



In Situ Hydrodynamic and Morphodynamic Measurements DURING Extreme Storm Events

Stan Borrell Jack Puleo, PhD



Overview

- Motivation & Objectives
- **Field Study**
- Collected Data
- Lessons Learned
- **Future Plans**



Motivation & Objectives

- **Extreme Storm Events (e.g. hurricanes and nor'easters) can cause:**
 - property/infrastructure damage, affected ecosystems, and human casualties.
- ► *In situ* measurements of the beach face will help:
 - Quantify the impact of storms
 - Improve coastal management decisions
 - Improve numerical models (i.e. validation and calibration)
- Determine time-scale of berm and/or dune erosion
 Any linkages between the hydro- and morphodynamics?

Field Study



A field study was conducted during March 2-5, 2018 at Bethany Beach, Delaware

► Nor'easter Riley

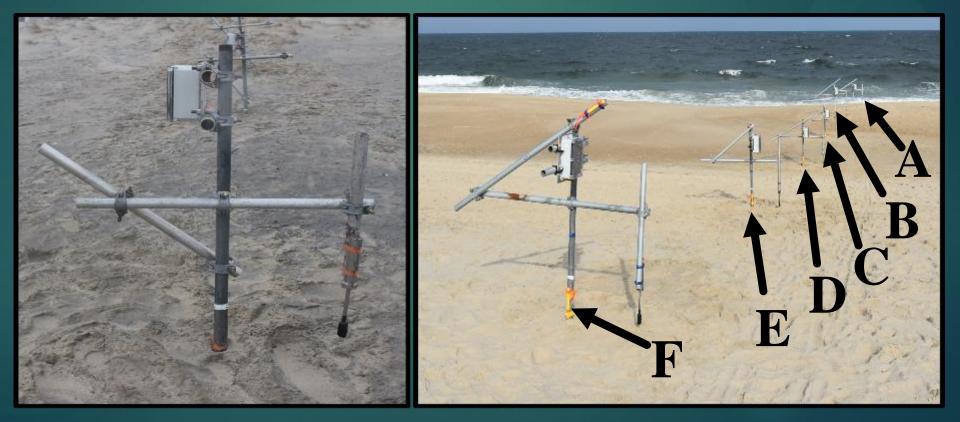


Satellite image of Nor'easter Riley on March 2, 2018 from GOES-16 weather satellite.

Field Study

Sensors and deployment technique were in a 'rapid response' fashion

- Self-powered, self-logging, and self-contained
- ► Single, cross-shore transect



Sensors

Acoustic Distance Meter (ADM), 4 Hz

- Water Elevation
- Bed Elevation
- **~**\$800

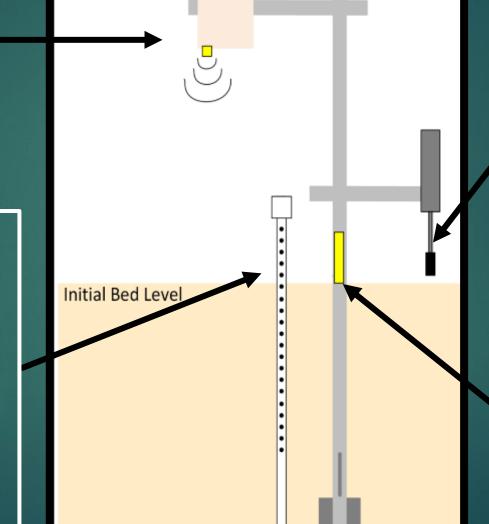
Photocell Array (in progress)

- Bed Elevation
- Drawback:

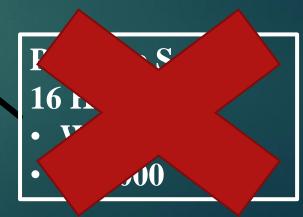
~\$1,800

ullet

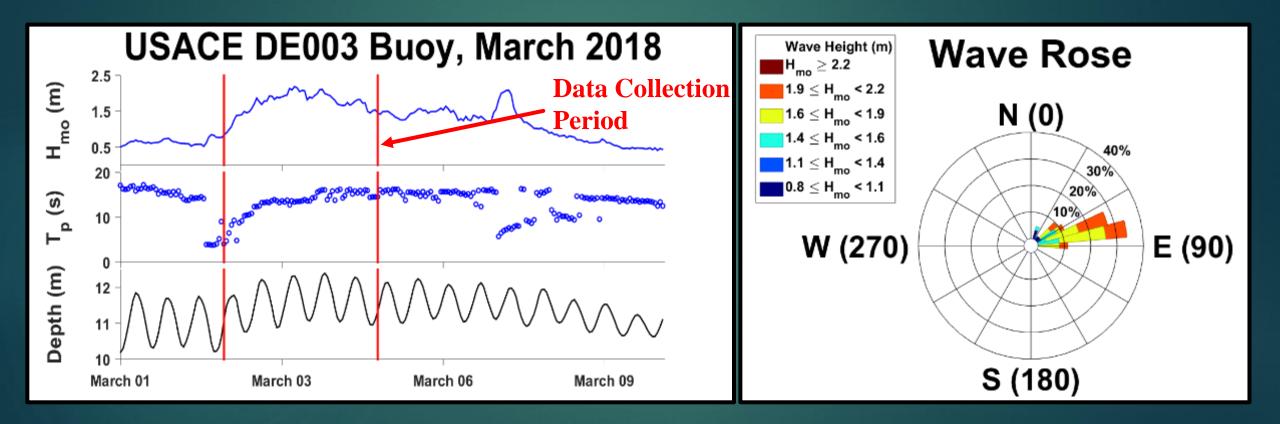
• Will only measure during day-light hours



