



# Application Of Open Boundaries Within A Two-Way Coupled SPH Model To Simulate Non-Linear Wave-Structure Interactions

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# INTRODUCTION



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Open Boundaries

Open Boundaries

Potential Flow Solver

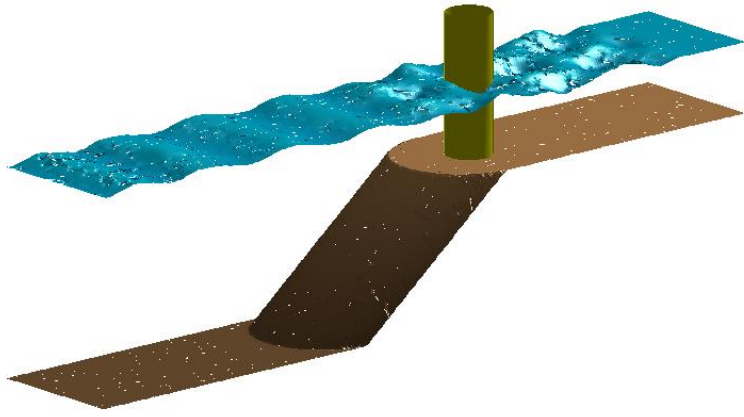
Smoothed Particle Hydrodynamics

Potential Flow Solver

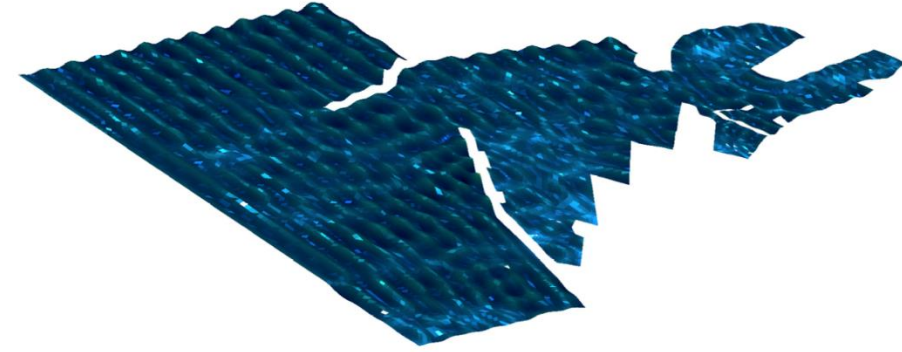


# WAVE PROPAGATION MODEL



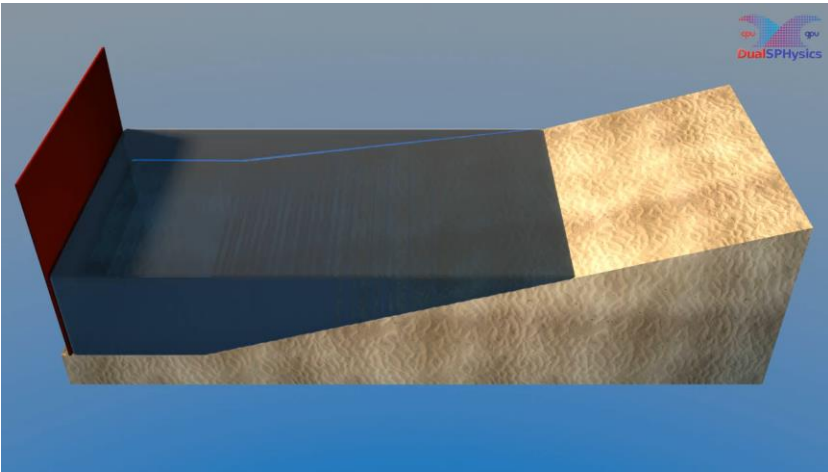
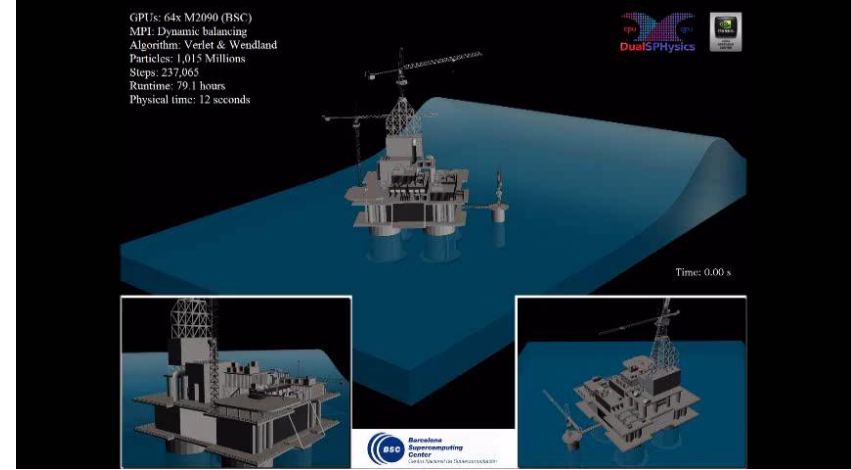
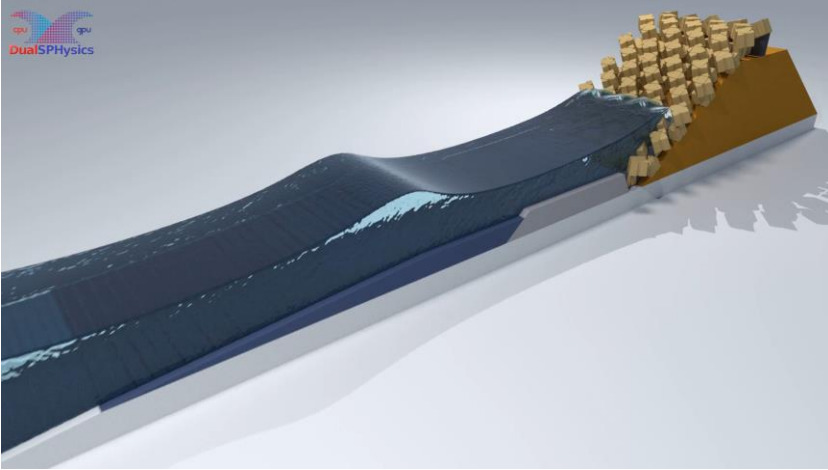


## OceanWave3D



- Fully non-linear potential flow solver
- Flexible-order finite difference
- Fourth-order Runge-Kutta method
- Sigma layers in Z-direction
- Fast calculations

# SPH MODEL



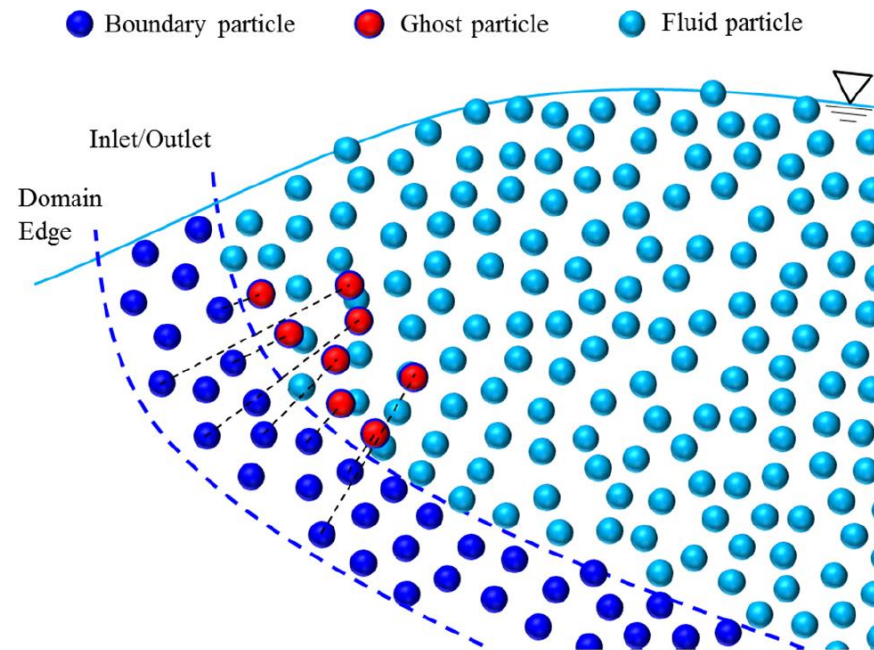


- Lagrangian particle method
- Weakly-Compressible SPH
- $\delta$ -SPH value of 0.1 (Antuono et al. 2012)
- Particle shifting (Lind et al. 2012)
- Explicit second-order symplectic scheme
- Open Boundaries (Tafuni et al. 2016)

