

An Introduction to the WRF Modeling System

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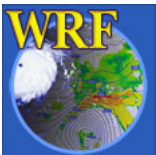
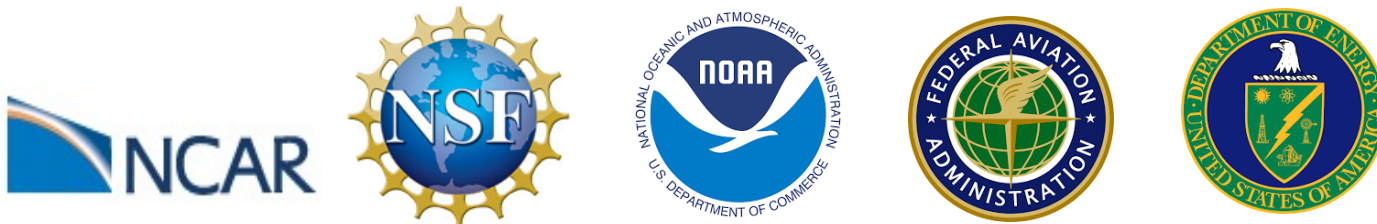
Outline

- What is WRF?
 - A brief history of WRF
 - WRF applications
- Some basic concepts about limited area modeling
- What does WRF look like to you, the user?
- What is covered in this tutorial?
- What should you expect to gain from this tutorial?



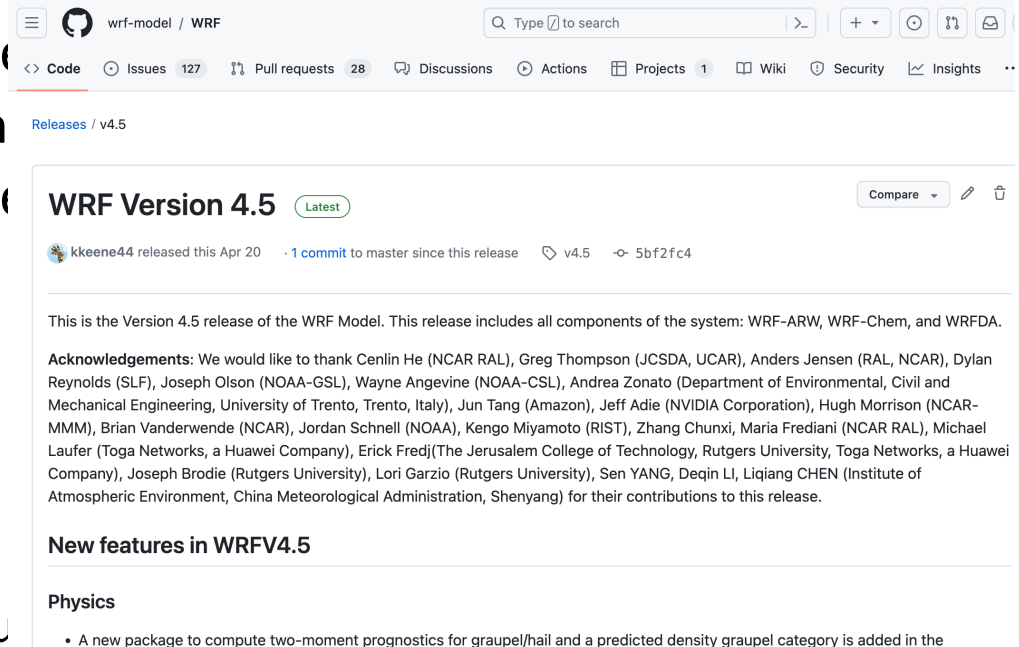
What is WRF?

- WRF: Weather Research and Forecasting Model
- It is a supported “community model”, i.e. a free and shared resource with distributed development and support
- Its early development was led by NCAR, NOAA/ESRL and NOAA/NCEP/EMC in early years with partnerships at AFWA, FAA, DOE/PNNL and collaborations with universities and other government agencies in the US and overseas.

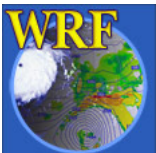


WRF Community Model

- Version 1.0 WRF was released December 2000
- Version 2.0: May 2004 (added nesting)
- Version 3.0: April 2008 (added ...)
- ... (major releases in April, minor releases in August)
- Version 3.9: April 2017 (added ...)
 - Version 3.9.1 (August 2017)
- Version 4.0 (June 2018)
- Version 4.1 (April 2019)
- Version 4.2 (April 2020)
- Version 4.3 (May 2021)
 - Version 4.3.1, 4.3.2, 4.3.3 – bug-fix releases
- Version 4.4 (April 2022)
 - Version 4.4.1, 4.4.2 – bug-fix releases
- Version 4.5 (April 2023) – last major release



The screenshot shows the GitHub repository for the WRF Community Model. The repository name is 'wrf-model / WRF'. The 'Releases' tab is selected, showing 'v4.5' as the latest release. The release title is 'WRF Version 4.5' with a 'Latest' badge. The release was made by 'kkeene44' on April 20, 2023, with 1 commit to master. The release description states: 'This is the Version 4.5 release of the WRF Model. This release includes all components of the system: WRF-ARW, WRF-Chem, and WRFDA. Acknowledgements: We would like to thank Cenlin He (NCAR RAL), Greg Thompson (JCSDA, UCAR), Anders Jensen (RAL, NCAR), Dylan Reynolds (SLF), Joseph Olson (NOAA-GSL), Wayne Angevine (NOAA-CSL), Andrea Zonato (Department of Environmental, Civil and Mechanical Engineering, University of Trento, Trento, Italy), Jun Tang (Amazon), Jeff Adie (NVIDIA Corporation), Hugh Morrison (NCAR-MMM), Brian Vanderwende (NCAR), Jordan Schnell (NOAA), Kengo Miyamoto (RIST), Zhang Chunxi, Maria Frediani (NCAR RAL), Michael Laufer (Toga Networks, a Huawei Company), Erick Fredj (The Jerusalem College of Technology, Rutgers University, Toga Networks, a Huawei Company), Joseph Brodie (Rutgers University), Lori Garzio (Rutgers University), Sen YANG, Deqin Li, Liqiang CHEN (Institute of Atmospheric Environment, China Meteorological Administration, Shenyang) for their contributions to this release. New features in WRFV4.5: Physics. A new package to compute two-moment prognostics for graupel/hail and a predicted density graupel category is added in the'.



WRF Users



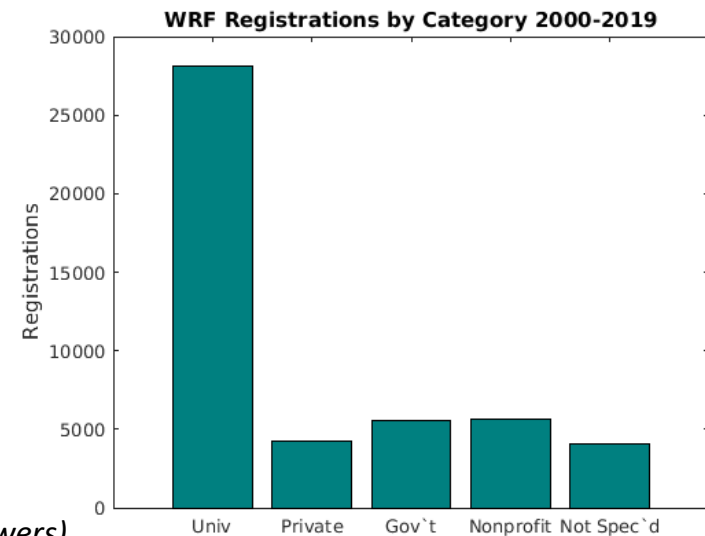
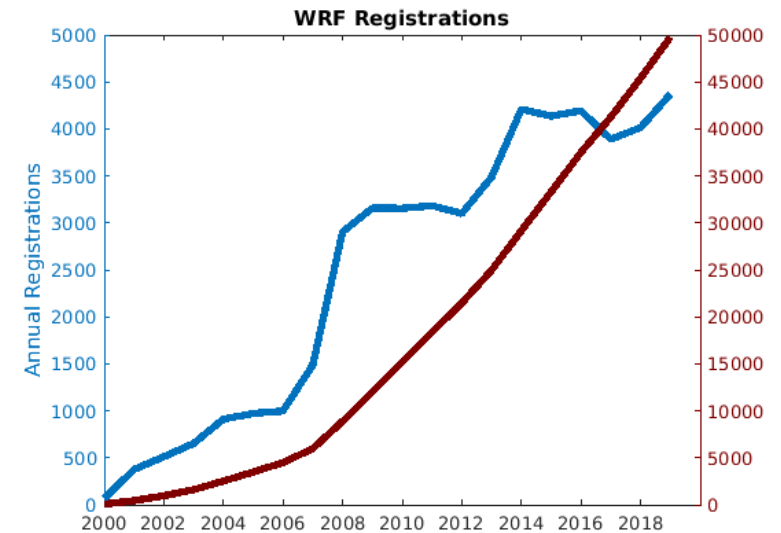
As of June 2023:

No. of countries: 185

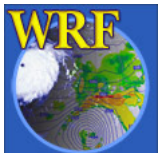
No. of users: 61,000

US: 19,090 (~ 31%)

Others: 41,910

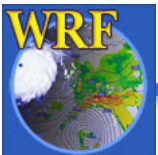


(From Powers)



What is WRF-ARW?

