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	${ m create_global_grids.run}$	$\operatorname{grid} \operatorname{_command}$
$NAMELIST_GRID$	Generate grids	$create_global_grids.run$	grid _command
NAMELIST_GRIDREF	Gen. nested domains	$create_global_grids.run$	grid _command
NAMELIST_ICON	Run ICON models	exp. < name > .run	$\operatorname{control} _\operatorname{model}$

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
- 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.
- 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_grid_levels.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°E, 0°N])	
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	
$\overline{\text{maxlev}}$ optim	I	100		Maximum grid level where the optimization is	i_type_optimize = 1 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_grid_levels.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: $src/grid_generator/mo_grid_levels.f90$

2.1.5 gridref ini (NAMELIST GRIDREF)

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)	
${f parent_id}$	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)	
$l_{ extbf{plot}}$	L	.FALSE.		produces GMT plots showing the locations of the	
				nested domains	
l_circ	L	.FALSE.		Create circular (.T.) or rectangular (.F.) refined	
				domains	
l_rotate	L	.FALSE.		Rotates center point into the equator in case of	lcirc=.FALSE.
				$l_circ = .FALSE.$	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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)	
${f bdy_indexing_depth}$	I	12		Number of cell rows along the lateral boundary of a	
				model domain for which the refin_ctrl fields	
				contain the distance from the lateral boundary;	
				needs to be enlarged when lateral boundary	
				nudging is required for one-way nesting	
radius	R(n_dom-	30.	\deg	radius of nested domain (first entry refers to first	circ=.TRUE.
	1)			nested domain; needs to be specified for each nested	
	,		_	domain separately)	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	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-	30.	deg	center longitude of refined domain (first entry refers	
	1)			to first nested domain; needs to be specified for	
<u>.</u> .			,	each nested domain separately)	
center_lat	R(n_dom-	90.	\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: $src/grid_generator/mo_gridrefinement.f90$

${\bf 2.1.6} \quad {\bf gridref_metadata} \ ({\bf NAMELIST_GRIDREF})$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
number_of_grid_used	$I(n_{dom} +$	0		sets the number of grid used in the netcdf header;	
	1)			the number of entries must be n_dom+1 since 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: $icon_grid_XXXX_RXXBXX_X.nc$	

Defined and used in: src/grid_generator/mo_gridrefinement.f90

3 Namelist parameters defining the atmospheric 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.

$3.1 \quad coupling_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
name	С	blank		short name of the coupling field	
${ m dt_coupling}$	I	0	s	coupling time step / coupling interval	
${ m dt_model}$	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	
$l_diagnostic$	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: simple diagnostics (min, max, avg) for	
				coupling fields is switched on	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
l_activated	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: activate the coupling of the respective	
				coupling field	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_coupling_nml.f90

3.2 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	
$\operatorname{lhdiff}^{-} \mathbf{w}$	L	.TRUE.		Diffusion on the vertical wind field	
hdiff_order	I	4 (hydro)		Order of ∇ operator for diffusion:	Options 2, 24 and 42 are
		5 (NH)		-1: no diffusion	allowed only in the
				2: ∇^2 diffusion	hydrostatic atm model
				3: Smagorinsky ∇^2 diffusion	(iequations = $1 \text{ or } 2 \text{ in}$
				4: ∇^4 diffusion	dynamics_nml).
				5: Smagorinsky ∇^2 diffusion combined with ∇^4	
				background diffusion as specified via	
				hdiff_efdt_ratio	
				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.	
$lsmag_3d$	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Use 3D Smagorinsky formulation for	hdiff_order=3 or 5;
				computing the horizontal diffusion coefficient	itype_vn_diffu=1
				(recommended at mesh sizes finer than 1 km if the	
				LES turbulence scheme is not used)	
itype_vn_diffu	I	1		Reconstruction method used for Smagorinsky	iequations=3,
				diffusion:	hdiff_order=3 or 5
				1: u/v reconstruction at vertices only	
				2: u/v reconstruction at cells and vertices	
itype_t_diffu	I	2		Discretization of temperature diffusion:	iequations=3,
				1: $K_h \nabla^2 T$	hdiff_order=3 or 5
				$2: \nabla \cdot (K_h \nabla T)$	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
k2_pres_max	R	-99.	Pa	Pressure level above which ∇^2 diffusion is applied.	$hdiff_order = 24 or 42,$
					and
					dynamics_nml:iequations
					= 1 or 2.
k2_klev_max	I	0		Index of the vertical level till which (from the model	$hdiff_order = 24 \text{ or } 42,$
				top) ∇^2 diffusion is applied. If a positive value is	and
				specified for k2_pres_max, k2_klev_max is reset	dynamics_nml:iequations
				accordingly during the initialization of a model run.	= 1 or 2.
hdiff_efdt_ratio	R	1.0		ratio of e-folding time to time step (or 2* time step	
		(hydro)		when using a 3 time level time stepping scheme)	
		36.0		(for triangular NH model, values above 30 are	
1 11/2		(NH)		recommended when using hdiff_order=5)	
hdiff_w_efdt_ratio	R	15.0		ratio of e-folding time to time step for diffusion on	iequations=3
1 1:00		1.0		vertical wind speed	
hdiff_min_efdt_ratio	R	1.0		minimum value of hdiff_efdt_ratio near model top	iequations=3 .AND.
1 1:00	D.	1.0			$hdiff_order=4$
hdiff_tv_ratio	R	1.0		Ratio of diffusion coefficients for temperature and	
1 1:00 1.0	D.	1.0		normal wind: $T:v_n$	1
hdiff_multfac	R	1.0		Multiplication factor of normalized diffusion	n_dom>1
1. 1:00 6	D	0.15		coefficient for nested domains	:
hdiff_smag_fac	R	0.15		Scaling factor for Smagorinsky diffusion	iequations=3
		(hydro)			
		0.015			
		(NH)			

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_diffusion_nml.f90

3.3 dynamics_nml

This namelist is relevant if run_nml:ldynamics=.TRUE.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
iequations	I	3		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., θ -dp	
				3: non-hydrostatic atmosphere	
				-1: hydrostatic ocean	
$idiv_method$	I	1		Method for divergence computation:	
				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	$\mid ext{idiv_method} = 2$
lcoriolis	L	.TRUE.		Coriolis force	
sw_ref_height	R	0.9*	m	Reference height of shallow water model used for	
		$2.94\mathrm{e}4/\mathrm{g}$		linearization in the semi-implicit time stepping	
				scheme	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_dynamics_nml.f90

$3.4 \quad echam_conv_nml$

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.	$ ext{iforcing} = 2 ext{ .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.	\mid 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
0.	-	10000			= .TRUE.
cmftau	R	10800.		Characteristic convective adjustment time scale.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv
c .					= .TRUE.
cmfctop	R	0.3		Fractional convective mass flux (valid range [0,1])	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv
		1.0.4		across the top of cloud	= .TRUE.
cprcon	R	1.0e-4		Coefficient for determining conversion from cloud	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv
		0.005		water to rain.	= .TRUE.
cminbuoy	R	0.025		Minimum excess buoyancy.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv
		1.0.4			= .TRUE.
entrpen	R	1.0e-4		Entrainment rate for penetrative convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv
11	D		D		= .TRUE.
dlev	R	3.e4	Pa	Critical thickness necessary for the onset of	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv
				convective precipitation.	= .TRUE.

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_echam_conv_nml.f90

$3.5 \quad echam_phy_nml$

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).	$ ext{ iforcing} = 2$
lconv	L	.TRUE.		Switch on cumulus convection.	$ ext{ iforcing} = 2$
lcond	L	.TRUE.		Switch on large scale condensation.	$ ext{ iforcing} = 2$
icover	I	1		1 = diagnostic Sunquist cloud cover scheme,	$ ext{ iforcing} = 2$
				2 = prognostic Tompkins cloud cover scheme.	Note: $icover = .TRUE$.
					runs, but has not been
					evaluated (yet) in ICON.
lgw_hines	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE. for atmospheric gravity wave drag by the	$\mid ext{ iforcing} = 2$
				Hines scheme	
lssodrag	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE. for subgrid scale orographic drag	$ ext{ iforcing} = 2 $
llandsurf	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for surface exchanges	$\mid ext{ iforcing} = 2$
					Not implemeted yet
lice	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for sea-ice temperature calculation	$\mid ext{ iforcing} = 2$
					Not implemeted yet
lmeltpond	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for calculation of meltponds	$\mid ext{ iforcing} = 2$
					Not implemeted yet
lhd	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for hydrologic discharge model	$\mid ext{ iforcing} = 2$
					Not implemeted yet
lmlo	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for mixed layer ocean	$\mid ext{ iforcing} = 2$
					Not implemeted yet
ljsbach	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for calculating the JSBACH land surface	$\mid ext{ iforcing} = 2$
					Not implemeted yet
lamip	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for AMIP simulations	$\mid ext{ iforcing} = 2$
					Not implemeted yet
$oxed{dt_rad}$	R	3600.	s	time interval of full radiation computation	$ run_nml/iforcing = $
					iecham

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_echam_phy_nml.f90

3.6 gribout_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
preset	С	"none"		Setting this different to "none" enables a couple of defaults for the other gribout_nml namelist parameters. If, additionally, the user tries to set	filetype=2
				any of these other parameters to a conflicting value,	
				an error message is thrown. Possible values are	
				"none", "deterministic", "ensemble".	
${\it background Process}$	I	0		Background process	filetype=2
_				- GRIB2 code table backgroundProcess.table	
generating Center	I	-1		Output generating center. If this key is not set,	filetype=2
				center information is taken from the grid file	
				DWD: 78	
				MPIMET: 98	
				ECMWF: 98	
generating Subcenter	I	-1		Output generating Subcenter. If this key is not set,	filetype=2
				subcenter information is taken from the grid file	
				DWD: 255	
				MPIMET: 232	
	T(1)	1		ECMWF: 0	61-4
generatingProcess Identifier	I(n_dom)	$\mid 1$		generating Process Identifier - GRIB2 code table	$ ext{filetype}{=}2$
Identifier				generatingProcessIdentifier.table	
number Of Forecasts In-	I	-1		Local definition for ensemble products, (only set if	filetype=2
Ensemble	1	-1		value changed from default)	metype—2
perturbationNumber	I	-1		Local definition for ensemble products, (only set if	filetype=2
perturbutonivamber	•	1		value changed from default)	medype 2
productionStatusOfPro-	I	1		Production status of data	filetype=2
cessedData	_	1		- GRIB2 code table 1.3	
significanceOfReference-	I	1		Significance of reference time	filetype=2
Time				- GRIB2 code table 1.2	V I
typeOfEnsembleForecast	I	-1		Local definition for ensemble products (only set if	filetype=2
				value changed from default)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
typeOfGeneratingPro-	I	-1		Type of generating process	filetype=2
cess				- GRIB2 code table 4.3	
typeOfProcessedData	I	-1		Type of data	filetype=2
				- GRIB2 code table 1.4	
localDefinitionNumber	I	-1		local Definition Number	filetype=2
				- GRIB2 code table	
				grib2LocalSectionNumber.78.table	
localNumberOfExperi-	I	1		local Number of Experiment	filetype=2
ment					
localTypeOfEnsemble-	I	-1		Local definition for ensemble products (only set if	filetype=2
Forecast				value changed from default)	
lspecialdate_invar	L	.FALSE.		Special reference date for invariant and	$ig ext{ filetype} = 2$
				climatological fields	
				TRUE: set special reference date 0001-01-01, 00:00	
11.	_	TO LIE		.FASLE: no special reference date	CI . O
ldate_grib_act	$\mid L \mid$.TRUE.		GRIB creation date	filetype=2
				TRUE: add creation date	
1 1 4 9414	 -	PALCE		FALSE: add dummy date	
lgribout_24bit	L	.FALSE.		If TRUE, write thermodynamic fields ρ , θ_v , T , p	filetype=2
				with 24bit precision instead of 16bit	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_gribout_nml.f90

