

Near-Field Tsunami Early Warning and Preparedness in the Mediterranean: the EU NEARTOWARN Project

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Beneficiary and Partners EU DG-ECHO

Coordinating Beneficiary:

- **Institute of Geodynamics,
National Observatory of Athens (NOAGI)**

Dr. Gerassimos A. Papadopoulos

Associated Beneficiaries:

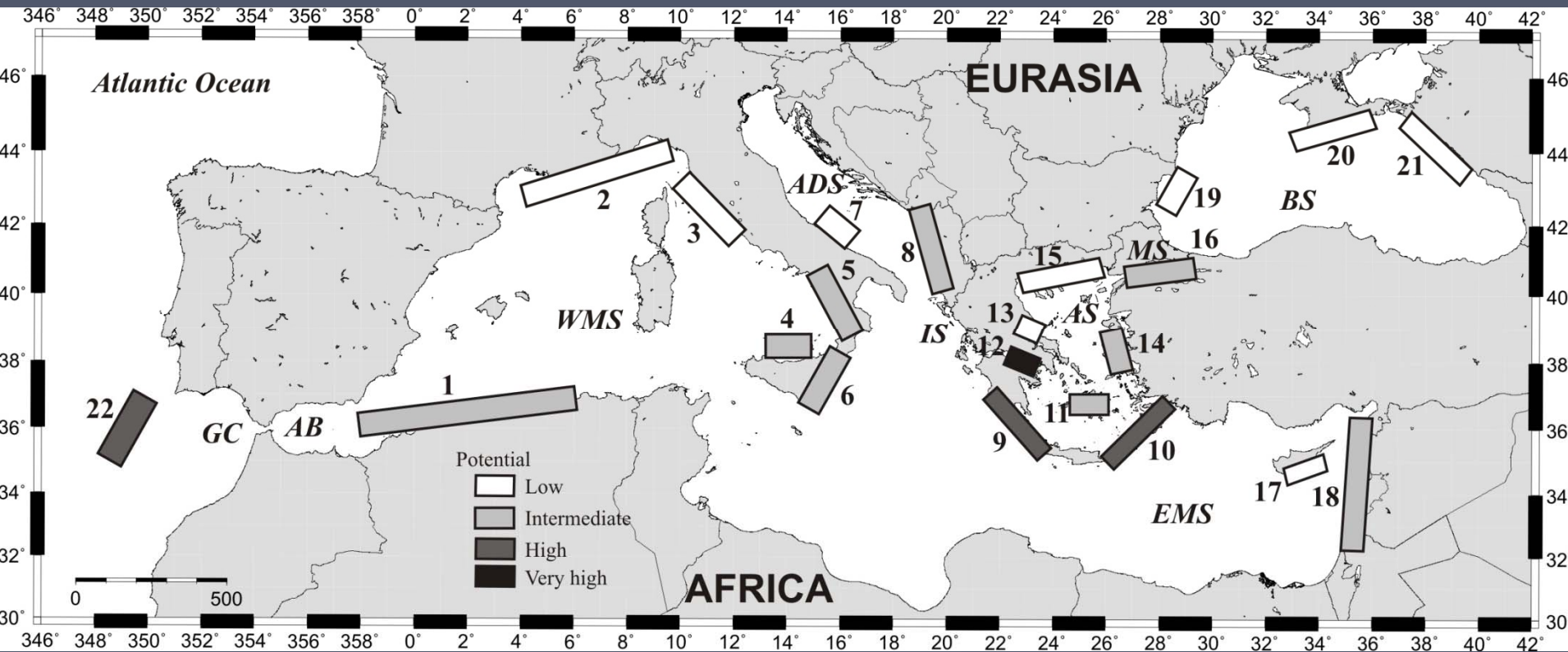
- **Universita Di Bologna (UNIBO, Italy) – Prof. Stefano Tinti**
- **University of Cyprus (OC-UCY, Cyprus) – Prof. Georgios Georgiou**
- **ACRI-ST SAS (Sophia Antipolis, France) – Dr Olivia Lesne**
- **Univesidad de Cantabria (UC, Spain) – Assoc. Prof. Mauricio González**
- **Municipality of Rhodes (MOR, Greece) – MSc Ilias Argyris**

Total Duration: 24 months (2012 - 2013), Completed 31.12.2014

Project <http://www.neartowarntsunami.com/>

Tsunamigenic Zonation Map in the Mediterranean and Connected Seas

(Papadopoulos et al., Marine Geology, 2014,)



Warning in near-field

- Assuming seismic signal is transmitted automatically, then
- $t_{tr} > t_{SD} + \{t_{ED} + t_{EI} + t_{ER}\}$
- t_{SD} = time for EQ determination
- t_{ED} = time for making tsunami decision
- t_{EI} = time for tsunami information to population
- t_{ER} = time to run away

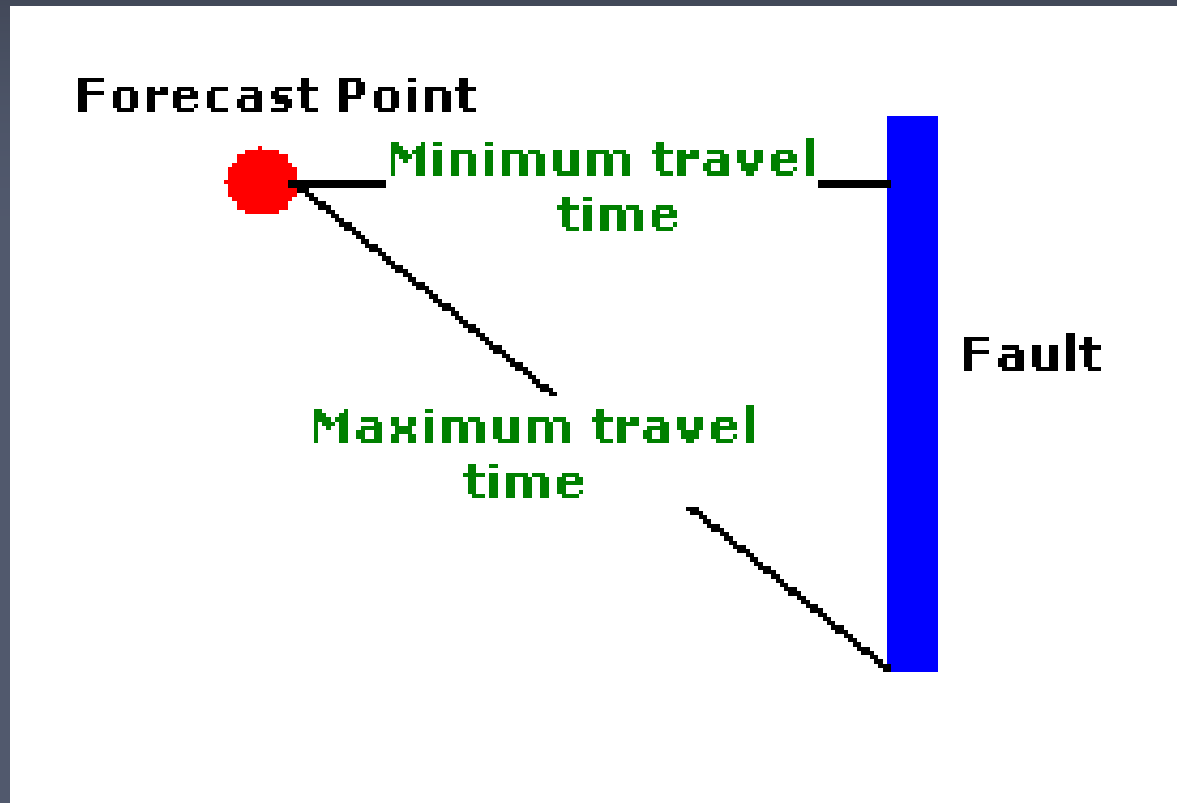
NEED TO MINIMIZE TIME OF WARNING!

