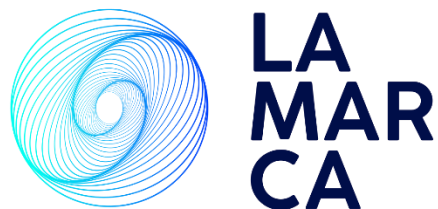
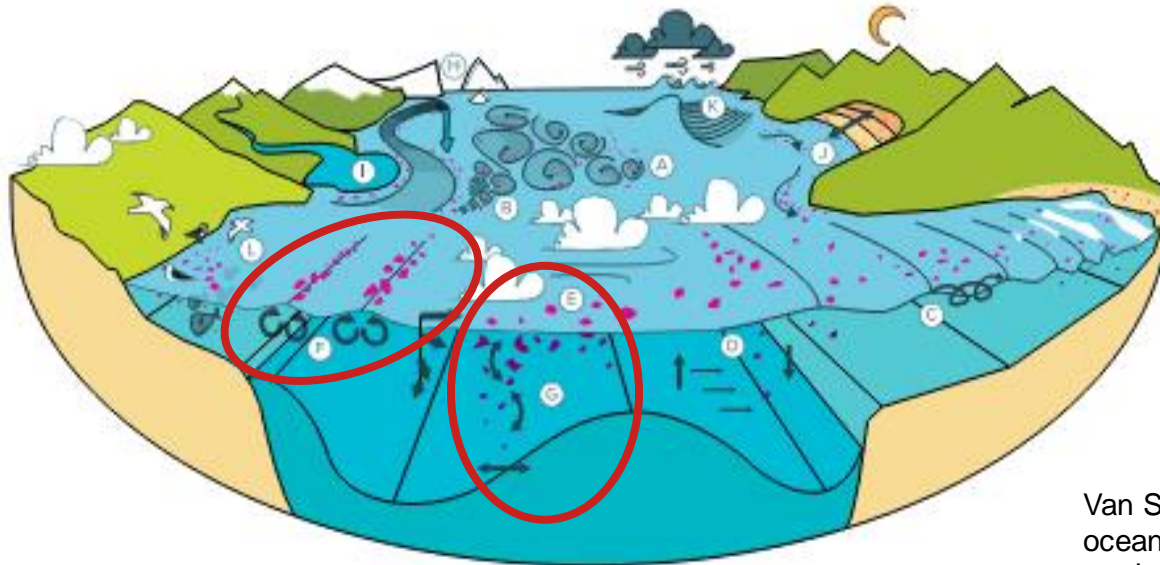


# Mapping the Pathways of Marine Litter: Insights from 3D Ocean Trajectories and Vertical Dynamics

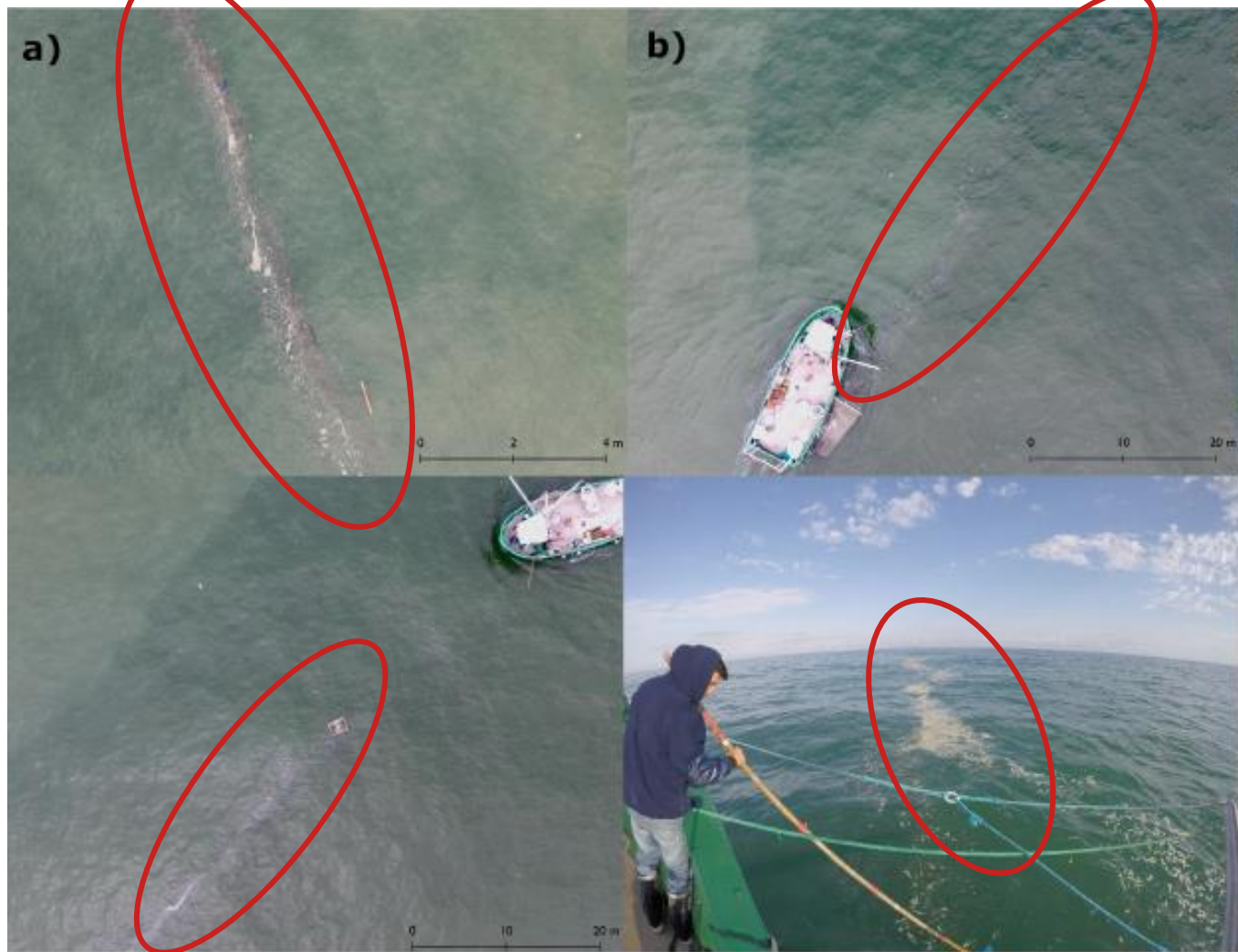
SARA CLOUX,  
ISMAEL HERNANDEZ, ALEJANDRO ORFILA,  
ENRICO SERGIACOMI, CRISTOBAL LOPEZ, EMILIO HERNANDEZ



Our work focuses on the motion of **fluid particles** within a **vertical column**. This helps us to understand the complexity of such motion, but also unravels the mysteries surrounding the displacement of **particles that neither float strictly nor sink completely**.



Van Sebille, E, et al. "The physical oceanography of the transport of floating marine debris." Environmental Research Letters 15.2 (2020): 023003.



Ruiz, Irene, et al. "Litter windrows in the south-east coast of the Bay of Biscay: an ocean process enabling effective active fishing for litter." *Frontiers in marine science* 7 (2020): 308.

Our methodology is based on the **identification of a relationship** between the **horizontal coherent structures and the vertical motion** associated with them. For this purpose, we will use **Lagrangian trajectories and quantities** that allow us to study the **coherence of fluids**.

