Real

Description of General Functions

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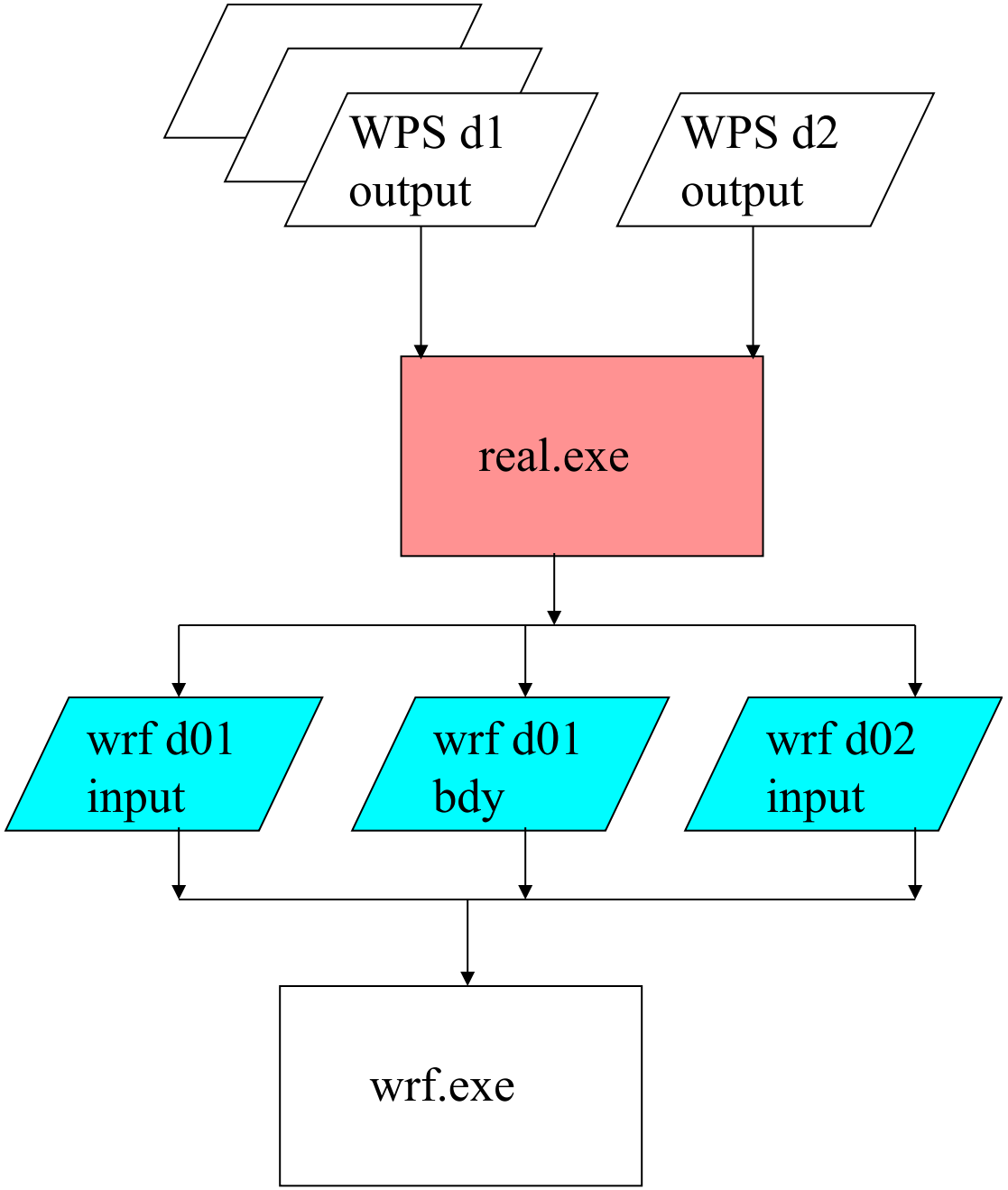


Real program in a nutshell

- Function
- Standard input variables
- Base State
- Standard generated output
- Vertical interpolation
- Soil level interpolation
- Nested processing

Function

- The WRF model pre-processor is ***real.exe***
- The real.exe program is 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 program takes data ***from WPS*** and transform the data ***for WRF***
- Similar to the ARW idealized data pre-processor, real.exe is 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 (maybe usage of nudging capabilities)

