# ICON Namelist Overview

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### 1 ICON Namelists

#### 1.1 Scripts, Namelist files and Programs

Run scripts starting the programs for the grid generation and the models are stored in run/. These scripts write namelist files containing the specified Fortran namelists. Programs are stored in <icon home>/build/<architecture>/bin/.

Table 1: Namelist files

Namelist file	Purpose	Made by script	Used by program
NAMELIST_GRAPH	Generate graphs	create_global_grids.run	grid_command
NAMELIST_GRID	Generate grids	create_global_grids.run	grid_command
NAMELIST_GRIDREF	Gen. nested domains	create_global_grids.run	grid_command
NAMELIST OCEAN GRID	Gen. ocean grid	create ocean grid.run	grid command
NAMELIST TORUS GRID	Gen. torus grid	create torus grid.run	grid command
NAMELIST ICON	Run ICON models	exp. <name>.run</name>	control model

### 1.2 Namelist parameters

The following subsections tabulate all available Fortran namelist parameters by name, type, default value, unit, description, and scope:

- Type refers to the type of the Fortran variable, in which the value is stored: I=INTEGER, L=LOGICAL, R=REAL, C=character string
- ullet Default is the preset value, if defined, that is assigned to this parameter within the programs.
- *Unit* shows the unit of the control parameter, where applicable.
- $\bullet$  Description explains in a few words the purpose of the parameter.
- Scope explains under which conditions the namelist parameter has any effect, if its scope is restricted to specific settings of other namelist parameters.

Information on the file, where the namelist is defined and used, is given at the end of each table.

## 2 Namelist parameters for grid generation

### 2.1 Namelist parameters defining the atmosphere grid

### 2.1.1 graph\_ini (NAMELIST\_GRAPH)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nroot	I	2		root subdivision of initial edges	
grid_levels	I	4		number of edge bisections following the root	
				subdivision	
lplane	L	.FALSE.		switch for generating a double periodic planar grid.	
				The root level consists of 8 triangles.	

Defined and used in: src/grid generator/mo io graph.f90

### 2.1.2 grid\_ini (NAMELIST\_GRID)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nroot	I	2		root subdivision of initial edges	
grid_levels	I	4		number of edge bisections following the root	
				subdivision	
lplane	L	.FALSE.		switch for generating planar grid. The root level	
				consists of 8 triangles.	

Defined and used in:  $src/grid\_generator/mo\_io\_grid.f90$ 

### 2.1.3 grid\_options (NAMELIST\_GRID)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
x_rot_angle	R	0.0	deg	Rotation of the icosahedron about the x-axis	
				(connecting the origin and $[0^{\circ}E, 0^{\circ}N]$ )	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
y_rot_angle	R	0.0	deg	Rotation of the icosahedron about the y-axis	
				(connecting the origin and [90°E, 0°N), done after	
				the rotation about the x-axis.	
z_rot_angle	R	0.0	deg	rotation of the icosahedron about the z-axis	
				(connecting the origin and [0°E, 90°N), done after	
				the rotation about the y-axis.	
itype_optimize	I	4		Grid optimization type	
				0: no optimization	
				1: Heikes Randall	
				2: equal area	
				3: c-grid small circle	
				4: spring dynamics	
l_c_grid	L	.FALSE.		C-grid constraint on last level	
maxlev_optim	I	100		Maximum grid level where the optimization is	$i_{type_optimize} = 1 \text{ or } 4$
				applied	
beta_spring	R	0.90		tuning factor for target grid length	$i_{type_optimize} = 4$

Defined and used in: src/grid generator/mo io grid.f90

#### 2.1.4 plane options (NAMELIST GRID)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
tria_arc_km	R	10.0	km	length of triangle edge on plane	lplane = .TRUE.

The number of grid points is generated by root level section and further bisections. The double periodic root level consists of 8 triangles. The spatial coordinates are -1 <= x <= 1, and  $-\sqrt{3}/2 <= y <= \sqrt{3}/2$ . Currently the planar option can only be used as an f-plane. Defined and used in:  $\text{src/grid\_generator/mo\_io\_grid.f90}$ 

### 2.1.5 gridref\_ini (NAMELIST\_GRIDREF)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
grid_root	I	2		root subdivision of initial edges	
start_lev	I	4		number of edge bisections following the root	
				subdivision	
n_dom	I	2		number of logical model domains, including the	
				global one	
$n_{phys\_dom}$	I	$n\_dom$		number of physical model domains, may be larger	
				than n_dom (in this case, domain merging is	
				applied)	
$parent\_id$	I(n_phys_	i		ID of parent domain (first entry refers to first	
	dom-1)			nested domain; needs to be specified only in case of	
				more than one nested domain per grid level)	
logical_id	I(n_phys_	i+1		logical grid ID of domain (first entry refers to first	
	dom-1)			nested domain; needs to be specified only in case of	
				domain merging, i.e. n_dom < n_phys_dom)	
$l\_plot$	L	.FALSE.		produces GMT plots showing the locations of the	
				nested domains	
l_circ	L	.TRUE.		Create circular (.T.) or rectangular (.F.) refined	
				domains	
l_rotate	L	.FALSE.		Rotates center point into the equator in case of	lcirc=.FALSE.
				$l\_circ = .FALSE.$	
write_hierarchy	I	1		0: Output only computational grids	
				1: Output in addition parent grid of global model	
				domain (required for computing physics on a	
				reduced grid)	
				2: Output all grids back to level 0 (required for	
				hierarchical search algorithms)	
bdy_indexing_depth	I	$\max_{\text{rlcell}}$		Number of cell rows along the lateral boundary of a	
		(=8)		model domain for which the refin_ctrl fields	
				contain the distance from the lateral boundary;	
				needs to be enlarged when lateral boundary	
I				nudging is required for one-way nesting	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
radius	R(n_dom-	30.	deg	radius of nested domain (first entry refers to first	lcirc=.TRUE.
	1)			nested domain; needs to be specified for each nested	
				domain separately)	
hwidth_lon	R(n_dom-	20.	deg	zonal half-width of refined domain (first entry refers	lcirc=.FALSE.
	1)			to first nested domain; needs to be specified for	
				each nested domain separately)	
hwidth_lat	R(n_dom-	20.	deg	meridional half-width of refined domain (first entry	lcirc=.FALSE.
	1)			refers to first nested domain; needs to be specified	
				for each nested domain separately)	
center_lon	R(n_dom-	90.	deg	center longitude of refined domain (first entry refers	
	1)			to first nested domain; needs to be specified for	
				each nested domain separately)	
center_lat	R(n_dom-	30.	deg	center latitude of refined domain (first entry refers	
	1)			to first nested domain; needs to be specified for	
				each nested domain separately)	

Defined and used in:  $src/grid\_generator/mo\_gridrefinement.f90$ 

## ${\bf 2.1.6}\quad {\bf gridref\_metadata~(NAMELIST\_GRIDREF)}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
number_of_grid_used	$I(n_dom +$	1)0		sets the number of grid used in the netcdf header;	
				the number of entries must be n_dom+1 because	
				the first number refers to the radiation grid	
centre	I	0		centre running the grid generator: 78 - edzw	
				(DWD), 252 - MPIM	
subcentre	I	0		subcentre to be assigned by centre, usually 0	
outname_style	I	1		Output name style	
				1: Standard: $iconRXBXX\_DOMXX.nc$	
				2: DWD: $icon\_grid\_XXXX\_RXXBXX\_X.nc$	

### 2.2 Namelist parameters defining the local grid generation

The ocean grids are created by the script run/create\_ocen\_grid.run

### ${\bf 2.2.1 \quad grid\_geometry\_conditions}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
no_of_conditions	I	0		Number of geometric conditions	
patch_shape	I(no_of_	0		1=rectangle; 2=circle	
	condi-				
	tions)				
patch_center_x	R(no_of	0.0	degrees	longitude of patch center	
	_ condi-				
	tions)				
patch_center_y	R(no_of	0.0	degrees	latitude of patch center	
	_ condi-				
	tions)				
rectangle_xradious	R(no_of_	0.0	degrees	half meridional extension of a rectangular patch	patch_shape=1
	condi-				
	tions)				
rectangle_yradious	R(no_of_	0.0	degrees	half zonal extension of a rectangular patch	patch_shape=1
	condi-				
	tions)				
circle_radious	R(no_of_	0.0	degrees	radius of a circular patch	patch_shape=2
	condi-				
	tions)				

Defined in mo\_grid\_conditions.f90

### 2.2.2 local\_grid\_optimization

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
use_optimization	L	.FALSE.		Apply, or not, optimization	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
use_edge_springs	L	.FALSE.		Use spring dynamics	
prime_ref_length _coeff	R	1.0		Spring length coefficient	
use_adaptive_	L	.FALSE.		Use adaptive spring length	
spring_length					
use_local_reference	L	.FALSE.		Use locally adaptive spring length	
_length					
local_reference_	R	0.0		Coefficient of local vs global spring length	
length_coeff					
use_isotropy_force	L	.FALSE.		Use isotropy force, tends to create symmetric	
				triangles	
isotropy_rotation _coeff	R	0.0		Coefficient of the rotational isotropy force	
isotropy_stretch _coeff	R	0.0		Coefficient of the stretch isotropy force	
optimize_vertex _depth	I	1		For patches the min depth of the vertices that will	
				be optimized. The boundary vertices have depth 0,	
				the next level 1, etc.	

Defined in mo\_local\_grid\_optimization.f90

## ${\bf 2.2.3 \quad create\_ocean\_grid}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
only_get_sea_	L	.false.		.true.:returns the whole grid with a sea-land mask;	
$land\_mask$				.false.:returns only the ocean grid	
smooth_ocean_	L	.true.		.true.:smooths the ocean boundaries so no triabgle	
boundary				has two boundary edges; .false.:no smoothing	
input_file	С			name of the input grid file	
elevation_file	C			name of the file containing cell elevation values for	$no\_of\_conditions=0$
				the input_file	
elevation_field	С			name of the field containing the cell elevation values	$no\_of\_conditions=0$
min_sea_depth	R	0.0	m	if cell elevation < min_sea_depth then the cell is	
			(nega-	consider sea	
			tive)		

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
set_sea_depth	R	0.0	m	if not 0, then sea cells are of set_sea_depth	
			(nega-	elevation	
			tive)		
set_min_sea_depth	R	0.0	m	if not 0, then sea cells have a maximum of	
			(nega-	set_min_sea_depth elevation	
			tive)		
edge_elev_	I	2		compute edge elevation from cells using: linear	
interp_method				interpolation=1; min value = 2	
output_refined_	С			name of the output refined ocean grid file	
ocean_file					

Defined in mo\_create\_ocean\_grid.f90

#### ${\bf 2.2.4}\quad torus\_grid\_parameters$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
y_no_of_rows	I		4	number of triangle rows of the torus grid, >=2	
x_no_of_columns	I		8	number of triangle columns of the torus grid, >=2	
edge_length	R	m	1000.0	the triangle edge length	
x_center	R	m	0.0	the x coordinate of the torus center	
y_center	R	m	0.0	the y coordinate of the torus center	
out_file_name	С			the torus grid file name	
$unfolded\_torus\_$	С			the unfolded torus grid file name (for plotting)	
file_name					
ascii_filename	C			the unfolded torus grid ascci file name (for plotting)	

Defined in mo\_create\_torus\_grid.f90. See the run script run/create\_torus\_grid.run.

## 3 Namelist parameters defining the ICON model

Namelist parameters for the ICON models are organized in several thematic Fortran namelists controling the experiment, and the properties of dynamics, transport, physics etc.

## $3.1 \quad master\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
l_restart	L	.FALSE.		If .TRUE.: Current experiment is started from a	
				restart.	
model_base_dir	С	, ,		General path which may be used in file names of	
				other name lists: If a file name contains the	
				keyword " <path>", then this model_base_dir will</path>	
				be substituted.	

# $3.2 \quad master\_model\_nml \; (repeated \; for \; each \; model)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
model_name	C			Character string for naming this component.	
model_namelist_	C			File name containing the model namelists.	
filename					
model_type	I	0		Identifies which component to run. atmosphere=1,	
				ocean=2, radiation=3, dummy_model=99	
model_min_rank	I	0		Start MPI rank for this model.	
model_max_rank	I	-1		End MPI rank for this model.	
model_inc_rank	I	0		Stride of MPI ranks.	
model_restart_info	C	restart.info	)	Name (including full path) of the restart info file for	
_filename				this model	

## $3.3 \quad time\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
dt_restart	R	86400.*30.	S	Length of restart cycle in seconds. Note that the	
				frequency of writing restart files is controlled by	
				io_nml:dt_checkpoint. If the value of	
				dt_checkpoint resulting from model default or	
				user's specification is longer than dt_restart, it will	
				be reset (by the model) to dt_restart so that at	
				least one restart file is generated during the restart	
				cycle. If dt_restart is larger than but not a	
				multiple of dt_checkpoint, restart file will NOT be	
				generated at the end of the restart cycle.	
calendar	I	1		Calendar type:	
				0=Julian/Gregorian	
				1=proleptic Gregorian	
				2=30 day/month, 360 day/year	
ini_datetime_string	C	'2008-09-		Initial date and time of the simulation	
		01T00:00:0	0Z'		
end_datetime_string	С	2008-09-		End date and time of the simulation	
		01T01:40:0	0Z'		
				Length of the run	
				If "nsteps" in run_nml (see below) is positive, then	
				nsteps*dtime is used to compute the end date and	
				time of the run.	
				Else the initial date and time, the end date and	
				time, dt restart, as well as the time step are used	
				to compute "nsteps".	

