

MPAS-Atmosphere Model User's Guide

Version 8.4.2

Last updated: 4 September 2026

Foreword

This user’s guide describes the Model for Prediction Across Scales – Atmosphere (MPAS-A) Version 8.4.2. MPAS-A is the non-hydrostatic atmosphere model built within the MPAS framework. Users guides for other MPAS components, such as MPAS-Ocean, are separate from this guide.

The component models and framework that comprise MPAS are being developed collaboratively between Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) and the U.S. National Science Foundation National Center for Atmospheric Research (NSF NCAR). Common functionality required by different MPAS component models, such as parallel input/output, time management, block decomposition, etc., is provided by the MPAS framework, while development of specific component models, referred to in MPAS as *cores*, is handled by the individual development groups. Currently, LANL is responsible for the ocean, land-ice, and sea-ice cores, while NSF NCAR is responsible for the atmospheric core, MPAS-A.

MPAS is very much a collaborative development of both the shared architectures and the component models. There are a number of contributors to the developments leading to the MPAS-A solver, and many of these developments are shared with the ocean core. The C-grid Voronoi discretization is based on critical developments from John Thuburn, Todd Ringler, Bill Skamarock, and Joe Klemp. The mesh generation that enables the MPAS-A development received major contributions from Todd Ringler, Doug Jacobson, Max Gunzburger, and Lili Ju. Significant developments in the transport scheme were accomplished by Bill Skamarock and Almut Gassmann. The atmospheric physics has been taken from the Advanced Research WRF model; these physics have benefitted from the work of hundreds of scientists. On the framework side we leverage a number of outside packages that have received extensive development from a wide community, including netCDF (UCAR/Unidata) and PIO (as used in the Community Earth Systems Model, CESM).

The software developed for MPAS is open source, and it has been copyrighted under a BSD license. The simple copyright statement can be found at the beginning of MPAS source files and the complete copyright statement can be found in this user’s guide or in the `LICENSE` file accompanying the source code.

We conclude by noting that this user’s guide is a work in progress. We welcome suggestions for improvements to this guide, including additions, corrections, clarifications, etc. Updates to MPAS-A, including the most recent code, user’s guide, and test cases, may be found at <https://mpas-dev.github.io/>.

Contributors to this guide:

Michael Duda, Laura Fowler, Bill Skamarock, Conrad Roesch, Doug Jacobsen, Todd Ringler, and Abishek Gopal.

The U.S. National Science Foundation National Center for Atmospheric Research (NSF NCAR) is operated by the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR) and is sponsored by the National Science Foundation. Any opinions, findings, conclusions, or recommendations expressed

in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.

Contents

1	MPAS-Atmosphere Overview	6
1.1	Features	6
1.2	Model components	7
2	MPAS-Atmosphere Quick Start Guide	8
3	Building MPAS	9
3.1	Prerequisites	9
3.2	Compiling I/O Libraries	9
3.2.1	NetCDF	10
3.2.2	Parallel-NetCDF	10
3.2.3	PIO	10
3.3	Compiling MPAS	10
3.4	Selecting a single-precision build	12
3.5	Linking with an external ESMF library	12
3.6	Linking with the MUSICA library	13
3.7	Linking with the PT-Scotch graph partitioning library	14
3.8	Cleaning	15
4	Preparing Meshes	16
4.1	Graph partitioning with METIS	16
4.2	Online graph partitioning with PT-Scotch	16
4.2.1	Usage and run-time behavior	17
4.3	Relocating refinement regions on the sphere	17
4.4	Creating limited-area SCVT meshes	18
5	Configuring Model Input and Output	19
5.1	XML stream configuration files	19
5.2	Optional stream attributes	22
5.3	Stream definition examples	23
5.3.1	Example: a single-precision output stream with one month of data per file	23
5.3.2	Example: appending records to existing output files	23
5.3.3	Example: referencing filename intervals to a time other than the start time	24
6	Physics Suites	26
6.1	Suite: mesoscale_reference	26
6.2	Suite: convection_permitting	27
6.3	Suite: none	27

6.4	Selecting individual physics parameterizations	27
7	Running the MPAS Non-hydrostatic Atmosphere Model	29
7.1	Creating idealized ICs	29
7.2	Creating real-data ICs	30
7.2.1	Static fields	31
7.2.2	Vertical grid generation and initial field interpolation	32
7.3	Running the model	33
8	Model Options	36
8.1	Periodic SST and Sea-ice Updates	36
8.2	Regional Simulation	37
8.3	Separate Stream for Invariant Fields	38
8.3.1	Preparing an Invariant File	38
8.3.2	Activating the Invariant Stream	39
8.4	Large Eddy Simulation (LES)	39
8.4.1	Preparing idealized LES initial conditions	39
8.4.2	Model configuration for LES	40
8.5	Model runs on GPUs	40
8.5.1	Runtime configuration on GPU nodes	41
8.5.2	Using GPU-aware halo exchanges	41
8.5.3	Verifying and debugging GPU runs	41
8.5.4	Tips for running on GPU nodes	42
9	Visualization	43
9.1	Meshes	43
9.2	Horizontal contour plots	43
9.3	Horizontal cell-filled plots	43
9.4	Vertical cross-sections	44
A	Initialization Namelist Options	46
A.1	nhyd_model	46
A.2	dimensions	48
A.3	data_sources	49
A.4	vertical_grid	51
A.5	interpolation_control	53
A.6	preproc_stages	53
A.7	physics	55
A.8	io	55
A.9	decomposition	55
B	Model Namelist Options	57
B.1	nhyd_model	57
B.2	damping	64
B.3	limited_area	66
B.4	io	67
B.5	decomposition	67
B.6	restart	68
B.7	printout	68

B.8	IAU	69
B.9	assimilation	69
B.10	development	70
B.11	musica	70
B.12	physics	70
B.13	soundings	82
B.14	physics_lsm_noahmp	82
C	Grid Description	87
C.1	Horizontal grid	87
C.2	Vertical grid	91
D	Description of Model Fields	94
	Fields A–E	94
	Fields F–O	131
	Fields P–S	168
	Fields T–Z	213
E	MPAS Copyright	243
F	Revision History	244

Chapter 1

MPAS-Atmosphere Overview

The Model for Prediction Across Scales – Atmosphere (MPAS-A) is a non-hydrostatic atmosphere model that is part of a family of Earth-system component models collectively known as MPAS. All MPAS models have in common their use of centroidal Voronoi tessellations for their horizontal meshes, which has motivated the development of a common software framework that provides a high-level driver program and infrastructure for providing parallel execution, input and output, and other software infrastructure.

1.1 Features

Important features of MPAS-A include:

- Fully-compressible, non-hydrostatic dynamics
- Split-explicit Runge-Kutta time integration
- Exact conservation of dry-air mass and scalar mass
- Positive-definite and monotonic transport options
- Generalized terrain-following height coordinate
- Support for unstructured variable-resolution (horizontal) mesh integrations for the sphere and Cartesian planes
- Support for global and limited-area simulation domains

At present, MPAS-A includes parameterizations of physical processes taken from the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) Model¹. Specifically, MPAS-A has support for:

- Radiation: CAM and RRTMG long-wave and short-wave radiation schemes
- Land-surface: NOAH land-surface model
- Surface-layer: Monin-Obukhov and MYNN
- Boundary-layer: YSU and MYNN PBL schemes

¹<https://www.mmm.ucar.edu/weather-research-and-forecasting-model>

- Convection: Kain-Fritsch Tiedtke, New Tiedtke, and Grell-Freitas convection parameterizations
- Cloud microphysics: WSM6, Kessler, and Thompson schemes

1.2 Model components

MPAS-A is comprised of two main components: the model, which includes atmospheric dynamics and physics; and an initialization component for generating initial conditions for the atmospheric and land-surface state, update files for sea-surface temperature and sea ice, and lateral boundary conditions. Both components (model and initialization) are built as *cores* within the MPAS software framework and make use of the same driver program and software infrastructure. However, each component is compiled as a separate executable.

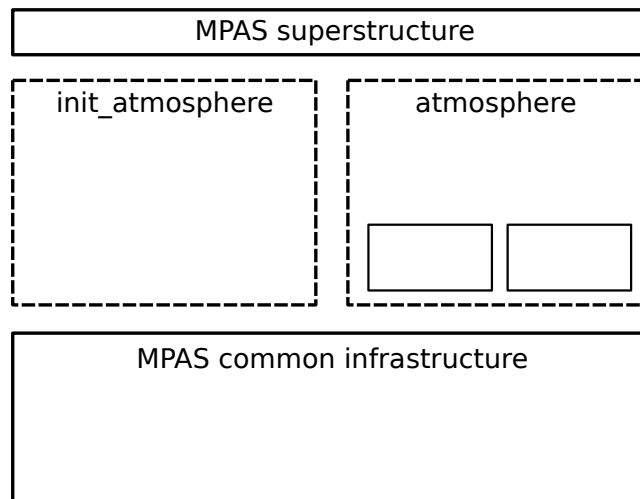


Figure 1.1: The initialization and model components of MPAS-A are built as separate *cores* within the MPAS framework.

A succinct description of building and running MPAS-A is given in Chapter 2, the Quick Start Guide. Detailed instructions for building these components are given in Chapter 3, and the basic steps to create initial conditions and run the MPAS-A model are outlined in Chapter 7.

Chapter 2

MPAS-Atmosphere Quick Start Guide

This chapter provides MPAS-Atmosphere users with a high-level description of the general process of building and running the model. It is meant simply as a brief overview of the process, with more detailed descriptions of each step are provided in later chapters.

In general, the build process follows the steps, below.

1. Build or locate an MPI implementation (MPICH, OpenMPI, MVAPICH2, MPT, etc; Section 3.1).
2. Build the serial netCDF library (Section 3.2.1).
3. Build the parallel-netCDF library (Section 3.2.2).
4. Build the Parallel I/O (PIO) library (Section 3.2.3).
5. (OPTIONAL) build the METIS package (Section 4.1).
6. Obtain the MPAS-Model source code.
7. Build the *init_atmosphere* and *atmosphere* cores (Section 3.3).

After completing these steps, executable files named `init_atmosphere_model`, `atmosphere_model`, and `build_tables` should have been created in the top-level MPAS-Model directory. Once all three executables have been created, a basic global simulation can be performed using the following steps.

1. Create a run directory.
2. Link the `init_atmosphere_model` and `atmosphere_model` executables to the run directory, as well as physics lookup tables (`src/core_atmosphere/physics/physics_wrf/files/*`).
3. Copy the `namelist.*`, `streams.*`, and `stream_list.*` files to the run directory.
4. Edit the namelist files and the stream files appropriately (Chapter 7).
5. (OPTIONAL) prepare meshes for the simulation (Chapter 4).
6. Run `init_atmosphere_model` to create initial conditions (Section 7.1 or Section 7.2).
7. Run `atmosphere_model` to perform model integration (Section 7.3).

Chapter 3

Building MPAS

3.1 Prerequisites

To build MPAS, compatible C and Fortran compilers are required. Additionally, the MPAS software relies on the PIO parallel I/O library to read and write model fields, and the PIO library requires the standard netCDF library as well as the parallel-netCDF library from Argonne National Laboratory. All libraries must be compiled with the same compilers that will be used to build MPAS. Section 3.2 summarizes the basic procedure of installing the required I/O libraries for MPAS.

In order for the MPAS makefiles to find the PIO, parallel-netCDF, and netCDF include files and libraries, the environment variables `PIO`, `PNETCDF`, and `NETCDF` should be set to the root installation directories of the PIO, parallel-netCDF, and netCDF installations, respectively.

An MPI installation such as MPICH or OpenMPI is also required, and there is no option to build a serial version of the MPAS executables. MPAS-Atmosphere v5.0 introduces the capability to use hybrid parallelism using MPI and OpenMP; however, the use of OpenMP *should be considered experimental* and generally does not offer any performance advantage. The primary reason for releasing a shared-memory capability is to make this code available to collaborators for future development.

3.2 Compiling I/O Libraries

IMPORTANT NOTE: *The instructions provided in this section for installing libraries have been successfully used by MPAS developers, but due to differences in library versions, compilers, and system configurations, it is recommended that users consult documentation provided by individual library vendors should problems arise during installation. The MPAS developers cannot assume responsibility for third-party libraries.*

Although most recent versions of the netCDF and parallel-netCDF libraries should work, the most tested versions of these libraries are netCDF 4.4.x and parallel-netCDF 1.8.x. Users are strongly encouraged to use either the latest PIO 2.x version from <https://github.com/NCAR/ParallelIO/>, or PIO versions 1.7.1 or 1.9.23, as other versions have not been tested or are known to not work with MPAS. The netCDF and parallel-netCDF libraries must be installed before building the PIO library.

3.2.1 NetCDF

Version 4.4.x of the netCDF library may be downloaded from <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/downloads/netcdf/index.jsp>. The Unidata page provides detailed instructions for building the netCDF C and Fortran libraries; both the C and Fortran interfaces are needed by PIO. If netCDF-4 support is desired, the zlib and HDF5 libraries will need to be installed prior to building netCDF. *Before proceeding to compile PIO the NETCDF environment variable should be set to the netCDF root installation directory.*

3.2.2 Parallel-NetCDF

Version 1.8.x of the parallel-netCDF library may be downloaded from <https://trac.mcs.anl.gov/projects/parallel-netcdf/wiki/Download>. *Before proceeding to compile PIO the PNETCDF environment variable should be set to the parallel-netCDF root installation directory.*

3.2.3 PIO

Beginning with the MPAS v5.2 release, either of the PIO 1.x or 2.x library versions may be used. The two major versions have slightly different APIs; by default, the MPAS build system assumes the PIO 1.x API, but the PIO 2.x library versions may be used by adding the `USE_PIO2=true` option when compiling MPAS as described in Section 3.3. If compiling with the PIO 1.x library versions, users are strongly encouraged to choose either PIO 1.7.1 or PIO 1.9.23, as other 1.x versions may not work; these two specific versions may be obtained from https://github.com/NCAR/ParallelIO/releases/tag/pio1_7_1 and https://github.com/NCAR/ParallelIO/releases/tag/pio1_9_23.

The PIO 2.x library versions support integrated performance timing with the GPTL library; however, the MPAS infrastructure does not currently provide calls to initialize this library when it is used in PIO 2.x. Therefore, it is recommended to add `-DPIO_ENABLE_TIMING=OFF` when running the `cmake` command to build PIO 2.x versions.

After PIO is built and installed the `PIO` environment variable should be set to the directory where PIO was installed. Recent versions of PIO support the specification of an installation prefix, while some older versions do not, in which case the `PIO` environment variable should be set to the directory where PIO was compiled.

3.3 Compiling MPAS

IMPORTANT NOTE: *Before compiling MPAS, the NETCDF, PNETCDF, and PIO environment variables must be set to the library installation directories as described in the previous section.*

The MPAS code uses only the ‘make’ utility for compilation. Rather than employing a separate configuration step before building the code, all information about compilers, compiler flags, etc., is contained in the top-level `Makefile`; each supported combination of compilers (i.e., a configuration) is included in the `Makefile` as a separate make target, and the user selects among these configurations by running `make` with the name of a build target specified on the command-line, e.g.,

```
> make gfortran
```

to build the code using the GNU Fortran and C compilers. Some of the available targets are listed in the table below, and additional targets can be added by simply editing the `Makefile` in the top-level directory.

Target	Fortran compiler	C compiler	MPI wrappers
xlf	xlf90	xlc	mpxlf90 / mpcc
pgi	pgf90	pgcc	mpif90 / mpicc
ifort	ifort	gcc	mpif90 / mpicc
gfortran	gfortran	gcc	mpif90 / mpicc
llvm	flang	clang	mpifort / mpicc
bluegene	bgxlf95_r	bgxlc_r	mpxlf95_r / mpxlc_r

The MPAS framework supports multiple *cores* — currently a shallow water model, an ocean model, a land-ice model, a non-hydrostatic atmosphere model, and a non-hydrostatic atmosphere initialization core — so the build process must be told which core to build. This is done by either setting the environment variable **CORE** to the name of the model core to build, or by specifying the core to be built explicitly on the command-line when running **make**. For the atmosphere core, for example, one may run either

```
> setenv CORE atmosphere
> make gfortran
```

or

```
> make gfortran CORE=atmosphere
```

If the **CORE** environment variable is set and a core is specified on the command-line, the command-line value takes precedence; if no core is specified, either on the command line or via the **CORE** environment variable, the build process will stop with an error message stating such. Assuming compilation is successful, the model executable, named `${CORE}_model` (e.g., `atmosphere_model`), should be created in the top-level MPAS directory.

In order to get a list of available cores, one can simply run the top-level **Makefile** without setting the **CORE** environment variable or passing the core via the command-line. An example of the output from this can be seen below.

```
> make
( make error )
make[1]: Entering directory '/scratch/MPAS-Release'
```

```
Usage: make target CORE=[core] [options]
```

Example targets:

```
ifort
gfortran
xlf
pgi
```

Availabe Cores:

```
atmosphere
init_atmosphere
landice
ocean
seaice
```

```
sw
test
```

Available Options:

```
DEBUG=true      - builds debug version. Default is optimized version.
USE_PAPI=true   - builds version using PAPI for timers. Default is off.
TAU=true        - builds version using TAU hooks for profiling. Default is off.
AUTOCLEAN=true  - forces a clean of infrastructure prior to build new core.
GEN_F90=true    - Generates intermediate .f90 files through CPP, and builds with them.
TIMER_LIB=opt   - Selects the timer library interface to be used for profiling the model. Options are
                  TIMER_LIB=native - Uses native built-in timers in MPAS
                  TIMER_LIB=gptl  - Uses gptl for the timer interface instead of the native interface
                  TIMER_LIB=tau   - Uses TAU for the timer interface instead of the native interface
OPENMP=true     - builds and links with OpenMP flags. Default is to not use OpenMP.
USE_PIO2=true   - links with the PIO 2 library. Default is to use the PIO 1.x library.
PRECISION=single - builds with default single-precision real kind. Default is to use double-precision
```

Ensure that NETCDF, PNETCDF, PIO, and PAPI (if USE_PAPI=true) are environment variables that point to the absolute paths for the libraries.

```
***** ERROR *****
No CORE specified. Quitting.
***** ERROR *****
```

3.4 Selecting a single-precision build

Beginning with version 2.0, MPAS-Atmosphere can be compiled and run in single-precision, offering faster model execution and smaller input and output files. Beginning with version 5.0, the selection of the model precision can be made on the command-line, with no need to edit the `Makefile`. To compile a single-precision MPAS-Atmosphere executable, add `PRECISION=single` to the build command, e.g.,

```
> make gfortran CORE=atmosphere PRECISION=single
```

Regardless of which precision the MPAS-Atmosphere `init_atmosphere` and `atmosphere` cores were compiled with, either single- or double-precision input files may be used. In general, the MPAS infrastructure should correctly detect the precision of input files, but one may also explicitly specify the precision of files in an input stream by adding the `precision` attribute to the stream definition as described in Section 5.2.

3.5 Linking with an external ESMF library

Beginning with MPAS v8.4.0, the Make build system provides a new option, `MPAS_ESMF`, to simplify linking with an external [Earth System Modeling Framework \(ESMF\)](#) library. Although users of stand-alone MPAS-Atmosphere will generally see no benefit to using the full, external ESMF library, linking with this library supports ongoing development work to couple MPAS-Atmosphere with other Earth-system component models.

If `MPAS_ESMF` is not specified, it takes on its default value of `embedded`. Equivalently, `MPAS_ESMF=embedded` may be specified in the build command. In this case, MPAS will use its built-in (“embedded”) subset of an older ESMF library for time management.

If `MPAS_ESMF` is specified as `external` (i.e., `MPAS_ESMF=external` is specified in the build command), then the environment variable `$ESMFMKFILE` will be used by the MPAS build system to discover details of the full, external ESMF library to be used. If MPAS has been successfully compiled and linked with the full, external ESMF library, the build summary will indicate this with a message:

```

*****
MPAS was built with default single-precision reals.
Debugging is off.
Parallel version is on.
Using the mpi_f08 module.
Papi libraries are off.
TAU Hooks are off.
MPAS was built without OpenMP support.
MPAS was built without OpenMP-offload GPU support.
MPAS was built without OpenACC accelerator support.
MPAS was not linked with the MUSICA-Fortran library.
MPAS has been linked with the Scotch graph partitioning library.
Position-dependent code was generated.
MPAS was built with .F files.
The native timer interface is being used
Using the SMIOL library.
MPAS was built with an external ESMF library using ESMFMKFILE
*****

```

3.6 Linking with the MUSICA library

To support the development of a chemistry capability for MPAS-Atmosphere (tentatively named “CheMPAS-A” — Chemistry for MPAS-A), MPAS v8.4.0 introduces an option in the Make build system to link with the [Multi-Scale Infrastructure for Chemistry and Aerosols \(MUSICA\)](#) library. After installing the MUSICA library — including its Fortran interface — ensure that the \$PKG_CONFIG_PATH environment variable contains MUSICA’s pkgconfig directory so that pkg-config can find the musica-fortran package. If the MUSICA Fortran interface was successfully installed and findable by pkg-config, running

```
> pkg-config --version musica-fortran
```

should print the MUSICA library version. Linking with the MUSICA library when building MPAS is accomplished by simply adding MUSICA=true to the build command. If MPAS has been successfully compiled and linked with the MUSICA library, the build summary will indicate this with a message:

```

*****
MPAS was built with default single-precision reals.
Debugging is off.
Parallel version is on.
Using the mpi_f08 module.
Papi libraries are off.
TAU Hooks are off.
MPAS was built without OpenMP support.
MPAS was built without OpenMP-offload GPU support.
MPAS was built without OpenACC accelerator support.
MPAS was linked with the MUSICA-Fortran library version 0.12.2.
MPAS has been linked with the Scotch graph partitioning library.
Position-dependent code was generated.
MPAS was built with .F files.
The native timer interface is being used
Using the SMIOL library.
MPAS was built with the embedded ESMF timekeeping library.
*****

```

When running MPAS-Atmosphere, the log files will also indicate that the executable was compiled with the MUSICA library:

```
Compile-time options:
Build target:  gnu
OpenMP support:  no
OpenACC support:  no
Default real precision:  single
Compiler flags:  optimize
I/O layer:  SMIOL
MUSICA support:  yes
- MICM version:  3.9.0
SCOTCH support:  no
```

Note that the version of the Model Independent Chemistry Module (MICM), which is provided by MUSICA, is independent of the MUSICA library version.

3.7 Linking with the PT-Scotch graph partitioning library

Starting with the v8.4.0 release, MPAS also provides an option to enable online graph partitioning using the PT-Scotch library (<https://www.labri.fr/perso/pelegrin/scotch/>). To be able to use this feature, the PT-Scotch library must first be installed on the system, and then MPAS must be linked with the PT-Scotch library.

Instructions for building PT-Scotch are available on the Scotch website. The minimum supported PT-Scotch version is v7.0.8. As MPAS does not presently support 64-bit integer indices, PT-Scotch build must also be built with 32-bit integers to maintain compatibility with MPAS. To be able to use the distributed graph partitioning provided by PT-Scotch, you will need to pass an appropriate MPI installation path during the Scotch build. Other system prerequisites are Bison and Flex. Note that a more recent version of Flex (>v2.6.4) is recommended. Scotch documentation also references a requirement for a Bison version > 3.4.

After building and installing PT-Scotch, with a minimum version of at least 7.0.8, the MPAS atmosphere and init_atmosphere cores can be linked with Scotch by setting the path to SCOTCH prior to building MPAS.

```
> export SCOTCH=/path/to/scotch/installation
> make nvhpc CORE=atmosphere
```

If MPAS has been successfully compiled and linked with the PT-Scotch library, the build summary will indicate this with a message:

```
*****
MPAS was built with default single-precision reals.
Debugging is off.
Parallel version is on.
Using the mpi_f08 module.
Papi libraries are off.
TAU Hooks are off.
MPAS was built without OpenMP support.
MPAS was built without OpenMP-offload GPU support.
MPAS was built without OpenACC accelerator support.
MPAS was not linked with the MUSICA-Fortran library.
MPAS has been linked with the Scotch graph partitioning library.
Position-dependent code was generated.
```

```
MPAS was built with .F files.  
The native timer interface is being used  
Using the SMIOL library.  
MPAS was built with the embedded ESMF timekeeping library.  
*****
```

When running MPAS-Atmosphere, the log files will also indicate that the executable was compiled with the PT-Scotch library:

```
Compile-time options:  
Build target: gnu  
OpenMP support: no  
OpenACC support: no  
Default real precision: single  
Compiler flags: optimize  
I/O layer: SMIOL  
MUSICA support: no  
SCOTCH support: yes
```

See Section 4.2 for instructions on how to use the PT-Scotch online graph partitioning feature with MPAS.

3.8 Cleaning

To remove all files that were created when the model was built, including the model executable itself, `make` may be run for the ‘clean’ target:

```
> make clean
```

As with compiling, the core to be cleaned is specified by the `CORE` environment variable, or by specifying a core explicitly on the command-line with `CORE=`.

Chapter 4

Preparing Meshes

This chapter describes the steps used to prepare SCVT meshes for use in MPAS-Atmosphere. For quasi-uniform meshes, very little preparation is actually needed, and generally, one only needs to prepare mesh decomposition files — files that describe the decomposition of the SCVT mesh across processors — when running MPAS-Atmosphere using multiple MPI tasks. The procedure for creating these mesh decomposition files is described in the first section.

For variable-resolution SCVT meshes, the area of mesh refinement may be rotated to any part of the sphere using a program, `grid_rotate`, described in the second section. This utility program may be obtained from the MPAS-Atmosphere download page.

When running limited-area simulations, the limited-area mesh may be produced by subsetting the elements in an existing SCVT mesh as described in the third section.

4.1 Graph partitioning with METIS

Before MPAS can be run in parallel, a mesh decomposition file with an appropriate number of partitions (equal to the number of MPI tasks that will be used) is required. A limited number of mesh decomposition files, named `graph.info.part.*`, are provided with each mesh, as is the mesh connectivity file, named `graph.info`. If the number of MPI tasks to be used when running MPAS matches one of the pre-computed decomposition files, then there is no need to run METIS.

In order to create new mesh decomposition files for some particular number of MPI tasks, only the `graph.info` file is required. The currently supported method for partitioning a `graph.info` file uses the METIS software (<http://glaros.dtc.umn.edu/gkhome/views/metis>). The serial graph partitioning program, METIS (rather than ParMETIS or hMETIS) should be sufficient for quickly partitioning any mesh usable by MPAS.

After installing METIS, a `graph.info` file may be partitioned into N partitions by running

```
> gpmetis -minconn -contig -niter=200 graph.info N
```

where N is the required number of partitions. The resulting file, `graph.info.part.N`, can then be copied into the MPAS run directory before running the model with N MPI tasks.

4.2 Online graph partitioning with PT-Scotch

Starting with the v8.4.0 release, MPAS provides an option to enable online graph partitioning using the PT-Scotch library (<https://www.labri.fr/perso/pelegrin/scotch/>). To be able to use this feature, the PT-Scotch library must first be installed on the system, and then MPAS must be built with PT-Scotch support. Section 3.7 provides more details on building MPAS with PT-Scotch support.

Once MPAS has been built with PT-Scotch support, then the model can partition meshes at runtime, using only the connectivity information present in the input file, and without the need for any `graph.info`

files. After computing the graph partitioning, MPAS will write the generated partition file to disk for future use. The online partitioning feature can be most beneficial when starting from a fresh run directory, changing the MPI task count frequently, or when running workflows where pre-computing many `graph.info.part.*` files might be inconvenient.

Using the partial global graph read by the MPAS bootstrapping framework, a PT-Scotch distributed graph is constructed. Internally, PT-Scotch performs the partitioning operation through distributed graph mapping algorithms. Presently, the MPAS interface to PT-Scotch only specifies the number of partitions that the graph should be partitioned into, and assumes that the edge and vertex weights are all uniformly distributed.

The exact behavior of the online graph partitioning can be controlled through a namelist option, as described in Section 4.2.1.

4.2.1 Usage and run-time behavior

After building MPAS with PT-Scotch, the user can still choose between using pre-computed graph partition files or the PT-Scotch online graph partitioning, by setting appropriate values for the `config_block_decomp_file_prefix` namelist option. Assuming that `mpi_tasks` denotes the number MPI tasks to be used in the model run, MPAS decides whether to use a pre-computed graph partition file or to invoke PT-Scotch online partitioning based on the following logic:

If `config_block_decomp_file_prefix + mpi_tasks` points to a valid graph partition file that already exists in the run directory, then it is used to proceed with the model run without invoking PT-Scotch.

If `config_block_decomp_file_prefix==''` or `config_block_decomp_file_prefix + mpi_tasks` does not match any valid graph partition file in the run directory, then PT-Scotch graph partitioning is invoked. During this process, the generated partition is saved as a graph partition file to the run directory so that it may be reused in the following runs without needing to invoke PT-Scotch again.

If MPAS has not been built with PT-Scotch, any code paths relating to PT-Scotch will not be taken. And an incorrect specification of `config_block_decomp_file_prefix+mpi_tasks` should lead to the model halting. The run-time behavior is summarized in Table 4.1.

