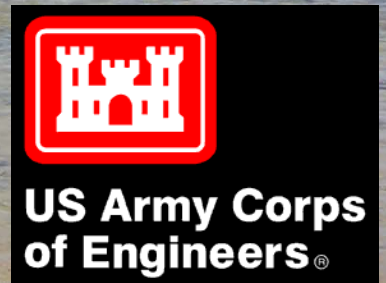


Wave energy budget for Pacific island nearshore vironment

Christine Pequignet

Janet Becker

Mark Merrifield



Motivation

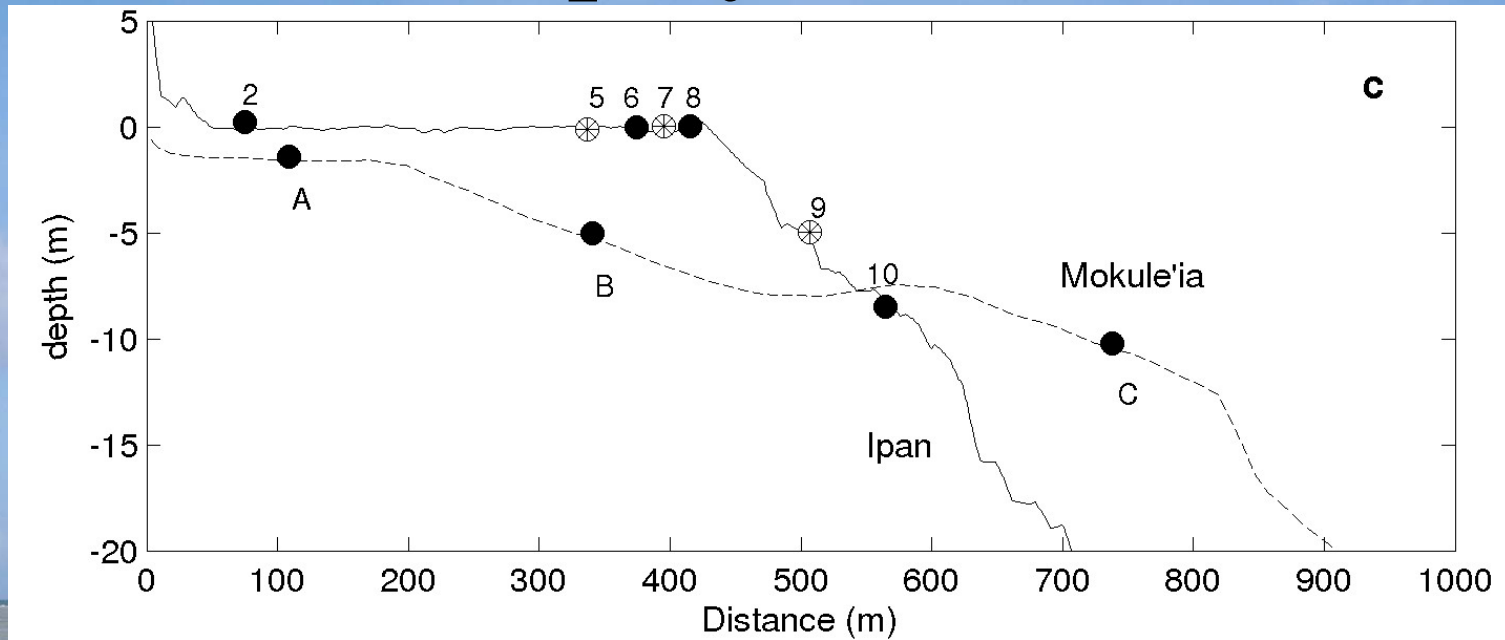
Goal: prediction of coastal inundation and erosion along island shorelines due to storm waves

Understanding and quantifying the amount of energy that reaches islands shoreline, in fringing reef dominated environments.

