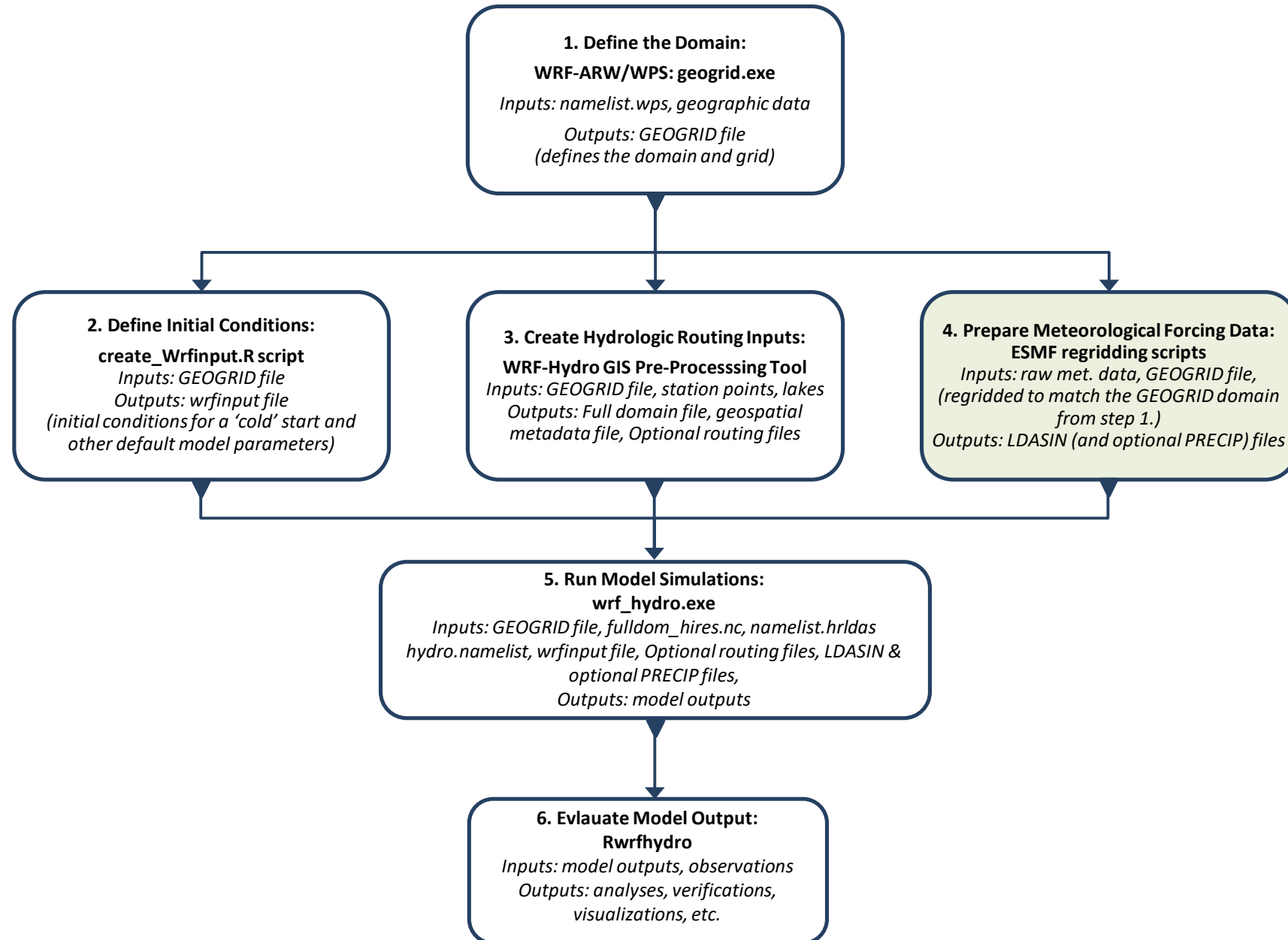


WRF-Hydro Forcing Engine Overview



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National Center for Atmospheric Research

WRF-Hydro Workflow



Input Forcing Data Requirements

Variable name	Description	Units
SWDOWN	Incoming shortwave radiation	W/m ²
LWDOWN	Incoming longwave radiation	W/m ²
Q2D	Specific humidity	kg/kg
T2D	Air temperature	K
PSFC	Surface pressure	Pa
U2D	Near surface wind in the u-component	m/s
V2D	Near surface wind in the v-component	m/s
RAINRATE	Precipitation rate	mm/s or kg/m ² /s