PT-Scotch support	<code>config_block_decomp_file_prefix + mpi_tasks</code>	Run-time behavior
Yes/No	Set to a valid graph partition file that exists in the run directory	The existing graph partition file is used to proceed with the model run without invoking PT-Scotch.
Yes	Unset or set to a value that does not match any valid graph partition file in the run directory	PT-Scotch graph partitioning is invoked. The generated partition is saved to the run directory for reuse in later runs.
No	Unset or set to a value that does not match any valid graph partition file in the run directory	MPAS model run halts with an error

Table 4.1: PT-Scotch online partitioning run-time behavior

4.3 Relocating refinement regions on the sphere

The purpose of the `grid_rotate` program is simply to rotate an MPAS mesh file, moving a refinement region from one geographic location to another, so that the mesh can be re-used for different applications. This utility was developed out of the need to save computational resources, since generating an SCVT — particularly one with a large number of generating points or a high degree of refinement — can take considerable time.

To build the `grid_rotate` program, the Makefile should first be edited to set the Fortran compiler to be used; if the netCDF installation pointed to by the `NETCDF` environment variable was build with a separate Fortran interface library, it will also be necessary to add `-lnetcdf` just before `-lnetcdf` in the Makefile. After editing the Makefile, running ‘make’ should result in a `grid_rotate` executable file.

Besides the MPAS grid file to be rotated, `grid_rotate` requires a namelist file, `namelist.input`, which specifies the rotation to be applied to the mesh. The namelist variables are summarized in the table below

<code>config_original_latitude_degrees</code>	original latitude of any point on the sphere
<code>config_original_longitude_degrees</code>	original longitude of any point on the sphere
<code>config_new_latitude_degrees</code>	latitude to which the original point should be shifted
<code>config_new_longitude_degrees</code>	longitude to which the original point should be shifted
<code>config_birdseye_rotation_counter_clockwise_degrees</code>	rotation about a vector from the sphere center through the original point

Essentially, one chooses any point on the sphere, decides where that point should be shifted to, and specifies any change to the orientation (i.e., rotation) of the mesh about that point.

Having set the rotation parameters in the `namelist.input` file, the `grid_rotate` program should be run with two command-line options specifying the original grid file name and the name of the rotated grid file to be produced, e.g.,

```
> grid_rotate grid.nc grid_SE_Asia_refinement.nc
```

The original grid file will not be altered, and a new, rotated grid file will be created. The NCL script `mesh.ncl` may be used to plot either of the original or rotated grid files after suitable setting the name of the grid file in the script.

Note: The `grid_rotate` program initializes the new, rotated grid file to a copy of the original grid file. If the original grid file has only read permission (i.e., no write permission), then so will the copy, and consequently, the `grid_rotate` program will fail when attempting to update the fields in the copy.

4.4 Creating limited-area SCVT meshes

The process of creating a limited-area (regional) mesh for MPAS-Atmosphere involves selecting any existing mesh – either a quasi-uniform mesh, or a variable-resolution mesh that has been rotated as in section 4.3 – describing the geographical region to be extracted from that mesh, and running the limited-area Python program to extract all cells, edges, and vertices in the designated region. The result is a new netCDF mesh file that can be used to make a limited-area simulation as described in Section 8.2.

The limited-area Python program may be obtained from the MPAS-Atmosphere download page. Although the set of required Python packages may change over time, the program currently requires the `numpy` and `netCDF4` packages, in addition to other standard packages.

Chapter 5

Configuring Model Input and Output

The reading and writing of model fields in MPAS is handled by user-configurable *streams*. A stream represents a fixed set of model fields, together with dimensions and attributes, that are all written or read together to or from the same file or set of files. Each MPAS model core may define its own set of default streams that it typically uses for reading initial conditions, for writing and reading restart fields, and for writing additional model history fields. Besides these default streams, users may define new streams to, e.g., write certain diagnostic fields at a higher temporal frequency than the usual model history fields.

Streams are defined in XML configuration files that are created at build time for each model core. The name of this XML file is simply ‘streams.’ suffixed with the name of the core. For example, the streams for the *atmosphere* core are defined in a file named ‘streams.atmosphere’, and the streams for the *init_atmosphere* core are defined in a file named ‘streams.init_atmosphere’. An XML stream file may further reference other text files that contain lists of the model fields that are read or written in each of the streams defined in the XML stream file.

Changes to the XML stream configuration file will take effect the next time an MPAS core is run; there is no need to re-compile after making modifications to the XML files. As described in the next section, it is therefore possible, e.g., to change the interval at which a stream is written, the template for the filenames associated with a stream, or the set of fields that are written to a stream, without the need to re-compile any code.

Two classes of streams exist in MPAS: *immutable* streams and *mutable* streams. Immutable streams are those for which the set of fields that belong to the stream may not be modified at model run-time; however, it is possible to modify the interval at which the stream is read or written, the filename template describing the files containing the stream on disk, and several other parameters of the stream. In contrast, all aspects of mutable streams, including the set of fields that belong to the stream, may be modified at run-time. The motivation for the creation of two stream classes is the idea that an MPAS core may not function correctly if certain fields are not read in upon model start-up or written to restart files, and it is therefore not reasonable for users to modify this set of required fields at run-time. An MPAS core developer may choose to implement such streams as immutable streams. Since fields may not be added to an immutable stream at run-time, new immutable streams may not be defined at run-time, and the only type of new stream that may be defined at run-time is the mutable stream type.

5.1 XML stream configuration files

The XML stream configuration file for an MPAS core always has a parent XML *element* named **streams**, within which individual streams are defined:

```
<streams>
```

```
... one or more stream definitions ...
```

</streams>

Immutable streams are defined with the `immutable_stream` element, and mutable streams are defined with the `stream` element:

```
<immutable_stream name="initial_conditions"
                  type="input"
                  filename_template="init.nc"
                  input_interval="initial_only"
                  />

<stream name="history"
        type="output"
        filename_template="output.$Y-$M-$D_$h.$m.$s.nc"
        output_interval="6:00:00" >
```

... model fields belonging to this stream ...

</stream>

As shown in the example stream definitions, above, both classes of stream have the following required attributes:

- **name** — A unique name used to refer to the stream.
- **type** — The type of stream, either "input", "output", "input;output", or "none". A stream may be both an input and an output stream (i.e., "input;output") if, for example, it is read once at model start-up to provide initial conditions and thereafter written periodically to provide model checkpoints. A stream may be defined as neither input nor output (i.e., "none") for the purposes of defining a set of fields for inclusion other streams. Note that, for immutable streams, the type attribute may not be changed at run-time.
- **filename_template** — The template for files that exist or will be created by the stream. The filename template may include any of the following variables, which are expanded based on the simulated time at which files are first created.
 - **\$Y** — Year
 - **\$M** — Month
 - **\$D** — Day of the month
 - **\$d** — Day of the year
 - **\$h** — Hour
 - **\$m** — Minute
 - **\$s** — Second

A filename template may include either a relative or an absolute path, in which case MPAS will attempt to create any directories in the path that do not exist, subject to filesystem permissions.

- **input_interval** — For streams that have type "input" or "input;output", the interval, beginning at the model initial time, at which the stream will be read. Possible values include a time interval specification in the format "YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss"; the value "initial_only", which specifies that the stream is read only once at the model initial time; or the value "none", which specifies that the stream is not read during a model run.

- **output_interval** — For streams that have type "output" or "input;output", the interval, beginning at the model initial time, at which the stream will be written. Possible values include a time interval specification in the format "YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss"; the value "initial_only", which specifies that the stream is written only once at the model initial time; or the value "none", which specifies that the stream is not written during a model run.

Finally, the set of fields that belong to a mutable stream may be specified with any combination of the following elements. Note that, for immutable streams, no fields are specified at run-time in the XML configuration file.

- **var** — Associates the specified variable with the stream. The variable may be any of those defined in an MPAS core's Registry.xml file, but may not include individual constituent arrays from a var_array.
- **var_array** — Associates all constituent variables in a var_array, defined in an MPAS core's Registry.xml file, with the stream.
- **var_struct** — Associates all variables in a var_struct, defined in an MPAS core's Registry.xml file, with the stream.
- **stream** — Associates all explicitly associated fields in the specified stream with the stream; streams are not recursively included.
- **file** — Associates all variables listed in the specified text file, with one field per line, with the stream.

5.2 Optional stream attributes

Besides the required attributes described in the preceding section, several additional, optional attributes may be added to the definition of a stream.

- **filename_interval** — The interval between the timestamps used in the construction of the names of files associated with a stream. Possible values include a time interval specification in the format "YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss"; the value "none", indicating that only one file containing all times is associated with the stream; the value "input_interval" that, for input type streams, indicates that each time to be read from the stream will come from a unique file; or the value "output_interval" that, for output type streams, indicates that each time to be written to the stream will go to a unique file whose name is based on the timestamp of the data being written. The default value is "input_interval" for input type streams and "output_interval" for output type streams. For streams of type "input;output", the default filename interval is "input_interval" if the input interval is an interval (i.e., not "initial_only"), or "output_interval" otherwise. Refer to Section 5.3.1 for an example of the use of the filename_interval attribute.
- **reference_time** — A time that is an integral number of filename intervals from the timestamp of any file associated with the stream. The default value is the start time of the model simulation. Refer to Section 5.3.3 for an example of the use of the reference_time attribute.
- **clobber_mode** — Specifies how a stream should handle attempts to write to a file that already exists. Possible values for the mode include:
 - "overwrite" — The stream is allowed to overwrite records in existing files and to append new records to existing files; records not explicitly written to are left untouched.
 - "truncate" or "replace_files" — The stream is allowed to overwrite existing files, which are first truncated to remove any existing records; this is equivalent to replacing any existing files with newly created files of the same name.
 - "append" — The stream is only allowed to append new records to existing files; existing records may not be overwritten.
 - "never_modify" — The stream is not allowed to modify existing files in any way.

The default clobber mode for streams is "never_modify". Refer to Section 5.3.2 for an example of the use of the clobber_mode attribute.

- **precision** — The precision with which real-valued fields will be written or read in a stream. Possible values include "single" for 4-byte real values, "double" for 8-byte real values, or "native", which specifies that real-valued fields will be written or read in whatever precision the MPAS core was compiled. The default value is "native". Refer to Section 5.3.1 for an example of the use of the precision attribute.
- **packages** — A list of packages attached to the stream. A stream will be active (i.e., read or written) only if at least one of the packages attached to it is active, or if no packages at all are attached. Package names are provided as a semi-colon-separated list. Note that packages may only be defined in an MPAS core's Registry.xml file at build time. By default, no packages are attached to a stream.
- **io_type** — The underlying library and file format that will be used to read or write a stream. Possible values include:
 - "pnetcdf" — Read/write the stream with classic large-file NetCDF files (CDF-2) using the ANL Parallel-NetCDF library.
 - "pnetcdf,cdf5" — Read/write the stream with large-variable files (CDF-5) using the ANL Parallel-NetCDF library.
 - "netcdf" — Read/write the stream with classic large-file NetCDF files (CDF-2) using the Unidata serial NetCDF library.

- "netcdf4" — Read/write the stream with HDF-5 files using the Unidata parallel NetCDF-4 library.

Note that the PIO library must have been built with support for the selected `io_type`. By default, all input and output streams are read and written using the "netcdf" option.

5.3 Stream definition examples

This section provides several example streams that make use of the optional stream attributes described in Section 5.2. All examples are of output streams, since it is more likely that a user will need to write additional fields than to read additional fields, which a model would need to be aware of; however, the concepts that are illustrated here translate directly to input streams as well.

5.3.1 Example: a single-precision output stream with one month of data per file

In this example, the optional attribute specification `filename_interval="01-00_00:00:00"` is added to force a new output file to be created for the stream every month. Note that the general format for time interval specifications is `YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss`, where any leading terms can be omitted; in this case, the year part of the interval is omitted. To reduce the file size, the specification `precision="single"` is also added to force real-valued fields to be written as 4-byte floating-point values, rather than the default of 8 bytes.

```
<stream name="diagnostics"
  type="output"
  filename_template="diagnostics.$Y-$M.nc"
  filename_interval="01-00_00:00:00"
  precision="single"
  output_interval="6:00:00" >

  <var name="u10"/>
  <var name="v10"/>
  <var name="t2"/>
  <var name="q2"/>

</stream>
```

The only fields that will be written to this stream are the hypothetical 10-m diagnosed wind components, the 2-m temperature, and the 2-m specific humidity variables. Also, note that the filename template only includes the year and month from the model valid time; this can be problematic when the simulation starts in the middle of a month, and a solution for this problem is illustrated in the example of Section 5.3.3.

5.3.2 Example: appending records to existing output files

By default, streams will never modify existing files whose filenames match the name of a file that would otherwise be written during the course of a simulation. However, when restarting a simulation that is expected to add more records to existing output files, it can be useful to instruct the MPAS I/O system to append these records, thereby modifying existing files. This may be accomplished with the `clobber_mode` attribute.

```
<stream name="diagnostics"
  type="output"
  filename_template="diagnostics.$Y-$M.nc"
```

```

        filename_interval="01-00_00:00:00"
        precision="single"
        clobber_mode="append"
        output_interval="6:00:00" >

<var name="u10"/>
<var name="v10"/>
<var name="t2"/>
<var name="q2"/>

</stream>

```

In general, if MPAS were to attempt to write a record at a time that already existed in an output file, a `clobber_mode` of ‘append’ would not permit the write to take place, since this would modify existing data; in ‘append’ mode, only new records may be added. However, due to a peculiarity in the implementation of the ‘append’ clobber mode, it may be possible for an output file to contain duplicate times. This can happen when the first record that is appended to an existing file has a timestamp not matching any in the file, after which, any record that is written — regardless of whether its timestamp matches one already in the file — will be appended to the end of the file. This situation may arise, for example, when restarting a model simulation with a shorter `output_interval` than was used in the original model simulation with an MPAS core that does not write the first output time for restart runs.

5.3.3 Example: referencing filename intervals to a time other than the start time

The example stream of the previous sections creates a new file each month during the simulation, and the filenames contain only the year and month of the timestamp when the file was created. If a simulation begins at 00 UTC on the first day of a month, then each file in the diagnostic stream will contain only output times that fall within the month in the filename. However, if a simulation were to begin in the middle of a month — for example, the month of June, 2014 — the first diagnostics output file would have a filename of ‘diagnostics.2014-06.nc’, but rather than containing only output fields valid in June, it would contain all fields written between the middle of June and the middle of July, at which point one month of simulation would have elapsed, and a new output file, ‘diagnostics.2014-07.nc’, would be created.

In order to ensure that the file ‘diagnostics.2014-06.nc’ contained only data from June 2014, the `reference_time` attribute may be added such that the day, hour, minute, and second in the date and time represent the first day of the month at 00 UTC. In this example, the year and month of the reference time are not important, since the purpose of the reference time here is to describe to MPAS that the monthly filename interval begins (i.e., is referenced to) the first day of the month.

```

<stream name="diagnostics"
  type="output"
  filename_template="diagnostics.$Y-$M.nc"
  filename_interval="01-00_00:00:00"
  reference_time="2014-01-01_00:00:00"
  precision="single"
  clobber_mode="append"
  output_interval="6:00:00" >

<var name="u10"/>
<var name="v10"/>
<var name="t2"/>
<var name="q2"/>

```

</stream>

In general, the components of a timestamp, `YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss`, that are less significant than (i.e., to the right of) those contained in a filename template are important in a `reference_time`. For example, with a `filename_template` that contained only the year, the month component of the `reference_time` would become important to identify the month of the year on which the yearly basis for filenames would begin.

Chapter 6

Physics Suites

Beginning with version 4.0, MPAS-Atmosphere introduces a new way of selecting the physics schemes to be used in a simulation. Rather than selecting individual parameterization schemes for different processes (e.g., convection, microphysics, etc.), the preferred method is for the user to select a *suite* of parameterization schemes that have been tested together. The selection of a physics suite is made via the namelist option `config_physics_suite` in the `&physics` namelist record. Each of the available suites are described in the sections that follow.

Although the preferred method for selecting the schemes in a simulation is via the choice of a suite, the need to enable or disable individual schemes, or to substitute alternative schemes for the suite default, is recognized. Accordingly, it is possible to override the choice of any individual parameterization scheme through the namelist options described in Appendix B. This is useful, e.g., to disable all parameterizations except for microphysics when running some idealized simulations. The details of selecting individual physics parameterizations are explained in Section 6.4.

6.1 Suite: `mesoscale_reference`

The default physics suite in MPAS-Atmosphere is the ‘`mesoscale_reference`’ suite, which contains the schemes listed in Table 6.1. This suite has been tested for mesoscale resolutions (> 10 km cell spacing), and is not appropriate for convective-scale simulations because the Tiedtke scheme will remove convective instability before resolved-scale motions (convective cells) can respond to it.

Table 6.1: The set of parameterization schemes used by the ‘`mesoscale_reference`’ physics suite.

Parameterization	Scheme
Convection	New Tiedtke
Microphysics	WSM6
Land surface	Noah
Boundary layer	YSU
Surface layer	Revised Monin-Obukhov
Radiation, LW	RRTMG
Radiation, SW	RRTMG
Cloud fraction for radiation	Xu-Randall
Gravity wave drag by orography	YSU

6.2 Suite: convection_permitting

The ‘convection_permitting’ physics suite is appropriate at spatial resolutions allowing for both explicitly resolved hydrostatic and nonhydrostatic motions. It has been tested for mesh spacings from several hundred kilometers down to 3 km in MPAS. The Grell-Freitas convection scheme transitions from a conventional parameterization of deep convection at hydrostatic scales (cell spacings of several tens of kilometers) to a parameterization of precipitating shallow convection at cell spacings less than 10 km. This is the recommended suite for any MPAS applications where convection-permitting meshes ($dx < 10$ km) are employed, including variable-resolution meshes spanning hydrostatic to nonhydrostatic resolutions.

Table 6.2: The set of parameterization schemes used by the ‘convection_permitting’ physics suite.

Parameterization	Scheme
Convection	Grell-Freitas
Microphysics	Thompson (non-aerosol aware)
Land surface	Noah
Boundary layer	MYNN
Surface layer	MYNN
Radiation, LW	RRTMG
Radiation, SW	RRTMG
Cloud fraction for radiation	Xu-Randall
Gravity wave drag by orography	YSU

6.3 Suite: none

The only other recognized physics suite in MPAS-Atmosphere is the ‘none’ suite, which sets all physics parameterizations to ‘off’. This suite is primarily intended for use with idealized simulations. For example, the idealized supercell test case makes use of the ‘none’ suite, but with the microphysics scheme explicitly overridden:

```
config_physics_suite = 'none'
config_microp_scheme = 'kessler'
```

6.4 Selecting individual physics parameterizations

Selecting or disabling an individual physics parameterization may be accomplished by setting the appropriate namelist variable to one of its possible options; possible options for individual parameterizations, along with details of those options, are given in Table 6.3. Note that all parameterization options may be set to ‘off’ to disable the parameterization of the associated process.

Table 6.3: Possible options for individual physics parameterizations. Namelist variables should be added to the &physics namelist record.

Parameterization	Namelist variable	Possible options	Details
Convection	<code>config_convection_scheme</code>	<code>cu_tiedtke</code> <code>cu_ntiedtke</code> <code>cu_grell_freitas</code> <code>cu_kain_fritsch</code>	Tiedtke (WRF 3.8.1) New Tiedtke (WRF 4.5) Modified version of scale-aware Grell-Freitas (WRF 3.6.1) Kain-Fritsch (WRF 3.2.1)
Microphysics	<code>config_microp_scheme</code>	<code>mp_wsm6</code> <code>mp_thompson</code> <code>mp_thompson_aerosols</code> <code>mp_kessler</code>	WSM 6-class (WRF 4.5) Thompson non-aerosol aware (WRF 3.8.1) Thompson aerosol-aware (WRF 4.1.4) Kessler
Land surface	<code>config_lsm_scheme</code>	<code>sf_noah</code> <code>sf_noahmp</code>	Noah (WRF 4.5) Noah-MP 5.0.1
Boundary layer	<code>config_pbl_scheme</code>	<code>bl_ysu</code> <code>bl_mynn</code>	YSU (WRF 4.5) MYNN (WRF 3.6.1)
Surface layer	<code>config_sfclayer_scheme</code>	<code>sf_monin_obukhov</code> <code>sf_monin_obukhov_rev</code> <code>sf_mynn</code>	Monin-Obukhov (WRF 4.5) Revised Monin-Obukhov (WRF 4.5) MYNN (WRF 3.6.1)
Radiation, LW	<code>config_radt_lw_scheme</code>	<code>rrtmg_lw</code> <code>cam_lw</code>	RRTMG (WRF 3.8.1) CAM (WRF 3.3.1)
Radiation, SW	<code>config_radt_sw_scheme</code>	<code>rrtmg_sw</code> <code>cam_sw</code>	RRTMG (WRF 3.8.1) CAM (WRF 3.3.1)
Cloud fraction for radiation	<code>config_radt_cld_scheme</code>	<code>cld_fraction</code> <code>cld_incidence</code> <code>cld_fraction_thompson</code>	Xu and Randall (1996) 0/1 cloud fraction depending on $q_c + q_i$ Thompson cloud fraction scheme
Gravity wave drag by orography	<code>config_gwdo_scheme</code>	<code>bl_ysu_gwdo</code> <code>bl_ugwp_gwdo</code>	YSU (WRF 4.5) NOAA/GSL orographic gravity wave drag (see also <code>config_ngw_scheme</code>)

Chapter 7

Running the MPAS Non-hydrostatic Atmosphere Model

Given a CVT mesh, prepared using steps from Chapter 4 as appropriate, this chapter describes the two main steps to running the MPAS-Atmosphere model: creating initial conditions and running the model itself. This chapter makes use of two MPAS cores, `init_atmosphere` and `atmosphere`, which are, respectively, used for initializing and running the non-hydrostatic atmospheric model. Sections 7.1 and 7.2 of this chapter describe the creation of idealized and real-data initial condition files using the `init_atmosphere` core. Section 7.3 describes the basic procedure of running the model itself.

Each section of this chapter follows a familiar pattern of compiling and executing MPAS model components, albeit using different cores depending on its intended use. The compilation will create either an initialization or a model executable, which are named, respectively, `init_atmosphere_model` and `atmosphere_model`. In general, an executable is run with `mpiexec` or `mpirun`, for example:

```
> mpiexec -n 8 atmosphere_model
```

where 8 is the number of MPI tasks to be used. In any case where `n > 1`, there must exist a corresponding graph decomposition file, e.g., `graph.info.part.8`. For more on graph decomposition, see Section 4.1.

7.1 Creating idealized ICs

There are several idealized test cases supported within the `init_atmosphere` model initialization core:

- 1 — Jablonowski and Williamson baroclinic wave, no initial perturbation ¹
- 2 — Jablonowski and Williamson baroclinic wave, with initial perturbation
- 3 — Jablonowski and Williamson baroclinic wave, with normal-mode perturbation
- 4 — squall line
- 5 — super-cell
- 6 — mountain wave

Creating idealized initial conditions is fairly straightforward, as no external data are required and the starting date/time is irrelevant to building the initial conditions file (hereafter referred to as `init.nc`) that will be used to run the model.

The following steps summarize the creation of `init.nc`:

- Include a `grid.nc` file, which contains the CVT mesh, in the working directory
- If running with more than one MPI task, include a `graph.info.part.*` file in the working directory (Section 4.1)

¹Jablonowski, C. and D.L. Williamson, 2006, A baroclinic instability test case for atmospheric model dynamical cores, *QJRM*S, 132, 2943-2975. doi:10.1256/qj.06.12.

- Compile MPAS with the `init_atmosphere` core specified (Section 3.3)
- Edit the `namelist.init_atmosphere` configuration file (described below)
- Edit the `streams.init_atmosphere` I/O configuration file (described below)
- Run `init_atmosphere_model` to create the initial condition file, `init.nc`

When the `init_atmosphere_model` executable is built, a default namelist, `namelist.init_atmosphere`, will have been created. A number of the namelist parameters found in `namelist.init_atmosphere` are irrelevant to creating idealized conditions and can be removed or ignored. The following table outlines the namelist parameters that are required; comments are given on the right for certain key parameters, and formal explanations for all namelist parameters can be found in Appendix A.

<pre> &nhyd_model config_init_case = 2 config_start_time = '0000-01-01_00:00:00' config_theta_adv_order = 3 config_coef_3rd_order = 0.25 / </pre>	a number between 1 and 6 corresponding to the cases listed at the beginning of this section the starting time for the simulation advection order for theta
<pre> &dimensions config_nvertlevels = 26 / </pre>	the number of vertical levels to be used in the model
<pre> &decomposition config_block_decomp_file_prefix 'graph.info.part.' / </pre>	= if running in parallel, needs to match the grid decomposition file prefix

After editing the `namelist.init_atmosphere` namelist file, the name of the input grid file, as well as the name of the initial condition file to be created, must be set in the XML I/O configuration file, `streams.init_atmosphere`. For a detailed description of the format of the XML I/O configuration file, refer to Chapter 5. Specifically, the `filename_template` attribute must be set to the name of the grid file in the "input" stream definition, and the `filename_template` attribute must be set to name of the initial condition file to be created in the "output" stream definition.

7.2 Creating real-data ICs

The process of generating real-data initial conditions is similar to that of the idealized case described in the previous section, but is more involved as it requires interpolation of static geographic data (e.g., topography, land cover, soil category, etc.), surface fields such as soil temperature and SST, and the atmospheric initial conditions valid at a specific date and time. The static datasets are the same as those used by the WRF model, and the surface fields and atmospheric initial conditions can be obtained from, e.g., NCEP's GFS data using the WRF Pre-processing System (WPS).

Creating real-data initial conditions requires a single compilation of the `init_atmosphere` core, but the actual generation of the IC files will take place using two separate runs of the `init_atmosphere_model` program, where each of these two runs is described individually in the following sub-sections. While it is possible to condense the two real-data initialization steps into a single run, running each step separately will both improve clarity and, as will become apparent, save a significant amount of time when generating subsequent initial conditions, that is, when making initial conditions using the same mesh but different starting times.

The first step, described in Section 7.2.1, is the interpolation of static fields onto the mesh to create a `static.nc` file. This step cannot be run in parallel and generally takes considerable time to complete;

however, the fields being static, this step need only be run once for a particular mesh, regardless of the number of initial condition files that are ultimately created from the `static.nc` output file. Section 7.2.2 then describes the processing of the atmospheric initial conditions beginning with the `static.nc` file created in Section 7.2.1. Naturally, each of the initialization runs described in the following sub-sections will make use of a `namelist.init_atmosphere` namelist file, and as was the case for idealized initial conditions, the default `namelist.init_atmosphere` file in the MPAS directory may be used as a starting point. Not every variable in this namelist is needed for any particular step, and therefore each section will elaborate only on the namelist variables that are immediately relevant.

7.2.1 Static fields

The generation of a `static.nc` file requires a set of static geographic data. A suitable dataset can be obtained from the WRF model's download page

http://www2.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html. These static data files should be downloaded to a directory, which will be specified the `namelist.init_atmosphere` file (described below) prior to running this interpolation step. The result of this run will be the creation of a netCDF file (`static.nc`), which is used in Section 7.2.2 to create dynamic initial conditions. Note that `static.nc` can be generated once and then used repeatedly to generate initial condition files for different start times.

The following steps summarize the creation of `static.nc`:

- Download geographic data from the WRF download page (described above)
- Compile MPAS with the `init_atmosphere` core specified (Section 3.3)
- Include a `grid.nc` file in the working directory
- Edit the `namelist.init_atmosphere` configuration file (described below)
- Edit the `streams.init_atmosphere` I/O configuration file (described below)
- Run `init_atmosphere_model` with only one MPI task specified to create `static.nc`

Note that it is critical for this step that the initialization core is run serially; afterward, however, the steps described in 7.2.2 may be run with more than one MPI task.

<code>&nhyd_model</code>	
<code>config_init_case = 7</code>	must be 7, the real-data initialization case
<code>/</code>	
<code>&dimensions</code>	
<code>config_nvertlevels = 1</code>	the following dimensions should be set to 1 now, and their values will become significant in §7.2.2
<code>config_nsoillevels = 1</code>	
<code>config_nfglevels = 1</code>	
<code>config_nfgsoillevels = 1</code>	
<code>/</code>	
<code>&data_sources</code>	
<code>config_geog_data_path</code>	= absolute path to static files obtained from the WRF
<code>'/path/to/WPS_GEOG/'</code>	download page
<code>config_landuse_data</code>	= land use dataset selection
<code>FIED_IGBP_MODIS_NOAH'</code>	
<code>config_topo_data = 'GMTED2010'</code>	terrain dataset selection
<code>config_vegfrac_data = 'MODIS'</code>	monthly vegetation fraction dataset selection
<code>config_albedo_data = 'MODIS'</code>	monthly albedo dataset selection
<code>config_maxsnowalbedo_data = 'MODIS'</code>	maximum snow albedo dataset selection
<code>config_supersample_factor = 1</code>	MODIS supersampling factor, generally only needed for meshes with grid distance < 6 km

<code>&data_sources</code>	
<code>config_met_prefix = 'FILE'</code>	the prefix of the intermediate file to be used for initial conditions
<code>config_use_spechumd = true</code>	if available, use specific humidity rather than relative humidity
<code>/</code>	
<code>&vertical_grid</code>	
<code>config_ztop = 30000.0</code>	model top height (m)
<code>config_nsmterrain = 1</code>	number of smoothing passes for terrain
<code>config_smooth_surfaces = true</code>	whether to smooth zeta surfaces
<code>config_blend_boundary_terrain = false</code>	whether to blend terrain along domain boundaries; only for regional simulations as described in Section 8.2
<code>/</code>	
<code>&preproc_stages</code>	
<code>config_static_interp = false</code>	
<code>config_native_gwd_static = false</code>	
<code>config_vertical_grid = true</code>	only these three stages should be enabled
<code>config_met_interp = true</code>	
<code>config_input_sst = false</code>	
<code>config_frac_seaice = true</code>	
<code>/</code>	
<code>&decomposition</code>	
<code>config_block_decomp_file_prefix</code>	=
<code>'graph.info.part.'</code>	if running in parallel, needs to match the grid decomposition file prefix
<code>/</code>	

After editing the `namelist.init_atmosphere` namelist file, the name of the static file, as well as the name of the initial condition file to be created, must be set in the XML I/O configuration file, `streams.init_atmosphere`. Specifically, the `filename_template` attribute must be set to the name of the static file in the "input" stream definition, and the `filename_template` attribute must be set to name of the initial condition file to be created in the "output" stream definition.

