

Review of La Palma paper by Stéphane Abadie and co-workers

This paper is an elaborate study of the effect of three scenarios due to slope failure from La Palma Island on tsunami impact in French territories. It reports large amount of analysis and work, and there has been surely large efforts behind producing these outputs, in particular given that some of the tools employed such as the CFD THETHIS code are demanding to operate for such purposes. It is an important study because of the practical implications. On the other hand, the elaboration is also a drawback of the paper. There are many different models used, to illuminate different types of physics, merged with an attempt to make an impact assessment (the authors uses the term hazard). Moreover, the paper seems to have undergone several previous reviews with large changes, and would benefit from a better organisation.

~~***Authors response: Indeed, we were very surprised not to see our revised paper ending up with the initial reviewers. It is obviously more difficult to please a reviewer which did not ask for the specific changes made on the initial submission.***~~

Some related general comments are summarised briefly below, followed by a long list of line-by-line comments. These comments must be taken into account in a possible revision of the manuscript.

General comments:

It is not clear why mane different models are used for various purposes. I would have liked a simpler strategy where the authors choose a simple set of models. The physics is well known: the tsunamis are dispersive, and we need nonlinear shallow water models for the inundation. Right now, there is a patchwork of models, even including analytical solutions (which I suggest to remove), and it is hard to understand why a given model is used where. While I would suggest that this is much simplified, I would probably expect that the authors would like to keep as much as possible of these results. Hence, as a minimum, a much tightened up introduction is needed to much better explain the scope and how the different models are used, and why. I would also suggest to better distinguish impact studies and studies of physical effects (e.g. dispersion, model comparisons).

Authors response:

A much simpler strategy has been finally adopted following this remark. Non dispersive long distance tsunami computations (i.e., with modells TELEMAC2D and SCHISM) have been removed from the manuscript. SCHISM is now only used for the impact assessment in La Guadeloupe taking the FUNWAVE-TVD signal as hotstart.

We kept the comparison between two Boussinesq models (FUNWAVE-TVD and calypso) off the french coastline to respect the spirit of the TANDEM project which was at the origin of this paper. Nevertheless, this corresponding portion of the paper is very short.

The impact study section has also been separated from the signal analysis part as requested by the reviewer.

~~***We thank the reviewer to open the door for a doable revision for this matter. Indeed, this work was performed in the framework of a national project gathering several French***~~

~~institutes developing or using different models. One of the underlying principle of this paper was to compare models and advertise the work performed within this project and therefore not to exclude anyone (also for political reasons). This principle makes the organization of the paper a bit difficult as maybe its reading. Considering the comment of this reviewer, we explained in the new version of the introduction this project aspect and defend its interest. [This response is labeled Response (1) for the next similar questions]~~

~~See paragraphs added at the end of the introduction (p3, l3):-~~

~~“Computations performed by Gisler et al. (2006) or Abadie et al. (2012) were both based on inviscid or quasi-inviscid slide flow. In the present paper, the computations carried out in Abadie et al. (2012) are redone, improving their accuracy by calibrating the slide fluid viscosity in order to approach a granular slide (Sections 2.1 and 3.1) with a Newtonian model. Then, the same filtering process as in Abadie et al. (2012) is applied with the new wave sources to produce a wave signal which can be propagated by depth-averaged models (Sections 2.4 and 3.2). The three wave sources are then propagated using FUNWAVE-TVD (Section 2.2.1) and the results in the Caribbean Sea, in Western Europe and in France (Section 3.3) analyzed.”~~

~~One of the goal of the TANDEM program was also the comparison of the models developed or used by the different partners of the project namely: Calypso developed by CEA, Telemac2D developed by EDF, Funwave-TVD used by BRGM and SCHISM by Université des Antilles. Here we take the opportunity of this case study to compare models on a real case and analyze the differences. The interest is double. This project involves partners who are already in charge of tsunami hazard assessment while others may play a role in this field at the national level in the future. The first interest is to provide an inter-comparison of the codes used at in the different institutes. This comparison will be valuable for future operational use. On the other hand, this comparison is made on a real case, therefore including all the inherent complexity and uncertainties (bathymetry, mesh, numerical parameters, physical parameters, etc.) usually associated to a practical case. Such a comparison is rarely attempted in usual benchmark exercises which focus more frequently on specific processes such as run-up, tsunami generation, etc. in order to make the interpretation easier. Nevertheless, even though the analysis is not straightforward because models are not based on the same assumptions, numerical methods, mesh types, a comparison including all the complexity may also be of interest as it allows to judge all the effect at once and potentially lead to practical recommendations valuable for future studies. Therefore the originality of this comparison on a real case is the second interest of this part of the study. Accordingly, the rest of the study is organized around a comparison of the different model results (see Sections 2.2.2 for description and 3.4 for the results comparison). Finally, tsunami impact is assessed in different areas in Section 3.5, and results interpreted and discussed in Section 4”.~~

Another major issue, in particular when reading the introduction, is that you sense that the hazard study is attempting to make a best estimate of a landslide motion and wave generation based on laboratory glass bead experiments. However, nature will not behave this way, and there is a considerable uncertainty related to the process and the sliding material. Granted, one cannot perhaps expect that the computations can cover all these uncertainties, but as a minimum, the authors must make it crystal clear that there can be a much larger variability related to the tsunami generation and tsunamigenic strength. This is a limitation of the study.

Authors response: We acknowledge this limitation. [This response is labeled Response (2) for the next similar questions]

See new paragraph added in the discussion on that matter:

Second, we used a glass beads based experiment (Viroulet et al., 2013) to calibrate the Navier-Stokes simulation of the La Palma slide. If this is an improvement compared to the very coarse inviscid initial estimation (Abadie et al., 2012), which should be more considered as a worst case, such a laboratory experiment still is a huge simplification of the complexity expected in areal volcano collapse. An accurate description of such a complex process at real scale is still beyond the capabilities of current models. Therefore, there is here a very important source of uncertainty which the reader has to be aware of and this uncertainty propagates and affects the impact results. Furthermore, this work is not an hazard study which could have been performed for instance by considering different values of slide viscosity but at much higher computational cost. The position of this paper is rather to give an illustration of what could be expected from such an event by presenting results at least consistent with the current state of the art in terms of laboratory experiments and therefore propose an improvement compared to the previous published results on that case.

Finally, the title tsunami hazard is misleading, because the authors do not address return periods, in addition to lacking a proper treatment of the variability or sensitivity to landslide parameters as noted above. The title should hence be revised to take this into account.

Authors response: We agree with the reviewer that the term hazard was used inappropriately in the initial version of the paper. It has been removed when possible from the manuscript (except at the beginning of the introduction). Moreover we have added a paragraph in the discussion section about this limitation and one of the reference suggested below (Grezio et al., 2017) [This response is labeled Response (3) for the next similar questions]

See new paragraph added in the discussion on that matter:

Of course there are some limitations in this study which may provide the basis for future improvements. First, this study should not be considered as a hazard assessment *stricto-sensu* because the return period aspect is not considered and the sensitivity in the landslide parameters not covered extensively. For a review on Probabilistic Tsunami Hazard Analysis (PTHA) methods, the reader is referred to Grezio et al. (2017) for instance. Instead, the current study presents plausible particular scenarios based on state-of-the-art numeral models. Note that the Navier-Stokes model, which provides interesting information for this kind of processes, is still too heavy to be employed in PTHA computations.

Detailed comments:

Title: Probably the term "tsunamigenic strength from potential events" is better than hazard. After all, hazard refer to a temporal component, and should not really be used if return periods are not considered.

Authors response: See response (3)

~~New title: La Palma landslide tsunami: computation of the tsunami source with a calibrated multi-fluid Navier-Stokes model, impact assessment, and model intercomparison~~
~~New title : La Palma landslide tsunami: calibrated wave source and assessment of impact in French territories.~~

Page 1 line 5: "for 5 minutes" --> "after 5 minutes". **Authors response:** Done

Page 2 line 8: "allow studying impact on France and Guadeloupe". Here you maybe emphasise more strongly that this is the scope? After all, the impact locally would be a more natural focus.

Page 1 - line 8: "Although the wave source seems to be reduced due to the rheology..." -->

"Although the rheology applied in this study seemingly leads to smaller waves..."

Authors response: Correction made (see point right after):

Although the slide modeling approach applied in this study seemingly leads to smaller waves

Page 1 - line 9: add " $\mu(I)$ " ahead of rheology – **Authors response:** Not appropriate. The approach used here is a calibration of a Newtonian model – the $\mu(I)$ is just used once in this paper to justify this approach, hence the correction made (point right before).

Page 2 - line 7: If the term hazard is used properly, it would be useful to introduce a definition, and refer to at least one key paper. Use e.g. Grezio et al. (2017): Grezio, A., Babeyko, A., Baptista, M. A., Behrens, J., Costa, A., Davies, G., ... & Harbitz, C. B. (2017). Probabilistic tsunami hazard analysis: Multiple sources and global applications. *Reviews of Geophysics*, 55(4), 1158-1198.

Page 2 - line 13: On the complexity of these processes, please refer key review papers, Løvholt et al. (2015), Yavari-Ramshe and Ataie-Ashtiani (2016): Løvholt, F., Pedersen, G., Harbitz, C. B., Glimsdal, S., & Kim, J. (2015). On the characteristics of landslide tsunamis. *Philosophical*

Transactions of the Royal Society A: Mathematical, Physical and Engineering Sciences, 373(2053), 20140376; Yavari-Ramshe, S., & Ataie-Ashtiani, B. (2016). Numerical modeling of subaerial and submarine landslide-generated tsunami waves—recent advances and future challenges. *Landslides*, 13(6), 1325-1368.

Authors response: See response (3)

Page 3 line 9: Please update this sentence to say that you use $\mu(I)$. I think this is clearer than saying calibrated slide viscosity. **Authors response: As stated before, the $\mu(I)$ rheology is only used in one simulation in this paper. So $\mu(I)$ is not added in the sentence but in place, the sentence has been changed to be clearer on that point.**

Initial: In the present paper, the computations carried out in Abadie et al. (2012) are redone, improving their accuracy by calibrating the slide fluid viscosity in order to better represent a granular slide (Sections 2.1 and 3.1)

changed to: In the present paper, the computations carried out in Abadie et al. (2012) are redone, improving their accuracy by calibrating the slide fluid viscosity in order to approach a granular slide (Sections 2.1 and 3.1) with a Newtonian model.

Page 3 - line 29: "first instance of the motion" --> "initial motion". **Authors response: Done**

Page 3 - line 30: "solver code category" --> "type of solver". **Authors response: Done**

Page 3 - line 33: "close but not completely equivalent to models, also use to simulate landslide tsunami generation" --> "more sophisticated with respect to the slide motion than models such as"
Authors response: Done

Page 4 - line 9: For a complete review, discuss also the model of Si et al 2018: This model is more sophisticated material wise, but probably not able to tackle operational environments yet: Si, P., Shi, H., & Yu, X. (2018). Development of a mathematical model for submarine granular flows. *Physics of Fluids*, 30(8), 083302. **Authors response: Reference added and discussed as requested.**

Added:

Finally, Eulerian-Eulerian two-phase models such as the one described in Si et al. (2018b) and Si et al. (2018a) are very promising approaches able to describe the flow within the grains as well as the grain/grain interactions but their applicability to practical cases has not been demonstrated yet.

Page 4 line 22: Clarify where Newtonian and $\mu(I)$ rheologies are used, maybe reformulate: "Both Newtonian and $\mu(I)$ rheologies are used in the simulations". **Authors response: Done**

Page 4 - line 23: The experimental results cannot necessarily represent the real case realistically (glass beads are far from a realistic rock slope material). Hence, all the different viscosities may represent the reality, and should not be calibrated towards a single dataset. This is actually a misconception, the hazard analysis should ideally include this as an uncertainty. Hence please reformulate. **Authors response: done and see response (2)**

Page 5 - first paragraph. Please see above comment. I dont believe a single calibrated result represent the reality realistically. This does not mean that new simulations should be done, but the authors should make the reader aware of this uncertainty.

Authors response: see response (2)

Page 5 - line 15: Please explain that this is just possible value for the material parameter, and there

is likely a rather large uncertainty that is not covered in our analysis. Otherwise, the reader gets the false impression that the wave generation is deterministic, which it isn't.

Authors response: Paragraph modified accordingly and see also response (2)

To extrapolate these results for the La Palma computations, the following reasoning is adopted. First, it is assumed that the real slide is well represented by the granular medium used in the experiment. This approach is not deterministic as there are important differences between this experiment and the real case but at least it may be considered as a better assumption than the worst case scenario presented in Abadie et al. (2012)

Page 7 - line 3: Please clarify "can be upgraded"? Do you mean that it also contains dispersive features. In this case reformulate. It is BTW not clear why two types of dispersive models are used. Does this code have wetting and drying facilities?

Authors response: Sentence reformulated:

The user can choose to solve either the non-dispersive (NSW) or dispersive (Boussinesq model following Pedersen and Løvholt (2008)) non-linear long wave equations, written in spherical coordinates.

As explained in the text, the switch between non-dispersive and dispersive equations is realized between mother and daughter grids.

~~Yes, the code has wetting and drying facilities. It has been added in the text:~~

~~The wave impact assessment is realized using this mixed method for the French coasts and calculating run-up with wet and dry conditions. (removed from the current version)~~

Page 7 - line 25: Again, why is this model used? It is not clear why so many seemingly similar models are used, please elaborate.

Authors response: ~~see response (1)~~ **model removed**

Page 7 - line 34: "In this work..." do you refer to Telemac? The meaning is not clear.

Authors response: ~~model removed~~ **replaced by:**

~~In this work, the mesh used in Telemac-2D has 12.5 million of...~~

Page 9 - line 17: This is not a proper hazard assessment. Impact analysis or scenario analysis are better terms.

Authors response: see response (3)

Page 9 - line 22: Again, I miss the reasoning for choosing this model, and why other models are employed elsewhere. This is generally quite messy. You need a structured introduction upfront in the paper explaining these choices.

Authors response: see response (1)

Page 9 - line 31: Again, this is not hazard, probably something else but not hazard... Please revise sentence. **Authors response:** "hazard" replaced by "impact" in the sentence

Page 11 - line 4: Delete double "smaller" **Authors response:** Done

Page 11 - new paragraph marked red: Not clear what this paragraph adds, it is confusing. We have repeatedly shown the effect of dispersion in previous studies. I don't see the need for doing this again, it disrupts the text.

Authors response: ~~It is very challenging to please successive reviewers who does not automatically always share the same point of view. Fourier transform analysis was explicitly~~

~~requested by one of the former reviewer, hence this first revised version. We feel logical to keep the successive changes requested throughout the review process to respect this process. Analysis of dispersion has been much shortened compared to the previous version.~~

Page 11 line 31: This was analysed in more detail first by Løvholt et al. (2008), please notify and provide reference. **Authors response: Done**

Page 13 - line 27: Delete double punctuation. **Authors response: Done**

Page 13 - line 28: Again, this is not hazard assessment, but only an assessment of possible inundation or impact. Please revise title. **Authors response: done and see response (3)**

Page 13 - first three paragraphs of section 3.5: I find all this analytical analysis strange for a phenomena so strongly controlled by local phenomena. Why not limit the impact analysis to the local inundation study. I would suggest to skip this part, and only keep the part using NSW inundation analysis. The paper is overloaded with results, and this is for me a distraction. Moreover, such a rough analytical analysis could be worthwhile for assessing the hazard region, but not for a local analysis.

Authors response: this aspect has been totally removed from the article.

Page 15 - line 5: As said above, the authors does not seem to take into account that the dynamics and material behavior is uncertain, and that a simple glass bead experiment cannot be conveyed to real situation. The paragraph should be rewritten to better reflect this. Granted, the simulations fit better the experiments, but the authors have no guarantee that the slope failure will behave this way. Probably it will not.

Authors response: see response (2)

Page 15 - line 15: Again, please replace the term hazard assessment with something more appropriate, such as an impact assessment. The study is not broad enough and does not cover return periods, so cannot be coined a hazard study. **Authors response: replaced by “impact” and see response (3)**

Page 15 - line 31: This discussion of model effects is too long. I would suggest to shorten it dramatically, as results are shown above and the physics is well-known. Besides, the effects of dispersion have been investigated in previous studies. It can also be analysed with a dispersion number (e.g. Glimsdal et al., 2013)

~~**Authors response: We understand the point of view of the reviewer, but this discussion is justified in the context described at the end of the new introduction (p 3, l 9) (model comparisons and recommendations). It was also meant to answer the first reviews of the paper. Again, this analysis is now much shorter.**~~

Page 16 - line 23: Wynn and Masson found upward fining, which indicate long separations in time. This means that this was no real retrogression, but more likely separate events. On the other hand, I agree with the authors statement in the last part of this paragraph.

Authors response:

The present work did not explicitly take into account the possibility of a retrogressive scenario. Whether the flank collapse occurs en masse or in successive stages is obviously crucial in terms of

wave generation. In this study, we proposed several slide volume scenarios which can be used for a crude assessment of the wave reduction in case the collapse occurred as several separate events with no interactions between the successive slides (e.g. the 20 km scenario may give an idea of what would happen if a 80 km slide were occurring progressively or in sequence). The interactions could be left for future research even though field evidences tend to show that these collapses may have occurred as separate events (Wynn and Masson, 2003) rather than in an actual retrogressive way.

Page 17 - line 13: See comment above several times on uncertainty, and reformulate accordingly.

Authors response: Sentence modified

Initial: The new wave source is reduced in half compared to previous estimations mainly due to the improved rheology calibration

changed to:

The new wave source is reduced in half compared to previous estimations mainly due to the larger value of slide viscosity used in this work

Page 17 - line 20: This sentence is not well formulated, I dont fully understand what you mean.

