



### **Oregon State University**

Natural Hazards Engineering Research Infrastructure

Coastal Wave/Surge and Tsunami Experimental Facility

**NHERI-CWST-EF** 

O.H. Hinsdale Wave Research Laboratory

Large Wave Flume and Directional Wave Basin





**Example Applications of Natural Hazards Research** 

Tsunami Generation by Landslides

Key features:

Directional Wave Basin

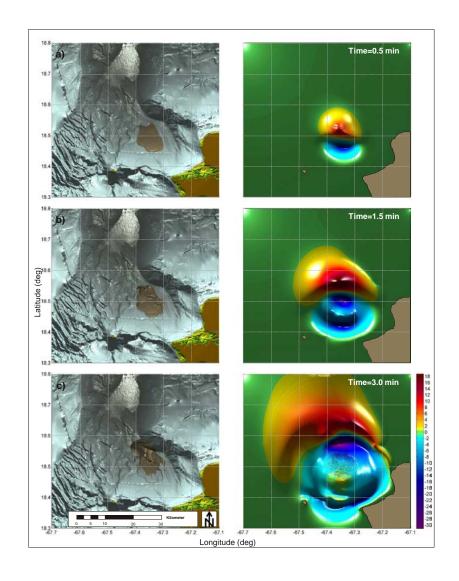
Special machine to generate tsunamis by landslides

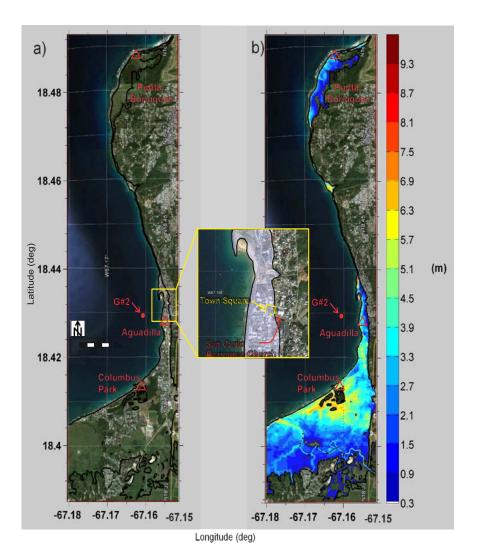
Optical measurement of the surface elevation

Interaction with coastal structures

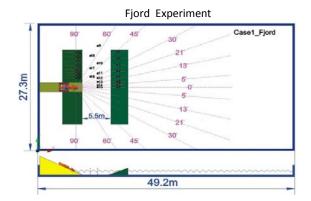
Numerical simulation and validation

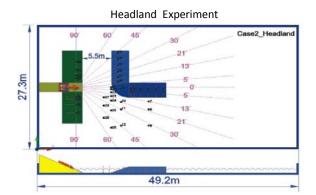
#### Tsunami Generation by Landslides. Georgia Institute of Technology, Texas A&M

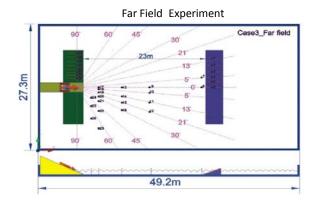




#### Tsunami Generation by Landslides. Georgia Institute of Technology, Texas A&M









Bathymetry: idealized, fixed

Hydrodynamic conditions: landslide tsunami

Instrumentation: wave gauges (surface elevation), still

and video cameras

Model: pneumatic piston tsunami generator, rigid

slopes as boundaries

Tsunami Generation by Landslides. Georgia Institute of Technology, Texas A&M







**Example Applications of Natural Hazards Research** 

Wave and current interactions with coastal structures

Key features

Directional Wave Basin
Construction of a real bathymetry
In-situ wave conditions
Tidal (ebb) current conditions
Nearshore sediment transport (mobile bed)
Laser scanner (LIDAR) survey
Numerical model validation

#### Wave and current interactions with coastal structures

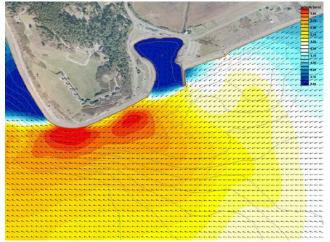
Physical model study

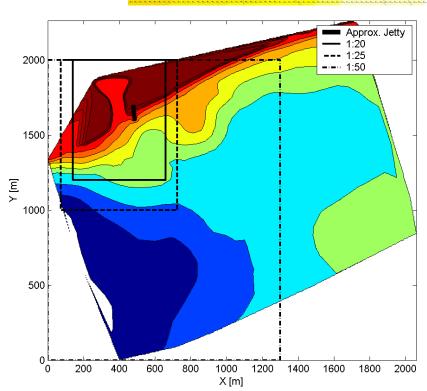


Facility: Directional Wave Basin

### Model design:

Scaling selection
Wave conditions
Current conditions
Bathymetry construction (fixed bed)
Sediment transport (mobile bed)



