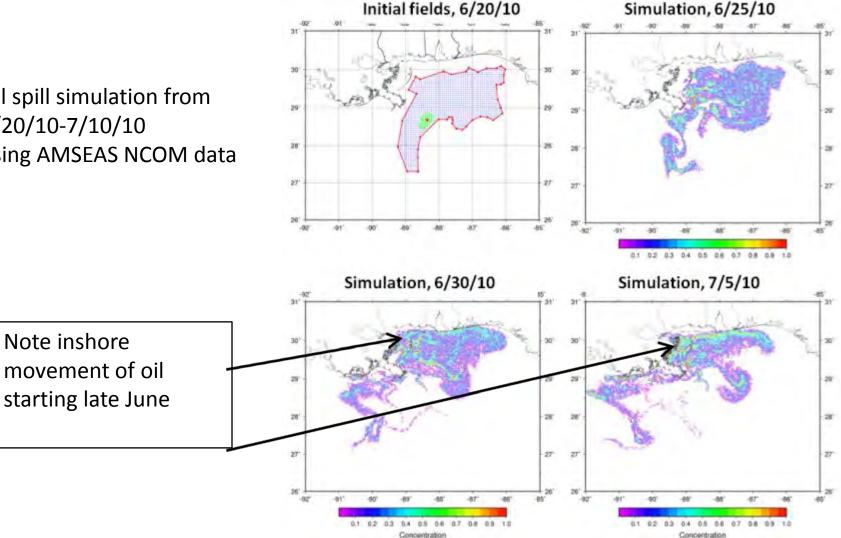
# The influence of cyclones on the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill

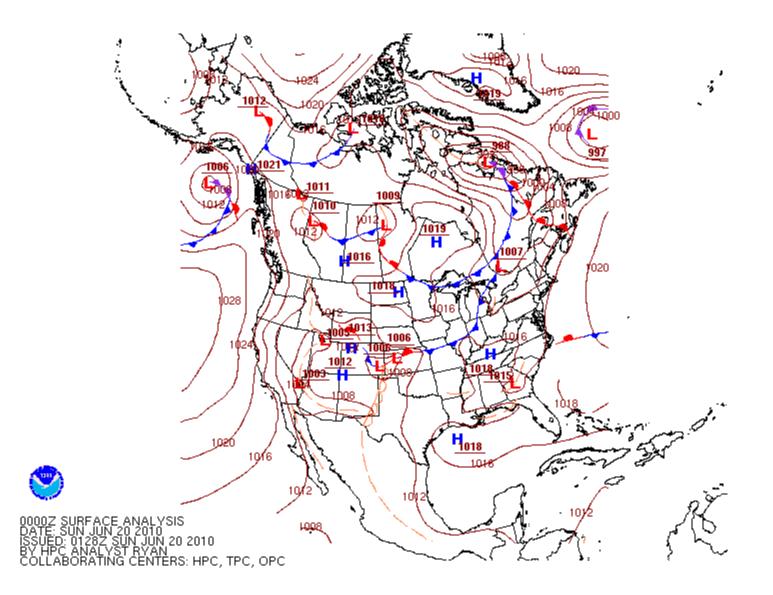
Pat Fitzpatrick, Yee Lau, Chris Hill, and Haldun Karan

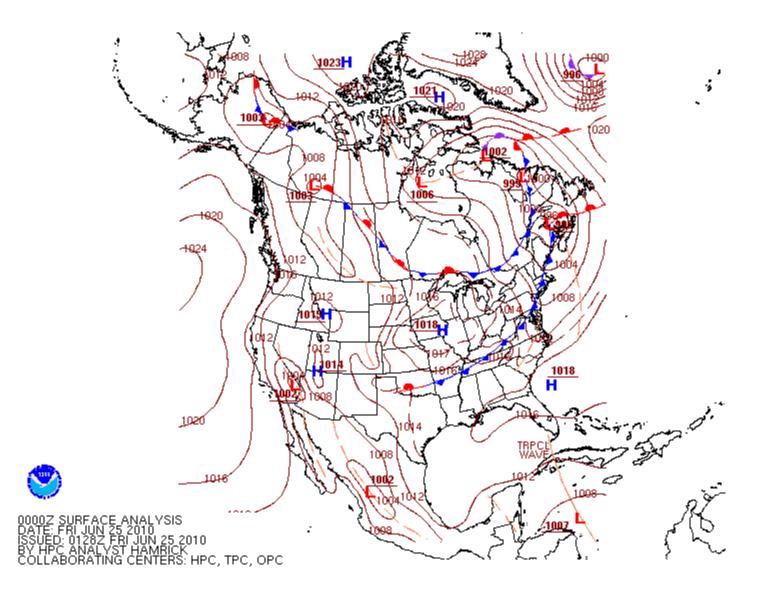
Oil spill simulation from 6/20/10-7/10/10 using AMSEAS NCOM data

