



ADCIRC Storm Surge Modeling of The New Artificial Dune System from South Beach to Fox Beach, Staten Island NY

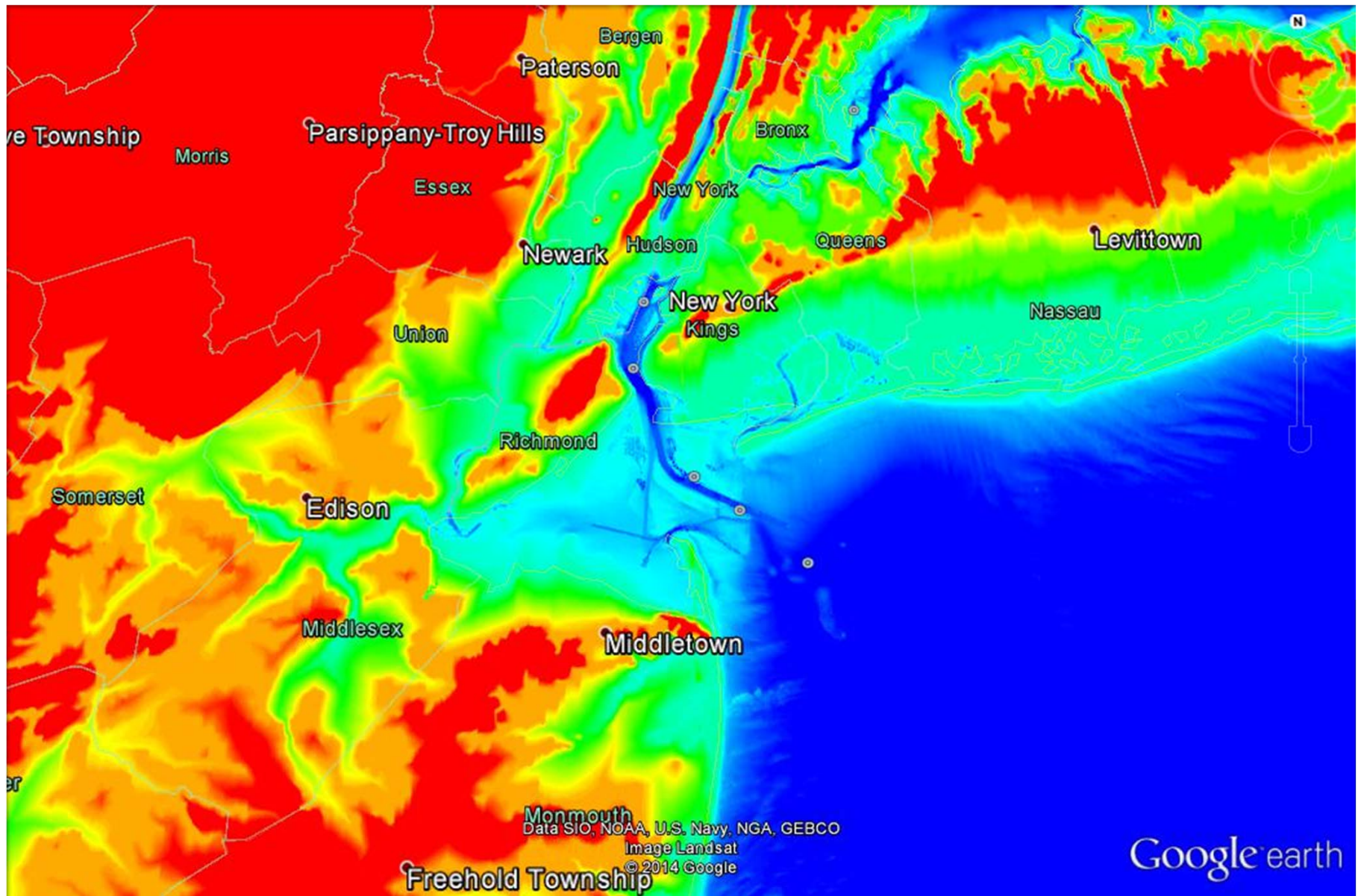
GSA Annual Meeting October 21, 2014

Michael E. Kress

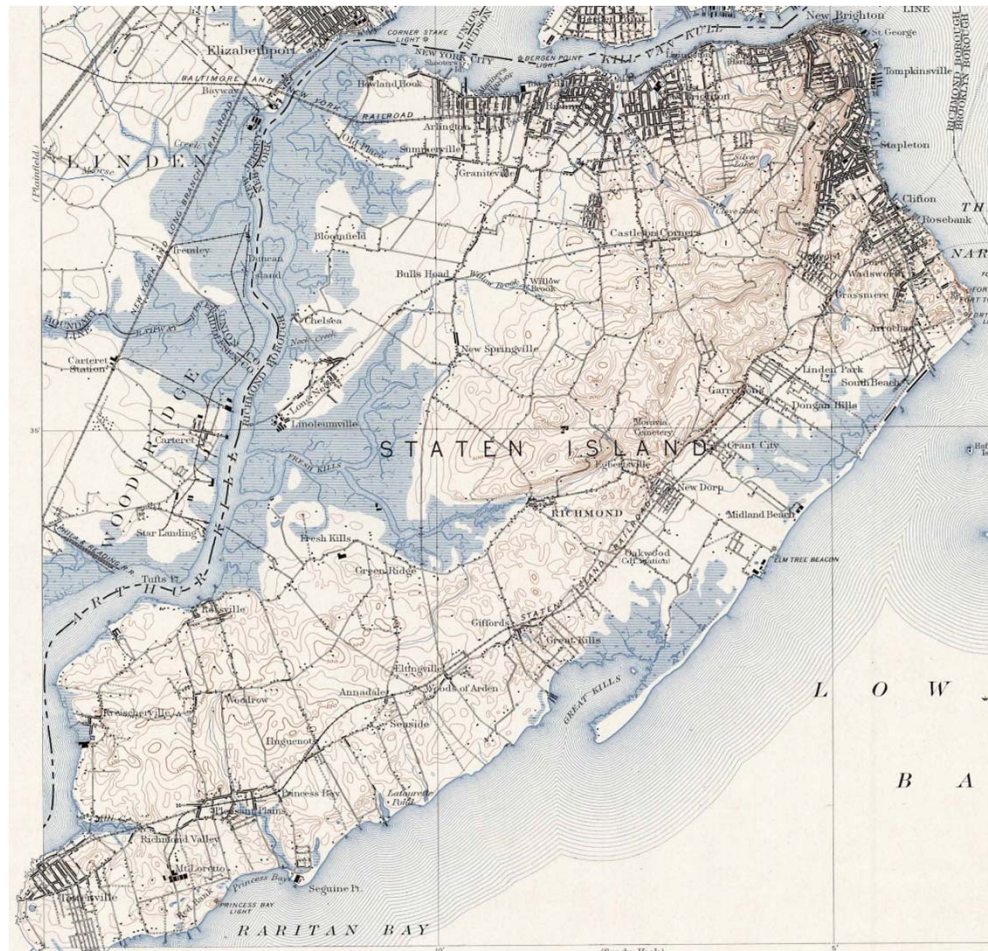
William Fritz

Alan Benimoff

Eugene Dzedzits



