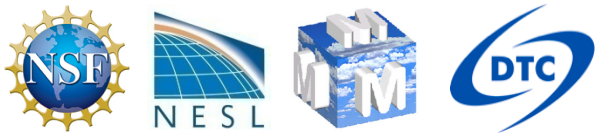
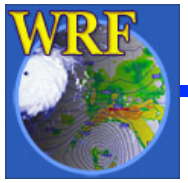


Post-processing Tools

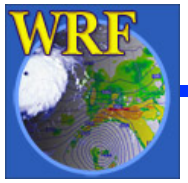
Cindy Bruyère



Graphical Packages

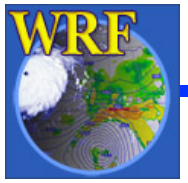
- **NCL** — UG: 9-2
  - Graphical package
- **ARWpost** — UG: 9-28
  - Converter (GrADS & vis5d)
- **RIP4** — UG: 9-19
  - Converter and interface to graphical package NCAR Graphics
- **UPP** — UG: 9-35
  - Converter (GrADS & GEMPAK)
- **VAPOR** — UG: 9-58
  - Converter and graphical package
  - *Support: VAPOR*
- **IDV** — unidata.ucar.edu
  - GRIB (from WPP)
  - GEMPAK (from wrf2gem)
  - vis5d (from ARWpost)
  - CF complaint data (from wrf_to_cf)
  - *Support: unidata*
- **GEMPAK**
  - Data from wrf2gem or WPP
  - *Support: unidata*

MatLab / IDL / R / ferret

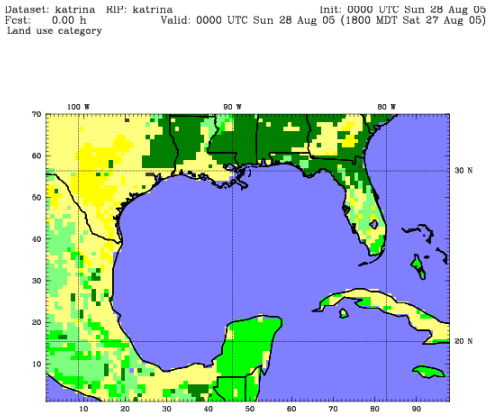


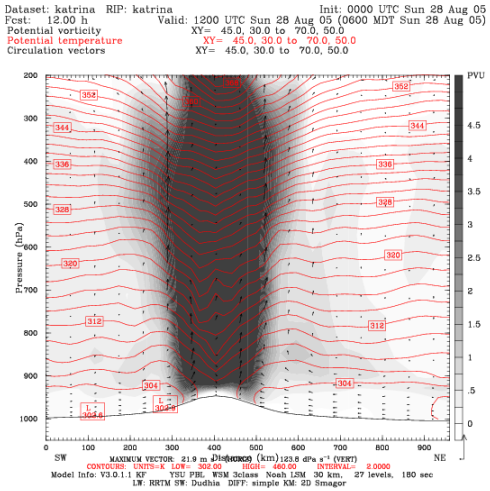
RIP4

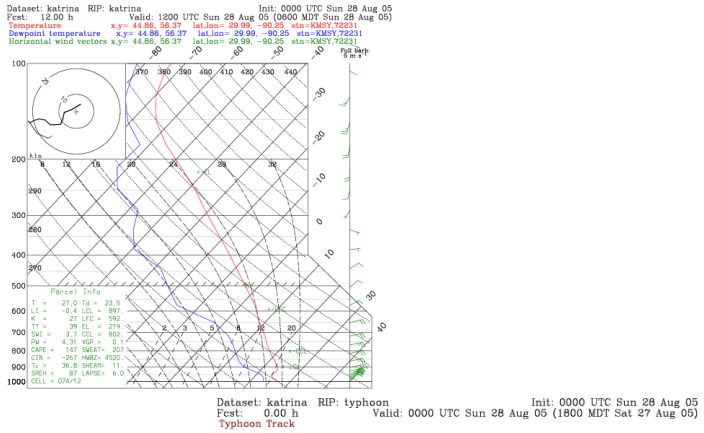
- Read Interpolate Plot version 4
- Develop by Mark Stoelinga (3TIER/UW/NCAR) & MMM/NCAR Staff
- Originally developed for the MM5 model
- Generate a number of graphical plots
  - Horizontal, cross-section, skewT
- Current Version: 4.6
  - configure / compile

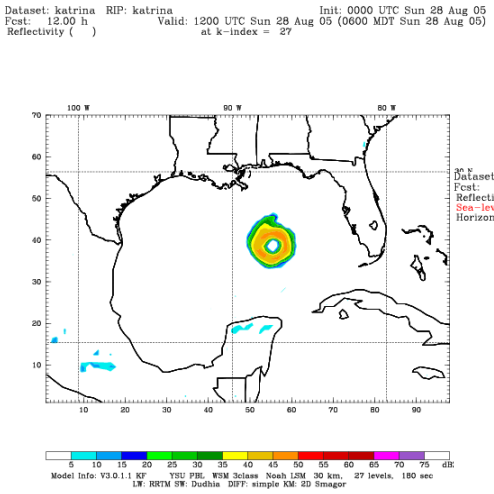


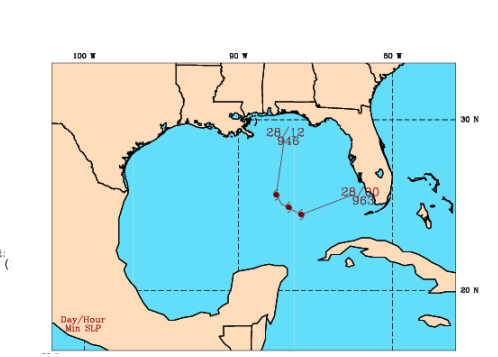
RIP4 - Examples

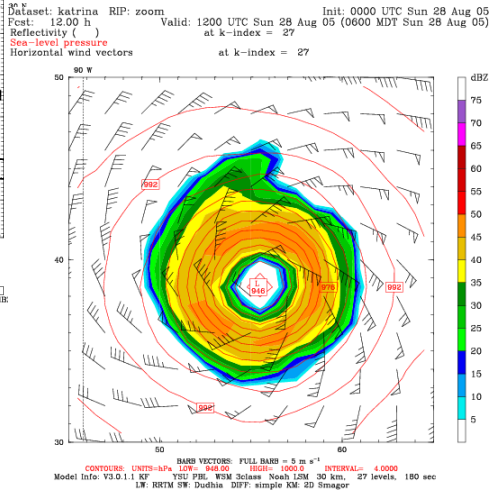


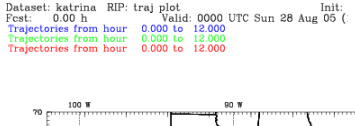


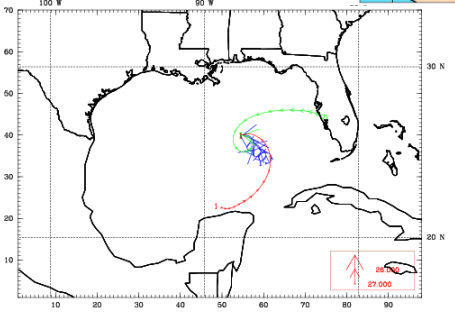


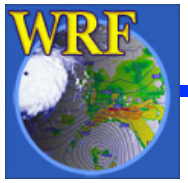








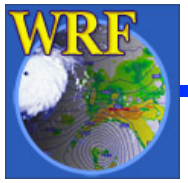




RIP4 - General Information

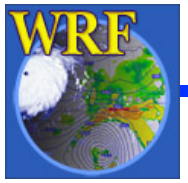
- **Documentation**
  - In program tar file under the Doc/ directory
  - *http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/docs/ripug.htm*
  - *http://www.dtcenter.org/wrf-nmm/users/docs/user_guide/RIP/ripug.htm*

- **OnLine Tutorial:**
  - *http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/graphics/RIP4/RIP4.htm*
  - *http://www.dtcenter.org/wrf-nmm/users/OnLineTutorial/NMM/RIP/index.php*

