

Real-time tropical cyclone data used to understand impacts

Surface Weather Information Relay and Logging Network

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SWIRLnet

<u>Surface Weather Information Relay and Logging network</u>

Portable anemometer network for measuring wind speeds of tropical cyclones that impact the communities where we live









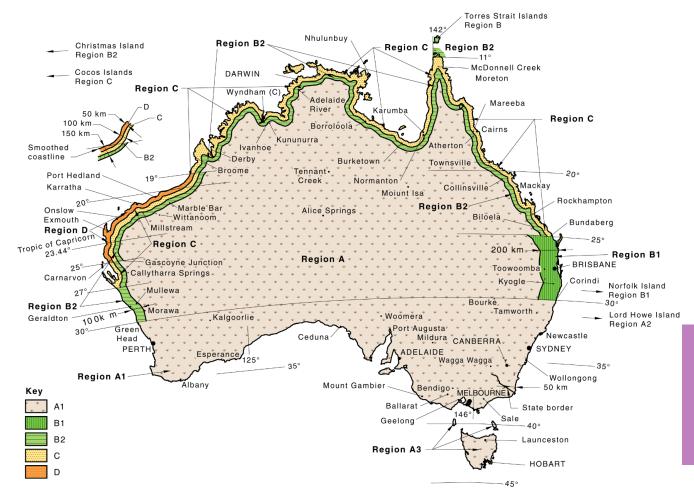
So...

Why are we wanting to measure wind speeds?





AS/NZS 1170.2



NCC Structural Tenents

- Safeguard people from injury caused by structural failure,
- Safeguard people from loss of amenity caused by structural behaviour,
- Protect other property from physical damage caused by structural failure

Minimum design standards

NCC: Class 2 Importance level
1:500 Annual probability of exceedance
or

10% in 50 yrs prob of exceedance









Then why failures?

- Are our design standards appropriate?
- Was the design criteria (wind speed) exceeded?
- Correct implementation of design criteria?
- Appropriate materials?
- Adequate construction quality?







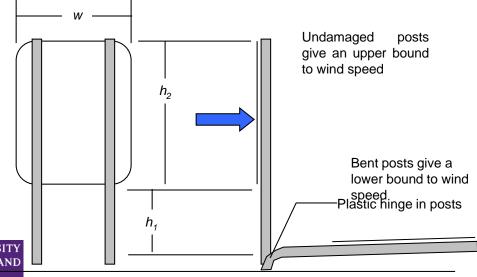




How do we get these all important wind speeds?













150 to 300 km between usable anemometers

Wind speed estimated from numerical models, street sign data

Sea

Hinchinbrook

210 km/h

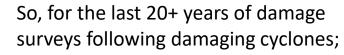
146°30'0"E

Mission Beach South
240 km/h

Treponne

and the occasional Anemometer "Less than 2% of the peak wind speeds of cyclones making landfall in Australia have Babinda Bramston Beach Estimates of upper bound crossed where there is a capability to 0.2 second gust wind speed measure them" Harper et al 2008 ope 180 km/h (site Mena Creek 200 km/h Kurrimine Beach Bingil Bay Mission Beach 210 km/h

TC Yasi (2011)



There have been limited usable anemometers in the region

- Have relied on "signs" to help with the wind field models





SWIRLnet

- Aims
 - Capture high-fidelity records of near-surface wind fields during landfalling tropical cyclones in Qld
 - Complement existing fixed anemometer network with real-time information relayed to end-users
 - Science: Study the structure of the tropical cyclone boundary layer in and around built up areas
 - Engineering: Inform damage assessment, vulnerability models, building codes and standards
- History
 - Conceptualised, seed funding sourced (Qld Govt., CTS at JCU, Risk Frontiers)
 - System build at CTS, JCU in 2012
 - First (real) deployment in 2014 (TC Dylan in Cooktown)
- Target
 - Anemometers to be located in/close to communities (towns)
 - Plan for deployment in the 48 to 24 hr period before landfall (only one "highway" for tropical east coast and that can flood)









Surface Weather Information Relay and Logging Network (SWIRLnet)



