

## HRDM (High Resolution Dispersion Model) as a part of DSS (Decision Support System)





Jan Andrzejewski<sup>1</sup>, Maciej Muzyka<sup>1</sup>, Anna Przyborska<sup>1</sup> Michał Białoskórski<sup>2</sup>, Jaromir Jakacki<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>Institute of Oceanology PAS, Marine Dynamics Department, Sopot, Poland <sup>2</sup>Technical University of Gdansk, Academic Computer Centre TASK

After the Second World War, during the Potsdam Conference a decision about demilitarization of Germany was made, and as a consequence, munition including chemical warfare agents (CWA) was dumped into the basins of the Baltic Sea. This type of weapon was stored in metal barrels that were under strong influence of electrochemical oxidation (corrosion). Several tens years later, scientists were wondering what consequences for marine ecosystem could have a leakage from this weapon bring. Although over 70 years passed since the Second World War, the influence of potential leakage of the CWA is not known yet. Thus, the main goal of this work is to estimate dangerous area caused by potential leakage using the HRDM dispersion model. The HRDM model is developed in Institute of Oceanology Polish Academy of Sciences.

All calculations were carried out at the Academic Computer Centre in Gdańsk

DSS Database REST **DSS** client **HRDM** 

REST (Representational State Transfer) API (Application Programming Interface) is high level structure of network service that grants access to data (in a wide sense) via internet excluding web browser. This solution implemented in DAIMON DSS system.

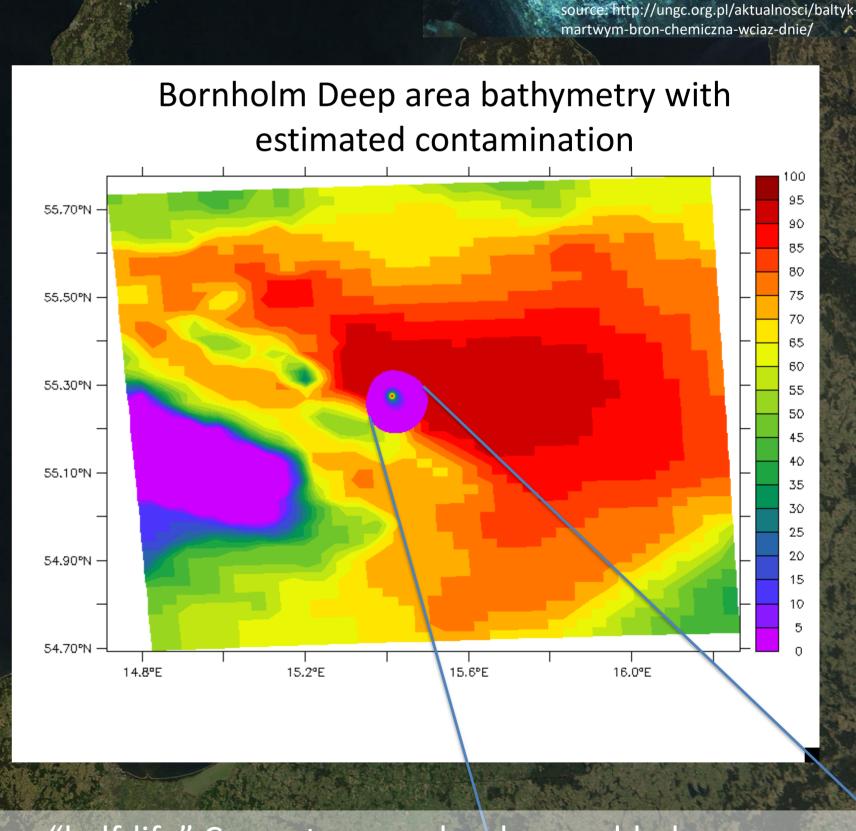
One of the component of DSS items is the results of the potential dispersion of contamination using HRDM. This model is two dimensional. Initial data such as sea bottom currents and temperature are taken from operational IOPAS model – eBaltic (https://ebaltic.plgrid.pl/). The HRDM model takes into account the main physical processes that have influence dispersion of contamination - advection, diffusion and half-life  $(t_{1/2})$  of substance. There two cases – with (upper) and wthout half-life (lower). The examples show continous leakage. There is also assumption, that initial concentration of contamination is equal to one - it is much more flexible - multiplying the result by initial conentration provides real contamination.

Data from eBaltic: bottom currents, bottom temperature

> Data interpolation on high resolution grid

Every hour outputs in netCDF format

Scattering of contamination based on advection and diffusion processes, also half-life is added separately



Examples of dispersion using continuous leakage (upper pictures) and no "half-life" Current arrows has been added.

