

Hvordan beregne utløsnings sannsynlighet og bruddhøyder?

Pågående arbeid i AARN

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Skredfare H:

$$H = P_R \times P_S$$

P_R = skredsannsynligheten / frekvens per år

P_S = sannsynlighet for at skredet også når et bestemt punkt.

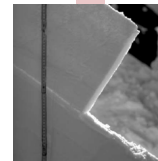
Sannsynlighet og
volum for sjeldne skred
– hvordan bestemmer
vi det??



Dagens praksis: 3d nysnøtilvekst



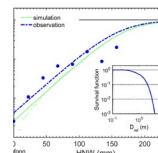
Hvorfor vannekvivalent?



Bruddhøyde beregnet i NAKSIN



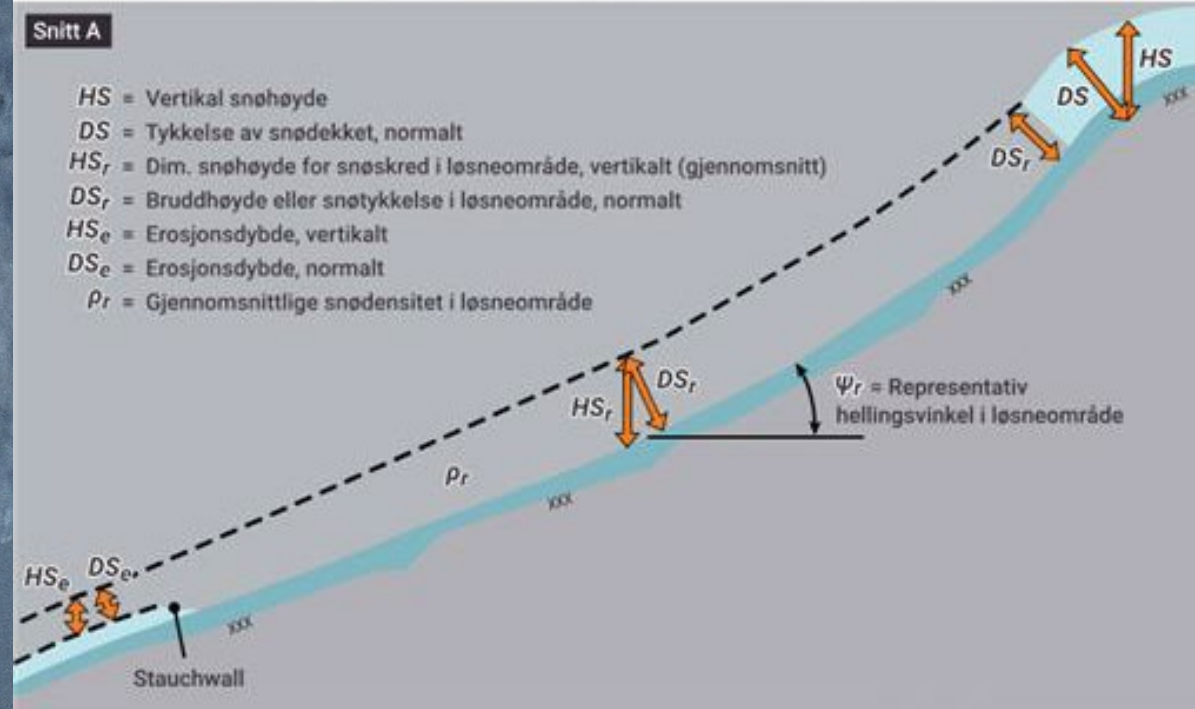
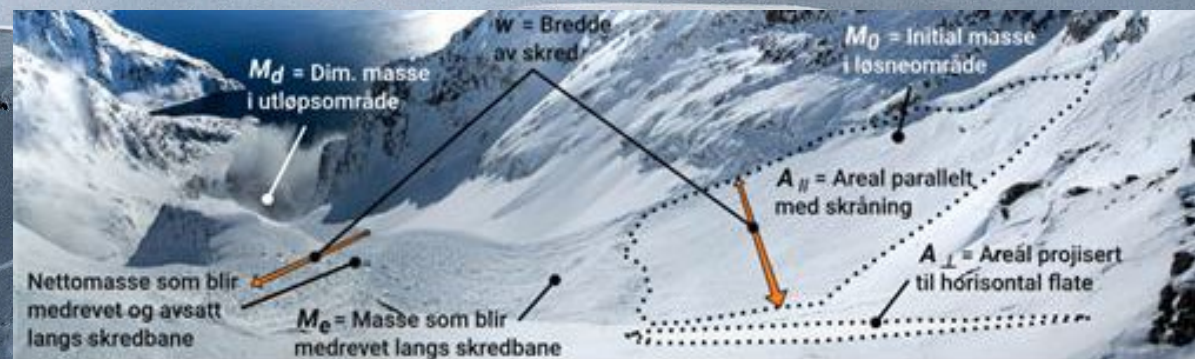
3d nysnø eller AvaRelPro?



AvaRelPro – veien videre

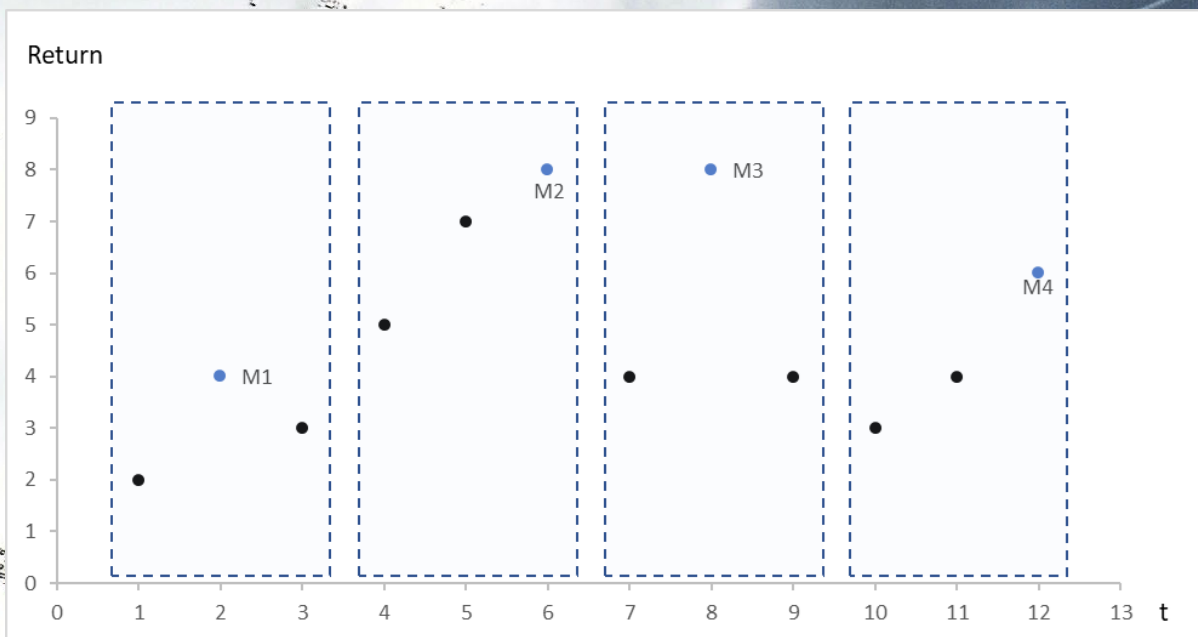
Dagens framgangsmåte for bruddhøyde

- 3-døgns nysnøtilvekst
- Snødrift / vind
- Justere for helning $\rightarrow d_0$

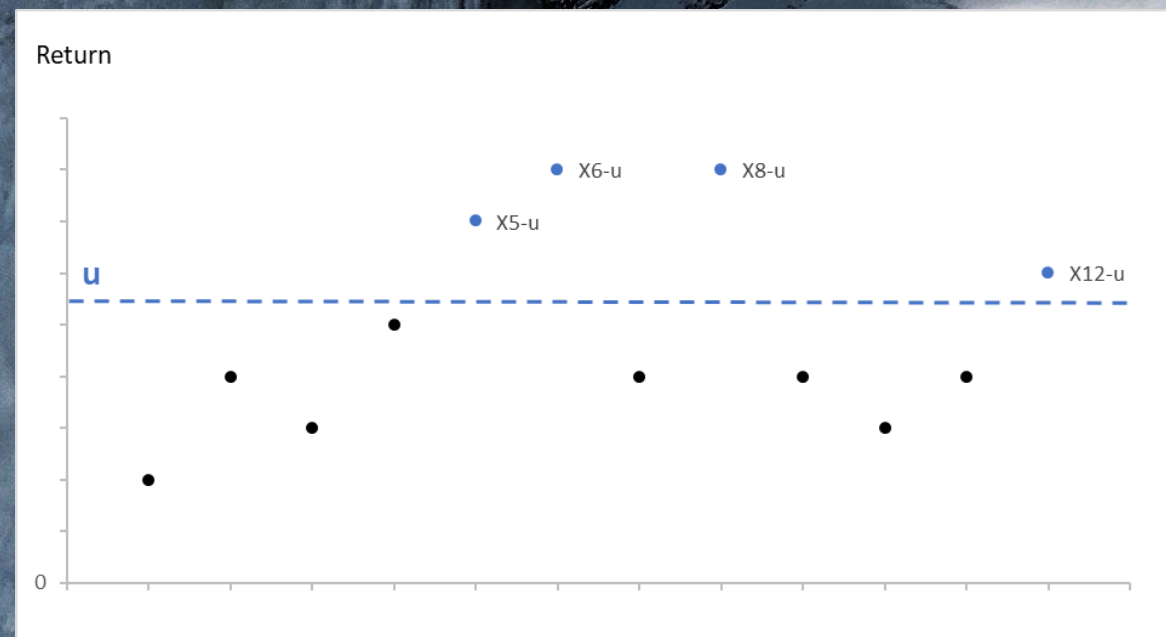


Eks tremverdifordeling for 3d nysnø på 65 år med data

Block maxima (BM)



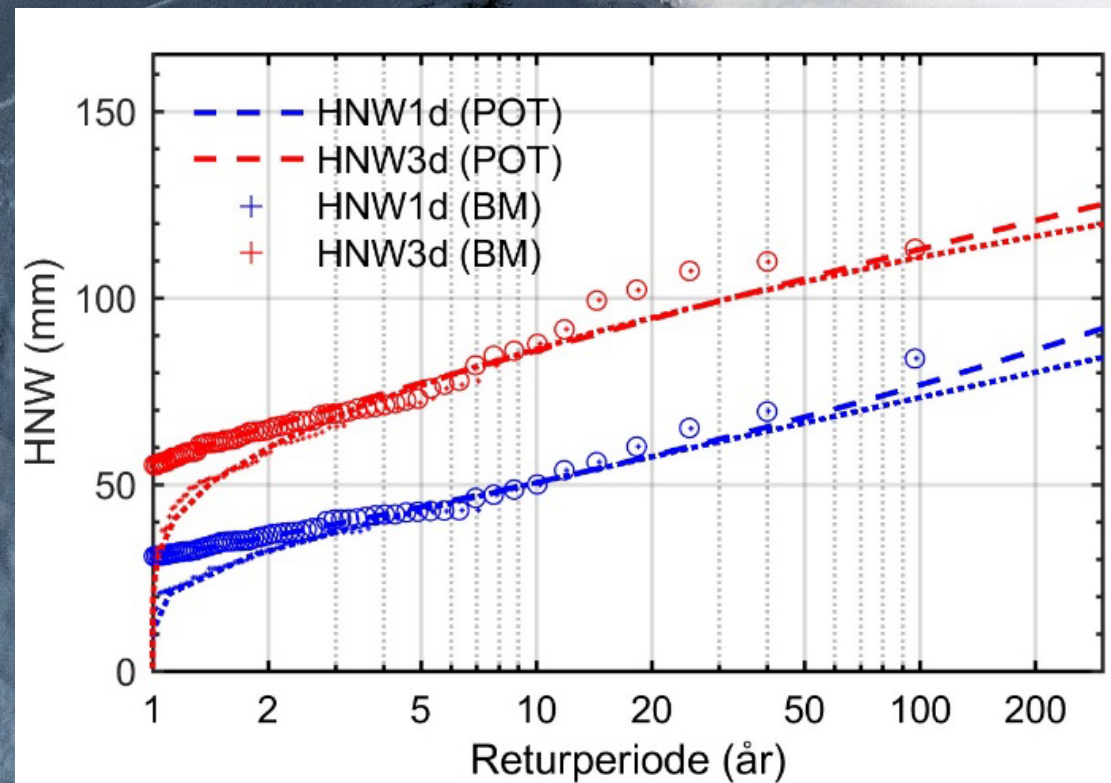
Peak-over-threshold (POT)



