



CI-FLOW Project

Coastal & Inland Flooding Observation & Warning

Kodi Monroe

University of Oklahoma,

Cooperative Institute for Mesoscale Meteorological Studies

National Severe Storms Laboratory



Origin of the CI-FLOW Project



Initiated in response to Hurricanes Dennis & Floyd in Sep 1999

- 20-25 in of rain over 10 days
- River crests up to 24 ft above flood stage
- Storm surge as high as 10 ft

Impacts

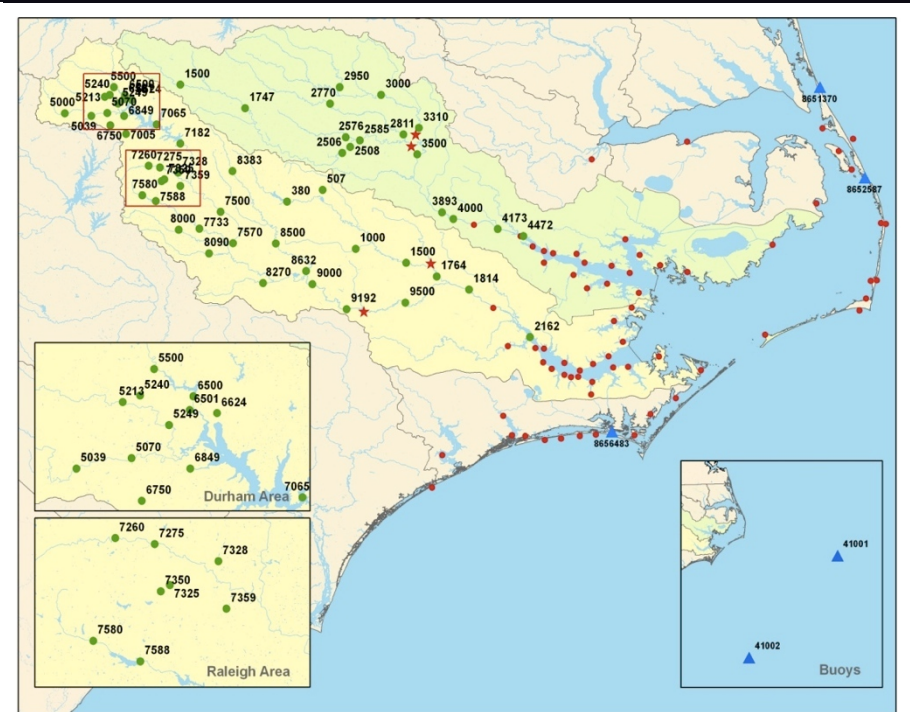
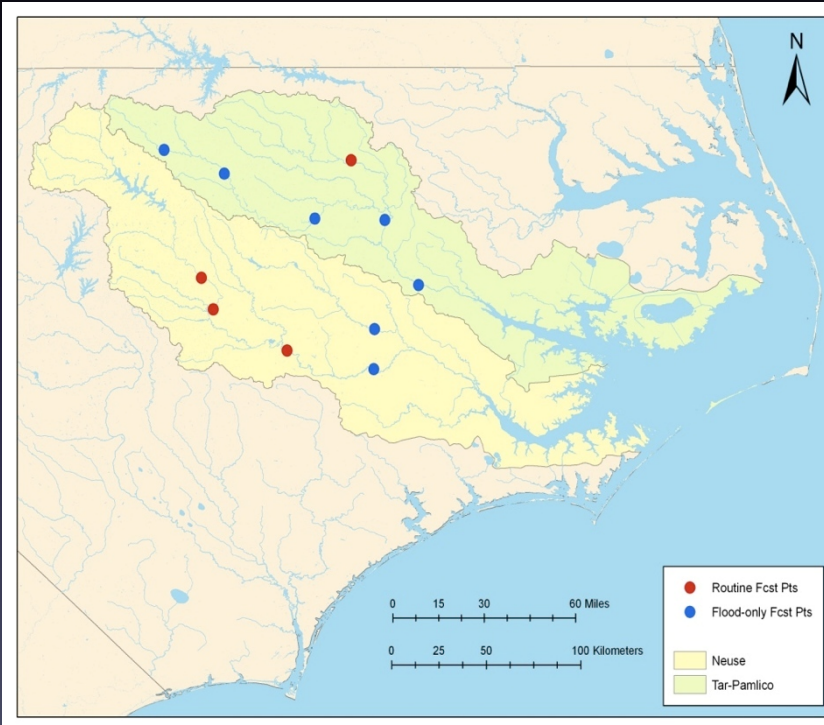
- 52 lives lost in North Carolina
- Homes: 7,000 destroyed; 17,000 uninhabitable; 56,000 damaged
- 30,000 hogs, 700,000 turkeys, & 2.4 million chickens drowned
- Warnings that tap water may contain high levels of fecal coliform bacteria



Increasing Hydrologic Forecasting Capabilities In Coastal Watersheds

Current NWS Forecast Points

CI-FLOW Forecast Points



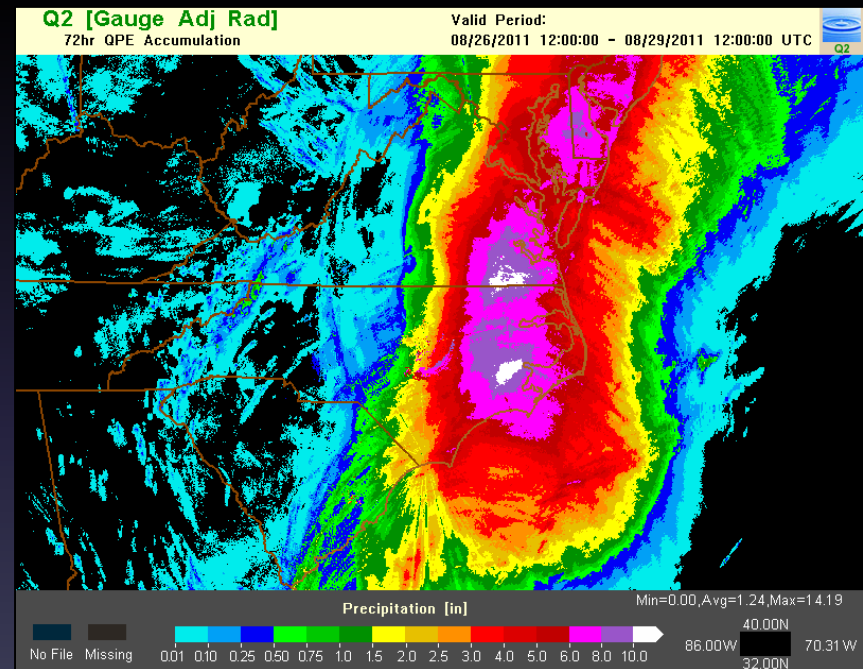
CI-FLOW Precipitation

Past rainfall: NSSL's Next Generation QPE (Q2)