Lagrangian Divergence

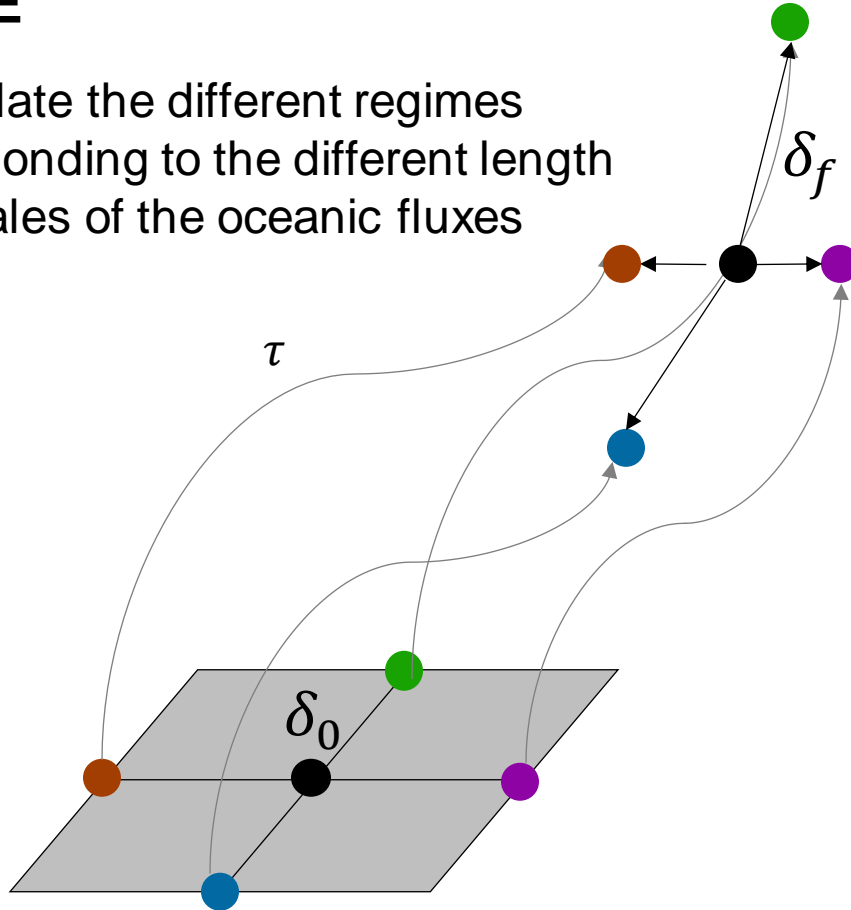
Finite Lyapunov Exponents

FTLE

FSLE

## FSLE

Isolate the different regimes corresponding to the different length scales of the oceanic fluxes



$$\lambda = \frac{1}{|\tau|} \ln \left( \frac{\delta_f}{\delta_o} \right)$$

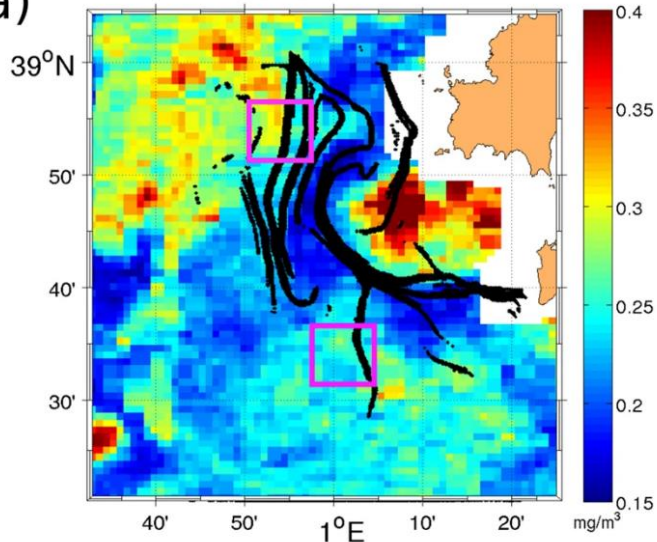
$\delta_o$  = initial distance between particles

