

MIKE 21

Hydrodynamic Module Step-by-step training guide



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1 Introduction

This training example relates to the fixed link across the Sound (Øresund) between Denmark and Sweden.



Figure 1.1 The Sound (Øresund), Denmark

1.1 Background

In 1994 the construction of a fixed link between Copenhagen (Denmark) and Malmö (Sweden) as a combined tunnel, bridge and reclamation project commenced. Severe environmental constraints were enforced to ensure that the environment of the Baltic Sea remains unaffected by the link. These constraints implied that the blocking of the uncompensated design of the link should be down to 0.5 %, and similarly, maximum spillage and dredging volumes had been enforced. To meet the environmental constraints and to monitor the construction work, a major monitoring programme was set up. The monitoring programme included more than 40 hydrographic stations collecting water level, salinity, temperature and current data. In addition, intensive field campaigns were conducted to supplement the fixed stations with ship-based ADCP measurements and CTD profiles. The baseline-monitoring programme was launched in 1992 and continued into this century.

By virtue of the natural hydrographic variability in Øresund, the blocking of the link can only be assessed by means of a numerical model. Furthermore, the hydrography of Øresund calls for a three-dimensional model. Hence, DHI's three-dimensional model, MIKE 3, was set up for the entire Øresund in a nested mode with a horizontal resolution ranging from 100 m in the vicinity of the link to 900 m in the remote parts of Øresund, and with a vertical resolution of 1 m. MIKE 3 was subsequently calibrated and validated based upon the intensive field campaign periods.

Amongst the comprehensive data sets from the monitoring programme, which form a unique basis for modelling, a three-month period was selected as 'design period' such that it reflected the natural variability of Øresund. The design period was used in the detailed planning and optimisation of the link, and to define the compensation dredging volumes, which were required to reach a so-called zero-solution.



1.2 Objective of Training Example

The objective of this training example is to set up a simplified MIKE 21 Flow Model for Øresund from scratch and to calibrate the model to a satisfactory level.

The exercise has been made as realistic as possible, although some short cuts have been made with respect to the data input. This mainly relates to quality assurance and pre-processing of raw data to bring it into a format readily accepted by the MIKE Zero software. Depending on the amount and quality of the data sets this can be a tedious, time consuming but indispensable process. For this example the 'raw' data has been provided as standard ASCII text files.

The files used in this Step-by-step training guide are a part of the installation. You can install the examples from the MIKE Zero start page.

Please note that all future references made in this Step-by-step guide to files in the examples are made relative to the main folders holding the examples.

User Guides and Manuals can be accessed via the MIKE Zero Documentation Index in the start menu.

If you are already familiar with importing data into MIKE Zero format files, you do not have to generate all the MIKE Zero input parameters yourself from the included raw data. All the MIKE Zero input parameter files needed to run the example are included and the simulation can start immediately if you want.

1.3 Tasks to be completed to form a Complete Hydrodynamic Setup

Bathymetry setup

Set up of Bathymetry by importing geographical data with soundings based on a survey or digitised from nautical chart

Creation of boundary conditions

- Set up water levels at the boundaries
- Set up of Wind condition

For the model verification of the hydrodynamic model we need simultaneous measurements of water levels and current speed inside the model area.

Creation of verification data

- Create data set with current speed and direction
- Create data set with water levels



2 Creating the Bathymetry

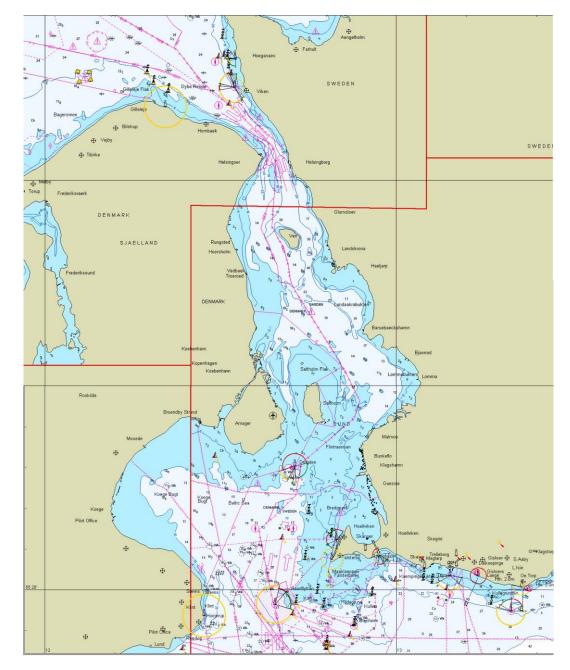


Figure 2.1 Chart covering the area of interest



Define Working Area		×	Define Working Area			×
Geographical origin Spa	atial extent		Geographical origin Spat	tial extent		
Map Projection			Size			
Туре:	UTM-33	•	Width:	120000	[m]	
Origin			Height:	120000	[m]	
	н					
Geographical Coor	anates					
Type of input:	Decimal degrees	•				
Longitude:	11.70156489310659	[deg]				
Latitude:	55.18191655733086	[deg]				
Map Projection Cod	ordinates					
Easting:	290000	[m]				
Northing:	6120000	[m]				
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Import from dfs-file]					
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Based on the sea chart we define our working area in the Bathymetry Editor

Figure 2.2 Defining the Working Area

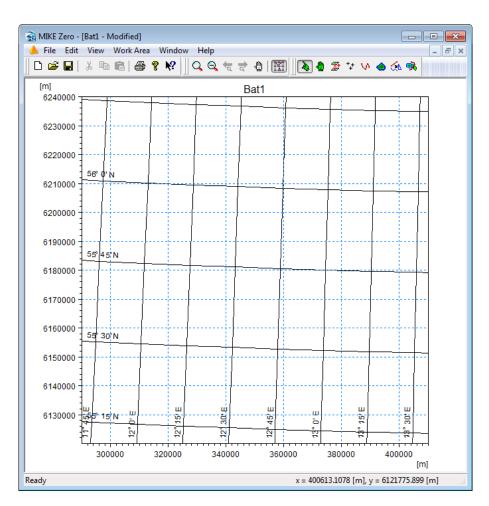
Define the Working Area (UTM Zone 33) with origin at Easting 290000 and Northing 6120000 and with a width of 120000 m and a height of 120000 m. (See Figure 2.2) The resulting Working Area is show in Figure 2.4.

Import digitised shoreline data (land.xyz) and digitised water data (water.xyz) from ASCII files (see example in Figure 2.5). Remember to convert from geographical co-ordinates (WorkArea \rightarrow Background Management \rightarrow Import). See Figure 2.6.

