

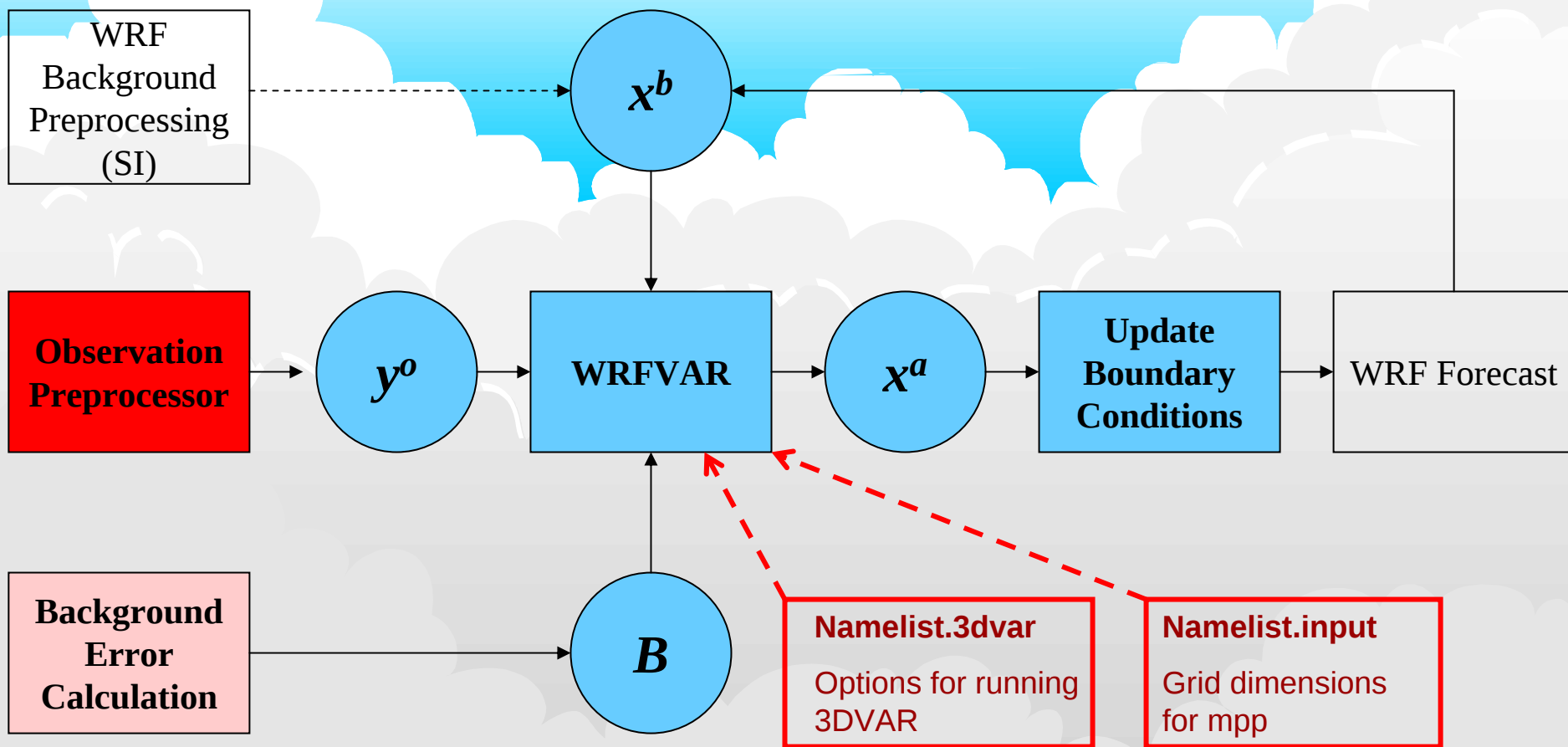
Observation Preprocessor for WRF-Var

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WRF-Var in the WRF Modeling System



The observations are one of the important input files for WRF-Var, no observations will be no data assimilation.

The data format of observations accepted by WRF-Var

1. Official format: BUFR --- International WMO standard format

not fully tested in WRF-Var,

`ob_format = 1` in WRF-Var

2. ASCII format --- for research and operational:

Current working format,

`ob_format = 2` in WRF-Var

fully supported

**** Radar OBS (Radial velocity and reflectivity) processing not included here (but the data file format provided below).**

Web sites for 3DVAR_OBSPROC

The 3DVAR OBS preprocessor program can be obtained from:

<http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/wrf/WG4/wrfvar/wrfvar-tutorial.htm>

Click “*b) The 3D-Var Observation Preprocessor (3DVAR_OBSPROC)*”

The presentation for this 3DVAR preprocessor can be found from:

http://www.mmm.ucar.edu/people/guo/individual_guo/OBSPROC/Slide1.htm
!

The files inputted to and Outputted from 3DVAR_OBSPROC are ASCII files.

Advantages of ASCII format observations

- The **input file** to 3DVAR_OBSPROC is the MM5/LITTLE_R format.

Anyone who is familiar with MM5 modeling system should be familiar with the MM5/LITTLE_R format.

This is a report-based format, so all types of the observation data can be easily 'cat'ted together to form a monolithic file.

It is easily to read, edit,.... with an ASCII file.

- The **output file** from observation preprocessor, 3DVAR_OBSPROC program is still an ASCII file. It is easily manipulated for specific purposes of research, such as single point data tests, etc.
- Users' duty is just to convert their own observations in any format to the MM5/LITTLE_R format. Then that data can be processed by 3DVAR_OBSPROC, and assimilated with WRF-Var system.

Disadvantages of ASCII format observations

The size of the observation file is larger in compared with the WMO BUFR format file, not suitable for the remote sensing data, such as Radiance, etc.

