

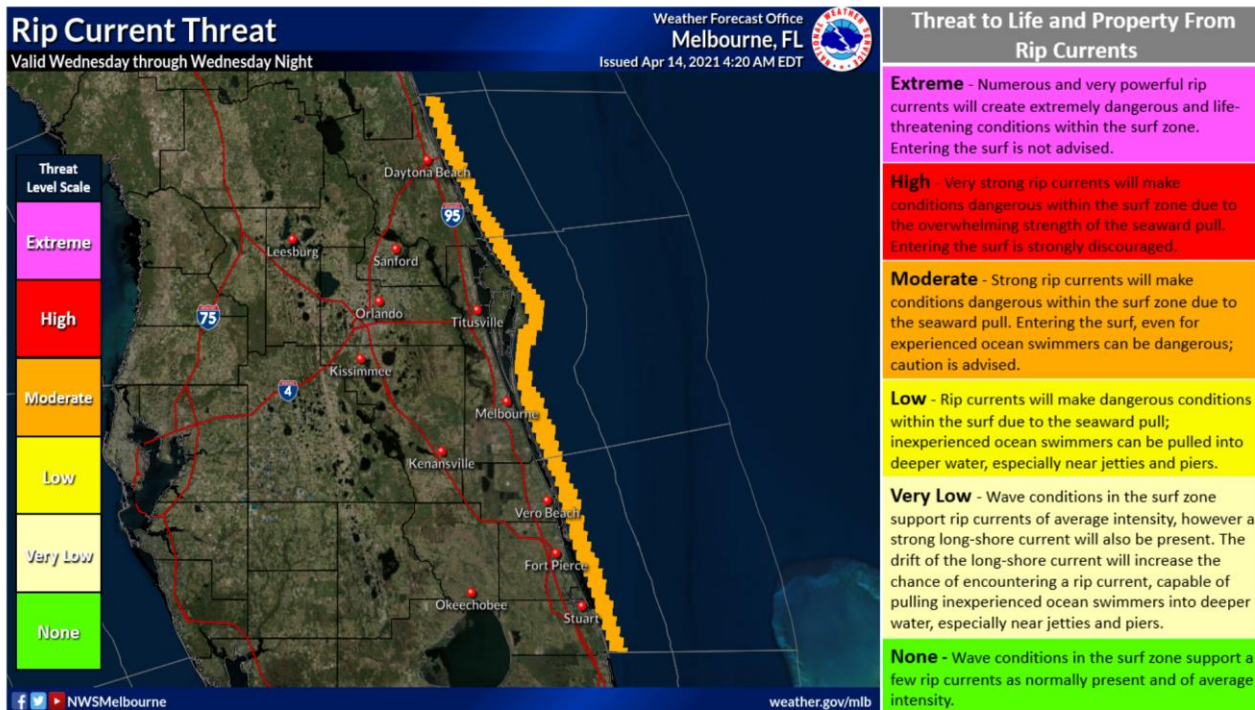
Modelowanie przepływów w strefie brzegowej południowego Bałtyku

Aleksandra Dudkowska, Aleksandra Cupiał

Gdańsk, 15.04.2021

WHAT'S SCARIER THAN SHARKS, FASTER THAN MICHAEL PHELPS, AND ALMOST INVISIBLE?

— 10 COMMENTS



Hover over or click on the small thumbnail images below to toggle the large image and corresponding threat levels. To get more specific information on each threat level please click on the threat levels image.

Floryda, US

Zatoka meksykańska



The Plan for observation and Forecasting of Rip Current Generation in Haeundae Beach, Korea

Watchtower #9	Watchtower #8	Watchtower #7	Watchtower #6	Watchtower #5	Watchtower #4	Watchtower #3	Watchtower #2	Watchtower #1
Lat: 35° 9' 24.83" Lon: 129° 9' 18.80"	Lat: 35° 9' 26.91" Lon: 129° 9' 23.75"	Lat: 35° 9' 28.16" Lon: 129° 9' 27.76"	Lat: 35° 9' 29.86" Lon: 129° 9' 32.58"	Lat: 35° 9' 31.16" Lon: 129° 9' 38.23"	Lat: 35° 9' 32.27" Lon: 129° 9' 43.93"	Lat: 35° 9' 33.89" Lon: 129° 9' 48.80"	Lat: 35° 9' 34.71" Lon: 129° 9' 52.87"	Lat: 35° 9' 35.71" Lon: 129° 9' 58.80"

Map details:

- Watchtowers:** Nine watchtowers are marked along the beach, each with a photo and location data.
- Rip Current Strength (2010):** The map shows the strength of rip currents in 2010, with color-coded areas indicating different levels of current strength.
- Monitoring Equipment:** Various monitoring equipment is shown, including ADCP, SVP, and GPS buoys.
- Beach Features:** The map includes labels for beach features such as 'Beach', 'Beach', and 'Beach'.



Rip currents are strong currents moving away from shore.
Photo by Dave Elder.

