

# Modelação hidrodinâmica

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## introdução

hidrodinâmica

## sumário

- ▶ introdução
- ▶ aplicações
- ▶ formulação matemática
- ▶ *software*
- ▶ gpu – quais as potencialidades?

## introdução



## introdução



## aplicações

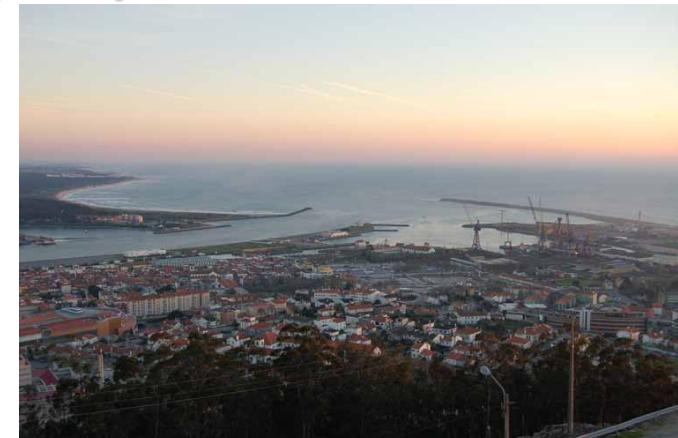


Marina Bay  
Singapura

## aplicacões



## aplicações



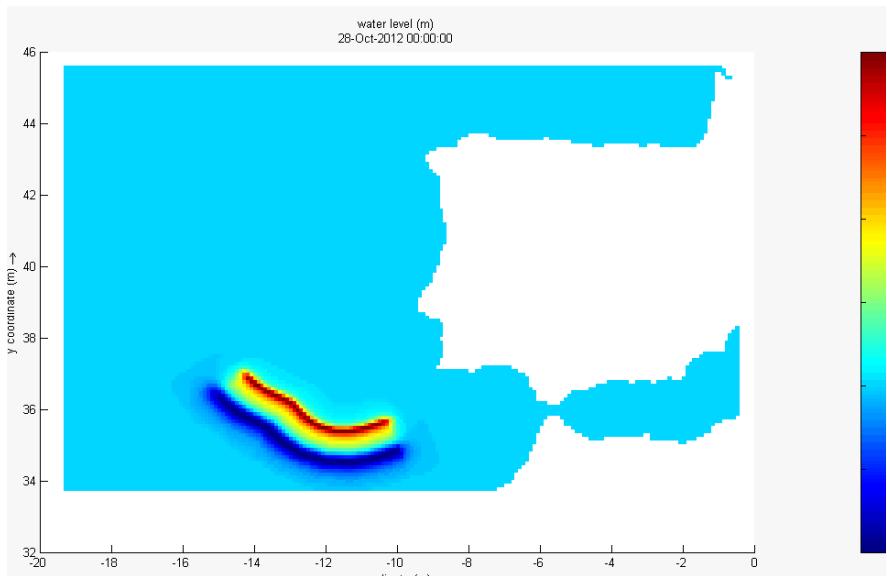
Estuário do rio Lima



## aplicações

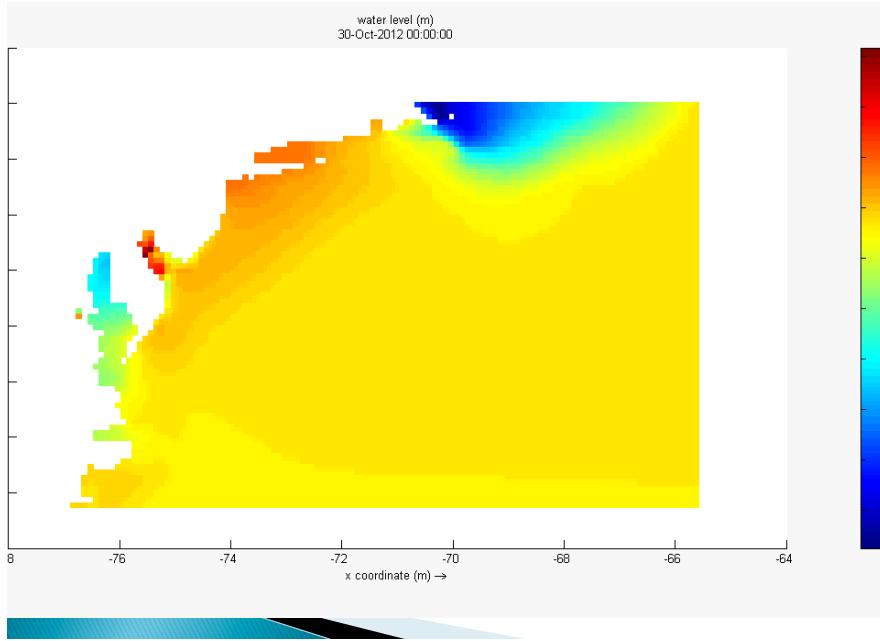


Terramoto seguido de tsunami  
Lisboa, 1755



## aplicações





## formulação matemática

**CM**

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial[(h+\eta)U]}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial[(h+\eta)V]}{\partial y} = 0$$

