



ISME

Archive of SID

Cressman

malbdr@cc.iut.ac.ir

www.SID.ir

[]

[]

[]

MPDATA

[]

[]

Cressman

NOAA

)

(

¹ Cressman

² Bathymetry

³ Salinity, Temperature and Density(S,T,D)

...

:

•
•
•
•
•
•
•

WAM

()

()

POM

Cressman

-
- ¹ Portal
 - ² Wave Model
 - ³ Co-tidal chart
 - ⁴ Tidal stream analysis

$$r_{i,j} = \cos^{-1}[\sin(glat) \times \sin(slat) + \cos(glat) \times \cos(slat) \times \cos(glon - slon)] \times earthradius \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{lon - lat}{g \quad s} \quad r_{i,j}$$

$$F_g = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (W_{i,j} \times F_o)}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_{i,j}} \quad (2)$$

$$W_{i,j} = \max(0, \frac{R^2 - r_{i,j}^2}{R^2 + r_{i,j}^2}) \quad (3)$$

$$W_{i,j} \quad F_o \quad F_g$$

$$r_{i,j} \quad R \quad W_{i,j} \quad R$$

ECMWF

[] WAM

15° / hour

$S_a \quad S_{sa}$

$M_m \quad M_f$

S_2

M_2

30° / hour

$O_1 \quad K_1$

$P_1 \quad K_1$

$S_2 \quad M_2$

¹ Influence Radius

² European Center for Medium-range Weather Forecasts

...

O_1, K_1

[] .

$$ML = M_2 + S_2 + K_1 + O_1 + 0.15 \quad ()$$

Kelvin

$L = 300 \text{ Km}$ $h = 35 \text{ m}$

Kelvin $\phi = 27^\circ$

$k) kh$ []

($kh \approx 0.9 < 3.0$) (h

[] (Hasselmann-1981)

: () (y)

$$\frac{\partial^2 \eta}{\partial y \partial t} - f \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 0, \quad y = 0, L \quad ()$$

[] (Kelvin) η

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} + f^2 \right) \eta - C_0^2 \nabla^2 \eta \right\} = 0 \quad ()$$

t x

$$\eta = \text{Re} \bar{\eta}(y) e^{i(kx - \sigma t)} \quad ()$$

() () y $\bar{\eta}(y)$

$\bar{\eta}$

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{\eta}}{dy^2} + \alpha^2 \bar{\eta} = 0, \quad \alpha^2 = \frac{\sigma^2 - f^2}{C_0^2} - k^2 \quad ()$$

$$\frac{d\bar{\eta}}{dy} + f \frac{k}{\sigma} \bar{\eta} = 0, \quad y = 0, L \quad ()$$

: ()

$$\bar{\eta} = A \sin \alpha y + B \cos \alpha y \quad ()$$

: B A $y = L$ $y = 0$ ()

¹ Admiralty Method of Tidal Prediction NP 159

$$\alpha A + \frac{fk}{\sigma} B = 0 \quad ()$$

$$A \left\{ \alpha \cos \alpha L + \frac{fk}{\sigma} \sin \alpha L \right\} + B \left\{ \frac{fk}{\sigma} \cos \alpha L - \alpha \sin \alpha L \right\} = 0 \quad ()$$

:

$$(\sigma^2 - f^2)(\sigma^2 - C_0^2 k^2) \sin \alpha L = 0 \quad ()$$

$$n = 0 \quad \sigma^2 = C_0^2 k^2$$

:

x

.

Kelvin

$$\alpha^2 = -\frac{f^2}{C_0^2}, \alpha = \pm \frac{if}{C_0} \quad ()$$

:

$$\alpha = \frac{if}{C_0}$$

$$\eta = \eta_0 e^{-fy/C_0} \cos(k[x - C_0 t] + \varphi) \quad ()$$

$$u = \frac{\eta_0}{h} C_0 e^{-fy/C_0} \cos(k[x - C_0 t] + \varphi) = -\frac{g}{f} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} \quad ()$$

$$v = 0 \quad ()$$

y

$$C_0 = \sqrt{g \cdot h}$$

η_0

f Kelvin

η

h

x

ϕ

$$\sigma = C_0 k \quad ()$$

Kelvin

()