ALL FORCING DATA IS MAPPED TO SAME GRID (based on the 'geogrid')

SPECIFIED PRECIPITATION MAY HAVE HIGHER TIME RESOLUTION (e.g. 5min)

Input Forcing Data Requirements

- Formats for forcing inputs:
 - Fully-coupled model
 - Existing wrf output files
 - Unified analysis (all met. variables together – Netcdf file, e.g. NLDAS-hourly)
 - Specified precipitation (Netcdf file , precipitation comes from alternate source, e.g. radar, satellite, gauge analysis)

ALL FORCING DATA IS MAPPED TO SAME GRID (based on WRF 'geogrid')

SPECIFIED PRECIPITATION MAY HAVE HIGHER TIME RESOLUTION (e.g. 5min)

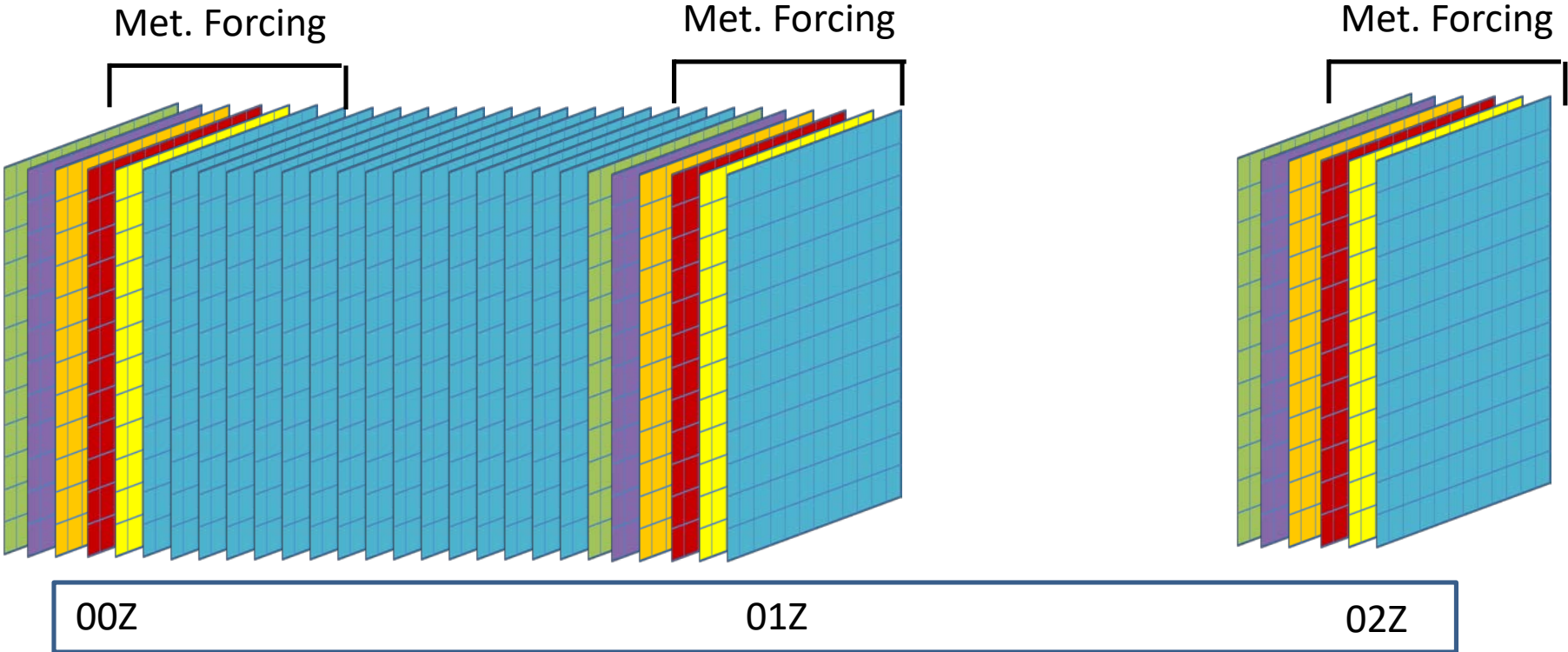
Input Forcing Data Requirements

- Data Pre-processing Options:
 - Several utilities for formatting and creating ‘forcing’ data:
 - Using netcdf as the underlying data model...
 - One file per forcing input time...
 - Direct use or simple regrid of existing wrf output
 - ESMF/ncl scripts for conservative regridding of data between structured or unstructured grids, ASCII-netcdf formats, etc.
 - nco-based shell scripts to change variable names, threshold units, re-order grids, etc

