



HIGHWAVE



Numerical Investigation of Boulder Movement on the Seabed

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Background on boulders

Nott's Equation (Nott 2003) for subaerial boulder

$$H \geq \frac{\frac{1}{\delta} \left(\frac{\rho_s - \rho_w}{\rho_w} \right) 2a - 4C_m \left(\frac{a}{b} \right) \left(\frac{\ddot{u}}{g} \right)}{C_D \left(\frac{ac}{b^2} \right) + C_L}$$

$a, b, c, g, \rho_s, \rho_w$ Known constants physical parameters

Suggested values for unknowns by Nott:

$\ddot{u} = 1 \text{ m/s}^2$ Instantaneous acceleration of the flow

$C_L = 0.178$ Coefficient of Lift

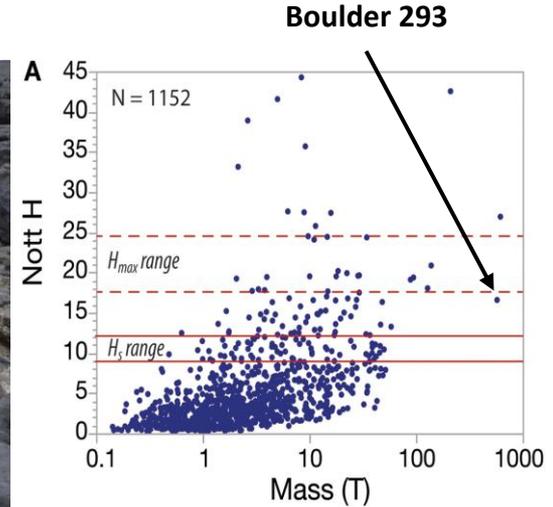
$C_D = 1.5$ Coefficient of Drag

$C_m = 2$ Coefficient of inertia

$$\delta = Fr^2 = \frac{U^2}{gH} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{for storm waves} \\ 4 & \text{for tsunami flows} \end{cases}$$



Cox et al. 2018



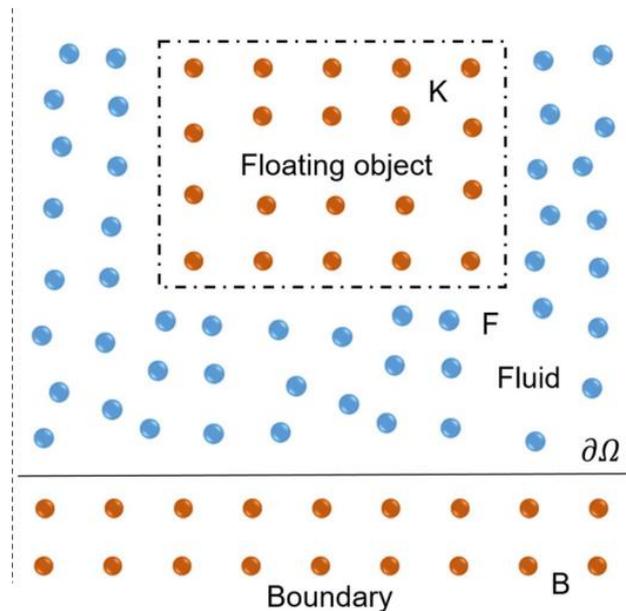
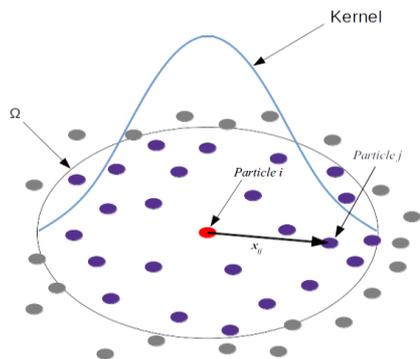
Cox et al. 2020

Smoothed Particles Hydrodynamics (SPH)

Advantages:

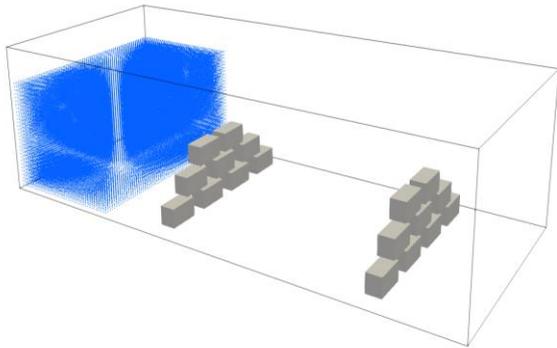
- Fully Lagrangian or meshless method
- Free surface arises naturally
- Moving boundaries easily implemented

$$\begin{aligned}\langle f(\mathbf{x}) \rangle &= \int_{\Omega} f(\mathbf{x}') W(\mathbf{x} - \mathbf{x}', h) d\mathbf{x}' \\ &\approx \sum_j \frac{m_j}{\rho_j} f(\mathbf{x}_j) W(\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j, h)\end{aligned}$$

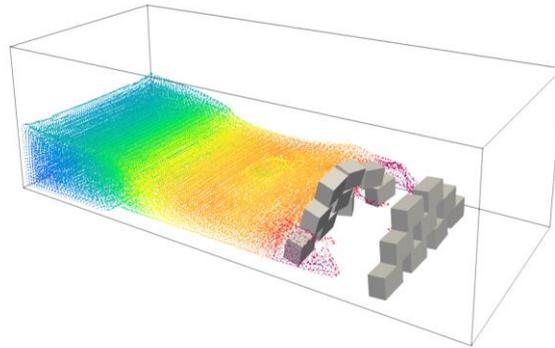


From Dominguez et.al. 2022

DualSPHysics

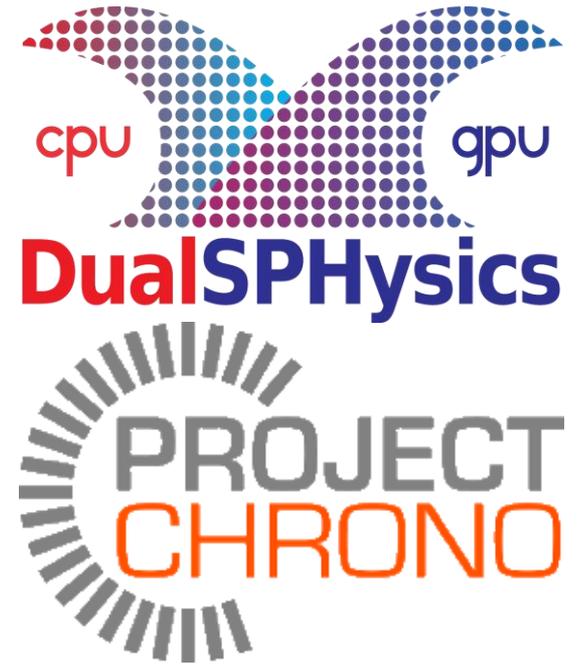


Time: 0.00 s

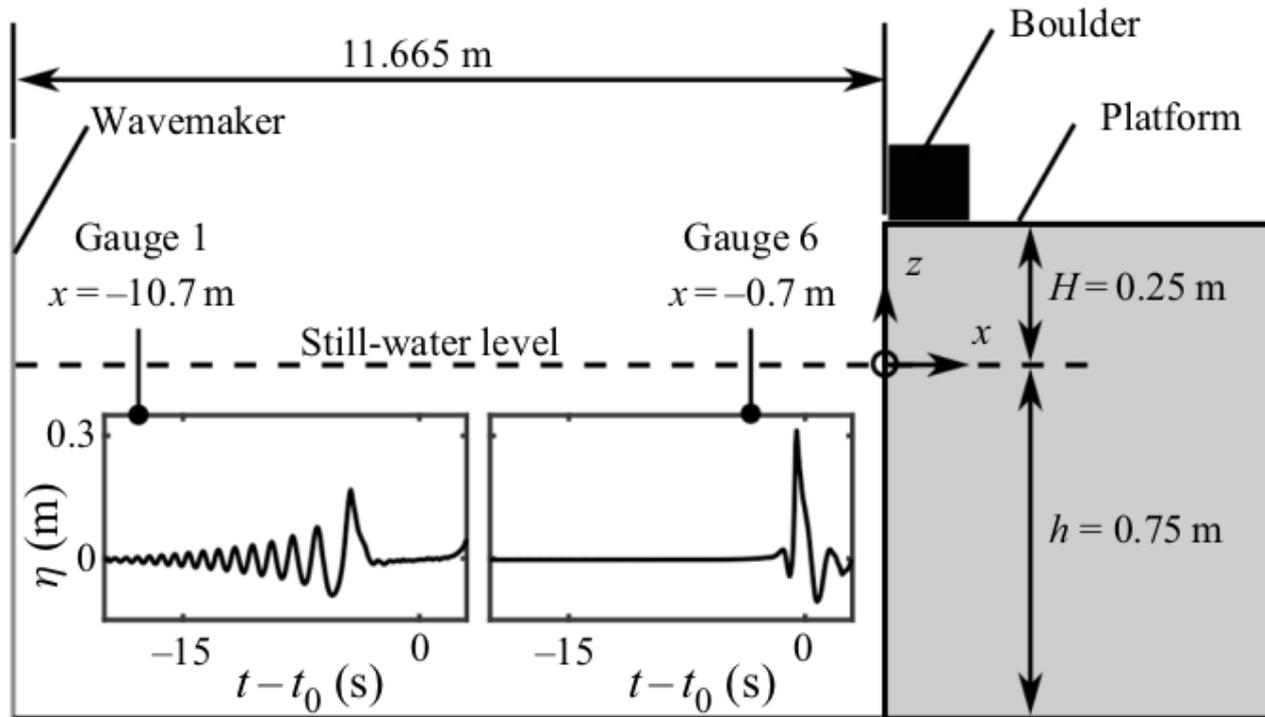


Time: 0.50 s

Image from <https://github.com/DualSPHysics/DualSPHysics/wiki/7.-Testcases#73-chrono-examples>