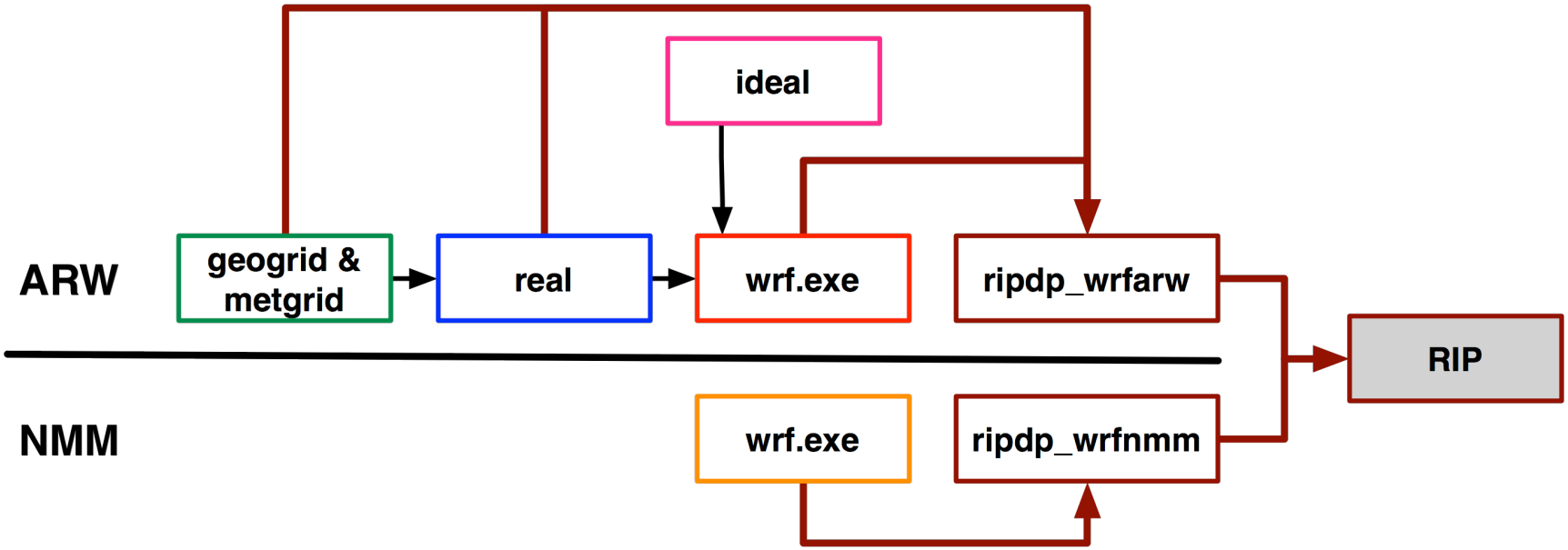


RIP4 - General Information

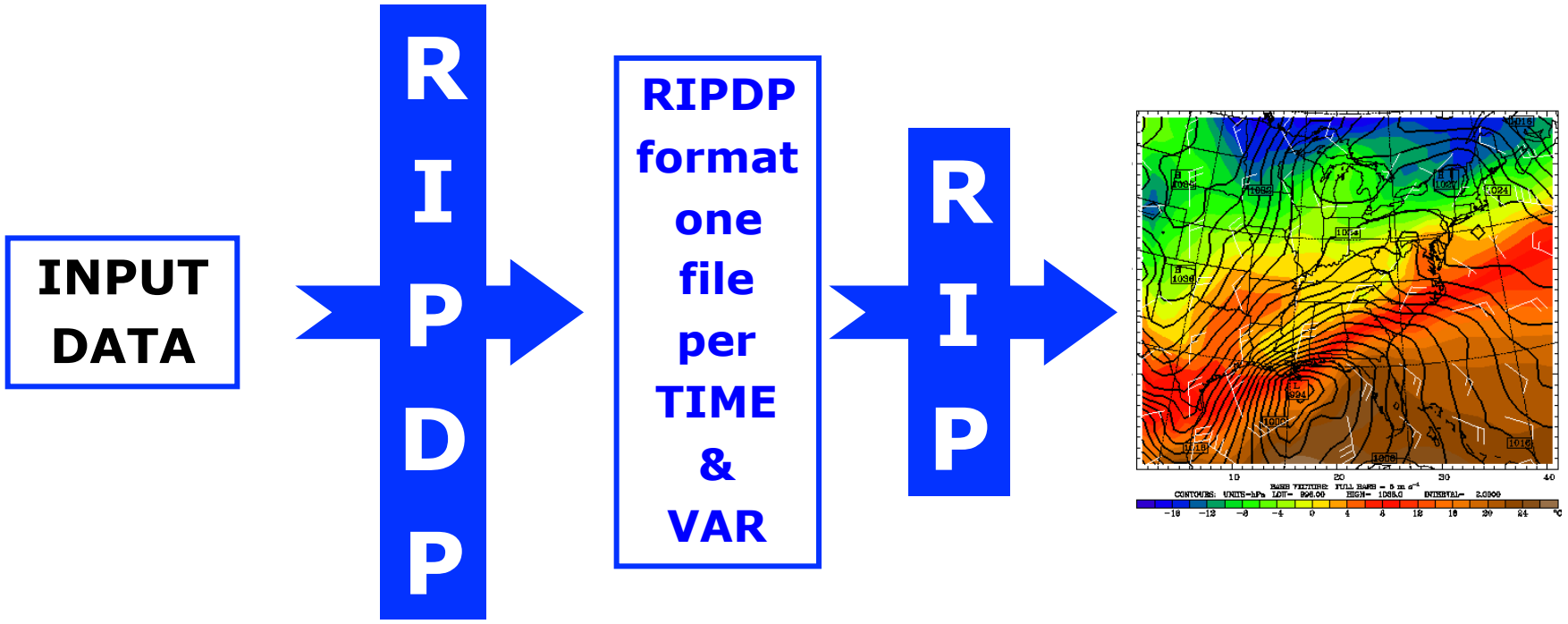
- Requires NCAR Graphics low-level routines
  - *http://ngwww.ucar.edu*
- NCL Version 5 / 6:
  - *http://www.ncl.ucar.edu*
  - Released November 2007
  - Combine NCL and NCAR Graphics
  - Open Source
  - Recommended
- Download Code:
  - *http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/download/get_source.html*
  - *http://www.dtcenter.org/wrf-nmm/users/downloads/index.php*



