

# Overview of new tsunami detection and monitoring

Bill Fry

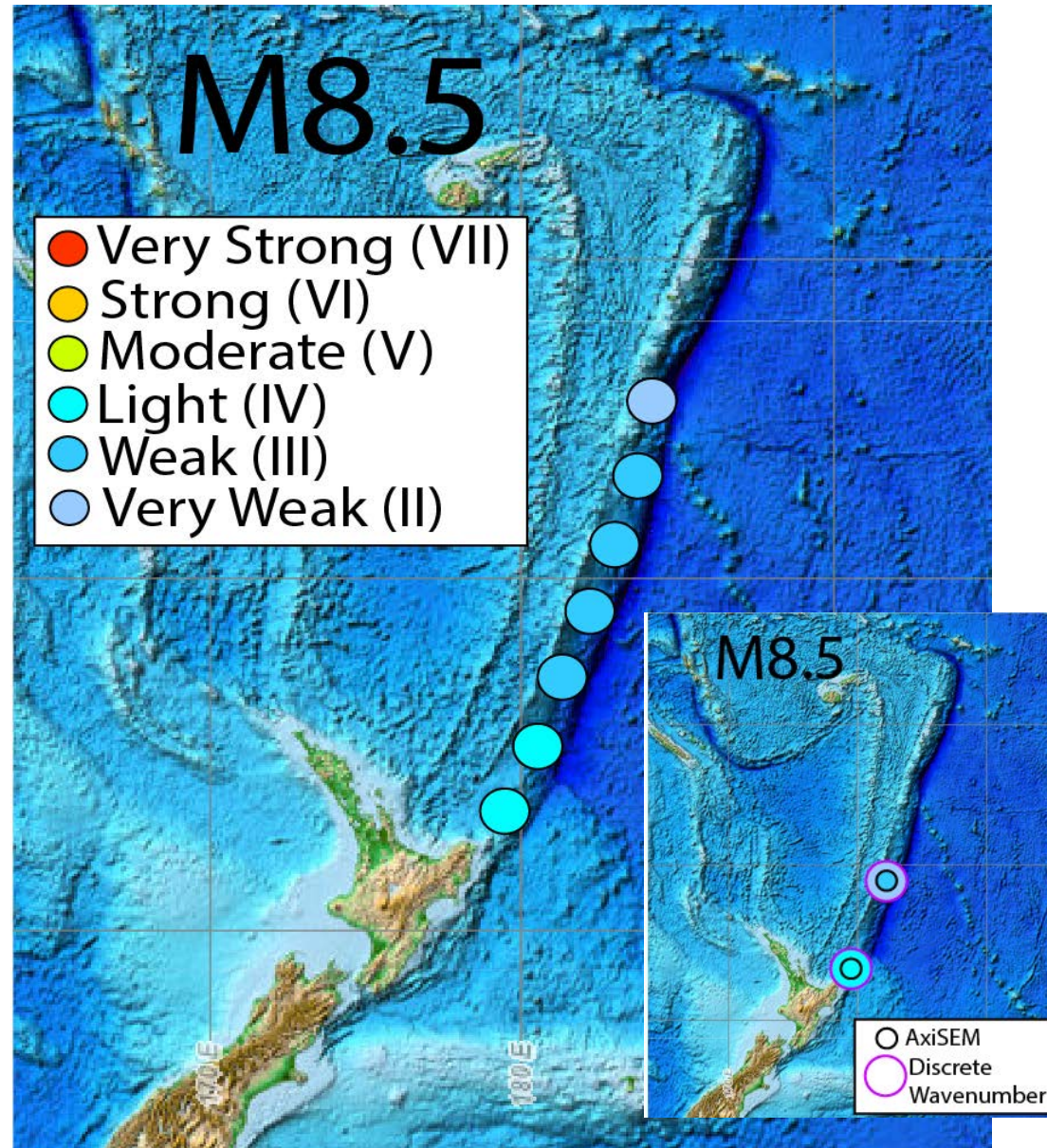
BoP CDEM Meeting

