



# Bathymetric Grids for Tsunami Modeling

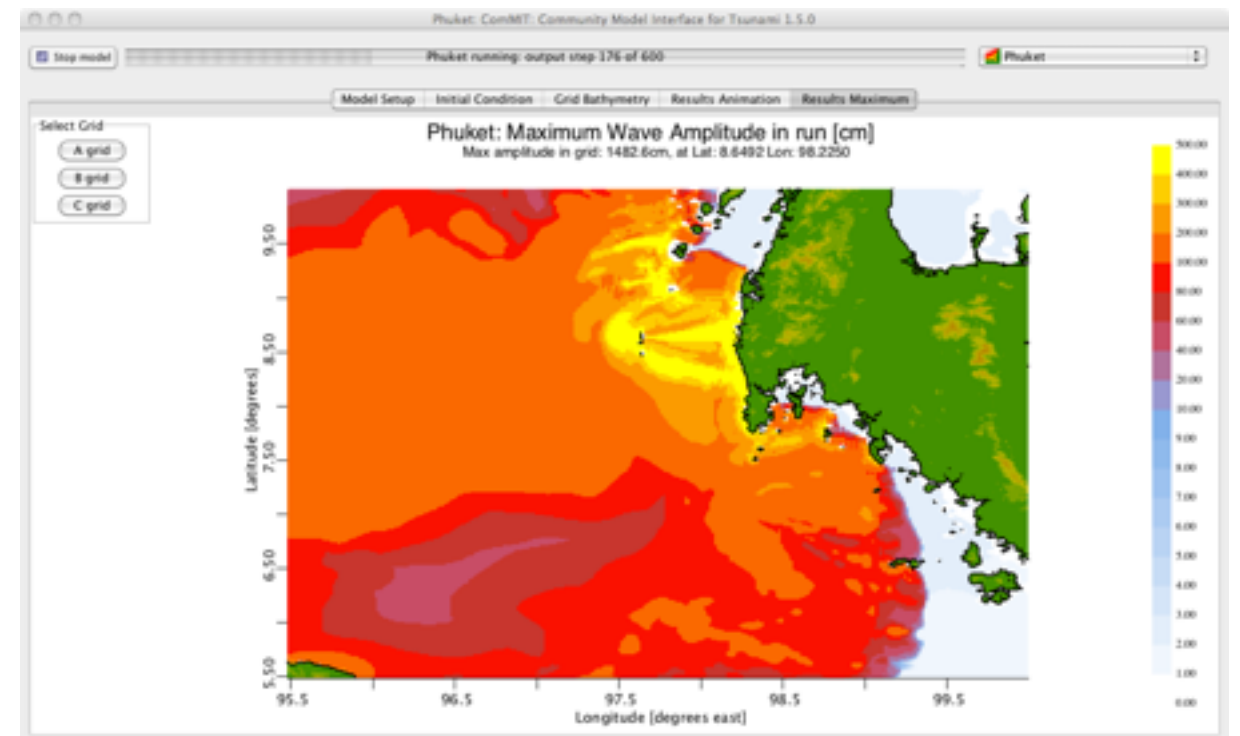
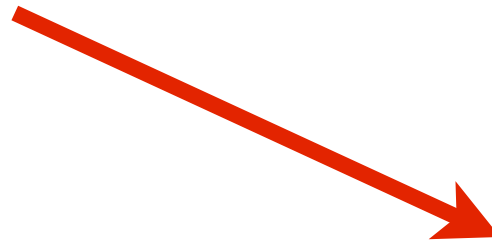
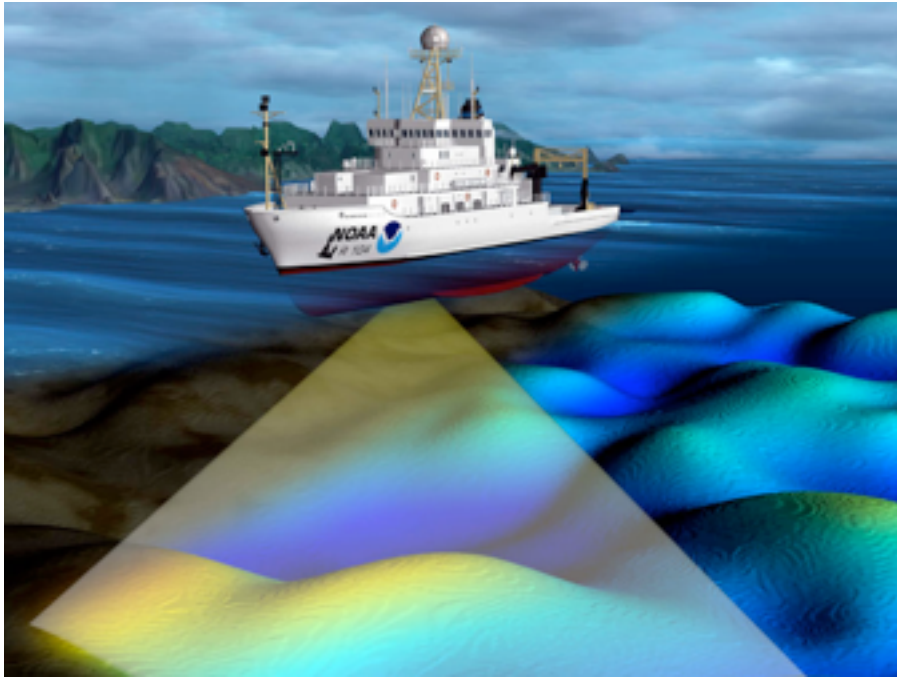
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Christopher Moore, NOAA Center for Tsunami Research

# Outline

- Bathymetric and topographic data sources
- Data quality control
- Techniques and tools for compiling data
- Creating and refining model grids

