

Development of an operational tsunami model for inclusion into the Indian Ocean Tsunami Early Warning System (GITEWS)

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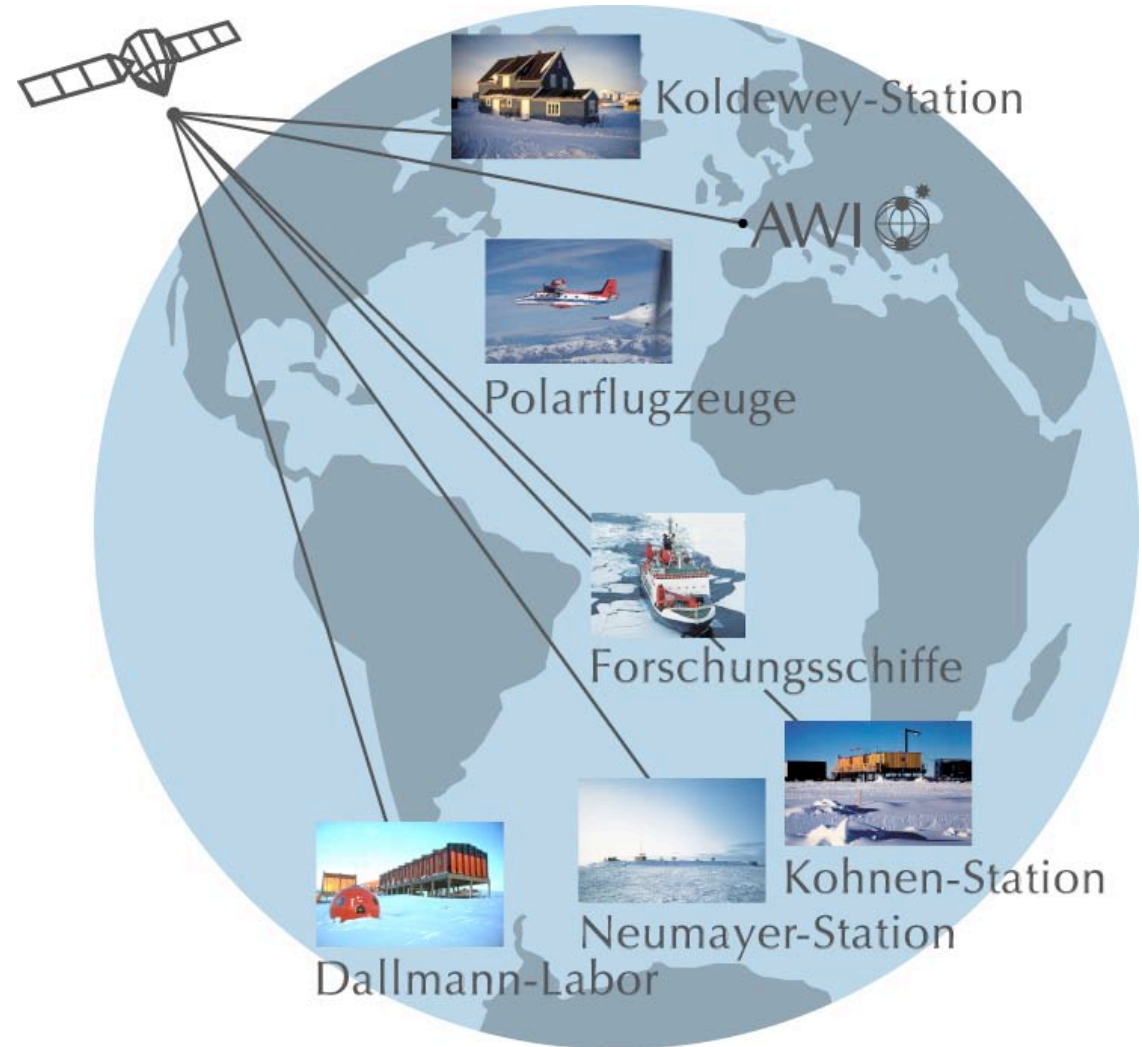
Acknowledge contributions by
Alexey Androsov, Stephan Braune, Sven Harig,
Wolfgang Hiller, Florian Klaschka, Widodo Pranowo,
Jens Schröter, Olga Startseva, Eifu Taguchi

Institute – in short

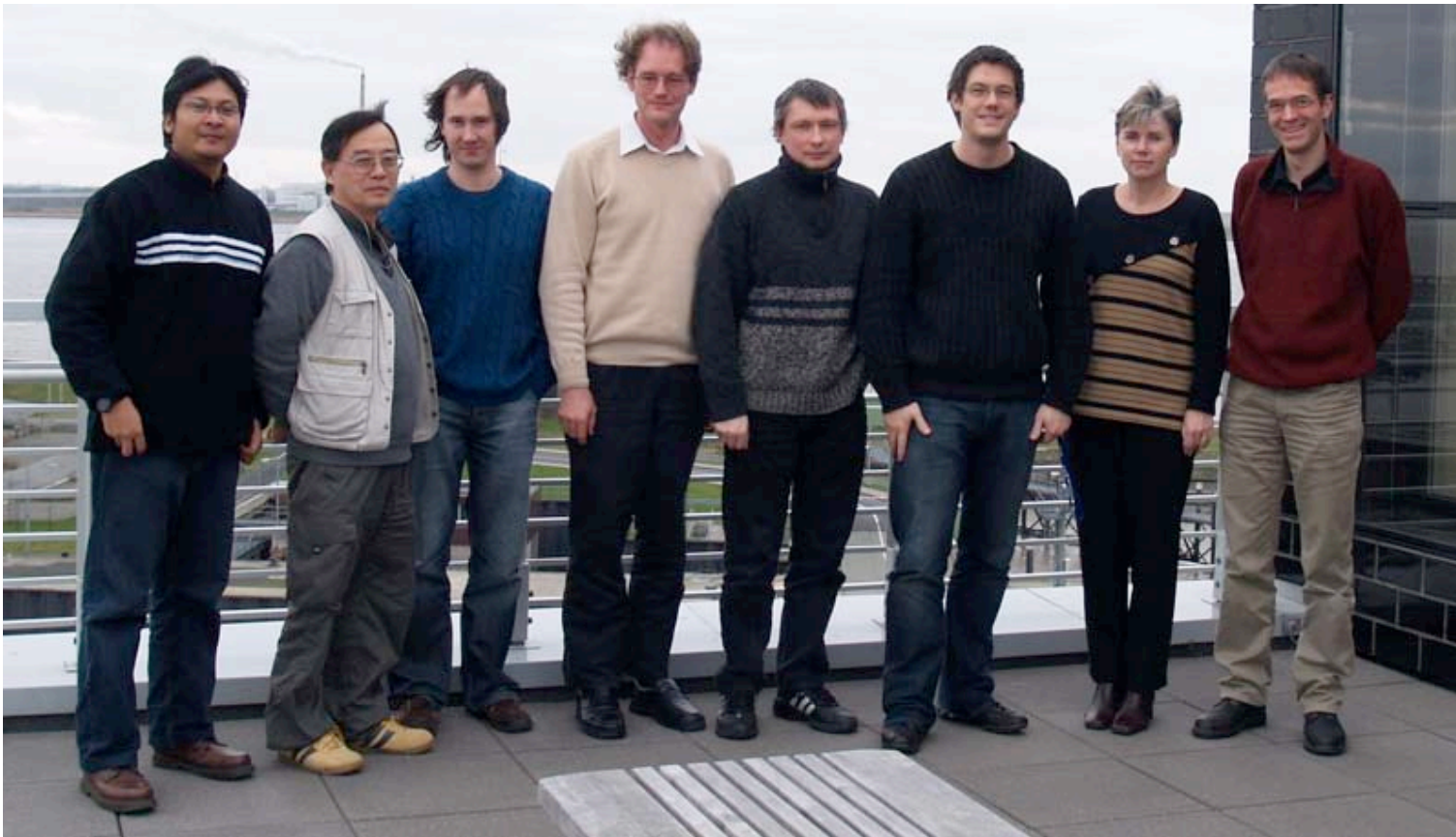
- 1980: Institute founded
- State 2005:
 - Budget: 103 Mio. Euro
 - 788 Staff
- Funding:
 - 90% Research State Dept. (BMBF)
 - 8% State of Bremen
 - 1% States Brandenburg and Schleswig-Holstein
 - Third party funding
- Member in Helmholtz-Gemeinschaft