# 3.4 parallel\_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nproma	I	1		chunk length	
n_ghost_rows	I	1		number of halo cell rows	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
division_method	I	1		method of domain decomposition	
				0: read in from file	
				1: use built-in geometric subdivision	
				2: use METIS	
division_file_name	С			Name of division file	$division\_method = 0$
ldiv_phys_dom	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: split into physical domains before	$division\_method = 1$
				computing domain decomposition (in case of	
				merged domains)	
				(This reduces load imbalance; turning off this	
I				option is not recommended except for very small	
				processor numbers)	
p_test_run	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. means verification run for MPI	
				parallelization (PE 0 processes full domain)	
l_test_openmp	L	.FALSE.		if .TRUE. is combined with p_test_run=.TRUE.	$p_{test_run} = .TRUE.$
				and OpenMP parallelization, the test PE gets only	
				1 thread in order to verify the OpenMP	
				paralllelization	
l_log_checks	L	.FALSE.		if .TRUE. messages are generated during each	
				synchonization step (use for debugging only)	
l_fast_sum	L	.FALSE.		if .TRUE., use fast (not	
				processor-configuration-invariant) global summation	
use_dycore_barrier	L	.FALSE.		if .TRUE., set an MPI barrier at the beginning of	
				the nonhydrostatic solver (do not use for	
				production runs!)	
itype_exch_barrier	I	0		1: set an MPI barrier at the beginning of each MPI	
				exchange call	
				2: set an MPI barrier after each MPI WAIT call	
				3: 1+2 (do not use for production runs!)	
iorder_sendrecv	I	1		Sequence of send/receive calls:	
				1 = irecv/send	
				$2=\mathrm{isend/recv}$	
				3 = isend/irecv	
				4 = irecv/send with message size blocking	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
exch_msgsize	I	8192		Blocking size of exchange messages	$iorder\_sendrecv = 4$
itype_comm	I	1		1: use local memory for exchange buffers	
				2: use global memory for exchange buffers	
				3: asynchronous halo communication for dynamical	
				core (NH tria only)	
num_io_procs	I	0		Number of I/O processors (running exclusively for	
				doing I/O)	
pio_type	I	1		Type of parallel I/O. Only used if number of I/O	
				processors greater number of domains.	
				Experimental!	
use_icon_comm	L	.FALSE.		Enable the use of MPI bulk communication through	
				the icon_comm_lib	
icon_comm_debug	L	.FALSE.		Enable debug mode for the icon_comm_lib	
max_send_recv	I	131072		Size of the send/receive buffers for the	
_buffer_size				icon_comm_lib.	
use_sp_output	L	.FALSE.		Enable this flag if output fields shall be gathered	
				and written in single-precision.	

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_parallel\_nml.f90$ 

# 3.5 coupling\_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
name	С	blank		short name of the coupling field	
dt_coupling	I	0	s	coupling time step / coupling interval	
$dt_{model}$	I	0	s	model time step	
lag	I	0		offset to coupling event in number of model time	
				steps	
l_time_average	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: time averaging between two coupling	
				events	
l_time_accumulation	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: accumulation of coupling fields in time	
				between two coupling events	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
l_diagnostic	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: simple diagnostics (min, max, avg) for	
				coupling fields is switched on	
l_activated	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: activate the coupling of the respective	
				coupling field	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_coupling\_nml.f90

## $3.6 \quad run\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ldump_states	L	.FALSE.		Dump patch/interpolation/grid refinement state of	
				every patch (after subdivision in case of a parallel	
				run) to a Netcdf file and exit program.	
lrestore_states	L	.FALSE.		Restore patch/interpolation/grid refinement states	
				from NetCDF dump files instead of calculating	
				them.	
dump_filename	С			Filename of dump/restore files, default:	
				" <path>dump_<proc><gridfile>". May contain</gridfile></proc></path>	
				the keyword <path> which will be substituted by</path>	
				model_base_dir, <pre><pre>c&gt; substituted by</pre></pre>	
				"procXofY_", and the grid filename <gridfile>.</gridfile>	
dd_filename	С			Filename of NetCDF domain decomposition dump	
				files, default: " <path>dd_<gridfile>". May</gridfile></path>	
				contain the keyword <path> which will be</path>	
				substituted by model_base_dir, and the grid	
				filename <gridfile>.</gridfile>	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
l_one_file_per_patch	L	.FALSE.		Use one file per patch for all processors.	ldump_states=.TRUE.
				This will decrease the amount of files used for	or
				dump/restore considerably, especially for massively	lrestore_states=.TRUE.
				parallel runs on hundreds or thousands of	
				processors.	
				Time for dumping will increase since the file has to	
				be written sequentially, the time for restore should	
				stay roughly the same, however.	
ldump dd	L	.FALSE.		Dump the domain decomposition (and a few related	
				fields). This can be done either in a parallel run or	
				in a single-CPU run. When done in a parallel run,	
				the domain decoposition is for the number of	
				parallel processes in use. When done in a	
				single-CPU run, nproc dd (see below) determines	
				the number of processes for the decomposition.	
				Uses always only one file per patch,	
lread dd	L	.FALSE.		Read the domain decomposition when dumped with	
_				ldump_dd.	
nproc_dd	I	1		Number of processors for the target domain	dd = TRUE  and
				decomposition (only relevant when running on a	a single processor run
				single processor).	
nsteps	I	0		number of time steps of this run.	
dtime	R	600.0	s	time step	
ltestcase	L	.TRUE.		Idealized testcase runs	
ldynamics	L	.TRUE.		Compute adiabatic dynamic tendencies	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
iforcing	I	0		Forcing of dynamics and transport by	
				parameterized processes. Use positive indices for	
				the atmosphere and negative indices for the ocean.	
				0: no forcing	
				1: Held-Suarez forcing	
				2: ECHAM forcing	
				3: NWP forcing	
				4: local diabatic forcing without physics	
				5: local diabatic forcing with physics	
				-1: MPIOM forcing (to be done)	
ltransport	L	.FALSE.		Compute large-scale tracer transport	
ntracer	I	0		Number of advected tracers handled by the	
				large-scale transport scheme	
lvert_nest	L	.FALSE.		If set to .true. vertical nesting is switched on (i.e.	
				variable number of vertical levels)	
num_lev	I(max_do	om)31		Number of full levels (atm.) for each domain	lvert_nest=.TRUE.
nshift	I(max_do	om)0		vertical half level of parent domain which coincides	lvert_nest=.TRUE.
				with upper boundary of the current domain	
ltimer	L	.TRUE.		TRUE: Timer for monitoring thr runtime of specific	
				routines is on $(FALSE = off)$	
timers_level	I	1			
activate_sync_timers	L	F		TRUE: Timer for monitoring runtime of	
				communication routines $(FALSE = off)$	
msg_level	I	10		controls how much printout is written during	
				runtime.	
				For values less than 5, only the time step is written.	
msg_timestamp	L	.FALSE.		If .TRUE., precede output messages by time stamp.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
test_mode	I	0		Setting a value larger than 0 activates a dummy mode in which time stepping is changed into just doing iterations, and MPI communication is replaced by copying some value from the send buffer into the receive buffer (does not work with nesting and reduced radiation grid because the send buffer may then be empty on some PEs)	iequations = 3
output	C(:)	"nml","toti	nt"	Main switch for enabling/disabling components of the model output. One or more choices can be set (as an array of string constants). Possible choices are:  • "none": switch off all output;  • "vlist": old, vlist-based output mode;  • "nml": new output mode (cf. output_nml);  • "totint": computation of total integrals.  If the output namelist parameter is not set explicitly, the default setting "nml", "totint" is assumed.	

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_run\_nml.f90$ 

## $3.7 \quad grid\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
cell_type	I	3		Cell type	
				3: triangular cells	
				4: quadrilateral cells (to be done)	
				6: pentagonal/hexagonal cells	
lplane	L	.FALSE.		planar option	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
is_plane_torus	L	.FALSE.		f-plane approximation on triangular grid	
corio_lat	R	0.0	deg	Center of the f-plane is located at this geographical	lplane=.TRUE. and
				latitude	is_plane_torus=.TRUE.
grid_angular _velocity	R	Earth's	rad/sec	The angular velocity in rad per sec.	
l_limited_area	L	.FALSE.			
grid_rescale_factor	R	1.0		The geometry and the timestep will be multiplied	
				by this factor.	
				The angular velocity will be divided by this factor.	
lfeedback	L(n_dom)	.TRUE.		Specifies if feedback to parent grid is performed.	n_dom>1
				Setting lfeedback(1)=.false. turns off feedback for	
				all nested domains; to turn off feedback for selected	
				nested domains, set $lfeedback(1) = .true$ . and set	
				".false." for the desired model domains	
ifeedback_type	I	2		1: incremental feedback	n_dom>1
				2: relaxation-based feedback	
				Note: vertical nesting requires option 2 to run	
				numerically stable over longer time periods	
start_time	R(n_dom)	0.	s	Time when a nested domain starts to be active	n_dom>1
				(namelist entry is ignored for the global domain)	
end_time	R(n_dom)	1.E30	S	Time when a nested domain terminates (namelist	n_dom>1
				entry is ignored for the global domain)	
patch_weight	R(n_dom)	0.		If patch_weight is set to a value > 0 for any of the	n_dom>1
				first level child patches, processor splitting will be	
				performed, i.e. every of the first level child patches	
				gets a subset of the total number or processors	
				corresponding to its patch_weight. A value of 0.	
				corresponds to exactly 1 processor for this patch,	
				regardless of the total number of processors. For the	
				root patch and higher level childs, patch_weight is	
				not used. However, patch_weight must be set to 0	
				for these patches to avoid confusion.	
lredgrid_phys	L	.FALSE.		If set to .true. is calculated on a reduced grid (=	
				one grid level higher)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
dynamics_grid_ filename	С			Array of the grid filenames to be used by the	
				dycore. May contain the keyword <path> which</path>	
				will be substituted by model_base_dir.	
dynamics_parent_	I			Array of the indexes of the parent grid filenames, as	
grid_id				described by the dynamics_grid_filename array.	
				Indexes start at 1, an index of 0 indicates no parent.	
radiation_grid_ filename	C			Array of the grid filenames to be used for the	
				radiation model. Filled only if the radiation grid is	
				different from the dycore grid. May contain the	
				keyword <path> which will be substituted by</path>	
				model_base_dir.	
dynamics_radiation	I			Array of the indexes linking the dycore grids, as	
_grid_link				described by the dynamics_grid_filename array,	
				and the radiation_grid_filename array. It provides	
				the link index of the radiation_grid_filename, for	
				each entry of the dynamics_grid_filename array.	
				Indexes start at 1, an index of 0 indicates that the	
				radiation grid is the same as the dycore grid. Only	
				needs to be filled when the	
				radiation_grid_filename is defined.	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_grid\_nml.f90

## $3.8 \quad \text{gridref\_nml}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$grf\_intmethod\_c$	I	2		Interpolation method for grid refinement (cell-based	n_dom>1
				dynamical variables):	
				1: parent-to-child copying	
				2: gradient-based interpolation	
grf_intmethod_ct	I	2		Interpolation method for grid refinement (cell-based	n_dom>1
				tracer variables):	
				1: parent-to-child copying	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				2: gradient-based interpolation	
grf_intmethod_e	I	4		Interpolation method for grid refinement (edge-based variables): 1: inverse-distance weighting (IDW) 2: RBF interpolation 3: combination gradient-based / IDW 4: combination gradient-based / RBF 5/6: same as 3/4, respectively, but direct interpolation of mass fluxes along nest interface edges	n_dom>1
grf_velfbk	I	1		Method of velocity feedback:  1: average of child edges 1 and 2  2: 2nd-order method using RBF interpolation	n_dom>1
grf_scalfbk	I	2		Feedback method for dynamical scalar variables $(T, p_{sfc})$ : 1: area-weighted averaging 2: bilinear interpolation	n_dom>1
grf_tracfbk	I	2		Feedback method for tracer variables: 1: area-weighted averaging 2: bilinear interpolation	n_dom>1
$grf\_idw\_exp\_e12$	R	1.2		exponent of generalized IDW function for child edges 1/2	n_dom>1
$grf\_idw\_exp\_e34$	R	1.7		exponent of generalized IDW function for child edges 3/4	n_dom>1
rbf_vec_kern_grf_e	I	1		RBF kernel for grid refinement (edges): 1: Gaussian 2: $1/(1+r^2)$ 3: inverse multiquadric	n_dom>1
$rbf\_scale\_grf\_e$	R	0.5		RBF scale factor for grid refinement (edges)	n_dom>1
denom_diffu_t	R	135		Deniminator for lateral boundary diffusion of temperature	n_dom>1
denom_diffu_v	R	200		Deniminator for lateral boundary diffusion of velocity	n_dom>1

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
l_mass_consvcorr	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: Apply mass conservation correction in	n_dom>1
				feedback routine	
l_density_nudging	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: Apply density nudging near lateral nest	n_dom>1 .AND.
				boundary	ledback = .TRUE.