Eks trem verdifordeling for 3-d nysnø på 65 år med data

POT = Peak-over-threshold tilpasset med generalized pareto distribution

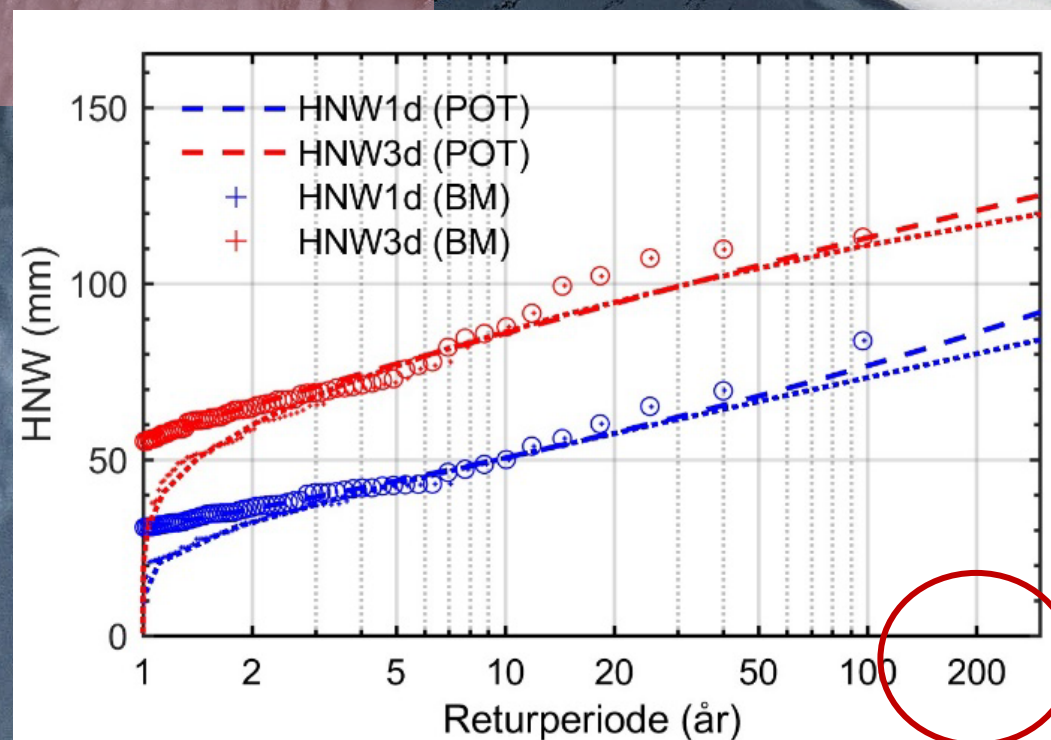
BM = Block maxima tilpasset med generalized extreme value distribution (f.eks. Gumbel)



Eksremverdifordeling for 3d nysnø på 65 år med data

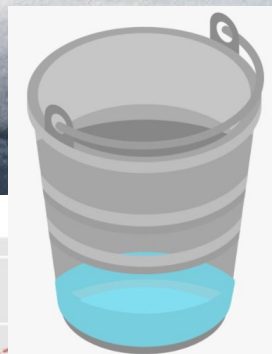
- 3 x lengde tidsserie = 195 år
- 200-års returverdier
- 1000-års hendelse er sammensatt av flere forhold!!

- Bruddhøyde
- Størrelse på utløsningsområde
- Friksjonsverdier
- Erosjonspotensiale
- Temperatur i snøpakken

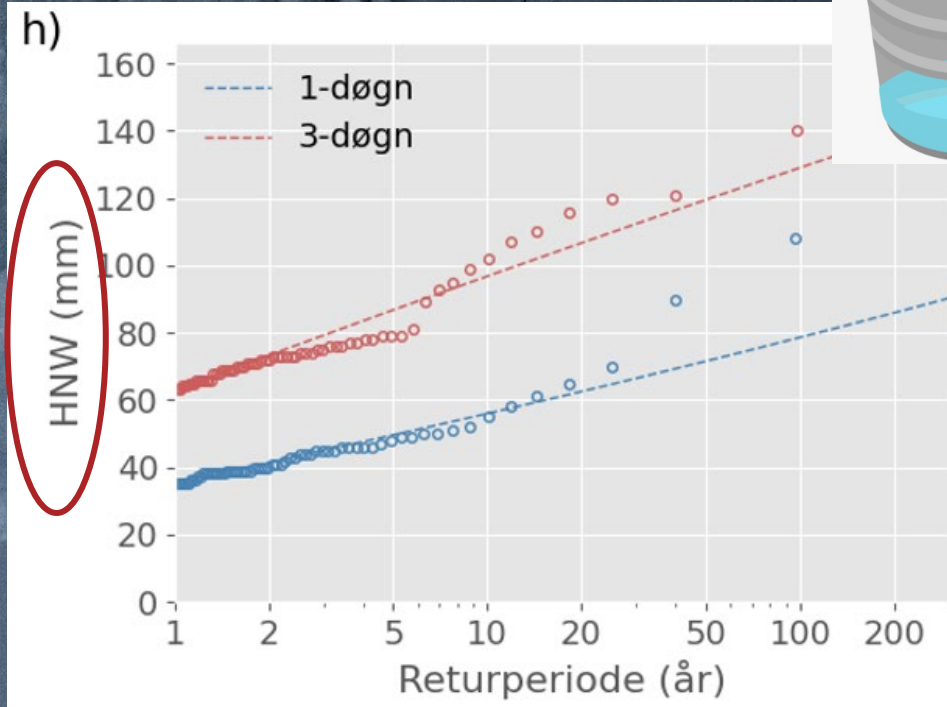
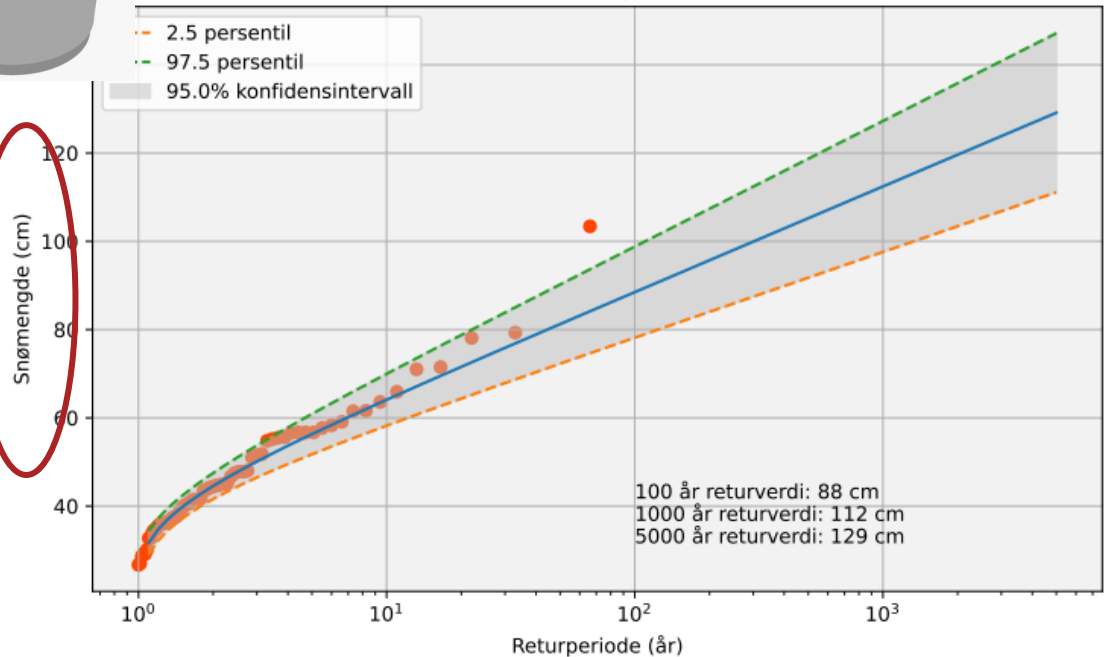


Del 2: Hvorfor nysnøtilvekst i vannekvivalent?

88 cm ($\sim 150 \text{ kg/m}^3$) \Leftrightarrow 130 mm



Ekstremverdiar 3 døgn snø (Gumbel)

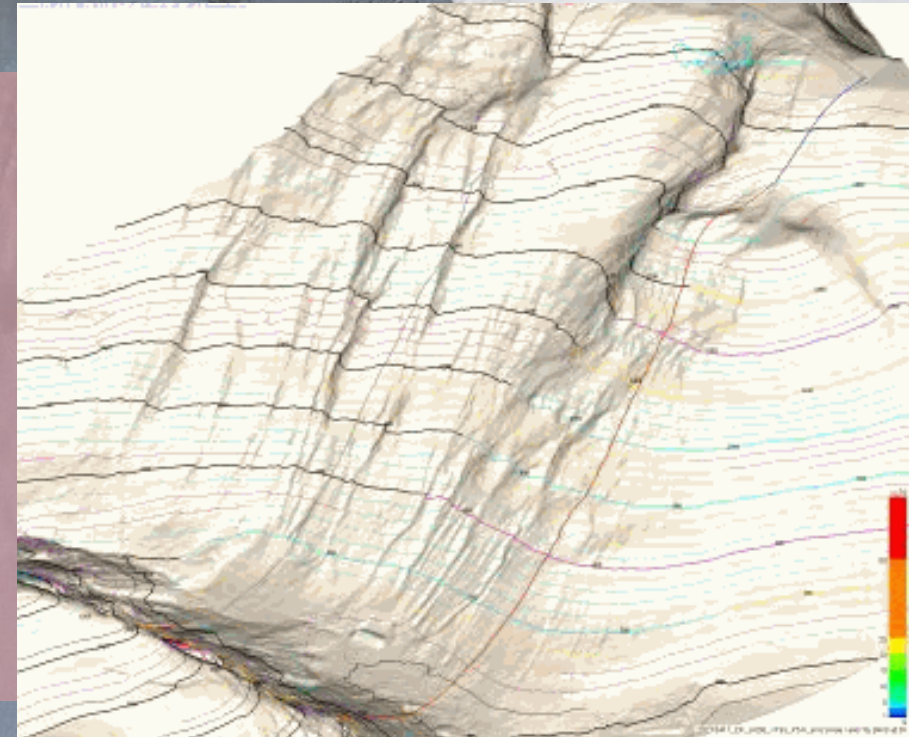


Del 2: Hvorfor snøvannekvivalent og ikke snøhøyde?