$3.7 \quad grid_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
cell_type	I	3		Cell type: not used	
lplane	L	.FALSE.		planar option	
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	$\rm rad/s$	The angular velocity in rad per sec.	
l_limited_area	L	.FALSE.			

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$grid_rescale_factor$	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
<u> </u>				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
0	\ - /			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. radiation is calculated on a reduced	
S = * v				grid (= one grid level higher)	
dynamics grid	C			Array of the grid filenames to be used by the	
filename				dycore. May contain the keyword <path> which</path>	
				will be substituted by model_base_dir.	
dynamics parent	I(n_dom)	i-1		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.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
radiation_grid_	C			Array of the grid filenames to be used for the	$lredgrid_phys=.TRUE.$
filename				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_g	I(n_dom)	1 for i=1		Array of the indexes linking the dycore grids, as	
rid_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.	
create_vgrid	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Write vertical grid files containing (vct_a,	
				vct_b, z_ifc, and z_ifv.	
$vertical_grid_filename$	C(n_dom)			Array of filenames. These files contain the vertical	
				grid definition (vct_a, vct_b, z_ifc). If empty, the	
				vertical grid is created within ICON during the	
1 1 1		mpur.		setup phase.	
$use_duplicated_$.TRUE.		if .TRUE., the zero connectivity is replaced by the	
connectivity	_	DATCE		last non-zero value	
use_dummy_cell_closure	L	.FALSE.		if .TRUE. then create a dummy cell and connect it	
				to cells and edges with no neighbor	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_grid_nml.f90

$3.8 \quad \mathbf{gridref_nml}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$\operatorname{grf_intmethod_c}$	I	2		Interpolation method for grid refinement (cell-based	$n_{dom}>1$
				dynamical variables):	
				1: parent-to-child copying	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				2: gradient-based interpolation	
$\operatorname{grf}_{-\operatorname{intmethod}_{-\operatorname{ct}}}$	I	2		Interpolation method for grid refinement (cell-based	$n_{dom}>1$
				tracer variables):	
				1: parent-to-child copying	
				2: gradient-based interpolation	
$\operatorname{grf}_{-}\operatorname{intmethod}_{-}\operatorname{e}$	I	6		Interpolation method for grid refinement	n_dom>1
				(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	
grf _velfbk	I	1		Method of velocity feedback:	$n_{dom}>1$
				1: average of child edges 1 and 2	
				2: 2nd-order method using RBF interpolation	
grf _scalfbk	I	2		Feedback method for dynamical scalar variables	n_dom>1
				(T, p_{sfc}) :	
				1: area-weighted averaging	
				2: bilinear interpolation	
grf _tracfbk	I	2		Feedback method for tracer variables:	n_dom>1
				1: area-weighted averaging	
				2: bilinear interpolation	
${ m grf_idw_exp_e12}$	R	1.2		exponent of generalized IDW function for child	n_dom>1
				edges $1/2$	
$\operatorname{grf}_{\operatorname{idw}} \operatorname{exp}_{\operatorname{e}} 34$	R	1.7		exponent of generalized IDW function for child	n_dom>1
				edges $3/4$	
$rbf_vec_kern_grf_e$	I	1		RBF kernel for grid refinement (edges):	n_dom>1
				1: Gaussian	
				$2: 1/(1+r^2)$	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
${ m rbf_scale_grf_e}$	R(n_dom)	0.5		RBF scale factor for grid refinement (edges)	n_dom>1

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
denom_diffu_t	R	135		Deniminator for lateral boundary diffusion of	n_dom>1
				temperature	
denom_diffu_v	R	200		Deniminator for lateral boundary diffusion of	n_dom>1
				velocity	
l_mass_consvcorr	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Apply mass conservation correction in	n_dom>1
				feedback routine	
l_density_nudging	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Apply density nudging near lateral nest	n_dom>1 .AND.
				boundary if grf_intmethod_e ≤ 4	ledback = .TRUE.
fbk_relax_timescale	R	10800		Relaxation time scale for feedback	n_dom>1 .AND.
					ledback = .TRUE.
					$AND. ifeedback_type = $
					2

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_gridref_nml.f90

$3.9 \quad gw_hines_nml \; (Scope: \; lgw_hines = .TRUE. \; in \; echam_phy_nml)$

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	
				- lat_rmscon_eq < latitude < lat_rmscon: use	
				linear interpolation between rmscon_eq and rmscon	
				.FALSE.: use globally constant rms wind rmscon	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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

$3.10 \quad ha_dyn_nml$

 $This \ namelist \ is \ relevant \ if \ run_nml: ldynamics=. TRUE. \ and \ dynamics_nml: iequations=IHS_ATM_TEMP \ or \ IHS_ATM_THETA.$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itime scheme	I	14		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. $1 = \text{Euler forward}$; $2 = a$	
				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 lsi_3d	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	\mid and itime_scheme=14

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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 gradient force	

$3.11 \quad initicon_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
init_mode	I	2		1: start from DWD analysis	
_				2: start from IFS analysis	
				3: combined mode: IFS atm + GME soil	
				4: start from COSMO-DE forecast	
dt_iau	R	10800	s	Time interval during which an incremental analysis	$ $ init_mode=5
				update (IAU) is performed	
rho_incr_filter_wgt	R	0	s	Vertical filtering weight on density increments	init_mode=5
type_iau_wgt	I	1		Weighting function for performing IAU	$\mid \text{init_mode=5} \mid$
				1: Top-Hat	
				2: SIN2	
${f nlevsoil_in}$	I	4		number of soil levels of input data	$\mid ext{init_mode} = 2$
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	$\mid ext{init_mode} = 2$
				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.	
lread_ana	L	.TRUE.		If .FALSE., ICON is started from first guess only.	\mid init_mode=1,3
				Analysis field is not required, and skipped if	
				provided.	
$l_coarse2fine_mode$	L(n_dom)	.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 " <path>ifs2icon_R<nroot>B<jlev>_DOM <idom>.nc". May contain the keywords <path> which will be substituted by model_base_dir, as well as nroot, jlev, and idom defining the current patch.</path></idom></jlev></nroot></path>	init_mode=2
dwdfg_filename	C			Filename of DWD first-guess input file, default " <path>dwdFG_R<nroot>B<jlev>_DOM <idom>.nc". May contain the keywords <path> which will be substituted by model_base_dir, as well as nroot, jlev, and idom defining the current patch.</path></idom></jlev></nroot></path>	$ m init_mode=1,3$
dwdana_filename	C			Filename of DWD analysis input file, default " <path>dwdana_R<nroot>B<jlev>_DOM <idom>.nc". May contain the keywords <path> which will be substituted by model_base_dir, as well as nroot, jlev, and idom defining the current patch.</path></idom></jlev></nroot></path>	init_mode=1
filetype	I	-1 (undef.)		One of CDI's FILETYPE_XXX constants. 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_varlist	С			List of mandatory analysis fields that must be present in the analysis file. If these fields are not found, the model aborts. For all other analysis fields, the FG-fields will serve as fallback position.	init_mode=1
ana_varnames_map_ file	С			Dictionary file which maps internal variable names onto GRIB2 shortnames or NetCDF var names. This is a text file with two columns separated by whitespace, where left column: ICON variable name, right column: GRIB2 short name.	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_initicon_nml.f90

3.12 interpol_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
l_intp_c2l	L	.TRUE.		If .TRUE. directly interpolate scalar variables from	
				cell centers to lon-lat points, otherwise do gradient	
				interpolation and reconstruction.	
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.	
llsq high consv	L	.TRUE.		conservative (T) or non-conservative (F)	
-= 0 =				least-squares reconstruction for high order transport	
lsq high ord	I	3		polynomial order for high order reconstruction	
0 -				1: linear	ihadv tracer=4
				2: quadratic	_
				30 : cubic (no 3^{rd} order cross deriv.)	
				3: cubic	
llsq_lin_consv	L	.FALSE.		conservative (T) or non-conservative (F)	
				least-squares reconstruction for 2nd order (linear)	
				transport	
nudge efold width	\mathbb{R}	2.0		e-folding width (in units of cell rows) for lateral	
				boundary nudging coefficient	
nudge max coeff	R	0.02		Maximum relaxation coefficient for lateral	
				boundary nudging	
nudge zone width	I	8		Total width (in units of cell rows) for lateral	
				boundary nudging zone. If < 0 the patch	
				boundary_depth_index is used.	
rbf dim c2l	I	10		stencil size for direct lon-lat interpolation: 4 =	
				nearest neighbor, 13 = vertex stencil, 10 = edge	
				stencil.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$rbf_scale_mode_ll$	I	2		Specifies, how the RBF shape parameter is	
				determined for lon-lat interpolation.	
				1: lookup table based on grid level	
				2: determine automatically.	
				So far, this routine only estimates the smallest value	
				for the shape parameter for which the Cholesky is	
				likely to succeed in floating point arithmetic.	
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 ll	I	1		Kernel type for reconstruction at lon-lat-points:	
				1: Gaussian	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
rbf_vec_kern_v	I	1		Kernel type for reconstruction at vertices:	
	_			1: Gaussian	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
rbf_vec_scale_c	R(n dom)	resolution-		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at cell centres	
151_ 755_55415_5	10(11_00111)	dependent			
rbf_vec_scale_e	R(n dom)	_		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at edges	
121_,000_300010_0		dependent	1	Source restor for 1931 respondent actions are eagen	
rbf vec scale v	R(n dom)	1 -		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at vertices	
ISI_VCC_SCAIC_V	10(11-00111)	dependent	1	Scale factor for test recommended at vertices	
		acpendent			