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_gridref\_nml.f90

# 3.9 initicon\_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
init_mode	I	1		1: start from DWD analysis	
				2: start from IFS analysis	
				3: combined mode: IFS atm + GME soil	
nlevsoil_in	I	4		number of soil levels of input data	init_mode=2
zpbl1	R	500.0	m	bottom height (AGL) of layer used for gradient	
				computation	
zpbl2	R	1000.0	m	top height (AGL) of layer used for gradient	
				computation	
l_sst_in	L	.TRUE.		Logical switch. If true, the surface temperature of	$init\_mode=2$
				the water sea points is initialized with the SST	
				provided in the ifs2icon file. If false, it is initialized	
				with the skin temperature. If the SST is not	
				provided in the ifs2icon file,l_sst_in is reset to	
				false.	
$l_ana_sfc$	L	.TRUE.		Logical switch. If true, soil/surface analysis fields	init_mode=1
				are read from the analysis file dwdfg_filename If	
				false, soil/surface analysis is not read. First guess is	
				used, instead.	
l_coarse2fine_mode	L(max_doi	m)FALSE.		If true, apply corrections for coarse-to-fine mesh	
				interpolation to wind and temperature	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ifs2icon_filename	С			Filename of IFS2ICON input file, default	$init\_mode=2$
				" <path>ifs2icon_R<nroot>B<jlev>_DOM<idom>.nc"</idom></jlev></nroot></path>	
				May contain the keywords <path> which will be</path>	
				substituted by model_base_dir, as well as nroot,	
				jlev, and idom defining the current patch.	
dwdfg_filename	С			Filename of DWD first-guess input file, default	$init\_mode=1$
				" <path>dwdFG_R<nroot>B<jlev>_DOM<idom>.nc".</idom></jlev></nroot></path>	
				May contain the keywords <path> which will be</path>	
				substituted by model_base_dir, as well as nroot,	
				jlev, and idom defining the current patch.	
dwdana_filename	С			Filename of DWD analysis input file, default	$init\_mode=1$
				" <path>dwdana_R<nroot>B<jlev>_DOM<idom>.nc".</idom></jlev></nroot></path>	
				May contain the keywords <path> which will be</path>	
				substituted by model_base_dir, as well as nroot,	
				jlev, and idom defining the current patch.	
filetype	I	-1		One of CDI's FILETYPE_XXX constants.	
		(undef.)		Possible values: 2 (=FILETYPE_GRB2), 4	
				(=FILETYPE NC2). If this parameter has not	
				been set, we try to determine the file type by its	
				extension "*.grb*" or ".nc".	
ana_varnames_map_file	C			Dictionary file which maps internal variable names	
				onto GRIB2 shortnames or NetCDF var names.	

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_initicon\_nml.f90$ 

# 3.10 interpol\_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
llsq_lin_consv	L	.FALSE.		conservative (T) or non-conservative (F)	
				least-squares reconstruction for 2nd order (linear)	
				transport	
llsq_high_consv	L	.TRUE.		conservative (T) or non-conservative (F)	
				least-squares reconstruction for high order transport	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lsq_high_ord	I	3		polynomial order for high order reconstruction	
				1: linear	ihadv_tracer=4
				2: quadratic	
				30: cubic (no $3^{rd}$ order cross deriv.)	
				3: cubic	
rbf_vec_kern_c	I	1		Kernel type for reconstruction at cell centres:	
				1: Gaussian	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
rbf_vec_kern_e	I	3		Kernel type for reconstruction at edges:	
				1: Gaussian	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
rbf vec kern v	I	1		Kernel type for reconstruction at vertices:	
				1: Gaussian	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
rbf vec kern ll	I	1		Kernel type for reconstruction at lon-lat-points:	
				1: Gaussian	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
rbf vec scale c	R(n dom)	resolution-		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at cell centres	
		dependent			
rbf_vec_scale_e	R(n_dom)	resolution-		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at edges	
		dependent			
rbf vec scale v	R(n dom)	resolution-		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at vertices	
		dependent			
rbf_vec_scale_ll	R(n_dom)	resolution-		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at	
		dependent		lon-lat-points	
nudge_max_coeff	R	0.02		Maximum relaxation coefficient for lateral	
~				boundary nudging	
nudge efold width	R	2.5		e-folding width (in units of cell rows) for lateral	
				boundary nudging coefficient	
nudge zone width	I	8		Total width (in units of cell rows) for lateral	
<u> </u>				boundary nudging zone	
i cori method	I	3		Selector for tangential wind reconstruction method	currently only for
					cell_type=6

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				1: Almut's method for tangential wind, but PV	
				usage as in TRSK	
				2: method of Thuburn, Ringler, Skamarock and	
				Klemp (TRSK)	
				3: Almut's method for tangential wind and PV	
				usage	
l_corner_vort	L	.TRUE.		switch whether the rhombus averaged corner	i_cori_method=3
				vorticity is averaged to the hexagon (.TRUE.) or	
				the rhombi are directly averaged to the hexagon	
				(.FALSE.)	
l_intp_c2l	L	.TRUE.		If .TRUE. directly interpolate scalar variables from	
				cell centers to lon-lat points, otherwise do gradient	
				interpolation and reconstruction.	
rbf_dim_c2l	I	10		stencil size for direct lon-lat interpolation: 4 =	
				nearest neighbor, $13 = \text{vertex stencil}$ , $10 = \text{edge}$	
				stencil.	
l_mono_c2l	L	.TRUE.		Monotonicity can be enforced by demanding that	
				the interpolated value is not higher or lower than	
				the stencil point values.	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_interpol\_nml.f90

## $3.11 \quad dynamics\_nml$

This namelist is relevant if run\_nml:ldynamics=.TRUE.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
iequations	I	1		Equations and prognostic variables. Use positive	
				indices for the atmosphere and negative indices for	
				the ocean.	
				0: shallow water model	
				1: hydrostatic atmosphere, T	
				2: hydrostatic atm., $\theta$ -dp	
				3: non-hydrostatic atmosphere	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				-1: hydrostatic ocean	
idiv_method	I	1		Method for divergence computation:	grid_nml:cell_type=3
				1: Standard Gaussian integral. Hydrostatic	
				atm. model: for unaveraged normal components,	
				Non-hydrostatic atm. model: for averaged normal	
				components	
				2: bilinear averaging of divergence	
divavg_cntrwgt	R	0.5		Weight of central cell for divergence averaging	$idiv\_method = 2$
sw_ref_height	R	0.9*2.94e4	gm	Reference height of shallow water model used for	
				linearization in the semi-implicit time stepping	
				scheme	
lcoriolis	L	.TRUE.		Coriolis force	

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_dynamics\_nml.f90$ 

# $3.12 \quad limarea\_nml \; (Scope: \; l\_limited\_area=1 \; in \; grid\_nml)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itype_latbc	I	0		Type of lateral boundary nudging. Nudge from	
				0: the initial date,	
				1: IFS data analysis/forecast,	
				2: ICON output data (with the identical 3d grid)	
dtime_latbc	R	43200.0	s	Time step size of boundary data	$itype\_latbc \ge 1$
nlev_latbc	I	0	s	Number of vertical levels in boundary data	$itype\_latbc \ge 1$
latbc_filename	С			Filename of boundary data input file, default:	$itype_latbc \ge 1$
				" <path>prepicon<gridfile>_<timestamp>". May</timestamp></gridfile></path>	
				contain the keyword " <path>" which will be</path>	
				substituted by latbc_path.	
latbc_path	С			Absolute path to boundary data.	itype_latbc $\geq 1$

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_limarea\_nml.f90

 $3.13 \quad ha\_dyn\_nml$ 

This namelist is relevant if run\_nml:ldynamics=.TRUE. and dynamics\_nml:iequations=IHS\_ATM\_TEMP or IHS\_ATM\_THETA.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itime_scheme	I	4		Time integration scheme:	
				11: pure advection (no dynamics)	
				12: 2 time level semi implicit (not yet implemented)	
				13: 3 time level explicit	
				14: 3 time level with semi implicit correction	
				15: standard 4th-order Runge-Kutta method	
				(4-stage)	
				16: SSPRK(5,4) scheme (5-stage)	
ileapfrog_startup	I	1		How to integrate the first time step when the	itime_scheme= 13 or 14
				leapfrog scheme is chosen. $1 = \text{Euler forward}$ ; $2 = \text{a}$	
				series of sub-steps.	
asselin_coeff	R	0.1		Asselin filter coefficient	itime_scheme= 13 or 14
si_2tls	R	0.6		weight of time step $n+1$ . Valid range: $[0,1]$	itime_scheme=12
si_expl_scheme	I	2		scheme for the explicit part used in the 2 time level	itime_scheme=12
				semi-implicit time stepping scheme. $1 = \text{Euler}$	
				forward; $2 = Adams$ -Bashforth 2nd order	
si_cmin	R	30.0	m/s	semi implicit correction is done for eigenmodes with	itime_scheme=14 and
				speeds larger than si_cmin	lsi_3d=.FALSE.
si_coeff	R	1.0		weight of the semi implicit correction	itime_scheme=14
si_offctr	R	0.7			itime_scheme=14
si_rtol	R	1.0e-3		relative tolerance for GMRES solver	itime_scheme=14
lsi_3d	L	.FALSE.		3D GMRES solver or decomposistion into 2D	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				problems	and itime_scheme=14
ldry_dycore	L	.TRUE.		Assume dry atmosphere	iequations $\in \{1,2\}$
lref_temp	L	.FALSE.		Set a background temperature profile as base state	$iequations \in \{1,2\}$
				when computing the pressure graident force	

## $3.14 \quad nonhydrostatic\_nml \; (relevant \; if \; run\_nml:iequations{=}3)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itime_scheme I	I	4		Options for predictor-corrector time-stepping scheme: 4: Contravariant vertical velocity is computed in	iequations=3 and
				the predictor step only, velocity tendencies are computed in the corrector step only (most efficient option)	cell_type=3
				5: Contravariant vertical velocity is computed in both substeps (beneficial for numerical stability in very-high resolution setups with extremely steep	
				slops, otherwise no significant impact) 6: As 5, but velocity tendencies are also computed in both substeps (no apparent benefit, but more expensive)	
rayleigh_type	I	2		Type of Rayleigh damping 1: CLASSICAL (requires velocity reference state!) 2: Klemp (2008) type	cell_type=3
rayleigh_coeff	R(n_dom)	0.05		Rayleigh damping coefficient $1/\tau_0$ (Klemp, Dudhia, Hassiotis: MWR136, pp.3987-4004)	cell_type=3
damp_height	R(n_dom)	45000	m	Height at which Rayleigh damping of vertical wind starts	
htop_moist_proc	R	22500.0	m	Height above which moist physics and advection of cloud and precipitation variables are turned off	
hbot_qvsubstep	R	24000.0	m	Height above which QV is advected with substepping scheme (must be larger than htop_moist_proc)	cell_type=3 and ihadv_tracer=22 or 32
k2_updamp_coeff	R	2.0e6		enhanced 2nd order diffusion coefficient in upper damping layer	cell_type=6, hdiff_order=3 (Smagorinski)
$vwind\_offctr$	R	0.15		Off-centering in vertical wind solver	cell_type=3
rhotheta_offctr	R	-0.1		Off-centering of density and potential temperature at interface level	cell_type=3

