Non-Seismic tsunami and Complex Sources

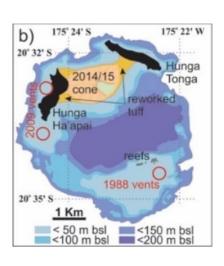
Case Study: Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Volcano Jan 2022 Eruption

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Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Volcano



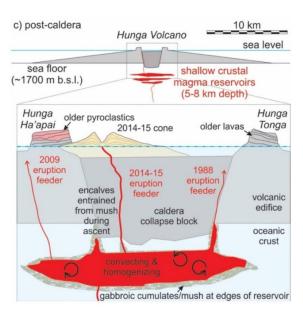


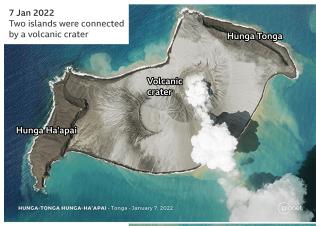


Image of volcanic eruption, the day before – January 14, 2022.

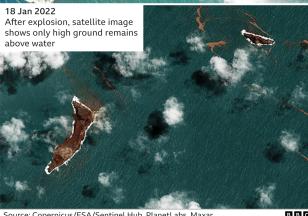


Satellite image of the volcanic eruption – January 15, 2022.

Eruption leaves little above water on Hunga-Tonga Hunga-Ha'apai

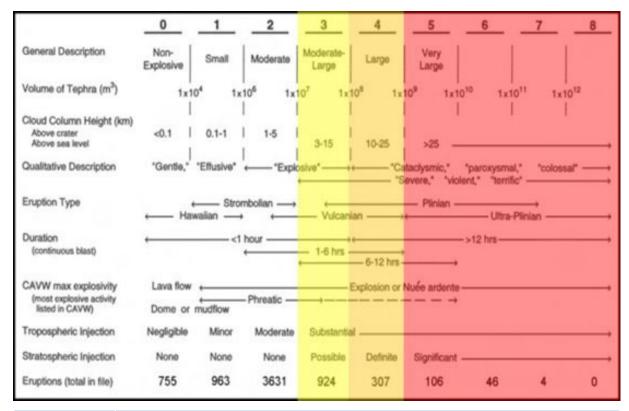






Source: Copernicus/ESA/Sentinel Hub, PlanetLabs, Maxar

JATWC SOPs for Volcanic Events



Severity	Action	
Level 1	The threat area is defined to be within the 1 hour travel time isochrone	
Level 3	The threat area is defined to be within the 3 hour trav time isochrone	
Level 6	The expanding threat area is defined by the elapsed time since event + 6 hour travel time isochrone	

- (1) Issue no products and monitor for any potential tsunami: This action should be taken if there is little to no stratospheric injection and there is no evidence a tsunami has been generated.
- (2) Create the event with a Severity of 1 hour: This action should be taken if there is little to no stratospheric injection and there is evidence that a small tsunami has been generated and the impacts are consistent with a low-level Marine Threat.
- (3) Create the event with a Severity of 3 hours: This action should be taken if there is obvious stratospheric injection consistent with a VEI of 4 and/or there are reliable observations or reports that indicate a tsunami has been generated and the impacts are consistent with a high-level Marine Threat or low-level Land Threat.
- (4) Create the event with a Severity of 6 hours: This action should be taken if there is significant stratospheric injection consistent with a VEI of 5+ and/or there are reliable observations or reports that indicate a catastrophic tsunami has been generated.