RM Young prop anemometer

3.0 m high re-locatable tripod

Load tested – static point loads

Guy wires to limit mast deflection

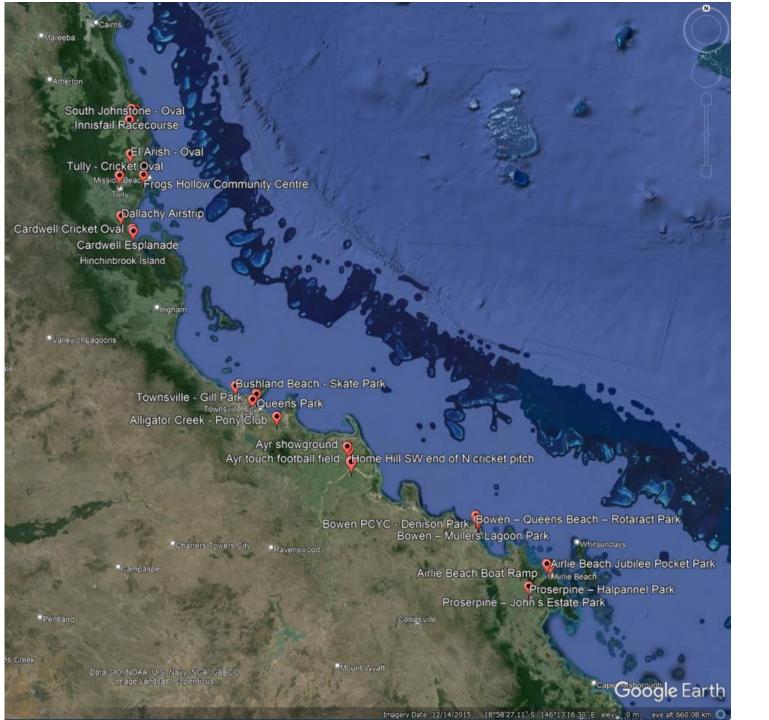
Data logger recording to CF memory card and 10 minute summary sent via 3G modem (wind speed and pressure)

Hold down:

- Permanent buried concrete anchor for prearranged sites (Great cooperation from local councils!!)
- Helical ground screws and stakes for opportunistic sites



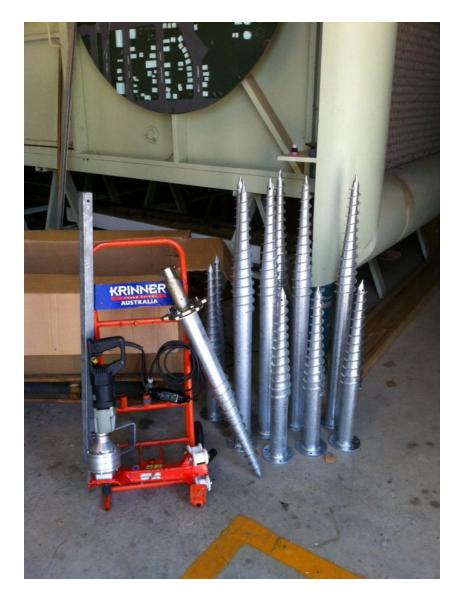




23 permanent anchor sites

From Proserpine to Innisfail





Require screw in removable ground anchors for where we don't have concrete anchors

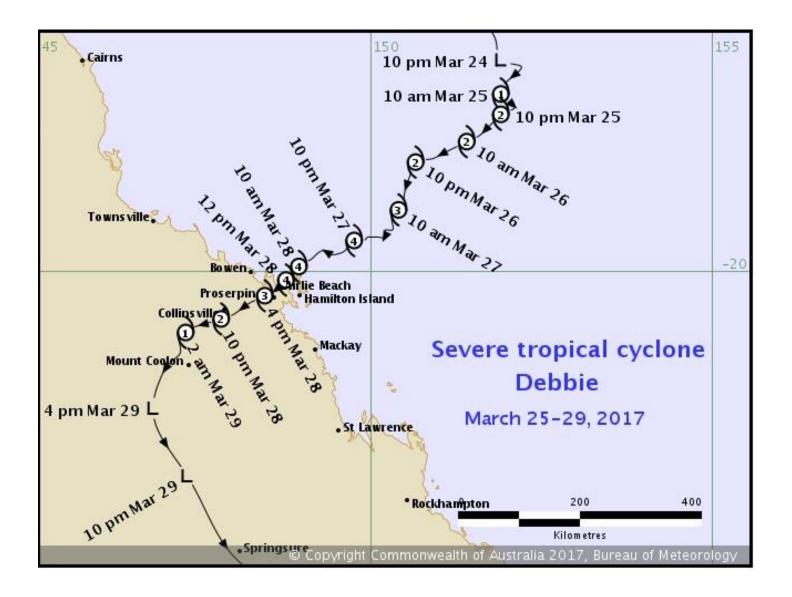
Take 30 to 50 minutes to install depending on soil type



















