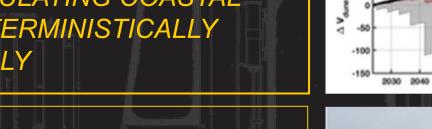
Mean ± 1 =

100

(m/cm)

Max'Min Envelop

DUNE RESPONSE TOOL: CAPABILITIES FOR SIMULATING COASTAL DUNE EVOLUTION DETERMINISTICALLY AND PROBABILISTICALLY



CIRP

Dr. Nick Cohn Research Oceanographer US Army Engineer Research and Development Center Coastal and Hydraulics Laboratory

with major contributions from Dr. Dylan Anderson (ERDC- CHL)

17 September 2024

US Army Corps

of Engineers.

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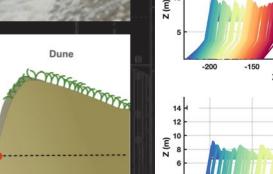
Total Wate Level (TWL

Still Water Level

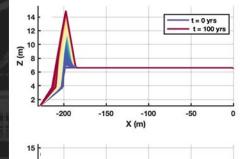
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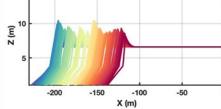
2080

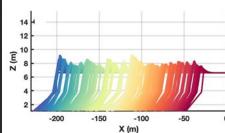
2090 2100 2110 2120











U.S. ARMY

Resisted for Blocking the View, Dunes Prove They Blunt Storms



KEEP

OFF THE DUNES

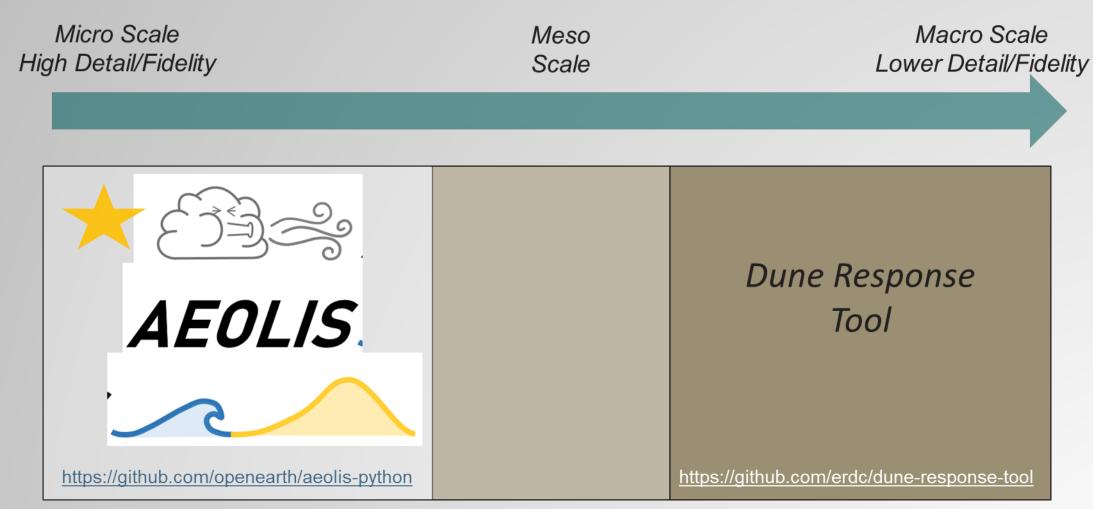
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Long Beach, N.Y., which decided not to build protective sand dunes along its beach, experienced at least \$200 million in



LEVEL OF FIDELITY FOR MODELS





Design and Optimization

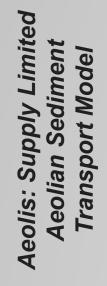
Long-Term Planning, Rapid Assessment

UNCLASSIFIED











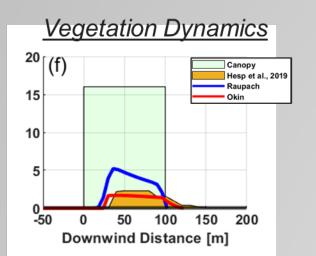
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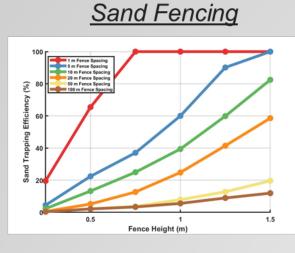


AEOLIS, CONT.