Historical Perspective



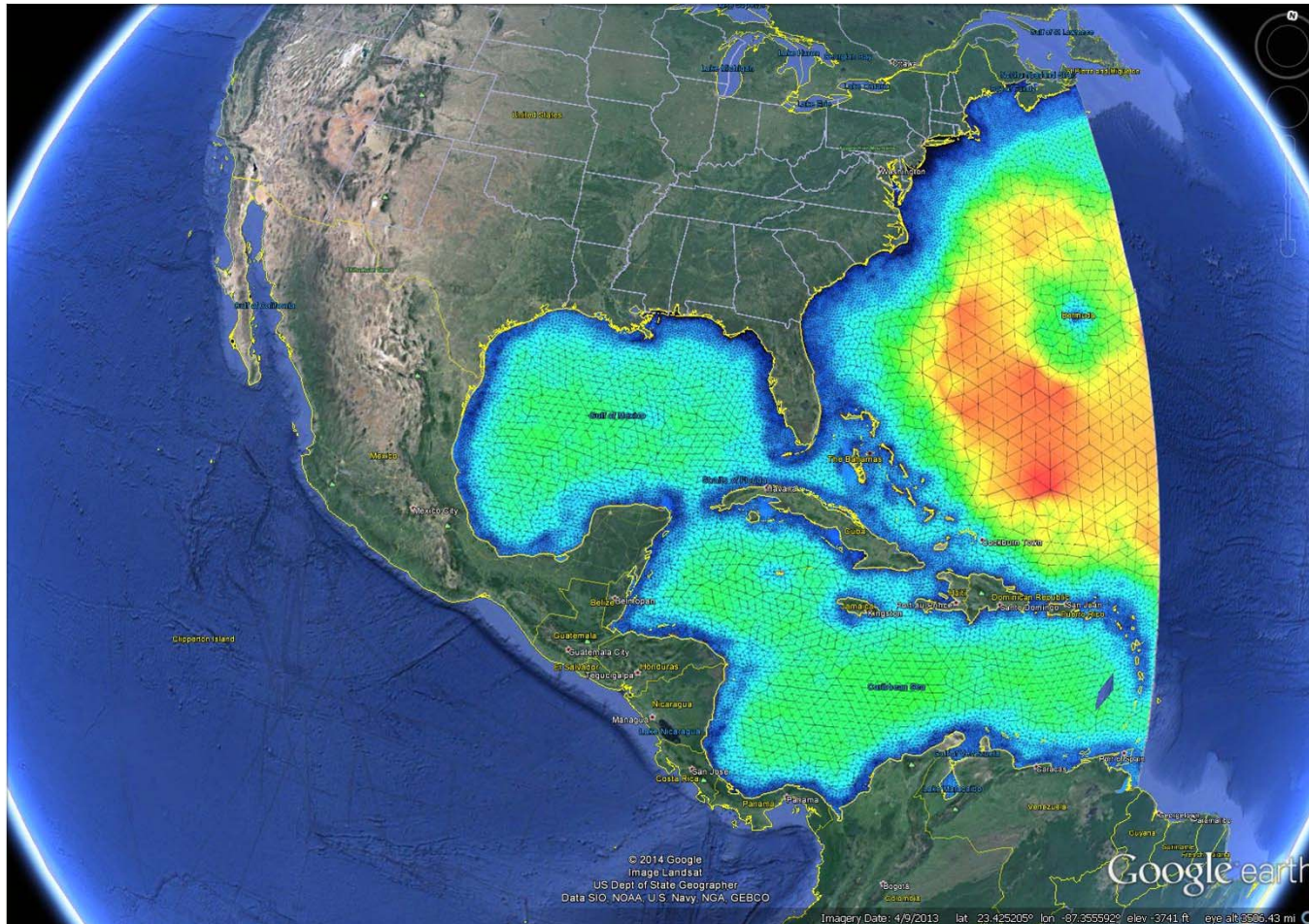
CSI Storm Surge Models - ADCIRC

- Highly vetted and commonly utilized storm surge analysis model. ADCIRC is the standard coastal storm surge model used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) .
- Used to simulate storm surge flooding for a large number of hurricane scenarios.
- Luettich, R.A., and J.J. Westerink. 2004. “Formulation and Numerical Implementation of the 2D/3D ADCIRC Finite Element Model Version 44.XX.”
- Solves a finite element numerical representation of the Shallow Water Equations.