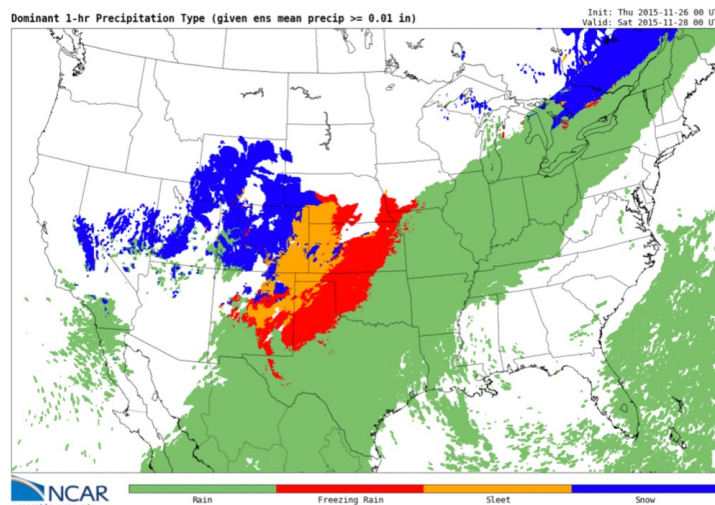
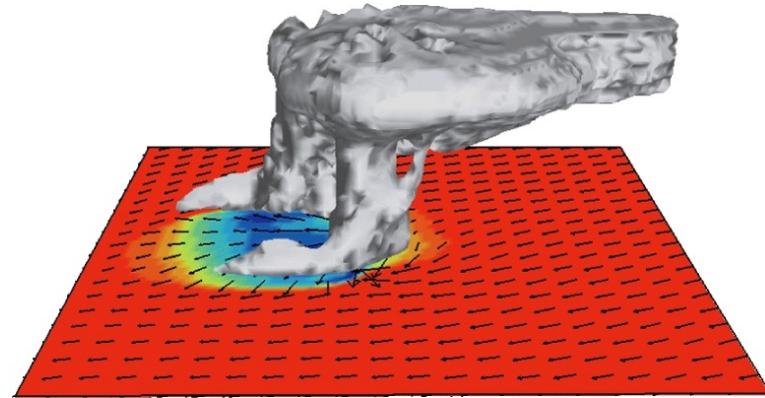
- WRF-ARW: **The Advanced Research WRF (ARW)**
 - WRF and WRF-ARW are synonymous.
 - Referring to its dynamical core: includes mostly advection, pressure-gradients, Coriolis, buoyancy, filters, diffusion, and time-stepping.
 - Since WRF v4.3.1, this is the only dynamical core.
- WRF-ARW or WRF: its development, maintenance and support are centered at NCAR/MMM



What is WRF?

- A research tool:

Idealized simulations →



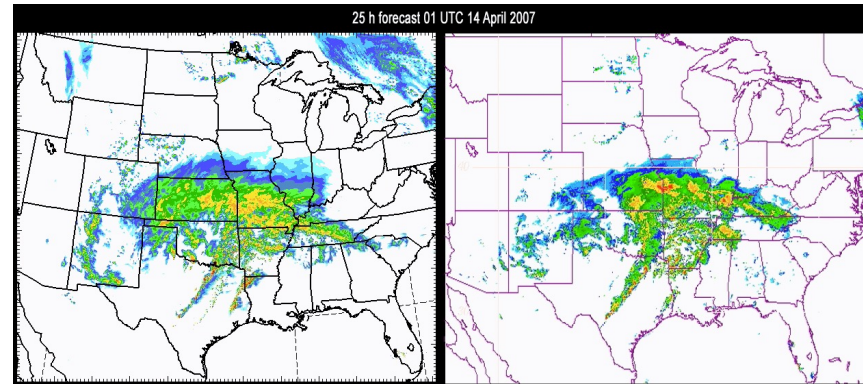
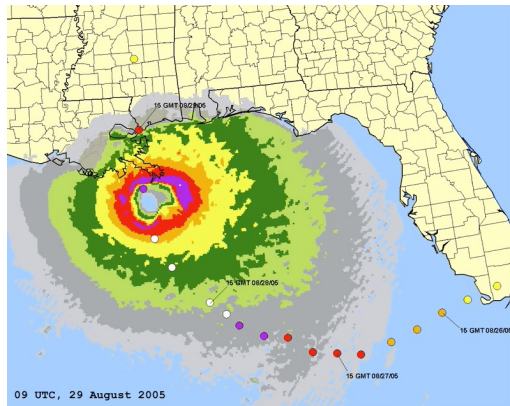
← Experimental real-time forecast



What is WRF?

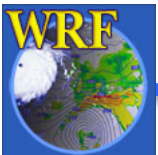
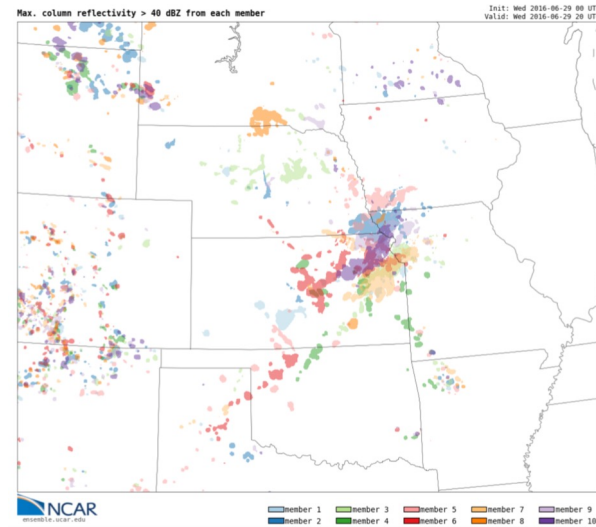
- A research tool:

Convection forecast →



← High-resolution hurricane simulations

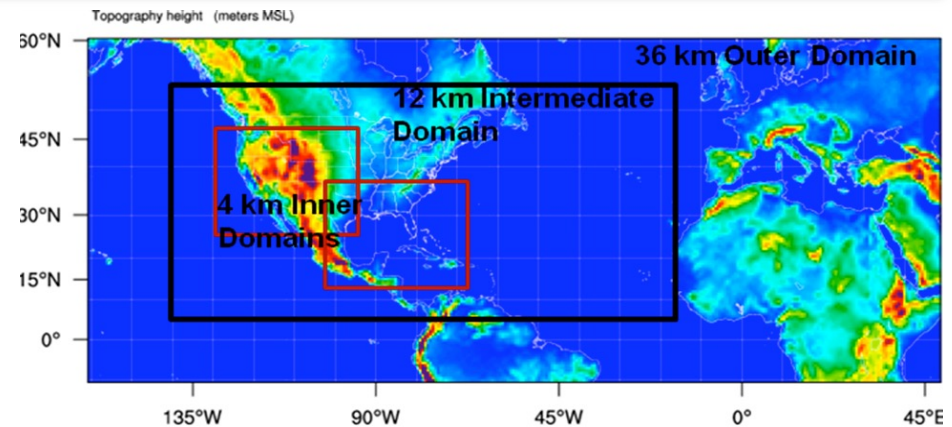
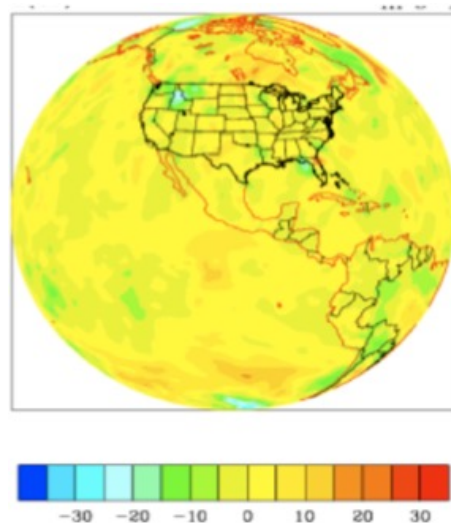
Development of ensemble forecasting technology →



What is WRF?