# Overview



Compile  
Survey  
Data

Data Checking/  
Cleaning

NEW

Convert  
Datums and File  
Formats

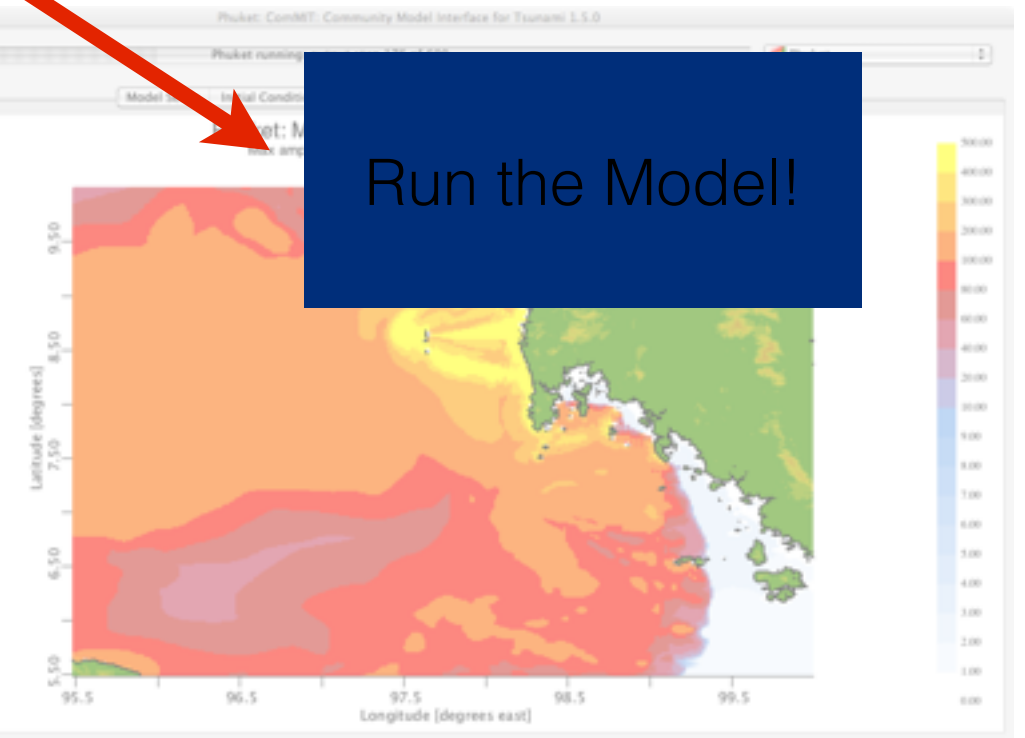
Compile Source  
Grid

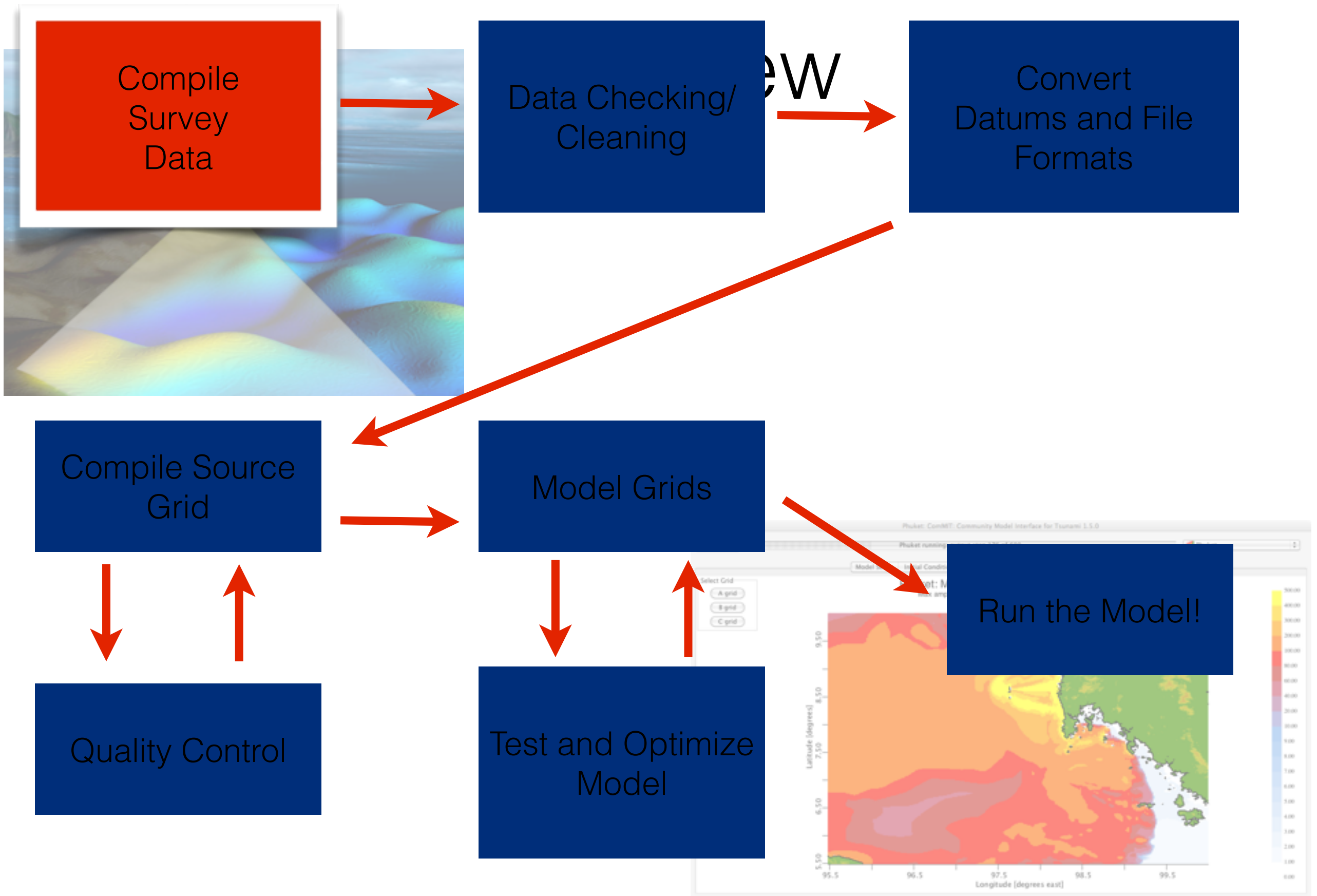
Model Grids

Run the Model!

Quality Control

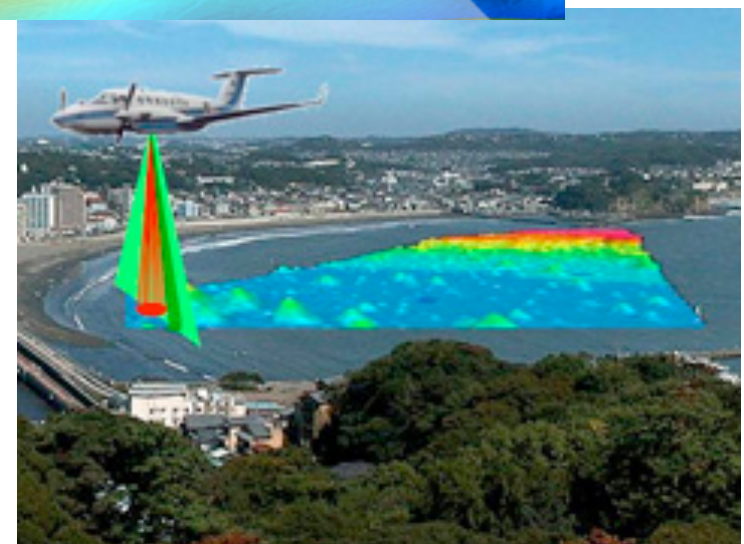
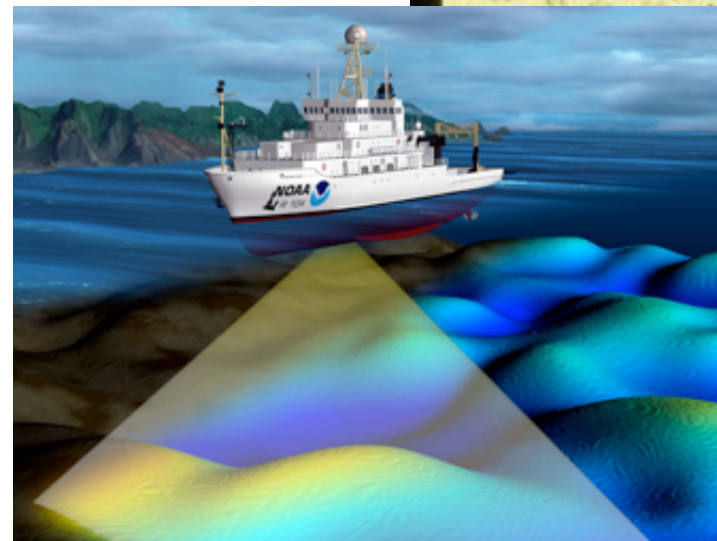
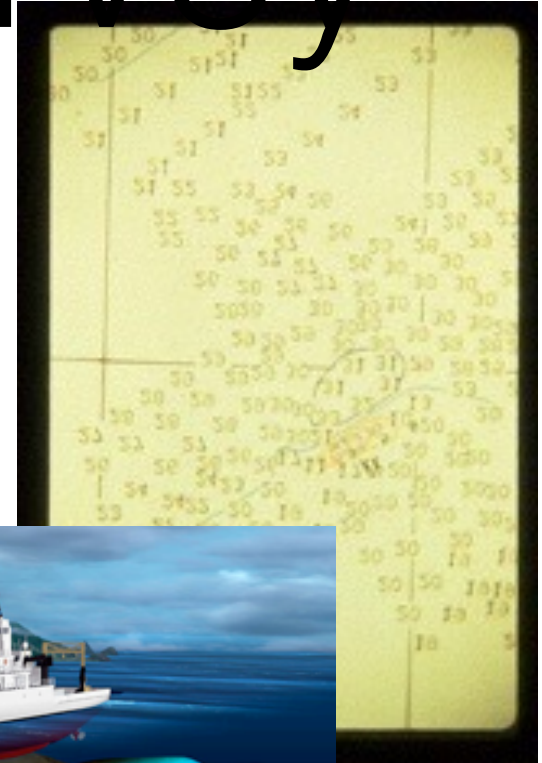
Test and Optimize  
Model





# Bathymetric Survey

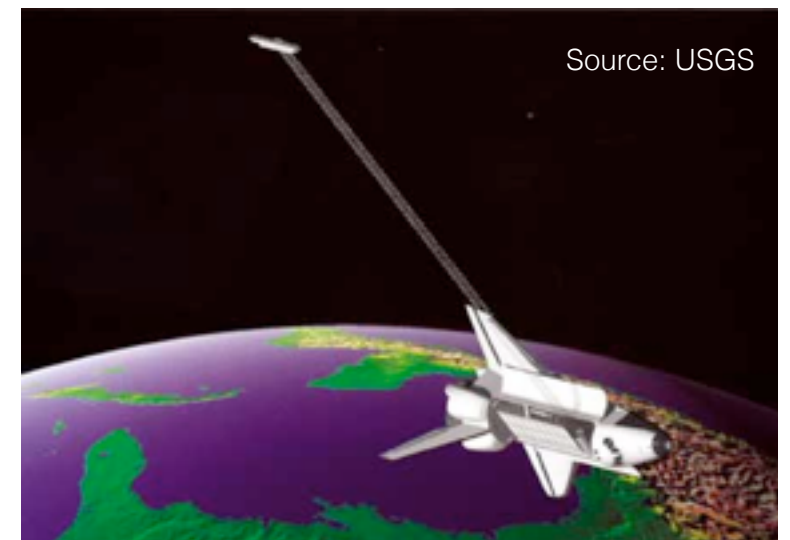
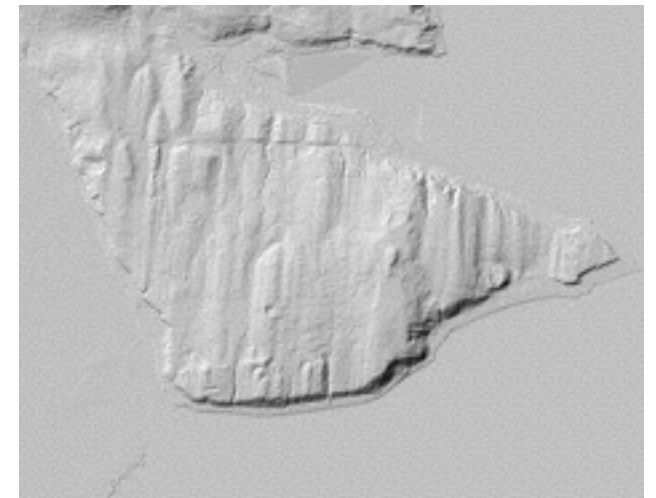
- Singlebeam survey
- Multibeam surveys
- Bathymetric LiDAR