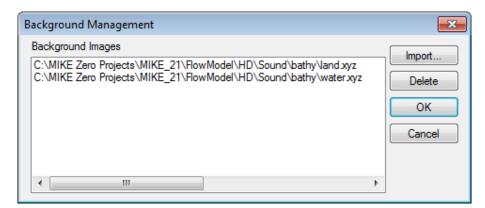
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12.16665	56.17715	-20.00	
12.16609	56.17762	-20.00	
12.16637	56.17808	-20.00	
12.16749	56.17871	-20.00	
12.16972	56.18011	-20.00	
12.17084	56.18027	-20.00	
12.17168	56.18011	-20.00	
12.17140	56.17933	-20.00	
12.17196	56.17855	-20.00	
12.17364	56.17824	-20.00	
12.17420	56.17793	-20.00	

Figure 2.3 ASCII file describing the depth at specified geographical locations (Longitude, Latitude and Depth)













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Desktop								
Libraries								
Computer								
() Network								
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	Files of type:	MIKE 21 XYZ Files (* xyz)			•]	Cancel	
	Convert from:	LONG/LAT			•]		
	Unit of X and Y:	degree			•]		
	Unit of Z:	meter			•]		

Figure 2.6 Import digitised Shoreline and Water Depth from ASCII files

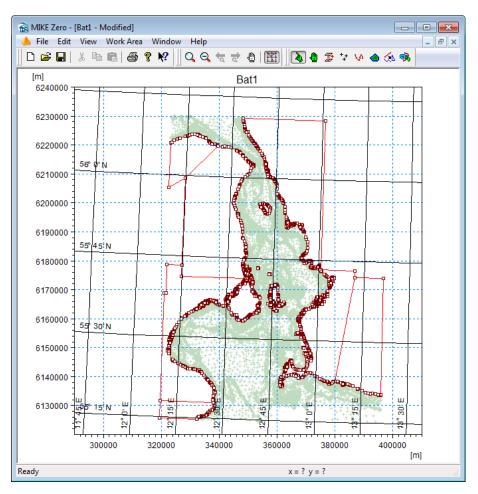


Figure 2.7 Working Area after import of land and water data



Grid Bathymetry Management			×
Grid bathymetry list:			New
At (337100.000 m,6122900.000 m)	Rotated 329.104 Deg.	63900.000 m X 83700.000	
			Edit
			Delete
			Export
			Interpolate
			ОК
•	"	•	Cancel

Next define the Bathymetry (WorkArea \rightarrow Grid Bathymetry Management \rightarrow New)



Specify the Bathymetry as follows:

- Grid spacing 900 m
- Origin in 337100 m East and 6122900 m North
- Orientation 327 degrees.
- Grid size 72 in x-direction and 94 in y-direction.

Map Projection Type: UTM-33 Origin and Orientation Image: Coordinates Type of input: Decimal degrees Longitude: 12.43874160117924 Lattude: 55.22570782643504 Istude: 55.22570782643504 Map Projection Coordinates X points: Map Projection Coordinates 72 Map Projection Coordinates 10 Easting: 337100.000000126 Map Projection Status OKI Validation Status OKI	eographical origin Overal	hathymetry properties		Geographical origin	verall bathymetry properties		
Type: UTM-33 Origin and Orientation Geographical Coordinates Type of input: Decimal degrees Longitude: 12.4387/4160117324 Latitude: 55.22570782643504 Itatiude: 55.22570782643504 Map Projection Coordinates [deg] Easting: 337100.00000126 Map Projection Coordinates [m] Easting: 337100.00000126 Grid rotation: 329.104289814532 Validation Status OK!		Durymeny properties					
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North to Y orientation: 327 Map Projection Coordinates Easting: 337100.000000126 [m] Northing: 6122900.0000042 [m] Grid rotation: 329.104289814532 [deg]	Longitude:	12.43874160117924	[deg]	Y points:	94		
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Easting: 337100.000000126 [m] Northing: 6122900.0000042 [m] Grid rotation: 329.104289814532 [deg]	North to Y orientation:	327	[deg]		10	[m]	
Northing: 6122900.0000042 [m] Grid rotation: 329.104289814532 [deg]	Map Projection Coordin	nates		Display			
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Figure 2.9 Defining the bathymetry



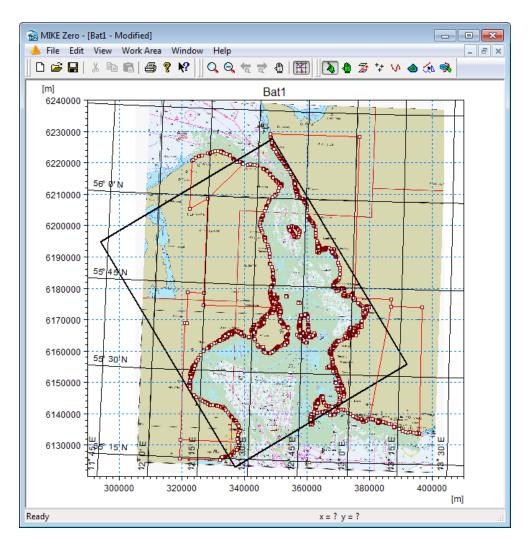


Figure 2.10 Working Area with imported depth values and defined bathymetry (the black rectangle)

The Working Area will now look like the one illustrated in Figure 2.10, where a bitmap actually has been included as a background image (map.gif). The image can be used for manual digitising or adjusting some areas using some of the tools on the menu bar.

Now import data from background (click on 'Import from Background' and drag mouse over points of interest, selected points are now changing colour, finally click on 'Import from Background' once more). Now we are ready for interpolation of the xyz data to grid points (WorkArea \rightarrow Bathymetry Management \rightarrow Interpolate). Save the bathymetry specification file and load the generated dfs2 file into the Grid Editor, for example.



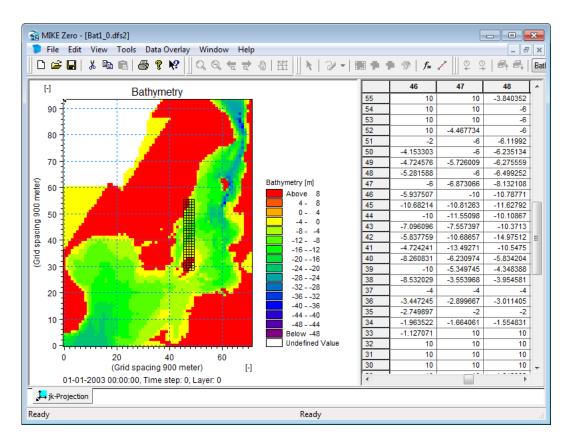


Figure 2.11 Grid Editor showing the interpolated bathymetry

Make some adjustment in order to obtain only two boundaries, namely the northern and southern boundary. Close the eastern boundary by assigning land at the southern part of the eastern boundary and fill up the small lakes around in the bathymetry and inspect the land water boundary carefully. Furthermore, inspect the bathymetry close to the boundaries avoiding areas with deeper water just inside the boundaries. Adjust the north boundary so it is open from 60 to 69 along line 93. Adjust the south boundary so it is open from 1 to 30 along line 0. Use land values to fill the areas close to the boundaries as shown in Figure 2.11.