- prądy rozrywające są uważane za jedno z największych niebezpieczeństw na wielu plażach
- według U.S. Lifesaving Association: 80 % akcji ratunkowych jest związanych w rip currents

[Rip Currents - North Carolina Sea Grant](#)
[North Carolina Sea Grant \(ncsu.edu\)](#)



Survivor Stories

[Weather.gov](#) > [Safety](#) > Survivor Stories

Safety

National Program

Atlantic and Gulf Coasts

Gulf Coast, 2020

- + Richard, Lake Worth Beach, FL
- + Emily, Matagorda, Texas
- + Emily, Nags Head, North Carolina, 2014
- + Emily, Dauphin Island, AL
- + Katie, Hampton Beach, MA, July 2018
- + Jacqueline, Jones Beach State Park NY, July 2018
- + Tamika, Panama City Beach, Panama, 2016
- + Jake, Nags Head, North Carolina, 2015
- + Frances, Wrightsville Beach, N.C., July 2018
- + Greg, North Carolina
- + Ben, Outer Banks, North Carolina: 2014
- + Sunset Beach, North Carolina: 2012
- + Jim, North Carolina
- + Melissa, North Carolina
- + Kathryn, North Carolina
- + Bill, South Carolina, 2011
- + Susan, New Smyrna Beach, FL, 2016
- + Bill, Florida
- + Joshua, Florida
- + Michael, Delaware, 1998
- + Kam, New Jersey
- + Boy, Margate City, New Jersey: 2013
- + Toni, Alabama, 2002

Great Lakes

YouTube Video: [Jamie](#), The hidden danger in the Great Lakes

- + Tom, Long Beach, Indiana
- + Joanna, Michigan

Pacific

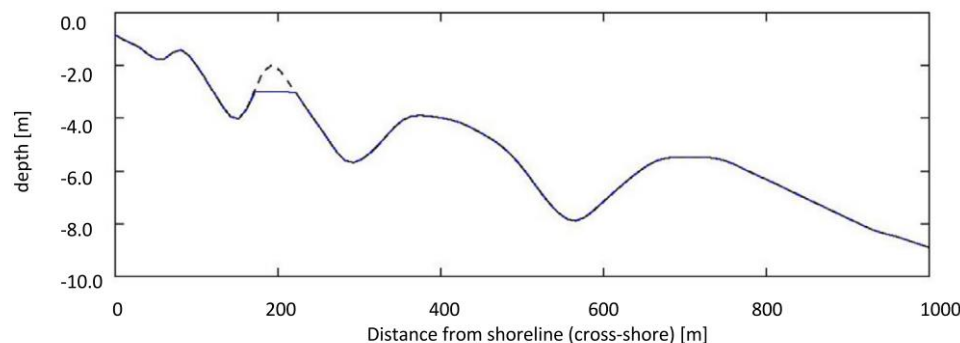
- + Michael, Sunset Beach, CA
- + Gail, Ocean Shores, Washington
- + Mary Cate, Oregon
- + William, Newport Beach, California

International

- + Alex, Acapulco, Mexico

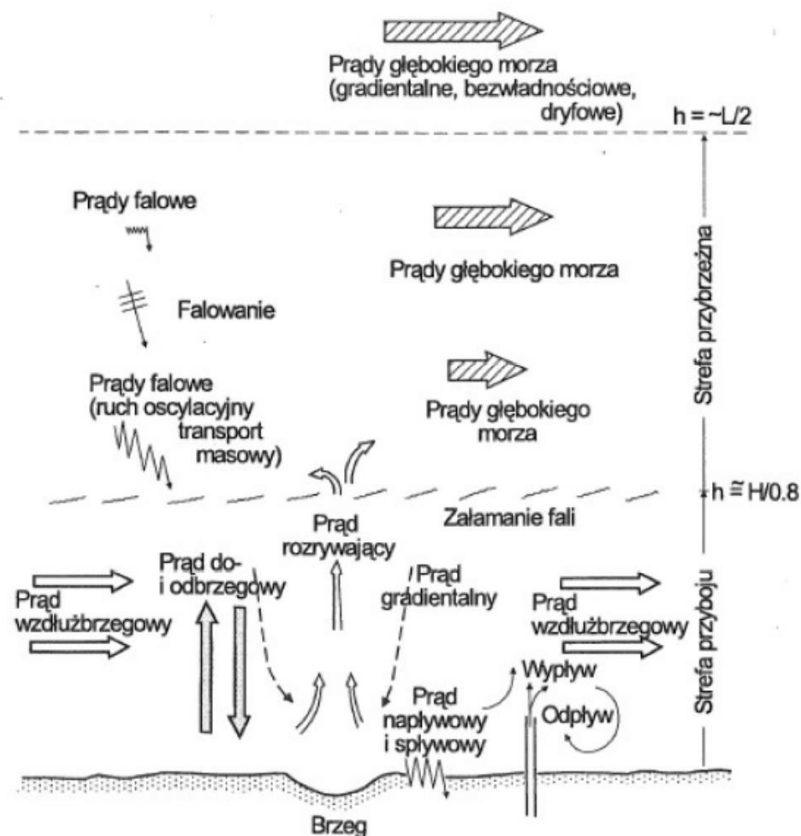
Południowy Bałtyk – czy występują tutaj prądy rozrywające?

- wielorewowa strefa brzegowa



- łagodnie nachylone dno
- brzeg dyssypacyjny (rozpraszający energię falową) - w odróżnieniu od brzegów refleksywnych (odbijających energię falową)
- wielokrotne załamывania się fali i stopniowa dyssypacja energii falowej

Południowy Bałtyk – czy występują tutaj prądy rozrywające?



Rysunek 2.1: Rodzaje prądów w strefie brzegowej morza ([32])

Południowy Bałtyk – czy występują tutaj prądy rozrywające?

