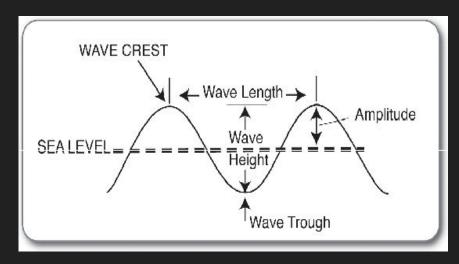
# Waves and Tides

Methods of Measuring Ocean Dynamics on the Coasts of France and Spain

Bruce Allen, Greta Miller, Remi Shaull-Thompson, James Tralie, Lillian Wu, & Sophie Zhang

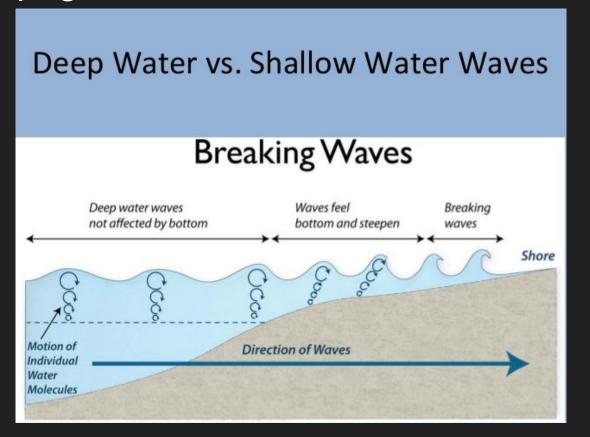
### Waves

- Waves movement of energy through water
- Caused by anything that causes water to move
- Energy transferred by wind depends on
  - Speed, duration, consistency
  - Fetch (space over which it blows)

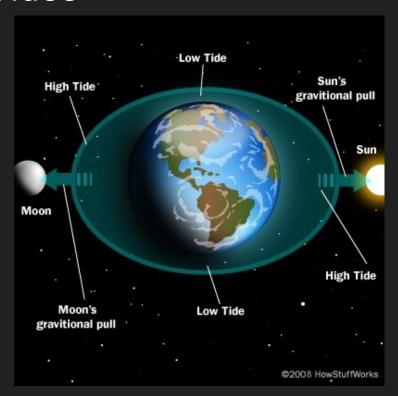


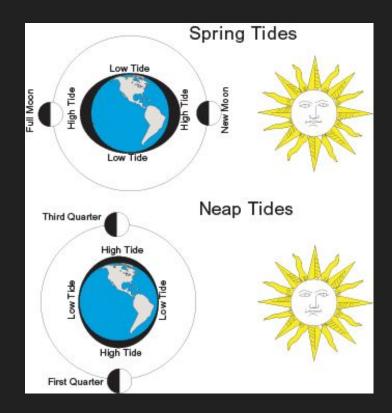
http://secoora.org/classroom/virtual\_wave/waves\_fact\_sheet