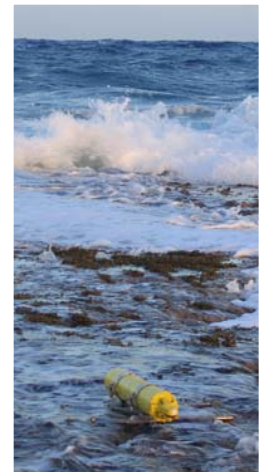
Main results

- **Infragravity dominates** the spectrum on the reef flat and near the shoreline
- Consequence of **strong dissipation of sea and swell** energy
- Energy at the shore is **strongly dependent on water depth** which is function of offshore wave height through setup

Deployments

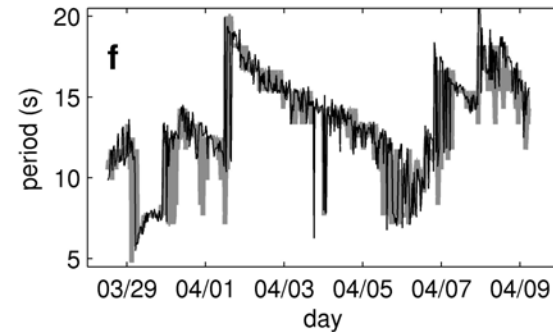
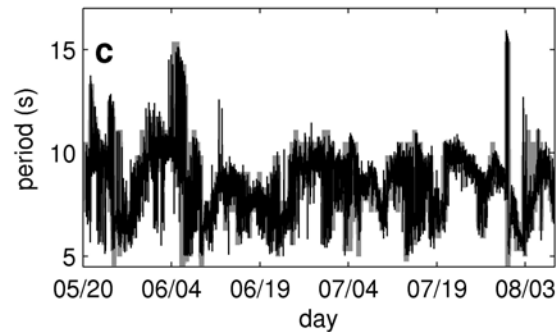
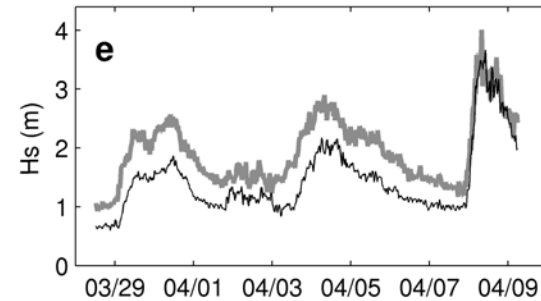
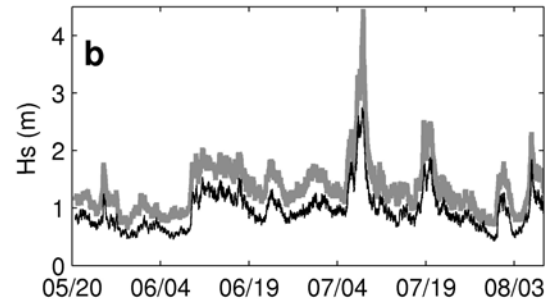
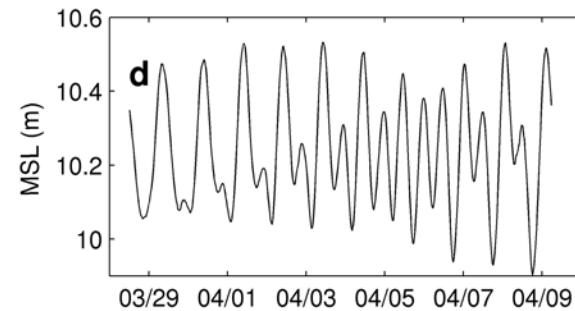
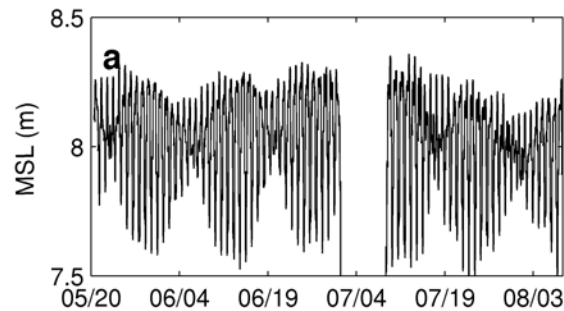


