

Fast Forecasting of Hurricane Waves and Inundation in Hawaii



Jane McKee Smith ERDC Andrew Kennedy, Alex Taflanidis, Joannes Westerink UND Kwok Fai Cheung UH, Tom Smith USACE Honolulu

Interdepartmental Hurricane Conference 6 March 2012



Fast The Naves



Jane McKee Smith ERDC Andrew Kennedy, Alex Taflanidis, Joannes Westerink UND Kwok Fai Cheung UH, Tom Smith USACE Honolulu

Interdepartmental Hurricane Conference 6 March 2012

Motivation



storms

Island communities are vulnerable to

- Nowhere to evacuate
- Infrastructure within hazard zone

Islands Task Force Report (2001)

 Mainland modeling technology largely unsuitable for islands

Unique/Important Island Features & Physics

- Steep slopes
- Reef flat dynamics (breaking, ponding, wave reformation)
- Reef roughness
- Importance of waves
- Growth of infragravity waves



SWIMS Fast Forecasting System

Pre-run storms with high-fidelity models

- ADCIRC (water levels)
- unSWAN (waves)
- BOUSS-1D (runup)
- Create database of response



- Develop surrogate model to forecast inundation
 - Deterministic
 - Probabilistic

 Hurricane Evacuation Studies Mass Management System (MMS)

Interface for Emergency Managers



Storm Selection

Cat 4 storm on Oahu

- Severe damage to air & sea ports
- Island-wide power and communications outages (1 month or longer)
- 80% of homes destroyed
- 650,000 people seeking shelter

Since 1950:

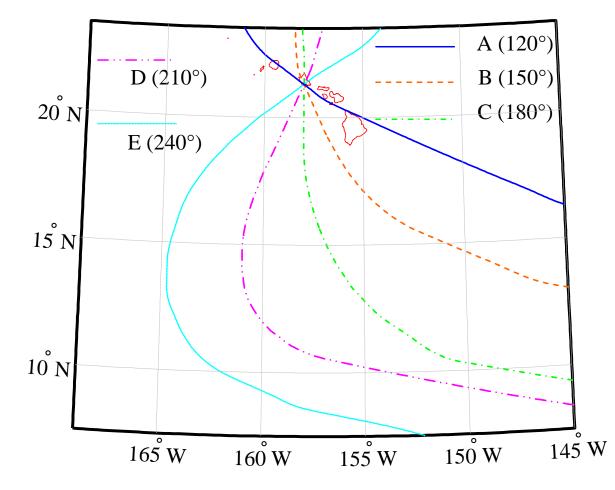
- Nina (1957)
- Dot (1959)
- Iwa (1982)
- Estelle (1986)
- Iniki (1992)





Storm Selection: Tracks

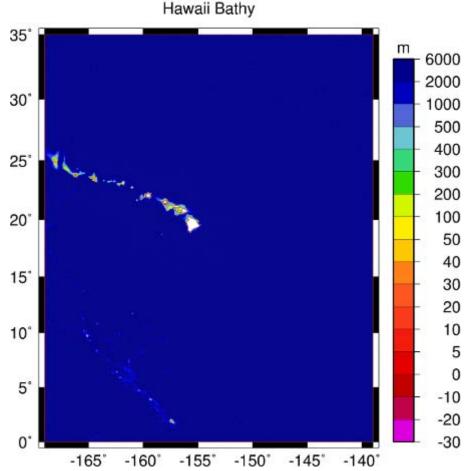
- •Five base storm tracks from hurricane climatology (NWS)
- Tracks shifted to give28 landfall locations
- •Tracks and parameters varied to give a matrix of potential storms (bound most possible landfall scenarios)





Grid Domain

- Hawaiian Islands and north central Pacific Ocean
- Grid resolution
 - 30 m on land and in the nearshore
 - 5000 m in deep water
- Incorporates high resolution features, channels, coral reefs and wave breaking zones
- 1,590,637 nodes
- 3,527,785 elements