Rotorua, 26 June, 2020



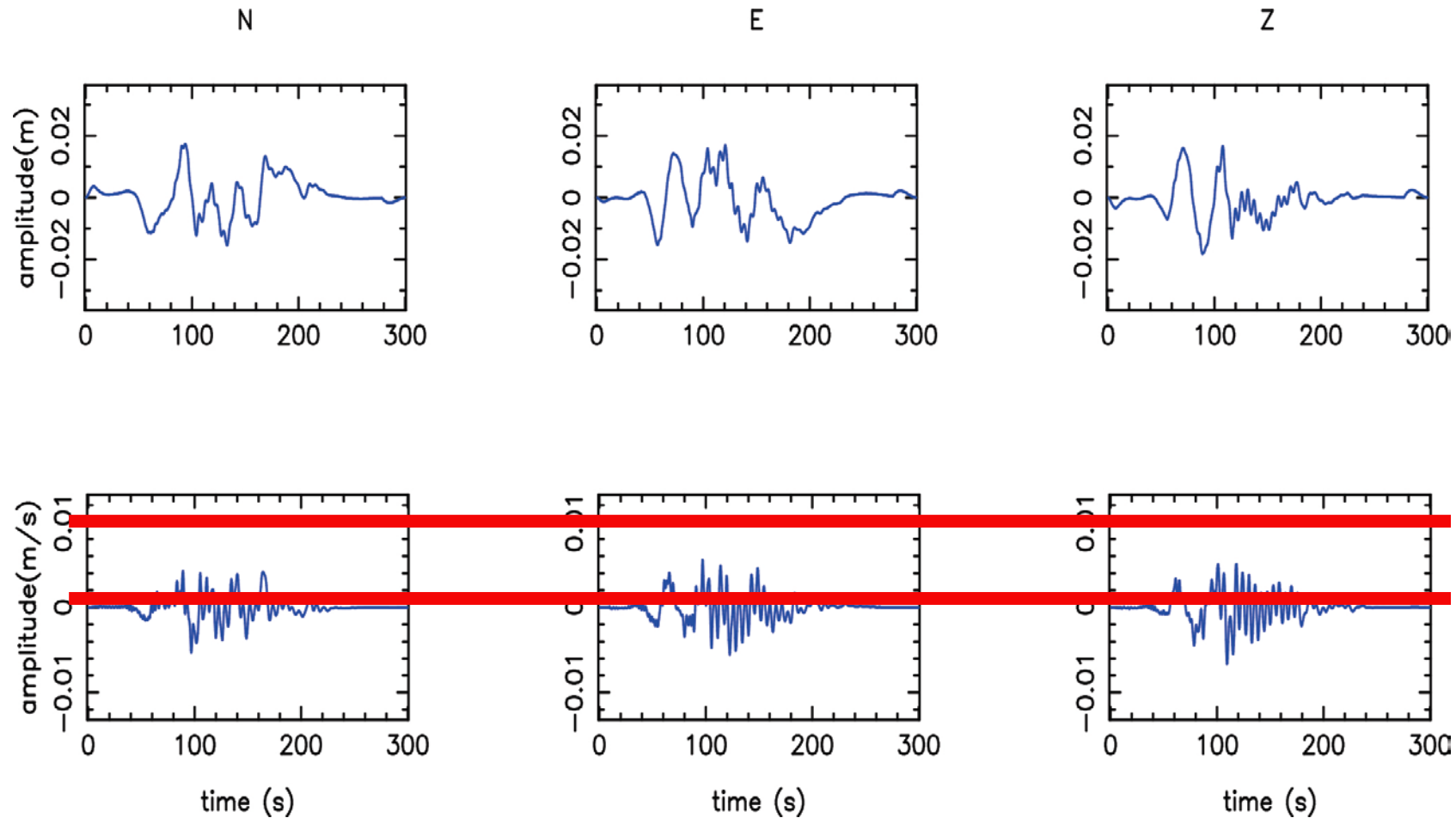
Intergovernmental  
Oceanographic  
Commission