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ivctype	I	2		Type of vertical coordinate:	
				1: Gal-Chen hybrid	
				2: SLEVE (uses sleve_nml)	
iadv_rcf	I	4		reduced calling frequency (rcf) for transport	
				1: no rcf (every dynamics-step)	
				2: transport every 2. step	
				4:	
				Setting odd values (besides 1) requires l_nest_rcf	
				= .TRUE.	
lhdiff_rcf	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: Compute diffusion only at advection time	cell_type=3
				steps (in this case, divergence damping is applied in	
				the dynamical core)	
lextra_diffu	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: Apply additional momentum diffusion at	cell_type=3
				grid points close to the stability limit for vertical	
				advection (becomes effective extremely rarely in	
				practice; this is mostly an emergency fix for	
				pathological cases with very large orographic	
				gravity waves)	
lbackward_integr	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Integrate backward in time (preparation	cell_type=3
				for testing a digital filter initialization)	
divdamp_fac	R	0.004		Scaling factor for divergence damping	$lhdiff\_rcf = .TRUE.$
divdamp_order	I	4		Order of divergence damping (2 or 4)	$lhdiff\_rcf = .TRUE.$
l_nest_rcf	L	.TRUE.		Synchronize interpolation/feedback calls with	cell_type=3
				advection (transport) time steps. l_nest_rcf is	
				automatically reset to .FALSE. if iadv_rcf=1	
l_masscorr_nest	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Apply mass conservation correction also in	cell type=3
				nested domain	
iadv_rhotheta	I	2		Advection method for rho and rhotheta:	cell_type=3
_				1: simple second-order upwind-biased scheme	
				2: 2nd order Miura horizontal	
				3: 3rd order Miura horizontal (not recommended)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
igradp_method	I	3		Discretization of horizontal pressure gradient:  1: conventional discretization with metric correction term  2: Taylor-expansion-based reconstruction of pressure (advantageous at very high resolution)  3: Similar discretization as option 2, but uses hydrostatic approximation for downward extrapolation over steep slopes  4: Cubic/quadratic polynomial interpolation for pressure reconstruction  5: Same as 4, but hydrostatic approximation for downward extrapolation over steep slopes	cell_type=3
l_zdiffu_t	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: Compute Smagorinsky temperature diffusion truly horizontally over steep slopes	cell_type=3 .AND. hdiff_order=3/5 .AND. lhdiff_temp = .true.
thslp_zdiffu	R	0.025		Slope threshold above which truly horizontal temperature diffusion is activated	cell_type=3 .AND. hdiff_order=3/5 .AND. lhdiff_temp=.true. .AND. l_zdiffu_t=.true.
thhgtd_zdiffu	R	200	m	Threshold of height difference between neighboring grid points above which truly horizontal temperature diffusion is activated (alternative criterion to thslp_zdiffu)	cell_type=3 .AND. hdiff_order=3/5 .AND. lhdiff_temp=.true. .AND. l_zdiffu_t=.true.
exner_expol	R	0.5		Temporal extrapolation (fraction of dt) of Exner function for computation of horizontal pressure gradient	cell_type=3
l_open_ubc	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Use open upper boundary condition (rather than w=0) to better conserve sea-level pressure in the presence of diabatic heating	cell_type=3
ltheta_up_hori	L	.FALSE.		upstream biased horizontal advection for theta (see also upstr_beta)	cell_type=6
upstr_beta	R	1.0		Selection of order for horiz. theta advection: 3rd order=1.0, 4th order=0.0	cell_type=6

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$gmres\_rtol\_nh$	R	1.0e-6		relative tolerance for convergence in gmres solver	$cell\_type=6$

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_nonhydrostatic\_nml.f90$ 

## $3.15 \quad sleve\_nml \; (relevant \; if \; nonhydrostatic\_nml:ivctype{=}2)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
min_lay_thckn	R	50	m	Layer thickness of lowermost layer; specifying zero	
				or a negative value leads to constant layer	
				thicknesses determined by top_height and nlev	
top_height	R	23500.0	m	Height of model top	
stretch_fac	R	1.0		Stretching factor to vary distribution of model	
				levels; values <1 increase the layer thickness near	
				the model top	
decay_scale_1	R	4000	m	Decay scale of large-scale topography component	
decay_scale_2	R	2500	m	Decay scale of small-scale topography component	
decay_exp	R	1.2		Exponent of decay function	
flat_height	R	16000	m	Height above which the coordinate surfaces are flat	
lread_smt	L	.FALSE.		read smoothed topography from file (TRUE) or	
				compute internally (FALSE)	

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_sleve\_nml.f90$ 

## ${\bf 3.16}\quad {\bf diffusion\_nml}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lhdiff_temp	L	.TRUE.		Diffusion on the temperature field	
lhdiff_vn	L	.TRUE.		Diffusion on the horizontal wind field	
lhdiff_w	L	.TRUE.		Diffusion on the vertical wind field	
hdiff_order	I	4 (hydro)		Order of $\nabla$ operator for diffusion:	
		5 (NH)			

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
1 at afficient	Туре	Detault	Cint	-1: no diffusion  2: ∇² diffusion (not available for NH model on triangles!)  3: Smagorinsky ∇² diffusion (includes frictional heating for the hexagonal model if lhdiff_temp=.TRUE.)  4: ∇⁴ diffusion  5: Smagorinsky ∇² diffusion combined with ∇⁴ background diffusion as specified via hdiff_efdt_ratio defaults: 2 for hexagonal model, 4 for triangular model; for triangular NH model, 5 is strongly recommended!  24 or 42: ∇² diffusion from model top to a certain level (cf. k²_pres_max and k²_klev_max below); ∇⁴ for the lower levels.	24 and 42 currently allowed only in the hydrostatic atm model (run nml:iequation = 1
itype_vn_diffu	I	1		Reconstruction method used for Smagorinsky diffusion:  1: u/v reconstruction at vertices only  2: u/v reconstruction at cells and vertices	or 2). iequations=3, hdiff_order=3 or 5
itype_t_diffu	I	1		Discretization of temperature diffusion: 1: $K_h \nabla^2 T$ 2: $\nabla \cdot (K_h \nabla T)$	iequations=3, hdiff_order=3 or 5
k2_pres_max	R	-99.	Pa	Pressure level above which $\nabla^2$ diffusion is applied.	hdiff_order = 24 or 42, and run_nml:iequation = 1 or 2.
k2_klev_max	I	0		Index of the vertical level till which (from the model top) $\nabla^2$ diffusion is applied. If a positive value is specified for k2_pres_max, k2_klev_max is reset accordingly during the initialization of a model run.	hdiff_order = 24 or 42, and run_nml:iequation = 1 or 2.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
hdiff_efdt_ratio	R	1.0 (hydro) 15.0 (NH)		ratio of e-folding time to time step (or 2* time step when using a 3 time level time stepping scheme) (only for triangles currently; for triangular NH model, values between 10 and 20 are recommended	
hdiff_w_efdt_ratio	R	15.0		when using hdiff_order=5) ratio of e-folding time to time step for diffusion on vertical wind speed	iequations=3
hdiff_min_efdt_ratio	R	1.0		minimum value of hdiff_efdt_ratio near model top	iequations=3 .AND. cell_type=3 .AND. hdiff order=4
hdiff_tv_ratio	R	1.0		Ratio of diffusion coefficients for temperature and normal wind: $T: v_n$	_
hdiff_multfac	R	1.0		Multiplication factor of normalized diffusion coefficient for nested domains	n_dom>1
hdiff_smag_fac	R	0.15 (hydro) 0.025 (NH)		Scaling factor for Smagorinsky diffusion	for triangles only with iequations=3, for hexagons with hdiff_order=3

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_diffusion\_nml.f90$ 

# 3.17 io\_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
out_expname	С	'IIIEEEET	TTT'	Outfile basename	
out_filetype	I	2		Type of output format:	
				1: GRIB1 (not yet implemented)	
				2: netCDF	
lkeep_in_sync	L	.FALSE.		Sync output stream with file on disk after each	
				timestep	
dt_data	R	21600.0	s	Output time interval	
dt_diag	R	86400.		diagnostic integral output interval	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
dt_file	R	2592000	s	Time interval of triggering new output file	
${ m dt\_checkpoint}$	R	2592000	S	Time interval for writing restart files. Note that if the value of dt_checkpoint resulting from model default or user's specification is longer than time_nml:dt_restart, it will be reset (by the model) to dt_restart so that at least one restart file	
				is generated during the restart cycle.	
lwrite_vorticity	L	.TRUE.		write out averaged vorticity at vertices	
lwrite_initial	L	.TRUE.		write out initial state	
lwrite_dblprec	L	.FALSE.		write out double precision	
lwrite_oce_timestepping	L	.FALSE.		write out intermediate ocean vars	
lwrite_divergence	L	.TRUE.		write out divergence at cells	
lwrite_omega	L	.TRUE.		write out vertical velocity in pressure coords.	Always .FALSE. for nonhydrostatic and shallow water models
lwrite_pres	L	.TRUE.		write out full level pressure	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
lwrite_z3	L	.TRUE.		write out geopotential on full levels	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
lwrite_tracer	L(ntracer)	.TRUE.		write out tracer at cells	
lwrite_tend_phy	L	.TRUE. .FALSE. (Scope)		Physics induced tendencies.	.TRUE. if iforcing=iecham .FALSE. else
lwrite_radiation	L	.FALSE.		Radiation related fields.	Always .FALSE. if iforcing=inoforcing, iheldsuarez, ildf_dry
lwrite_precip	L	.FALSE.		Precipitation	Always .FALSE. if iforcing=inoforcing, iheldsuarez, ildf_dry
lwrite_cloud	L	.FALSE.		Cloud variables	Always .FALSE. if iforcing=inoforcing, iheldsuarez, ildf_dry

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lwrite tke	L	.TRUE.		TKE	.FALSE.
_					Always .FALSE. if
					iforcing=inoforcing,
					iheldsuarez, ildf dry
lwrite_surface	L	.FALSE.		surface variables	Always .FALSE. if
					iforcing=inoforcing,
					iheldsuarez, ildf_dry
lwrite_extra	L	.FALSE.		debug fields	.TRUE. if inextra_2d
					$/_3d > 0$
					.FALSE. else
inextra_2d	I	0		Number of 2D Fields for diagnostic/debugging	iequations = 3 (to be
				output.	done for $1, 2$
inextra_3d	I	0		Number of 3D Fields for diagnostic/debugging	iequations = 3 (to be
				output.	done for $1, 2$
lflux_avg	L	.TRUE.		if .FALSE. the output fluxes are accumulated	iequations=3
				from the beginning of the run	iforcing=3
				if .TRUE. the output fluxes are average values	
				from the beginning of the run, except of	
				TOT_PREC that would be accumulated	
$itype\_pres\_msl$	I	1		Specifies method for computation of mean sea level	
				pressure (and geopotential at pressure levels below	
				the surface).	
				1: GME-type extrapolation,	
				2: stepwise analytical integration,	
				3: current IFS method	
$itype\_rh$	I	1		Specifies method for computation of relative	
				humidity	
				1: WMO-type: water only (e_s=e_s_water),	
				2: IFS-type: mixed phase (water and ice),	
				3: IFS-type with clipping (rh $\leq 100$ )	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
output_nml_dict	С	, ,		File containing the mapping of variable names to	output_nml namelists
				the internal ICON names. May contain the	
				keyword <path> which will be substituted by</path>	
				model_base_dir.	
				The format of this file:	
				One mapping per line, first the name as given in	
				the ml_varlist, hl_varlist, pl_varlist or	
				il_varlist of the output_nml namelists, then the	
				internal ICON name, separated by an arbitrary	
				number of blanks. The line may also start and end	
				with an arbitrary number of blanks. Empty lines or	
				lines starting with $\#$ are treated as comments.	
				Names not covered by the mapping are used as they	
				are.	
netcdf_dict	С	, ,		File containing the mapping from internal names to	output_nml namelists,
				names written to NetCDF. May contain the	NetCDF output
				keyword <path> which will be substituted by</path>	
				model_base_dir.	
				The format of this file:	
				One mapping per line, first the name written to	
				NetCDF, then the internal name, separated by an	
				arbitrary number of blanks (inverse to the	
				definition of output_nml_dict). The line may also	
				start and end with an arbitrary number of blanks.	
				Empty lines or lines starting with $\#$ are treated as	
				comments.	
				Names not covered by the mapping are output as	
				they are.	
				Note that the specification of output variables, e.g.	
				in ml_varlist, is independent from this renaming,	
				see the namelist parameter varnames_map_file for	
				this.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lzaxis_reference	L	.TRUE.		FALSE: use vertical axis ZAXIS_HYBRID for 3D	will be removed after
				atmospheric fields	some testing phase
				TRUE: use vertical axis ZAXIS REFERENCE for	
				3D atmospheric fields	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_io\_nml.f90

#### 3.18 output nml

Please note: There may be several instances of output\_nml in the namelist file, every one defining a list of variables with separate attributes for output.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
filetype	I	4		One of CDI's FILETYPE_XXX constants. Possible values: 2 (=FILETYPE GRB2), 4	
				(=FILETYPE_NC2), 5 (=FILETYPE_NC4)	
mode	I	2		1 = forecast mode, $2 = $ climate mode	
				In climate mode the time axis of the output file is	
				set to TAXIS_ABSOLUTE. In forecast mode it is	
				set to TAXIS_RELATIVE. Till now the forecast	
				mode only works if the output is at multiples of 1	
				hour	
taxis_tunit	I	3		$3 = TUNIT\_HOUR$ , $2 = TUNIT\_MINUTE$	mode=1
				Time unit of the TAXIS_RELATIVE time axis.	
				For a complete list of possible values see cdi.inc Till	
				now it only works for taxis_tunit=3	
dom(:)	I	-1		Array of domains for which this name-list is used.	
				If not specified (or specified as -1 as the first array	
				member), this name-list will be used for all	
				domains.	
				Attention: Depending on the setting of the	
				parameter l_output_phys_patch these are either	
				logical or physical domain numbers!	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
output_time_unit	I	1		1 = second, 2=minute, 3=hour, 4=day, 5=month,	
				6=year	
output_bounds(3,:)	R	None		post-processing times in units defined by	
				output_time_unit: start, end, increment. There	
				may be specified several triples (up to 100) which	
				must be in increasing order.	
steps_per_file	I	100		Max number of output steps in one output file. If	
				this number is reached, a new output file will be	
				opened.	
include_last	L	.TRUE.		Flag whether to include the last time step	
output_grid	L	.FALSE.		Flag whether grid information is output (in	
				NetCDF output)	
output_filename	C	None		Output filename prefix (which may include path).	
				Domain number, level type, file number and	
				extension will be added, according to the format	
				given in namelist parameter "filename_format".	
filename_format	С	see de-		Output filename format. Includes keywords path,	
		scription.		<pre>output_filename, physdom, levtype, levtype_l,</pre>	
				jfile, ddhhmmss, see below. Default is	
				<pre><output_filename>_DOM<physdom>_<levtype>_<jf< pre=""></jf<></levtype></physdom></output_filename></pre>	ile>
lwrite_ready	L	.FALSE.		Flag if a "ready file" (sentinel file) should be	
				written at the end of each output stage.	
ready_directory	C	None		Output directory for ready files.	
ml_varlist(:)	С	None		Name of model level fields to be output.	
pl_varlist(:)	С	None		Name of pressure level fields to be output.	
hl_varlist(:)	С	None		Name of height level fields to be output.	
il_varlist(:)	C	None		Name of isentropic level fields to be output.	
p_levels(:)	R	None	hPa	pressure levels	
				Not yet implemented.	
				The pressure levels are currently always taken from	
				array plevels in namelist nh_pzlev_nml.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
h_levels(:)	R	None	m	height levels	
				Not yet implemented.	
				The height levels are currently always taken from	
				array zlevels in namelist nh_pzlev_nml.	
i_levels(:)	R	None	K	isentropic levels	
				Not yet implemented.	
				The isentropic levels are currently always taken	
				from array ilevels in namelist nh_pzlev_nml.	
remap	I	0		interpolate horizontally, 0: none, 1: to regular	
				lat-lon grid	
reg_lon_def(3)	R	None		if remap=1: start, increment, end longitude in	
				degrees	
reg_lat_def(3)	R	None		if remap=1: start, increment, end latitude in	
				degrees	
north_pole(2)	R	0,90		definition of north pole for rotated lon-lat grids.	