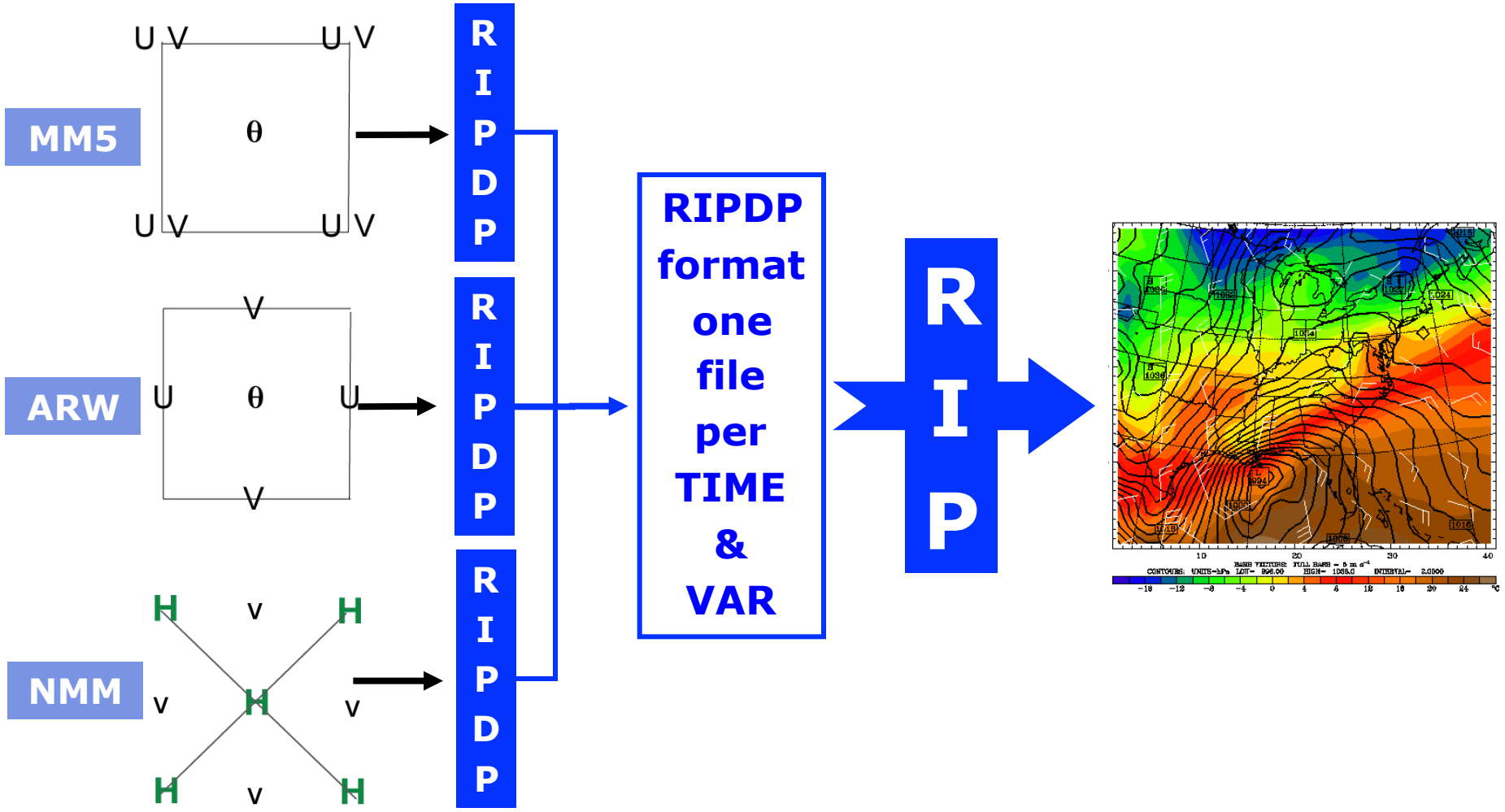
RIP4 Input Data



RIP4



RIP4 - Grids


MM5
U V
θ
ARW
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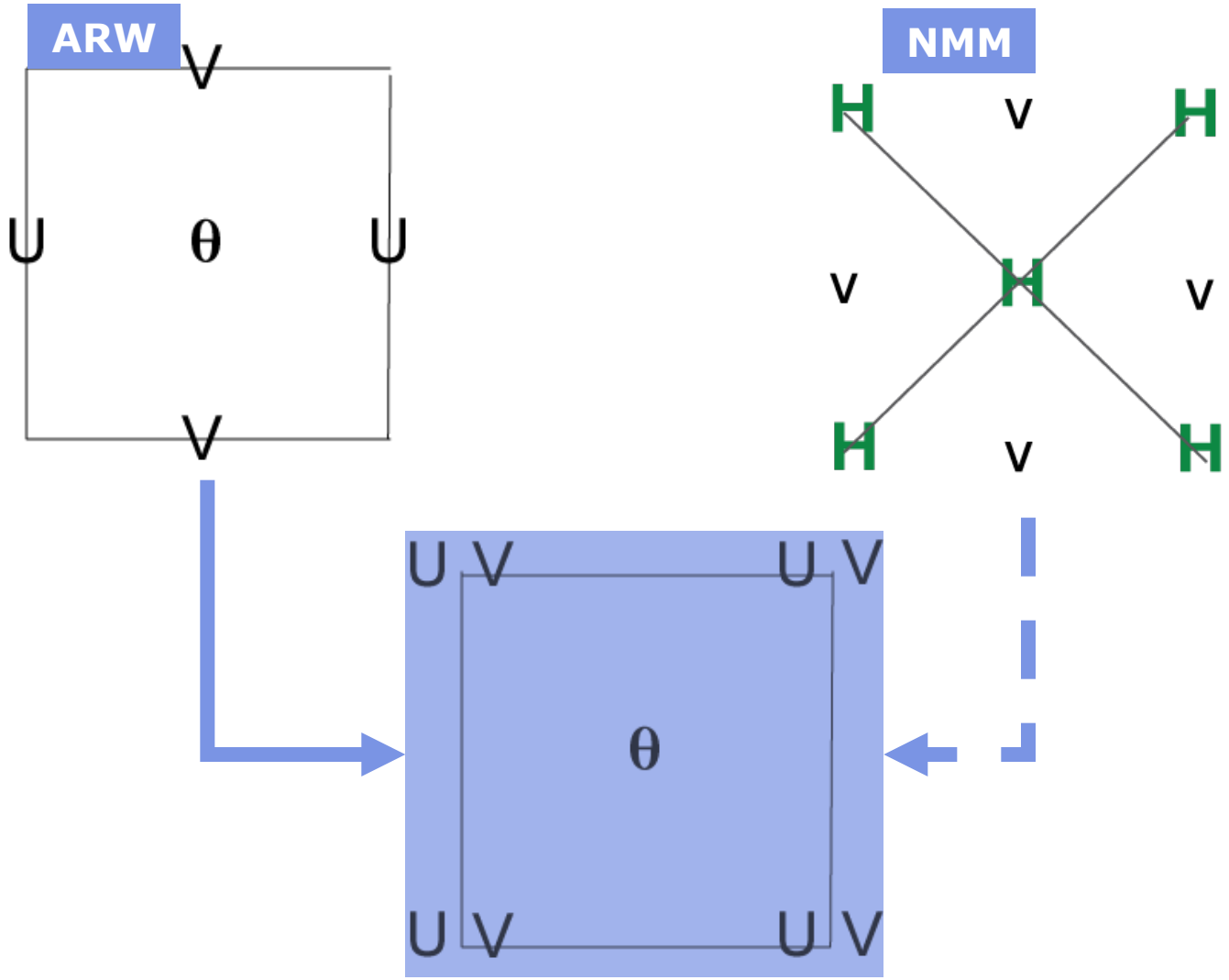
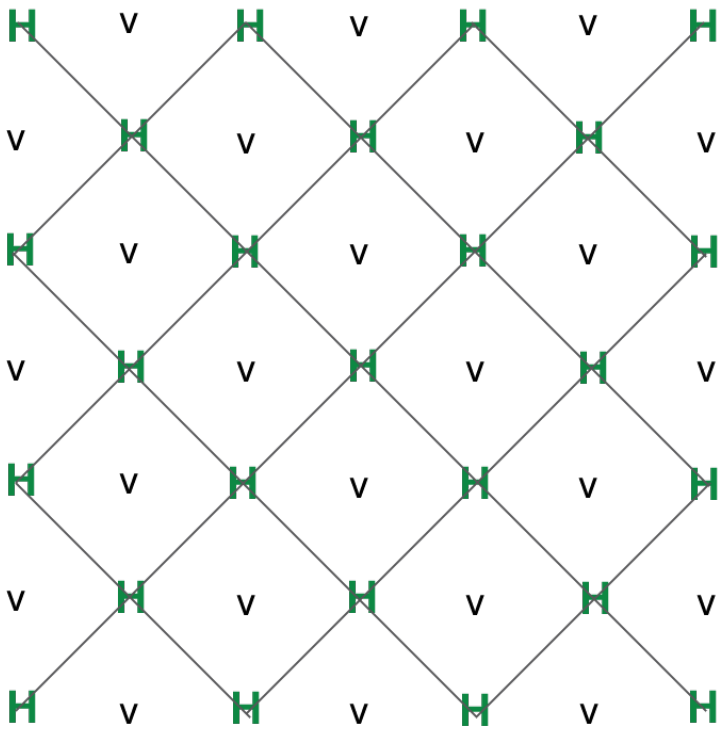
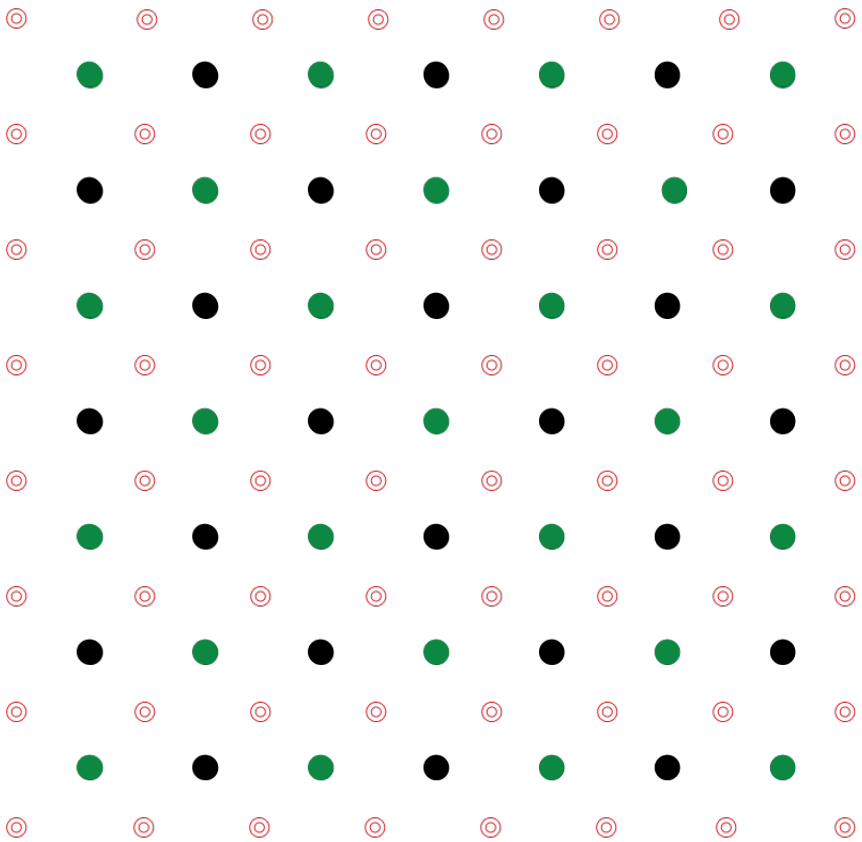
U
θ
NMM
H
v
RIPDP
RIPDP
RIPDP
RIPDP format one file per TIME & VAR
RIP

RIP4 - WRF Grids

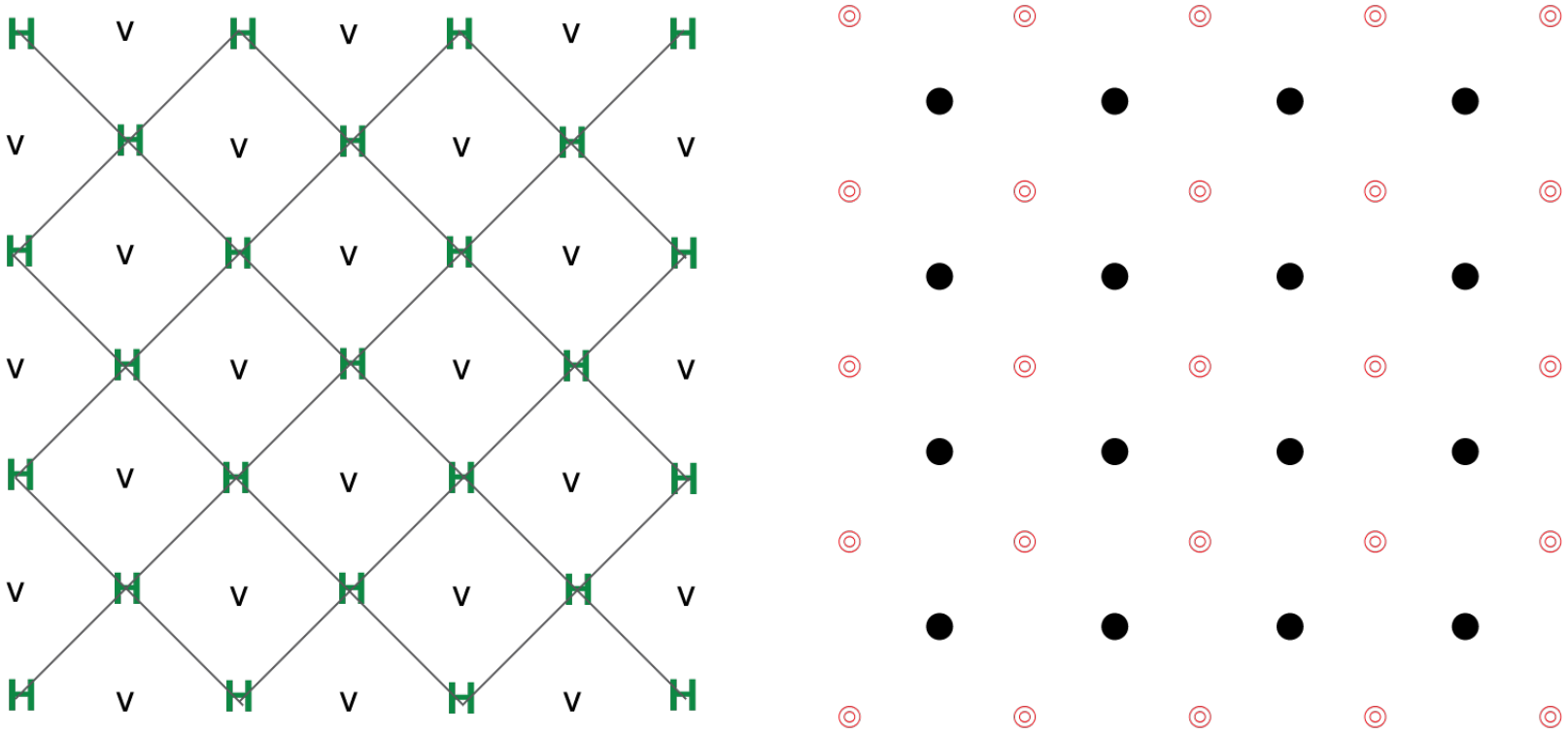


RIP4 - NMM Grid *(iinterp 0)*





RIP4 - NMM Grid *(iinterp 1)*



new projection ; no direct relationship

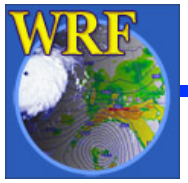
RIP4 on your computer

- **set environment variables**
  setenv RIP_ROOT /usr/$USER/RIP4 *(rip_root)*
  setenv NCARG_ROOT /usr/local/ncl *(/usr/local/ncarg)*

- **Configure**
  ./configure
  (check configure.rip to ensure netCDF paths are correct)

- **Compile**
  ./compile

- **RIP4 has 2 parts (RIPDP and RIP)**



Running ripdp & rip

ripdp_wrf*xxx* [-n namelist-file] <model_data_name> \ [basic/all] <input_file(s)>