Main Tasks of the Project

1. Supporting actions of interest for the entire NEAM region

- Improvement of tsunami zonation in Mediterranean (NOA)
- A Comprehensive state-of-the-art report on TWS's (ARCI-ST)
- Data base and Mapping of tsunami travel times in NEAM (IH Cantabria)
- Standardization of data bases of pre-simulated tsunamis (UNIBO)
- Improvement of infrastructure for a future TWS in Cyprus (UC)

A data base of near-field domains in NEAM



Max. and min. travel times from source to
forecast point: ray propagation theory

IH Cantabria

FORECAST POINTS

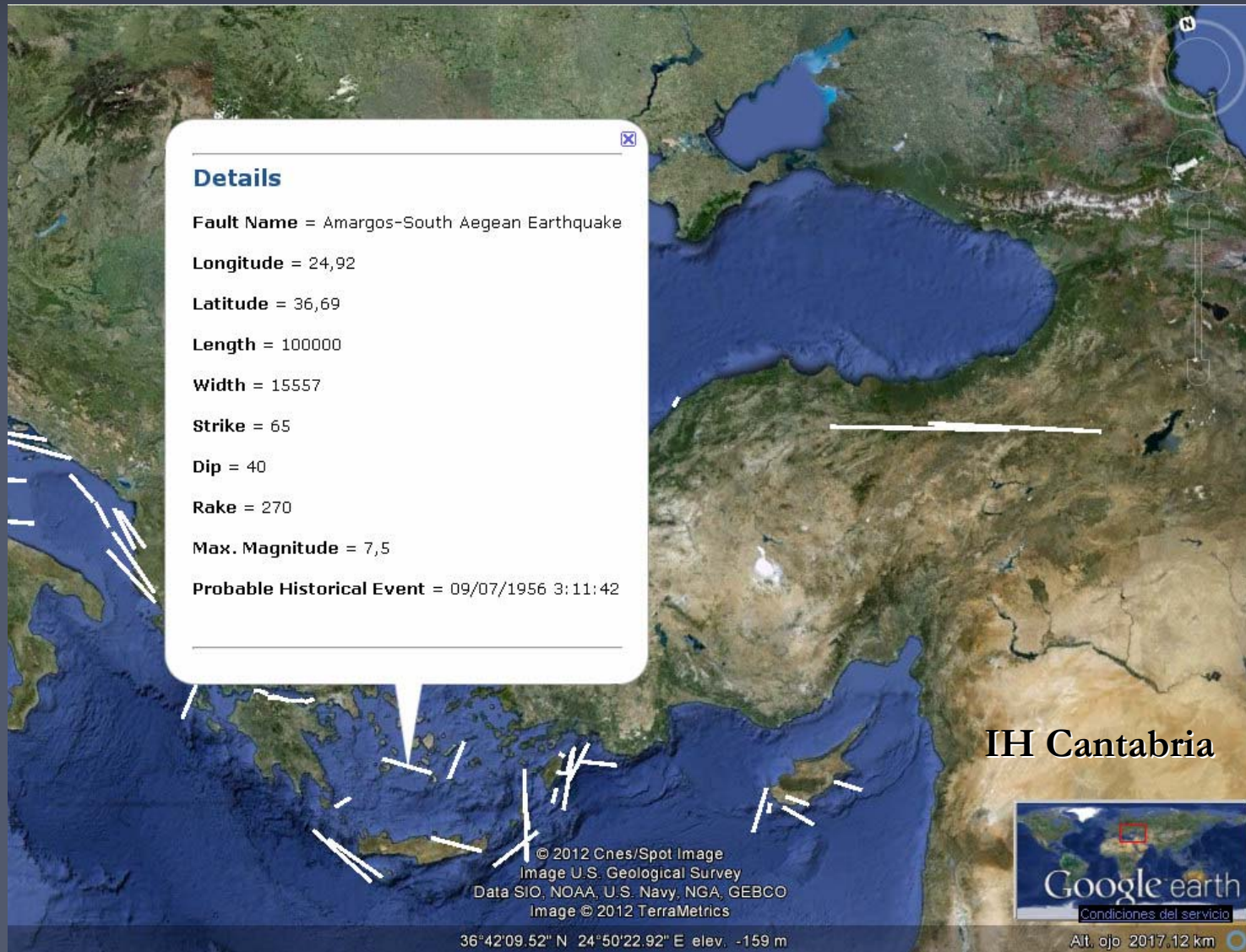
- | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Dubrovnik | 51. Kerira_Pelekas | 101. A Coruña |
| 2. Vela Luka | 52. Cephalonia_Argostoli | 102. Sta. Cruz de Tenerife |
| 3. Palagruza | 53. Igoumenitsa | 103. Las Palmas de Gran |
| 4. Split | 54. Chios_Volissos | 104. Latakia I |
| 5. Zrje | 55. Lesvos_Sigri | 105. Latakia II |
| 6. Veli Rat (Dugi Otok) | 56. Lesvos_Molivos | 106. Tartous I |
| 7. Mali Losinj | 57. Limnos_Mirina | 107. Tartous II |
| 8. Rijeka | 58. Samothraki | 108. Floro |
| 9. Pula | 59. Ikaria_Agios_Kirikos | 109. Blomoy |
| 10. Porec | 60. Kalogirioi | 110. Karmyk |
| 11. Calesia | 61. Kastelezenzo_Megisti | 111. Heligoland |
| 12. Le Havre | 62. Naxos_Chora | 112. Borkum |
| 13. Cherbourg | 63. Milos_Adamas | 113. Alte Weser |
| 14. Le Conquet | 64. Mikonos_Chora | 114. Cuxhaven |
| 15. Lorient | 65. Tinos | 115. Buisum |
| 16. Saint-Nazaire | 66. Andros | 116. Westerland |
| 17. Oléron | 67. Siros_Ermoupoli | 117. Nordemey |
| 18. Biscarosse | 68. Amorgos_Katapoli | 118. Lerwick |
| 19. Bayonne | 69. Gavdos_Karave | 119. Aberdeen |
| 20. Port Vendre | 70. Evia_Kimi | 120. Harlepoint |
| 21. Sete | 71. Volos | 121. North Shields |
| 22. Marseille | 72. Skiathos | 122. Newlyn |
| 23. Toulon | 73. Katerini | 123. St Mary's |
| 24. Cannes | 74. Thessalon | 124. Wexbury |
| 25. Nice | 75. Flores | 125. Lerwick |
| 26. L'île Rousse | 76. Angra | 126. Gibraltar |
| 27. Ajaccio | 77. Porto Dalgada | 127. Offshore1 |
| 28. Bastia | 78. Porto Santo | 128. Offshore2 |
| 29. Solenzara | 79. Nazare | 129. Offshore3 |
| 30. Rethimnon | 80. Cascais | 130. Offshore4 |
| 31. Chania | 81. Vila do bispo | 131. Sinop |
| 32. Agios_Nikolaos | 82. Armação de pera | 132. Bodrum |
| 33. Siteia | 83. Monaco | 133. Fethiye |
| 34. Ierapetra | 84. Huelva | 134. Antalya |
| 35. Chora_Sfakion | 85. Cadiz | 135. Iskenderun |
| 36. Kithera_Kapsali | 86. Algeiras | 136. Kusadasy |
| 37. Santorini_Ornos_Firon | 87. Málaga | 137. Cesme |
| 38. Kos_Kefalos | 88. Almeria | 138. San Sebastian |
| 39. Samos_Karlovasi | 89. Cartagena | 139. BILBAO |
| 40. Lesvos_Mitilini | 90. Alicante | 140. Santander |
| 41. Karpathos_Mesochori | 91. Valencia | 141. Gijon |
| 42. Rhodes_Town | 92. Castellón de la Plana | 142. Casablanca |
| 43. Rhodes_Lindos | 93. Tarragona | 143. Tanger |
| 44. Kalymnos_Panormos | 94. Barcelona | 144. Al Hoceima |
| 45. Githaion | 95. Mahón | 145. Oran |
| 46. Monemvasia | 96. Palma de Mallorca | 146. Alger |
| 47. Ispania | 97. Ibiza | 147. Hammamet |
| 48. Katakolo | 98. Melilla | 148. Tripoli |
| 49. Patra | 99. Ceuta | 149. Tobruk |
| 50. Zakynthos | 100. Vigo | 150. Puerto Said |
| | | 151. Haifa |

