

# Wave calibration in numerical wavetanks using AI methods

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## ABSTRACT

Analytical solutions for numerical wavetanks are limited presently to a simple bathymetry and third order accuracy. Furthermore, tanks are generally characterised using linear transfer functions to relate the wavemaker forcing amplitude to wave elevation at a probe located in the wavetank. This paper reports on a numerical wavetank implemented using the OpenFOAM software package. The aim of the research is to train neural networks to represent non-linear transfer functions mapping a desired wave surface-elevation time-trace at a probe to the wavemaker input required to create it.

**Keywords:** computational fluid dynamics; neural networks; machine learning, OpenFOAM; tank transfer function.

## NOMENCLATURE

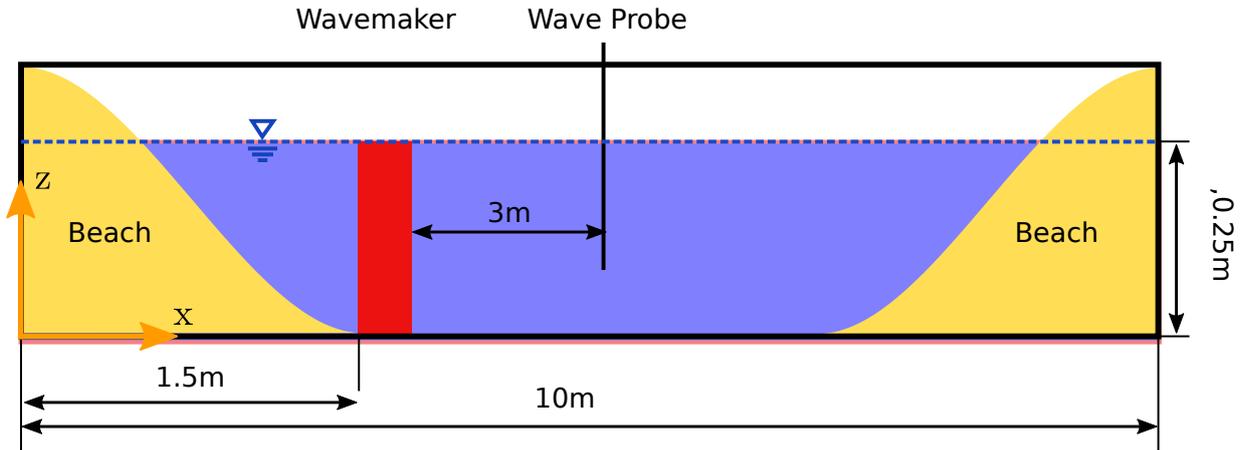
<b>F</b>	Tank transfer function
<b>u</b>	Time series of wavemaker input heights in metres
<b>v</b>	Time series of observed probe elevations in metres
$U_i(t)$	Randomly generated wavemaker input amplitude
$U_m$	A constant, defining wavemaker amplitude
ANN	Artificial Neural Network
MAC	Multiply ACcumulate operations
MLP	Multi-layer Perceptron
MSE	Means squared error loss function
NARX	Non Linear Auto Regressive Exogenous
RNN	Recurrent neural networks
TTF	Tank Transfer Function

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Waves are of particular interest in marine research as they play a key role in understanding fluid-structure interactions. Wave tank test facilities are used to generate desired water waves in order to model certain sea-states in a controlled environment. Both physical and simulated wavetanks exist, each with their own merits. However, in all cases wavemakers are required and some method to control wavemaker action to obtain a desired sea state or time trace of surface elevation in the tank. Early work

employed analytical solutions relating piston or paddle motion amplitude to surface elevation Dean & Dalrymple (1991). Industry standard is now the characterisation of a wavetank using tank transfer functions (TTF) Masterton & Swan (2008), describing the ratio of surface elevation to wavemaker amplitude and phase for each frequency component. Even for a flat bathymetry, non-linear extensions are often required for anything beyond very small amplitude waves to take into account bound waves and wave-wave interaction. Significant progress was achieved by extension to second order Schäffer (1996), but despite further progress analytical solutions are still limited in their range of applicability and no single method encompassing all features relevant in applied ocean and coastal research exists Eldrup & Lykke Andersen (2019), Khait & Shemer (2019), Khait (2020). Recently, large collaborative projects in offshore wind Robertson et al. (2020) and wave power Ransley et al. (2020) independently identified a need for better accuracy in the reproduction of a given surface elevation time trace in numerical simulations.