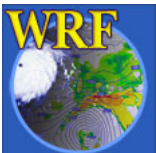
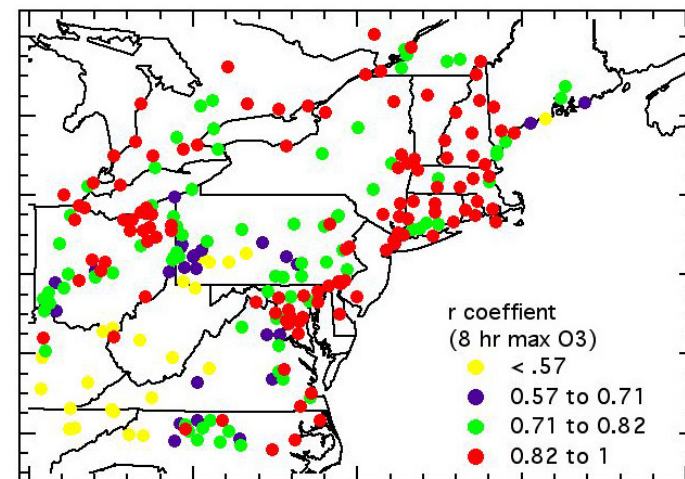
- A research tool:

Regional Climate Modeling →



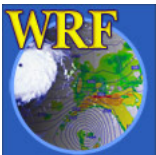
← Data assimilation (*analysis increments*)

WRF-Chemistry →
(O₃ forecast)



What can WRF be used for?

- A tool for research
 - Develop and test physical parameterizations
 - Case-study research for specific weather events
 - Regional climate studies
 - Coupled-chemistry, fire, and hydrological applications
 - Data assimilation research
 - Teaching modeling and NWP
- A tool for numerical weather prediction
 - Hind-casting
 - Real-time (operational) forecasting
 - Forecasting for wind, solar and air quality (online and offline)



Some basic concepts

- How does a model work and what does time integration mean?

$$\frac{\Delta A}{\Delta t} = F(A)$$

ΔA = change in a forecast variable at a particular point in space

$F(A)$ = represents the dynamical and physical processes that can change the value of A

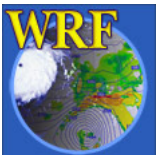
Δt = change in time

So a forecast at time N can be written as

$$A^{n=1} = A^{n=0} + F(A^{n=0}) \Delta t$$

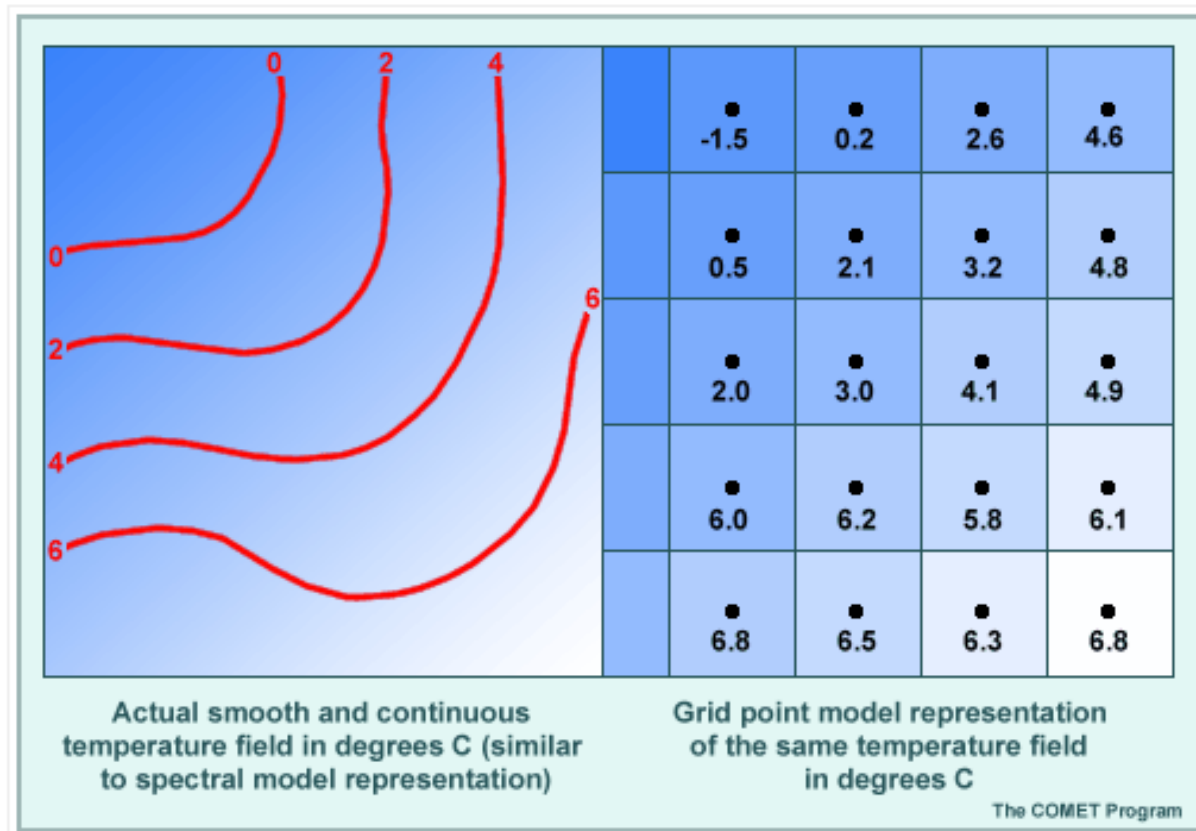
$$A^{n+1} = A^n + F(A^n) \Delta t$$

(adapted from COMET)

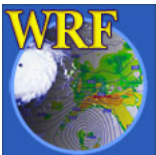


Some basic concepts

- How are data represented, and equations solved on a model grid?

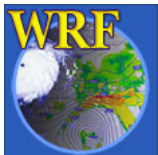
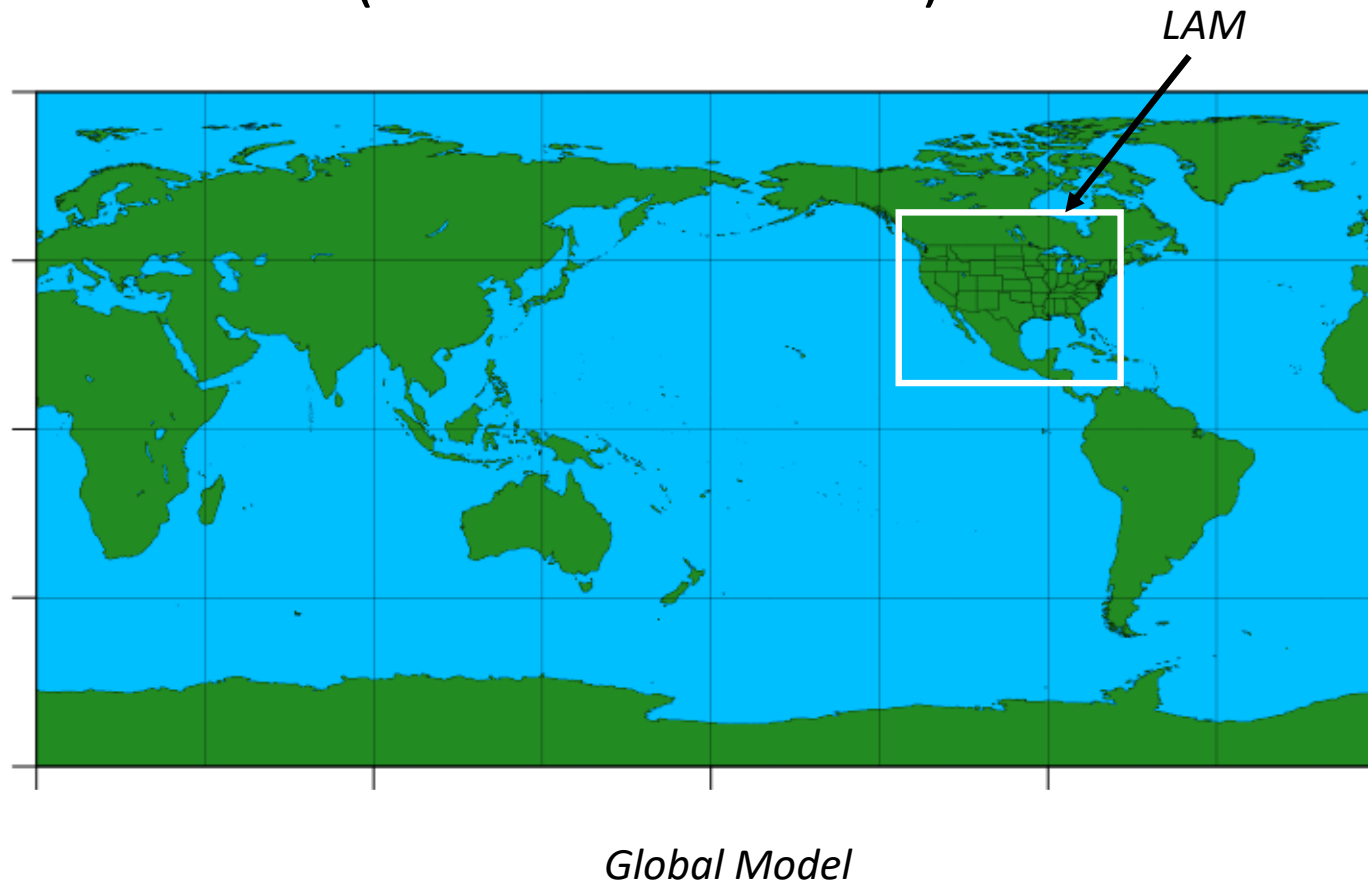