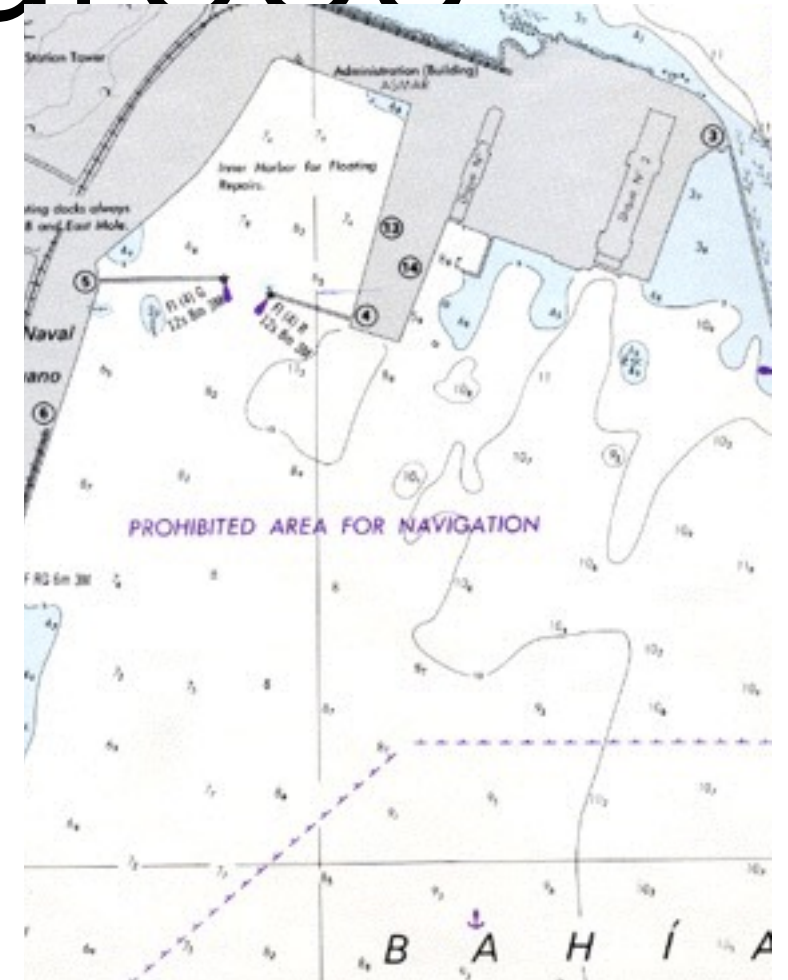
# Topographic Survey

- Leveling
- Photogrammetry
- Topographic LiDAR
- Space-based Radar (SRTM)



# Other Data Sources

- Chart soundings and contours
- Topographic maps
- Aerial and satellite photography
- Engineering and scientific reports



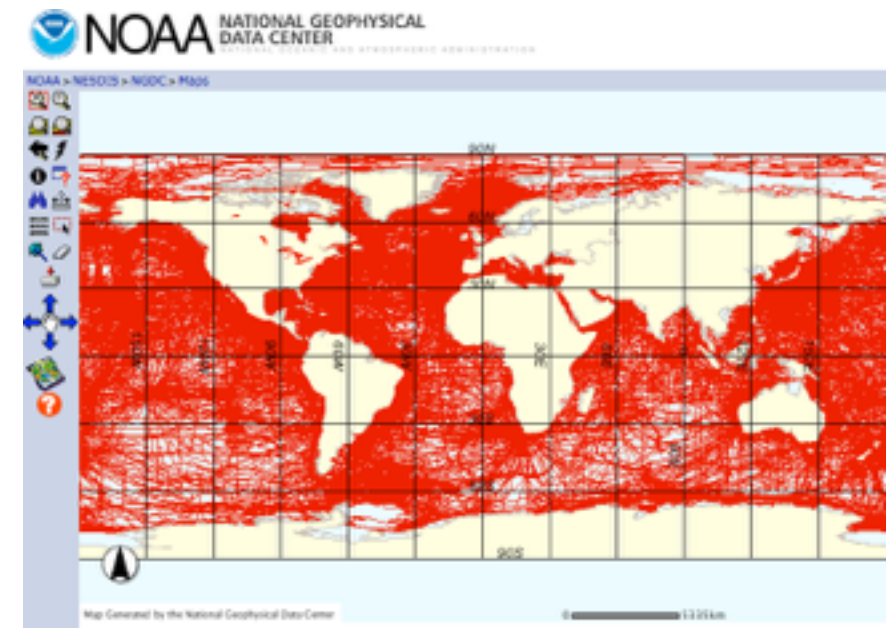


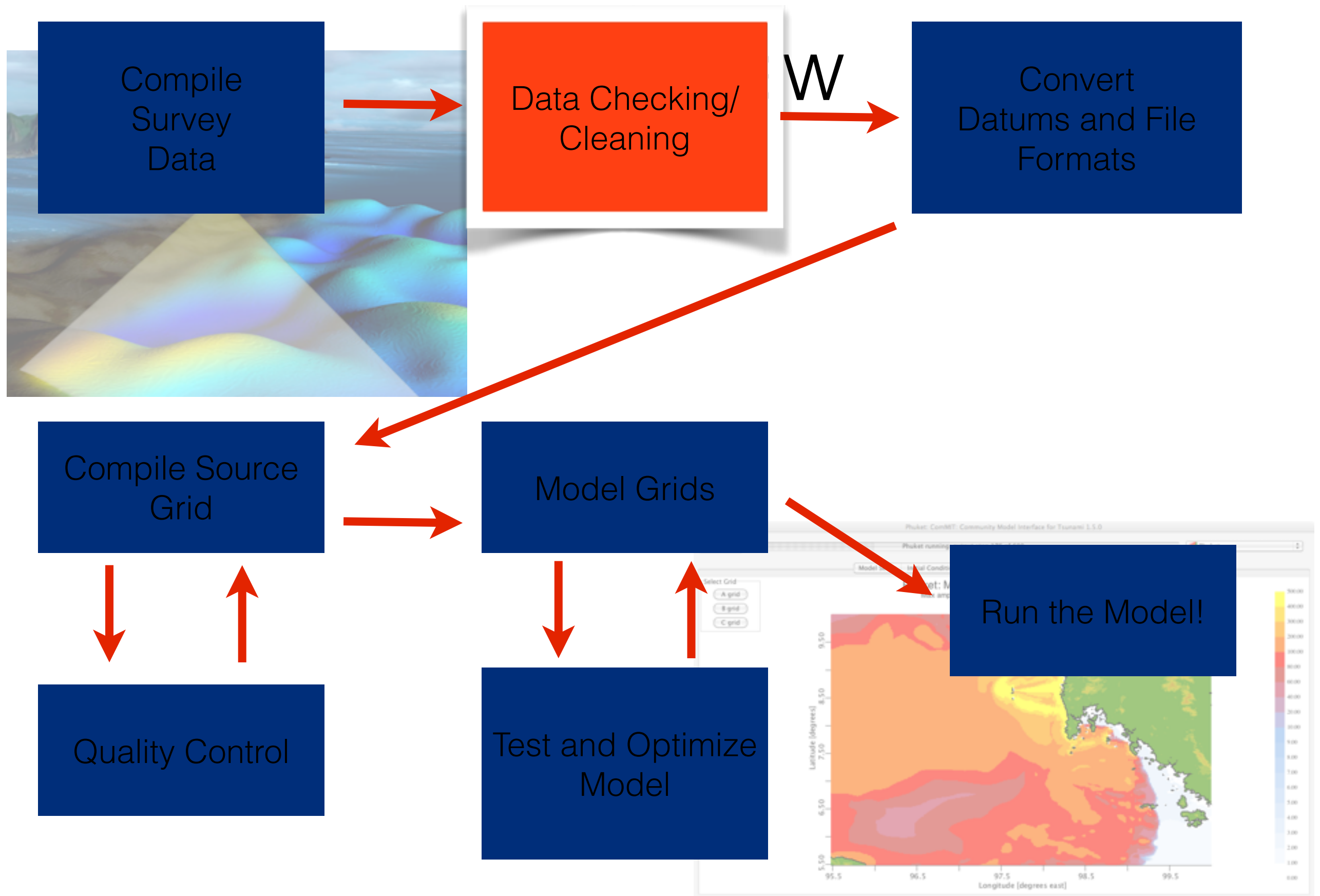
# Online Global Data

- ETOPO1
  - Global bathymetry and topography at 1 arc-minute
  - <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/mgg/global/global.html>
- Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM)
  - 3 arc-second (~90m) global topography
  - <http://srtm.csi.cgiar.org/>
  - <http://srtm.usgs.gov/>