**CQM-XX**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial U}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial U}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial U}{\partial y} = fV - g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} - \frac{g}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial x} \frac{h+\eta}{2} + \\ + \frac{\rho_a k W_v^2 \cos \varphi}{h+\eta} - \frac{g n^2 V \sqrt{U^2 + V^2}}{(h+\eta)^{4/3}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\rho} \left( \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 U}{\partial y^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

**CQM-YY**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial V}{\partial t} + U \frac{\partial V}{\partial x} + V \frac{\partial V}{\partial y} = -fU - g \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} - \frac{g}{\rho} \frac{\partial \rho}{\partial y} \frac{h+\eta}{2} + \\ + \frac{\rho_a k W_v^2 \sin \varphi}{h+\eta} - \frac{g n^2 U \sqrt{U^2 + V^2}}{(h+\eta)^{4/3}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{\rho} \left( \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial y^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

**TM**

$$\frac{dc}{dt} + U \frac{dc}{dx} + V \frac{dc}{dy} - \frac{d}{dx} D x \frac{dc}{dx} - \frac{d}{dy} D y \frac{dc}{dy} - \sigma + R(c) = 0$$

## formulação matemática

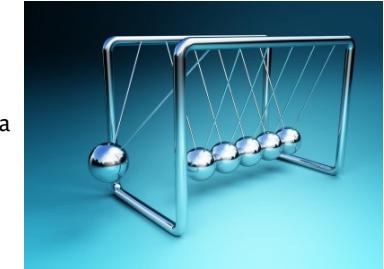
1 – conservação de massa



2 – conservação de quantidade de movimento

3 – transporte de calor

4 – transporte de sal



5 – transporte de escalares turbulência

6 – transporte de escalares qualidade da água

7 – transporte de sedimentos



## formulação matemática

**CM**

$$\frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(uD) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(vD) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \sigma} = 0$$

**CQM-XX**

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(uD) + \frac{\partial(uuD)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(vuD)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}(wu) - fwD = -DP_1 + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}\left(\frac{K_M}{D} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma}\right) + DF_1$$

**CQM-YY**

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(vD) + \frac{\partial(uvD)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(wvD)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}(wv) - fuD = -DP_2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}\left(\frac{K_M}{D} \frac{\partial v}{\partial \sigma}\right) + DF_2$$

**T Calor**

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(wD) + \frac{\partial(uwD)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(vwD)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}(w\Theta) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}\left(\frac{K_H}{D} \frac{\partial \Theta}{\partial \sigma}\right) + DF_\Theta$$

**T Sal**

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t}(SD) + \frac{\partial(uSD)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(vSD)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}(wS) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}\left(\frac{K_S}{D} \frac{\partial S}{\partial \sigma}\right) + DF_S$$

**Modelo Turbulência –  $q^2$**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(q^2 D) + \frac{\partial(uq^2 D)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(vq^2 D)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}(wq^2) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}\left(\frac{K_d}{D} \frac{\partial q^2}{\partial \sigma}\right) + \frac{2K_M}{D} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \sigma} \right)^2 \right] + \\ + 2K_H \frac{g}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} - 2 \frac{q^3 D}{B_1} + DF_q \end{aligned}$$

**Modelo Turbulência –  $q^2 l$**

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t}(q^2 l D) + \frac{\partial(uq^2 l D)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(vq^2 l D)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}(wq^2 l) = \frac{\partial}{\partial \sigma}\left(\frac{K_d}{D} \frac{\partial(q^2 l)}{\partial \sigma}\right) + \\ K_M E_1 \frac{l}{D} \left[ \left( \frac{\partial u}{\partial \sigma} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{\partial v}{\partial \sigma} \right)^2 \right] + K_H E_1 \frac{g}{\rho} \frac{\partial p}{\partial \sigma} - \frac{q^3 D}{B_1} \left[ 1 + E_2 \left( \frac{l}{K L} \right)^2 \right] + DF_l \end{aligned}$$

