

The background of the slide is a photograph of a powerful storm surge. Large, white-capped waves are crashing over a dark, rocky shoreline. The sky is filled with heavy, grey clouds, and the overall scene conveys a sense of intense natural force and potential flooding.

Alaska Water Level Needs - Storm Surge and Wind Wave Modeling

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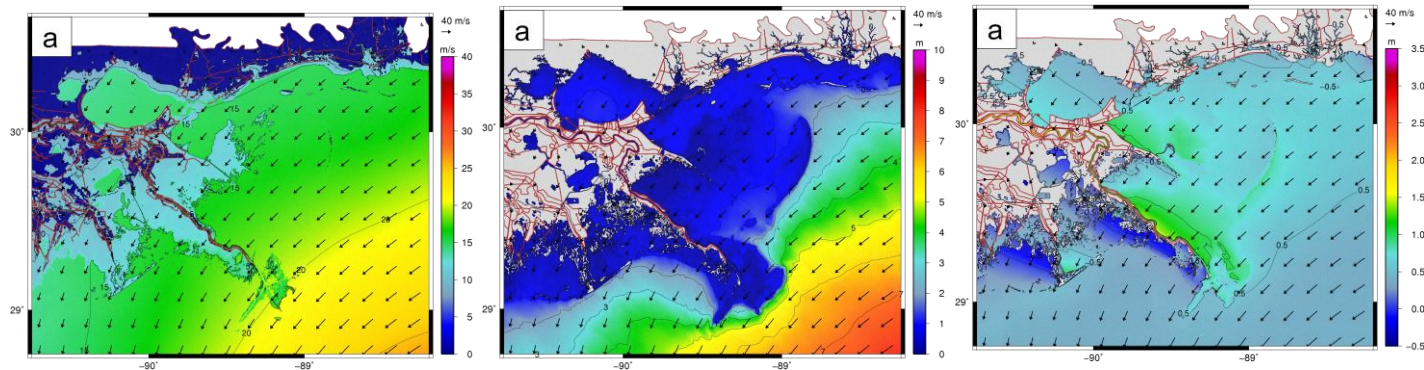
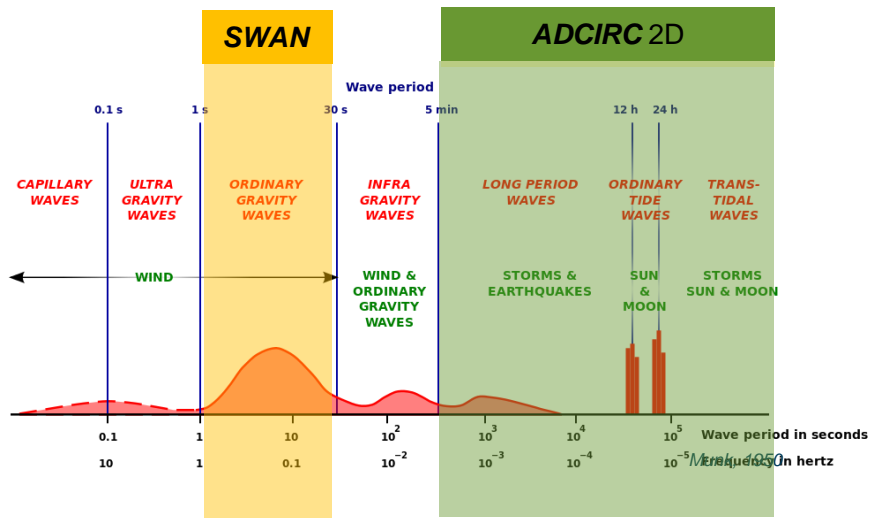
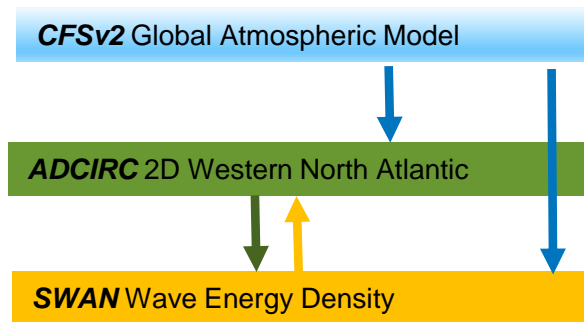
²NCEP/NOAA

Outline

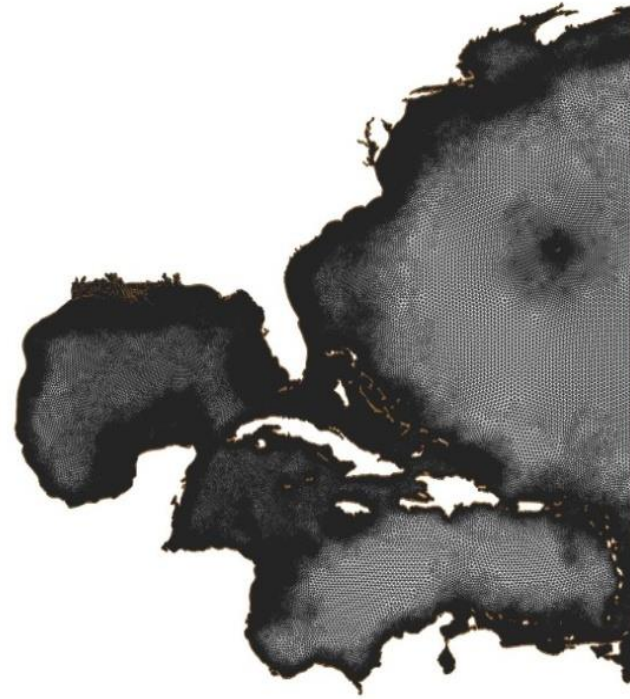
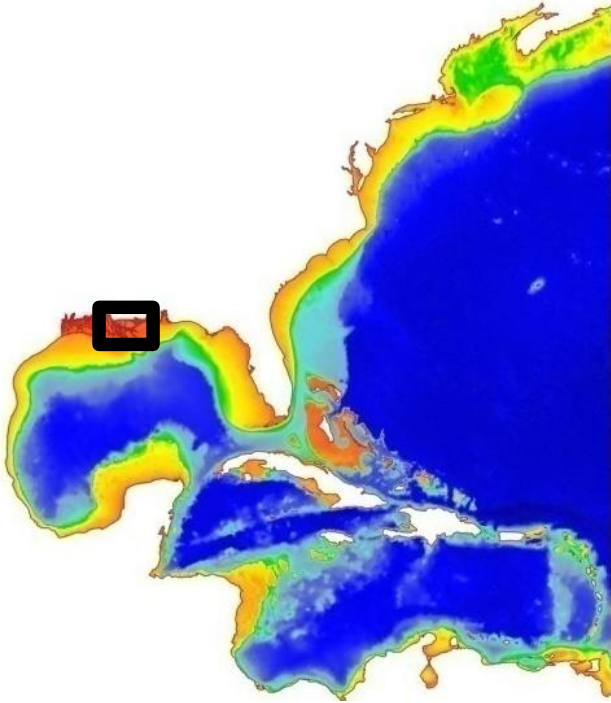
- **Model Introduction**
- Water Level Uses and Data Requirements
 - Tides
 - Storm Surge
 - Storm Waves
- Geographic Gaps and Priority Sites

Current operational coupled ADCIRC+SWAN modeling

Dynamic ADCIRC & SWAN Coupling



SL16v18 model bathymetry & topography and unstructured mesh



Dietrich et al., *Monthly Weather Review*, **139**, 2488-2522, 2011.

Kennedy et al., *Geophysical Research Letters*, **38**, L08608, 2011.

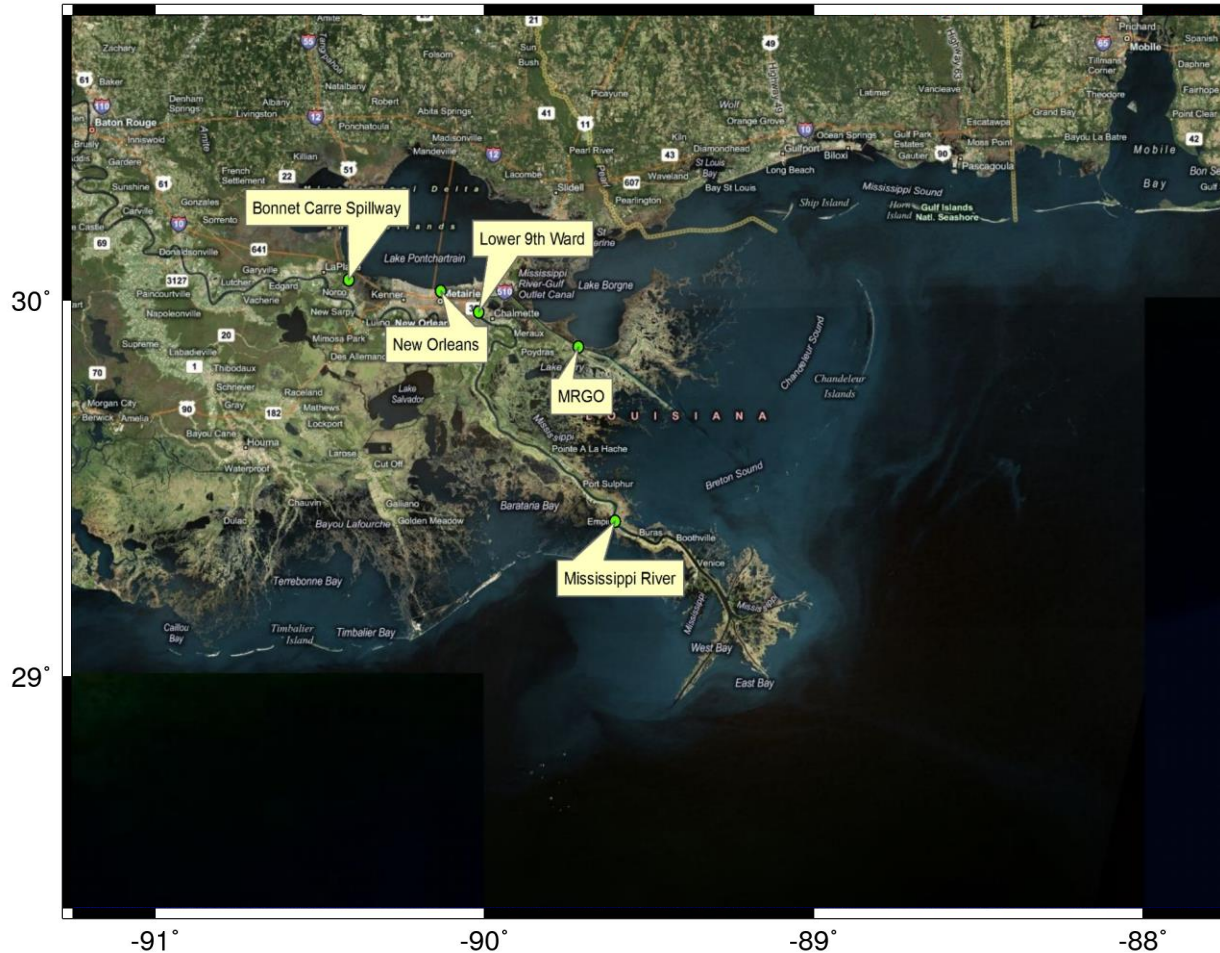
Kerr et al., *Journal of Waterway, Port, Coastal, and Ocean Engineering*, **139**, 326-335, 2013.

Martyr et al., *Journal of Hydraulic Engineering*, **139**, 5, 492-501, 2013.

