

Crescent City PTHA Project

Frank Gonzalez¹, Randy LeVeque², Loyce Adams²

¹ UW Earth and Space Sciences

² UW Applied Mathematics

NTHMP MES & MMS Subcommittee Meetings

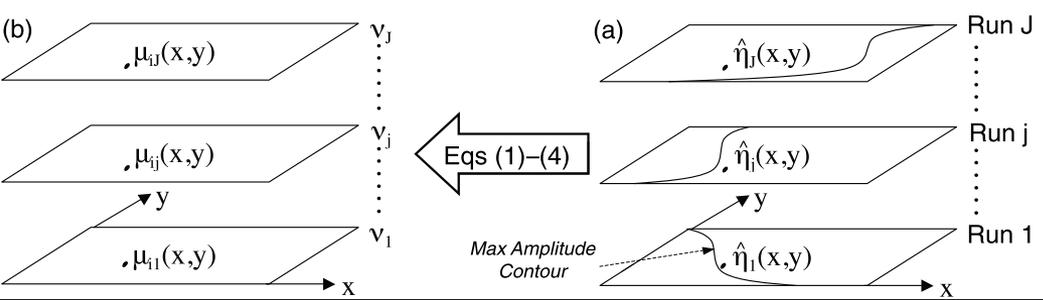
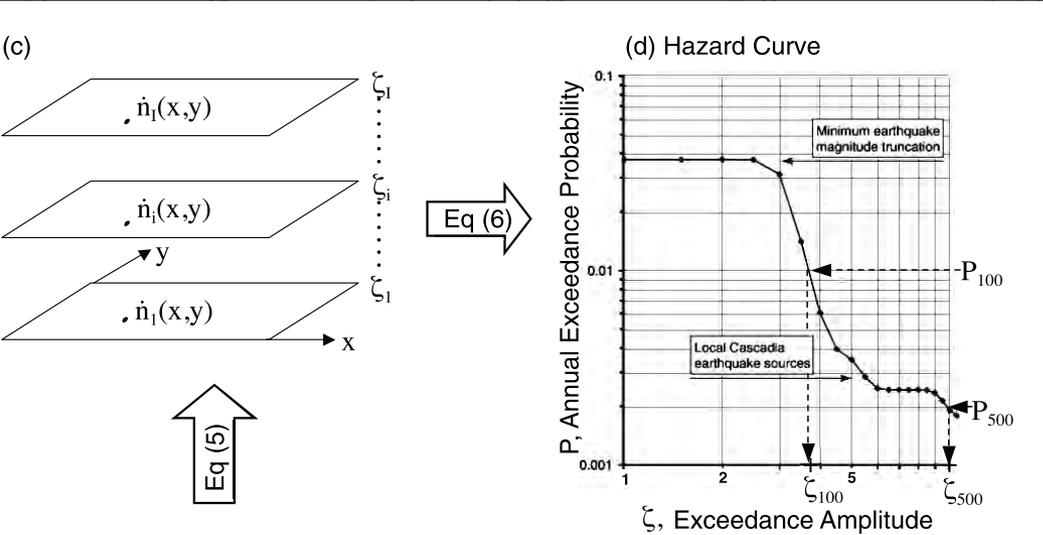
20-22 August 2013

Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory

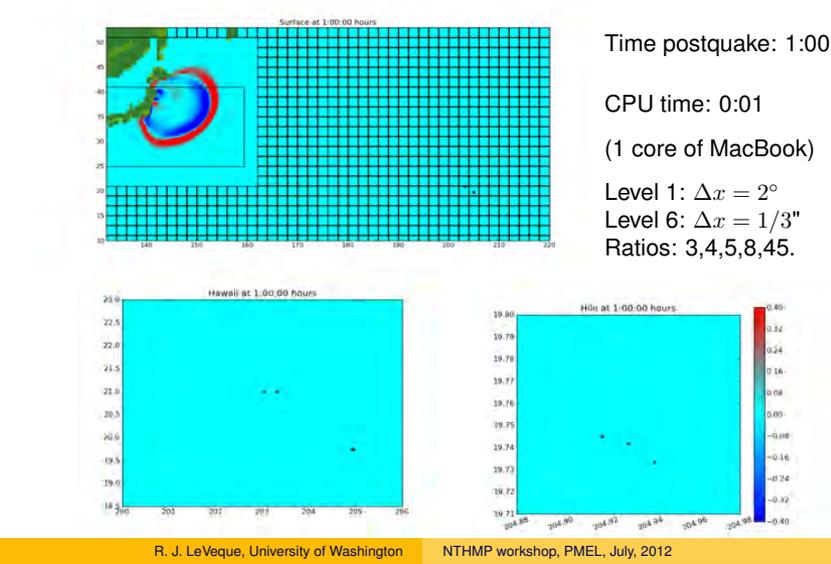
Seattle, WA

Probabilistic Post-processing <==== GeoClaw Simulations

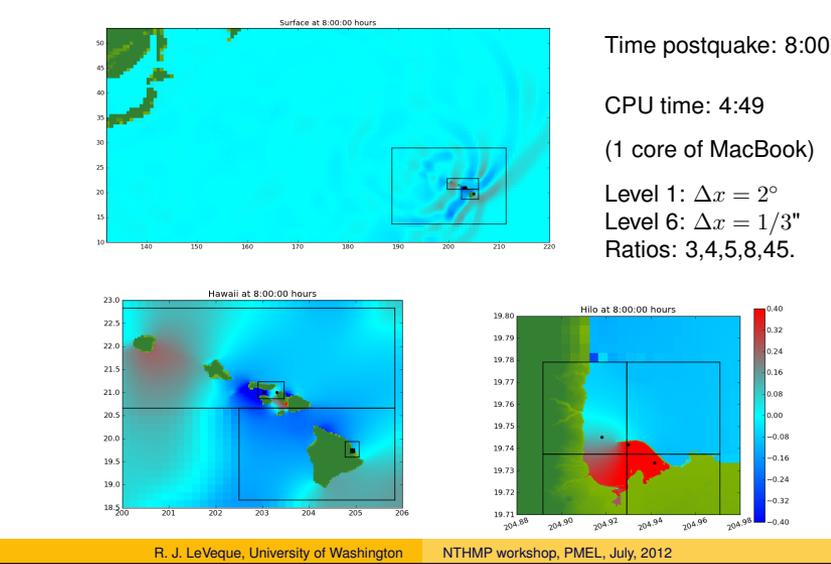
González, et al., JGR, 2009



11 March 2011 Tohoku event



11 March 2011 Tohoku event



Phase I: Flooding Depth Annual Probabilities of Exceedance

- **Sponsor**

- BakerAECOM, as part of FEMA RiskMAP program.

- **Final Report completed on 31 January 2013**

<https://digital.lib.washington.edu/researchworks/handle/1773/22366>

- **Primary Products:**

- 0.01 and 0.002 Annual Probability of Flood Depth Exceedance

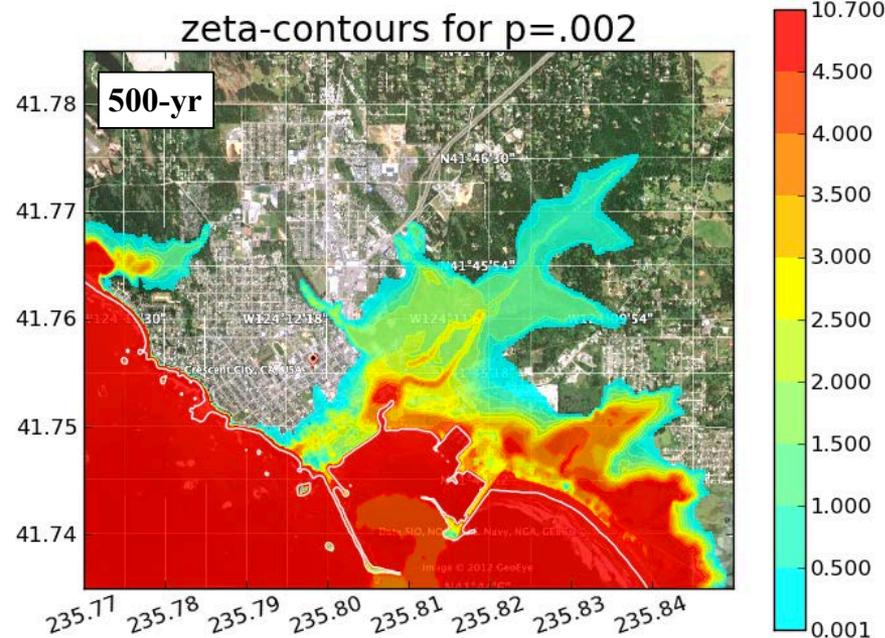
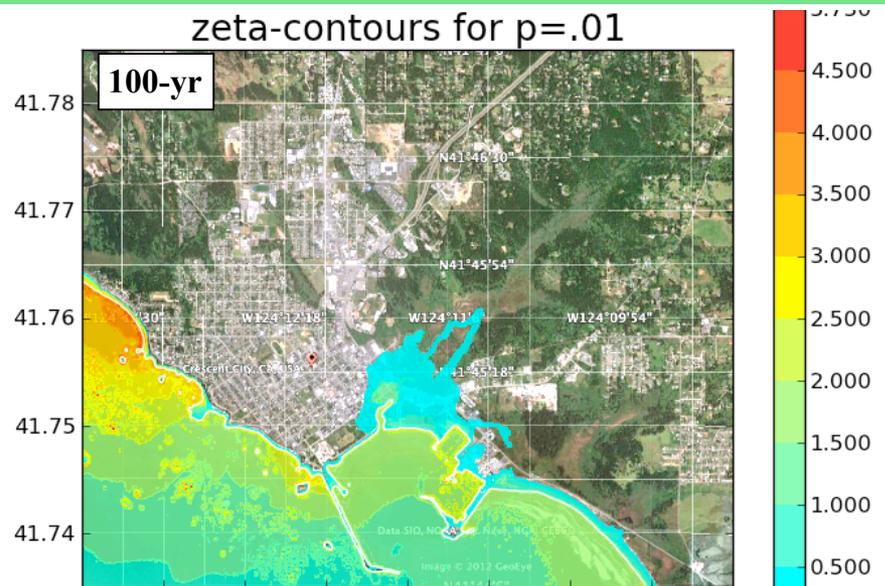
- **Sources:**