- Best practices of OHD's MPE & NSSL's NMQ
- Gauge-adjusted 1-hr accumulation

Future rainfall: HPC's QPF

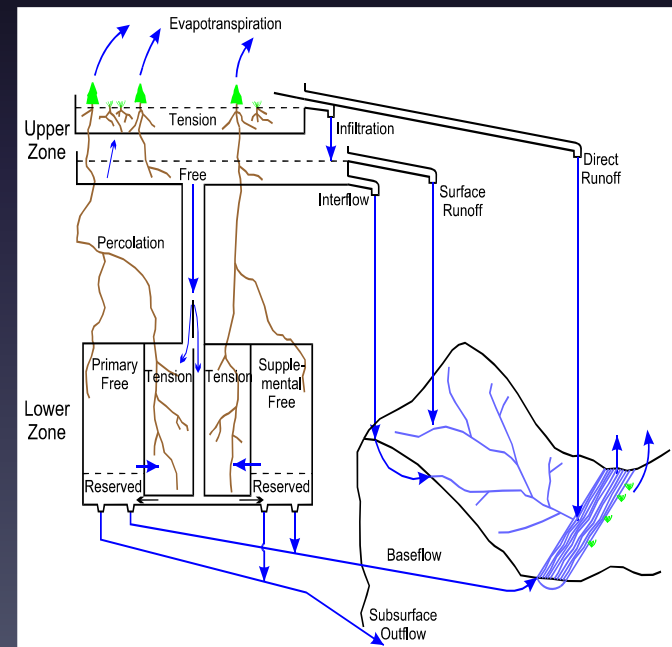
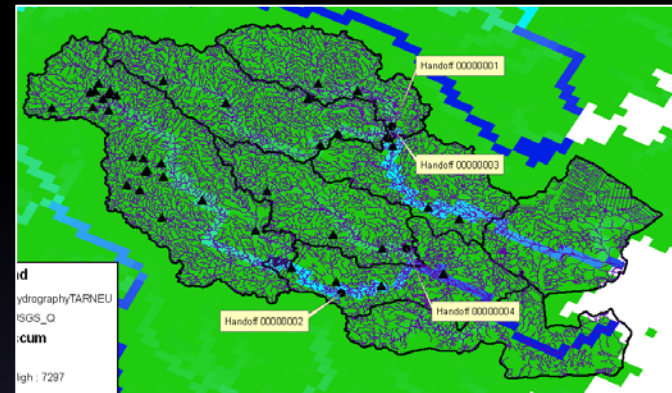
- 6-hour accumulation



<http://nmq.ou.edu>

CI-FLOW Hydrologic Modeling

- Tar-Pamlico & Neuse river basins
- NWS Hydrology Laboratory – Research Distributed Hydrologic Model (HL-RDHM)
- Hybrid conceptual-physical distributed watershed model:
 - Sacramento Soil Moisture Accounting model (SAC-SMA)
 - Kinematic Wave Model for routing



CI-FLOW Hydrologic Model Ensemble

1. “Event-based” parameter set (Isabel) x 16 rainfall multipliers (0.8-1.2, uniformly distributed)
2. “Automatic” parameter set x 16 rainfall multipliers
3. Multiple basin scale parameter set x 16 rainfall multipliers
4. A-priori model (uncalibrated) x 5 rainfall multiplier x 16 channel routing perturbations = 80

Total Number of Members = $16 \times 3 + 80 = 128$

Runs every 6 hours

CI-FLOW Storm Surge Model

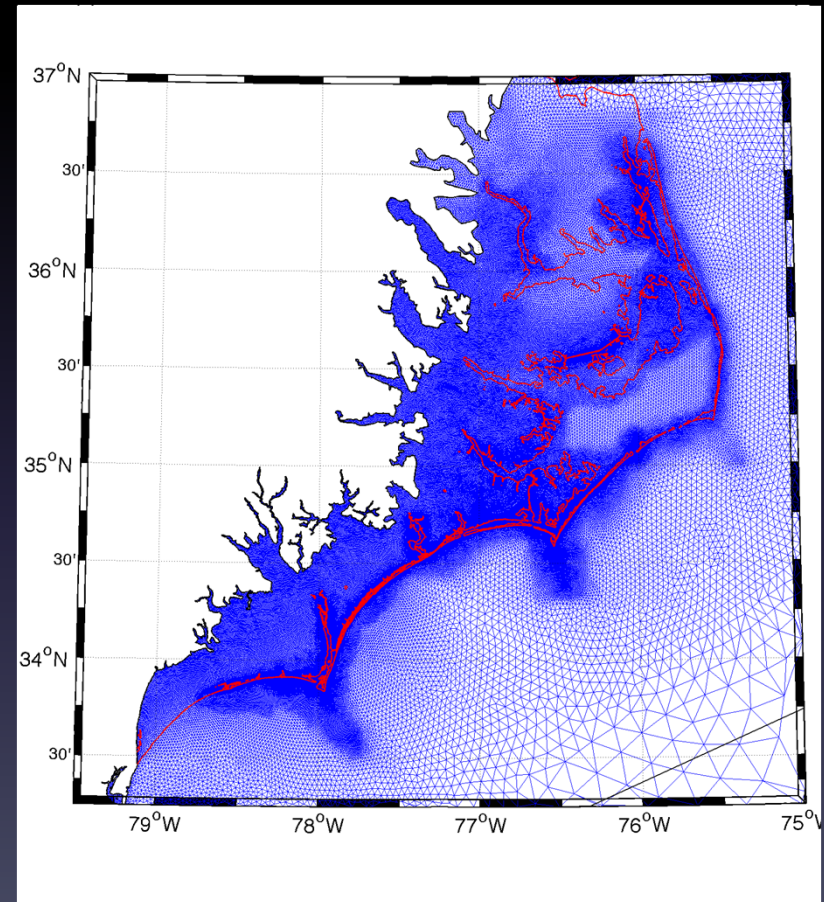
ADvanced CIRCulation + Simulating WAVes Nearshore

- Winds: Asymmetric Vortex Wind Model or NAM
 - Uses official track, forward speed, radius to maximum winds, central pressure & other information from NHC advisories
- 2-D ADCIRC
 - Tides
 - River input provided by HL-RDHM at 4 hand-off points
 - Wind waves
 - Wetting/drying of elements
- SWAN: Spectral wave model
 - Waves in all 360 degrees
 - Wave action balance equation with sources/sinks

CI-FLOW Storm Surge Model

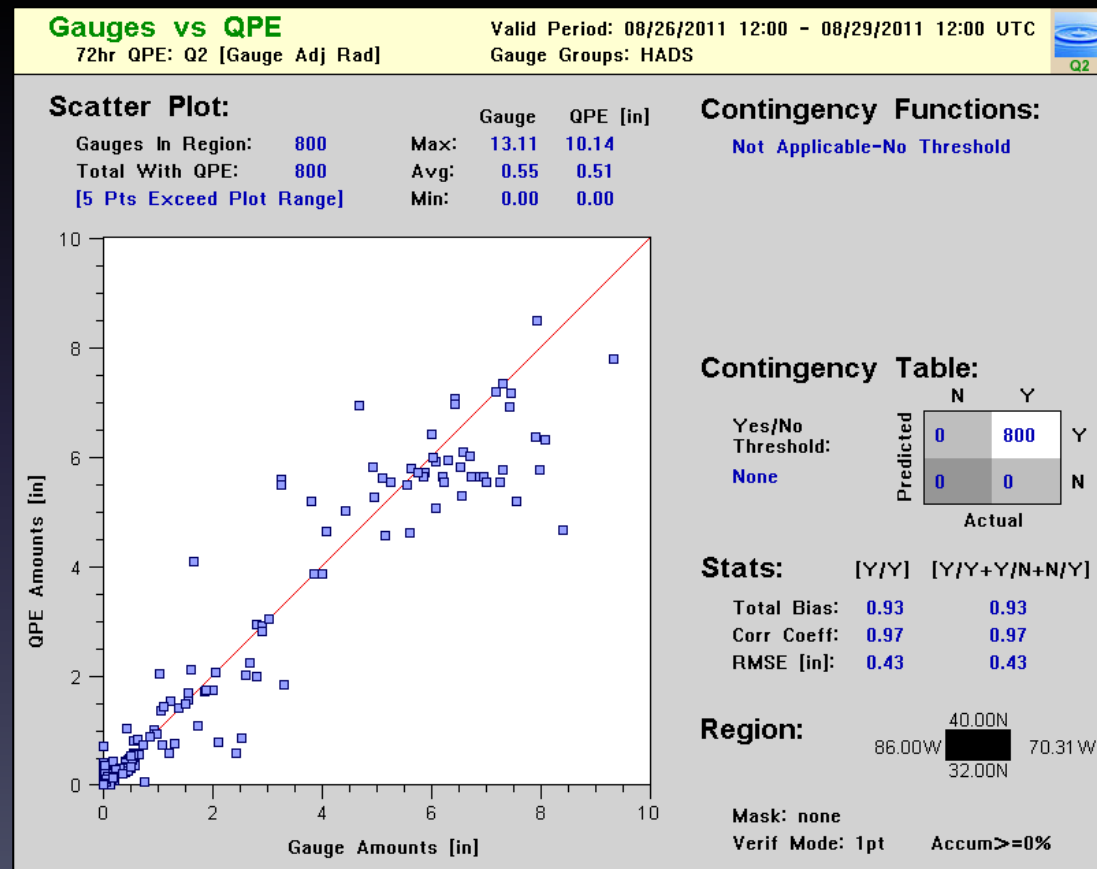
ADvanced CIRCulation + Simulating WAVes Nearshore