7.3 Running the model

Having generated the model initial conditions, `init.nc`, as described in either 7.1 or 7.2, we have completed the prerequisites to run the model. The only step remaining before running the model itself is the configuration of `namelist.atmosphere`. When the *atmosphere* core is built, a default `namelist.atmosphere` namelist file will be automatically generated; this namelist can serve as a starting point for any modifications made following the steps below. This section will discuss both running the model from a cold start and restarting the model from some point in a previous run.

The following steps summarize running the model:

- Include an initial condition netCDF file (e.g., `init.nc`) in the working directory (Section 7.1, Section 7.2)
- (OPTIONAL) If the SST and sea-ice fields are to be periodically updated, include a surface netCDF file (e.g., `surface.nc`) in the working directory (Section 8.1)
- (OPTIONAL) If running a regional simulation, include LBC netCDF files (e.g., `lbc.YYYY-MM-DD_HH.mm.ss.nc`) in the working directory (Section 8.2)

- If running in parallel, include a graph decomposition file in the working directory (Section 4.1)
- If the MPAS directory has not been cleaned since running initialization, run `make clean` with the `atmosphere` core specified
- Compile MPAS with the `atmosphere` core specified (Section 3.3)
- Edit the default `namelist.atmosphere` configuration file (described below)
- Edit the `streams.atmosphere` I/O configuration file (described below)
- Run the `atmosphere_model` executable

Below is a list of variables in `namelist.atmosphere` that pertain to model timestepping, explicit horizontal diffusion, and model restarts. A number of `namelist` variables are not listed here (specifications for dynamical core configuration, physics parameters, etc.) and Appendix B should be consulted for the purpose and acceptable values of these parameters.

<code>&nhyd_model</code>	
<code>config_dt = 720.0</code>	the model timestep; an appropriate value must be chosen relative to the grid cell spacing
<code>config_start_time = '2010-10-23_00:00:00'</code>	the model start time corresponding to <code>init.nc</code>
<code>config_run_duration = '5_00:00:00'</code>	the duration of the model run; for format rules, see Appendix B
<code>config_len_disp = 120000.0</code>	the smallest cell-to-cell distance in the mesh, used for computing a dissipation length scale
<code>/</code>	
<code>&limited_area</code>	
<code>config_apply_lbc = false</code>	must be set to true only if running a regional simulation, as in Section 8.2
<code>/</code>	
<code>&decomposition</code>	
<code>config_block_decomp_file_prefix</code>	= if running in parallel, must match the prefix of the graph decomposition file
<code>'graph.info.part.'</code>	
<code>/</code>	
<code>&restart</code>	
<code>config_do_restart = false</code>	if true, will select the appropriate <code>restart.nc</code> file generated from a previous run
<code>/</code>	
<code>&physics</code>	
<code>config_sst_update = true</code>	if updating sea-ice and SST with an <code>surface.nc</code> file, set to <code>true</code> , and edit the “surface” stream in the <code>streams.atmosphere</code> file accordingly
<code>config_physics_suite = 'mesoscale_reference'</code>	
<code>/</code>	

When running the model from a cold start, `config_start_time` should match the time that was used when creating `init.nc`.

Configuration of model input and output is accomplished by editing the `streams.atmosphere` file. The following streams exist by default in the atmosphere core:

input	the stream used to read model initial conditions for cold-start simulations
-------	---

restart	the stream used to periodically write restart files during model integration, and to read initial conditions when performing a restart model run
output	the stream responsible for writing model prognostic and diagnostic fields to history files
diagnostics	the stream responsible for writing (mostly) 2-d diagnostic fields, typically at higher temporal frequency than the history files
surface	the stream used to read periodic updates of sea-ice and SST from a surface update file created as described in Section 8.1
iau	the stream used to read analysis increments for the Incremental Analysis Update (IAU) scheme
lbc_in	the stream used to read lateral boundary updates for limited-area simulations, described in Section 8.2

For more information on the options available in the XML I/O configuration file, users are referred to Chapter 5.

During the course of a model run, restart files are created at an interval specified by the `output_interval` attribute in the definition of the "`restart`" stream. Running the model from a restart file is similar to running the model from `init.nc`. The required changes are that `config_do_restart` must be set to `true` and `config_start_time` must correspond to a restart file existing in the working directory.

Chapter 8

Model Options

Beyond the basic process of running a global simulation with standard output files outlined in Chapter 7, the MPAS-Atmosphere model provides several options that can be described in terms of variations on the basic simulation workflow. In the sections that follow, major model options are described in terms of the deviation from basic global simulation process.

8.1 Periodic SST and Sea-ice Updates

The stand-alone MPAS-Atmosphere model is not coupled to fully prognostic ocean or sea-ice models, and accordingly, the model SST and sea-ice fraction fields will in general not change over the course of a simulation. For simulations shorter than a few days, invariant SST and sea-ice fraction fields will generally not be problematic. However, for longer model simulations, it is generally recommended to periodically update the SST and sea-ice fields from an external file.

The surface data to be used for periodic SST and sea-ice updates could originate from any number of sources, though the most straightforward way to obtain a dataset in a usable format is to process GRIB data (e.g., GFS GRIB data) with the *ungrib* program of the WRF model's pre-processing system(WPS). Detailed instructions for building and running the WPS, and the process of generating intermediate data files from GFS data, can be found in Chapter 3 of the WRF User Guide: http://www2.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/docs/user_guide_v4/v4.1/users_guide_chap3.html.

The following steps summarize the generation of an SST and sea-ice update file, `surface.nc`, using the `init_atmosphere_model` program:

- Include surface data intermediate files in the working directory
- Include a `static.nc` file in the working directory (Section 7.2.1)
- If running in parallel, include a `graph.info.part.*` in the working directory (Section 4.1)
- Edit the `namelist.init_atmosphere` configuration file (see below)
- Edit the `streams.init_atmosphere` I/O configuration file (described below)
- Run `init_atmosphere_model` to create `surface.nc`

```
&nhyd_model
config_init_case = 8
config_start_time = '2010-10-23_00:00:00'
config_stop_time = '2010-10-30_00:00:00'
/

&data_sources
```

must be 8, the surface field initialization case
time to begin processing surface data
time to end processing surface data

<code>config_sfc_prefix = 'SST'</code>	the prefix of the intermediate data files containing SST
<code>config_fg_interval = 86400</code>	interval between intermediate files to use for SST and sea-ice
<code>/</code>	
<code>&preproc_stages</code>	
<code>config_static_interp = false</code>	
<code>config_native_gwd_static = false</code>	
<code>config_vertical_grid = false</code>	
<code>config_met_interp = false</code>	
<code>config_input_sst = true</code>	only the input_sst and frac_seaice stages
<code>config_frac_seaice = true</code>	should be enabled
<code>/</code>	
<code>&decomposition</code>	
<code>config_block_decomp_file_prefix</code>	= if running in parallel, needs to match the grid decomposition file prefix
<code>'graph.info.part.'</code>	
<code>/</code>	

After editing the `namelist.init_atmosphere` namelist file, the name of the static file, as well as the name of the surface update file to be created, must be set in the XML I/O configuration file, `streams.init_atmosphere`. Specifically, the `filename_template` attribute must be set to the name of the static file in the “input” stream definition, and the `filename_template` attribute must be set to name of the surface update file to be created in the “surface” stream definition. *Also, for the “surface” stream, ensure that the “output_interval” attribute is set to the interval at which the surface intermediate files are provided.*

8.2 Regional Simulation

New in MPAS v7.0 is the capability to run simulations over regional domains on the surface of the sphere. Setting up and running a limited-area simulation requires as a starting point a limited-area SCVT mesh, described in section 4.4. Given a limited-area mesh, the key differences from a global simulation are:

- the blending of the MPAS terrain field with the “first-guess” terrain data along the boundaries of the limited-area domain;
- the generation of a set of files containing lateral boundary conditions (LBCs); and
- the application of LBCs during the model integration.

The first of these differences – the blending of terrain data – takes place when generating the limited-area initial conditions. Limited-area initial conditions are prepared as in 7.2.2, except that the `config_blend_bdy_terrain` option should be set to `true` in the `namelist.init_atmosphere` file. This option instructs the `init_atmosphere_model` program to perform averaging of the model terrain field from the `static.nc` file with the terrain field from the atmospheric initial conditions dataset along the lateral boundaries of the mesh.

The second difference – the generation of LBC files – requires running the `init_atmosphere_model` program one additional time, with namelist options set as described below.

<code>&nhyd_model</code>	
<code>config_init_case = 9</code>	the LBCs processing case
<code>config_start_time = '2010-10-23_00:00:00'</code>	time to begin processing LBC data
<code>config_stop_time = '2010-10-30_00:00:00'</code>	time to end processing LBC data
<code>/</code>	

<code>&dimensions</code>	
<code>config_nfglevels = 38</code>	number of vertical levels in intermediate file
<code>/</code>	
<code>&data_sources</code>	
<code>config_met_prefix = 'GFS'</code>	the prefix of intermediate data files to be used for LBCs
<code>config_fg_interval = 10800</code>	interval between intermediate files
<code>/</code>	
<code>&decomposition</code>	
<code>config_block_decomp_file_prefix</code>	= if running in parallel, needs to match the grid decomposition file prefix
<code>'graph.info.part.'</code>	
<code>/</code>	

When running the LBC processing case, the `output_interval` for the “lbc” stream in the `streams.init_atmosphere` file must be set to match the value of `config_fg_interval` in the `namelist.init_atmosphere` file. Additionally, the file to be read by the “input” stream must contain vertical grid information; typically, the model initial-conditions file can be used as the source for the “input” stream. The end result of the LBC processing case should be a set of netCDF files containing LBCs for the model integration.

The final difference – application of LBCs during the model integration – simply requires setting `config_apply_lbc` to `true` in the model’s `namelist.atmosphere` file, as well as setting the `input_interval` for the “lbc_in” stream in the `streams.atmosphere` file to match the interval at which the LBC netCDF files were produced.

8.3 Separate Stream for Invariant Fields

By default, the MPAS-Atmosphere model reads time-invariant fields (e.g., `latCell`, `lonCell`, `areaCell`, `zgrid`, `zz`, etc.) from the “input” and “restart” streams (for cold-start and restart runs, respectively), and it writes time-invariant fields to the “restart” stream. In the case of large ensembles, the time-invariant fields that are replicated in the restart files for all ensemble members can account for a substantial amount of storage. In principle, since these time-invariant fields do not change in time or across ensemble members, only one copy of these fields needs to be stored.

MPAS-Atmosphere v8.1.0 introduces a capability to omit time-invariant fields from model restart files. When the model restarts, a new “invariant” stream may be used to read time-invariant fields from a separate file, and many ensemble members can share this file.

In order to make use of the new “invariant” stream, several changes to the standard MPAS-Atmosphere workflow are needed.

8.3.1 Preparing an Invariant File

Through the use of the `init_atmosphere_model` program, a file containing all required time-invariant fields must be prepared. Of course, since the model initial conditions (typically referred to as the `init.nc` file) file contains time-invariant fields, the initial conditions file from any ensemble member may be used.

If a file containing purely time-invariant fields is desired, the output from the `init_atmosphere_model` program after the following pre-processing stages have been run will suffice:

- `config_static_interp = true`
- `config_native_gwd_static = true`
- `config_vertical_grid = true`

Note that these pre-processing stages do not need to be run all at once. It is possible, for example, to first produce a `static.nc` file using the first two of these pre-processing stages, and to then produce an invariant file (e.g., `invariant.nc`) by running the vertical grid generation stage using the `static.nc` file as input.

8.3.2 Activating the Invariant Stream

When running the model itself (`atmosphere_model`), the use of the new invariant stream may be activated by simply defining the “invariant” immutable stream in the `streams.atmosphere` file as follows:

```
<immutable_stream name="invariant"
                  type="input"
                  filename_template="invariant.nc"
                  input_interval="initial_only" />
```

In the definition of the “invariant” stream, the `filename_template` attribute should be set to the actual name of the invariant file.

By the existence of the “invariant” stream in the `streams.atmosphere` file, the model will omit all time-invariant fields from any restart files that are written. When the model restarts, all time-invariant fields will be read from the “invariant” stream rather than from the “restart” stream.

8.4 Large Eddy Simulation (LES)

MPAS-Atmosphere Version 8.4 contains the first release of a Large-Eddy Simulation (LES) capability. Similar to WRF, it contains two subgrid turbulence models — a diagnostic Turbulent Kinetic Energy (TKE) formulation based on a 3D Smagorinsky formulation, and a 1.5-order prognostic TKE formulation. These formulations generally follow the implementation in WRF (see the [WRF Technical Note Version 4](#), sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.4, for a description of the formulations). The MPAS-A implementation differs from WRF in the following ways:

- horizontal derivatives are taken along coordinate surfaces, and thus, the MPAS LES formulation does not take into account sloping coordinate surfaces (i.e., terrain effects); and
- the vertical diffusion operators are integrated explicitly.

Additionally, beginning with MPAS-A v8.4.0, the application of LES mixing, ‘2d_smagorinsky’, and the background 4th-order filter can be enabled for scalar variables (q_v , etc.) by setting `config_mix_scalars` to `true` (default is `false`). Previously, the ‘2d_smagorinsky’ filtering and the background 4th-order filtering were not applied to scalar variables in the time integration because the monotonic transport scheme provides sufficient filtering.

Note that the default filtering configuration for MPAS-A v8.4 is unchanged from previous versions — `config_horiz_mixing` = ‘2d_smagorinsky’, and a 4th-order horizontal background filter is active for the dry dynamics variables u , w , and θ_m .

8.4.1 Preparing idealized LES initial conditions

Beginning with MPAS-Atmosphere v8.4.0, the `init_atmosphere` core provides a new idealized LES initialization case. This case uses a 48- m hexagonal grid on square flat plane with periodic boundary conditions, 100 vertical levels with a 3- km top, and a uniform vertical spacing, i.e., $\Delta z = 30\ m$. In the `namelist.init_atmosphere` file, the following namelist options must be set:

- `config_init_case` = 10
- `config_ztop` = 3000.0

- `config_nvertlevels` = 100

The initial state is specified in the source file `src/core_init_atmosphere/mpas_init_atm_cases.F`, where the subroutine `init_atm_case_les` calls `atm_get_sounding` for θ , q_v , u , and v . Other details of the case are as follows:

- SAS (Southeast Atmosphere Study) Case
- θ 296.6 K up to 352.5 m , increasing to 298.1 K at 442.5 m , then at a rate of 3 K/km to the model top
- q_v 11.8 g/kg up to 352.5 m , decreasing to 7.8 g/kg at 442.5 m , then at rate of $-4 g/kg/km$ to zero at 2.4 km
- $u = 2 m/s$, $v = 0 m/s$ at all levels (with assumed geostrophic `u_init` and `v_init`)
- Coriolis set to 7.2921e-05
- θ perturbations in the PBL (397 m) $\pm 0.5 K$
- TKE scalar initialized 0.4 m^2/s^2 at the surface, decreasing rapidly to zero at 255 m (as specified for the SAS case)

8.4.2 Model configuration for LES

The LES capability is controlled by the namelist configuration variable `config_les_model`. Choosing either ‘3d_smagorinsky’ or ‘prognostic_1.5_order’ disables ‘2d_smagorinsky’ even if `config_horiz_mixing` = ‘2d_smagorinsky’ is set in the namelist. The 4th-order horizontal background filter is still enabled when using either of the LES schemes. The 4th-order filter can be controlled by setting `config_visc4_2dsmag` (default value 0.05). Setting this value to zero disables the 4th-order filter.

Other namelist parameters associated with the LES models include:

- `config_les_surface`
 - ‘none’ — (default) no surface effect
 - ‘specified’ — use fixed values from `config_surface_*` inputs below
 - ‘varying’ — use inputs from physics surface heat flux, moisture flux and friction velocity
- `config_surface_heat_flux` = real ($K m s^{-1}$), 0.0 (default)
 $w'\theta'$ at surface
- `config_surface_moisture_flux` = real ($kg/kg m s^{-1}$), 0.0 (default)
 $w'q'$ at surface
- `config_surface_drag_coefficient` = real (unitless), 0.0 (default)
 C_d defined from lowest level V such that surface stress is given as $\rho * C_d * V^2$

8.5 Model runs on GPUs

Beginning with MPAS v8.3.0, a GPU-enabled version of the MPAS-Atmosphere dynamical core has been available. The GPU-acceleration is enabled with OpenACC directives, and has been tested on several Nvidia GPU architectures (e.g., V100, A100, H100) with the NVHPC compiler. MPAS v8.4.0 continues the v8 GPU porting efforts, introducing optimizations to the data movements between host (CPU) and device (GPU) memory. New to v8.4.0, much of the host-to-device data movements are performed once per time step, before and after the dynamical core execution, rather than at each subroutine call within the dynamical core. Additionally, GPU-aware halo exchanges have been implemented for the dynamical core.

Presently, GPU execution is only available for the dynamical core, and not for the physics suites. Future efforts will focus on porting physics suites to GPUs as well.

To enable GPU-acceleration, the model must be built with OpenACC support, by using the nvhpc toolchain and adding `OPENACC=true` to the build command

```
> make nvhpc CORE=atmosphere OPENACC=true
```

The standard MPAS requirements from Chapter 3 still apply: MPI, netCDF, parallel-netCDF, are required, and all libraries should be built with a compatible compiler/MPI stack.

8.5.1 Runtime configuration on GPU nodes

Typical MPAS-Atmosphere model runs on GPU nodes use one MPI task per GPU. The mapping of MPI tasks to individual GPU devices is controlled by the environment variable `CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES`, which should be set to a comma-separated list of GPU device IDs corresponding to each MPI rank.

When running MPAS-Atmosphere on GPUs, the log files will also indicate the devices (GPUs) visible to the run, and the device driver in use:

```
OpenACC configuration:
Number of visible devices: 1
Device # for this MPI task: 0
Device vendor: NVIDIA
Device name: NVIDIA A100-SXM4-40GB
Device driver version: 13000
```

An additional consideration is to bind MPI ranks to certain CPU cores for optimal performance. In systems with NUMA architectures, it is generally recommended to bind each MPI rank to CPU cores separate NUMA domains. Accessing memory across NUMA domains can lead to performance degradation.

8.5.2 Using GPU-aware halo exchanges

MPAS v8.4.0 also includes support for GPU-aware halo exchanges, which can be enabled by setting `config_gpu_aware_mpi` to `true` in the model namelist. When this option is enabled, most halo exchanges occurring within the dynamical core execution will be performed directly from the device (GPU) memory, without needing to stage data through host (CPU) memory. Enabling GPU-aware halo exchanges typically improves performance by reducing data transfers between the host and device. This option requires that the MPI implementation used to build MPAS supports GPU-aware or GPU-direct communications.

8.5.3 Verifying and debugging GPU runs

In general, the results obtained from GPU model runs may not be bitwise identical to those obtained from CPU runs, largely due to differences in the order of operations, the use of fused multiply-add (FMA) operations, and the differences in the implementation of intrinsic mathematical functions (e.g., sin, cos, etc.) on CPUs and GPUs. However, under certain conditions, it is possible to verify that the NVHPC GPU runs are producing bitwise identical results to NVHPC CPU runs by the use of some compile-time options. Build flag `-Mnofma` switches off the use of fused multiply-add (FMA) operations, and the option `-gpu=math_uniform` ensures that the CPU algorithms for intrinsic functions are used on the GPU as well. As these options can lead to performance degradation, they are not recommended for production runs, but they can be useful for verifying that GPU and CPU runs are producing identical results.

The NVHPC compiler provides run-time options for generating debugging information from OpenACC model runs, which can be useful for diagnosing issues with GPU runs. For example, setting the environment variable `NVCOMPILER_ACC_NOTIFY=3` prior to launching the model generates detailed information about OpenACC kernel launches and host-device data movements.

8.5.4 Tips for running on GPU nodes

In many managed cluster environments, there may be convenience wrappers for launching GPU-enabled jobs, which will automatically set the `CUDA_VISIBLE_DEVICES` variable. For example, on the NCAR Derecho and Casper systems, the `set_gpu_rank` utility automatically sets the mapping of MPI ranks to GPU devices. As an example on Derecho, launching the MPAS-Atmosphere model on 4 GPUs with 1 MPI rank per GPU can be done with the following command in a batch job script:

```
> mpiexec -n 4 -ppn 4 set_gpu_rank ./atmosphere_model
```

For example, on the NCAR Derecho system, to execute the MPAS-Atmosphere model on 4 GPUs with 1 MPI rank per GPU, and binding each MPI rank to a different NUMA domain, the following command can be used in a batch job script:

```
> mpiexec -n 4 -ppn 4 -cpu-bind verbose,list:0:16:32:48 set_gpu_rank ./atmosphere_model
```

Chapter 9

Visualization

Since the MPAS input and output files are in netCDF format, a wide variety of software tools may be used to manipulate and visualize fields in these files. As a starting point, several NCL¹ scripts for making the basic types of plots illustrated in Figure 9.1 are provided through the MPAS-Atmosphere download page. Each of these scripts reads the name of the file from which fields should be plotted from the environment variable `FNAME`, and all but the mesh-plotting script read the time frame to be plotted from the environment variable `T`. To plot a field from the first frame (indexed from 0) of the file `output.2010-10-23_00:00:00.nc`, for example, one would set the following environment variables

```
> setenv FNAME output.2010-10-23_00:00:00.nc
> setenv T 0
```

before running one of the scripts. In general, the specific field to be plotted from the netCDF file must be set within a script before running that script.

9.1 Meshes

A plot showing just an MPAS SCVT mesh can be produced using the `atm_mesh.ncl` script, as in Figure 9.1(a). This script reads a subset of the mesh description fields in Appendix C and uses this information to draw the SCVT mesh over a color-filled map background. Parameters in the script can be used to control the type of map projection (e.g., orthographic, cylindrical equidistant, etc.), the colors used to fill land and water points, and the widths of lines used for the Voronoi cells.

9.2 Horizontal contour plots

Contour plots of horizontal fields can be produced with the `atm_contours.ncl` script, as in Figure 9.1(b). The particular field to be plotted is set in the script and can in principle be drawn on any horizontal surface (e.g., a constant pressure surface, a constant height surface, sea-level, etc.) if suitable vertical interpolation code is added to the script. Not shown in the figure are horizontal wind vectors, which can also be added to the plot using example code provided in the script.

9.3 Horizontal cell-filled plots

For visualizing horizontal fields on their native SCVT grid, the `atm_cells.ncl` script may be used to produce horizontal cell-filled plots, as in Figure 9.1(c). This script draws each MPAS grid cell as a polygon colored according to the value of the field in that cell; the color scale is automatically chosen based on the range of the field and the default NCL color table, though other color tables can be selected instead.

¹NCAR Command Language; <http://ncl.ucar.edu>

9.4 Vertical cross-sections

Vertical cross-sections of fields can be created using the `atm_xsec.ncl` script, as in Figure 9.1(d). Before running this script, a starting point and an ending point for the cross section must be given as latitude-longitude pairs near the top of the script, and the number of points along the cross section should be specified. The script evenly distributes the specified number of points along the shortest great-circle arc from the starting point to the ending point, and for each point, the script uses values from the grid cell containing that point (i.e., a nearest-neighbor interpolation to the horizontal cross-section points is performed); no vertical interpolation is performed, and the thicknesses and vertical heights of cells are all drawn according to the MPAS vertical grid.

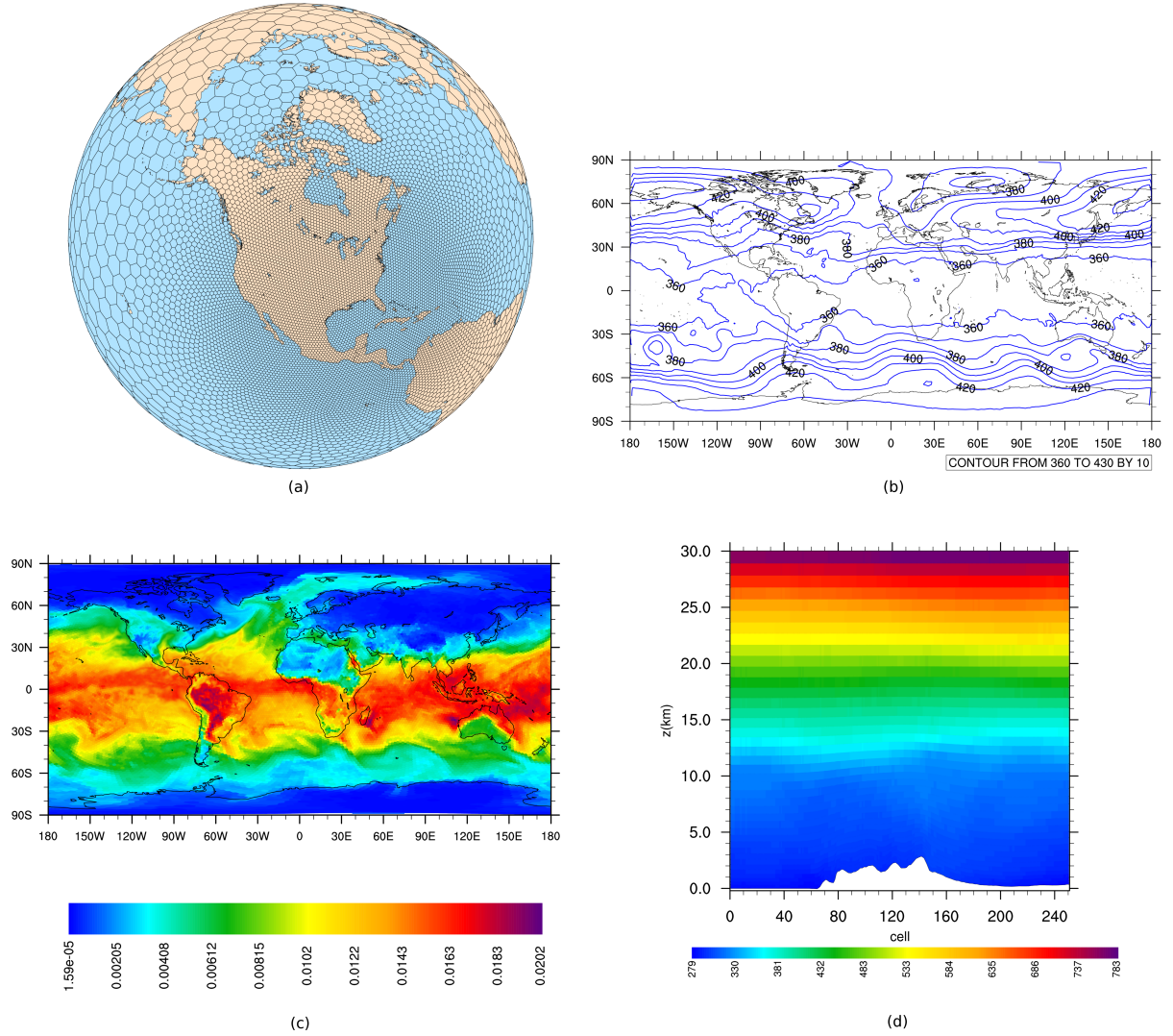


Figure 9.1: Various plot types that can be produced from MPAS input or output files using example scripts provided with the MPAS code. (a) A plot of an MPAS SCVT mesh against a filled map background. (b) A simple horizontal contour plot. (c) A cell-filled horizontal plot, with individual cells of the mesh drawn as polygons colored according to the field value. (d) A vertical cross-section in height, with areas below the terrain left unshaded.

Appendix A

Initialization Namelist Options

This chapter summarizes the complete set of namelist options available when running the MPAS non-hydrostatic atmosphere initialization core. The applicability of certain options depends on the type of initial conditions to be created — idealized or ‘real-data’ — and such applicability is identified in the description when it exists.

