

Constructing vulnerability maps of material and energy pathways in deltas



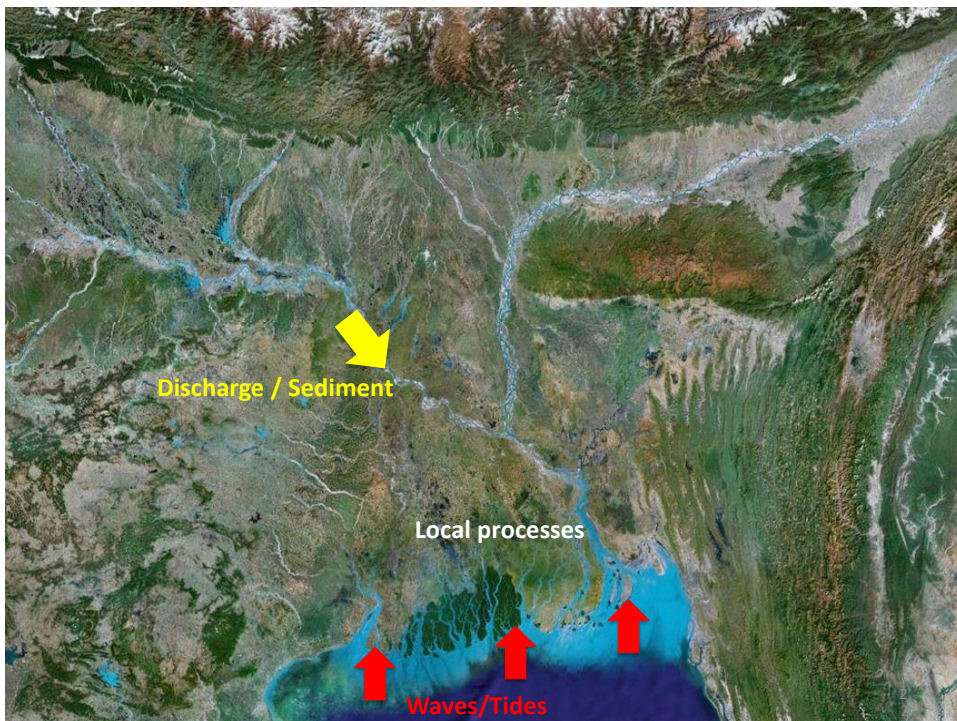
Deltas in Times of Climate Change II
Rotterdam. September 25, 2014