(a) Tower installed before cyclone









(b) Dismantling tower after cyclone

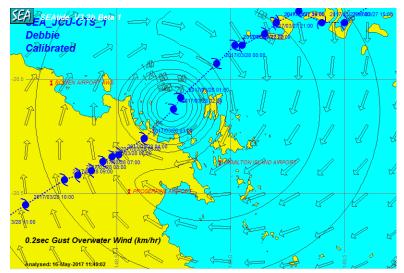




Table 2.3 Adjusted anemometer data as a percentage of V_{500}

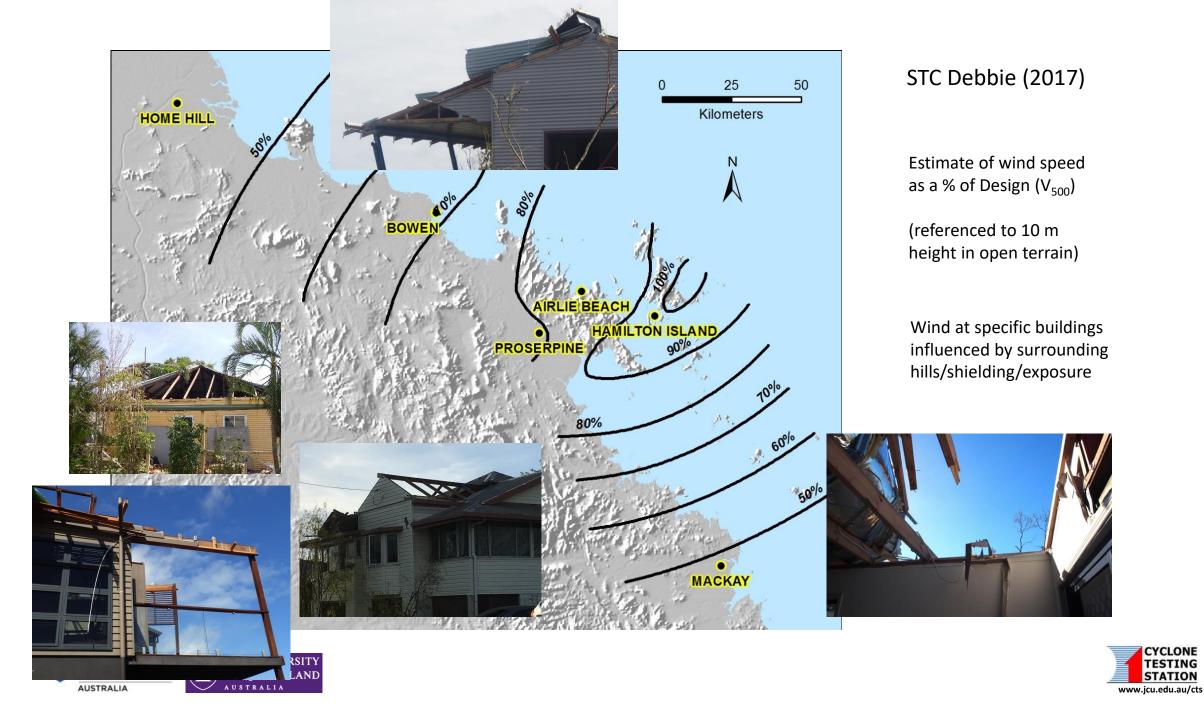
	û _{3,600,tower} @ 3.2m [m/s]	$\widehat{u}_{3,600,open}$ @ 10m $[ext{m/s}]$	$\widehat{u}_{0.2,600,open}$ @ 10m [m/s]	% V 500
BoM AWS (z = 10 m)				
Bowen Airport	41.1	41.5	47.6	69
Proserpine	45.8	47.2	53.5	77
Hamilton Island	73.1	57.3	67.1	97
Mackay Met. Office	26.4	24.0	26.6	38
Mackay Airport	27.2	27.9	31.5	45