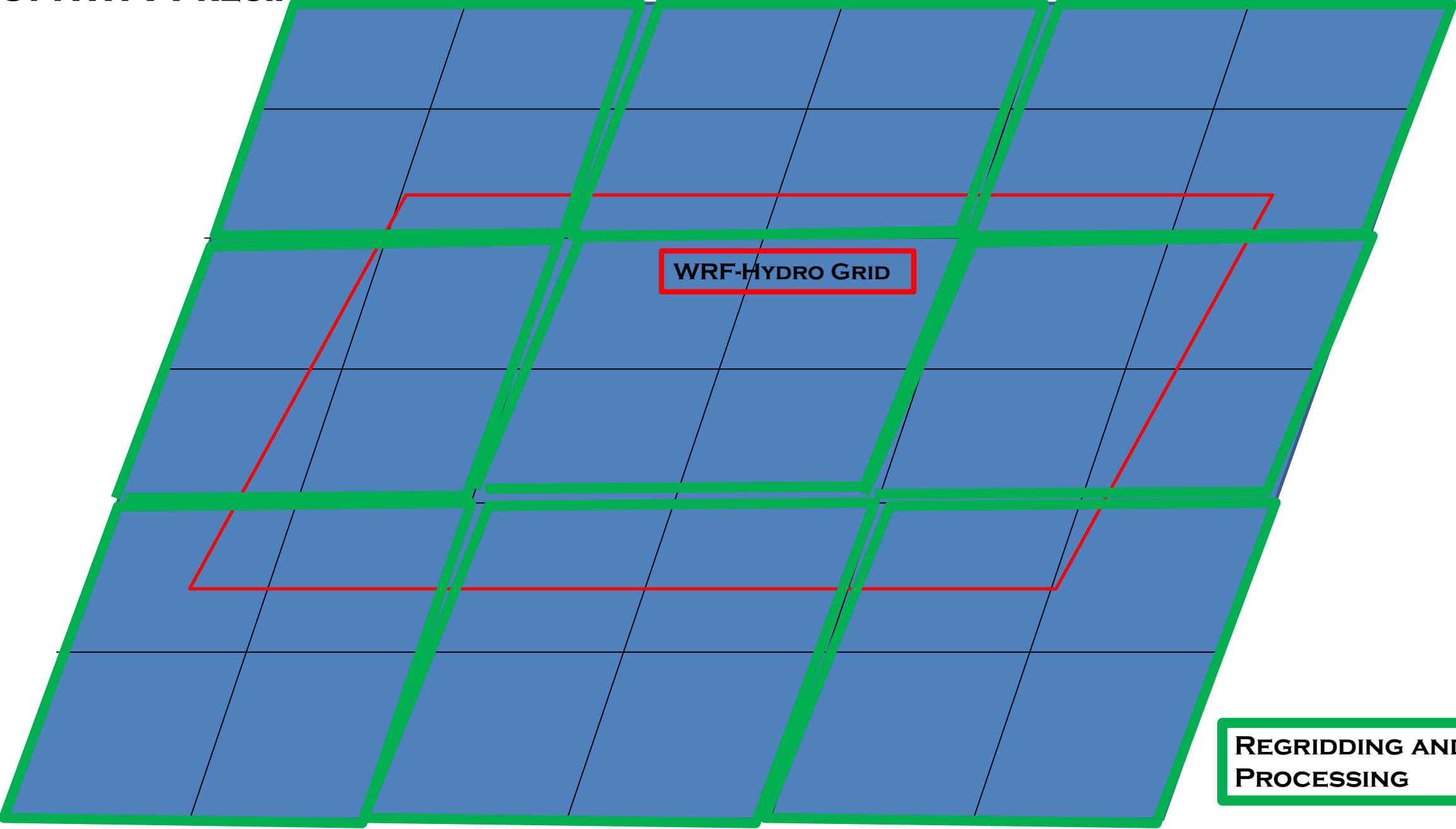
* BEST PRACTICE: Use as high of time-resolution forcing data as possible! (particularly rainfall)

Input Forcing Data Requirements

- Data Requirements:
 - Forcing Input: Forecast Example...



