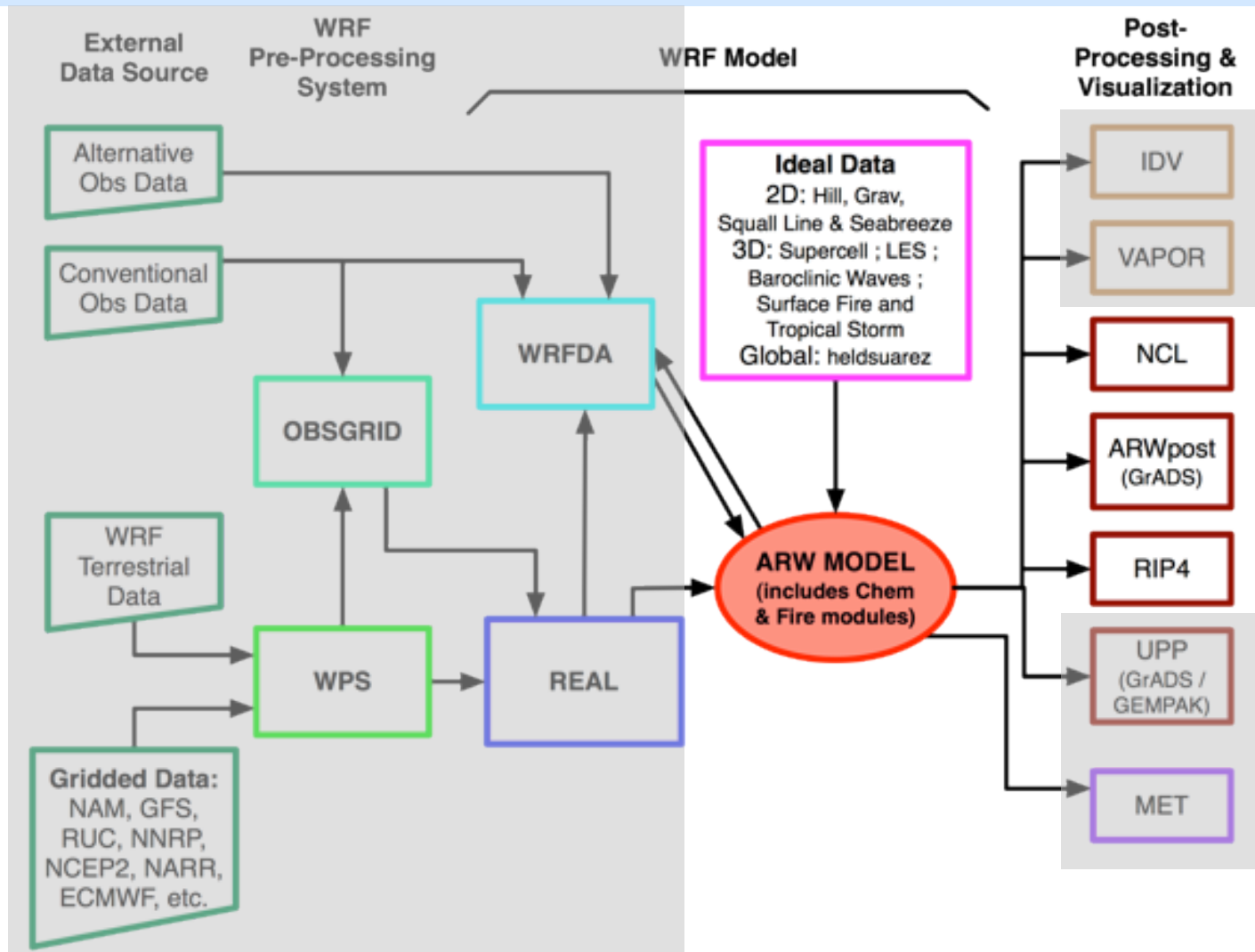


# Initialization for Idealized Cases

Why do we provide idealized cases?

1. The cases provide simple tests of the dynamics solver for a broad range of space and time scale:
  - LES -  $\Delta x$  meters,  $\Delta t < \text{second}$ ;
  - Baroclinic waves -  $\Delta x$  100 km,  $\Delta t = 10$  minutes.
2. The test cases reproduce known solutions (analytic, converged, or otherwise).
3. The cases provide a starting point for other idealized experiments.
4. They can be used to test physics development.
5. These tests are the easiest way to test the solver.