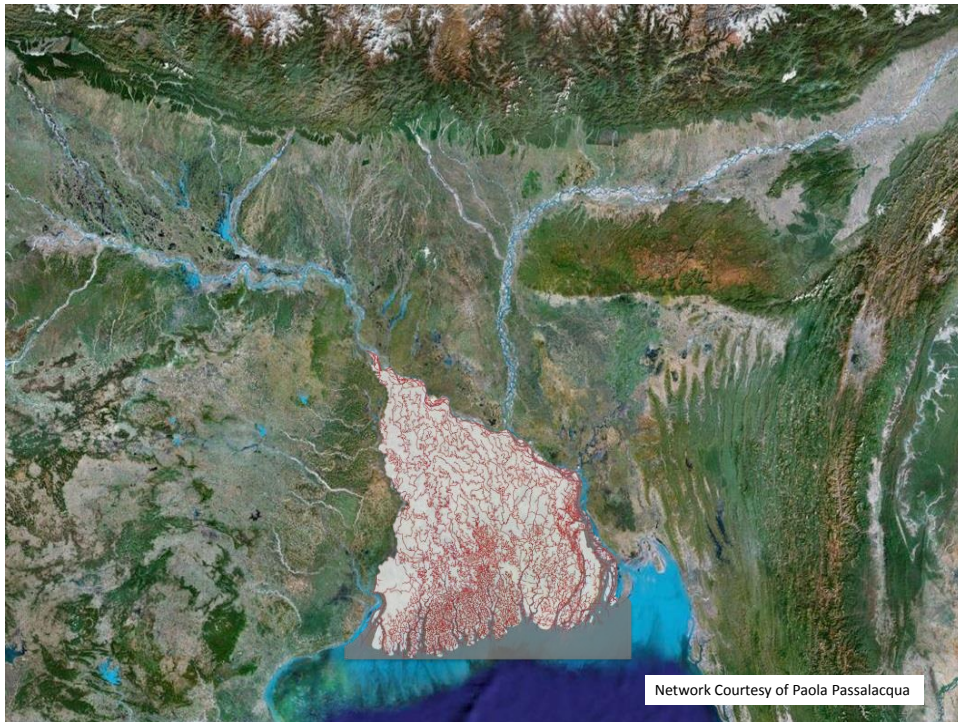


Efi Foufoula-Georgiou

University of Minnesota

Department of Civil, Environmental and Geo- Engineering





Questions



- (1) How does delta connectivity (in geometry and dynamics) control the overall system robustness to change?
- (2) Does connectivity of the delta tell us anything about the morphodynamics that established it?

- **Approach:**

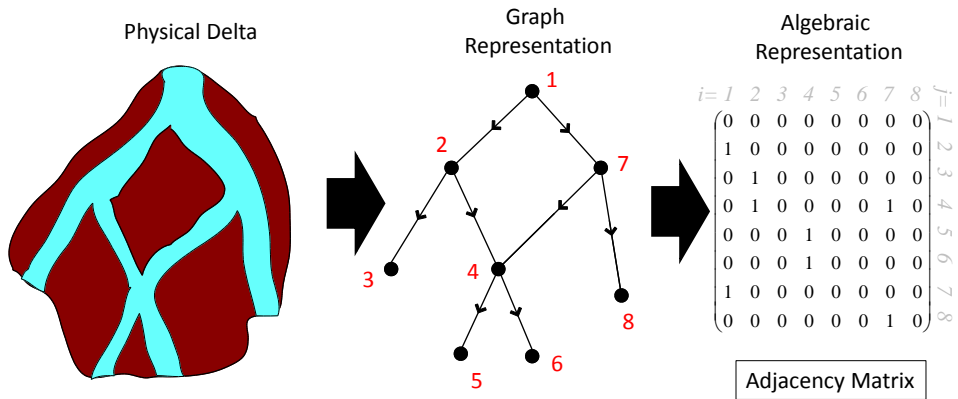
Develop a framework that can allow probing into the delta system connectivity in a systematic way and evaluating system changes in view of changes in one or more of its connected components (vulnerability analysis)

- **We Propose:**

1. A rigorous framework of delta network analysis:
 - Extracting subnetworks
 - Nourishment Areas
 - Upstream Areas
2. Use this framework for building vulnerability maps
3. Define metrics that capture the complexity of the topology and dynamics of the subnetworks, and enable us to establish a quantitative framework of comparison.



Deltas as Graphs



Transport and Vulnerability in River Deltas: A Graph-Theoretic Approach

A Tejedor, A Longjas, I Zaliapin, E Foufoula-Georgiou
arXiv preprint arXiv:1408.5834

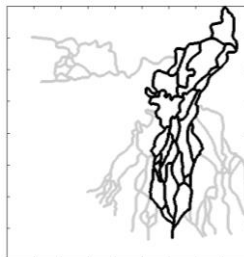
5

Delta Topologic Analysis

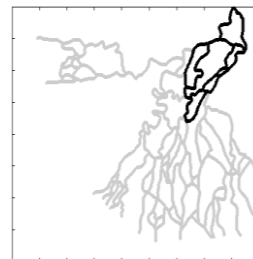
From Adjacency Matrix:



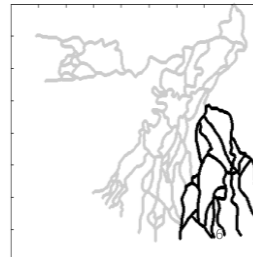
Extracting subnetworks



Upstream Areas



Nourishment Areas

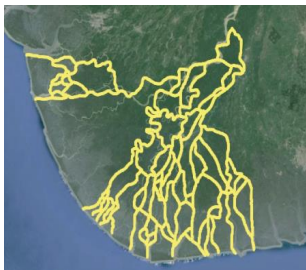




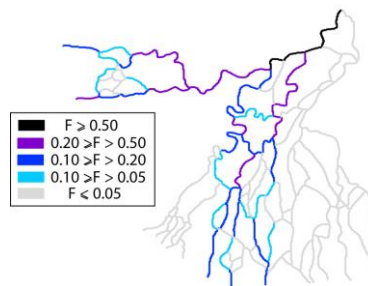
Delta Dynamic Analysis



From **Weighted** Adjacency Matrix:



Steady Flux Distribution



Transport and Vulnerability in River Deltas: A Graph-Theoretic Approach

A Tejedor, A Longjas, I Zaliapin, E Foufoula-Georgiou

arXiv preprint arXiv:1408.5834

8

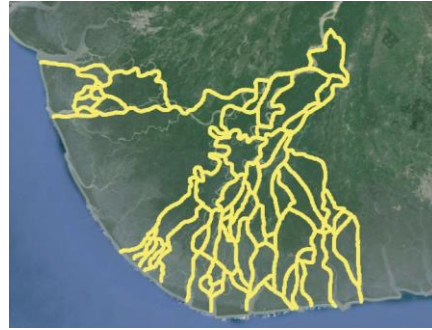
Vulnerability to change



- How does a flux reduction at a given link affect the outlets?
- What links ("hot spots") cause the most drastic reduction to the outlets?



Wax Lake Delta
(Louisiana Coast, USA)

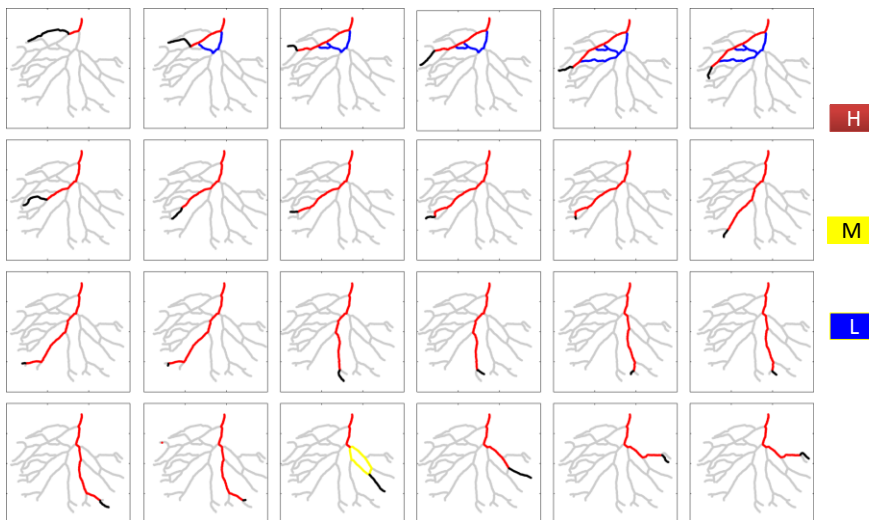


Niger Delta
(West Africa)