Authors response: done

Initial sentence: After 15 minutes of propagation in a Boussinesq model, the wave signal is still dispersive and therefore Boussinesq models should be recommended to use the source provided

modified as: The tsunami source calculated in this paper after 15 minutes of propagation in FUNWAVE-TVD and proposed to the community in the SEANOE repository is dispersive and therefore we recommend to use appropriate models (e.g., Boussinesq models) to propagate further this source in future studies.

Figure 8: Slide contours are very difficult to read. I suggest fewer and larger figures allowing the reader to see the details.

Authors response: The Figure has been split in two figures (Figures 8 and 9) so as to respect the reviewer's wish.

Authors note : in the new manuscript which follows, characters in blue are the remaining changes from the last version, while new changes are marked in red.

La Palma landslide tsunami: calibrated wave source and assessment of impact in French territories.^{SA}

Stéphane Abadie¹, Alexandre Paris^{1,2}, Riadh Ata³, Sylvestre Le Roy⁴, Gael Arnaud⁵, Adrien Poupardin^{2,6}, Lucie Clous¹, Philippe Heinrich², Jeffrey Harris³, Rodrigo Pedreros⁴, and Yann Krien⁵

¹Université de Pau et des Pays de l'Adour, E2S UPPA, SIAME, Anglet, France

²CEA, DAM, DIF, Arpajon 91297, France

³LHSV, Ecole des Ponts, CEREMA, EDF R et D, Chatou, France

⁴BRGM, Orléans, France

⁵Université des Antilles, Laboratoire LARGE, Campus de Fouillole, 97157 Pointe-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe

⁶Institut de Recherche en Constructibilité, Université Paris-Est, ESTP Paris, 28 avenue du Président Wilson, 94230, Cachan, France

Correspondence: Stephane Abadie (stephane.abadie@univ-pau.fr)

Abstract. In this paper, we present new results on the potential La Palma collapse event, previously described and studied in Abadie et al. (2012). Three scenarios (*i.e.*, slide volumes of 20, 40 and 80 km³) are considered, modeling the initiation of the slide to the water generation using THETIS, a 3D Navier-Stokes model. The slide is ~~considered as~~^{SA} a Newtonian fluid whose viscosity is adjusted to approximate a granular behavior. After 5 minutes of propagation with THETIS, the generated water wave is transferred into FUNWAVE-TVD, ~~15 minutes of Boussinesq model simulation,~~^{SA} to build a wave source suitable for propagation models. The results obtained for all the volumes after 15 minutes of Boussinesq model simulation^{SA} are made available through a public repository.

~~The~~^{SA} ~~In the present paper, this~~ signal is then propagated with two different Boussinesq models, FUNWAVE-TVD and Calypso. An overall good agreement is found between the two models, which secures the results validity, ~~taking into account dispersive effects, to provide reference simulation results and allow studying impact on France and Guadeloupe.~~^{SA} Finally, a detailed impact study is carried out on La Guadeloupe using a refined shallow water model, SCHISM, initiated with the FUNWAVE-TVD solution in the nearshore area.^{SA}

Although the ~~slide modeling approach applied in this study seemingly leads to smaller waves~~ compared to former works, the wave impact is still very significant for the maximum slide volume considered on surrounding islands and coasts, as well as on remote most exposed coasts such as Guadeloupe. In Europe, the wave impact is significant (for specific areas in Spain and Portugal) to moderate (Atlantic French coast). ~~The tsunami propagation is also performed using three other models for the purposes of comparison. While this exercise demonstrates the role of physical dispersion in this particular case, a proper model resolution appear to be the critical aspect to ensure accurate results.~~^{SA}

Keywords: Tsunamis, Atlantic Ocean, Numerical modeling, Volcanic hazards and risks

1 Introduction

Recent catastrophes due to exceptionally strong tsunamis (Athukorala and Resosudarmo, 2005; Mikami et al., 2012) have called the need for extensive tsunami hazard assessment or reassessment in several countries (e.g., National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program (NTHMP) in the USA (Tehrani-rad et al., 2015), or the Tsunamis in the Atlantic and the English Channel Definition of the Effects through numerical Modeling (TANDEM) project for France (Hebert, 2014)). In this context, the hazard associated to various potentially tsunamigenic sources has to be evaluated. This work usually covers the most frequent sources, namely co-seismic displacements and submarine landslides, but long-return period sources, like volcano tsunami sources, must also be investigated. Volcanic islands may indeed have the potential to generate tsunamis (see for instance the recent case of Anak Krakatau (Paris et al., 2020; Grilli et al., 2019)), even mega-tsunamis, through a flank collapse process (Tappin et al., 2019), known to occur relatively regularly (Elsworth and Day, 1999). Footprints of such gigantic past events are large underwater landslide debris surrounding specific oceanic islands (Masson et al., 2002) and marine conglomerates at high elevation on the flanks of other ones (Paris et al., 2018). Unfortunately, the tsunami hazard associated to volcanic islands is very difficult to determine, due to the complexity of the processes involved as well as uncertainty of the associated return period. Nevertheless, although likely very rare, these events may have such dramatic consequences that they should be taken into account in extensive hazard assessment studies. The present paper is an attempt, in the framework of the previously cited TANDEM project, to assess the potential impact on France, some parts of Western Europe, and remote French territories (*i.e.*, the archipelago of Guadeloupe) of a tsunami generated by an hypothetical collapse of the Cumbre Vieja volcano at La Palma Island (Canary Islands, Spain).

This volcano has drawn a strong interest among the scientific community since the first alarming work published on that case (Ward and Day, 2001). There have been several attempts to numerically simulate the waves generated by the Cumbre Vieja collapse. The first work (Ward and Day, 2001) was severely criticized (Mader, 2001; Pararas-Carayannis, 2002) due to the allegedly extreme landslide volume considered and the linear wave model used. In more recent computations, Gisler et al. (2006) used a 3D compressible Navier-Stokes model to simulate the slide and the resulting wave. An extrapolation of near field decay led the authors to conclude, as in Mader (2001), that [this](#) wave height would not represent such a serious threat for the east coast of North America or South America. Starting from the Gisler et al. (2006) near field solution, Løvholt et al. (2008) simulated the transoceanic propagation of the tsunami source with a Boussinesq model, therefore including dispersive effects. The propagation is shown to be very complex due to the combined effects of dispersion, refraction, and interference. The authors also found smaller waves than Ward and Day (2001), but still potentially dangerous for the U.S. coasts. Abadie et al. (2012) proposed a similar approach but based on a 3D multi-phase incompressible Navier-Stokes model, to simulate the landslide and the generated wave. Because of the likelihood uncertainty, they proposed four different sliding volumes, ranging from 20 to 450 km³, obtained from a former slope stability study. The impact of these potential sources on U.S. coasts was studied in Tehrani-rad et al. (2015) in the framework of the NTHMP, with propagation computed using the FUNWAVE-TVD model. In the far-field, the generated tsunamis were wave trains of 3 to 5 long-crested waves of 9 to 12 min period. If the wave height appears very significant along the 200 m isobath (in the range of 20 m) for the largest volume considered, a strong decay

is also observed due to bottom friction on the continental shelf. Moreover, besides the initial directionality of the sources, coastal impact is mostly controlled by focusing/defocusing effects resulting from the shelf bathymetric features. Based on the same source and methodology, but an inundation computed using a refined shallow water model, Grilli et al. (2016) found the CVV to cause the largest impact among possible far-field sources, with up to 20 m runup at the critical sites for the 450 km³ scenario.

Computations performed by Gisler et al. (2006) or Abadie et al. (2012) were both based on inviscid or quasi-inviscid slide flow. In the present paper, the computations carried out in Abadie et al. (2012) are redone, improving their accuracy by calibrating the slide fluid viscosity in order to [approach a granular slide \(Sections 2.1 and 3.1\) with a Newtonian model](#). Then, the same filtering process as in Abadie et al. (2012) is applied with the new wave sources to produce a wave signal which can be propagated by [dispersive^{SA} depth-averaged models \(Sections 2.2 and 3.2\). The three wave sources are then propagated using FUNWAVE-TVD \(Section 2.3.1\) and the results in the Caribbean Sea, in western Europe and in France \(Section 3.3\), analyzed. A detailed impact assessment is carried out in the Guadeloupe Archipelago using refined shallow water simulations initiated with the FUNWAVE-TVD former simulations in the nearshore area.^{SA}](#)

One of the goal of the TANDEM program was also the comparison of the models developed or used by the different partners of the project [for operational forecast in order to assess potential discrepancies.^{SA} Here, we take the opportunity of this La Palma case study to compare the results obtained with two Boussinesq models after long distance propagation \(section 3.4\): namely, FUNWAVE-TVD and Calypso developed by CEA, the two models employing slightly different simulation strategies. Finally, results are interpreted and discussed in Section 4.namely: Calypso developed by the French Alternative Energies and Atomic Energy Commission \(CEA\), Telemac2D developed by Electricité De France \(EDF\) R&D group, Funwave-TVD used by the Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières \(BRGM\) group and SCHISM by Université des Antilles. Here we take the opportunity of this case study to compare models on a real case and analyze the differences. The interest is double. This project involves partners who are already in charge of tsunami hazard assessment while others may play a role in this field at the national level in the future. The first interest is to provide an inter-comparison of the codes used at in the different institutes. This comparison will be valuable for future operational use. On the other hand, this comparison is made on a real case, therefore including all the inherent complexity and uncertainties \(bathymetry, mesh, numerical parameters, physical parameters, etc.\) usually associated to a practical case. Such a comparison is rarely attempted in usual benchmark exercises which focus more frequently on specific processes such as run-up, tsunami generation, etc., in order to make the interpretation easier. Nevertheless, even though the analysis is not straightforward because models are not based on the same assumptions, numerical methods, mesh types, a comparison including all the complexity may also be of interest as it allows to judge all the effects at once and potentially lead to practical recommendations valuable for future studies. Therefore the originality of this comparison on a real case is the second interest of this part of the study. Accordingly, the rest of the study is organized around a comparison of the different model results \(see Sections 2.3.2 for description and 3.4 for the results comparison\). Finally, tsunami impact is assessed in different areas in Section 3.5, and results interpreted and discussed in Section 4.^{SA}](#)

2 Method

2.1 Navier-Stokes simulation of wave source

The model used for wave source computations is the Navier-Stokes multi-fluid model THETIS already described in Abadie et al. (2010) and Abadie et al. (2012) in the context of waves generated by landslides. In this 3D model, water, slide and air are simulated based on the incompressible Navier-Stokes equations for Newtonian fluids. The interfaces between phases are tracked using the Volume-Of-Fluid (VOF) method. The same set-up as in Abadie et al. (2012) is used in this study, so the reader is referred to this former work to find more details on the model.

The $\mu(I)$ -rheology (Jop et al., 2006) has also been implemented in THETIS to model dry dense granular flows and been validated by comparing with a dry granular column collapse (Lagrée et al., 2011). The three material-dependent parameters are I_0 , μ_s , and $\Delta\mu$. They define the friction coefficient, $\mu(I)$, which only depends on the inertial number, I . In THETIS, these variables are evaluated on each point of the slide, and the viscosity η is computed and imposed as the local fluid viscosity value in the NS equations. This gives a viscosity in the slide that is space and time-dependent. In the present work, we used the usual values found in the literature for the model parameters, namely: $\mu_s = 0.43$, $\Delta\mu = 0.39$, and $I_0 = 0.27$. Note that this formulation is, so far, only valid for a dry collapse (Clous and Abadie, 2019), and is therefore only used here as a reference for the [initial](#) motion.

THETIS belongs to the immiscible multi-phase full Navier-Stokes [type of](#) solver. It has been validated against several benchmark cases involving tsunami generated by 2D and 3D solid blocks (Abadie et al., 2010), and granular subaerial and submarine slides (Clous and Abadie, 2019). As such, it is [more sophisticated with respect to the slide motion than models](#) such as the SAGE model (Gisler et al., 2006), which rely on a compressible formulation of the equations or the 3D Navier-Stokes model described in Horrillo et al. (2013), which employed a simplified VOF method, taking advantage of the large aspect ratio of the tsunami waves. Other recent models of interest regarding landslide tsunami generation include the NHWave model described in Ma et al. (2015); Kirby et al. (2016); Grilli et al. (2019) which is a two-layer Sigma coordinates model for granular landslide motion and surface wave generation with a depth-averaged description of the slide and a 3D non-hydrostatic tsunami wave. For submarine landslides, involving cohesive visco-plastic soils, the model BingClaw (Løvholt et al., 2017; Kim et al., 2019) based on a non-linear Herschel–Bulkley model, incorporates buoyancy, hydrodynamic resistance and remolding, which appear crucial to properly represent the underwater landslide dynamics. The latter model has been used to study the dynamics of the Storegga Slide about 8000 years ago as well as the 1929 Grand Banks landslide and tsunami. [Finally, Eulerian-Eulerian two-phase models, such as the one described in Si et al. \(2018b\) and Si et al. \(2018a\) are very promising approaches able to describe the flow within the grains as well as the grain/grain interactions but their applicability to practical cases has not been demonstrated yet.](#)

As previously mentioned, the tsunami sources proposed in Abadie et al. (2012) were computed based on Navier-Stokes simulations using a Newtonian fluid of very low viscosity (quasi-inviscid) for the slide. In 2D preliminary tests, the generated waves were shown to increase gradually when lowering the slide viscosity. So the simulations performed in Abadie et al. (2012) represent the worst case possible with this model for a given slide volume. In the present paper, the aim is to propose a more

realistic source prediction by calibrating the previous Navier-Stokes model with respect to recent experimental measurements of waves generated by granular slides. The experimental results considered are: Viroulet et al. (2013) (see also Viroulet et al. (2014)) for subaerial slides, and Grilli et al. (2017) for submarine slides.

Viroulet et al. (2013) conducted a 2D physical experiment with glass beads in order to represent an equivalent granular slide.

5 This experiment was carried out in a flume of dimensions 2.20 m long, 0.4 m high, and 0.2 m wide. The beads were placed initially above water on a 45° slope as in the Figure 2. Glass beads had a density of $2500 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$ and a diameter of 1.5 mm in the first case, 10 mm in the second. Water depth was 14.8 cm and 15 cm for the first and second case, respectively. Four gauges monitored the surface elevation at $x_1 = 0.45 \text{ m}$, $x_2 = 0.75 \text{ m}$, $x_3 = 1.05 \text{ m}$ and $x_4 = 1.35 \text{ m}$.

In the numerical model, used in the present paper, the slide is modeled as a fluid with a Newtonian rheology. A simulation
10 with a $\mu(I)$ -rheology was also performed for comparison purpose on the same configuration as Viroulet et al. (2013). Nevertheless, except the latter simulation, the rest of the simulations presented in this study with THETIS was carried out with a Newtonian rheology and a calibrated viscosity.

The space and time steps are $\Delta x = 5 \text{ mm}$, $\Delta y = 2 \text{ mm}$ and $\Delta t = 10^{-3} \text{ s}$, respectively. The flow is solved with the projection algorithm and a VOF-Total Variation Diminishing (TVD) interface tracking is performed.

15 For the first experimental case, presented in Viroulet et al. (2013), simulations with different values of viscosity were carried out. Figure 3 compares the height of the first wave at the four gauges. The wave simulated with the lowest viscosity, as in Abadie et al. (2012), appears to be almost twice as high as the experimental results. This first result shows the need to consider a better calibration of the model to produce more realistic results in the La Palma case. The first wave and the wave train which follows are well reproduced for a viscosity of 10 Pa·s, even if the slide at this viscosity is shown to be slower than in
20 the experiment. The same overall behavior is observed in the second case, with glass beads diameter of 10 mm, but a higher value of viscosity has to be set in order to fit the experimental wave heights. Note that the slide motion simulated is still slower than in the experiment. This may be due to the one-fluid model formulation, which does not allow for the flow to pass through the granular medium as in reality. Energy transfers from slide to free surface, not detailed in the present study, were computed based on numerical results (Clous and Abadie, 2019) and show that waves are generated extremely quickly in this
25 subaerial experiment. This is certainly why the differences observed in slide velocity after some time do not induce large wave discrepancies.

The first benchmark case was also simulated with the $\mu(I)$ rheology. The results show that the wave height is quite close to the experimental results. Comparing to the computation with the Newtonian fluid, during the first 0.5 s, where the waves are generated, the equivalent viscosity calculated with $\mu(I)$ -rheology is homogeneous within the slide volume and close to the best
30 Newtonian case. Therefore, this simulation shows that a well-calibrated Newtonian rheology can be used to model a complex granular rheology at least in this specific case for which energy transfers are very fast. This will be the approach used in the present paper.

The experiment presented in Grilli et al. (2017) was also simulated using THETIS. The experiment consisted of 2 kg of
35 4 mm glass beads released underwater over a slope of 35° in a water depth of 0.330 m. The slide was modeled as a Newtonian fluid, first with parameters defined in Grilli et al. (2017), *i.e.*, a viscosity of 0.01 Pa·s and a density of $1951 \text{ kg}\cdot\text{m}^{-3}$. A few

other viscosity values were also tested to evaluate the sensitivity of the model. The results show that with a slide viscosity of 0.01 Pa·s, the first wave is higher than the experimental value and the wave train is not correctly reproduced on the first gauge. By reducing the viscosity, the generated waves are lower. We observe that with a viscosity of 1 Pa·s, the first wave is close to the experimental results as well as the first waves in the wave train. Overall the results on wave height appears satisfactory while the slide is still slower than in the experiment.

To extrapolate these results for the La Palma computations, the following reasoning is adopted. First, it is assumed that the real slide is well represented by the granular medium used in the experiment. [This approach is not deterministic as there are important differences between this experiment and the real case but at least it may be considered as a better assumption than the worst case scenario presented in Abadie et al. \(2012\).](#)

Second, the 2D cross section of the La Palma slide in Abadie et al. (2012) is $\sim 8 \text{ km}^2$ compared to ~ 4 for Viroulet's slide extrapolated at real scale. As these surfaces are of the same order, the slide dynamics are assumed to be roughly similar. Third, the La Palma slide is partially submerged but with a larger subaerial portion. Because of this, the real case would be more similar to the first experiment (Viroulet et al., 2014) than to the second one (Grilli et al., 2017).