An artificial neural network (ANN) is a mathematical structure represented as a set of interconnected nodes, with the connections called neurons. Different types of neural network can be distinguished by the way in which the nodes are connected. These nodes are in fact numeric values and the connections are multiply-accumulate operations (MAC) which are executed in sequence, corresponding to linking the neurons together. The result of each operation is used as input to an activation function which decides whether the result is fed forward to the next stage, or not, and different choices exists for the activation function. In addition, each MAC operation has several weights which are computed during the training phase.



**Figure 1.** Geometric layout for the numerical wavetank.

ANNs can function as universal function approximators and have been shown to be capable of solving differential equations. In our work we apply one type of ANN, the multi-layer perceptron to solve the Navier Stokes equations in our numerical wavetank. We show that it is possible to accurately map a desired wave-elevation time-series, at a measurement probe position, to the wavemaker input required to generate this time series. In the literature there is only one known application of Neural Networks to predict wavemaker inputs based on specific wave traces for calibration. The work done by Schmitt (2017) experimented with the first use of Non-Linear Auto-regressive Exogenous input (NARX) Neural Networks for the calibration of waves close to the breaking limit of a numerical wavetank based on a method later published in Schmitt et al. (2020). For model training, waves were generated with random wavemaker input. The time-trace of the surface elevation of the resultant waves were used as model input and the given random wavemaker input was used as the desired model output. The results of these experiments indicate that NNs are a valuable tool for wavemaker calibration and could yield better results with further experimentation. One issue in the application of NN to wave calibration identified, was the short "memory" or "vanishing gradient", which has been investigated by Diaconescu (2008). The influence of an item in sequence weakens as the sequences goes on. This is problematic for learning long sequences, as long patterns and sparse temporal dependencies may not

be recognised.

Neural networks methods have been used by other researchers in the field. Fu et al. (2007) uses Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) to predict statistical properties of water wave amplitude time traces as a function of the wavemaker parameters (blower RPM and frequency). While they only predicted statistical properties of the wave produced and not a specific time-series, this still shows the promise of RNNs in predicting water waves. A novel neural network modelling approach has been proposed by M. Raissi, P. Perdikaris, and G. Karniadakis (2019). This proposal presents the idea of Physics Informed Neural Networks to solve differential equations, giving an example of wave propagation. In this method, the laws of physics are invoked to constrain calculated values to a suitable range. This method may be suitable for application to the Navier-Stokes equations.

The layout of this paper is as follows. In the next section we explain the methodology that we have implemented to perform our numerical experiments. Section 3 presents the results of our experiments including application to a non-linear case. The paper concludes with section 4 where we summarise the findings of our work and look towards future applications of it.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Function approximation

Following FriedmannFriedman (2001), we may state the problem of finding the inverse of the non-linear transfer function in the following way. We have an output variable  $U_i$ , the required wavemaker function, defined as a function at a discrete set of  $n$  time points,  $t_i$ . This is dependent on the function,  $F(h_i, t_i)$ , the form of which is unknown. The function depends on the height of the probe amplitude,  $h_i$  at time  $t_i$  and represents the inverse of the tank transfer function.

However, we have a vector  $\mathbf{v}$  which is a set of  $n$  observations ( $h_i, t_i$ )  $i = 1, n$  at the probe to which we can associate a vector  $\mathbf{U}$  of  $n$  wavemaker inputs from a previous time interval. We know that these inputs and outputs are related by equation (1)

$$F(\mathbf{v}) \rightarrow \mathbf{u} \quad (1)$$

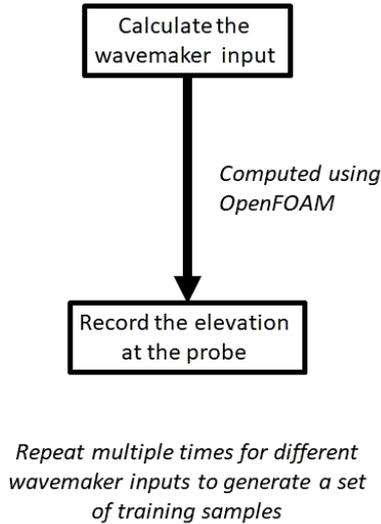
The universal approximation theorem for neural networks asserts/states? that we can use the input and output vectors  $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}$  to find an approximation for the unknown function  $F$  in equation (1) for a vector of observations,  $\mathbf{u}$ , to a unique output vector,  $\mathbf{v}$ , expressed in equation 1.