9

Vulnerability Maps

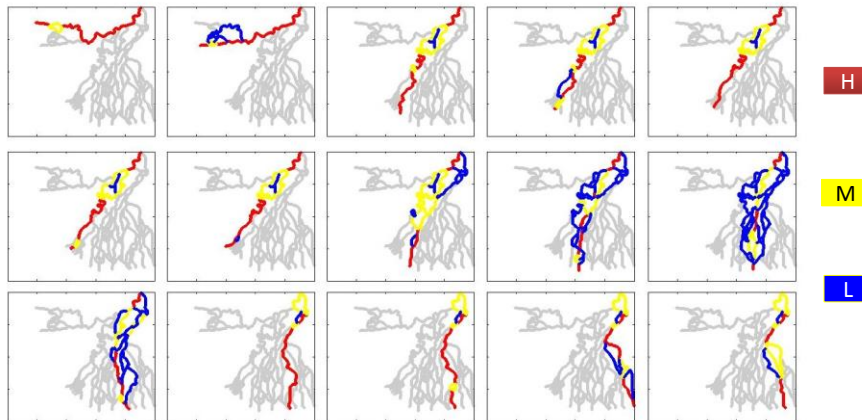
Wax Lake Delta



10

Vulnerability Maps

Niger Delta

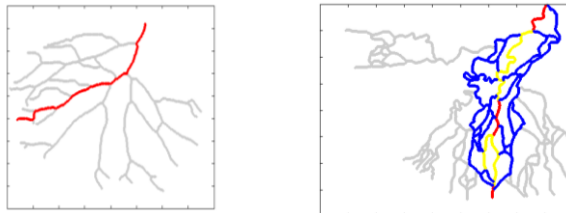


11

Process => Shape => Vulnerability?

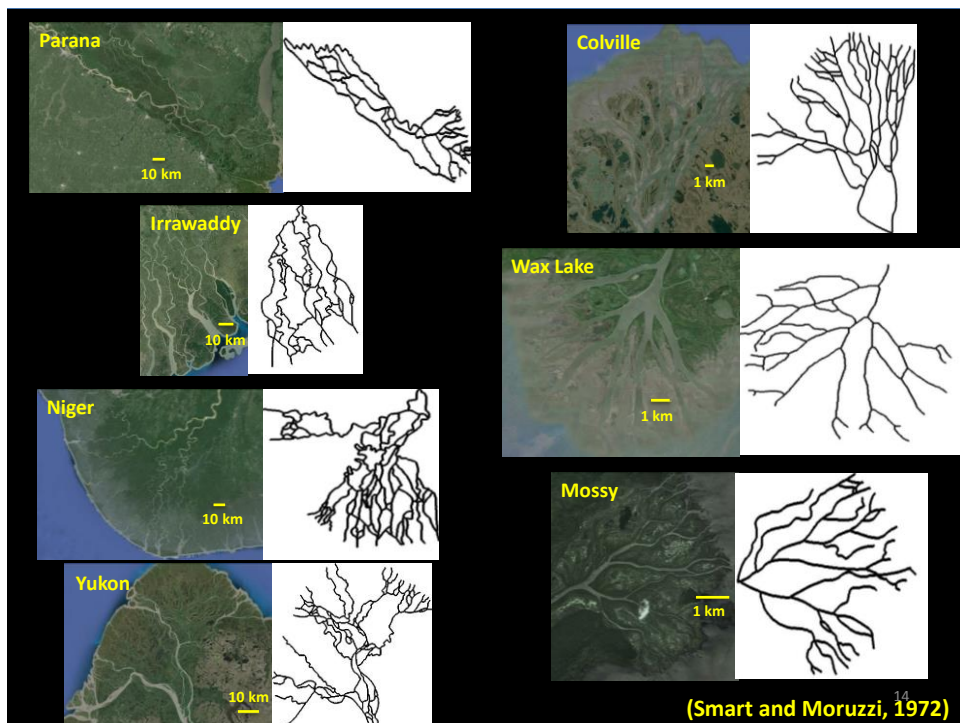
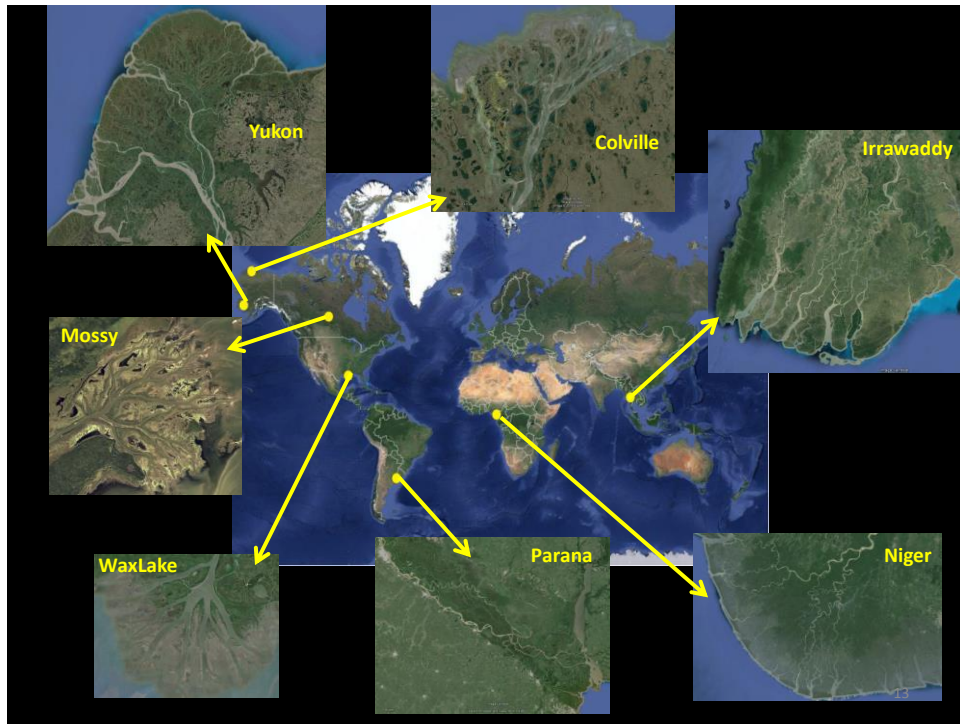


