

WRF-Var System Overview

WRF-Var Tutorial
February 2 - 4, 2008

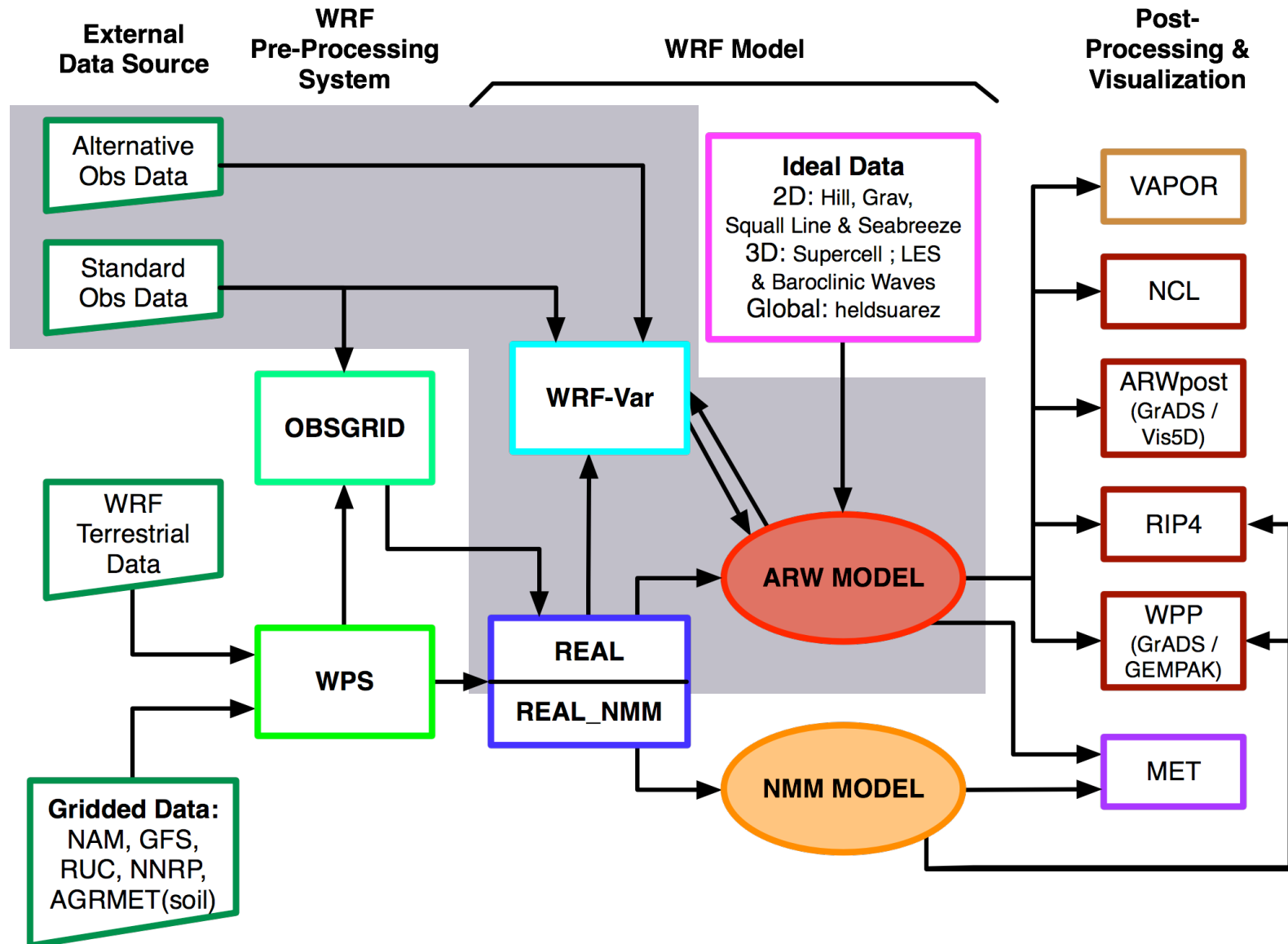
Xin Zhang and Syed RH Rizvi
Michael Duda

Outline

- WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System
- WRF-Var Software
- WRF-Var Implementation

WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

WRF Modeling System Flow Chart



WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

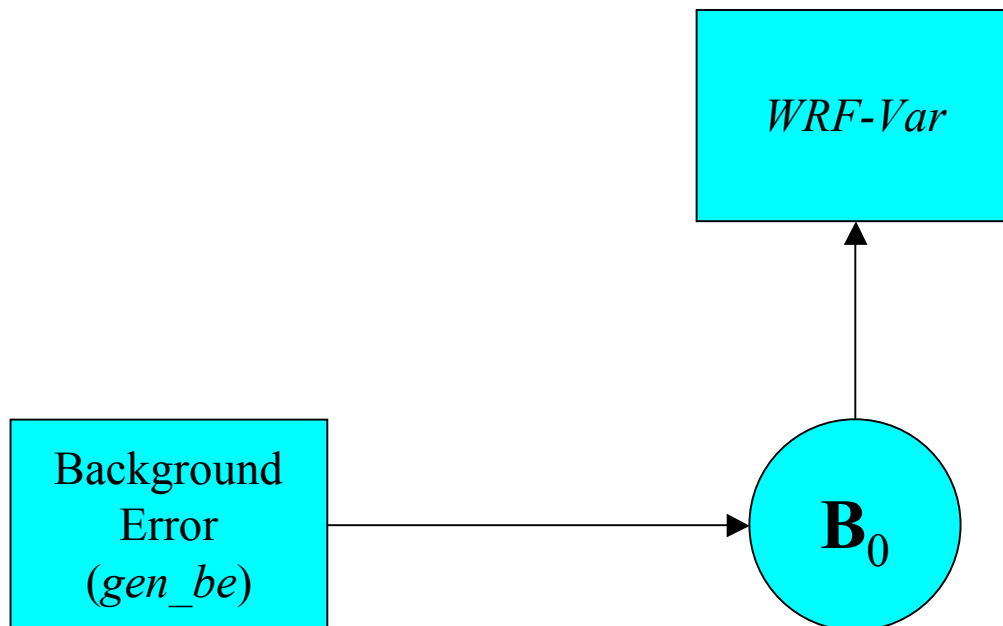


WRF-Var

Blue --> Supported by WRF-Var Team

WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

1. Prepare BE data



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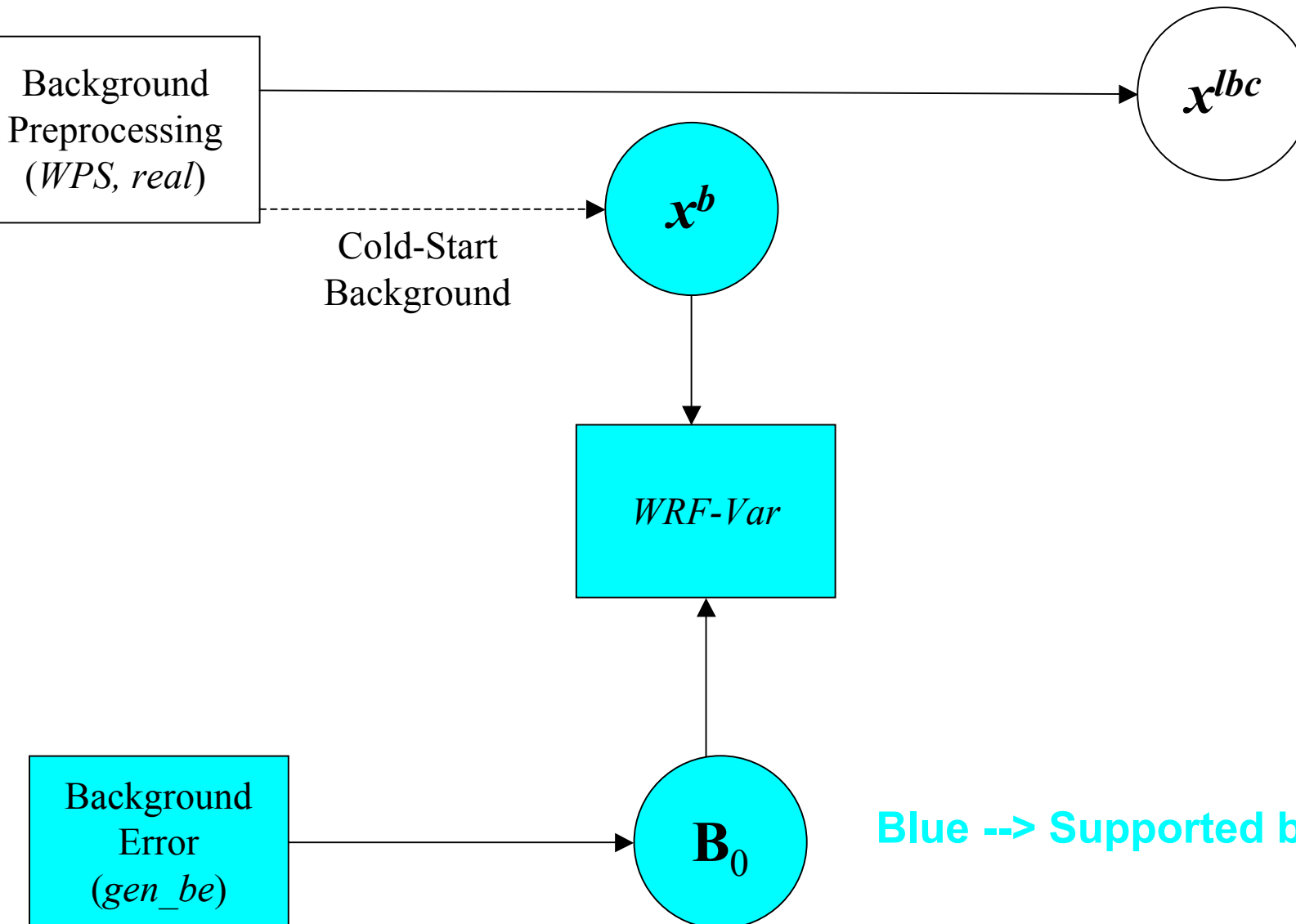
Prepare BE statistics

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^b)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^b) + (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x})$$

- For initial testing, the default background error statistics may be used
- Ultimately, these should be specific to the particular model domain (and season)
- See “WRF-Var Background Error Estimation” (Syed Rizvi)

WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

2. Prepare background (WPS and real)



Blue --> Supported by WRF-Var Team

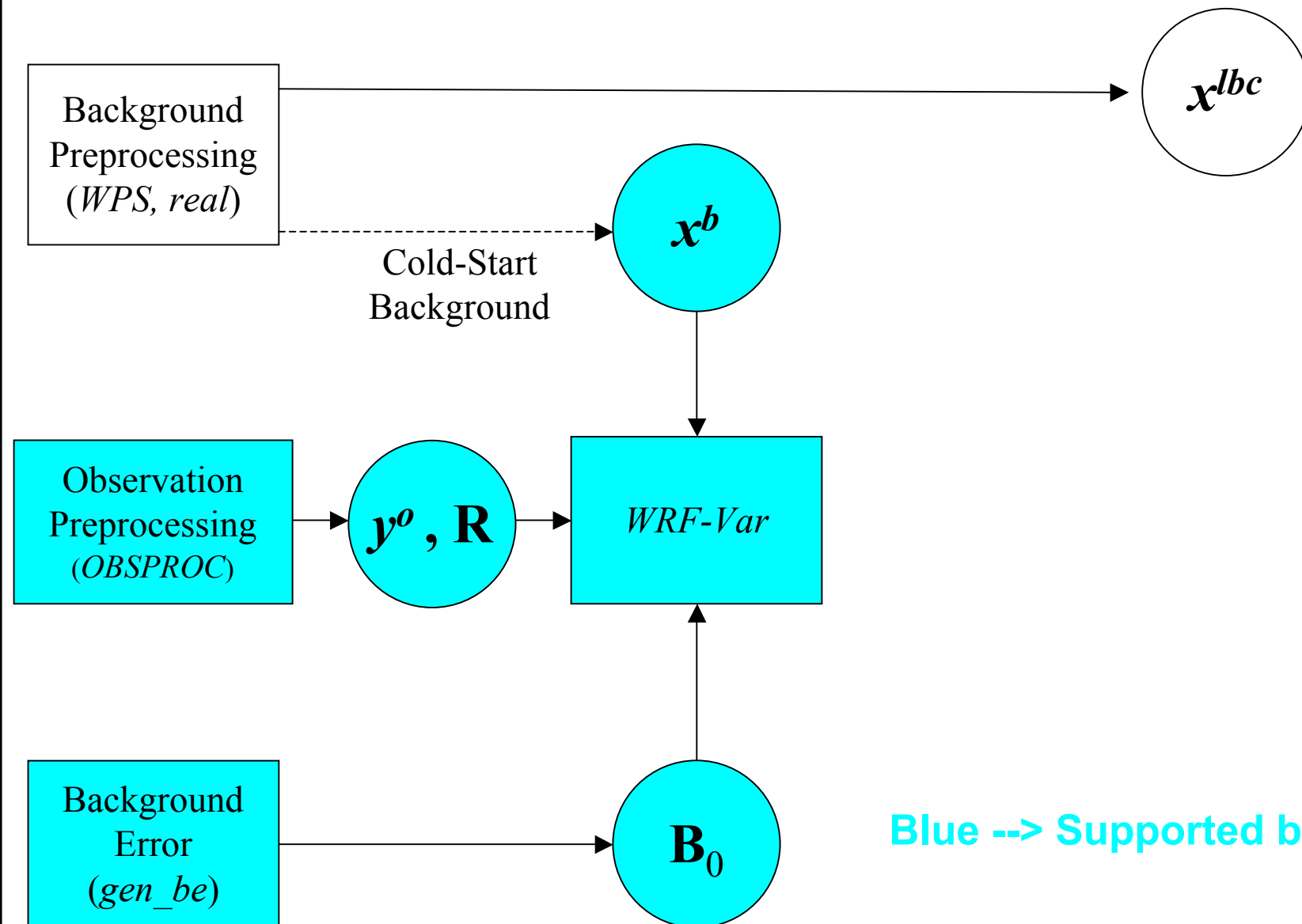
Prepare background

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^b)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^b) + (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y}^o - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x})$$

- In “cold-start” mode: accomplished by running the WPS and *real* programs
 - The background is essentially the wrfinput_d01 file
- In “cycling” mode: the output of the WRF model
 - WRF can output wrfinput-formatted files used for cycling

WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

3. Prepare observations (run OBSPROC)



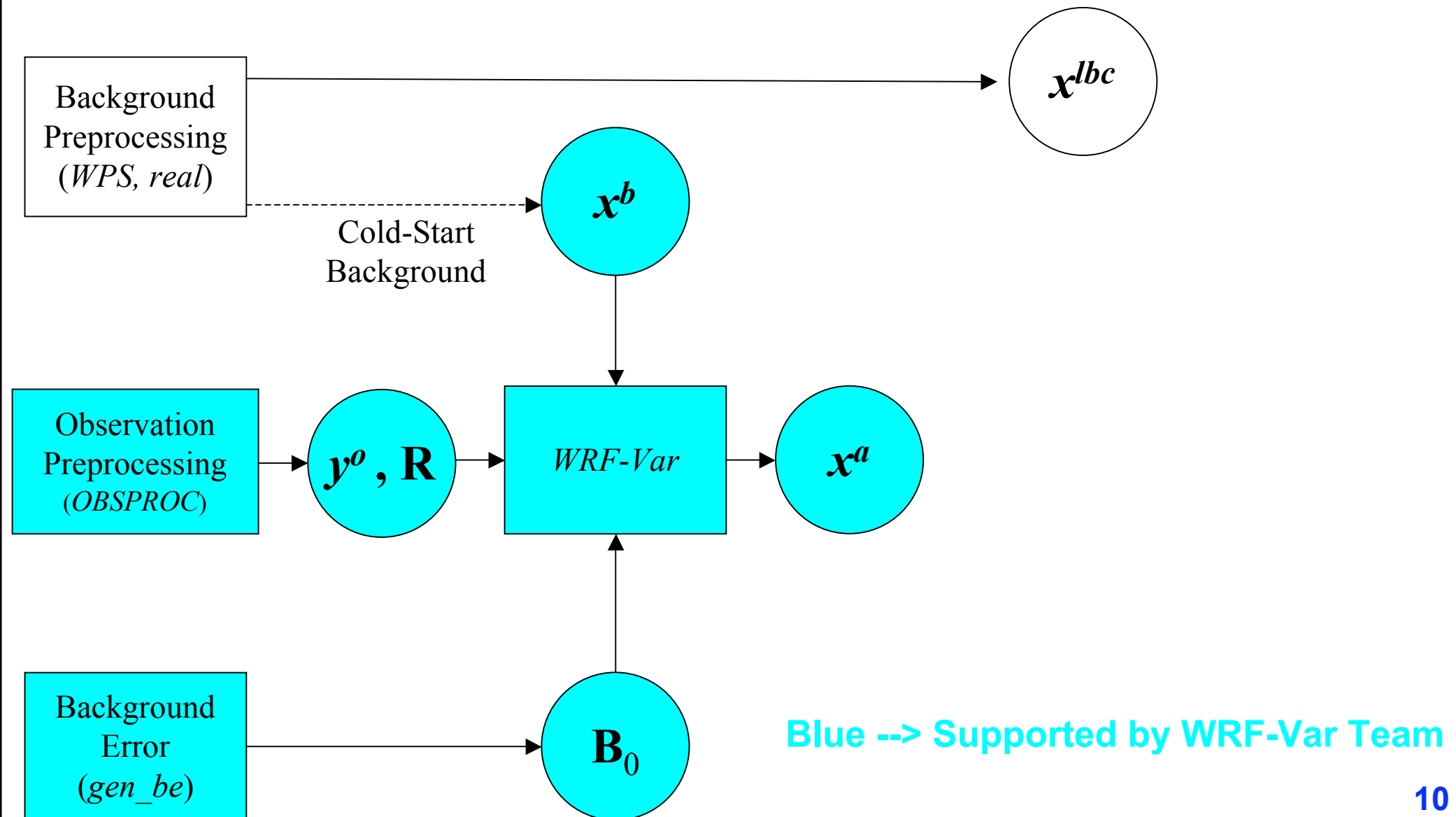
Prepare observations (y^0)

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^b)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1} (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^b) + (\mathbf{y}^0 - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x})^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y}^0 - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x})$$

- Observation input for WRF-Var is supplied through observation preprocessor, OBSPROC
- Observation error covariance also provided by OBSPROC ($\mathbf{R}$ is a diagonal matrix)
- Separate input file (ASCII) for Radar, both reflectivity and radial velocity.
- See “Observation Pre-Processing” (Yong-Run Guo)

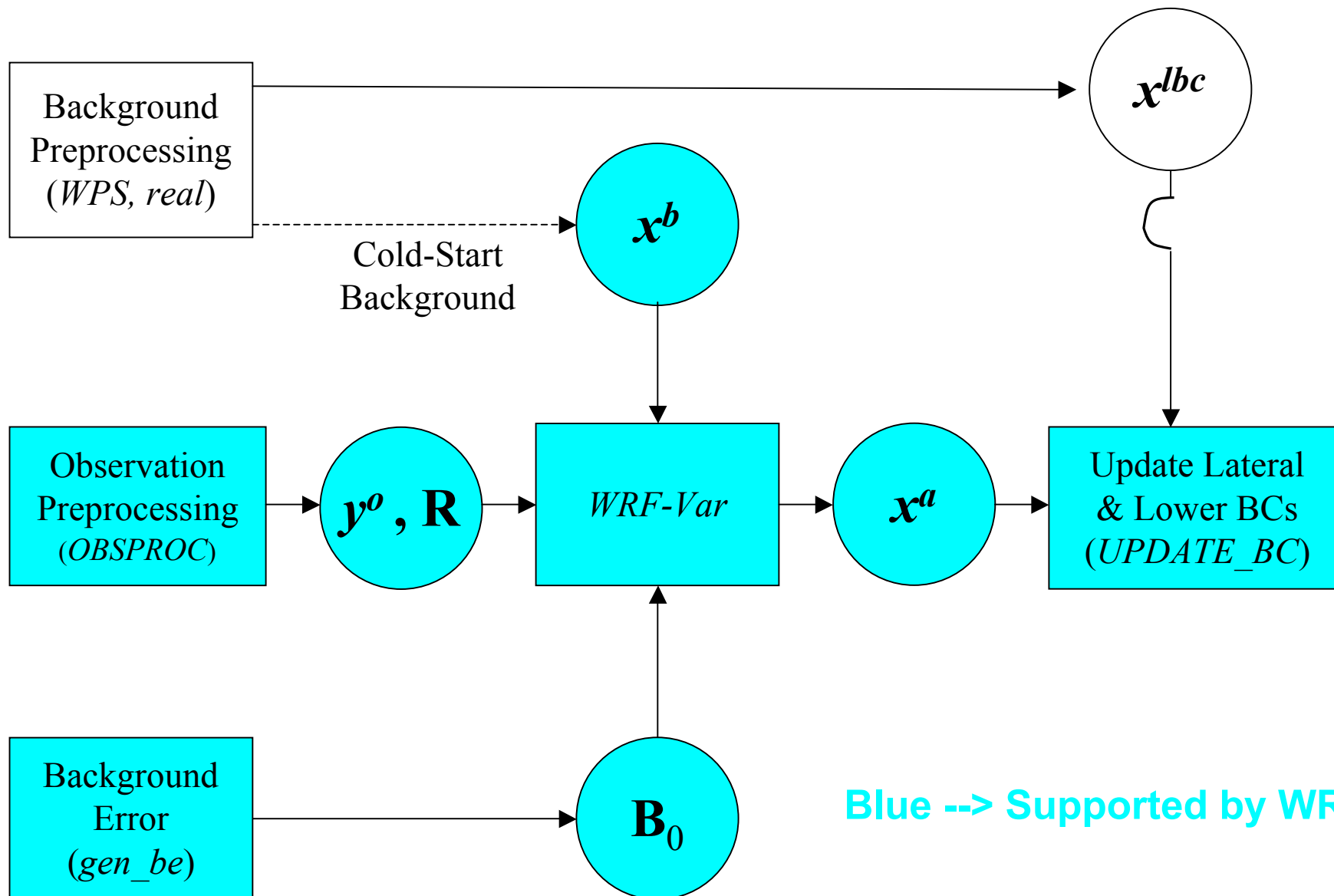
WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

4. Run WRF-Var



WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

5. Update boundary conditions (UPDATE_BC)

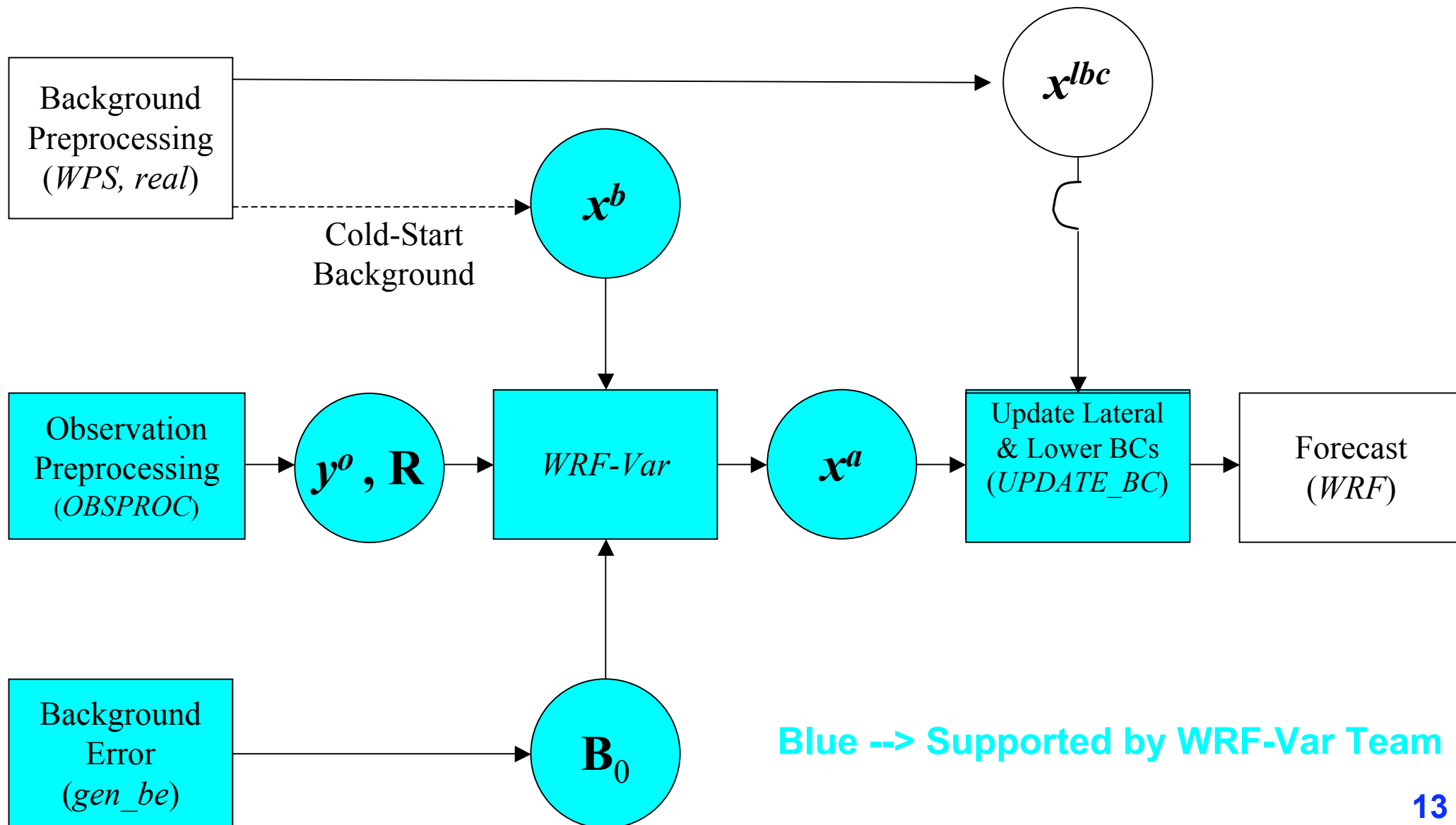


Update boundary conditions

- After creating an analysis, $\mathbf{x}^a$, we have changed the initial conditions for the model
 - However, tendencies in wrfbdy_d01 (and possibly wrflbdy) file are valid for background, $\mathbf{x}^b$
- The update_bc program adjusts these tendencies based on the difference $\mathbf{x}^a - \mathbf{x}^b$
- Of course, if $\mathbf{x}^a$ was produced for reasons other than running WRF, there is probably not a need to update boundary conditions

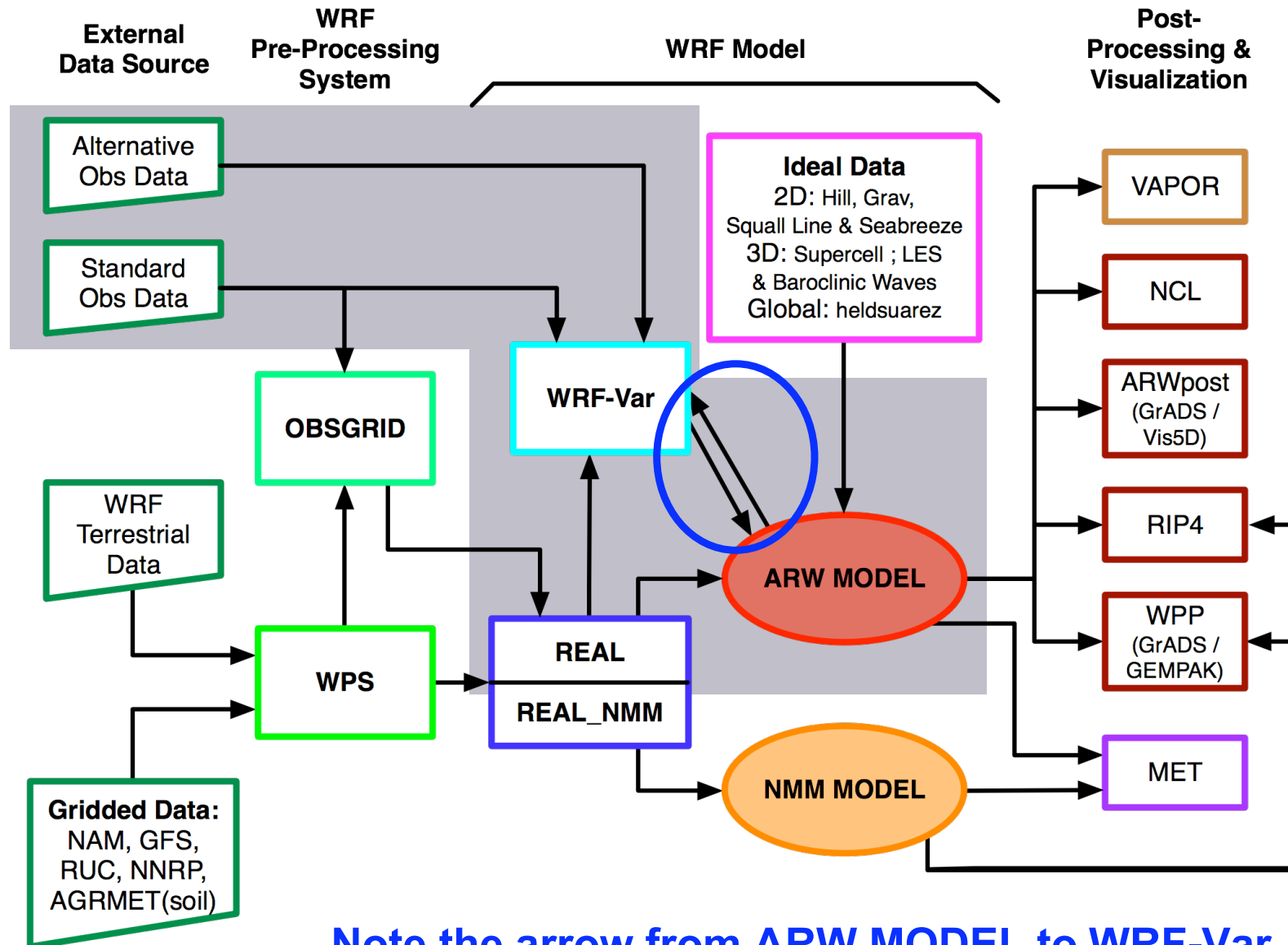
WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

6a. Run forecast (cold-start mode)



WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

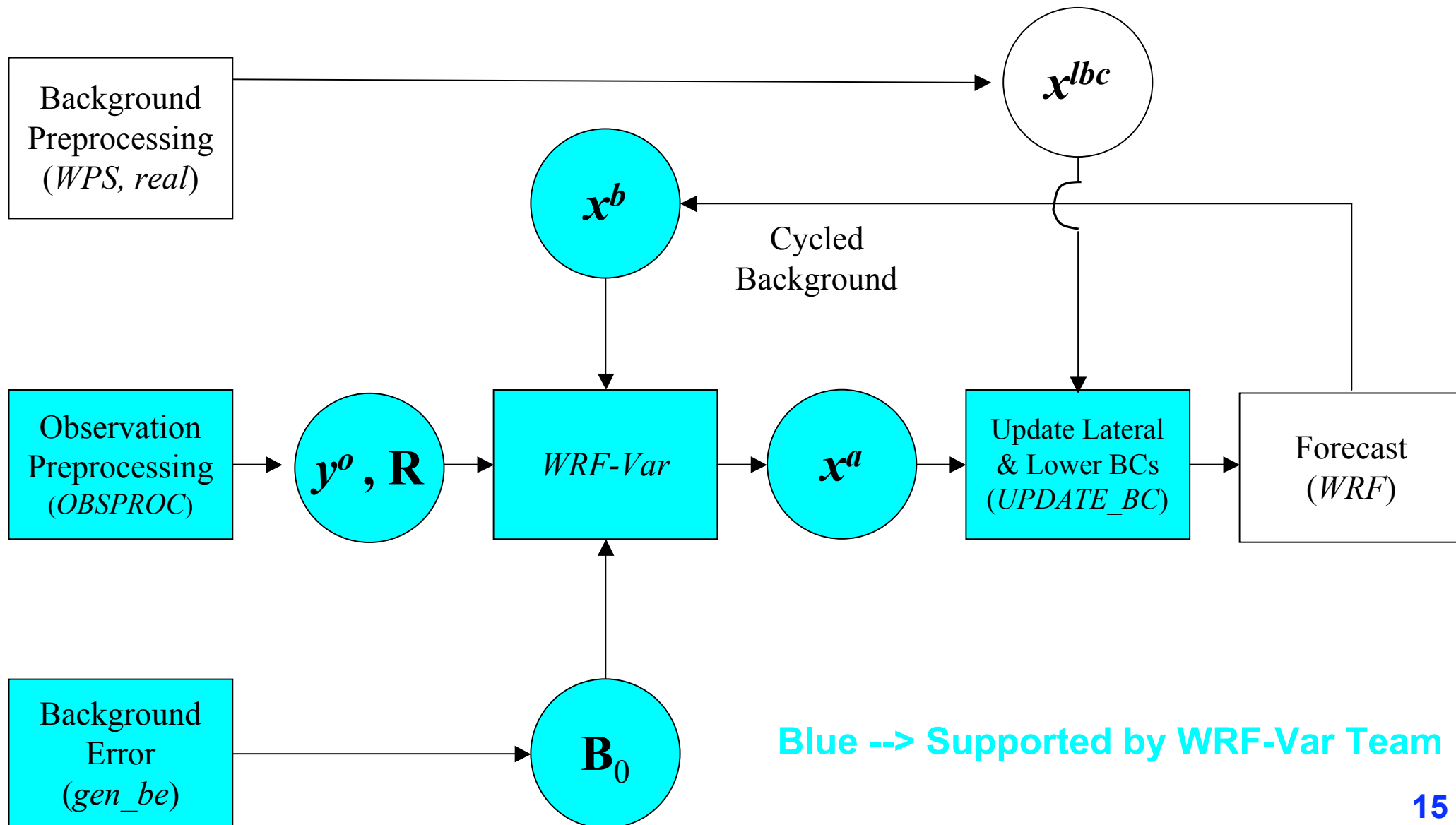
WRF Modeling System Flow Chart



Note the arrow from ARW MODEL to WRF-Var

WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

6b. Run forecast (cycling mode)



Background Error (BE) for WRF-Var

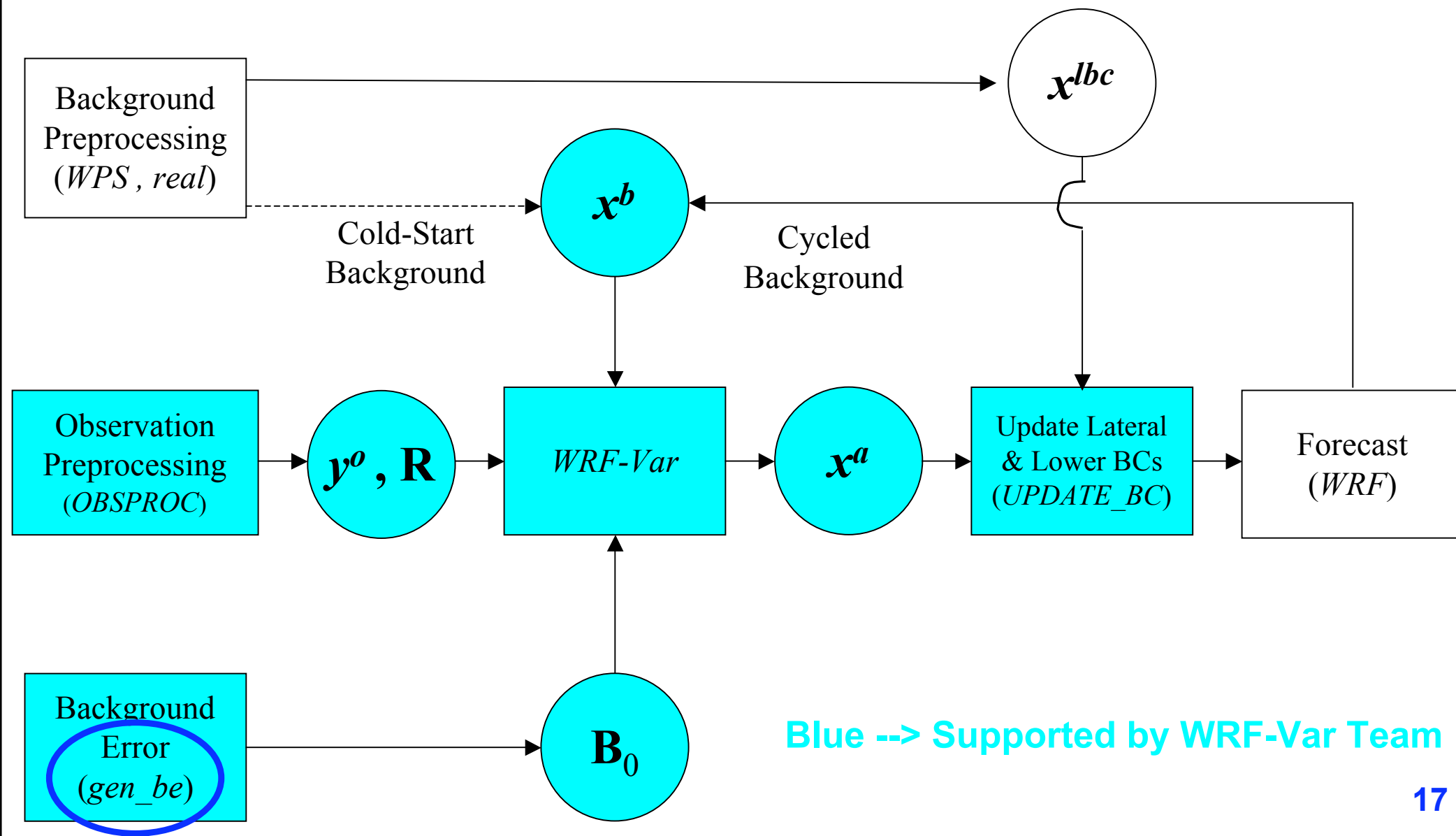
The number 1 question from WRF-Var users is
“What background error are best for my
application?”

- Create your own once you have run your system for a few weeks to a month
- Implement, tune, and iterate

A new utility *gen_be* has been developed at NCAR to calculate BEs

WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System

7. WRF-Var/WRF Ultimate Configuration



WRF-Var Software

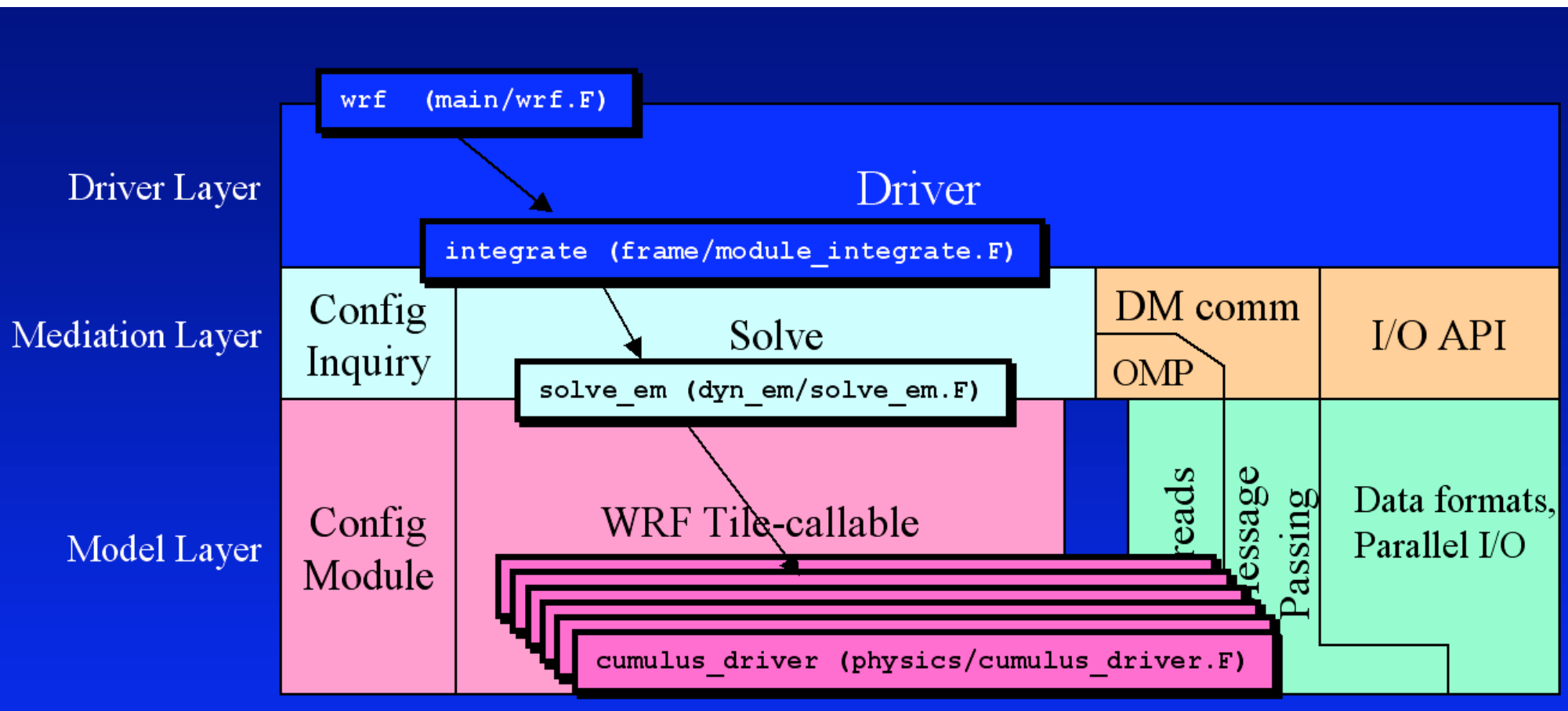
Supported Platforms and Compilers

Generally speaking, the following should work “out of the box” :

- IBM (AIX/xlf)
- PC (Linux/PGI, Linux/ifort, Linux/g95)
- Macintosh (OS X/PGI, OS X/g95)
- SGI (IRIX/ifort) *(tested by 3rd party)*

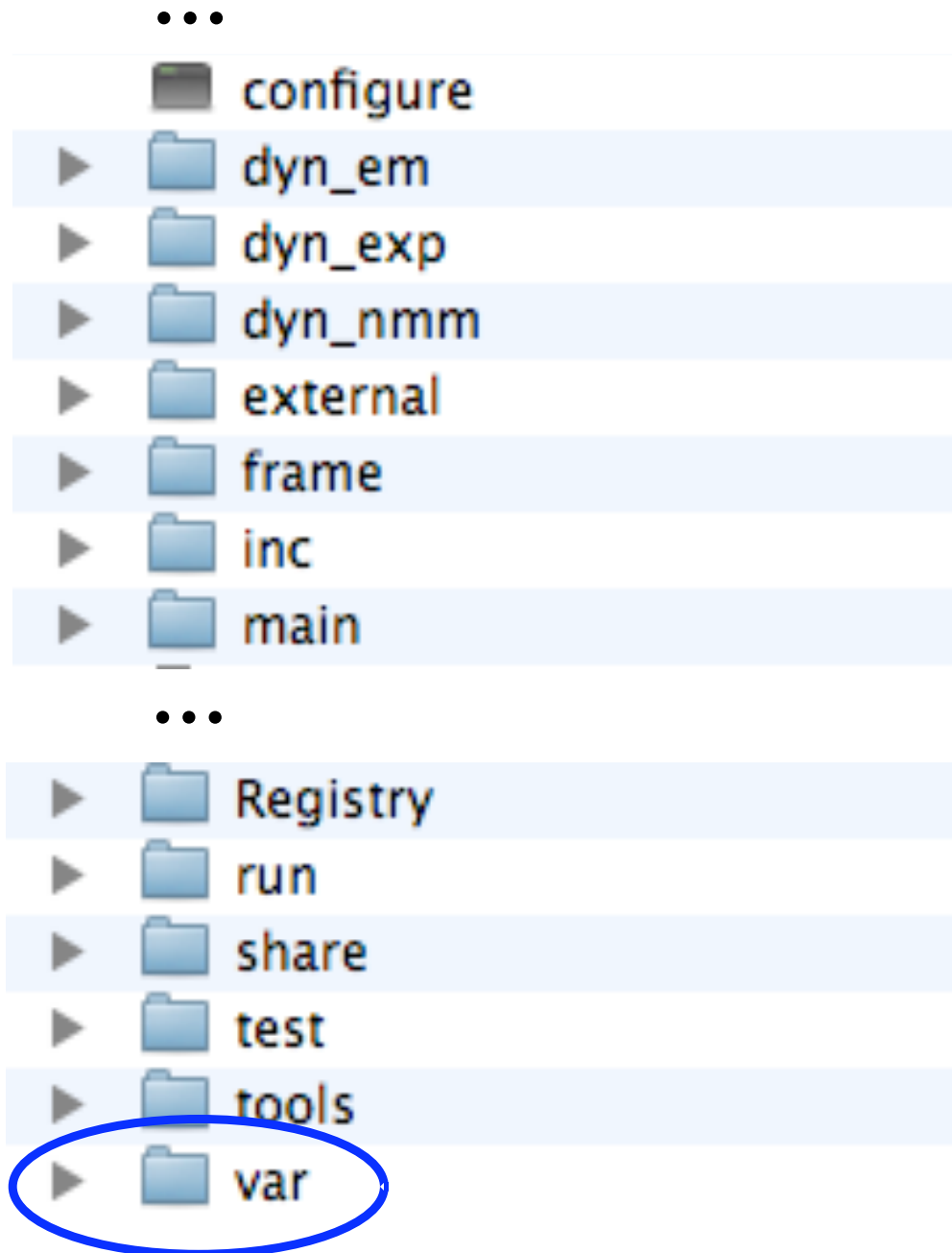
Only serial and dmpar are supported!