O_1, K_1, S_2, M_2

$$u = \sum_{j=1}^4 u_j, \eta = \sum_{j=1}^4 \eta_j, j = \text{Main Constituents} \quad ()$$

$$\eta_{\text{water surface level}} = \sum_{j=1}^4 [\eta_{0j} e^{\frac{-fy}{C_0}} \cos(kx - \sigma t + \varphi_j)] \quad j, \text{ used for } M_2, S_2, K_1 \text{ \& } O_1 \quad ()$$

$$u_{\text{tidal stream}} = \sum_{j=1}^4 [(\eta_{0j} C_0 / h) e^{\frac{-fy}{C_0}} \cos(kx - \sigma t + \varphi_j)] \quad j, \text{ used for } M_2, S_2, K_1 \text{ \& } O_1 \quad ()$$

()

$$\varphi_j, \eta_{0j} \quad ()$$

Kelvin

Cresman

Archive of SID

Fay

[]

Lehr

()

- ¹ Warm up
- ² Neap
- ³ Spring

$$A = 2270\Delta^{2/3} \cdot V^{2/3} t^{1/2} + 40\Delta^{1/3} \cdot V^{1/3} U_{wind-10m}^{4/3} t \quad ()$$

$$\rho_w \Delta = (\rho_w - \rho_o) / \rho_o \quad V \quad A \quad U_{wind-10m}$$

$$\vec{U} = k_t \vec{U}_{tide} + k_w (\vec{U}_{wind} + \vec{U}_{wave}) \quad \vec{U}(U_x, U_y) \quad ()$$

$$k_w \vec{U}_{wind-10m} \quad k_t \cdot \quad U_{tide} \cdot \quad (\vec{U}_{wind} + \vec{U}_{wave}) \cdot \quad k_w$$

$$\vec{U} = k_t \vec{U}_{tide} + k_w \vec{U}_{wind-10m} \quad ()$$

$$k_w \cdot \quad k_t \quad k_t$$

:

$$S_h = [R]_0^1 \sqrt{12D_h \Delta t} \quad ()$$

$$X = X_0 + U_x \Delta t + S_h \cdot \cos \theta \quad ()$$

$$Y = Y_0 + U_y \Delta t + S_h \cdot \sin \theta \quad ()$$

$$\theta = 2\pi [R]_0^1 \quad ()$$

$$\theta \quad D_h \cdot \quad [R]_0^1$$

$$Y_0 \quad X_0 \quad \pi$$

$$y \quad x \quad \vec{U}(U_x, U_y) \quad Y \quad X$$

y x

[] Mackay 1980

¹ Tidal factor

...

$$F_{ev} = \left(\frac{\alpha_{ev}}{C}\right) \cdot [\ln P_0 + \ln(C \cdot K_E \cdot t + 1/P_0)] \quad ()$$

()

$$k_E = 0.0025 U_{wind}^{0.78} A_v / (R \cdot T \cdot V_0) \cdot \alpha_{ev} \quad F_{ev}$$

V_0 T R

() () C T_E P_0

$$\ln P_0 = 10.6(1 - T_0/T_E) \quad ()$$

$$C = 1158.9 A P I^{-1.1435} \quad ()$$

[] Cohen 1980

$$F_{dis} = k_d A S \quad ()$$

S A k_d F_{dis}

Rasmussen 1985

$$F_{em} = \left(1 - e^{-k_A k_B (1 + U_{wind-10m})^2 t}\right) / k_B \quad ()$$

k_B k_A F_{em}

Cressman

() NOAA

NOAA

Admiralty

O_1 K_1 S_2 M_2

)
()

(
[]

Kelvin

ADIOS
ADIOS

ADIOS

Fay

Lehr

Archive of SID

/.
[]

/

...