Variable Groups: Using the "group:" keyword for the namelist parameters ml\_varlist, hl\_varlist, pl\_varlist, sets of common variables can be added to the output:

group:all basic atmospheric variables on model levels group:atmo\_ml\_vars group:atmo\_pl\_vars, group:atmo\_zl\_vars group:nh\_prog\_vars

group:atmo\_derived\_vars group:rad\_vars

group:precip\_vars group:cloud\_diag group:pbl\_vars

group:phys\_tendencies

group:land\_vars

group:multisnow\_vars

output of all variables (caution: do not combine with <u>mixed</u> vertical interpolation)

same set as atmo ml vars, but except pres and height, respectively

additional prognostic variables of the nonhydrostatic model

derived atmospheric variables

tile-averaged variables

Keyword substitution in output filename (filename\_format):

path substituted by model\_base\_dir
output\_filename substituted by output\_filename
physdom substituted by physical patch ID
levtype substituted by level type "ML", "PL", "IL"

levtype\_l like levtype, but in lower case jfile substituted by output file counter

ddhhmmss substituted by day-hour-minute-second string

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_name\_list\_output.f90

### 3.19 gribout nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
significanceOfReferenceTim	eΙ	1		Significance of reference time	filetype=2
				- GRIB2 code table 1.2	
productionStatusOfProcess	edData	1		Production status of data	filetype=2
				- GRIB2 code table 1.3	
typeOfProcessedData	I	1		Type of data	filetype=2
				- GRIB2 code table 1.4	
typeOfGeneratingProcess	I	2		Type of generating process	filetype=2
				- GRIB2 code table 4.3	
backgroundProcess	I	0		Background process	filetype=2
				- GRIB2 code table backgroundProcess.table	
generatingProcessIdentifier	I(n_dom)	1		generating Process Identifier	filetype=2
				- GRIB2 code table	
				generatingProcessIdentifier.table	
localDefinitionNumber	I	254		local Definition Number	filetype=2
				- GRIB2 code table	
				grib2LocalSectionNumber.78.table	
localNumberOfExperiment	I	1		local Number of Experiment	filetype=2

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
generatingCenter	I	-1		Output generating center. If this key is not set, center information is taken from the grid file DWD: 78 MPIMET: 98 ECMWF: 98	filetype=2
generatingSubcenter	I	-1		Output generating Subcenter. If this key is not set, subcenter information is taken from the grid file DWD: 255 MPIMET: 232 ECMWF: 0	filetype=2
ldate_grib_act	L	.TRUE.		GRIB creation date .TRUE.: add creation date .FALSE.: add dummy date	filetype=2
productDefinitionTemplate	Number	-1		Local definition for ensemble products (only set if value changed from default)	filetype=2
typeOfEnsembleForecast	Ι	-1		Local definition for ensemble products (only set if value changed from default)	filetype=2
numberOfForecastsInEnser	ab <b>l</b> le	-1		Local definition for ensemble products, (only set if value changed from default)	filetype=2
perturbationNumber	I	-1		Local definition for ensemble products, (only set if value changed from default)	filetype=2

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_gribout\_nml.f90

## $3.20 \quad meteogram\_output\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lmeteogram_enabled	L(n_dom)	.FALSE.		Flag. True, if meteogram of output variables is	
				desired.	
zprefix	C(n_dom)	"METEOG	RAM_"	string with file name prefix for output file	
ldistributed	L(n_dom)	.TRUE.		Flag. Separate files for each PE.	
$n0\_mtgrm$	I(n_dom)	1		initial time step for meteogram output	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ninc_mtgrm	I(n_dom)	1		output interval (in time steps)	
stationlist_tot		53.633,		list of meteogram stations (triples with lat, lon,	
		9.983,		name string)	
		'Ham-			
		burg'			

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_mtgrm\_nml.f90

## $3.21 \quad nh\_pzlev\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nzlev	I	10		number of height levels	iequations=3
nplev	I	10		number of pressure levels	iequations=3
nilev	I	3		number of isentropes	iequations=3
zlevels	R	10000, 9000, , 1000, 0	m	array of height levels	iequations=3 level ordering from TOA to bottom
plevels	R	100000, 90000, 80000, , 10000	Pa	array of pressure levels	iequations=3 level ordering from TOA to bottom
ilevels	R	340, 320, 300	K	array of isentropic levels	iequations=3 level ordering from TOA to bottom

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo_nh_pzlev_nml.f90$ 

## ${\bf 3.22 \quad transport\_nml \; (used \; if \; run\_nml/ltransport=.TRUE.)}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lvadv_tracer	L	.TRUE.		TRUE : compute vertical tracer advection	
				FALSE: do not compute vertical tracer advection	
ihadv tracer	I(ntracer)	2		Tracer specific method to compute horizontal	
_				advection:	
		5		0: no horiz. transport	
				1: upwind (1st order)	
				2: miura (2nd order, lin. reconstr.)	if cell type=3
				20: miura (2nd order, lin. reconstr.) with	if cell_type=3
				subcycling	
				3: miura3 (quadr. or cubic reconstr.)	$lsq\_high\_ord \in [2,3]$
				22: combination of miura and miura with	if cell_type=3
				subcycling	
				32: combination of miura and miura with	if cell_type=3
				subcycling	
				4: FFSL (quadr. or cubic reconstr.)	$lsq\_high\_ord \in [2,3]$
				5: up3 (3rd or 4th order upstream)	if cell_type=6
ivadv_tracer	I(ntracer)	3		Tracer specific method to compute vertical	lvadv_tracer=TRUE
				advection:	
				0: no vert. transport	
				1: upwind (1st order)	
				3: ppm_cfl (3 <sup>rd</sup> order, handles CFL $> 1$ )	
				30: ppm (3rd order)	
lstrang	$\mid L \mid$	.FALSE.		splitting into fractional steps	
				- second order Strang splitting (.TRUE.)	
				- first order Godunov splitting (.FALSE.)	
ctracer_list	С	"		list of tracer names	
itype_hlimit	I(ntracer)	3		Type of limiter for horizontal transport:	
		4		0: no limiter	
				3: monotonous flux limiter	$ihadv\_tracer \neq 'iup3[4]'$
				4: positive definite flux limiter	
itype_vlimit	I(ntracer)	1		Type of limiter for vertical transport:	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				0: no limiter	
				1: semi-monotone slope limiter	
				2: monotonous slope limiter	
				4: positive definite flux limiter	
niter_fct	I	1		number of iterations of monotone flux correction	$ihadv\_tracer = 3, 32, 4$
				procedure	$itype_hlimit = 3$
beta_fct	R	1.0		factor for multiplicative spreading of range of	$ihadv\_tracer = 3, 32, 4$
				permissible values (limiter)	$  itype_hlimit = 3 $
				Tentative suggestion: beta_fct=1.0015	
iord_backtraj	I	1		order of backward trajectory calculation:	
				1: first order	
				2: second order (iterative; currently 1 iteration	ihadv_tracer='miura'
				hardcoded)	
igrad_c_miura	I	1		Method for gradient reconstruction at cell center	
				for 2nd order miura	
				1: Least-squares (linear, non-consv)	ihadv_tracer=2
				2: Green-Gauss	
ivcfl_max	I	5		determines stability range of vertical PPM-scheme	ivadv_tracer=3
				in terms of the maximum allowable CFL-number	
llsq_svd	L	.FALSE.		use QR decomposition (FALSE) or SV	
				decomposition (TRUE) for least squares design	
				matrix A	
lclip_tracer	L	.FALSE.		Clipping of negative values	
upstr_beta_adv	R	1.0		parameter to select 3rd order (=1) or 4th order	ihadv_tracer=iup3
				(=0) advection, or something inbetween (01)	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_advection\_nml.f90

### 3.23 nwp\_phy\_nml

The switches for the physics schemes and the time steps can be set for each model domain individually. If only one value is specified, it is copied to all child domains, implying that the same set of parameterizations and time steps is used in all domains. If the number of values given in the namelist is larger than 1 but less than the number of model domains, then the settings from the highest domain ID are

used for the remaining model domains. If the time steps are not an integer multiple of the advective time step (dtime\*iadv\_rcf), then the time step of the respective physics parameterization is automatically rounded to the next higher integer multiple of the advective time step.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
inwp_gscp	I	1		cloud microphysics and precipitation	$run\_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_do	$\mathbf{m}$ )			
				0: none	
				1: hydci (COSMO-EU microphysics)	
				9: Kessler scheme	
qi0	R	0.0	kg/kg	cloud ice threshold for autoconversion	$inwp\_gscp=1$
qc0	R	0.0	kg/kg	cloud water threshold for autoconversion	inwp_gscp=1
inwp_convection	I	1		convection	$run\_nml/iforcing = inwp$
		(max_dor	$\mathbf{n}$ )		
				0: none	
				1: Tiedtke/Bechtold convection	
inwp_cldcover	I	3		cloud cover scheme for radiation	$run\_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_do	m)			
				0: no clouds (only QV)	
				1: grid-scale clouds and QV	
				2: clouds from COSMO turbulence scheme	
				3: clouds from COSMO SGS cloud scheme	
$inwp\_radiation$	I	1		radiation	$run\_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_do	m)			
				0: none	
				1: RRTM radiation	
				2: Ritter-Geleyn radiation	
$inwp\_satad$	I	1		saturation adjustment	$run\_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1:	
$inwp\_turb$	I	1		vertical diffusion and transfer	$run\_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_do	m)			
I				0: none	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				1: COSMO diffusion and transfer	
				2: GME turbulence scheme (to be implemented)	
				3: EDMF-DUALM (work in progress)	
				4: ECHAM diffusion (currently for water only)	
				5: Classical Smagorinsky diffusion	
inwp_sso	I	1		subgrid scale orographic drag	run nml/iforcing = inwp
_	(max_dom	)			_ ,
	, _			0: none	
				1: (COSMO) Lott and Miller scheme	
inwp_gwd	I	1		non-orographic gravity wave drag	run nml/iforcing = inwp
1 _0	(max_dom	)			
	` _			0: none	
				1:Orr-Ern-Bechtold-scheme(IFS)	
inwp_surface	I	1		surface scheme	run nml/iforcing = inwp
• —	(max_dom	)			
	` _	,		0: none	
				1: TERRA	
ustart_raylfric	R	160.0	m/s	wind speed at which extra Rayleigh friction starts	inwp gwd $> 0$
efdt min raylfric	R	10800.	s	minimum e-folding time of Rayleigh friction	inwp gwd $> 0$
				(effective for u > ustart raylfric + 90 m/s)	
latm above top	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: take into account atmosphere above model	inwp radiation $> 0$
	(max_dom	)		top for radiation computation	
itype z0	I	1		Type of roughness length data used for turbulence	$inwp\_turb > 0$
				scheme: $1 = \text{including contribution from sub-scale}$	
				orography, $2 = \text{land-cover-related roughness only}$	
dt_conv	R	600.	seconds	time interval of convection call	run_nml/iforcing = inwp
	(max_dom	)		currently each subdomain has	
				the same value	
$dt$ _ccov	R	$dt\_conv$	seconds	time interval of cloud cover call	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_dom	)		currently each subdomain has	
				the same value	
dt_rad	R	1800.	seconds	time interval of radiation call	run_nml/iforcing = inwp
	(max dom	)		currently each subdomain has	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				the same value	
$dt_sso$	R	1200.	seconds	time interval of sso call	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_dom	)		currently each subdomain has	
				the same value	
dt_gwd	R	1200.	seconds	0	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_dom	)		currently each subdomain has	
				the same value	
lrtm_filename	C(:)	"rrtmg_lw.	nc"	NetCDF file containing longwave absorption	
				coefficients and other data for RRTMG_LW	
				k-distribution model.	
cldopt_filename	C(:)	"ECHAM6	CldOptI	Properties Properties	
				for ECHAM6.	