Use of the WRF Software Framework



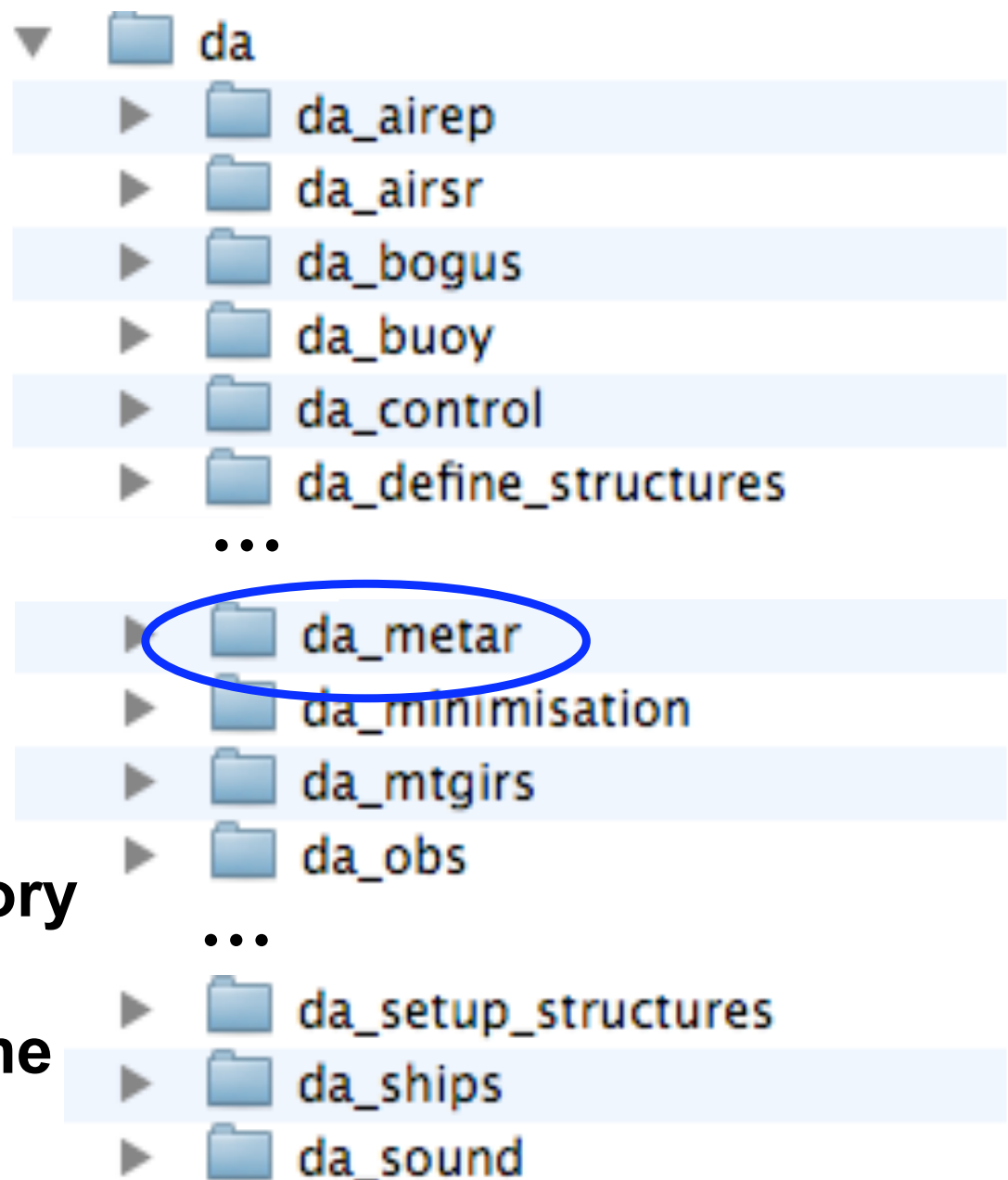
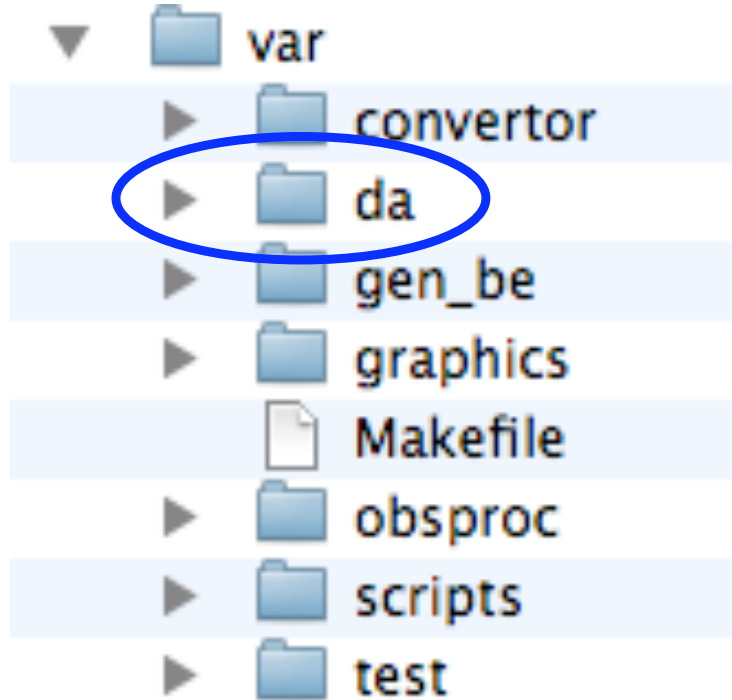
WRF	→	WRF-Var
Integrate	→	da_wrfvar_interface
Solve_em	→	da_solve
Cumulus_driver	→	obs. (da_ships) or da_minimisation etc.

WRF-Var Code Organization



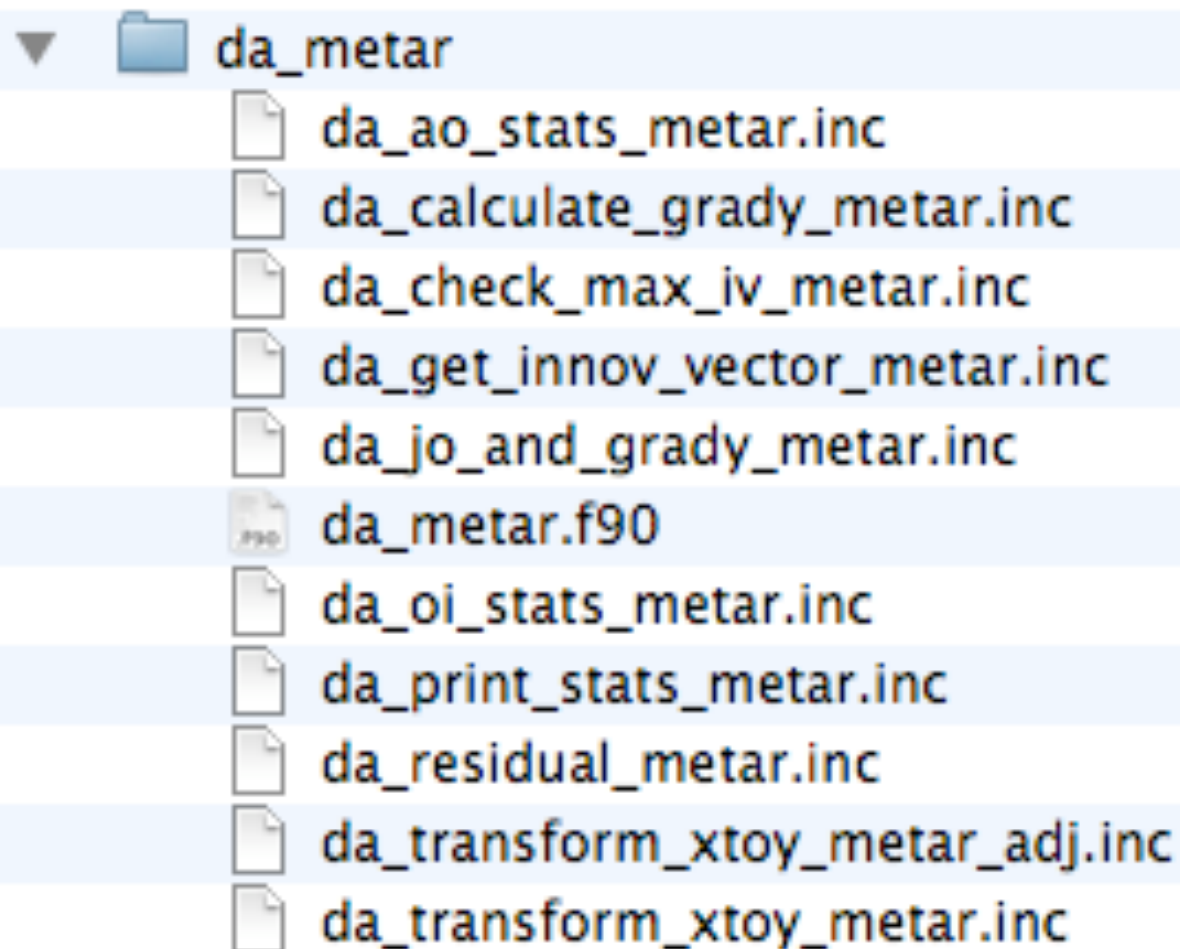
Besides the directories for WRF, the WRFDA tar file contains a “var” directory, which holds all of the WRF-Var code

WRF-Var Code Organization



Generally, each subdirectory of “da” contains a Fortran module with the same name

WRF-Var Code Organization

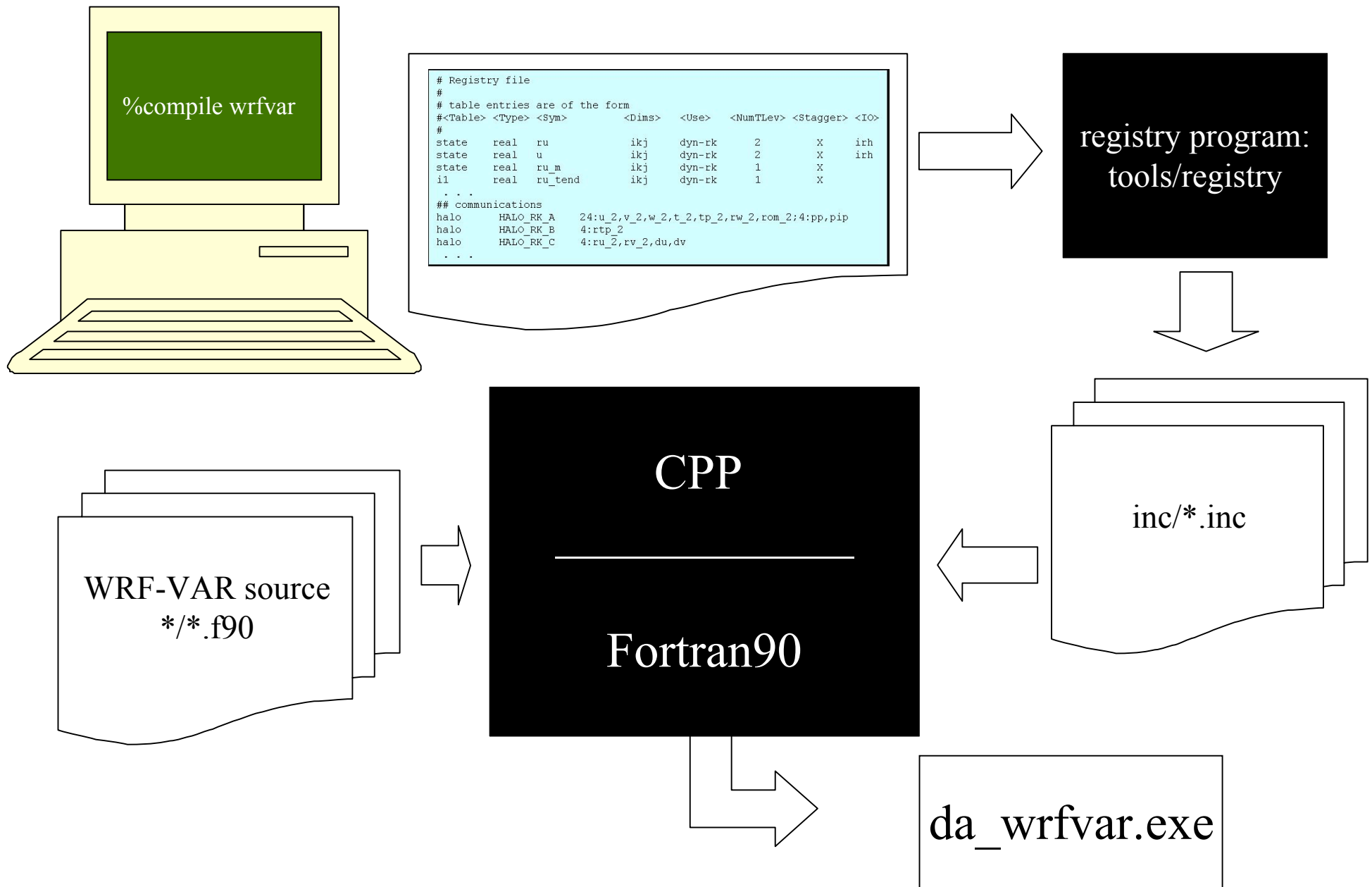


- **da_metar.f90** contains a Fortran module
- Each **.inc** file corresponds to a subroutine within the module

WRF-Var Registry

- **"Active data-dictionary" for managing WRF-Var data structures**
 - **Database describing attributes of model state, intermediate, and configuration data**
 - » **Dimensionality, number of time levels, staggering**
 - » **Association with physics**
 - » **I/O classification (history, initial, restart, boundary)**
 - » **Communication points and patterns**
 - » **Configuration lists (e.g. namelists)**
 - **Program for auto-generating sections of WRF from database:**
 - » **Argument lists for driver layer/mediation layer interfaces**
 - » **Interprocessor communications: Halo and periodic boundary updates, transposes**
 - » **Code for defining and managing run-time configuration information**
- **Automates time consuming, repetitive, error-prone programming**
- **Insulates programmers and code from package dependencies**
- **Allow rapid development**
- **Documents the data**