Ipan, Guam
July 2006
tides ~0.5m

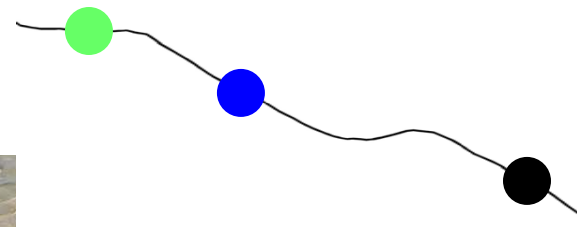
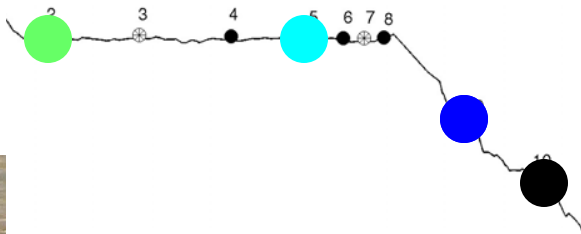
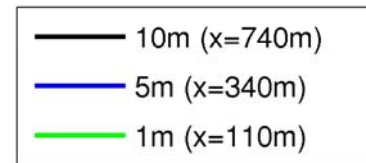
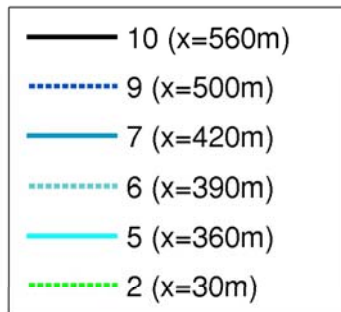
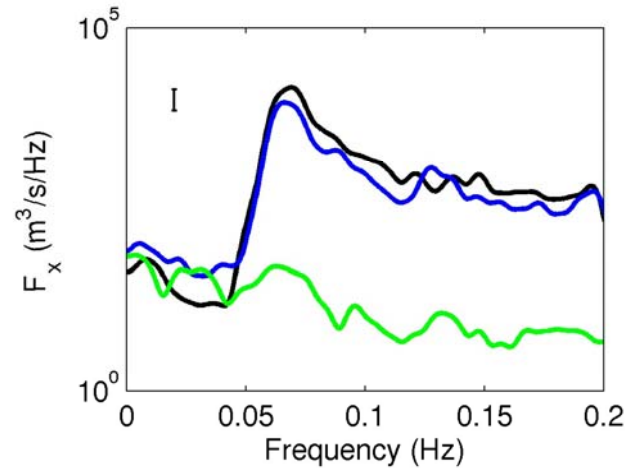
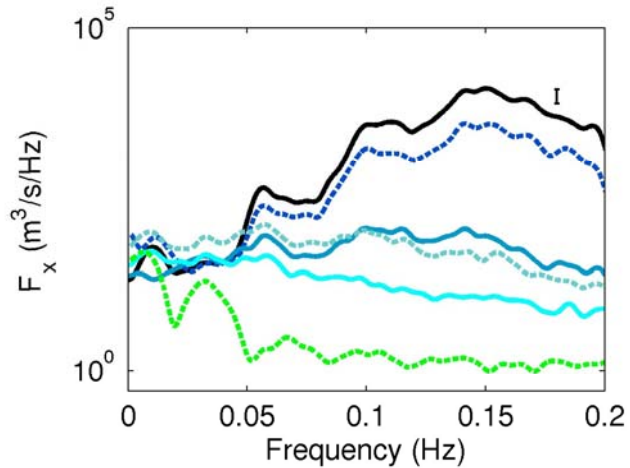