▽ Additional suggested forecast points

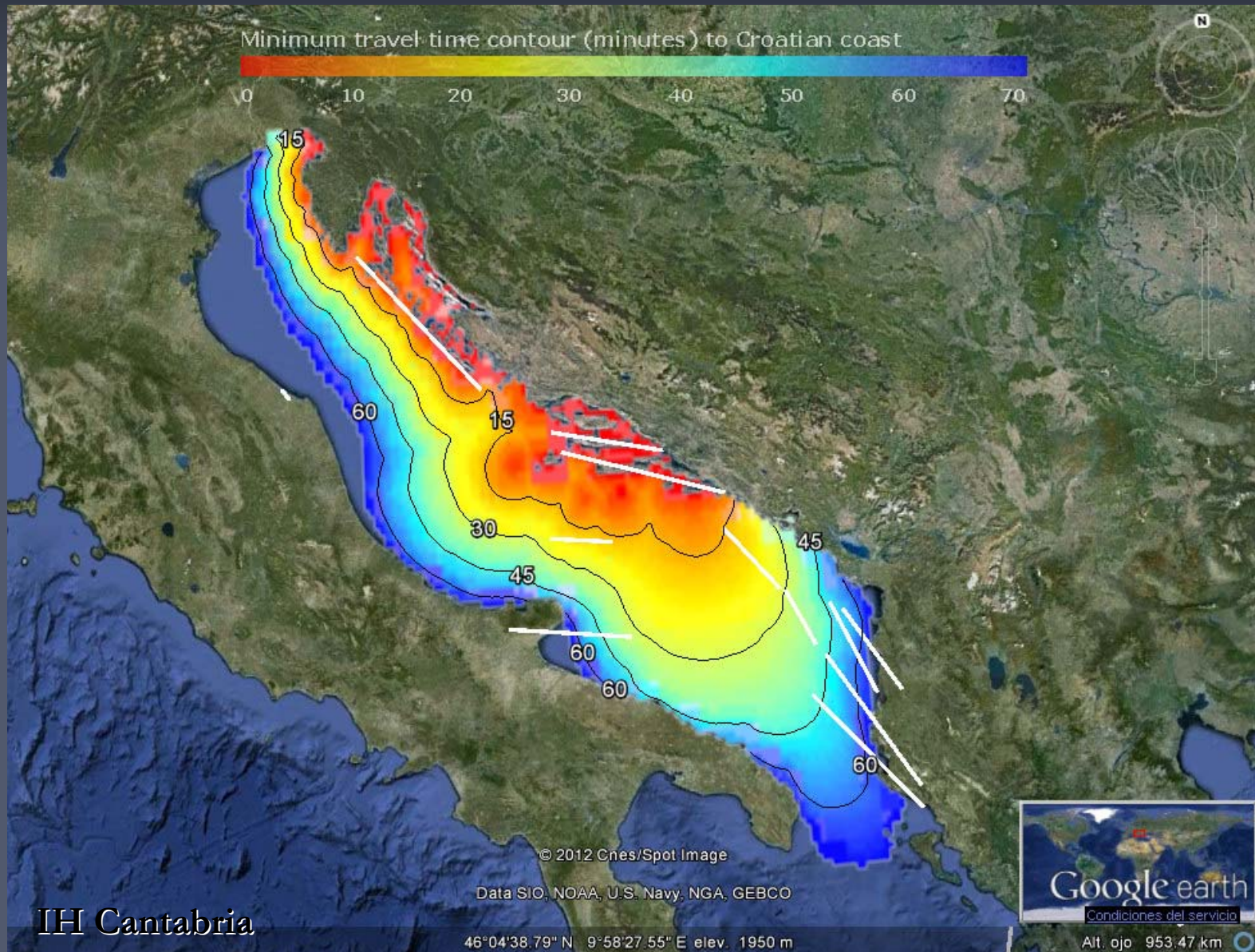
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NEAMTW