- Unstructured finite element grid
- High resolution for the Tar & Neuse Rivers, Outer Banks, & Pamlico Sound (down to 30 – 60 m)
- Dynamic coupling between ADCIRC & SWAN
 - Predictions of total water level, maximum inundation, wave height, wave period, & tides



Hurricane Irene Performance

Hurricane Irene – NMQ/Q2 radar+gauge storm total rainfall

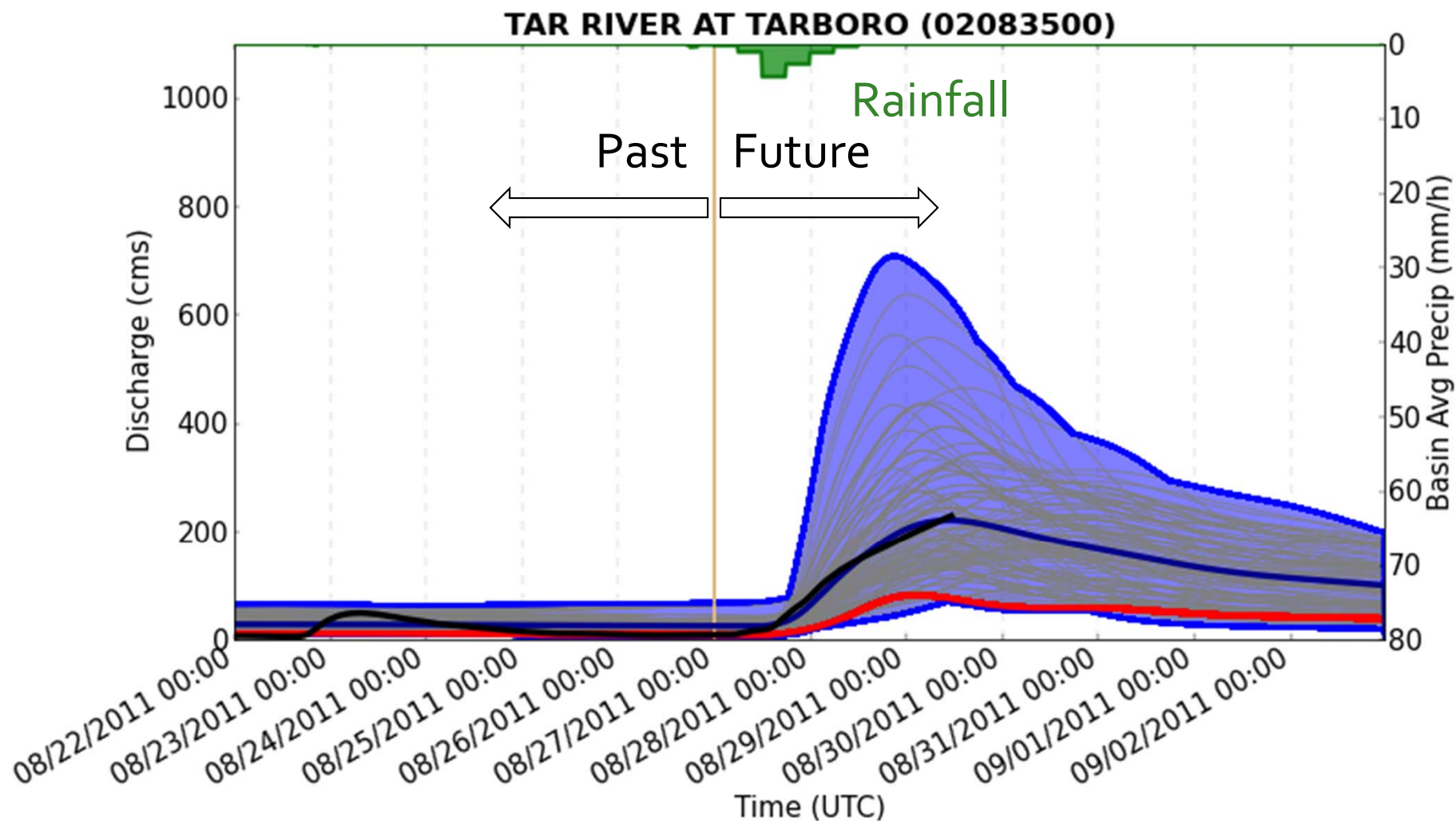


Black = Observed Streamflow

Blue = Ensemble Simulations (Max, Min, Mean)

Red = Best Member Simulation

Gray = Individual Simulations (members)

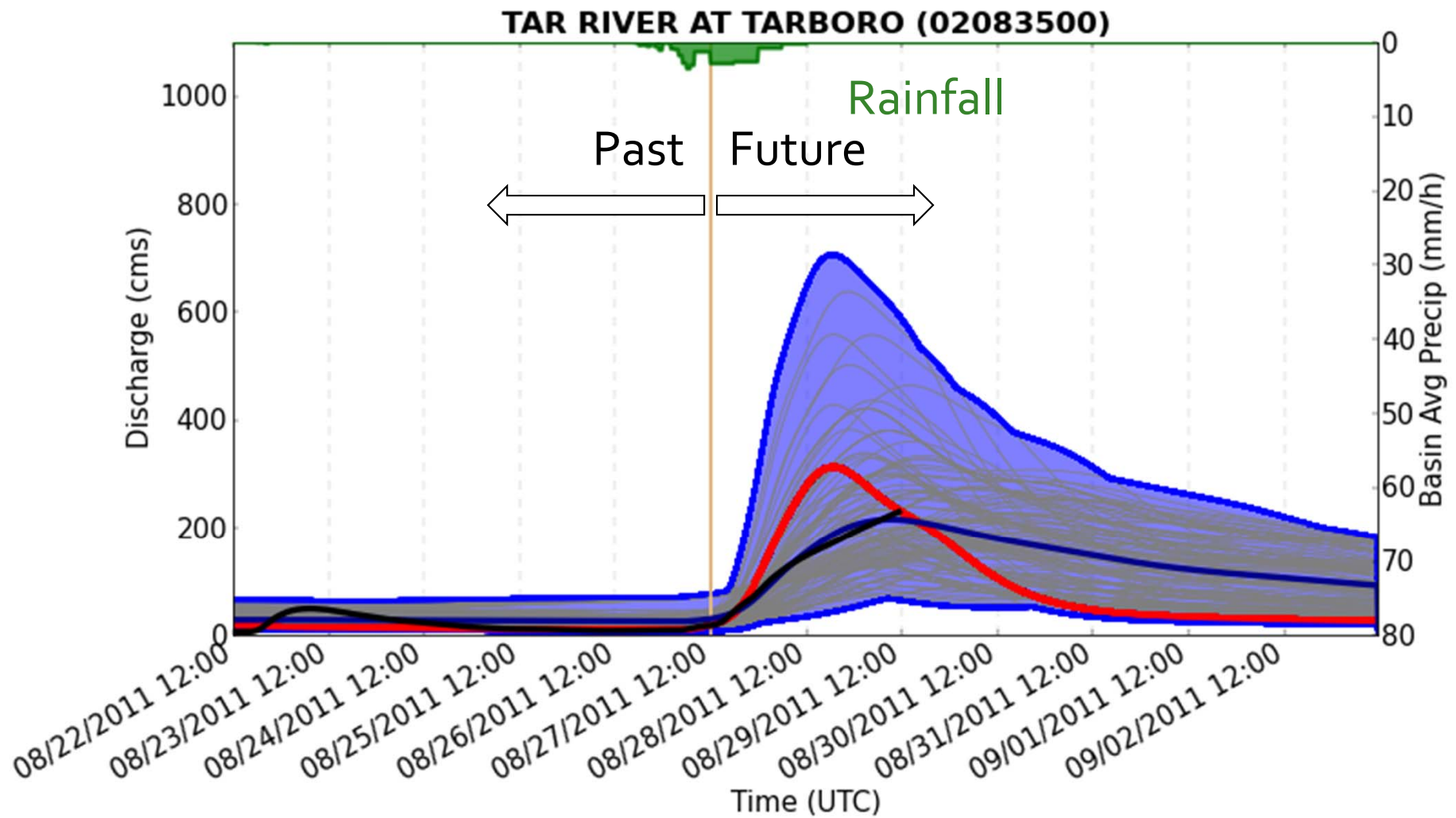


Black = Observed Streamflow

Blue = Ensemble Simulations (Max, Min, Mean)