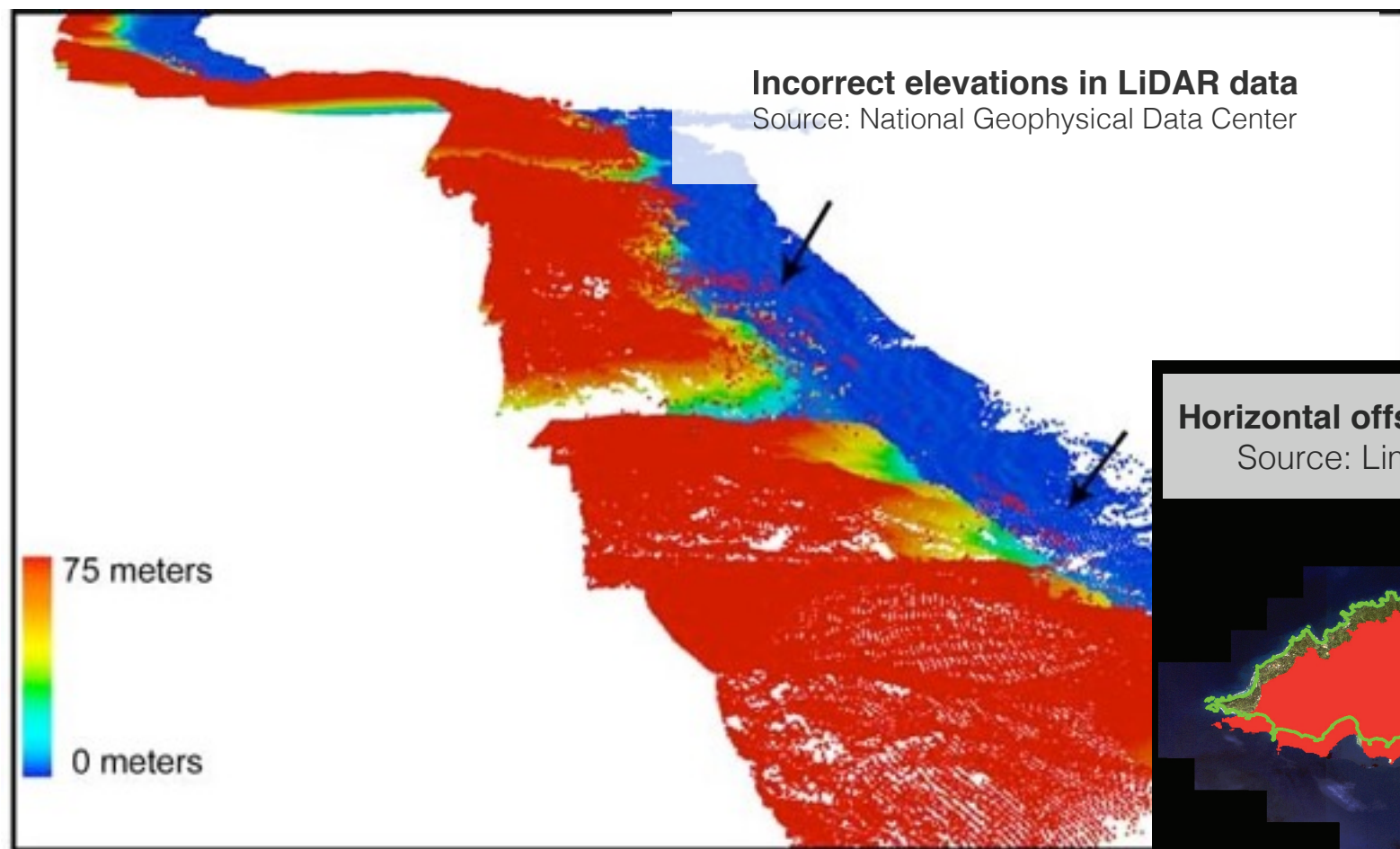
# Online Global Data

- National Geophysical Data Center (USA)
  - <http://ngdc.noaa.gov/>
  - Multibeam surveys
  - Track lines
- International Hydrographic Organization
  - <http://www.iho-ohi.net/english/world-bathymetry/>

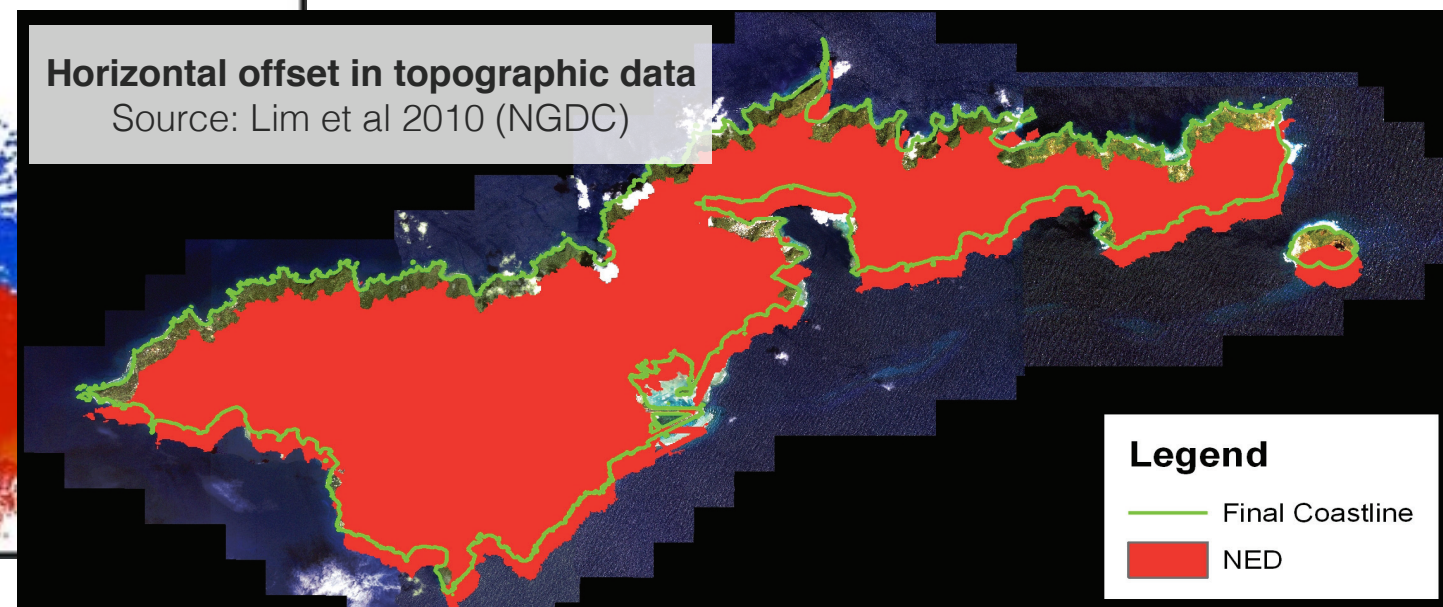




# Data Quality Control



ing grid



*Figure 12. 1 arc-second NED topographic DEM offset 705 meters to the southeast relative to underlying IKONOS satellite imagery.*

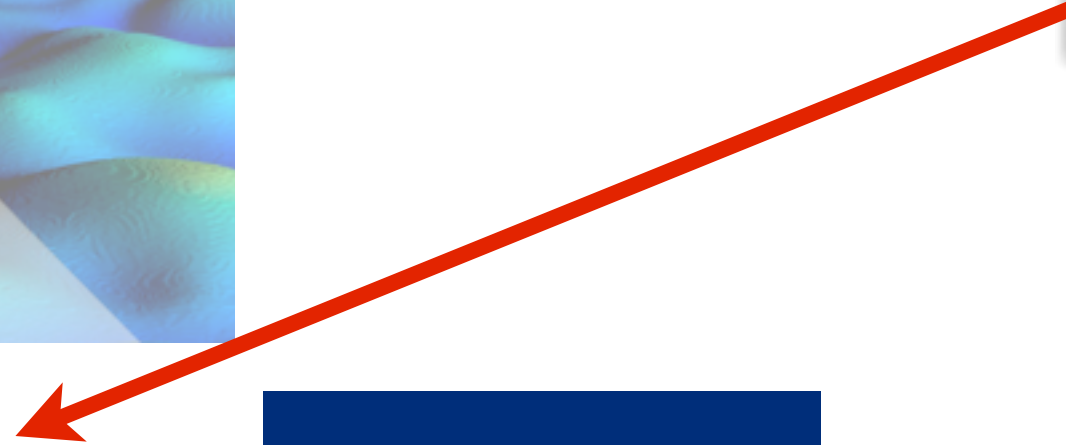
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Compile Source  
Grid



Model Grids

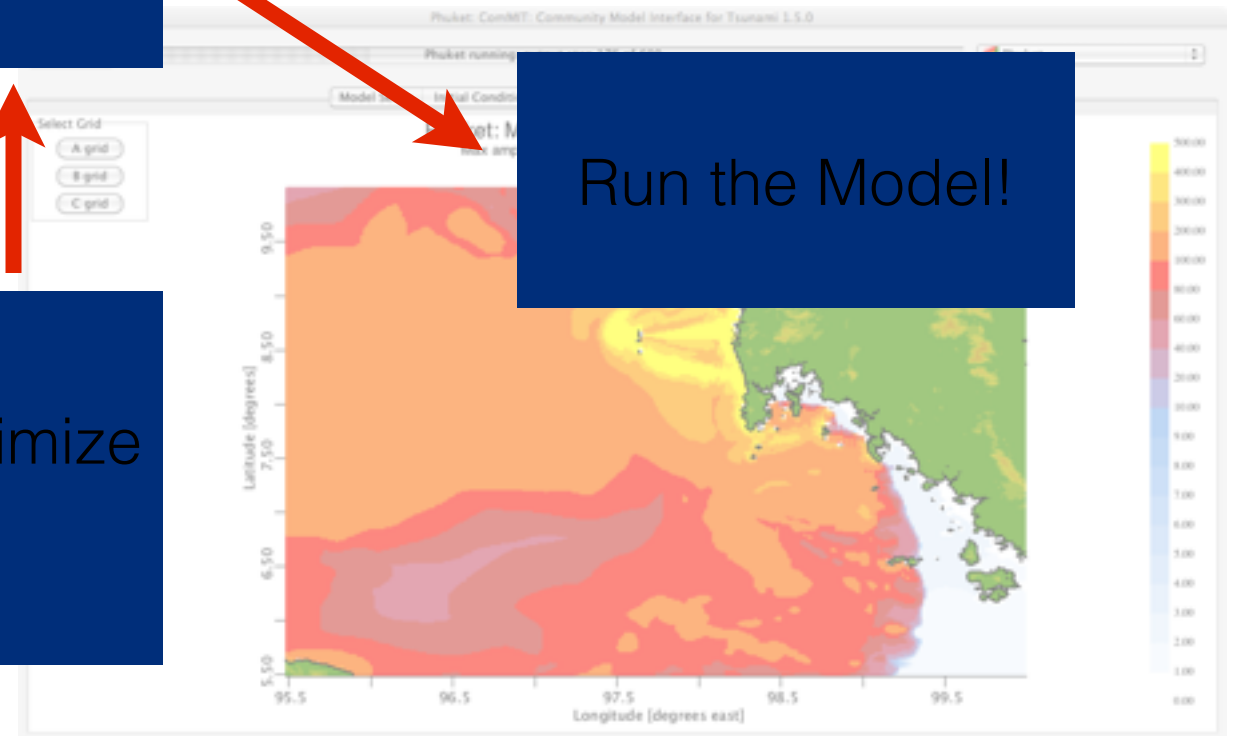


Test and Optimize  
Model



Run the Model!