)

(

(API)

Archive of SID

•
•
•

[]

.()

[]

.()

ISME2007

[3] Yamamoto, J. K., An Alternative Measure of the Reliability of Ordinary Kriging Esti-

- mates, *Mathematical Geology*, Vol.32, pp. 489-509, (2002).
- [4] Habibi, S., Torabi Azad, M., and Bidokhti, A., " A Numerical Model for the Prediction of Movement, Gas Condensate from Spill Accidents in Assalouiyeh Marine Region (Persian Gulf)", *Indian Journal of Marine Science*, Vol. 37(3), pp. 233-242, (2008).
- [5] Sabbagh Yazdi, S. R., " Coupled Solution of Oil Slick and Depth Averaged Tidal Currents on Three-dimensional Geometry of Persian Gulf ", *International Journal of Environmental Science and Technology*, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 309-317, (2006).
- [6] Hasselmann S., Hasselmann, K., Bauer, E., Janssen, P., Cardone, V. C., and Reisd, M. "The WAM Model, A Third Generation Ocean Wave Prediction Model", *Journal of Physics Oceanography*, Vol. 1, pp. 1775-1810, (1988).
- [7] WMO, "Guide to Wave Analysis and Forecasting", No. 702, Secretariat of World Meteorological Organization, Geneva, (1988).
- [8] Mellor, G. L., User Guide for a Three-dimensional Primitive Equation", *Numerical Ocean Model, Program in Atmospheric and Oceanic Science*, Princeton University, Princeton (2004).
- [9] Tides and Tidal streams, Admiralty Manual of Hydrographic Surveying, Vol. 2, chapter 2, pp. 134b(2), (1969).
- [10] Pedlosky, J., "*Geophysical Fluid Dynamics*", 2nd Edition, Springer-Verlag, pp. 75-80, (1992).
- [11] Komen, G. J., Cavaleri, L., Donelan, M., Hasselmann, K., Hasselmann, S., and Janssen P.A.E.M., "*Dynamics and Modeling of Ocean Waves*", Cambridge Univ. Press, pp. 156, (1995).
- [12] Lehr, W. J., Cekirge, H. M., Fraga, R. J. and Belen, M. S., "A New Technique to Estimate Initial Spill Site using a Modified Fay-type Spreading Formula", *Marine Pollution Bulletin*, Vol. 15, pp. 326-329, (1984).
- [13] Mackay, D., and Matsugu, R.S., " Evaporation Rates of Liquid Hydrocarbon Spills on Land and Water", *Canadian Journal of Chemical Engineering*, Vol. 51, pp. 434-439, (1973).
- [14] Cohen, Y., Mackay, D., and Shiu, W.Y., "Mass Transfer Rates Between Oil Slicks and Water", *Journal of Chemical Engineering*, Vol. 58, pp. 569-574, (1980).
- [15] Rasmussen, D., Oil Spill Modeling, a Tool for Cleanup Operations", *Proceeding of Oil Spill Conference, US Coast Guard, American Petroleum Institute, Environment Protection Agency, California*, pp. 243-249, (1985).
- [16] Badri, M.A., and Azimian, A. R., "An Oil Spill Model for Northern Persian Gulf Waters", *12th Asian Congress of Fluid Mechanics (12ACFM)*, 18-21 August Daejeon, Korea, (2008).

...

Archive of SID

- : A
- : A
- : API
- : C
- : C_0
- : D_h
- : f
- : F_{dis}
- : F_{em}
- : F_{ev}
- : F_g
- : F_o
- : h
- : K_1
- : k_A
- : k_B
- : k_d
- : k_t
- : k_w
- : lat
- : lon
- : M_2
- : ML
- : O_1
- : P_0
- : R
- : $[R]_0^1$
- : $r_{i,j}$
- : S
- : S_2
- : T

g s

Archive of SID

x : U_x
 y : U_y
: U_{tide}
: U_{wind}
: V
: V_0
: $W_{i,j}$
: x
: y
: X
: X_0
: Y
: Y_0

: α_{ev}
: ϕ
: φ_j
: η
: $\bar{\eta}(y)$
: $\eta_{0,j}$
: v
: σ
: θ
: ρ_w
: ρ_0

...

