

Comparison of data from Oregon tsunami scenarios to the ASCE 7 2475-yr scenario and tsunami force calculations

Joseph Zhang

Virginia Institute of Marine Science
Center for Coastal Resource Management

Designing for Tsunamis: New Oregon Data & Anticipated changes to the Building Code, Portland, OR, May 2015

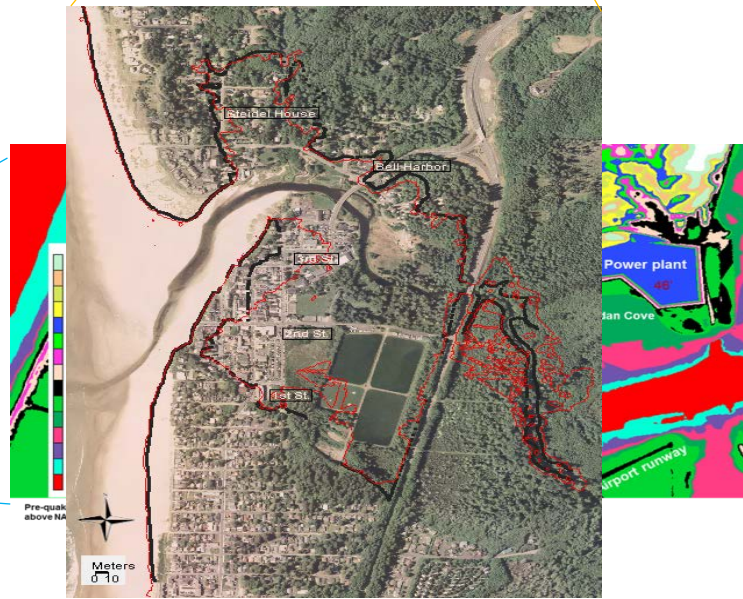
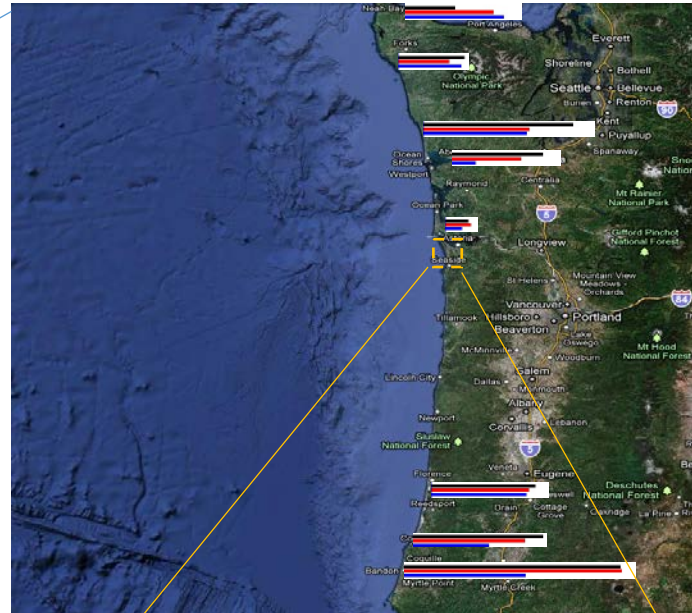
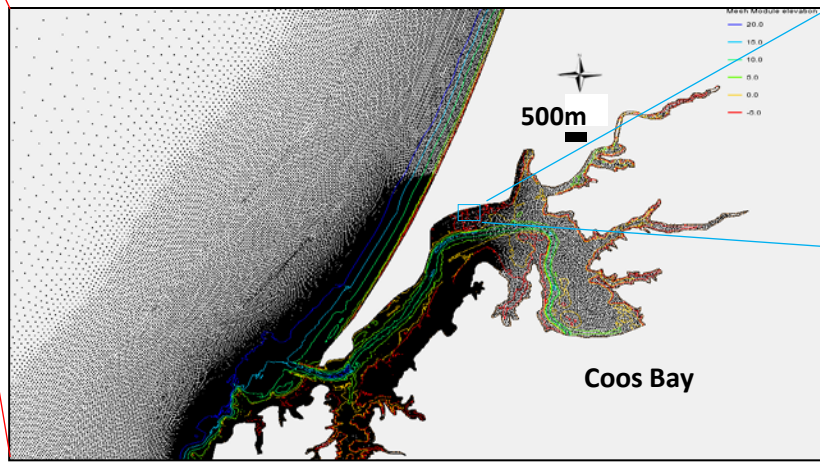
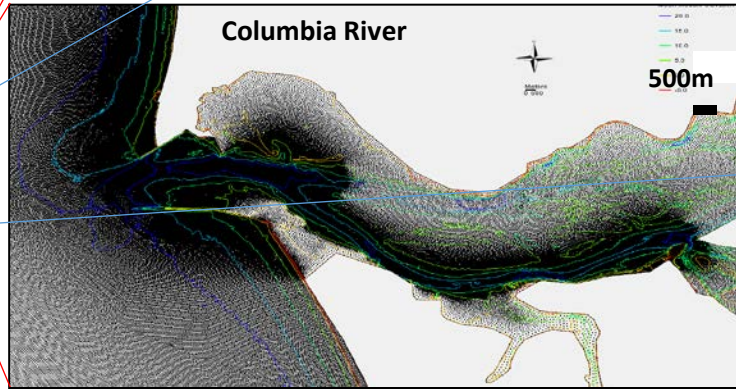
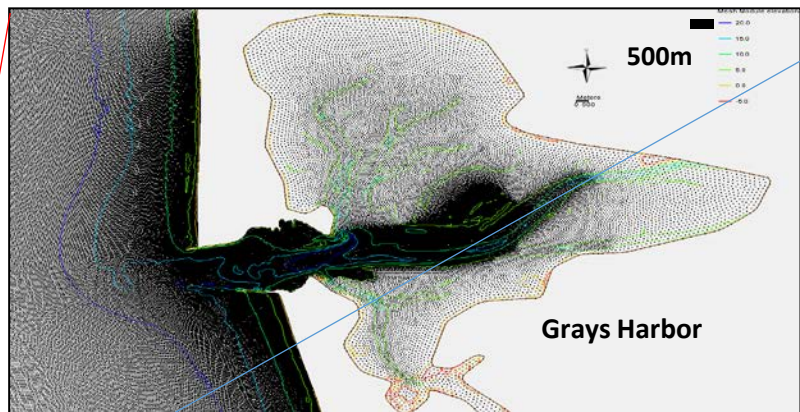
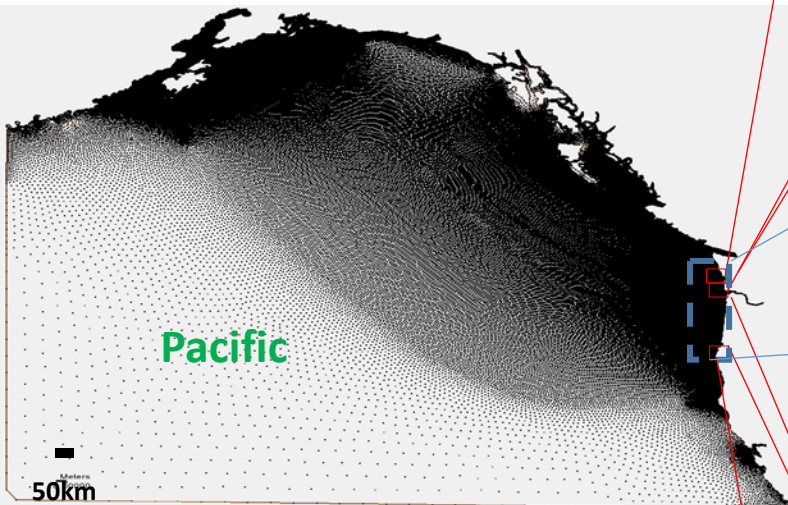




Outline

- ❑ Prior DOGAMI tsunami CSZ sources and simulations
- ❑ Simulation with ASCE 7 source and comparisons for 3 coastal regions of Oregon
- ❑ Energy Grade Line analysis for DOGAMI and ASCE scenarios
- ❑ Main goals
 - To see if we can utilize any of the existing sources for ASCE force calculation
 - To compare results (max. surface elevation and speed) from ASCE method and our 2D model

Cross-scale tsunami modeling for OR coastal communities



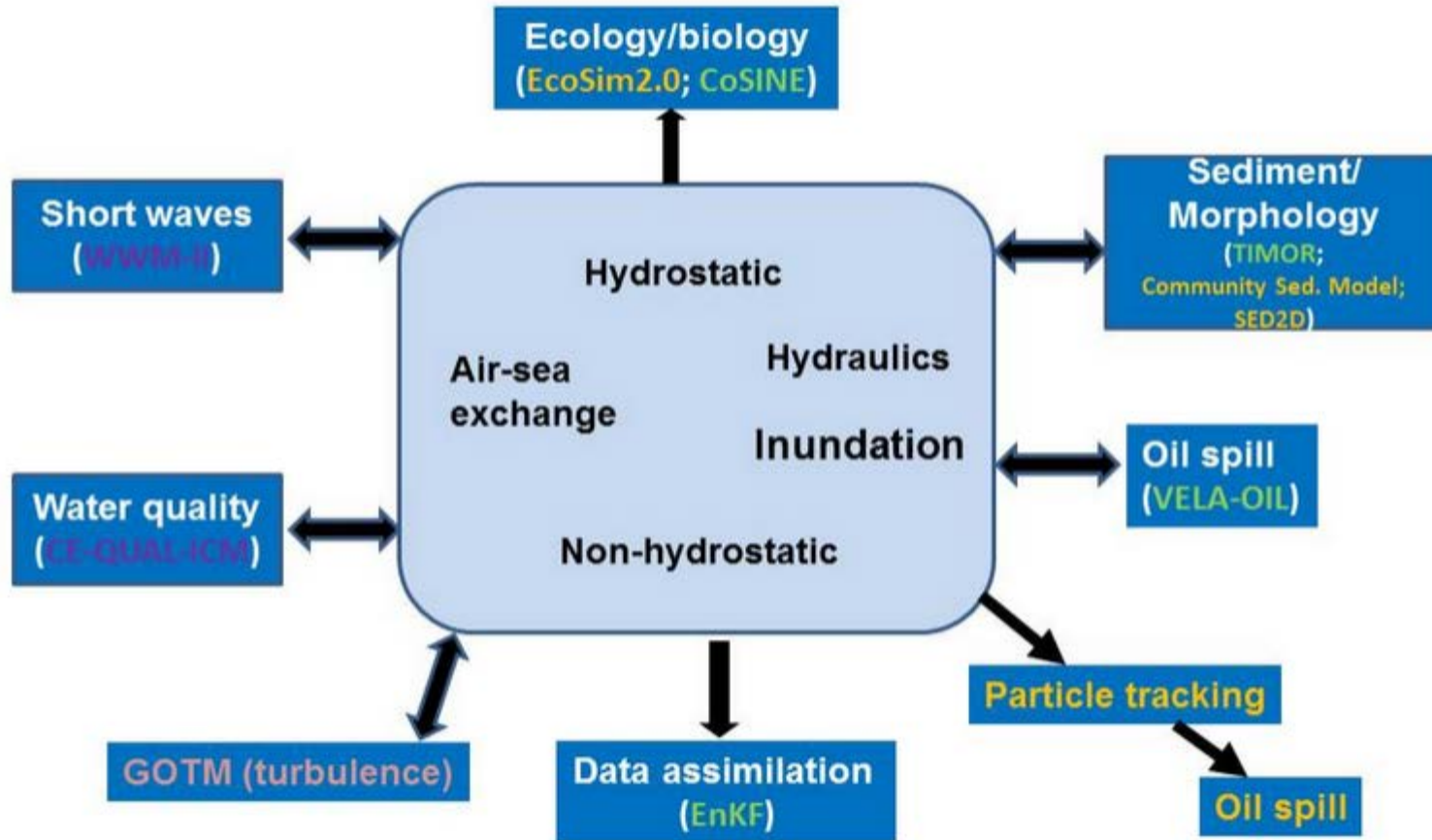
SCHISM: Semi-implicit Cross-scale Hydroscience Integrated System Model

- ❖ A derivative product of SELFE, distributed with Apache v2 license
- ❖ Galerkin finite-element and finite-volume approach: **generic** unstructured grids (mixed triangles and quadrangles)
 - ELCIRC (Zhang et al. 2005), UnTRIM (Casulli 1990; 2010), SUNTANS (Fringer 2006): finite-difference/volume approach → orthogonal grid
- ❖ **Semi-implicit** time stepping: no mode splitting → large time step and no splitting errors
- ❖ **Eulerian-Lagrangian** method (ELM) for advection → more efficiency & robustness
- ❖ All matrices are positive, definite, sparse and symmetric (robust solver)
- ❖ Hybrid SZ coordinates or **LSC²** (Zhang et al. 2015) in the vertical: one grid with 1D/2D/3D capability
- ❖ Configurable
 - Cartesian or spherical coordinates
 - 2D or 3D
 - Hydrostatic or non-hydrostatic
- ❖ Mass conservative transport (upwind/TVD/...)

- ❖ Includes higher order schemes
- ❖ Fully parallelized
- ❖ Well-benchmarked
- ❖ Operationally tested
- ❖ Has evolved into a mature system
- ❖ Software engineering
 - svn server for a distributed version control system
 - Continuous software integration
 - Unit & regression testing
 - automatic test case generation
- ❖ Open source and **comprehensive** documentation

SCHISM modeling system

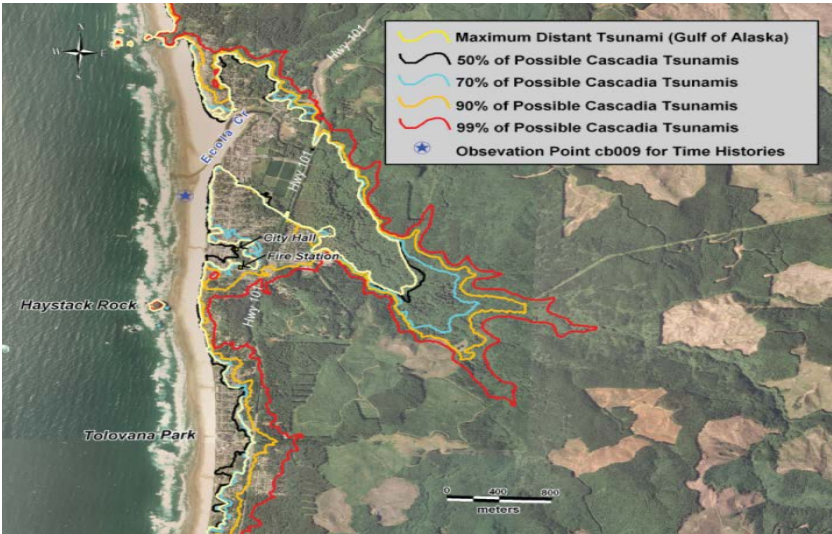
– more



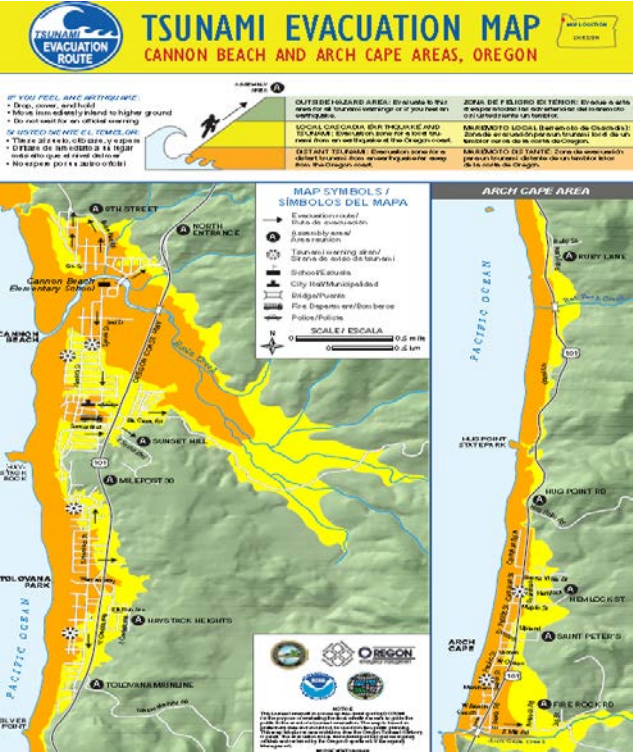
Color code: Open-released Ready-to-be-released In-development Free-from-web

im a **verifiable** and

Evacuation maps for OR coastal communities



<http://www.oregongeology.org/tsuclearinghouse/>



Zoomable Map Viewer!

Is your family prepared for disaster?

Tsunami Evacuation Zone Map Viewer
 Search by address or coastal area.
 web map | iPhone app | Android app

Tsunami Evacuation Brochures
 For coastal communities. [Fact Sheet](#)

Model set-up

- ❖ Use same high-resolution grids we generated before for each region of OR coast
 - Large domain to avoid wave reflection
 - Variable grid resolution: offshore, 20m @ shoreline, reaching ~5m onshore (up to 4.4 million nodes, 9 million triangles)
- ❖ PMEL Unit sources from Yong Wei for ASCE simulations
- ❖ Parameters: 0 friction (conservatism; also tested $n=0.025$); 1 vertical layer (2DH)
- ❖ 2-12 hour simulations that cover wave generation, propagation and inundation
- ❖ Outputs: elevation & velocity at all nodes and times every 40 sec; maximum of elevation & velocity

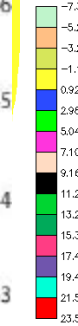
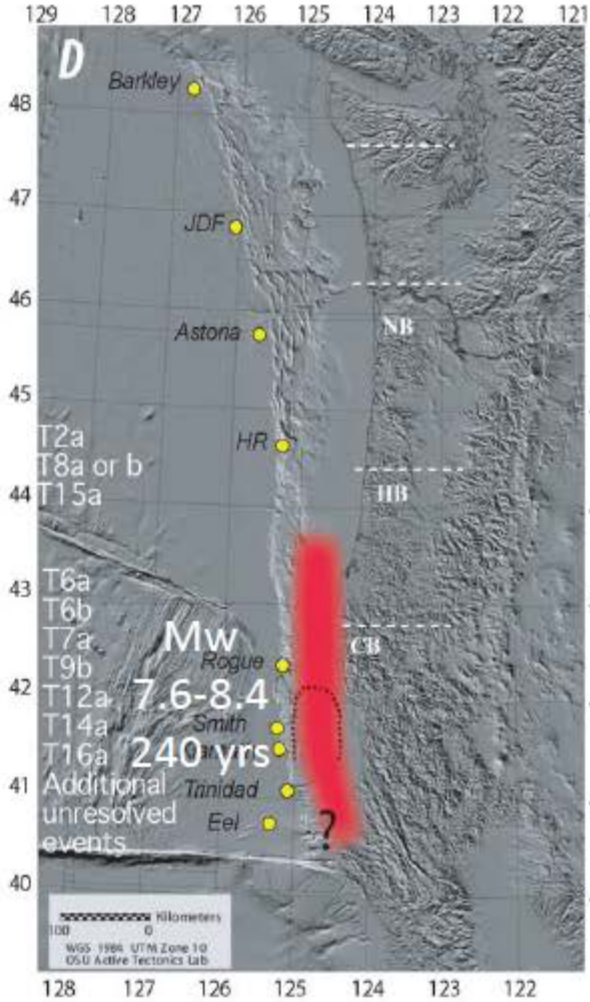
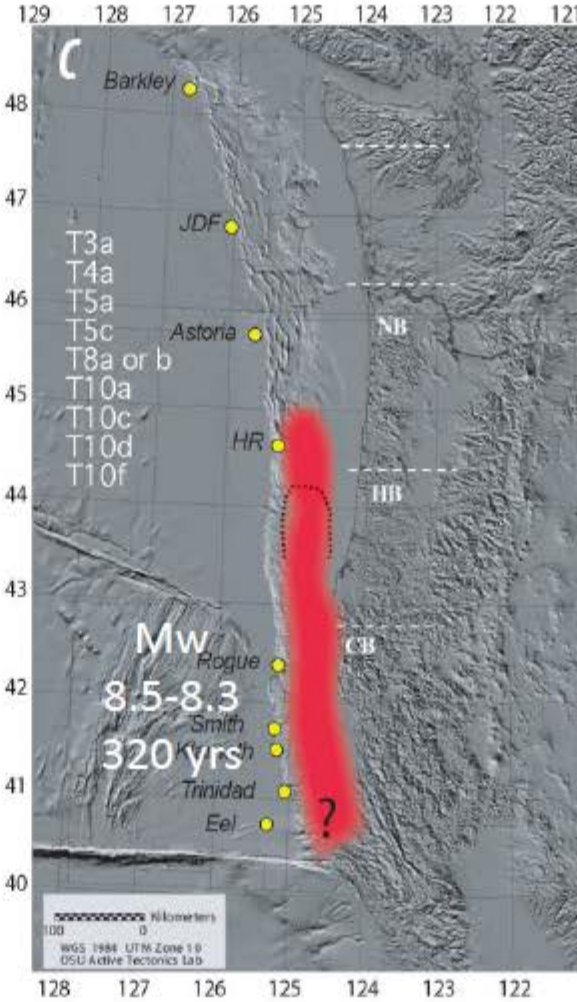
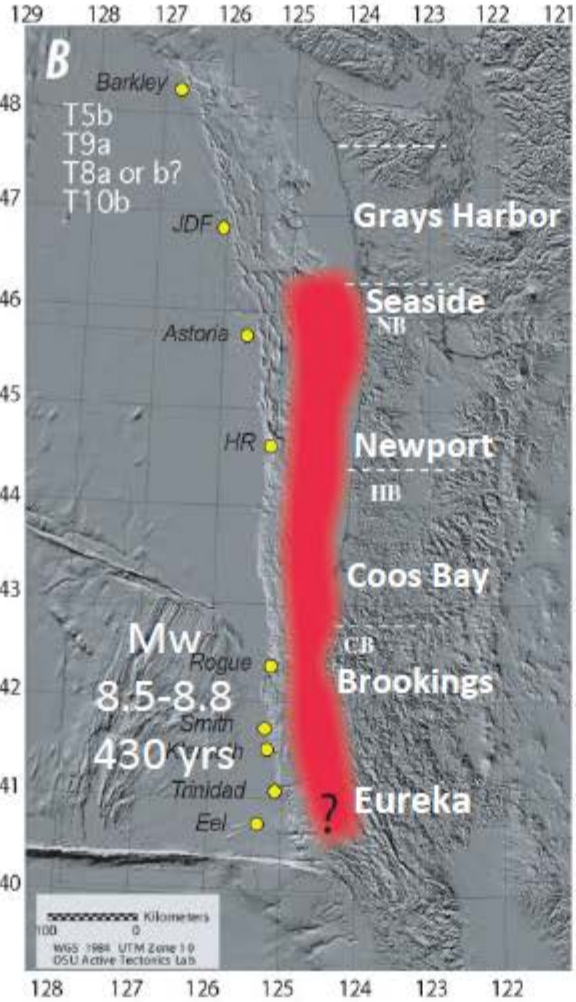
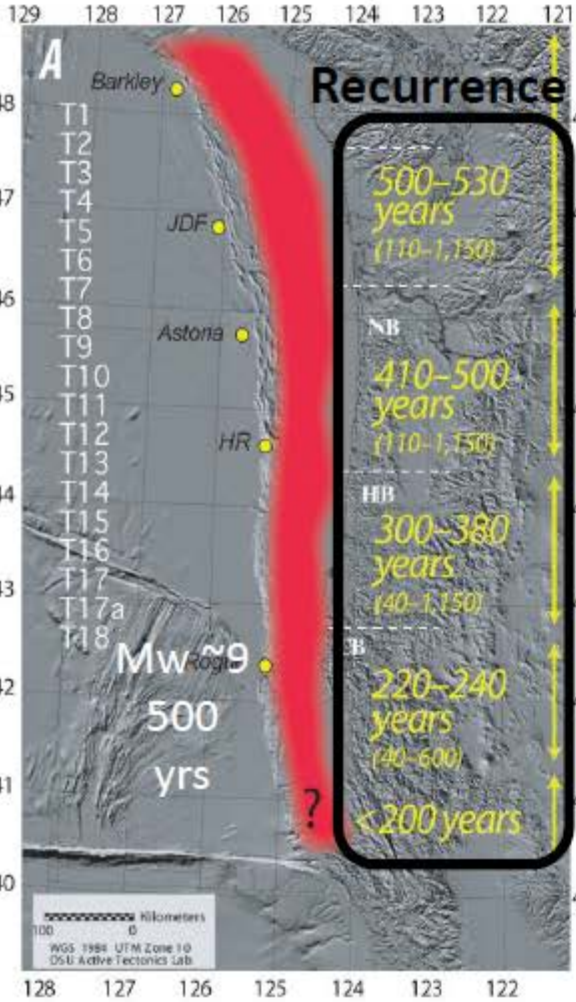
Seaside