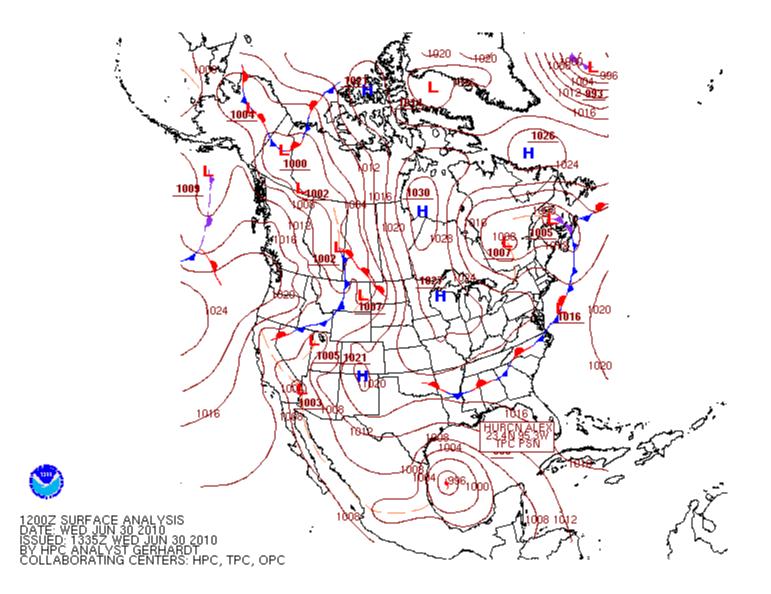


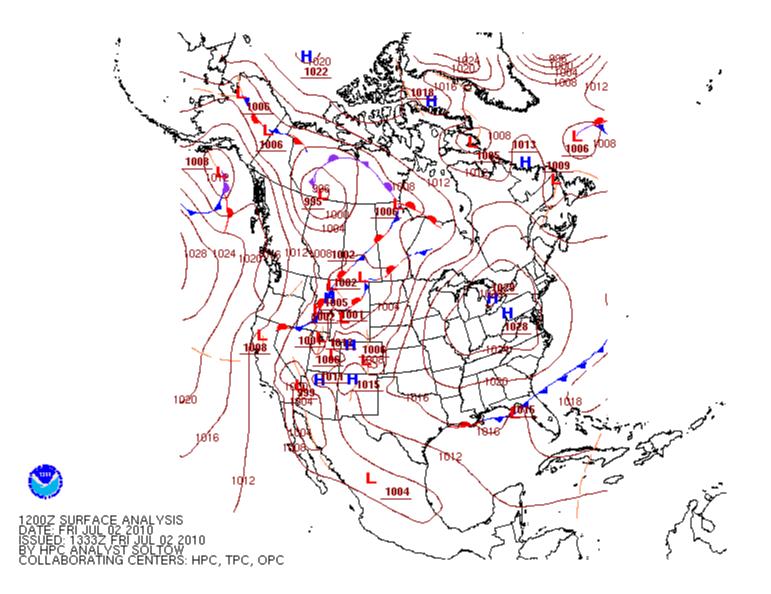
## Model description

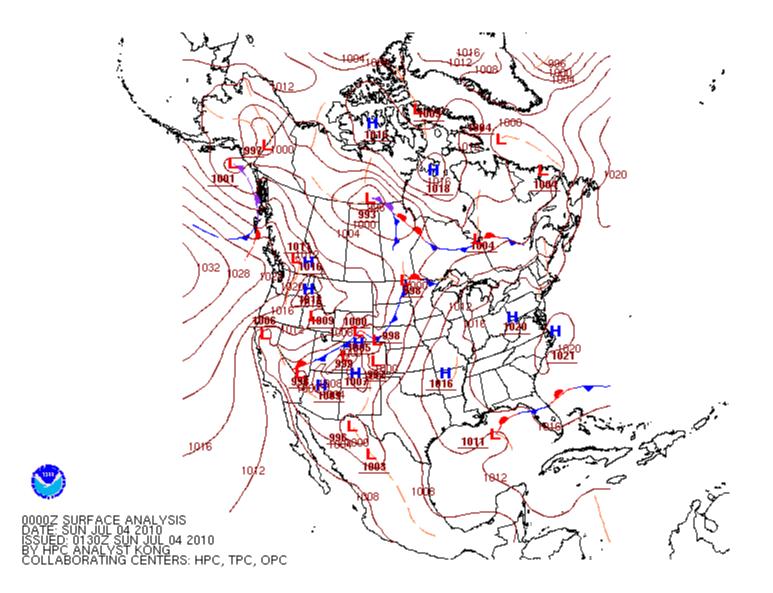
- Lagrangian particle tracker with random walk diffusion
- Input consisted
  - i. latitude and longitude parcel positions in the oil-contaminated area
  - ii. wind
  - iii. current
  - iv. array of pseudo-random numbers (from Mersenne Twister algorithm, initial seed from machine noise)
- new parcels were released damaged Macondo rig location at each timestep
- •Twenty-five parcels were released at each position, and when combined with a 10 m<sup>2</sup>s<sup>-1</sup> diffusion coefficient, resulted in a natural trajectory spread with time
- Initial positions based interpretation on
  - i. NASA MODIS
  - ii. SAR imagery from <u>http://www.cstars.miami.edu</u>
  - iii. NOAA/NESDIS Satellite Analysis Branch (SAB) experimental surface oil analysis products at <u>http://www.ssd.noaa.gov/PS/MPS/deepwater.html</u>
  - iv. NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration oil trajectory maps at <u>http://response.restoration.noaa.gov</u>
- Parcels advected at 80% of the ocean current speed and at 3% of the wind speed. Bilinear interpolation of wind and curent applied from model grid to parcel location.