# Idealized Cases: Introduction

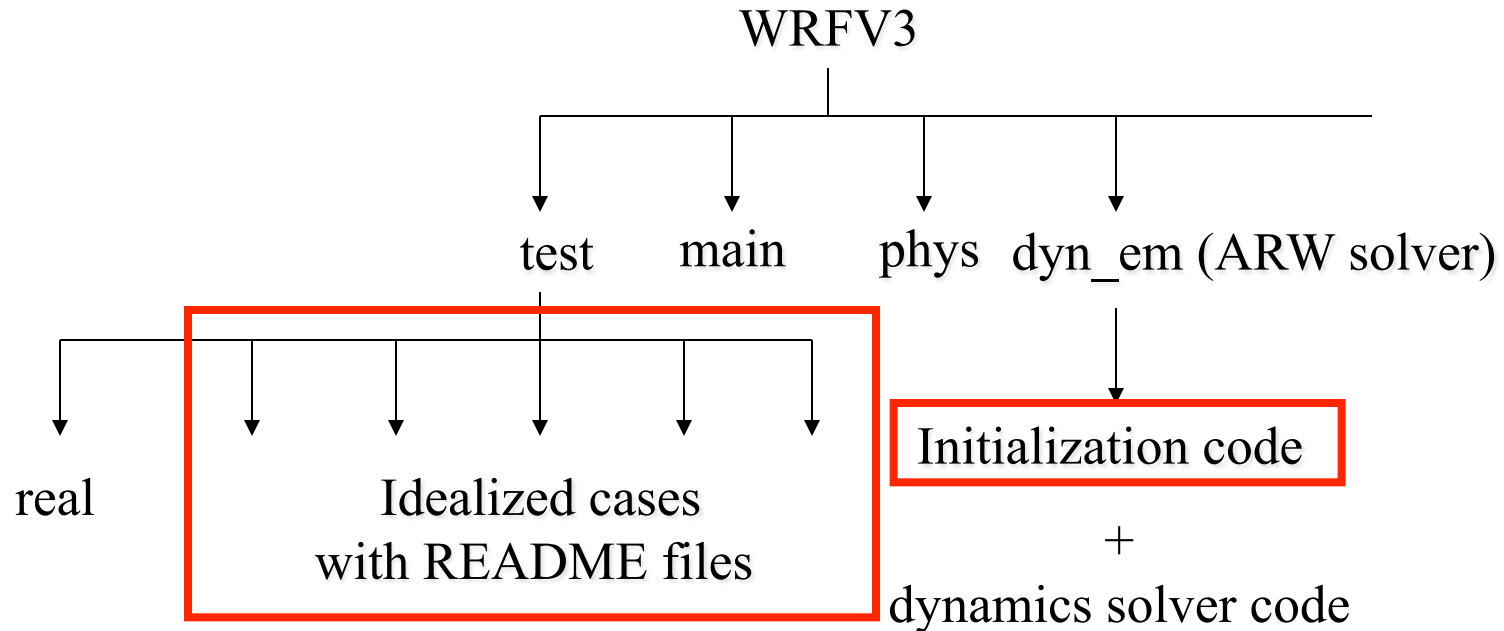


## WRF ARW Tech Note

A Description of the Advanced Research WRF Version 3

<http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/pub-doc.html>

## WRF ARW code



## Idealized Test Cases for the WRF ARW Model V3.7

- 2D flow over a bell-shaped mountain – *WRFV3/test/em\_hill2d\_x*
- 2D squall line (x, z ; y, z) – *WRFV3/test/em\_squall2d\_x, em\_squall2d\_y*
- 2D gravity current – *WRFV3/test/em\_grav2d\_x*
- 2D sea-breeze case – *WRFV3/test/em\_seabreeze2d\_x*
- 3D large-eddy simulation case – *WRFV3/test/em\_les*
- 3D quarter-circle shear supercell thunderstorm – *WRFV3/test/em\_quarter\_ss*
- 3D tropical cyclone – *WRFV3/test/em\_tropical\_cyclone*
- 3D baroclinic wave in a channel – *WRFV3/test/em\_b\_wave*
- 3D global: Held-Suarez case – *WRFV3/test/em\_heldsuarez*
- 1D single column test configuration – *WRFV3/test/em\_scm\_xy*
- 3D fire model test cases – *WRFV3/test/em\_fire*
- 3D convective radiative equilibrium test – *WRFV3/test/em\_convrad*

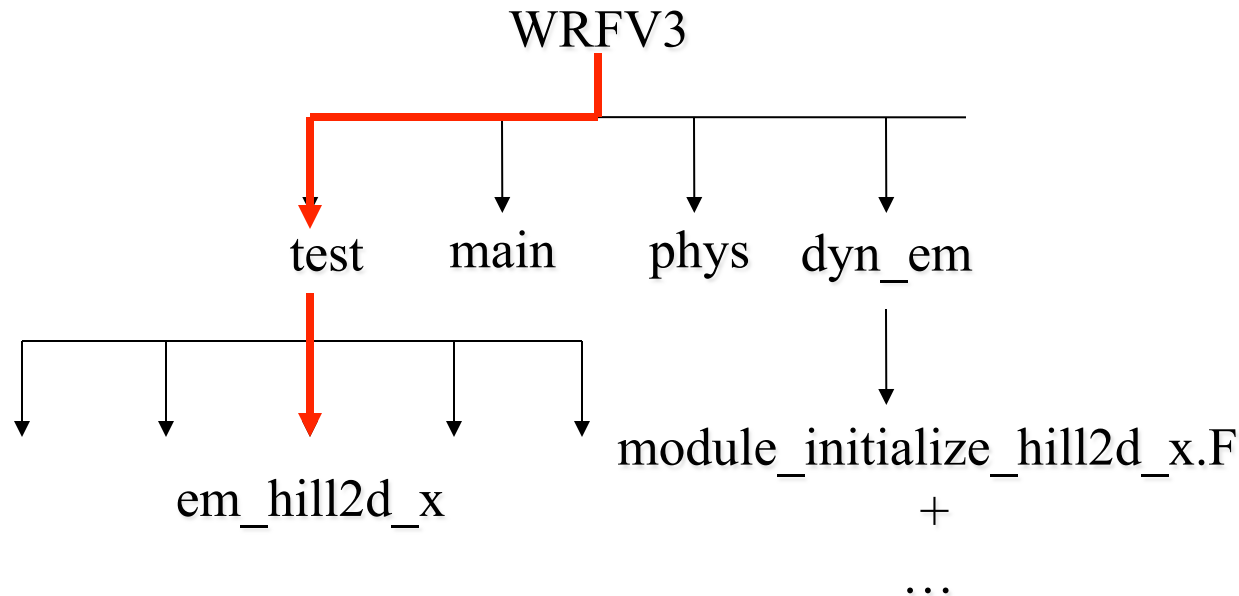
# Idealized Cases: 2d flow over a bell-shaped mountain

## Running a test case: *em\_hill2d\_x* example

### 2D Flow Over a Bell-Shaped Mountain

Initialization module: `dyn_em/module_initialize_hill2d_x.F`

Case directory: `test/em_hill2d_x`



# Idealized Cases: 2d flow over a bell-shaped mountain

From the WRFV3 main directory:

- > configure (choose the *no nesting* option)
- > compile em\_hill2d\_x

Move to the test directory:

- > cd test/em\_hill2d\_x
- > ideal.exe (this produces the ARW initial conditions)
- > wrf.exe (executes ARW)

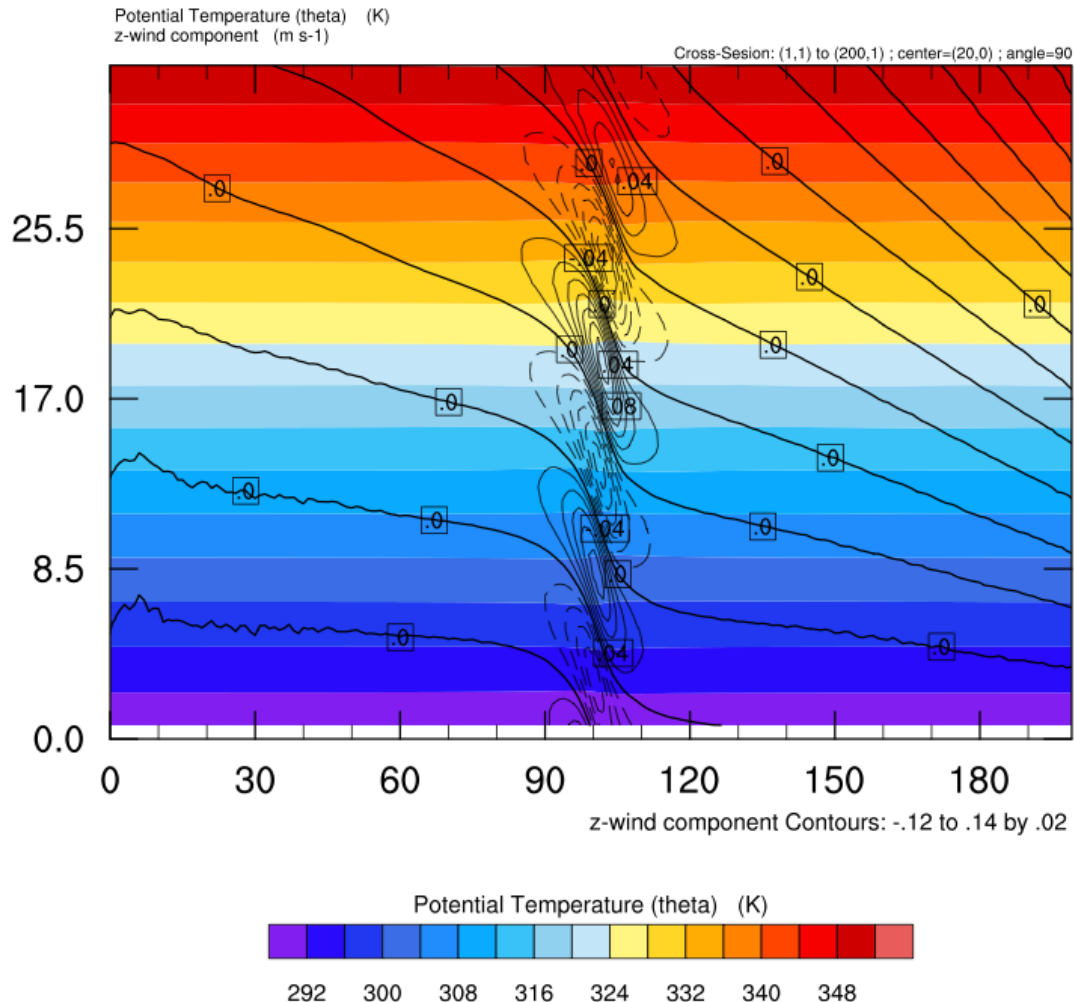
Finish by plotting output using scripts downloaded from the ARW website (wrf\_Hill2d.ncl)