- 2011 Bandon, OR Study: Witter, et al., Simulating Tsunami Inundation at Bandon, Coos County, Oregon, Using Hypothetical Cascadia and Alaska Earthquake Scenarios, DOGAMI SP 43.

- 15 Sources viewed as stochastic realizations with conditional probabilities

- **Improvements to PTHA Tidal Methodology:**

- Adams, et al. (2013), Incorporating Tidal Uncertainty Into Probabilistic Tsunami Hazard Assessment (PTHA) for Crescent City, CA (in preparation).

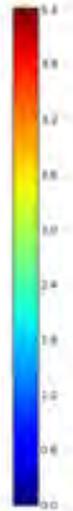
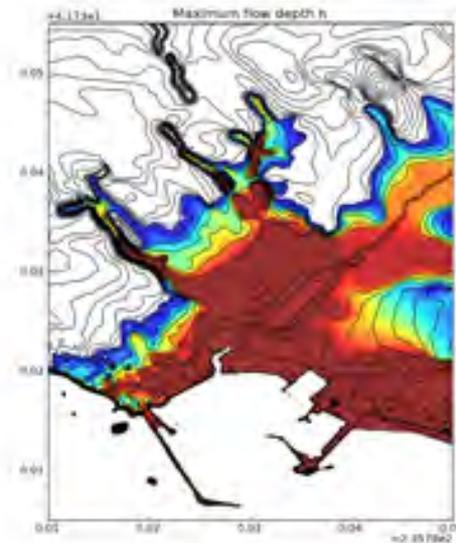
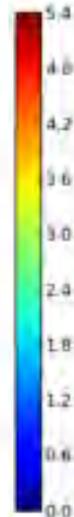
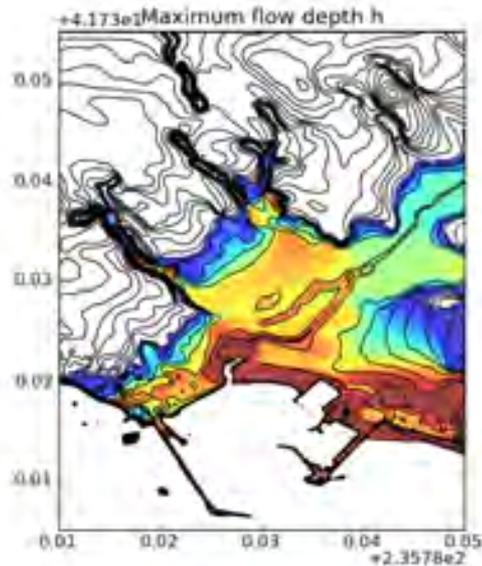


Effect of tides on inundation at Crescent City

Source: One of 12 CSZ M_w 9.1 realizations (worst case)

