



SWERA Marine Systems Institute Tallinn University of Technology – TUT

partner introduction

Tarmo Kõuts Senior scientist

SYKE, Helsinki, 15.05.2014



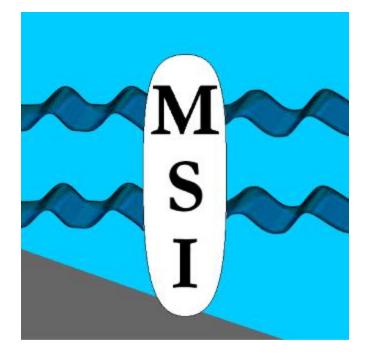


Founded in 1918 14200 students 1980 employees 8 faculties 3 research institutes Yearly budget – 90 million EUR

> 1918 2008

Marine Systems Institute at Tallinn University of Technology Founded 2002, groups active since mid-1960-s

Staff: ca 50, PhD 19



Former structures

1965-1972: working group at TUT Sanitary Engineering Laboratory

1972-1990: Baltic Sea Department, TA Institute of Thermophysics and Electrophysics

1990-1992: Marine Physics Department, TA Institute of Ecology and Marine Research

1992-2002: Marine Physics Department, Estonian Marine Institute





Marine Systems Insitute

Structure

Administration (Director: Jüri Elken)

Research Units Department of Marine Physics (Head: Urmas Lips) Department of Ecohydrodynamics (Head: Urmas Raudsepp) Laboratory of Marine Biochemistry (Head: Inga Lips)

Teaching Unit Chair of Oceanography and Meteorology (Head: Sirje Keevallik)





Marine Systems Insitute

Research

Basic research: Baltic Sea water and matter exchange processes

- basin-wide and coastal-offshore exchange processes in the NE water cycle loop;
- atmosphere-ocean interaction and marine forecasts;
- dynamics of coastal system, including suspended matter;
- processes controlling the estuarine pelagic ecosystem response.

Applied research:

- operational oceanography (high-res observing systems, forecast models) ← GMES, EuroGOOS, BOOS, FerryBox etc
- impact studies ← industry
- observation technology

Funding Structure:	Governmental, incl. grants	45 %
(ca 1 MEUR)	Research contracts	45 %
	International	10 %





Marine Systems Institute

Education

Curricula in Earth Sciences Faculty of Science Marine Systems Institute jointly with Institute of Geology

Master Studies PhD Studies

Specializations Geology Oceanography and Meteorology

Master Students	(2 years)	ca 30
PhD Students	(4 years)	ca 30

Infrastructure

The Earth Sciences research equipment was obtained within the R&D infrastructure project "Observatory of Coastal Zone Environment". (about 2 million EUR)

After international evaluation, the project started in 2007 and finished in early 2010.

Partners: Marine Systems Institute (oceanography), Institute of Geology (geology, isotope methods) and Department of Environmental Engineering of the Faculty of Civil Engineering (river and drainage basin studies).

The project had three interlinked components:

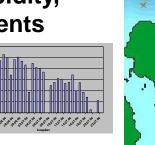
- Laboratory for analysis of geological and water samples
- Complex of field research equipment
- Research vessel

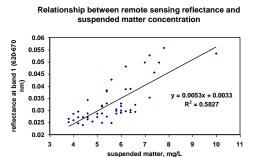
OPERATIONAL MONITORING OF HARBOUR DREDGINGS 2000-2013



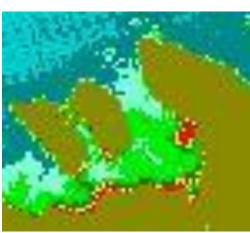
OPERATIONAL MONITORING OF HARBOUR DREDGING

1. <u>In situ measurements (</u>CTD, turbidity, SPM concentration, CHLa, nutrients