NMM: iinterp=1

rip [-f] <model_data_name> rip-execution-name

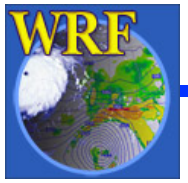
Example:

ripdp_wrfarw RIPDP/test all wrfout*

rip [-f] RIPDP/test rip_sample.in

output

[rip_sample.out]
rip_sample.TYPE



rip UIF

```
&userin
    .......
&end
```

Namelist controlling general parameters

```
&trajcalc
    .......
&end
```

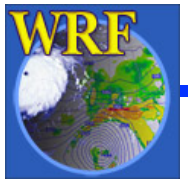
Namelist for trajectory calculations
Only used if itrajcalc=1, in userin namelist

```
=====================================
---------    Plot Specification Table   ----------
=====================================
feld= .........
feld= .........
=====================================
feld= .........
feld= .........
=====================================
```

Frame specification group (FSG)

Plot Specification Table (PST)

Plot specification line (PSL)

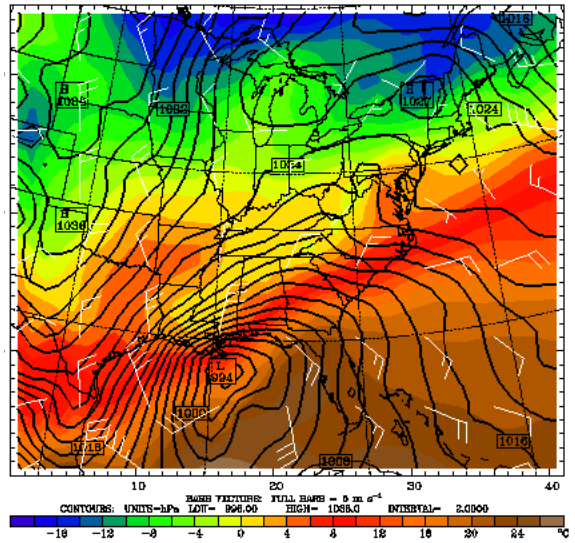


Creating a Plot

feld=
diagnostics - *tmc*
native - *PSFC*

vcor=s; **levs=2fb**
vcor=s; **levs=1,2,3**
vcor=p; **levs=800,500**
vcor=p; **levs=800,-300,100**

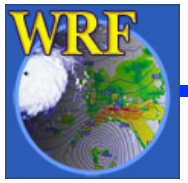
```
==========================================
feld=tmc; ptyp=hc; vcor=s; levs=1fb; >
   cint=2; cmth=fill; >
   cosq=32,light.violet,-16,blue, >
   0,yellow,16,orange,32,light.gray
feld=slp; ptyp=hc; cint=2; linw=2
feld=uuu,vvv; ptyp=hv; vcmx=1; >
    colr=white;intv=5
feld=map; ptyp=hb
feld=tic; ptyp=hb
==========================================
```



Common Error Message

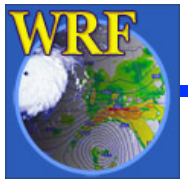
- **Most often this is NOT a graphics error.**
- **More often this is an error with the times you are asking RIP to process**
  - Check the ptimes in your .in file
  - Check the xtimes files created by RIPDP

```
GKS ERROR NUMBER   2 ISSUED FROM SUBROUTINE
GCLKS :--GKS NOT IN PROPER STATE: GKS SHALL BE IN
STATE GKOPFORTRAN STOP
```

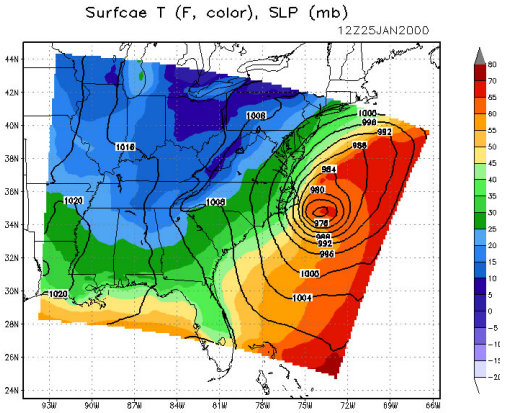


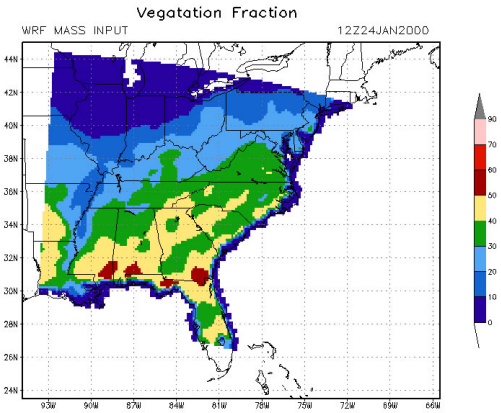
ARWpost

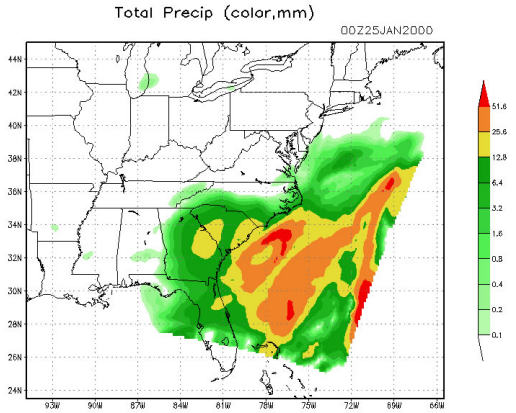
- Converter
  - Requires GrADS to display data
- GrADS software only needed to display data, not needed to compile the code
- Generate a number of graphical plots
  - Horizontal, cross-section, skewT, meteogram, panel
- Version 2 (old – not recommended)
  - Could produce vis5d output
  - Needed WRFV3 complied

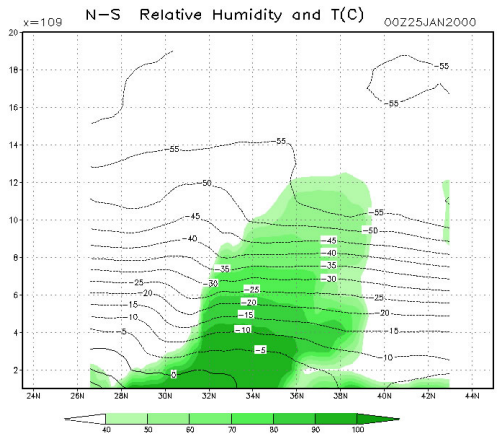


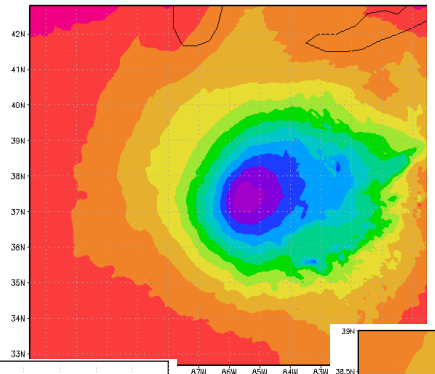
ARWpost - Examples

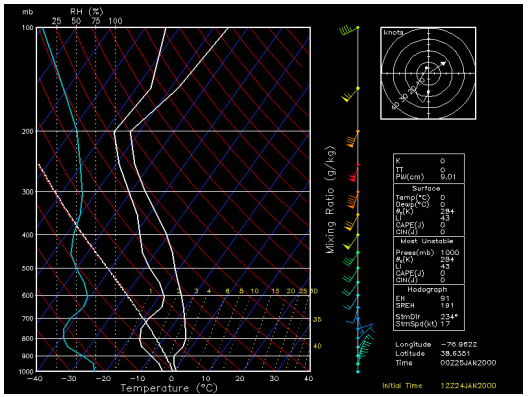


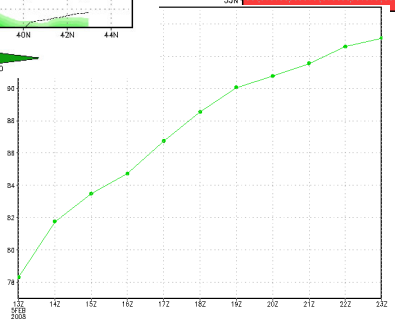


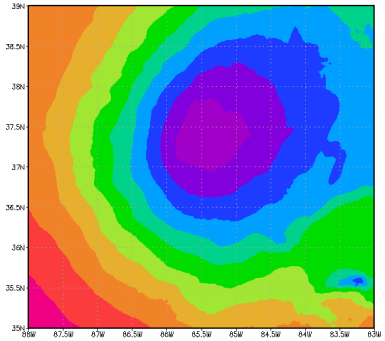


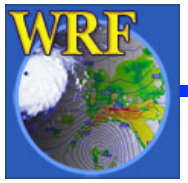






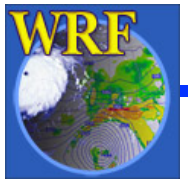






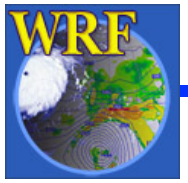
ARWpost - *converter*

- **Download Code** (http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users)
- **OnLine Tutorial**
  http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/graphics/ARWpost/ARWpost.htm
- **Compile** ***(similar to WPS)***
  ./configure & ./compile
- **For GrADS output**
  - GrADS libraries only needed to display data *(freely available)*
  - http://grads.iges.org/grads/grads.html



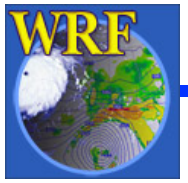
namelist.ARWpost

input_root_name	**Path** and **root** name of files to use as input. *Do not only provide directory name.* Can use wild characters.
output_root_name	Output root name. output_root_name.**dat** & output_root_name.**ctl**
mercator_defs	Set to true if mercator plots are distorted

