Tunami



Tsunami, Japan, 2011

Global Tsunami Sources 1650 B.C. to A.D. 2008 from Earthquake, Volcano, Landslide, and Other Causes



Global Tsunami

Tsunami: Japanese name for **"harbor waves"** because the waves rise highest where they are focused into bays or harbors **Not** "tidal waves"; have nothing to do with tides



Danger signals may include a rapid <u>rise or fall of sea level</u>



2004 Sumatra Tsunami at India



海啸 – 2004 Sumatra Tsunami at Indonesia



2004 Sumatra Tsunami at Sumatra



Formation of tsunami





Caused by large, sudden displacement of water

(A)Tsunami from **undersea earthquakes**

Tsunami are also called "seismic sea waves" because most of them are generated by shallow-focus underwater earthquakes



Displacement of ocean floor Mostly on a **reverse fault** at <u>subduction zone</u> Occasionally on a **normal fault**

Strike-slip earthquakes rarely generate tsunami because they do not displace much water











Tsunami caused by thrust fault rupture at subduction zone

Velocity and Wave Height of Tsunami



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Alaska coastal area flooded when the coastal bulge collapsed after the earthquake



Tsunami in the Pacific Northwest Evidence- **stumps of ancient trees felled by tsunami**

"Ghost Forest", Washington





Neskowin, Oregon

<u>Chile Tsunami (1960, Mw = 9.5 EQ)</u> Subduction of Nazca Plate beneath South American Plate <u>Alaska Tsunami (1964, Mw = 9.2 EQ)</u>

Subduction of Pacific Plate beneath N American Plate



17 hr-

А

= Tsunami detection buoy

Magnitude 9.2: The 1964 Great Alaska Earthquake



<u>Sumatra</u> Tsunami (12/26/2004, Mw = 9.15 earthquake) Subduction of Indian Plate beneath Burma Plate

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The northern part of Banda Aceh, Sumatra before the tsunami



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The same area on December 28, 2004, after the tsunami



<u>3/11/2011 - Tohoku, Japan</u> (M = 9.0)**Subduction Pacific Plate** beneath **North America Plate** 36* TOKYO 140 -500 -800 -300 -150 -70 -35n Depth in km (color) Magnitude (size)

<=3

38" 36* 142* 144 NEAR EAST COAST OF HONSHU, JAPAN 2011 03 11 05:46:23 UTC 38.32N 142.36E Depth: 24.4 km Seismicity 1990 to Present

2011 Tsunami, Japan







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(B) Tsunami from Landslides/Rock Falls into ocean e.g., Lituya Bay, Alaska; Glacier Bay, Alaska



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Tsunami damages at a ridge 524 meters above the bay

(C) Tsunami from <u>Volcano Flank Collapses</u> into ocean e.g., Hawaii

- -- rare events; average recurrence interval
 - ~ 100,000 years.
- -- most recent event in Hawaii
 - : ~120, 000 years ago



(D) Tsunami from **explosive submarine volcanic eruptions**, or **large amount of ash flows into ocean**

e.g., Krakatau, Indonesia, 1883







Historical Large Tsunami



Significant Tsunami Since 1990						Miller
Map number	Date	Location	Max. height (m) (ft)		Fatalities	-
1	Sep. 2, 1992	Nicaragua	10	33	170	
2	Dec. 12, 1992	Flores Island, Indonesia	26	85	>1,000	
3	Jul. 12, 1993	Okushiri, Japan	31	102	239	
4	Jun. 2, 1994	East Java, Indonesia	14	46	238	
5	Oct. 9, 1995	Jalisco, Mexico	11	36	1	
6	Feb. 17, 1996	Irian Jaya, Indonesia	8	26	161	
7	Jul. 17, 1998	Papua New Guinea	15	49	>2,200	
8	Dec. 26, 2004	Sumatra, Indonesia	35	115	300,000	
9	Jul. 17, 2006	Central Java, Indonesia	3	10	668	
10	Apr. 1, 2007	Solomon Islands	5	16	52	
11	Sep. 29, 2009	Samoa	14	46	189	1
12	Feb. 27, 2010	Chile	3	10	550	
13	Oct. 25, 2010	Pagai Island, Indonesia	3	10	435	
14	Mar. 11, 2011	Tohoku, Japan	40	131	19,508	

Tsunami Warning System

- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center (PTWC) – Honolulu, HI
 - Uses seismic wave recordings to forecast tsunami
- Deep Ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunami (DART)
 - System of buoys
 - Detects pulse of tsunami passing



Video: Tsunami Basics

