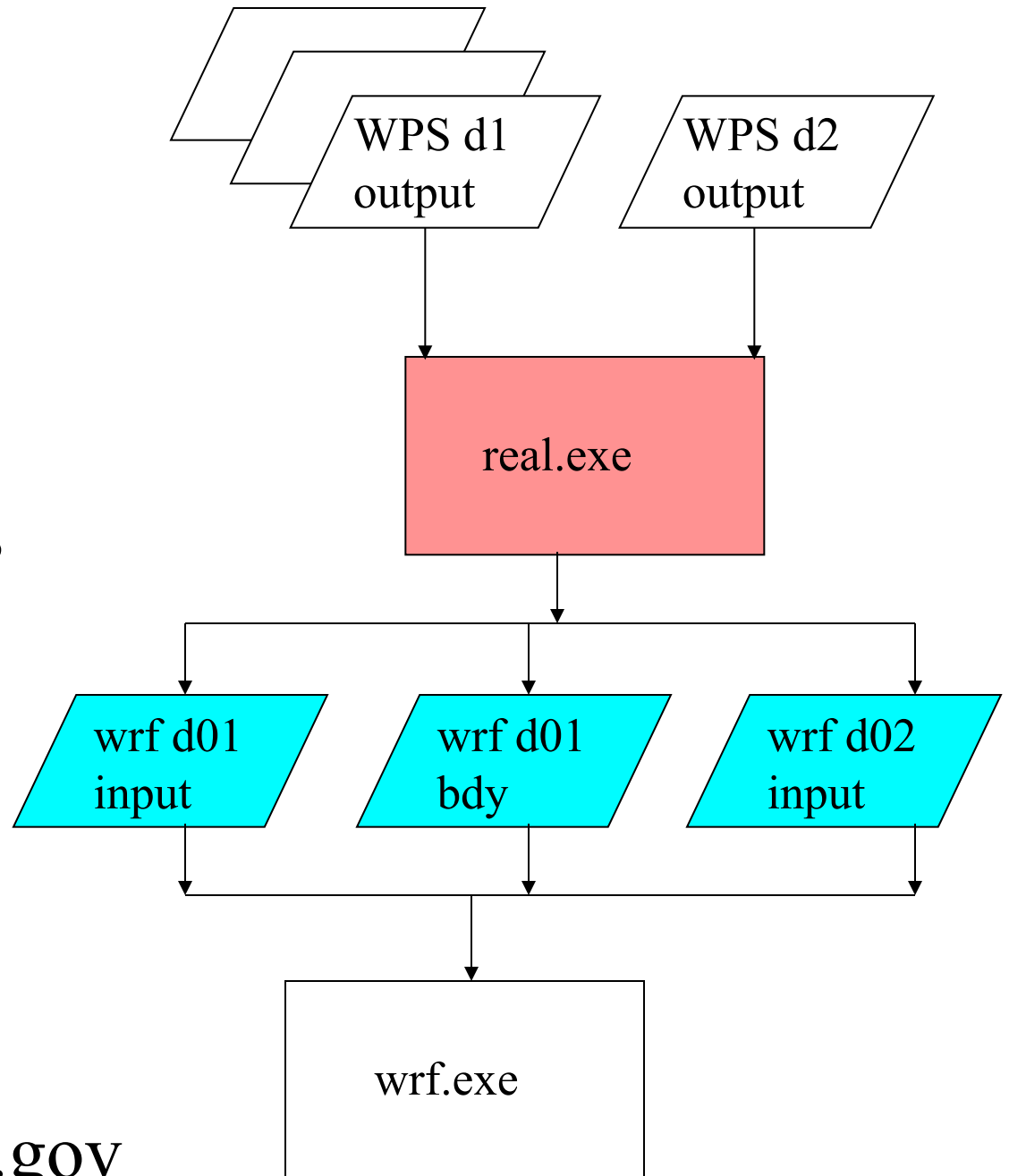


# Real

## Description of General Functions

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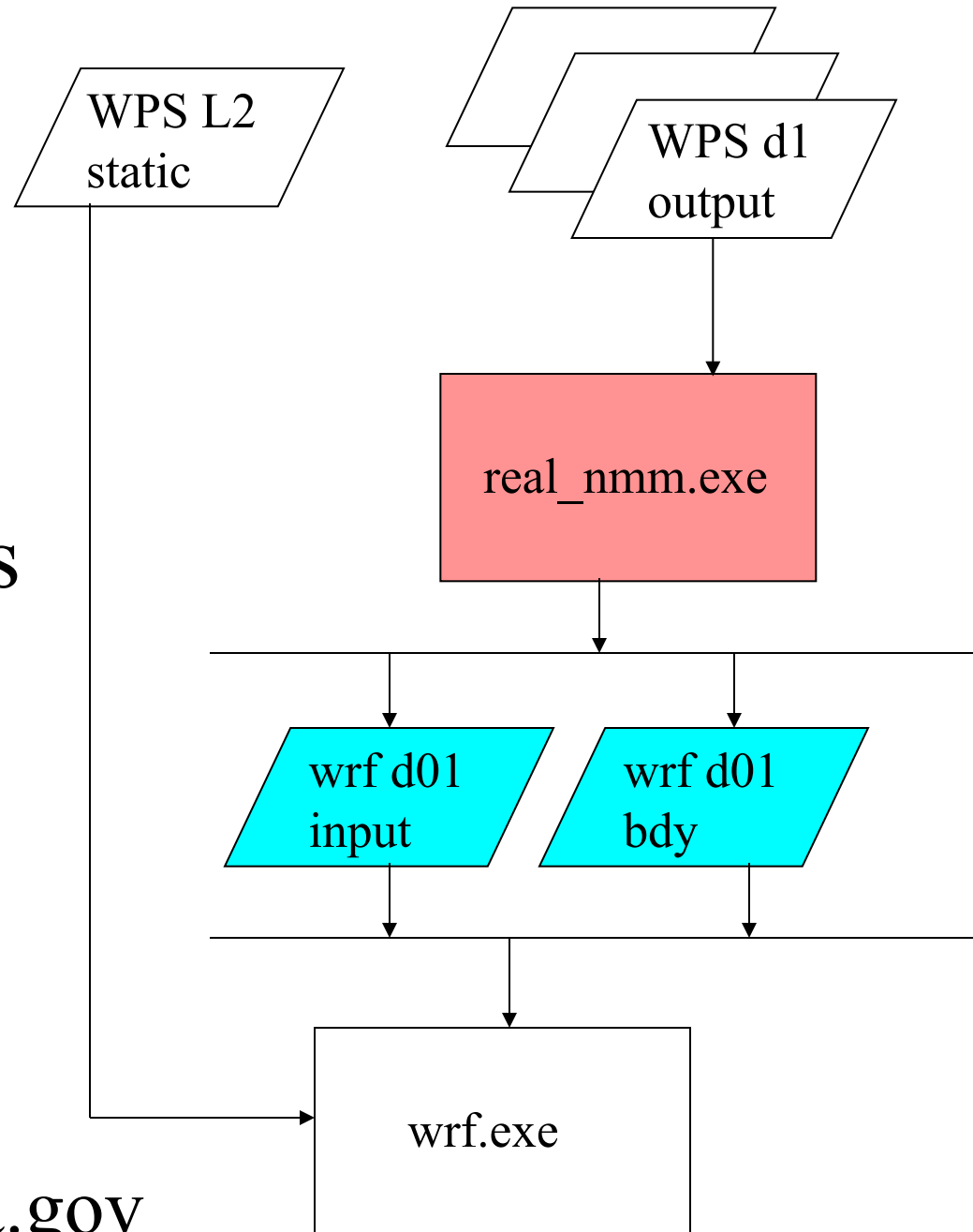


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# Real program in a nutshell

- Function
- Required input variables
- Base State for ARW
- Standard generated output
- Optional output
- Vertical interpolation
- Soil level interpolation
- Water temperature initialization
- Sea-ice initialization
- Land/Water mask
- Nested processing in real for ARW

# Function

- The ARW WRF model pre-processor is *real.exe*
- The NMM WRF model pre-processor is *real\_nmm.exe*
- The real.exe and real\_nmm.exe programs are available *serial* or *DM parallel* (primarily for aggregate memory purposes, as opposed to timing performance)
- This program is automatically generated when the model is built and the requested use is for a real data case
- The real.exe and real\_nmm.exe programs take data *from WPS* and transform the data *for WRF*
- Similar to the ARW idealized data pre-processor, both real.exe and real\_nmm.exe are tightly coupled to the WRF model through the *Registry*

# Function

- *3D forecast* or simulation
- *Meteorological input* data that primarily originated from a previous forecast or analysis, probably via the WPS package
- Anticipated *utilization of physics* packages for microphysics, surface conditions, radiation, convection, and boundary layer (ARW: maybe usage of nudging capabilities)