Mokuleia, Oahu
April 2004
tides ~0.3m

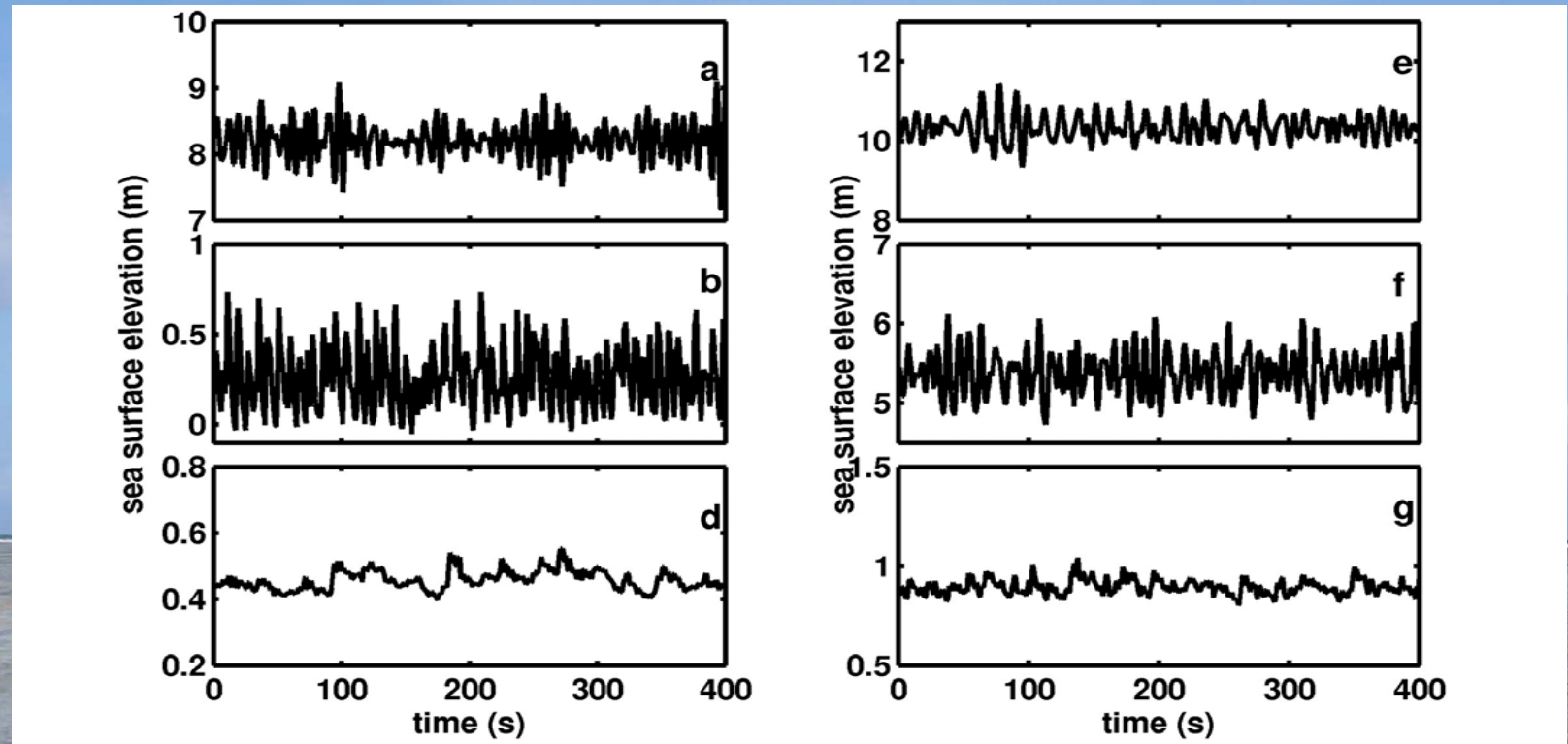
Conditions during deployment



Energy flux spectrum

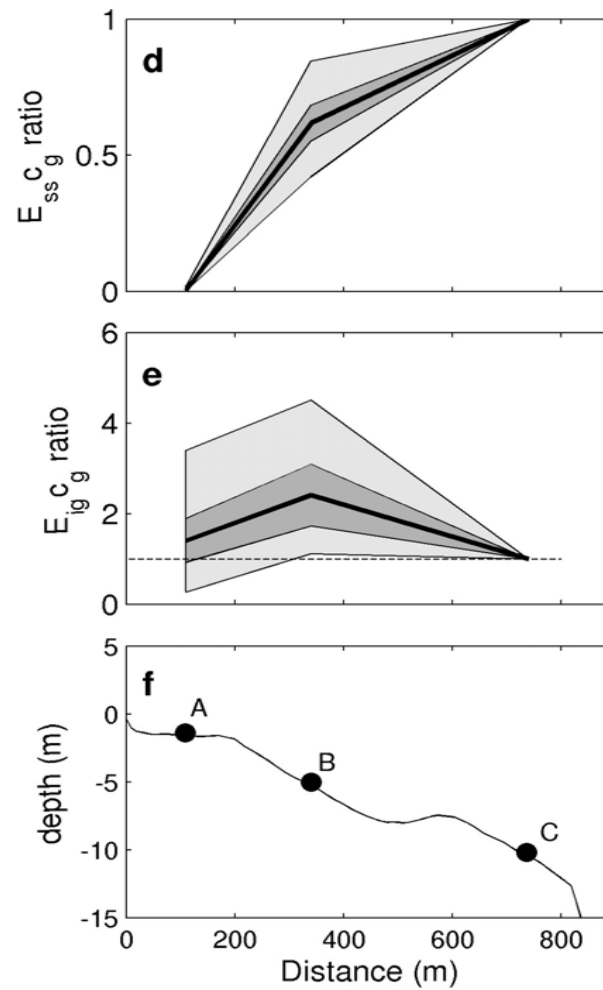
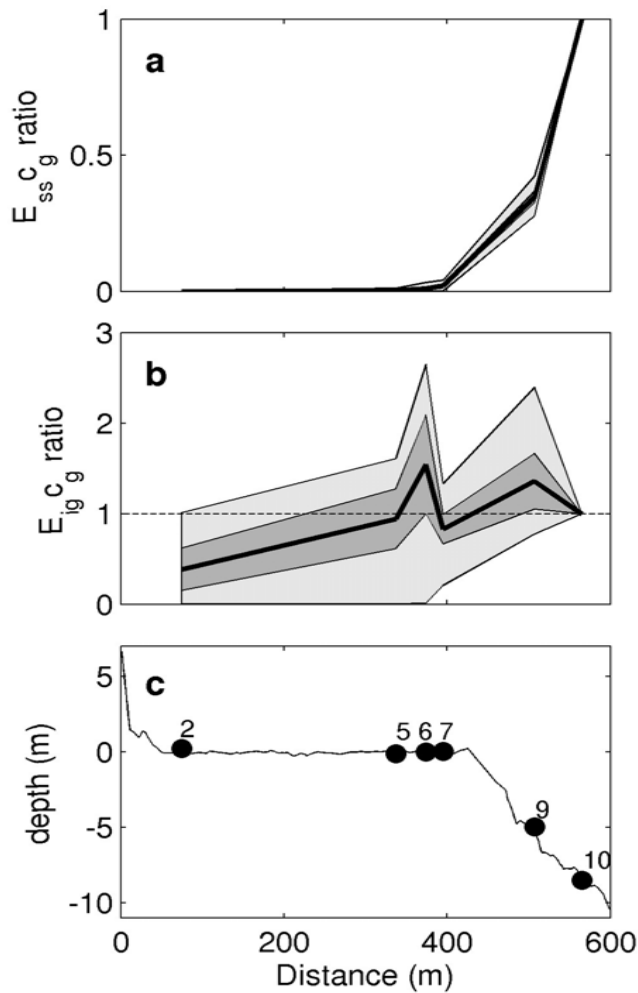


Infragravity signal



- IG energy is proportional to sea/swell energy
- Reefs behave like a dissipative beach: swash infragravity dominated
- Infragravity waves are partially dissipated and partially reflected

