ICON Namelist Overview

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1 ICON Namelists

1.1 Scripts, Namelist files and Programs

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

Table 1: Namelist files

Namelist file	Purpose	Made by script	Used by program
NAMELIST_GRAPH	Generate graphs	create_global_grids.run	grid_command
$NAMELIST_GRID$	Generate grids	$create_global_grids.run$	grid _command
NAMELIST GRIDREF	Gen. nested domains	create global grids.run	grid command
NAMELIST_OCEAN_GRID	Gen. ocean grid	create_ocean_grid.run	grid $\operatorname{command}$
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
- Default is the preset value, if defined, that is assigned to this parameter within the programs.
- ullet 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

$2.1.2 \quad {\rm grid_ini} \ ({\rm NAMELIST_GRID})$

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

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

2.1.3 grid_options (NAMELIST_GRID)

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	$i_{type_optimize} = 1 \text{ or } 4$
				optimization is 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)

tria_arc_km	R	10.0	km	length of triangle edge on plane	lplane = .TRUE.

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

2.1.5 gridref ini (NAMELIST GRIDREF)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
grid_root	I	2		root subdivision of initial edges	
start_lev	I	4		number of edge bisections following	
				the root subdivision	
n_dom	I	2		number of logical model domains,	
				including the global one	
n_phys_dom	I	n_dom		number of physical model domains,	
				may be larger than n_dom (in this	
				case, domain merging is applied)	
parent_id	I(n_phys_	i		ID of parent domain (first entry refers	
	dom-1)			to first 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 parent domain (first	
	dom-1)			entry refers to first 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	lcirc=.FALSE.
	_			in case of 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)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
bdy_indexing_deptl	h I	max_rlcell		Number of cell rows along the lateral	
		(=8)		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-1)	30.	deg	radius of nested domain (first entry	lcirc=.TRUE.
				refers to first nested domain; needs to	
				be specified for each nested domain	
				separately)	
hwidth_lon	R(n_dom-1)	20.	deg	zonal half-width of refined domain	lcirc=.FALSE.
				(first entry refers to first nested	
				domain; needs to be specified for each	
				nested domain separately)	
hwidth_lat	R(n_dom-1)	20.	\deg	meridional half-width of refined	m lcirc = .FALSE.
				domain (first entry refers to first	
				nested domain; needs to be specified	
				for each nested domain separately)	
center_lon	R(n_dom-1)	90.	deg	center longitude of refined domain	
				(first entry refers to first nested	
				domain; needs to be specified for each	
				nested domain separately)	
center_lat	R(n_dom-1)	30.	deg	center latitude of refined domain (first	
				entry refers to first nested domain;	
				needs to be specified for each nested	
				domain separately)	

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

${\bf 2.2}\quad {\bf Namelist~parameters~defining~the~ocean~grid~(NAMELIST_OCEAN_GRID)}$

The ocean grids are created by the script ${\tt run/create_ocen_grid.run}$

${\bf 2.2.1 \quad grid_geometry_conditions}$

$no_of_conditions$	I	0		Number of geometric conditions	
patch_shape	I(no_of	0onditions)		1=rectangle; 2=circle	
patch_center_x	R(no_o	$f_0 \cos n ditions$) degrees	longitude of patch center	
patch_center_y	R(no_o	$f_0 \cos n ditions$) degrees	latitude of patch center	
rectangle_xradious	R(no_o	$f_0 \cos n ditions$) degrees	half meridional extension of a	$patch_shape=1$
				rectangular patch	
rectangle_yradious	R(no_o	$f_0 \cos n ditions$) degrees	half zonal extension of a rectangular	$patch_shape=1$
				patch	
circle_radious	R(no_o	$f_0 \cos n ditions$) degrees	radius of a circular patch	$patch_shape=2$

Defined in mo_grid_conditions.f90

${\bf 2.2.2 \quad create_ocean_grid}$

only get sea land	rhask	.false.		.true.:returns the whole grid with a	
51117 _800 _500 _10114 _				sea-land mask; .false.:returns only the	
				ocean grid	
smooth ocean bour	darv	.true.		.true.:smooths the ocean boundaries so	
	ro a ar y	l to a de		no triabgle 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	no of conditions=0
_				elevation values for the input file	
elevation field	С			name of the field containing the cell	no of conditions=0
_				elevation values	
min sea depth	R	0.0	m	if cell elevation < min sea depth	
			(nega-	then the cell is consider sea	
			tive)		
set_sea_depth	R	0.0	m	if not 0, then sea cells are of	
			(nega-	set_sea_depth elevation	
			tive)		
set_min_sea_depth	R	0.0	m	if not 0, then sea cells have a	
			(nega-	maximum of set_min_sea_depth	
			tive)	elevation	
edge_elev_interp_m	ethod	2		compute edge elevation from cells	
				using: linear interpolation=1; min	
				value = 2	
output_refined_ocea	inC file			name of the output refined ocean grid	
				file	

Defined in mo_create_ocean_grid.f90

2.3 Namelist parameters defining the torus grid (NAMELIST_TORUS_GRID)

${\bf 2.3.1}\quad {\bf torus_grid_parameters}$

y_no_of_rows	I		4	number of triangle rows of the torus	
				grid	
x_no_of_columns	Ι		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	С			the torus grid file name	
unfolded_torus_file	n G ame			the unfolded torus grid file name (for	
				plotting)	
ascii_filename	С			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_ICON)

