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## Interactive comment on "Parameter-induced uncertainty quantification of soil N<sub>2</sub>0, NO and CO<sub>2</sub> emission from Höglwald spruce forest (Germany) using the LandscapeDNDC model" by K.-H. Rahn et al.

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## **General comments**

The use of the Gelman/Rubin statistic  $\widehat{R}$  needs some clarification, because the authors seem to have confused two definitions of  $\widehat{R}$  and their respective threshold recommendations. Gelman et al. (2004) note that they have switched their definition of  $\widehat{R}$  between the first and second edition of their book:

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$$\hat{R}_{1st\ ed.} = \frac{n-1}{n} + \frac{B}{nW}$$
, with a recommended threshold of 1.2 (1)

$$\widehat{R}_{2nd \ ed.} = \sqrt{\frac{n-1}{n} + \frac{B}{nW}},$$
 with a recommended threshold of 1.1 (2)

In chapter 3.1 the authors use the square-root definition  $\widehat{R}_{2nd\ ed.}$ , but choose a convergence threshold of  $\widehat{R} < 1.2$  from Kass et al. (1998) which refers to the definition of  $\widehat{R}_{1st\ ed.}$  If indeed  $\widehat{R}_{2nd\ ed.}$  was used, a threshold of 1.2 does not indicate that the four chains are near convergence. Furthermore, the densityplots of the 4 different chains in Figure 4 do not give a lot of confidence that the chains have indeed converged and should be used to construct a common sample from the posterior. The authors should check how they used  $\widehat{R}$  and its respective threshold and continue with the MCMC sampling using the proper convergence criterium, if necessary.

The proposed bi-modality of the parameter EFFAC (Fig. 4B) is not too convincing, as only two of the four chains sample both modes. Maybe the authors could address this bi-modality problem by trying stronger priors for this parameter or using the DREAM algorithm which is especially powerful when dealing with multimodality (Vrugt et al., 2009).

## References

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