Input OBS (LITTLE_R) file to preprocessor

- *OBS decoded file* in LITTLE_R format containing *Reports*
- *Report* containing *Records* (*header, data, ..., and ending*) and 3 *tail integers* (3I7)
- *Record* containing *fields*
 - The *fields* in the *header record* (Fortran format in parenthesis)
 - The *fields* in the *data record* (Fortran format in parenthesis)
 - The *fields* in the *ending record*

No	Field	No	Field	No	Field
1	Latitude (f20.5)	2	Longitude (f20.5)	3	ID (a40)
4	Name (a40)	5	Platform (a40)	6	Source (a40)
7	Elevation (f20.5)	8	Num_vld_fld (i10)	9	Num_error (i10)
10	Num_warning (i10)	11	Seq_num (i10)	12	Num_dupd (i10)
13	Is_sound (L10)	14	Bogus (L10)	15	Discard (L10)
16	Valid_time%sut (i10)	17	Valid_time%julian (i10)	18	Valid_time%date_char(a20)
19	Slp%data (f13.5)	20	Slp%qc (i7)	21	Ref_pres%data (f13.5)
22	Ref_pres%qc (i7)	23	Ground_t%data (f13.5)	24	Ground_t%qc (i7)
25	SST%data (f13.5)	26	SST%qc (i7)	27	Psfc%data (f13.5)
28	Psfc%qc (i7)	29	Precip%data (f13.5)	30	Precip%qc (i7)
31	T_max%data (f13.5)	32	T_max%qc (i7)	33	T_min%data (f13.5)
34	T_min%qc (i7)	35	T_min_night%data (f13.5)	36	T_min_night%qc (i7)
37	P_tend03%data (f13.5)	38	P_tend03%qc (i7)	39	P_tend24%data (f13.5)
40	P_tend24%qc (i7)	41	Cloud_cvr%data (f13.5)	42	Cloud_cvr%qc (i7)
43	Celling%data (f13.5)	44	Celling%qc (i7)	45	Pw%data (f13.5)
46	Pw%qc (i7)	47	Tb19v%data (f13.5)	48	Tb19v%qc (i7)
49	Tb19h%data (f13.5)	50	Tb19h%qc (i7)	51	Tb22v%data (f13.5)
52	Tb22v%qc (i7)	53	Tb37v%data (f13.5)	54	Tb37v%qc (i7)
55	Tb37h%data (f13.5)	56	Tb37h%qc (i7)	57	Tb85v%data (f13.5)
58	Tb85v%qc (i7)	59	Tb85h%data (f13.5)	60	Tb85h%qc

The fields in the data record (Fortran format in parenthesis)

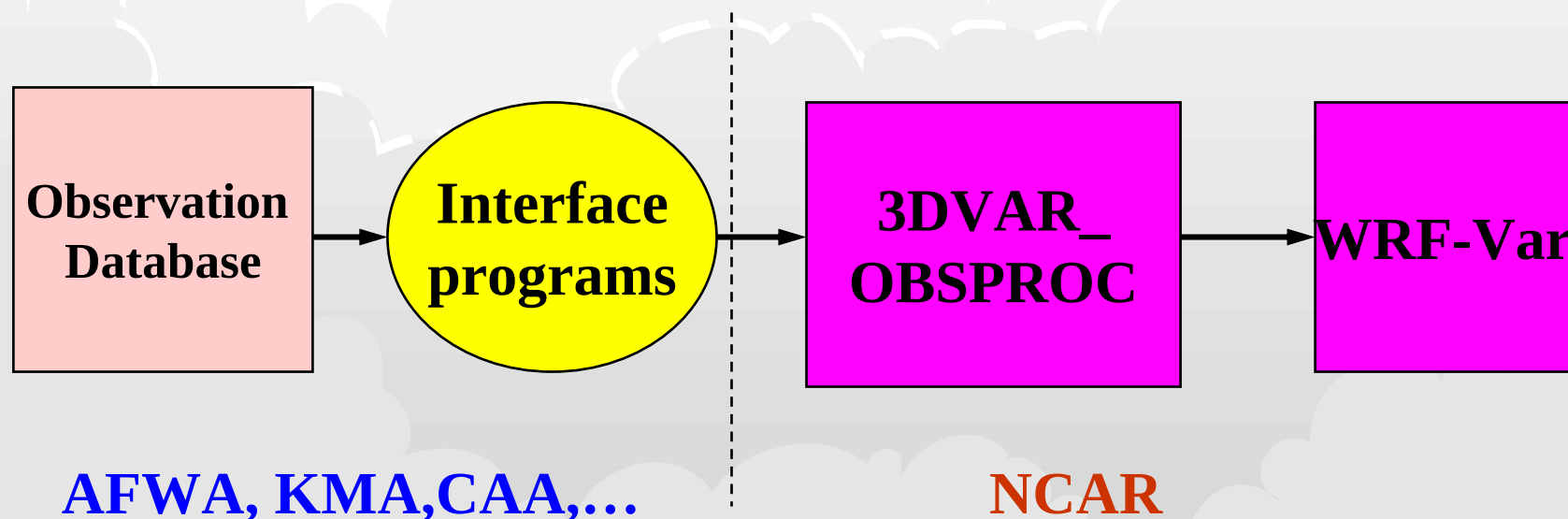
No	Field	No	Field
1	Pressure%data (f13.5)	2	Pressure%qc (i7)
3	Height%data 9f13.5)	4	Height%qc (i7)
5	Temperature%data (f13.5)	6	Temperature%qc (i7)
7	Dew_point%data (f13.5)	8	Dew_point%qc (i7)
9	Speed%data (f13.5)	10	Speed%qc (i7)
11	Direction%data (f13.5)	12	Direction%qc (i7)
13	U%data (f13.5)	14	U%qc (i7)
15	V%data (f13.5)	16	V%qc (i7)
17	RH%data (f13.5)	18	RH%qc (i7)
19	Thickness%data (f13.5)	20	Thickness%qc (i7)

The fields in the ending record

No	field	No	field	No	field	No	field
1	-777777.00000	2	0	3	-777777.00000	4	0
5	-888888.00000	6	0	7	-888888.00000	8	0
9	-888888.00000	10	0	11	-888888.00000	12	0
13	-888888.00000	14	0	15	-888888.00000	16	0
17	-888888.00000	18	0	19	-888888.00000	20	0

Interface programs in AFWA, KMA, CAA,...

