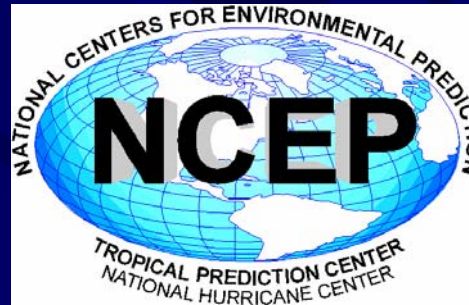
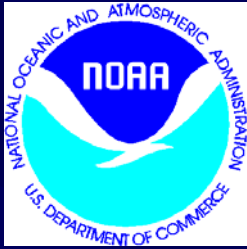
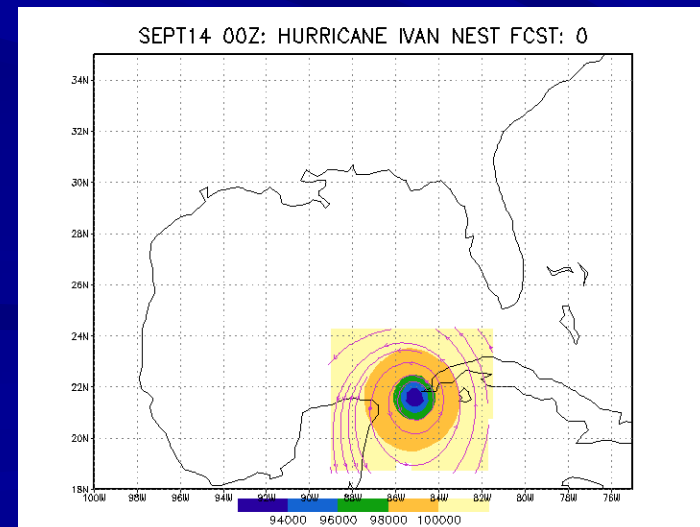
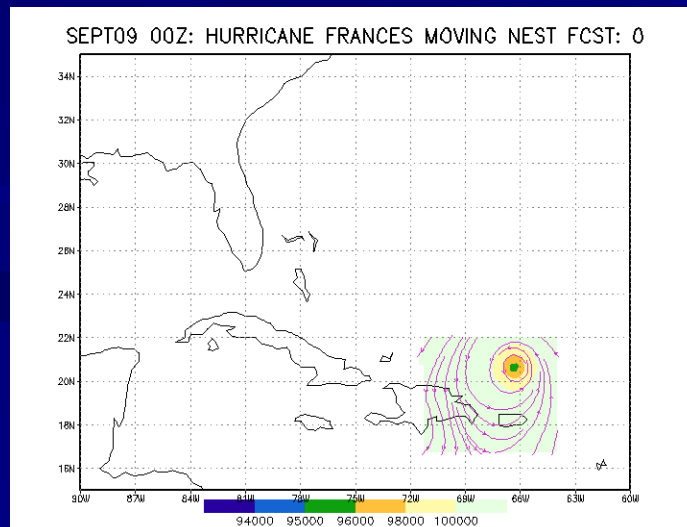


NMM-WRF NESTING

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Naomi Surgi, Robert Tuleya, Dusan Jovic,
Thomas Black, John Michalakes* and Z.I.Janjic**