(from COMET)



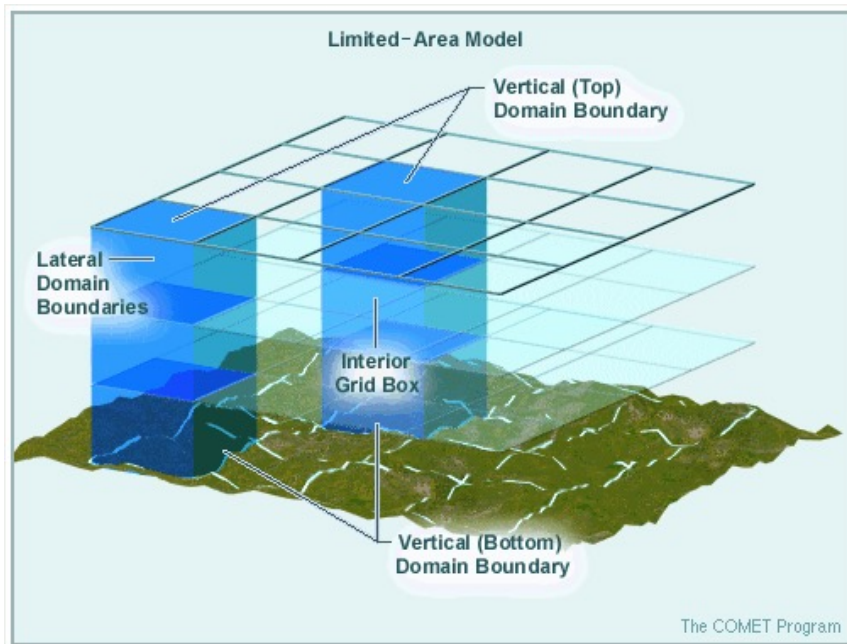
Some basic concepts

- What is a LAM (Limited Area Model)?

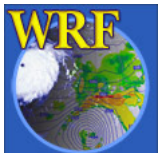
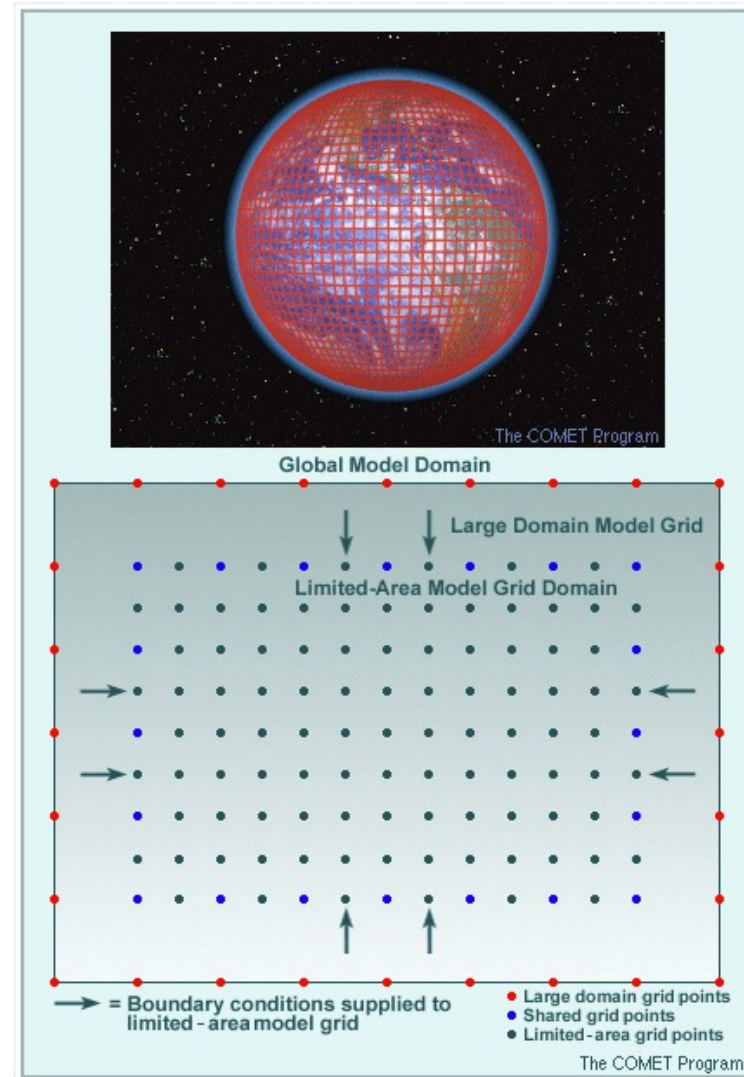


Some basic concepts

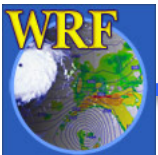
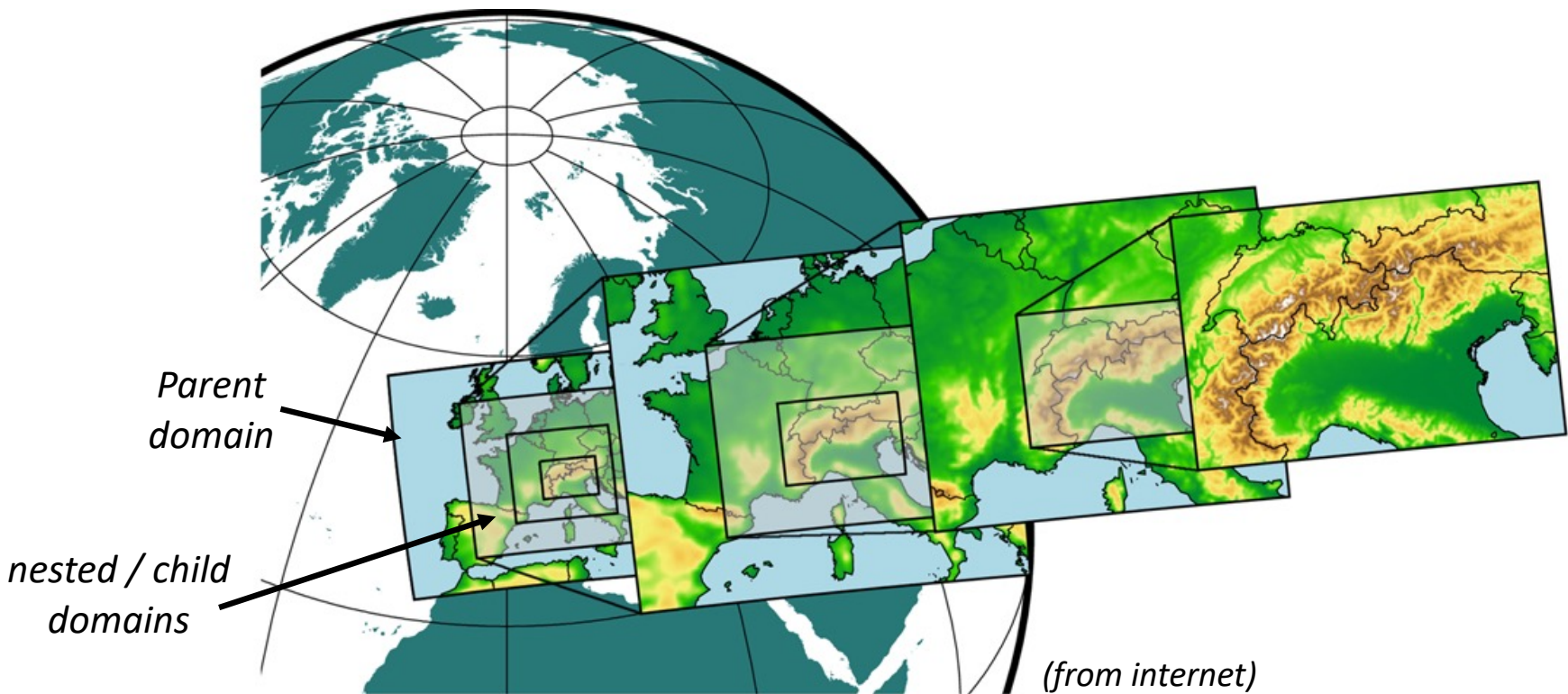
- What is a LBC (lateral boundary condition)?