Red = Best Member Simulation

Gray = Individual Simulations (members)

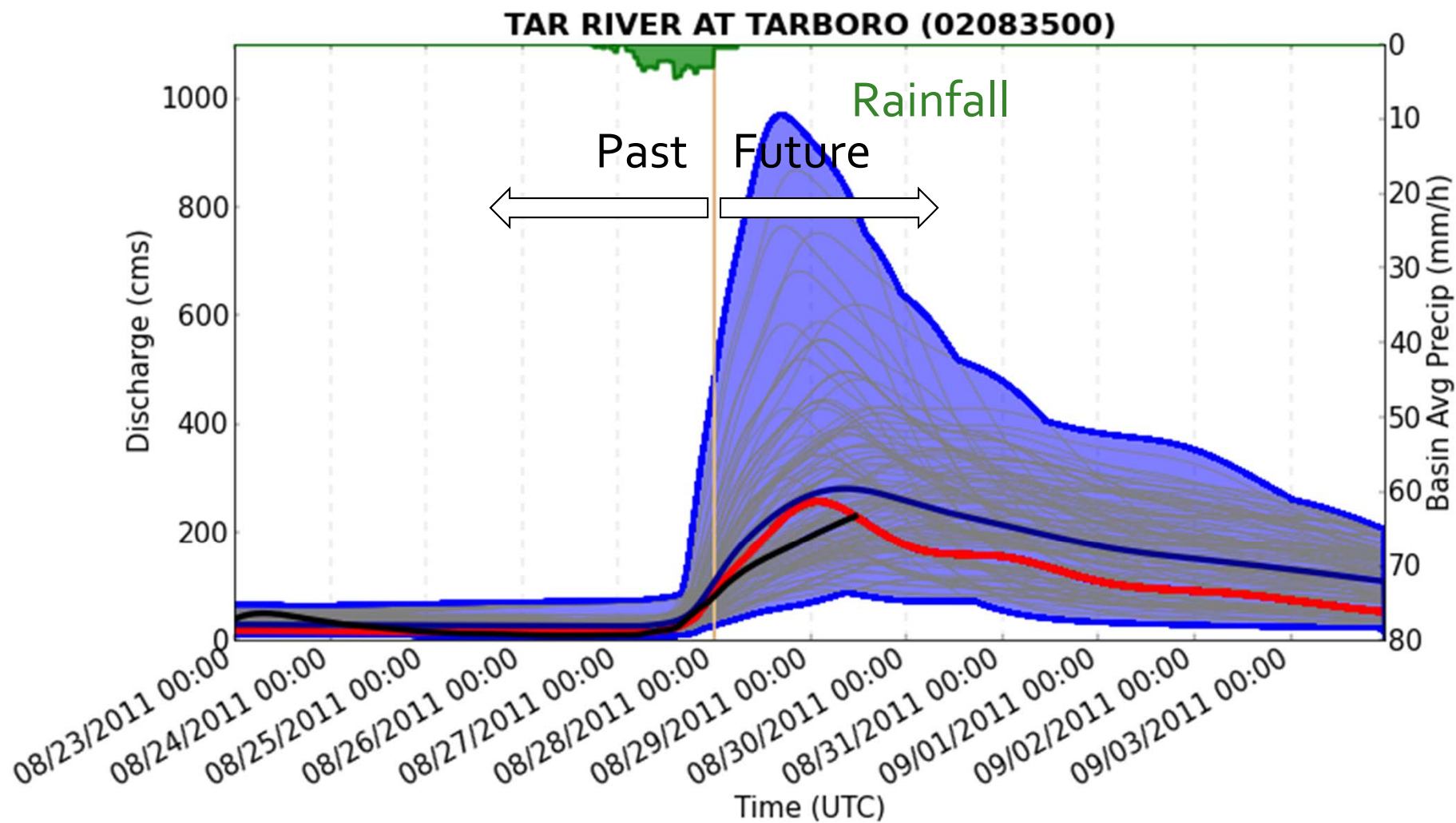


Black = Observed Streamflow

Blue = Ensemble Simulations (Max, Min, Mean)

Red = Best Member Simulation

Gray = Individual Simulations (members)