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo_atm_phy_nwp_nml.f90$ 

## ${\bf 3.24 \quad radiation\_nml}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ldiur	L	.TRUE.		switch for solar irradiation:	
				.TRUE.:diurnal cycle,	
				.FALSE.:zonally averaged irradiation	
nmonth	I	0		0: Earth circles on orbit	
				1-12: Earth orbit position fixed for specified month	
lyr_perp	L	.FALSE.		.FALSE.: transient Earth orbit following VSOP87	
				.TRUE.: Earth orbit of year yr_perp of the	
				VSOP87 orbit is perpertuated	
yr_perp	L	-99999		year used for $lyr\_perp = .TRUE$ .	
isolrad	I	0		Insolation scheme	
				0: Use insolation defined in code.	
				1: Use insolation from external file containing the	
				spectrally resolved insolation averaged over a year	
				(not yet implemented)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
izenith	I	3		Choice of zenith angle formula for the radiative	
		4 (for		transfer computation.	
		iforcing		0: Sun in zenith everywhere	
		= inwp)		1: Zenith angle depends only on latitude	
				2: Zenith angle depends only on latitude. Local	
				time of day fixed at 07:14:15 for radiative transfer	
				computation ( $\sin(\text{time of day}) = 1/\text{pi}$	
				3: Zenith angle changing with latitude and time of	
				day	
				4: Zenith angle and irradiance changing with	
				season, latitude, and time of day (iforcing=inwp	
				only)	
albedo_type	I	1		Type of surface albedo	iforcing=inwp
				1: based on soil type specific tabulated values (dry	
				soil)	
. 1.10				2: MODIS albedo	27
irad_h2o		1		Switches for the concentration of radiative agents	Note: until further notice,
irad_co2		$\frac{1}{2}$		0: 0.	please use
irad_ch4		$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		1: prognostic variable	$\operatorname{irad}_{-h2o} = 1$
irad_n2o		$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		2: global constant	$\operatorname{irad\_co2} = 2$ and 0 for all the other
irad_o3		$\begin{vmatrix} 3 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		3: externally specified irad aero = 5: Tanre aerosol climatology for	and 0 for all the other agents for
irad_o2 irad_cfc11		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		run nml/iforcing = 3 (NWP)	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{agents for} \\ \text{run } & \text{nml/iforcing} = 2 \end{array}$
irad_cic11 irad_cfc12		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$		irad aero = 6: Tegen aerosol climatology for	$\operatorname{ECHAM}$ ).
irad_eic12 irad_aero		$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{2}{2} \end{vmatrix}$		run nml/iforcing = 3 (NWP) .AND. itopo =1	(ECHAM).
nad_aero		2		irad o3 = 2: ozone climatology from MPI	
				irad o3 = 4: ozone clim for Aqua Planet Exp	
				irad o3 = 6: ozone climatology with T5	
				geographical distribution and Fourier series for	
				seasonal cycle for run nml/iforcing = 3 (NWP)	
				irad o3 = 7: GEMS ozone climatology (from IFS)	
				for run nml/iforcing = 3 (NWP)	
				Tor run_mm/ noromg = 0 (11111)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
vmr_co2	R	353.9e-6		Volume mixing ratio of the radiative agents	
vmr_ch4		1693.6e-9			
vmr_n2o		309.5e-9			
$vmr\_o2$		0.20946			
${ m vmr\_cfc11}$		252.8e-12			
$vmr\_cfc12$		466.2e-12			

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_radiation\_nml.f90$ 

# $3.25 \quad lnd\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nlev_snow	I	2		number of snow layers	lmulti_snow=.true.
				for lmulti_snow=.true.	
ntiles	I	1		number of tiles	
lsnowtile	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: consider snow-covered and snow-free tiles	ntiles>1
				separately	
frlnd_thrhld	R	0.05		fraction threshold for creating a land grid point	ntiles>1
frlake_thrhld	R	0.05		fraction threshold for creating a lake grid point	ntiles>1
frsea_thrhld	R	0.05		fraction threshold for creating a sea grid point	ntiles>1
frlndtile_thrhld	R	0.05		fraction threshold for retaining the respective tile	ntiles>1
				for a grid point	
nztlev	I	2		used time integration scheme	
lmulti_snow	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE. for use of multi-layer snow model	
$\max_{}$ toplaydepth	R	0.25	m	maximum depth of uppermost snow layer	lmulti_snow=.TRUE.
idiag_snowfrac	I	1		Type of snow-fraction diagnosis: $1 = $ based on SWE	
				only, 2–4 = more advanced experimental methods	
itype_lndtbl	I	1		Table values used for associating surface parameters	
				to land-cover classes: $1 = defaults$ from extpar, $2 =$	
				IFS values for globcover classes (currently no effect	
				in case of glc2000 data)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lseaice	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE. for use of sea-ice model	
llake	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for use of lake model	
sstice_mode	I	1		1: SST and sea ice fraction are read from the	iequations=3
				analysis and kept constant. The sea ice fraction can	iforcing=3
				be modified by the seaice model.	
				2: SST and sea ice fraction are updated daily, based	
				on climatological monthly means	
				3: SST and sea ice fraction are updated daily, based	
				on actual monthly means	
				4: SST and sea ice fraction are updated daily, based	
				on actual daily means, not yet implemented	
$sst\_td\_filename$	C			Filename of SST input files for time dependent	$sstice\_mode=2,3$
				SST. Default is	
				" <path>SST_<year>_<month>_<gridfile>".</gridfile></month></year></path>	
				May contain the keyword <path> which will be</path>	
				substituted by model_base_dir	
ci_td_filename	C			Filename of sea ice fraction input files for time	$sstice\_mode=2,3$
				dependent sea ice fraction. Default is	
				$"<\!path>\!CI\_<\!year>\_<\!month>\_<\!gridfile>".$	
				May contain the keyword <path> which will be</path>	
				substituted by model_base_dir	

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_lnd\_nwp\_nml.f90$ 

# $3.26 \quad echam\_phy\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lrad	L	.TRUE.		Switch on radiation.	iforcing = 2
lvdiff	L	.TRUE.		Switch on turbulent mixing (i.e. vertical diffusion).	iforcing = 2
lconv	L	.TRUE.		Switch on cumulus convection.	iforcing = 2
lcond	L	.TRUE.		Switch on large scale condensation.	iforcing = 2

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lcover	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for prognostic cloud cover scheme, .FALSE.	iforcing = 2
				for diagnostic scheme.	Note: $lcover = .TRUE$ .
					runs, but has not been
					evaluated (yet) in ICON.
lgw_hines	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for atmospheric gravity wave drag by the	$   ext{iforcing} = 2$
				Hines scheme	
lssodrag	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for subgrid scale orographic drag	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
llandsurf	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for surface exchanges	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
lice	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for sea-ice temperature calculation	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
lmeltpond	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for calculation of meltponds	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
lhd	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for hydrologic discharge model	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
lmlo	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for mixed layer ocean	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
$dt_rad$	R	3600.	second	time interval of full radiation computation	$run\_nml/iforcing =$
					iecham

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_echam\_phy\_nml.f90$ 

## $3.27 \quad echam\_conv\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
iconv	I	1		Choice of cumulus convection scheme.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv
				1: Nordeng scheme	= .TRUE.
				2: Tiedtke scheme	
				3: hybrid scheme	
ncvmicro	I	0		Choice of convective microphysics scheme.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lmfpen	L	.TRUE.		Switch on penetrative convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
lmfmid	L	.TRUE.		Switch on midlevel convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
lmfdd	L	.TRUE.		Switch on cumulus downdraft.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
lmfdudv	L	.TRUE.		Switch on cumulus friction.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
cmftau	R	10800.		Characteristic convective adjustment time scale.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
cmfctop	R	0.3		Fractional convective mass flux (valid range [0,1]) across the top of cloud	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
cprcon	R	1.0e-4		Coefficient for determining conversion from cloud water to rain.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
cminbuoy	R	0.025		Minimum excess buoyancy.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
entrpen	R	1.0e-4		Entrainment rate for penetrative convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
dlev	R	3.e4	Pa	Critical thickness necessary for the onset of convective precipitation.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_echam\_conv\_nml.f90$ 

## $3.28 \quad vdiff\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lsfc_mon_flux	L	.TRUE.		Switch on surface momentum flux.	lvdiff = .TRUE.
lsfc_heat_flux	L	.TRUE.		Switch on surface sensible and latent heat flux.	lvdiff = .TRUE.

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_vdiff\_nml.f90$ 

## $3.29 \quad turbdiff\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itype_tran	I	2		type of surface-atmosphere transfer	$inwp\_turb = 1$
imode_tran	I	1		mode of surface-atmosphere transfer	$inwp\_turb = 1$
icldm_tran	I	0		mode of cloud representation in transfer parametr	$inwp\_turb = 1$
imode_turb	I	3		mode of turbulent diffusion parametrization	$inwp\_turb = 1$
icldm_turb	I	2		mode of cloud representation in turbulence parametr	$inwp\_turb = 1$
itype_sher	I	1		type of shear production for TKE	$inwp\_turb = 1$
ltkesso	L	.FALSE.		calculation SSO-wake turbulence production for TKE	$inwp\_turb = 1$
ltkecon	L	.FALSE.		consider convective buoyancy production for TKE	$inwp\_turb = 1$
lexpcor	L	.FALSE.		explicit corrections of the implicit calculated turbul. diff.	$inwp\_turb = 1$
ltmpcor	L	.FALSE.		consideration of thermal TKE-sources in the enthalpy budget	$inwp\_turb = 1$
lprfcor	L	.FALSE.		using the profile values of the lowest main level instead of the mean value of the lowest layer for surface flux calulations	$inwp\_turb = 1$
lnonloc	L	.FALSE.		nonlocal calculation of vertical gradients used for turbul. diff.	$inwp\_turb = 1$
lcpfluc	L	.FALSE.		consideration of fluctuations of the heat capacity of air	$inwp\_turb = 1$
limpltkediff	L	.TRUE.		consideration of fluctuations of the heat capacity of air	$\mathrm{inwp\_turb} = 1$
itype_wcld	I	2		type of water cloud diagnosis	$inwp\_turb = 1$
itype_synd	I	2		type of diagnostics of synoptical near surface variables	$inwp\_turb = 1$
lconst_z0	L	.FALSE.		TRUE: horizontally homogeneous roughness lenght z0	$inwp\_turb = 1$
const_z0	R	0.001	m	value for horizontally homogeneous roughness lenght z0	$egin{aligned} &  ext{inwp\_turb} = 1 \ &  ext{lconst\_z0} = . &  ext{TRUE}. \end{aligned}$

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_turbdiff\_nml.f90$ 

### $3.30 \quad les\_nml \ (parameters \ for \ LES \ turbulence \ scheme; \ valid \ for \ inwp\_turb=5)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
sst	R	300	K	sea surface temperature for idealized LES	nh_test_name=CBL,
				simulations	RICO
					$isrfc\_type=1,4$
shflx	R	-999	Km/s	Kinematic sensible heat flux at surface	$isrfc\_type = 2$
lhflx	R	-999	m/s	Kinematic latent heat flux at surface	$isrfc\_type = 2$
isrfc_type	I	1		surface type	
				1 = fixed SST	
				2 = fixed surface fluxes	
				3 = fixed buoyancy fluxes	
				4 = RICO  test case	
ufric	R	-999	m/s	friction velocity for idealized LES simulations	
is_dry_cbl	L	.FALSE.		switch for dry convective boundary layer	
				simulations	
karman_constant	R	0.4		von Karman constant	
smag_constant	R	0.23		Smagorinsky constant	
turb_prandtl	R	0.333333		turbulent Prandtl number	
bflux	R	-999	$\mathrm{m^2/s^3}$	buoyancy flux for idealized LES simulations	isrfc_type=3
				(Stevens 2007)	
tran_coeff	R	-999	m/s	transfer coefficient near surface for idealized LES	isrfc_type=3
				simulation (Stevens 2007)	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_les\_nml.f90

### $3.31 \quad ls\_forcing\_nml \; (parameters \; for \; large-scale \; forcing; \; valid \; for \; torus \; geometry)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
is_ls_forcing	L	.FALSE.		switch for enabling large-scale (LS) forcing on torus	is_plane_torus=.TRUE.
				grid	
is_subsidence_moment	L	.FALSE.		switch for enabling LS vertical advection due to	is_plane_torus=.TRUE.
				subsidence for momentum equations	
is_subsidence_heat	L	.FALSE.		switch for enabling LS vertical advection due to	is_plane_torus=.TRUE.
				subsidence for thermal equations	
is_advection	L	.FALSE.		switch for enabling LS horizontal advection	is_plane_torus=.TRUE.
				(currently only for thermal equations)	
is_geowind	L	.FALSE.		switch for enabling geostrophic wind	is_plane_torus=.TRUE.
is_rad_forcing	L	.FALSE.		switch for enabling radiative forcing	is_plane_torus=.TRUE.
					inwp_rad=.FALSE.
is_geowind	L	.FALSE.		switch for enabling geostrophic wind	is_plane_torus=.TRUE.
is_theta	L	.FALSE.		switch to indicate that the prescribed radiative	is_plane_torus=.TRUE.
				forcing is for potential temperature	is_rad_forcing=.TRUE.