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_interpol_nml.f90

3.13 io_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lkeep_in_sync	L	.FALSE.		Sync output stream with file on disk after each	
				timestep	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
dt_diag	R	86400.	s	diagnostic integral output interval	
${ m dt}$ ${ m checkpoint}$	R	2592000	s	Time interval for writing restart files. Note that if	output /= "none"
				the value of dt_checkpoint resulting from model	(run_nml)
				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.	
$inextra_2d$	I	0		Number of extra 2D Fields for	dynamics_nml:iequations
				${ m diagnostic/debugging\ output.}$	=3 (to be done for 1, 2)
inextra_3d	I	0		Number of extra 3D Fields for	dynamics_nml:iequations
				${ m diagnostic/debugging\ output.}$	=3 (to be done for 1, 2)
${ m lflux_avg}$	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,	
				4: IFS method with consistency correction	
$itype_rh$	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 ≤ 100)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
Parameter output_nml_dict netcdf_dict	Type C	, , ,	Unit	File containing the mapping of variable names to the internal ICON names. May contain the keyword <path> which will be substituted by 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. File containing the mapping from internal names to names written to NetCDF. May contain the keyword <path> which will be substituted by 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.</path></path>	output_nml namelists output_nml namelists, NetCDF output
netcdf _ dict	C	, ,		are. File containing the mapping from internal names to names written to NetCDF. May contain the keyword <path> which will be substituted by 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</path>	• .
				Note that the specification of output variables, e.g. in ml_varlist, is independent from this renaming, see the namelist parameter output_nml_dict for this.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lzaxis_reference	L	.TRUE.		FALSE: encode vertical axis as ZAXIS_HYBRID	GRIB2-output
				for 3D atmospheric fields	(ZAXIS_HYBRID will
				TRUE: encode vertical axis as	be removed after some
				ZAXIS_REFERENCE for 3D atmospheric fields	testing phase)
restart_file_type	I	4		Type of restart file. One of CDI's	
				FILETYPE_XXX. So far, only 4	
				(=FILETYPE_NC2) is allowed	
use_set_event_to_simste	ep L			Currently inactive	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_io_nml.f90

$3.14 \quad les_nml \; (parameters \; for \; LES \; turbulence \; scheme; \; valid \; for \; inwp_turb=5)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
sst	R	300	K	sea surface temperature for idealized LES	$nh_test_name=CBL,$
				simulations	RICO
					$ $ isrfc_type=5,4
shflx	R	-999	$\rm Km/s$	Kinematic sensible heat flux at surface	$ ext{isrfc_type} = 2 $
lhflx	\mathbb{R}	-999	m/s	Kinematic latent heat flux at surface	$ ext{ isrfc_type} = 2 $
isrfc_type	I	1		surface type	
				1 = TERRA land physics	
				2 = fixed surface fluxes	
				3 = fixed buoyancy fluxes	
				4 = RICO test case	
				5 = fixed SST	
ufric	R	-999	m/s	friction velocity for idealized LES simulations	
is_dry_cbl	L	.FALSE.		switch for dry convective boundary layer	
				simulations	
$smag_constant$	R	0.23		Smagorinsky constant	
turb_prandtl	R	0.333333		turbulent Prandtl number	
bflux	R	-999	$ m m^2/s^3$	buoyancy flux for idealized LES simulations	$ $ isrfc_type=3
				(Stevens 2007)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
tran_coeff	R	-999	m/s	transfer coefficient near surface for idealized LES	isrfc_type=3
				simulation (Stevens 2007)	
vert_scheme_type	I	2		type of time integration scheme in vertical diffusion	
				1 = explicit	
				2 = fully implicit	
$sampl_freq_sec$	R	60	s	sampling frequency in seconds for statistical (1D	
				and 0D) output	
avg_interval_sec	R	900	s	(time) averaging interval in seconds for 1D	
				statistical output	
expname	C	ICOLES		expname to name the statistical output file	
ldiag_les_out	L	.FALSE.		Control for the statistical output in LES mode	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_les_nml.f90

$3.15 \quad limarea_nml \; (Scope: \; l_limited_area = 1 \; in \; grid_nml)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itype latbc	I	0		Type of lateral boundary nudging. Nudge from	
_				0: the initial data,	
				1: IFS data analysis/forecast (if	
				initicon_nml:init_mode=4, we take COSMO-DE	
				data),	
				2: ICON output data (with the identical 3d grid)	
dtime latbc	R	10800.0	s	Time difference between two consecutive boundary	itype latbc ≥ 1
_				data.	_
nlev latbc	I	0	s	Number of vertical levels in boundary data.	itype latbc ≥ 1

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
latbc filename	С			Filename of boundary data input file, default:	$itype_latbc \ge 1$
_				"prepiconR <nroot>B<jlev>_<y><m><d><h>.nc".</h></d></m></y></jlev></nroot>	
				<y>, <m>, <d>, and <h> will be automatically</h></d></m></y>	
				replaced during the run-time. In case the time span	
				between two consecutive boundary data is less than	
				1 hour, one can use <min> and <sec>. These files</sec></min>	
				must be located in the latbc_path directory.	
$latbc_path$	\mid C			Absolute path to boundary data.	$ itype_latbc \ge 1$

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_limarea_nml.f90

$3.16 \quad lnd_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nlev_snow	I	2		number of snow layers	lmulti_snow=.true.
ntiles	I	1		number of tiles	
lsnowtile	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: consider snow-covered and snow-free tiles	ntiles>1
				separately	
${ m frlnd_thrhld}$	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	
lmelt	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE. soil model with melting process	
$lmelt_var$	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE. freezing temperature dependent on water	
				content	
lana_rho_snow	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE. take rho_snow-values from analysis file	$\operatorname{init_mode}=1$
lmulti snow	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE. for use of multi-layer snow model	
$\max_{\text{toplaydepth}}$	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	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$itype_lndtbl$	I	1		Table values used for associating surface parameters	
				to land-cover classes:	
				1 = defaults from extpar (GLC2000 and	
				GLOBCOVER2009)	
				2 = Tuned version based on IFS values for	
				globcover classes (GLOBCOVER2009 only)	
				3 = even more tuned version (EXPERIMENTAL!!,	
				GLOBCOVER2009 only)	
itype_root	I	2		root density distribution:	
				1 = constant	
				2 = exponential	
itype_evsl	I	2		type of bare soil evaporation parameterization	
				2 = Dickinson (1984)	
				3 = Noilhan and Platon (1989)	
itype_heatcond	I	1		type of soil heat conductivity	
				1 = constant soil heat conductivity	
				2 = moisture dependent soil heat conductivity	
itype interception	I	1		type of plant interception	
				1 = effectively switched off (secirity minimum of	
				$1E-6\mathrm{m}$ for surface area index)	
				2 = Rain and snow interception (under	
				development)	
itype hydbound	I	1		type of hydraulic lower boundary condition	
				1 = none	
				3 = ground water as lower boundary of soil column	
lstomata	L	.TRUE.		If .TRUE., use map of minimum stomatal resistance	
				If .FALSE., use constant value of 150 s/m.	
l2tls	L	.TRUE.		If .TRUE., forecast with 2-Time-Level integration	
				scheme	
lseaice	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE. for use of sea-ice model	
llake	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE. for use of lake model	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$sstice_mode$	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	
				$"<\!path>\!SST_<\!year>_<\!month>_<\!gridfile>".$	
				May contain the keyword <path> which will be</path>	
				substituted by model_base_dir	
${ m ci_td_filename}$	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>".</gridfile></month></year></path>	
				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

$3.17 \quad {\rm ls_forcing_nml} \ ({\rm parameters} \ {\rm for} \ {\rm large\text{-}scale} \ {\rm forcing}; \ {\rm valid} \ {\rm for} \ {\rm torus} \ {\rm geometry})$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
is_rad_forcing	L	.FALSE.		switch for enabling radiative forcing	is_plane_torus=.TRUE.
					$inwp_rad = .FALSE.$
is_theta	$\mid L$.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

$3.18 \quad master_model_nml \; (repeated \; for \; each \; model)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
model name	С			Character string for naming this component.	
$egin{array}{c} egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}{c} \egin{array}$	C			File name containing the model namelists.	
filename					
f model type	I	-1		Identifies which component to run.	
_				1=atmosphere	
				2=ocean	
				3=radiation	
				99=dummy_model	
model_min_rank	I	0		Start MPI rank for this model.	
model_max_rank	I	-1		End MPI rank for this model.	
${ m model_inc_rank}$	I	1		Stride of MPI ranks.	

$3.19 \quad master_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lrestart	L	.FALSE.		If .TRUE.: Current experiment is started from a	
				restart.	
model base dir	C	, ,		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.	