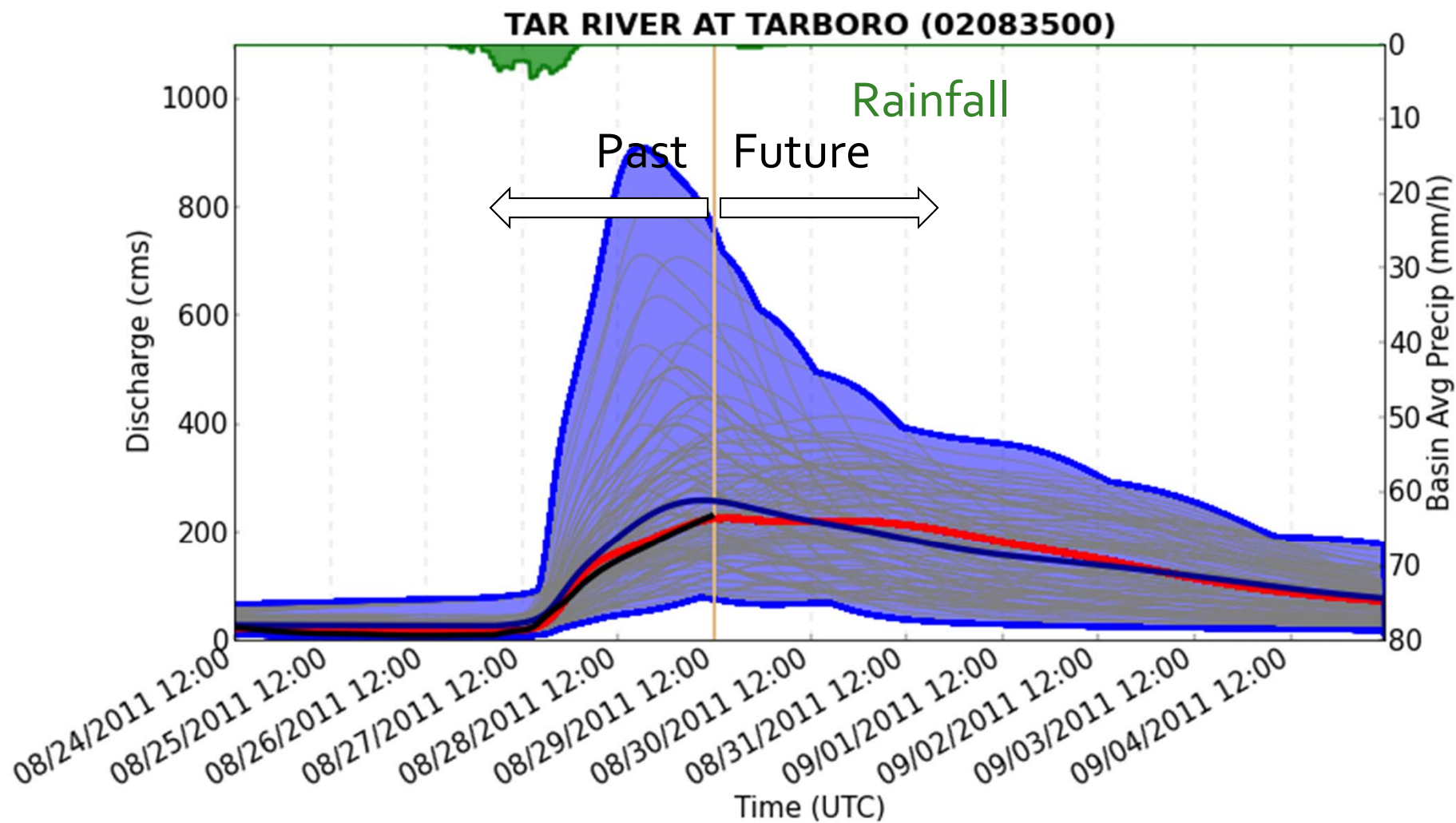


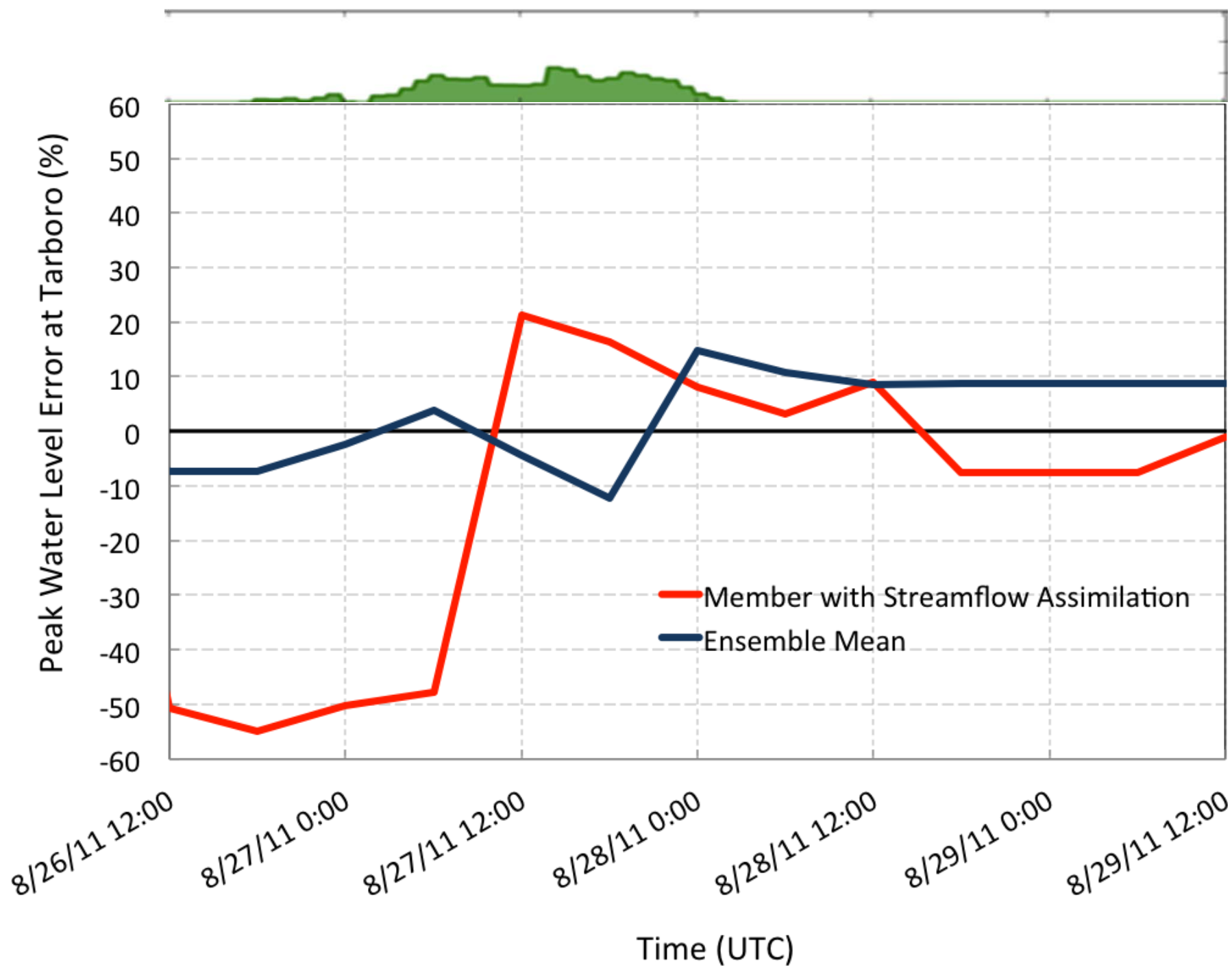
Black = Observed Streamflow

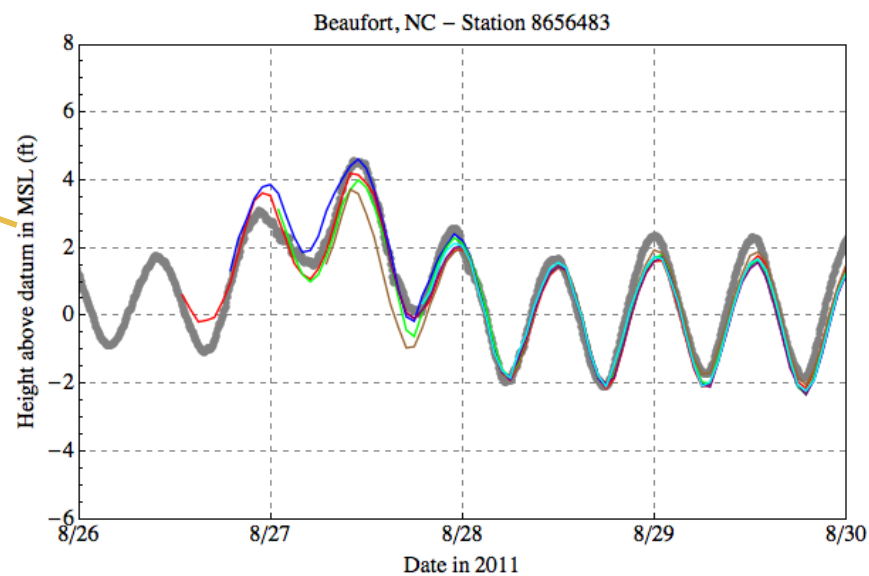
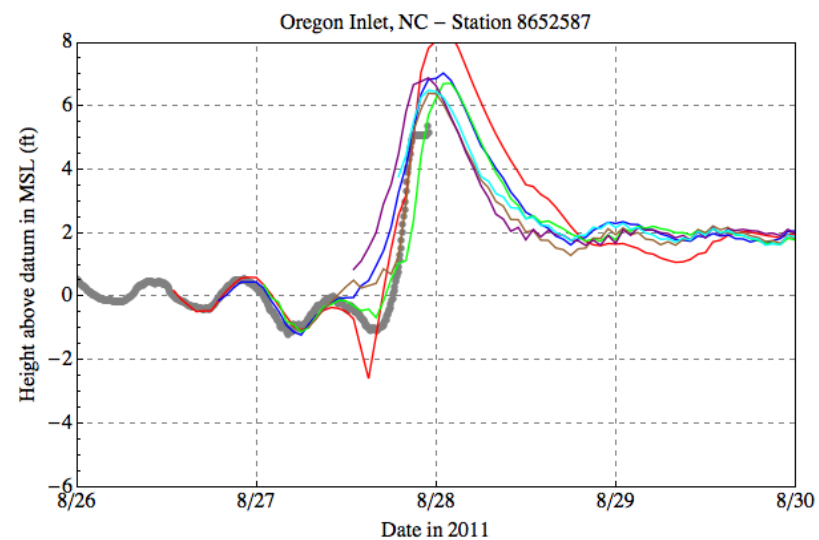
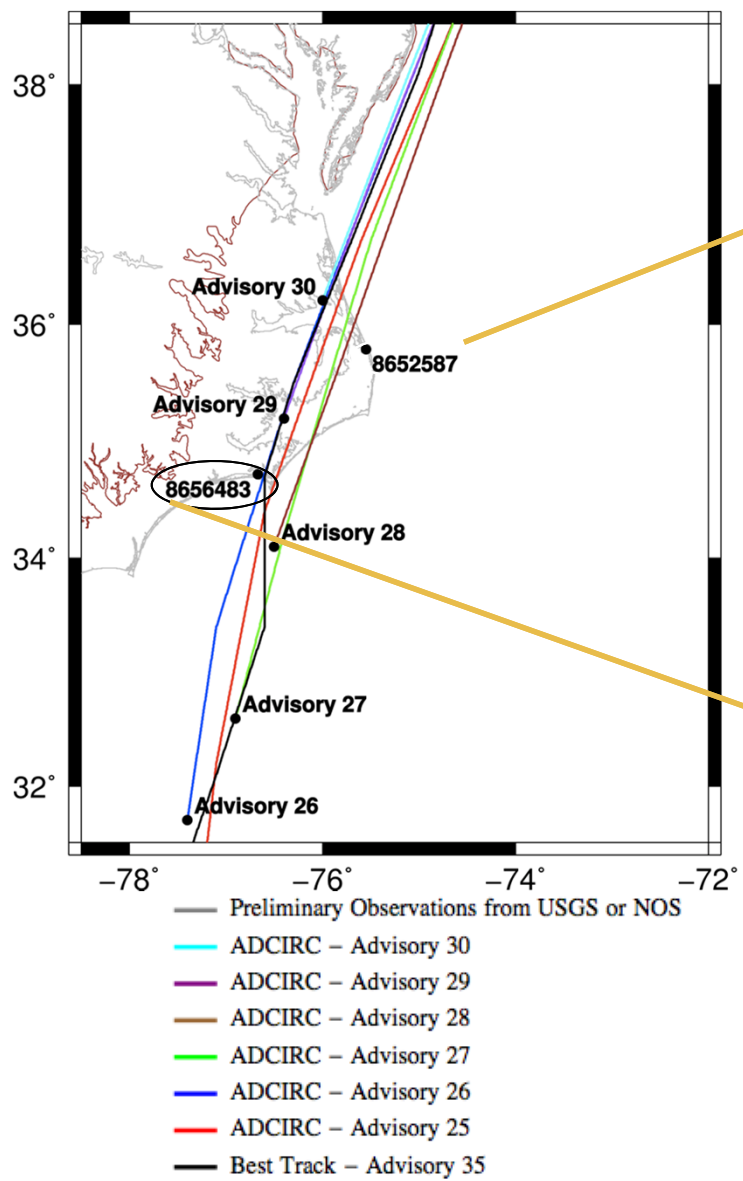
Blue = Ensemble Simulations (Max, Min, Mean)