### 2.2 Generating training data

The work reported in this paper uses the numerical wavetank (NWT) shown in figure 1 for the preparation of suitable training data. The numerical wavetank employed was based on the OpenFOAM based methods described in detail in Windt et al. (2019), Schmitt et al. (2020). While a number of free surface methods are available, we chose the *interFoamsrc* volume-of-fluid solver for maximum flexibility. The wavemaker imposes vertical acceleration to the fluid, a numerical wave probe records resulting surface elevation at a distance of 3m. Beaches of 1.5m length cancel reflections, the water depth is 0.25m. We need to prepare multiple distinct instances of the input and output vectors  $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}$ , defined in the previous section in order to generate sufficient data with which to train the neural network models. Figure 2 presents the workflow for this step.

Random wavemaker input traces were generated by summing up individual contributions for each frequency  $f$  using the formula,

$$U_i(t) = \sum_{k=1}^{N_r} \frac{U_m}{N_r} \sin\left(\frac{2\pi}{T(k)}t - \phi(k)\right) \quad (2)$$



**Figure 2.** Illustration of the work flow for generation of training data.

A Tukey filter was applied to the resulting time trace to ensure wavemaker input began with zero amplitude, avoiding shock-waves in the numerical wavetank.

This process was repeated multiple times to define a set of samples. Each sample,  $u_i$  was then used as input to the OpenFOAM program for the wavetank configuration defined earlier in this paper. The computed surface elevation at the probe, for this input, was recorded as the output from OpenFOAM producing an instance  $v_i$ . The workflow in figure 2 can be repeated to produce a training set of arbitrary size.

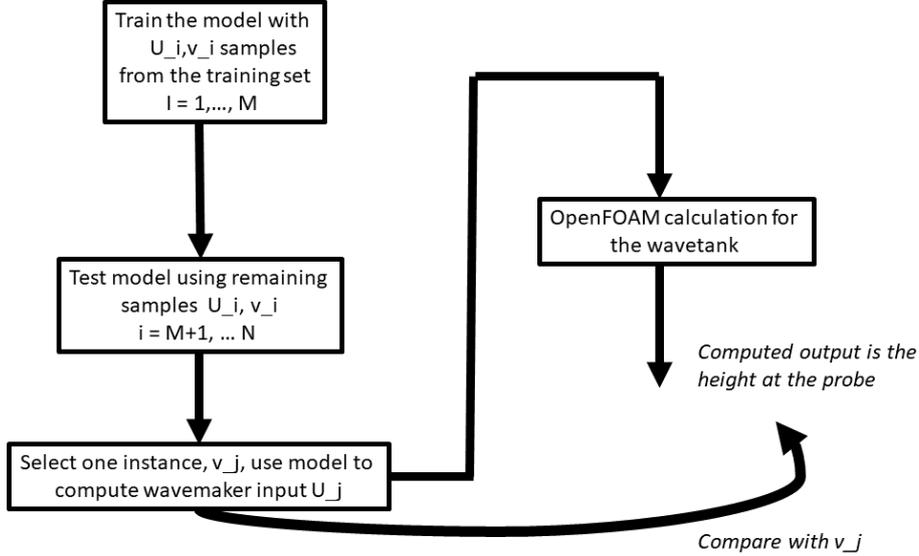
### 2.3 Training the neural network model

We have used the multi-layer perceptron (MLP) model of neural networks for the results that we report in this paper. There are multiple variability points, known as hyper-parameters, in an MLP model. These include the number of layers used, the number of nodes per layer and the activation function used at each layer. Varying these parameters changes the performance of the model. A standard technique is to search over multiple values of the hyper parameters to find the model which best fits the data. Model fitting for each set of hyper-parameters is independent of every other set, that is embarrassingly parallel. This process generally requires large amounts of compute time, an aspect which makes the use of a HPC compute facility very attractive.