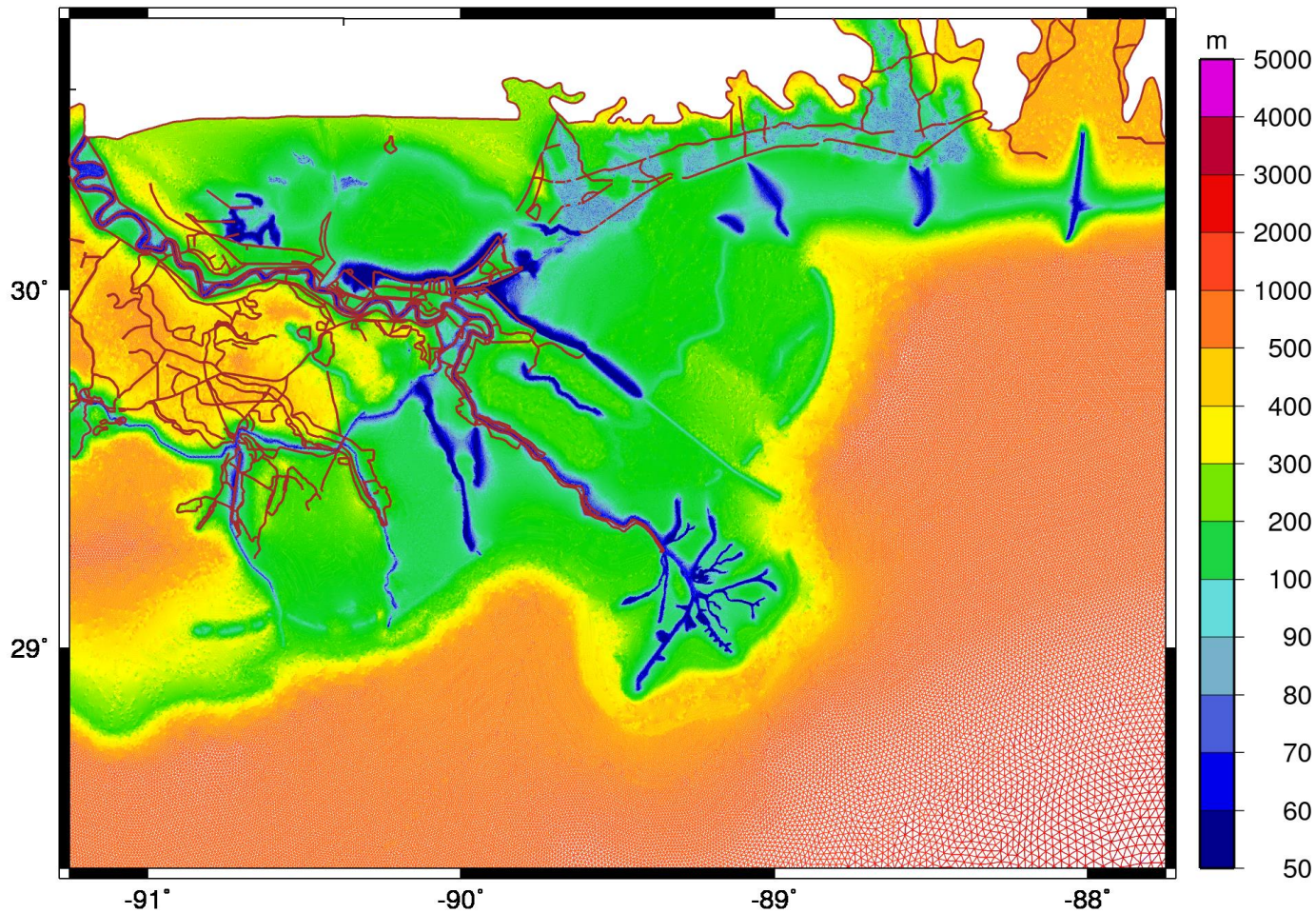
Hope et al., *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, **118**, 4424-4460, 2013.

Kerr et al., *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, **118**, 5129-5172, 2013.

SL16v18 model bathymetry & topography in SE Louisiana

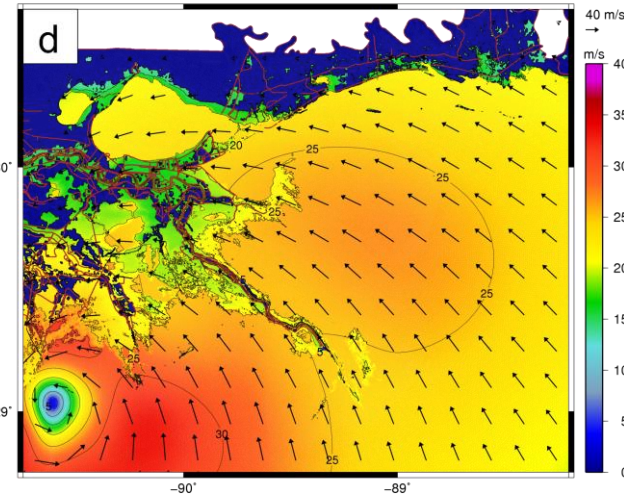


SL16v18 model bathymetry & topography in SE Louisiana

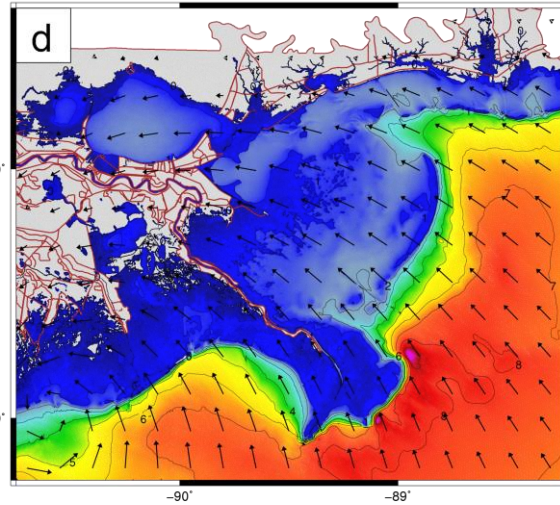


Hurricane Gustav: 2008 / 09 / 01 / 1400 UTC

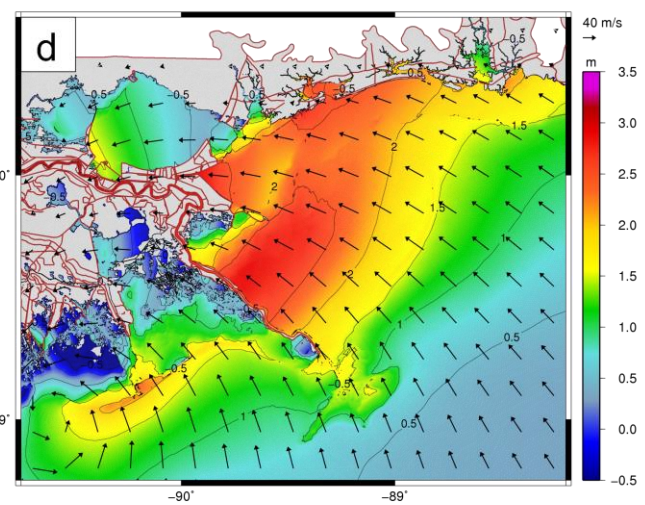
Winds (m/s)



Waves (m)



Water Elevations (m)

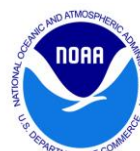


Outline

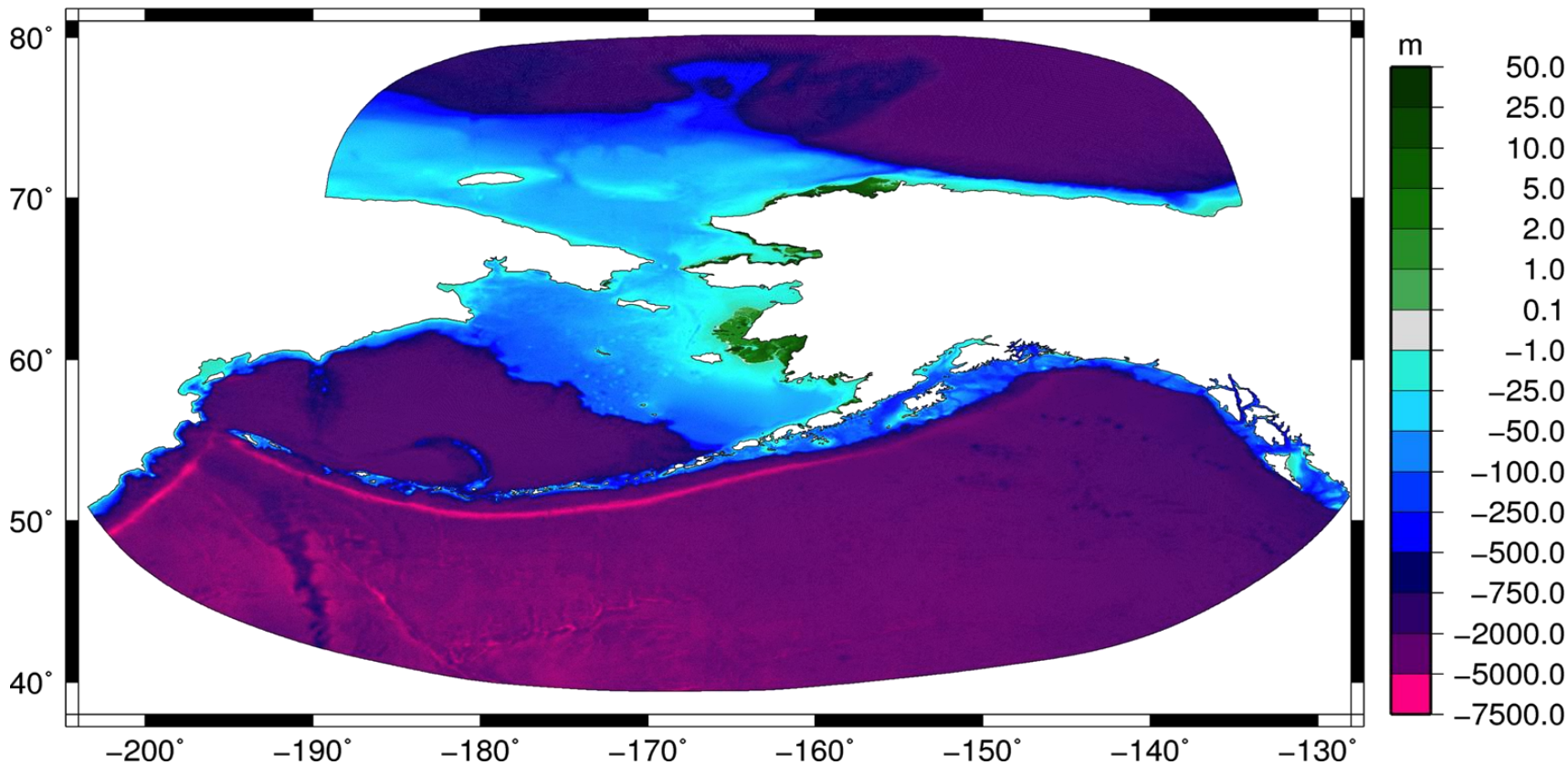
- Model Introduction
- **Water Level Uses and Data Requirements**
 - **Tides**
 - **Storm Surge**
 - **Storm Waves**
- Geographic Gaps and Priority Sites