Registry Mechanics



Parallelism in WRF-Var: MPI Decomposition

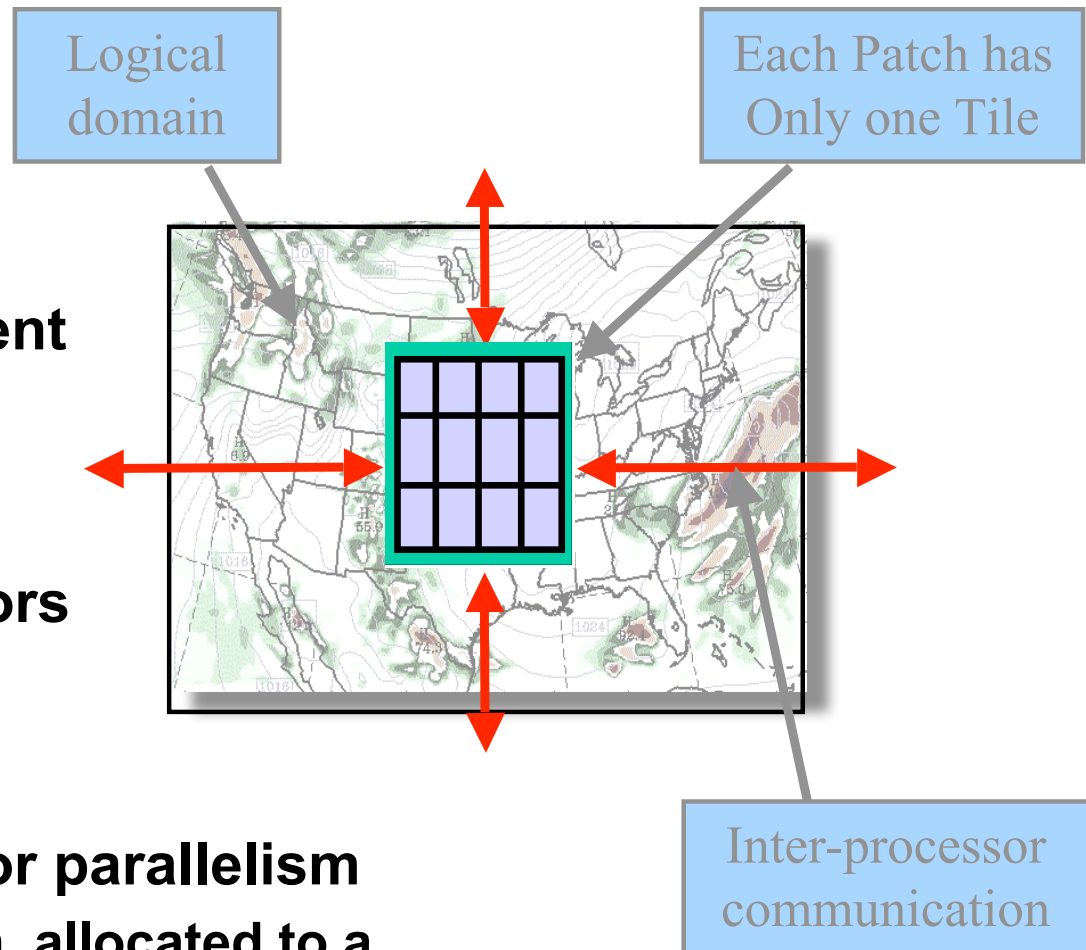
Single version of code for efficient execution on:

- Distributed-memory
- Vector and microprocessors

Model domain is decomposed for parallelism

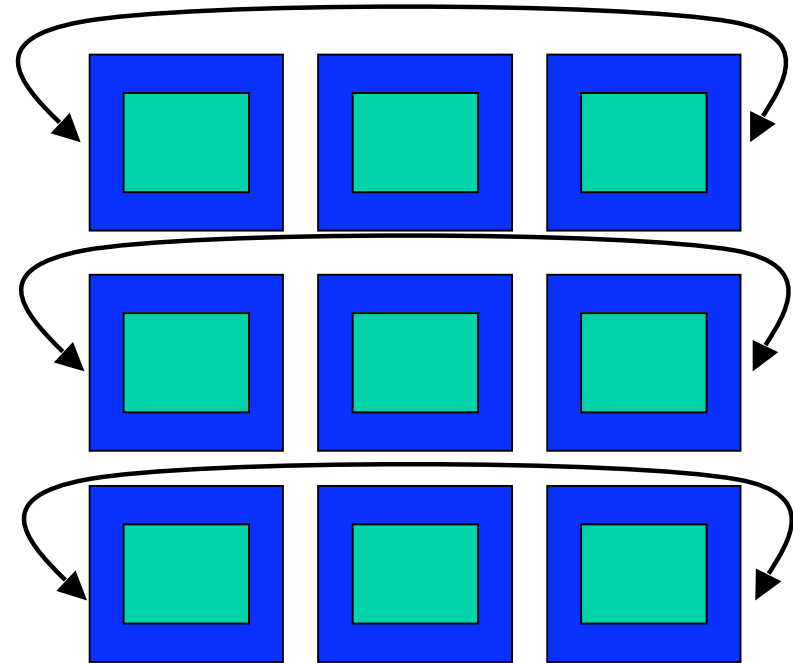
Patch: section of model domain allocated to a distributed memory node

Tile: same as patch in WRF-Var



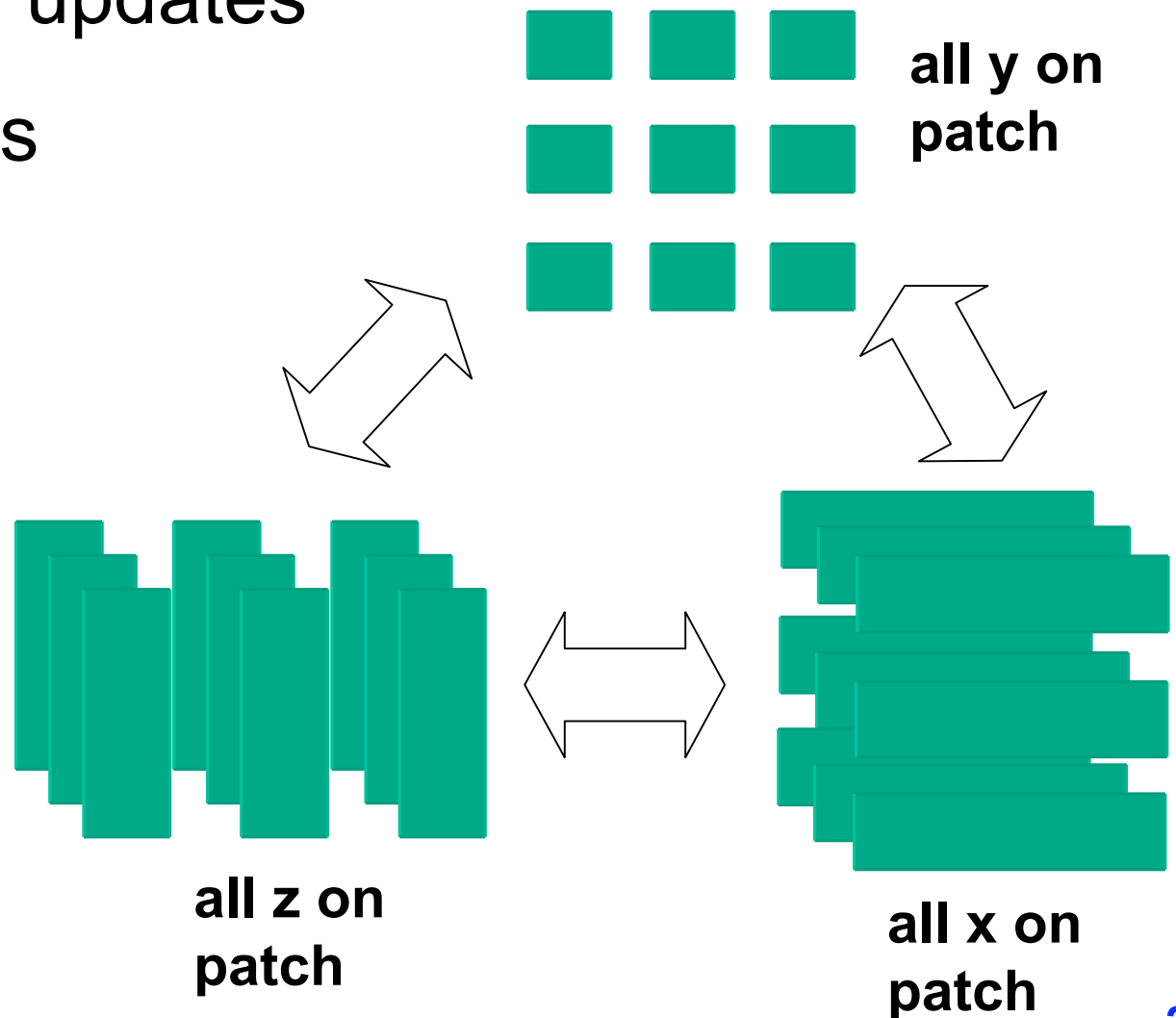
Distributed Memory Communications

- Halo updates
- Periodic boundary updates (only needed for global 3dvar)



Distributed Memory Communications

- Halo updates
- Periodic boundary updates
- Parallel transposes
- “nproc_x = 1”
(for global option)



WRF-Var Implementation

WRF-Var Formulation

- WRF-Var actually uses an incremental formulation of the 3DVAR problem

$$J(\mathbf{x}) = (\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^b)^T \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^b) + (\mathbf{y}^o - H(\mathbf{x}))^T \mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}^o - H(\mathbf{x}))$$

- Define the increment $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}^b$
- Also, if $\mathbf{x}'$ is small, $H(\mathbf{x}) = H(\mathbf{x}^b + \mathbf{x}') \approx H(\mathbf{x}^b) + \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}'$ where $\mathbf{H}$ is the linearization of H
- Then, the problem becomes

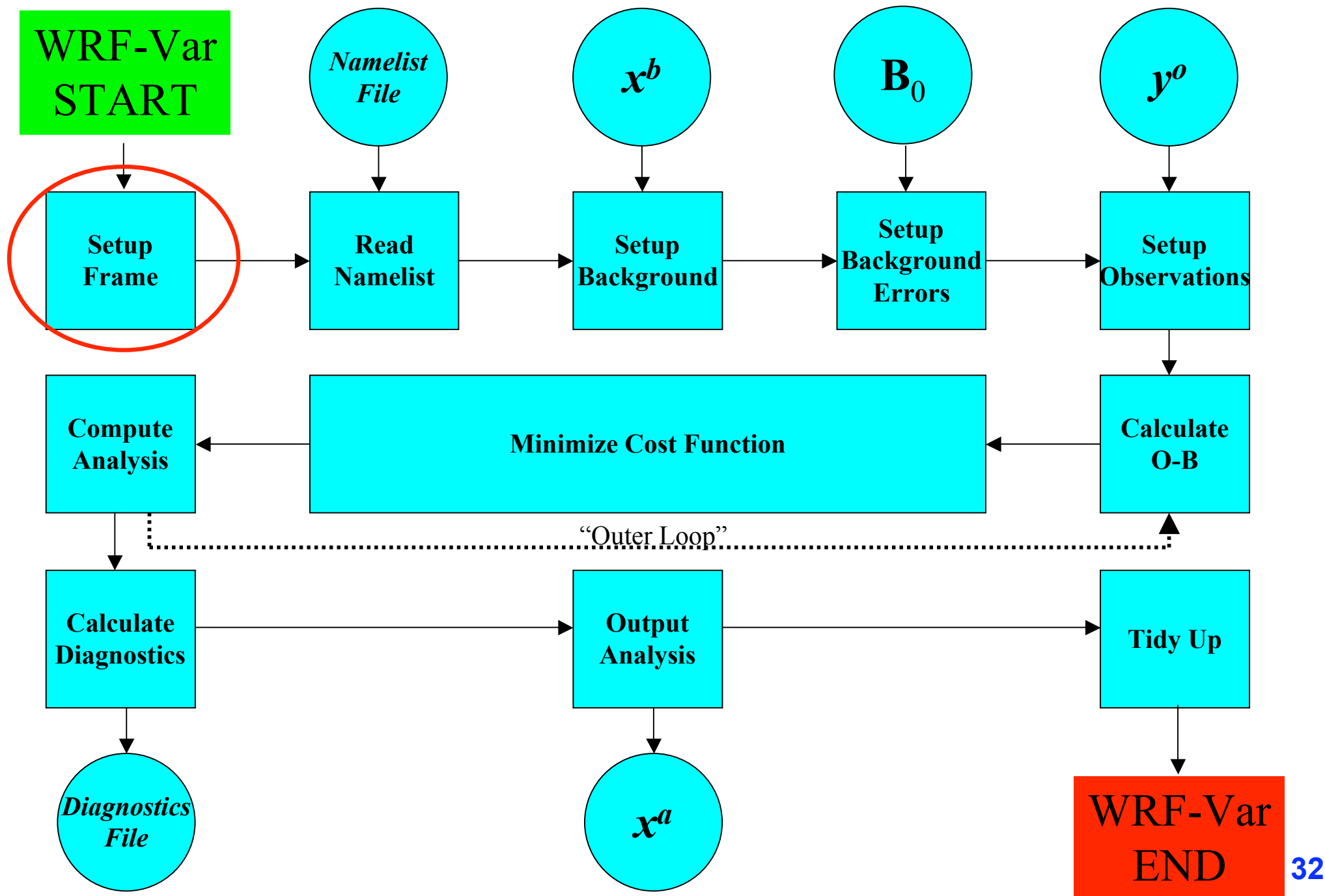
$$J(\mathbf{x}') = (\mathbf{x}')^T \mathbf{B}^{-1}(\mathbf{x}') + (\mathbf{y}^{o'} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}')^T \mathbf{R}^{-1}(\mathbf{y}^{o'} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{x}')$$

with $\mathbf{y}^{o'} = \mathbf{y}^o - H(\mathbf{x}^b)$

WRF-Var Formulation

- Next, define the *control variable transform* $\mathbf{U}$ such that $\mathbf{x}' = \mathbf{U}\mathbf{v}$.
 - $\mathbf{v}$ is the analysis increment in control variable space
 - $\mathbf{B}$ is approximated by $\mathbf{U}\mathbf{U}^T$
- WRF-Var actually minimizes
$$J(\mathbf{v}) = \mathbf{v}^T \mathbf{v} + (\mathbf{y}^{o'} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{v})^T \mathbf{R}^{-1} (\mathbf{y}^{o'} - \mathbf{H}\mathbf{U}\mathbf{v})$$
- After minimization, the analysis, $\mathbf{x}^a$, is given by
$$\mathbf{x}^a = \mathbf{x}^b + \mathbf{U}\mathbf{v}$$

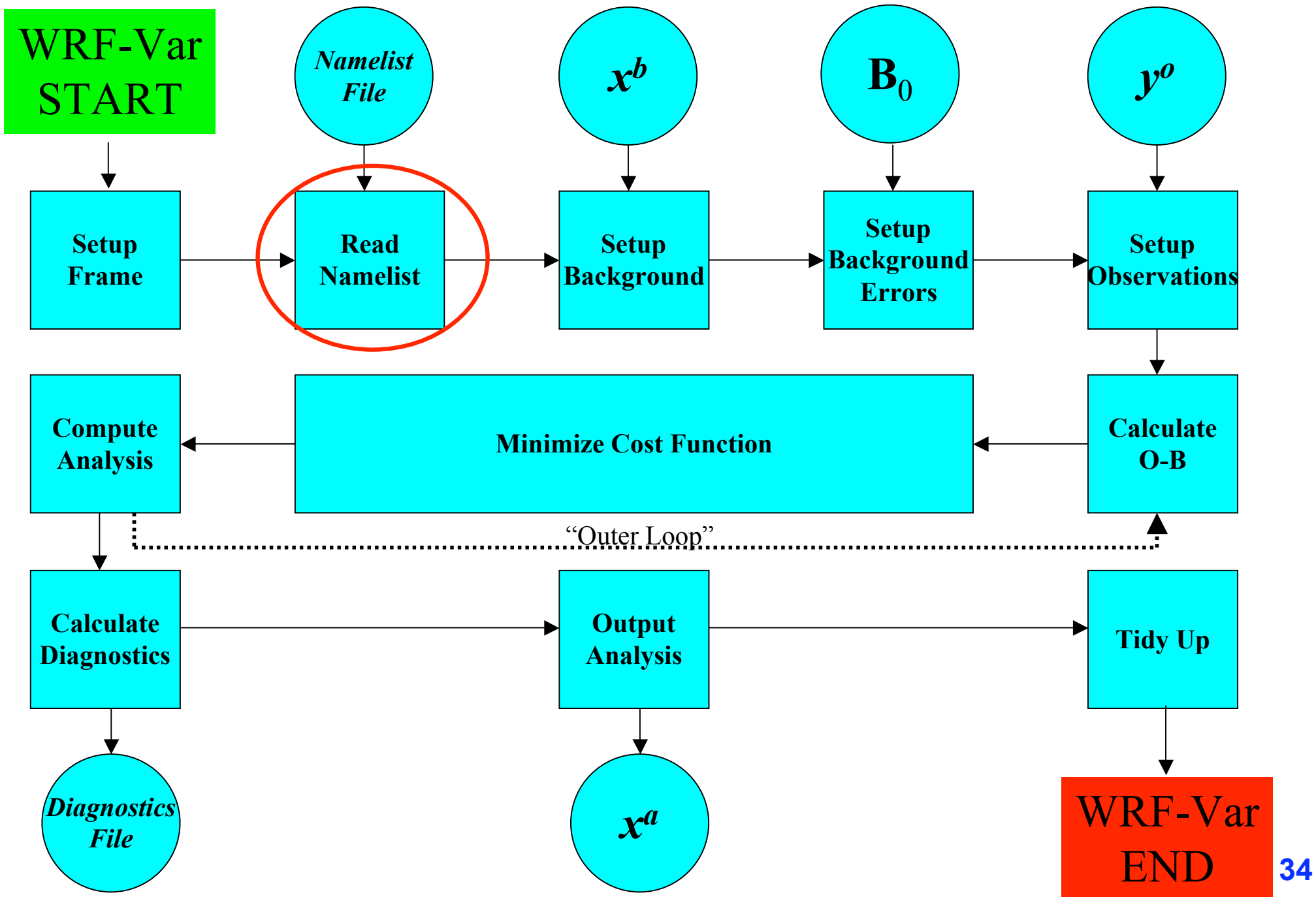
WRF-Var



Setup Frame

- Reads grid dimensions from “namelist.input” file.
- Use WRF framework’s distributed memory capability to initialize tile, memory, patch dimensions, etc.