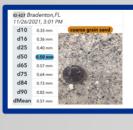




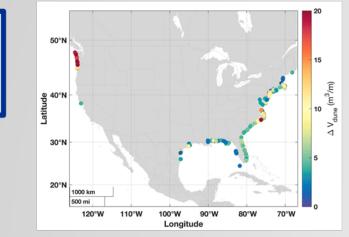




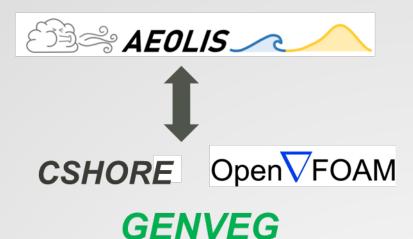
Applications







<u>Model Coupling to Leverage</u> <u>Exising USACE Tools</u>

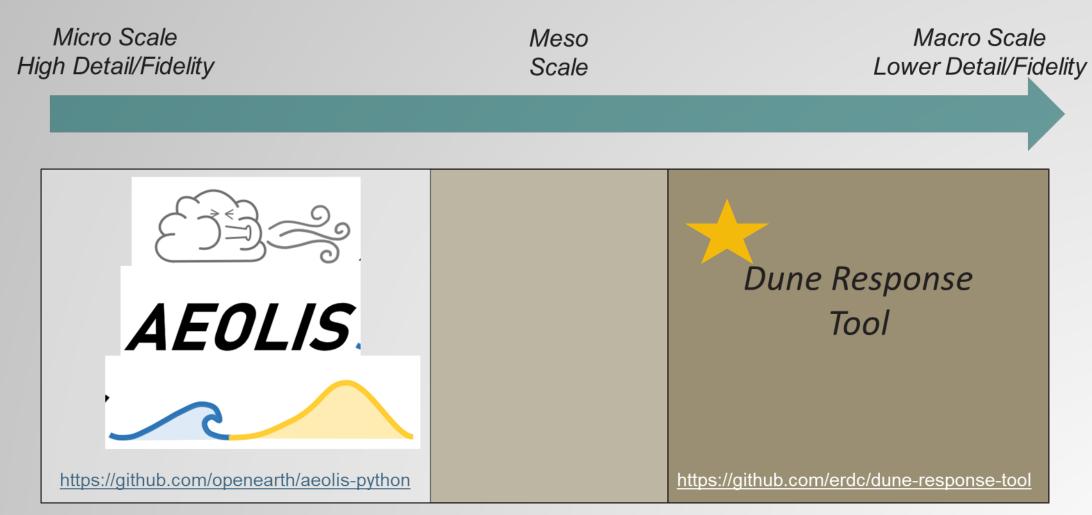


CMS



DUNE RESPONSE TOOL





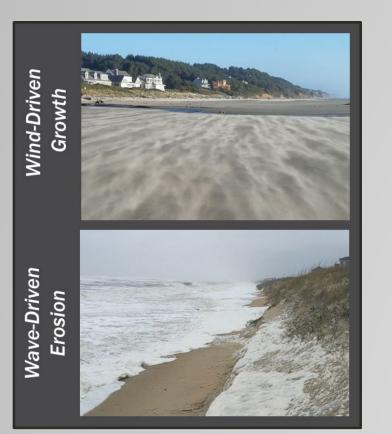
Design and Optimization

Long-Term Planning, Rapid Assessment



ATTRIBUTES AND APPLICATIONS





https://github.com/erdc/dune-response-tool

Desirable Model Attributes

- Ability to simulate dune growth from winds and dune erosion from waves
- Accurate
- Fast
- Low Number of Site-Specific Parameters
- Easy to Run