The Grid Plot control in Plot Composer can now be used to make a plot of the bathymetry. Select File \rightarrow New \rightarrow Plot Composer. From the menu bar select Plot \rightarrow Insert New Plot Object. Select Grid Plot. Right-click on the Plot Area, select properties and select the Master file.



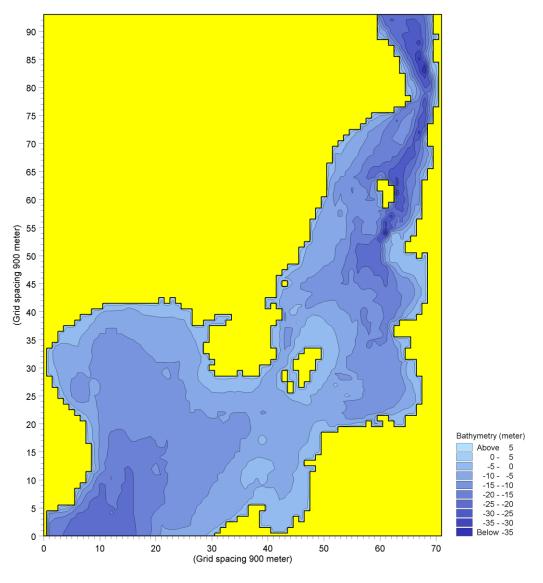


Figure 2.12 Plot of the adjusted Bathymetry



3 Creating the Input Parameters

3.1 Generate Water Level Boundary Conditions

Measured water level recordings from four stations located near the open model boundaries force the Øresund model. Due to strong currents and because the influence of the Coriolis effect is significant, water level recordings at each end of the open boundary are required.

The objective of this example is based on measured recordings from four stations to create two line series with water level variations. The locations of the four stations are listed in Table 3.1.

		Position			
Station	Data File	Easting (m)	Northing (m)		
WL1	WL1.txt	385929	6243197		
WL2	WL2.txt	338957	6220549		
WL3	WL3.txt	348310	6225949		
WL4	WL4.txt	362880	6137713		

Table 3.1 Measured water level data



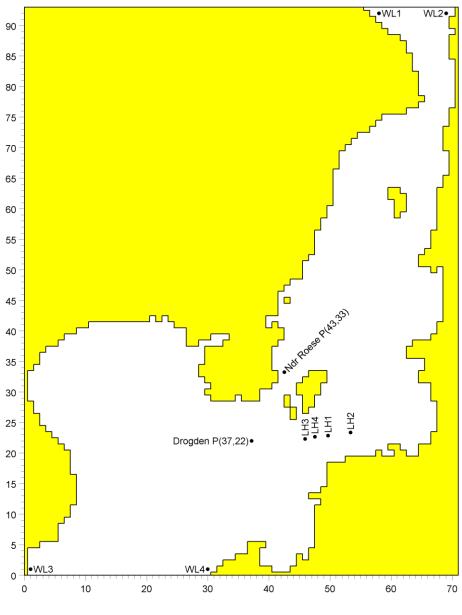


Figure 3.1 Map showing the individual stations (LH = Light House)

3.1.1 Importing measured water levels to time series file

Open the Time Series Editor. Select the ASCII template. Open the text file WL1.txt. Change the time description to 'Equidistant Calendar Axis' and click OK. Then right-click on the generated data and select properties change the type to 'Water Level'. Save the data in wl1.dfs0. Repeat these steps for the remaining 3 stations.



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1993-12-	-02 00:0)0:00		-0.33			
1993-12-	·02 00:3	30:00		-0.362			
1993-12-	02 01:0)0:00		-0.3965			
1993-12-	02 01:3	30:00		-0.3929			
1993-12-	-02 02:0)0:00		-0.4278			
1993-12-	02 02:3	30:00		-0.4378			
1993-12-	02 03:0)0:00		-0.4393			
1993-12-	02 03:3	30:00		-0.473			
1993-12-	02 04:0)0:00		-0.4984			
1993-12-	02 04:3	30:00		-0.4977			-



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🗌 Ignore de	limiters in begining a)f line	Time Step:	0	[days]	
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Delete value:	-1e-0	30		0	[fraction of sec.]	
				🔽 Time Series Export	ASCII Format	
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	01:00:00 -0.3965	-				
	01:30:00 -0.3929					
	02:00:00 -0.4278 02:30:00 -0.4378					
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File Properties					? ×
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Axis Information—					Help
Axis Type:	Equidistant Cal	endar Axis 📃 💌			
Start Time:	02-12-1993 00:	00:00			
Time Step:	0	[days]			
	00:30:00	[hour:min:sec]			
	0.000	[fraction of sec.]			
No. of Timesteps:	577		Axis Units:	7	
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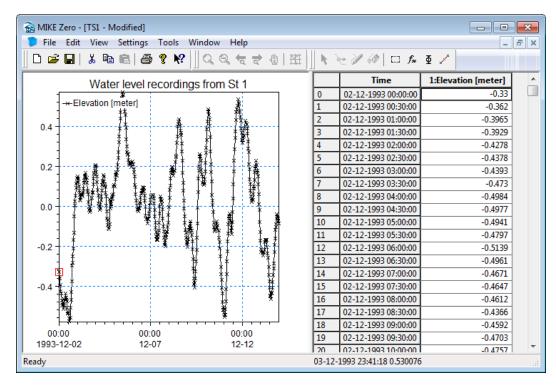


Figure 3.5 Time Series Editor with imported Water Levels from Station 1



To make a plot of the water level time series, open the plot composer select 'plot' \rightarrow 'insert a new plot object' and select 'Time Series Plot' (see Figure 3.6). Right-click on the plot area and select properties. Then find the actual time series file and change some of the properties for the plot, if any (see Figure 3.8).

Insert Plot Object		×
Insert		
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□ ····································		
Metafile Plot		-
	OK Can	cel

Figure 3.6 Plot Composer inserted a new Plot Object as Time Series

If several time series files are to be plottet in the same plot, right-click on the plot area and select new item (see Figure 3.7).

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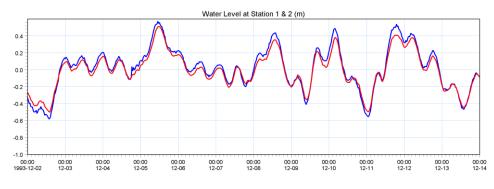




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	New Data Files (.dtsu)	•	
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	File Type. Equidistant Time Adds		
		Any Item Type	-
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Figure 3.8 Plot Composer properties select time series to plot

Figure 3.9 and Figure 3.10 show the measured water levels at the two boundaries.





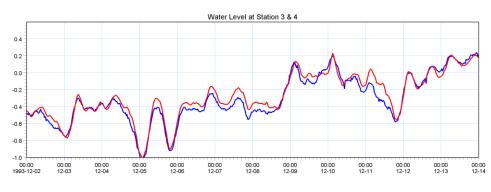


Figure 3.10 Combined Time Series at the North Boundary Station 3 and 4



3.1.2 Creating boundary conditions

Now you must define the boundary in a shape that correlates to the bathymetry.