$3.20 \quad meteogram_output_nml$

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)	"METEO		string with file name prefix for output file	
		GRAM_"			
ldistributed	L(n_dom)	.TRUE.		Flag. Separate files for each PE.	
$n0_{mtgrm}$	I(n_dom)	1		initial time step for meteogram output	
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(100)	10000,	m	array of height levels	iequations=3
		9000,		level ordering from TOA to bottom	
plevels	R(100)	, 1000, 0 10000, 20000, 30000, , 100000	Pa	array of pressure levels level ordering from TOA to bottom	iequations=3

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ilevels	R(100)	340,	K	array of isentropic levels	iequations=3
		320,		level ordering from TOA to bottom	
		300			

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

3.22 nonhydrostatic_nml (relevant if run_nml:iequations=3)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$itime_scheme$	I	4		Options for predictor-corrector time-stepping scheme:	
				4: Contravariant vertical velocity is computed in	iequations=3
				the predictor step only, velocity tendencies are computed in the corrector step only (most efficient option)	
				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	
rayleigh_coeff	R(n_dom)	$\begin{array}{c} 0.05 ext{ for} \\ ext{i=1} \end{array}$		Rayleigh damping coefficient $1/\tau_0$ (Klemp, Dudhia, Hassiotis: MWR136, pp.3987-4004); higher values	
		1-1		are recommended for R2B6 or finer resolution	
$\operatorname{damp_height}$	R(n_dom)	$_{\mathrm{i=1}}^{45000}$ for	m	Height at which Rayleigh damping of vertical wind	
		1=1		starts (needs to be adjusted to model top height; the damping layer should have a depth of at least 20	
				km when the model top is above the stratopause)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
htop_moist_proc	R	22500.0	m	Height above which moist physics and advection of	
				cloud and precipitation variables are turned off	
${\it hbot}$ _qvsubstep	R	22500.0	m	Height above which QV is advected with	ihadv_tracer=22, 32, 42
				substepping scheme (must be at least as large as	or 52
				htop_moist_proc)	
$\operatorname{vwind} _\operatorname{offctr}$	R	0.15		Off-centering in vertical wind solver. Higher values	
				may be needed for R2B5 or coarser grids when the	
				model top is above 50 km.	
${\it rhotheta_offctr}$	R	-0.1		Off-centering of density and potential temperature	
				at interface level (may be set to 0.0 for R2B6 or	
				finer grids)	
${\it veladv_offctr}$	R	0.25		Off-centering of velocity advection in corrector step	
ivctype	I	2		Type of vertical coordinate:	
				1: Gal-Chen hybrid	
				2: SLEVE (uses sleve_nml)	
$iadv_rcf$	I	5		reduced calling frequency (rcf) for	
				${ m transport/diffusion/physics}$	
				1: no rcf (every dynamics-step)	
				n>1: transport every n-th step	
				Setting odd values (besides 1) requires l_nest_rcf	
				= .TRUE.	
$hdiff_rcf$	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: Compute diffusion only at advection time	
				steps (in this case, divergence damping is applied in	
				the dynamical core)	
lextra_diffu	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: Apply additional momentum diffusion at	
				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)	
$\operatorname{divdamp_fac}$	R	0.0025		Scaling factor for divergence damping	$ lhdiff_rcf = .TRUE.$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
divdamp_order	I	4		Order of divergence damping:	$lhdiff_rcf = .TRUE.$
				2 = second-order divergence damping	_
				4 = fourth-order divergence damping	
				24 = combined second-order and fourth-order	
				divergence damping and enhanced vertical wind	
				off-centering during the initial spinup phase (does	
				not allow checkpointing/restarting earlier than 2.5	
				hours of integration)	
$\operatorname{divdamp_type}$	I	3		Type of divergence damping:	lhdiff rcf = .TRUE.
				2 = divergence damping acting on 2D divergence	_
				3 = divergence damping acting on 3D divergence	
				32 = combination of 3D div. damping in the	
				troposphere with transition to 2D div. damping in	
				the stratosphere (recommended for data	
				assimilation cycle only!)	
l_nest_rcf	L	.TRUE.		Synchronize interpolation/feedback calls with	
				advection (transport) time steps. l_nest_rcf is	
				automatically reset to .FALSE. if iadv_rcf=1	
${\tt nest_substeps}$	I	2		Number of dynamics substeps for the child patches.	
				DO NOT CHANGE!!! The code will not work	
				correctly with other values	
$l_masscorr_nest$	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Apply mass conservation correction also in	
				nested domain	
$iadv_rhotheta$	I	2		Advection method for rho and rhotheta:	
				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	
l zdiffu t	\mid L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: Compute Smagorinsky temperature	hdiff order= $3/5$.AND.
		.1102.		diffusion truly horizontally over steep slopes	lhdiff temp = .true.
thslp zdiffu	R	0.025		Slope threshold above which truly horizontal	hdiff order=3/5 .AND.
1 =				temperature diffusion is activated	lhdiff temp=.true.
				-	AND. l zdiffu t=.true.
thhgtd_zdiffu	R	200	m	Threshold of height difference between neighboring	$hdiff_order=3/\overline{5}$.AND.
				grid points above which truly horizontal	$lhdiff_temp=.true.$
				temperature diffusion is activated (alternative	$. AND. l_z diffu_t = .true.$
				criterion to thslp_zdiffu)	
exner_expol	R	1./3.		Temporal extrapolation (fraction of dt) of Exner	
				function for computation of horizontal pressure	
				gradient. This damps horizontally propagating	
				sound waves. For R2B5 or coarser grids, values	
1 1	т	PALCE		between 1/2 and 2/3 are recommended.	
l_open_ubc	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Use open upper boundary condition	
				(rather than w=0) to allow vertical motions related	
				to diabatic heating to extend beyond the model top	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_nonhydrostatic_nml.f90

$3.23 \quad nwp_phy_nml$

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 (max_	1		cloud microphysics and precipitation	$run_nml:iforcing = inwp$
	dom)			0: none	
				1: hydci (COSMO-EU microphysics, 2-cat ice:	
				cloud ice, snow)	
				2: hydci_gr (COSMO-DE microphysics, 3-cat ice:	
				cloud ice, snow, graupel)	
				3: as 1, but with improved ice nucleation scheme by	
				C. Koehler	
				4: Two-moment microphysics by A. Seifert	
				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
mu_rain	R	0.0		shape parameter in gamma distribution for rain	inwp_gscp>0
mu_snow	R	0.0		shape parameter in gamma distribution for snow	inwp_gscp>0
$inwp_convection$	I (max_	1		convection	run_nml:iforcing = inwp
	dom)			0: none	
				1: Tiedtke/Bechtold convection	
${ m inwp_cldcover}$	I (max_	1		cloud cover scheme for radiation	run_nml:iforcing = inwp
	dom			0: no clouds (only QV)	
				1: diagnostic cloud cover (by Martin Koehler)	
				2: prognostic total water variance (not yet started)	
				3: clouds from COSMO SGS cloud scheme	
				4: clouds as in turbulence (turbdiff)	
				5: grid scale clouds	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
inwp_radiation	I (max_	1		radiation	$run_nml:iforcing = inwp$
	dom			0: none	
				1: RRTM radiation	
				2: Ritter-Geleyn radiation	
${f inwp_satad}$	I	1		saturation adjustment	run_nml:iforcing = inwp
				0: none	
				1: saturation adjustment at constant density	
inwp turb	I (max_	1		vertical diffusion and transfer	run_nml:iforcing = inwp
	dom)			0: none	
				1: COSMO diffusion and transfer	
				2: GME turbulence scheme	
				3: EDMF-DUALM (work in progress)	
				5: Classical Smagorinsky diffusion	
inwp sso	I (max_	1		subgrid scale orographic drag	run_nml:iforcing = inwp
_	dom)			0: none	
				1: Lott and Miller scheme (COSMO)	
inwp gwd	I (max	1		non-orographic gravity wave drag	run nml:iforcing = inwp
_	dom)			0: none	
				1: Orr-Ern-Bechtold-scheme (IFS)	
inwp surface	I (max	1		surface scheme	run nml:iforcing = inwp
	dom)			0: none	
				1: TERRA	
ustart raylfric	\mathbb{R}	160.0	m/s	wind speed at which extra Rayleigh friction starts	$ \text{inwp_gwd} > 0$
efdt min raylfric	\mathbb{R}	10800.	s	minimum e-folding time of Rayleigh friction	$ \inf_{\text{opt}} gwd > 0$
•				(effective for u > ustart raylfric + 90 m/s)	1 = 0
latm above top	L (max	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: take into account atmosphere above model	inwp radiation > 0
	dom)			top for radiation computation	
itype z0	I	2		Type of roughness length data used for turbulence	inwp turb > 0
· 1 <u> </u>				scheme:	1 -
				1 = land-cover-related roughness including	
				contribution from sub-scale orography	
				2 = land-cover-related roughness only	
dt conv	R (max	600.	s	time interval of convection call	run nml:iforcing = inwp
	dom)		-	currently each subdomain has the same value	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
dt rad	R (max_	1800.	s	time interval of radiation call	run_nml:iforcing = inwp
	dom)			currently each subdomain has the same value	
$ m dt_sso$	R (max_	1200.	s	time interval of sso call	run_nml:iforcing = inwp
	dom)			currently each subdomain has the same value	
$ m dt \ gwd$	R (max_	1200.	s	time interval of gwd call	run_nml:iforcing = inwp
	dom)			currently each subdomain has the same value	
$lrtm_filename$	C(:)	"rrtmg_		NetCDF file containing longwave absorption	
		lw.nc"		coefficients and other data for RRTMG_LW	
				k-distribution model.	
${ m cldopt_filename}$	C(:)	"ECHAM		NetCDF file with RRTM Cloud Optical Properties	
		6_CldOpt		for ECHAM6.	
		Props.nc"			