Current WALCC/ND/NCEP ADCIRC+SWAN Alaska model

Western Alaska LCC



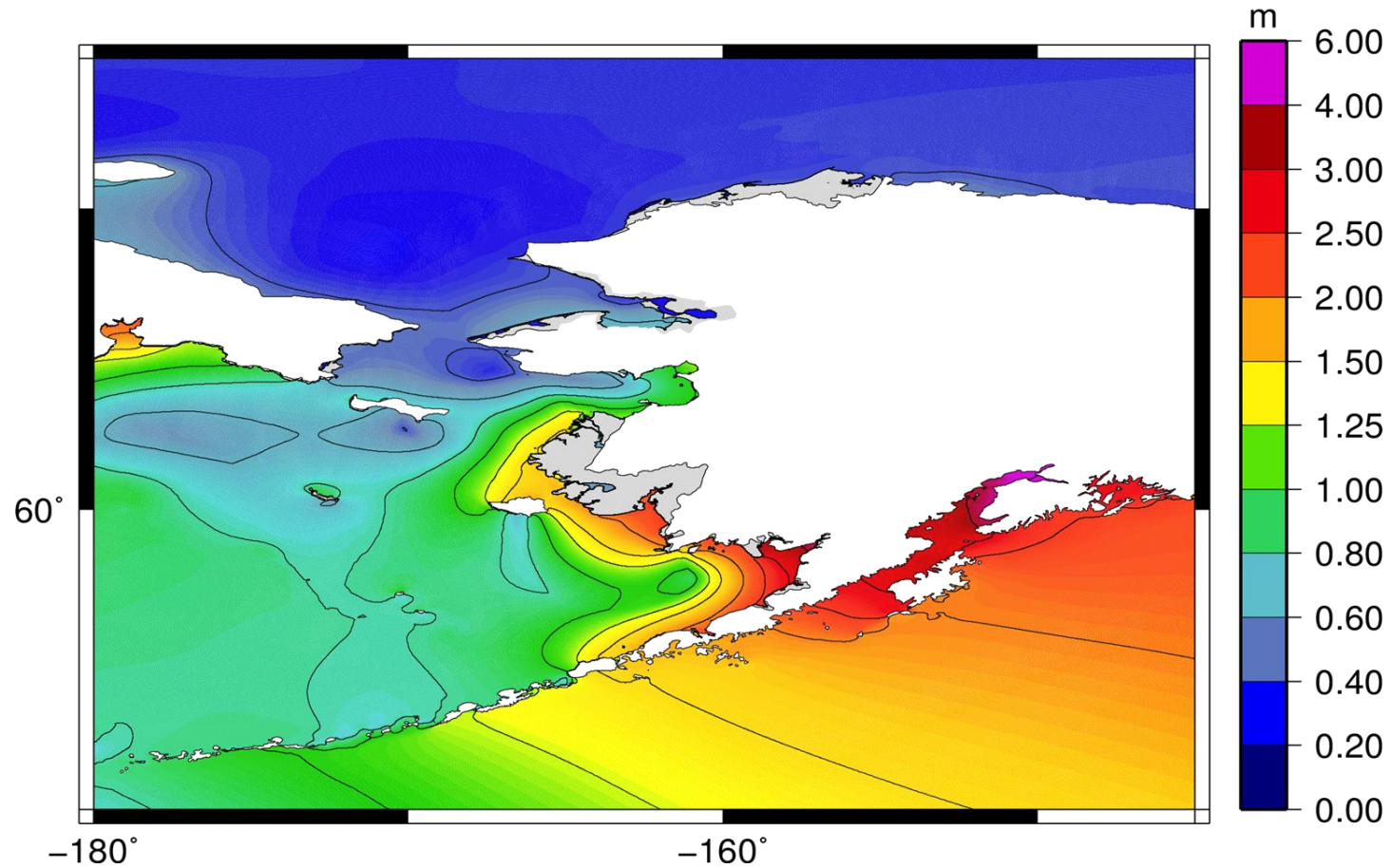
Model Bathymetry



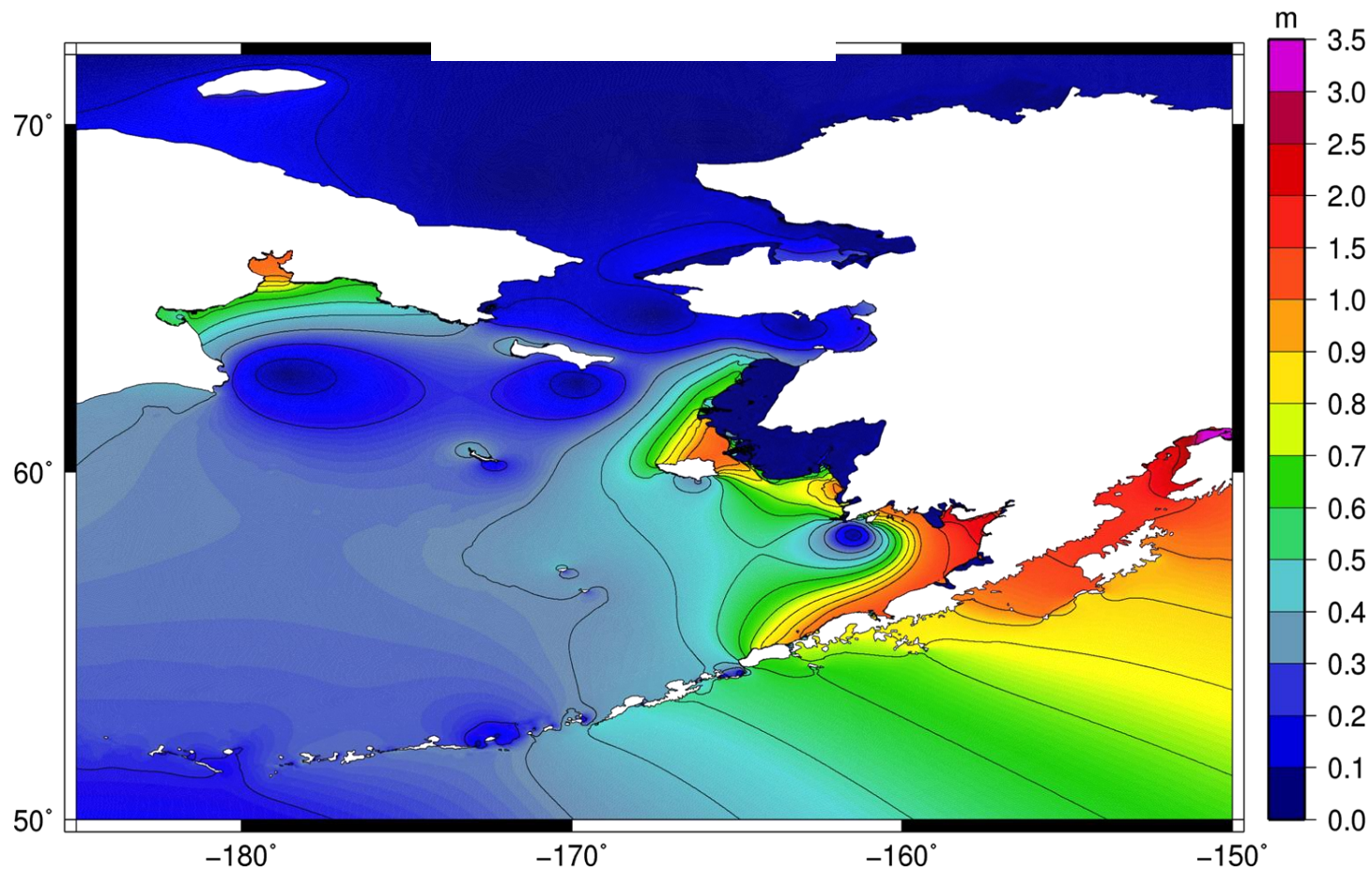
Tidal water level measurements

- **Use water level measurements to decompose signal into tidal harmonics**
 - Diurnal (ex. K_1, O_1, \dots)
 - Semi-Diurnal (ex. M_2, N_2, \dots)
- **Requires measurements at at least 1 hour intervals**
 - More frequent sampling increases accuracy
- **Used to compare against computed tidal harmonics from the ADCIRC model**
- **Most NOAA/NOS stations (tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov) inactive in AK**
 - Little information on seasonal change of constituents

Tidal maximum water level – all tides



Tidal M_2 amplitude



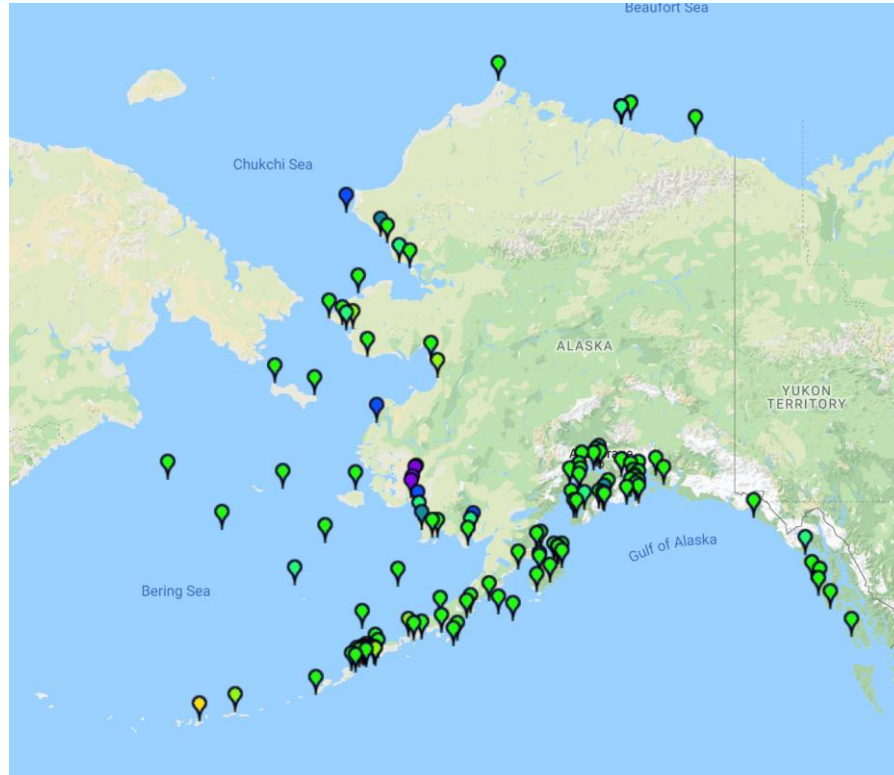
Alaska Tidal Validation

Amplitude Error (m / %)

gt. - 0.04 / - 40 % lt. -0.04 / - 40 % lt. -0.03 / - 30 % lt. -0.02 / - 20 % lt. -0.01 / - 10 % lt. +0.01 / + 10 % lt. +0.02 / + 20 % lt. +0.03 / + 30 % lt. +0.04 / + 40 % gt. +0.04 / + 40 %

Phase Error (deg)

gt. -80 lt. -80 lt. -60 lt. -40 lt. -20 lt. +20 lt. +40 lt. +60 lt. +80 gt. +80



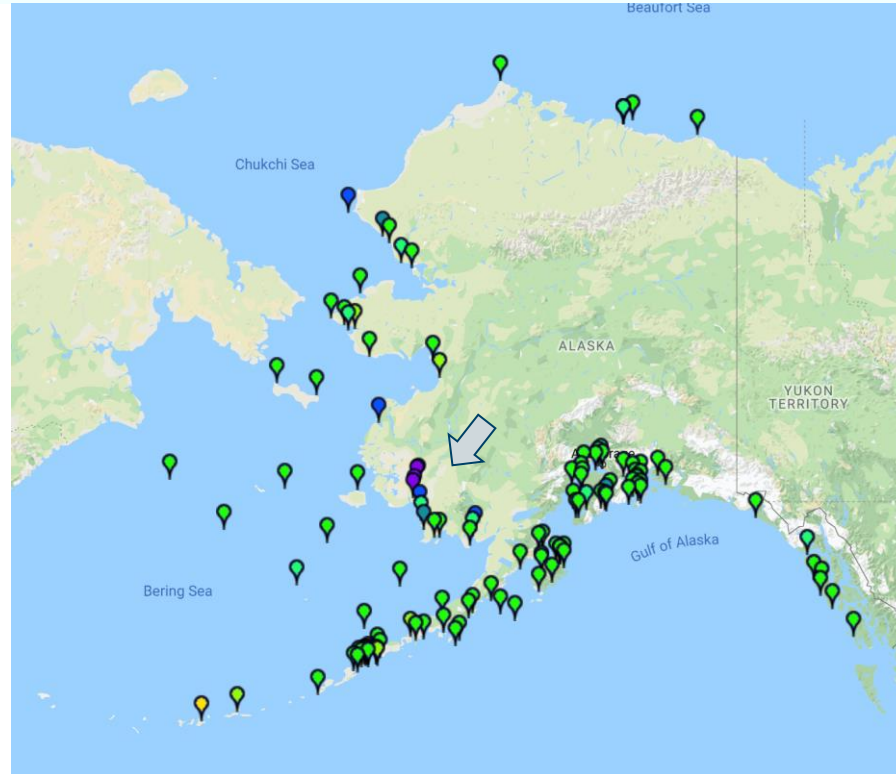
Alaska Tidal Validation

Amplitude Error (m / %)