### Wave Propagation

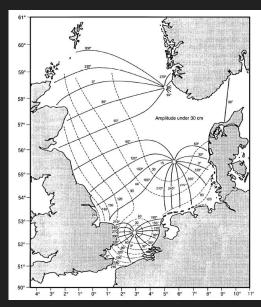


### Tides

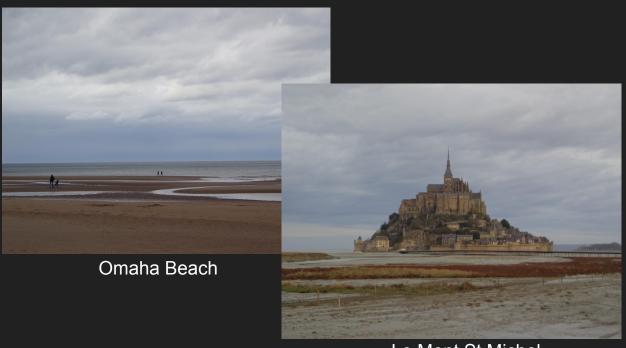




### Mont St Michel and Omaha Beach



Amphidromic System: North Sea



Le Mont St Michel



### Measuring the Waves

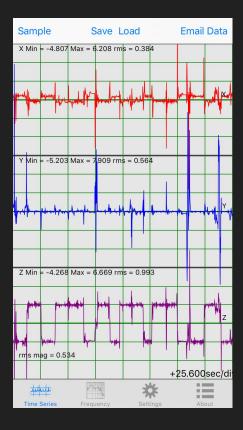
Wave Measuring Buoy Smart Phone

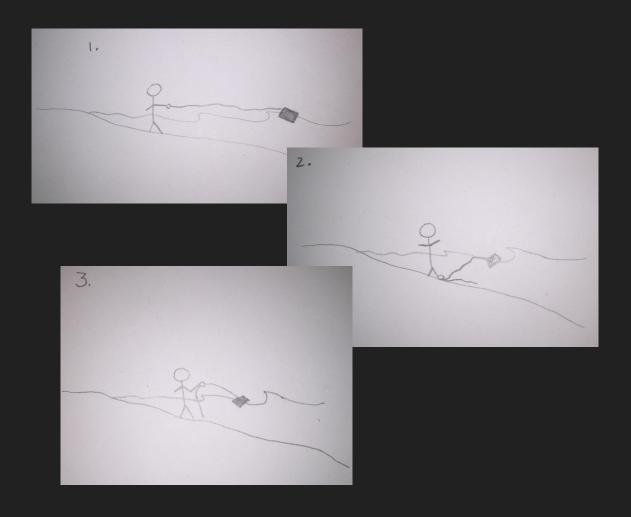




https://www.techvoize.com/consumertech/gadgets/2015/07/03/top-10-gadgets-fortraveling/

### Methods



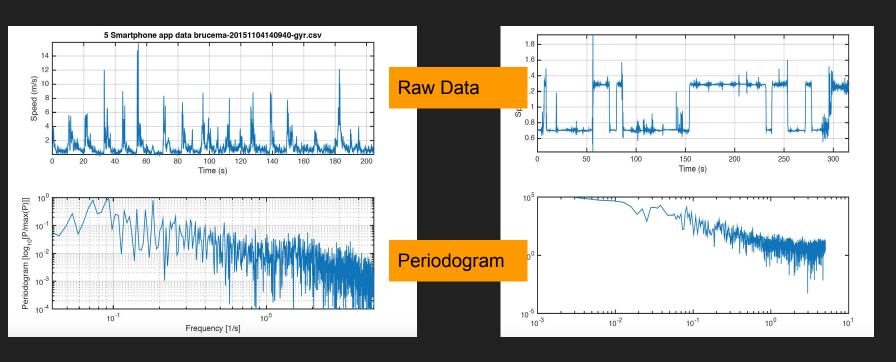


### Problems with Vibrations Data Collection

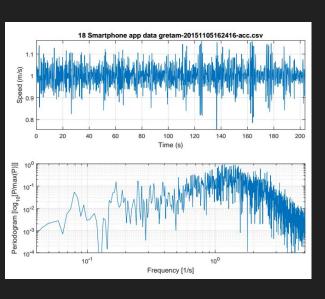


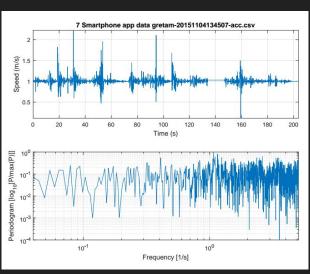


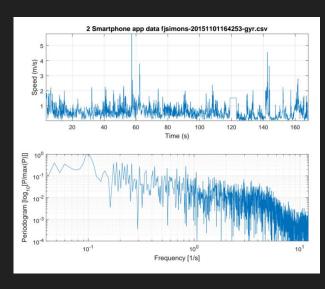
## Making Sense of our Data



### Successes: Types of Periodogram





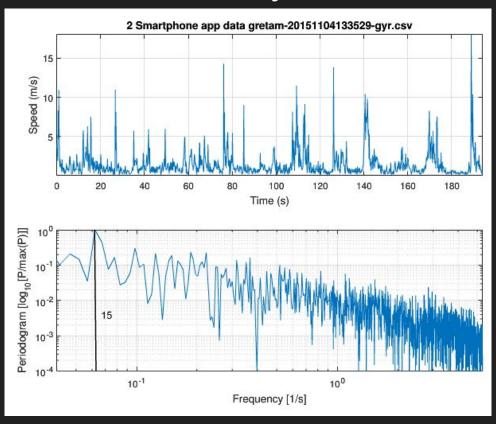


"Hump" 27%

"Plateau" 30%

"Down" 43%

## Successes: Wave Periodicity



### **Smartphone Conclusions**

- Wave measurements are useful to coastal communities
  - Ensure safety of swimmers and surfers
  - Assess risk to boats and offshore infrastructure
- More advanced applications
  - Long-term forecasting
  - Tsunami risk
  - Waves as energy sources