The equivalent viscosity for the real case is then obtained by scaling the optimal viscosity obtained after calibrating the model against the experiments. Froude and Reynolds numbers should be the same at reduced and real scales leading to:

$$\frac{u}{\sqrt{gh}} = \frac{u'}{\sqrt{gh'}} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\rho u h}{\mu} = \frac{\rho u' h'}{\mu'} \quad (2)$$

where g is the acceleration of gravity, $u(u')$ a characteristic velocity, $h(h')$ a characteristic length scale and $\mu(\mu')$ the equivalent viscosity at real scale (reduced scale respectively). Combining the two equations leads to:

$$\frac{\mu}{\mu'} = \sqrt{\frac{h^3}{h'^3}} \quad (3)$$

which for a viscosity $\mu' = 10 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$ at reduced scale gives $\mu = 4.4 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$ at real scale given the length ratio. The slide considered in Abadie et al. (2012) (Figure 1) being partially submerged, the latter viscosity value is arbitrarily reduced to $\mu = 2 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$ to take into account of the result obtained with Grilli et al. (2017)'s experiment.

Based on these hypothesis, simulations were performed with three initial slide volumes corresponding to 20, 40 and 80 km^3 , respectively. The largest slide volume considered in Abadie et al. (2012), namely 450 km^3 is not considered in this paper (see section 4).

2.2 Transition from Navier-Stokes to propagation models

As noted in the original THETIS simulations presented in Abadie et al. (2012), the landslide, as modeled, continues to move for a very long time (more than half an hour), but the slide local Froude number is super-critical for only a short time (less than 100 s), and it is only during this super-critical period when the resulting tsunami wave continues to grow significantly. As

a result, it is not necessary to model the entire slide run-out in order to capture the generation of waves that will affect distant shorelines.

Taking the result from the THETIS model after 300 s of simulated time, once several wave fronts have already propagated away from the generation site, integrating velocity over depth, we transfer the state of the model to the Boussinesq wave model FUNWAVE-TVD (see Section 2.3.1). However, the water around the still-moving slide includes highly turbulent three-dimensional effects that cannot be represented correctly in a Boussinesq model. To remove the residual flow (that is not expected to generate significant waves) near the slide, we apply an *ad hoc* filter, as determined by numerical experimentation. It consisted in multiplying the output of THETIS (*i.e.*, free surface elevation and each velocity component) by a spatially varying function, removing the interior flow while keeping a smooth initial condition for FUNWAVE. This function is Gaussian, with a standard deviation of 15 km and the center is located at coordinates (−10 km, −10 km). For more details, including validation of this approach, see Abadie et al. (2012).

After this filter is applied, local Boussinesq wave modeling is conducted on a 500-m resolution bathymetric grid taken from the Global Multi Resolution Topography (GMRT) (Ryan et al., 2009). In order to take advantage of the fully nonlinear version of FUNWAVE-TVD, a Cartesian coordinate grid system is used. To project this onto the local area, a transverse secant Mercator projection is used (similar to the UTM system, but centered at 28.5°N and 18.5°W corresponding to (+68 km, +14 km)). The distortion of the entire grid is less than 1%.

After this initial phase of propagation, the results of wave elevation and horizontal velocity are transferred to larger-scale simulations to predict propagation and impact on various coastlines, as detailed in Section 2.3.

2.3 Models used for long distance propagation

As dispersive effects are expected to play a significant role in this case (Løvholt et al., 2008), models based on the Boussinesq equations are required for long distance propagation. Here, we present the results obtained with two Boussinesq models : FUNWAVE-TVD and Calypso.^{SA}

2.3.1 ~~Main model:~~^{SA} FUNWAVE-TVD

~~As dispersive effects are expected to play a significant role in this case (Løvholt et al., 2008), the reference model for this study is the Boussinesq model FUNWAVE-TVD.~~^{SA}

FUNWAVE-TVD, ~~run here for long distance propagation by the BRGM group,~~^{SA} is the most recent implementation of the Boussinesq model FUNWAVE (Wei et al., 1995), initially developed and extensively validated for nearshore wave processes, but equally used to perform tsunami case studies. The FUNWAVE-TVD code solves the Boussinesq equations of Chen (2006) with the adaptive vertical reference level of Kennedy et al. (2001), with either fully-nonlinear equations in a Cartesian framework (Shi et al., 2012) or a weakly-nonlinear spherical coordinate formulation with Coriolis effects (Kirby et al., 2013). It uses a TVD shock-capturing algorithm with a hybrid finite-volume and finite-difference scheme to accurately simulate wave breaking and inundation by turning off dispersive terms (hence solving the Non-Linear Shallow Water (NSW) equations during breaking) once wave breaking is detected (detection based on the local wave height). The code is fully parallelized using the

Message Passing Interface (MPI) protocol and efficient algorithms allowing a substantial acceleration of the computations with the number of cores. For operational uses, FUNWAVE-TVD has received many convenient features, such as the use of nested grids to refine the simulations in the interest areas, or the use of heterogeneous Manning coefficients to characterize bottom friction. For the transatlantic simulations here, the Manning coefficient is a constant ($0.025 \text{ m}^{-1/3} \cdot \text{s}$).

5 In the framework of the U.S. NTHMP program, FUNWAVE-TVD has been validated for both tsunami propagation and coastal impact, through an important set of analytical, laboratory and field benchmarks (Tehranirad et al., 2011). Other recent applications have allowed the validation of the model on real cases, such as the Tohoku-Oki tsunami (Grilli et al., 2013).

The simulation of the propagation of the tsunami to the coastlines was performed with nested grids (Figures 4 and 5) from 2.7-km resolution (Atlantic Ocean) to 930 m (Antilles), 450 m (north Atlantic area), 310 m (Guadeloupe Archipelago), 110 m
10 (Aquitaine region) and 20 m (Gironde estuary).

2.3.2 ~~Calypso~~Other models used^{SA}

~~As formerly pointed out in the introduction, we also used three other different models for the simulation of the propagation of the tsunami, each of them run by different institutions. These models use the NSW equations, except for one version of one of the model (i.e., Calypso, see below). We compare the models with each other and also with the reference model, FUNWAVE-TVD. More specifically, the objective of this comparison is to try to assess the part of uncertainty due to the use of different numerical methods solving the same equations (i.e., here NSW equations) and the one due to inclusion or not of dispersive effects. The presentation of the other models used follows.~~^{SA}

15

Calypso:^{SA} Calypso is a code developed by CEA and used for tsunami propagation (Poupardin et al., 2017; Gailler et al., 2015). The user can choose to solve either the non-dispersive (NSW) or dispersive (Boussinesq model following Pedersen and
20 Løvholt (2008)) non-linear long wave equations, written in spherical coordinates. A Crank-Nicolson scheme for the temporal discretization and a finite-difference scheme for spatial derivatives are used to solve both NSW and Boussinesq equations. For the Crank-Nicolson scheme, an iterative procedure enables the solving of the implicit set of equations. The convergence criteria is applied to the continuity equation. The spatial discretization uses centered differences for linear terms as well as for advection terms. For Boussinesq equations, the implicit momentum equations are solved by alternating implicit sweeps in the
25 x and y components using an Alternating Direction Implicit (ADI) method. For a given direction, the dispersion terms in the other direction are discretized explicitly. For each direction (x and y), a tridiagonal system of equations is then solved at each iteration, following Pedersen and Løvholt (2008). The numerical scheme of Calypso has been described in Poupardin et al. (2018).

Four levels of nested grids are used in this computation (Figures 4 and 5). The mother grid covers Canary Islands and a
30 large part of the Atlantic Ocean to the French coasts. It is a 2-km resolution grid with a total of 1351×1298 cells. The second grid of 1294×1404 cells covers all the French Atlantic Ocean coastline and the north of Spain with a 500-m resolution. Four grids are used to simulate the propagation of water waves in coastal regions: the so-called “Brittany” grid covers a large region in the south of Brittany with a 125-m resolution; the “Gironde” grid covers the mouth of the Gironde estuary with a 125-m

resolution; the “Saint-Jean-de-Luz” grids with a first grid of 125-m resolution and a smaller one of 32.5-m resolution which covers the bay of Saint-Jean-de-Luz in the southwest of France.

In the simulation performed, denoted as Calypso-B-NSW^{SA}, the offshore propagation was simulated by using the Boussinesq model to take into account the dispersive effects in the Atlantic Ocean, then NSW equations are solved in the daughter grids in order to reduce the computation time.

The wave impact assessment is realized using this mixed method for the French coasts and calculating run-up with wet and dry conditions.

Finally, to better assess the actual effect of dispersive terms and taking advantage of the possibility to turn those effects on or off in Calypso, a full NSW (denoted as Calypso-NSW) and a full Boussinesq (denoted as Calypso-B) simulations were performed to the west and to the east of the La Palma source.^{SA}

10 Telemac-2D: Telemac-2D is the 2D component of the Telemac-Mascaret system (<http://www.opentelemac.org>). It is a finite element and a finite volume solver based on the resolution of NSW. For this paper, it was run by the EDF R&D group. The non-conservative form of the NSW equations is used for the discretization of the finite element kernel. In Telemac-2D, the equations are solved in exactly the same as for Cartesian coordinates, however using a local estimation of the latitude, an element-by-element Mercator projection is used to provide a distance correction. Moreover, Coriolis terms are taken
15 into account for these simulations. Therefore proper transoceanic propagation can be considered in current version of the model. Telemac-2D is massively parallelized using an MPI domain decomposition approach. This feature is very useful for the simulation of large problems such as the one presented here. Finally, the inundation process is not calculated in this simulation as the wetting-drying algorithm was turned off and no breaking effect modeled. In this work, the mesh used in Telemac-2D has
20 12.5 million triangular elements and 6.4 million nodes. The model resolution ranges from 10 km off-shore to 700 m near the coasts with a cell expansion ration of 1.15. The limits go from the Senegal coasts in the South to the Arctic circle in the North and from the eastern American coasts to the European ones. Figure 4 shows the computational domain used with Telemac-2D. All the boundaries are set as solid walls (note that the first wave does not reach the boundaries at the end of the simulation time).^{SA}

25 -SCHISM: Semi-implicit Cross-scale Hydroscience Integrated System Model (SCHISM) (Zhang et al., 2016), is a derivative product of the Semi-implicit Eulerian-Lagrangian Finite-Element (SELFE) model (Zhang and Baptista, 2008a). It is run here by Université des Antilles. Although the code is able to solve the 3D Reynolds-Averaged Navier-Stokes equations in hydrostatic or non-hydrostatic mode, in this study only one sigma layer is used and equations are depth integrated leading to 2D NSW equations with additional source terms for Coriolis effect, bottom friction dissipation and horizontal eddy viscosity in the momentum equation. A first set of simulations have been performed over the whole domain starting using the wave signal
30 obtained 15 min after the volcano collapse as input. In these first simulations, the NSW equations are solved over an unstructured mesh that covers the part of the Atlantic basin between the Canary Islands and the Lesser Antilles arc (Figure 4). In order to avoid projection errors, a spherical coordinates option, based on Comblen et al. (2009) approach has been used in the present study. The resolution is adapted to be able to accurately reproduce wave trains of period of 12 min or more, with at least 20 nodes per wavelength in deep ocean. This gives a resolution of 4000 m in the deepest part of the domain and around 1800 m

~~near the Canary archipelago. A second set of simulations has been performed to compute the tsunami inundation along the Guadeloupe coastline (section 2.4).~~^{SA}

2.3.3 Locations of numerical output

5 A first synthetic gauge (Gauge 1), located west in the vicinity of the Canary archipelago, is used to analyze the wave at the beginning of the event.

In the Caribbean Sea, the tsunami waves features close to the Guadeloupe Archipelago will be detailed. The latter is located 61°W and 16°N in the Lesser Antilles at 4600 km from the Cumbre Vieja Volcano. It is made up of four main groups of islands (Figure 7) with a total surface of 1628 km². Two synthetic gauges are used in this area: Gauges 8 and 9, respectively north and south of Guadeloupe Island.

10 In Europe, the following synthetic gauges are used (Figures 4 and 5): Gauge 2 south of Portugal and Spain to evaluate the impact in this region, Gauge 3 in the French abyssal plain, Gauge 4 in the continental shelf off the French Atlantic coast, and Gauges 5, 6 and 7 located on the French coastline (in front of the Gulf of Morbihan, near the Gironde estuary and at the entrance of the Saint-Jean-de-Luz bay). The locations, coordinates and depths of the nine gauges are provided in Figures 4, 5 and 7 and in Table 1.

15 2.4 Tsunami impact assessment

Independently of the wave signal quality, an accurate assessment of the impact of a given tsunami also requires refined computations on nested refined grids including local friction coefficients and an accurate knowledge of the bathymetry and the topography. In the present study, this extensive work was performed in La Guadeloupe. For this archipelago, the transoceanic propagation is performed using the code FUNWAVE-TVD while nearshore propagation and inundation is carried out with
20 SCHISM.

~~SCHISM (Zhang et al., 2016), is a derivative product of the SELFE model (Zhang and Baptista, 2008a). It is run here by Université des Antilles. Although the code is able to solve the 3D Reynolds Averaged Navier-Stokes equations in hydrostatic or non-hydrostatic mode, in this study only one sigma layer is used and equations are depth integrated leading to 2D NSW equations with additional source terms for Coriolis effect, bottom friction dissipation and horizontal eddy viscosity in the momentum equation.~~^{SA}

25 ~~The two grids FUNWAVE-TVD and SCHISM cover the same domain (Figure 4)~~^{SA}. A hotstart is made from the wave train of the FUNWAVE-TVD grid over the SCHISM unstructured^{SA} grid at t=18900 s (*i.e.*, 5 h 30 min after the volcano collapse). At this time, the first wave is about 180 km Eastward from La Desirade. For these specific simulations, along the Guadeloupe coastline, and for the aerial part, where specific features may obstruct the water flow inland, resolution reaches 10 m. Inundation process relies on a specific inundation algorithm that is detailed and benchmarked in Zhang and Baptista (2008b). The Manning coefficient is adjusted as a function of the land use as shown in Figure 6. For the submerged area, 10 classes of Manning values
30 were used while 50 classes have been used for the aerial domain based on Corine Land Cover dataset (Büttner et al., 2004). In order to avoid reflection along the domain limit, boundary conditions are set to Flather type (Flather, 1976).

This extensive work could not be carried out for the entire French metropolitan coastlines and therefore, in this case, maximum flow depth is used as a proxy to estimate wave impact.^{SA}

3 Results

3.1 Wave source computation

- 5 Figures 8 and 9 provide the complete sequence of the computed slide contours, thicknesses and related water surface elevations for the 80 km^3 scenario, obtained in Abadie et al. (2012) and in the present computation considering a viscous flow with a viscosity of $2 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$. With a higher viscosity, the slide dynamics and the resulting wave generation changes significantly compared to the inviscid case for the 80 km^3 volume case. The slide is much slower, more compact and regular in shape during the energy transfer to water surface.
- 10 The bulge, which was very developed in the previous case (Figure 10), is scarcely noticeable, although it still exists (Figure 11). The slide tip is also slower ($\sim 30 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, Figure 11(b)) compared to the original simulation ($\sim 100 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$, Figure 10). The rear part of the slide, where the velocity is maximum, is still very fast ($\sim 120 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$) at the initial stage of the process (Figure 11(a)) but then the maximum velocity decreases to about $50 \text{ m}\cdot\text{s}^{-1}$ (Figures 11(b) and (c)).

As a consequence of lower velocity and slide cross section reduction, the wave train generated is significantly less energetic
15 than in the inviscid case (Figures 8 and 9). Nevertheless, the sequence of wave formation shows similarities with the generation of a first free surface positive elevation reaching 400 m in the new case (compared to 800 m previously) at $t=90 \text{ s}$, which then exhibits radial decrease and frequency dispersion. Additionally, the very large depression of the mean sea water level, observed at the end of the wave generation process in the previous inviscid case, is less visible in the new simulation.

For this volume, after almost 10 minutes of propagation, the leading wave, which was previously about 80 m high, only
20 reaches $\sim 30 \text{ m}$ in the new viscous slide case (Figure 12(c)). Note that the wave energy focus has the same direction in both cases (*i.e.*, 20° south of West).

Figure 9 is not repeated for smaller slide volumes (*i.e.*, 20 and 40 km^3) as the slide evolution and wave train formation sequence show very similar pattern as compared to the 80 km^3 case.

Nevertheless, there is a significant variation of wave amplitude depending on the slide volume considered (Figure 13). At
25 $t=5 \text{ min}$, the leading wave is $\sim 80 \text{ m}$ high in the largest slide volume scenario (*i.e.*, 80 km^3) and is only 50 m and 20 m for smaller slide volumes (40 and 20 km^3 , respectively).

3.2 Filtered solution

Taking the THETIS solution (Figure 13) after the initial 5 minutes of propagation, and applying the filter described in Section 2.2, the subsequent wave propagation is simulated with the Boussinesq wave model FUNWAVE-TVD with a 500 m grid
30 for an additional 15 minutes, which is sufficient to consider the interaction between the tsunami and the nearby islands.

The effect of the filtering can be seen clearly in Figure 14, where flow near La Palma is strongly damped, but the leading waves are unaffected. As shown by Abadie et al. (2012), this has been found to better represent the first several wave fronts and the overall wave field, as compared to an unfiltered solution.

The potential dispersive character of the wave train can be assessed by investigating the frequencies present in the wave spectrum. To that purpose, the wave signal close to the source in the direction of the maximum wave energy and the associated Fourier transform is presented in Figure 15. At this location, the depth is 4432 m. Linear waves can be considered as shallow water waves if their respective wave length L verifies $L > 20h$. Still considering linear wave theory, this condition is only met for wave periods less than 4 min in this particular depth. Hence, the wave energy included in the frequency band 1 min to 4 min, which is obviously not negligible in Figure 15, can be considered as a superposition of intermediate water waves whose celerity depends of the period, not only on depth. For this part of the spectrum, which represents approximately 25% of the overall wave train energy, dispersion is expected to occur during the next propagation phase. Note that the frequency band concerned with dispersion will evolve during the propagation with depth increase or decrease.