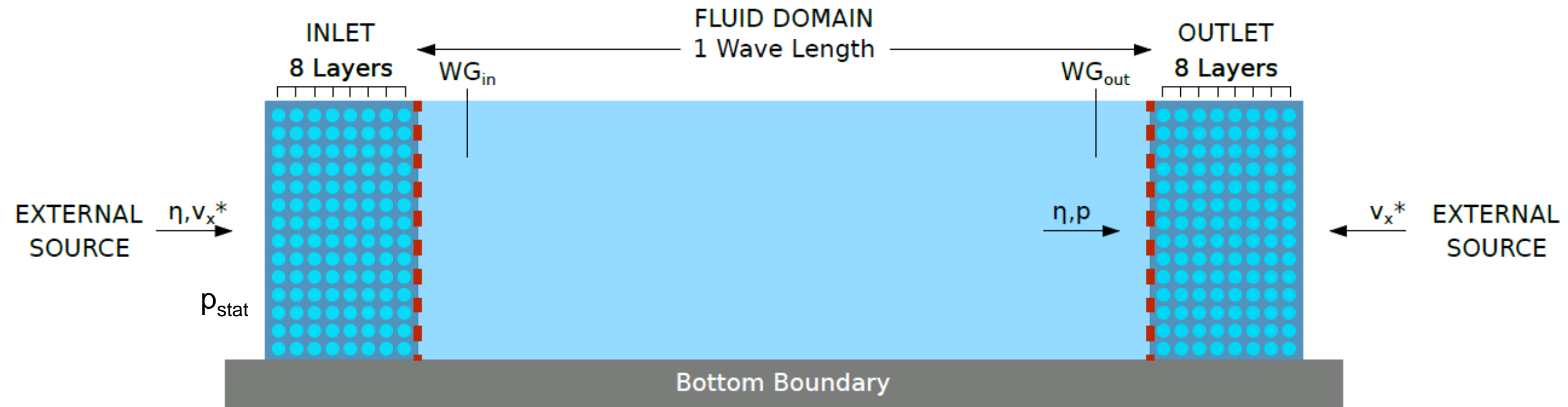


# OPEN BOUNDARIES

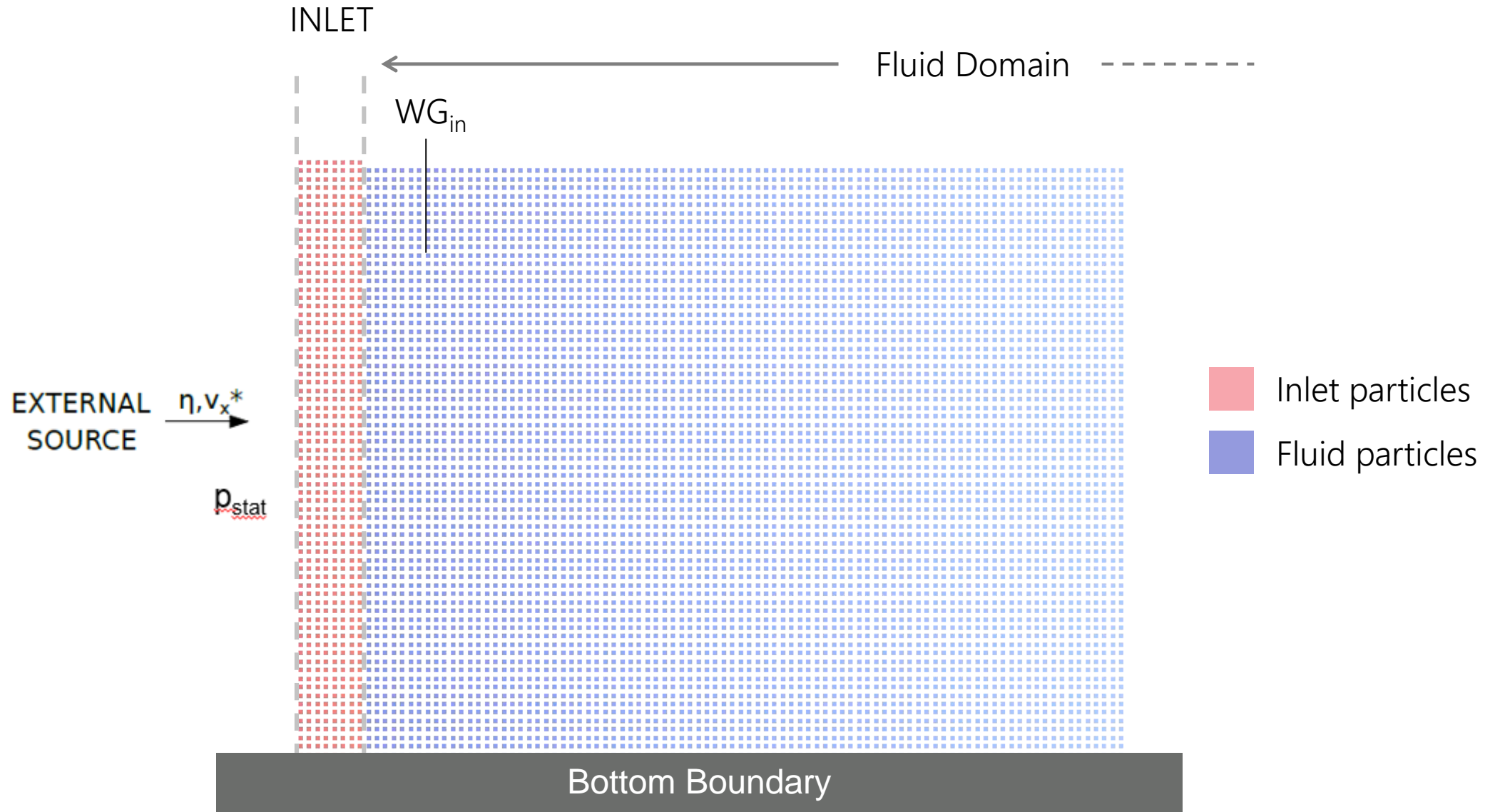
- Impose physical quantities
- Extrapolate from fluid domain using ghost nodes