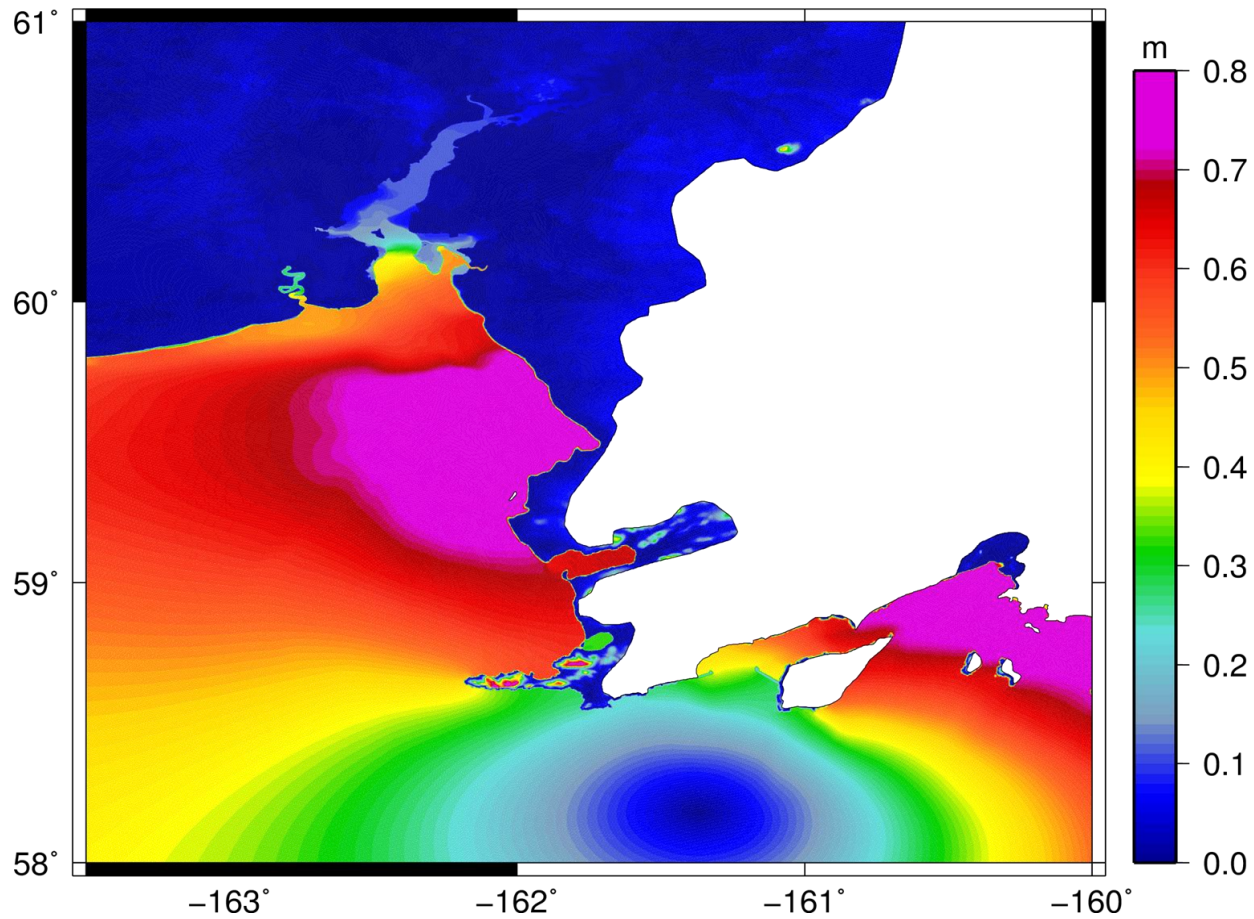
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Phase Error (deg)

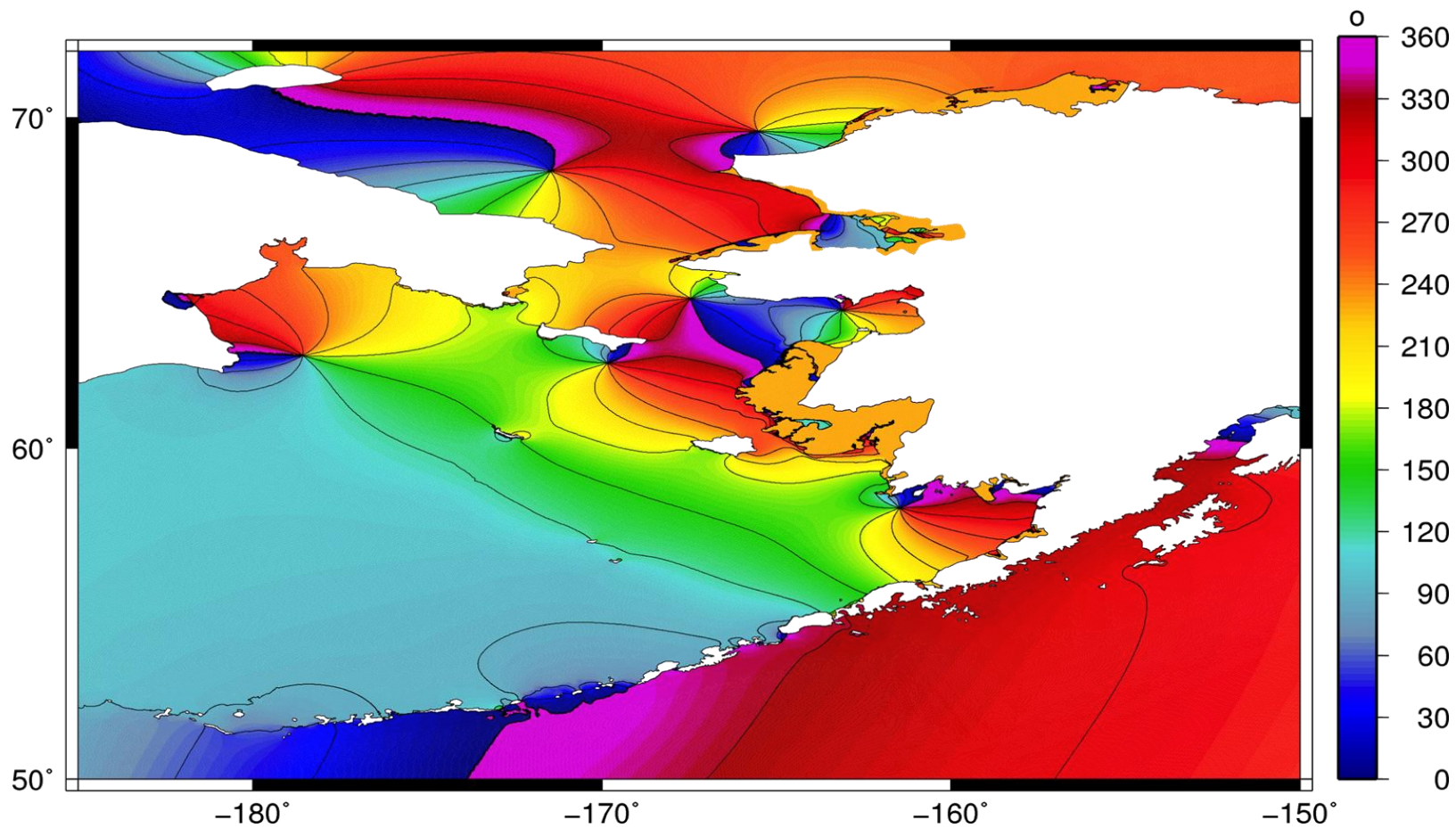
gt. -80 lt. -80 lt. -60 lt. -40 lt. -20 lt. +20 lt. +40 lt. +60 lt. +80 gt. +80



M_2 amplitude detail – Kuskokwim River



Tidal M_2 phase



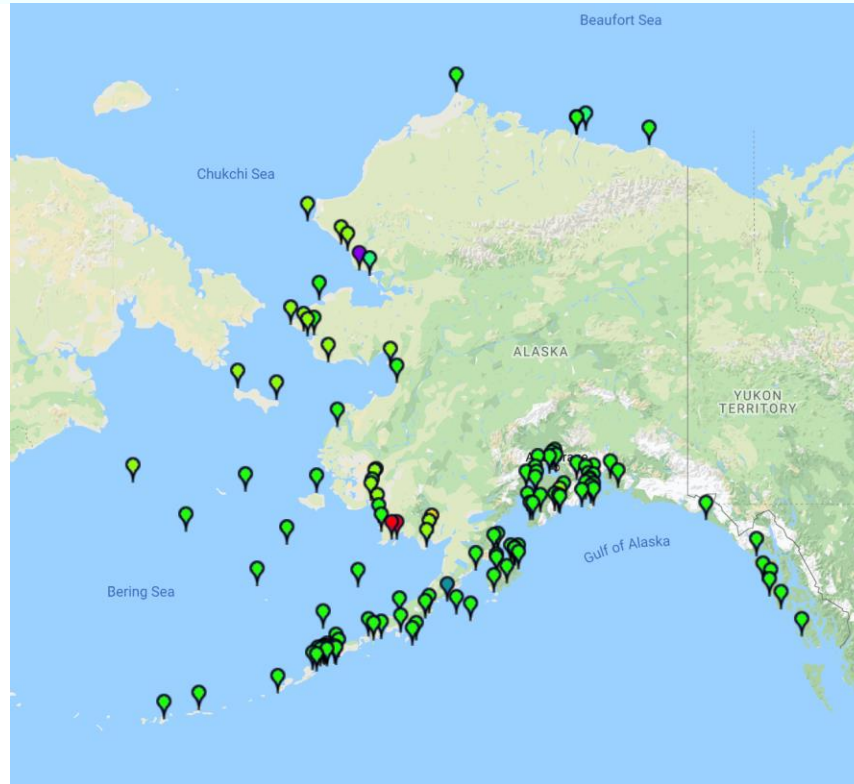
Alaska Tidal Validation

Amplitude Error (m / %)

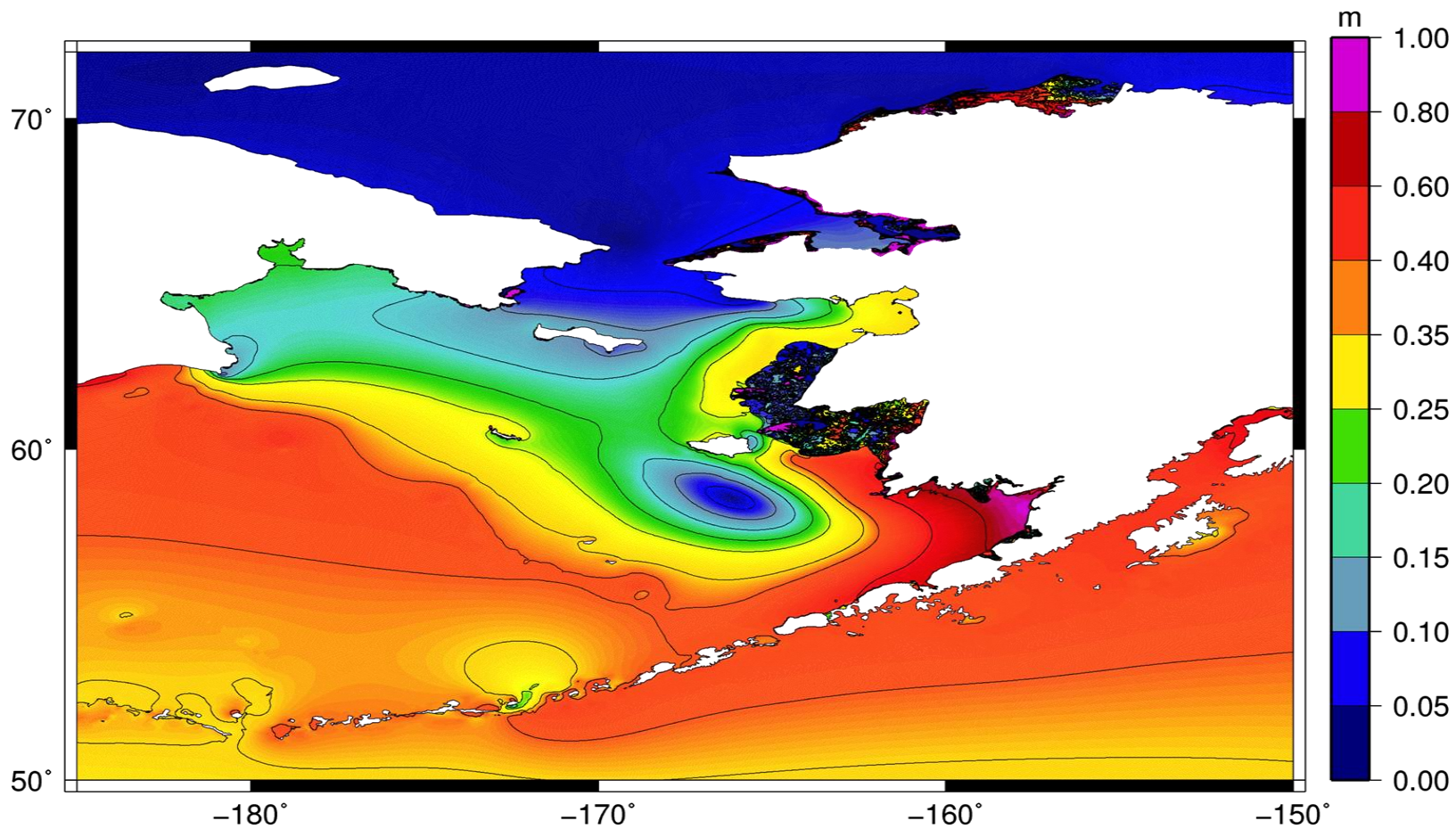
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Phase Error (deg)