# Idealized Cases: 2d flow over a bell-shaped mountain

(dx = 2km, dt=20s, T=10 h, wrf\_Hill2d.ncl)

WRF HILL2x

Valid: 0001-01-01\_10:00:00



## What happens during the initialization

Initialization code: *WRFV3/dyn\_em/module\_initialize\_hill2d\_x.F*

- Model levels are set within the initialization: code in initialization exist to produce a stretched  $\eta$  coordinate (close to equally spaced  $z$ ), or equally spaced  $\eta$  coordinate.
- Terrain is set in the initialization code
- A single sounding ( $z$ ,  $\theta$ ,  $Q_v$ ,  $u$  and  $v$ ) is read in from *WRFV3/test/em\_hill2d\_x/input\_sounding*
- Sounding is interpolated to the ARW grid, equation of state and hydrostatic balance used to compute the full thermodynamics state.
- Wind fields are interpolated to model  $\eta$  levels.

*3D meshes are always used*, even in 2D ( $x,z$ ;  $y,z$ ) cases. The third dimension contains only 5 planes, the boundary conditions in that dimension are periodic, and the solutions on the planes are identical in the initial state and remain so during the integration.

# Idealized Cases: 2d flow over a bell-shaped mountain

## Setting the terrain heights

In *WRFV3/dyn\_em/module\_initialize\_hill2d\_x.F*

```
SUBROUTINE init_domain_rk ( grid, &
```

```
...
```

```
  hm = 100.
```

```
  xa = 5.0
```

← mountain height and half-width

```
  icm = ide/2
```

← mountain position in domain  
(center gridpoint in x)

```
...
```

```
DO j=jts,jte
```

```
DO i=its,ite ! flat surface
```

```
  grid%ht(i,j) = hm/(1.+(float(i-icm)/xa)**2)
```

```
  grid%phb(i,1,j) = g*grid%ht(i,j)
```

```
  grid%php(i,1,j) = 0.
```

← lower boundary condition

```
  grid%ph0(i,1,j) = grid%phb(i,1,j)
```

```
ENDDO
```

```
ENDDO
```

Set height  
field →

# Idealized Cases: 2d flow over a bell-shaped mountain

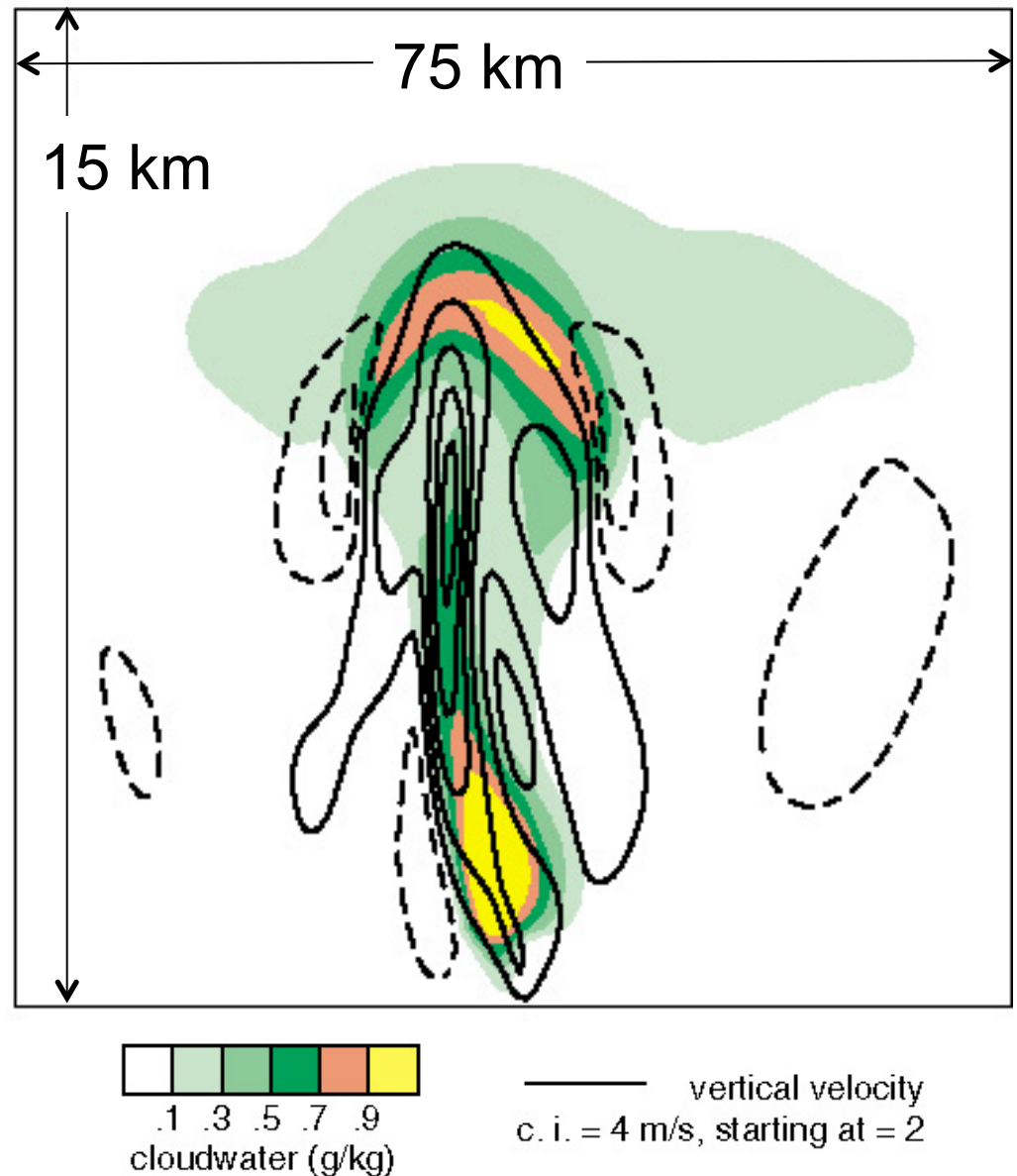
## Sounding File Format

File: *WRFV3/test/em\_quarter\_ss/input\_sounding*

	surface Pressure (mb)	surface potential Temperature (K)	surface vapor mixing ratio (g/kg)		
line 1 →	1000.00	300.00	14.00		
	250.00	300.45	14.00	-7.88	-3.58
	750.00	301.25	14.00	-6.94	-0.89
each successive line is a point in the sounding →	1250.00	302.47	13.50	-5.17	1.33
	1750.00	303.93	11.10	-2.76	2.84
	2250.00	305.31	9.06	0.01	3.47
	2750.00	306.81	7.36	2.87	3.49
	3250.00	308.46	5.95	5.73	3.49
	3750.00	310.03	4.78	8.58	3.49
	4250.00	311.74	3.82	11.44	3.49
	4750.00	313.48	3.01	14.30	3.49
	height (m)	potential temperature (K)	vapor mixing ratio (g/kg)	U (west-east) velocity (m/s)	V (south-north) velocity (m/s)

# Idealized Cases: 2d squall line

Squall-line simulation  
 $T = 3600$  s  
 $\Delta x = \Delta z = 250$  meters  
 $u = 300$  m<sup>2</sup>/s



## Idealized Cases: 2d squall line

*squall2d\_x* is (x,z), *squall2d\_y* is (y,z); both produce the same solution.