The resulting wave elevation and velocity fields (e.g., Figure 16) is used as initial condition in FUNWAVE-TVD and Calypso with larger grids for predicting impact on the distant coastlines. Similar simulations are also carried out with Calypso, Telemac-2D and SCHISM^{SA}.

3.3 Propagation: FUNWAVE-TVD Results

~~Figures 20 and 21 show the maximal simulated sea surface elevation for the 80 km³ scenario computed by FUNWAVE-TVD at an oceanic scale, from the source to the studied areas. A gradual decrease of the maximum wave height due to radial attenuation can be observed, modulated by energy focusing in narrow directions as already pointed out in Løvholt et al. (2008). Territories close to the generation area are highly affected. The first locations impacted are the other surrounded Canary Islands, nearby archipelagos (Madeira Island, Cape Verde) and west Africa, especially western Sahara (Dakhla city—100,000 inhabitants) and specific parts of Morocco by refraction on shallower part of the local bathymetry (Agadir, Essaouira, Safi—800,000 inhabitants overall). In the latter areas, the waves are larger than 5 m. The wave propagating toward Europe is obviously less energetic than in the western direction on which the main part of the energy is focused (Figure 20). Nevertheless, Portugal, the western coast of Spain and to a lesser extent, the southern coasts of Ireland and England are significantly affected. Lisbon, Porto, Vigo and Corunna appear to be the main cities at risk for the 80 km³ tsunami scenario with a surface elevation of about 2 m. When approaching the French Atlantic coastline (Figure 21), the wave experiences shoaling on the continental shelf and the wave height slightly increases. Even though France is less affected than the previous territories, as the coasts are protected by the Iberian Peninsula, waves reach up to 1 m at various points located north of the Gironde Estuary up to the northern part of the Brittany peninsula.~~

Figure 17 shows the free surface signal in several selected points (Figures 4, 5 and 7) for the 80 km³ scenario. The surface elevation reaches 0.75 m at Gauge 2 between the south of Portugal and the north of Morocco (followed by a though of the same amplitude) and around 0.15 m at Gauge 3 in the abyssal plain of the Bay of Biscay. These results are approximately consistent with a r^{-1} propagation attenuation. Gauge 4 is located right after the beginning of the continental shelf. The increase of wave

height is not very significant compared to Gauge 3 due to the large wavelength. Closer to the coast, the wave shoaling appears more significant with waves reaching about 0.40 m in south Brittany, 0.25 m in the Gironde estuary, and 0.40 m in Saint-Jean-de-Luz. Taking the first free surface increase as indicator, respective tsunami arrival times are 1 h 30 min, 2 h 50 min, 3 h 30 min, 4 h 15 min, 4 h 4 min and 3 h 50 min of propagation, respectively at Gauges 2 to 7.

5 Nearby Guadeloupe (Figure 17 (G) and (H)), the waves reaching the coasts are still significant with a first elevation of 0.75 m at Gauge 8 and 0.5 m at Gauge 9. Note that the second wave, which also features a large trough appears to be the largest in this area.

The frequency content of the wave signal for the 80 km³ scenario at the different gauges is also shown on Figure 17. As expected, due to dispersion, waves involving periods smaller than 4 min, whose respective celerity is smaller, are no longer visible in the spectrum whatever the gauge considered. In front of the French Atlantic coast and in South Brittany (*i.e.*, Gauge 10 4 and Gauge 5, respectively), the signal is made up of two main frequency bands respectively centered on 10 min and 40 min. The propagation toward the southern parts of the Bay of Biscay also shows a gradual decrease of the energy fraction associated to the highest frequencies (*i.e.*, T<30 min). Hence, in Saint-Jean-de-Luz or in the Gironde Estuary, the signal is dominated by waves between 30 min to 40 min periods with also some energy remaining in the lower frequencies (mainly 100 min). This 15 is probably due to the fact that only the largest wavelengths are able to refract enough to reach these locations. We also note that the very low frequency wave signal component (T>200 min) present in Gauges 2 and 3, is decreased in Gauges 4, 5 and 6 and not present in Gauge 7. For Guadeloupe (Gauges 8 and 9), compared to the wave signal close to the source (*i.e.*, Gauge 1), high frequencies involving periods less than 10 min are no longer observable and the signal is mainly composed of waves between 10 min and 100 min period. This is probably a manifestation of dispersion as during the transoceanic propagation, the 20 wave train meets several time depths larger than 6000 m.

The wave train generated by the 20 km³ slide (Figure 18) shows very similar frequency spatio-temporal evolution with less energy and no low frequency motion (*i.e.*, T>100 min). [Note that we observe a lag time of 5 to 10 minutes of the arrival times between the two slide scenarios.] The case of 40 km³ is not presented as its characteristics can be deduced from the two former ones.

25 3.4 Comparison between FUNWAVE-TVD and Calypso

Figure 19 shows a comparison of the free surface signal computed at Gauge 6 by the reference model FUNWAVE-TVD and Calypso for different grids (*i.e.*, (A) coarse grid only (Figure 4), (B) nested computation: coarse + intermediate grid, (C) coarse + intermediate + fine grid (Figure 4 and Figure 5). We recall here that Calypso was run in Boussinesq mode on the coarsest grid and in shallow water mode (non-dispersive) in the finer grids. The solutions computed by the two models on the finest 30 resolution appear very similar at least for the three first waves (Figure 19 (C)). The comparison of panel (A), (B) and (C) gives an idea of the model convergence in the context of nested computations. On that particular point, the solutions computed by Calypso show less differences with grid resolution than FUNWAVE-TVD. For instance, the wave signal obtained with the intermediate grid is already close to the one obtained with the finest grid. This is not the case of FUNWAVE-TVD, which, with the coarsest grid, shows a wave signal with a clear cut in the high frequencies also visible in the spectra (Figure 19 A').

The results obtained with the same code (Calypso), but turning off (*i.e.*, Calypso-NSW) or on (*i.e.*, Calypso-B) the dispersive terms are presented on Figure ???. In Gauges 3 and 4 located in Europe, the spectra show slight differences over the whole frequency band. The signals computed by the NSW version also contain more energy in the high frequencies. In the direction of maximum energy in the far field (*i.e.*, Gauges 10 and 11 near Guadeloupe), the differences between the two simulations only appear on first half of the spectrum involving high frequencies. We also observe a slight delay between the two signals, the Calypso-NSW signal being a little in advance compared to the one obtained with Calypso-B. Figures ?? and ?? now propose comparisons between NSW models (Telemac-2D and SCHISM, respectively) and Boussinesq models (Calypso-B and FUNWAVE-TVD, respectively). In Figure ??, Telemac-2D and Calypso-B are compared in Gauges 3 and 4. Here, the differences between the models results appear mainly on the frequency content. The arrival times are the same, the signals are in phase, but the Calypso-B simulation obviously contains more high frequencies than the Telemac-2D one. The shape of the spectra in the low frequency band are more similar in shape although the Telemac-2D is more energetic in this frequency band. In Figure ??, SCHISM and FUNWAVE-TVD are compared in the Guadeloupe area after a transoceanic propagation. Again arrival times computed by both models agree very well. Overall, the correspondence between both models results is surprisingly good as also evidenced by the spectra correspondence.^{SA}

15 3.5 Impact assessment^{SA}

Figures 20 and 21 show the maximal simulated sea surface elevation for the 80 km³ scenario computed by FUNWAVE-TVD at an oceanic scale, from the source to the studied areas. A gradual decrease of the maximum wave height due to radial attenuation can be observed, modulated by energy focusing in narrow directions as already pointed out in Løvholt et al. (2008).

Territories close to the generation area are highly affected. The first locations impacted are the other surrounded Canary Islands, nearby archipelagos (Madeira Island, Cape Verde) and west Africa, especially western Sahara (Dakhla city - 100,000 inhabitants) and specific parts of Morocco by refraction on shallower part of the local bathymetry (Agadir, Essaouira, Safi - 800,000 inhabitants overall). In the latter areas, the waves are larger than 5 m.

The wave propagating toward Europe is obviously less energetic than in the western direction on which the main part of the energy is focused (Figure 20). Nevertheless, Portugal, the western coast of Spain and to a lesser extent, the southern coasts of Ireland and England are significantly affected. Lisbon, Porto, Vigo and Corunna appear to be the main cities at risk for the 80 km³ tsunami scenario with a surface elevation of about 2 m. When approaching the French Atlantic coastline (Figure 21), the wave experiences shoaling on the continental shelf and the wave height slightly increases. Even though France is less affected than the previous territories, as the coasts are protected by the Iberian Peninsula, waves reach up to 1 m at various points located north of the Gironde Estuary up to the northern part of the Brittany peninsula.

30 Figure 22 shows the distribution of the maximum surface elevation in the most refined domains of Calypso. A running average on 10 points has been applied to present more readable results. The flow depth at -5 m is in average 1 m in the Morbihan area with a one specific location (latitude 47.3 °N) submitted to a large 3 m flow depth. In the Gironde estuary and Saint-Jean-de-Luz areas, the flow depths are less than 1 m except in north part of the Gironde estuary and the south part of Saint-Jean-de-Luz where about 1 m flow depth is found.^{SA}

Figure 22 shows the distribution of the maximum surface elevation in the most refined domains of Calypso-B-NSW. A running average on 10 points has been applied to present more readable results. The flow depth at -5 m is in average 1 m in the Morbihan area with a one specific location (latitude 47.3 °N) submitted to a large 3 m flow depth. In the Gironde estuary and Saint-Jean-de-Luz areas, the flow depths are less than 1 m except in north part of the Gironde estuary and the south part of Saint-Jean-de-Luz where about 1 m flow depth is found.^{SA}

For the Guadeloupe Archipelago, Figure 23 shows the spatial distribution of the maximum surface elevation for the town of Sainte-Anne (a) and the town of Saint-François (b). The extent of inundation illustrates the potential dramatic consequences and the need for evacuation of town centers. Incoming waves may reach several meters at the shore line, threatening the fisheries facilities of Sainte-Anne and the district of La Coulée in Saint-François. Urban areas are particularly exposed such as Saint-François, les Saintes, Sainte-Anne or Le Moule. As a consequence, the 80 km³ scenario should be considered as a major tsunami with catastrophic consequences.

Regarding the 20 km³ scenario (inundation maps not shown here), the overall flooded surface would reach about 9 km² and therefore this event should be already considered as an important tsunami event with an appropriate warning and evacuation of beaches, seafront, and close shore areas. In the 40 km³ scenario (inundation maps not shown here), the flooded surface may reach 22 km² including potentially dense urban areas such as Saint François or Terre-de-Haut in les Saintes.

4 Discussion

The main goal of the present study was to improve the state of the art for the potential La Palma tsunami source and to use this new proposed scenario to perform an **impact** assessment for Europe and particularly for French territories. Such high return period events with potentially catastrophic consequences are particularly important to study as accurately as possible since, due to the difficulty to assess their precise return period, they often serve as reference for hazard mitigation study (Tehranirad et al., 2015).

The first result of the present work is the new tsunami source computed by Navier-Stokes simulation (for the initial 5 minutes), *ad hoc* filtering and Boussinesq wave propagation (for the following 15 minutes). As stressed previously, this source is more realistic than that considered in Abadie et al. (2012) due to the much larger viscosity used which is assumed to better approximate a granular slide. To support this, a comparison with existing granular experiments was performed, and the results extrapolated at real scale using a Froude/Reynolds similitude. Based on this new computation, we observed a significant diminution of the initial wave compared to the first assessment proposed in Abadie et al. (2012) (*i.e.*, wave height approximately half that of previously computed after 10 minutes of propagation for the 80 km³ scenario). The new source (after filtering and propagation in the Boussinesq model) as well as comprehensive data on the slide are made available through the SEA scieNtific Open data Edition (SEANOE) portal Abadie et al. (2019). This data allow potential users to either compute the slide on their own and do the whole sequence of computation, or start from the already filtered wave solution to carry out propagation and impact studies.

The second result is a presumably better [impact assessment in Europe generally, and a new detailed impact](#) assessment for France and Guadeloupe. Considering a credible yet extreme 80 km^3 scenario, it is shown that the impact on the French Atlantic coast would remain moderate, but could also be significant on the coast of Portugal and be very significant in the Guadeloupe Archipelago. A direct comparison with Tehranirad et al. (2015) is difficult as the areas of interest were not the same in the two papers. Nevertheless, for instance, Tehranirad et al. (2015) found waves up to 10 m in the vicinity of Western Sahara, and 5 m waves on the Portuguese coast while they respectively reach 5 m and about 2 m in the present work, so the decrease is clear also far from the source.

~~An additional product of the study is the comparison between several numerical models in regions of overlapping interest, either based on dispersive or non-dispersive set of equations. While more complete benchmarks are considered within international or national project such as NTHMP (Horrillo et al., 2015) or the present TANDEM project, this comparison on a large-scale problem is able to provide some interesting physical insight. Tsunamis are generally considered as non-dispersive waves which can be satisfactorily approximated by the NSW equations. Nevertheless, this assumption is often not valid for tsunami generated by landslide (e.g., Mader (2001)), due to the much shorter wavelength. In the case of the La Palma collapse scenario, Gisler et al. (2006) and Løvholt et al. (2008) emphasized the importance of the dispersive effects, even in the far-field. In the present study, we recall that FUNWAVE-TVD is dispersive, Calypso-B-NSW included dispersive effects for the offshore propagation but not in the nearshore areas, whereas SCHISM and Telemac-2D were run in a non-dispersive manner. Several results are obtained from this comparison with a few contradictions. First,^{SA} Regarding the physics of the problem and the modeling strategy,^{SA} the analysis of the wave signal obtained with FUNWAVE-TVD close to the source confirmed the presence of high frequency waves prone to dispersion in the depths encountered in this area of the Atlantic Ocean. Hence, physically, dispersion is expected and theoretically an appropriate Boussinesq modeling is required. The results obtained with FUNWAVE-TVD appear consistent with what is physically expected, high frequency waves progressively disappearing from the spectra during the propagation. The comparison between FUNWAVE-TVD and Calypso-B-NSW^{SA}, which showed a good agreement, allowed to mutually validate the models and secure the results obtained (even though some discrepancies remain in the low frequency band). The methodology of performing transoceanic simulation in Boussinesq mode and shifting to NSW mode in the nearshore area is also validated through the good match observed in Figure 19 (C). This figure also stresses the effect of resolution in tsunami propagation simulations. Indeed, such computations are generally CPU expensive and the mesh is often adapted to this constraint, but Figure 19 shows that the results largely vary with resolution. Therefore, convergence of the results is also a critical aspect to verify and demonstrate in order to obtain accurate results. In the present study, both Boussinesq models are found to converge approximately toward the same solution which appears encouraging.~~

~~We also took advantage of the possibility to run Calypso model in two modes: with or without the dispersive terms. The results obtained with this simulation, shown in Figure ??, allows to clearly quantify the role of dispersive effects for this particular case. Changes mainly in the high frequency band are observed in the spectra. The comparisons carried out between the Boussinesq models and the pure NSW models are more difficult to interpret as they somehow contradict the previous results. To that respect, Telemac-2D results are quite surprising as, based on Figure ??, we would expect more energy in the high frequency band in the Telemac-2D NSW model than in the Boussinesq Calypso model whereas the contrary is obtained.~~

~~To our opinion, this kind of surprising results may illustrate the role of resolution in space and time and the need to obtain results convergence in order to allow proper models comparison. This is a mandatory first step, maybe more important than considering dispersive terms. The comparison between SCHISM and FUNWAVE-TVD is also quite unexpected. Here, very similar results are obtained after transoceanic propagation with a dispersive and a non-dispersive model. The explanation may be found by considering the large distance of propagation considered in this case and the fact that all the NSW models are somehow also affected by numerical dispersion inherent to the spatial discretization used. It is possible that this source of dispersion allows to get rid of the highest frequencies along the large distance travelled to end up with a very comparable signal as the one obtained with FUNWAVE-TVD.^{SA}~~

Of course there are some limitations in this study which may provide the basis for future improvements.

10 First, this study should not be considered as a hazard assessment *stricto-sensu* because the return period aspect is not considered and the sensitivity in the landslide parameters not covered extensively. For a review on Probabilistic Tsunami Hazard Analysis (PTHA) methods, the reader is referred to Grezio et al. (2017) for instance. Instead, the current study presents plausible particular scenarios based on state-of-the-art numeral models. Note that the Navier-Stokes model, which provides interesting information for this kind of processes, is still too heavy to be employed in PTHA computations.

15 Second, we used a glass beads based experiment (Viroulet et al., 2013) to calibrate the Navier-Stokes simulation of the La Palma slide. If this is an improvement compared to the very coarse inviscid initial estimation (Abadie et al., 2012), which should be more considered as a worst case, such a laboratory experiment still is a huge simplification of the complexity expected in a real volcano collapse. An accurate description of such a complex process at real scale is still beyond the capabilities of current models. Therefore, there is here a very important source of uncertainty which the reader has to be aware of and this uncertainty propagates and affects the impact results. Furthermore, this work is not an hazard study which could have been performed, for instance, by considering different values of slide viscosity but at much higher computational cost. The position of this paper is rather to give an illustration of what could be expected from such an event by presenting results at least consistent with the current state of the art in terms of laboratory experiments and therefore propose an improvement compared to the previous published results on that case.

25 The present work did not explicitly take into account the possibility of a retrogressive scenario. Whether the flank collapse occurs en masse or in successive stages is obviously crucial in terms of wave generation. In this study, we proposed several slide volume scenarios which can be used for a crude assessment of the wave reduction in case the collapse occurred as several separate events with no interactions between the successive slides (e.g., the 20 km³ scenario may give an idea of what would happen if a 80 km³ slide were occurring progressively or in sequence). The interactions could be left for future research even though field evidences tend to show that these collapses may have occurred as separate events (Wynn and Masson, 2003) rather than in an actual retrogressive way.