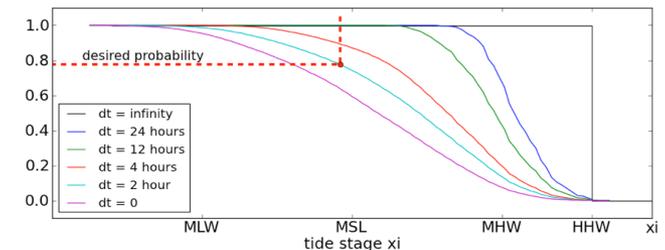
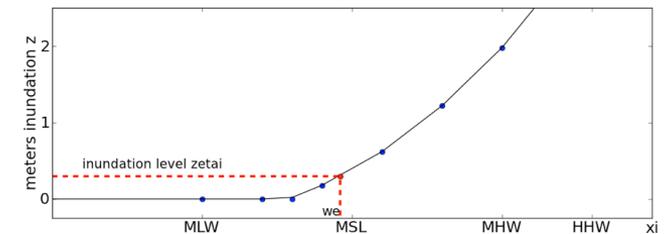
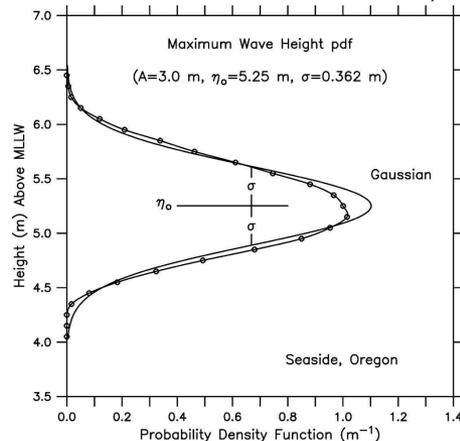
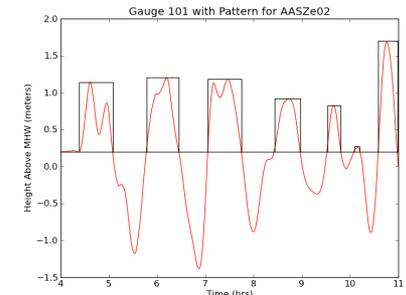
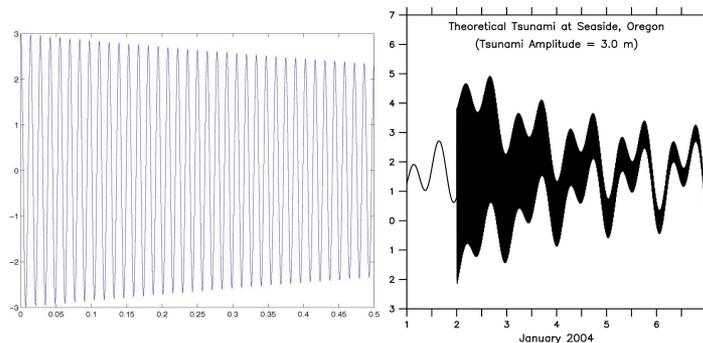
Maximum inundation at MLW:

at MHW:



Physics of Improved Tidal Uncertainty Methodology

Physics	Mofjeld, et al. (2007)	Adams, et al. (2013)
Tide Effect on Inundation	No nonlinear inundation effects. Estimated by Gaussian approximation to PDF for tide + tsunami, using station tide gage constants.	Direct nonlinear modeling at multiple levels: MLW, MSL, MHHW
Tsunami Time Series	Synthetic (based on Van Dorn, 1984): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • T=20 minutes • 2-day decay time • multiple amplitudes 	GeoClaw output <i>at each cell</i> .