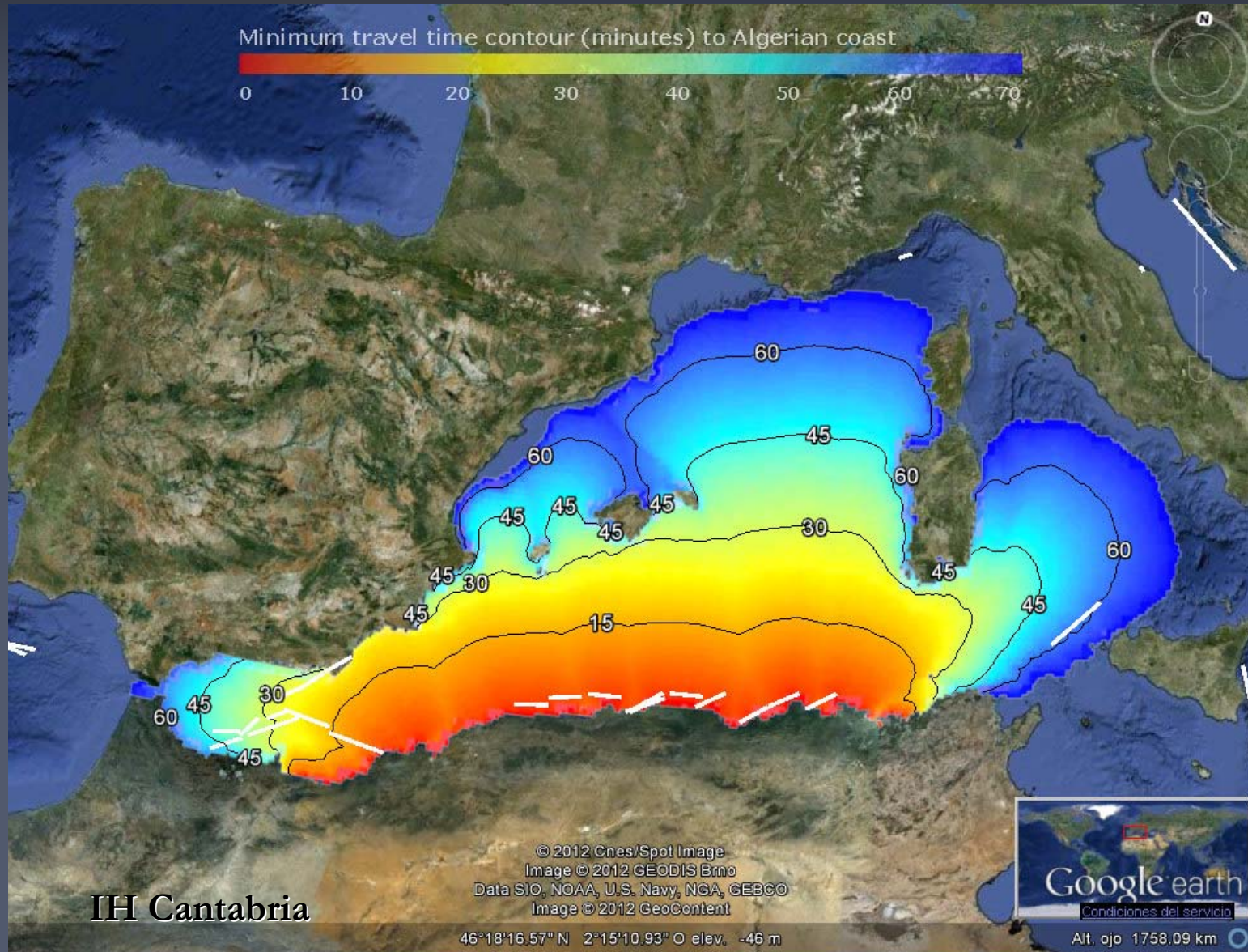
Fault zones from TRANSFER



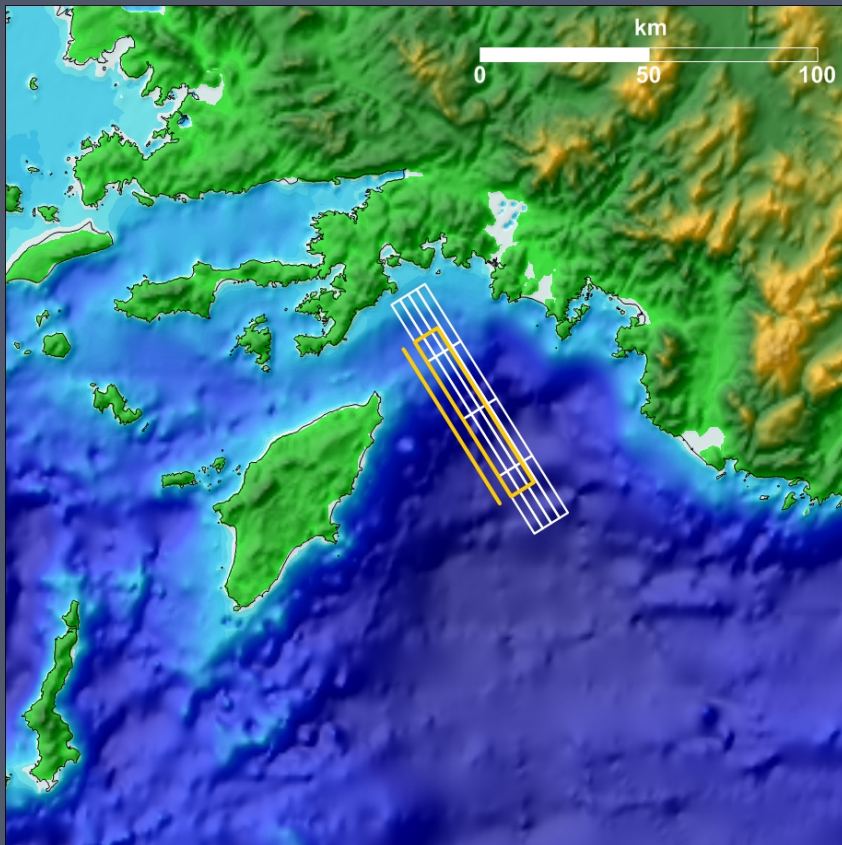
TS travel times in Adriatic Sea



TS travel times in North Algeria



A prototype Data Base for pre-simulated tsunami scenarios



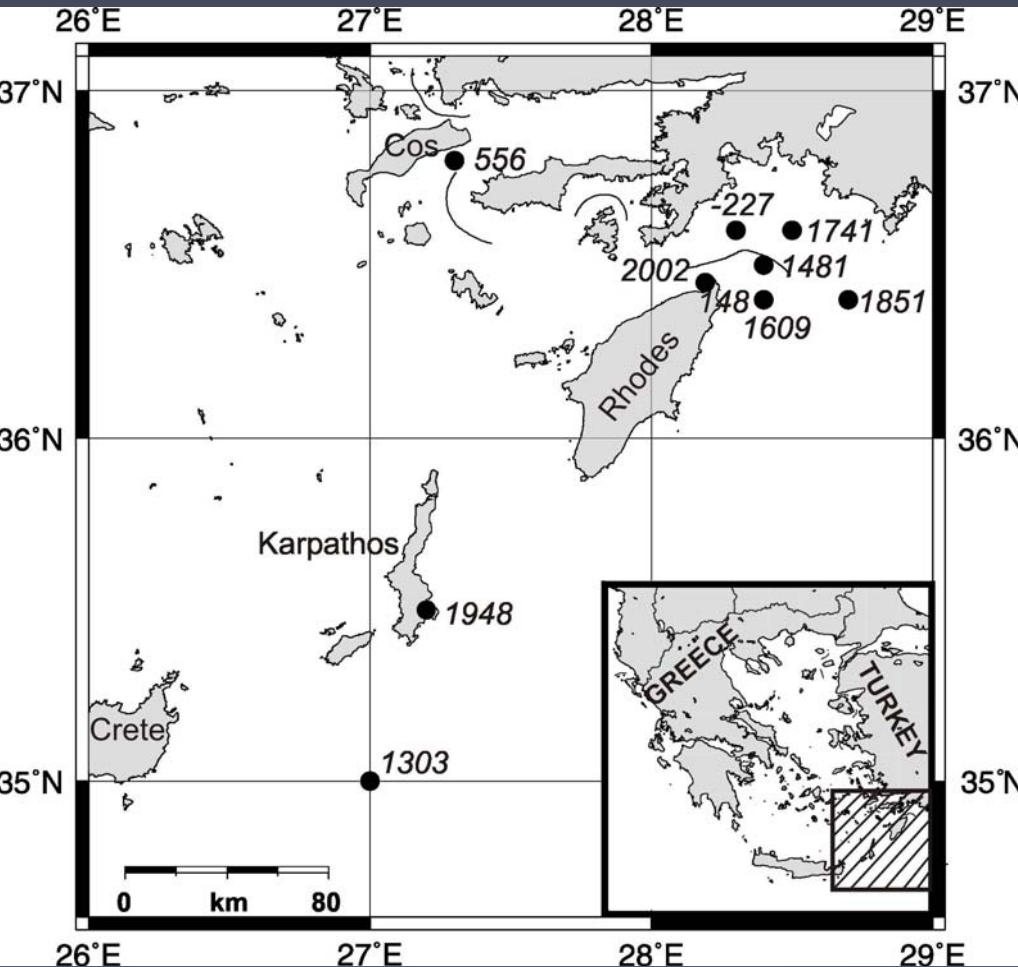
“Matching Scenario Database” (MSDB), UNIBO

A prototype Data Base for pre-simulated tsunami scenarios

- time series of water elevation and velocity components computed
 - in all the relevant forecast points and
 - in all the grid points having a depth lower than a given threshold, or comprised in a given depth interval
- wave elevation fields every k minutes over a suitably chosen simulation time
- arrival time fields (first positive of the wave elevation, first negative, time of arrival of the maximum and of the minimum)
- extreme wave elevation fields
- extreme velocity (x,y-components, modulus-angle) fields.