National Center for Environmental Prediction/EMC/NOAA

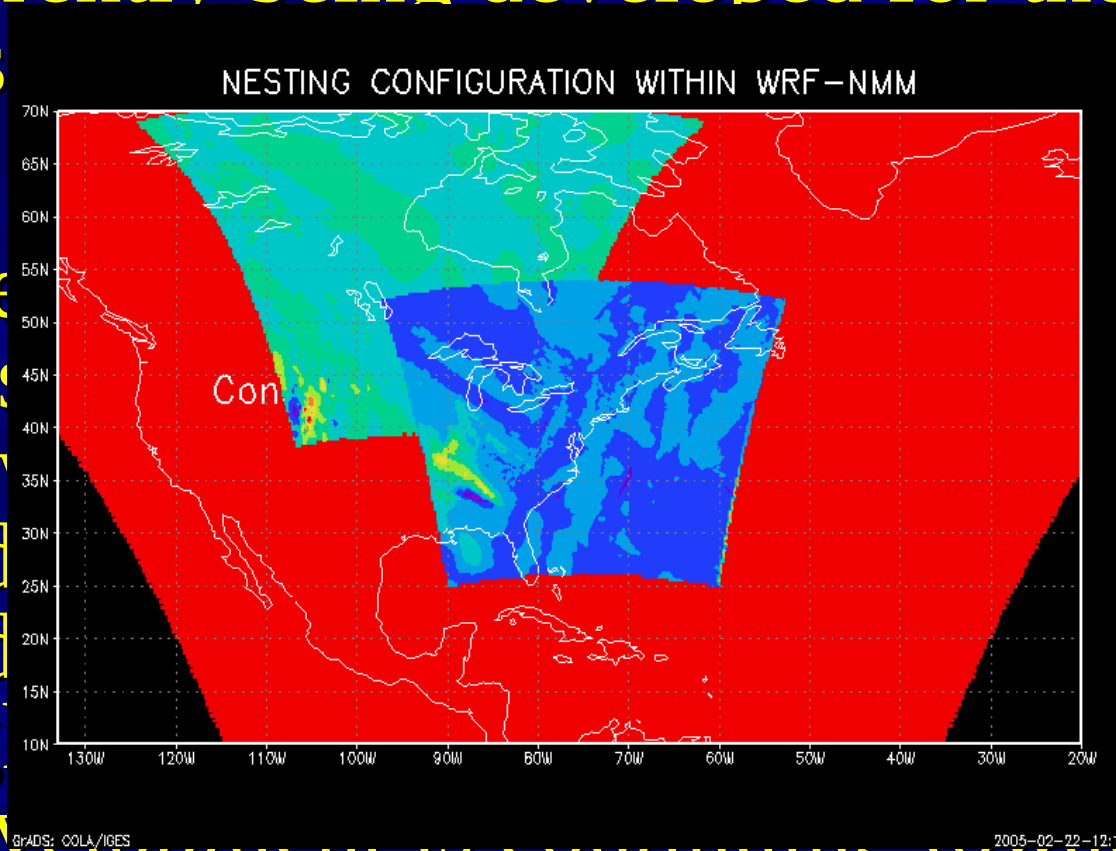
*National Center for Atmospheric Research Boulder, Colorado



Status of NMM-WRF NESTING

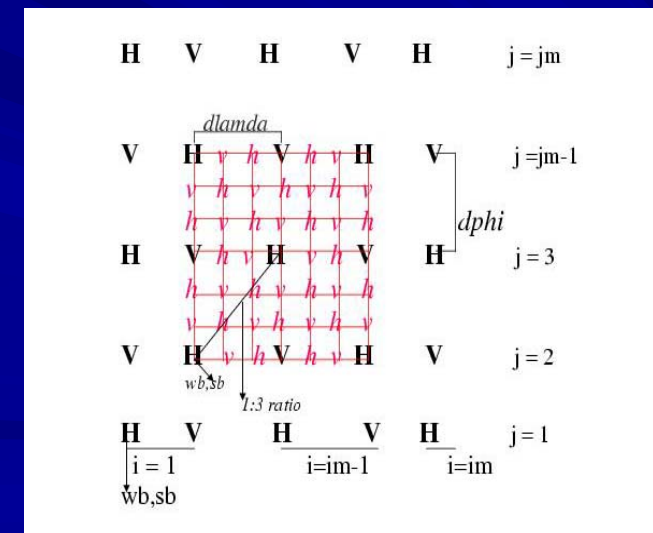
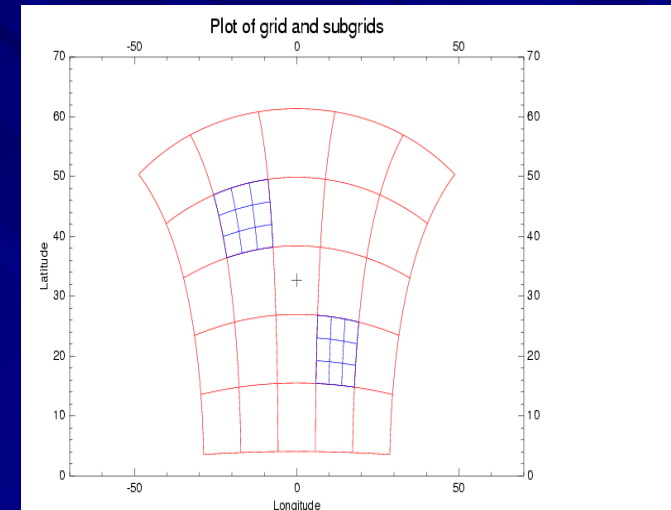
- A horizontal mesh refinement capability is currently being developed for the E-grid based

