

# Using ANUGA

# Intro to ANUGA: before you begin

- Download ANUGA, Python, text editor
  - Download ANUGA: [https://github.com/GeoscienceAustralia/anuga\\_core](https://github.com/GeoscienceAustralia/anuga_core) (code → download zip)
  - ANUGA user manual: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318511561\\_ANUGA\\_User\\_Manual\\_Release\\_20](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/318511561_ANUGA_User_Manual_Release_20)
  - Install Python (2.X, won't work with python 3!): <https://www.python.org/downloads/release/python-2716/> (2.7.16)
  - Packages: numpy, netCDF
  - Nano text editor: <https://www.nano-editor.org/download.php>
- Optional: parallel processor
  - OpenMPI: <https://www.open-mpi.org/software/ompi/v4.1/>
- ArcGIS
- Other useful resources
  - ANUGA user community--great for troubleshooting! <https://sourceforge.net/p/anuga/mailman/anuga-user/>

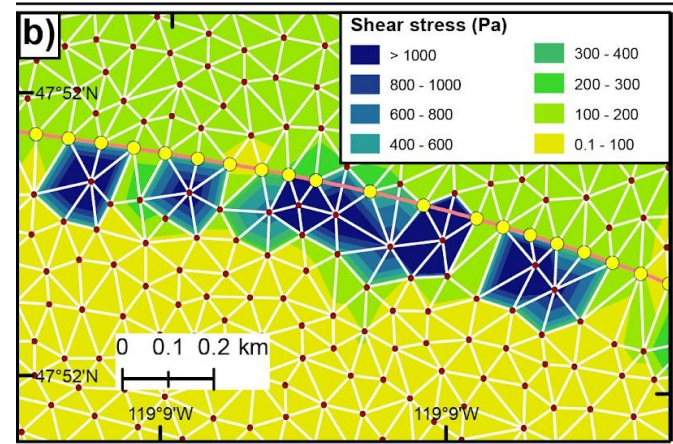
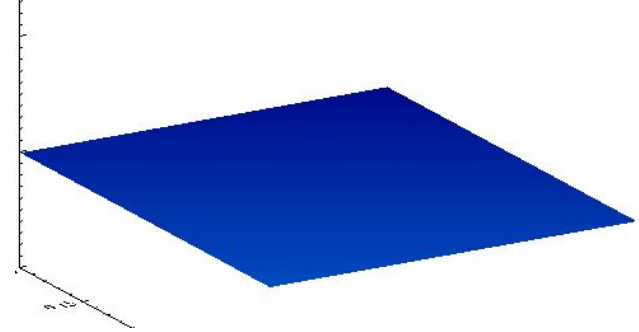
# Intro to ANUGA: what is it

- What's it doing?

- Finite-volume method for solving the [Shallow Water Wave Equation](#) in 2D
- Tracks water elevation, bed elevation, x-momentum, and y-momentum over time
- Variable-size triangular mesh
- Advantages over other models: numerical stability at high Froude numbers, resolve hydraulic jumps, wetting and drying capabilities
- Limitations: only works with UTM projection systems, Mannings friction, slower than some other models, can't resolve vertical convection/turbulence

- What can you model?

- Channel flow of known discharge/hydrograph\*
- Lake drains/dam bursts\*
- Coastal processes (storm surges, tsunamis)
- Watershed-wide flow (rainfall, culverts)



# Intro to ANUGA: inputs

- **DEM:** [ascii file](#) containing elevation data, can create using Raster to Ascii in Arc (should be a clean DEM--fill sinks and clip to domain before converting)
  - note! .prj projection file must be reformatted from the default created with Raster to Ascii
- **Domain boundary:** [csv file](#) containing x & y coordinates of outer domain limits (draw polygon → feature vertices to points → calculate geometry)
  - The fewer boundary segments, the better
- **Optional: other boundaries:** [csv file\(s\)](#) containing x & y coordinates for regions with different spatial resolution, non-spatially-uniform Mannings n, initial stage, breaklines, etc.
  - Must be COMPLETELY INSIDE domain polygon
- **Inlet:** [csv file](#) containing x & y coordinates for a line segment across which water enters the domain
  - Watch for overlap with channel banks
- **Gages:** [csv file](#) containing x & y coordinates for points to track stage over time
- **Time, space, and discharge range/resolution:** total model duration (seconds), time step (seconds), spatial resolution(s) as maximum triangle area ( $\text{m}^2$ ), hydrograph for input discharge

# Running ANUGA: hydrograph file

- Creates a .tms (time-series) file specifying the discharge over time
- Edit in `txt2tms_example.py`
  - `dischargeTmsFile` (line 8)
  - `projectFileName` (line 9)
  - `time` (line 16)
  - `q` (line 17)
- Run: in directory with `ascii/prj/bnd/inlet/gage` files, type:
  - `python txt2tms_example.py`

# Running ANUGA: the model

- Establishes the domain, and evolves through time
- Edit in `flood_anuga_example.py`:
  - `time` (line 27)
  - `root` (lines 39 & 53)
  - `pol_1` (line 103)
  - `domain` (line 109)
  - `domain.set.quantity` (lines 129-134)
  - `bcline` (line 147)
  - `Q1` (line 148)
  - `domain.set_boundary` (line 161)
  - `yieldstep` (line 172)
- Run: in directory with `ascii/prj/bnd/inlet/gage` files (and after creating the `.tms` file) type:
  - `python flood_anuga_example.py <spatial_res_default> <spatial_res_high> <folder_name>`  
(For running on a single core)
  - `mpirun -<number of cores> python flood_anuga_example.py <spatial_res_default> <spatial_res_high> <folder_name>` (For running on # cores in parallel)

# Processing ANUGA: outputs

- Output files:
  - example.sww
  - The .sww file contains stage, elevation, x-momentum, and y-momentum for each mesh vertex over all time steps in netCDF-readable format (can view in QGIS)
- Create ascii files of hydraulic parameters ([processing\\_anuga\\_example\\_clean.py](#)): edit
  - name (line 22)
  - Q (line 23)
  - n (line 26)
  - cell (line 27)
  - red (line 32)
  - write projection (lines 92-98) \*change values to match example.prj
  - When finished, copy to folder containing sww file and type: `python processing_anuga_example_clean.py`
- Create gage files of stage ([gauge\\_process.py](#)): edit
  - sww\_file (line 30)
  - gauge\_in\_file (line 31)
  - gauge\_out (line 32)
  - When finished, copy to folder containing sww file and type: `python sww2csv.py`

# Processing ANUGA: Displaying in ArcMap

- Ascii files can be added directly into ArcMap
- Convert to raster to work with other ArcMap tools (use Ascii to Raster, might need to run Define Projection as well)
- Arcpy script to go from ascii files to shapefiles of wetted extents ([wetted\\_extents.py](#)): edit
  - env.workspace (line 13)
  - outws (line 14)
  - discharges (line 17)
  - timesteps (line 18)
  - scenario (line 20)
  - inputDEMs\_list (line 22)
  - DEMname (line 33)
- Arcpy script to calculate areas inside/outside high-water polygon from shapefiles of wetted extents ([calculate\\_areas.py](#)): edit
  - env.workspace (line 13)
  - outws (line 14)
  - discharges (line 17)
  - timesteps (line 18)
  - scenario (line 20)
  - hw\_inner (line 23)
  - hw\_outer (line 24)