WRF Standard Initialization

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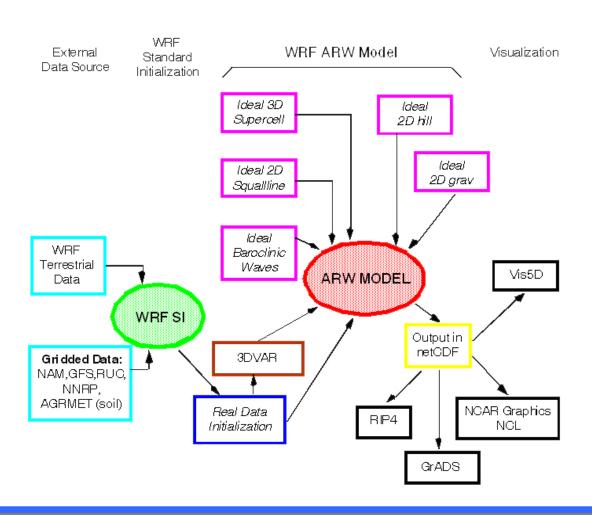
Outline

- Overview of the SI programs
- Functions of SI program components
- SI software requirement
- SI utility programs
- New capability in SI



ARW Modeling System Flowchart

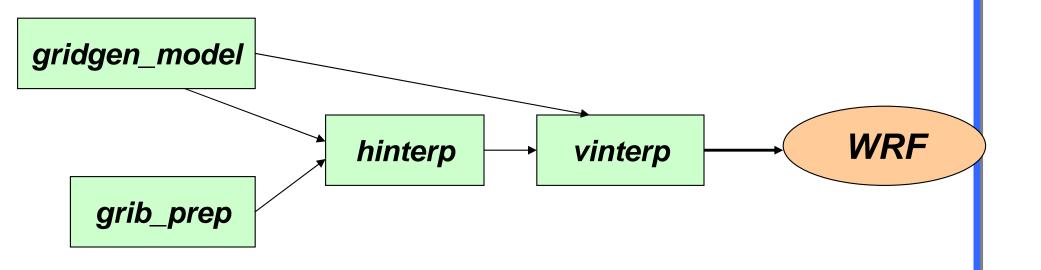
WRF ARW Modeling System Flow Chart (for WRFV2)





SI Program Overview

SI Program Components





SI Program Overview

- Prepare data for ARW simulations using meteorological data
- Create mesoscale domains and associated latitude / longitude, terrain, landuse, soil type and other static (non time-varying) land state data
- Create time-varying meteorological data (including soil layers) on these domains



Functions of SI Program Components

- gridgen_model
- grib_prep
- hinterp
- vinterp



- Defining mesoscale domain, including nests
- Create static (non-time-varying) terrain and land state variables (such as landuse, soil types, etc.)
- Create latitude/longitudes, and Coriolis parameters of the mesoscale grid



- Input static data: (on lat / long grid)
 - 30 second USGS topography;
 - 30 second landuse (based on USGS Version 2 Land Cover data);
 - 30 second top (0 30 cm) and bottom (30 100 cm) soil texture data (created from 30 sec. STAGSGO data over North America and 5 min. United Nation data over the rest of globe);
 - 10 minutes, monthly vegetation data (NCEP)
 - 10 minutes, monthly albedo data (NCEP)
 - 10 minutes maximum snow albedo data (NCEP)
 - 1 degree deep soil temperature (based on average ECMWF data)
 - 10 minutes terrain slope data (NCEP) not currently used



- Input static data:
 - Need to be dowloaded before you run the program
 - All 30-second datasets are tiled in 10 x 10 degree files, and tared up for 4 quarters of globe (e.g. 0 180 E, 0 90 N in one tar file)

