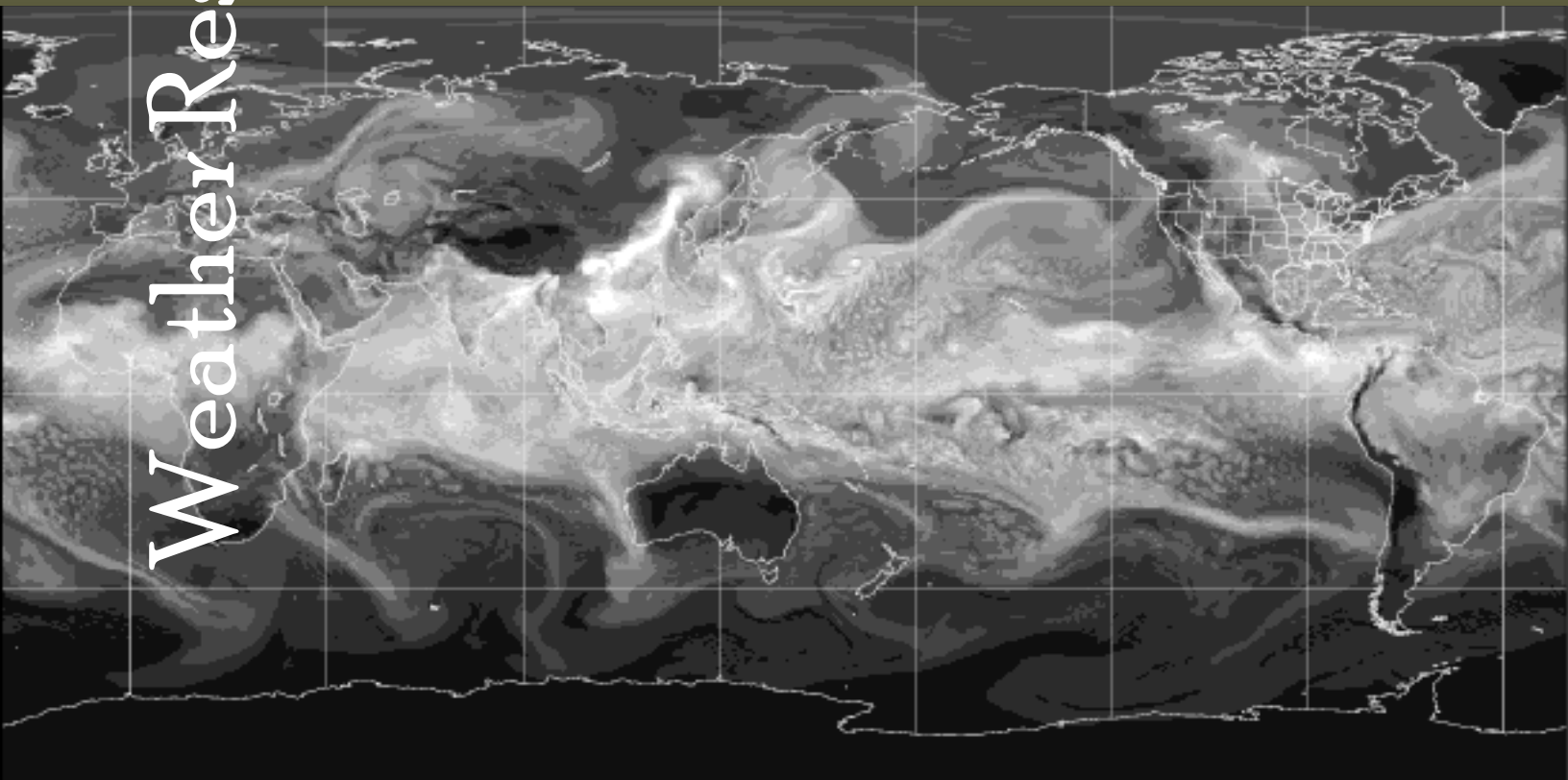


# ARW

Version 3 Modeling Systems User's Guide

January 2009



# Foreword

This User's Guide describes the Advanced Research WRF (ARW) Version 3.0 modeling system, released in April 2008. As the ARW is developed further, this document will be continuously enhanced and updated.

This document is complimentary to the ARW Tech Note ([http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/docs/arw\\_v3.pdf](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/docs/arw_v3.pdf)), which describes the equations, numerics, boundary conditions, and nesting etc. in greater detail.

Highlights of updates to WRFV3 include:

- Global modeling capability;
- New physics options: Morrison 2-moment microphysics, Goddard 6-class microphysics, Asymmetric Convective Model 2 planetary boundary layer scheme and Pleim-Xiu land-surface model, unified Noah LSM, new Grell scheme;
- Zaengl radiation/topography (sloping and shadowing) effects for Dudhia shortwave radiation scheme;
- Implicit upper gravity-wave absorbing layer;
- Digital filter initialization;
- New idealized cases for large eddy simulation, full-physics sea-breeze and global
- Variable time-step capability
- Merged WRF-Var and WRF in the same directory
- WRF-Var Version 3
- WRF Pre-Processing System Version 3

The Version 3 modeling system programs are not backward compatible, and it no longer supports WRFSL. For documentation of older programs, please refer to earlier versions of the User's Guide.

For the latest version of this document, please visit the ARW Users' Web site at <http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/>.

Please send feedback to [wrfhelp@ucar.edu](mailto:wrfhelp@ucar.edu).

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# Chapter 1: Overview

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## Introduction

The Advanced Research WRF (ARW) modeling system has been in development for the past few years. The current release is Version 3, available since April 2008. The ARW is designed to be a flexible, state-of-the-art atmospheric simulation system that is portable and efficient on available parallel computing platforms. The ARW is suitable for use in a broad range of applications across scales ranging from meters to thousands of kilometers, including:

- Idealized simulations (e.g. LES, convection, baroclinic waves)
- Parameterization research
- Data assimilation research
- Forecast research
- Real-time NWP
- Coupled-model applications
- Teaching

The Mesoscale and Microscale Meteorology Division of NCAR is currently maintaining and supporting a subset of the overall WRF code (Version 3) that includes:

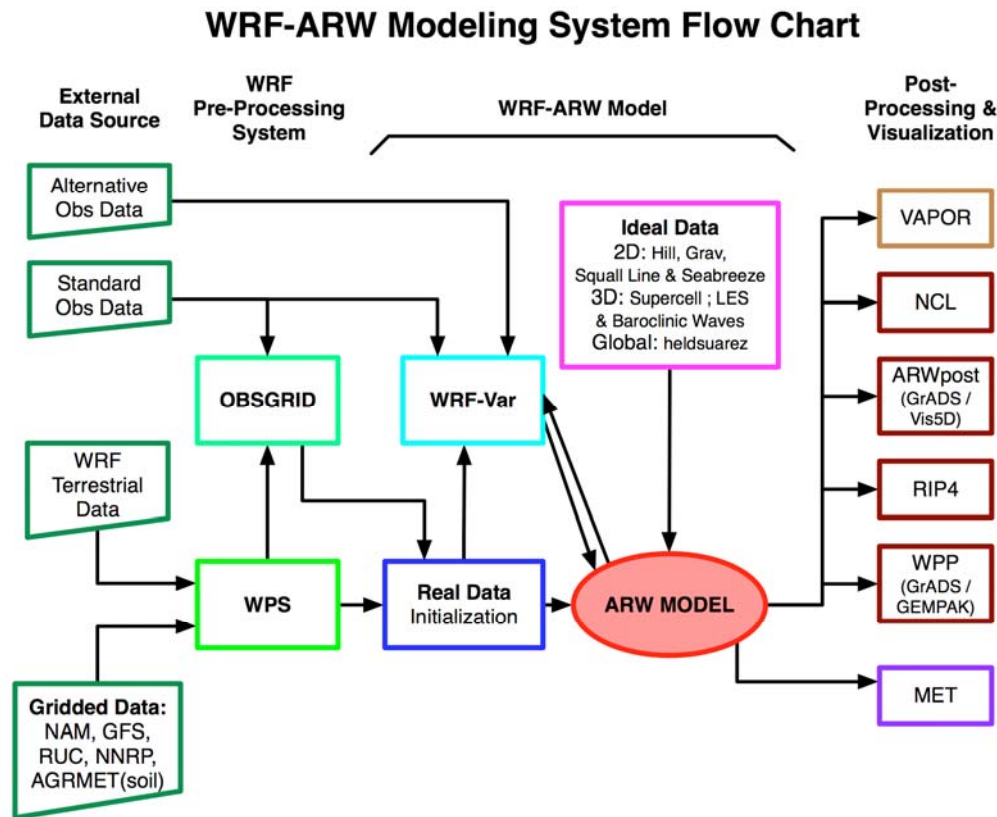
- WRF Software Framework (WSF)
- Advanced Research WRF (ARW) dynamic solver, including one-way, two-way nesting and moving nest.
- The WRF Preprocessing System (WPS)
- WRF Variational Data Assimilation (WRF-Var) system which currently supports 3DVAR capability
- Numerous physics packages contributed by WRF partners and the research community
- Several graphics programs and conversion programs for other graphics tools

And these are the subjects of this document.

The WRF modeling system software is in the public domain and is freely available for community use.

## The WRF Modeling System Program Components

The following figure shows the flowchart for the WRF Modeling System Version 3.



As shown in the diagram, the WRF Modeling System consists of these major programs:

- The WRF Preprocessing System (WPS)
- WRF-Var
- ARW solver
- Post-processing & Visualization tools

### WPS

This program is used primarily for real-data simulations. Its functions include 1) defining simulation domains; 2) interpolating terrestrial data (such as terrain, landuse, and soil types) to the simulation domain; and 3) degribbing and interpolating meteorological data from another model to this simulation domain. Its main features include:

- GRIB 1/2 meteorological data from various centers around the world



- Map projections for 1) polar stereographic, 2) Lambert-Conformal, 3) Mercator and 4) latitude-longitude
- Nesting
- User-interfaces to input other static data as well as met data

### **WRF-Var**

This program is optional, but can be used to ingest observations into the interpolated analyses created by WPS. It can also be used to update WRF model's initial condition when WRF model is run in cycling mode. Its main features are as follows.

- It is based on incremental variational data assimilation technique
- Conjugate gradient method is utilized to minimize the cost function in analysis control variable space
- Analysis is performed on un-staggered Arakawa A-grid
- Analysis increments are interpolated to staggered Arakawa C-grid and it gets added to the background (first guess) to get final analysis at WRF-model grid
- Conventional observation data input may be supplied both in ASCII or "PREPBUFR" format via "obsproc" utility
- Multiple radar data (reflectivity & radial velocity) input is supplied through ASCII format
- Horizontal component of the background (first guess) error is represented via recursive filter (for regional) or power spectrum (for global). The vertical component is applied through projections on climatologically generated averaged eigenvectors and its corresponding eigenvalues
- Horizontal and vertical background errors are non-separable. Each eigen vector has its own horizontal climatologically determined length scale
- Preconditioning of background part of the cost function is done via control variable transform  $U$  defined as  $B = UU^T$
- It includes "gen\_be" utility to generate the climatological background error covariance estimate via the NMC-method or ensemble perturbations
- A utility program to update WRF boundary condition file after WRF-Var

### **ARW Solver**

This is the key component of the modeling system, which is composed of several initialization programs for idealized, and real-data simulations, and the numerical integration program. It also includes a program to do one-way nesting. The key feature of the WRF model includes:

- fully compressible nonhydrostatic equations with hydrostatic option
- regional and global applications
- complete coriolis and curvature terms
- two-way nesting with multiple nests and nest levels
- one-way nesting

- moving nests
- mass-based terrain following coordinate
- vertical grid-spacing can vary with height
- map-scale factors for these projections:
  - polar stereographic (conformal)
  - Lambert-conformal
  - Mercator (conformal)
  - Latitude and longitude which can be rotated
- Arakawa C-grid staggering
- Runge-Kutta 2nd and 3rd order time integration options
- scalar-conserving flux form for prognostic variables
- 2nd to 6th order advection options (horizontal and vertical)
- positive-definite advection option for moisture, scalar and TKE
- time-split small step for acoustic and gravity-wave modes:
  - small step horizontally explicit, vertically implicit
  - divergence damping option and vertical time off-centering
  - external-mode filtering option
- Upper boundary absorption and Rayleigh damping
- lateral boundary conditions
  - idealized cases: periodic, symmetric, and open radiative
  - real cases: specified with relaxation zone
- full physics options for land-surface, planetary boundary layer, atmospheric and surface radiation, microphysics and cumulus convection
- grid analysis nudging and observation nudging
- digital filter initialization
- a number of idealized examples

## Graphics and Verification Tools

Several programs are supported, including RIP4 (based on NCAR Graphics), NCAR Graphics Command Language (NCL), and conversion programs for other readily available graphics packages: GrADS and Vis5D.

Program VAPOR, **V**isualization and **A**nalysis **P**latform for **O**cean, **A**tmosphere, and **S**olar **R**esearchers (<http://www.vapor.ucar.edu/>), is a 3-dimensional data visualization tool, and it is developed and supported by the VAPOR team at NCAR ([vapor@ucar.edu](mailto:vapor@ucar.edu)).

Program MET, **M**odel **E**valuation **T**ools (<http://www.dtcenter.org/met/users/>), is developed and supported by the Developmental Testbed Center at NCAR ([met\\_help@ucar.edu](mailto:met_help@ucar.edu)).

The details of these programs are described more in the chapters in this user's guide.

## Chapter 2: Software Installation

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- [Building the WPS Code](#)
- [Building the WRF-Var Code](#)

### Introduction

The [WRF](#) modeling system [software](#) installation is fairly straightforward on the ported platforms listed below. The model-component portion of the package is mostly self-contained, meaning that WRF model requires no external libraries (such as for FFTs or various linear algebra solvers). Contained within the WRF system is the WRF-Var component, which has several external libraries that the user must install (for various observation types and linear algebra solvers). Similarly, the WPS package, separate from the WRF source code, has additional external libraries that must be built (in support of Grib2 processing). The one external package that all of the systems require is the netCDF library, which is one of the supported I/O API packages. The netCDF libraries or source code are available from the [Unidata](#) homepage at <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu> (select DOWNLOADS, registration required).

There are three tar files for the WRF code. The first is the WRF model (including the real and ideal pre-processors). The second is the WRF-Var code. The third tar file is for WRF chemistry. In order to run the WRF chemistry code, both the WRF model and the chemistry tar file must be combined.

The WRF model has been successfully ported to a number of Unix-based machines. We do not have access to all of them and must rely on outside users and vendors to supply the required configuration information for the compiler and loader options. Below is a list of the supported combinations of hardware and software for WRF.

Vendor	Hardware	OS	Compiler
Cray	X1	UniCOS	vendor
Cray	AMD	Linux	PGI /

				PathScale
IBM	Power Series	AIX	vendor	
SGI	IA64 / Opteron	Linux	Intel	
COTS*	IA32	Linux	Intel / PGI / gfortran / g95 / PathScale	
COTS	IA64 / Opteron	Linux	Intel / PGI / gfortran / PathScale	
Mac	Power Series	Darwin	xlF / g95 / PGI / Intel	
Mac	Intel	Darwin	g95 / PGI / Intel	

\* Commercial Off The Shelf systems

The WRF model may be built to run on a single processor machine, a shared-memory machine (that use the OpenMP API), a distributed memory machine (with the appropriate MPI libraries), or on a distributed cluster (utilizing both OpenMP and MPI). The WRF-Var and WPS packages run on the above listed systems.

## Required Compilers and Scripting Languages

The majority of the WRF model, WPS, and WRF-Var codes are written in Fortran (what many refer to as Fortran 90). The software layer, [RSL LITE](#), which sits between WRF and WRF-Var and the MPI interface is written in C. WPS makes direct calls to the MPI libraries for distributed memory message passing. There are also ancillary programs that are written in C to perform file parsing and file construction, which are required for default building of the WRF modeling code. Additionally, the WRF build mechanism uses several scripting languages: including [perl](#), Cshell and Bourne shell. The traditional UNIX text/file processing utilities are used: make, m4, sed, and awk. See [Chapter 7: WRF Software](#) (Required Software) for a more detailed listing of the necessary pieces for the WRF build.

## Required/Optional Libraries to Download

The only library that is *almost always* required is the netCDF package from [Unidata](#) (login > Downloads > NetCDF). Most of the WRF post-processing packages assume that the data from the WRF model, the WPS package, or the WRF-Var program is using the netCDF libraries. One may also need to add /path-to-netcdf/netcdf/bin to your path so that one may execute netCDF utility commands, such as **ncdump**.

**Hint:** If one wants to compile WRF system components on a Linux system that has access to multiple compilers, link the correct external libraries. For example, do not link the libraries built with PathScale when compiling the WRF components with gfortran.

If you are going to be running distributed memory WRF jobs, you need a version of MPI. You can pick up a version of [mpich](#), but you might want your system group to install the code. A working installation of MPI is required prior to a build of WRF using distributed memory. Either MPI-1 or MPI-2 are acceptable. Do you already have an MPI lying around? Try

```
which mpif90
which mpicc
which mpirun
```

If these are all defined executables in your path, you are probably OK. Make sure your paths are set up to point to the MPI **lib**, **include**, and **bin** directories.

Note that to output WRF model data in Grib1 format, Todd Hutchinson ([WSI](#)) has provided a complete source library that is included with the software release. However, when trying to link the WPS, the WRF model, and the WRF-Var data streams together, always use the netCDF format.

## Post-Processing Utilities

The more widely used (and therefore supported) WRF post-processing utilities are:

- NCL ([homepage](#) and [WRF download](#))
  - NCAR Command Language written by NCAR Scientific Computing Division
  - NCL scripts written and maintained by WRF support
  - many template scripts are provided that are tailored for specific real-data and ideal-data cases
  - raw WRF output can be input with the NCL scripts
  - interactive or command-file driven
- Vis5D ([homepage](#) and [WRF download](#))
  - download Vis5D executable, build format converter
  - programs are available to convert the WRF output into an input format suitable for Vis5D
  - GUI interface, 3D movie loops, transparency
- GrADS ([homepage](#) and [WRF download](#))
  - download GrADS executable, build format converter
  - programs are available to convert the WRF output into an input format suitable for GrADS
  - interpolates to regular lat/lon grid
  - simple to generate publication quality

- RIP ([homepage](#) and [WRF download](#))
  - RIP4 written and maintained by Mark Stoelinga, UW
  - interpolation to various surfaces, trajectories, hundreds of diagnostic calculations
  - Fortran source provided
  - based on the NCAR Graphics package
  - pre-processor converts WRF, WPS, and WRF-Var data to RIP input format
  - table driven

## UNIX Environment Settings

There are only a few environmental settings that are WRF system related. Most of these are not required, but when things start acting badly, test some out. In Cshell syntax:

- **setenv WRF\_EM\_CORE 1**
  - explicitly defines which model core to build
- **setenv WRF\_NMM\_CORE 0**
  - explicitly defines which model core NOT to build
- **setenv WRF\_DA\_CORE 0**
  - explicitly defines no data assimilation
- **setenv NETCDF /usr/local/netcdf** (or where ever you have it stuck)
  - all of the WRF components want both the lib and the include directories
- **setenv OMP\_NUM\_THREADS *n*** (where *n* is the number of procs to use)
  - if you have OpenMP on your system, this is how to specify the number of threads
- **setenv MP\_STACK\_SIZE 64000000**
  - OpenMP blows through the stack size, set it large
- **unlimit**
  - especially if you are on a small system

## Building the WRF Code

The WRF code has a fairly complicated build mechanism. It tries to determine the architecture that you are on, and then presents you with options to allow you to select the preferred build method. For example, if you are on a Linux machine, it determines whether this is a 32 or 64 bit machine, and then prompts you for the desired usage of processors (such as serial, shared memory, or distributed memory). You select from among the available compiling options in the build mechanism. For example, do not choose a PGI build if you do not have PGI compilers installed on your system.

- Get the WRF zipped tar file from WRFV3 from
  - [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html)
  - always get the latest version if you are not trying to continue a long project
- unzip and untar the file

- **gzip -cd WRFV3.TAR.gz | tar -xf -**
- **cd WRFV3**
- **./configure**
  - **serial** means single processor
  - **smpar** means Symmetric Multi-Processing/Shared Memory Parallel (OpenMP)
  - **dmpar** means Distributed Memory Parallel (MPI)
  - **dm+sm** means Distributed Memory with Shared Memory (for example, MPI across nodes with OpenMP within a node)
  - the second option is for nesting: 0 = no nesting, 1 = standard static nesting, 2 = nesting with a prescribed set of moves, 3 = nesting that allows a domain to follow a vortex (typhoon tracking)
- **./compile em\_real** (or any of the directory names in ./WRFV3/test directory)
- **ls -ls main/\*.exe**
  - if you built a real-data case, you should see **ndown.exe**, **real.exe**, and **wrf.exe**
  - if you built an ideal-data case, you should see **ideal.exe** and **wrf.exe**

Users wishing to run the WRF chemistry code must first download the WRF model tar file, and untar it. Then the chemistry code is untar'ed in the WRFV3 directory (there already exists the appropriate directories). Once the source code from the tar files is combined, then users may proceed with the WRF chemistry build.

## Building the WPS Code

Building WPS requires that WRFV3 is already built.

- Get the WPS zipped tar file WPSV3.TAR.gz from
  - [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html)
- unzip and untar the file
  - **gzip -cd WPSV3.TAR.gz | tar -xf -**
- **cd WPS**
- **./configure**
  - choose one of the options
  - usually, option "1" and option "2" are for serial builds, that is the best for an initial test
  - WPS requires that you build for the appropriate Grib decoding, select an option that suitable for the data you will use with the ungrib program
  - If you select a Grib2 option, you must have those libraries prepared and built in advance
- **./compile**
- **ls -ls \*.exe**
  - you should see **geogrid.exe**, **ungrib.exe**, and **metgrid.exe** (if you are missing both **geogrid.exe** and **metgrid.exe**, you probably

need to fix where the path to WRF is pointing in the **configure.wps** file; if you are missing **ungrib.exe**, try a Grib1-only build to further isolate the problem)

- **ls -ls util/\*.exe**
  - you should see a number of utility executables: **avg\_tsfc.exe**, **calc\_ecmwf\_p.exe**, **glprint.exe**, **g2print.exe**, **mod\_levs.exe**, **plotfmt.exe**, **plotgrids.exe**, and **rd\_intermediate.exe** (files requiring NCAR Graphics are **plotfmt.exe** and **plotgrids.exe**)
- if **geogrid.exe** and **metgrid.exe** executables are missing, probably the path to the WRFV3 directory structure is incorrect (found inside the **configure.wps** file)
- if the **ungrib.exe** is missing, probably the Grib2 libraries are not linked or built correctly
- if the **plotfmt.exe** or the **plotgrids.exe** programs are missing, probably the NCAR Graphics path is set incorrectly

## Building the WRF-Var Code

WRF-Var uses the same build mechanism as WRF, and as a consequence, this mechanism must be instructed to configure and build the code for WRF-Var rather than WRF. Additionally, the paths to libraries needed by WRF-Var code must be set, as described in the steps below.

- Get the WRF-Var zipped tar file, **WRFDAV3.TAR.gz**, from [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html)
- Unzip and untar the WRF-Var code
  - **gzip -cd WRFDAV3.TAR.gz | tar -xf -**
  - This will create a directory, **WRFDA**
- **cd WRFDA**
- Set up environment variables pointing to additional libraries required by WRF-Var, namely, BLAS, LAPACK, and BUFR. These libraries must be installed separately, and can be freely downloaded from
  - <http://netlib.org/blas>
  - <http://netlib.org/lapack>
  - <http://www.nco.ncep.noaa.gov/sib/decoders/BUFRLIB>
- The compilation scripts to be used to install these libraries on different platforms with different compilers can be found under: **WRFDA/var/scripts/compile\_external**
- Assuming, for example, that these libraries have been installed in subdirectories of **/usr/local**, the necessary environment variables might be set with
  - **setenv BLAS /usr/local/blas**
  - **setenv LAPACK /usr/local/lapack**
  - **setenv BUFR /usr/local/bufr**
- **./configure wrfda**
  - **serial** means single processor



- **dmpar** means Distributed Memory Parallel (**MPI-2 is mandatory**)
  - Right now, gfortran is not supported.
- **./compile all\_wrfvar**
- **ls -ls var/da/\*.exe**
  - If the compilation was successful, **da\_wrfvar.exe**, **da\_update\_bc.exe**, and other executables should be found in the var/da directory.



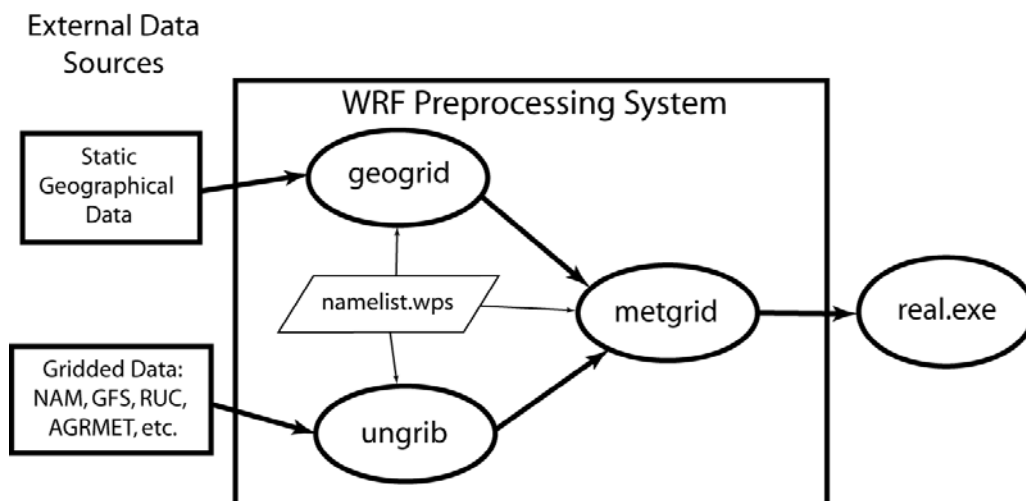
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### Introduction

The WRF Preprocessing System (WPS) is a set of three programs whose collective role is to prepare input to the *real* program for real-data simulations. Each of the programs performs one stage of the preparation: *geogrid* defines model domains and interpolates static geographical data to the grids; *ungrib* extracts meteorological fields from GRIB-formatted files; and *metgrid* horizontally interpolates the meteorological fields extracted by *ungrib* to the model grids defined by *geogrid*. The work of vertically interpolating meteorological fields to WRF eta levels is performed within the *real* program.



The data flow between the programs of the WPS is shown in the figure above. Each of the WPS programs reads parameters from a common namelist file, as shown in the figure. This namelist file has separate namelist records for each of the programs and a shared namelist record, which defines parameters that are used by more than one WPS program. Not shown in the figure are additional table files that are used by individual programs. These tables provide additional control over the programs' operation, though they generally do not need to be changed by the user. The [GEOGRID.TBL](#), [METGRID.TBL](#), and [Vtable](#) files are explained later in this document, though for now, the user need not be concerned with them.

The build mechanism for the WPS, which is very similar to the build mechanism used by the WRF model, provides options for compiling the WPS on a variety of platforms. When MPICH libraries and suitable compilers are available, the metgrid and geogrid programs may be compiled for distributed memory execution, which allows large model domains to be processed in less time. The work performed by the ungrib program is not amenable to parallelization, so ungrib may only be run on a single processor.

## Function of Each WPS Program

The WPS consists of three independent programs: *geogrid*, *ungrib*, and *metgrid*. Also included in the WPS are several utility programs, which are described in the section on [utility programs](#). A brief description of each of the three main programs is given below, with further details presented in subsequent sections.

### Program geogrid

The purpose of geogrid is to define the simulation domains, and interpolate various terrestrial data sets to the model grids. The simulation domains are defined using

information specified by the user in the “geogrid” namelist record of the WPS namelist file, `namelist.wps`. In addition to computing the latitude, longitude, and map scale factors at every grid point, geogrid will interpolate soil categories, land use category, terrain height, annual mean deep soil temperature, monthly vegetation fraction, monthly albedo, maximum snow albedo, and slope category to the model grids by default. Global data sets for each of these fields are provided through the WRF download page, and, because these data are time-invariant, they only need to be downloaded once. Several of the data sets are available in only one resolution, but others are made available in resolutions of 30", 2', 5', and 10'; here, " denotes arc seconds and ' denotes arc minutes. The user need not download all available resolutions for a data set, although the interpolated fields will generally be more representative if a resolution of data near to that of the simulation domain is used. However, users who expect to work with domains having grid spacings that cover a large range may wish to eventually download all available resolutions of the static terrestrial data.

Besides interpolating the default terrestrial fields, the geogrid program is general enough to be able to interpolate most continuous and categorical fields to the simulation domains. New or additional data sets may be interpolated to the simulation domain through the use of the table file, `GEOGRID.TBL`. The `GEOGRID.TBL` file defines each of the fields that will be produced by geogrid; it describes the interpolation methods to be used for a field, as well as the location on the file system where the data set for that field is located.

Output from geogrid is written in the WRF I/O API format, and thus, by selecting the NetCDF I/O format, geogrid can be made to write its output in NetCDF for easy visualization using external software packages, including `ncview`, `NCL`, and the new release of `RIP4`.

### **Program ungrib**

The ungrib program reads GRIB files, "degrib" the data, and writes the data in a simple format, called the intermediate format (see the section on [writing data to the intermediate format](#) for details of the format). The GRIB files contain time-varying meteorological fields and are typically from another regional or global model, such as NCEP's NAM or GFS models. The ungrib program can read GRIB Edition 1 and, if compiled with a "GRIB2" option, GRIB Edition 2 files.

GRIB files typically contain more fields than are needed to initialize WRF. Both versions of the GRIB format use various codes to identify the variables and levels in the GRIB file. Ungrib uses tables of these codes – called Vtables, for "variable tables" – to define which fields to extract from the GRIB file and write to the intermediate format. Details about the codes can be found in the WMO GRIB documentation and in documentation from the originating center. Vtables for common GRIB model output files are provided with the ungrib software.

Vtables are provided for NAM 104 and 212 grids, the NAM AWIP format, GFS, the NCEP/NCAR Reanalysis archived at NCAR, RUC (pressure level data and hybrid

coordinate data), AFWA's AGRMET land surface model output, ECMWF, and other data sets. Users can create their own Vtable for other model output using any of the Vtables as a template; further details on the meaning of fields in a Vtable are provided in the section on [creating and editing Vtables](#).

Ungrib can write intermediate data files in any one of three user-selectable formats: WPS – a new format containing additional information useful for the downstream programs; SI – the previous intermediate format of the WRF system; and MM5 format, which is included here so that ungrib can be used to provide GRIB2 input to the MM5 modeling system. Any of these formats may be used by WPS to initialize WRF, although the WPS format is recommended.

### **Program metgrid**

The metgrid program horizontally interpolates the intermediate-format meteorological data that are extracted by the ungrib program onto the simulation domains defined by the geogrid program. The interpolated metgrid output can then be ingested by the WRF real program. The range of dates that will be interpolated by metgrid are defined in the “share” namelist record of the WPS namelist file, and date ranges must be specified individually in the namelist for each simulation domain. Since the work of the metgrid program, like that of the ungrib program, is time-dependent, metgrid is run every time a new simulation is initialized.

Control over how each meteorological field is interpolated is provided by the METGRID.TBL file. The METGRID.TBL file provides one section for each field, and within a section, it is possible to specify options such as the interpolation methods to be used for the field, the field that acts as the mask for masked interpolations, and the grid staggering (e.g., U, V in ARW; H, V in NMM) to which a field is interpolated.

Output from metgrid is written in the WRF I/O API format, and thus, by selecting the NetCDF I/O format, metgrid can be made to write its output in NetCDF for easy visualization using external software packages, including the new version of RIP4.

## **Installing the WPS**

The WRF Preprocessing System uses a build mechanism similar to that used by the WRF model. External libraries for geogrid and metgrid are limited to those required by the WRF model, since the WPS uses the WRF model's implementations of the WRF I/O API; consequently, *WRF must be compiled prior to installation of the WPS* so that the I/O API libraries in the WRF external directory will be available to WPS programs. Additionally, the ungrib program requires three compression libraries for GRIB Edition 2 support; however, if support for GRIB2 data is not needed, ungrib can be compiled without these compression libraries.

## Required Libraries

The only library that is required to build the WRF model is NetCDF. The user can find the source code, precompiled binaries, and documentation at the UNIDATA home page (<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/>). Most users will select the NetCDF I/O option for WPS due to the easy access to utility programs that support the NetCDF data format, and before configuring the WPS, users should ensure that the environment variable NETCDF is set to the path of the NetCDF installation.

Where WRF adds a software layer between the model and the communications package, the WPS programs geogrid and metgrid make MPI calls directly. Most multi-processor machines come preconfigured with a version of MPI, so it is unlikely that users will need to install this package by themselves.

Three libraries are required by the ungrib program for GRIB Edition 2 compression support. Users are encouraged to engage their system administrators for the installation of these packages so that traditional library paths and include paths are maintained. Paths to user-installed compression libraries are handled in the `configure.wps` file by the `COMPRESSION_LIBS` and `COMPRESSION_INC` variables.

1) JasPer (an implementation of the JPEG2000 standard for "lossy" compression)

<http://www.ece.uvic.ca/~mdadams/jasper/>

Go down to "JasPer software", one of the "click here" parts is the source.

```
> ./configure
> make
> make install
```

Note: The GRIB2 libraries expect to find include files in "jasper/jasper.h", so it may be necessary to manually create a "jasper" subdirectory in the "include" directory created by the JasPer installation, and manually link header files there.

2) PNG (compression library for "lossless" compression)

<http://www.libpng.org/pub/png/libpng.html>

Scroll down to "Source code" and choose a mirror site.

```
> ./configure
> make check
> make install
```

3) zlib (a compression library used by the PNG library)

<http://www.zlib.net/>

Go to "The current release is publicly available here" section and download.

```
> ./configure
> make
> make install
```

To get around portability issues, the NCEP GRIB libraries, w3 and g2, have been included in the WPS distribution. The original versions of these libraries are available for download from NCEP at <http://www.nco.ncep.noaa.gov/pmb/codes/GRIB2/>. The specific tar files to download are g2lib and w3lib. Because the ungrib program requires modules from these files, they are not suitable for usage with a traditional library option during the link stage of the build.

## Required Compilers and Scripting Languages

The WPS requires the same Fortran and C compilers as were used to build the WRF model, since the WPS executables link to WRF's I/O API libraries. After executing the `./configure` command in the WPS directory, a list of supported compilers on the current system architecture are presented.

## WPS Installation Steps

- Download the `WPSV3.TAR.gz` file and unpack it at the same directory level as `WRFV3`, as shown below.

```
> ls
-rw-r--r--  1  563863 WPS.TAR.gz
drwxr-xr-x 18    4096 WRFV3

> gzip -d WPSV3.TAR.gz

> tar xf WPSV3.TAR

> ls
drwxr-xr-x  7      4096 WPS
-rw-r--r--  1 3491840 WPSV3.TAR
drwxr-xr-x 18      4096 WRFV3
```

- At this point, a listing of the current working directory should at least include the directories `WRFV3` and `WPS`. First, compile WRF (see the [instructions for installing WRF](#)). Then, after the WRF executables are generated, change to the `WPS` directory and issue the `configure` command followed by the `compile` command as below.

```
> cd WPS

> ./configure

    ◦ Choose one of the configure options

> ./compile >& compile.output
```

- After issuing the `compile` command, a listing of the current working directory should reveal symbolic links to executables for each of the three WPS programs: `geogrid.exe`, `ungrib.exe`, and `metgrid.exe`. If any of these links do not exist, check the compilation output in `compile.output` to see what went wrong.



```
> ls
drwxr-xr-x 2 4096 arch
-rwxr-xr-x 1 1672 clean
-rwxr-xr-x 1 3510 compile
-rw-r--r-- 1 85973 compile.output
-rwxr-xr-x 1 4257 configure
-rw-r--r-- 1 2486 configure.wps
drwxr-xr-x 4 4096 geogrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1 23 geogrid.exe -> geogrid/src/geogrid.exe
-rwxr-xr-x 1 1328 link_grib.csh
drwxr-xr-x 3 4096 metgrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1 23 metgrid.exe -> metgrid/src/metgrid.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1 1101 namelist.wps
-rw-r--r-- 1 1987 namelist.wps.all_options
-rw-r--r-- 1 1075 namelist.wps.global
-rw-r--r-- 1 652 namelist.wps.nmm
-rw-r--r-- 1 4786 README
drwxr-xr-x 4 4096 ungrib
lrwxrwxrwx 1 21 ungrib.exe -> ungrib/src/ungrib.exe
drwxr-xr-x 3 4096 util
```

## Running the WPS

There are essentially three main steps to running the WRF Preprocessing System:

1. Define a model coarse domain and any nested domains with *geogrid*.
2. Extract meteorological fields from GRIB data sets for the simulation period with *ungrib*.
3. Horizontally interpolate meteorological fields to the model domains with *metgrid*.

When multiple simulations are to be run for the same model domains, it is only necessary to perform the first step once; thereafter, only time-varying data need to be processed for each simulation using steps two and three. Similarly, if several model domains are being run for the same time period using the same meteorological data source, it is not necessary to run ungrib separately for each simulation. Below, the details of each of the three steps are explained.

### Step 1: Define model domains with geogrid

In the root of the WPS directory structure, symbolic links to the programs geogrid.exe, ungrib.exe, and metgrid.exe should exist if the WPS software was successfully installed. In addition to these three links, a namelist.wps file should exist. Thus, a listing in the WPS root directory should look something like:

```
> ls
drwxr-xr-x 2 4096 arch
-rwxr-xr-x 1 1672 clean
-rwxr-xr-x 1 3510 compile
-rw-r--r-- 1 85973 compile.output
-rwxr-xr-x 1 4257 configure
-rw-r--r-- 1 2486 configure.wps
```

---

```

drwxr-xr-x 4    4096 geogrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1      23 geogrid.exe -> geogrid/src/geogrid.exe
-rwxr-xr-x 1   1328 link_grib.csh
drwxr-xr-x 3    4096 metgrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1      23 metgrid.exe -> metgrid/src/metgrid.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1   1101 namelist.wps
-rw-r--r-- 1   1987 namelist.wps.all_options
-rw-r--r-- 1   1075 namelist.wps.global
-rw-r--r-- 1    652 namelist.wps.nmm
-rw-r--r-- 1   4786 README
drwxr-xr-x 4    4096 ungrib
lrwxrwxrwx 1      21 ungrib.exe -> ungrib/src/ungrib.exe
drwxr-xr-x 3    4096 util

```

The model coarse domain and any nested domains are defined in the “geogrid” namelist record of the namelist.wps file, and, additionally, parameters in the “share” namelist record need to be set. An example of these two namelist records is given below, and the user is referred to the [description of namelist variables](#) for more information on the purpose and possible values of each variable.

```

&share
  wrf_core = 'ARW',
  max_dom = 2,
  start_date = '2008-03-24_12:00:00', '2008-03-24_12:00:00',
  end_date   = '2008-03-24_18:00:00', '2008-03-24_12:00:00',
  interval_seconds = 21600,
  io_form_geogrid = 2
/

```

```

&geogrid
  parent_id      = 1, 1,
  parent_grid_ratio = 1, 3,
  i_parent_start = 1, 31,
  j_parent_start = 1, 17,
  s_we           = 1, 1,
  e_we           = 74, 112,
  s_sn           = 1, 1,
  e_sn           = 61, 97,
  geog_data_res  = '10m', '2m',
  dx = 30000,
  dy = 30000,
  map_proj = 'lambert',
  ref_lat  = 34.83,
  ref_lon  = -81.03,
  truelat1 = 30.0,
  truelat2 = 60.0,
  stand_lon = -98.,
  geog_data_path = '/mmm/users/wrfhelp/WPS_GEOG/'
/

```

To summarize a set of typical changes to the “share” namelist record relevant to geogrid, the WRF dynamical core must first be selected with `wrf_core`. If WPS is being run for an ARW simulation, `wrf_core` should be set to 'ARW', and if running for an NMM simulation, it should be set to 'NMM'. After selecting the dynamical core, the total number of domains (in the case of ARW) or nesting levels (in the case of NMM) must be chosen with `max_dom`. Since geogrid produces only time-independent data, the `start_date`, `end_date`, and `interval_seconds` variables are ignored by geogrid. Optionally, a location (if not the default, which is the current working directory) where domain files

should be written to may be indicated with the `opt_output_from_geogrid_path` variable, and the format of these domain files may be changed with `io_form_geogrid`.

In the “geogrid” namelist record, the projection of the simulation domain is defined, as are the size and location of all model grids. The map projection to be used for the model domains is specified with the `map_proj` variable, and the namelist variables used to set the parameters of the projection are summarized in the table below.

Map projection / value of <code>map_proj</code>	Projection parameters
'lambert'	truelat1 truelat2 (optional) stand_lon
'mercator'	truelat1
'polar'	truelat1 stand_lon
'lat-lon'	pole_lat pole_lon stand_lon

If WRF is to be run for a regional domain configuration, the location of the coarse domain is determined using the `ref_lat` and `ref_lon` variables, which specify the latitude and longitude, respectively, of the center of the coarse domain. If nested domains are to be processed, their locations with respect to the parent domain are specified with the `i_parent_start` and `j_parent_start` variables; further details of setting up nested domains are provided in the section on [nested domains](#). Next, the dimensions of the coarse domain are determined by the variables `dx` and `dy`, which specify the nominal grid distance in the x-direction and y-direction, and `e_we` and `e_sn`, which give the number of velocity points (i.e., u-staggered or v-staggered points) in the x- and y-directions; for the 'lambert', 'mercator', and 'polar' projections, `dx` and `dy` are given in meters, and for the 'lat-lon' projection, `dx` and `dy` are given in degrees. For nested domains, only the variables `e_we` and `e_sn` are used to determine the dimensions of the grid, and `dx` and `dy` should not be specified for nests, since their values are determined recursively based on the values of the `parent_grid_ratio` and `parent_id` variables, which specify the ratio of a nest's parent grid distance to the nest's grid distance and the grid number of the nest's parent, respectively.

For global WRF simulations, the coverage of the coarse domain is, of course, global, so `ref_lat` and `ref_lon` do not apply, and `dx` and `dy` *should not be specified*, since the nominal grid distance is computed automatically based on the number of grid points. Also, it should be noted that the latitude-longitude projection (`map_proj = 'lat-lon'`) is the only projection in WRF that can support a global domain.

Besides setting variables related to the projection, location, and coverage of model domains, the path to the static geographical data sets must be correctly specified with the `geog_data_path` variable. Also, the user may select which resolution of static data geogrid will interpolate from using the `geog_data_res` variable, whose value should match one of the resolutions of data in the GEOGRID.TBL. If the full set of static data

are downloaded from the WRF download page, possible resolutions include '30s', '2m', '5m', and '10m', corresponding to 30-arc-second data, 2-, 5-, and 10-arc-minute data.

Depending on the value of the `wrf_core` namelist variable, the appropriate GEOGRID.TBL file must be used with geogrid, since the grid staggers that WPS interpolates to differ between dynamical cores. For the ARW, the GEOGRID.TBL.ARW file should be used, and for the NMM, the GEOGRID.TBL.NMM file should be used. Selection of the appropriate GEOGRID.TBL is accomplished by linking the correct file to GEOGRID.TBL in the geogrid directory (or in the directory specified by `opt_geogrid_tbl_path`, if this variable is set in the namelist).

```
> ls geogrid/GEOGRID.TBL
lrwxrwxrwx 1      15 GEOGRID.TBL -> GEOGRID.TBL.ARW
```

For more details on the meaning and possible values for each variable, the user is referred to a [description of the namelist variables](#).

Having suitably defined the simulation coarse domain and [nested domains](#) in the namelist.wps file, the geogrid.exe executable may be run to produce domain files. In the case of ARW domains, the domain files are named `geo_em.d0N.nc`, where N is the number of the nest defined in each file. When run for NMM domains, geogrid produces the file `geo_nmm.d01.nc` for the coarse domain, and `geo_nmm_nest.10N.nc` files for each nesting level N. Also, note that the file suffix will vary depending on the `io_form_geogrid` that is selected. To run geogrid, issue the following command:

```
> ./geogrid.exe
```

When geogrid.exe has finished running, the message

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
! Successful completion of geogrid.                             !
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

should be printed, and a listing of the WPS root directory (or the directory specified by `opt_output_from_geogrid_path`, if this variable was set) should show the domain files. If not, the geogrid.log file may be consulted in an attempt to determine the possible cause of failure. For more information on checking the output of geogrid, the user is referred to the section on [checking WPS output](#).

```
> ls
drwxr-xr-x 2      4096 arch
-rwxr-xr-x 1      1672 clean
-rwxr-xr-x 1      3510 compile
-rw-r--r-- 1     85973 compile.output
-rwxr-xr-x 1      4257 configure
-rw-r--r-- 1      2486 configure.wps
-rw-r--r-- 1    1957004 geo_em.d01.nc
-rw-r--r-- 1    4745324 geo_em.d02.nc
drwxr-xr-x 4      4096 geogrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1         23 geogrid.exe -> geogrid/src/geogrid.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1     11169 geogrid.log
```

```
-rwxr-xr-x 1      1328 link_grib.csh
drwxr-xr-x 3      4096 metgrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1        23 metgrid.exe -> metgrid/src/metgrid.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1      1094 namelist.wps
-rw-r--r-- 1      1987 namelist.wps.all_options
-rw-r--r-- 1      1075 namelist.wps.global
-rw-r--r-- 1        652 namelist.wps.nmm
-rw-r--r-- 1      4786 README
drwxr-xr-x 4      4096 ungrib
lrwxrwxrwx 1        21 ungrib.exe -> ungrib/src/ungrib.exe
drwxr-xr-x 3      4096 util
```

## Step 2: Extracting meteorological fields from GRIB files with ungrib

Having already downloaded meteorological data in GRIB format, the first step in extracting fields to the intermediate format involves editing the “share” and “ungrib” namelist records of the `namelist.wps` file – the same file that was edited to define the simulation domains. An example of the two namelist records is given below.

```
&share
wrf_core = 'ARW',
max_dom = 2,
start_date = '2008-03-24_12:00:00', '2008-03-24_12:00:00',
end_date   = '2008-03-24_18:00:00', '2008-03-24_12:00:00',
interval_seconds = 21600,
io_form_geogrid = 2
/

&ungrib
out_format = 'WPS',
prefix     = 'FILE'
/
```

In the “share” namelist record, the variables that are of relevance to ungrib are the starting and ending times of the coarse domain (`start_date` and `end_date`; alternatively, `start_year`, `start_month`, `start_day`, `start_hour`, `end_year`, `end_month`, `end_day`, and `end_hour`) and the interval between meteorological data files (`interval_seconds`). In the “ungrib” namelist record, the variable `out_format` is used to select the format of the intermediate data to be written by ungrib; the metgrid program can read any of the formats supported by ungrib, and thus, any of 'WPS', 'SI', and 'MM5' may be specified for `out_format`, although 'WPS' is recommended. Also in the “ungrib” namelist, the user may specify a path and prefix for the intermediate files with the `prefix` variable. For example, if `prefix` were set to 'ARGRMET', then the intermediate files created by ungrib would be named according to `ARGRMET:YYYY-MM-DD_HH`, where `YYYY-MM-DD_HH` is the valid time of the data in the file.

After suitably modifying the `namelist.wps` file, a Vtable must be supplied, and the GRIB files must be linked (or copied) to the filenames that are expected by ungrib. The WPS is supplied with Vtable files for many sources of meteorological data, and the appropriate Vtable may simply be symbolically linked to the file Vtable, which is the Vtable name

expected by ungrib. For example, if the GRIB data are from the GFS model, this could be accomplished with

```
> ln -s ungrib/Variable_Tables/Vtable.GFS Vtable
```

The ungrib program will try to read GRIB files named GRIBFILE.AAA, GRIBFILE.AAB, ..., GRIBFILE.ZZZ. In order to simplify the work of linking the GRIB files to these filenames, a shell script, link\_grib.csh, is provided. The link\_grib.csh script takes as a command-line argument a list of the GRIB files to be linked. For example, if the GRIB data were downloaded to the directory /data/gfs, the files could be linked with link\_grib.csh as follows:

```
> ls /data/gfs
-rw-r--r-- 1 42728372 gfs_080324_12_00
-rw-r--r-- 1 48218303 gfs_080324_12_06

> ./link_grib.csh /data/gfs/gfs*
```

After linking the GRIB files and Vtable, a listing of the WPS directory should look something like the following:

```
> ls
drwxr-xr-x 2      4096 arch
-rwxr-xr-x 1      1672 clean
-rwxr-xr-x 1      3510 compile
-rw-r--r-- 1     85973 compile.output
-rwxr-xr-x 1      4257 configure
-rw-r--r-- 1      2486 configure.wps
-rw-r--r-- 1    1957004 geo_em.d01.nc
-rw-r--r-- 1    4745324 geo_em.d02.nc
drwxr-xr-x 4      4096 geogrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1        23 geogrid.exe -> geogrid/src/geogrid.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1     11169 geogrid.log
lrwxrwxrwx 1        38 GRIBFILE.AAA -> /data/gfs/gfs_080324_12_00
lrwxrwxrwx 1        38 GRIBFILE.AAB -> /data/gfs/gfs_080324_12_06
-rwxr-xr-x 1      1328 link_grib.csh
drwxr-xr-x 3      4096 metgrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1        23 metgrid.exe -> metgrid/src/metgrid.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1      1094 namelist.wps
-rw-r--r-- 1      1987 namelist.wps.all_options
-rw-r--r-- 1      1075 namelist.wps.global
-rw-r--r-- 1        652 namelist.wps.nmm
-rw-r--r-- 1      4786 README
drwxr-xr-x 4      4096 ungrib
lrwxrwxrwx 1        21 ungrib.exe -> ungrib/src/ungrib.exe
drwxr-xr-x 3      4096 util
lrwxrwxrwx 1        33 Vtable -> ungrib/Variable_Tables/Vtable.GFS
```

After editing the namelist.wps file and linking the appropriate Vtable and GRIB files, the ungrib.exe executable may be run to produce files of meteorological data in the intermediate format. Ungrib may be run by simply typing the following:

```
> ./ungrib.exe >& ungrib.output
```

Since the ungrib program may produce a significant volume of output, it is recommended that ungrib output be redirected to a file, as in the command above. If ungrib.exe runs successfully, the message

```
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
! Successful completion of ungrib.                  !
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
```

will be written to the end of the ungrib.output file, and the intermediate files should appear in the current working directory. The intermediate files written by ungrib will have names of the form FILE:YYYY-MM-DD\_HH (unless, of course, the prefix variable was set to a prefix other than 'FILE').

```
> ls
drwxr-xr-x 2      4096 arch
-rwxr-xr-x 1      1672 clean
-rwxr-xr-x 1      3510 compile
-rw-r--r-- 1     85973 compile.output
-rwxr-xr-x 1      4257 configure
-rw-r--r-- 1       2486 configure.wps
-rw-r--r-- 1 154946888 FILE:2008-03-24_12
-rw-r--r-- 1 154946888 FILE:2008-03-24_18
-rw-r--r-- 1     1957004 geo_em.d01.nc
-rw-r--r-- 1     4745324 geo_em.d02.nc
drwxr-xr-x 4      4096 geogrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1        23 geogrid.exe -> geogrid/src/geogrid.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1     11169 geogrid.log
lrwxrwxrwx 1        38 GRIBFILE.AAA -> /data/gfs/gfs_080324_12_00
lrwxrwxrwx 1        38 GRIBFILE.AAB -> /data/gfs/gfs_080324_12_06
-rwxr-xr-x 1     1328 link_grib.csh
drwxr-xr-x 3      4096 metgrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1        23 metgrid.exe -> metgrid/src/metgrid.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1     1094 namelist.wps
-rw-r--r-- 1     1987 namelist.wps.all_options
-rw-r--r-- 1     1075 namelist.wps.global
-rw-r--r-- 1        652 namelist.wps.nmm
-rw-r--r-- 1     4786 README
drwxr-xr-x 4      4096 ungrib
lrwxrwxrwx 1        21 ungrib.exe -> ungrib/src/ungrib.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1     1418 ungrib.log
-rw-r--r-- 1    27787 ungrib.output
drwxr-xr-x 3      4096 util
lrwxrwxrwx 1        33 Vtable ->
ungrib/Variable_Tables/Vtable.GFS
```

### Step 3: Horizontally interpolating meteorological data with metgrid

In the final step of running the WPS, meteorological data extracted by ungrib are horizontally interpolated to the simulation grids defined by geogrid. In order to run metgrid, the namelist.wps file must be edited. In particular, the “share” and “metgrid” namelist records are of relevance to the metgrid program. Examples of these records are shown below.

```
&share
  wrf_core = 'ARW',
```

```

max_dom = 2,
start_date = '2008-03-24_12:00:00', '2008-03-24_12:00:00',
end_date   = '2008-03-24_18:00:00', '2008-03-24_12:00:00',
interval_seconds = 21600,
io_form_geogrid = 2
/

&metgrid
  fg_name           = 'FILE',
  io_form_metgrid   = 2,
/

```

By this point, there is generally no need to change any of the variables in the “share” namelist record, since those variables should have been suitably set in previous steps. If the “share” namelist was not edited while running geogrid and ungrib, however, the WRF dynamical core, number of domains, starting and ending times, interval between meteorological data, and path to the static domain files must be set in the “share” namelist record, as described in the steps to run geogrid and ungrib.

In the “metgrid” namelist record, the path and prefix of the intermediate meteorological data files must be given with `fg_name`, the full path and file names of any intermediate files containing constant fields may be specified with the `constants_name` variable, and the output format for the horizontally interpolated files may be specified with the `io_form_metgrid` variable. Other variables in the “metgrid” namelist record, namely, `opt_output_from_metgrid_path` and `opt_metgrid_tbl_path`, allow the user to specify where interpolated data files should be written by metgrid and where the METGRID.TBL file may be found.

As with geogrid and the GEOGRID.TBL file, a METGRID.TBL file appropriate for the WRF core must be linked in the metgrid directory (or in the directory specified by `opt_metgrid_tbl_path`, if this variable is set).

```

> ls metgrid/METGRID.TBL

lrwxrwxrwx 1      15 METGRID.TBL -> METGRID.TBL.ARW

```

After suitably editing the namelist.wps file and verifying that the correct METGRID.TBL will be used, metgrid may be run by issuing the command

```

> ./metgrid.exe

```

If metgrid successfully ran, the message

```

!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!  Successful completion of metgrid.                  !
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

```

will be printed. After successfully running, metgrid output files should appear in the WPS root directory (or in the directory specified by `opt_output_from_metgrid_path`, if this variable was set). These files will be named `met_em.d0N.YYYY-MM-DD_HH:mm:ss.nc` in the case of ARW domains, where `N` is the number of the nest whose data reside in the file,



or `met_nmm.d01.YYYY-MM-DD_HH:mm:ss.nc` in the case of NMM domains. Here, `YYYY-MM-DD_HH:mm:ss` refers to the date of the interpolated data in each file. If these files do not exist for each of the times in the range given in the “share” namelist record, the `metgrid.log` file may be consulted to help in determining the problem in running `metgrid`.

```
> ls
drwxr-xr-x 2      4096 arch
-rwxr-xr-x 1      1672 clean
-rwxr-xr-x 1      3510 compile
-rw-r--r-- 1     85973 compile.output
-rwxr-xr-x 1      4257 configure
-rw-r--r-- 1      2486 configure.wps
-rw-r--r-- 1 154946888 FILE:2008-03-24_12
-rw-r--r-- 1 154946888 FILE:2008-03-24_18
-rw-r--r-- 1     1957004 geo_em.d01.nc
-rw-r--r-- 1     4745324 geo_em.d02.nc
drwxr-xr-x 4      4096 geogrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1        23 geogrid.exe -> geogrid/src/geogrid.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1     11169 geogrid.log
lrwxrwxrwx 1        38 GRIBFILE.AAA -> /data/gfs/gfs_080324_12_00
lrwxrwxrwx 1        38 GRIBFILE.AAB -> /data/gfs/gfs_080324_12_06
-rwxr-xr-x 1     1328 link_grib.csh
-rw-r--r-- 1     5217648 met_em.d01.2008-03-24_12:00:00.nc
-rw-r--r-- 1     5217648 met_em.d01.2008-03-24_18:00:00.nc
-rw-r--r-- 1    12658200 met_em.d02.2008-03-24_12:00:00.nc
drwxr-xr-x 3      4096 metgrid
lrwxrwxrwx 1        23 metgrid.exe -> metgrid/src/metgrid.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1     65970 metgrid.log
-rw-r--r-- 1      1094 namelist.wps
-rw-r--r-- 1     1987 namelist.wps.all_options
-rw-r--r-- 1      1075 namelist.wps.global
-rw-r--r-- 1       652 namelist.wps.nmm
-rw-r--r-- 1      4786 README
drwxr-xr-x 4      4096 ungrib
lrwxrwxrwx 1        21 ungrib.exe -> ungrib/src/ungrib.exe
-rw-r--r-- 1      1418 ungrib.log
-rw-r--r-- 1     27787 ungrib.output
drwxr-xr-x 3      4096 util
lrwxrwxrwx 1        33 Vtable ->
ungrib/Variable_Tables/Vtable.GFS
```

## Creating Nested Domains with the WPS

To run the WPS for nested-domain simulations is essentially no more difficult than running for a single-domain case; the difference with nested-domain simulations is that the `geogrid` and `metgrid` programs process more than one grid when they are run, rather than a single grid for the simulation. In order to specify the size and location of nests, a number of variables in the `namelist.wps` file must be given lists of values, one value per nest.

```
&share
  wrf_core = 'ARW',
  max_dom = 2,
  start_date = '2008-03-24_12:00:00', '2008-03-24_12:00:00',
```

---

```

end_date      = '2008-03-24_18:00:00','2008-03-24_12:00:00',
interval_seconds = 21600,
io_form_geogrid = 2
/

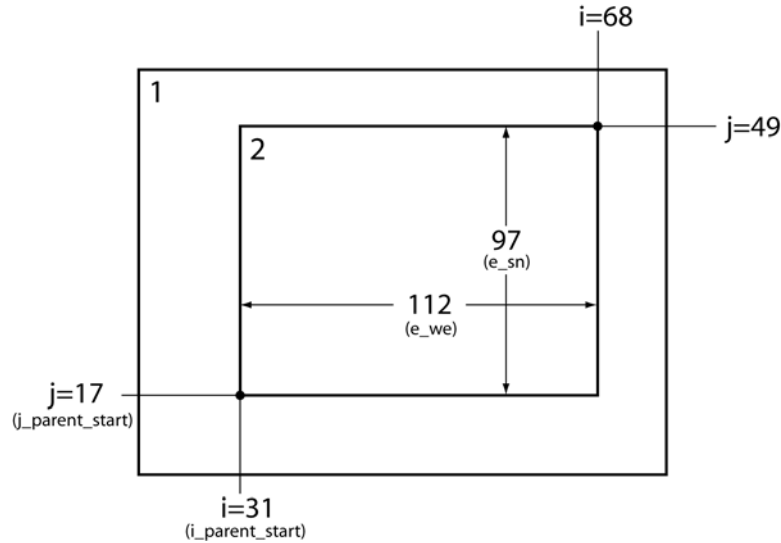
&geogrid
parent_id      = 1, 1,
parent_grid_ratio = 1, 3,
i_parent_start = 1, 31,
j_parent_start = 1, 17,
s_we           = 1, 1,
e_we           = 74, 112,
s_sn           = 1, 1,
e_sn           = 61, 97,
geog_data_res  = '10m','2m',
dx = 30000,
dy = 30000,
map_proj = 'lambert',
ref_lat  = 34.83,
ref_lon  = -81.03,
truelat1 = 30.0,
truelat2 = 60.0,
stand_lon = -98.
geog_data_path = '/mmm/users/wrfhelp/WPS_GEOG/'
/

```

The namelist variables that are affected by nests are shown in the (partial) namelist records above. The example shows namelist variables for a two-domain run (the coarse domain plus a single nest), and the effect on the namelist variables generalize to multiple nests in the obvious way: rather than specifying lists of two values, lists of  $N$  values must be specified, where  $N$  is the total number of model grids.

In the above example, the first change to the “share” namelist record is to the `max_dom` variable, which must be set to the total number of nests in the simulation, including the coarse domain. Having determined the number of nests, all of the other affected namelist variables must be given a list of  $N$  values, one for each grid. The only other change to the “share” namelist record is to the starting and ending times. Here, a starting and ending time must be given for each nest, with the restriction that a nest cannot begin before its parent domain or end after its parent domain; also, it is suggested that nests be given starting and ending times that are identical to the desired starting times of the nest *when running WPS*. This is because the nests get their lateral boundary conditions from their parent domain, and thus, only the initial time for a nest needs to be processed by WPS, except when grid nudging, also called analysis nudging, is used in WRF. It is important to note that, *when running WRF*, the actual starting and ending times for all nests must be given in the WRF namelist.input file.

The remaining changes are to the “geogrid” namelist record. In this record, the parent of each nest must be specified with the `parent_id` variable. Every nest must be a child of exactly one other nest, with the coarse domain being its own parent. Related to the identity of a nest's parent is the nest refinement ratio with respect to its parent, which is given by the `parent_grid_ratio` variable; this ratio determines the nominal grid spacing for a nest in relation to the grid spacing of the its parent.



Next, the lower-left corner of a nest is specified as an  $(i, j)$  location in the nest's parent domain; this is done through the `i_parent_start` and `j_parent_start` variables, and the specified location is given with respect to the unstaggered grid. Finally, the dimensions of each nest, in grid points, are given for each nest using the `s_we`, `e_we`, `s_sn`, and `e_sn` variables. The nesting setup in our example namelist is illustrated in the figure above, where it may be seen how each of the above-mentioned variables is determined. Currently, the starting grid point values in the south-north (`s_sn`) and west-east (`s_we`) directions must be specified as 1, and the ending grid point values (`e_sn` and `e_we`) determine, essentially, the full dimensions of the nest; to ensure that the upper-right corner of the nest's grid is coincident with an unstaggered grid point in the parent domain, both `e_we` and `e_sn` must be one greater than some integer multiple of the nesting ratio. Also, for each nest, the resolution (or list of resolutions; see the [description of namelist variables](#)) of source data to interpolate from is specified with the `geog_data_res` variable. For a complete description of these namelist variables, the user is referred to the [description of namelist variables](#).

## Using Multiple Meteorological Data Sources

The metgrid program is capable of interpolating time-invariant fields, and it can also interpolate from multiple sources of meteorological data. The first of these capabilities uses the `constants_name` variable in the `&metgrid` namelist record. This variable may be set to a list of filenames – including path information where necessary – of intermediate-formatted files which contains time-invariant fields, and which should be used in the output for every time period processed by metgrid. For example, short simulations may use a constant SST field; this field need only be available at a single time, and may be used by setting the `constants_name` variable to the path and filename of the SST intermediate file. Typical uses of `constants_name` might look like

---

```
&metgrid
constants_name = '/data/ungribbed/constants/SST_FILE:2006-08-16_12'
/
```

or

```
&metgrid
constants_name = 'LANDSEA', 'SOILHGT'
/
```

The second metgrid capability – that of interpolating data from multiple sources – may be useful in situations where two or more complementary data sets need to be combined to produce the full input data needed by real.exe. To interpolate from multiple sources of time-varying, meteorological data, the `fg_name` variable in the `&metgrid` namelist record should be set to a list of prefixes of intermediate files, including path information when necessary. When multiple path-prefixes are given, and the same meteorological field is available from more than one of the sources, data from the last-specified source will take priority over all preceding sources. Thus, data sources may be prioritized by the order in which the sources are given.

As an example of this capability, if surface fields are given in one data source and upper-air data are given in another, the values assigned to the `fg_name` variable may look something like:

```
&metgrid
fg_name = '/data/ungribbed/SFC', '/data/ungribbed/UPPER_AIR'
/
```

To simplify the process of extracting fields from GRIB files, the `prefix` namelist variable in the `&ungrib` record may be employed. This variable allows the user to control the names of (and paths to) the intermediate files that are created by ungrib. The utility of this namelist variable is most easily illustrated by way of an example. Suppose we wish to work with the North American Regional Reanalysis (NARR) data set, which is split into separate GRIB files for 3-dimensional atmospheric data, surface data, and fixed-field data. We may begin by linking all of the "3D" GRIB files using the `link_grib.csh` script, and by linking the NARR Vtable to the filename `vtable`. Then, we may suitably edit the `&ungrib` namelist record before running `ungrib.exe` so that the resulting intermediate files have an appropriate prefix:

```
&ungrib
out_format = 'WPS',
prefix = 'NARR_3D',
/
```

After running `ungrib.exe`, the following files should exist (with a suitable substitution for the appropriate dates):

```
NARR_3D:2008-08-16_12
NARR_3D:2008-08-16_15
NARR_3D:2008-08-16_18
...
```

Given intermediate files for the 3-dimensional fields, we may process the surface fields by linking the surface GRIB files and changing the `prefix` variable in the namelist:

```
&ungrib
  out_format = 'WPS',
  prefix = 'NARR_SFC',
/
```

Again running `ungrib.exe`, the following should exist in addition to the `NARR_3D` files:

```
NARR_SFC:2008-08-16_12
NARR_SFC:2008-08-16_15
NARR_SFC:2008-08-16_18
...
```

Finally, the fixed file is linked with the `link_grib.csh` script, and the `prefix` variable in the namelist is again set:

```
&ungrib
  out_format = 'WPS',
  prefix = 'NARR_FIXED',
/
```

Having run `ungrib.exe` for the third time, the fixed fields should be available in addition to the surface and "3D" fields:

```
NARR_FIXED:1979-11-08_00
```

For the sake of clarity, the fixed file may be renamed to remove any date information, for example, by renaming it to simply `NARR_FIXED`, since the fields in the file are static. In this example, we note that the NARR fixed data are only available at a specific time, 1979 November 08 at 0000 UTC, and thus, the user would need to set the correct starting and ending time for the data in the `&share` namelist record before running `ungrib` on the NARR fixed file; of course, the times should be re-set before `metgrid` is run.

