The influence of cyclones on the Deepwater Horizon oil spill

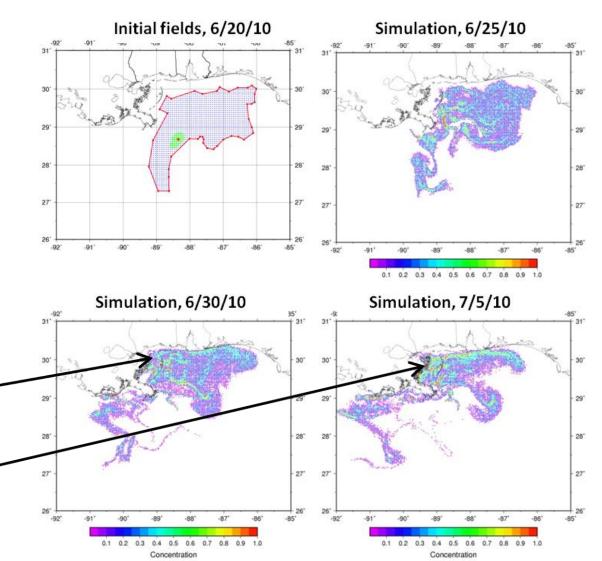
Pat Fitzpatrick, Yee Lau, Chris Hill, and Haldun Karan

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

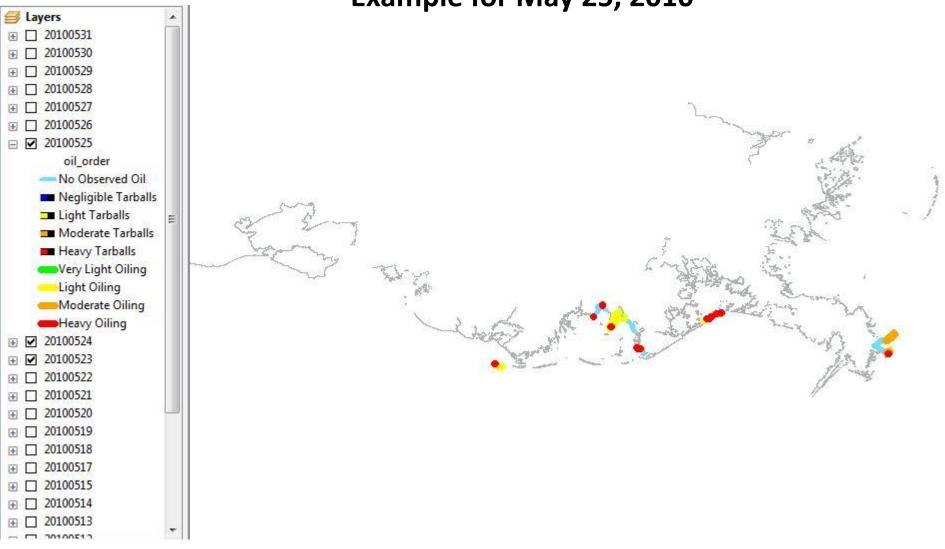
Note inshore

movement of oil

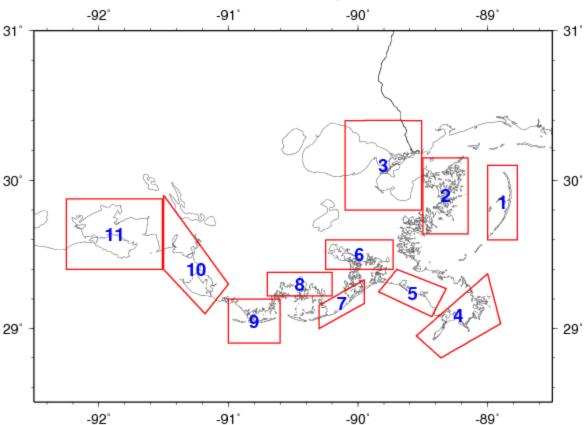
starting late June



Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) dataset Example for May 25, 2010