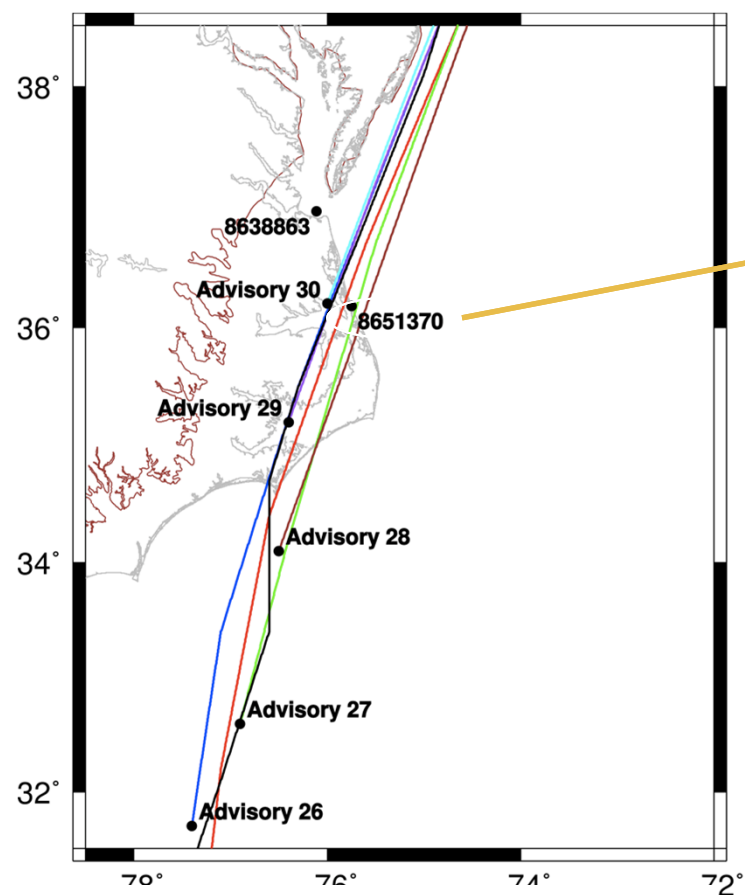
Red = Best Member Simulation

Gray = Individual Simulations (members)

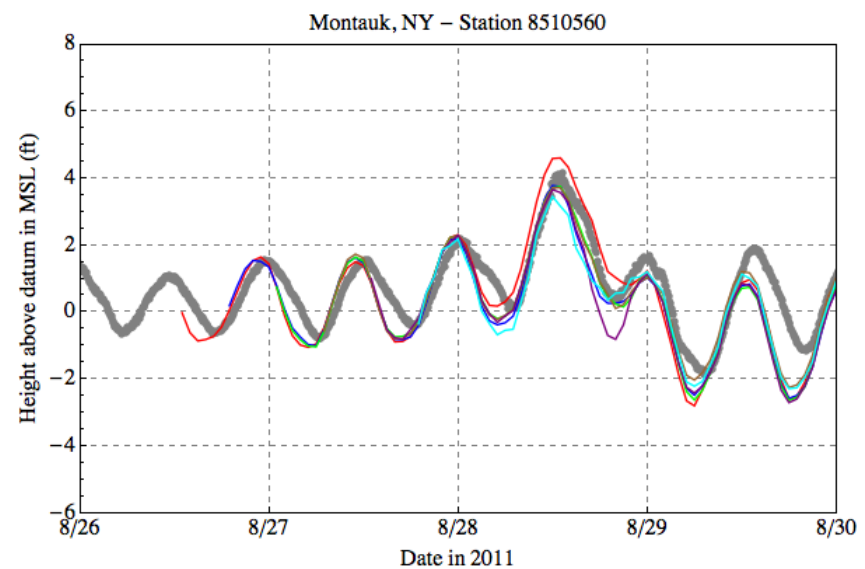
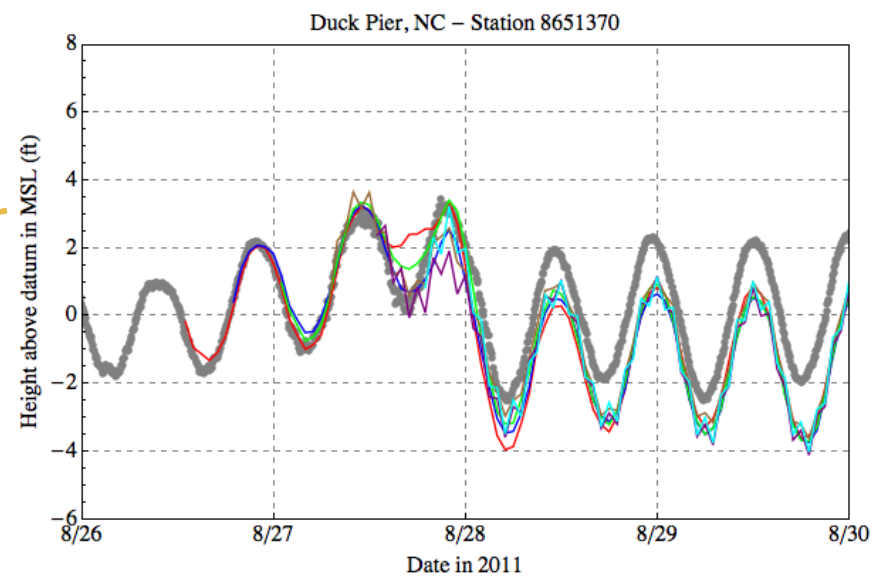