Given intermediate files for all three parts of the NARR data set, `metgrid.exe` may be run after the `constants_name` and `fg_name` variables in the `&metgrid` namelist record are set:

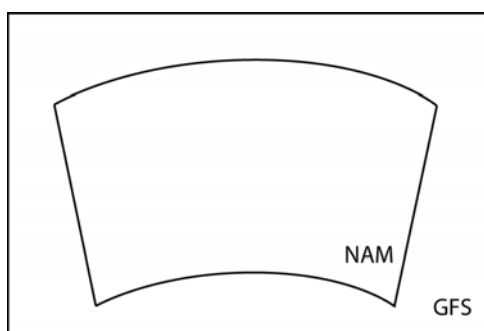
```
&metgrid
  constants_name = 'NARR_FIXED',
  fg_name = 'NARR_3D', 'NARR_SFC'
/
```

Although less common, another situation where multiple data sources would be required is when a source of meteorological data from a regional model is insufficient to cover the entire simulation domain, and data from a larger regional model, or a global model, must be used when interpolating to the remaining points of the simulation grid.

For example, to use NAM data wherever possible, and GFS data elsewhere, the following values might be assigned in the namelist:

```
&metgrid
  fg_name = '/data/ungribbed/GFS', '/data/ungribbed/NAM'
/
```

Then the resulting model domain would use data as shown in the figure below.



If no field is found in more than one source, then no prioritization need be applied by metgrid, and each field will simply be interpolated as usual; of course, each source should cover the entire simulation domain to avoid areas of missing data.

## Parallelism in the WPS

If the dimensions of the domains to be processed by the WPS become too large to fit in the memory of a single CPU, it is possible to run the geogrid and metgrid programs in a distributed memory configuration. In order to compile geogrid and metgrid for distributed memory execution, the user must have MPI libraries installed on the target machine, and must have compiled WPS using one of the "DM parallel" configuration options. Upon successful compilation, the geogrid and metgrid programs may be run with the *mpirun* or *mpiexec* commands, or through a batch queuing system, depending on the machine.

As mentioned earlier, the work of the ungrib program is not amenable to parallelization, and, further, the memory requirements for ungrib's processing are independent of the memory requirements of geogrid and metgrid; thus, ungrib is always compiled for a single processor and run on a single CPU, regardless of whether a "DM parallel" configuration option was selected during configuration.

Each of the standard WRF I/O API formats (NetCDF, GRIB1, binary) has a corresponding parallel format, whose number is given by adding 100 to the *io\_form* value (i.e., the value of *io\_form\_geogrid* and *io\_form\_metgrid*) for the standard format. It is not necessary to use a parallel *io\_form*, but when one is used, each CPU will read/write

its input/output to a separate file, whose name is simply the name that would be used during serial execution, but with a four-digit processor ID appended to the name. For example, running `geogrid` on four processors with `io_form_geogrid=102` would create output files named `geo_em.d01.nc.0000`, `geo_em.d01.nc.0001`, `geo_em.d01.nc.0002`, and `geo_em.d01.nc.0003` for the coarse domain.

During distributed-memory execution, model domains are decomposed into rectangular patches, with each processor working on a single patch. When reading/writing from/to the WRF I/O API format, each processor reads/writes only its patch. Consequently, if a parallel `io_form` is chosen for the output of `geogrid`, `metgrid` must be run using the same number of processors as were used to run `geogrid`. Similarly, if a parallel `io_form` is chosen for the `metgrid` output files, the real program must be run using the same number of processors. Of course, it is still possible to use a standard `io_form` when running on multiple processors, in which case all data for the model domain will be distributed/collected upon input/output. As a final note, when `geogrid` or `metgrid` are run on multiple processors, each processor will write its own log file, with the log file names being appended with the same four-digit processor ID numbers that are used for the I/O API files.

## Checking WPS Output

When running the WPS, it may be helpful to examine the output produced by the programs. For example, when determining the location of nests, it may be helpful to see the interpolated static geographical data and latitude/longitude fields. As another example, when importing a new source of data into WPS – either static data or meteorological data – it can often be helpful to check the resulting interpolated fields in order to make adjustments the interpolation methods used by `geogrid` or `metgrid`.

By using the NetCDF format for the `geogrid` and `metgrid` I/O forms, a variety of visualization tools that read NetCDF data may be used to check the domain files processed by `geogrid` or the horizontally interpolated meteorological fields produced by `metgrid`. In order to set the file format for `geogrid` and `metgrid` to NetCDF, the user should specify 2 as the `io_form_geogrid` and `io_form_metgrid` in the WPS namelist file (Note: 2 is the default setting for these options):

```
&share
  io_form_geogrid = 2,
/

&metgrid
  io_form_metgrid = 2,
/
```

Among the available tools, the `ncdump`, `ncview`, and new RIP4 programs may be of interest. The `ncdump` program is a compact utility distributed with the NetCDF libraries that lists the variables and attributes in a NetCDF file. This can be useful, in particular, for checking the domain parameters (e.g., west-east dimension, south-north dimension, or domain center point) in `geogrid` domain files, or for listing the fields in a file. The `ncview`

program provides an interactive way to view fields in NetCDF files. Also, for users wishing to produce plots of fields suitable for use in publications, the new release of the RIP4 program may be of interest. The new RIP4 is capable of plotting horizontal contours, map backgrounds, and overlaying multiple fields within the same plot.

Output from the ungrib program is always written in a simple binary format (either 'WPS', 'SI', or 'MM5'), so software for viewing NetCDF files will almost certainly be of no use. However, an NCAR Graphics-based utility, *plotfmt*, is supplied with the WPS source code. This utility produces contour plots of the fields found in an intermediate-format file. If the NCAR Graphics libraries are properly installed, the *plotfmt* program is automatically compiled, along with other utility programs, when WPS is built.

## WPS Utility Programs

Besides the three main WPS programs – *geogrid*, *ungrib*, and *metgrid* – there are a number of utility programs that come with the WPS, and which are compiled in the *util* directory. These utilities may be used to examine data files, visualize the location of nested domains, compute pressure fields, and compute average surface temperature fields.

### A. *avg\_tsfc.exe*

The *avg\_tsfc.exe* program computes a daily mean surface temperature given input files in the intermediate format. Based on the range of dates specified in the "share" namelist section of the *namelist.wps* file, and also considering the interval between intermediate files, *avg\_tsfc.exe* will use as many complete days' worth of data as possible in computing the average, beginning at the starting date specified in the namelist. If a complete day's worth of data is not available, no output file will be written, and the program will halt as soon as this can be determined. Similarly, any intermediate files for dates that cannot be used as part of a complete 24-hour period are ignored; for example, if there are five intermediate files available at a six-hour interval, the last file would be ignored. The computed average field is written to a new file named *TAVGSFC* using the same intermediate format version as the input files. This daily mean surface temperature field can then be ingested by *metgrid* by specifying 'TAVGSFC' for the *constants\_name* variable in the "metgrid" namelist section.

### B. *mod\_levs.exe*

The *mod\_levs.exe* program is used to remove levels of data from intermediate format files. The levels which are to be kept are specified in new namelist record in the *namelist.wps* file:

```
&mod_levs
  press_pa = 201300 , 200100 , 100000 ,
             95000 , 90000 ,
```



```
      85000 , 80000 ,  
      75000 , 70000 ,  
      65000 , 60000 ,  
      55000 , 50000 ,  
      45000 , 40000 ,  
      35000 , 30000 ,  
      25000 , 20000 ,  
      15000 , 10000 ,  
      5000 , 1000  
/  

```

Within the `&mod_levs` namelist record, the variable `press_pa` is used to specify a list of levels to keep; the specified levels should match values of `xlvl` in the intermediate format files (see the discussion of the [WPS intermediate format](#) for more information on the fields of the intermediate files). The `mod_levs` program takes two command-line arguments as its input. The first argument is the name of the intermediate file to operate on, and the second argument is the name of the output file to be written.

Removing all but a specified subset of levels from meteorological data sets is particularly useful, for example, when one data set is to be used for the model initial conditions and a second data set is to be used for the lateral boundary conditions. This can be done by providing the initial conditions data set at the first time period to be interpolated by `metgrid`, and the boundary conditions data set for all other times. If the both data sets have the same number of vertical levels, then no work needs to be done; however, when these two data sets have a different number of levels, it will be necessary, at a minimum, to remove  $(m - n)$  levels, where  $m > n$  and  $m$  and  $n$  are the number of levels in each of the two data sets, from the data set with  $m$  levels. The necessity of having the same number of vertical levels in all files is due to a limitation in `real.exe`, which requires a constant number of vertical levels to interpolate from.

The `mod_levs` utility is something of a temporary solution to the problem of accommodating two or more data sets with differing numbers of vertical levels. Should a user choose to use `mod_levs`, it should be noted that, although the vertical locations of the levels need not match between data sets, all data sets should have a surface level of data, and, when running `real.exe` and `wrf.exe`, the value of `p_top` must be chosen to be below the lowest top among the data sets.

### C. `calc_ecmwf_p.exe`

In the course of vertically interpolating meteorological fields, the `real` program requires a 3-d pressure field on the same levels as the other atmospheric fields. The `calc_ecmwf_p.exe` utility may be used to create such a pressure field for use with ECMWF sigma-level data sets. Given a surface pressure field or (log of surface pressure field) and a list of coefficients  $A$  and  $B$ , `calc_ecmwf_p.exe` computes the pressure at an ECMWF sigma level  $k$  at grid point  $(i,j)$  as  $P_{ijk} = A_k + B_k * P_{sfci,j}$ . The list of coefficients can be copied from a table appropriate to the number of sigma levels in the data set from [http://www.ecmwf.int/products/data/technical/model\\_levels/index.html](http://www.ecmwf.int/products/data/technical/model_levels/index.html). This table should be written in plain text to a file, `ecmwf_coeffs`, in the current working directory; for example, with 16 sigma levels, the file `ecmwf_coeffs` would contain something like:

---

0	0.000000	0.000000000
1	5000.000000	0.000000000
2	9890.519531	0.001720764
3	14166.304688	0.013197623
4	17346.066406	0.042217135
5	19121.152344	0.093761623
6	19371.250000	0.169571340
7	18164.472656	0.268015683
8	15742.183594	0.384274483
9	12488.050781	0.510830879
10	8881.824219	0.638268471
11	5437.539063	0.756384850
12	2626.257813	0.855612755
13	783.296631	0.928746223
14	0.000000	0.972985268
15	0.000000	0.992281914
16	0.000000	1.000000000

Given a set of intermediate files produced by ungrib and the file `ecmwf_coeffs`, `calc_ecmwf_p` loops over all time periods in `namelist.wps`, and produces an additional intermediate file, `PRES:YYYY-MM-DD_HH`, for each time, which contains pressure data for each full sigma level as well as a 3-d relative humidity field. This intermediate file should be specified to `metgrid`, along with the intermediate data produced by `ungrib`, by adding 'PRES' to the list of prefixes in the `fg_name` `namelist` variable.

#### D. plotgrids.exe

The `plotgrids.exe` program is an NCAR Graphics-based utility whose purpose is to plot the locations of all nests defined in the `namelist.wps` file. The program operates on the `namelist.wps` file, and thus, may be run without having run any of the three main WPS programs. Upon successful completion, `plotgrids` produces an NCAR Graphics metafile, `gmeta`, which may be viewed using the `idt` command. The coarse domain is drawn to fill the plot frame, a map outline with political boundaries is drawn over the coarse domain, and any nested domains are drawn as rectangles outlining the extent of each nest. This utility may be useful particularly during initial placement of domains, at which time the user can iteratively adjust the locations of nests by editing the `namelist.wps` file, running `plotgrids.exe`, and determining a set of adjustments to the nest locations. *Currently, this utility does not work for ARW domains that use the latitude-longitude projection (i.e., when `map_proj = 'lat-lon'`).*

#### E. g1print.exe

The `g1print.exe` program takes as its only command-line argument the name of a GRIB Edition 1 file. The program prints a listing of the fields, levels, and dates of the data in the file.

#### F. g2print.exe

Similar to `g1print.exe`, the `g2print.exe` program takes as its only command-line argument the name of a GRIB Edition 2 file. The program prints a listing of the fields, levels, and dates of the data in the file.

## G. plotfmt.exe

The plotfmt.exe is an NCAR Graphics program that plots the contents of an intermediate format file. The program takes as its only command-line argument the name of the file to plot, and produces an NCAR Graphics metafile, which contains contour plots of each field in input file. The graphics metafile output, gmeta, may be viewed with the idt command, or converted to another format using utilities such as ctrans.

## H. rd\_intermediate.exe

Given the name of a single intermediate format file on the command line, the rd\_intermediate.exe program prints information about the fields contained in the file.

## Writing Meteorological Data to the Intermediate Format

The role of the ungrib program is to decode GRIB data sets into a simple intermediate format that is understood by metgrid. If meteorological data are not available in GRIB Edition 1 or GRIB Edition 2 formats, the user is responsible for writing such data into the intermediate file format. Fortunately, the intermediate format is relatively simple, consisting of a sequence of unformatted Fortran writes. It is important to note that these *unformatted writes use big-endian byte order*, which can typically be specified with compiler flags. Below, we describe the WPS intermediate format; users interested in the SI or MM5 intermediate formats can first gain familiarity with the WPS format, which is very similar, and later examine the Fortran subroutines that read and write all three intermediate formats (metgrid/src/read\_met\_module.F90 and metgrid/src/write\_met\_module.F90, respectively).

When writing data to the WPS intermediate format, 2-dimensional fields are written as a rectangular array of real values. 3-dimensional arrays must be split across the vertical dimension into 2-dimensional arrays, which are written independently. It should also be noted that, for global data sets, either a Gaussian or cylindrical equidistant projection must be used, and for regional data sets, either a Mercator, Lambert conformal, polar stereographic, or cylindrical equidistant may be used. The sequence of writes used to write a single 2-dimensional array in the WPS intermediate format is as follows (note that not all of the variables declared below are used for a given projection of the data).

```
integer :: version           ! Format version (must =5 for WPS format)
integer :: nx, ny           ! x- and y-dimensions of 2-d array
integer :: iproj             ! Code for projection of data in array:
                             !     0 = cylindrical equidistant
                             !     1 = Mercator
                             !     3 = Lambert conformal conic
                             !     4 = Gaussian (global only!)
                             !     5 = Polar stereographic
real :: nlat                 ! Number of latitudes north of equator
                             !     (for Gaussian grids)
real :: xfcst                ! Forecast hour of data
real :: xlvl                 ! Vertical level of data in 2-d array
```

---

```

real :: startlat, startlon      ! Lat/lon of point in array indicated by
                                ! startloc string
real :: deltalat, deltalon     ! Grid spacing, degrees
real :: dx, dy                 ! Grid spacing, km
real :: xlonc                  ! Standard longitude of projection
real :: truelat1, truelat2     ! True latitudes of projection
real :: earth_radius           ! Earth radius, km
real, dimension(nx,ny) :: slab ! The 2-d array holding the data
logical :: is_wind_grid_rel    ! Flag indicating whether winds are
                                ! relative to source grid (TRUE) or
                                ! relative to earth (FALSE)
character (len=8) :: startloc  ! Which point in array is given by
                                ! startlat/startlon; set either
                                ! to 'SWCORNER' or 'CENTER '
character (len=9) :: field     ! Name of the field
character (len=24) :: hdate    ! Valid date for data YYYY:MM:DD_HH:00:00
character (len=25) :: units    ! Units of data
character (len=32) :: map_source ! Source model / originating center
character (len=46) :: desc     ! Short description of data

! 1) WRITE FORMAT VERSION
write(unit=ounit) version

! 2) WRITE METADATA
! Cylindrical equidistant
if (iproj == 0) then
    write(unit=ounit) hdate, xfcst, map_source, field, &
        units, desc, xlv1, nx, ny, iproj
    write(unit=ounit) startloc, startlat, startlon, &
        deltalat, deltalon, earth_radius

! Mercator
else if (iproj == 1) then
    write(unit=ounit) hdate, xfcst, map_source, field, &
        units, desc, xlv1, nx, ny, iproj
    write(unit=ounit) startloc, startlat, startlon, dx, dy, &
        truelat1, earth_radius

! Lambert conformal
else if (iproj == 3) then
    write(unit=ounit) hdate, xfcst, map_source, field, &
        units, desc, xlv1, nx, ny, iproj
    write(unit=ounit) startloc, startlat, startlon, dx, dy, &
        xlonc, truelat1, truelat2, earth_radius

! Gaussian
else if (iproj == 4) then
    write(unit=ounit) hdate, xfcst, map_source, field, &
        units, desc, xlv1, nx, ny, iproj
    write(unit=ounit) startloc, startlat, startlon, &
        nlats, deltalon, earth_radius

! Polar stereographic
else if (iproj == 5) then
    write(unit=ounit) hdate, xfcst, map_source, field, &
        units, desc, xlv1, nx, ny, iproj
    write(unit=ounit) startloc, startlat, startlon, dx, dy, &
        xlonc, truelat1, earth_radius

end if

! 3) WRITE WIND ROTATION FLAG
write(unit=ounit) is_wind_grid_rel

```

---

```
! 4) WRITE 2-D ARRAY OF DATA
write(unit=ounit) slab
```

## Creating and Editing Vtables

Although Vtables are provided for many common data sets, it would be impossible for ungrib to anticipate every possible source of meteorological data in GRIB format. When a new source of data is to be processed by ungrib.exe, the user may create a new Vtable either from scratch, or by using an existing Vtable as an example. In either case, a basic knowledge of the meaning and use of the various fields of the Vtable will be helpful.

Each Vtable contains either seven or eleven fields, depending on whether the Vtable is for a GRIB Edition 1 data source or a GRIB Edition 2 data source, respectively. The fields of a Vtable fall into one of three categories: fields that describe how the data are identified within the GRIB file, fields that describe how the data are identified by the ungrib and metgrid programs, and fields specific to GRIB Edition 2. Each variable to be extracted by ungrib.exe will have one or more lines in the Vtable, with multiple lines for data that are split among different level types – for example, a surface level and upper-air levels. The fields that must be specified for a line, or entry, in the Vtable depends on the specifics of the field and level.

The first group of fields – those that describe how the data are identified within the GRIB file – are given under the column headings of the Vtable shown below.

```
GRIB1 | Level | From | To |
Param | Type | Level1 | Level2 |
-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

The "GRIB1 Param" field specifies the GRIB code for the meteorological field, which is a number unique to that field within the data set. However, different data sets may use different GRIB codes for the same field – for example, temperature at upper-air levels has GRIB code 11 in GFS data, but GRIB code 130 in ECMWF data. To find the GRIB code for a field, the g1print.exe and g2print.exe utility program may be used.

Given a GRIB code, the "Level Type", "From Level1", and "From Level2" fields are used to specify which levels a field may be found at. As with the "GRIB1 Param" field, the g1print.exe and g2print.exe programs may be used to find values for the level fields. The meanings of the level fields are dependent on the "Level Type" field, and are summarized in the following table.

Level	Level Type	From Level1	To Level2
Upper-air	100	*	(blank)
Surface	1	0	(blank)

Sea-level	102	0	(blank)
Levels at a specified height AGL	105	Height, in meters, of the level above ground	(blank)
Fields given as layers	112	Starting level for the layer	Ending level for the layer

When layer fields (Level Type 112) are specified, the starting and ending points for the layer have units that are dependent on the field itself; appropriate values may be found with the g1print.exe and g2print.exe utility programs.

The second group of fields in a Vtable, those that describe how the data are identified within the metgrid and real programs, fall under the column headings shown below.

metgrid Name	metgrid Units	metgrid Description
-----	-----	-----

The most important of these three fields is the "metgrid Name" field, which determines the variable name that will be assigned to a meteorological field when it is written to the intermediate files by ungrib. This name should also match an entry in the METGRID.TBL file, so that the metgrid program can determine how the field is to be horizontally interpolated. The "metgrid Units" and "metgrid Description" fields specify the units and a short description for the field, respectively; here, it is important to note that if no description is given for a field, then *ungrib will not write that field out to the intermediate files*.

The final group of fields, which provide GRIB2-specific information, are found under the column headings below.

GRIB2 Discp	GRIB2 Catgy	GRIB2 Param	GRIB2 Level
-----	-----	-----	-----

The GRIB2 fields are only needed in a Vtable that is to be used for GRIB Edition 2 data sets, although having these fields in a Vtable does not prevent that Vtable from also being used for GRIB Edition 1 data. For example, the Vtable.GFS file contains GRIB2 Vtable fields, but is used for both 1-degree (GRIB1) GFS and 0.5-degree (GRIB2) GFS data sets. Since Vtables are provided for most known GRIB Edition 2 data sets, the corresponding Vtable fields are not described here at present.

## Writing Static Data to the Geogrid Binary Format

The static geographical data sets that are interpolated by the geogrid program are stored as regular 2-d and 3-d arrays written in a simple binary raster format. Users with a new

source for a given static field can ingest their data with WPS by writing the data set into this binary format. The geogrid format is capable of supporting single-level and multi-level continuous fields, categorical fields represented as dominant categories, and categorical fields given as fractional fields for each category. The most simple of these field types in terms of representation in the binary format is a categorical field given as a dominant category at each source grid point, an example of which is the 30-second USGS land use data set.

$x_{n1}$	$x_{n2}$		$x_{nm}$
$x_{21}$	$x_{22}$		$x_{2m}$
$x_{11}$	$x_{12}$		$x_{1m}$

For a categorical field given as dominant categories, the data must first be stored in a regular 2-d array of integers, with each integer giving the dominant category at the corresponding source grid point. Given this array, the data are written to a file, row-by-row, beginning at the bottom, or southern-most, row. For example, in the figure above, the elements of the  $n \times m$  array would be written in the order  $x_{11}, x_{12}, \dots, x_{1m}, x_{21}, \dots, x_{2m}, \dots, x_{n1}, \dots, x_{nm}$ . When written to the file, every element is stored as a 1-, 2-, 3-, or 4-byte integer in big-endian byte order (i.e., for the 4-byte integer  $ABCD$ , byte  $A$  is stored at the lowest address and byte  $D$  at the highest), although little-endian files may be used by setting `endian=little` in the "index" file for the data set. Every element in a file must use the same number of bytes for its storage, and, of course, it is advantageous to use the fewest number of bytes needed to represent the complete range of values in the array.

When writing the binary data to a file, no header, record marker, or additional bytes should be written. For example, a 2-byte  $1000 \times 1000$  array should result in a file whose size is exactly 2,000,000 bytes. Since Fortran unformatted writes add record markers, *it is not possible to write a geogrid binary-formatted file directly from Fortran*; instead, it is recommended that the C routines in `read_geogrid.c` and `write_geogrid.c` (in the `geogrid/src` directory) be called when writing data, either from C or Fortran code.

Similar in format to a field of dominant categories is the case of a field of continuous, or real, values. Like dominant-category fields, single-level continuous fields are first organized as a regular 2-d array, then written, row-by-row, to a binary file. However, because a continuous field may contain non-integral or negative values, the storage representation of each element within the file is slightly more complex. All elements in the array must first be converted to integral values. This is done by first scaling all

elements by a constant, chosen to maintain the required precision, and then removing any remaining fractional part through rounding. For example, if three decimal places of precision are required, the value -2.71828 would need to be divided by 0.001 and rounded to -2718. Following conversion of all array elements to integral values, if any negative values are found in the array, a second conversion must be applied: if elements are stored using 1 byte each, then  $2^8$  is added to each negative element; for storage using 2 bytes,  $2^{16}$  is added to each negative element; for storage using 3 bytes,  $2^{24}$  is added to each negative element; and for storage using 4 bytes, a value of  $2^{32}$  is added to each negative element. It is important to note that no conversion is applied to positive elements. Finally, the resulting positive, integral array is written as in the case of a dominant-category field.

Multi-level continuous fields are handled much the same as single-level continuous fields. For an  $n \times m \times r$  array, conversion to a positive, integral field is first performed as described above. Then, each  $n \times m$  sub-array is written contiguously to the binary file as before, beginning with the smallest  $r$ -index. Categorical fields that are given as fractional fields for each possible category can be thought of as multi-level continuous fields, where each level  $k$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq r$ , is the fractional field for category  $k$ .

When writing a field to a file in the geogrid binary format, the user should adhere to the naming convention used by the geogrid program, which expects data files to have names of the form  $xstart-xend.ystart-yend$ , where  $xstart$ ,  $xend$ ,  $ystart$ , and  $yend$  are five-digit positive integers specifying, respectively, the starting  $x$ -index of the array contained in the file, the ending  $x$ -index of the array, the starting  $y$ -index of the array, and the ending  $y$ -index of the array; here, indexing begins at 1, rather than 0. So, for example, an  $800 \times 1200$  array (i.e., 800 rows and 1200 columns) might be named 00001-01200.00001-00800.

When a data set is given in several pieces, each of the pieces may be formed as a regular rectangular array, and each array may be written to a separate file. In this case, the relative locations of the arrays are determined by the range of  $x$ - and  $y$ -indices in the file names for each of the arrays. It is important to note, however, that *every tile in a data set must have the same  $x$ - and  $y$ -dimensions*, and that tiles of data within a data set must not overlap; furthermore, all tiles must start and end on multiples of the index ranges. For example, the global 30-second USGS topography data set is divided into arrays of dimension  $1200 \times 1200$ , with each array containing a 10-degree  $\times$  10-degree piece of the data set; the file whose south-west corner is located at (90S, 180W) is named 00001-01200.00001-01200, and the file whose north-east corner is located at (90N, 180E) is named 42001-43200.20401-21600.

If a data set is to be split into multiple tiles, and the number of grid points in, say, the  $x$ -direction is not evenly divided by the number of tiles in the  $x$ -direction, then the last column of tiles must be padded with a flag value (specified in the [index file](#) using the `missing_value` keyword) so that all tiles have the same dimensions. For example, if a data set has 2456 points in the  $x$ -direction, and three tiles in the  $x$ -direction will be used,



the range of  $x$ -coordinates of the tiles might be 1 – 820, 821 – 1640, and 1641 – 2460, with columns 2457 through 2460 being filled with a flag value.

Clearly, since the starting and ending indices must have five digits, a field cannot have more than 99999 data points in either of the  $x$ - or  $y$ -directions. In case a field has more than 99999 data points in either dimension, the user can simply split the data set into several smaller data sets which will be identified separately to geogrid. For example, a very large global data set may be split into data sets for the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

Besides the binary data files, geogrid requires one extra metadata file per data set. This metadata file is always named 'index', and thus, two data sets cannot reside in the same directory. Essentially, this metadata file is the first file that geogrid looks for when processing a data set, and the contents of the file provide geogrid with all of the information necessary for constructing names of possible data files. The contents of an example index file are given below.

```
type = continuous
signed = yes
projection = regular_ll
dx = 0.00833333
dy = 0.00833333
known_x = 1.0
known_y = 1.0
known_lat = -89.99583
known_lon = -179.99583
wordsize = 2
tile_x = 1200
tile_y = 1200
tile_z = 1
tile_bdr=3
units="meters MSL"
description="Topography height"
```

For a complete listing of keywords that may appear in an index file, along with the meaning of each keyword, the user is referred to the section on [index file options](#).

## Description of the Namelist Variables

### A. SHARE section

This section describes variables that are used by more than one WPS program. For example, the `wrf_core` variable specifies whether the WPS is to produce data for the ARW or the NMM core – information which is needed by both the geogrid and metgrid programs.

1. **WRF\_CORE** : A character string set to either 'ARW' or 'NMM' that tells the WPS which dynamical core the input data are being prepared for. Default value is 'ARW'.
2. **MAX\_DOM** : An integer specifying the total number of domains/nests, including the parent domain, in the simulation. Default value is 1.
3. **START\_YEAR** : A list of MAX\_DOM 4-digit integers specifying the starting UTC year of the simulation for each nest. No default value.
4. **START\_MONTH** : A list of MAX\_DOM 2-digit integers specifying the starting UTC month of the simulation for each nest. No default value.
5. **START\_DAY** : A list of MAX\_DOM 2-digit integers specifying the starting UTC day of the simulation for each nest. No default value.
6. **START\_HOUR** : A list of MAX\_DOM 2-digit integers specifying the starting UTC hour of the simulation for each nest. No default value.
7. **END\_YEAR** : A list of MAX\_DOM 4-digit integers specifying the ending UTC year of the simulation for each nest. No default value.
8. **END\_MONTH** : A list of MAX\_DOM 2-digit integers specifying the ending UTC month of the simulation for each nest. No default value.
9. **END\_DAY** : A list of MAX\_DOM 2-digit integers specifying the ending UTC day of the simulation for each nest. No default value.
10. **END\_HOUR** : A list of MAX\_DOM 2-digit integers specifying the ending UTC hour of the simulation for each nest. No default value.
11. **START\_DATE** : A list of MAX\_DOM character strings of the form 'YYYY-MM-DD\_HH:mm:ss' specifying the starting UTC date of the simulation for each nest. The `start_date` variable is an alternate to specifying `start_year`, `start_month`, `start_day`, and `start_hour`, and if both methods are used for specifying the starting time, the `start_date` variable will take precedence. No default value.
12. **END\_DATE** : A list of MAX\_DOM character strings of the form 'YYYY-MM-DD\_HH:mm:ss' specifying the ending UTC date of the simulation for each nest. The `end_date` variable is an alternate to specifying `end_year`, `end_month`, `end_day`, and `end_hour`, and if both methods are used for specifying the ending time, the `end_date` variable will take precedence. No default value.
13. **INTERVAL\_SECONDS** : The integer number of seconds between time-varying meteorological input files. No default value.

14. `IO_FORM_GEOGRID` : The WRF I/O API format that the domain files created by the `geogrid` program will be written in. Possible options are: 1 for binary; 2 for NetCDF; 3 for GRIB1. When option 1 is given, domain files will have a suffix of `.int`; when option 2 is given, domain files will have a suffix of `.nc`; when option 3 is given, domain files will have a suffix of `.gr1`. Default value is 2 (NetCDF).

15. `OPT_OUTPUT_FROM_GEOGRID_PATH` : A character string giving the path, either relative or absolute, to the location where output files from `geogrid` should be written to and read from. Default value is `'./'`.

16. `DEBUG_LEVEL` : An integer value indicating the extent to which different types of messages should be sent to standard output. When `debug_level` is set to 0, only generally useful messages and warning messages will be written to standard output. When `debug_level` is greater than 100, informational messages that provide further runtime details are also written to standard output. Debugging messages and messages specifically intended for log files are never written to standard output, but are always written to the log files. Default value is 0.

## **B. GEOGRID section**

This section specifies variables that are specific to the `geogrid` program. Variables in the `geogrid` section primarily define the size and location of all model domains, and where the static geographical data are found.

1. `PARENT_ID` : A list of `MAX_DOM` integers specifying, for each nest, the domain number of the nest's parent; for the coarsest domain, this variable should be set to 1. Default value is 1.
2. `PARENT_GRID_RATIO` : A list of `MAX_DOM` integers specifying, for each nest, the nesting ratio relative to the domain's parent. No default value.
3. `I_PARENT_START` : A list of `MAX_DOM` integers specifying, for each nest, the x-coordinate of the lower-left corner of the nest in the parent *unstaggered* grid. For the coarsest domain, a value of 1 should be specified. No default value.
4. `J_PARENT_START` : A list of `MAX_DOM` integers specifying, for each nest, the y-coordinate of the lower-left corner of the nest in the parent *unstaggered* grid. For the coarsest domain, a value of 1 should be specified. No default value.
5. `S_WE` : A list of `MAX_DOM` integers which should all be set to 1. Default value is 1.
6. `E_WE` : A list of `MAX_DOM` integers specifying, for each nest, the nest's full west-east dimension. For nested domains, `e_we` must be one greater than an integer multiple of the nest's `parent_grid_ratio` (i.e.,  $e_{ew} = n * \text{parent\_grid\_ratio} + 1$  for some positive integer  $n$ ). No default value.

- 
7. **S\_SN** : A list of MAX\_DOM integers which should all be set to 1. Default value is 1.
8. **E\_SN** : A list of MAX\_DOM integers specifying, for each nest, the nest's full south-north dimension. For nested domains, `e_sn` must be one greater than an integer multiple of the nest's `parent_grid_ratio` (i.e.,  $e\_sn = n * \text{parent\_grid\_ratio} + 1$  for some positive integer  $n$ ). No default value.
9. **GEOG\_DATA\_RES** : A list of MAX\_DOM character strings specifying, for each nest, a corresponding resolution or list of resolutions separated by + symbols of source data to be used when interpolating static terrestrial data to the nest's grid. For each nest, this string should contain a resolution matching a string preceding a colon in a `rel_path` or `abs_path` specification (see the [description of GEOGRID.TBL options](#)) in the GEOGRID.TBL file for each field. If a resolution in the string does not match any such string in a `rel_path` or `abs_path` specification for a field in GEOGRID.TBL, a default resolution of data for that field, if one is specified, will be used. If multiple resolutions match, the first resolution to match a string in a `rel_path` or `abs_path` specification in the GEOGRID.TBL file will be used. Default value is 'default'.
10. **DX** : A real value specifying the grid distance in the x-direction where the map scale factor is 1. For ARW, the grid distance is in meters for the 'polar', 'lambert', and 'mercator' projection, and in degrees longitude for the 'lat-lon' projection; for NMM, the grid distance is in degrees longitude. Grid distances for nests are determined recursively based on values specified for `parent_grid_ratio` and `parent_id`. No default value.
11. **DY** : A real value specifying the nominal grid distance in the y-direction where the map scale factor is 1. For ARW, the grid distance is in meters for the 'polar', 'lambert', and 'mercator' projection, and in degrees latitude for the 'lat-lon' projection; for NMM, the grid distance is in degrees latitude. Grid distances for nests are determined recursively based on values specified for `parent_grid_ratio` and `parent_id`. No default value.
12. **MAP\_PROJ** : A character string specifying the projection of the simulation domain. For ARW, accepted projections are 'lambert', 'polar', 'mercator', and 'lat-lon'; for NMM, a projection of 'rotated\_11' must be specified. Default value is 'lambert'.
13. **REF\_LAT** : A real value specifying the latitude part of a (latitude, longitude) location whose (i,j) location in the simulation domain is known. For ARW, `ref_lat` gives the latitude of the center-point of the coarse domain by default (i.e., when `ref_x` and `ref_y` are not specified). For NMM, `ref_lat` always gives the latitude to which the origin is rotated. No default value.
14. **REF\_LON** : A real value specifying the longitude part of a (latitude, longitude) location whose (i, j) location in the simulation domain is known. For ARW, `ref_lon` gives the longitude of the center-point of the coarse domain by default (i.e., when `ref_x` and `ref_y` are not specified). For NMM, `ref_lon` always gives the longitude to which

the origin is rotated. For both ARW and NMM, west longitudes are negative, and the value of `ref_lon` should be in the range  $[-180, 180]$ . No default value.

15. `REF_X` : A real value specifying the *i* part of an (*i*, *j*) location whose (latitude, longitude) location in the simulation domain is known. The (*i*, *j*) location is always given with respect to the mass-staggered grid, whose dimensions are one less than the dimensions of the unstaggered grid. Default value is  $((E_{WE}-1.)+1.)/2. = (E_{WE}/2.)$ .

16. `REF_Y` : A real value specifying the *j* part of an (*i*, *j*) location whose (latitude, longitude) location in the simulation domain is known. The (*i*, *j*) location is always given with respect to the mass-staggered grid, whose dimensions are one less than the dimensions of the unstaggered grid. Default value is  $((E_{SN}-1.)+1.)/2. = (E_{SN}/2.)$ .

17. `TRUELAT1` : A real value specifying, for ARW, the first true latitude for the Lambert conformal projection, or the only true latitude for the Mercator and polar stereographic projections. For NMM, `truelat1` is ignored. No default value.

18. `TRUELAT2` : A real value specifying, for ARW, the second true latitude for the Lambert conformal conic projection. For all other projections, `truelat2` is ignored. No default value.

19. `STAND_LON` : A real value specifying, for ARW, the longitude that is parallel with the *y*-axis in the Lambert conformal and polar stereographic projections. For the regular latitude-longitude projection, this value gives the rotation about the earth's geographic poles. For NMM, `stand_lon` is ignored. No default value.

20. `POLE_LAT` : For the latitude-longitude projection for ARW, the latitude of the North Pole with respect to the computational latitude-longitude grid in which  $-90.0^\circ$  latitude is at the bottom of a global domain,  $90.0^\circ$  latitude is at the top, and  $180.0^\circ$  longitude is at the center. Default value is 90.0.

21. `POLE_LON` : For the latitude-longitude projection for ARW, the longitude of the North Pole with respect to the computational lat/lon grid in which  $-90.0^\circ$  latitude is at the bottom of a global domain,  $90.0^\circ$  latitude is at the top, and  $180.0^\circ$  longitude is at the center. Default value is 0.0.

22. `GEOG_DATA_PATH` : A character string giving the path, either relative or absolute, to the directory where the geographical data directories may be found. This path is the one to which `rel_path` specifications in the `GEOGRID.TBL` file are given in relation to. No default value.

23. `OPT_GEOGRID_TBL_PATH` : A character string giving the path, either relative or absolute, to the `GEOGRID.TBL` file. The path should not contain the actual file name, as `GEOGRID.TBL` is assumed, but should only give the path where this file is located. Default value is `'./geogrid/'`.

### C. UNGRIB section

Currently, this section contains only two variables, which determine the output format written by ungrib and the name of the output files.

1. **OUT\_FORMAT** : A character string set either to 'WPS', 'SI', or 'MM5'. If set to 'MM5', ungrib will write output in the format of the MM5 pregrid program; if set to 'SI', ungrib will write output in the format of grib\_prep.exe; if set to 'WPS', ungrib will write data in the WPS intermediate format. Default value is 'WPS'.
2. **PREFIX** : A character string that will be used as the prefix for intermediate-format files created by ungrib; here, prefix refers to the string *PREFIX* in the filename *PREFIX:YYYY-MM-DD\_HH* of an intermediate file. The prefix may contain path information, either relative or absolute, in which case the intermediate files will be written in the directory specified. This option may be useful to avoid renaming intermediate files if ungrib is to be run on multiple sources of GRIB data. Default value is 'FILE'.

### D. METGRID section

This section defines variables used only by the metgrid program. Typically, the user will be interested in the `fg_name` variable, and may need to modify other variables of this section less frequently.

1. **FG\_NAME** : A list of character strings specifying the path and prefix of ungribbed data files. The path may be relative or absolute, and the prefix should contain all characters of the filenames up to, but not including, the colon preceding the date. When more than one `fg_name` is specified, and the same field is found in two or more input sources, the data in the last encountered source will take priority over all preceding sources for that field. Default value is an empty list (i.e., no meteorological fields).
2. **CONSTANTS\_NAME** : A list of character strings specifying the path and full filename of ungribbed data files which are time-invariant. The path may be relative or absolute, and the filename should be the complete filename; since the data are assumed to be time-invariant, no date will be appended to the specified filename. Default value is an empty list (i.e., no constant fields).
3. **IO\_FORM\_METGRID** : The WRF I/O API format that the output created by the metgrid program will be written in. Possible options are: 1 for binary; 2 for NetCDF; 3 for GRIB1. When option 1 is given, output files will have a suffix of .int; when option 2 is given, output files will have a suffix of .nc; when option 3 is given, output files will have a suffix of .gr1. Default value is 2 (NetCDF).

4. `OPT_OUTPUT_FROM_METGRID_PATH` : A character string giving the path, either relative or absolute, to the location where output files from metgrid should be written to. The default value is the current working directory (i.e., the default value is `'./'`).

5. `OPT_METGRID_TBL_PATH` : A character string giving the path, either relative or absolute, to the METGRID.TBL file; the path should not contain the actual file name, as METGRID.TBL is assumed, but should only give the path where this file is located. Default value is `'./metgrid/'`.

6. `OPT_IGNORE_DOM_CENTER` : A logical value, either `.TRUE.` or `.FALSE.`, specifying whether, for times other than the initial time, interpolation of meteorological fields to points on the interior of the simulation domain should be avoided in order to decrease the runtime of metgrid. This option currently has no effect. Default value is `.FALSE.`.

## Description of GEOGRID.TBL Options

The GEOGRID.TBL file is a text file that defines parameters of each of the data sets to be interpolated by geogrid. Each data set is defined in a separate section, with sections being delimited by a line of equality symbols (e.g., `'====='`). Within each section, there are specifications, each of which has the form of *keyword=value*. Some keywords are required in each data set section, while others are optional; some keywords are mutually exclusive with other keywords. Below, the possible keywords and their expected range of values are described.

1. `NAME` : A character string specifying the name that will be assigned to the interpolated field upon output. No default value.

2. `PRIORITY` : An integer specifying the priority that the data source identified in the table section takes with respect to other sources of data for the same field. If a field has  $n$  sources of data, then there must be  $n$  separate table entries for the field, each of which must be given a unique value for `priority` in the range  $[1, n]$ . No default value.

3. `DEST_TYPE` : A character string, either `categorical` or `continuous`, that tells whether the interpolated field from the data source given in the table section is to be treated as a continuous or a categorical field. No default value.

4. `INTERP_OPTION` : A sequence of one or more character strings, which are the names of interpolation methods to be used when horizontally interpolating the field. Available interpolation methods are: `average_4pt`, `average_16pt`, `wt_average_4pt`, `wt_average_16pt`, `nearest_neighbor`, `four_pt`, `sixteen_pt`, `search`, `average_gcell` ( $r$ ); for the grid cell average method (`average_gcell`), the optional argument  $r$  specifies the minimum ratio of source data resolution to simulation grid resolution at which the method will be applied; unless specified,  $r = 0.0$ , and the option is



used for any ratio. When a sequence of two or more methods are given, the methods should be separated by a + sign. No default value.

5. **SMOOTH\_OPTION** : A character string giving the name of a smoothing method to be applied to the field after interpolation. Available smoothing options are: 1-2-1, smth-desmth, and smth-desmth\_special (ARW only). Default value is null (i.e., no smoothing is applied).

6. **SMOOTH\_PASSES** : If smoothing is to be performed on the interpolated field, smooth\_passes specifies an integer number of passes of the smoothing method to apply to the field. Default value is 1.

7. **REL\_PATH** : A character string specifying the path relative to the path given in the namelist variable geog\_data\_path. A specification is of the general form *RES\_STRING:REL\_PATH*, where *RES\_STRING* is a character string identifying the source or resolution of the data in some unique way and may be specified in the namelist variable geog\_data\_res, and *REL\_PATH* is a path relative to geog\_data\_path where the index and data tiles for the data source are found. More than one rel\_path specification may be given in a table section if there are multiple sources or resolutions for the data source, just as multiple resolutions may be specified (in a sequence delimited by + symbols) for geog\_data\_res. See also abs\_path. No default value.

8. **ABS\_PATH** : A character string specifying the absolute path to the index and data tiles for the data source. A specification is of the general form *RES\_STRING:ABS\_PATH*, where *RES\_STRING* is a character string identifying the source or resolution of the data in some unique way and may be specified in the namelist variable geog\_data\_res, and *ABS\_PATH* is the absolute path to the data source's files. More than one abs\_path specification may be given in a table section if there are multiple sources or resolutions for the data source, just as multiple resolutions may be specified (in a sequence delimited by + symbols) for geog\_data\_res. See also rel\_path. No default value.

9. **OUTPUT\_STAGGER** : A character string specifying the grid staggering to which the field is to be interpolated. For ARW domains, possible values are U, V, and M; for NMM domains, possible values are HH and VV. Default value for ARW is M; default value for NMM is HH.

10. **LANDMASK\_WATER** : An integer value that is the index of the category within the field that represents water. When landmask\_water is specified in the table section of a field for which dest\_type=categorical, the LANDMASK field will be computed from the field using the specified category as the water category. The keywords landmask\_water and landmask\_land are mutually exclusive. Default value is null (i.e., a landmask will not be computed from the field).

11. **LANDMASK\_LAND** : An integer value that is the index of the category within the field that represents land. When landmask\_water is specified in the table section of a field for which dest\_type=categorical, the LANDMASK field will be computed from



the field using the specified category as the land category. The keywords `landmask_water` and `landmask_land` are mutually exclusive. Default value is null (i.e., a landmask will not be computed from the field).

12. **MASKED** : Either `land` or `water`, indicating that the field is not valid at land or water points, respectively. If the `masked` keyword is used for a field, those grid points that are of the masked type (land or water) will be assigned the value specified by `fill_missing`. Default value is null (i.e., the field is not masked).

13. **FILL\_MISSING** : A real value used to fill in any missing or masked grid points in the interpolated field. Default value is 1.E20.

14. **HALT\_ON\_MISSING** : Either `yes` or `no`, indicating whether geogrid should halt with a fatal message when a missing value is encountered in the interpolated field. Default value is `no`.

15. **DOMINANT\_CATEGORY** : When specified as a character string, the effect is to cause geogrid to compute the dominant category from the fractional categorical field, and to output the dominant category field with the name specified by the value of `dominant_category`. This option can only be used for fields with `dest_type=categorical`. Default value is null (i.e., no dominant category will be computed from the fractional categorical field).

16. **DOMINANT\_ONLY** : When specified as a character string, the effect is similar to that of the `dominant_category` keyword: geogrid will compute the dominant category from the fractional categorical field and output the dominant category field with the name specified by the value of `dominant_only`. Unlike with `dominant_category`, though, when `dominant_only` is used, the fractional categorical field will not appear in the geogrid output. This option can only be used for fields with `dest_type=categorical`. Default value is null (i.e., no dominant category will be computed from the fractional categorical field).

17. **DF\_DX** : When `df_dx` is assigned a character string value, the effect is to cause geogrid to compute the directional derivative of the field in the x-direction using a central difference along the interior of the domain, or a one-sided difference at the boundary of the domain; the derivative field will be named according to the character string assigned to the keyword `df_dx`. Default value is null (i.e., no derivative field is computed).

18. **DF\_DY** : When `df_dy` is assigned a character string value, the effect is to cause geogrid to compute the directional derivative of the field in the y-direction using a central difference along the interior of the domain, or a one-sided difference at the boundary of the domain; the derivative field will be named according to the character string assigned to the keyword `df_dy`. Default value is null (i.e., no derivative field is computed).

19. **Z\_DIM\_NAME** : For 3-dimensional output fields, a character string giving the name of the vertical dimension, or z-dimension. A continuous field may have multiple levels,

and thus be a 3-dimensional field, and a categorical field may take the form of a 3-dimensional field if it is written out as fractional fields for each category. No default value.

## Description of index Options

Related to the GEOGRID.TBL are the index files that are associated with each static data set. An index file defines parameters specific to that data set, while the GEOGRID.TBL file describes how each of the data sets should be treated by geogrid. As with the GEOGRID.TBL file, specifications in an index file are of the form *keyword=value*. Below are possible keywords and their possible values.

1. PROJECTION : A character string specifying the projection of the data, which may be either `lambert`, `polar`, `mercator`, `regular_ll`, `albers_nad83`, or `polar_wgs84`. No default value.
2. TYPE : A character string, either `categorical` or `continuous`, that determines whether the data in the data files should be interpreted as a continuous field or as discrete indices. For categorical data represented by a fractional field for each possible category, `type` should be set to `continuous`. No default value.
3. SIGNED : Either `yes` or `no`, indicating whether the values in the data files (which are always represented as integers) are signed in two's complement form or not. Default value is `no`.
4. UNITS : A character string, enclosed in quotation marks ("), specifying the units of the interpolated field; the string will be written to the geogrid output files as a variable time-independent attribute. No default value.
5. DESCRIPTION : A character string, enclosed in quotation marks ("), giving a short description of the interpolated field; the string will be written to the geogrid output files as a variable time-independent attribute. No default value.
6. DX : A real value giving the grid spacing in the x-direction of the data set. If projection is one of `lambert`, `polar`, `mercator`, `albers_nad83`, or `polar_wgs84`, `dx` gives the grid spacing in meters; if projection is `regular_ll`, `dx` gives the grid spacing in degrees. No default value.
7. DY : A real value giving the grid spacing in the y-direction of the data set. If projection is one of `lambert`, `polar`, `mercator`, `albers_nad83`, or `polar_wgs84`, `dy` gives the grid spacing in meters; if projection is `regular_ll`, `dy` gives the grid spacing in degrees. No default value.

8. **KNOWN\_X** : A real value specifying the i-coordinate of an (i,j) location corresponding to a (latitude, longitude) location that is known in the projection. Default value is 1.
9. **KNOWN\_Y** : A real value specifying the j-coordinate of an (i,j) location corresponding to a (latitude, longitude) location that is known in the projection. Default value is 1.
10. **KNOWN\_LAT** : A real value specifying the latitude of a (latitude, longitude) location that is known in the projection. No default value.
11. **KNOWN\_LON** : A real value specifying the longitude of a (latitude, longitude) location that is known in the projection. No default value.
12. **STDLON** : A real value specifying the longitude that is parallel with the y-axis in conic and azimuthal projections. No default value.
13. **TRUELAT1** : A real value specifying the first true latitude for conic projections or the only true latitude for azimuthal projections. No default value.
14. **TRUELAT2** : A real value specifying the second true latitude for conic projections. No default value.
15. **WORDSIZE** : An integer giving the number of bytes used to represent the value of each grid point in the data files. No default value.
16. **TILE\_X** : An integer specifying the number of grid points in the x-direction, *excluding any halo points*, for a single tile of source data. No default value.
17. **TILE\_Y** : An integer specifying the number of grid points in the y-direction, *excluding any halo points*, for a single tile of source data. No default value.
18. **TILE\_Z** : An integer specifying the number of grid points in the z-direction for a single tile of source data; this keyword serves as an alternative to the pair of keywords `tile_z_start` and `tile_z_end`, and when this keyword is used, the starting z-index is assumed to be 1. No default value.
19. **TILE\_Z\_START** : An integer specifying the starting index in the z-direction of the array in the data files. If this keyword is used, `tile_z_end` must also be specified. No default value.
20. **TILE\_Z\_END** : An integer specifying the ending index in the z-direction of the array in the data files. If this keyword is used, `tile_z_start` must also be specified. No default value.

- 
21. **CATEGORY\_MIN** : For categorical data (`type=categorical`), an integer specifying the minimum category index that is found in the data set. If this keyword is used, `category_max` must also be specified. No default value.
22. **CATEGORY\_MAX** : For categorical data (`type=categorical`), an integer specifying the maximum category index that is found in the data set. If this keyword is used, `category_min` must also be specified. No default value.
23. **TILE\_BDR** : An integer specifying the halo width, in grid points, for each tile of data. Default value is 0.
24. **MISSING\_VALUE** : A real value that, when encountered in the data set, should be interpreted as missing data. No default value.
25. **SCALE\_FACTOR** : A real value that data should be scaled by (through multiplication) after being read in as integers from tiles of the data set. Default value is 1.
26. **ROW\_ORDER** : A character string, either `bottom_top` or `top_bottom`, specifying whether the rows of the data set arrays were written proceeding from the lowest-index row to the highest (`bottom_top`) or from highest to lowest (`top_bottom`). This keyword may be useful when utilizing some USGS data sets, which are provided in `top_bottom` order. Default value is `bottom_top`.
27. **ENDIAN** : A character string, either `big` or `little`, specifying whether the values in the static data set arrays are in big-endian or little-endian byte order. Default value is `big`.
28. **ISWATER** : An integer specifying the land use category of water. Default value is 16.
29. **ISICE** : An integer specifying the land use category of ice. Default value is 24.
30. **ISURBAN** : An integer specifying the land use category of urban areas. Default value is 1.
31. **ISOILWATER** : An integer specifying the soil category of water. Default value is 14.
32. **MMINLU** : A character string, enclosed in quotation marks ("), indicating which section of WRF's `LANDUSE.TBL` and `VEGPARM.TBL` will be used when looking up parameters for land use categories. Default value is `"USGS"`.

## Description of METGRID.TBL Options

The METGRID.TBL file is a text file that defines parameters of each of the meteorological fields to be interpolated by metgrid. Parameters for each field are defined

in a separate section, with sections being delimited by a line of equality symbols (e.g., ‘=====’). Within each section, there are specifications, each of which has the form of *keyword=value*. Some keywords are required in a section, while others are optional; some keywords are mutually exclusive with other keywords. Below, the possible keywords and their expected range of values are described.

1. NAME : A character string giving the name of the meteorological field to which the containing section of the table pertains. The name should exactly match that of the field as given in the intermediate files (and, thus, the name given in the Vtable used in generating the intermediate files). This field is required. No default value.
2. OUTPUT : Either *yes* or *no*, indicating whether the field is to be written to the metgrid output files or not. Default value is *yes*.
3. MANDATORY : Either *yes* or *no*, indicating whether the field is required for successful completion of metgrid. Default value is *no*.
4. OUTPUT\_NAME : A character string giving the name that the interpolated field should be output as. When a value is specified for *output\_name*, the interpolation options from the table section pertaining to the field with the specified name are used. Thus, the effects of specifying *output\_name* are two-fold: The interpolated field is assigned the specified name before being written out, and the interpolation methods are taken from the section pertaining to the field whose name matches the value assigned to the *output\_name* keyword. No default value.
5. FROM\_INPUT : A character string used to compare against the values in the *fg\_name* namelist variable; if *from\_input* is specified, the containing table section will only be used when the time-varying input source has a filename that contains the value of *from\_input* as a substring. Thus, *from\_input* may be used to specify different interpolation options for the same field, depending on which source of the field is being processed. No default value.
6. OUTPUT\_STAGGER : The model grid staggering to which the field should be interpolated. For ARW, this must be one of *U*, *V*, and *M*; for NMM, this must be one of *HH* and *VV*. Default value for ARW is *M*; default value for NMM is *HH*.
7. IS\_U\_FIELD : Either *yes* or *no*, indicating whether the field is to be used as the wind U-component field. For ARW, the wind U-component field must be interpolated to the U staggering (*output\_stagger=U*); for NMM, the wind U-component field must be interpolated to the V staggering (*output\_stagger=VV*). Default value is *no*.
8. IS\_V\_FIELD : Either *yes* or *no*, indicating whether the field is to be used as the wind V-component field. For ARW, the wind V-component field must be interpolated to the V staggering (*output\_stagger=V*); for NMM, the wind V-component field must be interpolated to the V staggering (*output\_stagger=VV*). Default value is *no*.

9. **INTERP\_OPTION** : A sequence of one or more names of interpolation methods to be used when horizontally interpolating the field. Available interpolation methods are:

`average_4pt`, `average_16pt`, `wt_average_4pt`, `wt_average_16pt`, `nearest_neighbor`, `four_pt`, `sixteen_pt`, `search`, `average_gcell` (*r*) ; for the grid cell average method (`average_gcell`), the optional argument *r* specifies the minimum ratio of source data resolution to simulation grid resolution at which the method will be applied; unless specified, *r* = 0.0, and the option is used for any ratio. When a sequence of two or more methods are given, the methods should be separated by a + sign. Default value is `nearest_neighbor`.

10. **INTERP\_MASK** : The name of the field to be used as an interpolation mask, along with the value within that field which signals masked points. A specification takes the form *field(maskval)*, where *field* is the name of the field and *maskval* is a real value. Default value is no mask.

11. **INTERP\_LAND\_MASK** : The name of the field to be used as an interpolation mask when interpolating to water points (determined by the static LANDMASK field), along with the value within that field which signals land points. A specification takes the form *field(maskval)*, where *field* is the name of the field and *maskval* is a real value. Default value is no mask.

12. **INTERP\_WATER\_MASK** : The name of the field to be used as an interpolation mask when interpolating to land points (determined by the static LANDMASK field), along with the value within that field which signals water points. A specification takes the form *field(maskval)*, where *field* is the name of the field and *maskval* is a real value. Default value is no mask.

13. **FILL\_MISSING** : A real number specifying the value to be assigned to model grid points that received no interpolated value, for example, because of missing or incomplete meteorological data. Default value is 1.E20.

14. **Z\_DIM\_NAME** : For 3-dimensional meteorological fields, a character string giving the name of the vertical dimension to be used for the field on output. Default value is `num_metgrid_levels`.

15. **DERIVED** : Either `yes` or `no`, indicating whether the field is to be derived from other interpolated fields, rather than interpolated from an input field. Default value is `no`.

16. **FILL\_LEV** : The `fill_lev` keyword, which may be specified multiple times within a table section, specifies how a level of the field should be filled if that level does not already exist. A generic value for the keyword takes the form *DLEVEL:FIELD(SLEVEL)*, where *DLEVEL* specifies the level in the field to be filled, *FIELD* specifies the source field from which to copy levels, and *SLEVEL* specifies the level within the source field to use. *DLEVEL* may either be an integer or the string `all`. *FIELD* may either be the name of another field, the string `const`, or the string `vertical_index`. If *FIELD* is specified as `const`, then *SLEVEL* is a constant value that will be used to fill with; if *FIELD* is

specified as `vertical_index`, then (*SLEVEL*) must not be specified, and the value of the vertical index of the source field is used; if *DLEVEL* is 'all', then all levels from the field specified by the `level_template` keyword are used to fill the corresponding levels in the field, one at a time. No default value.

17. *LEVEL\_TEMPLATE* : A character string giving the name of a field from which a list of vertical levels should be obtained and used as a template. This keyword is used in conjunction with a `fill_lev` specification that uses `all` in the *DLEVEL* part of its specification. No default value.

18. *MASKED* : Either `land` or `water`, indicating whether the field is invalid over land or water, respectively. When a field is masked, or invalid, the static *LANDMASK* field will be used to determine which model grid points the field should be interpolated to; invalid points will be assigned the value given by the `FILL_MISSING` keyword. Default value is null (i.e., the field is valid for both land and water points).

19. *MISSING\_VALUE* : A real number giving the value in the input field that is assumed to represent missing data. No default value.

20. *VERTICAL\_INTERP\_OPTION* : A character string specifying the vertical interpolation method that should be used when vertically interpolating to missing points. Currently, this option is not implemented. No default value.

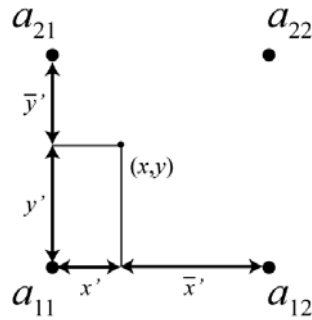
21. *FLAG\_IN\_OUTPUT* : A character string giving the name of a global attribute which will be assigned a value of 1 and written to the metgrid output if the interpolated field is to be output (output=yes). Default value is null (i.e., no flag will be written for the field).

## Available Interpolation Options in Geogrid and Metgrid

Through the *GEOGRID.TBL* and *METGRID.TBL* files, the user can control the method by which source data – either static fields in the case of geogrid or meteorological fields in the case of metgrid – are interpolated. In fact, a list of interpolation methods may be given, in which case, if it is not possible to employ the *i*-th method in the list, the (*i*+1)-st method will be employed, until either some method can be used or there are no methods left to try in the list. For example, to use a four-point bi-linear interpolation scheme for a field, we could specify `interp_option=four_pt`. However, if the field had areas of missing values, which could prevent the `four_pt` option from being used, we could request that a simple four-point average be tried if the `four_pt` method couldn't be used by specifying `interp_option=four_pt+average_4pt` instead. Below, each of the available interpolation options in the WPS are described conceptually; for the details of each method, the user is referred to the source code in the file `WPS/geogrid/src/interp_options.F`.

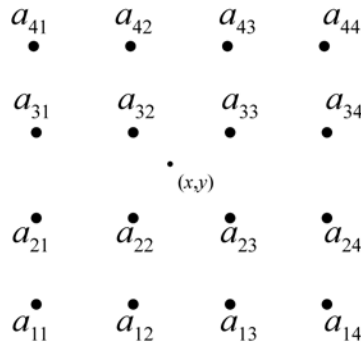


## 1. four\_pt : Four-point bi-linear interpolation



The four-point bi-linear interpolation method requires four valid source points  $a_{ij}$ ,  $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$ , surrounding the point  $(x, y)$ , to which geogrid or metgrid must interpolate, as illustrated in the figure above. Intuitively, the method works by linearly interpolating to the  $x$ -coordinate of the point  $(x, y)$  between  $a_{11}$  and  $a_{12}$ , and between  $a_{21}$  and  $a_{22}$ , and then linearly interpolating to the  $y$ -coordinate using these two interpolated values.

## 2. sixteen\_pt : Sixteen-point overlapping parabolic interpolation



The sixteen\_pt overlapping parabolic interpolation method requires sixteen valid source points surrounding the point  $(x, y)$ , as illustrated in the figure above. The method works by fitting one parabola to the points  $a_{i1}$ ,  $a_{i2}$ , and  $a_{i3}$ , and another parabola to the points  $a_{i2}$ ,  $a_{i3}$ , and  $a_{i4}$ , for row  $i$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq 4$ ; then, an intermediate interpolated value  $p_i$  within row  $i$  at the  $x$ -coordinate of the point is computed by taking an average of the values of the two parabolas evaluated at  $x$ , with the average being weighted linearly by the distance of  $x$  from  $a_{i2}$  and  $a_{i3}$ . Finally, the interpolated value at  $(x, y)$  is found by performing the same operations as for a row of points, but for the column of interpolated values  $p_i$  to the  $y$ -coordinate of  $(x, y)$ .



**3. average\_4pt : Simple four-point average interpolation**

The four-point average interpolation method requires at least one valid source data point from the four source points surrounding the point  $(x,y)$ . The interpolated value is simply the average value of all valid values among these four points.

**4. wt\_average\_4pt : Weighted four-point average interpolation**

The weighted four-point average interpolation method can handle missing or masked source data points, and the interpolated value is given as the weighted average of all valid values, with the weight  $w_{ij}$  for the source point  $a_{ij}$ ,  $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$ , given by

$$w_{ij} = \max \{0, 1 - \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_j)^2} \}.$$

Here,  $x_i$  is the  $x$ -coordinate of  $a_{ij}$  and  $y_j$  is the  $y$ -coordinate of  $a_{ij}$ .

**5. average\_16pt : Simple sixteen-point average interpolation**

The sixteen-point average interpolation method works in an identical way to the four-point average, but considers the sixteen points surrounding the point  $(x,y)$ .

**6. wt\_average\_16pt : Weighted sixteen-point average interpolation**

The weighted sixteen-point average interpolation method works like the weighted four-point average, but considers the sixteen points surrounding  $(x,y)$ ; the weights in this method are given by

$$w_{ij} = \max \{0, 2 - \sqrt{(x - x_i)^2 + (y - y_j)^2} \},$$

where  $x_i$  and  $y_j$  are as defined for the weighted four-point method, and  $1 \leq i, j \leq 4$ .

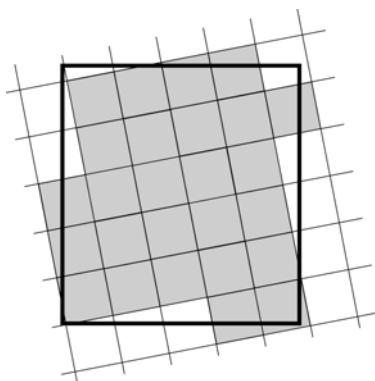
**7. nearest\_neighbor : Nearest neighbor interpolation**

The nearest neighbor interpolation method simply sets the interpolated value at  $(x,y)$  to the value of the nearest source data point, regardless of whether this nearest source point is valid, missing, or masked.

## 8. search : Breadth-first search interpolation

The breadth-first search option works by treating the source data array as a 2-d grid graph, where each source data point, whether valid or not, is represented by a vertex. Then, the value assigned to the point  $(x,y)$  is found by beginning a breadth-first search at the vertex corresponding to the nearest neighbor of  $(x,y)$ , and stopping once a vertex representing a valid (i.e., not masked or missing) source data point is found. In effect, this method can be thought of as "nearest *valid* neighbor".

## 9. average\_gcell : Model grid-cell average



The grid-cell average interpolator may be used when the resolution of the source data is higher than the resolution of the model grid. For a model grid cell  $I$ , the method takes a simple average of the values of all source data points that are nearer to the center of  $I$  than to the center of any other grid cell. The operation of the grid-cell average method is illustrated in the figure above, where the interpolated value for the model grid cell – represented as the large rectangle – is given by the simple average of the values of all of the shaded source grid cells.

## Land Use and Soil Categories in the Static Data

The default land use and soil category data sets that are provided as part of the WPS static data tar file contain categories that are matched with the USGS categories described in the VEGPARM.TBL and SOILPARM.TBL files in the WRF run directory. Descriptions of the 24 land use categories and 16 soil categories are provided in the tables below.

**Table 1: USGS 24-category Land Use Categories**

Land Use Category	Land Use Description
1	Urban and Built-up Land
2	Dryland Cropland and Pasture
3	Irrigated Cropland and Pasture
4	Mixed Dryland/Irrigated Cropland and Pasture
5	Cropland/Grassland Mosaic
6	Cropland/Woodland Mosaic
7	Grassland
8	Shrubland
9	Mixed Shrubland/Grassland
10	Savanna
11	Deciduous Broadleaf Forest
12	Deciduous Needleleaf Forest
13	Evergreen Broadleaf
14	Evergreen Needleleaf
15	Mixed Forest
16	Water Bodies
17	Herbaceous Wetland
18	Wooden Wetland
19	Barren or Sparsely Vegetated
20	Herbaceous Tundra
21	Wooded Tundra
22	Mixed Tundra
23	Bare Ground Tundra
24	Snow or Ice

**Table 2: 16-category Soil Categories**

Soil Category	Soil Description
1	Sand
2	Loamy Sand
3	Sandy Loam
4	Silt Loam
5	Silt
6	Loam
7	Sandy Clay Loam
8	Silty Clay Loam
9	Clay Loam
10	Sandy Clay
11	Silty Clay
12	Clay

---

13	Organic Material
14	Water
15	Bedrock
16	Other (land-ice)

## WPS Output Fields

Below, a listing of the global attributes and fields that are written to the geogrid program's output files is given. This listing is an abridged version of the output from the ncdump program when run on a typical geo\_em.d01.nc file.