Institute – Research platforms



Team



Widodo S. Pranowo

Eifu Taguchi

Sven Harig

Stephan Braune

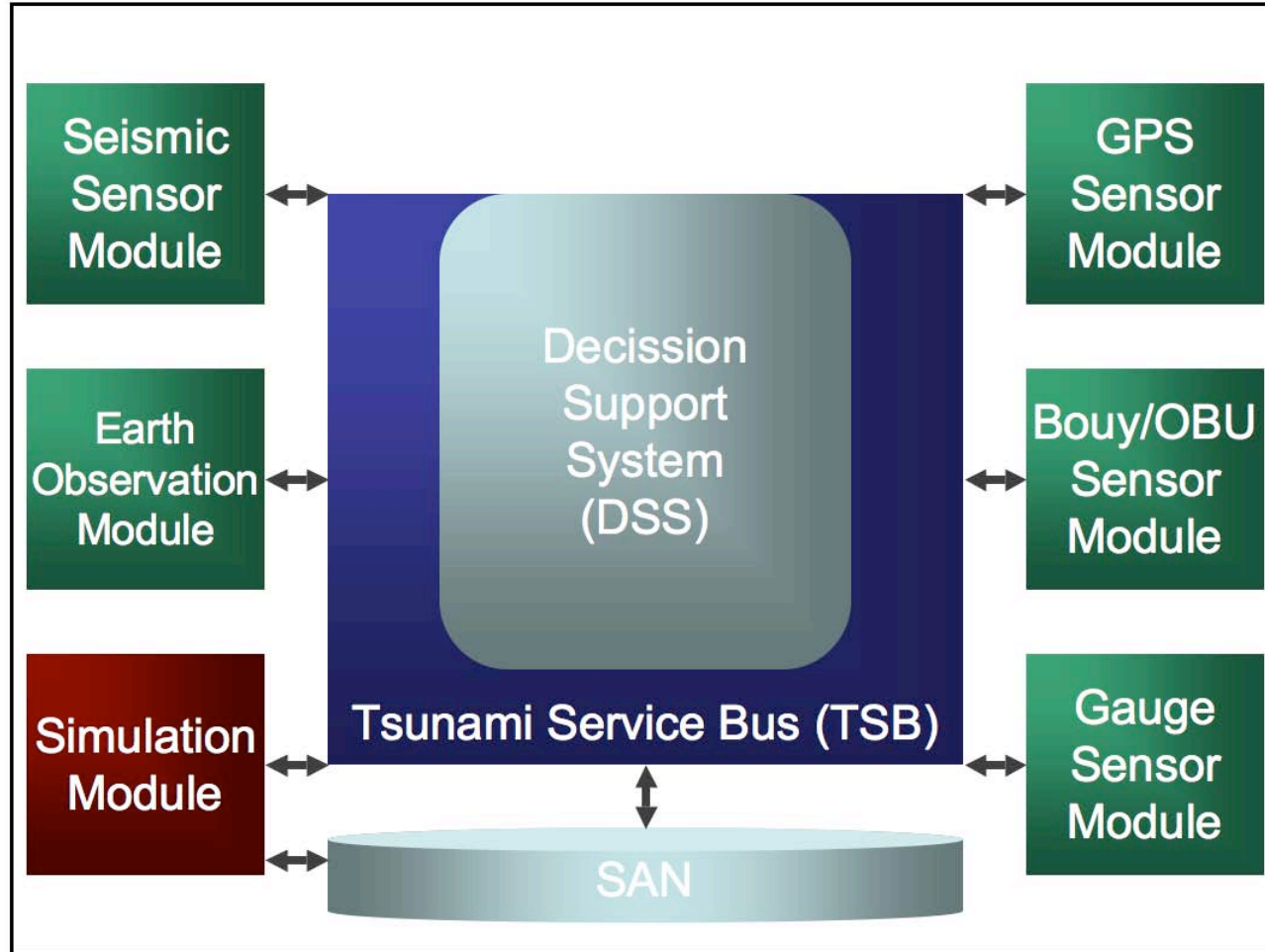
Alexey Androssov

Florian Klaschka

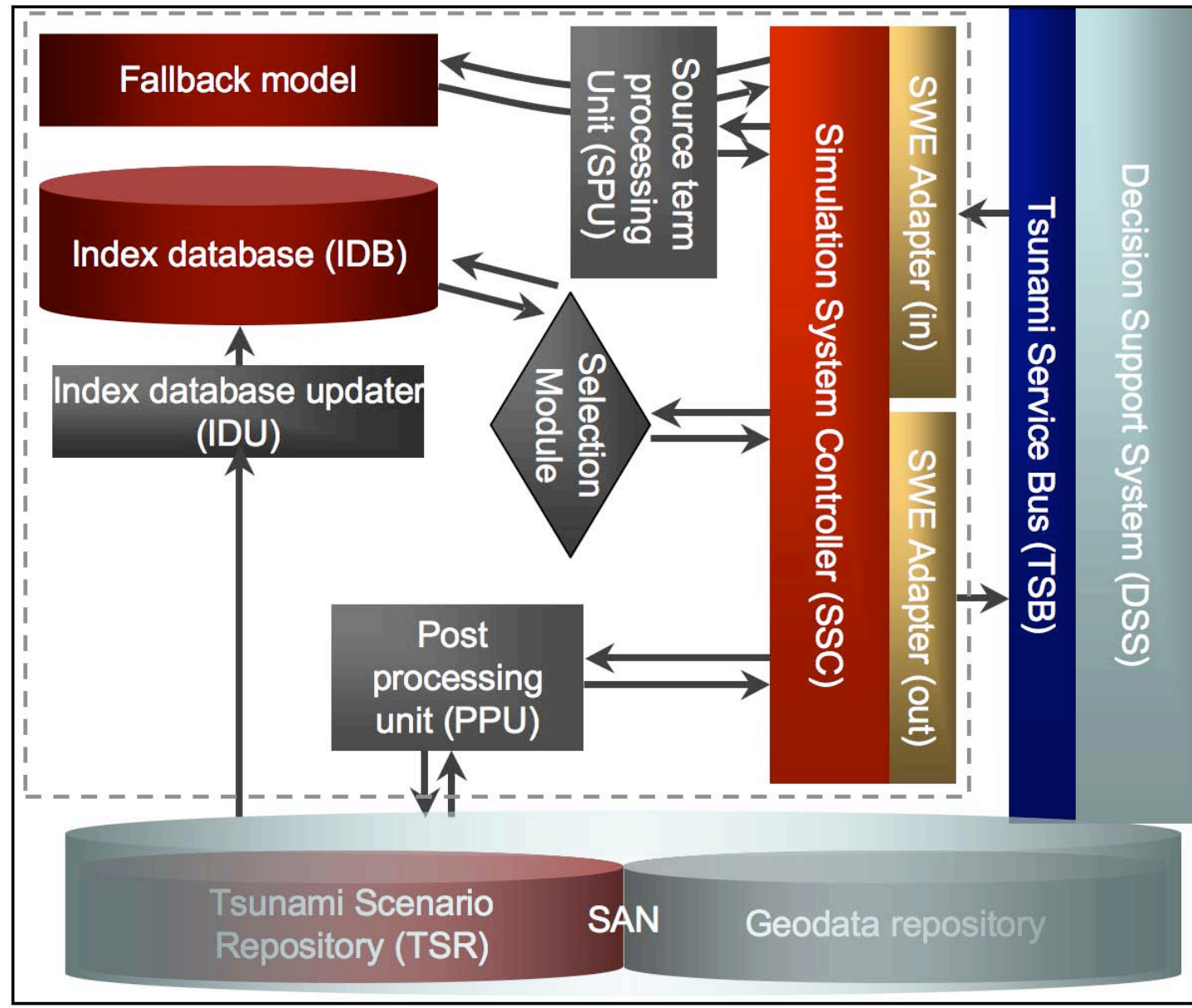
Olga Startsewa

Jörn Behrens

System Overview

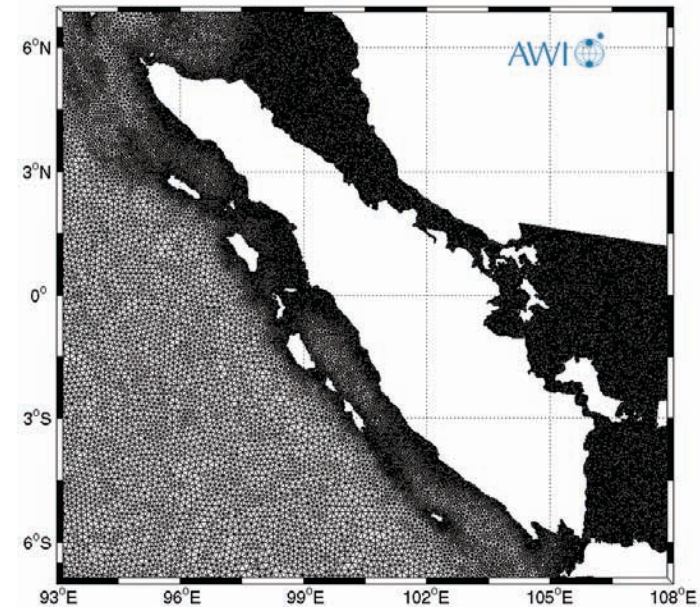


Simulation System



TsunAWI

- Unstructured mesh
- Finite elements
- Non-linear shallow water eq.
- With run-up/inundation
- Full set of documents
- License (GPL-like)
- First Evaluations (see below)



Tsunami Project Documentation
 Document No. 004

TSUNAWI

**Technical Documentation Part I:
 Mathematical, numerical, and
 implementation concepts**

Jörn Behrens (Joern.Behrens@awi.de)*, Alexey Androsov,
 Stephan Braune, Sergey Danilov, Sven Harig, Jens Schröter,
 Dmitry Sein, Dmitry Sidorenko, Olga Startseva, Eifu Taguchi

Friday, 2. February 2007

Executive Summary
 This document describes the mathematics and physics behind the tsunami simulation software TsunAWI developed at AWI. TsunAWI is an unstructured grid finite element shallow water tsunami wave propagation simulation software which seamlessly includes runup to dry terrain and several source generation procedures.