(from COMET)

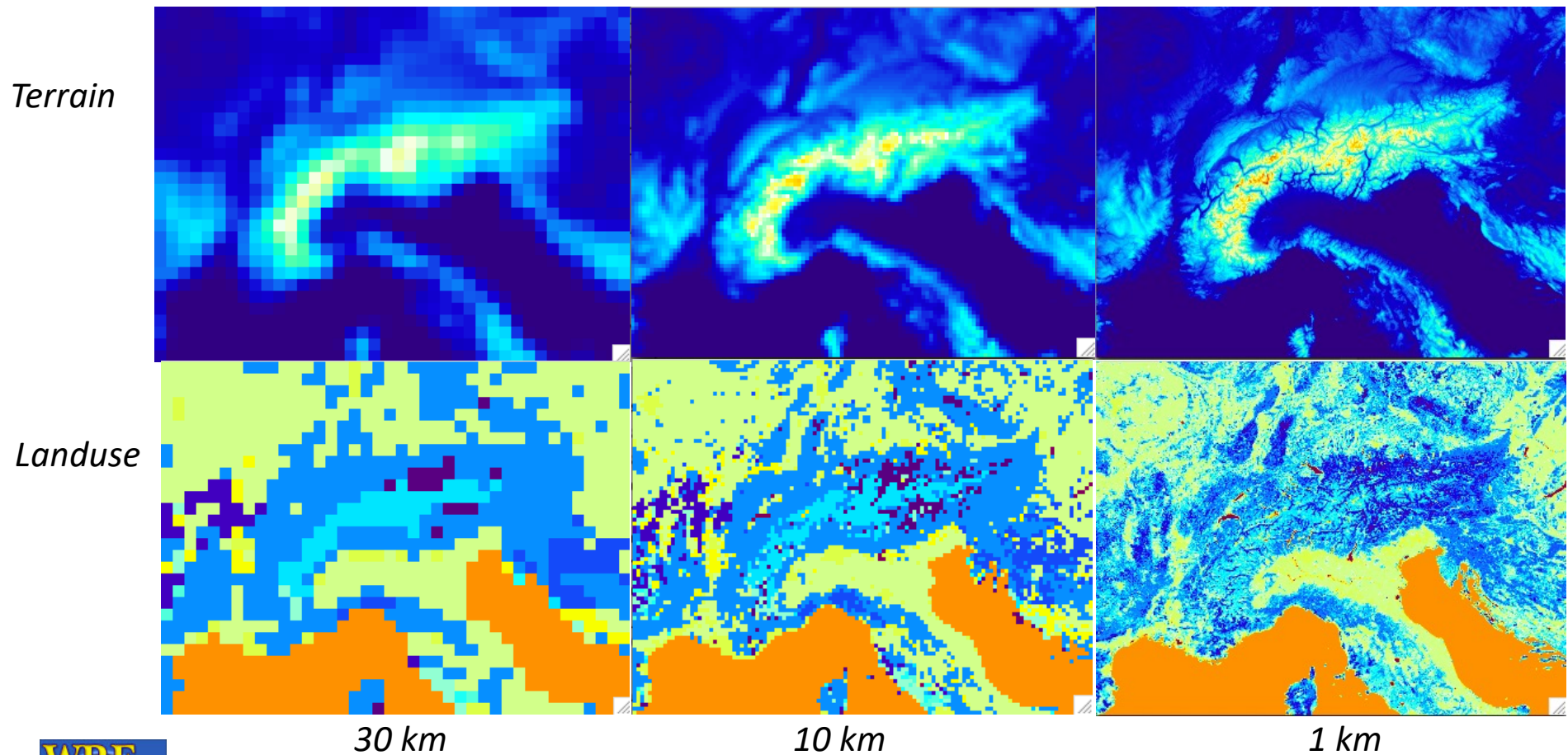


- Nesting in limited area model



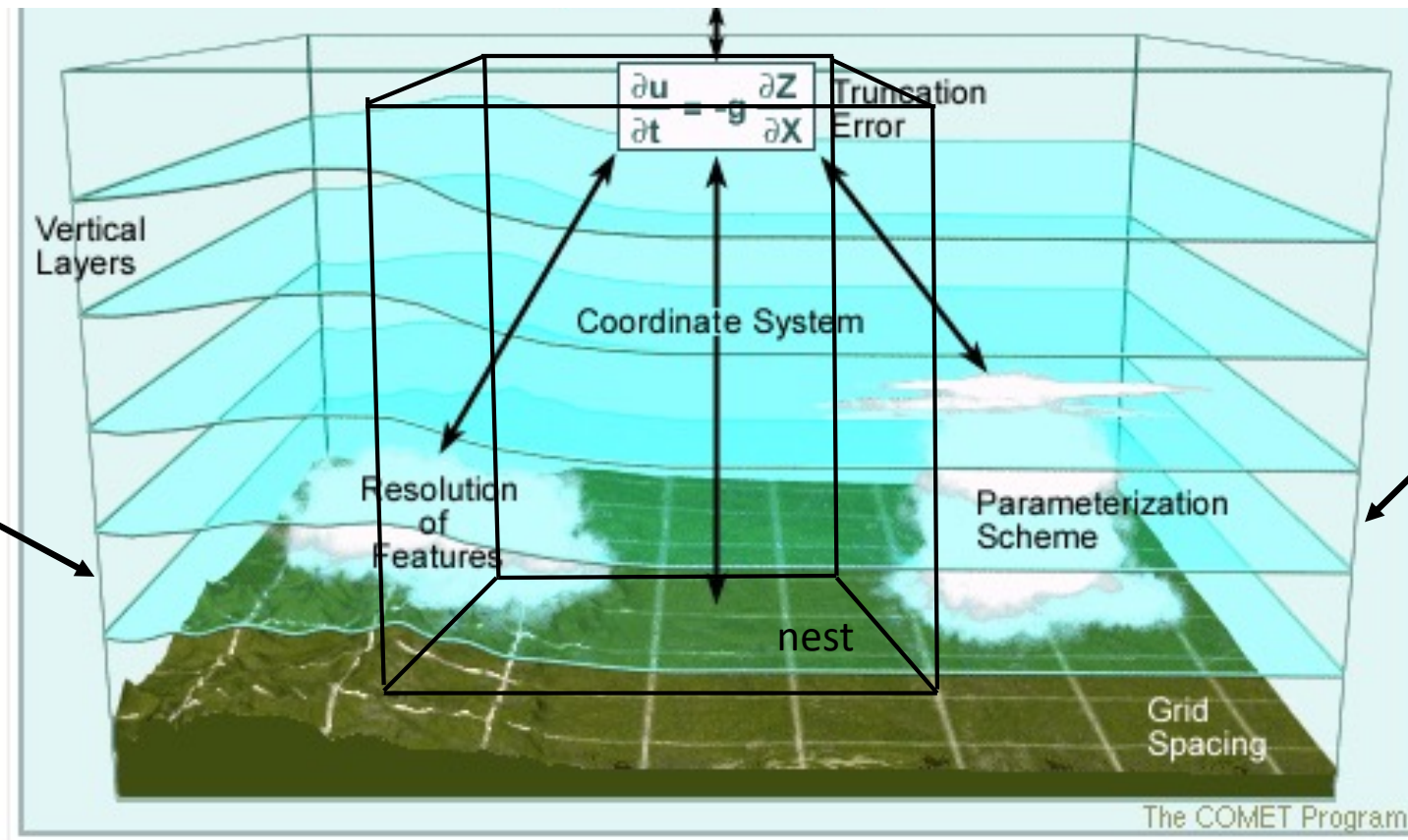
Some basic concepts

- Why nesting? An efficient way to obtain high resolution model solutions.