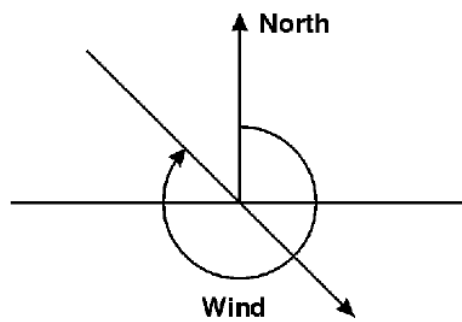
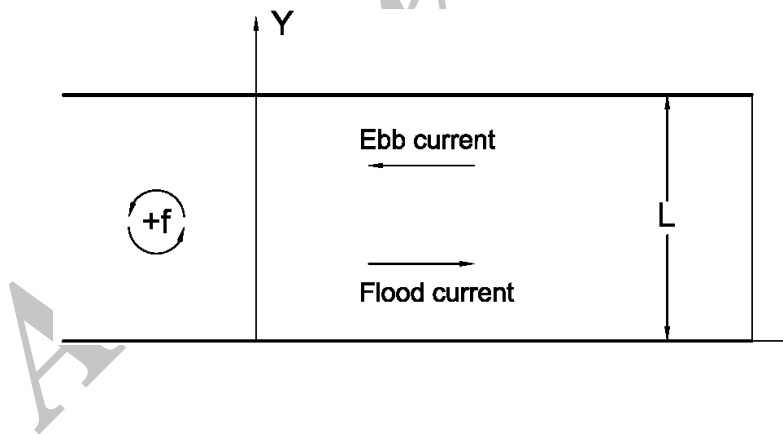
NOAA Cressman

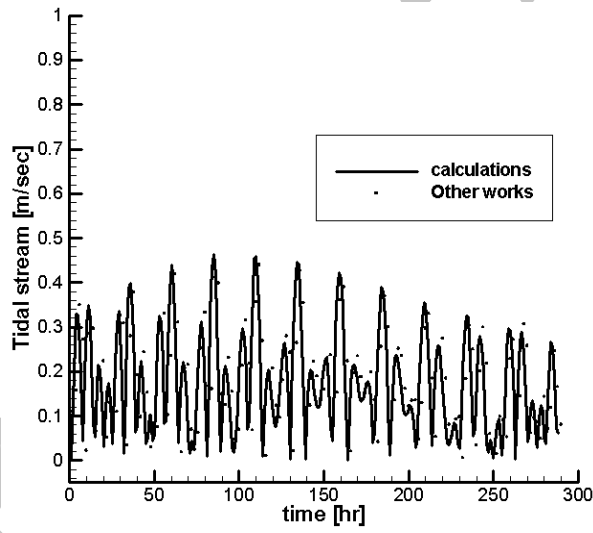
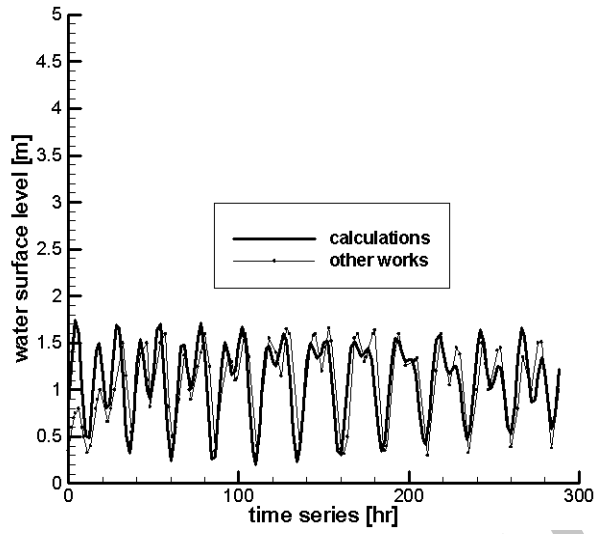
				NOAA	()
			/	/	/
	/		/	/	/
			/	/	/
			/	/	
	/		/	/	/
	/		/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	
	/		/	/	/

