

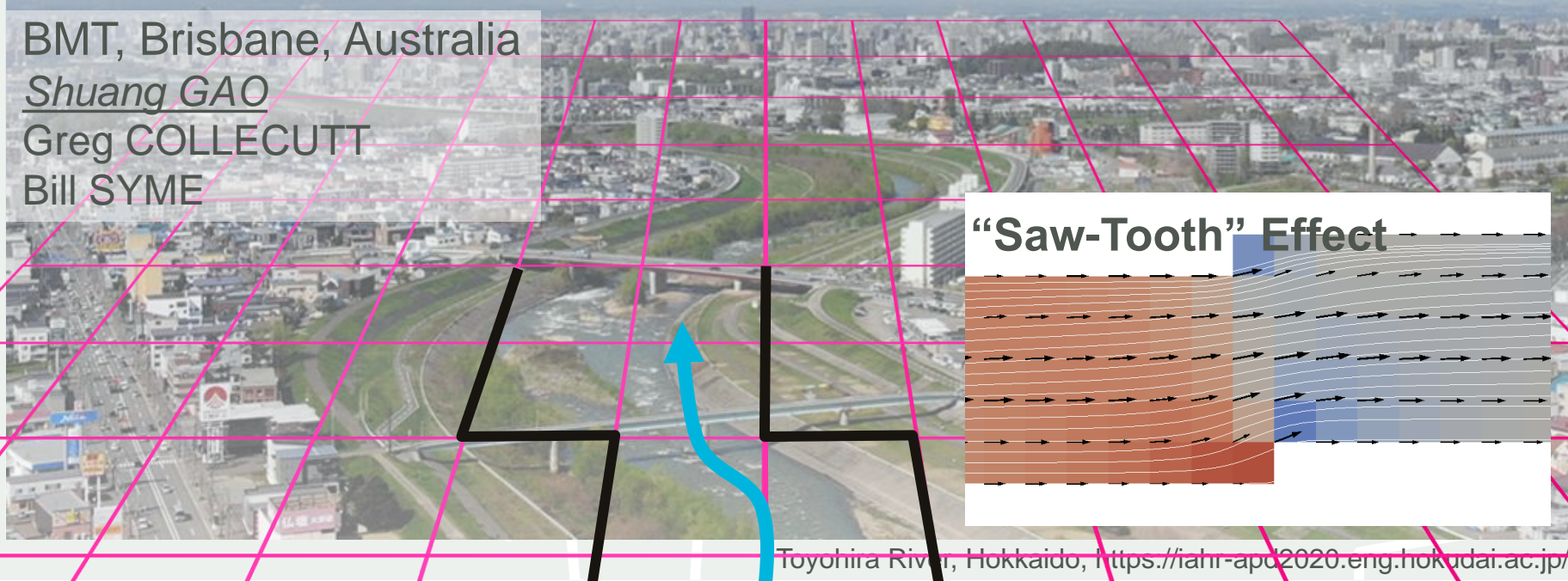
# Application of Higher Order Bathymetry Representation in Fixed Grid Shallow Water Solvers

BMT, Brisbane, Australia

Shuang GAO

Greg COLLECUTT

Bill SYME

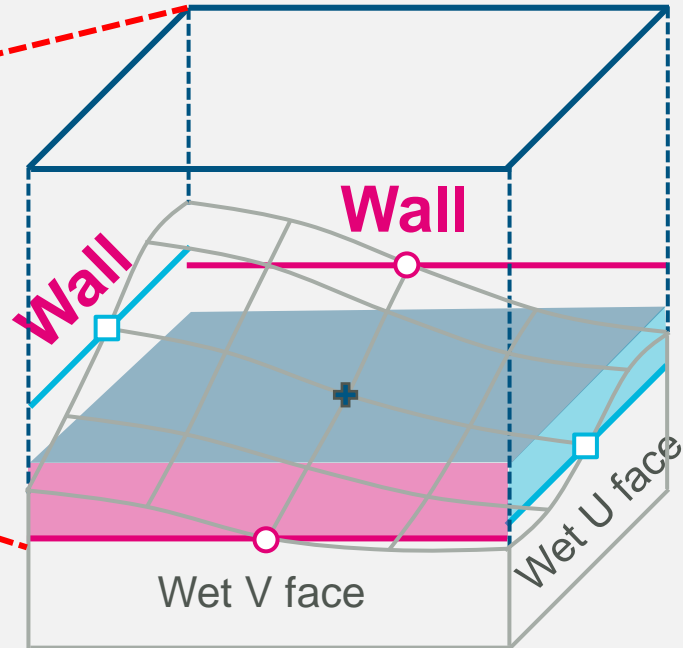
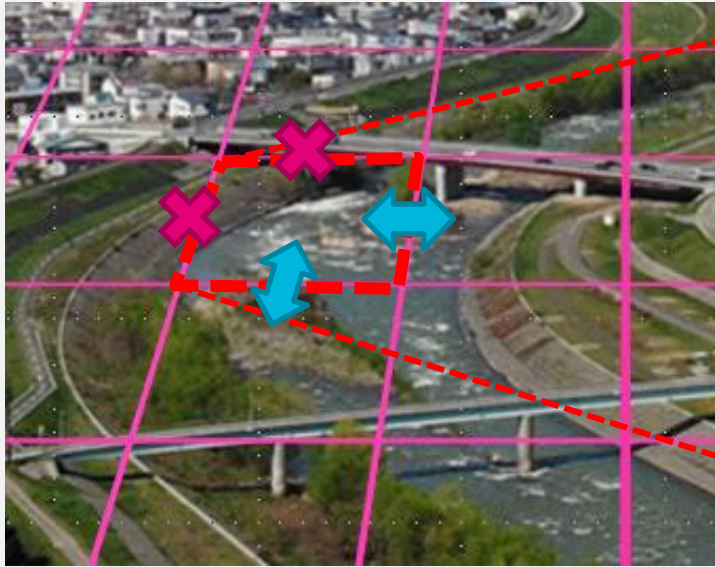