WRF-Var



Read Namelist

- Reads WRF-Var data assimilation options from “namelist.input” file.
- Performs consistency checks between namelist options.

namelist.input

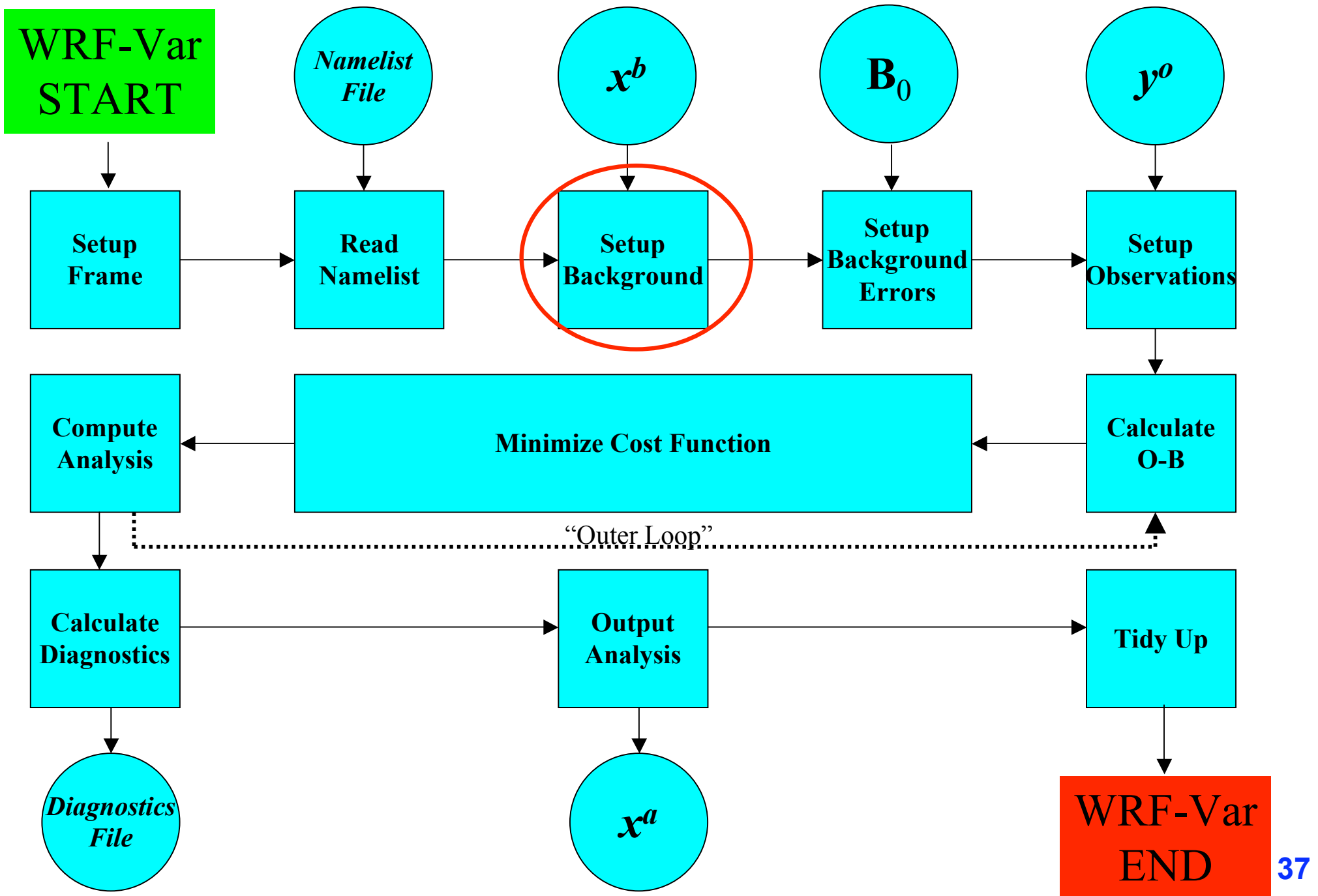
```
&wrfvar1      &wrfvar8
var4d=true,    /
multi_inc=0,   &wrfvar9
var4d_coupling=2, /
global=false,  &wrfvar10
/              /
&wrfvar2      &wrfvar11
/              cv_options_hum=1,
&wrfvar3      check_rh=2,
ob_format=2,   seed_array1=2007081421,
num_fgat_time=7, seed_array2=2007081421,
/              /
&wrfvar4      &wrfvar12
use_synopobs=true, /
use_shipsobs=true, &wrfvar13
use_meteorobs=true, /
use_soundobs=true, &wrfvar14
use_pilotobs=true, /
use_airepobs=true, &wrfvar15
use_geoamvobs=true, /
use_polaramvobs=true, &wrfvar16
use_bogusobs=true, /
use_buoyobs=true, &wrfvar17
use_profilerobs=true, analysis_type="3D-VAR",
use_satemobs=true, /
use_gpspwobs=true, &wrfvar18
use_gpsrefobs=true, analysis_date="2007-08-
use_qscatobs=true, 14_21:00:00.0000",
use_radarobs=false, /
use_radar_rv=false, &wrfvar19
use_radar_rf=false, /
/              &wrfvar20
&wrfvar5      /
check_max_iv=true, &wrfvar21
/              time_window_min="2007-08-
&wrfvar6      14_21:00:00.0000",
ntmax=100,     /
/              &wrfvar22
&wrfvar7      time_window_max="2007-08-
/              15_03:00:00.0000",
/              /
```

```
&wrfvar23
jcdfi_use=false,
jcdfi_io=false,
jcdfi_tauc=21600,
jcdfi_gama=0.1,
jcdfi_error_wind=3.0,
jcdfi_error_t=1.0,
jcdfi_error_q=0.001,
jcdfi_error_mu=1000.,
/
&time_control
run_hours=27,
run_minutes=0,
run_seconds=0,
start_year=2007,
start_month=08,
start_day=14,
start_hour=21,
start_minute=00,
start_second=00,
end_year=2007,
end_month=08,
end_day=15,
end_hour=03,
end_minute=00,
end_second=00,
interval_seconds=21600,
input_from_file=true,
frames_per_outfile=1,
debug_level=0,
history_interval_s=10800,
inputout_interval_s=3600,
auxinput3_interval_s=3600,
inputout_begin_h=6,
inputout_begin_m=0,
```

```
inputout_begin_s=0,
inputout_end_h=6,
inputout_end_m=0,
inputout_end_s=0,
input_outname="wrfinput_d<domain
>_<date>",
write_input=true,
/
&fdda
/
&domains
time_step=240,
e_we=123,
e_sn=111,
e_vert=27,
num_metgrid_levels=27,
p_top_requested=5000,
interp_type=1,
t_extrap_type=1,
dx=45000,
dy=45000,
i_parent_start=0,
j_parent_start=0,
smooth_option=0,
nproc_x=0,
eta_levels= 1.000, 0.990, 0.978,
0.964, 0.946, 0.922, 0.894, 0.860,
0.817, 0.766, 0.707, 0.644, 0.576,
0.507, 0.444, 0.380, 0.324, 0.273,
0.228, 0.188, 0.152, 0.121, 0.093,
0.069, 0.048, 0.029, 0.014, 0.000,
/
```

```
&physics
mp_physics=3,
ra_lw_physics=1,
ra_sw_physics=1,
radt=45,
sf_sfclay_physics=1,
sf_surface_physics=1,
bl_pbl_physics=1,
cu_physics=1,
cudt=1,
num_soil_layers=5,
mp_zero_out=0,
co2tf=0,
/
&dynamics
w_damping=1,
diff_opt=1,
km_opt=1,
dampcoef=0.0,
time_step_sound=4,
base_temp=290.0,
/
&bdy_control
specified=true,
real_data_init_type=3,
/
&grib2
/
```

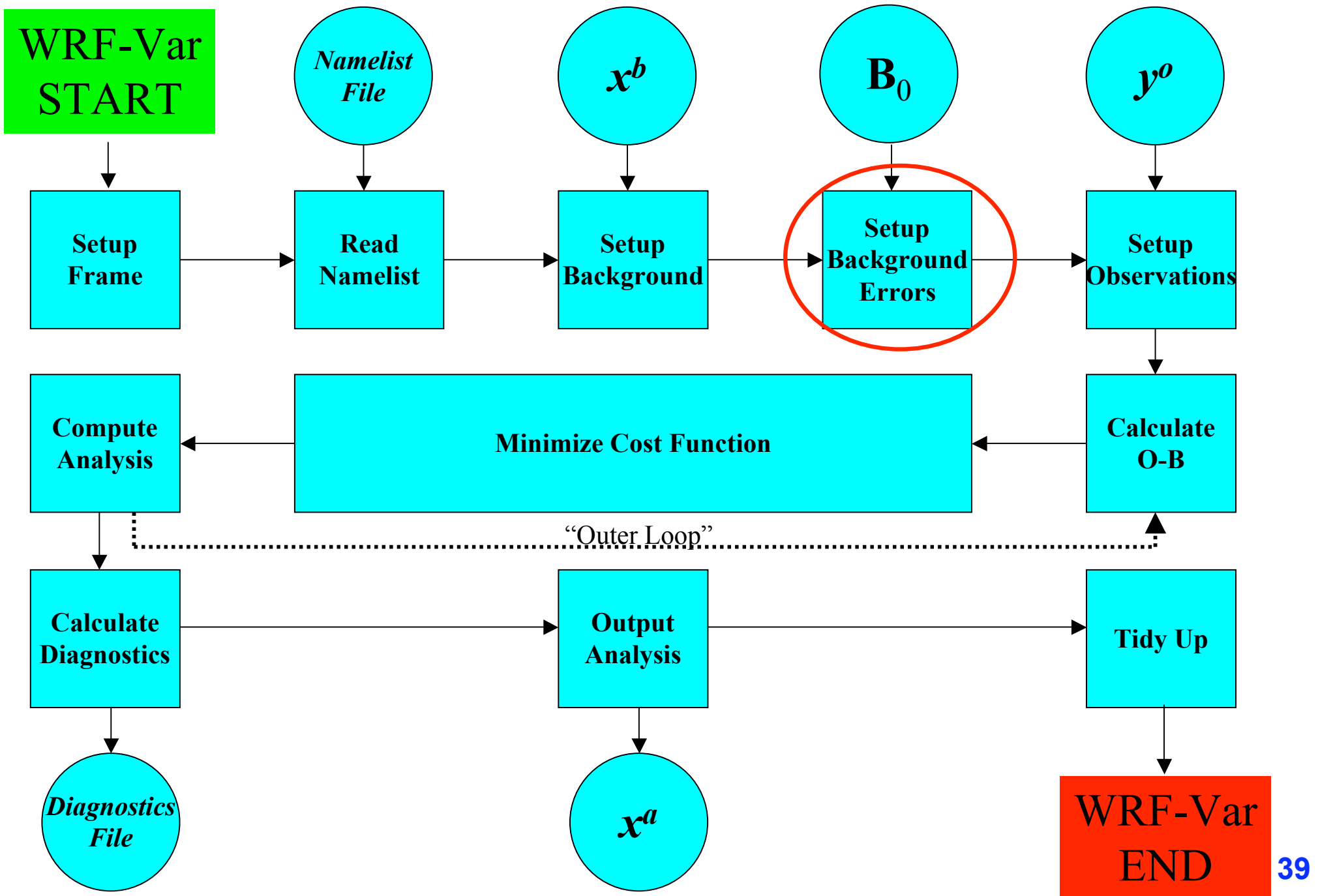
WRF-Var



Setup Background (First-guess)

- Reads in the first-guess field.
- Format depends on namelist option :
“fg_format” ; 1= WRF, etc.
- Extracts necessary fields.
- Creates background FORTRAN 90 derived data type “xb” e.g. xb % mix, xb % u(:, :, :),

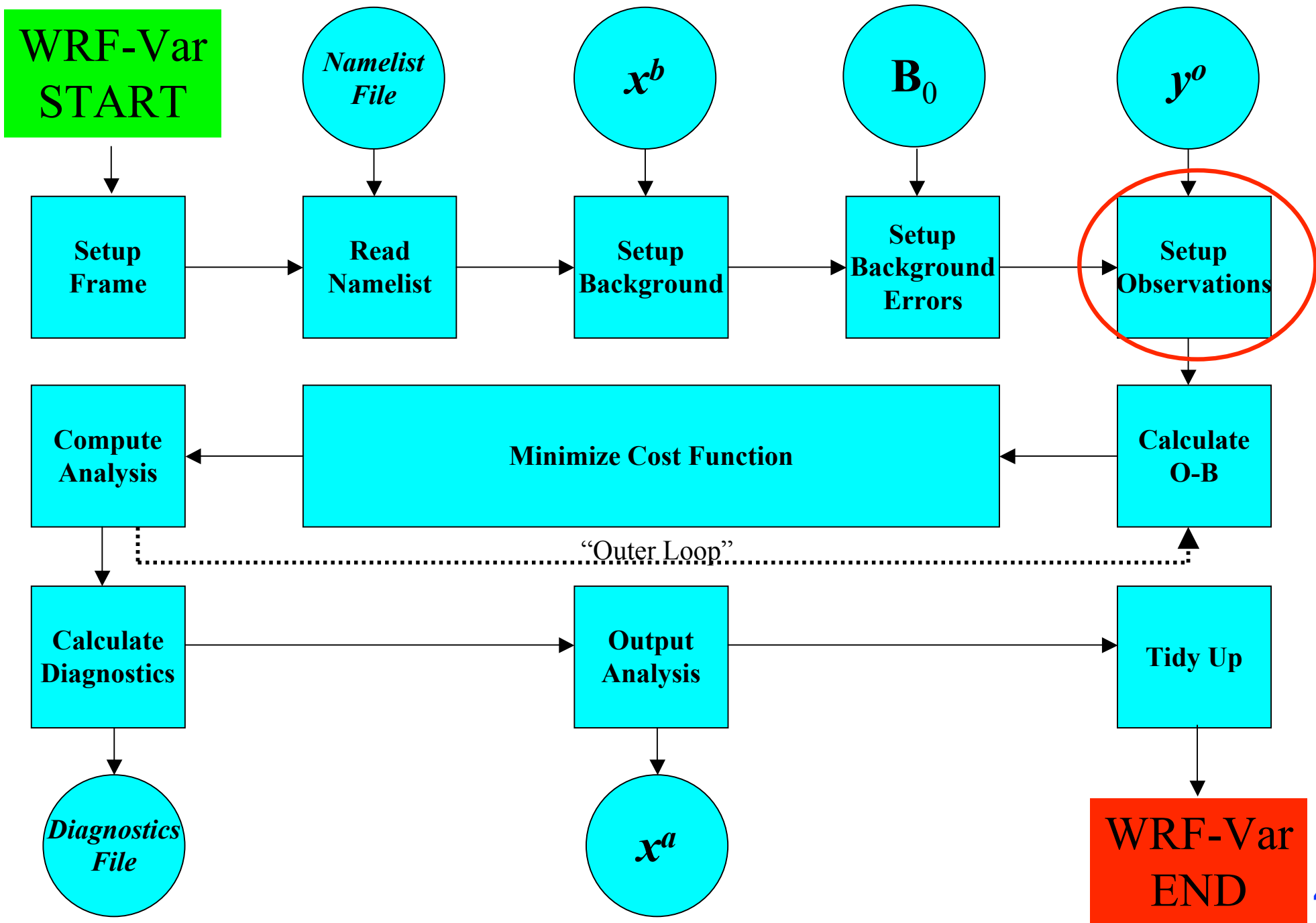
WRF-Var



Setup Background Errors (BE)

