WRF-Var Software (Version 2.2-beta)

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Outline:

- Introduction
- Software Overview
- Data Structures
- Registry
- Example

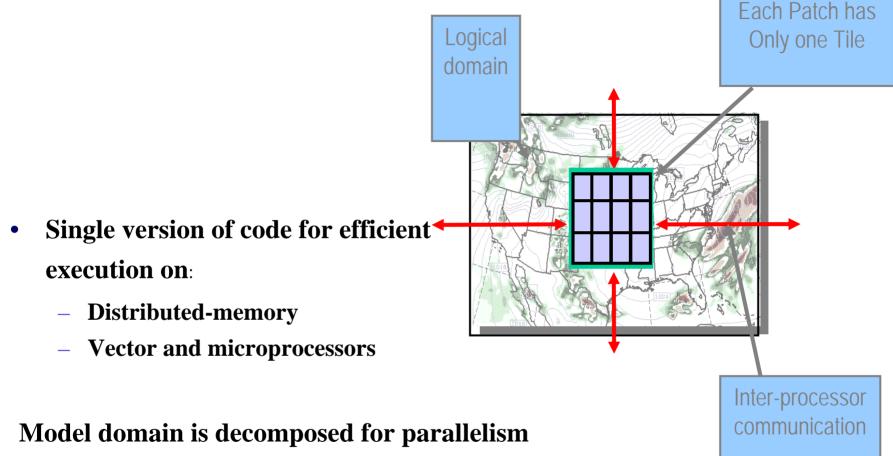
Introduction:

- Intended audience for this tutorial session:
 - Primarily scientific users and others who wish to:
 - Work with the code
 - Extend/modify the code to enable their work/research
 - Address problems as they arise
 - Adapt the code to take advantage of local computing resources
 - Also: developers, computer scientists and software engineers, computer vendors
 - Developing new functionality (e.g. new observations, new minimization package)
 - Porting and benchmarking new platforms

Supported Platforms:

- > IBM (AIX)
- **HP** (**OSF1**)
- \rightarrow MAC (OS X)
- > PC (Linux)
- ➤ SGI (IRIX)
- > CRAY (X1)

Parallelism in WRF-Var: MPI Decomposition



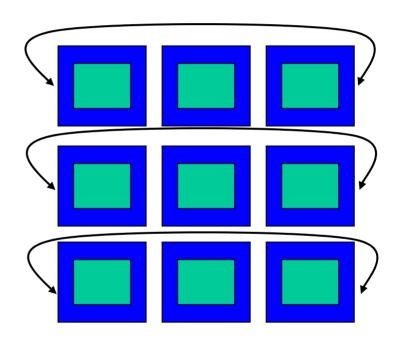
Patch: section of model domain allocated to a distributed

memory node

Tile: same as patch in WRF-Var

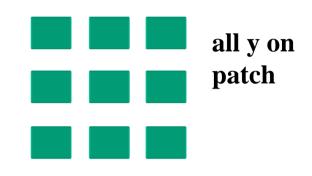
Distributed Memory Communications

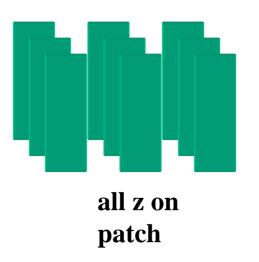
- Halo updates
- Periodic boundary updates
 (only needed for global 3dvar)