Hornik (1991) showed that the multilayer feed-forward architecture gives neural networks the potential to be universal approximators. The author showed that as long as the activation function is continuous, bounded and non-constant, then continuous mappings can be learned uniformly over compact input sets. The classical form of the universal approximation theorem for arbitrary width and bounded depth shows that a feed forward neural network is capable of approximating any well-behaved function Hassoun (1995).

### 2.4 Validation of the model

. It is customary to use k-fold cross validation in order to remove bias in the training data. In our work we split the data samples on an 8 : 2 ratio of training to test samples. The members of each set are chosen randomly. This process is repeated multiple times and the model giving the best performance is chosen.



**Figure 3.** Training and validating the neural network models.

A further check on the accuracy of our method is illustrated in figure 3. Once a neural network model has been chosen, we can take the wavemaker input that is predicted as required to generate a given time profile at the probe and feed this as input to the numerical wavemaker. The computed time profile at the probe can be compared to that which was fed to the neural network to produce the wavemaker input.

### 3 RESULTS

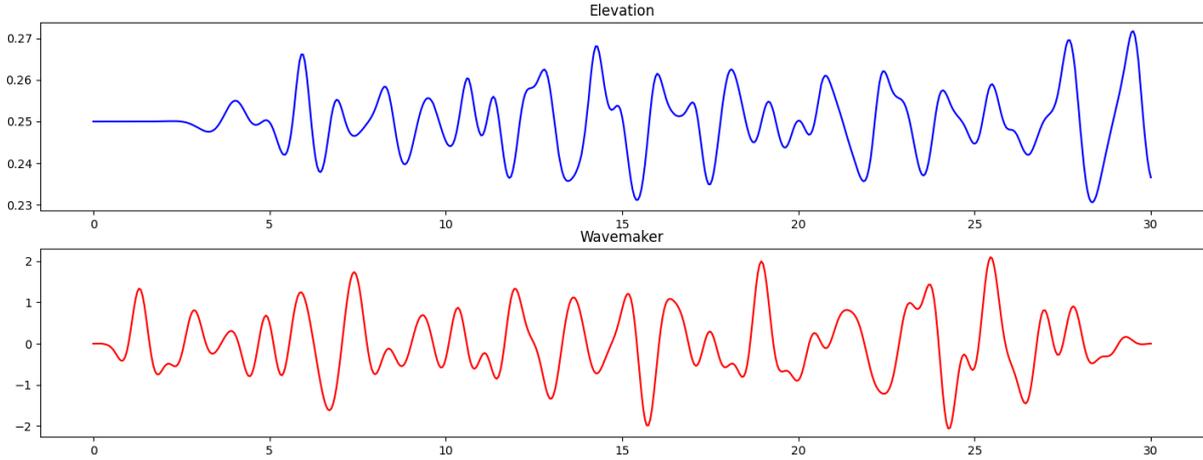
We prepared 1000 samples of wavemaker input, each of 30s duration, using equation 2) with the parameters defined in table 1. Note that we used two different values for the maximum wavemaker height,  $U_m$ . We first report on the case where  $U_m = 1$ . This corresponds to the creation of waves with relatively small heights at the wavemaker as shown on the y-axis of figure 4. In the later part of this section we report on the case of generating much larger amplitude waves using  $U_m = 50$ . Figure 4

**Table 1.** Values used in equation (2) to produce the wavemaker time traces for the neural network model.

Parameter	Description	Value
$T$	Time in seconds	$[0.7 : (1.8s)]$
$N_r$	Number of realisations	1000
$U_m$	Constant	1 or 50
$t$	Time in seconds	$[0, \dots, 30]s$
$\phi(k)$	Random phase	$[0, 2\pi]$

presents an example of the input to the wavemaker and subsequent computed surface elevation of the probe. The flat line to the left of the surface elevation plot represents the time delay between wave generation starting at the wavemaker and the arrival of the first wave at the probe.

