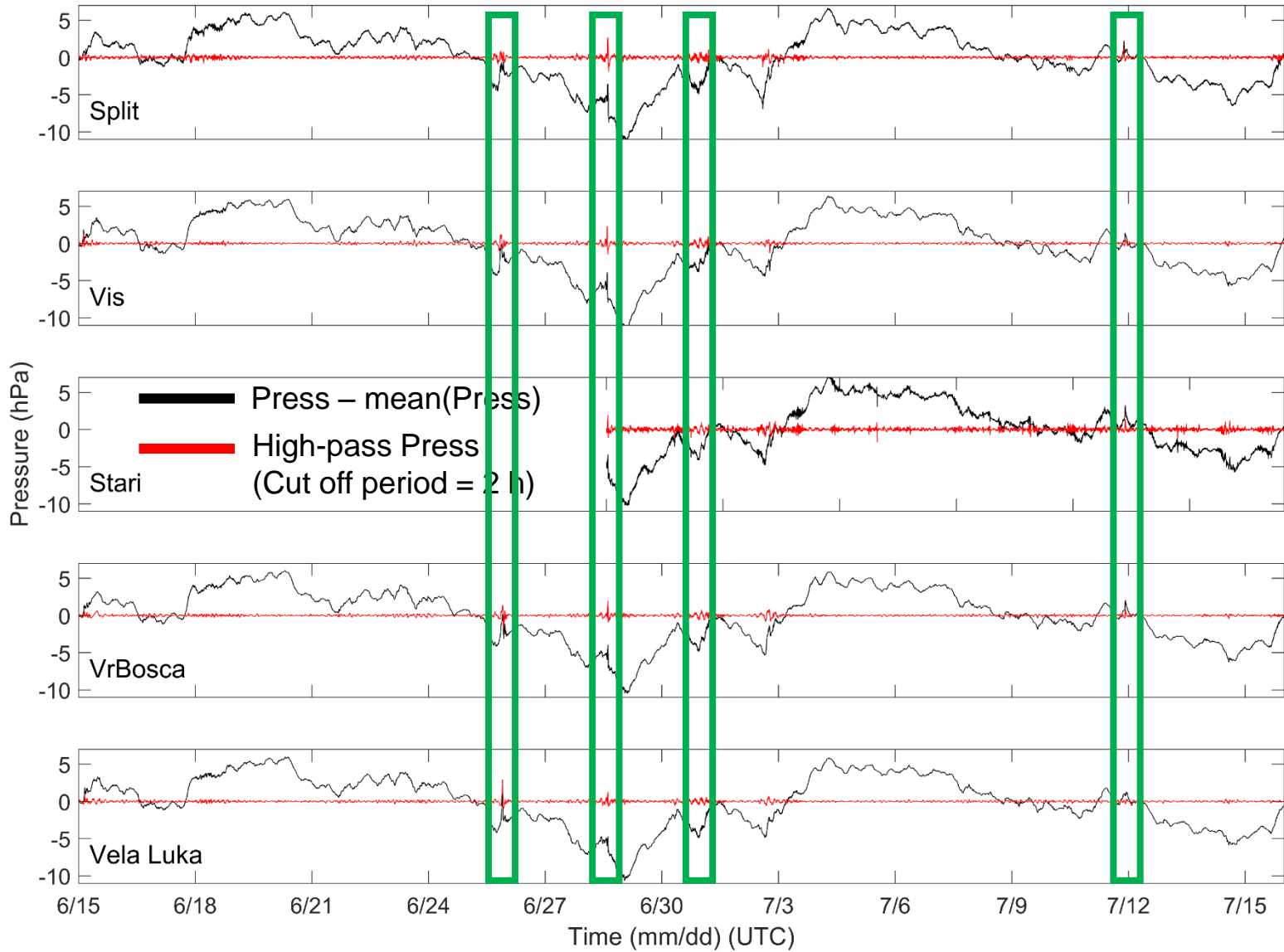


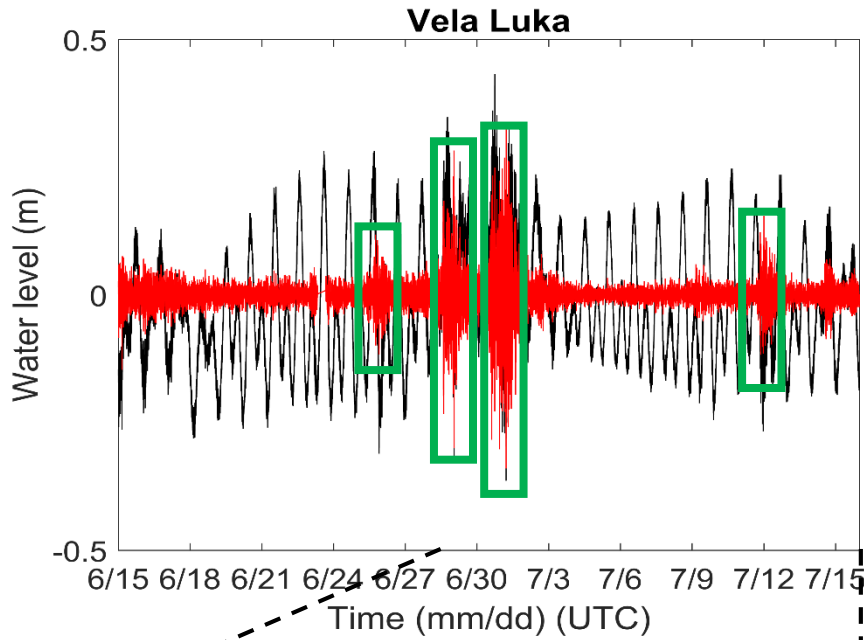
Heuristic Approach for Estimating (or Forecasting) Meteotsunami-Height in the Adriatic Sea



Atmospheric Pressure



Meteotsunami Events



— Water level – mean (water level)

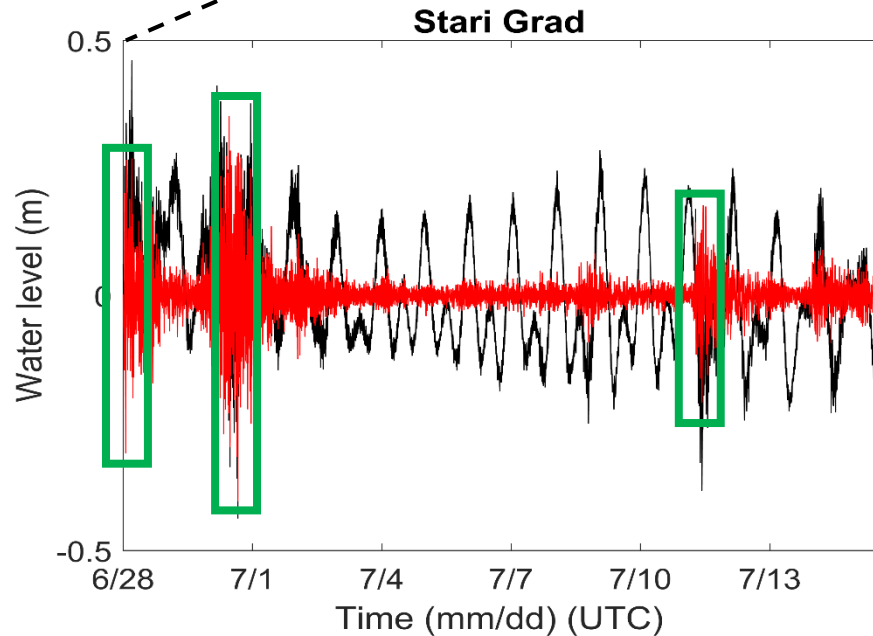
— High-pass Water Level
(Cut off period = 2 h)

Threshold:

Wave Height > 0.2 m

Meteotsunamis:

- 25-Jun-2017 09:56:57 (Vela Luka) $\eta = 0.22$ m
- 28-Jun-2017 16:43:59 (Vela Luka) $\eta = 0.58$ m
- 28-Jun-2017 15:02:00 (Stari Grad) $\eta = 0.57$ m
- 30-Jun-2017 21:07:59 (Vela Luka) $\eta = 0.66$ m
- 01-Jul-2017 04:54:54 (Stari Grad) $\eta = 0.67$ m
- 11-Jul-2017 15:51:00 (Vela Luka) $\eta = 0.23$ m
- 11-Jul-2017 05:01:58 (Stari Grad) $\eta = 0.34$ m



Heuristic Approach (HA)

From the study in Linares et al. (2016)

$$\eta = \eta_0 \left| \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{U}{\bar{c}}\right)^2} \right| f(\theta) S$$

$$\text{where } \eta_0 = \frac{1}{\rho g} (\Delta P_{max})$$



Adriatic characteristic propagation speed:

$$A = \left| \frac{1}{1 - \left(\frac{U}{\bar{c}}\right)^2} \right|$$

Characteristic propagation speed (\bar{c}) is assumed:

$$\bar{c} \approx 35 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{For Vela Luka}$$