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_nwp_phy_nml.f90

${\bf 3.24 \quad output_nml \; (relevant \; if \; run_nml/output='nml')}$

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
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!	
file interval	C	5 5		Defines the length of a file in terms of an ISO-8601	
_				duration string. An example for this time stamp	
				format is given below. This namelist parameter can	
				be set instead of steps_per_file.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
${f filename_format}$	C	see de-		Output filename format. Includes keywords path,	
		m scription.		output_filename, physdom, etc. (see below).	
				Default is	
				<pre><output_filename>_DOM<physdom>_<levtype>_</levtype></physdom></output_filename></pre>	
				<jfile></jfile>	
filetype	I	4		One of CDI's FILETYPE_XXX constants.	
				Possible values:	
				$2=$ FILETYPE $_$ GRB2 $,$	
				$4=$ FILETYPE_NC2,	
				5=FILETYPE NC4	
h levels	R(:)	None	m	height levels	
				Not yet implemented.	
				The height levels are currently taken from the array	
				zlevels in namelist nh pzlev nml.	
p_levels	R(:)	None	hPa	pressure levels	
				Not yet implemented.	
				The pressure levels are currently taken from the	
				array plevels in namelist nh_pzlev_nml.	
i_levels	R(:)	None	K	isentropic levels	
				Not yet implemented.	
				The isentropic levels are currently taken from array	
				ilevels in namelist nh_pzlev_nml.	
ml varlist	C(:)	None		Name of model level fields to be output.	
hl_varlist	C(:)	None		Name of height level fields to be output.	
pl _varlist	C(:)	None		Name of pressure level fields to be output.	
il _varlist	C(:)	None		Name of isentropic level fields to be output.	
${f include \ last}$	L	.TRUE.		Flag whether to include the last time step	
\mathbf{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	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
taxis_tunit	I	2		Time unit of the TAXIS_RELATIVE time axis.	mode=1
				$1 = TUNIT_SECOND$	
				$2 = TUNIT_MINUTE$	
				$3 = TUNIT_HOUR$	
				For a complete list of possible values see cdi.inc	
output bounds	R(3)	None		Post-processing times: start, end, increment. We	
_				choose the advection time step matching or	
				following the requested output time, therefore we	
				require output_bounds(3) < dtime*iadv_rcf.	
				See namelist parameters output_start,	
				output_end, output_interval for an alternative	
				specification of output events.	
output time unit	I	1		Units of output bounds specification.	
				1 = second	
				2 = minute	
				3 = hour	
				4 = day	
				5 = month	
				6 = year	
output filename	\mid 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".	
output grid	L	.FALSE.		Flag whether grid information is added to output.	
output start	C	5 5		ISO8601 time stamp for begin of output. An	
• –				example for this time stamp format is given below.	
				See namelist parameter output_bounds for an	
				alternative specification of output events.	
output end	\mid C	5 5		ISO8601 time stamp for end of output. An example	
<u> </u>				for this time stamp format is given below. See	
				namelist parameter output_bounds for an	
				alternative specification of output events.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
${ m output_interval}$	C	5 5		ISO8601 time stamp for repeating output intervals.	
				We choose the advection time step matching or	
				following the requested output time, therefore we	
				require output_bounds(3) < dtime*iadv_rcf. An	
				example for this time stamp format is given below.	
				See namelist parameter output_bounds for an	
				alternative specification of output events.	
pe_placement_il	I(:)	-1		Advanced output option: Explicit assignment of	
				output MPI ranks to the isentropic level output file.	
				At most stream_partitions_il different ranks	
				can be specified. See namelist parameter	
				pe_placement_ml for further details.	
$pe_placement_hl$	I(:)	-1		Advanced output option: Explicit assignment of	
				output MPI ranks to the height level output file. At	
				most stream_partitions_hl different ranks can be	
				specified. See namelist parameter	
				pe_placement_ml for further details.	
$pe_placement_ml$	I(:)	-1		Advanced output option: Explicit assignment of	
				output MPI ranks to the model level output file. At	
				most stream_partitions_ml different ranks can be	
				specified, out of the following list: 0	
				(num_io_procs - 1). If this namelist parameters is	
				not provided, then the output ranks are chosen in a	
				Round-Robin fashion among those ranks that are	
				not occupied by explicitly placed output files.	
$pe_placement_pl$	I(:)	-1		Advanced output option: Explicit assignment of	
				output MPI ranks to the pressure level output file.	
				At most stream_partitions_pl different ranks	
				can be specified. See namelist parameter	
				pe_placement_ml for further details.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ready_file	С	'default'		A ready file is a technique for handling	
				dependencies between the NWP processes. The	
				completion of the write process is signalled by	
				creating a small file with name ready_file.	
				Different output_nml's may be joined together to	
				form a single ready file event. The setting of	
				<pre>ready_file = "default" does not create a ready</pre>	
				file. The ready file name may contain string tokens	
				<pre><path>, <datetime>, <ddhhmmss> which are</ddhhmmss></datetime></path></pre>	
				substituted as described for the namelist parameter	
				filename_format.	
$ m reg_def_mode$	I	0		Specify if the "delta" value prescribes an interval	remap=1
				size or the total *number* of intervals: 0: switch	
				automatically between increment and no. of grid	
				points, 1: reg_lon/lat_def(2) specifies increment,	
				2: reg_lon/lat_def(2) specifies no. of grid points.	
remap	I	0		interpolate horizontally	
				0: none	
				1: to regular lat-lon grid	
$\operatorname{north} _\operatorname{pole}$	R(2)	0,90		definition of north pole for rotated lon-lat grids.	
${ m reg_lat_def}$	R(3)	None		start, increment, end latitude in degrees.	remap=1
				Alternatively, the user may set the number of grid	
				points instead of an increment. Details for the	
				setting of regular grids is given below together with	
				an example.	
${\rm reg_lon_def}$	R(3)	None		The regular grid points are specified by three	remap=1
				values: start, increment, end given in degrees.	
				Alternatively, the user may set the number of grid	
				points instead of an increment. Details for the	
				setting of regular grids is given below together with	
	_			an example.	
${ m steps_per_file}$	I	-1		Max number of output steps in one output file. If	
				this number is reached, a new output file will be	
				opened.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
steps_per_file_inclfirst	L	see descr.		Defines if first step is counted wrt.	
				steps_per_file files count. The default is	
				.FALSE. for GRIB2 output, and .TRUE. otherwise.	
$stream_partitions_hl$	I	1		Splits height level output of this namelist into	
				several concurrent alternating files. See namelist	
				parameter stream_partitions_ml for details.	
stream_partitions_il	I	1		Splits isentropic level output of this namelist into	
				several concurrent alternating files. See namelist	
				parameter stream_partitions_ml for details.	
stream_partitions_ml	I	1		Splits model level output of this namelist into	
				several concurrent alternating files. The output is	
				split into N files, where the start date of part i gets	
				an offset of $(i-1) * output_interval$. The output	
				interval is then replaced by $N * \text{output_interval}$,	
				the include_last flag is set to .FALSE., the	
				steps_per_file_inclfirst flag is set to .FALSE.,	
				and the steps_per_file counter is set to 1.	
stream_partitions_pl	I	1		Splits pressure level output of this namelist into	
				several concurrent alternating files. See namelist	
				parameter stream_partitions_ml for details.	

Defined and used in: src/io/shared/mo_name_list_output_init.f90

Interpolation onto regular grids: Horizontal interpolation onto regular grids is possible through the namelist setting remap=1, where the mesh is defined by the parameters

- reg_lon_def: mesh latitudes in degrees,
- \bullet reg_lat_def: mesh longitudes in degrees,
- north_pole: definition of north pole for rotated lon-lat grids.

The regular grid points in reg_lon_def, reg_lat_def are each specified by three values, given in degrees: start, increment, end. The mesh then contains all grid points start + k * increment <= end, where k is an integer. Instead of defining an increment it is also possible to prescribe the number of grid points.

- Setting the namelist parameter reg_def_mode=0: Switch automatically from increment specification to no. of grid points, when the reg_lon/lat_def(2) value is larger than 5.0.
- 1: reg_lon/lat_def(2) specifies increment
- 2: reg_lon/lat_def(2) specifies no. of grid points

For longitude values the last grid point is omitted if the end point matches the start point, e.g. for 0 and 360 degrees.

Examples

local grid with 0.5 degree increment:

reg_lon_def = -30.,0.5,30.
reg_lat_def = 90.,-0.5, -90.

global grid with 720x361 grid points:

reg_lon_def = 0.,720,360.
reg_lat_def = -90.,360,90.

Time stamp format: The namelist parameters output_start, output_end, output_interval allow the specification of time stamps according to ISO 8601. The general format for time stamps is YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss where Y: year, M: month, D: day for dates, and hh: hour, mm: minute, ss: second for time strings. The general format for durations is PnYnMnDTnHnMnS. See, for example, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601 for details and further specifications.

NOTE: as the mtime library underlaying the output driver currently has some restrictions concerning the specification of durations:

- 1. Any number n in PnYnMnDTnHnMnS must have two digits. For instance use "PTO6H" instead of "PT6H"
- 2. In a duration string PnyearYnmonMndayDTnhrHnminMnsecS the numbers nxyz must not pass the carry over number to the next larger time unit: 0<=nmon<=12, 0<=nhr<=23, 0<=nmin<=59, 0<=nsec<=59.999. For instance use "P01D" instead of "PT24H", or "PT01M" instead of "PT60S".

Soon the formatting problem will be resolved and the valid number ranges will be enlarged. (2013-12-16).

Examples

date and time representation (output_start, output_end) 2013-10-27T13:41:00Z duration (output_interval) POODTO6H00M00S

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:

output of all variables (caution: do not combine with mixed vertical interpolation) group:all basic atmospheric variables on model levels group:atmo_ml_vars same set as atmo ml vars, but except pres group:atmo_pl_vars same set as atmo ml vars, but expect height group:atmo_zl_vars additional prognostic variables of the nonhydrostatic model group:nh_prog_vars derived atmospheric variables group:atmo_derived_vars group:rad_vars group:precip_vars group:cloud_diag group:pbl_vars group:phys_tendencies group:land_vars snow variables group:snow_vars multi-layer snow variables group:multisnow_vars group:additional_precip_vars group:dwd_fg_atm_vars DWD first guess fields (atmosphere) DWD first guess fields (surface/soil) group:dwd_fg_sfc_vars

Note:

There exists a special syntax which allows to remove variables from the output list, e. g. if these undesired variables were contained in a previously selected group.

Typing "-<varname>" (for example "-temp") removes the variable from the union set of group variables and other selected variables. Note that typos are not detected but that the corresponding variable is simply not removed!

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", "HL", "IL"
levtype_l	like levtype, but in lower case
jfile	substituted by output file counter

datetime
datetime2
datetime3
ddhhmmss
hhhmmss
npartitions
ifile_partition
total_index

substituted by ISO-8601 date-time stamp in format YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss.ssz substituted by ISO-8601 date-time stamp in format YYYYMMDDThhmmssZ substituted by ISO-8601 date-time stamp in format YYYYMMDDThhmmss.sszZ substituted by relative day-hour-minute-second string substituted by relative hour-minute-second string If namelist is split into concurrent files: number of stream partitions. If namelist is split into concurrent files: stream partition index of this file. If namelist is split into concurrent files: substituted by the file counter (like in jfile), which an "unsplit" namelist would have produced

$3.25 \quad parallel_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nproma	I	1		chunk length	
n_ghost_rows	I	1		number of halo cell rows	
$\operatorname{division_method}$	I	1		method of domain decomposition	
				0: read in from file	
				1: use built-in geometric subdivision	
				2: use METIS	
$division_file_name$	C			Name of division file	$\operatorname{division_method} = 0$
ldiv_phys_dom	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: split into physical domains before	$\operatorname{division_method} = 1$
				computing domain decomposition (in case of	
				merged domains)	
				(This reduces load imbalance; turning off this	
				option is not recommended except for very small	
				processor numbers)	
p_test_run	$\mid L$.FALSE.		.TRUE. means verification run for MPI	
				parallelization (PE 0 processes full domain)	
l_test_openmp	$\mid L$.FALSE.		if .TRUE. is combined with p_test_run=.TRUE.	$p_{\text{test_run}} = .TRUE.$
				and OpenMP parallelization, the test PE gets only	
				1 thread in order to verify the OpenMP	
				parallelization	
$l_{\log_{checks}}$	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!)	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_parallel_nml.f90