# Function

- A non-Cartesian *projected domain*
  - ARW: Lambert conformal, Mercator, polar stereographic, rotated latitude/longitude (global or regional)
  - NMM: rotated latitude/longitude
- Selection of *realistic static fields* of topography, land use, vegetation, and soil category data
- Requirement of *time dependent* lateral boundary conditions for a regional forecast

# Function

- Not referring to the *Variational* or the *Digital Filtering* usage of Initialization
- Generation of *diagnostics* necessary for assumed WRF model input
- Input field *adjustment* for consistency of static and time dependent fields (land mask with soil temperature, etc.)
- ARW: computation of *reference* and *perturbation* fields
- Generation of *initial* state
  - ARW: for each of the requested domains
  - NMM: for the coarse grid only
- Creation of a *lateral boundary file* for the most coarse domain
- *Vertical interpolation* for 3d meteorological fields and for sub-surface soil data

# Standard Input Variables

- The metgrid program typically provides meteorological data to the real program.
- ARW and NMM **mandatory**:
  - 3d and surface: horizontal winds, temperature, relative humidity, geopotential height
  - 3d soil: soil temperature
  - 2d fields: surface pressure, sea-level pressure, land mask
- ARW and NMM **optional** (but desirable):
  - 3d soil: soil moisture
  - 2d fields: topography elevation of input data, SST, sea-ice, skin temperature



# Base State for ARW

- Several of the mass-point fields are **separated** into a time-independent **base state** (also called a reference state) and a **perturbation** from the base state
- The base state fields are only functions of the **topography** and a few user-selectable constants
- If the **topography changes**, such as with a moving nest, the base state fields are modified
- Feedback for 2-way nesting also impacts base state fields through topographic averaging
- No base state computations are required **prior to the real program**

# Standard Generated Output

- For regional forecasts, the real program generates both an initial (*wrfinput\_d01*) and a lateral boundary (*wrfbdy\_d01*)
- The boundary file is not required for global forecasts with ARW
- The initial condition file contains a single time period of data
- These files contain data used directly by the WRF model
- The ARW initial condition file may be ingested by the WRFDA code (referred to as a *cold-start*)
- If *n* times were processed with WPS and real, the lateral boundary file contains *n-1* time slices