19 earthquakes

4 earthquakes

7 earthquakes

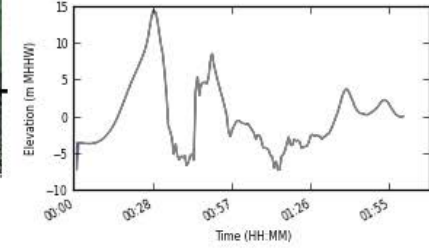
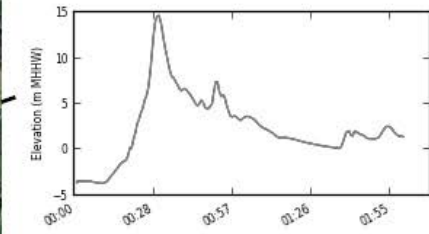
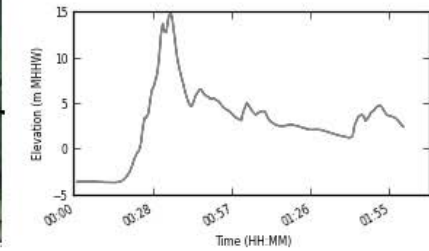
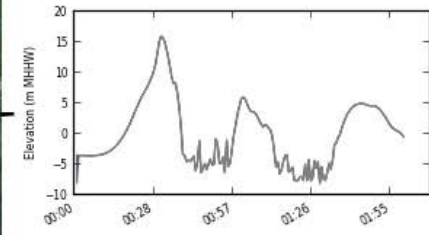
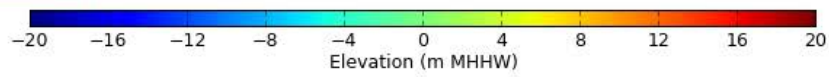
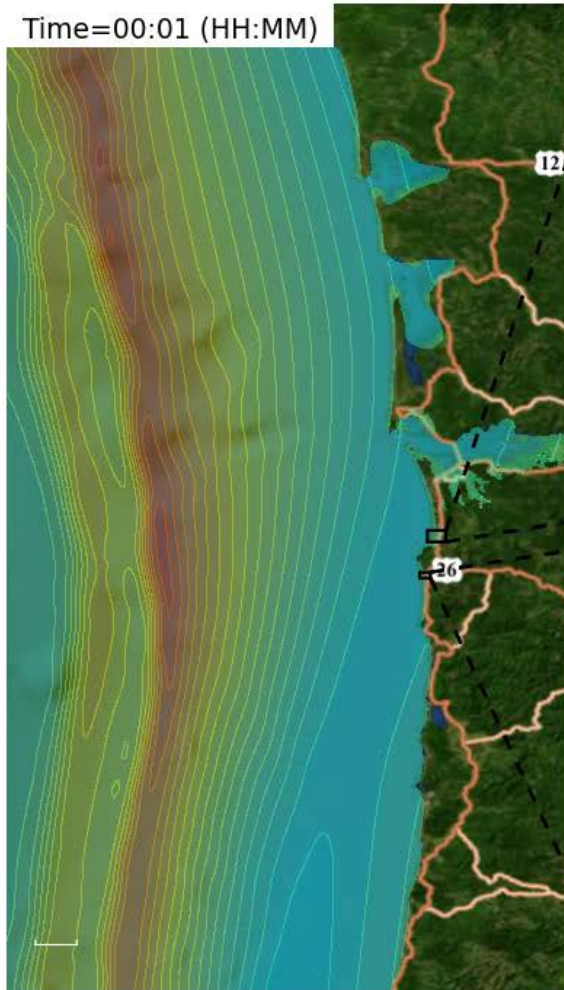
10 earthquakes



Source models

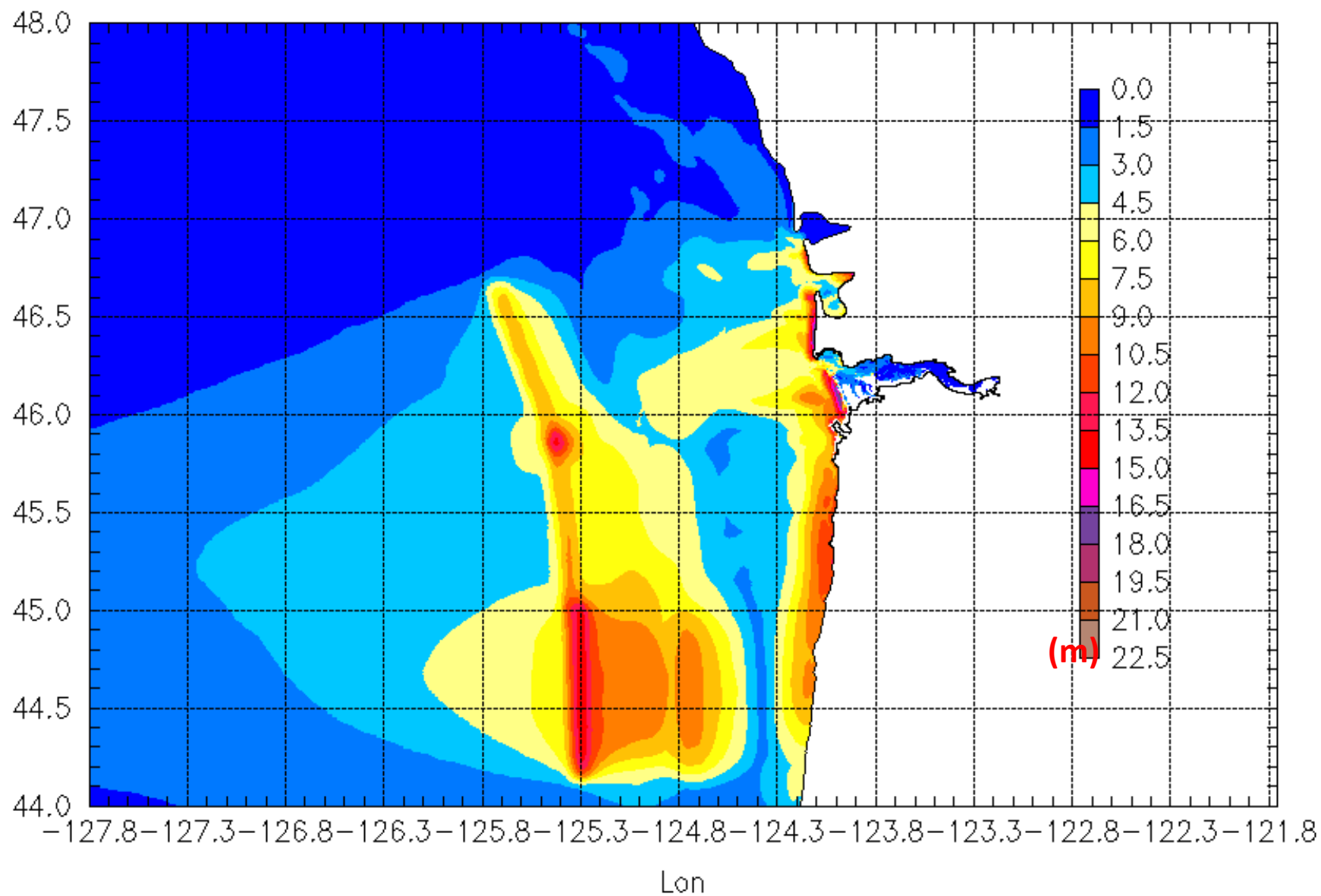
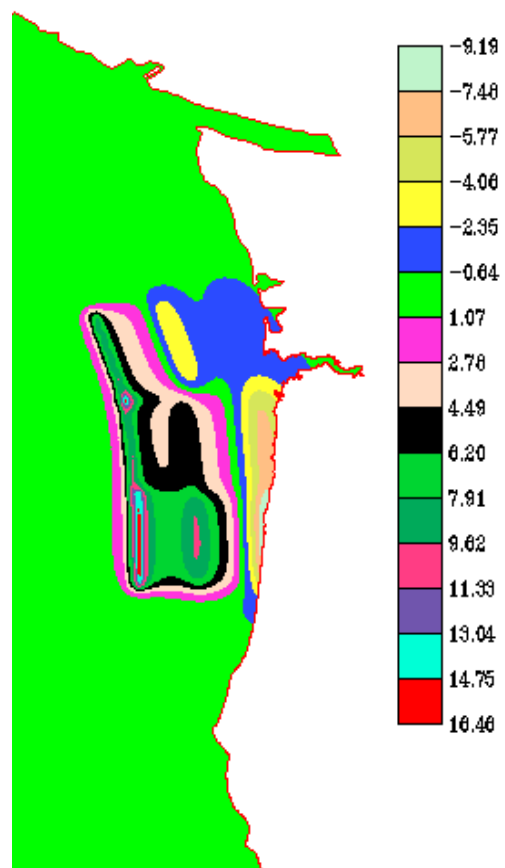
XXL1

Time=00:01 (HH:MM)

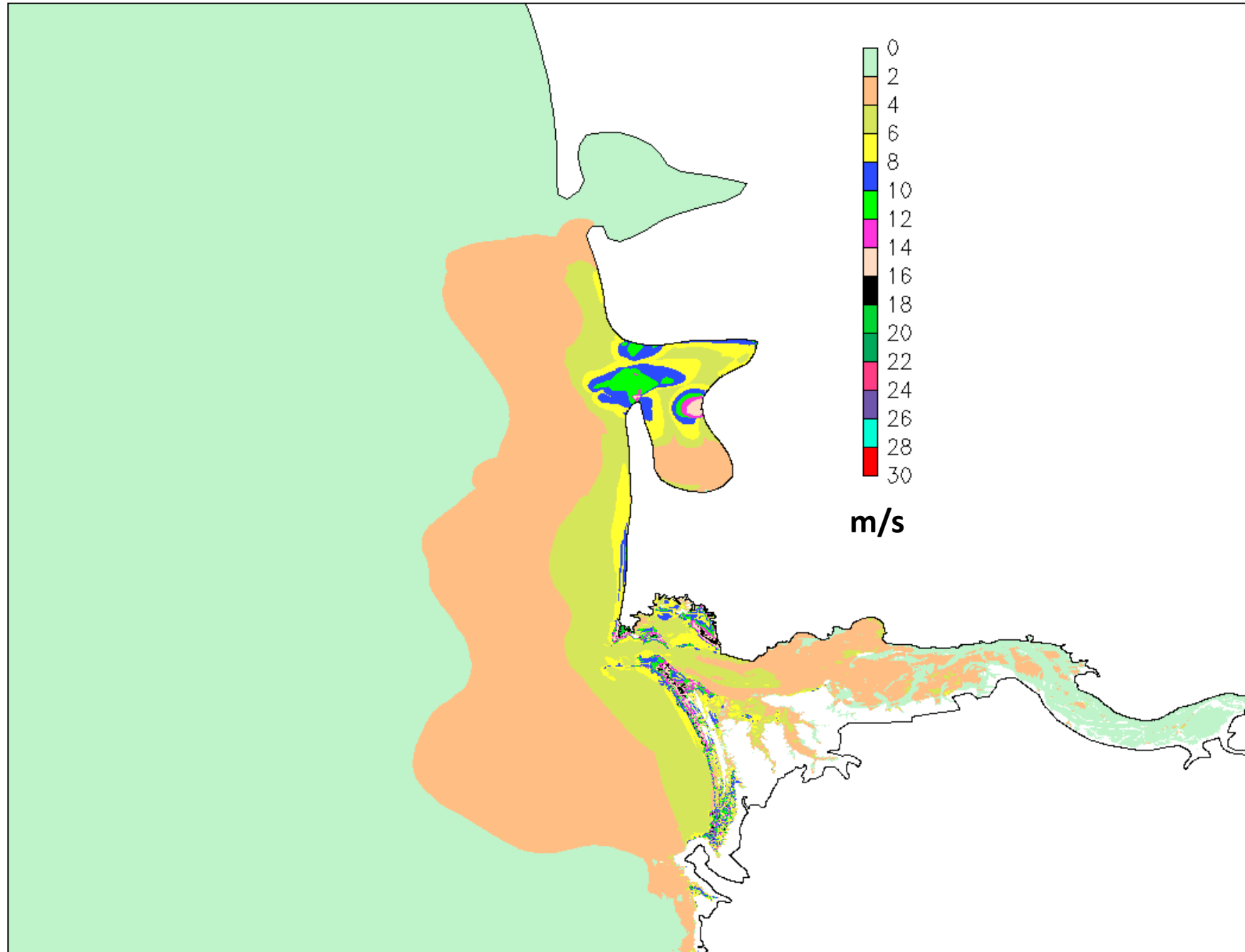


Max. elevation (ASCE source)

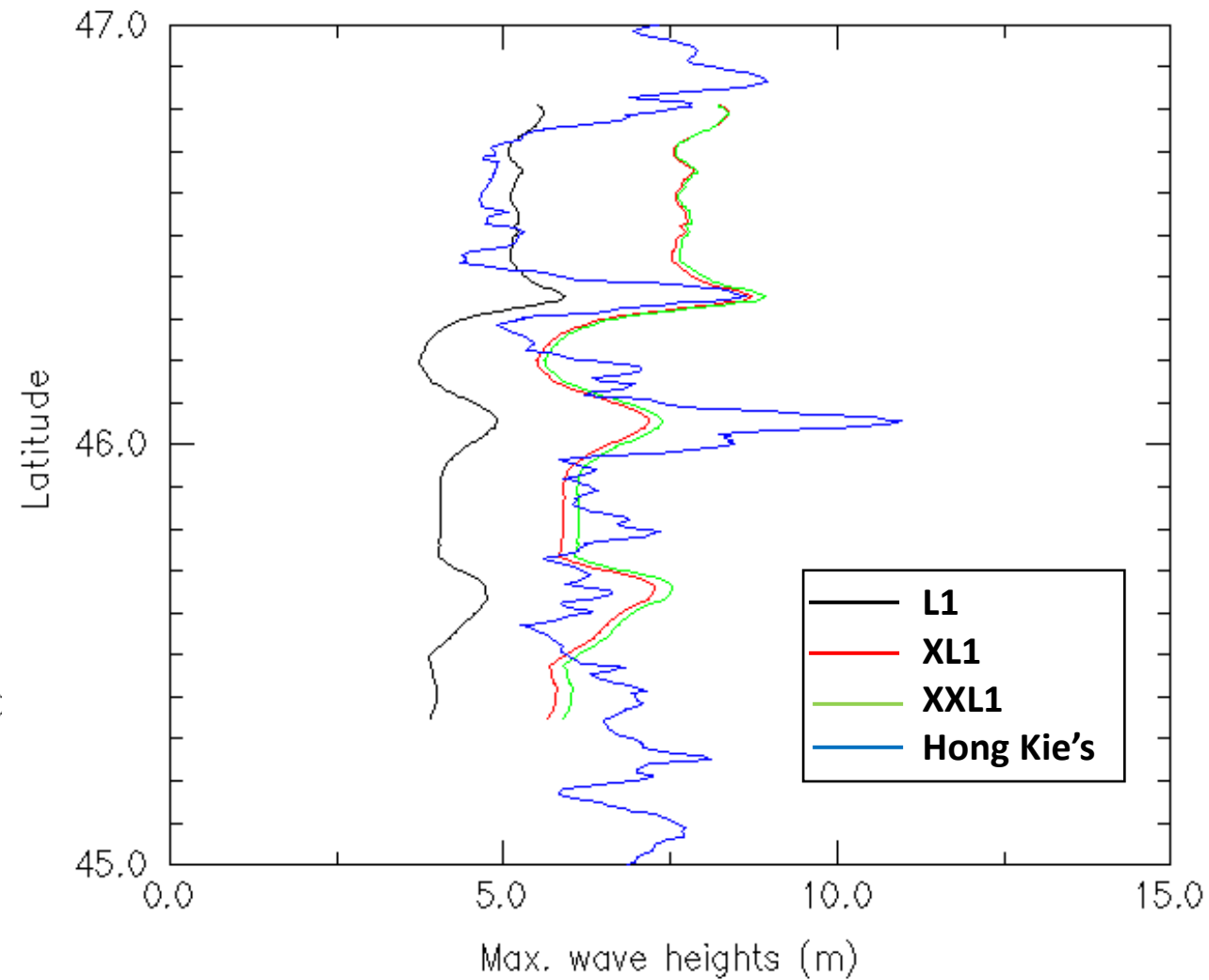
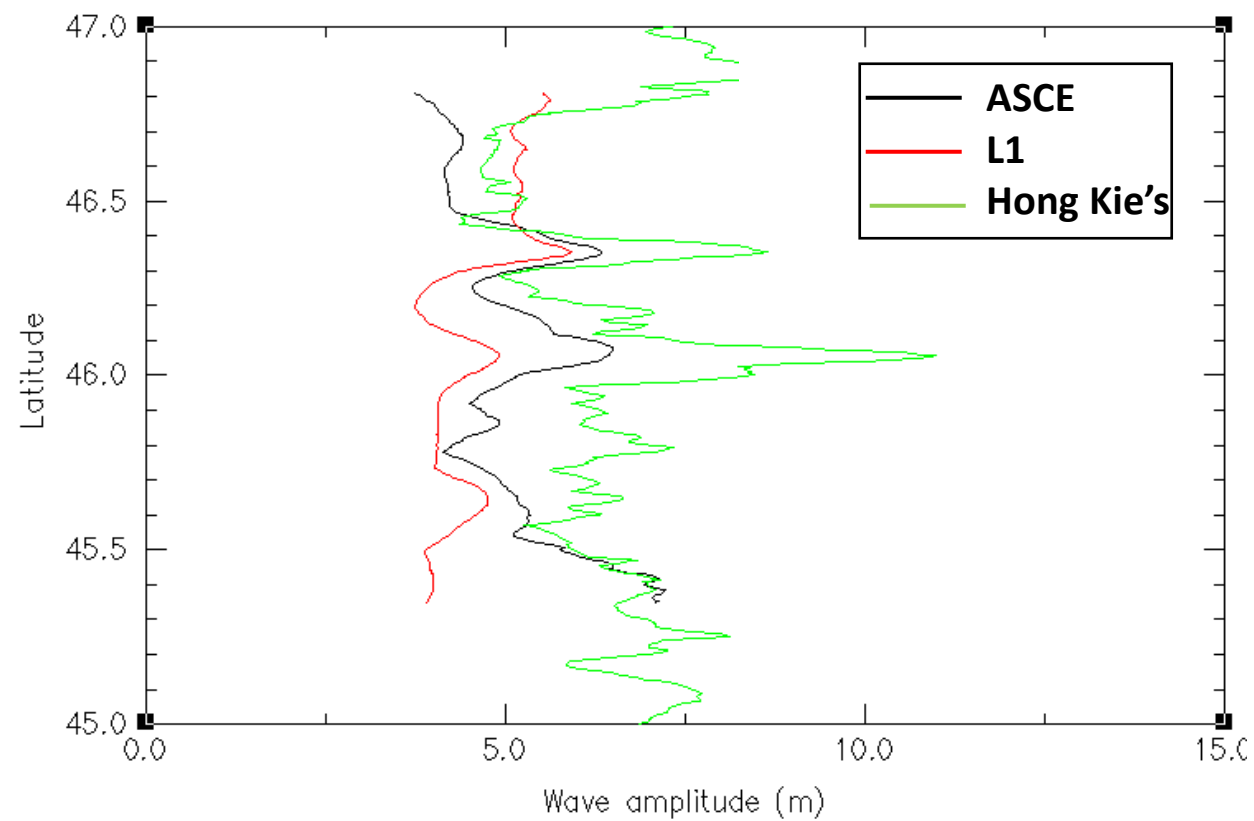
Deformation (c/o Yong)



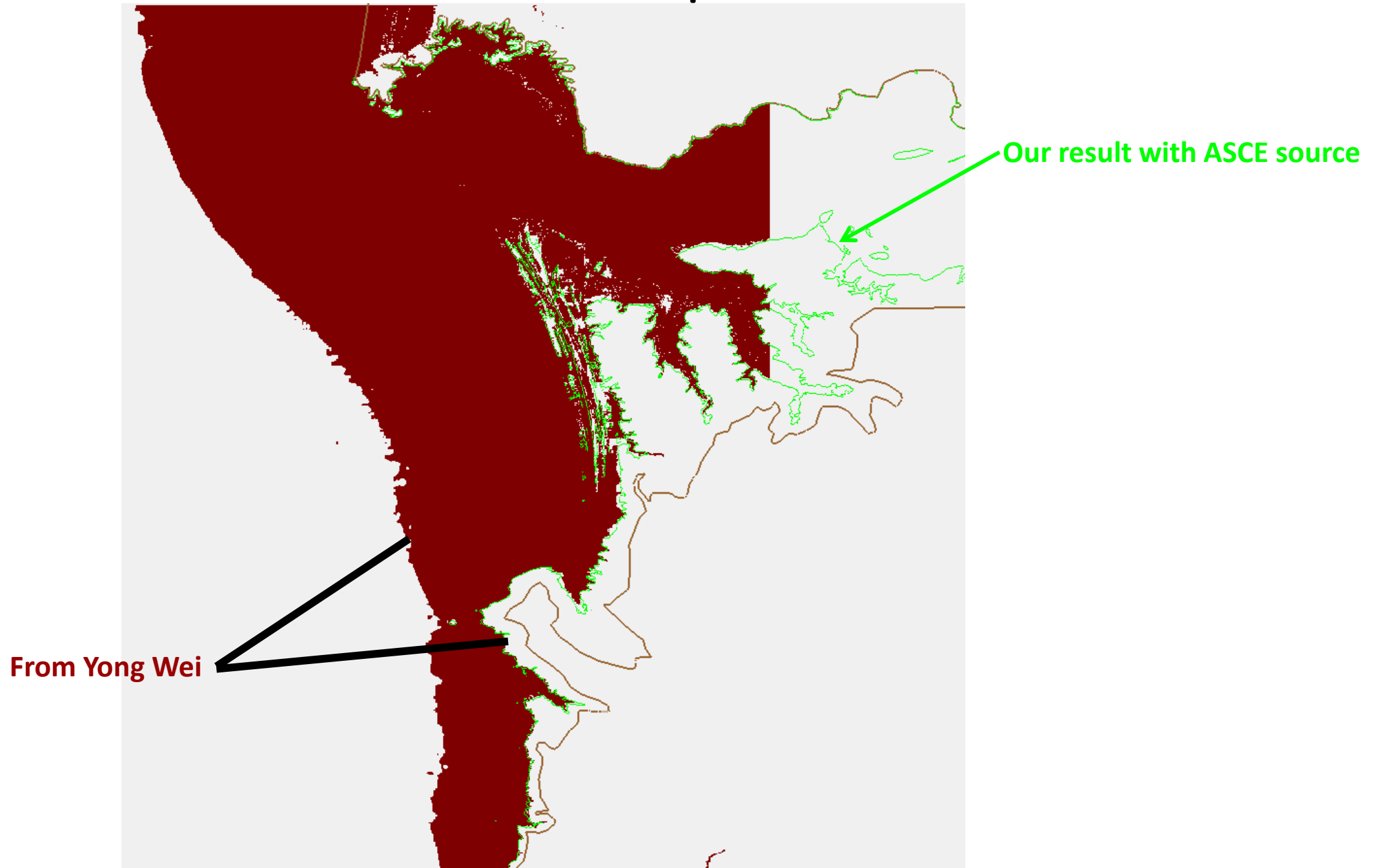
Max. Velocity (ASCE source)



Seaside comparison @100m isobath



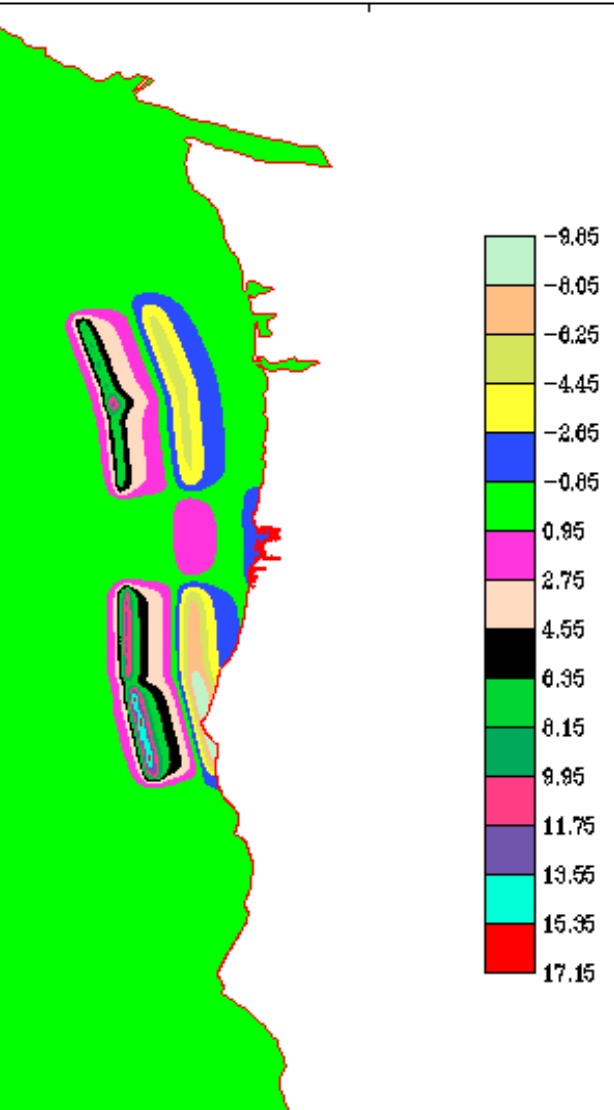
Inundation comparison



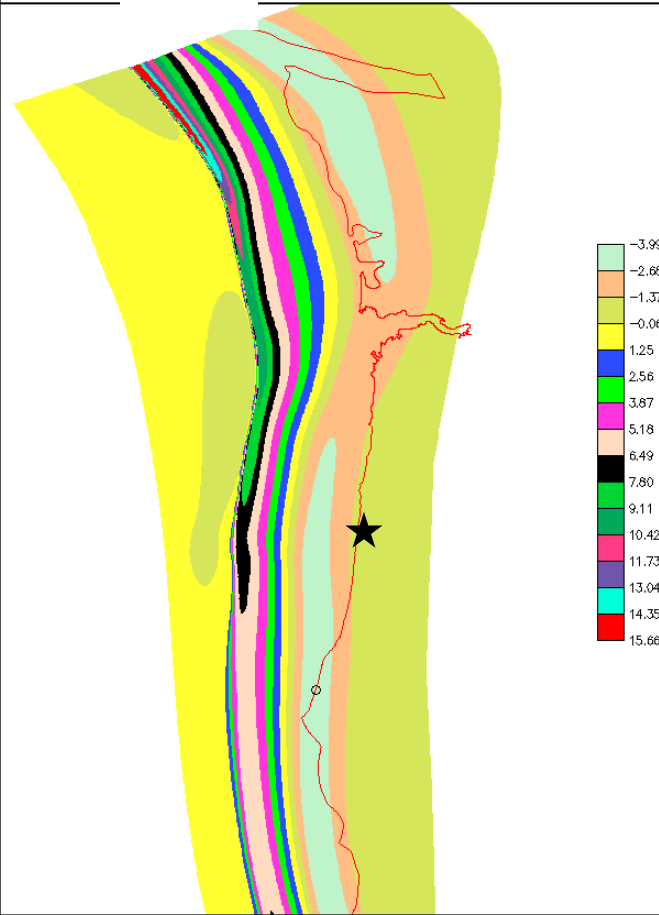
Newport

Source (c/o Yong Wei)