Function

- A non-Cartesian ***projected domain***
  - Lambert conformal, Mercator, polar stereographic, rotated latitude/longitude (global or regional)
- 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

- 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 for each of the requested domains
- 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.
- Coordinate:
  - The real program is able to input and correctly process any strictly monotonically oriented vertical coordinate
    - Isobaric: OK
    - Sigma: OK
    - Hybrid: OK

Standard Input Variables

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

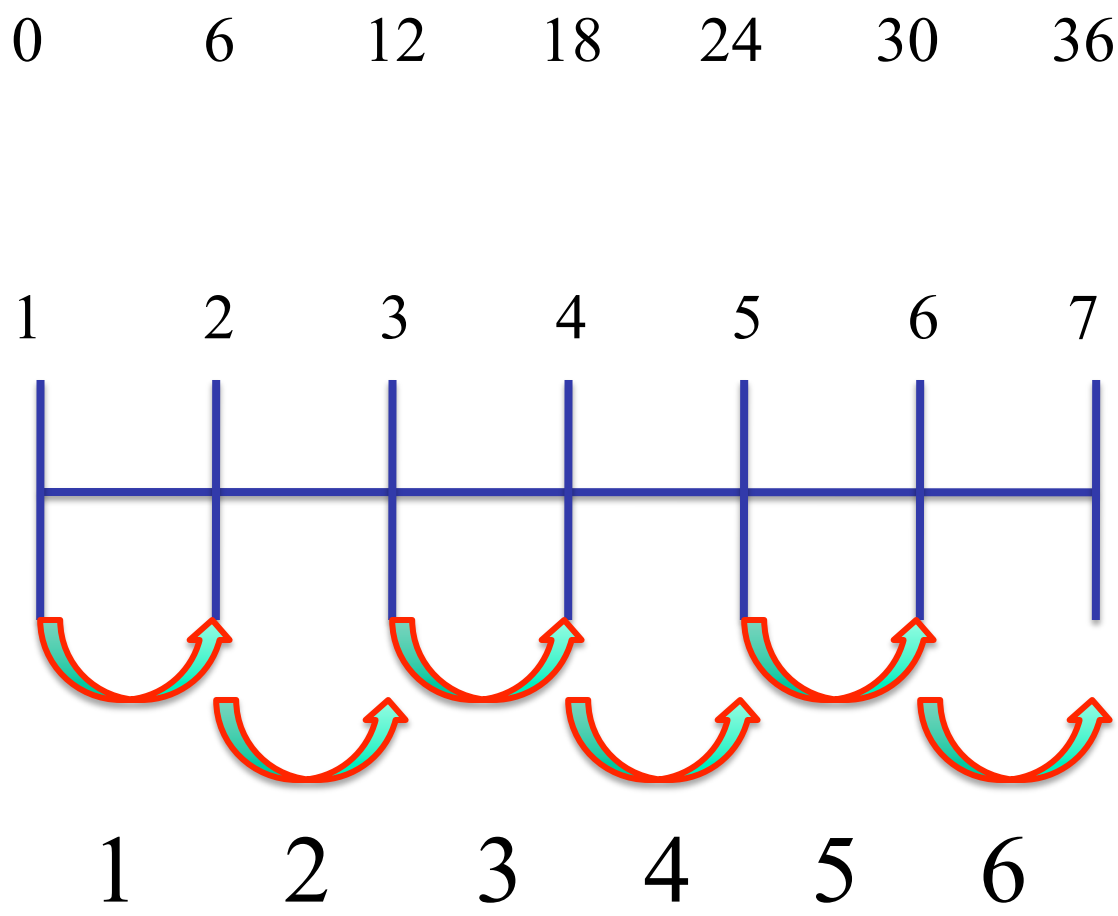
Base State

- 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

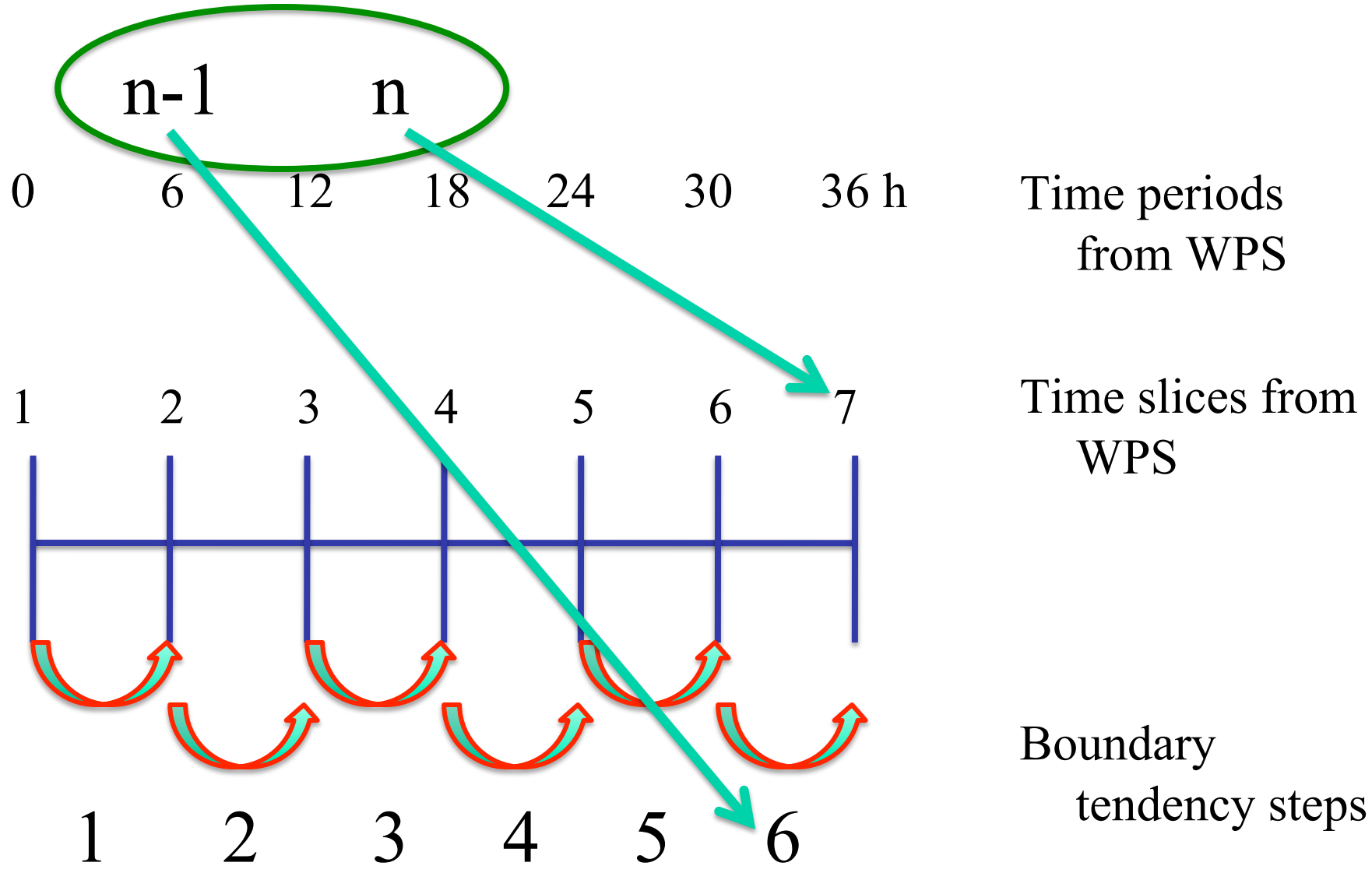
Standard Generated Output

- For regional forecasts, the real program generates both an 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 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