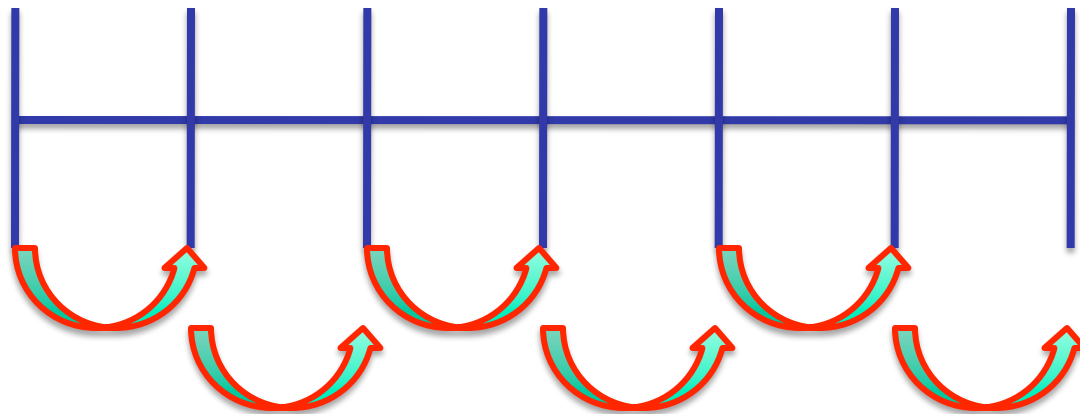
# Lateral Boundary Condition Times

0      6      12      18      24      30      36 h

Time periods  
from WPS

1      2      3      4      5      6      7

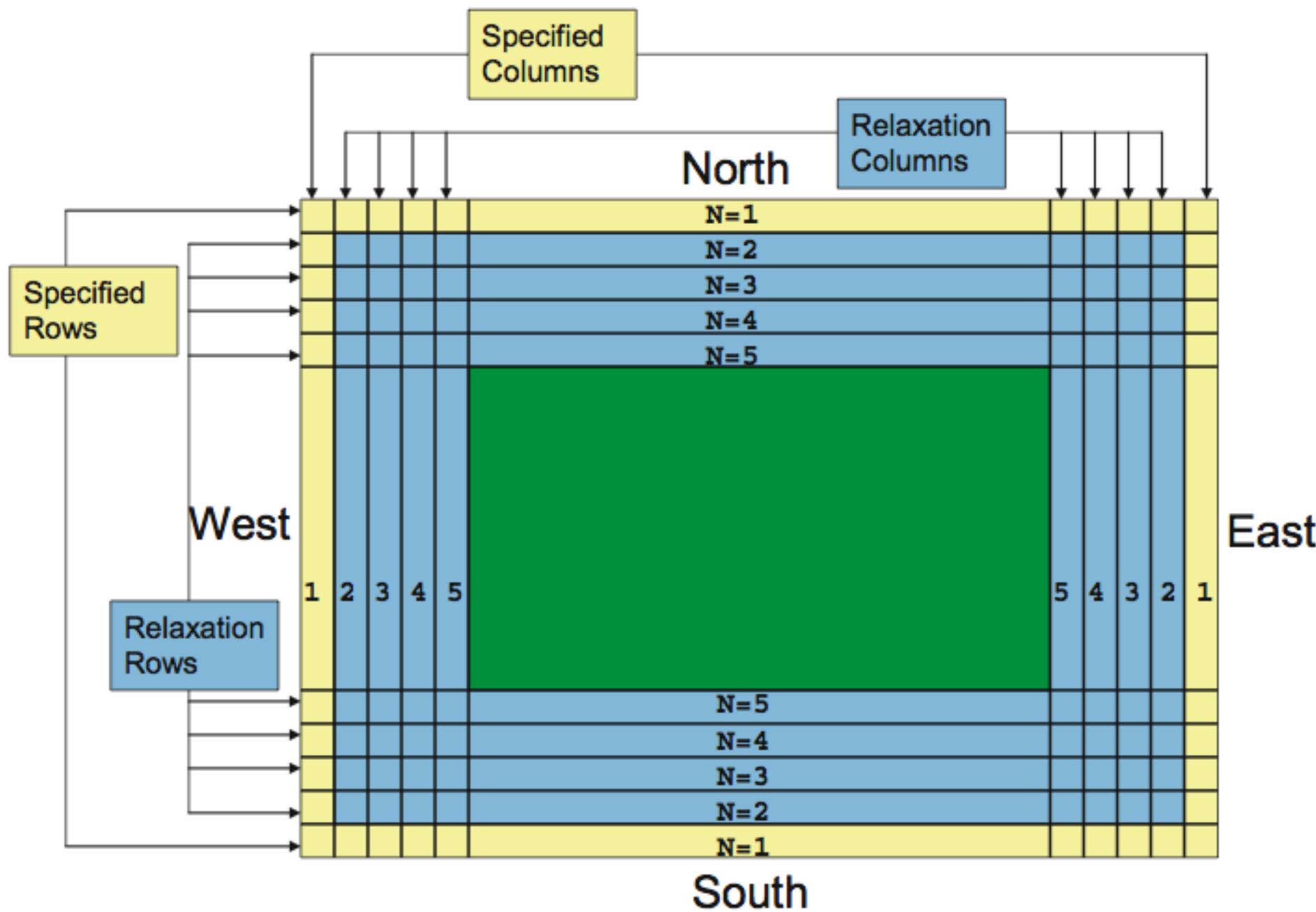
Time slices from  
WPS



Boundary  
tendency steps

1      2      3      4      5      6

Real-Data Lateral Boundary Condition: Location of Specified and Relaxation Zones



# Optional Output

- Both NMM and ARW allow users to provide a lower boundary condition file (*wrflowinp\_d01*), containing slowly changing files such as SST, sea-ice, greenness fraction
- Users have a large amount of control over what appears in optional files, based on the Registry. Stream #4 is currently used for lower boundary data, such as for SST.