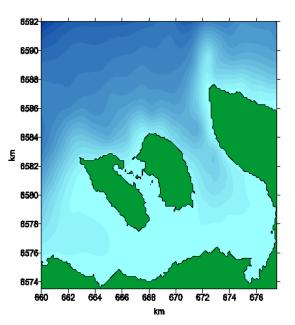


2. <u>Satellite remote sensing</u> MODIS, resolution 250m

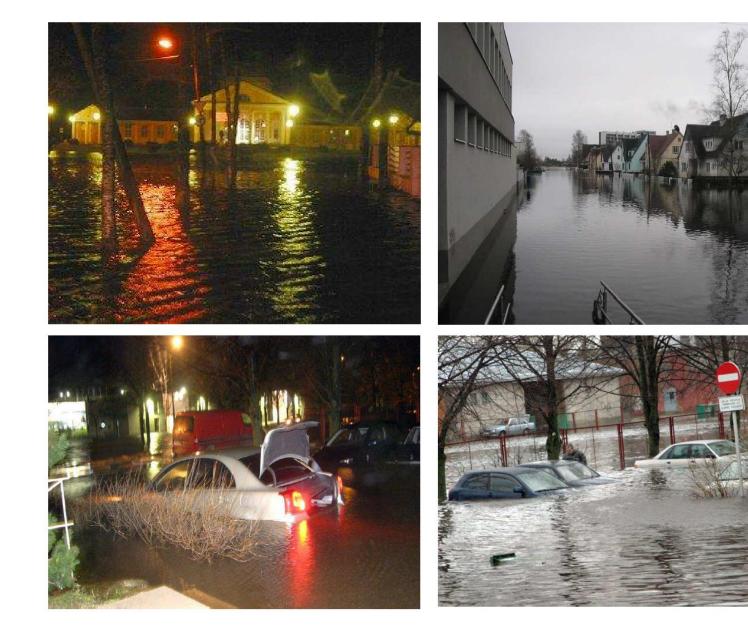








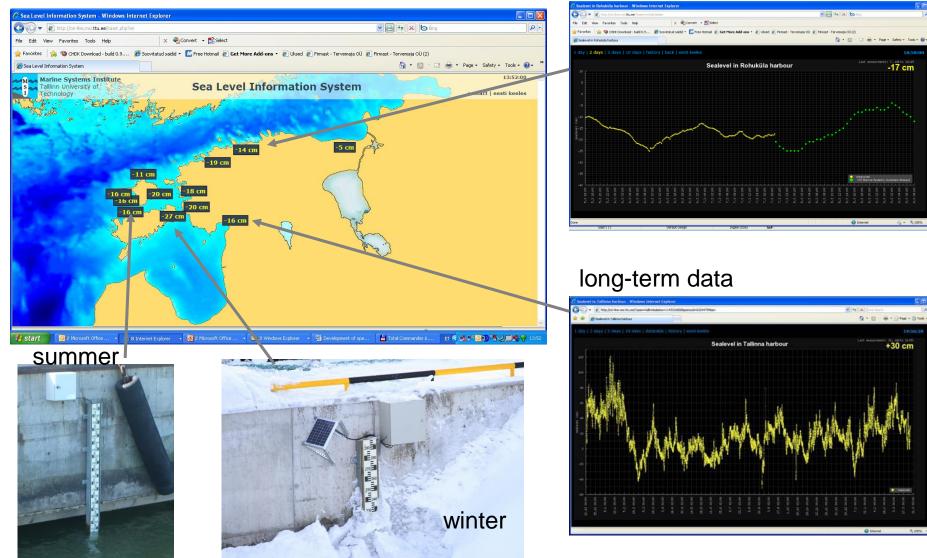
Flood in Pärnu, 9 January 2005



Sea level Information System

http:// on-line.msi.ttu.ee/kaart.php

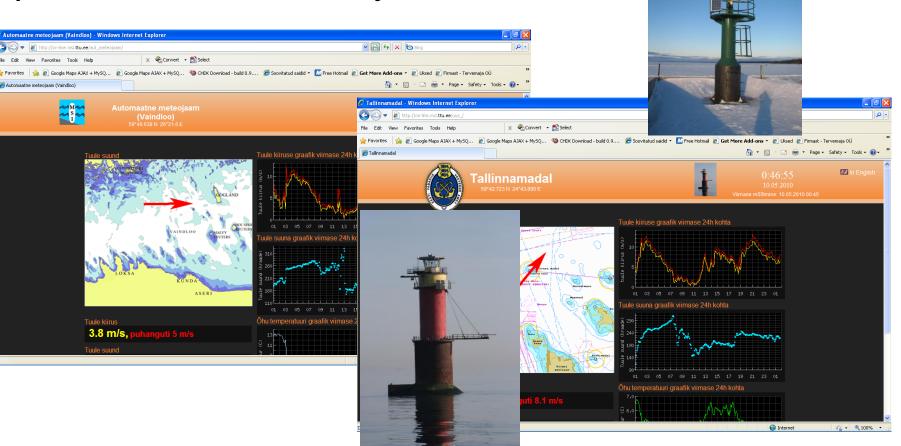




on-line data + 48h forecast

On-line marine weather stations

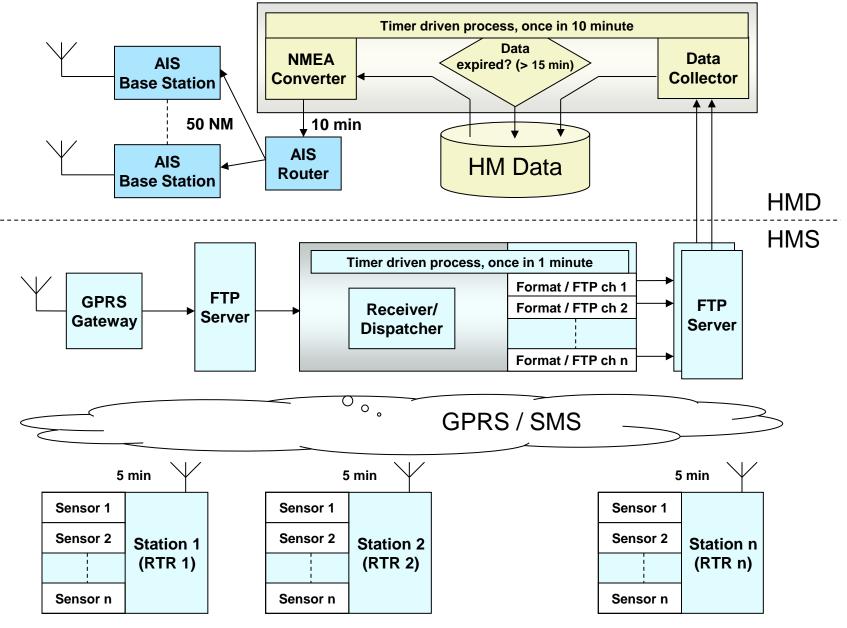
