ICON Namelist Overview

June 4, 2012

Contents

1	ICC	ON Namelists	4
	1.1	Scripts, Namelist files and Programs	4
	1.2	Namelist parameters	4
2		melist parameters for grid generation	
	2.1	Namelist parameters defining the atmosphere grid	
		2.1.1 graph_ini (NAMELIST_GRAPH)	
		2.1.2 grid_ini (NAMELIST_GRID)	
		2.1.3 grid options (NAMELIST GRID)	
		2.1.4 plane_options (NAMELIST_GRID)	
		2.1.5 gridref ini (NAMELIST GRIDREF)	
	2.2		
		2.2.1 grid geometry conditions	
		2.2.2 local grid optimization	
		2.2.3 create_ocean_grid	
		2.2.4 torus_grid_parameters	
2	Nan	melist parameters defining the ICON model	L 1
J		master nml	
		master_model_nml (repeated for each model)	
		time_nml	
	3.4	parallel_nml	L

	3.5 coupling nml	14
	3.6 run nml	15
	3.7 grid nml	18
	3.8 gridref nml	20
	3.9 prepicon nml	21
	3.10 interpol_nml	
	3.11 dynamics_nml	24
	3.12 ha_dyn_nml	25
	3.13 nonhydrostatic_nml (relevant if run_nml:iequations=3)	
	3.14 sleve_nml (relevant if nonhydrostatic_nml:ivctype=2)	
	3.15 diffusion_nml	
	3.16 io_nml	31
	3.17 output_nml	33
	3.18 meteogram_output_nml	
	3.19 nh_pzlev_nml	
	3.20 transport_nml (used if run_nml/ltransport=.TRUE.)	
	3.21 nwp_phy_nml	
	3.22 radiation_nml	
	3.23 nwp_lnd_nml	
	3.24 echam_phy_nml	
	3.25 echam_conv_nml	45
	3.26 vdiff_nml	
	3.27 turbdiff_nml	
	$3.28 \ gw_hines_nml \ (Scope: \ lgw_hines = .TRUE. \ in \ echam_phy_nml) \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ . \ $	47
1	Namelist parameters for testcases (NAMELIST ICON)	48
-	4.1 ha_testcase_nml (Scope: ltestcase=.TRUE. and iequations=[0,1,2] in run_nml)	
	4.2 nh_testcase_nml (Scope: ltestcase=.TRUE. and iequations=3 in run_nml)	51
	4.2 III_testease_limi (beope. hestease=.11te1). and requations=0 iii run_limi)	91
5	External data	57
	5.1 extpar_nml (Scope: itopo=1 in run_nml)	57
6	External packages	58
Ŭ	6.1 art nml	

7 Information on vertical level distribution

1 ICON Namelists

1.1 Scripts, Namelist files and Programs

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

Table 1: Namelist files

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

1.2 Namelist parameters

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

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

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

2 Namelist parameters for grid generation

2.1 Namelist parameters defining the atmosphere grid

${\bf 2.1.1} \quad {\bf graph_ini} \ ({\bf NAMELIST_GRAPH})$

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

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

2.1.2 grid_ini (NAMELIST_GRID)

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

Defined and used in: $src/grid_generator/mo_io_grid.f90$

${\bf 2.1.3 \quad grid_options} \; ({\bf NAMELIST_GRID})$

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

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

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

2.1.4 plane options (NAMELIST GRID)

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

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

2.1.5 gridref_ini (NAMELIST_GRIDREF)

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

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

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

2.2 Namelist parameters defining the local grid generation

The ocean grids are created by the script run/create_ocen_grid.run

2.2.1 grid_geometry_conditions

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
no_of_conditions	I	0		Number of geometric conditions	
patch_shape	I(no_of_	0		1=rectangle; 2=circle	
	condi-				
	tions)				
patch_center_x	R(no_of	0.0	degrees	longitude of patch center	
	_ condi-				
	tions)				

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
patch_center_y	R(no_of	0.0	degrees	latitude of patch center	
	_ condi-				
	tions)				
rectangle_xradious	R(no_of_	0.0	degrees	half meridional extension of a rectangular patch	$patch_shape=1$
	condi-				
	tions)				
rectangle_yradious	R(no_of_	0.0	degrees	half zonal extension of a rectangular patch	$patch_shape=1$
	condi-				
	tions)				
circle_radious	R(no_of_	0.0	degrees	radius of a circular patch	$patch_shape=2$
	condi-				
	tions)				

Defined in mo_grid_conditions.f90

${\bf 2.2.2}\quad {\bf local_grid_optimization}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
use_optimization	L	.FALSE.		Apply, or not, optimization	
use_edge_springs	L	.FALSE.		Use spring dynamics	
prime_ref_length	R	1.0		Spring length coefficient	
_coeff					
use_adaptive_	L	.FALSE.		Use adaptive spring length	
spring_length					
use_local_reference	L	.FALSE.		Use locally adaptive spring length	
_length					
local_reference_	R	0.0		Coefficient of local vs global spring length	
length_coeff					
use_isotropy_force	L	.FALSE.		Use isotropy force, tends to create symmetric	
				triangles	
isotropy_rotation	R	0.0		Coefficient of the rotational isotropy force	
_coeff					

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
isotropy_stretch	R	0.0		Coefficient of the stretch isotropy force	
_coeff					
optimize_vertex	I	1		For patches the min depth of the vertices that will	
_depth				be optimized. The boundary vertices have depth 0,	
				the next level 1, etc.	

Defined in mo_local_grid_optimization.f90

${\bf 2.2.3}\quad {\bf create_ocean_grid}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
only_get_sea_	L	.false.		.true.:returns the whole grid with a sea-land mask;	
$land_mask$.false.:returns only the ocean grid	
smooth_ocean_	L	.true.		.true.:smooths the ocean boundaries so no triabgle	
boundary				has two boundary edges; .false.:no smoothing	
input_file	С			name of the input grid file	
elevation_file	С			name of the file containing cell elevation values for	no_of_conditions=0
				the input_file	
elevation_field	С			name of the field containing the cell elevation values	$no_of_conditions=0$
min_sea_depth	R	0.0	m	if cell elevation < min_sea_depth then the cell is	
			(nega-	consider sea	
			tive)		
set_sea_depth	R	0.0	m	if not 0, then sea cells are of set_sea_depth	
			(nega-	elevation	
			tive)		
set_min_sea_depth	R	0.0	m	if not 0, then sea cells have a maximum of	
			(nega-	set_min_sea_depth elevation	
			tive)		
edge_elev_	I	2		compute edge elevation from cells using: linear	
$interp_method$				interpolation=1; min value = 2	
output_refined_	С			name of the output refined ocean grid file	
ocean_file					

Defined in mo_create_ocean_grid.f90

2.2.4 torus grid parameters

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

Defined in mo_create_torus_grid.f90. See the run script run/create_torus_grid.run.

3 Namelist parameters defining the ICON model

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

3.1 master nml

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

3.2 master_model_nml (repeated for each model)

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

$3.3 \quad time_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$dt_restart$	R	86400.*30.	s	Length of restart cycle in seconds. Note that the	
				frequency of writing restart files is controlled by	
				io_nml:dt_checkpoint. If the value of	
				dt_checkpoint resulting from model default or	
				user's specification is longer than dt_restart, it will	
				be reset (by the model) to dt_restart so that at	
				least one restart file is generated during the restart	
				cycle. If dt_restart is larger than but not a	
				multiple of dt_checkpoint, restart file will NOT be	
				generated at the end of the restart cycle.	
calendar	Ι	1		Calendar type:	
				0=Julian/Gregorian	
				1=proleptic Gregorian	
				$2=30 ext{day/month,} 360 ext{day/year}$	
ini_datatime_string	С	'2008-09-		Initial date and time of the simulation	
		01T00:00:0	DΖ'		

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
end_datatime_strin	g C	2008-09-		End date and time of the simulation	
		01T01:40:0	0Ζ'		
				Length of the run	
				If "nsteps" in run_nml (see below) is positive, then	
				nsteps*dtime is used to compute the end date and	
				time of the run.	
				Else the initial date and time, the end date and	
				time, dt_restart, as well as the time step are used	
				to compute "nsteps".	