Initialization codes are in

*WRFV3/dyn\_em/module\_initialize\_squall2d\_x.F*

*WRFV3/dyn\_em/module\_initialize\_squall2d\_y.F*

This code also introduces the initial perturbation.

The thermodynamic soundings and hodographs are in the ascii input files

*WRFV3/test/em\_squall2d\_x/input\_sounding*

*WRFV3/test/em\_squall2d\_y/input\_sounding*

# Idealized Cases: 2d gravity (density) current

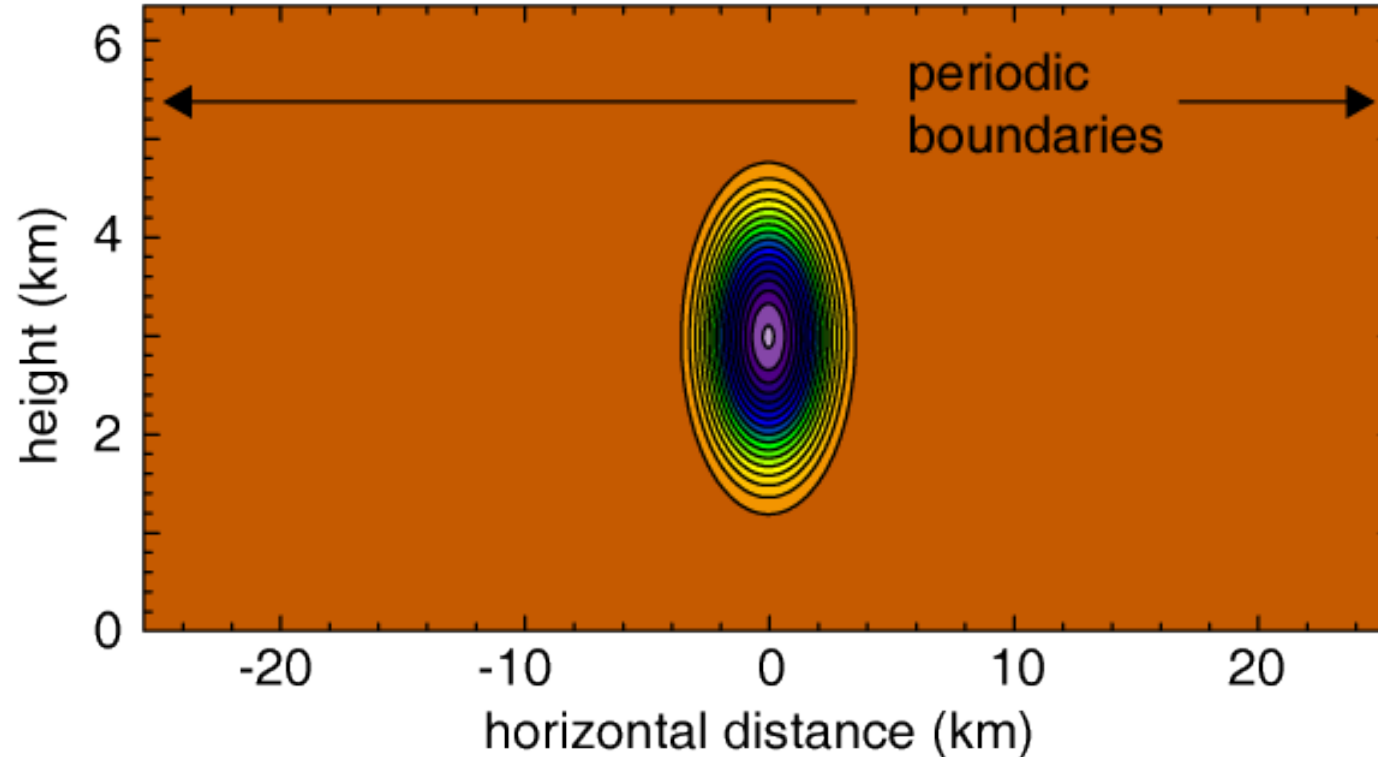
(Straka et al, IJNMF, 1993)

2D channel ( $x, z$  ; 51.2 x 6.4 km)

Initial state:  $\theta = 300$  K (neutral) + perturbation (max = 16.2 K)

Eddy viscosity =  $75 \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$  (constant)

Initial state, potential temperature (c.i. = 1 K)