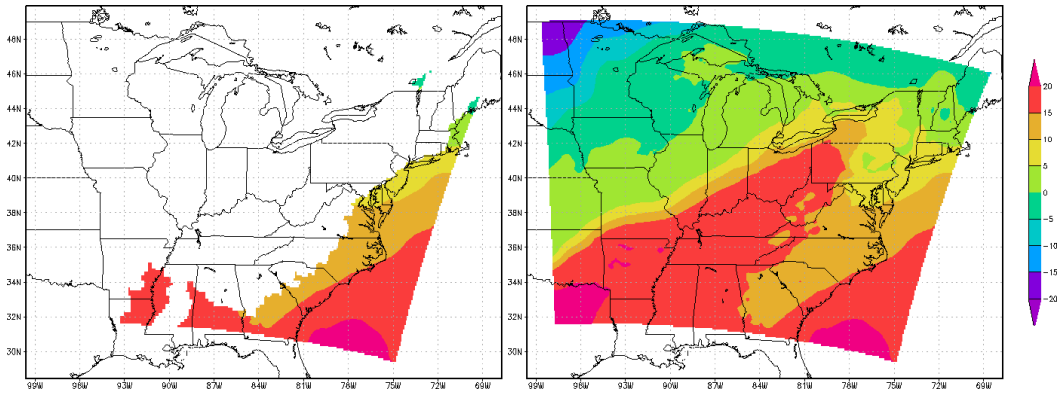


namelist.ARWpost

split_output	Split your GrADS output files into a number of smaller files *(a common .ctl file will be used for all .dat files).*
frames_per_outfile	If *split_output* is .**True.**, how many time periods are required per output (.dat) file.
plot	Which fields to process. (*all, list, all_list)* Order has no effect, i.e., "all_list" and "list_all" "**list**" – list variables in "**fields**"
fields	Fields to plot. Only used is list was used in the "plot" variable. **Must use to generate diagnostics.**
Available diagnostics: cape, cin, mcape, mcin, clfr, dbz, max_dbz, geopt, height, lcl, lfc, pressure, rh, rh2, theta ,tc, tk, td, td2, slp, umet, vmet, u10m, v10m, wdir, wspd, wd10, ws10	



namelist.ARWpost

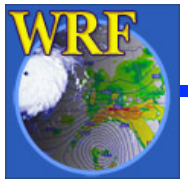
interp_method	0 = sigma levels, -1 = code defined "nice" height levels, 1 = user defined height or pressure levels
interp_levels	Only used if interp_method=1 Supply levels to interpolate to, in hPa (*pressure*) or km (*height above sea level*) Supply levels bottom to top
extrapolate	Extrapolate below ground *(default .false.)* 

GrADS - .ctl file

```
dset ^test.dat
options byteswapped
undef 1.e37
title  OUTPUT FROM WRF V2.2 MODEL
pdef  259 163 lcc  40.000  -98.000  130.000   82.000
      60.00000  30.00000  -98.00000  22000.000  22000.000
xdef  877 linear -141.49254   0.09909910
ydef  389 linear   18.88639   0.09909910
```

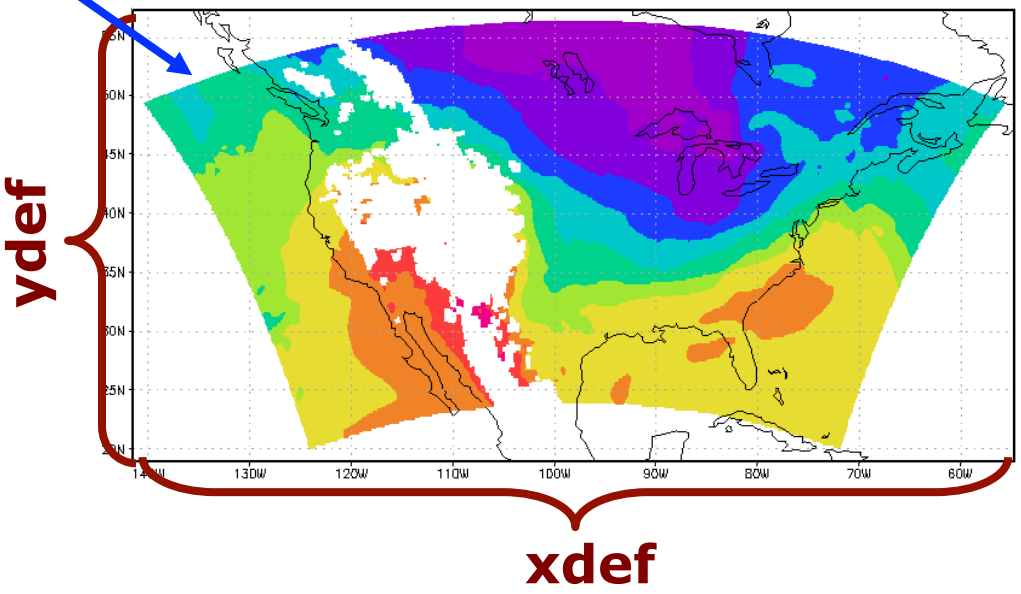
options byteswapped

Needed on some machines - if you get NaNs when you plot, ***remove*** *this line from .ctl file*



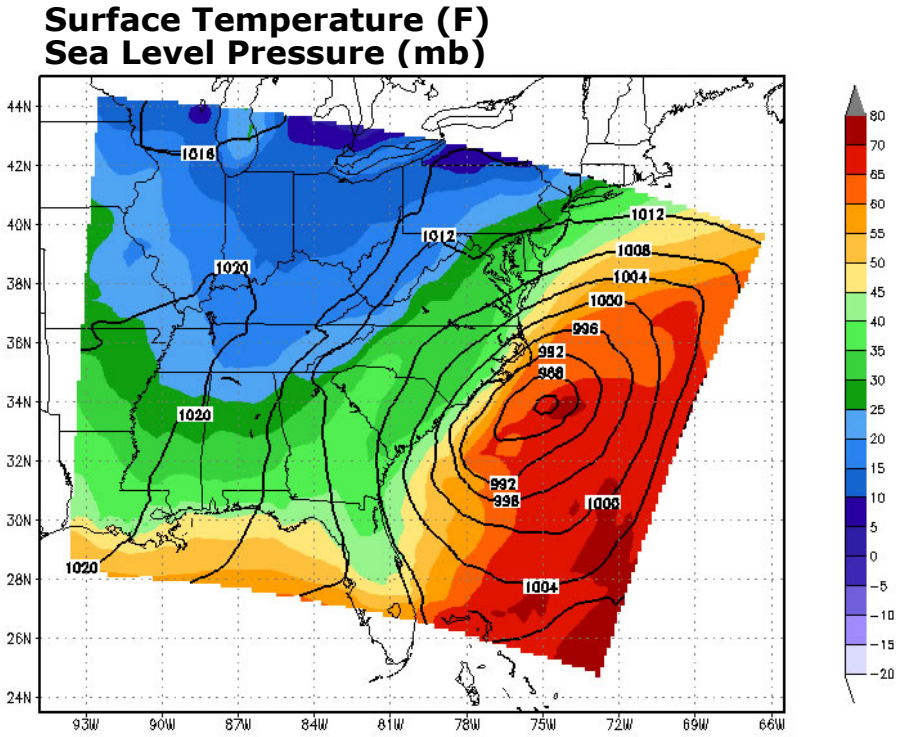
GrADS - .ctl file

```
dset ^test.dat
options byteswapped
title  OUTPUT FROM WRF V3.2 MODEL
pdef  259 163 lcc  40.000  -98.000  130.000   82.000
60.00000  30.00000  -98.00000  22000.000  22000.000
xdef  877 linear -141.49254   0.09909910
ydef  389 linear   18.88639   0.09909910
```



Creating a Plot

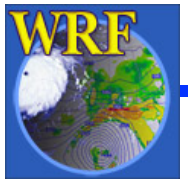
```
open em_real.ctl
set mpdset hires
set display color white

define tf=1.8*tc + 32
set gxout shaded
set z 1
d tf
run cbar.gs

set gxout contour
set ccolor 1
set cint 4
d slvl
```



How to add diagnostics

- **RIP4**
  - Create a subroutine (note RIP4 expects the code to be in “j/I/-k” orientation)
  - Add links to the RIP4/src/fields.f routine
  - Add new subroutine to RIP4/src/Makefile

- **ARWpost**
  - Create a subroutine
  - Add links to ARWpost/src/module_diagnostics.f90
  - Add new subroutine to ARWpost/src/Makefile



VAPOR visualization of WRF-ARW data

Visualization and Analysis Platform for Oceanic, atmospheric and solar Research

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National Center for Atmospheric Research

