

The logo for the National Oceanography Centre, featuring a square with a white top half and a blue bottom half, with the text "National Oceanography Centre" in black on the blue background.

National  
Oceanography  
Centre

**19<sup>TH</sup> SESSION OF THE ICG/NEAMTWS**

**UK NATIONAL REPORT**

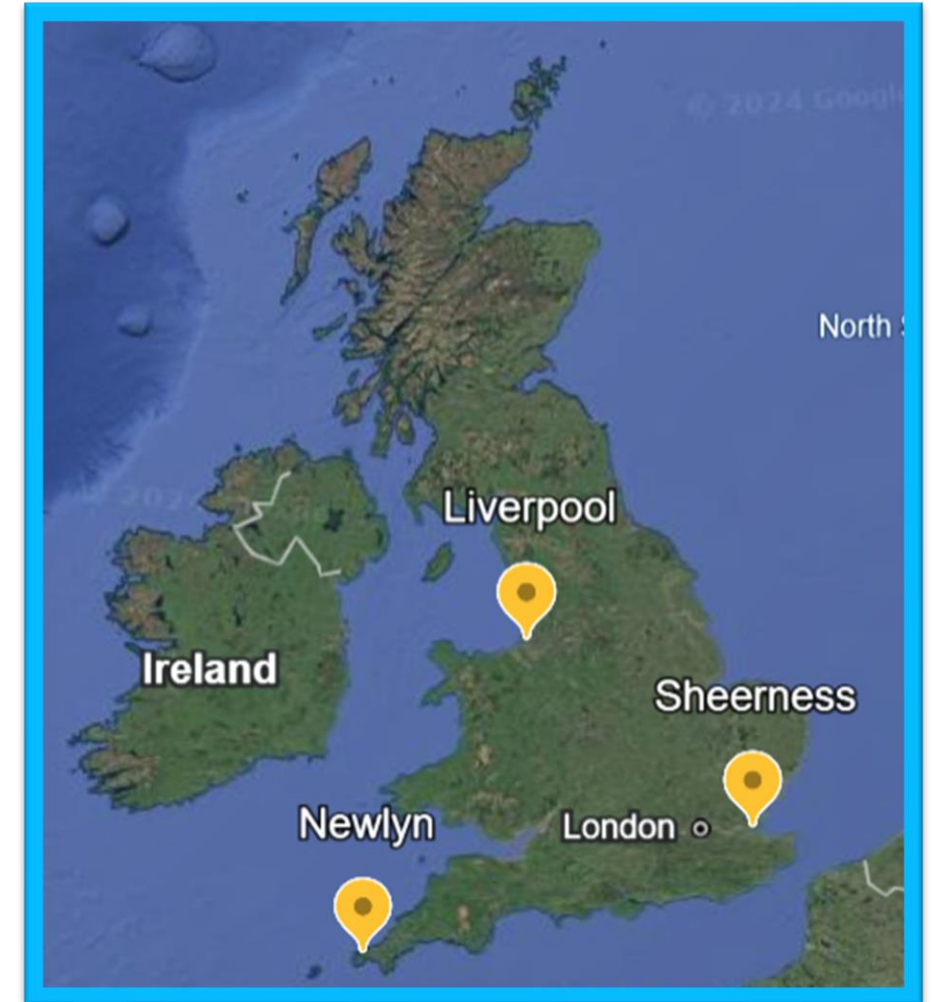
**ANGELA HIBBERT**

**NATIONAL OCEANOGRAPHY CENTRE**

**WITH CONTRIBUTION FROM USAMA KADRI, CARDIFF  
UNIVERSITY**

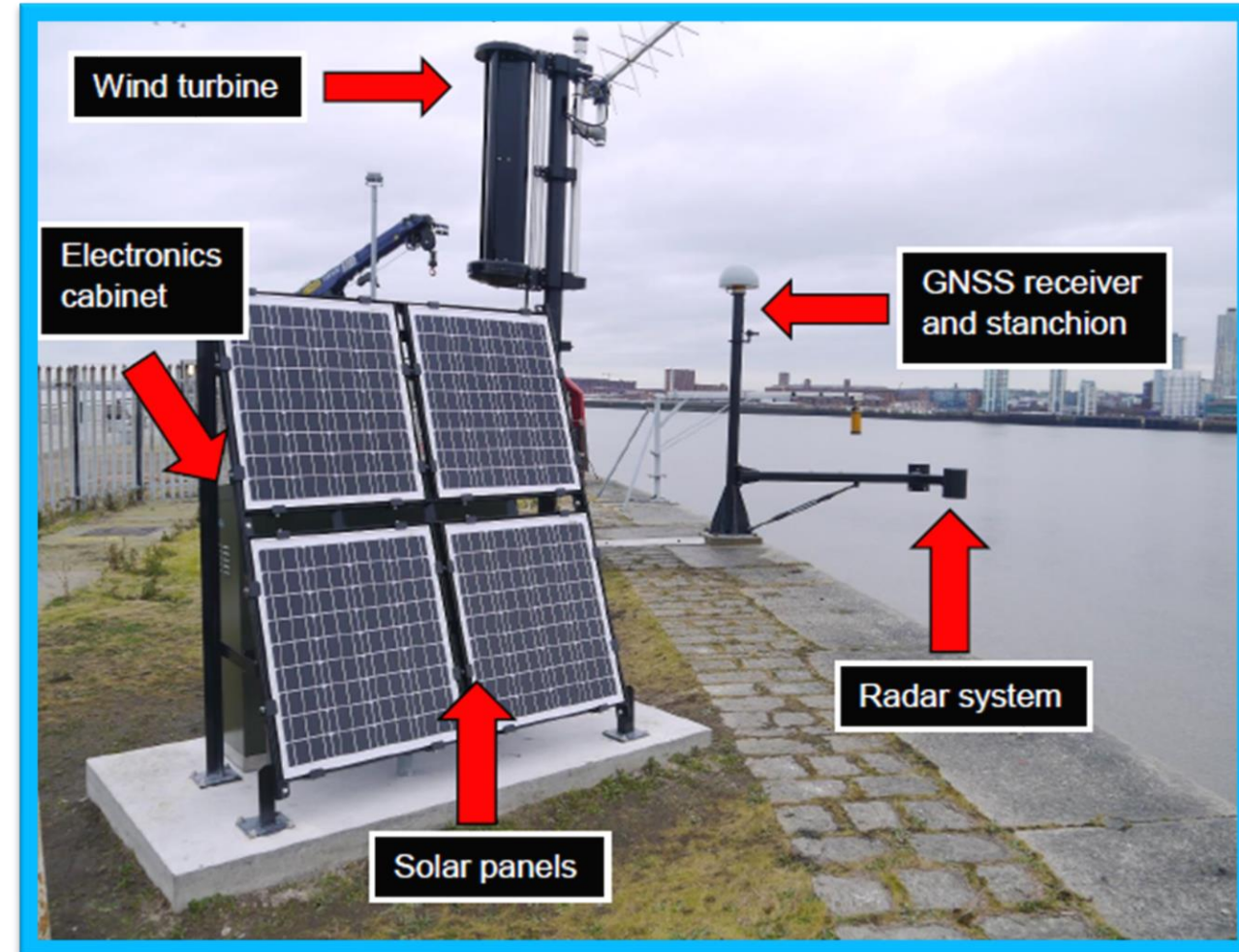
# IMPROVEMENTS IN UK MONITORING AND DETECTION

- UK National Tide Gauge Network of ~43 gauges is ageing and only affords 15 min averaged sampling, so is unsuitable for tsunami monitoring and detection
- Data quality has deteriorated and the network no longer meets the instrumentation and accuracy standards demanded for monitoring mm-scale trends and contributing to assessments of sea level change
- Exacerbated by insufficient land motion observations at tide gauges (a major area of uncertainty)
- In 2021, UK National Oceanography Centre won funding install 'state of the art' tide gauges at 3 of the 7 sites that afford the longest records, in order to preserve data continuity



# IMPROVEMENTS IN UK MONITORING AND DETECTION

- Renewably-powered systems (where possible) monitoring sea level, significant wave height, atmospheric pressure, vertical land motion. GNSS-IR eliminates the need for ongoing manual levelling.
- Provide 1 min sampling for tsunami detection
- In 2024, the NOC won UKRI Strategic Capital funding to install tide gauges at the final 4 of the 7 key long-term sites (Aberdeen, North Shields, Lerwick, Stornoway). Project commences April 2025.