- Reads in background error statistics.
- Extracts necessary quantities – eigenvectors, eigenvalues, lengthscales, regression coefficients, etc (see “WRF-Var Background Error Estimation”).
- Creates background error FORTRAN 90 derived data type “be” e.g. `be % v1 % evec(:,:), be % v2 % eval(:,:), etc, ....`

WRF-Var

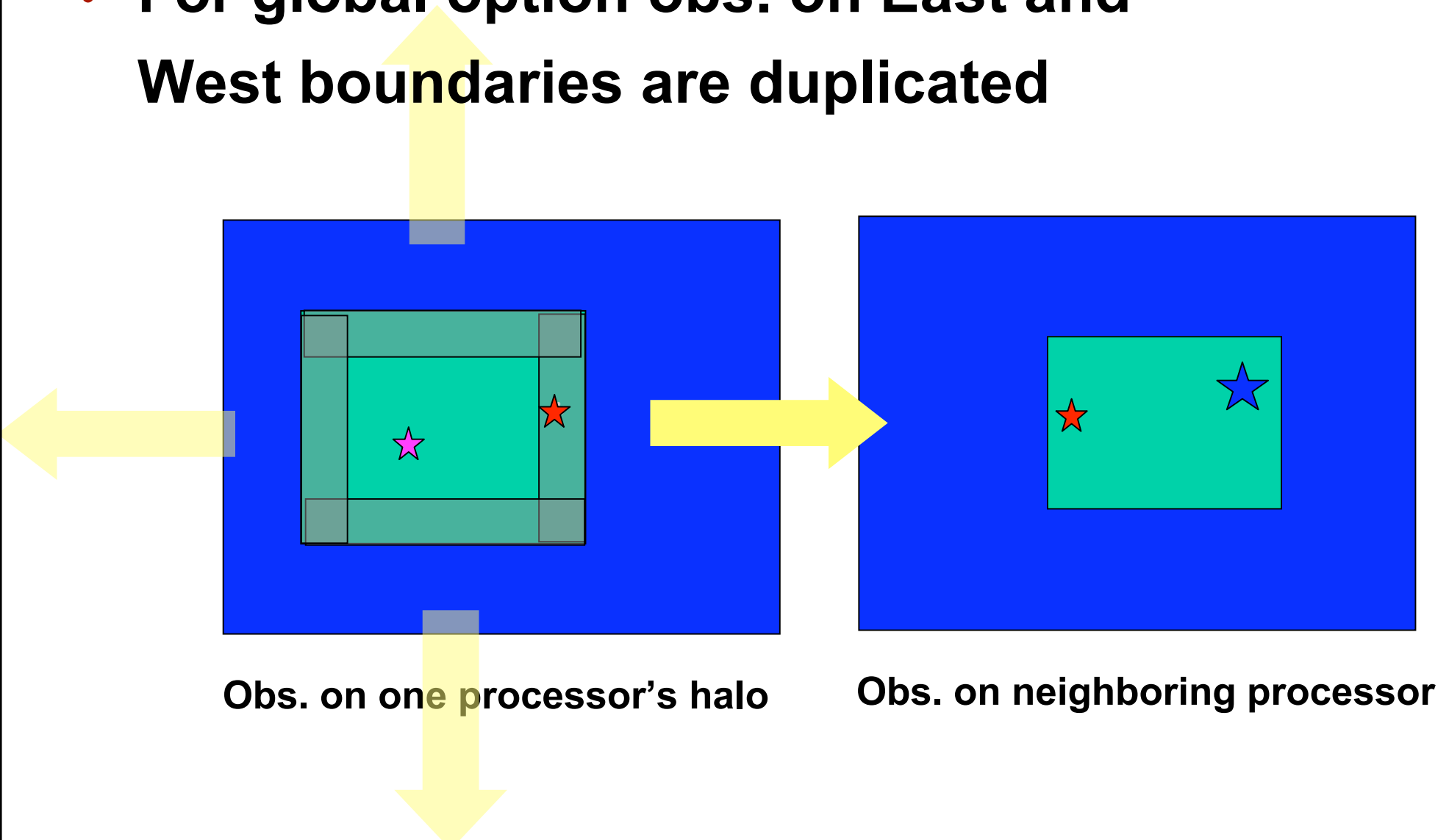


Setup Observations

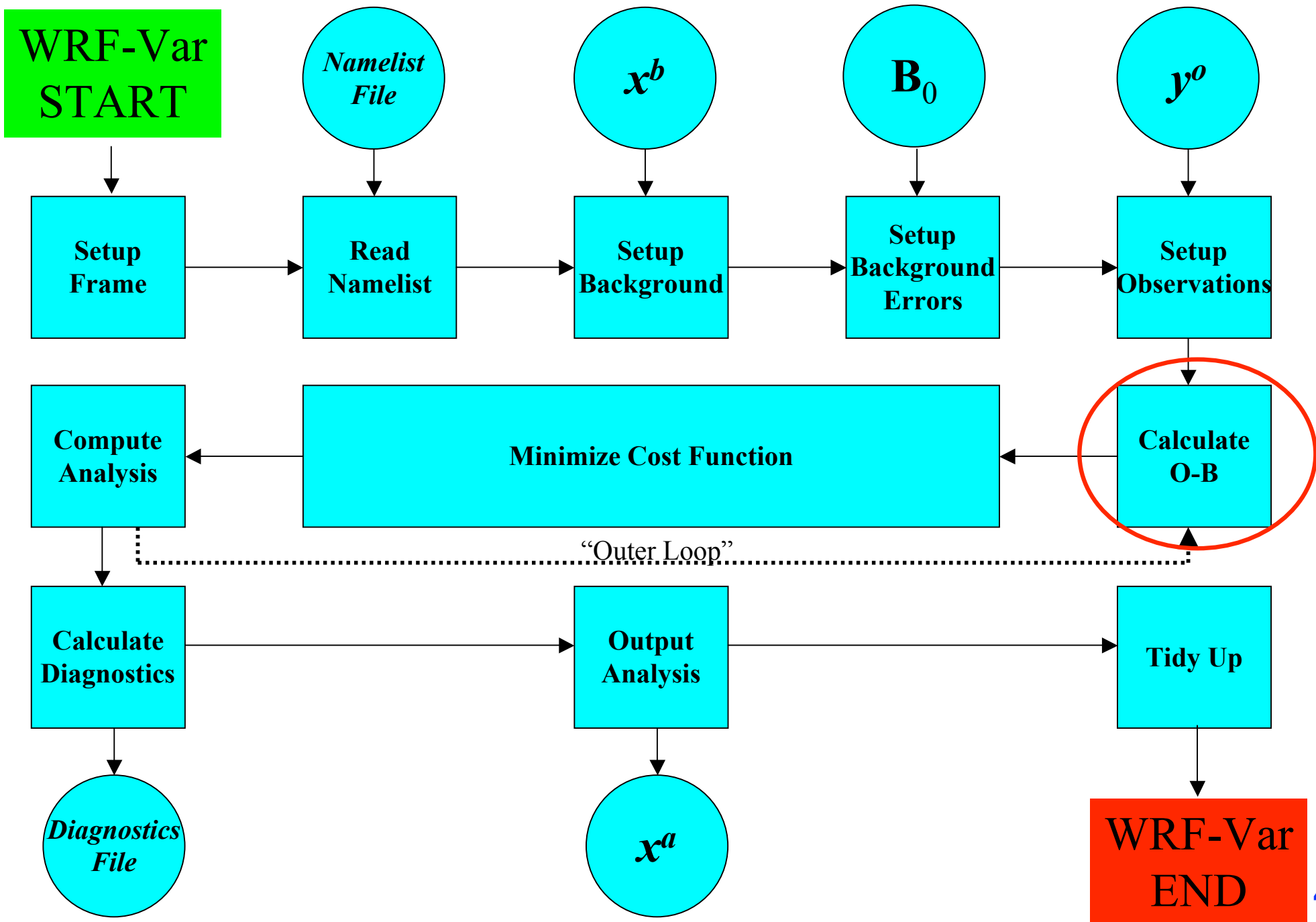
- Reads in observations.
- Format depends on namelist variable “ob_format”
1 = BUFR, 2 = ASCII “WRF-Var” format.
- Creates observation FORTRAN 90 derived data type “ob” e.g. ob % metar(:), ob % sound(:) % u(:), etc,
- Identifies Obs outside/inside the domain

Observations in Distributed Memory

- Halo Region Observation
- For global option obs. on East and West boundaries are duplicated



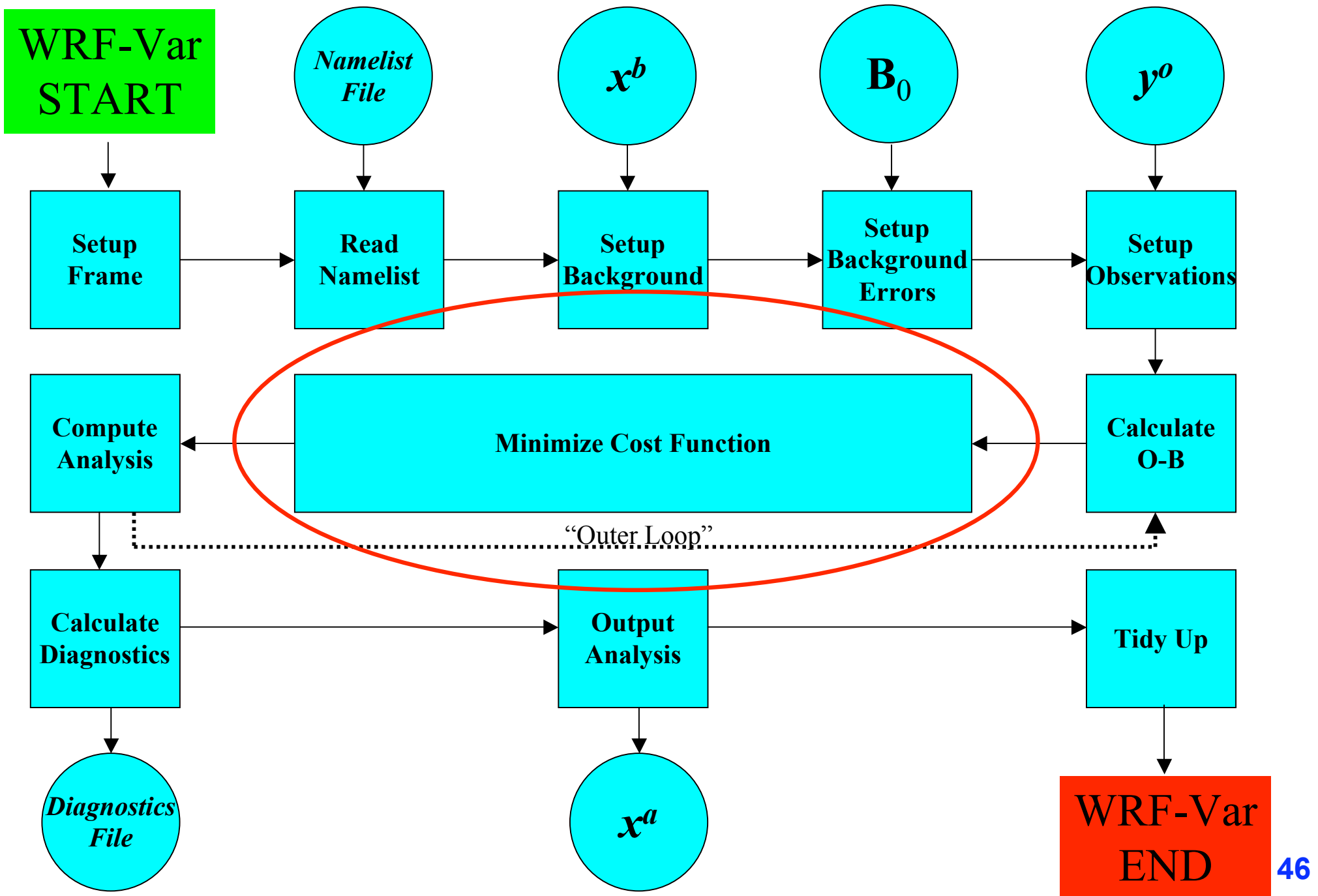
WRF-Var



Calculate Innovation Vector (O-B)

- Calculates “model equivalent” B of observation O through interpolation and change of variable.
- Computes observation minus first guess (O-B) value.
- Creates innovation vector FORTRAN 90 derived data type “iv” e.g. `iv % metar(:), iv % qscat(:) % u, iv % sound(:) % u(:), etc ....`