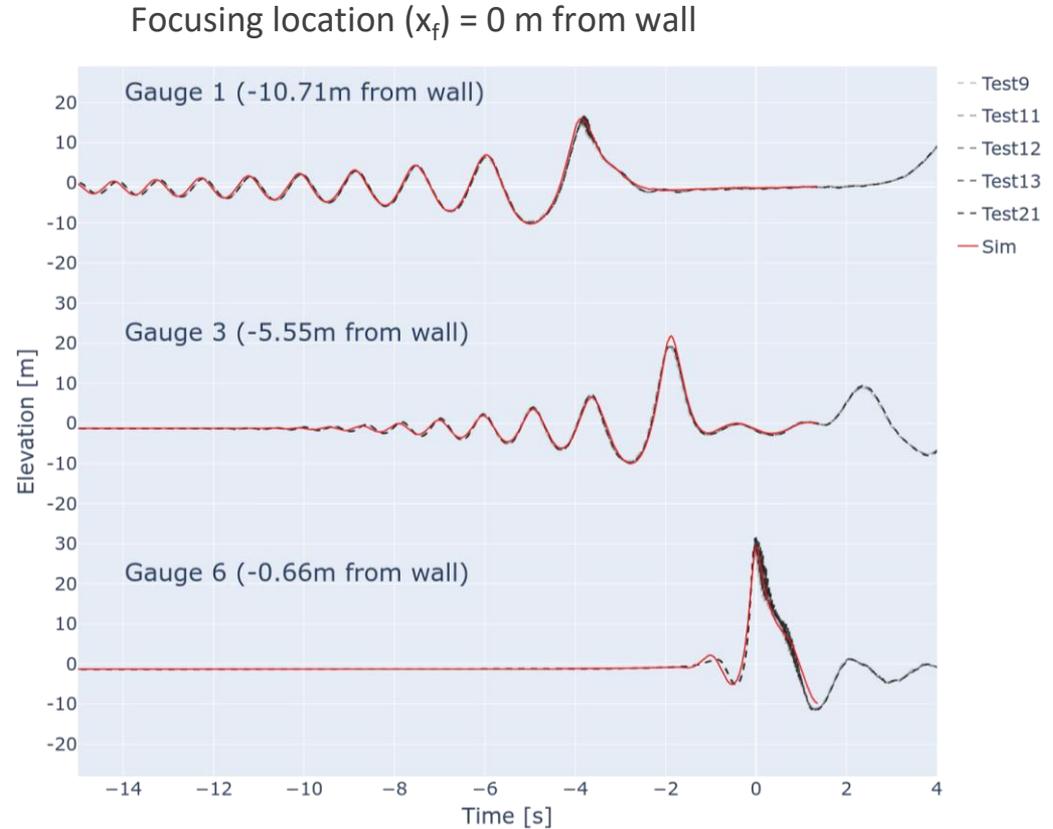
Laboratory setup



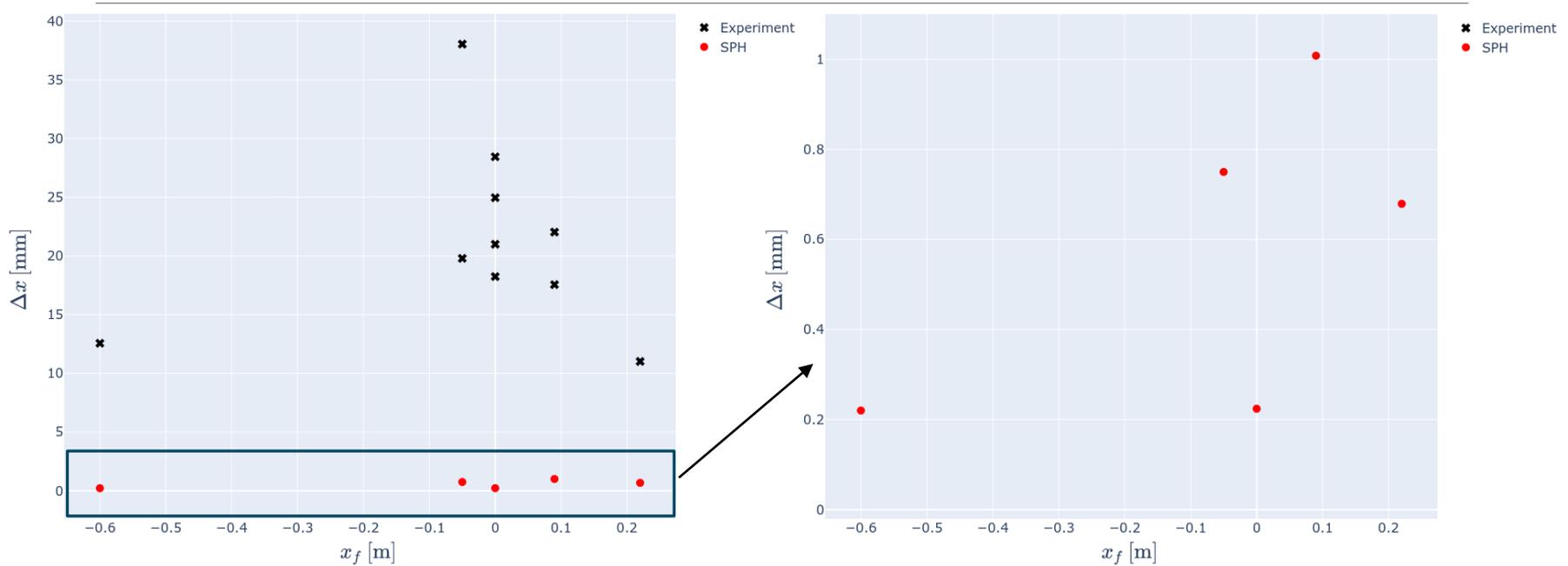
J. N. Steer, O. Kimmoun and F. Dias 2021