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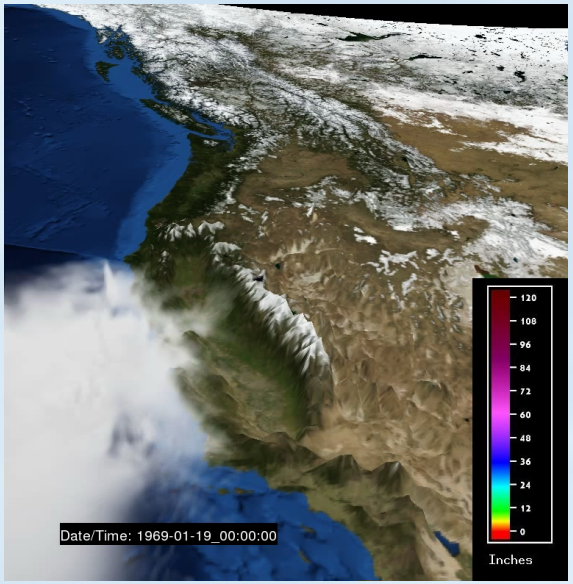
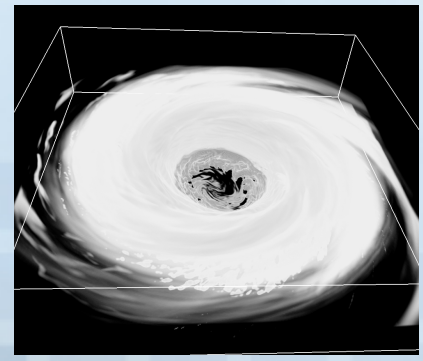
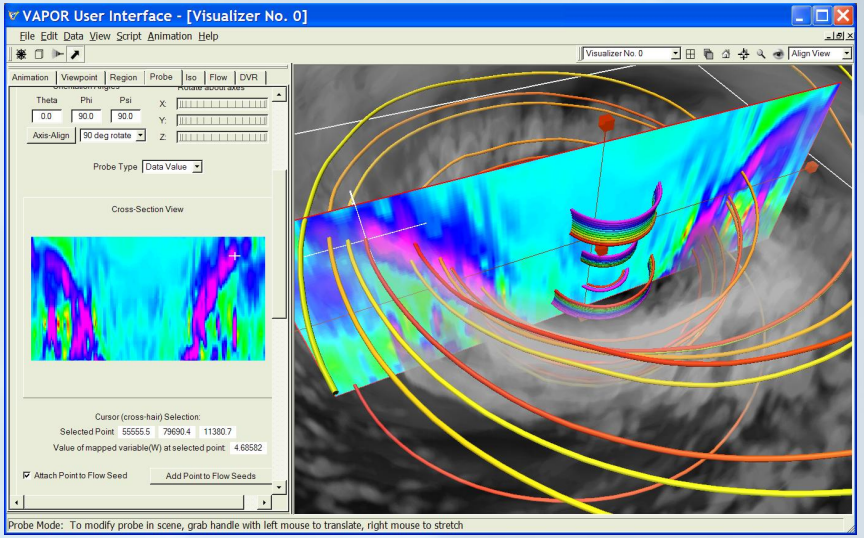
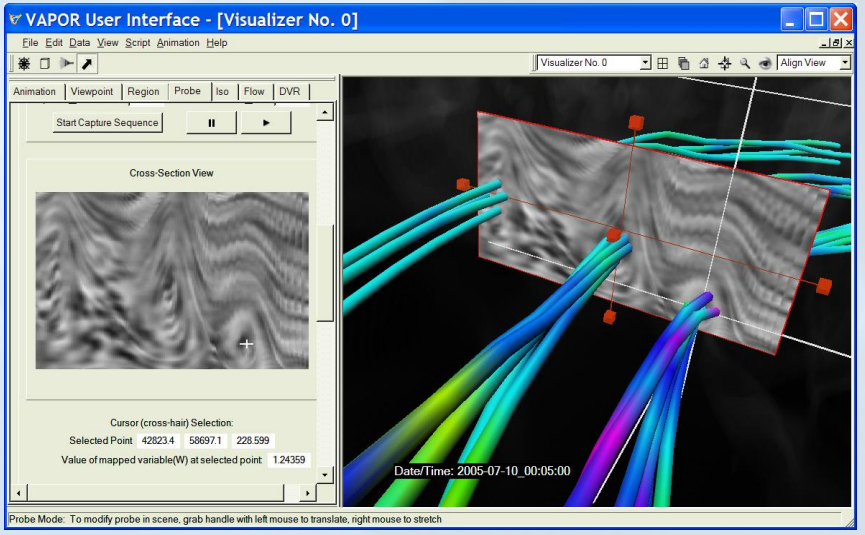
VAPOR visualization of WRF-ARW data









VAPOR visualization of WRF-ARW data

NCAR

A short summary of VAPOR capabilities

1. VAPOR installation
2. Read or convert WRF-ARW output files
3. Apply geo-referenced images to the terrain
4. Calculate 2D and 3D derived variables in Python
5. Volume render 3D variables
6. Display isosurfaces of 3D variables
7. Display color-mapped 2D variables on planes or terrain-mapped.
8. Use wind barbs to show flow direction and speed
9. Display streamlines or path lines in scene
10. Insert contour planes, use them to position flow seeds.
11. Image-based flow shows flow motion in 2D slices
12. Create animated 3D sequences

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VAPOR
Visualization & Analysis Platform

VAPOR Installation

- Available for Linux, Windows, or Mac systems
- Should have a reasonably modern graphics card
  - nVidia, ATI or AMD graphics cards are good; others may not perform all visualizations.
- From the VAPOR website http://www.vapor.ucar.edu: Download appropriate binary installer from the VAPOR download page, follow the installation instructions.
- You will need Administrative privileges on Mac
- Note that on Linux and Mac you need to source vapor-install.csh in your shell before running any VAPOR commands.
- Run the vaporgui application to visualize your data

Reading or converting WRF-ARW output files

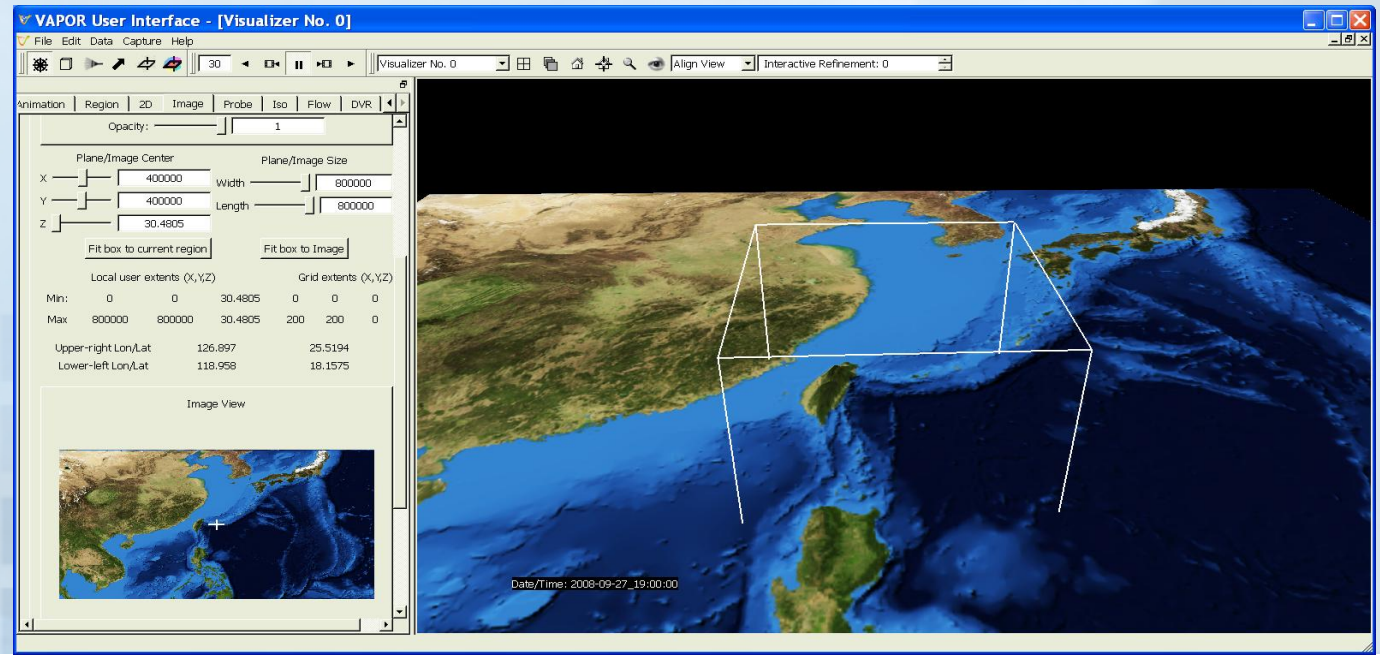
- To directly read WRF output:
  - Run vaporgui
  - All data must be on the same grid, using the same nesting level.
  - Specify "Import WRF-ARW output files" from the Data menu, and select all the wrfout files to visualize
- For interactive visualization of large WRF-ARW datasets, it's best to convert WRF data to the VAPOR data format, using wrfvdfcreate and wrf2vdf utilities.
  - `wrfvdfcreate wrfoutfiles… vdffile.vdf`

    creates a VAPOR metadata file "vdffile.vdf" that describes a set of wrfout files.
  - `wrf2vdf vdffile.vdf wrfoutfiles…`

    converts the specified wrfout files to a vapor data collection
  - From the vaporgui Data menu, load the file "vdffile.vdf" to visualize the converted data

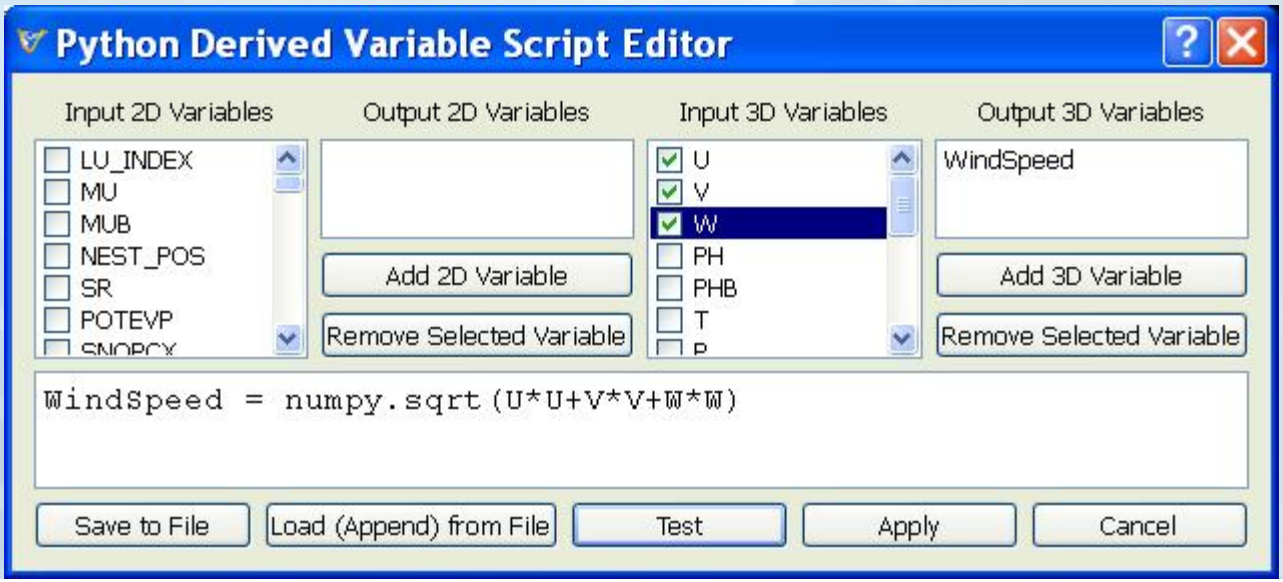
Apply images to use in the VAPOR scene

- Geo-referenced satellite images can be retrieved from the Web, and VAPOR will insert them at the correct world coordinates.
  - VAPOR provides a shell script "getWMSImage.sh" that can be used to retrieve Web Mapping Service images for a specified longitude/latitude rectangle
- Also, several useful images are installed with vapor; e.g. state or national boundary maps, NASA's Blue Marble image of the earth.
- From the image panel, specify the image file, apply to terrain.



