

NTHMP Currents Benchmarking Workshop

GeoClaw Team

Randall J. LeVeque, Loyce M. Adams
Department of Applied Mathematics

Frank González
Department of Earth and Space Sciences
University of Washington

<http://www.geoclaw.org>

Benchmark results

http://www.geoclaw.org/benchmarks/nthmp_currents_2015

GitHub repository

https://github.com/rjleveque/tsunami_benchmarks

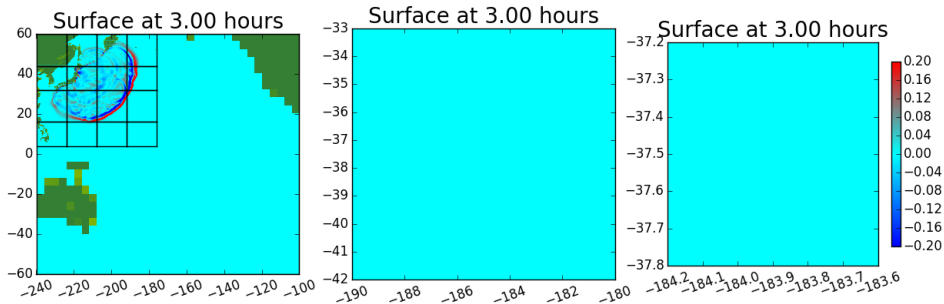
Shallow water equations with bathymetry $B(x, y)$

$$\begin{aligned}h_t + (hu)_x + (hv)_y &= 0 \\(hu)_t + \left(hu^2 + \frac{1}{2}gh^2\right)_x + (huv)_y &= -ghB_x(x, y) \\(hv)_t + (huv)_x + \left(hv^2 + \frac{1}{2}gh^2\right)_y &= -ghB_y(x, y)\end{aligned}$$

Some issues:

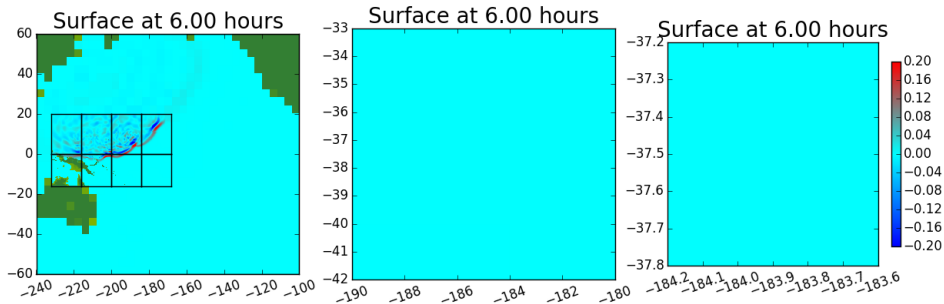
- Delicate balance between flux divergence and bathymetry:
 h varies on order of 4000m, rapid variations in ocean
Waves have magnitude 1m or less.
- Cartesian grid used, with $h = 0$ in dry cells:
Cells become wet/dry as wave advances on shore
Robust Riemann solvers needed.
- Adaptive mesh refinement crucial
Interaction of AMR with source terms, dry states

Tohoku to Tauranga Harbor, NZ with AMR



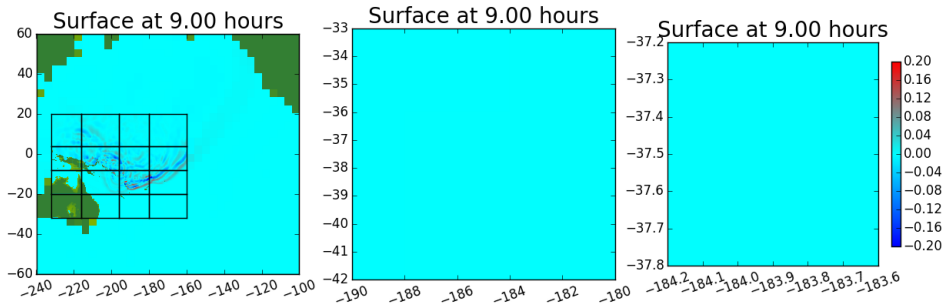
Elapsed time on quad-core MacBook: < 1 minute

Tohoku to Tauranga Harbor, NZ with AMR



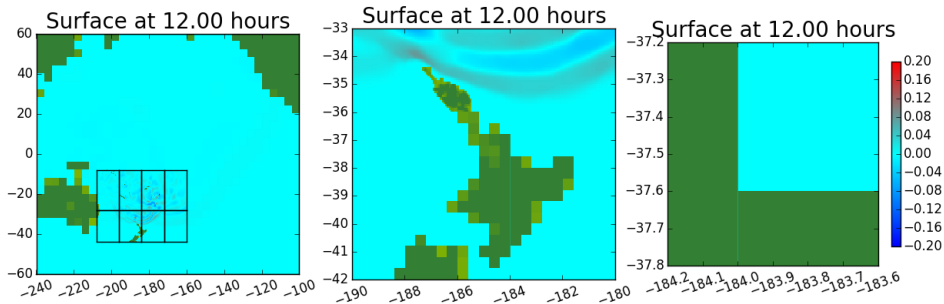
Elapsed time on quad-core MacBook: **< 2 minutes**