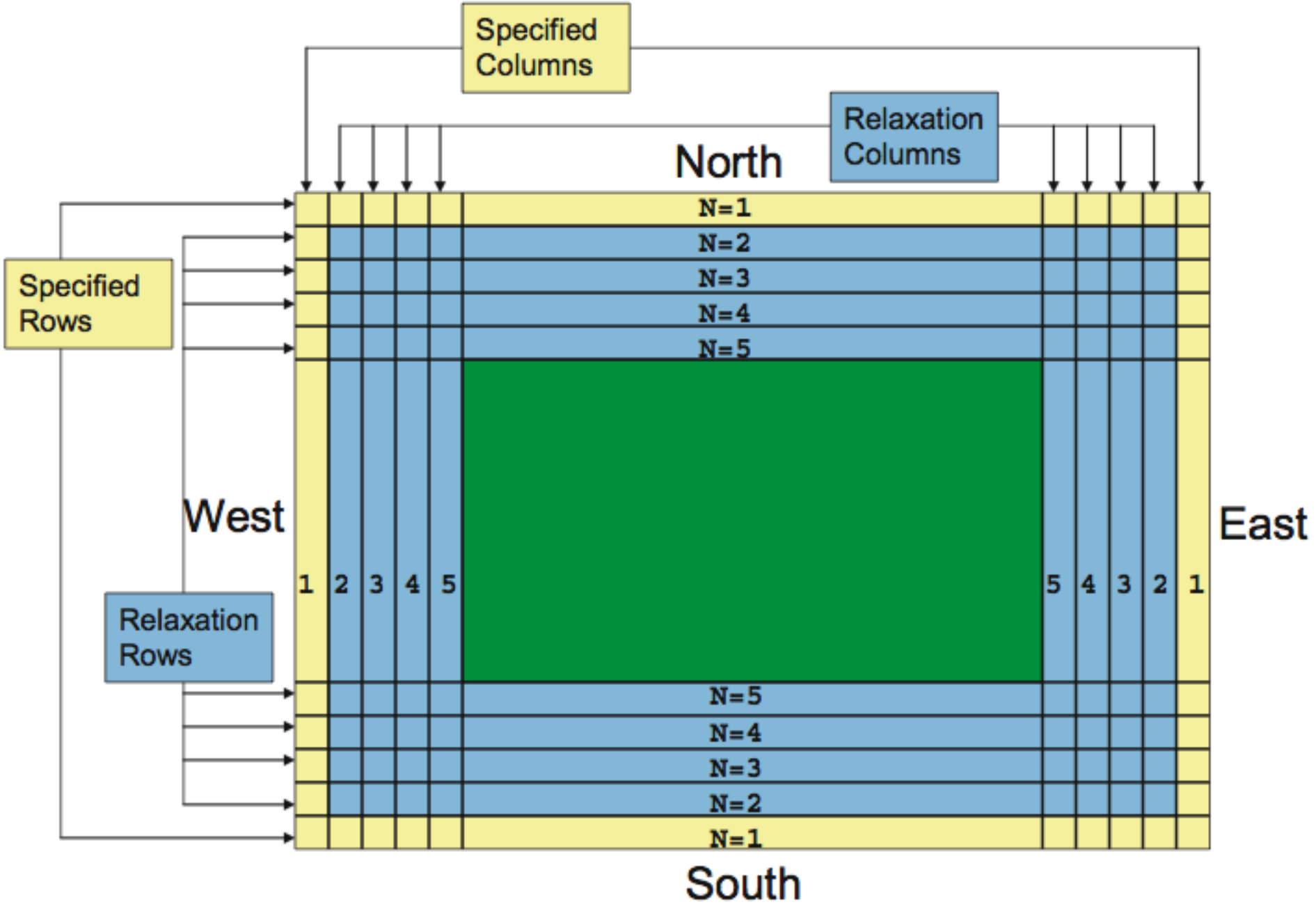
Lateral Boundary Condition Times



Lateral Boundary Condition Times



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



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 using normalized dry column pressure pressure

User specifies the selected h surfaces in the namelist (or can be computed)

Vertically interpolate input fields in pressure to the h surfaces in dry pressure: default all variables log

Vertical Interpolation

- Select reasonable h levels, or let the real program do it for you
- Verify that the "thicknesses" are acceptable, generally about the same value in the free-atmosphere and less than 1000 m
- It is SAFEST to NOT initially choose h values
  - Initially, select the number of h levels
  - Plot profiles of the resultant heights
  - Adjust the h levels accordingly

- A few namelist options, the terrain elevation, and eta levels completely define the model coordinate for the WRF code

Vertical Interpolation

- Adjusted with a few parameters:

```
&domains
e_vert                = 50,    50,   50
p_top_requested  = 1000,

&dynamics
base_temp          = 290.
iso_temp           = 200
```