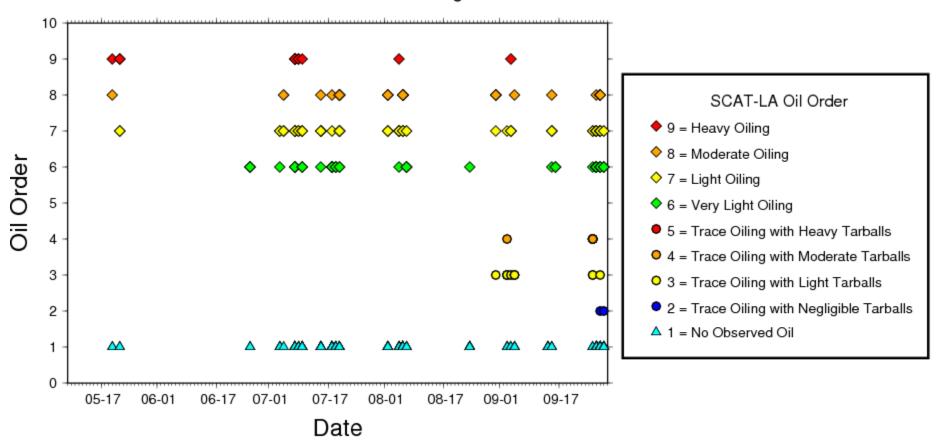




- 1. Chandeleur Islands
- 2. Eastern Biloxi Marsh
- 3. LakeBorge / LakePontchartrain
- 4. Mississippi River Mouth
- 5. Sandy Point
- 6. Barataria Bay North End
- 7. Grand Isle / Fourchon
- 8. Terrebonne Bay / Timbalier Bay North End
- 9. Last Islands
- 10. Atchafalaya Delta
- 11. Russell Sage Mash / Vermillion Bay / West Cote Blanche Bay

