

Introduction

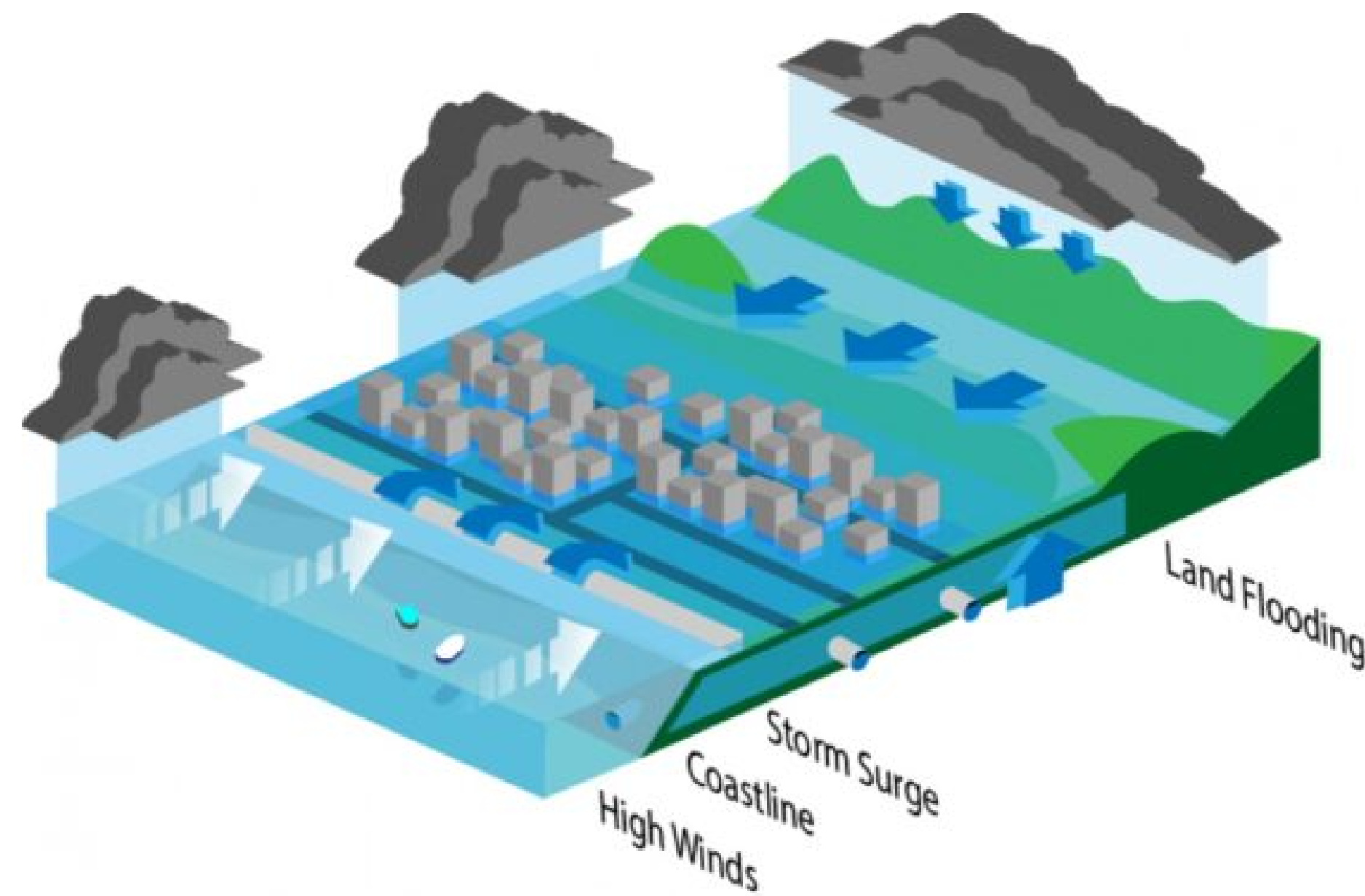


Figure 1: Components of compound flooding. Source: *Climate Security in Oceania, UT Austin*

Compound flooding is a complex phenomena that arises when flooding sources such as storm surge, rainfall and river discharge occur simultaneously (Figure 1). The combined effect of these sources can be devastating, as most notably seen in Houston area during Hurricane Harvey, where storm surges prevented drainage of rainfall runoff. This interdependency makes it difficult to simulate compound flooding because the model has to be able to combine these sources in a nonlinear way.