```
netcdf geo_em.d01 {
dimensions:
    Time = UNLIMITED ; // (1 currently)
    DateStrLen = 19 ;
    west_east = 73 ;
    south_north = 60 ;
    south_north_stag = 61 ;
    west_east_stag = 74 ;
    land_cat = 24 ;
    soil_cat = 16 ;
    month = 12 ;
variables:
    char Times(Time, DateStrLen) ;
    float XLAT_M(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        XLAT_M:units = "degrees latitude" ;
        XLAT_M:description = "Latitude on mass grid" ;
    float XLONG_M(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        XLONG_M:units = "degrees longitude" ;
        XLONG_M:description = "Longitude on mass grid" ;
    float XLAT_V(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        XLAT_V:units = "degrees latitude" ;
        XLAT_V:description = "Latitude on V grid" ;
    float XLONG_V(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        XLONG_V:units = "degrees longitude" ;
        XLONG_V:description = "Longitude on V grid" ;
    float XLAT_U(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
        XLAT_U:units = "degrees latitude" ;
        XLAT_U:description = "Latitude on U grid" ;
    float XLONG_U(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
        XLONG_U:units = "degrees longitude" ;
        XLONG_U:description = "Longitude on U grid" ;
    float CLAT(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        CLAT:units = "degrees latitude" ;
        CLAT:description = "Computational latitude on mass grid" ;
    float CLONG(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        CLONG:units = "degrees longitude" ;
        CLONG:description = "Computational longitude on mass grid" ;
    float MAPFAC_M(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_M:units = "none" ;
        MAPFAC_M:description = "Mapfactor on mass grid" ;
    float MAPFAC_V(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_V:units = "none" ;
        MAPFAC_V:description = "Mapfactor on V grid" ;
    float MAPFAC_U(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
        MAPFAC_U:units = "none" ;
```

```

        MAPFAC_U:description = "Mapfactor on U grid" ;
float MAPFAC_MX(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_MX:units = "none" ;
        MAPFAC_MX:description = "Mapfactor (x-dir) on mass grid" ;
float MAPFAC_VX(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_VX:units = "none" ;
        MAPFAC_VX:description = "Mapfactor (x-dir) on V grid" ;
float MAPFAC_UX(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
        MAPFAC_UX:units = "none" ;
        MAPFAC_UX:description = "Mapfactor (x-dir) on U grid" ;
float MAPFAC_MY(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_MY:units = "none" ;
        MAPFAC_MY:description = "Mapfactor (y-dir) on mass grid" ;
float MAPFAC_VY(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_VY:units = "none" ;
        MAPFAC_VY:description = "Mapfactor (y-dir) on V grid" ;
float MAPFAC_UY(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
        MAPFAC_UY:units = "none" ;
        MAPFAC_UY:description = "Mapfactor (y-dir) on U grid" ;
float E(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        E:units = "-" ;
        E:description = "Coriolis E parameter" ;
float F(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        F:units = "-" ;
        F:description = "Coriolis F parameter" ;
float SINALPHA(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SINALPHA:units = "none" ;
        SINALPHA:description = "Sine of rotation angle" ;
float COSALPHA(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        COSALPHA:units = "none" ;
        COSALPHA:description = "Cosine of rotation angle" ;
float LANDMASK(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        LANDMASK:units = "none" ;
        LANDMASK:description = "Landmask : 1=land, 0=water" ;
float LANDUSEF(Time, land_cat, south_north, west_east) ;
        LANDUSEF:units = "category" ;
        LANDUSEF:description = "24-category USGS landuse" ;
float LU_INDEX(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        LU_INDEX:units = "category" ;
        LU_INDEX:description = "Dominant category" ;
float HGT_M(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        HGT_M:units = "meters MSL" ;
        HGT_M:description = "Topography height" ;
float SLPX(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SLPX:units = "-" ;
        SLPX:description = "df/dx" ;
float SLPY(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SLPY:units = "-" ;
        SLPY:description = "df/dy" ;
float HGT_U(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
        HGT_U:units = "meters MSL" ;
        HGT_U:description = "Topography height" ;
float HGT_V(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        HGT_V:units = "meters MSL" ;
        HGT_V:description = "Topography height" ;
float SOILTEMP(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SOILTEMP:units = "Kelvin" ;
        SOILTEMP:description = "Annual mean deep soil temperature" ;
float SOILCTOP(Time, soil_cat, south_north, west_east) ;
        SOILCTOP:units = "category" ;
        SOILCTOP:description = "16-category top-layer soil type" ;
float SOILCBOT(Time, soil_cat, south_north, west_east) ;
        SOILCBOT:units = "category" ;

```

---

```

        SOILCBOT:description = "16-category top-layer soil type" ;
float ALBEDO12M(Time, month, south_north, west_east) ;
        ALBEDO12M:units = "percent" ;
        ALBEDO12M:description = "Monthly surface albedo" ;
float GREENFRAC(Time, month, south_north, west_east) ;
        GREENFRAC:units = "fraction" ;
        GREENFRAC:description = "Monthly green fraction" ;
float SNOALB(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SNOALB:units = "percent" ;
        SNOALB:description = "Maximum snow albedo" ;
float SLOPECAT(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SLOPECAT:units = "category" ;
        SLOPECAT:description = "Dominant category" ;

// global attributes:
        :TITLE = "OUTPUT FROM GRIDGEN" ;
        :SIMULATION_START_DATE = "0000-00-00_00:00:00" ;
        :WEST-EAST_GRID_DIMENSION = 74 ;
        :SOUTH-NORTH_GRID_DIMENSION = 61 ;
        :BOTTOM-TOP_GRID_DIMENSION = 0 ;
        :WEST-EAST_PATCH_START_UNSTAG = 1 ;
        :WEST-EAST_PATCH_END_UNSTAG = 73 ;
        :WEST-EAST_PATCH_START_STAG = 1 ;
        :WEST-EAST_PATCH_END_STAG = 74 ;
        :SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_START_UNSTAG = 1 ;
        :SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_END_UNSTAG = 60 ;
        :SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_START_STAG = 1 ;
        :SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_END_STAG = 61 ;
        :GRIDTYPE = "C" ;
        :DX = 30000.f ;
        :DY = 30000.f ;
        :DYN_OPT = 2 ;
        :CEN_LAT = 34.83001f ;
        :CEN_LON = -81.03f ;
        :TRUELAT1 = 30.f ;
        :TRUELAT2 = 60.f ;
        :MOAD_CEN_LAT = 34.83001f ;
        :STAND_LON = -98.f ;
        :POLE_LAT = 90.f ;
        :POLE_LON = 0.f ;
        :corner_lats = 28.17127f, 44.36657f, 39.63231f, 24.61906f,
28.17842f, 44.37617f, 39.57811f, 24.57806f, 28.03772f, 44.50592f, 39.76032f,
24.49431f, 28.04484f, 44.51554f, 39.70599f, 24.45341f ;
        :corner_lons = -93.64893f, -92.39661f, -66.00165f, -72.6405f, -
93.80048f, -92.59155f, -65.83557f, -72.5033f, -93.65717f, -92.3829f, -65.9313f,
-72.68539f, -93.80841f, -92.57831f, -65.76495f, -72.54843f ;
        :MAP_PROJ = 1 ;
        :MMINLU = "USGS" ;
        :ISWATER = 16 ;
        :ISICE = 24 ;
        :ISURBAN = 1 ;
        :ISOILWATER = 14 ;
        :grid_id = 1 ;
        :parent_id = 1 ;
        :i_parent_start = 1 ;
        :j_parent_start = 1 ;
        :i_parent_end = 74 ;
        :j_parent_end = 61 ;
        :parent_grid_ratio = 1 ;
        :FLAG_MF_XY = 1 ;
}

```

In addition to the fields in a geogrid output file (e.g., geo\_em.d01.nc), the following fields and global attributes will also be present in a typical output file from the metgrid program, run with the default METGRID.TBL file and meteorological data from NCEP's GFS model.

```
netcdf met_em.d01.2009-01-05_12:00:00 {
dimensions:
    Time = UNLIMITED ; // (1 currently)
    DateStrLen = 19 ;
    west_east = 73 ;
    south_north = 60 ;
    num_metgrid_levels = 27 ;
    num_sm_levels = 4 ;
    num_st_levels = 4 ;
    south_north_stag = 61 ;
    west_east_stag = 74 ;
    z-dimension0012 = 12 ;
    z-dimension0016 = 16 ;
    z-dimension0024 = 24 ;
variables:
    char Times(Time, DateStrLen) ;
    float PRES(Time, num_metgrid_levels, south_north, west_east) ;
        PRES:units = "" ;
        PRES:description = "" ;
    float SM(Time, num_sm_levels, south_north, west_east) ;
        SM:units = "" ;
        SM:description = "" ;
    float ST(Time, num_st_levels, south_north, west_east) ;
        ST:units = "" ;
        ST:description = "" ;
    float GHT(Time, num_metgrid_levels, south_north, west_east) ;
        GHT:units = "m" ;
        GHT:description = "Height" ;
    float SNOW(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SNOW:units = "kg m-2" ;
        SNOW:description = "Water equivalent snow depth" ;
    float SKINTEMP(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SKINTEMP:units = "K" ;
        SKINTEMP:description = "Skin temperature (can use for SST also)" ;
    float SOILHGT(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SOILHGT:units = "m" ;
        SOILHGT:description = "Terrain field of source analysis" ;
    float LANDSEA(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        LANDSEA:units = "proprtn" ;
        LANDSEA:description = "Land/Sea flag (1=land, 0 or 2=sea)" ;
    float SEAICE(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SEAICE:units = "proprtn" ;
        SEAICE:description = "Ice flag" ;
    float ST100200(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        ST100200:units = "K" ;
        ST100200:description = "T 100-200 cm below ground layer (Bottom)"
;

    float ST040100(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        ST040100:units = "K" ;
        ST040100:description = "T 40-100 cm below ground layer (Upper)" ;
    float ST010040(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        ST010040:units = "K" ;
        ST010040:description = "T 10-40 cm below ground layer (Upper)" ;
    float ST000010(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        ST000010:units = "K" ;
        ST000010:description = "T 0-10 cm below ground layer (Upper)" ;
```

---

```

float SM100200(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    SM100200:units = "kg m-3" ;
    SM100200:description = "Soil Moist 100-200 cm below gr layer" ;
float SM040100(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    SM040100:units = "kg m-3" ;
    SM040100:description = "Soil Moist 40-100 cm below grn layer" ;
float SM010040(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    SM010040:units = "kg m-3" ;
    SM010040:description = "Soil Moist 10-40 cm below grn layer" ;
float SM000010(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    SM000010:units = "kg m-3" ;
    SM000010:description = "Soil Moist 0-10 cm below grn layer (Up)" ;
float PSFC(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    PSFC:units = "Pa" ;
    PSFC:description = "Surface Pressure" ;
float RH(Time, num_metgrid_levels, south_north, west_east) ;
    RH:units = "%" ;
    RH:description = "Relative Humidity" ;
float VV(Time, num_metgrid_levels, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
    VV:units = "m s-1" ;
    VV:description = "V" ;
float UU(Time, num_metgrid_levels, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
    UU:units = "m s-1" ;
    UU:description = "U" ;
float TT(Time, num_metgrid_levels, south_north, west_east) ;
    TT:units = "K" ;
    TT:description = "Temperature" ;
float PMSL(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    PMSL:units = "Pa" ;
    PMSL:description = "Sea-level Pressure" ;

// global attributes:
    :TITLE = "OUTPUT FROM METGRID" ;
    :SIMULATION_START_DATE = "2009-01-05_12:00:00" ;
    :WEST-EAST_GRID_DIMENSION = 74 ;
    :SOUTH-NORTH_GRID_DIMENSION = 61 ;
    :BOTTOM-TOP_GRID_DIMENSION = 27 ;
    :WEST-EAST_PATCH_START_UNSTAG = 1 ;
    :WEST-EAST_PATCH_END_UNSTAG = 73 ;
    :WEST-EAST_PATCH_START_STAG = 1 ;
    :WEST-EAST_PATCH_END_STAG = 74 ;
    :SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_START_UNSTAG = 1 ;
    :SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_END_UNSTAG = 60 ;
    :SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_START_STAG = 1 ;
    :SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_END_STAG = 61 ;
    :GRIDTYPE = "C" ;
    :DX = 30000.f ;
    :DY = 30000.f ;
    :DYN_OPT = 2 ;
    :CEN_LAT = 34.83001f ;
    :CEN_LON = -81.03f ;
    :TRUELAT1 = 30.f ;
    :TRUELAT2 = 60.f ;
    :MOAD_CEN_LAT = 34.83001f ;
    :STAND_LON = -98.f ;
    :POLE_LAT = 90.f ;
    :POLE_LON = 0.f ;
    :corner_lats = 28.17127f, 44.36657f, 39.63231f, 24.61906f,
28.17842f, 44.37617f, 39.57811f, 24.57806f, 28.03772f, 44.50592f, 39.76032f,
24.49431f, 28.04484f, 44.51554f, 39.70599f, 24.45341f ;
    :corner_lons = -93.64893f, -92.39661f, -66.00165f, -72.6405f, -
93.80048f, -92.59155f, -65.83557f, -72.5033f, -93.65717f, -92.3829f, -65.9313f,
-72.68539f, -93.80841f, -92.57831f, -65.76495f, -72.54843f ;

```



```
      :MAP_PROJ = 1 ;  
      :MMINLU = "USGS" ;  
      :ISWATER = 16 ;  
      :ISICE = 24 ;  
      :ISURBAN = 1 ;  
      :ISOILWATER = 14 ;  
      :grid_id = 1 ;  
      :parent_id = 1 ;  
      :i_parent_start = 1 ;  
      :j_parent_start = 1 ;  
      :i_parent_end = 74 ;  
      :j_parent_end = 61 ;  
      :parent_grid_ratio = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_METGRID = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_SNOW = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_PSFC = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_SM000010 = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_SM010040 = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_SM040100 = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_SM100200 = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_ST000010 = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_ST010040 = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_ST040100 = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_ST100200 = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_SLP = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_SOILHGT = 1 ;  
      :FLAG_MF_XY = 1 ;  
}
```



## Chapter 4: WRF Initialization

### Table of Contents

- [Introduction](#)
- [Initialization for Ideal Data Cases](#)
- [Initialization for Real Data Cases](#)

### Introduction

The [WRF](#) model has two large classes of simulations that it is able to generate: those with an *ideal* initialization and those utilizing *real* data. The idealized simulations typically manufacture an initial condition file for the WRF model from an existing 1-D or 2-D sounding and assume a simplified orography. The real-data cases usually require pre-processing from the WPS package, which provides each atmospheric and static field with fidelity appropriate to the chosen grid resolution for the model. The WRF model executable itself is not altered by choosing one initialization option over another (idealized *vs.* real), but the WRF model pre-processors, the `real.exe` and `ideal.exe` programs, are specifically built based upon a user's selection.

The `real.exe` and `ideal.exe` programs are never used together. Both the `real.exe` and `ideal.exe` are the programs that are processed just prior to the WRF model run.

The ideal *vs.* real cases are divided as follows:

- Ideal cases – initialization programs named “`ideal.exe`”
  - 3d
    - \_ `em_b_wave` - baroclinic wave, 100 km
    - \_ `em_heldsuarez` – global case with polar filtering, 625 km
    - \_ `em_les` – large eddy simulation, 100 m
    - \_ `em_quarter_ss` - super cell, 2 km
  - 2d
    - \_ `em_grav2d_x` – gravity current, 100 m
    - \_ `em_hill2d_x` – flow over a hill, 2 km
    - \_ `em_seabreeze2d_x` – water and land, 2 km, full physics
    - \_ `em_squall2d_x` – squall line, 250 m
    - \_ `em_squall2d_y` – transpose of above problem
- Real data cases – initialization program named “`real.exe`”
  - `em_real` – examples from 4 to 30 km, full physics

The selection of the type of forecast is made when issuing the `./compile` statement. When selecting a different case to study, the code must be re-compiled to choose the correct initialization for the model. For example, after configuring the setup for the architecture (with the `./configure` command), if the user issues the command `./compile em_real`, then the initialization program is built using `module_initialize_real.F` as the target module (one of the `./WRFV3/dyn_em/module_initialize_*.F` files). Similarly, if the user specifies `./compile em_les`, then the Fortran module for the large eddy simulation (`module_initialize_les.F`) is automatically inserted into the build for `ideal.exe`. Note that the WRF forecast model is identical for both of these initialization programs. In each of these initialization modules, the same sort of activities goes on:

- compute a base state / reference profile for geopotential and column pressure
- compute the perturbations from the base state for geopotential and column pressure
- initialize meteorological variables: u, v, potential temperature, vapor mixing ratio
- define a vertical coordinate
- interpolate data to the model's vertical coordinate
- initialize static fields for the map projection and the physical surface; for many of the idealized cases, these are simplified initializations such as map factors set to one, and topography elevation set to zero

Both the `real.exe` program and `ideal.exe` programs share a large portion of source code, to handle the following duties:

- read data from the namelist
- allocate space for the requested domain, with model variables specified at run-time
- generate initial condition file

The `real-data` case does some additional processing:

- read meteorological and static input data from the WRF Preprocessing System (WPS)
- prepare soil fields for use in model (usually, vertical interpolation to the required levels for the specified land surface scheme)
- check to verify soil categories, land use, land mask, soil temperature, sea surface temperature are all consistent with each other
- multiple input time periods are processed to generate the lateral boundary conditions, which are required unless processing a global forecast
- 3d boundary data (u, v, potential temperature, vapor mixing ratio, total geopotential) are coupled with total column pressure

The “`real.exe`” program may be run as either a serial or a distributed memory job. Since the idealized cases only require that the initialization run for a single time period (no lateral boundary file is required) and are therefore quick to process, all of the “`ideal.exe`”

programs should be run on a single processor. The Makefile for the 2-D cases will not allow the user to build the code with distributed memory parallelism. For large 2-D cases, if the user requires OpenMP, the variables **nproc\_x** and **nproc\_y** must be set in the **domains** portion of the namelist file **namelist.input** (**nproc\_y** must be set to 1, and **nproc\_x** then set to the number of processors).

## Initialization for Ideal Cases

The program "ideal.exe" is the program in the WRF system to run for a controlled scenario. Typically this program requires no input except for the **namelist.input** and the **input\_sounding** files (except for the b\_wave case which uses a 2-D binary sounding file). The program outputs the **wrfinput\_d01** file that is read by the WRF model executable ("wrf.exe"). Since no external data is required to run the idealized cases, even for researchers interested in real-data cases, the idealized simulations are an easy way to insure that the model is working correctly on a particular architecture and compiler.

Idealized runs can use any of the boundary conditions except "**specified**", and are not, by default, set up to run with sophisticated physics (other than from microphysics). Most have are no radiation, surface fluxes or frictional effects (other than the sea breeze case, LES, and the global Held-Suarez). The idealized cases are mostly useful for dynamical studies, reproducing converged or otherwise known solutions, and idealized cloud modeling.

There are 2-D and 3-D examples of idealized cases, with and without topography, and with and without an initial thermal perturbation. The namelist can control the size of domain, number of vertical levels, model top height, grid size, time step, diffusion and damping properties, boundary conditions, and physics options. A large number of existing namelist settings are already found within each of the directories associated with a particular case.

The **input\_sounding** file (already in appropriate case directories) can be any set of levels that goes at least up to the model top height (**ztop**) in the namelist. The first line is the surface pressure (hPa), potential temperature (K) and moisture mixing ratio (g/kg). Each subsequent line has five input values: height (meters above sea-level), potential temperature (K), vapor mixing ratio (g/kg), x-direction wind component (m/s), y-direction wind component (m/s). The "ideal.exe" program interpolates the data from the **input\_sounding** file, and will extrapolate if not enough data is provided.

The base state sounding for idealized cases is the initial sounding minus the moisture, and so does not have to be defined separately. Note for the baroclinic wave case: a 1-D input sounding is not used because the initial 3-D arrays are read in from the file **input\_jet**. This means for the baroclinic wave case the **namelist.input** file cannot be used to change the horizontal or vertical dimensions since they are specified in the **input\_jet** file.

Making modifications apart from namelist-controlled options or soundings has to be done by editing the Fortran code. Such modifications would include changing the topography, the distribution of vertical levels, the properties of an initialization thermal bubble, or preparing a case to use more physics, such as a land-surface model. The Fortran code to edit is contained in `./WRFV3/dyn_em/module_initialize_[case].F`, where `[case]` is the case chosen in compilation, e.g.

`module_initialize_squall2d_x.F`. The subroutine to modify is `init_domain_rk`. To change the vertical levels, only the 1-D array `znw` must be defined, containing the full levels starting from 1 at `k=1` and ending with 0 at `k=kde`. To change the topography, only the 2-D array `ht` must be defined, making sure it is periodic if those boundary conditions are used. To change the thermal perturbation bubble, search for the string "bubble" to locate the code to change.

Each of the ideal cases provides an excellent set of default examples to the user. The method to specify a thermal bubble is given in the super cell case. In the hill2d case, the topography is accounted for properly in setting up the initial 3-D arrays, so that example should be followed for any topography cases. A symmetry example in the squall line cases tests that your indexing modifications are correct. Full physics options are demonstrated in the seabreeze2d\_x case.

### Available Ideal Test Cases

The available test cases are

1. 2-D squall2d\_x (test/em\_squall2d\_x)
  - 2D squall line (x,z) using Kessler microphysics and a fixed 300 m<sup>2</sup>/s viscosity.
  - periodicity condition used in y so that 3D model produces 2D simulation.
  - v velocity should be zero and there should be no variation in y in the results.
2. 2-D squall2d\_y (test/em\_squall2d\_y)
  - Same as squall2d\_x, except with (x) rotated to (y).
  - u velocity should be zero and there should be no variation in x in the results.
3. 3-D quarter-circle shear supercell simulation (test/em\_quarter\_ss).
  - Left and right moving supercells are produced.
  - See the README.quarter\_ss file in the test directory for more information.
4. 2-D flow over a bell-shaped hill (x,z) (test/em\_hill2d\_x)
  - 10 km half-width, 2 km grid-length, 100 m high hill, 10 m/s flow, N=0.01/s, 30 km high domain, 80 levels, open radiative boundaries, absorbing upper boundary.
  - Case is in linear hydrostatic regime, so vertical tilted waves with ~6km vertical wavelength.
5. 3-D baroclinic waves (test/em\_b\_wave)
  - Baroclinically unstable jet u(y,z) on an f-plane.

- Symmetric north and south, periodic east and west boundaries.
- 100 km grid size 16 km top with 4 km damping layer.
- 41x81 points in (x,y), 64 layers.
- 6. 2-D gravity current (test/em\_grav2d\_x)
  - Test case is described in Straka et al, *INT J NUMER METH FL* **17** (1): 1-22 July 15 1993.
  - See the README.grav2d\_x file in the test directory.
- 7. 2-D sea breeze (test/em\_seabreeze\_x)
  - 2 km grid size, 20 km top, land/water.
  - Can be run with full physics, radiation, surface, boundary layer, land options.
- 8. 3-D large eddy simulation (test/em\_les)
  - 100 m grid size, 2 km top.
  - Surface layer physics with fluxes.
  - Doubly periodic
- 9. 3-D Held-Suarez (test/em\_heldsuarez)
  - global domain, 625 km in x-direction, 556 km in y-direction, 120 km top.
  - Radiation, polar filter above 45°.
  - Period in x-direction, polar boundary conditions in y-direction

## Initialization for Real Data Cases

The real-data WRF cases are those that have the input data to the “real.exe” program provided by the WRF Preprocessing System (WPS). This data from the WPS was originally generated from a previously run external analysis or forecast model. The original data was probably in [GriB](#) format and was probably ingested into the WPS by first ftp'ing the raw GriB data from one of the national weather agencies' anonymous ftp sites.

For example, suppose a single-domain WRF forecast is desired with the following criteria:

- 2000 January 24 1200 UTC through January 25 1200 UTC
- the original GriB data is available at 6-h increments

The following files will be generated by the WPS (starting date through ending date, at 6-h increments):

- **met\_em.d01.2000-01-24\_12:00:00.nc**
- **met\_em.d01.2000-01-24\_18:00:00.nc**
- **met\_em.d01.2000-01-25\_00:00:00.nc**
- **met\_em.d01.2000-01-25\_06:00:00.nc**
- **met\_em.d01.2000-01-25\_12:00:00.nc**

The convention is to use "**met**" to signify data that is output from the WPS “metgrid.exe” program and input into the “real.exe” program. The "**d01**" portion of the name identifies

to which domain this data refers, which permits nesting. The next set of characters is the validation date/time (UTC), where each WPS output file has only a single time-slice of processed data. The file extension suffix “**.nc**” refers to the output format from WPS which must be in netCDF for the “real.exe” program. For regional forecasts, multiple time periods must be processed by “real.exe” so that a lateral boundary file is available to the model. The global option for WRF requires only an initial condition.

The WPS package delivers data that is ready to be used in the WRF system by the “real.exe” program.

- The data adheres to the WRF IO API. Unless you are developing special tools, stick with the NetCDF option to communicate between the WPS package and “real.exe”.
- The data has already been horizontally interpolated to the correct grid-point staggering for each variable, and the winds are correctly rotated to the WRF model map projection.
- 3-D meteorological data required from the WPS: pressure, u, v, temperature, relative humidity, geopotential height
- 3D soil data from the WPS: soil temperature, soil moisture, soil liquid (optional, depending on physics choices in the WRF model)
- 2D meteorological data from the WPS: sea level pressure, surface pressure, surface u and v, surface temperature, surface relative humidity, input elevation
- 2-D meteorological optional data from WPS: sea surface temperature, physical snow depth, water equivalent snow depth
- 2D static data for the physical surface: terrain elevation, land use categories, soil texture categories, temporally interpolated monthly data, land sea mask, elevation of the input model’s topography
- 2D static data for the projection: map factors, Coriolis, projection rotation, computational latitude
- constants: domain size, grid distances, date

### **Real Data Test Case: 2000 January 24/12 through 25/12**

- A test data set is accessible from the [WRF download page](#). Under the "WRF Model Test Data" list, select the January data. This is a 74x61, 30-km domain centered over the eastern US.
- Make sure you have successfully built the code (fine-grid nested initial data is available in the download, so the code may be built with the basic nest option), **./WRFV3/main/real.exe** and **./WRFV3/main/wrf.exe** must both exist.
- In the **./WRFV3/test/em\_real** directory, copy the namelist for the January case to the default name

- **cp namelist.input.jan00 namelist.input**



- Link the WPS files (the “**met\_em\***” files from the download) into the **./WRFV3/test/em\_real** directory.
- For a single processor, to execute the real program, type **real.exe** (this should take less than a minute for this small case with five time periods).
- After running the “real.exe” program, the files “**wrfinput\_d01**” and “**wrfbdy\_d01**” should be in this directory, these files will be directly used by the WRF model.
- The “wrf.exe” program is executed next (type **wrf.exe**), this should take a few minutes (only a 12-h forecast is requested in the namelist file).
- The output file **wrfout\_d01:2000-01-24\_12:00:00** should contain a 12-h forecast at 3-h intervals.



## Chapter 5: WRF Model

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### Introduction

The WRF model is a fully compressible, and nonhydrostatic model (with a runtime hydrostatic option). Its vertical coordinate is a terrain-following hydrostatic pressure coordinate. The grid staggering is the Arakawa C-grid. The model uses the Runge-Kutta 2nd and 3rd order time integration schemes, and 2nd to 6th order advection schemes in both horizontal and vertical. It uses a time-split small step for acoustic and gravity-wave modes. The dynamics conserves scalar variables.

The WRF model code contains several initialization programs (*ideal.exe* and *real.exe*; see Chapter 4), a numerical integration program (*wrf.exe*), and a program to do one-way nesting (*ndown.exe*). The WRF model Version 3 supports a variety of capabilities. These include

- Real-data and idealized simulations

- Various lateral boundary condition options for real-data and idealized simulations
- Full physics options, and various filter options
- Positive-definite advection scheme
- Non-hydrostatic and hydrostatic (runtime option)
- One-way, two-way nesting and moving nest
- Three-dimensional analysis nudging
- Observation nudging
- Regional and global applications
- Digital filter initialization

## Other References

- WRF tutorial presentation:  
<http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/supports/tutorial.html>
- WRF-ARW Tech Note: <http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/pub-doc.html>
- Chapter 2 of this document for software requirement.

## Installing WRF

Before compiling WRF code on a computer, check to see if the netCDF library is installed. This is because one of the supported WRF I/O options is netCDF, and it is the one commonly used, and supported by the post-processing programs. If the netCDF is installed in a directory other than `/usr/local/`, then find the path, and use the environment variable `NETCDF` to define where the path is. To do so, type

```
setenv NETCDF path-to-netcdf-library
```

Often the netCDF library and its include/ directory are collocated. If this is not the case, create a directory, link both netCDF lib and include directories in this directory, and use environment variable to set the path to this directory. For example,

```
netcdf_links/lib -> /netcdf-lib-dir/lib
netcdf_links/include -> /where-include-dir-is/include

setenv NETCDF /directory-where-netcdf_links-is/netcdf_links
```

If the netCDF library is not available on the computer, it needs to be installed first. NetCDF source code or pre-built binary may be downloaded from and installation instruction can be found on the [Unidata Web page](http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/) at <http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/>.

**Hint:** for Linux users:

If PGI, Intel or g95 compiler are used on a Linux computer, make sure netCDF is installed using the same compiler. Use `NETCDF` environment variable to point to the PGI/Intel compiled netCDF library.

WRF source code tar file can be downloaded from [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/download/get_source.html). Once the tar file is gunzipped (`gunzip WRFV3.TAR.gz`), and untared (`tar -xf WRFV3.TAR`), and it will create a WRFV3/ directory. This contains:

Makefile	Top-level makefile
README	General information about WRF/ARW core
README_test_cases	Explanation of the test cases
README.NMM	General information for WRF/NMM core
README.rsl_output	For NMM
Registry/	Directory for WRF Registry files
arch/	Directory where compile options are gathered
clean	script to clean created files, executables
compile	script for compiling WRF code
configure	script to create the <i>configure.wrf</i> file for compile
chem/	WRF chemistry, supported by NOAA/GSD
dyn_em/	Directory for ARW dynamics and numerics
dyn_exp/	Directory for a 'toy' dynamic core
dyn_nmm/	Directory for NMM dynamics and numerics, supported by DTC
external/	Directory that contains external packages, such as those for IO, time keeping and MPI
frame/	Directory that contains modules for WRF framework
inc/	Directory that contains include files
main/	Directory for main routines, such as <i>wrf.F</i> , and all executables after compilation
phys/	Directory for all physics modules
run/	Directory where one may run WRF
share/	Directory that contains mostly modules for WRF mediation layer and WRF I/O
test/	Directory that contains test case directories, may be used to run WRF
tools/	Directory that contains tools for developers

The steps to compile and run the model are:

1. configure: generate a configuration file for compilation
2. compile: compile the code
3. run the model

Go to WRFV3 (top) directory and type

```
./configure
```

and a list of choices for your computer should appear. These choices range from compiling for a single processor job (serial), to using OpenMP shared-memory (smpar) or distributed-memory parallelization (dmpar) options for multiple processors, or combination of shared-memory and distributed memory options (dm+sm). When a selection is made, a second choice for compiling nesting will appear. For example, on a Linux computer, the above steps look like:

```
> setenv NETCDF /usr/local/netcdf-pgi
> ./configure

checking for perl5... no
checking for perl... found /usr/bin/perl (perl)
Will use NETCDF in dir: /usr/local/netcdf-pgi
PHDF5 not set in environment. Will configure WRF for use without.
$JASPERLIB or $JASPERINC not found in environment, configuring to build
without grib2 I/O...
```

```
-----
Please select from among the following supported platforms.
```

1. Linux i486 i586 i686, gfortran compiler with gcc (serial)
2. Linux i486 i586 i686, gfortran compiler with gcc (smpar)
3. Linux i486 i586 i686, gfortran compiler with gcc (dmpar)
4. Linux i486 i586 i686, gfortran compiler with gcc (dm+sm)
5. Linux i486 i586 i686, g95 compiler with gcc (serial)
6. Linux i486 i586 i686, g95 compiler with gcc (dmpar)
7. Linux i486 i586 i686, PGI compiler with gcc (serial)
8. Linux i486 i586 i686, PGI compiler with gcc (smpar)
9. Linux i486 i586 i686, PGI compiler with gcc (dmpar)
10. Linux i486 i586 i686, PGI compiler with gcc (dm+sm)
11. Linux x86\_64 i486 i586 i686, ifort compiler with icc (non-SGI installations) (serial)
12. Linux x86\_64 i486 i586 i686, ifort compiler with icc (non-SGI installations) (smpar)
13. Linux x86\_64 i486 i586 i686, ifort compiler with icc (non-SGI installations) (dmpar)
14. Linux x86\_64 i486 i586 i686, ifort compiler with icc (non-SGI installations) (dm+sm)
15. Linux i486 i586 i686 x86\_64, PathScale compiler with pathcc (serial)
16. Linux i486 i586 i686 x86\_64, PathScale compiler with pathcc (dmpar)

```
Enter selection [1-16] : 9
```

```
Compile for nesting? (0=no nesting, 1=basic, 2=preset moves, 3=vortex
following) [default 0]: 1
```

Enter appropriate options that are best for your computer and application.

Alternatively, one may type

```
> ./configure arw
```

When the return key is hit, a `configure.wrf` file will be created. Edit compile options/paths, if necessary.

***Hint:*** It is helpful to start with something simple, such as the serial build. If it is successful, move on to build `smpr` or `dmp` code. Remember to type ‘`clean -a`’ between each build.

To compile the code, type

```
./compile
```

and the following choices will appear:

Usage:

```
compile wrf                compile wrf in run dir (Note, no
real.exe, ndown.exe or ideal.exe generated)
```

```
or choose a test case (see README_test_cases for
details):
```

```
compile em_b_wave
compile em_esmf_exp (example only)
compile em_grav2d_x
compile em_heldsuarez
compile em_hill2d_x
compile em_les
compile em_quarter_ss
compile em_real
compile em_seabreeze2d_x
compile em_squall2d_x
compile em_squall2d_y
compile exp_real (example of a toy solver)
compile nmm_real (NMM solver)
```

```
compile -h                help message
```

where **em** stands for the Advanced Research WRF dynamic solver (which currently is the 'Eulerian **m**ass-coordinate' solver). Type one of the above to compile. When you switch from one test case to another, you must type one of the above to recompile. The recompile is necessary to create a new initialization executable (i.e. `real.exe`, and

`ideal.exe` - there is a different `ideal.exe` for each of the idealized test cases), while `wrf.exe` is the same for all test cases.

If you want to remove all object files (except those in `external/directory`) and executables, type '`clean`'.

Type '`clean -a`' to remove built files in ALL directories, including `configure.wrf` (the original `configure.wrf` will be saved to `configure.wrf.backup`). This is recommended if you make any mistake during the process, or if you have edited the `configure.wrf` or `Registry.EM` file.

### **a. Idealized case**

For any 2D test cases (labeled in the case names), serial or OpenMP (`smpar`) compile options must be used. Suppose you would like to compile and run the 2-dimensional squall case, type

```
./compile em_squall2d_x >& compile.log
```

After a successful compilation, you should have two executables created in the **main/** directory: **`ideal.exe`** and **`wrf.exe`**. These two executables will be linked to the corresponding `test/case_name` and `run/` directories. `cd` to either directory to run the model.

It is a good practice to save the entire compile output to a file. When the executables were not present, this output is useful to help diagnose the compile errors.

### **b. Real-data case**

For a real-data case, type

```
./compile em_real >& compile.log &
```

When the compile is successful, it will create three executables in the **main/** directory: `ndown.exe`, `real.exe` and `wrf.exe`.

**`real.exe`**: for WRF initialization of real data cases

**`ndown.exe`** : for one-way nesting

**`wrf.exe`** : WRF model integration

Like in the idealized cases, these executables will be linked to `test/em_real` and `run/` directories. `cd` to one of these two directories to run the model.



## Running WRF

One may run the model executables in either the `run/` directory, or the `test/case_name` directory. In either case, one should see executables, `ideal.exe` or `real.exe` (and `ndown.exe`), and `wrf.exe`, linked files (mostly for real-data cases), and one or more `namelist.input` files in the directory.

***Hint:*** If you would like to run the model executables in a different directory, copy or link the files in `test/em_*` directory to that directory, and run from there.

### a. Idealized case

Suppose the test case `em_squall2d_x` is compiled, to run, type

```
cd test/em_squall2d_x
```

Edit `namelist.input` file (see `README.namelist` in `WRFV3/run/` directory or its [Web version](#)) to change length of integration, frequency of output, size of domain, timestep, physics options, and other parameters.

If you see a script in the test case directory, called `run_me_first.csh`, run this one first by typing:

```
./run_me_first.csh
```

This links some physics data files that might be needed to run the case.

To run the initialization program, type

```
./ideal.exe
```

This program will typically read an input sounding file located in that directory, and generate an initial condition file `wrfinput_d01`. All idealized cases do not require lateral boundary file because of the boundary condition choices they use, such as the periodic option. If the job is run successfully, the last thing it prints should be: `'wrf : SUCCESS COMPLETE IDEAL INIT'`.

To run the model and save the standard output to a file, type

```
./wrf.exe >& wrf.out &
```

or for a 3D test case compiled with MPI (`dmpar`) option,

```
mpirun -np 4 ./wrf.exe
```

If successful, the wrf output file will be written to a file named `wrfout_d01_0001-01-01_00:00:00`.

Pairs of `rsl.out.*` and `rsl.error.*` files will appear with any MPI runs. These are standard out and error files. Note that the execution command for MPI runs may be different on different machines and for different MPI installation. Check the user manual.

If the model run is successful, the last thing printed in 'wrf.out' or `rsl.*.0000` file should be: 'wrf: SUCCESS COMPLETE WRF'. Output files `wrfout_d01_0001-01-01*` and `wrfrst*` should be present in the run directory, depending on how namelist variables are specified for output. The time stamp on these files originates from the start times in the namelist file.

## b. Real-data case

To make a real-data case run, `cd` to the working directory by typing

```
cd test/em_real (or cd run)
```

Start with a `namelist.input` template file in the directory, edit it to match your case.

Running a real-data case requires successfully running the **WRF Preprocessing System** programs (or WPS). Make sure `met_em.*` files from WPS are seen in the run directory (either link or copy the files):

```
cd test/em_real
ls -l ../../../../WPS/met_em*
ln -s ../../../../WPS/met_em* .
```

Make sure you edit the following variables in `namelist.input` file:

`num_metgrid_levels`: number of incoming data levels (can be found by using `ncdump` command on `met_em.*` file)  
`eta_levels`: model *eta* levels from 1 to 0, if you choose to do so. If not, `real` will compute a nice set of *eta* levels. The computed *eta* levels have 7 half levels in the lowest 1 km or so, and stretches to constant  $\delta z$ .

Other options for use to assist vertical interpolation are:

`use_surface`: whether to use surface input data  
`extrap_type`: vertical extrapolation of non-temperature fields  
`t_extrap_type`: vertical extrapolation for potential temperature  
`use_levels_below_ground`: use levels below input surface level  
`force_sfc_in_vinterp`: force vertical interpolation to use surface data  
`lowest_lev_from_sfc`: place surface data in the lowest model level

`p_top_requested`: pressure top used in the model, default is 5000 Pa  
`interp_type`: vertical interpolation method: linear in p(default) or log(p)  
`lagrange_order`: vertical interpolation order, linear (default) or quadratic  
`zap_close_levels`: allow surface data to be used if it is close to a constant pressure level.

Other minimum set of namelist variables to edit are:

`start_*, end_*`: start and end times for data processing and model integration  
`interval_seconds`: input data interval for boundary conditions  
`time_step`: model time step, and can be set as large as 6\*DX (in km)  
`e_ws, e_sn, e_vert`: domain dimensions in west-east, south-north and vertical  
`dx, dy`: model grid distance in meters

To run real-data initialization program compiled using serial or OpenMP (smpar) options, type

```
./real.exe >& real.out
```

Successful completion of the job should have ‘real\_em: SUCCESS EM\_REAL INIT’ printed at the end of real.out file. It should also produce wrfinput\_d01 and wrfbdy\_d01 files. In real data case, both files are required.

Run WRF model by typing

```
./wrf.exe
```

A successful run should produce one or several output files with names like `wrfout_d<domain>_<date>` (where `<domain>` represents domain ID, and `<date>` represents a date string with the format `yyyy-mm-dd_hh:mm:ss`. For example, if you start the model at 1200 UTC, January 24 2000, then your first output file should have the name:

```
wrfout_d01_2000-01-24_12:00:00
```

The time stamp on the file name is always the first time the output file is written. It is always good to check the times written to the output file by typing:

```
ncdump -v Times wrfout_d01_2000-01-24_12:00:00
```

You may have other wrfout files depending on the namelist options (how often you split the output files and so on using namelist option `frames_per_outfile`). You may also create restart files if you have restart frequency (`restart_interval` in the namelist.input file) set within your total integration length. The restart file should have names like

---

```
wrfirst_d<domain>_<date>
```

The time stamp on a restart file is the time that restart file is valid at.

For DM (distributed memory) parallel systems, some form of **mpirun** command will be needed to run the executables. For example, on a Linux cluster, the command to run MPI code and using 4 processors may look like:

```
mpirun -np 4 ./real.exe
mpirun -np 4 ./wrf.exe
```

On some IBMs, the command may be:

```
poe ./real.exe
poe ./wrf.exe
```

for a batch job, and

```
poe ./real.exe -rmpool 1 -procs 4
poe ./wrf.exe -rmpool 1 -procs 4
```

for an interactive run. (Interactive MPI job is not an option on NCAR IBMs *bluevista* and *bluefire*)

### c. Restart Run

A restart run allows a user to extend a run to a longer simulation period. It is effectively a continuous run made of several shorter runs. Hence the results at the end of one or more restart runs should be identical to a single run without any restart.

In order to do a restart run, one must first create restart file. This is done by setting namelist variable `restart_interval` (unit is in minutes) to be equal to or less than the simulation length in the first model run, as specified by `run_*` variables or `start_*` and `end_*` times. When the model reaches the time to write a restart file, a restart file named `wrfirst_d<domain>_<date>` will be written. The date string represents the time when the restart file is valid.

When one starts the restart run, edit the `namelist.input` file, so that your `start_*` time will be set to the restart time (which is the time the restart file is written). The other namelist variable one must set is `restart`, this variable should be set to `.true.` for a restart run.

In summary, these namelists should be modified:

```
start_*, end_*:      start and end times for restart model integration
restart:             logical to indicate whether the run is a restart or not
```

#### d. Two-way Nested Runs

A two-way nested run is a run where multiple domains at different grid resolutions are run simultaneously and communicate with each other: The coarser domain provides boundary values for the nest, and the nest feeds its calculation back to the coarser domain. The model can handle multiple domains at the same nest level (no overlapping nest), and multiple nest levels (telescoping).

When preparing for a nested run, make sure that the code is compiled with basic nest options (option 1).

Most of options to start a nest run are handled through the namelist. *All variables in the `namelist.input` file that have multiple columns of entries need to be edited with caution.* Do start with a namelist template. The following are the key namelist variables to modify:

`start_*`, `end_*`: start and end simulation times for the nest

`input_from_file`: whether a nest requires an input file (e.g. `wrfinput_d02`). This is typically used for a real data case, since the nest input file contains nest topography and land information.

`fine_input_stream`: which fields from the nest input file are used in nest initialization. The fields to be used are defined in the Registry.EM. Typically they include static fields (such as terrain, landuse), and masked surface fields (such as skin temperature, soil moisture and temperature). Useful for nest starting at a later time than the coarse domain.

`max_dom`: the total number of domains to run. For example, if you want to have one coarse domain and one nest, set this variable to 2.

`grid_id`: domain identifier that is used in the `wrfout` naming convention. The most coarse grid must have `grid_id` of 1.

`parent_id`: used to indicate the parent domain of a nest. `grid_id` value is used.

`i_parent_start`/`j_parent_start`: lower-left corner starting indices of the nest domain in its parent domain. These parameters should be the same as in `namelist.wps`.

`parent_grid_ratio`: integer parent-to-nest domain grid size ratio. Typically odd number ratio is used in real-data applications.

`parent_time_step_ratio`: integer time-step ratio for the nest domain. It may be different from the `parent_grid_ratio`, though they are typically set the same.

`feedback`: this is the key setup to define a two-way nested (or one-way nested) run. When feedback is on, the values of the coarse domain are overwritten by the values of the variables (average of cell values for mass points, and average of the cell-face values for

horizontal momentum points) in the nest at the coincident points. For masked fields, only the single point value at the collocating points is feedback. If the `parent_grid_ratio` is even, an arbitrary choice of southwest corner point value is used for feedback. This is the reason it is better to use odd `parent_grid_ratio` with this option. When feedback is off, it is equivalent to a one-way nested run, since nest results are not reflected in the parent domain.

`smooth_option`: this a smoothing option for the parent domain in area of the nest if *feedback* is on. Three options are available: 0 = no smoothing; 1 = 1-2-1 smoothing; 2 = smoothing-desmoothing.

### 3-D Idealized Cases

For 3-D idealized cases, no nest input files are required. The key here is the specification of the `namelist.input` file. What the model does is to interpolate all variables required in the nest from the coarse domain fields. Set

```
input_from_file = F, F
```

### Real Data Cases

For real-data cases, three input options are supported. The first one is similar to running the idealized cases. That is to have all fields for the nest interpolated from the coarse domain (`input_from_file = T, F`). The disadvantage of this option is obvious, one will not benefit from the higher resolution static fields (such as terrain, landuse, and so on).

The second option is to set `input_from_file = T` for each domain, which means that the nest will have a nest `wrfinput` file to read in. The limitation of this option is that this only allows the nest to start at the same time as the coarse domain.

The third option is in addition to setting `input_from_file = T` for each domain, also set `fine_input_stream = 2` for each domain. Why a value of 2? This is based on the Registry setting, which designates certain fields to be read in from auxiliary input stream number 2. This option allows the nest initialization to use 3-D meteorological fields interpolated from the coarse domain, static fields and masked, time-varying surface fields from the nest `wrfinput`. It hence allows a nest to start at a later time than hour 0. Setting `fine_input_stream = 0` is equivalent to the second option.

To run `real.exe` for a nested run, one must first run WPS and create data for all the nests. Suppose WPS is run for a 24 hour period, two-domain nest case starting 1200 UTC Jan 24 2000, and these files should be generated in a WPS directory:

```
met_em.d01.2000-01-24_12:00:00
met_em.d01.2000-01-24_18:00:00
```

```
met_em.d01.2000-01-25_00:00:00
met_em.d01.2000-01-25_06:00:00
met_em.d01.2000-01-25_12:00:00
met_em.d02.2000-01-24_12:00:00
```

Typically only the first time period of the nest input file is needed to create nest wrfinput file. Link or move all these files to the run directory.

Edit the `namelist.input` file and set the correct values for all relevant variables, described on the previous pages (in particular, set `max_dom = 2`, for the total number of domains to run), as well as physics options. Type the following to run:

```
./real.exe >& real.out
or
mpirun -np 4 ./real.exe
```

If successful, this will create all input files for coarse as well as nest domains. For a two-domain example, these are:

```
wrfinput_d01
wrfinput_d02
wrfbdy_d01
```

To run WRF, type

```
./wrf.exe
or
mpirun -np 4 ./wrf.exe
```

If successful, the model should create wrfout files for both domain 1 and 2:

```
wrfout_d01_2000-01-24_12:00:00
wrfout_d02_2000-01-24_12:00:00
```

### **e. One-way Nested Run Using `ndown`**

WRF supports two separate one-way nested option. In this section, one-way nesting is defined as a finer-grid-resolution run made as a subsequent run after the coarser-grid-resolution run, where the `ndown` program is run in between the two simulations. The initial and lateral boundary conditions for this finer-grid run are obtained from the coarse grid run, together with input from higher resolution terrestrial fields (e.g. terrain, landuse, etc.), and masked surface fields (such as soil temperature and moisture). The program that performs this task is `ndown.exe`. Note that the use of this program requires the code to be compiled for nesting.

When one-way nesting is used, the coarse-to-fine grid ratio is only restricted to be an integer. An integer less than or equal to 5 is recommended. Frequent output (e.g. hourly) from the coarse grid run is also recommended to provide better boundary specifications.

A caveat with using `ndown` for one-way nesting is that the microphysics variables are not used for boundary conditions; they are only in the initial conditions. If that is important to you, use two-way nesting option instead.

To make a one-way nested run involves these steps:

- 1) Generate a coarse-grid model output
- 2) Make temporary fine-grid initial condition `wrfinput_d01` file (note that only a single time period is required, valid at the desired start time of the fine-grid domain)
- 3) Run program `ndown`, with coarse-grid model output and a fine-grid initial condition to generate fine grid initial and boundary conditions, similar to the output from the `real.exe` program)
- 4) Run the fine-grid simulation

To compile, choose an option that supports nesting.

### **Step 1: Make a coarse grid run**

This is no different than any of the single domain WRF run as described above.

### **Step 2: Make a temporary fine grid initial condition file**

The purpose of this step is to ingest higher resolution terrestrial fields and corresponding land-water masked soil fields.

Before doing this step, WPS should be run for one coarse and one nest domains (this helps to line up the nest with the coarse domain), and for the one time period the one-way nested run is to start. This generates a WPS output file for the nested domain (domain 2): `met_em.d02.<date>`.

- Rename `met_em.d02.*` to `met.d01.*` for the single requested fine-grid start time. Move the original domain 1 WPS output files before you do this.
- Edit the `namelist.input` file for fine-grid domain (pay attention to column 1 only) and edit in the correct start time, grid dimensions.
- Run `real.exe` for this domain. This will produce a `wrfinput_d01` file.
- Rename this `wrfinput_d01` file to `wrfndi_d02`.

### **Step 3: Make the final fine-grid initial and boundary condition files**

- Edit `namelist.input` again, and this time one needs to edit two columns: one for dimensions of the coarse grid, and one for the fine grid. Note that the boundary



condition frequency (namelist variable `interval_seconds`) is the time in seconds between the coarse-grid model output times.

- Run `ndown.exe`, with inputs from the coarse grid `wrfout` file(s), and `wrfndi_d02` file generated from Step 2 above. This will produce `wrfinput_d02` and `wrfbdy_d02` files.

Note that program `ndown` may be run serially or in MPI, depending on the selected compile option. The `ndown` program must be built to support nesting, however. To run the program, type,

```
./ndown.exe  
or  
mpirun -np 4 ./ndown.exe
```

#### **Step 4: Make the fine-grid WRF run**

- Rename `wrfinput_d02` and `wrfbdy_d02` to `wrfinput_d01` and `wrfbdy_d01`, respectively.
- Edit `namelist.input` one more time, and it is now for the fine-grid domain only.
- Run WRF for this grid.

The figure on the next page summarizes the data flow for a one-way nested run using program `ndown`.

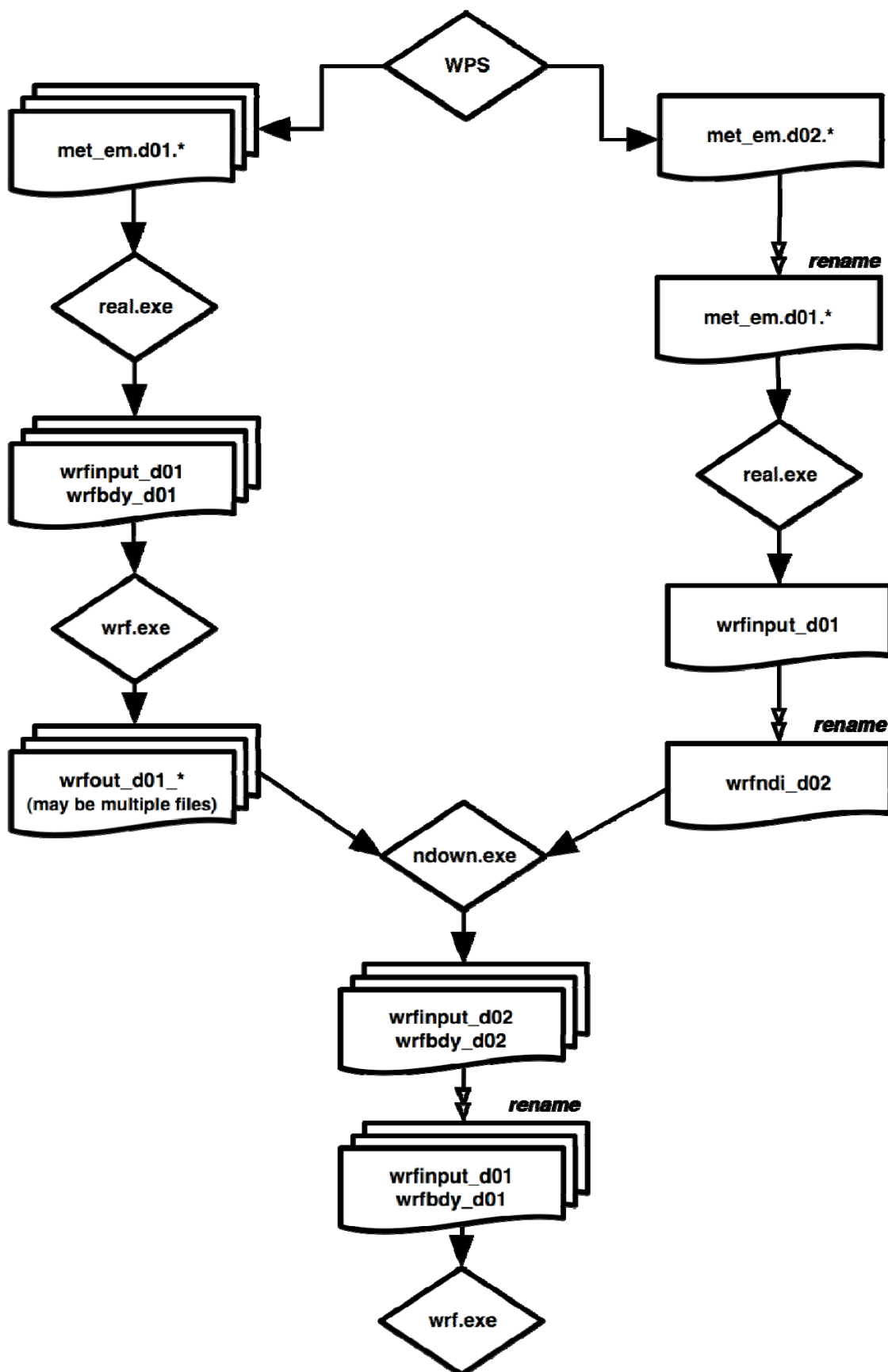
### **f. Moving-Nested Run**

Two types of moving tests are allowed in WRF. In the first option, a user specifies the nest movement in the namelist. The second option is to move the nest automatically based on an automatic vortex-following algorithm. This option is designed to follow the movement of a well-defined tropical cyclone.

To make the specified moving nested run, select the right nesting compile option (option ‘preset moves’). Note that code compiled with this option will not support static nested runs. To run the model, only the coarse grid input files are required. In this option, the nest initialization is defined from the coarse grid data - no nest input is used. In addition to the namelist options applied to a nested run, the following needs to be added to namelist section `&domains`:

`num_moves`: the total number of moves one can make in a model run. A move of any domain counts against this total. The maximum is currently set to 50, but it can be changed by change `MAX_MOVES` in `frame/module_driver_constants.F`.

`move_id`: a list of nest IDs, one per move, indicating which domain is to move for a given move.



`move_interval`: the number of minutes since the beginning of the run that a move is supposed to occur. The nest will move on the next time step after the specified instant of model time has passed.

`move_cd_x`, `move_cd_y`: distance in number of grid points and direction of the nest move (positive numbers indicating moving toward east and north, while negative numbers indicating moving toward west and south).

Parameter `max_moves` is set to be 50, but can be modified in source code file `frame/module_driver_constants.F` if needed.

To make the automatic moving nested runs, select the ‘vortex-following’ option when configuring. Again note that this compile would only support auto-moving nest, and will not support the specified moving nested run or static nested run at the same time. Again, no nest input is needed. If one wants to use values other than the default ones, add and edit the following namelist variables in `&domains` section:

`vortex_interval`: how often the vortex position is calculated in minutes (default is 15 minutes).

`max_vortex_speed`: used with `vortex_interval` to compute the radius of search for the new vortex center position (default is 40 m/sec).

`corral_dist`: the distance in number of coarse grid cells that the moving nest is allowed to come near the coarse grid boundary (default is 8). This parameter can be used to center the telescoped nests so that all nests are moved together with the storm.

`track_level`: the pressure level (in Pa) where the vortex is tracked.

When automatic moving nest is employed, the model dumps the vortex center location, with minimum mean sea-level pressure and maximum 10 m winds in standard out file (e.g. `rsl.out.0000`). Do ‘`grep ATCF rsl.out.0000`’ will produce a list of storm information at 15 minutes interval:

ATCF	2007-08-20_12:00:00	20.37	-81.80	929.7	133.9
ATCF	2007-08-20_12:15:00	20.29	-81.76	929.3	133.2

In both types of moving nest runs, the initial location of the nest is specified through `i_parent_start` and `j_parent_start` in the `namelist.input` file.

The automatic moving nest works best for well-developed vortex.

### **g. Three-Dimensional Analysis Nudging Run**

Prepare input data to WRF as usual using WPS. If nudging is desired in the nest domains, make sure all time periods for all domains are processed in WPS.

Set the following options before running `real.exe`, in addition to others described earlier (see namelist template `namelist.input.grid_fdda` in `test/em_real/` directory for guidance):

```
grid_fdda = 1
```

Run `real.exe` as before, and this will create, in addition to `wrfinput_d0*` and `wrfbdy_d01` files, a file named `'wrffdda_d0*'`. Other grid nudging namelists are ignored at this stage. But it is a good practice to fill them all before one runs `real`. In particular, set

```
gfdda_inname    = "wrffdda_d<domain>"
gfdda_interval  = time interval of input data in minutes
gfdda_end_h     = end time of grid nudging in hours
```

See [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/wrfv2/How\\_to\\_run\\_grid\\_fdda.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/wrfv2/How_to_run_grid_fdda.html) and `README.grid_fdda` in `WRFV3/test/em_real/` for more information.

## **h. Observation Nudging Run**

In addition to the usual input data preparation using WPS, station observation files are required. See [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/wrfv2/How\\_to\\_run\\_obs\\_fdda.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/wrfv2/How_to_run_obs_fdda.html) for instructions. The observation file names expected by WRF are `OBS_DOMAIN101` for domain 1, and `OBS_DOMAIN201` for domain 2, etc.

Observation nudging is activated in the model by the following namelists:

```
obs_nudge_opt = 1
fdda_start    = 0 (obs nudging start time in minutes)
fdda_end      = 360 (obs nudging end time in minutes)
```

Look for example to set other obs nudging namelist variables in namelist template `namelist.input.obs_fdda` in `test/em_real/` directory. See [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/wrfv2/How\\_to\\_run\\_obs\\_fdda.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/wrfv2/How_to_run_obs_fdda.html) and `README.obs_fdda` in `WRFV3/test/em_real/` for more information.

## **i. Global Run**

WRFV3 begins to support global capability. To make a global run, run WPS starting with namelist template `namelist.wps.gloabl`. Set `map_proj = 'lat-lon'`, and grid dimensions `e_we` and `e_sn` without setting `dx` and `dy` in `namelist.wps`. The `geogrid` program will calculate grid distances and their values can be found in the global attribute section of `geo_em.d01.nc` file. Type `ncdump -h geo_em.d01.nc` to find out the grid distances, which will be needed in filling out WRF's `namelist.input` file. Grid distances in x and y directions may be

different, but it is best they are set similarly or the same. WRF and WPS assume earth is a sphere, and its radius is 6370 km. There is no restrictions on what to use for grid dimensions, but for effective use of the polar filter in WRF, the east-west dimension should be set to  $2^P \cdot 3^Q \cdot 5^R + 1$  (where P, Q, and R are any integers, including 0).

Run the rest of WPS programs as usual but only for one time period. This is because the domain covers the entire globe, lateral boundary conditions are no longer needed.

Run program `real.exe` as usual and for one time period only. Lateral boundary file `wrfbdy_d01` is not needed.

Copy over `namelist.input.global` to `namelist.input`, and edit it. Run the model as usual.

Note that since this is a new option in the model, use it with caution. Not all options have been tested. For example, all filter options have not been tested, and positive-definite options are not working for lat-lon grid.

As an extension to the global lat-lon grid, regional domain can be set using lat-lon grid too. To do so, one need to set both grid dimensions, and grid distances in degrees. Again `geogrid` will calculate the grid distance assuming the earth is a sphere and its radius is 6370 km. Find grid distance in meters in the `netcdf` file, and use the value for WRF's `namelist.input` file.

## **j. Using Digital Filter Initialization**

Digital filter initialization (DFI) is a way to remove initial model imbalance as, for example, measured by the surface pressure tendency. This might be important when one is interested in the 0 – 6 hour simulation/forecast. It runs a digital filter during a short model integration, backward and forward, and then start the forecast. In WRF implementation, this can all be done in one job run. In V3.0, DFI can only be used in a single domain run.

No special requirement for data preparation.

Start with namelist template `namelist.input.dfi`. This namelist file contains an extra namelist record for DFI: `&dfi_control`. Edit it to match your case configuration. For a typical application, the following options are used:

```
dfi_opt = 3
```

```
dfi_nfilter = 7 (filter option: Dolph)
```

```
dfi_cutoff_seconds = 3600 (should not be longer than the filter window)
```

For time specification, it typically needs to integrate backward for 0.5 to 1 hour, and integrate forward for half of the time.

If option `dfi_write_filtered_input` is set to true, a filtered `wrfinput` file, `wrfinput_initialized_d01`, will be produced.

## k. Using Adaptive Time Stepping

Adaptive time stepping is a way to maximize the time step that the model can use while keeping the model numerically stable. The model time step is adjusted based on the domain-wide horizontal and vertical stability criterion. The [control options](#) are described in the list of namelist options on page 5-32.

## l. Output Time Series

There is an option to output time series from a model run. To active the option, a file called “`tslist`” must be present in the WRF run directory. The `tslist` file contains a list of locations defined by their latitude and longitude along with a short description and an abbreviation for each location. A sample file looks something like this:

```
#-----#
# 24 characters for name | pfx | LAT | LON |
#-----#
Cape Hallett             hallt -72.330  170.250
McMurdo Station         mcm   -77.851  166.713
```

The first three lines in the file are regarded as header information, and are ignored. Given a `tslist` file, for each location inside a model domain (either coarse or nested) a file containing time series variables at each model time step will be written with the name `pfx.d<domain>.TS`, where `pfx` is the specified prefix for the location in the `tslist` file. The maximum number of time series locations is controlled by the namelist variable `max_ts_locs` in namelist record `&domains`. The default value is 5. The time series output is for a selected variables at the surface, including 2 m temperature, vapor mixing ratio, 10 m wind components, `u` and `v`, rotated to the earth coordinate, etc.. More information for time series output can be found in `WRFV3/run/README.tslist`.

## m. Using IO Quilting

This option allows a few processors to be set alone to do output only. It can be useful and performance-friendly if the domain sizes are large, and/or the time taken to write a output time is getting significant when compared to the time taken to integrate the model in between the output times. There are two variables for setting the option:

`nio_tasks_per_group`: How many processors to use per IO group for IO quilting.  
Typically 1 or 2 processors should be sufficient for this purpose.

`nio_groups`: How many IO groups for IO. Default is 1.

## Check Output

Once a model run is completed, it is a good practice to check a couple of things quickly.

If you have run the model on multiple processors using MPI, you should have a number of `rsl.out.*` and `rsl.error.*` files. Type `'tail rsl.out.0000'` to see if you get `'SUCCESS COMPLETE WRF'`. This is a good indication that the model has run successfully.

The namelist options are written to a separate file: `namelist.output`.

Check the output times written to `wrfout*` file by using `netCDF` command:

```
ncdump -v Times wrfout_d01_YYYY-mm-dd_hh:00:00
```

Take a look at either `rsl.out.0000` file or other standard out file. This file logs the times taken to compute for one model time step, and to write one history and restart output:

```
Timing for main: time 2006-01-21_23:55:00 on domain 2: 4.91110 elapsed seconds.
Timing for main: time 2006-01-21_23:56:00 on domain 2: 4.73350 elapsed seconds.
Timing for main: time 2006-01-21_23:57:00 on domain 2: 4.72360 elapsed seconds.
Timing for main: time 2006-01-21_23:57:00 on domain 1: 19.55880 elapsed seconds.
```

and