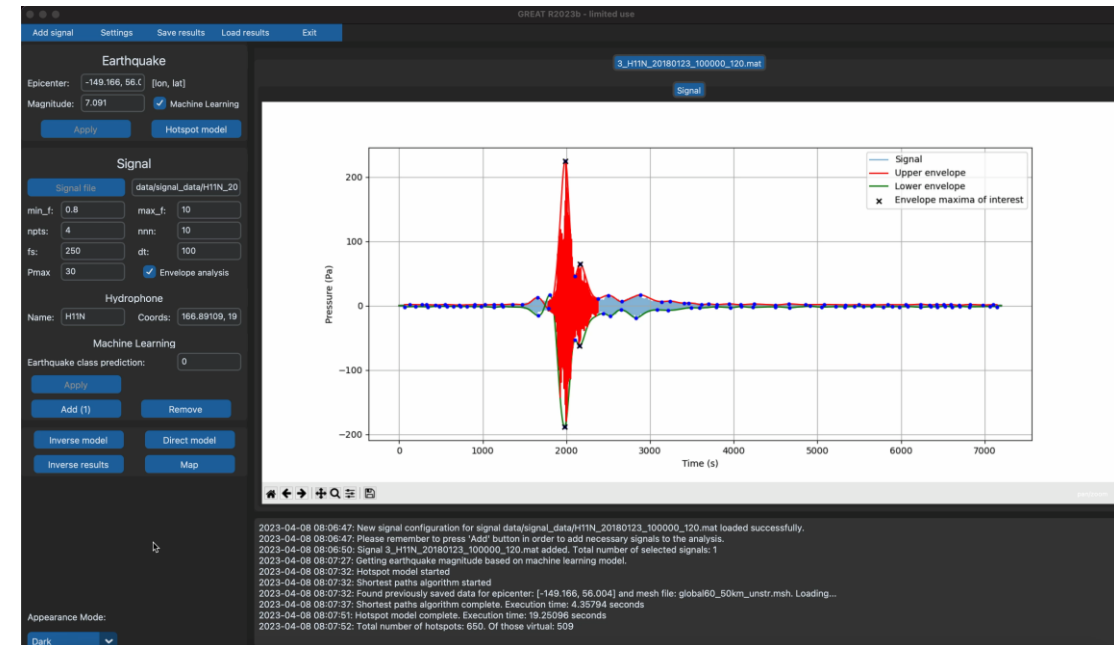
Alfred Lock, Liverpool

# Improvements in Monitoring and Detection : Usama Kadri, Cardiff University

## Operational Software: Global Real-time Early Assessment of Tsunami (GREAT)

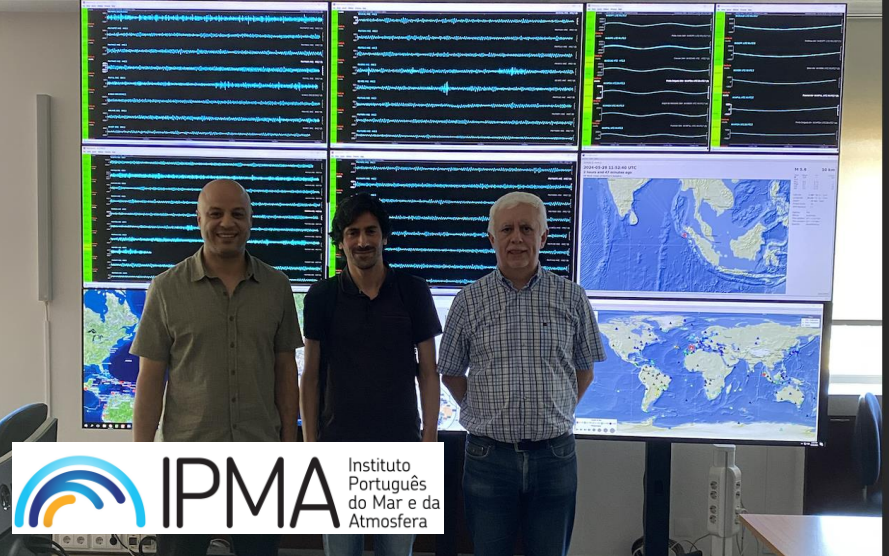
Detection → Warning → Dissemination

- Provides **initial assessment** based on EQ epicentre, sensors' locations, and required evacuation time.
- Detects signals; **categorises** earthquakes / events; **analyses** hydroacoustic data; calculates **tsunami size**
- Operates **automatically**, and **manually** (after training)
- Hydrophones & Tide-gauges data are already integrated; other data sources can be integrated, e.g., seismic/GNSS, SMART cables, ...