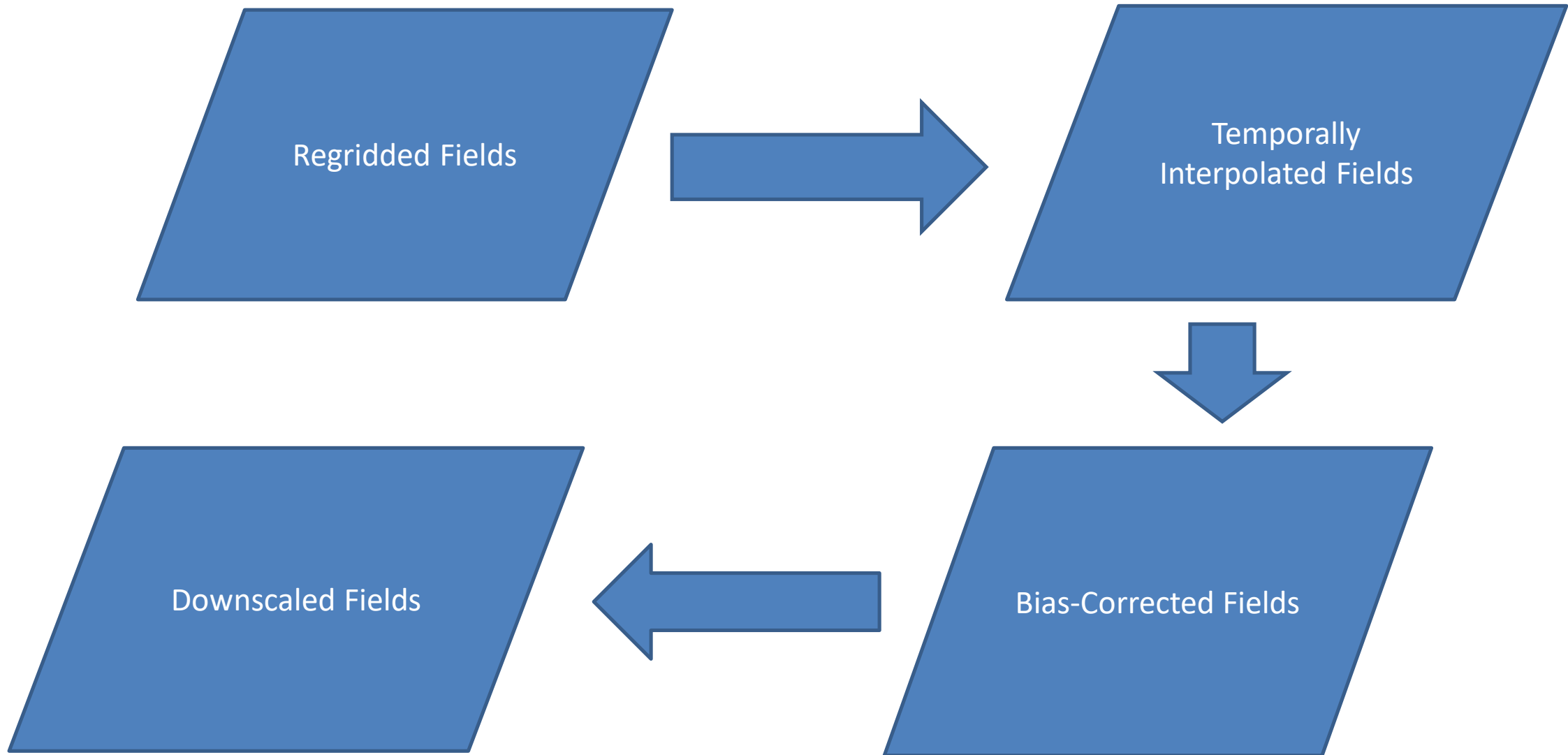
INPUT NWP/PRECIP



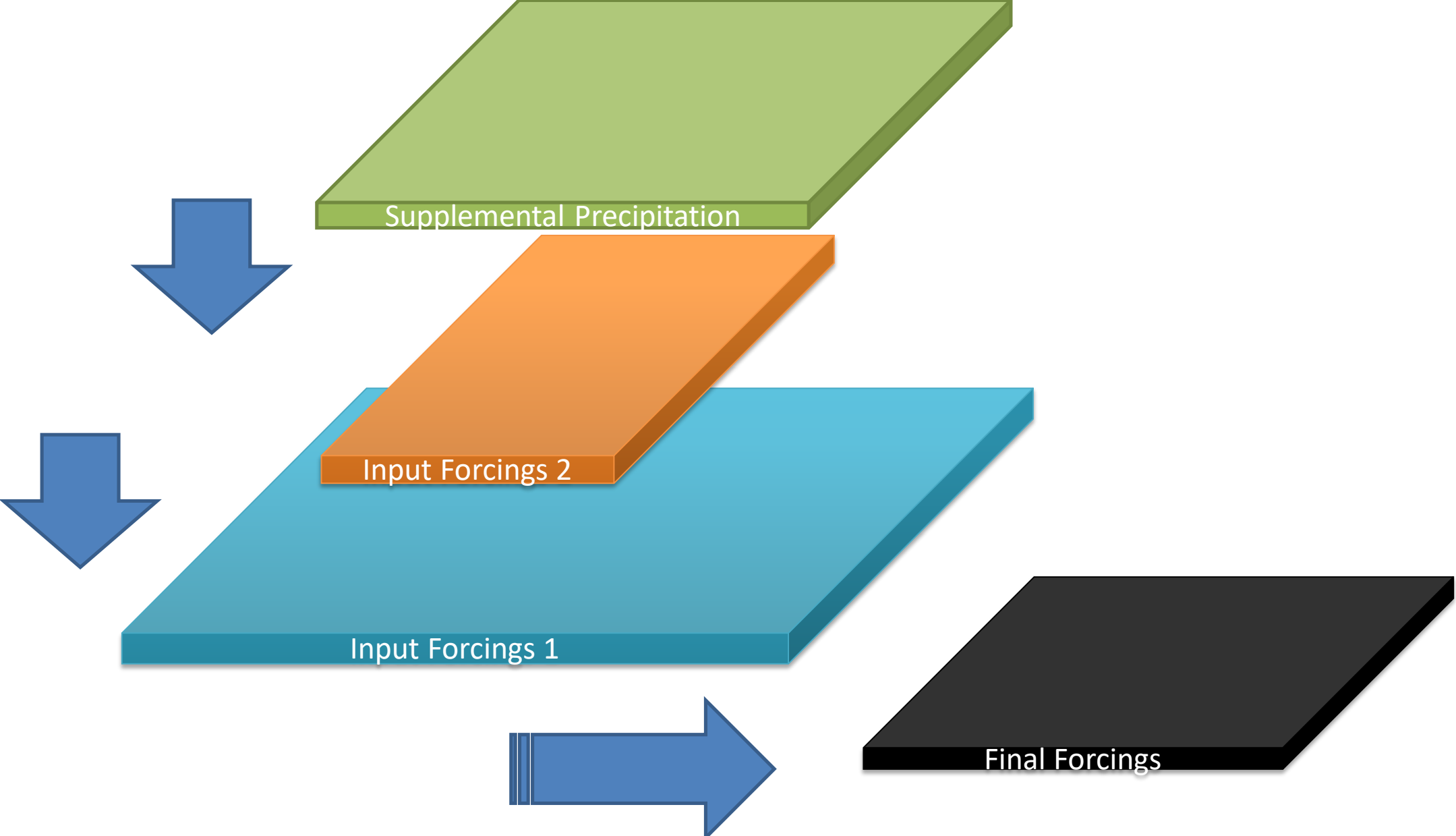
WRF-HYDRO GRID

**REGRIDDING AND
PROCESSING**

Forcing Engine Workflow



Forcing Engine Workflow



Input Forcing Data Requirements

- netcdf forcing input file header

A11. Forcing data netcdf file header

```
netcdf\201111040900 {  
  dimensions:  
    Time = UNLIMITED; // (1 currently)  
    south_north = 475;  
    west_east = 475;  
  variables:  
    float Q2D(Time, south_north, west_east) ;  
      Q2D:FieldType = 104 ;  
      Q2D:MemoryOrder = "XY" ;  
      Q2D:description = "QV at 2 M" ;  
      Q2D:units = "kg kg-1" ;  
      Q2D:stagger = "" ;  
      Q2D:coordinates = "XLONG XLAT" ;  
    float T2D(Time, south_north, west_east) ;  
      T2D:FieldType = 104 ;  
      T2D:MemoryOrder = "XY" ;  
      T2D:description = "TEMP at 2 M" ;  
      T2D:units = "K" ;  
      T2D:stagger = "" ;  
      T2D:coordinates = "XLONG XLAT" ;  
    float SWDOWN(Time, south_north, west_east) ;  
      SWDOWN:FieldType = 104 ;  
      SWDOWN:MemoryOrder = "XY" ;  
      SWDOWN:description = "DOWNWARD SHORT WAVE FLUX AT  
GROUND SURFACE" ;  
      SWDOWN:units = "W m-2" ;  
      SWDOWN:stagger = "" ;  
      SWDOWN:coordinates = "XLONG XLAT" ;  
    float LWDOWN(Time, south_north, west_east) ;  
      LWDOWN:FieldType = 104 ;  
      LWDOWN:MemoryOrder = "XY" ;  
      LWDOWN:description = "DOWNWARD LONG WAVE FLUX AT  
GROUND SURFACE" ;  
      LWDOWN:units = "W m-2" ;  
      LWDOWN:stagger = "" ;  
      LWDOWN:coordinates = "XLONG XLAT" ;  
  }
```