The most time intensive part of the computation is the search over the space of hyper parameters seeking to find a minimum in a chosen loss function. Fortunately the values taken by the hyper parameters are denumerable rather than continuous. In our work we have used the mean square error



**Figure 4.** The lower figure shows the height of the wavemaker as a function of time feeding the simulations using OpenFOAM. The upper figure shows computed surface elevation at the probe. The values on the y-axes are in metres and the x-axes in seconds.

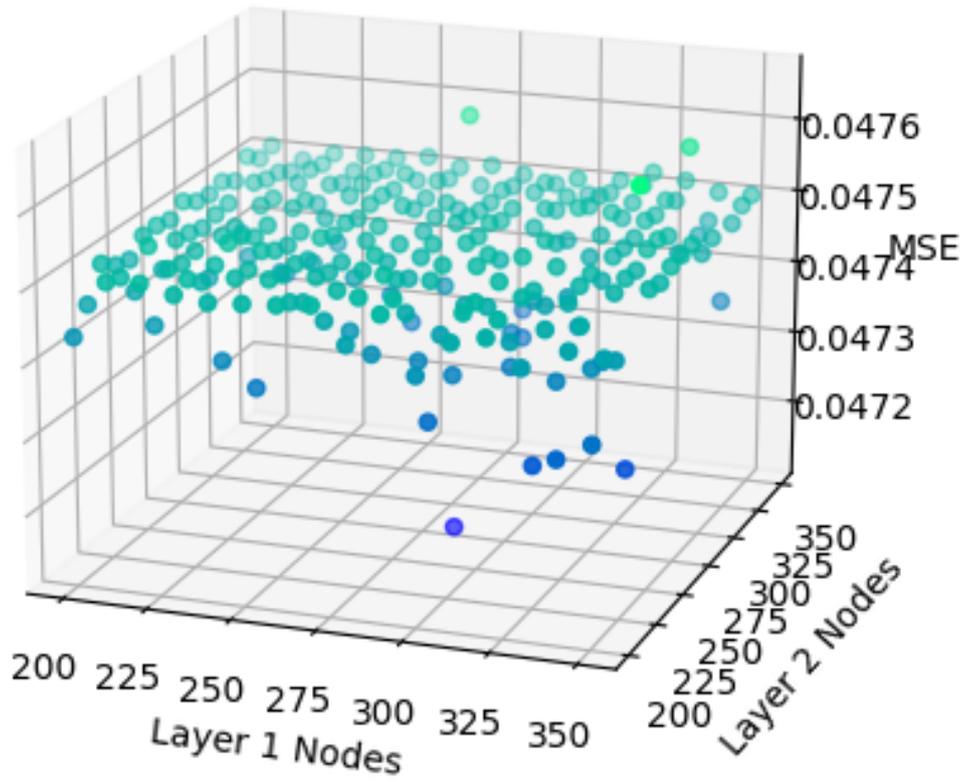
function, that is we compute the mean of squares of errors between the observations and the predictions during the training phase. By construction, this search can only find a local minimum for the ANN representation. It is this property which leads to the use of large amounts of CPU time, that is to search over as large a space of hyper parameters as reasonably possible. Figure 5 shows the computed error function for variations in the number of nodes per layer when using two layers. Table 2 shows the set of hyper parameters that we identified after an extensive search, using the mean squared error function. In the search, three activation functions were tested: Rectified Linear (ReLU), Hyperbolic Tangent (tanh) and Sigmoid. The results showed that all three activation functions reached a point of stagnation and convergence at around 350 epochs with a Mean-Squared Error of approximately 0.0033.

**Table 2.** Optimal values for the hyper-parameters of the neural network MLP model. These were obtained by a grid search over multiple parameters.