Determine the width of the two boundaries (use for instance Grid Editor). Load Profile Series and select 'Blank ...'. Fill in the required information:

North boundary

- Start date 1993-12-02 00:00:00
- Time step: 1800s
- No. of time steps: 577
- No. of grid points: 10 (60 69 line 93)
- Grid Step: 900m

Load Station 1 (WL1.dfs0) and copy and paste the water levels to the profile Series Editor at point 0. Next load Station 2 (WL2.dfs0) and copy and paste the levels into point 9 (see Figure 3.12). Then select tools and interpolate the profile series. Save the profile series as WLN.dfs1 (see Figure 3.13).

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						Cancel Help	
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Figure 3.11 Profile Series Properties



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12 02/12/03 06:00:00 -0.5139 13 02/12/03 06:30:00 -0.4961											
13 02/12/03 07:00.00 -0.4501	1										
0.20 - 14 02/200 07/30:00 -0.4647	0.20										
13 02/200 07:000 - 0-697	1										
16 02/12/03 08:30:00 -04328											
		20 40 4	60 00			-0.4352				· · ·	
0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 (III)	0.0	2.0 4.0	0.0 0.0							►	
Ready 07-12-1993 19:19:29 -0.410434 Selec	eadv				07-12-1993 1	19:19:29 -0.410	434			Sele	ect Mi

Figure 3.12 Copying WL1 and WL2 into Profile Series Editor

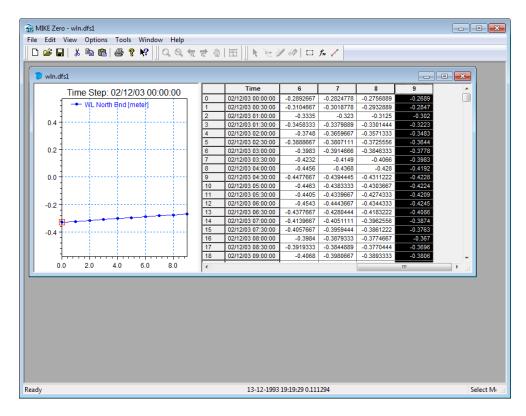


Figure 3.13 Interpolated Water Level at the North boundary



Repeat the same steps with the southern boundary with the similar information except the number of grid points and using the recorded water levels at station 3 (WL3.dfs0) and 4 (WL4.dfs0) and save the resulting file as WLS.dfs1.

South boundary

- Start date 1993-12-02 00:00:00
- Time step: 1800s
- No. of time steps: 577
- No. of grid points: 30 (1 30 line 0)
- Grid Step: 900m

3.2 Initial Surface Level

The initial surface level is calculated as a mean level between the northern and the southern boundary at the beginning of the simulation. Load the two boundary files and approximate a mean level at the start of the simulation. We will use -0.38m.

3.3 Wind Conditions

Wind recordings from Kastrup Airport will form the wind condition as time series constant in space. Load the time series editor and import the ASCII file 'WindKastrup.txt' as equidistant calendar axis. Save the file in 'WindKastrup.dfs0'. Time series of the wind speed and direction is shown in Figure 3.14, Figure 3.15 and Figure 3.16.

A more descriptive presentation of the wind can be given as a wind speed diagram. Start the 'Plot composer' insert a new plot object select 'Wind/Current Rose Plot' and then select properties and select the newly created file 'WindKastrup.dfs0' and change properties to your need. The result is shown in Figure 3.17.

📕 WindKa	astrup.txt - I	Notepad					
<u>File</u> <u>E</u> dit	F <u>o</u> rmat <u>V</u> ie	w <u>H</u> elp					
Wind dat	ta						
Time	Speed	Direction					
Unit	100002	2000	0	100003	2401	0	
1993-12-	02 00:00:0	0	9.294	184.26			
1993-12-	02 00:30:0	0	10.066	186.689			
1993-12-	02 01:00:0	0	10.655	189.167			
1993-12-	02 01:30:0	0	11.22	191.531			
1993-12-	02 02:00:0	0	11.802	193.665			
1993-12-	02 02:30:0	0	11.202	193.254			
1993-12-	02 03:00:0	0	10.367	192.226			
1993-12-	02 03:30:0	0	9.659	189.522			
1993-12-	02 04:00:0	0	9.011	186.016			-

Figure 3.14 ASCII file with Wind speed and direction from Kastrup Airport



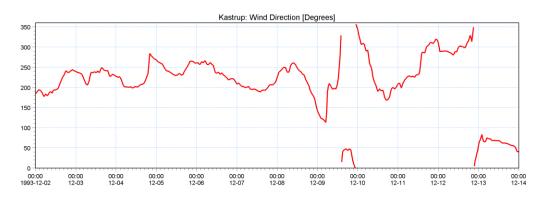


Figure 3.15 Measured wind direction at Kastrup Airport

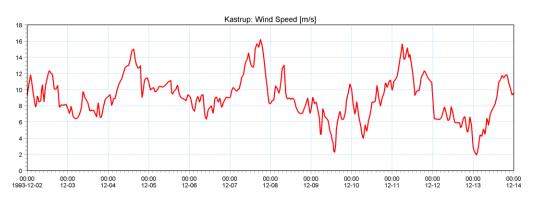


Figure 3.16 Measured wind speed at Kastrup Airport

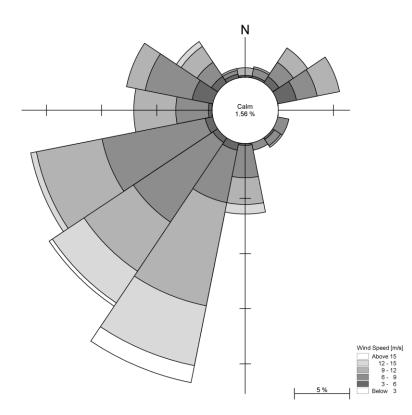


Figure 3.17 Wind Rose from Kastrup Airport



3.4 Density Variation at the Boundary

As the area of interest is dominated with outflow of fresh water from the Baltic Sea and high saline water intruding from the Ocean measurement of salinity and temperature has taken place at the boundaries. Depth average values of these measurements are given as ASCII files named: SalinityNorthBnd.txt, SalinitySouthBnd.txt, TemperaturNorthBnd.txt and TemperaturSouthBnd.txt. Examples are shown in Figure 3.18. Import these ASCII files with the time series editor and save the files with the same name but with extension dfs0. Remember to change the time description to 'equidistant calendar axis'.