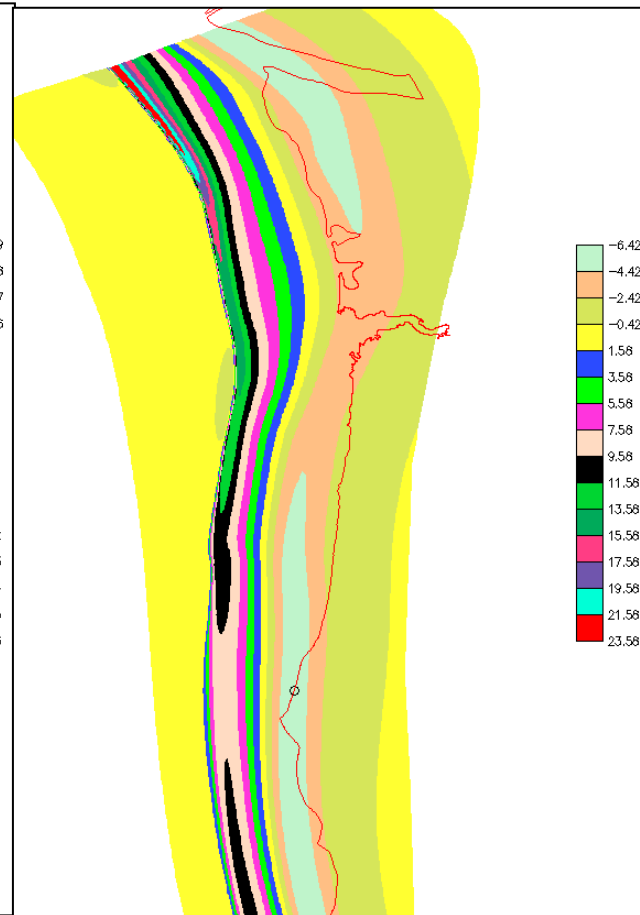
Valid: 44.5N and 45.445N



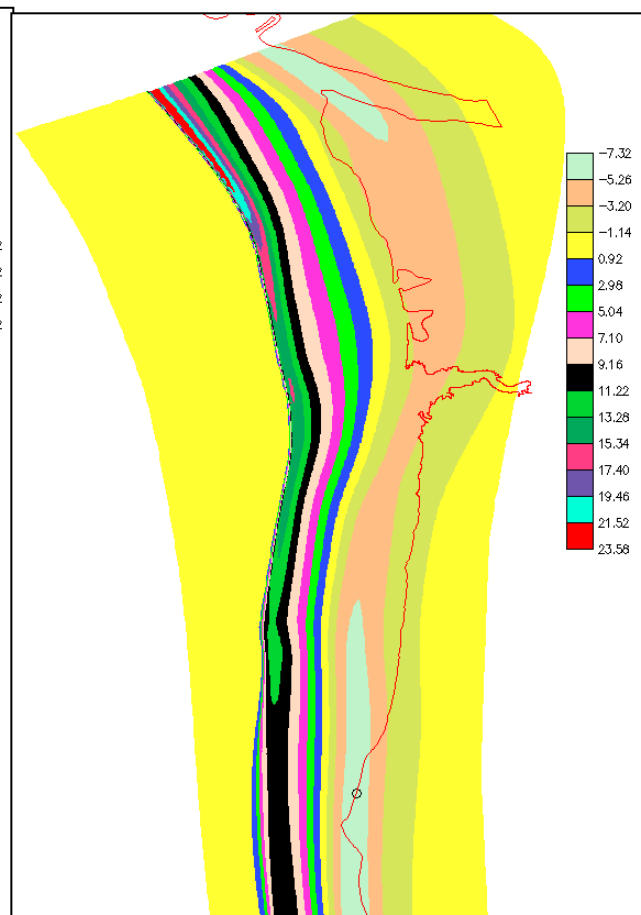
L1



XL1



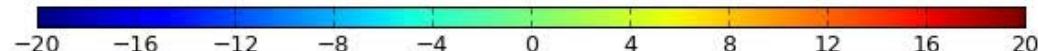
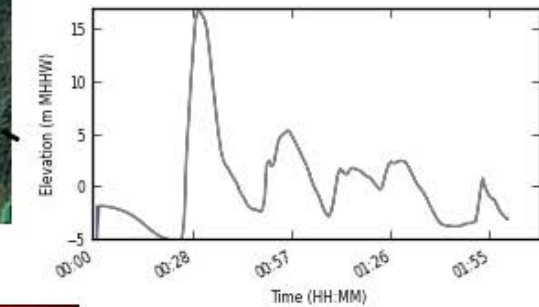
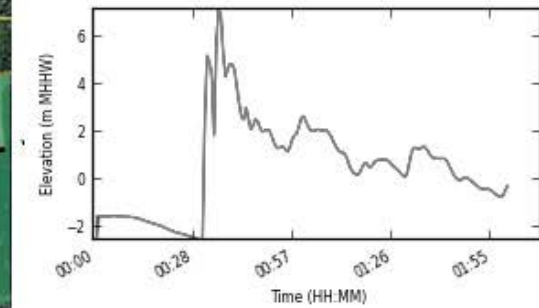
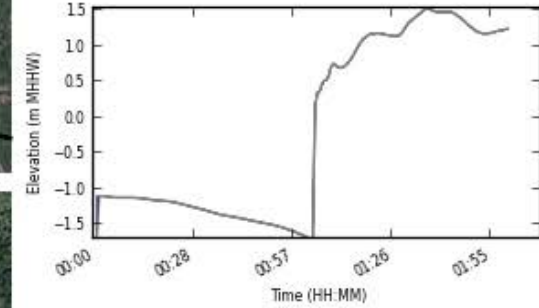
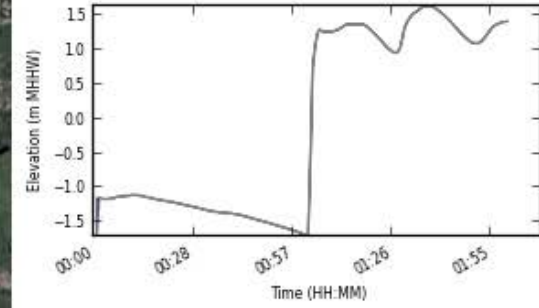
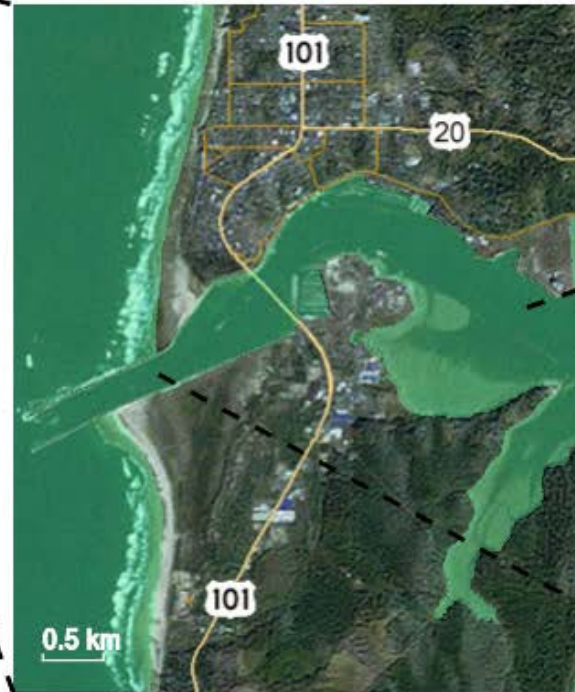
XXL1



Source models

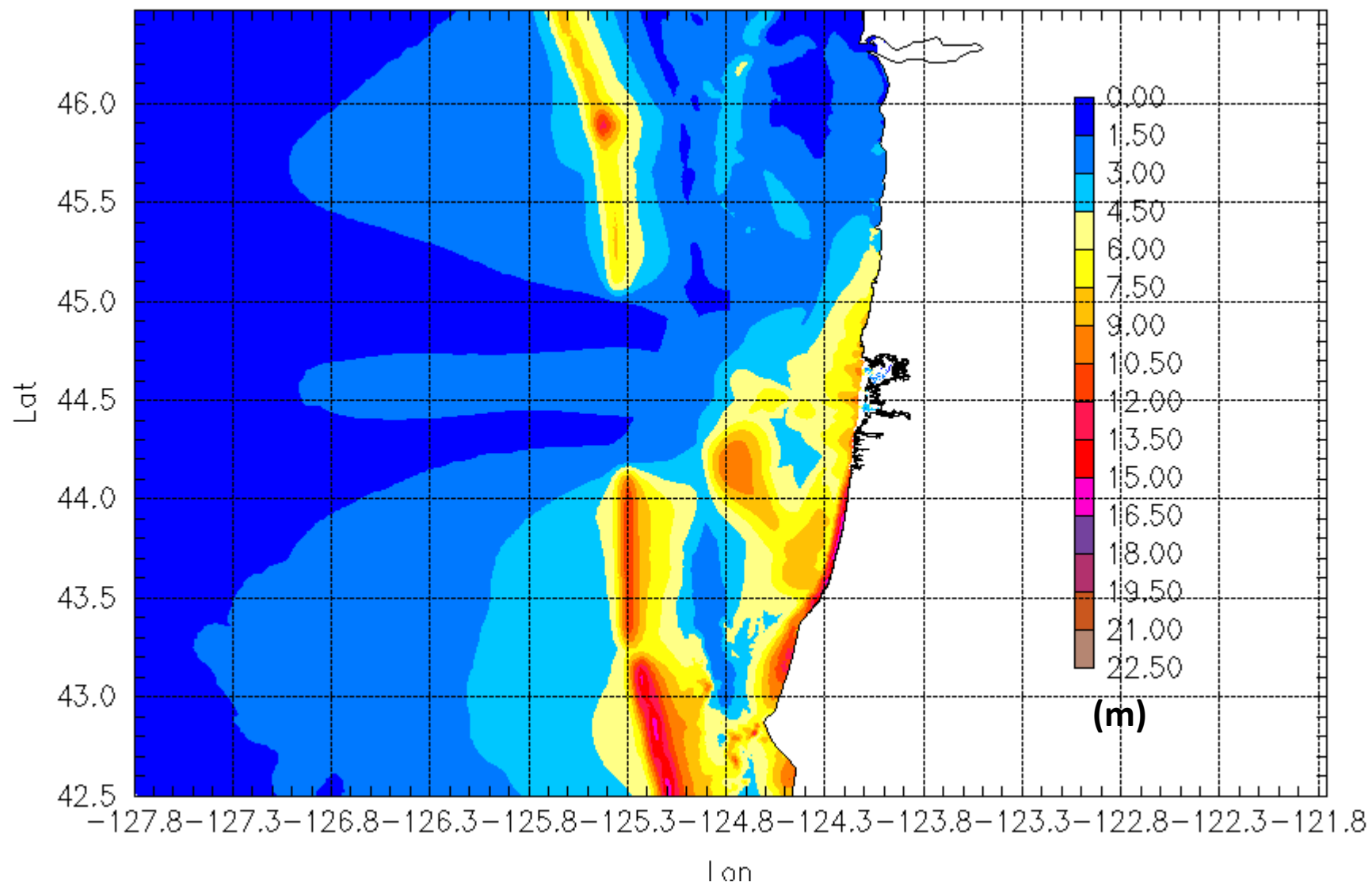
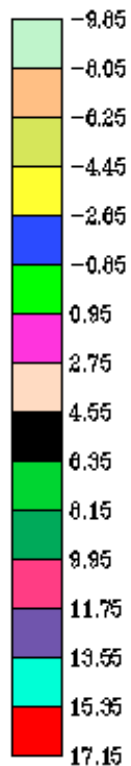
XXL1

Time=00:01 (HH:MM)

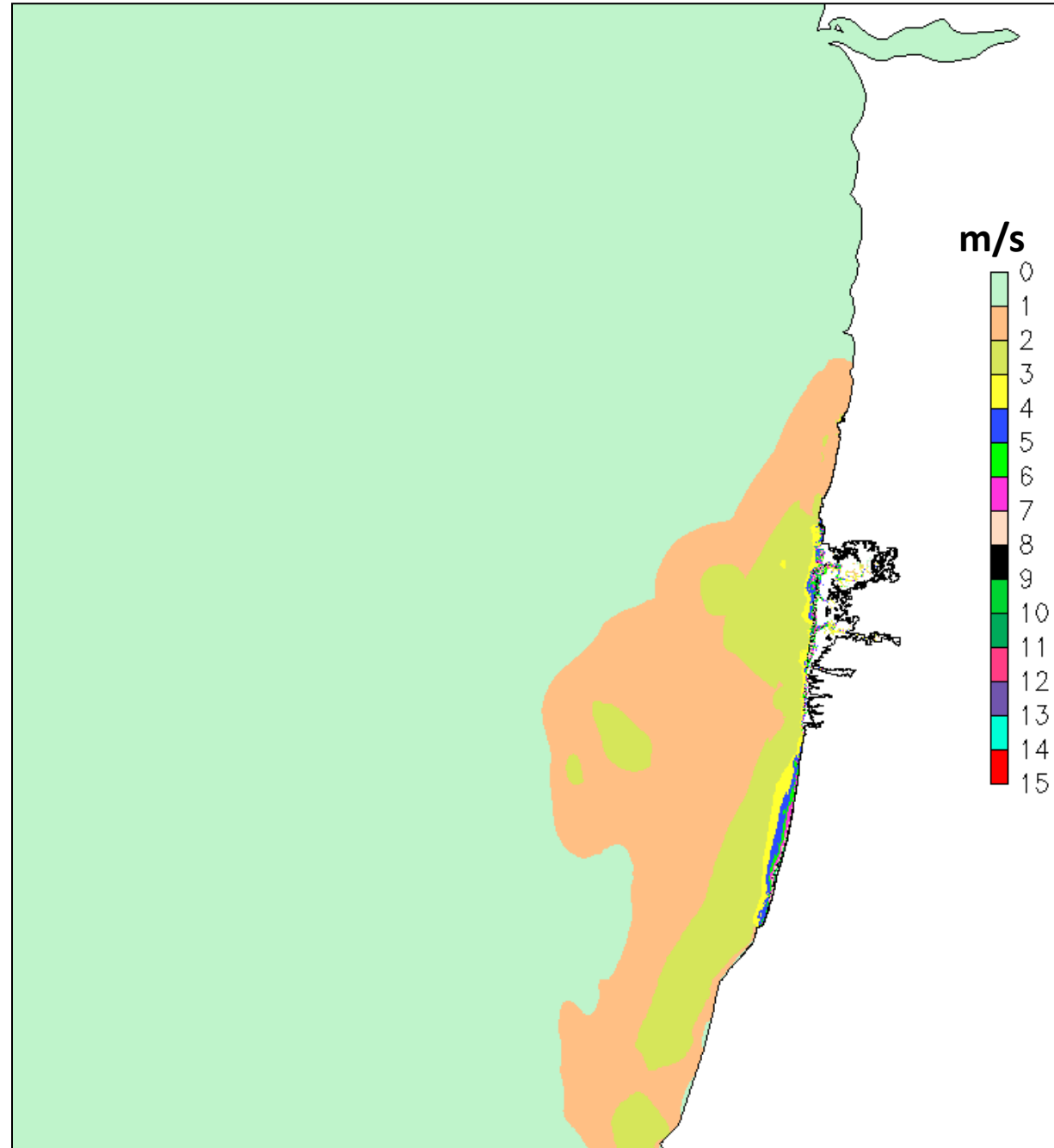


Max. Elevation (ASCE source)

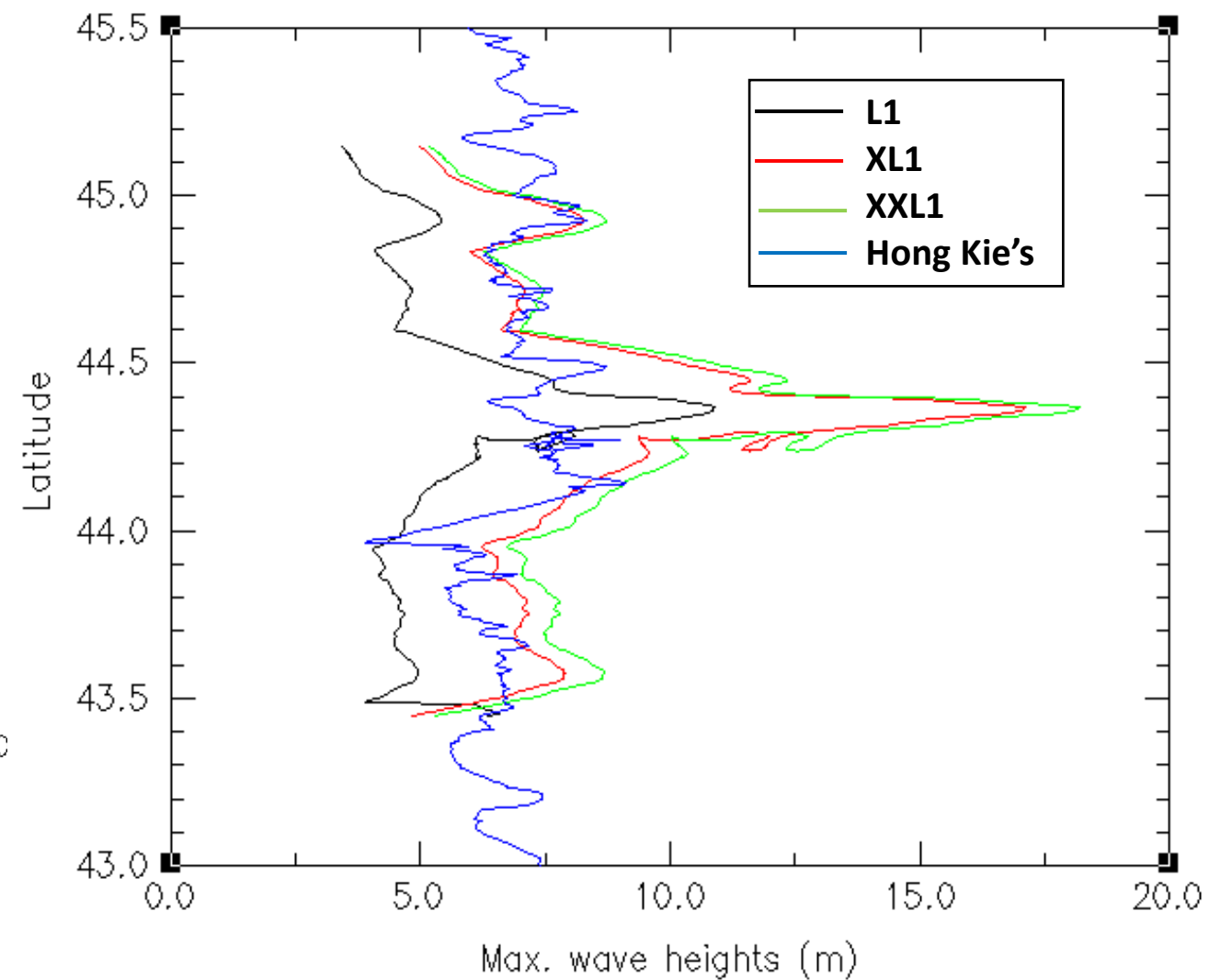
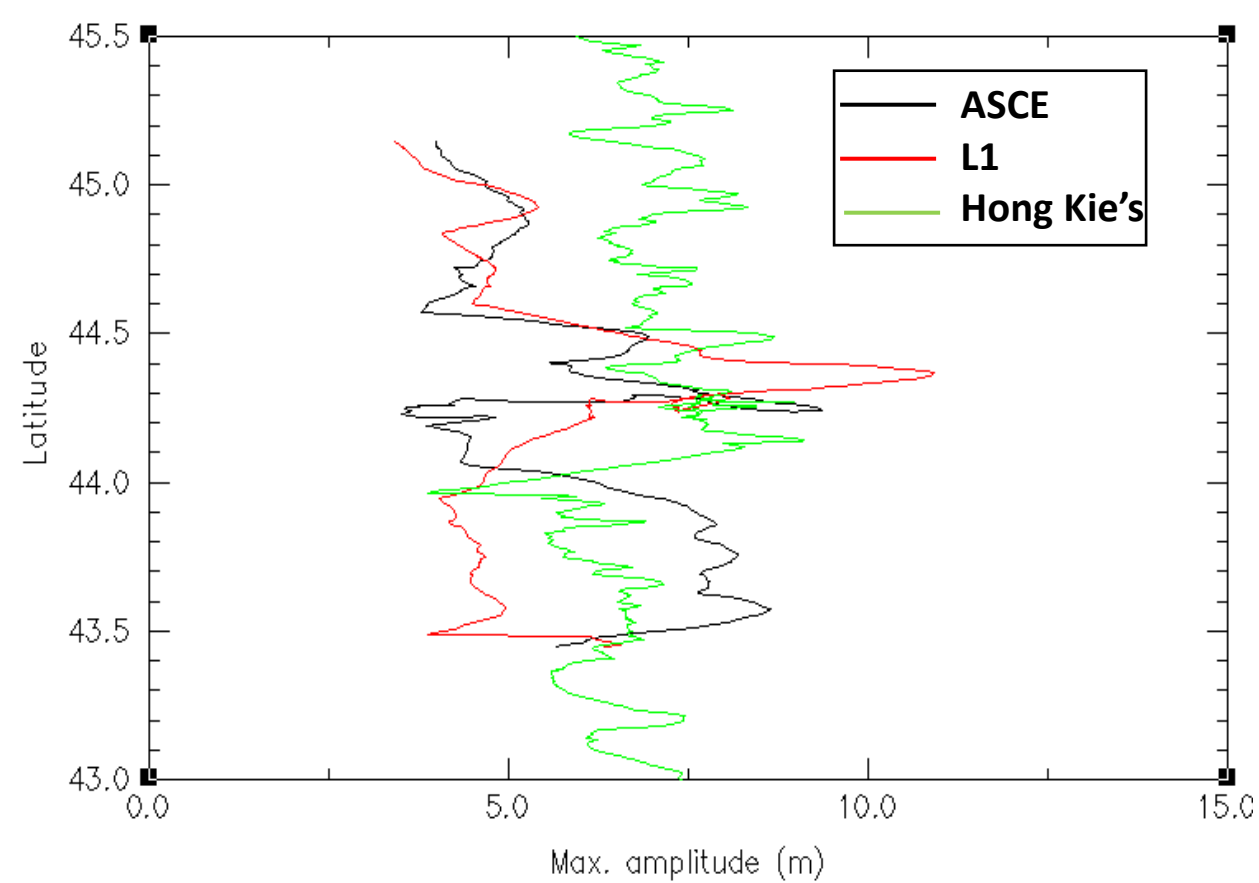
Deformation (c/o Yong)