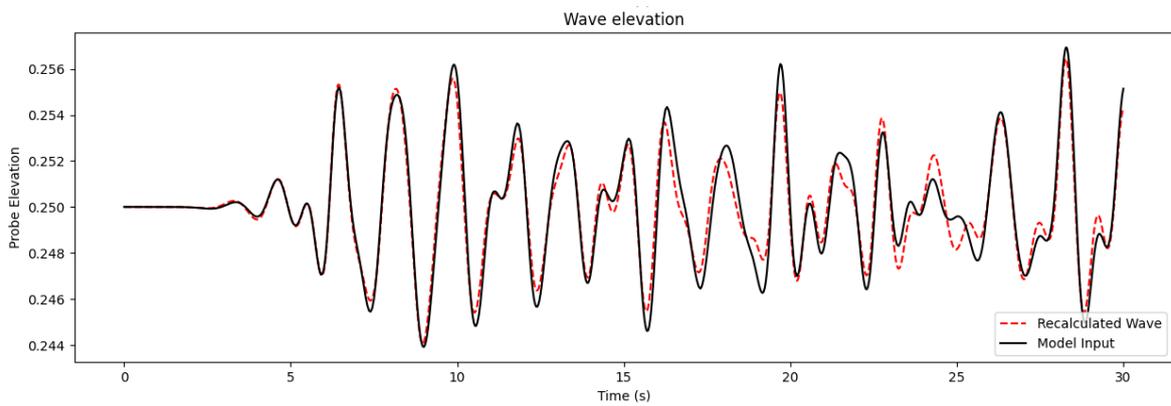
Parameter	Value
Training epochs	350
Learning rate	0.001
Hidden layer 1 nodes	310
Activation function	tanh
Hidden layer 2 nodes	310
Activation function	linear
Loss function	MSE
Temporal resolution	0.1s

Following the validation process discussed in the previous section and presented in figure 3, reproduced the probe height accurately across the range of time points. The mean squared error over a typical time trace was  $3.25 \cdot 10^{-7}$ . Figure 6 is an example comparing the two traces at the probe. After this initial demonstration of the fundamental suitability of the method, a second set of data was generated following the method described above, but with the parameter  $U_m$  set to 50. A time domain analysis of the resulting surface elevation traces was performed using custom written GNUoctave Eaton et al. (2020) code as follows:

- depth  $h$  is the mean value of the surface elevation trace
- Find zero-crossing times of surface elevation minus depth
- Iterate over every second zero-crossing time and find max and min values for given interval



**Figure 5.** Computed mean squared error function as a function of the number of nodes in the two hidden layers for the neural network described in text



**Figure 6.** The black line is the probe elevation input to neural network model to infer the wavemaker input used to create it. When this is input to OpenFOAM, the red line is the calculated elevation of the probe.

- Period  $\tau$  is then the overall interval length
- wave height  $H$  is the sum of the magnitudes of maximum and minima values in each interval

The values for each wave are non-dimensionalised with gravitational acceleration  $g$  and wave period  $\tau$  as pairs of  $\frac{H}{g\tau^2}$  and  $\frac{h}{g\tau^2}$  and plotted as a point cloud over the well known plot highlighting the validity of different wave theories Méhauté (1976), Fig 7. The majority of waves is highly non-linear and can best be described with 5<sup>th</sup> order stream function theory, reaching into 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> order stokes theory. Some few waves seem to exceed the breaking limit which requires further investigation but might well be due to the highly irregular nature of the timetrace.

The key feature to note here is, that the waves are highly nonlinear and could be expected to pose a formidable challenge to conventional wave calibration techniques. Figure 8 presents two example results for surface elevation using the predicted wavemaker input besides their target data. These results were achieved using the same settings found to be optimal for the small amplitude waves. Even without further optimisation agreement is good. In the first example (top) the highest peak at 10s and the lowest trough at 20s match almost perfectly in time and amplitude. In the second example (bottom), deviations for the largest waves can be observed at the end of the trace, but overall the agreement is still remarkable.

### 3.1 Computational environment used

Initial investigations of suitable neural network architectures were performed using version 3.8.5 of the Python language and using the GPU enabled version of Tensorflow. This software was executed on a system which has an AMD Ryzen 7 3700x CPU and a NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2070 GPU. This system has 8GB RAM and the operating system Ubuntu 20.04.1 LTS. Production runs were performed at the EPSRC funded Tier 2 Northern Ireland HPC centre.