3.4 parallel_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nproma	I	1		chunk length	
n_ghost_rows	I	1		number of halo cell rows	
division_method	I	1		method of domain decomposition	
				0: read in from file	
				1: use built-in geometric subdivision	
				2: use METIS	
division_file_name	С			Name of division file	$\operatorname{division_method} = 0$
p_test_run	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. means verification run for MPI	
				parallelization (PE 0 processes full domain)	
l_test_openmp	L	.FALSE.		if .TRUE. is combined with p_test_run=.TRUE.	$p_{test_run} = .TRUE.$
				and OpenMP parallelization, the test PE gets only	
				1 thread in order to verify the OpenMP	
				paralllelization	
l_log_checks	L	.FALSE.		if .TRUE. messages are generated during each	
				synchonization step (use for debugging only)	
l_fast_sum	L	.FALSE.		if .TRUE., use fast (not	
				processor-configuration-invariant) global summation	
iorder_sendrecv	I	1		Sequence of send/receive calls: $1 = \text{irecv/send}$; $2 =$	
				isend/recv; 3 = isend/irecv	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itype_comm	I	1		1: use local memory for exchange buffers	
				2: use global memory for exchange buffers	
				3: asynchronous halo communication for dynamical	
				core (NH tria only)	
num_io_procs	I	0		Number of I/O processors (running exclusively for	
				doing I/O)	
pio_type	I	1		Type of parallel I/O. Only used if number of I/O	
				processors greater number of domains.	
				Experimental!	
nh_stepping_thread	s I	1		The number of OpenMP threads to be used by the	
				non-hydrostatic dycore. Only used if the	
				OMP_RADIATION flag is set during	
				compilation. Experimental!	
radiation_threads	I	1		The number of OpenMP threads to be used by the	
				radiation. Only used if the	
				OMP_RADIATION flag is set during	
				compilation. Experimental!	
use_icon_comm	L	.FALSE.		Enable the use of MPI bulk communication through	
				the icon_comm_lib	
icon_comm_debug	L	.FALSE.		Enable debug mode for the icon_comm_lib	
max_send_recv	I	131072		Size of the send/receive buffers for the	
_buffer_size				icon_comm_lib.	
use_sp_output	L	.FALSE.		Enable this flag if output fields shall be gathered	
				and written in single-precision.	

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

3.5 coupling_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
name	С	blank		short name of the coupling field	
$dt_{coupling}$	I	0	s	coupling time step / coupling interval	

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

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

$3.6 \quad run_nml$

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

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
dd_filename	С			Filename of NetCDF domain decomposition dump	
				files, default: " <path>dd_<gridfile>". May</gridfile></path>	
				contain the keyword <path> which will be</path>	
				substituted by model_base_dir, and the grid	
				filename <gridfile>.</gridfile>	
l_one_file_per_pat	chL	.FALSE.		Use one file per patch for all processors.	$ldump_states=.TRUE.$
				This will decrease the amount of files used for	or
				dump/restore considerably, especially for massively	$lrestore_states=.TRUE.$
				parallel runs on hundreds or thousands of	
				processors.	
				Time for dumping will increase since the file has to	
				be written sequentially, the time for restore should	
				stay roughly the same, however.	
ldump_dd	L	.FALSE.		Dump the domain decomposition (and a few related	
				fields). This can be done either in a parallel run or	
				in a single-CPU run. When done in a parallel run,	
				the domain decoposition is for the number of	
				parallel processes in use. When done in a	
				single-CPU run, nproc_dd (see below) determines	
				the number of processes for the decomposition.	
1 1 11	T	DATE		Uses always only one file per patch,	
lread_dd	L	.FALSE.		Read the domain decomposition when dumped with	
1,1	T			ldump_dd.	11 mpile
nproc_dd	I	1		Number of processors for the target domain	$\operatorname{dump}_{-\operatorname{dd}} = \operatorname{TRUE} $ and
				decomposition (only relevant when running on a	a single processor run
	ļ <u></u>			single processor).	
nsteps	I	0		number of time steps of this run.	
dtime	R	600.0	S	time step	
ltestcase	L	.TRUE.		Idealized testcase runs	
ldynamics	L	.TRUE.		Compute adiabatic dynamic tendencies	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
iforcing	Ι	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	$I(max_don$	n)31		Number of full levels (atm.) for each domain	$lvert_nest=.TRUE.$
nshift	I(max_don	1)0		vertical half level of parent domain which coincides	lvert_nest=.TRUE.
				with upper boundary of the current domain	
ltimer	L	.TRUE.		TRUE: Timer for monitoring the runtime of specific	
				routines is on $(FALSE = off)$	
timers_level	I	1			
activate_sync_timer	sL	F		TRUE: Timer for monitoring runtime of	
msg_level	Ι	10		controls how much printout is written during	
				runtime.	
				For values less than 5, only the time step is written.	
msg_timestamp	L	.FALSE.		If .TRUE., precede output messages by time stamp.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
output	L(:)	"vlist","toti	nt"	Main switch for enabling/disabling components of	
				the model output. One or more choices can be set	
				(as an array of string constants). Possible choices	
				are:	
				• "none": switch off all output;	
				• "vlist" : old, vlist-based output mode;	
				• "nml": new output mode (cf. output_nml);	
				• "totint": computation of total integrals.	
				If the output namelist parameter is not set	
				explicitly, the default setting "vlist", "totint" is	
				assumed.	

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

$3.7 \quad \text{grid}_\text{nml}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
cell_type	I	3		Cell type	
				3: triangular cells	
				4: quadrilateral cells (to be done)	
				6: pentagonal/hexagonal cells	
lplane	L	.FALSE.		planar option	
corio_lat	R	0.0	deg	Center of the f-plane is located at this geographical	lplane=.TRUE.
				latitude	
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 diffusion coefficient K_{2k} will be multiplied by	
				$grid_rescale_factor^{2k-1}$	
				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	1		1: incremental feedback	n_dom>1
				2: relaxation-based feedback	
patch_weight	R(n_dom)	0.		If patch_weight is set to a value > 0 for any of the	n_dom>1
				first level child patches, processor splitting will be	
				performed, i.e. every of the first level child patches	
				gets a subset of the total number or processors	
				corresponding to its patch_weight. A value of 0.	
				corresponds to exactly 1 processor for this patch,	
				regardless of the total number of processors. For the	
				root patch and higher level childs, patch_weight is	
				not used. However, patch_weight must be set to 0	
1 1 1 1	T	DAT OF		for these patches to avoid confusion.	
lredgrid_phys	L	.FALSE.		If set to .true. is calculated on a reduced grid (=	
, , , , ,				one grid level higher)	
dynamics_grid_	С			Array of the grid filenames to be used by the	
filename				dycore. May contain the keyword <path> which</path>	
1	T			will be substituted by model_base_dir.	
dynamics_parent_	I			Array of the indexes of the parent grid filenames, as	
grid_id				described by the dynamics_grid_filename array.	
				Indexes start at 1, an index of 0 indicates no parent.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
radiation_grid_	С			Array of the grid filenames to be used for the	
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	I			Array of the indexes linking the dycore grids, as	
_grid_link				described by the dynamics_grid_filename array,	
				and the radiation_grid_filename array. It provides	
				the link index of the radiation_grid_filename, for	
				each entry of the dynamics_grid_filename array.	
				Indexes start at 1, an index of 0 indicates that the	
				radiation grid is the same as the dycore grid. Only	
				needs to be filled when the	
				radiation_grid_filename is defined.	

