

# Benchmark 1: Input Data Files for Modeling Crescent City Harbor

This document describes the input data files for Crescent City case studies used in Yamashita et al. (2022).

## Data Format for Uniform Grid Data files

All data files described below are the z data format files with uniform grid. The following Matlab codes in each DEM directory plot any z data format file:

[plot\\_z\\_crescent\\_0p3sec\\_501x361.m](#) at [/crescent\\_city/DEM/](#)  
[plot\\_z\\_hirota\\_0p2sec\\_1567x1387.m](#) at [/hirota/DEM/](#)

To plot the other z data format files using these m files, you may need to change the following parameters.

(1) Essential parameters to run the code

Line 8: input file name, [z\\_file](#)

Line 14: the number of grid points along the longitude, [ix\(-\)](#)

Line 15: the number of grid points along the latitude, [jy\(-\)](#)

Line 18: grid space, [dx\(°\)](#)

Line 22: longitude at the west end, [xmin\(°\)](#)

Line 24: latitude at the south end, [ymin\(°\)](#)

(2) Optional parameters

Line 30: increment to plot z data, [inc\(-\)](#)

Line 51: vertical exaggeration, [zFC\(-\)](#)

Line 55: minimum value for the colorbar, [zminC\(m\)](#)

Line 56: maximum value for the colorbar, [zmaxC\(m\)](#)

Line 106: change the light angle

## Crescent City Modeling Data Files

- Nested-grid Setup (in [/crescent\\_city/](#))  
[crescent\\_city\\_5GN\\_setup\\_2023\\_0601.xlsx](#) shows the nested-grid setup to model Crescent City Harbor including the grid points, space, and coverage of each computational domain.
- DEM data (m) (in [/crescent\\_city/DEM](#))
  - Domain 1: [north\\_pacific\\_2min\\_GEBCO14\\_MSUW\\_3301x1321\\_2018\\_12\\_DDGW.dat](#)
  - Domain 2: [US\\_westcoast\\_30sec\\_1441x2281\\_2018\\_12\\_ver1\\_DDGW.dat](#)
  - Domain 3: [crescent\\_city\\_7.5sec\\_481x577\\_2018\\_12\\_ver1\\_DDGW.dat](#)
  - Domain 4: [crescent\\_city\\_1.5sec\\_421x481\\_2018\\_12\\_ver1\\_DDGW.dat](#)
  - Domain 5: [crescent\\_city\\_0.3sec\\_NCEI\\_NOAA\\_501x361\\_2018\\_12\\_ver1\\_DDGW.dat](#)
- Manning's roughness coefficient  
The value of  $0.025 \text{ m}^{-1/3}\text{s}$  is used in hydrodynamic and sediment transport models
- Land-use Map (in [/crescent\\_city/](#))
  - Domain 5: [lc\\_CC\\_0.3sec\\_NCEI\\_NOAA.dat](#)
  - 0: water body(erodible)
  - 1: land(non-erodible)
- Initial Deposition Thickness (cm) (in [/crescent\\_city/](#))
  - Domain 5: [is\\_CC\\_NCEI\\_NOAA\\_03sec\\_25deg.dat](#)
  - The initial sediment layer, which is assumed to be 20 m thick, tapers off over a  $25^\circ$  gradient to the boundaries of non-erodible surfaces.
- Pier structure
  - Domain 5: [pier\\_03sec\\_Crescent\\_City.dat](#)
  - The pier structure data consist of 0 or 1. The data of "1" indicates the location of a pile array in the harbor. The equivalent roughness coefficient for a pile array is Eq.(14) in Yamashita et al. (2022, Mar. Geol.)
- Post event survey data within domain 5 (described in Wilson et al. 2012):  
[dh\\_crescent\\_city\\_0.3sec\\_NOAA\\_USACE\\_501x361.dat](#)

- Tide level: -74.0 cm

## Reference

Yamashita, K., Yamazaki, Y., Bai, Y., Takahashi, T., Imamura, F., and Cheung, K.F. (2022). Modeling of sediment transport in rapidly-varying flow for coastal morphological changes caused by tsunamis. *Marine Geology*, 449, 106823, doi:10.1016/j.margeo.2022.106823.