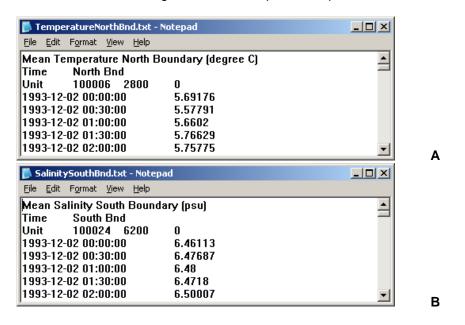
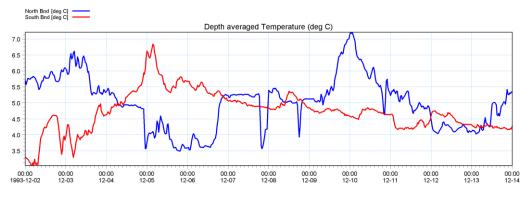


Figure 3.18 ASCII files with average temperature at the North boundary (A) and average salinity at the South boundary (B)



A plot of the measured data is shown in Figure 3.19 and Figure 3.20.





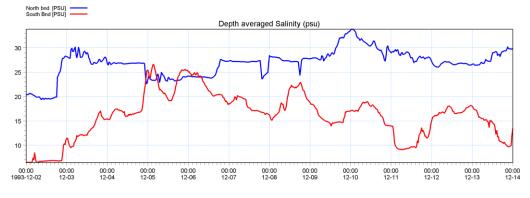


Figure 3.20 Measured average salinity at the North and South boundary



4 Model Setup

4.1 Flow Model

We are now ready to set up the model using the above boundary conditions and forcing. Initially we will use the default parameters and not take into account the effect of the density variation at the boundaries. The setup consists of the following parameters:

Parameter	Value
Module	Hydrodynamics only
Bathymetry	Bathy900
Simulation Period	1993-12-02 00:00 – 1993-12-14 00:00
Time step	300s
No. of Time steps	3456
Enable Flood and Dry	Drying depth 0.2 Flooding depth 0.3
Initial surface level	0.38
North Boundary	(60 – 69) along line 93
North Boundary	Type 1 data: WLN.dfs1
South Boundary	(1 – 30) along line 0
South Boundary	Type 1 data: WLS.dfs1
Eddy Viscosity	Smagorinsky formulation, velocity based. Constant 0.5
Resistance	Manning number. Coefficient 32
Result file	HD01.dfs2

In the following, screen dumps of the individual input pages are shown and a short explanation is provided.



Contract of the second seco						
hd01.m21						
MIKE 21 Row Model MiKE 21 Row Model Module Selection Module Sel	Module Selection Select Module Hydrodynamic only Hydrodynamic and Advection-Dispersion Hydrodynamic and Mud Transport Hydrodynamic and ECO Lab AD Scheme Select scheme: QUICKEST QUICKEST Image: Select scheme: Image: Se					
Navigation	< >					
Total number of errors = 0						
	1					

Figure 4.1 Flow Model: Module Selection

Specify Hydrodynamics only

hd01.m21		
MIKE 21 Flow Model	Bathymetry	<u>^</u>
Module Selection M Bathymetry M Simulation Period M Boundary Source and Sink	Type © Cold start © Hot start	Number
Mass Budget Mass Budget Mod and Dry Hydrodynamic Parameters Minitial Surface Elevation Minitial Surface Elevation Source and Sink Eddy Viscosity	Additional information Map projection: UTM-33 Apply Coriolis forcing: V Multi-cell ov Landslides:	verland solver for inland applications:
	Bathymetry Bathymetry 1 C:\Data\\data\Bathy900.dfs2	Origin Enclosing Area
Navigation		
Total number of errors = 0	n /	

Figure 4.2 Flow Model: Bathymetry

Specify the bathymetry Bathy900.dfs2. The projection zone will be defined as UTM-33 automatically.



• hd01.m21				
MIKE 21 Flow Model	Simulation Peri	od		
Module Selection Module Selec	Simulation Time step range: Time step interval: Simulation start date: Simulation end date:	First: 0 300 02-12-1993 00:00:00 14-12-1993 00:00:00	Last: 34	56
	Warm-up Period Time step range:	First:	Last:	0
Navigation	Courant Number Max Courant No:	6.60639 Area	с —	1
Total number of errors = 0	_			

Figure 4.3 Flow Model: Simulation period

Specify a time step, which will result in a Courant between 1 and 7. Start with a time step of 300s. The time step range must be specified to 3456 time steps in order to simulate a total period of 12 days.

• hd01.m21		
MIKE 21 Flow Model	Boundary	
Module Selection Mathematical Bathymetry Manualtion Period Manualtic Period Manu	Location O User specified Program detected	Number Number of boundaries
Mass Budget Mood and Dry Hydrodynamic Parameters Minitial Surface Elevation Boundary Generation Move Radiation Minitial Conditions Minitial Conditions	First point Last point 1 (60,93) (69,93) 2 (1,0) (30,0)	
Total number of errors = 0		



Select Program detected boundary conditions. If you have more than two boundaries, you must inspect you bathymetry again.



(
hd01.m21					_	
MIKE 21 Flow Model	Sour	ce and Sink				
 ✓ Bathymetry ✓ Simulation Period ✓ Boundary 	Numbe	er of source sink pairs 0	•			
Source and Sink		Туре	Sou	Irce	Sir	ik
✓ Flood and Dry		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Point	Area	Point	Area
Hydrodynamic Parameters Mitial Surface Elevation M Boundary M Source and Sink M Eddy Viscosity M Resistance M Wave Radiation M Wind Conditions M Structures M Results						
Navigation	•					F
Total number of errors = 0						
	/					

Figure 4.5 Flow Model: Source and Sink

If you have any sources or sinks these have to be specified. Here in our case we do not have any.

hd01.m21	
MIKE 21 Row Model MIKE 31 Row	Flood and Dry Image: Contract of the second secon
Total number of errors = 0	1

Figure 4.6 Flow Model: Flood and Dry

Specify Flooding and Drying depth. In our case, select the default values.



¢						
🔵 hd01.m21						
MIKE 21 Flow Model	Initia	l Surface Elev	vation			
Bathymetry		Given as:	Value	File name		
Simulation Period	1	Constant value	-0.380000			
Boundary						
- Source and Sink						
Mass Budget						
Flood and Dry						
🖃 🖬 Hydrodynamic Parameters						
Initial Surface Elevation						
Boundary						
Eddy Viscosity						
Wave Radiation						
Wind Conditions						
🕀 🖌 Structures						
Results						
<u></u>	< □				4	
Navigation	, <u> </u>					
Total number of errors = 0						
Validation / Simulation	on /					

Figure 4.7 Flow Model: Initial Surface Level

After inspection of the boundary condition at the simulation start time decide the initial surface level, or if the variation is large decide for an initial surface level map. In this case we will use a constant level of -0.38m, which is the average between our north and south boundary at the start of the simulation.

hd01.m21 - Modified			
MIKE 21 Flow Model	Boundary		
Bathymetry Simulation Period Source and Sink Mass Budget Mass Budget Mass Budget Mass Budget Mavingation Mavigation	Boundary 1 : (60,93) - (69,93) Formulation: Type 1 Data file: FAB type: No titing No user defined flow direction Relaxation factor Boundary 2 : (1,0) - (30,0) Formulation: Type 1 Data file: FAB type: No titing No user defined flow direction Relaxation factor	Level C:\Data\\data\win.dfs1 12 0.5 Level C:\Data\\data\wis.dfs1 12 0.5 0.5	
Total number of errors = 0	1		

Figure 4.8 Flow Model: Boundary

Specify the type of boundary as a type 1 profile time series and select wln.dfs1 at the northern and wls.dfs1 at the southern boundary.