- Interface programs to convert the data format from AFWA, KMA, CAA,... observation database to **MM5/LITTLE_R** format to provide the OBS file to WRF-Var OBS preprocessor



- In NCAR, MM5 Utility ***fetch.csh*** will obtain the OBS data file in LITTLE_R format from NCAR archive.

Why do we need the OBS preprocessor?

To prepare the OBS data file suitable for WRF-Var needs

- Clean out the unnecessary information for WRF-Var, and keep the necessary information for WRF-Var assimilation

For example (Typhoon Sam case 1999081912Z),

LITTLE_R obs file : 40425051 bytes,

3DVAR obs file : 3934484 bytes)

- Save the OBS data processing time, *one OBS file* can be repeatedly used for multiple times of WRF-Var experiments.
- The output file from 3DVAR_OBSPROC is still to be an ASCII format for easy manipulation (read, check, and edit), especially for research purpose.

Tasks of the OBS preprocessor: 3DVAR_OBSPROC

- 1, To perform a time-windowed and, in case of regional application (`domain_check_h = .TRUE.`), geographically-filtered dump of the ingested observations

Currently, there is *no time-check for observation data in WRF-Var assimilation code*, so to select the observation data within a suitable time-window must be performed in 3DVAR_OBSPROC.

For the regional application with the `I PROJ = 1` (Lambert conformal), 2 (Polar Stereographic), or 3 (Mercator), there is a geographic-filtered performed based on the model domain settings. For the global application with the `I PROJ = 0`, no geographic-filtered is performed.

Tasks of the OBS preprocessor: 3DVAR_OBSPROC (cont.)

- 2, To retrieve the pressure or height based on the observed information with the hydrostatic assumption
- 3, To remove the duplicate reports of observations
- 4, To re-order (from bottom to top) and merge the data reports with the same platform, time, and location based on the pressure.
- 5, To discard the data above the model top ($p < p_{top}$) in the upper-air observations (remove_above_lid = .TRUE.)

Tasks of the OBS preprocessor: 3DVAR_OBSPROC (cont.)

6, To assign the observation errors to the different types of observations

Observations errors

- NCEP OBS error (Parrish and Derber 1992)
- US Air Force (AFWA) OBS error file
- Directly from the observation reports

7, To perform the vertical consistency check and super adiabatic check for the multi-level observations

Tasks of the OBS preprocessor: 3DVAR_OBSPROC (cont.)

8, To complete thinning with the SATOB, SSMI, and QSCAT data

The data points nearest to the model grid-points will be picked up for assimilation.

9, To write out the OBS files in ASCII format as the WRF-Var input

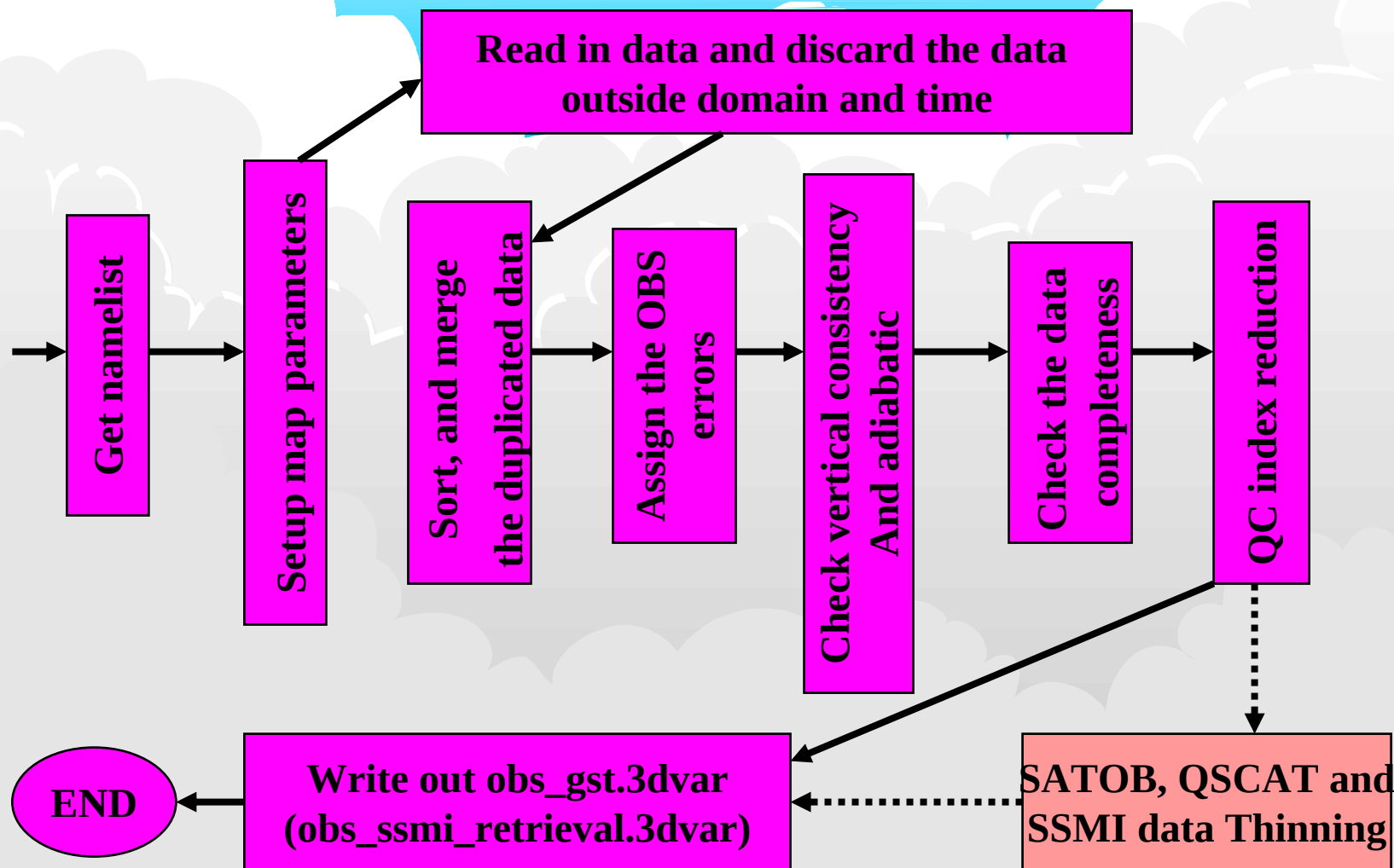
→ GTS data (*obs_gts.3dvar*): pressure, Wind, height, temperature, dewpoint, RH, etc.