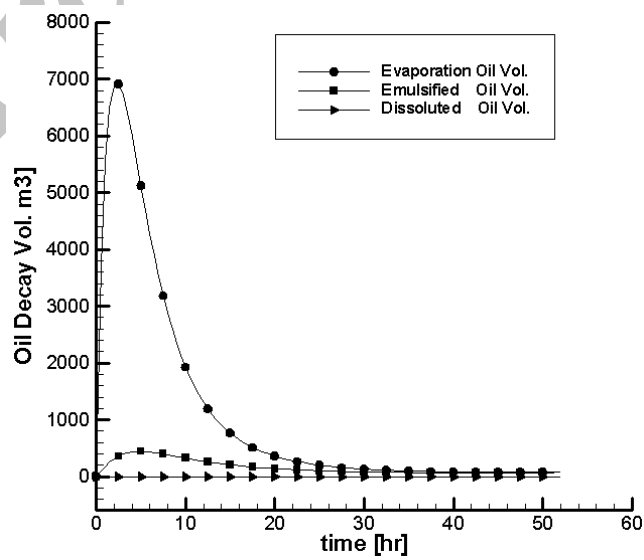
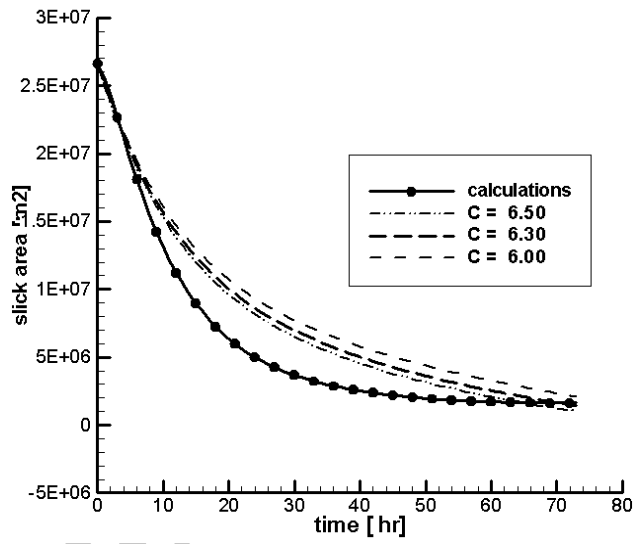
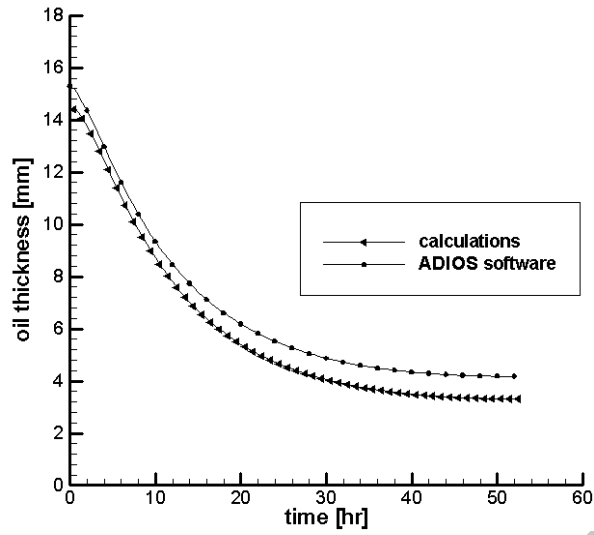
	M ₂		S ₂		K ₁		O ₁		ML
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
(%)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/