$\delta_f$  = threshold distance

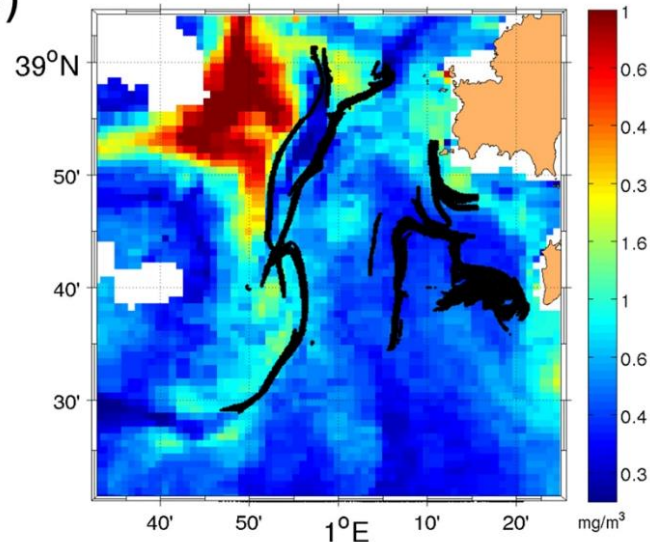
$\tau$  = time to get  $\delta_f$



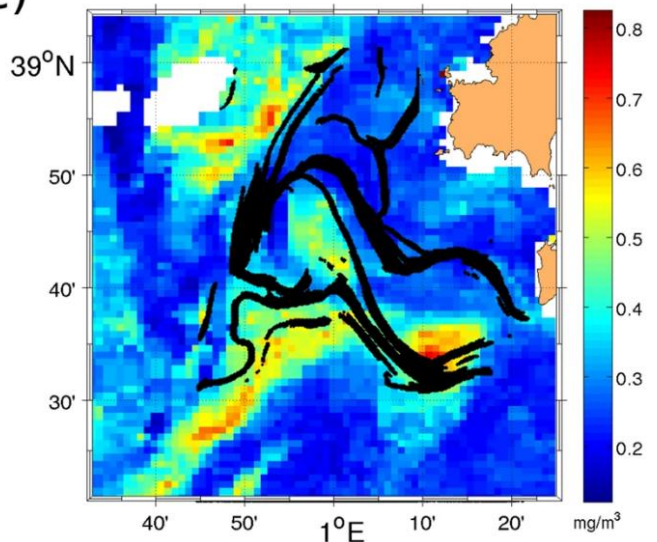
08-Jan-2013



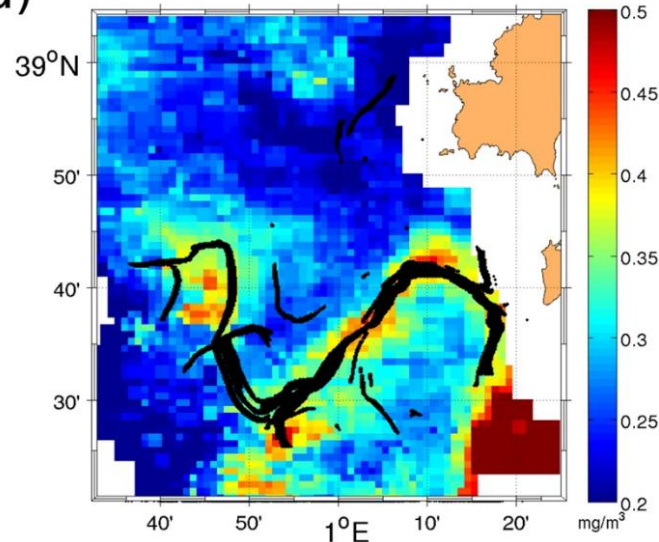
28-Mar-2013



26-Jan-2014



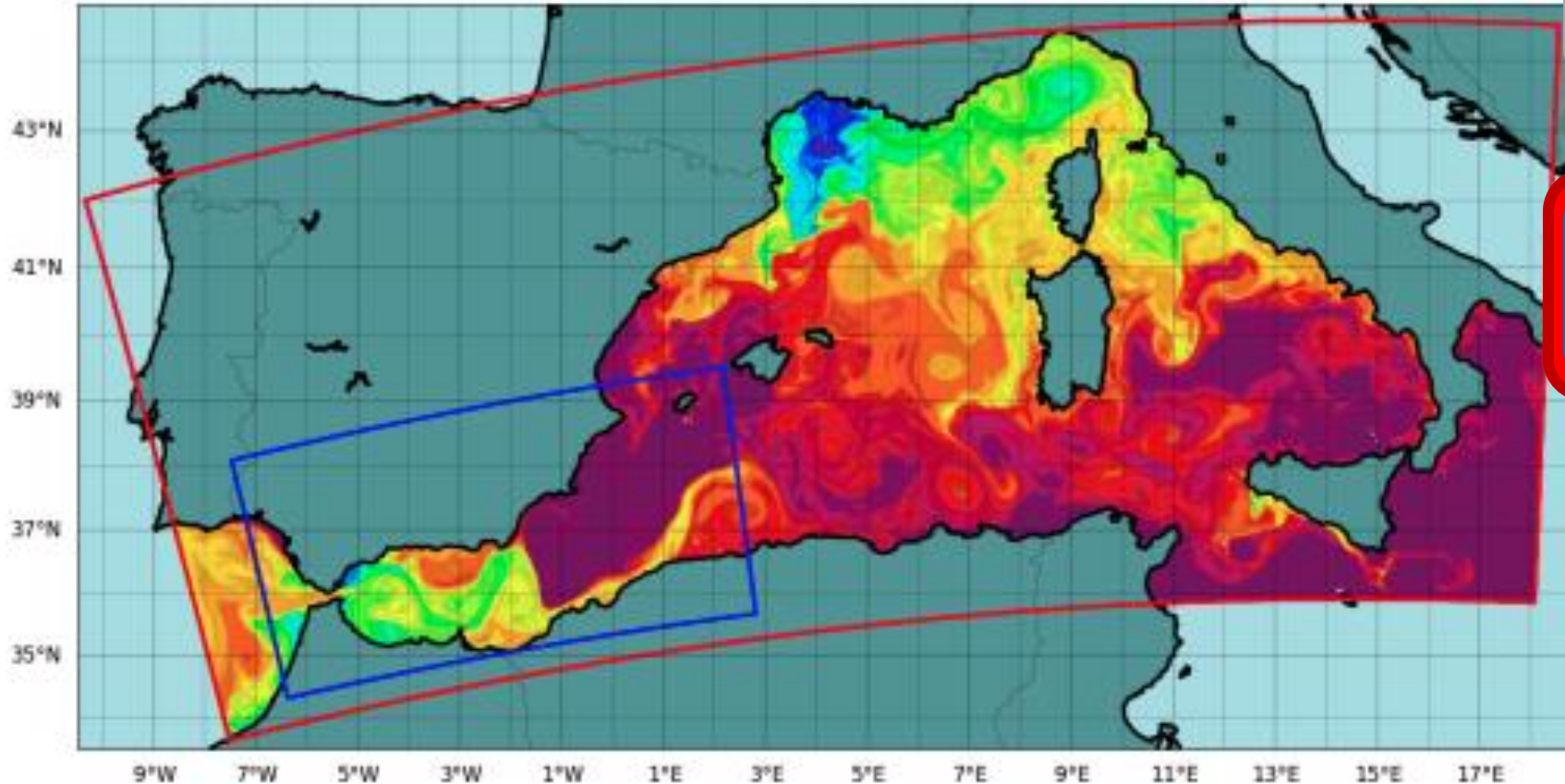
05-Mar-2014



# Oceanic Quantities \*

Hernández-Carrasco, I. et. al.. Effect of small scale transport processes on phytoplankton distribution in coastal seas. Scientific reports, 2018, 8(1), 8613.

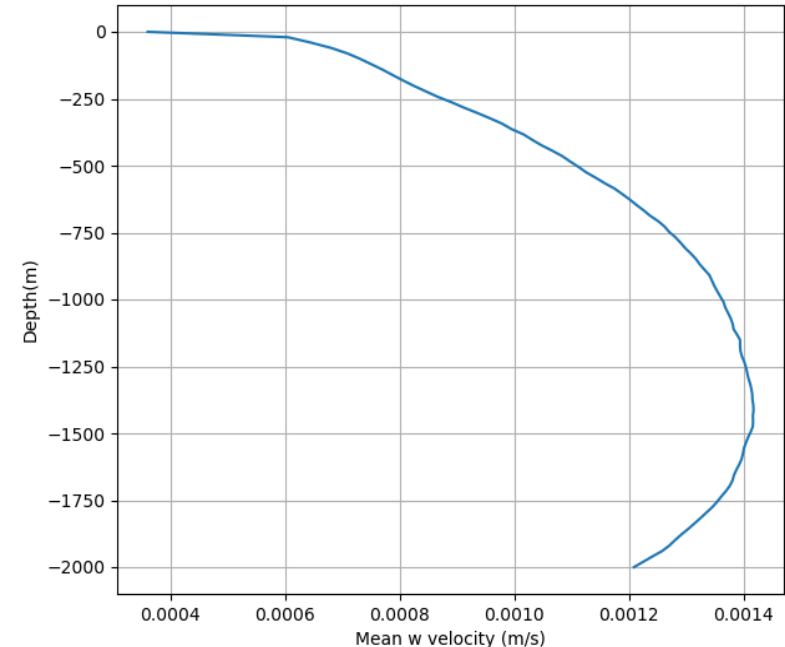
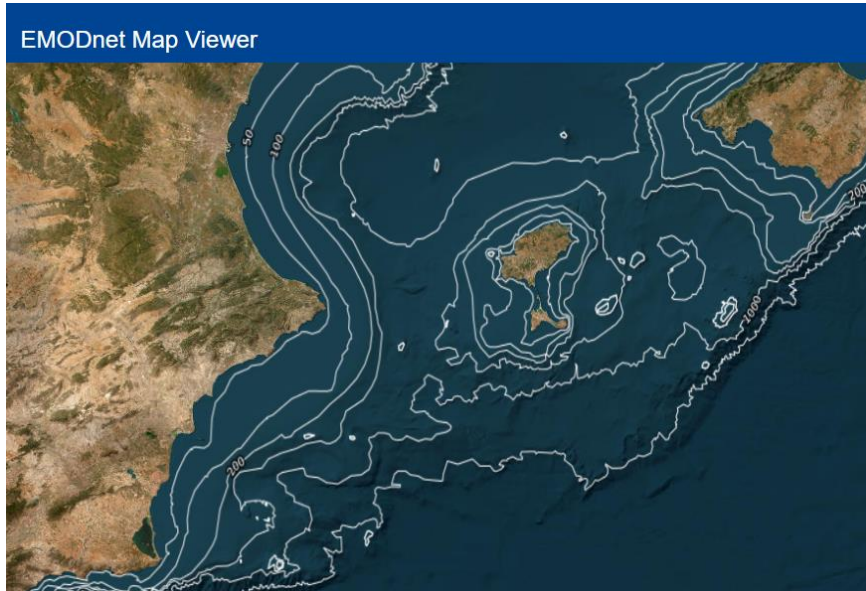
**2010 - 2013**