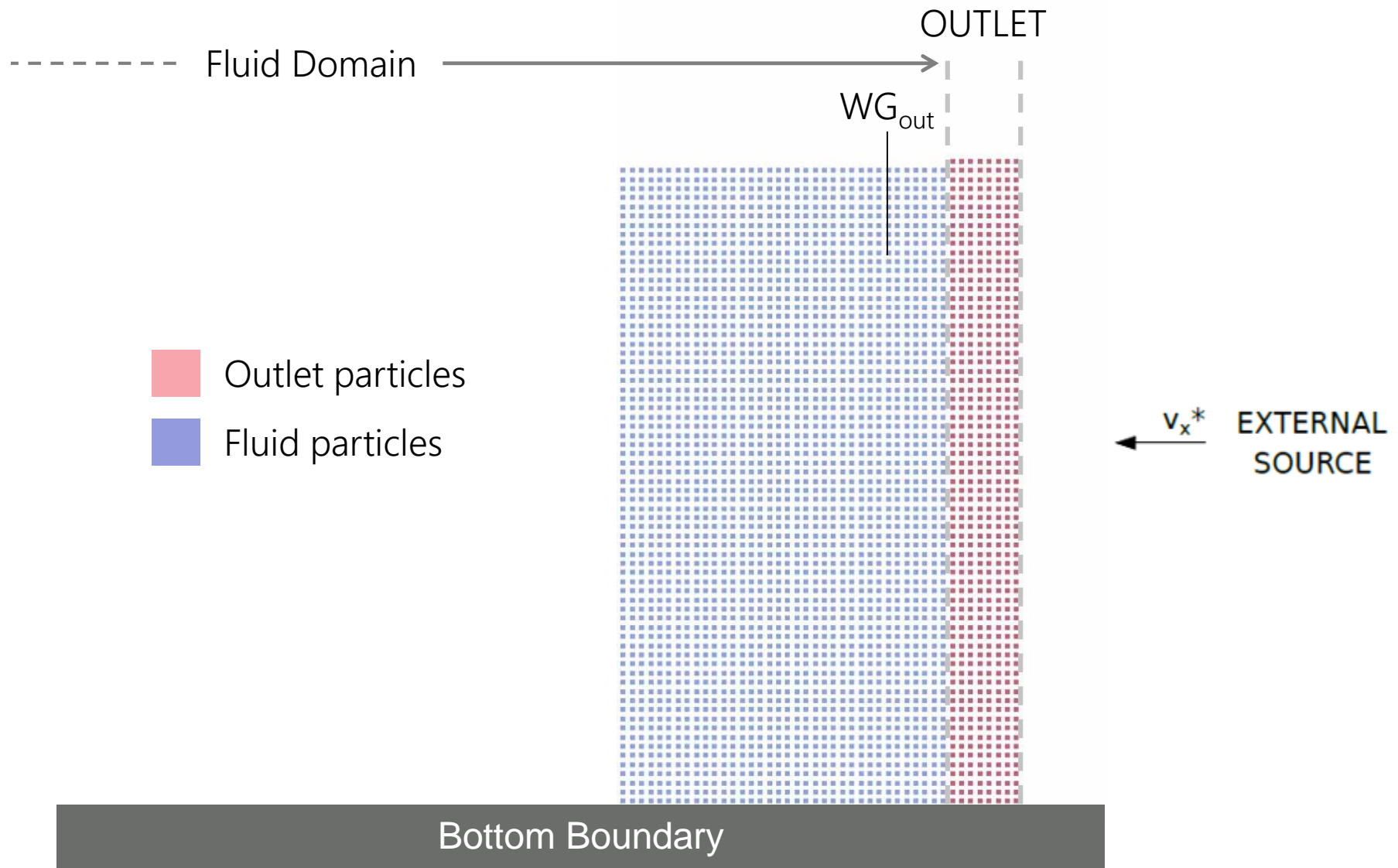


Tafuni, A., Dominguez, J.M., Vacondio, R., Crespo, A.J.C., 2017. Accurate and efficient SPH open boundary conditions for real 3-D engineering problems, in: Proceedings of the 12th SPHERIC International Workshop, June 13-15, Ourense, Spain.



Quantity	X-Velocity	Z-Velocity	Surface Elevation	Pressure
INLET	Imposed	/	Imposed	Hydrostatic
OUTLET	Imposed	/	Extrapolated	Extrapolated







Inlet Correction:

$$v_{x,in}(z, t) = v_{x,theory}(z, t) - [\eta_{WG,in} - \eta_{theory}] \cdot \sqrt{\frac{g}{d}}$$

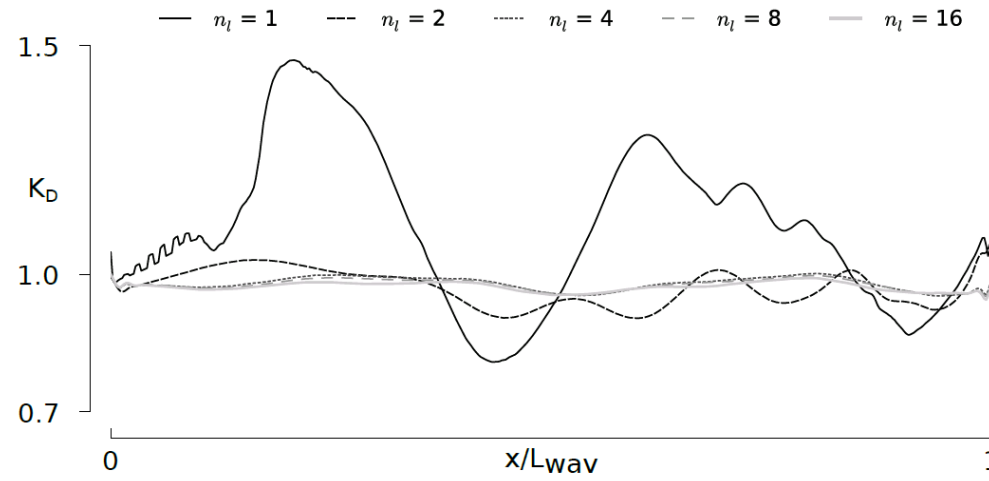
Outlet Correction:

$$v_{x,out}(z, t) = v_{x,theory}(z, t) - [\eta_{theory} - \eta_{WG,out}] \cdot \sqrt{\frac{g}{d}}$$

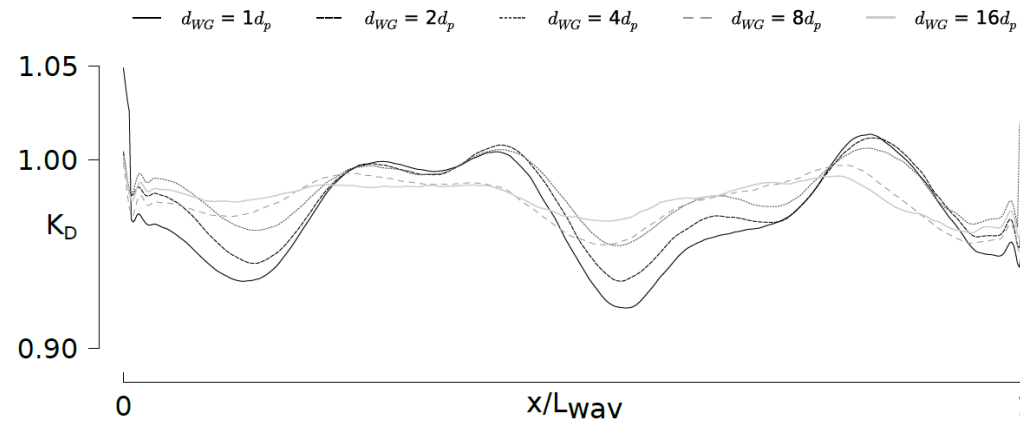
= Active wave absorption based on shallow water approximation

Altomare, C., Domínguez, J. M., Crespo, A. J. C., González-Cao, J., Suzuki, T., Gómez-Gesteira, M., & Troch, P. (2017). Long-crested wave generation and absorption for SPH-based DualSPHysics model. COASTAL ENGINEERING, 127, 37–54.