3.1 grid_ctl

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nroot	I	2		root subdivision of initial edges	
start_lev	I	4		coarsest bisection level	
n_dom	I	1		number of model domains, $1 = \text{global}$	
				domain only	
parent_id	I(n_dom-1)	i		ID of parent domain (first entry refers	n_dom>1
				to first nested domain; needs to be	
				specified only in case of more than one	
				nested domain per grid level)	
				MUST be the same as in gridref_ini	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lfeedback	L(n_dom)	.TRUE.		Specifies if feedback to parent grid is performed. 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	n_dom>1
patch_weight	R(n_dom)	0.		If patch_weight is set to a value > 0 for any of the 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.	n_dom>1
lplane	L	.FALSE.		planar option	
corio_lat	R	0.0	deg	Center of the f-plane is located at this geographical latitude	lplane=.TRUE.
lpatch0	L	.FALSE.		If set to .true. an additional patch one level below the root patch is allocated and read so that physics calculations on a coarser grid are possible	
lredgrid_phys	L	.FALSE.		If set to .true. is calculated on a reduced grid (= one grid level higher); requires lpatch0=.TRUE.	

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

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

$3.2 \quad parallel_ctl$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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	
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. 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 =	
				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!	

Defined and used in: $src/shared/mo_parallel_ctl.f90$

3.3 run_nml

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lrestart	L	.FALSE.		If .TRUE., simulation starts from a	
				model state read from restart file(s).	
nproma	I	1		chunk length	
nlev	I	31		Number of full levels (atm. or ocean)	
num_nlev	I(n_dom)	31		Number of full levels (atm.) for each	$lvert_nest=.TRUE.$
				domain	
nshift	I(n_dom)	0		vertical half level of parent domain	$lvert_nest=.TRUE.$
				which coincides with upper boundary	
				of the current domain	
lvert_nest	L	.FALSE.		If set to .true. vertical nesting is	
				switched on (i.e. variable number of	
				vertical levels)	
ntracer	I	0		number of tracers	
dtime	R	600.0	s	time step	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				Std. time step for ICOHAM $R2B04 =$	
				600s	
calendar	I	1		Calendar type:	
				0=Julian/Gregorian	
				1=proleptic Gregorian	
				2=30 day/month, 360 day/year	
				The initial date and time of this run is	
				preset to 2008-09-01 / 00:00:00 UT	
ini year	I	2008		,	
ini month	I	9			
ini day	I	1			
ini hour	I	0	hr		
ini minute	I	0	min		
ini second	R	0.0	s		
				The end date and time of this run is	
				preset to 2008-09-01 / 01:40:00 UT,	
				which is 10 steps of 600 s after the	
				initial date and time	
end year	I	2008			
end month	I	9			
end day	I	1			
end hour	I	1	hr		
end minute	I	40	min		
$\mathrm{end}^{-}\mathrm{second}$	R	0.0	s		
_				Length of the run	
				If "nsteps" is positive, then	
				nsteps*dtime is used to compute the	
				end date and time of the run.	
				Else if any of the "run" variables is	
				positive, then these are used to	
				compute the end date and time and,	
				using dtime, also "nsteps".	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				Else the initial date and time and the	
				end date and time and the time step	
				are used to compute "nsteps".	
nsteps	I	0		number of time steps of this run.	
run day	I	0		number of whole days of the run	
run hour	I	0		number of additional hours of the run	
${ m run_minute}$	I	0		number of additional minutes of the	
_				run	
run second	\mathbb{R}	0.0		number of additional seconds of the	
_				run	
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	
i_cell_type	I	3		Cell type	
				3: triangular cells	
				4: quadrilateral cells (to be done)	
				6: pentagonal/hexagonal cells	
ldynamics	L	.TRUE.		Read namelist 'dynamics_ctl' and	
				compute adiabatic dynamic tendencies	
ltransport	L	.FALSE.		Read namelist 'transport_ctl' and	
				compute tracer tendencies by	
				transport	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
iforcing	I	0		Forcing of dynamics and transport by	
				parameterized processes. Use positive	
				indices for the atmosphere and	
				negative indices for the ocean.	
				0: no forcing	
				1: Held-Suarez forcing	
				2: ECHAM forcing	
				3: NWP forcing	
				4: local diabatic forcing without	
				physics	
				5: local diabatic forcing with physics	
				-1: MPIOM forcing (to be done)	
ltestcase	L	.TRUE.		Idealized testcase runs	
lcorio	L	.TRUE.		Coriolis force	
itopo	I	0		topography (not yet implemented)	
msg_level	I	10		controls how much printout is written	
				during runtime.	
				For values less than 5, only the time	
				step is written.	
inextra_2d	I	0		Number of 2D Fields for	iequations = 3 (to be
				${ m diagnostic/debugging\ output.}$	done for $1, 2$)
$inextra_3d$	I	0		Number of 3D Fields for	iequations = 3 (to be
				diagnostic/debugging output.	done for $1, 2$)
ltimer	L	.TRUE.		TRUE: Timer for monitoring thr	
				runtime of specific routines is on	
				$({ m FALSE}={ m off})$	
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.	