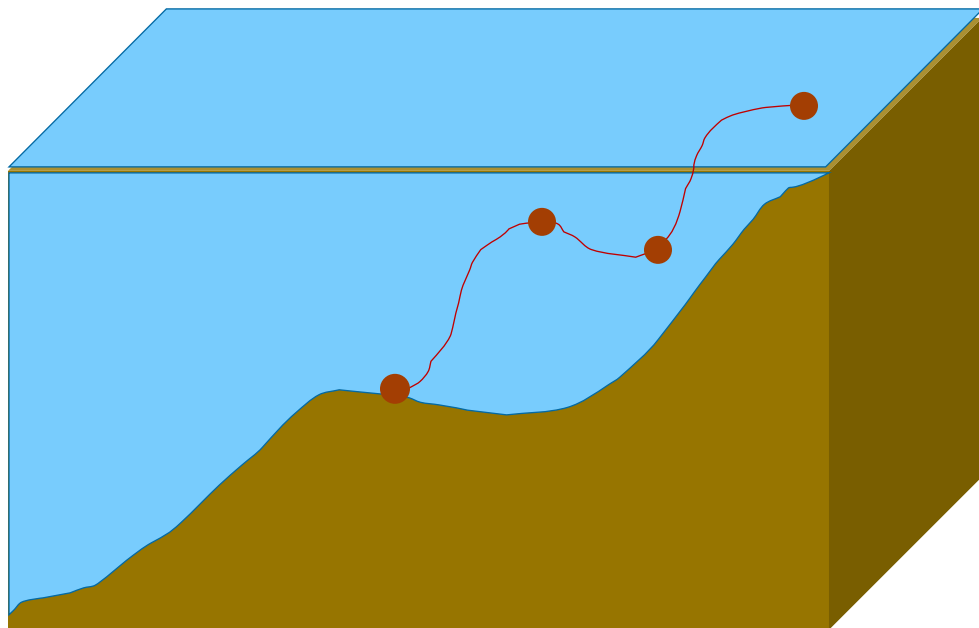
$dx = 1500\text{m}$   
 $dt = 24\text{ h}$

$dx = 500\text{m}$   
 $dt = 3\text{ h}$

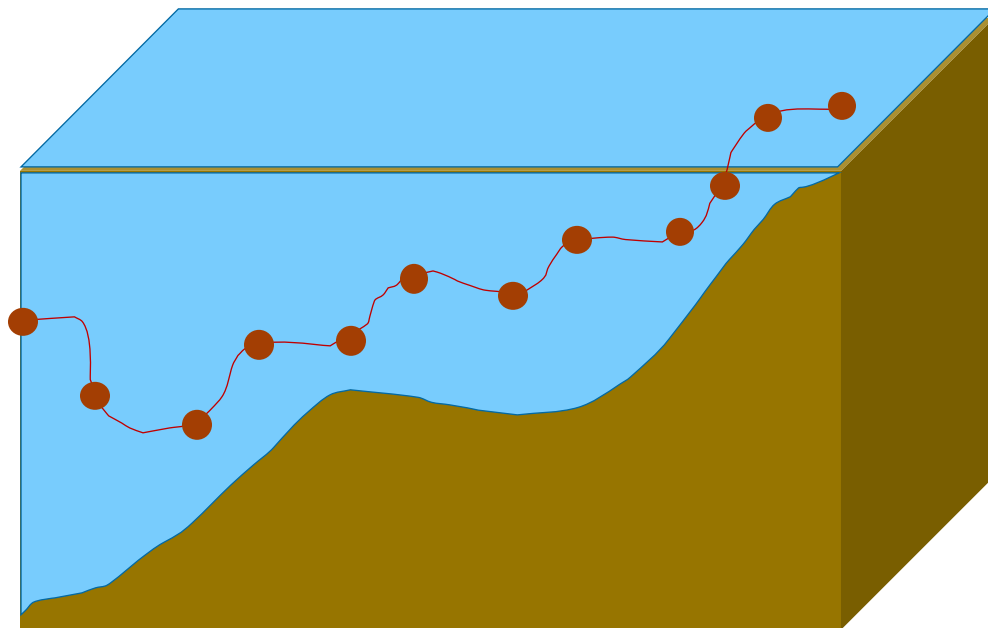
But integrating **3D trajectories** in a domain at **high resolution** can be challenging because we need **large spatiotemporal domains**. But not only is this computationally expensive, but in areas with **strong dynamics**, particles can leave the domain. Also the **integration step** plays a decisive role, depending on the **area** we consider.