# of Layers



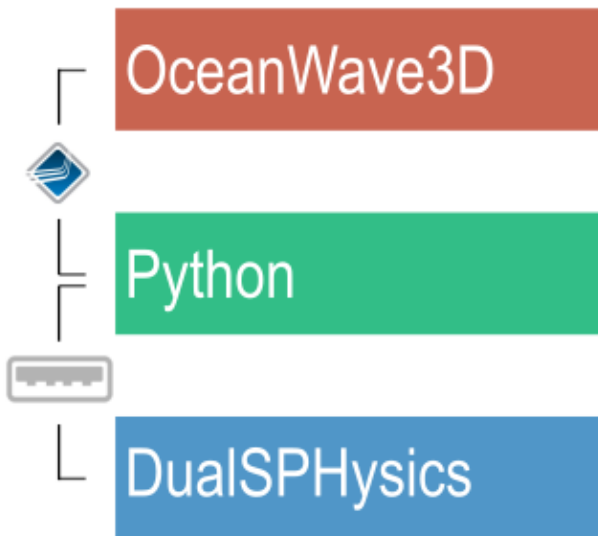
WG distance



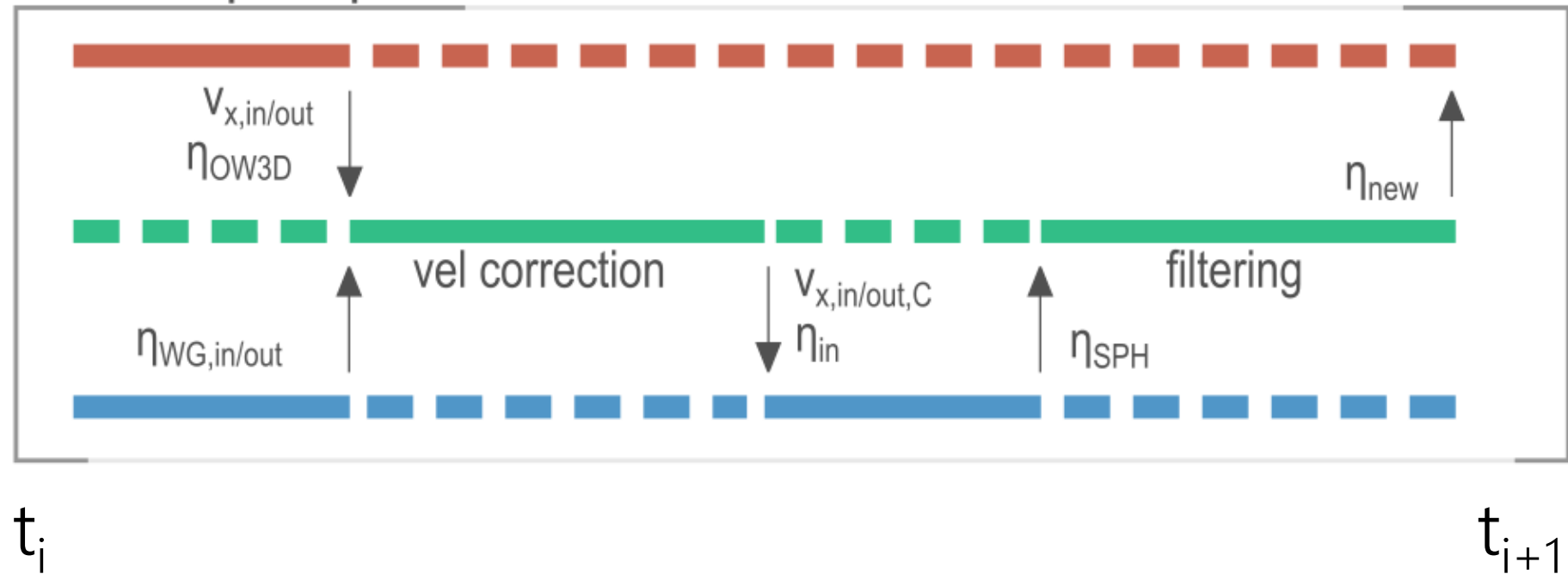
# COUPLING METHODOLOGY



Processes

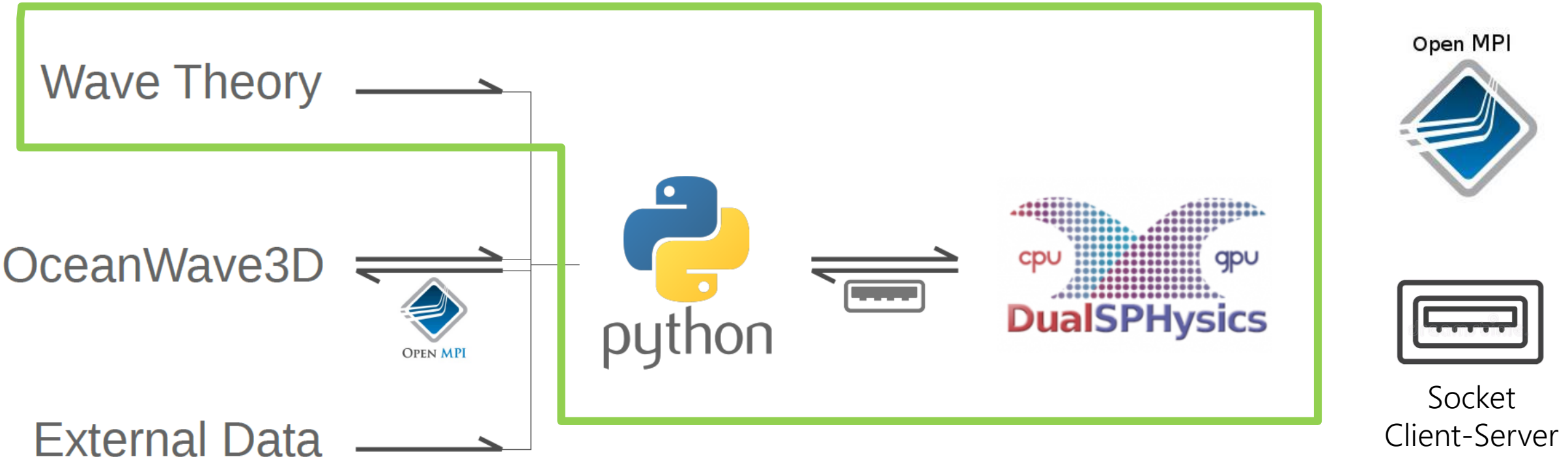


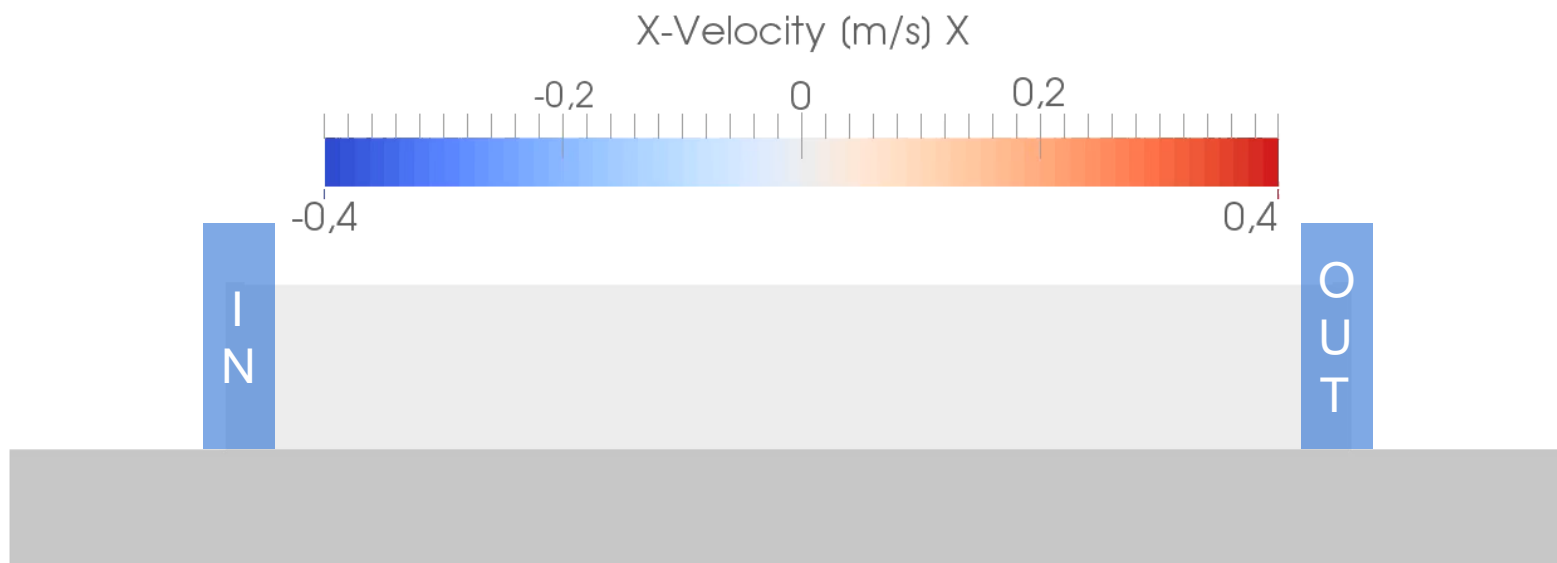
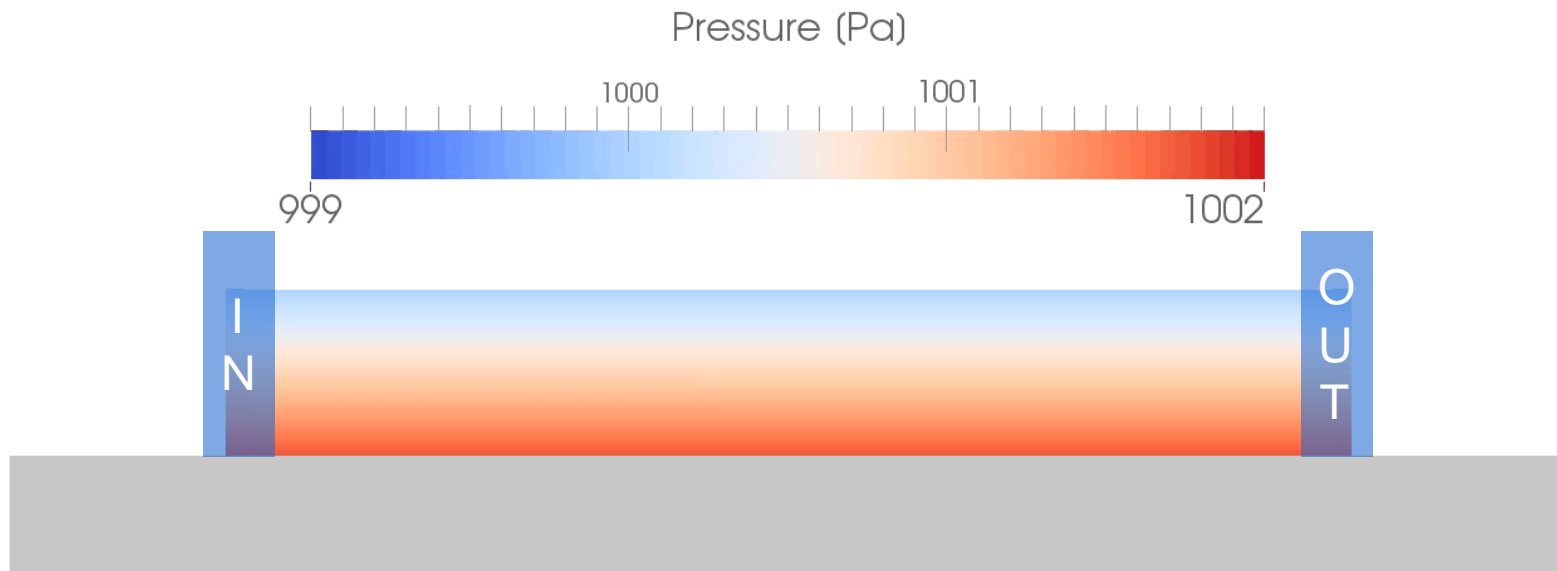
## Time step loop