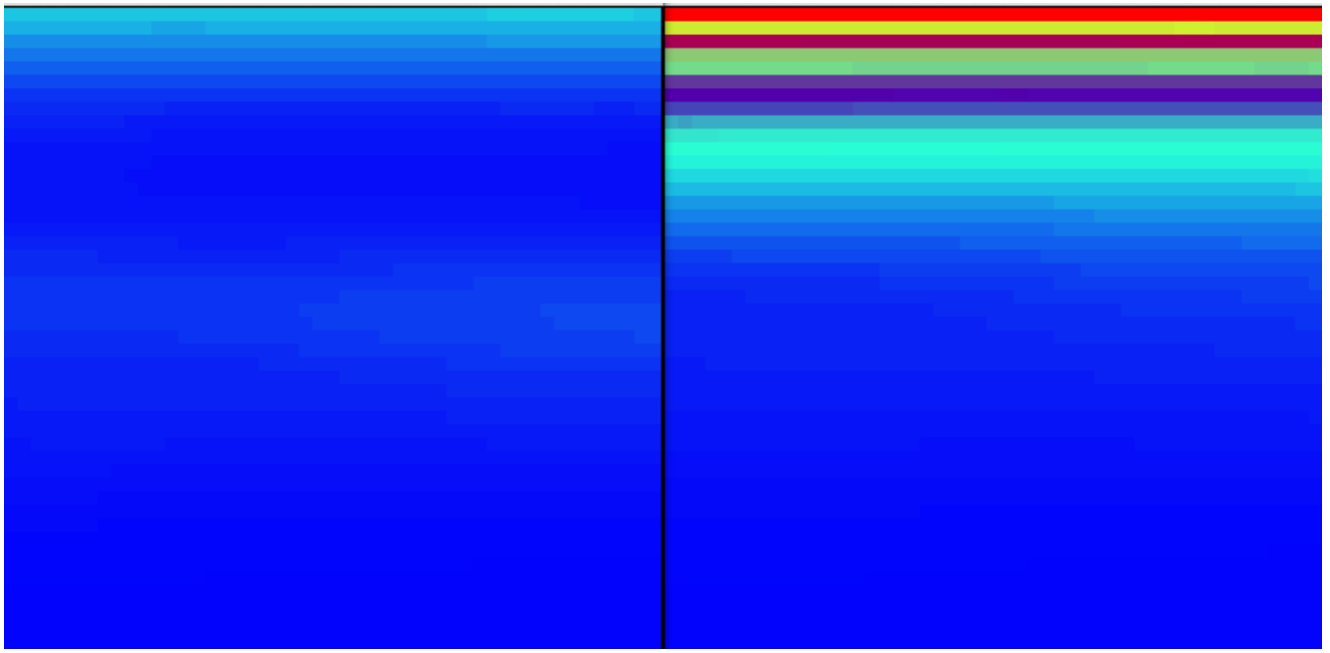
Vertical Interpolation

Vertical cross sections of model height field, with 50 vertical levels and ptop = 10 hPa, above the PBL.