**“Saw-Tooth” Effect**

# Why Artificial Loss Happens?

## “First order” bathymetry representation

- Flat cell/face



# Background

## Common Mesh Type Used for River Flood Modelling

### Cylindrical Coordinate

(e.g. Yoshida and Ishikawa, 2007; iRIC)



### Unstructured Mesh

(e.g. Akoh and Ishikawa, 2012; MIKE)



### Structured Mesh

(this study)



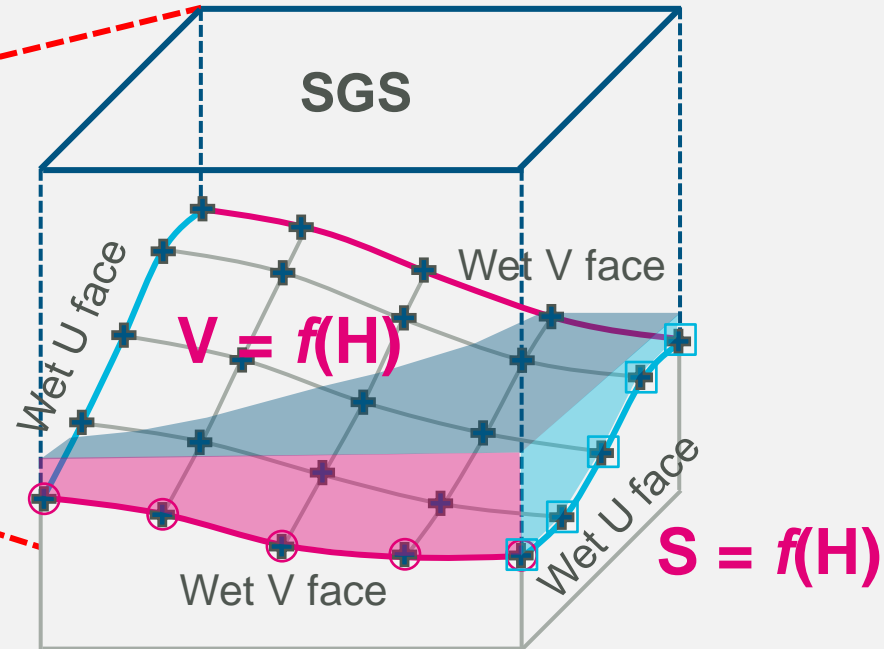
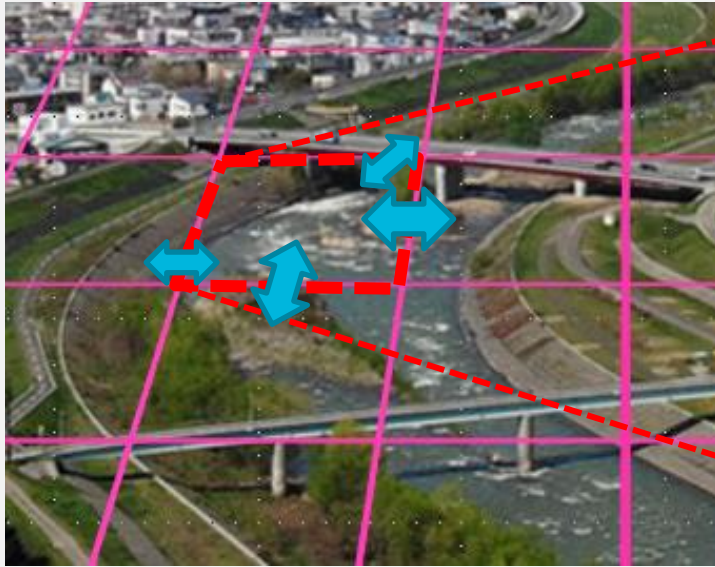
Can we  
make  
this work??