https://www.scgov. net/LifeguardOperations/Pages/SwimmingSafety.aspx



### Photogrammetry

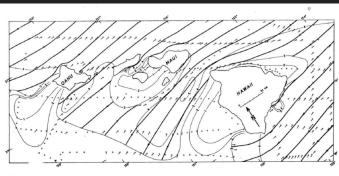


FIG. 2. Results of aerial observation of wind at sea surface on 31 August and 1 September 1961. Wind flow lines (wide lines) are based upon wind slicks observed at each position (note weather-vane line at each position). Wind speeds are based upon condition of sea surface expressed in Beaufort scale (indicated by narrow numbered lines).

Figure from Emory (1963)







SINGLE OBLIQUE IMAGE OF A FLUORESCEIN DYE PATCH.
(a) At time of release, (b) 30 s after release, (c) 60 s after release.

Figure from Maresca (1976)

Figure from Emory (1963)

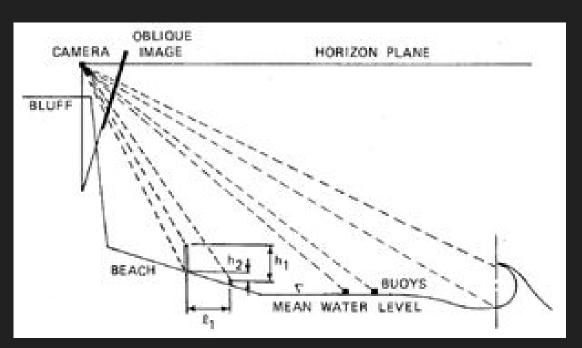
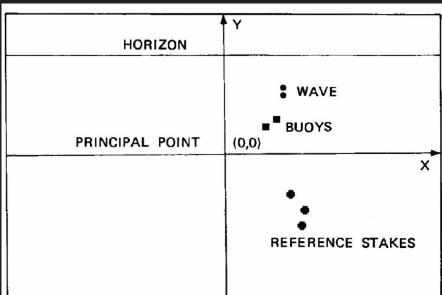
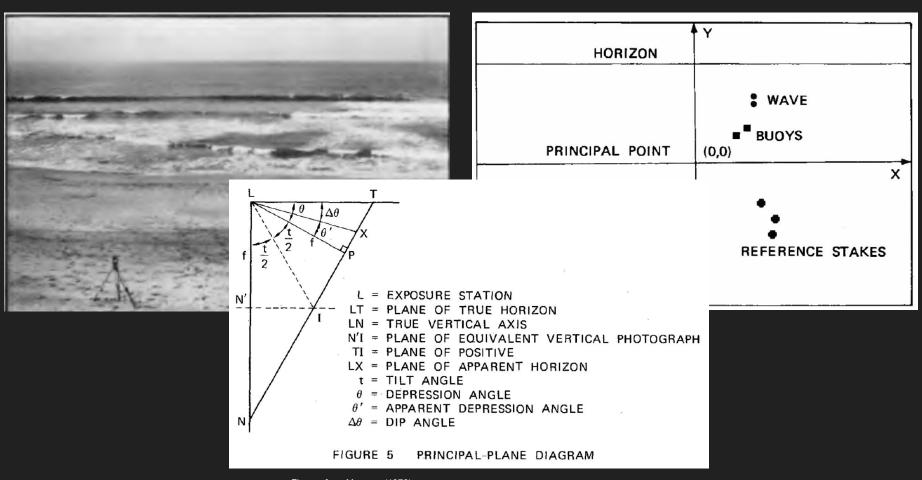


Figure from Maresca(1976)