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

$3.8 \quad \text{gridref_nml}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$grf_intmethod_c$	I	2		Interpolation method for grid refinement (cell-based	$n_{dom}>1$
				dynamical variables):	
				1: parent-to-child copying	
				2: gradient-based interpolation	
$grf_intmethod_ct$	I	2		Interpolation method for grid refinement (cell-based	n_dom>1
				tracer variables):	
				1: parent-to-child copying	
				2: gradient-based interpolation	
grf_intmethod_e	I	4		Interpolation method for grid refinement	n_dom>1
				(edge-based variables):	
				1: inverse-distance weighting (IDW)	
				2: RBF interpolation	
				3: combination gradient-based / IDW	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				4: combination gradient-based / RBF	
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	
grf_idw_exp_e12	R	1.2		exponent of generalized IDW function for child	n_dom>1
				edges $1/2$	
grf_idw_exp_e34	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	
rbf_scale_grf_e	R	0.5		RBF scale factor for grid refinement (edges)	n_dom>1
denom_diffu_t	R	135		Deniminator for lateral boundary diffusion of	n_dom>1
				temperature	
denom_diffu_v	R	200		Deniminator for lateral boundary diffusion of	n_dom>1
				velocity	

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

$3.9 \quad prepicon_nml$

Remark: prepicon_nml contains switches controlling the real-data initialization functionality of ICON. There are currently two ways of using it:

• Using the preprocessing tool prep_icon, it is possible to

(a) generate the three-dimensional coordinate fields needed by IFS2ICON if IFS2ICON is requested to do the horizontal and

vertical interpolation from the IFS grid to the ICON grid

- (b) convert the hydrostatic set of variables provided by IFS2ICON to the nonhydrostatic set of equations needed by ICONAM, and
- (c) perform the vertical interpolation to the ICON grid if IFS2ICON is requested to do only the horizontal interpolation step.
- If ICONAM (iequations=3) is combined with NWP physics (iforcing=3), setting ltestcase=.false. activates functionality (c) while running the ICON executable.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
i_oper_mode	Ι	1		Operating mode if the prep_icon executable is run:	
				1: generate coordinate fields	
				2: convert IFS2ICON output to NH prognostic	
				variables	
				3: do vertical interpolation	
nlev_in	I	91		number of model levels of input data	
nlevsoil_in	I	4		number of soil levels of input data	
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_w_in	L	.FALSE.		Logical switch if vertical wind is provided as input	
l_sfc_in	L	.TRUE.		Logical switch if surface fields are provided as input	
				(mandatory when inwp_surface >0)	
l_zp_out	L	.FALSE.		Logical switch for diagnostic output on pressure	prep_icon only
				and height levels	
l_extdata_out	L	.FALSE.		Logical switch to write extdata fields into output	prep_icon only
l_coarse2fine_mode	L(max_doi	n)FALSE.		If true, apply corrections for coarse-to-fine mesh	
				interpolation to wind and temperature	
ifs2icon_filename	С			Filename of IFS2ICON input file, default	
				" <path>ifs2icon_R<nroot>B<jlev>_DOM<idom>.nc"</idom></jlev></nroot></path>	
				May contain the keywords <path> which will be</path>	
				substituted by model_base_dir, as well as nroot,	
				jlev, and idom defining the current patch.	

$3.10 \quad interpol_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
llsq_lin_consv	L	.FALSE.		conservative (T) or non-conservative (F)	
				least-squares reconstruction for 2nd order (linear)	
				transport	
llsq_high_consv	L	.TRUE.		conservative (T) or non-conservative (F)	
				least-squares reconstruction for high order transport	
lsq_high_ord	I	3		polynomial order for high order reconstruction	
				1: linear	ihadv_tracer=4
				2: quadratic	
				30: cubic (no 3^{rd} order cross deriv.)	
				3: cubic	
rbf_vec_kern_c	I	1		Kernel type for reconstruction at cell centres:	
				1: Gaussian	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
rbf_vec_kern_e	I	3		Kernel type for reconstruction at edges:	
				1: Gaussian	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
rbf_vec_kern_v	I	1		Kernel type for reconstruction at vertices:	
				1: Gaussian	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
rbf_vec_scale_c	R(n_dom)	resolution-		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at cell centres	
		dependent			
rbf_vec_scale_e	R(n_dom)	resolution-		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at edges	
		dependent			
rbf_vec_scale_v	R(n_dom)	resolution-		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at vertices	
		dependent			
nudge_max_coeff	R	0.02		Maximum relaxation coefficient for lateral	
				boundary nudging	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nudge_efold_width	R	2.5		e-folding width (in units of cell rows) for lateral	
				boundary nudging coefficient	
nudge_zone_width	I	8		Total width (in units of cell rows) for lateral	
				boundary nudging zone	
i_cori_method	Ι	3		Selector for tangential wind reconstruction method	currently only for cell type=6
				1: Almut's method for tangential wind, but PV usage as in TRSK	0011_0, po
				2: method of Thuburn, Ringler, Skamarock and Klemp (TRSK)	
				3: Almut's method for tangential wind and PV usage	
l_corner_vort	L	.TRUE.		switch whether the rhombus averaged corner vorticity is averaged to the hexagon (.TRUE.) or the rhombi are directly averaged to the hexagon (.FALSE.)	i_cori_method=3

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

$3.11 \quad dynamics_nml$

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

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
iequations	I	1		Equations and prognostic variables. Use positive	
				indices for the atmosphere and negative indices for	
				the ocean.	
				0: shallow water model	
				1: hydrostatic atmosphere, T	
				2: hydrostatic atm., θ ·dp	
				3: non-hydrostatic atmosphere	
				-1: hydrostatic ocean	
idiv method	I	1		Method for divergence computation:	grid nml:cell type=3

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

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

3.12 ha_dyn_nml

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

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itime_scheme	I	4		Time integration scheme:	
				11: pure advection (no dynamics)	
				12: 2 time level semi implicit (not yet implemented)	
				13: 3 time level explicit	
				14: 3 time level with semi implicit correction	
				15: standard 4th-order Runge-Kutta method	
				(4-stage)	
				16: $SSPRK(5,4)$ scheme (5-stage)	
ileapfrog_startup	I	1		How to integrate the first time step when the	itime_scheme= 13 or 14
				leapfrog scheme is chosen. $1 = \text{Euler forward}$; $2 = a$	
				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	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
si_cmin	R	30.0	m/s	semi implicit correction is done for eigenmodes with	itime_scheme=14 and
				speeds larger than si_cmin	lsi_3d=.FALSE.
si_coeff	R	1.0		weight of the semi implicit correction	itime_scheme=14
si_offctr	R	0.7			itime_scheme=14
si_rtol	R	1.0e-3		relative tolerance for GMRES solver	itime_scheme=14
lsi_3d	L	.FALSE.		3D GMRES solver or decomposistion into 2D	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				problems	and itime_scheme=14
ldry_dycore	L	.TRUE.		Assume dry atmosphere	$iequations \in \{1,2\}$
lref_temp	L	.FALSE.		Set a background temperature profile as base state	iequations $\in \{1,2\}$
				when computing the pressure graident force	

$3.13 \quad nonhydrostatic_nml \; (relevant \; if \; run_nml:iequations{=}3)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itime_scheme	I	4		Mode of treating velocity tendencies: 4, 6: Tendencies of nnow and nnew are averaged in corrector step 3, 5: Corrector step uses tendency at time level nnew only 3, 4: Tendencies are recomputed for predictor step after physics calls only, otherwise tendencies from preceding corrector step are used for predictor step 5, 6: Tendencies are always recomputed for predictor step	iequations=3 and cell_type=3
rayleigh_type rayleigh_coeff	I R(n dom)	0.05		 Type of Rayleigh damping 1: CLASSICAL (requires velocity reference state!) 2: Klemp (2008) type Rayleigh damping coefficient 1/τ₀ (Klemp, Dudhia, 	cell_type=3 cell_type=3
	\ _ /			Hassiotis: MWR136, pp.3987-4004)	cen_type=0
damp_height	R(n_dom)	45000	m	Height at which Rayleigh damping of vertical wind starts	