3.26 radiation_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ldiur	$\mid L$.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	$\mid L$.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 original SRTM insolation.	
				1: Use insolation from external file containing the	
				spectrally resolved insolation (monthly means)	
				2: Use preindustrial insolation as in CMIP5	
				(average from 1844–1856)	
				3: Use insolation for AMIP-type CMIP5 simulation	
				(average from 1979–1988)	
izenith	I	4		Choice of zenith angle formula for the radiative	
				transfer computation.	
				0: Sun in zenith everywhere	
				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)	
				2: MODIS albedo	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
irad_h2o	I	1		Switches for the concentration of radiative agents	Note: until further notice,
irad co2		2		0: 0.	please use
irad ch4		3		1: prognostic variable	irad h2o = 1
irad n2o		3		2: global constant	irad co2 = 2
irad o3		0		3: externally specified	and $\overline{0}$ for all the other
irad o2		2		$irad_o3 = 2$: ozone climatology from MPI	agents for
irad cfc11		2		a irad a o3 = 4: ozone clim for Aqua Planet Exp	$\begin{array}{c c} \operatorname{run} & \operatorname{nml/iforcing} = 2 \end{array}$
irad cfc12		2		$irad_o3 = 6$: ozone climatology with T5	(ECHAM).
				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)	
vmr co2	\mid R	348.0e-6		Volume mixing ratio of the radiative agents	
${ m vmr}^-{ m ch}4$		1650.0e-9			
vmr n2o		306.0e-9			
vmr o2		0.20946			
vmr cfc11		214.5e-12			
$\mathrm{vmr}^-\mathrm{cfc}12$		371.1e-12			
irad aero	I	2		Aerosols	
_				1: prognostic variable	
				2: global constant	
				3: externally specified	
				5: Tanre aerosol climatology for run nml/iforcing	
				= 3 (NWP)	
				6: Tegen aerosol climatology for run nml/iforcing	
				= 3 (NWP) . AND. itopo = 1	
lrad_aero_diag	L	.FALSE.		writes actual aerosol optical properties to output	
ighg	I	0		Select dynamic greenhouse gases scenario (read	$ run_nml/iforcing=2$
				from file)	(ECHAM)
				0 : select default gas volume mixing ratios - 1990	
				values (CMIP5)	
				1 : transient CMIP5 scenario from file	

$3.27 \quad run_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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	
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_	31		Number of full levels (atm.) for each domain	lvert_nest=.TRUE.
	dom)				
nshift	I(max_	0		vertical half level of parent domain which coincides	lvert_nest=.TRUE.
	dom)			with upper boundary of the current domain	
				required for vertical refinement, which is not yet	
				implemented	
ltimer	L	.TRUE.		TRUE: Timer for monitoring the runtime of specific	
				routines is on (FALSE = off)	
timers_level	I	1			

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
activate_sync_timers	L	F		TRUE: Timer for monitoring runtime of	
$\mathbf{msg_level}$	I	10		controls how much printout is written during	
				runtime.	
	_	DAT CD		For values less than 5, only the time step is written.	
$msg_timestamp$	L	.FALSE.		If .TRUE., precede output messages by time stamp.	
$\operatorname{test_mode}$	I	0		Setting a value larger than 0 activates a dummy	iequations $= 3$
				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)	
debug check level	I	0		Setting a value larger than 0 activates debug checks.	
output	C(:)	"nml",		Main switch for enabling/disabling components of	
-		"totint"		the model output. One or more choices can be set	
				(as an array of string constants). Possible choices	
				are:	
				• "none": switch off all output;	
				• "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.	
${ m restart_filename}$	C			File name for restart/checkpoint files (containing	
				keyword substitution patterns <gridfile>, <idom>,</idom></gridfile>	
				<pre><rsttime>, <mtype>). default:</mtype></rsttime></pre>	
				" <gridfile>_restart_<mtype>_<rsttime>.nc".</rsttime></mtype></gridfile>	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$profiling_output$	I	1		controls how profiling printout is written:	
				$TIMER_MODE_AGGREGATED=1,$	
				$TIMER_MODE_DETAILED=2,$	
				TIMER_MODE_WRITE_FILES=3.	
lart	L	.FALSE.		Main switch which enables the treatment of	
				atmospheric aerosol and trace gases (The ART	
				package of KIT is needed for this purpose)	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_run_nml.f90

${\bf 3.28 \quad sleve_nml\ (relevant\ if\ nonhydrostatic_nml:ivctype=2)}$

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	
$\overline{\text{flat}}$ $\overline{\text{height}}$	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

$3.29 \quad time_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
calendar	I	1		Calendar type:	
				0=Julian/Gregorian	
				1=proleptic Gregorian	
				$2=30 \mathrm{day/month},\ 360 \mathrm{day/year}$	
$dt_restart$	R	86400.*30.	S	Length of restart cycle in seconds. This namelist	
				parameter specifies how long the model runs until it	
				saves its state to a file and stops. Later, the model	
				run can be resumed, s. t. a simulation over a long	
				period of time can be split into a chain of restarted	
				model runs.	
				Note that the frequency of writing restart files is	
				controlled by io_nml:dt_checkpoint. Only 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 <i>not</i> be generated at the end of the	
				restart cycle.	
ini datetime string	C	'2008-		Initial date and time of the simulation	
		09-01T			
		00:00:00Z'			
$end_datetime_string$	C	'2008-		End date and time of the simulation	
		09-01T			
		01:40:00Z'			
$is_relative_time$	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE., if time loop shall start with step 0	
				regardless whether we are in a standard run or in a	
				restarted run (which means re-initialized run).	

Length of the run If "nsteps" in run_nml 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".

${\bf 3.30 \quad transport_nml \; (used \; if \; run_nml/ltransport=.TRUE.)}$

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 (note that the specific tracer	
				quantity q is kept constant and not tracer mass ρq)	
				1: upwind (1st order)	
				2: Miura (2nd order, linear reconstr.)	
				3: Miura3 (quadr. or cubic reconstr.)	$lsq_high_ord \in [2,3]$
				4: FFSL (quadr. or cubic reconstr.)	$lsq_high_ord \in [2,3]$
				5: hybrid Miura3/FFSL (quadr. or cubic reconstr.)	$lsq_high_ord \in [2,3]$
				20: miura (2nd order, lin. reconstr.) with	
				subcycling	
				22: combination of miura and miura with	
				subcycling	
				32: combination of miura3 and miura with	
				subcycling	
				42: combination of FFSL and miura with	
				subcycling	
				52: combination of hybrid FFSL/Miura3 with	
				subcycling	
				Subcycling means that the integration from time	
				step n to n+1 is splitted into substeps to meet the	
				stability requirements. For NWP runs, substepping	
				is generally applied above $z = 22 \mathrm{km}$ (see	
				nonhydrostatic nml/hbot qvsubstep).	
$ivadv_tracer$	I(ntracer)	3		Tracer specific method to compute vertical	$lvadv_tracer=TRUE$
				advection:	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				0: no vert. transport (note that tracer mass ρq	
				instead of the specific tracer quantity q is kept	
				constant. This differs from the behaviour in	
				horizontal direction!)	
				1: upwind (1st order)	
				3: ppm_cfl (3 rd order, handles CFL > 1)	
				30: ppm (3rd order, CFL<=1)	
iadv tke	I	0		Type of TKE advection	inwp_turb=1
_				0: no TKE advection	
				1: vertical advection only	
				2: vertical and horizontal advection	
lstrang	L	.FALSE.		Time splitting method	
<u> </u>				TRUE: second order Strang splitting	1
				FALSE: first order Godunov splitting	
ctracer list	\mid C	"		list of tracer names	run nml/ltestcase=.TRUE
itype hlimit	I(ntracer)	4		Type of limiter for horizontal transport:	
<u>-</u>				0: no limiter	
				3: monotonous flux limiter	
				4: positive definite flux limiter	
itype vlimit	I(ntracer)	1		Type of limiter for vertical transport:	
-				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	${ m itype_hlimit} = 3$
				procedure (experimental!)	
$beta_fct$	R	1.005		factor of allowed over-/undershooting in	${ m itype_hlimit} = 3$
				monotonous limiter	
$iord_backtraj$	I	1		order of backward trajectory calculation:	
_				1: first order	
				2: second order (iterative; currently 1 iteration	ihadv_tracer='miura'
				hardcoded; experimental!)	
$igrad_c_miura$	I	1		Method for gradient reconstruction at cell center	
				for 2nd order miura scheme	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				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	.TRUE.		use QR decomposition (FALSE) or SV	
				decomposition (TRUE) for least squares design	
				matrix A	
lclip_tracer	L	.FALSE.		Clipping of negative values	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_advection_nml.f90