30 On the other hand, the extreme scenario of 450 km³ as studied in (Ward and Day, 2001; Løvholt et al., 2008; Abadie et al., 2012; Tehranirad et al., 2015) is not computed in the present. This extreme scenario however remains possible as evidenced by the volumes of the deep water deposits identified in Masson et al. (2002) around this archipelago. Nevertheless, we focused on the 80 km³ as it is consistent with the size of the deposits identified at the toe of the volcano, as possibly corresponding to its

last massive flank collapse (about 300,000 years ago). ~~Moreover, a 500 km³ event would also probably collapse sequentially thus reducing the overall effect (Wynn and Masson, 2003)^{SA}.~~

~~The comparison of the different models has proved to be of practical interest in this study, illustrating the complex influence of physical parameters such as dispersion, and numerical ones, such as resolution for instance. It should be encouraged in the future even though it requires a substantial amount of work. For this exercise to be optimized, it is however requested that all the models compared show first convergence of the results which is maybe something lacking in the present study. Nevertheless, convergence is not very easy to demonstrate when variable meshes are used such as in Telemac-2D or SCHISM or even with nested computations such as performed in FUNWAVE-TVD and Calypso. There is certainly some progress to do in this direction in the next years.^{SA}~~

10 5 Conclusions

The wave generated by a potential Cumbre Vieja volcano flank collapse and its impact in Europe, and Guadeloupe was studied in this work. The source computation used an improved characterization of the slide rheology compared to previous works. Moreover, the subsequent propagation was performed using different models which allows for a model comparison on a real configuration. The main conclusions of the work performed are the following:

- 15 – ~~The new wave source is reduced in half compared to previous estimations mainly due to the larger value of slide viscosity used in this work,~~
- The wave impact is still very significant on nearby areas, or on more remote coasts, such as Guadeloupe, located on the path of the maximum wave energy for the maximum slide volume considered here (*i.e.*, 80 km³). Smaller slide volumes (*i.e.*, 40 km³ and 20 km³) would have more moderate impacts on these remote areas.
- 20 – In Europe, the impact may be considered as moderate to significant in the most exposed areas such as some areas in Portugal and Spain, and weak to moderate along the French Atlantic coast.
- ~~The tsunami source calculated in this paper after 15 minutes of propagation in FUNWAVE-TVD and proposed to the community in the SEANOE repository is dispersive and therefore we recommend to use appropriate models (e.g., Boussinesq models) to propagate further this source in future studies.~~
- 25 – The comparison of the Boussinesq models (*i.e.*, FUNWAVE-TVD and Calypso) mutually validates the models on this particular case and secure the results obtained. ~~This comparison also stresses the importance of model resolution and the possibility to turn off the dispersive terms in the model after a certain distance of propagation. With these simulations, we also show that dispersion has a moderate effect on the wave spectrum transformation during propagation^{SA}.~~
- ~~Comparisons with NSW models finally illustrated the critical role of the resolution as well as the possible effect of numerical dispersion.^{SA}~~
- 30

Data availability. The new calibrated source (after filtering and propagation in the Boussinesq model) for the La Palma tsunami is made available through the SEANOE portal Abadie et al. (2019).

Author contributions. S.M. Abadie: Conceptualization, Software, Formal analysis, Investigation, Writing - Original Draft, Writing - Review Editing, Visualization, Supervision. A. Paris: Software, Formal analysis, Review Editing, Visualization. R. Ata: Software, Formal analysis. S. Le Roy: Software, Formal analysis. G. Arnaud: Software, Formal analysis, Visualization. A. Poupardin: Software, Formal analysis. L. Clous: Software, Formal analysis. Ph. Heinrich: Software, Formal analysis, Supervision. J. Harris: Software, Formal analysis, Data curation, Writing - Review Editing, Visualization. R. Pedreiros: Software, Formal analysis, Visualization. Y. Krien: Software, Formal analysis. This work is based on simulations results obtained with different models : THETIS was run by UPPA, FUNWAVE-TVD was run by the LHSV for the transition from THETIS to the propagation models and by BRGM for the propagation study, Calypso was run by CEA and SCHISM by Université des Antilles. In the framework of the TANDEM project, simulations were also performed with TELEMAC2D by EDF on this case, but the results were not presented here to lighten the paper.^{SA}

Acknowledgements. This work has been performed in the framework of the PIA RSNR French program TANDEM (Grant no: ANR-11-RSNR-00023-01) and as a part of the project C3AF, funded by the Electricité Réseau Distribution France (ERDF) and the Region Guadeloupe. Part of this work was supported by the Laboratoire de Recherche Conventionné (LRC) CEA-Ecole Normale Supérieure (ENS) Yves Rocard.

Acronyms

ADI Alternating Direction Implicit.

EDF Electricité De France.

ENS Ecole Normale Supérieure.

5 **ERDF** Electricité Réseau Distribution France.

GMRT Global Multi Resolution Topography.

LRC Laboratoire de Recherche Conventionné.

MPI Message Passing Interface.

NSW Non-Linear Shallow Water.

10 **NTHMP** National Tsunami Hazard Mitigation Program.

SCHISM Semi-implicit Cross-scale Hydroscience Integrated System Model.

SEANOE SEA scieNtific Open data Edition.

SELF Semi-implicit Eulerian-Lagrangian Finite-Element.

TANDEM Tsunamis in the Atlantic and the English Channel Definition of the Effects through numerical Modeling.

15 **TVD** Total Variation Diminishing.

VOF Volume-Of-Fluid.

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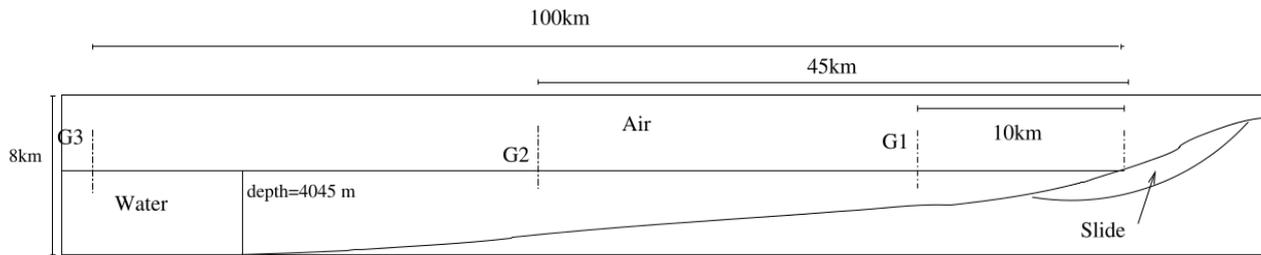


Figure 1. Cross section of the 80 km³ La Palma slide scenario considered in Abadie et al. (2012).

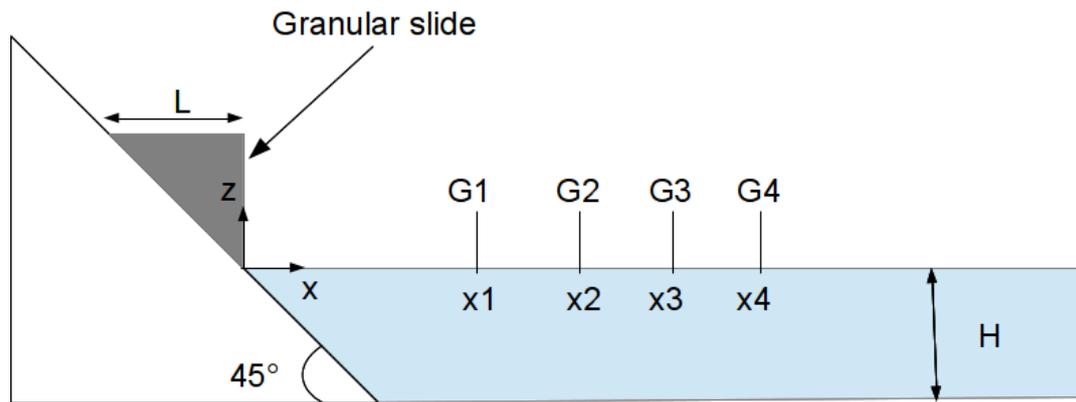


Figure 2. Sketch of the experiment performed in Viroulet et al. (2014).

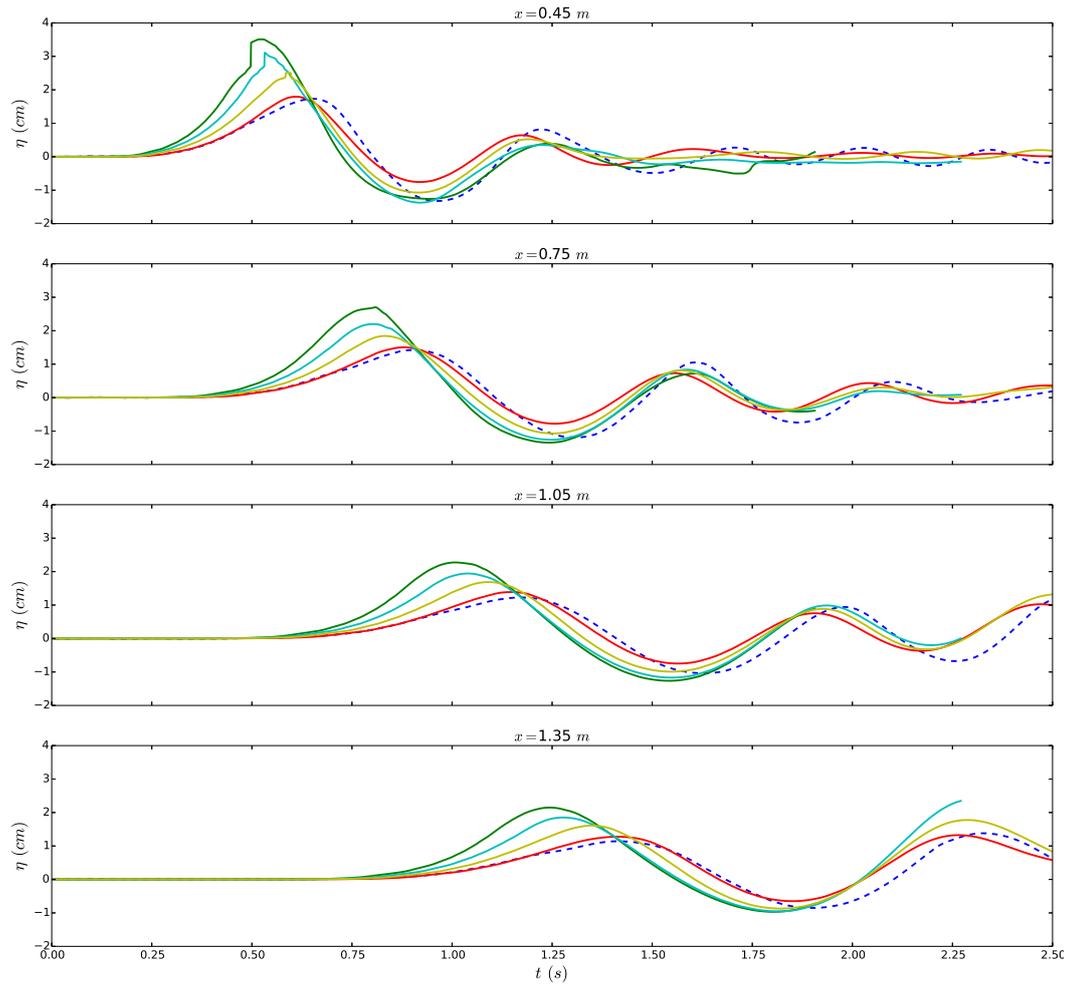


Figure 3. Free-surface elevation at the gauges for the experiment (blue dashed line) and the simulations for different values of viscosity, $\mu=1$ Pa·s: green line, $\mu=2$ Pa·s: cyan line, $\mu=5$ Pa·s: yellow line and $\mu=10$ Pa·s: red line.

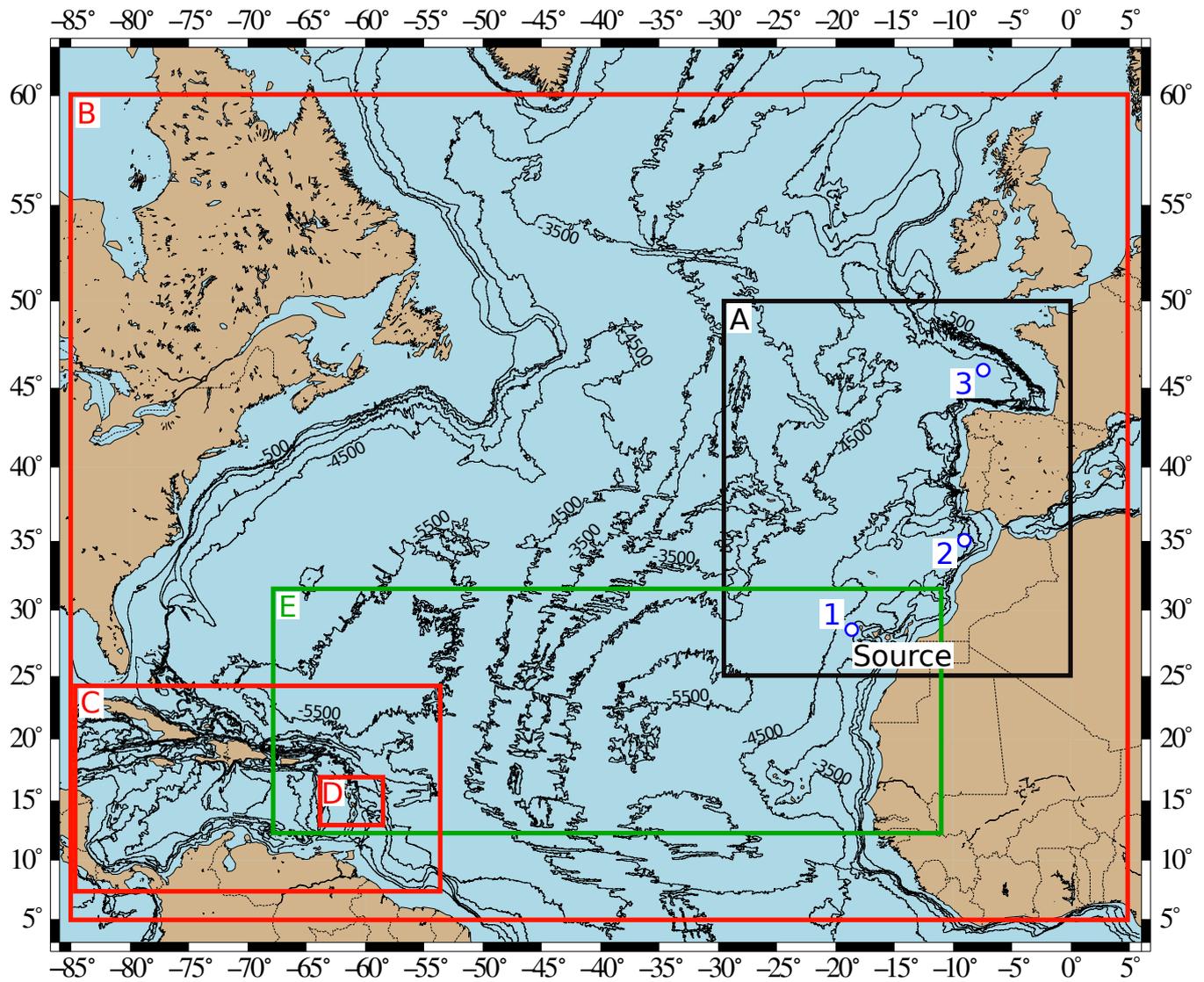


Figure 4. Computational domains for Calypso (2-km (A) resolution in black), FUNWAVE-TVD (2.7 km (B), 930 m (C) and 310 m (D) in red) and SCHISM (in green (E); variable resolution). Bathymetric contours range from -500 m to -7500 m, every 1000 m. Gauges 1, 2 and 3 are marked by white and blue points.