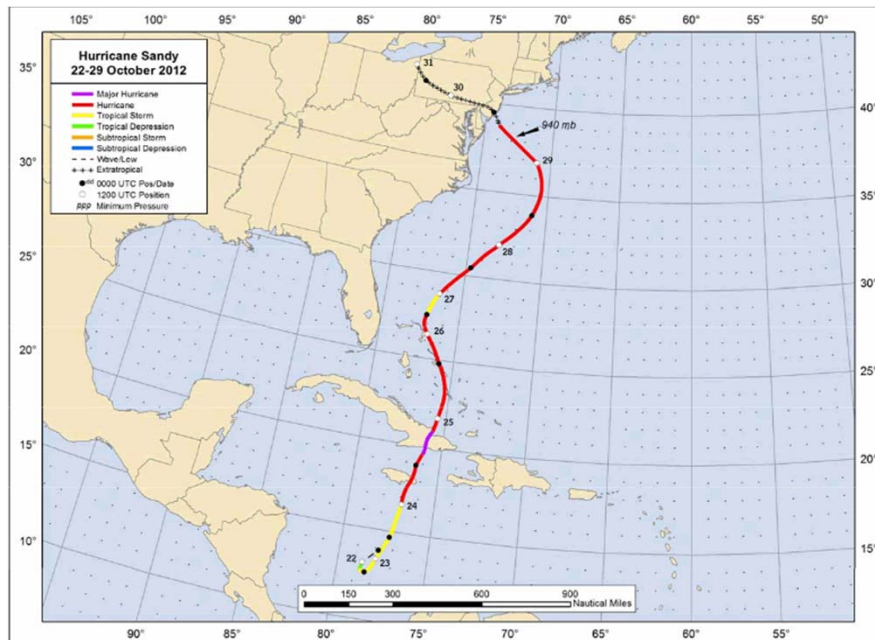
CSI Storm Surge Models - ADCIRC

- Simulates near shore waves and wind with SWAN, J.C. Dietrich, M. Zijlema, et al.
- “Modeling hurricane waves and storm surge using integrally-coupled,
- scalable computations”, Coastal Engineering 58 (2011) 45–65.
- Tides are included as driving forces.
- SSS meteorological Data: Wind field and pressure profiles from National Hurricane Center data are used.