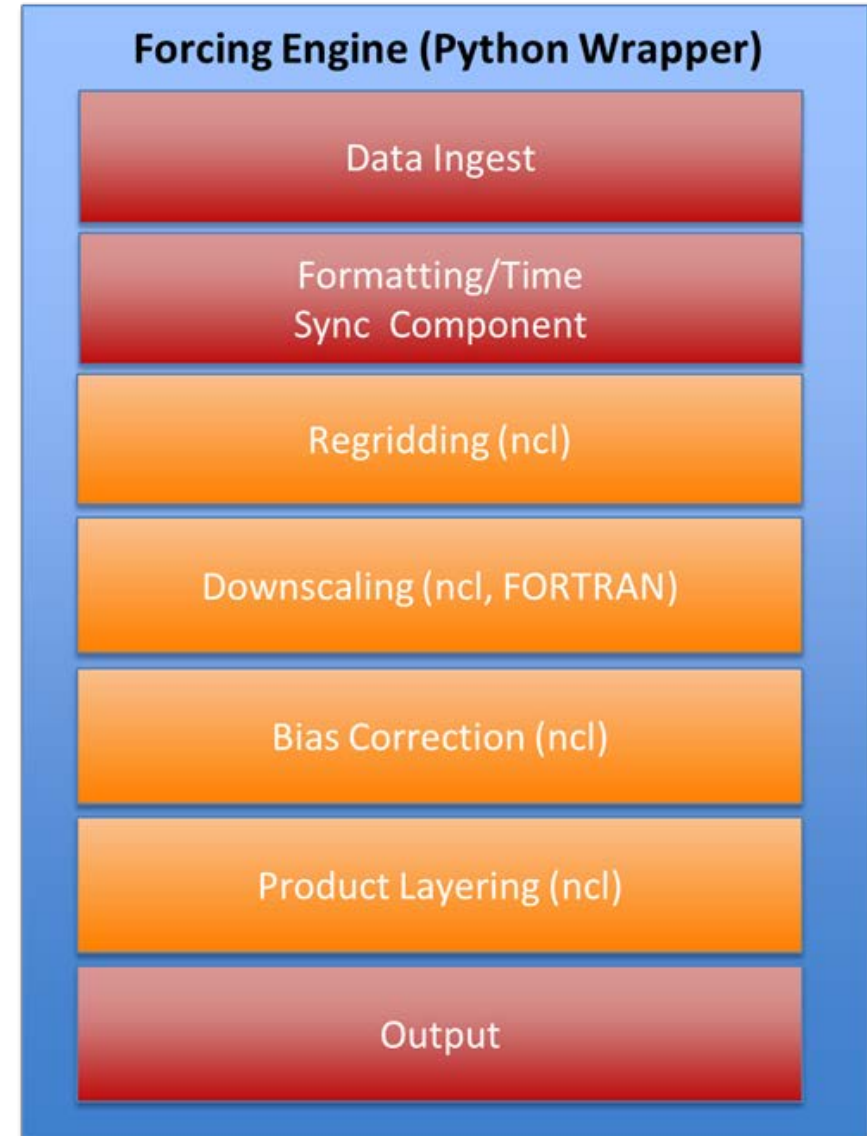
Broader WRF-Hydro Forcing Data Engine Construction

1. Create national 1km gridded fields of:

- Temperature, mixing ratio, surface pressure, u-, v-windspeed, longwave and shortwave radiation, precipitation rate