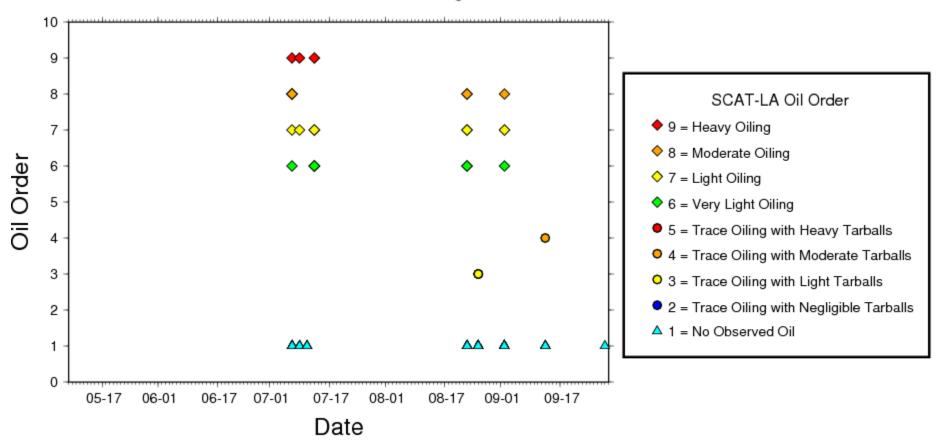
Eastern Biloxi Marsh

SCAT-LA Oil Observations - Region 2



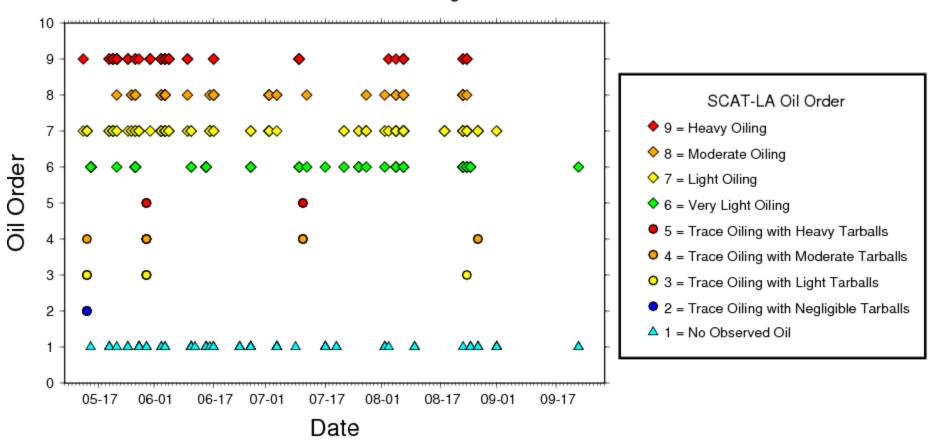
Lake Borgne and Lake Pontchartrain





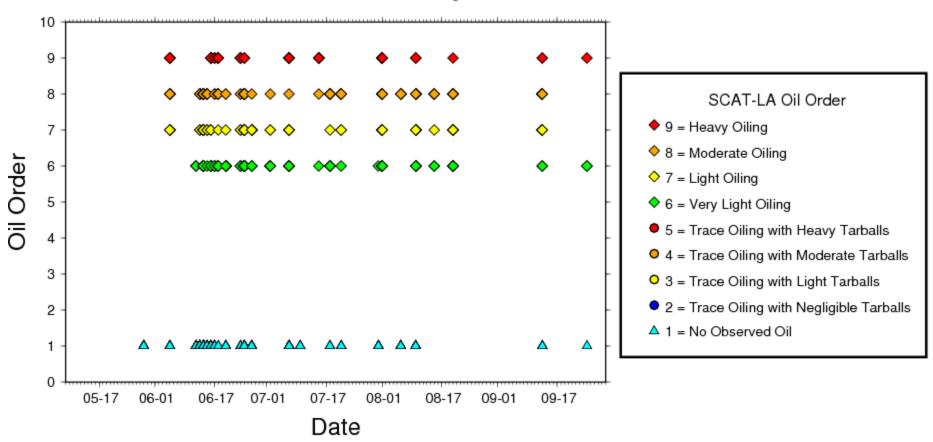
Grand Isle and Fourchon

SCAT-LA Oil Observations - Region 7



Northern Barataria Bay

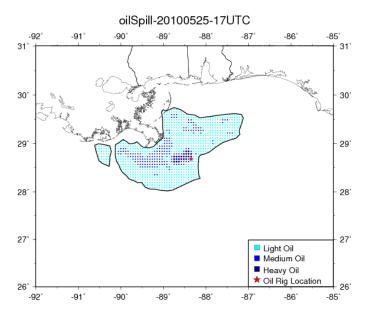


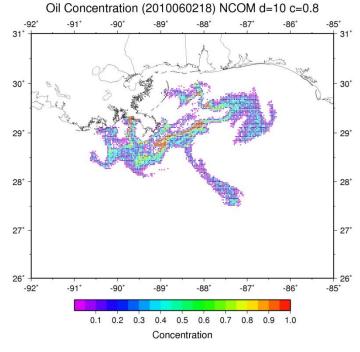


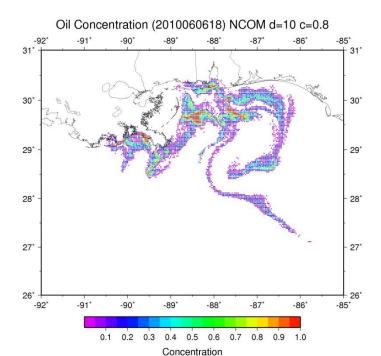
Oil spill simulation to understand fate and transport issues

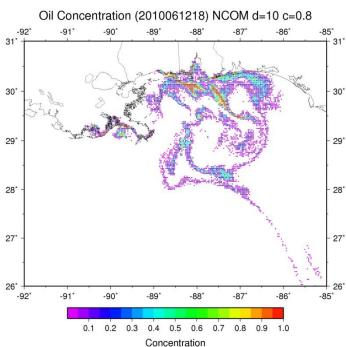
Model description

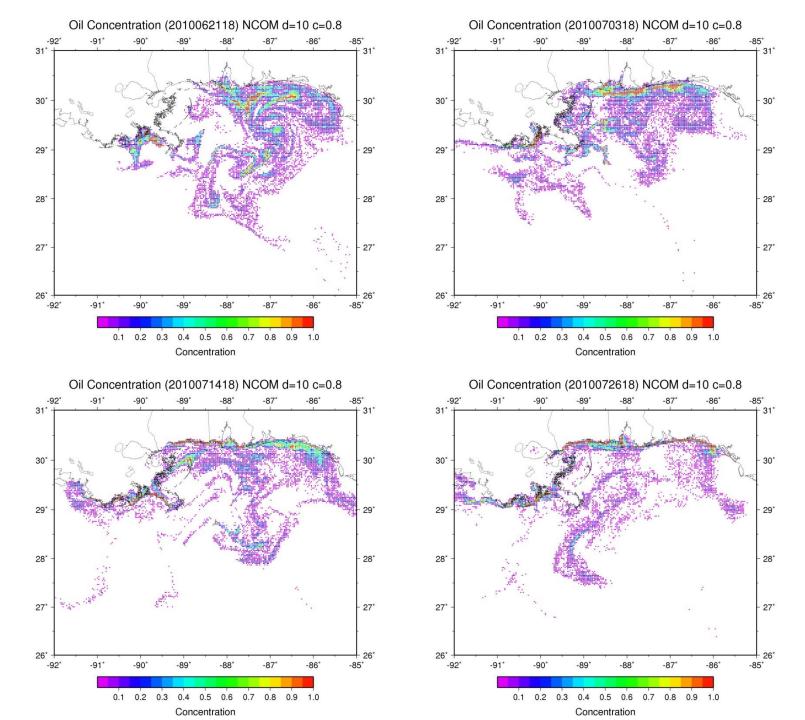
- Lagrangian particle tracker with random walk diffusion
- Input consisted
 - i. latitude and longitude parcel positions in the oil-contaminated area
 - ii. wind (validation shows reasonably accurate with absolute errors of 1.4 ms⁻¹ and 33 deg)
 - iii. current (validation to be shown in this talk)
 - 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 m²s⁻¹ diffusion coefficient, resulted in a natural trajectory spread with time
- Initial positions based on
 - i. NASA MODIS
 - ii. SAR imagery from http://www.cstars.miami.edu
 - iii. NOAA/NESDIS Satellite Analysis Branch (SAB) experimental surface oil analysis products at http://www.ssd.noaa.gov/PS/MPS/deepwater.html
 - iv. NOAA's Office of Response and Restoration oil trajectory maps at http://response.restoration.noaa.gov
- Parcels advected at 80% of the ocean current speed and at 3% of the wind speed. Bilinear interpolation of wind and current applied from model grid to parcel location.