http:// on-line.msi.ttu.ee/uus_ http://on-line.msi.ttu.ee/aut_meteojaam/



Real time meteorological data from offshore stations to support navigation, experimental studies, modelling etc.









EAS infrastructure investment project "Observatory for Coastal Zone Environment"



laboratories

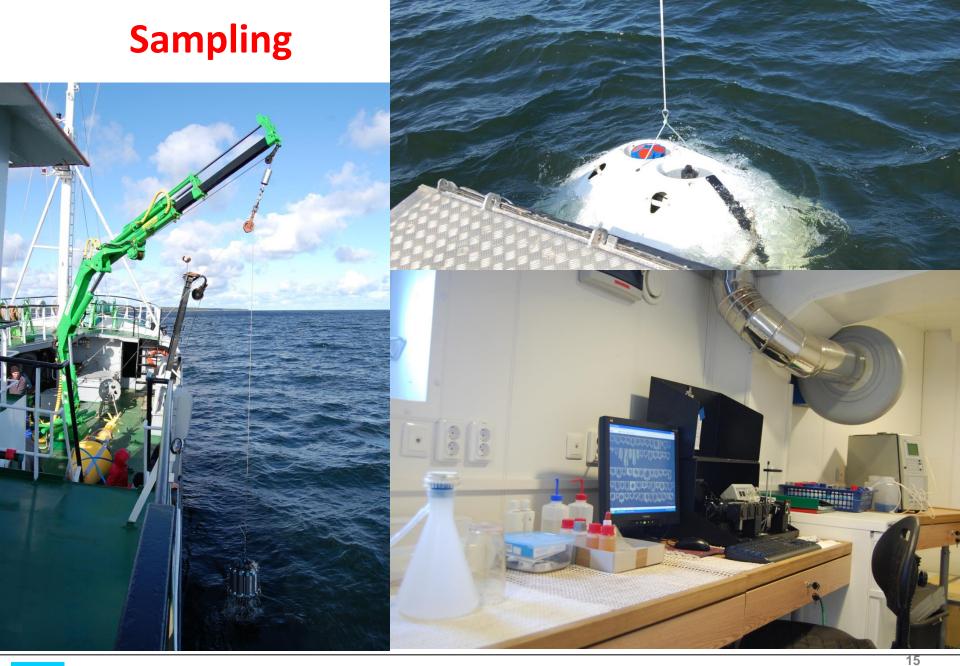
Research Vessel SALME 35 years old, rebuilt in 2009 32 m length, 202 GRT