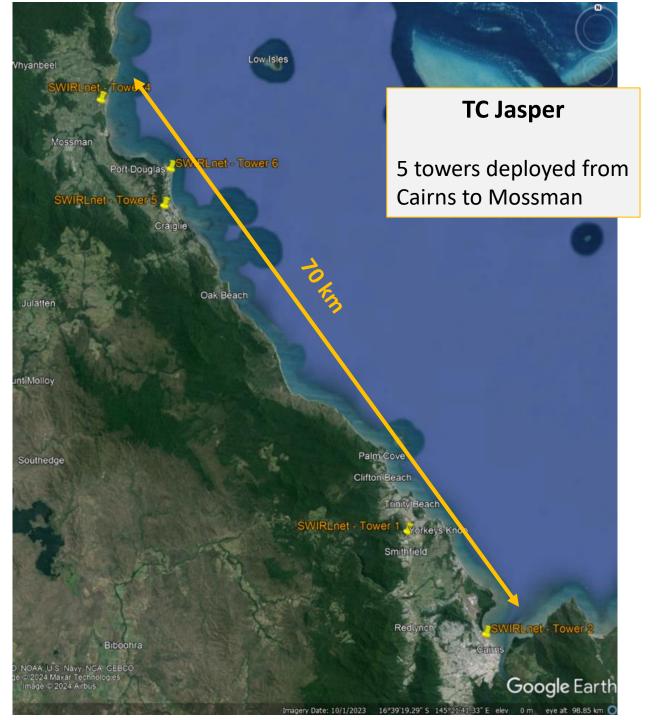
SWIRLnet Tower (z = 3.2 m)	Location	$\widehat{u}_{3,600,tower}$ @ 3.2m [m/s]	$\widehat{u}_{3,600,open}$ @ 10m $[ext{m/s}]$	$\widehat{u}_{0.2,600,open}$ @ 10m [m/s]	% V ₅₀₀
1	North Ayr	16.5	20.6	22.4	32
2	North Bowen	30.3	37.9	41.9	61
3	South Ayr	15.4	19.5	21.3	31
4	Home Hill	17.7	21.2	23.7	34
5	South Bowen	34.9	42.6	47.6	69
6	Proserpine	27.0	36.4	49.6	72