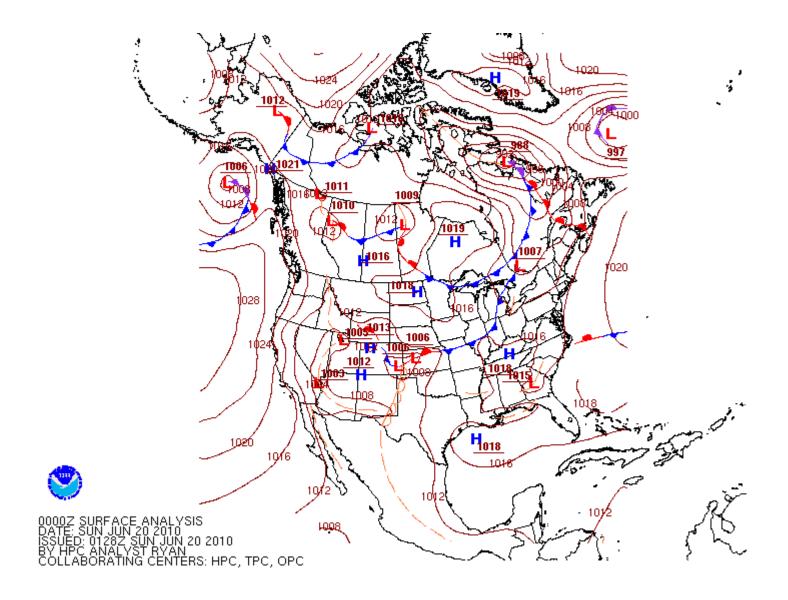


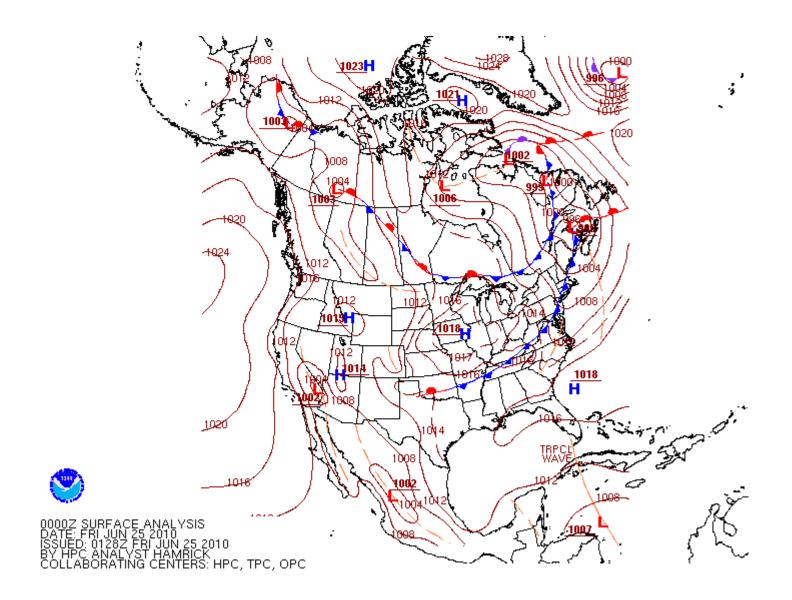


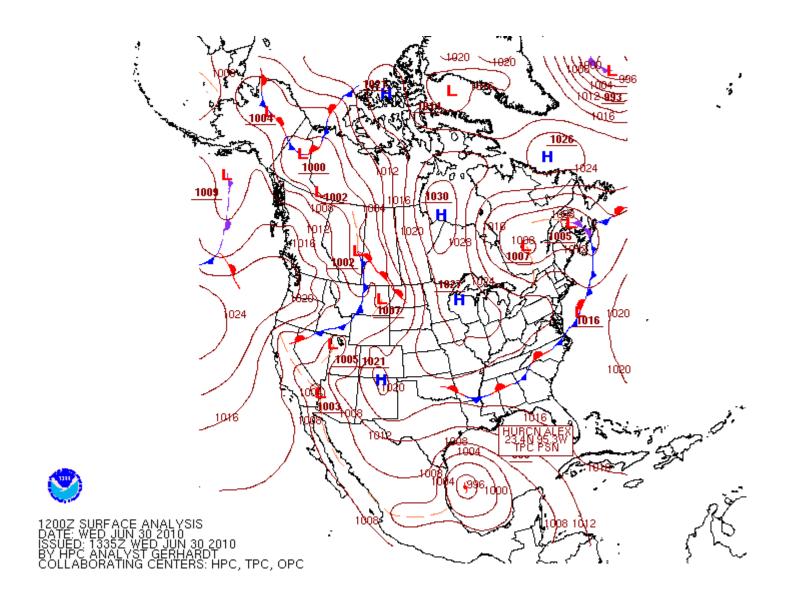
Oil Concentration (2010062003) NCOM d=10 c=0.8 -92" -91" -90" -89° -88* -87" -86° -85° 31" 31" 30° 30° 29° 29" 28° 28° 27° 27" 26° 26" -92" -85° -91" -90° -89° -87" -86* -88* 0.2 0.3 0.8 0.9 0.1 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.4 Concentration