Vi vil være massekonsistent!

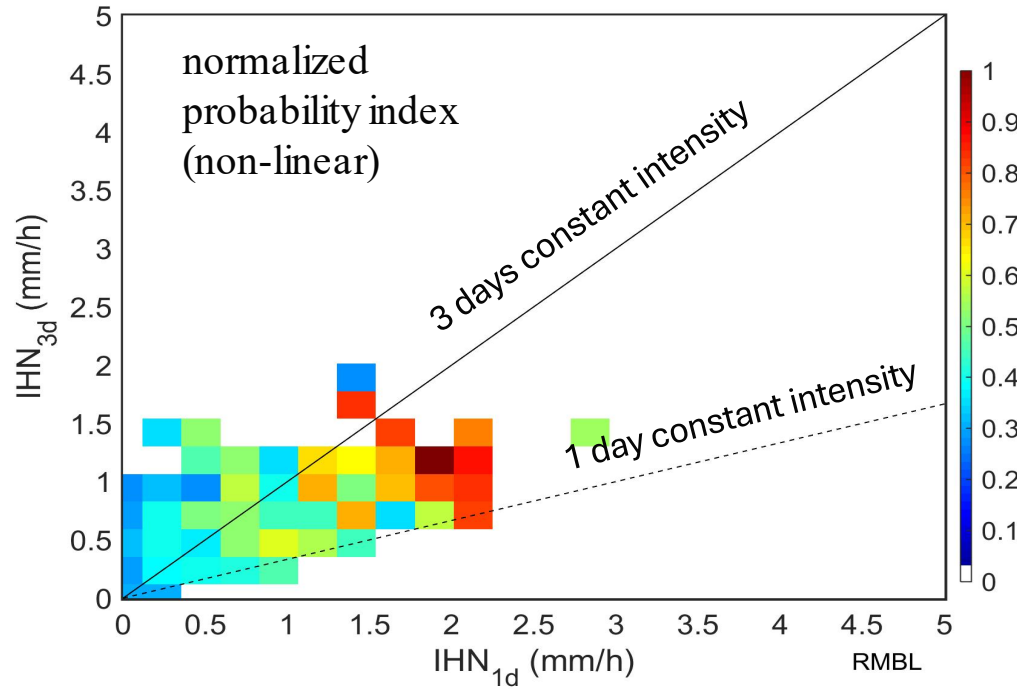
→ Tetthet i modellkjøring = tetthet i løsnenvolum

Direkte fra HNW til masse i løsneområdet

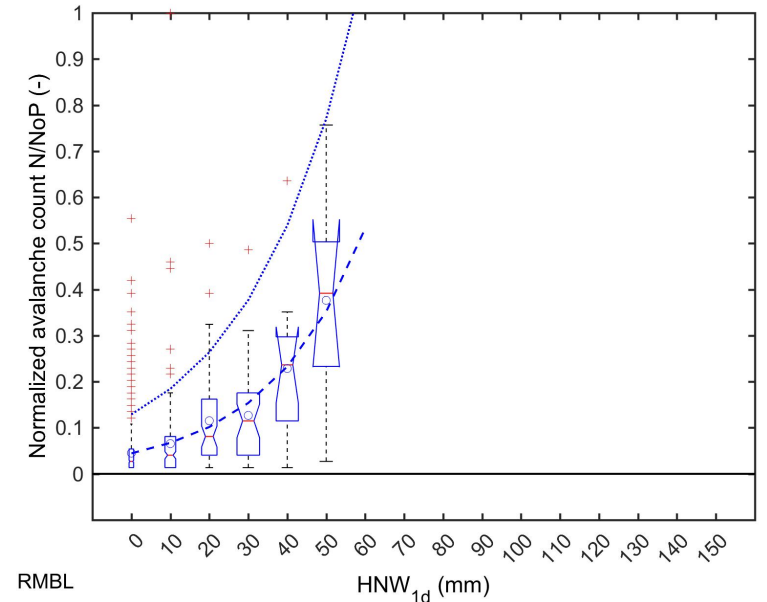
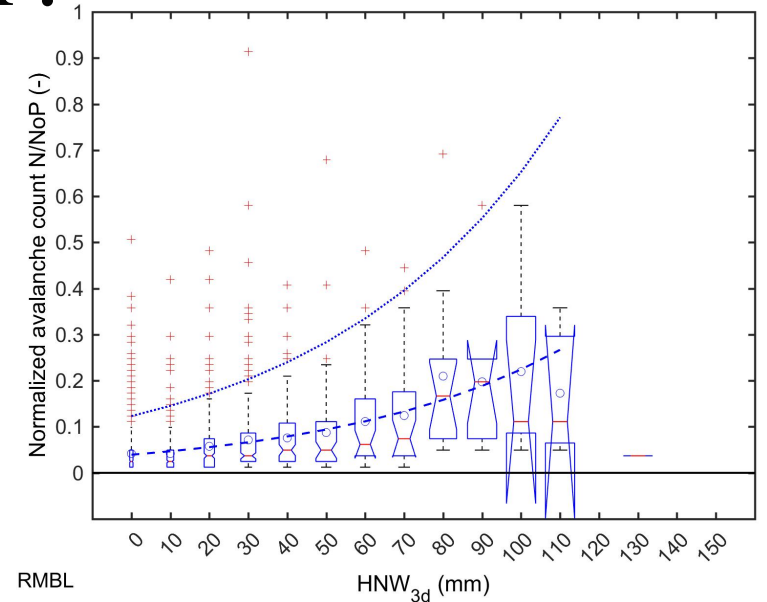


Men er 3-døgns nedbør alltid trigger?

Sannsynlighet for å få et snøskred



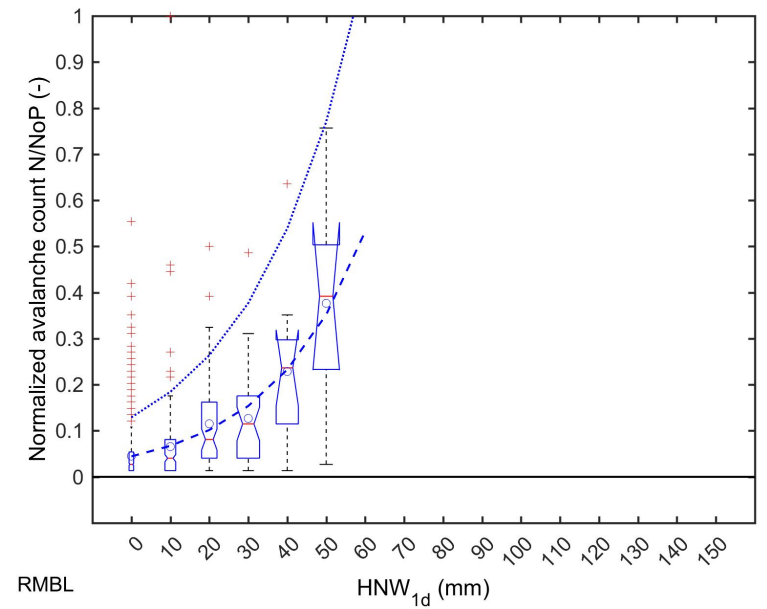
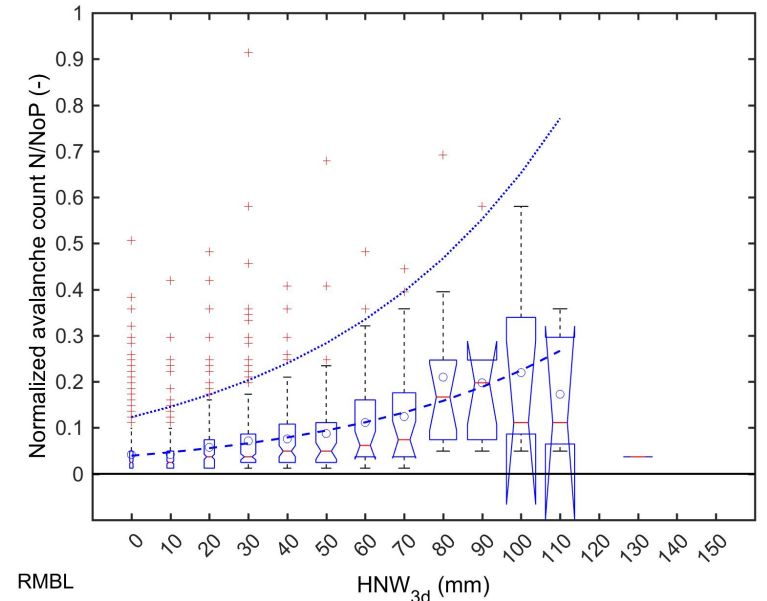
Data: Rocky Mountain Biological Laboratory (RMBL), Gothic, Colorado (an area of approx. 60 km², 81 paths) during a period 37 years.



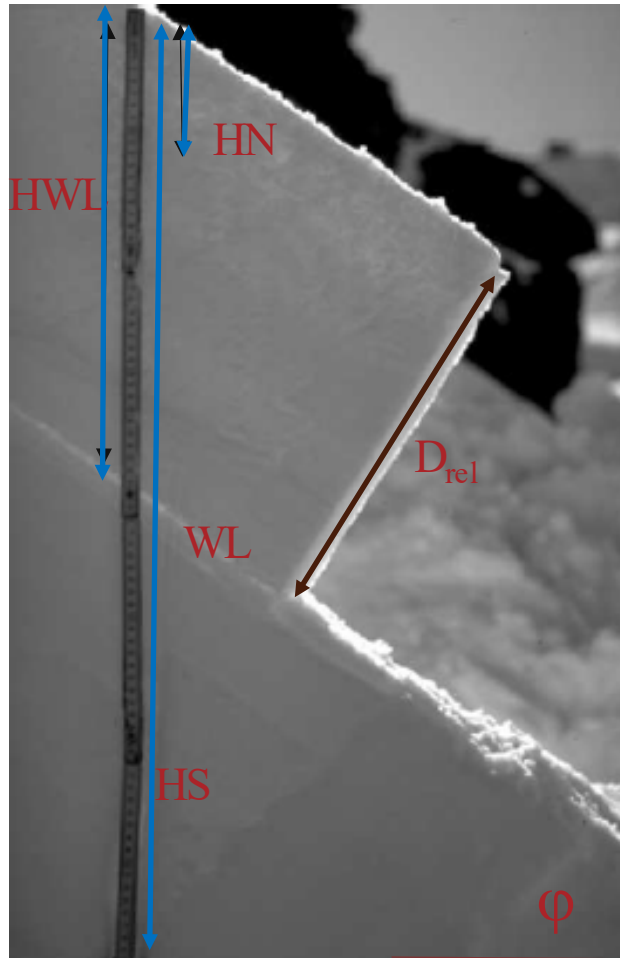
Og gir 3-døgns nedbør representative bruddhøyde?