Uniform layers

Exaggerated Stretching

720-820 m



2000 m

1000 m

800 m

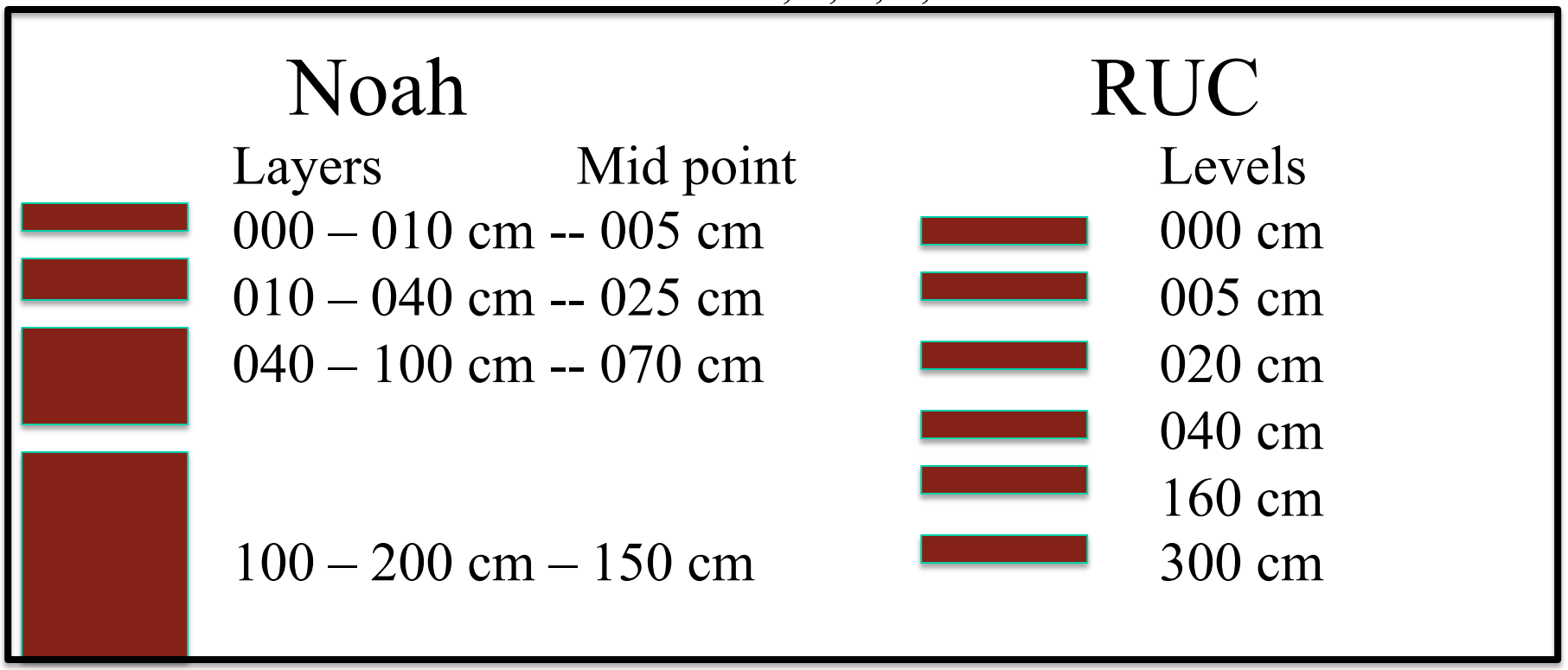
575 m

Physical Parameterization Settings

- The real program and the WRF model are tightly coupled
- Most physical parameterization settings in the namlist.input are IGNORED by real
- EXCEPT
  - sf_surface_physics
  - Land surface model (processes soil temperature and soil moisture)
  - Different schemes in WRF use differing numbers of layers
  - The layers are defined in real from the metgrid output