Date-time strings throughout all MPAS namelists assume a common format. Specifically, time intervals are of the form ‘[DDD_]HH:MM:SS[.sss]’, where DDD is an integer number of days with any number of digits, HH is a two-digit hour value, MM is a two-digit minute value, SS is a two-digit second value, and sss are fractions of a second with any number of digits; any part of the time interval format in square brackets ([]) may be omitted, and if days are omitted, HH may be either a one- or two-digit hour specification. Time instants (e.g., start time or end time) are of the form ‘YYYY-MM-DD[_HH:MM:SS[.sss]]’, where YYYY is an integer year with any number of digits, MM is a two-digit month value, DD is a two-digit day value, and HH:MM:SS.sss is a time with the same format as in a time interval specification. For both time instants and time intervals, a value of ‘none’ represents ‘no value’.

A.1 nhyd_model

config_init_case (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Type of initial conditions to create:</i> <i>1 = Jablonowski & Williamson barolinic wave (no initial perturbation),</i> <i>2 = Jablonowski & Williamson barolinic wave (with initial perturbation),</i> <i>3 = Jablonowski & Williamson barolinic wave (with normal-mode perturbation),</i> <i>4 = squall line,</i> <i>5 = super-cell,</i> <i>6 = mountain wave,</i> <i>7 = real-data initial conditions from, e.g., GFS,</i> <i>8 = surface field (SST, sea-ice) update file for use with real-data simulations</i> <i>9 = lateral boundary conditions update file for use with real-data simulations</i> <i>10 = idealized LES case</i> <i>13 = CAM-MPAS 3-d grid with specified topography and zeta levels</i>
Possible Values	1 – 10, or 13 (default: 7)

config_calendar_type (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Simulation calendar type (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘gregorian’, ‘gregorian_noleap’ (default: <i>gregorian</i>)

config_start_time (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Time to begin processing first-guess data (cases 7, 8, and 9 only)</i>
Possible Values	‘YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss’ (default: <i>2010-10-23_00:00:00</i>)

config_stop_time (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Time to end processing first-guess data (cases 8 and 9 only)</i>
Possible Values	‘YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss’ (default: <i>2010-10-23_00:00:00</i>)

config_theta_adv_order (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Horizontal advection order for theta</i>
Possible Values	2, 3, or 4 (default: <i>3</i>)

config_coef_3rd_order (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Upwinding coefficient in the 3rd order advection scheme</i>
Possible Values	$0 \leq \text{config_coef_3rd_order} \leq 1$ (default: <i>0.25</i>)

config_num_halos (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of halo layers for fields (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Integer values, typically 2 or 3; DO NOT CHANGE (default: <i>2</i>)

config_interface_projection (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>projecting layer values to the interface, linear vertical interpolation or integral</i>
Possible Values	'linear_interpolation' or 'layer_integral' (layer average value) (<i>default: linear_interpolation</i>)

A.2 dimensions

config_nvertlevels (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>The number of vertical levels to be used in the model</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 55</i>)

config_nsoillevels (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>The number of vertical soil levels needed by LSM in the model (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 4</i>)

config_nfglevels (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>The number of atmospheric levels (including surface and sea-level) in the first-guess dataset (cases 7 and 9 only)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 38</i>)

config_nfgsoillevels (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>The number of vertical soil levels in the first-guess dataset (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 4</i>)

config_gocartlevels (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>The number of vertical gocart levels in the climatological gocart data set</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 30</i>)

config_months (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>The number of months in a year (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 12</i>)

A.3 data_sources**config_geog_data_path** (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Path to the WPS static data files (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	Any valid path (<i>default: /glade/work/wrfhelp/WPS_GEOG/</i>)

config_met_prefix (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Filename prefix of ungrib intermediate file to use for initial conditions (cases 7 and 9 only)</i>
Possible Values	Any alpha-numeric string (<i>default: CFSR</i>)

config_sfc_prefix (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Filename prefix of ungrib intermediate file to use for SST and sea-ice (cases 7 and 8 only)</i>
Possible Values	Any alpha-numeric string (<i>default: SST</i>)

config_fg_interval (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Interval between intermediate files (cases 8 and 9 only)</i>
Possible Values	[DDD_]hh:mm:ss (<i>default: 86400</i>)

config_landuse_data (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>The land use classification to use (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	‘USGS’, ‘MODIFIED_IGBP_MODIS_NOAH’, or ‘MOD- IFIED_IGBP_MODIS_NOAH_15s’ (<i>default: MODI- FIED_IGBP_MODIS_NOAH</i>)

config_soilcat_data (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>The soil category classification to use</i>
Possible Values	‘STATSGO’ or ‘BNU’ (default: <i>STATSGO</i>)

config_topo_data (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>The topography dataset to use for the model terrain and for GWDO static fields (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	‘GTOPO30’ or ‘GMTED2010’ (default: <i>GMTED2010</i>)

config_vegfrac_data (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>The climatological monthly vegetation fraction dataset to use (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	‘MODIS’ or ‘NCEP’ (default: <i>MODIS</i>)

config_albedo_data (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>The climatological monthly albedo dataset to use (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	‘MODIS’ or ‘NCEP’ (default: <i>MODIS</i>)

config_maxsnowalbedo_data (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>The maximum snow albedo dataset to use (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	‘MODIS’ or ‘NCEP’ (default: <i>MODIS</i>)

config_supersample_factor (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>The supersampling factor to be used for MODIS maximum snow albedo and monthly albedo datasets (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (default: <i>3</i>)

config_lu_supersample_factor (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>The supersampling factor to be used for 30s or 15s MODIS land use, or for 30s USGS land use, as selected by ‘config_landuse_data’ (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_30s_supersample_factor (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>The supersampling factor to be used for 30s terrain, soil category, and MODIS FPAR monthly vegetation fraction (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_static (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to process, read, and write static fields only required by Noah-MP (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	true or false (<i>default: true</i>)

config_use_spechumd (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to use specific-humidity as the first-guess moisture variable. If this option is False, relative humidity will be used.</i>
Possible Values	true or false (<i>default: false</i>)

A.4 vertical_grid**config_ztop** (real)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Model top height</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (<i>default: 30000.0</i>)

config_hybrid_coordinate (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to employ a hybrid vertical coordinate</i>
Possible Values	true or false (<i>default: true</i>)

config_hybrid_top_z (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Height at which coordinate surfaces become constant height surfaces</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (<i>default: 30000.0</i>)

config_nsmterrain (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of smoothing passes to apply to the interpolated terrain field</i>
Possible Values	Non-negative integer values (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_smooth_surfaces (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to smooth zeta surfaces</i>
Possible Values	true or false (<i>default: true</i>)

config_dzmin (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Minimum thickness of layers as a fraction of nominal thickness</i>
Possible Values	Real values in the interval (0,1) (<i>default: 0.3</i>)

config_nsm (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Maximum number of smoothing passes for coordinate surfaces</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 30</i>)

config_tc_vertical_grid (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to use the vertical layer profile that was developed for use in real-time TC experiments</i>
Possible Values	true or false (<i>default: true</i>)

config_specified_zeta_levels (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>The name of a text file containing a list of vertical coordinate (zeta) values in increasing order at layer interfaces. (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Any valid filename (<i>default: </i>)

config_blend_bdy_terrain (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to blend terrain along domain boundaries with first-guess terrain. Only useful for limited-area domains.</i>
Possible Values	true or false (<i>default: false</i>)

A.5 interpolation_control

config_extrap_airtemp (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Method of extrapolation of air temperature above/below first-guess levels.</i>
Possible Values	‘constant’ (last valid value), ‘linear’ (linear extrapolation based on last two values), ‘lapse-rate’ (0.0065 K/m from last valid value) (<i>default: lapse-rate</i>)

A.6 preproc_stages

config_static_interp (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to interpolate WPS static data (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	true or false (<i>default: true</i>)

config_native_gwd_static (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to recompute subgrid-scale orography statistics directly on the native MPAS mesh (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	true or false (default: true)

config_native_gwd_gsl_static (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to recompute subgrid-scale orography statistics for the GSL drag directly on the native MPAS mesh (case 7 only)</i>
Possible Values	true or false (default: false)

config_gwd_cell_scaling (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Scaling factor for the effective grid cell diameter used in computation of GWD static fields (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 1.0)

config_vertical_grid (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to generate vertical grid</i>
Possible Values	true or false (default: true)

config_met_interp (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to interpolate first-guess fields from intermediate file</i>
Possible Values	true or false (default: true)

config_input_sst (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to re-compute SST and sea-ice fields from surface input data set; should be set to .true. when running case 8</i>
Possible Values	true or false (default: false)

config_frac_seaice (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to switch sea-ice threshold from 0.5 to 0.02</i>
Possible Values	true or false (<i>default: true</i>)

A.7 physics

config_tsk_seaice_threshold (real)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>surface temperature threshold below which water points are set to seaice points (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (<i>default: 100.</i>)

A.8 io

config_pio_num_iotasks (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of tasks to perform file I/O</i>
Possible Values	Integer valued, $0 \leq \text{config_pio_num_iotasks} \leq \# \text{ MPI tasks}$, 0 indicates all tasks perform I/O (<i>default: 0</i>)

config_pio_stride (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Stride between file I/O tasks</i>
Possible Values	Integer valued, $\leq (\# \text{ MPI tasks}) / \text{config_pio_num_iotasks}$ (<i>default: 1</i>)

A.9 decomposition

config_block_decomp_file_prefix (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Prefix of graph decomposition file, to be suffixed with the MPI task count</i>
Possible Values	Any valid filename (<i>default: x1.40962.graph.info.part.</i>)

config_number_of_blocks (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of blocks to assign to each MPI task (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 0</i>)

config_explicit_proc_decomp (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to use an explicit mapping of blocks to MPI tasks (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (<i>default: false</i>)

config_proc_decomp_file_prefix (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Prefix of block mapping file (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Any valid filename (<i>default: graph.info.part.</i>)

Appendix B

Model Namelist Options

This chapter summarizes the complete set of namelist options available when running the MPAS non-hydrostatic atmosphere model. All date-time string specifications are of the form described at the beginning of [Appendix A](#).

B.1 nhyd_model

config_time_integration (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Time integration scheme (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘SRK3’ (<i>default: SRK3</i>)

config_time_integration_order (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Order for RK time integration</i>
Possible Values	2 or 3 (<i>default: 2</i>)

config_dt (real)

Units	<i>s</i>
Description	<i>Model time step, seconds</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (<i>default: 720.0</i>)

config_calendar_type (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Simulation calendar type (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘gregorian’, ‘gregorian_noleap’ (<i>default: gregorian</i>)

config_start_time (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Starting time for model simulation</i>
Possible Values	‘YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss’ (default: 2010-10-23_00:00:00)

config_stop_time (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Stopping time for model simulation (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss’ (default: none)

config_run_duration (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Length of model simulation</i>
Possible Values	[DDD_]hh:mm:ss (default: 5_00:00:00)

config_split_dynamics_transport (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to super-cycle scalar transport</i>
Possible Values	Logical values (default: true)

config_number_of_sub_steps (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of acoustic steps per full RK step</i>
Possible Values	Positive, even integer values, typically 2, 4, or 6 depending on transport splitting (default: 4)

config_dynamics_split_steps (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>When config_split_dynamics_transport = T, the number of RK steps per transport step</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (default: 3)

config_h_mom_eddy_visc2 (real)

Units	$m^2 s^{-1}$
Description	∇^2 eddy viscosity for horizontal diffusion of momentum (hidden by default)
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 0.0)

config_h_mom_eddy_visc4 (real)

Units	$m^4 s^{-1}$
Description	∇^4 eddy hyper-viscosity for horizontal diffusion of momentum (hidden by default)
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 0.0)

config_v_mom_eddy_visc2 (real)

Units	$m^2 s^{-1}$
Description	∇^2 eddy viscosity for vertical diffusion of momentum (hidden by default)
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 0.0)

config_h_theta_eddy_visc2 (real)

Units	$m^2 s^{-1}$
Description	∇^2 eddy viscosity for horizontal diffusion of theta (hidden by default)
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 0.0)

config_h_theta_eddy_visc4 (real)

Units	$m^4 s^{-1}$
Description	∇^4 eddy hyper-viscosity for horizontal diffusion of theta (hidden by default)
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 0.0)

config_v_theta_eddy_visc2 (real)

Units	$m^2 s^{-1}$
Description	∇^2 eddy viscosity for vertical diffusion of theta (hidden by default)
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 0.0)

config_horiz_mixing (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Formulation of horizontal mixing</i>
Possible Values	‘2d_fixed’ or ‘2d_smagorinsky’ (<i>default: 2d_smagorinsky</i>)

config_les_model (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>LES dissipation model</i>
Possible Values	‘none’, ‘3d_smagorinsky’, ‘prognostic_1.5_order’ (<i>default: none</i>)

config_les_surface (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>LES surface flux option</i>
Possible Values	‘specified’, ‘varying’ (<i>default: none</i>)

config_surface_heat_flux (real)

Units	<i>K m s-1</i>
Description	<i>specified surface heat flux w’theta’</i>
Possible Values	real number (<i>default: 0.0</i>)

config_surface_moisture_flux (real)

Units	<i>kg m s-1</i>
Description	<i>specified surface moisture flux w’q’</i>
Possible Values	real number (<i>default: 0.0</i>)

config_surface_drag_coefficient (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Cd 10m drag coefficient</i>
Possible Values	real number (<i>default: 0.0</i>)

config_len_disp (real)

Units	m
Description	<i>Horizontal length scale, used by the Smagorinsky formulation of horizontal diffusion and by 3-d divergence damping (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values. A zero value implies that the length scale is prescribed by the nominalMinDc value in the input file. (default: 0.0)

config_visc4_2dsmag (real)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Coefficient multiplied by δx^3 to obtain ∇^4 physical hyperviscosity</i>
Possible Values	Non-negative real values (default: 0.05)

config_mix_scalars (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to enable horizontal and vertical mixing for scalars</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

config_del4u_div_factor (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Scaling factor for the divergent component of $\nabla^4 u$ calculation (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 10.0)

config_w_adv_order (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Horizontal advection order for w (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	2, 3, or 4 (default: 3)

config_theta_adv_order (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Horizontal advection order for theta (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	2, 3, or 4 (default: 3)

config_scalar_adv_order (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Horizontal advection order for scalars (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	2, 3, or 4 (<i>default: 3</i>)

config_u_vadv_order (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Vertical advection order for normal velocities (u) (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	2, 3, or 4 (<i>default: 3</i>)

config_w_vadv_order (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Vertical advection order for w (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	2, 3, or 4 (<i>default: 3</i>)

config_theta_vadv_order (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Vertical advection order for theta (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	2, 3, or 4 (<i>default: 3</i>)

config_scalar_vadv_order (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Vertical advection order for scalars (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	2, 3, or 4 (<i>default: 3</i>)

config_scalar_advection (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to advect scalar fields</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (<i>default: true</i>)

config_positive_definite (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to enable positive-definite advection of scalars (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

config_monotonic (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to enable monotonic limiter in scalar advection</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: true)

config_coef_3rd_order (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Upwinding coefficient in the 3rd order advection scheme</i>
Possible Values	$0 \leq \text{config_coef_3rd_order} \leq 1$ (default: 0.25)

config_smagorinsky_coef (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Dimensionless empirical parameter relating the strain tensor to the eddy viscosity in the Smagorinsky turbulence model (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Real values typically in the range 0.1 to 0.4 (default: 0.125)

config_mix_full (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Mix full θ and u fields, or mix perturbation from initial state (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: true)

config_epssm (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Off-centering parameter for the vertically implicit acoustic integration (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 0.0)

config_smdiv (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>3-d divergence damping coefficient</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (<i>default: 0.1</i>)

config_apvm_upwinding (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Amount of upwinding in APVM (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	$0 \leq \text{config_apvm_upwinding} \leq 1$ (<i>default: 0.5</i>)

config_h_ScaleWithMesh (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Scale eddy viscosities with mesh-density function for horizontal diffusion (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (<i>default: true</i>)

config_num_halos (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of halo layers for fields (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Integer values, typically 2 or 3; DO NOT CHANGE (<i>default: 2</i>)

config_relax_zone_divdamp_coef (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Coefficient for the divergent component of the Laplacian filter of momentum in the relaxation zone (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (<i>default: 6.0</i>)

B.2 damping

config_zd (real)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Height MSL to begin w-damping profile</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (<i>default: 22000.0</i>)

config_xnutr (real)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Maximum w-damping coefficient at model top</i>
Possible Values	$0 \leq \text{config_xnutr} \leq 1$ (default: 0.2)

config_mpas_cam_coef (real)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Coefficient for scaling the 2nd-order horizontal mixing in the mpas_cam absorbing layer (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	$0 \leq \text{config_mpas_cam_coef} \leq 1$, standard value is 0.2 (default: 0.0)

config_number_cam_damping_levels (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of layers in which to apply cam 2nd-order horizontal filter top of model; viscosity linearly ramps to zero by layer number from the top (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (default: 4)

config_rayleigh_damp_u (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to apply Rayleigh damping on horizontal velocity in the top-most model levels. The number of levels is specified by the config_number_rayleigh_damp_u_levels option, and the damping timescale is specified by the config_rayleigh_damp_u_timescale_days option. (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

config_rayleigh_damp_u_timescale_days (real)

Units	days
Description	<i>Timescale, in days (86400 s), for the Rayleigh damping on horizontal velocity in the top-most model levels. (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 5.0)

config_number_rayleigh_damp_u_levels (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of layers in which to apply Rayleigh damping on horizontal velocity at top of model; damping linearly ramps to zero by layer number from the top (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 6</i>)

config_epssm_minimum (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Value of epssm below transition zone</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values between 0 and 1 (<i>default: 0.1</i>)

config_epssm_maximum (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>Value of epssm above transition zone</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values between 0 and 1 (<i>default: 0.5</i>)

config_epssm_transition_bottom_z (real)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Height MSL of bottom of transition zone for epssm</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (<i>default: 30000.</i>)

config_epssm_transition_top_z (real)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Height MSL of top of transition zone for epssm</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (<i>default: 50000.</i>)

B.3 limited_area**config_apply_lbc** (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to apply lateral boundary conditions</i>
Possible Values	true or false; this option must be set to true for limited-area simulations and false for global simulations (<i>default: false</i>)

B.4 io

config_restart_timestamp_name (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Filename used to store most recent restart time stamp (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Any valid filename (<i>default: restart_timestamp</i>)

config_pio_num_iotasks (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of tasks to perform file I/O</i>
Possible Values	Integer valued, $0 \leq \text{config_pio_num_iotasks} \leq \# \text{ MPI tasks}$, 0 indicates all tasks perform I/O (<i>default: 0</i>)

config_pio_stride (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Stride between file I/O tasks</i>
Possible Values	Integer valued, $\leq (\# \text{ MPI tasks}) / \text{config_pio_num_iotasks}$ (<i>default: 1</i>)

B.5 decomposition

config_block_decomp_file_prefix (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Prefix of graph decomposition file, to be suffixed with the MPI task count</i>
Possible Values	Any valid filename (<i>default: x1.40962.graph.info.part.</i>)

config_number_of_blocks (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of blocks to assign to each MPI task (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values (<i>default: 0</i>)

config_explicit_proc_decomp (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to use an explicit mapping of blocks to MPI tasks (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

config_proc_decomp_file_prefix (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Prefix of block mapping file (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Any valid filename (default: graph.info.part.)

B.6 restart

config_do_restart (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether this run of the model is to restart from a previous restart file or not</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

config_do_DAcycling (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to re-compute coupled fields θ_m, $\tilde{\rho}$, ρ_u, etc. from uncoupled fields when restarting the model; used for cycling DA experiments that analyze uncoupled fields in restart files (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

B.7 printout

config_print_global_minmax_vel (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to print the global min/max of horizontal normal velocity and vertical velocity each timestep</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: true)

config_print_detailed_minmax_vel (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to print the global min/max of horizontal normal velocity and vertical velocity each timestep, along with the location in the domain where those extrema occurred</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

config_print_global_minmax_sca (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to print the global min/max of scalar fields each timestep (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

B.8 IAU

config_IAU_option (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Incremental Analysis Update scheme</i>
Possible Values	‘off’ or ‘on’; ‘off’ turns off IAU, ‘on’ uses equal weighting of increments across the IAU window (default: off)

config_IAU_window_length_s (real)

Units	s
Description	<i>Length of window over which analysis increments are applied</i>
Possible Values	Non-negative real values (default: 21600.)

B.9 assimilation

config_jedi_da (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether this run is within the JEDI data assimilation framework; used to add temperature and specific humidity as diagnostics (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

B.10 development

config_halo_exch_method (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Method to use for exchanging halos (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	'mpas_dmpar', 'mpas_halo' (default: <i>mpas_halo</i>)

config_gpu_aware_mpi (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to use GPU-aware MPI for halo exchanges. GPU-aware MPI is only implemented for config_halo_exch_method='mpas_halo' (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: <i>false</i>)

B.11 musica

config_micm_file (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>MICM configuration file name</i>
Possible Values	Any valid filename (default: <i>)</i>

B.12 physics

input_soil_data (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>input soil use classification (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	'STAS' (default: <i>STAS</i>)

input_soil_temperature_lag (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>days over which the deep soil temperature is computed using skin temperature (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integers (default: <i>140</i>)

num_soil_layers (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>number of soil layers in Noah land surface scheme (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integers. For Noah LSM, must be set to 4. <i>(default: 4)</i>

months (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>number of months per year (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integer values. DO NOT CHANGE. <i>(default: 12)</i>

noznlev (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>number of prescribed pressure levels for input climatological ozone volume mixing ratios (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integers <i>(default: 59)</i>

naerlev (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>number of prescribed pressure levels for input climatological aerosol mixing ratio (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integers <i>(default: 29)</i>

camdim1 (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>dimension of CAM radiation absorption save array (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integers <i>(default: 4)</i>

config_frac_seaice (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for configuration of fractional sea-ice (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. for sea-ice between 0 or 1; .false. for sea-ice equal to 0 or 1 (flag). <i>(default: true)</i>

config_sfc_albedo (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for configuration of surface albedo (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. for climatologically varying surface albedo; .false. for fixed input data (<i>default: true</i>)

config_sfc_snowalbedo (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for configuration of maximum surface albedo for snow (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. for geographical distribution; .false. for fixed input data (<i>default: true</i>)

config_sst_update (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for configuration of sea-surface temperature</i>
Possible Values	.true. for time-varying sea-surface temperatures; .false., otherwise (<i>default: false</i>)

config_sstdiurn_update (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for configuration of diurnal cycle of sea-surface temperatures</i>
Possible Values	.true. for applying a diurnal cycle to sea-surface temperatures; .false., otherwise (<i>default: false</i>)

config_deepsoiltemp_update (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for configuration of deep soil temperatures</i>
Possible Values	.true. for slowly time-varying deep soil temperatures; .false. otherwise (<i>default: false</i>)

config_o3climatology (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for configuration of input ozone data in RRMTG long- and short-wave radiation (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. for using monthly-varying ozone data; .false. for using fixed vertical profile (<i>default: true</i>)

config_microp_re (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for calculation of the effective radii for cloud water, cloud ice, and snow (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. for calculating effective radii; .false. for using defaults in RRTMG radiation (<i>default: false</i>)

config_ysu_pblmix (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for turning on/off top-down, radiation_driven mixing (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. to turn on top-down radiation_driven mixing; .false. otherwise (<i>default: false</i>)

config_urban_physics (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for turn on/off the urban physics parameterization (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. to turn on the urban physics; .false. otherwise (<i>default: false</i>)

config_n_microp (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>number of microphysics time-steps per physics time-steps (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive integers (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_microphysics_top (real)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>height above which to exclude microphysics tendencies (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive reals (<i>default: 45000.</i>)

config_radtlw_interval (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>time interval between calls to parameterization of long-wave radiation</i>
Possible Values	‘DD_HH:MM:SS’ or ‘none’ (<i>default: 00:30:00</i>)

config_radtsw_interval (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>time interval between calls to parameterization of short-wave radiation</i>
Possible Values	‘DD_HH:MM:SS’ or ‘none’ (default: 00:30:00)

config_conv_interval (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>time interval between calls to parameterization of convection (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘DD_HH:MM:SS’ or ‘none’ (default: none)

config_pbl_interval (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>time interval between calls to parameterization of planetary boundary layer (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘DD_HH:MM:SS’ or ‘none’ (default: none)

config_camrad_abs_update (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>time interval between updates of absorption/emission coefficients in CAM radiation (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘DD_HH:MM:SS’ or ‘none’ (default: 06:00:00)

config_greenness_update (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>time interval between updates of greenness fraction (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘DD_HH:MM:SS’ or ‘none’ (default: 24:00:00)

config_bucket_update (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>time interval between updates of accumulated rain and radiation diagnostics</i>
Possible Values	‘DD_HH:MM:SS’ or ‘none’ (default: none)

config_physics_suite (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Choice of physics suite</i>
Possible Values	‘mesoscale_reference’, ‘convection_permitting’, ‘none’ <i>(default: mesoscale_reference)</i>

config_microp_scheme (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>configuration for cloud microphysics schemes (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘suite’, ‘mp_wsm6’, ‘mp_thompson’, ‘mp_thompson_aerosols’, ‘mp_kessler’, ‘off’ <i>(default: suite)</i>

config_convection_scheme (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>configuration for convection schemes (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘suite’, ‘cu_kain_fritsch’, ‘cu_tiedtke’, ‘cu_ntiedtke’, ‘cu_grell_freitas’, ‘off’ <i>(default: suite)</i>

config_lsm_scheme (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>configuration for land-surface schemes (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘suite’, ‘sf_noah’, ‘sf_noahmp’, ‘off’ <i>(default: suite)</i>

config_pbl_scheme (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>configuration for planetary boundary layer schemes (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘suite’, ‘bl_ysu’, ‘bl_mynn’, ‘off’ <i>(default: suite)</i>

config_gwdo_scheme (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>configuration of gravity wave drag over orography (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	‘suite’, ‘bl_ysu_gwdo’, ‘bl_ugwp_gwdo’, ‘off’ <i>(default: suite)</i>

config_ngw_scheme (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for non-stationary gravity wave drag scheme (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

config_knob_ugwp_tauamp (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>non-stationary gravity wave drag absolute momentum flux at launch level (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Non-negative real values (default: 0.13e-3)

config_ugwp_diags (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>logical for outputting ugwp drag suite diagnostic variables (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

config_radt_cld_scheme (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>configuration for calculation of horizontal cloud fraction (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	'suite','cld_fraction','cld_incidence' (default: suite)

config_radt_lw_scheme (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>configuration for long-wave radiation schemes (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	'suite','rrtmg_lw','cam_lw','off' (default: suite)

config_radt_sw_scheme (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>configuration for short-wave radiation schemes (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	'suite','rrtmg_sw','cam_sw','off' (default: suite)

config_sfclayer_scheme (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>configuration for surface layer-scheme (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	'suite','sf_monin_obukhov','sf_mynn','off' (default: suite)

config_radt_cld_overlap (character)

Units	
Description	<i>cloud overlapping option in the RRTMG lw and sw radiation schemes (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	'none','random','maximum_random','maximum','exponential','exponential_random' (default: maximum_random)

config_radt_cld_dcorrln (character)

Units	
Description	<i>decorrelation length for cloud overlapping option in the RRTMG lw and sw radiation schemes (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	'constant','latitude_varying' (default: constant)

config_gfconv_closure_deep (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>closure option for deep convection in Grell-Freitas convection scheme (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0 (default: 0)

config_gfconv_closure_shallow (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>closure option for shallow convection in Grell-Freitas convection scheme (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	8 (default: 8)

config_mynn_tkeadvect (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>= true:do MYNN TKE advection (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (default: false)

config_mynn_tkebudget (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>=1:option to add the MYNN TKE budget terms to output (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 0)

config_mynn_closure (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>2.5 level or 3.0 level for the MYNN TKE turbulence closure (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	2.0,2.5,3.0 (default: 2.5)

config_mynn_cloudpdf (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>switch to different cloud PDFs to represent subgrid clouds in the MYNN PBL scheme (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1,2 (default: 2)

config_mynn_mixlength (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>mixing length in the MYNN PBL scheme:=0(Nakanishi and Nino 2009);=1(RAP/HRRR);=2(Ito et al. 2015) (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1,2 (default: 2)

config_mynn_stfunc (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option to switch flux profile relationship for surface (0:Dyer-Hicks, 1:Cheng-Brustart (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 1)

config_mynn_topdown (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option to add top-down diffusion driven by cloud-top radiative cooling (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 0)

config_mynn_scaleaware (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option to turn on the scale-aware option (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 1)

config_mynn_dheat_opt (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option to activate heating due to dissipation of TKE (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 1)

config_mynn_edmf (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>=1:activate the EDMF option in the MYNN PBL scheme (=0 otherwise) (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 1)

config_mynn_edmf_dd (integer)

Units	
Description	<i>=1:activate the EDMF downdraft option in the MYNN PBL scheme (=0 otherwise) (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 0)

config_mynn_edmf_mom (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>=1:activate momentum transport with the EDMF option of the MYNN PBL scheme(=0 otherwise) (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 0)

config_mynn_edmf_tke (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>=1:activate TKE transport with the EDMF option of the MYNN PBL scheme (=0 otherwise) (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 0)

config_mynn_edmf_output (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>=0:suppress the allocation of variables needed in the EDMF option of the MYNN PBL scheme (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 0)

config_mynn_mixscalars (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>=1:activate mixing of scalars in the MYNN PBL scheme (=0 otherwise) (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 1)

config_mynn_mixclouds (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>1:activate mixing of cloud condensates in the MYNN PBL scheme (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 1)

config_mynn_mixqt (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>=0:activate mixing of moisture species separately;= 1:activate mixing of total water in the mynn PBL scheme (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	0,1 (default: 0)

config_bucket_radt (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>threshold above which accumulated radiation diagnostics are reset (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 1.0e9)

config_bucket_rainc (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>threshold above which the accumulated convective precipitation is reset (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (default: 100.0)

config_bucket_rainnc (real)

Units	-
Description	<i>threshold above which the accumulated grid-scale precipitation is reset (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Positive real values (<i>default: 100.0</i>)

config_oml1d (logical)

Units	-
Description	<i>Whether to activate the 1-d ocean mixed-layer model (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	.true. or .false. (<i>default: false</i>)

config_oml_hml0 (real)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>If greater than zero, provides the constant, initial mixed-layer depth; if zero, initial mixed-layer depth will be taken from the 'oml_initial' field. (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Non-negative real values (<i>default: 30.0</i>)

config_oml_gamma (real)

Units	<i>K m⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>Deep water lapse rate in 1-d OML model (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Real values (<i>default: 0.14</i>)

config_oml_relaxation_time (real)

Units	<i>s</i>
Description	<i>Relaxation time to initial values in 1-d OML (hidden by default)</i>
Possible Values	Non-negative real values (<i>default: 864000.</i>)

B.13 soundings

config_sounding_interval (character)

Units	-
Description	<i>Interval between writing of soundings. A value of 'none' disables writing of soundings.</i>
Possible Values	'[DDD_]hh:mm:ss' or 'none' (<i>default: none</i>)

B.14 physics_lsm_noahmp

config_noahmp_iopt_dveg (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for dynamic vegetation</i>
Possible Values	1 to 6 (<i>default: 4</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_crs (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for canopy stomatal resistance</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_btr (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for soil moisture in stomatal resistance</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_runsrf (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for surface runoff</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 3</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_runsub (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for sub-surface option</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 3</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_sfc (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for surface drag</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_frz (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for supercooled water</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_inf (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for frozen soil</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_rad (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for radiative transfer</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 3</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_alb (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for snow albedo</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_snf (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for pcp partition option</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_tksno (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for snow thermal conductivity</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_tbot (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for lower boundary of soil temperature</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 2</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_stc (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for soil or snow time scheme</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_gla (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for glacier</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_rsf (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for subface resistance</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 4</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_soil (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for soil data</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_pedo (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for pedo transfer</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_crop (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for crop</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 0</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_irr (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for irrigation</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 0</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_irrm (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for irrigaton method</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 0</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_infdv (integer)

Units	
Description	<i>option for dvic infiltration</i>
Possible Values	0 or 1 (<i>default: 1</i>)

config_noahmp_iopt_tdrn (integer)

Units	-
Description	<i>option for drainage option</i>
Possible Values	or 1 (<i>default: 0</i>)

Appendix C

Grid Description

This chapter provides a brief introduction to the common types of grids used in the MPAS framework.