→ SSMI data (*obs_ssmi_retrieval.3dvar*): PW and surface wind speed

10, To plot the distribution for each type of observations

→MAP_plot

Flow chart of OBS preprocessor



Types of observations to be processed

→18 types (SYNOP, SHIPS, METAR,
TEMP , AIREP, PILOT , AMDAR,
PROFL, SATOB, SATEM, SSMT1,
SSMT2, SSMI, GPSPW, GPSZD,
GPSRF, QSCAT, BOGUS)

(* Radar radial velocity and reflectivity)

WMO code for each type of observations

Name	WMO code	WMO code name
SYNOP	12, 14	SYNOP, SYNOP MOBIL
SHIP	13	SHIP
METAR	15, 16	METAR, SPECI
PILOT	32, 33, 34	PILOT, PILOT SHIP, PILOT MOBIL
SOUND	35, 36, 37, 38	TEMP, TEMP SHIP, TEMP DROP, TEMP MOBIL
AMDAR	42	AMDAR
SATEM	86	SATEM
SATOB	88	SATOB
AIREP	96, 97	AIREP
GPSPW	111	GPSPW (Ground-based GPS precipitable water)
GPSZD	114	GPSZD (Ground-based GPS Zenith Total Delay)
GPSRF	116	GPSRF (Space-based GPS Refractivity)
SSMT1	121	SSMT1
SSMT2	122	SSMT2
SSMI	125	SSMI
PROFL	132	WIND PROFILER
BOGUS	135	TCBOU (Typhoon bogus), BOGUS (other bogus)
QSCAT	281	Quik SCAT level-2B SeaWind
OTHER		UNKNOWN

■ Input and output files for OBS preprocessor

3 Input files

- OBS decoded file (Reports) in little_r format

A report (F90 pointer linking structure)

- ❖ header record (fields)
- ❖ Level1 data record (fields)

.....

- ❖ Level*n* data record (fields)
- ❖ Ending record (fields)

➤ 3 Integers in format(3i7)

- Namelist file (*namelist.3dvar_obs*) (See: README.namelist)

Record1: input file names

Record2: analysis times

Record3: Maximum number of observations allowed

Record4: quality control switches

Record5: print switches

Record6: define the reference state: ptop, etc.

Record7: Geographic parameters

Record8: Domain settings

- AFWA OBS errors file: *obserr.txt* (provided by 3DVAR system)

Output files

1, *Obs_gts.3dvar* and *obs_ssmi_retrieval.3dvar*

Header: the information for this OBS file and data format

Data : *header* record and *data* records for each of levels

- These are the **OBS input file** to WRF-Var program
- *obs_ssmi_retrieval.3dvar* needed only when SSMI retrieval data available
- These files can be used as input to MAP_plot to obtain the gmeta plot file with NCAR GRAPHICS

2, *3dvar_obs.out* ---- a program execution log file

The printing out from the program execution. It can used to monitor the execution and to identify the troubles if any

3, Diagnostic files depended on the print switches in namelist

File: obs_gts.3dvar

```

TOTAL = 8169, MISS. = -888888.,
SYNOP = 1432, METAR = 164, SHIP = 86, BUOY = 0, TEMP = 179, AMDAR = 0,
AIREP = 265, PILOT = 0, SATEM = 0, SATOB = 6043, GPSPW = 0, SSMT1 = 0,
SSMT2 = 0, TOVS = 0, QSCAT = 0, PROFL = 0, OTHER = 0,
PHIC = 28.50, XLONC = 116.00, TRUE1 = 10.00, TRUE2 = 45.00, XIM11 = 1.00, XJM11 = 1.00,
TSO = 275.00, TLP = 50.00, PTOF = 7000., PS0 = 100000.,
IXC = 67, JXC = 81, IPROJ = 1, IDD = 1, MAXNES = 10,
NESTIX = 67, 67, 67, 67, 67, 67, 67, 67, 67, 67,
NESTJX = 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81, 81,
NUMC = 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
DIS = 135.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00, 0.00,
NESTI = 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
NESTJ = 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,
INFO = PLATFORM, DATE, NAME, LEVELS, LATITUDE, LONGITUDE, ELEVATION, ID.
SRFC = SLP, PW (DATA, QC, ERROR).
EACH = PRES, SPEED, DIR, HEIGHT, TEMP, DEW PT, HUMID (DATA, QC, ERROR)*LEVELS.
INFO_FMT = (A12,1X,A19,1X,A40,1X,I6,3(F12.3,11X),6X,A5)
SRFC_FMT = (F12.3,I4,F7.2,F12.3,I4,F7.2)
EACH_FMT = (3(F12.3,I4,F7.2),11X,3(F12.3,I4,F7.2),11X,1(F12.3,I4,F7.2)))
#-----#