Quality Control



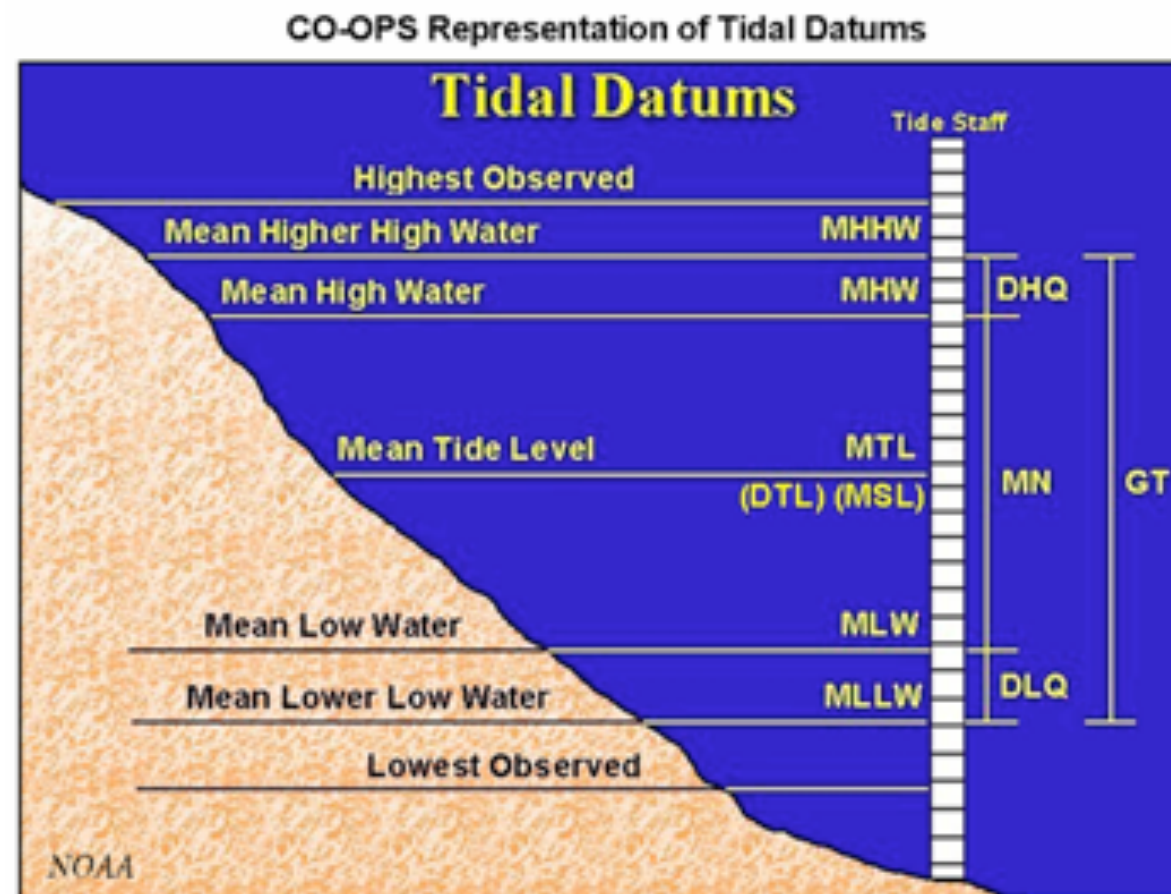


# Horizontal Datum

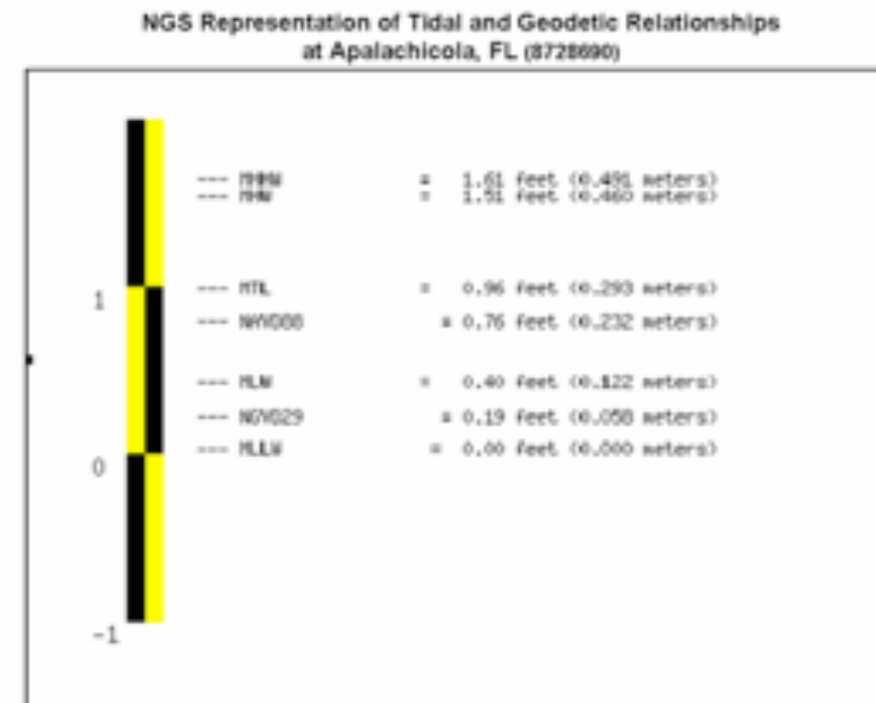
All data must be relative to the same

- Datum: description of the shape and size of the earth, and location of the zero point
- Our models use:
  - WGS 84 datum
  - Decimal degree coordinate system
- Reproject and change datums of data with GIS or PROJ.4.

# Vertical Datum



Source: NOAA NOS CO/OPS



- ✿ Add or subtract depth values to make their zero point (datum) the same
- ✿ Our models use the mean high water datum

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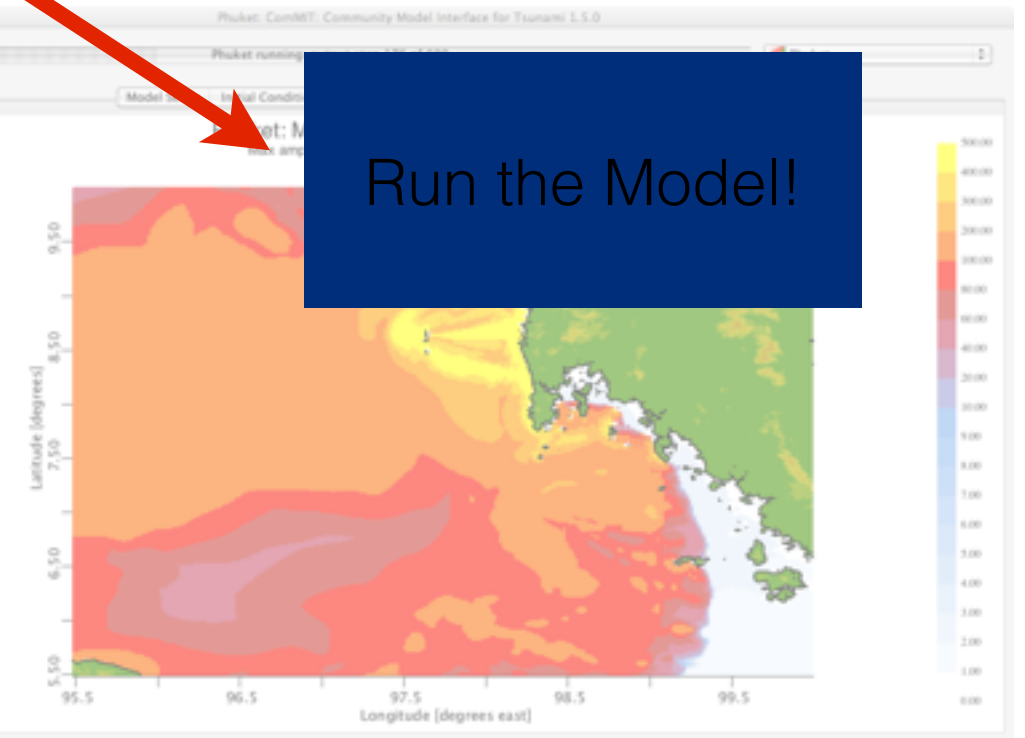
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# Compile Source Grid

- Source grids provide a starting point for developing model grids
- Use the highest resolution that is supported by your data
  - 1 arc-minute (30 m) or less if possible

# Tools for Grid Development

- GIS software
  - ArcGIS: helpful but expensive
  - Open source options: GRASS, QGIS
  - Global Mapper
- MBSystem
  - Reads most native multibeam file formats plus xyz point data
  - Handles very large datasets very well
  - Open source: <http://www.Ideo.columbia.edu/res/pi/MB-System/>
- Matlab, IDL, Python