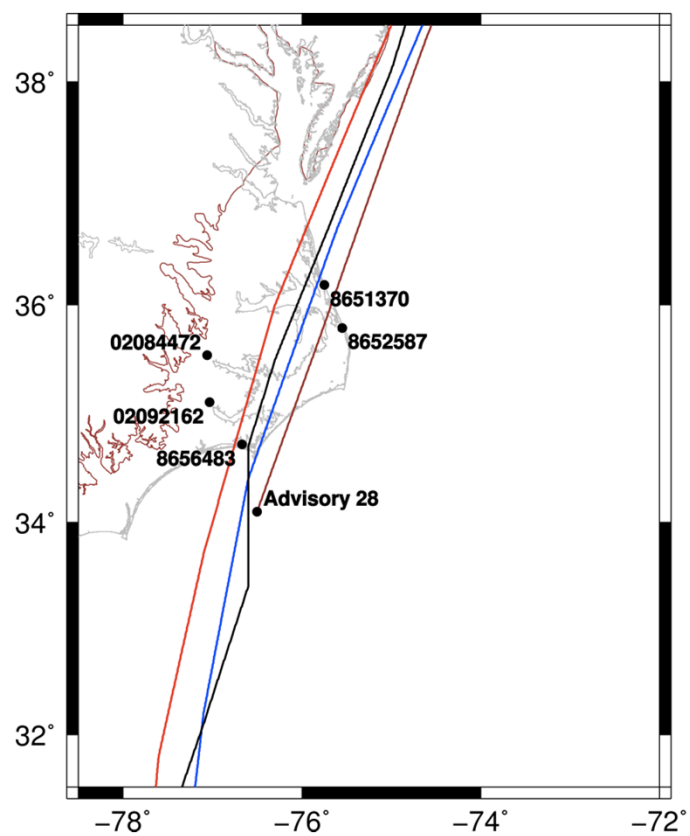




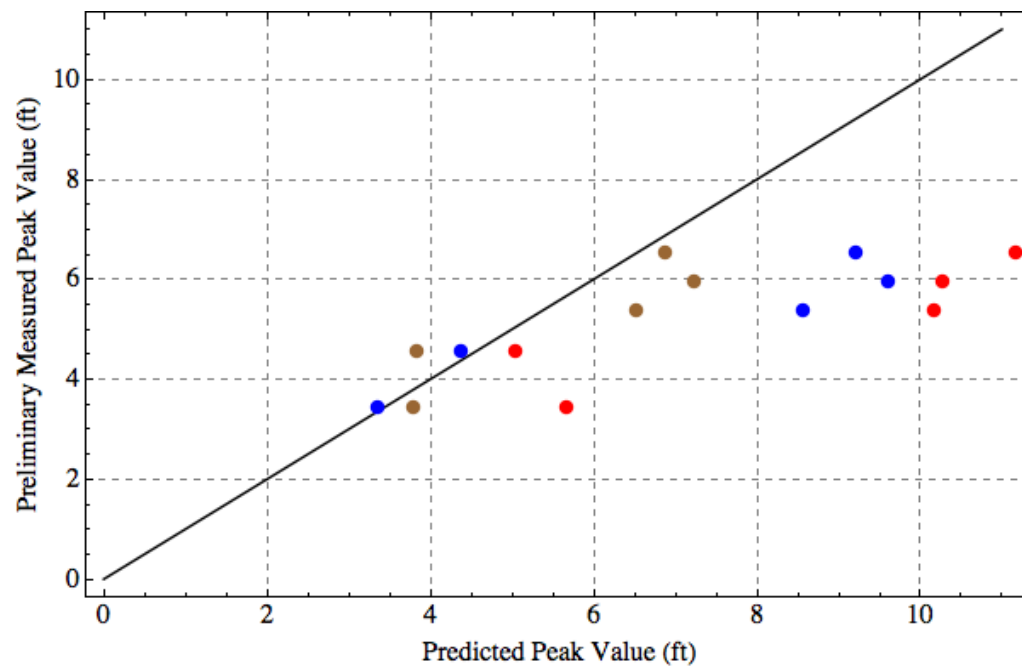


- Preliminary Observations from USGS or NOS
- ADCIRC – Advisory 30
- ADCIRC – Advisory 29
- ADCIRC – Advisory 28
- ADCIRC – Advisory 27
- ADCIRC – Advisory 26
- ADCIRC – Advisory 25
- Best Track – Advisory 35





- ADCIRC – Advisory 28
- ADCIRC – Advisory 25
- ADCIRC – Advisory 23
- Best Track – Advisory 35



Hurricane Irene Summary

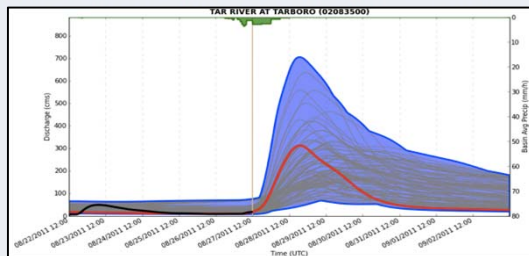
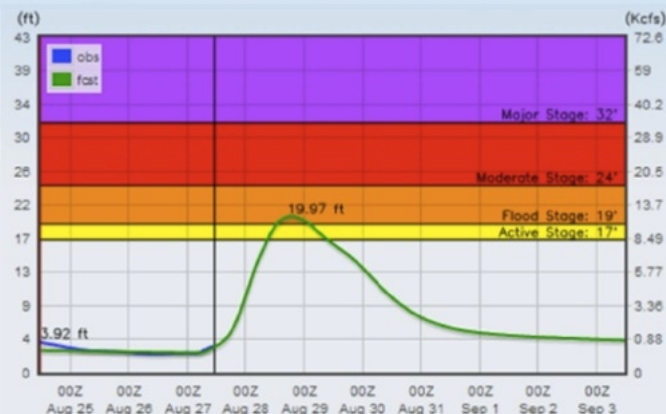
- QPE
 - Able to wait for the gauge-adjusted QPE
- HL-RDHM
 - Dependent on accuracy of the QPF
- ADCIRC
 - Dependent on accuracy of forecast track
 - Currently does not account for rainfall-runoff over ADCIRC domain

Distribution of Information

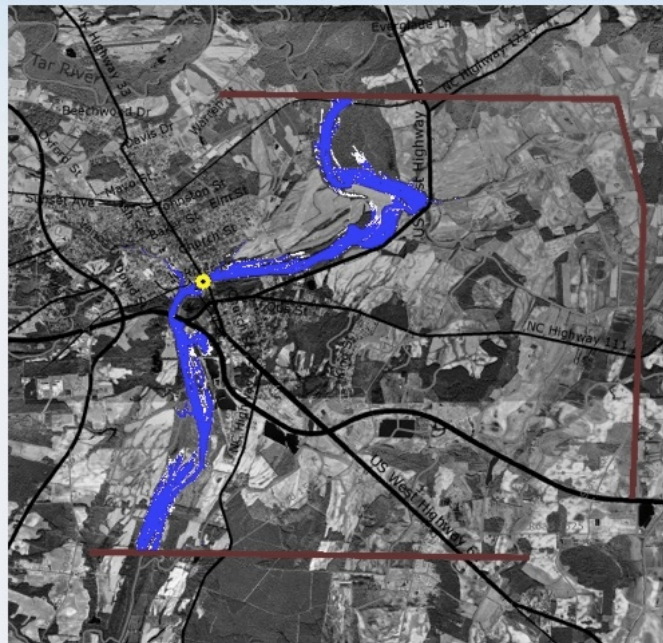
<https://secure.nssl.noaa.gov/projects/ciflow/>
NOAA LDAP login

Simulation for TAR RIVER AT TARBORO, NC — USGS Station 02083500

HL-RDHM HYDROGRAPH (STAGE)