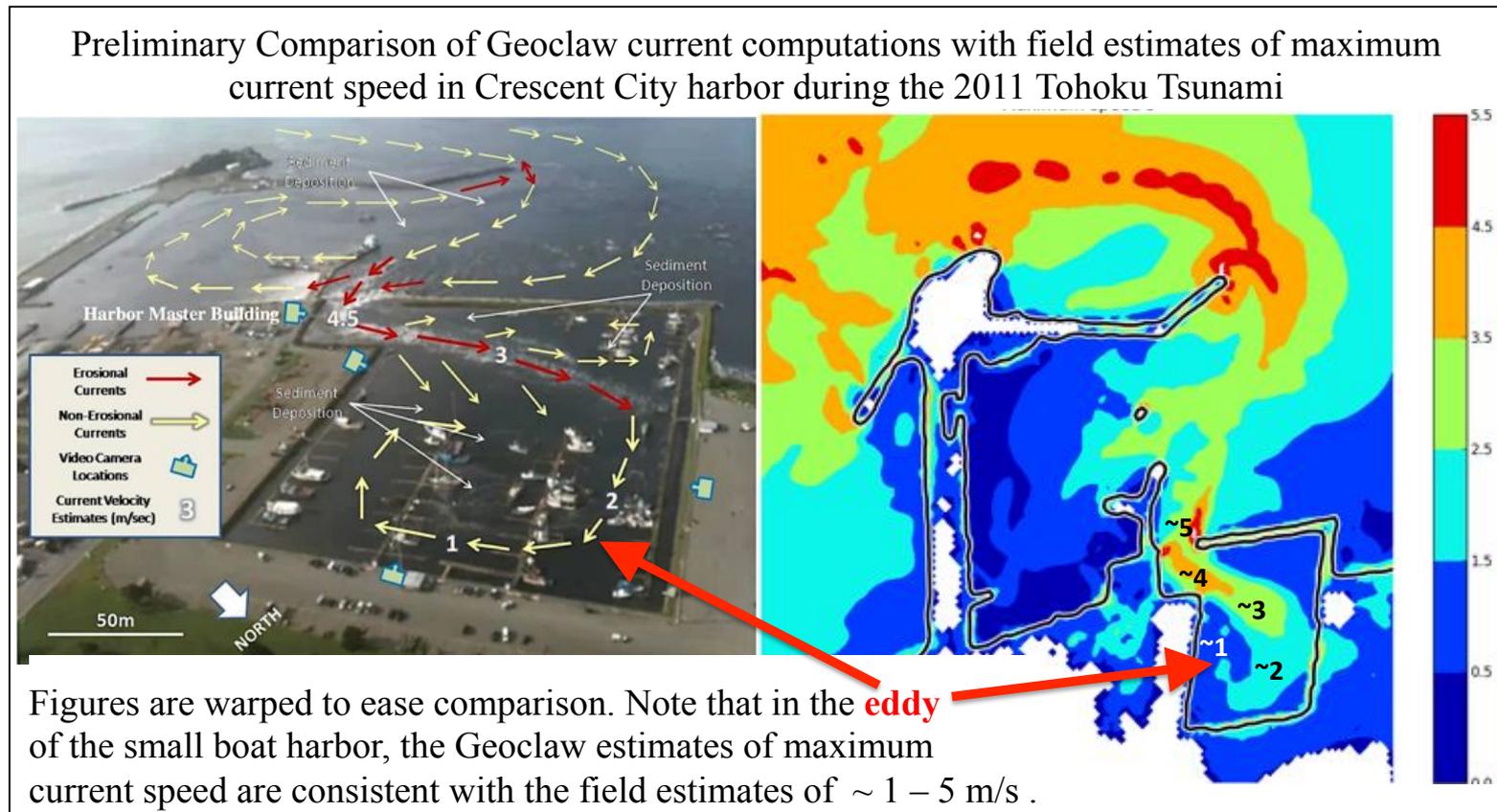
Phase II: Current Speed and Momentum Flux Annual Probabilities of Exceedance