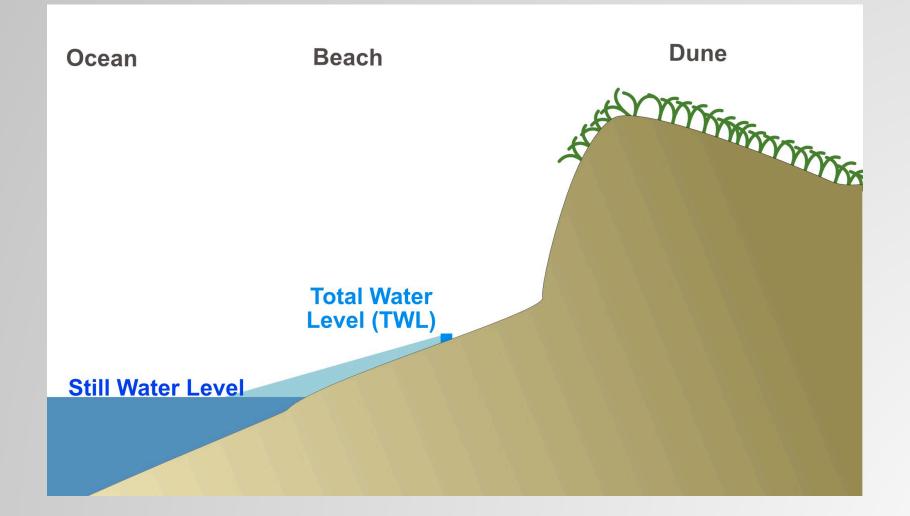
Applications

- Hindcasting
- Forecasting
- Probabilistic Simulations



DUNE SYSTEM



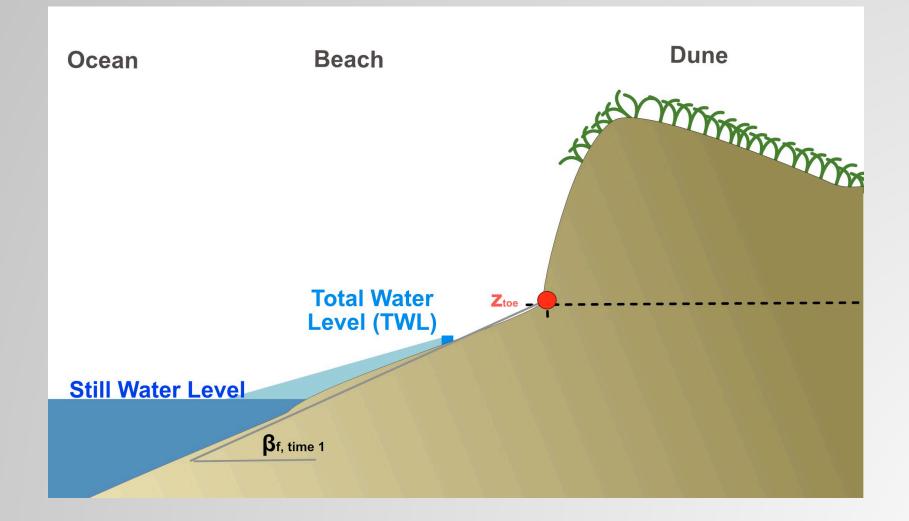




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DUNE SYSTEM, DUNE TOE

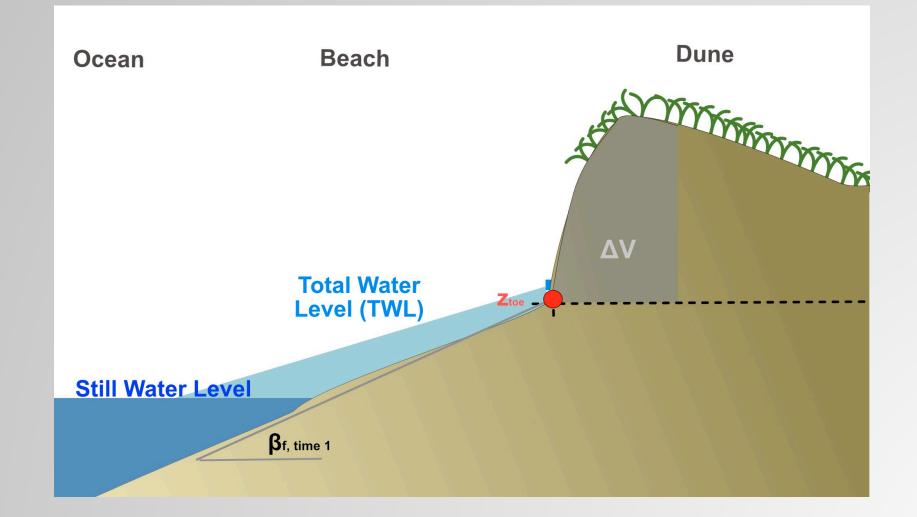






REDUCTION IN VOLUME DUE TO WAVE ACTION

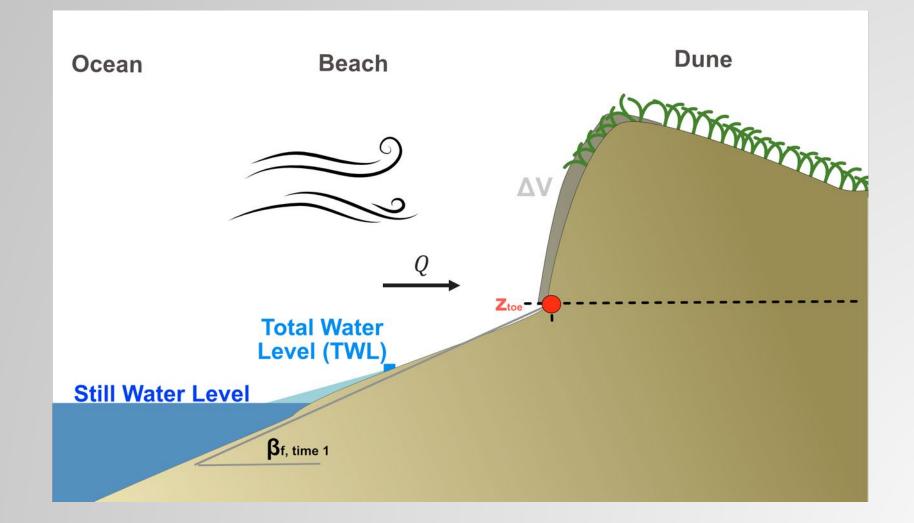






INCREASE IN VOLUME DUE TO WIND ACTION

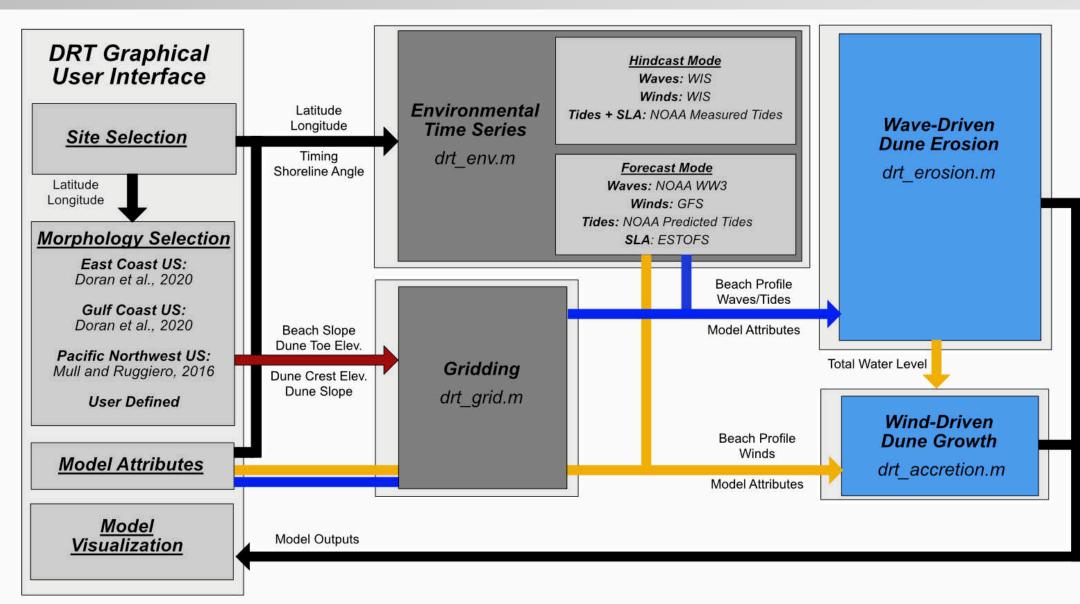






DUNE RESPONSE TOOL STEPS

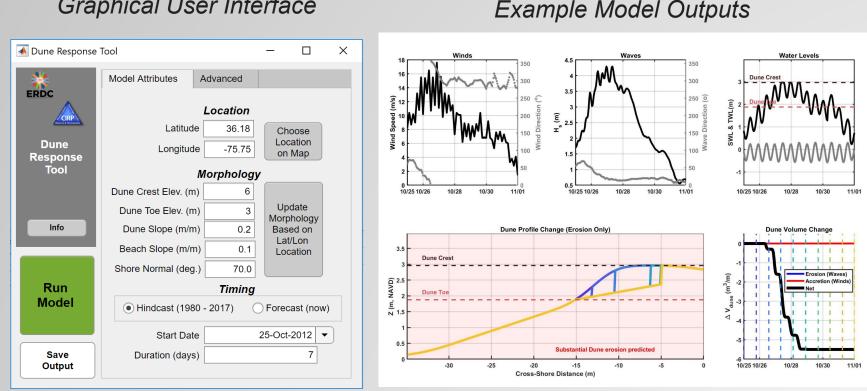






USER INTERFACE AND MODEL OUTPUTS





Graphical User Interface

Limitations with past approach:

-Wave and wind-driven processes were assumed to be independent

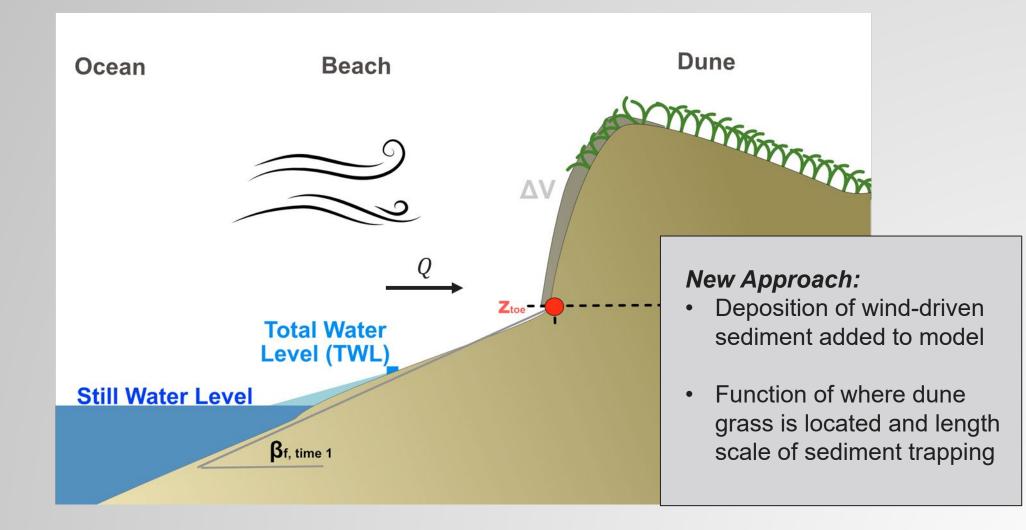
-Model primarily tracked net volume changes; wind-driven topographic changes not resolved

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NEW METHODS: WIND-DRIVEN SEDIMENT

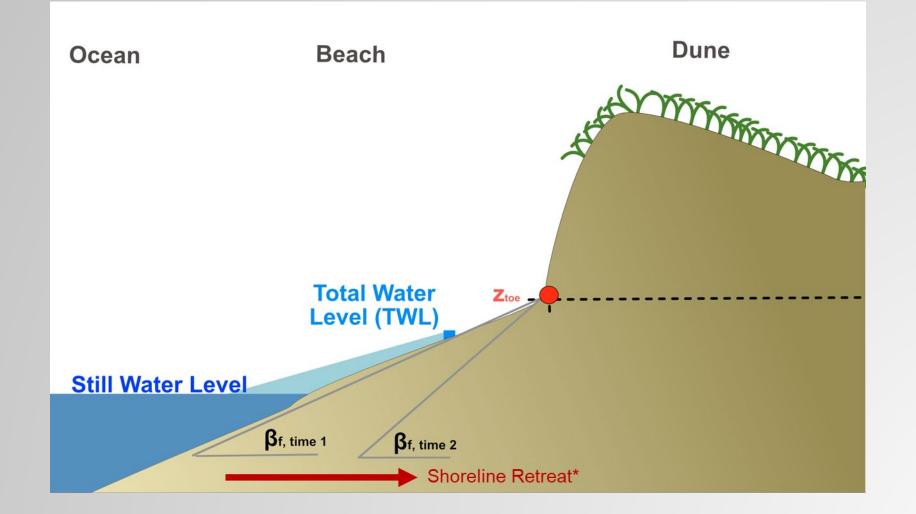






NEW METHODS: SHORELINE CHANGE RATE





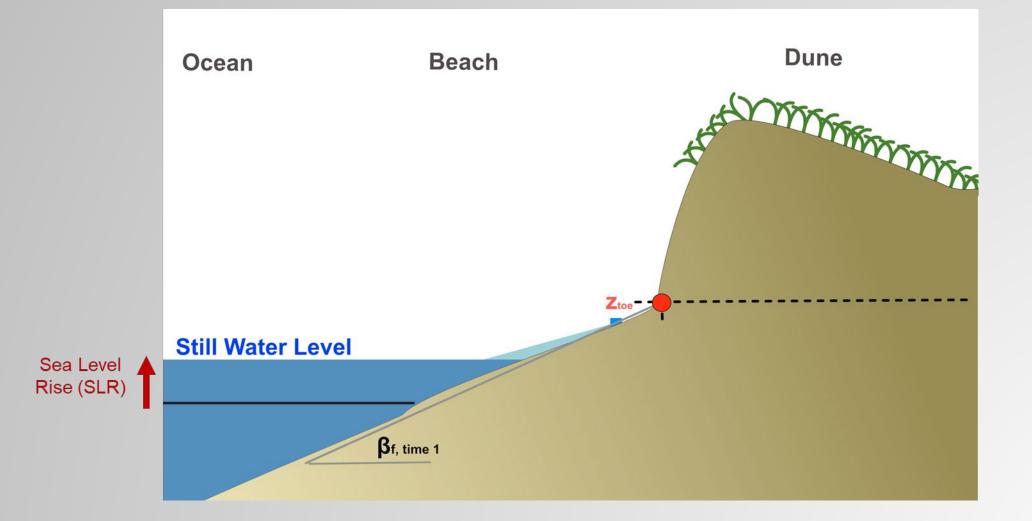
* Note, added in the model as a constant shoreline change rate (SCR)

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NEW METHODS: SEA LEVEL CHANGE