$3.4 \quad dynamics_ctl \; (used \; if \; run_nml/ldynamics=.TRUE.)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$idiv_method$	I	1		Method for divergence computation: 1: Standard Gaussian integral.	$i_{cell_type=3}$
				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	$idiv_method=2$
				averaging	
lsi_3d	L	.FALSE.		3D GMRES solver or decomposistion	$lshallow_water=.FALSE.$
				into 2D problems	and itime_scheme=4
$itime_scheme$	I	4		Time integration scheme:	
				1: pure advection (no dynamics)	
				2: 2 time level semi implicit (not yet	iequations=1 or 2
				implemented)	
				3: 3 time level explicit	iequations=1 or 2
				4: 3 time level with semi implicit correction	iequations=1 or 2
				5: standard 4th-order Runge-Kutta method (4-stage)	iequations=1 or 2
				6: SSPRK(5,4) scheme (5-stage)	iequations=1 or 2
				3: same as default, but computation of	iequations=3 and
				velocity tendencies in corrector step only	$i_{\text{cell_type}=3}$
				4: Matsuno scheme	iequations=3 and
					i_cell_type=3
				6: same as default, but usage of	iequations=3 and
				velocity tendencies at (nnow+nnew)/2	i_cell_type=3

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ileapfrog_startup	I	1		How to integrate the first time step	$itime_scheme = 3 \text{ or } 4$
				when the leapfrog scheme is chosen. 1	
				= Euler forward; $2 =$ a series of	
				sub-steps.	
asselin_coeff	R	0.1		Asselin filter coefficient	$itime_scheme = 3 \text{ or } 4$
si_2tls	R	0.6		weight of time step $n+1$. Valid range:	$itime_scheme=2$
				$ \mid [0,1] $	
si_expl_scheme	I	2		scheme for the explicit part used in	$itime_scheme=2$
				the 2 time level 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	$itime_scheme=4 and$
				eigenmodes with speeds larger than	$lsi_3d=.FALSE.$
				si_cmin	
si_coeff	R	1.0		weight of the semi implicit correction	$itime_scheme=4$
si_offctr	R	0.7		future implict weight for si correction	$itime_scheme=4$
si_rtol	R	1.0e-3		relative tolerance for GMRES solver	$itime_scheme=4$
ldry_dycore	L	.TRUE.		Assume dry atmosphere	$iequations \in \{1,2\}$
lref_temp	L	.FALSE.		Set a background temperature profile	$iequations \in \{1,2\}$
				as base state	

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

3.5 nonhydrostatic_ctl (used if run_nml/iequations=3)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
rayleigh_coeff	$R(n_dc$	m().05		Rayleigh damping coefficient (Klemp,	$i_cell_type=3$
				Dudhia, Hassiotis: MWR136,	
				pp.3987-4004)	
damp_height	R(n_dc	ml)7500.0	m	Height in which Rayleigh damping	
				starts	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
htop_moist_proc	R	200000.0	m	Height above which moist physics and	
				advection of cloud and precipitation	
				variables are turned off	
${ m htop_qvadv}$	R	250000.0	m	Height above which advection of water	
				vapor is turned off (should be larger	
				than htop_moist_proc; use with	
				care!!!)	
$k2_updamp_coeff$	R	2.0e6		enhanced 2nd order diffusion	$i_{\text{cell_type}=6}$
				coefficient in upper damping layer	$hdiff_order=3$
					(Smagorinski)
$vwind_offctr$	R	0.05		Off-centering in vertical wind solver	$i_cell_type=3$
ivctype	I	1		Type of vertical coordinate:	
				1: Gal-Chen hybrid	
				2: SLEVE (uses sleve_ctl)	
$iadv_rcf$	I	1		reduced calling frequency (rcf) for	
				transport	
				1: no rcf (every dynamics-step)	
				2: transport every 2. step	
				4:	
l_nest_rcf	L	.TRUE.		Synchronize interpolation/feedback	$i_{cell_type=3}$
				calls with advection (transport) time	
				steps. l_nest_rcf is automatically	
				reset to .FALSE. if iadv_rcf=1	
$l_masscorr_nest$	L	.FALSE.		Apply mass conservation correction	$i_{\text{cell_type}=3}$
				also in nested domain	
$iadv_rhotheta$	I	2		Advection method for rho and	$i_{\text{cell_type}=3}$
				rhotheta:	
				1: centred differences horiz. + vert.	
				2: 2nd order Miura horizontal	
				3: 3rd order Miura horizontal (not	
i				recommended)	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
igradp_method	I	1		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	i_cell_type=3
l_zdiffu_t	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE.: Compute Smagorinsky temperature diffusion truly horizontally over steep slopes	i_cell_type=3 .AND. hdiff_order=5 .AND. lhdiff_temp = .true.
thslp_zdiffu	R	0.025		Slope threshold above which truly horizontal temperature diffusion is activated	i_cell_type=3 .AND. hdiff_order=5 .AND. lhdiff_temp=.trueAND. 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)	i_cell_type=3 .AND. hdiff_order=5 .AND. lhdiff_temp=.trueAND. l_zdiffu_t=.true.
exner_expol	R	0.5		Temporal extrapolation (fraction of dt) of Exner function for computation of horizontal pressure gradient	i_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	i_cell_type=3
ltheta_up_hori	L	.FALSE.		upstream biased horizontal advection for theta (see also upstr_beta)	i_cell_type=6

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
upstr_beta	R	1.0		Selection of order for horiz, theta	i_cell_type=6
				advection: 3rd order=1.0, 4th	
				order=0.0	
gmres_rtol_nh	R	1.0e-6		relative tolerance for convergence in	i_cell_type=6
				gmres solver	
l_impl_vert_adv	L	.TRUE.		implicit vertical advection for	i_cell_type=6
				horizontal velocity and potential	
				temperature (Implicit vertical	
				advection for ρ and w is automatically	
				included in the new 5 band matrix	
				solver for divergent modes. For theta,	
				one of Daniels schemes is envisaged for	
				the future.)	