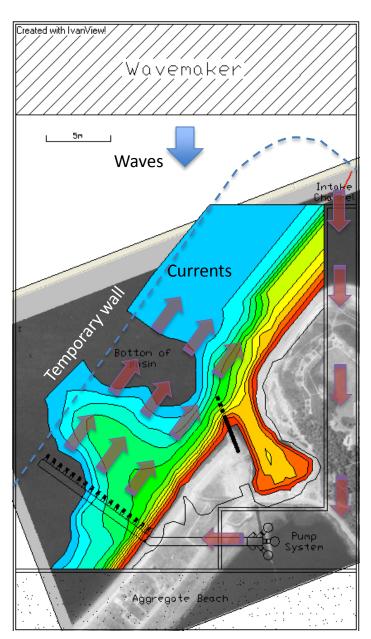


#### Wave and current interactions with coastal structures

Scale 1:40
Max depth 25 m
Uniform alongshore (ebb)
Orientation for "worst case" wave conditions
Range of sediments from sand to cobble

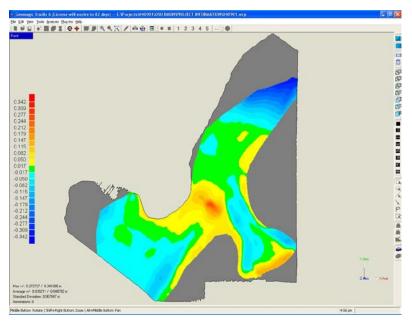
Bathymetry construction



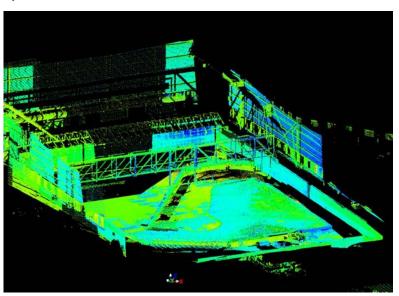


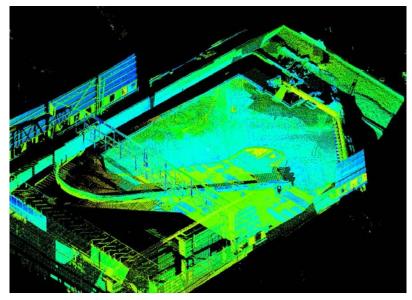
#### Wave and current interactions with coastal structures

# Model construction verification survey (LIDAR)









Wave and current interactions with coastal structures

Wave study and its effect on sediment transport



Wave and current interactions with coastal structures

Current study and its effect on navigation for different alternatives







Example Applications of Natural Hazards Research

Tsunami runup and withdrawal dynamics on a sloping beach with discontinuous macro-roughness

Key features

Directional Wave Basin
Use of existing modular bathymetry
Full-stroke tsunami generation (user defined)
Modular patches
Resistive wave gauges, acoustic probes and ADV's
Pilot, payload and full project phases

Tsunami runup and withdrawal dynamics on a sloping beach with discontinuous macro-roughness.

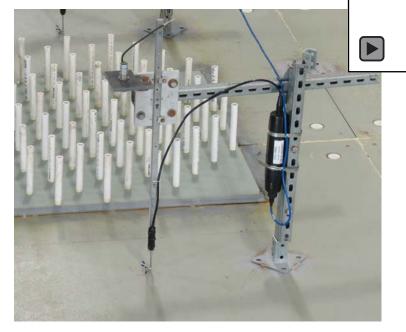
Virginia Tech



Tsunami runup and withdrawal dynamics on a sloping beach with discontinuous macro-roughness.

Virginia Tech

Multi-phase project:
Pilot and payload project
Wave calibration
Full project



Bathymetry: idealized, fixed

Hydrodynamic conditions: Full-stroke tsunami

Instrumentation: wave gauges (surface elevation), acoustic

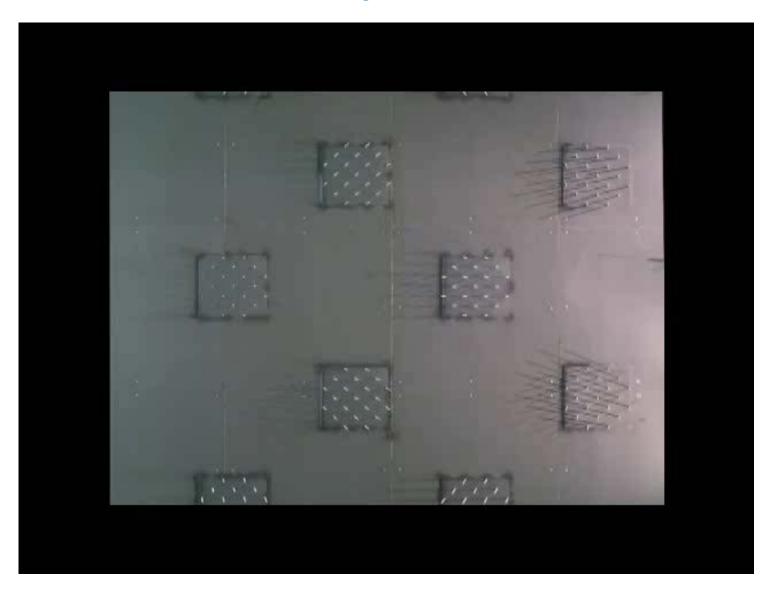
probes (run-up), ADV (3D velocity), still and video

cameras

Model: patches of vertical cylinders

Tsunami runup and withdrawal dynamics on a sloping beach with discontinuous macro-roughness.