**The Problem:**  
Lack of strong shaking limits natural warning self evacuation



Fry, Gledhill and Benites, 2018

# Revised education: Expectations of “Long or Strong” shaking need to be lowered

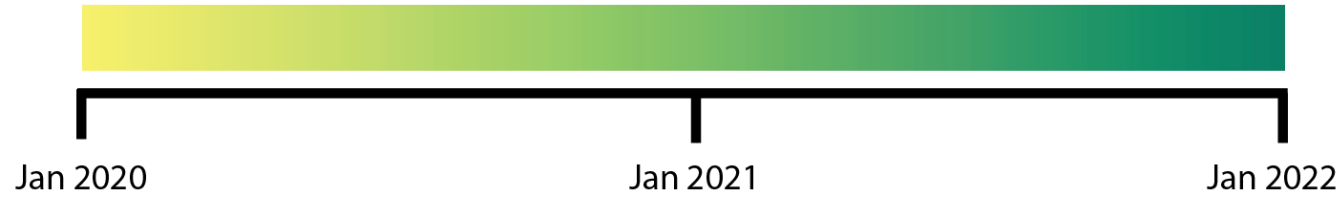




Stage 1: Detection and Confirmation

Stage 2: Upward scaling of forecast

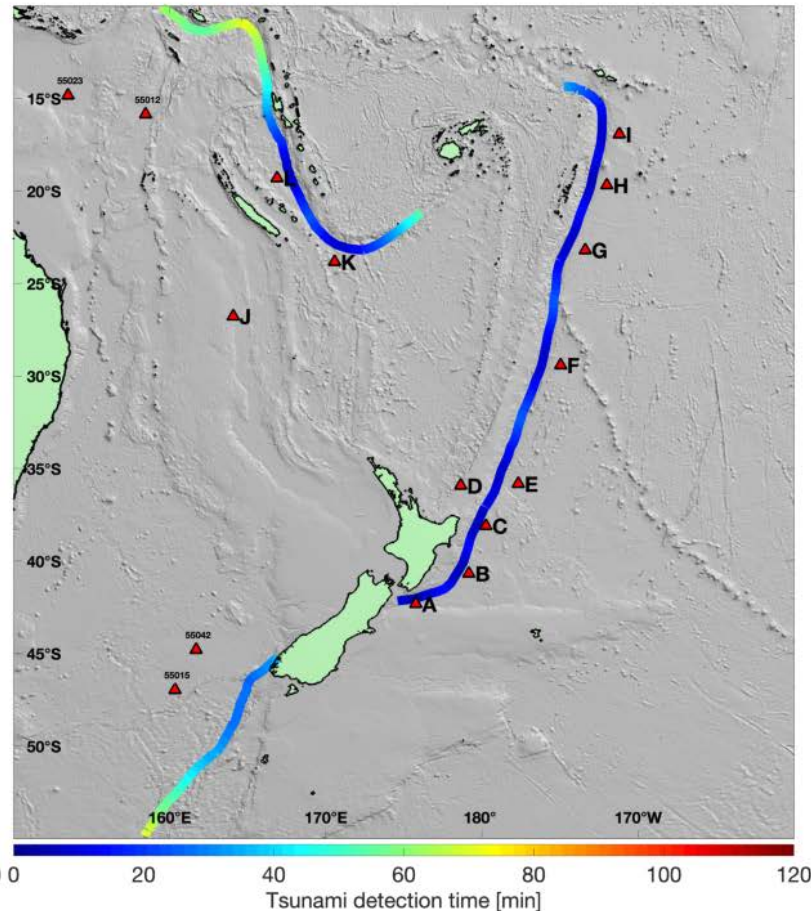
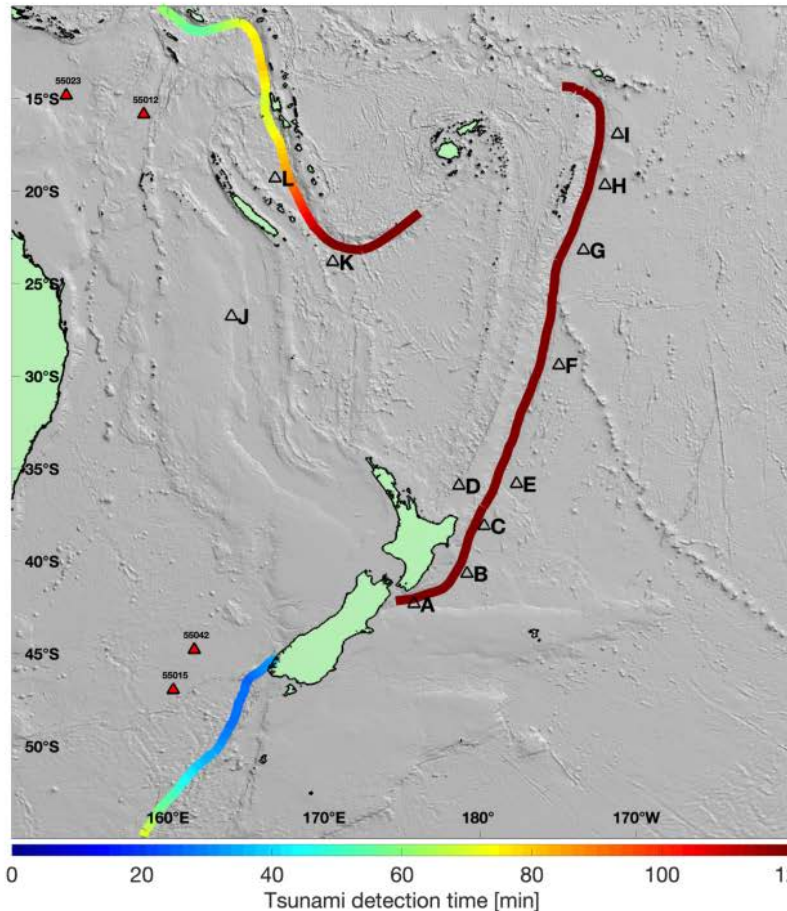
Stage 3: Time, wave height and duration