Energy Flux ratio



Energy flux equation

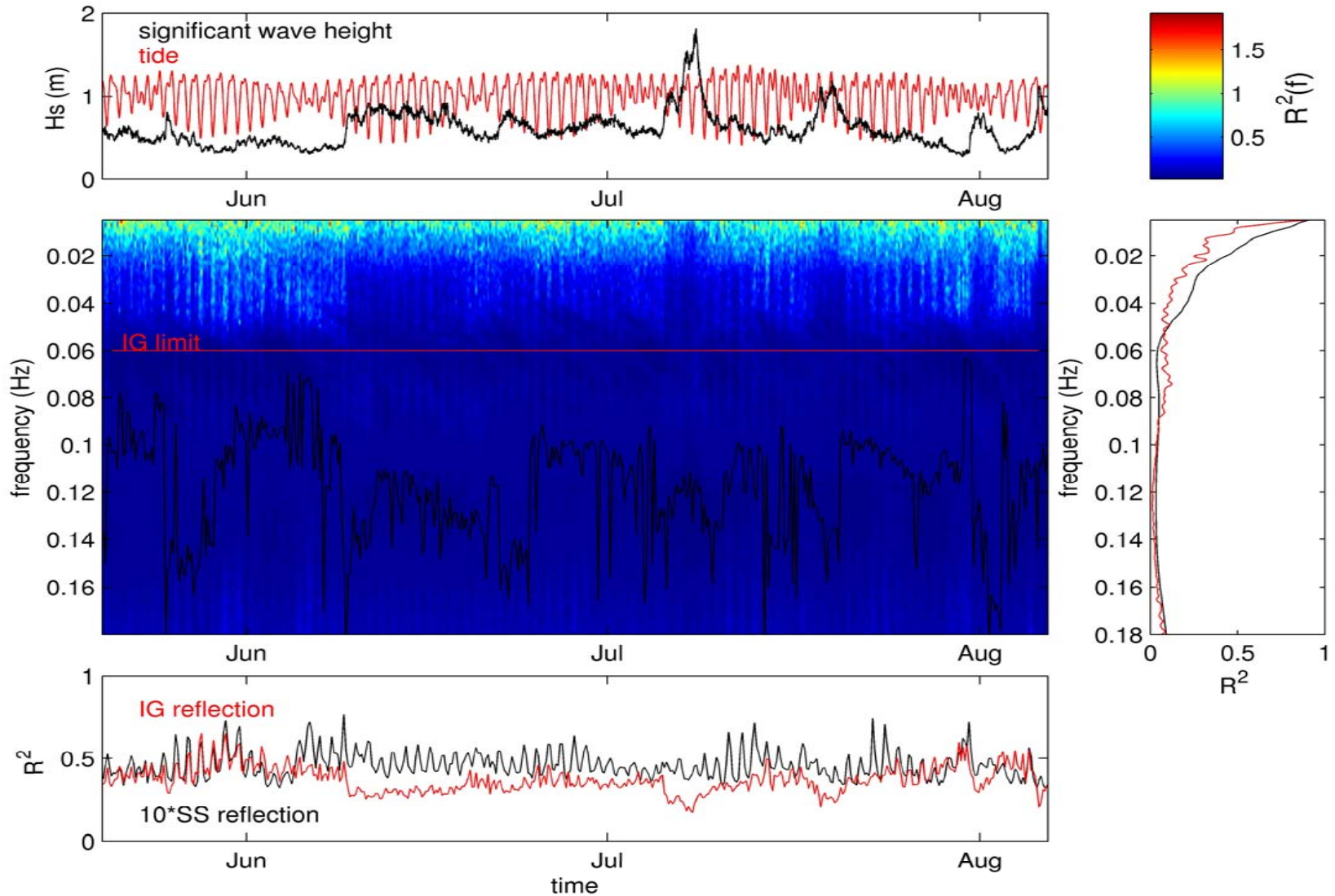
$$dF/dx(f) = D(f) + R(f) + N(f)$$

- $D(f)$ dissipation (friction $\varepsilon_f(f)$ + breaking $\varepsilon_d(f)$)
- $R(f)$ Reflection
- $N(f)$ Non-linear transfer of energy (accounts for <2% of dissipation)