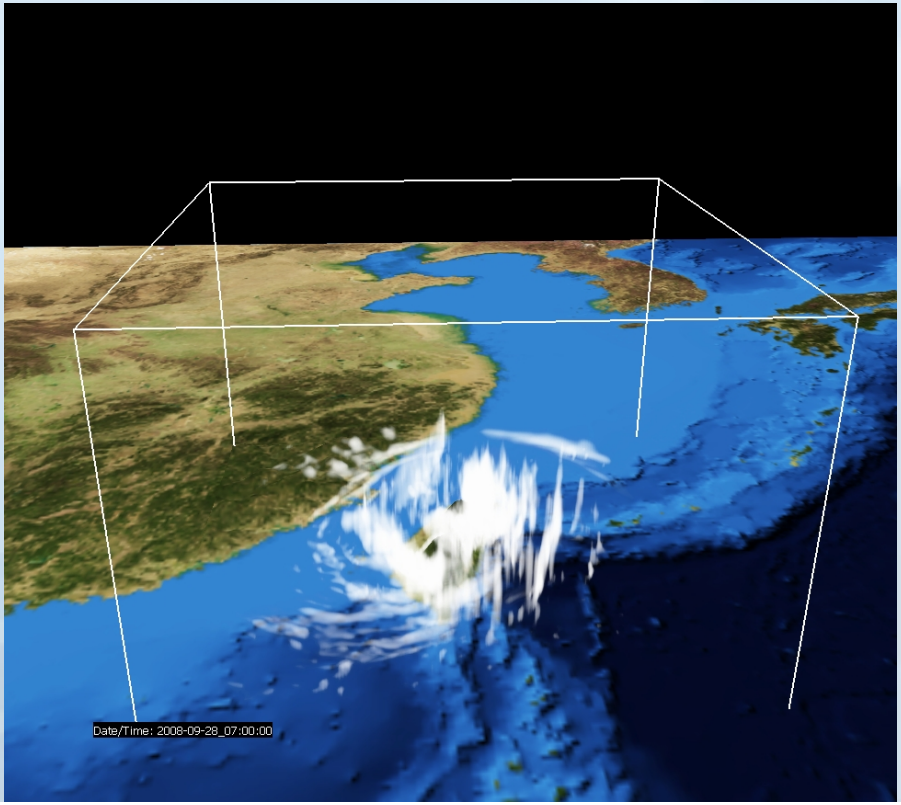
Create derived variables with Python

- From the Edit menu, “Edit Python program defining a new variable”
- Use Python script editor to define variables as arithmetic expressions of other variables.
- Variables are evaluated and cached as needed for visualization
- Python functions are also provided to derive several useful variables from WRF data; e.g. cloud-top temperature, relative humidity, potential vorticity, sea-level pressure, dewpoint temperature, radar reflectivity, equivalent potential temperature, wind shear, temperature in degrees Kelvin.



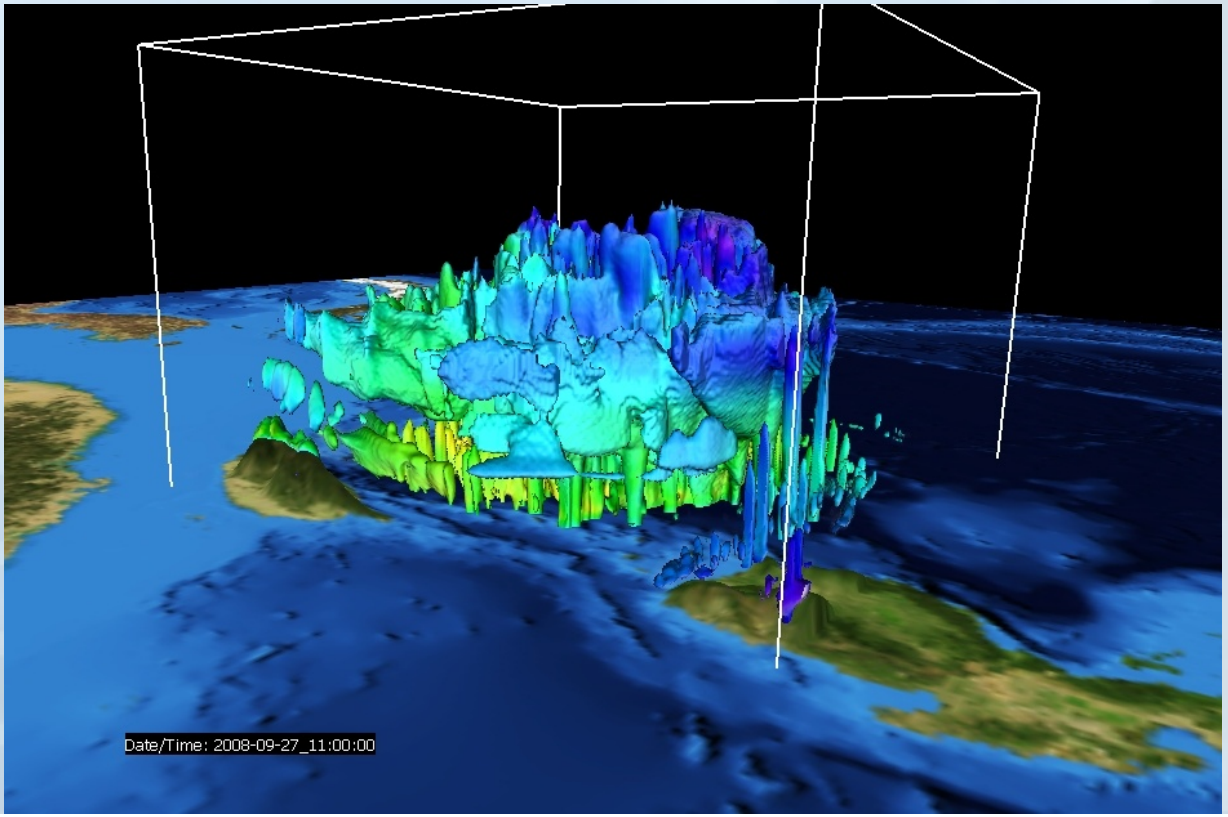
Volume-render 3D variables to identify important features in the data

- Volume rendering can be used to identify significant 3D features of the WRF data.
- Use a transfer function to control transparency and color:
  - Make the unimportant features transparent, to highlight items of interest
  - Color can be used to distinguish different values of variable



Isosurfaces indicate the surface where a variable has a specific value

- From the Iso panel, identify the variable
- The isovalue slider controls the isosurface that is drawn
- Optionally use a transfer function to control transparency and color on the surface
  - The color and transparency can be mapped from any variable in the data.

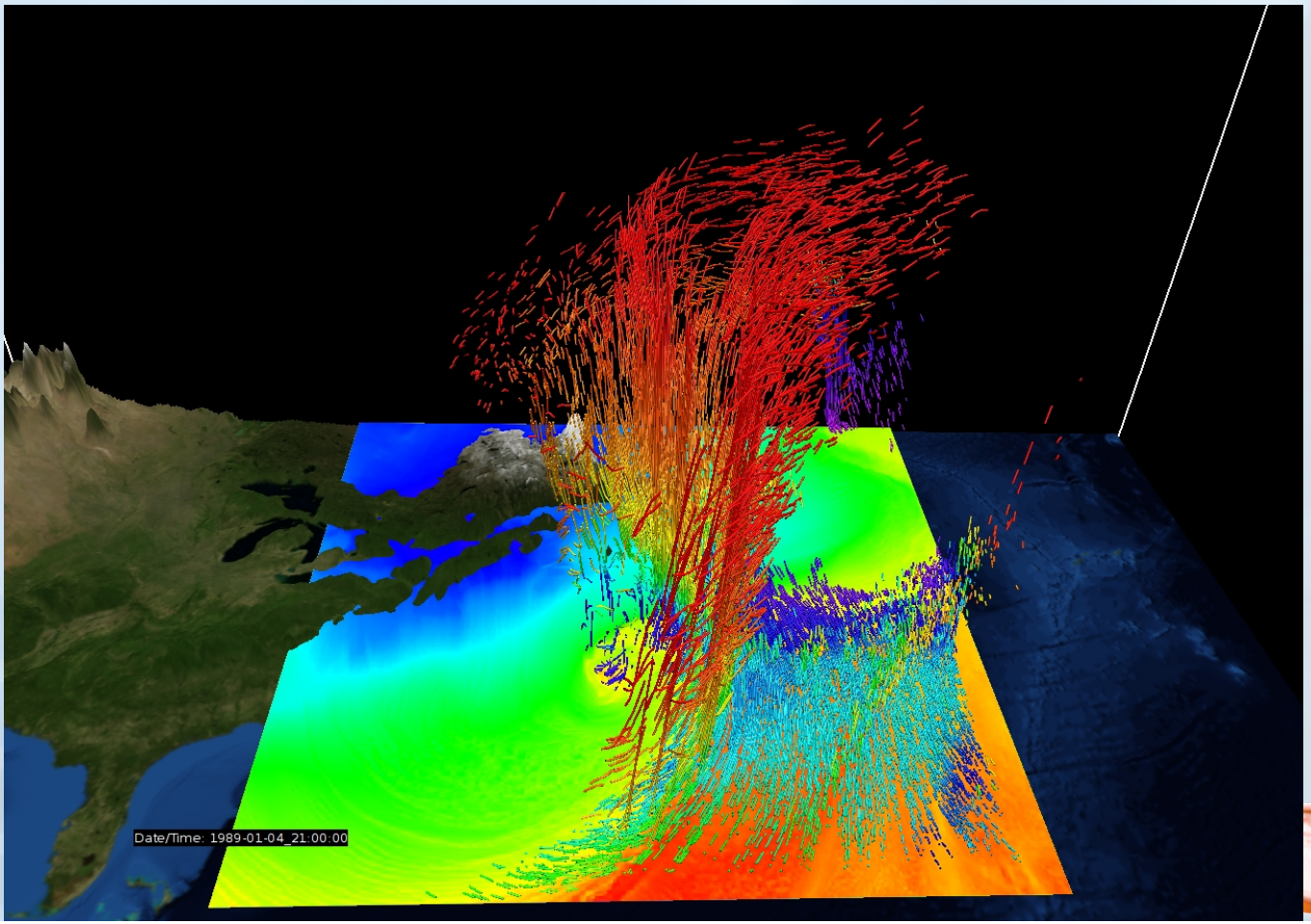


Wind Barbs

- Specify a grid of seed points in the scene where barbs will appear
  - This grid can be aligned to the WRF data grid
- Specify variables that define X, Y, and Z components of velocity field.
- Grid can be displaced by terrain height.