```

← # of observations

← Model domain information

← Data format

```

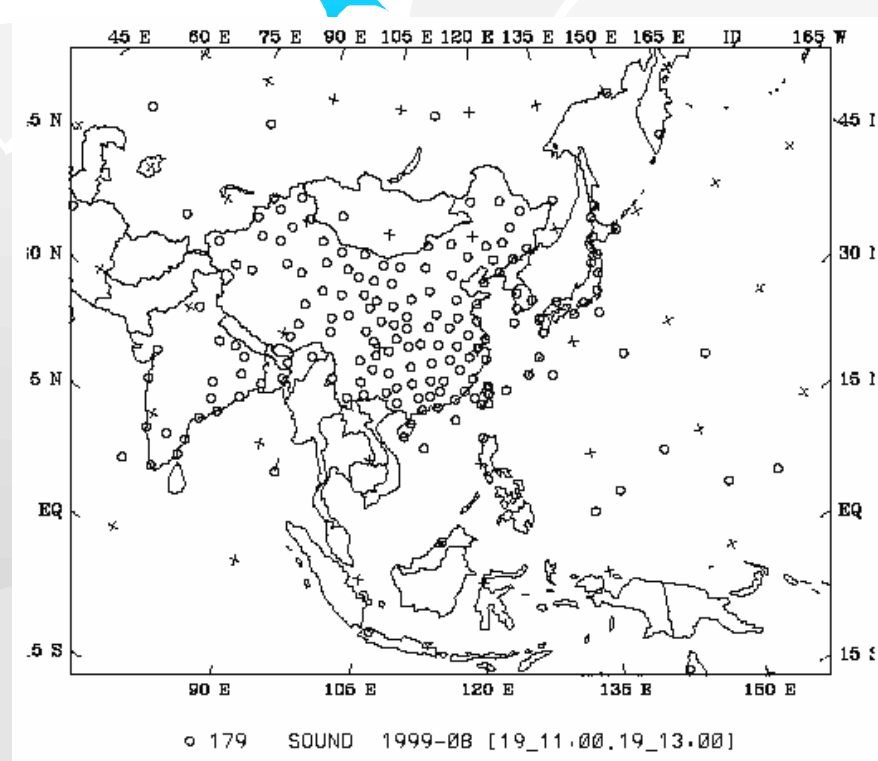
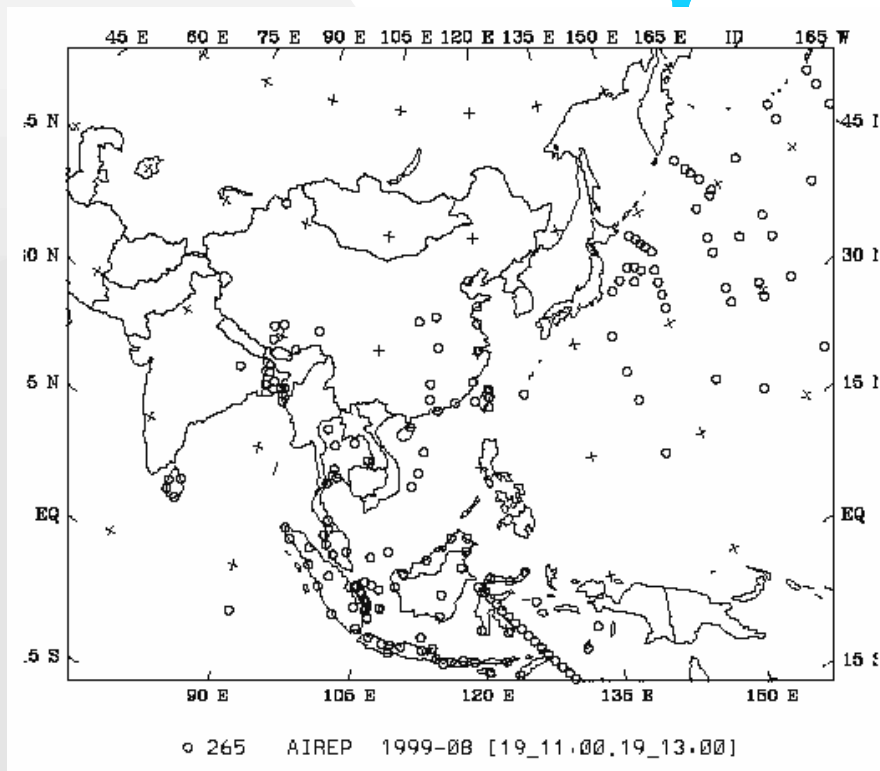
#-----#
FM-35 TEMP 1999-08-19 11:00:00 AHMADABAD / INDIA 17 23.070 72.630 55.000 42647
-888888.000 -88 200.00 -888888.000 -88 0.20
100000.000 0 100.00 3.000 0 1.10 225.000 0 5.00 53.000 0 7.00 305.550 0 1.00 298.550 0 1.00 65.984 0 15.00
92500.000 0 100.00 3.000 0 1.10 220.000 0 5.00 745.000 0 7.48 300.550 0 1.00 295.550 0 1.00 73.714 0 12.60
91600.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 1.10 -888888.000 -88 5.00 830.000 0 7.54 300.150 0 1.00 295.150 0 1.00 73.653 0 12.30
87300.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 1.10 -888888.000 -88 5.00 1251.000 0 7.84 297.350 0 1.00 291.350 0 1.00 68.712 0 10.82
85000.000 0 100.00 6.000 0 1.10 250.000 0 5.00 1498.000 0 8.00 295.350 0 1.00 290.750 0 1.00 74.809 0 10.00
79200.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 1.13 -888888.000 -88 5.00 2104.000 0 8.22 290.750 0 1.00 288.550 0 1.00 86.755 0 10.00
78000.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 1.18 -888888.000 -88 5.00 2238.000 0 8.27 292.950 0 1.00 281.950 0 1.00 48.599 0 10.00
70700.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 1.39 -888888.000 -88 5.00 3076.000 0 8.57 289.950 0 1.00 268.950 0 1.00 23.245 0 10.00
70000.000 0 100.00 2.000 0 1.40 30.000 0 5.00 3168.000 0 8.60 -888888.000 -11 1.00 -888888.000 -11 1.00 -888888.000 -11 10.00
61100.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 1.76 -888888.000 -88 5.00 4312.000 3 10.01 282.350 0 1.00 271.350 0 1.00 45.937 0 10.00
60000.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 1.80 -888888.000 -88 5.00 4463.000 3 10.20 281.350 0 1.00 272.350 0 1.00 52.920 0 10.00
57400.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 1.90 -888888.000 -88 5.00 4828.000 3 10.66 279.150 0 1.00 274.150 0 1.00 70.188 0 10.00
52700.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 2.14 -888888.000 -88 5.00 5526.000 3 11.55 275.550 0 1.00 272.650 0 1.00 81.128 0 10.00
50300.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 2.28 -888888.000 -88 5.00 5902.000 3 12.04 273.350 0 1.00 269.650 0 1.00 76.187 0 10.00
50200.000 0 100.00 -888888.000 -88 2.29 -888888.000 -88 5.00 5918.000 3 12.06 273.150 0 1.00 269.450 0 1.00 76.157 0 10.00
50000.000 0 100.00 3.000 0 2.30 95.000 0 5.00 5950.000 0 12.10 272.850 0 1.00 269.250 0 1.00 76.682 0 10.00
46900.000 0 100.00 2.000 0 2.42 100.000 0 5.00 6461.000 3 12.90 270.450 0 1.00 266.250 0 1.00 72.904 0 10.00
FM-35 TEMP 1999-08-19 11:00:00 BOMBAY / SANTACRUZ / INDIA 25 19.120 72.850 14.000 430
#-----#