Related Documents

1. The simulation system design document (Doc. No. 001) gives an overview over the simulation system's components.
2. TsunAWI Technical Documentation Part II (Doc. No. 005) gives a detailed description of the individual routines, the software layout, implementation, and function interfaces.

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Part II: Source generation interface (Doc. No. 005)

Part III: Test cases

2D shallow water equations

Shallow water equations used in *TSUNAWI* 

Continuity equation

$$\frac{\partial h}{\partial t} + \nabla \cdot (\vec{v}(h + H)) = 0$$

Momentum equation

$$\frac{\partial \vec{v}}{\partial t} + \boxed{(\vec{v} \cdot \nabla) \vec{v}} + \boxed{f \times \vec{v}} + \boxed{g \nabla h} + \boxed{\frac{C_d \vec{v} |\vec{v}|}{\rho(h + H)}} - \boxed{\nabla \cdot (A_h \nabla \vec{v})} = 0$$

Advection term
Coriolis term
“Pressure gradient”
Bottom friction
Viscosity term

2D shallow water equations

Boundary conditions used in *TSUNAWI* 

Radiation boundary condition (open/liquid boundary)

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = \sqrt{\frac{g}{h + H}} h$$

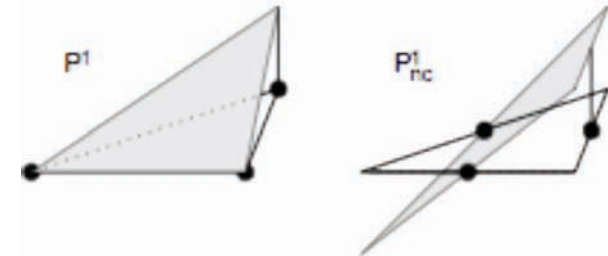
No-slip boundary condition (solid boundary)

$$\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = 0$$

Note: inundation boundary conditions according to Lynett/Wu/Liu (2002)

Variational form of SWE II

Basis functions:



Conforming linear for h and H :

$$\hat{h} : \quad \hat{h}_1 = 1 - x - y; \quad \hat{h}_2 = x; \quad \hat{h}_3 = y$$

Non-Conforming linear for v

$$\hat{v} : \quad \hat{v}_1 = 1 - 2y; \quad \hat{v}_2 = 2x + 2y - 1; \quad \hat{v}_3 = 1 - 2x$$

Variational form of SWE III

Continuity equation:

Expand with linear conforming basis

$$\int_{\Omega} \frac{\partial h}{\partial t} \hat{h} - (h + H) \vec{v} \cdot \nabla \hat{h} \, d\Omega + \oint_{\partial\Omega} (h + H) \hat{h} \vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} \, ds = 0 \quad \forall \hat{h}$$

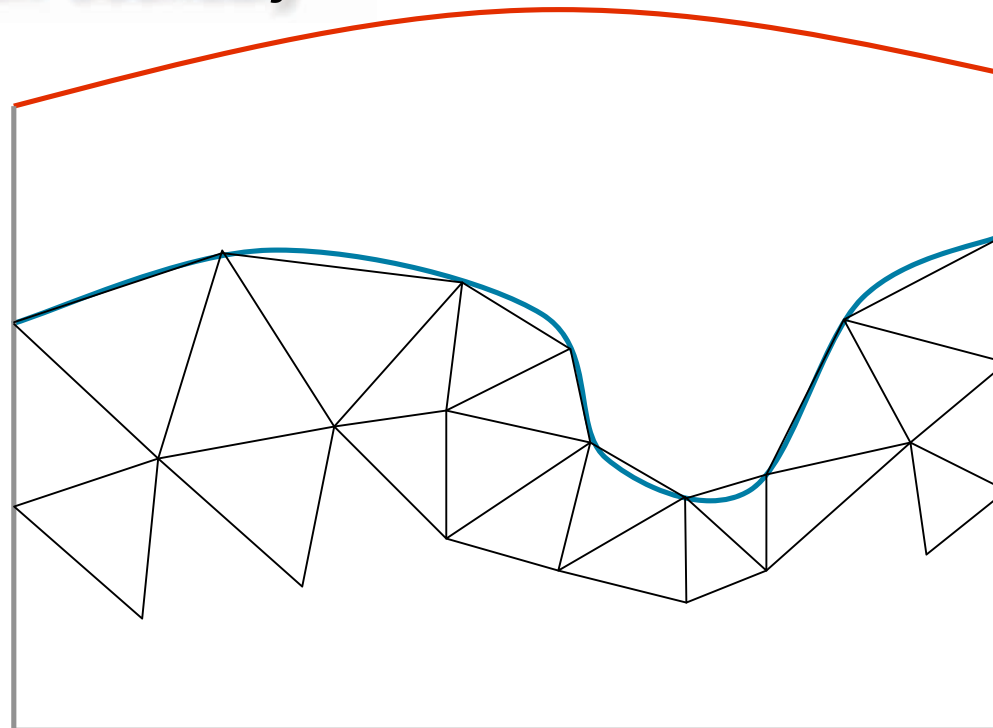
Ritz-Galerkin form (and other simplifications):

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=1:N} \int_{\text{supp}(\hat{h}_i)} h_i \frac{\partial \hat{h}_i}{\partial t} \hat{h}_j - (h + H)_i \hat{h}_i \vec{v}_i \cdot \nabla \hat{h}_j \, d\Omega + \\ & + \sum_{i=1:N} \oint_{\partial\Omega \cap \text{supp}(\hat{h}_i) \neq \emptyset} \sqrt{g(h + H)_i} \hat{h}_i \hat{h}_j \, ds = 0 \quad \forall j = 1 : N \end{aligned}$$

Grid generation I

Input:

- Coastline
- 50 m terrain isoline
- Bathymetry
- Topography
- Domain boundary



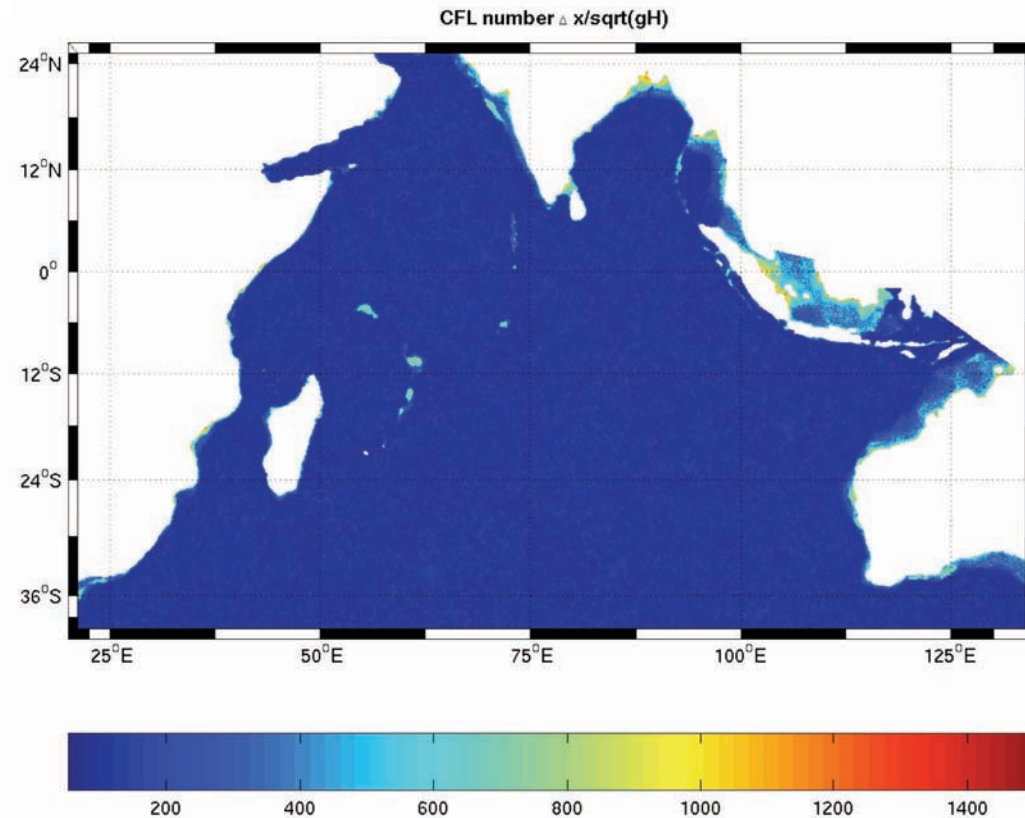
Grid generation II

Refinement criteria:

$$\sqrt{gH} \approx C_{\text{grid}} h$$

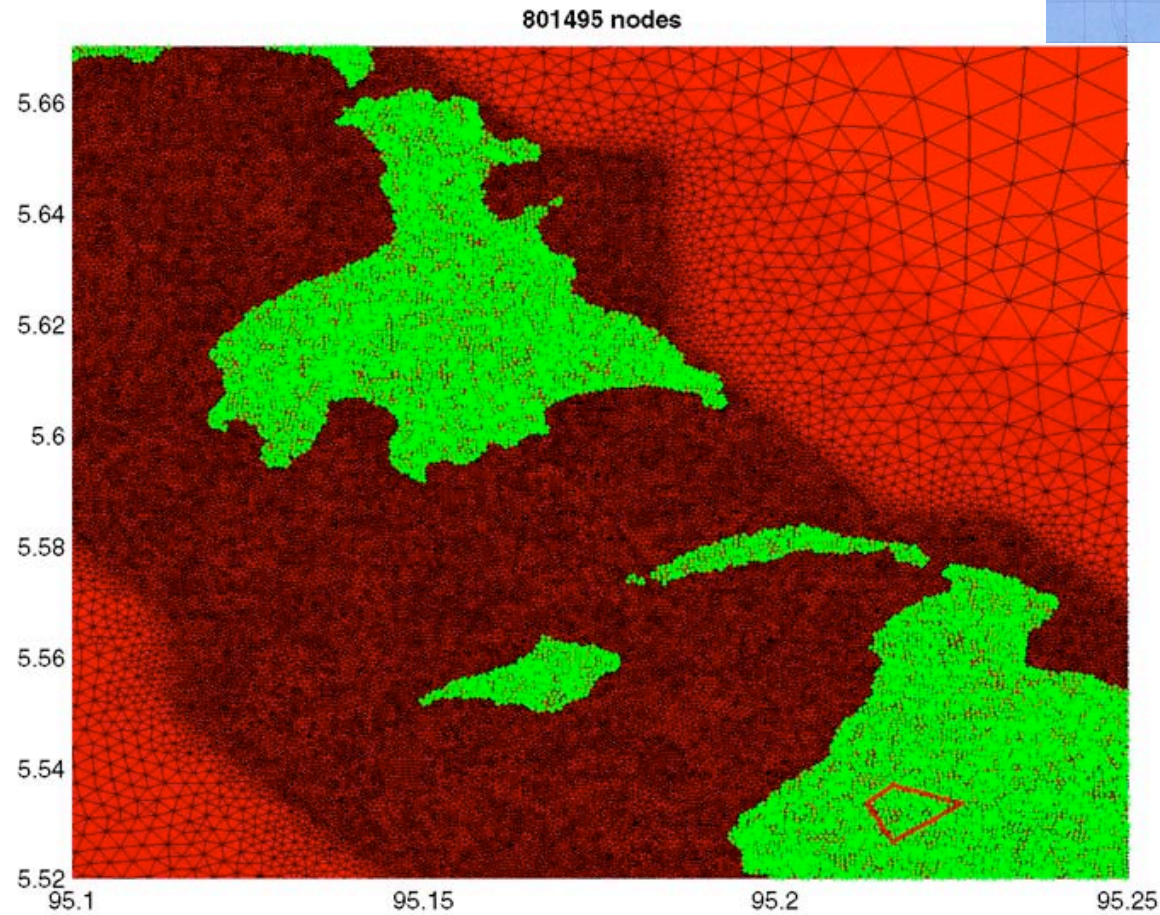
$$\nabla H \approx C_{\text{grad}} h$$

Mesh size: h



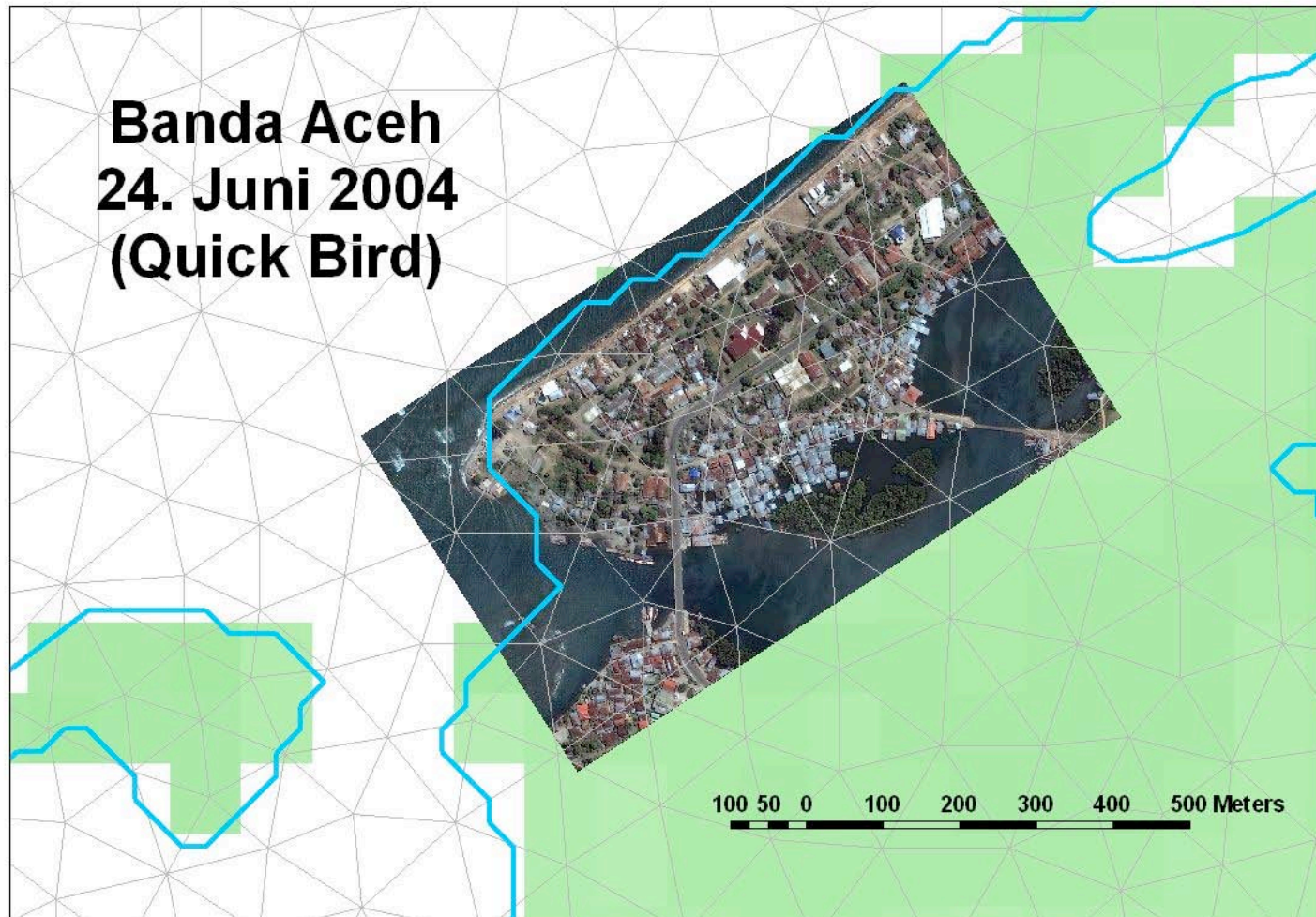
Grid Generation III

Gebco with SRTM land mask corrected



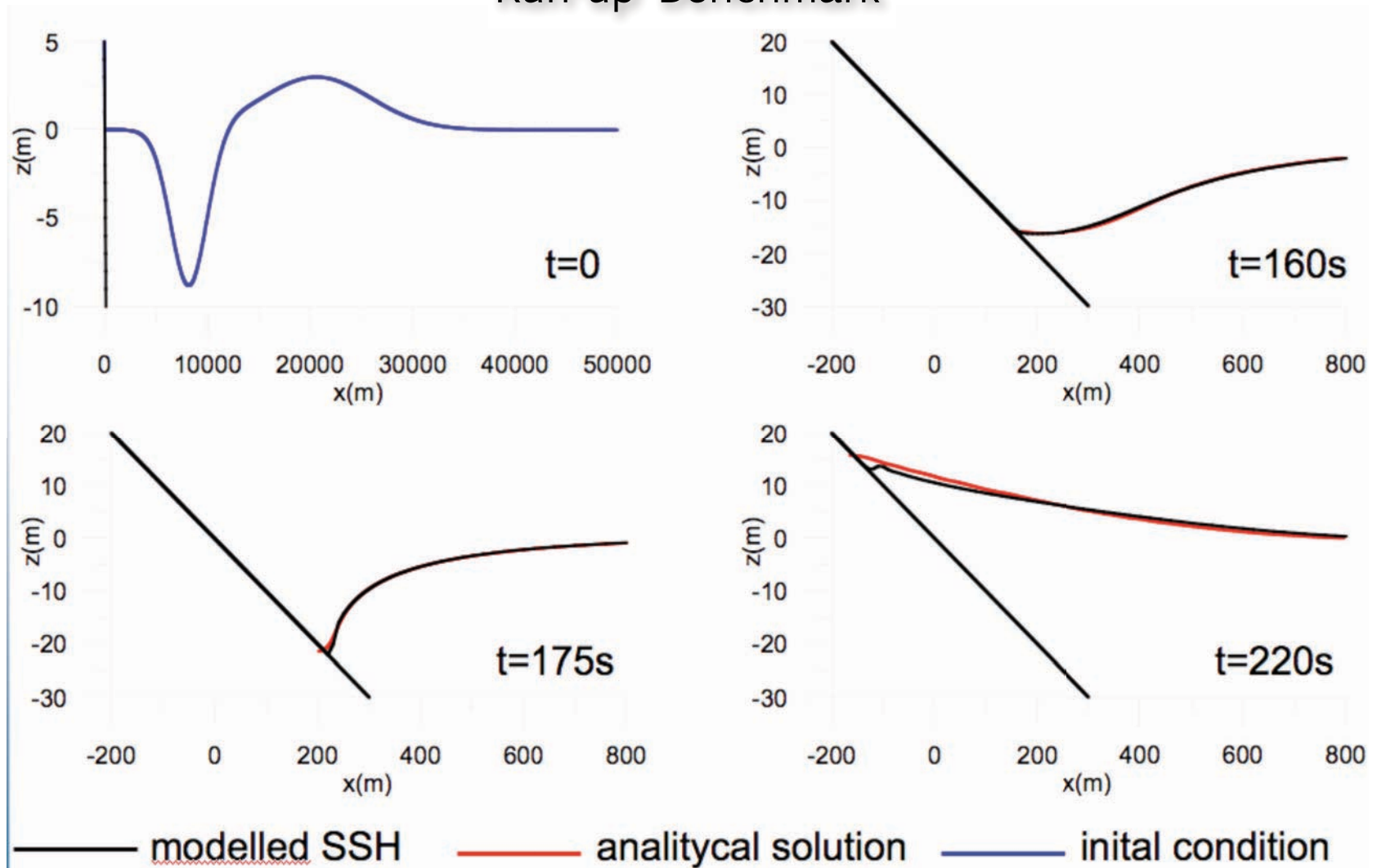
Grid Generation IV

Result (viewed locally)