C.1 Horizontal grid

The MPAS grid system requires the definition of seven elements. These seven elements are composed of two types of *cells*, two types of *lines*, and three types of *points*. These elements are depicted in Figure C.1 and defined in Table C.1. These elements can be defined on either the plane or the surface of the sphere. The two types of cells form two meshes, a primal mesh composed of Voronoi regions and a dual mesh composed of Delaunay triangles. Each corner of a primal mesh cell is uniquely associated with the “center” of a dual mesh cell and vice versa. So we define the two mesh as either a primal mesh (composed of cells P_i) or a dual mesh (composed of cells D_v). The center of any primal mesh cell, P_i , is denoted by $\mathbf{x}_i$ and the center of any the dual mesh cell, D_v , is denoted by $\mathbf{x}_v$. The boundary of a given primal mesh cell P_i is composed of the set of lines that connect the $\mathbf{x}_v$ locations of associated dual mesh cells D_v . Similarly, the boundary of a given dual mesh cell D_v is composed of the set of lines that connect the $\mathbf{x}_i$ locations of the associated primal mesh cells P_i . As shown in Figure C.1, a line segment that connects two primal mesh cell centers is uniquely associated with a line segment that connects two dual mesh cell centers. We assume that these two line segments cross and the point of intersection is labeled as $\mathbf{x}_e$. In addition, we assume that these two line segments are orthogonal as indicated in Figure C.1. Each $\mathbf{x}_e$ is associated with two distances: d_e measures the distance between the primal mesh cells sharing $\mathbf{x}_e$ and l_e measures the distance between the dual mesh cells sharing $\mathbf{x}_e$.

Since the two line segments crossing at $\mathbf{x}_e$ are orthogonal, these line segments form a convenient local coordinate system for each edge. At each $\mathbf{x}_e$ location a unit vector $\mathbf{n}_e$ is defined to be parallel to the line connecting primal mesh cells. A second unit vector $\mathbf{t}_e$ is defined such that $\mathbf{t}_e = \mathbf{k} \times \mathbf{n}_e$.

Table C.2 provides the names of all *elements* and all *sets of elements* as used in the MPAS framework. Elements appear twice in the table when described in the grid file in more than one way, e.g. points are described with both cartesian and latitude/longitude coordinates. An “ncdump -h” of any MPAS grid, output or restart file will contain all variable names shown in second column of Table C.2.

In addition to these seven element types, we require the definition of *sets of elements*. In all, eight different types of sets are required and these are defined and explained in Table C.3 and Figure C.2. The notation is always of the form of, for example, $i \in CE(e)$, where the LHS indicates the type of element to be gathered (cells) based on the RHS relation to another type of element (edges).

The angle of each edge in an MPAS grid is provided in the variable *angleEdge*. The angle given is the angle between a vector pointing north and a vector pointing in the positive tangential direction of the edge. Referring to Fig. C.3,

$$\text{angleEdge} = \arcsin \|\hat{\mathbf{n}} \times \hat{\mathbf{v}}\|,$$

where $\hat{\mathbf{n}}$ is the unit vector pointing north and $\hat{\mathbf{v}}$ is the unit vector pointing from verticesOnEdge(1,iEdge) to verticesOnEdge(2,iEdge).

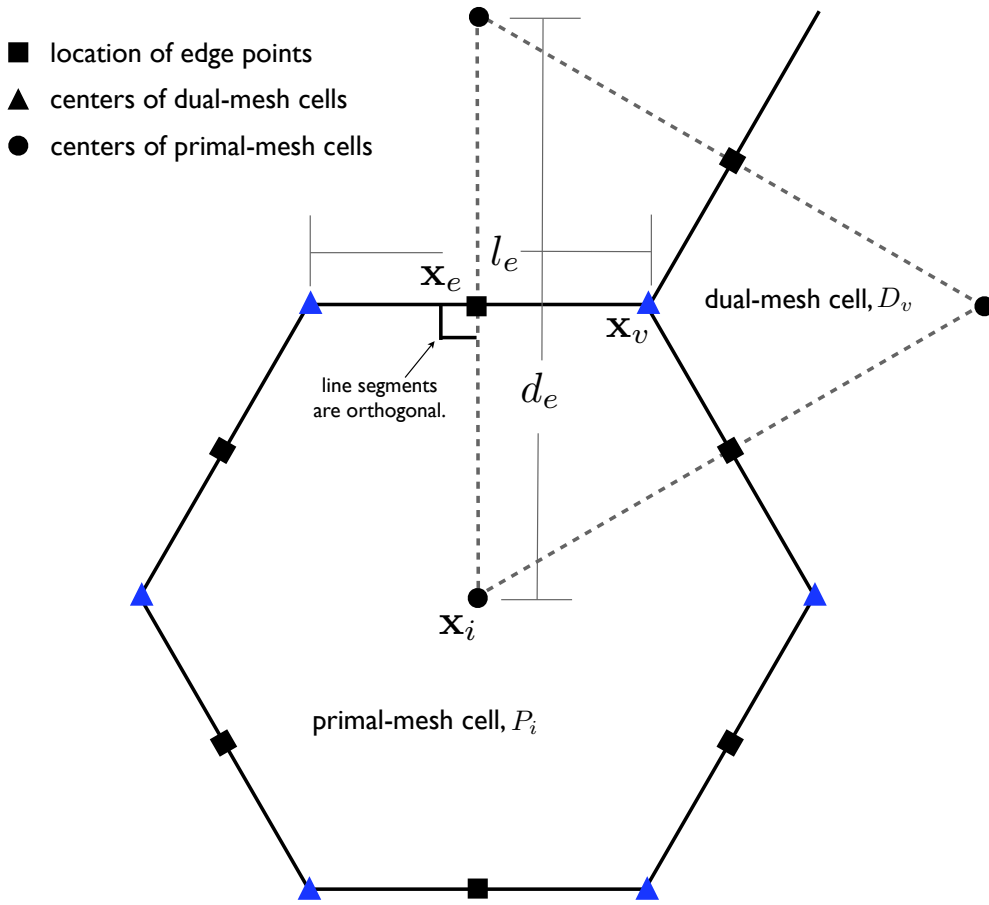


Figure C.1: Definition of elements used to build the MPAS grid. Also see Table C.1.

Table C.1: Definition of elements used to build the MPAS grid.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Definition</i>
$\mathbf{x}_i$	point	location of center of primal-mesh cells
$\mathbf{x}_v$	point	location of center of dual-mesh cells
$\mathbf{x}_e$	point	location of edge points where velocity is defined
d_e	line segment	distance between neighboring $\mathbf{x}_i$ locations
l_e	line segment	distance between neighboring $\mathbf{x}_v$ locations
P_i	cell	a cell on the primal-mesh
D_v	cell	a cell on the dual-mesh

Given a wind vector $(u_{\perp}, u_{\parallel})$ defined in term of components orthogonal to and parallel to the edge, the earth-relative wind (u, v) may be recovered as

$$\begin{bmatrix} u \\ v \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} u_{\perp} \\ u_{\parallel} \end{bmatrix},$$

where $\alpha = \text{angleEdge}$.

Table C.2: Variable names used to describe a MPAS grid.

<i>Element</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Size</i>	<i>Comment</i>
$\mathbf{x}_i$	{x,y,z}Cell	nCells	cartesian location of $\mathbf{x}_i$
$\mathbf{x}_i$	{lon,lat}Cell	nCells	longitude and latitude of $\mathbf{x}_i$
$\mathbf{x}_v$	{x,y,z}Vertex	nVertices	cartesian location of $\mathbf{x}_v$
$\mathbf{x}_v$	{lon,lat}Vertex	nVertices	longitude and latitude of $\mathbf{x}_v$
$\mathbf{x}_e$	{x,y,z}Edge	nEdges	cartesian location of $\mathbf{x}_e$
$\mathbf{x}_e$	{lon,lat}Edge	nEdges	longitude and latitude of $\mathbf{x}_e$
d_e	dcEdge	nEdges	distance between $\mathbf{x}_i$ locations
l_e	dvEdge	nEdges	distance between $\mathbf{x}_v$ locations
$e \in EC(i)$	edgesOnCell	(nEdgesMax,nCells)	edges that define P_i .
$e \in EV(v)$	edgesOnVertex	(3,nCells)	edges that define D_v .
$i \in CE(e)$	cellsOnEdge	(2,nEdges)	primal-mesh cells that share edge e .
$i \in CV(v)$	cellsOnVertex	(3,nVertices)	primal-mesh cells that define D_v .
$v \in VE(e)$	verticesOnEdge	(2,nEdges)	dual-mesh cells that share edge e .
$v \in VI(i)$	verticesOnCell	(nEdgesMax,nCells)	vertices that define P_i .

Table C.3: Definition of element groups used to reference connections in the MPAS grid. Examples are provided in Figure C.2.

<i>Syntax</i>	<i>output</i>
$e \in EC(i)$	set of edges that define the boundary of P_i .
$e \in EV(v)$	set of edges that define the boundary of D_v .
$i \in CE(e)$	two primal-mesh cells that share edge e .
$i \in CV(v)$	set of primal-mesh cells that form the vertices of dual mesh cell D_v .
$v \in VE(e)$	the two dual-mesh cells that share edge e .
$v \in VI(i)$	the set of dual-mesh cells that form the vertices of primal-mesh cell P_i .
$e \in ECP(e)$	edges of cell pair meeting at edge e .
$e \in EVC(v, i)$	edge pair associated with vertex v and mesh cell i .

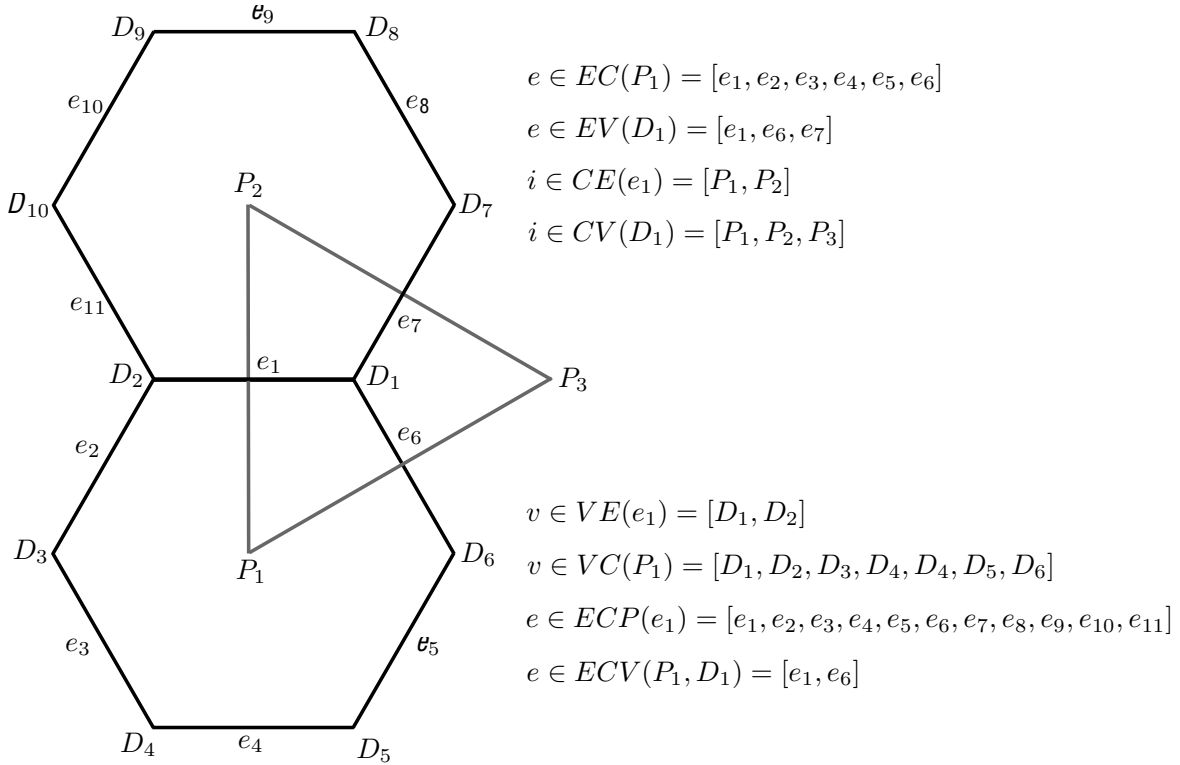


Figure C.2: Definition of element groups used to reference connections in the MPAS grid. Also see Table C.3.

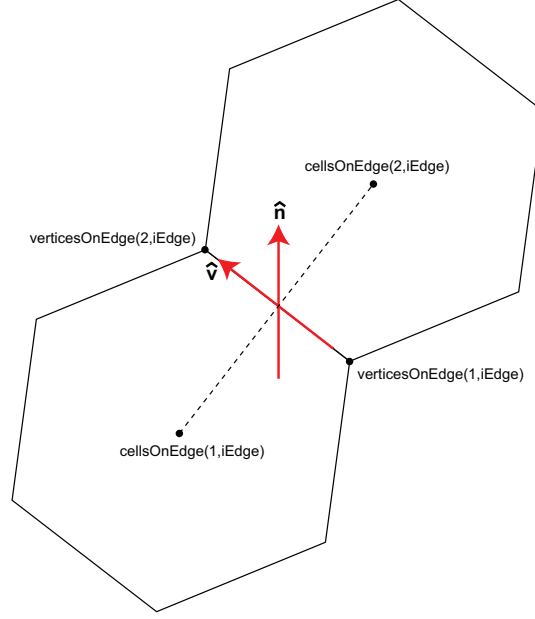


Figure C.3: The angle of an edge refers to the angle between a vector pointing north at an edge location and a vector pointing in the positive tangential velocity direction of the edge.

C.2 Vertical grid

The vertical coordinate in MPAS-Atmosphere is ζ and has units of length, where $0 \leq \zeta \leq z_t$ and z_t is the height of the model top. The relationship between the vertical coordinate and height in the physical domain is given as

$$z = \zeta + A h_s(x, y, \zeta) \quad (\text{C.1})$$

where (x, y) denotes a location on the horizontal mesh and ζ is the vertical coordinate (ζ is directed radially outward from the surface of the sphere, or perpendicular to the horizontal (x, y) plane in a Cartesian coordinate MPAS-A configuration). MPAS-A can be configured with the traditional Gal-Chen and Somerville terrain-following coordinate by setting $h_s(x, y, \zeta) = h(x, y)$ and $A = 1 - \zeta/z_t$, where $h(x, y)$ is the terrain height. Alternatively, A can be modified to allow a more rapid or less rapid transition to the constant-height upper boundary condition. Additionally, a constant-height coordinate can be specified at some intermediate height below h_t .

The influence of the terrain on any coordinate surface ζ can be influenced by the specification of $h_s(x, y, \zeta)$. Specifically, h_s can be set such that $h_s(x, y, 0) = h(x, y)$ (i.e. terrain following at the surface), and progressively filtered fields of $h(x, y)$ can be used at $\zeta > 0$ in $h_s(x, y, \zeta)$, such that the small-scale features in the topography are quickly filtered from the coordinate. Example MPAS-A vertical meshes are given in Figure C.4

On the MPAS-A mesh C-grid staggering, the state variables u , ρ , θ and scalars are located halfway between w levels in both physical height and in the coordinate ζ . Variables associated with the coordinate systems used in the MPAS-A solver, and possibly appearing in its input, output or history files, are defined in Table C.4 and depicted in Figure C.5.

Further information about the vertical coordinate can be found in Klomp, J. B. (2011). A Terrain-Following Coordinate with Smoothed Coordinate Surfaces. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **139**, 2163-2169. doi:10.1175/MWR-D-10-05046.1

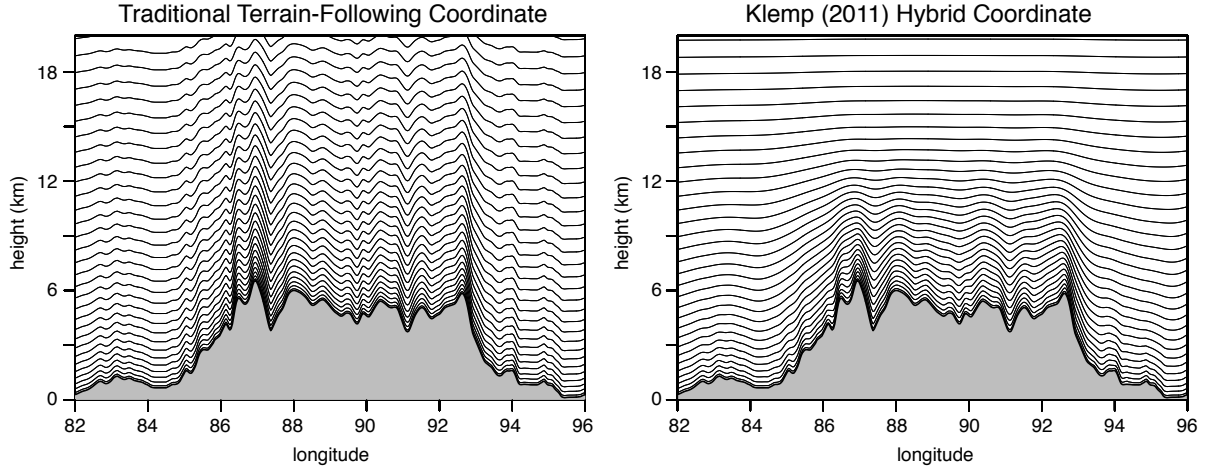


Figure C.4: Example MPAS-A vertical meshes using terrain following (left) and smoothed (right) vertical coordinates.

Table C.4: Vertical coordinate variables in MPAS-Atmosphere. *level* is the integer model level (usually specified with index k where $k = 1$ is the lowest model level and physical height increases with increasing k). Δ denotes a vertical difference between levels, and *cell* is a given mesh cell on the primary mesh.

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Definition</i>
$zgrid(level, cell)$	physical height of the w points in meters.
$zw(level)$	ζ at w levels.
$zu(level)$	ζ at u levels; $zu(k) = [zw(k+1) + zw(k)]/2$.
$dzw(level)$	$\Delta\zeta$ at u levels; $dzw(k) = zw(k+1) - zw(k)$.
$dzu(level)$	$\Delta\zeta$ at w levels; $dzu(k) = [dzw(k+1) + dzw(k)]/2$.
$rdzw(level)$	$1/dzw$.
$rdzu(level)$	$1/dzu$.
$zz(level, cell)$	$\Delta\zeta/\Delta z$ at u levels; $(zw(k+1) - zw(k))/(zgrid(k+1, cell) - zgrid(k, cell))$.
$fzm(level)$	weight for linear interpolation to $w(k)$ point for $u(k)$ level variable.
$fzp(level)$	weight for linear interpolation to $w(k)$ point for $u(k-1)$ level variable.

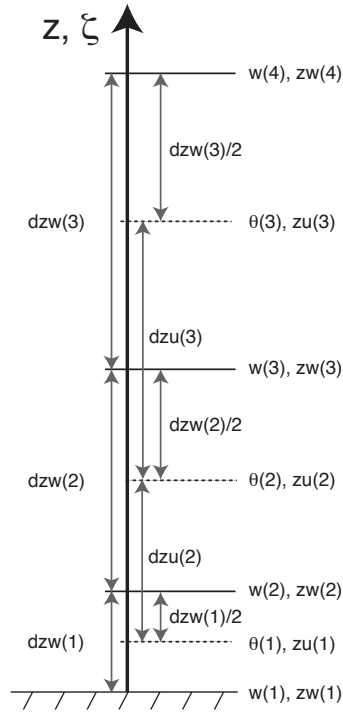


Figure C.5: Vertical distribution of the variables in MPAS-A. Also see Table C.4.

Appendix D

Description of Model Fields

Every field that may be read or written in a NetCDF *stream* (as described in Chapter 5) by the MPAS-Atmosphere model is described in this chapter. The dimensionality of each field is given in Fortran storage order (i.e., the fastest-varying dimension is inner-most).

a_tri (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>implicit tridiagonal solve coefficients</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘a_tri’ from the ‘diag’ pool

ABSMF (real) (lat, days)

Units	<i>Pa</i>
Description	<i>gravity wave absolute momentum flux from NGW file</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_ngw_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘ABSMF’ from the ‘ngw_input’ pool

absnxt (real) (nVertLevels, cam_dim1, nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>Total nearest layer absorptivity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘absnxt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

abstot (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>Total absorptivity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘abstot’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acc_dwater (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated canopy,snow,soil water change between dt_soil</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_dwater’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

acc_dwaterxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated snow,soil,canopy water change per soil timestep</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_dwaterxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

acc_ecan (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated net canopy evaporation between dt_soil</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_ecan’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

acc_ecanxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated net canopy evaporation per soil timestep</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_ecanxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

acc_edir (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated net soil evaporation between dt_soil</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_edir’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

acc_edirxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated net ground (soil/snow) evaporation per soil timestep</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_edirxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

acc_etran (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated transpiration between dt_soil</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_etran’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

acc_etrani (real) (nSoilLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>accumulated etrani between dt_soil</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_etrani’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

acc_etrnixy (real) (nSoilLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>accumulated transpiration rate within soil timestep</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_etrnixy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

acc_etrany (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	mm
Description	<i>accumulated transpiration per soil timestep</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_etrany’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

acc_prctp (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	mm
Description	<i>accumulated precipitation between dt_soil</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_prctp’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

acc_prctpxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	mm
Description	<i>accumulated precipitation per soil timestep</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_prctpxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

acc_qinsur (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>accumulated qinsur between dt_soil</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_qinsur’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

acc_qinsurxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>accumulated water flux into soil</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_qinsurxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

acc_qseva (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>accumulated qsevap between dt_soil</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_qseva’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

acc_qsevaxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>accumulated soil surface evaporation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_qsevaxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

acc_ssoil (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated ssoil between dt_soil</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_ssoil’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

acc_ssoilxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>accumulated ground heat flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acc_ssoilxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

aclwdnb (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated all-sky downward surface longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘aclwdnb’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

aclwdnbc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated clear-sky downward surface longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘aclwdnbc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

aclwdnt (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated all-sky downward top-of-the-atmosphere longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘aclwdnt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

aclwdntc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated clear-sky downward top-of-the-atmosphere longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘aclwdntc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

aclwupb (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated all-sky upward surface longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘aclwupb’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

aclwupbc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated clear-sky upward surface longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘aclwupbc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

aclwupt (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated all-sky upward top-of-the-atmosphere longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘aclwupt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

aclwuptc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated clear-sky upward top-of-the-atmosphere longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘aclwuptc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acsnom (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated melted snow</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acsnom’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acsnow (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated snow</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acsnow’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acswnb (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated all-sky downward surface shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acswnb’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acswnbc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated clear-sky downward surface shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acswnbc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acswnbnt (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated all-sky downward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acswnbnt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acswnbntc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated clear-sky downward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acswnbntc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acswupb (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated all-sky upward surface shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acswupb’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acswupbc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated clear-sky upward surface shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acswupbc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acswupt (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated all-sky upward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acswupt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

acswuptc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>accumulated clear-sky upward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘acswuptc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

adv_coefs (real) (FIFTEEN, nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Weighting coefficients used for reconstructing cell-based fields at edges</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘adv_coefs’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

adv_coefs_3rd (real) (FIFTEEN, nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Weighting coefficients used for reconstructing cell-based fields at edges</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘adv_coefs_3rd’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

advCellsForEdge (integer) (FIFTEEN, nEdges)

Units	-
Description	<i>Cells used to reconstruct a cell-based field at an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘advCellsForEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

aerosols (real) (nAerLevels, nCells, Time)

Description	<i>‘aerosols’ is a variable array used in code which is made up of the constituent fields listed below.</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘aerosols’ from the ‘state’ pool

Contains constituents:

sul — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Sulfate soluble (SUL) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

sslt — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Sea-salt (SSLT) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

dust1 — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Dust type 1 (DUST1) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

dust2 — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Dust type 2 (DUST2) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

dust3 — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Dust type 3 (DUST3) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

dust4 — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Dust type 4 (DUST4) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

ocpho — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Hydrophobic organic carbon (OCPHO) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

bcpho — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Hydrophobic black carbon (BCPHO) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

ocphi — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Hydrophilic organic carbon (OCPHI) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

bcphi — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Hydrophilic black carbon (BCPHI) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

bg — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Background (BG) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

volc — constituent field of var_array **aerosols**

Description	<i>Volcanic (VOLC) aerosol concentration</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Array Group	aer_cam

albedo12m (real) (nMonths, nCells)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>monthly-mean climatological surface albedo</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘albedo12m’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

alboldxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>snow albedo at last timestep</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘alboldxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

alpha_tri (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>implicit tridiagonal solve coefficients</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘alpha_tri’ from the ‘diag’ pool

angleEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	<i>rad</i>
Description	<i>Angle between local north and the positive tangential direction of an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘angleEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

aparxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>iphotosynthesis active energy by canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘aparxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

areaCell (real) (nCells)

Units	m^2
Description	<i>Spherical area of a Voronoi cell</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘areaCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

areaTriangle (real) (nVertices)

Units	m^2
Description	<i>Spherical area of a Delaunay triangle</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘areaTriangle’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

bcphi — *see ‘aerosols’*

bcpho — *see ‘aerosols’*

bdyMaskCell (integer) (nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>Limited-area specified/relaxation zone index for cells</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘bdyMaskCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

bdyMaskEdge (integer) (nEdges)

Units	-
Description	<i>Limited-area specified/relaxation zone index for edges</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘bdyMaskEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

bdyMaskVertex (integer) (nVertices)