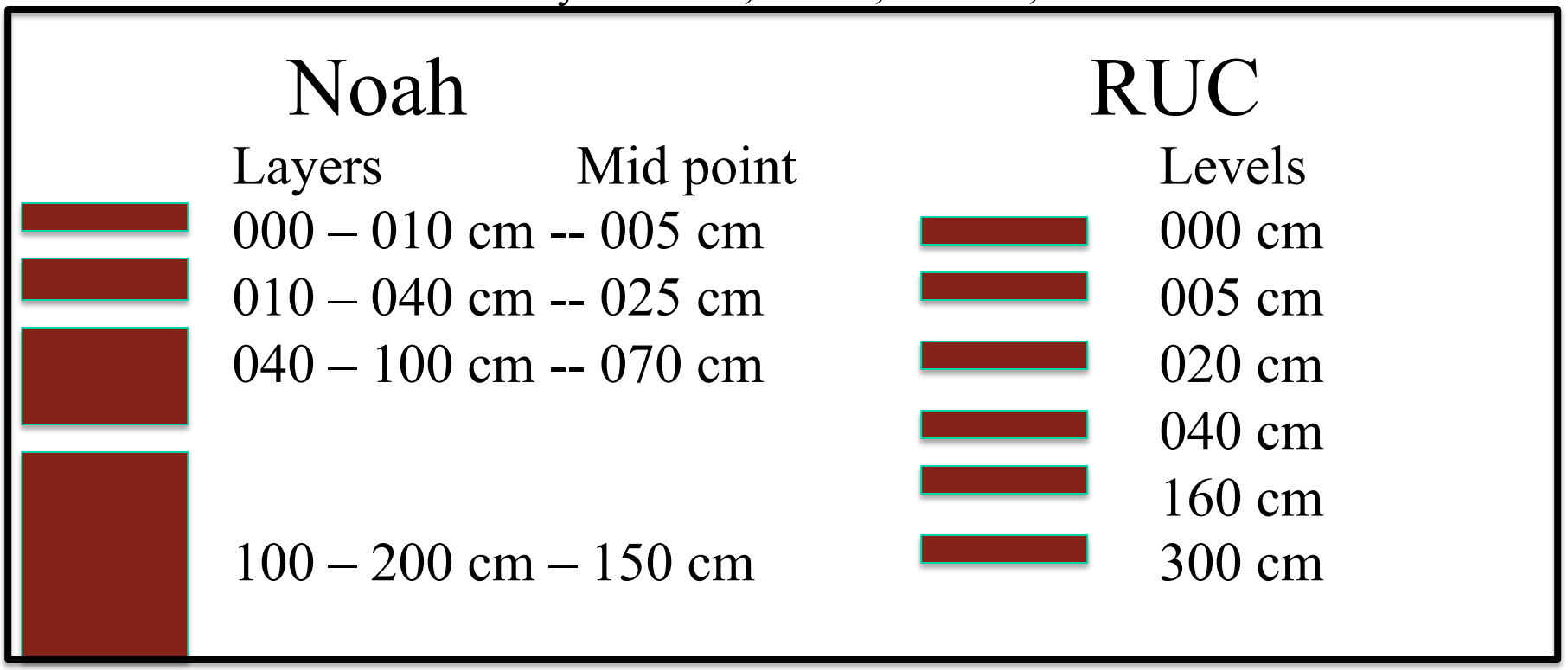
Soil Level Interpolation

- 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



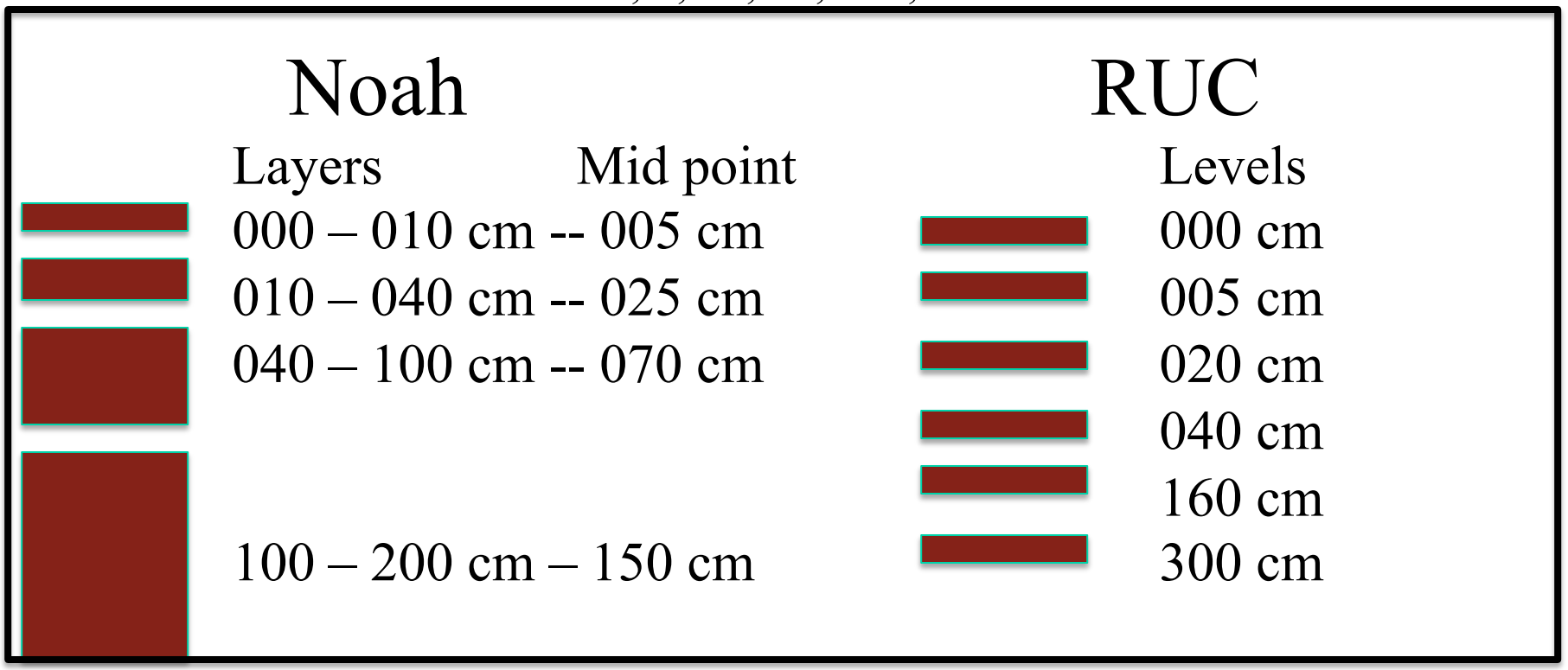
Soil Level Interpolation

- 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



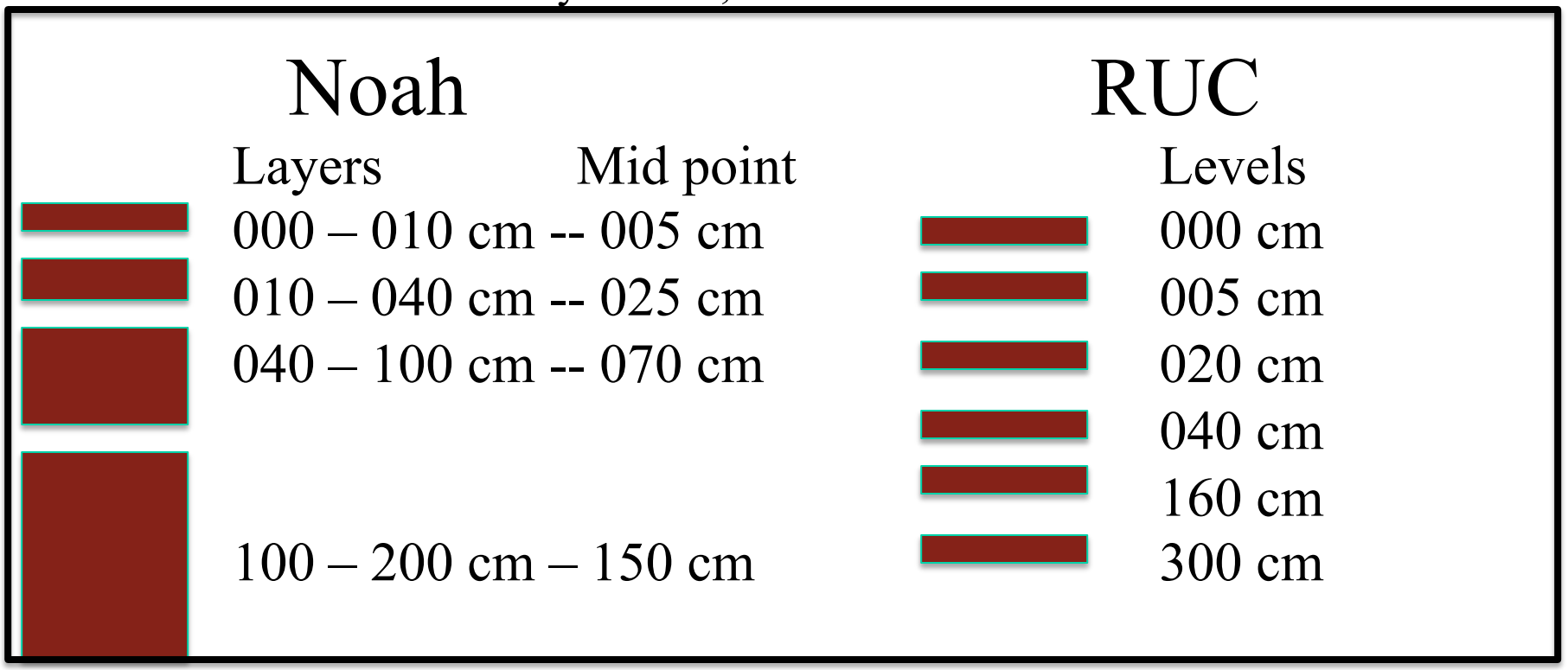
Soil Level Interpolation

- The WRF model supports several Land Surface schemes:
  - sf_surface_physics = 3, RUC scheme
  - 6 levels
  - Defined at levels: 0, 5, 20, 40, 160, 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



Nested Processing

- 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 parent to child***

- 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

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