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

${\bf 3.6 \quad sleve_ctl \ (used \ if \ nonhydrostatic_ctl/ivctype{=}2)}$

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	

3.7 diffusion_ctl

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:	
		2		-1: no diffusion	
				2: ∇^2 diffusion	
				3: Smagorinsky ∇^2 diffusion for the	
				hexagonal model (includes frictional	
				heating 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	24 and 42 currently
				to a certain level (cf. k2_pres_max	allowed only in the
				and $k2$ _klev_max below); ∇^4 for the	hydrostatic atm model
				lower levels.	$(run_nml/iequation = 1)$
1.0	D	00	D	D 1 1 1 1 1 72	or 2).
k2_pres_max	R	-99.	Pa	Pressure level above which ∇^2	$hdiff_order = 24 \text{ or } 42,$
				diffusion is applied.	and run_nml/iequation
1-0 1-1	т	0		Index of the vertical level till which	= 1 or 2.
k2_klev_max	I	0		(from the model top) ∇^2 diffusion is	$hdiff_order = 24 \text{ or } 42,$
				applied. If a positive value is specified	$and run_nml/iequation = 1 or 2.$
				for k2_pres_max, k2_klev_max is	_ 1 01 2.
				reset accordingly during the	
				initialization of a model run.	
				initianzation of a model fun.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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_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	n_dom>1
				diffusion coefficient for nested domains	
hdiff_smag_fac	R	0.15		Scaling factor for Smagorinsky	for triangles only with
				diffusion	iequations=3, for
					hexagons with
					$hdiff_order=3$

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

${\bf 3.8 \quad transport_ctl} \; (used \; if \; run_nml/ltransport = .TRUE.)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
ihadv_tracer	I(ntracer)	2		Horiz. transport scheme:	
		4		0: no horiz. transport	
				1: upwind (1st order)	
				2: miura (2nd order, lin. reconstr.)	if i_cell_type=3
				3: miura3 (quadr. or cubic reconstr.)	$ \operatorname{lsq_high_ord} \in [2,3] $
				4: up3 (3rd or 4th order upstream)	if i_cell_type=6
ivadv_tracer	I(ntracer)	3		Vert. transport scheme:	
				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 > \overline{1} $	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				30: ppm (3rd order)	
lvadv_tracer	L	.TRUE.		calculate vertical tracer advection	
lstrang	L	.FALSE.		splitting into fractional steps	
				- second order Strang splitting	
				(.TRUE.)	
				- first order Godunov splitting	
				(.FALSE.)	
ctracer_list	C	"		list of tracer names	
itype_hlimit	I(ntracer)	3		Type of limiter for horizontal	
				transport:	
		4		0: no limiter	
				1: semi-monotonous slope limiter	ihadv_tracer='miura'
				2: monotonous slope limiter	ihadv_tracer='miura'
				3: monotonous flux limiter	ihadv_tracer='miura[3]'
				4: positive definite flux limiter	ihadv_tracer='miura[3]',
					'iup3[4]'
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	
iord_backtraj	I	1		order of backward trajectory	
				calculation:	
				1: first order	
				2: second order (iterative; currently 1	ihadv_tracer='miura'
				iteration 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	
				3: gradient reconstruction (RBF) at	
				cell center on the basis of normal	
				gradients at edges	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lclip_tracer	L	.FALSE.		Clipping negative values	
upstr_beta_adv	R	1.0		parameter to select 3rd order (=1) or 4th order (=0) advection, or something inbetween (01)	ihadv_tracer=iup3
ivcfl_max	I	5		determines stability range of vertical PPM-scheme in terms of the maximum allowable CFL-number	ivadv_tracer=3