		Median avalanche size					Largest avalanche size				
		HN1d	HN3d	z_{crit}	z_{deep}	z_{pp}	HN1d	HN3d	z_{crit}	z_{deep}	z_{pp}
BS	$S \geq 3$	0.21	0.28	0.32	0.37	0.28	0.39	0.27	0.24	0.21	0.25
	$S \geq 4$	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.23	0.21	0.19	0.19	0.19

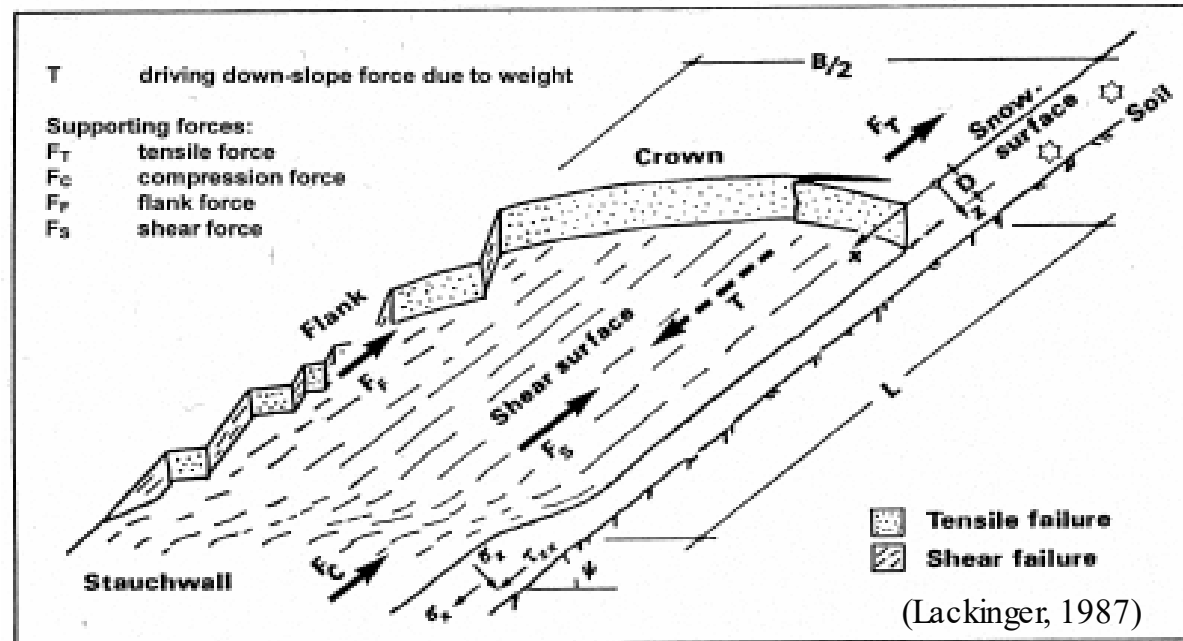
Mayer et al. 2023: Prediction of natural dry-snow avalanche activity using physics-based snowpack simulations



Del 3: Bruddhøyde beregnet som i NAKSIN (AvaRelPro Ver. 0.9)



(Photo J. Schweizer)

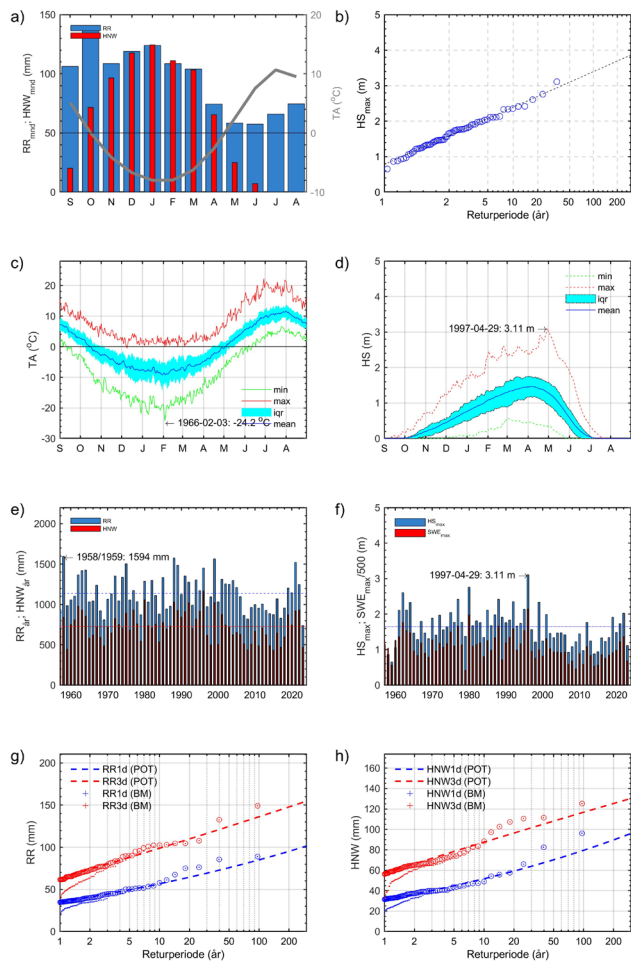


↗ Grenseverdifunksjon

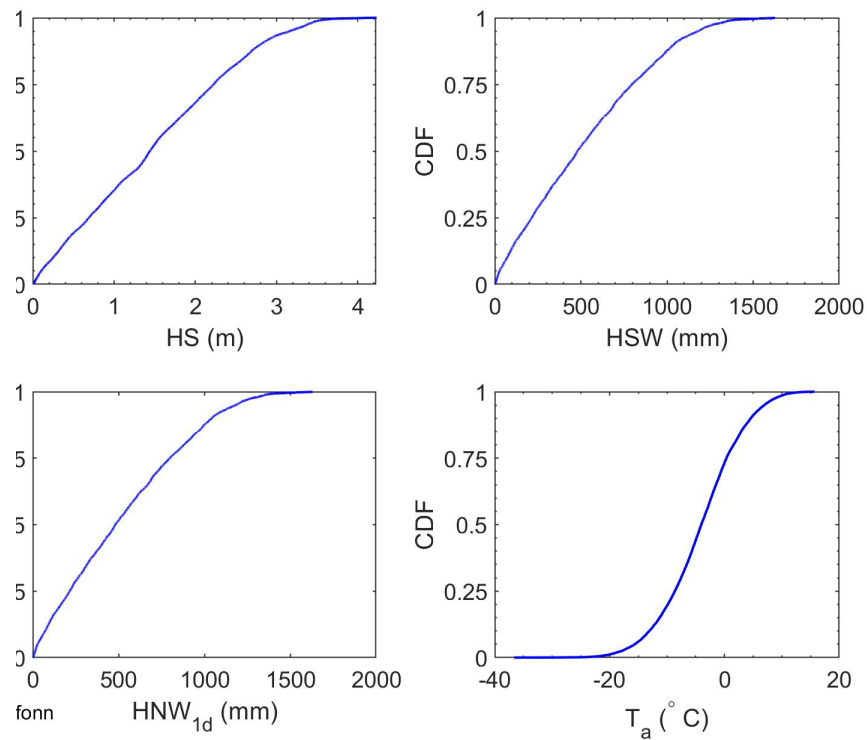
$$G = \text{Resistance} - \text{Load}$$

$< 0 \rightarrow$ brudd

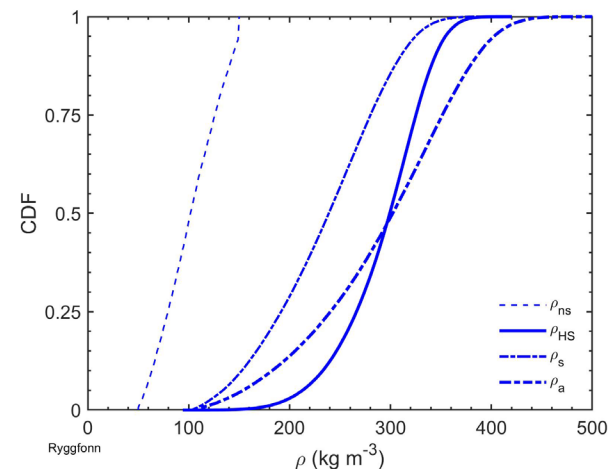
Bruddhøyde basert på flere klimavariabler



Snøhøyde (HS)
Snøvannekvivalent (SWE)



Beregnet tetthetsfordeling



Nysnøtilvekst (HNW/FSW)
Nedbør (RR)
Temperatur (TA)

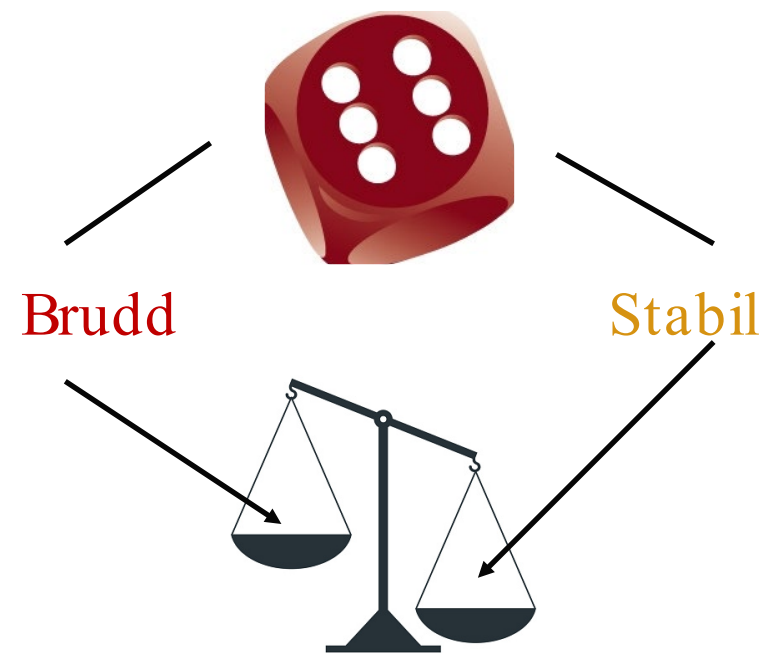
Løsnessannsynlighet basert på et stabilitetskriterie

- 2.5 mill syntetiske «dager»
- Teste stabiliteten hver «dag»:

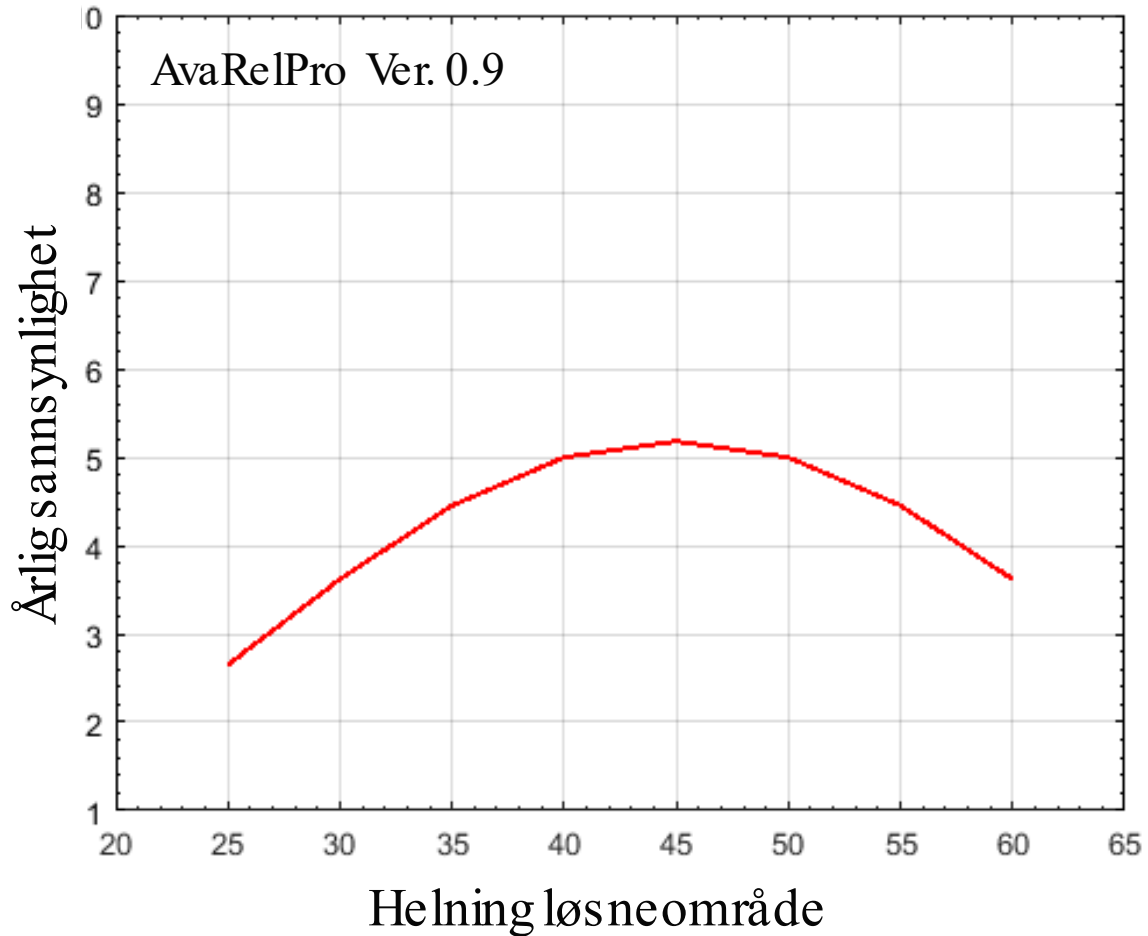
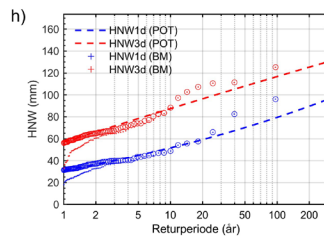
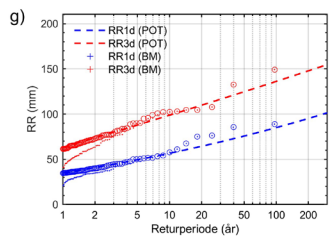
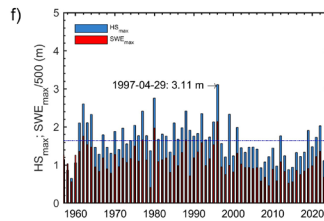
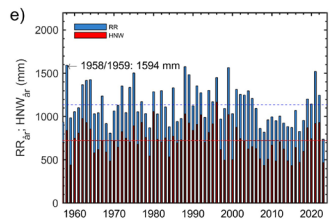
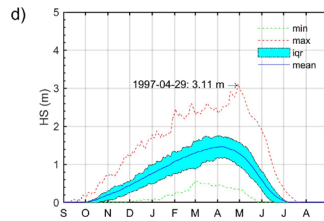
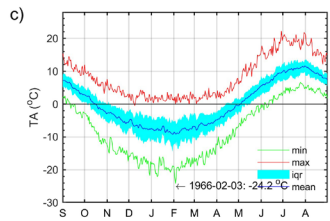
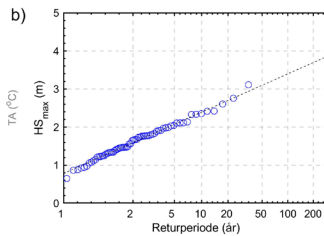
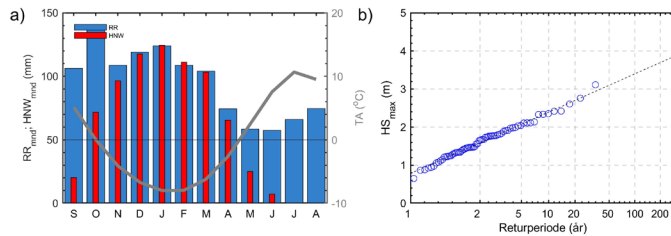
$$G_{nd} = -1 + \left(\frac{C}{\underbrace{g\rho HS \cos\varphi \sin\varphi}_{O \approx 0.1-1}} + \underbrace{\mu_s \cot\varphi}_{O \approx 0.3-1} \right) \quad G < 0 \text{ indikerer brudd}$$

Stabilitet av snødekket

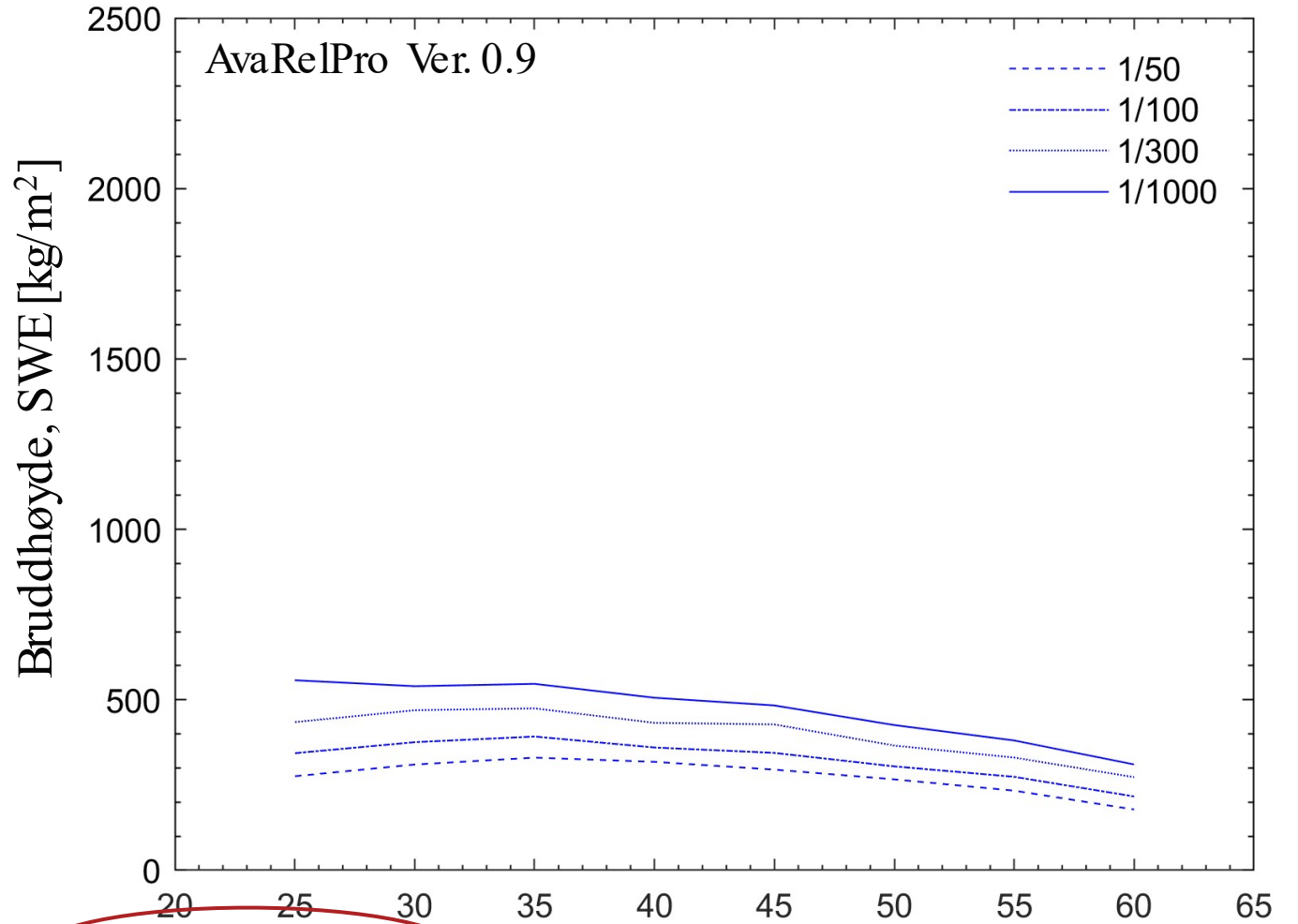
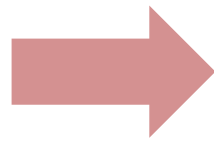
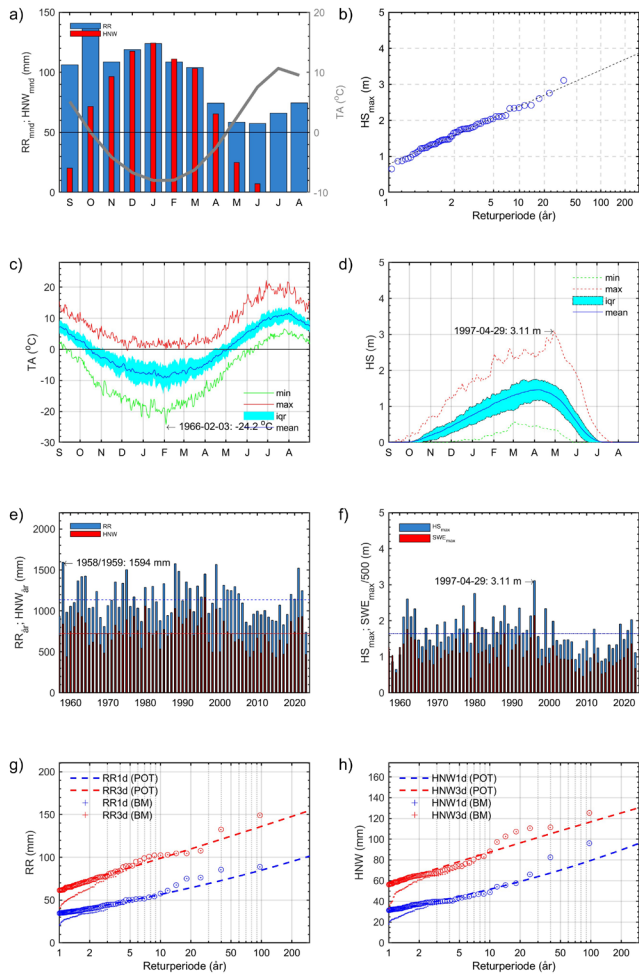
- Telle antall dager som gir brudd
→ årlig utløsningsannsynlighet



Mål 1: en kvantitativ metodikk for årlig sannsynlighet:



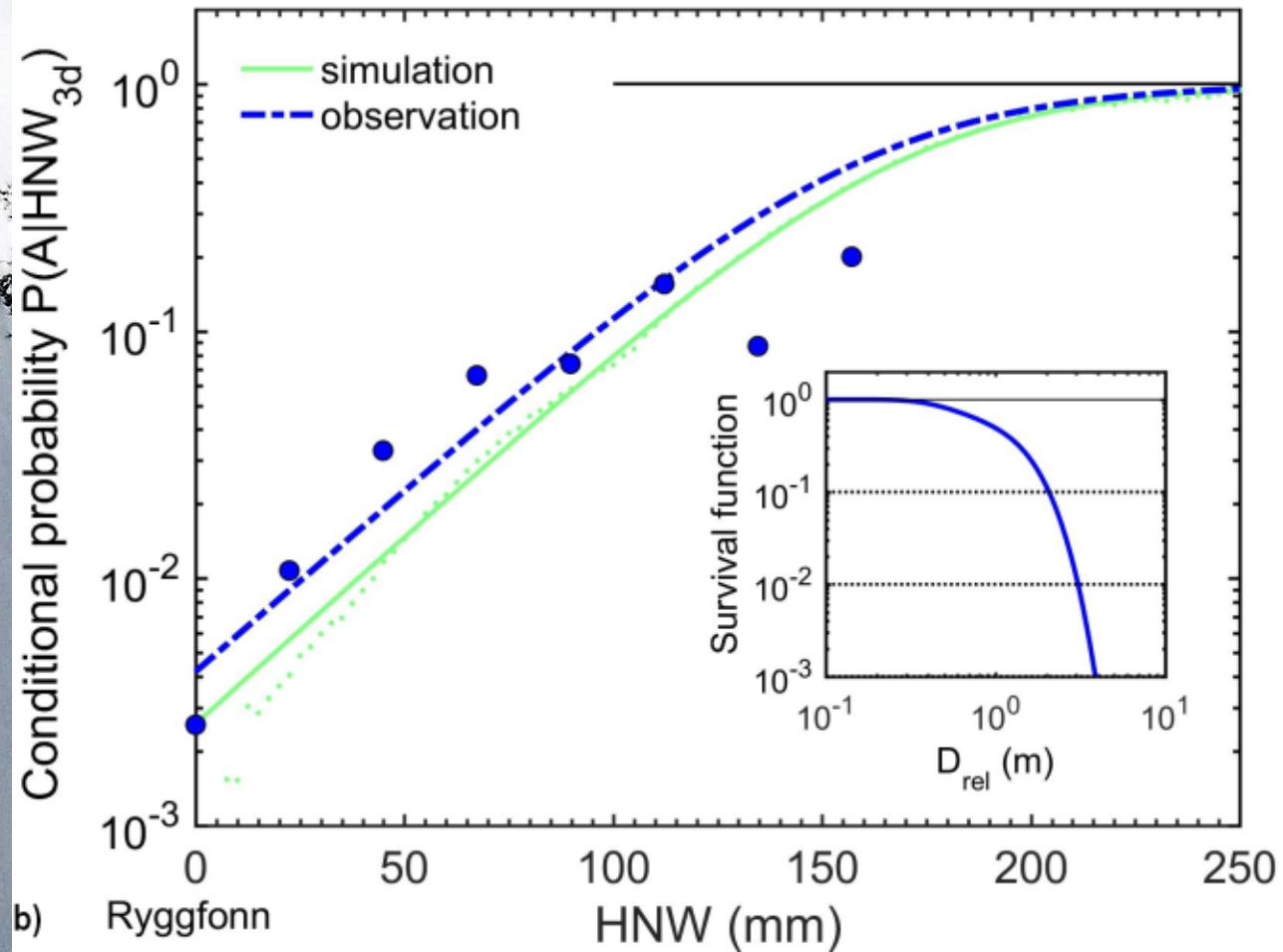
Mål 2: en kvantitativ metodikk for bruddhøydeberegning:



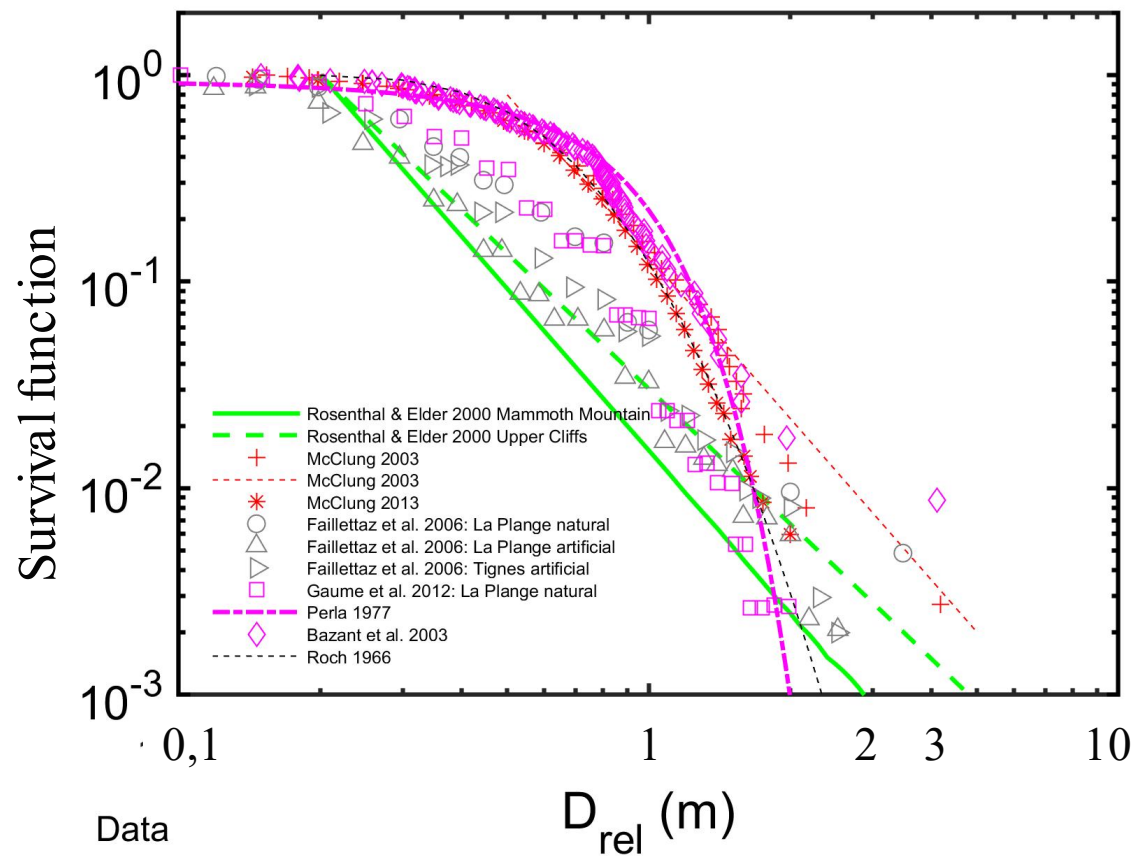
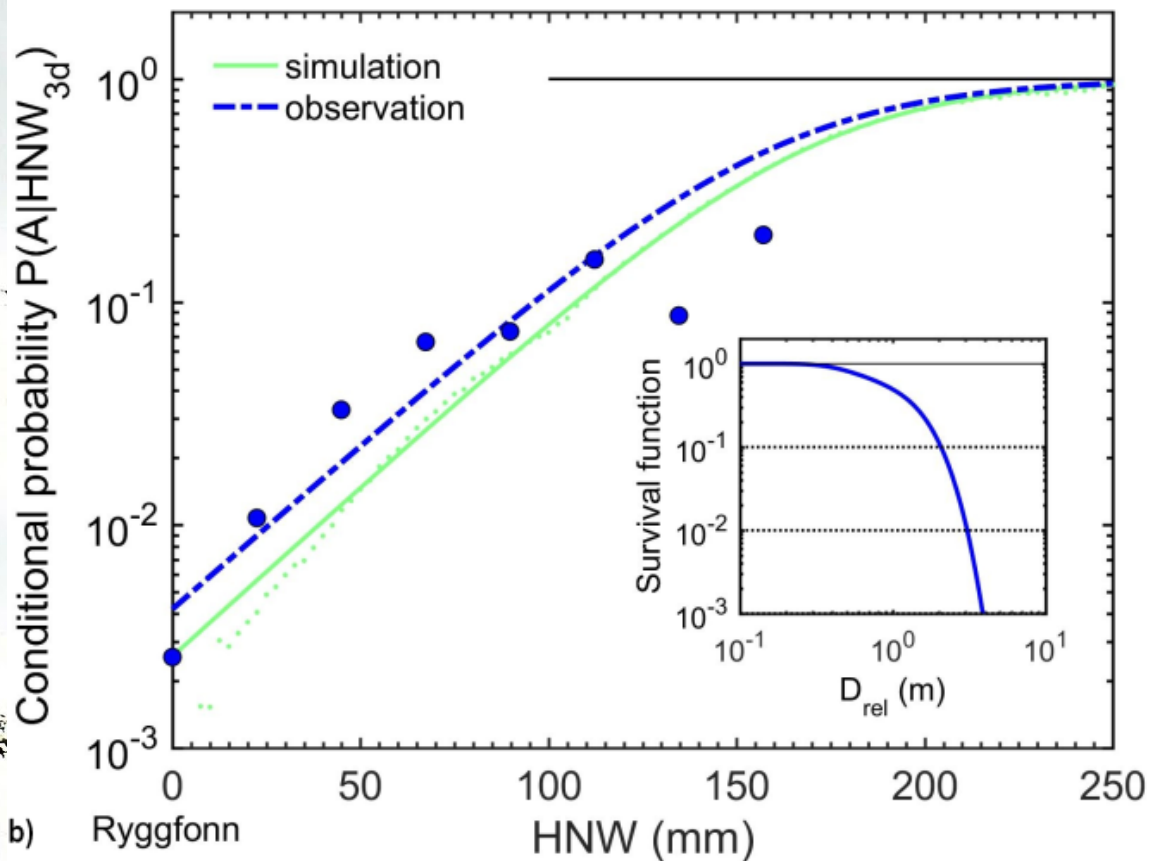
Her inkludert effekt av skog



Observert vs simulert sannsynlighet Ryggfonn



Observert vs. simulert bruddhøyde Ryggfonn



Hvorfor AvaRelPro og ikke 3d snøhøyde?