- The mesoscale interaction between the NMM and WRF domains and high-resolution nesting of the NMM and WRF domains is being developed. Development is continuing towards allowing two-way interactions.



Salient Features: Telescopic Grid

- All interpolations are done on a rotated lat-lon, E-grid with the reference lat-lon located at the centre of the parent domain.
- Consequently the nested domain can be freely moved anywhere within the grid points of the parent domain, yet the nested domain lat-lon lines will coincide with the lat-lon lines of the parent domain at integral parent-to-nest ratio.
- This coincidence of grid points between the parent and nested domain eliminates the need for more complex, generalized remapping calculations in the WRF Advanced Software Framework and is expected to aid better distributed memory performance, and portability of the modeling system.

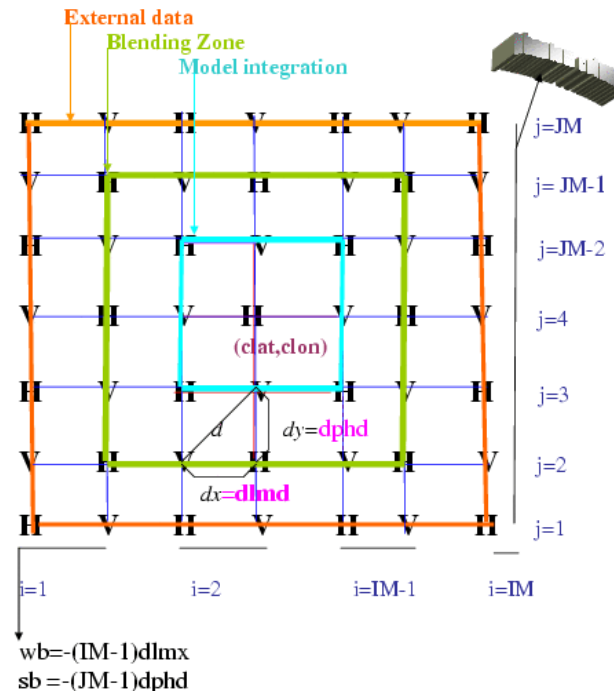


Salient features: Initial Conditions

- Simple bi-linear interpolation is used for initializing all the meteorological fields along the horizontal.
- Nearest neighbor approach is adopted for prescribing most of the land state variables.
- High-resolution topography and land-sea mask are redefined over the nested domain using the wrfsi dataset.
- To be consistent with the NMM model numerics, quasi-hydrostatic mass balancing is carried out after introducing the high resolution topography. Cubic spline interpolation is used to interpolate data back and forth from standard pressure surfaces on to the hybrid surfaces.

Salient features: Nested Boundary Conditions

Because of the input conditions from dynamic integration, the model is updated and exactly the same approach is effective with much distance