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

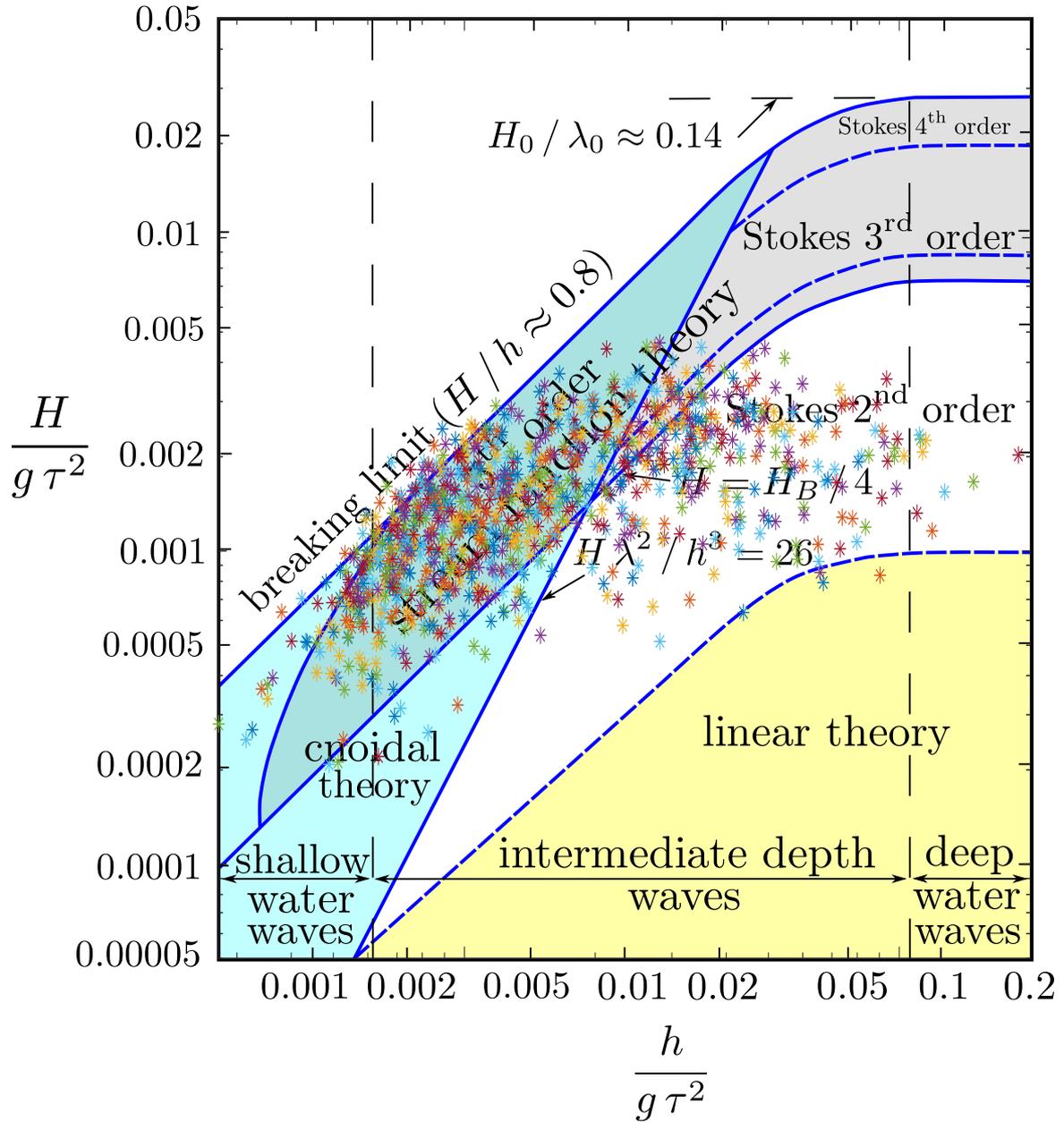
In this paper we present a method which uses neural networks to infer the wavemaker input time-series required to produce a desired wave-elevation time-series at a probe in a fixed location. We present results using a Multi-Layer Perceptron neural network which has been tuned and trained over 800 samples of random input and output data. The neural network consistently produced outputs that, when used on the wavemaker, yielded accurate replications of the desired waves. Producing an inference from the model for a single input wave was fast and efficient, showing great promise as an alternative calibration method to the iterative tuning methods based on linear tank transfer functions.