- Does vulnerability relate to the topology and dynamics of a deltas?



- What metrics capture the topology and dynamics of deltas?
- What does the topology and dynamics tell us about the physical processes that generated these deltas?

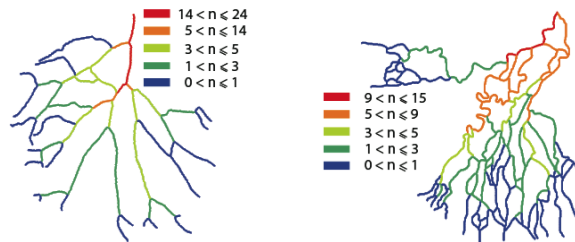
12



Geometric Complexity/Dynamic Exchange



1. Tree structure (Subnetworks are linear paths) versus loopy structure (Subnetworks contain multiple paths between the apex and the outlet)
2. How many Links (Flux) are shared among the different subnetworks. (Do some deltas consist of a set of pretty independent units/subnetworks, versus others that consist of a 'core' that is common to all the subnetworks?)

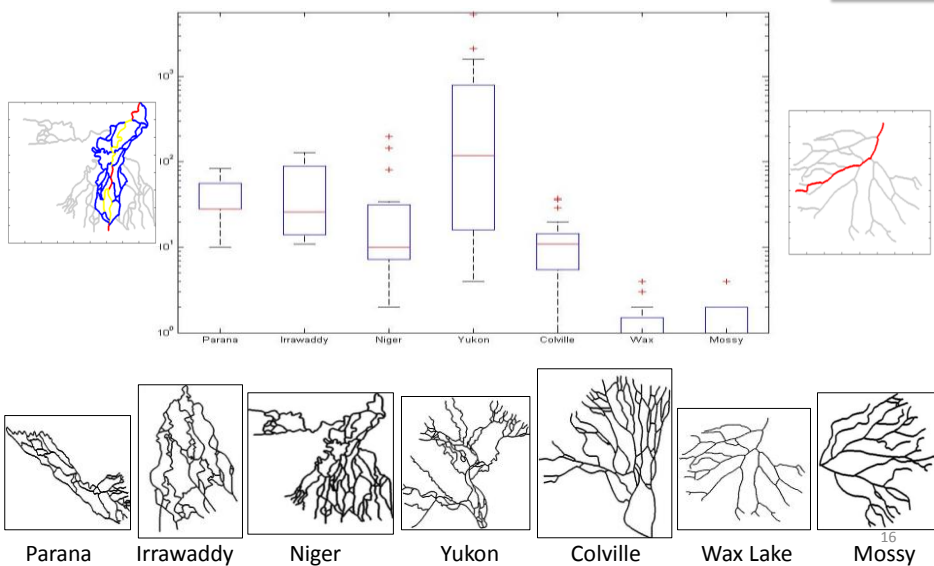


(n is the number of subnetworks to which a given link belongs)