Units	-
Description	<i>Limited-area specified/relaxation zone index for vertices</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘bdyMaskVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

bg — *see ‘aerosols’*

bgapxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>between canopy gap</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘bgapxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

bn2 (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	s^{-2}
Description	<i>Square of Brunt-Vaisala frequency</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘bn2’ from the ‘diag’ pool

br (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Richardson number</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘br’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

brtemp (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>brightness temperature to calculate cloud top height; usually from geostationary IR window channel</i>
Allocated by	jedi_da
Accessed in code	as ‘brtemp’ from the ‘diag’ pool

canhsxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>W m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>canopy heat storage change due to canopy temperature change</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘canhsxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

canicexy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>intercepted ice mass</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘canicexy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

canliqxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>intercepted liquid water</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘canliqxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

canwat (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>kg m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>water in canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘canwat’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cape (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$J\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>Convective available potential energy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cape’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cd (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>drag coefficient at 10-meter</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘cd’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cda (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>drag coefficient at lowest model level</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘cda’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cellsOnCell (integer) (maxEdges, nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>IDs of cells neighboring a cell</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cellsOnCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

cellsOnEdge (integer) (TWO, nEdges)

Units	-
Description	<i>IDs of cells divided by an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cellsOnEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

cellsOnVertex (integer) (vertexDegree, nVertices)

Units	-
Description	<i>IDs of the cells that meet at a vertex</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cellsOnVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

cellTangentPlane (real) (R3, TWO, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Components of a pair of vectors defining the tangent plane at a cell</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cellTangentPlane’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

cf1 (real) ()

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Surface interpolation weight for level k=1 value</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cf1’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

cf2 (real) ()

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Surface interpolation weight for level k=2 value</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cf2’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

cf3 (real) ()

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Surface interpolation weight for level k=3 value</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cf3’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

ch (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>surface exchange coefficient for heat</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘ch’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

chb2xy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>under canopy exchange coefficient</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘chb2xy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

chbxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$s\ m^{-1}$
Description	<i>bare-ground heat exchange coefficient</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘chbxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

chklowq (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>surface saturation flag</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘chklowq’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

chleafxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>leaf exchange coefficient</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘chleafxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

chs (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>surface exchange coefficient for heat and moisture</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘chs’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

chs2 (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>surface exchange coefficient for heat at 2-meter</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘chs2’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

chucxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>under canopy exchange coefficient</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘chucxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

chv2xy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>leaf exchange coefficient</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘chv2xy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

chvxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$s\ m^{-1}$
Description	<i>vegetation heat exchange coefficient</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘chvxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

chxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>surface exchange coefficient for heat</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘chxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

cin (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$J\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>Convective inhibition</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cin’ from the ‘diag’ pool

circulation (real) (nVertLevels, nVertices, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Horizontal circulation at vertices</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘circulation’ from the ‘diag’ pool

ck (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>enthalpy exchange coeff at 10-meter</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘ck’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cka (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>enthalpy exchange coefficient at lowest model level</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘cka’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cldfrac (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>horizontal cloud fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cldfrac’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cldfrac__bl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>cloud fraction in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘cldfrac_bl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cldfrac__high__UPP (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Cloud fraction at high levels using UPP method</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cldfrac_high_UPP’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cldfrac__low__UPP (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Cloud fraction at low levels using UPP method</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cldfrac_low_UPP’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cldfrac__mid__UPP (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Cloud fraction at mid levels using UPP method</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cldfrac_mid_UPP’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cldfrac_tot_UPP (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Total cloud fraction using UPP column max method</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cldfrac_tot_UPP’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cldmask (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>cloud mask (1=cloudy ; 0=clear)</i>
Allocated by	jedi_da
Accessed in code	as ‘cldmask’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cmxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>surface exchange coefficient for momentum</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cmxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

coeffs_reconstruct (real) (R3, maxEdges, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coefficients to reconstruct velocity vectors at cell centers</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘coeffs_reconstruct’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

cofrz (real) (nVertLevels, Time)

Units	<i>s m⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>coefficient for implicit contribution of Omega to density update</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cofrz’ from the ‘diag’ pool

coftz (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>s K</i>
Description	<i>coefficient for implicit contribution of omega vertical derivative to the theta_m update</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘coftz’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cofwr (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>coefficient for implicit contribution of density to the vertical velocity update</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cofwr’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cofwt (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}\ K^{-1}$
Description	<i>coefficient for implicit contribution of density to the vertical velocity update</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cofwt’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cofwz (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}\ K^{-1}$
Description	<i>coefficient for implicit contribution of density to the vertical velocity update</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cofwz’ from the ‘diag’ pool

con (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>orographic convexity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘con’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

conls (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>orographic convexity (meso-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘conls’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

conss (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>orographic convexity (small-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘conss’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

coszr (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>cosine of zenith solar angle</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘coszr’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cov (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K kg kg⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>liquid water - liquid water potential temperature covariance</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘cov’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cpm (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>J K⁻¹ kg⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>specific heat of dry air at constant pressure at lowest model level</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘cpm’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cqs2 (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>surface exchange coefficient for moisture at 2-meter</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘cqs2’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cqu (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>rho_d/rho_m at cell edge (u points)</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cqu’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cqw (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>rho_d/rho_m at w points</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘cqw’ from the ‘diag’ pool

cubot (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>index of highest level of convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_kain_fritsch_in
Accessed in code	as ‘cubot’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cuprec (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>convective precipitation rate</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_kain_fritsch_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as ‘cuprec’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

cutop (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>index of lowest level of convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_kain_fritsch_in
Accessed in code	as ‘cutop’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

DAYS (real) (days)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>day of year in the input ugwp_limb_tau NGW file</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_ngw_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘DAYS’ from the ‘ngw_input’ pool

dcEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Spherical distance between cells separated by an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dcEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

ddy_j1tau (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>latitude interpolation weight complement for absolute momentum flux due to nonorographic gravity wave drag</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_ngw_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘ddy_j1tau’ from the ‘ngw_input’ pool

ddy_j2tau (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>latitude interpolation weight for absolute momentum flux due to nonorographic gravity wave drag</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_ngw_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘ddy_j2tau’ from the ‘ngw_input’ pool

deeprechxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>deep water table recharge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘deeprechxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

deformation_coef_c (real) (maxEdges, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coefficients for computing the cos-only terms of the 3d deformation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘deformation_coef_c’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

deformation_coef_c2 (real) (maxEdges, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coefficients for computing the cos-squared terms of the 3d deformation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘deformation_coef_c2’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

deformation_coef_cs (real) (maxEdges, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coefficients for computing the cos-sine terms of the 3d deformation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘deformation_coef_cs’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

deformation_coef_s (real) (maxEdges, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coefficients for computing the sine-only terms of the 3d deformation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘deformation_coef_s’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

deformation_coef_s2 (real) (maxEdges, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coefficients for computing the sine-squared terms of the 3d deformation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘deformation_coef_s2’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

delta (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>entrainment layer depth from PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘delta’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

depv_dt_bl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>PVU s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>Diabatic EPV tendency from PBL</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘depv_dt_bl’ from the ‘diag’ pool

depv_dt_cu (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>PVU s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>Diabatic EPV tendency from convection</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘depv_dt_cu’ from the ‘diag’ pool

depv_dt_diab (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>PVU s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>Sum of calculated EPV tendencies from diabatic processes</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘depv_dt_diab’ from the ‘diag’ pool

depv_dt_diab_pv (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>PVU s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>Diabatic EPV tendency on dynamic tropopause</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘depv_dt_diab_pv’ from the ‘diag’ pool

depv_dt_fric (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$PVU\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Sum of calculated EPV tendencies from frictional processes</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘depv_dt_fric’ from the ‘diag’ pool

depv_dt_fric_pv (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$PVU\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Frictional EPV tendency on dynamic tropopause</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘depv_dt_fric_pv’ from the ‘diag’ pool

depv_dt_lw (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$PVU\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Diabatic EPV tendency from longwave radiation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘depv_dt_lw’ from the ‘diag’ pool

depv_dt_mix (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$PVU\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Diabatic EPV tendency from explicit numerical mixing</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘depv_dt_mix’ from the ‘diag’ pool

depv_dt_mp (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$PVU\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Diabatic EPV tendency from microphysics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘depv_dt_mp’ from the ‘diag’ pool

depv_dt_sw (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$PVU\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Diabatic EPV tendency from shortwave radiation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘depv_dt_sw’ from the ‘diag’ pool

deriv_two (real) (FIFTEEN, TWO, nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>weights for cell-centered second derivative, normal to edge, for transport scheme</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘deriv_two’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

det_qv (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹ s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>EDMF detrainment of water vapor mixing ratio in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘det_qv’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

det_thl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>EDMF detrainment of liquid-ice potential temperature in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘det_thl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dewpoint_100hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Dewpoint temperature vertically interpolated to 100 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dewpoint_100hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

dewpoint_200hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Dewpoint temperature vertically interpolated to 200 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dewpoint_200hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

dewpoint_250hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Dewpoint temperature vertically interpolated to 250 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dewpoint_250hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

dewpoint_500hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Dewpoint temperature vertically interpolated to 500 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dewpoint_500hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

dewpoint_50hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Dewpoint temperature vertically interpolated to 50 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dewpoint_50hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

dewpoint_700hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Dewpoint temperature vertically interpolated to 700 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dewpoint_700hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

dewpoint_850hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Dewpoint temperature vertically interpolated to 850 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dewpoint_850hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

dewpoint_925hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Dewpoint temperature vertically interpolated to 925 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dewpoint_925hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

dewpoint_surface (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Dewpoint temperature at midpoint of lowest model layer</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dewpoint_surface’ from the ‘diag’ pool

divergence (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Horizontal velocity divergence at cell center</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘divergence’ from the ‘diag’ pool

dqke (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-2}$
Description	<i>TKE change</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘dqke’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dss (real) (nVertLevels, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>w-damping coefficient</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dss’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

dtaux3d (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m s^{-2}$
Description	<i>gravity wave drag over orography u-stress</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dtaux3d’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dtaux3d_bl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m s^{-2}$
Description	<i>orog blocking drag u-tendency</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘dtaux3d_bl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dtaux3d_fd (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m s^{-2}$
Description	<i>turb orog form drag u-tendency</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘dtaux3d_fd’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dtaux3d_ls (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m s^{-2}$
Description	<i>mesoscale orog gravity wave drag u-tendency</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘dtaux3d_ls’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dtaux3d_ss (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>small-scale orog gravity wave drag u-tendency</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as 'dtaux3d_ss' from the 'diag_physics' pool

dtauy3d (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>gravity wave drag over orography v-stress</i>
Accessed in code	as 'dtauy3d' from the 'diag_physics' pool

dtauy3d_bl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>orog blocking drag v-tendency</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as 'dtauy3d_bl' from the 'diag_physics' pool

dtauy3d_fd (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>turb orog form drag v-tendency</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as 'dtauy3d_fd' from the 'diag_physics' pool

dtauy3d_ls (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>mesoscale orog gravity wave drag v-tendency</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as 'dtauy3d_ls' from the 'diag_physics' pool

dtauy3d_ss (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>small-scale orog gravity wave drag v-tendency</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as 'dtauy3d_ss' from the 'diag_physics' pool

dt dt _ ngw (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>temperature tendency due to non-stationary gravity wave drag</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_ngw_stream, ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as 'dt dt _ ngw' from the 'diag_physics' pool

dtheta _ dt _ mix (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Potential temperature heating rate from explicit numerical mixing</i>
Accessed in code	as 'dtheta _ dt _ mix' from the 'diag' pool

dtheta _ dt _ mp (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Potential temperature heating rate from microphysics</i>
Accessed in code	as 'dtheta _ dt _ mp' from the 'diag' pool

dudt _ ngw (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>u-momentum tendency due to non-stationary gravity wave drag</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_ngw_stream, ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as 'dudt _ ngw' from the 'diag_physics' pool

dusfc _ bl (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>vertically-integrated orog blocking drag u-stress</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as 'dusfc _ bl' from the 'diag_physics' pool

dusfc _ fd (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>vertically-integrated turb orog form drag u-stress</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as 'dusfc _ fd' from the 'diag_physics' pool

dusfc_ls (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>vertically-integrated mesoscale orog gravity wave drag u-stress</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘dusfc_ls’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dusfc_ss (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>vertically-integrated small-scale orog gravity wave drag u-stress</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘dusfc_ss’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dusfcg (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>vertically-integrated gravity wave drag over orography u-stress</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dusfcg’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dust1 — *see ‘aerosols’*

dust2 — *see ‘aerosols’*

dust3 — *see ‘aerosols’*

dust4 — *see ‘aerosols’*

dvdt_ngw (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>v-momentum tendency due to non-stationary gravity wave drag</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_ngw_stream, ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘dvdt_ngw’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dvEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	m
Description	<i>Spherical distance between vertex endpoints of an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dvEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

dvsfc_bl (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>vertically-integrated orog blocking drag v-stress</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘dvsfc_bl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dvsfc_fd (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>vertically-integrated turb orog form drag v-stress</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘dvsfc_fd’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dvsfc_ls (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>vertically-integrated mesoscale orog gravity wave drag v-stress</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘dvsfc_ls’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dvsfc_ss (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>vertically-integrated small-scale orog gravity wave drag v-stress</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_diags_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘dvsfc_ss’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dvsfcg (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>vertically-integrated gravity wave drag over orography v-stress</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dvsfcg’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

dzs (real) (nSoilLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>soil layer thickness</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dzs’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

dzu (real) (nVertLevels)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>d(zeta) at w levels</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘dzu’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

eahxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>canopy air vapor pressure</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘eahxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

east (real) (R3, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Cartesian components of the local unit vector pointing east</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘east’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

ecanxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>evaporation of intercepted water</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ecanxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

eddy_visc_horz (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>horizontal eddy viscosity for les models</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘eddy_visc_horz’ from the ‘diag’ pool

eddy_visc_vert (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>vertical eddy viscosity for les models</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘eddy_visc_vert’ from the ‘diag’ pool

edgeNormalVectors (real) (R3, nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Cartesian components of the vector normal to an edge and tangential to the surface of the sphere</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘edgeNormalVectors’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

edgesOnCell (integer) (maxEdges, nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>IDs of edges forming the boundary of a cell</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘edgesOnCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

edgesOnCell_sign (real) (maxEdges, nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>Sign for edges surrounding a cell: positive for positive outward normal velocity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘edgesOnCell_sign’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

edgesOnEdge (integer) (maxEdges2, nEdges)

Units	-
Description	<i>IDs of edges involved in reconstruction of tangential velocity for an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘edgesOnEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

edgesOnVertex (integer) (vertexDegree, nVertices)

Units	-
Description	<i>IDs of the edges that meet at a vertex</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘edgesOnVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

edgesOnVertex_sign (real) (vertexDegree, nVertices)

Units	-
Description	<i>Sign for edges incident with a vertex: positive for positive inward tangential velocity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘edgesOnVertex_sign’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

edirxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>ground surface evaporation rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘edirxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

edmf_a (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>EDMF relative updraft area of moist updrafts in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘edmf_a’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

edmf_ent (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	m^{-1}
Description	<i>EDMF entrainment rate in moist updrafts in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘edmf_ent’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

edmf_qc (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>EDMF liquid water mixing ratio in moist updrafts in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘edmf_qc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

edmf_qt (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>EDMF total water mixing ratio in moist updrafts in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘edmf_qt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

edmf_thl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>EDMF liquid-ice water potential temperature in moist updrafts in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘edmf_thl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

edmf_w (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>EDMF vertical velocity of moist updrafts in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘edmf_w’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

eflxbxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>bottom soil heat flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘eflxbxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

el_pbl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>mixing length from PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘el_pbl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

emstot (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>Total emissivity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘emstot’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

ertel_pv (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	PVU
Description	<i>Ertel’s potential vorticity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ertel_pv’ from the ‘diag’ pool

etm (real) (nVertLevels)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>etm = (1-epssm(z))/2 at theta point</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘etm’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

etp (real) (nVertLevels)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>etp = (1+epssm(z))/2 at theta point</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘etp’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

etranxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>transpiration rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘etranxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

euler_tend_theta (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>kg K m⁻³ s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>tendency of coupled potential temperature rho*theta_m/zz from dynamics and physics that does not change over a Runge-Kutta timestep (it excludes the flux divergence)</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘theta_euler’ from the ‘tend’ pool

euler_tend_u (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	<i>m s⁻²</i>
Description	<i>Tendency of u from dynamics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘u_euler’ from the ‘tend’ pool

euler_tend_w (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m s⁻²</i>
Description	<i>Tendency of w from dynamics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w_euler’ from the ‘tend’ pool

evapprod (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>rain evaporation rate</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘evapprod’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

evbxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>latent heat flux: bare ground to atmosphere</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘evbxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

evcxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>canopy evaporation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘evcxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

evgxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>latent heat flux: ground to canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘evgxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

ewm (real) (nVertLevelsP1)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	$ewm = (1 - epssm(z))/2$ at w point
Accessed in code	as ‘ewm’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

ewp (real) (nVertLevelsP1)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	$ewp = (1 + epssm(z))/2$ at w point
Accessed in code	as ‘ewp’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

exch_h (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-1}$
Description	<i>exchange coefficient</i>
Allocated by	bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘exch_h’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

exner (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Exner function</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘exner’ from the ‘diag’ pool

exner_base (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Base-state Exner function</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘exner_base’ from the ‘diag’ pool

fastcpxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$g m^{-2}$
Description	<i>short-lived carbon</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘fastcpxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

fEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coriolis parameter at an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘fEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

fh (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>integrated stability function for heat</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘fh’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

ffrac (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>flood irrigation fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘frac’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

firaxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>total net longwave radiation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘firaxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

flhc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}\ K^{-1}$
Description	<i>exchange coefficient for heat</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘flhc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

flqc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>exchange coefficient for moisture</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘flqc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

fm (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>integrated stability function for moisture</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘fm’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

forcplsm (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>lowest model P into LSM</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘forcplsm’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

forcqlsm (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>lowest model Q into LSM</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘forcqlsm’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

fortlsm (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>lowest model T into LSM</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘fortlsm’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

forcwls (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>lowest model wind speed into LSM</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘forcwls’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

forczls (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>lowest model Z into LSM</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘forczls’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

fpicexy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>fraction of ice in precipitation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘fpicexy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

fsaxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>total absorbed solar radiation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘fsaxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

fvegxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>NOAHMP vegetation fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘fvegxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

fVertex (real) (nVertices)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coriolis parameter at a vertex</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘fVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

fwetxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>wetted or snowed canopy fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘fwetxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

fzm (real) (nVertLevels)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Weight for linear interpolation to $w(k)$ point for $u(k)$ level variable</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘fzm’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

fzp (real) (nVertLevels)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Weight for linear interpolation to $w(k)$ point for $u(k-1)$ level variable</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘fzp’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

gamma_tri (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>implicit tridiagonal solve coefficients</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘gamma_tri’ from the ‘diag’ pool

gddxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>growing degree days</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘gddxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

gecros_state (real) (SIXTY, nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>gecros crop</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘gecros_state’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

ghbxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>heat flux into soil: bare fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ghbxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

ghvxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>heat flux into soil: under canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ghvxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

glw (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>all-sky downward surface longwave radiation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘glw’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

gppxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$g\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}\ C$
Description	<i>gross primary productivity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘gppxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

gradPVn (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	???
Description	<i>Gradient in the normal direction of PV at edge locations</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘gradPVn’ from the ‘diag’ pool

gradPVt (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	???
Description	<i>Gradient in the tangential direction of PV at edge locations</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘gradPVt’ from the ‘diag’ pool

grainxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$g\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>mass of grain</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘grainxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

graupelnc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated grid-scale precipitation of graupel</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘graupelnc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

graupelncv (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>time-step grid-scale precipitation of graupel</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘graupelncv’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

grdflx (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>W m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>ground heat flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘grdflx’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

greenfrac (real) (nMonths, nCells)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>monthly-mean climatological greenness fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘greenfrac’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

gsw (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>W m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>net surface shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘gsw’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

gz1oz0 (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>log(z/z_0) where z_0 is roughness length</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘gz1oz0’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

h_divergence (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	???
Description	???
Accessed in code	as ‘h_divergence’ from the ‘diag’ pool

h_oml (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>ocean mixed layer depth</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘h_oml’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

h_oml_initial (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>ocean mixed layer depth at initial time</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘h_oml_initial’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

height_100hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Geometric height interpolated to 100 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘height_100hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

height_200hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Geometric height interpolated to 200 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘height_200hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

height_250hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Geometric height interpolated to 250 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘height_250hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

height_500hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>Geometric height interpolated to 500 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as 'height_500hPa' from the 'diag' pool

height_50hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>Geometric height interpolated to 50 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as 'height_50hPa' from the 'diag' pool

height_700hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>Geometric height interpolated to 700 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as 'height_700hPa' from the 'diag' pool

height_850hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>Geometric height interpolated to 850 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as 'height_850hPa' from the 'diag' pool

height_925hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>Geometric height interpolated to 925 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as 'height_925hPa' from the 'diag' pool

hfx (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>upward heat flux at the surface</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as 'hfx' from the 'diag_physics' pool

hpbl (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>Planetary Boundary Layer (PBL) height</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in, sfcayer
Accessed in code	as ‘hpbl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

hu__oml (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>ocean mixed layer integrated u (zonal velocity)</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘hu__oml’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

hv__oml (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>ocean mixed layer integrated v (meridional velocity)</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘hv__oml’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

i__aclwdnb (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated all-sky downward surface longwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘i__aclwdnb’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

i__aclwdnbc (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated clear-sky downward surface longwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘i__aclwdnbc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

i__aclwdnt (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated all-sky downward top-of-atmosphere longwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘i__aclwdnt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

i_aclwdntc (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated clear-sky downward top-of-atmosphere longwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_aclwdntc' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_aclwupb (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated all-sky upward surface longwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_aclwupb' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_aclwupbc (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated clear-sky upward surface longwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_aclwupbc' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_aclwupt (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated all-sky upward top-of-atmosphere longwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_aclwupt' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_aclwuptc (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated clear-sky upward top-of-atmosphere longwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_aclwuptc' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_acswdnb (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated all-sky downward surface shortwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_acswdnb' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_acswdnbc (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated clear-sky downward surface shortwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_acswdnbc' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_acswdnt (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated all-sky downward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_acswdnt' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_acswdnbc (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated clear-sky downward top-of-atmosphere short-wave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_acswdnbc' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_acswupb (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated all-sky upward surface shortwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_acswupb' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_acswupbc (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated clear-sky upward surface shortwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_acswupbc' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_acswupt (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated all-sky upward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_acswupt' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_acswuptc (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated clear-sky upward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation greater than config_bucket_radt</i>
Accessed in code	as 'i_acswuptc' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_rainc (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated convective precipitation greater than config_bucket_rainc</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_kain_fritsch_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as 'i_rainc' from the 'diag_physics' pool

i_rainnc (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>incidence of accumulated grid-scale precipitation greater than config_bucket_rainnc</i>
Allocated by	mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as 'i_rainnc' from the 'diag_physics' pool

iLev_DT (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>Lowest vertical level at or above dynamic tropopause (.lt.1 if 2 PVU below column; .gt.nLevels if 2PVU above column)</i>
Accessed in code	as 'iLev_DT' from the 'diag' pool

indexToCellID (integer) (nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>Mapping from local array index to global cell ID</i>
Accessed in code	as 'indexToCellID' from the 'mesh' pool

indexToEdgeID (integer) (nEdges)

Units	-
Description	<i>Mapping from local array index to global edge ID</i>
Accessed in code	as 'indexToEdgeID' from the 'mesh' pool

indexToVertexID (integer) (nVertices)

Units	-
Description	<i>Mapping from local array index to global vertex ID</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘indexToVertexID’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

initial_time (text) ()

Units	<i>YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss</i>
Description	<i>Model initialization time</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘initial_time’ from the ‘state’ pool

inTropo (integer) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>0/1</i>
Description	<i>1 if within troposphere based on EPV flood fill</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘inTropo’ from the ‘diag’ pool

invAreaCell (real) (nCells)

Units	m^{-2}
Description	<i>Inverse of Voronoi cell area</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘invAreaCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

invAreaTriangle (real) (nVertices)

Units	m^{-2}
Description	<i>Inverse area of a Delaunay triangle</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘invAreaTriangle’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

invDcEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	m^{-1}
Description	<i>Inverse distance between cells separated by an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘invDcEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

invDvEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	m^{-1}
Description	<i>Inverse distance between vertex endpoints of an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘invDvEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

irbxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>net longwave at bare fraction surface</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘irbxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

ircxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>net longwave in canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ircxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

ireloss (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	mm
Description	<i>spinkler evaporation loss accumulated</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ireloss’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

irfivol (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>flood irrigation water accumulated</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘irfivol’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

irfract (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>irrigation fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘irfract’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

irgxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>net longwave at below canopy surface</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘irgxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

irmivol (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>micro irrigation water accumulated</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘irmivol’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

irnumfi (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>flood irrigation event count</i>
Accessed in code	as 'irnumfi' from the 'diag_physics_noahmp' pool

irnummi (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>micro irrigation event count</i>
Accessed in code	as 'irnummi' from the 'diag_physics_noahmp' pool

irnumsi (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>sprinkler irrigation event count</i>
Accessed in code	as 'irnumsi' from the 'diag_physics_noahmp' pool

irrsplh (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>Joules m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>sprinkler evaporation loss accumulated</i>
Accessed in code	as 'irrsplh' from the 'diag_physics_noahmp' pool

irsivol (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>sprinkler irrigation water accumulated</i>
Accessed in code	as 'irsivol' from the 'diag_physics_noahmp' pool

irwatfi (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>flood irrigation amount for the event</i>
Accessed in code	as 'irwatfi' from the 'diag_physics_noahmp' pool

irwatmi (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>micro irrigation amount for the event</i>
Accessed in code	as 'irwatmi' from the 'diag_physics_noahmp' pool

irwatsi (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>sprinkler irrigation amount for the event</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘irwatsi’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

isice_lu (integer) ()

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Index category for snow/ice</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘isice’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

isltyp (integer) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>dominant soil category</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘isltyp’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

isnowxy (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>number of snow layers</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘isnowxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

iswater_lu (integer) ()

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Index category for water</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘iswater’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

ivgtyp (integer) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>dominant vegetation category</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ivgtyp’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

jindx1__tau (integer) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>lower latitude index of absolute momentum flux due to nonorographic gravity wave drag for interpolation</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_ngw_stream
Accessed in code	as 'jindx1_tau' from the 'ngw_input' pool

jindx2__tau (integer) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>upper latitude index of absolute momentum flux due to nonorographic gravity wave drag for interpolation</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_ngw_stream
Accessed in code	as 'jindx2_tau' from the 'ngw_input' pool

k22__shallow (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>index of convection at k22 level in Grell-Freitas convection scheme</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in
Accessed in code	as 'k22_shallow' from the 'diag_physics' pool

kbcon__shallow (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>index of lowest level of shallow convection in Grell-Freitas convection scheme</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in
Accessed in code	as 'kbcon_shallow' from the 'diag_physics' pool

ke (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Kinetic energy at a cell center</i>
Accessed in code	as 'ke' from the 'diag' pool

kiteAreasOnVertex (real) (vertexDegree, nVertices)

Units	m^2
Description	<i>Intersection areas between primal (Voronoi) and dual (triangular) mesh cells</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘kiteAreasOnVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

kiteForCell (integer) (maxEdges, nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>Index of kite in kiteAreasOnVertex that lies within a cell for each of verticesOnCell</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘kiteForCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

kpbl (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>index level of PBL top</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘kpbl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

ktop_deep (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>index of highest level of deep convection in Grell-Freitas convection scheme</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in
Accessed in code	as ‘ktop_deep’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

ktop_shallow (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>index of highest level of shallow convection in Grell-Freitas convection scheme</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in
Accessed in code	as ‘ktop_shallow’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

kzh (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-1}$
Description	<i>vertical diffusion coefficient of potential temperature</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘kzh’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

kzm (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-1}$
Description	<i>vertical diffusion coefficient of mommentum</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘kzm’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

kzq (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-1}$
Description	<i>vertical diffusion coefficient of water vapor and cloud condensates</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘kzq’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

lai (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m^{-2} m^{-2}$
Description	<i>leaf area index</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lai’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

landmask (integer) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>land-ocean mask (1=land ; 0=ocean)</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘landmask’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

latCell (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>rad</i>
Description	<i>Latitude of cells</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘latCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

latEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	<i>rad</i>
Description	<i>Latitude of edges</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘latEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

LATS (real) (lat)

Units	<i>degrees</i>
Description	<i>latitude in the input ugwp_limb_tau NGW file</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_ngw_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘LATS’ from the ‘ngw_input’ pool

latVertex (real) (nVertices)

Units	<i>rad</i>
Description	<i>Latitude of vertices</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘latVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

lbc_nc — *see ‘lbc_scalars’***lbc_ni** — *see ‘lbc_scalars’***lbc_nifa** — *see ‘lbc_scalars’***lbc_nr** — *see ‘lbc_scalars’***lbc_nwfa** — *see ‘lbc_scalars’***lbc_qc** — *see ‘lbc_scalars’***lbc_qg** — *see ‘lbc_scalars’***lbc_qi** — *see ‘lbc_scalars’***lbc_qr** — *see ‘lbc_scalars’*

lbc_qs — see ‘lbc_scalars’

lbc_qv — see ‘lbc_scalars’

lbc_rho (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of rho</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lbc_rho’ from the ‘lbc’ pool

lbc_rho_edge (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of rho_zz averaged from cell centers to cell faces (edges)</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lbc_rho_edge’ from the ‘lbc’ pool

lbc_rho_zz (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of rho_zz</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lbc_rho_zz’ from the ‘lbc’ pool

lbc_rtheta_m (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ K\ m^{-3}\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of rho_zz-coupled theta_m</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lbc_rtheta_m’ from the ‘lbc’ pool

lbc_ru (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of rho_zz-coupled u</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lbc_ru’ from the ‘lbc’ pool

lbc_scalars (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Description	<i>‘lbc_scalars’ is a variable array used in code which is made up of the constituent fields listed below.</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lbc_scalars’ from the ‘lbc’ pool