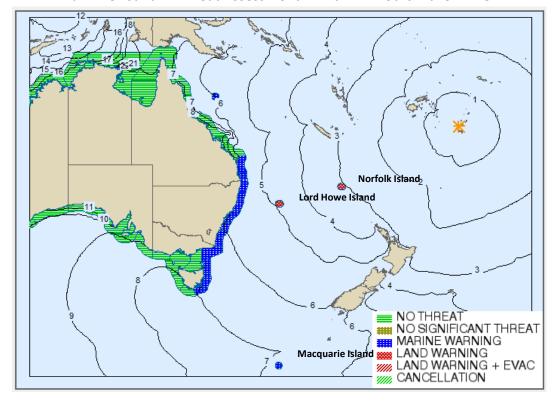
JATWC WARNING TIMELINE

Time (AEDT)	Elapsed Time (hh:mm)	Key Event: 15 January 2022
15:10	00:00	Explosive volcanic eruption of the Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai volcano (Tonga)
15:30	00:20	Observations confirm a tsunami was generated at 3:30 PM AEDT at Nuku Alofa.
16:58	01:48	No Threat Bulletin issued with additional text to advise that a tsunami had been generated and that the JATWC would continue to monitor observations. Initial assessment based on 3 hours travel time.
19:36	04:26	Marine Warning for Norfolk Island issued after 50 cm wave observed at the tide gauge.
20:00	04:50	Marine Warning issued for Lord Howe Island based on tide gauge measurements increasing at Norfolk Island.
20:37	05:27	Significant observations in NSW and QLD: (40cm at Twofold Bay at 8:10 PM AEDT; 25 cm at Gold Coast at 7:40 PM AEDT) prompts the issuing of Marine Warnings.
20:58	05:48	Norfolk Island Warning upgraded to Land Threat after wave observations exceed 1.0 m at the tide gauge.
21:00	05:50	Marine Warnings extended to Victoria, Tasmania and Macquarie Island using a 7 hours travel time threat assessment.
21:18	06:08	Lord Howe Island Warning upgraded to Land Threat with evacuation order issued at 10:12 PM AEDT.
10:09 +1	18:59	Land warnings for Norfolk Island and Lord Howe Island downgraded to marine.
10:30 to 11:50 +1	19:20 to 20:40	QLD, Macquarie Island, Victoria and Tasmanian marine warnings cancelled.
19:56 to 21:59 +1	28:46 to 30:49	Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island and NSW warnings cancelled.

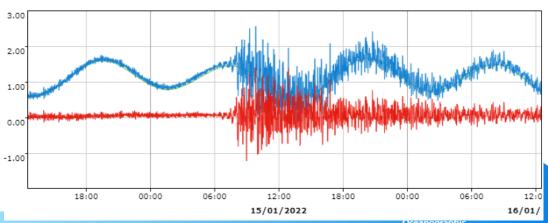
Key Challenges

- Initial detection of the volcanic eruption / tsunami and scale of eruption.
- Lack of event-specific tsunami modelling.
- Lack of a unified sea-level observing tool.

JATWC Tsunami Threat Assessment – Within 7 Hours Travel Time



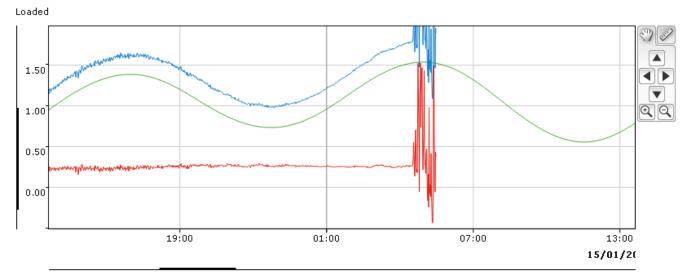
Norfolk Island – 1.27 m



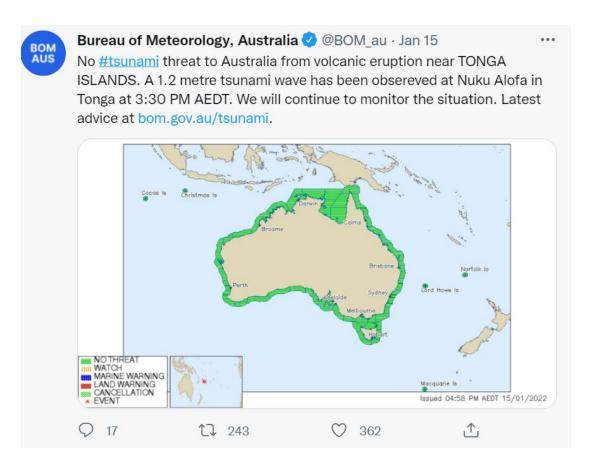
Commission

Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Volcano – Initial Assessment

Nuku Alofa (Tonga)(200861) 1 Day Static Plot 7 Day Static Plot

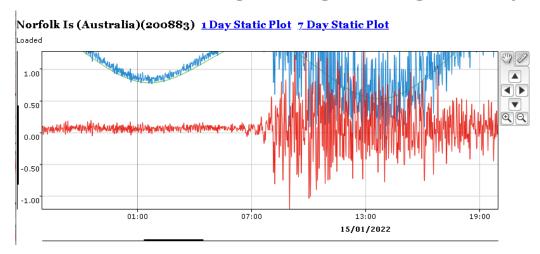


- Identified a 1.25 m Tsunami at Nuku Alofa
- Told by Darwin VAAC that there was stratospheric injection
- Opted for severity level 3 but continued to monitor observations