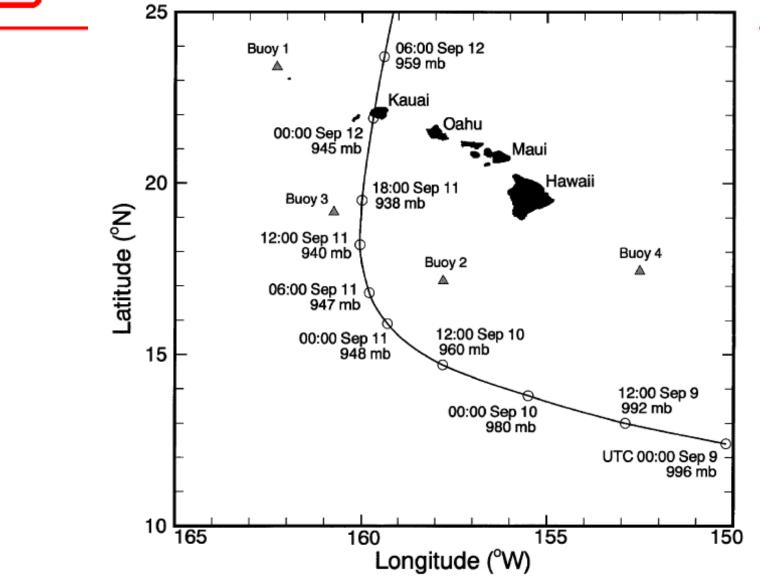




- ADCIRC solves for water surface elevations and currents in two dimensions
- SWAN solves the wave action density and is a phaseaveraged wave model with wave energy represented by a spectrum
- ADCIRC passes water elevation and currents to SWAN
- SWAN passes wave radiation stresses to ADCIRC
- Models run in parallel on the same grid

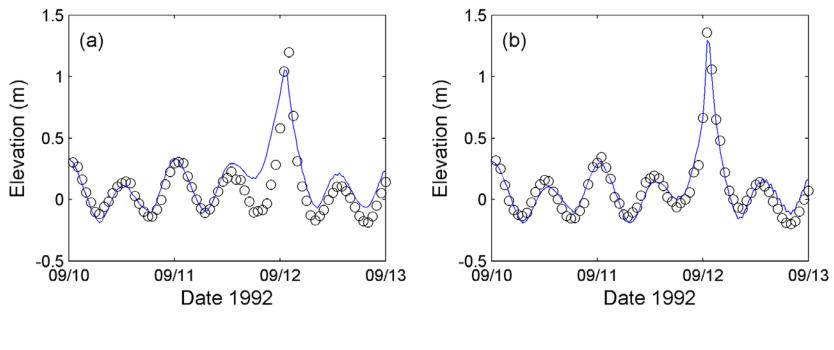


Hurricane Iniki (1992)