# Sub-grid Sampling(SGS)

## “Second order” bathymetry representation

- Sub-grid Sampling



# Numerical Solver – TUFLOW HPC + SGS

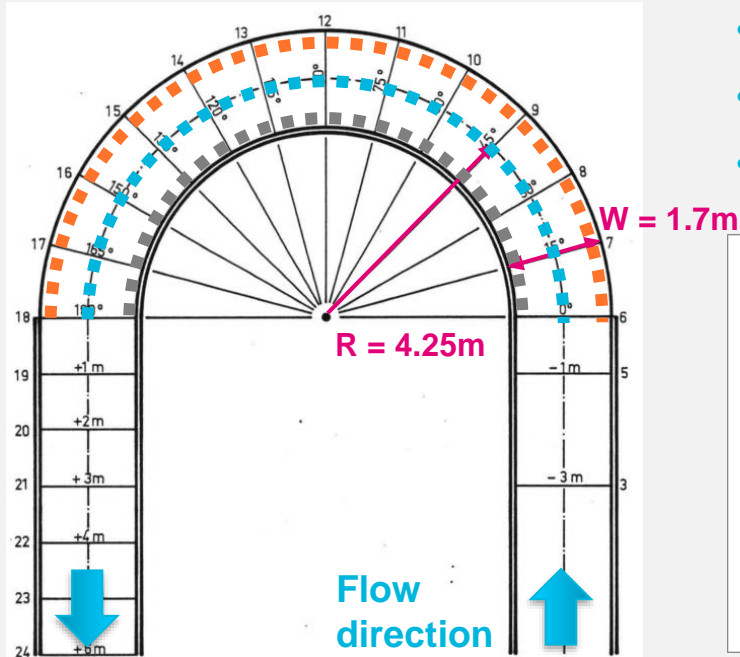
## TUFLOW HPC: Collicutt and Syme (2017)

- 2D non linear Shallow Water Equation solver
- *Finite Volume Method*
- *2<sup>nd</sup> order spatial scheme*
- 4<sup>th</sup> order explicit scheme in time (Runge-Kutta method) and adaptive time stepping
- Parallelised for CPU and GPU

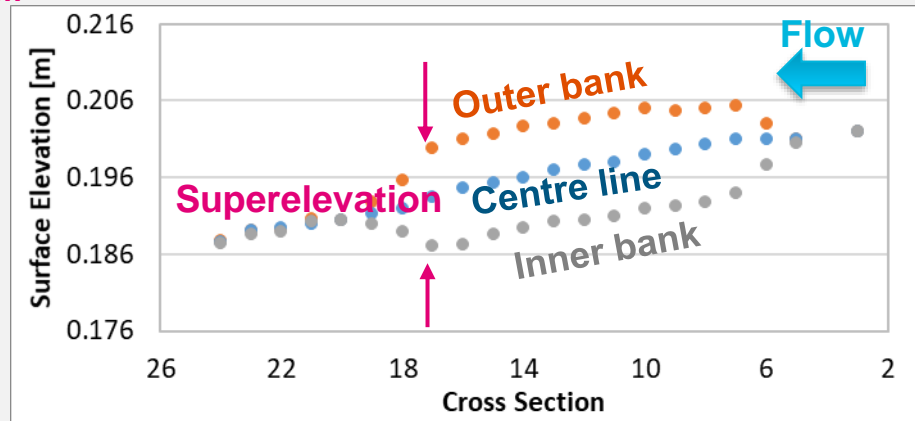
# Model Verification (1)

## U-Bend Flume Test

- De Vriend and Koch (1978)