$$\bar{c} \approx 22 \text{ m/s} \quad \text{For Stari Grad}$$

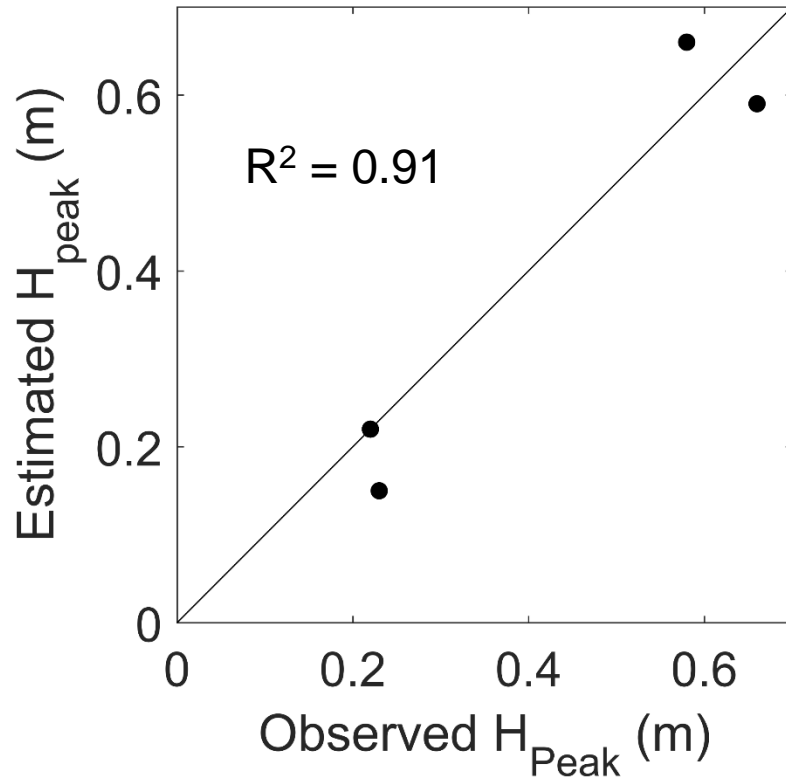
Following the decision matrices of Šepić and Vilibić (2011)

Note: $f(\theta)$ was not included in this study due to the lack of data.

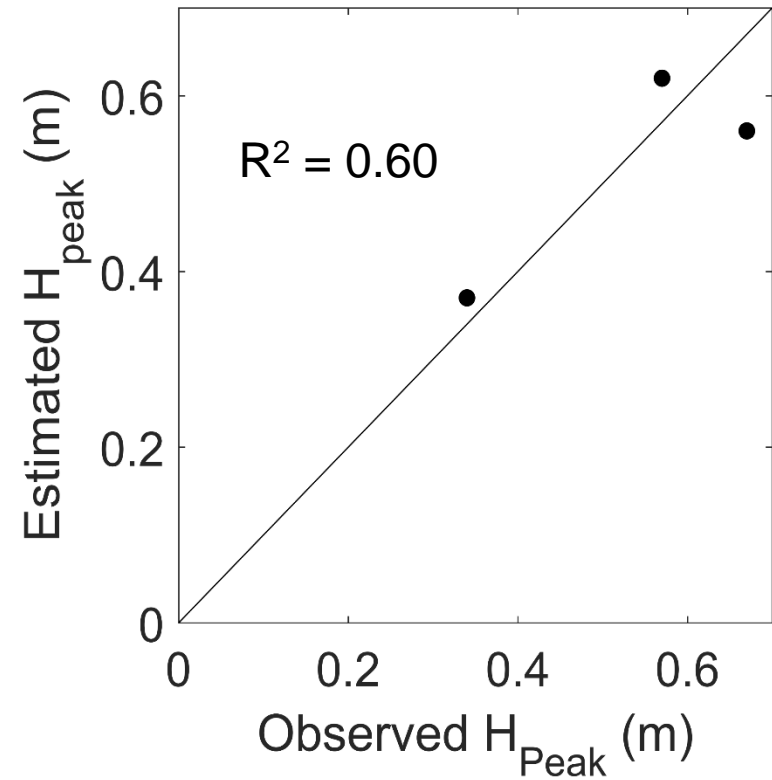
The decision matrices of Šepić and Vilibić (2011) provide qualitative information of the role of θ . Quantification of the effect of θ can be made through numerical modeling.

Meteotsunami Height Estimation

Vela Luka



Stari Grad



The S that minimizes the error was estimated as $\mathbf{S}_{vela} = 6.6$ and $\mathbf{S}_{stari} = 10.4$

I minimized MSE between η_{obs} and $\eta_0 * A$

Remarks

- The heuristic estimation with data from the *Split – Vis-VrBosca* triangle seems **promising**.
- The **uncertainty** in Heuristic Approach (HA) comes from the estimate of propagation speed (U). Specifically, we assume that the pressure perturbation is a uniform long-lasting wave. This uncertainty could be reduced with observations with higher-frequency sampling and more spatial stations.
- With more observations, we can establish better estimate **S** and incorporate **f(θ)** to improve the performance of meteotsunami forecast using HA.



We are very glad to collaborate with you.

For any questions, please email me (alvaro.linares@wisc.edu) or Chin (chin.wu@wisc.edu).