gt. -80 lt. -80 lt. -60 lt. -40 lt. -20 lt. +20 lt. +40 lt. +60 lt. +80 gt. +80



Tidal K_1 amplitude



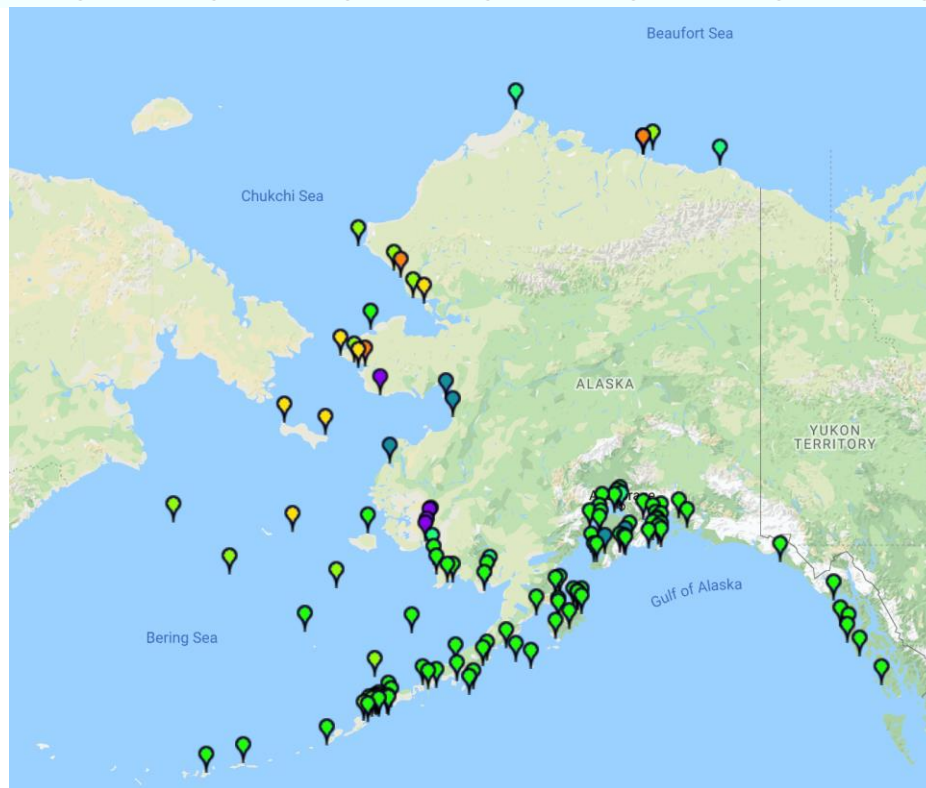
Alaska Tidal Validation

Amplitude Error (m / %)

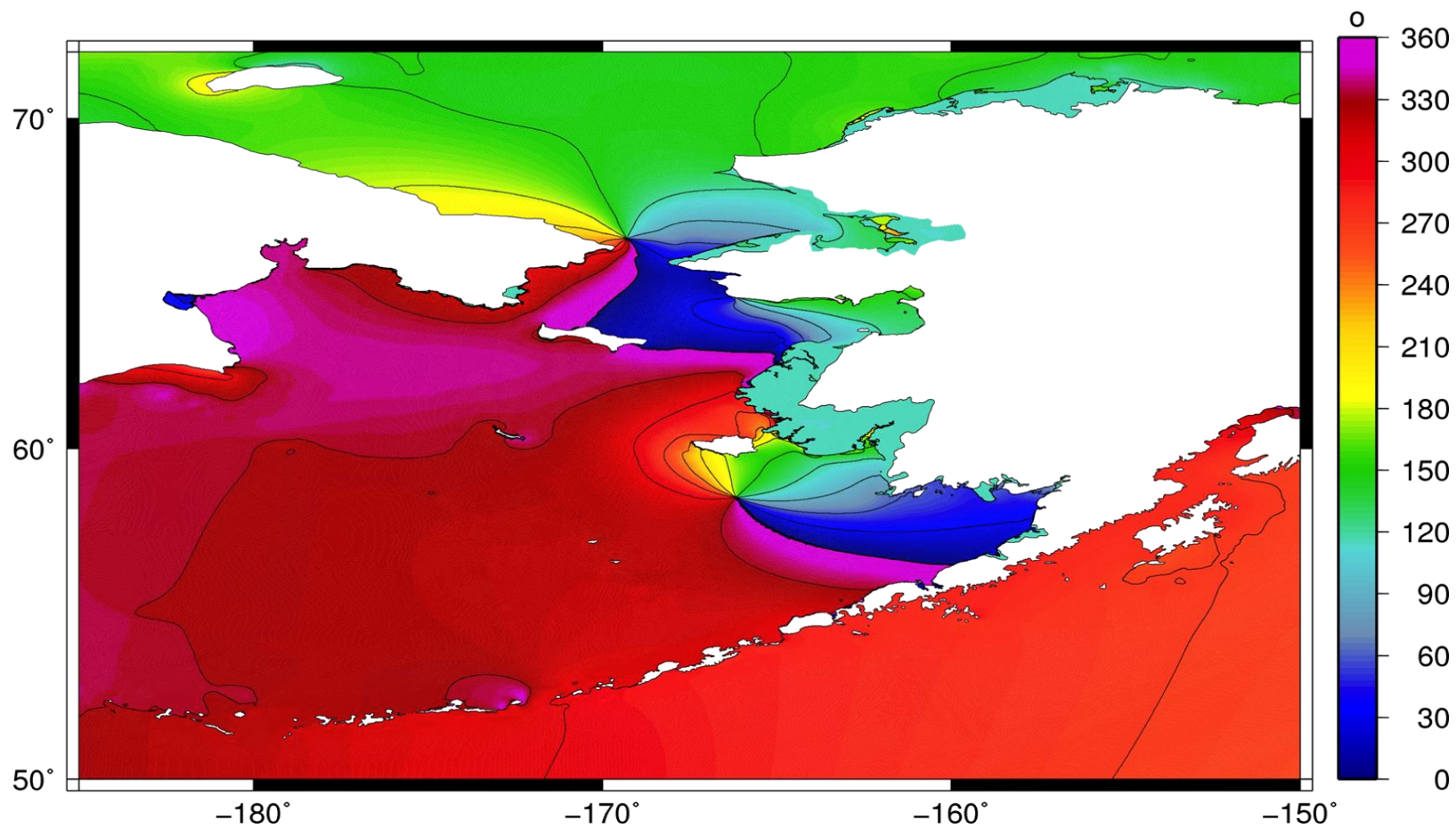
gt. - 0.04 / - 40 % lt. -0.04 / - 40 % lt. -0.03 / - 30 % lt. -0.02 / - 20 % lt. -0.01 / - 10 % lt. +0.01 / + 10 % lt. +0.02 / + 20 % lt. +0.03 / + 30 % lt. +0.04 / + 40 % gt. +0.04 / + 40 %

Phase Error (deg)

gt. -80 lt. -80 lt. -60 lt. -40 lt. -20 lt. +20 lt. +40 lt. +60 lt. +80 gt. +80



Tidal K_1 phase



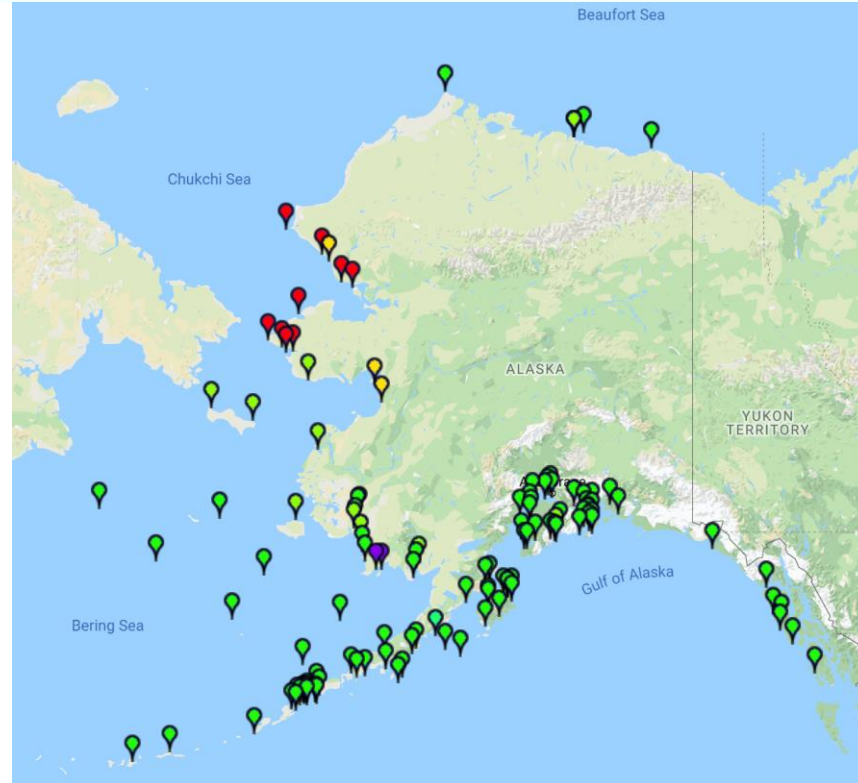
Alaska Tidal Validation

Amplitude Error (m / %)

gt. - 0.04 / - 40 % lt. -0.04 / - 40 % lt. -0.03 / - 30 % lt. -0.02 / - 20 % lt. -0.01 / - 10 % lt. +0.01 / + 10 % lt. +0.02 / + 20 % lt. +0.03 / + 30 % lt. +0.04 / + 40 % gt. +0.04 / + 40 %

Phase Error (deg)

gt. -80 lt. -80 lt. -60 lt. -40 lt. -20 lt. +20 lt. +40 lt. +60 lt. +80 gt. +80



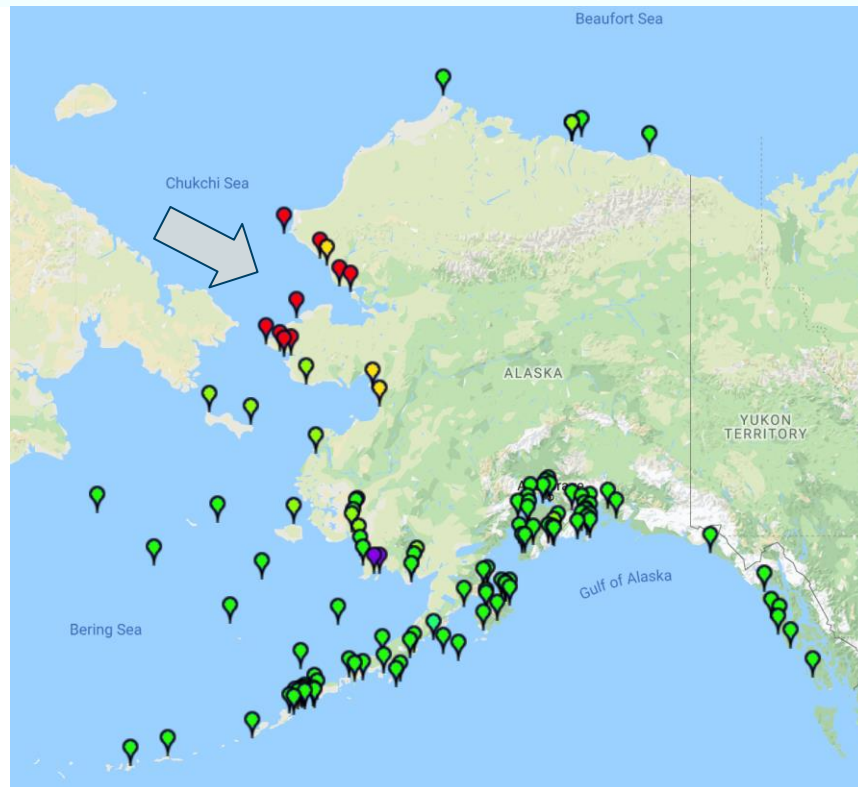
Alaska Tidal Validation

Amplitude Error (m / %)