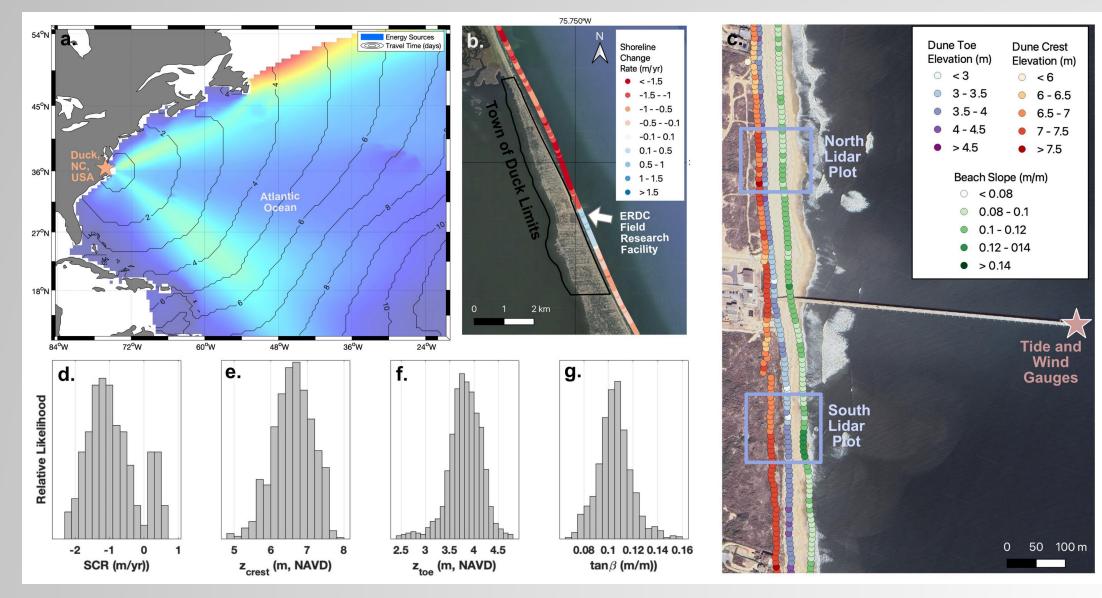






Outer Banks Model Hindcast

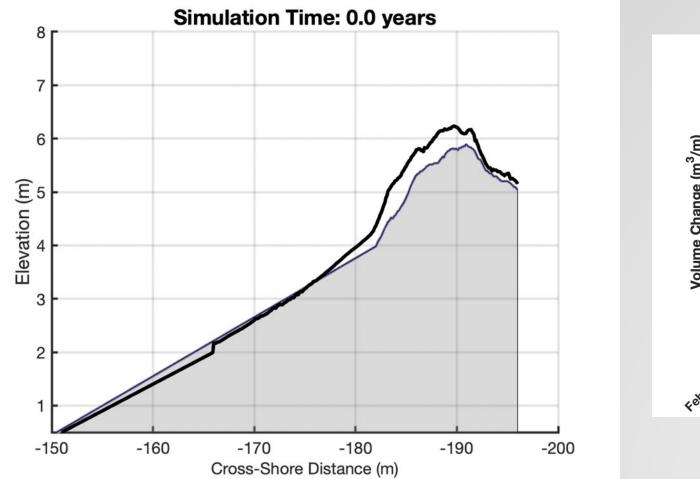


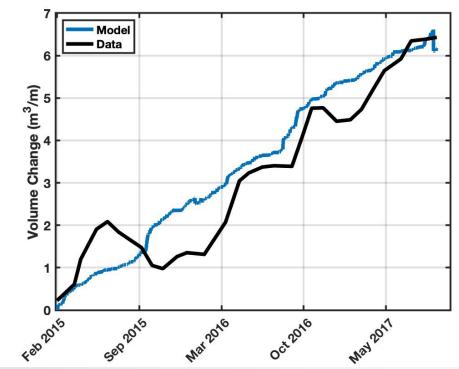




Outer Banks Model Hindcast, 2-year run



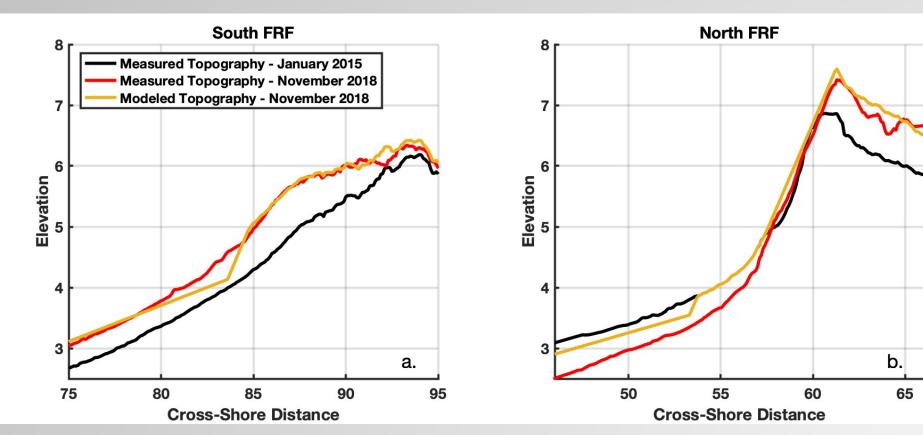






Outer Banks Model Hindcast, calibration





Automated genetic algorithm used to calibrate model to converge on single parameter that worked at both sites

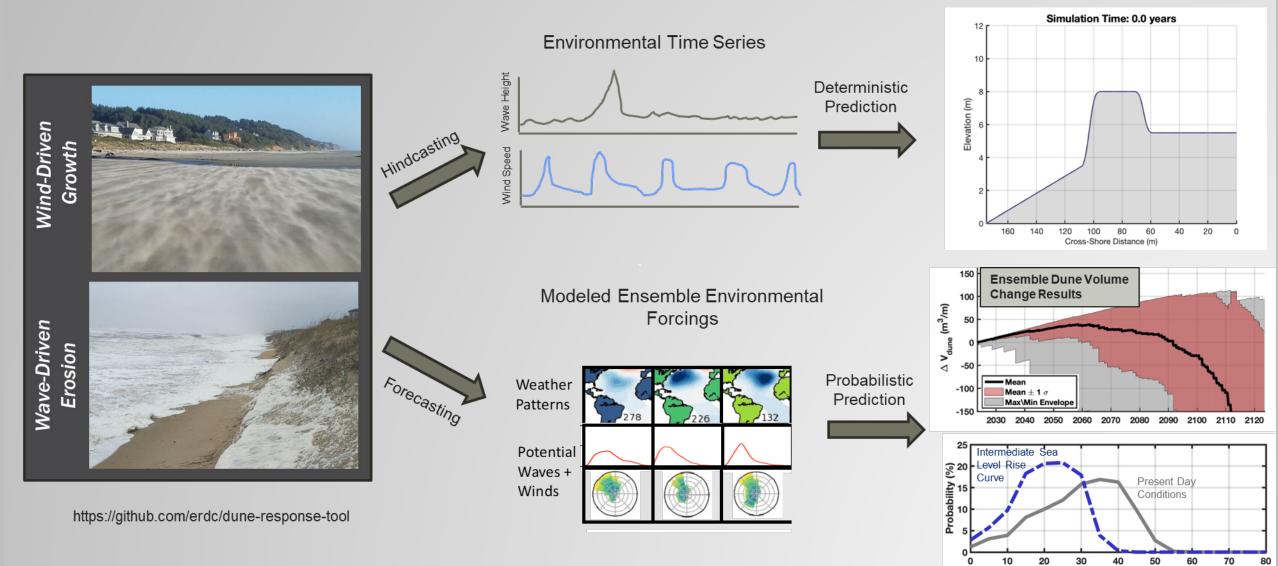
Parameter	Calibrated Value
Veg Deposition Length Scale (L)	21.2 m
Dune Erodibility Coefficient (C_s)	0.0015
Runup Coefficient (K)	1
Angle of Repose (tan α)	35.2°