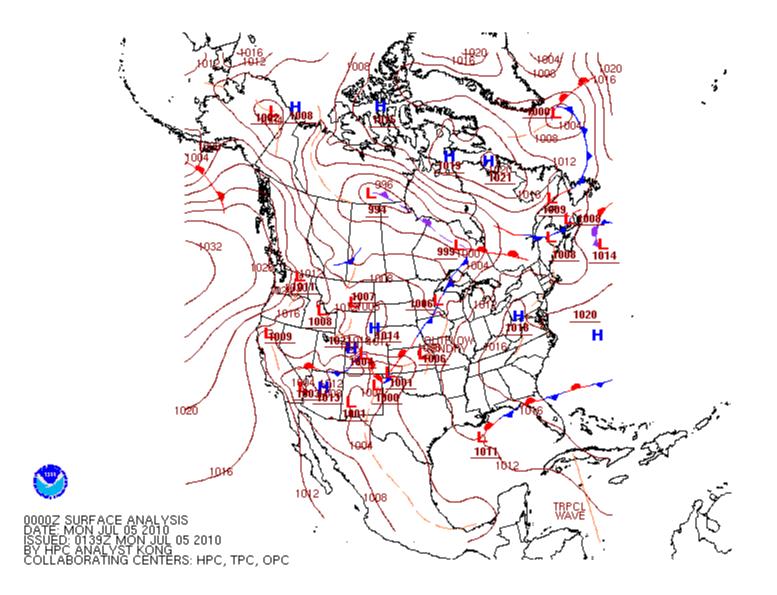


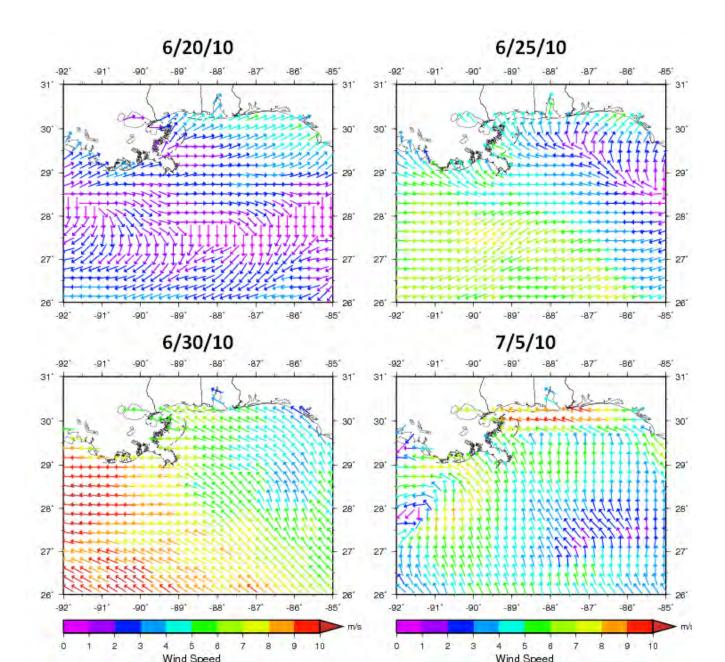


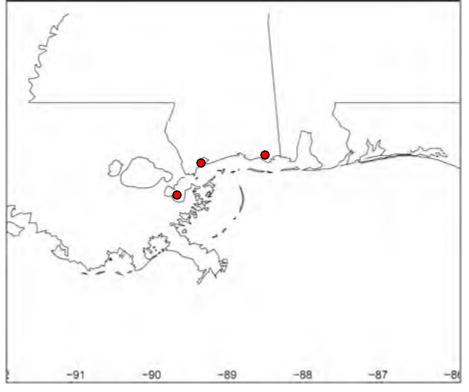


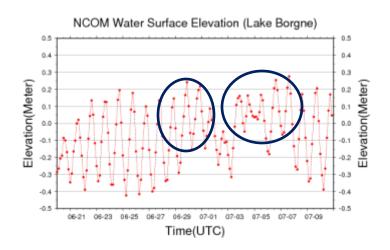


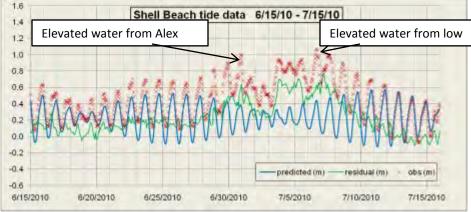


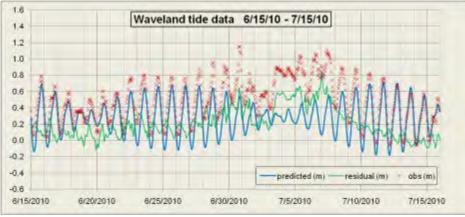


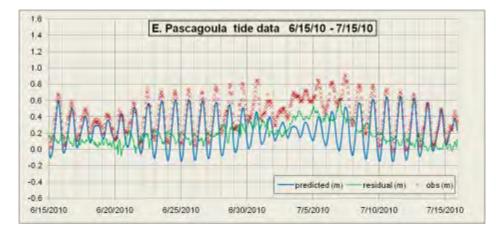


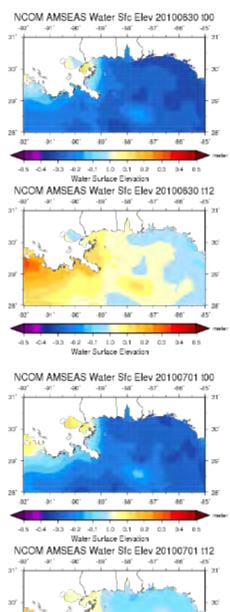