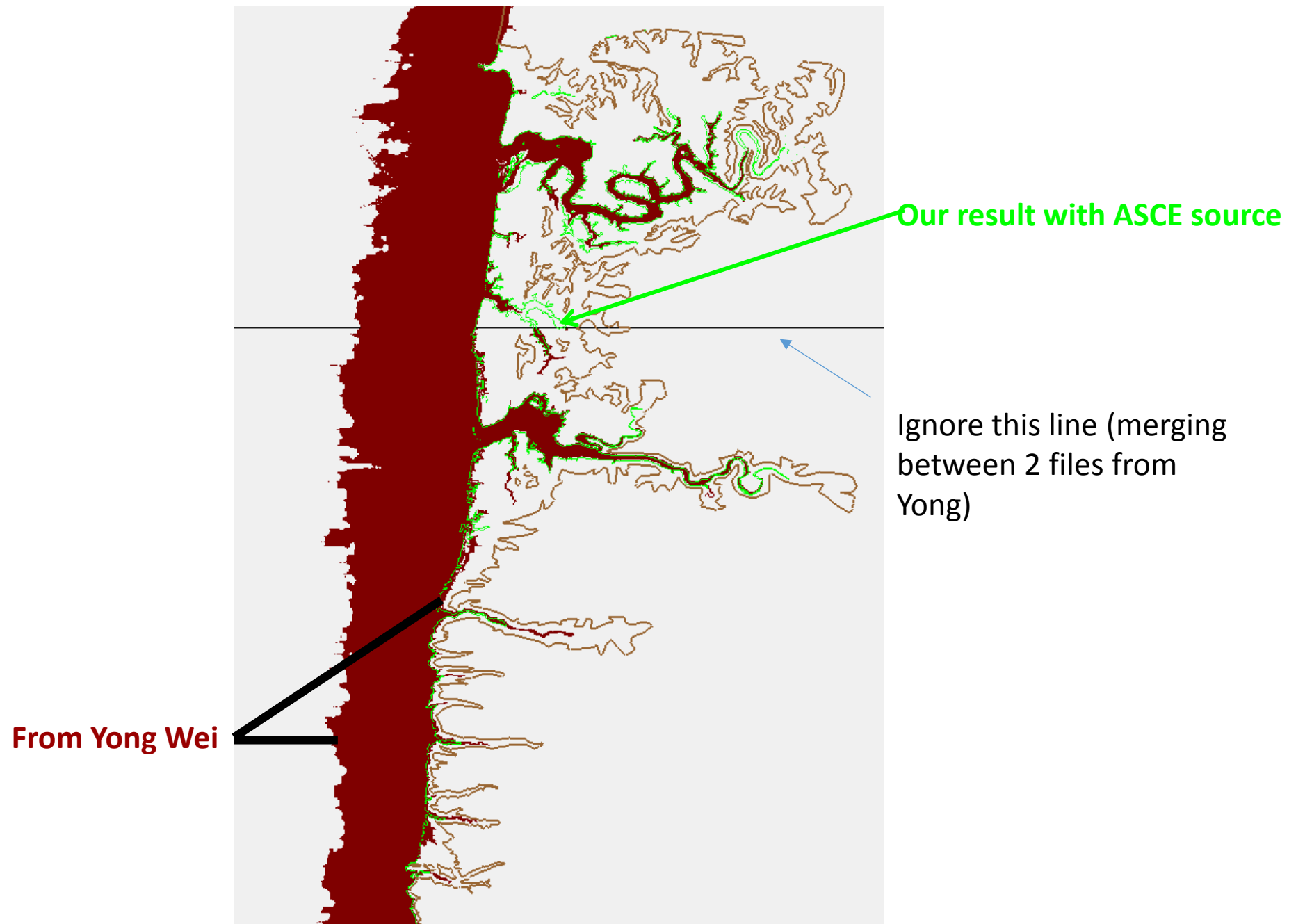
Max. velocity



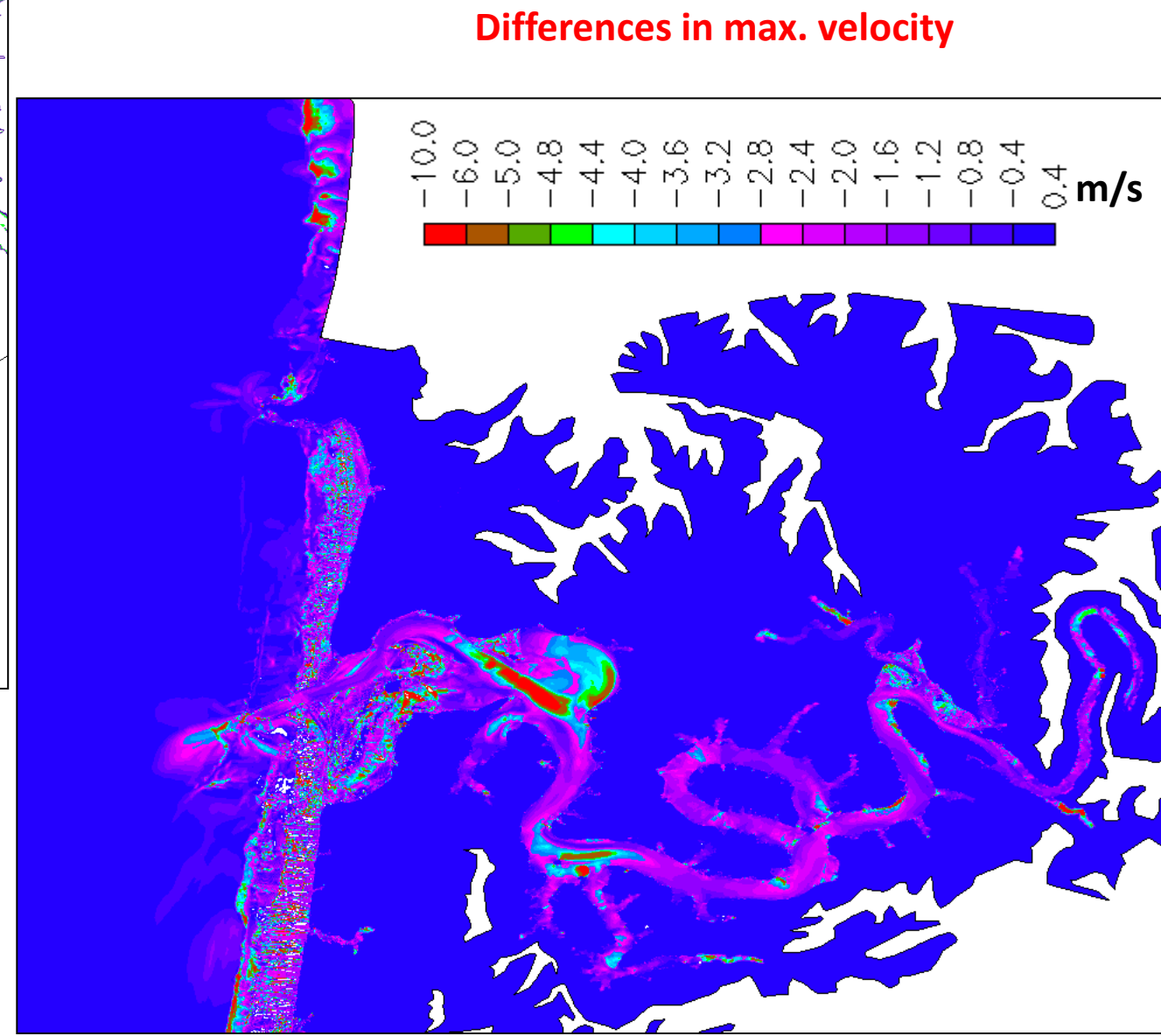
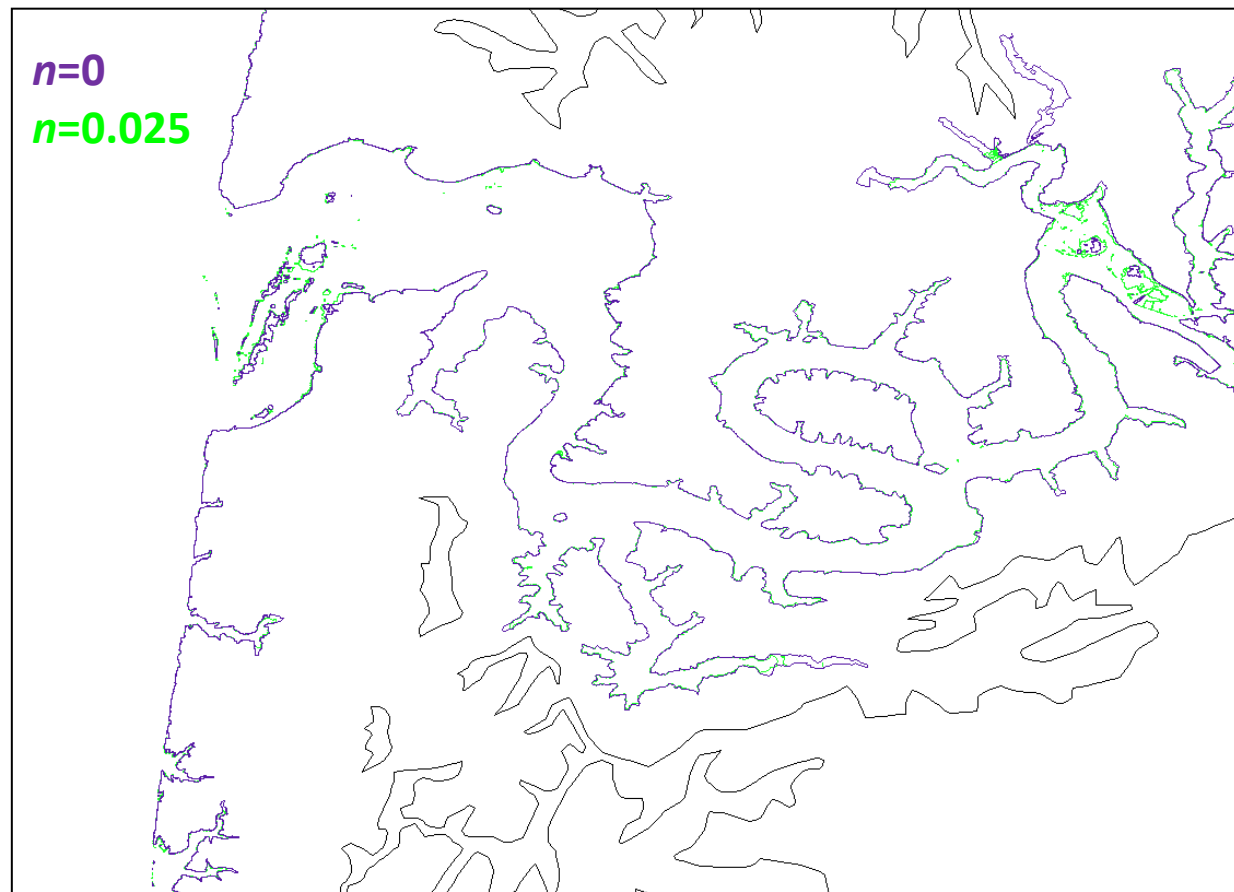
Newport comparison @ 100m isobath



Inundation comparison



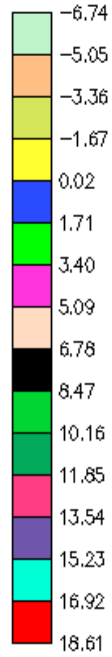
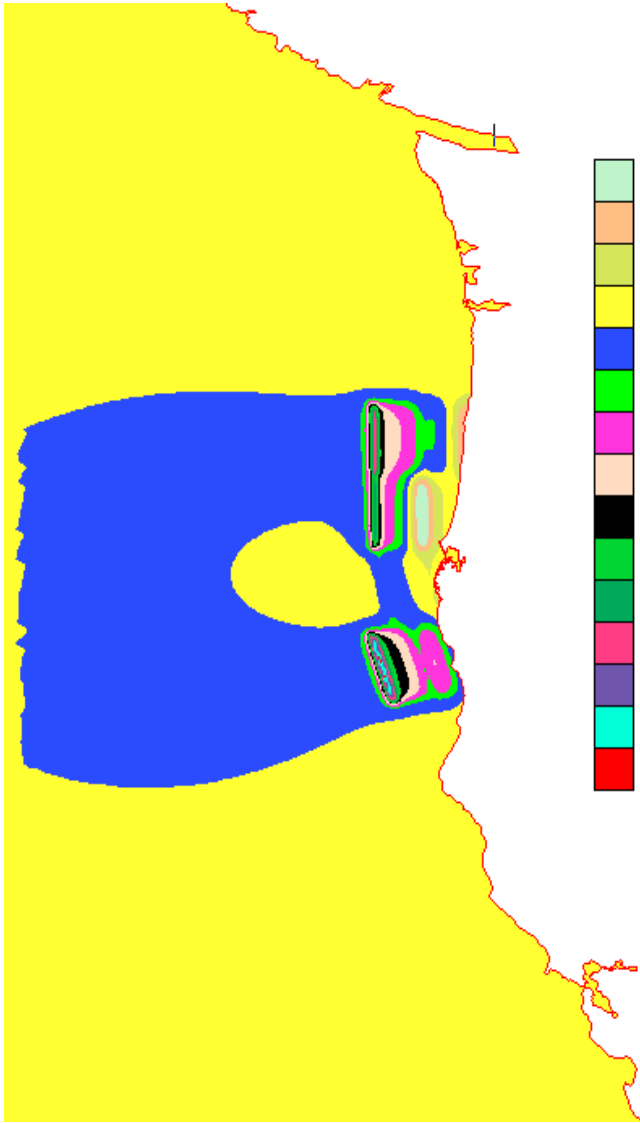
Effects of bottom friction



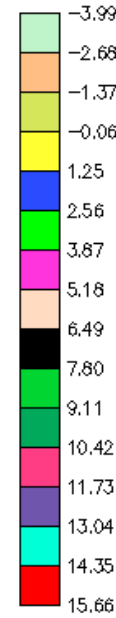
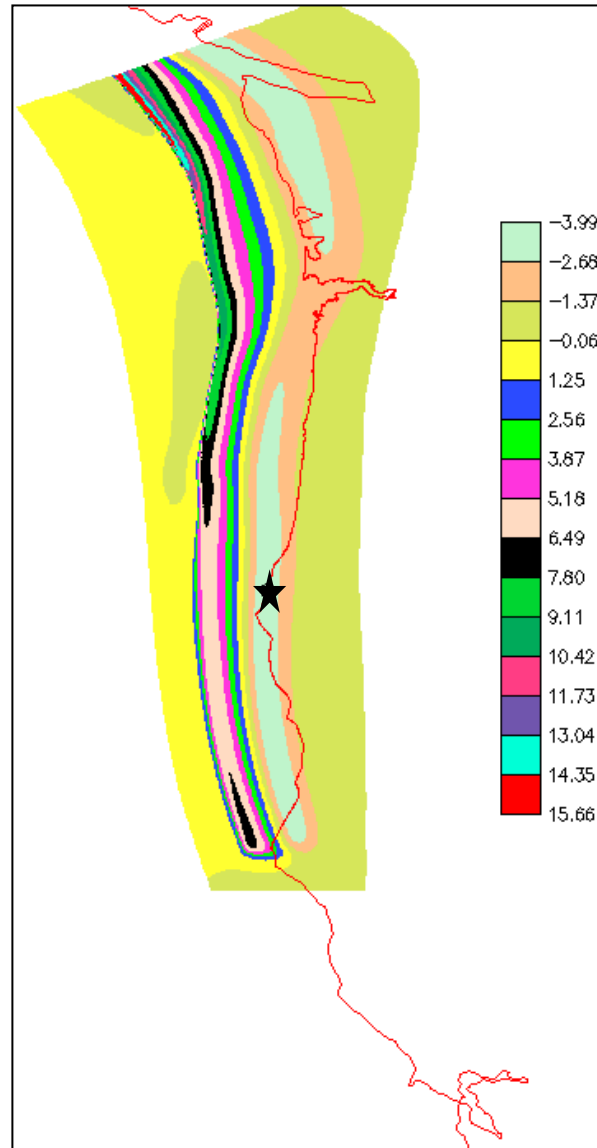
Bandon

Source (c/o Yong Wei)

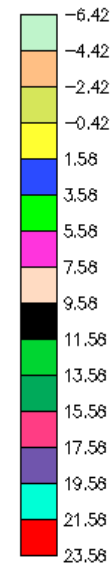
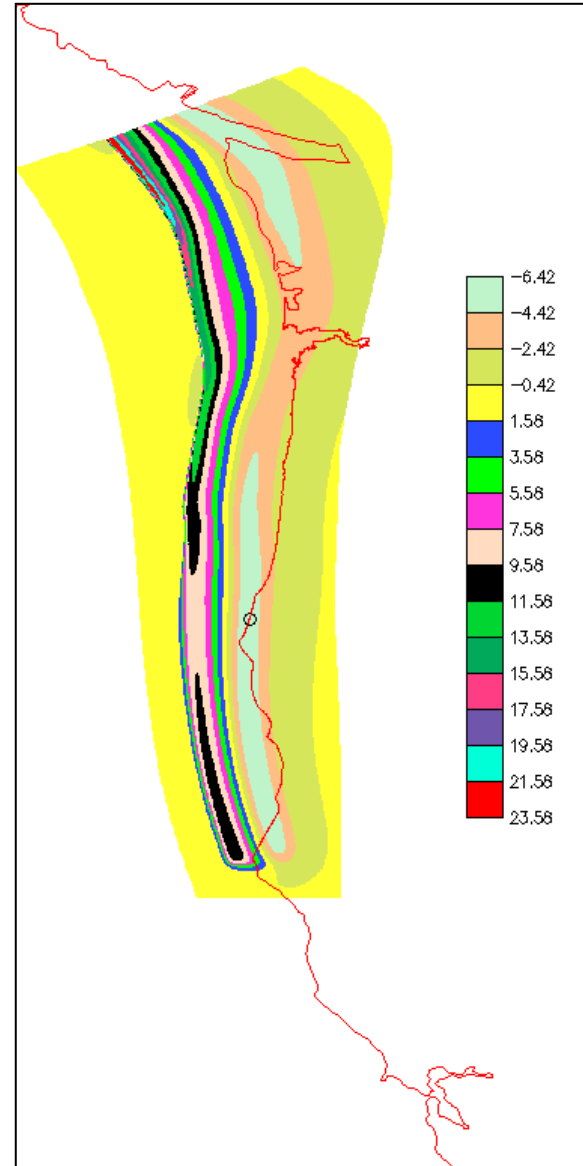
Valid: 43.2N to 44.5N



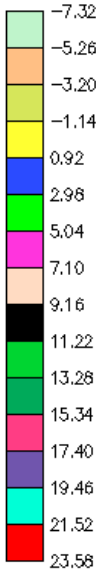
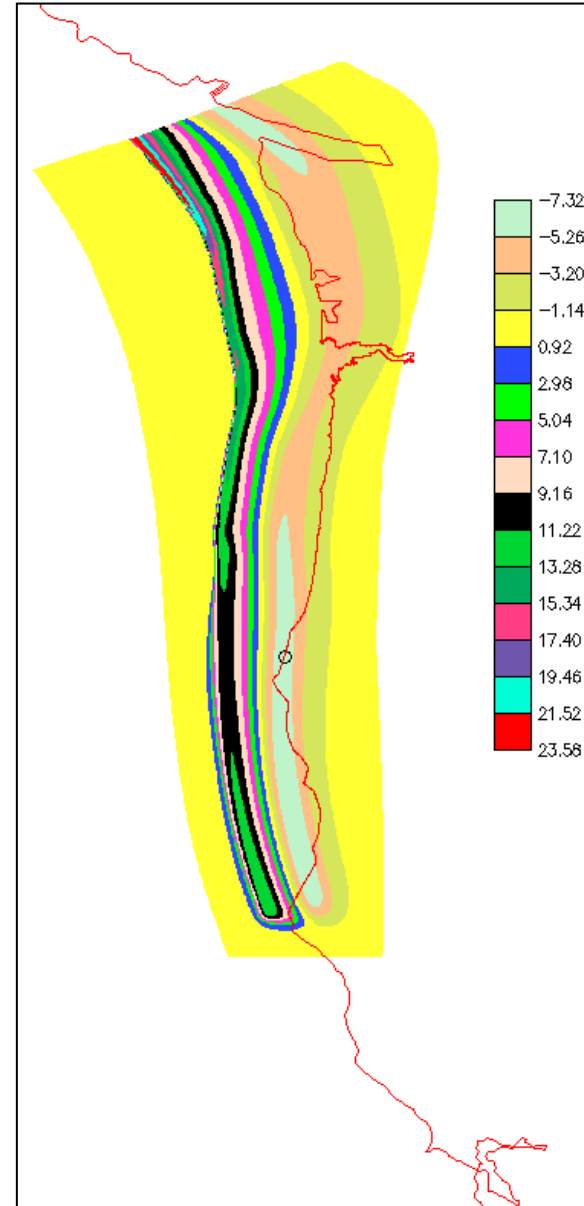
L1



XL1



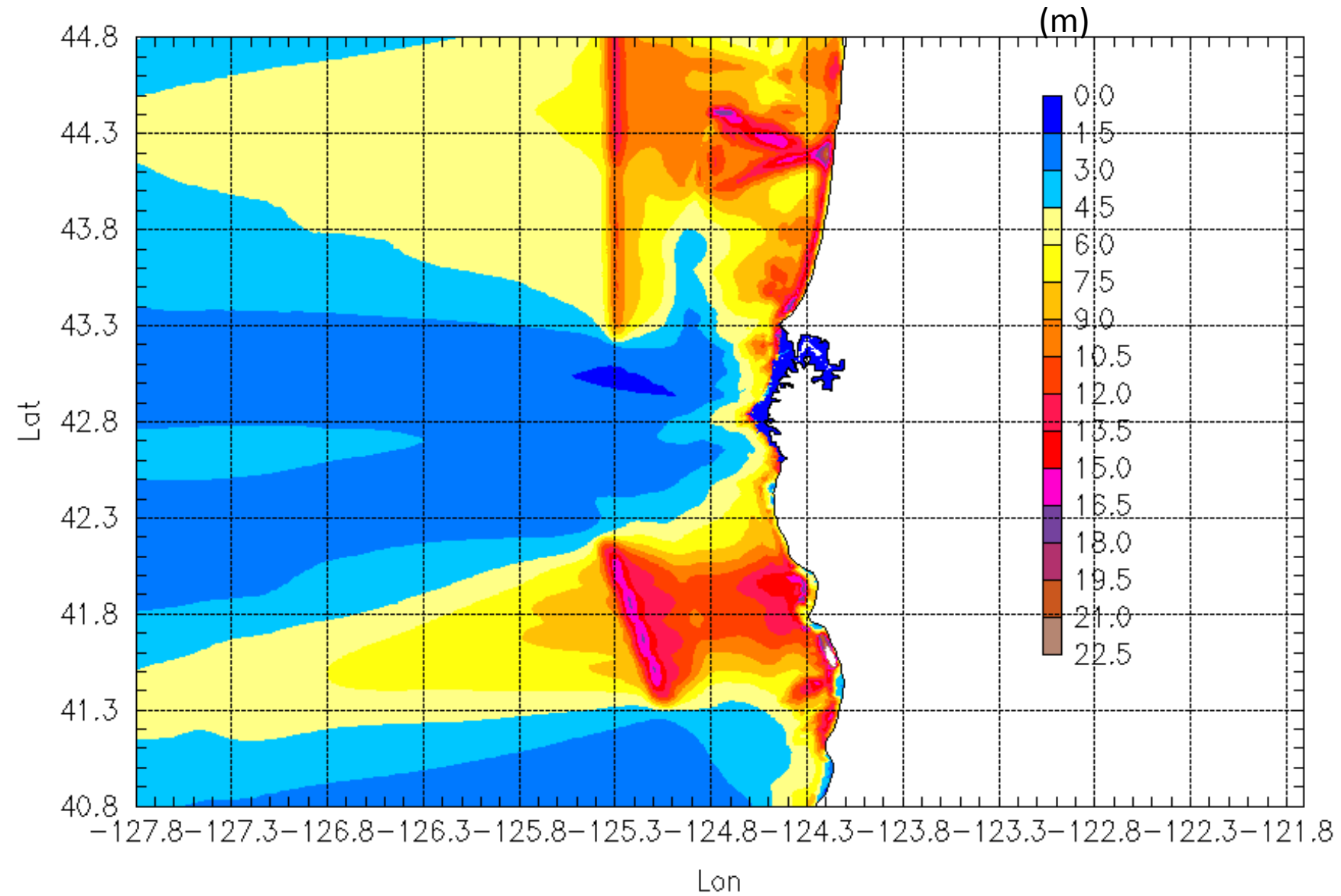
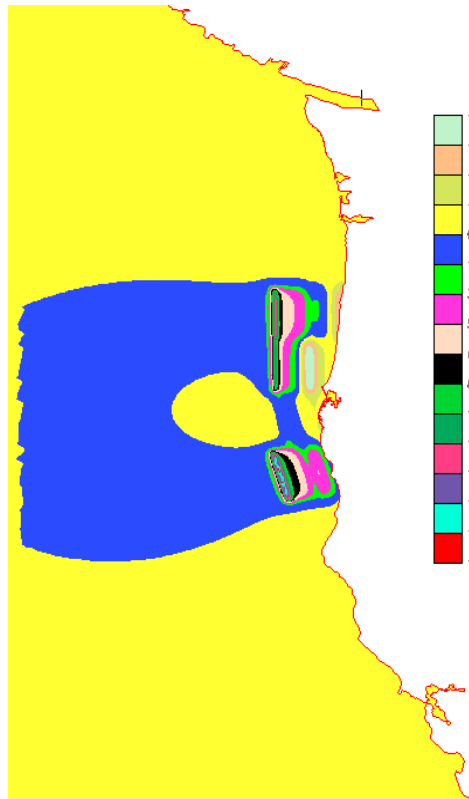
XXL1