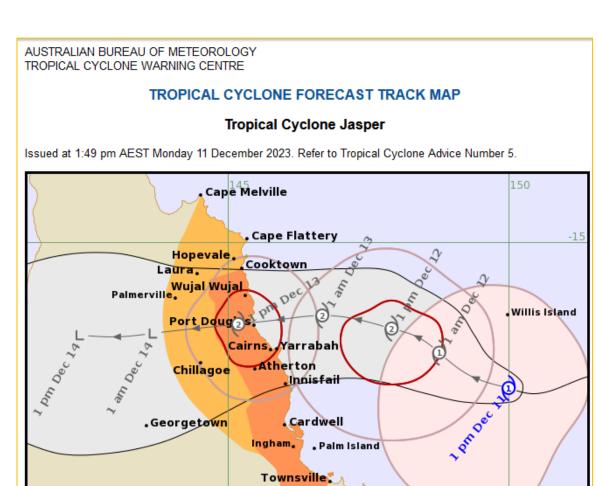












200

Kilometres

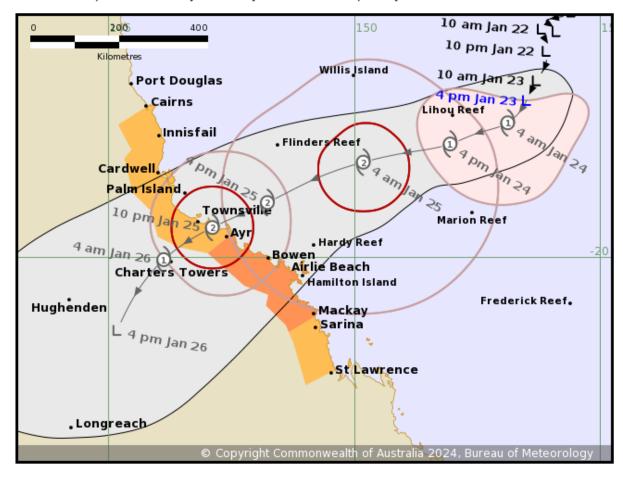


Hamilton Island

Bowen

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Issued at 4:54 pm AEST Tuesday 23 January 2024. Refer to Tropical Cyclone Advice Number 7.





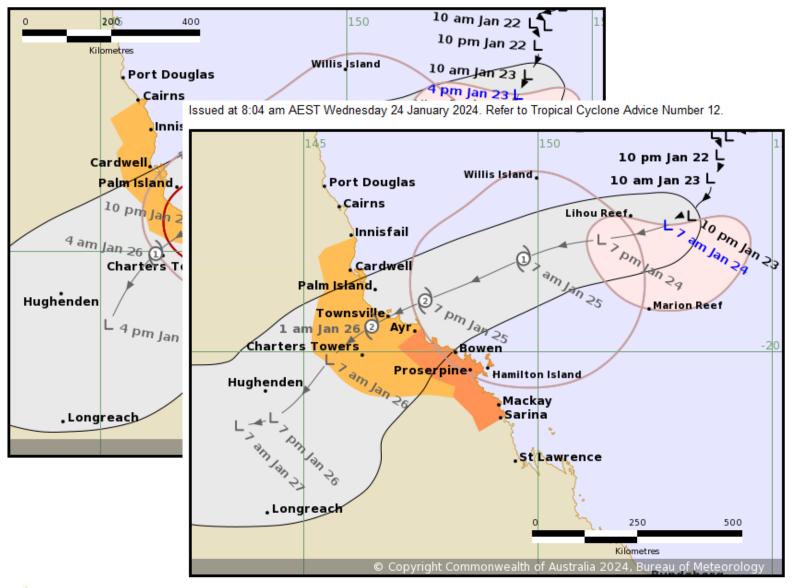
6 towers deployed in Townsville







Issued at 4:54 pm AEST Tuesday 23 January 2024. Refer to Tropical Cyclone Advice Number 7.