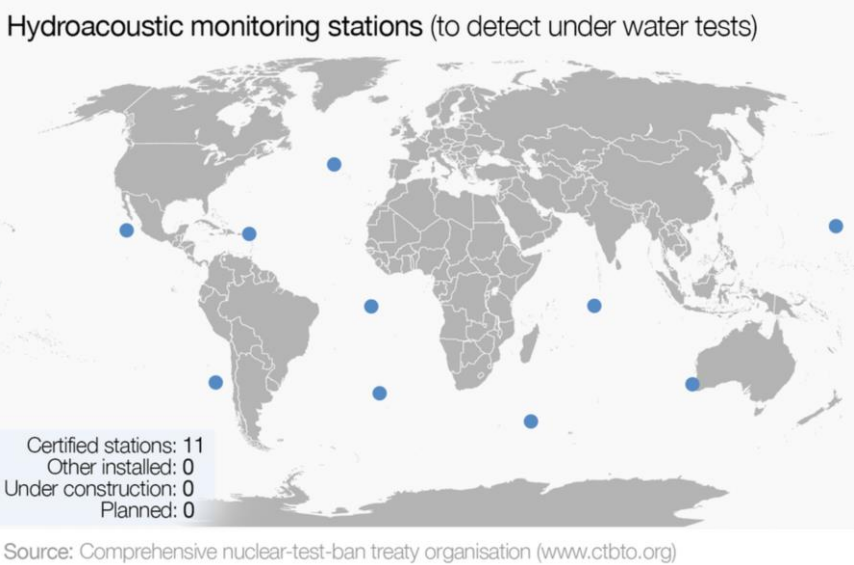


# Access to IMS/CTBTO Real-Time Hydroacoustic Data

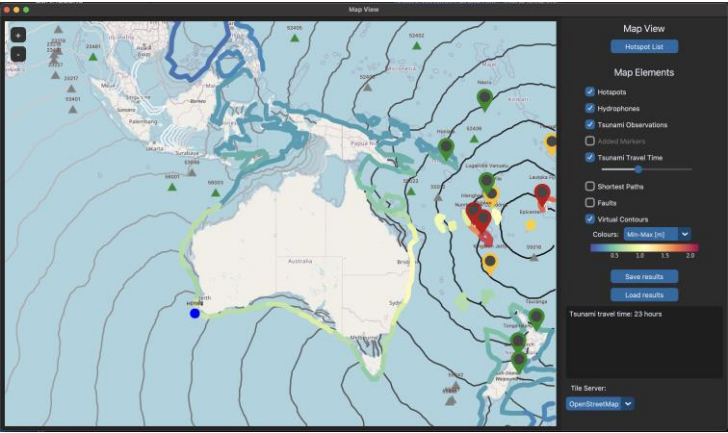
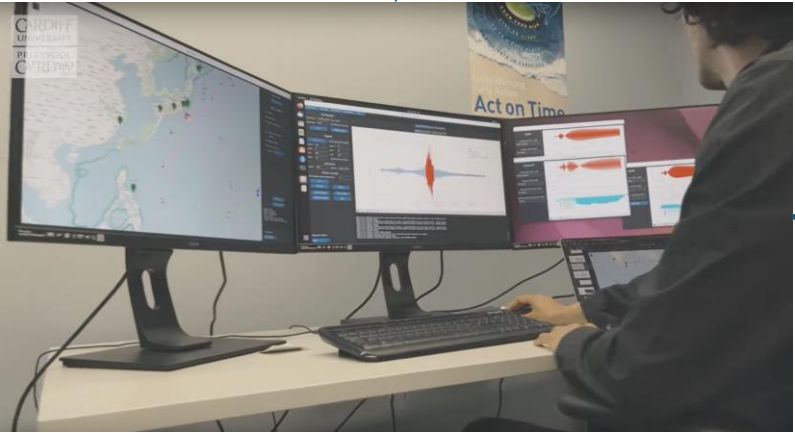
Software deployed at IPMA June 2024



