THE EFFECTS OF HINDCASTED WAVES ON COASTAL STORM WATER LEVELS DURING THE BLIZZARD OF 2003

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EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS OUTLINE

- Background and Project Purpose
- Modeling Methodology
- Blizzard of 2003 Simulation
- Bay Water Level Contributions
- Conclusions



EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS BACKGROUND AND PROJECT PURPOSE





Water Levels for Economic Analyses and Coastal Design:

- Astronomical Tide
- Storm Wind Fields
- Barometric Pressure
- Wave Setup
- Barrier Island Overwash
- Barrier Island Breaching





EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS MODELING METHODOLOGY



EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS MODELING METHODOLOGY: WIND HINDCASTS

• PBL (Thompson and Cardone, 1996)

- Tropical storms
- Wind speed and direction
- Barometric pressure
- 30-minute, 0.0625°x0.0625°

• IKOA (Cardone et al., 1995):

- Extratropical storms
- Wind speed and direction
- 3-hour, 0.625°x0.833°

• NCEP:

- Extratropical storms
- Barometric pressure



EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS MODELING METHODOLOGY: WAVE HINDCASTS

• WISWAVE (Resio and Perrie, 1989; Hubertz, 1992)

- Tropical and extratropical storms
- Hourly directional spectra at 30-m depth
- Nested grid
 - 0.083° resolution



EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS MODELING METHODOLOGY: OCEAN WATER LEVEL

• ADCIRC (Luettich et al., 1992):

- Tidal potential for 7 constituents
- Wind stress
- Barometric pressure
- Grid Development:
 - Finite element
 - Variable resolution

• Model Bathymetry:

- SHOALS surveys
- Condition surveys
- GEODAS (NOAA)
- NOAA charts



EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS MODELING METHODOLOGY: NEARSHORE WAVES

• HISWA (Holthuijsen et al., 1989):

- Wave propagation
- Wave refraction and shoaling:
- bathymetry • currents Wave breaking I27J09 I23J09 125J0 121, 108 HARMANIAM ALIN MILLER. S. 1810 Wiswave output 116,06 112J06 914 J c**HISWA** input **Regional Grid 250 x 50 m²** Local Grids 25 x 10 m² 109, J0, 5 Inlet Grids 20 x 10 m² 105J04

EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS MODELING METHODOLOGY: BAY WATER LEVEL

• DELFT3D-FLOW (WL| Delft Hydraulics, 2001):

- Tidal potential for 7 constituents
- Wind stress
- Barometric pressure
- Radiation stress

• Grid Development:

- Finite difference
- Curvilinear





EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS BLIZZARD OF 2003

• February 2003 (President's Day)

- Peak winds: 20 m/s
- Ocean storm surge: 0.5 m
- Peak offshore wave height: 6 m
- Duration: 1.5 days





http://www.capemaytimes.com/cape-may/blizzard.htm









EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS BLIZZARD OF 2003: METEOROLOGY





EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS BLIZZARD OF 2003: METEOROLOGY



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EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS BLIZZARD OF 2003: OFFSHORE WAVES





EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS BLIZZARD OF 2003: OCEAN WATER LEVEL





EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS BLIZZARD OF 2003: BAY WATER LEVEL









EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS BAY WATER LEVEL CONTRIBUTIONS





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EFFECT OF WAVES ON WATER LEVELS BAY WATER LEVEL CONTRIBUTIONS







STORM SURGE MODELING CONCLUSIONS

- High-quality wind and wave hindcasting essential for accurate water level simulation
- Ocean wave setup propagation into bays contributes to bay water level
- Modeling strategy adopted for south shore of Long Island
 Economic analyses
 Engineering design