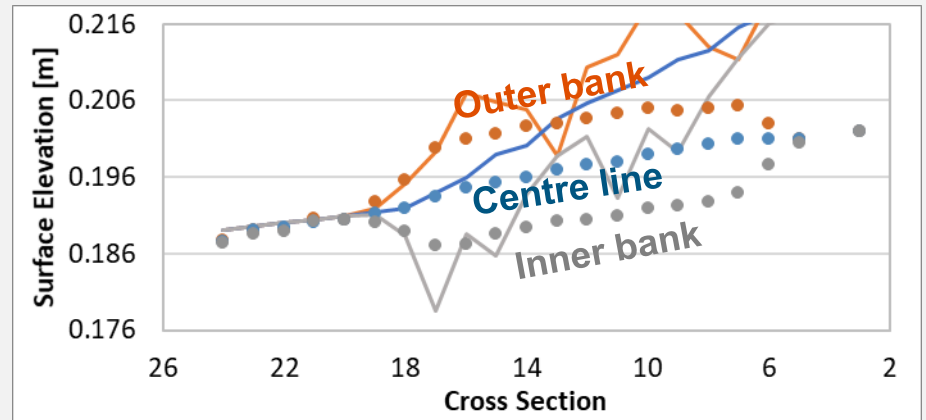
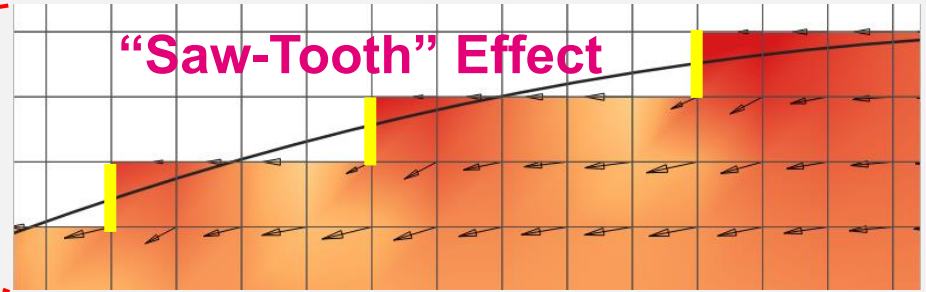
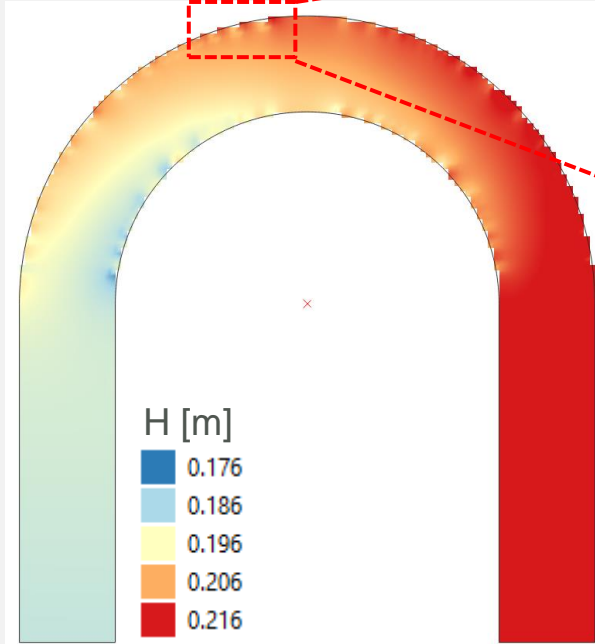
- $Q = 0.189\text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- $h = 0.18\text{ m}$
- Manning's  $n$   $0.0115 \sim 0.0125$