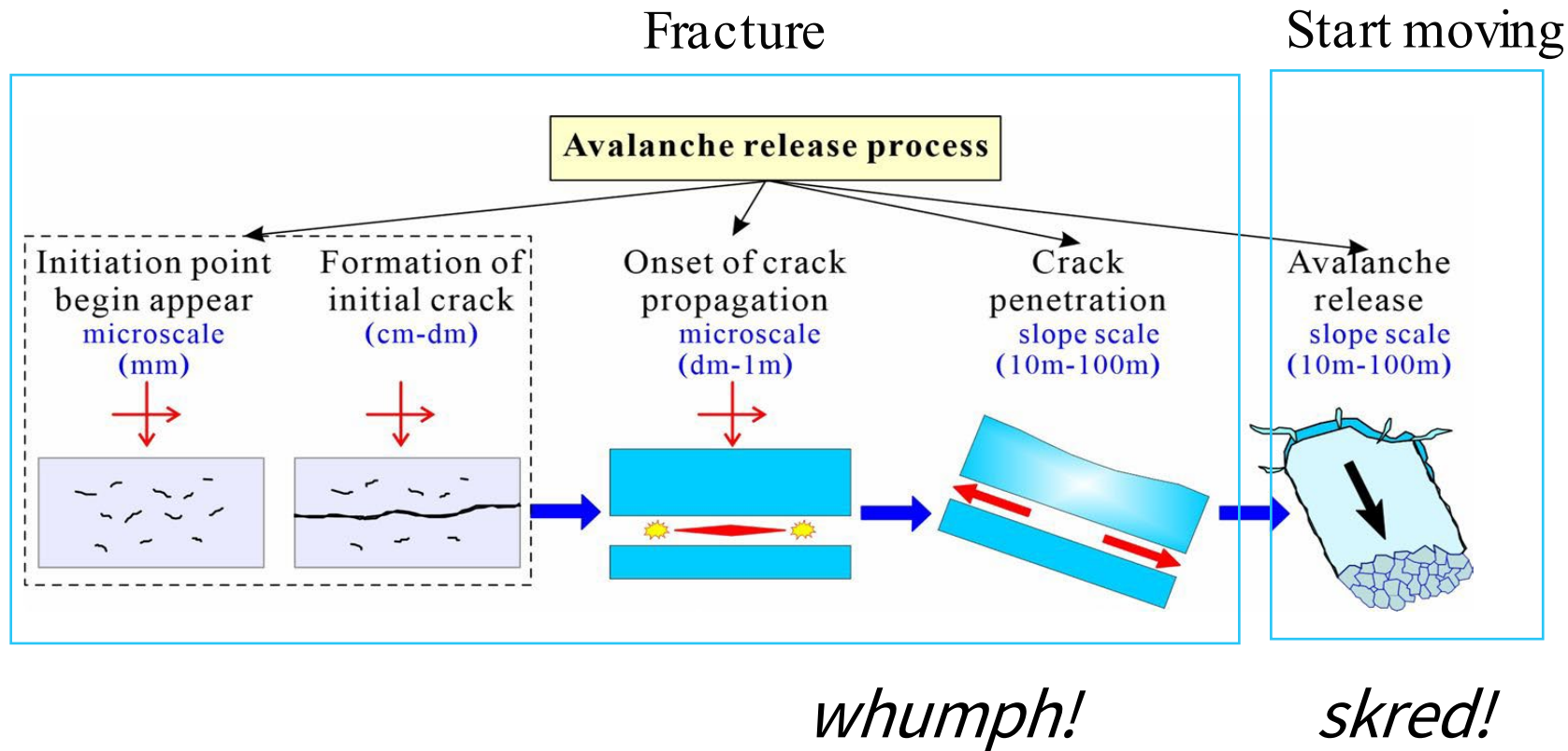
- Del av eldre snøpakke inkluderes i bruddhøyden
- Flere snøpakkeegenskaper:
 - Initiell snøhøyde
 - Snøtilvekst (1- og 3- døgns)
 - Temperatur / tetthet av snøpakken
- Skogeffekt kan kvantifiseres
- Representasjon av våtsnøskred / regn på snø
- Snødrift kan integreres på daglig 1d og 3d nysnø

Del 4: Hva skjer videre med AvaRelPro?

Noe overestimerte bruddhøyder i NAKSIN4,
spesielt i slakere terreng (25° - 37°)

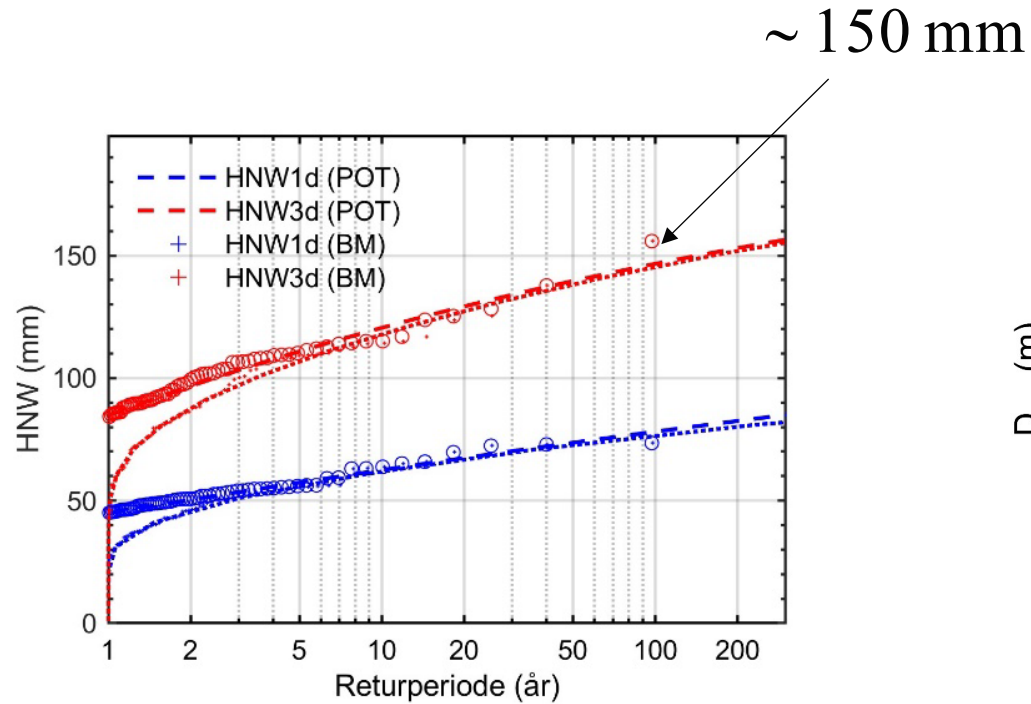
Nytt: inkludert sekundært krav for skred, etter initieilt brudd

- Brudd (whumph) + skred!
- Basert på Herwijnen et al.