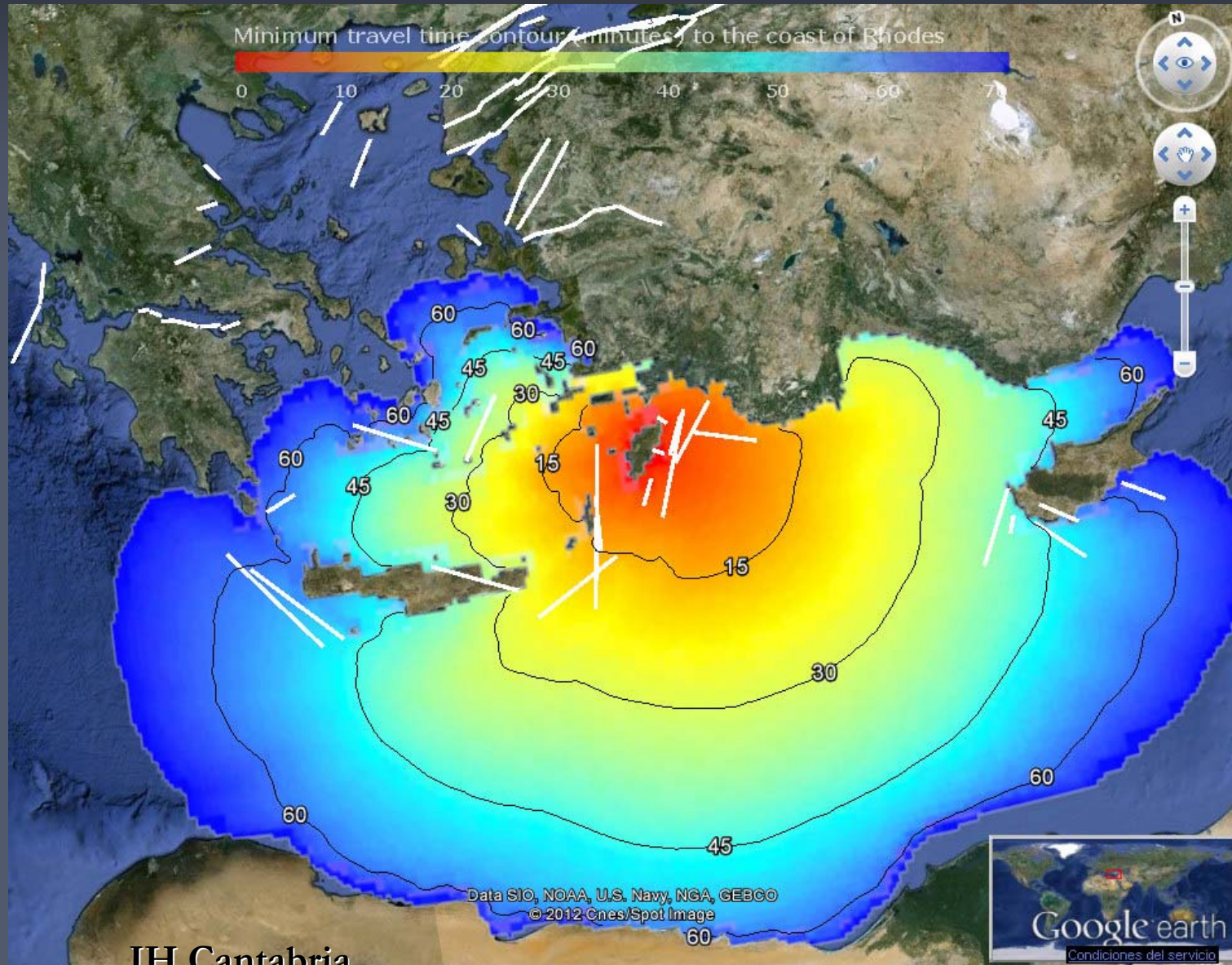
“Matching Scenario Database” (MSDB), UNIBO

Test site of Rhodes



- Very high seismicity
- Several historical tsunamis (AD 148, 1303, 1481, 1609, 1741, 1851)
- Master test site along with Fetiye
- EU FP6 TRANSFER

IH Cantabria



Main Tasks of the Project

2. Development of an operational local TWS in Rhodes (NOA, MoR)

- Creation of a network of Seismic Early Warning Devices
- Installation of 2 radar-type tide-gauges
- Development of a Local Tsunami Decision Matrix for Rhodes (NOA)
- Data base of tsunami travel times in Rhodes (IH Cantabria)
- Standardization of data bases of pre-simulated tsunamis (UNIBO)
- Organization of a Geographical Management System

Main components of the system

Upstream Component

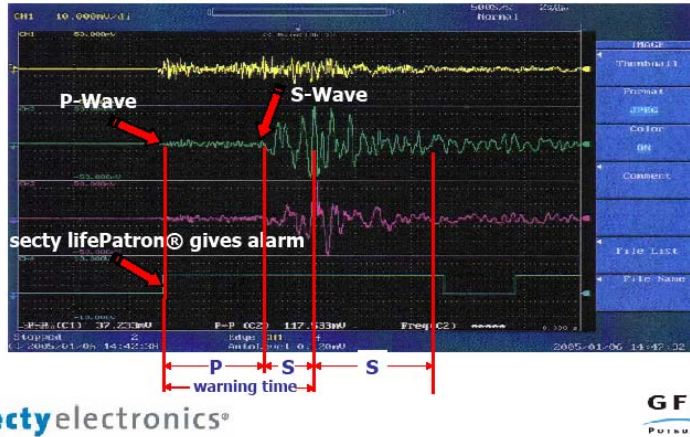
- Seismic Alert network
- Tide-gauge network
- Pre-simulated tsunami scenarios