```
Timing for Writing wrfout_d02_2006-01-22_00:00:00 for domain 2: 1.17970 elapsed seconds.
Timing for main: time 2006-01-22_00:00:00 on domain 1: 27.66230 elapsed seconds.
Timing for Writing wrfout_d01_2006-01-22_00:00:00 for domain 1: 0.60250 elapsed seconds.
```

If the model did not run to completion, take a look at these standard output/error files too. If the model has become numerically unstable, it may have violated the CFL criterion (for numerical stability). Check whether this is true by typing the following:

```
grep cfl rsl.error.* or grep cfl wrf.out
```

you might see something like these:

```
5 points exceeded cfl=2 in domain          1 at time 4.200000
MAX AT i,j,k: 123 48 3 cfl,w,d(eta)= 4.165821
21 points exceeded cfl=2 in domain          1 at time 4.200000
MAX AT i,j,k: 123 49 4 cfl,w,d(eta)= 10.66290
```

When this happens, consider using namelist option `w_damping`, and/or reducing time step.

## Trouble Shooting

If the model aborts very quickly, it is likely that either the computer memory is not large enough to run the specific configuration, or the input data have some serious problem. For the first problem, try to type ‘unlimit’ or ‘ulimit -s unlimited’ to see if more memory and/or stack size can be obtained.

To check if the input data is the problem, use ncview or other netCDF file browser.

Another frequent error seen is ‘module\_configure: initial\_config: error reading namelist’. This is an error message from the model complaining about errors and typos in the `namelist.input` file. Edit `namelist.input` file with caution. If unsure, always start with an available template. A namelist record where the namelist read error occurs is provided in the V3 error message, and it should help with identifying the error.

## Physics and Dynamics Options

### Physics Options

WRF offers multiple physics options that can be combined in any way. The options typically range from simple and efficient to sophisticated and more computationally costly, and from newly developed schemes to well tried schemes such as those in current operational models.

The choices vary with each major WRF release, but here we will outline those available in WRF Version 3.

#### 1. Microphysics (`mp_physics`)

- a. Kessler scheme: A warm-rain (i.e. no ice) scheme used commonly in idealized cloud modeling studies (`mp_physics` = 1).
- b. Lin et al. scheme: A sophisticated scheme that has ice, snow and graupel processes, suitable for real-data high-resolution simulations (2).
- c. WRF Single-Moment 3-class scheme: A simple efficient scheme with ice and snow processes suitable for mesoscale grid sizes (3).
- d. WRF Single-Moment 5-class scheme: A slightly more sophisticated version of (c) that allows for mixed-phase processes and super-cooled water (4).
- e. Eta microphysics: The operational microphysics in NCEP models. A simple efficient scheme with diagnostic mixed-phase processes (5).
- f. WRF Single-Moment 6-class scheme: A scheme with ice, snow and graupel processes suitable for high-resolution simulations (6).
- g. Goddard microphysics scheme. A scheme with ice, snow and graupel processes suitable for high-resolution simulations (7). New in Version 3.0.



- h. Thompson et al. scheme: A new scheme with ice, snow and graupel processes suitable for high-resolution simulations (8; replacing the version in 2.1)
- i. Morrison double-moment scheme (10). Double-moment ice, snow, rain and graupel for cloud-resolving simulations. New in Version 3.0.

## 2.1 Longwave Radiation (*ra\_lw\_physics*)

- a. RRTM scheme: Rapid Radiative Transfer Model. An accurate scheme using look-up tables for efficiency. Accounts for multiple bands, trace gases, and microphysics species (*ra\_lw\_physics* = 1).
- b. GFDL scheme: Eta operational radiation scheme. An older multi-band scheme with carbon dioxide, ozone and microphysics effects (99).
- c. CAM scheme: from the CAM 3 climate model used in CCSM. Allows for aerosols and trace gases (3).

## 2.2 Shortwave Radiation (*ra\_sw\_physics*)

- a. Dudhia scheme: Simple downward integration allowing efficiently for clouds and clear-sky absorption and scattering. When used in high-resolution simulations, sloping and shadowing effects may be considered (*ra\_sw\_physics* = 1).
- b. Goddard shortwave: Two-stream multi-band scheme with ozone from climatology and cloud effects (2).
- c. GFDL shortwave: Eta operational scheme. Two-stream multi-band scheme with ozone from climatology and cloud effects (99).
- d. CAM scheme: from the CAM 3 climate model used in CCSM. Allows for aerosols and trace gases (3).

## 3.1 Surface Layer (*sf\_sfclay\_physics*)

- a. MM5 similarity: Based on Monin-Obukhov with Carlsol-Boland viscous sub-layer and standard similarity functions from look-up tables (*sf\_sfclay\_physics* = 1).
- b. Eta similarity: Used in Eta model. Based on Monin-Obukhov with Zilitinkevich thermal roughness length and standard similarity functions from look-up tables (2).
- c. Pleim-Xiu surface layer. (7). New in Version 3.0.

## 3.2 Land Surface (*sf\_surface\_physics*)

- a. 5-layer thermal diffusion: Soil temperature only scheme, using five layers (*sf\_surface\_physics* = 1).
- b. Noah Land Surface Model: Unified NCEP/NCAR/AFWA scheme with soil temperature and moisture in four layers, fractional snow cover and frozen soil physics (2).
  - Urban canopy model (*ucmcall*): 3-category UCM option

- c. RUC Land Surface Model: RUC operational scheme with soil temperature and moisture in six layers, multi-layer snow and frozen soil physics (3).
- d. Pleim-Xiu Land Surface Model. Two-layer scheme with vegetation and sub-grid tiling (7). New in Version 3.0.

#### 4. Planetary Boundary layer (*bl\_pbl\_physics*)

- a. Yonsei University scheme: Non-local-K scheme with explicit entrainment layer and parabolic K profile in unstable mixed layer (*bl\_pbl\_physics* = 1).
- b. Mellor-Yamada-Janjic scheme: Eta operational scheme. One-dimensional prognostic turbulent kinetic energy scheme with local vertical mixing (2).
- c. MRF scheme: Older version of (a) with implicit treatment of entrainment layer as part of non-local-K mixed layer (99).
- d. ACM2 PBL: Asymmetric Convective Model with non-local upward mixing and local downward mixing (7). New in Version 3.0.
- e. LES PBL: A large-eddy-simulation (LES) boundary layer is available in Version 3. For this, *bl\_pbl\_physics* = 0, *isfflx* = 1, and *sf\_sfclay\_physics* and *sf\_surface\_physics* are selected. This uses diffusion for vertical mixing and must use *diff\_opt* = 2, and *km\_opt* = 2 or 3, see below. Alternative idealized ways of running the LES-PBL are chosen with *isfflx* = 0 or 2.

#### 5. Cumulus Parameterization (*cu\_physics*)

- a. Kain-Fritsch scheme: Deep and shallow convection sub-grid scheme using a mass flux approach with downdrafts and CAPE removal time scale (*cu\_physics* = 1).
- b. Betts-Miller-Janjic scheme. Operational Eta scheme. Column moist adjustment scheme relaxing towards a well-mixed profile (2).
- c. Grell-Devenyi ensemble scheme: Multi-closure, multi-parameter, ensemble method with typically 144 sub-grid members (3).
- d. Grell 3d ensemble cumulus scheme. Scheme for higher resolution domains allowing for subsidence in neighboring columns (5). New in Version 3.0.
- e. Old Kain-Fritsch scheme: Deep convection scheme using a mass flux approach with downdrafts and CAPE removal time scale (99).

### Diffusion and Damping Options

Diffusion in WRF is categorized under two parameters, the diffusion option and the K option. The diffusion option selects how the derivatives used in diffusion are calculated, and the K option selects how the K coefficients are calculated. Note that when a PBL option is selected, vertical diffusion is done by the PBL scheme, and not by the diffusion scheme. In Version 3, vertical diffusion is also linked to the surface fluxes.

#### 1.1 Diffusion Option (*diff\_opt*)

- a. Simple diffusion: Gradients are simply taken along coordinate surfaces (*diff\_opt* = 1).
- b. Full diffusion: Gradients use full metric terms to more accurately compute horizontal gradients in sloped coordinates (*diff\_opt* = 2).

## 1.2 K Option (*km\_opt*)

Note that when using a PBL scheme, only options (a) and (d) below make sense, because (b) and (c) are designed for 3d diffusion.

- a. Constant: K is specified by namelist values for horizontal and vertical diffusion (*km\_opt* = 1).
- b. 3d TKE: A prognostic equation for turbulent kinetic energy is used, and K is based on TKE (*km\_opt* = 2).
- c. 3d Deformation: K is diagnosed from 3d deformation and stability following a Smagorinsky approach (*km\_opt* = 3).
- d. 2d Deformation: K for horizontal diffusion is diagnosed from just horizontal deformation. The vertical diffusion is assumed to be done by the PBL scheme (*km\_opt* = 4).

## 1.3 6th Order Horizontal Diffusion (*diff\_6th\_opt*)

6<sup>th</sup>-order horizontal hyper diffusion ( $\Delta^6$ ) on all variables to act as a selective short-wave numerical noise filter. Can be used in conjunction with *diff\_opt*. = 1: simple; = 2: positive definite.

## 2. Damping Options

These are independently activated choices.

- a. Upper Damping: Either a layer of increased diffusion (*damp\_opt* = 1) or a Rayleigh relaxation layer (2) or an implicit gravity-wave damping layer (3, new in Version 3.0), can be added near the model top to control reflection from the upper boundary.
- b. Vertical velocity damping (*w\_damping*): For operational robustness, vertical motion can be damped to prevent the model from becoming unstable with locally large vertical velocities. This only affects strong updraft cores, so has very little impact on results otherwise.
- c. Divergence Damping (*sm\_div*): Controls horizontally propagating sound waves.
- d. External Mode Damping (*em\_div*): Controls upper-surface (external) waves.
- e. Time Off-centering (*epssm*): Controls vertically propagating sound waves.

## Advection Options

- a. Horizontal advection orders for momentum (*h\_mom\_adv\_order*) and scalar (*h\_sca\_adv\_order*) can be 2<sup>nd</sup> to 6<sup>th</sup>, with 5<sup>th</sup> order being the recommended one.

- b. Vertical advection orders for momentum (*v\_mom\_adv\_order*) and scalar (*v\_sca\_adv\_order*) can be 2<sup>nd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup>, with 3<sup>rd</sup> order being the recommended one.
- c. Positive-definite advection option can be applied to moisture (*pd\_moist*= .true.), scalar (*pd\_scalar*), chemistry variables (*pd\_chem*) and tke (*pd\_tke*).

### Other Dynamics Options

- a. The model can be run hydrostatically by setting *non\_hydrostatic* switch to .false.
- b. Coriolis term can be applied to wind perturbation (*pert\_coriolis* = .true.) only (idealized only).
- c. For *diff\_opt* = 2 only, vertical diffusion may act on full fields (not just on perturbation from 1D base profile (*mix\_full\_fields* = .true.; idealized only).

### Lateral Boundary Condition Options

- a. Periodic (*periodic\_x* / *periodic\_y*): for idealized cases.
- b. Open (*open\_xs*, *open\_xe*, *open\_ys*, *open\_ye*): for idealized cases.
- c. Symmetric (*symmetric\_xs*, *symmetric\_xe*, *symmetric\_ys*, *symmetric\_ye*): for idealized cases.
- d. Specified (*specified*): for real-data cases. The first row and column are specified with external model values (*spec\_zone* = 1, and it should not change). The rows and columns in *relax\_zone* have values blended from external model and WRF. The value of *relax\_zone* may be changed, as long as *spec\_bdy\_width* = *spec\_zone* + *relax\_zone*. Can be used with *periodic\_x* in tropical channel simulations.  
*spec\_exp*: exponential multiplier for relaxation zone ramp, used with *specified* boundary condition. 0. = linear ramp, default; 0.33 = ~3\*dx exp decay factor. May be useful for long simulations.
- e. Nested (*nested*): for real and idealized cases.

### Description of Namelist Variables

The following is a description of namelist variables. The variables that are a function of nests are indicated by (*max\_dom*) following the variable. Also see Registry/Registry.EM and run/README.namelist file in WRFV3/ directory.

Variable Names	Value	Description
<b>&amp;time_control</b>		Time control
run_days	1	run time in days
run_hours	0	run time in hours
		Note: if it is more than 1 day, one may use

		both run_days and run_hours or just run_hours. e.g. if the total run length is 36 hrs, you may set run_days = 1, and run_hours = 12, or run_days = 0, and run_hours 36
run_minutes	0	run time in minutes
run_seconds	0	run time in seconds
start_year (max_dom)	2001	four digit year of starting time
start_month (max_dom)	06	two digit month of starting time
start_day (max_dom)	11	two digit day of starting time
start_hour (max_dom)	12	two digit hour of starting time
start_minute (max_dom)	00	two digit minute of starting time
start_second (max_dom)	00	two digit second of starting time
		Note: the start time is used to name the first wrfout file. It also controls the start time for nest domains, and the time to restart
end_year (max_dom)	2001	four digit year of ending time
end_month (max_dom)	06	two digit month of ending time
end_day (max_dom)	12	two digit day of ending time
end_hour (max_dom)	12	two digit hour of ending time
end_minute (max_dom)	00	two digit minute of ending time
end_second (max_dom)	00	two digit second of ending time
		Note all end times also control when the nest domain integrations end. All start and end times are used by <i>real.exe</i> . One may use either run_days/run_hours etc. or end_year/month/day/hour etc. to control the length of model integration. But run_days/run_hours takes precedence over the end times. Program <i>real.exe</i> uses start and end times only.
interval_seconds	10800	time interval between incoming real data, which will be the interval between the lateral boundary condition file (for <i>real</i> only)
input_from_file (max_dom)	T (logical)	logical; whether nested run will have input files for domains other than 1
fine_input_stream (max_dom)		selected fields from nest input
	0	all fields from nest input are used
	2	only nest input specified from input stream

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history_interval (max_dom)	60	2 (defined in the Registry) are used history output file interval in minutes (integer only)
history_interval_mo (max_dom)	1	history output file interval in months (integer); used as alternative to history_interval
history_interval_d (max_dom)	1	history output file interval in days (integer); used as alternative to history_interval
history_interval_h (max_dom)	1	history output file interval in hours (integer); used as alternative to history_interval
history_interval_m (max_dom)	1	history output file interval in minutes (integer); used as alternative to history_interval and is equivalent to history_interval
history_interval_s (max_dom)	1	history output file interval in seconds (integer); used as alternative to history_interval
frames_per_outfile (max_dom)	1	output times per history output file, used to split output files into smaller pieces
restart	F (logical)	whether this run is a restart run
restart_interval	1440	restart output file interval in minutes
reset_simulation_start	F	whether to overwrite simulation_start_date with forecast start time
auxinput1_inname	“met_em.d<domain> <date>”	input from WPS (this is the default)
auxinput4_inname	“wrflowinp_d<domain>”	input for lower bdy file, works with sst_update = 1
auxinput4_interval (max_dom)	360	file interval in minutes for lower bdy file
io_form_history	2	2 = netCDF; 102 = split netCDF files one per processor (no supported post- processing software for split files)
	1	binary format (no supported post- processing software avail)
	4	PHDF5 format (no supported post- processing software avail)
	5	GRIB 1
	10	GRIB 2
io_form_restart	2	2 = netCDF; 102 = split netCDF files one per processor (must restart with the same

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		number of processors)
io_form_input	2	2 = netCDF
io_form_boundary	2	netCDF format
debug_level	0	50,100,200,300 values give increasing prints
auxhist2_outname	"rainfall_d<domain>"	file name for extra output; if not specified, auxhist2_d<domain>_<date> will be used. Also note that to write variables in output other than the history file requires Registry.EM file change
auxhist2_interval (max_dom)	10	interval in minutes
io_form_auxhist2	2	output in netCDF
frame_per_auxhist2 (max_dom)		output times per output file
auxinput11_interval		designated for obs nudging input
auxinput11_end_h		designated for obs nudging input
nocolons	.false.	replace : with _ in output file names
write_input	t	write input-formatted data as output for 3DVAR application
inputout_interval	180	interval in minutes when writing input-formatted data
input_outname	"wrf_3dvar_input_ d<domain>_<date>"	Output file name from 3DVAR
inputout_begin_y	0	beginning year to write 3DVAR data
inputout_begin_mo	0	beginning month to write 3DVAR data
inputout_begin_d	0	beginning day to write 3DVAR data
inputout_begin_h	3	beginning hour to write 3DVAR data
Inputout_begin_m	0	beginning minute to write 3DVAR data
inputout_begin_s	0	beginning second to write 3DVAR data
inputout_end_y	0	ending year to write 3DVAR data
inputout_end_mo	0	ending month to write 3DVAR data
inputout_end_d	0	ending day to write 3DVAR data
inputout_end_h	12	ending hour to write 3DVAR data
Inputout_end_m	0	ending minute to write 3DVAR data
inputout_end_s	0	ending second to write 3DVAR data.

The above example shows that the input-formatted data are output starting from hour 3 to hour 12 in 180 min interval.

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<b>&amp;domains</b>		domain definition: dimensions, nesting parameters
time_step	60	time step for integration in integer seconds (recommended 6*dx in km for a typical case)
time_step_fract_num	0	numerator for fractional time step
time_step_fract_den	1	denominator for fractional time step Example, if you want to use 60.3 sec as your time step, set time_step = 60, time_step_fract_num = 3, and time_step_fract_den = 10
max_dom	1	number of domains - set it to > 1 if it is a nested run
s_we (max_dom)	1	start index in x (west-east) direction (leave as is)
e_we (max_dom)	91	end index in x (west-east) direction (staggered dimension)
s_sn (max_dom)	1	start index in y (south-north) direction (leave as is)
e_sn (max_dom)	82	end index in y (south-north) direction (staggered dimension)
s_vert (max_dom)	1	start index in z (vertical) direction (leave as is)
e_vert (max_dom)	28	end index in z (vertical) direction (staggered dimension - this refers to full levels). Most variables are on unstaggered levels. Vertical dimensions need to be the same for all nests.
num_metgrid_levels	40	number of vertical levels in WPS output: type <code>ncdump -h</code> to find out
eta_levels	1.0, 0.99,...0.0	model <i>eta</i> levels from 1 to 0. If not given, <i>real</i> will provide a set of levels
force_sfc_in_vinterp	1	use surface data as lower boundary when interpolating through this many eta levels
p_top_requested	5000	p_top to use in the model; must be available in WPS data
interp_type	1	vertical interpolation; 1: linear in pressure; 2: linear in log(pressure)
extrap_type	2	vertical extrapolation of non-temperature variables. 1: extrapolate using the two lowest levels; 2: use lowest level as constant below

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<code>t_extrap_type</code>	2	ground vertical extrapolation for potential temperature. 1: isothermal; 2: -6.5 K/km lapse rate for temperature 3: constant theta
<code>use_levels_below_ground</code>	<code>.true.</code>	in vertical interpolation, whether to use levels below input surface level: true: use input isobaric levels below input surface false: extrapolate when WRF location is below input surface level
<code>use_surface</code>	<code>.true.</code>	whether to use input surface level data in vertical interpolation true: use input surface data false: do not use input surface data
<code>lagrange_order</code>	1	vertical interpolation order; 1: linear; 2: quadratic
<code>lowest_lev_from_sfc</code>	<code>.false.</code>	T = use surface values for the lowest <i>eta</i> (u,v,t,q); F = use traditional interpolation
<code>sfc_top_sfc</code>	<code>.false.</code>	Optional method to compute model's surface pressure when incoming data only has surface pressure and terrain, but not SLP
<code>smooth_cg_topo</code>	<code>.false.</code>	Smooth the outer rows and columns of the domain 1 topography w.r.t. the input data
<code>dx (max_dom)</code>	10000	grid length in x direction, unit in meters
<code>dy (max_dom)</code>	10000	grid length in y direction, unit in meters
<code>ztop (max_dom)</code>	19000.	height in meters; used to define model top for idealized cases
<code>grid_id (max_dom)</code>	1	domain identifier
<code>parent_id (max_dom)</code>	0	id of the parent domain
<code>i_parent_start (max_dom)</code>	1	starting LLC I-indices from the parent domain
<code>j_parent_start (max_dom)</code>	1	starting LLC J-indices from the parent domain
<code>parent_grid_ratio (max_dom)</code>	1	parent-to-nest domain grid size ratio: for real-data cases the ratio has to be odd; for idealized cases, the ratio can be even if feedback is set to 0.
<code>parent_time_step_ratio (max_dom)</code>	1	parent-to-nest time step ratio; it can be different from the <code>parent_grid_ratio</code>

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feedback	1	feedback from nest to its parent domain; 0 = no feedback
smooth_option	0	smoothing option for parent domain, used only with feedback option on. 0: no smoothing; 1: 1-2-1 smoothing; 2: smoothing-desmoothing
<b>(options for preset moving nest)</b>		
num_moves	2,	total number of moves for all domains
move_id (max_moves)	2,2,	a list of nest domain id's, one per move
move_interval (max_moves)	60,120,	time in minutes since the start of this domain
move_cd_x (max_moves)	1,-1,	the number of parent domain grid cells to move in i direction
move_cd_y (max_moves)	-1,1,	the number of parent domain grid cells to move in j direction (positive in increasing i/j directions, and negative in decreasing i/j directions. Only 1, 0 and -1 is permitted.
<b>(options for automatic moving nest)</b>		
vortex_interval (max_dom)	15	how often the new vortex position is computed
max_vortex_speed (max_dom)	40	unit in m/sec; used to compute the search radius for the new vortex position
corral_dist (max_dom)	8	how many coarse grid cells the moving nest is allowed to get near the coarse grid boundary
track_level	50000.	Pressure level value (Pa) at which the tropical storm vortex is tracked
<b>(options for adaptive time step)</b>		
use_adaptive_time_step	.false.	whether to use adaptive time step
step_to_output_time	.true.	whether to modify the time steps so that the exact history time is reached
target_cfl(max_dom)	1.2. 1.2, 1.2,	if vertical and horizontal CFL <= this value, then time step is increased
max_step_increase_pct(max_dom)	5, 51, 51,	percentage of previous time step to increase, if the max CFL is <= target_cfl
starting_time_step (max_dom)	-1, -1, -1,	flag -1 implies 6*dx is used to start the model. Any positive integer number specifies the time step the model will start with. Note that when use_adaptive_time_step is true, the value specified for time_step is ignored.

`max_time_step(max_dom)` -1, -1, -1,

flag -1 implies the maximum time step is  $3 \times \text{starting\_time\_step}$ . Any positive integer number specified the maximum time step

`min_time_step` -1, -1, -1,  
(`max_dom`)

flag -1 implies the minimum time step is  $0.5 \times \text{starting\_time\_step}$ . Any positive integer number specified the minimum time step

### (options to control parallel computing)

`tile_sz_x` 0

number of points in tile x direction

`tile_sz_y` 0

number of points in tile y direction can be determined automatically

`numtiles` 1

number of tiles per patch (alternative to above two items)

`nproc_x` -1

number of processors in x for decomposition

`nproc_y` -1

number of processors in y for decomposition  
-1: code will do automatic decomposition  
>1: for both: will be used for decomposition

### **&physics**

Physics options

`mp_physics` (`max_dom`)

*microphysics option*

0

no microphysics

1

Kessler scheme

2

Lin et al. scheme

3

WSM 3-class simple ice scheme

4

WSM 5-class scheme

5

Ferrier (new Eta) microphysics

6

WSM 6-class graupel scheme

7

Goddard GCE scheme (also use `gsfcgce_hail` and `gsfcgce_2ice`)

8

Thompson graupel scheme

10

Morrison 2-moment scheme

`mp_zero_out`

For non-zero `mp_physics` options, this keeps moisture variables above a threshold value  $\geq 0$ .

0

no action taken, no adjustment to any moisture field

1

except for  $Q_v$ , all other moisture arrays are set to zero if they fall below a critical

		value
	2	$Q_v \geq 0$ and all other moisture arrays are set to zero if they fall below a critical value
mp_zero_out_thresh	1.e-8	critical value for moisture variable threshold, below which moisture arrays (except for $Q_v$ ) are set to zero (unit: kg/kg)
gsfcgce_hail	0	0: running gsfcgce scheme with graupel 1: running gsfcgce scheme with hail
gsfcgce_2ice	0	0: running gsfcgce scheme with snow, ice and graupel / hail 1: running gsfcgce scheme with only ice and snow 2: running gsfcgce scheme with only ice and graupel (used only in very extreme situation)
no_mp_heating	0	switch to turn off latent heating from mp 0: normal 1: turn off latent heating from a microphysics scheme
ra_lw_physics (max_dom)		longwave radiation option
	0	no longwave radiation
	1	rrtm scheme
	3	CAM scheme
	99	GFDL (Eta) longwave (semi-supported)
ra_sw_physics (max_dom)		shortwave radiation option
	0	no shortwave radiation
	1	Dudhia scheme
	2	Goddard short wave
	3	CAM scheme
	99	GFDL (Eta) longwave (semi-supported)
radt (max_dom)	30	minutes between radiation physics calls. Recommend 1 minute per km of dx (e.g. 10 for 10 km grid); use the same value for all nests
co2tf	1	CO2 transmission function flag for GFDL radiation only. Set it to 1 for ARW, which allows generation of CO2 function internally
cam_abs_freq_s	21600	CAM clear sky longwave absorption calculation frequency (recommended)

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		minimum value to speed scheme up)
levsiz	59	for CAM radiation input ozone levels
paerlev	29	for CAM radiation input aerosol levels
cam_abs_dim1	4	for CAM absorption save array
cam_abs_dim2	same as e_vert	for CAM 2nd absorption save array
sf_sfclay_physics (max_dom)		surface-layer option
	0	no surface-layer
	1	Monin-Obukhov scheme
	2	Monin-Obukhov (Janjic Eta) scheme
	3	NCEP GFS scheme (NMM only)
	7	Pleim-Xu (ARW only), only tested with Pleim-Xu surface and ACM2 PBL
sf_surface_physics (max_dom)		land-surface option (set before running <i>real</i> ; also set correct num_soil_layers)
	0	no surface temp prediction
	1	thermal diffusion scheme
	2	unified Noah land-surface model
	3	RUC land-surface model
	7	Pleim-Xu scheme (ARW only)
bl_pbl_physics (max_dom)		boundary-layer option
	0	no boundary-layer
	1	YSU scheme
	2	Mellor-Yamada-Janjic (Eta) TKE scheme
	3	NCEP GFS scheme (NMM only)
	7	ACM2 (Pleim) scheme
	99	MRF scheme (to be removed)
bldt (max_dom)	0	minutes between boundary-layer physics calls. 0 = call every time step
cu_physics (max_dom)		cumulus option
	0	no cumulus
	1	Kain-Fritsch (new Eta) scheme
	2	Betts-Miller-Janjic scheme
	3	Grell-Devenyi ensemble scheme
	4	Simplified Arakawa-Schubert (NMM only)
	5	New Grell scheme (G3)
	99	previous Kain-Fritsch scheme
cu dt	0	minutes between cumulus physics calls. 0 = call every time step

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isfflx	1	<p>heat and moisture fluxes from the surface</p> <p>1 = with fluxes from the surface</p> <p>0 = no flux from the surface (not for sf_surface_sfclay = 2).</p> <p>If diff_opt=2, km_opt=2 or 3 then</p> <p>0 = constant fluxes defined by</p> <p>tke_drag_coefficient,</p> <p>tke_heat_flux;</p> <p>1 = use model computed <math>u^*</math>, and heat and moisture fluxes;</p> <p>2 = use model computed <math>u^*</math>, and specified heat flux by tke_heat_flux</p>
ifsnow	0	<p>snow-cover effects (only works for sf_surface_physics = 1)</p> <p>1 = with snow-cover effect</p> <p>0 = without snow-cover effect</p>
icloud	1	<p>cloud effect to the optical depth in radiation (only works for ra_sw_physics = 1 and ra_lw_physics = 1)</p> <p>1 = with cloud effect</p> <p>0 = without cloud effect</p>
swrad_scatter	1.	Scattering tuning parameter (default 1 is $1.e-5 \text{ m}^2/\text{kg}$ )
surface_input_source	1,2	<p>where landuse and soil category data come from:</p> <p>1 = WPS/geogrid;</p> <p>2 = GRIB data from another model (only if arrays VEGCAT/SOILCAT exist)</p>
num_soil_layers		number of soil layers in land surface model (set in <i>real</i> )
	5	thermal diffusion scheme for temp only
	4	Noah land-surface model
	6	RUC land-surface model
	2	Pleim-Xu land-surface model
pxlsm_smois_init (max_dom)	1	<p>PX LSM soil moisture initialization option</p> <p>0: from analysis</p> <p>1: from LANDUSE.TBL (SLMO)</p>
ucmcall (max_dom)	0	activate urban canopy model (in Noah LSM only) (0=no, 1=yes)
maxiens	1	Grell-Devenyi and G3 only
maxens	3	G-D only
maxens2	3	G-D only
maxens3	16	G-D only

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## MODEL

ensdim	144	G-D only. These are recommended numbers. If you would like to use any other number, consult the code, know what you are doing.
seaice_threshold	271.	tsk < seaice_threshold, if water point and 5-layer slab scheme, set to land point and permanent ice; if water point and Noah scheme, set to land point, permanent ice, set temps from 3 m to surface, and set smois and sh2o
sst_update	0 1	option to use time-varying SST, seaice, vegetation fraction, and albedo during a model simulation (set before running <i>real</i> ) no SST update <i>real.exe</i> will create wrflowinp_d01 file at the same time interval as the available input data. To use it in wrf.exe, add auxinput4_inname = "wrflowinp_d<domain>", auxinput4_interval in namelist section &time_control
usemonalb	.false.	whether to use monthly albedo map instead of LANDUSE.TBL values. Recommended for sst_update = 1
slope_rad	0	slope effects for ra_sw_physics=1 (1=on, 0=off)
topo_shading	0	neighboring-point shadow effects for ra_sw_physics=1 (1=on, 0=off)
shadlen	25000.	max shadow length in meters for topo_shading = 1
omlcall	0	simple ocean mixed layer model (1=on, 0=off), only works with sf_surface_physics = 1
oml_hml0	50.	initial ocean mixed layer depth (m), constant everywhere
oml_gamma	0.14	lapse rate in deep water for oml (K m-1)
isftcflx	0	alternative Ck, Cd for tropical storm application. (1=on, 0=off)
<b>&amp;fdda</b> <b>(for grid nudging)</b>		<i>for grid and obs nudging</i>
grid_fdda (max_dom)	1	grid-nudging on (=0 off) for each domain
gfdda_inname	"wrffdda_d<domain>"	Defined name in real

gfdda_interval (max_dom)	360	Time interval (min) between analysis times
gfdda_end_h (max_dom)	6	Time (h) to stop nudging after start of forecast
io_form_gfdda	2	Analysis format (2 = netcdf)
fgdt (max_dom)	0	Calculation frequency (in minutes) for analysis nudging. 0 = every time step, and this is recommended
if_no_pbl_nudging_uv (max_dom)	0	1= no nudging of u and v in the pbl; 0= nudging in the pbl
if_no_pbl_nudging_t (max_dom)	0	1= no nudging of temp in the pbl; 0= nudging in the pbl
if_no_pbl_nudging_q (max_dom)	0	1= no nudging of qvapor in the pbl; 0= nudging in the pbl
if_zfac_uv (max_dom)	0	0= nudge u and v all layers, 1= limit nudging to levels above k_zfac_uv
k_zfac_uv	10	10=model level below which nudging is switched off for u and v
if_zfac_t (max_dom)	0	
k_zfac_t	10	10=model level below which nudging is switched off for temp
if_zfac_q (max_dom)	0	
k_zfac_q	10	10=model level below which nudging is switched off for water qvapor
guv (max_dom)	0.0003	nudging coefficient for u and v (sec-1)
gt (max_dom)	0.0003	nudging coefficient for temp (sec-1)
gq (max_dom)	0.0003	nudging coefficient for qvapor (sec-1)
if_ramping	0	0= nudging ends as a step function, 1= ramping nudging down at end of period
dtramp_min	60.	time (min) for ramping function, 60.0=ramping starts at last analysis time, -60.0=ramping ends at last analysis time
<b>(for obs nudging)</b>		
obs_nudge_opt (max_dom)	1	obs-nudging fdda on (=0 off) for each domain; also need to set auxinput11_interval and auxinput11_end_h in time_control namelist
max_obs	150000	max number of observations used on a domain during any given time window
fdda_startj(max_dom)	0.	obs nudging start time in minutes



## MODEL

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fdda_end (max_dom)	180.	obs nudging end time in minutes
obs_nudge_wind (max_dom)	1	whether to nudge wind: (=0 off)
obs_coef_wind (max_dom)	6.e-4	nudging coefficient for wind, unit: s-1
obs_nudge_temp (max_dom)	1	whether to nudge temperature: (=0 off)
obs_coef_temp (max_dom)	6.e-4	nudging coefficient for temp, unit: s-1
obs_nudge_mois (max_dom)	1	whether to nudge water vapor mixing ratio: (=0 off)
obs_coef_mois (max_dom)	6.e-4	nudging coefficient for water vapor mixing ratio, unit: s-1
obs_nudge_pstr (max_dom)	0	whether to nudge surface pressure (not used)
obs_coef_pstr (max_dom)	0.	nudging coefficient for surface pressure, unit: s-1 (not used)
obs_rinxy	200.	horizontal radius of influence in km
obs_rinsig	0.1	vertical radius of influence in <i>eta</i>
obs_twindo (max_dom)	0.666667	half-period time window over which an observation will be used for nudging; the unit is in hours
obs_npfi	10	freq in coarse grid timesteps for diag prints
obs_ionf (max_dom)	2	freq in coarse grid timesteps for obs input and err calc
obs_idynin	0	for dynamic initialization using a ramp-down function to gradually turn off the FDDA before the pure forecast (=1 on)
obs_dtramp	40.	time period in minutes over which the nudging is ramped down from one to zero.
obs_nobs_prt (max_dom)	10	number of current obs to print grid coord. info.
obs_ipf_in4dob	.true.	print obs input diagnostics (=false. off)
obs_ipf_errob	.true.	print obs error diagnostics (=false. off)
obs_ipf_nudob	.true.	print obs nudge diagnostics (=false. off)
obs_ipf_init	.true.	enable obs init warning messages
<b>&amp;dynamics</b>		<i>Diffusion, damping options, advection options</i>
rk_ord		time-integration scheme option:
	2	Runge-Kutta 2nd order
	3	Runge-Kutta 3rd order (recommended)

<code>diff_opt</code>		turbulence and mixing option:
	0	= no turbulence or explicit spatial numerical filters ( <code>km_opt</code> IS IGNORED).
	1	evaluates 2nd order diffusion term on coordinate surfaces. uses <code>kvdif</code> for vertical diff unless PBL option is used. may be used with <code>km_opt</code> = 1 and 4. (= 1, recommended for real-data case)
	2	evaluates mixing terms in physical space (stress form) (x,y,z). turbulence parameterization is chosen by specifying <code>km_opt</code> .
<code>km_opt</code>		eddy coefficient option
	1	constant (use <code>khdif</code> and <code>kvdif</code> )
	2	1.5 order TKE closure (3D)
	3	Smagorinsky first order closure (3D) Note: option 2 and 3 are not recommended for $DX > 2$ km
	4	horizontal Smagorinsky first order closure (recommended for real-data case)
<code>diff_6th_opt (max_dom)</code>		6th-order numerical diffusion
	0	0 = no 6th-order diffusion (default)
	1	1 = 6th-order numerical diffusion
	2	2 = 6th-order numerical diffusion but prohibit up-gradient diffusion
<code>diff_6th_factor (max_dom)</code>		6th-order numerical diffusion non-dimensional rate (max value 1.0 corresponds to complete removal of 2dx wave in one timestep)
<code>damp_opt</code>		upper level damping flag
	0	without damping
	1	with diffusive damping; maybe used for real-data cases ( <code>dampcoef</code> nondimensional ~ 0.01 - 0.1)
	2	with Rayleigh damping ( <code>dampcoef</code> inverse time scale [1/s], e.g. 0.003)
	3	with w-Rayleigh damping ( <code>dampcoef</code> inverse time scale [1/s] e.g. 0.2; for real-data cases)
<code>zdamp (max_dom)</code>		damping depth (m) from model top
<code>dampcoef (max_dom)</code>		damping coefficient (see <code>damp_opt</code> )
<code>w_damping</code>		vertical velocity damping flag (for

		operational use)
	0	without damping
	1	with damping
base_pres	100000.	Base state surface pressure (Pa), real only. Do not change.
base_temp	290.	Base state sea level temperature (K), real only.
base_lapse	50.	real-data ONLY, lapse rate (K), DO NOT CHANGE.
khdif (max_dom)	0	horizontal diffusion constant ( $m^2/s$ )
kvdif (max_dom)	0	vertical diffusion constant ( $m^2/s$ )
smdiv (max_dom)	0.1	divergence damping (0.1 is typical)
emdiv (max_dom)	0.01	external-mode filter coef for mass coordinate model (0.01 is typical for real-data cases)
epssm (max_dom)	.1	time off-centering for vertical sound waves
non_hydrostatic (max_dom)	.true.	whether running the model in hydrostatic or non-hydro mode
pert_coriolis (max_dom)	.false.	Coriolis only acts on wind perturbation (idealized)
top_lid (max_dom)	.false.	zero vertical motion at top of domain
mix_full_fields	.false.	used with diff_opt = 2; value of ".true." is recommended, except for highly idealized numerical tests; damp_opt must not be 1 if ".true." is chosen. .false. means subtract 1-d base-state profile before mixing
mix_isotropic(max_dom)	0	0=anisotropic vertical/horizontal diffusion coeffs, 1=isotropic
mix_upper_bound(max_dom)	0.1	non-dimensional upper limit for diffusion coeffs
h_mom_adv_order (max_dom)	5	horizontal momentum advection order (5=5th, etc.)
v_mom_adv_order (max_dom)	3	vertical momentum advection order
h_sca_adv_order (max_dom)	5	horizontal scalar advection order
v_sca_adv_order (max_dom)	3	vertical scalar advection order
time_step_sound (max_dom)	4	number of sound steps per time-step (if using a time_step much larger than $6 \cdot dx$ (in km), increase number of sound steps). = 0: the value computed automatically

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<code>pd_moist (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	positive define advection of moisture; set to <code>.true.</code> to turn it on
<code>pd_scalar (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	positive define advection of scalars
<code>pd_tke (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	positive define advection of tke
<code>pd_chem (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	positive define advection of chem vars
<code>tke_drag_coefficient (max_dom)</code>	<code>0</code>	surface drag coefficient (Cd, dimensionless) for <code>diff_opt=2</code> only
<code>tke_heat_flux (max_dom)</code>	<code>0</code>	surface thermal flux (H/rho*cp), K m/s for <code>diff_opt = 2</code> only
<code>fft_filter_lat</code>	<code>45.</code>	the latitude above which the polar filter is turned on for global model
 <b>&amp;bdy_control</b>		
<code>spec_bdy_width</code>	<code>5</code>	<i>boundary condition control</i> total number of rows for specified boundary value nudging
<code>spec_zone</code>	<code>1</code>	number of points in specified zone (spec b.c. option)
<code>relax_zone</code>	<code>4</code>	number of points in relaxation zone (spec b.c. option)
<code>specified (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	specified boundary conditions (only can be used for to domain 1)
<code>spec_exp</code>	<code>0.</code>	exponential multiplier for relaxation zone ramp for <code>specified=.t.</code> (0.= linear ramp default; 0.33= $\sim 3*dx$ exp decay factor)
 <i>The above 5 namelists are used for real-data runs only</i>		
<code>periodic_x (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	periodic boundary conditions in x direction
<code>symmetric_xs (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	symmetric boundary conditions at x start (west)
<code>symmetric_xe (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	symmetric boundary conditions at x end (east)
<code>open_xs (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	open boundary conditions at x start (west)
<code>open_xe (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	open boundary conditions at x end (east)
<code>periodic_y (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	periodic boundary conditions in y direction
<code>symmetric_ys (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	symmetric boundary conditions at y start (south)
<code>symmetric_ye (max_dom)</code>	<code>.false.</code>	symmetric boundary conditions at y end (north)

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## MODEL

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open_ys (max_dom)	.false.	open boundary conditions at y start (south)
open_je (max_dom)	.false.	open boundary conditions at y end (north)
nested (max_dom)	.false.,.true.,.true.,	nested boundary conditions (must be set to .true. for nests)
polar	.false.	polar boundary condition (v=0 at polarward-most v-point) for global application
<b>&amp;namelist_quilt</b>		<i>Option for asynchronous I/O for MPI applications</i>
nio_tasks_per_group	0	default value is 0: no quilting; > 0: the number of processors used for IO quilting per IO group
nio_groups	1	default 1. Maybe set to higher value for nesting IO, or history and restart IO
<b>&amp;grib2</b>		
background_proc_id	255	Background generating process identifier, typically defined by the originating center to identify the background data that was used in creating the data. This is octet 13 of Section 4 in the grib2 message
forecast_proc_id	255	Analysis or generating forecast process identifier, typically defined by the originating center to identify the forecast process that was used to generate the data. This is octet 14 of Section 4 in the grib2 message
production_status	255	Production status of processed data in the grib2 message. See Code Table 1.3 of the grib2 manual. This is octet 20 of Section 1 in the grib2 record
compression	40	The compression method to encode the output grib2 message. Only 40 for jpeg2000 or 41 for PNG are supported
<b>&amp;dfi_control</b>		digital filter option control (does not yet support nesting)
dfi_opt	3	which DFI option to use 0: no digital filter initialization 1: digital filter launch (DFL) 2: diabatic DFI (DDFI) 3: twice DFI (TDFI) (recommended)
dfi_nfilter	7	digital filter type: 0 – uniform; 1- Lanczos;

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		2 – Hamming; 3 – Blackman; 4 – Kaiser; 5 – Potter; 6 – Dolph window; 7 – Dolph (recommended); 8 – recursive high-order
dfi_write_filtered_input	.true.	whether to write wrfinput file with filtered model state before beginning forecast
dfi_write_dfi_history	.false.	whether to write wrfout files during filtering integration
dfi_cutoff_seconds	3600	cutoff period, in seconds, for the filter. Should not be longer than the filter window
dfi_time_dim	1000	maximum number of time steps for filtering period, this value can be larger than necessary
dfi_bckstop_year	2001	four-digit year of stop time for backward DFI integration. For a model that starts from 2001061112, this specifies 1 hour backward integration
dfi_bckstop_month	06	two-digit month of stop time for backward DFI integration
dfi_bckstop_day	11	two-digit day of stop time for backward DFI integration
dfi_bckstop_hour	11	two-digit hour of stop time for backward DFI integration
dfi_bckstop_minute	00	two-digit minute of stop time for backward DFI integration
dfi_bckstop_second	00	two-digit second of stop time for backward DFI integration
dfi_fwdstop_year	2001	four-digit year of stop time for forward DFI integration. For a model that starts at 2001061112, this specifies 30 minutes of forward integration
dfi_fwdstop_month	06	two-digit month of stop time for forward DFI integration
dfi_fwdstop_day	11	two-digit day of stop time for forward DFI integration
dfi_fwdstop_hour	12	two-digit hour of stop time for forward DFI integration
dfi_fwdstop_minute	30	two-digit minute of stop time for forward DFI integration
dfi_fwdstop_second	00	two-digit second of stop time for forward DFI integration

## WRF Output Fields

### List of Fields

The following is an edited output list from netCDF command '*ncdump*'. Note that valid output fields will depend on the model options used. If the fields have zero values, then the fields are not computed by the model options selected.

```
ncdump -h wrfout_d<domain>_<date>

netcdf wrfout_d01_2000-01-24_12:00:00
dimensions:
    Time = UNLIMITED ; // (1 currently)
    DateStrLen = 19 ;
    west_east = 73 ;
    south_north = 60 ;
    bottom_top = 27 ;
    bottom_top_stag = 28 ;
    soil_layers_stag = 4 ;
    west_east_stag = 74 ;
    south_north_stag = 61 ;
variables:
    char Times(Time, DateStrLen) ;
    float LU_INDEX(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        LU_INDEX:description = "LAND USE CATEGORY" ;
        LU_INDEX:units = "" ;
    float ZNU(Time, bottom_top) ;
        ZNU:description = "eta values on half (mass) levels" ;
        ZNU:units = "" ;
    float ZNW(Time, bottom_top_stag) ;
        ZNW:description = "eta values on full (w) levels" ;
        ZNW:units = "" ;
    float ZS(Time, soil_layers_stag) ;
        ZS:description = "DEPTHS OF CENTERS OF SOIL LAYERS" ;
        ZS:units = "m" ;
    float DZS(Time, soil_layers_stag) ;
        DZS:description = "THICKNESSES OF SOIL LAYERS" ;
        DZS:units = "m" ;
    float U(Time, bottom_top, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
        U:description = "x-wind component" ;
        U:units = "m s-1" ;
    float V(Time, bottom_top, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        V:description = "y-wind component" ;
        V:units = "m s-1" ;
    float W(Time, bottom_top_stag, south_north, west_east) ;
        W:description = "z-wind component" ;
        W:units = "m s-1" ;
    float PH(Time, bottom_top_stag, south_north, west_east) ;
        PH:description = "perturbation geopotential" ;
        PH:units = "m2 s-2" ;
    float PHB(Time, bottom_top_stag, south_north, west_east) ;
        PHB:description = "base-state geopotential" ;
        PHB:units = "m2 s-2" ;
    float T(Time, bottom_top, south_north, west_east) ;
        T:description = "perturbation potential temperature (theta-t0)" ;
        T:units = "K" ;
    float MU(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        MU:description = "perturbation dry air mass in column" ;
        MU:units = "Pa" ;
    float MUB(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        MUB:description = "base state dry air mass in column" ;
        MUB:units = "Pa" ;
    float NEST_POS(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
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```

    NEST_POS:description = "-" ;
    NEST_POS:units = "-" ;
float P(Time, bottom_top, south_north, west_east) ;
    P:description = "perturbation pressure" ;
    P:units = "Pa" ;
float PB(Time, bottom_top, south_north, west_east) ;
    PB:description = "BASE STATE PRESSURE" ;
    PB:units = "Pa" ;
float SR(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    SR:description = "fraction of frozen precipitation" ;
    SR:units = "-" ;
float POTEVP(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    POTEVP:description = "accumulated potential evaporation" ;
    POTEVP:units = "W m-2" ;
float SNOPCX(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    SNOPCX:description = "snow phase change heat flux" ;
    SNOPCX:units = "W m-2" ;
float SOILTB(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    SOILTB:description = "bottom soil temperature" ;
    SOILTB:units = "K" ;
float FNM(Time, bottom_top) ;
    FNM:description = "upper weight for vertical stretching" ;
    FNM:units = "" ;
float FNP(Time, bottom_top) ;
    FNP:description = "lower weight for vertical stretching" ;
    FNP:units = "" ;
float RDNW(Time, bottom_top) ;
    RDNW:description = "inverse d(eta) values between full (w) levels" ;
    RDNW:units = "" ;
float RDN(Time, bottom_top) ;
    RDN:description = "inverse d(eta) values between half (mass) levels" ;
    RDN:units = "" ;
float DNW(Time, bottom_top) ;
    DNW:description = "d(eta) values between full (w) levels" ;
    DNW:units = "" ;
float DN(Time, bottom_top) ;
    DN:description = "d(eta) values between half (mass) levels" ;
    DN:units = "" ;
float CFN(Time) ;
    CFN:description = "extrapolation constant" ;
    CFN:units = "" ;
float CFN1(Time) ;
    CFN1:description = "extrapolation constant" ;
    CFN1:units = "" ;
float Q2(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    Q2:description = "QV at 2 M" ;
    Q2:units = "kg kg-1" ;
float T2(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    T2:description = "TEMP at 2 M" ;
    T2:units = "K" ;
float TH2(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    TH2:description = "POT TEMP at 2 M" ;
    TH2:units = "K" ;
float PSFC(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    PSFC:description = "SFC PRESSURE" ;
    PSFC:units = "Pa" ;
float U10(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    U10:description = "U at 10 M" ;
    U10:units = "m s-1" ;
float V10(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    V10:description = "V at 10 M" ;
    V10:units = "m s-1" ;
float RDX(Time) ;
    RDX:description = "INVERSE X GRID LENGTH" ;
    RDX:units = "" ;
float RDY(Time) ;
    RDY:description = "INVERSE Y GRID LENGTH" ;
    RDY:units = "" ;
float RESM(Time) ;
    RESM:description = "TIME WEIGHT CONSTANT FOR SMALL STEPS" ;
    RESM:units = "" ;
float ZETATOP(Time) ;

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```
ZETATOP:description = "ZETA AT MODEL TOP" ;
ZETATOP:units = "" ;
float CF1(Time) ;
CF1:description = "2nd order extrapolation constant" ;
CF1:units = "" ;
float CF2(Time) ;
CF2:description = "2nd order extrapolation constant" ;
CF2:units = "" ;
float CF3(Time) ;
CF3:description = "2nd order extrapolation constant" ;
CF3:units = "" ;
int ITIMESTEP(Time) ;
ITIMESTEP:description = "" ;
ITIMESTEP:units = "" ;
float XTIME(Time) ;
XTIME:description = "minutes since simulation start" ;
XTIME:units = "" ;
float QVAPOR(Time, bottom_top, south_north, west_east) ;
QVAPOR:description = "Water vapor mixing ratio" ;
QVAPOR:units = "kg kg-1" ;
float QCLOUD(Time, bottom_top, south_north, west_east) ;
QCLOUD:description = "Cloud water mixing ratio" ;
QCLOUD:units = "kg kg-1" ;
float QRAIN(Time, bottom_top, south_north, west_east) ;
QRAIN:description = "Rain water mixing ratio" ;
QRAIN:units = "kg kg-1" ;
float LANDMASK(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
LANDMASK:description = "LAND MASK (1 FOR LAND, 0 FOR WATER)" ;
LANDMASK:units = "" ;
float TSLB(Time, soil_layers_stag, south_north, west_east) ;
TSLB:description = "SOIL TEMPERATURE" ;
TSLB:units = "K" ;
float SMOIS(Time, soil_layers_stag, south_north, west_east) ;
SMOIS:description = "SOIL MOISTURE" ;
SMOIS:units = "m3 m-3" ;
float SH2O(Time, soil_layers_stag, south_north, west_east) ;
SH2O:description = "SOIL LIQUID WATER" ;
SH2O:units = "m3 m-3" ;
float SEAICE(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
SEAICE:description = "SEA ICE FLAG" ;
SEAICE:units = "" ;
float XICEM(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
XICEM:description = "SEA ICE FLAG (PREVIOUS STEP)" ;
XICEM:units = "" ;
float SFROFF(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
SFROFF:description = "SURFACE RUNOFF" ;
SFROFF:units = "mm" ;
float UDROFF(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
UDROFF:description = "UNDERGROUND RUNOFF" ;
UDROFF:units = "mm" ;
int IVGTYP(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
IVGTYP:description = "DOMINANT VEGETATION CATEGORY" ;
IVGTYP:units = "" ;
int ISLTYP(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
ISLTYP:description = "DOMINANT SOIL CATEGORY" ;
ISLTYP:units = "" ;
float VEGFRA(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
VEGFRA:description = "VEGETATION FRACTION" ;
VEGFRA:units = "" ;
float GRDFLX(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
GRDFLX:description = "GROUND HEAT FLUX" ;
GRDFLX:units = "W m-2" ;
float SNOW(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
SNOW:description = "SNOW WATER EQUIVALENT" ;
SNOW:units = "kg m-2" ;
float SNOWH(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
SNOWH:description = "PHYSICAL SNOW DEPTH" ;
SNOWH:units = "m" ;
float RHOSN(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
RHOSN:description = "SNOW DENSITY" ;
RHOSN:units = "kg m-3" ;
float CANWAT(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
```

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```

        CANWAT:description = "CANOPY WATER" ;
        CANWAT:units = "kg m-2" ;
float SST(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SST:description = "SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE" ;
        SST:units = "K" ;
float QNDROPSOURCE(Time, bottom_top, south_north, west_east) ;
        QNDROPSOURCE:description = "Droplet number source" ;
        QNDROPSOURCE:units = " /kg/s" ;
float MAPFAC_M(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_M:description = "Map scale factor on mass grid" ;
        MAPFAC_M:units = "" ;
float MAPFAC_U(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
        MAPFAC_U:description = "Map scale factor on u-grid" ;
        MAPFAC_U:units = "" ;
float MAPFAC_V(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_V:description = "Map scale factor on v-grid" ;
        MAPFAC_V:units = "" ;
float MAPFAC_MX(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_MX:description = "Map scale factor on mass grid, x direction" ;
        MAPFAC_MX:units = "" ;
float MAPFAC_MY(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_MY:description = "Map scale factor on mass grid, y direction" ;
        MAPFAC_MY:units = "" ;
float MAPFAC_UX(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
        MAPFAC_UX:description = "Map scale factor on u-grid, x direction" ;
        MAPFAC_UX:units = "" ;
float MAPFAC_UY(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
        MAPFAC_UY:description = "Map scale factor on u-grid, y direction" ;
        MAPFAC_UY:units = "" ;
float MAPFAC_VX(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_VX:description = "Map scale factor on v-grid, x direction" ;
        MAPFAC_VX:units = "" ;
float MF_VX_INV(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        MF_VX_INV:description = "Inverse map scale factor on v-grid, x direction"
;
        MF_VX_INV:units = "" ;
float MAPFAC_VY(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
        MAPFAC_VY:description = "Map scale factor on v-grid, y direction" ;
        MAPFAC_VY:units = "" ;
float F(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        F:description = "Coriolis sine latitude term" ;
        F:units = "s-1" ;
float E(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        E:description = "Coriolis cosine latitude term" ;
        E:units = "s-1" ;
float SINALPHA(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        SINALPHA:description = "Local sine of map rotation" ;
        SINALPHA:units = "" ;
float COSALPHA(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        COSALPHA:description = "Local cosine of map rotation" ;
        COSALPHA:units = "" ;
float HGT(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        HGT:description = "Terrain Height" ;
        HGT:units = "m" ;
float HGT_SHAD(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        HGT_SHAD:description = "Height of orographic shadow" ;
        HGT_SHAD:units = "m" ;
float TSK(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        TSK:description = "SURFACE SKIN TEMPERATURE" ;
        TSK:units = "K" ;
float P_TOP(Time) ;
        P_TOP:description = "PRESSURE TOP OF THE MODEL" ;
        P_TOP:units = "Pa" ;
float MAX_MSTFX(Time) ;
        MAX_MSTFX:description = "Max map factor in domain" ;
        MAX_MSTFX:units = "" ;
float MAX_MSTFY(Time) ;
        MAX_MSTFY:description = "Max map factor in domain" ;
        MAX_MSTFY:units = "" ;
float RAINC(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
        RAINC:description = "ACCUMULATED TOTAL CUMULUS PRECIPITATION" ;
        RAINC:units = "mm" ;

```

## MODEL

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```
float RAINNC(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    RAINNC:description = "ACCUMULATED TOTAL GRID SCALE PRECIPITATION" ;
    RAINNC:units = "mm" ;
float PRATEC(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    PRATEC:description = "PRECIP RATE FROM CUMULUS SCHEME" ;
    PRATEC:units = "mm s-1" ;
float RAINCV(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    RAINCV:description = "TIME-STEP CUMULUS PRECIPITATION" ;
    RAINCV:units = "mm" ;
float SNOWNC(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    SNOWNC:description = "ACCUMULATED TOTAL GRID SCALE SNOW AND ICE" ;
    SNOWNC:units = "mm" ;
float GRAUPELNC(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    GRAUPELNC:description = "ACCUMULATED TOTAL GRID SCALE GRAUPEL" ;
    GRAUPELNC:units = "mm" ;
float EDT_OUT(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    EDT_OUT:description = "EDT FROM GD SCHEME" ;
    EDT_OUT:units = "" ;
float SWDOWN(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    SWDOWN:description = "DOWNWARD SHORT WAVE FLUX AT GROUND SURFACE" ;
    SWDOWN:units = "W m-2" ;
float GLW(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    GLW:description = "DOWNWARD LONG WAVE FLUX AT GROUND SURFACE" ;
    GLW:units = "W m-2" ;
float OLR(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    OLR:description = "TOA OUTGOING LONG WAVE" ;
    OLR:units = "W m-2" ;
float XLAT(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    XLAT:description = "LATITUDE, SOUTH IS NEGATIVE" ;
    XLAT:units = "degree_north" ;
float XLONG(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    XLONG:description = "LONGITUDE, WEST IS NEGATIVE" ;
    XLONG:units = "degree_east" ;
float XLAT_U(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
    XLAT_U:description = "LATITUDE, SOUTH IS NEGATIVE" ;
    XLAT_U:units = "degree_north" ;
float XLONG_U(Time, south_north, west_east_stag) ;
    XLONG_U:description = "LONGITUDE, WEST IS NEGATIVE" ;
    XLONG_U:units = "degree_east" ;
float XLAT_V(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
    XLAT_V:description = "LATITUDE, SOUTH IS NEGATIVE" ;
    XLAT_V:units = "degree_north" ;
float XLONG_V(Time, south_north_stag, west_east) ;
    XLONG_V:description = "LONGITUDE, WEST IS NEGATIVE" ;
    XLONG_V:units = "degree_east" ;
float ALBEDO(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    ALBEDO:description = "ALBEDO" ;
    ALBEDO:units = "-" ;
float ALBBCK(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    ALBBCK:description = "BACKGROUND ALBEDO" ;
    ALBBCK:units = "" ;
float EMISS(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    EMISS:description = "SURFACE EMISSIVITY" ;
    EMISS:units = "" ;
float TMN(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    TMN:description = "SOIL TEMPERATURE AT LOWER BOUNDARY" ;
    TMN:units = "K" ;
float XLAND(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    XLAND:description = "LAND MASK (1 FOR LAND, 2 FOR WATER)" ;
    XLAND:units = "" ;
float UST(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    UST:description = "U* IN SIMILARITY THEORY" ;
    UST:units = "m s-1" ;
float PBLH(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    PBLH:description = "PBL HEIGHT" ;
    PBLH:units = "m" ;
float HFX(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    HFX:description = "UPWARD HEAT FLUX AT THE SURFACE" ;
    HFX:units = "W m-2" ;
float QFX(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    QFX:description = "UPWARD MOISTURE FLUX AT THE SURFACE" ;
    QFX:units = "kg m-2 s-1" ;
```

---

```

float LH(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    LH:description = "LATENT HEAT FLUX AT THE SURFACE" ;
    LH:units = "W m-2" ;
float SNOWC(Time, south_north, west_east) ;
    SNOWC:description = "FLAG INDICATING SNOW COVERAGE (1 FOR SNOW COVER)" ;
    SNOWC:units = "" ;

```

## Special WRF Output Variables

WRF model outputs the state variables defined in the Registry file, and these state variables are used in the model's prognostic equations. Some of these variables are perturbation fields. Therefore some definition for reconstructing meteorological variables is necessary. In particular, the definitions for the following variables are:

total geopotential	PH + PHB
total geopotential height in m	( PH + PHB ) / 9.81
total potential temperature in_ K	T + 300
total pressure in mb	( P + PB ) * 0.01
wind compoments, grid relative	U, V
surface pressure in Pa	psfc
surface winds, grid relative	U10, V10 (valid at mass points)
surface temperature and mixing ratio	T2, Q2

The definition for map projection options:

map_proj =	1: Lambert Conformal
	2: Polar Stereographic
	3: Mercator
	6: latitude and longitude (including global)

## List of Global Attributes

```

// global attributes:

:TITLE = " OUTPUT FROM WRF V3.0.1.1 MODEL" ;
:START_DATE = "2000-01-24_12:00:00" ;
:SIMULATION_START_DATE = "2000-01-24_12:00:00" ;
:WEST-EAST_GRID_DIMENSION = 74 ;
:SOUTH-NORTH_GRID_DIMENSION = 61 ;
:BOTTOM-TOP_GRID_DIMENSION = 28 ;
:DX = 30000.f ;
:DY = 30000.f ;
:GRIDTYPE = "C" ;

```

```
:DIFF_OPT = 1 ;
:KM_OPT = 4 ;
:DAMP_OPT = 0 ;
:KHDIF = 0.f ;
:KVDIF = 0.f ;
:MP_PHYSICS = 3 ;
:RA_LW_PHYSICS = 1 ;
:RA_SW_PHYSICS = 1 ;
:SF_SFCLAY_PHYSICS = 1 ;
:SF_SURFACE_PHYSICS = 2 ;
:BL_PBL_PHYSICS = 1 ;
:CU_PHYSICS = 1 ;
:SURFACE_INPUT_SOURCE = 1 ;
:SST_UPDATE = 0 ;
:GRID_FDDA = 1 ;
:GFDDA_INTERVAL_M = 360 ;
:GFDDA_END_H = 24 ;
:UCMCALL = 0 ;
:FEEDBACK = 1 ;
:SMOOTH_OPTION = 0 ;
:SWRAD_SCAT = 1.f ;
:W_DAMPING = 0 ;
:PD_MOIST = 1 ;
:PD_SCALAR = 1 ;
:PD_TKE = 0 ;
:DIFF_6TH_OPT = 0 ;
:DIFF_6TH_FACTOR = 0.12f ;
:FGDT = 0.f ;
:GUV = 0.0003f ;
:GT = 0.0003f ;
:GQ = 0.0003f ;
:IF_RAMPING = 1 ;
:DTRAMP_MIN = 60.f ;
:OBS_NUDGE_OPT = 0 ;
:WEST-EAST_PATCH_START_UNSTAG = 1 ;
:WEST-EAST_PATCH_END_UNSTAG = 73 ;
:WEST-EAST_PATCH_START_STAG = 1 ;
:WEST-EAST_PATCH_END_STAG = 74 ;
:SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_START_UNSTAG = 1 ;
:SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_END_UNSTAG = 60 ;
:SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_START_STAG = 1 ;
:SOUTH-NORTH_PATCH_END_STAG = 61 ;
:BOTTOM-TOP_PATCH_START_UNSTAG = 1 ;
:BOTTOM-TOP_PATCH_END_UNSTAG = 27 ;
:BOTTOM-TOP_PATCH_START_STAG = 1 ;
:BOTTOM-TOP_PATCH_END_STAG = 28 ;
:GRID_ID = 1 ;
:PARENT_ID = 0 ;
:I_PARENT_START = 1 ;
:J_PARENT_START = 1 ;
:PARENT_GRID_RATIO = 1 ;
:DT = 180.f ;
:CEN_LAT = 34.83002f ;
:CEN_LON = -81.03f ;
:TRUELAT1 = 30.f ;
:TRUELAT2 = 60.f ;
:MOAD_CEN_LAT = 34.83002f ;
:STAND_LON = -98.f ;
:GMT = 12.f ;
:JULYR = 2000 ;
:JULDAY = 24 ;
:MAP_PROJ = 1 ;
:MMINLU = "USGS" ;
:ISWATER = 16 ;
:ISICE = 24 ;
:ISURBAN = 1 ;
:ISOILWATER = 14 ;
```



## Chapter 6: WRF-Var

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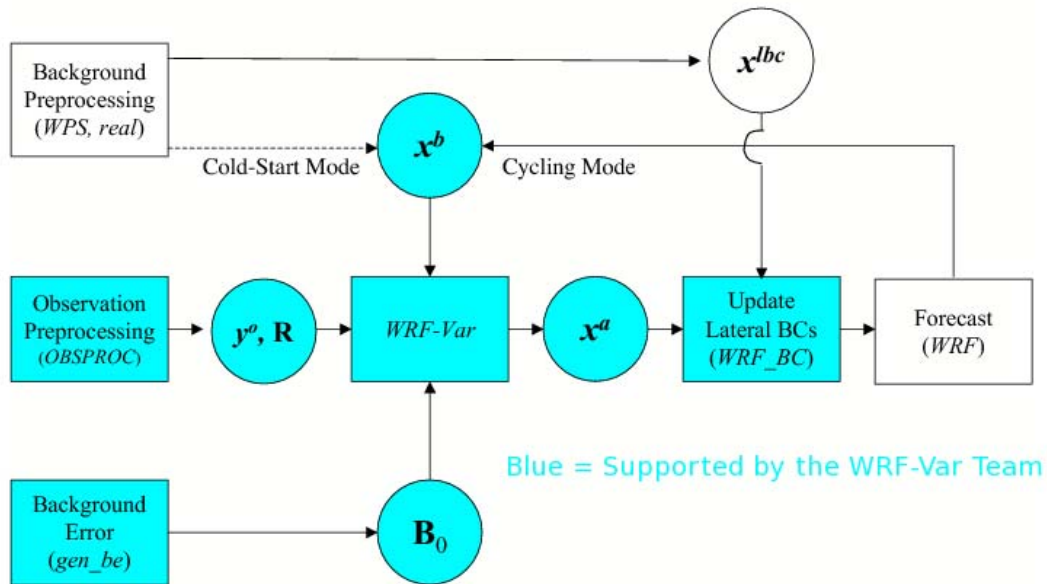
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### Introduction

Data assimilation is the technique by which **observations** are combined with an NWP product (the **first guess** or background forecast) and their respective error statistics to provide an improved estimate (the **analysis**) of the atmospheric (or oceanic, Jovian, whatever) state. Variational (Var) data assimilation achieves this through the iterative minimization of a prescribed cost (or penalty) function. Differences between the analysis and observations/first guess are penalized (damped) according to their perceived error. The difference between three-dimensional (3D-Var) and four-dimensional (4D-Var) data assimilation is the use of a numerical forecast model in the latter.

MMM Division of NCAR supports a unified (global/regional, multi-model, 3/4D-Var) model-space variational data assimilation system (WRF-Var) for use by NCAR staff and collaborators, and is also freely available to the general community, together with further documentation, test results, plans etc., from the WRF-Var web-page [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/docs/user\\_guide\\_V3/users\\_guide\\_chap6.htm](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/docs/user_guide_V3/users_guide_chap6.htm).

Various components of the WRF-Var system are shown in blue in the sketch below, together with their relationship with rest of the WRF system.



$x^b$ : first guess either from previous WRF forecast or from WPS/real output.

$y^o$ : observations processed by OBSPROC.

$B_0$ : background error statistics from gen\_be.

In this chapter, you will learn how to run the various components of WRF-Var system. In the online tutorial, you are supplied with a test case including the following input data: a) observation file (in the format prior to OBSPROC), b) WRF NetCDF background file (WPS/real output used as a first guess of the analysis), and c) Background error statistics (climatological estimate of errors in the background file, generated with one-month 200-km resolution CONUS domain runs). In your own work, you have to create all these input files yourselves. See the section [Running Observation Preprocessor](#) for creating your observation files. See section [Running gen\\_be](#) for generating your background error statistics file.

Before using your own data, we suggest that you start by running through the WRF-Var related programs at least once using the supplied test case. This serves two purposes: First, you can learn how to run the programs with data we have tested ourselves, and second you can test whether your computer is adequate to run the entire modeling system. After you have done the online tutorial, you can try



- Running other, more computationally intensive, case studies.
- Experimenting with some of the many namelist variables.

WARNING: It is impossible to test every code upgrade with every permutation of computer, compiler, number of processors, case, namelist option, etc. The “namelist” options that are supported are indicated in the “WRFDA/Registry/Registry.wrfvar” and these are the default options.

- Running with your own domain. Hopefully, our test cases will have prepared you for the variety of ways in which you may wish to run WRF-Var. Please let us know your experiences.

As a professional courtesy, we request that you include the following reference in any publications that makes use of any component of the community WRF-Var system:

Barker, D.M., W. Huang, Y. R. Guo, and Q. N. Xiao., 2004: A Three-Dimensional (3DVAR) Data Assimilation System For Use With MM5: Implementation and Initial Results. *Mon. Wea. Rev.*, **132**, 897-914.

Running WRF-Var requires a Fortran 90 compiler. We currently support the following platforms: IBM, SGI, PC/Linux, Cray-X1, and Apple. Please let us know if this does not meet your requirements, and we will attempt to add other machines to our list of supported architectures as resources allow. Although we are interested to hear of your experiences on modifying compile options, we do not yet recommend making changes to the configure file used to compile WRF-Var.

## Installing WRF-Var

Because WRF-Var codes utilize some features of MPI-2, so if you would like to run WRF-Var with multiple processors, please make sure your MPI compilers are MPI-2 compatible. Otherwise, you can download MPICH2 from <http://www.mcs.anl.gov/research/projects/mpich2/>, install the MPICH2 in appropriate location and use the installed MPI compiler.

Before compiling the WRF-Var code, it is necessary to have installed the NetCDF, BLAS, LAPACK, and BUFR libraries. If any of the BLAS, LAPACK and BUFR libraries are not available on the computer, they need to be installed first. The source code for these libraries can be freely downloaded from <http://netlib.org/blas/>, <http://netlib.org/lapack/>, and <http://www.nco.ncep.noaa.gov/sib/decoders/BUFRLIB/>. **Note: These external libraries can be compiled by using the scripts under WRFDA/var/scripts/compile\_external.** Assuming, for example, that these libraries have been installed in subdirectories of /usr/local, the necessary environment variables might be set with

---

```
setenv BLAS    /usr/local/blas
setenv LAPACK  /usr/local/lapack
setenv BUFR    /usr/local/bufr
```

**Hint:** Make sure the required libraries were all compiled using the same compiler that will be used to build WRF-Var, since the libraries produced by one compiler may not be compatible with code compiled with another.

Assuming all required libraries are available, the WRF-Var Version 3 source code can be downloaded from [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html). After the tar file is unzipped (`gunzip WRFDAV3.TAR.gz`) and untarred (`untar WRFDAV3.TAR`), the directory WRFDA should be created; this directory contains the WRF-Var source code.

To configure WRF-Var, change to the WRFDA directory and type

```
> ./configure wrfda
```

A list of configuration options for your computer should appear. Each option combines a compiler type and a parallelism option; since the configuration script doesn't check which compilers are *actually* available, be sure to only select among the options for compilers that are available on your system. The parallelism option allows for a single-processor (serial) compilation, distributed-memory parallel (dmpar) compilation. For example, on a Linux computer, the above steps look like:

```
> ./configure wrfda

checking for perl5... no
checking for perl... found /usr/bin/perl (perl)
Will use NETCDF in dir: /karri/users/xinzhang/external/netcdf/netcdf-
3.6.1/pgi_x86_64
PHDF5 not set in environment. Will configure WRF for use without.
$JASPERLIB or $JASPERINC not found in environment, configuring to build
without grib2 I/O...
-----
-
Please select from among the following supported platforms.