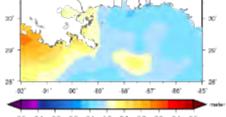




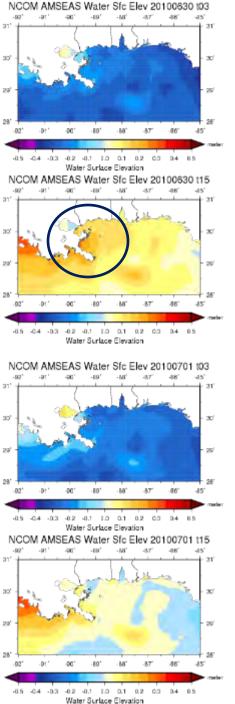


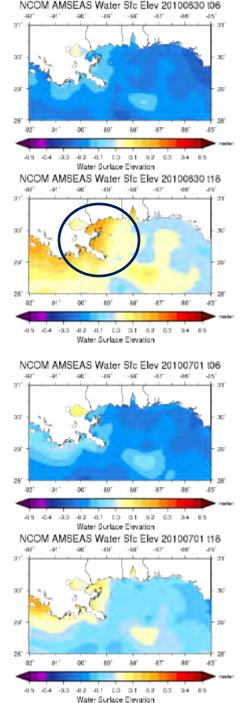


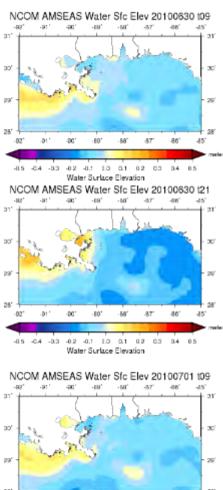


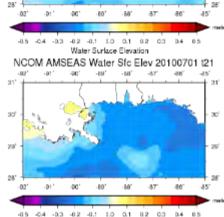


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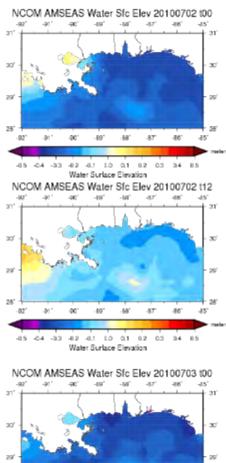


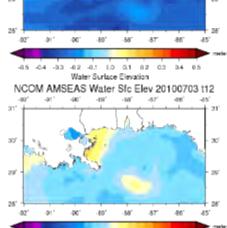