Contains constituents:

lbc_qv — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of water vapor mixing ratio</i>
Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	moist

lbc_qc — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of cloud water mixing ratio</i>
Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, cu_ntiedtke_in, mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

lbc_qr — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of rain water mixing ratio</i>
Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

lbc_qi — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of ice mixing ratio</i>
Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, cu_ntiedtke_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

lbc_qs — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of snow mixing ratio</i>
Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

lbc_qg — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of graupel mixing ratio</i>
Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

lbc_ni — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of ice number concentration</i>
Units	$m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	number
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in

lbc_nr — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of rain number concentration</i>
Units	$m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in

lbc_nc — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of cloud water number concentration</i>
Units	$m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in

lbc_nifa — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of ice-friendly aerosol number concentration</i>
Units	$m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in

lbc_nwfa — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of water-friendly aerosol number concentration</i>
Units	$m^{-3} s^{-1}$
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in

lbc_tke — constituent field of var_array **lbc_scalars**

Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of TKE</i>
Units	$m^2 s^{-3}$
Array Group	turbulence
Allocated by	les

lbc_theta (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of theta</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lbc_theta’ from the ‘lbc’ pool

lbc_tke — see ‘lbc_scalars’

lbc_u (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$m s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of u</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lbc_u’ from the ‘lbc’ pool

lbc_w (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	$m s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Lateral boundary tendency of w</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lbc_w’ from the ‘lbc’ pool

lcl (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>Lifted condensation level</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lcl’ from the ‘diag’ pool

lfc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>Level of free convection</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lfc’ from the ‘diag’ pool

lfmassxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$g\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>leaf mass</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lfmassxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

lh (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>latent heat flux at the surface</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘lh’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

localVerticalUnitVectors (real) (R3, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Cartesian components of the vector pointing in the local vertical direction for a cell</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘localVerticalUnitVectors’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

loctim (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>local time</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘loctim’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

lonCell (real) (nCells)

Units	rad
Description	<i>Longitude of cells</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lonCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

lonEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	<i>rad</i>
Description	<i>Longitude of edges</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lonEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

lonVertex (real) (nVertices)

Units	<i>rad</i>
Description	<i>Longitude of vertices</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lonVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

lwcf (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>W m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>top-of-atmosphere cloud longwave radiative forcing</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lwcf’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

lwdnb (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>W m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>all-sky downward surface longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lwdnb’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

lwdnbc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>W m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>clear-sky downward surface longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lwdnbc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

lwdnt (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>W m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>all-sky downward top-of-the-atmosphere longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lwdnt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

lwdntc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>W m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>clear-sky downward top-of-the-atmosphere longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lwdntc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

lwupb (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>all-sky upward surface longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lwupb’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

lwupbc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>clear-sky upward surface longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lwupbc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

lwupt (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>all-sky upward top-of-the-atmosphere longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lwupt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

lwuptc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>clear-sky upward top-of-the-atmosphere longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘lwuptc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

m_hybi (real) (nAerLevels, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Matched hybi (needs to be re-checked)</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘m_hybi’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

m_ps (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>Surface pressure from match on MPAS grid</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘m_ps’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

mavail (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>surface moisture availability (between 0 and 1)</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘mavail’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

meanT_500_300 (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Mean temperature in the 300 hPa - 500 hPa layer</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘meanT_500_300’ from the ‘diag’ pool

meshDensity (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Mesh density function (used when generating the mesh) evaluated at a cell</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘meshDensity’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

meshScalingDel2 (real) (nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Scaling coefficient for ∇^2 eddy viscosity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘meshScalingDel2’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

meshScalingDel4 (real) (nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Scaling coefficient for ∇^4 eddy hyper-viscosity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘meshScalingDel4’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

meshScalingRegionalCell (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Cell-centered Scaling coefficient for relaxation zone</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘meshScalingRegionalCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

meshScalingRegionalEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Edge-centered Scaling coefficient for relaxation zone</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘meshScalingRegionalEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

mifract (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>micro irrigation fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘mifract’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

mminlu (text) ()

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>land use classification</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘mminlu’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

mol (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>T^* in similarity theory</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘mol’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

mp_top_level (integer) ()

Units	-
Description	<i>Vertical layer above which microphysics tendency is ignored</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘mp_top_level’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

mslp (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>Pa</i>
Description	<i>Mean sea-level pressure</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘mslp’ from the ‘diag’ pool

mu_c (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>gamma shape parameter</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as ‘mu_c’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

nAdvCellsForEdge (integer) (nEdges)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of cells used to reconstruct a cell-based field at an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘nAdvCellsForEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

nc — *see ‘scalars’*

nca (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>s</i>
Description	<i>relaxation time for KF parameterization of convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_kain_fritsch_in
Accessed in code	as ‘nca’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

ndays_accum (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>number of accumulated days in a year</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ndays_accum’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

nearestRelaxationCell (integer) (nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>For cells in the specified zone, gives the index of the nearest cell in the relaxation zone</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘nearestRelaxationCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

nEdgesOnCell (integer) (nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of edges forming the boundary of a cell</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘nEdgesOnCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

nEdgesOnEdge (integer) (nEdges)

Units	-
Description	<i>Number of edges involved in reconstruction of tangential velocity for an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘nEdgesOnEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

neexy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$g\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}\ C$
Description	<i>net ecosystem exchange</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘neexy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

ni — *see ‘scalars’*

nifa — *see ‘scalars’*

nifa2d (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>surface emission of ice-friendly aerosols</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as ‘nifa2d’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

nlrad (integer) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>number of layers added above the model-top in the RRTMG lw radiation code</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘nlrad’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

noahres (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>residual of the Noah surface energy budget</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘noahres’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

nominalMinDc (real) ()

Units	m
Description	<i>Nominal minimum dcEdge value where meshDensity == 1.0</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘nominalMinDc’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

north (real) (R3, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Cartesian components of the unit vector pointing north</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘north’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

nppxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$g\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}\ C$
Description	<i>net primary productivity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘nppxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

nr — *see ‘scalars’***nsteps__accum** (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>number of accumulated time-steps in a day</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘nsteps__accum’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

nt__c (real) (nCells)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>one-moment constant cloud water droplet concentration</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as ‘nt__c’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

nwfa — *see ‘scalars’*

nwfa2d (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>surface emission of water-friendly aerosols</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as 'nwfa2d' from the 'diag_physics' pool

o3clim (real) (nOznLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$mol\ mol^{-1}$
Description	<i>climatological ozone on prescribed pressure levels at current time</i>
Accessed in code	as 'o3clim' from the 'diag_physics' pool

o3vmr (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$mol\ mol^{-1}$
Description	<i>ozone volume mixing ratio</i>
Accessed in code	as 'o3vmr' from the 'diag_physics' pool

oa1 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for westerly flow</i>
Accessed in code	as 'oa1' from the 'sfc_input' pool

oa1ls (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for westerly flow (meso-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as 'oa1ls' from the 'sfc_input' pool

oa1ss (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for westerly flow (small-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as 'oa1ss' from the 'sfc_input' pool

oa2 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for southerly flow</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘oa2’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

oa2ls (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for southerly flow (meso-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘oa2ls’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

oa2ss (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for southerly flow (small-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘oa2ss’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

oa3 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for south-westerly flow</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘oa3’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

oa3ls (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for south-westerly flow (meso-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘oa3ls’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

oa3ss (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for south-westerly flow (small-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘oa3ss’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

oa4 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for north-westerly flow</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘oa4’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

oa4ls (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for north-westerly flow (meso-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘oa4ls’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

oa4ss (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>asymmetry of subgrid-scale orography for north-westerly flow (small-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘oa4ss’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

ocphi — *see ‘aerosols’***ocpho** — *see ‘aerosols’***ol1** (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for westerly flow</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ol1’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

ol1ls (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for westerly flow (meso-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as 'ol1ls' from the 'sfc_input' pool

ol1ss (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for westerly flow (small-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as 'ol1ss' from the 'sfc_input' pool

ol2 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for southerly flow</i>
Accessed in code	as 'ol2' from the 'sfc_input' pool

ol2ls (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for southerly flow (meso-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as 'ol2ls' from the 'sfc_input' pool

ol2ss (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for southerly flow (small-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as 'ol2ss' from the 'sfc_input' pool

ol3 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for south-westerly flow</i>
Accessed in code	as 'ol3' from the 'sfc_input' pool

ol3ls (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for south-westerly flow (meso-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘ol3ls’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

ol3ss (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for south-westerly flow (small-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘ol3ss’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

ol4 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for north-westerly flow</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ol4’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

ol4ls (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for north-westerly flow (meso-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘ol4ls’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

ol4ss (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>effective orographic length for north-westerly flow (small-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘ol4ss’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

olrtoa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>all-sky top-of-atmosphere outgoing longwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘olrtoa’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

ozmixm (real) (nMonths, nOznLevels, nCells)

Units	$mol\ mol^{-1}$
Description	<i>monthly-mean climatological ozone defined at fixed pressure levels</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ozmixm’ from the ‘atm_input’ pool

pahbxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>precipitation advected energy - to bare ground</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pahbxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

pahgxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>precipitation advected energy - to below canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pahgxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

pahvxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>precipitation advected energy - to vegetation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pahvxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

pahxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>precipitation advected energy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pahxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

pin (real) (nOznLevels)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>fixed pressure levels at which climatological ozone is defined</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pin’ from the ‘atm_input’ pool

plrad (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>pressure at model-top</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘plrad’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

pondingxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>surface ponding from complete pack melt</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pondingxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

potevp (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>accumulated potential evaporation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘potevp’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

prandtl_3d_inv (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Inverse prandtl number used for vertical mixing in prognostic LES formulation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘prandtl_3d_inv’ from the ‘diag’ pool

precipw (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>kg m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>precipitable water</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘precipw’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

pressure (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>Pa</i>
Description	<i>Pressure</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pressure’ from the ‘diag’ pool

pressure_base (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>Pa</i>
Description	<i>Base state pressure</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pressure_base’ from the ‘diag’ pool

pressure_p (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>Perturbation pressure</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pressure_p’ from the ‘diag’ pool

psih (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>similarity stability function for heat</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘psih’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

psim (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>similarity stability function for momentum</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘psim’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

psnxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$\mu mol\ CO_2\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>total photosynthesis</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘psnxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

pv_cell (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>absolute vertical vorticity averaged to the cell center from the vertices</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pv_cell’ from the ‘diag’ pool

pv_edge (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>absolute vertical vorticity averaged to the cell edge from the vertices</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pv_edge’ from the ‘diag’ pool

pv_vertex (real) (nVertLevels, nVertices, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>absolute vertical vorticity at a vertex</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘pv_vertex’ from the ‘diag’ pool

q2 (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>2-meter specific humidity</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘q2’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

q2mbxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>2-meter water vapor mixing ratio over bare ground</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘q2mbxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

q2mvxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>2-meter water vapor mixing ratio over canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘q2mvxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

q2mxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>grid-mean 2-meter water vapor mixing ratio</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘q2mxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qbuoy (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>TKE production - buoyancy</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘qbuoy’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qc — see ‘scalars’

qc_amb — see ‘*scalars_amb*’

qc_bl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘qc_bl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qc_cu (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>in-cloud cloud water mixing ratio in Grell-Freitas cloud model</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in
Accessed in code	as ‘qc_cu’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qcg (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>cloud water mixing ratio at the ground surface</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘qcg’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qdewcxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy dew rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qdewcxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qdiss (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>TKE dissipation</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘qdiss’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qdriprxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy rain drip rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qdriprxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qdripsxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy snow drip rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qdripsxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qevacxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy evaporation rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qevacxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qfroctxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy frost rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qfroctxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qfrzcxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy liquid freeze rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qfrzcxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qfx (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>upward moisture flux at the surface</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘qfx’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qg — *see ‘scalars’***qg_amb** — *see ‘scalars_amb’*

qgh (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>lowest level saturation mixing ratio</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘qgh’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qi — *see ‘scalars’*

qi_amb — *see ‘scalars_amb’*

qi_bl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘qi_bl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qi_cu (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>in-cloud cloud ice mixing ratio in Grell-Freitas cloud model</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in
Accessed in code	as ‘qi_cu’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qintrxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy rain interception rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qintrxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qintsxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy snow interception rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qintsxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qke (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-2}$
Description	<i>twice turbulent kinetic energy</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘qke’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qke_adv (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-2}$
Description	<i>twice turbulent kinetic energy</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘qke_adv’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qmeltxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy snow melt rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qmeltxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qmeltxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm s^{-1}$
Description	<i>snowpack melting rate due to phase change</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qmeltxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qr — *see ‘scalars’*

qr_amb — *see ‘scalars_amb’*

grainxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm s^{-1}$
Description	<i>rainfall on the ground</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘grainxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

qs — *see ‘scalars’*

qs_amb — *see ‘scalars_amb’*

qsfc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>specific humidity at lower boundary</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as 'qsfc' from the 'diag_physics' pool

qshear (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>TKE production - shear</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as 'qshear' from the 'diag_physics' pool

qsnbotxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>total liquid water (melt + rain through pack) out of snowpack bottom</i>
Accessed in code	as 'qsnbotxy' from the 'output_noahmp' pool

qsnfroxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>snow pack frost rate</i>
Accessed in code	as 'qsnfroxy' from the 'output_noahmp' pool

qsnowxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>snowfall on the ground</i>
Accessed in code	as 'qsnowxy' from the 'diag_physics_noahmp' pool

qsnsubxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>snow pack sublimation rate</i>
Accessed in code	as 'qsnsubxy' from the 'output_noahmp' pool

qsq (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-12}$
Description	<i>liquid water variance</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘qsq’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

qsubcxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy sublimation rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qsubcxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qtdrain (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>tile drainage</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qtdrain’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qthrorxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>rain throughfall rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qthrorxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qthrosxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>snow throughfall rate</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qthrosxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

qv — see ‘scalars’

qv_amb — see ‘scalars_amb’

qv_init (real) (nVertLevels)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Description	<i>qv reference profile</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘qv_init’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

qwt (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-2}$
Description	<i>TKE vertical distribution</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘qwt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

rainc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated convective precipitation</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_kain_fritsch_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rainc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

raincv (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>time-step convective precipitation</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_kain_fritsch_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as ‘raincv’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

rainlsm (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated liquid precipitation into LSM</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rainlsm’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

rainnc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated total grid-scale precipitation</i>
Allocated by	mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rainnc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

rainncv (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>time-step total grid-scale precipitation</i>
Allocated by	mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rainncv’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

rainprod (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>s⁻¹</i>
Description	<i>rain production rate</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rainprod’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

rdzu (real) (nVertLevels)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Reciprocal dzu</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rdzu’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

rdzw (real) (nVertLevels)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Reciprocal dzw</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rdzw’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

re_cloud (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>effective radius of cloud water droplets</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘re_cloud’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

re_ice (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>effective radius of cloud ice crystals</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘re_ice’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

re_snow (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>effective radius of snow crystals</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘re_snow’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

rechxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>water table recharge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rechxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

refl10cm (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>dBZ</i>
Description	<i>10 cm radar reflectivity</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘refl10cm’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

refl10cm_1km (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>dBZ</i>
Description	<i>diagnosed 10 cm radar reflectivity at 1 km AGL</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘refl10cm_1km’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

refl10cm_1km_max (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>dBZ</i>
Description	<i>maximum diagnosed 10 cm radar reflectivity at 1 km AGL since last output time</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘refl10cm_1km_max’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

refl10cm__max (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>dBZ</i>
Description	<i>10 cm maximum radar reflectivity</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as 'refl10cm__max' from the 'diag_physics' pool

regime (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>flag indicating the PBL regime (stable,unstable,...)</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as 'regime' from the 'diag_physics' pool

relhum (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>Relative humidity</i>
Accessed in code	as 'relhum' from the 'diag' pool

relhum__100hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>Relative humidity vertically interpolated to 100 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as 'relhum__100hPa' from the 'diag' pool

relhum__200hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>Relative humidity vertically interpolated to 200 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as 'relhum__200hPa' from the 'diag' pool

relhum__250hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>Relative humidity vertically interpolated to 250 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as 'relhum__250hPa' from the 'diag' pool

relhum_500hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>Relative humidity vertically interpolated to 500 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘relhum_500hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

relhum_50hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>Relative humidity vertically interpolated to 50 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘relhum_50hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

relhum_700hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>Relative humidity vertically interpolated to 700 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘relhum_700hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

relhum_850hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>Relative humidity vertically interpolated to 850 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘relhum_850hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

relhum_925hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>Relative humidity vertically interpolated to 925 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘relhum_925hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rho (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>kg m⁻³</i>
Description	<i>Dry air density</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rho’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rho_amb (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>kg m⁻³</i>
Description	<i>Dry air density increment</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rho’ from the ‘tend_iau’ pool

rho_base (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>Base state dry air density</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rho_base’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rho_edge (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>rho_zz averaged from cell centers to the cell edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rho_edge’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rho_p (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>rho/zz perturbation from the reference state value, advanced over acoustic steps</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rho_p’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rho_p_save (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>predicted value rho_p, saved before acoustic steps</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rho_p_save’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rho_pp (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>rho/zz perturbation from rho_pp, advanced over acoustic steps</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rho_pp’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rho_zz (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>Dry air density divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rho_zz’ from the ‘state’ pool

rho_zz_old_split (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}$
Description	ρ/ρ_{ref}
Accessed in code	as ‘rho_zz_old_split’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rmol (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	$1./L$ Monin Obukhov length
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘rmol’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

rncblten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of cloud liquid water number concentration due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rncblten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rncmpten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of cloud water number concentration due to microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rncmpten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rniblten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of cloud ice number concentration due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rniblten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rnifablten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of ice-friendly aerosol number concentration due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rnifablten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rnifampten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of ice-friendly aerosol number concentration due to microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rnifampten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rnimpten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of cloud ice number concentration due to microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rnimpten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rnrmpten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of rain number concentration due to microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rnrmpten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rnwfablten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of water-friendly aerosol number concentration due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rnwfablten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rnwfampten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$nb\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of water-friendly aerosol number concentration due to microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rnwfampten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqcblten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of cloud water mixing ratio due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rqcblten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqccuten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of cloud water mixing ratio due to cumulus convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_kain_fritsch_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rqccuten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqcmpten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of cloud water mixing ratio due to cloud microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rqcmpten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqgmpten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of graupel mixing ratio due to cloud microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rqgmpten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqiblten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of cloud ice mixing ratio due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rqiblten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqicuten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of cloud ice mixing ratio due to cumulus convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_kain_fritsch_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as 'rqicuten' from the 'tend_physics' pool

rqimpten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of cloud ice mixing ratio due to cloud microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as 'rqimpten' from the 'tend_physics' pool

rqrcuten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of rain mixing ratio due to cumulus convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_kain_fritsch_in
Accessed in code	as 'rqrcuten' from the 'tend_physics' pool

rqrmpten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of rain mixing ratio due to cloud microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as 'rqrmpten' from the 'tend_physics' pool

rqsblten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of snow mixing ratio due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as 'rqsblten' from the 'tend_physics' pool

rqscuten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of snow mixing ratio due to cumulus convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_kain_fritsch_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rqscuten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqsmpten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of snow mixing ratio due to cloud microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rqsmpten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqvblten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of water vapor mixing ratio due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rqvblten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqvcuten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of water vapor mixing ratio due to cumulus convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_kain_fritsch_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rqvcuten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqvdynten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of water vapor due to horizontal and vertical advections</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rqvdynten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rqvmpten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of water vapor mixing ratio due to cloud microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as 'rqvmpten' from the 'tend_physics' pool

rre_cloud (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>microns</i>
Description	<i>effective radius of cloud water droplets calculated in RRTMG radiation</i>
Accessed in code	as 'rre_cloud' from the 'diag_physics' pool

rre_ice (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>microns</i>
Description	<i>effective radius of cloud ice crystals calculated in RRTMG radiation</i>
Accessed in code	as 'rre_ice' from the 'diag_physics' pool

rre_snow (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>microns</i>
Description	<i>effective radius of snow crystals calculated in RRTMG radiation</i>
Accessed in code	as 'rre_snow' from the 'diag_physics' pool

rs (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$s\ m^{-1}$
Description	<i>total stomatal resistance</i>
Accessed in code	as 'rs' from the 'output_noahmp' pool

rsshaxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$s\ m^{-1}$
Description	<i>shaded stomatal resistance</i>
Accessed in code	as 'rsshaxy' from the 'output_noahmp' pool

rssunxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$s\ m^{-1}$
Description	<i>sunlit stomatal resistance</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rssunxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

rt_diabatic_tend (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Tendency of modified potential temperature due to cloud microphysics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rt_diabatic_tend’ from the ‘tend’ pool

rthblten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of potential temperature due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rthblten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rthcuten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of potential temperature due to cumulus convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_kain_fritsch_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rthcuten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rthdynten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of temperature due to horizontal and vertical advections</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rthdynten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rtheta_base (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ K\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>reference state $\rho \theta / z$</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rtheta_base’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rtheta_p (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ K\ m^{-3}$
Description	$\rho * \theta_m / z z$ perturbation from the reference state value
Accessed in code	as 'rtheta_p' from the 'diag' pool

rtheta_p_save (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ K\ m^{-3}$
Description	predicted value $r\theta_p$, saved before acoustic steps
Accessed in code	as 'rtheta_p_save' from the 'diag' pool

rtheta_pp (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ K\ m^{-3}$
Description	$\rho * \theta_m / z z$ perturbation from $r\theta_p$
Accessed in code	as 'rtheta_pp' from the 'diag' pool

rtheta_pp_old (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ K\ m^{-3}$
Description	old time level values of $\rho * \theta_m / z z$ perturbation from $r\theta_p$, used in 3D divergence damping
Accessed in code	as 'rtheta_pp_old' from the 'diag' pool

rthmpten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	tendency of potential temperature due to cloud microphysics
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as 'rthmpten' from the 'tend_physics' pool

rthratenlw (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	tendency of potential temperature due to long wave radiation
Accessed in code	as 'rthratenlw' from the 'tend_physics' pool

rthratensw (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of potential temperature due to short wave radiation</i>
Accessed in code	as 'rthratensw' from the 'tend_physics' pool

rtmassxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$g\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>mass of fine roots</i>
Accessed in code	as 'rtmassxy' from the 'diag_physics_noahmp' pool

ru (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>horizontal momentum at cell edge (ρu_{zz})</i>
Accessed in code	as 'ru' from the 'diag' pool

ru_p (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>acoustic perturbation horizontal momentum at cell edge (ρu_{zz})</i>
Accessed in code	as 'ru_p' from the 'diag' pool

ru_save (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>predicted value of horizontal momentum, saved before acoustic steps</i>
Accessed in code	as 'ru_save' from the 'diag' pool

ruAvg (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>time-averaged ρu_{zz} used in scalar transport</i>
Accessed in code	as 'ruAvg' from the 'diag' pool

ruAvg_split (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>time-averaged ρu_{zz} used in scalar transport</i>
Accessed in code	as 'ruAvg_split' from the 'diag' pool

rubldiff (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>change in PBL zonal wind tendency due to gravity wave drag over orography</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rubldiff’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

rublten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of zonal wind due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rublten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rublten_Edge (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	
Description	
Accessed in code	as ‘rublten_Edge’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rucuten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of zonal wind due to cumulus convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rucuten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rucuten_Edge (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	
Description	
Accessed in code	as ‘rucuten_Edge’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

runsbxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>sub-surface runoff</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘runsbxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

runsfxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>surface runoff</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘runsfxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

rv (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	???
Description	???
Accessed in code	as ‘rv’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rvbldiff (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>change in PBL meridional wind tendency due to gravity wave drag over orography</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rvbldiff’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

rvblten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of meridional wind due to pbl processes</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_yzu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rvblten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rvcuten (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of meridional wind due to cumulus convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in, cu_ntiedtke_in
Accessed in code	as ‘rvcuten’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

rw (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>rho*omega/zz carried at w points</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rw’ from the ‘diag’ pool

rw_p (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>acoustic perturbation $\rho\omega/zz$ carried at w points</i>
Accessed in code	as 'rw_p' from the 'diag' pool

rw_save (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>predicted value of $\rho\omega/zz$, saved before acoustic steps</i>
Accessed in code	as 'rw_save' from the 'diag' pool

sagxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>solar radiation absorbed by ground</i>
Accessed in code	as 'sagxy' from the 'output_noahmp' pool

savxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>solar radiation absorbed by vegetation</i>
Accessed in code	as 'savxy' from the 'output_noahmp' pool

scalars (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Description	<i>'scalars' is a variable array used in code which is made up of the constituent fields listed below.</i>
Accessed in code	as 'scalars' from the 'state' pool

Contains constituents:

qv — constituent field of var_array **scalars**

Description	<i>Water vapor mixing ratio</i>
Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}$
Array Group	moist

qc — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Cloud water mixing ratio</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in, cu_ntiedtke_in, mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

qr — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Rain water mixing ratio</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

qi — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Ice mixing ratio</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in, cu_ntiedtke_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

qs — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Snow mixing ratio</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

qg — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Graupel mixing ratio</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

ni — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Cloud ice number concentration</i>
Units	<i>nb kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	number
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in

nr — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Rain number concentration</i>
Units	<i>nb kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in

nc — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Cloud water number concentration</i>
Units	<i>nb kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in

nifa — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Ice-friendly aerosol number concentration</i>
Units	<i>nb kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in

nwfa — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Water-friendly aerosol number concentration</i>
Units	<i>nb kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in

tke — constituent field of *var_array scalars*

Description	<i>Turbulent kinetic energy for the prognostic tke LES scheme</i>
Units	<i>m² s⁻²</i>
Array Group	turbulence
Allocated by	les

scalars_amb (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Description	<i>‘scalars_amb’ is a variable array used in code which is made up of the constituent fields listed below.</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘scalars’ from the ‘tend_iau’ pool

Contains constituents:

qv_amb — constituent field of var_array **scalars_amb**

Description	<i>Water vapor mixing ratio increment</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist

qc_amb — constituent field of var_array **scalars_amb**

Description	<i>Cloud water mixing ratio increment</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in, cu_ntiedtke_in, mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

qr_amb — constituent field of var_array **scalars_amb**

Description	<i>Rain water mixing ratio increment</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

qi_amb — constituent field of var_array **scalars_amb**

Description	<i>Ice mixing ratio increment</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in, cu_ntiedtke_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

qs_amb — constituent field of var_array *scalars_amb*

Description	<i>Snow mixing ratio increment</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

qg_amb — constituent field of var_array *scalars_amb*

Description	<i>Graupel mixing ratio increment</i>
Units	<i>kg kg⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

scalars_tend (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Description	<i>‘scalars_tend’ is a variable array used in code which is made up of the constituent fields listed below.</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘scalars_tend’ from the ‘tend’ pool