Motywacja do badań

- 1970 prof. Stanisław Rudowski podczas nurkowania wykonał zdjęcia podwodnych ripplemarków. Zauważył tam ślady charakterystyczne dla prądów rozrywających.
- 1994 prof. Kazimierz Furmańczyk zauważył na zdjęciach lotniczych przerwy w rewach (Zatoka Pomorska), które tłumaczył występowaniem prądów rozrywających
- 2014 dr Jan Schönhofer (IBW PAN) przeprowadził pionierskie badania, w których po raz pierwszy wykazał istnienie tego typu przepływów w rejonie Południowego Bałtyku. Przy pomocy specjalnie skonstruowanych dryfterów GPS zarejestrował 4 przypadki prądów rozrywających (20 dni pomiarowych, MBL Lubiatowo, 2011-2013)
- warunki falowe: fale z kierunków **NNW do NNE**, **stromość fali około 0.025**
- To potwierdziło hipotezę, że na wybrzeżach dyssypacyjnych prądy rozrywające mogą być wygenerowane przy występiwaniu fal długich o małej stromości (wysokość/długość) (rozkołys)

Południowy Bałtyk – czy występują tutaj prądy rozrywające?

Na Uniwersytecie Gdańskim rozpoczęliśmy trwające kilka lat badania z udziałem studentów:

- pomiary w morzu – Jakub Malicki (współpraca z IBW)
- modelowanie numeryczne – Aleksandra Boruń

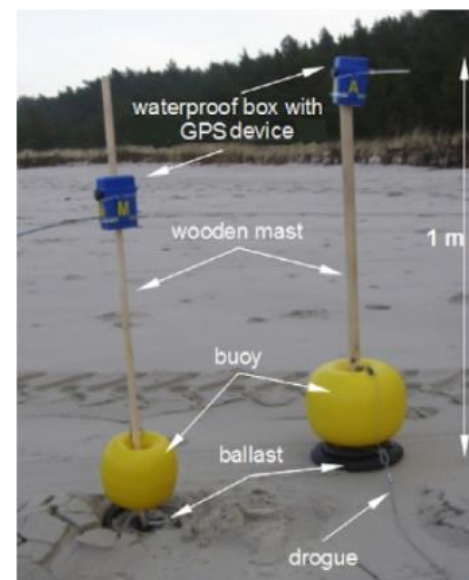
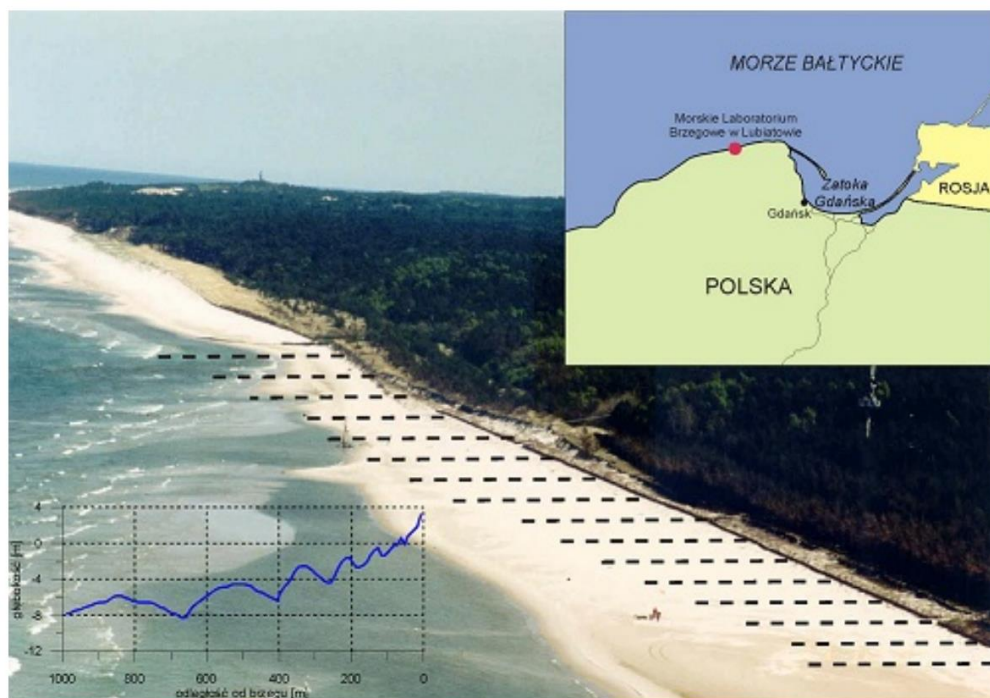


Figure 3 Drifters used for in situ measurements: A (smaller one) and B (bigger one).



Oceanologia

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ORIGINAL RESEARCH ARTICLE

Rip currents in the non-tidal surf zone with sandbars: numerical analysis versus field measurements

Aleksandra Dudkowska ^a , Aleksandra Boruń ^a, Jakub Malicki ^b, Jan Schönhofer ^b, Gabriela Gic-Grusza ^a



Continental Shelf Research

Volume 212, 1 January 2021, 104324



Rip currents in the southern Baltic Sea multi-bar nearshore zone

Jan Schönhofer ^a  , Aleksandra Dudkowska ^b

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Simulations of flows in the coastal zone of the Baltic Sea

[edytuj](#)[stwórz wersję](#)

Opis

The study area is located in the Southern Baltic, within Polish Marine Areas, adjacent to the coastline in the vicinity of Lubiatowo village, where The Coastal Research Station (CRS) – a field laboratory of the Institute of Hydro-Engineering of the Polish Academy of Sciences (IBW PAN) – is situated. The numerical reconstruction of the coastal flow was performed with the use of XBeach model (Roelvink et al., 2010). The model solves coupled 2D horizontal equations for wave propagation, flow, sediment transport and bottom changes. XBeach model settings which were applied for the purposes of this calculations: (i) neglecting of sediment transport and bottom changes, (ii) wave current interaction option, (iii) stationary wave boundary condition at the seaward boundary, which means that a uniform, constant wave energy distribution is set, based on the given values of wave height and period; Neumann lateral boundaries (iv) the roller model which can give a shoreward shift in a wave-induced setup, return flow and longshore current. The gap in the bar was artificially introduced into the bathymetry in order to simulate the rip channel.