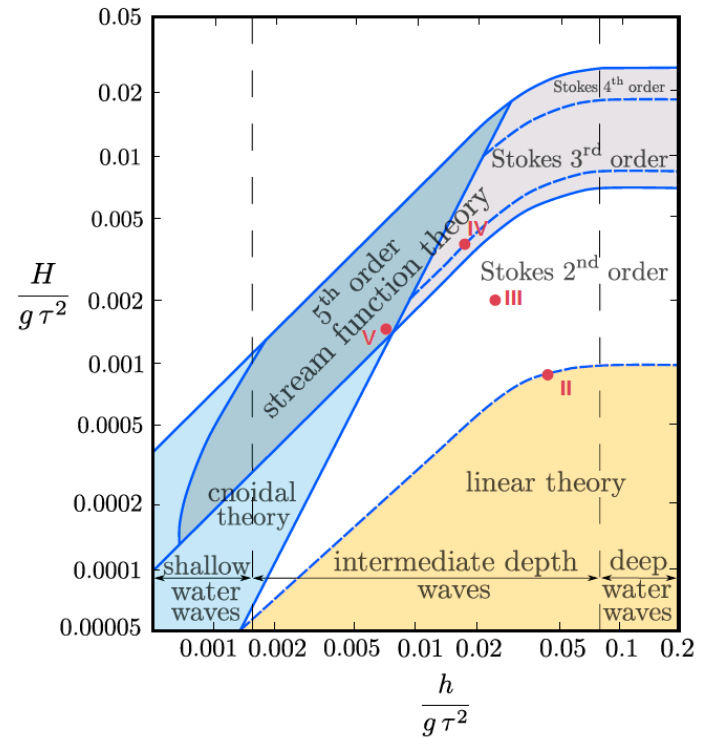




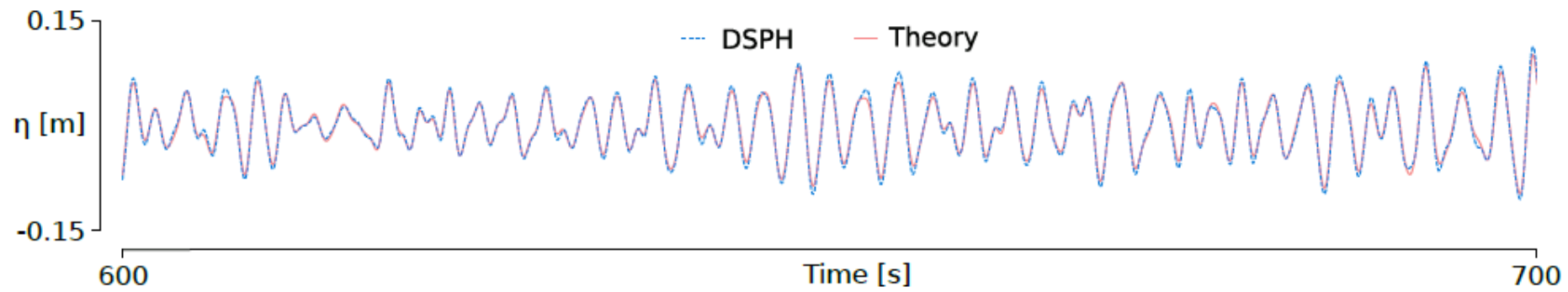
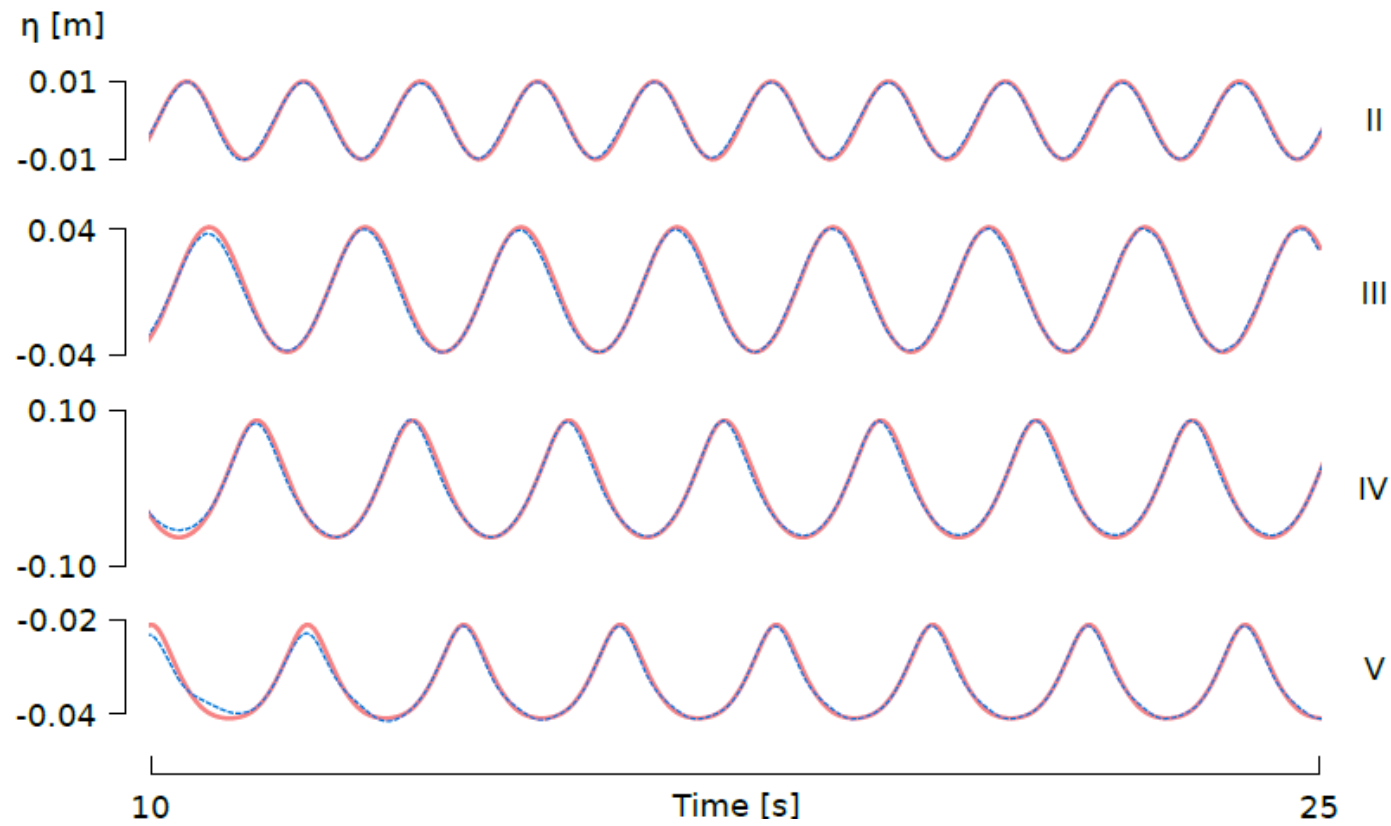
# VALIDATION