# *software*

## ► Telemac

- ▶ Autores: Electricité de France; BundesAnstalt für Wasserbau (BAW, Germany) ; Centre d'Etudes Techniques Maritimes et Fluviales (CETMEF, France); aresbury Laboratory (United Kingdom); Electricité de France R&D (EDF, France); HR Wallingford (United Kingdom); Sogreah (now in Artelia group, France)
- ▶ Idade: 19 anos
- ▶ Linguagem: Fortran 95
- ▶ SO: Unix, Linux, Windows



# *software*

## ► Telemac

The screenshot shows the homepage of the openTELEMAC-MASCARET website. The header includes a logo, the URL 'http://www.opentelemac.org/', and navigation links for DOWNLOAD, FORUM, USER CONFERENCE, and PUBLICATIONS. The main banner features a blue-toned image of waves and the text 'open TELEMAC-MASCARET' and 'The mathematically superior suite of solvers'. Below the banner, there's a 'You are here: Home' breadcrumb, a search bar, and a login link. A 'Welcome to TELEMAC-MASCARET' section contains a paragraph about the software's history and purpose, mentioning its use by partners for dimensioning and impact studies. A 'Latest News' section at the bottom right announces 'New version 6.2' released on '20 September 2012', with a note about its availability for professionals.



## Welcome to TELEMAC-MASCARET

TELEMAC-MASCARET is an integrated suite of solvers for use in the field of free-surface flow. Having been used in the context of many studies throughout the world, it has become one of the major standards in its field. TELEMAC-MASCARET is managed by a consortium of core organisations: Artelia (formerly Sogreah, France), BundesAnstalt für Wasserbau (BAW, Germany), Centre d'Etudes Techniques Maritimes et Fluviales (CETMEF, France), Daresbury Laboratory (United Kingdom), Electricité de France R&D (EDF, France), and HR Wallingford (United Kingdom).

# *software*

## ► Delft3d

- ▶ Autores: Deltares (Holanda)
- ▶ Idade: 30 anos
- ▶ Linguagem: Fortran 90
- ▶ SO: Unix, Linux, Windows



# software

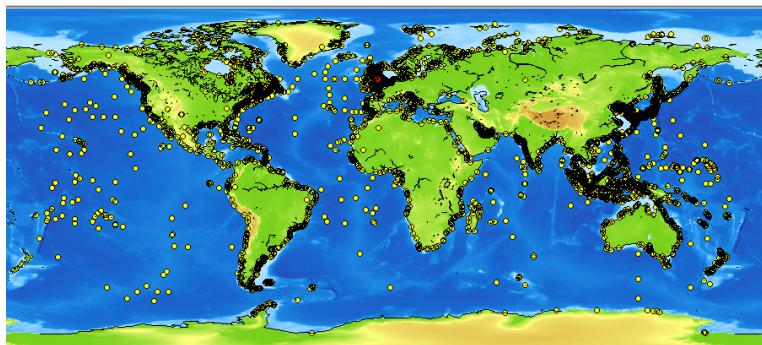
## ► Delft3d

The screenshot shows the Delft3D Open Source Community website at <http://oss.deltares.nl/web/opendelft3d/home>. The page features a header with the Deltares logo and a navigation bar with links for Home, Getting started, Discussion Groups, Services, Blogs, Download, FAQ, About, and Webinars. Below the header, there's a section titled "Delft3D Open Source Community" which describes the purpose of the portal and lists various discussion groups: Hydrodynamics - Coasts, Hydrodynamics - Rivers, Waves, Coastal Morphology, River Morphology, Cohesive Sediments, Pre- and post-processing tools, General, Events, and Webinars. A "Delft3D Animations" section includes a video player showing a simulation. On the right, there's a "Registrations" section with statistics and a "In our goal to improve the" footer.

The screenshot shows the Delft3D Open Source Community website at <http://oss.deltares.nl/web/opendelft3d/home>. The page has a header with back and forward buttons and a search bar. Below the header is a map of a river system. The main content area includes a "Home" button, a "Getting started" link, a "Discussion Groups" section, a "Services" link, a "Blogs" link, a "Download" link, and a "FAQ" link. To the right, there's a sidebar titled "Discussion Groups" with links for Hydrodynamics - Coasts, Hydrodynamics - Rivers, Waves, Coastal Morphology, River Morphology, Cohesive Sediments, and Pre- and post-processing tools. Below this is a section titled "Delft3D Open Source Community" with a paragraph of text and a "Registrations" section.