Real-time access



CTBTO hydroacoustic data

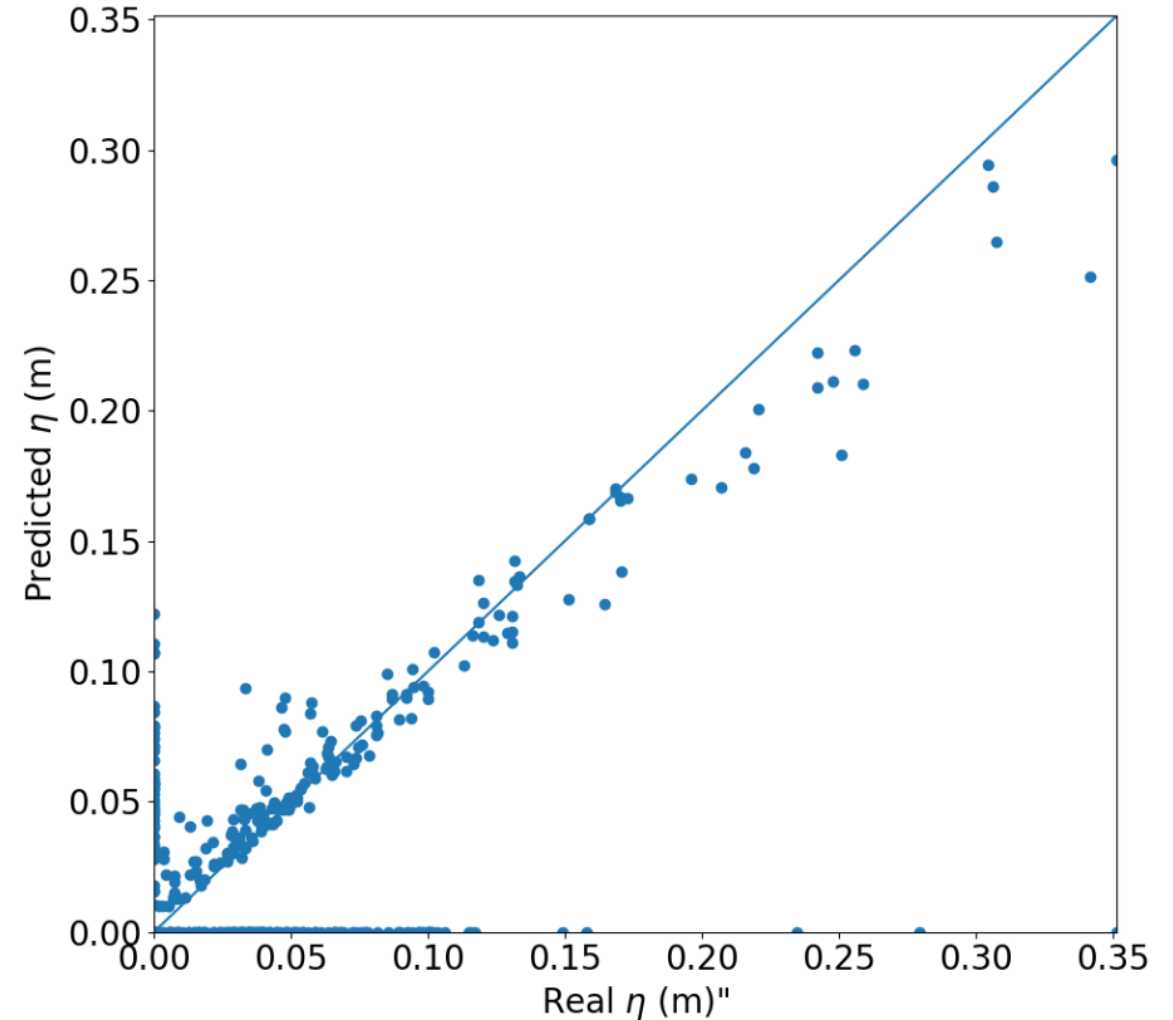


- Assess Tsunami globally & benefit coastal communities, including SIDS and LDCs
- Fully automated operational software is being developed (expected by January 2025)

Cardiff University Tsunami Centre, UK

# Integrating a new Machine Learning model

- Implemented a new **machine learning** model to predict surface elevation at any given location.
- The model is a combination of a random forest **classification & regression** models.
- It uses **pressure signal**, earthquake epicentre and locations features:
  - Classifies if an event is tsunamigenic or not
  - Uses regression to predict the Tsunami size



Evaluation of surface elevation machine learning model

An aerial photograph of the ocean with white-capped waves. A white rectangular box with a black border is positioned in the upper-middle section of the image. Inside the box, the text "National Oceanography Centre" is written in a bold, black, sans-serif font, arranged in three lines. At the bottom center of the image, the text "NOC.AC.UK" is displayed in a bold, black, sans-serif font.

**National  
Oceanography  
Centre**

**NOC.AC.UK**