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo\_ls\_forcing\_nml.f90$ 

# $3.32 \quad gw\_hines\_nml \; (Scope: \; lgw\_hines = .TRUE. \; in \; echam\_phy\_nml)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lheatcal	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: compute drag, heating rate and diffusion	
				coefficient from the dissipation of gravity waves	
				.FALSE.: compute drag only	
emiss_lev	I	10		Index of model level, counted from the surface,	
				from which the gravity wave spectra are emitted	
rmscon	R	1.0	m/s	Root mean square gravity wave wind at the	
				emission level	
kstar	R	5.0e-5	1/m	Typical gravity wave horizontal wavenumber	
m_min	R	0.0	1/m	Minimum bound in vertical wavenumber	
lrmscon_lat	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: use latitude dependent rms wind	
				$ - $ latitude $ >=$ lat_rmscon: use rmscon	
				-  latitude  <= lat_rmscon_eq: use rmscon_eq	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				$- lat_rmscon_eq <  latitude  < lat_rmscon: use$	
				linear interpolation between rmscon_eq and rmscon	
				.FALSE.: use globally constant rms wind rmscon	
lat_rmscon_eq	R	5.0	deg N	rmscon_eq is used equatorward of this latitude	$lrmscon\_lat = .TRUE.$
lat_rmscon	R	10.0	deg N	rmscon is used polward of this latitude	$lrmscon\_lat = .TRUE.$
rmscon_eq	R	1.2	m/s	is used equatorward of latitude lat_rmscon_eq	$lrmscon\_lat = .TRUE.$

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo\_gw\_hines\_nml.f90

## $3.33 \quad ocean\_physics\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
i_sea_ice	I	1		0: No sea ice, 1: Include sea ice	
				.FALSE.: compute drag only	
richardson_factor_tracer	I	0.5e-5	m/s		
richardson_factor_veloc	I	0.5e-5	m/s		
l_constant_mixing	L	.FALSE.			

## $3.34 \quad sea\_ice\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
i_ice_therm	I	2		Switch for thermodynamic model:	In an ocean run
				1: Zero-layer model	$i_{sea_ice must be} >= 1.$
				2: Two layer Winton (2000) model	In an atmospheric run
				3: Zero-layer model with analytical forcing (for	the ice surface type must
				diagnostics)	be defined.
				4: Zero-layer model for atmosphere-only runs (for	
				diagnostics)	
i_ice_albedo	I	1		Switch for albedo model. Only one is implemented	
				so far.	
kice	I	1		Number of ice classes (must be one for now)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
hnull	R	0.5	m	Hibler's $h_0$ parameter for new-ice growth.	

### 4 Namelist parameters for testcases (NAMELIST\_ICON)

The ICON model code includes several experiments, so-called test cases, for the shallow water model as well as the 3-dimensional atmosphere. Depending on the specified experiment, initial conditions and boundary conditions are computed internally.

### 4.1 ha\_testcase\_nml (Scope: ltestcase=.TRUE. and iequations=[0,1,2] in run\_nml)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ctest_name	С	'JWw'		Name of test case:	
				'SW_GW': gravity wave	lshallow_water=.TRUE.
				'USBR': unsteady solid body rotation	lshallow_water=.TRUE.
				'Will_2': Williamson test 2	lshallow_water=.TRUE.
				'Will_3': Williamson test 3	lshallow_water=.TRUE.
				'Will_5': Williamson test 5	lshallow_water=.TRUE.
				'Will_6': Williamson test 6	lshallow_water=.TRUE.
				'GW': gravity wave (nlev=20 only!)	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				'LDF': local diabatic forcing test without physics	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
					and iforcing=4
				'LDF-Moist': local diabatic forcing test with	lshallow_water=.FALSE.,
				physics initalised with zonal wind field	and iforcing=5
				'HS': Held-Suarez test	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				'JWs': Jablonowski-Will. steady state	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				'JWw': Jablonowski-Will. wave test	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				'JWw-Moist': Jablonowski-Will. wave test	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				including moisture	
				'APE': aqua planet experiment	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				'MRW': mountain induced Rossby wave	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				'MRW2': modified mountain induced Rossby wave	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				'PA': pure advection	$lshallow\_water=.FALSE.$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				'SV': stationary vortex	lshallow_water=.FALSE.,
					ntracer = 2
				'DF1': deformational flow test 1	
				'DF2': deformational flow test 2	
				'DF3': deformational flow test 3	
				'DF4': deformational flow test 4	
				'RH': Rossby-Haurwitz wave test	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
rotate_axis_deg	R	0.0	deg	Earth's rotation axis pitch angle	ctest_name= 'Will_2',
					'Will_3', 'JWs', 'JWw',
					'PA', 'DF1234'
gw_brunt_vais	R	0.01	1/s	Brunt Vaisala frequency	ctest_name= 'GW'
gw_u0	R	0.0	m/s	zonal wind parameter	ctest_name= 'GW'
gw_lon_deg	R	180.0	deg	longitude of initial perturbation	ctest_name= 'GW'
gw_lat_deg	R	0.0	deg	latitude of initial perturbation	ctest_name= 'GW'
jw_uptb	R	1.0	m/s	amplitude of the wave pertubation	ctest_name= 'JWw'
			(?)		
mountctr_lon_deg	R	90.0	deg	longitude of mountain peak	ctest_name= 'MRW(2)'
mountctr_lat_deg	R	30.0	deg	latitude of mountain peak	ctest_name= 'MRW(2)'
mountctr_height	R	2000.0	m	mountain height	ctest_name= 'MRW(2)'
mountctr_half_width	R	1500000.0	m	mountain half width	ctest_name= 'MRW(2)'
mount_u0	R	20.0	m/s	wind speed for MRW cases	ctest_name= 'MRW(2)'
rh_wavenum	I	4		wave number	ctest_name= 'RH'
rh_init_shift_deg	R	0.0	deg	pattern shift	ctest_name= 'RH'
ihs_init_type	I	1		Choice of initial condition for the Held-Suarez test.	ctest_name= 'HS'
				1: the zonal state defined in the JWs test case;	
				other integers: isothermal state (T=300 K,	
				ps=1000 hPa, u=v=0.)	
lhs_vn_ptb	L	.TRUE.		Add random noise to the initial wind field in the	ctest_name= 'HS'
				Held-Suarez test.	
hs_vn_ptb_scale	R	1.	m/s	Magnitude of the random noise added to the initial	ctest_name= 'HS'
				wind field in the Held-Suarez test.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lrh_linear_pres	L	.FALSE.		Initialize the relative humidity using a linear	ctest_name=
				function of pressure.	'JWw-Moist','APE',
					'LDF-Moist'
rh_at_1000hpa	R	0.75		relative humidity	ctest_name=
				0,1	'JWw-Moist','APE',
				at 1000 hPa	'LDF-Moist'
linit_tracer_fv	L	.TRUE.		Finite volume initialization for tracer fields	ctest name='PA'
ape_sst_case	C	'sst1'		SST distribution selection	ctest_name='APE'
				'sst1': Control experiment	
				'sst2': Peaked experiment	
				'sst3': Flat experiment	
				'sst4': Control-5N experiment	
				'sst_qobs': Qobs SST distribution exp	
				'sst_ice': Control SST distribution with -1.8 C	
				above $64 \text{ N/S}$ .	
ildf_init_type	I	0		Choice of initial condition for the Local diabatic	ctest_name= 'LDF'
				forcing test. 1: the zonal state defined in the JWs	
				test case; other: isothermal state (T=300 K,	
				ps=1000 hPa, u=v=0.)	
ldf_symm	L	.TRUE.		Shape of local diabatic forcing:	ctest_name=
				.TRUE.: local diabatic forcing symmetric about the	'LDF','LDF-Moist'
				equator (at 0 N)	
				.FALSE.: local diabatic forcing asym. about the	
				equator (at 30 N)	

Defined and used in: src/testcases/mo\_ha\_testcases.f90

## $4.2 \quad nh\_testcase\_nml \; (Scope: \; ltestcase=.TRUE. \; and \; iequations=3 \; in \; run\_nml)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nh_test_name	С	'jabw'		testcase selection	
				'zero': no orography	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				'bell': bell shaped mountain at 0E,0N	
				'schaer': hilly mountain at 0E,0N	
				'jabw': Initializes the full Jablonowski Williamson	
				test case.	
				'jabw_s': Initializes the Jablonowski Williamson	
				steady state test case.	
				'jabw_m': Initializes the Jablonowski Williamson	
				test case with a mountain instead of the wind	
				perturbation (specify mount_height).	
				'mrw_nh': Initializes the full Mountain-induced	
				Rossby wave test case.	
				'mrw2 nh': Initializes the modified	
				mountain-induced Rossby wave test case.	
				'mwbr_const': Initializes the mountain wave with	
				two layers test case. The lower layer is isothermal	
				and the upper layer has constant brunt vaisala	
				frequency. The interface has constant pressure.	
				'PA': Initializes the pure advection test case.	
				'HS_nh': Initializes the Held-Suarez test case. At	
				the moment with an isothermal atmosphere at rest	
				(T=300K, ps=1000hPa, u=v=0, topography=0.0).	
				'HS_jw': Initializes the Held-Suarez test case with	
				Jablonowski Williamson initial conditions and zero	
				topography.	
				'APE_nh': Initializes the APE experiments. With	
				the jabw test case, including moisture.	
				'wk82': Initializes the Weisman Klemp test case	l_limited_area =.TRUE.
				'g_lim_area': Initializes a series of general	
				limited area test cases: itype_atmos_ana	
				determines the atmospheric profile,	
				itype anaprof uv determines the wind profile and	
				itype topo and determines the topography	
				'dcmip rest 200': atmosphere at rest test	lcoriolis = .FALSE.
				(Schaer-type mountain)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				'dcmip_mw_2x': nonhydrostatic mountain	lcoriolis = .FALSE.
				waves triggered by Schaer-type mountain	
				'dcmip_gw_31': nonhydrostatic gravity waves	
				triggered by a localized perturbation (nonlinear)	
				'dcmip_gw_32': nonhydrostatic gravity waves	$l\_limited\_area = .TRUE.$
				triggered by a localized perturbation (linear)	and lcoriolis $=$ .FALSE.
				'dcmip_tc_51': tropical cyclone test case with	lcoriolis = .TRUE.
				'simple physics' parameterizations (not yet	
				implemented)	
				'dcmip_tc_52': tropical cyclone test case with	lcoriolis = .TRUE.
				with full physics in Aqua-planet mode	
				'CBL': convective boundary layer simulations for	is_plane_torus= .TRUE.
				LES package on torus (doubly periodic) grid	
jw_up	R	1.0	m/s	amplitude of the u-perturbation in jabw test case	nh_test_name='jabw'
$u0\_mrw$	R	20.0	m/s	wind speed for mrw(2) and mwbr_const cases	$nh\_test\_name =$
					$'mrw(2)_nh'$ and
					'mwbr_const'
mount_height_mrw	R	2000.0	m	maximum mount height in mrw(2) and	$nh\_test\_name =$
				$mwbr\_const$	$'mrw(2)$ _nh' and
					'mwbr_const'
mount_half_width	R	1500000.0	m	half width of mountain in mrw(2), mwbr_const	$nh\_test\_name =$
				and bell	'mrw(2)_nh',
					'mwbr_const' and 'bell'
mount_lonctr_mrw_deg	R	90.	degrees	lon of mountain center in mrw(2) and mwbr_const	$nh\_test\_name =$
					$'mrw(2)_nh'$ and
					'mwbr_const'
mount_latctr_mrw_deg	R	30.	degrees	lat of mountain center in mrw(2) and mwbr_const	$nh\_test\_name =$
					$'mrw(2)_nh'$ and
					'mwbr_const'
temp_i_mwbr_const	R	288.0	K	temp at isothermal lower layer for mwbr_const case	$nh\_test\_name =$
					'mwbr_const'
p_int_mwbr_const	R	70000.	Pa	pres at the interface of the two layers for	nh_test_name=
				mwbr_const case	'mwbr_const'