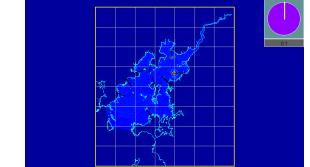
# software

## ► Implementação de modelos



# software

## ► Implementação de modelos



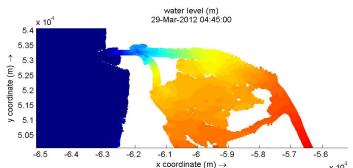
Ria Arosa



Estuário rio Douro



Estuário rio Lima



Estuário rio Mondego

## *software*

- ▶ processamento paralelo

Delft3d

Telemac

- Decomposição do domínio
- MPI

## *software*

- ▶ processamento paralelo

Telemac

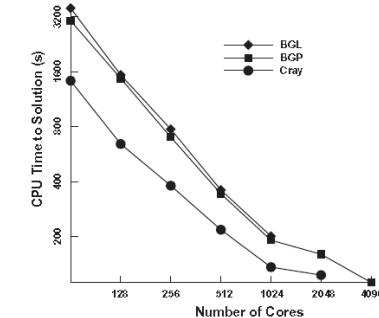


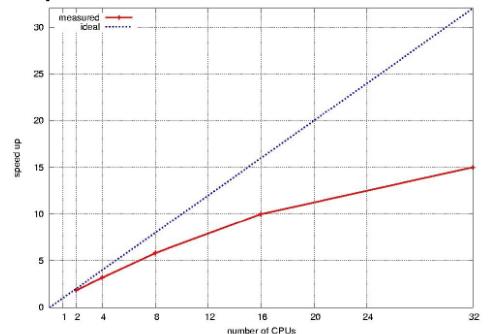
Fig. 2. TELEMAC 2D performance for a 2 million element mesh.

C. Moulinec et al. / Computers & Fluids 51 (2011) 30-34

## *software*

- ▶ processamento paralelo

Delft3d

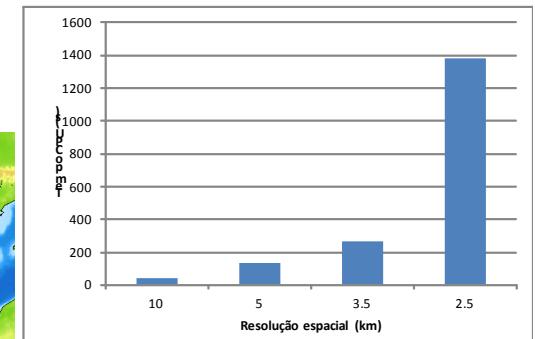


Jagers, B. / 4th PRACE International Seminar "HPC driving innovation in Europe" Bologna, 16-17 april 2012

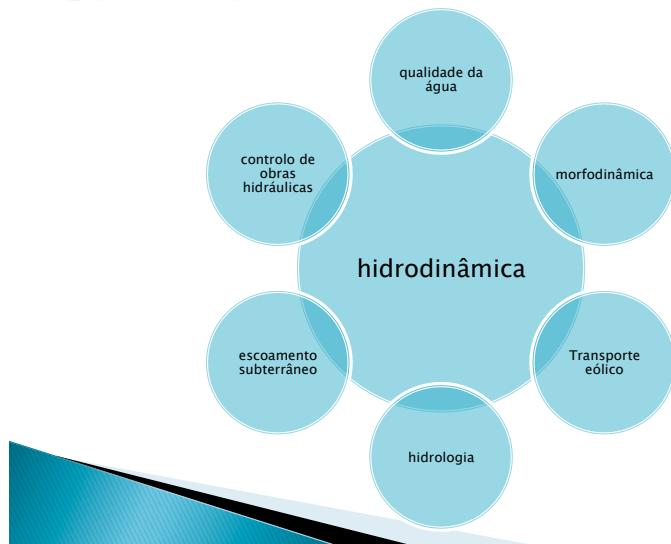
## *software*

- ▶ processamento

Delft3d



## gpu - quais as potencialidades?



## gpu - quais as potencialidades?

- ▶ previsões hidrodinâmicas
- ▶ sistemas de suporte à decisão:
  - conjuntos de simulações em condições de incerteza
  - problemas de otimização envolvendo estruturas hidráulicas

## gpu - quais as potencialidades?

- ▶ Principais tarefas a desenvolver:
  - instalação do software (DEC+DI)
  - pesquisa e análise de trabalhos anteriores (DEC+DI)
  - dados de base para criação de modelos (DEC)
  - simulação de exemplos e avaliação de desempenho (DI)
  - redação de relatório/artigo com metodologias e resultados (DEC+DI)

## Questões?