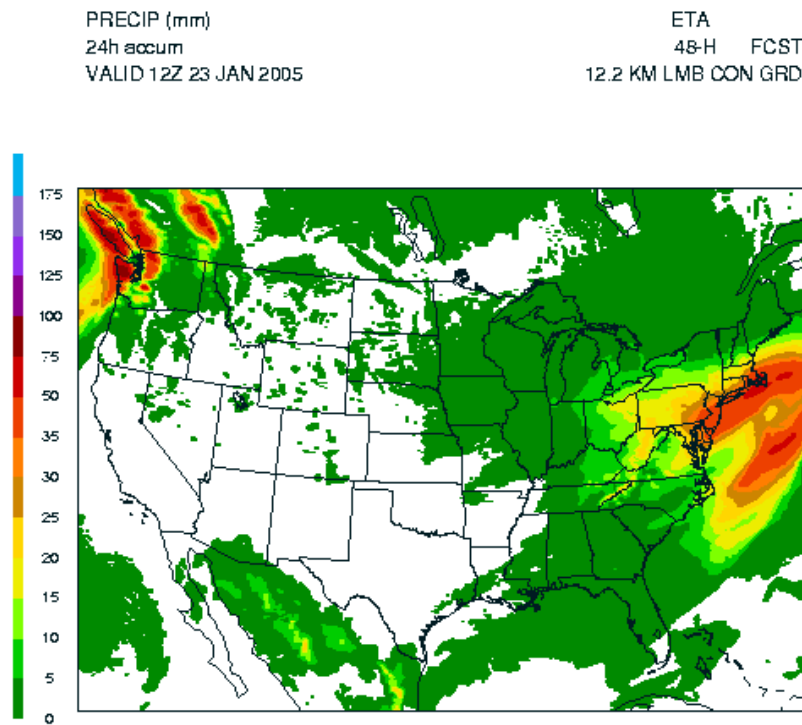


* Given $wb, sb, clat$ and $clon$, the above rotated lat-lon grid system can be transformed to a lat-lon grid system.

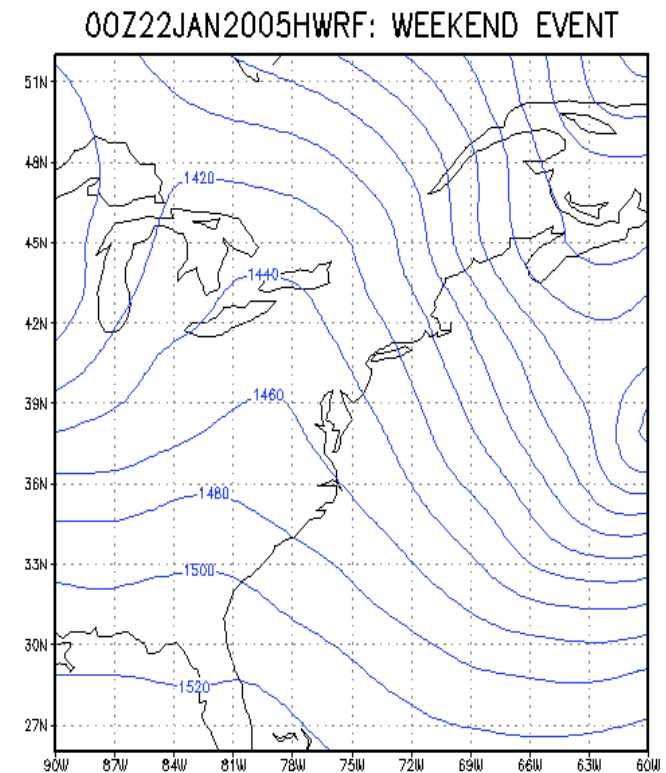
and the fact that the external boundary is well separated from the model boundaries are the parent domain. The parent domain is the source. This produces an interface without

Case of DC snow storm

Parent domain
(BMJ+MYJ physics)