# The Solution

## Part 1:

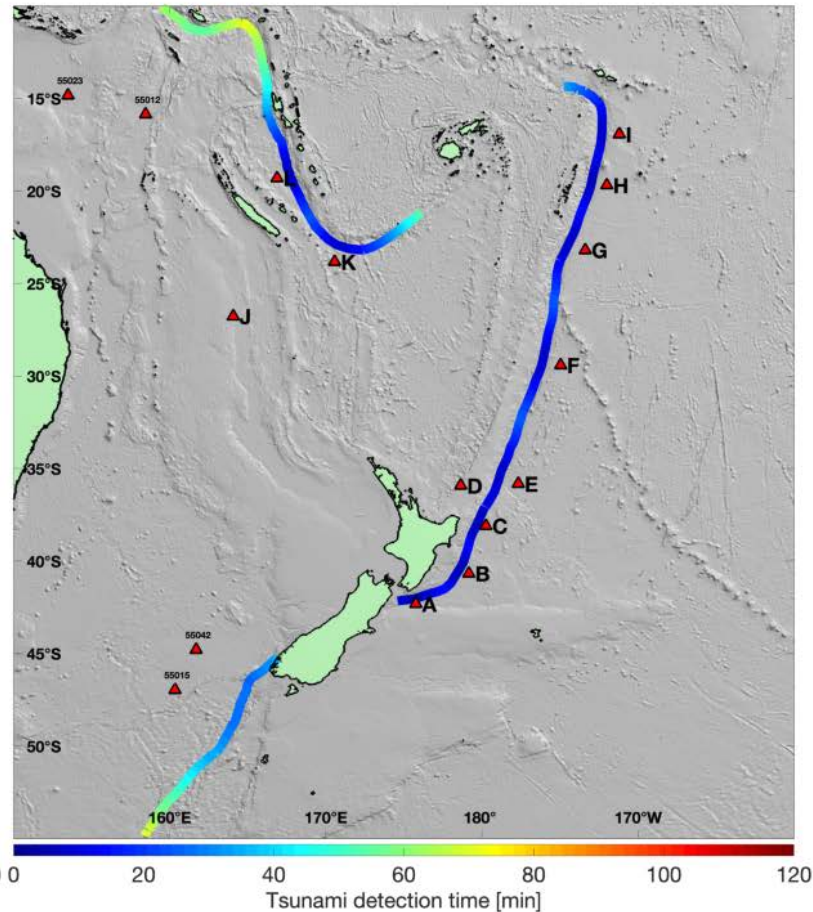
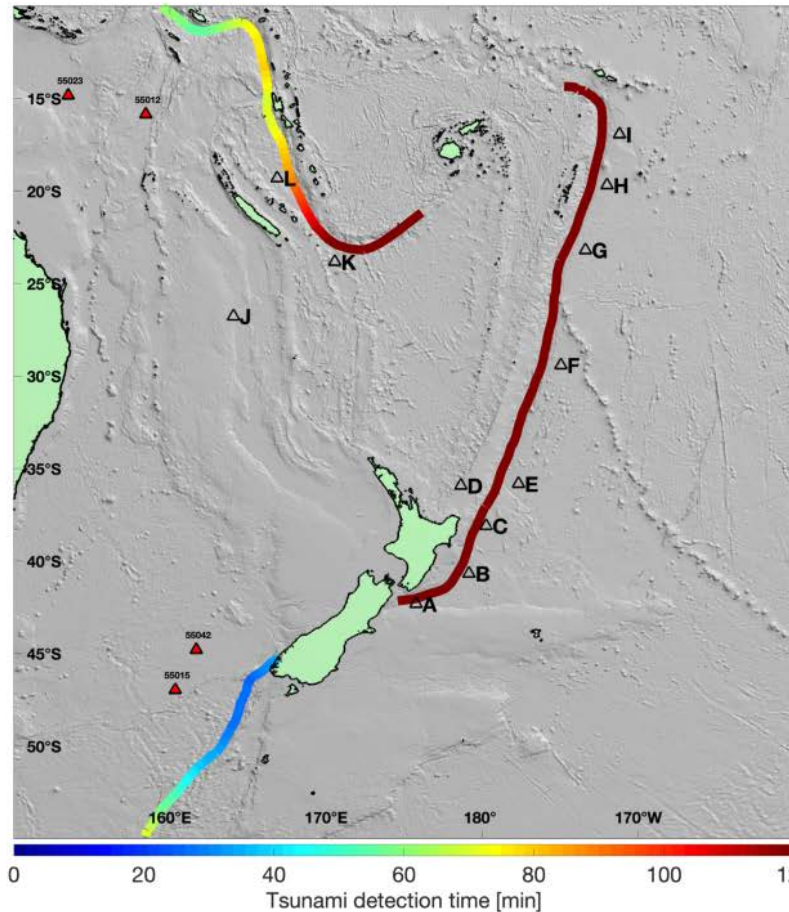
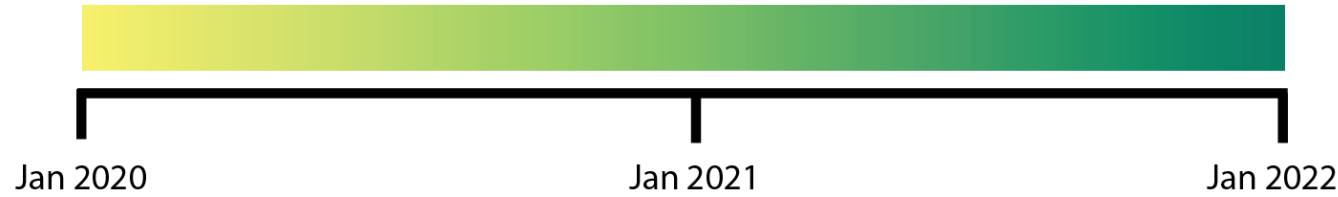
- Joint MFAT/NEMA led initiative
- 12 in the water, 3 on land for servicing
- Targeted 20-minute maximum detection around NZ, 30-minute at regional distances
- Sit on ocean floor and are tethered to a telecommunications buoy at the surface for direct feed to GNS + PTWC



