Coupled, Unstructured Grid, Wave and Circulation Models: Preliminary Results

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'Soft' Coupling

'Soft' Coupling:

- Models coupled through input files
 - Water levels and currents passed to waves model
 - Wave-driven forces passed to circulation model

ADCIRC Coupled to Waves Models:

- Basin/region scale: WAM, WaveWatch III
- Near-shore: STWAVE, SWAN

'Soft' Coupling

Example: Louisiana Storm Surge Modeling



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'Soft' Coupling

It Works!

• Maximum significant wave heights in Hurricane Katrina



'Soft' Coupling

It Works!

• Maximum wave-driven forces in Hurricane Katrina



'Soft' Coupling

It Works!

• Effect of waves during Hurricane Katrina



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Disadvantages of 'Soft' Coupling

- 1. Iteration:
 - Models coupled through input files
 - Water levels and currents passed to waves model
 - Wave-driven forces passed to circulation model
 - Process can be automated, but is still inefficient



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Disadvantages of 'Soft' Coupling

- 2. Interpolation:
 - Wave and circulation models run on different grids
 - Wave models on structured meshes
 - ADCIRC on unstructured, finite element mesh
 - Results must be interpolated onto each mesh



University of Notre Dame – Department of Civil Engineering and Geological Sciences Disadvantages of 'Soft' Coupling

- 3. Resolution in wave breaking zones:
 - Circulation model has no knowledge of wave breaking
 - Must over-resolve these zones



'Hard' Coupling

Advantages:

- ADCIRC and waves model run on the same mesh
 - No nesting of meshes
 - No overlapping of meshes
- ADCIRC and waves model run on the same processor
 - No interpolation
 - No global message passing
 - Information is passed through memory
- Optimization of physics
 - No need for directionality in waves model
 - Dynamic *h* and *p*-adaptivity
- Optimization of code
 - No overhead for coupling modeling framework
 - Utilize shared memory on multi-core processors

'Hard' Coupling

Maintain our Scaling:



'Hard' Coupling

Introducing ... AdcSwan! (Or SwAdcirc?)

- ADCIRC coupled to Simulating WAves Near-shore (SWAN)
- SWAN:
 - Developed by Booij, Holthuijsen, Zijlema at Delft University
 - Non-phase-resolving, wave energy propagation model
 - Solves for wave directions (θ) and frequencies (σ)

Progress:

- SWAN converted to unstructured meshes (UnSWAN)
- UnSWAN implemented in parallel (PUnSWAN)
- ADCIRC and PUnSWAN compiled into PAdcSwan
- Initial attempts at coupling in parallel

'Hard' Coupling

First Attempt at Coupling:

- ADCIRC is run for 900 seconds ($\Delta t = 1 \text{ sec}$)
- Water levels (ζ) and currents (u, v) are passed to Swan
- SWAN is run for 900 seconds ($\Delta t = 900 \text{ sec}$)
- Radiation stresses (S_{xx} , S_{xy} , S_{yy}) and wave-driven forces (F_x , F_y) are computed; forces are passed to ADCIRC
- Repeat



• SWAN is always interpolating, and ADCIRC is always extrapolating

Preliminary Results

Example #1: Waves and Set-up:

• Bathymetry of Test Domain





Preliminary Results

Example #1: Waves and Set-up:

• Significant Wave Heights



Preliminary Results

Example #1: Waves and Set-up:

• Wave-Driven Forces



Preliminary Results

Example #1: Waves and Set-up:

• Water Levels



Preliminary Results

Example #2: Waves and Set-up:

• Bathymetry of Test Domain



437 Nodes 4km x 6km 250m Mesh Spacing Linear Sloping Bathy 100m at South (Ocean) -20m at North (Land)

Preliminary Results

Example #2: Waves and Set-up:

• Significant Wave Heights



Preliminary Results

Example #2: Waves and Set-up:

• Wave-Driven Forces



Preliminary Results

Example #2: Waves and Set-up:

• Water Levels



Preliminary Results

Example #3: Katrina Hindcast:



Future Work

Validation:

- Idealized cases with analytical solutions
- Lab cases with measured data
- Hurricane hindcasts

Convergence Tests:

- Idealized cases that represent actual flow conditions
- Optimal or Required mesh spacing?

Optimization:

- Coding Shared memory?
- Numerics Dynamic mesh refinement?