field work Partners: TUT Institute of Geology TUT Marine Systems Institute Department of Environmental Engineering

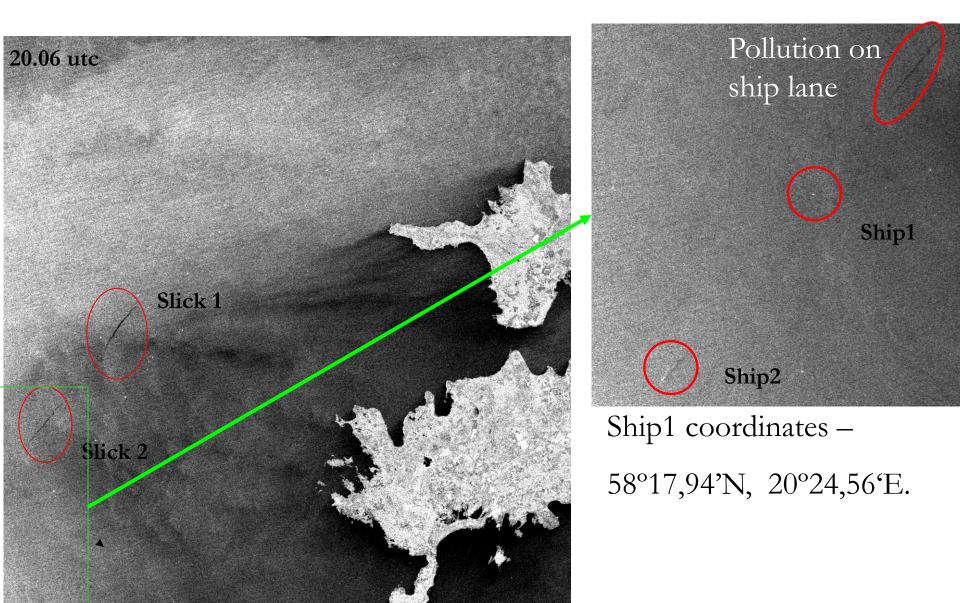
New instruments for:





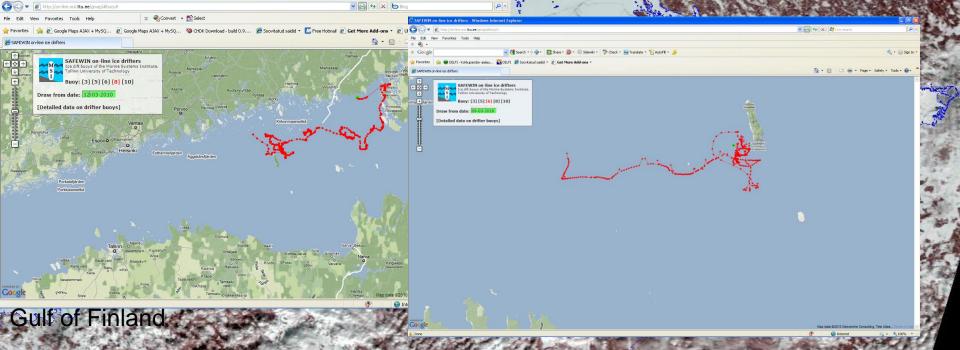
42nd Liège Colloquium on Ocean Dynamics 26-30 April 2010, Liège, Belgium

Example of oil spill detection from SAR imagery (2 March, 2008)