1.  Linux x86_64, PGI compiler with gcc  (serial)
2.  Linux x86_64, PGI compiler with gcc  (dmpar)
3.  Linux x86_64 i486 i586 i686, ifort compiler with icc  (serial)
4.  Linux x86_64 i486 i586 i686, ifort compiler with icc  (dmpar)
5.  Linux i486 i586 i686 x86_64, PathScale compiler with pathcc
(serial)
6.  Linux i486 i586 i686 x86_64, PathScale compiler with pathcc
(dmpar)
7.  x86_64 Linux, gfortran compiler with gcc  (serial)
8.  x86_64 Linux, gfortran compiler with gcc  (dmpar)
9.  Cray XT Catamount/Linux x86_64, PGI compiler with gcc  (serial)
10. Cray XT Catamount/Linux x86_64, PGI compiler with gcc  (dmpar)
11. Cray XT CNL/Linux x86_64, PGI compiler with gcc  (serial)
```

12. Cray XT CNL/Linux x86\_64, PGI compiler with gcc (dmpar)
13. Cray XT CNL/Linux x86\_64, Pathscale compiler with gcc (serial)
14. Cray XT CNL/Linux x86\_64, Pathscale compiler with gcc (dmpar)

Enter selection [1-14] : 2

-----  
-  
Compile for nesting? (1=basic, 2=preset moves, 3=vortex following)  
[default 1]:  
Configuration Successful. To build the model type compile.  
.....

**Note:** At this moment, gfortran can not be used to compile WRFDA!

After running the configure script and choosing a compilation and nesting option, a `configure.wrf` file will be created. Because of the variety of ways that a computer can be configured, if the WRF-Var build ultimately fails, there is a chance that minor modifications to the `configure.wrf` file may be needed.

If you have compiled WRF code, you may notice the build mechanism of WRF and WRFDA looks very similar. This is because WRF and WRFDA share the same build mechanism. But caution needs to be paid when compiling WRFDA.

**Note:** WRF compiles with `-r4` option while WRFDA compiles with `-r8`. For this reason, WRF and WRFDA cannot reside and be compiled under the same directory.

**Hint:** It is helpful to start with something simple, such as the serial build. If it is successful, move on to build dmpar code. Remember to type ‘clean -a’ between each build.

To compile the code, type

```
> ./compile all_wrfvar
```

Successful compilation of ‘all\_wrfvar’ will produce several executables in the `var/da` directory, including `da_wrfvar.exe`. You can list these executables by issuing the command (from WRFDA directory)

```
> ls -l var/da/*exe  
  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 2450389 Jun 16 11:45 var/da/da_advance_time.exe  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 2622925 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/da_tune_obs_desroziers.exe  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 2599307 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/da_tune_obs_hollingsworth1.exe  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 2469588 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/da_tune_obs_hollingsworth2.exe  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 2786060 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/da_update_bc.exe  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 3046675 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/da_verif_anal.exe  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 2518174 Jun 16 11:45 var/da/da_verif_obs.exe  
-rwxr-xr-x 1 23928871 Jun 16 11:45 var/da/da_wrfvar.exe  
lrwxrwxrwx 1 26 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_cov2d.exe ->  
    ../gen_be/gen_be_cov2d.exe
```

---

```

lrwxrwxrwx 1 26 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_cov3d.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_cov3d.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 26 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_diags.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_diags.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 31 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_diags_read.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_diags_read.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 28 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_ensmean.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_ensmean.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 26 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_ensrf.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_ensrf.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 24 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_ep1.exe -> ../gen_be/gen_be_ep1.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 24 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_ep2.exe -> ../gen_be/gen_be_ep2.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 25 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_etcf.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_etcf.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 31 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_stage0_wrf.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_stage0_wrf.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 33 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_stage1_ldvar.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_stage1_ldvar.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 27 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_stage1.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_stage1.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 3 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_stage2_ldvar.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_stage2_ldvar.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 28 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_stage2a.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_stage2a.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 27 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_stage2.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_stage2.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 27 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_stage3.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_stage3.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 34 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_stage4_global.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_stage4_global.exe
lrwxrwxrwx 1 36 Jun 16 11:46 var/da/gen_be_stage4_regional.exe ->
    ../gen_be/gen_be_stage4_regional.exe

```

`da_wrfvar.exe` is the main executable for running WRF-Var. Make sure it is created after the compilation. Sometimes (unfortunately) it is possible that other utilities get successfully compiled, while the main `da_wrfvar.exe` fails.

The basic `gen_be` utility for regional model consists of `gen_be_stage0_wrf.exe`, `gen_be_stage1.exe`, `gen_be_stage2.exe`, `gen_be_stage2a.exe`, `gen_be_stage3.exe`, `gen_be_stage4_regional.exe`, and `gen_be_diags.exe`.

`da_updated_bc.exe` is used for updating WRF boundary condition after a new WRF-Var analysis is done.

`da_advance_time.exe` is a very handy and useful tool for date manipulation. Type “`da_advance_time`” to see its usage instruction.

Executables for running WRF-Var and `gen_be` are created at this step. Proceed to the next section to learn how to build OBSPROC.

## Running Observation Preprocessor (OBSPROC)

The OBSPROC program reads observations in LITTLE\_R format (a legendary ASCII format, in use since MM5 era). Please refer to the documentation at

[http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/mm5/mm5v3/data/how\\_to\\_get\\_rawdata.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/mm5/mm5v3/data/how_to_get_rawdata.html) for LITTLE\_R format description. For this tutorial, an observation file in LITTLE\_R format is provided. For your applications, you will have to prepare your own observation files. Please see [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/mm5/mm5v3/data/free\\_data.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/mm5/mm5v3/data/free_data.html) for the sources of some freely available observations and the program for converting the observations to LITTLE\_R format. If you have observations in other various format, a sample program (LITTLE\_R/util/upa.f) for writing out data in LITTLE\_R format can be obtained from [ftp://ftp.ucar.edu/mesouser/MM5V3/V3-7-0/LITTLE\\_R.TAR.gz](ftp://ftp.ucar.edu/mesouser/MM5V3/V3-7-0/LITTLE_R.TAR.gz)

The basic operations performed by OBSPROC are:

1. Remove observations outside the time range and domain (horizontal and top).
2. Re-order and merge duplicate (in time and location) data reports.
3. Retrieve pressure or height based on observed information using the hydrostatic assumption.
4. Check vertical consistency and super adiabatic for multi-level observations.
5. Assign observational errors based on a pre-specified error file.
6. Write out the observation file to be used by WRF-Var in ASCII or BUFR format.
7. Plot the distribution of each observation type.

The OBSPROC program is found under the directory WRFDA/var/obsproc. To compile the program, issue the following commands.

```
> cd WRFDA/var/obsproc
> make
```

Once this is completed (a minute or less on most machines), you can check for the presence of the OBSPROC executable, `src/3dvar_obs.exe`

Before running `3dvar_obs.exe`, create the required namelist file `namelist.3dvar_obs` (see `WRFDA/var/obsproc/README.namelist`, or the section [Description of Namelist Variables](#) for details).

For your reference, an example file named “`namelist_3dvar_obs.wrfvar-tut`” has already been created in the `var/obsproc` directory. Thus, proceed as follows.

```
> cp namelist.3dvar_obs.wrfvar-tut namelist.3dvar_obs
```

Next, edit `namelist.3dvar_obs`.

In this namelist file, all you need is to change the full path and name of the observation file (`ob.little_r`) depending upon where this file is downloaded and where it finally resides.

To run OBSPROC, type

---

```
> 3dvar_obs.exe >&! 3dvar_obs.out
```

Once 3dvar\_obs.exe has completed successfully, you will see an observation data file, obs\_gts\_2007-01-02\_00:00:00.3DVAR, in the obsproc directory. This is the input observation file to WRF-Var.

obs\_gts\_2007-01-02\_00:00:00.3DVAR is an ASCII file that contains a header section (listed below) followed by observations. The meanings and format of observations in the file are described in the last six lines of the header section.

```
TOTAL = 24424, MISS. = -888888.,
SYNOP = 1014, METAR = 2551, SHIP = 270, BUOY = 295, BOGUS = 0, TEMP = 122,
AMDAR = 224, AIREP = 1303, PILOT = 112, SATEM = 204, SATOB = 18216, GPSPW = 113,
GPSZD = 0, GPSRF = 0, GPSEP = 0, SSMT1 = 0, SSMT2 = 0, TOVS = 0,
QSCAT = 0, PROFL = 0, AIRSR = 0, OTHER = 0,
PHIC = 40.92, XLONC = -98.00, TRUE1 = 30.00, TRUE2 = 60.00, XIM11 = 9.00, XJM11 = 9.00,
base_temp= 300.00, base_lapse= 50.00, PTOP = 5000., base_pres=100000.,
base_tropo_pres= 20000., base_st
rat_temp= 215.,
IXC = 61, JXC = 61, IPROJ = 1, IDD = 2, MAXNES= 2,
NESTIX= 61, 45,
NESTJX= 61, 45,
NUMC = 1, 1,
DIS = 200.00, 200.00,
NESTI = 1, 9,
NESTJ = 1, 9,
INFO = PLATFORM, DATE, NAME, LEVELS, LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, ELEVATION, ID.
SRFC = SLP, PW (DATA,QC,ERROR).
EACH = PRES, SPEED, DIR, HEIGHT, TEMP, DEW PT, HUMID (DATA,QC,ERROR)*LEVELS.
INFO_FMT = (A12,1X,A19,1X,A40,1X,I6,3(F12.3,11X),6X,A5)
SRFC_FMT = (F12.3,I4,F7.2,F12.3,I4,F7.3)
EACH_FMT = (3(F12.3,I4,F7.2),11X,3(F12.3,I4,F7.2),11X,3(F12.3,I4,F7.2))
#-----#
..... observations .....
```

Before running WRF-Var, you may like to learn more about various types of data that will be assimilated for this case, for example, their geographical distribution, etc. This file is in ASCII format and so you can easily view it. To have a graphical view about the content of this file, there is a “MAP\_plot” utility to look at the data distribution for each type of observations. To use this utility, proceed as follows.

```
> cd MAP_plot
```

Modify the script Map.csh to set the time window and full path of input observation file (obs\_gts\_2007-01-02\_00:00:00.3DVAR). You will need to set the following strings in this script as follows:

```
TIME_WINDOW_MIN = '2007010121'
TIME_ANALYSIS = '2007010200'
TIME_WINDOW_MAX = '2007010203'
OBSDATA = ../obs_gts_2007-01-02_00:00:00.3DVAR
```

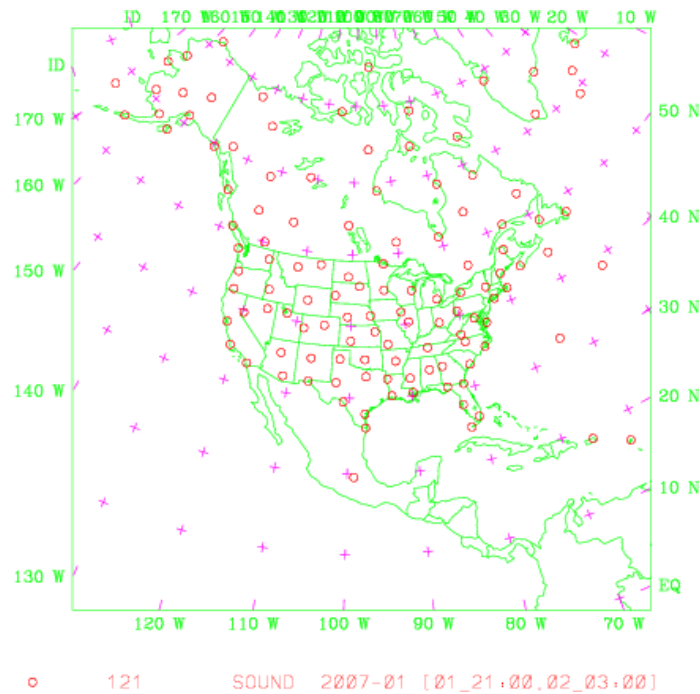
Next, type

```
> Map.csh
```

When the job has completed, you will have a gmeta file `gmeta.{analysis_time}` corresponding to `analysis_time=2007010200`. This contains plots of data distribution for each type of observations contained in the OBS data file: `obs_gts_2007-01-02_00:00:00.3DVAR`. To view this, type

```
> idt gmeta.2007010200
```

It will display (panel by panel) geographical distribution of various types of data which are listed in the header of “obs\_gts.3dvar”. Following is the geographic distribution of “sonde” observations for this case.



## Running WRF-Var

### a. Download Test Data

The WRF-Var system requires three input files to run: a) A WRF *first guess* input format file output from either WPS/real (cold-start) or WRF (warm-start), b) Observations (in ASCII format or PREBUFR), and c) A background error statistics file (containing background error covariance currently calculated via the *NMC-method*), using “gen\_be” utility of WRF-Var.

The following table summarizes the above info:

<i>Input Data</i>	<i>Format</i>	<i>Created By</i>
<b>First Guess</b>	NETCDF	WRF Preprocessing System (WPS) and real.exe or WRF
<b>Observations</b>	ASCII (PREBUFR also possible)	Observation Preprocessor (OBSPROC)
<b>Background Error Statistics</b>	Binary	WRF-Var gen_be utility

In the online tutorial, you will store data in a directory defined by the environment variable `$DAT_DIR`. This directory can be at any location and it should have read access. To run this case it is desired to have at least 100MB of memory to be made available on your machine (maybe much more for other cases). Type

```
> setenv DAT_DIR your_choice_of_dat_dir
```

Here, "your\_choice\_of\_dat\_dir" is the directory where you aim to store the WRF-Var input data. Create this directory if it does not exist, and type

```
> cd $DAT_DIR
```

Download the tutorial test data for a “con200” case valid at 00 UTC 02 January 2007 from <http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/src/data/WRFV3-Var-testdata.tar.gz>

Once you have downloaded “WRFV3-Var-testdata.tar.gz” file to `$DAT_DIR`, extract it by typing

```
> gunzip WRFV3-Var-testdata.tar.gz
> tar -xvf WRFV3-Var-testdata.tar
```



Now you should find the following three sub-directories/files under “\$DAT\_DIR”

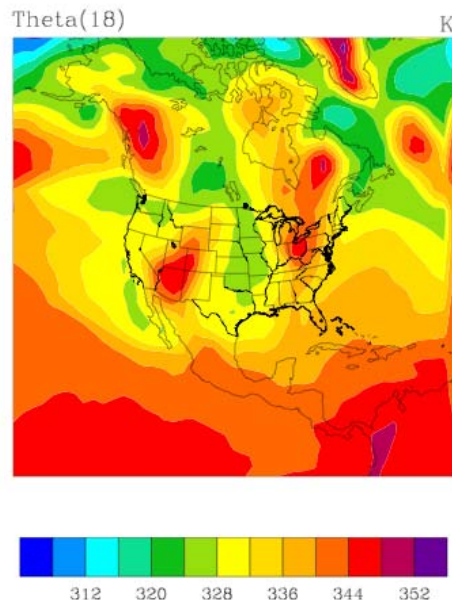
ob/2007010200/ob.little_r	### Observation data in “little_r” format
rc/2007010200/wrfinput_d01	### First guess file
rc/2007010200/wrfbdy_d01	### lateral boundary file
be/be.dat	### Background error file

You should first go through the section “Running Observation Preprocessor (OBSPROC)” and have a WRF-Var-ready observation file (obs\_gts\_2007-01-02\_00:00:00.3DVAR) generated in your OBSPROC working directory. You could then copy or move obs\_gts\_2007-01-02\_00:00:00.3DVAR to be in \$DAT\_DIR/ob/2007010200.

Now you have all the three input files (first guess, observation and background error statistics files in directory \$DAT\_DIR) required to run WRF-Var. Also, you have successfully downloaded and compiled the WRF-Var code. If this is correct, we are ready to learn how to run WRF-Var.

## b. Run The Case

The data for this case is valid at 00 UTC 2<sup>nd</sup> January 2007. The first guess comes from the NCEP global final analysis system (FNL), passed through the WRF-WPS and *real* programs. The first-guess level 18 potential temperature field is shown below, illustrating the domain:



**Hint:** various NCL scripts are included under var/graphics/ncl sub-directory to display results.

To run WRF-Var, first create a working directory, for example, WRFDA/var/test, then follow the steps below:

```
cd WRFDA/var/test (go to the working directory)

ln -sf WRFDA/run/LANDUSE.TBL ./LANDUSE.TBL

ln -sf $DAT_DIR/rc/2007010200/wrfininput_d01 ./fg (link
first guess file as fg)

ln -sf WRFDA/var/obsproc/obs_gts_2007-01-
02_00:00:00.3DVAR ./ob.ascii (link OBSPROC processed
observation file as ob.ascii)

ln -sf $DAT_DIR/be/be.dat ./be.dat (link background
error statistics as be.dat)

ln -sf WRFDA/var/da/da_wrfvar.exe ./da_wrfvar.exe
(link executable)

vi namelist.input (a very basic namelist.input for running the tutorial test
case is shown below. Only time and domain settings need to be specified for a
certain case if using default settings provided in
WRFDA/Registry/Registry.wrfvar)
```

```
&wrfvar1
/
&wrfvar2
/
&wrfvar3
/
&wrfvar4
/
&wrfvar5
/
&wrfvar6
/
&wrfvar7
/
&wrfvar8
/
&wrfvar9
trace_use=false, (Note: if not specified, default trace_use=true is
applied. A subdirectory trace has to be created in your working
directory before running da_wrfvar.exe)
/
```

```
&wrfvar10
/
&wrfvar11
/
&wrfvar12
/
&wrfvar13
/
&wrfvar14
/
&wrfvar15
/
&wrfvar16
/
&wrfvar17
/
&wrfvar18
analysis_date="2007-01-02_00:00:00.0000",
/
&wrfvar19
/
&wrfvar20
/
&wrfvar21
time_window_min="2007-01-01_21:00:00.0000",
/
&wrfvar22
time_window_max="2007-01-02_03:00:00.0000",
/
&wrfvar23
/
&time_control
start_year=2007,
start_month=01,
start_day=02,
start_hour=00,
end_year=2007,
end_month=01,
end_day=02,
end_hour=00,
/
&dfi_control
/
&domains
e_we=45,
e_sn=45,
e_vert=28,
```

---

```

dx=200000,
dy=200000,
/
&physics
mp_physics=3,
sf_sfclay_physics=1,
sf_surface_physics=1,
num_soil_layers=5, (IMPORTANT: it's essential to make sure
the setting here is consistent with the number in your first guess file)
/
&fdda
/
&dynamics
/
&bdy_control
/
&grib2
/
&namelist_quilt
/

```

```
da_wrfvar.exe >&! wrfda.log
```

wrfda.log (or rsl.out.0000 if running in distributed-memory mode) contains important WRF-Var runtime log. Always check the log after a WRF-Var run:

```

***  VARIATIONAL ANALYSIS  ***
Ntasks in X          1 , ntasks in Y          1
*****
Parent domain
ids,ide,jds,jde          1          45          1          45
ims,ime,jms,jme         -4          50         -4          50
ips,ipe,jps,jpe          1          45          1          45
*****
DYNAMICS OPTION: Eulerian Mass Coordinate
WRF NUMBER OF TILES=   1
Set up observations (ob)

Using ASCII format observation input

scan obs ascii
end scan obs ascii
Observation summary
ob time 1
sound          122 global,   121 local
synop          1007 global,   995 local
pilot           112 global,   112 local
satem           204 global,   203 local
geo amv        18216 global, 17336 local
polar amv         0 global,    0 local
airep          1527 global,  1521 local

```

---

gpspw	113 global,	113 local
gpsrf	0 global,	0 local
metar	2551 global,	2543 local
ship	270 global,	260 local
ssmi_rv	0 global,	0 local
ssmi_tb	0 global,	0 local
ssmt1	0 global,	0 local
ssmt2	0 global,	0 local
qscat	0 global,	0 local
profiler	0 global,	0 local
buoy	241 global,	236 local
bogus	0 global,	0 local
pseudo	0 global,	0 local
radar	0 global,	0 local
radiance	0 global,	0 local
airs retrieval	0 global,	0 local
sonde_sfc	122 global,	121 local
mtgirs	0 global,	0 local

Set up background errors for regional application

WRF-Var dry control variables are:psi, chi\_u, t\_u and psfc

Humidity control variable is q/qsg

Using the averaged regression coefficients for unbalanced part

Vertical truncation for psi = 15( 99.00%)

Vertical truncation for chi\_u = 18( 99.00%)

Vertical truncation for t\_u = 24( 99.00%)

Vertical truncation for rh = 21( 99.00%)

Calculate innovation vector(iv)

Minimize cost function using CG method

For this run cost function diagnostics will be written

Starting outer iteration : 1

Original gradient is 5.11285903D+02

For this outer iteration gradient target is 5.11285903D+00

Starting cost function: 3.75916289D+04 gradient= 5.11285903D+02

```
-----
Iter    Cost Function      Gradient      Step
  1      3.52745747D+04    4.22893275D+02    1.77271355D-02
  2      3.36106840D+04    3.02695549D+02    1.86077231D-02
  3      3.24416329D+04    3.13509134D+02    2.55182799D-02
  4      3.14863535D+04    2.70049441D+02    1.94383780D-02
  5      3.07151345D+04    1.97752468D+02    2.11505260D-02
  6      3.01681604D+04    1.90679484D+02    2.79738918D-02
  7      2.98118845D+04    1.48417585D+02    1.95978521D-02
  8      2.94419853D+04    1.13477806D+02    3.35847985D-02
  9      2.92227775D+04    8.57960292D+01    3.40458452D-02
 10      2.90802889D+04    7.76454162D+01    3.87146721D-02
 11      2.89758281D+04    6.38614713D+01    3.46538671D-02
 12      2.89116212D+04    5.07339439D+01    3.14871956D-02
```

---

13	2.88643346D+04	4.24947979D+01	3.67427178D-02
14	2.88301177D+04	3.12058420D+01	3.78964627D-02
15	2.88123982D+04	2.49212482D+01	3.63923716D-02
16	2.87995001D+04	2.08189476D+01	4.15352477D-02
17	2.87903434D+04	1.59621535D+01	4.22523996D-02
18	2.87843493D+04	1.30676595D+01	4.70506154D-02
19	2.87805743D+04	9.41818099D+00	4.42135584D-02
20	2.87784444D+04	7.45330718D+00	4.80233115D-02
21	2.87770601D+04	6.25547789D+00	4.98386142D-02
22	2.87762347D+04	4.79613214D+00	4.21877119D-02

---

Inner iteration stopped after 22 iterations

Final: 22 iter, J= 2.87762347D+04, g= 4.79613214D+00

---

rsl.out.0000 (p4 of 4)

Diagnostics

Final cost function J	=	28776.23
Total number of obs.	=	69249
Final value of J	=	28776.23467
Final value of Jo	=	26116.53564
Final value of Jb	=	2659.69904
Final value of Jc	=	0.00000
Final value of Je	=	0.00000
Final value of Jp	=	0.00000
Final J / total num_obs	=	0.41555
Jb factor used(1)	=	1.00000
Jb factor used(2)	=	1.00000
Jb factor used(3)	=	1.00000
Jb factor used(4)	=	1.00000
Jb factor used(5)	=	1.00000
Jb factor used	=	1.00000
Je factor used	=	1.00000
VarBC factor used	=	1.00000

SUCCESS COMPLETE WRFVAR

\*\*\* WRF-Var completed successfully \*\*\*

A file called `namelist.output` (which contains the complete namelist settings) will be generated after a successful `da_wrfvar.exe` run. Those settings appear in `namelist.output` that are not specified in your `namelist.input` are the default values from `WRFDA/Registry/Registry.wrfvar`.

After successful completion of job, `wrfvar_output` (the WRF-Var analysis file, i.e. the new initial condition for WRF) should appear in the working directory along with a number of diagnostic files. Various text diagnostics output files will be explained in the next section ([WRF-Var Diagnostics](#)).

In order to understand the role of various important WRF-Var options, try re-running WRF-Var by changing different namelist options. For example, making WRF-Var convergence criteria more stringent by reducing the value of “EPS” to e.g. 0.0001 by adding "EPS=0.0001" in namelist.input record &wrfvar6. Last section of this tutorial deals with many such WRF-Var additional exercises.

## WRF-Var Diagnostics

WRF-Var produces a number of diagnostic files that contain useful information on how the data assimilation has performed. This section will introduce you to some of these files, and what to look for.

Having run WRF-Var, it is important to check a number of output files to see if the assimilation appears sensible. In the working directory where you ran this case:

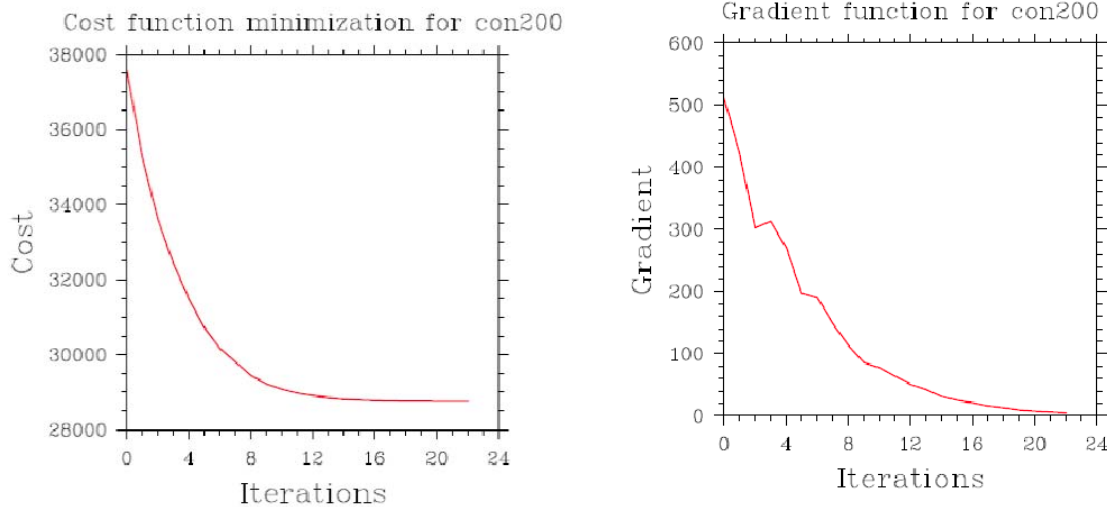
```
> ls -l
```

You will see the following files generated after a successful WRF-Var run:

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 xinzhang 2248804 Jun 18 13:17 check_max_iv
-rw-r--r-- 1 xinzhang    1985 Jun 18 13:17 cost_fn
-rw-r--r-- 1 xinzhang    1745 Jun 18 13:17 grad_fn
-rw-r--r-- 1 xinzhang 9048641 Jun 18 13:17 gts_omb_oma
-rw-r--r-- 1 xinzhang    2167 Jun 18 13:17 jo
-rw-r--r-- 1 xinzhang    2009 Jun 18 13:16 namelist.input
-rw-r--r-- 1 xinzhang  276658 Jun 18 13:17 namelist.output
-rw-r--r-- 1 xinzhang   22730 Jun 18 13:17 statistics
drwxr-xr-x 2 xinzhang    4096 Jun 18 13:15 trace
-rw-r--r-- 1 xinzhang 4393186 Jun 18 13:17 unpert_obs
-rw-r--r-- 1 xinzhang 3651560 Jun 18 13:17 wrfvar_output
```

The content of some useful diagnostic files are as follows:

*cost\_fn* and *grad\_fn*: These files hold (in ASCII format) WRF-Var cost and gradient function values, respectively, for the first and last iterations. However, if you run with CALCULATE\_CG\_COST\_FN=true, these values will be listed for each iteration; this can be helpful for visualization purposes. The NCL script WRFDA/var/graphics/ncl/plot\_cost\_grad\_fn.ncl may be used to plot the content of *cost\_fn* and *grad\_fn*, if these files are generated with CALCULATE\_CG\_COST\_FN=true.



**Note:** Make sure that you removed first two lines (header) in `cost_fn` and `grad_fn` before you plot. Also you need to specify the directory name for these two files.

*gts\_omb\_oma*: It holds (in ASCII format) information of all observations that got passed in WRF-Var. Each observation has its observed value, quality flag, observation error, observation minus background (OMB), and observation minus analysis (OMA). This information is very useful for (both analysis or forecasts) verification purposes.

*namelist.input*: WRF-Var input namelist file. It displays all the non-default options which user defined. If any of your namelist defined options did not appear in this file, you may like to check its name and match it with the WRFDA/Registry/Registry.wrfvar.

*namelist.output*: Consolidated list of all the namelist options used.

*rs1\**: Files containing information of standard WRF-Var output from individual processors when multiple processors are used. It contains host of information on number of observations, minimization, timings etc. Additional diagnostics may be printed in these files by including various “print” WRF-Var namelist options. To learn more about these additional “print” options, search “print\_” string in WRFDA/Registry/Registry.wrfvar.

*statistics*: Text file containing OMB (OI), OMA (OA) statistics (minimum, maximum, mean and standard deviation) for each observation type and variable. This information is very useful in diagnosing how WRF-Var has used different components of the observing system. Also contained are the analysis minus background (A-B) statistics i.e. statistics of the analysis increments for each model variable at each model level. This information is very useful in checking the range of analysis increment values found in the analysis, and where they are in the WRF-model grid space.



The WRF-Var analysis file is `wrfvar_output`. It is in WRF (NetCDF) format. It will be the “`wrfinput_d01`” of your following WRF run after lateral boundary and/or low boundary conditions are updated by another WRF-Var utility (See section “Updating WRF lateral boundary conditions”).

A NCL script `WRFDA/var/graphics/ncl/WRF-Var_plot.ncl`, is provided for plotting. You need to specify the *analysis\_file* name, its full path etc. Please see the in-line comments in the script for details.

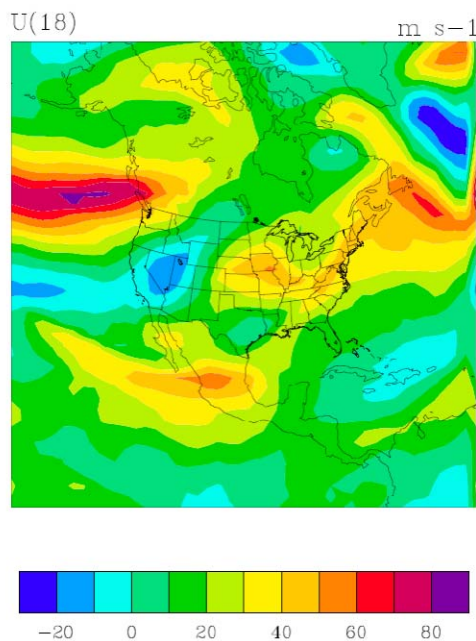
As an example, if you are aiming to display U-component of the analysis at level 18, execute following command after modifying the script “`WRFDA/var/graphics/ncl/WRF-Var_plot.ncl`”, make sure following piece of codes are uncommented:

```
var = "U"  
fg = first_guess->U  
an = analysis->U  
plot_data = an
```

When you execute the following command from `WRFDA/var/graphics/ncl`.

```
> ncl WRF-Var_plot.ncl
```

It will display like:



You may like to change the variable name, level etc in this script to display the variable of your choice at the desired eta level.

Take time to look through the text output files to ensure you understand how WRF-Var has performed. For example,

How closely has WRF-Var fitted individual observation types? Look at the *statistics* file to compare the O-B and O-A statistics.

How big are the analysis increments? Again, look in the *statistics* file to see minimum/maximum values of A-B for each variable at various levels. It will give you a feel of the impact of input observation data you assimilated via WRF-Var by modifying the input analysis first guess.

How long did WRF-Var take to converge? Does it really converge? You will get the answers of all these questions by looking into *rsl*-files, as it indicates the number of iterations taken by WRF-Var to converge. If this is the same as the maximum number of iterations specified in the namelist (NTMAX) or its default value (=200) set in *WRFDA/Registry/Registry.wrfvar*", then it means that the analysis solution did not converge. If so, you may like to increase the value of "NTAMAX" and rerun your case to ensure that the convergence is achieved. On the other hand, a normal WRF-Var run should usually converge within 100 iterations. If it still doesn't converge in 200 iterations, that means there might be some problem in the observations or first guess.

A good visual way of seeing the impact of assimilation of observations is to plot the analysis increments (i.e. analysis minus first guess difference). There are many different graphics packages used (e.g. RIP4, NCL, GRADS etc) that can do this. The plot of level 18 theta increments below was produced using the particular NCL script. This script is located at *WRFDA/var/graphics/ncl/WRF-Var\_plot.ncl*.

You need to modify this script to fix the full path for *first\_guess* & *analysis* files. You may also like to modify the display level by setting "kl" and the name of the variable to display by setting "var". Further details are given in this script.

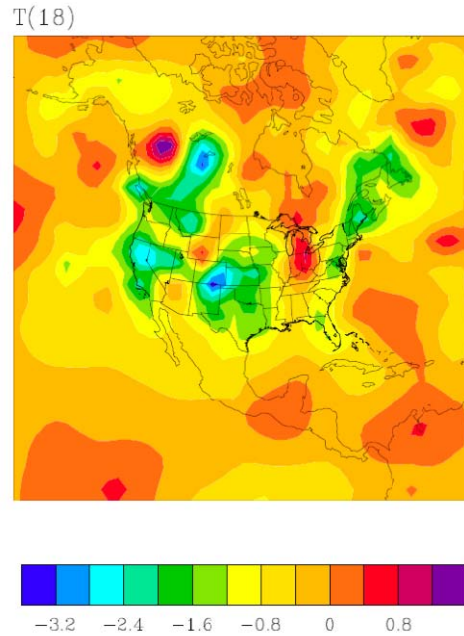
If you are aiming to display increment of potential temperature at level 18, after modifying *WRFDA/var/graphics/ncl/WRF-Var\_plot.ncl* suitably, make sure following pieces of codes are uncommented:

```
var = "T"
fg = first_guess->T ;Theta- 300
an = analysis->T    ;Theta- 300
plot_data = an - fg
```

When you execute the following command from "*WRFDA/var/graphics/ncl*".

```
> ncl WRF-Var_plot.ncl
```

The plot created will look as follows:



Note: Larger analysis increments indicate a larger data impact in the corresponding region of the domain.

## Updating WRF lateral boundary conditions

Before running NWP forecast using WRF-model, you must modify the tendencies within the lateral boundary condition file to make it consistent with the new WRF-Var initial condition (analysis). This is absolutely essential because when you initially generated the tendencies for the lateral boundary condition (in `wrfbdy_d01` file), it was consistent but subsequently by doing WRF-Var you changed the initial value (at  $t=0$ ) and so accordingly the initial tendencies needs to be updated in this file (`wrfbdy_d01`) to adjust the change at the initial time. Moreover, in the cycling run mode (warm-start), the low boundary in the WRF-Var analysis file also need to be updated based on the information of the `wrfinput` file generated by WPS/real.exe at the analysis time. So there are three input files: WRF-Var analysis, `wrfinput` and `wrfbdy` files from WPS/real.exe, and a namelist file: `param.in` for running `update_bc.exe`.

This is a simple procedure performed by the WRF-Var utility called `da_updated_bc.exe`.

Note: Make sure that you have `da_update_bc.exe` in `WRFDA/var/da` directory. This executable should be created when you compiled WRF-Var code,

To run `da_update_bc.exe`, follow the steps below:

---

```

cd WRFDA/var/test    (the directory where you ran WRF-Var)

cp  -p  $DAT_DIR/rc/2007010200/wrfbdy_d01  ./wrfbdy_d01
(IMPORTANT:  make a copy of wrfbdy_d01 as the
wrf_bdy_file will be overwritten by da_update_bc.exe)

vi parame.in

&control_param
wrfvar_output_file = './wrfvar_output'
wrf_bdy_file       = './wrfbdy_d01'
wrf_input          = '$DAT_DIR/rc/2007010200/wrfinput_d01'

cycling = .false. (set to .true. if WRF-Var first guess
                   comes from a previous WRF forecast.)
debug   = .true.
low_bdy_only = .false.
update_lsm = .false.
/

ln -sf WRFDA/var/da/da_update_bc.exe ./da_update_bc.exe

./da_updatebc.exe

```

At this stage, you should have `wrfvar_output` and `wrfbdy_d01` in your WRF-Var working. They are the WRF-Var updated initial condition and boundary condition for your following WRF model run. Link a copy of `wrfvar_output` and `wrfbdy_d01` to `wrfinput_d01` and `wrfbdy_d01`, respectively, in your WRF working directory.

## Running gen\_be

The background error statistics file supplied with the tutorial test case can NOT be used for your applications other than the tutorial case. It is necessary to generate your domain-specific background error statistics with the `gen_be` utility.

The Fortran main programs for `gen_be` can be found in `WRFDA/var/gen_be`. The executables of `gen_be` should be created after you have compiled the WRF-Var code (as described earlier). The scripts to run these codes are in `WRFDA/var/scripts/gen_be`.

The input data for `gen_be` are WRF forecasts, which are used to generate model perturbations, used as a proxy for estimates of forecast error. For the NMC-method, the model perturbations are differences between forecasts (e.g. T+24 minus T+12 is typical for regional applications, T+48 minus T+24 for global) valid at the same time. Climatological estimates of background error may then be obtained by averaging such

forecast differences over a period of time (e.g. one month). Given input from an ensemble prediction system (EPS), the inputs are the ensemble forecasts, and the model perturbations created are the transformed ensemble perturbations. The `gen_be` code has been designed to work with either forecast difference, or ensemble-based perturbations. The former is illustrated in this tutorial example.

It is important to include forecast differences from at least 00Z and 12Z through the period, to remove the diurnal cycle (i.e. do not run `gen_be` using just 00Z or 12Z model perturbations alone).

The inputs to `gen_be` are NetCDF WRF forecast output ("wrfout") files at specified forecast ranges. To avoid unnecessary large single data files, it is assumed that all forecast ranges are output to separate files. For example, if we wish to calculate BE statistics using the NMC-method with (T+24)-(T+12) forecast differences (default for regional) then by setting the WRF `namelist.input` options `history_interval=720`, and `frames_per_outfile=1` we get the necessary output datasets. Then the forecast output files should be arranged as follows: directory name is the forecast initial time, time info in the file name is the forecast valid time. 2007010100/wrfout\_d01\_2007-01-01\_12:00:00 mean a 12-hour forecast valid at 2007010112 initialized at 2007010100.

Example directory/files structure for a CON200 domain (45 x 45 x 28 gridpoints):

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010100/wrfout_d01_2007-01-01_00:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010100/wrfout_d01_2007-01-01_12:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010100/wrfout_d01_2007-01-02_00:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010112/wrfout_d01_2007-01-01_12:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010112/wrfout_d01_2007-01-02_00:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010112/wrfout_d01_2007-01-02_12:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010200/wrfout_d01_2007-01-02_00:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010200/wrfout_d01_2007-01-02_12:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010200/wrfout_d01_2007-01-03_00:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010212/wrfout_d01_2007-01-02_12:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010212/wrfout_d01_2007-01-03_00:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010212/wrfout_d01_2007-01-03_12:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010300/wrfout_d01_2007-01-03_00:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010300/wrfout_d01_2007-01-03_12:00:00
-rw-r--r-- 1 users 3246536 2007010300/wrfout_d01_2007-01-04_00:00:00
```

In the above example, only 3 days (00Z 01 Jan to 00Z 03 Jan. 2007) of forecasts, every 12 hours are supplied to `gen_be_wrapper` to estimate forecast error covariance. It is only for demonstration. The minimum number of forecasts required depends on the application, number of grid points, etc. Month-long (or longer) datasets are typical for the NMC-method. Generally, at least 1-month dataset should be used.

Under `WRFDA/var/scripts/gen_be`, `gen_be_wrapper.ksh` is used to generate the BE data, following variables need to be set to fit your case:

```
WRFVAR_DIR=/karri/users/xinzhang/support/WRFDA #WRFDA path
```

```
REGION=con200    #Region ID
EXPT=expt        # Experiment ID
EXP_DIR=/karri/users/xinzhang/support/$REGION/$EXPT
START_DATE=2007010200
END_DATE=2007010312
NUM_LEVELS=28
```

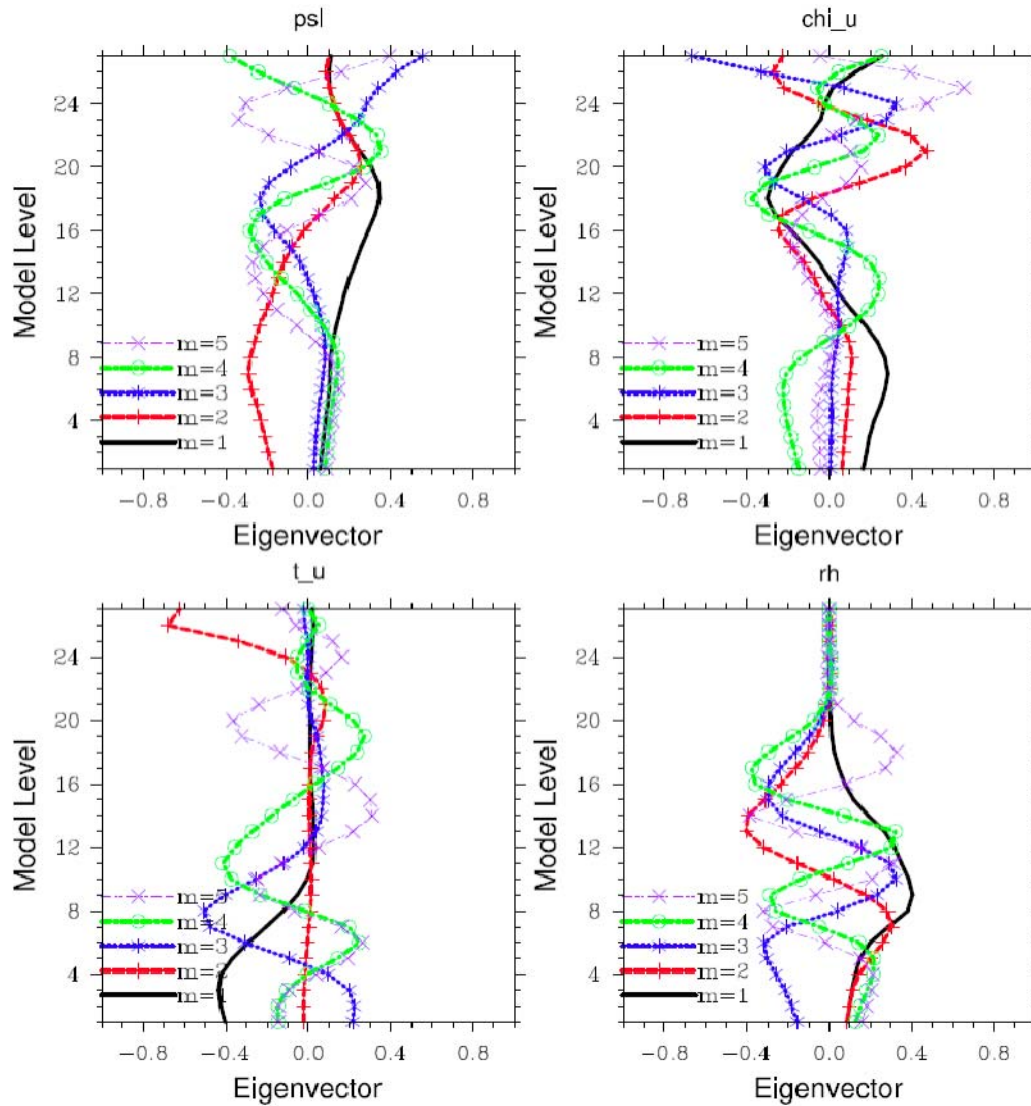
**Note:** The START\_DATE and END\_DATE are perturbation valid dates. As show in the forecast list above, when you have 24-hour and 12-hour forecasts initialized at 2007010100 through 2007010300, the first and final forecast difference valid dates are 2007010200 and 2007010312 respectively.

**Note:** The forecast dataset should be located in \$EXP\_DIR/fc . Then type:

```
> gen_be_wrapper.ksh
```

Once gen\_be\_wrapper.ksh runs completed, the be.dat can be found under \$EXP\_DIR/gen\_be directory.

To get a clear idea about what are included in be.dat, the script gen\_be\_plot\_wrapper.ksh may be used to plot various data in be.dat such as:



## Additional WRF-Var Exercises:

### (a) Single Observation response in WRF-Var:

Single observation test is done in WRF-Var by setting `num_pseudo=1` along with other pre-specified values in record `&wrfvar15` and `&wrfvar19` of `namelist.input`,

With the settings shown below, WRF-Var generates a single observation with pre-specified *innovation* Observation – First Guess) value at desired location e.g at (in terms of grid coordinate) 23x23, level 14 for “U” observation with error characteristics 1 m/s, innovation size = 1.0 m/s.



---

```

&wrfvar15
  num_pseudo = 1,
  pseudo_x = 23.0
  pseudo_y = 23.0
  pseudo_z = 14.0
  pseudo_err = 1.0
  pseudo_val = 1.0
/
&wrfvar19
  pseudo_var = 'u' (Note: pseudo_var can be u, v, t, p, q.
                    If pseudo_var is q, then the reasonable values of
                    pseudo_err and pseudo_val are 0.001)
/

```

Note: You may like to repeat this exercise for other observations like temperature (“t”), pressure “p”, specific humidity “q” etc.

### (b) Response of BE length scaling parameter:

Run single observation test with following additional parameters in record &wrfvar7 of namelist.input

```

&wrfvar7
  len_scaling1 = 0.5, # reduce psi length scale by 50%
  len_scaling2 = 0.5, # reduce chi_u length scale by 50%
  len_scaling3 = 0.5, # reduce T length scale by 50%
  len_scaling4 = 0.5, # reduce q length scale by 50%
  len_scaling5 = 0.5, # reduce Ps length scale by 50%
/

```

**Note:** You may like to try the response of individual variable by setting one parameter at one time. See the spread of analysis increment.

### (c) Response of changing BE variance:

Run single observation test with following additional parameters in record &wrfvar7 of namelist.input

```

&wrfvar7
  var_scaling1 = 0.25, # reduce psi variance by 75%
  var_scaling2 = 0.25, # reduce chi_u variance by 75%
  var_scaling3 = 0.25, # reduce T variance by 75%
  var_scaling4 = 0.25, # reduce q variance by 75%
  var_scaling5 = 0.25, # reduce Ps variance by 75%
/

```



**Note:** You may like to try the response of individual variable by setting one parameter at one time. See the magnitude of analysis increments.

**(d) Response of convergence criteria:**

Run con200 case with

```
&wrfvar6  
  eps = 0.0001  
  
/
```

You may like to compare various diagnostics with earlier run.

**(e) Response of outer loop on minimization:**

Run con200 case with

```
&wrfvar6  
  max_ext_its = 2  
  
/
```

With this setting “outer loop” for the minimization procedure will get activated. You may like to compare various diagnostics with earlier run.

**Note:** Maximum permissible value for “MAX\_EXT\_ITS” is 10

**(f) Response of suppressing particular types of data in WRF-Var:**

The types of observations that WRF-Var gets to use actually depend on what is included in the observation file and the WRF-Var namelist settings. For example, if you have SYNOP data in the observation file, you can suppress its usage in WRF-Var by setting `use_synopobs=false` in record `&wrfvar4` of `namelist.input`. It is OK if there is no SYNOP data in the observation file and `use_synopobs=true`.

Turning on and off of certain types of observations are widely used for assessing impact of observations on data assimilations.

**Note:** It is important to go through the default “use\_\*” settings in record `&wrfvar4` in `WRFDA/Registry/Registry.wrfvar` to know what observations are activated in default.

## Description of Namelist Variables

- WRF-Var namelist variables.

Variable Names	Default Value	Description
<b>&amp;wrfvar1</b>		
write_increments	false	.TRUE.: indicates to write out the analysis increment file, which is useful for plotting the increments fields, especially for the SINGLE-OBS test. .FALSE.: no increment file: 'analysis_increments' written out.
wrfvar_mem_model	0	Not used
var4d	0	0: 3D-Var mode; 1: 4D-Var mode
multi_inc	0	0: normal run; 1: multi-incremental run
var4d_coupling	2	Not used
global	false	Not used
print_detail_airep	false	
print_detail_radar	false	
print_detail_rad	false	
print_detail_xa	false	
print_detail_xb	false	
print_detail_obs	false	
print_detail_f_obs	false	
print_detail_grad	false	
print_detail_regression	false	
print_detail_spectral	false	
print_detail_testing	false	
print_detail_parallel	false	
print_detail_be	false	
print_detail_timing	false	
check_max_iv_print	true	
<b>&amp;wrfvar2</b>		
analysis_accu	900	Specify the accuracy of the time difference in seconds between the analysis time and the first guess time.

calc_w_increment	false	.TRUE.: the increment of the vertical velocity W will be diagnosed based on the increments of other fields. If there is information of the W from observations assimilated, such as the Radar radial velocity, the W increments are always computed, no matter CALC_W_INCREMENTS=.TRUE. or .FALSE. .FALSE.: the increment of the vertical velocity W is zero if no W information assimilated.
dt_cloud_model	false	
write_qcw	false	
write_qrn	false	
write_qci	false	
write_qsn	false	
write_qgr	false	
write_filtered_obs	false	
<b>&amp;wrfvar3</b>		
fg_format	1	Indicates the first guess format: 1 = WRF; ( 2 = MM5; 3 = KMA, not tested)
ob_format	2	Indicates the observation file format: 1 = BURF; 2 = ASCII
num_fgat_time	1	1 = 3DVar, >1 apply to FGAT and 4DVar
<b>&amp;wrfvar4</b>		
use_synopobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the SYNOP data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the SYNOP data even if available from OBS file.
use_shipsobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the SHIPS data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the SHIPS data even if available from OBS file.
use_metarobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the METAR data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the METAR data even if available from OBS file.
use_soundobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the SOUND data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the SOUND data even if available from OBS file.

---

use_mtgirsobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the MTGIRS data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the MTGIRS data even if available from OBS file.
use_pilotobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the PILOT data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the PILOT data even if available from OBS file.
use_airepobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the AIREP data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the AIREP data even if available from OBS file.
use_geoamvobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the GEOAMV data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the GEOAMV data even if available from OBS file.
use_polaramvobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the POLARAMV data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the POLARAMV data even if available from OBS file.
use_bogusobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the BOGUS data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the BOGUS data even if available from OBS file.
use_buoyobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the BUOY data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the BUOY data even if available from OBS file.
use_profilerobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the PROFILER data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the PROFILER data even if available from OBS file.
use_satemobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the SATEM data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the SATEM data even if available from OBS file. ** Currently only the retrieved SATEM thickness data can be assimilated
use_gpsztdobs	false	.TRUE.: assimilate the GPSZTD data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the GPSZTD data even if available from OBS file.
use_gpsspobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the GPSPW data if any available.

---

---

		.FALSE.: not assimilate the GPSPW data even if available from OBS file.
use_gpsrefobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the GPSREF data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the GPSREF data even if available from OBS file.
use_ssmiretrievalobs	false	.TRUE.: assimilate the SSMI retrieval data (PW and surface wind speed) if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the SSMI retrieval data (PW and surface wind speed) even if available from OBS file.
use_ssmitbobs	false	.TRUE.: assimilate the SSMI Brightness temperature data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the SSMI Brightness temperature data even if available from OBS file.
use_ssmt1obs	false	.TRUE.: assimilate the SSMT1 (temperature) data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the SSMT1 (temperature) data even if available from OBS file.
use_ssmt2obs	false	.TRUE.: assimilate the SSMT2 (relative humidity) data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the SSMT2 (relative humidity) data even if available from OBS file.
use_qscatobs	true	.TRUE.: assimilate the Quik SCAT (SeaWinds) data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the Quik SCAT (SeaWinds) data even if available ** Note at this moment, assimilation of only the SeaWinds Level 2B data from JPL.
use_radarobs	false	.TRUE.: assimilate the RADAR data if any available. .FALSE.: not assimilate the RADAR data even if available from OBS file.
use_radar_rv	false	
use_hirs2obs	fasle	

---

use_hirs3obs	false
use_hirs4obs	false
use_mhsobs	false
use_msuobs	false
use_amsuaobs	false
use_amsubobs	false
use_airsobs	false
use_airsretobs	true
use_eos_amsuaobs	false
use_eos_radobs	false
use_hsbobs	false
use_ssmisobs	false
use_kmaldvar	false
use_filtered_rad	false
use_obs_errfac	false

.TRUE.: the OBS error tuning factors need to be applied.

.FALSE.: no the OBS error tuning factors need to be applied. At this moment, always set use\_obs\_errfac = .FALSE., not change.

### **&wrfvar5**

check_max_iv	true
--------------	------

.TRUE.: Go through the Maximum OBS error check based on the innovations (O-B). For safety, in general, it should set check\_max\_iv = .TRUE.

.FALSE.: no Maximum OBS error check. Only when you sure that all of the observation data have the good quality, such as in the SINGLE-OBS tests, you can set check\_max\_iv = .FALSE.

put_rand_seed	false
omb_set_rand	false
omb_add_noise	false
position_lev_dependant	false
obs_qc_pointer	0

set put\_rand\_seed = .FALSE., not change  
set omb\_set\_rand = .FALSE., not change  
set omb\_add\_noise = .FALSE., not change.

Indicates the quality flag (qc) criterion, integer number, default is 0:  
the data with qc >= obs\_qc\_pointer are

assimilated.  
the data with  $qc < obs\_qc\_pointer$  are discarded.

max_sound_input	5000
max_mtgirs_input	50000
max_synop_input	50000
max_geoamv_input	300000
max_polaramv_input	300000
max_airep_input	200000
max_satem_input	50000
max_pilot_input	30000
max_radar_input	10000
max_metar_input	30000
max_gpssp_input	4000
max_ships_input	20000
max_profiler_input	30000
max_bogus_input	5000
max_buoy_input	30000
max_ssmi_rv_input	30000
max_ssmi_tb_input	30000
max_ssmt1_input	30000
max_ssmt2_input	30000
max_qscat_input	50000
max_gpsref_input	800000
max_airsr_input	100000
max_tovs_input	10000000
max_ssmis_input	10000000
report_start	1
report_end	10000000
tovs_start	1
tovs_end	10000000

### **&wrfvar6**

max_ext_its	1
ntmax	200

Used to assign the number of the outer loops. For example, 1 = a single outer loop, 3 = 3 outer loops, etc., now the maximum number of outer loops is allowed to be 10.  
The maximum number of iterations of the minimization in internal loop

---

nsave	4	Not used
write_interval	5	Not used
eps	0.01 (max_ext_its)	Used to assign the minimization convergence criterion for the internal loop within each of the outer loops.
precondition_cg	false	
precondition_factor	1.0	
<b>&amp;wrfvar7</b>		
rf_passes	6	Used to assign the number of passes of recursive filter.
var_scaling1	1.0	The background error variance tuning factor for control variable 1 --- stream function PSI.
var_scaling2	1.0	The background error variance tuning factor for control variable 2 --- potential velocity CHI.
var_scaling3	1.0	The background error variance tuning factor for control variable 3 --- unbalanced pressure Pu.
var_scaling4	1.0	The background error variance tuning factor for control variable 4 --- specific humidity q or relative humidity RH.
var_scaling5	1.0	Not used currently
len_scaling1	1.0	The scale-length (used in the recursive filter) tuning factor for control variable 1 - -- Stream function PSI.
len_scaling2	1.0	The scale-length (used in the recursive filter) tuning factor for control variable 2 - -- potential velocity CHI.
len_scaling3	1.0	The scale-length (used in the recursive filter) tuning factor for control variable 3 - -- unbalanced pressure Pu.
len_scaling4	1.0	The scale-length (used in the recursive filter) tuning factor for control variable 4 - -- specific humidity q or relative humidity RH.
len_scaling5	1.0	Not used currently
jb_factor	1.0	
je_factor	1.0	
power_truncation	1.0	
<b>&amp;wrfvar8</b>		
def_sub_domain	false	

---



```
x_start_sub_domain    1.0
y_start_sub_domain    1.0
x_end_sub_domain      1.0e10
y_end_sub_domain      1.0e10
```

**&wrfvar9**

```
stdout                6
stderr                0
trace_unit            7
trace_pe              0
trace_repeat_head     10
trace_repeat_body     10
trace_max_depth       30
trace_use              true
trace_use_frequent    false
trace_use_dull        false
trace_memory          true
trace_all_pes         false
trace_csv             true
use_html              true
warnings_are_fatal    false
```

**&wrfvar10**

```
test_transforms       false
```

TRUE.: Do the VToX transform correctness check. Here V represents the control variables, X represents the analyzed variables. VToX means the transform formulas and their adjoint. When you change the V or X, you must do the VToX check first to guarantee the correctness. Program stopped after check finished.  
.FALSE. Not do adjoint check, but do the data assimilation.