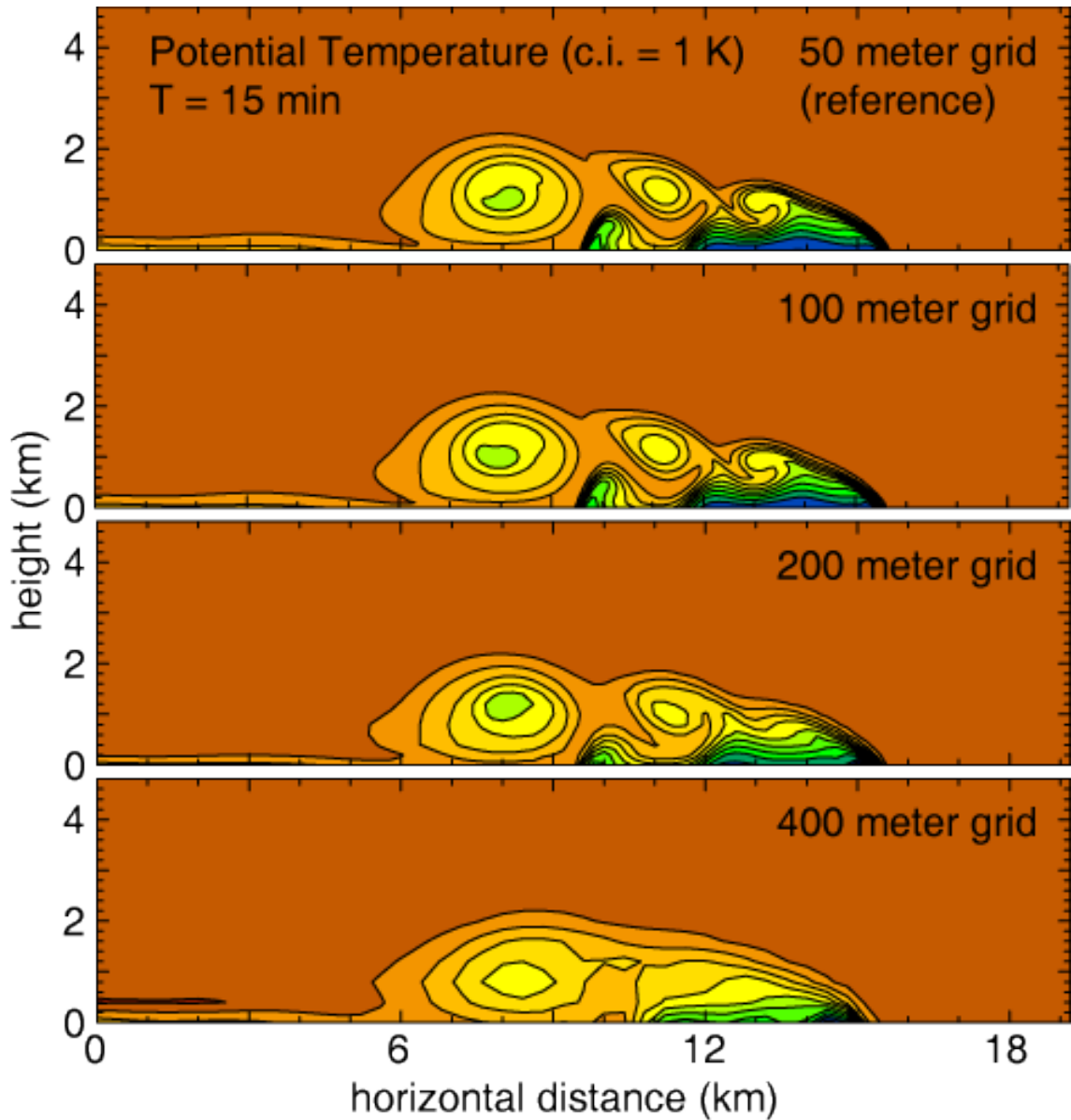


# Idealized Cases: 2d gravity (density) current

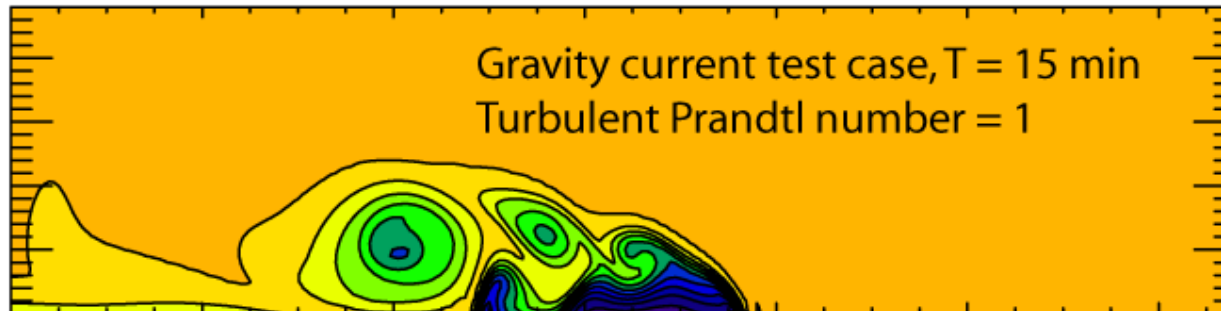
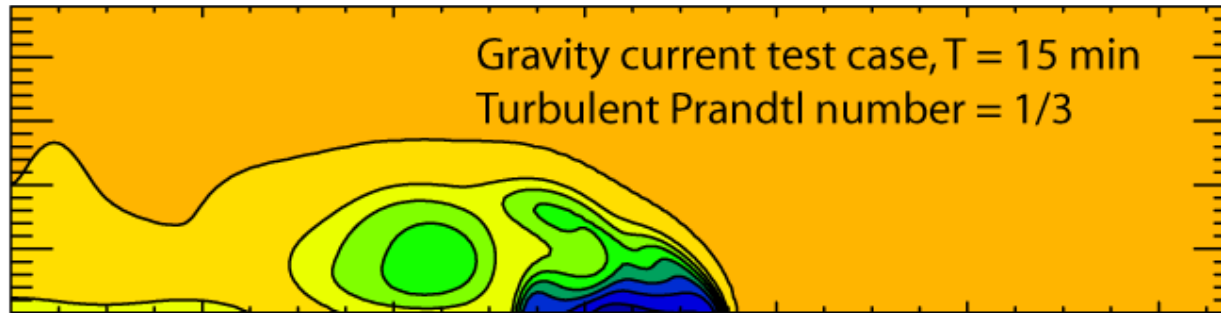
Default case,  $dx = 100$  m,  
5<sup>th</sup> order upwind advection,  
uses namelist.input.100m

$dx = 200$  m,  
5<sup>th</sup> order upwind advection,  
use namelist.input.200m

$dx = 400$  m,  
5<sup>th</sup> order upwind advection,  
use namelist.input.400m



# Idealized Cases: 2d gravity (density) current



The turbulent Prandtl number in WRF is  $1/3$ , and the default WRF test case will give this solution.

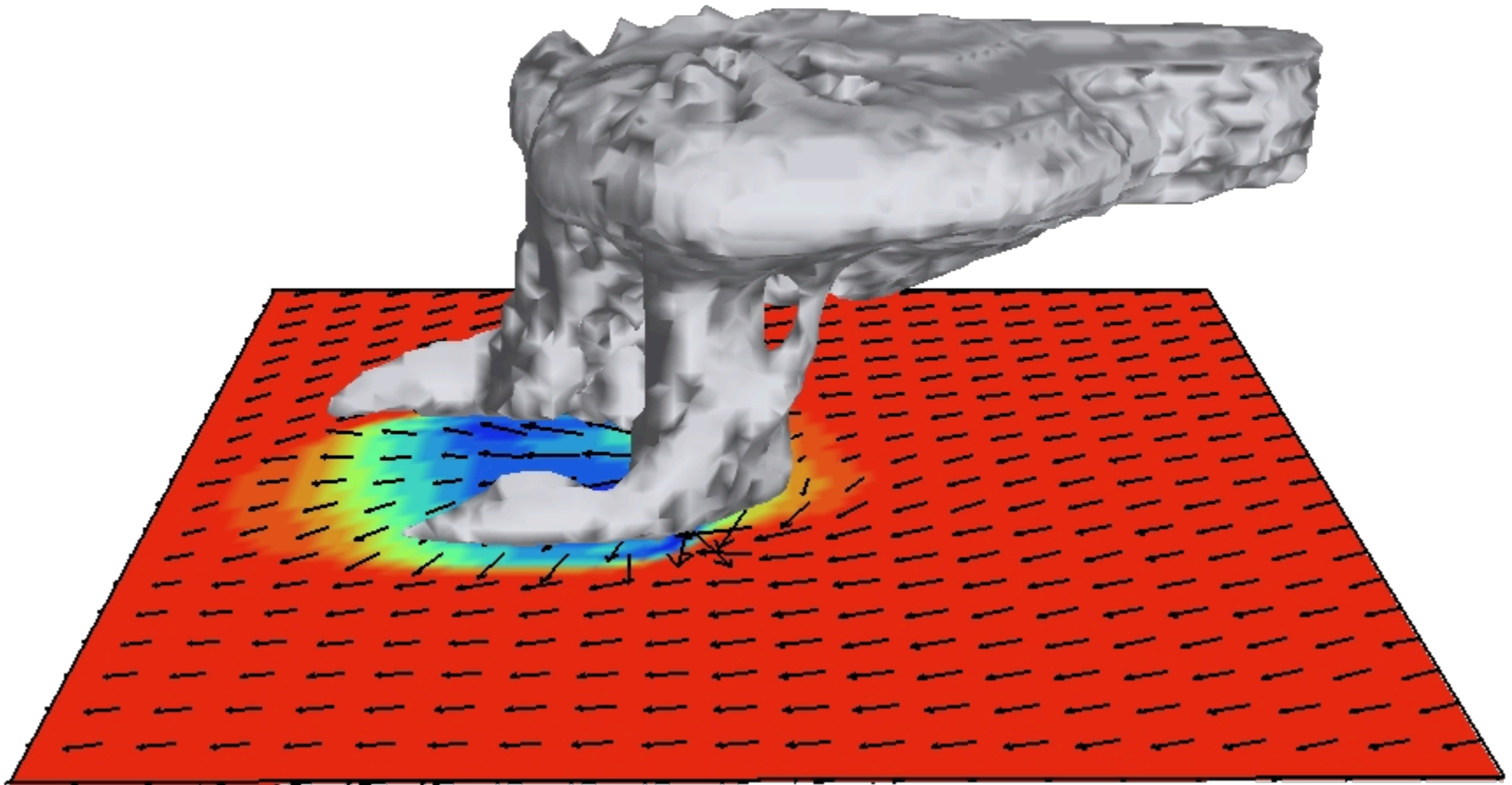
To recover the Straka et al (1993) solution, change the parameter *Prandtl* to 1 (from  $1/3$ ) in *WRFV3/share/module\_model\_constants.F*