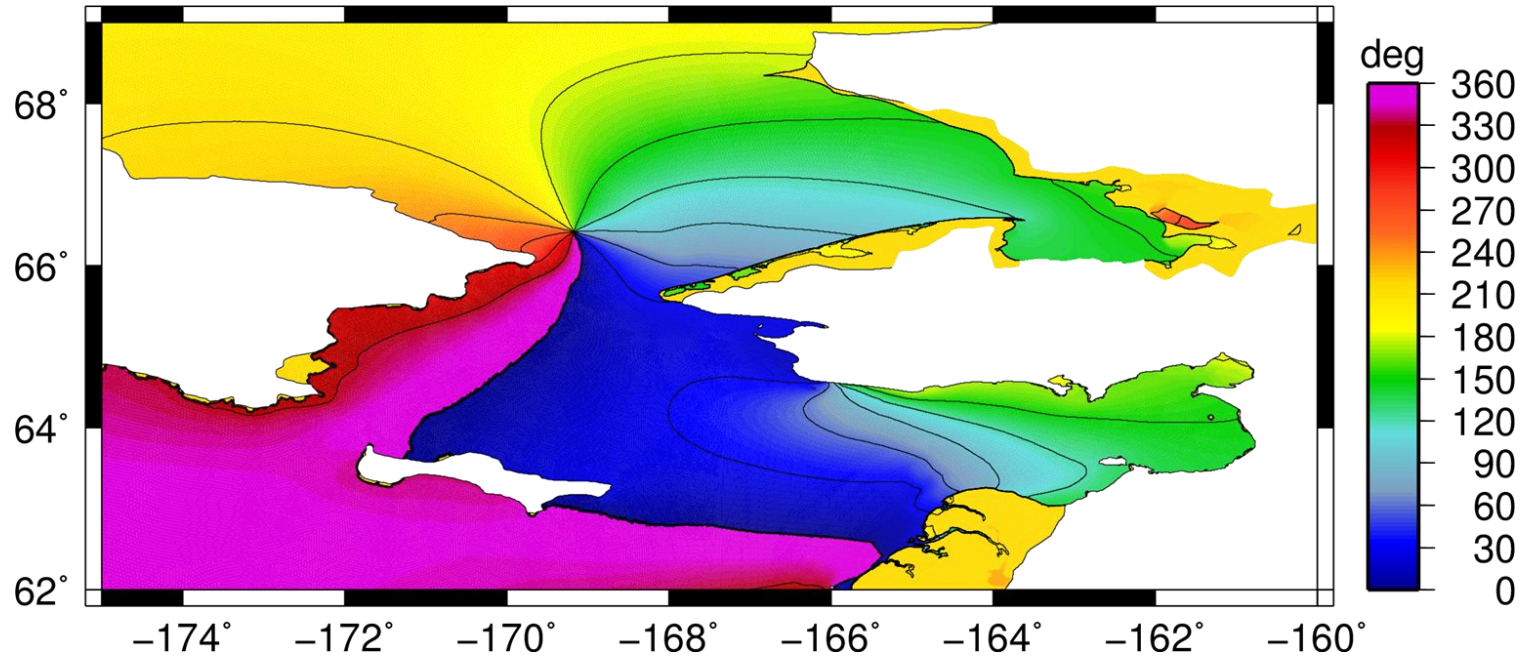
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Phase Error (deg)

gt. -80 lt. -80 lt. -60 lt. -40 lt. -20 lt. +20 lt. +40 lt. +60 lt. +80 gt. +80

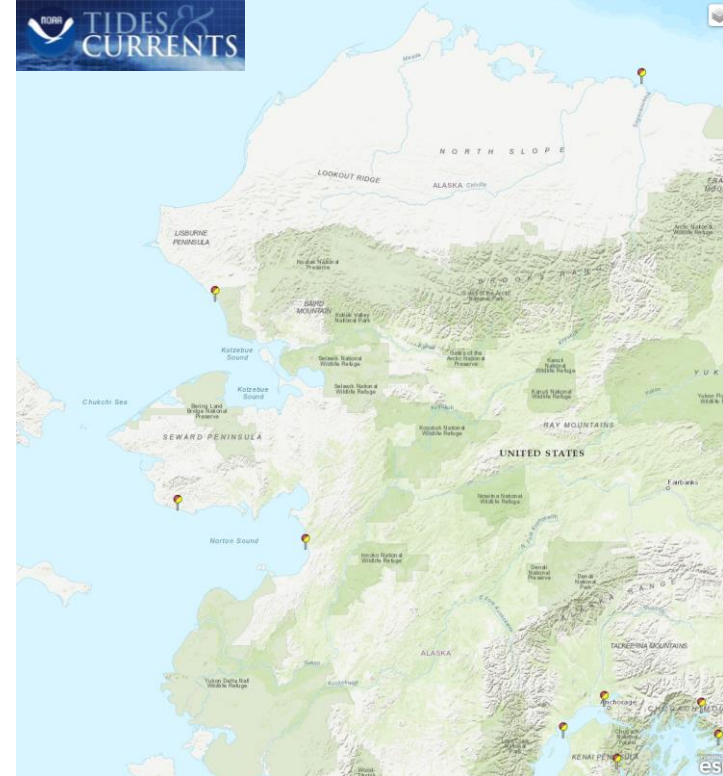


Tidal K_1 phase detail – Bering Strait

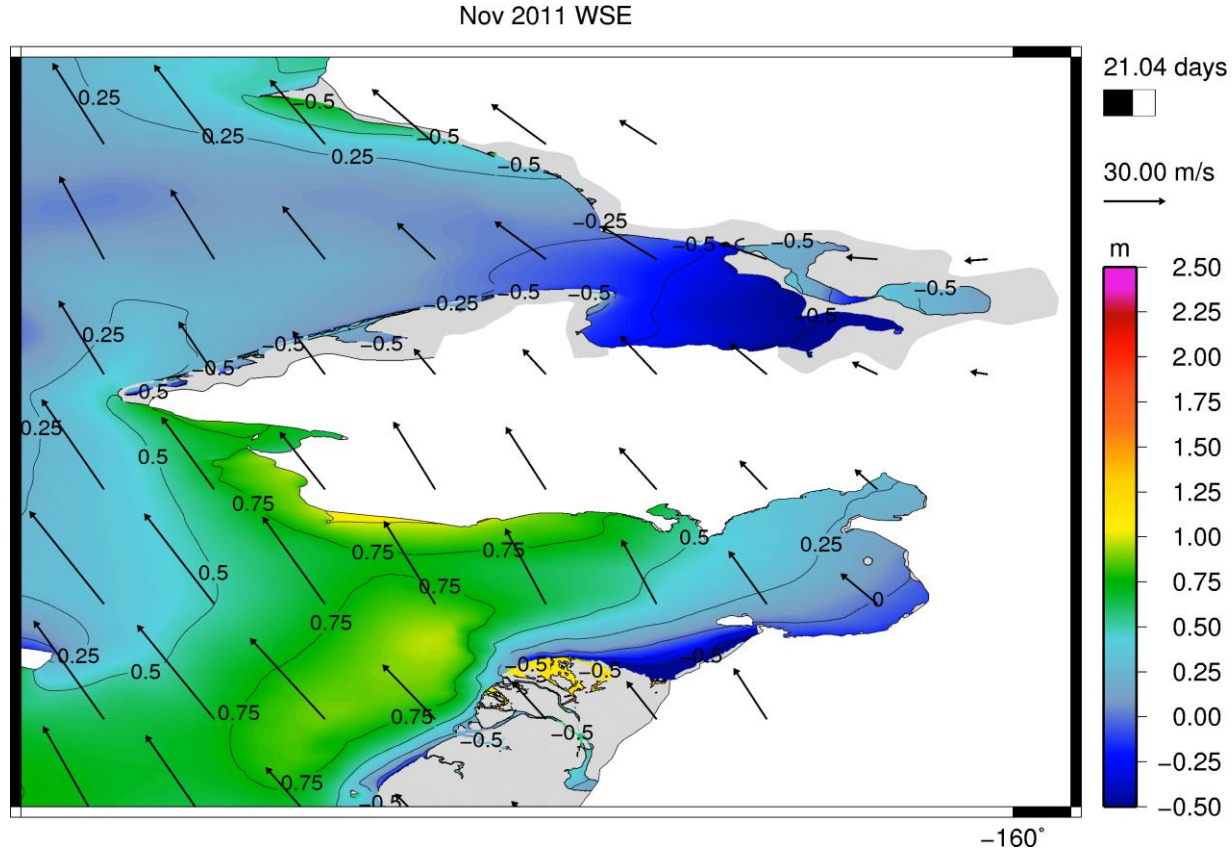


Storm surge water level measurements

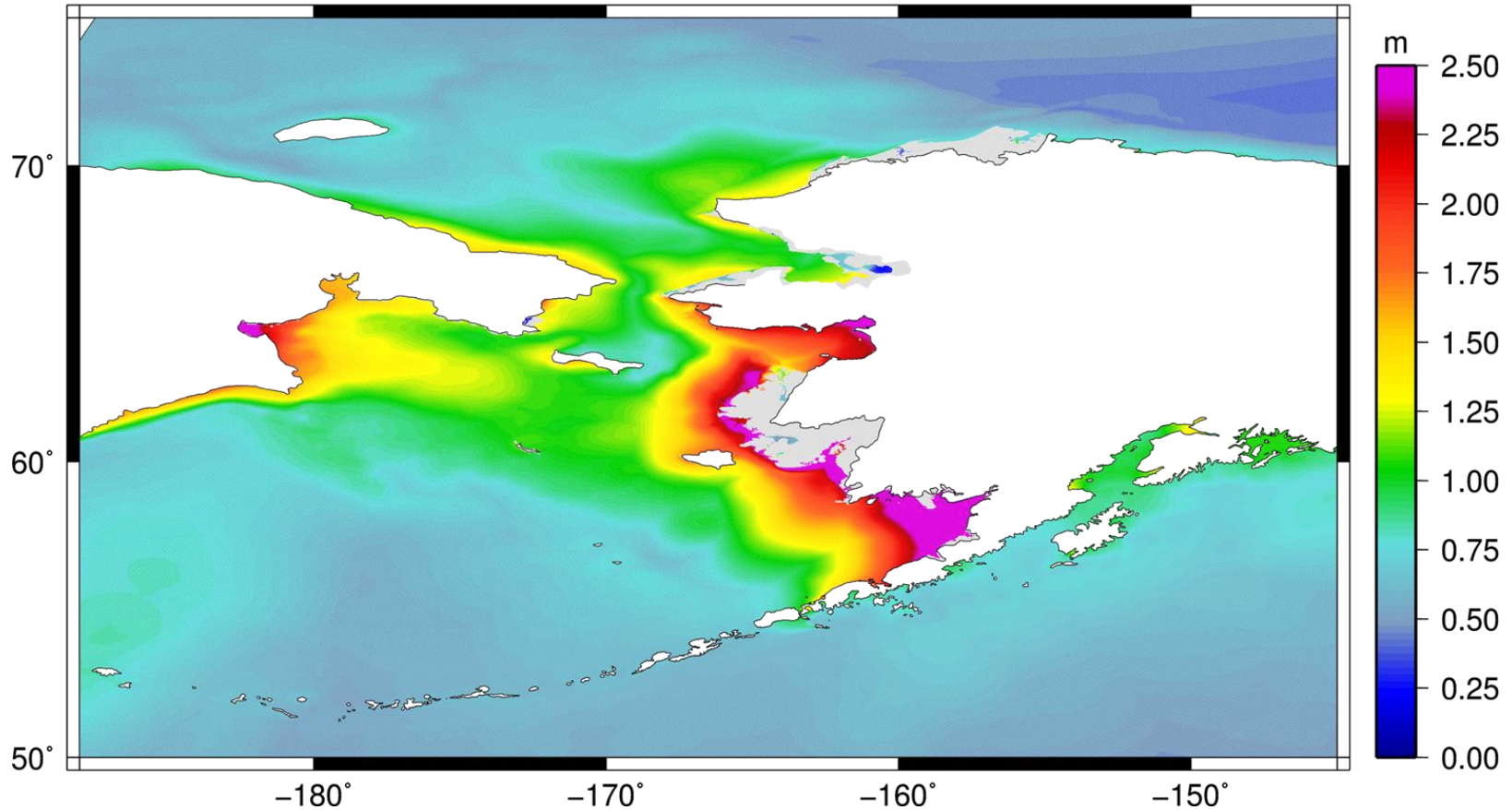
- Used to compare against computed water level
- Requires measurements at at least 1 hour intervals
 - More frequent sampling increases accuracy
- Only 4 NOAA/NOS stations (tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov) active in AK on the West and North coast



