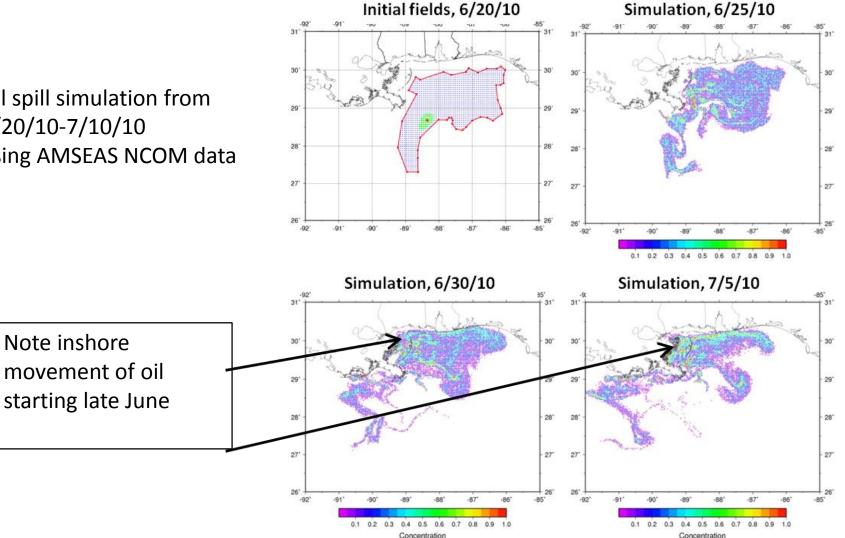
Assessing fate and transport issues of the DWH oil spill using simulations and merged datasets

Pat Fitzpatrick Geosystems Research Institute Mississippi State University

- The influence of cyclones on the DWH oil spill
- Update on datasets to validate oil spill simulation

The influence of cyclones on the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill

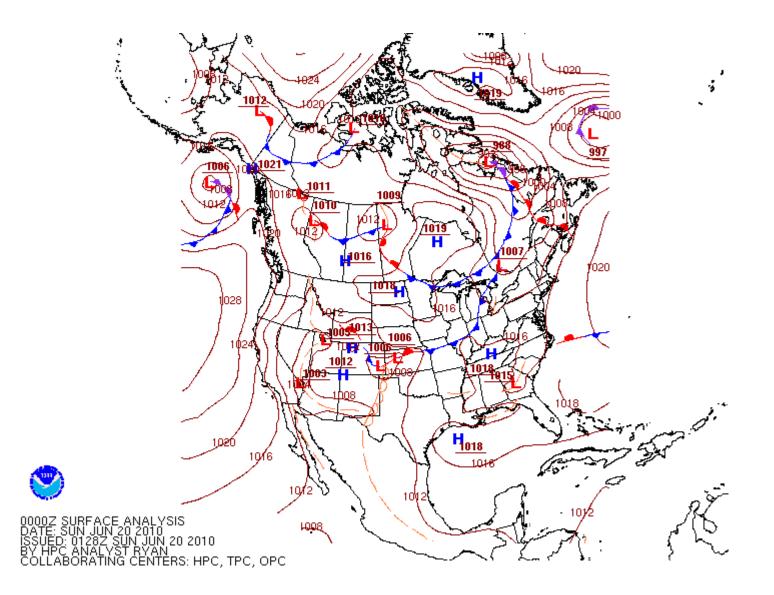
Oil spill simulation from 6/20/10-7/10/10 using AMSEAS NCOM data