Some basic concepts

- A 3D view of LAM

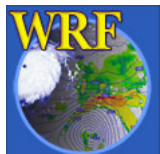


(partially from COMET)



What does WRF look like to a user?

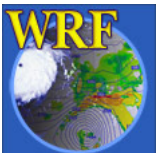
- A set of programs (mostly in Fortran) and executables
 - No GUI;
 - Command-line;
 - Simple graphic tools to use along the way.



What does WRF look like to a user?

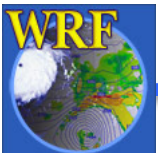
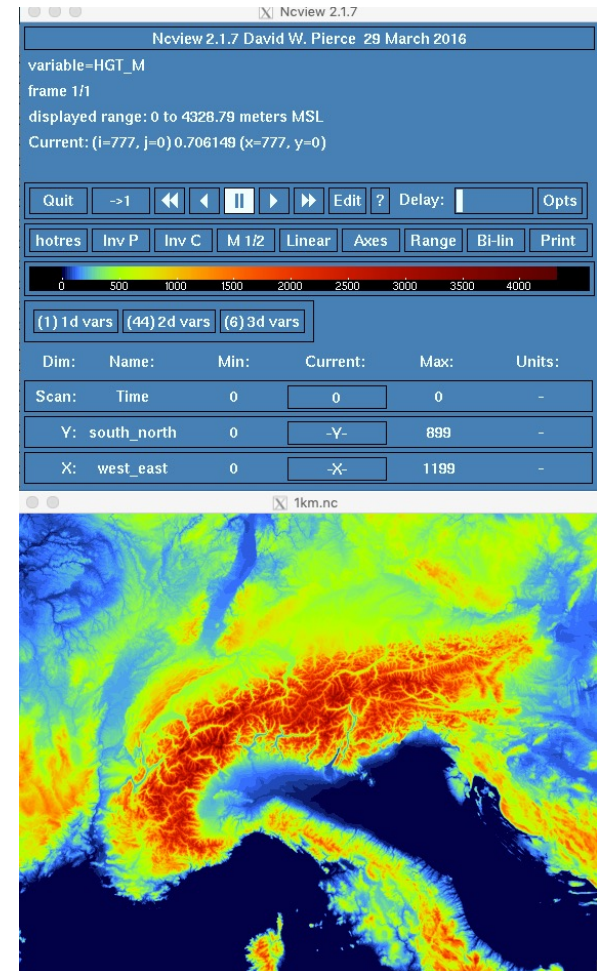
- A set of programs (mostly in Fortran) and executables
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```
wind-turbine-1.tbl
> tar -xf WRF-4.1.2.tar.gz
> cd WRF-4.1.2
> configure
> compile em_real >& compile.log &
> cd run/
> ln -s ../../WPS-4.1/met_em.d01.* .
> mpirun -np 4 real.exe
> ls -l wrfinput* wrfbdy*
> mpirun -np 8 wrf.exe
```



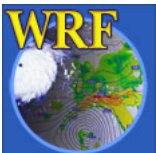
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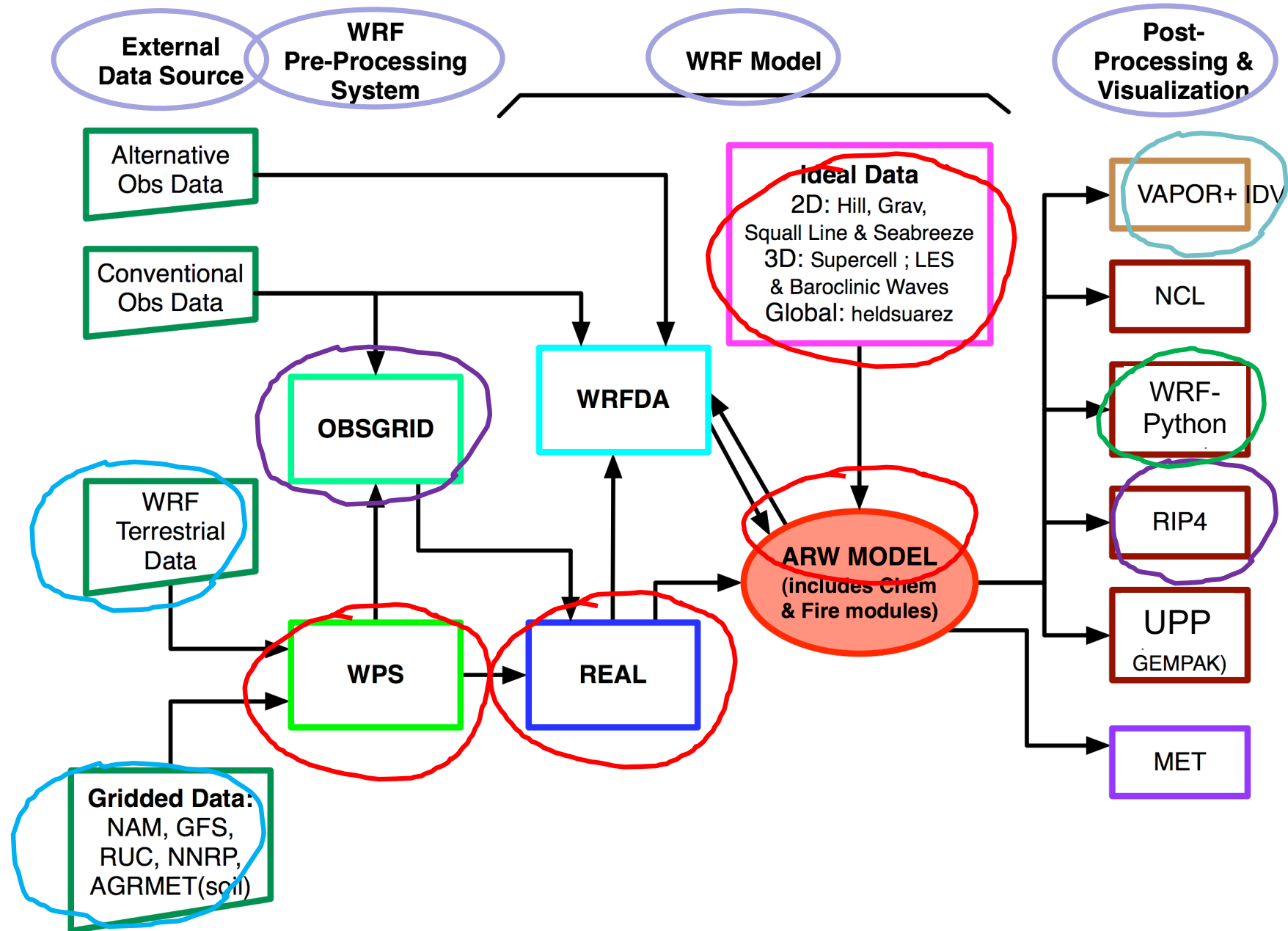


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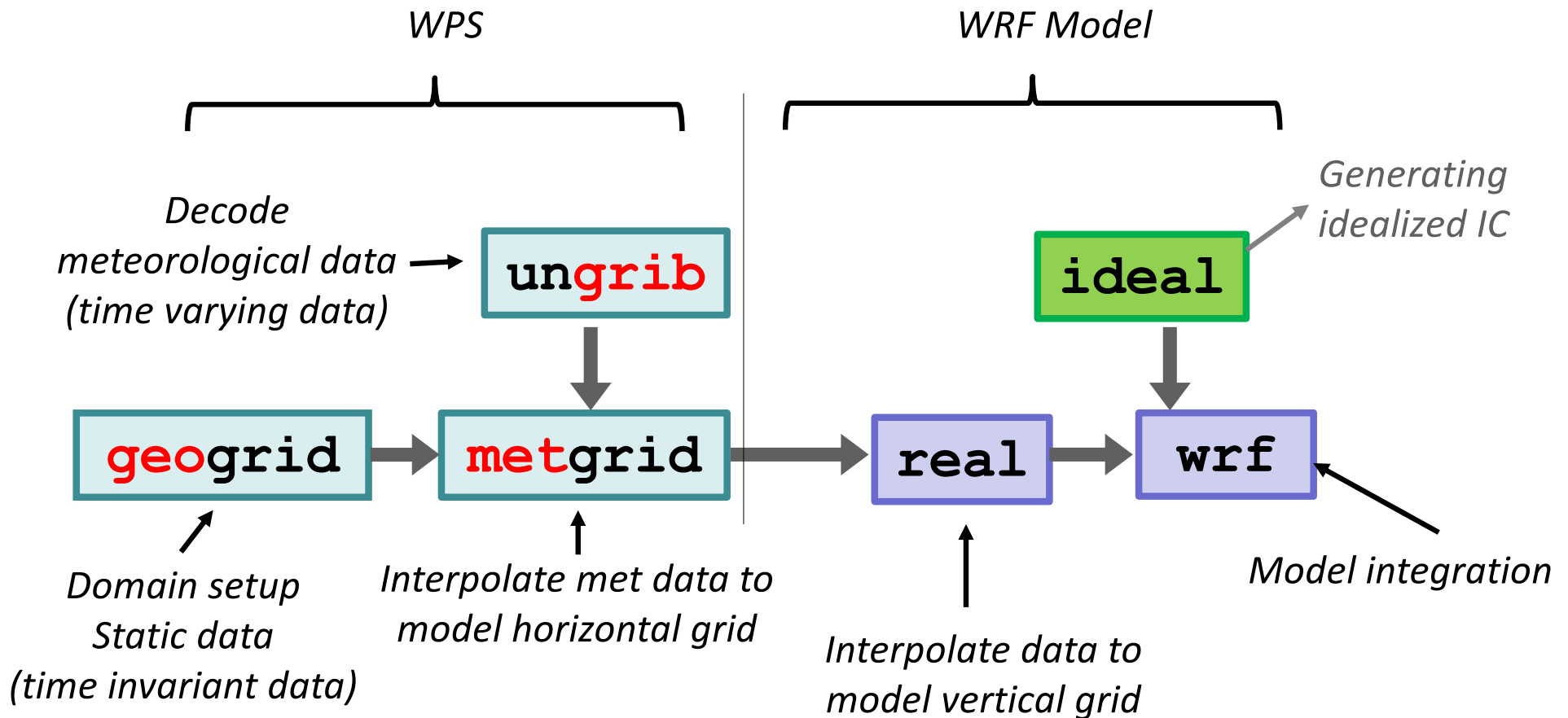
- A set of programs (mostly in Fortran) and executables
 - No GUI;
 - Command-line;
 - Simple graphic tools to use along the way.
- The modeling system programs have many functionalities
 - Many different ways to run a model;
 - Decisions needed at every step (input data, domain configuration, model options, etc.);
 - Best practices required.



WRF Modeling System Flow Chart



WPS and WRF Program Flow

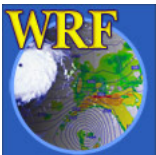
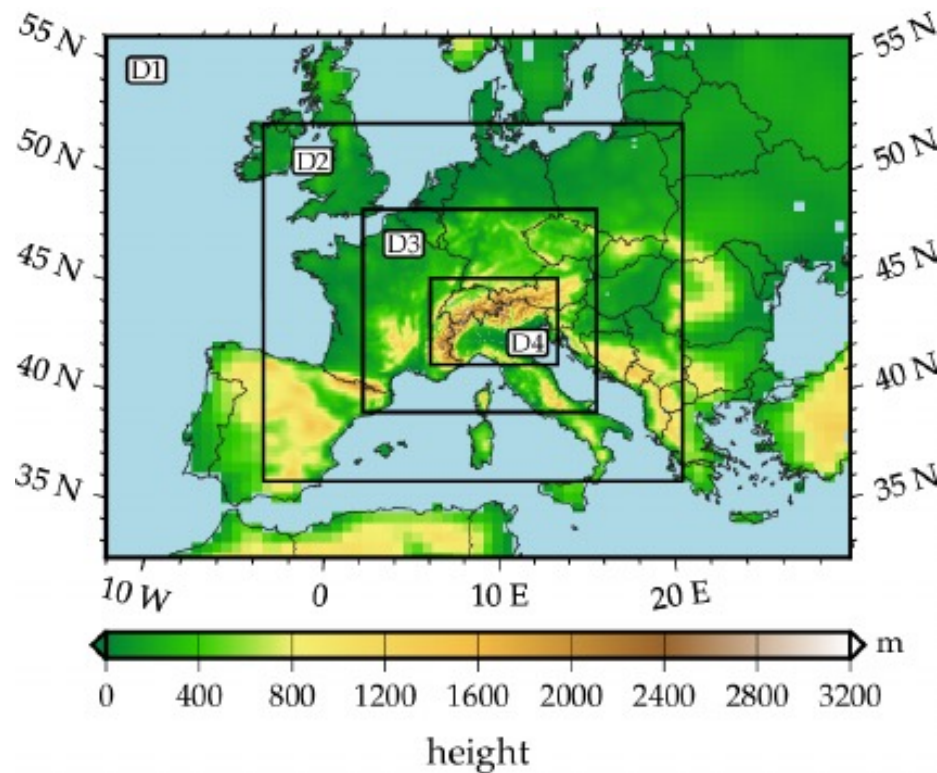


For a real-data application



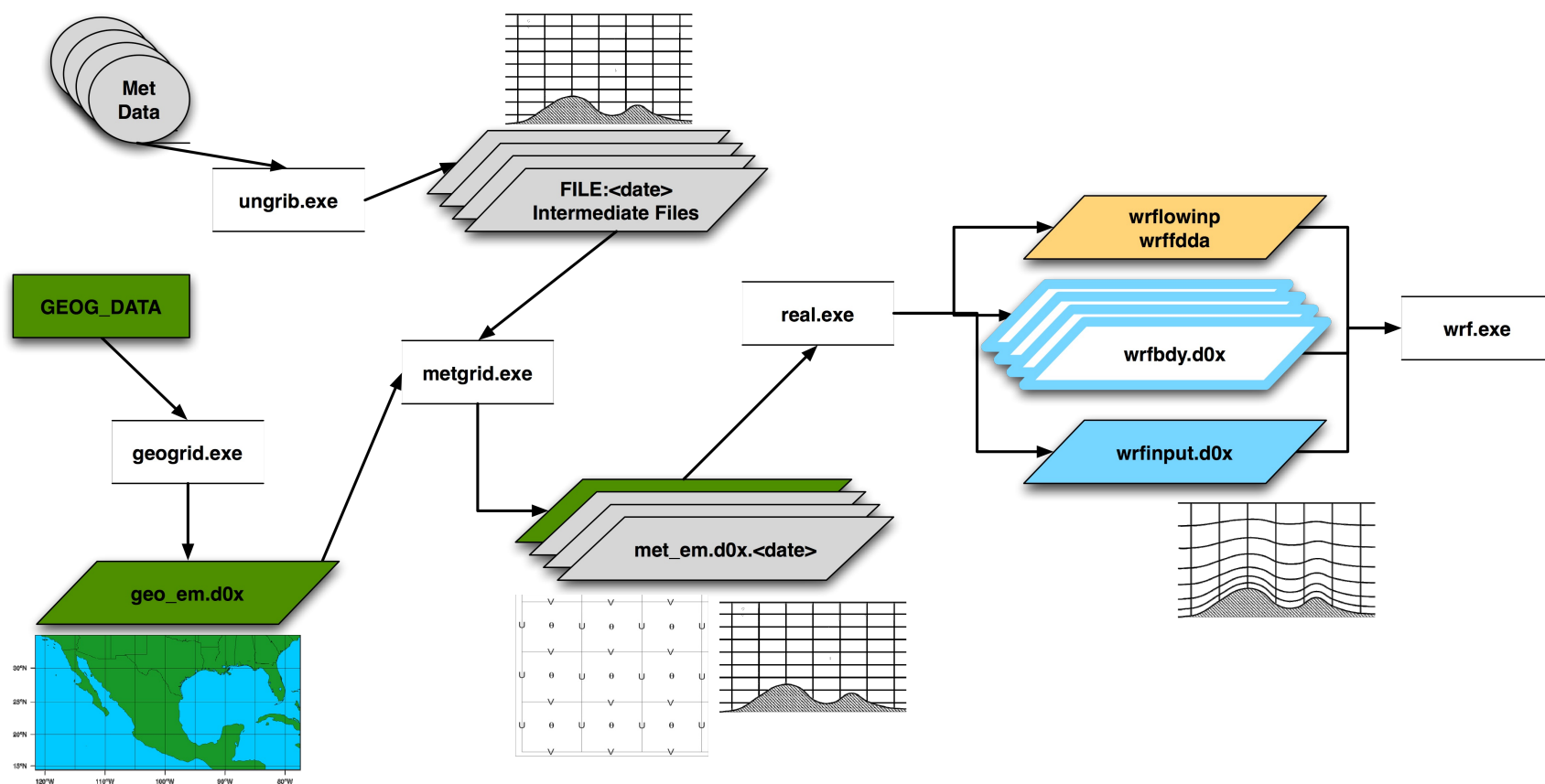
What will you learn in this tutorial?

a. Configuration of simulation domains



What will you learn in this tutorial?

- a. Configuration of simulation domains
- b. Preparation of data for initial and boundary conditions