```
test_statistics       false
interpolate_stats     true
test_dm_exact         false
```

Not used

**&wrfvar11**

```
cv_options_hum        1
```

1 --> Use the specific humidity q as the control variable.  
2 --> Use the relative humidity RH as the control variable.

check_rh	2	<p>0 --&gt; No supersaturation check after minimization.</p> <p>1 --&gt; With the supersaturation (rh&gt;100%) and minimum rh (rh&lt;10%) check, and make the local adjustment of the specific humidity.</p> <p>2 --&gt; With the maximum (rh&gt;95%) and minimum (rh&lt;11%) rh check, and make the multi-level q adjustment under the constraints of integrated water vapor in column conserved.</p>
set_omb_rand_fac	1.0	Scaling factor for random O-B (*sigma_o). Not change.
seed_array1	0	The first element of the seed for subroutine random_seed. Not change.
seed_array2	0	The second element of the seed for subroutine random_seed. Not change.
sfc_assi_options	1	<p>1 --&gt; Before the minimization, the surface observed parameters (wind, temperature, moisture and pressure) are reduced to the lowest model level. This means that the original observations are modified based on the information of the first guess fields. The observations are discarded when the elevations of the observing sites are too far from the lowest model level height (&gt; 100m).</p> <p>2 --&gt; Based on the surface similarity theory in PBL, some of the observation operators (Hx) are developed to get the analysis equivalent of the surface observed parameters, then the innovations are computed.</p> <p>The original values of the surface observation are never changed. Regardless of the elevations of the observing sites, the analysis 10-m wind and 2-m temperature, moisture are computed. Only the analysis pressure computation need to consider the station heights.</p>
calculate_cg_cost_fn	false	<p>.TRUE.: Compute the cost functions every iteration and output.</p> <p>.FALSE.: Only the initial and final cost functions are computed and output.</p>
lat_stats_option	false	TRUE. The I-dependent regression

		coefficients for balance part of pressure are used. If the input BES file does not have I-dependent regression coefficients, program stopped. .FALSE.: The domain averaged regression coefficients for balance part of pressure are used.
<b>&amp;wrfvar12</b>		
balance_type	1	Momentum-mass balance type: 1 = Geostrophic; 2 = Cyclostrophic; 3 = Geo/cyclostrophic.
<b>&amp;wrfvar13</b>		
vert_corr	2	Currently you must set vert_corr = 2, i.e. the eigenvector decomposition method is applied in vertical in modeling the vertical relationship.
vertical_ip	0	The type of the vertical inner product: 0=Euclidean, 1=SQRT(pressure), 2=pressure
vert_evalue	1	1 --> use the global eigenvector/eigenvalue. Now program hardwired vert_evalue = 1, other values will stop the job. Not change it. 2 --> use the I-dependent eigenvector/eigenvalue. Note: Although the I-dependent (approximately latitude-dependent) eigenvector and eigenvalue are available in BE file, the GLOBAL eigenvector/eigenvalue gave smoother analysis results.
max_vert_var1	99.0	Specify the maximum truncation value (percentage) to explain the variance of the control variable 1 -- Stream function, in eigenvector decomposition
max_vert_var2	99.0	Specify the maximum truncation value (percentage) to explain the variance of the control variable 2 -- Potential velocity, in eigenvector decomposition
max_vert_var3	99.0	Specify the maximum truncation value (percentage) to explain the variance of the control variable 3 -- Unbalanced part of

---

max_vert_var4	99.0	pressure, in eigenvector decomposition Specify the maximum truncation value (percentage) to explain the variance of the control variable 4 -- Specify humidity or relative humidity, in eigenvector decomposition
max_vert_var5	99.0	Not used
<b>&amp;wrfvar14</b>		
rtminit_print	1	
rtminit_nsensor	1	
rtminit_platform	-1 (max_instruments)	
rtminit_satid	-1.0 (max_instruments)	
rtminit_sensor	-1.0 (max_instruments)	
rad_monitoring	0 (max_instruments)	
thinning_mesh	60.0 (max_instruments)	
thinning_mesh	false	
read_biascoef	true	
biascorr	false	
biasprep	false	
write_profile	false	
write_jacobian	false	
qc_rad	true	
write_iv_rad_ascii	false	
write_oa_rad_ascii	false	
write_filtered_rad	false	
use_error_factor_rad	false	
use_landem	false	
mw_emis_sea	1	
tovs_min_transfer	10	
tovs_batch	false	
rtm_option	1	
use_crtm_kmatrix	false	
use_crtm_kmatrix_fast	false	
crtm_cloud	false	
only_sea_rad	false	
use_simulated_rad	false	
use_pseudo_rad	false	
pseudo_rad_platid	1	
pseudo_rad_satid	16	

pseudo_rad_senid	3
pseudo_rad_ichan	6
pseudo_rad_lat	35.0
pseudo_rad_lon	130.0
pseudo_rad_tb	258.0
pseudo_rad_err	1.0
spccoeff_file	CRTM_SpcCoeff.bin
taucoeff_file	CRTM_TauCoeff.bin
aerosolcoeff_file	CRTM_AerosolCoeff.bin
cloudcoeff_file	CRTM_CldCoeff.bin
emiscoeff_file	CRTM_EmisCoeff.bin
use_varbc	false
freeze_varbc	false
varbc_factor	1.0
use_airs_mmr	false
airs_warmest_fov	false
crtm_atmosphere	0

**&wrfvar15**

num_pseudo	0	Set the number of pseudo observations. Currently only the value of 1 is allowed, i.e. num_pseudo = 1 --- the SINGLE-OBS test
pseudo_x	1.0	Set the x-position (I) of the OBS in unit of grid-point.
pseudo_y	1.0	Set the y-position (J) of the OBS in unit of grid-point.
pseudo_z	1.0	Set the z-position (ZK) of OBS with the vertical level index.
pseudo_val	1.0	Set the innovation of the OBS variable: u/v at m/s, p at Pa, t at degree, q at kg/kg.
pseudo_err	1.0	Set the OBS error of the OBS variable.

**&wrfvar16**

alphacv_method	1
ensdim_alpha	0
alpha_truncation	1
alpha_corr_type	3
alpha_corr_scale	3
alpha_std_dev	16

**&wrfvar17**

---

analysis_type	“3D-VAR”	Indicates the job type, now only '3D-VAR', not change.
<b>&amp;wrfvar18</b>		
analysis_date	“2002-08-03_00:00:00.0000”	Specify the analysis time.
<b>&amp;wrfvar19</b>		
pseudo_var	“t”	Set the name of the OBS variable: 'u' = X-direction component of wind, 'v' = Y-direction component of wind, 't' = Temperature, 'p' = Pressure, 'q' = Specific humidity
<b>&amp;wrfvar20</b>		
documentation_url	“http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/people/wrfhelp/wrfvar/code/trunk”	
<b>&amp;wrfvar21</b>		
time_window_min	"2002-08-02_21:00:00.0000"	
<b>&amp;wrfvar22</b>		
time_window_max	"2002-08-03_03:00:00.0000"	
<b>&amp;wrfvar23</b>		
jcdfi_use	false	.True.: Include JcDF term in cost function. .False.: Ignore JcDF term in cost function.
jcdfi_io	false	.True.: Read JcDF output from WRF+. Even jcdfi_use= false. Used for diagnosis. .False.: Ignore the JcDF output from WRF+
jcdfi_tauc	10800	Filter time window second.
jcdfi_gama	1.0	Scaling number used to tune the weight of JcDF term
jcdfi_error_wind	3.0	Error for Wind (m/s) used in JcDF
jcdfi_error_t	1.0	Error for Temperature (k) used in JcDF
jcdfi_error_q	0.001	Error for Specific Humidity (kg/kg) used in JcDF
jcdfi_error_mu	1000.	Error for MU (Pa) used in JcDF

- OBSPROC namelist variables.

Variable Names	Description
<b>&amp;record1</b>	
obs_gts_filename	name and path of decoded observation file
fg_format	'MM5' for MM5 application, 'WRF' for WRF application
obserr.txt	name and path of observational error file
first_guess_file	name and path of the first guess file
<b>&amp;record2</b>	
time_window_min	Beginning of time window (included) as ccyy-mm-dd_hh:mn:ss
time_analysis	Ananalysis time as ccyy-mm-dd_hh:mn:ss
time_window_max	End of time window (included) as ccyy-mm-dd_hh:mn:ss ** Note : Only observations between [time_window_min, time_window_max] will kept.
<b>&amp;record3</b>	
max_number_of_obs	Maximum number of observations to be loaded, ie in domain and time window, this is independent of the number of obs actually read.
fatal_if_exceed_max_obs	.TRUE.: will stop when more than max_number_of_obs are loaded .FALSE.: will process the first max_number_of_obs loaded observations.
<b>&amp;record4</b>	
qc_test_vert_consistency	.TRUE. will perform a vertical consistency quality control check on sounding
qc_test_convective_adj	.TRUE. will perform a convective adjustment quality control check on sounding
qc_test_above_lid	.TRUE. will flag the observation above model lid
remove_above_lid	.TRUE. will remove the observation above model lid
domain_check_h	.TRUE. will discard the observations outside the domain
Thining_SATOB	.FALSE.: no thinning for SATOB data. .TRUE.: thinning procedure applied to SATOB data.
Thining_SSMI	.FALSE.: no thinning for SSMI data. .TRUE.: thinning procedure applied to SSMI data.
Thining_QSCAT	.FALSE.: no thinning for SATOB data. .TRUE.: thinning procedure applied to SSMI data.
<b>&amp;record5</b>	
print_gts_read	TRUE. will write diagnostic on the decoded obs reading in file obs_gts_read.diag
print_gpssp_read	.TRUE. will write diagnostic on the gpssp obs reading in file obs_gpssp_read.diag
print_recoverp	.TRUE. will write diagnostic on the obs pressure recovery in file obs_recover_pressure.diag
print_duplicate_loc	.TRUE. will write diagnostic on space duplicate removal in file

---

	obs_duplicate_loc.diag
print_duplicate_time	.TRUE. will write diagnostic on time duplicate removal in file obs_duplicate_time.diag
print_recoverh	.TRUE will write diagnostic on the obs height recovery in file obs_recover_height.diag
print_qc_vert	.TRUE will write diagnostic on the vertical consistency check in file obs_qc1.diag
print_qc_conv	.TRUE will write diagnostic on the convective adjustment check in file obs_qc1.diag
print_qc_lid	.TRUE. will write diagnostic on the above model lid height check in file obs_qc2.diag
print_uncomplete	.TRUE. will write diagnostic on the uncompleted obs removal in file obs_uncomplete.diag
user_defined_area	.TRUE.: read in the record6: x_left, x_right, y_top, y_bottom, .FALSE.: not read in the record6.
<b>&amp;record6</b>	
x_left	West border of sub-domain, not used
x_right	East border of sub-domain, not used
y_bottom	South border of sub-domain, not used
y_top	North border of sub-domain, not used
ptop	Reference pressure at model top
ps0	Reference sea level pressure
base_pres	Same as ps0. User must set either ps0 or base_pres.
ts0	Mean sea level temperature
base_temp	Same as ts0. User must set either ts0 or base_temp.
tlp	Temperature lapse rate
base_lapse	Same as tlp. User must set either tlp or base_lapse.
pis0	Tropopause pressure, the default = 20000.0 Pa
base_tropo_pres	Same as pis0. User must set either pis0 or base_tropo_pres
tis0	Isothermal temperature above tropopause (K), the default = 215 K.
base_start_temp	Same as tis0. User must set either tis0 or base_start_temp.
<b>&amp;record7</b>	
IPOJ	Map projection (0 = Cylindrical Equidistance, 1 = Lambert Conformal, 2 = Polar stereographic, 3 = Mercator)
PHIC	Central latitude of the domain
XLONC	Central longitude of the domain
TRUELAT1	True latitude 1
TRUELAT2	True latitude 2
MOAD_CEN_LAT	The central latitude for the Mother Of All Domains
STANDARD_LON	The standard longitude (Y-direction) of the working domain.

---



**&record8**

IDD	Domain ID (1=< ID =< MAXNES), Only the observations geographically located on that domain will be processed. For WRF application with XLONC /= STANDARD_LON, set IDD=2, otherwise set 1.
MAXNES	Maximum numbe of domains as needed.
NESTIX	The I(y)-direction dimension for each of the domains
NESTJX	The J(x)-direction dimension for each of the domains
DIS	The grid size for each of the domains. For WRF application, always set NESTIX(1),NESTJX(1), and DIS(1) based on the infomation in wrfinput.
NUMC	The mother domain ID number for each of the domains
NESTI	The I location in its mother domain of the nest domain's low left corner -- point (1,1)
NESTJ	The J location in its mother domain of the nest domain's low left corner -- point (1,1). For WRF application, NUMC(1), NESTI(1), and NESTJ(1) are always set to be 1.

**&record9**

prepbuf_output_filename	Name of the prepbuf OBS file.
prepbuf_table_filename	'prepbuf_table_filename' ; not change
output_ob_format	output 1, prepbuf OBS file only; 2, ASCII OBS file only; 3, Both prepbuf and ASCII OBS files.
use_for	'3DVAR' obs file, same as before, default 'FGAT ' obs files for FGAT '4DVAR' obs files for 4DVAR
num_slots_past	the number of time slots before time_analysis
num_slots_ahead	the number of time slots after time_analysis
write_synop	If keep synop obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
write_ship	If keep ship obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
write_metar	If keep metar obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
write_buoy	If keep buoy obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
write_pilot	If keep pilot obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
write_sound	If keep sound obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
write_amdar	If keep amdar obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
write_satem	If keep satem obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
write_satob	If keep satob obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
write_airep	If keep airep obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
write_gpspw	If keep gpspw obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.

<code>write_gpsztd</code>	If keep gpsztd obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
<code>write_gpsref</code>	If keep gpsref obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
<code>write_gpseph</code>	If keep gpseph obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
<code>write_ssmt1</code>	If keep ssmt1 obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
<code>write_ssmt2</code>	If keep ssmt2 obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
<code>write_ssmi</code>	If keep ssmi obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
<code>write_tovs</code>	If keep tovs obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
<code>write_qscat</code>	If keep qscat obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
<code>write_prof1</code>	If keep profile obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
<code>write_bogus</code>	If keep bogus obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.
<code>write_airs</code>	If keep airs obs in obs_gts (ASCII) files.

## Chapter 7: Objective Analysis (OBSGRID)

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### Introduction

The goal of objective analysis in meteorological modeling is to improve meteorological analyses (the *first guess*) on the mesoscale grid by incorporating information from observations. Traditionally, these observations have been "direct" observations of temperature, humidity, and wind from surface and radiosonde reports. As remote sensing techniques come of age, more and more "indirect" observations are available for researchers and operational modelers. Effective use of these indirect observations for objective analysis is not a trivial task. Methods commonly employed for indirect observations include three-dimensional or four-dimensional variational techniques ("3DVAR" and "4DVAR", respectively), which can be used for direct observations as well.

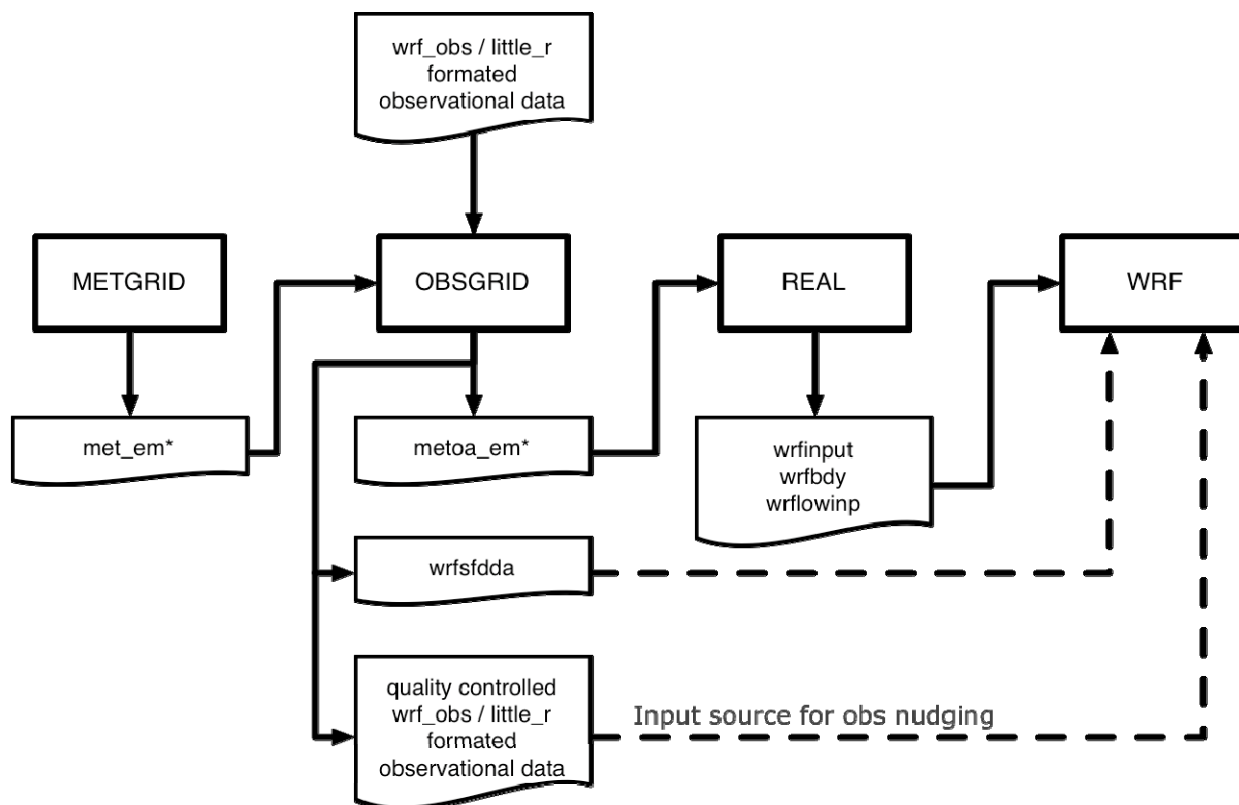
This chapter discusses the objective analysis program, OBSGRID. Discussion of variational techniques (*WRF-Var*) can be found in Chapter 6 of this User's Guide.

The analyses input to OBSGRID as the first guess are analyses output from the METGRID part of the WPS package (*see Chapter 3 of this User's Guide for details regarding the WPS package*).

OBSGRID capabilities include:

- Choice of Cressman-style or Multiquadric objective analysis.
- Various tests to screen the data for suspect observations.
- Procedures to input bogus data.

- Expanded Grid: OBSGRID has the capability to cut the input model domain down on output. This feature allows you to incorporate data from outside your intended grid to improve analyses near the boundaries. To use this feature, a user must create a larger domain than the final intended domain when running WPS.



Output from the objective analysis programs is used to:

- Provide fields for Initial and Boundary conditions.
- Provide 3-d fields for analysis-nudging *FDDA*.
- Provide surface fields for surface-analysis-nudging *FDDA* (*This feature is currently still under development in the WRF model code*).
- Provide data for observational nudging.

## Source of Observations

OBSGRID reads observations provided by the user in formatted ASCII text files. This allows users to adapt their own data to use as input to the OBSGRID program. This format ([wrf\\_obs / little\\_r format](#)) is the same format used in the MM5 objective analysis program LITTLE\_R (hence the name). This format is also used by the WRF-Var program and when doing observational nudging in WRF (*For more details on observational nudging see Chapter 5 of this User's Guide*).

Programs are available to convert NMC ON29 formatted files (*see below*) into the wrf\_obs / little\_r format. Users are responsible for converting other observations they may want to provide OBSGRID into this format. A user-contributed (*i.e., unsupported*) program is available in the utils/ directory for converting observations files from the GTS to wrf\_obs/little\_r format.

*NCEP* operational global surface and upper-air observations subsets as archived by the Data Support Section (DSS) at *NCAR*.

- Upper-air data: *RAOBS* ( *ADPUPA* ), in *NMC ON29* format.
- Surface data: *NMC* Surface *ADP* data, in *NMC ON29* format.

NMC Office Note 29 can be found in many places on the World Wide Web, including:  
[http://www.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/mmb/data\\_processing/on29.htm](http://www.emc.ncep.noaa.gov/mmb/data_processing/on29.htm)

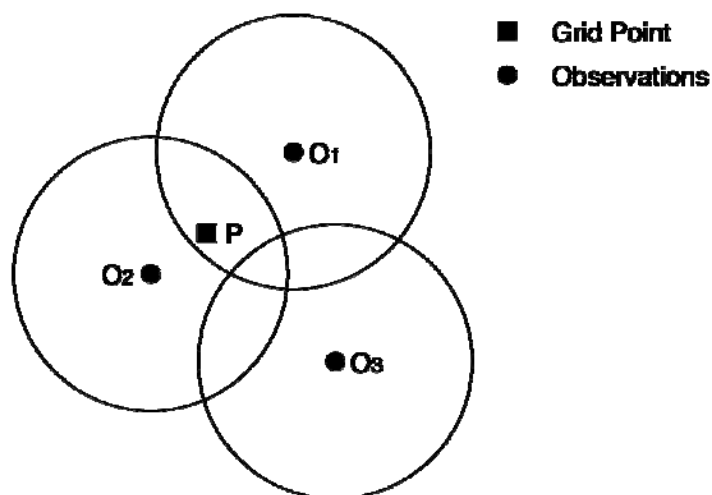
## Objective Analysis techniques in OBSGRID

### Cressman Scheme

Three of the four objective analysis techniques used in OBSGRID are based on the Cressman scheme; in which several successive scans nudge a first-guess field toward the neighboring observed values.

The standard Cressman scheme assigns to each observation a circular radius of influence *R*. The first-guess field at each grid point *P* is adjusted by taking into account all the observations that influence *P*.

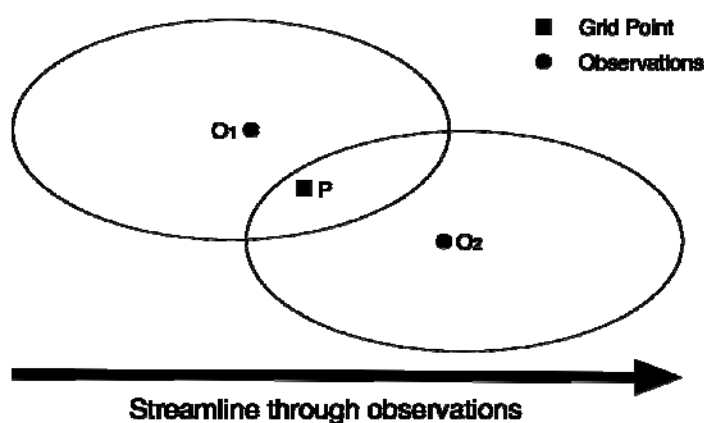
The differences between the first-guess field and the observations are calculated, and a distance-weighted average of these difference values is added to the value of the first-guess at *P*. Once all grid points have been adjusted, the adjusted field is used as the first guess for another adjustment cycle. Subsequent passes each use a smaller radius of influence.



Observations O1 and O2 influence grid point P,  
O3 does not.

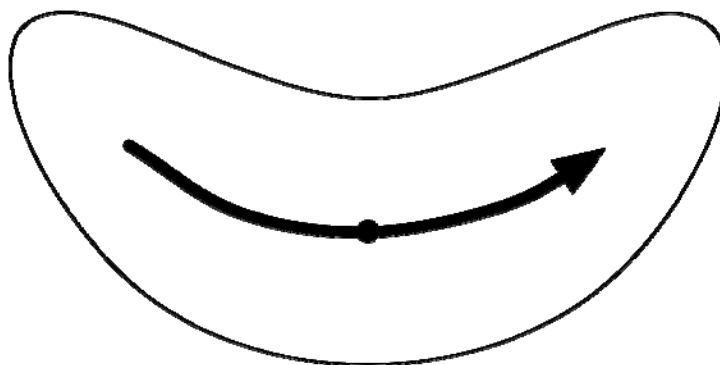
### Ellipse Scheme

In analyses of wind and relative humidity (fields strongly deformed by the wind) at pressure levels, the circles from the standard Cressman scheme are elongated into ellipses oriented along the flow. The stronger the wind, the greater the eccentricity of the ellipses. This scheme reduces to the circular Cressman scheme under low-wind conditions.



## Banana Scheme

In analyses of wind and relative humidity at pressure levels, the circles from the standard Cressman scheme are elongated in the direction of the flow and curved along the streamlines. The result is a banana shape. This scheme reduces to the Ellipse scheme under straight-flow conditions, and the standard Cressman scheme under low-wind conditions.



## Multiquadric scheme

The Multiquadric scheme uses hyperboloid radial basis functions to perform the objective analysis. Details of the multiquadric technique may be found in Nuss and Titley, 1994: "Use of multiquadric interpolation for meteorological objective analysis." *Mon . Wea . Rev .*, 122, 1611-1631. Use this scheme with caution, as it can produce some odd results in areas where only a few observations are available.

## Quality Control for Observations

A critical component of OBSGRID is the screening for bad observations. Many of these QC checks are optional in OBSGRID.

### Quality Control on Individual Reports

- Gross Error Checks (sane values, pressure decreases with height, etc.)
- Remove spikes from temperature and wind profiles.
- Adjust temperature profiles to remove superadiabatic layers.
- No comparisons to other reports or to the first-guess field.

## The ERRMAX test

The ERRMAX quality-control check is optional, but highly recommended.

- Limited user control over data removal. The user may set thresholds, which vary the tolerance of the error check.
- Observations are compared to the first-guess field.
- If the difference value (obs - first-guess) exceeds a certain threshold, the observation is discarded.
- Threshold varies depending on the field, level, and time of day.
- Works well with a good first-guess field.

## The Buddy test

The Buddy check is optional, but highly recommended.

- Limited user control over data removal. The user may set weighting factors, which vary the tolerance of the error check.
- Observations are compared to both the first guess and neighboring observations.
- If the difference value of an observation (obs - first-guess) varies significantly from the distance-weighted average of the difference values of neighboring observations, the observation is discarded.
- Works well in regions with good data density.

## Additional Observations

Input of additional observations, or modification of existing (*and erroneous*) observations, can be a useful tool at the objective analysis stage.

In OBSGRID, additional observations are provided to the program the same way (*in the same wrf\_obs / little\_r format*) as standard observations. Additional observations must be in the same file as the rest of the observations. Existing (*erroneous*) observations can be modified easily, as the observations input format is ASCII text. Identifying an observation report as "bogus" simply means that it is assumed to be good data -- no quality control is performed for that report.

## Surface FDDA option

The surface FDDA option creates additional analysis files for the surface only, usually with a smaller time interval between analyses (*i.e., more frequently*) than the full upper-air analyses. The purpose of these surface analysis files is for later use in WRF with the surface analysis nudging option. *This capability is currently under development in the WRF model.*

A separate set of observational files is needed for the surface FDDA option in OBSGRID. These files must be listed by the namelist **record2** option **sfc\_obs\_filename**. A separate observational



file must be supplied for each analysis time from the start date to the end date at time interval INTF4D.

The LAGTEM option controls how the first-guess field is created for surface analysis files. Typically, the surface and upper-air first-guess (*analysis times*) is available at twelve-hour or six-hour intervals, while the surface analysis interval may be 3 hours (*10800 seconds*). So at analysis times, the available surface first-guess is used. If LAGTEM is set to **.FALSE.**, the surface first-guess at other times will be temporally interpolated from the first-guess at the analysis times. If LAGTEM is set to **.TRUE.**, the surface first guess at other times is the objective analysis from the previous time.

## Objective Analysis on Model Nests

OBSGRID have the capability to perform the objective analysis on a nest. This is done manually with a separate OBSGRID process, performed on `met_em_d0x` files for the particular nest. Often, however, such a step is unnecessary; it complicates matters for the user and may introduce errors into the forecast. At other times, extra information available to the user, or extra detail that objective analysis may provide on a nest, makes objective analysis on a nest a good option.

The main reason to do objective analysis on a nest is if you have observations available with horizontal resolution somewhat greater than the resolution of your coarse domain. There may also be circumstances in which the representation of terrain on a nest allows for better use of surface observations (*i.e., the model terrain better matches the real terrain elevation of the observation*).

The main problem introduced by doing objective analysis on a nest is inconsistency in initial conditions between the coarse domain and the nest. Observations that fall just outside a nest will be used in the analysis of the coarse domain, but discarded in the analysis of the nest. With different observations used right at a nest boundary, one can get very different analyses.

## How to run OBSGRID

### Get the source code

The source code can be downloaded from:

[http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/download/get_source.html). Once the tar file is gunzipped (`gunzip OBSGRID.TAR.gz`), and untared (`untar OBSGRID.TAR`), and it will create a OBSGRID/ directory.

```
cd OBSGRID
```

## Generate the executable

The only library that is required to build the WRF model is NetCDF. The user can find the source code, precompiled binaries, and documentation at the UNIDATA home page (<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/>).

To successfully compile the utilities `plot_level.exe` and `plot_sounding.exe`, NCAR Graphics needs to be installed on your system. These routines are not necessary to run OBSGRID, but are useful for displaying observations.

```
./configure
```

Choose one of the configure options.

```
./compile
```

If successful, this will create the executable `obsgrid.exe`. Executables `plot_level.exe` and `plot_sounding.exe`, will be created if NCAR Graphics is installed.

## Prepare the observations files

Preparing observational files is a user responsibility.

A program is available for users with access to NCAR's computers to download archived observations and reformat them into the `wrf_obs/little_r` format.

A program is also available for reformatting observations from the GTS stream (*unsupported*).

The code expects to find one observational input file per analysis time.

## Edit the namelist for your specific case

The most critical information you'll be changing most often are the start date, end date, and file names.

Pay particularly careful attention to the file name settings. Mistakes in observations file names can go unnoticed because OBSGRID will happily process the wrong files, and if there are no data in the (*wrongly-specified*) file for a particular time, OBSGRID will happily provide you with an analysis of no observations.

## Run the program

Run the program by invoking the command:

```
./obsgrid.exe >& obsgrid.out
```

Check the `obsgrid.out` file for information and runtime errors.

### Check your output

Examine the `obsgrid.out` file for error messages or warning messages. The program should have created the files called `metoa_em*`. Additional output files containing information about observations found and used and discarded will probably be created, as well.

Important things to check include the number of observations found for your objective analysis, and the number of observations used at various levels. This can alert you to possible problems in specifying observations files or time intervals. This information is included in the `printout` file.

You may also want to experiment with a couple of simple plot utility programs, discussed below.

There are a number of additional output files, which you might find useful. These are discussed below.

## Output Files

The OBSGRID program generates several ASCII text files to detail the actions taken on observations through a time cycle of the program (*sorting, error checking, quality control flags, vertical interpolation*). In support of users wishing to plot the observations used for each variable (at each level, at each time), a file is created with this information. Primarily, the ASCII text files are for consumption by the developers for diagnostic purposes. The main output of the OBSGRID program is the gridded, pressure-level data set to be passed to the `real.exe` program (files `metoa_em*`).

In each of the files listed below, the text "`_YYYY-MM-DD_HH:mm:ss.tttt`" allows each time period that is processed by OBSGRID to output a separate file. The only unusual information in the date string is the final four letters "tttt" which is the decimal time to ten thousandths of a second. The bracketed "[`sfc_fdda_`]" indicates that the surface FDDA option of OBSGRID creates the same set of files with the string "`sfc_fdda_`" inserted.

### **metoa\_em\***

The final analysis files at surface and pressure levels. Generating this file is the primary goal of running OBSGRID.

### **wrfsfdda\_dn**

Use of the surface FDDA option in OBSGRID creates a file called `wrfsfdda_dn`. This file contains the surface analyses at INTF4D intervals, analyses of T, TH, U, V, RH, QV, PSFC, PMSL, and a count of observations within 250 km of each grid point.

Due to the input requirements of the WRF model, data at the current time (\_OLD) and data for the next time (\_NEW) are supplied at each time interval.

**result\_out\_[sfc\_fdda\_]YYYY-MM-DD\_HH:mm:ss.tttt**

This file contains a listing of all of the observations available for use by the OBSGRID program. The observations have been sorted and the duplicates have been removed. Observations outside of the analysis region have been removed. Observations with no information have been removed. All reports for each separate location (different levels but at the same time) have been combined to form a single report. Interspersed with the output data are lines to separate each report. This file contains reports discarded for QC reasons.

**useful\_out\_[sfc\_fdda\_]YYYY-MM-DD\_HH:mm:ss.tttt**

This file contains a listing of all of the observations available for use by the OBSGRID program. The observations have been sorted and the duplicates have been removed. Observations outside of the analysis region have been removed. Observations with no information have been removed. All reports for each separate location (different levels but at the same time) have been combined to form a single report. Data which has had the "discard" flag internally set (data which will not be sent to the quality control or objective analysis portions of the code) are not listed in this output. No additional lines are introduced to the output, allowing this file to be reused as an observation input file.

These files can be used in WRF for observational nudging. *See Chapter 5 of this User's Guide for details on observational nudging.*

**discard\_out\_[sfc\_fdda\_]YYYY-MM-DD\_HH:mm:ss.tttt**

This file only contains a listing of the discarded reports. This is a good place to begin to search to determine why an observation didn't make it into the analysis. This file has additional lines interspersed within the output to separate each report.

**qc\_out\_[sfc\_fdda\_]YYYY-MM-DD\_HH:mm:ss.tttt**

The information contained in the qc\_out file is similar to the useful\_out. The data has gone through a more expensive test to determine if the report is within the analysis region, and the data have been given various quality control flags. Unless a blatant error in the data is detected (such as a negative sea-level pressure), the observation data are not typically modified, but only assigned quality control flags. Any data failing the error maximum or buddy check tests are not used in the objective analysis.

**obs\_used\_for\_oa\_out\_[sfc\_fdda\_]YYYY-MM-DD\_HH:mm:ss.tttt**

This file lists data by variable and by level, where each observation that has gone into the objective analysis is grouped with all of the associated observations for plotting or some other diagnostic purpose. The first line of this file is the necessary FORTRAN format required to input

the data. There are titles over the data columns to aid in the information identification. Below are a few lines from a typical file.

```
( 3x,a8,3x,i6,3x,i5,3x,a8,3x,2(g13.6,3x),2(f7.2,3x),i7 )
Number of Observations 00001214
Variable Press  Obs  Station Obs      Obs-1st  X      Y      QC
Name      Level  Number ID      Value    Guess   Location Location Value
U          1001   1      CYYT   6.39806   4.67690 161.51 122.96 0
U          1001   2      CWRA   2.04794   0.891641 162.04 120.03 0
U          1001   3      CWVA   1.30433  -1.80660 159.54 125.52 0
U          1001   4      CWAR   1.20569   1.07567 159.53 121.07 0
U          1001   5      CYQX   0.470500  -2.10306 156.58 125.17 0
U          1001   6      CWDO   0.789376  -3.03728 155.34 127.02 0
U          1001   7      CWDS   0.846182   2.14755 157.37 118.95 0
```

### **plotobs\_out\_[sfc\_fdda\_]YYYY-MM-DD\_HH:mm:ss.tttt**

Observations files used by plotting program plot\_level.

## **Plot Utilities**

The OBSGRID package provides two utility programs for plotting observations. These programs are called `plot_soundings.exe` and `plot_levels.exe`. These optional programs use NCAR Graphics, and are built. Both programs get additional input options from the `namelist.oa` file.

### **plot\_soundings.exe**

Program `plot_soundings.exe` plots soundings. This program generates soundings from either the quality-controlled ("`qc_out_YYYY-mm-dd_hh:mm:ss:ffff`") or the non-quality-controlled ("`useful_out_YYYY-mm-dd_hh:mm:ss:ffff`") upper air data. Only data that are on the requested analysis levels are processed.

The program uses information from `&record1` and `&plot_souding` in the `namelist.oa` file to generate the required output.

The program create output file(s): `sounding_<file_type>_<date>.cgm`

### **plot\_level.exe**

Program `plot_level.exe` creates station plots for each analysis level. These plots contain both observations that have passed all QC tests and observations that have failed the QC tests. Observations that have failed the QC tests are plotted in various colors according to which test was failed.

The program uses information from `&record1` and `&plot_level` in the `namelist.oa` file to generate plots from the observations in the file "plotobs\_out\_yyyy-mm-dd\_hh:00:00:00.0000".

The program creates the file(s): `levels_<date>.cgm` or `levels_sfc_fdda_<date>.cgm`, depending on which file type is plotted.

## Observations Format

To make the best use of the OBSGRID program, it is important for users to understand the wrf\_obs/little\_r Observations Format.

Observations are conceptually organized in terms of reports. A report consists of a single observation or set of observations associated with a single latitude/longitude coordinate.

### Examples

- a surface station report including observations of temperature, pressure, humidity, and winds.
- an upper-air station's sounding report with temperature, humidity, and wind observations at many height or pressure levels.
- an aircraft report of temperature at a specific lat/lon/height.
- a satellite-derived wind observation at a specific lat/lon/height.

Each report in the wrf\_obs/little\_r Observations Format consists of at least four records:

- *A report header record*
- *one or more data records*
- *an end data record*
- *an end report record*.

The *report header record* is a 600-character long record (*much of which is unused and needs only dummy values*) that contains certain information about the station and the report as a whole: location, station id, station type, station elevation, etc. The report header record is described fully in the following table. Shaded items in the table are unused:

Report header format		
Variable	Fortran I/O Format	Description
latitude	F20.5	station latitude (north positive)
longitude	F20.5	station longitude (east positive)
id	A40	ID of station

name	A40	Name of station
platform	A40	Description of the measurement device
source	A40	GTS, NCAR/ADP, BOGUS, etc.
elevation	F20.5	station elevation (m)
num_vld_fld	I10	Number of valid fields in the report
num_error	I10	Number of errors encountered during the decoding of this observation
num_warning	I10	Number of warnings encountered during decoding of this observation.
seq_num	I10	Sequence number of this observation
num_dups	I10	Number of duplicates found for this observation
is_sound	L10	T/F Multiple levels or a single level
bogus	L10	T/F bogus report or normal one
discard	L10	T/F Duplicate and discarded (or merged) report.
sut	I10	Seconds since 0000 UTC 1 January 1970
julian	I10	Day of the year
date_char	A20	YYYYMMDDHHmmss
slp, qc	F13.5, I7	Sea-level pressure (Pa) and a QC flag
ref_pres, qc	F13.5, I7	Reference pressure level (for thickness) (Pa) and a QC flag
ground_t, qc	F13.5, I7	Ground Temperature (T) and QC flag
sst, qc	F13.5, I7	Sea-Surface Temperature (K) and QC
psfc, qc	F13.5, I7	Surface pressure (Pa) and QC
precip, qc	F13.5, I7	Precipitation Accumulation and QC
t_max, qc	F13.5, I7	Daily maximum T (K) and QC
t_min, qc	F13.5, I7	Daily minimum T (K) and QC
t_min_night, qc	F13.5, I7	Overnight minimum T (K) and QC
p_tend03, qc	F13.5, I7	3-hour pressure change (Pa) and QC
p_tend24, qc	F13.5, I7	24-hour pressure change (Pa) and QC
cloud_cvr, qc	F13.5, I7	Total cloud cover (oktas) and QC
ceiling, qc	F13.5, I7	Height (m) of cloud base and Q

Following the report header record are the *data records*. These data records contain the observations of pressure, height, temperature, dewpoint, wind speed, and wind direction. There are a number of other fields in the data record that are not used on input. Each data record

contains data for a single level of the report. For report types that have multiple levels (*e.g., upper-air station sounding reports*), each pressure or height level has its own data record. For report types with a single level (*such as surface station reports or a satellite wind observation*), the report will have a single data record. The data record contents and format are summarized in the following table

Format of data records		
Variable	Fortran I/O Format	Description
pressure, qc	F13.5, I7	Pressure (Pa) of observation, and QC
height, qc	F13.5, I7	Height (m MSL) of observation, and QC
temperature, qc	F13.5, I7	Temperature (K) and QC
dew_point, qc	F13.5, I7	Dewpoint (K) and QC
speed, qc	F13.5, I7	Wind speed ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ ) and QC
direction, qc	F13.5, I7	Wind direction (degrees) and QC
u, qc	F13.5, I7	u component of wind ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ ), and QC
v, qc	F13.5, I7	v component of wind ( $\text{m s}^{-1}$ ), and QC
rh, qc	F13.5, I7	Relative Humidity (%) and QC
thickness, qc	F13.5, I7	Thickness (m), and Q

The *end data record* is simply a data record with pressure and height fields both set to -777777.

After all the data records and the end data record, an *end report record* must appear. The end report record is simply three integers, which really aren't all that important.

Format of end_report records		
Variable	Fortran I/O Format	Description
num_vld_fld	I7	Number of valid fields in the report
num_error	I7	Number of errors encountered during the decoding of the report
num_warning	I7	Number of warnings encountered during the decoding the report

## QCFlags

In the observations files, most of the meteorological data fields also have space for an additional integer quality-control flag. The quality control values are of the form  $2n$ , where  $n$  takes on positive integer values. This allows the various quality control flags to be additive yet permits the



decomposition of the total sum into constituent components. Following are the current quality control flags that are applied to observations.

```

pressure interpolated from first-guess height      = 2 ** 1 =      2
temperature and dew point both = 0                 = 2 ** 4 =     16
wind speed and direction both = 0                  = 2 ** 5 =     32
wind speed negative                                = 2 ** 6 =     64
wind direction < 0 or > 360                         = 2 ** 7 =    128
level vertically interpolated                       = 2 ** 8 =    256
value vertically extrapolated from single level     = 2 ** 9 =    512
sign of temperature reversed                       = 2 ** 10 =   1024
superadiabatic level detected                      = 2 ** 11 =   2048
vertical spike in wind speed or direction           = 2 ** 12 =   4096
convective adjustment applied to temperature field = 2 ** 13 =   8192
no neighboring observations for buddy check         = 2 ** 14 =  16384
-----
fails error maximum test                           = 2 ** 15 =  32768
fails buddy test                                   = 2 ** 16 =  65536
observation outside of domain detected by QC        = 2 ** 17 = 131072

```

## OBSGRID Namelist

The OBSGRID namelist file is called "namelist.oa", and must be in the directory from which OBSGRID is run. The namelist consists of nine namelist records, named "record1" through "record9", each having a loosely related area of content. Each namelist record, which extends over several lines in the namelist.oa file, begins with "&record<#>" (where <#> is the namelist record number) and ends with a slash "/".

The namelist records &plot\_sounding and &plot\_level are only used by the corresponding utilities.

### Namelist record1

The data in namelist record1 define the analysis times to process:

Namelist Variable	Value	Description
start_year	2000	4-digit year of the starting time to process
start_month	01	2-digit month of the starting time to process
start_day	24	2-digit day of the starting time to process
start_hour	12	2-digit hour of the starting time to process
end_year	2000	4-digit year of the ending time to process

end_month	01	2-digit month of the ending time to process
end_day	25	2-digit day of the ending time to process
end_hour	12	2-digit hour of the ending time to process
interval	21600	Time interval (s) between consecutive times to process

## Namelist record2

The data in record2 define the model grid and names of the input files:

Namelist Variable	Value	Description
domain_id	1	ID of domain to process
obs_filename	CHARACTER	File name(s) ( <i>may include directory information</i> ) of the observation files, one required for each time period to run through the objective analysis
sfc_obs_filename	CHARACTER	File name(s) ( <i>may include directory information</i> ) of the observation files to be used for the surface analyses option (only used when .F4D=.TRUE.) One file required for each time period.
trim_domain	.FALSE.	Set to .TRUE. if this domain must be cut down on output
trim_value	5	Value by which the domain will be cut down in each direction

The met\_em\* files which are being processed must be available in the OBSGRID/ directory.

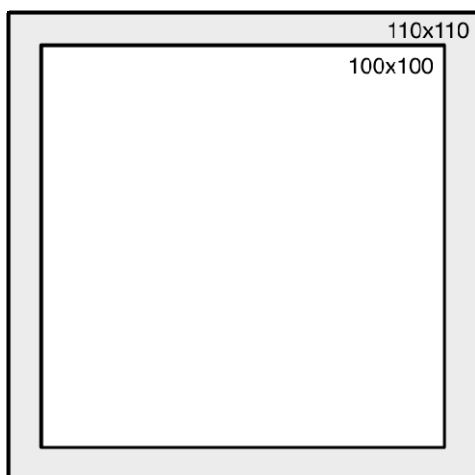
The obs\_filename and sfc\_obs\_filename settings can get confusing, and deserve some additional explanation. Use of these files is related to the times and time interval set in namelist record1, and to the F4D options set in namelist record8. The obs\_filename files are used for the analyses for the full 3D dataset, both at upper-air and the surface. The obs\_filename files should contain all observations, upper-air and surface, to be used for a particular analysis at a particular time. The sfc\_obs\_filename is used only when F4D=.TRUE., that is, if surface analyses are being created for surface FDDA nudging. The sfc\_obs\_filenames may be the same files as obs\_filenames, and they should probably contain both surface and upper-air observations. The designation "sfc\_obs\_filename" is not intended to indicate that the observations in the file are at the surface, but rather that the file is used only for a surface analysis prepared for surface FDDA nudging.

There must be an `obs_filename` listed for each time period for which an objective analysis is desired. Time periods are processed sequentially from the starting date to the ending date by the time interval, all specified in `namelist record1`. For the first time period, the file named first in `obs_filename` is used. For the second time period, the file named second in `obs_filename` is used. This pattern is repeated until all files listed in `obs_filename` have been used.

If the F4D option is selected, the files listed in `sfc_obs_filename` are similarly processed for surface analyses, this time with the time interval as specified by `INTF4D`.

If a users wishes to include observations from outside the interested model domain, `geogrid.exe` (WPS) needs to be run for a slightly large domain that the domain of interest. Setting `trim_domain` to `.TRUE.` will cut all 4 directions of the input domain down by the number of grid points set in `trim_value`.

In the example below, the domain of interest is the inner white domain with a total of 100x100 grid points. `geogrid.exe` have be run for the outer domain (110x110 grid points). By setting `trim_value` to 5, the output domain will be trimmed by 5 grid points in each direction, resulting in the white 100x100 grid point domain.



### Namelist record3

The data in the `record3` concern space allocated within the program for observations. These are values that should not frequently need to be modified:

Namelist Variable	Value	Description
<code>max_number_of_obs</code>	10000	Anticipated maximum number of reports per time period

fatal_if_exceed_max_obs	.TRUE.	T/F flag allows the user to decide the severity of not having enough space to store all of the available observation
-------------------------	--------	--

#### Namelist record4

The data in record4 set the quality control options. There are four specific tests that may be activated by the user: A error max test; a buddy test; removal of spike, and; the removal of super-adiabatic lapse rates. For some of these tests a user have control over the tolerances as well.

Namelist Variable	Value	Description
<b>Error Max Test:</b> For this test there is a threshold for each variable. These values are scaled for time of day, surface characteristics and vertical level.		
qc_test_error_max	.TRUE.	Check the difference between the first-guess and the observation
max_error_t	10	Maximum allowable temperature difference (K)
max_error_uv	13	Maximum allowable horizontal wind component difference (m/s)
max_error_z	8	<i>Not used</i>
max_error_rh	50	Maximum allowable relative humidity difference (%)
max_error_p	600	Maximum allowable sea-level pressure difference (Pa)
<b>Buddy Check Test:</b> For this test there is a threshold for each variable. These values are similar to standard deviations.		
qc_test_buddy	.TRUE.	Check the difference between a single observation and neighboring observations
max_buddy_t	8	Maximum allowable temperature difference (K)
max_buddy_uv	8	Maximum allowable horizontal wind component difference (m/s)
max_buddy_z	8	<i>Not used</i>
max_buddy_rh	40	Maximum allowable relative humidity difference (%)
max_buddy_p	800	Maximum allowable sea-level pressure difference (Pa)

buddy_weight	1.0	Value by which the buddy thresholds are scale
<b>Spike removal</b>		
qc_test_vert_consistency	.FALSE.	Check for vertical spikes in temperature, dew point, wind speed and wind direction
<b>Removal of super-adiabatic lapse rates</b>		
qc_test_convective_adj	.FALSE.	Remove any super-adiabatic lapse rate in a sounding by conservation of dry static energy
For satellite and aircraft observations, data are often horizontally spaced with only a single vertical level. The following two entries describe how far the user assumes that the data are valid in pressure space.		
max_p_extend_t	1300	Pressure difference (Pa) through which a single temperature report may be extended
max_p_extend_w	1300	Pressure difference (Pa) through which a single wind report may be extended

### Namelist record5

The data in record5 control the enormous amount of print-out which may be produced by the LITTLE\_R program. These values are all logical flags, where TRUE will generate output and FALSE will turn off output.

```
print_obs_files ; print_found_obs ; print_header ;
print_analysis ; print_qc_vert ; print_qc_dry ;
print_error_max ; print_buddy ; print_oa
```

### Namelist record7

The data in record7 concerns the use of the first-guess fields, and surface FDDA analysis options. Always use the first guess.

Namelist Variable	Value	Description
use_first_guess	.TRUE.	Always use first guess (use_first_guess=.TRUE.)
f4d	.TRUE.	Turns on (.TRUE.) or off (.FALSE.) the creation of surface analysis files.

intf4d	10800	Time interval in seconds between surface analysis times
lagtem	.FALSE.	Use the previous time-period's final surface analysis for this time-period's first guess (lagtem=.TRUE.); or Use a temporal interpolation between upper-air times as the first guess for this surface analysis (lagtem = .FALSE.)

### Namelist record8

The data in record8 concern the smoothing of the data after the objective analysis. The differences (*observation minus first-guess*) of the analyzed fields are smoothed, not the full fields.

Namelist Variable	Value	Description
smooth_type	1	1 = five point stencil of 1-2-1 smoothing; 2 = smoother-desmoothing
smooth_sfc_wind	0	Number of smoothing passes for surface winds
smooth_sfc_temp	0	Number of smoothing passes for surface temperature
smooth_sfc_rh	0	Number of smoothing passes for surface relative humidity
smooth_sfc_slp	0	Number of smoothing passes for sea-level pressure
smooth_upper_wind	0	Number of smoothing passes for upper-air winds
smooth_upper_temp	0	Number of smoothing passes for upper-air temperature
smooth_upper_rh	0	Number of smoothing passes for upper-air relative humidity

### Namelist record9

The data in record9 concern the objective analysis options. There is no user control to select the various Cressman extensions for the radius of influence (*circular, elliptical or banana*). If the Cressman option is selected, ellipse or banana extensions will be applied as the wind conditions warrant.

Namelist Variable	Value	Description
oa_type	"Cressman"	"MQD" for multiquadric; "Cressman"

		for the Cressman-type scheme, this string is case sensitive
mqd_minimum_num_obs	30	Minimum number of observations for MQD
mqd_maximum_num_obs	1000	Maximum number of observations for MQD
radius_influence	5,4,3,2	Radius of influence in grid units for Cressman scheme
oa_min_switch	.TRUE.	T = switch to Cressman if too few observations for MQD; F = no analysis if too many observations
oa_max_switch	.TRUE.	T = switch to Cressman if too many observations for MQD; F = no analysis if too many observation

### Namelist plot\_sounding

Only used for the utility plot\_sounding.exe

Namelist Variable	Value	Description
file_type	"useful"	Options are "useful", or "qc"
read_metoa	.TRUE.	If set to .TRUE., the model domain information in the metoa_em files will be used to add location information on plot
grid_id	1	Only used if read_metoa is .TRUE.

### Namelist plot\_level

Only used for the utility plot\_level.exe

Namelist Variable	Value	Description
file_type	"3D"	Options are "3D", or "sfc_fdda"
grid_id	1	Model domain information in the metoa_em files will be used to place observation correctly.





## Chapter 8: WRF Software

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### Introduction

#### WRF Build Mechanism

The WRF build mechanism provides a uniform apparatus for configuring and compiling the WRF model, WRF-Var system and the WRF pre-processors over a range of platforms with a variety of options. This section describes the components and functioning of the build mechanism. For information on building the WRF code, see the chapter on Software Installation.

#### Required software:

The WRF build relies on Perl version 5 or later and a number of UNIX utilities: `csh` and Bourne shell, `make`, `M4`, `sed`, `awk`, and the `uname` command. A C compiler is needed to compile programs and libraries in the tools and external directories. The WRF code itself is standard Fortran (commonly referred to as Fortran90). For distributed-memory processing, MPI and related tools and libraries should be installed.

#### Build Mechanism Components:

*Directory structure:* The directory structure of WRF consists of the top-level directory plus directories containing files related to the WRF software framework (**frame**), the WRF model (**dyn\_em**, **phys**, **chem**, **share**), WRF-Var (**da**), configuration files (**arch**, **Registry**), helper and utility programs (**tools**), and packages that are distributed with the WRF code (**external**).

*Scripts:* The top-level directory contains three user-executable scripts: **configure**, **compile**, and **clean**. The configure script relies on the Perl script in **arch/Config\_new.pl**.

*Programs:* A significant number of WRF lines of code are automatically generated at compile time. The program that does this is **tools/registry** and it is distributed as part of the source code with the WRF model.

*Makefiles:* The main **Makefile** (input to the UNIX make utility) is in the top-level directory. There are also makefiles in most of the subdirectories that come with WRF. Make is called recursively over the directory structure. Make is not directly invoked by the user to compile WRF; the **compile** script is provided for this purpose.

*Configuration files:* The **configure.wrf** contains compiler, linker, and other build settings, as well as rules and macro definitions used by the make utility. The **configure.wrf** file is included by the Makefiles in most of the WRF source distribution (Makefiles in tools and external directories do not include **configure.wrf**). The **configure.wrf** file in the top-level directory is generated each time the configure script is invoked. It is also deleted by **clean -a**. Thus, **configure.wrf** is the place to make temporary changes, such as optimization levels and compiling with debugging, but permanent changes should be made in **arch/configure\_new.defaults**.

The **arch/configure\_new.defaults** file contains lists of compiler options for all the supported platforms and configurations. Changes made to this file will be permanent. This file is used by the **configure** script to generate a temporary **configure.wrf** file in the top-level directory. The **arch** directory also contains the files **preamble\_new** and **postamble\_new**, which constitute the generic parts (non-architecture specific) of the **configure.wrf** file that is generated by the **configure** script.

The **Registry** directory contains files that control many compile-time aspects of the WRF code. The files are named **Registry.core** (where **core** is for example **EM**). The **configure** script copies one of these to **Registry/Registry**, which is the file that **tools/registry** will use as input. The choice of **core** depends on settings to the **configure** script. Changes to **Registry/Registry** will be lost; permanent changes should be made to **Registry.core**. For the WRF ARW model, the file is typically **Registry.EM**.

*Environment variables:* Certain aspects of the configuration and build are controlled by environment variables: the non-standard locations of NetCDF libraries or the Perl command, which dynamic core to compile, machine-specific features, and optional build libraries (such as Grib Edition 2, HDF, and parallel netCDF).

In addition to WRF-related environment settings, there may also be settings specific to particular compilers or libraries. For example, local installations may require setting a variable like **MPICH\_F90** to make sure the correct instance of the Fortran 90 compiler is used by the **mpif90** command.

## How the WRF build works:

There are two steps in building WRF: configuration and compilation.

*Configuration:* The **configure** script configures the model for compilation on your system. The configuration first attempts to locate needed libraries such as NetCDF or HDF and tools such as Perl. It will check for these in normal places, or will use settings from the user's shell environment. The **configure** file then calls the UNIX **uname** command to discover what platform you are compiling on. It then calls the Perl script **arch/Config\_new.pl**, which traverses the list of known machine configurations and displays a list of available options to the user. The selected set of options is then used to create the **configure.wrf** file in the top-level directory. This file may be edited but changes are temporary, since the file will be deleted by **clean -a** or overwritten by the next invocation of the **configure** script.

*Compilation:* The **compile** script is used to compile the WRF code after it has been configured using the **configure** script. This Csh script performs a number of checks, constructs an argument list, copies to **Registry/Registry** the correct **Registry.core** file for the core being compiled, and then invokes the UNIX **make** command in the top-level directory. The core to be compiled is determined from the user's environment; if no core is specified in the environment (by setting **WRF\_core\_CORE** to 1) the default core is selected (currently the Eulerian Mass core for ARW). The **Makefile** in the top-level directory directs the rest of the build, accomplished as a set of recursive invocations of **make** in the subdirectories of WRF. Most of these makefiles include the **configure.wrf** file from the top-level directory. The order of a complete build is as follows:

1. Make in **external** directory
  - a. make in **external/io\_{grib1,grib\_share,int,netcdf}** for Grib Edition 1, binary, and netCDF implementations of I/O API
  - b. make in **RSL\_LITE** directory to build communications layer (DM\_PARALLEL only)
  - c. make in **external/esmf\_time\_f90** directory to build ESMF time manager library
  - d. make in **external/fftpack** directory to build FFT library for the global filters
  - e. make in other external directories as specified by "**external:**" target in the **configure.wrf** file
2. Make in the **tools** directory to build the program that reads the **Registry/Registry** file and auto-generates files in the **inc** directory

3. Make in the **frame** directory to build the WRF framework specific modules
4. Make in the **share** directory to build the non-core-specific mediation layer routines, including WRF I/O modules that call the I/O API
5. Make in the **phys** directory to build the WRF model layer routines for physics (non core-specific)
6. Make in the **dyn\_core** directory for core-specific mediation-layer and model-layer subroutines
7. Make in the **main** directory to build the main programs for WRF, symbolic link to create executable files (location depending on the build case that was selected as the argument to the compile script)

Source files (**.F** and, in some of the external directories, **.F90**) are preprocessed to produce **.f90** files, which are input to the compiler. As part of the preprocessing, Registry-generated files from the **inc** directory may be included. Compiling the **.f90** files results in the creation of object (**.o**) files that are added to the library **main/libwrf.a**. Most of the **external** directories generate their own library file. The linking step produces the **wrf.exe** executable and other executables, depending on the case argument to the compile command: **real.exe** (a preprocessor for real-data cases) or **ideal.exe** (a preprocessor for idealized cases), and the **ndown.exe** program, for one-way nesting of real-data cases.

The **.o** files and **.f90** files from a compile are retained until the next invocation of the **clean** script. The **.f90** files provide the true reference for tracking down run time errors that refer to line numbers or for sessions using interactive debugging tools such as **dbx** or **gdb**.

## Registry

Tools for automatic generation of application code from user-specified tables provide significant software productivity benefits in development and maintenance of large applications such as WRF. Some 150-thousand lines of WRF code are automatically generated from a user-edited table, called the Registry. The Registry provides a high-level single-point-of-control over the fundamental structure of the model data, and thus provides considerable utility for developers and maintainers. It contains lists describing state data fields and their attributes: dimensionality, binding to particular solvers, association with WRF I/O streams, communication operations, and run time configuration options (namelist elements and their bindings to model control structures). Adding or modifying a state variable to WRF involves modifying a single line of a single file; this single change is then automatically propagated to scores of locations in the source code the next time the code is compiled.

The WRF Registry has two components: the Registry file, and the Registry program.

The Registry file is located in the **Registry** directory and contains the entries that direct the auto-generation of WRF code by the Registry program. There is more than one Registry in this directory, with filenames such as **Registry.EM** (for builds using the Eulerian Mass/ARW core) and **Registry.NMM** (for builds using the NMM core). The [WRF Build Mechanism](#) copies one of these to the file **Registry/Registry** and this file is used to direct the Registry program. The syntax and semantics for entries in the Registry are described in detail in [“WRF Tiger Team Documentation: The Registry”](#) on <http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/WG2/Tigers/Registry/>.

The Registry program is distributed as part of WRF in the **tools** directory. It is built automatically (if necessary) when WRF is compiled. The executable file is **tools/registry**. This program reads the contents of the Registry file, **Registry/Registry**, and generates files in the **inc** directory. These include files are inserted (with **cpp #include** commands) into WRF Fortran source files prior to compilation. Additional information on these is provided as an appendix to [“WRF Tiger Team Documentation: The Registry \(DRAFT\)”](#). The Registry program itself is written in C. The source files and **makefile** are in the **tools** directory.

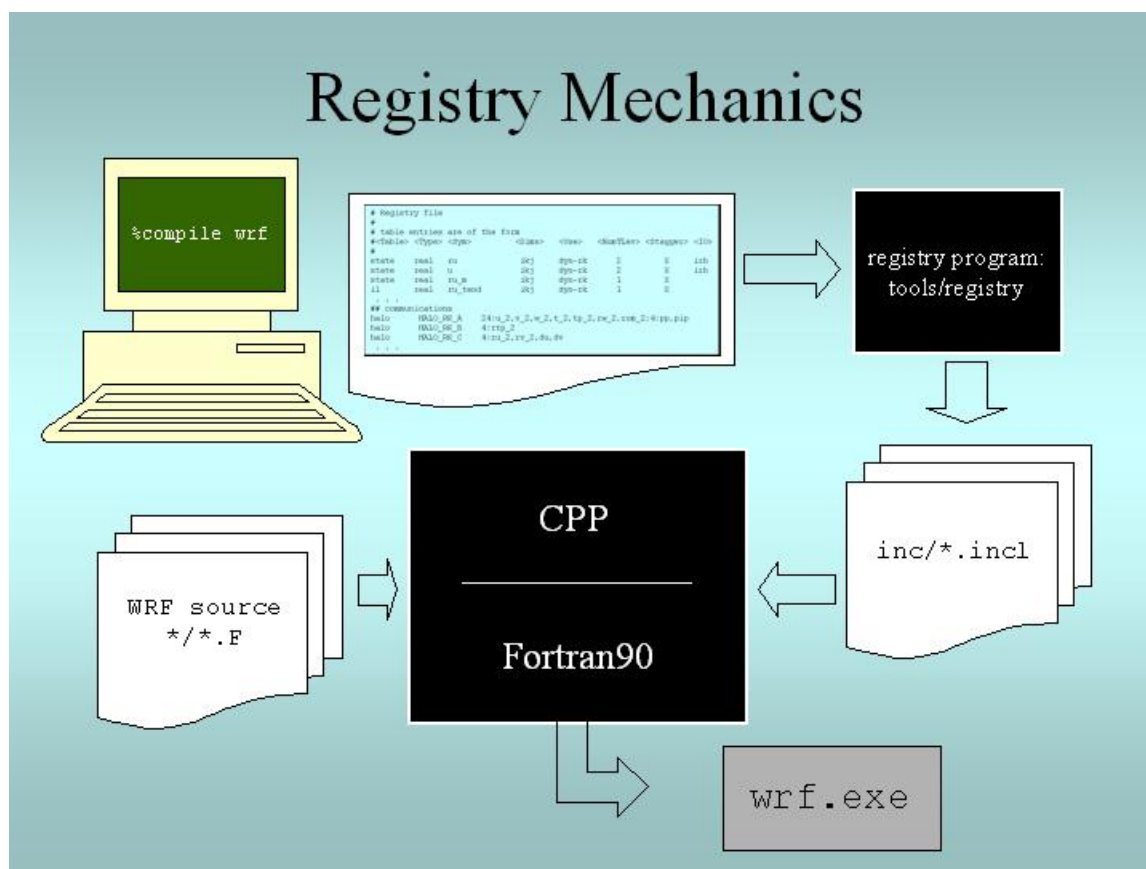


Figure 8.1. When the user compiles WRF, the Registry Program reads Registry/Registry, producing auto-generated sections of code that are stored in files in the inc directory. These are included into WRF using the CPP preprocessor and the Fortran compiler.

In addition to the WRF model itself, the **Registry/Registry** file is used to build the accompanying preprocessors such as **real.exe** (for real data) or **ideal.exe** (for ideal simulations), and the **ndown.exe** program (used for one-way, off-line nesting).

Every variable that is an input or an output field is described in the Registry. Additionally, every variable that is required for parallel communication, specifically associated with a physics package, or needs to provide a tendency to multiple physics or dynamics routines is contained in the Registry. For each of these variables, the index ordering, horizontal and vertical staggering, feedback and nesting interpolation requirements, and the associated IO are defined. For most users, to add a variable into the model requires, regardless of dimensionality, only the addition of a single line to the Registry.

The other very typical activity for users is to define new run-time options, which are handled via a Fortran namelist file **namelist.input** in WRF. As with the model state arrays and variables, the entire model configuration is described in the Registry. As with the model arrays, adding a new namelist entry is as easy as adding a new line in the Registry.

While the model state and configuration are by far the most commonly used features in the Registry, the data dictionary has several other powerful uses. The Registry file provides input to generate all of the communications for the distributed memory processing (halo interchanges between patches, support for periodic lateral boundaries, and array transposes for FFTs to be run in the X, Y, or Z directions). The Registry associates various fields with particular physics packages, so that the memory footprint reflects the actual selection of the options, not a maximal value.

Together, these capabilities allow a large portion of the WRF code to be automatically generated. Any code that is automatically generated relieves the developer of the effort of coding and debugging that portion of software. Usually, the pieces of code that are suitable candidates for automation are precisely those that are fraught with “hard to detect” errors, such as communications, indexing, and IO which must be replicated for hundreds of variables.

### **Registry Syntax:**

Each entry in the Registry is for a specific variable, whether it is for a new dimension in the model, a new field, a new namelist value, or even a new communication. For readability, a single entry may be spread across several lines with the traditional “\” at the end of a line to denote that the entry is continuing. When adding to the Registry, most users find that it is helpful to copy an entry that is similar to the anticipated new entry, and then modify that Registry entry. The Registry is not sensitive to spatial formatting. White space separates identifiers in each entry.

Note: Do not simply remove an identifier and leave a supposed token blank, use the appropriate default value (currently a dash character “-”).

## Registry Entries:

The WRF Registry has the following types of entries:

***Dimspec*** – Describes dimensions that are used to define arrays in the model  
***State*** – Describes state variables and arrays in the domain structure  
***I1*** – Describes local variables and arrays in solve  
***Typedef*** – Describes derived types that are subtypes of the domain structure  
***Rconfig*** – Describes a configuration (e.g. namelist) variable or array  
***Package*** – Describes attributes of a package (e.g. physics)  
***Halo*** – Describes halo update interprocessor communications  
***Period*** – Describes communications for periodic boundary updates  
***Xpose*** – Describes communications for parallel matrix transposes  
***include*** – Similar to a CPP #include file

These **keywords** appear as the first word in a line of the file **Registry** to define which type of information is being provided. Following are examples of the more likely Registry types that users will need to understand

## Registry Dimspec:

The first set of entries in the Registry is the specifications of the dimensions for the fields to be defined. In the example below, three dimensions are defined: i, j, and k. If you do an “**ncdump -h**” of a WRF file, you will notice that the three primary dimensions are named as “**west\_east**”, “**south\_north**”, and “**bottom\_top**”. That information is contained in this example (the example is broken across two lines, but interleaved).

```
#<Table>  <Dim>   <Order>  <How defined>
dimspec   i       1       standard_domain
dimspec   j       3       standard_domain
dimspec   k       2       standard_domain
```

```
<Coord-axis>  <Dimname in Datasets>
x           west_east
y           south_north
z           bottom_top
```

The WRF system has a notion of horizontal and vertical staggering, so the dimension names are extended with a “**\_stag**” suffix for the staggered sizes. The list of names in the <Dim> column must be a single character (for release 3.0.1.1 and prior), and they must be unique. This <Dim> variable is not case specific, so for example “**i**” is the same as an entry for “**I**”.

## Registry State and I1:



A **state** variable in WRF is a field that is eligible for IO and communications, and exists for the duration of the model forecast. The **i1** variables (intermediate level one) are typically thought of as tendency terms, computed during a single model time-step, and then discarded prior to the next time-step. The space allocation and deallocation for these **i1** variables is automatic (on the stack for the model solver). In this example, for readability, the column titles and the entries are broken into multiple interleaved lines, with the user entries in a **bold font**.

Some fields have simple entries in the **Registry** file. The following is a **state** variable that is a Fortran type **real**. The name of the field inside the WRF model is **u\_gc**. It is a three dimension array (**igj**). This particular field is only for the ARW core (**dyn\_em**). It has a single time level, and is staggered in the **X** and **Z** directions. This field is input only to the real program (**i1**). On output, the netCDF name is **UU**, with the accompanying description and units provided.