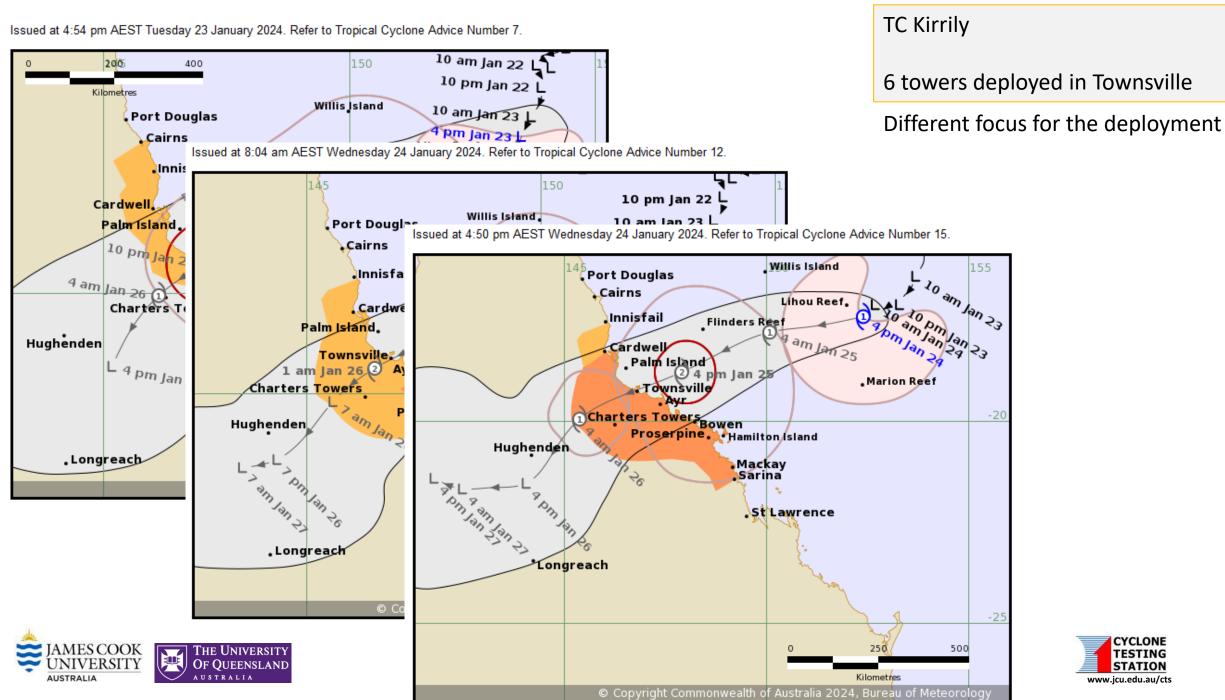
6 towers deployed in Townsville

Different focus for the deployment



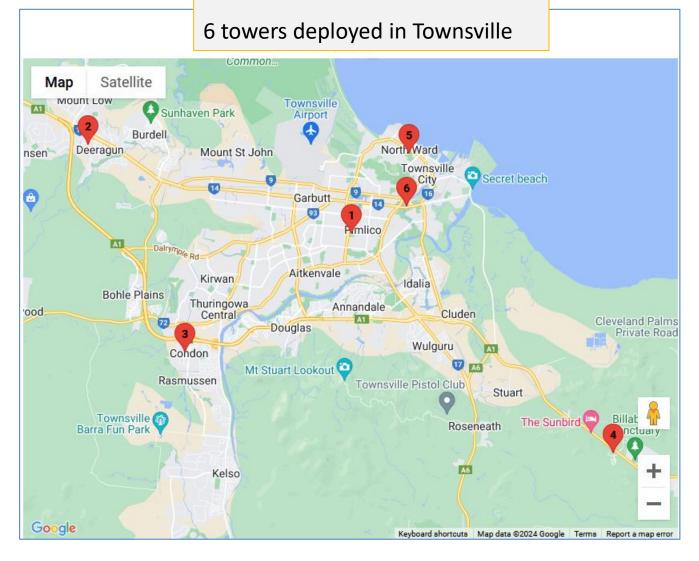








TC Kirrily



Different focus for the deployment

Took the opportunity to evaluate wind speeds across a community for different terrains for different wind directions

Cleared land
Sloping land
Adj to coast
N and S of castle hill (with BOM to W)
Middle of urban terrain
In semi-urban terrain







TC Kirrily

Map

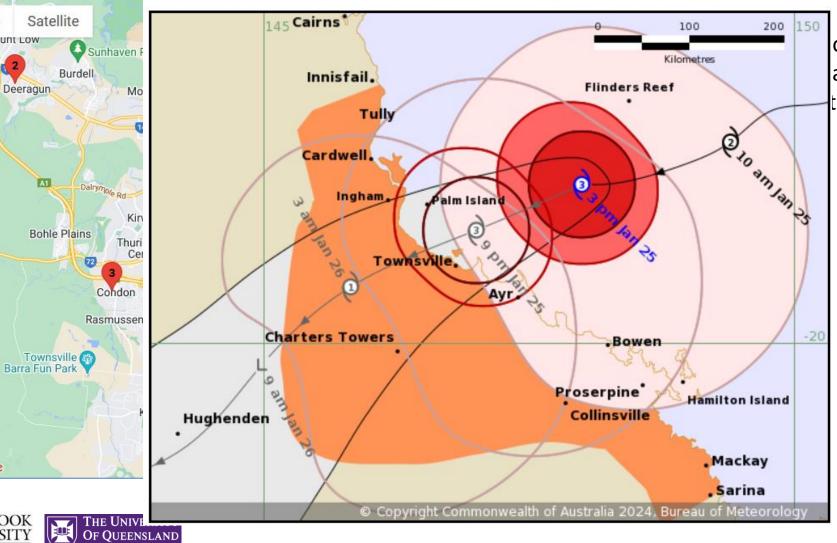
nsen

0

boo

Google

JAMES COOK UNIVERSITY Different focus for the deployment Issued at 2:58 pm AEST Thursday 25 January 2024. Refer to latest Tropical Cyclone Advice.