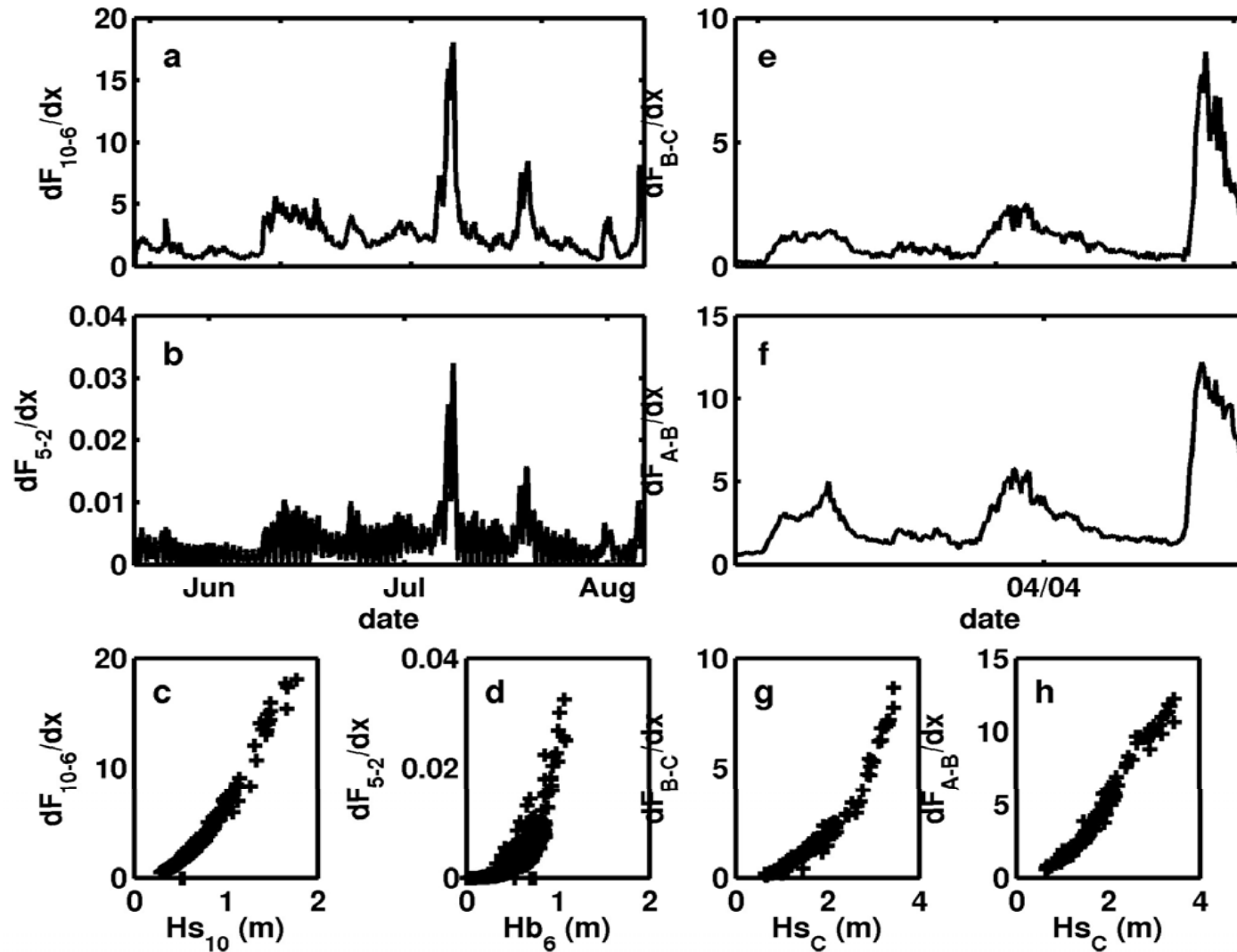
$$\varepsilon_f(f) = (3\sqrt{\pi}/16) \rho g (B^3 f / \gamma^4 h^5) H_{rms}^7$$