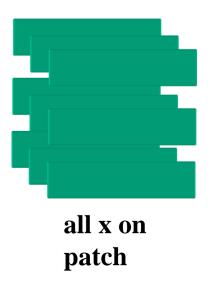


Distributed Memory Communications

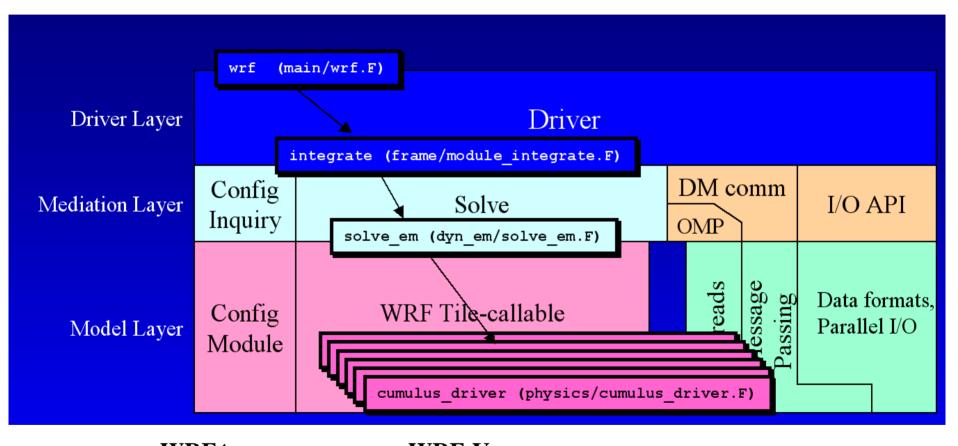
- Halo updates
- Periodic boundary updates
- Parallel transposes
- "nproc_x = 1"(For global option)







Directory Structure



WRF⁴ → WRF-Var

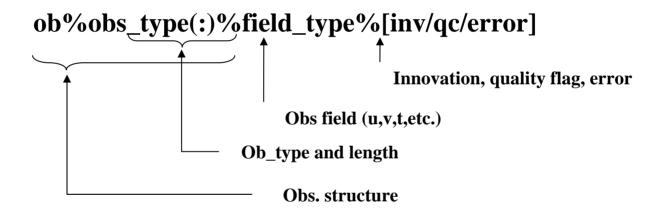
Integrate → wrf_3dvar_interface

Solve_em → da_solve_v3d

Cumulus_driver → obs. (DA_Ships) or DA_Minimisation etc.

WRF-VAR Observations

- May be single level or multiple levels
- Ob_type or y_type:



Example

Radiosonde observation appears as:

```
ob% sound(n)% u(lvl)% inc
ob% sound(n)% v(lvl)% qc
ob% sound(n)% v(lvl)% error
```

Radiosonde residual appears as:

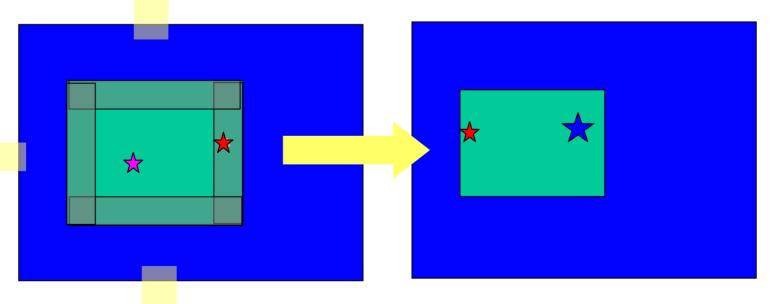
```
re% sound(n)% u(lvl)
re% sound(n)% v(lvl)
```

Observation Storage

- Observations are stored in heap
 - Completely self-contained and private
 - Set once (Read in from disk file)
 - No exchange between processors/processes

Observation in Distributed Memory

- Halo Region Observation
- For global option obs. on East & West boundaries are duplicated