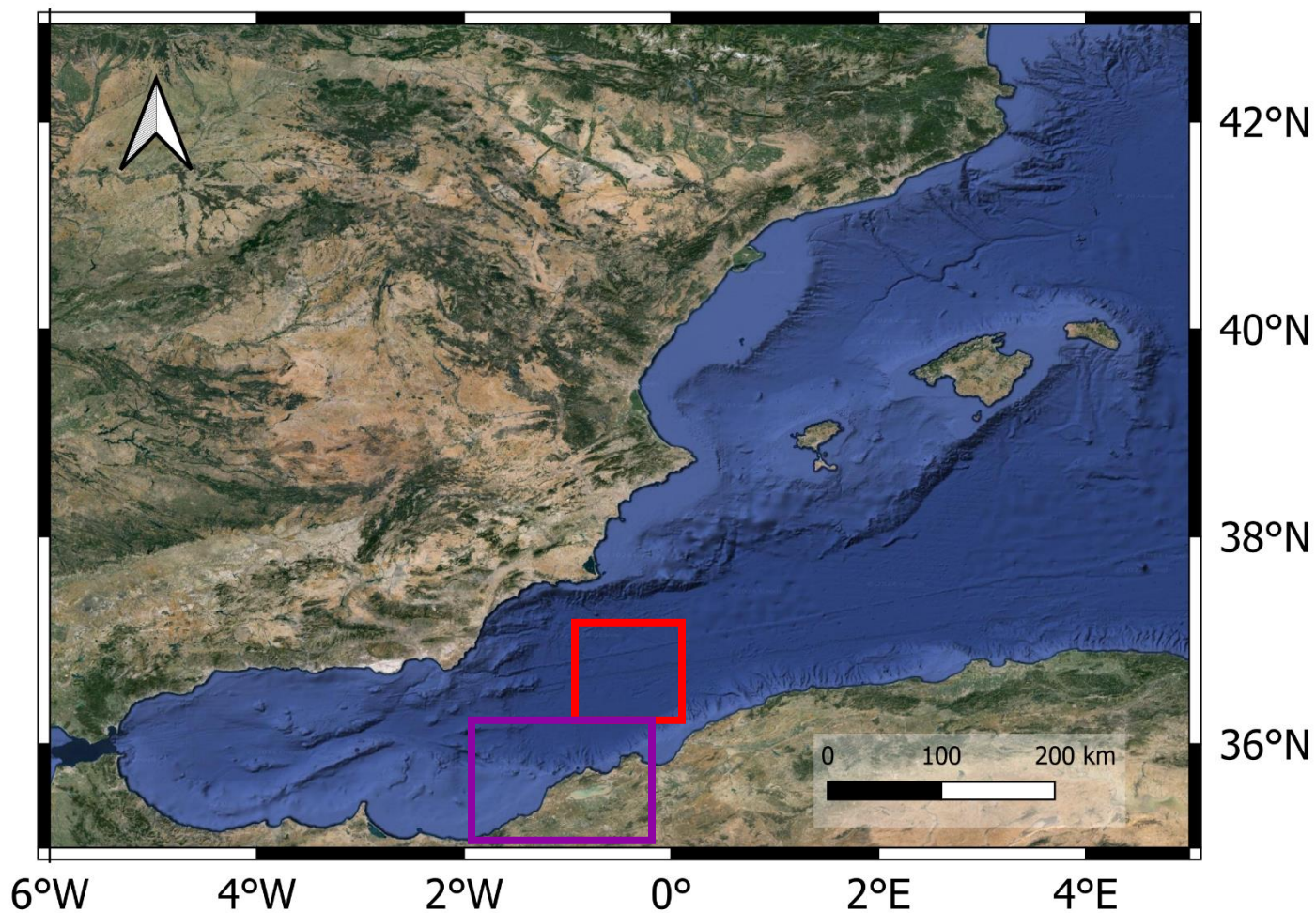


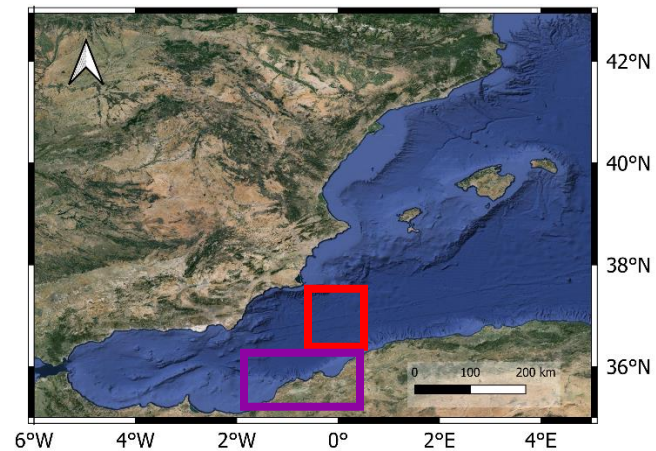
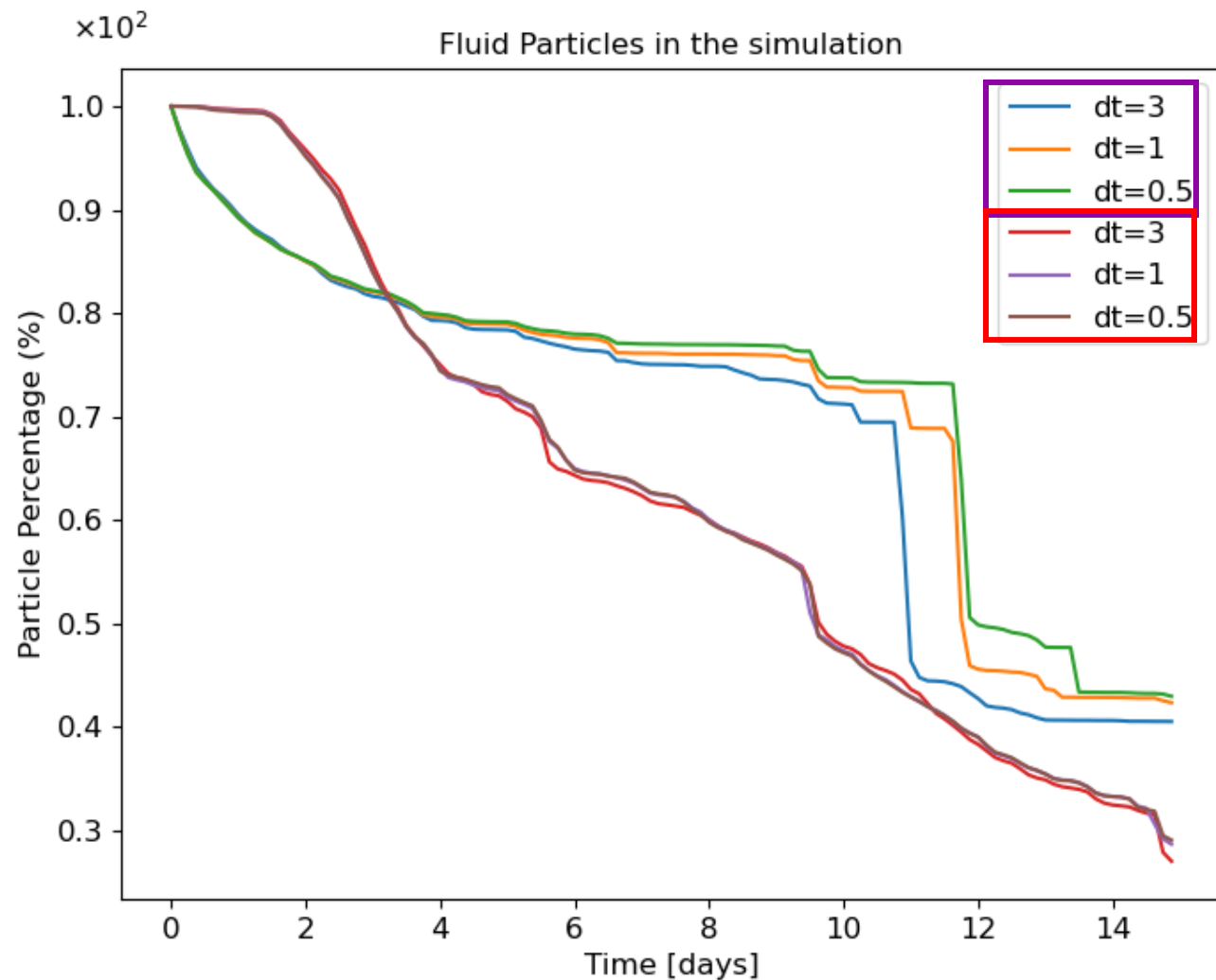