Regular simulations are usually done with the Advanced Circulation Model (ADCIRC), a computer program that discretizes the fluid on a 2D finite element mesh. However, it is difficult to add source terms that account for parts of compound flooding, in this case rainfall. Moreover, the continuous Galerkin method (CG) used in ADCIRC does not guarantee mass conservation in each element which can lead to inaccuracies when source terms are added. Due to these limitations, we test the effect of incorporating rainfall and river discharge into the Discontinuous Galerkin Shallow Water Equation model (DGSWEM), a model based on ADCIRC that uses the discontinuous Galerkin method (DG).

Model

DGSWEM uses the shallow water equations (SWE) which are an approximate model for a thin (relative to depth) layer of water in two dimensions. The continuity equation in this case is simply

$$\frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(Hu) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(Hv) = \mathcal{S}(t, x, y)$$

where ζ is the water elevation, H is the total height of the water column, u and v the velocities in x and y directions, and \mathcal{S} is where we add in the rainfall, measured in meter per second per unit area. Rainfall can vary among different parts of the domain, but here we use a constant rainfall in both space and time.

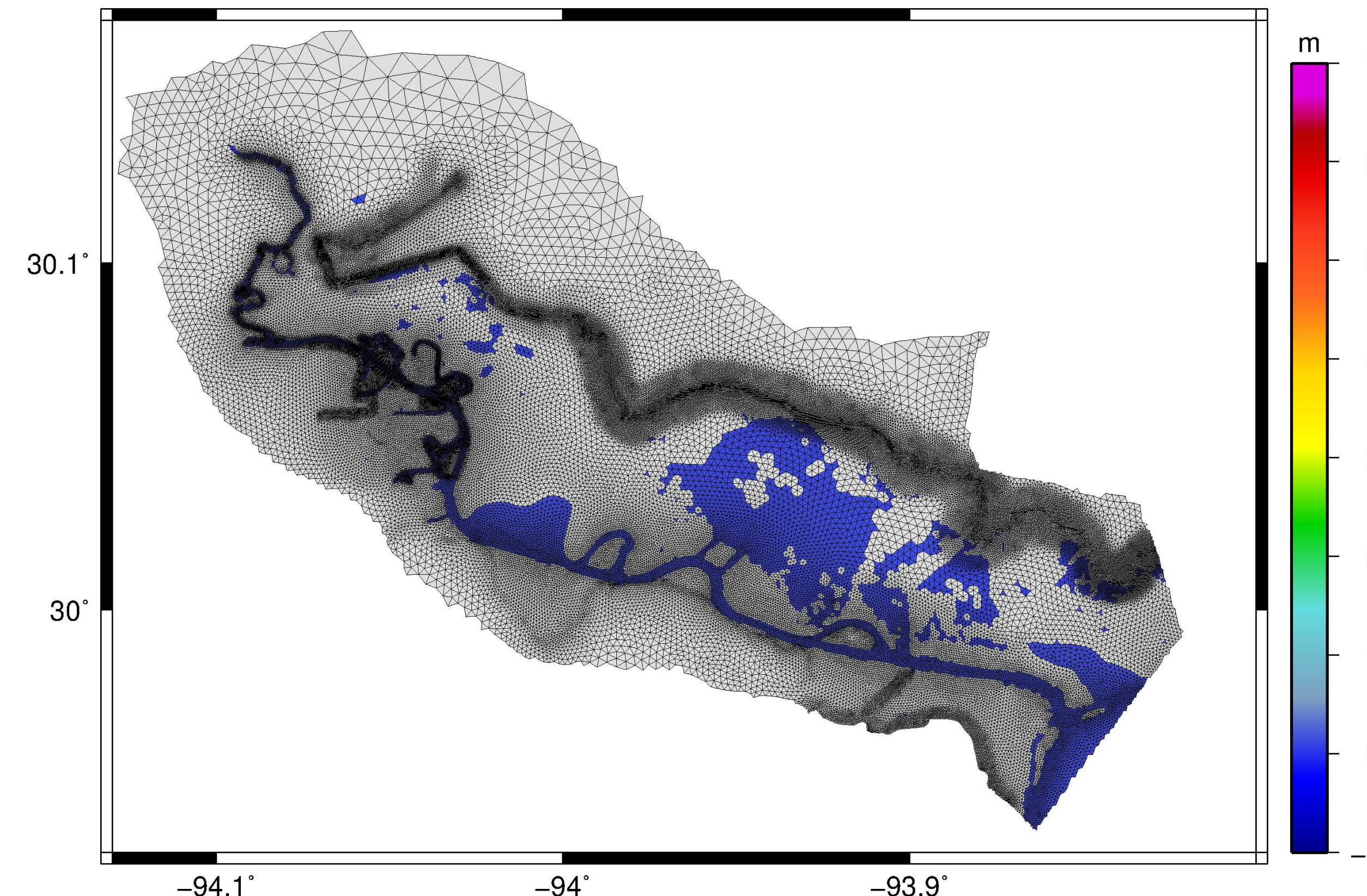


Figure 2: Finite element mesh of the Neches river

The test case is the Neches River shown in Figure 2, triangulated with 62,075 nodes. We model the flow during Hurricane Harvey event (2017) in which river discharge occurs upstream and travels down the river.

Method

The DG method differs from CG in that it enforces the weak formulation on each individual element and the solution is allowed to be discontinuous across elements. This effectively guarantees that water elevation is conserved in each element, i.e. the net change is only due to inflow and outflow. In mathematical terms, the weak form for the continuity equation on element Ω^e is

$$\int_{\Omega^e} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial t} v - \int_{\Omega^e} \nabla v \cdot \mathbf{F} + \int_{\partial \Omega^e} v \hat{\mathbf{F}} \cdot \mathbf{n} = \int_{\Omega^e} v S.$$

Here, $\partial \Omega^e$ is the element boundary, \mathbf{F} is the vector $[uH, vH]^T$, v is the test function on Ω^e , and $\hat{\mathbf{F}}$ is the appropriate numerical flux (the Roe flux is used here).