# Model Verification (1)

## U-Bend Flume Test

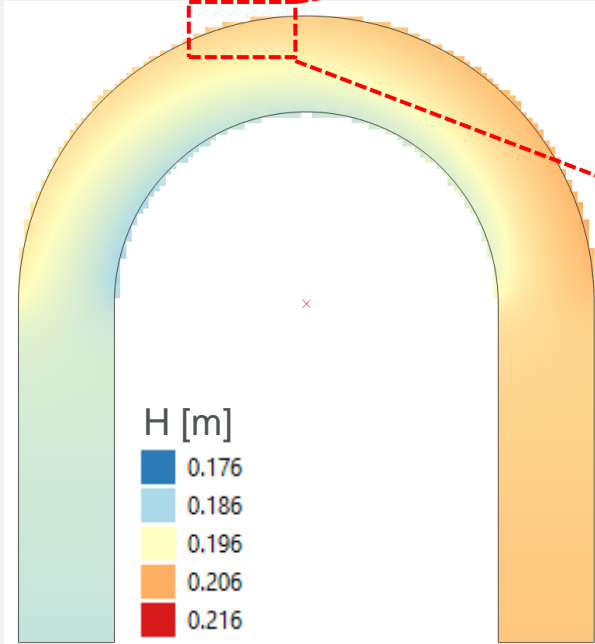
- Structured Mesh



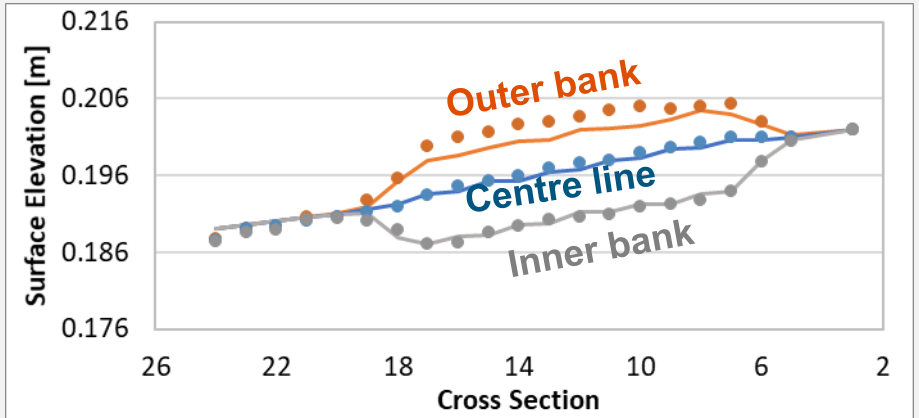
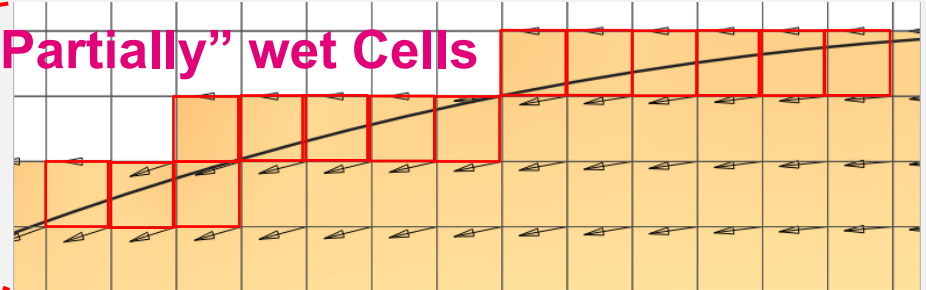
# Model Verification (1)

## U-Bend Flume Test

- Structured Mesh + SGS



**“Partially” wet Cells**

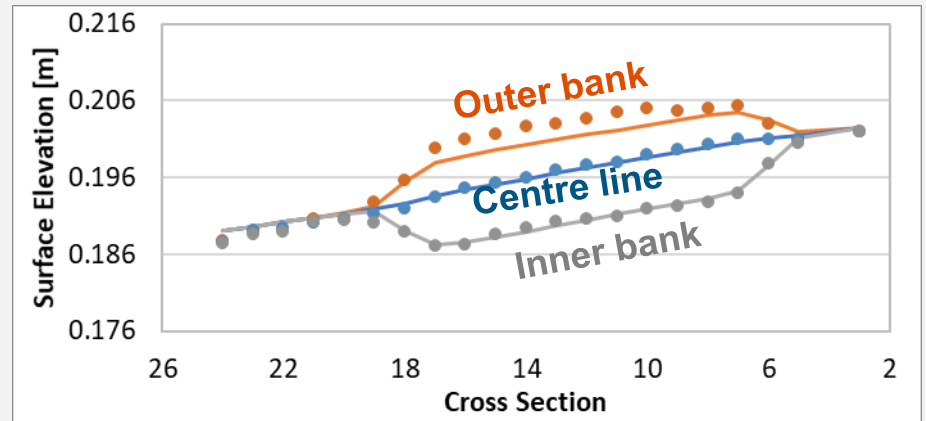
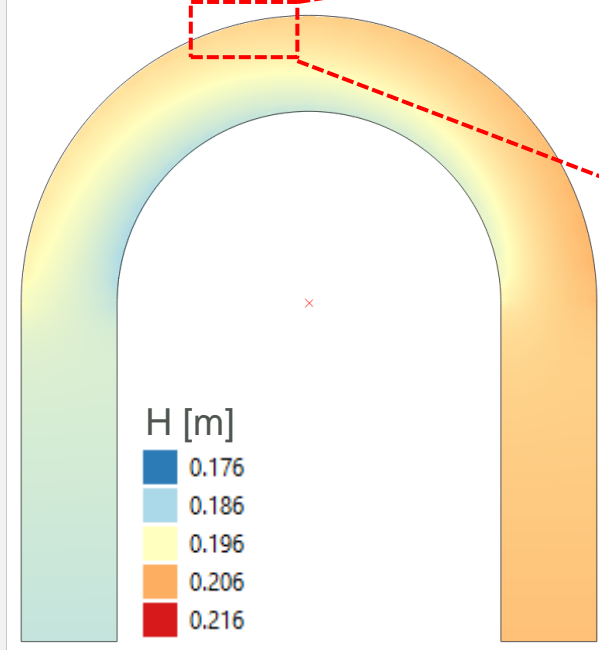