Light on-line surface drifters

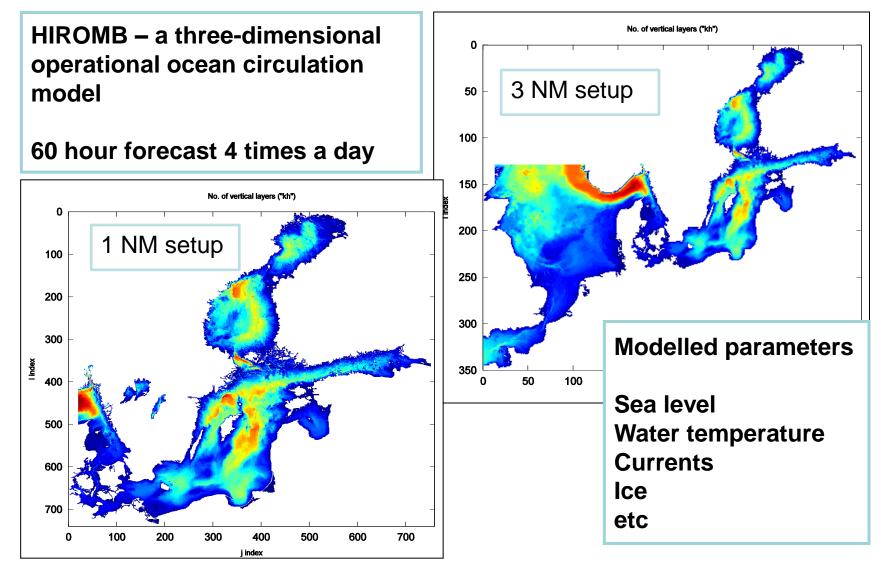
http:// on-line.msi.ttu.ee/msibuoys http://on-line.msi.ttu.ee/gmap



Long-life, compact drifters with real time data transfer ability. Application area: ice drift and surface current measurements. Applications: navigation support, search and rescue, oil spills as well model validations, ice dynamics studies etc.