15

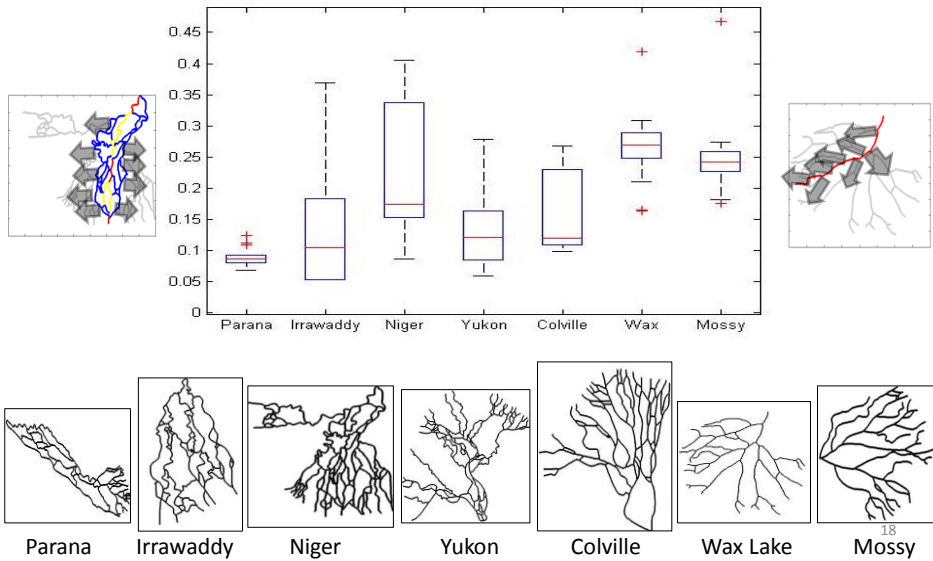
Geometric Complexity

Alternative Paths

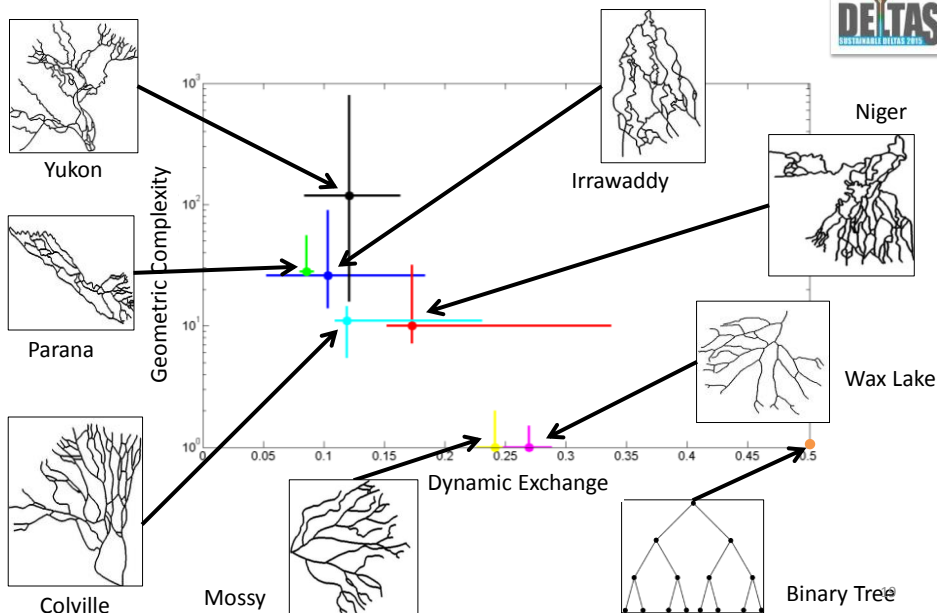


Dynamic Exchange

Leakage



"2-D Geo-dynamic Space" for Deltas



Open Problems



- Do “physically similar” deltas fall close-by into this 2D Geo-dynamic space for deltas?
- What does the “position” and “variability” in the 2D Geo-dynamic space reveal about the morphodynamic processes that created a delta?
- Do deltas with substantial anthropogenic influences deviate from pristine deltas in the 2D Geo-dynamic space?
- Can the age/size of a delta be revealed by its position into this 2D Geodynamic space?
- How does this position relate to vulnerability to change?