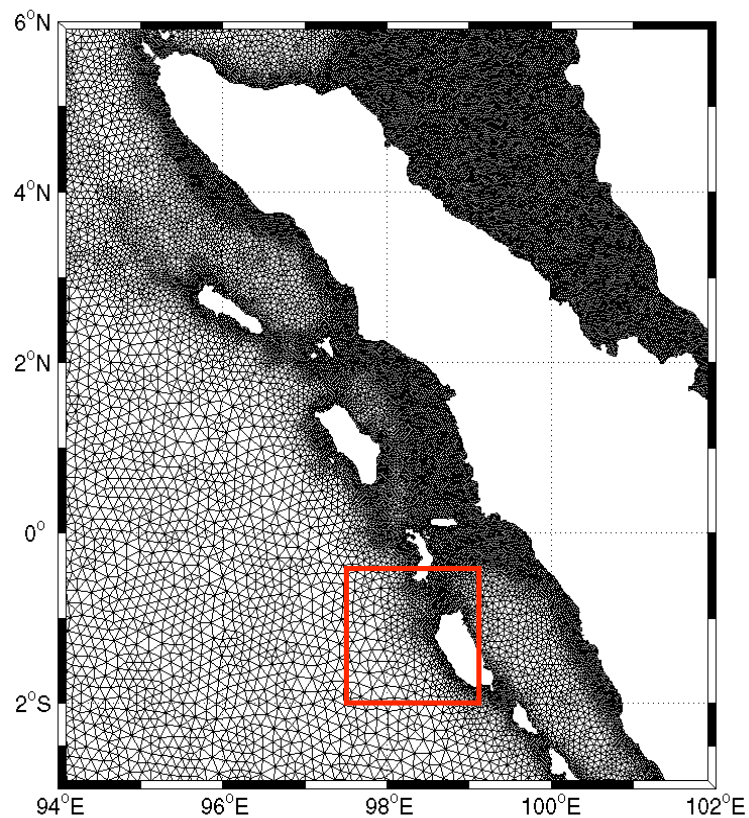
TsunAWI Validation

Run-up Benchmark



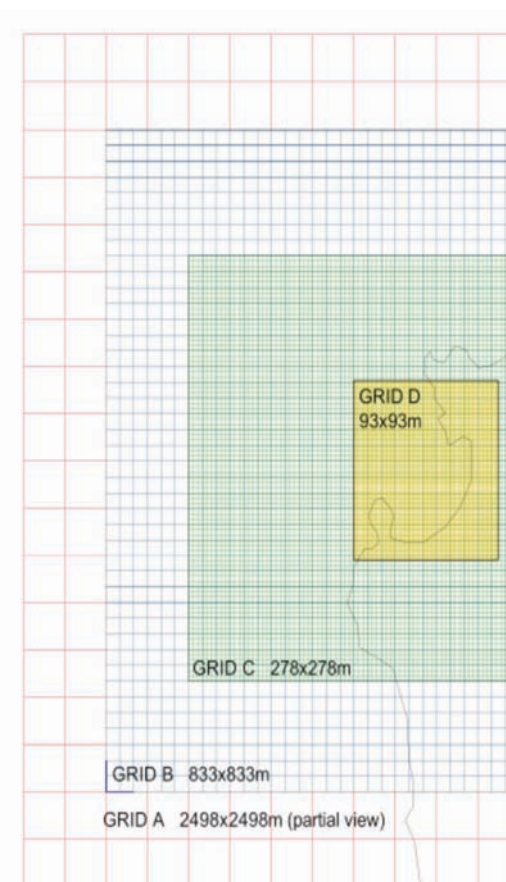
TsunAWI vs. Tunami-N3

TsunAWI 



Resolution:
generally 200 m-10 km
in Aceh and Padang: 80 m

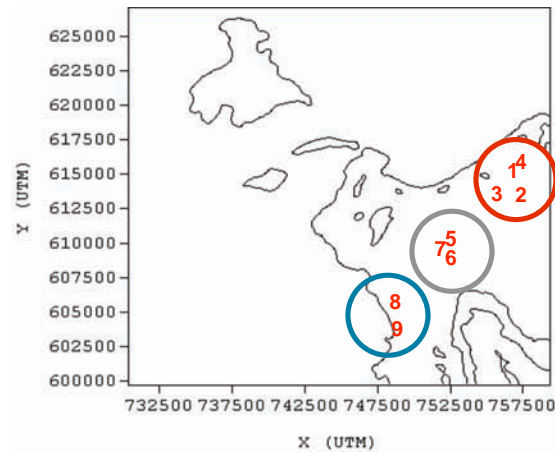
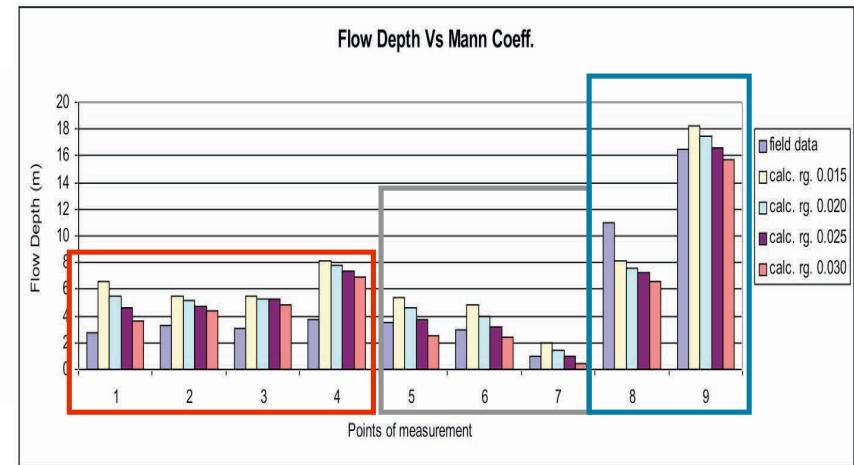
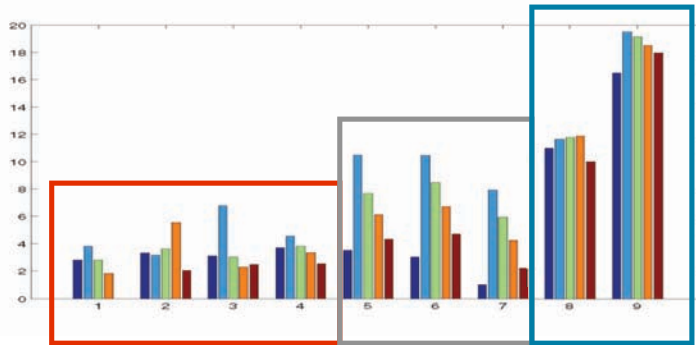
Tunami-N3