Although not demonstrated here explicitly, it should also be noted that short time traces can be used effectively. Short time traces of data can cause issues in conventional methods based on Fast Fourier Transforms, but are often the only feasible option in computationally intensive simulations which might only be used to investigate two or three wave cycles of interest.

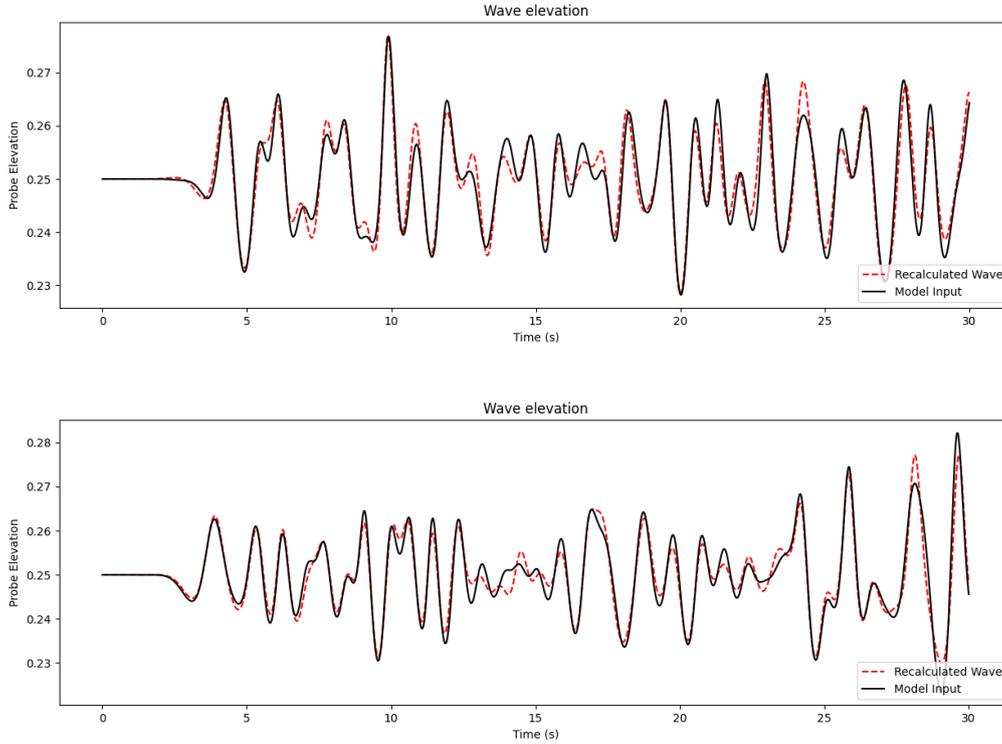
While the results from this model are promising, this work is just a first proof of concept and foundation for further investigations.

The current model required input sequences with a strict number of time-steps, 301 steps in the case of the final trained model, and only returned output sequences with the same number of steps. Attempting a model inference/prediction for an input wave-form that has a time span longer than that of the training data will be an interesting future challenge.

Furthermore, while inferencing with the neural network method is very fast the process of generating training data and training the model can be time consuming. However, since the required simulations can be run in parallel and often in 2 dimensional cases on HPC facilities the overall run time doesn't



**Figure 7.** Wave parameters encountered in the larger wave cases represented as dots over the validity ranges of several theories for periodic water waves, according to Méhauté (1976). Original figure adapted from Wikimedia Commons, the free media repository



**Figure 8.** Comparison between recalculated surface elevation and original data for two sets of results for the large wave setup.

need to be long. In experimental facilities, where each dataset must be generated in real time and in sequence this might be more of an issue. But even then, the data generation can be run once in a highly automated way with minimal manual interaction and subsequently instantly provide virtually any surface elevation trace required by the user. The effect of fewer training samples on the model accuracy certainly warrants further investigation.

This research demonstrates the potential for the use of machine learning technology in the calibration of wavemakers, and highlights how further investigation and development could result in improvements in the utilisation of the technology.

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## DISCLAIMER

The views and opinions expressed in this paper do not necessarily reflect those of the European Commission or the Special EU Programmes Body (SEUPB).

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