```

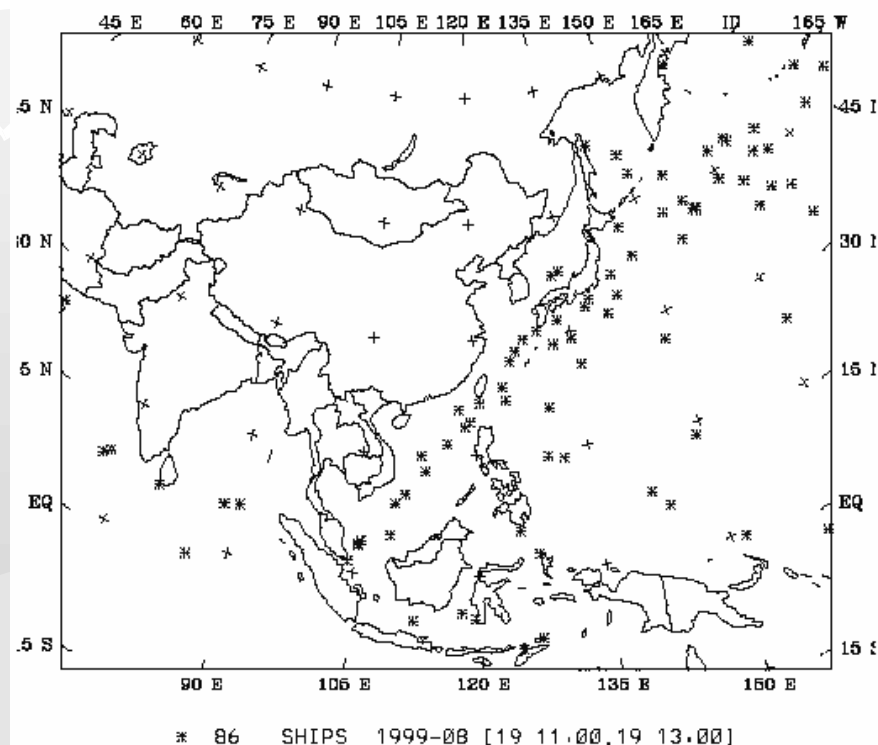
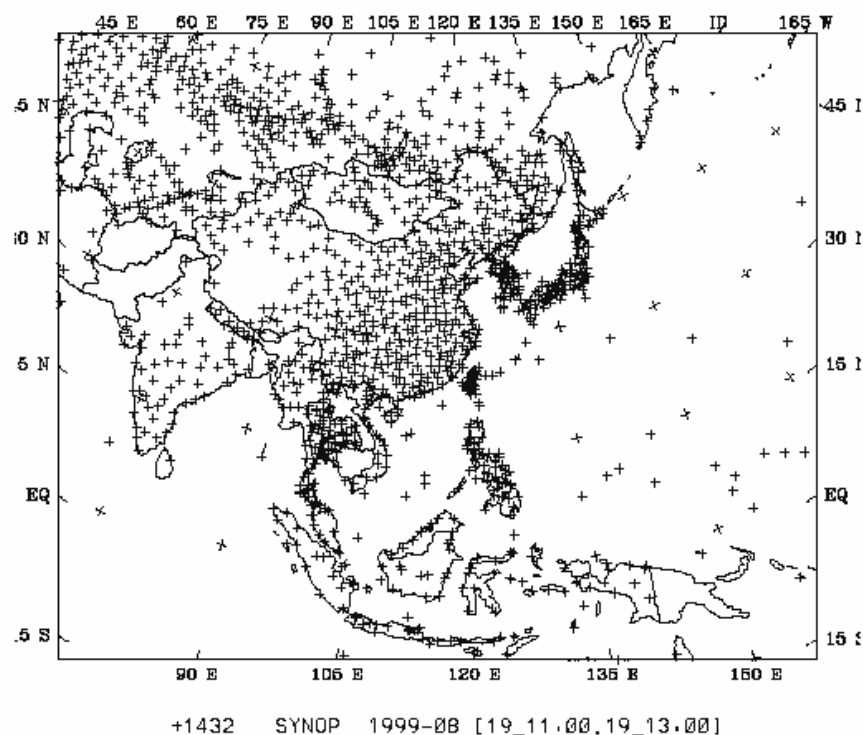
How to plot the OBS distribution?