Hurricane Iniki Water Levels



Nawiliwili Harbor

Port Allen

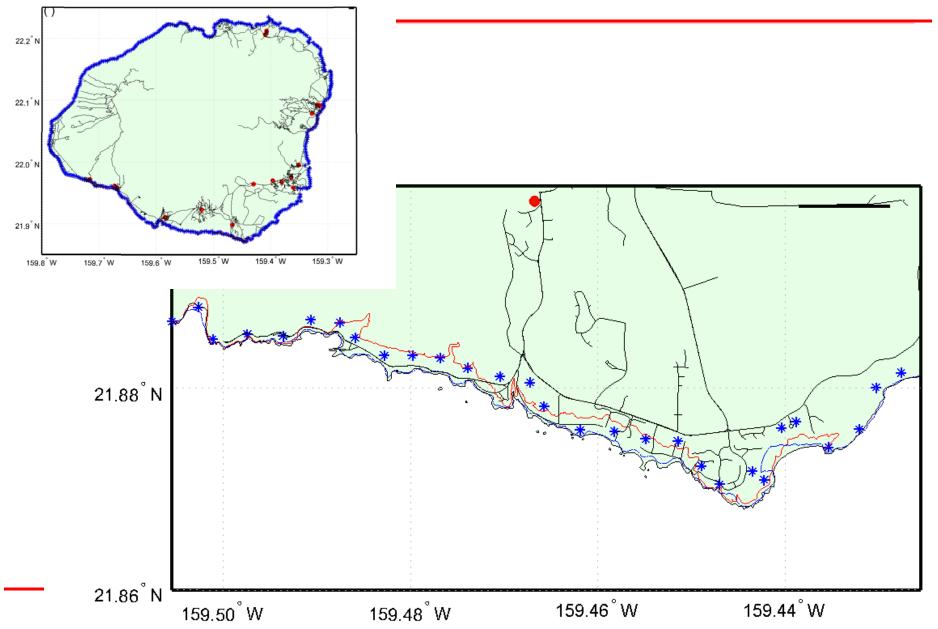


Wave Runup Analyses

- SWAN+ADCIRC gives wave heights and still water levels near shore
- Wave runup (intermittent wave inundation at the shore) can be dominant in some storms
 - Hundreds of meters inland, several meters more elevation than still water level
 - Large during Hurricane Iniki (6-8m)
- Two approaches to wave runup
 - Parameterized relations predict runup given the significant wave height, wave period, and basic nearshore bathymetry
 - Boussinesq modeling along one-dimensional transects
- Hawaiian topography too complex to use parameterized results



Hurricane Iniki Inundation



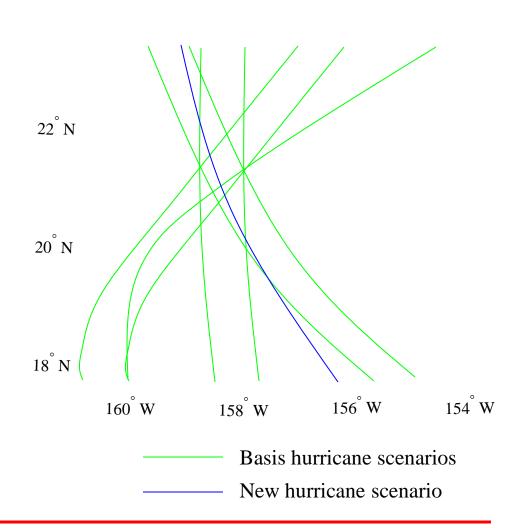


Surrogate Model

 Pre-run suite of basis hurricane scenarios

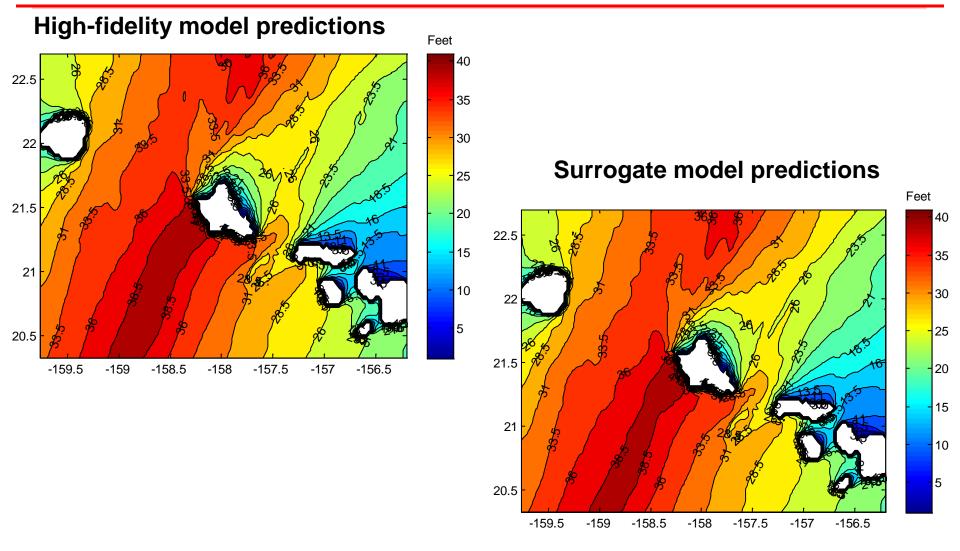
 Moving least-squares response surface surrogate model

