# WRF: More Runtime Options

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#### More options

- Have covered basic, nesting runtime options, physics / diffusion options, nudging options..
- More are introduced here:
  - IO options (applies to ARW and NMM)
  - Vertical interpolation options (ARW)
  - SST update (ARW)
  - Adaptive-time step (ARW)
  - Digital filter (ARW)
  - Global runs (ARW)
  - IO quilting (ARW and NMM)
- Time series output (ARW and NMM)



#### IO Control (1)

#### History output control in &time\_control

```
history_interval_h: history output interval in hours
history_interval_s: history output interval in seconds
history_begin_h: history output beginning time in hours
history_begin_d: history output beginning time in days
```

Complete listing in Registry/registry.io\_boilerplate



## IO Control (2)

#### Optional history output in &time\_control

1. change Registry.EM and recompile:

```
state integer rainc ij misc 1 - h03 "RAINC" ""
    "ACCUMULATED TOTAL CUMULUS PRECIPITATION"
state integer rainnc ij misc 1 - h03 "RAINC" ""
    "ACCUMULATED TOTAL GRID SCALE PRECIPITATION"
```

2. Edit namelist.input to output these variables:

```
auxhist3_outname = "rainfall_d<domain>"
auxhist3_interval = 10
```



#### Vertical interpolation options (1)

```
Program real for ARW only, optional, &domains:

use surface: whether to use surface observations
```

use\_leves\_below\_ground: whether to use data below the ground

lowest\_lev\_from\_sfc:logical, whether surface data is used
to fill the lowest model level values

force\_sfc\_in\_vinterp: number of levels to use surface
 data, default is 1

extrap\_type: how to do extrapolation: 1 - use 2 lowest levels;
2 - constant

t\_extrap\_type : extrapolation option for temperature: 1 isothermal; 2 - 6.5 K/km; 3 - adiabatic



#### Vertical interpolation options (2)

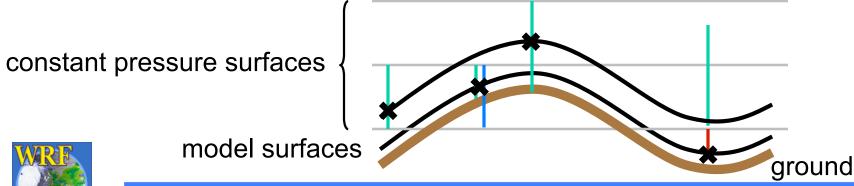
Program real for ARW only, optional:

interp type:in pressure or log pressure

lagrange order: linear or quadratic

zap close levels:delta p where a non-surface pressure level is removed in vertical interpolation

namelist template: namelist.input.wps





## SST update for long simulations (1)

Lower boundary update control: allow SST, seaice monthly vegetation fraction and albedo to be updated during a model run (ARW only):

```
sst_update: 0 - no SST update
1 - update SST
```

Set before running real, and this will create additional output: wrflowinp\_d01, wrflowinp\_d02, ..

To use the files in wrf, in &time\_control, add auxinput4\_inname = "wrflowinp\_d<domain>" auxinput4\_interval = 360

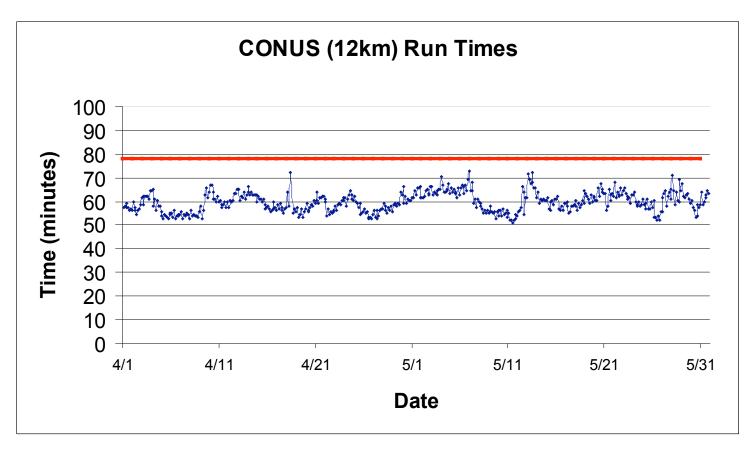


#### Adaptive time steps (1)

- Adaptive-time-step is a way to maximize the model time step while keeping the model numerically stable
- New in V3. Works well for single domain.
   Good to use for real-time run



#### Adaptive time steps (2): an example





On average, forecasts finish in 60 min (50-73min) as compared to 79 min standard runtime

#### Adaptive time steps (3)

Namelist control: &domains

```
use_adaptive_time_step : logical switch
step_to_output_time: whether to write at exact history
  output times
target_cfl: maximum cfl allowed (1.2)
max_step_increase_pct: percentage of time step
  increase each time
starting_time_step: in seconds; -1: 6*DX;
max_time_step: in seconds; -1: 3*starting step
min_time_step: in seconds; -1: 0.5*starting step
```