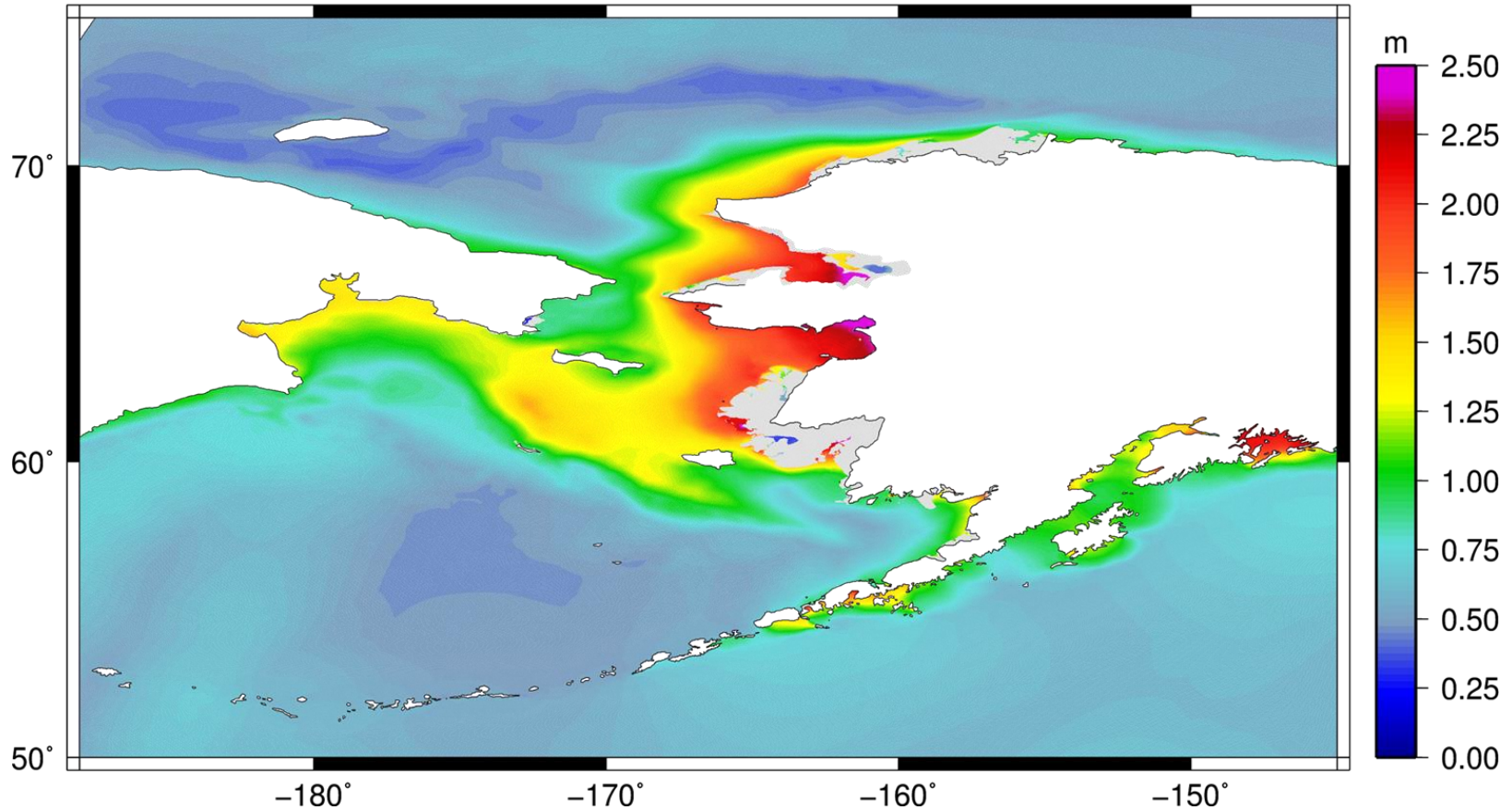
November 2011 - storm surge detailed winds and water levels



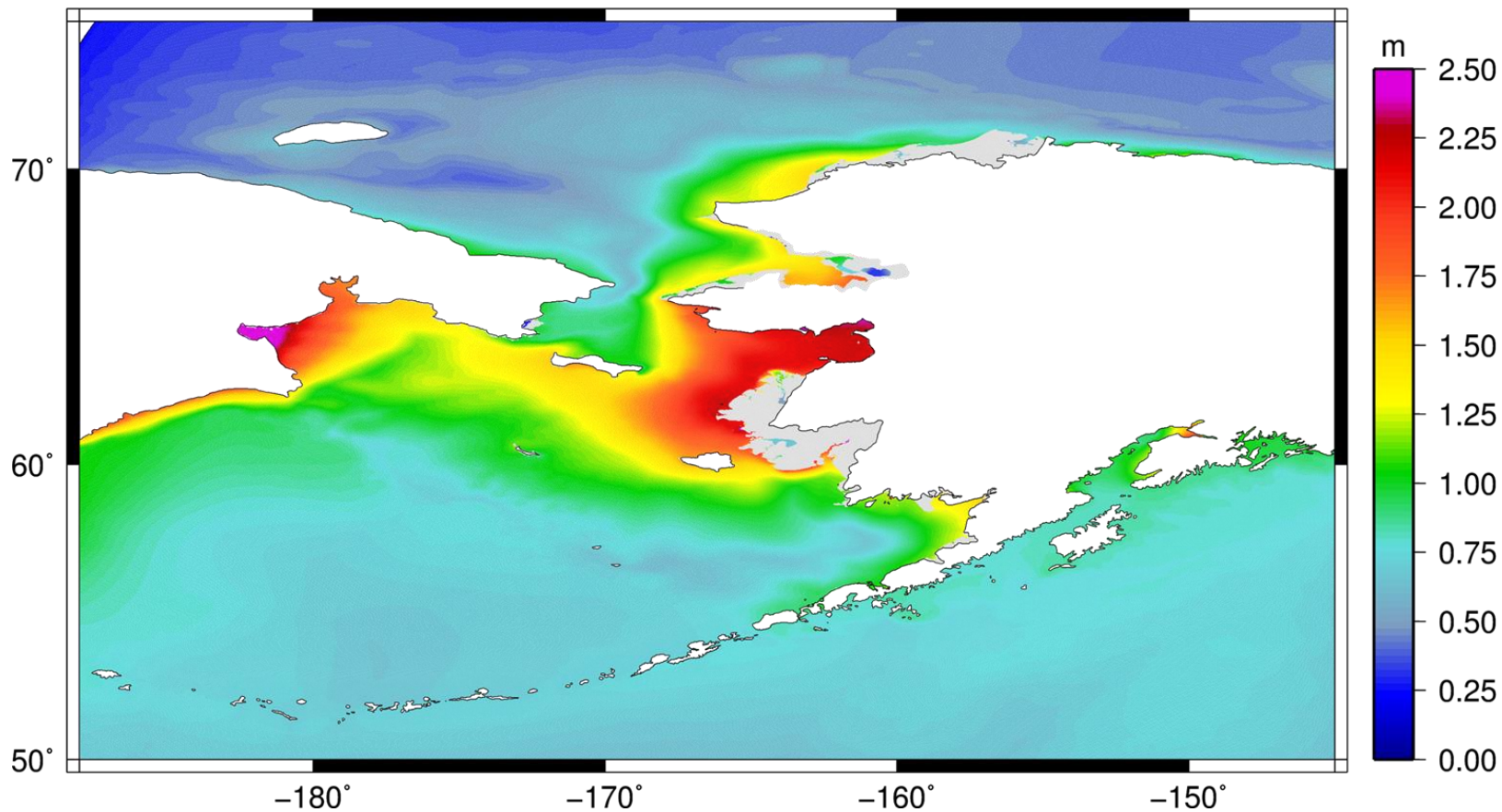
November 2011 – maximum storm surge (no tides)



February 2011 – maximum storm surge (no tides)

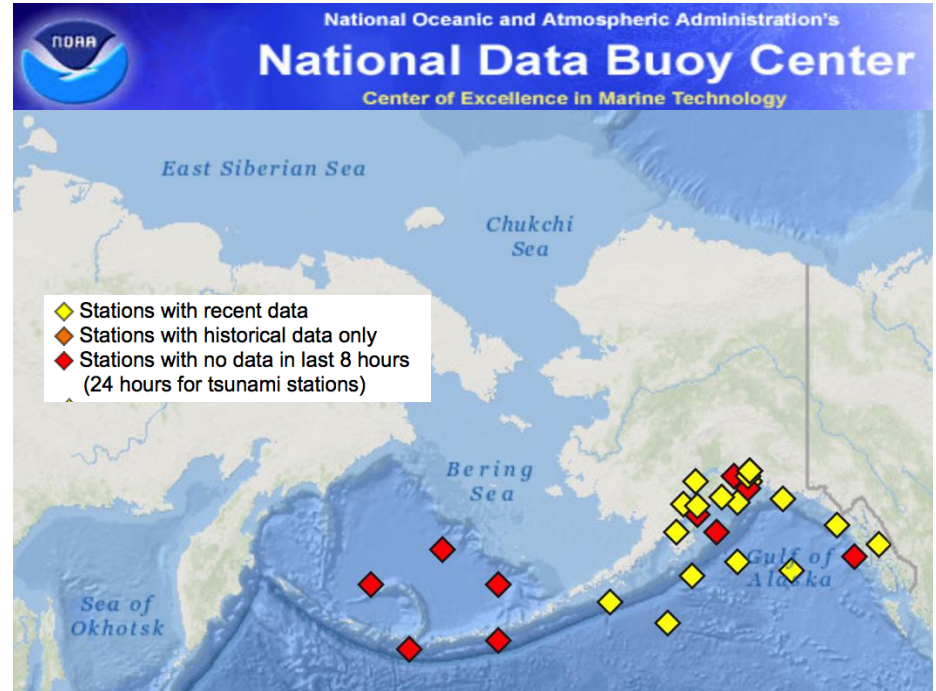


January 2017 – maximum storm surge (no tides)

