

Run WRF/ARW

You have these choices in **WRFV3/test/**

(made at compile time):

nmm_real

em_real

em_quarter_ss

em_b_wave

em_les

em_heldsuarez

em_hill2d_x

em_squal12d_x

em_squal12d_y

em_grav2d_x

em_seabreeze2d_x

} 3d real-data

} 3d ideal

} 2d ideal

NMM

ARW

Steps to Run

1. cd to run/ or one of the test case directories.
2. Link or copy WPS output files to the directory for real-data cases.
3. Edit **namelist.input** file for the appropriate grid and times of the case.
4. Run initialization program (**ideal.exe**, **real.exe**, or **real_nmm.exe**).
5. Run model executable, **wrf.exe**.

WRFV3/run directory

`README.namelist`

`LANDUSE.TBL`

`ETAMPNEW_DATA`

`GENPARM.TBL`

`RRTM_DATA`

`SOILPARM.TBL`

`VEGPARM.TBL`

`urban_param.tbl`

`tr49t67`

`tr49t85`

`tr67t85`

`gribmap.txt`

`grib2map.tbl`

.... (a few more)

`namelist.input` -> `../test/em_real/namelist.input`

`real.exe` -> `../main/real.exe`

`wrf.exe` -> `../main/wrf.exe`

`ndown.exe` -> `../main/ndown.exe`

these files are model physics data files: they are used to either initialize physics variables, or make physics computation more efficient

Running ARW Real-Data Case

- One must successfully run WPS, and create met_em.* file for more than one time period
- Link or copy WPS output files to the run Directory: In -s ../../../../WPS/met_em.d01.* .
- Edit **namelist.input** file for runtime options (at minimum, one must edit &time_control for start, end and integration times, and &domains for grid dimensions).
- Run the real-data initialization program: **./real.exe**
- Successfully running this program will create model initial and boundary files: **wrfinput_d01** and **wrfbdy_d01**.
- Run the model executable by typing: **./wrf.exe**
- Successfully running the model will create model history file: **wrfout_d01_2005-08-28_00:00:00**

Basic namelist Options

- WRF model running is mainly controlled by a namelist file. Therefore, understanding the content of this file is CRITICAL.
- Namelist file: A Fortran namelist contains a list of runtime options for the code to read in during its execution. Use of a namelist allows one to change runtime configuration without the need to recompile the source code.
- Fortran 90 namelist has very specific format, so edit with care:
 &namelist-record - start
 / - end
- There are totally eight (8) sections in WRF model namelist file: *time_control*, *domains*, *physics*, *fdda*, *dynamics*, *bdy_control*, *grib2*, and *namelist_quilt*
- General rule: Multiple columns: domain dependent;
 Single column: value valid for all domains.

&time_control

```
run_days           = 0,  
run_hours          = 24,  
run_minutes        = 0,  
run_seconds        = 0,  
start_year         = 2000, 2000, 2000,  
start_month        = 01, 01, 01,  
start_day          = 24, 24, 24,  
start_hour         = 12, 12, 12,  
start_minute       = 00, 00, 00,  
start_second       = 00, 00, 00,  
end_year           = 2000, 2000, 2000,  
end_month          = 01, 01, 01,  
end_day            = 25, 25, 25,  
end_hour           = 12, 12, 12,  
end_minute         = 00, 00, 00,  
end_second         = 00, 00, 00,  
interval_seconds   = 21600  
history_interval   = 180, 60, 60  
frame_per_outfile  = 1000, 1000, 1000,  
restart_interval   = 360,
```

domain 1 option

nest options

&time_control

- **Interval_seconds**: Time interval between WPS output times, and LBC update frequency
- **history_interval**: Time interval in minutes when a history output is written; The time stamp in a history file name is the time when the history file is first written, and multiple time periods may be written in one file. e.g. a history file for domain 1 that is first written for 1200 UTC Jan 24 2000 is **wrfout_d01_2000-01-24_12:00:00**
- **frame_per_outfile**: Number of history times written to one file.
- **restart_interval**: time interval in minutes when a restart file is written; By default, restart file is not written at hour 0; A restart file contains only one time level data, and its valid time is in its file name, e.g. a restart file for domain 1 that is valid for 0000 UTC Jan 25 2000 is **wrfrst_d01_2000-01-25_00:00:00**

&time_control

```
io_form_history      = 2,  
io_form_restart     = 2,  
io_form_input       = 2,  
io_form_boundary    = 2,  
debug_level         = 0,
```

IO format options:

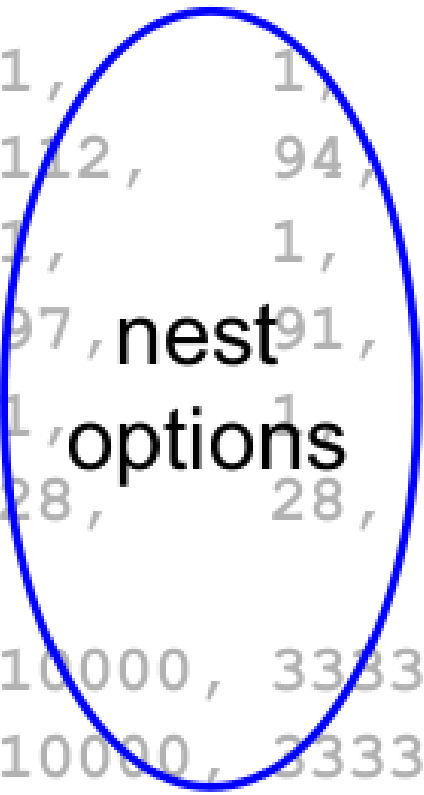
- = 1, binary
- = 2, netcdf (most common)
- = 4, PHDF5
- = 5, Grib 1
- =10, Grib 2

`io_form_restart = 102` :
write in patch sizes: fast
for large grids and useful
for restart file

Debug print control:
Increasing values give
more prints.

&domains

```
time_step           = 180
time_step_fract_num = 0,
time_step_fract_den = 1,
max_dom            = 1,
s_we               = 1, 1, 1,
e_we               = 74, 112, 94,
s_sn               = 1, 1, 1,
e_sn               = 61, 97, 91,
s_vert             = 1, 1, 1,
e_vert            = 28, 28, 28,
num_metgrid_levels = 21
dx                 = 30000, 10000, 3333,
dy                 = 30000, 10000, 3333,
eta_levels         = 1.0, 0.996, 0.99, 0.98, ... 0.0
p_top_requested    = 5000,
```



&domains

- `time_step`, `time_step_fract_num`, `time_step_frac_den`: time step for model integration in seconds; fractional time step specified in separate integers of numerator and denominator; ARW: $6 \times DX$, DX is grid distance in km.
- `s_we`, `s_sn`, `s_vert`: starting indices in X, Y, and Z direction; 1 for domain 1.
- `e_we`, `e_sn`, `e_vert`: model grid dimensions (staggered) in X, Y and Z directions.
- `num_metgrid_levels`: number of metgrid (input) data levels.
- `dx`, `dy`: grid distances in meters.
- `p_top_requested`: pressure value at the model top; constrained by the available data from WPS; default is 5000 hPa.
- `eta_levels`: specify your own model levels from 1.0 to 0.0; if not specified, program real will calculate a set of levels for you.