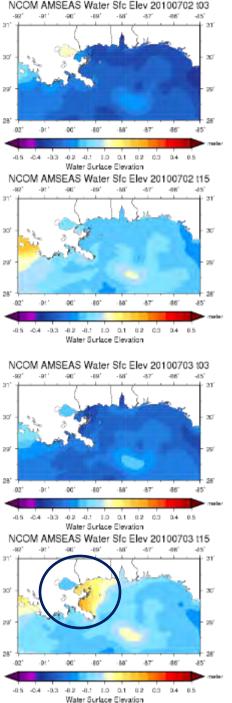


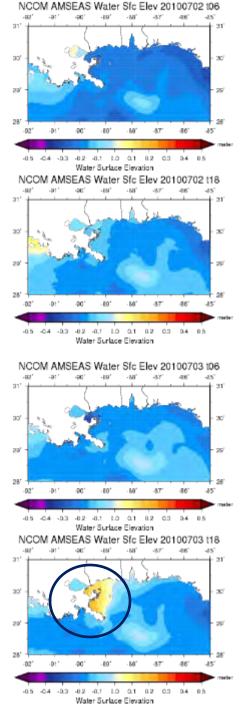
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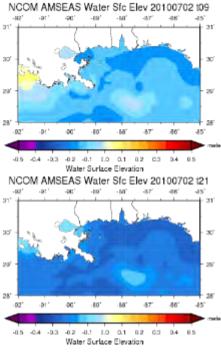


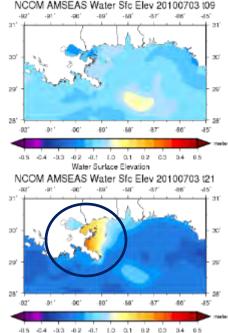


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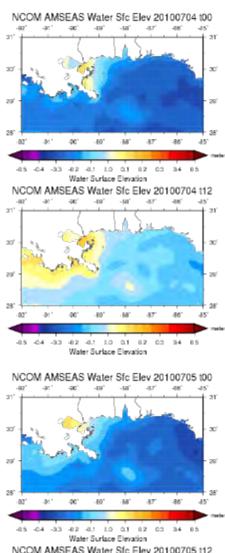