Presented dataset consists of output of XBeach model simulations (xboutput.nc) for wave conditions described in A. Dudkowska, et al.: Rip currents in the non-tidal surf zone with sandbars: numerical analysis versus field measurement (2020). The model parameters are included in text files (params.txt).

Autorzy

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Zakład Oceanografii Fizycznej
Twórca

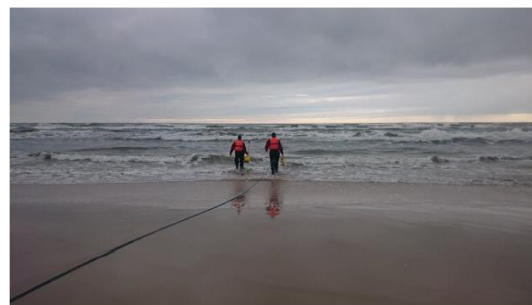
Jakub Malicki
Instytut Budownictwa Wodnego PAN
Twórca

Aleksandra Boruń
Uniwersytet Gdański
Twórca

Południowy Bałtyk – czy występują tutaj prądy rozrywające?

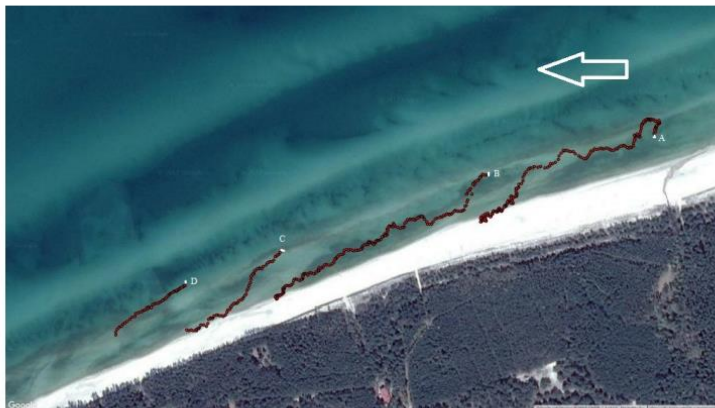


Rysunek 3.3: Zdjęcie z pierwszej ekspedycji pomiarowej Fot. J. Malicki



Rysunek 3.4: Przykładowe warunki pomiarów prądów rozrywających Fot. J. Malicki

Południowy Bałtyk – czy występują tutaj prądy rozrywające?



Rysunek 4.2: Wizualizacja trasy przepływu pływaka „II”



Rysunek 4.3: Charakterystyki kolejnych rzutów pływaka „III”

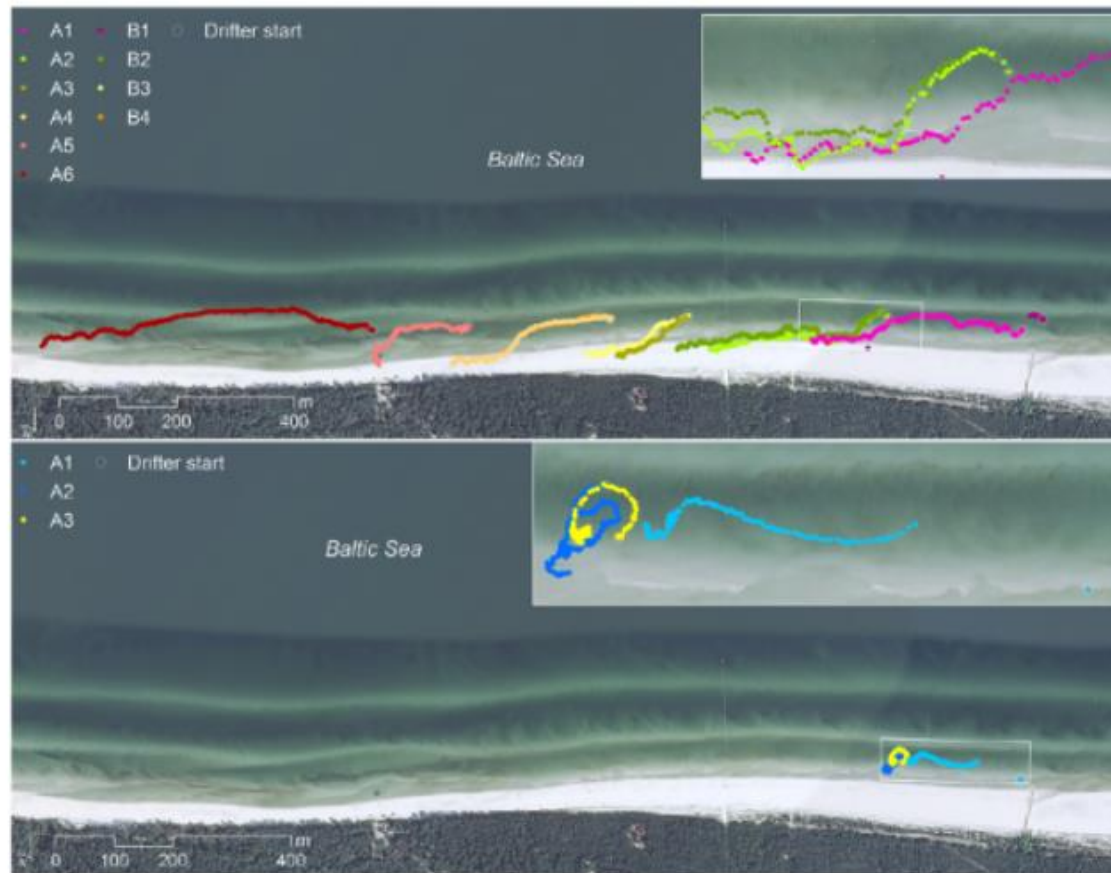


Figure 4 Tracks of drifters measured during field expeditions: 14.01.2016 (the top panel) and 15.04.2016 (the bottom panel). The aerial photo (Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography, retrieved 15.10.2017) is demonstrative and was not done at the same time as measurements, so in some cases the drifters' trajectories end at the beach, which actually didn't happen.