# Idealized Cases: 3d supercell thunderstorm

## Height coordinate model

( $dx = dy = 2$  km,  $dz = 500$  m,  $dt = 12$  s,  $160 \times 160 \times 20$  km domain )

Surface temperature, surface winds and cloud field at 2 hours



# Idealized Cases: 3d Large Eddy Simulation (LES)

Initialization code is in

*WRFV3/dyn\_em/module\_initialize\_les.F*

Test case directory is in

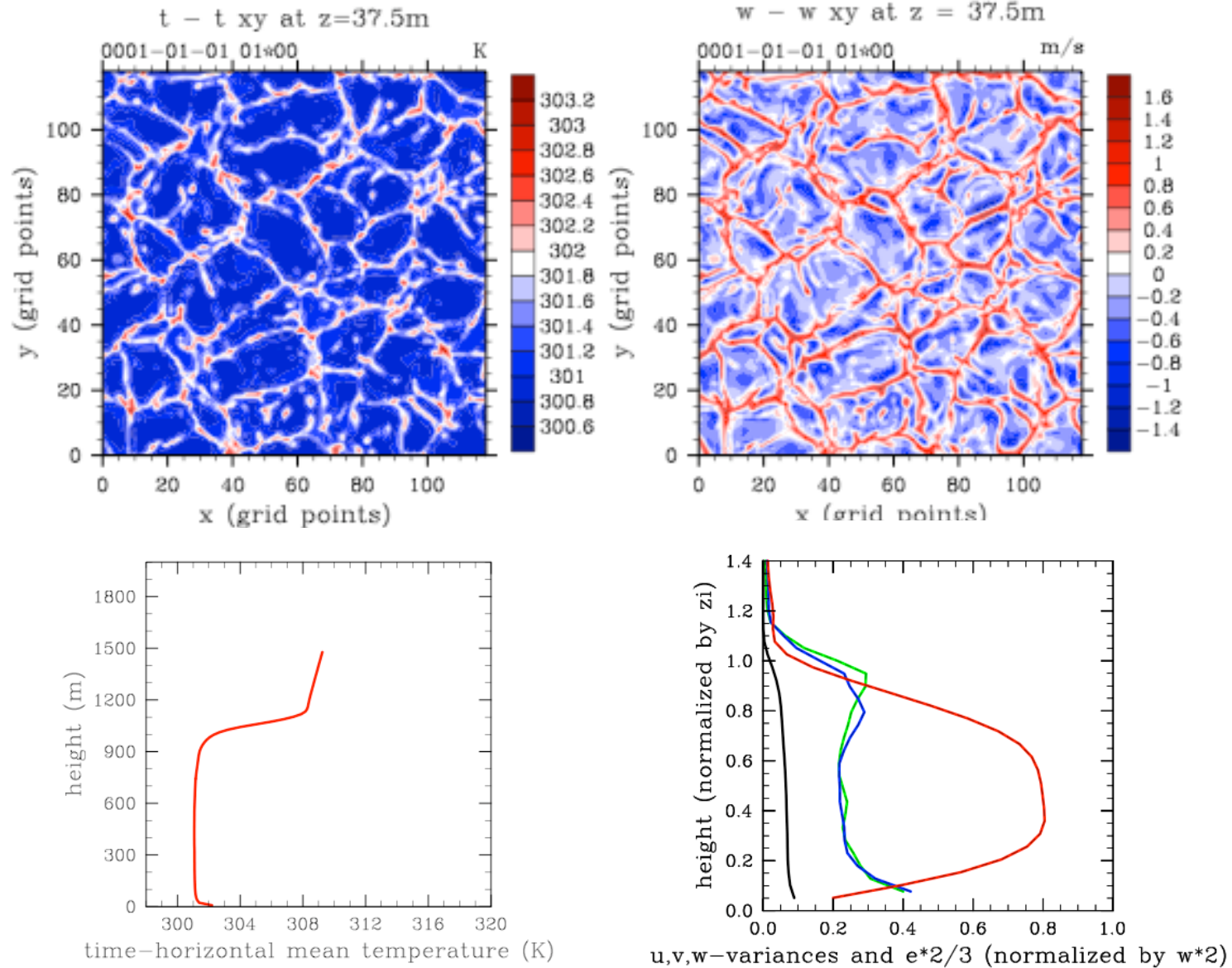
*WRFV3/test/em\_les*

The default case is a large-eddy simulation of free convective boundary layer with no winds. The turbulence of the free CBL is driven and maintained by namelist-specified surface heat flux.

An initial sounding with mean winds is also provided.