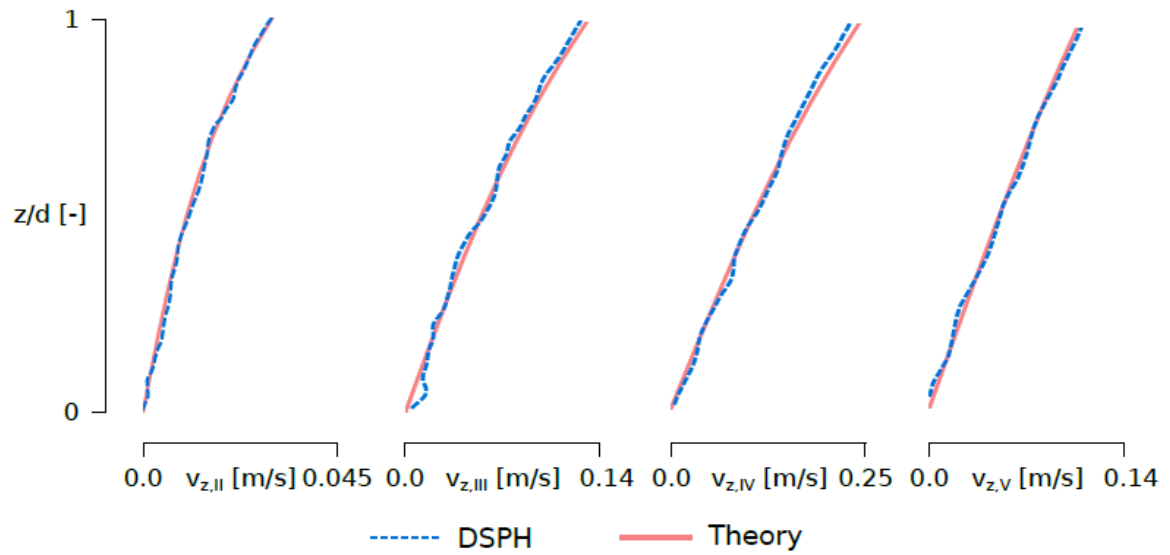
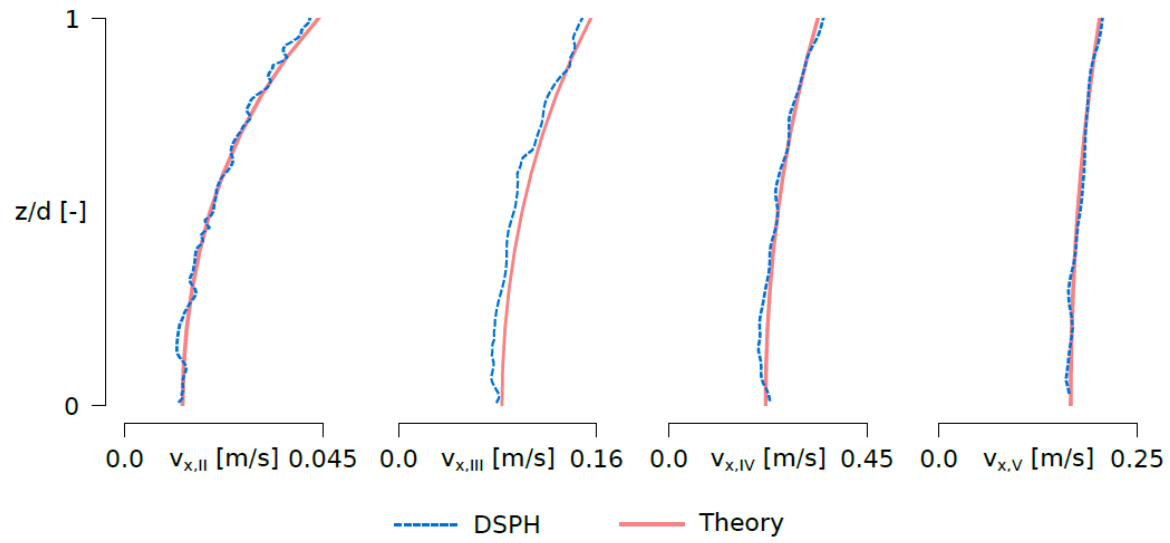




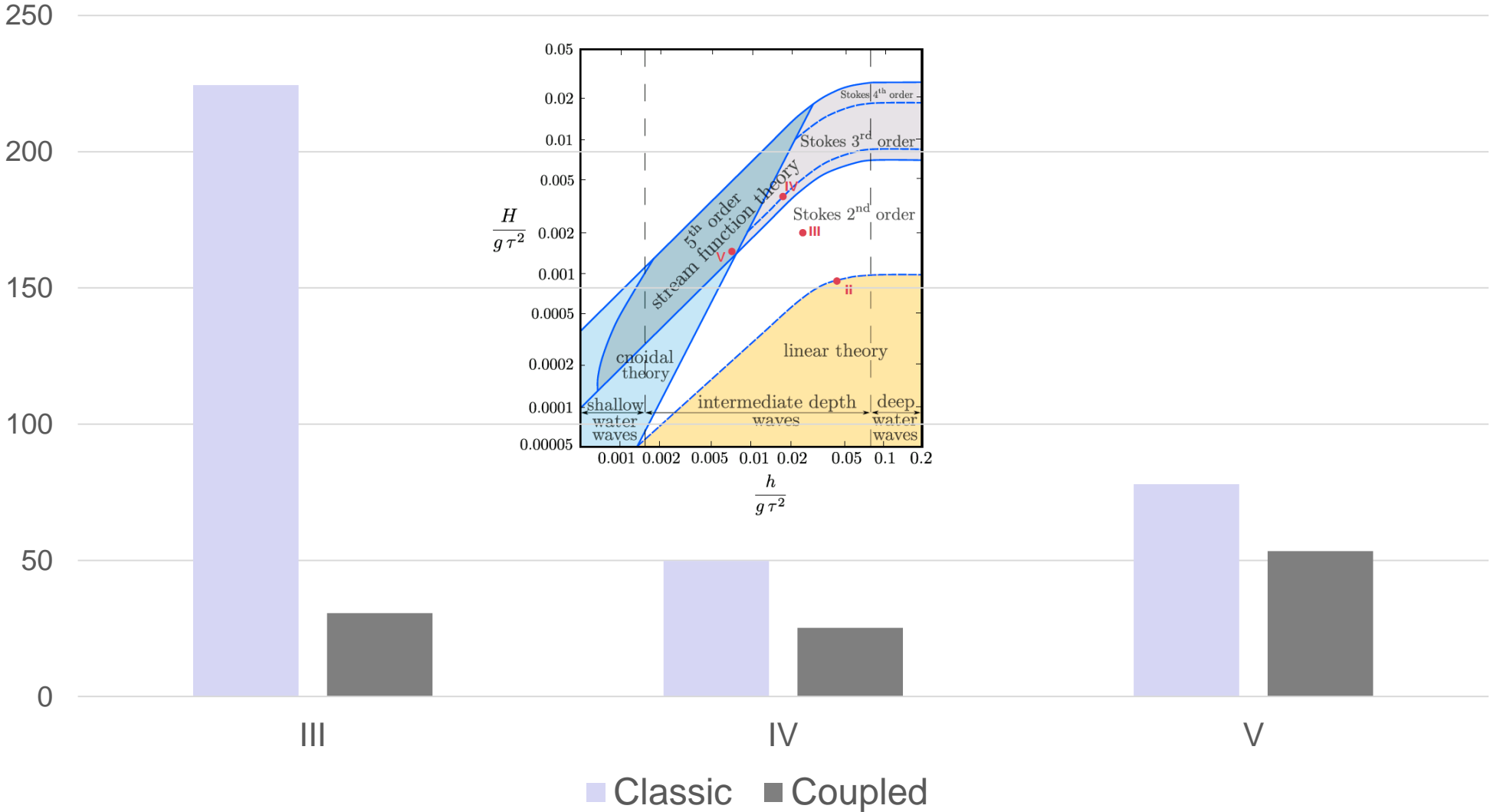
Test Number	Wave Theory	Wave Height $H_{(s)}$ [m]	Wave Period $T_{(m)}$ [s]	Water Depth $d$ [m]	Wave Length $L$ [m]	Particle Size $d_p$ [m]
I	Standing	0.15	2.0	0.7	4.62	0.020
II	Linear	0.02	1.5	1.0	3.35	0.0020
III	Stokes 2 <sup>nd</sup>	0.08	2.0	1.0	5.22	0.010
IV	Stokes 3 <sup>rd</sup>	0.15	2.0	0.7	4.62	0.010
V	Stream Function	0.06	2.0	0.3	3.26	0.005
VI	Irregular Wave	0.15	2.0	1.0	/	0.01