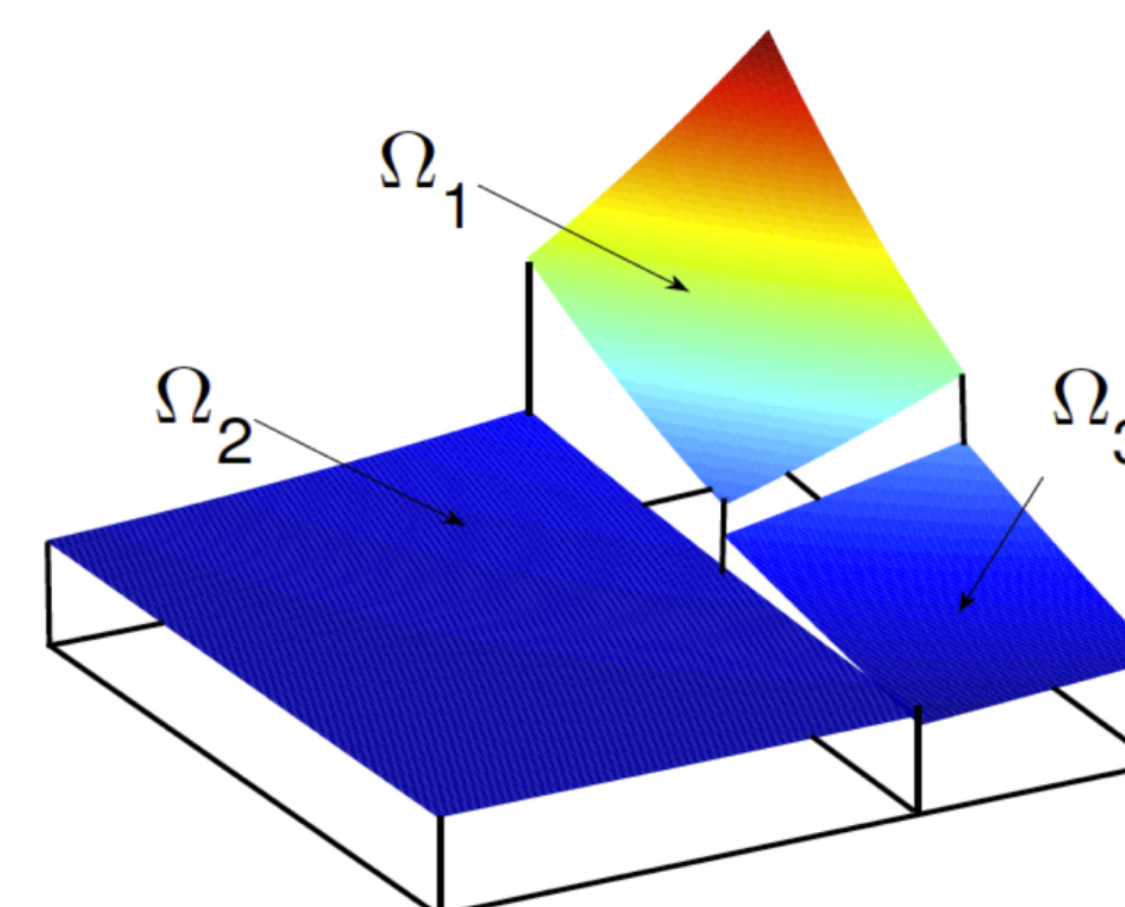


Figure 3: An example DG mesh with quadrilateral elements. Source: *Google*

Upstream river discharge is added by supplying the flow rates u and v to the numerical flux at the corresponding element boundaries. Solving this system yields a system of ODEs which we then solve using the second order Strong Stability Preserving Runge-Kutta scheme (SSPRK). Finally, the solution at the nodes is obtained by averaging the values of discontinuous solutions from the neighboring elements.

Results

We ran DGSWEM on the Neches domain with 1 inch of rain per hour, constant throughout the whole domain. The simulation was run on 128 CPU cores at a time step of 0.1 seconds for 6 simulation days, which took around 8 hours in real time. A plot of water elevation at day 6 is given in Figure 4. As can be seen, the flow is compounded by the river discharge from the top left corner as well as rainfall on the other part of the domain.