# Model Verification (1)

## U-Bend Flume Test (bonus)

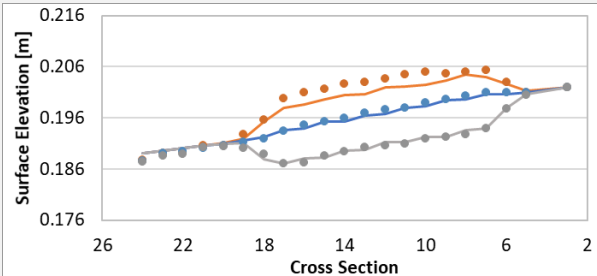
- Unstructured Mesh (TUFLOW FV)



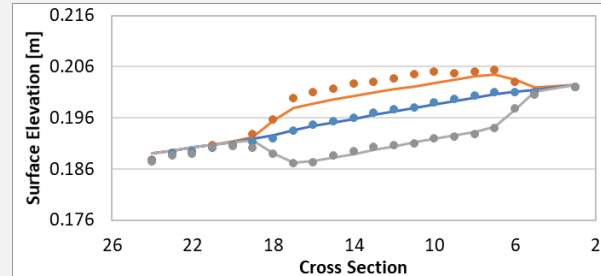
# Model Verification (1)

## U-Bend Flume Test

Structured Mesh + SGS



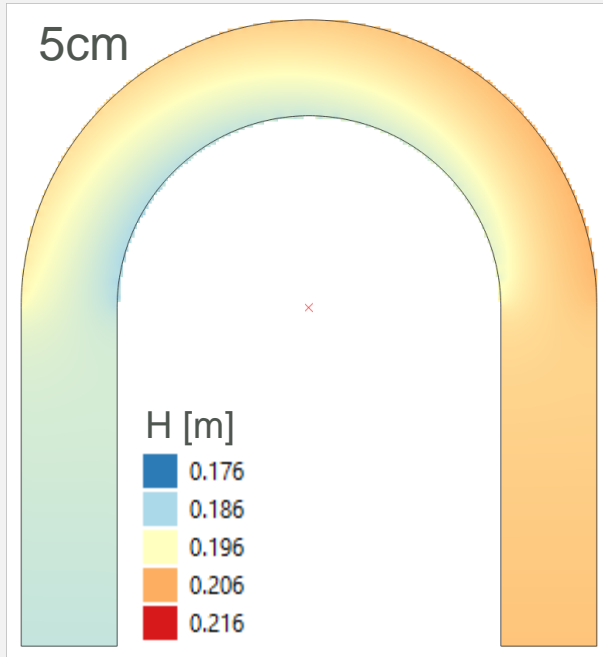
vs Unstructured Mesh



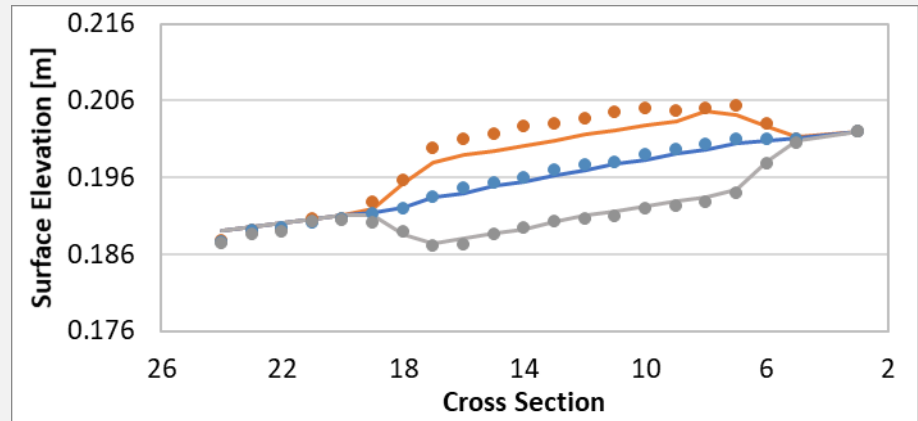
# Model Verification (1)