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Deterministic hindcasts vs Probabilistic forecasts





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Dune Lifespan (yrs)

Lifespan Projections



Madden-Julian Oscillation Atlantic Multi-Decadal Oscillation **Seasonality** 200-[hPa] Cool & dry Cool & de **Stochastic Climate Generator** l 700 Inter-annual sea surface temperature variability SST' Intra-annual solar input Lag Day -25 ~10-15 day 10 day Intra-seasonal outgoing longwave radiation. ating & moistening Weather **Stochastic Weather Generator** Patterns Synthetic daily weather predicted by ALR: f(ENSO, MJO, seasonality, daily markov chain) Potential (Anderson et al. 2019, Time-varying Emulator.. JGRO) Waves + Winds **Downscaled Wave & Wind Conditions** Hs (m) والمواقعة إستارهم والماحة والمواقعة عاصر للرجارة الخارية والمحاص الألموجود والملك عن الارجاع الالتراد ومحتري والماسيا حالك Synthetic hourly time series of wave and water 🕇 والرحاز معراقه مقاومة ومدامل المرجعة وعراقة والرجارية بعراقياتهم فقرهم وأتراكم الترقي وترجع وقريط المرجع والمرجع بقريط والاحرار Wind (m/s) time

Dune Lifespan Projections

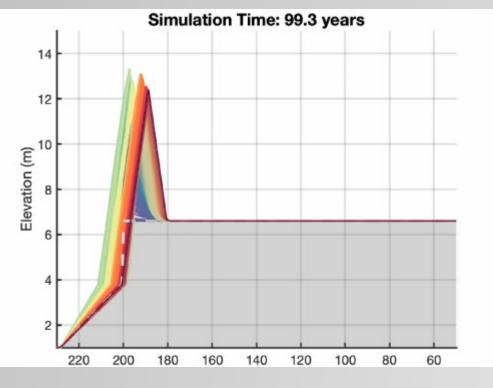


100-year runs

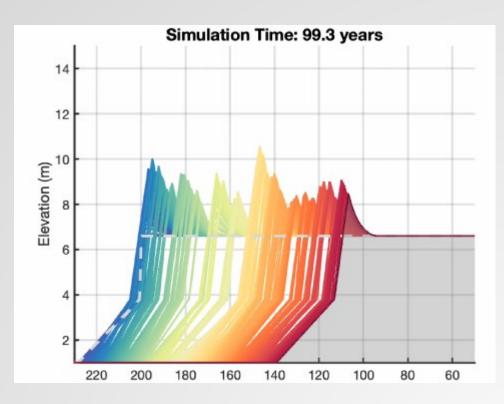


Stable Shoreline, Intermediate SLR Curve

Mean Shoreline Change Rate, Intermediate SLR Curve



Cross-Shore Distance (m)

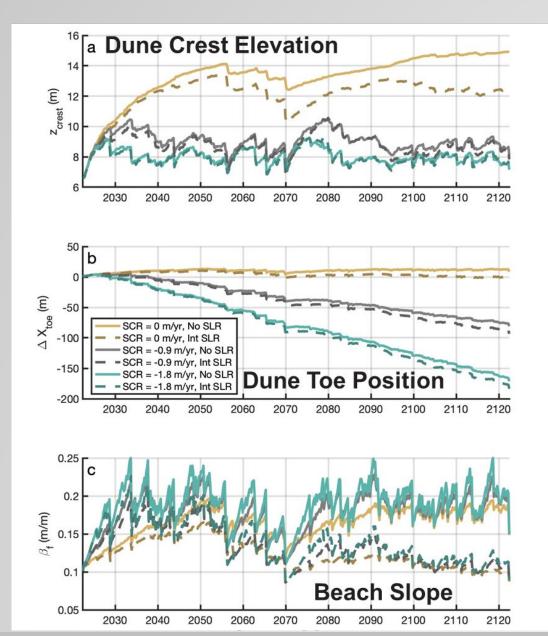


Cross-Shore Distance (m)



Change in dune characteristics over time



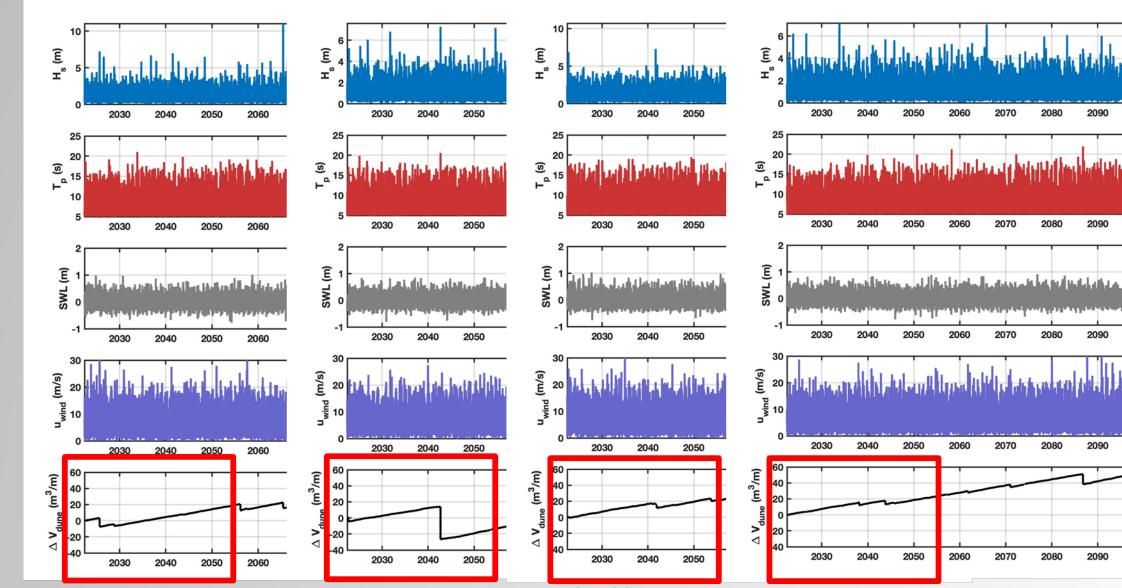


Dune toe position changes out to 100 years for different shoreline change rates (SCR) and sea level rise (SLR) scenarios