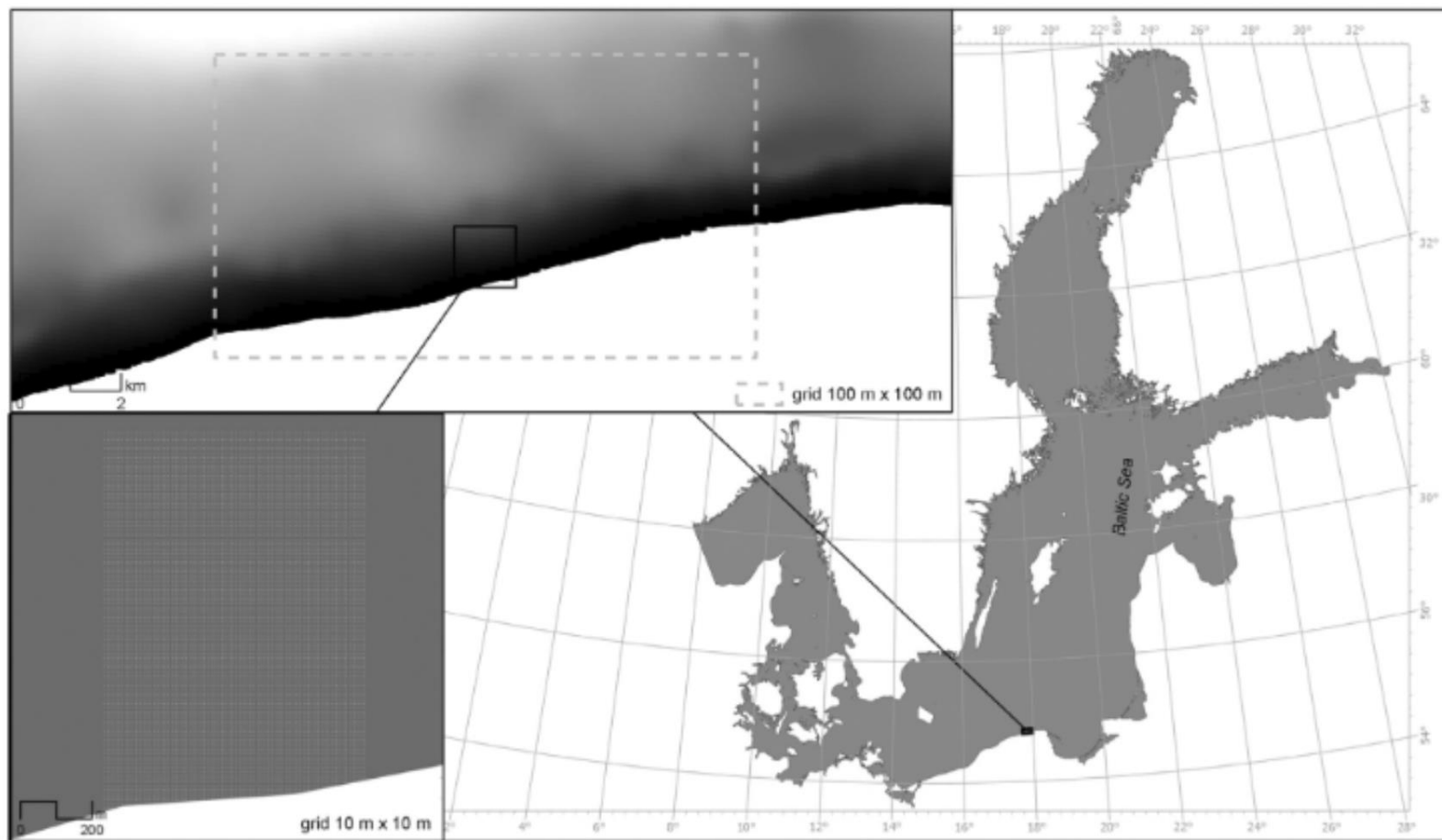


Figure 1 Area of interest and the computational meshes used in numerical modelling: SWAN external grid 100 m $\times$ 100 m; SWAN (internal) and XBeach grid 10 m $\times$ 10 m.