Predict the output for any new hurricane scenario



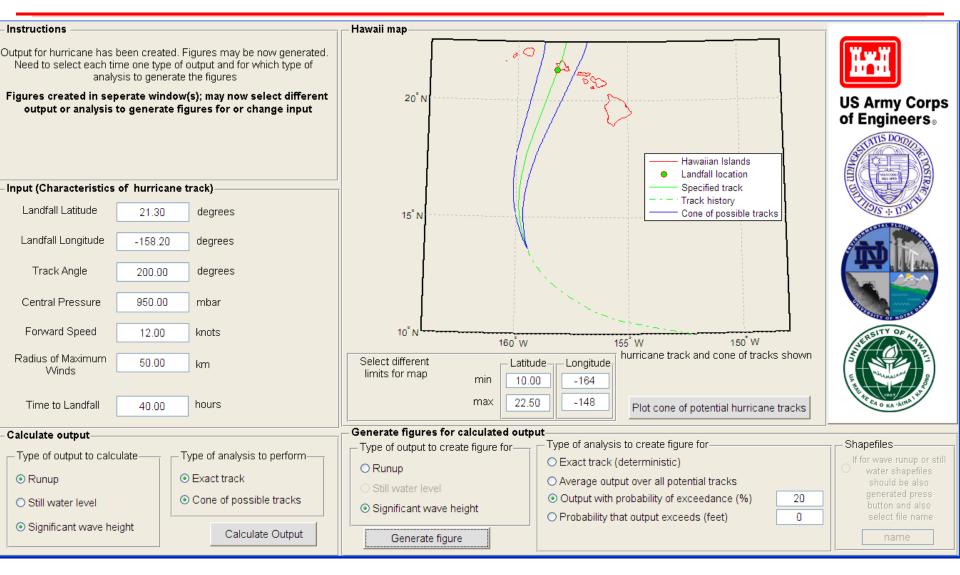


Comparison of Hurricane Output Predictions





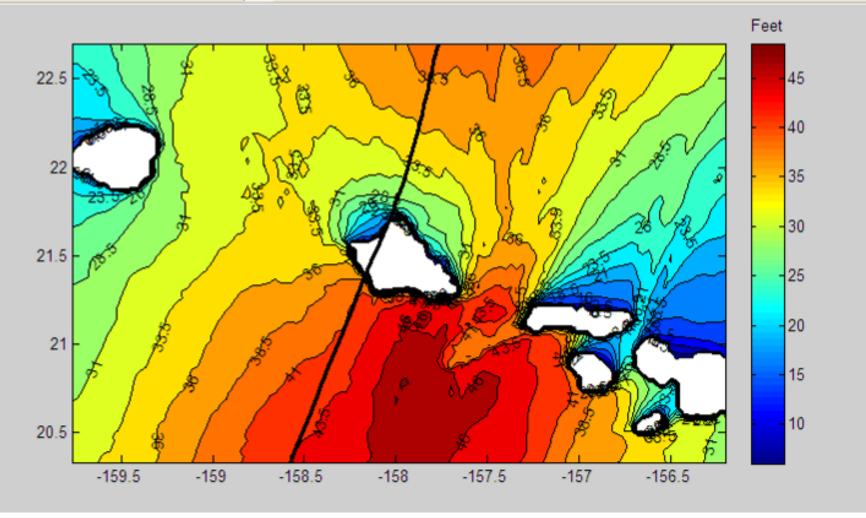
Graphical User Interface

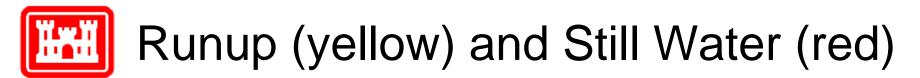


Wave height with probability of exceedance 20 % for cone of possible tracks -

Eile

🗋 🗃 🛃 🌭 🔍 🔍 🕲 🐙 📘 📰









SWIMS Summary

- Fast Forecasting System provides framework for dynamic and fast evaluation of waves, surge and inundation
- High-fidelity, high-resolution hundreds of hurricanes
- Query the database for deterministic or probabilistic estimates
- Robust results in <u>seconds to minutes</u>
- Status
 - Oahu and Kauai complete
 - Big Island and Maui County complete in March
- Expand to territories