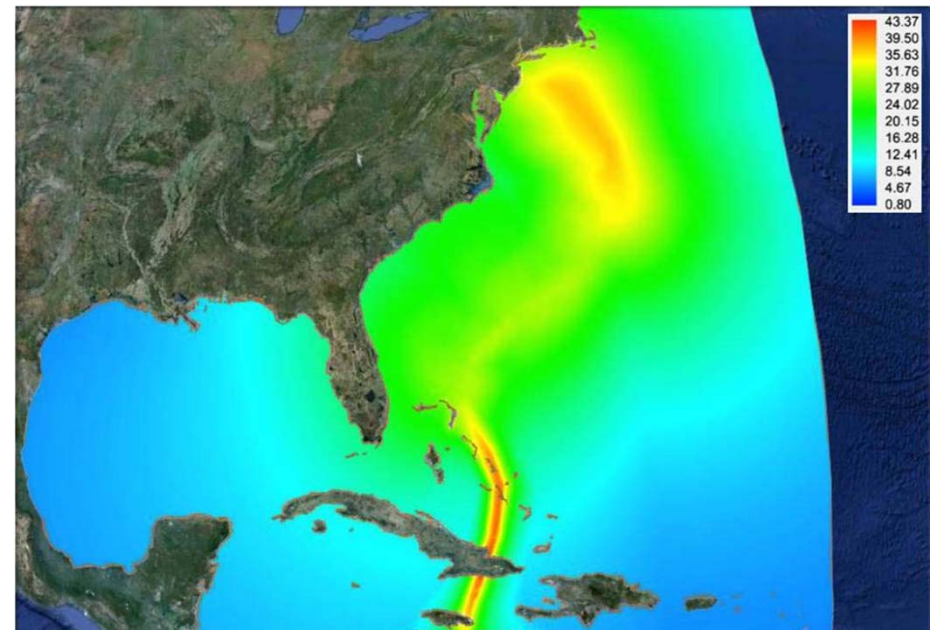
ADCIRC Computational Domain



Superstorm Sandy Track Comparison



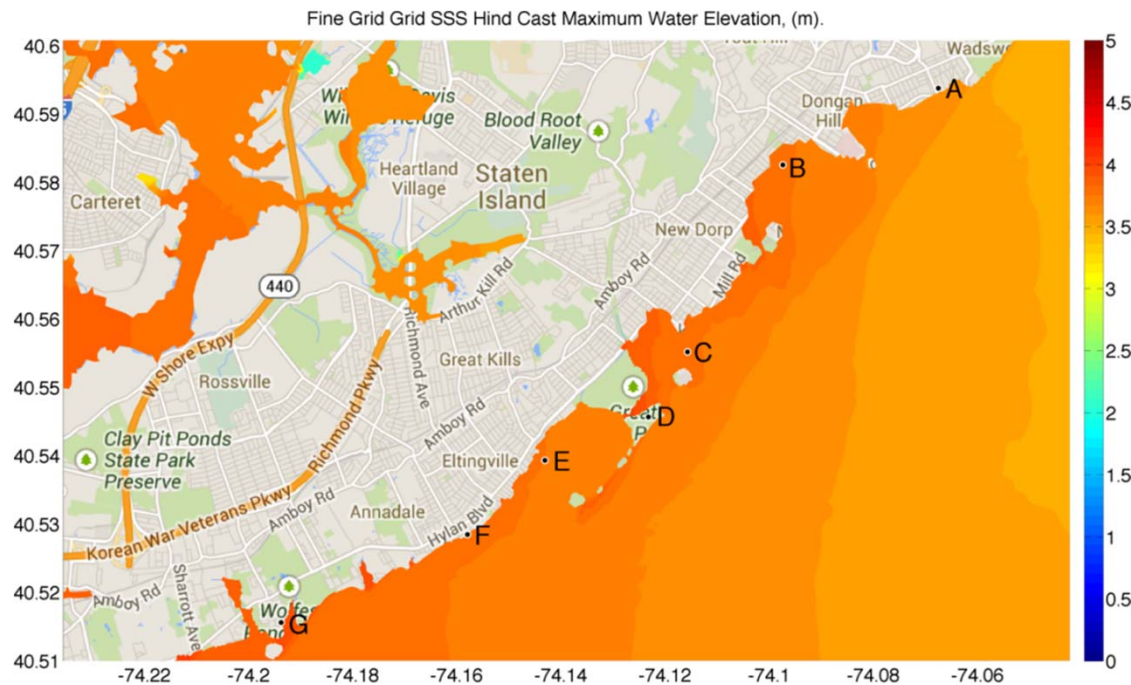
NOAA Reported Track



CSI ADCIRC Model

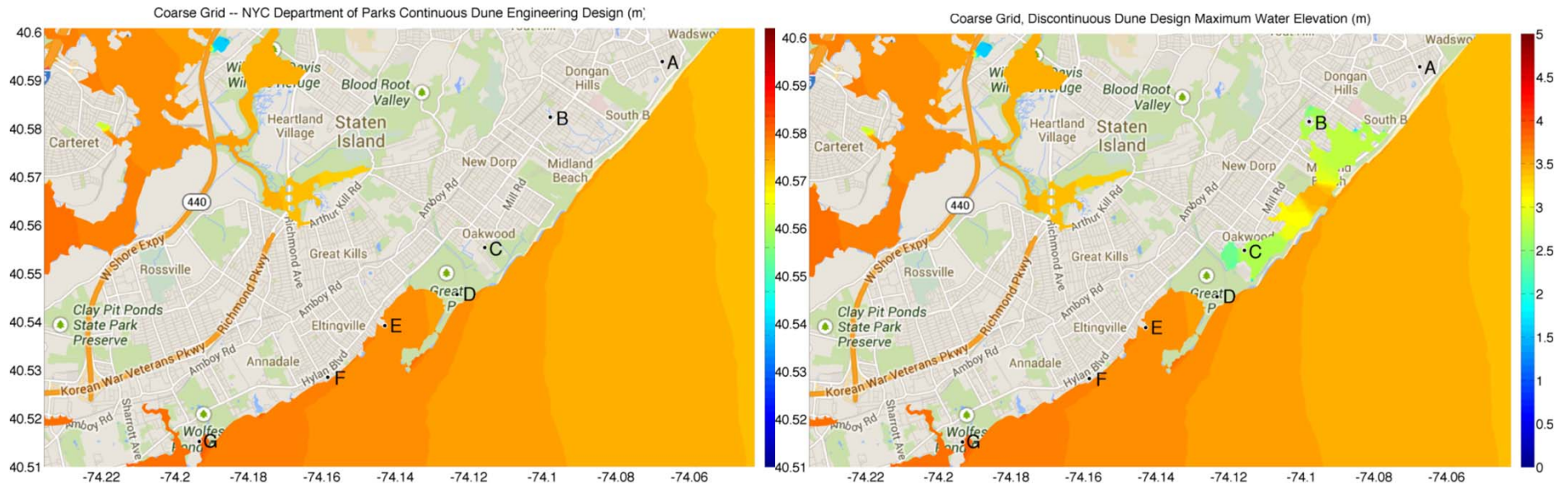
Superstorm Sandy Hindsight Model

Comparison Observed Modeled Maximum Water Elevation (m)