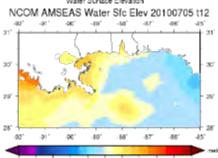




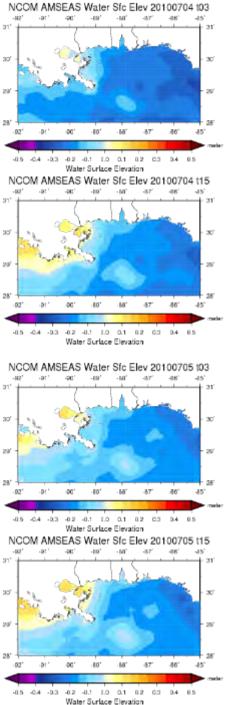


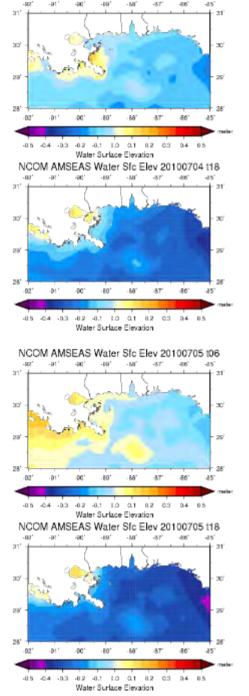
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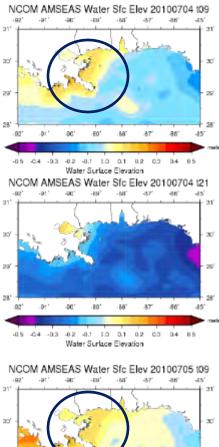


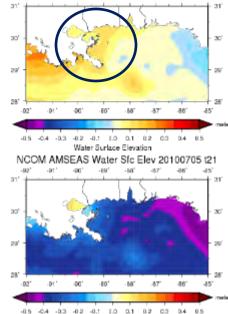
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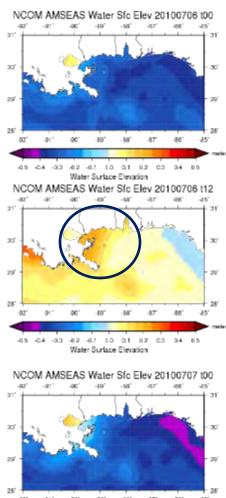


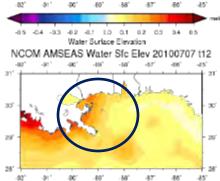
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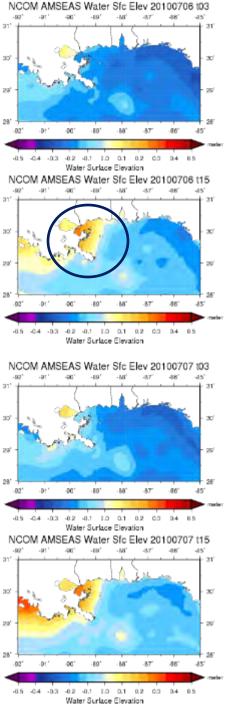


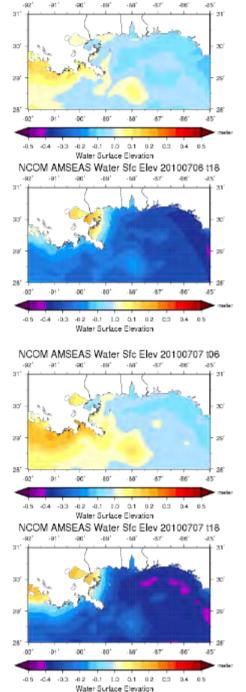
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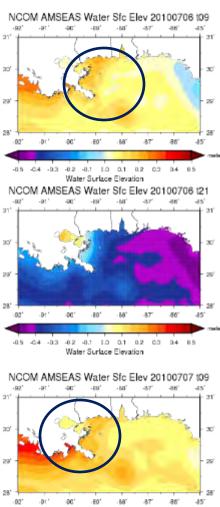