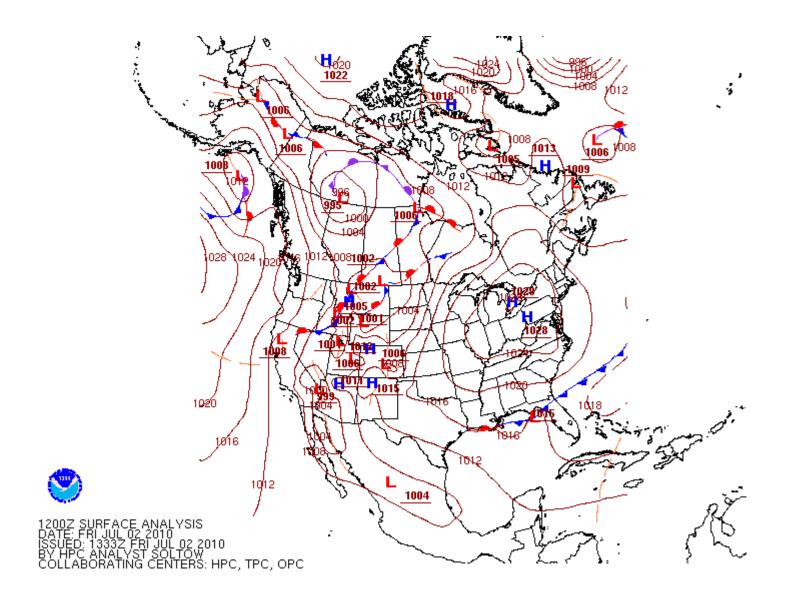
What caused oil incursion into Mississippi Sound, Lake Borgne, and Lake Pontchartrain?

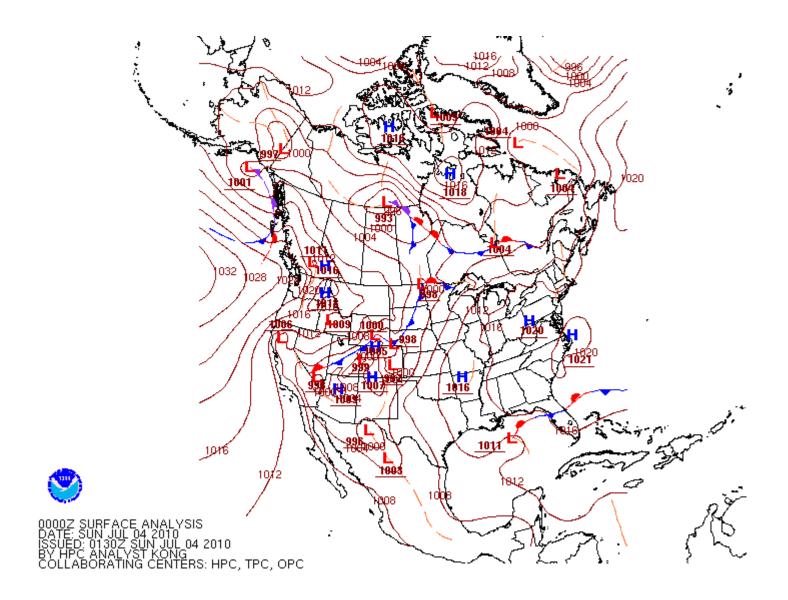
- Two cyclones (one is a tropical cyclone)
- Mini-storm surge events