Stage 1: Detection and Confirmation

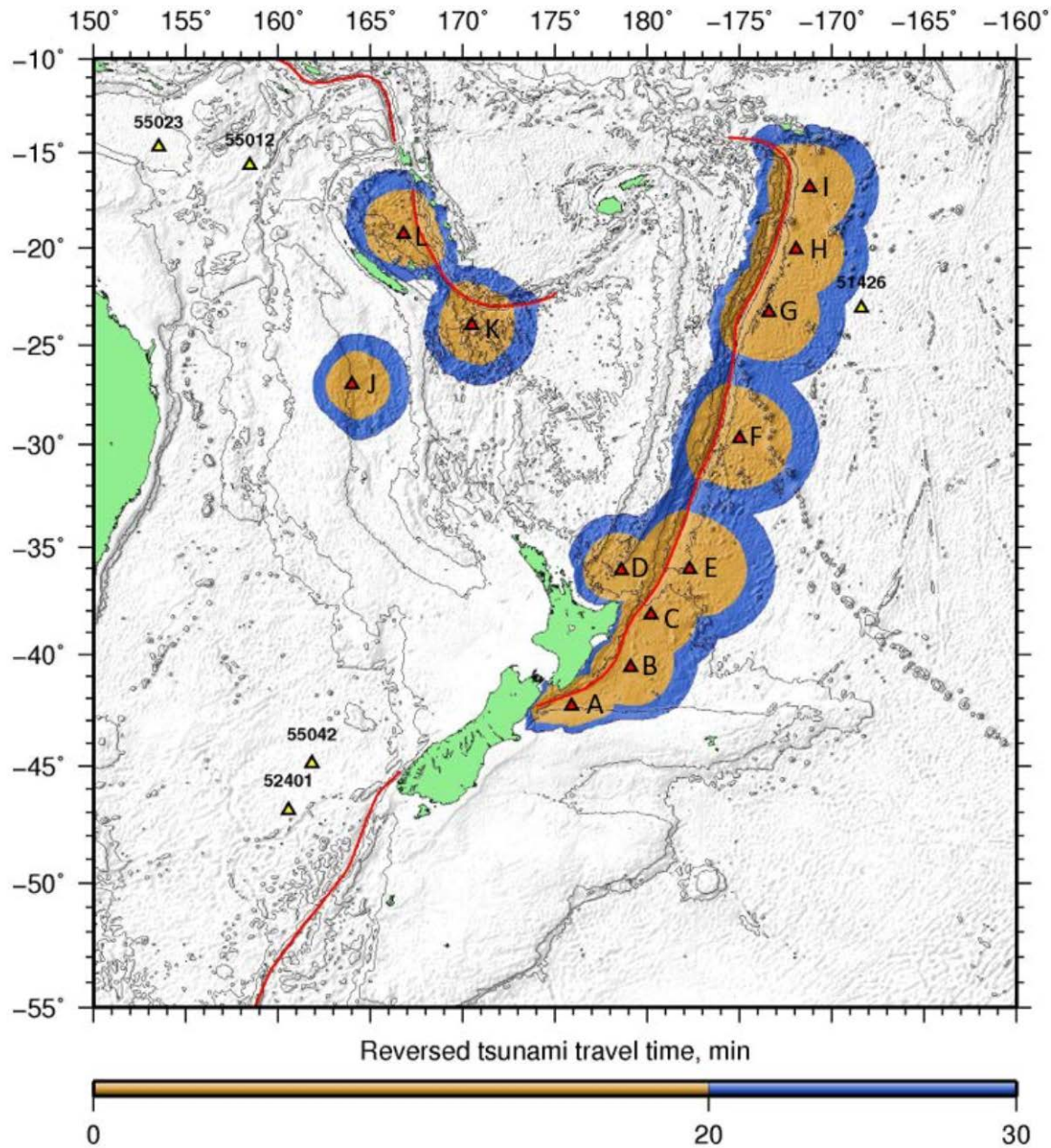
Stage 2: Upward scaling of forecast

Stage 3: Time, wave height and duration

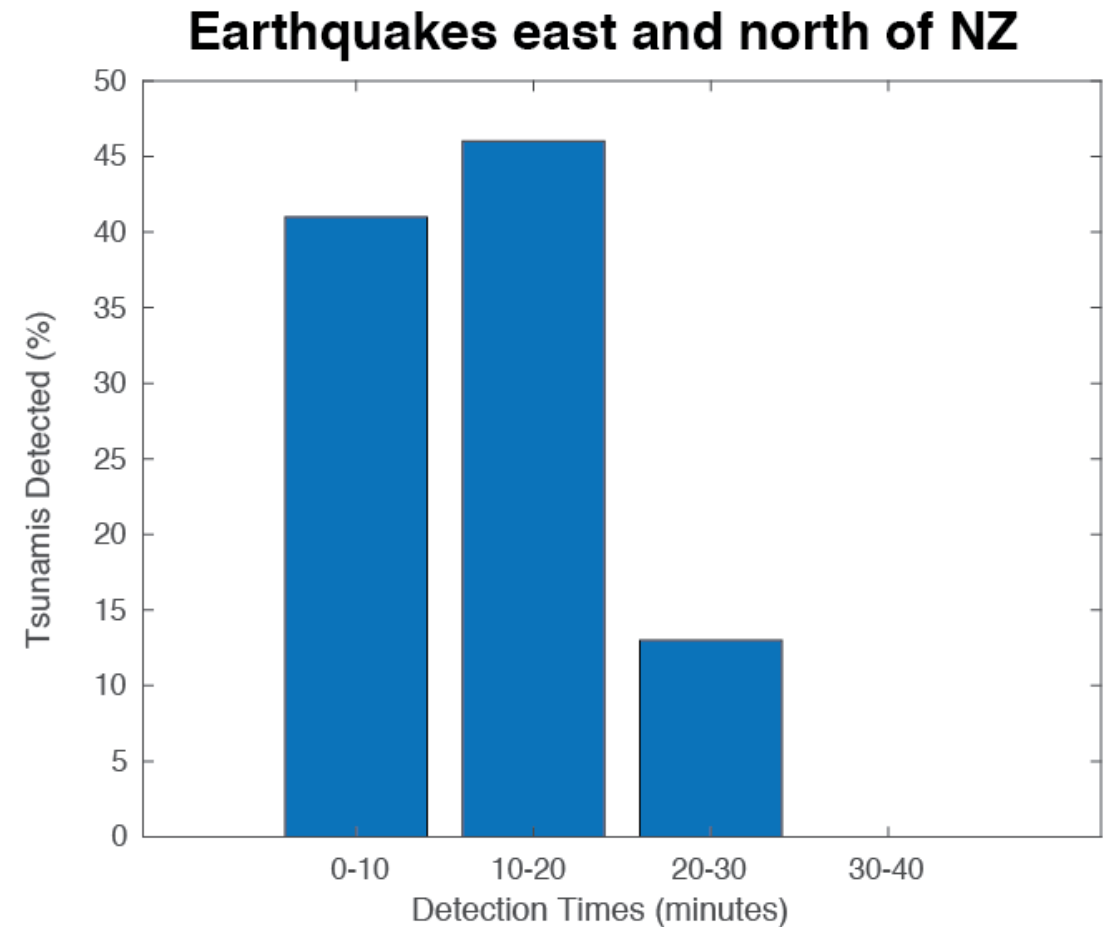


- Top, capability timeline
- We want to have forecasts including timing, height and duration (helping cancellations) by 2022
- Network should reduce the potential for “false alarms”