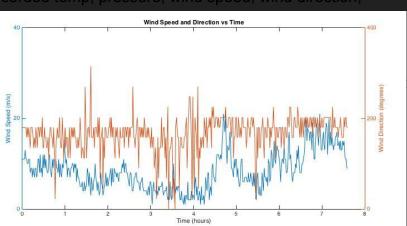


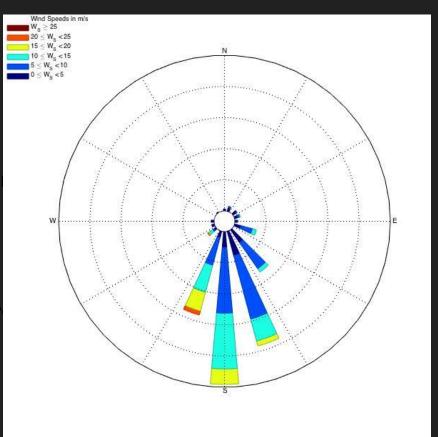


Figures from Maresca (1976)

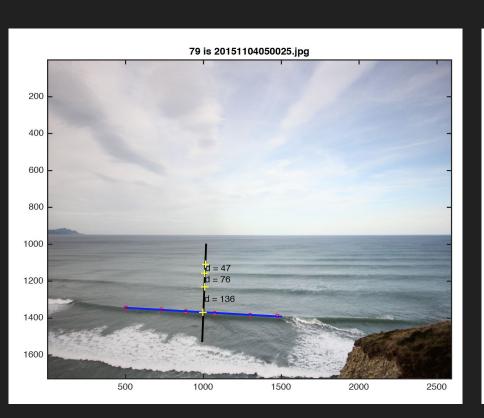


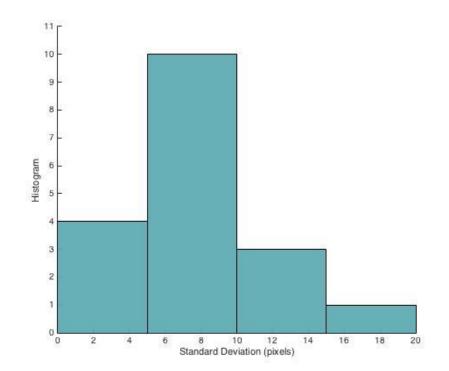


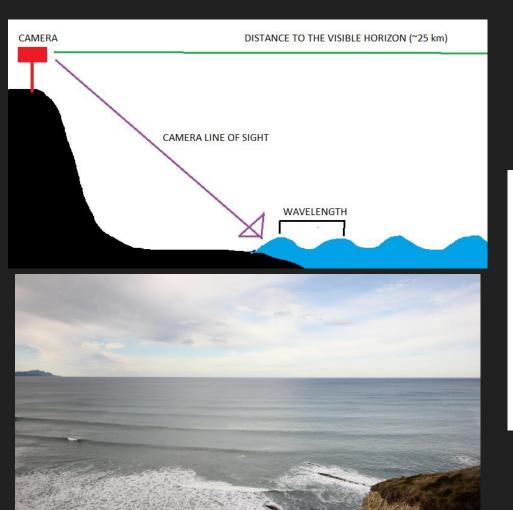


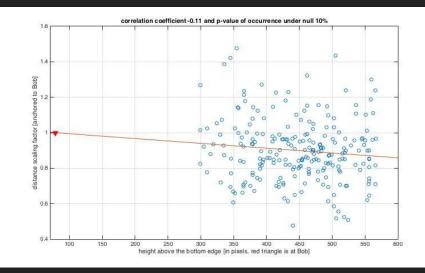


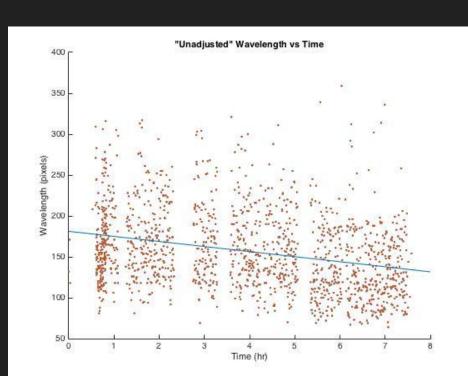


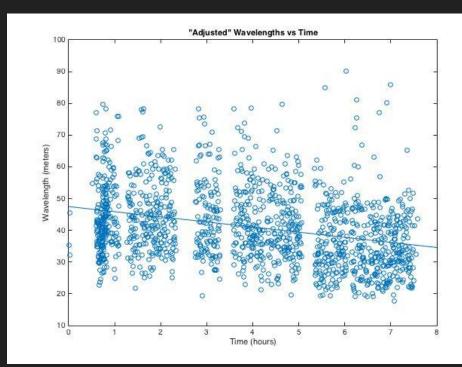


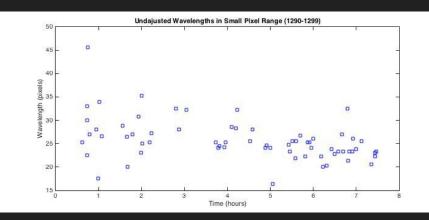


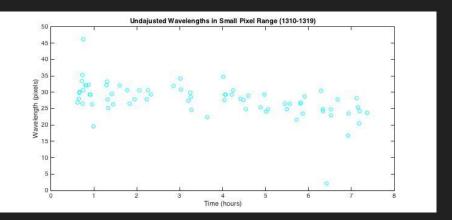


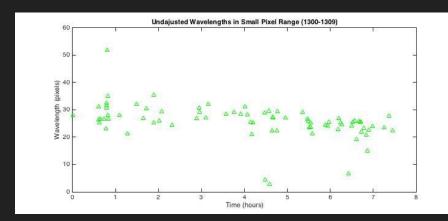


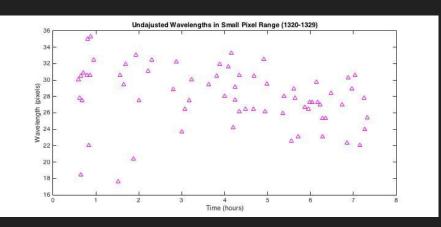












### Measuring Tide Level in Zumaia, Spain - A Novel Approach



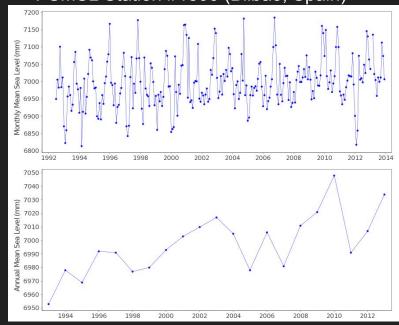
Day 2, Zumaia, Spain (November 5, 2015)