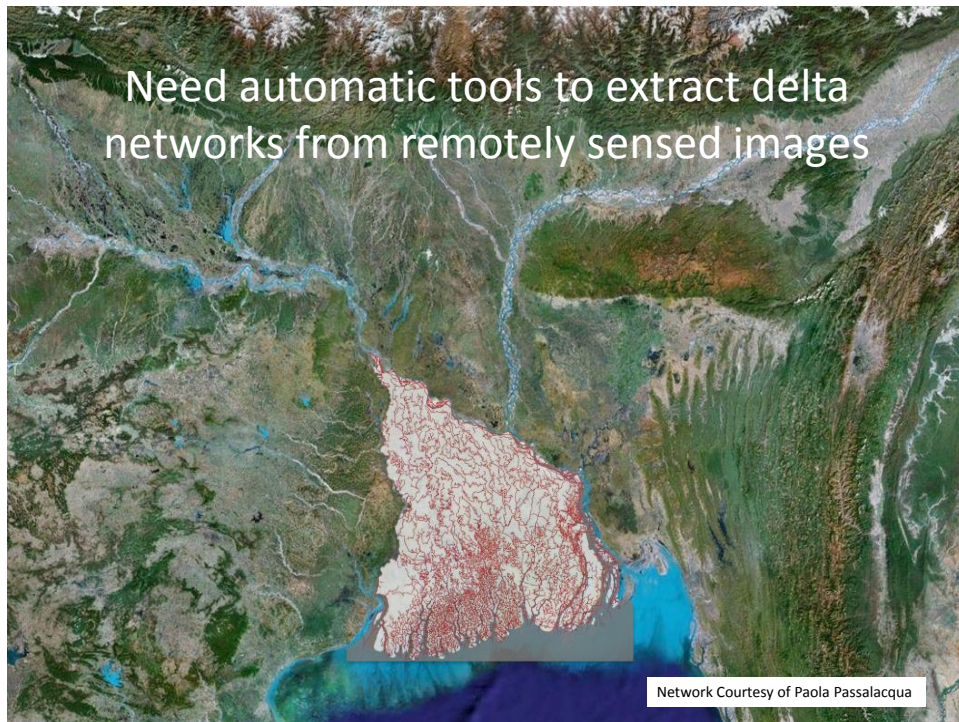
20

Take home message



- Deltas are networks of connected pathways that deliver fluxes from the apex to the deltaic surface to the coast.
- This connectivity makes a difference in how vulnerable / robust they are to changes
- We have presented a framework that allows us to efficiently study these systems as “graphs” in order to systematically:
 - ✓ Compute the distribution of fluxes
 - ✓ Define subnetworks
 - ✓ Define Nourishment networks
 - ✓ Define Contributing networks
 - ✓ Evaluate scenarios of change
- We have established quantitative metrics that account for topologic and dynamic characteristics of deltas.

21



GeoNet: Geomorphic Feature Extraction

Home

Acknowledgments

Contributors

Data

Documentation

- > Code structure
- FAQ
- Matlab concepts
- > Revision history
- Test cases

Download

How-to

License

Publications

- > Journal articles
- > Presentations

Sitemap

Links

Paola Passalacqua's Group

UT Austin CAEE

OpenTopography

NCALM

NCED

Contacts

Paola Passalacqua

Hannah Sangareddy

Colin Stark

Home

[Welcome to GeoNet](#)

GeoNet is a computational tool for the automatic extraction of channel networks and channel heads from high resolution topography. The most recent version is GeoNet 2.0, which followed GeoNet 1.0 and GeoNet 1.0.1.

GeoNet combines nonlinear filtering for data preprocessing and cost minimization principles for feature extraction. The use of nonlinear filtering achieves noise removal in low gradient areas and edge enhancement in high gradient areas, i.e., near feature boundaries. After preprocessing, GeoNet extracts channels as geodesics—lines that minimize a cost function based on fundamental geomorphic characteristics of channels such as flow accumulation and curvature. Please see our [Publications](#) for details on the method.