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	
htop qvadv	R	250000.0	m	Height above which QV advection is turned off (do	
				not use except for debugging purposes)	
hbot_qvsubstep	R	24000.0	m	Height above which QV is advected with	cell_type=3 and
				substepping scheme (must be larger than	ihadv_tracer=22 or 32
				htop_moist_proc)	
k2_updamp_coeff	R	2.0e6		enhanced 2nd order diffusion coefficient in upper	cell_type=6,
				damping layer	$hdiff_order=3$
					(Smagorinski)
vwind_offctr	R	0.15		Off-centering in vertical wind solver	cell_type=3
ivctype	I	2		Type of vertical coordinate:	
				1: Gal-Chen hybrid	
				2: SLEVE (uses sleve_nml)	
iadv_rcf	I	4		reduced calling frequency (rcf) for transport	
				1: no rcf (every dynamics-step)	
				2: transport every 2. step	
				4:	
				Setting odd values (besides 1) requires l_nest_rcf	
				= .TRUE.	
$hdiff_rcf$	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: Compute diffusion only at advection time	cell_type=3
				steps (in this case, divergence damping is applied in	
				the dynamical core)	
divdamp_fac	R	0.004		Scaling factor for divergence damping	$lhdiff_rcf = .TRUE.$
$\operatorname{divdamp_order}$	I	4		Order of divergence damping (2 or 4)	$lhdiff_rcf = .TRUE.$
l_nest_rcf	L	.TRUE.		Synchronize interpolation/feedback calls with	cell_type=3
				advection (transport) time steps. l_nest_rcf is	
				automatically reset to .FALSE. if iadv_rcf=1	
l_masscorr_nest	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Apply mass conservation correction also in	cell_type=3
				nested domain	
iadv_rhotheta	I	2		Advection method for rho and rhotheta:	cell_type=3
				1: centred differences horiz. + vert.	
				2: 2nd order Miura horizontal	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				3: 3rd order Miura horizontal (not recommended)	
igradp_method	I	3		Discretization of horizontal pressure gradient: 1: conventional discretization with metric correction term 2: Taylor-expansion-based reconstruction of pressure (advantageous at very high resolution) 3: Similar discretization as option 2, but uses hydrostatic approximation for downward extrapolation over steep slopes 4: Cubic/quadratic polynomial interpolation for pressure reconstruction 5: Same as 4, but hydrostatic approximation for downward extrapolation over steep slopes	cell_type=3
l_zdiffu_t	L	.TRUE.		.TRUE.: Compute Smagorinsky temperature diffusion truly horizontally over steep slopes	cell_type=3 .AND. hdiff_order=3/5 .AND. lhdiff_temp = .true.
thslp_zdiffu	R	0.025		Slope threshold above which truly horizontal temperature diffusion is activated	cell_type=3 .AND. hdiff_order=3/5 .AND. lhdiff_temp=.true. .AND. l zdiffu t=.true.
thhgtd_zdiffu	R	200	m	Threshold of height difference between neighboring grid points above which truly horizontal temperature diffusion is activated (alternative criterion to thslp_zdiffu)	cell_type=3 .AND. hdiff_order=3/5 .AND. lhdiff_temp=.true. .AND. l_zdiffu_t=.true.
exner_expol	R	0.5		Temporal extrapolation (fraction of dt) of Exner function for computation of horizontal pressure gradient	cell_type=3
l_open_ubc	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Use open upper boundary condition (rather than w=0) to better conserve sea-level pressure in the presence of diabatic heating	cell_type=3
ltheta_up_hori	L	.FALSE.		upstream biased horizontal advection for theta (see also upstr_beta)	cell_type=6

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
upstr_beta	R	1.0		Selection of order for horiz. theta advection: 3rd	$cell_type=6$
				order=1.0, 4th order=0.0	
gmres_rtol_nh	R	1.0e-6		relative tolerance for convergence in gmres solver	$cell_type=6$

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

$3.14 \quad sleve_nml \; (relevant \; if \; nonhydrostatic_nml:ivctype{=}2)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
min_lay_thckn	R	50	m	Layer thickness of lowermost layer	
top_height	R	23500.0	m	Height of model top	
stretch_fac	R	1.0		Stretching factor to vary distribution of model	
				levels; values <1 increase the layer thickness near	
				the model top	
decay_scale_1	R	4000	m	Decay scale of large-scale topography component	
decay_scale_2	R	2500	m	Decay scale of small-scale topography component	
decay_exp	R	1.2		Exponent of decay function	
flat_height	R	16000	m	Height above which the coordinate surfaces are flat	

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

$3.15 \quad diffusion_nml$

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	
hdiff_order	I	4		Order of ∇ operator for diffusion:	
				-1: no diffusion	
				2: ∇^2 diffusion	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				3: Smagorinsky ∇^2 diffusion (includes frictional	
				heating for the hexagonal model if	
				lhdiff temp=.TRUE.)	
				4: ∇^4 diffusion	
				5: Smagorinsky ∇^2 diffusion combined with ∇^4	
				background diffusion as specified via	
				hdiff efdt ratio	
				defaults: 2 for hexagonal model, 4 for triangular	
				model	
				24 or 42: $\nabla 2$ diffusion from model top to a certain	24 and 42 currently
				level (cf. k2_pres_max and k2_klev_max below);	allowed only in the
				∇^4 for the lower levels.	hydrostatic atm model
				, 100 100 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{(run nml:iequation} = 1 \end{array}$
					or 2).
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	1		Discretization of temperature diffusion:	iequations=3,
V 1				1: $K_h \nabla^2 T$	hdiff order=3 or 5
				$2: \nabla \cdot (K_h \nabla T)$	_
k2 pres max	R	-99.	Pa	Pressure level above which ∇^2 diffusion is applied.	hdiff order = 24 or 42,
					and run nml:iequation =
					1 or 2.
k2_klev_max	I	0		Index of the vertical level till which (from the model	hdiff order = 24 or 42,
				top) ∇^2 diffusion is applied. If a positive value is	and run nml:iequation =
				specified for k2 pres max, k2 klev max is reset	1 or 2.
				accordingly during the initialization of a model run.	
hdiff_efdt_ratio	R	1.0		ratio of e-folding time to time step (or 2* time step	
				when using a 3 time level time stepping scheme)	
				(only for triangles currently)	
hdiff_min_efdt_rat	ioR	1.0		minimum value of hdiff_efdt_ratio near model top	iequations=3 .AND.
					cell_type=3

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
hdiff_tv_ratio	R	1.0		Ratio of diffusion coefficients for temperature and	
				normal wind: $T: v_n$	
hdiff_multfac	R	1.0		Multiplication factor of normalized diffusion	n_dom>1
				coefficient for nested domains	
hdiff_smag_fac	R	0.15		Scaling factor for Smagorinsky diffusion	for triangles only with
					iequations=3, for
					hexagons with
					hdiff_order=3