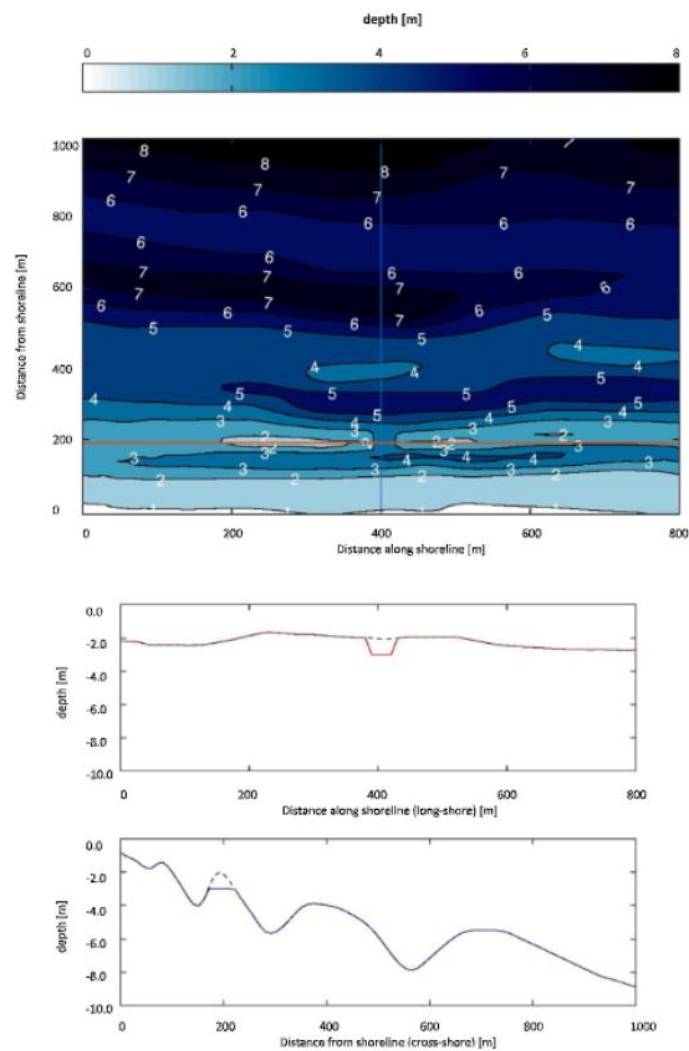


Figure 2 Top panel: bathymetry of CRS in Lubiatowo, bottom panel: long-shore and cross-shore bottom profiles in the area of rip channel, the black dotted lines are profiles without gap in the bar.

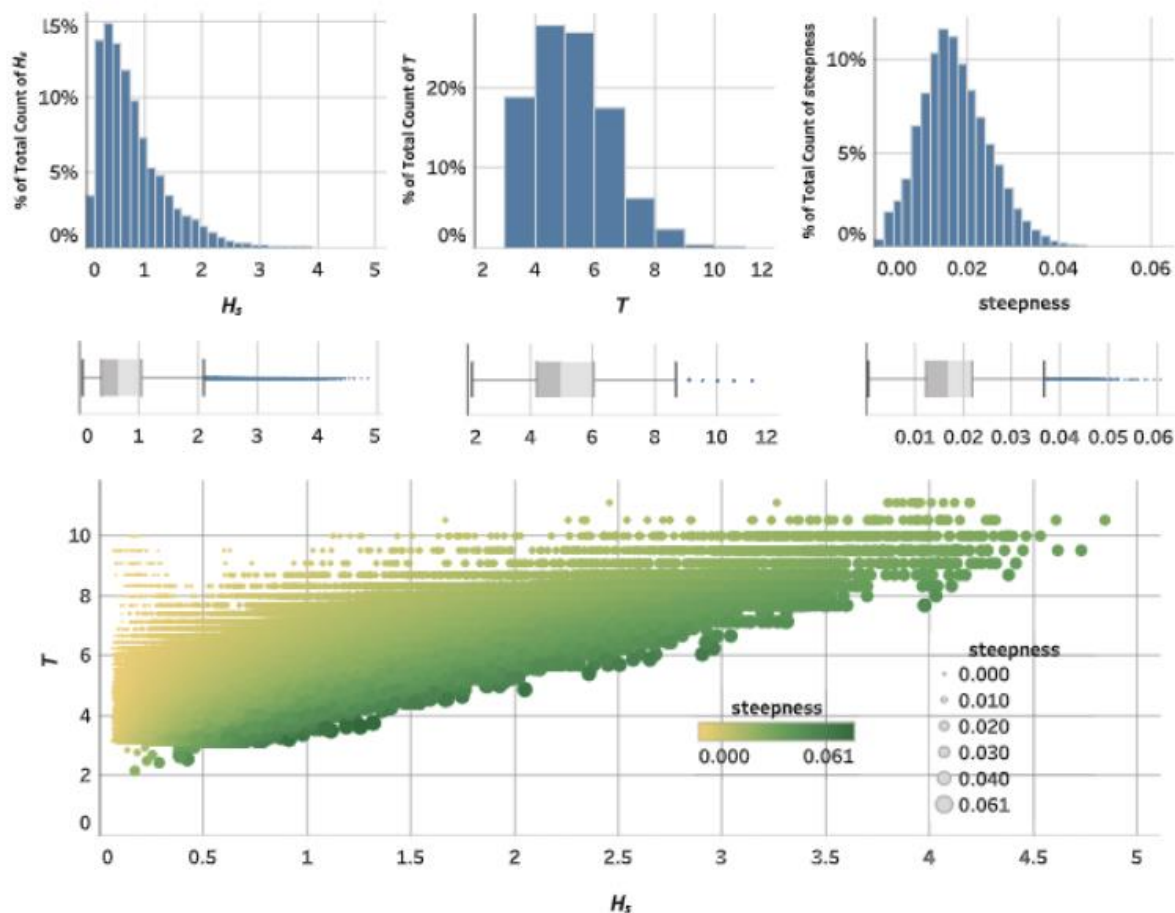


Figure 6 Statistical description of deep water wave conditions in the vicinity of Lubiatowo in years 2013–2018, basing on data from buoy measurements. The upper panel: histograms and box plots of significant wave height, wave period and steepness. Whiskers extend to data within 1.5 times the interquartile range IQR. The bottom panel: scatter plot of significant wave height vs wave period (170,189 points). Wave steepness characteristic for each pair of (H_s, T) is presented as size and colour of marker.