GeoNet can be downloaded through the [Download](#) page. The package contains example data sets and scripts to run them. Information on how to run GeoNet on other data sets can be found in the [How-to](#) page.

— GeoNet extracted network

— Surveyed network

Mapping tolerance limit

Channel Length (approx.)	Frequency
0-5	4.5
5-10	2.0
10-15	1.0
15-20	0.5
20-25	1.0

Thank you!



Alejandro Tejedor
University of Minnesota



Anthony Longjas
University of Minnesota



Ilya Zaliapan
University of Nevada, Reno



Irina Overeen
University of Colorado, Boulder



Fabrice Renaud
United Nations University



John Dearing
University of Southampton

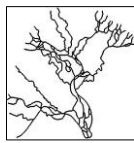
Transport and Vulnerability in River Deltas: A Graph-Theoretic Approach
A Tejedor, A Longjas, I Zaliapan, E Foufoula-Georgiou

arXiv preprint arXiv:1408.5834

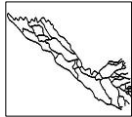
24

25

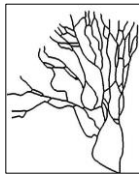
Geometric Complexity vs. Map Robustness



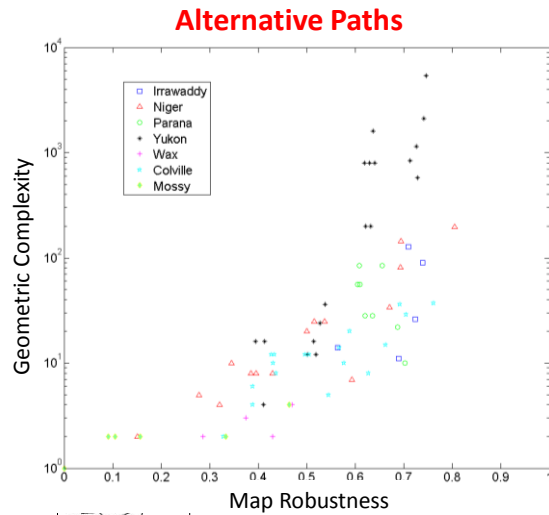
Yukon



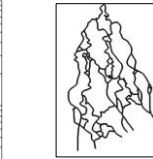
Parana



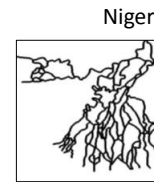
Colville



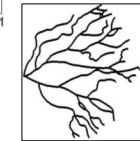
Wax Lake



Irrawaddy



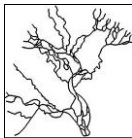
Niger



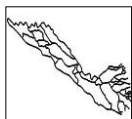
Mossy

26

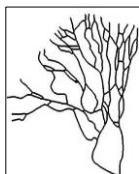
Dynamic Exchange vs. Map Robustness



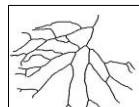
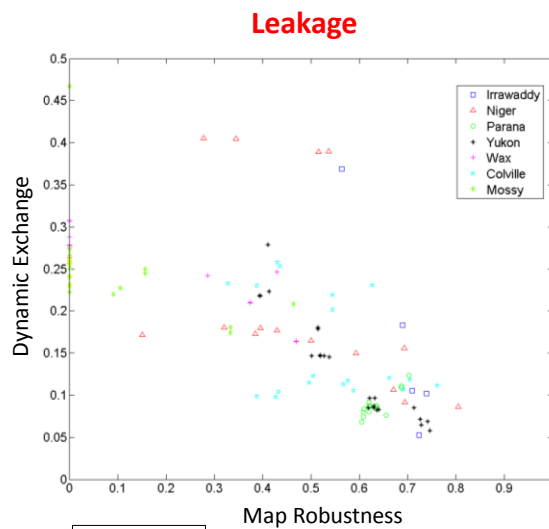
Yukon



Parana



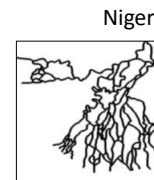
Colville



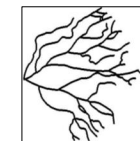
Wax Lake



Irrawaddy



Niger



Mossy

27