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

3.16 io_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
out_expname	С	'HIEEEET	TTT'	Outfile basename	
out_filetype	I	2		Type of output format:	
				1: GRIB1 (not yet implemented)	
				2: netCDF	
lkeep_in_sync	L	.FALSE.		Sync output stream with file on disk after each	
				timestep	
dt_data	R	21600.0	s	Output time interval	
dt_diag	R	86400.		diagnostic integral output interval	
dt_file	R	2592000	s	Time interval of triggering new output file	
dt_checkpoint	R	2592000	s	Time interval for writing restart files. Note that if	
				the value of dt_checkpoint resulting from model	
				default or user's specification is longer than	
				time_nml:dt_restart, it will be reset (by the	
				model) to dt_restart so that at least one restart file	
				is generated during the restart cycle.	
lwrite_vorticity	L	.TRUE.		write out averaged vorticity at vertices	
lwrite_initial	L	.TRUE.		write out initial state	
lwrite_dblprec	L	.FALSE.		write out double precision	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lwrite_oce_timestep	p i ng	.FALSE.		write out intermediate ocean vars	
lwrite_divergence	L	.TRUE.		write out divergence at cells	
lwrite_omega	L	.TRUE.		write out vertical velocity in pressure coords.	Always .FALSE. for
					nonhydrostatic and
					shallow water models
lwrite_pres	L	.TRUE.		write out full level pressure	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
lwrite z3	L	.TRUE.		write out geopotential on full levels	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
lwrite tracer	L(ntracer)	.TRUE.		write out tracer at cells	
lwrite_tend_phy	L	.TRUE.		Physics induced tendencies.	.TRUE. if
		.FALSE.			iforcing=iecham
		(Scope)			.FALSE. else
lwrite_radiation	L	.FALSE.		Radiation related fields.	Always .FALSE. if
					iforcing=inoforcing,
					iheldsuarez, ildf_dry
lwrite_precip	L	.FALSE.		Precipitation	Always .FALSE. if
					iforcing=inoforcing,
					iheldsuarez, ildf_dry
lwrite_cloud	L	.FALSE.		Cloud variables	Always .FALSE. if
					iforcing=inoforcing,
					iheldsuarez, ildf_dry
lwrite_tke	L	.TRUE.		TKE	.FALSE.
					Always .FALSE. if
					iforcing=inoforcing,
					iheldsuarez, ildf_dry
lwrite_surface	L	.FALSE.		surface variables	Always .FALSE. if
					iforcing=inoforcing,
					iheldsuarez, ildf_dry
lwrite_extra	L	.FALSE.		debug fields	.TRUE. if inextra_2d
					$/_3d > 0$
					.FALSE. else
inextra_2d	I	0		Number of 2D Fields for diagnostic/debugging	iequations = 3 (to be
				output.	done for $1, 2$)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
inextra_3d	I	0		Number of 3D Fields for diagnostic/debugging	iequations = 3 (to be
				output.	done for $1, 2$)
lflux_avg	L	.FALSE.		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	

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

$3.17 \quad output_nml$

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

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
filetype	I	4		One of CDI's FILETYPE_XXX constants.	
				Possible values: 2 (=FILETYPE_GRB2), 4	
				(=FILETYPE_NC2), 5 (=FILETYPE_NC4)	
namespace	С	'ECMWF'		'DWD' - DWD short names (or 'MPIMET',	
				'CMIP', 'ECMWF')	
				Currently used for setting GRIB2 centre/subcentre	
				information.	
				RJ: For what exactly should that be used?	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
map_file	С	, ,		File containing the mapping from internal names to	
				names written to NetCDF. May contain the	
				keyword <path> which will be substituted by</path>	
				model_base_dir.	
				The format of this file:	
				One mapping per line, first the internal name, then	
				the name written to NetCDF, 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 output as	
				they are.	
				Note that the specification of output variables, e.g.	
				in ml_varlist, is independent from this renaming.	
mode	I	2		1 = forecast mode, $2 = $ climate mode	
				In climate mode the time axis of the output file is	
				set to TAXIS_ABSOLUTE. In forecast mode it is	
				set to TAXIS_RELATIVE. Till now the forecast	
				mode only works if the output is at multiples of 1	
				hour	
taxis_tunit	I	3		$3 = \text{TUNIT_HOUR} \;, 2 = \text{TUNIT_MINUTE}$	mode=1
				Time unit of the TAXIS_RELATIVE time axis.	
				For a complete list of possible values see cdi.inc Till	
				now it only works for taxis_tunit=3	
dom(:)	I	-1		Array of domains for which this name-list is used.	
				If not specified (or specified as -1 as the first array	
				member), this name-list will be used for all	
				domains.	
				Attention: Depending on the setting of the	
				parameter l_output_phys_patch these are either	
				logical or physical domain numbers!	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
output_time_unit	I	1		1 = second, 2=minute, 3=hour, 4=day, 5=month,	
				6=year	
output_bounds(3,:)	R	None		post-processing times in units defined by	
				output_time_unit: start, end, increment. There	
				may be specified several triples (up to 100) which	
				must be in increasing order.	
steps_per_file	I	100		Max number of output steps in one output file. If	
				this number is reached, a new output file will be	
				opened.	
include_last	L	.TRUE.		Flag whether to include the last time step	
output_grid	L	.FALSE.		Flag whether grid information is output (in	
				NetCDF output)	
output_filename	С	None		Output filename prefix (which may include path).	
				Domain number, level type, file number and	
				extension will be added, so specifying 'XXX' for	
				output_filename you will end up in a name like	
		DATES		XXX_DOM01_ML_0001.nc	
lwrite_ready	L	.FALSE.		Flag if a "ready file" (sentinel file) should be	
				written at the end of each output stage.	
1 1:		NT.		Not yet implemented.	
ready_directory	С	None		Output directory for ready files.	
1 1: +()		NT.		Not yet implemented.	
ml_varlist(:)	С	None		Name of model level fields to be output – or 'all'.	
pl_varlist(:)	С	None		Name of pressure level fields to be output – or 'all'.	
p_levels(:)	R	None		pressure levels [hPa]	
				Not yet implemented.	
				The pressure levels are currently always taken from	
				array plevels in namelist nh_pzlev_nml.	
hl replicat()	C	None		Name of height level fields to be output '-11'	
hl_varlist(:)	C	None		Name of height level fields to be output – or 'all'.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
h_levels(:)	R	None		height levels	
				Not yet implemented.	
				The height levels are currently always taken from	
				array zlevels in namelist nh_pzlev_nml.	
remap	I	0		interpolate horizontally, 0: none, 1: to regular	
				lat-lon grid, 2: to Gaussian grids, (3:)	
				Currently only 0 and 1 are implemented.	
remap_internal	L	.FALSE.		do interpolations online in the model or external	
				(including triggering)	
				Currently unused, interpolations are always done	
				internally.	
$reg_lon_def(3)$	R	None		if remap=1: start, increment, end longitude in	
				degrees	
$reg_lat_def(3)$	R	None		if remap=1: start, increment, end latitude in	
				degrees	
gauss_tgrid_def	I	None		if remap=2: triangular truncation (e.g.63 for T63)	
				for which the Gauss grid should be used	
				Currently unused since Gaussian grids are not	
				implemented.	
north_pole(2)	R	0,90		definition of north pole for rotated lon-lat grids.	

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

$3.18 \quad meteogram_output_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lmeteogram_enabled	L(n_dom)	.FALSE.		Flag. True, if meteogram of output variables is	
				desired.	
zprefix	$C(n_{dom})$	"METEOG	RAM_"	string with file name prefix for output file	
ldistributed	L(n_dom)	.TRUE.		Flag. Separate files for each PE.	
$n0_mtgrm$	$I(n_dom)$	1		initial time step for meteogram output	
ninc_mtgrm	I(n_dom)	1		output interval (in time steps)	_

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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

$3.19 \quad nh_pzlev_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nzlev	I	10		number of height levels	iequations=3
nplev	I	10		number of pressure levels	iequations=3
zlevels	R	0,1000, 2000, , 10000	m	array of height levels	iequations=3 ordering of the levels must be top-down
plevels	R	100000, 90000, 80000, , 10000	Pa	array of pressure levels	iequations=3 ordering of the levels must be top-down