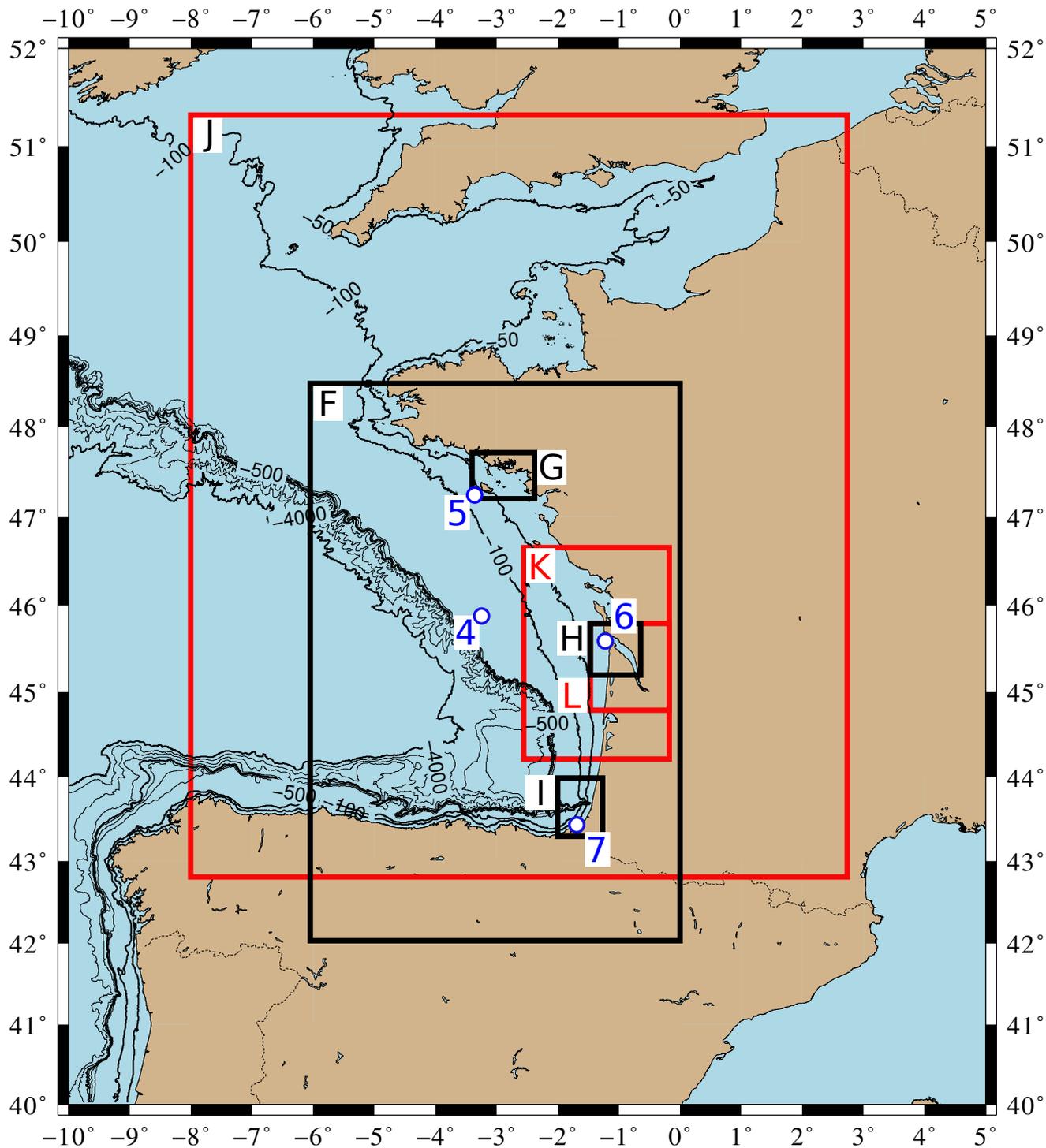


Figure 5. Computational domains for Calypso (500-m resolution (F), 125 m (G) or 32.5 m (H and I) in black) and FUNWAVE-TVD (450 m (J), 110 m (K) and 20 m (L) in red). After the -50 m contour, bathymetric contours range from -100 m to -500 m every 100 m, then from -1000 m to -4000 m every 1000 m. Gauges 4, 5, 6 and 7 are marked by the white and blue points.

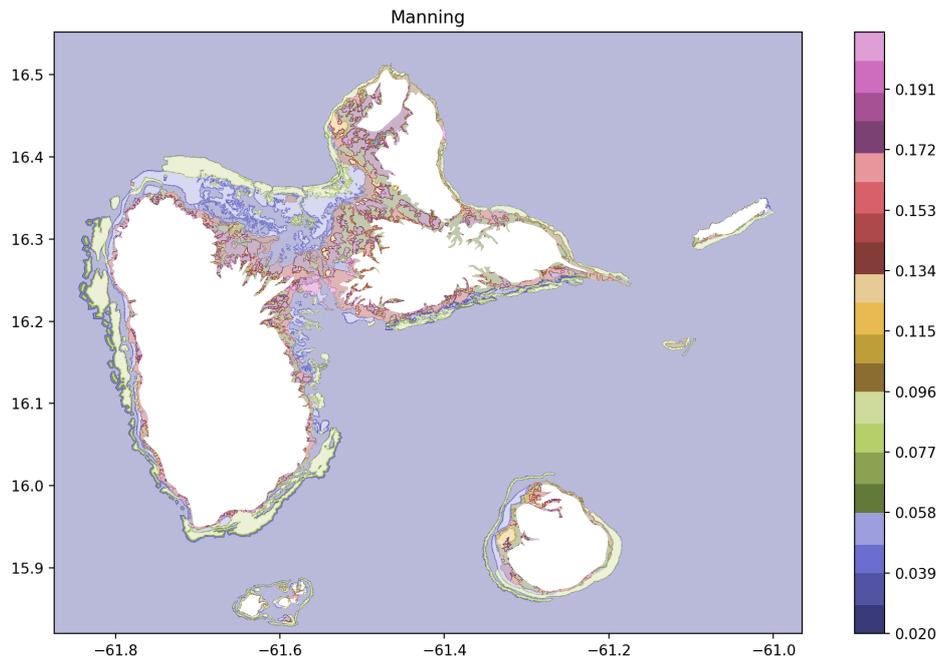


Figure 6. Values of Manning coefficient as function of land use in Guadeloupe.

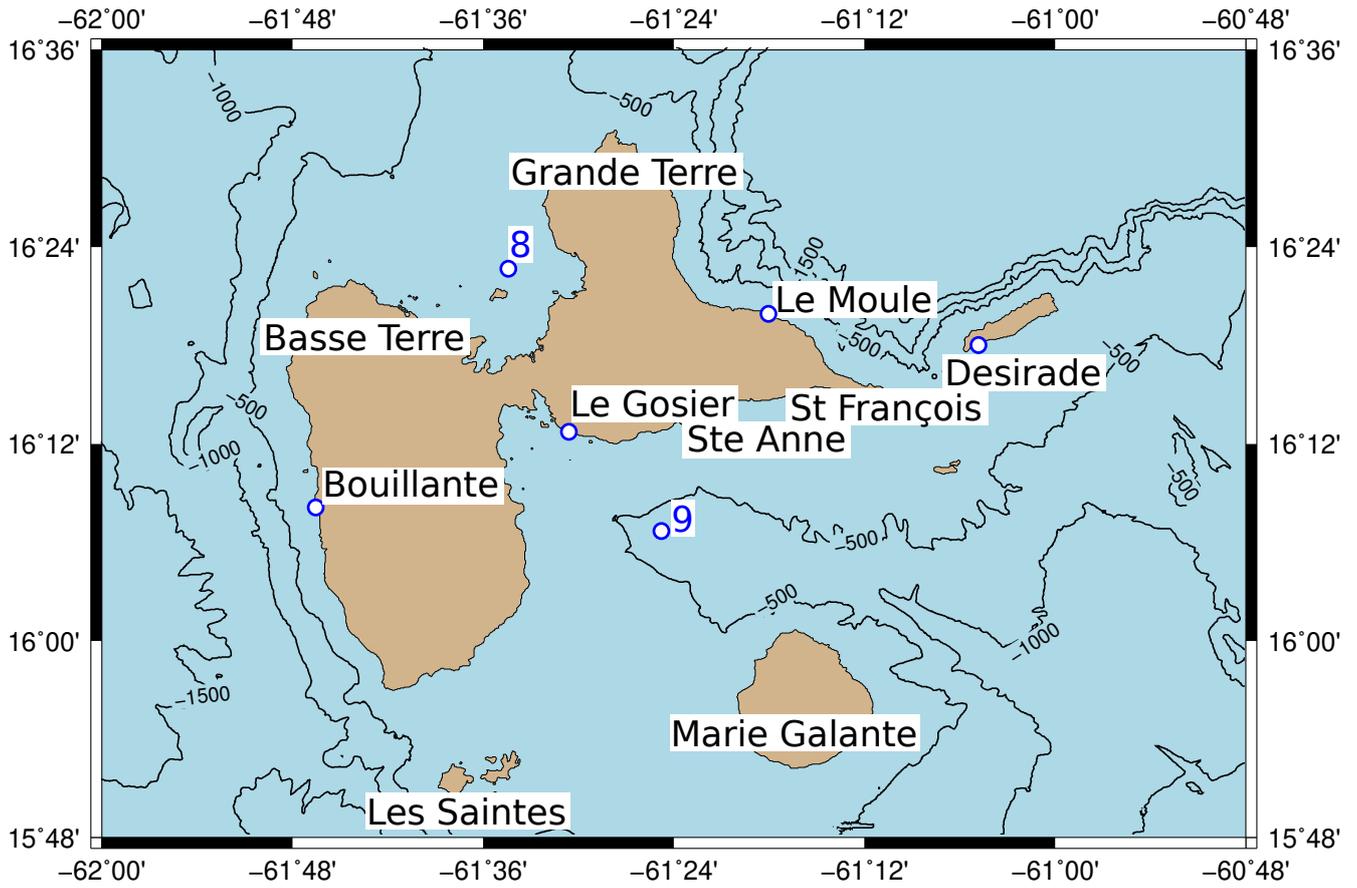


Figure 7. Guadeloupe Archipelago and locations of the Gauges 8 and 9 and of the cities of Bouillante, Le Gosier, Le Moule, and Desirade.

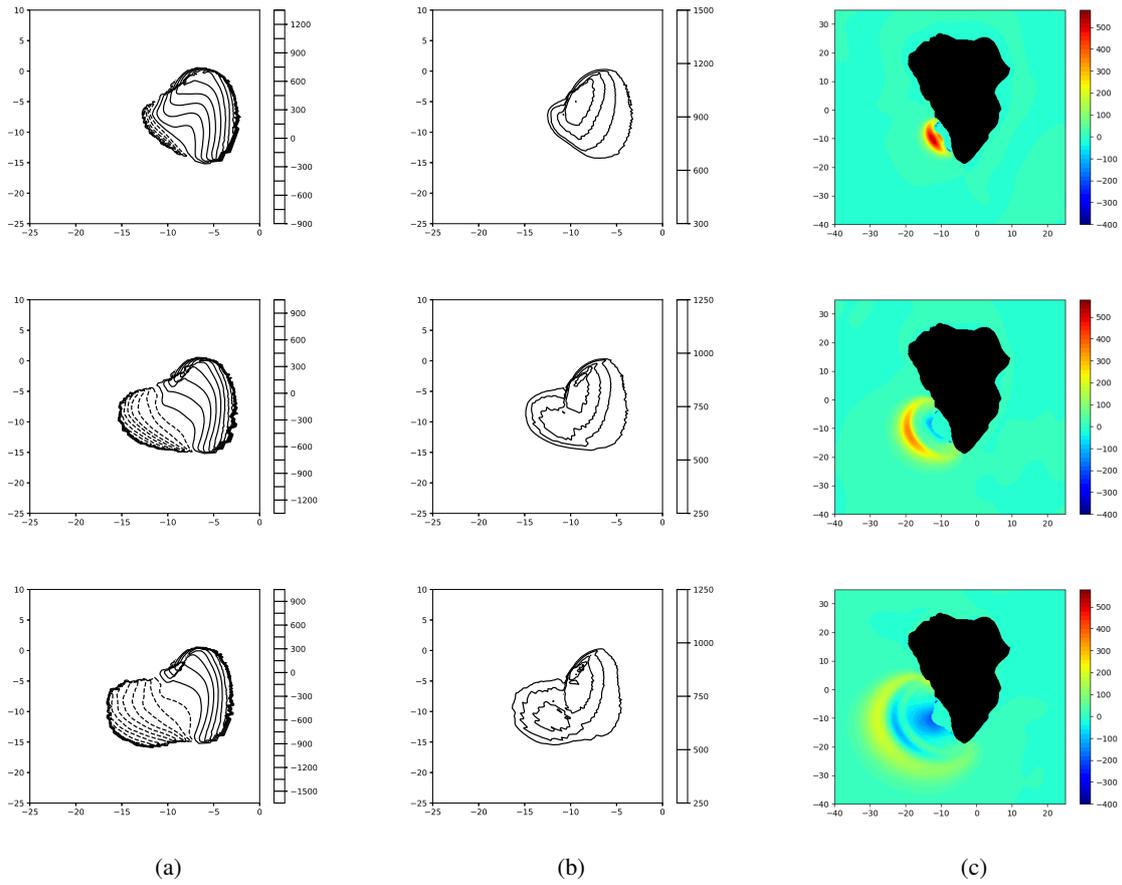


Figure 9. Snapshots of slide upper free surface, thickness and corresponding water free surface for the present study (*i.e.*, viscous slide with a viscosity of 2×10^7 Pa·s, ((a), (b), (c)) respectively) for the 80 km^3 scenario at $t=60$ s (row 1), 120 s (row 2), 180 s (row 3).

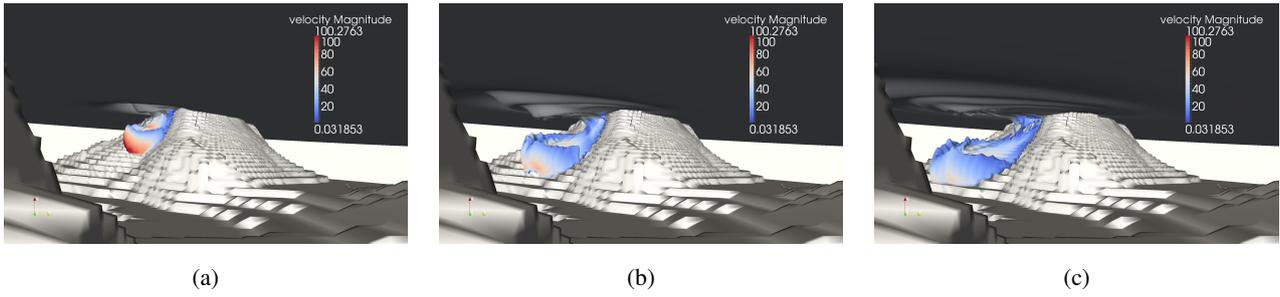
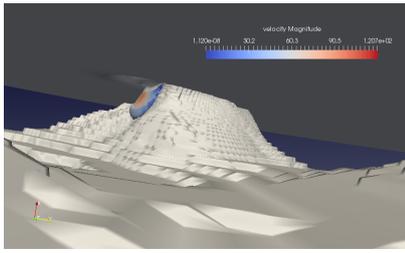
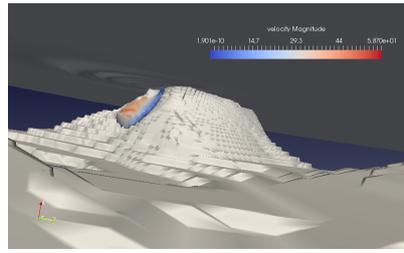


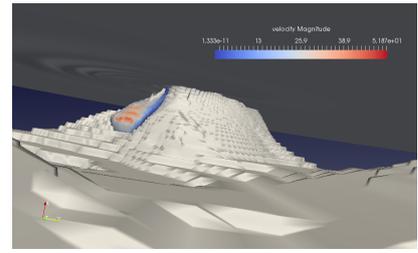
Figure 10. THETIS 3D computations for 80 km^3 slide volume. Snapshots of 0.1 slide volume fraction contour colored by velocity magnitude, at (a): $t=100 \text{ s}$, (b): 200 s and (c): 300 s . Inviscid slide (Abadie et al., 2012).



(a)



(b)



(c)

Figure 11. THETIS 3D computations for 80 km^3 slide volume. Snapshots of 0.1 slide volume fraction contour colored by velocity magnitude, at (a): $t=102 \text{ s}$, (b): 230 s and (c): 342 s . Slide viscosity $2 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$.

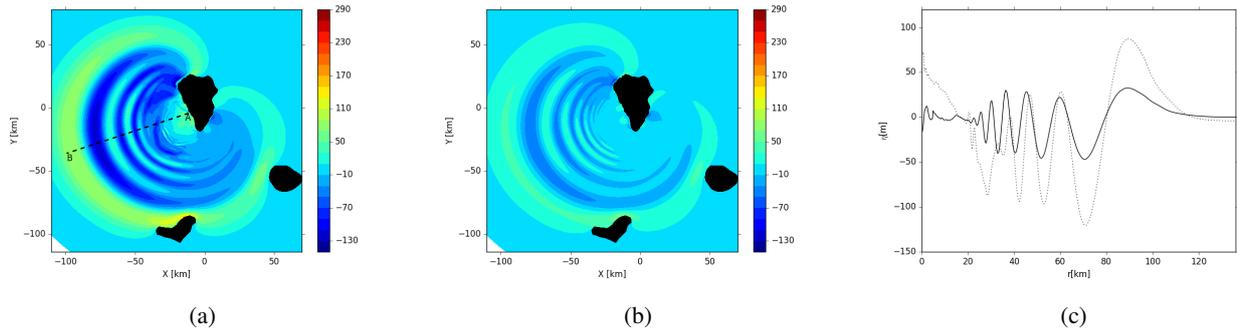


Figure 12. THETIS 3D computations for the 80 km^3 slide scenario, $t \approx 560 \text{ s}$. (a): Inviscid slide. (b): Slide viscosity $2 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$. (c): Free surface elevations along the cross section A-B of Frame (a).