$3.31 \quad turbdiff_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
imode_turb	I	1		Mode of solving the TKE equation for atmosph.	
				layers:	
				0: diagnostic equation	
				1: prognostic equation (current version)	
				2: prognostic equation (intrinsically positive	
				definite)	
$imode_tran$	I	0		Same as $imode_turb$ but only for the transfer layer	
icldm_turb	I	2		Mode of water cloud representation in turbulence	
				for atmosph. layers:	
				-1: ignoring cloud water completely (pure dry	
				scheme)	
				0: no clouds considered (all cloud water is	
				evaporated)	
				1: only grid scale condensation possible	
				2: also sub grid (turbulent) condensation considered	
icldm_tran	I	2		Same as $icldm_turb$ but only for the transfer layer	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$itype_wcld$	I	2		type of water cloud diagnosis within the turbulence	$icldm_turb=2 or$
				scheme:	$icldm_tran=2$
				1: employing a scheme based on relative humitidy	
				2: employing a statistical saturation adjustment	
$itype_sher$	I	0		Type of shear forcing used in turbulence:	
				0: only vertical shear of horizontal wind	
				1: previous plus horizontal shear correction	
				2: previous plus shear from vertical velocity	
ltkeshs	L	.FALSE.		Include correction term for coarse grids in	itype_sher ≥ 1
				horizontal shear production term (needed at	
				non-convection-resolving model resolutions in order	
				to get a non-negligible impact)	
ltkesso	L	.FALSE.		Consider TKE-production by sub grid SSO wakes	inwp sso = 1
ltkecon		.FALSE.		Consider TKE-production by sub grid convective	$\lim_{n \to \infty} conv = 1$
				plumes (inactive)	-
ltkeshs	L	.FALSE.		Consider TKE-production by separated horizontal	
				shear eddies (inactive)	
ltmpcor	L	.FALSE.		Consider thermal TKE sources in enthalpy equation	
lsflcnd		.TRUE.		Use lower flux condition for vertical diffusion	
				calculation (TRUE) instead of a lower	
				concentration condition (FALSE)	
lexpcor	L	.FALSE.		Explicit corrections of implicitly calculated vertical	
icapeo:	-	121222		diffusion of non-conservative scalars that are	
				involved in sub grid condensation processes	
tur len	R	500.0	m	Asymptotic maximal turbulent distance	
- IOII	10	000.0	111	$(\kappa * tur \ len \ is the integral turbulent master length$	
				scale)	
pat_len	R	100.0	m	Effective length scale of thermal surface patterns	
pat_ion	10	100.0	111	controlling TKE-production by sub grid	
				kata/ana-batic circulations. In case of pat $len = 0$,	
r				this production is switched off.	
c diff	R	0.2	1	Length scale factor for vertical diffusion of TKE. In	
c_am	11	0.2	1	case of c diff $f = 0$, TKE is not diffused vertically.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
a_stab	R	0.0	1	Factor for stability correction of turbulent length	
				scale. In case of $a_stab = 0$, the turbulent length	
				scale is not reduced for stable stratification.	
${ m a_hshr}$	R	0.20	1	Length scale factor for the separated horizontal	ltkeshs=.TRUE.
				shear mode. In case of $a_hshr = 0$, this shear	
				mode has no effect.	
${ m tkhmin}$	R	0.75	$\rm m^2/s$	Scaling factor for minimum vertical diffusion	
				coefficient (proportional to $1/\sqrt{Ri}$) for heat and	
				moisture	
tkmmin	R	0.75	$\rm m^2/s$	Scaling factor for minimum vertical diffusion	
			,	coefficient (proportional to $1/\sqrt{Ri}$) for momentum	
$itype_synd$	I	2		Type of diagnostics of synoptic near surface	
				variables:	
				1: Considering the mean surface roughness of a grid	
				box	
				2: Considering a fictive surface roughness of a	
				SYNOP lawn	
rlam heat	\mid R	1.0	1	Scaling factor of the laminar boundary layer for	
-				heat (scalars). The larger rlam heat, the larger is	
				the laminar resistance.	
rat sea	\mid R	10.0	1	Ratio of laminar scaling factors for scalars over sea	
_				and land. The larger rat sea, the larger is the	
				laminar resistance for a sea surface compared to a	
				land surface.	
tkesmot	R	0.15	1	Time smoothing factor within [0, 1] for TKE. In	
				case of $tkesmot = 0$, no smoothing is active.	
$\operatorname{frcsmot}$	R	0.0	1	Vertical smoothing factor within [0, 1] for TKE	
				forcing terms. In case of $frcmot = 0$, no smoothing	
I				is active.	
impl s	R	1.20	1	Implicit weight near the surface (maximal value)	
impl t	R	0.75	1	Implicit weight near top of the atmosphere	
r - <u> </u>		0.10		(minimal value)	
lconst z0	\mid L	.FALSE.		TRUE: horizontally homogeneous roughness length	
				z0	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
const_z0	R	0.001	m	value for horizontally homogeneous roughness	lconst_z0=.TRUE.
				length z0	
itype_tran	I	2		type of surface-atmosphere transfer	
lprfcor	L	.FALSE.		using the profile values of the lowest main level	
_				instead of the mean value of the lowest layer for	
				surface flux calculations	
lnonloc	L	.FALSE.		nonlocal calculation of vertical gradients used for	
				turbul. diff.	
lcpfluc	L	.FALSE.		consideration of fluctuations of the heat capacity of	
				air	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_turbdiff_nml.f90

3.32 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.	$ ext{lvdiff} = . ext{TRUE}.$

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo_vdiff_nml.f90

4 Ocean-specific namelist parameters

$4.1 \quad ocean_physics_nml$

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.	,		

4.2 sea_ice_nml (relevant if run_nml/iforcing=2 (ECHAM))

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_dyn	I	0		Switch for sea-ice dynamics:	
				0: No dynamics	
				1: FEM dynamics (from AWI)	
i_ice_albedo	I	1		Switch for albedo model. Only one is implemented	
				so far.	
i_Qio_type	I	2		Switch for ice-ocean heat-flux calculation method:	Defaults to 1 when
				1: Proportional to ocean cell thickness (like	i_ice_dyn=0 and 2
				MPI-OM)	otherwise.
				2: Proportional to speed difference between ice and	
				ocean	
kice	I	1		Number of ice classes (must be one for now)	
hnull	R	0.5	m	Hibler's h_0 parameter for new-ice growth.	
hmin	R	0.05	m	Minimum sea-ice thickness allowed.	
$\operatorname{ramp}\operatorname{_wind}$	R	10	days	Number of days it takes the wind to reach correct	
				strength. Only used at the start of an	
				OMIP/NCEP simulation (not after restart).	

5 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.

$5.1 \quad ha_testcase_nml \; (Scope: \; ltestcase=.TRUE. \; and \; iequations=[0,1,2] \; in \; run_nml)$

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.
				'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'

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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.	
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'

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ape_sst_case	С	'sst1'		SST distribution selection	ctest_name='APE'
				'sst1': Control experiment	ctest_name='APE' ctest_name= 'LDF' ctest_name=
				'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 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

$5.2 \quad nh_testcase_nml \; (Scope: \; ltestcase=.TRUE. \; and \; iequations=3 \; in \; run_nml)$

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

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				'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 ana determines the topography	
				'dcmip pa 12': Initializes Hadley-like	
				meridional circulation pure advection test case.	
				'dcmip rest 200': atmosphere at rest test	lcoriolis = .FALSE.
				(Schaer-type mountain)	
				'demip mw 2x': nonhydrostatic mountain	lcoriolis = .FALSE.
				waves triggered by Schaer-type mountain	
				'dcmip gw 31': nonhydrostatic gravity waves	
				triggered by a localized perturbation (nonlinear)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				'dcmip gw 32': nonhydrostatic gravity waves	$l_{limited_area} = .TRUE$
				triggered by a localized perturbation (linear)	$\overline{\text{and lcoriolis}} = .\text{FALSE}.$
				'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	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
			,		$\operatorname{mrw}(2)$ nh' and
					'mwbr const'
mount height mrw	\mathbb{R}	2000.0	m	maximum mount height in mrw(2) and	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	10			mwbr const	$\operatorname{m}_{-}^{-}\operatorname{ver}_{-}^{-}\operatorname{name}_{-}^{-}$
					'mwbr const'
mount half width	\mathbb{R}	1500000.0	m	half width of mountain in mrw(2), mwbr_const	nh test name=
	10	133333313		and bell	$\frac{\mathrm{m}_{-} \cos z_{-} \mathrm{name}}{\mathrm{mrw}(2) \mathrm{nh'}}$
					'mwbr const' and 'bell'
mount lonctr mrw deg	\mathbb{R}	90.	deg	lon of mountain center in mrw(2) and mwbr const	nh test name=
	10	00.	308	1011 01 1110 0111001 11 1111 (1) 01110 11 11 11 11 1	$\operatorname{m}_{-}^{-}\operatorname{ver}_{-}^{-}\operatorname{name}_{-}^{-}$
					'mwbr const'
mount latetr mrw deg	R	30.	deg	lat of mountain center in mrw(2) and mwbr const	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
			8		$\operatorname{mrw}(2)$ _nh' and
					'mwbr const'
temp i mwbr const	R	288.0	K	temp at isothermal lower layer for mwbr const case	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
·					'mwbr const'
p_int_mwbr_const	R	70000.	Pa	pres at the interface of the two layers for	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
·				mwbr const case	'mwbr const'
bruntvais u mwbr const	R	0.025	1/s	constant brunt vaissala frequency at upper layer for	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	-		'	mwbr const case	'mwbr const'
mount height	R	100.0	m	peak height of mountain	nh test name= 'bell'

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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	C	'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
$lcoupled_rho$	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	1 1 001
, ,			111/5	zonai wind at inimity neight	$nh_test_name='wk82'$
				range 0 45.	
1 1				used to vary the wind shear	
bub_amp	R	2.	K	maximum amplitud of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
${ m bubctr_lat}$	R	0.	deg	latitude of the center of the thermal perturbation	$nh_test_name='wk82'$
${ m bubctr_lon}$	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'
$\overline{\text{bub hor width}}$	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:	$\begin{array}{ccc} & - & - \\ & \text{nh test name} = \end{array}$
= =				1 piecewise N constant layers	'g lim area'
I				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
theta0 base nconst	R	288.	K	potential temperature at the base of the first N	nh test name=
				constant layer	'g lim area' and
				, and the second	itype atmo ana=1
h nconst	R(nlayers	0., 1500.,	m	height of the base of each of the N constant layers	nh test name=
-	_nconst)	12000.		3	'g lim area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
N_nconst	R(nlayers	0.01	1/s	Brunt-Vaisala-frequency at each of the N constant	$nh_test_name =$
	-nconst)			layers	g_lim_area' and
	'				itype_atmo_ana=1
rh_nconst	R(nlayers	0.5	%	relative humidity at the base of each N constant	nh_test_name=
	_nconst)			layers	'g_lim_area' and
	!				itype_atmo_ana=1
rhgr nconst	R(nlayers	0.	%	relative humidity gradient at each of the N constant	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
0 =	_nconst)			layers	g lim area' and
	- '				itype atmo ana=1
nlayers poly	I	2		Number of the desired layers with constant gradient	nh_test_name=
v <u>_1</u> v	!			temperature	'g_lim_area' and
	!			r	itype atmo ana=2
p_base_poly	\mid R	100000.	Pa	pressure at the base of the first polytropic layer	nh test name=
F_50FJ				Production of the first transfer of the firs	'g lim area' and
	'				itype atmo ana=2
h_{poly}	R(nlayers	0., 12000.	m	height of the base of each of the polytropic layers	nh test name=
	poly)	01, 12000	***	noishe of the same of the polytreps.	'g_lim_area' and
	- P = - J /				itype atmo ana=2
t poly	R(nlayers	288., 213.	K	temperature at the base of each of the polytropic	nh_test_name=
_ P01 <i>J</i>	poly)	200., 210.	1.	layers	'g_lim_area' and
	-Poij)			layers	itype atmo ana=2
rh poly	R(nlayers	0.8, 0.2	%	relative humidity at the base of each of the	nh test name=
III_pory	_poly)	0.0, 0.2	/0	polytropic layers	'g lim area' and
	- Pory /			polytropic tayers	itype_atmo_ana=2
rhgr poly	R(nlayers	5.e-5, 0.	%	relative humidity gradient at each of the polytropic	nh test name=
ingi_pory	poly)	0.0-0, 0.	/0	layers	'g_lim_area' and
	- Pory /			layers	itype atmo ana=2
nlayers linwind	_T	2		Number of the desired layers with constant U	nh_test_name=
mayers_mwind	1	2		gradient	'g_lim_area' and
	!			gradient	
1 11	D (1	0.0500			itype_anaprof_uv=1
$h_{linwind}$	R(nlayers	0., 2500.	m	height of the base of each of the linear wind layers	nh_test_name=
	$\begin{bmatrix} - \lim - \\ \text{wind} \end{bmatrix}$				'g_lim_area' and
	wind)				itype_anaprof_uv=1