MIKE 21 Flow Model	Davidante			
Basic Parameters	Boundary			
Module Selection				_
Simulation Period	Boundary 1: (60,93) - (69,93)			1
Boundary	Formulation:	Level		
Source and Sink	Type 1 Data file:	C:\Data\\data\win.dfs1		View
Mass Budget	Constant:	12		
Flood and Dry	Sine Series:		0	
Hydrodynamic Parameters	Type 0 data file:			View
Initial Surface Elevation	Type 1 Data file:	0.5		
Boundary	Transfer Data File: V Boundary 2: (1,0) - (30,0)	<u>"</u>		
Source and Sink	Formulation:	Level		
🗹 Eddy Viscosity	Type 1 Data file:	C:\Data\\data\wis.dfs1		View
🖌 Resistance	FAB type:	12		
🖌 Wave Radiation	No tilting		0	
Wind Conditions	No user defined flow direction			View
🗄 🖌 🖌 Structures	Relaxation factor	0.5		
Results				
	J			
Total number of errors = 0				_

Figure 4.9 Flow Model: Boundary Type

To select the boundary type, move the cursor to the type field and click on this then select Type 1 Data file.

🔒 Open			×
Look in:		ⓒ 🎓 📂 🛄▼	
An	Name	Date modified	Туре
	🕽 wln.dfs1	24-06-2013 19:01	MIKE Zerc
Recent Places	🔁 wls.dfs1	24-06-2013 19:01	MIKE Zerc
Desktop			
Libraries			
Computer			
Network	< III		4
	File name: wln.dfs1	•	
	Files of type: Profile (*.dfs1;*.dt1)	-	
	Select Item Period Info. Item Info. Constraints	Info.	
	Title: Interpolated water level north	boundary (m)	-
	File Type: Equidistant Time Axis		-
			-
	Boundary WL-N (m)	Item	
			Cancel
			ОК

Figure 4.10 Flow Model: Boundary Select File



hd01.m21 MIKE 21 Flow Model Saic Parameters	Source and Sink	
✓ Module Selection ✓ Bathymetry ✓ Simulation Period ✓ Boundary ✓ Source and Sink ✓ Mass Budget ✓ Flood and Dry	Given as Value File name Precipitation: Constant 0 Included as net-precipitation Included as Evaporation: Constant 0	on dıy land
Hydrodynamic Parameters Hydrodynamic Parameters Hydrodynamic Parameters Boundary Kesistance Kesistance Wave Radiation Wind Conditions Hydrodynamic Parameters Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance Kesistance	Source Sink Type Magnitude Velocity	7 Outlet Dir.
Navigation	< III	
Total number of errors = 0	<u> </u>	

Next, locate the appropriate data file in the file box to the right.

The discharge magnitude and velocity for each source and sink is given here. But, since we do not have any sources, leave it blank.

hd01.m21		
MIKE 21 Flow Model	Eddy Viscosity	
Module Selection Mathymetry Minulation Period Moundary Source and Sink Mass Budget	Given as Smagorinsky Formula Type of Formulation Velocity based	
Flood and Dry	Smagorinsky Constants 1 0.500000	
Hydrodynamic Parameters Mittial Surface Elevation M Initial Surface Elevation M Source and Sink M Eddy Viscosity M Resistance M Wave Radiation M Wind Conditions M Structures M Results	0.50000	
Navigation)	
Total number of errors = 0	7	
Validation / Simulation	1	

Figure 4.12 Flow Model: Eddy Viscosity

Change the default Eddy viscosity to Smagorinsky formulation with a coefficient of 0.5.

Figure 4.11 Flow Model: Source and Sink



ć				
hd01.m21				- • ×
MIKE 21 Flow Model	Resistance			
Module Selection Bathymetry Simulation Period Boundary	Values given as: Mar	ning number 🔻		
✓ Source and Sink ✓ Mass Budget	Format	Value F	ilename	Pier re
Flood and Dry	1 Constant	32.000000		View
→ ✓ Hydrodynamic Parameters → ✓ Initial Surface Elevation → ✓ Boundary ✓ ✓ Source and Sink ✓ ✓ Source and Sink ✓ ✓ Fedstatnce ✓ ✓ Resultation ✓ ✓ Wave Radiation ✓ ✓ Structures ✓ ✓ Structures ✓ ✓ Results				
Navigation	•			Þ
Total number of errors = 0				
Validation Simulation	_			

Figure 4.13 Flow Model: Bed Resistance

We will start the default Bed Resistance with a value given as a Manning number at $m^{1/3}$ /s. Later on we will use this value for calibration purposes.

hd01.m21	
Module Selection	d Conditions
Bathymetry Wind Simulation Period Wind Wind Soundary Source and Sink Speee	
✓ Source and Sink Speer ✓ Mass Budget Direct ✓ Flood and Dry Hydrodynamic Parameters Data	ion: 270
M Initial Surface Elevation Neutr	al pressure: 1013 View
Eddy Viscosity Resistance Wave Radiation Friction	n n type: Constant 💌
Image: Wind Conditions Price Image: Wind Conditions Const Image: Wind Conditions Const Image: Wind Conditions Const	
Linea	r variation using: 0 0.0016 24 0.0026
Navigation Total number of errors = 0	
Validation Simulation	

Figure 4.14 Flow Model: Wind Conditions

To use the generated wind time series, we specify 'Constant in Space' and locate the time series WindKastrup.dfs0. Use the default value for the friction.



● hd01.m21	Results	
Module Selection Bathymetry Simulation Period	Numbers of output areas	Size of total output 42.6142 MB Size of HD output 42.6142 MB
Source and Sink ✓ Source and Sink ✓ Mass Budget ✓ Flood and Dry ✓ Hydrodynamic Parameters ✓ Initial Surface Elevation ✓ Boundary ✓ Source and Sink	Type Area J K 1 2 1 0-70,1 0-90,1 0 4 III IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIII IIIIII IIII IIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIIII	Time Data File 0-3456,6 → hd02.dfs2 E
	Generate hot start Hot Start File 1	Title
Navigation	Calculation of inundation statistics	
Total number of errors = 0	on_/	

Figure 4.15 Flow Model: Result

Specify one output area and specify the resulting output file name. The actual output size is calculated on beforehand. Make sure the required disk space is available on the hard disk.

Sub Area fo	r Output				×
J direction: K direction:	First Point: 0 0	Last Point: 71 93	Interval: 1 1	Range: 0 - 71 0 - 93	
Time:	0	3456	6	0 · 3456	
			ОК	Cancel	



Reduce the output size to a reasonably amount by selecting an output frequency of 1800s which is a reasonably output frequency for a tidal simulation. As our time step is 300s then the specified output frequency is 1800/300 = 6. Area-wise, select the full area.