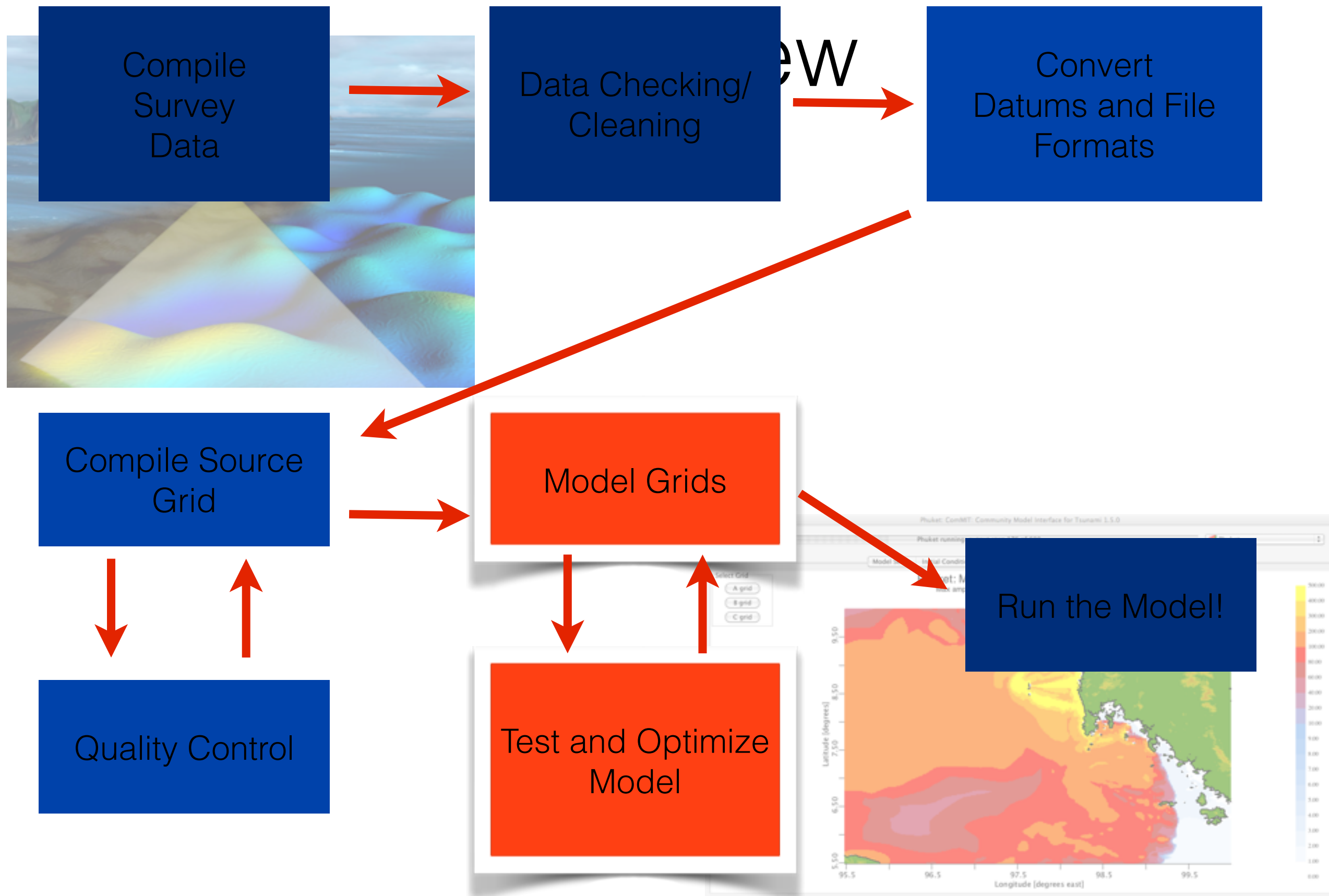
# Sample Grids for Training

- Data quality suitable for testing and training, but not for final products
- Automatically generated from public sources:
  - ETOPO1 bathymetry
  - SRTM topography
- 3 arc-second (~90 m) grid cell size
  - Bathymetry interpolated from 1 arc-minute source

# Sample Grids for Training



Available



# Model Grids: Extent

- Determine the outline of your study area
- This version of ComMIT & MOST always uses three nested grids
- Try to include major features that might affect wave dynamics: islands, bays, shoals
- If possible, outermost (A) grid should extend to 1000 m depth contour

# Model Grids: Extent

- Grid size (number of nodes) has a major impact on the model running time
- The ComMIT Server will not produce grids larger than 160,000 (400x400) nodes



# Model Grids: Cell sizes and file formats

- Common model grid cell size for forecast modeling with MOST
  - A grid: 2 arc-minute
  - B grid: 30 arc-second
  - C grid: 3 arc-second
- ➡ Models for hazard assessment may use smaller cell sizes - if the source data allows
- Grid cell size: ↓  
Maximum model time step (dt): ↓  
Model run time: ↑

# Model Grids: file Format

- ComMIT and MOST can use two formats for bathymetry grids:
  - “MOST format” (see the MOST manual PDF)
  - ESRI ASCII raster
- Model output is always in NetCDF

# Model Setup: Parameters

See the ComMIT Help menu  
model parameters

The MOST manual has com

0.0010	Minimum amp. of input offshore wave (m)
5.0	Minimum depth of offshore (m)
0.1	Dry land depth of inundation (m)
0.0009	Friction coefficient ( $n^2$ )
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Let A-Grid and B-Grid run up
300.0	Max eta before blow-up (m)
1.20	Time step (sec)
40000	Total number of time steps in run
9	Time steps between A-Grid computations
3	Time steps between B-Grid computations
27	Time steps between output steps
0	Time steps before saving first output step
1	Save output every n-th grid point

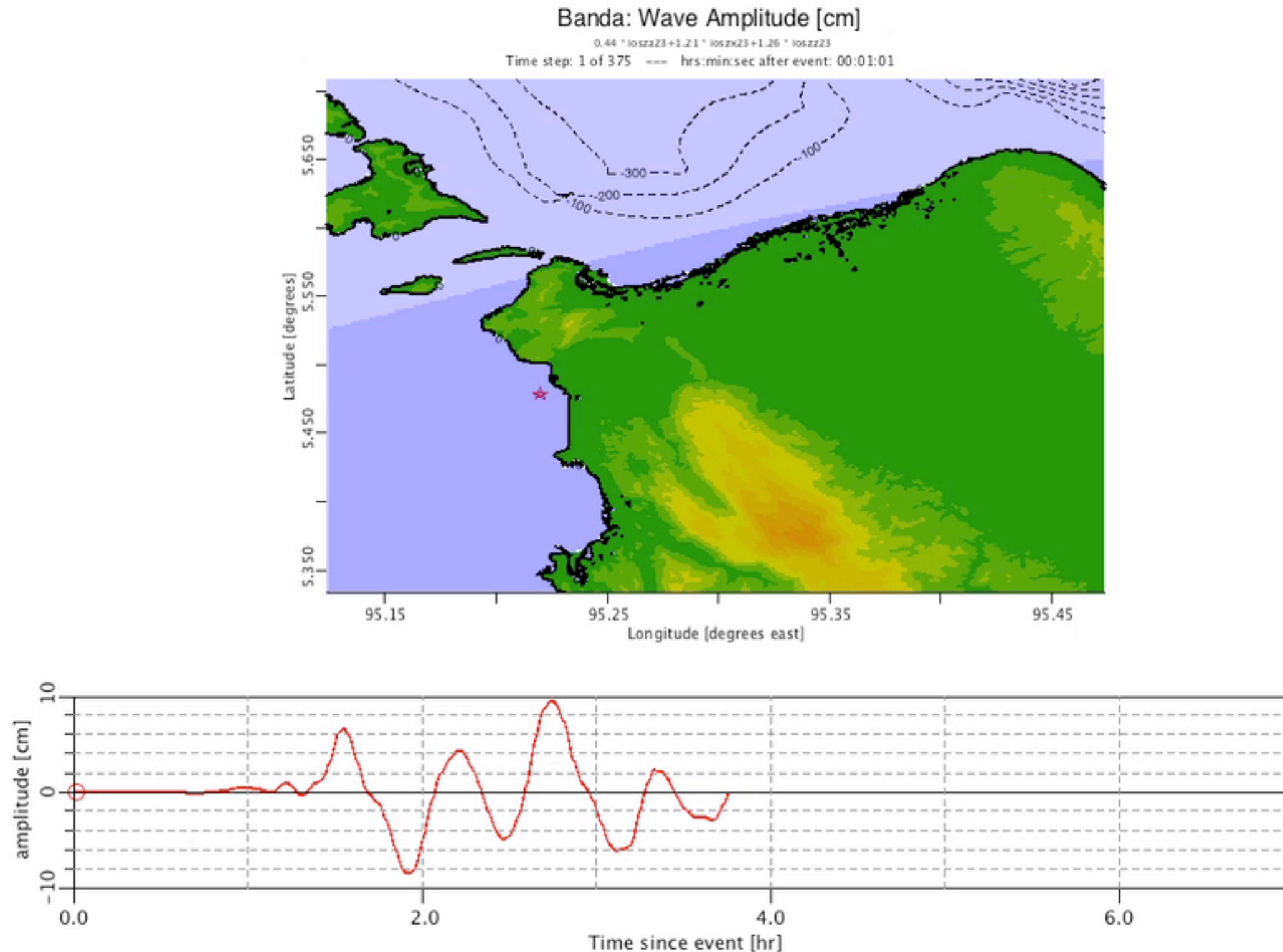
# Model Setup: Parameters

Most important parameters:

- Time step
- Total number of steps in run
- Time steps between A/B grid

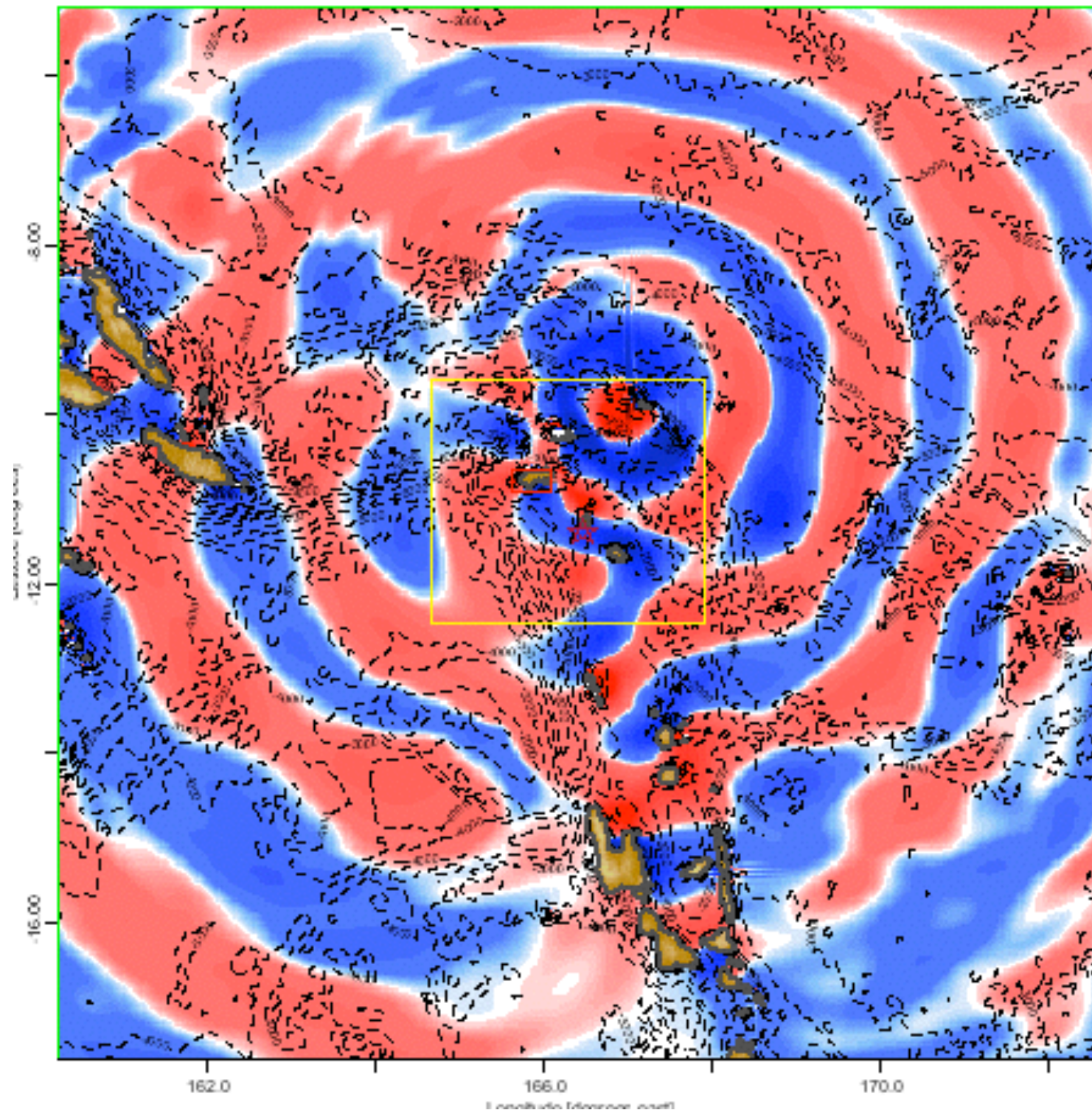
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# Model Testing: Stability