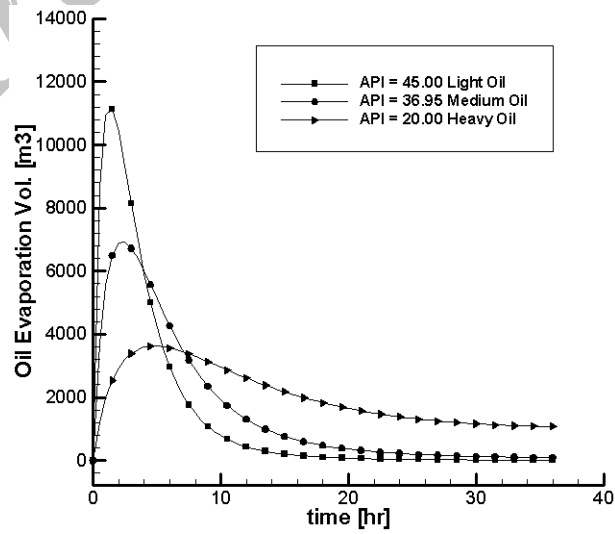
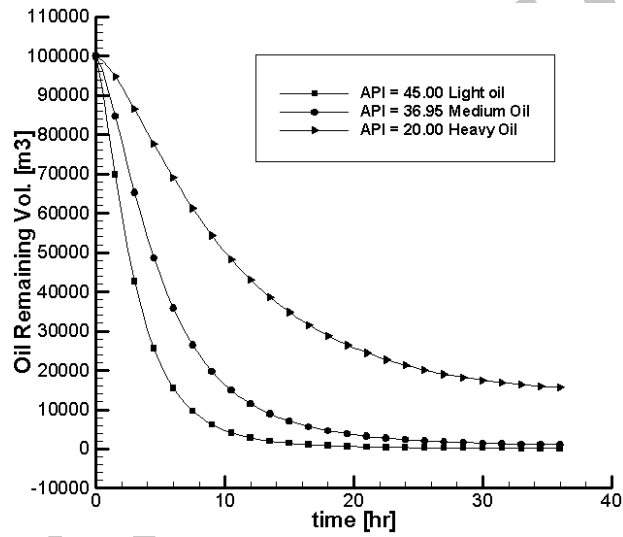
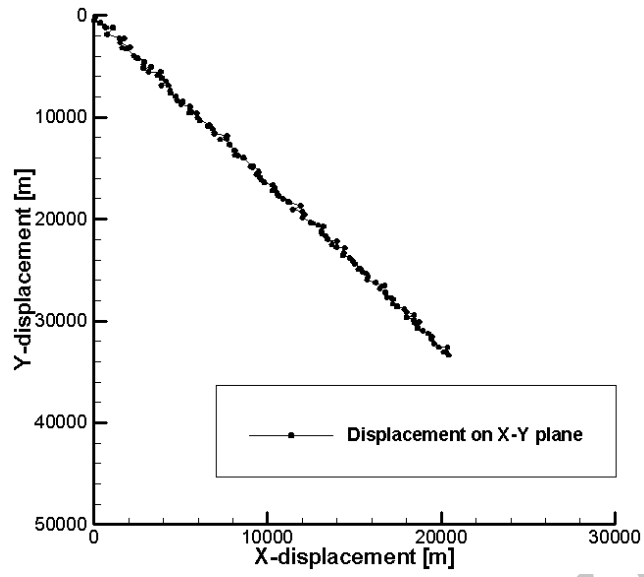
	M2		S2		K1		O1		ML
(%)	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/	/
(%)	/		/	/	/	/	/	/	/

(%)	(%)	(%)	()	
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		
/	/	/		









Abstract

The transport and fate of spilled oil in water bodies are governed by physical, chemical and biological processes that depend on the environmental conditions such as wind, wave, water current, turbulent diffusion, salinity and temperature. Oil spill models usually determine oil movements by vectorial summation of surface current, tidal stream, wind and wave fields and turbulent diffusion. As flow pattern in Persian Gulf is very complicated, it is necessary to obtain water current and tidal stream by measurements or a hydrodynamic model to superimpose wind and wave effects based on an experimental relation.

Here, water current and wind-induced velocities are taken into account to develop a 2-D trajectory model for prediction of oil slick motion. So, a portal including bathymetry, wind field, tidal constituents, oil and water characteristics have been provided for the northern of Persian Gulf waters. Firstly, meteorological data including wind velocity and direction from synoptical stations, have been interpolated by Cressman analysis and an in-house program in whole grids. Then, latitude, longitude, wind velocity, wave height and period, amplitude and phase of constituents and mean water surface level in grids have been determined.

The portal is then, applied to obtain time series of oil surface area and thickness, oil evaporation, oil dissolution and oil emulsification. Sample simulations for oil spill are presented and a comparison of wind and tide data and water surface level for the domain of solution with the observed data and numerical results shows good conformity.

Archive of SID