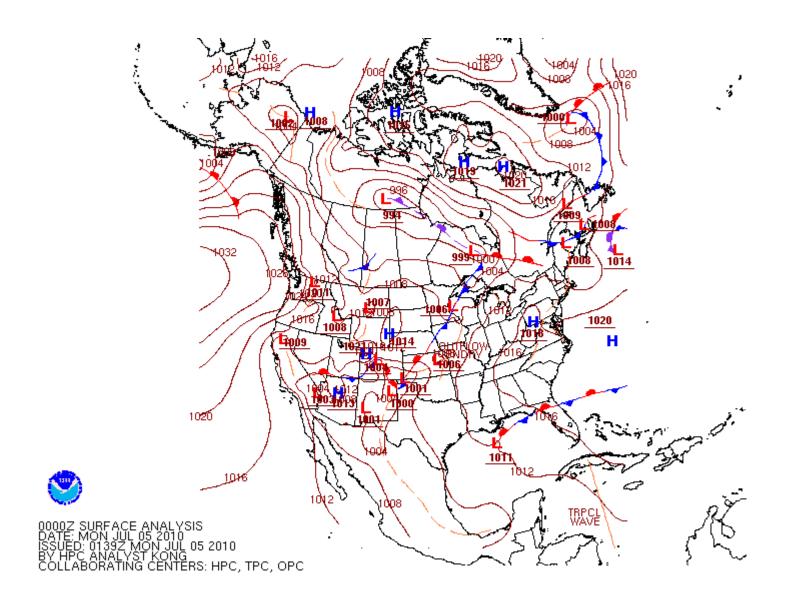


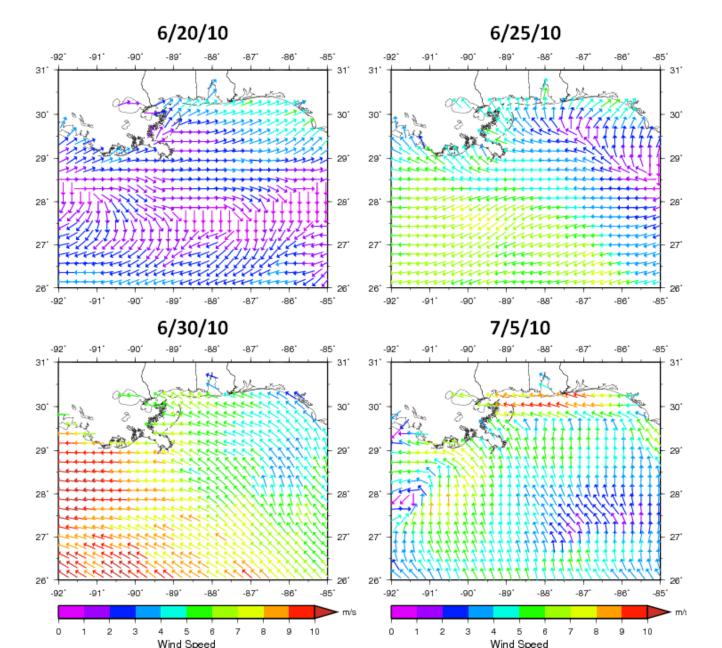




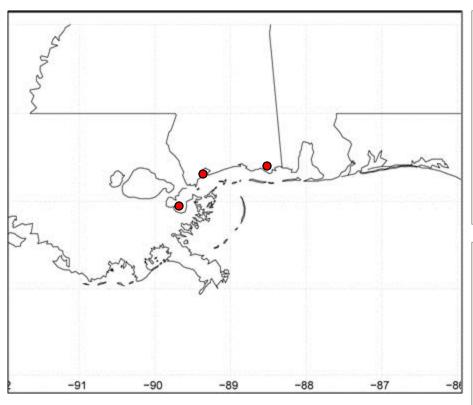


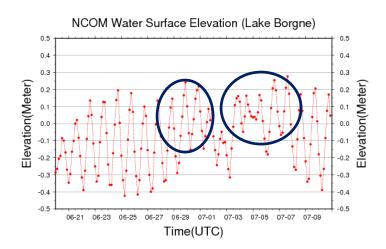


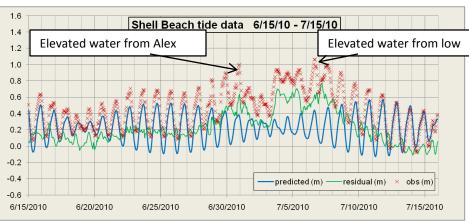


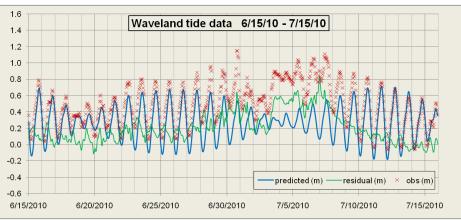


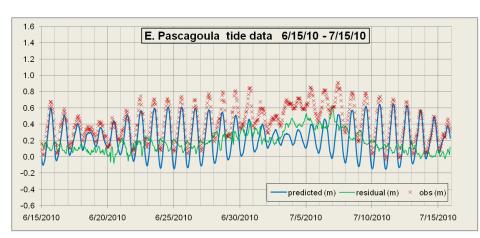
CMAN observations and NCOM show the oil incursion was associated with two mini-storm surge events