### Tide Gauges

The approximately 2000 PSMSL stations



#### PSMSL Station #1806 (Bilbao, Spain)



### Motivation

#### Historical

- D-Day Invasion
- Tide Gauge machine



Omaha Beach, Normandy, France June 6, 1944

#### Scientific

- Localized tidal amplification
  - Due to local topography



The Cove at Zumaia, Spain

November 3, 2015

### Our Methodology

Photo every five minutes (two days November 4 and 5, 2015)

Camera Setup

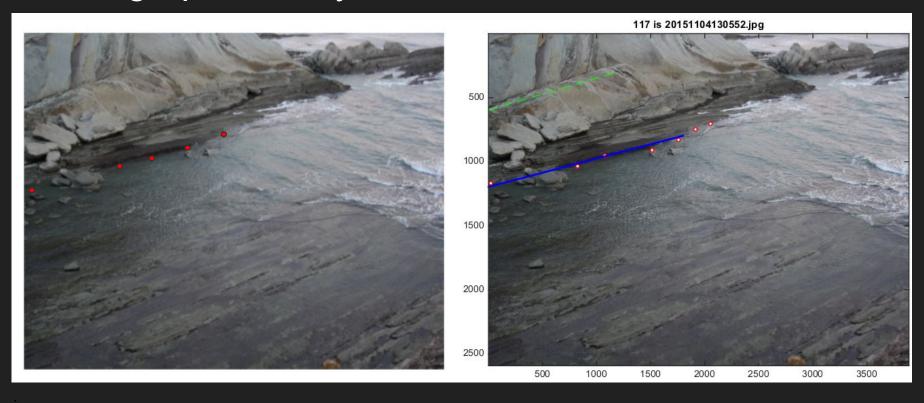


Camera Field of View



Day 2 - November 5, 2015

## Photographic Analysis



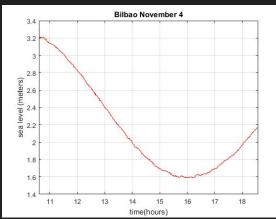
## Pixel to Meter Scaling

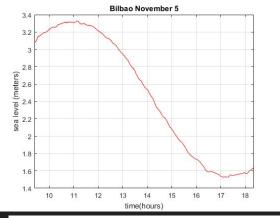


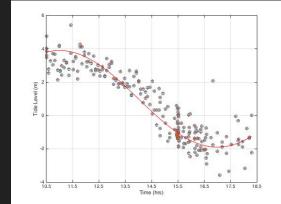
## Local Tide Data (Bilbao, Spain)