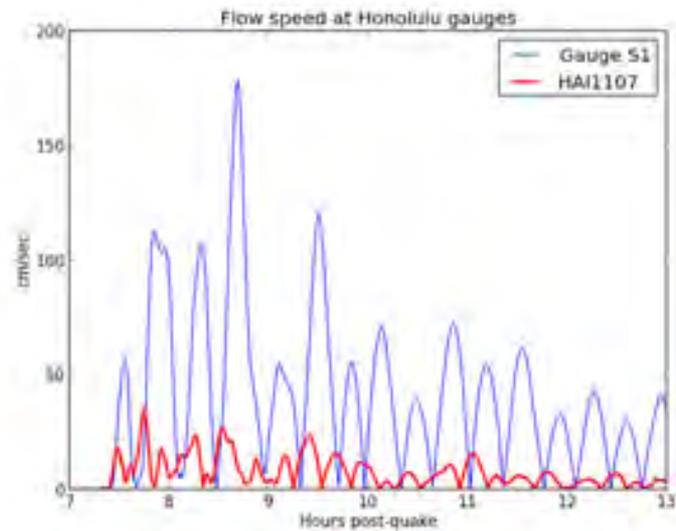
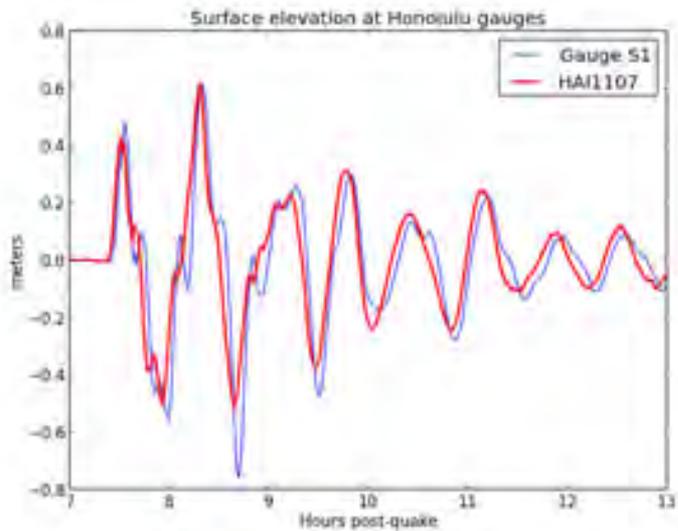
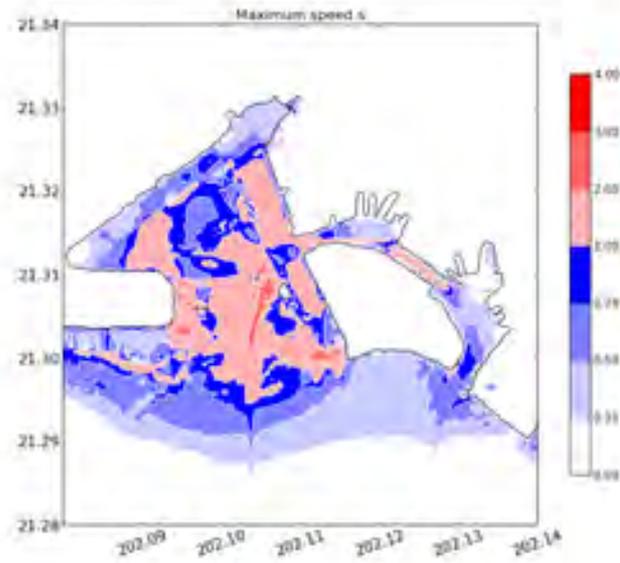
- **Primary Products:**

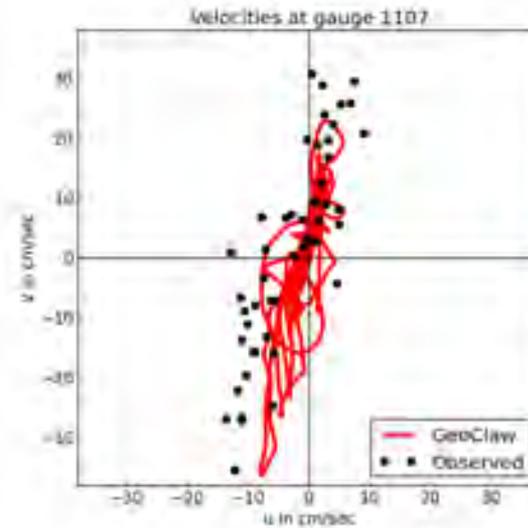
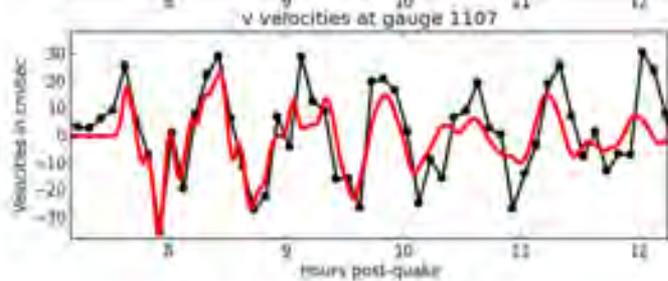
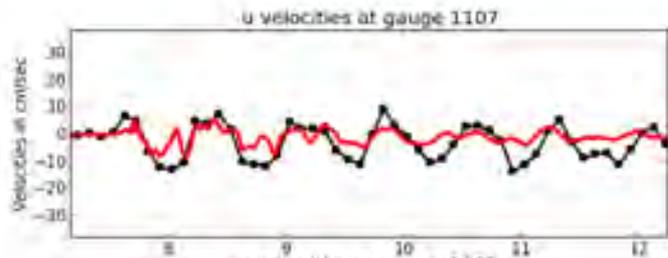
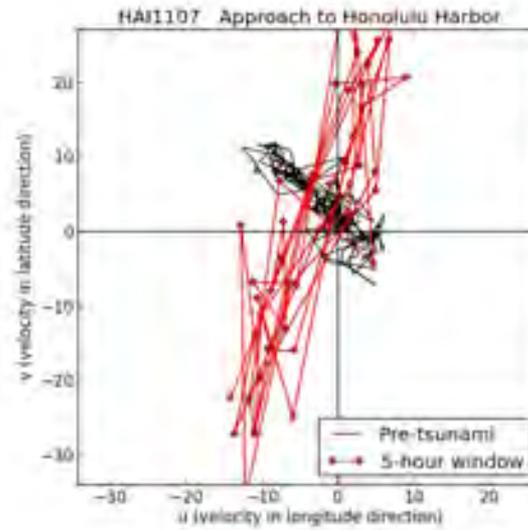
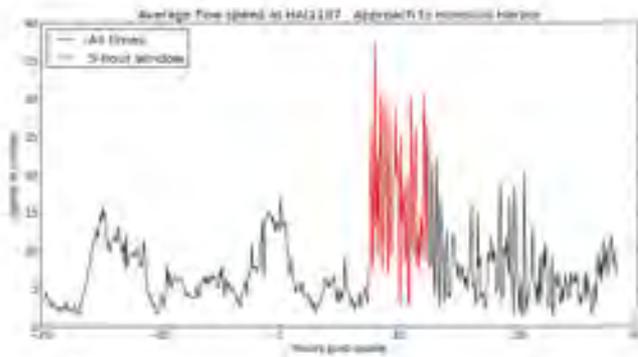
- 0.01 and 0.002 Annual Probability of Exceedance for Flood Depth, Current Speed and Momentum Flux
- Use sources consistent with USGS NSHM Program