$$\varepsilon_d(f) = \rho C_f (1/6\pi) (2\pi f / \sinh kh)^3 H_{rms}^3$$

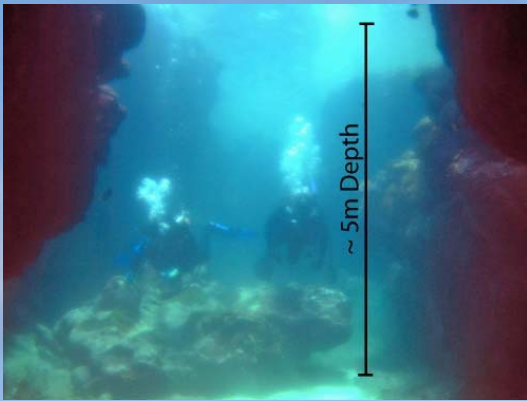
Reflection



Divergence of energy flux



Estimation of friction coefficients



Guam forereef $C_f < 0.83$
Breaking model inadequate

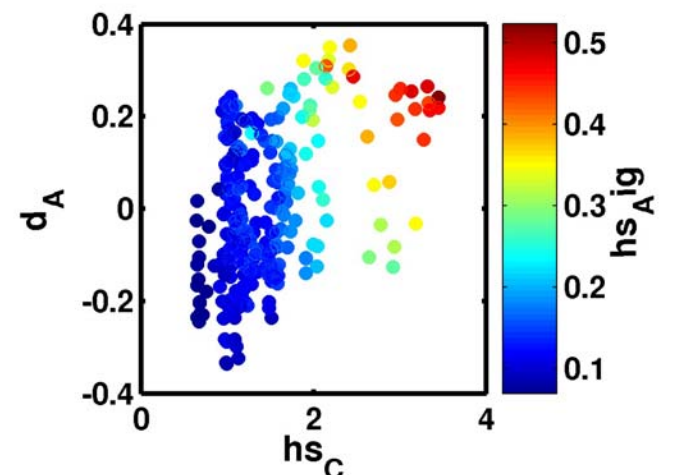
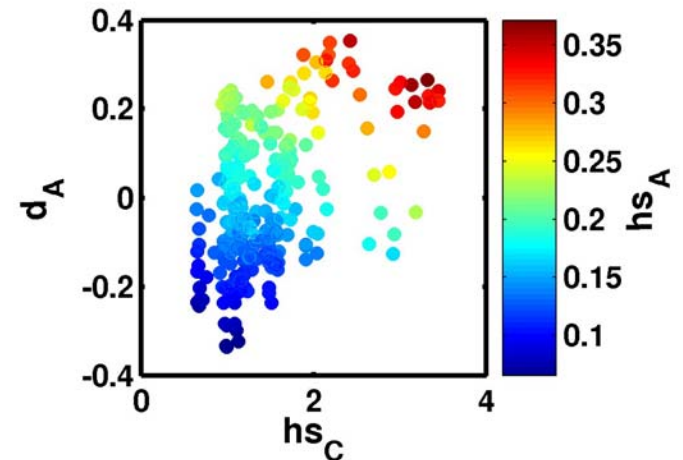
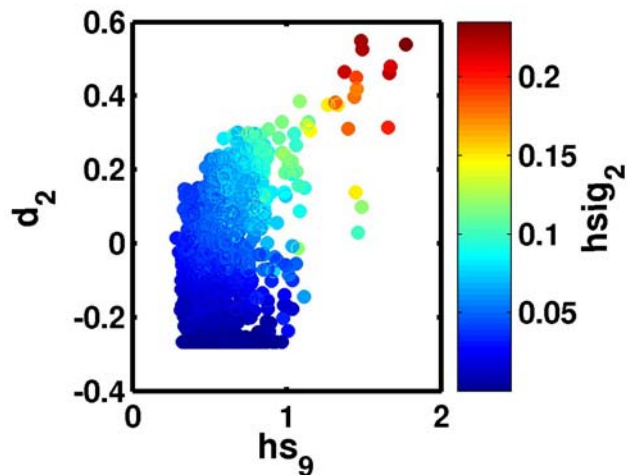
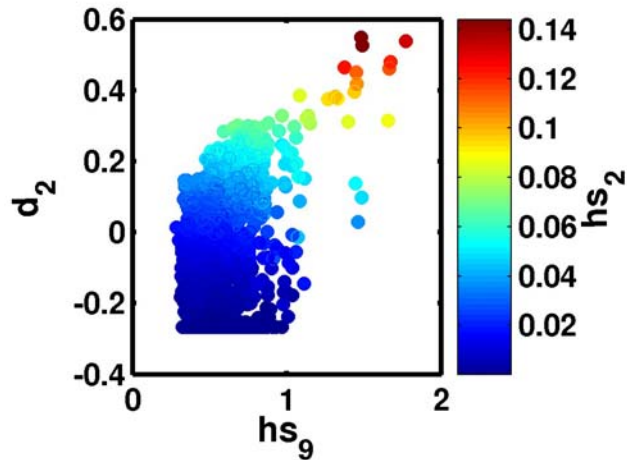


Mokuleia reef $C_f \sim 0.052$
Breaking is reasonable



Guam reef flat $C_f \sim 0.03$

Consequence for shoreline energy



Conclusion

- **Infragravity dominates** the spectrum on the reef and near the shoreline
- Consequences of **strong dissipation of sea and swell** energy
- Energy at the shore is **strongly dependent on water depth** which is function of offshore wave height through setup

Future work

- Estimation of non-linear term $N(f)$
- Swash measurements using video images
- Assessment of role of porosity using reflection coefficient
- Assessment of 3D topography effect using numerical models

Acknowledgment

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