Reference: Moeng et al. 2007 MWR

# Idealized Cases: 3d Large Eddy Simulation (LES)



# Idealized Cases: 3d tropical cyclone

## Default vortex:

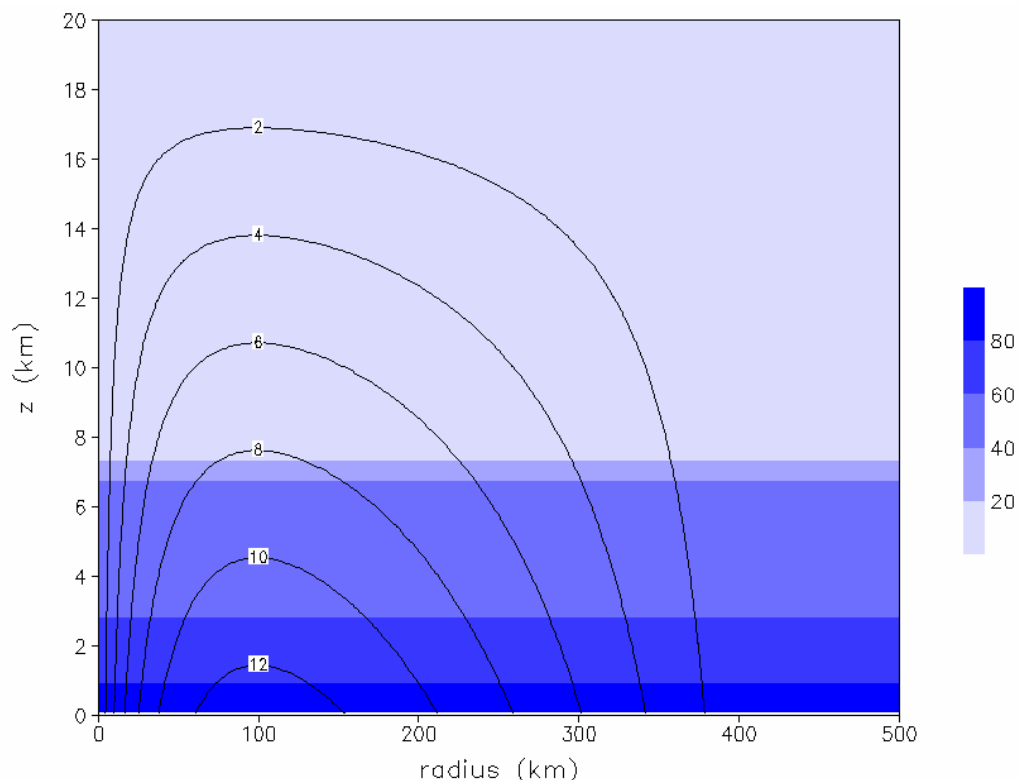
- weak (12.9 m/s) axisymmetric analytic vortex (Rotunno and Emanuel, 1987, JAS)
- placed in center of domain
- in “module\_initialize\_tropical\_cyclone.F” users can modify initial size and intensity (see parameters  $r_0$ ,  $r_{max}$ ,  $v_{max}$ ,  $z_{dd}$ )

## Default environment:

- mean hurricane sounding from Jordan (1958, J. Meteor.)
- SST = 28 degrees C
- $f = 5e-5 \text{ s}^{-1}$  (20 degrees North)

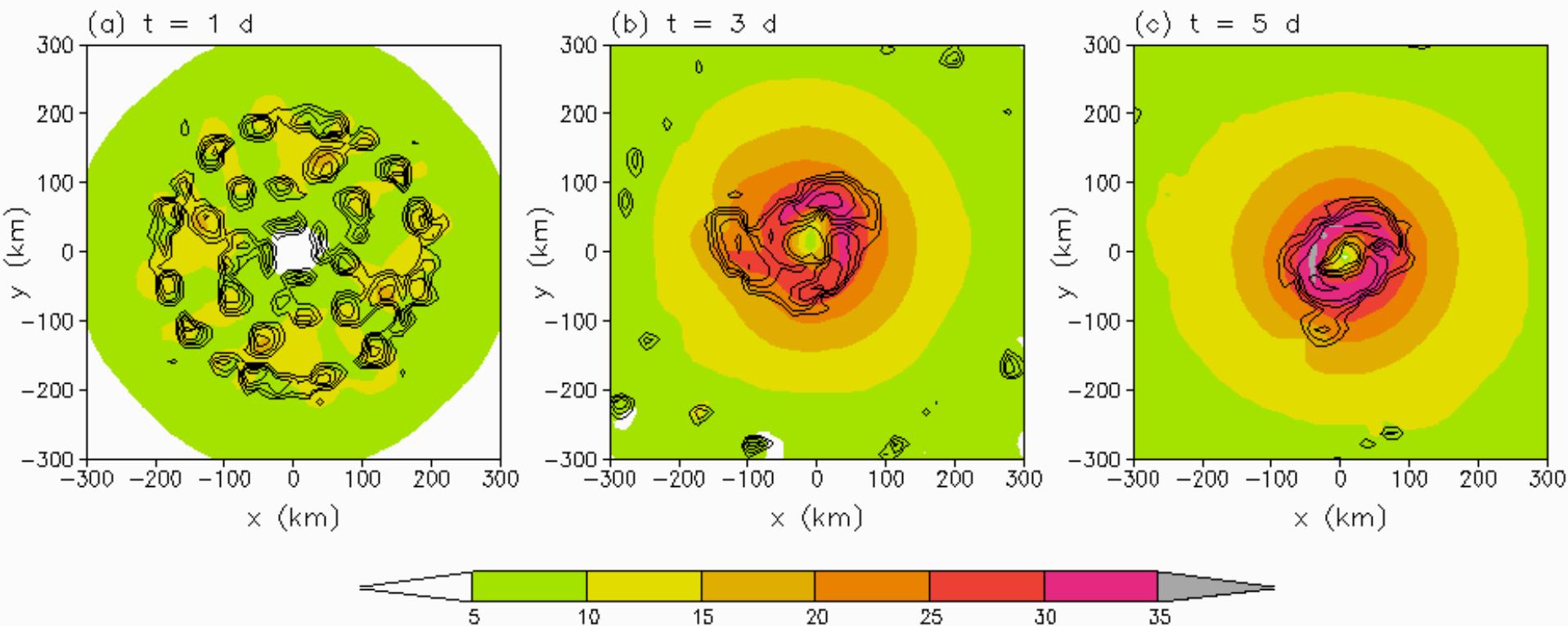
## Default domain:

- 3000 km x 3000 km x 25 km domain
- default  $dx, dy$  is only 15 km: useful for quick tests of new code (i.e., new physics schemes); research-quality studies should use smaller  $dx, dy$



colors = relative humidity (%)  
contours = azimuthal velocity (m/s)