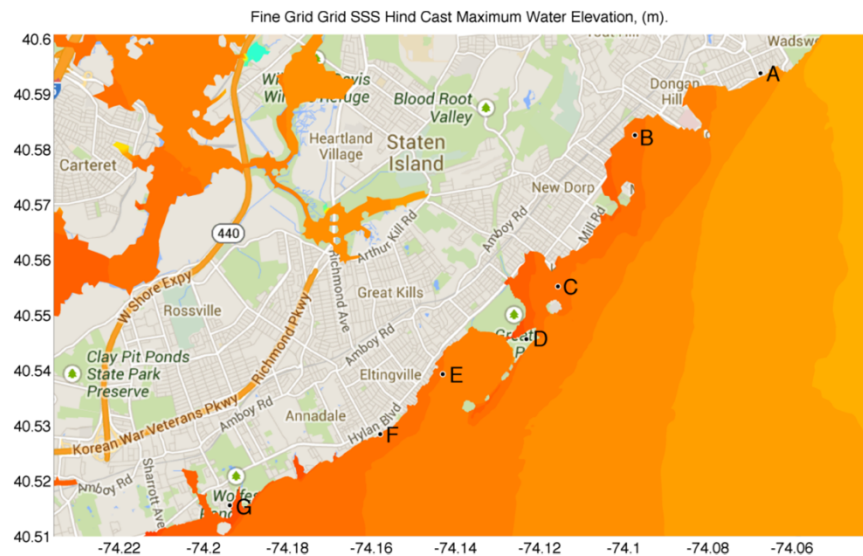
Location Name	Long	Lat	Observed	Modeled
A	-74.068	40.594	3.872	
B	-74.099	40.582	3.811	3.766
C	-74.117	40.555	3.811	3.773
D	-74.124	40.546	4.268	
E	-74.144	40.539	2.988	3.748
F	-74.159	40.528	5.152	3.841
G	-74.194	40.515	3.963	
H	-74.210	40.512	3.994	3.943
I	-74.231	40.502	4.024	3.954
J	-74.241	40.500	4.024	4.017
K	-74.254	40.502	3.994	
L	-74.166	40.592	3.750	3.641
M	-74.136	40.641	3.506	3.438
N	-74.090	40.647	3.567	
O	-74.074	40.638	3.567	3.512
P	-74.063	40.616	4.665	3.479
RootMeanSquareDeviation				0.583

Inundation Prevention Dunes and Berms: As Planned, Assuming No Erosion of the Dunes