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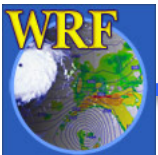
- a. Configuration of simulation domains
- b. Preparation of data for initial and boundary conditions
- c. Running the model



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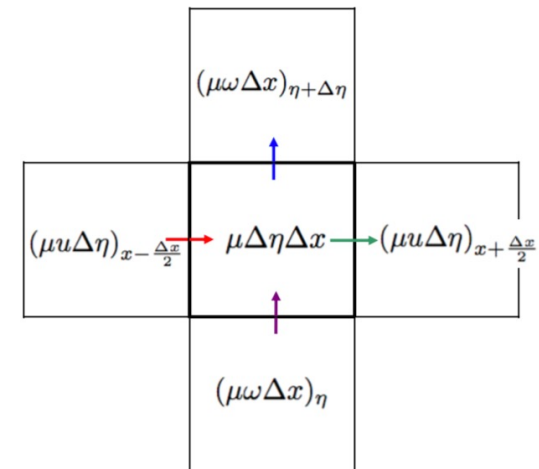
- a. Configuration of simulation domains
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- c. Running the model
- d. Model internals:
 - i. Dynamics: formulation of compressible, non-hydrostatic equations

$$\begin{aligned}\frac{\partial W}{\partial t} + g \left(\mu_d - \frac{\alpha}{\alpha_d} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \eta} \right) &= - \frac{\partial U_w}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Omega_w}{\partial \eta} \\ \frac{\partial \mu_d}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Omega}{\partial \eta} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial U \theta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \Omega \theta}{\partial \eta} &= \mu Q \\ \frac{d\phi}{dt} &= g_w\end{aligned}$$



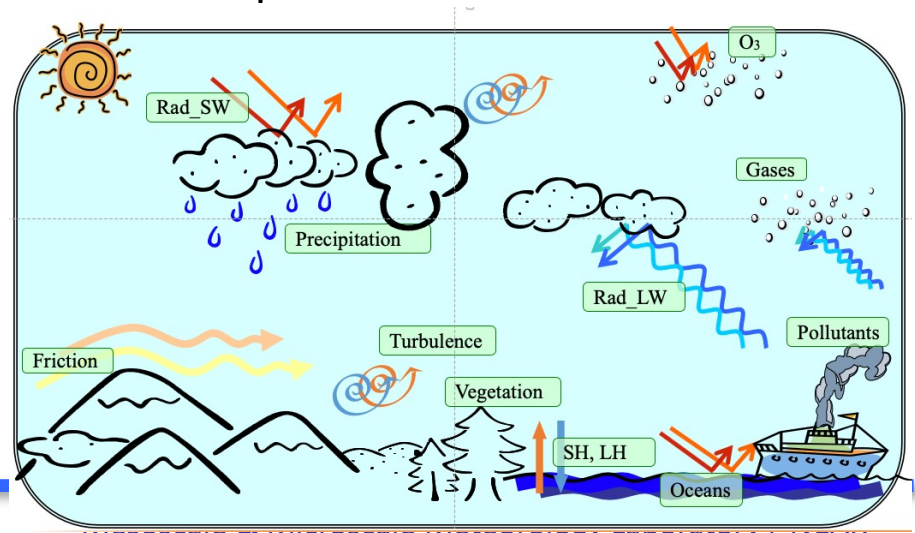
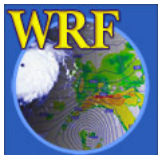
What will you learn in this tutorial?

- a. Configuration of simulation domains
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 - i. Dynamics: formulation of compressible, non-hydrostatic equations
 - ii. Numerics: how to solve equations numerically



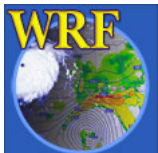
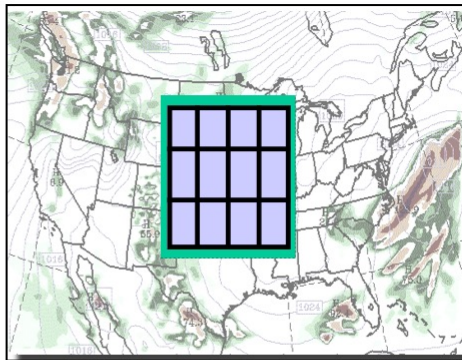
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 - ii. Numerics: how to solve equations numerically
 - iii. Physics: how are physical processes are represented



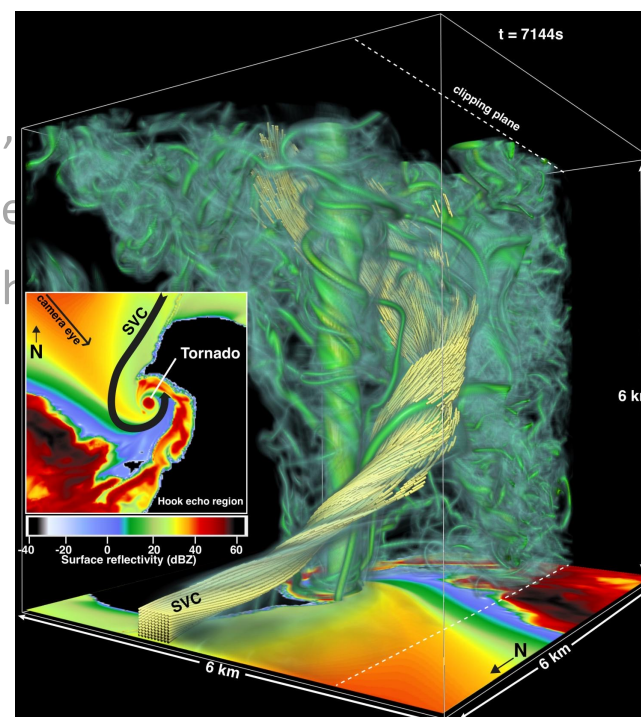
What will you learn in this tutorial?

- a. Configuration of simulation domains
- b. Preparation of data for initial and boundary conditions