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
u_linwind	R(nlayers	5, 10.	m/s	zonal wind at the base of each of the linear wind	$nh_test_name =$
	_lin-			layers	'g_lim_area' and
	wind)				itype_anaprof_uv=1
ugr linwind	R(nlayers	0., 0.	1/s	zonal wind gradient at each of the linear wind layers	$ \ ext{nh} \ ext{test name} =$
	_lin-				'g_lim_area' and
	wind)				itype_anaprof_uv=1
vel_const	R	20.	m/s	constant zonal/meridional wind	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{nh_test_name} = \end{array} $
				$(itype_anaprof_uv=2,3)$	'g_lim_area' and
					$ $ itype_anaprof_uv=2,3
mount lonc deg	\mathbb{R}	90.	\deg	longitud of the center of the mountain	$ \ ext{nh} \ ext{test name} =$
					g lim area'
mount latc deg	\mathbb{R}	0.	\deg	latitud of the center of the mountain	$ \ ext{nh} \ ext{test name} =$
					g_lim_area'
schaer h0	R	250.	m	h0 parameter for the schaer mountain	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_topo_ana=1
schaer a	\mathbb{R}	5000.	m	-a- parameter for the schaer mountain,	$ \ ext{nh} \ ext{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	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{nh_test_name} = \end{array} $
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype topo ana=1
lshear_dcmip	L	FALSE		run dcmip_mw_2x with/without vertical wind	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{nh_test_name} = \end{array} $
				shear	'dcmip_mw_2x'
				FALSE: dcmip_mw_21: non-sheared	
				TRUE : dcmip_mw_22: sheared	
$halfwidth_2d$	R	10000.	m	half length of the finite ridge in the north-south	${ m nh_test_name} =$
				direction	\mid 'g $_{ m lim}$ _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

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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	
1 11/2				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

6 External data

6.1 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	$\mid \text{itopo} = 1 \mid$
fac_smooth_topo	R	0.015625		pre-factor of topography smoother	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
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
${f extpar_filename}$	C			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.	
extpar_varnames_map_	C	, ,		Filename of external parameter dictionary, This is a	
file				text file with two columns separated by whitespace,	
				where left column: NetCDF name, right column:	
				GRIB2 short name. It is required, if external parameter are read from a file in GRIB2 format.	
				parameter are read from a file in GKIB2 format.	

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

7 External packages

8 Information on vertical level distribution

If no vertical sleve coodinate is chosen (ivctype / =2), 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.

Changes incompatible with former versions of the model code

Change:var_names_map_file, out_varnames_map_fileDate of Change:2013-04-25Revision:12016

- $\bullet \ {\rm Renamed} \ {\bf var} \quad {\bf names} \quad {\bf map} \quad {\bf file} \rightarrow {\bf output} \quad {\bf nml} \quad {\bf dict}.$
- $\bullet \ {\rm Renamed} \ \mathbf{out} \quad \mathbf{varnames} \quad \mathbf{map} \quad \mathbf{file} \rightarrow \mathbf{netcdf} \quad \mathbf{dict}.$
- \bullet 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: namespaceDate of Change:2013-04-26Revision:12051

• Removed obsolete namelist variable namespace from output nml.

gribout nml: generatingCenter, generatingSubcenter

Change: gribout_nm
Date of Change: 2013-04-26 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.

initicon nml: dwdinc filename Date of Change: initicon_nn 2013-05-24

12266

• Renamed dwdinc filename to dwdana filename

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textit{Change:} & \text{initicon_nml: l_ana_sfc} \\ \textit{Date of Change:} & 2013\text{-}06\text{-}25 \\ \textit{Revision:} & 12582 \end{array}$

- 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.

new nwp phy tend list: output names consistent with variable names

 $201\overline{3}-06-2\overline{5}$ 12590

- temp tend radlw \rightarrow ddt temp radlw
- temp tend $turb \rightarrow ddt$ temp turb
- temp tend $drag \rightarrow ddt$ temp drag

prepicon nml, remap nml, input field nml

Change: prepicon_n
Date of Change: 2013-06-25 12597

• Removed the sources for the "prepicon" binary!

• The "prepicon" functionality (and most of its code) has become part of the ICON tools.

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

• The number of vertical input levels is now read from file. The namelist parameter **nlev_in** has become obsolete in r12700 and has been removed.

 $egin{array}{ll} \emph{Change:} & \mathbf{parallel_nml} \\ \emph{Date of Change:} & \mathbf{2013\text{-}10\text{-}14} \\ \emph{Revision:} & \mathbf{14160} \\ \end{array}$

• The namelist parameter exch msgsize has been removed together with the option iorder sendrecv=4.

 $\begin{array}{ll} {\it Change:} & {\it parallel_nml} \\ {\it Date of Change:} & {\it 2013-08-14} \\ {\it Revision:} & {\it 14164} \end{array}$

• The namelist parameter **use _sp_output** has been replaced by an equivalent switch **use _dp_mpi2io** (with an inverse meaning, i.e. we have **use _dp_mpi2io** = .NOT. **use _sp_output**).

 $egin{array}{lll} {\it Change:} & {\it parallel_nml} \\ {\it Date of Change:} & {\it 2013-08-15} \\ {\it Revision:} & {\it 14175} \\ \hline \end{array}$

• The above-mentioned namelist parameter **use_dp_mpi2io** got the default .FALSE. By this, the output data are sent now in single precision to the output processes.

initicon nml: l ana sfc

2013 - 10 - 2114280

• The above-mentioned namelist parameter l ana sfc has been replaced by lread ana. The default is set to .TRUE., meaning that analysis fields are required and read on default. With lread ana=.FALSE. ICON is able to start from first guess fields only.

Change: output_nml: lwrite_ready, ready_directory
Date of Change: 2013-10-25

14391

- The namelist parameters lwrite ready and ready directory have been replaced by a single namelist parameter ready file, where ready_file /= 'default' enables writing ready files.
- Different output_nml's may be joined together to form a single ready file event they share the same ready_file.

Change:output_nml: output_boundsDate of Change:2013-10-25

14391

• The namelist parameter **output bounds** specifies a start, end, and increment of output invervals. It does no longer allow multiple triples.

 $\begin{array}{ll} {\it Change:} & {\it output_nml: steps_per_file} \\ {\it Date of Change:} & {\it 2013-10-30} \\ {\it Revision:} & {\it 14422} \end{array}$

• The default value of the namelist parameter steps per file has been changed to -1.

 Change:
 run_nml

 Date of Change:
 2013-11-13

• The dump/restore functionality for domain decompositions and interpolation coefficients has been removed from the model code. This means, that the parameters

```
ldump_states,
```

- lrestore_states,
- ldump_dd,
- lread_dd,
- nproc_dd,
- dd_filename,
- dump_filename,
- l_one_file_per_patch

have been removed together with the corresponding functionality from the ICON model code.

Change:output_nml:filename_formatDate of Change:2013-12-02Revision:15068

• The string token <ddhhmmss> is now substituted by the relative day-hour-minute-second string, whereas the absolute date-time stamp can be inserted using <datetime>.

Change:output_nml: ready_fileDate of Change:2013-12-03Revision:15081

• The ready file name has been changed and may now contain string tokens <path>, <datetime>, <ddhhmmss> which are substituted as described for the namelist parameter filename_format.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textit{Change:} & \text{interpl_nml: rbf_vec_scale_ll} \\ \textit{Date of Change:} & \textbf{2013-12-06} \end{array}$

15156

• The real-valued namelist parameter rbf_vec_scale_11 has been removed.

• Now, there exists a new integer-valued namelist parameter, rbf_scale_mode_11 which specifies the mode, how the RBF shape parameter is determined for lon-lat interpolation.

- Removed remaining vlist-related namelist parameter. This means that the parameters
 - out filetype
 - out expname
 - dt data
 - dt file
 - lwrite dblprec, lwrite decomposition, lwrite vorticity, lwrite divergence, lwrite pres, lwrite z3, lwrite tracer, lwrite tend phy, lwrite radiation, lwrite precip, lwrite cloud, lwrite tke, lwrite surface, lwrite omega, lwrite initial, lwrite oce timestepping

are no longer available.

• Changed namelist defaults for nesting: grf_intmethod_e, 1_mass_consvcorr, 1_density_nudging.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textit{Change:} & interpol_nml \\ \textit{Date of Change:} & 2014-02-10 \\ \textit{Revision:} & 16047 \end{array}$

• Changed namelist default for rbf_scale_mode_11: The RBF scale factor for lat-lon interpolation is now determined automatically by default.

 Change:
 echam_phy_nm

 Date of Change:
 2014-02-27

 Revision:
 16313

• Replace the logical switch lcover by the integer switch icover that is used in ECHAM-6.2. Values are transferred as follows: .FALSE. = 1 (=default), .TRUE. = 2.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \textit{Change:} & \textbf{turbdiff_nml} \\ \textit{Date of Change:} & \textbf{2014-03-12} \\ \textit{Revision:} & \textbf{16527} \end{array}$

• Change constant minimum vertical diffusion coefficients to variable ones proportional to $1/\sqrt{Ri}$ for inwp_turb = 10; at the same time the defaults for tkhmin and tkmmin are increased from $0.2 \,\mathrm{m}^2/\mathrm{s}$ to $0.75 \,\mathrm{m}^2/\mathrm{s}$.

 Change:
 nwp_phy_nml

 Date of Change:
 2014-03-13

 Revision:
 16560

• Removed namelist parameter dt_ccov, since practically it had no effect. For the quasi-operational NWP-setup, the calling frequency of the cloud cover scheme is the same as that of the convection scheme. I.e. both are synchronized.

• Changed namelist default for **itype z0**: use land cover related roughness only (itype_z0=2).

Change:nonhydrostatic_nmlDate of Change:2014-05-16Revision:17293

• Removed switch for vertical TKE advection in the dynamical core (lvadv tke). TKE advection has been moved into the transport scheme and can be activated with $iadv_tke=1$ in the $transport_nml$.

Change: nonhydrostatic_nml
Date of Change: 2014-05-27
Revision: 17492

• Removed namelist parameter model_restart_info_filename in namelist master_model_nml.

 $egin{array}{lll} \emph{Change:} & transport_nml \\ \emph{Date of Change:} & 2014-06-05 \\ \emph{Revision:} & 17654 \\ \end{array}$

• Changed namelist default for itype_hlimit from monotonous limiter (3) to positive definite limiter (4).