```
#<Table> <Type> <Sym> <Dims>
state    real    u_gc    igj

<Use>    <NumTLev> <Stagger> <IO>
dyn_em    1          XZ    i1

<DNAME>    <DESCRIP>          <UNITS>
"UU"      "x-wind component"    "m s-1"
```

If a variable is not staggered, a “-” (dash) is inserted instead of leaving a blank space. The same dash character is required to fill in a location when a field has no IO specification. The variable description and units columns are used for post-processing purposes only; this information is not directly utilized by the model.

When adding new variables to the **Registry** file, users are warned to make sure that variable names are unique. The <Sym> refers to the variable name inside the WRF model, and it is not case sensitive. The <DNAME> is quoted, and appears exactly as typed. Do not use imbedded spaces. While it is not required that the <Sym> and <DNAME> use the same character string, it is highly recommended.

From this example, we can add new requirements for a variable. Suppose that the variable to be added is not specific to any dynamical core. We would change the <Use> column entry of **dyn\_em** to **misc** (for miscellaneous). The **misc** entry is typical of fields used in physics packages. Only dynamics variables have more than a single time level, and this introductory material is not suitable for describing the impact of multiple time periods on the registry program. For the <Stagger> option, users may select any subset from {**X**, **Y**, **Z**} or {-}, where the dash character “-” signifies “no staggering”. For example, in the ARW model, the x-direction wind component **u** is staggered in the **X** direction, and the y-direction wind component **v** is staggered in the **Y** direction.



The <IO> column handles file input and output, and it handles the nesting specification for the field. The file input and output uses three letters: **i** (input), **r** (restart), and **h** (history). If the field is to be in the input file to the model, the restart file from the model, and the history file from the model, the entry would be **irh**. To allow more flexibility, the input and history fields are associated with streams. The user may specify a digit after the **i** or the **h** token, stating that this variable is associated with a specified stream (**1** through **9**) instead of the default (**0**). A single variable may be associated with multiple streams. Once any digit is used with the **i** or **h** tokens, the default **0** stream must be explicitly stated. For example, <IO> entry **i** and <IO> entry **i0** are the same. However, <IO> entry **h1** outputs the field to the first auxiliary stream, but does not output the field to the default history stream. The <IO> entry **h01** outputs the field to both the default history stream and the first auxiliary stream.

Nesting support for the model is also handled by the <IO> column. The letters that are parsed for nesting are: **u** (*up* as in feedback up), **d** (*down*, as in downscale from coarse to fine grid), **f** (*forcing*, how the lateral boundaries are processed), and **s** (*smoothing*). As with other entries, the best course of action is to find a field nearly identical to the one that you are inserting into the **Registry** file, and copy that line. The user needs to make the determination whether or not it is reasonable to smooth the field in the area of the coarse grid, where the fine-grid feeds back to the coarse grid. Variables that are defined over land and water, non-masked, are usually smoothed. The lateral boundary forcing is primarily for dynamics variables, and is ignored in this overview presentation. For non-masked fields (such as wind, temperature, pressure), the downward interpolation (controlled by **d**) and the feedback (controlled by **u**) use default routines. Variables that are land fields (such as soil temperature **TSLB**) or water fields (such as sea ice **XICE**) have special interpolators, as shown in the examples below (again, interleaved for readability):

```
#<Table> <Type> <Sym> <Dims>
state    real    TSLB    ilj
state    real    XICE    ij
```

```
<Use>    <NumTLev> <Stagger>
misc      1          Z
misc      1          -
```

```
<IO>
i02rhd=(interp_mask_land_field:lu_index)u=(copy_fcnm)
i0124rhd=(interp_mask_water_field:lu_index)u=(copy_fcnm)
```

```
<DNAME>    <DESCRIP>                <UNITS>
"TSLB"     "SOIL TEMPERATURE"       "K"
"SEAICE"   "SEA ICE FLAG"           ""
```

Note that the **d** and **u** entries in the <IO> section are followed by an “=” then a parenthesis enclosed subroutine, and a colon separated list of additional variables to pass to the routine. It is recommended that users follow the existing pattern: **du** for non-masked variables, and the above syntax for the existing interpolators for masked variables.

### Registry Rconfig:

The **Registry** file is the location where the run-time options to configure the model are defined. Every variable in the ARW namelist is described by an entry in the **Registry** file. The default value for each of the namelist variables is as assigned in the Registry. The standard form for the entry for two namelist variables is given (broken across lines and interleaved):

#<Table>	<Type>	<Sym>	
<b>rconfig</b>	<b>integer</b>	<b>run_days</b>	
<b>rconfig</b>	<b>integer</b>	<b>start_year</b>	
	<How set>	<Nentries>	<Default>
<b>namelist,time_control</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>namelist,time_control</b>		<b>max_domains</b>	<b>1993</b>

The keyword for this type of entry in the **Registry** file is **rconfig** (run-time configuration). As with the other model fields (such as **state** and **il**), the <Type> column assigns the Fortran kind of the variable: **integer**, **real**, or **logical**. The name of the variable in ARW is given in the <Sym> column, and is part of the derived data type structure as are the **state** fields. There are a number of Fortran namelist records in the file **namelist.input**. Each namelist variable is a member of one of the specific namelist records. The previous example shows that **run\_days** and **start\_year** are both members of the **time\_control** record. The <Nentries> column refers to the dimensionality of the namelist variable (number of entries). For most variables, the <Nentries> column has two eligible values, either **1** (signifying that the scalar entry is valid for all domains) or **max\_domains** (signifying that the variable is an array, with a value specified for each domain). Finally, a default value is given. This permits a namelist entry to be removed from the **namelist.input** file if the default value is acceptable.

The registry program constructs two subroutines for each namelist variable, one to retrieve the value of the namelist variable, and the other to set the value. For an integer variable named **my\_nml\_var**, the following code snippet provides an example of the easy access to the namelist variables.

```
INTEGER :: my_nml_var, dom_id
CALL nl_get_my_nml_var ( dom_id , my_nml_var )
```

The subroutine takes two arguments. The first is the input integer domain identifier (for example, **1** for the most coarse grid, **2** for the second domain), and the second argument is the returned value of the namelist variable. The associated subroutine to set the namelist variable, with the same argument list, is **nl\_set\_my\_nml\_var**. For namelist variables that are scalars, the grid identifier should be set to **1**.

The **rconfig** line may also be used to define variables that are convenient to pass around in the model, usually part of a derived configuration (such as the number of microphysics species associated with a physics package). In this case, the <How set> column entry is **derived**. This variable does not appear in the namelist, but is accessible with the same generated **nl\_set** and **nl\_get** subroutines.

### Registry Halo, Period, and Xpose:

The distributed memory, inter-processor communications are fully described in the **Registry** file. An entry in the Registry constructs a code segment which is included (with **cpp**) in the source code. Following is an example of a **halo** communication (split across two lines and interleaved for readability).

```
#<Table>   <CommName>   <Core>
halo        HALO_EM_D2_3 dyn_em

<Stencil:varlist>
24:u_2,v_2,w_2,t_2,ph_2;24:moist,chem,scalar;4:mu_2,al
```

The keyword is **halo**. The communication is named in the <CommName> column, so that it can be referenced in the source code. The entry in the <CommName> column is case sensitive (the convention is to start the name with **HALO\_EM**). The selected dynamical core is defined in the <Core> column. There is no ambiguity, as every communication in each **Registry** file will have the exact same <Core> column option. The last set of information is the <Stencil:varlist>. The portion in front of the “:” is the stencil size, and the comma-separated list afterwards defines the variables that are communicated with that stencil size. Different stencil sizes are available, and are “;” separated in the same <Stencil:varlist> column. The stencil sizes **8**, **24**, **48** all refer to a square with an odd number of grid cells on a side, with the center grid cell removed (**8** = 3x3-1, **24** = 5x5-1, **48** = 7x7-1). The special small stencil **4** is just a simple north, south, east, west communication pattern.

The convention in the WRF model is to provide a communication immediately after a variable has been updated. The communications are restricted to the mediation layer (an intermediate layer of the software that is placed between the framework level and the model level. The model level is where developers spend most of their time. The majority of users will insert communications into the **dyn\_em/solve\_em.F** subroutine. The **HALO\_EM\_D2\_3** communication defined in the **Registry** file, in the

example above, is activated by inserting a small section of code that includes an automatically generated code segment into the solve routine, via standard **cpp** directives.

```
#ifndef DM_PARALLEL
#   include "HALO_EM_D2_3.inc"
#endif
```

The parallel communications are only required when the ARW code is built for distributed-memory parallel processing, which accounts for the surrounding **#ifndef**.

The **period** communications are required when periodic lateral boundary conditions are selected. The Registry syntax is very similar for **period** and **halo** communications, but the stencil size refers to how many grid cells to communicate, in a direction that is normal to the periodic boundary.

```
#<Table>      <CommName>      <Core>      <Stencil:varlist>
period    PERIOD_EM_COUPLE_A    dyn_em      2:mub,mu_1,mu_2
```

The **xpose** (a data transpose) entry is used when decomposed data is to be re-decomposed. This is required when doing FFTs in the x-direction for polar filtering, for example. No stencil size is necessary.

```
#<Table>      <CommName>      <Core>      <Varlist>
xpose      XPOSE_POLAR_FILTER_T    dyn_em      t_2,t_xxx,dum_yyy
```

It is anticipated that many users will add to the the parallel communications portion of the Registry file (**halo** and **period**). It is unlikely that users will add **xpose** fields.

### Registry Package:

The **package** option in the **Registry** file associates fields with particular physics packages. Presently, it is mandatory that all 4-D arrays be assigned. Any 4-D array that is not associated with the selected physics option at run-time is not allocated, used for IO, or communicated. All other 2-D and 3-D arrays are eligible for use with a **package** assignment, but that is not required.

The purpose of the **package** option is to allow users to reduce the memory used by the model, since only “necessary” fields are processed. An example for a microphysics scheme is given below.

```
#<Table>      <PackageName>      <NMLAssociated>      <Variables>
package    kesslerscheme      mp_physics==1      - moist:qv,qc,qr
```

The entry keyword is **package**, and is associated with the single physics option listed under <NMLAssociated>. The package is referenced in the code in Fortran **IF** and **CASE** statements by the name given in the <PackageName> column, instead of the

more confusing and typical **IF ( mp\_physics == 1 )** approach. The `<Variables>` column must start with a dash character and then a blank “- ” (for historical reasons of backward compatibility). The syntax of the `<Variables>` column then is a 4-D array name, followed by a colon, and then a comma-separated list of the 3-D arrays constituting that 4-D amalgamation. In the example above, the 4-D array is **moist**, and the selected 3-D arrays are **qv**, **qc**, and **qr**. If more than one 4-D array is required, a “;” separates those sections from each other in the `<Variables>` column.

In addition to handling 4-D arrays and their underlying component 3-D arrays, the **package** entry is able to associate generic **state** variables, as shown in the example following. If the namelist variable **use\_wps\_input** is set to **1**, then the variables **u\_gc** and **v\_gc** are available to be processed.

```
#<Table>  <PackageName> <NMLAssociated>      <Variables>
package    realonly      use_wps_input==1  - state:u_gc,v_gc
```

## I/O Applications Program Interface (I/O API)

The software that implements WRF I/O, like the software that implements the model in general, is organized hierarchically, as a “[software stack](#)” (<http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/WG2/Tigers/IOAPI/IOWstack.html>). From top (closest to the model code itself) to bottom (closest to the external package implementing the I/O), the I/O stack looks like this:

- Domain I/O (operations on an entire domain)
- Field I/O (operations on individual fields)
- Package-neutral I/O API
- Package-dependent I/O API (external package)

There is additional information on the WRF I/O software architecture on [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/WG2/IOAPI/IO\\_files/v3\\_document.htm](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/WG2/IOAPI/IO_files/v3_document.htm). The lower-levels of the stack, associated with the interface between the model and the external packages, are described in the [I/O and Model Coupling API specification document](#) on <http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/WG2/Tigers/IOAPI/index.html>.

## Timekeeping

Starting times, stopping times, and time intervals in WRF are stored and manipulated as Earth System Modeling Framework (ESMF, <http://www.esmf.ucar.edu>) time manager objects. This allows exact representation of time instants and intervals as integer numbers of years, months, hours, days, minutes, seconds, and fractions of a second (numerator and denominator are specified separately as integers). All time computations involving these objects are performed exactly by using integer arithmetic, with the result that there is no accumulated time step drift or rounding, even for fractions of a second.

The WRF implementation of the ESMF Time Manger is distributed with WRF in the **external/esmf\_time\_f90** directory. This implementation is entirely Fortran90 (as opposed to the ESMF implementation in C++) and it is conformant to the version of the ESMF Time Manager API that was available in 2008.

WRF source modules and subroutines that use the ESMF routines do so by use-association of the top-level ESMF Time Manager module, `esmf_mod`:

```
USE esmf_mod
```

The code is linked to the library file **libesmf\_time.a** in the **external/esmf\_time\_f90** directory.

ESMF timekeeping is set up on a domain-by-domain basis in the routine `setup_timekeeping` (**share/set\_timekeeping.F**). Each domain keeps track of its own clocks and alarms. Since the time arithmetic is exact there is no problem with clocks on separate domains getting out of synchronization.

## Software Documentation

Detailed and comprehensive documentation aimed at WRF software is available at [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/WG2/software\\_2.0](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/WG2/software_2.0).

## Performance

Benchmark information is available at <http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/bench>

## Chapter 9: Post-Processing Utilities

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- [NCL](#)
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- [ARWpost](#)
- [WPP](#)
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### Introduction

There are a number of visualization tools available to display WRF-ARW (<http://wrf-model.org/>) model data. Model data in netCDF format, can essentially be displayed using any tool capable of displaying this data format.

Currently the following post-processing utilities are supported, NCL, RIP4, ARWpost (*converter to GrADS and Vis5D*), WPP, and VAPOR.

NCL, RIP4 and VAPOR can currently only read data in netCDF format, while ARWpost can read data in netCDF and GRIB1 format, and WPP can read data in netCDF and binary format.

Required software

The only library that is always required is the netCDF package from Unidata (<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/>: login > Downloads > NetCDF - *registration login required*).

netCDF stands for **Network Common Data Form**. This format is platform independent, i.e., data files can be read on both big-endian and little-endian computers, regardless of where the file was created. To use the netCDF libraries, ensure that the paths to these libraries are set correct in your login scripts as well as all Makefiles.

Additional libraries required by each of the supported post-processing packages:

- NCL (<http://www.ncl.ucar.edu>)
- GrADS (<http://grads.iges.org/home.html>)
- Vis5D (<http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/~billh/vis5d.html>)
- GEMPAK (<http://my.unidata.ucar.edu/content/software/gempak/index.html>)
- VAPOR (<http://www.vapor.ucar.edu>)

## NCL

With the use of **NCL Libraries** (<http://www.ncl.ucar.edu>), WRF-ARW data can easily be displayed.

The information on these pages has been put together to help users generate NCL scripts to display their WRF-ARW model data.

Some example scripts are available online ([http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/OnLineTutorial/Graphics/NCL/NCL\\_examples.htm](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/OnLineTutorial/Graphics/NCL/NCL_examples.htm)), but in order to fully utilize the functionality of the NCL Libraries, users should adapt these for their own needs, or write their own scripts.

NCL can process WRF ARW static, input and output files, as well as WRF-Var output data. Both single and double precision data can be processed.

## WRF and NCL

In July 2007, the **WRF-NCL** processing scripts have been incorporated into the **NCL Libraries**, thus only the **NCL Libraries**, are now needed.

**Major WRF ARW related upgrades have recently been added to the NCL libraries. In order to use many of the functions, NCL version 5.1.0 or higher is required.**

Special [functions](#) are provided to simplify the plotting of WRF ARW data.

These functions are located in

"\$NCARG\_ROOT/lib/ncarg/nclscripts/wrf/WRFUserARW.ncl".

Special [NCL built-in functions](#) have been added to the NCL libraries to help users calculate basic diagnostics for WRF ARW data.

All the [FORTRAN subroutines](#) used for diagnostics and interpolation (*previously located in wrf\_user\_fortran\_util\_0.f*) has been re-coded into NCL in-line functions. This means users no longer need to compile these routines.

## What is NCL

The NCAR Command Language (NCL) is a free interpreted language designed specifically for scientific data processing and visualization. NCL has robust file input and output. It can read in netCDF, HDF4, HDF4-EOS, GRIB, binary and ASCII data. The graphics are world class and highly customizable.



It runs on many different operating systems including Solaris, AIX, IRIX, Linux, MacOSX, Dec Alpha, and Cygwin/X running on Windows. The NCL binaries are freely available at: <http://www.ncl.ucar.edu/Download/>

To read more about NCL, visit: <http://www.ncl.ucar.edu/overview.shtml>

## Necessary software

NCL libraries *version 5.1.0 or higher*.

## Environment Variable

Set the environment variable NCARG\_ROOT to the location where you installed the NCL libraries. Typically (*for cshrc shell*):

```
setenv NCARG_ROOT /usr/local/ncl
```

## .hluresfile

Create a file called **.hluresfile** in your \$HOME directory. This file controls the color / background / fonts and basic size of your plot. For more information regarding this file, see: <http://www.ncl.ucar.edu/Document/Graphics/hlures.shtml>.

**NOTE:** *This file must reside in your \$HOME directory and not where you plan on running NCL.*

Below is the **.hluresfile** used in the example scripts posted on the web (*scripts are available at: <http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/graphics/NCL/NCL.htm>*). If a different color table is used, the plots will appear different. Copy the following to your ~/.hluresfile. (*A copy of this file is available at: <http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/OnLineTutorial/Graphics/NCL/.hluresfile>*)

```
*wkColorMap : BlAqGrYeOrReVi200
*wkBackgroundColor : white
*wkForegroundColor : black
*FuncCode : ~
*TextFuncCode : ~
*Font : helvetica
*wkWidth : 900
*wkHeight : 900
```

## NOTE:

*If your image has a black background with white lettering, your .hluresfile has not been created correctly, or it is in the wrong location.*

*wkColorMap, as set in your .hluresfile can be overwritten in any NCL script with the use of the function “**gsn\_define\_colormap**”, so you do not need to change your .hluresfile if you just want to change the color map for a single plot.*

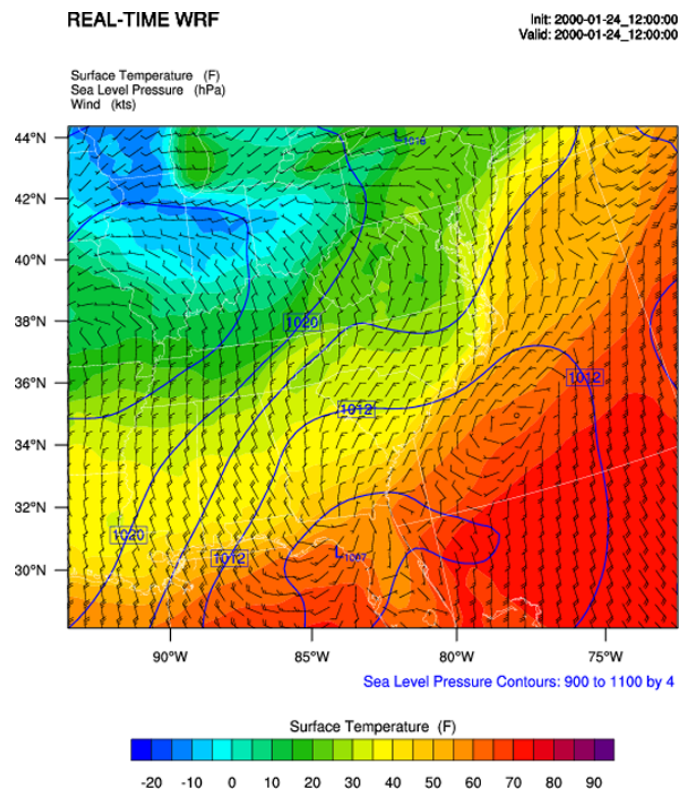
## Create NCL scripts

The basic outline of any NCL script will look as follows:

```
load external functions and procedures

begin
    ; Open input file(s)
    ; Open graphical output
    ; Read variables
    ; Set up plot resources & Create plots
    ; Output graphics
end
```

For example, let’s create a script to plot Surface Temperature, Sea Level Pressure and Wind as shown in the picture below.



```

; load functions and procedures
load "$NCARG_ROOT/lib/ncarg/nclscripts/csm/gsn_code.ncl"
load "$NCARG_ROOT/lib/ncarg/nclscripts/wrf/WRFUserARW.ncl"

begin

; WRF ARW input file
a = addfile("../wrfout_d01_2000-01-24_12:00:00.nc","r")

; Output on screen. Output will be called "plt_Surface1"
type = "x11"
wks = gsn_open_wks(type,"plt_Surface1")

; Set basic resources
res = True
res@MainTitle = "REAL-TIME WRF"           ; Give plot a main title
res@Footer = False                       ; Set Footers off
pltres = True                            ; Plotting resources
mpres = True                             ; Map resources

;-----
times = wrf_user_list_times(a)           ; get times in the file
it = 0                                   ; only interested in first time
res@TimeLabel = times(it)                ; keep some time information

;-----
; Get variables

slp = wrf_user_getvar(a,"slp",it)         Get slp
wrf_smooth_2d( slp, 3 )                  ; Smooth slp

t2 = wrf_user_getvar(a,"T2",it)           ; Get T2 (deg K)
tc2 = t2-273.16                          ; Convert to deg C
tf2 = 1.8*tc2+32.                        ; Convert to deg F
tf2@description = "Surface Temperature"
tf2@units = "F"

u10 = wrf_user_getvar(a,"U10",it)         ; Get U10
v10 = wrf_user_getvar(a,"V10",it)        ; Get V10
u10 = u10*1.94386                        ; Convert to knots
v10 = v10*1.94386
u10@units = "kts"
v10@units = "kts"

;-----

```

```

; Plotting options for T
opts = res                                ; Add basic resources
opts@cnFillOn = True                      ; Shaded plot
opts@ContourParameters = (/ -20., 90., 5./) ; Contour intervals
opts@gsnSpreadColorEnd = -3
contour_tc = wrf_contour(a,wks,tf2,opts)   ; Create plot
delete(opts)

; Plotting options for SLP
opts = res                                ; Add basic resources
opts@cnLineColor = "Blue"                ; Set line color
opts@cnHighLabelsOn = True                ; Set labels
opts@cnLowLabelsOn = True
opts@ContourParameters = (/ 900.,1100.,4./) ; Contour intervals
contour_psl = wrf_contour(a,wks,slp,opts)  ; Create plot
delete(opts)

; Plotting options for Wind Vectors
opts = res                                ; Add basic resources
opts@FieldTitle = "Winds"                 ; Overwrite the field title
opts@NumVectors = 47                      ; Density of wind barbs
vector = wrf_vector(a,wks,u10,v10,opts)    ; Create plot
delete(opts)

; MAKE PLOTS
plot = wrf_map_overlays(a,wks, \
    (/contour_tc,contour_psl,vector/),pltres,mpres)

;-----

end

```

Extra sample scripts are available at,

[http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/OnLineTutorial/Graphics/NCL/NCL\\_examples.htm](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/OnLineTutorial/Graphics/NCL/NCL_examples.htm)

## Run NCL scripts

1. Ensure NCL is successfully installed on your computer.
2. Ensure that the environment variable NCARG\_ROOT is set to the location where NCL is installed on your computer. Typically (*for cshrc shell*), the command will look as follows:

```
setenv NCARG_ROOT /usr/local/ncl
```

3. Create an NCL plotting script.
4. Run the NCL script you created:

```
ncl  NCL_script
```

The output type created with this command is controlled by the line:

```
wks = gsn_open_wk (type,"Output") ; inside the NCL script
```

where *type* can be *x11*, *pdf*, *ncgm*, *ps*, or *eps*

For high quality images, create pdf / ps or eps images directly via the ncl scripts (***type = pdf / ps / eps***)

See the **Tools** section in Chapter 10 of this User's Guide for more information concerning other types of graphical formats and conversions between graphical formats.

#### **Functions / Procedures under "\$NCARG\_ROOT/lib/ncarg/nclscripts/wrf/" (WRFUserARW.ncl)**

**wrf\_user\_getvar** (*nc\_file*, *fld*, *it*)

**Usage:** *ter* = wrf\_user\_getvar (*a*, "HGT", 0)

Get fields from netCDF file for any given time. Or all times by setting **it = -1**.

Any field available in the netCDF file can be extracted.

*fld* is case sensitive. The policy adapted during development was to set all diagnostic variables calculated by NCL to lower-case to distinguish them from fields directly available from the netCDF files.

List of available diagnostics:

<b>avo</b>	Absolute Vorticity [10 <sup>-5</sup> s <sup>-1</sup> ]
<b>cape_2d</b>	Returns 2D fields mcape/mcin/lcl/lfc
<b>cape_3d</b>	Returns 3D fields cape/cin
<b>dbz</b>	Reflectivity [dBZ]
<b>mdbz</b>	Maximum Reflectivity [dBZ]
<b>geopt/geopotential</b>	Full Model Geopotential [m2 s <sup>-2</sup> ]
<b>lat</b>	Latitude (will return either XLAT or XLAT_M, depending on which is available)
<b>lon</b>	Longitude (will return either XLONG or XLONG_M, depending on which is available)
<b>p/pres</b>	Full Model Pressure [Pa]
<b>pressure</b>	Full Model Pressure [hPa]

<b>pvo</b>	Potential Vorticity [PVU]
<b>rh2</b>	2m Relative Humidity [%]
<b>rh</b>	Relative Humidity [%]
<b>slp</b>	Sea Level Pressure [hPa]
<b>ter</b>	Model Terrain Height [m] (will return either HGT or HGT_M, depending on which is available)
<b>td2</b>	2m Dew Point Temperature [C]
<b>td</b>	Dew Point Temperature [C]
<b>tc</b>	Temperature [C]
<b>th/theta</b>	Potential Temperature [K]
<b>tk</b>	Temperature [K]
<b>ua</b>	U component of wind on mass points
<b>va</b>	V component of wind on mass points
<b>wa</b>	W component of wind on mass points
<b>uvm10</b>	10m U and V components of wind rotated to earth coordinates
<b>uvm</b>	U and V components of wind rotated to earth coordinates
<b>z/height</b>	Full Model Height [m]

**wrf\_user\_list\_times (nc\_file)**

**Usage:** *times* = wrf\_user\_list\_times (*a*)

Obtain a list of times available in the input file. The function returns a 1D array containing the times (*type: character*) in the input file.

**wrf\_contour (nc\_file, wks, data, res)**

**Usage:** *contour* = wrf\_contour (*a*, *wks*, *ter*, *opts*)

Returns a graphic (*contour*), of the **data** to be contoured. This graphic is only created, but not plotted to a wks. This enables a user to generate many such graphics and overlay them before plotting the resulting picture to a wks.

The returned graphic (*contour*) does not contain map information, and can therefore be used for both real and idealized data cases.

This function can plot both line contours and shaded contours. *Default is line contours.*

Many resources are set for a user, of which most can be overwritten. Below is a list of resources you may want to consider changing before generating your own graphics:

**Resources unique to ARW WRF Model data**

*opts@MainTitle* : Controls main title on the plot.

*opts@MainTitlePos* : Main title position – Left/Right/Center. Default is Left.

*opts@NoHeaderFooter* : Switch off all Headers and Footers.

*opts@Footer* : Add some model information to the plot as a footer. Default is True.

*opts@InitTime* : Plot initial time on graphic. Default is True. If True, the initial time will be extracted from the input file.

*opts@ValidTime* : Plot valid time on graphic. Default is True. A user must set *opts@TimeLabel* to the correct time.

*opts@TimeLabel* : Time to plot as valid time.

*opts@TimePos* : Time position – Left/Right. Default is “Right”.

*opts@ContourParameters* : A single value is treated as an interval. Three values represent: Start, End, and Interval.

*opts@FieldTitle* : Overwrite the field title - if not set the field description is used for the title.

*opts@UnitLabel* : Overwrite the field units - seldom needed as the units associated with the field will be used.

*opts@PlotLevelID* : Use to add level information to the field title.

**General NCL resources** (*most standard NCL options for `cn` and `lb` can be set by the user to overwrite the default values*)

*opts@cnFillOn* : Set to True for shaded plots. Default is False.

*opts@cnLineColor* : Color of line plot.

*opts@lbTitleOn* : Set to False to switch the title on the label bar off. Default is True.

*opts@cnLevelSelectionMode* ; *opts @cnLevels* ; *opts@cnFillColors* ;

*optr@cnConstFLabelOn* : Can be used to set contour levels and colors manually.

**wrf\_vector** (*nc\_file, wks, data\_u, data\_v, res*)

**Usage:** *vector* = wrf\_vector (*a, wks, ua, va, opts*)

Returns a graphic (*vector*) of the data. This graphic is only created, but not plotted to a *wks*. This enables a user to generate many graphics and overlay them before plotting the resulting picture to a *wks*.

The returned graphic (*vector*) does not contain map information, and can therefore be used for both real and idealized data cases.

Many resources are set for a user, of which most can be overwritten. Below is a list of resources you may want to consider changing before generating your own graphics:

### **Resources unique to ARW WRF Model data**

*opts@MainTitle* : Controls main title on the plot.

*opts@MainTitlePos* : Main title position – Left/Right/Center. Default is Left.

*opts@NoHeaderFooter* : Switch off all Headers and Footers.

*opts@Footer* : Add some model information to the plot as a footer. Default is True.

*opts@InitTime* : Plot initial time on graphic. Default is True. If True, the initial time will be extracted from the input file.

*opts@ValidTime* : Plot valid time on graphic. Default is True. A user must set *opts@TimeLabel* to the correct time.  
*opts@TimeLabel* : Time to plot as valid time.  
*opts@TimePos* : Time position – Left/Right. Default is “Right”.  
*opts@ContourParameters* : A single value is treated as an interval. Three values represent: Start, End, and Interval.  
*opts@FieldTitle* : Overwrite the field title - if not set the field description is used for the title.  
*opts@UnitLabel* : Overwrite the field units - seldom needed as the units associated with the field will be used.  
*opts@PlotLevelID* : Use to add level information to the field title.  
*opts@NumVectors* : Density of wind vectors.

**General NCL resources** (*most standard NCL options for vc can be set by the user to overwrite the default values*)

*opts@vcGlyphStyle* : Wind style. “WindBarb” is default.

**wrf\_map\_overlays** (*nc\_file, wks, (/graphics/), pltres, mpres*)

**Usage:** *plot = wrf\_map\_overlays (a, wks, (/contour,vector/), pltres, mpres)*

Overlay contour and vector plots generated with *wrf\_contour* and *wrf\_vector*. Can overlay any number of graphics. Overlays will be done in order give, so always list shaded plots before line or vector plots, to ensure the lines and vectors are visible and not hidden behind the shaded plot.

A map background will automatically be added to the plot. Map details are controlled with the *mpres* resource. Common map resources you may want to set are:

*mpres@mpGeophysicalLineColor* ; *mpres@mpNationalLineColor* ;  
*mpres@mpUSStateLineColor* ; *mpres@mpGridLineColor* ;  
*mpres@mpLimbLineColor* ; *mpres@mpPerimLineColor*

If you want to zoom into the plot, set *mpres@ZoomIn* to True, and *mpres@Xstart*, *mpres@Xend*, *mpres@Ystart*, *mpres@Yend*, to the corner x/y positions of the zoomed plot.

*pltres@NoTitles* : Set to True to remove all field titles on a plot.

*pltres@CommonTitle* : Overwrite field titles with a common title for the overlaid plots.  
Must set *pltres@PlotTitle* to desired new plot title.

If you want to generate images for a panel plot, set *pltres@PanelPot* to True.

If you want to add text/lines to the plot before advancing the frame, set *pltres@FramePlot* to False. Add your text/lines directly after the call to the



*wrf\_map\_overlays* function. Once you are done adding text/lines, advance the frame with the command “**frame** (*wks*)”.

**wrf\_overlays** (*nc\_file*, *wks*, (/graphics/), *pltres*)

**Usage:** *plot* = *wrf\_overlays* (*a*, *wks*, (/contour,vector/), *pltres*)

Overlay contour and vector plots generated with *wrf\_contour* and *wrf\_vector*. Can overlay any number of graphics. Overlays will be done in order give, so always list shaded plots before line or vector plots, to ensure the lines and vectors are visible and not hidden behind the shaded plot.

Typically used for idealized data or cross-sections, which does not have map background information.

*pltres*@*NoTitles* : Set to True to remove all field titles on a plot.

*pltres*@*CommonTitle* : Overwrite field titles with a common title for the overlaid plots.

Must set *pltres*@*PlotTitle* to desired new plot title.

If you want to generate images for a panel plot, set *pltres*@*PanelPot* to True.

If you want to add text/lines to the plot before advancing the frame, set

*pltres*@*FramePlot* to False. Add your text/lines directly after the call to the *wrf\_overlays* function. Once you are done adding text/lines, advance the frame with the command “**frame** (*wks*)”.

**wrf\_map** (*nc\_file*, *wks*, *res*)

**Usage:** *map* = *wrf\_map* (*a*, *wks*, *opts*)

Create a map background.

As maps are added to plots automatically via the *wrf\_map\_overlays* function, this function is seldom needed as a stand-alone.

**wrf\_user\_intrp3d** (*var3d*, *H*, *plot\_type*, *loc\_param*, *angle*, *res*)

This function is used for both horizontal and vertical interpolation.

**var3d**: The variable to interpolate. This can be a array of up to 5 dimensions. The 3 right-most dimensions must be *bottom\_top* x *south\_north* x *west\_east*.

**H**: The field to interpolate to. Either pressure (*hPa* or *Pa*), or *z* (*m*). Dimensionality must match **var3d**.

**plot\_type:** “h” for horizontally and “v” for vertically interpolated plots.

**loc\_param:** Can be a scalar, or an array holding either 2 or 4 values.

For *plot\_type* = “h”:

This is a scalar representing the level to interpolate too.

Must match the field to interpolate too (H).

When interpolating to pressure, this can be in hPa or Pa (*e.g. 500., to interpolate to 500 hPa*). When interpolating to height this must be in *m* (*e.g. 2000., to interpolate to 2 km*).

For *plot\_type* = “v”:

This can be a pivot point through which a line is drawn – in this case a single x/y point (*2 values*) is required. Or this can be a set of x/y points (*4 values*), indicating start x/y and end x/y locations for the cross-section.

**angle:**

Set to 0., for *plot\_type* = “h”, or for *plot\_type* = “v” when start and end locations of cross-section were supplied in *loc\_param*.

If a single pivot point was supplied in *loc\_param*, angle is the angle of the line that will pass through the pivot point. Where: 0. is SN, and 90. is WE.

**res:**

Set to False for *plot\_type* = “h”, or for *plot\_type* = “v” when a single pivot point is supplied. Set to True if start and end locations are supplied.

**wrf\_user\_intrp2d** (*var2d, loc\_param, angle, res*)

This function interpolates a 2D field along a given line.

**var2d:** Is the 2D field to interpolate. This can be an array of up to 3 dimensions. The 2 right-most dimensions must be *south\_north x west\_east*.

**loc\_param:**

An array holding either 2 or 4 values.

This can be a pivot point through which a line is drawn - in this case a single x/y point (*2 values*) is required. Or this can be a set of x/y points (*4 values*), indicating start x/y and end x/y locations for the cross-section.

**angle:**

Set to 0 when start and end locations of the line was supplied in *loc\_param*.

If a single pivot point was supplied in *loc\_param*, angle is the angle of the line that will pass through the pivot point. Where: 0. is SN, and 90. is WE.

**res:**

Set to False when a single pivot point is supplied. Set to True if start and end locations are supplied.

**wrf\_user\_ll\_to\_ij (nc\_file, lons, lats, res)****Usage:** *loc = wrf\_user\_latlon\_to\_ij (a, 100., 40., res)***Usage:** *loc = wrf\_user\_latlon\_to\_ij (a, (/100., 120./), (/40., 50./), res)*

Convert a lon/lat location to the nearest x/y location. This function makes use of map information to find the closest point, so this returned value may potentially be outside the model domain.

lons/lats can be scalars or arrays.

**Optional resources:**

res@returnInt - If set to False, the return values will be real (default is True with integer return values)

res@useTime - Default is 0. Set if want the reference longitude/latitudes must come from a specific time - one will only use this for moving nest output which has been stored in a single file.

loc(0,:) is the x (WE) locations, and loc(1,:) the y (SN) locations.

**wrf\_user\_ij\_to\_ll (nc\_file, i, j, res)****Usage:** *loc = wrf\_user\_latlon\_to\_ij (a, 10, 40, res)***Usage:** *loc = wrf\_user\_latlon\_to\_ij (a, (/10, 12/), (/40, 50/), res)*

Convert a i/j location to a lon/lat location. This function makes use of map information to find the closest point, so this returned value may potentially be outside the model domain.

i/j can be scalars or arrays.

**Optional resources:**

res@useTime - Default is 0. Set if want the reference longitude/latitudes must come from a specific time - one will only use this for moving nest output which has been stored in a single file.

loc(0,:) is the lons locations, and loc(1,:) the lats locations.

**wrf\_user\_unstagger (varin, unstagDim)**

This function unstaggers an array. This function returns an array on ARW WRF mass points.

**varin:** Array to be unstaggered.

**unstagDim:** Dimension to unstagger. Must be either "X", "Y", or "Z". This is case sensitive. If not one of these strings, the returning array will be unchanged.

### **wrf\_wps\_dom (wks, mpres, lnres, txres)**

A function has been built into NCL to preview where a potential domain will be placed (*similar to plotgrids.exe from WPS*).

***This functionality is available in NCL version 5.1.0, but is currently still experimental.***

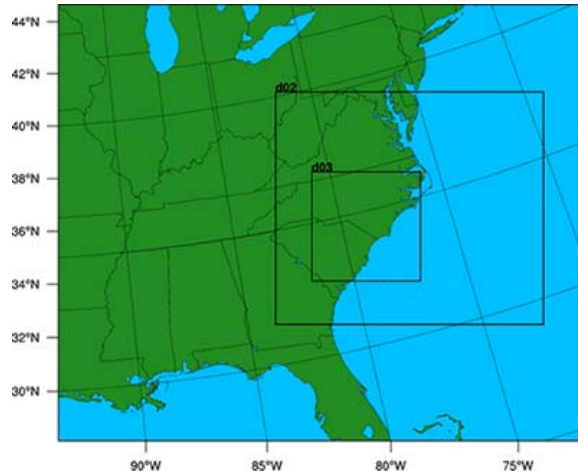
The lnres and txres resources are standard NCL Line and Text resources. These are used to add nests to the preview.

The mpres are used for standard map background resources like:

```
mpres@mpFillOn ; mpres@mpFillColors ; mpres@mpGeophysicalLineColor ;
mpres@mpNationalLineColor ; mpres@mpUSStateLineColor ;
mpres@mpGridLineColor ; mpres@mpLimbLineColor ;
mpres@mpPerimLineColor
```

But its main function is to set map resources to preview a domain. These resources are similar to the resources set in WPS. Below is an example to display 3 nested domains on a Lambert projection. (*The output is shown below*).

```
mpres@max_dom          = 3
mpres@parent_id        = (/ 1,    1,    2 /)
mpres@parent_grid_ratio = (/ 1,    3,    3 /)
mpres@i_parent_start    = (/ 1,    31,   15 /)
mpres@j_parent_start    = (/ 1,    17,   20 /)
mpres@e_we              = (/ 74,  112, 133 /)
mpres@e_sn              = (/ 61,   97, 133 /)
mpres@dx                = 30000.
mpres@dy                = 30000.
mpres@map_proj          = "lambert"
mpres@ref_lat           = 34.83
mpres@ref_lon           = -81.03
mpres@truelat1          = 30.0
mpres@truelat2          = 60.0
mpres@stand_lon         = -98.0
```



### NCL built-in Functions

A number of NCL built-in functions have been created to help users calculate simply diagnostics. Full descriptions of these functions are available on the NCL web site (<http://www.ncl.ucar.edu/Document/Functions/wrf.shtml>).

<b>wrf_avo</b>	Calculates absolute vorticity.
<b>wrf_cape_2d</b>	Computes convective available potential energy (CAPE), convective inhibition (CIN), lifted condensation level (LCL), and level of free convection (LFC).
<b>wrf_cape_3d</b>	Computes convective available potential energy (CAPE) and convective inhibition (CIN).
<b>wrf_dbz</b>	Calculates the equivalent reflectivity factor.
<b>wrf_ij_to_ll</b>	Finds the longitude, latitude locations to the specified model grid indices (i,j).
<b>wrf_ll_to_ij</b>	Finds the model grid indices (i,j) to the specified location(s) in longitude and latitude.
<b>wrf_pvo</b>	Calculates potential vorticity.
<b>wrf_rh</b>	Calculates relative humidity.
<b>wrf_slp</b>	Calculates sea level pressure.
<b>wrf_smooth_2d</b>	Smooth a given field.
<b>wrf_td</b>	Calculates dewpoint temperature in [C].
<b>wrf_tk</b>	Calculates temperature in [K].
<b>wrf_uvmet</b>	Rotates u,v components of the wind to earth coordinates.

## Adding diagnostics using FORTRAN code

It is possible to link your favorite FORTRAN diagnostics routines to NCL. It is easier to use FORTRAN 77 code, but NCL does recognize basic FORTRAN 90 code.

Let's use a routine that calculated temperature (K) from theta and pressure.

### **FORTRAN 90 routine called myTK.f90**

```
subroutine compute_tk (tk, pressure, theta, nx, ny, nz)
implicit none

!! Variables
integer :: nx, ny, nz
real, dimension (nx,ny,nz) :: tk, pressure, theta

!! Local Variables
integer :: i, j, k
real, dimension (nx,ny,nz):: pi

pi(:,:,) = (pressure(:,:,) / 1000.)*(287./1004.)
tk(:,:,) = pi(:,:,)*theta(:,:,)

return
end subroutine compute_tk
```

For simple routines like this, it is easiest to re-write the routine into a FORTRAN 77 routine.

### **FORTRAN 77 routine called myTK.f**

```
subroutine compute_tk (tk, pressure, theta, nx, ny, nz)
implicit none

C Variables
integer nx, ny, nz
real tk(nx,ny,nz) , pressure(nx,ny,nz), theta(nx,ny,nz)

C Local Variables
integer i, j, k
real pi

DO k=1,nz
DO j=1,ny
DO i=1,nx
```

```

        pi=(pressure(i,j,k) / 1000.)**(287./1004.)
        tk(i,j,k) = pi*theta(i,j,k)
    ENDDO
  ENDDO
ENDDO

return
end

```

Add the markers **NCLFORTSTART** and **NCLEND** to the subroutine as indicated below. Note, that local variables are outside these block markers.

#### **FORTRAN 77 routine called myTK.f, with NCL markers added**

```

C NCLFORTSTART
  subroutine compute_tk (tk, pressure, theta, nx, ny, nz)
    implicit none

C   Variables
    integer nx, ny, nz
    real tk(nx,ny,nz) , pressure(nx,ny,nz), theta(nx,ny,nz)

C NCLEND

C   Local Variables
    integer i, j, k
    real pi

    DO k=1,nz
      DO j=1,ny
        DO i=1,nx
          pi=(pressure(i,j,k) / 1000.)**(287./1004.)
          tk(i,j,k) = pi*theta(i,j,k)
        ENDDO
      ENDDO
    ENDDO

    return
  end

```

Now compile this code using the NCL script WRAPIT.

```
WRAPIT myTK.f
```

**NOTE:** If WRAPIT cannot be found, make sure the environment variable *NCARG\_ROOT* has been set correctly.

If the subroutine compiles successfully, a new library will be created, called **myTK.so**. This library can be linked to an NCL script to calculate TK. See how this is done in the example below:

```
load "$NCARG_ROOT/lib/ncarg/nclscripts/csm/gsn_code.ncl"
load "$NCARG_ROOT/lib/ncarg/nclscripts/wrf/WRFUserARW.ncl"
external myTK "./myTK.so"

begin

    t = wrf_user_getvar (a,"T",5)
    theta = t + 300
    p = wrf_user_getvar (a,"pressure",5)

    dim = dimsizes(t)
    tk = new( (/ dim(0), dim(1), dim(2) /), float)

    myTK :: compute_tk (tk, p, theta, dim(2), dim(1), dim(0))

end
```

Want to use the FORTRAN 90 program? It is possible to do so by providing an interface block for your FORTRAN 90 program. Your FORTRAN 90 program may also not contain any of the following features:

- pointers or structures as arguments,
- missing/optional arguments,
- keyword arguments, or
- if the procedure is recursive.

#### **Interface block for FORTRAN 90 code, called myTK90.stub**

##### **C NCLFORTSTART**

```
subroutine compute_tk (tk, pressure, theta, nx, ny, nz)
```

```
integer nx, ny, nz
```

```
real tk(nx,ny,nz) , pressure(nx,ny,nz), theta(nx,ny,nz)
```

##### **C NCLEND**

Now compile this code using the NCL script WRAPIT.

```
WRAPIT myTK90.stub myTK.f90
```



**NOTE:** You may need to copy the WRAPIT script to a locate location and edit it to point to a FORTRAN 90 compiler.

If the subroutine compiles successfully, a new library will be created, called **myTK90.so** (*note the change in name from the FORTRAN 77 library*). This library can similarly be linked to an NCL script to calculate TK. See how this is done in the example below:

```
load "$NCARG_ROOT/lib/ncarg/nclscripts/csm/gsn_code.ncl"
load "$NCARG_ROOT/lib/ncarg/nclscripts/wrf/WRFUserARW.ncl"
external myTK90 "./myTK90.so"

begin

    t = wrf_user_getvar (a,"T",5)
    theta = t + 300
    p = wrf_user_getvar (a,"pressure",5)

    dim = dimsizes(t)
    tk = new( (/ dim(0), dim(1), dim(2) /), float)

    myTK90 :: compute_tk (tk, p, theta, dim(2), dim(1), dim(0))

end
```

## RIP4

RIP (which stands for Read/Interpolate/Plot) is a Fortran program that invokes NCAR Graphics routines for the purpose of visualizing output from gridded meteorological data sets, primarily from mesoscale numerical models. It was originally designed for sigma-coordinate-level output from the PSU/NCAR Mesoscale Model (MM4/MM5), but was generalized in April 2003 to handle data sets with any vertical coordinate, and in particular, output from the Weather Research and Forecast (WRF) modeling system. It can also be used to visualize model input or analyses on model grids. It has been under continuous development since 1991, *primarily by Mark Stoelinga at both NCAR and the University of Washington.*

The RIP **users' guide** (<http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/docs/ripug.htm>) is essential reading.

### Code history

Version 4.0: reads WRF-ARW real output files

Version 4.1: reads idealized WRF-ARW datasets

Version 4.2: reads all the files produced by WPS

Version 4.3: reads files produced by WRF-NMM model

Version 4.4: current version

*(This document will only concentrate on running RIP4 for WRF-ARW. For details on running RIP4 for WRF-NMM, see the WRF-NMM User's Guide:*

[http://www.dtcenter.org/wrf-nmm/users/docs/user\\_guide/V3/index.htm](http://www.dtcenter.org/wrf-nmm/users/docs/user_guide/V3/index.htm))

### Necessary software

RIP4 only requires low level NCAR Graphics libraries. These libraries have been merged with the NCL libraries since the release of NCL version 5 (<http://www.ncl.ucar.edu/>), so if you don't already have NCAR Graphics installed on your computer, install NCL version 5.

Obtain the code from the WRF-ARW user's web site:

[http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html)

Unzip and untar the RIP4 tar file. The tar file contains the following directories and files:

- *CHANGES*, a text file that logs changes to the RIP tar file.
- *Doc/*, a directory that contains documentation of RIP, most notably the Users' Guide (*ripug*).
- *Makefile*, the top-level make file used to compile and link RIP.

- *README*, a text file containing basic information on running RIP.
- *color.tbl*, a file that contains a table defining the colors you want to have available for RIP plots.
- *eta\_micro\_lookup.dat*, a file that contains "look-up" table data for the Ferrier microphysics scheme.
- *psadillookup.dat*, a file that contains "look-up" table data for obtaining temperature on a pseudoadiabatic.
- *sample\_infiles/*, a directory that contains sample user input files for RIP and related programs.
- *src/*, a directory that contains all of the source code files for RIP, RIPDP, and several other utility programs.
- *stationlist*, a file containing observing station location information.

## Environment Variables

An important environment variable for the RIP system is **RIP\_ROOT**.

RIP\_ROOT should be assigned the path name of the directory where all your RIP program and utility files (*color.tbl*, *stationlist*, lookup tables, etc.) reside.

Typically (*for cshrc shell*):

```
setenv RIP_ROOT /my-path/RIP4
```

The RIP\_ROOT environment variable can also be overwritten with the variable *rip\_root* in the RIP user input file (UIF).

A second environment variable you need to set is **NCARG\_ROOT**.

Typically (*for cshrc shell*):

```
setenv NCARG_ROOT /usr/local/ncarg      ! for NCARG V4
setenv NCARG_ROOT /usr/local/ncl       ! for NCL V5
```

## Compiling RIP and associated programs

Typing "make" will produce a list of available compile options (*the list shown below is just a sample of what is available*):

<i>make dec</i>	<i>To Run on DEC_ALPHA</i>
<i>make linux</i>	<i>To Run on LINUX with PGI compiler</i>
<i>make intel</i>	<i>To Run on LINUX with INTEL compiler</i>
<i>make sun</i>	<i>To Run on SUN</i>
<i>make sgi</i>	<i>To Run on SGI</i>
<i>make ibm</i>	<i>To Run on IBM SP2</i>
<i>make cray</i>	<i>To Run on NCAR's Cray</i>
<i>make clean</i>	<i>to remove object files</i>
<i>make clobber</i>	<i>to remove object files and executables</i>

Pick the compiler option for the machine you are working on and type:  
"make *machine*"

**e.g.**    `make linux`

will compile the code for a Linux computer running PGI compiler.

After a successful compilation, the following new files should be created.

<b>rip</b>	RIP post-processing program. Before using this program, first convert the input data to the correct format expected by this program, using the program <code>ripdp</code>
<b>ripcomp</b>	This program reads in two rip data files and compares their contents.
<b>ripdp_mm5</b>	RIP Data Preparation program for MM5 data
<b>ripdp_wrfarw</b> <b>ripdp_wrfnmm</b>	RIP Data Preparation program for WRF data
<b>ripinterp</b>	This program reads in model output (in rip-format files) from a coarse domain and from a fine domain, and creates a new file which has the data from the coarse domain file interpolated (bi-linearly) to the fine domain. The header and data dimensions of the new file will be that of the fine domain, and the case name used in the file name will be the same as that of the fine domain file that was read in.
<b>ripshow</b>	This program reads in a rip data file and prints out the contents of the header record.
<b>showtraj</b>	Sometimes, you may want to examine the contents of a trajectory position file. Since it is a binary file, the trajectory position file cannot simply be printed out. <code>showtraj</code> , reads the trajectory position file and prints out its contents in a readable form. When you run <code>showtraj</code> , it prompts you for the name of the trajectory position file to be printed out.
<b>tabdiag</b>	If fields are specified in the plot specification table for a trajectory calculation run, then RIP produces a <code>.diag</code> file that contains values of those fields along the trajectories. This file is an unformatted Fortran file; so another program is required to view the diagnostics. <code>tabdiag</code> serves this purpose.
<b>upscale</b>	This program reads in model output (in rip-format files) from a coarse domain and from a fine domain, and replaces the coarse data with fine data at overlapping points. Any refinement ratio is allowed, and the fine domain borders do not have to coincide with coarse domain grid points.

## Preparing data with RIPDP

RIP does not ingest model output files directly. First, a preprocessing step must be executed that converts the model output data files to RIP-format data files. The primary difference between these two types of files is that model output data files typically contain all times and all variables in a single file (or a few files), whereas RIP data has each variable at each time in a separate file. The preprocessing step involves use of the program RIPDP (which stands for RIP Data Preparation). RIPDP reads in a model output file (or files), and separates out each variable at each time.

## Running RIPDP

The program has the following usage:

```
ripdp_XXX [-n namelist_file] model-data-set-name [basic|all]  
data_file_1 data_file_2 data_file_3 ...
```

In the above, the "XXX" refers to "mm5", "wrfarw", or "wrfnmm".

The argument model-data-set-name can be any string you choose, that uniquely defines this model output data set

The use of the namelist file is optional. The most important information in the namelist, is the times you want to process.

As this step will create a large number of extra files, creating a new directory to place these files in, will enable you to manage the files easier (*mkdir RIPDP*).

**e.g.**    `ripdp_wrfarw   RIPDP/arw   all   wrfout_d01_*`

## The RIP user input file

Once the RIP data has been created with RIPDP, the next step is to prepare the user input file (UIF) for RIP (*see Chapter 4 of the RIP users' guide for details*). This file is a text file, which tells RIP what plots you want and how they should be plotted. A sample UIF, called *rip\_sample.in*, is provided in the RIP tar file. This sample can serve as a template for the many UIFs that you will eventually create.

A UIF is divided into two main sections. The first section specifies various general parameters about the set up of RIP, in a namelist format (***userin** - which control the general input specifications; and **trajcalc** - which control the creation of trajectories*). The second section is the plot specification section, which is used to specify which plots will be generated.

**namelist: userin**

Variable	Value	Description
<i>idotitle</i>	1	Control first part of title.
<i>title</i>	'auto'	Define your own title, or allow RIP to generate one.
<i>titlecolor</i>	'def.foreground'	Control color of the title.
<i>iinittime</i>	1	Print initial date and time ( <i>in UTC</i> ) on plot.
<i>ifcsttime</i>	1	Print forecast lead-time ( <i>in hours</i> ) on plot.
<i>ivalidtime</i>	1	Print valid date and time ( <i>in both UTC and local time</i> ) on plot.
<i>inearesth</i>	0	This allows you to have the hour portion of the initial and valid time be specified with two digits, rounded to the nearest hour, rather than the standard 4-digit HHMM specification.
<i>timezone</i>	-7.0	Specifies the offset from Greenwich time.
<i>iusdaylightrule</i>	1	Flag to determine if US daylight saving should be applied.
<i>ptimes</i>	9.0E+09	Times to process. This can be a string of times ( <i>e.g. 0,3,6,9,12,</i> ) or a series in the form of <i>A,-B,C</i> , which means "times from hour <i>A</i> , to hour <i>B</i> , every <i>C</i> hours" ( <i>e.g. 0,-12,3,</i> ). Either <i>ptimes</i> or <i>iptimes</i> can be used, but not both. <i>You can plot all available times, by omitting both ptimes and iptimes from the namelist, or by setting the first value negative.</i>
<i>ptimeunits</i>	'h'	Time units. This can be 'h' ( <i>hours</i> ), 'm' ( <i>minutes</i> ), or 's' ( <i>seconds</i> ). <i>Only valid with ptimes.</i>
<i>iptimes</i>	99999999	Times to process. This is an integer array that specifies desired times for RIP to plot, but in the form of 8-digit "mdate" times ( <i>i.e. YYMMDDHH</i> ). Either <i>ptimes</i> or <i>iptimes</i> can be used, but not both. <i>You can plot all available times, by omitting both ptimes and iptimes from the namelist, or by setting the first value negative.</i>
<i>tacc</i>	1.0	Time tolerance in seconds. Any time in the model output that is within <i>tacc</i> seconds of the time specified in <i>ptimes/iptimes</i> will be processed.
<i>flmin, flmax, fbmin, fbmax</i>	.05, .95, .10, .90	Left, right, bottom and top frame limit
<i>ntextq</i>	0	Text quality specifier (0=high; 1=medium; 2=low).

<i>ntextcd</i>	0	Text font specifier [0=complex (Times); 1=duplex (Helvetica)].
<i>fcoffset</i>	0.0	This is an optional parameter you can use to "tell" RIP that you consider the start of the forecast to be different from what is indicated by the forecast time recorded in the model output. Examples: <i>fcoffset</i> =12 means you consider hour 12 in the model output to be the beginning of the true forecast.
<i>idotser</i>	0	Generate time series output files ( <i>no plots</i> ) only an ASCII file that can be used as input to a plotting program.
<i>idescriptive</i>	1	Use more descriptive plot titles.
<i>icgmsplit</i>	0	Split metacode into several files.
<i>maxfld</i>	10	Reserve memory for RIP.
<i>ittrajcalc</i>	0	Generate trajectory output files (use namelist <i>trajcalc</i> when this is set).
<i>imakev5d</i>	0	Generate output for Vis5D
<i>ncarg_type</i>	'cgm'	Output type required. Options are 'cgm' ( <i>default</i> ), 'ps', 'pdf', 'pdfL', 'x11'. Where 'pdf' is portrait and 'pdfL' is landscape.
<i>istopmiss</i>	1	This switch determines the behavior for RIP when a user-requested field is not available. <i>The default is to stop</i> . Setting the switch to 0 tells RIP to ignore the missing field and to continue plotting.
<i>rip_root</i>	'/dev/null'	Overwrite the environment variable RIP_ROOT.

## Plot Specification Table

The second part of the RIP UIF consists of the Plot Specification Table. The PST provides all of the user control over particular aspects of individual frames and overlays.

The basic structure of the PST is as follows:

- The first line of the PST is a line of consecutive equal signs. This line as well as the next two lines is ignored by RIP, it is simply a banner that says this is the start of the PST section.
- After that there are several groups of one or more lines separated by a full line of equal signs. Each group of lines is a frame specification group (FSG), and it describes what will be plotted in a single frame of metacode. Each FSG must end with a full line of equal signs, so that RIP can determine where individual frames starts and ends.
- Each line within a FGS is referred to as a plot specification line (PSL). A FSG that consists of three PSL lines will result in a single metacode frame with three overlaid plots.



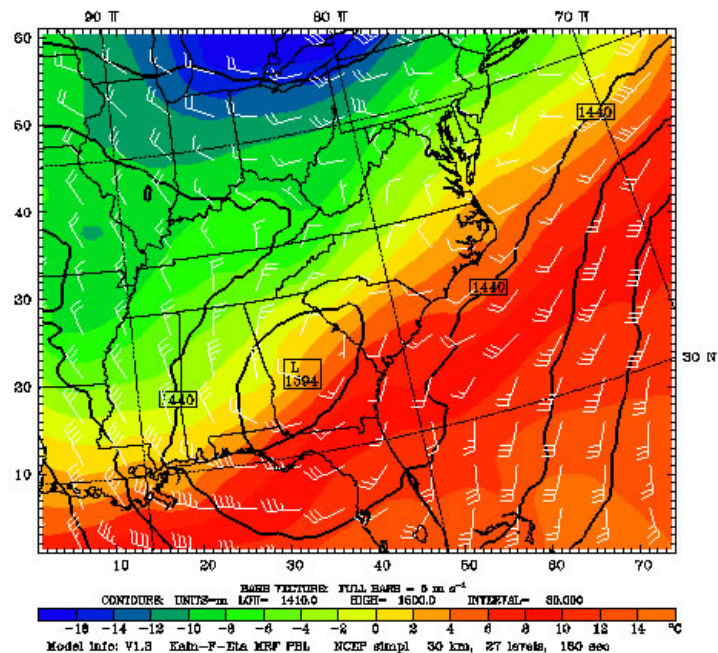
### Example of a frame specification groups (FSG's):

```
=====
feld=tmc; ptyp=hc; vcor=p; levs=850; >
  cint=2; cmth=fill; cosq=-32,light.violet,-24,
  violet,-16,blue,-8,green,0,yellow,8,red,>
  16,orange,24,brown,32,light.gray
feld=ght; ptyp=hc; cint=30; linw=2
feld=uuu,vvv; ptyp=hv; vcmx=-1; colr=white; intv=5
feld=map; ptyp=hb
feld=tic; ptyp=hb
=====
```

This **FSG** will generate 5 frames to create a single plot (as shown below):

- Temperature in degrees C (*feld=tmc*). This will be plotted as a horizontal contour plot (*ptyp=hc*), on pressure levels (*vcor=p*). The data will be interpolated to 850 hPa. The contour intervals are set to 2 (*cint=2*), and shaded plots (*cmth=fill*) will be generated with a color range from light violet to light gray.
- Geopotential heights (*feld=ght*) will also be plotted as a horizontal contour plot. This time the contour intervals will be 30 (*cint=30*), and contour lines, with a line width of 2 (*linw=2*) will be used.
- Wind vectors (*feld=uuu,vvv*), plotted as barbs (*vcmx=-1*).
- A map background will be displayed (*feld=map*), and
- Tic marks will be placed on the plot (*feld=tic*).