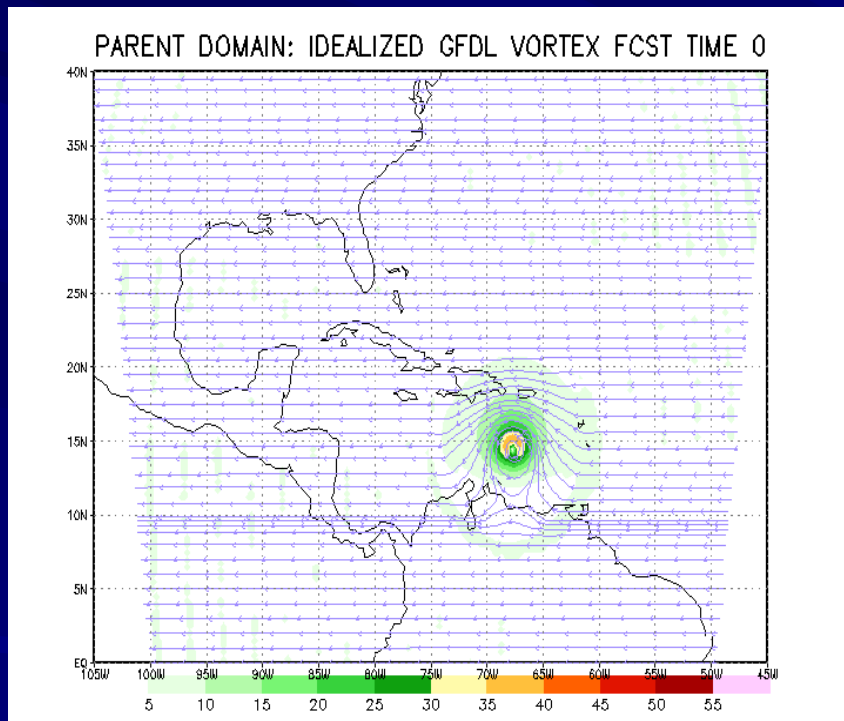


Nested domain
(BMJ+MYJ physics)

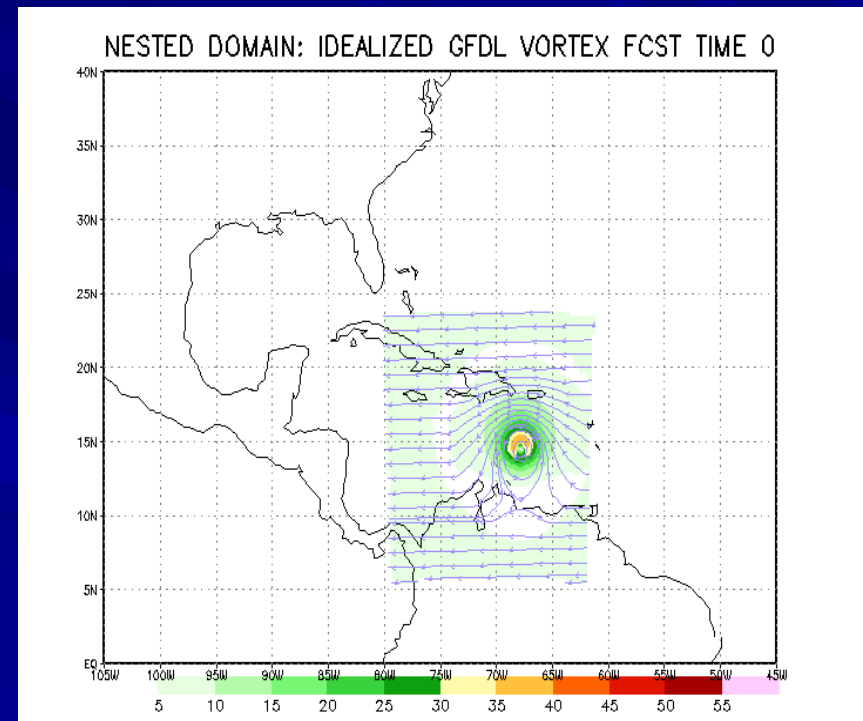


GFDL IDEAL* VORTEX INITIALIZATION

Parent domain of the size of about
 $60^\circ \times 60^\circ$ at 36 km resolution
(BMJ+MYJ physics)



Nested domain of the size of about
 $20^\circ \times 20^\circ$ at 12 km resolution
(BMJ+MYJ physics)

