# Long Period Waves

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# Onda larga, long waves, IG, infragravity waves, LPW ...

- What are LPW?
- How are LPW generated?
- What is the effect of LPW on moored ships?
- How do we measure LPW?
- Can we predict LPW and their effects?



#### NZ and Chile - we share the same ocean...



### LPW cause ship motion



### LPW cause ship motion







# The effects can be catastrophic...





# LPW dynamics in the 1990s...



Port Taranaki, New Zealand











On average 8% of the total energy



(e)

$$E_{p} = \frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{L} \int_{0}^{n} \rho g \, z d \, z d \, x$$

$$E_{t} = E_{p} + E_{k} = \frac{1}{8} \rho g H^{2}$$

$$E_{k} = \frac{1}{L} \int_{0}^{L} \int_{-h}^{n} \frac{1}{2} \rho (w^{2} + u^{2}) d \, z d \, x$$
Wavelength
Unrection of waves
Unrection of

- Irregular ocean waves are usually well-represented by a Raleigh distribution.
- Need to sample ~100 waves to develop reliable statistics.
- Use time domain or frequency domain analysis.
- Is this appropriate for LPW?





















- Studied >35 locations worldwide.
- A 20 minute sample does not give reliable Hs.
- Hs is better resolved from 60 minute sample.
- Use zdc instead of spectral *m0* to derive Hs.



# Two kinds of LPW – IG and FIG

#### IG waves – affect ships

- Are released in the surf zone
- Decay with distance offshore
- Have a broad range of periods (centre 40-50s)
- Often modulated by tide
- Correlate to Hs (T>8s)<sup>a</sup> x Tp<sup>b</sup>

#### FIG waves – don't affect ships

- Initially bound to the wave group
- Found in swell-dominated climates
- No decay in ~20 m depth range
- No tidal modulation, highly variable periods
  Correlate to Hs (T>8s) x Sw





FIG and IG waves are not always co-linear with the swell wave direction.

### More about FIG

#### Swell wave groups generate FIG long waves



### 

#### Time-series correlation of FIG to wave groups



- FIG are created by the modulation of wave energy into 'sets'.
- Can be correlated to swell wave spectral shape.

#### LPW that affect ships

#### **IG** waves – affect ships

- Periods of <150s
- Released in the surf zone by swell waves
- Decay with distance offshore
- Have a broad range of periods (centre 40-50s)
- Often modulated by tide
- Correlate to Hs (T>8s)<sup>a</sup> x Tp<sup>b</sup>
- Can define the transformation from outside the port to a berth inside the port.



#### LPW transformation by a semi-empirical equation

Relationship of the offshore wave spectra to the port LPW heights (non-tidal).

$$H_{s\,LPW(res)} = m \left[ H_{s(swell)}^{\alpha} T_{p(swell)}^{\beta} \right] + C$$

with the effect of tidal modulation being expressed by:

$$H_{S LPW} = H_{S LPW(res)} yh$$

A fitting regime is used to solve these 6 parameters.

#### LPW berth forecasting for NZ and Australian ports since 2005



Step 1 - Collect some data and tune the equations



Step 2 - Produce operational forecasts for a berth

Typical long wave safety thresholds:

<0.10 m

0.10 m

0.10-0.15 m

0.15-0.20 m

>0.20 m

- not usually a problem
- first threshold of concern
- management is recommended
- management is required
- safety is compromised









Red = swell Blue = LPW







Sea and Swell













#### Where you measure LPW is very important



















### LPW dynamics

- LPW outside the port have a broad range of periods (peak 40-50s).
- Once LPW are inside a port they reflect off the internal walls.
- This creates energy peaks at certain frequencies.
- These energy peaks change with location and along each berth.
- However, the energy peaks don't change with different swell conditions.
- This means we can create a robust characterisation and prediction system.



Co-temporal measurements



RBRsolo



### Measuring LPW

Co-temporal measurements









# Measuring LPW

![](_page_36_Picture_1.jpeg)

![](_page_37_Picture_0.jpeg)

# Measuring LPW

![](_page_38_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_38_Figure_1.jpeg)

450m

### Summary

- Moored ships are energised by specific LPW periods.
- There is often a strong gradient in period and magnitude along a berth.
- Need to measure along each berth to fully capture the LPW dynamics.
- LPW magnitude is a very good predictor for effects.
- The water level slope at the ship scale is another good predictor.
- Measuring LPW is much easier than modelling.

### LPW forecasting – what is next?

- Produce nearshore (20m) LPW energy directly from WW3.
- Replace the Hs –Tp equations.
- Forecast additional parameters on the berth
- E.g. sea level gradients, ship specific values.
- Seasonal forecasting of LPW for operational downtime estimates.
- Collaborating in Spanish ports with

![](_page_40_Picture_7.jpeg)

![](_page_40_Picture_8.jpeg)

### LPW forecasting – what is next?

![](_page_41_Figure_1.jpeg)

#### See Diaz, Lara & Losada (2016)

![](_page_41_Figure_3.jpeg)

Goal – use SMC gridding and upgrade WW3 to produce a nearshore boundary LPW forecast for all the coast of Planet Earth at 5 km resolution.

#### Gracias por su tiempo

![](_page_42_Picture_1.jpeg)

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![](_page_42_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_42_Picture_4.jpeg)