- **GeoClaw Currents Compared to Field Data:**

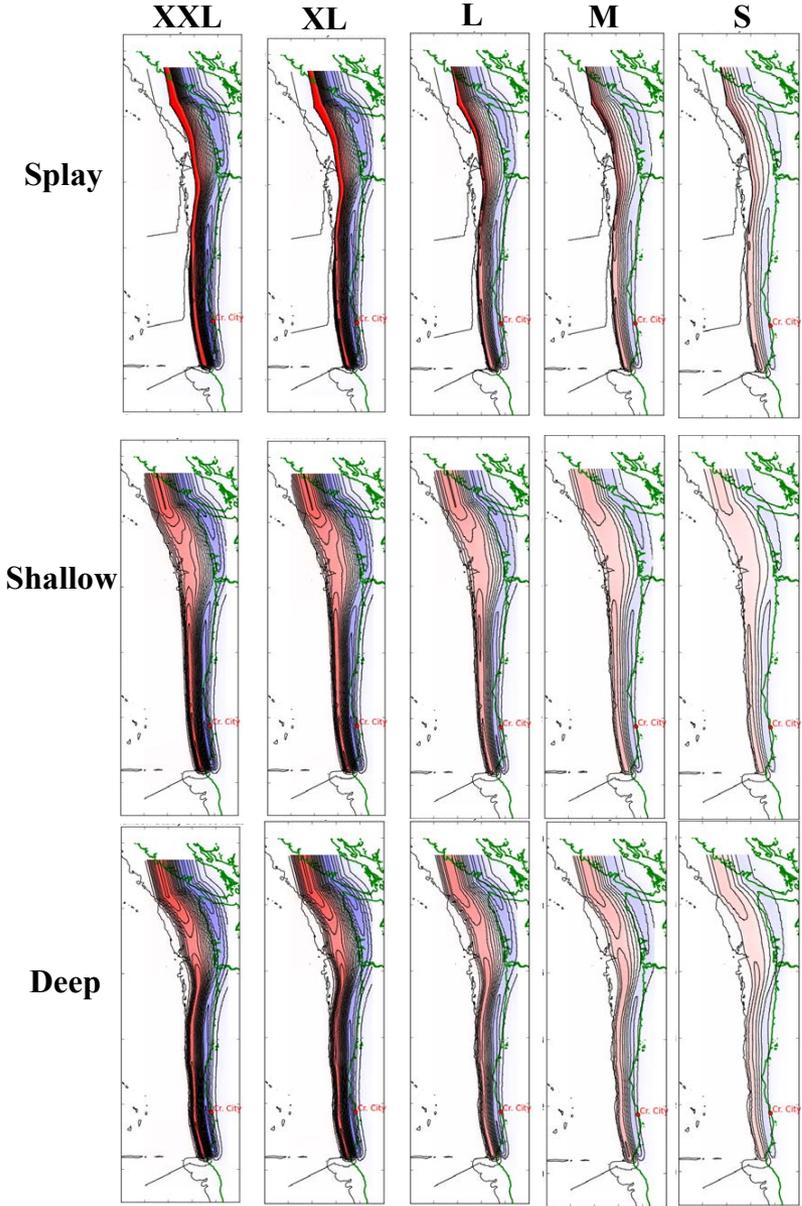
- Amanda R. Admire, 2013: Observed and modeled tsunami current velocities on California's north coast. Humboldt State University. (Available at <http://humboldt-dspace.calstate.edu/handle/2148/1458>.)