#### Digital filter initialization (1)

## Digital filter initialization is a simple way to remove initial model imbalance:

- May be introduced by simple interpolation, or by objective analysis, or data assimilation
- It may generate spurious gravity waves in the early simulation hours, which could cause erroneous precipitation, numerical instability and degrade subsequent data assimilation



## Digital filter initialization (2)

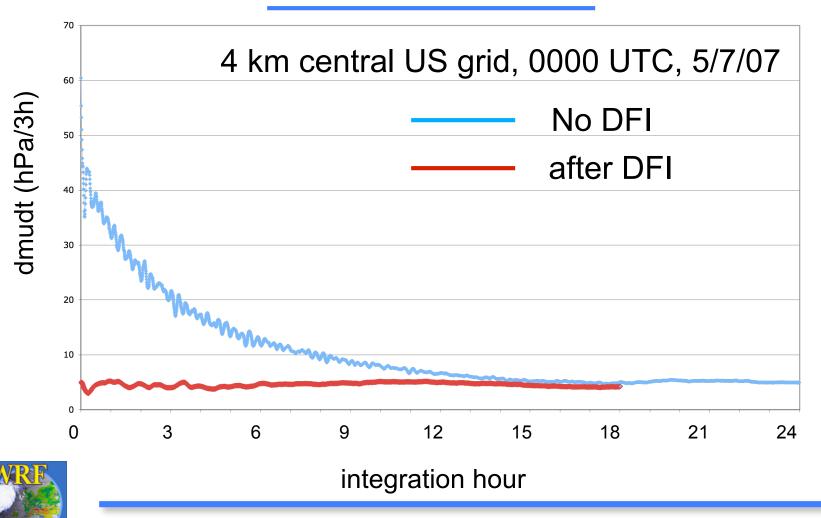
#### Using DFI

- can construct consistent model fields which do not exist in the initial conditions, e.g. vertical motion, cloud variables
- may reduce the spin-up problem in early simulation hours

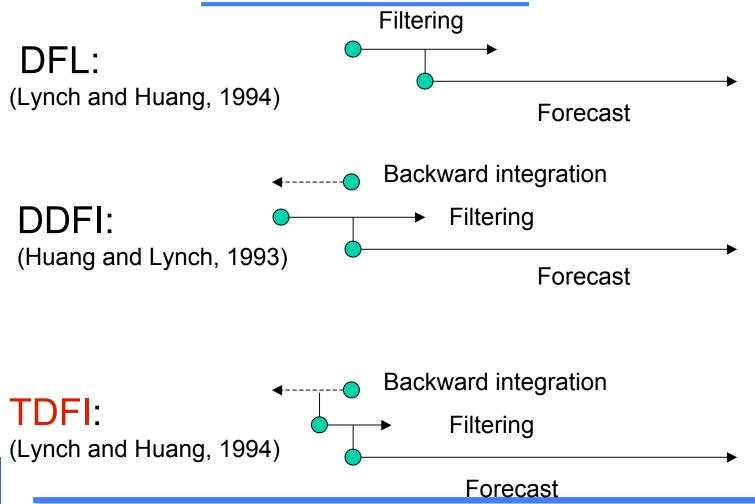
DFI is done after program real, or dataassimilation step, just before model integration



## Digital filter initialization (3)



## Digital filter initialization (4)



#### Digital filter inilialization (5)

```
Namelist control: &dfi

dfi_opt: dfi options: 0: no DFI; 1: DFL; 2: DDFI; 3:
    TDFI

dfi_nfilter: filter options 0 - 8, recommended 7

dfi_cutoff_seconds: cutoff period

dfi_write_filtered_input: logical

dfi_bckstop_*: stop time for backward integration

dfi_fwdstop_*: stop time for forward integration

namelist template: namelist.input.dfi
```

#### Global application

#### Setup mostly done in WPS:

```
map_proj = 'lat-lon'
e_we, e_sn: geogrid will compute dx, dy
See template 'namelist.wps.global'
```

#### In the model stage:

```
fft_filter_lat: default value is 45 degrees
Caution: some options do not work, or have been
tested with global domain. Start with template
'namelist.input.global'
```



## IO quilting: &namelist\_quilt

#### Parallel I/O control:

nio\_tasks\_per\_group (>0): allow IO to be done on separate processors. Performance improvement for large domain runs. A value of 2 to 4 works well.

io\_groups (>1): number of I/O streams that the
 quilting applies.



## Time Series Output (1)

 It is a special output in text format with file name like

```
prefix.d<domain>.TS
```

- It outputs 14 surface variables at every time step:
  - e.g. 10 m u/v, 2 m T/qv, precipitation, radiation
- One file per location/weather station



## Time Series Output (2)

- Not a namelist option
- Depends the presence of a file called 'tslist' (a sample of the file is available in WRFV3/run/)

- This file provides a list of locations where you would like to output time series
- More information in run/README.tslist and User's Guide, Chapter 5



#### Recommended

Start with the namelist template in a particular test directory, and the options specified in them, and make modifications.

For more information on global extension, DFI and adaptive time step, read ARW Tech Note, and User's Guide.