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
bruntvais_u_mwbr_const	R	0.025	1/s	constant brunt vaissala frequency at upper layer for	nh_test_name=
				mwbr_const case	'mwbr_const'
mount_height	R	100.0	m	peak height of mountain	nh_test_name= 'bell'
layer_thickness	R	-999.0	m	thickness of vertical layers	If layer_thickness $< 0$ ,
					the vertical level
					distribution is read in
					from externally given
					HYB_PARAMS_XX.
n_flat_level	I	2		level number for which the layer is still flat and not	$layer\_thickness > 0$
				terrain-following	
nh_u0	R	0.0	m/s	initial constant zonal wind speed	nh_test_name = 'bell'
nh_t0	R	300.0	K	initial temperature at lowest level	nh_test_name = 'bell'
nh_brunt_vais	R	0.01	1/s	initial Brunt-Vaisala frequency	$nh\_test\_name = 'bell'$
torus_domain_length	R	100000.0	m	length of slice domain	nh_test_name = 'bell',
					lplane=.TRUE.
rotate_axis_deg	R	0.0	deg	Earth's rotation axis pitch angle	nh_test_name= 'PA'
lhs_nh_vn_ptb	L	.TRUE.		Add random noise to the initial wind field in the	nh_test_name=
				Held-Suarez test.	'HS_nh'
lhs_fric_heat	L	.FALSE.		add frictional heating from Rayleigh friction in the	nh_test_name=
				Held-Suarez test.	'HS_nh'
hs_nh_vn_ptb_scale	R	1.	m/s	Magnitude of the random noise added to the initial	nh_test_name=
				wind field in the Held-Suarez test.	'HS_nh'
rh_at_1000hpa	R	0.7	1	relative humidity at 1000 hPa	nh_test_name= 'jabw',
					nh_test_name= 'mrw'
qv_max	R	20.e-3	kg/kg	specific humidity in the tropics	nh_test_name= 'jabw',
					nh_test_name= 'mrw'
ape_sst_case	С	'sst1'		SST distribution selection	nh_test_name='APE_nh'
				'sst1': Control experiment	
				'sst2': Peaked experiment	
				'sst3': Flat experiment	
				'sst4': Control-5N experiment	
				'sst_qobs': Qobs SST distribution exp.	
linit tracer fv	L	.TRUE.		Finite volume initialization for tracer fields	pure advection tests, only

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lcoupled_rho	L	.FALSE.		Integrate density equation 'offline'	pure advection tests, only
qv_max_wk	R	0.014	Kg/kg	maximum specific humidity near	nh_test_name='wk82'
				the surface, range 0.012 - 0.016	
				used to vary the buoyancy	
u_infty_wk	R	20.	m/s	zonal wind at infinity height	nh_test_name='wk82'
				range 0 45.	
				used to vary the wind shear	
bub_amp	R	2.	K	maximum amplitud of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
bubctr_lat	R	0.	deg	latitude of the center of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
bubctr_lon	R	90.	deg	longitude of the center of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
bubctr_z	R	1400.	m	height of the center of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
bub_hor_width	R	10000.	m	horizontal radius of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
bub_ver_width	R	1400.	m	vertical radius of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
itype_atmo_ana	I	1		kind of atmospheric profile:	nh_test_name=
				1 piecewise N constant layers	'g_lim_area'
				2 piecewise polytropic layers	
itype_anaprof_uv	I	1		kind of wind profile:	nh_test_name=
				1 piecewise linear wind layers	'g_lim_area'
				2 constant zonal wind	
				3 constant meridional wind	
itype_topo_ana	I	1		kind of orography:	$nh\_test\_name =$
				1 schaer test case mountain	'g_lim_area'
				2 gaussian_2d mountain	
				3 gaussian_3d mountain	
				any other no orography	
$nlayers\_nconst$	I	1		Number of the desired layers with a constant	nh_test_name=
				Brunt-Vaisala-frequency	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1
$p\_base\_nconst$	R	100000.	Pa	pressure at the base of the first N constant layer	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
theta0_base_nconst	R	288.	K	potential temperature at the base of the first N	nh_test_name=
				constant layer	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1
h_nconst	R(nlayers_	n <b>0</b> 0,n <b>\$</b> 5)00.,	m	height of the base of each of the N constant layers	nh_test_name=
		12000.			'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1
N_nconst	R(nlayers_	notoonst)	1/s	Brunt-Vaisala-frequency at each of the N constant	nh_test_name=
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1
rh_nconst	R(nlayers_	n <b>0o5</b> nst)	%	relative humidity at the base of each N constant	nh_test_name=
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1
rhgr_nconst	R(nlayers_	n0onst)	%	relative humidity gradient at each of the N constant	nh_test_name=
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1
nlayers_poly	I	2		Number of the desired layers with constant gradient	nh_test_name=
				temperature	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=2
p_base_poly	R	100000.	Pa	pressure at the base of the first polytropic layer	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=2
h_poly	R(nlayers_	p6ly)12000.	m	height of the base of each of the polytropic layers	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=2
t_poly	R(nlayers_	p <b>28</b> 8)., 213.	K	temperature at the base of each of the polytropic	nh_test_name=
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=2
rh_poly	R(nlayers_	p <b>6l§</b> ) 0.2	%	relative humidity at the base of each of the	nh_test_name=
				polytropic layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=2
rhgr_poly	R(nlayers_	p <b>5l</b> y-)5, 0.	%	relative humidity gradient at each of the polytropic	nh_test_name=
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=2

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nlayers_linwind	I	2		Number of the desired layers with constant U	nh_test_name=
				gradient	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_anaprof_uv=1
h_linwind	R(nlayers_	li <b>:0</b> wi <b>250</b> 0.	m	height of the base of each of the linear wind layers	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_anaprof_uv=1
u_linwind	R(nlayers_	li <b>5</b> w <b>16</b> d)	m/s	zonal wind at the base of each of the linear wind	nh_test_name=
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_anaprof_uv=1
ugr_linwind	R(nlayers_	li <b>n</b> wind)	1/s	zonal wind gradient at each of the linear wind layers	$nh\_test\_name =$
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_anaprof_uv=1
vel_const	R	20.	m/s	constant zonal/meridional wind	$nh\_test\_name =$
				(itype_anaprof_uv=2,3)	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_anaprof_uv=2,3
mount_lonc_deg	R	90.	$\deg$	longitud of the center of the mountain	$nh\_test\_name =$
					'g_lim_area'
mount_latc_deg	R	0.	deg	latitud of the center of the mountain	$nh\_test\_name =$
					'g_lim_area'
schaer_h0	R	250.	m	h0 parameter for the schaer mountain	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_topo_ana=1
schaer_a	R	5000.	m	-a- parameter for the schaer mountain,	$nh\_test\_name =$
				also half width in the north and south side of the	'g_lim_area' and
				finite ridge to round the sharp edges	itype_topo_ana=1,2
schaer_lambda	R	4000.	m	lambda parameter for the schaer mountain	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_topo_ana=1
lshear_dcmip	L	FALSE		run dcmip_mw_2x with/without vertical wind	$nh\_test\_name =$
				shear	'dcmip_mw_2x'
				FALSE: dcmip_mw_21: non-sheared	
				TRUE : dcmip_mw_22: sheared	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
halfwidth_2d	R	10000.	m	half length of the finite ridge in the north-south	nh_test_name=
				direction	'g_lim_area' and
					$itype\_topo\_ana=1,2$
m_height	R	1000.	m	height of the mountain	$nh\_test\_name =$
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_topo_ana=2,3
$m_{width_x}$	R	5000.	m	half width of the gaussian mountain in the	$nh\_test\_name =$
				east-west direction	'g_lim_area' and
				half width in the north-south direction in the	$itype\_topo\_ana=2,3$
				rounding of the finite ridge (gaussian_2d)	
m_width_y	R	5000.	m	half width of the gaussian mountain in the	nh_test_name=
				north-south direction	'g_lim_area' and
					$itype\_topo\_ana=2,3$
gw_u0	R	0.	m/s	maximum amplitude of the zonal wind	nh_test_name=
					'dcmip_gw_3X'
gw_clat	R	90.	deg	Lat of perturbation center	$nh\_test\_name =$
					'dcmip_gw_3X'
gw_delta_temp	R	0.01	K	maximum temperature perturbation	$nh\_test\_name =$
					'dcmip_gw_32'
u_cbl(2)	R	0:0	m/s	to prescribe initial zonal velocity profile for	nh_test_name=CBL
			and	convective boundary layer simulations where	
			1/s	$u\_cbl(1)$ sets the constant and $u\_cbl(2)$ sets the	
				vertical gradient	
v_cbl(2)	R	0:0	m/s	to prescribe initial meridional velocity profile for	nh_test_name=CBL
			and	convective boundary layer simulations where	
			1/s	$v_{cbl}(1)$ sets the constant and $v_{cbl}(2)$ sets the	
				vertical gradient	
$th\_cbl(2)$	R	290:0.006	K and	to prescribe initial potential temperature profile for	nh_test_name=CBL
			K/m	convective boundary layer simulations where	
				th_cbl(1) sets the constant and th_cbl(2) sets the	
				gradient	

Defined and used in: src/testcases/mo\_nh\_testcases.f90

## 5 External data

## $5.1 \quad extpar\_nml \ (Scope: itopo=1 \ in \ run\_nml)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itopo	I	0		0: analytical topography/ext. data	
				1: topography/ext. data read from file	
n_iter_smooth_topo	I(n_dom)	0		iterations of topography smoother	itopo = 1
fac_smooth_topo	R	0.015625		pre-factor of topography smoother	$n_{iter\_smooth\_topo} >$
					0
heightdiff_threshold	R(n_dom)	3000.	m	height difference between neighboring grid points	
				above which additional local nabla2 diffusion is	
				applied	
l_emiss	L	.TRUE.		read and use external surface emissivity map	itopo = 1
extpar_filename	С			Filename of external parameter input file, default:	
				" <path>extpar_<gridfile>". May contain the</gridfile></path>	
				keyword <path> which will be substituted by</path>	
				model_base_dir.	

Defined and used in:  $src/namelists/mo_extpar_nml.f90$ 

## 6 External packages

## $6.1 \quad art\_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lart	L	.FALSE.		main switch for ART-package	
lemi_volc	L	.FALSE.		Emission of volcanic ash	
lconv tracer	L	.FALSE.		Convection of tracers	
lwash tracer	L	.FALSE.		Washout of tracers	
lrad volc	L	.FALSE.		Radiative impact of volcanic ash	
lcld tracer	ight  L	.FALSE.		Impact on clouds	

#### 7 Information on vertical level distribution

The hydrostatic and nonhydrostatic models need hybrid vertical level information to generate the terrain following coordinates. The hybrid level specification is stored in <icon home>/hyb\_params/HYB\_PARAMS\_<nlev>. The hydrostatic model assumes to get pressure based coordinates, the nonhydrostatic model expects height based coordinates. For further information see <icon home>/hyb\_params/README.

#### 8 Changes incompatible with former versions of the model code

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textit{Change:} & \text{var\_names\_map\_file, out\_varnames\_map\_file} \\ \textit{Date of Change:} & 2013-04-25 \end{array}$ 

*Revision*: 12016

- $\bullet \ \operatorname{Renamed} \ \mathbf{var\_names\_map\_file} \to \mathbf{output\_nml\_dict}.$
- $\bullet \ \, \mathrm{Renamed} \ \mathbf{out\_varnames\_map\_file} \rightarrow \mathbf{netcdf\_dict}.$
- The dictionary in *netcdf\_dict* is now reversed, s.t. the same map file as in output\_nml\_dict can be used to translate variable names to the ICON internal names and back.

Change: output\_nml: namespace

 Date of Change:
 2013-04-26

 Revision:
 12051

• Removed obsolete namelist variable **namespace** from **output\_nml**.

Change: gribout\_nml: generatingCenter, generatingSubcenter

 Date of Change:
 2013-04-26

 Revision:
 12051

• Introduced new namelist variables generatingCenter and generatingSubcenter.

• If not set explicitly, center and subcenter information is copied from the input grid file

Change:radiation\_nml: albedo\_typeDate of Change:2013-05-03Revision:12118

• Introduced new namelist variable **albedo\_type** 

• If set to 2, the surface albedo will be based on the MODIS data set.

Change:initicon\_nml: dwdinc\_filenameDate of Change:2013-05-24Revision:12266

• Renamed dwdinc filename to dwdana filename

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textit{Change:} & \text{initicon\_nml: l\_ana\_sfc} \\ \textit{Date of Change:} & 2013\text{-}06\text{-}25 \\ \textit{Revision:} & 12582 \end{array}$ 

- $\bullet$  Introduced new namelist flag l\_ana\_sfc
- If true, soil/surface analysis fields are read from the analysis fiel dwdfg filename. If false, surface analysis fields are not read. Soil and surface are initialized with the first guess instead

Change:new\_nwp\_phy\_tend\_list:output names consistent with variable namesDate of Change:2013-06-25Revision:12590

 $\bullet$  temp tend radlw  $\rightarrow$  ddt temp radlw

 $\bullet \ temp\_tend\_turb \to ddt\_temp\_turb$ 

 $\bullet \ temp\_tend\_drag \to ddt\_temp\_drag$ 

Change:prepicon\_nml, remap\_nml, input\_field\_nmlDate of Change:2013-06-25Revision:12597

- Removed the sources for the "prepicon" binary!
- The "prepicon" functionality (and most of its code) has become part of the ICON tools.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textit{Change:} & \text{initicon\_nml} \\ \textit{Date of Change:} & \textbf{2013-08-19} \\ \textit{Revision:} & \textbf{13311} \end{array}$ 

ullet The number of vertical input levels is now read from file. The namelist parameter  ${f nlev\_in}$  has become obsolete in r12700 and has been removed.