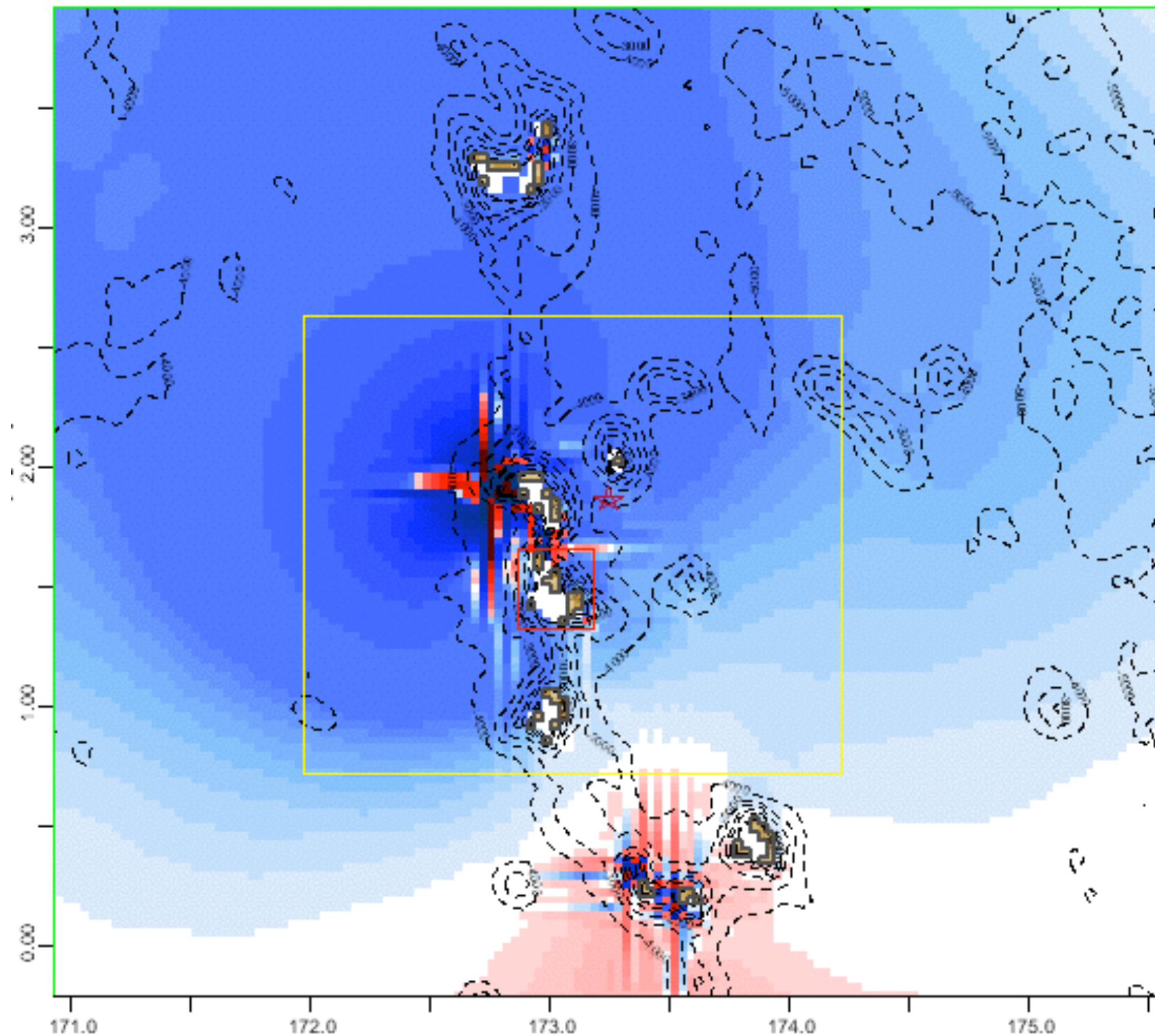


# Growing instability





# Single-gridpoint instability

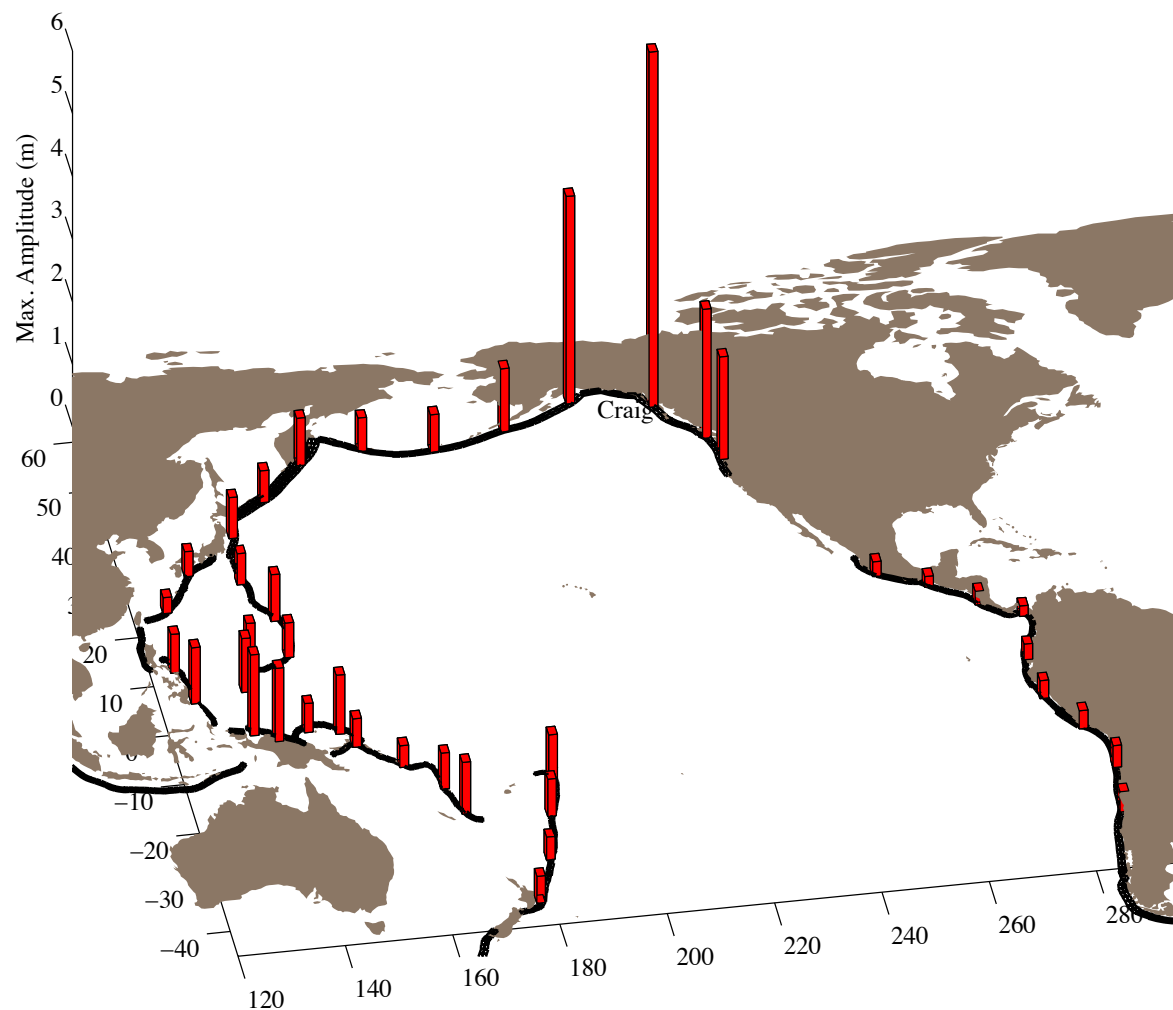


# Model Testing: Stability

The model must be stable (no “blow ups”) under any reasonable source scenario

Use large and small events

ComMIT's Smooth Bathymetry Tool can help



even  
ing

Bathymetry Correction Tool

Max wave estimate:

Minimum Depth:

Max slope:  (0<slope<1)

Select Grid

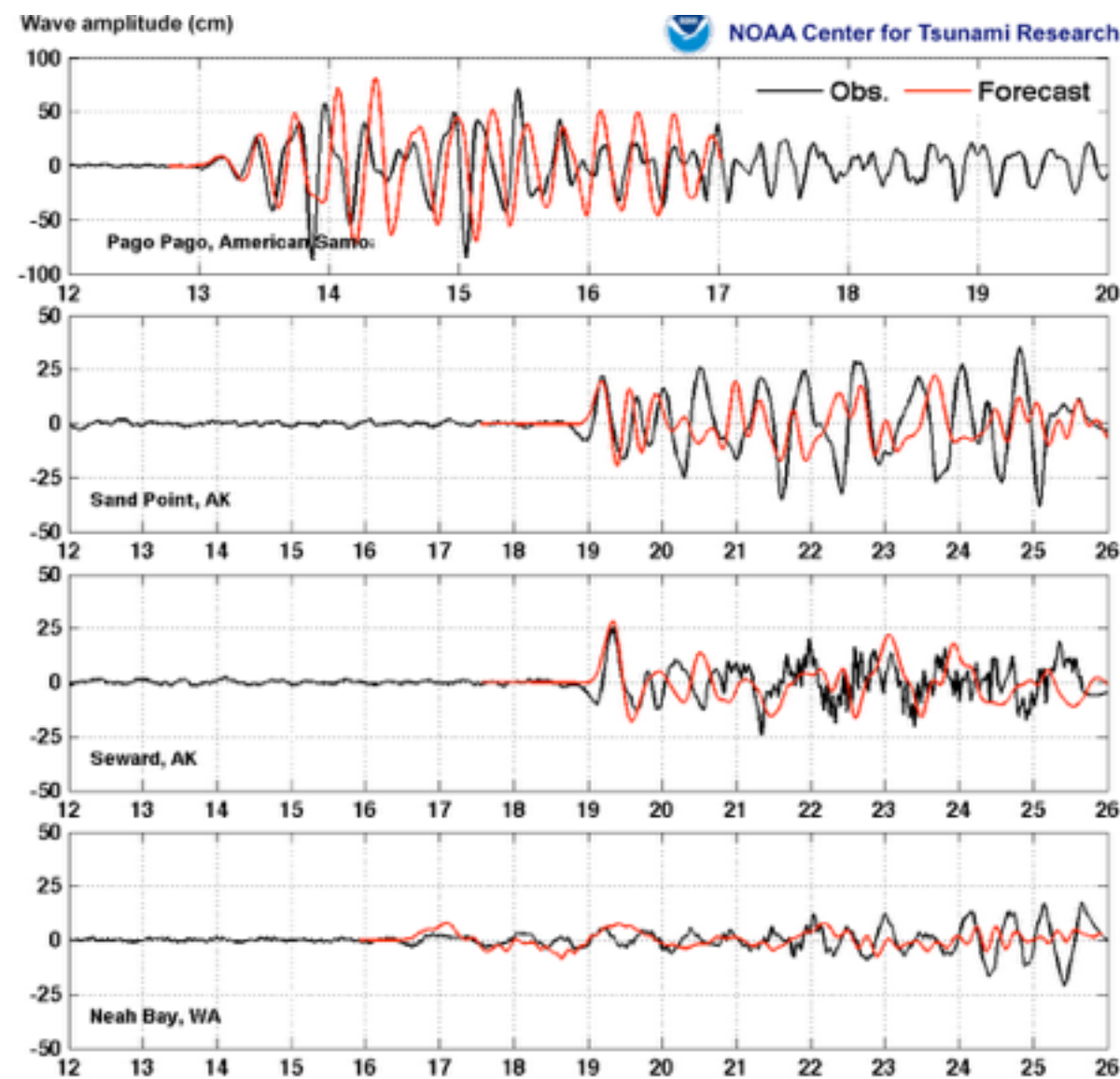
Extents:

Input filename:

Output filename:

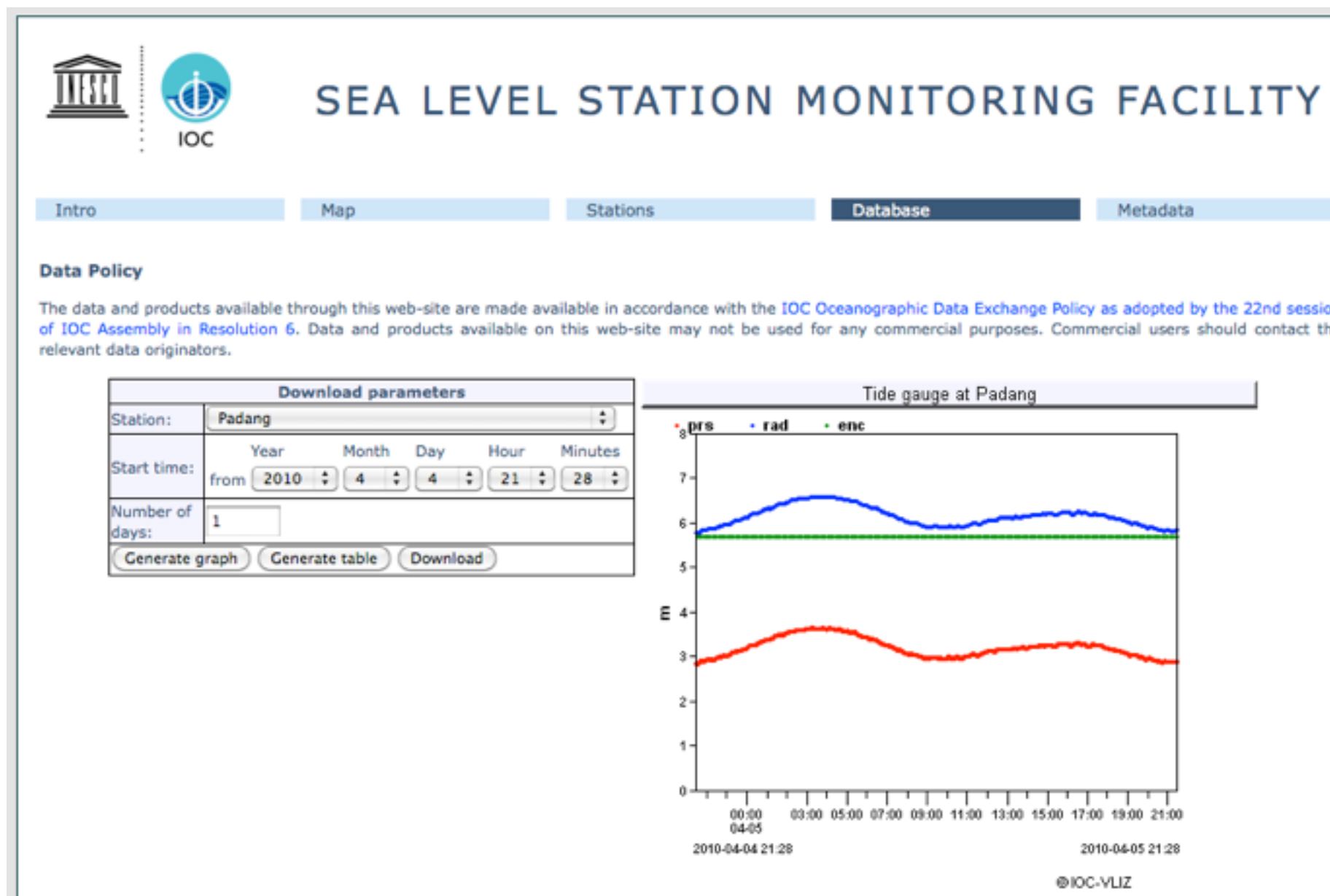
# Model Testing: Accuracy

The model must accurately forecast  
real tsunami events



# Model Testing: Accuracy

Sea level data for comparison:  
<http://www.ioc-sealevelmonitoring.org/>



# Tools for Grid Processing

- Matlab
  - NetCDF support: Matlab 2009+, or use mexnc for older versions.
- Some things that are useful:
  - Crop
  - Resample/regrid
  - Plotting tools
- ComMIT's Smooth Bathymetry tool