## U-Bend Flume Test – Mesh Size Sensitivity

- Structured Mesh + SGS



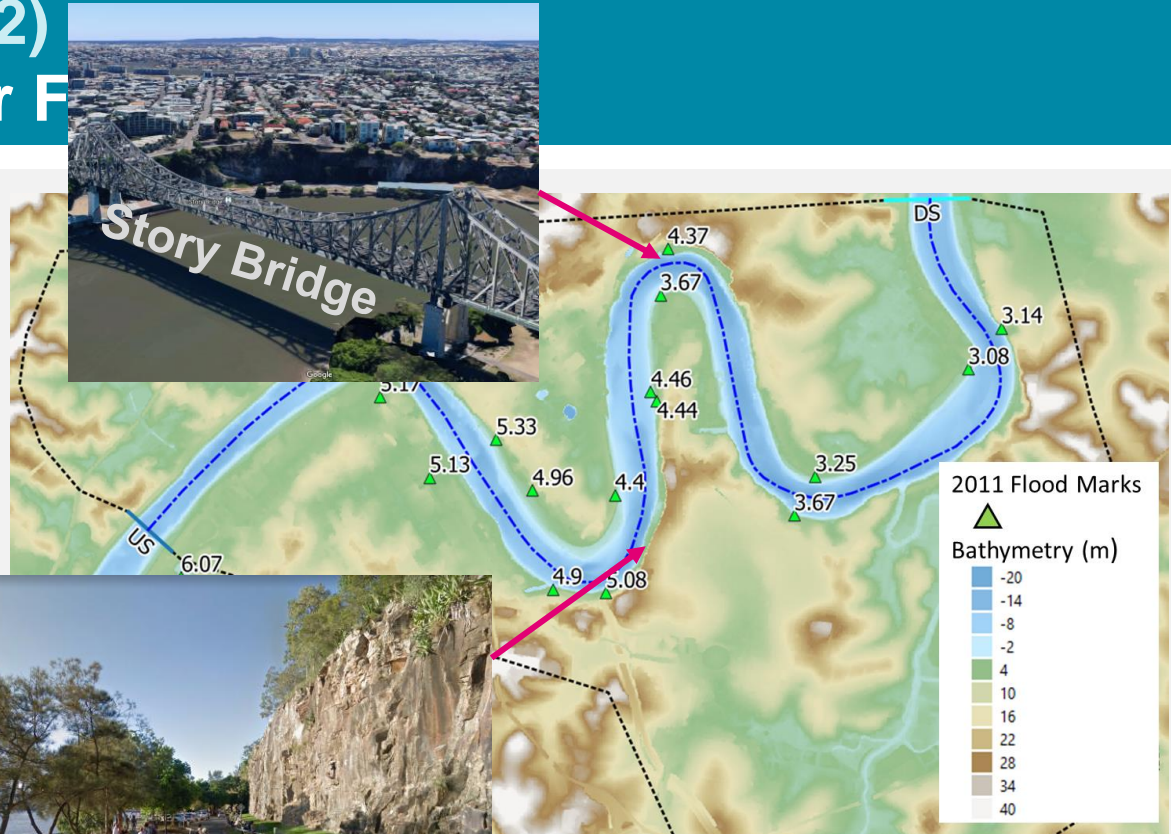
**No artificial head loss even with the coarsest cell size (5 cells across the channel)**