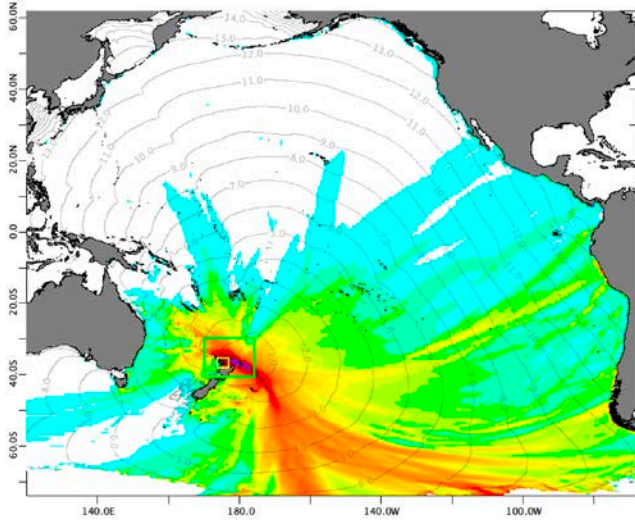


DART Network Design targets detection within 20-30 minutes



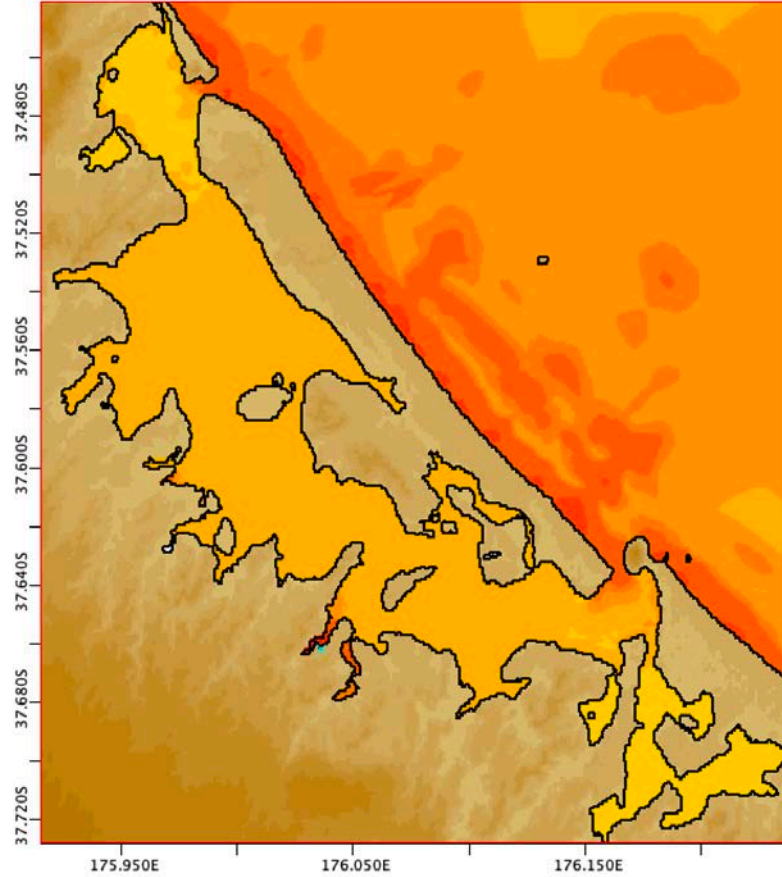
# Utilisation and Next Generation TEW (think 2 years out)

Tauranga\_ver2 Initial Condition Maximum Amplitude [cm]



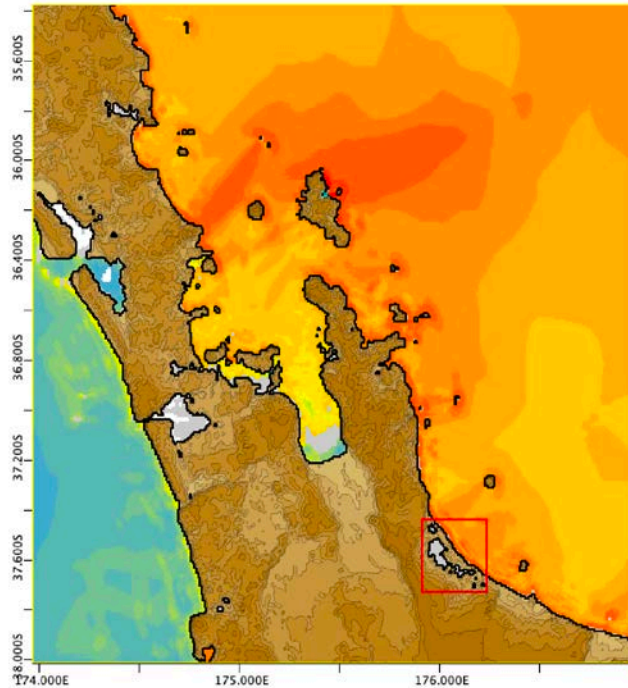
Tauranga\_ver2: Maximum Wave Amplitude in run [cm]