Virginia Tech







Example Applications of Natural Hazards Research

Tsunami impact forces on bridges

Key features

Large Wave Flume

Modular, variable slope beach profile

Two 1:5 bridge specimens (steel girders and concrete slab)

Tsunami and (storm) wave impact forces

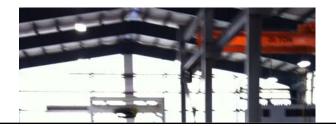
Hydrodynamics and structure response

Numerical validation

## Tsunami impact forces on bridges. University of Nevada - Reno

## Preliminary tests: Tsunami generation and bore formation



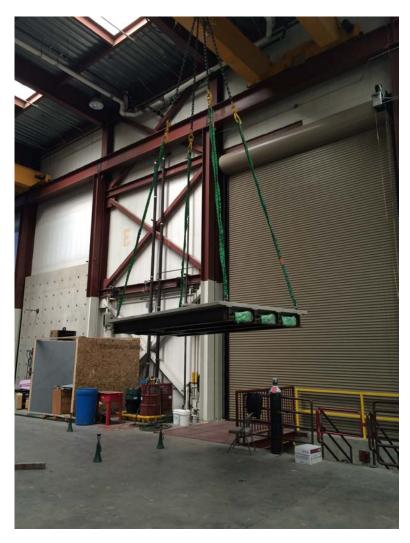


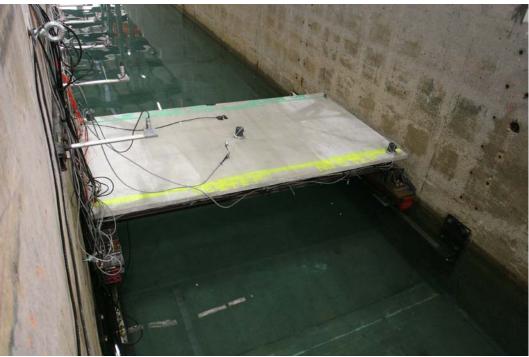




# Tsunami impact forces on bridges. University of Nevada - Reno

## Model construction and installation





#### Tsunami impact forces on bridges. University of Nevada - Reno



Bathymetry: idealized, fixed, adapted configuration

Hydrodynamic conditions: Solitary-waves and storm waves, variable depth

Instrumentation: wave gauges (surface elevation), acoustic probes (overtopping), ADV (3D velocity), pressure gauges, load cells, strain gauges, accelerometers, position transducers, still and video (underwater) cameras

Models: 1:5 steel girder and concrete slab bridge









Example Applications of Natural Hazards Research

Levee overtopping

Key features

Large Wave Flume
Full-scale levee with natural grass
Overtopping measurement and recirculation system

#### Levee overtopping. Jackson State University

Bathymetry: idealized, semi-fixed, adapted configuration

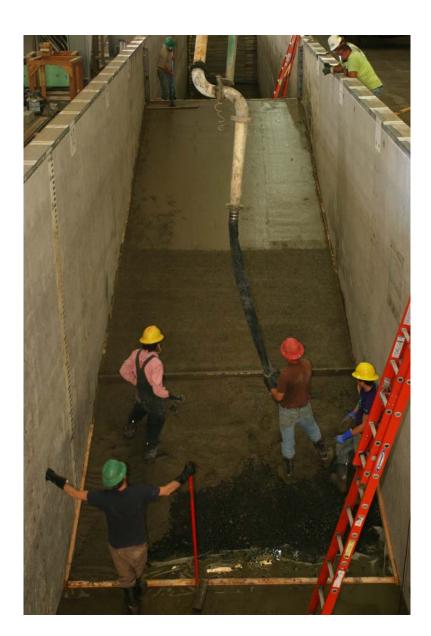
Hydrodynamic conditions: Storm waves and

overtopping discharge

Instrumentation: wave gauges (surface elevation), ADV (3D velocity), still and video (underwater) cameras

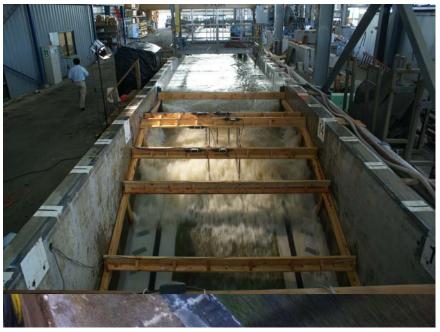
Model: prototype levee with natural turf and grass





Levee overtopping. Jackson State University









**Example Applications of Natural Hazards Research** 

Other examples:

Hurricane waves and surge impact forces on bridges
Sheltering and debris impact forces in Tsunami events
Scour and erosion in coastal structures

## Additional Example Applications for ENH Research









LWF and DWB can accommodate both seismic (tsunami) and wind (wave/surge) hazards