Downstream Component

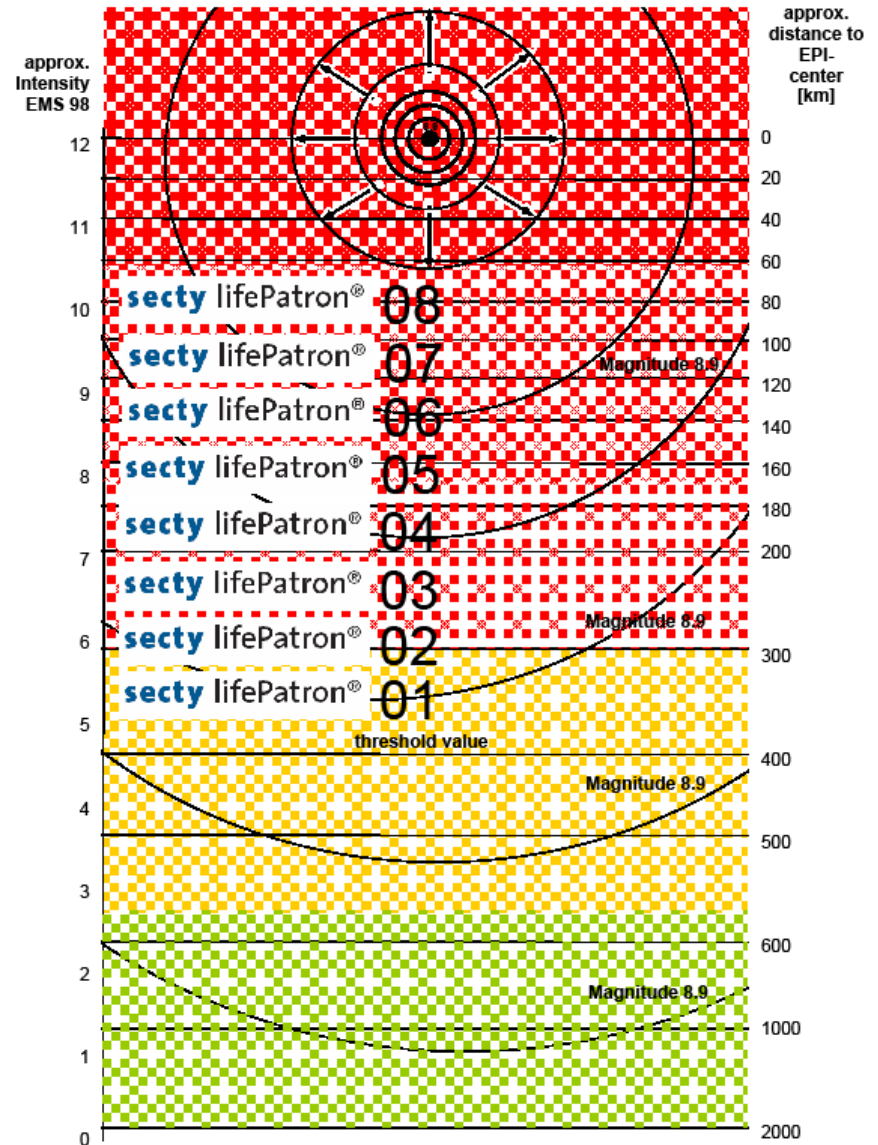
- Alerting civil protection in Rhodes
- Geographical Management System
- Alerting Population