# Model Verification (2)

## 2011 Brisbane River Flood

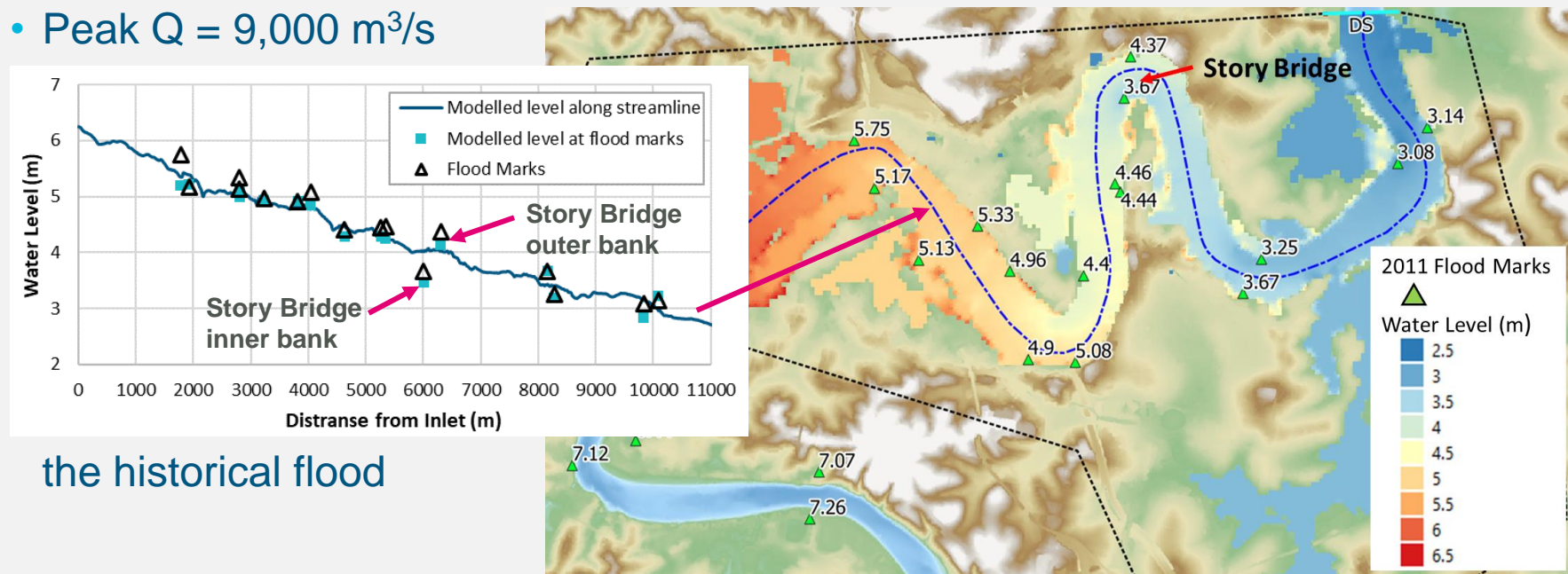
- Peak  $Q = 9,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$
- Downstream  $H = 2.7\text{m}$
- Width =  $\sim 200\text{m}$
- Depth =  $20\sim 30\text{m}$
- **Bends** and **cliffs**
- High quality DEM
- Water level marks of the historical flood



# Model Verification (2)

## 2011 Brisbane River Flood

- Peak  $Q = 9,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{s}$



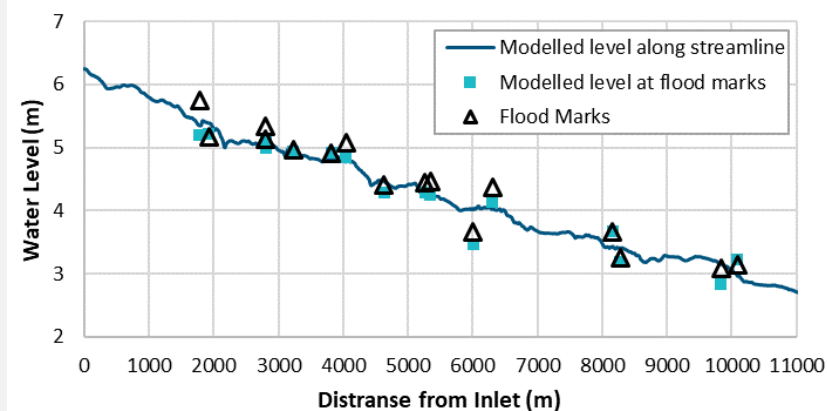
the historical flood



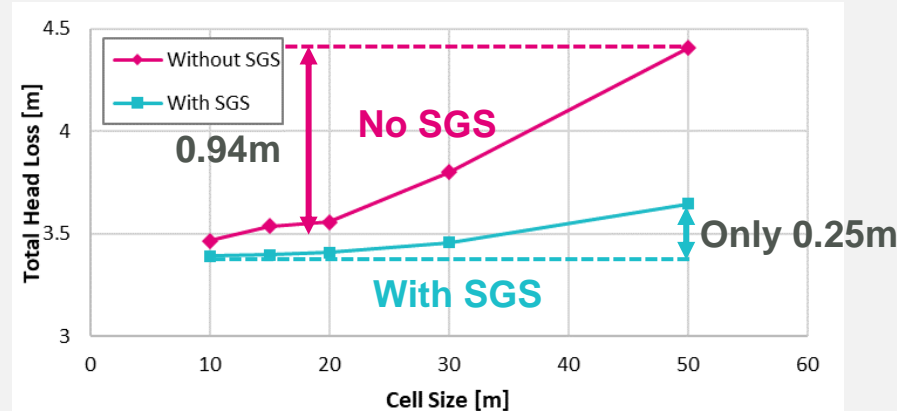
# Model Verification (2) and Conclusions

## 2011 Brisbane River Flood

### Modelled water level vs Flood marks



### Total head loss vs Mesh size



- Significantly improves mesh **size** and **alignment sensitivities**
- Eliminates artefact energy losses (“**saw tooth affect**”) near dry/wet boundary
- Allows larger mesh: improve modelling **speed** and the **efficiency of calibration**

# Thank you!



ご清聴ありがとうございました