$dt_1$



$dt_2 = dt_1/3$





## Configuration

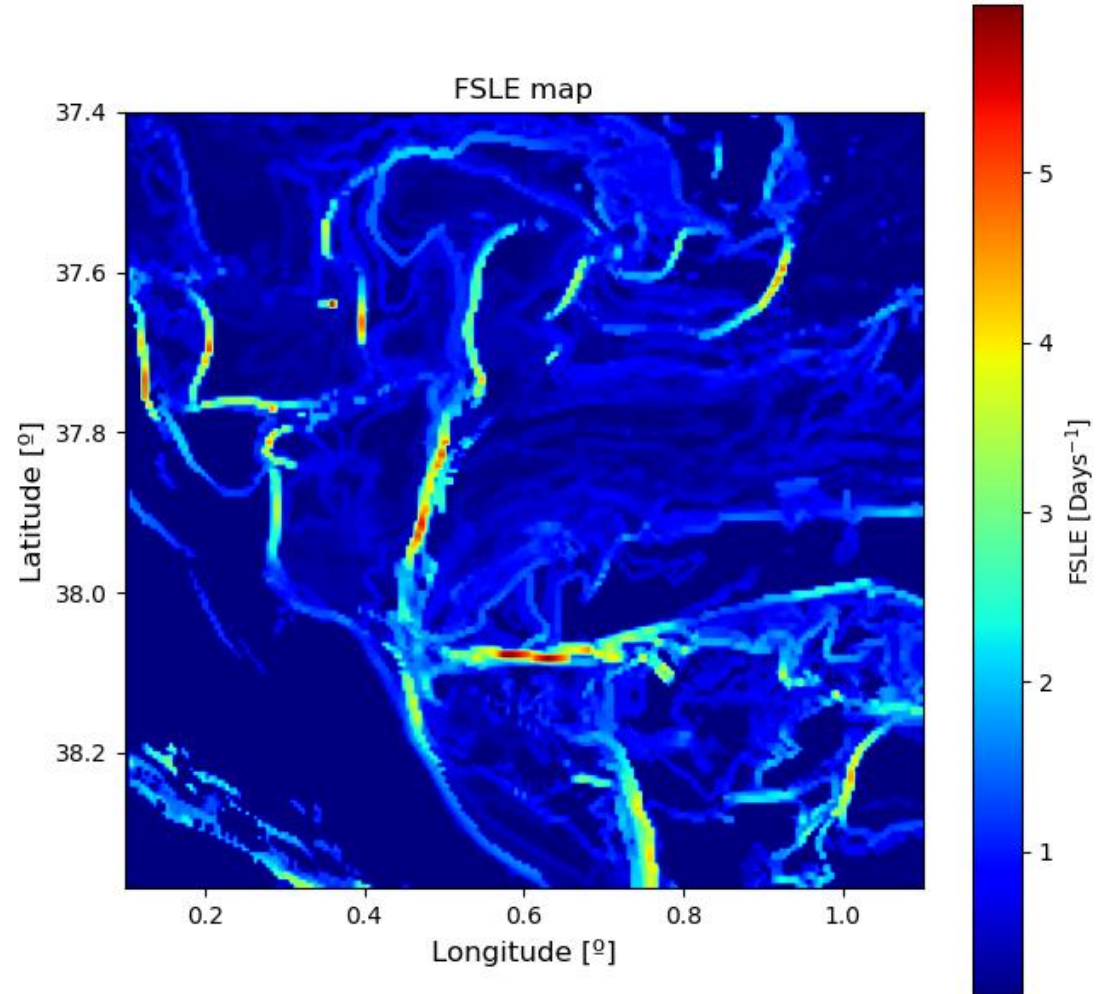
$$\Delta x = 0.005^\circ \sim 500 \text{ m}$$

$$\Delta t = 1 \text{ h}$$

$$Z = 0$$

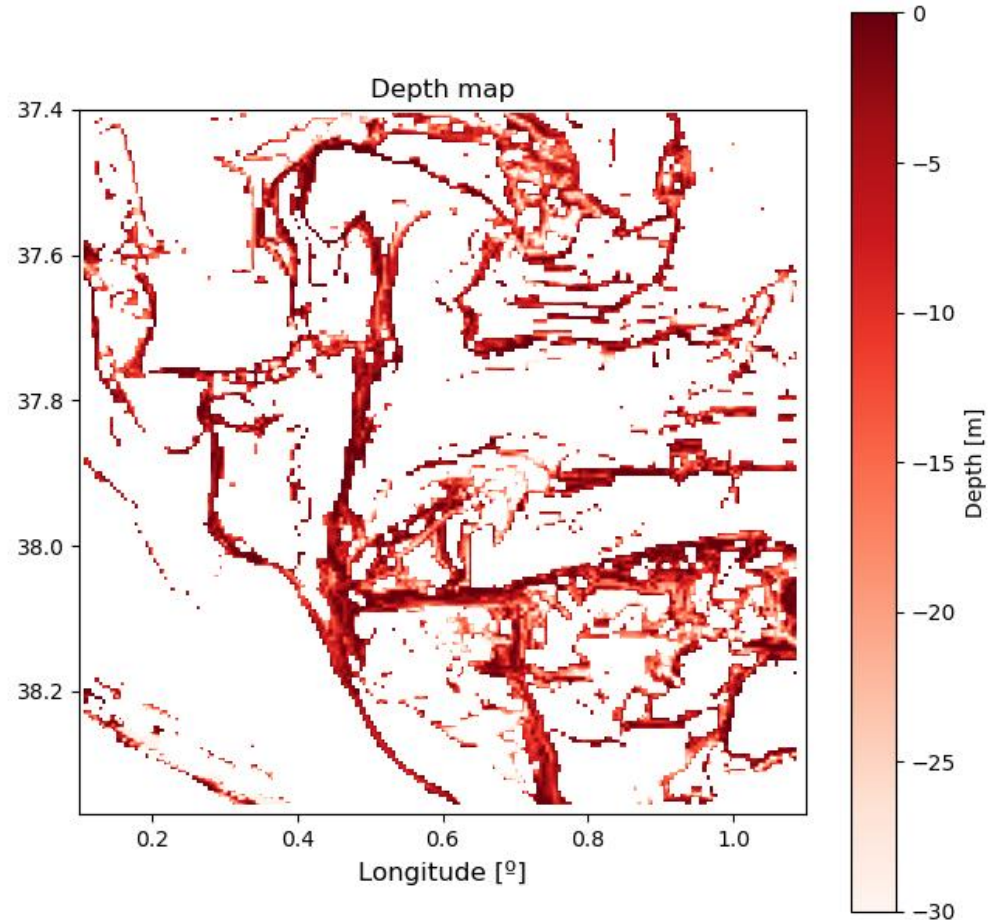
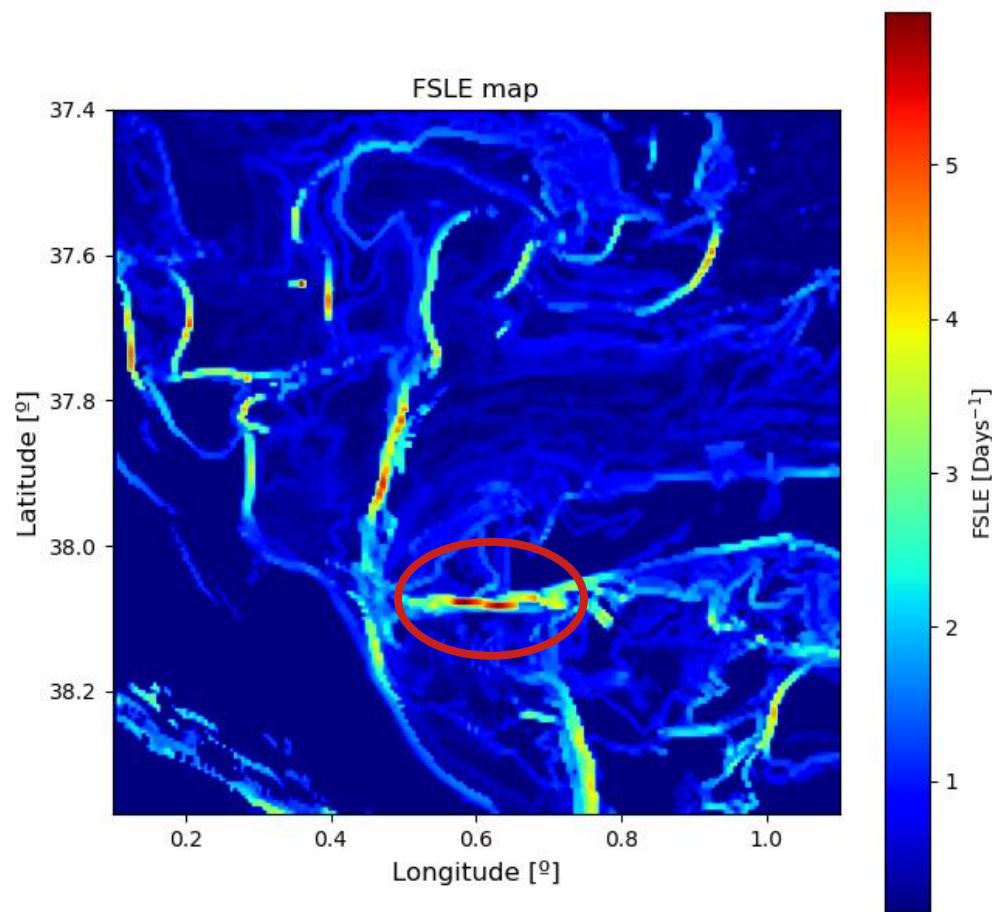
$$T = 20 \text{ days}$$