Electro-magnetic Current Meter, 5 Hz • Water velocity • ~\$6,000

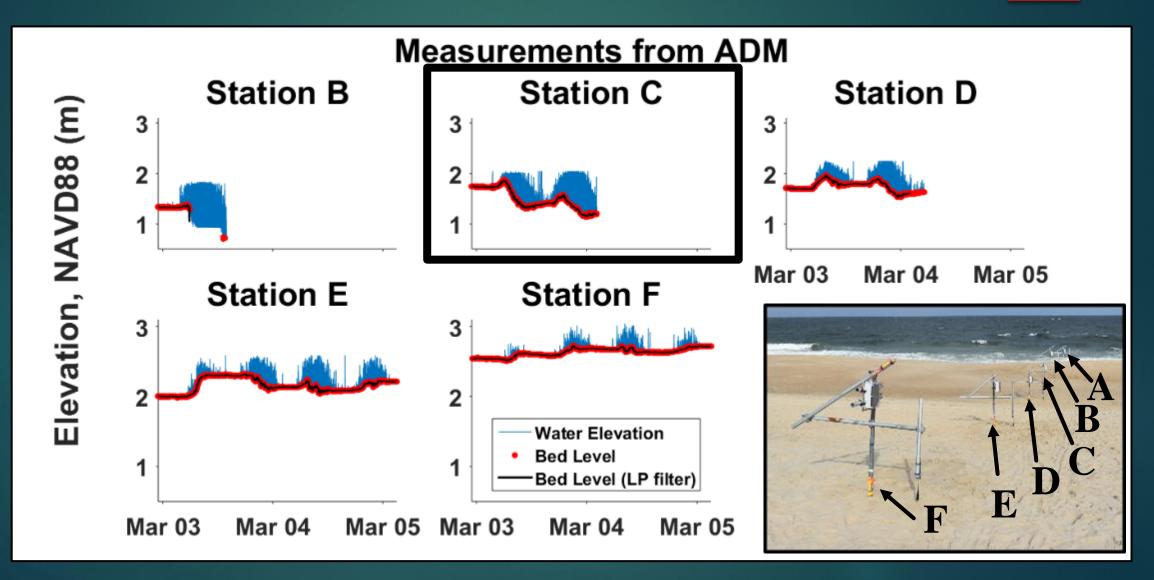


Nor'easter Riley Wave Climate

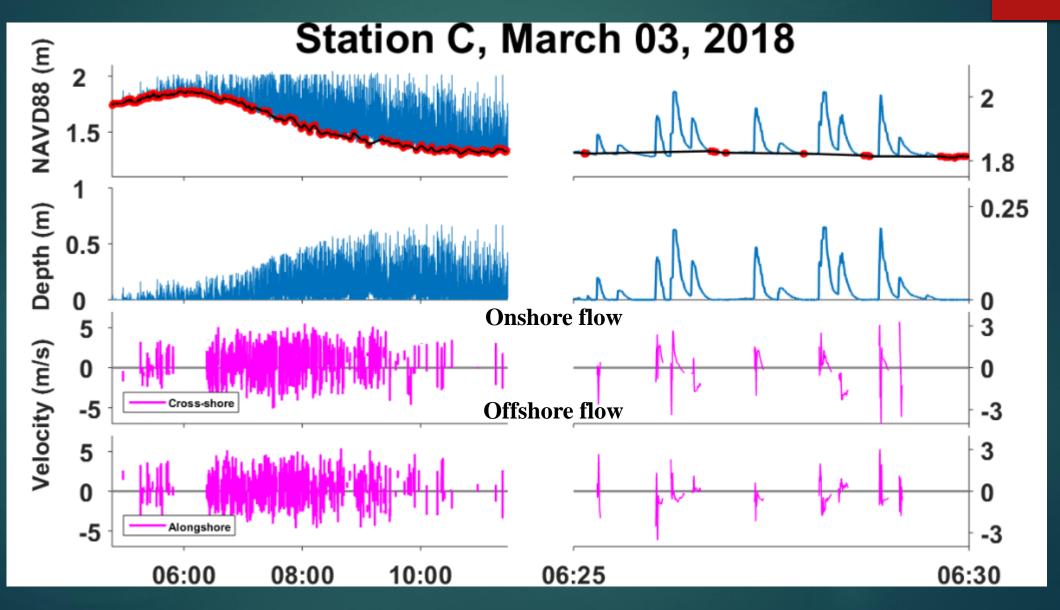


7

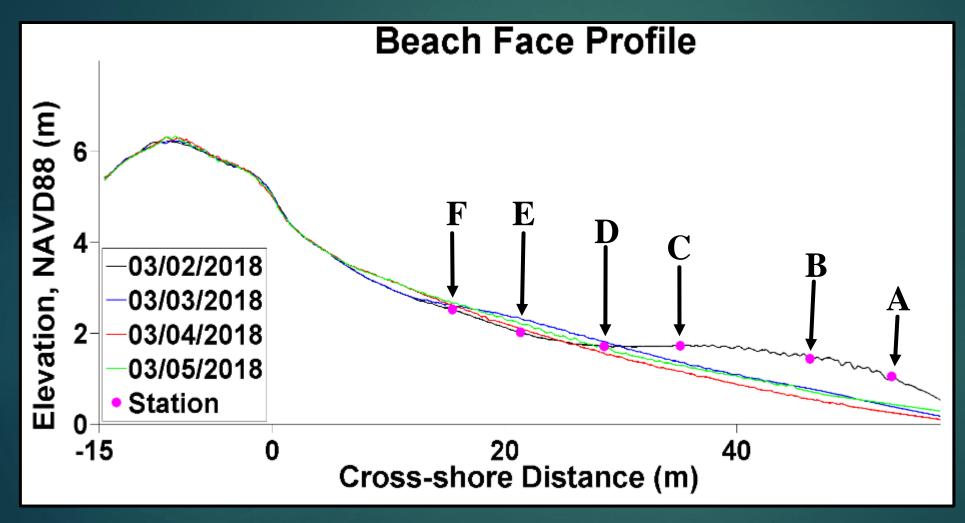
Collected Data



Collected Data



Cross-shore GPS Profile

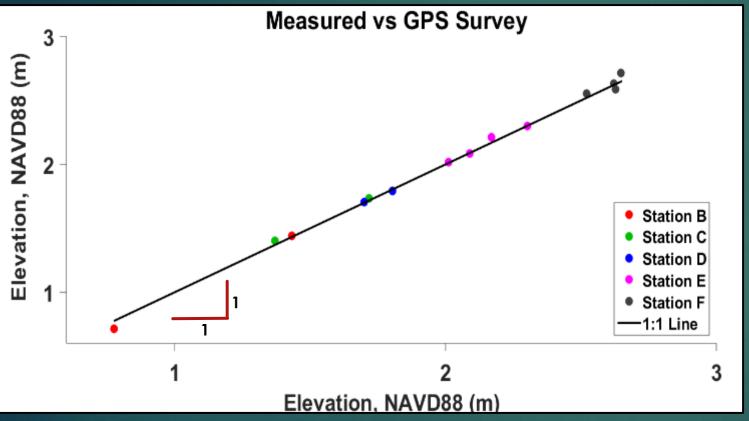




10

Profiles measured via GPS surveying Measured during day-time low tides