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

$3.9 \quad \text{nwp_phy_ctl}$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
inwp_gscp	I	0		cloud microphysics and	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				precipitation	
				0: none	
				1: hydci (COSMO-EU	
				microphysics)	
inwp_convection	I	0		convection	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1: Tiedtke/Bechtold convection	
inwp_cldcover	I	1		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	0		radiation	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1: RRTM radiation	
				2: Ritter-Geleyn radiation	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
inwp_satad	I	1		saturation adjustment	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1:	
inwp_turb	I	0		vertical diffusion and transfer	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1: COSMO diffusion and transfer	
				2: ECHAM diffusion	
$inwp_sso$	I	0		subgrid scale orographic drag	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1:	
inwp_surface	I	0		surface scheme	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
				0: none	
				1:	
dt_conv	R	600.	seconds	time interval of convection 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	
$\mathrm{dt}_{-}\mathrm{sso}$	R	3600.	seconds	time interval of sso 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	currently is not used
				the same value	
dt_gscp	R	iadv rcf	seconds	time interval of gscp call	run nml/iforcing = inwp
		* dtime			
	(max_dom)			each subdomain	not recomended to change
				it is halved	_
dt_satad	R	iadv_rcf	seconds	time interval of satad call	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
		* dtime			
	(max_dom)			each subdomain	not recomended to change
				it is halved	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
${ m dt_turb}$	R	dt_gscp	seconds	time interval of turb call	$run_nml/iforcing = inwp$
	(\max_{dom})			each subdomain	not recomended to change
				it is halved	
${ m dt_radheat}$	R	dt_satad	seconds	time interval of radheat call	$ run_nml/iforcing = inwp $
	(\max_{dom})			each subdomain	not recomended to change
				it is halved	
${ m imode_turb}$	I	3		mode for calculation of vertical	$inwp_turb = 1$
				turbulent flux divergence of 1-st	
				order variables	
				0,1 :only for COSMO	
				2 :explicit	
				3:implicit without moist corr.	
				4:implicit in conserv. vars.	
limpltkediff	L	.TRUE.		use implicit TKE-diffusion	$inwp_turb = 1$
lexpcor	L	.FALSE.		use explicit moist corrections of the	inwp turb = 1
				implicitly calculated turbulent	_
				diffusion	
ltkesso	L	.FALSE.		calculation of SSO-wake turbulence	$inwp_turb = 1$
				production for TKE, if	
				SSO-tendencies for momentum are	
				present	
				.TRUE. is currently operational	
				with COSMO	
$\operatorname{tur_len}$	R	500.0	m	asymptotic turbulent length scale	$inwp_turb = 1$
				divided by v' Karman-constant	
				>0 (say in [100, 1000])	
$\operatorname{pat}_\operatorname{len}$	R	500.0	m	effective length scale of surface	$\mathrm{inwp_turb} = 1$
				patterns	
				>=0	
a_stab	R	0.0		factor for stability correction of	$\operatorname{inwp_turb} = 1$
				turbulent length scale	
				[0, 1]	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
tkhmin	R	0.1	m m2/s	minimal turbulent diffusion coefficient for heat	$inwp_turb = 1$
tkmmin	R	0.1		minimal diffusion coefficient for momentum	$inwp_turb = 1$
c_diff	R	0.2		length scale factors for turbulent transport of TKE	$inwp_turb = 1$
itype_wcld	I	2		type of water cloud diagnosis for turbulence 1: based on relative hum. 2: statistical saturation adj.	$inwp_turb = 1$
icldm_turb	I	2		mode of cloud representation in turbulence parameterization -1: ignoring cloud water completely (pure dry scheme) 0: no clouds considered (all cloud water is evaporated) 1: only grid scale condensation possible 2: sub grid scale condensation according to 'itype_wcld'	$inwp_turb = 1$
itype_tran	I	2		type of the transfer scheme 1: only for COSMO	$inwp_turb = 1$
rlam_heat	R	1.0		scaling factor of the laminar boundary layer for heat >=0 (the larger the more laminar transport resistance	$inwp_turb = 1$
rlam_mom	R	0.0		scaling factor of the laminar boundary layer for momentum >=0 (near 0.0 due to roughness layer form drag)	$inwp_turb = 1$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
rat_sea	R	20.0		ratio of laminar scaling factors for heat over sea and land >1 (since uppermost water layer is moving with the wind)	$inwp_turb = 1$

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

3.10 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	
yr_perp	L	-99999		$year used for lyr_perp = .TRUE.$	
lyr_perp	L	.FALSE.		.FALSE.: transient Earth orbit	
				following VSOP87	
				.TRUE.: Earth orbit of year yr perp	
				of the VSOP87 orbit is perpertuated	
dt_rad	R	7200.	second	time interval of full radiation	$run_nml/iforcing =$
				computation	iecham

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
izenith	I	3		Choice of zenith angle formula for the	
		4 (for		radiative 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)	
irad_h2o	I	1		Switches for the concentration of	Note: until further notice,
$irad_co2$		2		radiative agents	please use
$irad_ch4$		3		0: 0.	$\int irad_h2o = 1$
irad_n2o		3		1: prognostic variable	$irad_co2 = 2$
$irad_o3$		3		2: global constant	and 0 for all the other
$irad_o2$		2		3: externally specified	agents for
irad_cfc11		2		irad_aero = 5: aerosol climatology for	$ ho = run_nml/iforcing = 2$
$irad_cfc12$		2		$run_nml/iforcing = 3 (NWP) when$	(ECHAM).
irad_aero		2		$inwp_radiation = 2$	
				$irad_o3 = 6$: ozone climatology with	
				T5 geographical distribution and	
				Fourier series for seasonal cycle for	
				${ m run_nml/iforcing} = 3 \; { m (NWP)}$	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
vmr_co2	R	353.9e-6		Volume mixing ratio of the radiative	
vmr_ch4		1693.6e-9		agents	
vmr_n2o		309.5e-9			
vmr_o2		0.20946			
vmr_cfc11		252.8e-12			
${ m vmr_cfc}12$		466.2e-12			