Save As			<u>? x</u>
Savejn: 🗀	HD	- 🗧 🔁	💣 🎟 -
, File <u>n</u> ame:	hd01.dfs2		Save
-			
Save as <u>t</u> ype:	Result files(*.dfs2)	_	Cancel

Figure 4.17 Flow Model: Result Output File Name

Specify the file name HD01.dfs2 for our first simulation.

Now we are ready to run the MIKE 21 Flow model.

After the simulation use the Plot Composer (or Grid Editor, Data Viewer) to inspect and present the result. Two plots are shown below; one with current towards North (Figure 4.18) and one with current towards South (Figure 4.19).

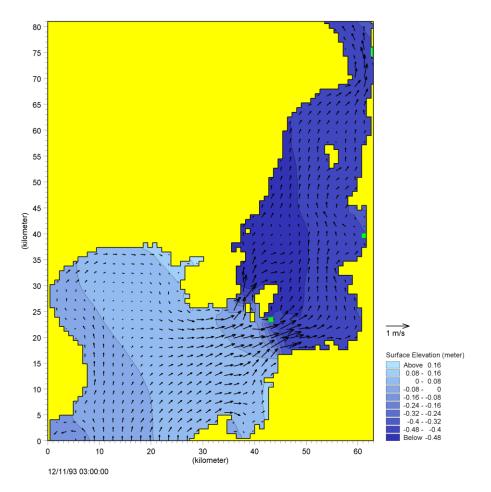


Figure 4.18 Current Speed and Water Level during current towards North



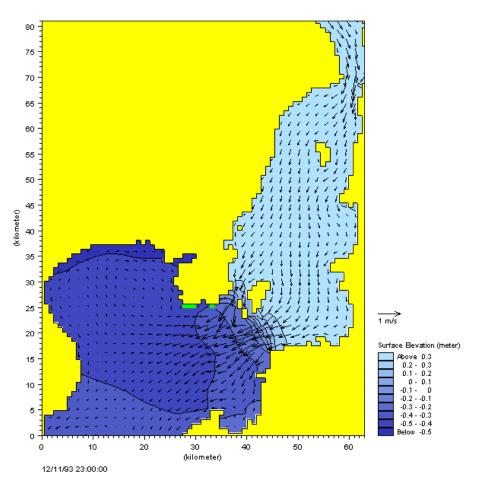


Figure 4.19 Current Speed and Water Level during current towards South

4.2 Model Calibration

In order to calibrate the model we need some measurements inside the model domain. Measurements of water level and current velocities are available.

4.2.1 Measured water levels

Measurements of water level are given at station Drogden (WaterLevelDrogden.txt) and Ndr. Roese (WaterLevelNdrRoese.txt) import these ASCII files using the Time Series Editor, cf. Figure 4.20 and Figure 4.21.



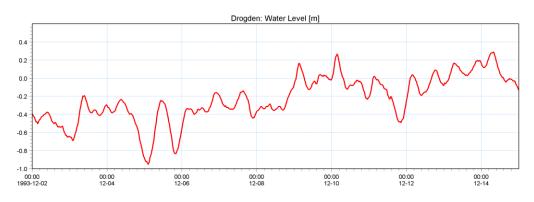


Figure 4.20 Drogden: Measured Water Level

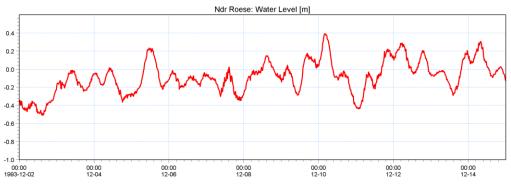


Figure 4.21 Ndr. Roese Measured Water Level

4.2.2 Measured current velocity

To calibrate the current velocity, measured current is given at station Ndr. Roese (CurrentNdrRose.txt) Import this file with the Time series Editor. Plots of current velocity and current speed and direction are shown in Figure 4.22, Figure 4.23 and Figure 4.24.

Furthermore, a Speed/Direction diagram of the measured current is shown in Figure 4.25.

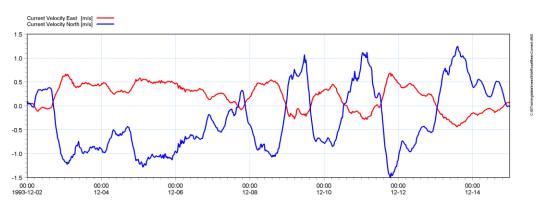
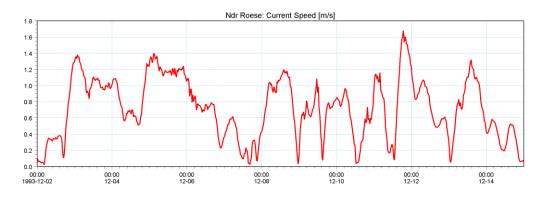


Figure 4.22 Ndr. Roese Measured Current Velocity East and North Component







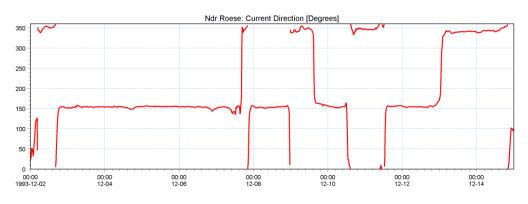


Figure 4.24 Ndr. Roese Measured Current Direction

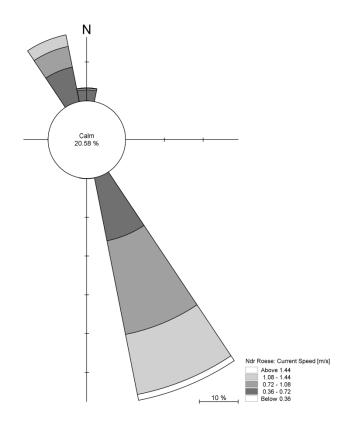


Figure 4.25 Ndr. Roese Current Rose



4.2.3 Model extraction

Now we are ready to extract water level and current speed from the simulation at the points corresponding to Ndr. Roese: Point (43,33) and Drogden Point (37,22). Start the 'MikeZero Toolbox' then click on the + sign in front of Extraction and select 'Time Series from 2D files'. Figure 4.28 to Figure 4.34 show the corresponding dialogue pages for extracting the results.