2. Downscaling of:

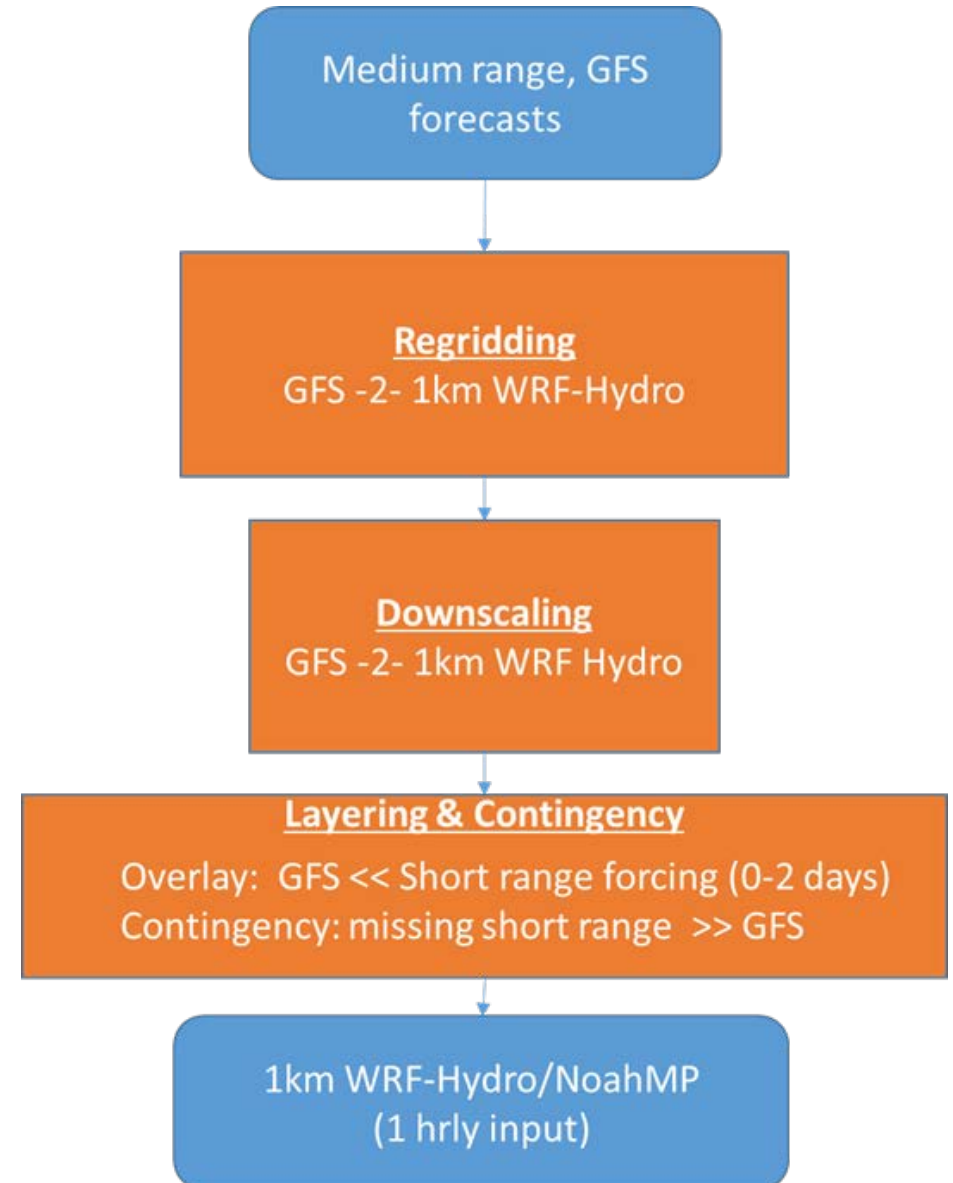
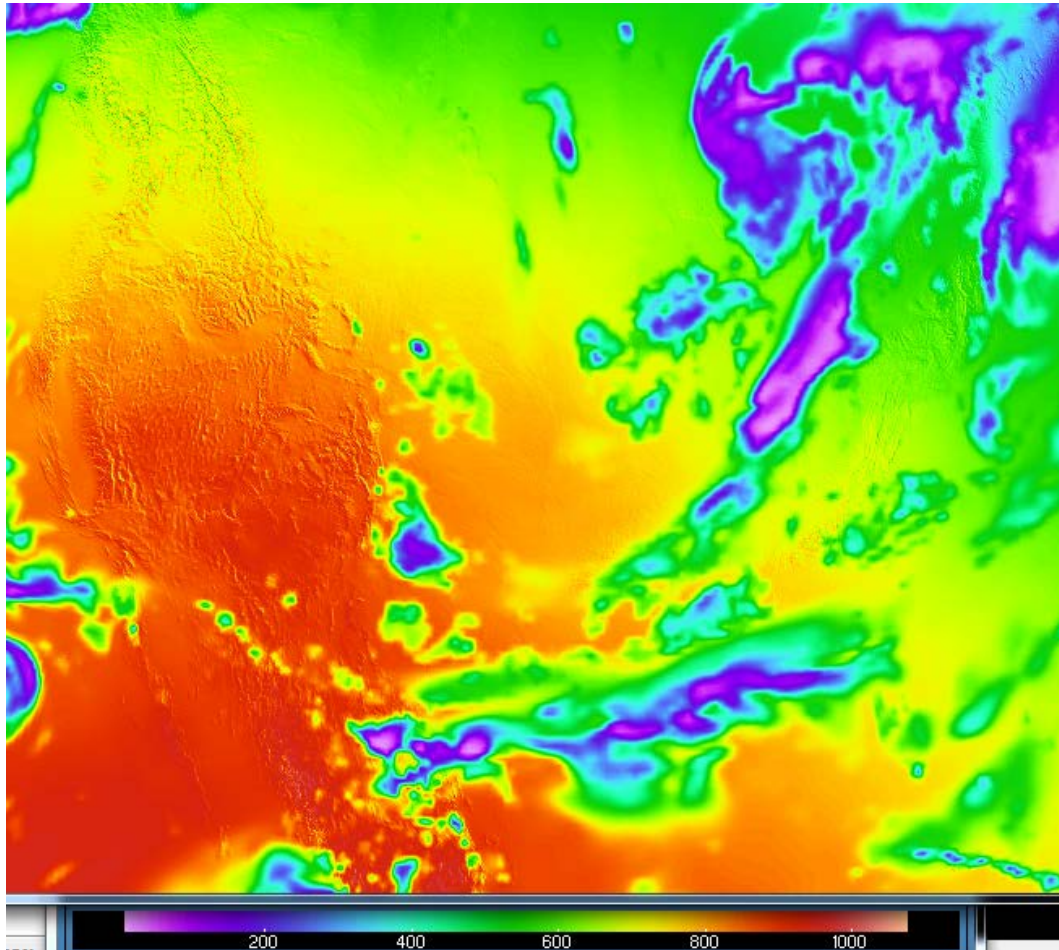
- Temperature (NARR distributed climatological lapse rate)
- Mixing ratio (conserve RH)
- Surface pressure
- Incoming shortwave radiation (terrain slope and aspect)