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

$3.11 \quad nwp_lnd_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nlev_soil	I	7		number of soil layers	
nlev_snow	I	1		number of snow layers	
				for lmulti_snow=.true.	
$nsfc_subs$	I	1		number of tiles	
nztlev	I	2		used time integration scheme	
lmulti_snow	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for use of multi-layer snow	
				model	
lseaice	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for use of sea-ice model	
llake	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for use of lake model	

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

$3.12 \quad echam_phy_nml$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lrad	L	.TRUE.		Switch on radiation.	${ m iforcing}=2$
lvdiff	L	.TRUE.		Switch on turbulent mixing (i.e.	iforcing = 2
				vertical diffusion).	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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	iforcing = 2
				scheme, .FALSE. for diagnostic	Note: $lcover = .TRUE$.
				scheme.	runs, but has not been
					evaluated (yet) in ICON.
llandsurf	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for surface exchanges	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
lssodrag	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for subgrid scale orographic	iforcing = 2
				drag	Not implemeted yet
lagwdrag	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for atmospheric gravity wave	iforcing = 2
				drag	Not implemeted yet
lice	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for sea-ice temperature	iforcing = 2
				calculation	Not implemeted yet
$\operatorname{lmeltpond}$	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for calculation of meltponds	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
lmlo	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for mixed layer ocean	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
lhd	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for hydrologic discharge model	iforcing = 2
					Not implemeted yet
lmidatm	L	.FALSE.		.TRUE. for middle atmosphere model	iforcing = 2
				version	Not implemeted yet

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

$3.13 \quad echam_conv_ctl$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lmfpen	L	.TRUE.		Switch on penetrative convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv
					= .TRUE.
lmfmid	L	.TRUE.		Switch on midlevel convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lmfscv	L	.TRUE.		Switch on shallow 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.
iconv	I	1		Choice of cumulus convection scheme. 1: Nordeng scheme 2: Tiedtke scheme 3: hybrid scheme	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
cmftau	R	10800.		Characteristic convective adjustment time scale.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
cmfctop	R	0.3		Fractional convective mass flux (valid range [0,1]) across the top of cloud	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
cmfdeps	R	0.3		Fractional convective mass flux for downdrafts at lfs (valid range [0,1])	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
cprcon	R	1.0e-4		Coefficient for determining conversion from cloud water to rain.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
cminbuoy	R	0.025		Minimum excess buoyancy.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
entrpen	R	1.0e-4		Entrainment rate for penetrative convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
entrmid	R	1.0e-4		entrainment rate for midlevel convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
entrscv	R	3.0e-4		entrainment rate for shallow convection.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
entrdd	R	2.0e-4		entrainment rate for cumulus downdrafts.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
dlev	R	3.e4	Pa	Critical thickness necessary for the onset of convective precipitation.	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.
nauto	I	1		autoconversion scheme: 1: Beheng (1994) 2: Khairoutdinov and Kogan (2000)	iforcing = 2 .AND. lconv = .TRUE.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
lconvmassfix	L	.FALSE.		aerosol mass fixer in convection	iforcing = 2 .AND. $lconv$
					= .TRUE.

Defined and used in: $src/atm_phy_echam/mo_echam_conv_parameters.f90$

$3.14 \quad echam_vdiff_ctl$

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	lvdiff = .TRUE.
				heat flux.	

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

3.15 io_ctl

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
$\operatorname{out} = \operatorname{expname}$	С	'IHEEEET	TTT'	Outfile basename	
lwrite_omega	L	.TRUE.		write out vertical velocity in pressure	$lshallow_water = .FALSE.$
				coords.	
lwrite_pres	L	.TRUE.		write out full level pressure	$lshallow_water = .FALSE.$
lwrite_vorticity	L	.TRUE.		write out averaged vorticity at cells	
lwrite_divergence	L	.TRUE.		write out divergence at cells	
lwrite_z3	L	.TRUE.		write out geopotential on full levels	$lshallow_water=.FALSE.$
lwrite_tracer	L(ntracer)	.TRUE.		write out tracer at cells	
out_filetype	I	2		Type of output format:	
				1: GRIB1 (not yet implemented)	
				2: netCDF	
dt_data	R	21600.0	S	Output time increment	
dt_diag	R	dtime		diagnostic integral output timestep	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
dt_file	R	2592000	S	Time increment of triggering new	
				output file	
dt_restart	R	2592000.	S	time interval for writing restart files	
lkeep_in_sync	L	.FALSE.		Sync output stream with file on disk	
				after each timestep	
lwrite_tend_phy	L	.TRUE.		Physics induced tendencies.	.TRUE. if
		.FALSE.			$_{ m iforcing=iecham}$
		(Scope)			.FALSE. else
lwrite_radiation	L	.TRUE.		Radiation related fields.	.TRUE. if
		.FALSE.			iforcing=iecham or inwp
		(Scope)			.FALSE. else
lwrite_precip	L	.TRUE.		Precipitation	.TRUE. if
		.FALSE.			iforcing=iecham or inwp
		(Scope)			.FALSE. else
lwrite_cloud	L	.TRUE.		Cloud variables	.TRUE. if
		.FALSE.			iforcing=iecham or inwp
		(Scope)			.FALSE. else
lwrite_tke	L	.TRUE.		TKE	.FALSE. per Default
					.TRUE. if set (AND
					iforcing = nwp
lwrite_surface	L	.FALSE.		surface variables	.TRUE. if set (AND
					$ ext{iforcing} = ext{nwp})$
					.FALSE. else
lwrite_extra	L	.FALSE.		debug fields	.TRUE. if inextra_2d
					$/_3d > 0$
					.FALSE. else