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

${\bf 3.20 \quad transport_nml \; (used \; if \; run_nml/ltransport=.TRUE.)}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lvadv_tracer	L	.TRUE.		TRUE : compute vertical tracer advection	
				FALSE: do not compute vertical tracer advection	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$ihadv_tracer$	I(ntracer)	2		Tracer specific method to compute horizontal	
				advection:	
		5		0: no horiz. transport	
				1: upwind (1st order)	
				2: miura (2nd order, lin. reconstr.)	if cell_type=3
				20: miura (2nd order, lin. reconstr.) with	$if cell_type=3$
				subcycling	
				3: miura3 (quadr. or cubic reconstr.)	lsq high ord $\in [2,3]$
				22: combination of miura and miura with	if cell type=3
				subcycling	_
				32: combination of miura and miura with	if cell_type=3
				subcycling	_ :-
				4: FFSL (quadr. or cubic reconstr.)	lsq high ord $\in [2,3]$
				5: up3 (3rd or 4th order upstream)	if cell type=6
ivadv tracer	I(ntracer)	3		Tracer specific method to compute vertical	lvadv tracer=TRUE
				advection:	
				0: no vert. transport	
				1: upwind (1st order)	
				2: $muscl_cfl$ (2nd order, handles $CFL > 1$)	
				20: muscl (2nd order)	
				3: ppm_cfl (3^{rd} order, handles CFL > 1)	
				30: ppm (3rd order)	
lstrang	L	.FALSE.		splitting into fractional steps	
				- second order Strang splitting (.TRUE.)	
				- first order Godunov splitting (.FALSE.)	
ctracer_list	С	"		list of tracer names	
itype_hlimit	I(ntracer)	3		Type of limiter for horizontal transport:	
_		4		0: no limiter	
				3: monotonous flux limiter	$ihadv_tracer \neq 'iup3[4]'$
				4: positive definite flux limiter	
itype_vlimit	I(ntracer)	1		Type of limiter for vertical transport:	
				0: no limiter	
				1: semi-monotone slope limiter	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				2: monotonous slope limiter	
				4: positive definite flux limiter	
iord_backtraj	I	1		order of backward trajectory calculation:	
				1: first order	
				2: second order (iterative; currently 1 iteration	ihadv_tracer='miura'
				hardcoded)	
igrad_c_miura	I	1		Method for gradient reconstruction at cell center	
				for 2nd order miura	
				1: Least-squares (linear, non-consv)	ihadv_tracer=2
				2: Green-Gauss	
lclip_tracer	L	.FALSE.		Clipping of negative values	
upstr_beta_adv	R	1.0		parameter to select 3rd order (=1) or 4th order	ihadv_tracer=iup3
				(=0) advection, or something inbetween (01)	
ivcfl_max	I	5		determines stability range of vertical PPM-scheme	ivadv_tracer=3
				in terms of the maximum allowable CFL-number	
llsq_svd	L	.FALSE.		use QR decomposition (FALSE) or SV	
				decomposition (TRUE) for least squares design	
				matrix A	

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

$3.21 \quad nwp_phy_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
inwp_gscp	I	1		cloud microphysics and precipitation	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1: hydci (COSMO-EU microphysics)	
				9: Kessler scheme	
qi0	R	0.0	kg/kg	cloud ice threshold for autoconversion	inwp_gscp=1
qc0	R	0.0	kg/kg	cloud water threshold for autoconversion	inwp_gscp=1

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
inwp_convection	I	1		convection	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1: Tiedtke/Bechtold convection	
inwp_cldcover	I	3		cloud cover scheme for radiation	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: no clouds (only QV)	
				1: grid-scale clouds and QV	
				2: clouds from COSMO turbulence scheme	
				3: clouds from COSMO SGS cloud scheme	
inwp_radiation	I	1		radiation	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1: RRTM radiation	
				2: Ritter-Geleyn radiation	
inwp_satad	I	1		saturation adjustment	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1:	
inwp_turb	I	1		vertical diffusion and transfer	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1: COSMO diffusion and transfer	
				2: ECHAM diffusion	
				3: EDMF-DUALM (to be implemented)	
inwp_sso	I	1		subgrid scale orographic drag	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1: (COSMO) Lott and Miller scheme	
inwp_gwd	I	1		non-orographic gravity wave drag	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1:Orr-Ern-Bechtold-scheme(IFS)	
inwp_surface	I	1		surface scheme	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1: TERRA	
ustart_raylfric	R	160.0	m/s	wind speed at which extra Rayleigh friction starts	$inwp_gwd > 0$
efdt_min_raylfric	R	10800.	s	minimum e-folding time of Rayleigh friction	$inwp_gwd > 0$
				(effective for $u > ustart_raylfric + 90 m/s$)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
latm_above_top	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: take into account atmosphere above model	$inwp_radiation > 0$
	(max_dom)		top for radiation computation	
itype_z0	I	1		Type of roughness length data used for turbulence	$inwp_turb > 0$
				scheme: $1 = \text{including contribution from sub-scale}$	
				orography, $2 = \text{land-cover-related roughness only}$	
dt_conv	R	600.	seconds	time interval of convection call	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_dom)		currently each subdomain has	
				the same value	
dt _ccov	R	dt _conv	seconds	time interval of cloud cover call	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_dom)		currently each subdomain has	
				the same value	
dt_rad	R	1800.	seconds	time interval of radiation call	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_dom)		currently each subdomain has	
				the same value	
dt_sso	R	1200.	seconds	time interval of sso call	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_dom)		currently each subdomain has	
				the same value	
dt_gwd	R	1200.	seconds	time interval of gwd call	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(max_dom)		currently each subdomain has	
				the same value	

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

3.22 radiation_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ldiur	L	.TRUE.		switch for solar irradiation:	
				.TRUE.:diurnal cycle,	
				.FALSE.:zonally averaged irradiation	
nmonth	I	0		0: Earth circles on orbit	
				1-12: Earth orbit position fixed for specified month	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lyr_perp	L	.FALSE.		.FALSE.: transient Earth orbit following VSOP87	
				.TRUE.: Earth orbit of year yr_perp of the	
				VSOP87 orbit is perpertuated	
yr_perp	L	-99999		$year used for lyr_perp = .TRUE.$	
isolrad	I	0		Insolation scheme	
				0: Use insolation defined in code.	
				1: Use insolation from external file containing the	
				spectrally resolved insolation averaged over a year	
				(not yet implemented)	
dt_rad	R	7200.	second	time interval of full radiation computation	$run_nml/iforcing =$
					iecham
izenith	I	3		Choice of zenith angle formula for the radiative	
		4 (for		transfer computation.	
		iforcing		0: Sun in zenith everywhere	
		= inwp)		1: Zenith angle depends only on latitude	
				2: Zenith angle depends only on latitude. Local	
				time of day fixed at 07:14:15 for radiative transfer	
				computation ($\sin(\text{time of day}) = 1/\text{pi}$	
				3: Zenith angle changing with latitude and time of	
				day	
				4: Zenith angle and irradiance changing with	
				season, latitude, and time of day (iforcing=inwp	
				only)	

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	$\mathrm{irad_co2} = 2$
irad_o3		3		3: externally specified	and 0 for all the other
irad_o2		2		irad_aero = 5: Tanre aerosol climatology for	agents for
irad_cfc11		2		$run_nml/iforcing = 3 (NWP)$	$\operatorname{run_nml/iforcing} = 2$
irad_cfc12		2		irad_aero = 6: Tegen aerosol climatology for	(ECHAM).
irad_aero		2		$run_nml/iforcing = 3 \text{ (NWP) .AND. itopo } = 1$	
				$irad_o3 = 2$: ozone climatology from MPI	
				$irad_o3 = 4$: ozone clim for Aqua Planet Exp	
				$irad_o3 = 6$: ozone climatology with T5	
				geographical distribution and Fourier series for	
				seasonal cycle for $run_nml/iforcing = 3$ (NWP)	
				irad_o3 = 7: GEMS ozone climatology (from IFS)	
				$for run_nml/iforcing = 3 (NWP)$	
vmr_co2	R	353.9e-6		Volume mixing ratio of the radiative agents	
vmr_ch4		1693.6e-9			
vmr_n2o		309.5e-9			
vmr_o2		0.20946			
vmr_cfc11		252.8e-12			
vmr_cfc12		466.2e-12			

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

$3.23 \quad nwp_lnd_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nlev_snow	I	1		number of snow layers	$lmulti_snow=.true.$
				for lmulti_snow=.true.	
nsfc_subs	I	1		number of tiles	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nsfc_snow	I	0		number of static surface types which can have snow	
				as a tile	
frac_thresh	R	0.05		fraction threshold for retaining the respective tile	$nsfc_subs{>}1$
				for a grid point	
nztlev	I	2		used time integration scheme	
lmulti_snow	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for use of multi-layer snow model	
idiag_snowfrac	I	1		Type of snow-fraction diagnosis: $1 = based$ on SWE	
				only, $2 = more$ advanced experimental method	
lseaice	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for use of sea-ice model	
llake	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for use of lake model	