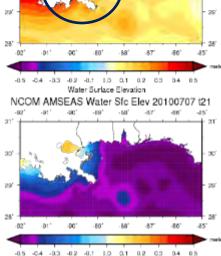
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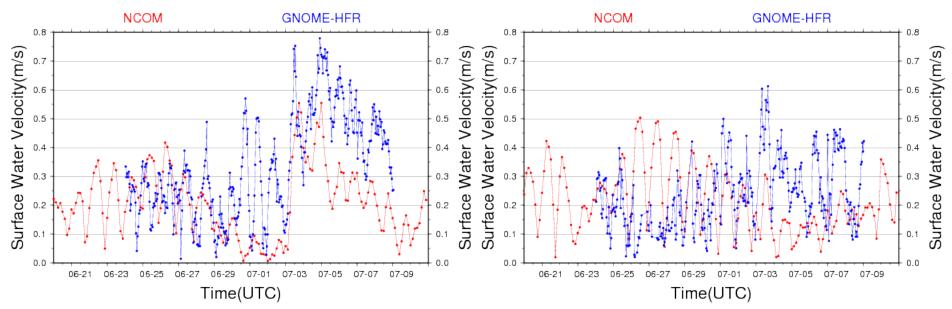




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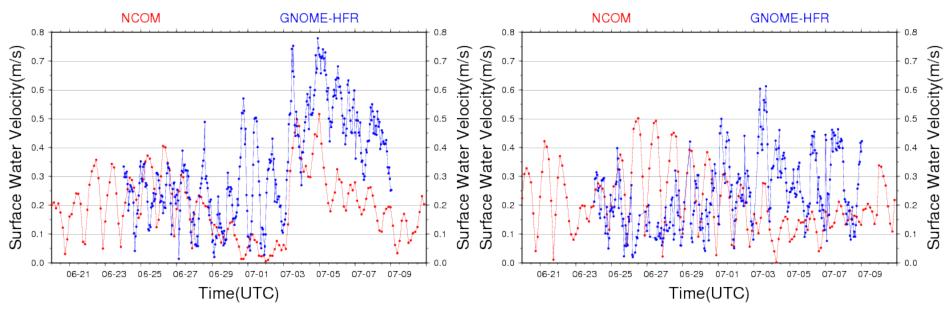
#### NCOM(0m) vs GNOME-HFR at -88.006561\_30.002024

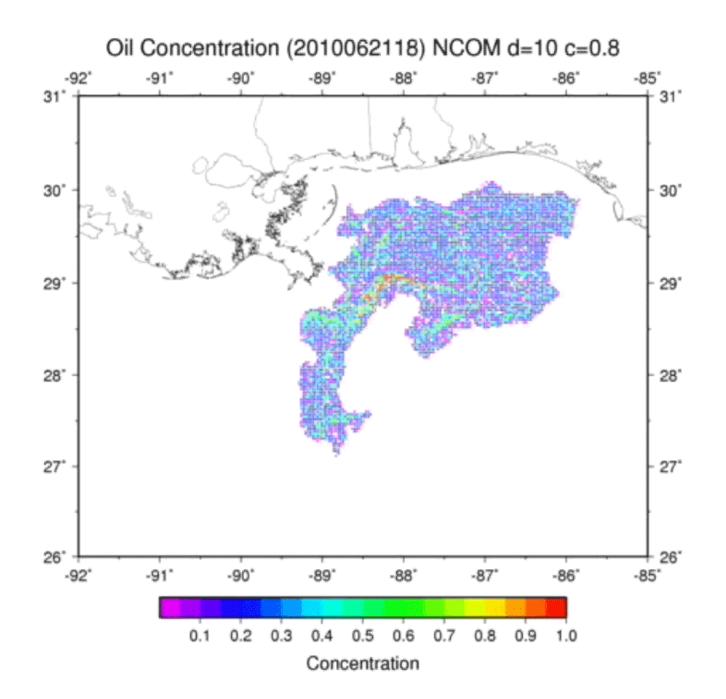
#### NCOM(0m) vs GNOME-HFR at -86.497589\_30.002024



NCOM(2m) vs GNOME-HFR at -88.006561\_30.002024

NCOM(2m) vs GNOME-HFR at -86.497589\_30.002024





# Summary

- Oil transport mostly governed by ocean currents
- However, surge events associated with tropical cyclones and non-tropical lows can push oil far into the marsh system
- Difficult to know if a hurricane landfall would have been catastrophic (because they also flush the system), but the potential of inland pollution existed. Fortunately, no hurricane landfall occurred.

## Future work

- New oil spill run for whole period, current and wind weights optimized from 3DVAR technique
- Analysis of weather terms
- Influence of diversions
- Overall goal: fate and transport analysis