- c. Running the model
- d. **Model internals:**
 - i. Dynamics: formulation of compressible, non-hydrostatic equations
 - ii. Numerics: how to solve equations numerically
 - iii. Physics: how are physical processes in the atmosphere are represented
 - iv. Software and parallel computing



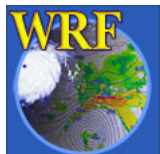
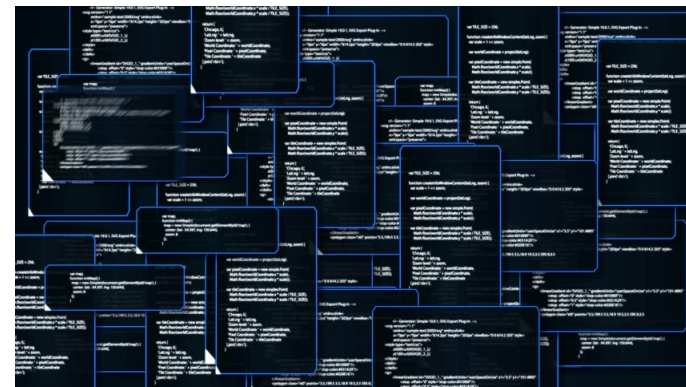
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- e. Tools to view and analyze model output



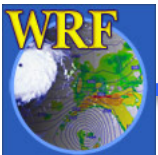
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- f. How to compile the modeling system code



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 - iii. Physics: how are physical processes in the
 - iv. Software and parallel computing
- e. Tools to view and analyze model output
- f. How to compile the modeling system code
- g. Best practices and verifying model output



What will you gain from this tutorial?

- a. Knowledge needed to run WRF for basic applications
 - i. Some understanding on how the model works
 - ii. Familiarity with the process to run the model
- b. Recognize what you learn here is a starting point
 - i. Continue to learn after the tutorial
 - ii. Read more and experiment
 - iii. Practice, practice, and practice...



Reading (watch) Materials

Numerical Weather and Climate Prediction, 2011. By Thomas Warner, *Cambridge University Press*.

Warner, T., 2011. Quality assurance in atmospheric modeling. *Bull. Amer. Met. Soc. Dec. issue, p1601 – 1611*.

Stensrud, D., 2007. Parameterization Schemes: Keys to Understanding Numerical Weather Prediction Models. *Cambridge University Press*.

Haltiner G. and R. Williams, 1980. Numerical Prediction and Dynamic Meteorology. *Wiley*.

Hong, S-Y: Fundamentals in Atmospheric Modeling. *wrfhelp YouTube channel*.