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

$3.16 \quad interpol_ctl$

Parameter Type	Default Unit	Description	Scope
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Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
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	
		$_{ m dependent}$		cell centres	
rbf vec scale e	R(n dom)	resolution-		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at	
		dependent		edges	
rbf vec scale v	R(n dom)	resolution-		Scale factor for RBF reconstruction at	
		$_{ m dependent}$		vertices	
nudge_max_coeff	R	0.02		Maximum relaxation coefficient for	
				lateral boundary nudging	
nudge_efold_width	R	2.5		e-folding width (in units of cell rows)	
				for lateral boundary nudging	
				coefficient	
nudge_zone_width	Ι	8		Total width (in units of cell rows) for	
				lateral boundary nudging zone	
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	
				2: quadratic	
				30: cubic (no 3^{rd} order cross deriv.)	
				3: cubic	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
i_cori_method	I	3		Selector for tangential wind	currently only for
				reconstruction method	i_cell_type=6
				1: Almut's method for tangential	
				wind, but PV usage as in TRSK	
				2: method of Thuburn, Ringler,	
				Skamarock and Klemp (TRSK)	
				3: Almut's method for tangential wind	
				and PV usage	
l_corner_vort	L	.TRUE.		switch whether the rhombus averaged	$i_cori_method=3$
				corner vorticity is averaged to the	
				hexagon (.TRUE.) or the rhombi are	
				directly averaged to the hexagon	
				(.FALSE.)	

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

$3.17 \quad {\rm gridref_ctl}$

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

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				3: combination gradient-based / IDW	
				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	n_dom>1
				variables (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	n_dom>1
				for child edges $1/2$	
$grf_idw_exp_e34$	R	1.7		exponent of generalized IDW function	n_dom>1
				for child edges $3/4$	
rbf_vec_kern_grf_	e I	1		RBF kernel for grid refinement	n_dom>1
				(edges):	
				1: Gaussian	
				$2: 1/(1+r^2)$	
				3: inverse multiquadric	
rbf_scale_grf_e	R	0.5		RBF scale factor for grid refinement	n_dom>1
				(edges)	
denom_diffu_t	R	135		Deniminator for lateral boundary	n_dom>1
				diffusion of temperature	
denom_diffu_v	R	200		Deniminator for lateral boundary	n_dom>1
				diffusion of velocity	

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

3.18 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.

3.18.1 testcase ctl (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	lshallow_water=.FALSE.
				without physics	and iforcing=4
				'LDF-Moist': local diabatic forcing	lshallow_water=.FALSE.,
				test with physics initalised with zonal	and iforcing=5
				wind field	
				'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	$lshallow_water=.FALSE.$
				test including moisture	
				'APE': aqua planet experiment	$lshallow_water=.FALSE.$
				'MRW': mountain induced Rossby	$lshallow_water=.FALSE.$
				wave	
				'MRW2': modified mountain induced	$lshallow_water=.FALSE.$
				Rossby wave	
				'PA': pure advection	$lshallow_water=.FALSE.$
				'SV': stationary vortex	lshallow_water=.FALSE.,
					$ ext{ntracer} = 2$
				'DF1': deformational flow test 1	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				'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	$ctest_name = 'MRW(2)'$
${ m mountctr_height}$	R	2000.0	m	mountain height	ctest_name= 'MRW(2)'
$mountctr_half_widt$	$^{ m hR}$	1500000.0	m	mountain half width	$ctest_name = 'MRW(2)'$
$mount_u0$	R	20.0	m/s	wind speed for MRW cases	$ctest_name = 'MRW(2)'$
${ m rh_wavenum}$	I	4		wave number	ctest_name= 'RH'
${ m rh_init_shift_deg}$	R	0.0	deg	pattern shift	ctest_name= 'RH'
ihs_init_type	I	1		Choice of initial condition for the	ctest_name= 'HS'
				Held-Suarez test. 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	ctest_name= 'HS'
				field in the Held-Suarez test.	
$hs_vn_ptb_scale$	R	1.	m/s	Magnitude of the random noise added	ctest_name= 'HS'
				to the initial wind field in the	
				Held-Suarez test.	
lrh_linear_pres	L	.FALSE.		Initialize the relative humidity using a	ctest_name=
				linear function of pressure.	'JWw-Moist','APE',
					'LDF-Moist'

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
rh_at_1000hpa	R	0.75		relative humidity	ctest_name=
					'JWw-Moist','APE',
				0,1	'LDF-Moist'
				at 1000 hPa	
1::4 4	L	TDIIE			-tt 'DA'
linit_tracer_fv	L	.TRUE.		Finite volume initialization for tracer	ctest_name='PA'
				fields	
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.	
ildf_init_type	I	0		Choice of initial condition for the	ctest_name= 'LDF'
				Local diabatic 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=
					'LDF','LDF-Moist'
				.TRUE.: local diabatic forcing	
				symmetric about the equator (at 0 N)	
				.FALSE.: local diabatic forcing asym.	
				about the equator (at 30 N)	