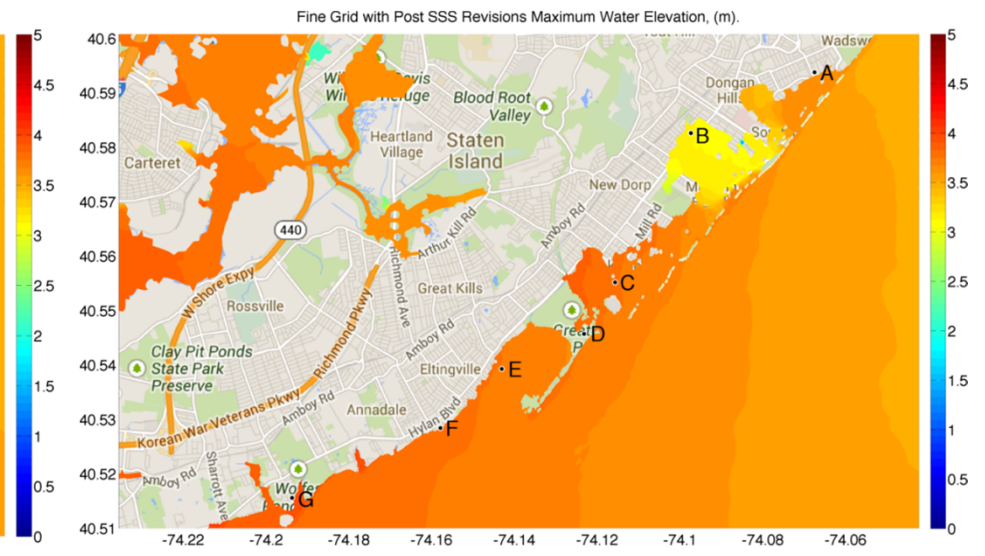


Pre – Post Superstorm Sandy Comparison

Maximum Water Elevation (m): As Built

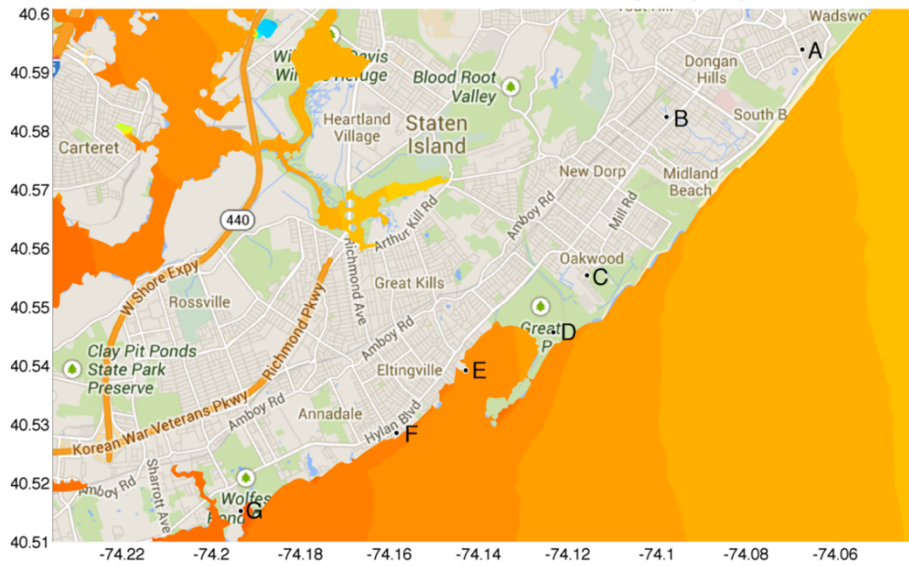


Pre-Superstorm Sandy

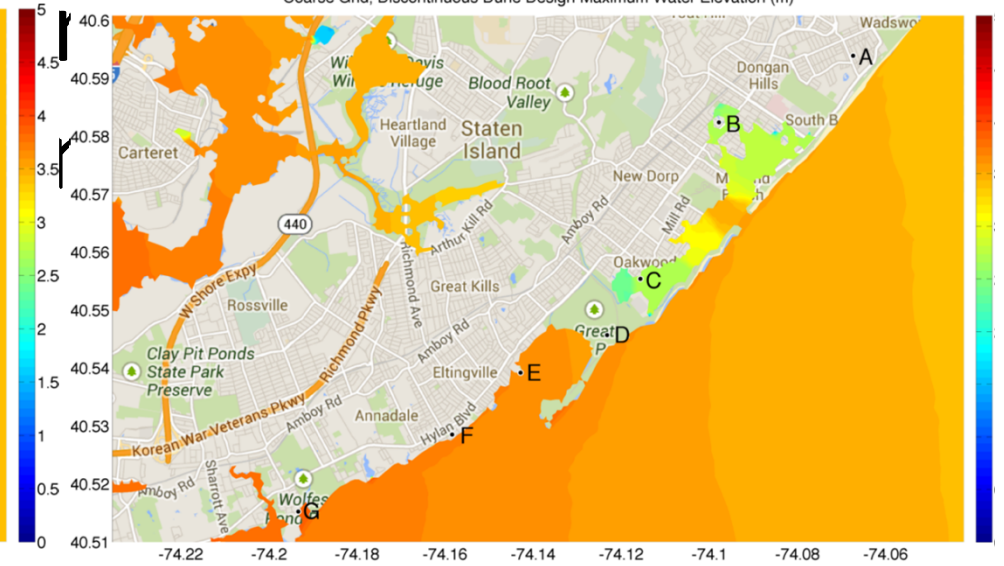


Post-Superstorm Sandy

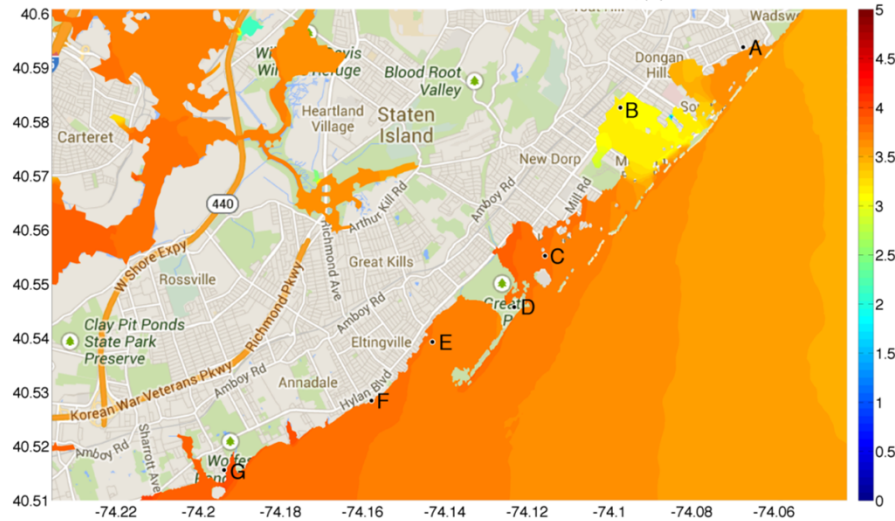
Coarse Grid -- NYC Department of Parks Continuous Dune Engineering Design (m)



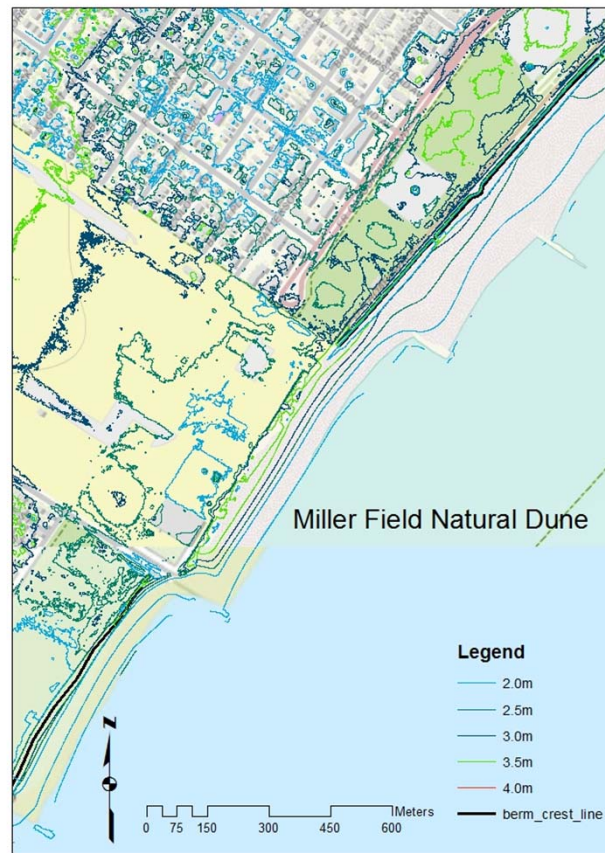
Coarse Grid, Discontinuous Dune Design Maximum Water Elevation (m)



Fine Grid with Post SSS Revisions Maximum Water Elevation, (m).



Miller Field Coastline



Inundation Prevention Dunes and Berm on Staten Island South East Coastline



Ground Truth



Results

- Validated three ADCIRC grid by comparing results of numerical simulation to observed HWM data and seeing good agreement, in some location .
- Performed numerical simulations based tests of engineering design of a protective dune constructed by NYC Department of Parks and Recreation and found potential flaws.

Results

- Integrated coastal elevation data collected by the USGS after SSS into existing grids and performed SSS simulation with updated grids.
- Simulations demonstrated that engineering design of the protective dune built along has critical flaws that need to be addressed. Suggested modifications include closing gaps in the dune structure. It was demonstrated that a continuous dune provides much stronger protection.

Thank You