$$\delta_f = 10 \delta_0$$

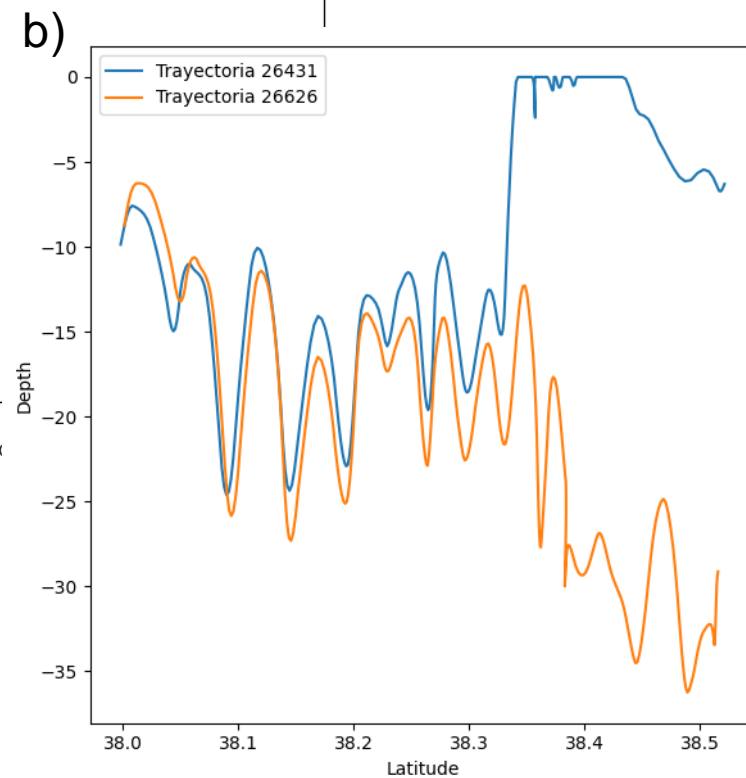
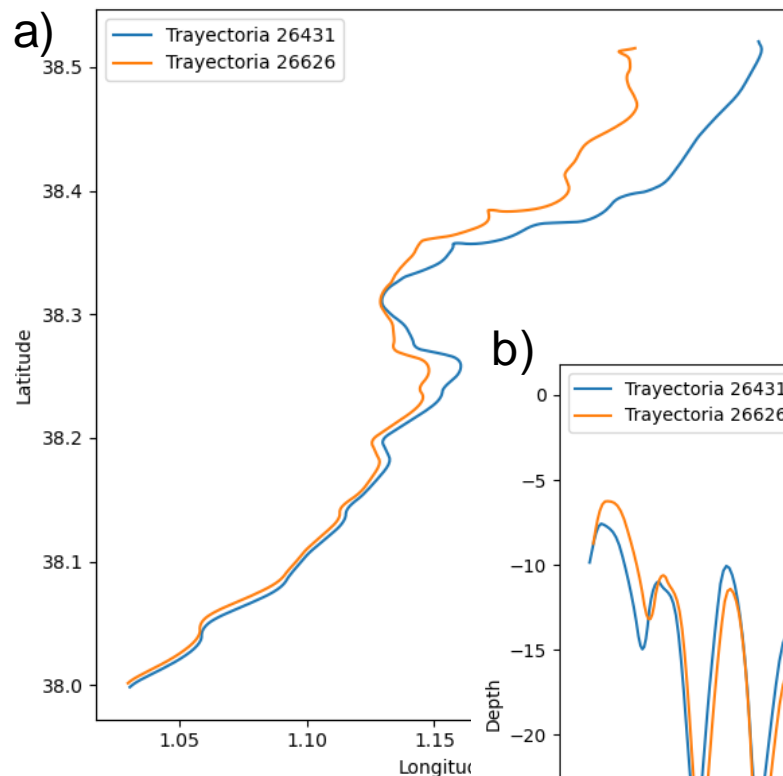
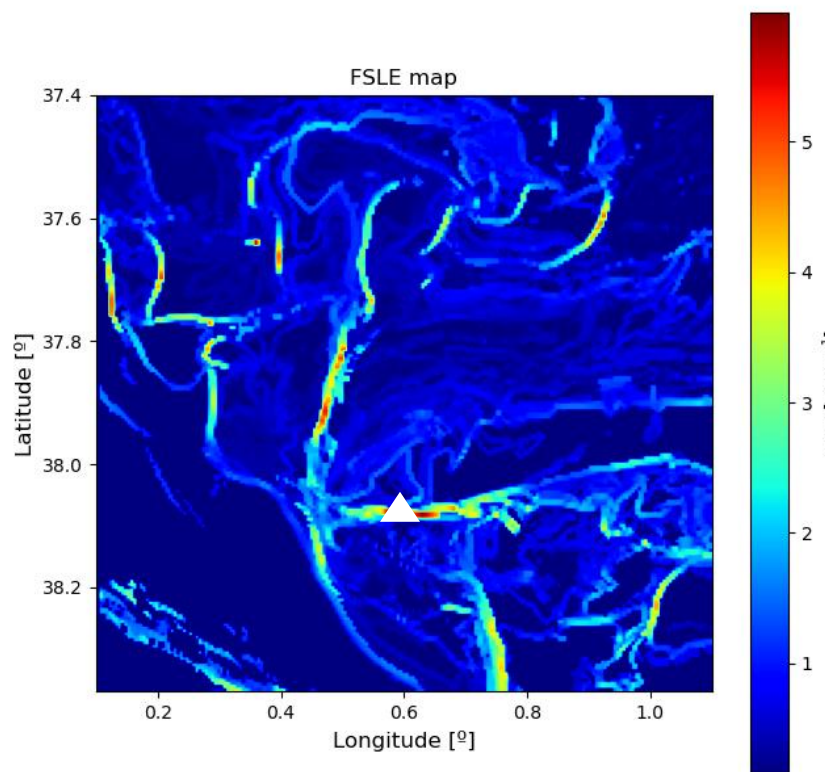