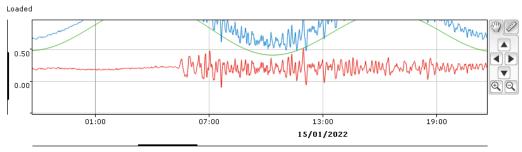




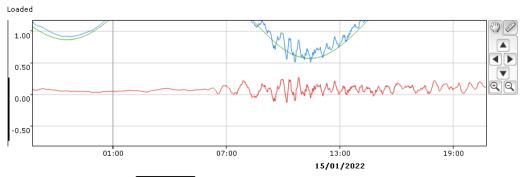
Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Volcano – Early Observations



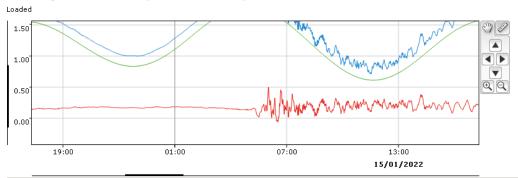
Apia (Samoa)(200814) 1 Day Static Plot 7 Day Static Plot



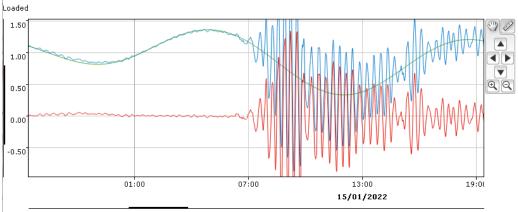
Lautoka (Fiji)(200856) 1 Day Static Plot 7 Day Static Plot



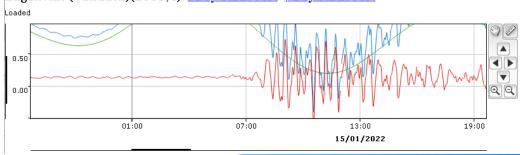
Suva (Fiji)(200863) 1 Day Static Plot 7 Day Static Plot



Port Vila (Vanuatu)(200857) 1 Day Static Plot 7 Day Static Plot

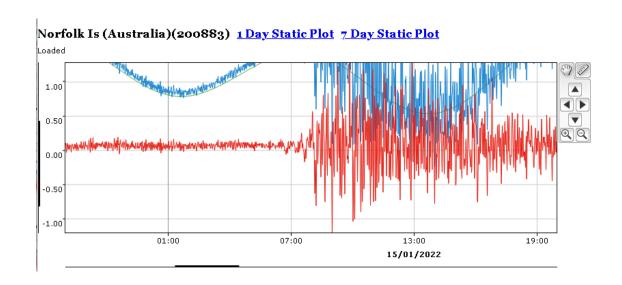


Luganville (Vanuatu)(200871) 1 Day Static Plot 7 Day Static Plot

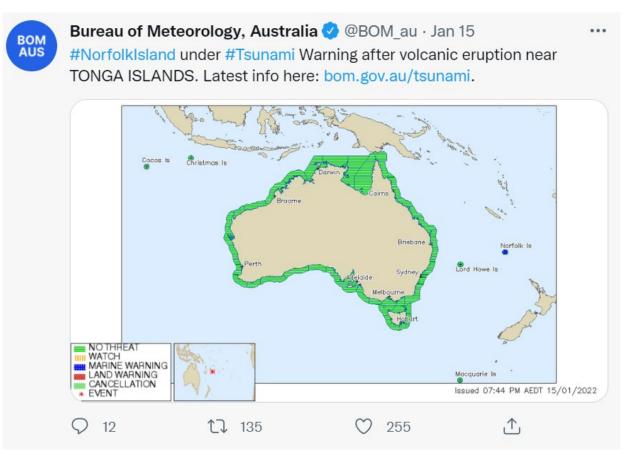




Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Volcano – Norfolk Island Warning

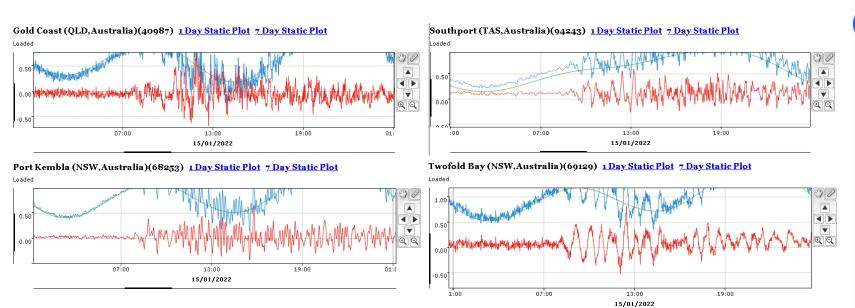


- Observed a 50cm tsunami at Norfolk Island
- Almost 3 hours after the No threat we issued a Marine Warning for Norfolk Island