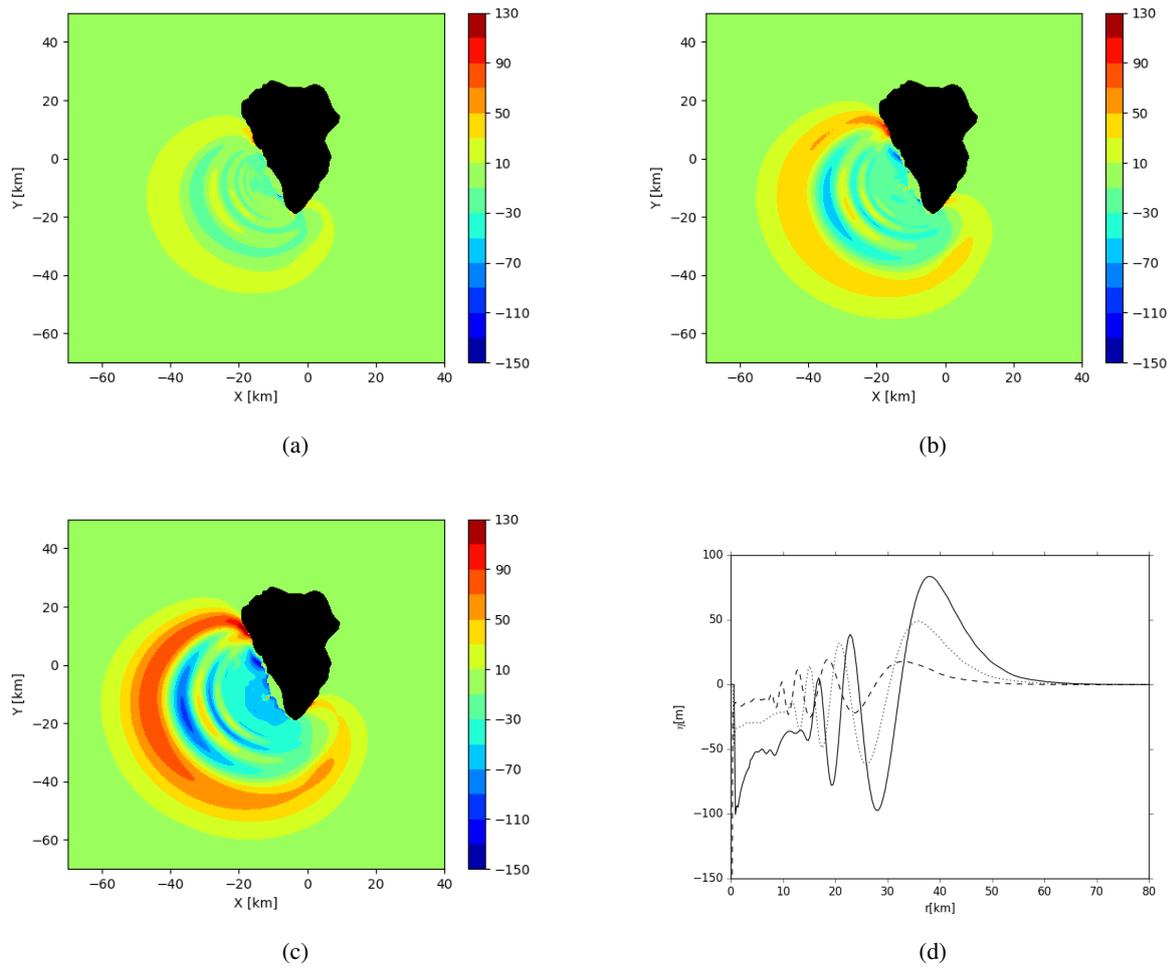


Figure 13. THETIS 3D computations for (a): 20 km^3 , (b): 40 km^3 and (c): 80 km^3 slide scenarios at $t=5 \text{ min}$. (d): Free surface elevations along section A-B of Frame (a) of Figure 12. Slide viscosity $2 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}\cdot\text{s}$.

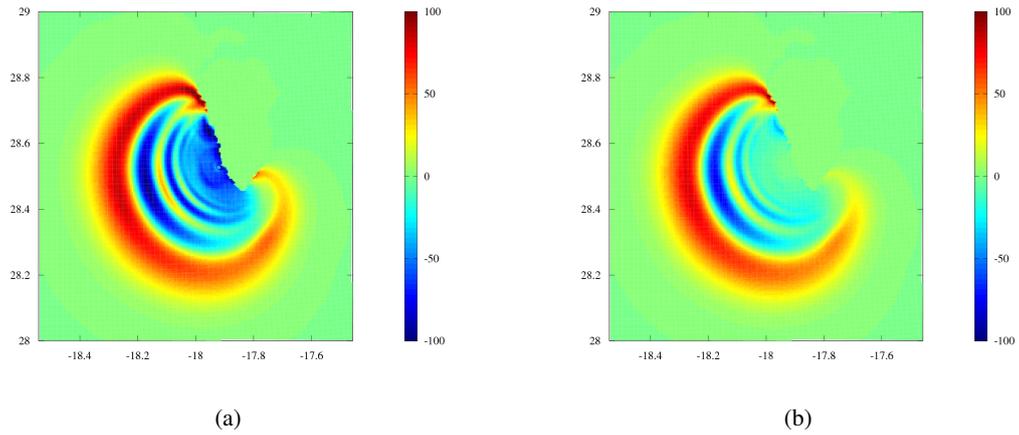


Figure 14. Region around Cumbre Vieja Volcano after 5 minutes of simulated time with THETIS for the 80 km^3 slide scenario. (a): Wave elevation for the initial solution from THETIS. (b): Filtered state which is used to initialize FUNWAVE-TVD.

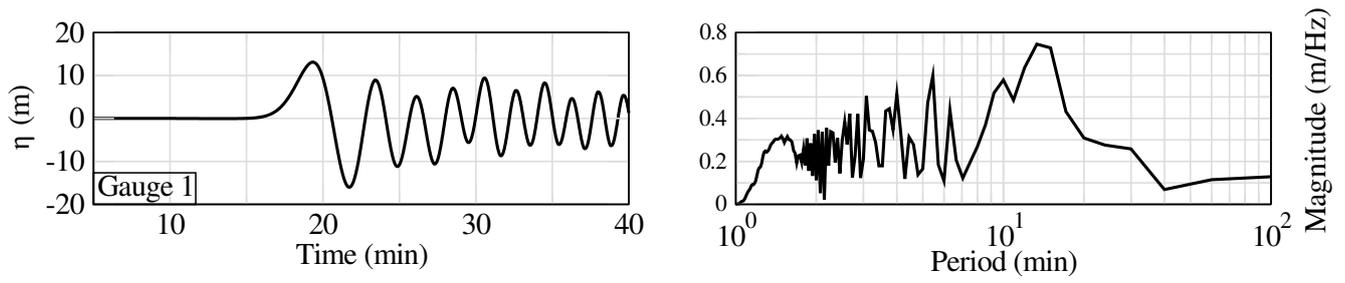


Figure 15. Surface elevation (m, left) and associated Fourier transform (right) for the 80 km^3 scenario at Gauge 1 close to the source. The time takes into account the 20 first minutes of the slide and tsunami generation.

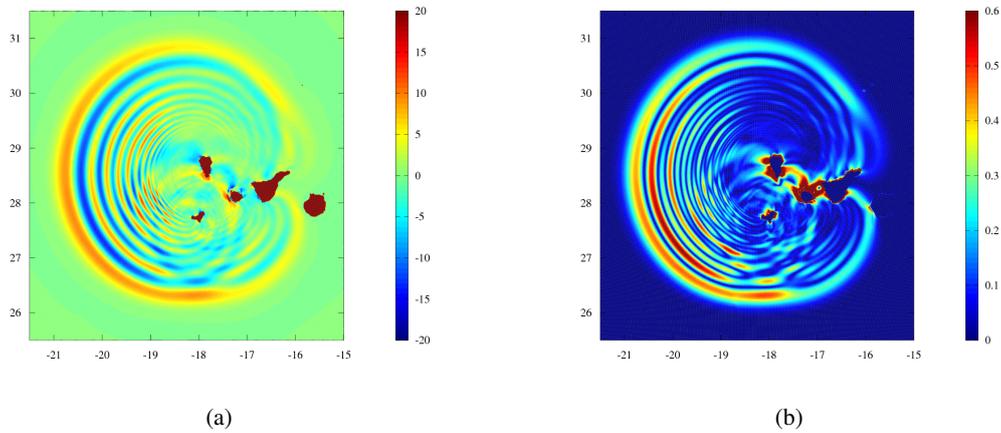


Figure 16. Region around the Canary Islands, 20 minutes after the beginning of the event (after 5 minutes of simulated time with THETIS, and 15 minutes of simulated time with FUNWAVE-TVD) during the 80 km^3 slide volume scenario. (a): Wave elevation. (b): Horizontal water velocity magnitude.

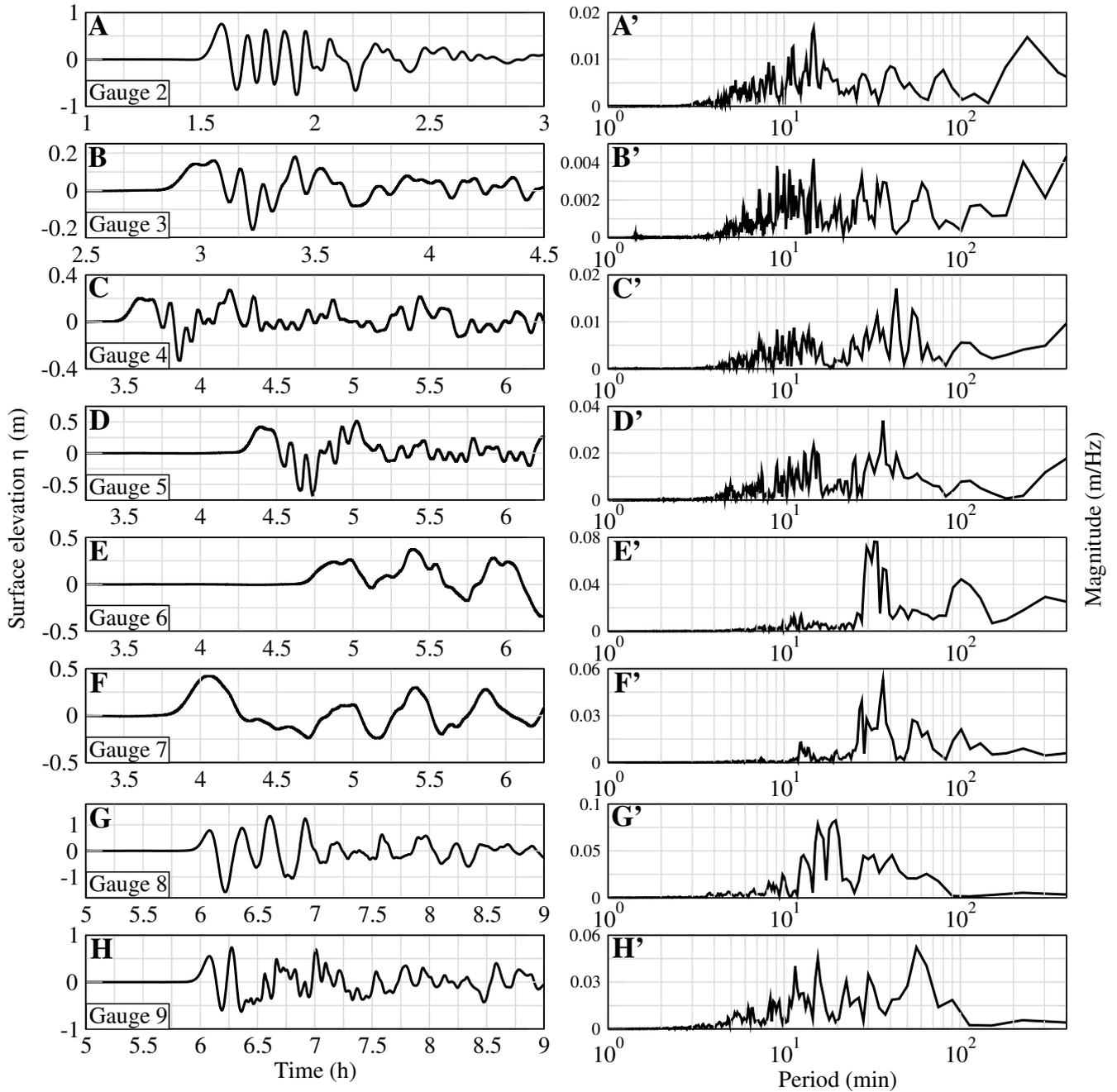


Figure 17. Surface elevations (m) (left column) and Fourier transforms (right column) for the 80 km^3 scenario at Gauge 2 in south Portugal (A and A'), Gauge 3 in the abyssal plain of the Bay of Biscay (B and B'), Gauge 4 in the continental shelf of the Bay of Biscay (C and C'), Gauge 5 in south Brittany (D and D'), Gauge 6 in the Gironde estuary (E and E'), Gauge 7 in Saint-Jean-de-Luz (F and F') and Gauges 8 and 9, respectively north (G and G') and south (H and H') of Guadeloupe, computed by FUNWAVE-TVD. The time takes into account the 20 first minutes of the slide and tsunami generation.

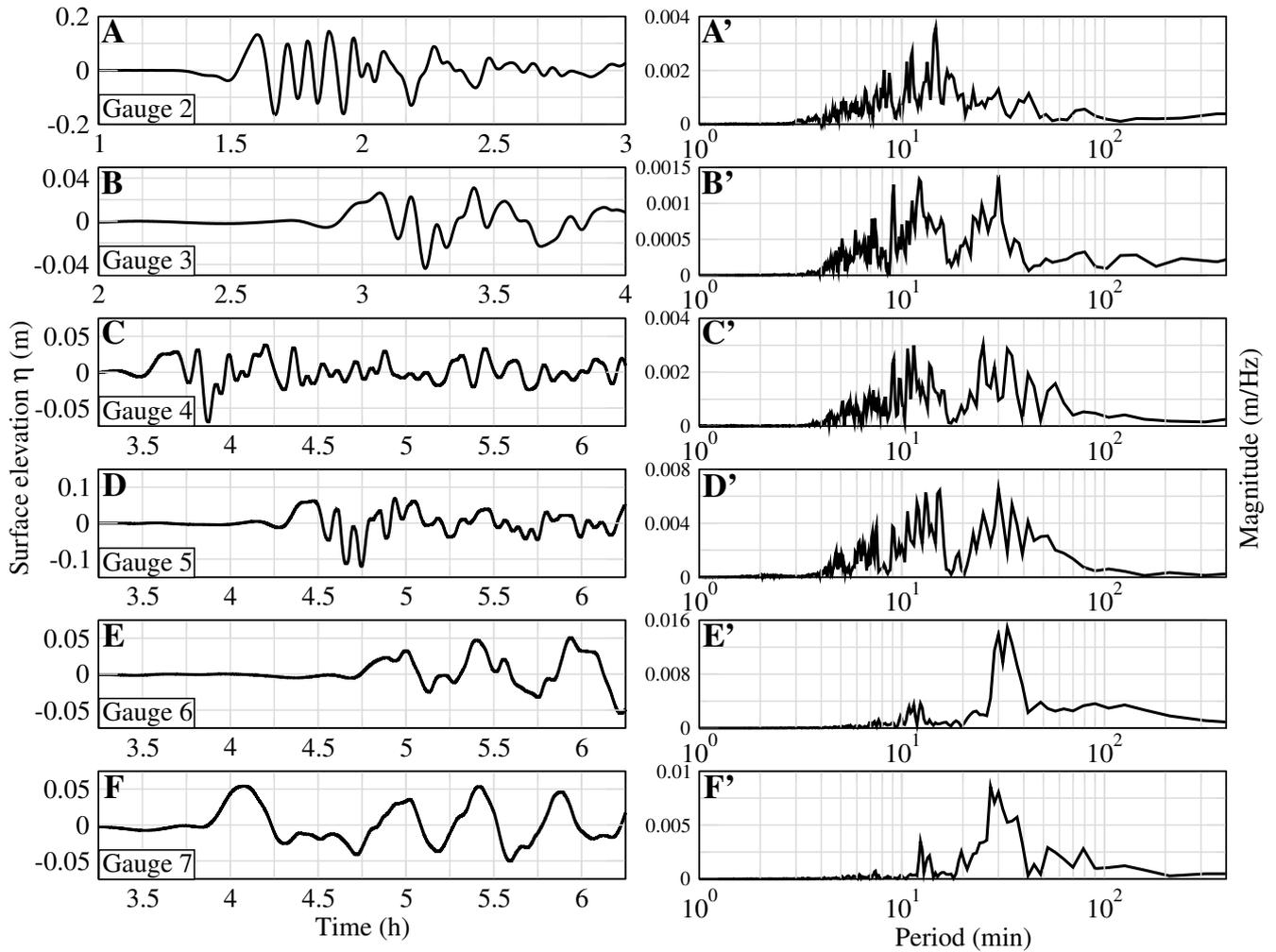


Figure 18. Surface elevations (m) (left column) and Fourier transforms (right column) for the 20 km^3 scenario at Gauge 2 in south Portugal (A and A'), Gauge 3 in the abyssal plain of the Bay of Biscay (B and B'), Gauge 4 in the continental shelf of the Bay of Biscay (C and C'), Gauge 5 in south Brittany (D and D'), Gauge 6 in the Gironde estuary (E and E') and Gauge 7 in Saint-Jean-de-Luz (F and F'), computed by FUNWAVE-TVD. The time takes into account the 20 first minutes of the slide and tsunami generation.