WRF-Var



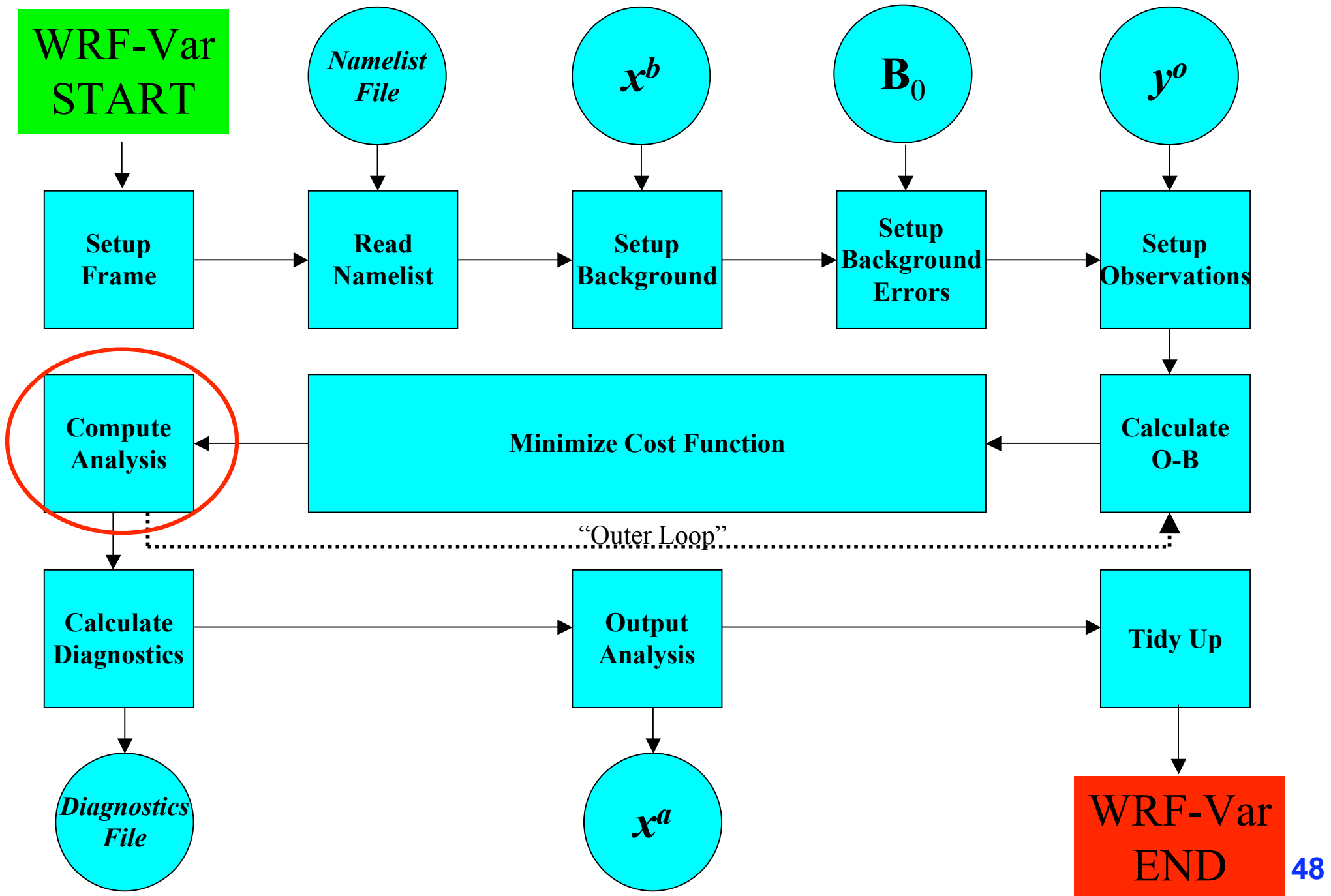
Minimize Cost Function

Use conjugate gradient method

- (a) Initializes analysis increments to zero.
- (b) Computes cost function (if desired).
- (c) Computes gradient of cost function.
- (d) Uses cost function and gradient to calculate new value of analysis control variable, $\mathbf{v}$

Iterate (b) to (d)

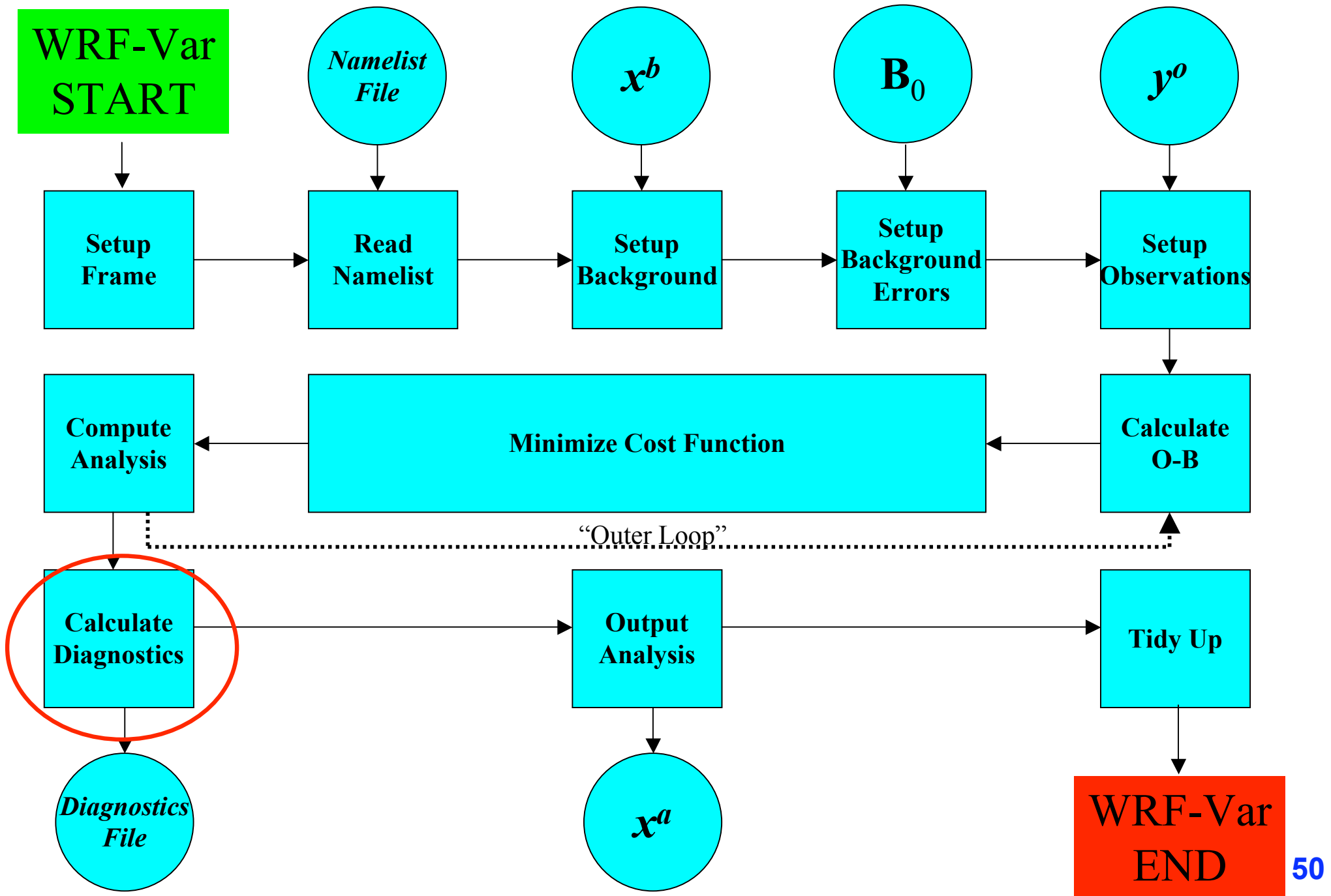
WRF-Var



Compute Analysis

- Once WRF-Var has found a converged control variable, convert control variable to model space analysis increments
- Calculate:
$$\text{analysis} = \text{first-guess} + \text{analysis increment}$$
- Performs consistency checks, e.g., remove negative humidity etc.

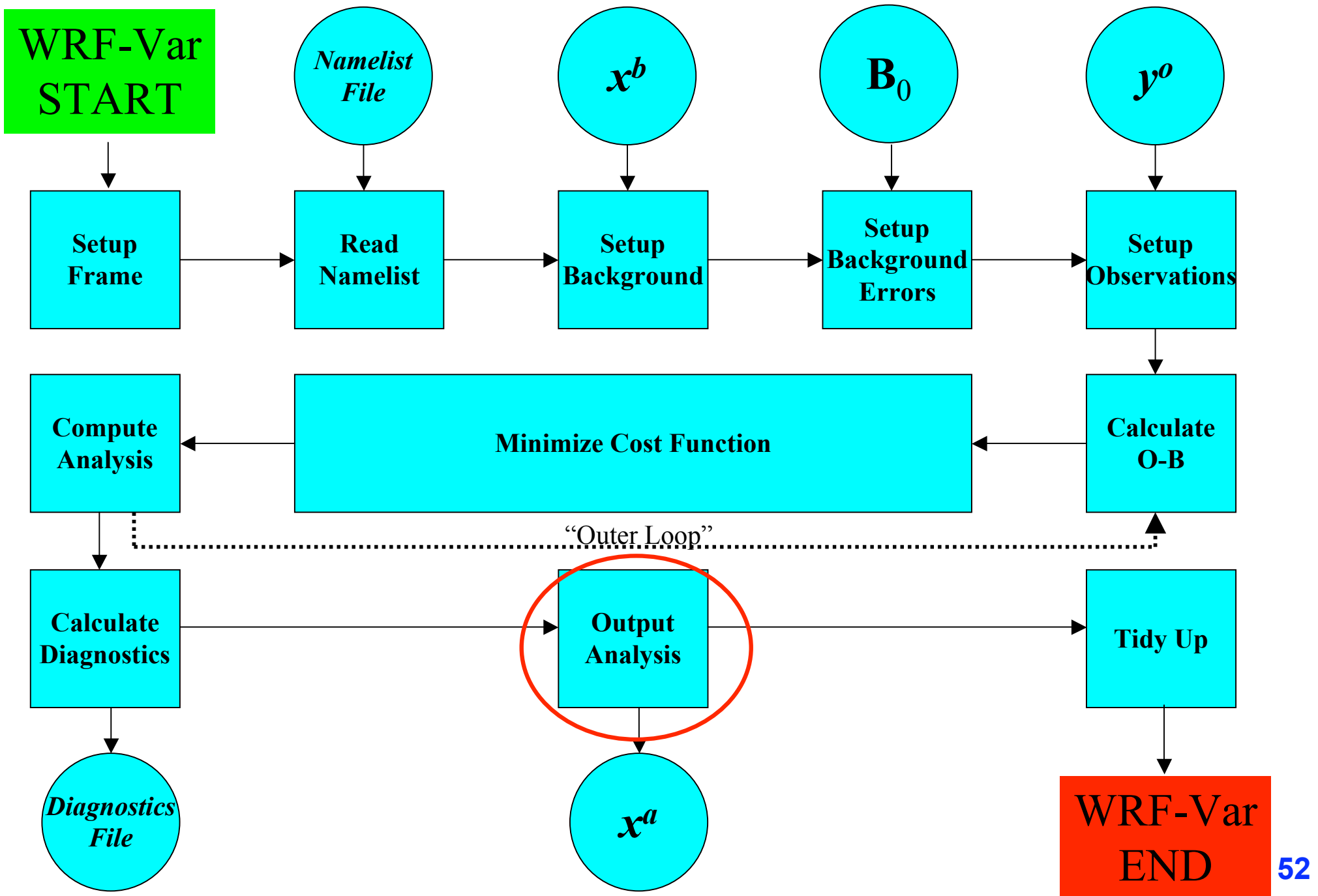
WRF-Var



Compute Diagnostics

- Compute O-B, O-A statistics for all observation types and variables.
- Compute A-B (analysis increment) statistics for all model variables and levels.
- Statistics include minimum, maximum (and their locations), mean and standard deviation.
- Compute “specialist diagnostics” for error tuning (fort.45, fort.46, fort.47, fort.50 etc.).

WRF-Var

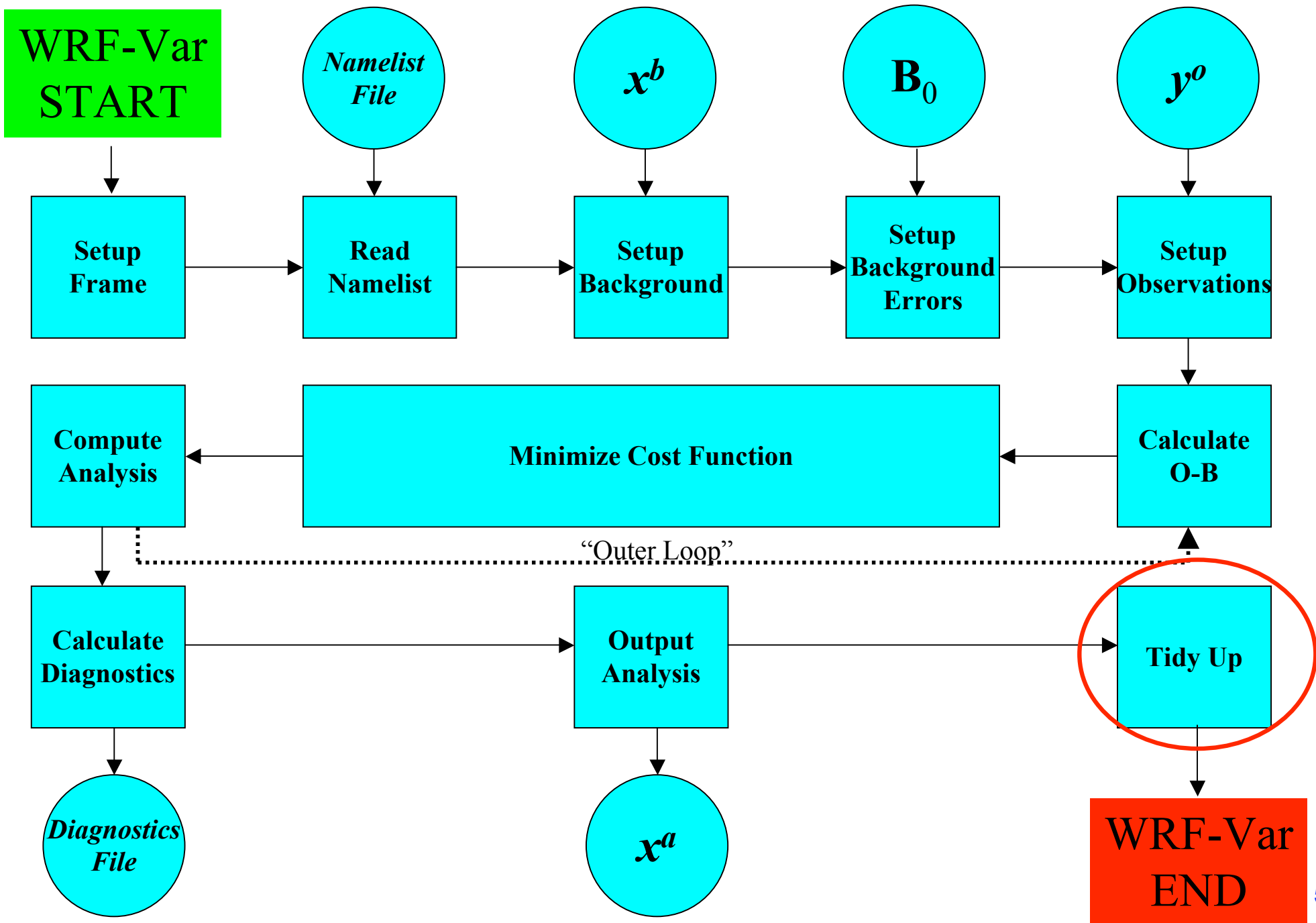


Output Analysis

- Outputs analysis in native model format. Choice is made through namelist option “fg_format”

1 = WRF, etc.
- Also output analysis increments (for diagnostic purposes) in native model format. Switch off by setting WRITE_INCREMENTS = .FALSE. in namelist.input.

WRF-Var



Tidy Up

- Deallocate dynamically-allocated arrays, structures, etc.
- Timing information.
- Clean end to WRF-Var.

Procedure for Adding New Observations

- **Edit `da_define_structures.f90` to add new data type.**
- **Make new observation sub-directory under “var/da”.**
- **Develop desired programs like getting innovation vector, forward observation operator, tangent linear and its adjoint, gradient & cost function etc. in this new sub-directory.**
- **Input observation (update `da_obs`).**
- **Sometimes it might be needed to add certain grid arrays in `Registry.wrfvar`.**
- **Link into minimization package (`da_minimisation.f90`)**

Learning to Use WRF-Var

- **Run through the Online WRF-Var Tutorial available at:**

http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/users/docs/user_guide_V3/users_guide_chap6.htm

- **If still confused, ask questions via:**
wrfhelp@ucar.edu