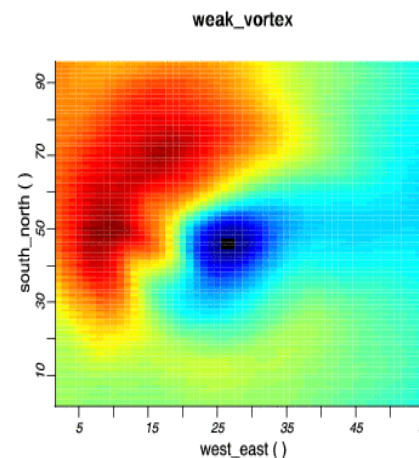
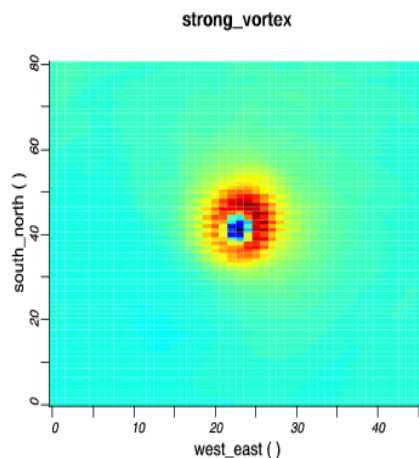


* The initial condition for this idealized case did not include topography and land, however, as in the case of static, one-way nest the code is general enough to take care of topography.