Contains constituents:

tend_qv — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of water vapor mass per unit volume divided by d(zeta)/dz</i>
Units	<i>kg m⁻³ s⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist

tend_qc — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of cloud water mass per unit volume divided by d(zeta)/dz</i>
Units	<i>kg m⁻³ s⁻¹</i>
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in, cu_ntiedtke_in, mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

tend_qr — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of rain water mass per unit volume divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	mp_kessler_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

tend_qi — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of ice mass per unit volume divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, bl_ysu_in, cu_ntiedtke_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

tend_qs — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of snow mass per unit volume divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

tend_qg — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of graupel mass per unit volume divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	moist
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in

tend_ni — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of cloud ice number concentration multiplied by dry air density divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Units	$nb\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	number
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in, mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in

tend_nr — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of rain number concentration multiplied by dry air density divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Units	$nb\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in

tend_nc — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of cloud water number concentration multiplied by dry air density divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Units	$nb\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in

tend_nifa — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of ice-friendly aerosol number concentration multiplied by dry air density divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Units	$nb\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in

tend_nwfa — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of water-friendly aerosol number concentration multiplied by dry air density divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Units	$nb\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	number
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in

tend_tke — constituent field of var_array *scalars_tend*

Description	<i>Tendency of tke multiplied by dry air density divided by $d(zeta)/dz$</i>
Units	$kg\ m^{-3}\ m^2\ s^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Array Group	turbulence
Allocated by	les

scale (real) (nVertLevels, TWO, nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>Scaling coefficients for monotonic-limited horizontal fluxes</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘scale’ from the ‘halo_scratch’ pool

seaice (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>sea-ice flag (0=no seaice; =1 otherwise)</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘seaice’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

sfc__albbck (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>background surface albedo</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sfc_albbck’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

sfc__albedo (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>surface albedo</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sfc_albedo’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

sfc__emibck (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>background surface emissivity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sfc_emibck’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

sfc__emiss (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>surface emissivity</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sfc_emiss’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

sfcrunoff (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>surface runoff</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sfcrunoff’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

sh2o (real) (nSoilLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^3 m^{-3}$
Description	<i>soil equivalent liquid water</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sh2o’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

sh3d (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>stability function for heat</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘sh3d’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

shbxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W m^{-2}$
Description	<i>sensible heat flux: bare ground to atmosphere</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘shbxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

shcxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W m^{-2}$
Description	<i>sensible heat flux: leaf to canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘shcxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

shdmax (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>maximum fractional coverage of annual green vegetation fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘shdmax’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

shdmin (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>minimum fractional coverage of annual green vegetation fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘shdmin’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

shgxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>sensible heat flux: ground to canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘shgxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

sifract (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>sprinkler irrigation fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sifract’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

skintemp (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>ground or water surface temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘skintemp’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

sm3d (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>stability function for moisture</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘sm3d’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

smcrel (real) (nSoilLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^3\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>soil moisture threshold below which transpiration begins to stress</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘smcrel’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

smois (real) (nSoilLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^3\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>soil moisture</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘smois’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

smstav (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>surface moisture availability</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘smstav’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

smstot (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m^3\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>total soil mositure</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘smstot’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

sneqvoxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>snow mass at last time step</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sneqvoxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

snicexy (real) (nSnowLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>snow layer ice</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘snicexy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

snliqxy (real) (nSnowLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>snow layer liquid</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘snliqxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

snoalb (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>annual maximum snow albedo</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘snoalb’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

snopcx (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>snow phase change heat flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘snopcx’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

snotime (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>initial number of time-steps since last snow fall</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘snotime’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

snow (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>kg m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>snow water equivalent</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘snow’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

snowc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>flag for snow on ground (=0 no snow; =1, otherwise)</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘snowc’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

snowenergy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>kJ m⁻²</i>
Description	<i>energy content in snow relative to 273.16</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘snowenergy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

snowh (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>physical snow depth</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘snowh’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

snowlsm (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated frozen precipitation into LSM</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘snowlsm’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

snownc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>accumulated grid-scale precipitation of snow</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘snownc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

snowncv (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>time-step grid-scale precipitation of snow</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_in, mp_thompson_aers_in, mp_wsm6_in
Accessed in code	as ‘snowncv’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

soilcl1 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>soil texture class level 1 needed as input for the NOAH-MP land surface model</i>
Allocated by	sf_noahmp_in
Accessed in code	as ‘soilcl1’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

soilcl2 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>soil texture class level 2 needed as input for the NOAH-MP land surface model</i>
Allocated by	sf_noahmp_in
Accessed in code	as ‘soilcl2’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

soilcl3 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>soil texture class level 3 needed as input for the NOAH-MP land surface model</i>
Allocated by	sf_noahmp_in
Accessed in code	as ‘soilcl3’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

soilcl4 (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>soil texture class level 4 needed as input for the NOAH-MP land surface model</i>
Allocated by	sf_noahmp_in
Accessed in code	as ‘soilcl4’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

soilcomp (real) (nSoilComps, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>soil composition needed as input in the NOAH-MP land surface model</i>
Allocated by	sf_noahmp_in
Accessed in code	as ‘soilcomp’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

soilenergy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	kJ m^{-2}
Description	<i>energy content in soil relative to 273.16</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘soilenergy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

spechum (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	kg kg^{-1}
Description	<i>Specific humidity</i>
Allocated by	jedi_da
Accessed in code	as ‘spechum’ from the ‘diag’ pool

specZoneMaskCell (real) (nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>0/1 mask on cells, defined as 1 for cells in the limited-area specified zone</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘specZoneMaskCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

specZoneMaskEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	-
Description	<i>0/1 mask on edges, defined as 1 for edges in the limited-area specified zone</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘specZoneMaskEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

specZoneMaskVertex (real) (nVertices)

Units	-
Description	<i>0/1 mask on vertices, defined as 1 for vertices in the limited-area specified zone</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘specZoneMaskVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

sr (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>time-step ratio of frozen versus total grid-scale precipitation</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sr’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

srh_0_1km (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Storm relative helicity, 0-1 km AGL</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘srh_0_1km’ from the ‘diag’ pool

srh_0_3km (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Storm relative helicity, 0-3 km AGL</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘srh_0_3km’ from the ‘diag’ pool

sslt — see ‘aerosols’**sst** (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>sea-surface temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sst’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

sstsk (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>skin sea-surface temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sstsk’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

sstsk_dtc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>skin sea-surface temperature cooling</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sstsk_dtc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

sstsk_dtw (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>skin sea-surface temperature warming</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘sstsk_dtw’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

stblcpxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$g\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>stable carbon pool</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘stblcpxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

stmassxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$g\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>stem mass</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘stmassxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

stream_function (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Stream function</i>
Allocated by	jedi_da
Accessed in code	as ‘stream_function’ from the ‘diag’ pool

sub_qv (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>EDMF subsidence of water vapor mixing ratio in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘sub_qv’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

sub_thl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$K\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>EDMF subsidence of liquid-ice potential temperature in the MYNN PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘sub_thl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

sul — *see ‘aerosols’*

surface_pressure (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>Diagnosed surface pressure</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘surface_pressure’ from the ‘diag’ pool

swcf (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>top-of-atmosphere cloud shortwave radiative forcing</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swcf’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swddif (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>shortwave surface downward diffuse irradiance</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swddif’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swddir (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>shortwave surface downward direct irradiance</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swddir’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swddni (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>shortwave surface downward direct normal irradiance</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swddni’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swdnb (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>all-sky downward surface shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swdnb’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swdnbc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>clear-sky downward surface shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swdnbc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swdnflx (real) (nVertLevelsP2, nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	-
Accessed in code	as ‘swdnflx’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swdnflxc (real) (nVertLevelsP2, nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	-
Accessed in code	as ‘swdnflxc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swdnt (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>all-sky downward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swdnt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swdnrtc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>clear-sky downward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swdnrtc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swupb (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>all-sky upward surface shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swupb’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swupbc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>clear-sky upward surface shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swupbc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swupflx (real) (nVertLevelsP2, nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	-
Accessed in code	as ‘swupflx’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swupflxc (real) (nVertLevelsP2, nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	-
Accessed in code	as ‘swupflxc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swupt (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>all-sky upward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swupt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

swuptc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$W\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>clear-sky upward top-of-atmosphere shortwave radiation flux</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘swuptc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

t2m (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>2-meter temperature</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘t2m’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

t2mbxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>2-meter temperature over bare ground</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘t2mbxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

t2mvxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>2-meter temperature over canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘t2mvxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

t2mxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>grid-mean 2-meter temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘t2mxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

t_init (real) (nVertLevels, nCells)

Units	K
Description	<i>theta reference profile</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘t_init’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

t_iso_levels (real) (nIsoLevelsT)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>Levels for vertical interpolation of temperature to isobaric surfaces</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘t_iso_levels’ from the ‘diag’ pool

t_isobaric (real) (nIsoLevelsT, nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Temperature interpolated to isobaric surfaces defined in t_iso_levels</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘t_isobaric’ from the ‘diag’ pool

t_oml (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>ocean mixed layer temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘t_oml’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

t_oml_200m_initial (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>ocean mixed layer 200 m mean temperature at initial time</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘t_oml_200m_initial’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

t_oml_initial (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>ocean mixed layer temperature at initial time</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘t_oml_initial’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

tahxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>canopy air temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tahxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

taod5502d (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>total aerosol optical depth at 550 nm from the Thompson cloud microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as ‘taod5502d’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

taod5503d (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>aerosol optical depth at 550 nm from the Thompson cloud microphysics</i>
Allocated by	mp_thompson_aers_in
Accessed in code	as ‘taod5503d’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

taussxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>non-dimensional snow age</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘taussxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

tday__accum (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>accumulated daily surface temperature for current day</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tday__accum’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

temperature (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>temperature</i>
Allocated by	jedi_da
Accessed in code	as ‘temperature’ from the ‘diag’ pool

temperature__100hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Temperature vertically interpolated to 100 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘temperature__100hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

temperature__200hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Temperature vertically interpolated to 200 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘temperature__200hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

temperature__250hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Temperature vertically interpolated to 250 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘temperature__250hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

temperature__500hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Temperature vertically interpolated to 500 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘temperature__500hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

temperature__50hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Temperature vertically interpolated to 50 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘temperature__50hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

temperature__700hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Temperature vertically interpolated to 700 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘temperature__700hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

temperature__850hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Temperature vertically interpolated to 850 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘temperature__850hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

temperature__925hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Temperature vertically interpolated to 925 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘temperature__925hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

temperature__surface (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>K</i>
Description	<i>Temperature at midpoint of lowest model layer</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘temperature__surface’ from the ‘diag’ pool

tend__nc — see ‘scalars_tend’

tend__ni — see ‘scalars_tend’

tend__nifa — see ‘scalars_tend’

tend__nr — see ‘scalars_tend’

tend_nwfa — see ‘*scalars_tend*’

tend_qc — see ‘*scalars_tend*’

tend_qg — see ‘*scalars_tend*’

tend_qi — see ‘*scalars_tend*’

tend_qr — see ‘*scalars_tend*’

tend_qs — see ‘*scalars_tend*’

tend_qv — see ‘*scalars_tend*’

tend_rho (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Tendency of dry density from dynamics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘rho_zz’ from the ‘tend’ pool

tend_rho_physics (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Total dry air tendency from physics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tend_rho_physics’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

tend_rtheta_adv (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ K\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>flux divergence for rho*theta_m/zz, used in the Tiedtke convective parameterization</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tend_rtheta_adv’ from the ‘diag’ pool

tend_rtheta_physics (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ K\ m^{-3}$
Description	<i>Total rho*theta/zz tendency from physics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tend_rtheta_physics’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

tend_ru_physics (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Total horizontal momentum tendency from physics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tend_ru_physics’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

tend_sfc_pressure (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$Pa\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Tendency of surface pressure</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tend_sfc_pressure’ from the ‘tend’ pool

tend_theta (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ K\ m^{-3}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>tendency of coupled potential temperature rho*theta_m/zz from dynamics and physics, updated each RK step</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘theta_m’ from the ‘tend’ pool

tend_tke — see ‘scalars_tend’

tend_u (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Tendency of u from dynamics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘u’ from the ‘tend’ pool

tend_u_phys (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Normal wind tendencies from physics parameterizations</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tend_u_phys’ from the ‘diag’ pool

tend_umerid (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Total cell-centered meridional wind tendency from physics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tend_umerid’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

tend_uzonal (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Total cell-centered zonal wind tendency from physics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tend_uzonal’ from the ‘tend_physics’ pool

tend_w (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Tendency of w from dynamics</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w’ from the ‘tend’ pool

tend_w_buoy (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Tendency of w due to buoyancy force</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w_buoy’ from the ‘tend’ pool

tend_w_pgf (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Tendency of w due to pressure gradient force</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w_pgf’ from the ‘tend’ pool

ter (real) (nCells)

Units	m
Description	<i>terrain height</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘ter’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

tgboxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>bare ground temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tgboxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

tgvyx (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>ground temperature under canopy</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tgvyx’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

tgxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>bulk ground temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tgxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

th2m (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>2-meter potential temperature</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘th2m’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

thc (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$Cal\ cm^{-2}\ K^{-1}\ s^{-0.5}$
Description	<i>thermal inertia</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘thc’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

theta (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Potential temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘theta’ from the ‘diag’ pool

theta_amb (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Potential temperature increment</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘theta’ from the ‘tend_iau’ pool

theta_base (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Base state potential temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘theta_base’ from the ‘diag’ pool

theta_m (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Moist potential temperature: $\theta^*(1+q_v R_v/R_d)$</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘theta_m’ from the ‘state’ pool

theta_pv (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>Potential temperature on dynamic tropopause</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘theta_pv’ from the ‘diag’ pool

Time (real) (Time)

Units	<i>seconds since YYYY-MM-DD hh:mm:ss</i>
Description	<i>CF-compliant valid time</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘Time’ from the ‘state’ pool

tke — *see ‘scalars’*

tke_pbl (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2 s^{-2}$
Description	<i>turbulent kinetic energy from PBL</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘tke_pbl’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

tlag (real) (nLags, nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>daily mean surface temperature of prior days</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tlag’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

tmn (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>deep soil temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tmn’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

tradxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>surface radiative temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tradxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

trxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$mm\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>canopy rain interception ratio</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘trxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

tslb (real) (nSoilLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>soil layer temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tslb’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

tsnoxy (real) (nSnowLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>snow temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tsnoxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

tsq (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	K^2
Description	<i>liquid water potential temperature variance</i>
Allocated by	bl_mynn_in
Accessed in code	as ‘tsq’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

tvxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>vegetation leaf temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tvxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

tyear__accum (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>accumulated yearly surface temperature for current year</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tyear__accum’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

tyear__mean (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	K
Description	<i>annual mean surface temperature</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘tyear__mean’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

u (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Horizontal normal velocity at edges</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘u’ from the ‘state’ pool

u10 (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>10-meter zonal wind</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘u10’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

u__amb (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Horizontal normal velocity increment</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘u’ from the ‘tend_iau’ pool

u__init (real) (nVertLevels)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>u reference profile</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘u__init’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

u__pv (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Zonal wind on dynamic tropopause</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘u__pv’ from the ‘diag’ pool

udrunoff (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	mm
Description	<i>underground runoff</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘udrunoff’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

umeridional__100hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed meridional wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 100 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional__100hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

umeridional__1km (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Meridional wind component at 1 km AGL</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional__1km’ from the ‘diag’ pool

umeridional__200hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed meridional wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 200 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional__200hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

umeridional__250hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed meridional wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 250 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional__250hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

umeridional__500hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed meridional wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 500 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional__500hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

umeridional__50hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed meridional wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 50 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional__50hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

umeridional__6km (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Meridional wind component at 6 km AGL</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional__6km’ from the ‘diag’ pool

umeridional__700hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed meridional wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 700 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional__700hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

umeridional__850hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed meridional wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 850 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional__850hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

umeridional_925hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed meridional wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 925 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional_925hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

umeridional_surface (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Meridional wind component at midpoint of lowest model layer</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘umeridional_surface’ from the ‘diag’ pool

updraft_helicity_max (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-2}$
Description	<i>Maximum updraft helicity since last output</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘updraft_helicity_max’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uReconstructMeridional (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Meridional component of reconstructed horizontal velocity at cell centers</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uReconstructMeridional’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uReconstructX (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Cartesian x-component of reconstructed horizontal velocity at cell centers</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uReconstructX’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uReconstructY (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Cartesian y-component of reconstructed horizontal velocity at cell centers</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uReconstructY’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uReconstructZ (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Cartesian z-component of reconstructed horizontal velocity at cell centers</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uReconstructZ’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uReconstructZonal (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Zonal component of reconstructed horizontal velocity at cell centers</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uReconstructZonal’ from the ‘diag’ pool

ust (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>U^* in similarity theory</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘ust’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

ustm (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>U^* in similarity theory without vconv</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘ustm’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

uzonal_100hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed zonal wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 100 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal_100hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uzonal_1km (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Zonal wind component at 1 km AGL</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal_1km’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uzonal__200hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed zonal wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 200 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal__200hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uzonal__250hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed zonal wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 250 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal__250hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uzonal__500hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed zonal wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 500 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal__500hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uzonal__50hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed zonal wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 50 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal__50hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uzonal__6km (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Zonal wind component at 6 km AGL</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal__6km’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uzonal__700hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed zonal wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 700 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal__700hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uzonal_850hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed zonal wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 850 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal_850hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uzonal_925hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Reconstructed zonal wind at cell centers, vertically interpolated to 925 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal_925hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

uzonal_surface (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Zonal wind component at midpoint of lowest model layer</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘uzonal_surface’ from the ‘diag’ pool

v (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Horizontal tangential velocity at edges</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘v’ from the ‘diag’ pool

v10 (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>10-meter meridional wind</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘v10’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

v_init (real) (nVertLevels)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>v reference profile</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘v_init’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

v_pv (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Meridional wind on dynamic tropopause</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘v_pv’ from the ‘diag’ pool

var2d (real) (nCells)

Units	m
Description	<i>standard deviation of subgrid-scale orography</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘var2d’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

var2dls (real) (nCells)

Units	m
Description	<i>standard deviation of subgrid-scale orography (meso-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘var2dls’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

var2dss (real) (nCells)

Units	m
Description	<i>standard deviation of subgrid-scale orography (small-scale GWD)</i>
Allocated by	ugwp_orog_stream
Accessed in code	as ‘var2dss’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

vegfra (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>percent</i>
Description	<i>vegetation fraction</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vegfra’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

velocity_potential (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m^2\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Velocity potential</i>
Allocated by	jedi_da
Accessed in code	as ‘velocity_potential’ from the ‘diag’ pool

verticesOnCell (integer) (maxEdges, nCells)

Units	-
Description	<i>IDs of vertices (corner points) of a cell</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘verticesOnCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

verticesOnEdge (integer) (TWO, nEdges)

Units	-
Description	<i>IDs of the two vertex endpoints of an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘verticesOnEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

volc — see ‘aerosols’

vort_pv (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Relative vertical vorticity on dynamic tropopause</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vort_pv’ from the ‘diag’ pool

vorticity (real) (nVertLevels, nVertices, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Relative vorticity at vertices</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vorticity’ from the ‘diag’ pool

vorticity_100hPa (real) (nVertices, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Relative vorticity vertically interpolated to 100 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vorticity_100hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

vorticity_200hPa (real) (nVertices, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Relative vorticity vertically interpolated to 200 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vorticity_200hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

vorticity_250hPa (real) (nVertices, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Relative vorticity vertically interpolated to 250 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vorticity_250hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

vorticity_500hPa (real) (nVertices, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Relative vorticity vertically interpolated to 500 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vorticity_500hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

vorticity_50hPa (real) (nVertices, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Relative vorticity vertically interpolated to 50 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vorticity_50hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

vorticity_700hPa (real) (nVertices, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Relative vorticity vertically interpolated to 700 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vorticity_700hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

vorticity_850hPa (real) (nVertices, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Relative vorticity vertically interpolated to 850 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vorticity_850hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

vorticity_925hPa (real) (nVertices, Time)

Units	s^{-1}
Description	<i>Relative vorticity vertically interpolated to 925 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘vorticity_925hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

w (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Vertical velocity at vertical cell faces</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w’ from the ‘state’ pool

w0avg (real) (nVertLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>time running-averaged vertical velocity</i>
Allocated by	cu_kain_fritsch_in
Accessed in code	as ‘w0avg’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

w__100hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Vertical velocity vertically interpolated to 100 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w__100hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

w__200hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Vertical velocity vertically interpolated to 200 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w__200hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

w__250hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Vertical velocity vertically interpolated to 250 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w__250hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

w__500hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Vertical velocity vertically interpolated to 500 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w__500hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

w__50hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Vertical velocity vertically interpolated to 50 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w__50hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

w_700hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Vertical velocity vertically interpolated to 700 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w_700hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

w_850hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Vertical velocity vertically interpolated to 850 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w_850hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

w_925hPa (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Vertical velocity vertically interpolated to 925 hPa</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w_925hPa’ from the ‘diag’ pool

w_velocity_max (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Maximum column w velocity since last output</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘w_velocity_max’ from the ‘diag’ pool

waxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>mm</i>
Description	<i>water in the aquifer</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘waxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

weightsOnEdge (real) (maxEdges2, nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Weights used in reconstruction of tangential velocity for an edge</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘weightsOnEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

wgapxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>within canopy gap</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘wgapxy’ from the ‘output_noahmp’ pool

wind_speed_level1_max (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>Maximum wind speed in lowest model level since last output</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘wind_speed_level1_max’ from the ‘diag’ pool

woodxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$g\ m^{-2}$
Description	<i>mass of wood</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘woodxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

wslakexy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	mm
Description	<i>lake water storage</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘wslakexy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

wspd (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>wind speed at lowest model level</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘wspd’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

wstar (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$m\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>mixed velocity scale from PBL scheme</i>
Allocated by	bl_ysu_in
Accessed in code	as ‘wstar’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

wtxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	mm
Description	<i>groundwater storage</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘wtxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

wwAvg (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>time-averaged $\rho\omega/zz$ used in scalar transport</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘wwAvg’ from the ‘diag’ pool

wwAvg_split (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>time-averaged $\rho\omega/zz$ used in scalar transport</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘wwAvg_split’ from the ‘diag’ pool

xCell (real) (nCells)

Units	m
Description	<i>Cartesian x-coordinate of cells</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘xCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

xEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	m
Description	<i>Cartesian x-coordinate of edges</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘xEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

xice (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>fractional area coverage of sea-ice</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘xice’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

xicem (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>sea-ice flag from previous time-step</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘xicem’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

xland (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>land-ocean mask (1=land including sea-ice ; 2=ocean)</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘xland’ from the ‘sfc_input’ pool

xmb_shallow (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>cloud base mass flux for shallow convection</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in
Accessed in code	as ‘xmb_shallow’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

xmb_total (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	$kg\ m^{-2}\ s^{-1}$
Description	<i>cloud-base mass flux</i>
Allocated by	cu_grell_freitas_in
Accessed in code	as ‘xmb_total’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

xsaixy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	-
Description	<i>stem area index</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘xsaixy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

xtime (text) (Time)

Units	<i>YYYY-MM-DD_hh:mm:ss</i>
Description	<i>Model valid time</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘xtime’ from the ‘state’ pool

xVertex (real) (nVertices)

Units	m
Description	<i>Cartesian x-coordinate of vertices</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘xVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

yCell (real) (nCells)

Units	m
Description	<i>Cartesian y-coordinate of cells</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘yCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

yEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	m
Description	<i>Cartesian y-coordinate of edges</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘yEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

yVertex (real) (nVertices)

Units	m
Description	<i>Cartesian y-coordinate of vertices</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘yVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

z0 (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>roughness height</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘z0’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

z_iso_levels (real) (nIsoLevelsZ)

Units	Pa
Description	<i>Levels for vertical interpolation of height to isobaric surfaces</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘z_iso_levels’ from the ‘diag’ pool

z_isobaric (real) (nIsoLevelsZ, nCells, Time)

Units	m
Description	<i>Height interpolated to isobaric surfaces defined in z_iso_levels</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘z_isobaric’ from the ‘diag’ pool

zb (real) (nVertLevelsP1, TWO, nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coefficients for contribution from u to omega diagnosis, edge-oriented</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zb’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

zb3 (real) (nVertLevelsP1, TWO, nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coefficients for 3rd-order correction to contribution from u to omega diagnosis, edge-oriented</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zb3’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

zb3_cell (real) (nVertLevelsP1, maxEdges, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coefficients for 3rd-order correction to contribution from u to omega diagnosis, cell-oriented</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zb3_cell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

zb_cell (real) (nVertLevelsP1, maxEdges, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>Coefficients for contribution from u to omega diagnosis, cell-oriented</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zb_cell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

zCell (real) (nCells)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Cartesian z-coordinate of cells</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zCell’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

zEdge (real) (nEdges)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Cartesian z-coordinate of edges</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zEdge’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

zgrid (real) (nVertLevelsP1, nCells)

Units	<i>m MSL</i>
Description	<i>Geometric height of layer interfaces</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zgrid’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

znt (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>roughness length</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘znt’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

zol (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>z/L height over Monin-Obukhov length</i>
Allocated by	sfclayer
Accessed in code	as ‘zol’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

zs (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>depth of centers of soil layers</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zs’ from the ‘diag_physics’ pool

zsnsoxy (real) (nzSnowLevels, nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>layer-bottom depth from snow surf</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zsnsoxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

zVertex (real) (nVertices)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>Cartesian z-coordinate of vertices</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zVertex’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

zwtxy (real) (nCells, Time)

Units	<i>m</i>
Description	<i>water table depth</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zwtxy’ from the ‘diag_physics_noahmp’ pool

zxu (real) (nVertLevels, nEdges)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>dz/dx on horizontal coordinate surfaces at u levels</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zxu’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

zz (real) (nVertLevels, nCells)

Units	<i>unitless</i>
Description	<i>d(zeta)/dz, vertical metric term</i>
Accessed in code	as ‘zz’ from the ‘mesh’ pool

Appendix E

MPAS Copyright

The MPAS-specific source code developed under this project has been copyrighted under a BSD license. MPAS is freely available and is open-source. Any external software components have their own copyright statement directly in their source code included with this release. The full copyright statement is:

Copyright (c) 2013-2019, Los Alamos National Security, LLC (LANS) (LA-CC-13-047) and the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR).

All rights reserved.

LANS is the operator of the Los Alamos National Laboratory under Contract No. DE-AC52-06NA25396 with the U.S. Department of Energy. UCAR manages the National Center for Atmospheric Research under Cooperative Agreement ATM-0753581 with the National Science Foundation. The U.S. Government has rights to use, reproduce, and distribute this software. NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED IS OFFERED BY LANS, UCAR OR THE GOVERNMENT AND NONE OF THEM ASSUME ANY LIABILITY FOR THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE. If software is modified to produce derivative works, such modified software should be clearly marked, so as not to confuse it with the version available from LANS and UCAR.

Additionally, redistribution and use in source and binary forms, with or without modification, are permitted provided that the following conditions are met:

- 1) Redistributions of source code must retain the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer.
- 2) Redistributions in binary form must reproduce the above copyright notice, this list of conditions and the following disclaimer in the documentation and/or other materials provided with the distribution.
- 3) None of the names of LANS, UCAR or the names of its contributors, if any, may be used to endorse or promote products derived from this software without specific prior written permission.

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY THE COPYRIGHT HOLDERS AND CONTRIBUTORS "AS IS" AND ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE ARE DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE COPYRIGHT HOLDER OR CONTRIBUTORS BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

Appendix F

Revision History

4 September 2026

- Update Appendices [B](#) and [D](#) to reflect changes in MPAS v8.4.1 and MPAS v8.4.2, including a change to the default value of `config_number_of_sub_steps`.

15 April 2026

- Update Appendices [A](#), [B](#), and [D](#) with new namelist options and fields for MPAS v8.4.0.
- Add new Section [3.5](#) “Linking with an external ESMF library”.
- Add new Section [3.6](#) “Linking with the MUSICA library”.
- Add new Section [3.7](#) “Linking with the PT-Scotch graph partitioning library”.
- Add new Section [4.2](#) “Online graph partitioning with PT-Scotch”.
- Add new Section [8.4](#) “Large Eddy Simulation (LES)”.
- Add new Section [8.5](#) “Model runs on GPUs”.

2 June 2025

- Add new namelist options and fields for MPAS v8.3.0.
- Update physics options in Chapter [6](#)

27 June 2024

- Add new namelist options and fields for MPAS v8.2.0.
- Update physics options in Chapter [6](#)

18 April 2024

- Add new Section [8.3](#) for invariant stream capability.
- Add new namelist options and fields for MPAS v8.1.0.

6 July 2023

- Update units and description for several fields following the MPAS-A v8.0.1 release.
- Add missing diagnostic fields to Appendix D.

16 June 2023

- Updates for MPAS v8.0.0, including new namelist options.
- Updated physics scheme versions in Table 6.3

8 July 2019

- Removed references to the `double_to_float_grid` utility from Section 3.4.

8 June 2019

- Significant updates to reflect MPAS v7.0, principally, new namelist options, model fields, and a description of the limited-area simulation capability
- Moved description of SST and sea-ice updates to a new Chapter 8
- Updated physics scheme versions in Table 6.3

11 May 2019

- Update the default value for `config_o3climatology` to match the v6.3 release: the default is now ‘true’.

17 April 2018

- Minor updates for MPAS v6.0, including new `config_topo_data` option and new `initial_time` field.

22 March 2018

- Update Appendix D with correct units for `scalars_tend`.

1 August 2017

- Update documentation in Chapter 3 for building with PIO 2.x versions
- Correct other minor typographical errors and unclear wording

12 May 2017

- Add documentation for new `config_extrap_airtemp` initialization namelist option
- Remove documentation for `config_smdiv_p_forward` model option, which was removed in v5.1
- Add note that `config_len_disp` is also used by 3-d divergence damping in v5.1
- Change default value of `config_smdiv` model option to 0.1, reflecting changes in v5.1
- Other minor changes to match the MPAS-Atmosphere v5.1 release

23 December 2016

- Added description of the new ‘convection_permitting’ physics suite, as well as a list of all possible physics parameterizations, to Chapter 6.
- Updated the chapter on building MPAS to mention specific versions of PIO that are known to work with MPAS, information on the method used to build single-precision executables in v5.0, and a mention of the *experimental* OpenMP capability in v5.0.
- Appendices A, B, and D are now automatically generated based on XML Registry files.
- Many other small changes to reflect the state of the v5.0 release.
- Minor wording changes and corrections of typographical errors throughout document.

19 May 2015

- Added chapter describing the MPAS-Atmosphere physics suites introduced in MPAS v4.0.
- Added a section on building the model with single-precision reals.
- Updated the I/O chapter to include the new `io_type` option introduced in MPAS v4.0.
- Updated a few namelist options to match MPAS v4.0 code.
- Minor wording changes and corrections of typographical errors throughout document.

18 November 2014

- Added chapter describing the MPAS runtime I/O system available in MPAS v3.0.
- Updated the chapter on running MPAS-Atmosphere to match MPAS v3.0 code.
- Updated a few namelist options to match MPAS v3.0 code.
- Minor wording changes throughout document.

13 June 2013

Initial version.