

1. call tree (flow chart)

mainrsmf_mrg	the main program
call rmpinit	initializing the mpi by each pe
call mpdimset	preset all starting point and length for all pe for global spectral model
call rmpdimset	preset all starting point and length for all pe for regional spectral model
call cnttime_init	initialize cnttime paras
call rgetcon_mrg	get constan input from namelist, check the first file for base field
call rsmini_mpi	prepare all the constant arraies for regional computation before regional forecast and read the input data set
call cread	read regional sigma surface file
call rsmmf	do regional model forecast
call rmpkencollect	mpi_reduce
call rsmfav	do regional sigma, flux, and surface files output
call cnttime_final	
call rmpfine	finalizing the mpi by each pe
rsmmf	
call rsmldb	do the global to regional grid for base field of regional and compute the tendency of base field.
call rsmdfi	digital filter
call rfwstep	
call rsmstep	
call rwtsfc	output the fluxes file in grib format
call rzerout	zero variable
call rmpkencollect	mpi_reduce
call rkenwrt	
call rsetbgt	initialized budget for restart
call rsmstep	
call rmpkencollect	mpi_reduce
call rwrtout	do regional sigma, flux, and surface files output
call rzerout	zero variable
call rwrtbgt	
rsmstep	

call rbgt000	zero variable
call cnttime_on	
call rloopmp	program starts with spectral coefficients temp. of x-wind, y-wind, specific humidity, and ln((psfc). converts them to the gaussian grid at each row and calls rfidi, for the northern and southern rows at the same time. after return from rfidi sr. completes calculation of perturbation tendencies of temp. wind. and lnps. specific humidity with relaxation. all input/output is via commons.
call cnttime_off	
call rloopsp	single process
call rbgtlpa	
call nsicdif	nonhydrostatic version of semi-implicit time scheme
call rsicdif	do regional semi-implicit integration.
call rbgtsic	
call rlatbnd	update the base field and its tendency.
call rupdate	update prognostic variables from forcing (or tendency).
call rbgtlpa	
call rdeldif	horizontal diffusion of regional perturbation waves for regional spectral model.
call rbgtldif	
call rfilt1	do regional time filter of the first pass
call rbgtlpb	
call rfilt2	do regional time filter of the second pass
rloopmp	
call dellcc	first derivative of coefficient for cos-cos wave. for regional spectral model.
call dellsc	sin-cos
call dellcs	cos-sin
call dellcc	cos-cos
call physics_init	physics init
call radiation_init	radiation init
call physics_prep	physics prepare
call radiation_prep	radiation prepare

call rmpnn2n	transpose (lnwavp,nvar) to (llwavp,nvar)
call rmpnn2nk	transpose (lnwavp,levr,nvar) to (llwavp,levrp,nvar)
call ffsncsy1	fast fourier coefficient transform of cos and sin waves in x direction.
call ffscosy1	fast fourier coefficient transform of cos wave in x direction.
call rmpnl2ny	transpose (ip,kp,jf) to (if,kp,jp)
call ffsncsx1	fast fourier coefficient transform of cos and sin waves in x direction.
call ffscosx1	fast fourier coefficient transform of cos waves in x direction.
call rmpx2nx	transpose (if,k,kp) to (ip,k,kf)
call rmpnk2nx	transpose (if,kp) to (ip,kf)
call pint3	interpolate from single field of source data on a coarse grid the 3 fields (i) value (tii) (ii) x-derivative (xii) (iii) y-derivative (yii) to one row of a finer target grid
call radiation_run	
call pint1	interpolate from field of source data on a coarse grid the same field at one row of a finer target grid
call nfidi	this dynamical codes using base field temperature tendency as the coordinate 'hydrostatic' temperature, but not surface pressure in this case, coordinate surface pressure is determined internally and coordinate temperature is determined externally as the same as base field.
call rfidi	do regional dynamic computation (full tendency)
call physics_run	call rbphys
call rkenputr	
call rkenput	
call rmpnx2x	transpose (ip,k,kf) to (if,k,kp)
call rmpnx2nk	transpose (ip,kf) to (if,kp)
call ffacnsx1	fast fourier grid transform of cos and sin waves in x direction. for regional spectral model.
call ffacosx1	fast fourier grid transform of cos waves in x direction. for regional spectral model.
call rmpny2nl	transpose (if,kp,jp) to (ip,kp,jf)
call ffacnsy1	fast fourier grid transform of cos and sin waves in x

	direction. for regional spectral model.
call ffacosy1	fast fourier grid transform of cos waves in x
	direction. for regional spectral model.
call rmpnk2nn	transpose (llwvp,levrp,nvar) to (lnwvp,levr,nvar)
call rmpn2nn	transpose (llwvp,nvar) to (lnwvp,nvar)
call cctogd	transform regional cos-cos wave coefficient to
	regional grids. for regional spectral model.
call sctogd	sin-cos
call cstogd	cos-sin
call rmpgetspd	get spdmax from all pe

radiation_run

call omegast3	
call grrad	
call albaer	computes four components of surface albedos
call getclds	calculate clouds
	call cldjms
call getozn	ozone data
call rdlwsw	
call cldprp	prepare cloud
call swr95	computes short-wave radiative heating
call clo89	computes cloud transmission functions
	for the longwave code
call lwr88	computes temperature-corrected co2
	transmission functions and also computes
	the pressure grid and layer optical paths.
call lwrad	longwave
call rkenputr	

rbphys

call get_prs	
call dcyc2t3	
call progtm	soil temperature?
call moninp	momentum
call gwdps	gravity waves
call omegast3	
call ozphys	ozone
call get_phi	

call sasenv	
call rascnv	microphysics
call cnvc90	
call shalev	shallow convection
call lrgscl	large scale
call gsmdrive	
call gscond	subroutine for grid-scale condensation & evaporation for the mrf model at ncep.
call precpd	subroutine for precipitation processes from suspended cloud water/ice
call progt2	progt2 is the second part of the soil model that is executed after precipitation for the time step has been calculated
rgetcon_mrg	
call gncpus	gets and returns the environment variable ncpusi, designating the number of processors over which to parallelize.
call rmpbcasti	broadcast integer array to all pes
call rmpbcastr	broadcast real array to all pes
call cmpind	
call gfuncphys	
call gpln2i	initializes the constant variables and arrays of a common for subroutine pln2t.
call epsilo	computes eps, a function of wave number. eps is used in calculating legendre polys. and their derivatives. eps is also used in computing winds from divergence and vorticity.
call ggozrm	initializes the constant variables and arrays of a common for subroutine gozrmt.
call gft_lonf	
call grddf	
call grdkt	