Seismic Alert Devices (SAD's) for SEW

Earthquake: Turkey/ Düzce, Nov.1999



Approx. example of an earthquake of 8.9 Magnitude

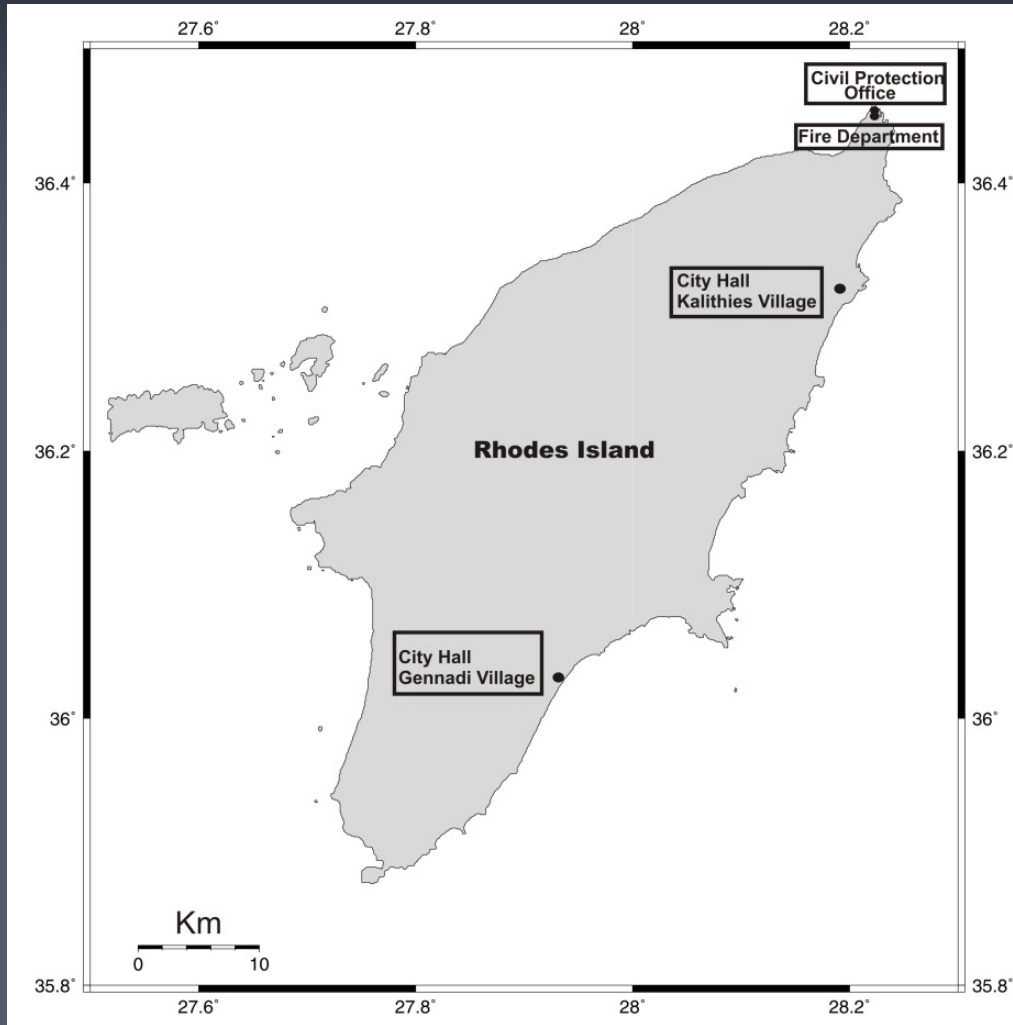


Seismic Alert Network

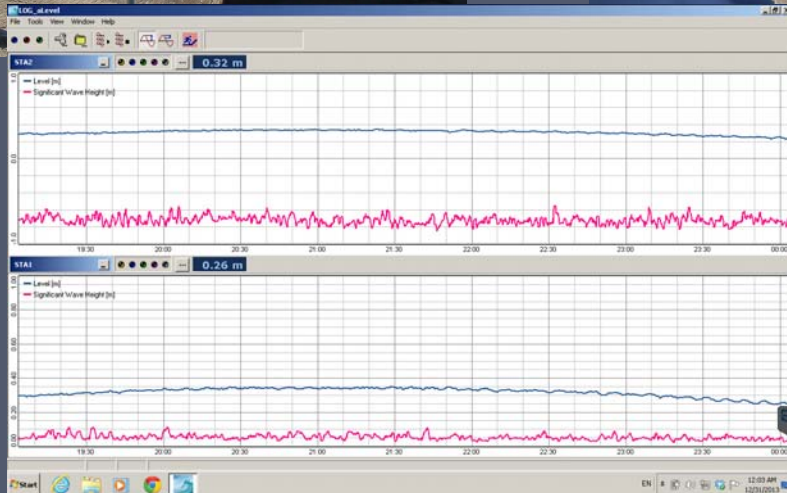
4 stations in Rhodes/8 sensors



Seismic Alert Network



Tide-gauge sites in Rhodes

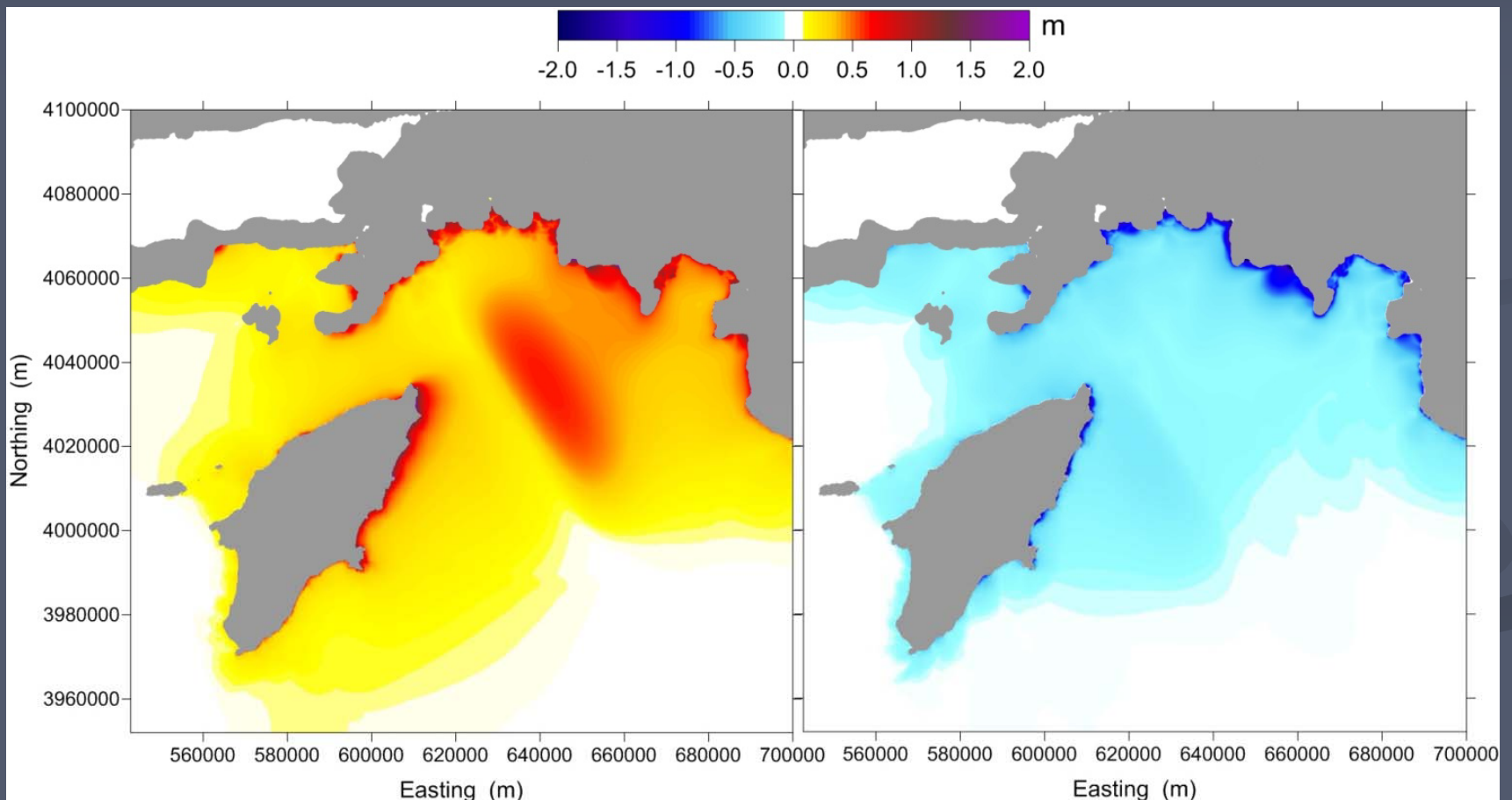


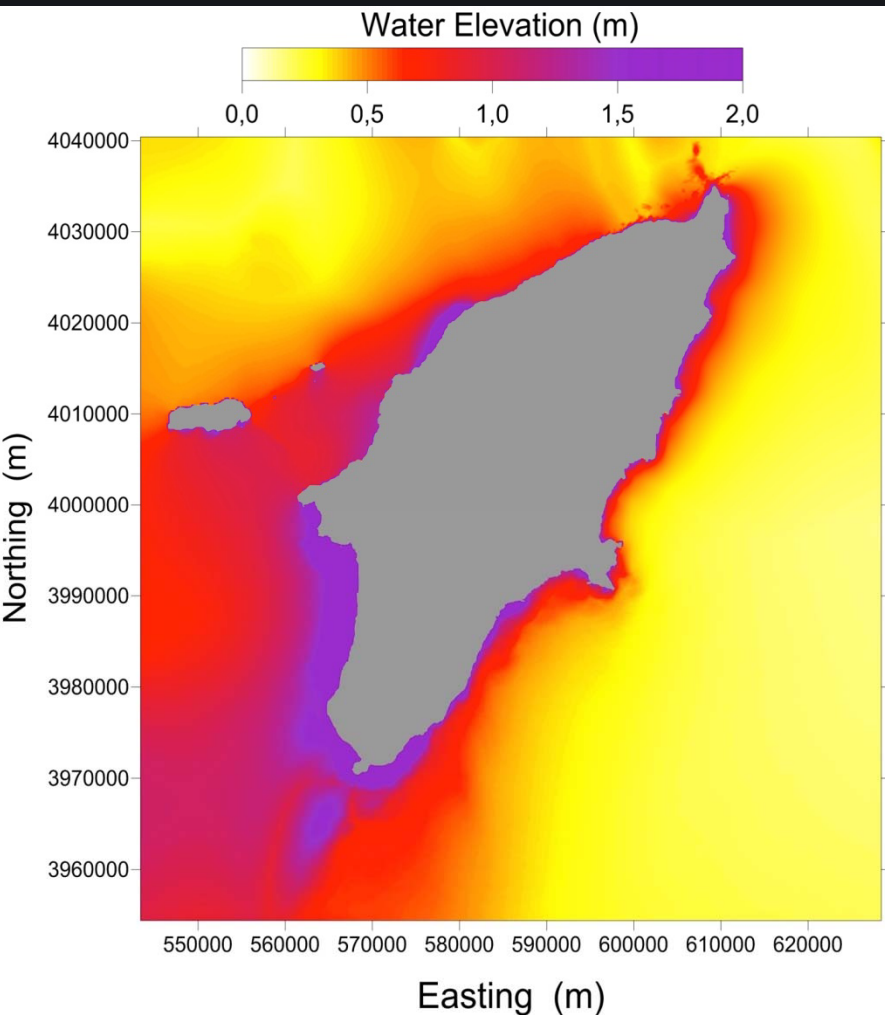
Geographical Management System

- Web-based, open access to multiple users
- GIS layers of background information
(topography, road maps, critical facilities etc.)
- Tsunami hazard/vulnerability/risk maps
- Pre-simulated tsunami scenarios
and more