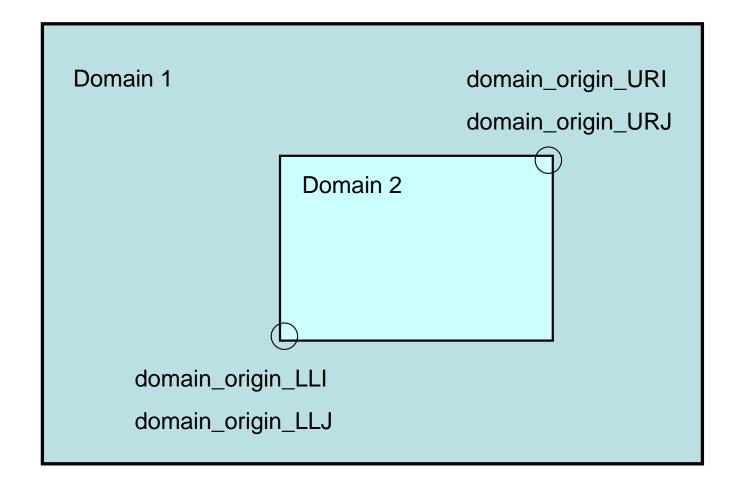


- Defining the mesoscale domains:
 Coarse grid parameters: (defined in namelist)
 - xdim, ydim
 - Map projection type: Lambert-Conformal, Polar stereographic, and Mercator
 - MOAD_KNOWN_LAT/LON: the lat and lon of the domain center
 - MOAD_STAND_LATS/LONS: the lats where earth distance is equal to map distance, and domain's meridian
 - MOAD_DELTA_X/Y: grid distance

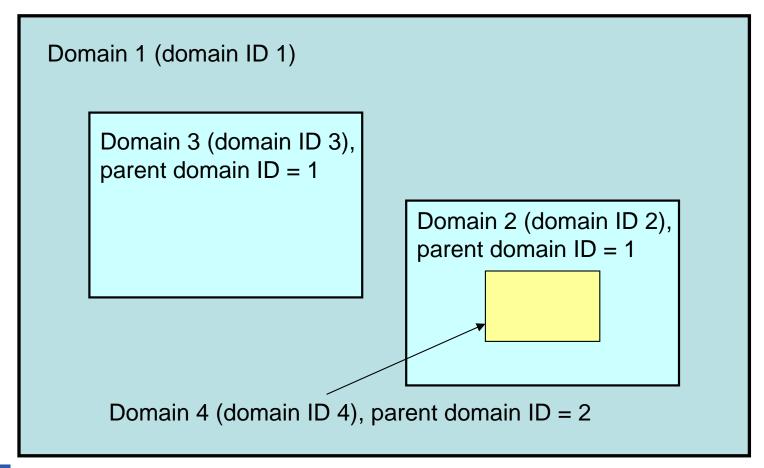


- Defining the mesoscale domains: nest grid parameters:
 - PARENT_ID, RATIO_TO_PARENT (any integer)
 - DOMAIN_ORIGIN_LLI/LLJ
 - DOMAIN_ORIGIN_URI/URJ











- Static data processing:
 - Some averaging is performed
 - For terrain, it can be controlled by two namelist parameters:

```
SILAVWT_PARA_WRF
TOPTWVL_PARA_WRF
```

For documentation of the terrain processing method, see Smart et al. (2004)

(http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/mm5/workshop/workshop-papers_ws04.html)



Output:

- static.wrfsi.d0n (where n is the domain ID)
 - Userd by hinterp and vinterp later
 - In netCDF, but not WRF I/O API conforming
- Other outputs:
 - wrfstatic_d0n: netCDF and conforming to WRF I/O API. Not currently used, but will be used by ARW.
 - ASCII and binary output of gridded lat/lon and terrain data (e.g. topography-mass.d01.dat)



- degrib GriB data and write data in an intermediate data format
- Interpolate data to missing times if necessary
- Create required data from related ones.
 e.g. RH from specific humidity or T_d



- GriB 1 data are the primary data supported:
 - NCEP: NAM (Eta), GFS (AVN), AWIP (NAM data in AWIP format), NNRP, RUC, NARR (?)
 - ECWMF: TOGA, others
 - AFWA: AGRMET soil model data
- For the supported GriB data, Vtables are provided which are used to extract required variables
- For not-yet supported GriB data, it might be a simple matter of creating a new Vtable

- For non-GriB data, a user can rewrite the data to the intermediate format (output from grib_prep)
 - Format described in wrfsi/README file, section 3.2.1



Output:

- One per time, and per data source type
- File names: e.g. if AVN and SST data and Vtables are used:

AVN:2005-07-10_00

SST:2005-07-10_00



- Where does one get GriB data?
 - User's responsibility
 - Some free data are available from NCAR and NCEP. See

http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/

- > Download
 - Some NCEP data in the past year
 - NCEP optional data available everyday



MM5 users:

- You may use *pregrid*, and then run an intermediate file conversion program to convert MM5 intermediate files to that from *grib_prep*.
- This conversion program will be available soon.



- Horizontally interpolate meteorological data from an external model (processed by grib_prep) to ARW domains (defined by gridgen_model).
 - The 3-D met data are interpolated to nonstaggered grid.
 - LSM data are interpolated to c-grid.