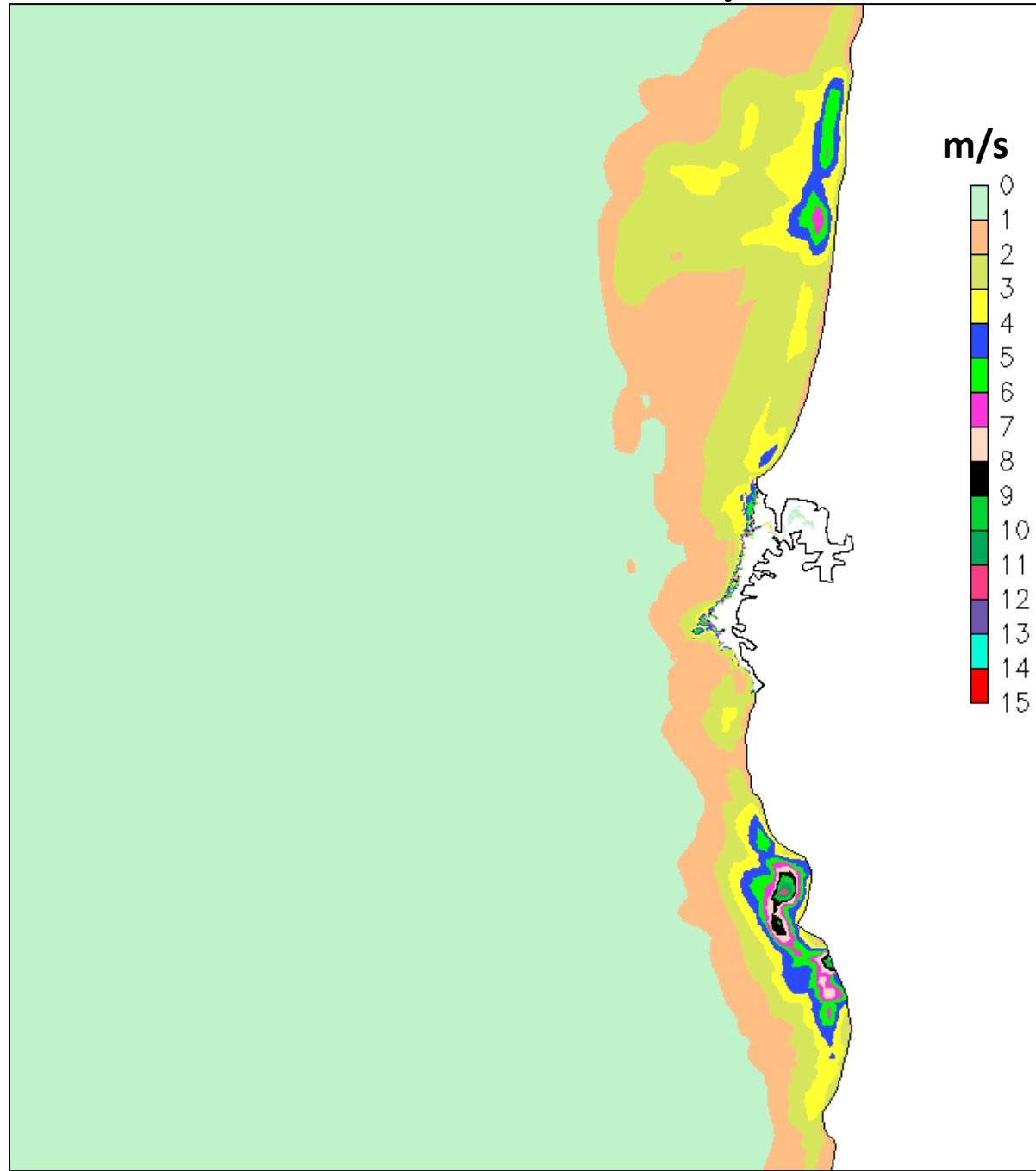
Source models

Max. elevation

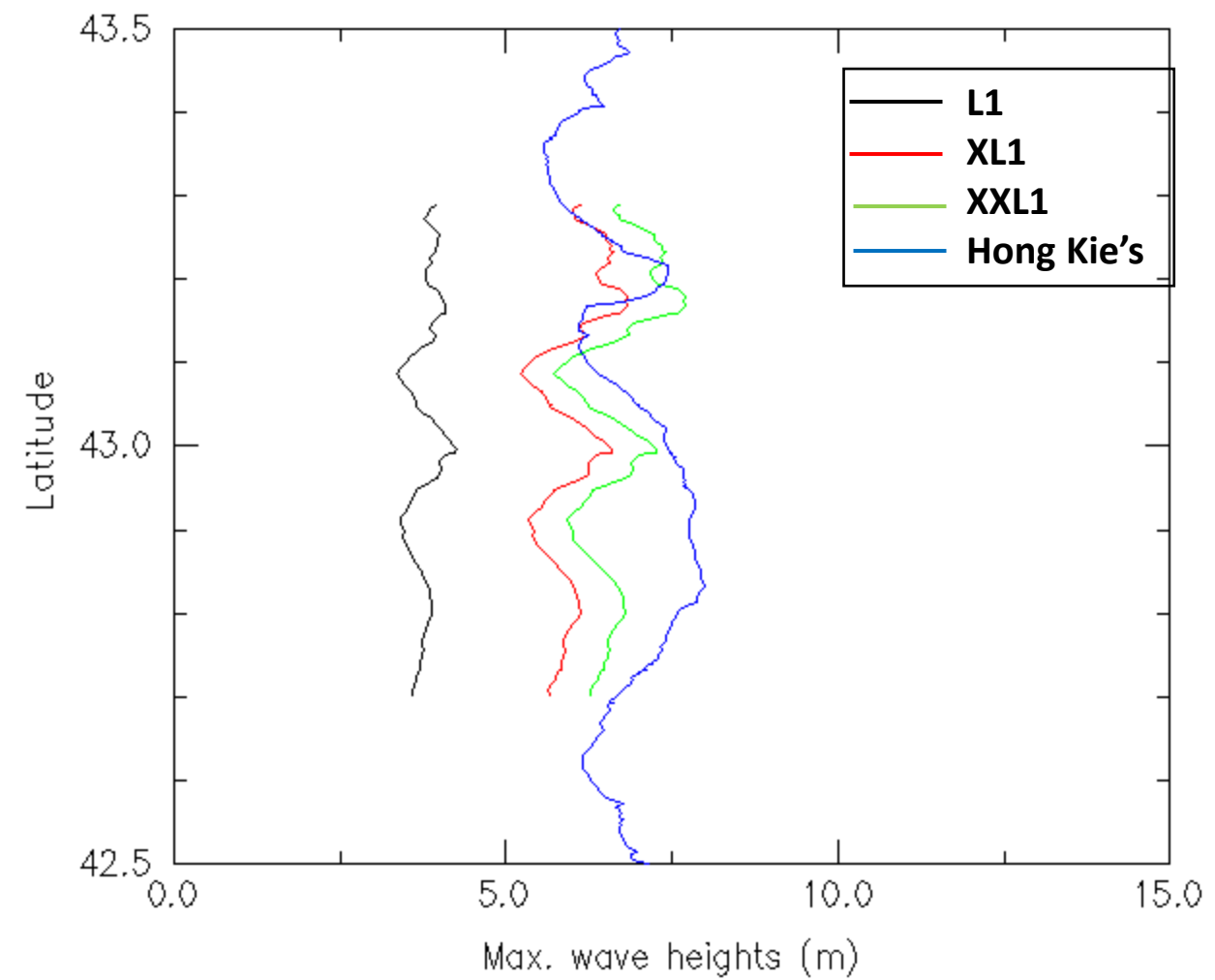
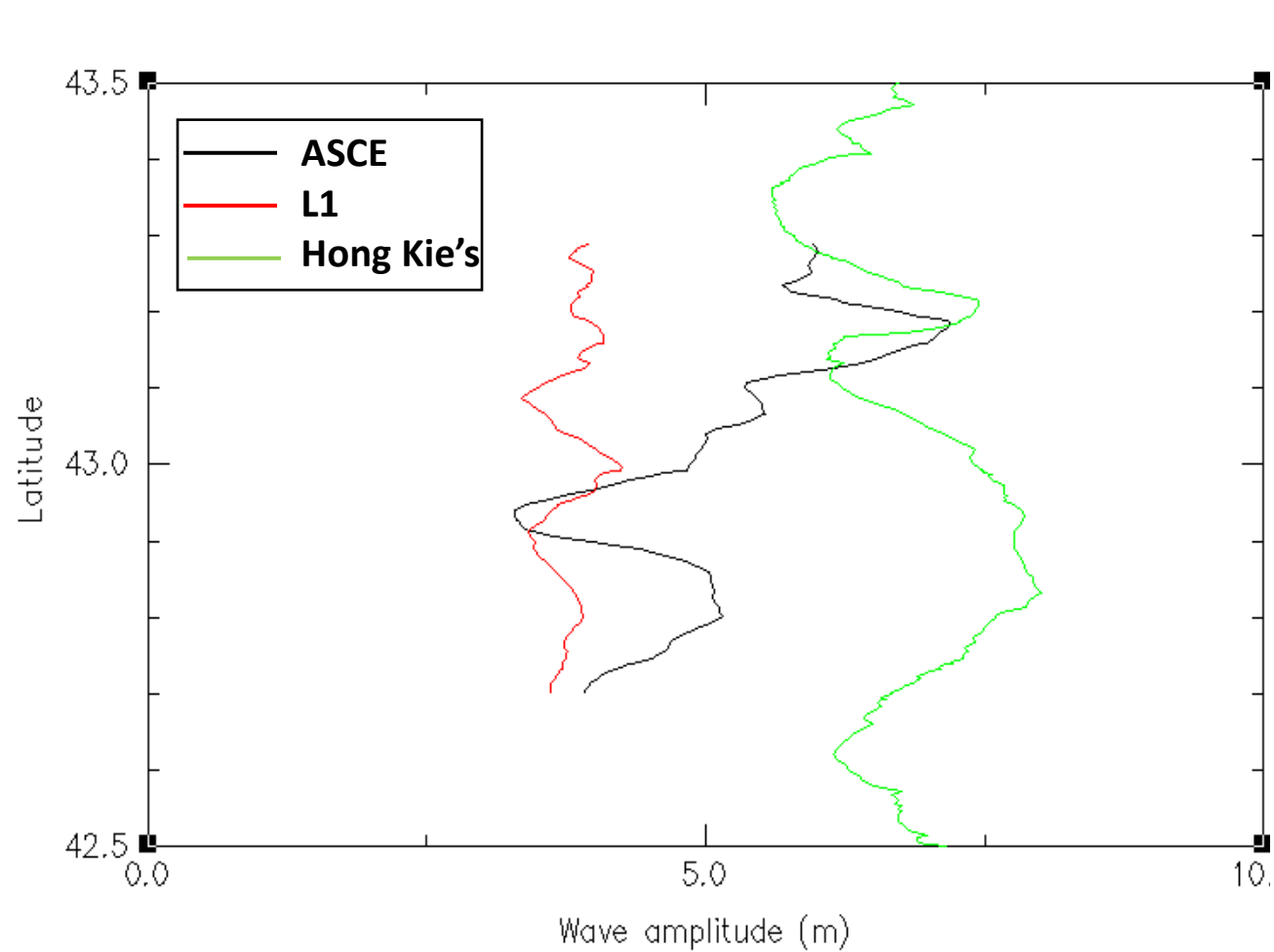
Deformation



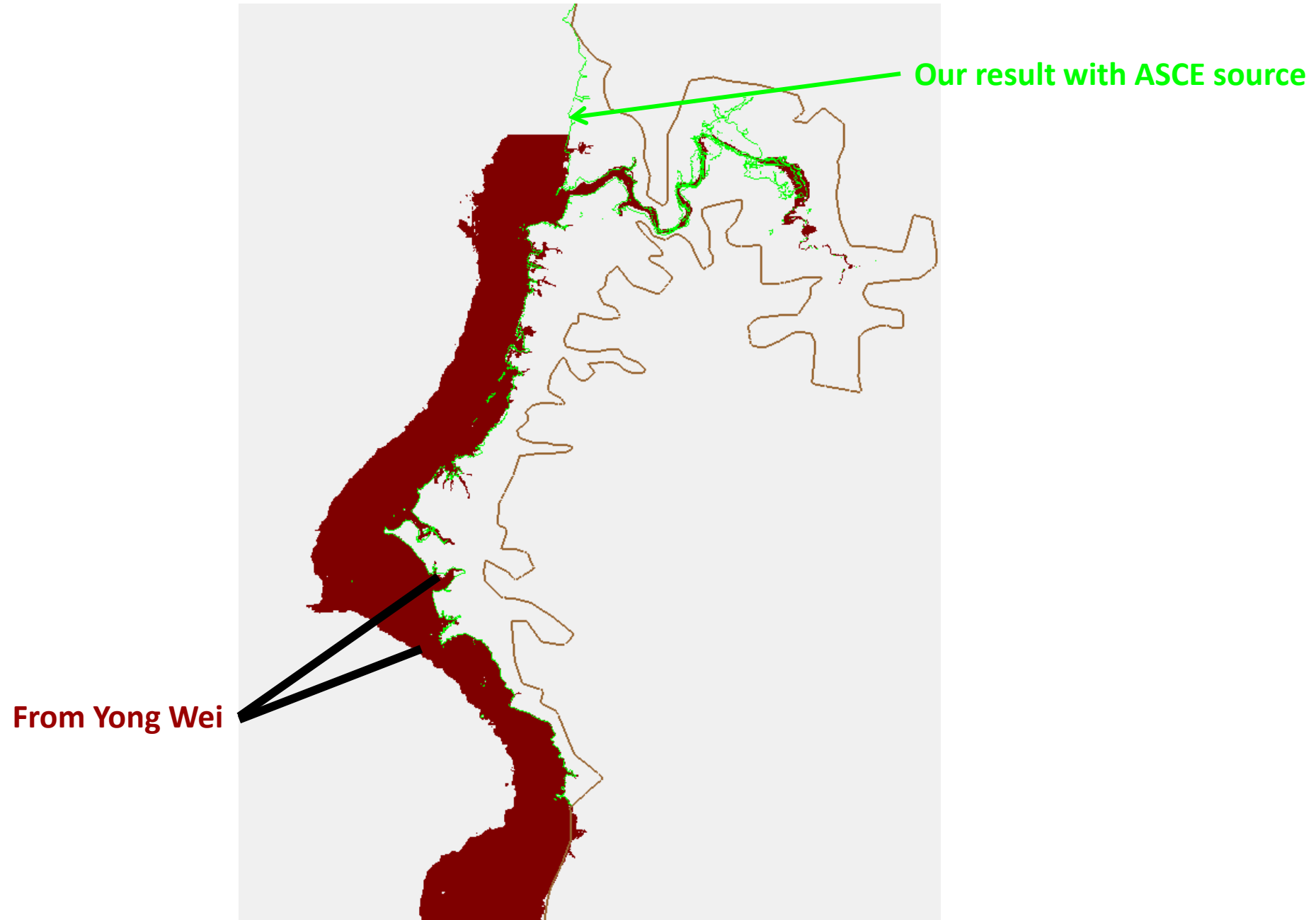
Max. velocity



Bandon comparison @ 100m isobath



Inundation comparison





Energy Grade Line analysis comparisons

Preliminary results

Energy Grade Line Analysis

$$E_{i+1} = E_i + (\varphi_i + s_i)\Delta x_i$$

$$E_i = h_i \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} F_{ri}^2 \right)$$

$$s_i = \frac{gn^2 F_{ri}^2}{h_i^{1/3}}$$

$$F_{ri} = \alpha \sqrt{1 - \frac{x_i}{x_R}} = \frac{u_i}{\sqrt{gh_i}}$$

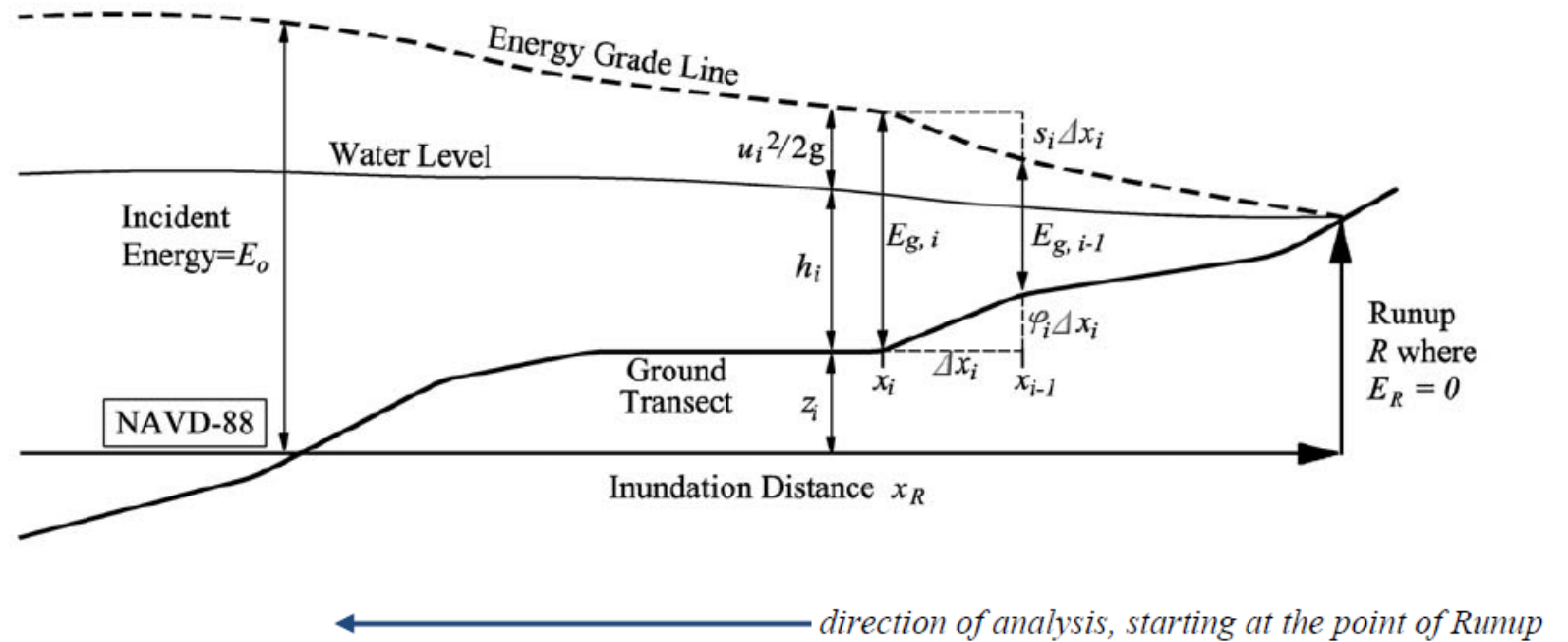
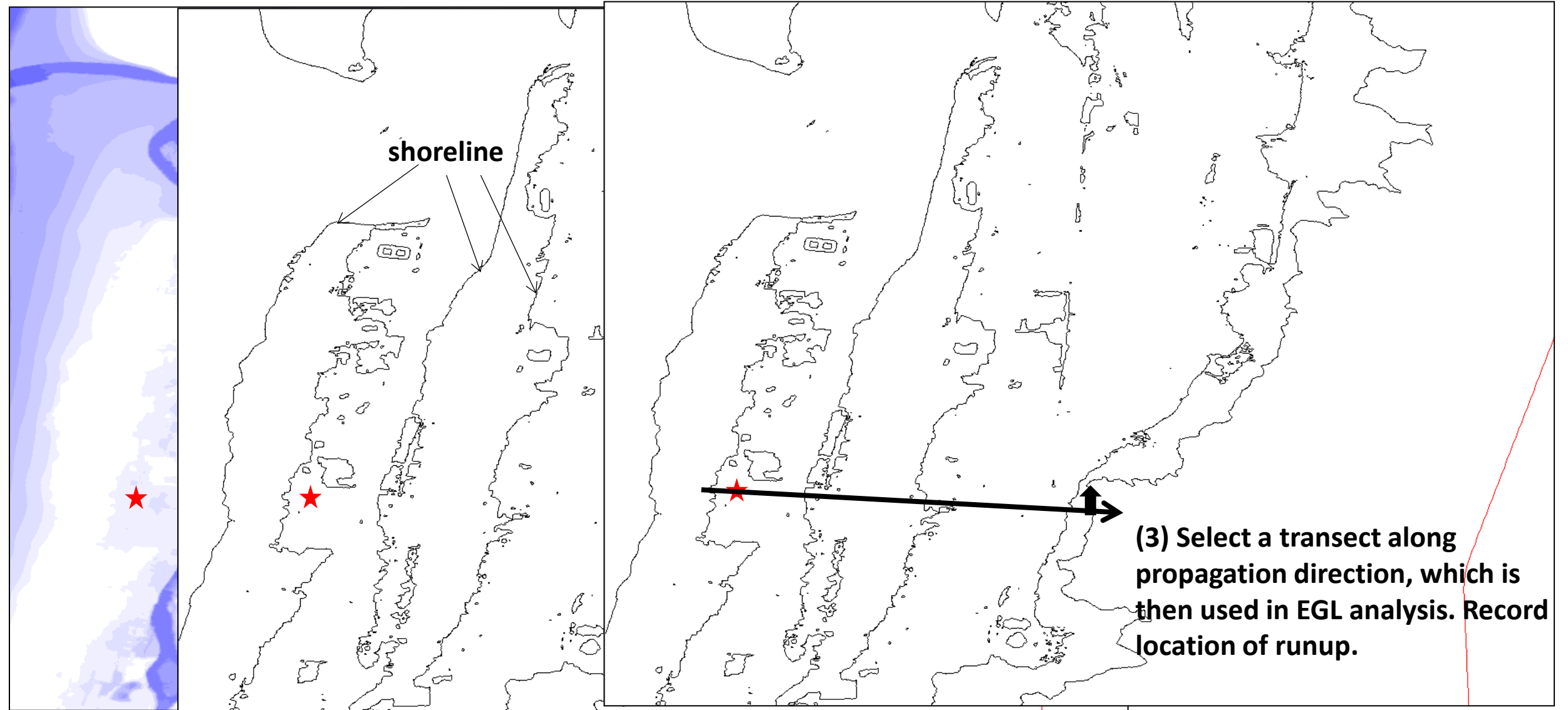


Figure 6.6-1 Energy Method for Overland Tsunami Inundation Depth and Velocity

R = Design tsunami runup elevation above NAVD88 datum
 x_R = Design inundation distance inland from NAVD88 shoreline
 z_i = Ground elevation above NAVD88 datum at point i

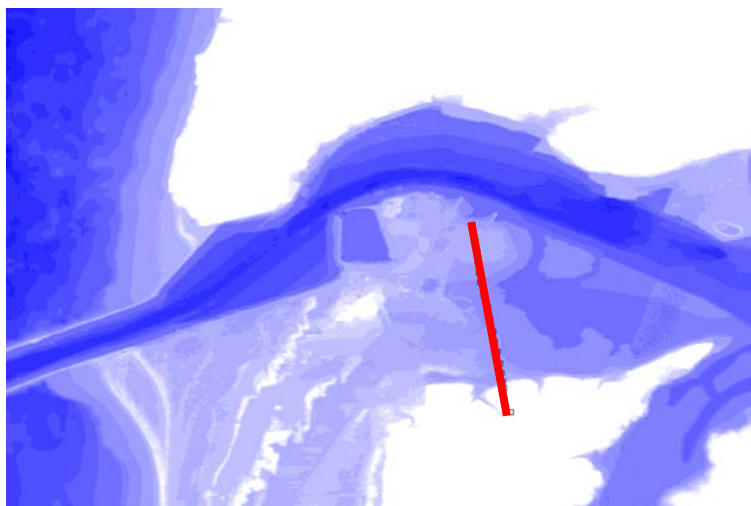
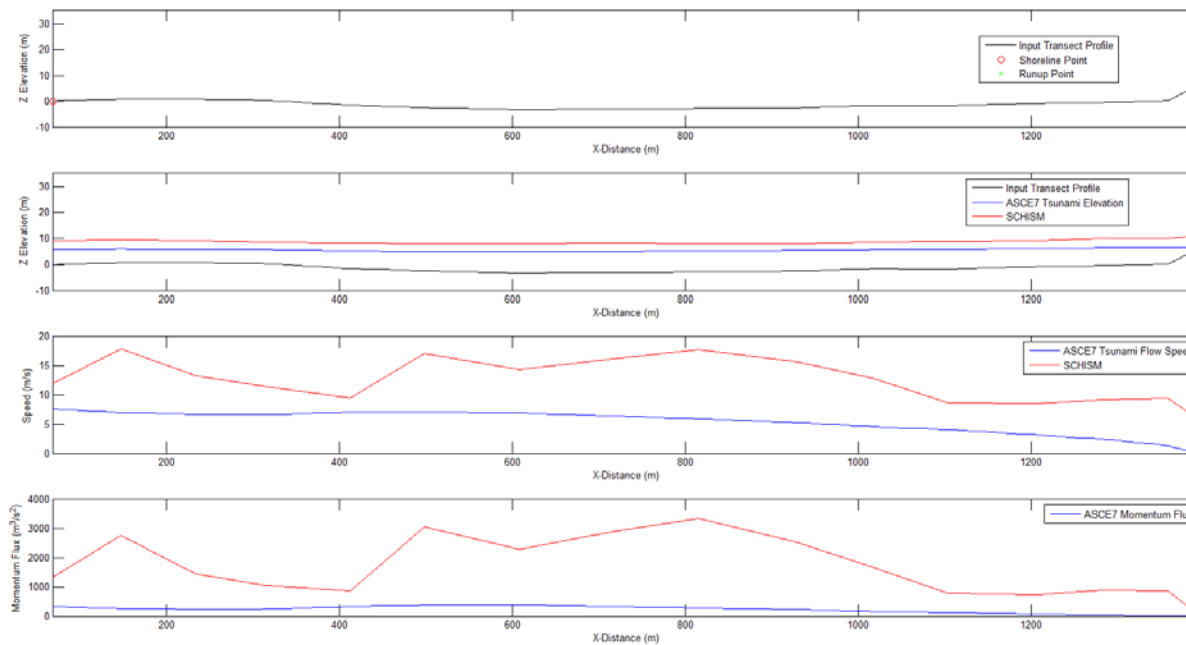
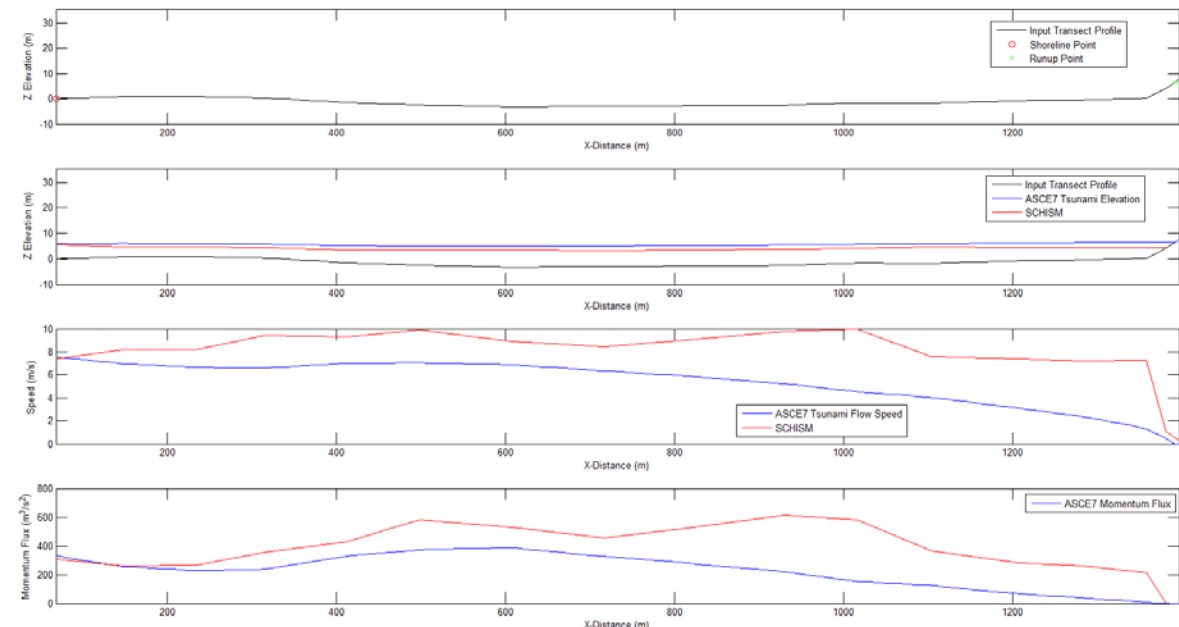
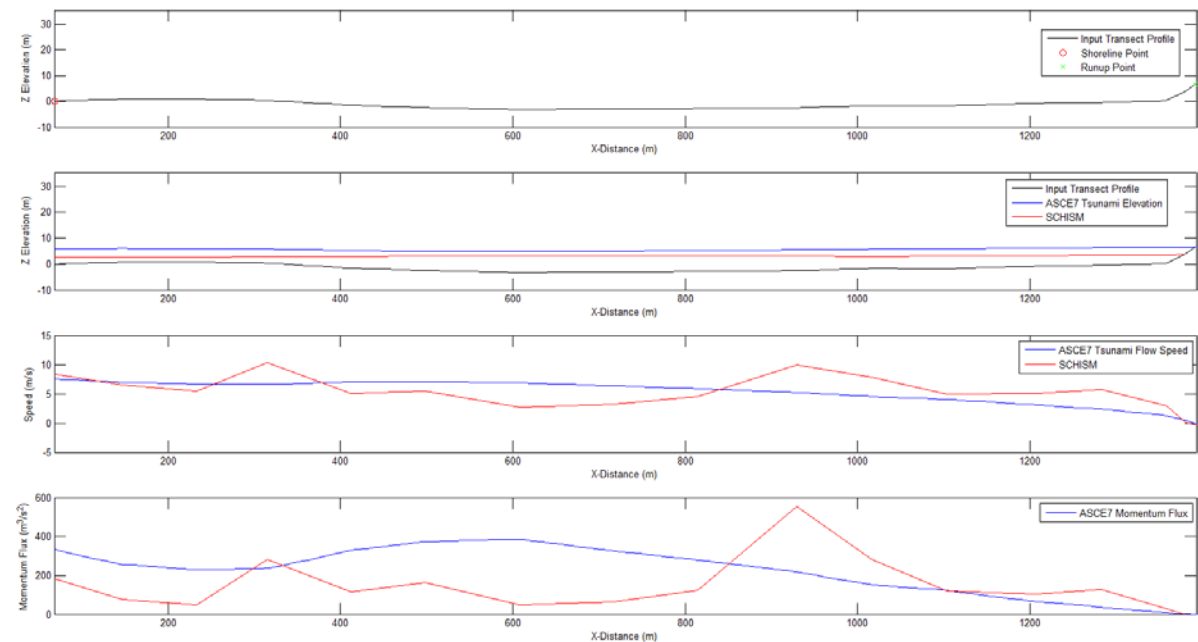
EGL with Yong's sources