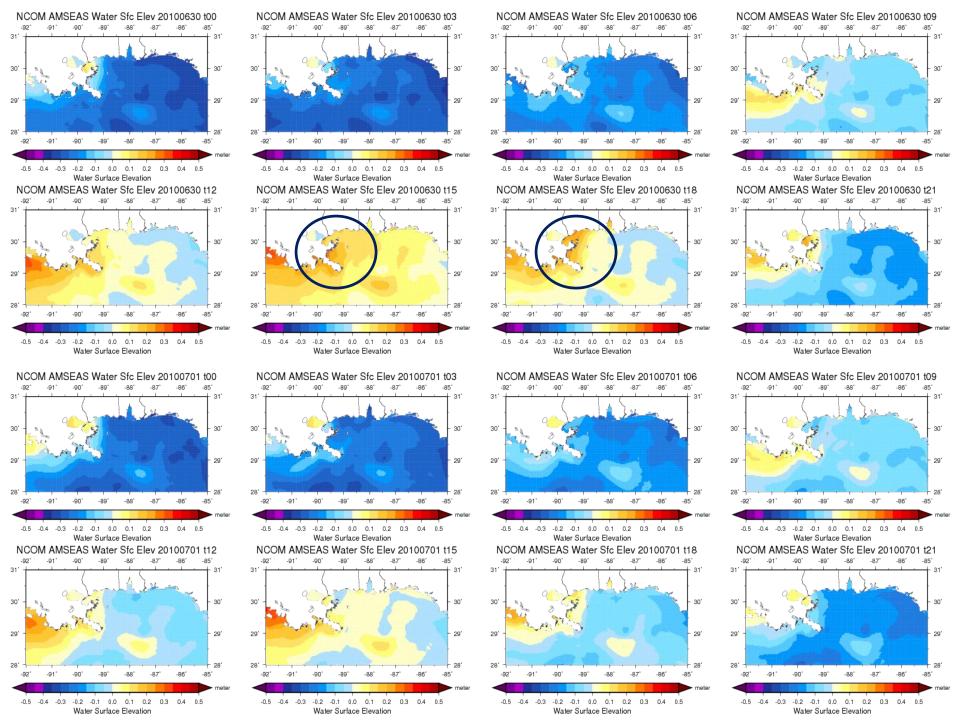


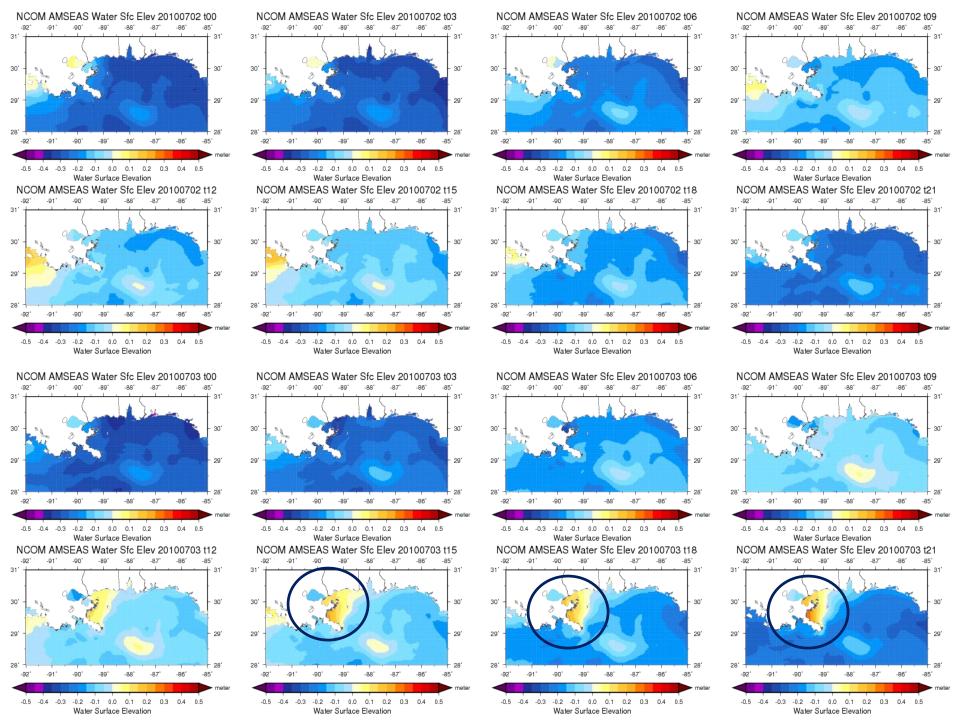


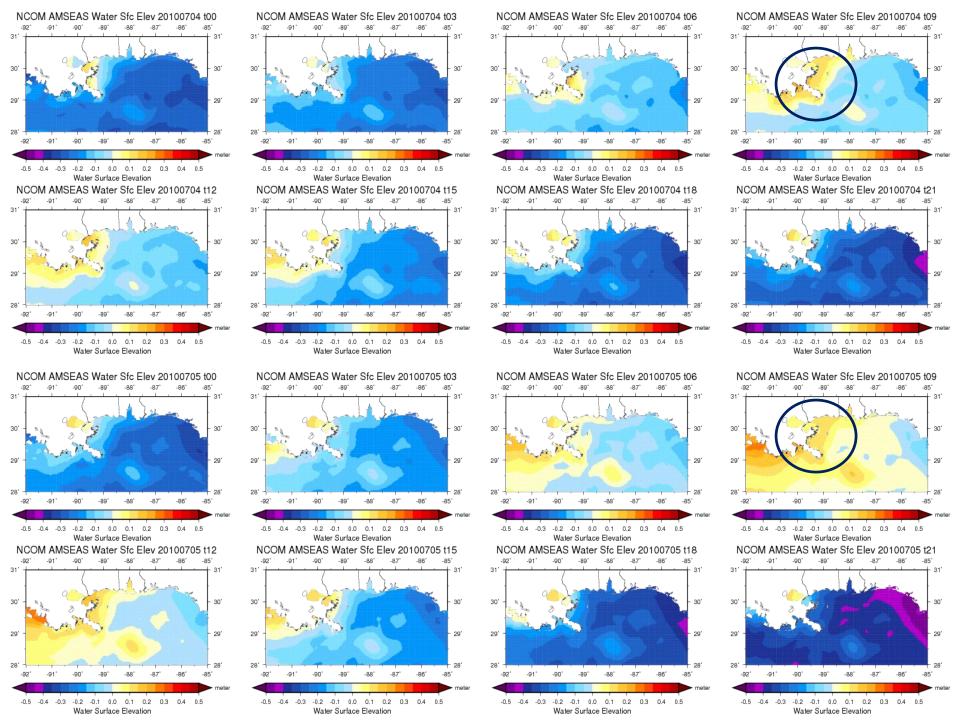


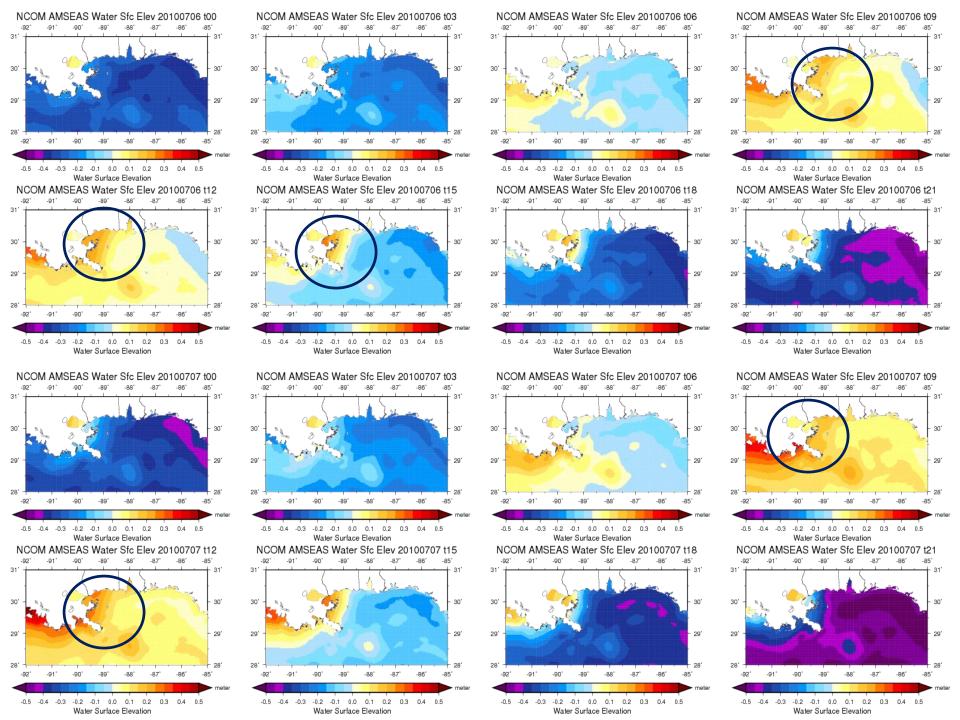










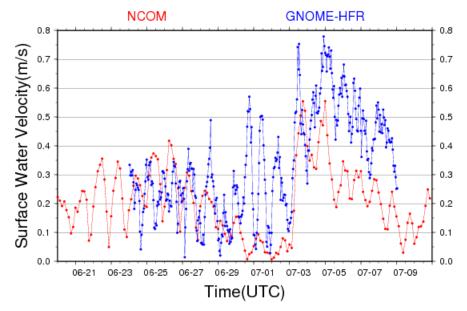


How accurate are NCOM's currents?

- Mississippi and Breton Sound reasonably accurate
- Alabama/Florida stateline region has issues

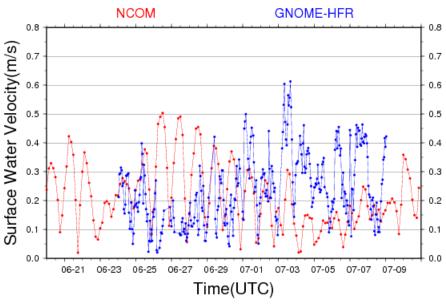
Breton Sound (near LA and MS coast)

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



AL and FL stateline

NCOM(0m) vs GNOME-HFR at -86.497589 30.002024



Reasonably accurate except around 7/1

Currents not accurate simulated

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.