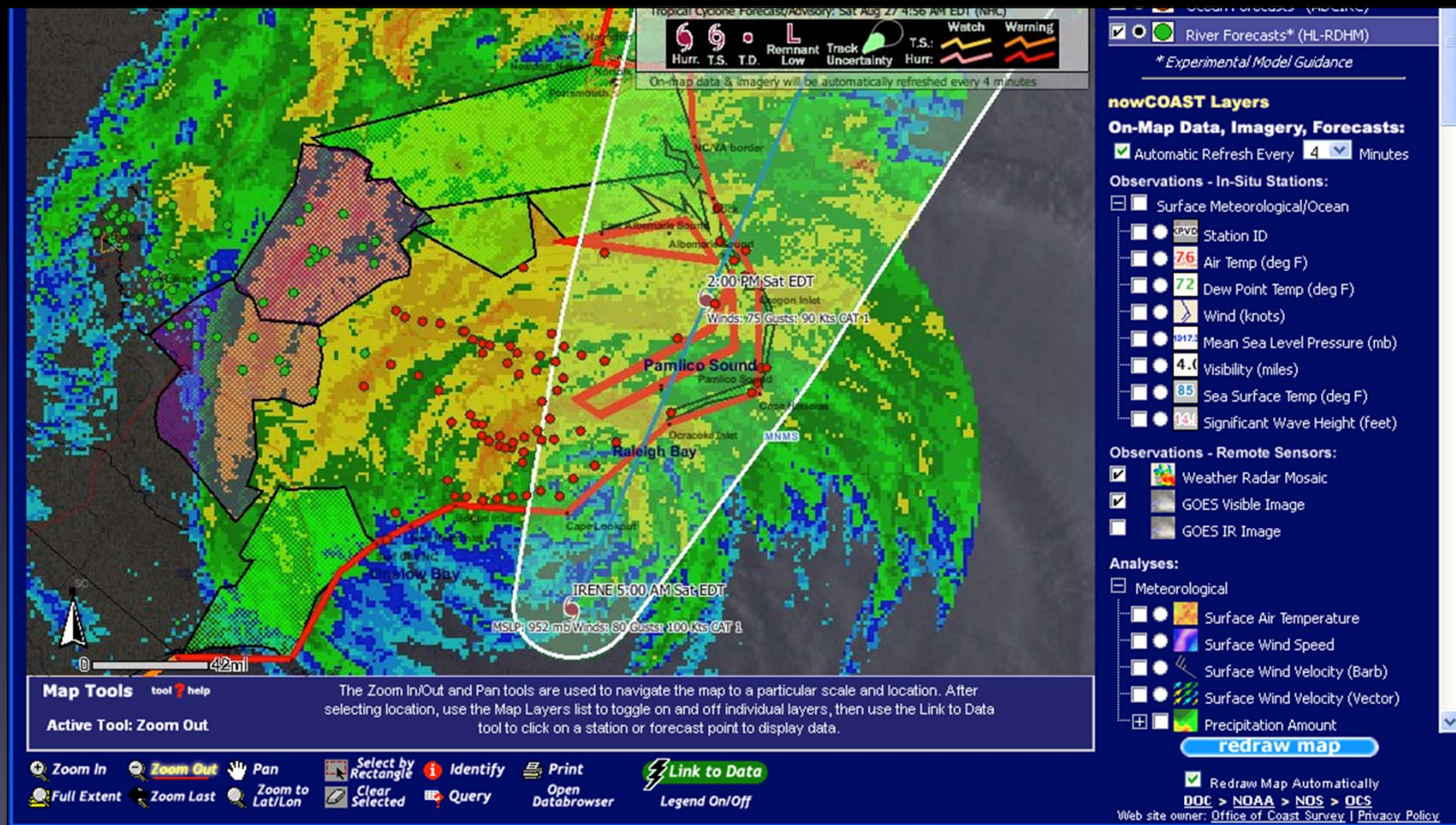
INUNDATION MAP



NAVD88	Stage
Major Stage	
53	43.7
52	42.7
51	41.7
50	40.7
49	39.7
48	38.7
47	37.7
46	36.7
45	35.7
44	34.7
43	33.7
42	32.7
Moderate Stage	
41	31.7
40	30.7
39	29.7
38	28.7
37	27.7
36	26.7
35	25.7
34	24.7
Flood Stage	
33	23.7
32	22.7
31	21.7
30	20.7
Action Stage	
29	19.7
28	18.7

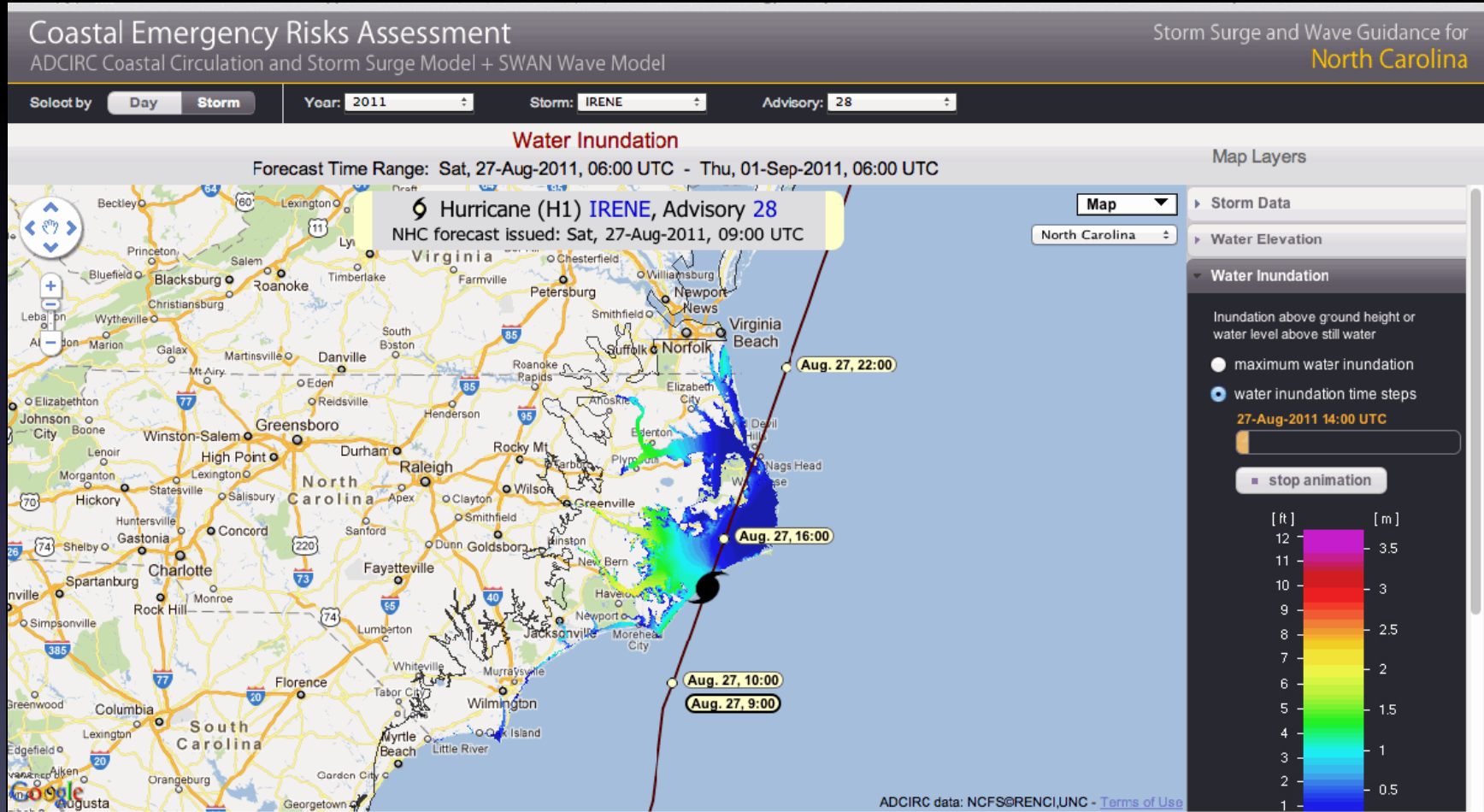
Distribution of Information

<http://nowcoast.noaa.gov/ciflow/>



Coastal Emergency Risks Assessment

http://nc-cera.renci.org/cgi-cera_nc/cera_nc.cgi



Future CI-FLOW Work

- Verification of any future storms
- 2012
 - More thorough Irene assessment
 - New ADCIRC wetting/drying routine to fix problems in rivers
 - Work with SERFC to force HEC-RAS on the Tar with ADCIRC

Future CI-FLOW Work

- 2013
 - Rudimentary hydrology component added to ADCIRC to account for rainfall-runoff processes
 - Pending DHS proposal to transition coupled system to additional location
- Work with NOAA Storm Surge Roadmap and RFCs to evaluate components for transition
 - Run 3-5 track/strength perturbations at coarser resolution
 - Run river ensemble within CHPS