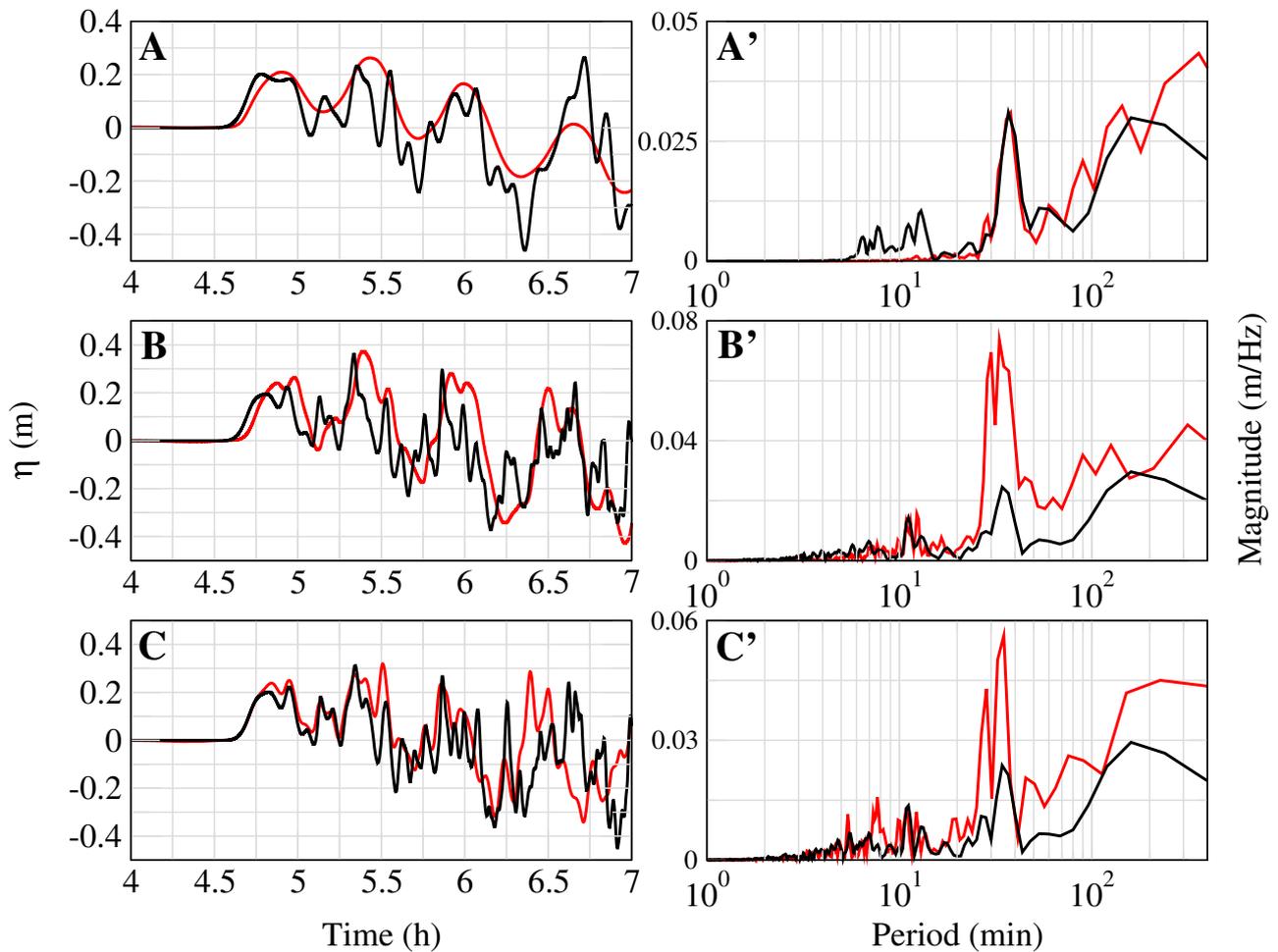


Figure 19. Comparison of the surface elevation (m) and the associated periods computed by a Fourier transformation (A', B' and C') at Gauge 6 between Calypso (in black) and FUNWAVE-TVD (in red) for the 80 km^3 scenario at the Gironde estuary, for three resolutions: 2.7 km (A), 450 m (B) and 110 m (C) for FUNWAVE-TVD and 2 km (A), 500 m (B) and 125 m (C) for Calypso. The time takes into account the 20 first minutes of the slide and tsunami generation.

At the North-Atlantic scale

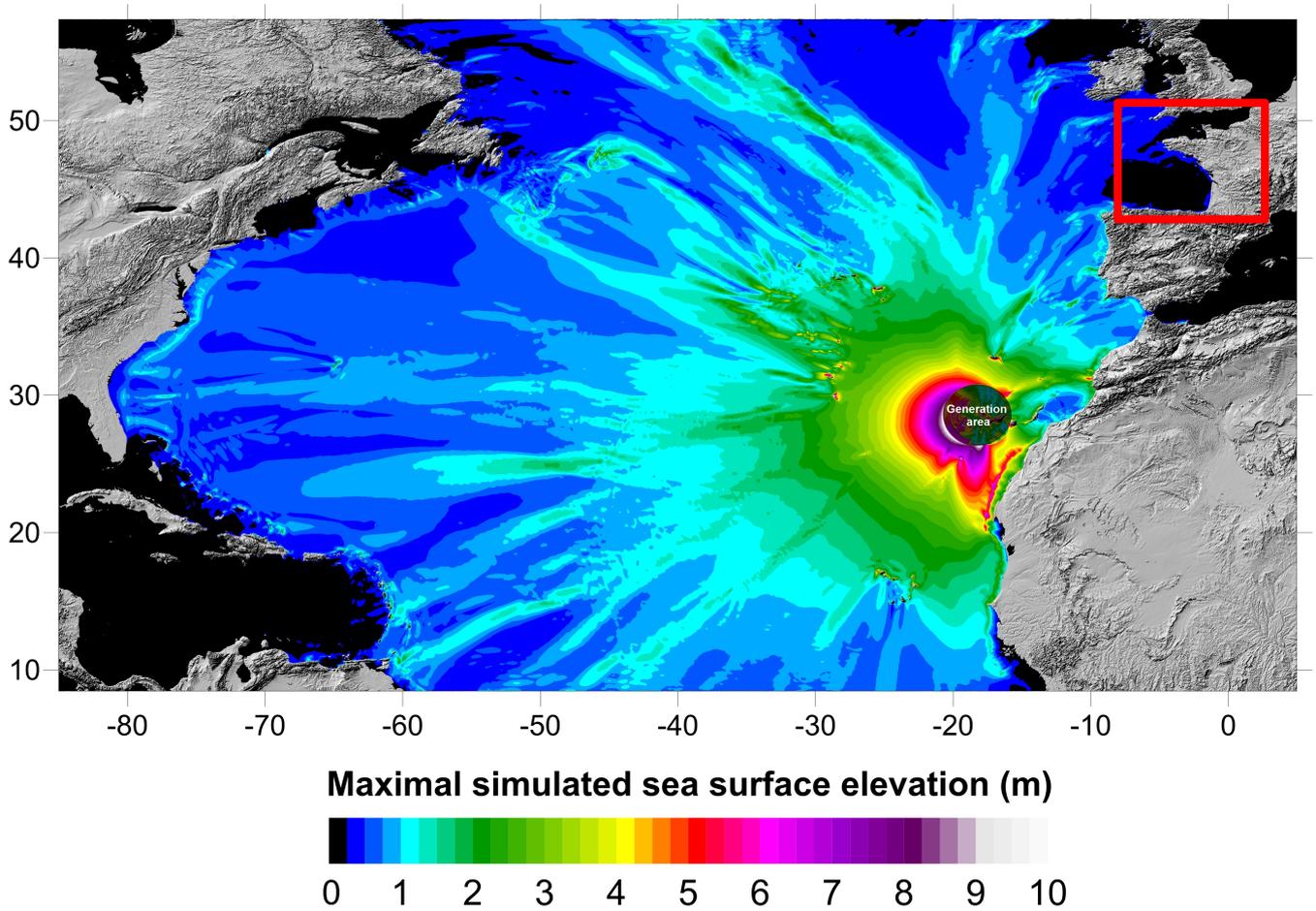


Figure 20. Maximum surface elevations (m) computed by FUNWAVE-TVD for the 80 km³ scenario, from the generation area to the French coasts and other remote territories, with a 2.7-km resolution. The red rectangle represents a daughter grid covering the western French coasts (see Figures 5 and 21).

Near metropolitan France

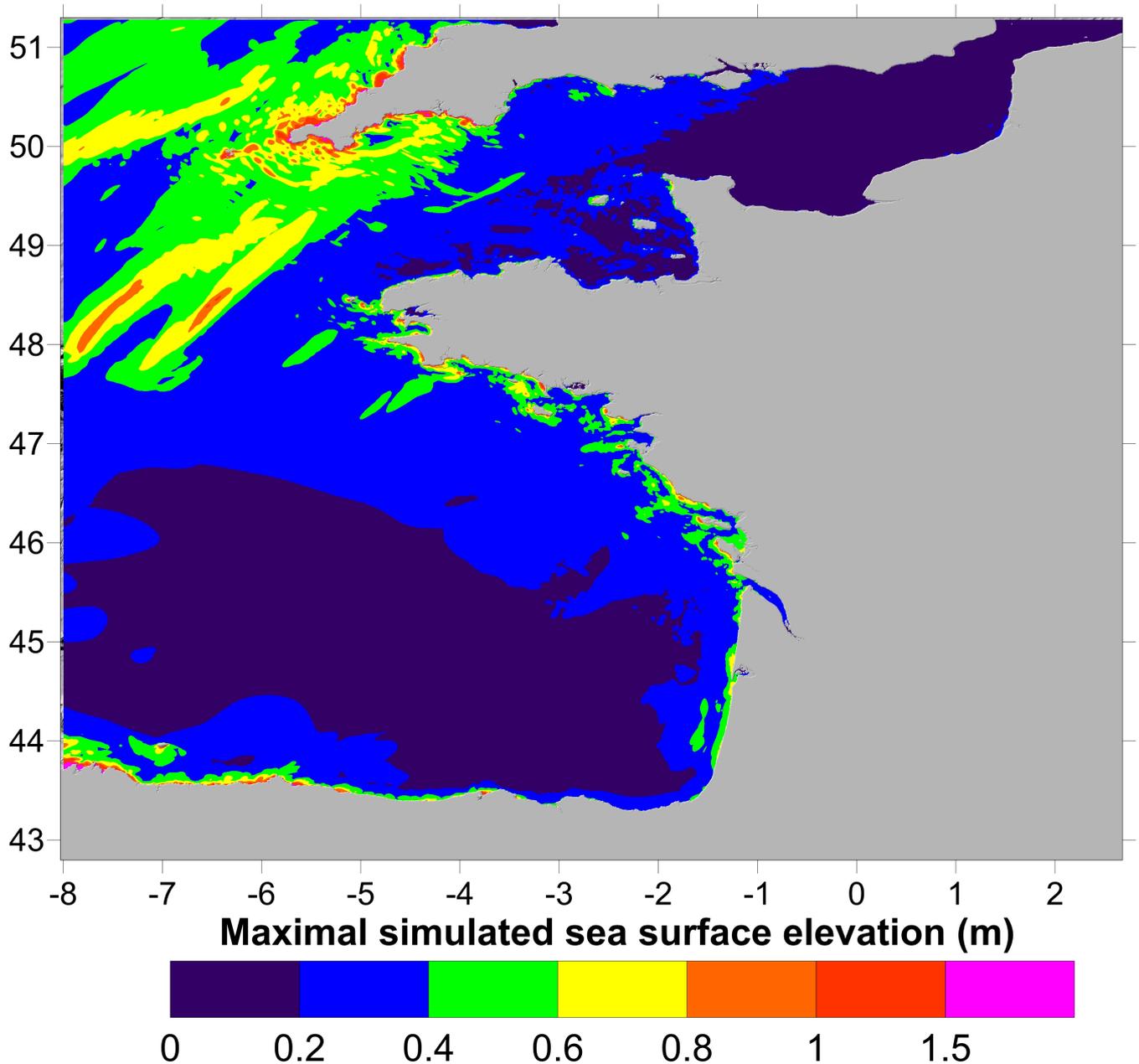


Figure 21. Maximum surface elevations (m) computed by FUNWAVE-TVD for the 80 km³ scenario on the western French coasts, with a 450-m resolution.

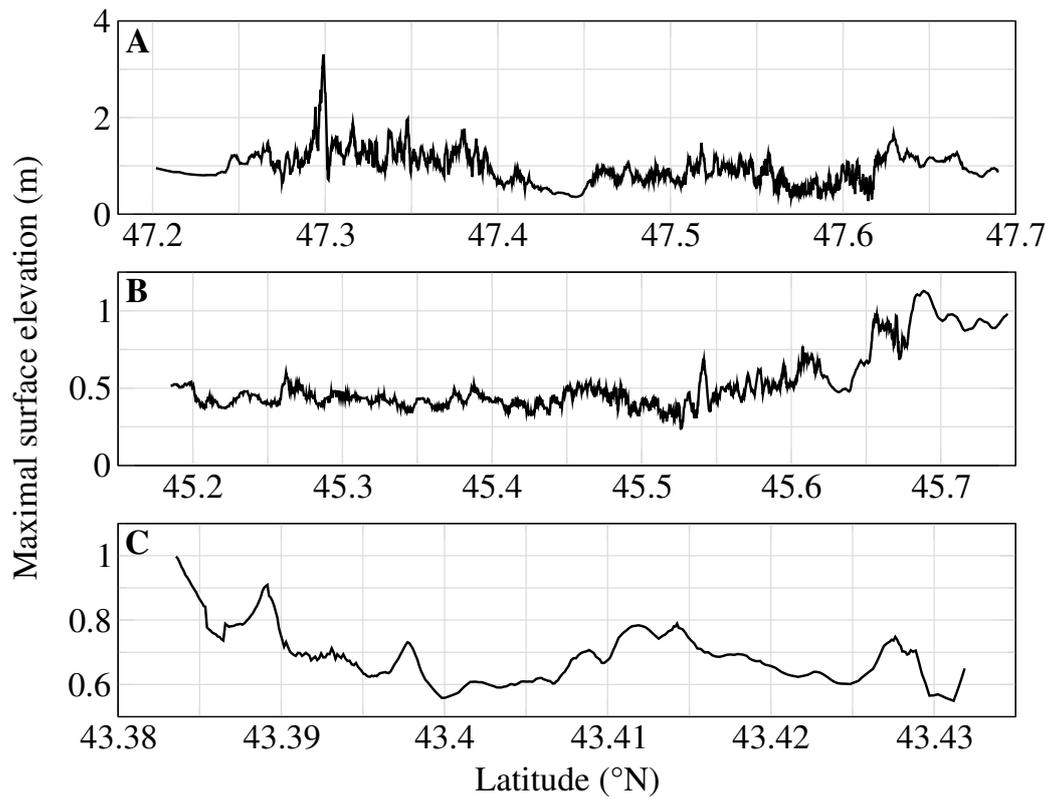
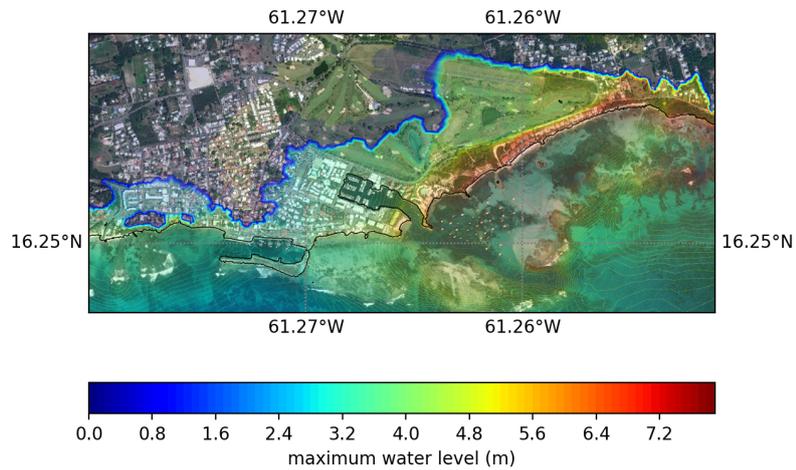
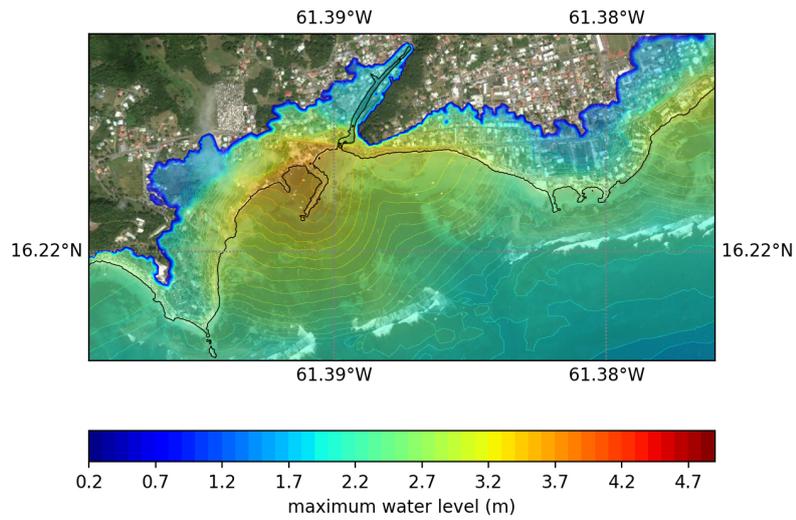


Figure 22. Maximum surface elevation computed with Calypso for the 80 km^3 scenario using the finest grid resolution at isobath -5 m for different areas along the French Atlantic coastline. Panel A: Morbihan, panel B: Gironde estuary, panel C: Saint-Jean-de-Luz area



(a)

(b)

Figure 23. Flood map showing the maximum water level reached during the 80 km³ scenario for the region of Sainte-Anne (a) and Saint-François (b) (see locations in Figure 7), computed by SCHISM. Map created using ArcGIS® software by Esri. ArcGIS® and ArcMap™ are the intellectual property of Esri and are used herein under license. Copyright © Esri. All rights reserved.

Table 1. Summary of locations of numerical output (see Figure 4 for Gauges 1, 2, and 3, Figure 5 for Gauges 4, 5, 6, and 7, and Figure 7 for Gauges 8, and 9).

Gauge	Latitude	Longitude	Depth (m)
1	27.7	-19.8	4430
2	35.2247	-8.85923	3260
3	45.8663	-6.85191	4810
4	46.0016	-3.27661	130
5	47.2934	-3.26421	50
6	45.5854	-1.21069	10
7	43.3979	-1.67607	20
8	16.379519	-61.582708	110
9	16.1	-61.41	620

Table 2. Summary of grid characteristics (see Figure 4 for footprints of grids A, B, C, D and E, and Figure 5 for footprints of grids F, G, H, I, J, K and L)

Grid	Code	Resolution
A	Calypso	2 km
B	FUNWAVE-TVD	2.7 km
C	FUNWAVE-TVD	930 m
D	FUNWAVE-TVD	310 m
E	SCHISM	variable
F	Calypso	500 m
G	Calypso	125 m
H	Calypso	32.5 m
I	Calypso	32.5 m
J	FUNWAVE-TVD	450 m
K	FUNWAVE-TVD	110 m
L	FUNWAVE-TVD	20 m