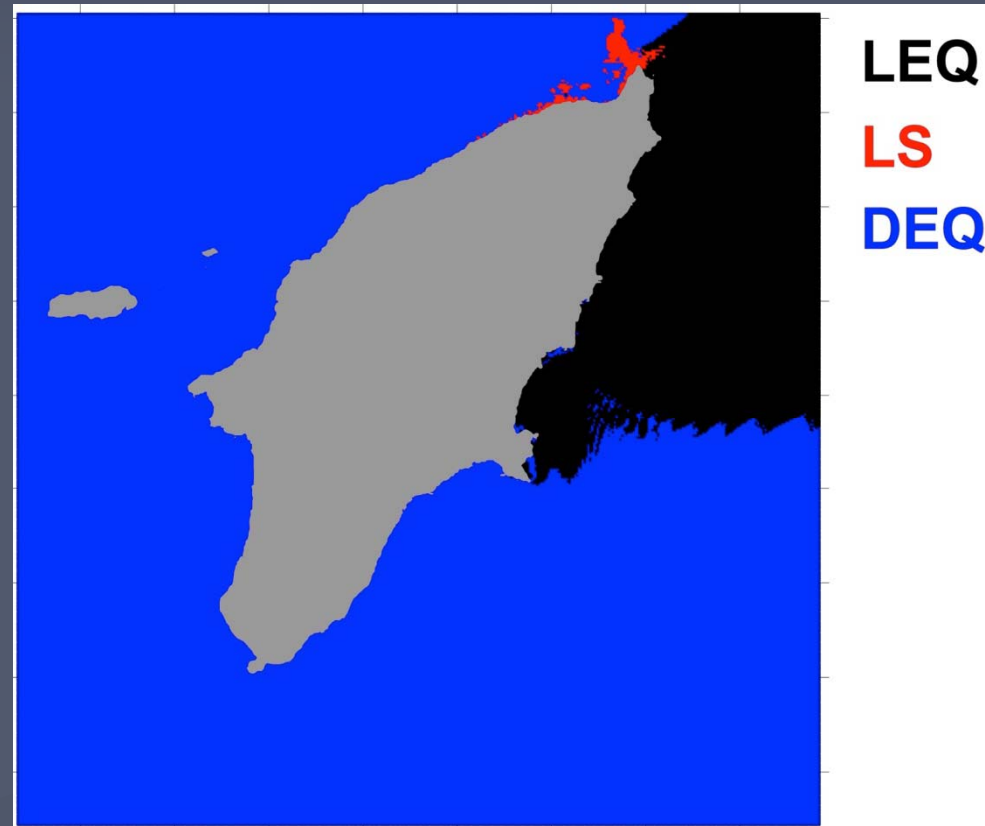
Extreme wave elevation fields Local Earthquake (LEQ) Scenario

(Tinti et al., UNIBO)





Scenarios aggregate (Tinti et al., UNIBO)

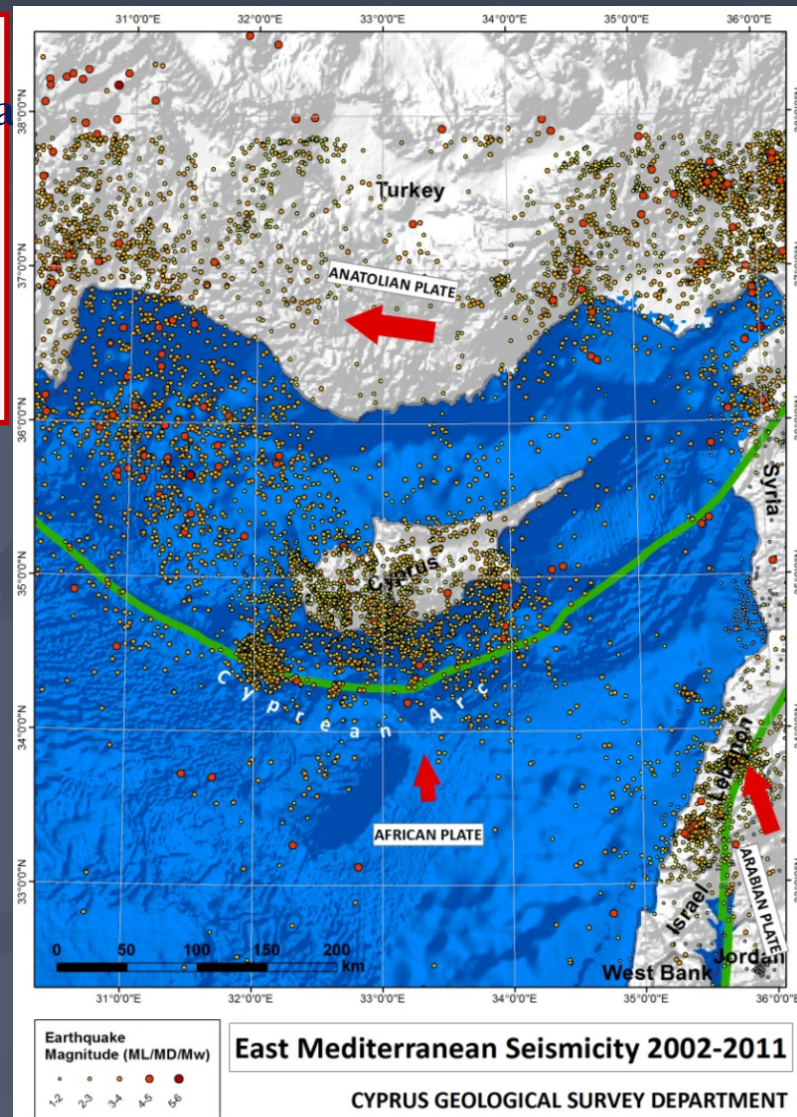
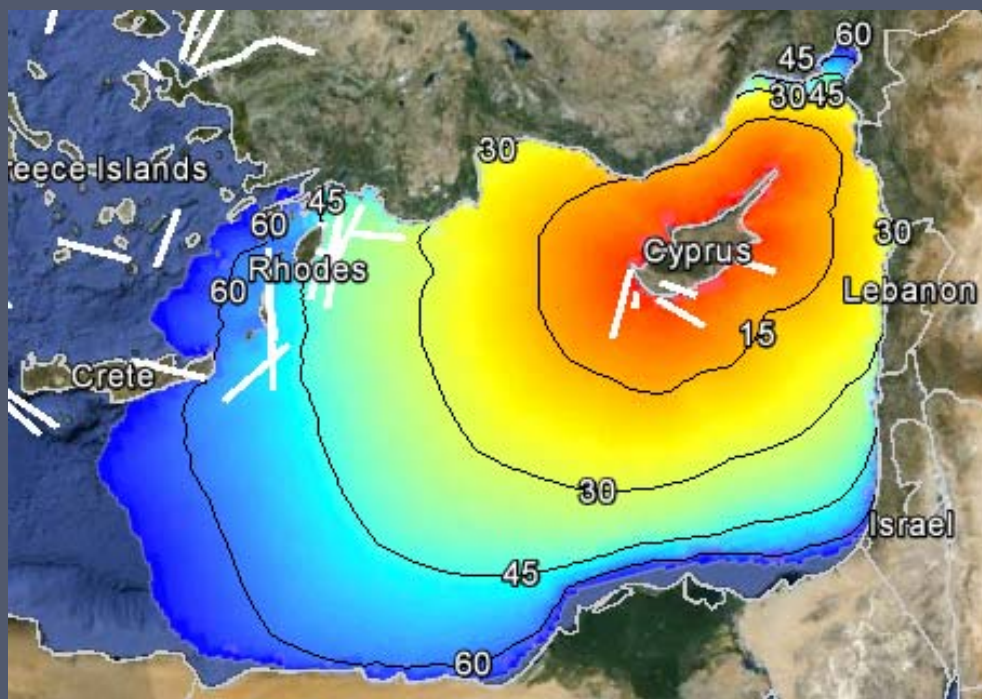


Local Seismic & Tsunami Early Warning System in Rhodes: how it works?

- Seismic Alert Devices are triggered in less than 25 sec with EQ's of $M \geq 6$ at distance up to 100 km
- Civil Protection mobilizes immediately
- Sea level records provide a secondary support
- Geographical Management System for crisis management

Prospects of a local tsunami warning system

- ◆ A dense network of **tide-gauges** is in place
- ◆ Need **seismic alert devices** activated when a strong earthquake is detected
- ◆ Need a **Geographical Management System**



Thanks for coming in Rhodes!

International Workshop on

**Mega Earthquakes & Tsunamis in Subduction
Zones -Forecasting Approaches and Implications
for Hazard Assessment**

Rhodes Isl., 6-8 Oct. 2014