- Interpolation methods are controlled by namelist options:
 - HINTERP_METHOD
 - 3 options supported: nearest neighbor, 4-pt bilinear, and 16-pt parabolic
 - LSM_HINTERP_METHOD

Same options supported, but only nearest neighbor and 4-pt bilinear options are recommended



- The program supports the use of multiple data sources through namelist options:
 - INIT_ROOT: data used for IC
 - LBC_ROOT: data used for lateral boundary
 - LSM_ROOT: data used for LSM
 - CONSTANTS_FULL_NAME: constant fields



An example:

```
INIT_ROOT = 'TOGA'
LBC_ROOT = 'AVN'
LSM_ROOT = 'AVNLSM'
CONSTANTS_FULL_NAME = 'SSTDATA'
```



Output files:

binary met data:

```
hinterp_d01_2005-07-10_00:00:00
```

hinterp_d01_2005-07-10_06:00:00

hinterp_d02_2005-07-10_00:00:00 > nest

Meta data file:

hinterp.global.metadata

- used only by *vinterp*



MM5 users:

- You may use TERRAIN, REGRID and LITTLE_R/RAWINS, and then run a conversion program to convert MM5 pressure-level data to that from hinterp, and then a modified vinterp program
- This conversion program will be available soon.



- Vertically interpolate meteorological data to ARW coordinate, η
 - Horizontally stagger the data to c-grid
- Diagnose required WRF variables:
 e.g. potential temp and μ
- Add static data generated in gridgen_model
- Write data out for ARW in netCDF (WRF I/O API conforming)

- The ARW coordinate is defined in namelist variable: LEVELS
- Vertical interpolation is linear from pressure to pressure levels



Output files: e.g.

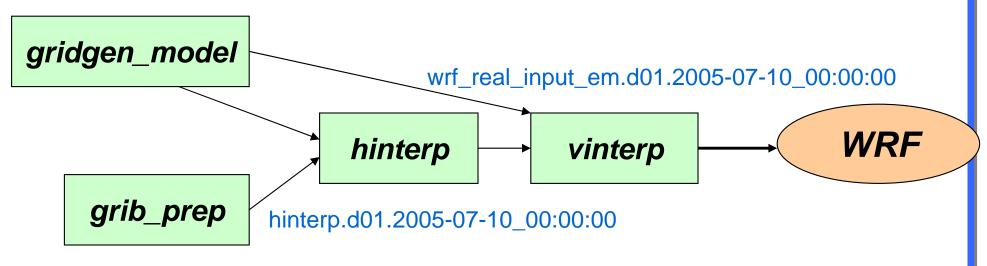
```
wrf_real_input_em.d01.2005-07-10_00:00:00
wrf_real_input_em.d01.2005-07-10_06:00:00
wrf_real_input_em.d02.2005-07-10_00:00:00
> nest
```



SI Program Overview

SI Program Components and output

static.wrfsi.d0n



e.g. GFS:2005-07-10_00



SI Utility Programs

- NCL scripts
 - May be used to view gridgen_model output files, static.wrfsi.d0n
 - Scripts in wrfsi/graphics/ncl directory
- For intermediate formatted data:
 - plotfmt.exe: plot all fields in an intermediate file



SI Utility Programs

- For hinterp output data:
 - siscan: read and print maximum and minimum values from hinterp.d01.yyyy-mm-dd_hh:mm:ss



Check Output

- Utility programs can be used to check data from each SI program.
- For final output from SI, various supported graphical programs may be used.
- netCDF utility programs, such as 'ncdump' may be used to look at any netCDF files



SI Software

- SI is written in Fortran 77, 90, and c.
- Runs on Unix and Linux computers
- Required packages:
 - Fortran 90 compiler
 - c compiler (gcc is sufficient)
 - make utility
 - Perl
 - netCDF library (built with the same compiler used for installing SI code)

SI Software

- Supported for
 - Linux using PGI, Intel, and g95 compilers,
 SGI Altix, IBM, Alpha, Alpha Linux, Mac using IBM xlf compiler
 - May work on SGI IRIX, and Sun
- SI also supports a Graphical User Interface (or GUI) that may be used to run the program.



New in SI

- GriB 2 data
 - Both pressure-level data and native grid data from GFS (NCEP Global Forecast System) are tested
 - Enabling higher resolution and native grid data to be used
 - New grib_prep program (GriB2 decoder)
- Currently only available on 32-bit Linux



Acknowledgement

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Paula McCaslin, Brent Shaw (currently at WNI), and John Smart

WRF SI home page:

http://wrfsi.noaa.gov/