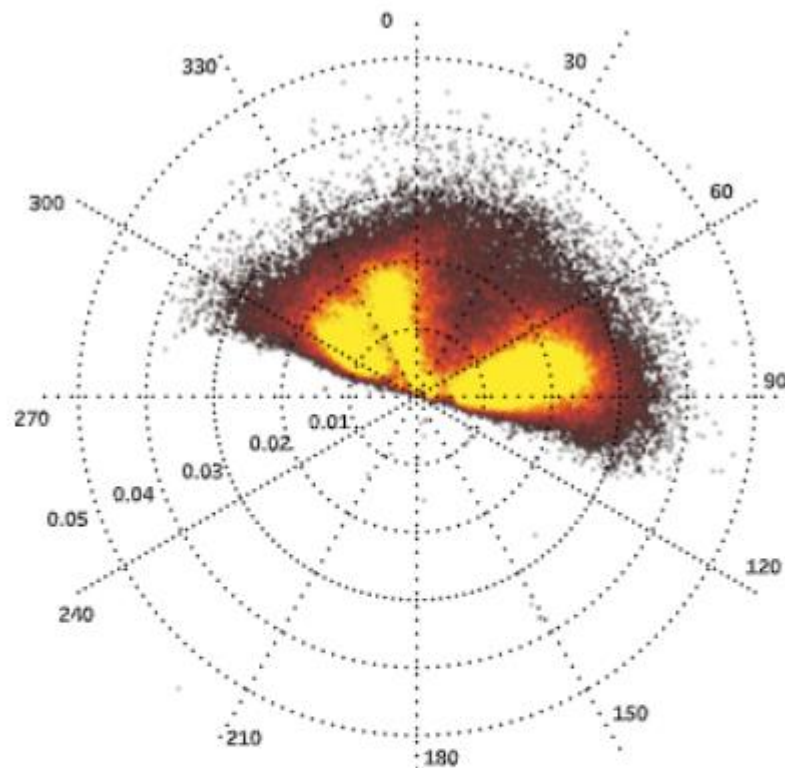


Figure 8 Distribution of wave directions and wave steepness for the data presented in [Fig. 7](#). Each point of the graph presents the wave direction (angle in the pole coordinate system) and the wave steepness (distance from the origin in the pole coordinate system). The colors indicate the frequency of occurrence of wave conditions (ξ, Θ) : the yellow points – the most frequent ones, the black points – appearing the least frequently.

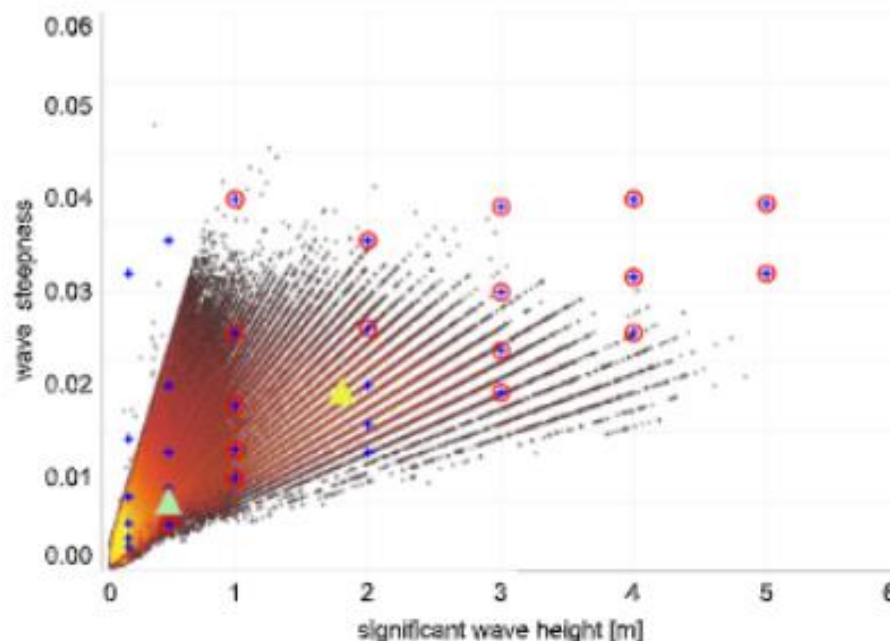


Figure 10 (1) Coloured open circles – distribution of significant wave height and wave steepness for the data presented in Fig. 7, the colours indicate the frequency of occurrence of wave conditions (H_s, ξ) analogous to Fig. 7, 170,189 points are shown; (2) blue crosses – 31 test wave conditions (H_s, ξ) for which coastal flows were examined; (3) red dots – 18 wave conditions (H_s, ξ) for which rip currents were modelled; (4) yellow and green triangles – wave conditions during field surveys in CRS Lubiatowo.