😚 New File		×
Product Types: MIKE Zero MIKE HYDRO MIKE 11 MIKE 21 MIKE 21 MIKE 21/3 Integrated Models LITPACK MIKE FLOOD MIKE SHE	Documents: Time Series (.dfs0) Profile Series (.dfs1) Data Manager (.dfsu,.mesh,.dfs2,.dfs3) Grid Series (.dfs3,.dfs2) Plot Composer (.plc) Result Viewer (.rev) Bathymetries (.batsf) Climate Change (.mzcc) Ecolab (.ecolab) Auto Calibration (.auc) EVA Editor (.eva) Mesh Generator (.mdf) Data Extraction FM (.dxfm) MIKE Zero Toolbox (.mzt)	
MIKE Zero Toolbox		
	OK	Cancel

Figure 4.26 Select MIKE Zero Toolbox

💷 mzt1	- • •
Concatenation Extraction Profileseries from 3D files Profileseries from 3D files Profileseries from 3D files Timeseries from 2D files Timeseries from 3D files Timeseries from 3D files File Converter GIS Hydrology Statistics Time Series Transformation	
Tool List Setup List	
New Edit Delete Up	Down Run

Figure 4.27 Select Time Series from 2D files



Setup Name		×
	MIKE Zero Data Extraction Tool	
	This tool extracts point timeseries from timeseries of 2D spatial data.	
	Setup Name:	
	Extraction from HD result]
	< Back Next > Cancel He	p

Figure 4.28 Name of the Time Series Extraction

Specify Input Data			
On this page you select the file you either type the full pa	2D data you want to ex ath or you browse for the	tract point timeserie e file.	s from. To select the
Specify the Input File Name	e:		
C:\0\Training\Data\HD\hd01.	.dfs2		

Figure 4.29 Specify the Hydrodynamic Result file



Subseries Specification	×
Specify Intepolation Method and Subseries On this page you specify the temporal period for the extraction, i.e. the start and end time and date.	
Extraction Period Start: 0	
Data Information Start: 1993/12/02 00:00:00 End: 1993/12/14 00:00:00 Interval 1800 [s]	
< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > Cancel Help	

Figure 4.30 Specify the Extraction Period

On this page you select (what items you want to extract.	
🔲 H water depth	Surface elevation	
P flux Q Flux	✓ Velocity X-dir ✓ Velocity Y-dir	
i ų riux	Velocity user direction	Direction : 1
	Speed	Direction: 1
	Direction	Invert direction (rotate 180°)
	< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext	> Cancel Help

Figure 4.31 Specify the items to extract



Point Selection	X
Select Points	
On this page you specify the points in the 2D matrix from where you want to extract timeseries.	
Number of points 2	
X Y X-Bange: 0 - 70	
1 43 33 Anarige. 10 - 170 2 37 22 Y-Range: 0 - 90	
< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > Cancel Help	

Figure 4.32 Specify the extraction points

Output File Selection	×
Specify Output Data	
On this page you specify the name of the data file you are generating. You can also give a data title and description of each item in the data file.	
Specify Name and Title for the Output Data File:	
Name: C:\0\Training\Data\HD\hd01.dfs0	
Title: extraction from hd01	
< <u>B</u> ack <u>N</u> ext > Cancel Help	

Figure 4.33 Specify the Time Series Output file



Status		×
Setup Status		
If you want to review click Finish to save t) or change any settings, click Back. If you are satisfied with the settings he setup.	
Name:	Extraction from HD-result	
Log/pfs-file location.	C:\0\Training\Data\HD\	
Setup:		
Input Data C:\0\Trai	ning\Data\HD\hd01.dfs2	
Subseries Selection First times Last times	tep: 0	
Selected Items:		
	Execute	
	< <u>B</u> ack Finish Cancel Help	

Figure 4.34 Click Execute to extract the selected data

4.2.4 Compare model results and measured values

Compare the extracted values with measured values. Use the Plot Composer to plot the simulated and measured water level and current.

The comparison is shown in Figure 4.35 for water level at Drogden and for Water Level at Ndr. Roese on Figure 4.36. Current comparison for Ndr. Roese is shown in Figure 4.37.

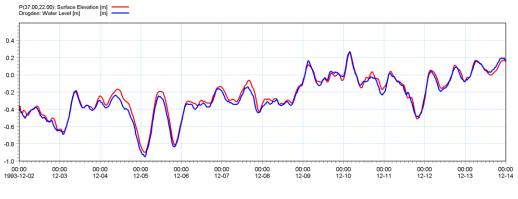
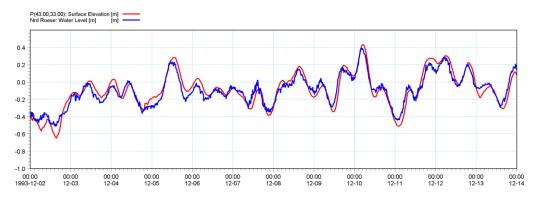


Figure 4.35 Water Level comparison at Drogden







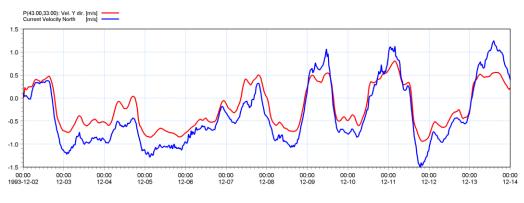


Figure 4.37 Comparison of Current Velocity North at Ndr. Roese. Simulated with a Manning number of 32 m^{1/3}/s.

The comparison between measured and calculated water level shows a reasonable agreement. But the current velocity shows that the calculated speed is too low. To adjust this we make a new calibration with a new Manning number of 44 m^{1/3}/s to decrease resistance to the flow. Load the former simulation specification HD01.M21 and change the Manning number to 44 m^{1/3}/s. Change the output file name to HD02.dfs2. Save the specification as HD02.M21 and run the simulation with the new specification.



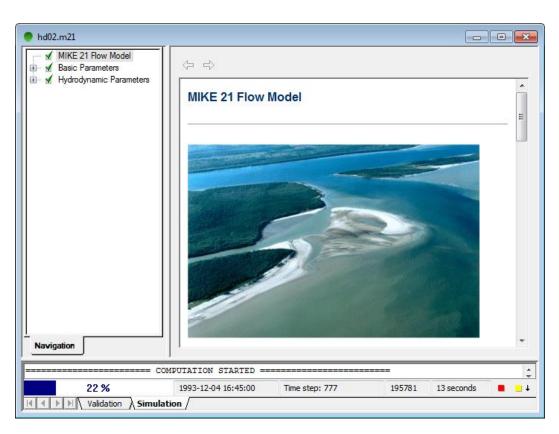


Figure 4.38 Status window for execution of HD model

Extract the new time series similar to the former one and make a new plot of the comparison. The result is shown in Figure 4.39.

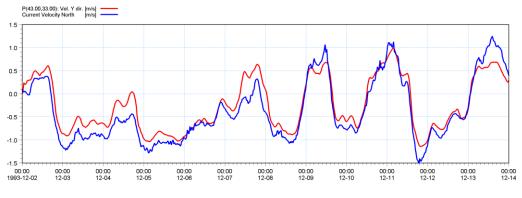


Figure 4.39 Comparison of Current Velocity North at Ndr. Roese with a Manning number of $44 \text{ m}^{1/3}$ /s.

The calculated current speed is closer to the measured, but still we need a little more calibration. Including the density variation at the boundary will also improve the calibration. Try to make the calibration by increasing the Manning number and reducing the Eddy coefficient. For each calibration only change a single parameter and track the changes in a log.

A major improvement in the calibration process could be obtained by using variable wind friction.