Newport, transect 4

ASCE source ($n=0$)

L1



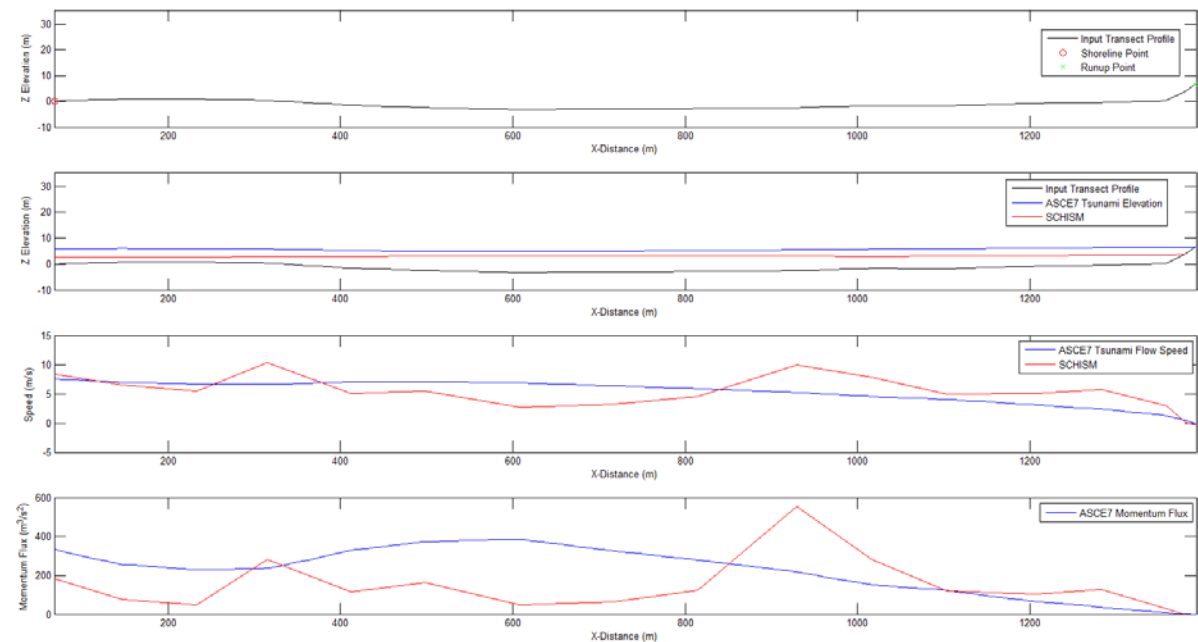
EGL (ASCE 7)

SCHISM

XXL1

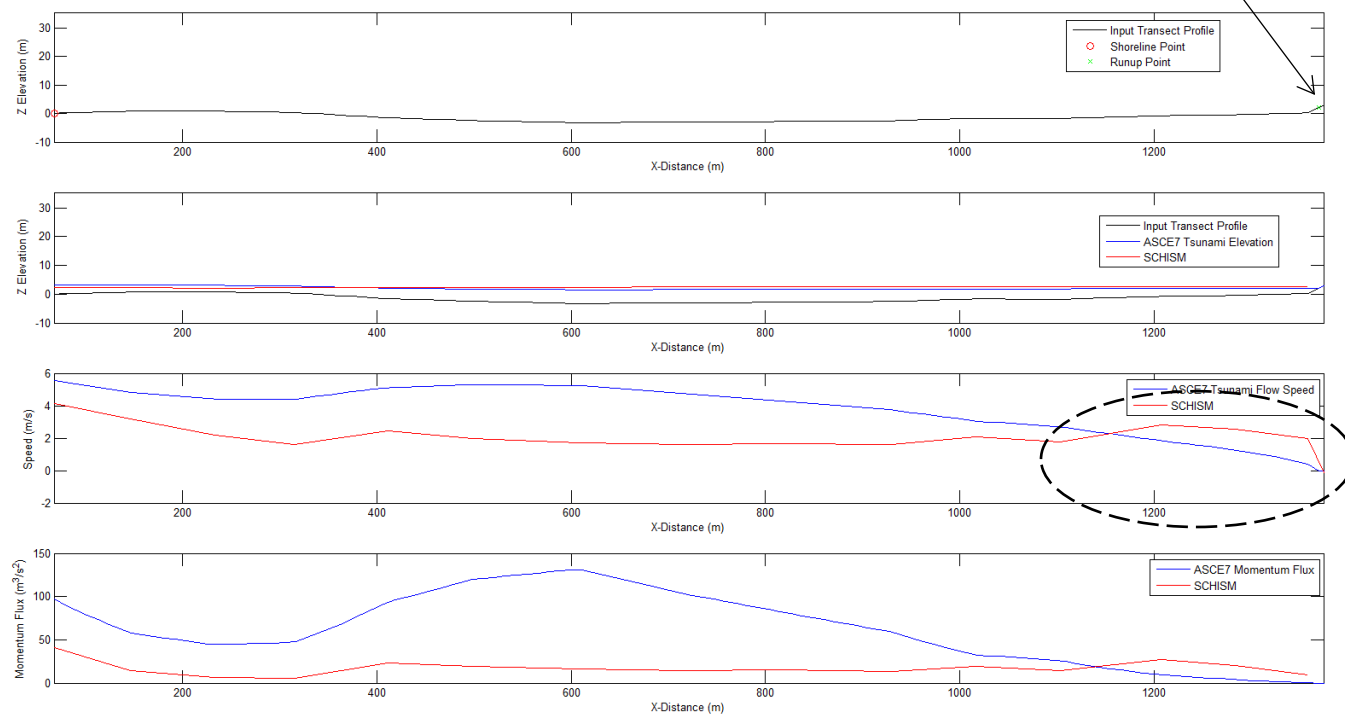
Newport, transect 4

ASCE source ($n=0$)

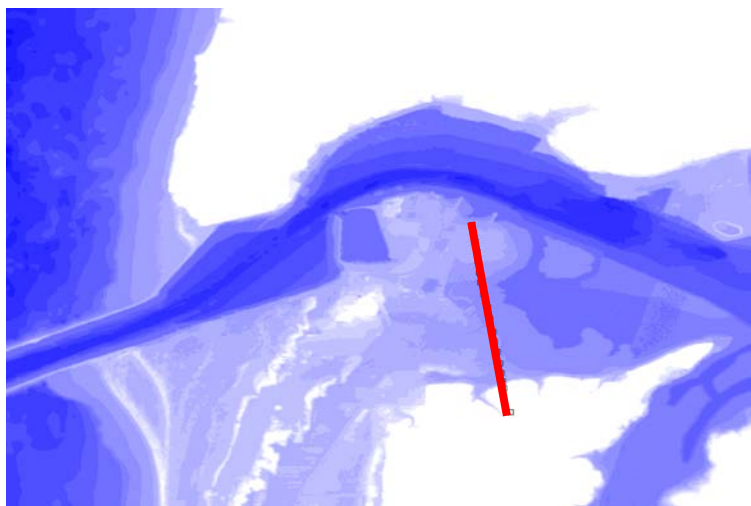


Runup location changed!

ASCE source ($n=0.025$)

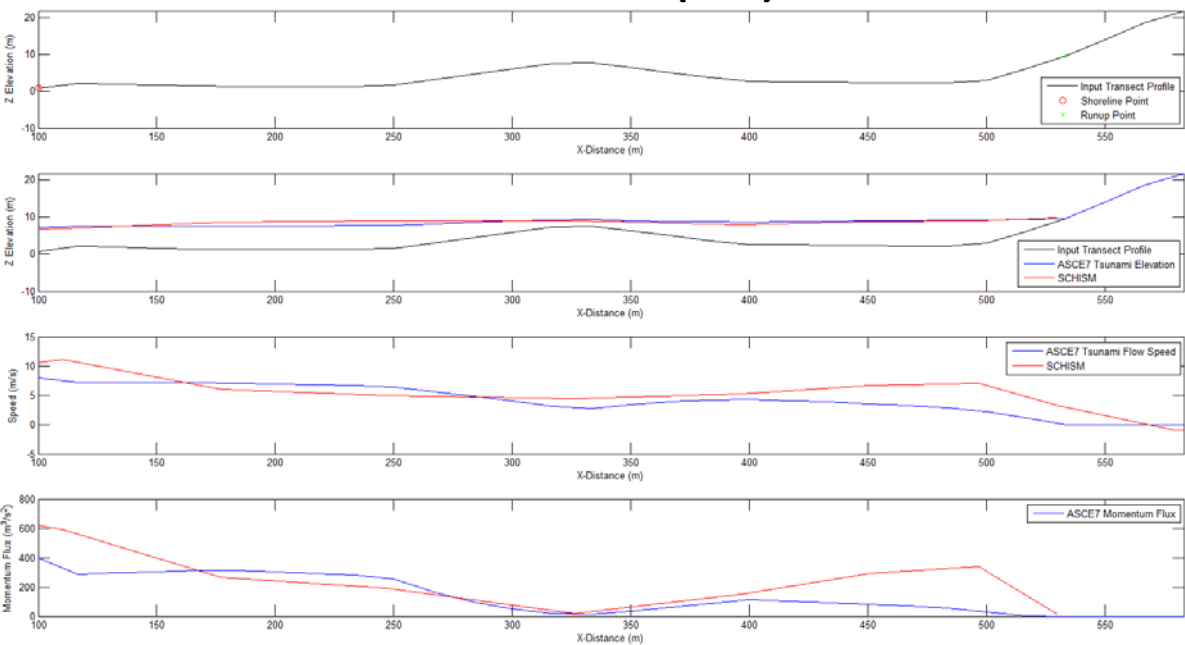


EGL (ASCE 7)
SCHISM

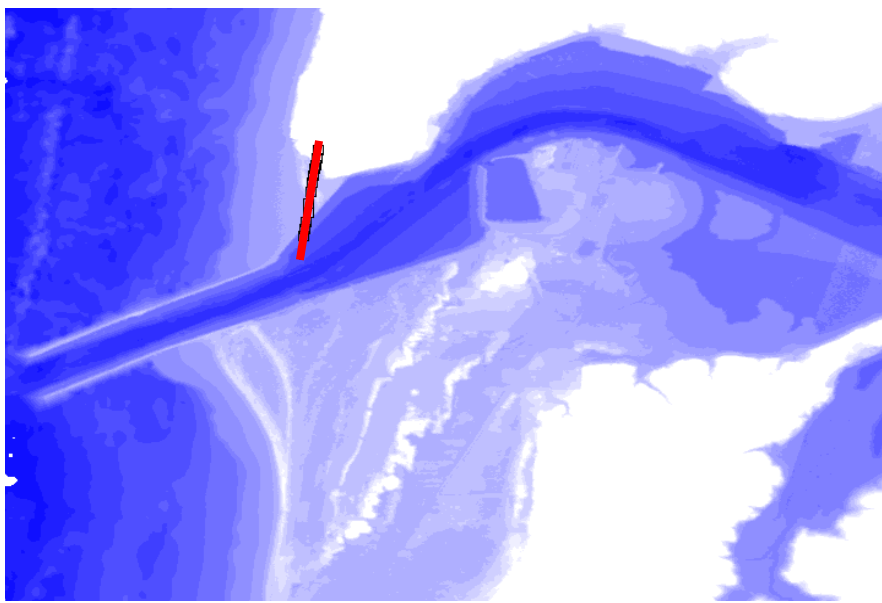
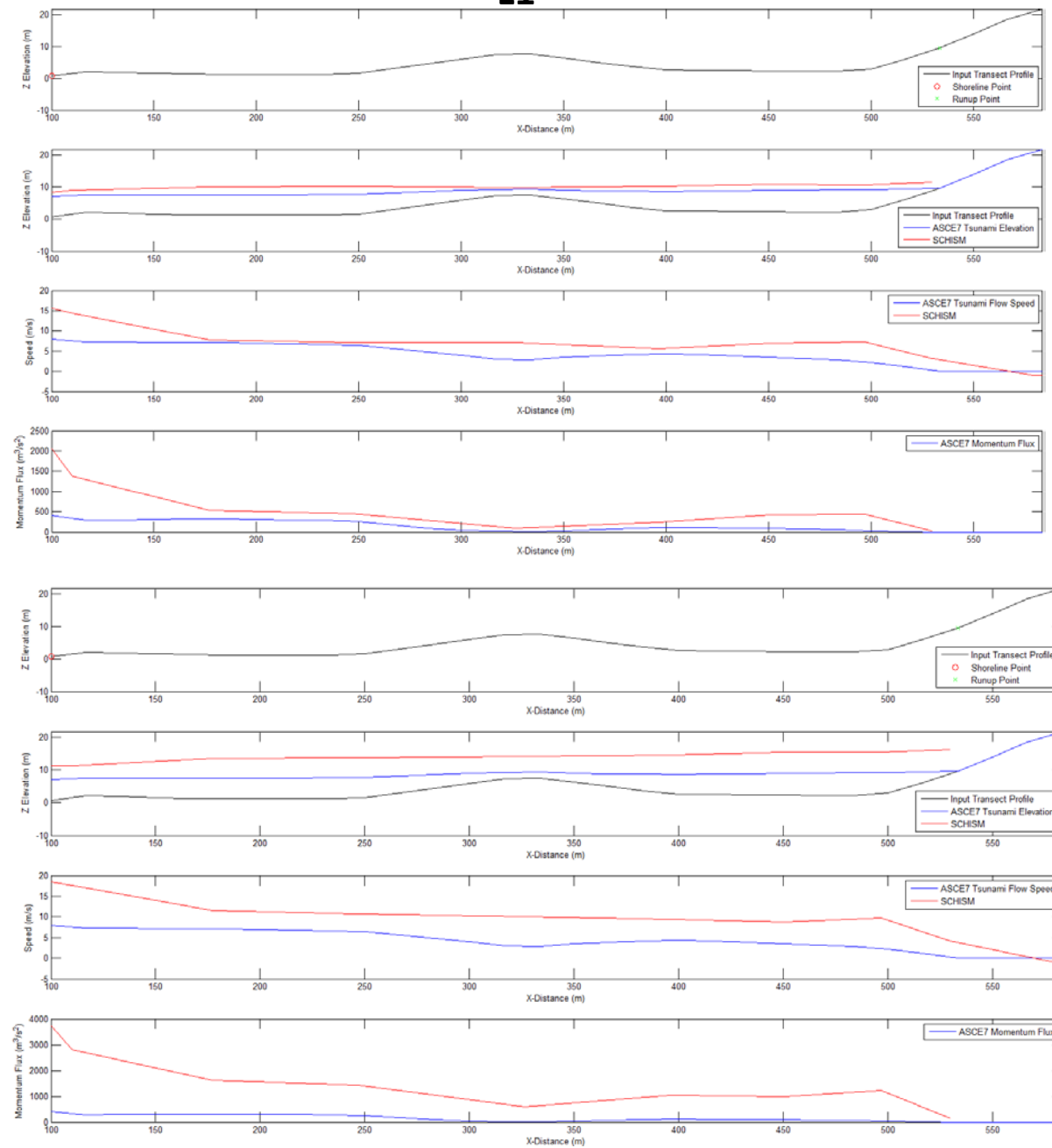


Newport, transect 5

ASCE source ($n=0$)



L1

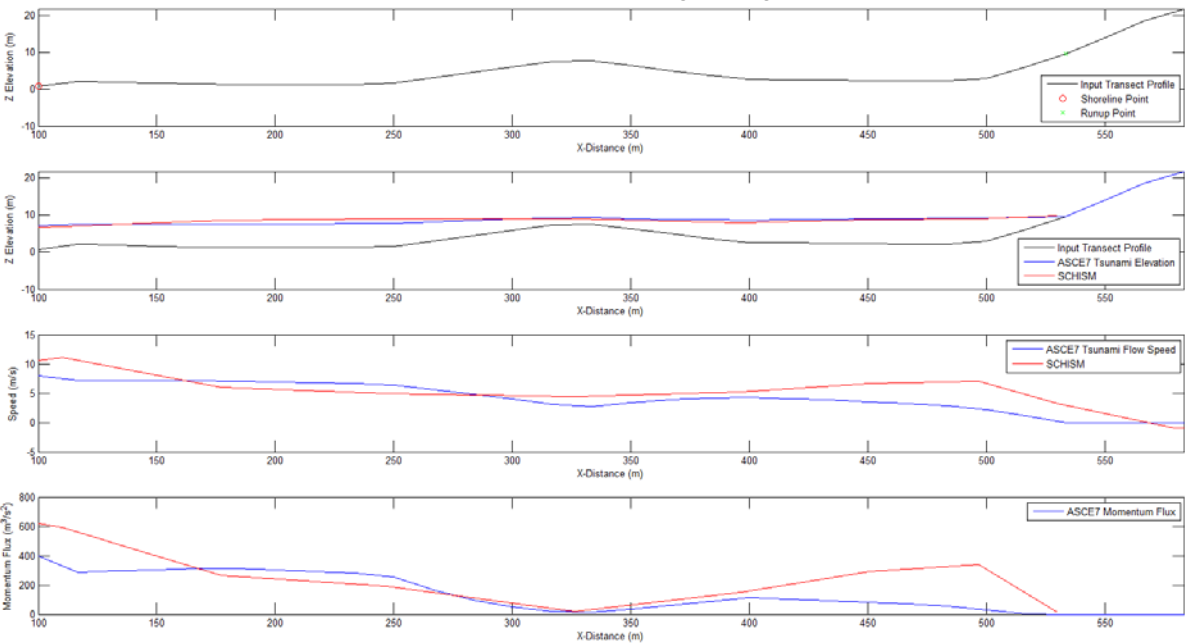


EGL (ASCE 7)
SCHISM

XXL1

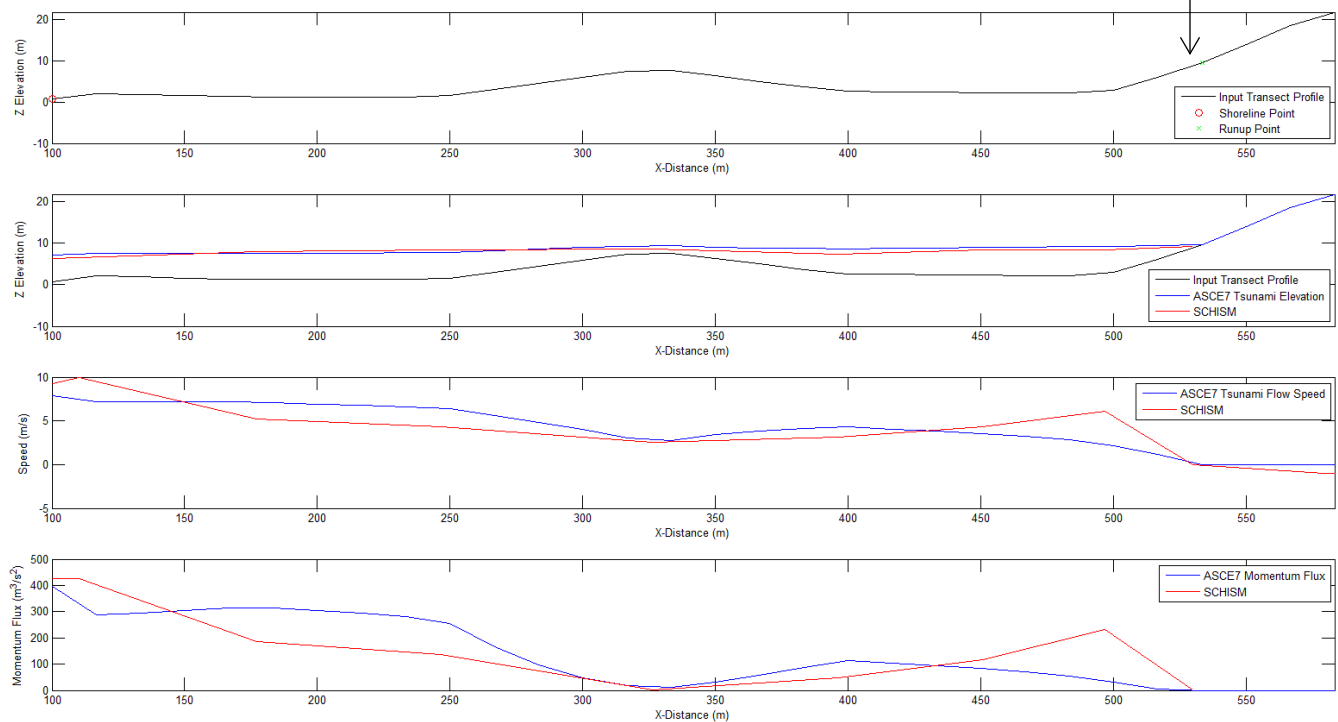
Newport, transect 5

ASCE source ($n=0$)



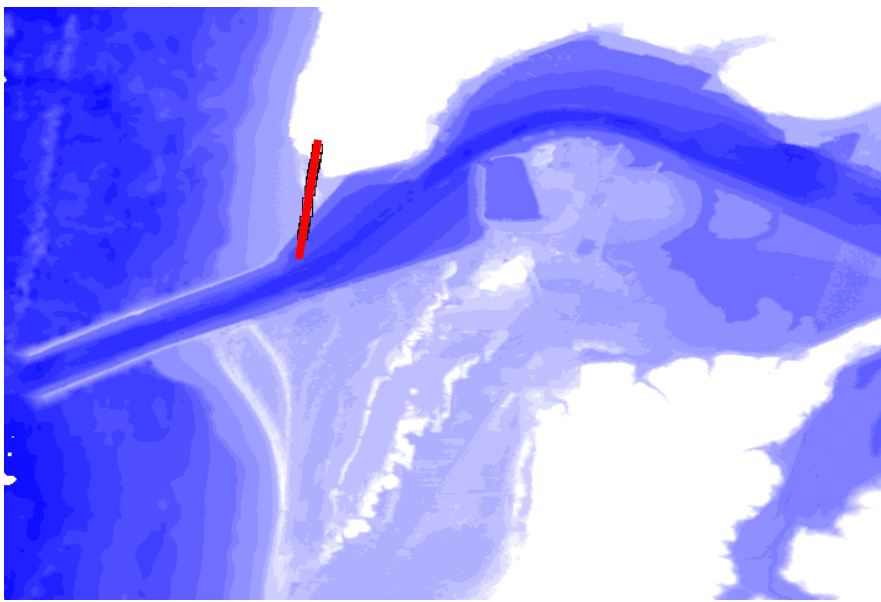
Runup location **unchanged**

ASCE source ($n=0.025$)



EGL (ASCE 7)