- Go to the directory ***3DVAR_OBSPROC/MAP_plot***
- Modify the shell script ***Map.csh***
 - » To fill in ***TIME_ANALYSIS***, etc., and ***OBSDATA*** file name
- Run shell script ***Map.csh***
 - » You will have a gmeta file: ***gmeta.\${TIME_ANALYSIS}*** to show the the distribution of observations contained in ***OBSDATA*** file.

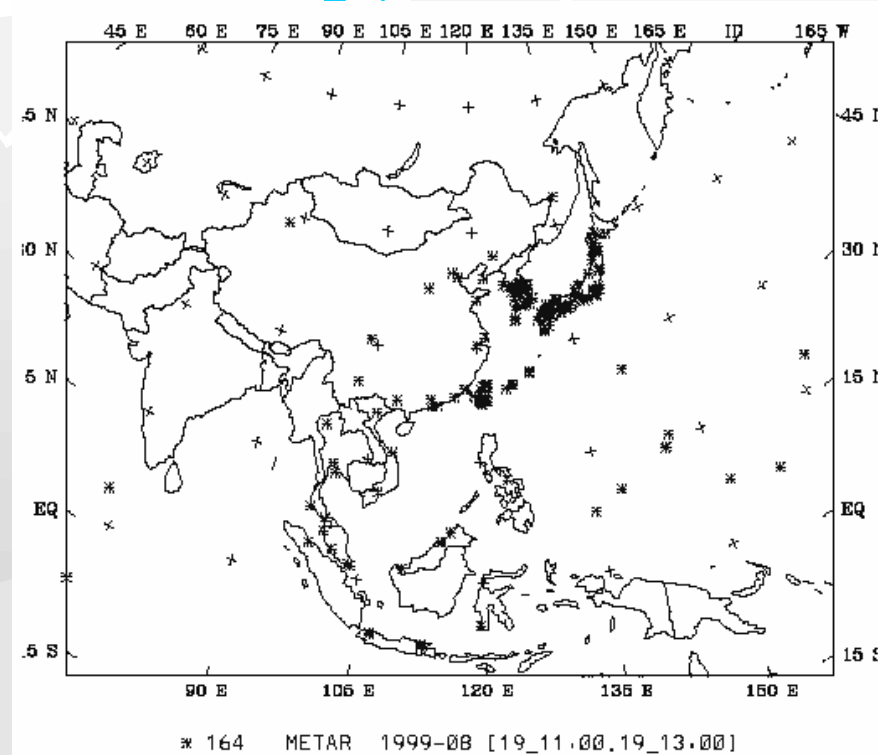
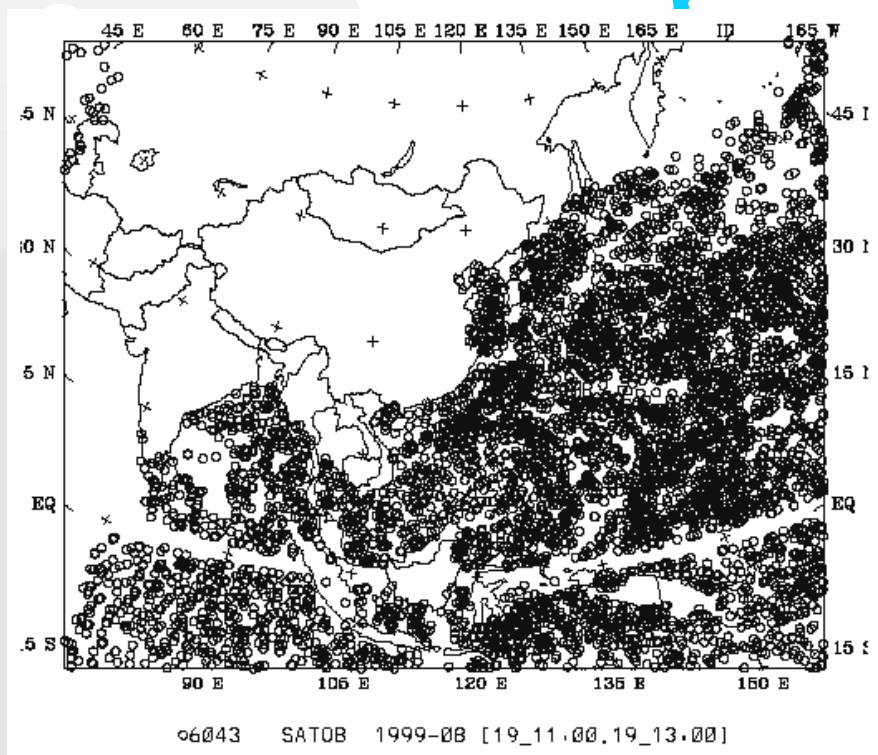
Distribution for each type of observations



Distribution for each type of observations



Distribution for each type of observations



Radar data input file to WRFVar

TOTAL RADAR (14X, I3) – FMT = (A14,I3)

#-----

Head record for specific Radar information (site, lat0, lon0, elv, date, # of data locations, max_levs)

– FMT = (A5,2X,A12,2(F8.3,2X),F8.1,2X,A19,2I6)

#-----

Head record for the specific location (FM-128 RADAR, date, lat, lon, elv, levs)

-- FMT=(A12,3X,A19,2X,2(F12.3,2X),F8.1,2X,I6)

Data-level record (height<m>, Radial_V<m/s>, qc, err, Reflectivity<dbz>, qc, err)

Data-level record (height<m>, Radial_V<m/s>, qc, err, Reflectivity<dbz>, qc, err)

.....