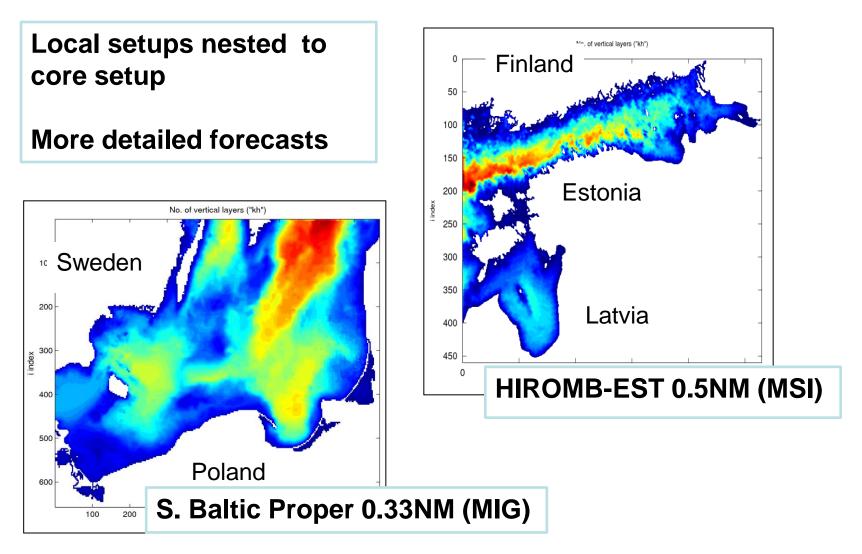
HIROMB model, core setups





HIROMB local setups

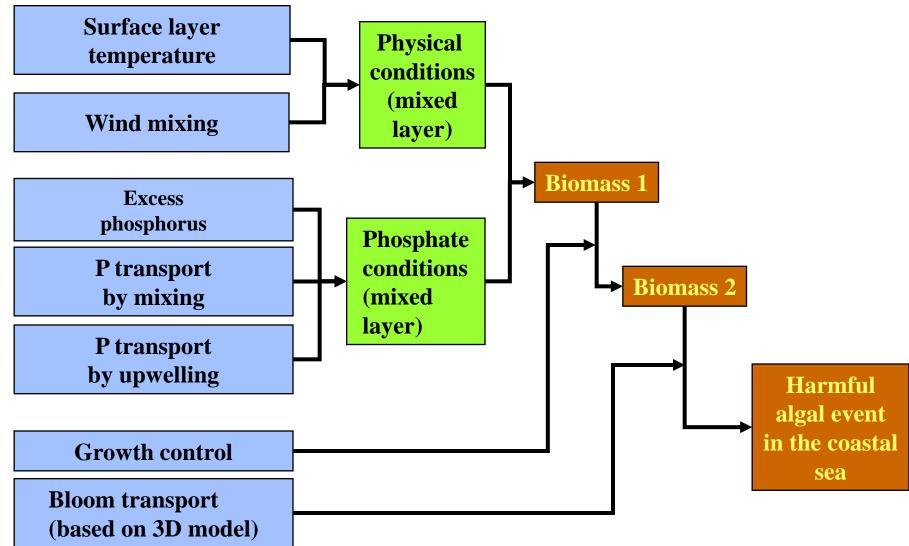




Fuzzy logic model for *Nodularia spumigena* **bloom:**

- 1) Biomass 1- expected biomass in the open sea
- 2) Biomass2 suppresses unrealistic increase of modelled bloom biomass

Input into the model



Larger international projects



BalticSeaNow.info - Innovative participatory forum for the Baltic Sea

SNOOP - Shipping-induced NOx and SOx emissions - operational monitoring network

SAFEWIN - Safety of Winter Navigation in Dynamic Ice

<u>EuroFLEETS</u> - Towards an Alliance of European Research Fleets

ECOSUPPORT - Advanced tool for scenarios of the Baltic Sea ECOsystem to SUPPORT decision making

MyOcean - Development and pre-operational validation of upgraded GMES Marine Core Services and capabilities

ECOOP - European Coastal Sea Operational Observing and Forecasting System

SEADATANET - Pan-European Infrastructure for Ocean & Marine Data Management



SWERA WP1

Partners in charge: TUT, SYKE, CHALMERS, Alfons Håkans

Objectives

to survey Swedish, Finnish and Estonian wreck registers and identify wrecks having the most significant potential for oil pollution. to study certain wrecks as case objects by underwater cameras and diving **Task 1.1** Review of the Estonian, Finnish and Swedish wreck registers and selection of case wrecks for this study (TUT, SYKE, Chalmers)

Wreck registers will be studied and the present version of the VRAKA model will be used for the analysis to sort out wreck types. As wreck description in registries ted to be out of date in some cases, additional information will be collected from Maritime Museums and possibly other sources of information dealing with underwater archeology or possibly relevant organizations.



Task 1.2 Classification of selected wrecks, potential for oil spill (TUT, SYKE, CHALMERS)

Wrecks lay at different depths and accordingly hydrodynamic conditions around wrecks could be quite different. Also age and condition of wrecks vary in large extent. Classification of wrecks for further study will be performed taking into account above named circumstances.



Task 1.3 Field study of selected wrecks (TUT)

Selected wrecks will be studied by underwater camera and diving. Condition of wrecks will be estimated as well hydrodynamic conditions around by *in situ* measurements . Possible wreck salvage operations organized by SYKE in 2014-2015 will be linked to this project execution (SYKE)



Task 1.4 Parameterization for ORRA (SYKE, Alfonshakans)

Parametrization of wreck types for oil removal operations is basic phase for WP3 objectives. In order design and execute successful salvage and oil removal operations a new approach is required to assess the realistic possibilities to conduct the oil removal with certain cost-benefit ratio. Each wreck and her environmental location has its own characteristics affecting on the oil removal technology. Defining the baseline factors and their interactions a novel analyses tool can be designed, also given the advice for the WP4 toolbox planning.



Deliverables (brief description and month of delivery)

- M1.1 Systematization of wrecks performed (M2)
- M1.2 Wrecks for case study identified (M3)
- M1.3 Study of case wrecks performed (M6)
- M1.4 Public seminar on wreck classification and survey involving stakeholders (M8)
- D1.1 Report on wreck classification, potential for oil pollution (M6)
- D1.2 Case study of typical wrecks in Estonian waters (M8)
- D1.3 Parameterization of wreck types for ORRA (M9)