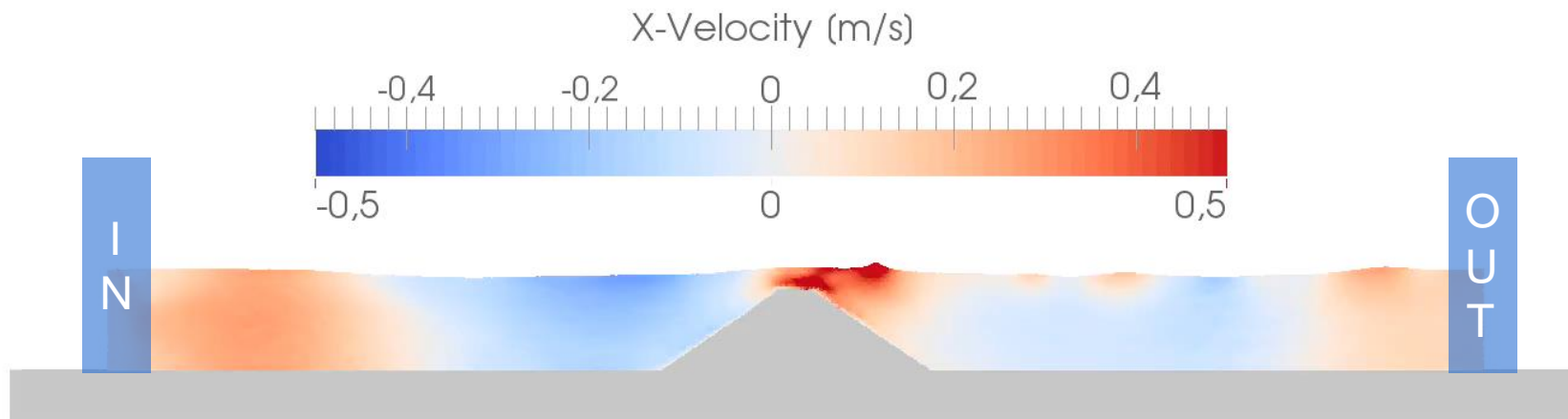
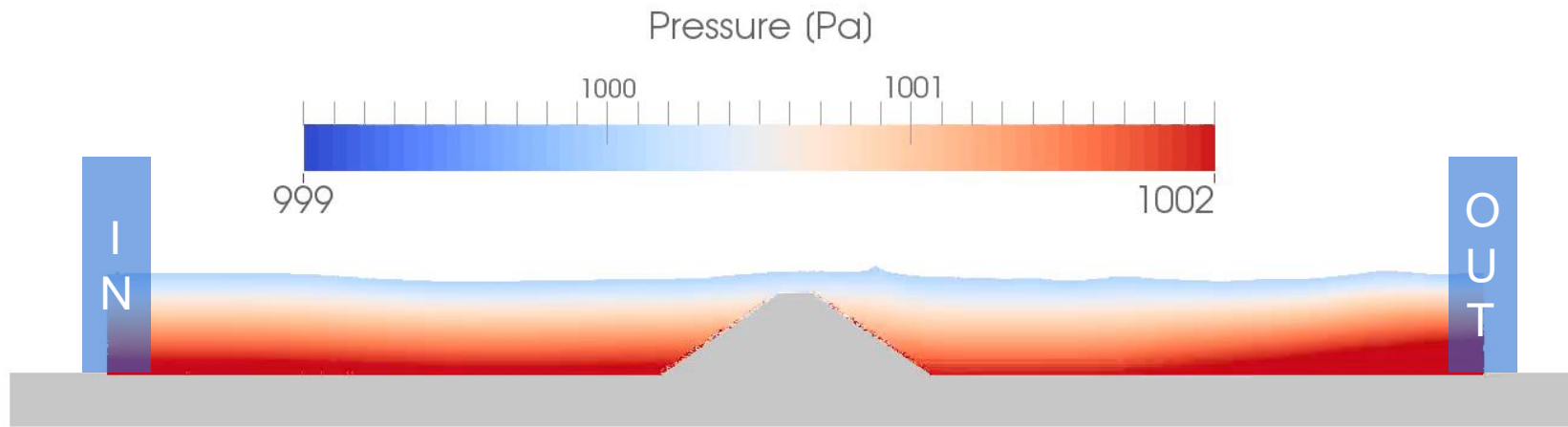