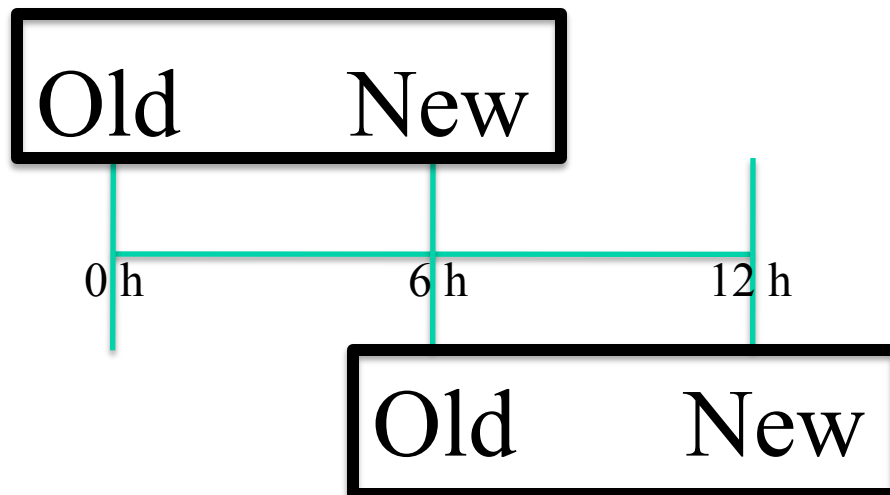
```
state real SST ij misc 1 - \  
i0124rhd=(interp_mask_water_field:lu_index,iswater) \  
"SST" "SEA SURFACE TEMPERATURE" "K"
```

# ARW Optional Output

- Users may request that each time period of data generate an “initial condition” file, typically for diagnostic purposes (*wrfinput\_d01.2000-01-24\_18:00:00*)

# ARW Optional Output

- Users who select to implement analysis nudging in the WRF model (also known as grid nudging) generate extra input fields for the model (*wrffdda\_d01*)
- Each field to be nudged (horizontal wind components, temperature, moisture) has an “old” and a “new” time level



# Vertical Interpolation

- A number of vertical interpolation options are available to users
- The options can have a significant impact on the initial conditions passed to the model
- More information is contained in the info file *README.namelist* in the *run* directory
- Options are located in the *&domains* namelist record of *namelist.input*



# Vertical Interpolation

Make sure input data is vertically **ordered** as expected

Input 3-D pressure and T, topo, Z, moisture used to  
compute total **surface pressure**

Compute target **vertical coordinate**

NMM - total surface pressure through  $dp/dz$ , 3d pressure

ARW – normalized dry column pressure pressure

User specifies the selected  $\sigma$  surfaces in the namelist (or  
can be computed)







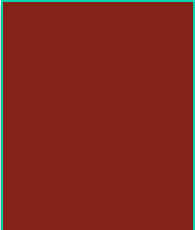



Vertically interpolate input fields in pressure to the  $\sigma$   
surfaces in pressure

NMM: total: T, u, v linear ; mixing ratio log

ARW: dry: default all variables log


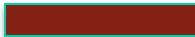




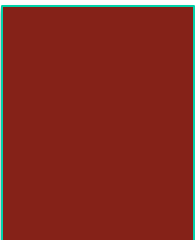



# Soil Level Interpolation

- The WRF model supports several Land Surface schemes:
  - `sf_surface_physics = 1`, Slab scheme
  - 5 layers
  - Defined with thicknesses: 1, 2, 4, 8, 16 cm

Noah		RUC	
Layers	Mid point		Levels
	000 – 010 cm -- 005 cm		000 cm
	010 – 040 cm -- 025 cm		005 cm
	040 – 100 cm -- 070 cm		020 cm
	100 – 200 cm – 150 cm		040 cm
			160 cm
			300 cm


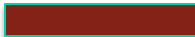




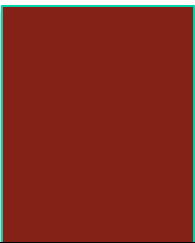



# Soil Level Interpolation

- The WRF model supports several Land Surface schemes:
  - `sf_surface_physics = 2`, Unified Noah scheme
  - 4 layers
  - Defined with layers: 0-10, 10-40, 40-100, 100-200 cm

Noah		RUC	
Layers	Mid point		Levels
	000 – 010 cm -- 005 cm		000 cm
	010 – 040 cm -- 025 cm		005 cm
	040 – 100 cm -- 070 cm		020 cm
	100 – 200 cm -- 150 cm		040 cm
			160 cm
			300 cm









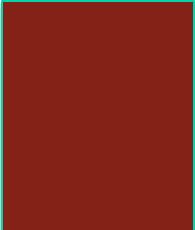

# Soil Level Interpolation

- The WRF model supports several Land Surface schemes:
  - `sf_surface_physics = 3`, RUC scheme (wilting perturbation)
  - 6 levels
  - Defined at levels: 0, 5, 20, 40, 160, 300 cm