ortunity to evaluate across a community terrains





Map

nsen

(

boor

Google

AMES COOK

Satellite

Bohle Plains

Townsville Barra Fun Park

Deeragun

Sunhaven

Thuri

OF OUEENSLAND

Condon

Rasmusser

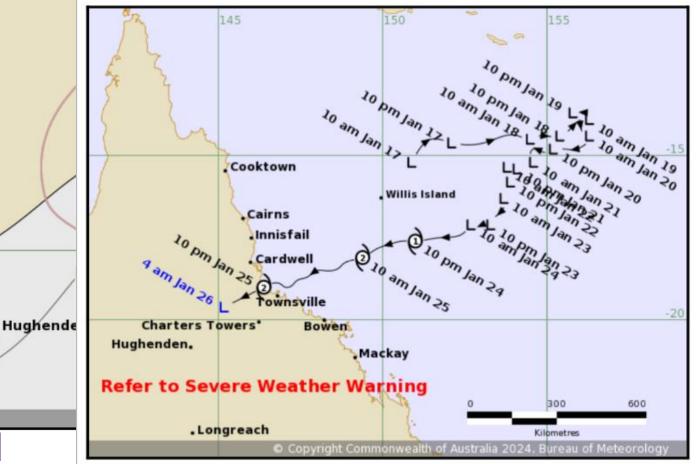
Burdell

Issued at 2:58 pm AEST Thursday 25 January 2024. Refer to latest Tropical Cyclone Advice.

Ex-Tropical Cyclone Kirrily

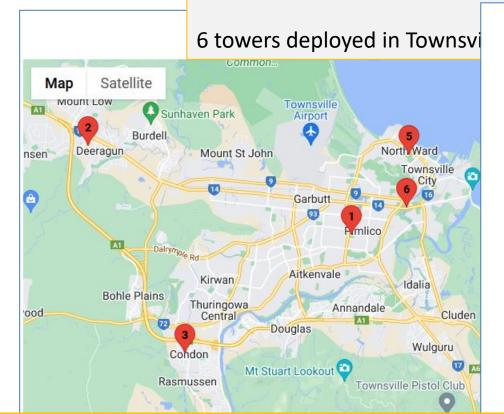
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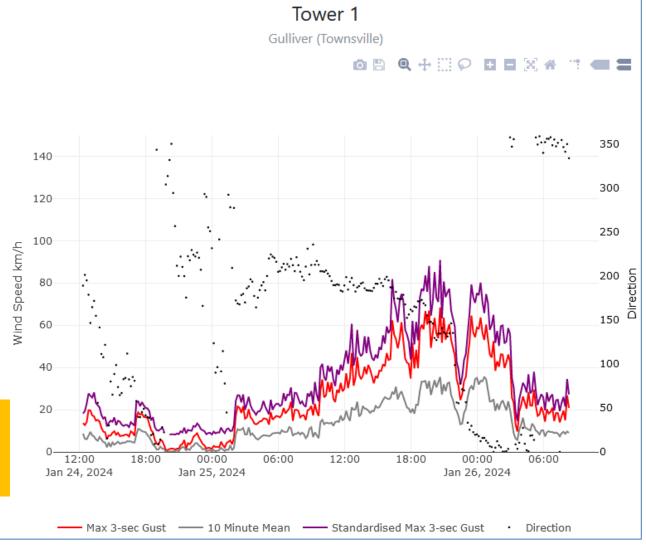


TC Kirrily



Station was able to communicate via local media and to TSV LDMG the wind speeds that impacted the larger part of TSV were all low Cat 1











Now for the interesting bits...