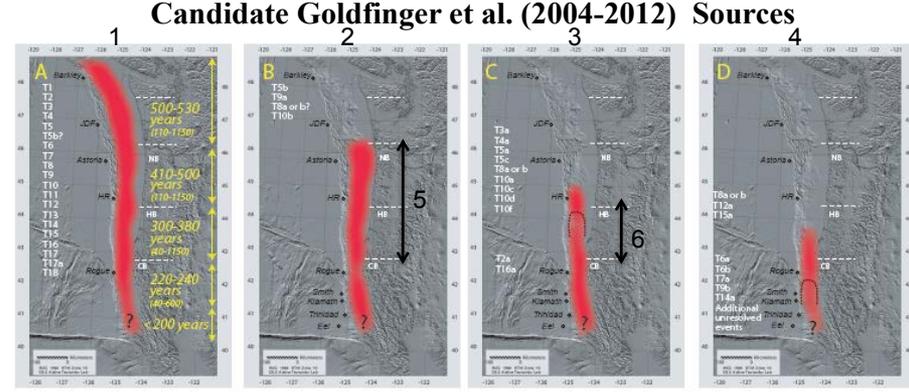




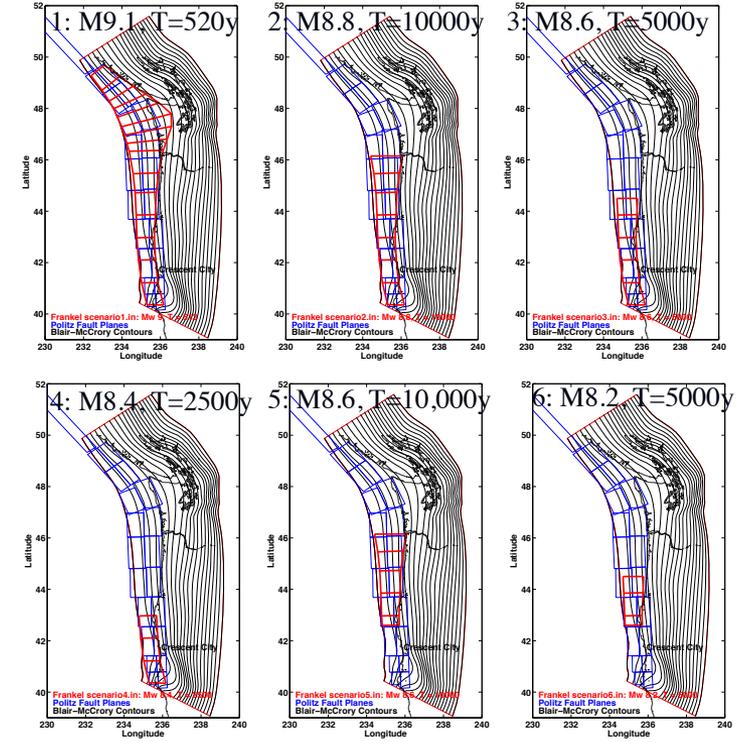
Bandon sources



Basis for sources consistent with NSHM



Candidate USGS NSHM Sources



Summary

- **Phase I**

- PTHA of Flood Depth
- 0.01 and 0.002 annual probabilities of exceedance (100- and 500-yr events)
- Developed improved tidal uncertainty methodology
- Completed 31 January 2013 (<https://digital.lib.washington.edu/researchworks/handle/1773/22366>)
- But ... used Bandon Sources, which are not entirely consistent with USGS National Seismic Hazard Mapping Program

- **Phase II**

- PTHA of Flood Depth, Currents and Momentum Flux
- 0.01, 0.002 and 0.0004 annual probabilities of exceedance (100-, 500- and 2500-yr events)
- URS developing sources consistent with USGS National Seismic Hazard Mapping Program
- Completion by 3 December 2013