[EJ] Evening Poster | A (Atmospheric and Hydrospheric Sciences) | A-OS Ocean Sciences & Ocean Environment

[A-OS14]Freshwater discharge from rivers and estuaries to the ocean

convener:Shinichiro Kida(Research Institute for Applied Mechanics, Kyushu University), Dai Yamazaki(Institute of Industrial Sciences, The University of Tokyo), Humio Mitsudera(北海道大学低温科学研究所, 共同), Yosuke Alexandre Yamashiki(Earth &Planetary Water Resources Assessment Laboratory Graduate School of Advanced Integrated Studies in Human Survivability Kyoto University)
Tue. May 22, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)
The water cycle from land to the ocean involves complex dynamics of rivers and buoyancy driven flows in estuaries and the ocean. Recent progress in satellite observations and numerical models are beginning to illuminate how this water cycle occurs on various time scales globally and regionally. This session welcomes various process studies that investigate the dynamics and material circulation related to the freshwater cycle from land to the ocean such as surface runoff, river transport, estuarine circulation, and coastal river plumes based on numerical, observational, or theoretical studies.

[AOS14-P05]Impacts of a nesting approach on inundation simulation by a global flood model for estuaries and deltas

*Hiroaki Ikeuchi[1], Yukiko Hirabayashi[2], Dai Yamazaki[2] (1.Graduate School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, 2.Institute of Industrial Science, The University of Tokyo)

Deltas and estuaries in the world have been vulnerable to flood risks. Mega delta regions hold societal and economic significance due to the large populations and the co-occurrence of multiple flood disasters. Global flood models (GFMs) are useful to estimate flood risk in mega deltas. Most of them employ 1D river flow equations, meaning that they can be used to conduct hydrodynamic simulation with the entire drainage areas of deltas. However, it is challenging to model flood inundation in estuaries and deltas due to the complex water flow processes there. It is especially the case of interaction between fluvial and coastal flood processes. While The inclusion of 2D inundation processes can help to address this issue, to use 2D models for large-scale inundation simulations is computationally heavy. A nested modelling, meaning to use a local 2D model forced by a global model, can be a solution.

The objective of this study is application of a nesting method for improving flood modelling in estuaries and deltas with a GFMs’ framework. We utilize the global river routing model CaMa-Flood and the 1D/2D hydrodynamic model Delft3D Flexible Mesh. The Delft3D Flexible Mesh models is constructed. The simulation domain is set to include the river mouth and coastal deltas, forced by daily river discharge upstream calculated by CaMa-Flood. We present the first results of the study, showing improved simulations of flood inundation estimations for Bangladesh. Some different model configurations, such as CaMa-Flood runs with and without Delft3D Flexible Mesh, are tested and the results were quantitatively compared with observed discharge and flood inundation extent.