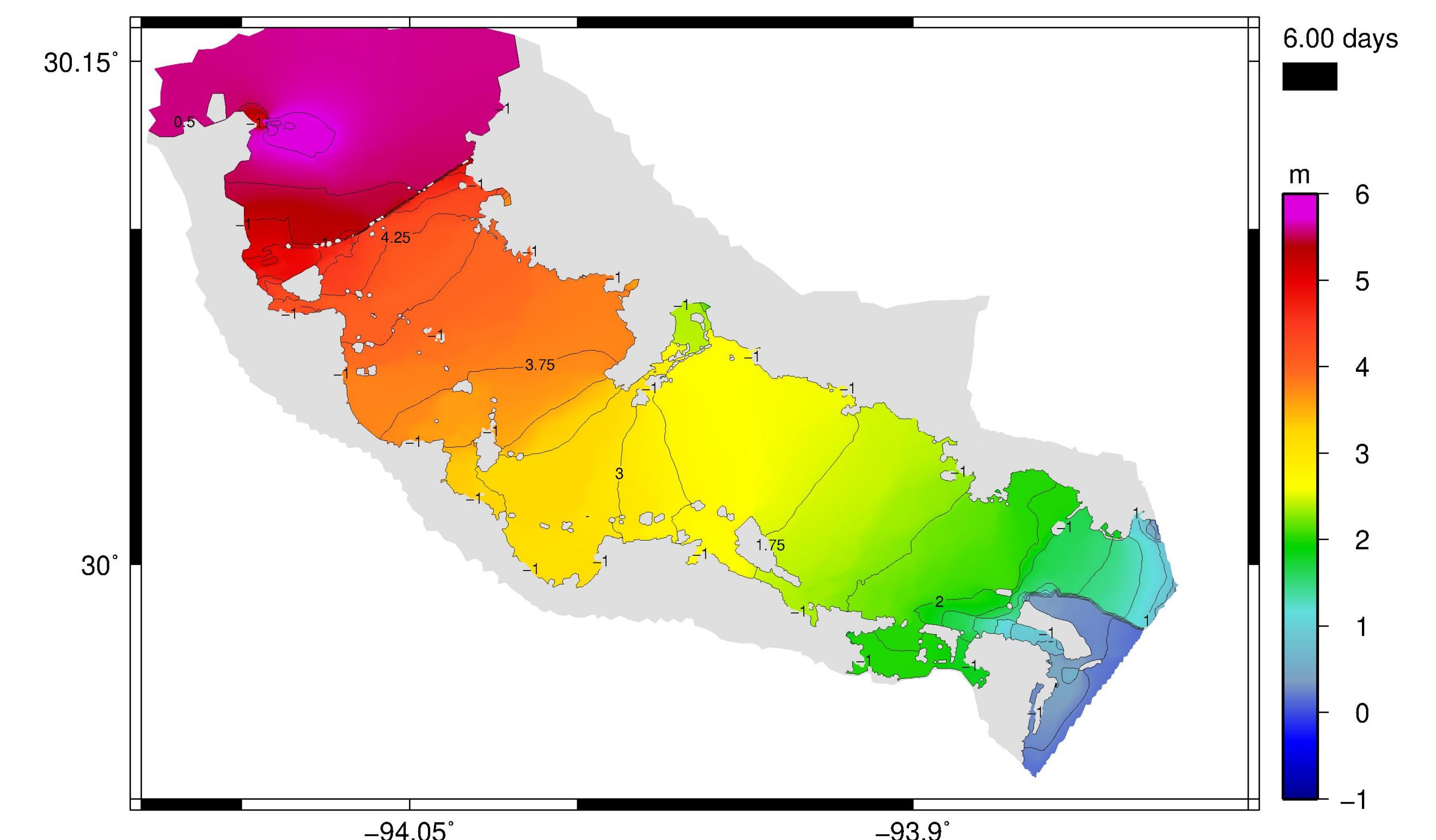


Figure 4: Water elevation of the Neches river on the 6th day.

We also plot below the water elevation time series for simulations with and without rainfall in Figure 5. These are computed at a recording station located at Rainbow Bridge, whose recorded values are also plotted for comparison. As expected, when rain is added, the elevation is growing faster.

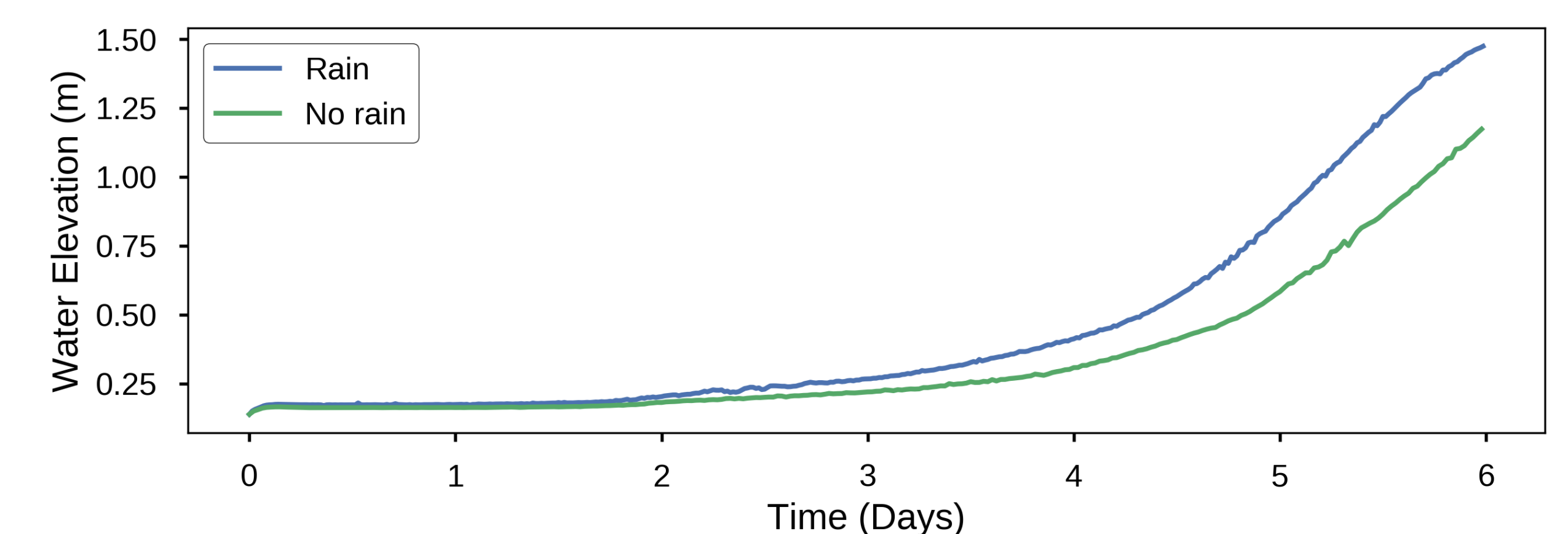


Figure 5: Water elevation from the simulation measured at a station at Rainbow Bridge. The station gauge data is taken from [...].

Proposed Work

The number of larvae that ended up reaching the above bins was shown to be highly dependent on initial condition with the difference in success rates varying as much as 22 percent between any given initial configuration. The number of larvae reaching the grass beds also differed widely between the year with the drought, 2012, and the average year, 2019 with an average difference in success rate of 7% between years. However, at each given initial condition, the differences in success rates for the case with the current channel vs the deeper channel were low with an average increase of 1.0% in success rate across all cases for the deeper channel.