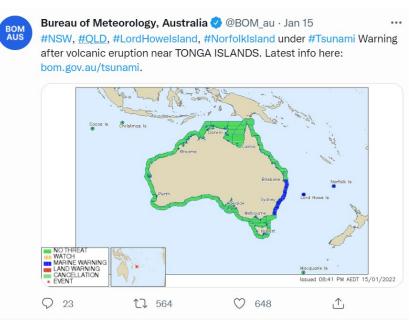


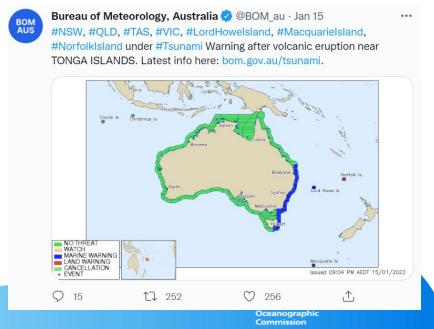


Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Volcano – Updated Warnings



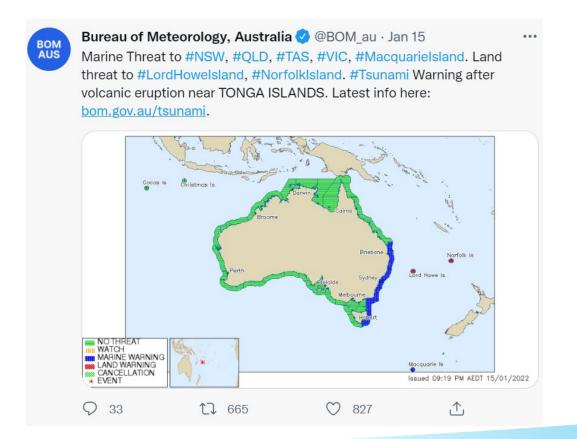
- Rapid escalation of the situation resulted in Marine Threat issued for the SE coast of Australia and Land threat upgrade for Norfolk Island
- Based off tsunami tide gauge observations and travel time method
- Recognised a pattern of low observations that increase at closer locations
- Tsunami observed earlier than expected at Australian locations.





Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Volcano – Evacuation Order for Lord Howe Island

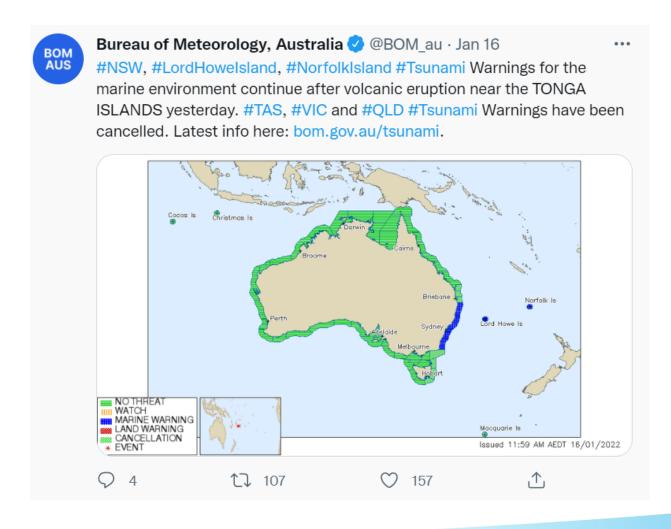
- Land Threat based on Norfolk Island Observations and Bureau Observer reports at Lord Howe Island
- Evacuation Order lasted for ~ 13 hours
- Impacts at Lord Howe Island extended past the immediate foreshore but did not impact any structures



BOM AUS Bureau of Meteorology, Australia @ @BOM_au · Jan 16 #LordHowelsland, #NorfolkIsland #Tsunami Warnings downgraded to Marine Threat. #NSW, #QLD, #TAS, #VIC, #Macquarielsland #Tsunami Warnings unchanged at Marine Threat after volcanic eruption near the TONGA ISLANDS. Latest info here: bom.gov.au/tsunami.



Hunga Tonga-Hunga Ha'apai Volcano – Cancelations



- Cancelled in consultation with emergency services.
- QLD, Macquarie Island, Victoria and Tasmanian marine warnings were cancelled ~19-20 hours after the eruption
- Lord Howe Island, Norfolk Island and NSW warnings were cancelled ~28-30 hours after the eruption.
- Tide gauge observations are useful but sparse
- In the case of NSW observations at tide gauges had met the cancellation criteria but reports from NSW SES and Lifesaving NSW extended the warning period



Thank you

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