Wave Propagation

Similar results for different focal points



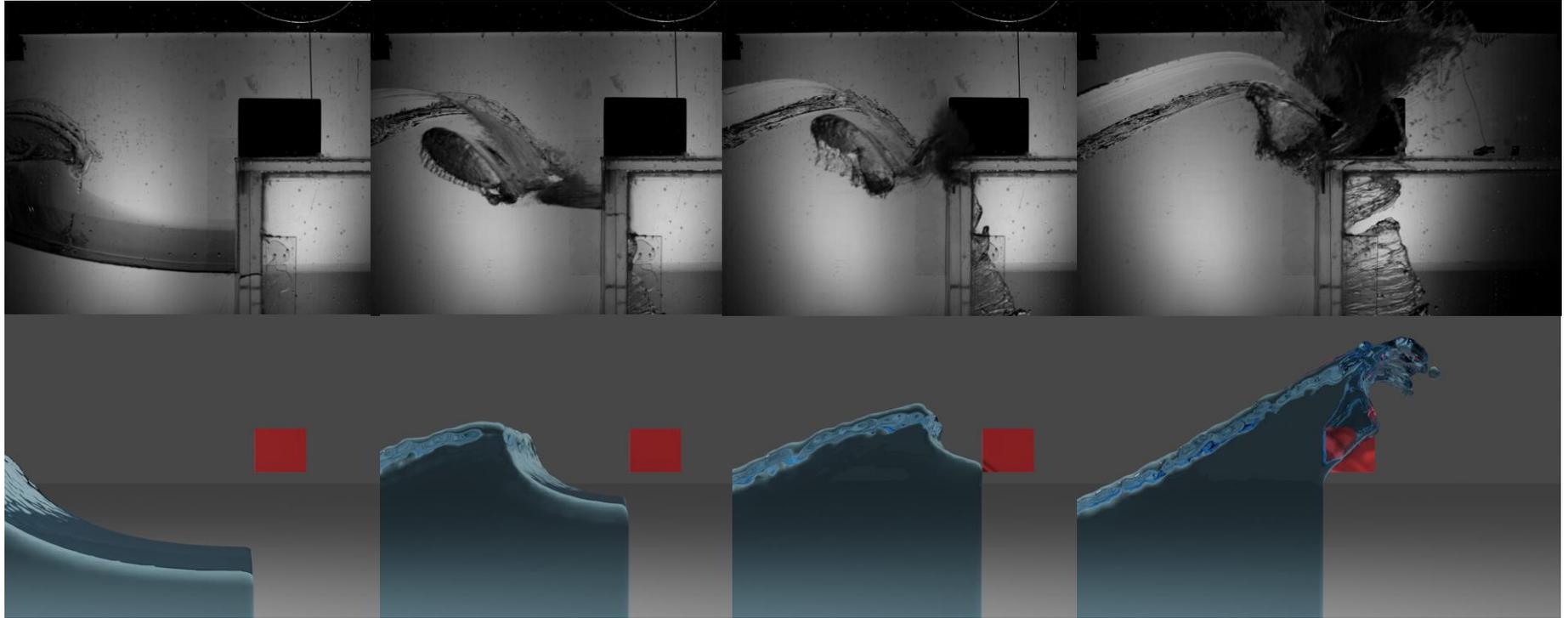
Boulder displacement



More than 1 order of magnitude difference between the experiment and the simulation