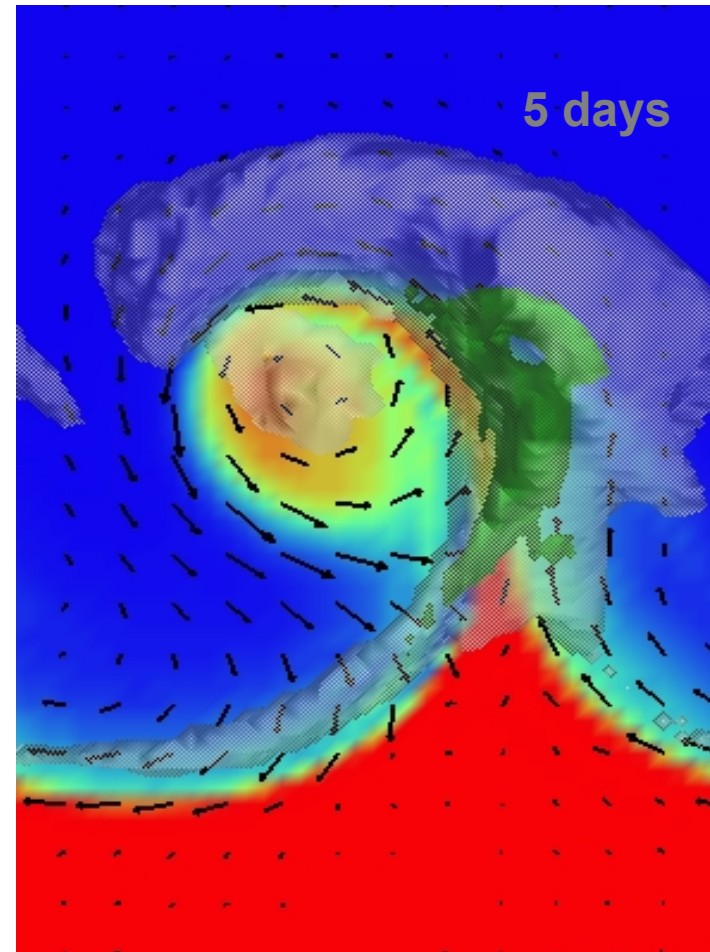
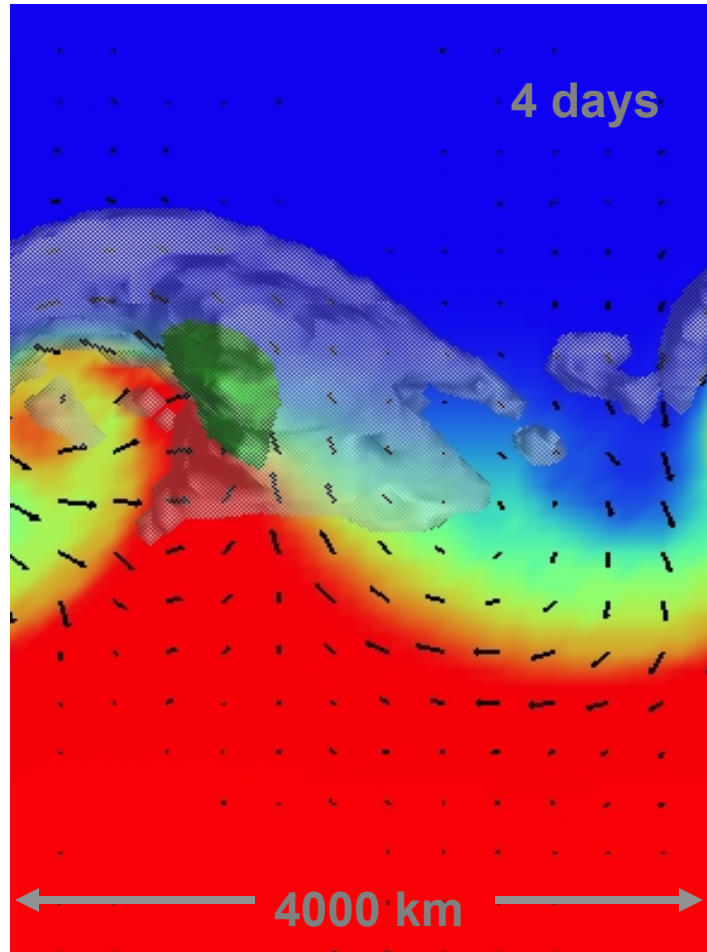
# Idealized Cases: 3d tropical cyclone



colors = 10-m windspeed (m/s)  
contours = reflectivity (every 10 dBZ)

# Idealized Cases: baroclinic wave in a channel

Height coordinate model ( $dx = 100$  km,  $dz = 250$  m,  $dt = 600$  s)  
Surface temperature, surface winds, cloud and rain water



# Idealized Cases: baroclinic wave in a channel

Initialization code is in

*WRFV3/dyn\_em/module\_initialize\_b\_wave.F*

The initial jet (y,z) is read from the binary input file

*WRFV3/test/em\_b\_wave/input\_jet*

The initial perturbation is hardwired in the initialization code.

# Idealized Cases: baroclinic wave in a channel

Default configuration in

*WRFV3/test/em\_b\_wave/namelist.input*

runs the dry jet in a periodic channel with dimension  
(4000 x 8000 x 16 km) (x,y,z).

Turning on any microphysics

(`mp_physics > 0` in `namelist.input`) puts moisture  
into the model state.

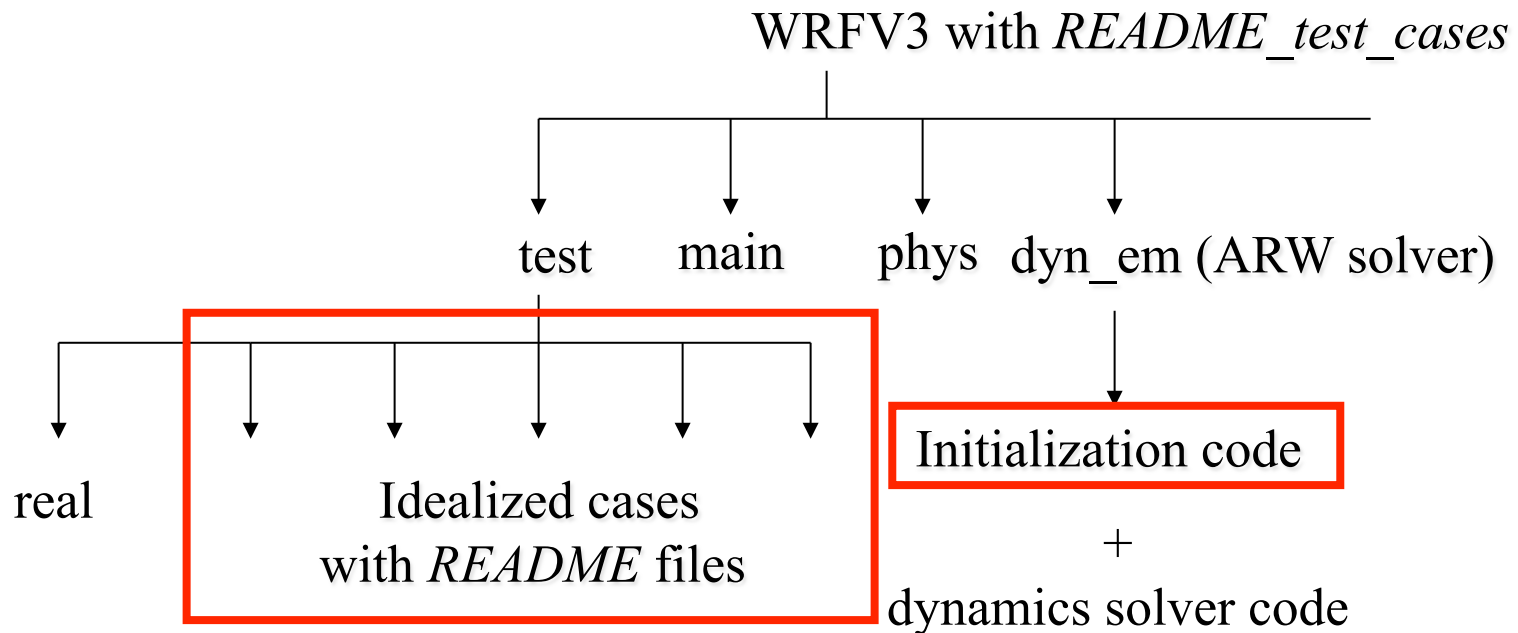
The initial jet only works for  $dy = 100$  km and  
81 grid points in the y (south-north) direction.

# Idealized Cases: More information

Descriptions:

*WRFV3/README\_test\_cases*

*WRFV3/test/em\_\*/README*



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- 3D convective radiative equilibrium test – *WRFV3/test/em\_convrad*