```
Dataset: real RIP: rip sample Init: 1200 UTC Mon 24 Jan 00
Fost: 0.00 Valid: 1200 UTC Mon 24 Jan 00 (0500 MST Mon 24 Jan 00)
Temperature at pressure = 850 hPa
Geopotential height at pressure = 850 hPa
Horizontal wind vectors at pressure = 850 hPa
```





## Running RIP

Each execution of RIP requires three basic things: a RIP executable, a model data set and a user input file (UIF). The syntax for the executable, *rip*, is as follows:

```
rip [-f] model-data-set-name rip-execution-name
```

In the above, model-data-set-name is the same model-data-set-name that was used in creating the RIP data set with the program *ripdp*.

rip-execution-name is the unique name for this RIP execution, and it also defines the name of the UIF that RIP will look for.

The *-f* option causes the standard output (*i.e.*, *the textual print out*) from RIP to be written to a file called rip-execution-name.out. Without the *-f* option, the standard output is sent to the screen.

**e.g.**    `rip -f RIPDP/arw rip_sample`

If this is successful, the following files will be created:

rip\_sample.*TYPE*        - metacode file with requested plots

rip\_sample.out         - log file (*if -f used*) ; view this file if a problem occurred

The default output *TYPE* is 'cgm', metacode file. To view these, use the command 'idt'.

**e.g.**    `idt    rip_sample.cgm`

For high quality images, create pdf or ps images directly (**ncarg\_type = pdf / ps**).

See the **Tools** section in Chapter 10 of this User's Guide for more information concerning other types of graphical formats and conversions between graphical formats.

Examples of plots created for both idealized and real cases are available from:

<http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/graphics/RIP4/RIP4.htm>

## ARWpost

The ARWpost package reads in WRF-ARW model data and creates output in either GrADS or Vis5D format.

The converter can read in WPS geogrid and metgrid data, and WRF-ARW input and output files.

The package makes use of the WRF IO API. The netCDF format has been tested extensively. GRIB1 format has been tested, but not as extensively. BINARY data cannot be read at the moment.

### Necessary software

GrADS software - you can download and install GrADS from <http://grads.iges.org/grads>. The GrADS software is not needed to compile and run ARWpost.

Vis5D software (<http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/~billh/vis5d.html>)

Vis5D libraries must be installed to compile and run the ARWpost code, when creating Vis5D input data. If Vis5D files are not being created, these libraries are NOT needed to compile and run ARWpost.

Obtain the ARWpost TAR file from the WRF Download page ([http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html))

WRFV3 must be installed and available somewhere, as ARWpost makes use of the common IO API libraries from WRFV3.

Unzip and untar the ARWpost tar file.

The tar file contains the following directories and files:

- *README*, a text file containing basic information on running ARWpost.
- *arch/*, directory containing configure and compilation control.
- *clean*, a script to clean compiled code.
- *compile*, a script to compile the code.
- *configure*, a script to configure the compilation for your system.
- *namelist.ARWpost*, namelist to control the running of the code.
- *src/*, directory containing all source code.
- *scripts/*, directory containing some grads sample scripts.

- gribinfo.txt & gribmap.txt, files needed to process GRIB1 data. Do not edit these files.
- *util/*, a directory containing some utilities.

### Environment Variables

Set the environment variable NETCDF to the location where your netCDF libraries are installed. Typically (*for cshrc shell*):

```
setenv NETCDF /usr/local/netcdf
```

### Configure ARWpost

WRFV3 must be compiled and available on your system.

Type:

```
./configure
```

You will see a list of options for your computer (*below is an example for a Linux machine*):

```
Will use NETCDF in dir: /usr/local/netcdf-pgi
-----
Please select from among the following supported platforms.
1. PC Linux i486 i586 i686, PGI compiler (no vis5d)
2. PC Linux i486 i586 i686, PGI compiler (vis5d)
3. PC Linux i486 i586 i686, Intel compiler (no vis5d)
4. PC Linux i486 i586 i686, Intel compiler (vis5d)

Enter selection [1-4]
```

Make sure the netCDF path is correct.

Pick compile options for your machine (*if you do not have Vis5D, or if you do not plan on using it, pick an option without Vis5D libraries*).

### Compile ARWpost

If your **WRFV3** code is NOT compiled under **../WRFV3**, edit **configure.arwp**, and set **"WRF\_DIR"** to the correct location of your WRFV3 code.

Type:

---

```
./compile
```

If successful, the executable ARWpost.exe will be created.

### Edit the namelist.ARWpost file

Set input and output file names and fields to process (*&io*)

Variable	Value	Description
<b><i>&amp;datetime</i></b>		
<i>start_date;</i> <i>end_date</i>	-	Start and end dates to process. Format: YYYY-MM-DD_HH:00:00
<i>interval_seconds</i>	0	Interval in seconds between data to process. If data is available every hour, and this is set to every 3 hours, the code will skip past data not required.
<i>tacc</i>	0	Time tolerance in seconds. Any time in the model output that is within <i>tacc</i> seconds of the time specified will be processed.
<i>debug_level</i>	0	Set higher to debugging is required.
<b><i>&amp;io</i></b>		
<i>io_form_input</i>	-	2=netCDF, 5=GRIB1
<i>input_root_name</i>	./	Path and root name of files to use as input. All files starting with the root name will be processed. Wild characters are allowed.
<i>output_root_name</i>	./	Output root name. When converting data to GrADS, <i>output_root_name</i> .ctl and <i>output_root_name</i> .dat will be created. For Vis5D, <i>output_root_name</i> .v5d will be created.
<i>output_title</i>	Title as in WRF file	Use to overwrite title used in GrADS .ctl file.
<i>mercator_defs</i>	.False.	Set to true if mercator plots are distorted.
<i>output_type</i>	'grads'	Options are 'grads' or 'v5d'
<i>split_output</i>	.False.	Use if you want to split our GrADS output files into a number of smaller files ( <i>a common .ctl file will be used for all .dat files</i> ).
<i>frames_per_outfile</i>	1	If <i>split_output</i> is .True., how many time periods are required per output (.dat) file.
<i>plot</i>	'all'	Which fields to process.

		<p>‘all’ – all fields in WRF file</p> <p>‘list’ – only fields as listed in the ‘<i>fields</i>’ variable.</p> <p>‘all_list’ – all fields in WRF file and all fields listed in the ‘<i>fields</i>’ variable.</p> <p>Order has no effect, i.e., ‘<i>all_list</i>’ and ‘<i>list_all</i>’ are similar.</p> <p>If ‘<i>list</i>’ is used, a list of variables must be supplied under ‘<i>fields</i>’. Use ‘<i>list</i>’ to calculate diagnostics.</p>
<i>fields</i>	-	Fields to plot. Only used if ‘ <i>list</i> ’ was used in the ‘ <i>plot</i> ’ variable.
<b>&amp;interp</b>		
<i>interp_method</i>	0	<p>0 - sigma levels,</p> <p>-1 - code defined "nice" height levels,</p> <p>1 - user defined height or pressure levels</p>
<i>interp_levels</i>	-	<p>Only used if interp_method=1</p> <p>Supply levels to interpolate to, in hPa (pressure) or km (height). Supply levels bottom to top.</p>

Available diagnostics:

**cape** - 3d cape  
**cin** - 3d cin  
**mcap** - maximum cape  
**mcin** - maximum cin  
**clfr** - low/middle and high cloud fraction  
**dbz** - 3d reflectivity  
**max\_dbz** - maximum reflectivity  
**height** - model height in km  
**lcl** - lifting condensation level  
**lfc** - level of free convection  
**pressure** - full model pressure in hPa  
**rh** - relative humidity  
**rh2** - 2m relative humidity  
**theta** - potential temperature  
**tc** - temperature in degrees C  
**tk** - temperature in degrees K  
**td** - dew point temperature in degrees C  
**td2** - 2m dew point temperature in degrees C  
**slp** - sea level pressure  
**umet** and **vmet** - winds rotated to earth coordinates  
**u10m** and **v10m** - 10m winds rotated to earth coordinates  
**wdir** - wind direction

**wspd** - wind speed coordinates  
**wd10** - 10m wind direction  
**ws10** - 10m wind speed

## Run ARWpost

Type:  
    ./ARWpost.exe

This will create *output\_root\_name.dat* and *output\_root\_name.ctl* files if creating GrADS input, and *output\_root\_name.v5d*, if creating Vis5D input.

## NOW YOU ARE READY TO VIEW THE OUTPUT

### GrADS

For general information about working with GrADS, view the GrADS home page: <http://grads.iges.org/grads/>

To help users get started a number of GrADS scripts have been provided:

- The scripts are all available in the scripts/ directory.
- The scripts provided are only examples of the type of plots one can generate with GrADS data.
- The user will need to modify these scripts to suit their data (e.g., if you did not specify 0.25 km and 2 km as levels to interpolate to when you run the "bwave" data through the converter, the "bwave.gs" script will not display any plots, since it will specifically look for these to levels).
- Scripts must be copied to the location of the input data.

### GENERAL SCRIPTS

<b>cbar.gs</b>	Plot color bar on shaded plots (from GrADS home page)
<b>rgbset.gs</b>	Some extra colors ( <i>Users can add/change colors from color number 20 to 99</i> )
<b>skew.gs</b>	Program to plot a skewT

TO RUN TYPE: run skew.gs (needs pressure level TC,TD,U,V as input)  
User will be prompted if a hardcopy of the plot must be create - 1 for yes and 0 for no.  
If 1 is entered, a GIF image will be created.  
Need to enter lon/lat of point you are interested in  
Need to enter time you are interested in  
Can overlay 2 different times

**plot\_all.gs** Once you have opened a GrADS window, all one needs to do is run this script.  
It will automatically find all .ctl files in the current directory and list them so one can pick which file to open.  
Then the script will loop through all available fields and plot the ones a user requests.

## SCRIPTS FOR REAL DATA

**real\_surf.gs** Plot some surface data  
Need input data on model levels

**plevels.gs** Plot some pressure level fields  
Need model output on pressure levels

**rain.gs** Plot total rainfall  
Need a model output data set (any vertical coordinate), that contain fields "RAIN" and "RAINNC"

**cross\_z.gs** Need z level data as input  
Will plot a NS and EW cross section of RH and T (C)  
Plots will run through middle of the domain

**zlevels.gs** Plot some height level fields  
Need input data on height levels  
Will plot data on 2, 5, 10 and 16km levels

**input.gs** Need WRF INPUT data on height levels

## SCRIPTS FOR IDEALIZED DATA

**bwave.gs** Need height level data as input  
Will look for 0.25 and 2 km data to plot

**grav2d.gs** Need normal model level data

**hill2d.gs** Need normal model level data

**qss.gs** Need height level data as input.  
Will look for heights 0.75, 1.5, 4 and 8 km to plot

**sqx.gs** Need normal model level data a input

**sqy.gs** Need normal model level data a input

Examples of plots created for both idealized and real cases are available from:  
<http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/graphics/ARWpost/ARWpost.htm>

## Trouble Shooting

*The code executes correctly, but you get "NaN" or "Undefined Grid" for all fields when displaying the data.*

Look in the .ctl file.

a) If the second line is:

**options byteswapped**

Remove this line from your .ctl file and try to display the data again.  
If this SOLVES the problem, you need to remove the **-Dbytesw** option from `configure.arwp`

b) If the line below does NOT appear in your .ctl file:

**options byteswapped**

ADD this line as the second line in the .ctl file.  
Try to display the data again.  
If this SOLVES the problem, you need to ADD the **-Dbytesw** option for `configure.arwp`

The line "options byteswapped" is often needed on some computers (DEC alpha as an example). It is also often needed if you run the converter on one computer and use another to display the data.

## Vis5D

For general information about working with Vis5D, view the Vis5D home page: <http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/~billh/vis5d.html>



## WPP

The NCEP WRF Postprocessor was designed to interpolate both WRF-ARW and WRF-NMM output from their native grids to National Weather Service (NWS) standard levels (*pressure, height, etc.*) and standard output grids (*AWIPS, Lambert Conformal, polar-stereographic, etc.*) in NWS and World Meteorological Organization (WMO) GRIB1 format. This package also provides an option to output fields on the model's native vertical levels.

The adaptation of the original WRF Postprocessor package and User's Guide (by Mike Baldwin of NSSL/CIMMS and Hui-Ya Chuang of NCEP/EMC) was done by Lgia Bernardet (NOAA/ESRL/DTC) in collaboration with Dusan Jovic (NCEP/EMC), Robert Rozumalski (COMET), Wesley Ebisuzaki (NWS/HQTR), and Louisa Nance (NCAR/DTC). Upgrades to WRF Postprocessor versions 2.2 and higher were performed by Hui-Ya Chuang and Dusan Jovic (NCEP/EMC).

This document will mainly deal with running the WPP package for the WRF-ARW modeling system. For details on running the package for the WRF-NMM system, please refer to the WRF-NMM User's Guide ([http://www.dtcenter.org/wrf-nmm/users/docs/user\\_guide/V3/index.htm](http://www.dtcenter.org/wrf-nmm/users/docs/user_guide/V3/index.htm)).

### Necessary software

The WRF Postprocessor requires the same Fortran and C compilers used to build the WRF model. In addition to the netCDF library, the WRF I/O API libraries, which are included in the WRF model tar file, are also required.

The WRF Postprocessor has some visualization scripts included to create graphics using either GrADS (<http://grads.iges.org/home.html>) or GEMPAK (<http://my.unidata.ucar.edu/content/software/gempak/index.html>). These packages are not part of the WPP installation and would need to be installed.

The WRF Postprocessor package can be downloaded from: <http://www.dtcenter.org/wrf-nmm/users/downloads/>

Once the tar file is obtained, gunzip and untar the file.

```
tar -xvf wrfpostproc_v3.0.tar.gz
```

This command will create a directory called WPPV3. Under the main directory, there are five subdirectories:

- *sorc/*, contains source codes for *wrfpost*, *ndate*, and *copygb*.
- *scripts/*, contains sample running scripts
  - run\_wrfpost**: run *wrfpost* and *copygb*.
  - run\_wrfpostandgempak**: run *wrfpost*, *copygb*, and GEMPAK to plot various fields.
  - run\_wrfpostandgrads**: run *wrfpost*, *copygb*, and GrADS to plot various fields.
  - run\_wrfpost\_frames**: run *wrfpost* and *copygb* on a single wrfout file containing multiple forecast times.
- *lib/*, contains source code subdirectories for the WRF Postprocessor libraries and is the directory where the WRF Postprocessor compiled libraries will reside.
  - w3lib**: Library for coding and decoding data in GRIB format. (*Note: The version of this library included in this package is Endian independent and can be used on LINUX and IBM systems.*)
  - iplib**: General interpolation library (see *lib/iplib/iplib.doc*)
  - splib**: Spectral transform library (see *lib/splib/splib.doc*)
  - wrfmpi\_stubs**: Contains some *C* and *FORTRAN* codes to generate the *libmpi.a* library. It supports MPI implementation for LINUX applications.
- *parm/*, contains the parameter files, which can be modified by the user to control how the post processing is performed.
- *exec/*, location of executables after compilation.

## Building the WPP Code

Type configure, and provide the required info. For example:

```
./configure
```

Please select from the following supported platforms.

1. LINUX (PC)
2. AIX (IBM)

```
Enter selection [1-2]:          1
Enter your NETCDF path:         /usr/local/netcdf-pgi
Enter your WRF model source code path:  /home/user/WRFV3
```

```
"YOU HAVE SELECTED YOUR PLATFORM TO BE:" LINUX
```

To modify the default compiler options, edit the appropriate platform specific makefile (*i.e. makefile\_linux or makefile\_ibm*) and repeat the configure process.

From the **WPPV3** directory, type:

```
make  >& compile_wpp.log &
```

This command should create four WRF Postprocessor libraries in *lib/* (*libmpi.a*, *libsp.a*, *libip.a*, and *libw3.a*) and three WRF Postprocessor executables in *exec/* (*wrfpost.exe*, *ndate.exe*, and *copygb.exe*).

**Note:** The *makefile* included in the tar file currently only contains the setup for single processor compilation of *wrfpost* for LINUX. Those users wanting to implement the parallel capability of this portion of the package will need to modify the compile options for *wrfpost* in the *makefile*.

## WPP Functionalities

The WRF Postprocessor v3.0,

- is compatible with WRF version 2.2 and higher.
- can be used to post-process both WRF-ARW and WRF-NMM forecasts.
- can ingest WRF history files (*wrfout\**) in two formats: netCDF and binary.

The WRF Postprocessor is divided into two parts, *wrfpost* and *copygb*:

### **wrfpost**

- Interpolates the forecasts from the model's native vertical coordinate to NWS standard output levels (*pressure*, *height*, *etc.*) and computes mean sea level pressure. If the requested field is on a model's native level, then no vertical interpolation is performed.
- Computes diagnostic output quantities.  
A list of available fields is shown in [Table 1](#).
- Outputs the results in NWS and WMO standard GRIB1 format (for GRIB documentation, see <http://www.nco.ncep.noaa.gov/pmb/docs/>).
- De-staggers the WRF-ARW forecasts from a C-grid to an A-grid.
- Outputs two navigation files, *copygb\_nav.txt* and *copygb\_hwrf.txt* (these are ONLY used for WRF-NMM).

### **copygb**

- Since *wrfpost* de-staggers WRF-ARW from a C-grid to an A-grid, WRF-ARW data can be displayed directly without going through *copygb*.
- No de-stagging is applied when posting WRF-NMM forecasts. Therefore, the posted WRF-NMM output is still on the staggered native E-grid and must go through *copygb* to be interpolated to a regular non-staggered grid.
- *copygb* is mainly used by WRF-NMM - see the WRF-NMM User's Guide ([http://www.dtcenter.org/wrf-nmm/users/docs/user\\_guide/WPS/index.php](http://www.dtcenter.org/wrf-nmm/users/docs/user_guide/WPS/index.php)).

An additional utility called *ndate* is distributed with the WRF Postprocessor tar-file. This utility is used to format the dates of the forecasts to be posted for ingestion by the codes.

## Computational Aspects and Supported Platforms

The WRF Postprocessor v3.0 has been tested on IBM and LINUX platforms. For LINUX, the Portland Group (PG) compiler has been used.

Only *wrfpost* has been parallelized, because it requires several 3-dimensional arrays for the computations. When running *wrfpost* on more than one processor, the last processor will be designated as an I/O node, while the rest of the processors are designated as computational nodes.

## Setting up the WRF model to interface with the WRF Postprocessor

The *wrfpost* program is currently set up to read a large number of fields from the WRF model history (*wrfout*) files. This configuration stems from NCEP's need to generate all of its required operational products. The program is configured such that it will run successfully if an expected input field is missing from the WRF history file as long as this field is not required to produce a requested output field. If the pre-requisites for a requested output field are missing from the WRF history file, *wrfpost* will abort at run time.

Take care not to remove fields from the *wrfout* files, which may be needed for diagnostical purposes by the WPP package. For example, if fields on isobaric surfaces are requested, but the pressure fields on model surfaces (*PB* and *P*) are not available in the history file, *wrfpost* will abort at run time. In general the default fields available in the *wrfout* files are sufficient to run WPP.

**Note:** For WRF-ARW, the accumulated precipitation fields (*RAIN*C and *RAIN*NC) are run total accumulations, whereas the WRF-NMM accumulated precipitation fields (*CUP*REC and *ACP*REC) are zeroed every 6 hours.

## Control File Overview

The user interacts with *wrfpost* through the control file, *parm/wrf\_cntrl.parm*. The control file is composed of a header and a body. The header specifies the output file information. The body allows the user to select which fields and levels to process.

The header of the *wrf\_cntrl.parm* file contains the following variables:

- **KGTYPE:** defines output grid type, which should always be 255.
- **IMDLTY:** identifies the process ID for AWIPS.
- **DATSET:** defines the prefix used for the output file name. Currently set to “*WRFPRS*”.

The body of the *wrf\_cntrl.param* file is composed of a series of line pairs, for example:

```
(PRESS ON MDL SFCS ) SCAL=( 3.0)
L=(11000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000)
```

where,

- The first line specifies the field (*e.g.* *PRESS*) to process, the level type a user is interested in (*e.g.* *ON MDL SFCS*), and the degree of accuracy to be retained in the GRIB output (*SCAL=3.0*).  
A list of all possible output fields for *wrfpost* is provided in [Table 1](#). This table provides the full name of the variable in the first column and an abbreviated name in the second column. The abbreviated names are used in the control file. Note that the variable names also contain the type of level on which they are output. For instance, temperature is available on “model surface” and “pressure surface”.
- The second line specifies the levels on which the variable is to be processed.

### Controlling which fields *wrfpost* outputs

To output a field, the body of the control file needs to contain an entry for the appropriate field and output for this field must be turned on for at least one level (*see “Controlling which levels *wrfpost* outputs”*). If an entry for a particular field is not yet available in the control file, two lines may be added to the control file with the appropriate entries for that field.

### Controlling which levels *wrfpost* outputs

The second line of each pair determines which levels *wrfpost* will output. Output on a given level is turned off by a “0” or turned on by a “1”.

- For isobaric output, 47 levels are possible, from 2 to 1013 hPa (*8 levels above 75 mb and then every 25 mb from 75 to 1000mb*). The complete list of levels is specified in *sorc/wrfpost/POSTDATA.f*
- For model-level output, all model levels are possible, from the highest to the lowest.
- When using the Noah LSM the *soil layers* are 0-10 cm, 10-40 cm, 40-100 cm, and 100-200 cm.  
When using the RUC LSM the *soil levels* are 0 cm, 5 cm, 20 cm, 40 cm, 160 cm and 300 cm. For the RUC LSM it is also necessary to turn on two additional output levels in *wrf\_cntrl.param* so that 6 output levels are processed.
- For PBL layer averages, the levels correspond to 6 layers with a thickness of 30 hPa each.
- For flight level, the levels are 914 m, 1524 m, 1829 m, 2134 m, 2743 m, 3658 m, and 6000 m.
- For AGL RADAR Reflectivity, the levels are 4000 and 1000 m.

- For surface or shelter-level output, only the first position of the line can be turned on.

For example, the sample control file *parm/wrf\_cntrl.parm* has the following entry for surface dew point temperature:

```
(SURFACE DEWPOINT ) SCAL=(-4.0)
L=(00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000)
```

Based on this entry, surface dew point temperature will **not** be output by *wrfpost*. To add this field to the output, modify the entry to read:

```
(SURFACE DEWPOINT ) SCAL=(-4.0)
L=(10000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000 00000)
```

## Running WPP

Four scripts for running the WRF Postprocessor package are included in the tar file:

```
run_wrfpost
run_wrfpostandgrads
run_wrfpostandgempak
run_wrfpost_frames
```

Before running any of the above listed scripts, perform the following instructions:

1. *cd* to your *DOMAINPATH* directory.
2. Make the following directories. The first will hold the WRF Postprocessor results. The second is where you will place your copy of the *wrf\_cntrl.parm* file.

```
mkdir postprd
mkdir parm
```

3. Copy the default *WPPV3/parm/wrf\_cntrl.parm* to your working. Edit the *wrf\_cntrl.parm* file to reflect the fields and levels you want *wrfpost* to output.
4. Copy the script (*WPPV3/scripts/run\_wrfpost\**) of your choice to the *postprd/*.
5. Edit the run script as outlined below.

Once these directories are set up and the edits outlined above are completed, the scripts can be run interactively from the *postprd* directory by simply typing the script name on the command line.

## Overview of the WPP run scripts

Note: It is recommended that the user refer to the script while reading this overview.

1. Set up environmental variables:

***TOP\_DIR***: top level directory for source codes (*WPPV3* and *WRFV3*)

***DOMAINPATH***: top level directory of WRF model run

**Note**: The scripts are configured such that *wrfpost* expects the WRF history files (*wrfout\** files) to be in subdirectory *wrfprd*, the *wrf\_cntrl.parm* file to be in the subdirectory *parm* and the postprocessor working directory to be a subdirectory called *postprd* under *DOMAINPATH*.

2. Specify dynamic core being run (“*NMM*” or “*ARW*”)
3. Specify the forecast cycles to be post-processed:

***startdate***: YYYYMMDDHH of forecast cycle

***fhr***: first forecast hour

***lastfhr***: last forecast hour

***incrementhr***: increment (in hours) between forecast files

4. Define the location of the post-processor executables.
5. Link the microphysical table *\${WRFPATH}/run/ETAMP\_DATA* and the control file *../parm/wrf\_control.parm* to the working directory.
6. Set up how many domains will be post-processed:

For runs with a single domain, use “for domain d01”.

For runs with multiple domains, use “for domain d01 d02 .. dnn”

7. Create namelist *itag* that will be read in by *wrfpost.exe* from stdin (*unit 5*). This namelist contains 4 lines:
  - i. Name of the WRF output file to be posted.
  - ii. Format of WRF model output (netCDF or binary).
  - iii. Forecast valid time (not model start time) in WRF format.
  - iv. Model name (NMM or ARW).
8. Run *wrfpost* and check for errors. The execution command in the distributed scripts is for a single processor *wrfpost.exe < itag > outpost*. To run *wrfpost* on multiple processors, the command line should be:

*mpirun -np N wrfpost.exe < itag > outpost* (for LINUX-MPI systems)

```
mpirun.lsf wrfpost.exe < itag > outpost (for IBM)
```

If scripts *run\_wrfpostandgrads* or *run\_wrfpostandgempak* are used, additional steps are taken to create image files (see **Visualization** section below).

Upon a successful run, *wrfpost* will generate the output file **WRFPRS\_dnn.hh** (linked to *wrfpr\_dnn.hh*), in the post-processor working directory, where “nn” is the domain ID and “hh” the forecast hour. In addition, the script *run\_wrfpostandgrads* will produce a suite of gif images named *variablehh\_dnn\_GrADS.gif*, and the script *run\_wrfpostandgempak* will produce a suite of gif images named *variable\_dnn\_hh.gif*.

If the run did not complete successfully, a log file in the post-processor working directory called *wrfpost\_dnn.hh.out*, where “nn” is the domain ID and “hh” is the forecast hour, may be consulted for further information.

## Visualization

### GEMPAK

The GEMPAK utility *nagrib* is able to decode GRIB files whose navigation is on any non-staggered grid. Hence, GEMPAK is able to decode GRIB files generated by WPP and plot horizontal fields or vertical cross sections.

A sample script named *run\_wrfpostandgempak*, which is included in the *scripts* directory of the tar file, can be used to run *wrfpost* and plot the following fields using GEMPAK:

- \_ *Sfcmap\_dnn\_hh.gif*: mean SLP and 6 hourly precipitation
- \_ *PrecipType\_dnn\_hh.gif*: precipitation type (just snow and rain)
- \_ *850mbRH\_dnn\_hh.gif*: 850 mb relative humidity
- \_ *850mbTempandWind\_dnn\_hh.gif*: 850 mb temperature and wind vectors
- \_ *500mbHandVort\_dnn\_hh.gif*: 500 mb geopotential height and vorticity
- \_ *250mbWindandH\_dnn\_hh.gif*: 250 mb wind speed isotacs and geopotential height

This script can be modified to customize fields for output. GEMPAK has an online users guide at <http://my.unidata.ucar.edu/content/software/gempak/index.html>

In order to use the script *run\_wrfpostandgempak*, it is necessary to set the environment variable **GEMEXEC** to the path of the GEMPAK executables. For example,

```
setenv GEMEXEC /usr/local/gempak/bin
```



## GrADS

The GrADS utilities *grib2ctl.pl* and *gribmap* are able to decode GRIB files whose navigation is on any non-staggered grid. These utilities and instructions on how to use them to generate GrADS control files are available from:

<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/wesley/grib2ctl.html>.

The GrADS package is available from: <http://grads.iges.org/grads/grads.html>.

GrADS has an online Users' Guide at: <http://grads.iges.org/grads/gadoc/>.

A list of basic commands for GrADS can be found at:

[http://grads.iges.org/grads/gadoc/reference\\_card.pdf](http://grads.iges.org/grads/gadoc/reference_card.pdf).

A sample script named *run\_wrfpostandgrads*, which is included in the *scripts* directory of WPP, can be used to run *wrfpost* and plot the following fields using GrADS:

- *Sfcmaphh\_dnn\_GRADS.gif*: mean SLP and 6-hour accumulated precipitation.
- *850mbRHhh\_dnn\_GRADS.gif*: 850 mb relative humidity
- *850mbTempandWindhh\_dnn\_GRADS.gif*: 850 mb temperature and wind vectors
- *500mbHandVorthh\_dnn\_GRADS.gif*: 500 mb geopotential heights and absolute vorticity
- *250mbWindandHhh\_dnn\_GRADS.gif*: 250 mb wind speed isotacs and geopotential heights

In order to use the script *run\_wrfpostandgrads*, it is necessary to:

0. Set environmental variable *GADDIR* to the path of the GrADS fonts and auxiliary files. For example,

```
setenv GADDIR /usr/local/grads/data
```

1. Add the location of the GrADS executables to the *PATH*. For example,

```
setenv PATH /usr/local/grads/bin:$PATH
```

2. Link script *cbar.gs* to the post-processor working directory. (*This script is provided in WPP, and the run\_wrfpostandgrads script makes a link from scripts/ to postprd/.*) To generate the above plots, GrADS script *cbar.gs* is invoked. This script can also be obtained from the GrADS library of scripts at:

<http://grads.iges.org/grads/gadoc/library.html>

## Fields produced by the WRF Postprocessor

Table 1 lists basic and derived fields that are currently produced by *wrfpost*. The abbreviated names listed in the second column describe how the fields should be entered in the control file (*wrf\_cntrl.parm*).

**Table 1:** Fields produced by *wrfpost* (column 1), abbreviated names used in *wrfpost* control file (column 2), corresponding GRIB identification number for the field (column 3), and corresponding GRIB identification number for the vertical coordinate (column 4).

Field name	Name in control file	Grib ID	Vertical level
Radar reflectivity on model surface	RADAR REFL MDL SFCS	211	109
Pressure on model surface	PRESS ON MDL SFCS	1	109
Height on model surface	HEIGHT ON MDL SFCS	7	109
Temperature on model surface	TEMP ON MDL SFCS	11	109
Potential temperature on model surface	POT TEMP ON MDL SFCS	13	109
Dew point temperature on model surface	DWPT TEMP ON MDL SFC	17	109
Specific humidity on model surface	SPEC HUM ON MDL SFCS	51	109
Relative humidity on model surface	REL HUM ON MDL SFCS	52	109
Moisture convergence on model surface	MST CNVG ON MDL SFCS	135	109
U component wind on model surface	U WIND ON MDL SFCS	33	109
V component wind on model surface	V WIND ON MDL SFCS	34	109
Cloud water on model surface	CLD WTR ON MDL SFCS	153	109
Cloud ice on model surface	CLD ICE ON MDL SFCS	58	109
Rain on model surface	RAIN ON MDL SFCS	170	109
Snow on model surface	SNOW ON MDL SFCS	171	109
Cloud fraction on model surface	CLD FRAC ON MDL SFCS	71	109
Omega on model surface	OMEGA ON MDL SFCS	39	109
Absolute vorticity on model surface	ABS VORT ON MDL SFCS	41	109
Geostrophic streamfunction on model surface	STRMFUNC ON MDL SFCS	35	109
Turbulent kinetic energy on model surface	TRBLNT KE ON MDL SFC	158	109
Richardson number on model surface	RCHDSN NO ON MDL SFC	254	109
Master length scale on model surface	MASTER LENGTH SCALE	226	109
Asymptotic length scale on model surface	ASYMPT MSTR LEN SCL	227	109
Radar reflectivity on pressure surface	RADAR REFL ON P SFCS	211	100
Height on pressure surface	HEIGHT OF PRESS SFCS	7	100
Temperature on pressure surface	TEMP ON PRESS SFCS	11	100
Potential temperature on pressure surface	POT TEMP ON P SFCS	13	100
Dew point temperature on pressure surface	DWPT TEMP ON P SFCS	17	100
Specific humidity on pressure surface	SPEC HUM ON P SFCS	51	100
Relative humidity on pressure surface	REL HUMID ON P SFCS	52	100
Moisture convergence on pressure surface	MST CNVG ON P SFCS	135	100
U component wind on pressure surface	U WIND ON PRESS SFCS	33	100
V component wind on pressure surface	V WIND ON PRESS SFCS	34	100
Omega on pressure surface	OMEGA ON PRESS SFCS	39	100
Absolute vorticity on pressure surface	ABS VORT ON P SFCS	41	100
Geostrophic streamfunction on pressure surface	STRMFUNC ON P SFCS	35	100
Turbulent kinetic energy on pressure surface	TRBLNT KE ON P SFCS	158	100
Cloud water on pressure surface	CLOUD WATR ON P SFCS	153	100
Cloud ice on pressure surface	CLOUD ICE ON P SFCS	58	100
Rain on pressure surface	RAIN ON P SFCS	170	100
Snow water on pressure surface	SNOW ON P SFCS	171	100
Total condensate on pressure surface	CONDENSATE ON P SFCS	135	100
Mesinger (Membrane) sea level pressure	MESINGER MEAN SLP	130	102
Shuell sea level pressure	SHUELL MEAN SLP	2	102
2 M pressure	SHELTER PRESSURE	1	105
2 M temperature	SHELTER TEMPERATURE	11	105
2 M specific humidity	SHELTER SPEC HUMID	51	105

2 M dew point temperature	SHELTER DEWPOINT	17	105
2 M RH	SHELTER REL HUMID	52	105
10 M u component wind	U WIND AT ANEMOM HT	33	105
10 M v component wind	V WIND AT ANEMOM HT	34	105
10 M potential temperature	POT TEMP AT 10 M	13	105
10 M specific humidity	SPEC HUM AT 10 M	51	105
Surface pressure	SURFACE PRESSURE	1	1
Terrain height	SURFACE HEIGHT	7	1
Skin potential temperature	SURFACE POT TEMP	13	1
Skin specific humidity	SURFACE SPEC HUMID	51	1
Skin dew point temperature	SURFACE DEWPOINT	17	1
Skin Relative humidity	SURFACE REL HUMID	52	1
Skin temperature	SFC (SKIN) TEMPRATUR	11	1
Soil temperature at the bottom of soil layers	BOTTOM SOIL TEMP	85	111
Soil temperature in between each of soil layers	SOIL TEMPERATURE	85	112
Soil moisture in between each of soil layers	SOIL MOISTURE	144	112
Snow water equivalent	SNOW WATER EQUIVALNT	65	1
Snow cover in percentage	PERCENT SNOW COVER	238	1
Heat exchange coeff at surface	SFC EXCHANGE COEF	208	1
Vegetation cover	GREEN VEG COVER	87	1
Soil moisture availability	SOIL MOISTURE AVAIL	207	112
Ground heat flux - instantaneous	INST GROUND HEAT FLX	155	1
Lifted index—surface based	LIFTED INDEX—SURFCE	131	101
Lifted index—best	LIFTED INDEX—BEST	132	116
Lifted index—from boundary layer	LIFTED INDEX—BNDLYR	24	116
CAPE	CNVCT AVBL POT ENRGY	157	1
CIN	CNVCT INHIBITION	156	1
Column integrated precipitable water	PRECIPITABLE WATER	54	200
Column integrated cloud water	TOTAL COLUMN CLD WTR	136	200
Column integrated cloud ice	TOTAL COLUMN CLD ICE	137	200
Column integrated rain	TOTAL COLUMN RAIN	138	200
Column integrated snow	TOTAL COLUMN SNOW	139	200
Column integrated total condensate	TOTAL COL CONDENSATE	140	200
Helicity	STORM REL HELICITY	190	106
U component storm motion	U COMP STORM MOTION	196	106
V component storm motion	V COMP STORM MOTION	197	106
Accumulated total precipitation	ACM TOTAL PRECIP	61	1
Accumulated convective precipitation	ACM CONVCTIVE PRECIP	63	1
Accumulated grid-scale precipitation	ACM GRD SCALE PRECIP	62	1
Accumulated snowfall	ACM SNOWFALL	65	1
Accumulated total snow melt	ACM SNOW TOTAL MELT	99	1
Precipitation type (4 types) - instantaneous	INSTANT PRECIP TYPE	140	1
Precipitation rate - instantaneous	INSTANT PRECIP RATE	59	1
Composite radar reflectivity	COMPOSITE RADAR REFL	212	200
Low level cloud fraction	LOW CLOUD FRACTION	73	214
Mid level cloud fraction	MID CLOUD FRACTION	74	224
High level cloud fraction	HIGH CLOUD FRACTION	75	234
Total cloud fraction	TOTAL CLD FRACTION	71	200
Time-averaged total cloud fraction	AVG TOTAL CLD FRAC	71	200
Time-averaged stratospheric cloud fraction	AVG STRAT CLD FRAC	213	200
Time-averaged convective cloud fraction	AVG CNVCT CLD FRAC	72	200
Cloud bottom pressure	CLOUD BOT PRESSURE	1	2
Cloud top pressure	CLOUD TOP PRESSURE	1	3

Cloud bottom height ( <i>above MSL</i> )	CLOUD BOTTOM HEIGHT	7	2
Cloud top height ( <i>above MSL</i> )	CLOUD TOP HEIGHT	7	3
Convective cloud bottom pressure	CONV CLOUD BOT PRESS	1	242
Convective cloud top pressure	CONV CLOUD TOP PRESS	1	243
Shallow convective cloud bottom pressure	SHAL CU CLD BOT PRES	1	248
Shallow convective cloud top pressure	SHAL CU CLD TOP PRES	1	249
Deep convective cloud bottom pressure	DEEP CU CLD BOT PRES	1	251
Deep convective cloud top pressure	DEEP CU CLD TOP PRES	1	252
Grid scale cloud bottom pressure	GRID CLOUD BOT PRESS	1	206
Grid scale cloud top pressure	GRID CLOUD TOP PRESS	1	207
Convective cloud fraction	CONV CLOUD FRACTION	72	200
Convective cloud efficiency	CU CLOUD EFFICIENCY	134	200
Above-ground height of LCL	LCL AGL HEIGHT	7	5
Pressure of LCL	LCL PRESSURE	1	5
Cloud top temperature	CLOUD TOP TEMPS	11	3
Temperature tendency from radiative fluxes	RADFLX CNVG TMP TNDY	216	109
Temperature tendency from shortwave radiative flux	SW RAD TEMP TNDY	250	109
Temperature tendency from longwave radiative flux	LW RAD TEMP TNDY	251	109
Outgoing surface shortwave radiation - instantaneous	INSTN OUT SFC SW RAD	211	1
Outgoing surface longwave radiation - instantaneous	INSTN OUT SFC LW RAD	212	1
Incoming surface shortwave radiation - time-averaged	AVE INCMG SFC SW RAD	204	1
Incoming surface longwave radiation - time-averaged	AVE INCMG SFC LW RAD	205	1
Outgoing surface shortwave radiation - time-averaged	AVE OUTGO SFC SW RAD	211	1
Outgoing surface longwave radiation - time-averaged	AVE OUTGO SFC LW RAD	212	1
Outgoing model top shortwave radiation - time-averaged	AVE OUTGO TOA SW RAD	211	8
Outgoing model top longwave radiation - time-averaged	AVE OUTGO TOA LW RAD	212	8
Incoming surface shortwave radiation - instantaneous	INSTN INC SFC SW RAD	204	1
Incoming surface longwave radiation - instantaneous	INSTN INC SFC LW RAD	205	1
Roughness length	ROUGHNESS LENGTH	83	1
Friction velocity	FRICTION VELOCITY	253	1
Surface drag coefficient	SFC DRAG COEFFICIENT	252	1
Surface u wind stress	SFC U WIND STRESS	124	1
Surface v wind stress	SFC V WIND STRESS	125	1
Surface sensible heat flux - time-averaged	AVE SFC SENHEAT FX	122	1
Ground heat flux - time-averaged	AVE GROUND HEAT FX	155	1
Surface latent heat flux - time-averaged	AVE SFC LATHEAT FX	121	1
Surface momentum flux - time-averaged	AVE SFC MOMENTUM FX	172	1
Accumulated surface evaporation	ACC SFC EVAPORATION	57	1
Surface sensible heat flux - instantaneous	INST SFC SENHEAT FX	122	1
Surface latent heat flux - _ instantaneous	INST SFC LATHEAT FX	121	1
Latitude	LATITUDE	176	1
Longitude	LONGITUDE	177	1
Land sea mask ( <i>land=1, sea=0</i> )	LAND SEA MASK	81	1
Sea ice mask	SEA ICE MASK	91	1
Surface midday albedo	SFC MIDDAY ALBEDO	84	1
Sea surface temperature	SEA SFC TEMPERATURE	80	1
Press at tropopause	PRESS AT TROPOPAUSE	1	7
Temperature at tropopause	TEMP AT TROPOPAUSE	11	7
Potential temperature at tropopause	POTENTL TEMP AT TROP	13	7
U wind at tropopause	U WIND AT TROPOPAUSE	33	7
V wind at tropopause	V WIND AT TROPOPAUSE	34	7
Wind shear at tropopause	SHEAR AT TROPOPAUSE	136	7
Height at tropopause	HEIGHT AT TROPOPAUSE	7	7

Temperature at flight levels	TEMP AT FD HEIGHTS	11	103
U wind at flight levels	U WIND AT FD HEIGHTS	33	103
V wind at flight levels	V WIND AT FD HEIGHTS	34	103
Freezing level height ( <i>above mean sea level</i> )	HEIGHT OF FRZ LVL	7	4
Freezing level RH	REL HUMID AT FRZ LVL	52	4
Highest freezing level height	HIGHEST FREEZE LVL	7	204
Pressure in boundary layer ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	PRESS IN BNDRY LYR	1	116
Temperature in boundary layer ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	TEMP IN BNDRY LYR	11	116
Potential temperature in boundary layers ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	POT TMP IN BNDRY LYR	13	116
Dew point temperature in boundary layer ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	DWPT IN BNDRY LYR	17	116
Specific humidity in boundary layer ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	SPC HUM IN BNDRY LYR	51	116
RH in boundary layer ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	REL HUM IN BNDRY LYR	52	116
Moisture convergence in boundary layer ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	MST CNV IN BNDRY LYR	135	116
Precipitable water in boundary layer ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	P WATER IN BNDRY LYR	54	116
U wind in boundary layer ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	U WIND IN BNDRY LYR	33	116
V wind in boundary layer ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	V WIND IN BNDRY LYR	34	116
Omega in boundary layer ( <i>30 mb mean</i> )	OMEGA IN BNDRY LYR	39	116
Visibility	VISIBILITY	20	1
Vegetation type	VEGETATION TYPE	225	1
Soil type	SOIL TYPE	224	1
Canopy conductance	CANOPY CONDUCTANCE	181	1
PBL height	PBL HEIGHT	221	1
Slope type	SLOPE TYPE	222	1
Snow depth	SNOW DEPTH	66	1
Liquid soil moisture	LIQUID SOIL MOISTURE	160	112
Snow free albedo	SNOW FREE ALBEDO	170	1
Maximum snow albedo	MAXIMUM SNOW ALBEDO	159	1
Canopy water evaporation	CANOPY WATER EVAP	200	1
Direct soil evaporation	DIRECT SOIL EVAP	199	1
Plant transpiration	PLANT TRANSPIRATION	210	1
Snow sublimation	SNOW SUBLIMATION	198	1
Air dry soil moisture	AIR DRY SOIL MOIST	231	1
Soil moist porosity	SOIL MOIST POROSITY	240	1
Minimum stomatal resistance	MIN STOMATAL RESIST	203	1
Number of root layers	NO OF ROOT LAYERS	171	1
Soil moist wilting point	SOIL MOIST WILT PT	219	1
Soil moist reference	SOIL MOIST REFERENCE	230	1
Canopy conductance - solar component	CANOPY COND SOLAR	246	1
Canopy conductance - temperature component	CANOPY COND TEMP	247	1
Canopy conductance - humidity component	CANOPY COND HUMID	248	1
Canopy conductance - soil component	CANOPY COND SOILM	249	1
Potential evaporation	POTENTIAL EVAP	145	1
Heat diffusivity on sigma surface	DIFFUSION H RATE S S	182	107
Surface wind gust	SFC WIND GUST	180	1
Convective precipitation rate	CONV PRECIP RATE	214	1
Radar reflectivity at certain above ground heights	RADAR REFL AGL	211	105

## VAPOR

VAPOR is the **V**isualization and **A**nalysis **P**latform for **O**cean, **A**tmosphere, and **S**olar **R**esearchers. VAPOR was developed at NCAR to provide interactive visualization and analysis of numerically simulated fluid dynamics. The current (1.4) version of VAPOR has many capabilities for 3D visualization of WRF-ARW simulation output.

### Basic capabilities of VAPOR with WRF-ARW output

- *Direct Volume rendering (DVR)*  
Any 3D variable in the WRF data can be viewed as a density. Users control transparency and color to view temperature, water vapor, clouds, etc. in 3D.
- *Flow*
  - Draw 2D and 3D streamlines and flow arrows, showing the wind motion and direction, and how wind changes in time.
  - Path tracing (unsteady flow) enables visualization of trajectories that particles take over time. Users control when and where the particles are released.
  - Flow images (image based flow visualization) can be used to provide an animated view of wind motion in a planar section, positioned anywhere in the scene.
  - Field line advection can be used to animate the motion of streamlines of any vector field in a moving wind field.
- *Isosurfaces*  
The isosurfaces of variables are displayed interactively. Users can control iso-values, color and transparency of the isosurfaces. Isosurfaces can be colored according to the values of another variable.
- *Contour planes and Probes*  
3D variables can be intersected with arbitrarily oriented planes. Contour planes can be interactively positioned. Users can interactively pinpoint the values of a variable and establish seed points for flow integration. Wind and other vector fields can be animated in the probe plane.
- *Two-dimensional variable visualization*  
2D (horizontal) WRF variables can be color-mapped and visualized in the 3D scene. They can be viewed on a horizontal plane in the scene, or mapped onto the terrain surface.



- *Animation*  
Control the time-stepping of the data, for interactive replaying and for recording animated sequences.
- *Terrain rendering*  
The ground surface can be represented as a colored surface or can display a terrain image for geo-referencing, and 2D variables can be mapped onto the terrain surface.
- *Analysis capabilities*  
Derived variables can be calculated in IDL and interactively visualized in the 3D scene. Variables can also be calculated in other languages (e.g. NCL) and adjoined to the 3D visualization.

## VAPOR requirements

VAPOR is supported on Linux, Mac, and Windows. VAPOR works best with a recent graphics card (say 1-2 years old). The advanced features of VAPOR perform best with nVidia or ATI graphics accelerators.

VAPOR is installed on NCAR visualization systems. Users with UCAR accounts can connect their (windows or Linux) desktops to the NCAR visualization systems using NCAR's remote graphics service, and run VAPOR remotely. Instructions for using this are at: <http://www.cisl.ucar.edu/hss/dasg/services/docs/VAPOR.shtml>. Contact [dasg@ucar.edu](mailto:dasg@ucar.edu) for assistance.

## VAPOR support resources

The VAPOR website: <http://www.vapor.ucar.edu> includes software, documentation, example data, and links to other resources.

The VAPOR sourceforge website (<http://sourceforge.net/projects/vapor>) enables users to post bugs, request features, download software, etc.

Users of VAPOR on NCAR visualization systems should contact [dasg@ucar.edu](mailto:dasg@ucar.edu) for support.

Users are encouraged to provide feedback. Questions, problems, bugs etc. should be reported to [vapor@ucar.edu](mailto:vapor@ucar.edu). The VAPOR development priorities are set by users as well as by the VAPOR steering committee, a group of turbulence researchers who are interested in improving the ability to analyze and visualize time-varying simulation results. Post a feature request to the VAPOR SourceForge website, or e-mail [vapor@ucar.edu](mailto:vapor@ucar.edu) if you have requests or suggestions about improving VAPOR capabilities.

## How to use VAPOR with WRF-ARW data

### 1. Install VAPOR

VAPOR installers for Windows, Macintosh and Linux are available on the VAPOR download page, <http://www.vapor.ucar.edu/download>. You will be asked to agree to the terms of a BSD open source license. For most users, a binary installation is fine. Installation instructions are provided at the top of the VAPOR documentation page, <http://www.vapor.ucar.edu/doc>.

After VAPOR is installed, it is necessary to perform user environment setup on Unix or Mac, before executing any VAPOR software. These setup instructions are provided on the VAPOR binary install documentation page, <http://www.vapor.ucar.edu/doc/binary-install/index.shtml>.

### 2. Convert WRF output data to VAPOR

VAPOR datasets consist of (1) a metadata file (file type .vdf) that describes an entire VAPOR data collection, and (2) a directory of multi-resolution data files where the actual data is stored. The metadata file is created by the command *wrfvdfcreate*, and the multi-resolution data files are written by the command *wrf2vdf*. The simplest way to create a VAPOR data collection is as follows:

First issue the command:

```
wrfvdfcreate wrf_files metadata_file.vdf
```

where: *wrf\_files* is a list of one or more wrf output files that you want to use.  
*metadata\_file.vdf* is the name that you will use for your metadata file.

For example:

```
wrfvdfcreate wrfout_d02_2006-10-25_18_00_00 wrfout.vdf
```

Then issue the command:

```
wrf2vdf metadata_file.vdf wrf_files
```

using the same arguments (in reversed order) as you used with *wrfvdfcreate*. Note that *wrf2vdf* does most of the work, and may take a few minutes to convert a large WRF dataset.

After issuing the above commands, all of the 3D variables in the specified WRF output files will be converted, for all the time steps in the files. If you desire more

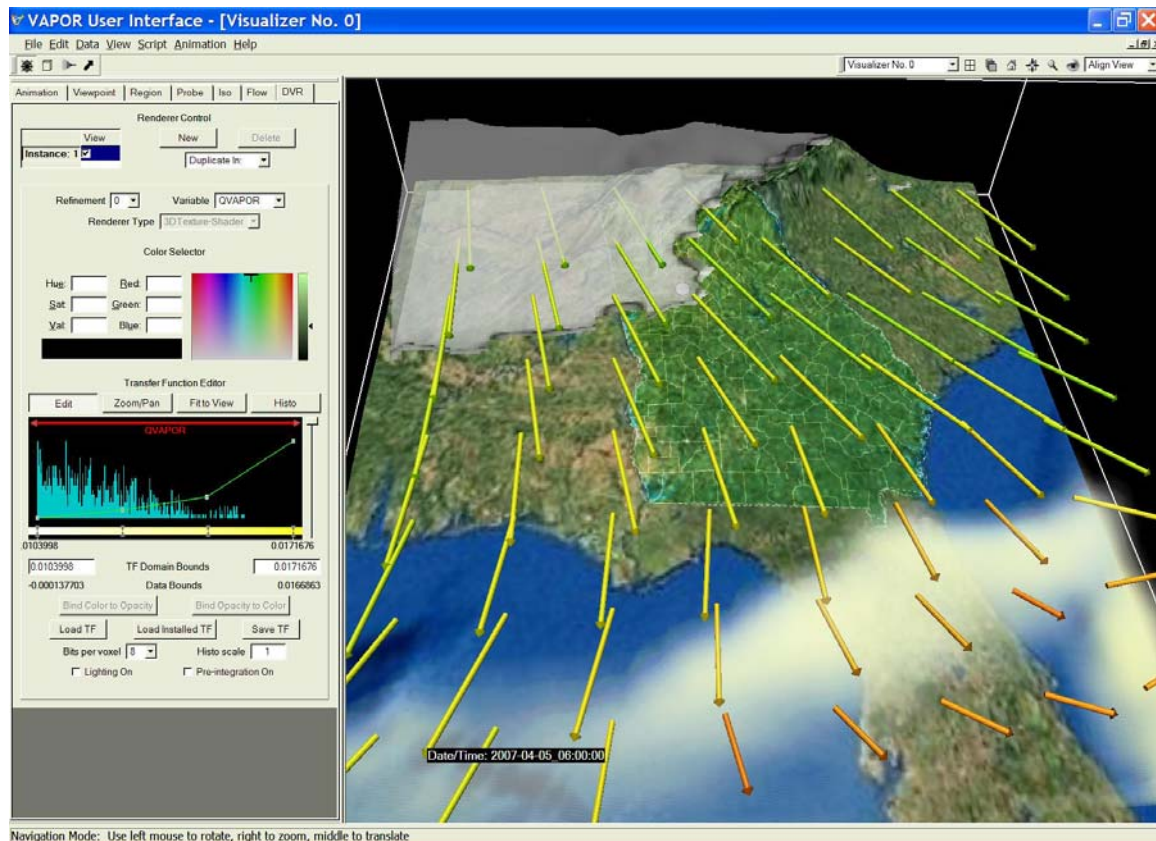


control over the conversion process, there are many additional options that you can provide to *wrfvdfcreate* and *wrf2vdf*. Type the command with the argument “-help” to get a short-listing of the command usage. All data conversion options are detailed in section 1 of <http://www.vapor.ucar.edu/doc/WRFsupport.pdf>. Some of the options include:

- Calculation of derived variables such as vertical vorticity, temperature in Kelvin, normalized pressure, wind velocity.
- Overriding default volume dimensions and/or spatial extents.
- Converting only a subset of the WRF output time steps
- Converting a specific collection of variables.

### 3. Visualize the WRF data

From the command line, issue the command “vaporgui”, or double-click the VAPOR desktop icon (on Windows or Mac). This will launch the VAPOR user interface. From the Data menu, choose “Load a dataset into default session”, and select the metadata file that you associated with your converted WRF data.



To visualize the data, select a renderer tab (DVR, Iso, Flow, or Probe), and then, at the top of that tab, check the box labeled “Instance:1”, to enable that renderer.

For example, the above image combines volume, flow and isosurface visualization with a terrain image.

#### 4. Read the VAPOR Documentation

For a quick overview of capabilities of VAPOR with WRF data, go to <http://www.vapor.ucar.edu/doc/WRFGetStarted.pdf>. Various documentation on the VAPOR website (<http://www.vapor.ucar.edu/doc/>) is useful for visualization of WRF data. Additional resources are available in the VAPOR user interface to help users quickly get the information they need, and showing how to obtain the most useful visualizations:

- The *Georgia Weather Case Study* (<http://www.vapor.ucar.edu/doc/GeorgiaCaseStudy.pdf>) provides a step-by-step tutorial, showing how to use most of the VAPOR features that are useful in WRF visualization.

- Complete documentation of all capabilities of the VAPOR user interface is provided in the *VAPOR User Interface Reference Manual* (<http://www.vapor.ucar.edu/doc/ReferenceManual.pdf>).

- The *VAPOR Quick Start Guide* (<http://www.vapor.ucar.edu/doc/QuickstartGuide.pdf>) provides a step-by-step tutorial for using VAPOR on turbulence data. The Quick Start Guide does not discuss the WRF-specific capabilities of VAPOR.

- To understand the meaning or function of an element in the VAPOR user interface:

*Tool tips:* Place the cursor over a widget for a couple of seconds and a one-sentence description is provided.

*Context-sensitive help:* From the Help menu, click on “?Explain This”, and then click with the left mouse button on a widget, to get a longer technical explanation of the functionality

## Chapter 10: Utilities and Tools

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### Introduction

This chapter contains a number of short utilities to read and manipulate WRF-ARW data.

Also included in this chapter are references to some basic third part software, which can be used to view/change input and output data files.

### read\_wrf\_nc

This utility allows a user to look at a WRF netCDF file at a glance.

What is the difference between this utility and the netCDF utility ncdump?

- This utility has a large number of options, to allow a user to look at the specific part of the netCDF file in question.
- The utility is written in Fortran 90, which will allow users to add options.
- 

This utility can be used for both WRF-ARW and WRF-NMM cores.□□

It can be used for geogrid, metgrid and wrf input / output files.□□

Only 3 basic diagnostics are available, pressure / height / tk, these can be activated with the -diag option (*these are only available for wrfout files*)

Obtain the **read\_wrf\_nc utility** from the WRF Download page  
([http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html))

## Compile

The code should run on any machine with a netCDF library (*If you port the code to a different machine, please forward the compile flags to [wrfhelp@ucar.edu](mailto:wrfhelp@ucar.edu)*)

To compile the code, use the compile flags at the top of the utility.

e.g., for a *LINUX* machine you need to type:

```
pgf90  read_wrf_nc.f  -L/usr/local/netcdf/lib
      -lnetcdf  -lm  -I/usr/local/netcdf/include
      -Mfree  -o read_wrf_nc
```

If successful, this will create the executable: `read_wrf_nc`

## Run

```
./read_wrf_nc  wrf_data_file_name  [-options]
```

```
options : [-h / help] [-att] [-m] [-M z] [-s]
          [-S x y z] [-v VAR] [-V VAR] [-w VAR]
          [-t t1 [t2]] [-times]
          [-ts xy X Y VAR VAR ....]
          [-ts ll lat lon VAR VAR ....]
          [-lev z] [-rot] [-diag]
          [-EditData VAR]
```

<b>Options:</b> (Note: options [-att] ; [-t] and [-diag] can be used with other options)	
-h / help	Print help information.
-att	Print global attributes.
-m	Print list of fields available for each time, plus the min and max values for each field.
-M z	Print list of fields available for each time, plus the min and max values for each field. The min and max values of 3d fields will be for the z level of the field.
-s	Print list of fields available for each time, plus a sample value for each field. Sample value is taken from the middle of model domain.
-S x y z	Print list of fields available for each time, plus a sample value for each field. Sample value is at point x y z in the model domain.
-t t1 [t2]	Apply options only to times t1 to t2. t2 is optional. If not set, options will only apply to t1.
-times	Print only the times in the file.

-ts	Generate time series output. A full vertical profile for each variable will be created. -ts xy X Y VAR VAR ..... will generate time series output for all VAR's at location X/Y -ts ll lat lon VAR VAR ..... will generate time series output for all VAR's at x/y location nearest to lat/lon
-lev <b>z</b>	Work only with option <b>-ts</b> Will only create a time series for level <b>z</b>
-rot	Work only with option <b>-ts</b> Will rotate winds to earth coordinates
-diag	Add if you want to see output for the diagnostics temperature (K), full model pressure and model height ( <i>tk, pressure, height</i> )
-v <b>VAR</b>	Print basic information about field <b>VAR</b> .
-V <b>VAR</b>	Print basic information about field <b>VAR</b> , and dump the full field out to the screen.
-w <b>VAR</b>	Write the full field out to a file <b>VAR.out</b>
	Default Options are [-att -s]

### SPECIAL option: -EditData VAR

This option allows a user to **read** a WRF netCDF file, **change** a specific field and **write** it BACK into the WRF netCDF file.

This option will **CHANGE** your CURRENT WRF netCDF file so **TAKE CARE** when using this option.

ONLY one field at a time can be changed. So if you need 3 fields changed, you will need to run this program 3 times, each with a different "VAR"

If you have multiple times in your WRF netCDF file – **by default ALL times** for variable "VAR" WILL be changed. *If you only want to change one time period, also use the "-t" option.*

HOW TO USE THIS OPTION:

**Make a **COPY** of your WRF netCDF file before using this option**

**EDIT the subroutine USER\_CODE**

ADD an IF-statement block for the variable you want to change. This is to prevent a variable getting overwritten by mistake.

For REAL data arrays, work with array "data\_real" and for INTEGER data arrays, work with the array "data\_int".

**Example 1:**

If you want to change all (all time periods too) values of U to a constant 10.0 m/s, you would **add** the following IF-statement:

```
else if ( var == 'U') then
  data_real = 10.0
```

**Example 2:**

If you want to change a section of the LANDMASK data to SEA points:

```
else if ( var == 'LANDMASK') then
  data_real(10:15,20:25,1) = 0
```

**Example 3:**

Change **all** ISLTYP category 3 values into category 7 values (NOTE this is an INTEGER field):

```
else if ( var == 'ISLTYP') then
  where (data_int == 3 )
    data_int = 7
  end where
```

**Compile and run program**

**You will be prompted if this is really what you want to do**  
**ONLY the answer "yes" will allow the change to take effect**

## iowrf

This utility allows a user to do some basic manipulation on WRF-ARW netCDF files.

- The utility allows a user to thin the data; de-stagger the data; or extract a box from the data file.

Obtain the **iowrf utility** from the WRF Download page  
([http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html))

## Compile

The code should run on any machine with a netCDF *library* (If you port the code to a different machine, please forward the compile flags to [wrfhelp@ucar.edu](mailto:wrfhelp@ucar.edu))

To compile the code, use the compile flags at the top of the utility.

e.g., for a *LINUX* machine you need to type:

```
pgf90 iowrf.f -L/usr/local/netcdf/lib -lnetcdf -lm  
        -I/usr/local/netcdf/include -Mfree -o iowrf
```

If successful, this will create the executable: iowrf

## Run

```
./iowrf wrf_data_file_name [-options]
```

```
options : [-h / help] [-thina X] [-thin X] [-box {}]  
          [-A] [-64bit]
```

-thina X	Thin the data with a ratio of 1:X Data will be averaged before being fed back
-thin X	Thin the data with a ratio of 1:X No averaging will be done
-box {}	Extract a box from the data file. X/Y/Z can be controlled independently. e.g., -box x 10 30 y 10 30 z 5 15 -box x 10 30 z 5 15 -box y 10 30 -box z 5 15
-A	De-stagger the data – no thinning will take place
-64bit	Allow large files (> 2GB) to be read / write

## p\_interp

This utility interpolates WRF-ARW netCDF output files to user specified pressure levels.

Obtain the **p\_interp utility** from the WRF Download page  
([http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html))

## Compile

The code should run on any machine with a netCDF *library* (If you port the code to a different machine, please forward the compile flags to [wrfhelp@ucar.edu](mailto:wrfhelp@ucar.edu))

To compile the code, use the compile flags at the top of the utility.

e.g., for a *LINUX* machine you need to type:

```
pgf90 p_interp.F90 -L/usr/local/netcdf/lib
      -lnetcdf -lm -I/usr/local/netcdf/include
      -Mfree -o p_interp
```

If successful, this will create the executable: p\_interp

## Run

Edit the associated namelist.pinterp file (see *namelist options below*), and run

```
./p_interp
```

<b>&amp;io</b>	
<i>path_to_input</i>	Default is “.”
<i>input_name</i>	File name(s) of wrfout files. <i>Use wild character if more than one file is processed.</i>
<i>path_to_output</i>	Default is “.”
<i>output_name</i>	If no name is specified the output will be written to <i>input_name_PLEV</i>
<i>process</i>	Indicate which fields to process. ‘all’ fields in wrfout file ( <i>diagnostics PRES, TT, HGT &amp; RH will automatically be calculated</i> ); ‘list’ of fields as indicated in ‘fields’



<i>fields</i>	List of fields to process.
<i>debug</i>	Switch debug more on/off.
<i>-64bit</i>	Allow large files (> 2GB) to be read / write.
<b>&amp;interp_in</b>	
<i>interp_levels</i>	List of pressure levels to interpolate data to
<i>extrapolate</i>	0 - set values below ground and above model top to missing values ( <i>default</i> ) 1 - extrapolate below ground, and set above model top to model top values
<i>interp_method</i>	1 - linear in p interpolation ( <i>default</i> ) 2 - linear in log p interpolation
<i>unstagger_grid</i>	Set to .True. so unstagger the data on output

## **v\_interp**

This utility can be used to add vertical levels in WRF-ARW netCDF input. An example of the usage would be one-way nesting via program `ndown`. Since program `ndown` does not do ‘vertical nesting’, namely adding vertical levels, this program can be used after running `ndown` to achieve the same results.

Obtain the **v\_interp utility** from the WRF Download page  
([http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get\\_source.html](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html))

## **Compile**

The code should be easily built and run on any machine with a netCDF library.

To compile the code, use the compile flags shown at the top of the utility program.

e.g., for a *LINUX* machine you may type:

```
pgf90 v_interp.f -L/usr/local/netcdf/lib \
        -lnetcdf -I/usr/local/netcdf/include \
        -Mfree -o v_interp
```

If successful, this will create the executable: `v_interp`

## **Run**

Edit the namelist file `namelist.v_interp` (see *namelist options below*) for the number of new vertical levels (`nvert`) and the new set of levels (`nlevels`). To find out the existing model levels, check the original WRF `namelist.input` file used to create the input files, or type the following:

```
ncdump -v ZNW wrfinput_d01
```

The executable takes two arguments on the command line:

```
./v_interp file file_new
```

where `file` is the input file you want to add the vertical levels to, and `file_new` is the output file that contains more vertical levels. To run the program for `wrfinput` file, type

```
./v_interp wrfinput_d01 wrfinput_d01_new
```

For wrfbdy file, type

```
./v_interp wrfbdy_d01 wrfbdy_d01_new
```

**namelists:**

<b>&amp;newlevels</b>	
<i>nvert</i>	Number of new vertical levels (statggered)
<i>nlevels</i>	Values of new model levels

**Program Notes:**

When adding vertical levels, please keep the first and the last half levels the same as in the input file itself. Problem may occur if levels are added outside the range.

For wrfbdy file, please keep the input file name as wrfbdy\_\* since the program keys on the file name in order to do the interpolation for special bdy arrays.

## Tools

Below is a list of tools that are freely available that can be used very successfully to manipulate model data (both WRF model data as well as other GRIB and netCDF datasets).

### Converting Graphics

#### ImageMagick

ImageMagick is a software suite to create, edit, and compose bitmap images. It can read, convert and write images in a variety of formats (over 100) including DPX, EXR, GIF, JPEG, JPEG-2000, PDF, PhotoCD, PNG, Postscript, SVG, and TIFF. Use ImageMagick to translate, flip, mirror, rotate, scale, shear and transform images, adjust image colors, apply various special effects, or draw text, lines, polygons, ellipses and B\_zier curves.

The software package is freely available from, <http://www.imagemagick.org>. Download and installation instructions are also available from this site.

Examples of converting data with ImageMagick software:

```
convert file.pdf file.png
convert file.png file.bmp
convert file.pdf file.gif
convert file.ras file.png
```

ImageMagick cannot convert ncgm (NCAR Graphics) file format to other file formats.

#### Converting ncgm (NCAR Graphics) file format

NCAR Graphics has tools to convert ncgm files to raster file formats. Once files are in raster file format, ImageMagick can be used to translate the files into other formats.

For *ncgm* files containing a single frame, use *ctrans*.

```
ctrans -d sun file.ncgm file.ras
```

For *ncgm* files containing multiple frames, first use *med* (metafile frame editor) and then *ctrans*. *med* will create multiple single frame files called *medxxx.ncgm*

```
med -e '1,$ split $' file.ncgm
ctrans -d sun_ med001.ncgm > med001.ras
```

## Design WRF model domains

**WPS/util/plotgrids.exe**, can be used to display model domains before WPS/geogrid.exe is run.

This utility reads the domain setup from namelist.wps and creates an ncgm file that can be viewed with the NCAR Graphics command “idt”, e.g.,

```
idt gmeta
```

Read more about this utility in Chapter 3 of this Users Guide.

## Display ungrib (intermediate) files

**WPS/util/plotfmt.exe**, can be used to display intermediate files created by WPS/ungrib.exe.

If you have created intermediate files manually, it is a very good practice to use this utility to display the data in your files first before running WPS/metgrid.exe.

***Note:** If you plan on manually creating intermediate files, refer to [http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/OnLineTutorial/WPS/IM\\_files.htm](http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/OnLineTutorial/WPS/IM_files.htm) for detailed information about the file formats and sample programs.*

This utility reads intermediate files and creates an ncgm file that can be viewed with the NCAR Graphics command “idt”, e.g.,

```
idt gmeta
```

Read more about this utility in **Chapter 3** of this Users Guide.

## netCDF data

**netCDF** stands for **n**etwork **C**ommon **D**ata **F**orm.

Most of the information below can be used for WRF netCDF data as well as other netCDF datasets.

netCDF is one of the current supported data formats chosen for WRF I/O API.

### Advantages of using netCDF?

Most graphical packages support netCDF file formats

netCDF files are platform-independent (big-endian / little-endian)

A lot of software already exists which can be used to process/manipulate netCDF data

**Documentation:**

<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/> (General netCDF documentation)

<http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/netcdf/fguide.pdf> (NETCDF User's Guide for FORTRAN)

**Utilities:****ncdump**

Part of the netCDF libraries. Reads a netCDF file and prints information about the dataset. e.g.

```
ncdump -h file (print header information)
```

```
ncdump -v VAR file (print header information and the  
full field VAR)
```

```
ncdump -v Times file (a handy way to see how many  
times are available in a WRF output file)
```

**ncview**

Display netCDF data graphically. No overlays, no maps and no manipulation of data possible.

[http://meteora.ucsd.edu/~pierce/ncview\\_home\\_page.html](http://meteora.ucsd.edu/~pierce/ncview_home_page.html)

**ncBrowse**

Display netCDF data graphically. Some overlays, maps and manipulation of data are possible.

<http://www.epic.noaa.gov/java/ncBrowse/>

**read\_wrf\_nc**

A utility to display basic information about WRF netCDF files.

**iowrf**

A utility to do some basic file manipulation on WRF-ARW netCDF files.

**p\_interp**

A utility to interpolate WRF-ARW netCDF output files to user specified pressure levels.

**netCDF operators**

<http://nco.sourceforge.net/>

Stand alone programs to, which can be used to manipulate data (performing grid point averaging / file differencing / file 'appending'). *Examples of the available operators are ncdiff, ncrcat, ncra, and ncks.*

**ncdiff**

Difference two file, e.g.

```
ncdiff input1.nc input2.nc output.nc
```

**nccat**

Write specified variables / times to a new file, e.g.

```
nccat -v RAINNC wrfout* RAINNC.nc  
nccat -d Time,0,231 -v RAINNC wrfout* RAINNC.nc
```

**ncra**

Average variables and write to a new file, e.g.

```
ncra -v OLR wrfout* OLR.nc
```

**ncks** (nc kitchen sink)

Combination of NCO tools all in one (handy: one tool for multiple operations).

**GRIB data****Documentation**

<http://dss.ucar.edu/docs/formats/grib/gribdoc/> (Guide to GRIB 1)

[http://www.nco.ncep.noaa.gov/pmb/docs/grib2/grib2\\_doc.shtml](http://www.nco.ncep.noaa.gov/pmb/docs/grib2/grib2_doc.shtml) (Guide to GRIB2)

[http://www.nco.ncep.noaa.gov/pmb/docs/grib2/GRIB2\\_parmeter\\_conversion\\_table.html](http://www.nco.ncep.noaa.gov/pmb/docs/grib2/GRIB2_parmeter_conversion_table.html) (GRIB2 - GRIB1 parameter conversion table)

**GRIB codes**

It is important to understand the GRIB codes to know which fields are available in your dataset. For instance, NCEP uses the GRIB1 code 33 for the U-component of the wind, and 34 for the V-component. *Other centers may use different codes, so always obtain the GRIB codes from the center you get your data from.*

GRIB2 uses 3 codes for each field - **product**, **category** and **parameter**.

We would most often be interested in **product 0** (*Meteorological products*).

**Category** refers to the type of field, e.g., category 0 is temperature, category 1 is moisture and category 2 is momentum. **Parameter** is the field number.

So whereas GRIB1 only uses code 33 for the U-component of the wind, GRIB2 will use 0,2,2, for the U-component, and 0,2,3 for the V-component.

**Display GRIB header/field information****GRIB1 data**

WPS/util/g1print.exe

wgrib (<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/wesley/wgrib.html>)

**GRIB2 data**

WPS/util/g2print.exe

wgrib2 (<http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/products/wesley/wgrib2/>)**Convert GRIB1 data to netCDF format**ncl\_grib2nc (<http://www.ncl.ucar.edu/Document/Tools>)**Model Verification**

MET is designed to be a highly configurable, state-of-the-art suite of verification tools. It was developed using output from the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF) modeling system but may be applied to the output of other modeling systems as well.

MET provides a variety of verification techniques, including:

- Standard verification scores comparing gridded model data to point-based observations
- Standard verification scores comparing gridded model data to gridded observations
- Object-based verification method comparing gridded model data to gridded observations

<http://www.dtcenter.org/met/users/index.php>