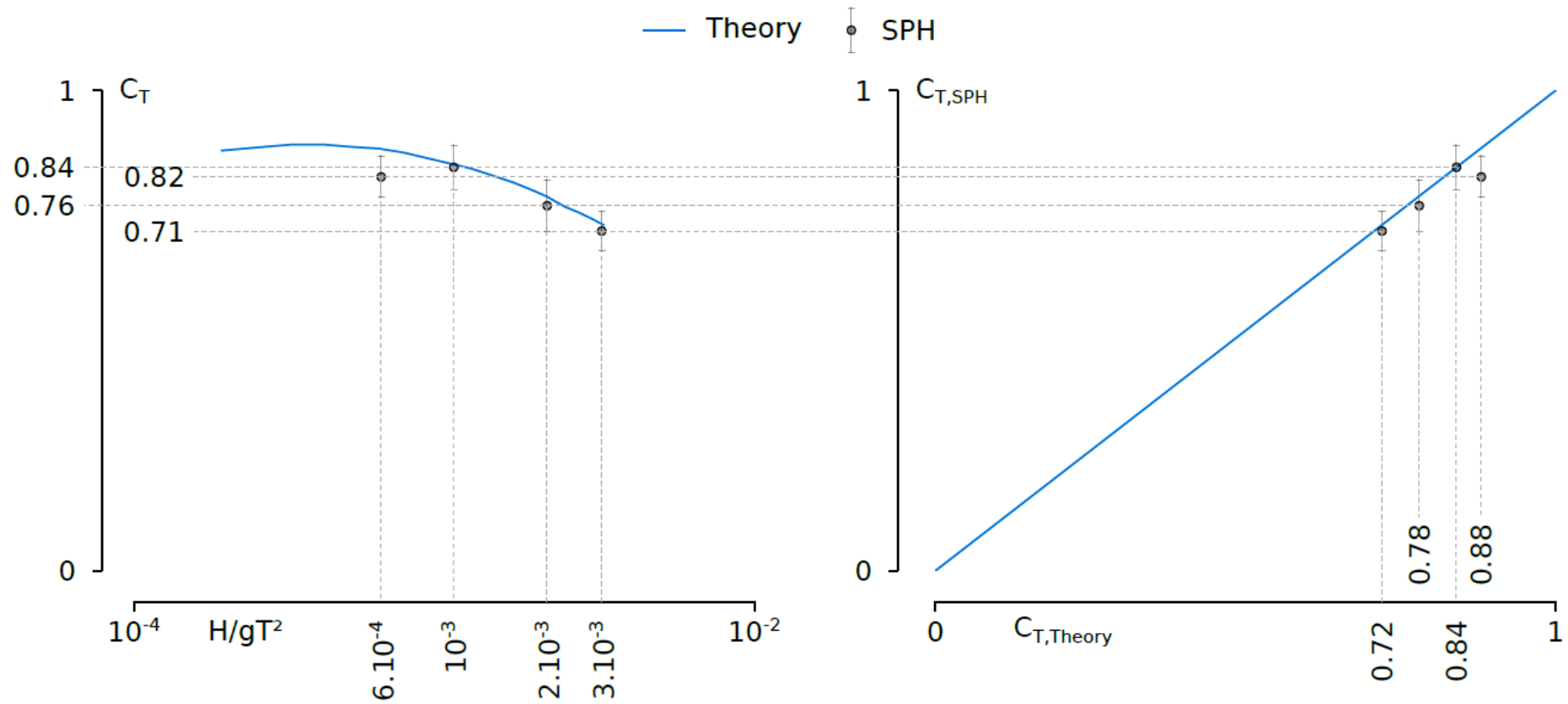




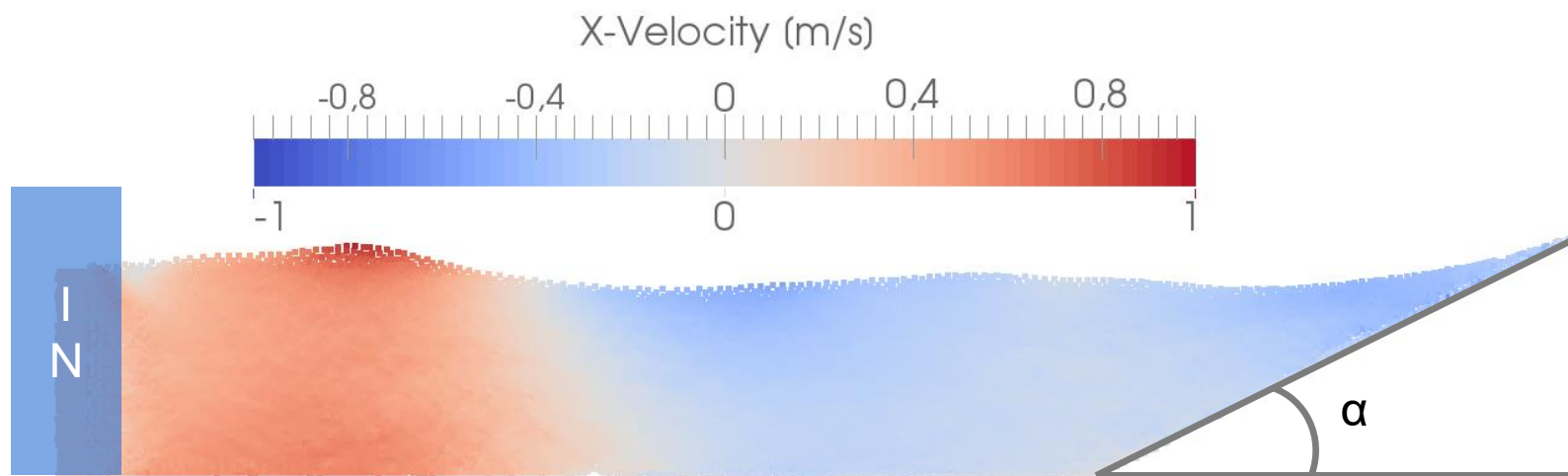
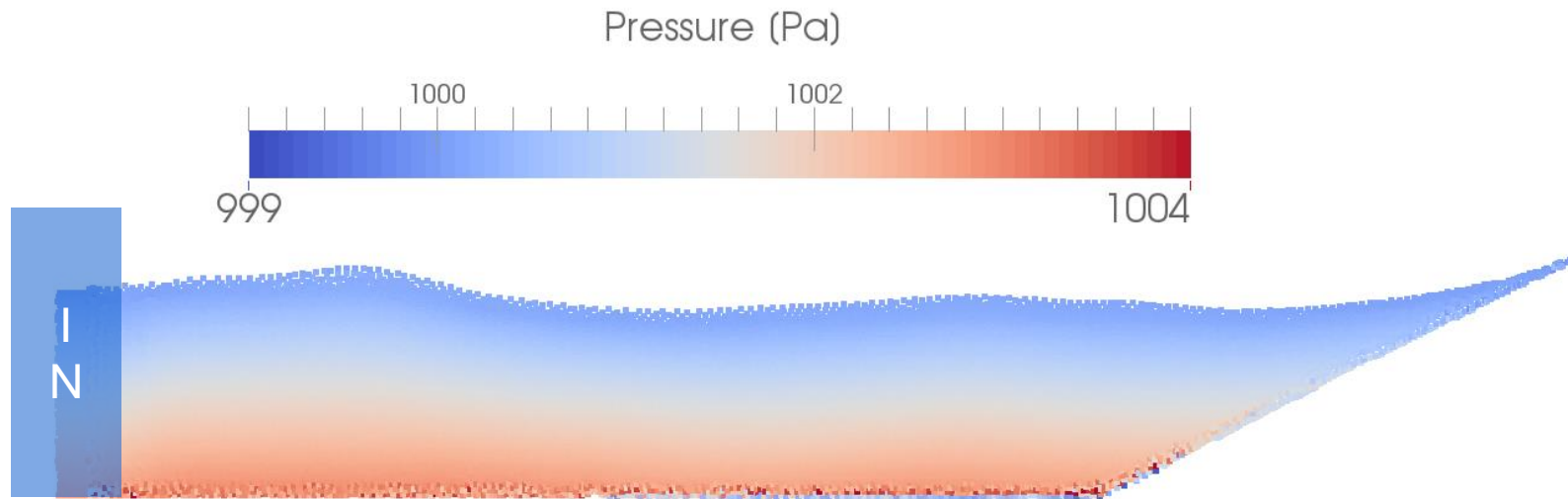
# Simulation Time in Minutes

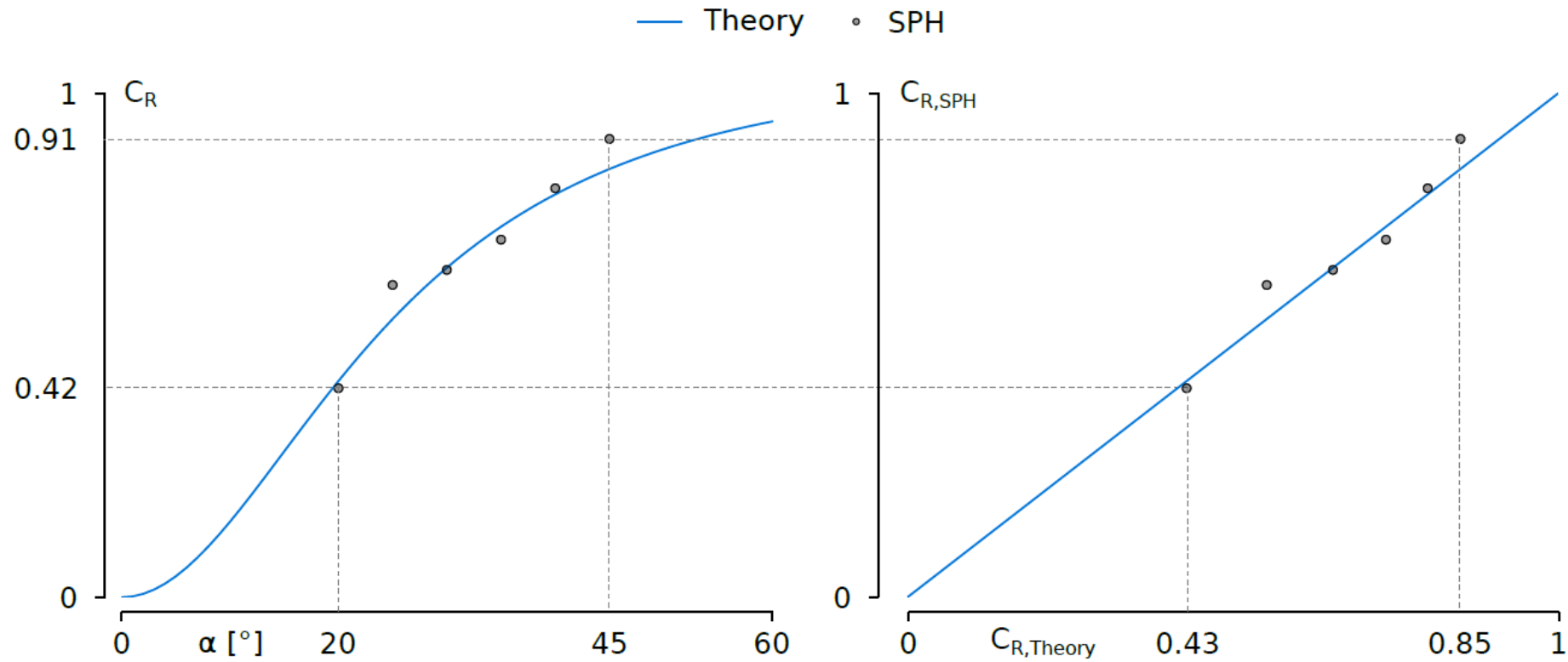






Seelig, W. N., 1980. Estimation of wave transmission coefficients for overtopping of impermeable breakwaters. Tech. rep., COASTAL ENGINEERING RESEARCH CENTER FORT BELVOIR VA.





Seelig, W., 1983. average reflection from coastal structures. Proceedings of coastal structures 1983 Conference. Arlington, USA, ASCE, New York, pp. 961-973.

# CONCLUSIONS

- Open boundaries are ideal for accurate wave generation/propagation/absorption
- 2-way coupling is applied to calculate velocity corrections
- 2-way coupling with fast wave propagation models is possible
- Both socket client-server protocol as well as MPI protocol can be used for communication



# FUTURE WORK

Wave Theory



OceanWave3D



OPEN MPI



python

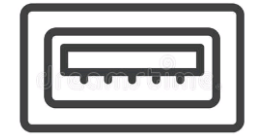


DualSPHysics

External Data



Open MPI



Socket Client-Server

## 3D Validation of Heaving Cylinder with overtopping