Tohoku to Tauranga Harbor, NZ with AMR



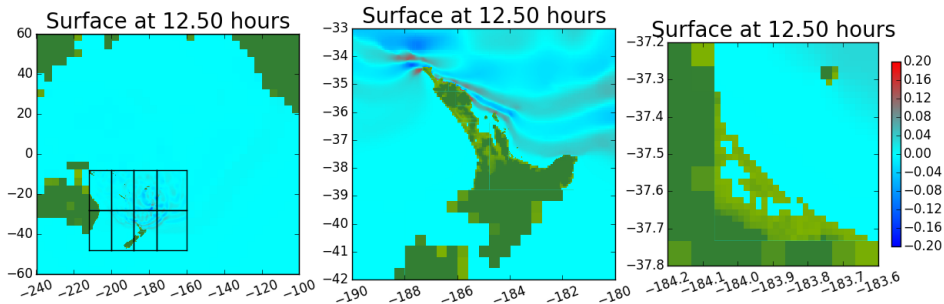
Elapsed time on quad-core MacBook: **3 minutes**

Tohoku to Tauranga Harbor, NZ with AMR



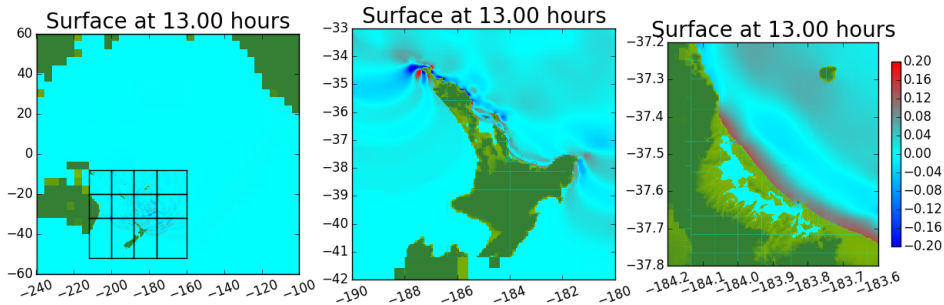
Elapsed time on quad-core MacBook: **5 minutes**

Tohoku to Tauranga Harbor, NZ with AMR



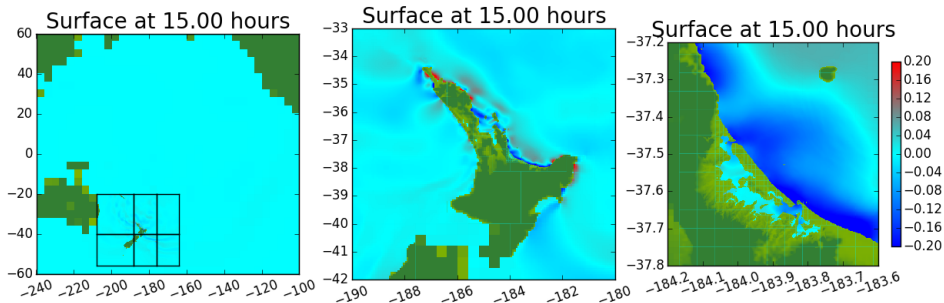
Elapsed time on quad-core MacBook: **6 minutes**

Tohoku to Tauranga Harbor, NZ with AMR



Elapsed time on quad-core MacBook: **19 minutes**

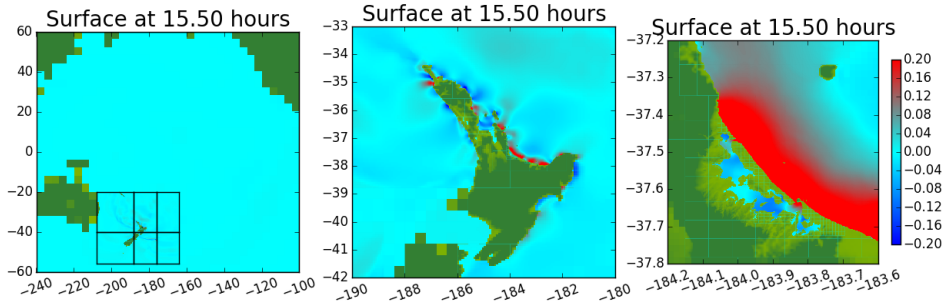
Tohoku to Tauranga Harbor, NZ with AMR



Elapsed time on quad-core MacBook:

3 hours

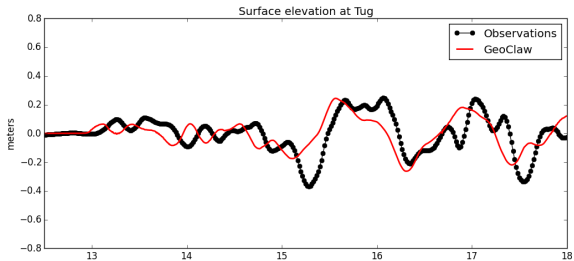
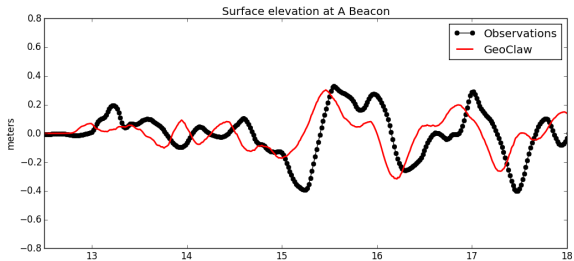
Tohoku to Tauranga Harbor, NZ with AMR



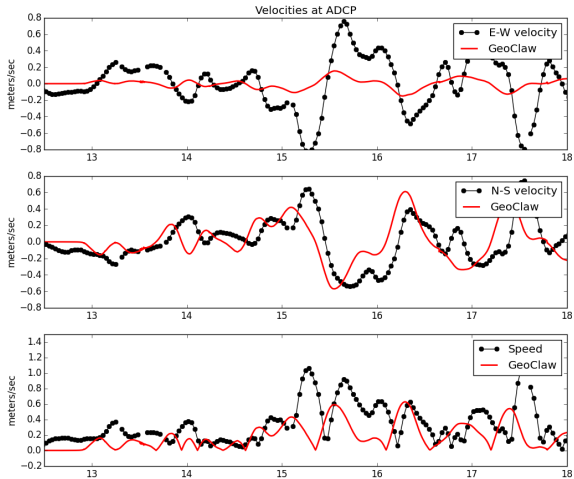
Elapsed time on quad-core MacBook:

3.5 hours

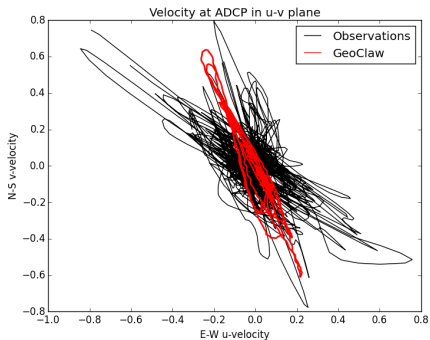
Tauranga Harbor gauges (First attempt!)



Tauranga Harbor gauges (First attempt!)



Velocities in $u-v$ plane at ADCP



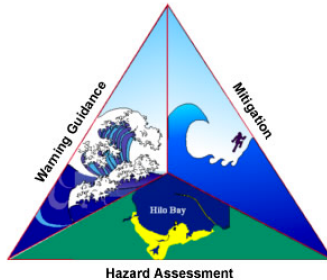
Preliminary GeoClaw simulation used $1''$ (30m) finest level.



National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program

NTHMP MMS Tsunami Inundation Model Validation Conference

3-28-2011 to 4-1-2011 Texas A&M Galveston campus



Benchmark data can now be found at
github.com/rjleveque/nthmp-benchmark-problems

Paper:

M.E.M. Arcos & RJL, *Validating Velocities in the GeoClaw Tsunami Model using Observations Near Hawaii from the 2011 Tohoku Tsunami*, PAGEOPH Special Issue, 2015,

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00024-014-0980-y>

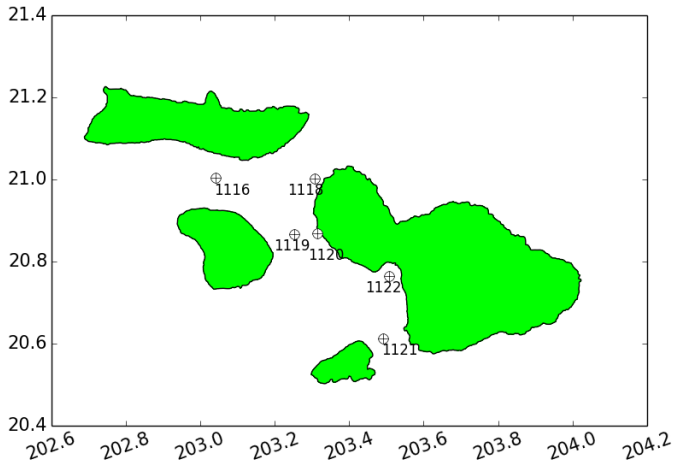
Code and data:

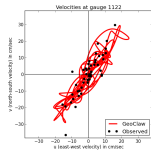
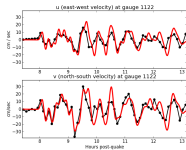
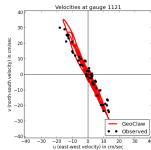
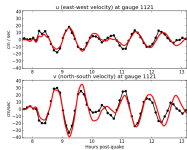
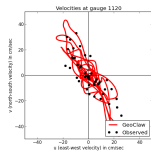
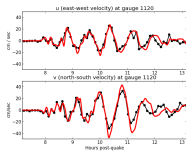
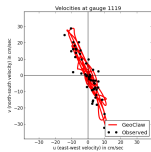
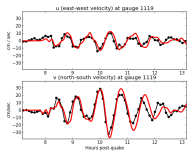
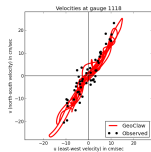
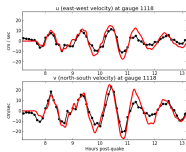
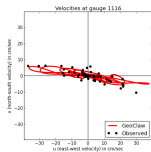
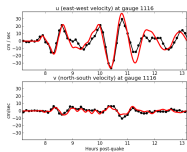
- Available on Github:

<https://github.com/rjleveque/tohoku2011-paper2>

- Published on Zenodo with DOI [10.5281/zenodo.12185](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12185)

Current meters in channels

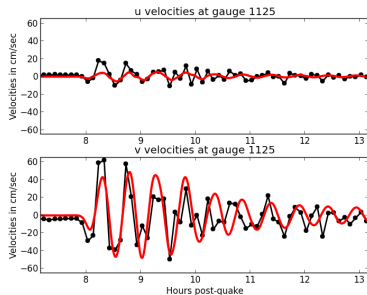
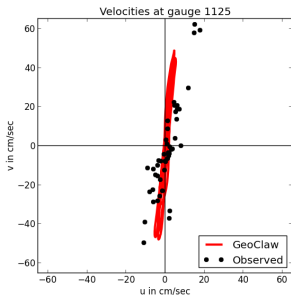




Hilo Harbor Approach

19.29 m depth, 15 sensors from 2.59 to 16.58 m.

Currents are N/S in approach to harbor



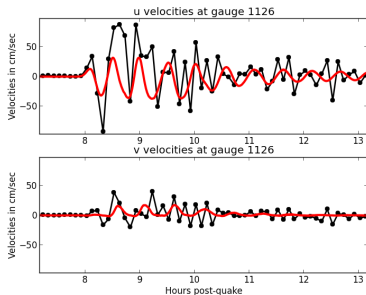
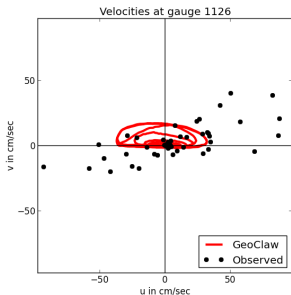
Hilo Harbor gauge near seawall

12.5 m depth, 9 sensors from 1.74 to 9.75 m.

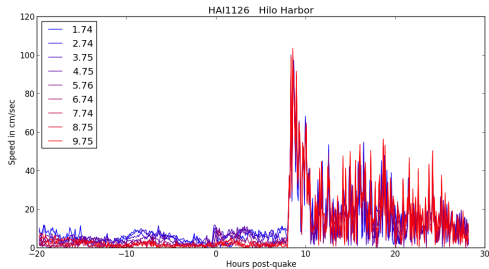
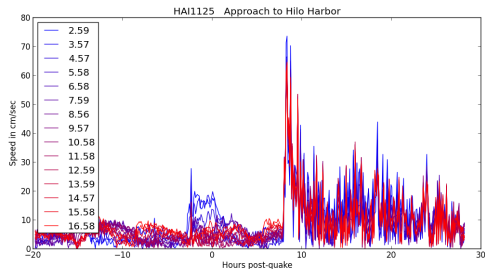
Currents are roughly E/W.

Station in shallow water and close to sea wall.

May be very sensitive to local bathymetry, currents, friction.



Raw ADCP data (before depth-averaging, de-tiding)



Summary of Benchmark results

Problem 1 (Vortex shedding)

Manning $n = 0.015$ better than 0.01. (friction only on cone)

Problem 2 (Hilo Harbor)

Reasonable numerical convergence

Comparison to ADCP results questionable

Problem 3 (Tauranga Harbour)

Very preliminary, full Pacific, too coarse, no tides

Problem 4 (Seaside Model)

No parameter study done

3D OpenFOAM model — Mike Motley, UW CEE

Problem 5: Not done.

For more results, see...

http://www.geoclaw.org/benchmarks/nthmp_currents_2015