TsunAWI vs. Tunami-M3

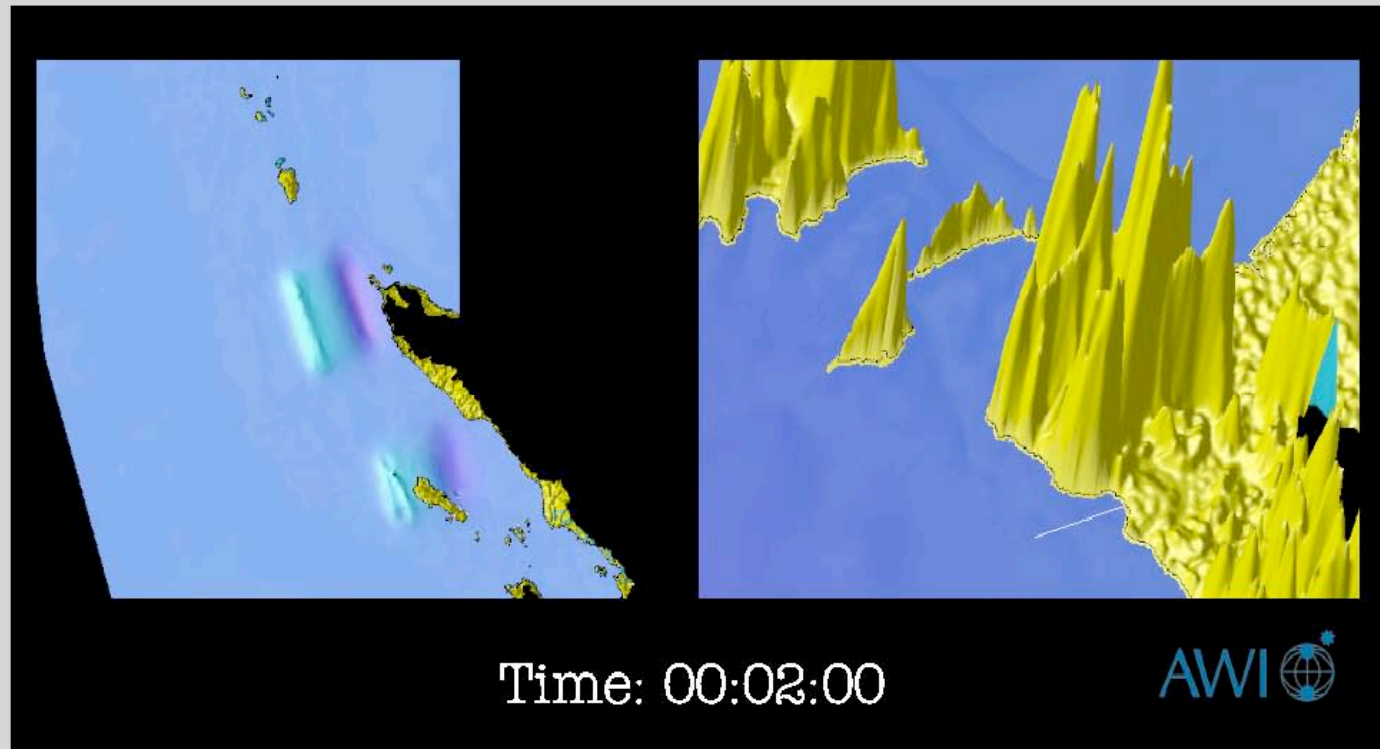
TsunAWI 

Tsunami-M3



TsunAWI Animation

*Tsun*AWI 



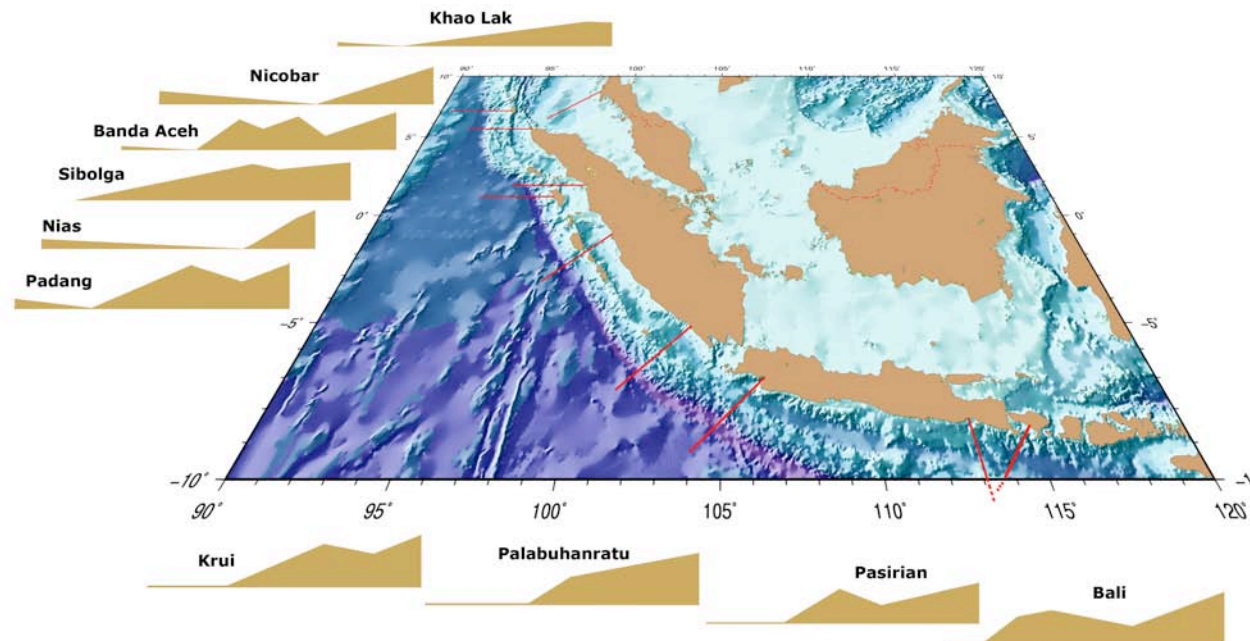
High Resolution Modeling

OUTLINE

Modeling the propagation, transformation, and run-up of tsunami waves in **analytical test areas** and **selected „real“ areas** with model systems