– FMT=(3X,F12.1,2(F12.3,I4,F12.3,2X))

Head record for specific Radar information (site, lat0, lon0, elv, date, # of data locations, max_levs)

#-----

Head record for the specific location (FM-128 RADAR, date, lat, lon, elv, levs)

Data-level record (height<m>, Radial_V<m/s>, qc, err, Reflectivity<dbz>, qc, err)

Data-level record (height<m>, Radial_V<m/s>, qc, err, Reflectivity<dbz>, qc, err)

.....

TOTAL RADAR = 2

#-----#

RADAR JINDO 126.328 34.471 499.0 2002-08-31_00:00:00 5706 9

#-----#

FM-128 RADAR 2002-08-31_00:00:00 34.314 124.003 499.0 2

3803.5 7.918 1 0.500 17.704 1 1.125

7480.6 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000

FM-128 RADAR 2002-08-31_00:00:00 34.360 124.002 499.0 2

3795.2 7.125 1 0.500 18.214 1 1.160

7467.1 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000

FM-128 RADAR 2002-08-31_00:00:00 34.405 124.000 499.0 2

3790.2 6.714 1 0.598 14.864 0 0.707

7459.0 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000

FM-128 RADAR 2002-08-31_00:00:00 35.275 123.974 499.0 2

4325.9 4.118 0 0.500 16.650 0 3.959

8315.9 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000

RADAR JINDO 126.328 34.471 499.0 2002-08-31_00:00:00 5706 9

#-----#

FM-128 RADAR 2002-08-31_00:00:00 34.314 124.003 499.0 2

3803.5 7.918 1 0.500 17.704 1 1.125

7480.6 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000

FM-128 RADAR 2002-08-31_00:00:00 34.360 124.002 499.0 2

3795.2 7.125 1 0.500 18.214 1 1.160

7467.1 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000

FM-128 RADAR 2002-08-31_00:00:00 34.405 124.000 499.0 2

3790.2 6.714 1 0.598 14.864 0 0.707

7459.0 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000

FM-128 RADAR 2002-08-31_00:00:00 35.275 123.974 499.0 2

4325.9 4.118 0 0.500 16.650 0 3.959

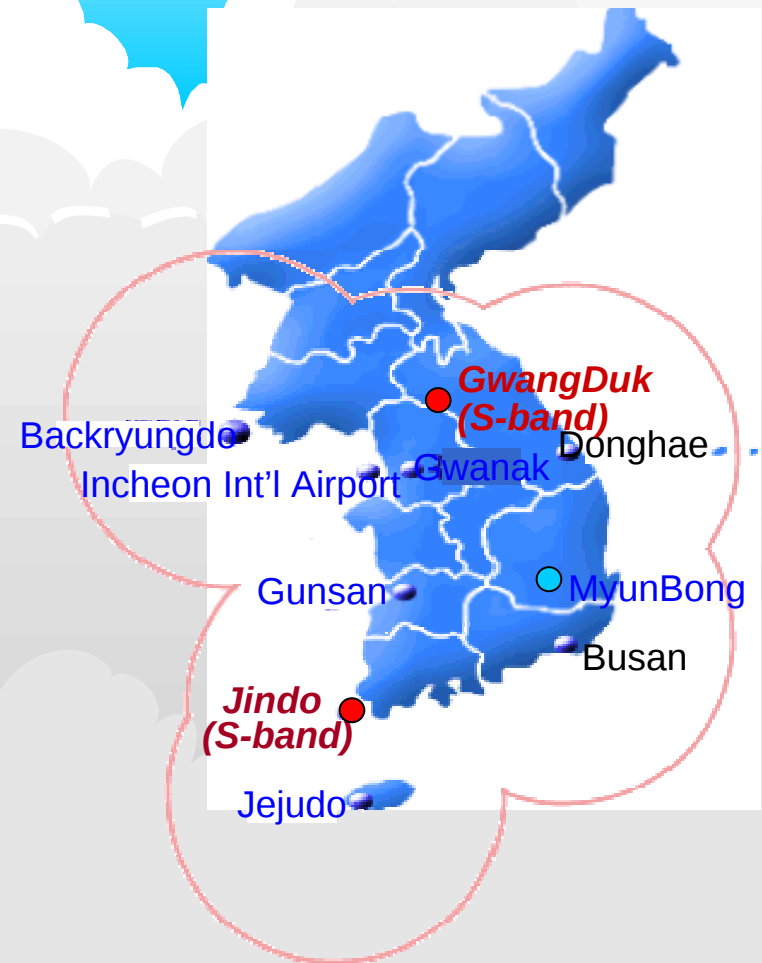
8315.9 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000 -888888.000 -88 -888888.000

KMA Radar sites

References for Radar data assimilation with WRFVar

Xiao, Q., Y.-H. Kuo, J. Sun, W.-C. Lee, D. M. Barker, and Eunha Lim, 2006: An approach of radar reflectivity data assimilation and its assessment with inland QPF of Typhoon Rusa (2002) at landfall, *J. Appl. Meteor.*, in press.

Xiao, Q., Y.-H. Kuo, J. Sun, W.-C. Lee, Eunha Lim, Y.-R. Guo, and D. M. Barker, 2005: Assimilation of Doppler radar observations with aregional 3D-Var system: Impact of Doppler velocities on forecasts of a heavy rainfall case. *J. Appl. Meteor.*, **44**, 768-788.



Flow chart for preprocessing