Noah		RUC	
Layers	Mid point		Levels
	000 – 010 cm -- 005 cm		000 cm
	010 – 040 cm -- 025 cm		005 cm
	040 – 100 cm -- 070 cm		020 cm
	100 – 200 cm – 150 cm		040 cm
			160 cm
			300 cm

# Soil Level Interpolation

- The WRF model supports several Land Surface schemes:
  - `sf_surface_physics = 7`, PX scheme
  - 2 layers
  - Defined with layers: 0-1, 1-100 cm

Noah		RUC	
Layers	Mid point		Levels
	000 – 010 cm -- 005 cm		000 cm
	010 – 040 cm -- 025 cm		005 cm
	040 – 100 cm -- 070 cm		020 cm
			040 cm
			160 cm
	100 – 200 cm -- 150 cm		300 cm

# Soil Level Interpolation

- The real program accepts soil **temperature and moisture** from metgrid with an **arbitrary vertical distribution** (though it is explicitly defined in the ungrib Vtable via the naming convention)
- Vertical interpolation is **linear in depth below ground**, where “layers” are assumed defined at their mid-point
- Temperature **extrapolation**:
  - Near or at the surface uses the skin temperature
  - Below the deepest input soil level uses the annual mean temperature (assumed to be at 300 cm)
- Moisture extrapolation uses the closest level

# Soil Level Interpolation

- Mismatches in the land sea mask and the masked fields are typical when the input sources heterogeneous, though this is mostly handled in the metgrid program
- The “first” level is near or at the model surface, and the “last” level is the deepest of the soil information

# Water Temperature Initialization

- **Two** general types of **water temperatures** are input by the ungrib program
  - Identified as a water temperature (SST)
  - Identified as a “ground” temperature, but over water (SKINTEMP)
- The real program is able to preferably use an SST over a water body, if the input field exists
- ARW: An **in-land water body** capability in WPS is supported in the real program, with both the USGS and the MODIS sources
  - Locations identified as in-land water bodies use a daily-mean 2-m air temperature (if one exists)

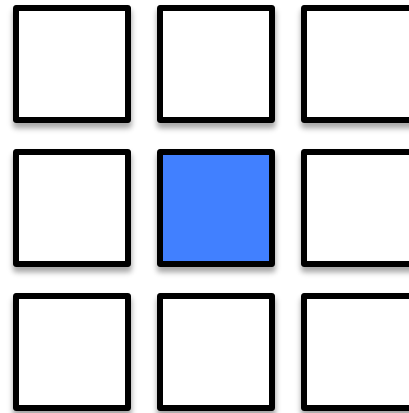
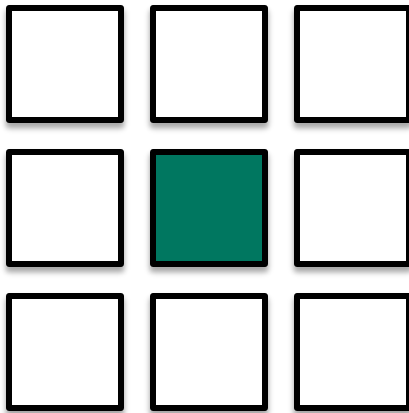


# Sea-Ice Initialization

- Most first-guess sources of data (such as GFS) provide a sea-ice field
- Originally, these were only flag values:
  - 0 = no sea-ice
  - 1 = sea-ice
- Some data sets provide a fractional sea-ice field

# Sea-Ice Initialization

- ARW, users may set an arbitrary SST temperature in the real program, below which the water points are turned to ice
- NMM, if a land or water point is **surrounded by sea ice**, turn the middle value into a sea ice point, reset the land mask to a water point



# Land Water Mask

- The **distinction between land and water** in the real program follows almost entirely from that defined by WPS
- Several **masked fields rely** upon this definition:
  - Land: soil temps, soil moisture, vegetation fraction
  - Water: sea-ice, SST
- If inadequate data exists (usually to support a declaration of a land point), it may be **turned to a water point**
- **After all adjustments**, insure that SST, skin temperature, land mask, soil temp and moisture, and sea ice all **agree**

# Nested Processing in real for ARW

- May read multiple domain input files from metgrid
- Requires only the initial time for the fine domains, unless doing nudging or SST update
- No horizontal interpolation from coarse to fine
- No consistency checks between domains (handled in the feedback step for the WRF model)
- A *wrfinput\_d0x* file is created for each processed input domain
- A lateral boundary file is created only for the most coarse domain

# Real program in a nutshell

- Function
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