Streamlines and Path lines

- In the Flow panel, specify flow type and velocity components.
- Streamlines indicate the instantaneous direction of the wind flow.
- Path lines track the movement of massless particles over time.



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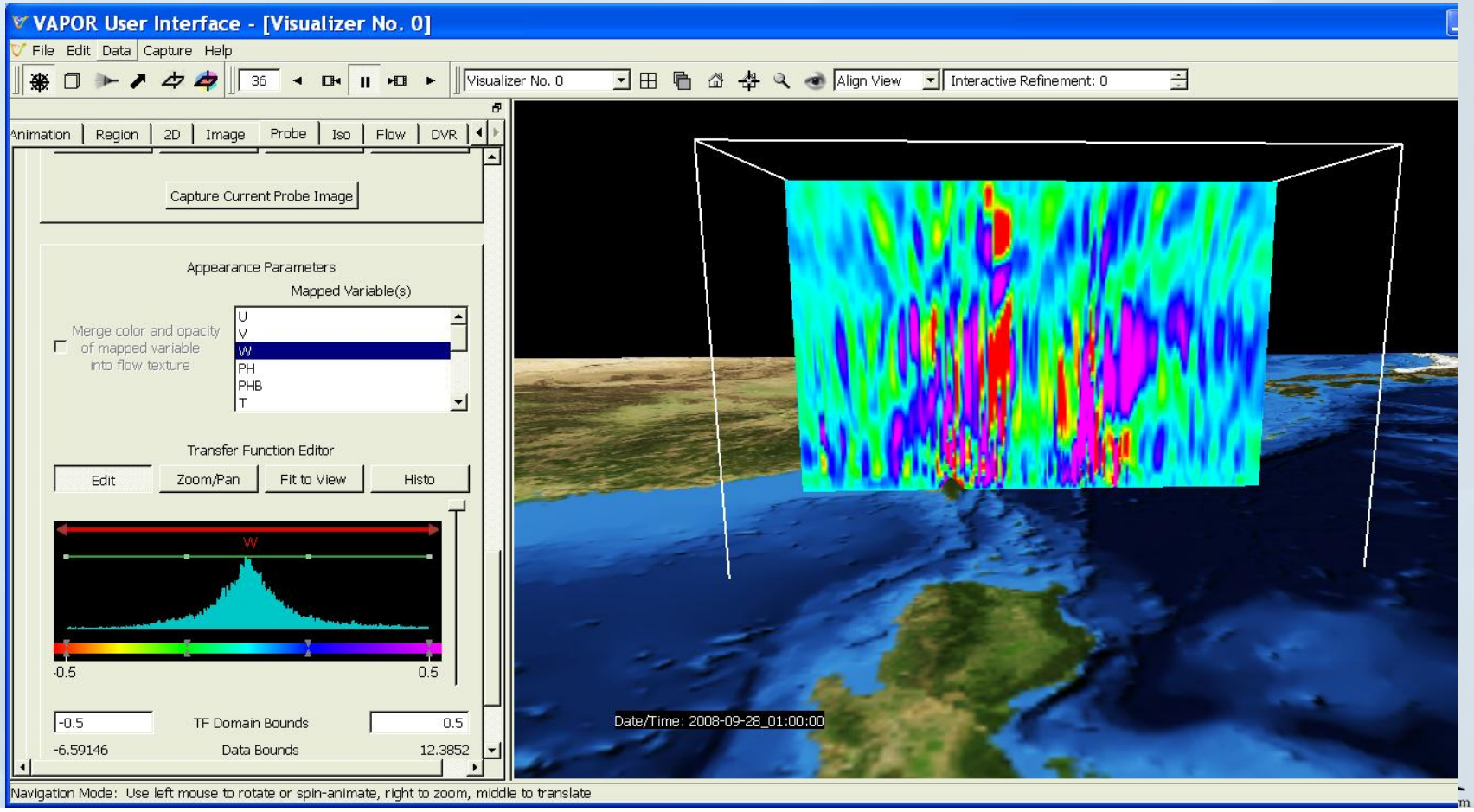
Contour planes and the Probe

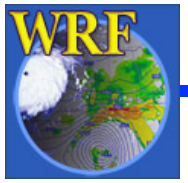
- Use the Probe panel to position rectangle in scene
- Use transfer function to color-map the rectangle
- Probe can also enable interactive specification of flow seeds.



IDV

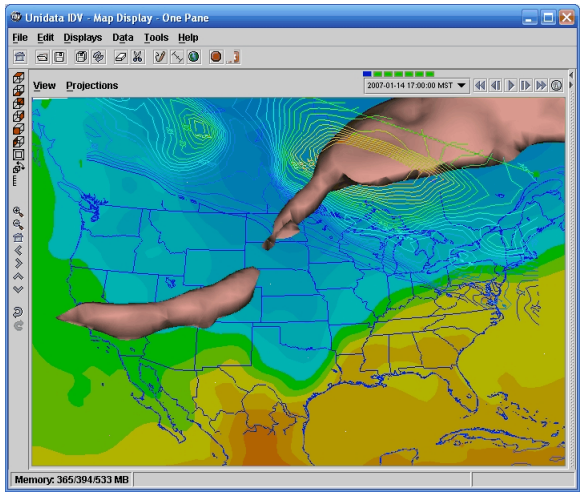
Integrated Data Viewer

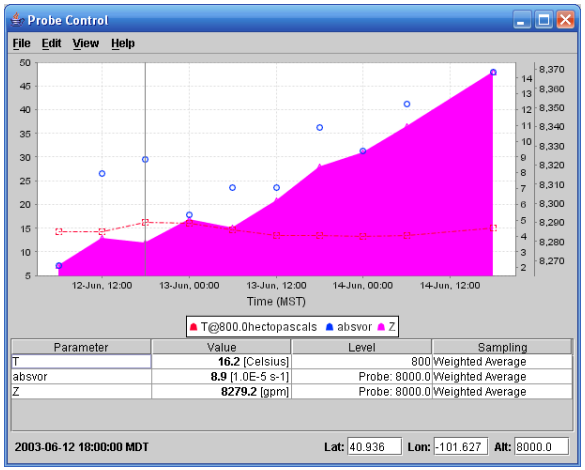
Yuan Ho and Julien Chastang
Unidata Program Center/UCAR

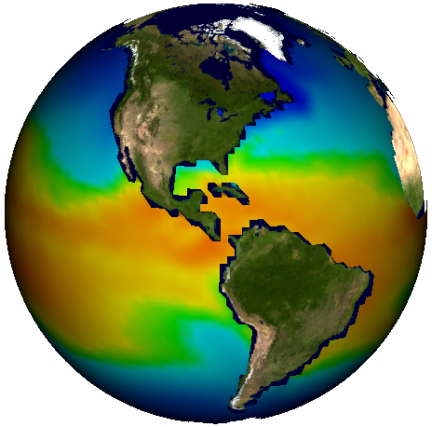


What is the IDV?

- Visualization and analysis tool for geoscience data developed and supported by Unidata
- Freely available Java™ framework and application
- Integrated 2D/3D displays of a wide range of data
- Built on VisAD library

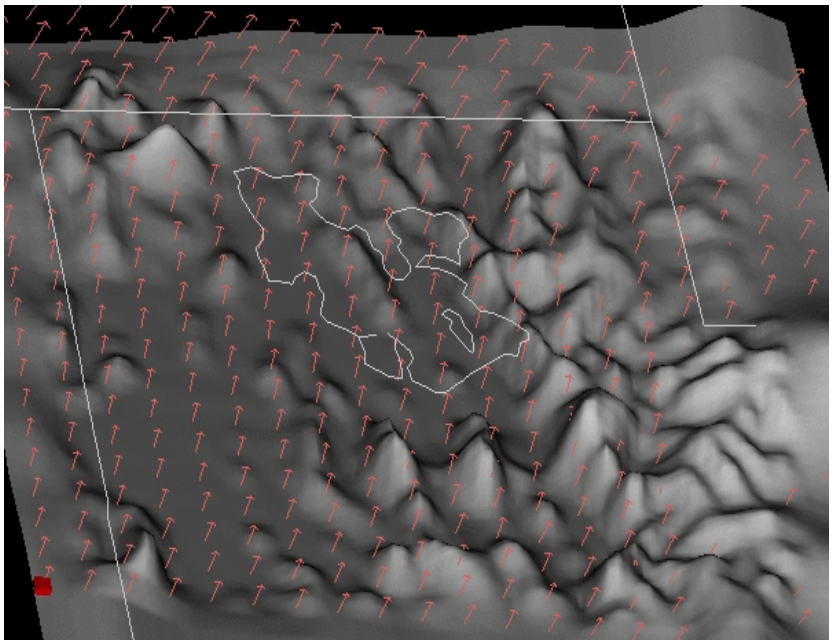






IDV Strengths

- Easy to download and install on any platform
- Remote and local access to datasets
- 2D/3D visualization
- Bundle mechanism
- Support for multi-disciplinary datasets integrated from a variety of sources
- Flexible framework supports customization (GEON-IDV, field projects, McIDAS-V)
- Extensive documentation
- Community driven development



Model simulation of wind, isentropic potential vorticity and low level moisture flow over the Great Salt Lake basin

Supported Data Sources

- **Data Types:**
  - Gridded model output
  - Satellite imagery
  - Radar data
  - Point observations
  - Balloon soundings
  - NOAA Profiler Network winds
  - Aircraft Tracks
  - Fronts
  - GIS data (WMS, shapefile)
  - Quick Time movies
  - Web Cams
- **Vertical Coordinates**
  - Pressure
  - Height/Depth
  - Other (2D only)
- **Sample of Supported Formats:**
  - netCDF
  - GRIB
  - Vis5D
  - KML
  - CSV
  - GEMPAK grid
  - ADDE
- **Access Methods:**
  - Local files
  - HTTP
  - ADDE, TDS and OPeNDAP servers
  - WMS

ADDE = Abstract Data Distribution Environment
TDS (THREDDS) = Thematic Realtime Environmental Distributed Data Services

For Further Information

- Integrated Data Viewer homepage
  - http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/idv
- RAMADDA homepage
  - http://www.unidata.ucar.edu/software/ramadda/
- VisAD homepage
  - http://www.ssec.wisc.edu/~billh/visad.html
- All IDV questions/comments
  - support-idv@unidata.ucar.edu