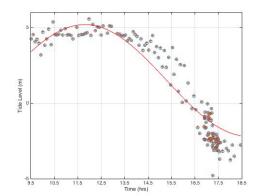
PSMSL Station #1806



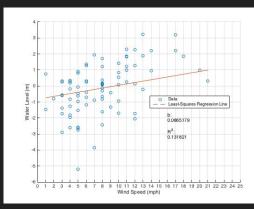


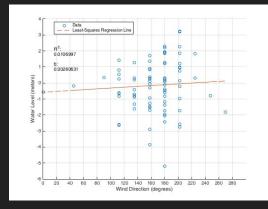


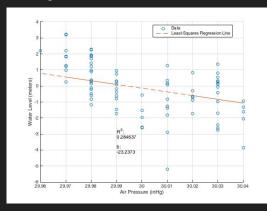


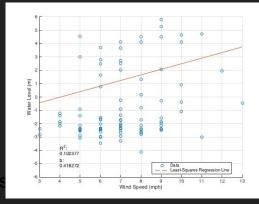


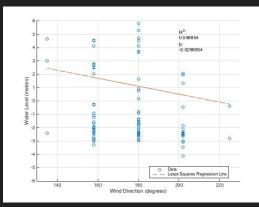
## Correlation with Weather - Day 1 vs Day 2

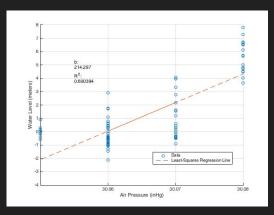






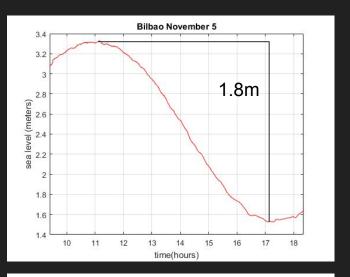


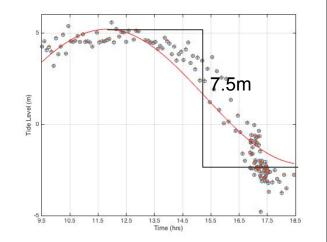




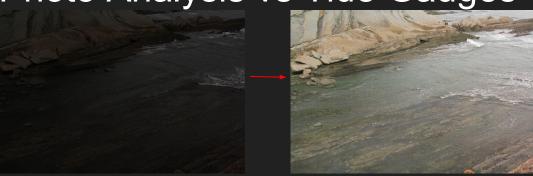
## Tide Amplification

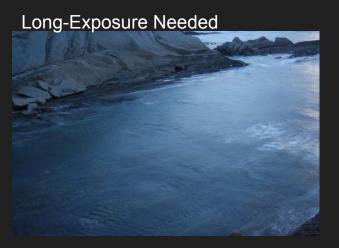


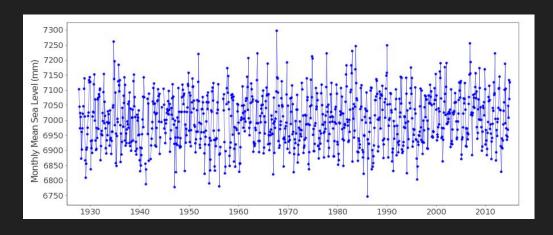




## Photo Analysis vs Tide Gauges







### Conclusions

- High and low tide measurements were off
- Tide amplification caused larger range
- Our wind speed and tide level reveals positive correlation
- However, air pressure data and tide level data is flawed
- Tide gauges are more accurate

### Acknowledgements

Thank you to

Professor Frederik Simons and Professor Adam Maloof

Akshay Mehra and Chris Harig