Change in dune response due to forcing changes





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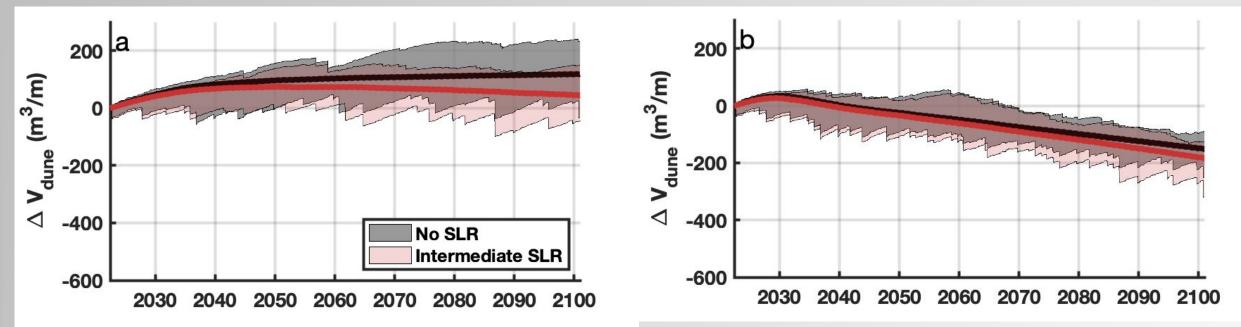


Ensemble Results (1000 Simulations)



Stable Shoreline

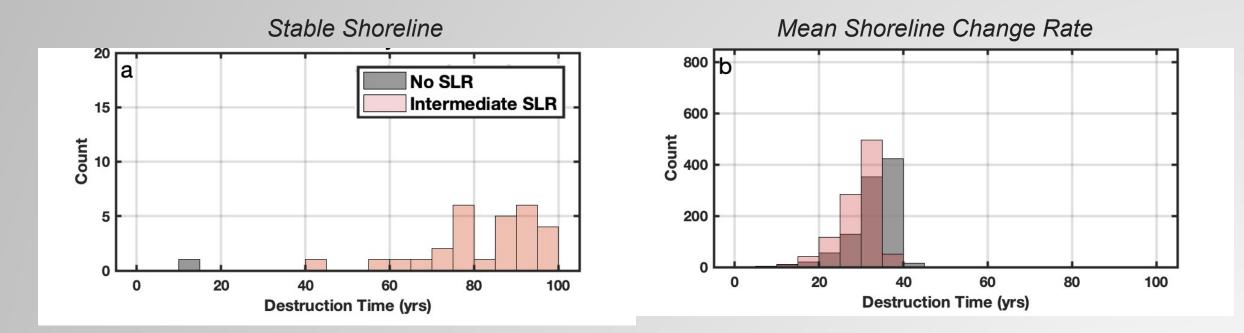
Mean Shoreline Change Rate





Time and Likelihood of Dune Loss at Site





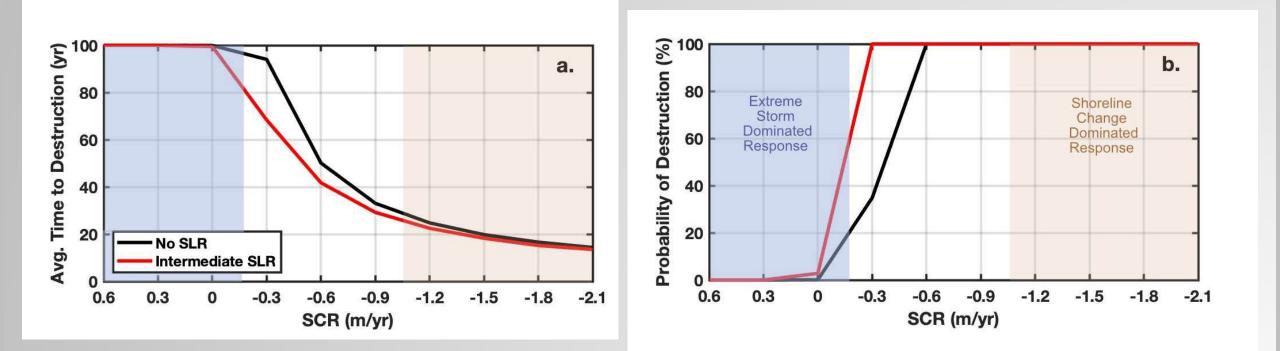
Destruction = volumes falling below FEMA 540 rule