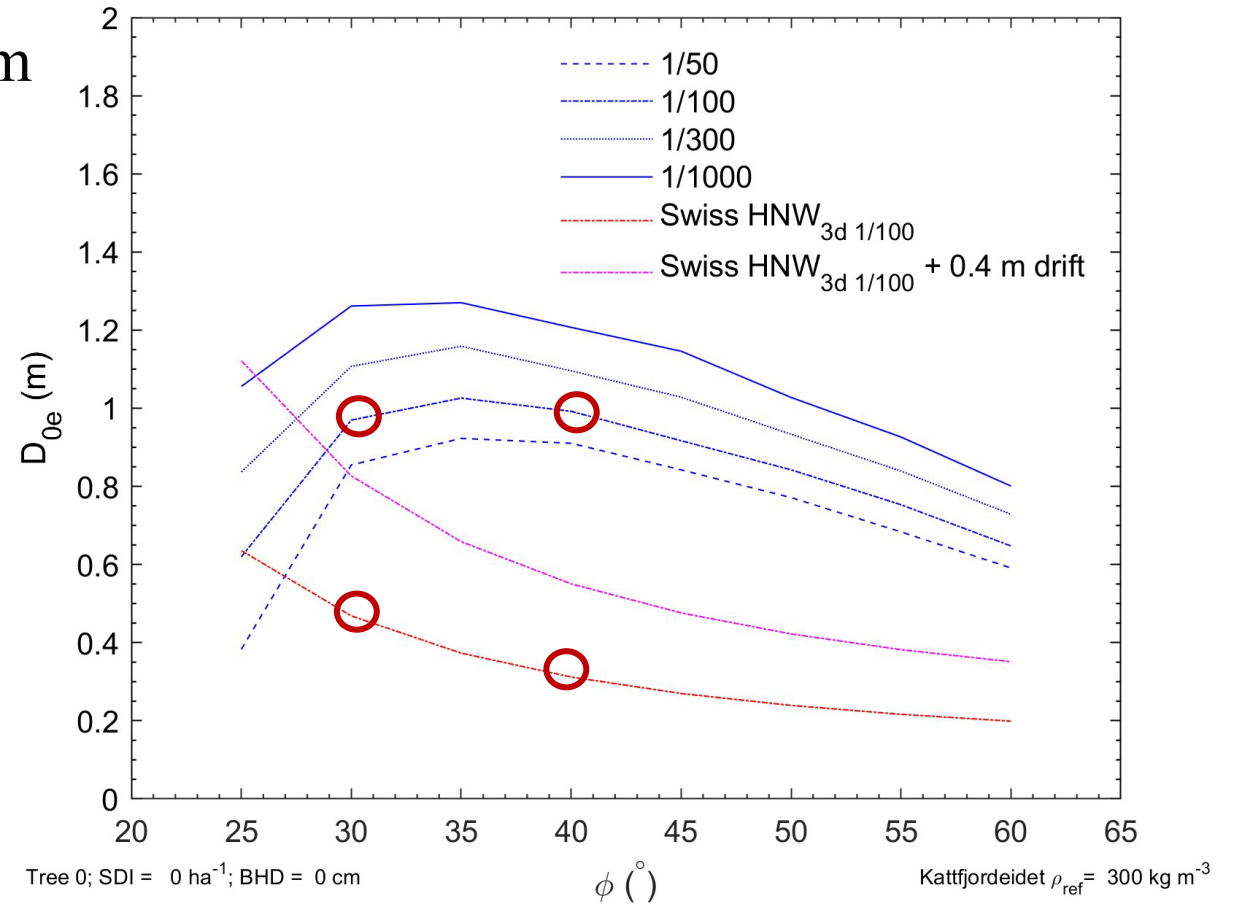


Reduserer
bruddhøyder i
slakere terreng

3-døgns FSW vs. AvaRelPro

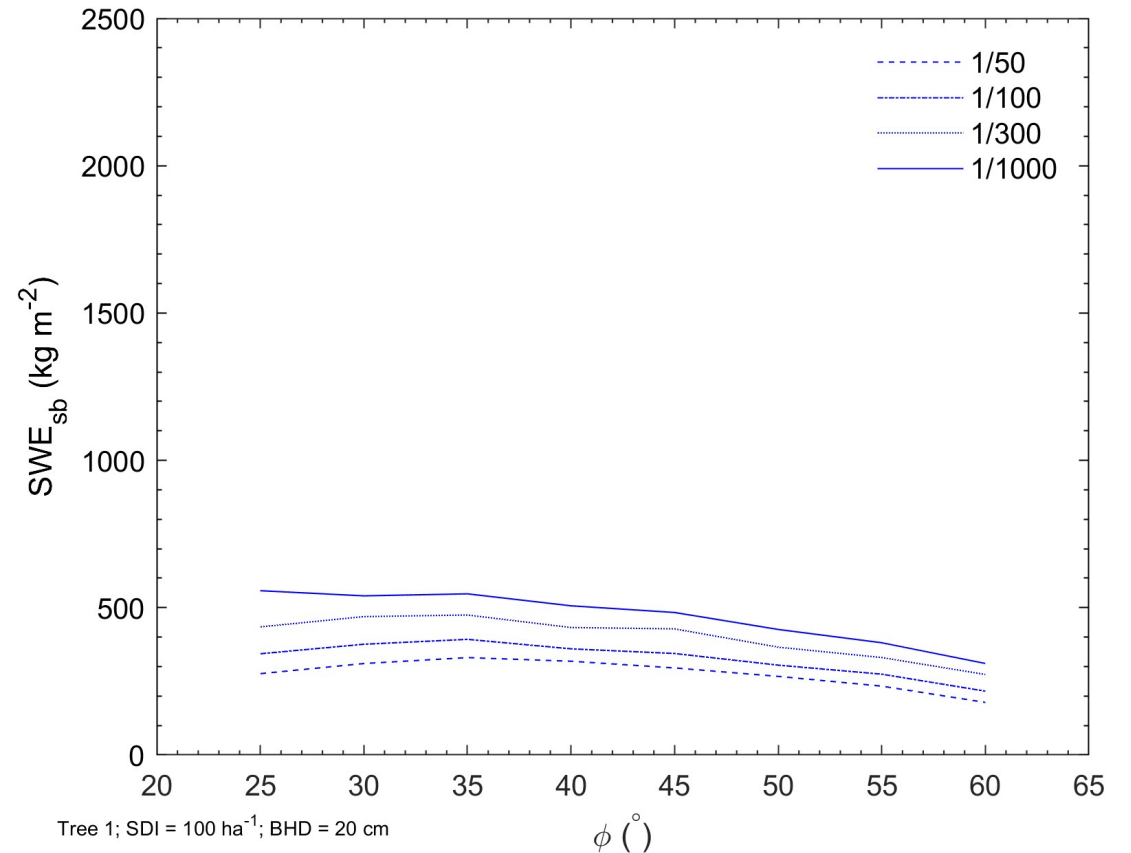
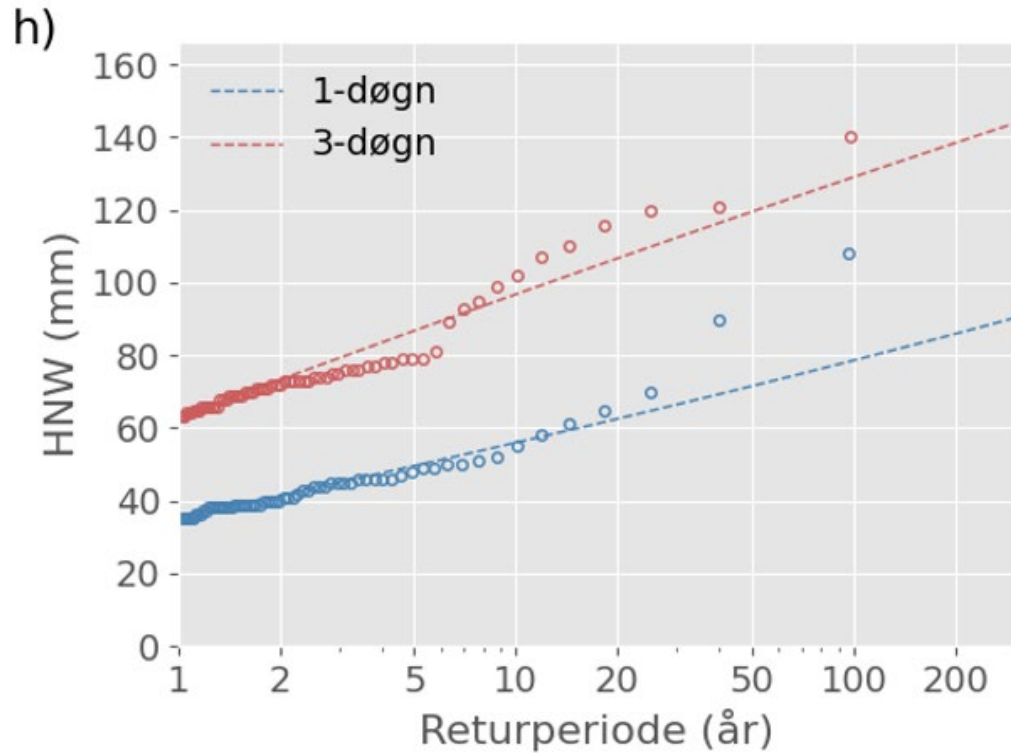


Eksempel Kattfjordeidet



Per nå: bruker en kombinasjon av 3d HNW og AvaRelPro

$$M_{\text{rel}} = \rho_{\text{rel}} d_0 \sim \sqrt{SWE_{sb} HNW_{3D} \cos \phi}$$



Veien videre: forbedret skogseffekt

- Justere snøhøyde
- Intensitet av snøpålagring
- Tetthet
- Mekanisk stabilisering fra stammer

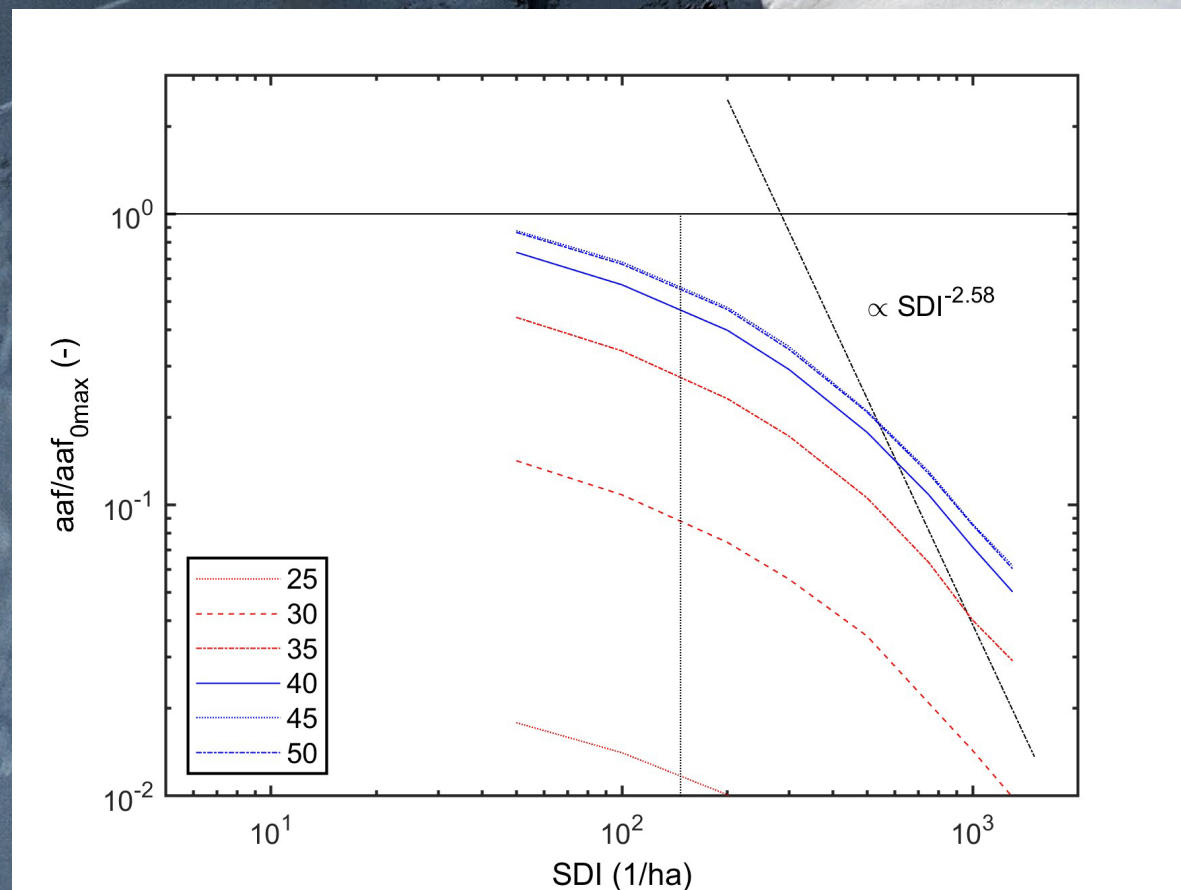
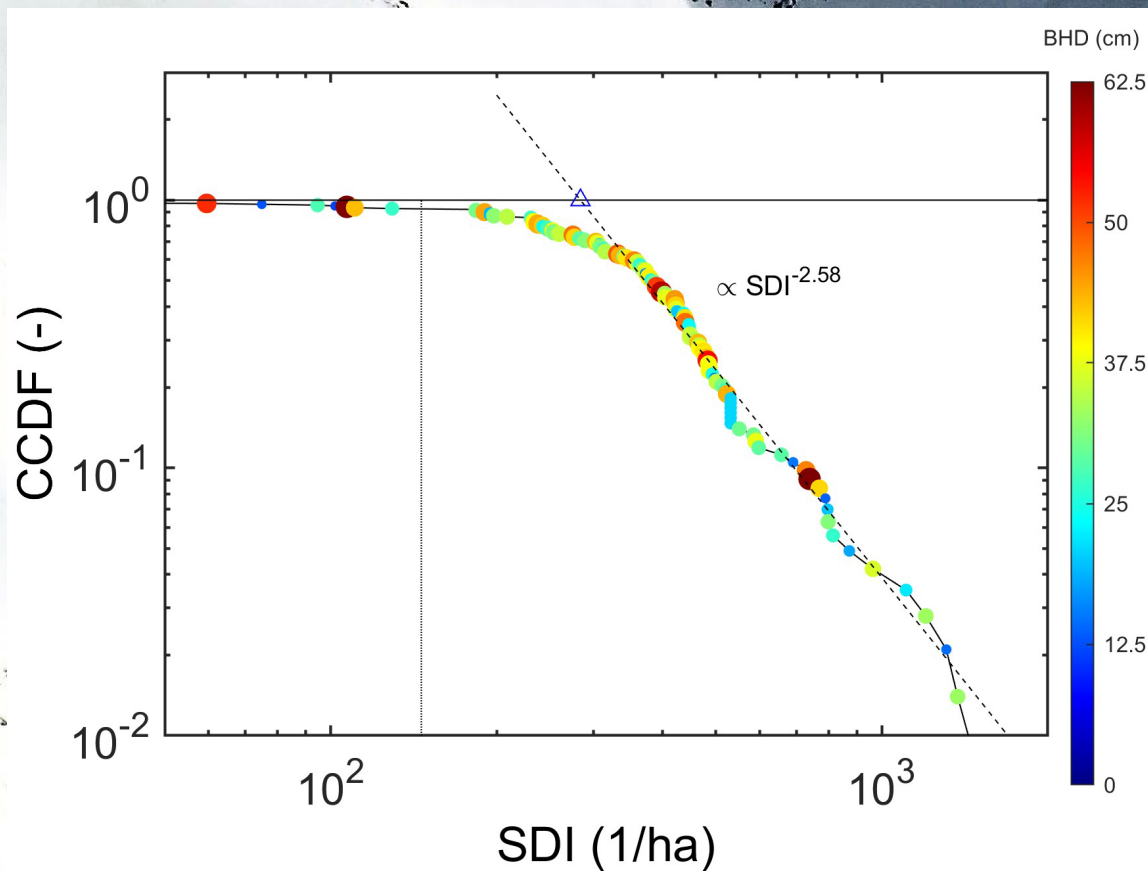


$$G = -1 + \left(\underbrace{\frac{C}{g \rho H S \cos \varphi \sin \varphi}}_{O \approx 0.1-1} + \underbrace{\mu_s \cot \varphi}_{O \approx 0.3-1} \right) + \frac{1 N_{ha} \rho_t}{2 \cdot 10^4 c}$$

snowpack stability



Veien videre: forbedret skogseffekt



Kort oppsummert:

Vannekvivalent heller enn snøhøyde

Ekstrapolering → 3 x tidsserie (200-år)

Bruddhøyde avhenger av mer enn 3-døgns snøtilvekst

NAKSIN – noe overestimerte bruddhøyder

AvaRelPro videre: tuning, skog og snødrift

Takk for
oppmerksomheten!

An aerial photograph of a vast, snow-covered mountain range under a clear blue sky. The snow is bright white, contrasting with the dark, rocky terrain visible in some areas. A large, semi-transparent red rectangle is centered over the image, containing the white text 'NGI' and the tagline 'På sikker grunn' below it.

NGI

På sikker grunn