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

$3.24 \quad echam_phy_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lrad	L	.TRUE.		Switch on radiation.	iforcing = 2
lvdiff	L	.TRUE.		Switch on turbulent mixing (i.e. vertical diffusion).	iforcing = 2
lconv	L	.TRUE.		Switch on cumulus convection.	iforcing = 2
lcond	L	.TRUE.		Switch on large scale condensation.	iforcing = 2
lcover	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for prognostic cloud cover scheme, .FALSE.	iforcing = 2
				for diagnostic scheme.	Note: $lcover = .TRUE$.
					runs, but has not been
					evaluated (yet) in ICON.
lgw_hines	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for atmospheric gravity wave drag by the	iforcing = 2
				Hines scheme	
lssodrag	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for subgrid scale orographic drag	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
llandsurf	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for surface exchanges	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
lice	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for sea-ice temperature calculation	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lmeltpond	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for calculation of meltponds	iforcing = 2
					Not implemented yet
lhd	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for hydrologic discharge model	iforcing = 2
					Not implemented yet
lmlo	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for mixed layer ocean	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet

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

$3.25 \quad echam_conv_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
iconv	I	1		Choice of cumulus convection scheme.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
				1: Nordeng scheme	= .TRUE.
				2: Tiedtke scheme	
				3: hybrid scheme	
ncvmicro	I	0		Choice of convective microphysics scheme.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.
lmfpen	L	.TRUE.		Switch on penetrative convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.
lmfmid	L	.TRUE.		Switch on midlevel convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.
lmfdd	L	.TRUE.		Switch on cumulus downdraft.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.
lmfdudv	L	.TRUE.		Switch on cumulus friction.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.
cmftau	R	10800.		Characteristic convective adjustment time scale.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.
cmfctop	R	0.3		Fractional convective mass flux (valid range [0,1])	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
				across the top of cloud	= .TRUE.
cprcon	R	1.0e-4		Coefficient for determining conversion from cloud	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
				water to rain.	= .TRUE.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
cminbuoy	R	0.025		Minimum excess buoyancy.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.
entrpen	R	1.0e-4		Entrainment rate for penetrative convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.
dlev	R	3.e4	Pa	Critical thickness necessary for the onset of	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
				convective precipitation.	= .TRUE.

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

3.26 vdiff_nml

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

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

$3.27 \quad turbdiff_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itype_tran	I	2		type of surface-atmosphere transfer	$inwp_turb = 1$
imode_tran	I	1		mode of surface-atmosphere transfer	$inwp_turb = 1$
icldm_tran	I	0		mode of cloud representation in transfer parametr	$inwp_turb = 1$
imode_turb	I	3		mode of turbulent diffusion parametrization	$inwp_turb = 1$
icldm_turb	I	2		mode of cloud representation in turbulence	$inwp_turb = 1$
				parametr	
itype_sher	I	1		type of shear production for TKE	$inwp_turb = 1$
ltkesso	L	.FALSE.		calculation SSO-wake turbulence production for	$inwp_turb = 1$
				TKE	
ltkecon	L	.FALSE.		consider convective buoyancy production for TKE	$inwp_turb = 1$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lexpcor	L	.FALSE.		explicit corrections of the implicit calculated turbul. diff.	$inwp_turb = 1$
ltmpcor	L	.FALSE.		consideration of thermal TKE-sources in the enthalpy budget	$inwp_turb = 1$
lprfcor	L	.FALSE.		using the profile values of the lowest main level instead of the mean value of the lowest layer for surface flux calulations	$inwp_turb = 1$
lnonloc	L	.FALSE.		nonlocal calculation of vertical gradients used for turbul. diff.	$inwp_turb = 1$
lcpfluc	L	.FALSE.		consideration of fluctuations of the heat capacity of air	$inwp_turb = 1$
limpltkediff	L	.TRUE.		consideration of fluctuations of the heat capacity of air	$inwp_turb = 1$
itype_wcld	I	2		type of water cloud diagnosis	$inwp_turb = 1$
itype_synd	I	2		type of diagnostics of synoptical near surface variables	$inwp_turb = 1$
lconst_z0	L	.FALSE.		TRUE: horizontally homogeneous roughness lenght z0	$inwp_turb = 1$
const_z0	R	0.001	m	value for horizontally homogeneous roughness lenght z0	$\begin{array}{l} \text{inwp_turb} = 1 \\ \text{lconst_z0} = . \text{TRUE}. \end{array}$

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

$3.28 \quad gw_hines_nml \; (Scope: \; lgw_hines = .TRUE. \; in \; echam_phy_nml)$

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	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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	
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

4 Namelist parameters for testcases (NAMELIST_ICON)

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

4.1 ha_testcase_nml (Scope: ltestcase=.TRUE. and iequations=[0,1,2] in run_nml)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ctest_name	C	'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	$lshallow_water=.TRUE.$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				'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'
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)'

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
mountctr_half_widt	hR	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'
ape sst case	С	'sst1'		SST distribution selection	ctest name='APE'
				'sst1': Control experiment	_
				'sst2': Peaked experiment	
				'sst3': Flat experiment	
				'sst4': Control-5N experiment	
				'sst_qobs': Qobs SST distribution exp	
				'sst_ice': Control SST distribution with -1.8 C	
				above $64 \text{ N/S}.$	
ildf_init_type	I	0		Choice of initial condition for the Local diabatic	ctest_name= 'LDF'
				forcing test. 1: the zonal state defined in the JWs	
				test case; other: isothermal state (T=300 K,	
				ps=1000 hPa, u=v=0.)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ldf_symm	L	.TRUE.		Shape of local diabatic forcing:	ctest_name=
				.TRUE.: local diabatic forcing symmetric about the	'LDF','LDF-Moist'
				equator (at 0 N)	
				.FALSE.: local diabatic forcing asym. about the	
				equator (at 30 N)	

Defined and used in: $src/testcases/mo_ha_testcases.f90$

$4.2 \quad nh_testcase_nml \; (Scope: \; ltestcase=.TRUE. \; and \; iequations=3 \; in \; run_nml)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nh_test_name	С	'jabw'		testcase selection	
				'zero': no orography	
				'bell': bell shaped mountain at 0E,0N	
				'schaer': hilly mountain at 0E,0N	
				'jabw': Initializes the full Jablonowski Williamson	
				test case.	
				'jabw_s': Initializes the Jablonowski Williamson	
				steady state test case.	
				'jabw_m': Initializes the Jablonowski Williamson	
				test case with a mountain instead of the wind	
				perturbation (specify mount_height).	
				'mrw_nh': Initializes the full Mountain-induced	
				Rossby wave test case.	
				'mrw2_nh': Initializes the modified	
				mountain-induced Rossby wave test case.	
				'mwbr_const': Initializes the mountain wave with	
				two layers test case. The lower layer is isothermal	
				and the upper layer has constant brunt vaisala	
				frequency. The interface has constant pressure.	
				'PA': Initializes the pure advection test case.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				'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 '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	$\begin{array}{l} l_limited_area = .TRUE. \\ l_limited_area = .TRUE. \\ and lcoriolis = .FALSE. \end{array}$
jw_up	R	1.0	m/s	amplitude of the u-perturbation in jabw test case	nh_test_name='jabw'
u0_mrw	R	20.0	m/s	wind speed for mrw(2) and mwbr_const cases	nh_test_name= 'mrw(2)_nh' and 'mwbr_const'
mount_height_mrw	R	2000.0	m	maximum mount height in mrw(2) and mwbr_const	nh_test_name= 'mrw(2)_nh' and 'mwbr_const'
mount_half_width	R	1500000.0	m	half width of mountain in mrw(2), mwbr_const and bell	nh_test_name= 'mrw(2)_nh', 'mwbr_const' and 'bell'
mount_lonctr_mrw_	_deg	90.	degrees	lon of mountain center in mrw(2) and mwbr_const	nh_test_name= 'mrw(2)_nh' and 'mwbr_const'
mount_latctr_mrw_		30.	degrees	lat of mountain center in mrw(2) and mwbr_const	nh_test_name= 'mrw(2)_nh' and 'mwbr_const'
temp_i_mwbr_cons	t R	288.0	K	temp at isothermal lower layer for mwbr_const case	nh_test_name= 'mwbr_const'

