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APPLICATION OF MATHEMATICAL MODELLING FOR ASSESSMENT OF NEARSHORE WAVE CLIMATE

By
D.P.L.RANASINGHE

THIS THESIS WAS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF MORATUWA
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Abstract

In Sri Lanka, nearshore wave climate is influenced by the simultaneous occurrence of swell waves approaching from a more or less southerly direction and sea waves mainly influenced by monsoonal weather pattern. Some nearshore areas are also vulnerable for occasional impact of cyclonic wave conditions. This complexity and high degree of temporal and spatial variability of waves clearly emphasize the need for accurate assessment of near shore wave climate.

The lack of wave recordings at nearshore location restricts the assessment of nearshore wave climate to some extent. This deficiency in wave data can be overcome by transforming waves from location at which wave data are available through wave propagation modelling. This research study is aimed to develop two dimensional mathematical model based on an irregular wave description capable of simulating wave propagation from offshore to nearshore considering wave transformations due to shoaling, refraction , wave breaking and bottom friction dissipation. The wave conservation equation and the model of Battjes and Janssen were used as the basis to develop the model.

Galle (70m depth) is considered as offshore location which represents the entire deep water wave climate off the southern offshore coast. Hambantota (17m depth) and Kudawella(I5m depth) were selected as nearshore locations to establish the directional wavestatistics for swell and sea waves by applying the developed mathematical model.

Finally based on obtained nearshore wave data base, predictions for extreme wave conditions were made as design wave parameters for coastal and harbour structures. Extremewave heights analysis were done for both offshore and nearshore locations in southerncoast of Sri Lanka using two statistical extreme value probability distributions, namely Gumbel (Fischer-Tippet Type 1) distribution and the Weibull distribution

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DECLARATION

I certify that this dissertation does not incorporate without acknowledgement of any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any University and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written or orally communicated by another person except, where due reference is made in the text.

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Certified by

UOM Verified Signature

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Acknowledgement

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to **Dr P. P. Guneratna**, Senior Lecturer, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa, supervisor of the project for his guidance and encouragement towards the successfully completion of the project from the time of beginning. Without his constructive ideas and feedback throughout the project I would not have succeeded.

My appreciation is also extended to the Chairman of the Research Progress Review Committee of the project **Dr. K. Raveenthiran,** Senior Research Engineer, Lanka Hydraulic Institute Ltd for his constructive comments and guidance.

I convey my appreciation to Senior Lecturer, Department of Civil Engineering, **Dr. S.P. Samarawickrama** acting as a Committee member for my MSc. Research Progress Review Committee and reacting positively for all necessary requests

My gratitude also goes to **Prof. S.A.S. Kulathilake**, Senior Lecturer, Department of Civil Engineering as the research Co-ordinator specially allocating his time to attend progress review proceedings.

I also thank **Senate Research Committee** for funding the research.

With a special consideration I would like to thank my all colleagues including **Ms. W.C.D.K. Fernando, Ms. E. K. Champika** for their fullest corporation.

Credit must be given to the technical staff in Hydraulic Engineering Laboratory headed by **Mr. H.W Kumarasinghe** and **Mr A.A.D.I.A. Jayawardhana** for their kind support

I wish to thank all the **academic and non academic staff members** in Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa for their support.

Finally I'm indebted to a number of persons who helped me in numerous ways towards successful completion of this project and I thank them all.

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Abstract

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