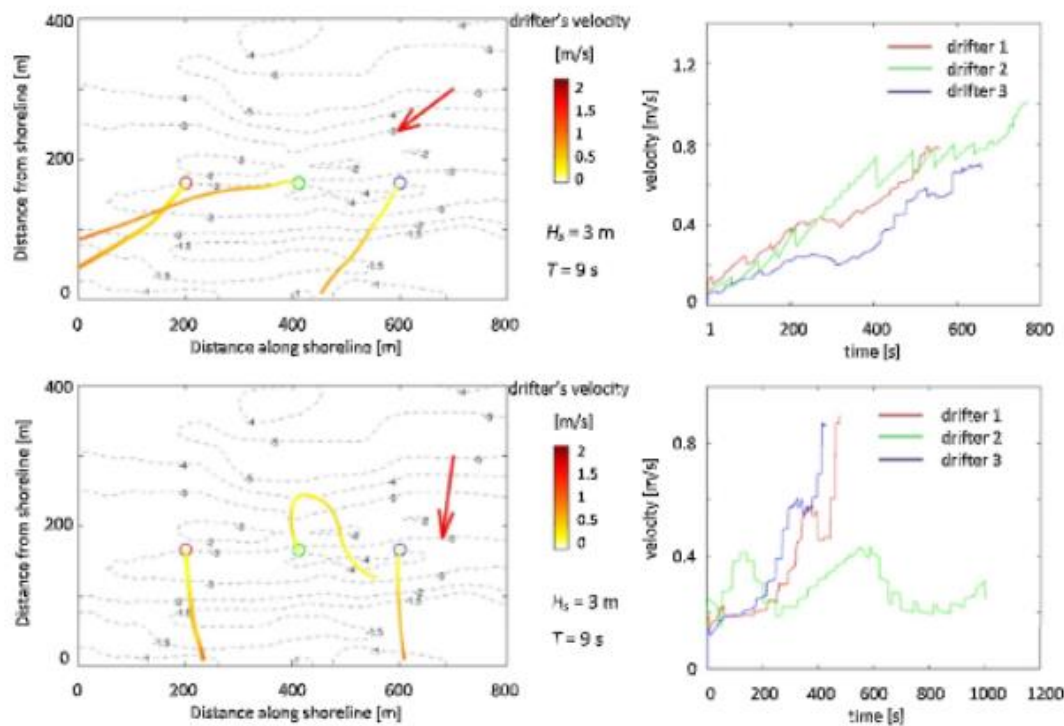


Figure 12 The tracks of virtual drifters obtained by numerical simulation with the use of XBeach model, the simulation time was 1200 s. The red arrow indicates the deep water wave direction, the coloured open circles — the start positions of drifters.

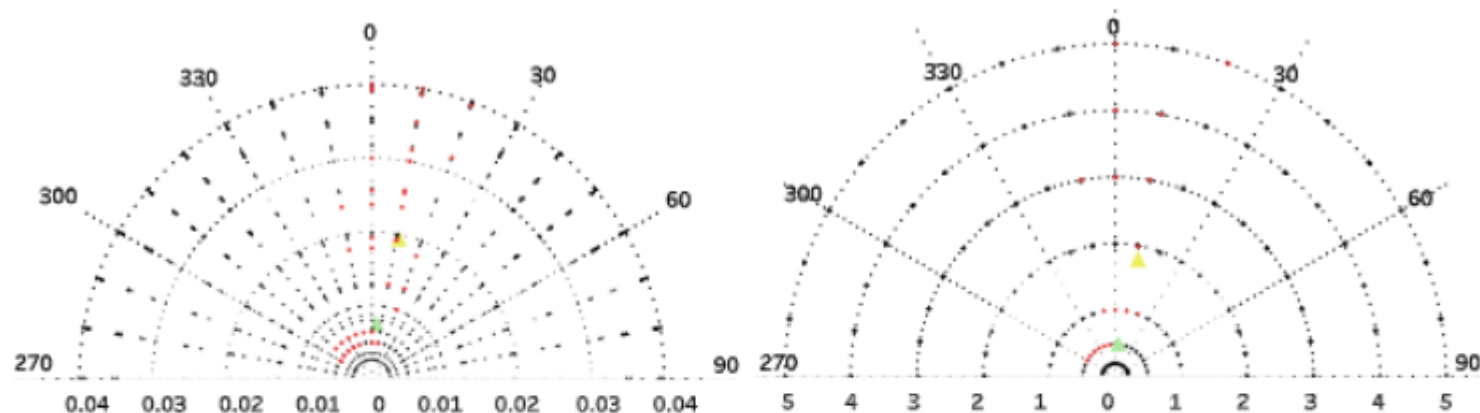


Figure 18 The left diagram: the significant wave steepness with the wave direction (ξ , *dir*). The right diagram: the significant wave height with the wave direction (H_s , *dir*). Pole coordinate system is used in which the angle represents the wave direction, the distance from the origin represents ξ or H_s respectively. Nautical convention is adopted for wave directions (the direction where the waves are coming from, eg. 270 means that wave is propagating from the west to the east). (1) black dots represent $31 \times 19 = 589$ test wave conditions for numerical experiments; (2) red dots – 42 wave conditions for which rip currents were modelled, corresponding to 18 points presented in [Fig. 10](#); (3) triangles – wave conditions during field surveys in Lubiato.

Wyniki badań

- nearshore flows with typical rip currents features occurred in 42 of the 589 test cases, which is about 7% of the analysed wave situations.
- Lack of symmetry due to the east and west wave direction as well as the occurrence of rip currents during certain specific wave conditions may indicate that there is another important factor influencing the formation of rip currents. We assume that it is local bottom topography.
- The velocities of both measured and modelled rip currents (up to 0.4 m/s) are small comparing to the velocity of longshore current (up to 1.6 m/s)
- Rip currents are not very common and have low speeds, so they are not a significant factor in the morphodynamic processes.
- More Lagrangian data should be collected simultaneously with morphology data
- Bathymetry controlled rip currents in the barred coastal zone can emerge during the wave propagating in the almost shore-normal direction (for wave directions in the range from 300 (NW) to 20 (NNE))
- According to the model results, there is no restriction as to the wave height and steepness.



Open Research Data

Projekt

*„MOST DANYCH. Multidyscyplinarny Otwarty System Transferu Wiedzy
– etap II: Open Research Data”*

współfinansowany jest

z Europejskiego Funduszu Rozwoju Regionalnego

w ramach Programu Operacyjnego Polska Cyfrowa na lata 2014-2020

Dziękuję za uwagę