MIKE 21 HD (shallow water equations, amplitude dispersion) and

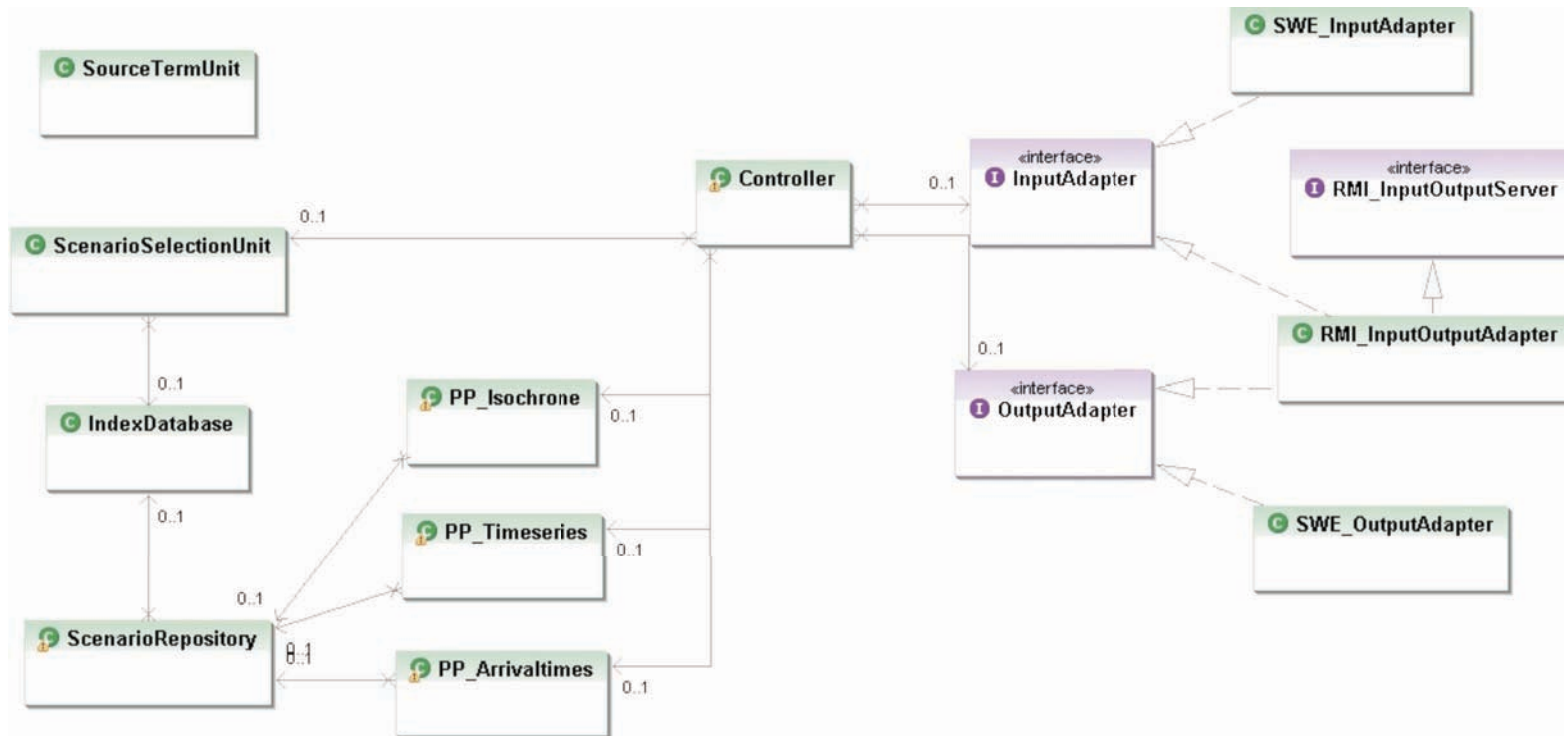
MIKE 21 BW (Boussinesq, amplitude and frequency dispersion, extended by a breaking wave model)



Map with linearized depth profiles (length: 375 km) at 10 pre-selected model areas

Framework

Java Implementation of Framework (delivered 26/02/07)



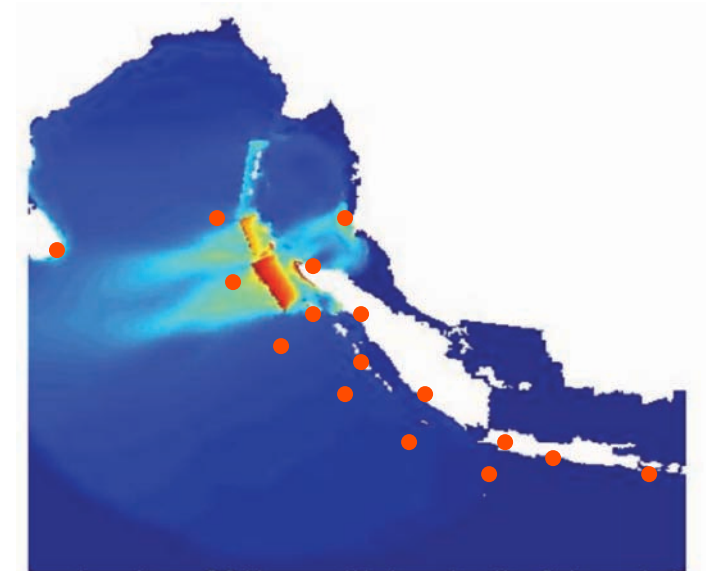
Indexing

Indexed positions:

- Seismic parameters
- Buoy positions
- GPS sensor positions
- Gauge positions
- Positions of interest

Indexed values:

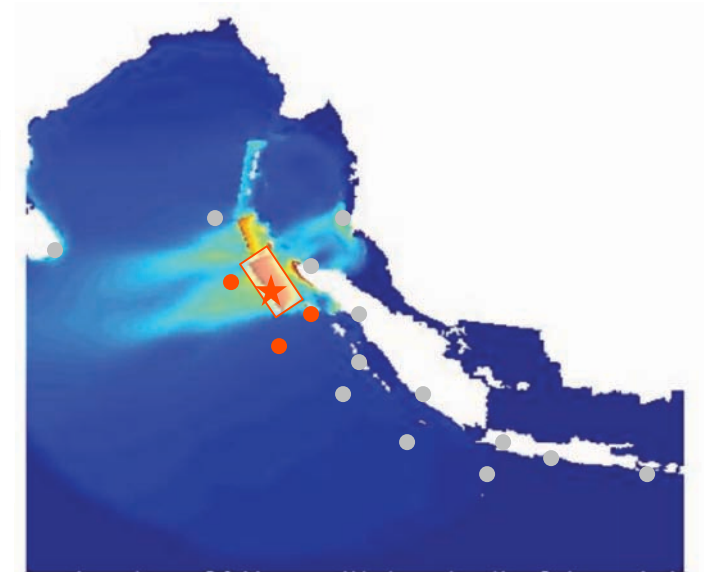
- Epicenter, Magnitude
- Gauge time series
- GPS rupture vectors
- Wave heights
- Arrival times



Selection

Comparison Data:

- Epicenter, Magnitude $(\lambda, \phi) + M$
- Gauge time series $ssh_{\lambda, \phi}(t)$
- GPS rupture vectors $\vec{x}_{\lambda, \phi}$
- Wave heights $ssh_{\lambda, \phi}(t_i)$
- Arrival times $t_{\lambda, \phi}$



Example:

$$(\lambda^0, \phi^0) + M^0$$

$$ssh_{\lambda^i, \phi^i}(t) \quad i = 1 : 3$$

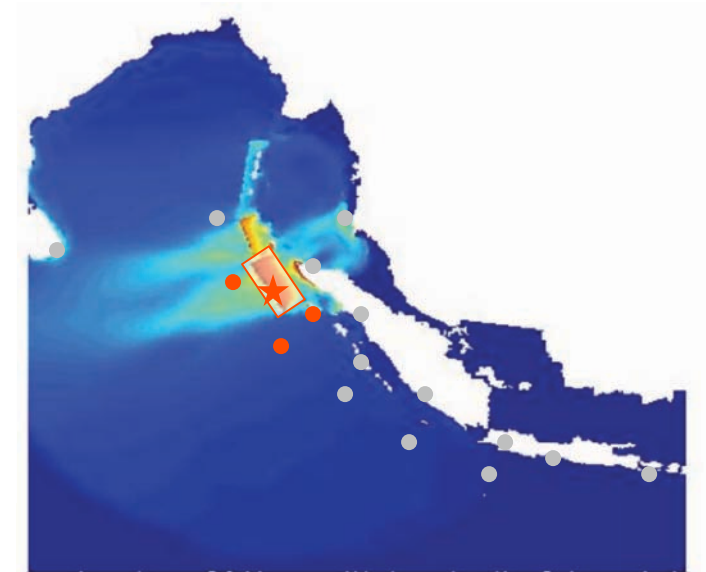
Best fit

Given:

$$(\lambda^0, \phi^0) + M^0$$

$$\text{ssh}_{\lambda^i, \phi^i}(t) \quad i = 1 : 3$$

Best fit in least squares sense:

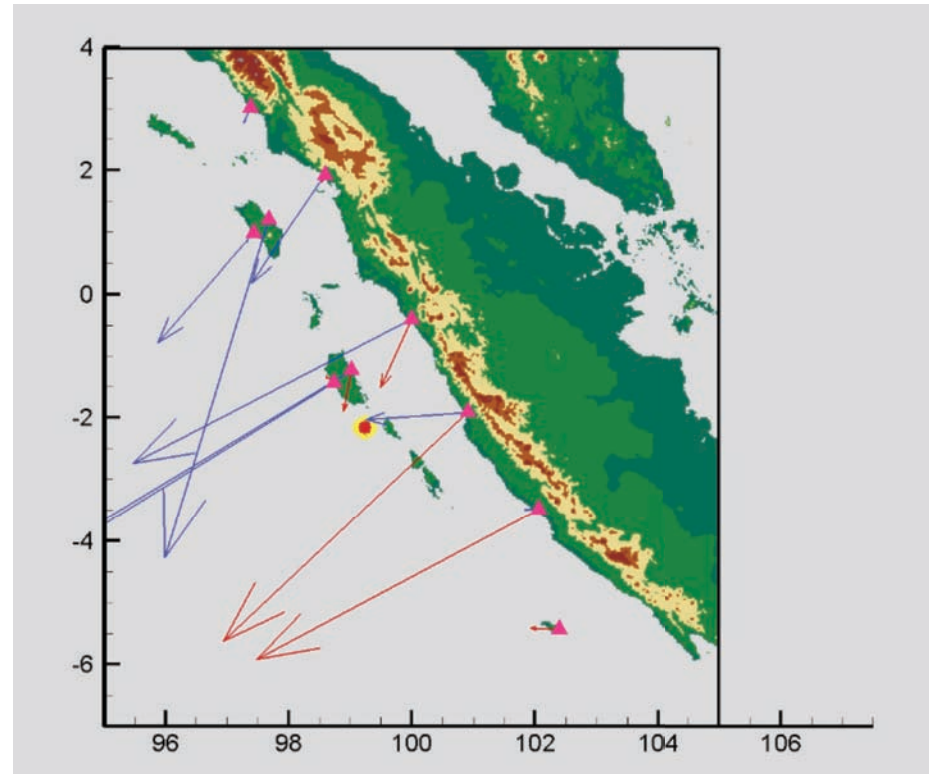
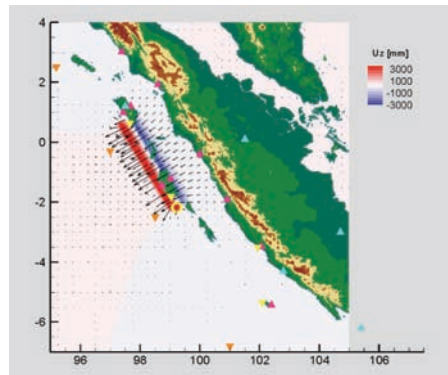
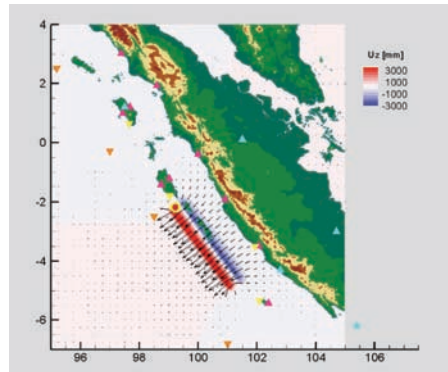


$$\min_{\text{all scenarios } s} \left[w_{\text{loc}} \|(\lambda^0, \phi^0) - (\lambda^s, \phi^s)\|_2^2 + w_{\text{mag}} (M^0 - M^s)^2 + w_{\text{ssh}} \sum_i \|\text{ssh}_{\lambda^i, \phi^i}(t) - \text{ssh}_{\lambda^s, \phi^s}^s(t)\|_t^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

w_* , weights

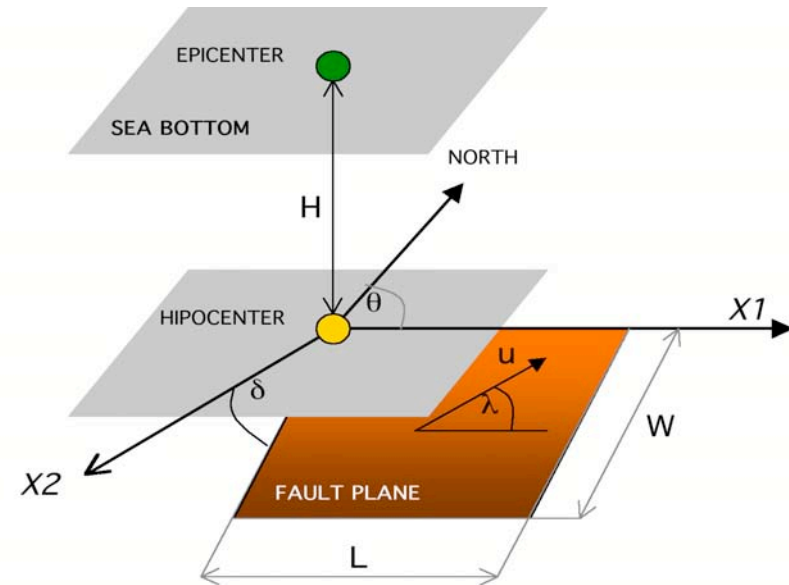
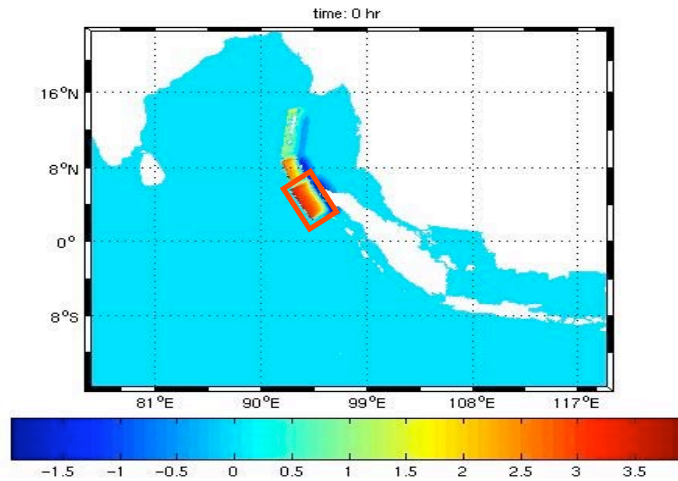
Use of multiple sensors

Sophisticated source models (incl. deformation for GPS)



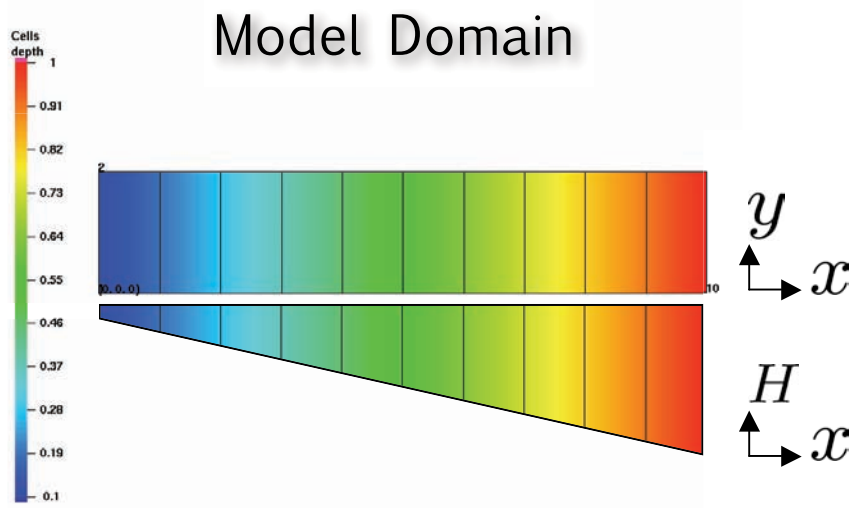
Sensitivity

Variation of fault plane



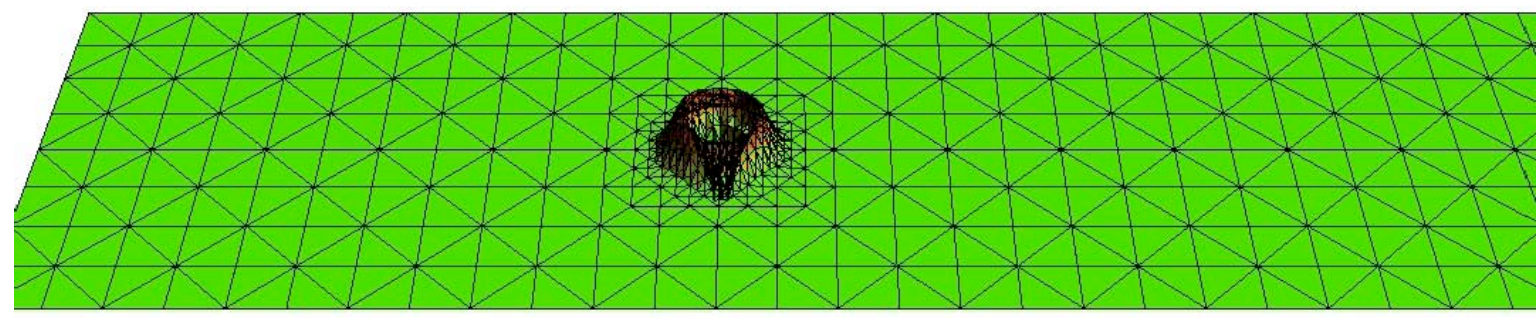
Parameter	Standard model	counter part
Slip amount	(14 m)	-4 m
Dip angle	(12 °)	+5 °
Strike angle	(-30 °)	-10 °
Rake angle	(120 °)	+10 °
Width	(200 km)	-50 km
Depth	(2 km)	+0.5 km
Location	(2.1 °)	0.5 ° (to south)

Future – Adaptive Mesh Refinement



Initial values

$$\odot (3, 1)$$



TsunAWI Animation