Sensor Measurements vs GPS Profiles

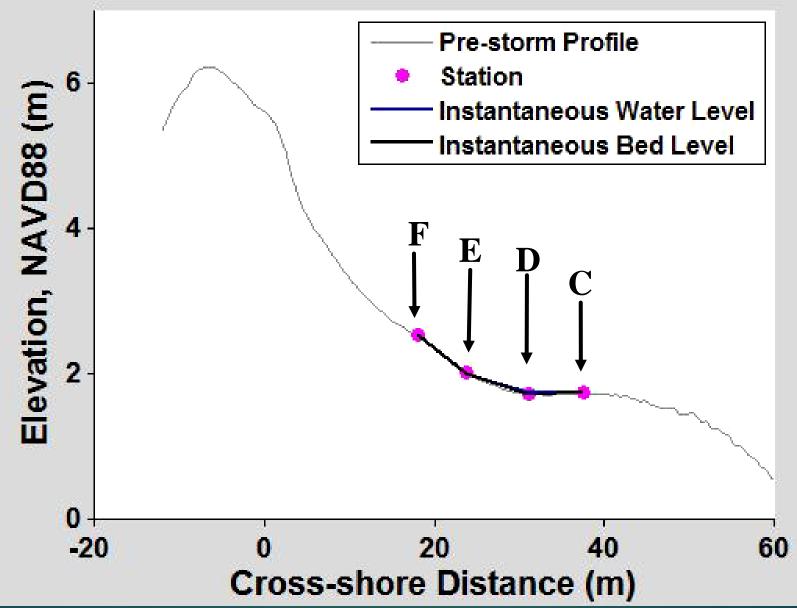




11

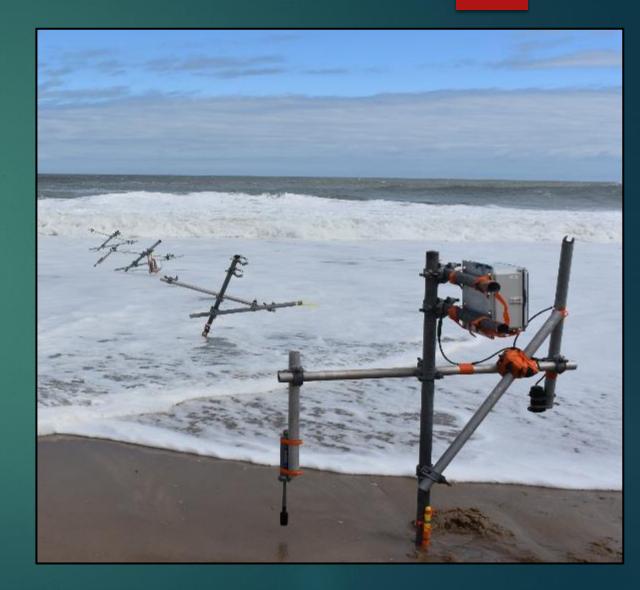
1:1 plot of measured bed level vs GPS surveyed bed level





Lessons Learned





Future Plans

14

- More field deployments this winter/spring
- Numerical modeling with XBeach
- Investigate power spectrum of water and bed levels



Questions?