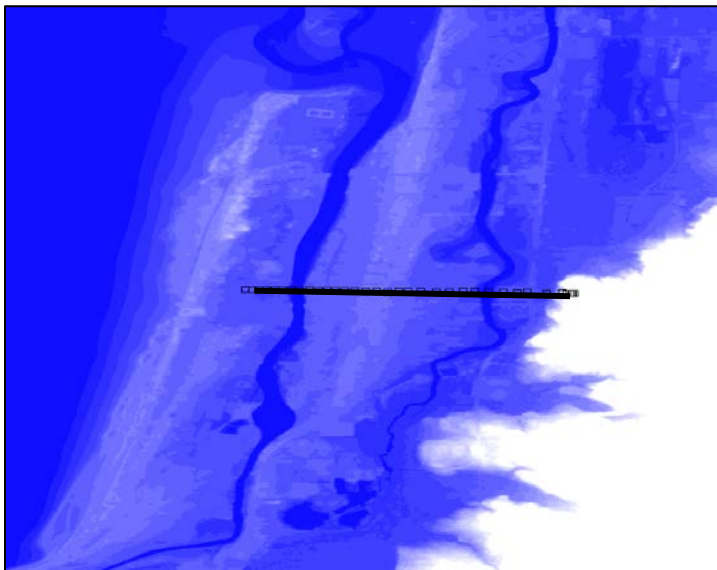
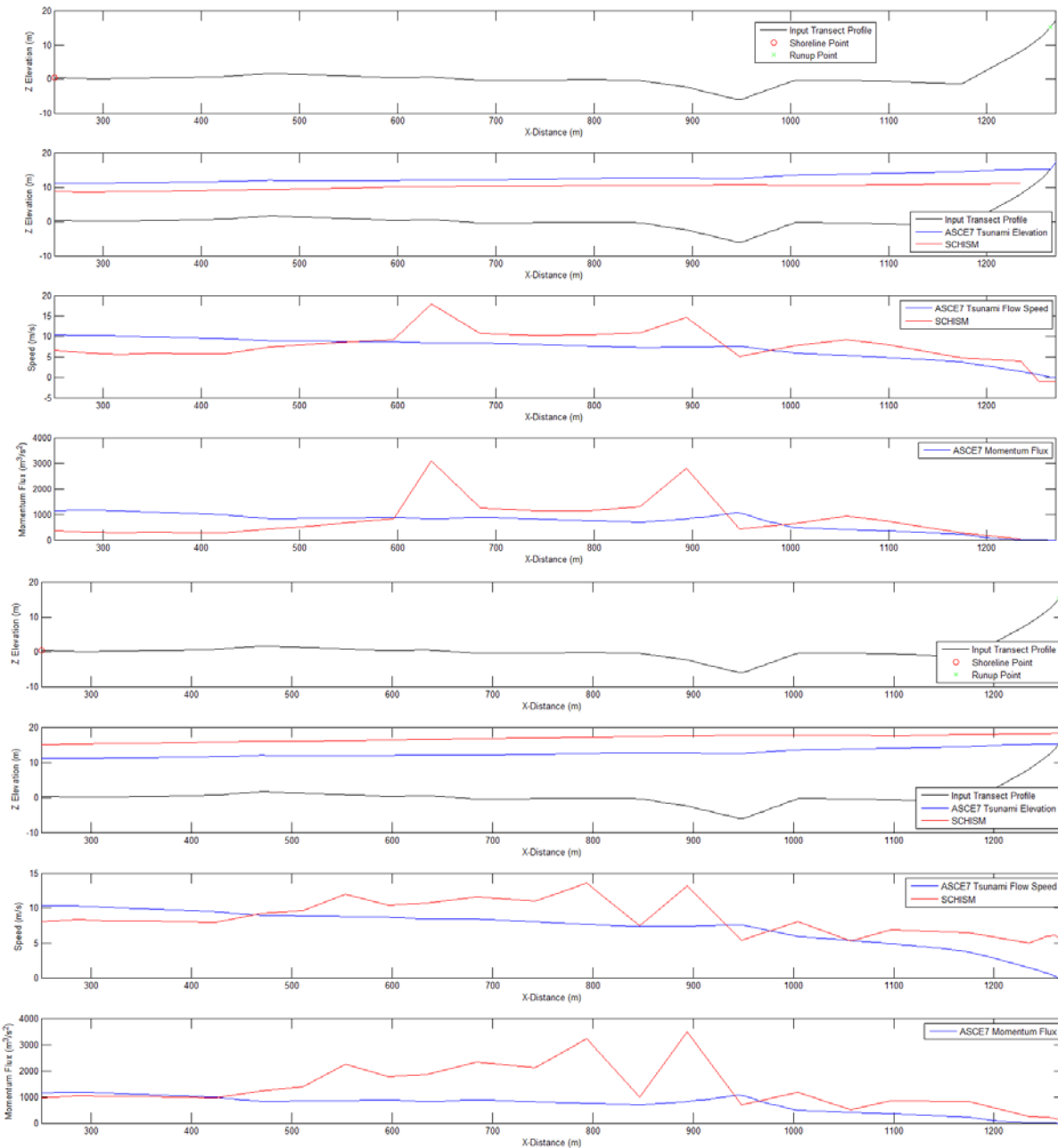
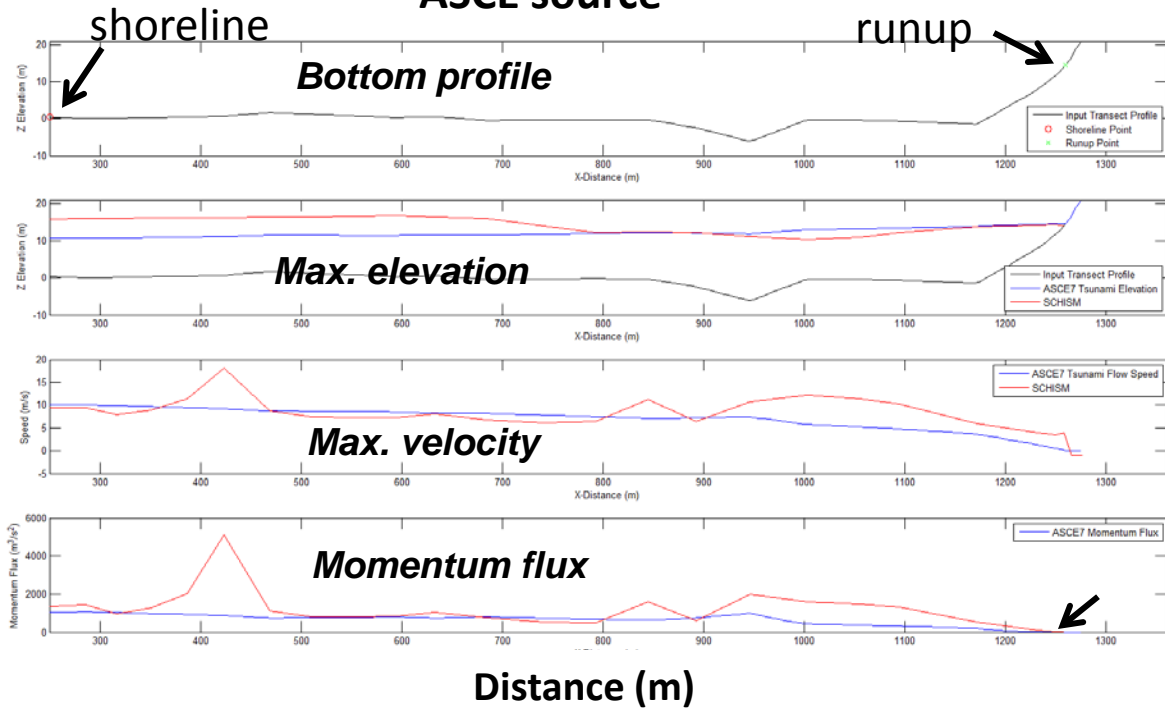
SCHISM



Seaside, transect 1

ASCE source

L1



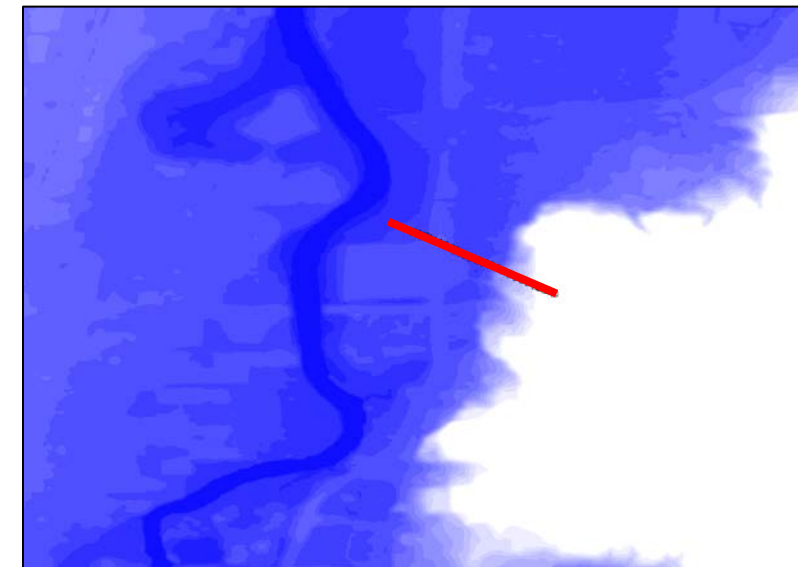
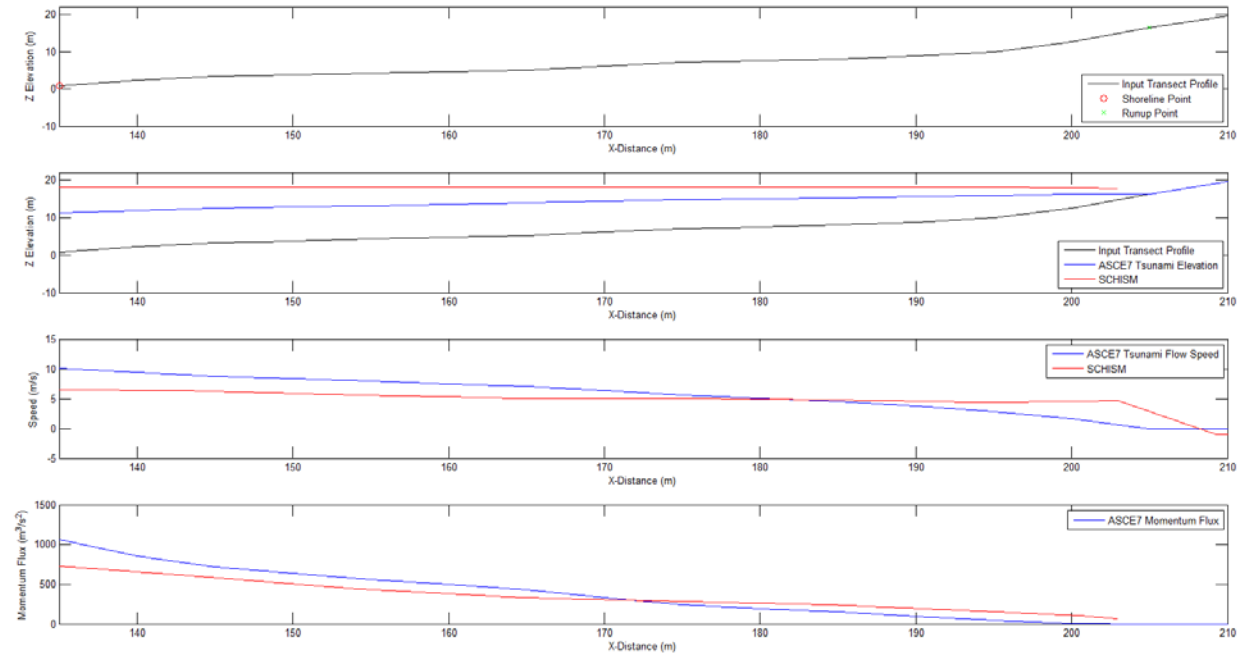
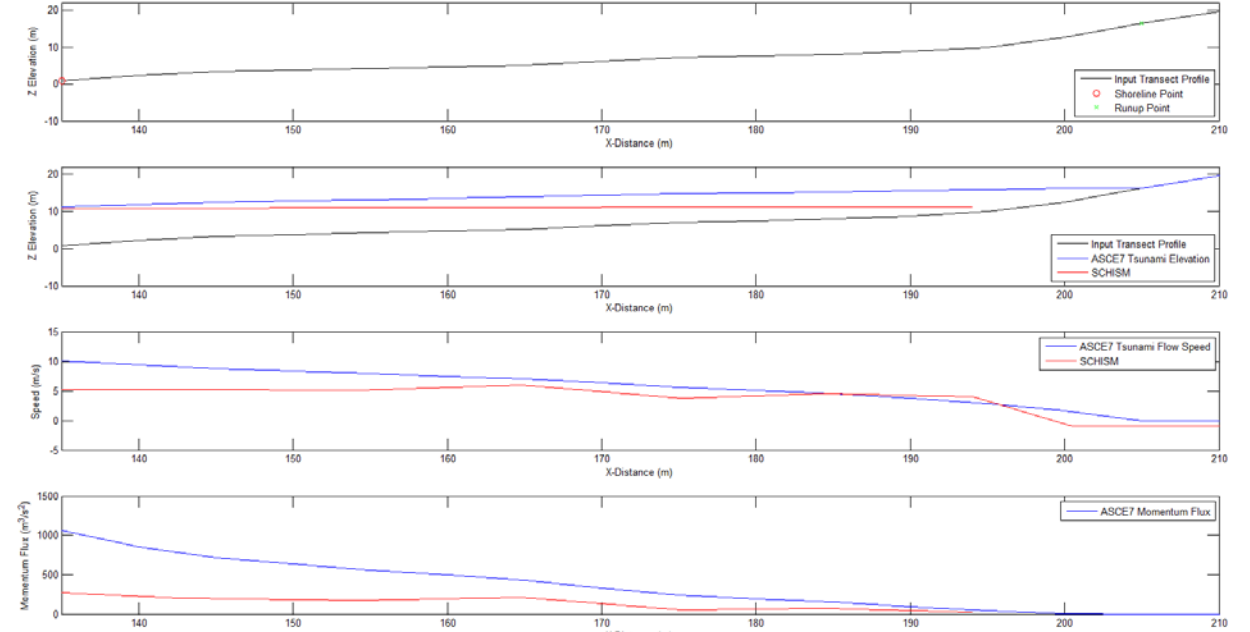
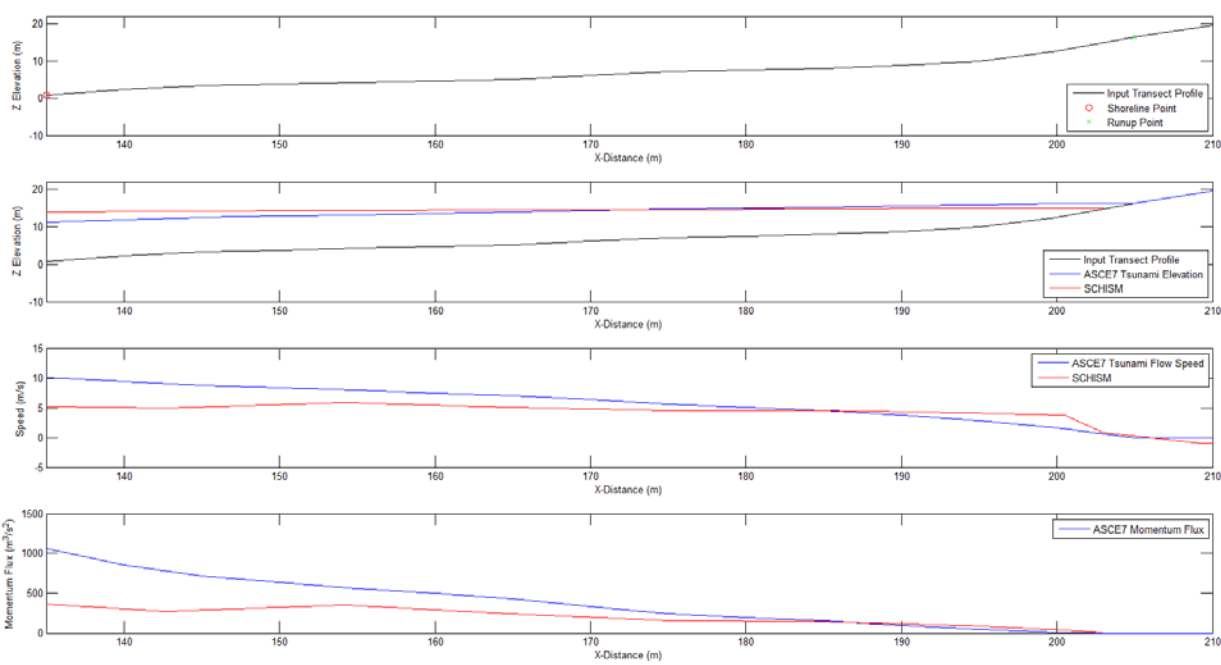
EGL (ASCE 7)
SCHISM

XXL1

Seaside, transect 2

ASCE source

L1

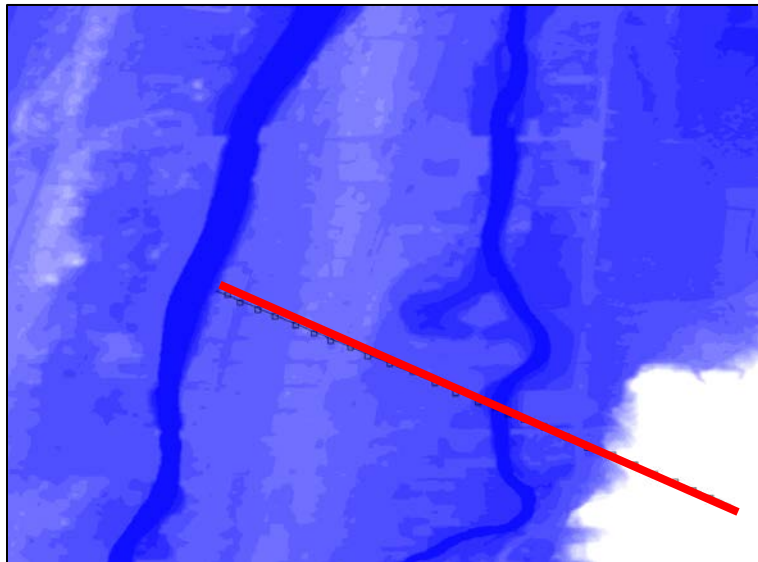
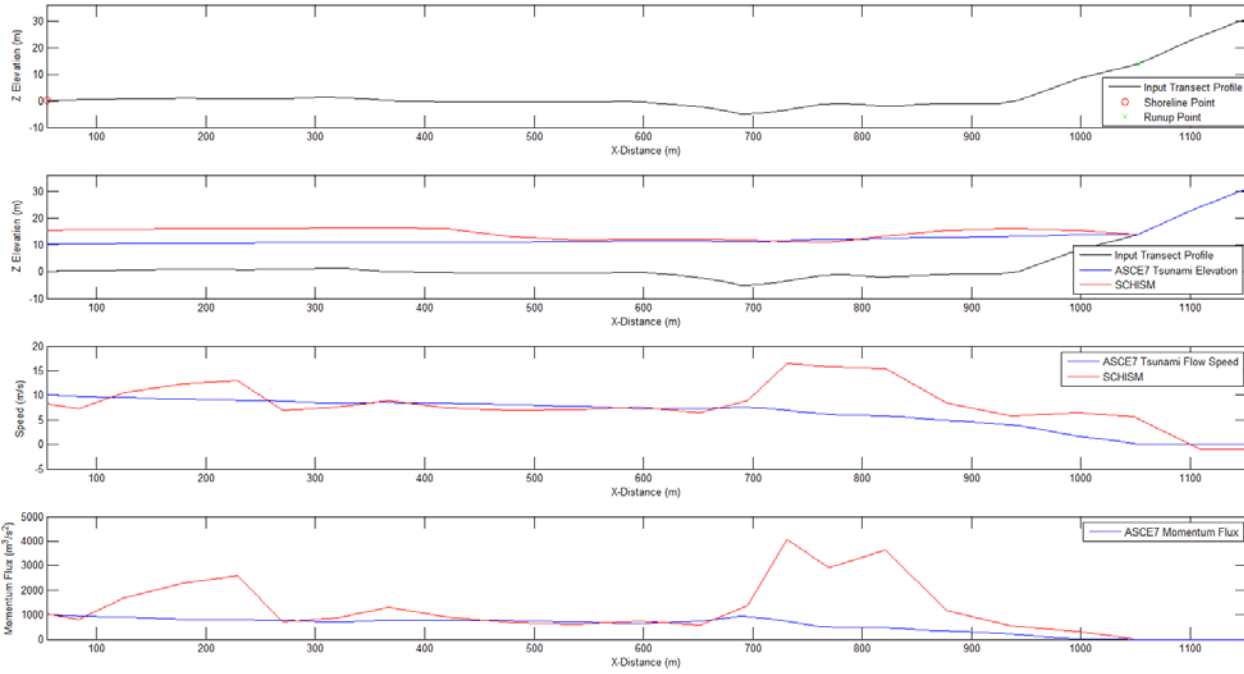