F

at NMM-G

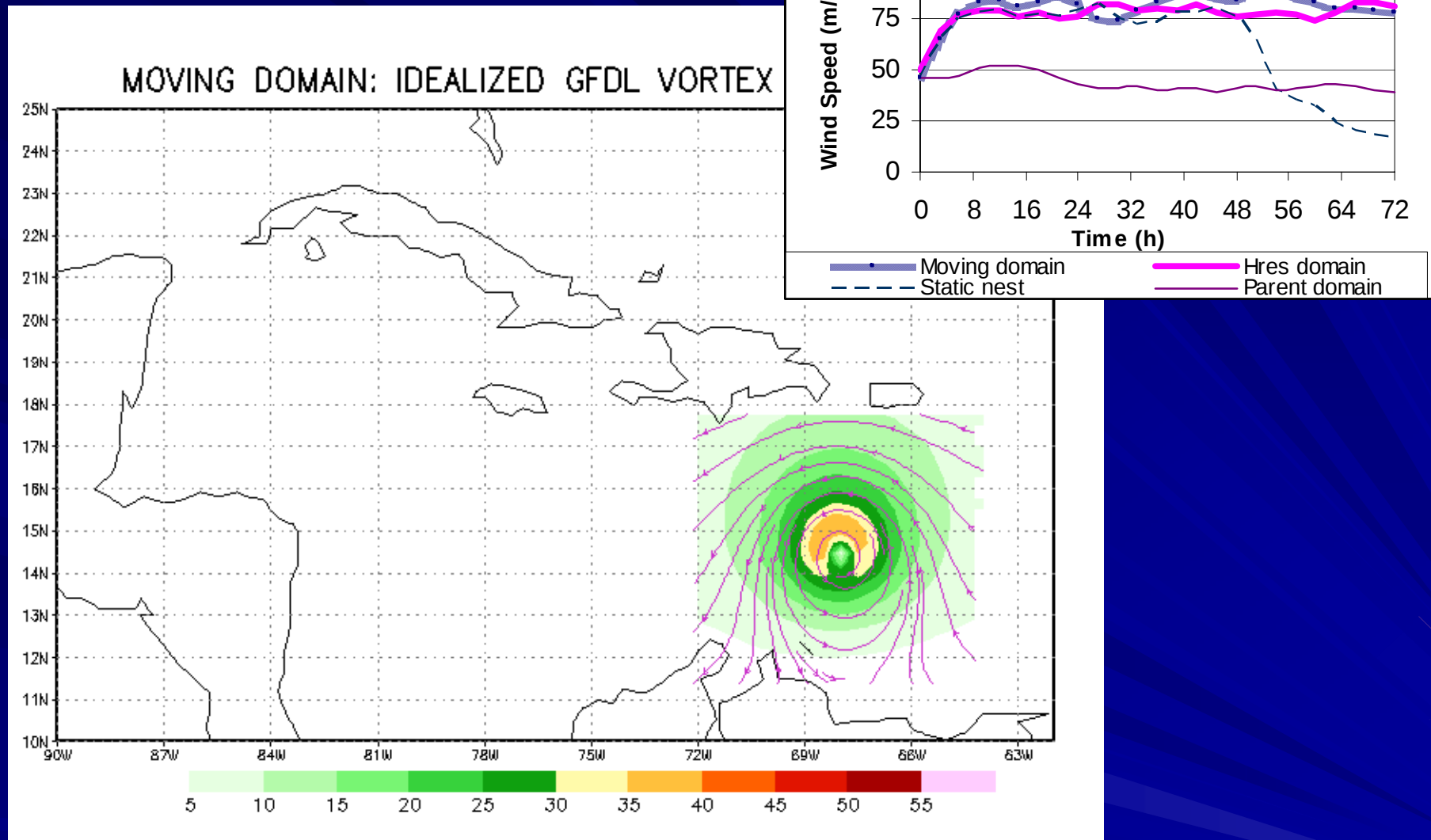
ON



- Vortex was tracked and its position was changed between the parent and child domains using linear interpolation coefficients. The one-way static nest was used to track the leading edge of the nest.

- The nest was "set to sail" on the parent domain using a simple criterion based on variations in dynamic pressure. The so called "stagnation point" was chosen to be the center of the storm (Gopalakrishnan et al 2002, MWR.)
- 50 processors were used. It took about 25 minutes for 3 days of forecast (time step ratio of 60s:20s.)

Moving domain of size of about $7^\circ \times 7^\circ$ at about 12

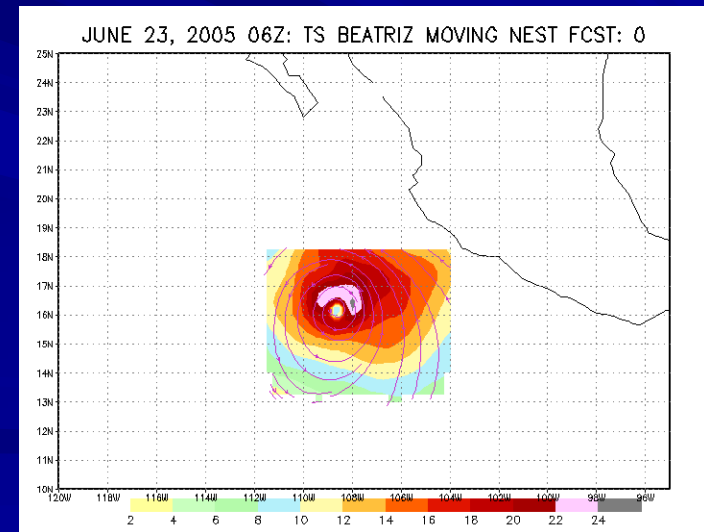
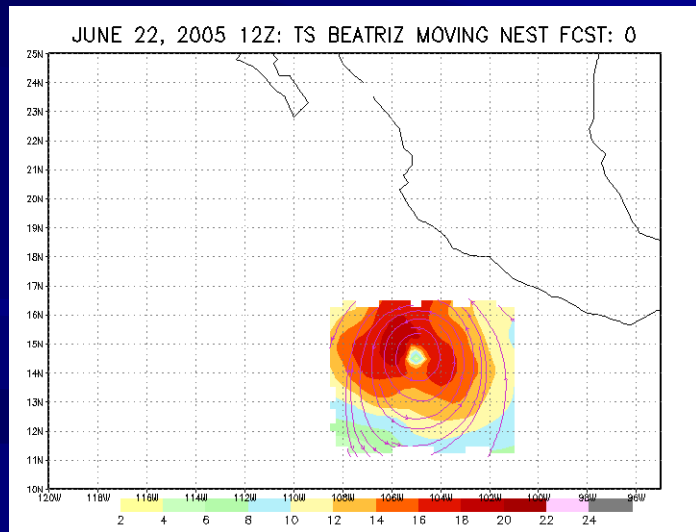


Despite the miniature size of the nested domain, as long as the vortex is located in the center of the nest, we see the effect of lateral boundary diffusion to be limited and we are indeed able to hold on to the intensities!

Future Work

- Rigorous real-time testing for hurricanes.
- Two way interactions.

WORK IN PROGRESS



NMM-WRF TUTORIALS

VENUE : DTC

DATE : SEPT 27-29, 2005