Obs. on one processor's halo

Obs. on neighboring processor

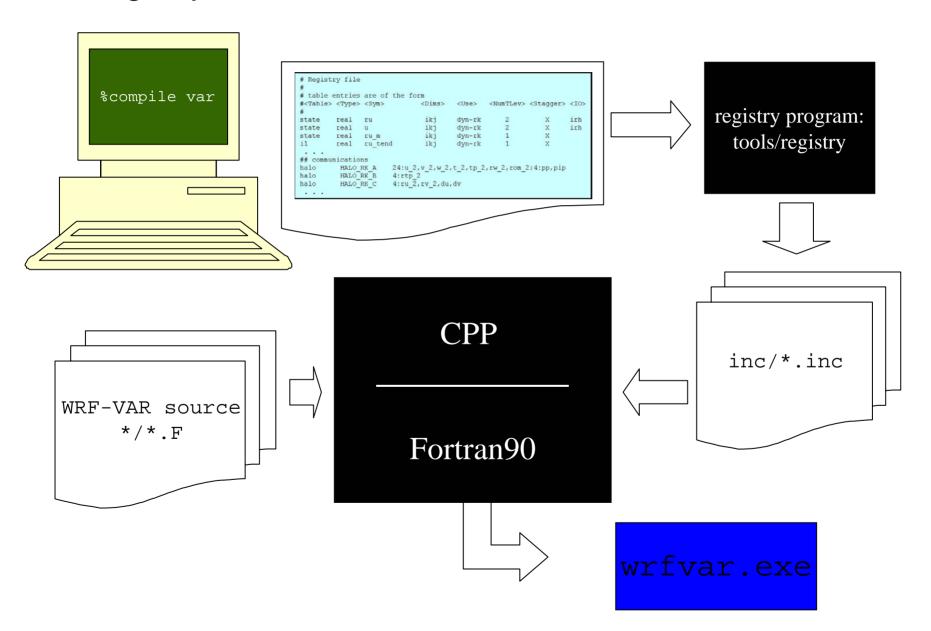
Grid Representation in Arrays

- Increasing indices in WRF-Var arrays run
 - West to East (X, or I-dimension)
 - South to North (Y, or J-dimension)
 - Bottom to Top (Z, or K-dimension)
- Storage order in WRF-Var is IJK, but this is a WRF-Var convention, not a restriction of the WRF Software Framework
- WRF-Var grid data are all converted to mass-grid point

WRF-Var Registry

- "Active data-dictionary" for managing WRF-Var data structures
 - Database describing attributes of model state, intermediate, and configuration data
 - Dimensionality, number of time levels, staggering
 - Association with physics
 - I/O classification (history, initial, restart, boundary)
 - Communication points and patterns
 - Configuration lists (e.g. namelists)
 - Program for auto-generating sections of WRF from database:
 - Argument lists for driver layer/mediation layer interfaces
 - Interprocessor communications: Halo and periodic boundary updates, transposes
 - Code for defining and managing run-time configuration information
- Automates time consuming, repetitive, error-prone programming
- Insulates programmers and code from package dependencies
- Allow rapid development
- Documents the data

Registry Mechanics



Registry Data Base

- Currently implemented as a text file: Registry/Registry.3dvar
- Types of entry:
 - State Describes state variables and arrays in the domain structure
 - Dimspec Describes dimensions that are used to define arrays in the model
 - Typedef Describes derived types that are subtypes of the domain structure
 - Rconfig Describes a configuration (e.g. namelist) variable or array
 - Halo Describes halo update interprocessor communications
 - Xpose Describes communications for parallel matrix transposes

State entry:

Elements

- Entry: The keyword "state"
- Type: The type of the state variable or array (real, double, integer, logical, character, or derived)
- Sym: The symbolic name of the variable or array
- Dims: A string denoting the dimensionality of the array or a hyphen (-)
- Use: A string denoting association with a solver or 4D scalar array, or a hyphen
- NumTLev: An integer indicating the number of time levels (for arrays) or hyphen (for variables)
- Stagger: String indicating staggered dimensions of variable (X, Y, Z, or hyphen)
- IO: String indicating whether and how the variable is subject to I/O and Nesting
- DName: Metadata name for the variable
- Units: Metadata units of the variable
- Descrip: Metadata description of the variable

Example

```
#
       Type Sym Dims
                         Use
                                  Tlev Stag IO
                                                   Dname
Descrip
# definition of a 3D, two-time level, staggered state array
state real u
                 ijk
                        dyn em 2
                                      Χ
                                            irh
                                                  " [ J "
                                                        "X WIND
COMPONENT"
typedef xb type real u ijk -
state xb type xb - -
```

Comm entries: halo

- Elements
 - Entry: keywords "halo"
 - Commname: name of comm operation
 - Description: defines the halo operation
 - For halo: npts:f1,f2,...[;npts:f1,f2,...]*
- Example

halo HALO_XA dyn_em 24:xa%u,xa%v,xa%q,xa%p,xa%t,xa%rho,xa%rh,xa%psfc,xa%qcw,xa%qrn,xa%qt halo HALO_XB dyn_em 24:xb%u,xb%v,xb%w,xb%wh,xb%q,xb%p,xb%t,xb%rho,xb%rh,xb%psfc,xb%slp

WRF-Var I/O

• Uses same WRF I/O API features

Procedure for adding new Observations

- Edit DA_Define_Structure.F to add new data type
- Make new observation sub-directory under "src"
- Develop desired programs like getting innovation vector, forward observation operator, tangent linear & its adjoint, gradient & cost function etc. in this new sub-directory.
- Input observation (update DA_Obs)
- Sometimes it might be needed to add certain grid arrays in Registry
- Link into minimization package (DA_Minimisation)