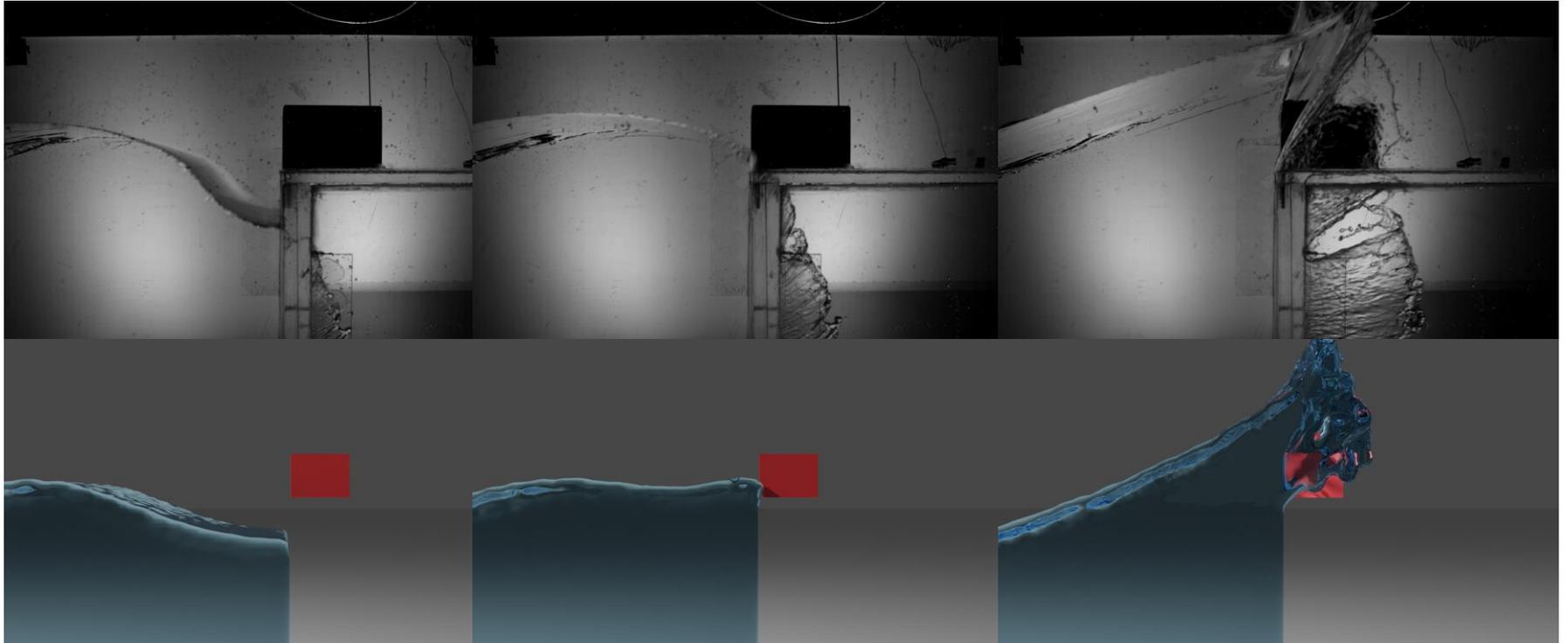
Snapshots of simulation vs experiment

$x_f = -0.6$ m from wall (Breaking case)



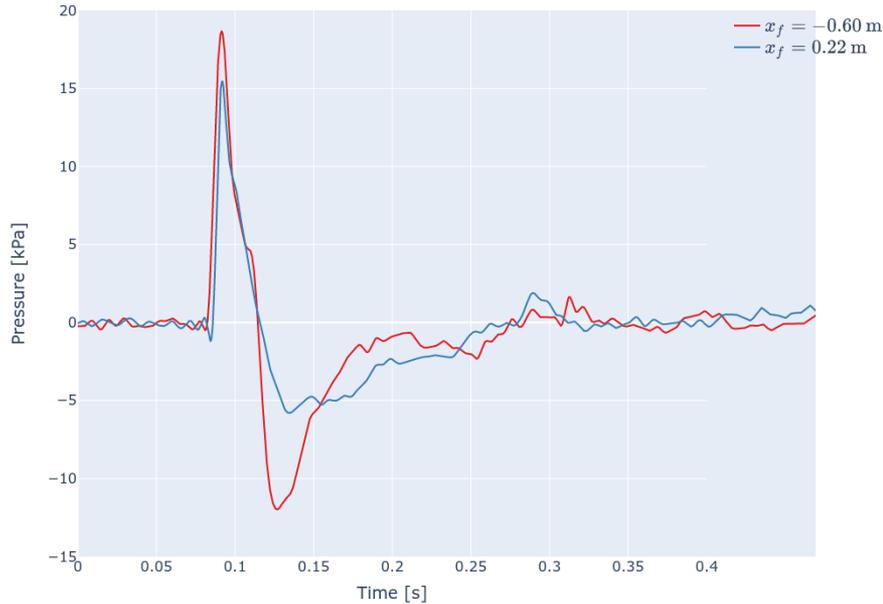
Snapshots of simulation vs experiment

$x_f=0.22$ m from wall (Non-breaking case)