Destruction related to Extreme Storms vs Shoreline Change

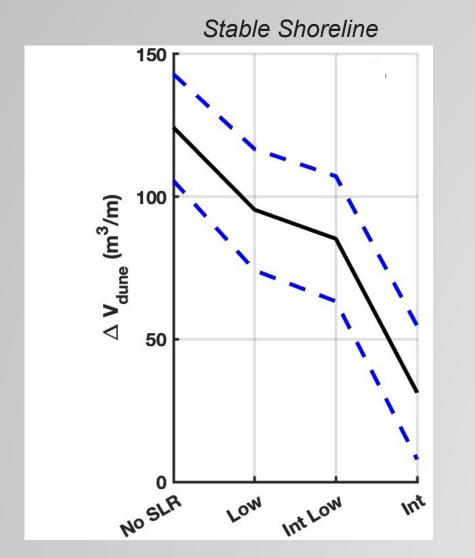


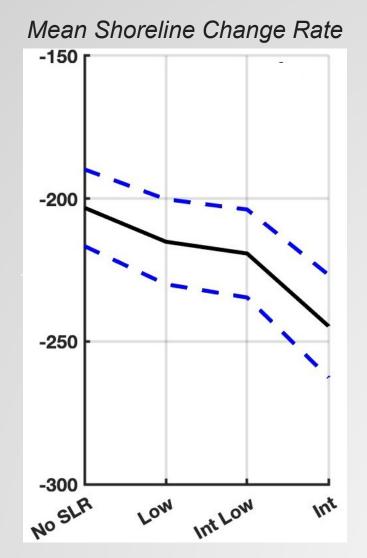




Sea Level Rise Effects





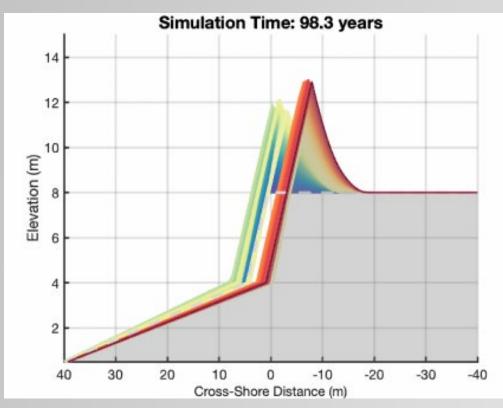


Possible Future R&D Direction

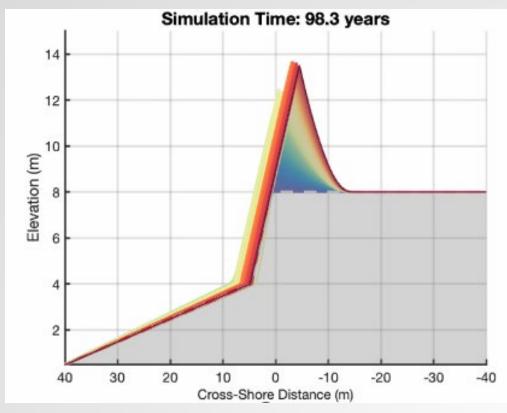


Incorporation of Internal Biomass into Model

Future 100 Year Simulation w/ Intermediate SLR



Future 100 Year Simulation w/ Intermediate SLR + Reduced Erodibility of Dune







Main Findings:

- Reduced complexity dune model shows some skill against field data
- Fast model enables long term/repeat simulations
- Tight coupling found between beach and dune behavior
- Broad stochasticity in future dune state depending on details of environmental forcings and sequencing of storms
- SLR major control on both dune growth and erosion

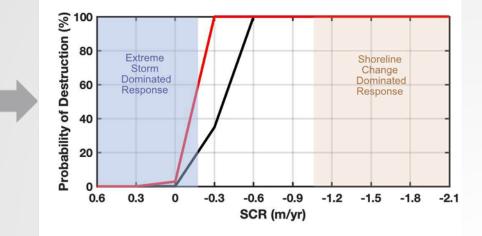
Notes:

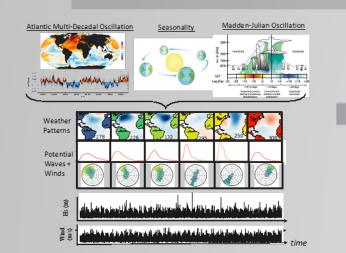
- DRT GitHub branch includes full capabilities presented here
- Full morphological capabilities not yet implemented in GUI

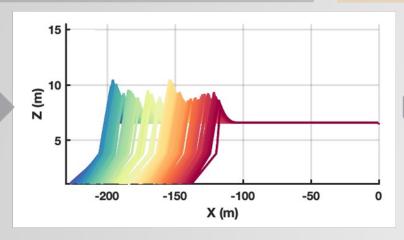
Next Steps:

- OCPP SFA/CODS: dev on beach-dune coupling & probabilistic capabilities
- Military reimbursable funding for application/select development

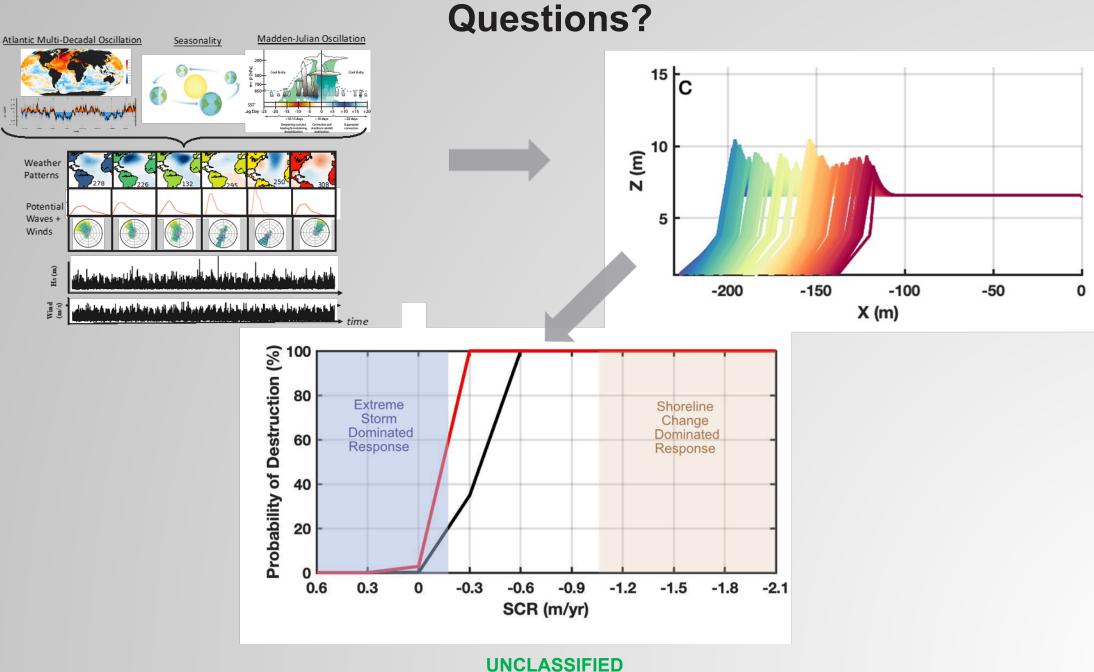
• Academic collaborations (OSU, UF)











ERDC