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

$3.18.2 \quad nh_testcase_ctl \; (Scope: \; ltestcase = .TRUE. \; and \; iequations = 3 \; in \; run_nml)$

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
nh_test_name	С	'jabw'		testcase selection	
				'zero': no orography	
				bell': bell shaped mountain at 0E,0N	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				'schaer': hilly mountain at 0E,0N	
				'jabw': Initializes the full Jablonowski	
				Williamson test case.	
				'jabw s': Initializes the Jablonowski	
				Williamson steady state test case.	
				'jabw m': Initializes the Jablonowski	
				Williamson test case with a mountain	
				instead of the wind perturbation	
				(specify mount_height).	
				'mrw nh': Initializes the full	
				Mountain-induced Rossby wave test	
				case.	
				'mrw2 nh': Initializes the modified	
				mountain-induced Rossby wave test	
				case.	
				'mwbr const': Initializes the	
				mountain wave with two layers test	
				case. The lower layer is isothermal and	
				the upper layer has constant brunt	
				vaisala frequency. The interface has	
				constant pressure.	
				'PA': Initializes the pure advection test	
				case.	
				'HS nh': Initializes the Held-Suarez	
				test case. At the moment with an	
				isothermal atmosphere at rest	
				(T=300K, ps=1000hPa, u=v=0,	
				topography=0.0).	
				'HS jw': Initializes the Held-Suarez	
				test case with Jablonowski Williamson	
				initial conditions and zero topography.	

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
				'APE nh': Initializes the APE	
				experiments. At the moment with	
				T=300K, ps=1013.25hPa, u=v=w=0).	
jw_up	R	1.0	m/s	amplitude of the u-perturbation in	nh test name='jabw'
			,	jabw test case	
u0 mrw	R	20.0	m/s	wind speed for mrw case	nh test name=
_			,		'mrw(2)_nh'
mount_height_mrw	R	2000.0	m	maximum mount height in $mrw(2)$ and	$nh_test_name =$
				${ m mwbr_const}$	'mrw(2)_nh' and
					'mwbr_const'
mount_half_width	R	1500000.0	m	half width of mountain in mrw(2),	$nh_test_name =$
				$mwbr_const$ and $bell$	'mrw(2)_nh',
					'mwbr_const' and 'bell'
mount_lonctr_mrw_deg	R	90.	degrees	lon of mountain center in $mrw(2)$ and	$nh_test_name =$
				${ m mwbr_const}$	$'$ mrw(2)_nh' and
					'mwbr_const'
mount_latctr_mrw_deg	R	30.	degrees	lat of mountain center in $mrw(2)$ and	$nh_test_name =$
				${ m mwbr_const}$	$mrw(2)$ _nh' and
					'mwbr_const'
$u0_{mwbr_const}$	R	20.0	m/s	wind speed for mwbr_const case	$\mid \text{nh_test_name} = \mid$
					'mwbr_const'
$temp_i_mwbr_const$	R	288.0	K	temp at isothermal lower layer for	$nh_test_name =$
				${ m mwbr_const\ case}$	'mwbr_const'
$p_{int}_{mwbr_{const}}$	R	70000.	Pa	pres at the interface of the two layers	$nh_test_name =$
				for mwbr_const case	'mwbr_const'
bruntvais_u_mwbr_const	R	0.025	1/s	constant brunt vaissala frequency at	$nh_test_name =$
				upper layer for mwbr_const case	$'{ m mwbr_const'}$
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.

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
n_flat_level	I	2		level number for which the layer is still	$layer_thickness > 0$
				flat and not 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	$nh_test_name =$
				field in the Held-Suarez test.	'HS_nh'
lhs_fric_heat	L	.FALSE.		add frictional heating from Rayleigh	$nh_test_name =$
				friction in the Held-Suarez test.	'HS_nh'
$hs_nh_vn_ptb_scale$	R	1.	m/s	Magnitude of the random noise added	$nh_test_name =$
				to the initial wind field in the	'HS_nh'
				Held-Suarez test.	
rh_at_1000hpa	R	0.7	1	relative humidity at 1000 hPa	$nh_test_name = 'jabw',$
					$nh_test_name = 'mrw'$
qv_max	R	20.e-3	kg/kg	specific humidity in the tropics	$nh_test_name = 'jabw',$
					nh_test_name= 'mrw'
ape_sst_case	С	'sst1'		SST distribution selection	nh_test_name='APE_nh'
				'sst1': Control experiment	
				'sst2': Peaked experiment	
				'sst3': Flat experiment	
				'sst4': Control-5N experiment	
				'sst_qobs': Qobs SST distribution exp.	
linit_tracer_fv	L	.TRUE.		Finite volume initialization for tracer	ctest_name='PA'
				fields	

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

4 Externally provided data

4.1 ext par ctl (Scope: itopo=1 in run nml)

Parameter	Type	Default	Unit	Description	Scope
n_iter_smooth_top	οI	35		iterations of topography smoother	itopo = 1
fac_smooth_topo	R	0.015625		pre-factor of topography smoother	$egin{bmatrix} ext{n_iter_smooth_topo} > \ 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Defined and used in: src/namelists/mo global variables.f90

4.2 Information on vertical level distribution

The hydrostatic and nonhydrostatic models need hybrid vertical level information to generate the terrain following coorindates. 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.