NWM Forcing Data Engine Construction

- Medium Range Configuration

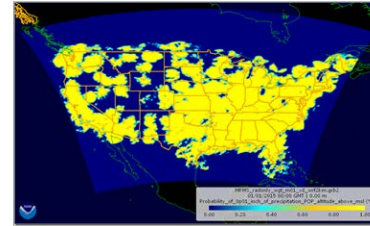
- Downscaled GFS (incoming shortwave radiation Sept. 11, 2015 21Z)



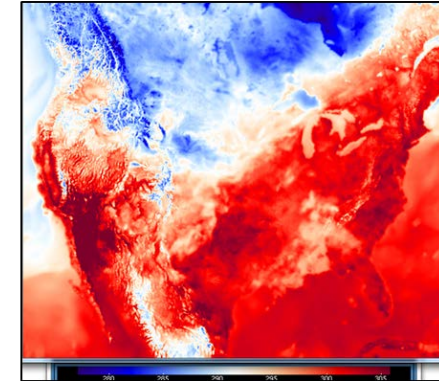
NWM Meteorological Forcing Engine (MFE)

1. Create national 1km gridded fields of:
 - Temperature, mixing ratio, surface pressure, u-, v-windspeed, longwave and shortwave radiation, precipitation rate
2. Terrain Downscaling of:
 - Temperature (NARR distributed climatological lapse rate)
 - Mixing ratio (conserve RH)
 - Surface pressure
 - Incoming shortwave radiation (terrain slope and aspect)
 - Rain-snow portioning (in development)
 - Wind (in development)
3. Statistical Bias Correction
4. Open source python workflow utilizing ESMF regridding tools
5. Multi-thread job, scales almost linearly because there is no memory sharing across processors (1-d calculations)

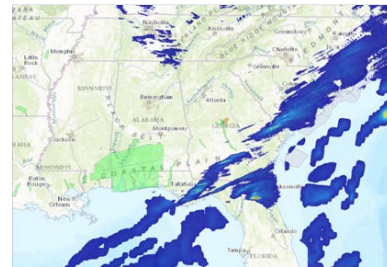
Seasonally-varying MRMS RQI



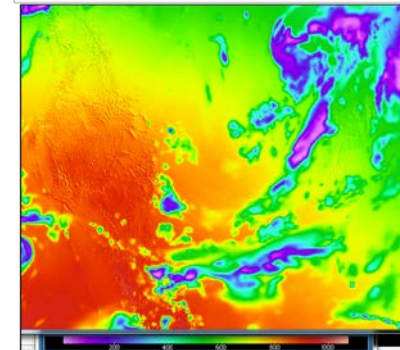
HRRR-RAP 2m Air Temperature



Blended MRMS-HRRR Precipitation



GFS – derived incoming shortwave radiation



Questions?