EGL (ASCE 7)
SCHISM

XXL1

Seaside, transect 3

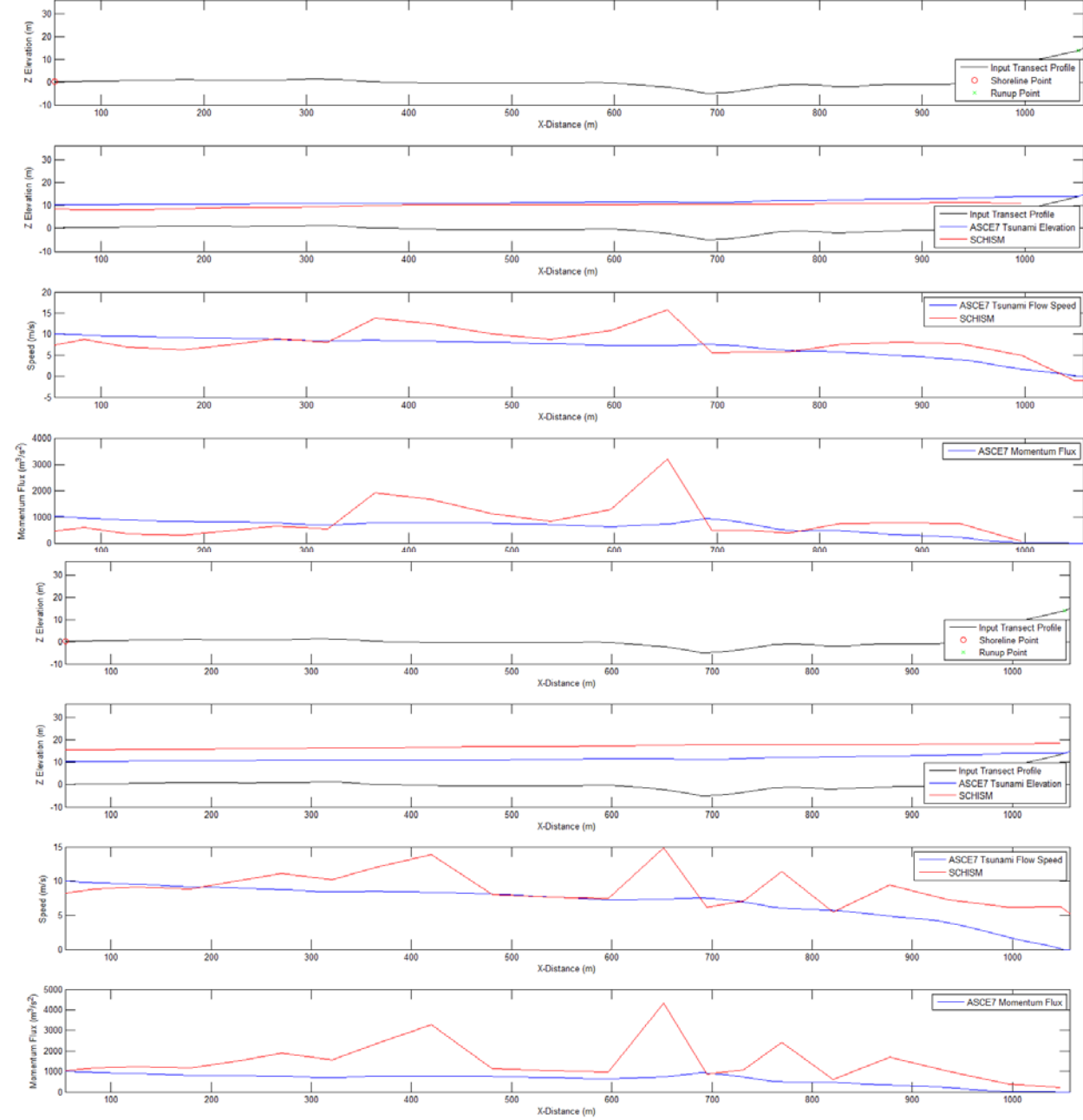
ASCE source



EGL (ASCE 7)
SCHISM

XXL1

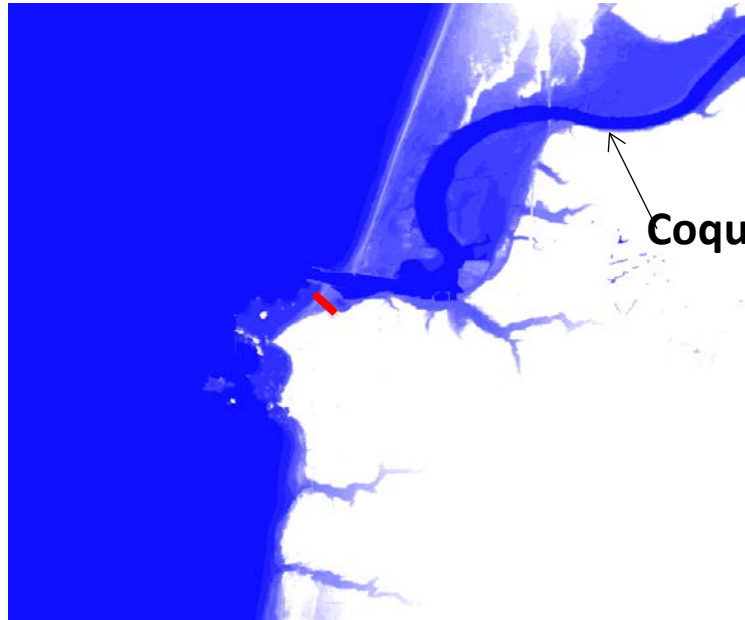
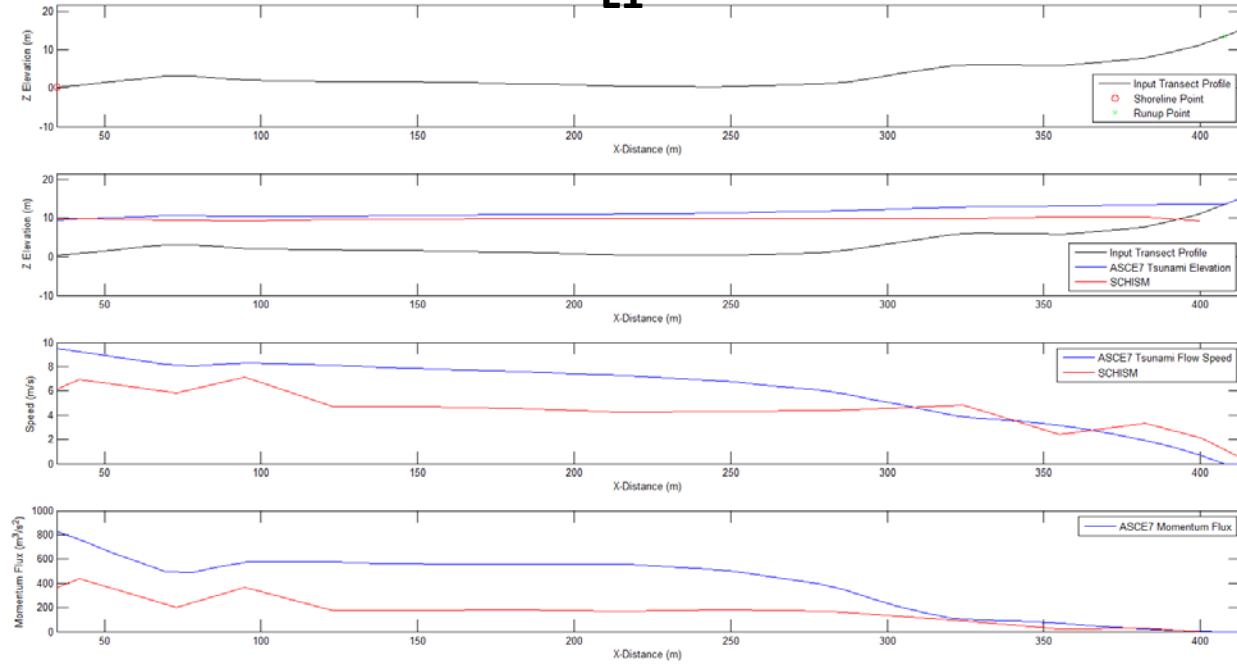
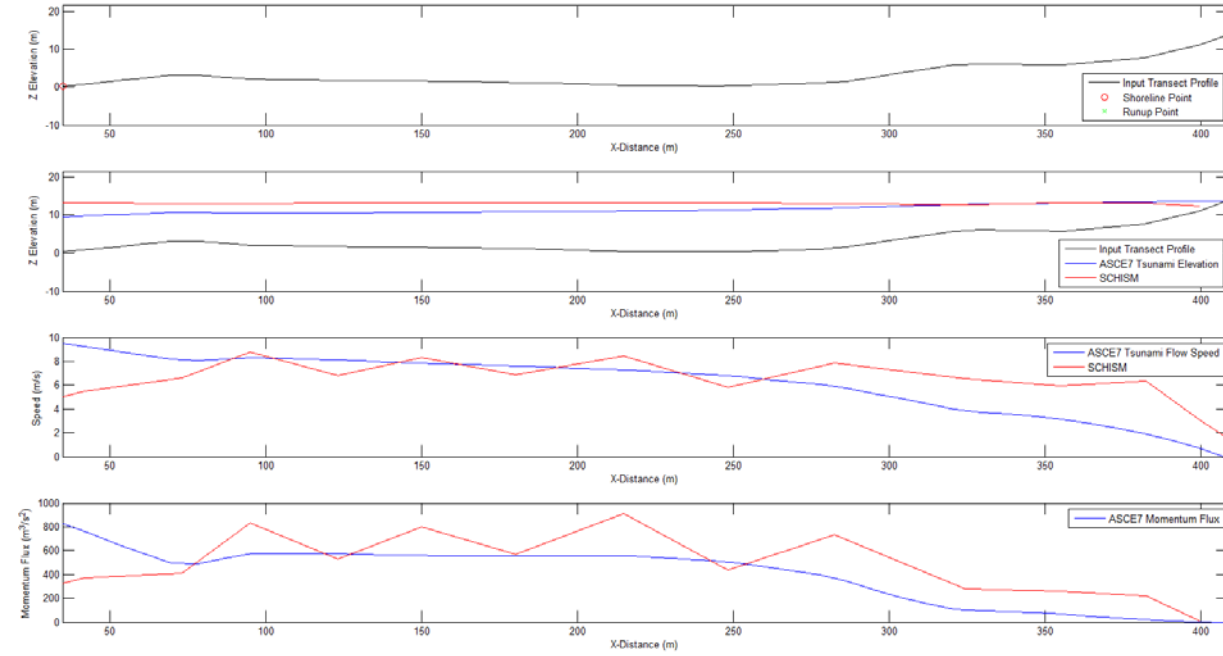
L1



Bandon, transect 6

ASCE source

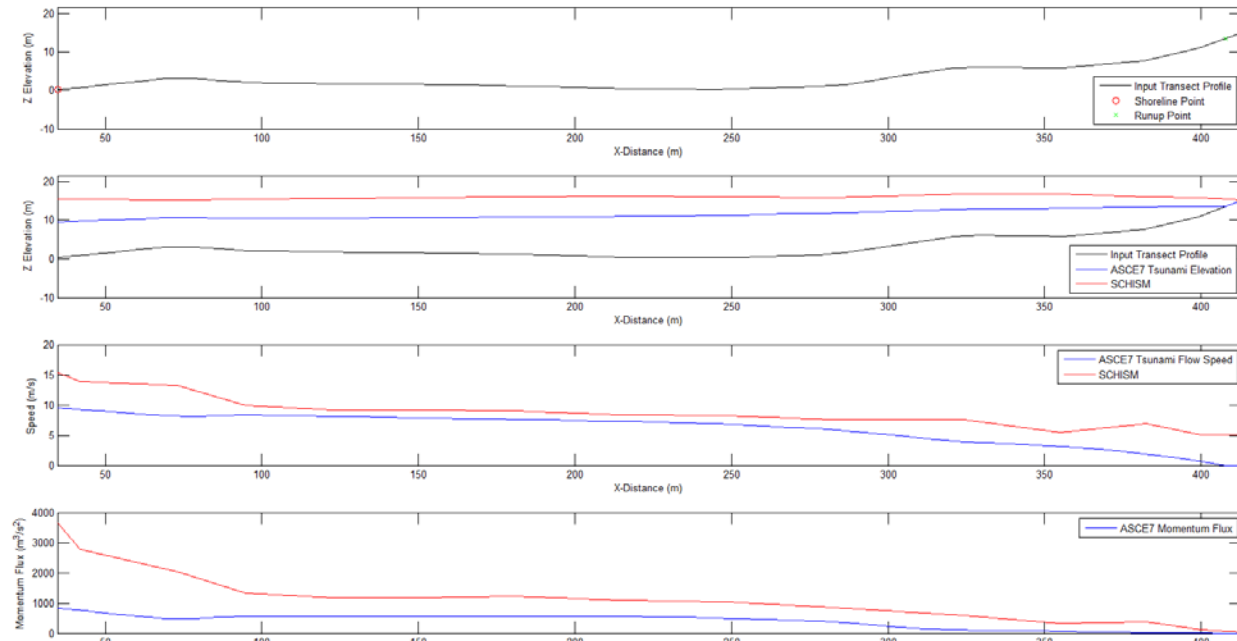
L1



EGL (ASCE 7)
SCHISM

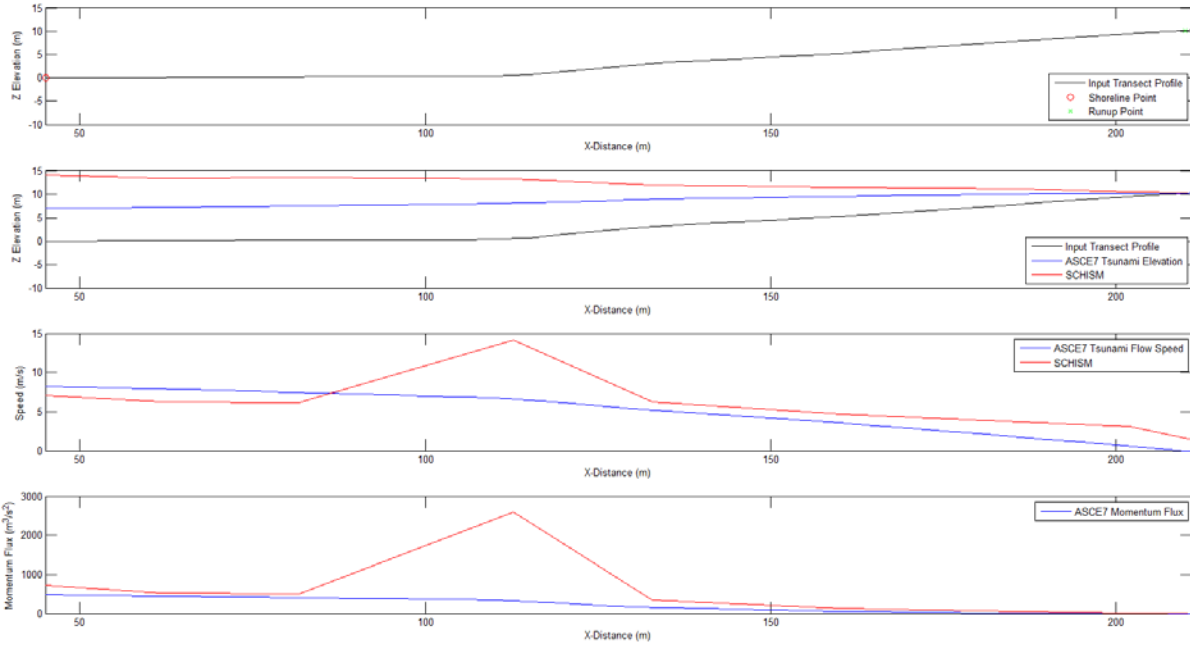
Coquille River

XXL1

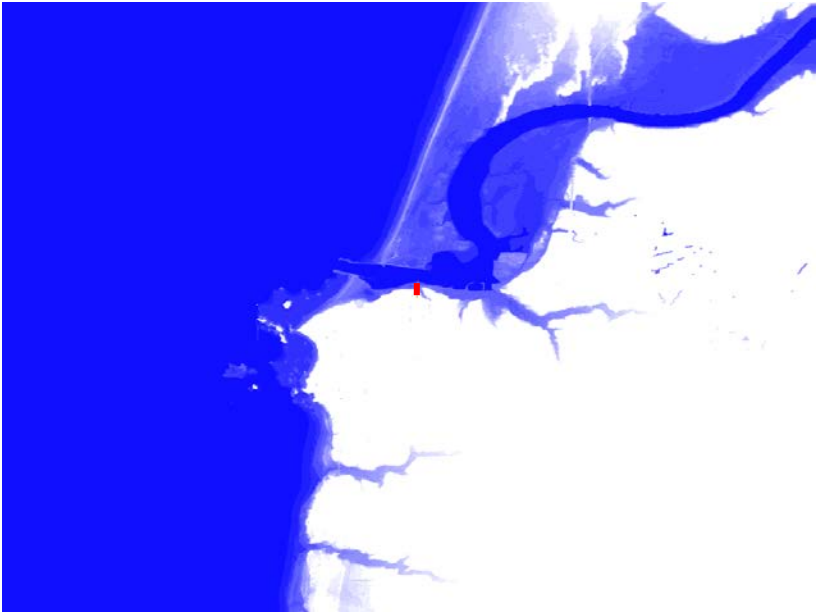
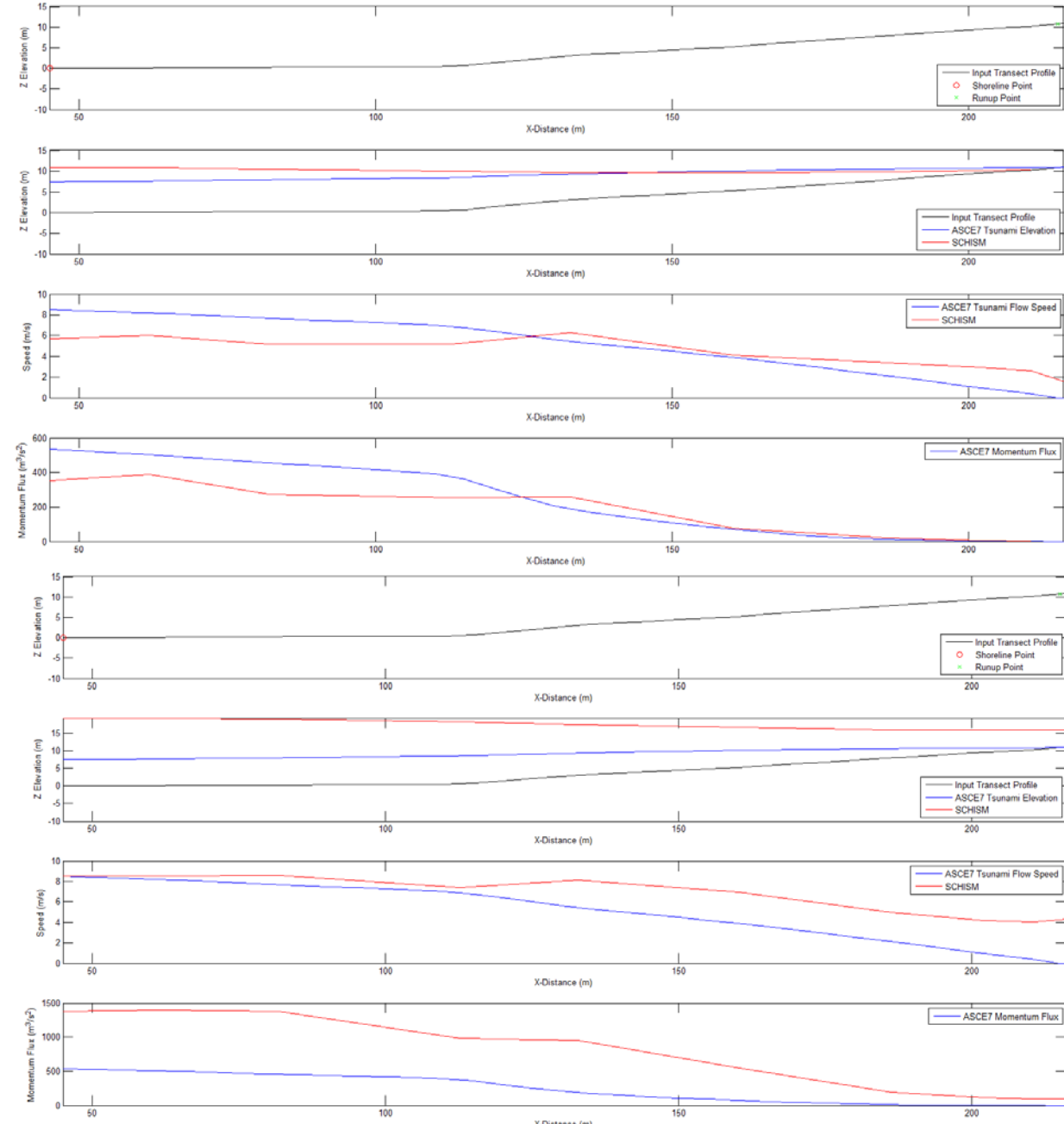


Bandon, transect 7

ASCE source



L1



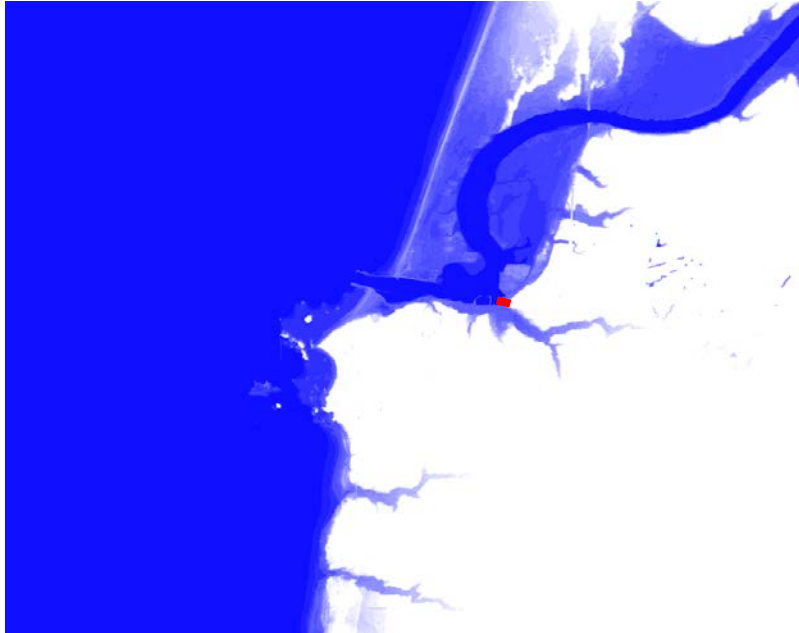
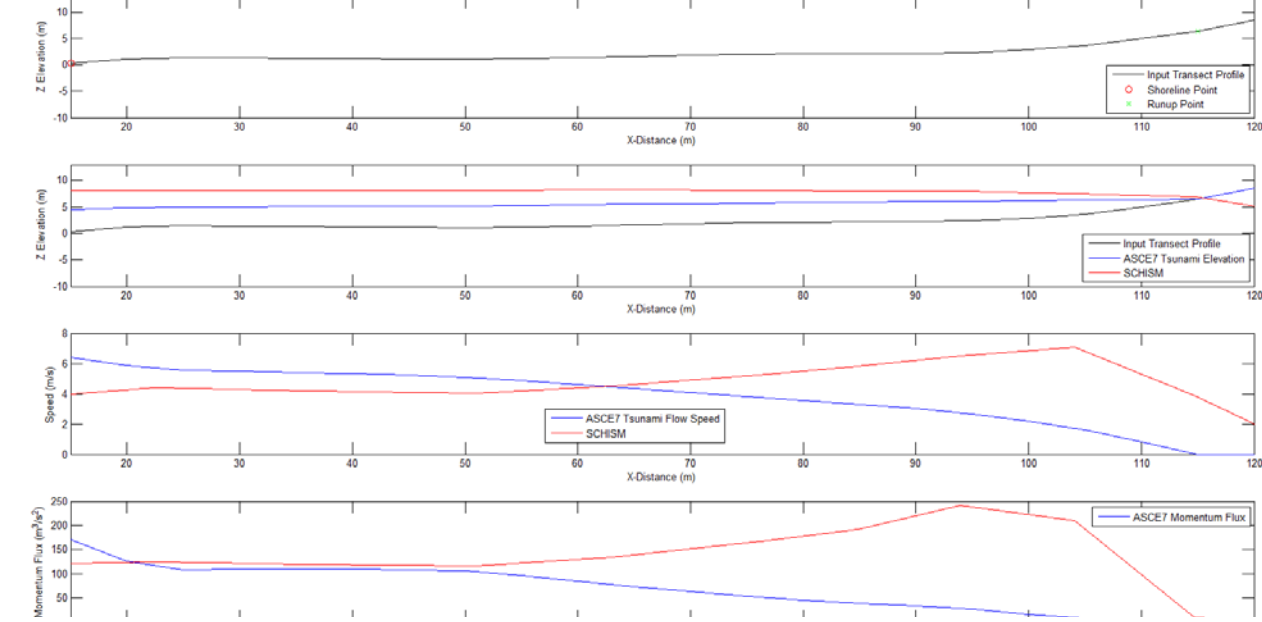
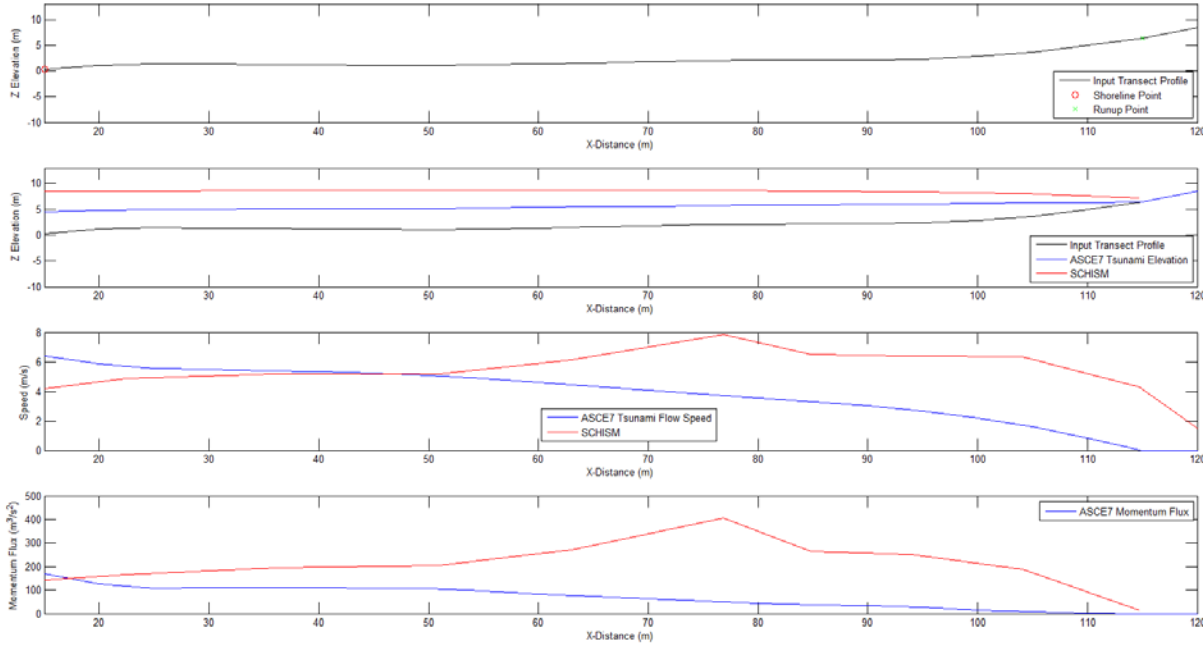
EGL (ASCE 7)
SCHISM

XXL1

Bandon, transect 8

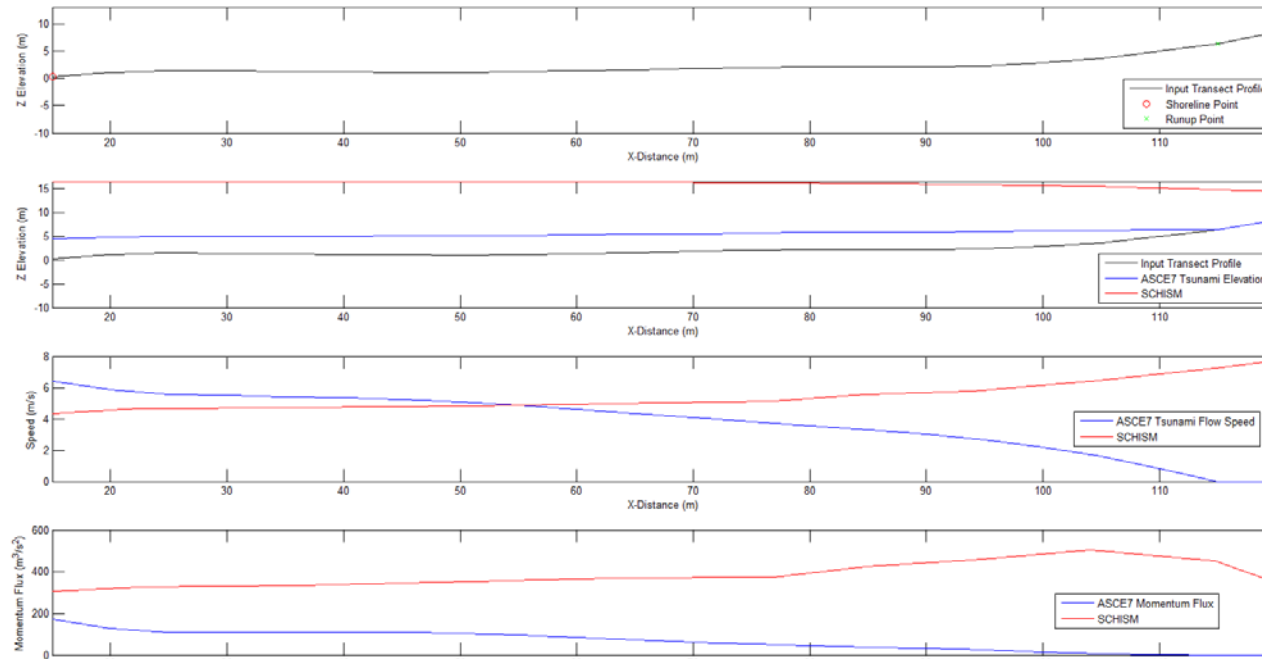
ASCE source

L1



EGL (ASCE 7)
SCHISM

XXL1



Preliminary conclusions

- ASCE tsunami inundation is similar to L1
- Some similarities are observed between EGL and our model results
- Need to redo EGL analysis to use more resolution in transects; also the momentum flux calculation needs to be revised for both EGL and our model