Maximum amplitude in grid: 1292.2 cm at lon: 176.0363 lat: -37.6619  
Maximum flooded area: 1.93 km<sup>2</sup>



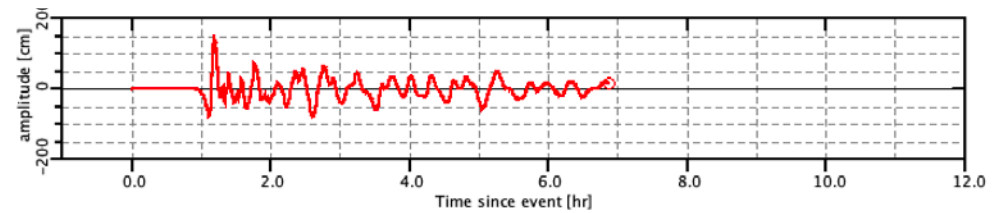
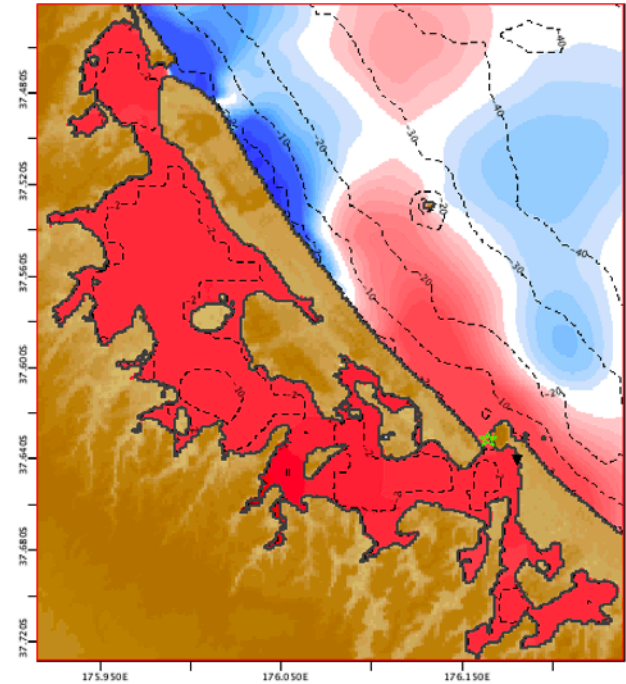
Tauranga\_ver2: Maximum Wave Amplitude in run [cm]

Maximum amplitude in grid: 588.3 cm at lon: 175.4317 lat: -36.1343  
Maximum flooded area: 1.58 km<sup>2</sup>



Tauranga\_ver2: Wave Amplitude [cm]

5.258°xcello+5.258°xcello  
Time step: 869 of 869 --- hrs:min:sec after event 06:51:54



# Current activity, ~2-4 year plan

- Refining probabilistic tsunami risk assessment approaches (GNS SSIF, EQC)
- Testing existing EEW and TEW algorithms based on NZ and DART data (RNC2)
- Implementing real-time DART-based coastal forecasting with smaller wave height windows and better timing/duration information (GNS + UNESCO-IOC)
- Local inundation/flooding forecasting in real-time (viable MBIE Endeavour Programme Bid) – Think 100s meters spatial resolution



Thank you for your time!

Bill Fry

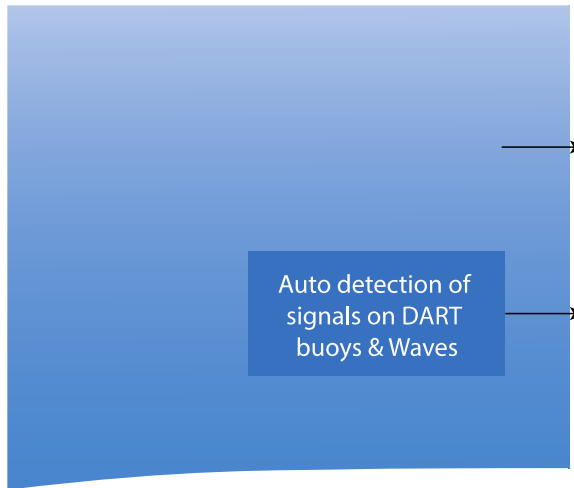
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• Paves the way for near real-time inundation mapping

• Benefits will be

- More targeted evacuation
- Quicker warnings
- Quicker cancellations



ml Source

WHEN?  
 - DART is poorly located.  
 - Unusual events with DART.  
 - Slow ruptures.