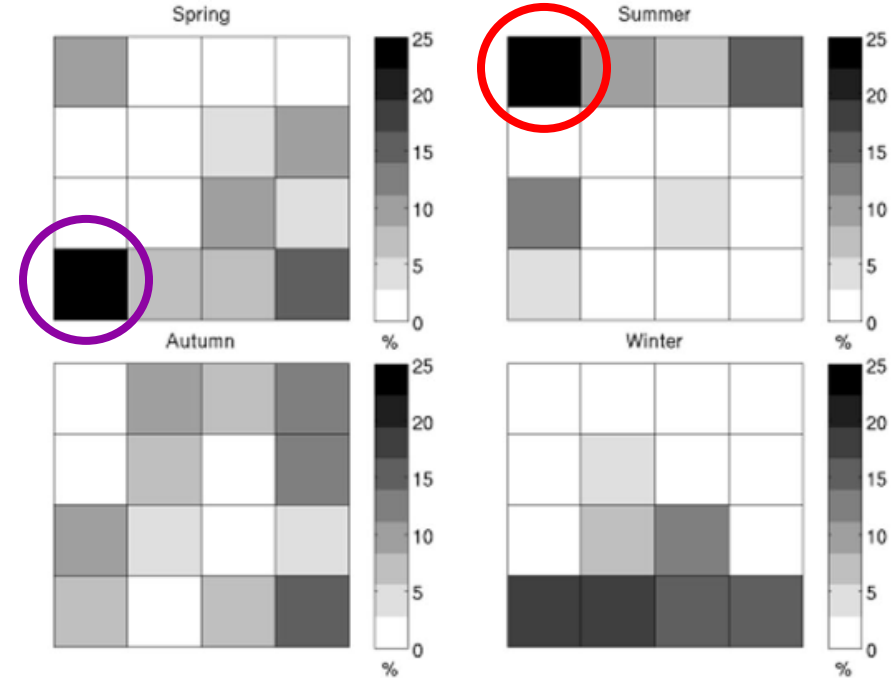
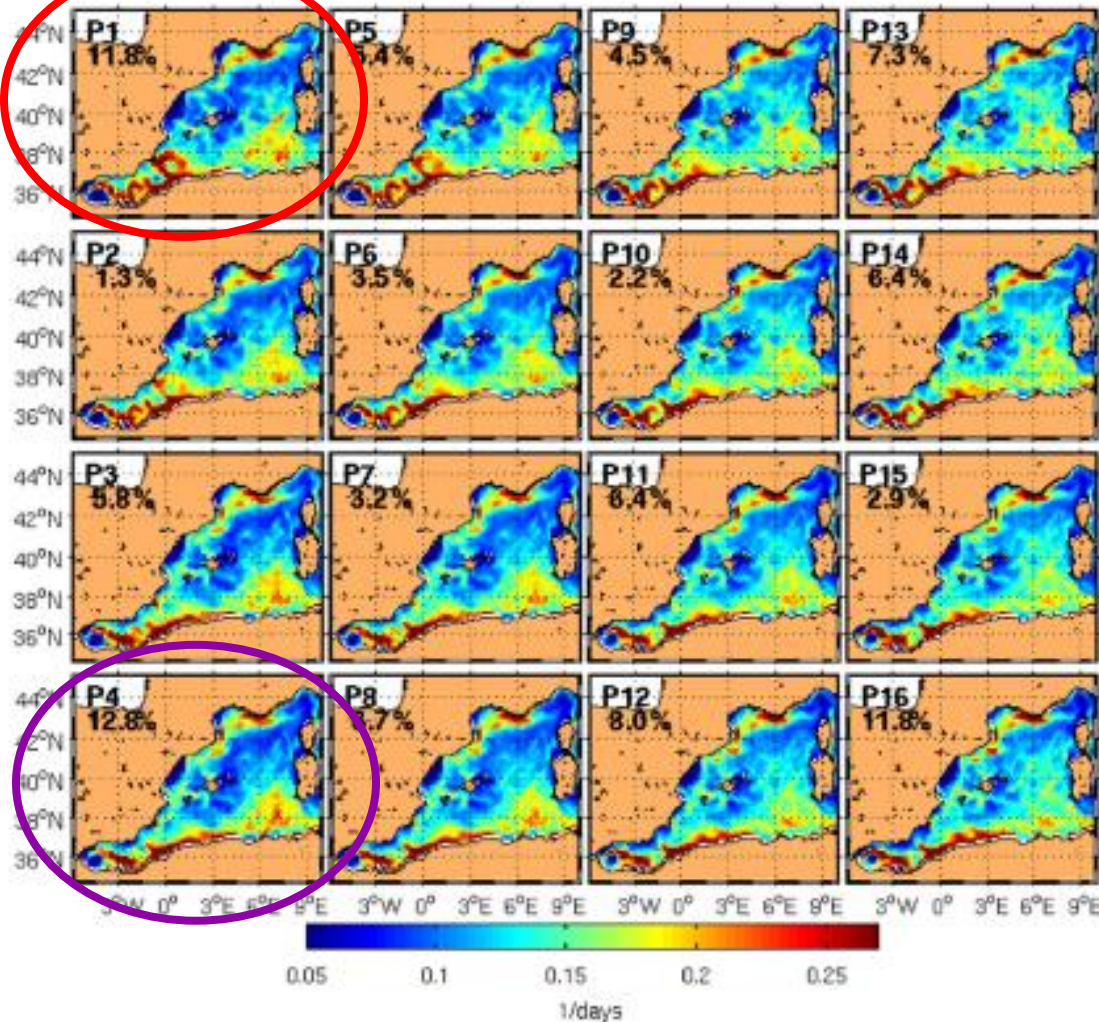


# 15 days FSLE from 2011-01-06









Hernández-Carrasco, I., & Orfila, A. (2018). The role of an intense front on the connectivity of the western Mediterranean Sea: The cartagena-Tenes front. *Journal of Geophysical Research: Oceans*, 123(6), 4398-4422.

## Main Conclusions

- It is important to consider a **small integration step** if we want to integrate at **high resolution near the coast**.
- The **time consistency** of these patterns is essential before associating them with movements in the vertical.

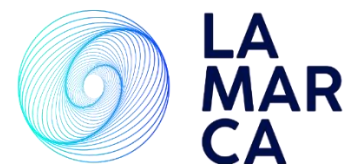
## Future Work

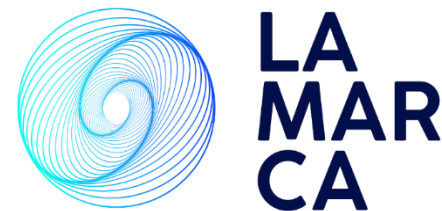
- We are looking for a way to make a **meaningful statistic** for the surface depth relationship.





LAMARCA website





# THANK YOU

for your attention



Grant PID2021-123352OB-C32 funded by  
MCIN/AEI/10.13039/501100011033  
and by ERDF, A way of making Europe