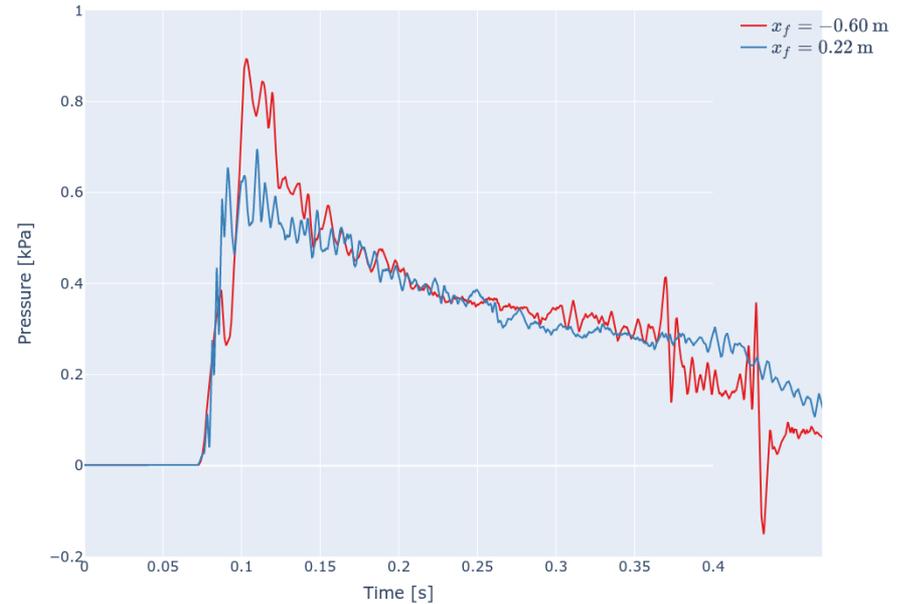
Pressure signal at impact

Experiment



Low sustained but impact pressure

SPH



Low impact but high sustained pressure

Conclusions

- SPH can accurately capture the wave propagation
- There is a shift between the breaking location of focused waves between SPH and experiments
- Reproducing impact pressure from focused waves with SPH is challenging
- Multiphase model might improve results

Future Research

- Simulate cases boulders on seabed below cliffs at Inis Meáin.
- Couple simulations with more accurate propagation models (i.e. SWASH).
- Simulate and compare results with field experiments at Inis Meáin.

References

1. Cox, R., Ardhuin, F., Dias, F., Autret, R., Beisiegel, N., Earlie, C. S., Herterich, J. G., Kennedy, A., Paris, R., Raby, A., Schmitt, P., and Weiss, R. *Systematic review shows that work done by storm waves can be misinterpreted as tsunami-related because commonly used hydrodynamic equations are flawed*. *Frontiers in Marine Science* 7 (2-2020).
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3. Domínguez, J. M., Fourtakas, G., Altomare, C., Canelas, R. B., Tafuni, A., García-Feal, O., Martínez-Estívez, I., Mokos, A., Vacondio, R., Crespo, A. J., Rogers, B. D., Stansby, P. K., and Gómez-Gesteira, M. *Dualsphysics: from fluid dynamics to multiphysics problems*. *Computational Particle Mechanics* 9 (9 -2022), 867–895.
4. Monaghan, J. J. *Smoothed particle hydrodynamics*, 1992.
5. Steer, J. N., Kimmoun, O., and Dias, F. *Breaking-wave induced pressure and acceleration on a clifftop boulder*. *Journal of Fluid Mechanics* 929 (12-2021).

Thank you.

Special thanks to James Steer for his help with the data processing of the experiment and Lucia Robles Díaz for her guidance on the analysis.