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
p_int_mwbr_const	R	70000.	Pa	pres at the interface of the two layers for	nh_test_name=
				mwbr_const case	'mwbr_const'
bruntvais_u_mwbr_	cBnst	0.025	1/s	constant brunt vaissala frequency at upper layer for	$nh_test_name =$
				mwbr_const case	'mwbr_const'
mount_height	R	100.0	m	peak height of mountain	nh_test_name= 'bell'
layer_thickness	R	-999.0	m	thickness of vertical layers	If layer_thickness < 0 ,
					the vertical level
					distribution is read in
					from externally given
					HYB_PARAMS_XX.
n_flat_level	I	2		level number for which the layer is still flat and not	$layer_thickness > 0$
				terrain-following	
nh_u0	R	0.0	m/s	initial constant zonal wind speed	nh_test_name = 'bell'
nh_t0	R	300.0	K	initial temperature at lowest level	$nh_test_name = 'bell'$
nh_brunt_vais	R	0.01	1/s	initial Brunt-Vaisala frequency	$nh_test_name = 'bell'$
torus_domain_lengt	hR	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_sca	leR	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'

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ape_sst_case	С	'sst1'		SST distribution selection	nh_test_name='APE_nh'
				'sst1': Control experiment	
				'sst2': Peaked experiment	
				'sst3': Flat experiment	
				'sst4': Control-5N experiment	
				'sst_qobs': Qobs SST distribution exp.	
linit_tracer_fv	L	.TRUE.		Finite volume initialization for tracer fields	ctest_name='PA'
qv_max_wk	R	0.014	Kg/kg	maximum specific humidity near	nh_test_name='wk82'
				the surface, range 0.012 - 0.016	
				used to vary the buoyancy	
u_infty_wk	R	20.	m/s	zonal wind at infinity height	nh_test_name='wk82'
				range 0 45.	
				used to vary the wind shear	
bub_amp	R	2.	K	maximum amplitud of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
bubctr_lat	R	0.	deg	latitude of the center of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
bubctr_lon	R	90.	deg	longitude of the center of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
bubctr_z	R	1400.	m	height of the center of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
bub_hor_width	R	10000.	m	horizontal radius of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
bub_ver_width	R	1400.	m	vertical radius of the thermal perturbation	nh_test_name='wk82'
itype_atmo_ana	I	1		kind of atmospheric profile:	$nh_test_name =$
				1 piecewise N constant layers	'g_lim_area'
				2 piecewise polytropic layers	
itype_anaprof_uv	I	1		kind of wind profile:	nh_test_name=
				1 piecewise linear wind layers	'g_lim_area'
				2 constant zonal wind	
				3 constant meridional wind	
itype_topo_ana	I	1		kind of orography:	nh_test_name=
				1 schaer test case mountain	'g_lim_area'
				2 gaussian_2d mountain	
				3 gaussian_3d mountain	
				any other no orography	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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
					itype_atmo_ana=1
h_nconst	R(nlayers_	noon\$500.,	m	height of the base of each of the N constant layers	$nh_test_name =$
		12000.			'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1
N_nconst	R(nlayers_	n OcOnst)	1/s	Brunt-Vaisala-frequency at each of the N constant	$nh_test_name =$
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1
rh_nconst	R(nlayers_	notast)	%	relative humidity at the base of each N constant	$nh_test_name =$
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1
$rhgr_nconst$	R(nlayers_	n@onst)	%	relative humidity gradient at each of the N constant	$nh_test_name =$
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=1
nlayers_poly	I	2		Number of the desired layers with constant gradient	nh_test_name=
				temperature	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=2
p_base_poly	R	100000.	Pa	pressure at the base of the first polytropic layer	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=2
h_poly	R(nlayers_	p0ly)12000.	m	height of the base of each of the polytropic layers	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=2
t_poly	R(nlayers_	p 28 8., 213.	K	temperature at the base of each of the polytropic	nh_test_name=
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					itype_atmo_ana=2

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
rh_poly	R(nlayers_	pθl�) 0.2	%	relative humidity at the base of each of the	nh_test_name=
				polytropic layers	'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_atmo_ana=2$
rhgr_poly	R(nlayers_	p 5ly -)5, 0.	%	relative humidity gradient at each of the polytropic	nh_test_name=
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_atmo_ana=2$
nlayers_linwind	I	2		Number of the desired layers with constant U	$nh_test_name =$
				gradient	'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_anaprof_uv=1$
h_linwind	R(nlayers_	li 0 wi 250 0.	m	height of the base of each of the linear wind layers	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_anaprof_uv{=}1$
u_linwind	R(nlayers_	li 5 w 10 d)	m/s	zonal wind at the base of each of the linear wind	nh_test_name=
				layers	'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_anaprof_uv{=}1$
ugr_linwind	R(nlayers_	lingwindd)	1/s	zonal wind gradient at each of the linear wind layers	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_anaprof_uv=1$
vel_const	R	20.	m/s	constant zonal/meridional wind	$nh_test_name =$
				$(itype_anaprof_uv=2,3)$	'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_anaprof_uv=2,3$
mount_lonc_deg	R	90.	deg	longitud of the center of the mountain	$nh_test_name =$
					'g_lim_area'
mount_latc_deg	R	0.	deg	latitud of the center of the mountain	$nh_test_name =$
					'g_lim_area'
schaer_h0	R	250.	m	h0 parameter for the schaer mountain	$nh_test_name =$
					'g_lim_area' and
					itype_topo_ana=1
schaer_a	R	5000.	m	-a- parameter for the schaer mountain,	$nh_test_name =$
				also half width in the north and south side of the	'g_lim_area' and
				finite ridge to round the sharp edges	$itype_topo_ana=1,2$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
schaer_lambda	R	4000.	m	lambda parameter for the schaer mountain	nh_test_name=
					'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_topo_ana{=}1$
halfwidth_2d	R	10000.	m	half length of the finite ridge in the north-south	nh_test_name=
				direction	'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_topo_ana{=}1,2$
m_height	R	1000.	m	height of the mountain	$nh_test_name =$
					'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_topo_ana{=}2,3$
m_width_x	R	5000.	m	half width of the gaussian mountain in the	$nh_test_name =$
				east-west direction	'g_lim_area' and
				half width in the north-south direction in the	$itype_topo_ana{=}2{,}3$
				rounding of the finite ridge (gaussian_2d)	
m_width_y	R	5000.	m	half width of the gaussian mountain in the	nh_test_name=
				north-south direction	'g_lim_area' and
					$itype_topo_ana{=}2{,}3$

Defined and used in: src/testcases/mo_nh_testcases.f90

5 External data

$5.1 \quad extpar_nml \ (Scope: itopo=1 \ in \ run_nml)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
itopo	I	0		0: analytical topography/ext. data	
				1: topography/ext. data read from file	
n_iter_smooth_top	$o I(n_dom)$	0		iterations of topography smoother	itopo = 1
fac_smooth_topo	R	0.015625		pre-factor of topography smoother	$n_{iter_smooth_topo} >$
					0
heightdiff_threshold	R(n_dom)	3000.	m	height difference between neighboring grid points	
				above which additional local nabla2 diffusion is	
				applied	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
l_emiss	L	.TRUE.		read and use external surface emissivity map	itopo = 1
extpar_filename	С			Filename of external parameter input file, default:	
				" <path>extpar_<gridfile>". May contain the</gridfile></path>	
				keyword <path> which will be substituted by</path>	
				model_base_dir.	

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo extpar nml.f90

6 External packages

6.1 art_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lart	L	.FALSE.		main switch for ART-package	
lemi_volc	L	.FALSE.		Emission of volcanic ash	
lconv_tracer	L	.FALSE.		Convection of tracers	
lwash_tracer	L	.FALSE.		Washout of tracers	
lrad_volc	L	.FALSE.		Radiative impact of volcanic ash	
lcld_tracer	L	.FALSE.		Impact on clouds	

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

7 Information on vertical level distribution

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