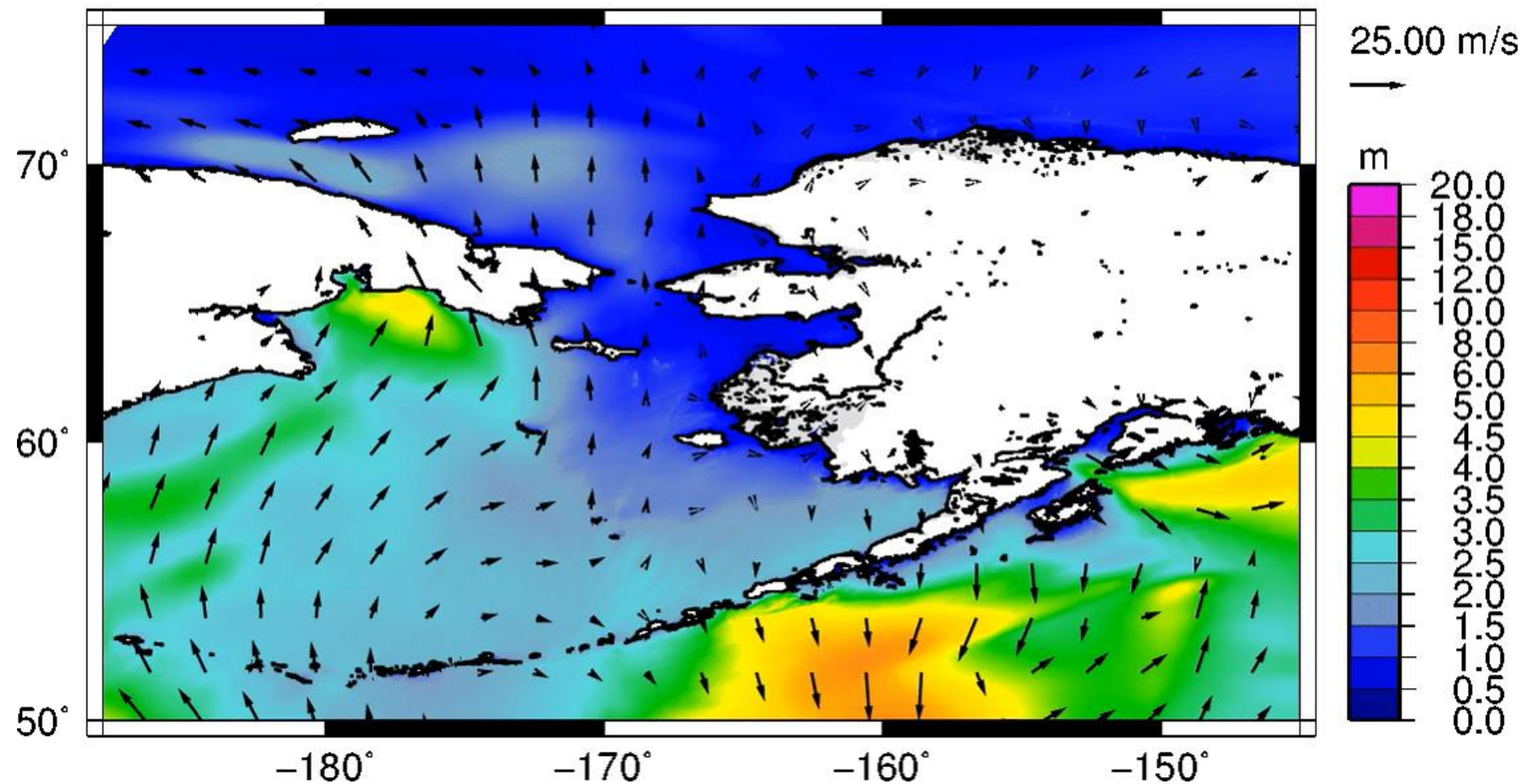


Storm wave measurements

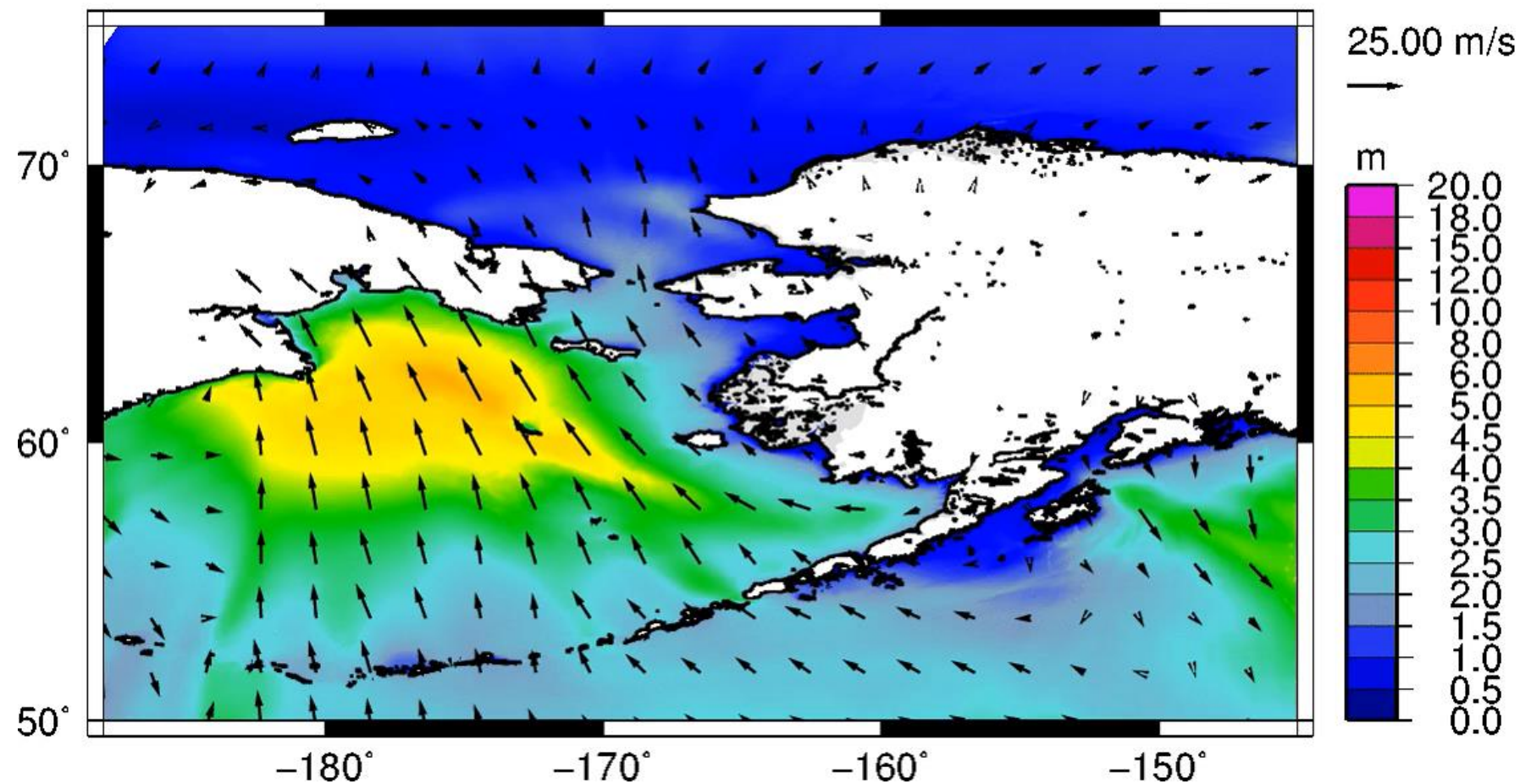
- Used to compare against computed wave height and other wave parameters
- Coupled ADCIRC+SWAN followed by ADCIRC+WWIII model
- Limited wave gauge coverage
 - Large gaps for Western AK



November 2011 – significant wave heights



February 2011 – significant wave heights



Outline

- Model Introduction
- Water Level Uses and Data Requirements
 - Tides
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 - Storm Waves
- **Geographic Gaps and Priority Sites**

Summary of needs

- **Bathymetry – nearshore in waters less than 25 m and inshore in dynamic inlets, rivers and backbays**
- **Topography on lowlying floodplain and prominent features**
- **Tide stations**
 - **Relatively good coverage spatially**
 - **Limitations in the north and west**
 - **Station deep within Kotzebue Sound**
 - **NW Alaska between Point Hope and Barrow**
 - **No seasonality in measurements**
 - **Helpful in determining effect of ice/seasonality**

Summary of needs

- **Surge Water Level Stations**
 - **Active stations lacking along the West and North coasts**
 - **No active YK Delta stations**
 - **Bristol Bay station**
 - **Western Alaska vulnerable communities**
 - **Shishmaref**
 - **Teller**
 - **Kotzebue Sound**
 - **Between Point Hope and Barrow**

Summary of needs

- **Wave stations**
 - **Little to no coverage in Bering Sea**
 - **Necessary to validate coupled models for western Alaska**
 - **Across shelf and in the nearshore**

Building a new regional forecast capacity

- **IOOS Ocean Technology Transition (OTT) Funding Opportunity**
- **“Building Coupled Storm Surge and Wave Operational Forecasting Capacity for Western Alaska”**
- **Collaboration with:**
 - **University of Notre Dame**
 - **The University of Texas at Austin**
 - **NOAA’s Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL)**
 - **Alaska Ocean Observing System (AOOS) + Axiom Data Science.**
 - **NOAA NCEP, NOAA NOS CSDL (support)**
 - **Potential collaboration with : WALCC, NOAA NWS WFO, and the USACE Alaska District**

OTT Project Plan – Year 1

- Complete coupling to WAVEWATCH III
- Initial stage of optimization of Air-Sea-Ice drag coefficient
- Begin coupling to CICE
- Build surge forecasting capability driven by GFS - hosted by A00S
- Updated grid - more efficient for forecasting capabilities

Deliverables and Outcomes		
Project Timeline (Year/Quarter)	Project Deliverables	Project Outcomes
YR1/Q1		Preliminary <i>UQ of surge</i> based on ADCIRC with AFGv1.0 and CDv1.0; <i>differences between GFS and CFSv2 quantified</i>
YR1/Q2		
YR1/Q3	e2ee Integrated Alaska <i>tide and surge model</i> implemented within a <i>prototype end to end environment</i> . All Alaskan stakeholders will have <i>real time access to surge guidance</i> .	Preliminary <i>UQ of storm surge and waves</i> based on ADCIRC+WWIII with AFGv1.0 and CDv1.0. <i>Wave contribution to surge is quantified</i> .
YR1/Q4	Improved <i>unstructured forecast grid</i> for Western Alaska	

OTT Project Plan – Year 2

- Next stage of optimization of Air-Sea-Ice drag coefficient
- Complete coupling to CICE
- Update surge forecasting capability driven by GFS to include WAVEWATCH III

Deliverables and Outcomes		
Project Timeline (Year/Quarter)	Project Deliverables	Project Outcomes
YR2/Q1	Improved data driven <i>optimized air-sea drag</i> relationship in the presence of sea ice	Preliminary <i>UQ of surge and waves</i> based on ADCIRC+WWIII with AFGv2.0 and CDv2.0. Preliminary <i>assessment of how grid and air-sea drag formula upgrades improve surge and waves</i> ;
YR2/Q2	e2ee Integrated Alaska <i>tide, surge, and wave model with an upgraded grid and optimized air-sea drag</i> .	
YR2/Q3		Preliminary <i>UQ of surge, waves, and ice</i> based on ADCIRC+WWIII+CICE with AFGv2.0. Preliminary <i>assessment of how fully coupled sea ice model upgrades improve surge</i> .
YR2/Q4		

OTT Project Plan – Year 3

- Update surge forecasting capability driven by GFS to include CICE
- Finish uncertainty quantification so that final forecasting system uses most accurate combination of model coupling, forcing products, and model parameter

Deliverables and Outcomes		
Project Timeline (Year/Quarter)	Project Deliverables	Project Outcomes
YR3/Q1	Improved <i>unstructured forecast grid</i> for Western Alaska and e2ee Integrated Alaska <i>tide, surge, sea ice, and wave model with an upgraded grid</i>	
YR3/Q2	Improved data driven <i>optimized air-sea drag</i> relationship in the presence of sea ice	Comprehensive multi-year <i>UQ of surge and waves</i> based on ADCIRC+WWIII with AFGv3.0 and CD3.0. Assessment of how <i>grid and air-sea drag formula upgrades</i> improve surge and waves. Assessment of differences between <i>GFS and CFSv2</i> forced systems.
YR3/Q3		Comprehensive multi-year <i>UQ of surge</i> based on ADCIRC with AFGv3.0 and CD3.0. Assessment of how wave-surge interaction and <i>wave attenuation in the ice impacts the computed surge</i> .
YR3/Q4	e2ee Integrated Alaska <i>tide, surge, sea ice, and wave model</i> and <i>tide, surge + optimized drag, and wave model</i> implemented within a <i>prototype end to end environment</i>	Comprehensive multi-year <i>UQ of surge</i> based on ADCIRC+WWIII+CICE with AFGv3.0. Assessment of <i>an impact on surge due to sea ice interaction which directly computes ice drift and bases ice-sea stress on relative ice-current speeds</i> . Quantification of all system components and model improvements to <i>determine operational capability and skill as well as operational robustness in e2ee</i> .