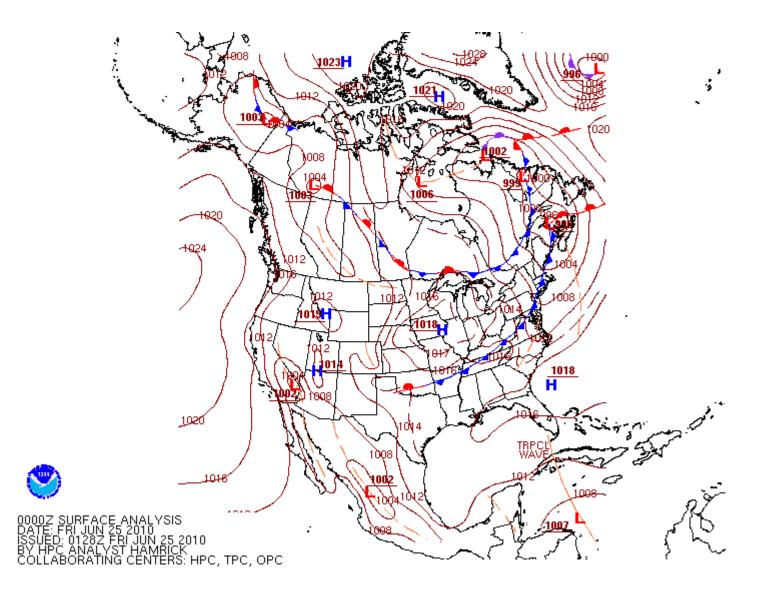


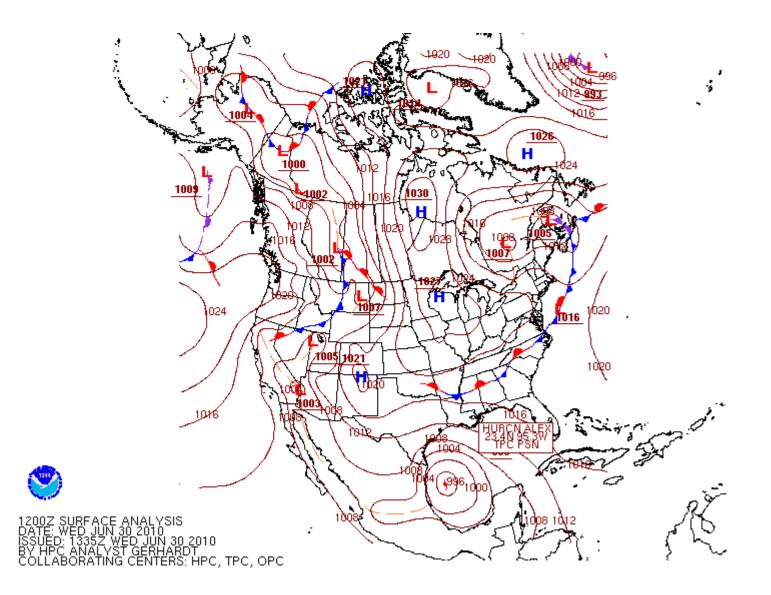
Model description

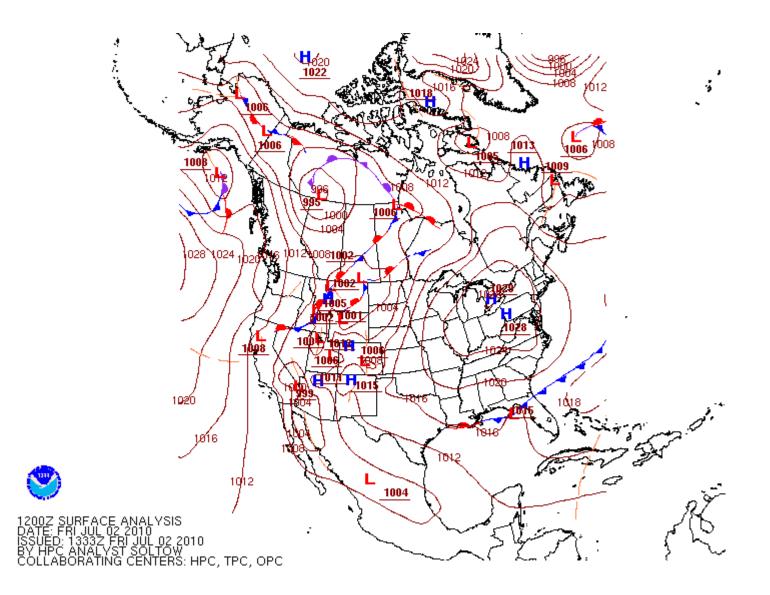
- Lagrangian particle tracker with random walk diffusion
- Input consisted
 - i. latitude and longitude parcel positions in the oil-contaminated area
 - ii. wind (validation show reasonably accurate with absolute errors of 1.4 ms⁻¹ and 33 deg).
 - iii. Current (validation to be shown in this talk)
 - 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 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>

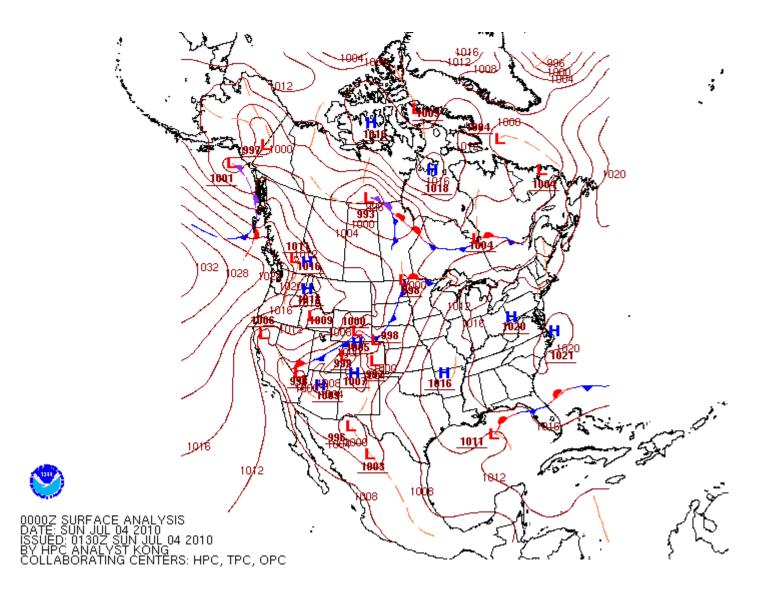
• Parcels advected at 80% of the ocean current speed and at 3% of the wind speed. Bilinear interpolation of wind and current applied from model grid to parcel location.

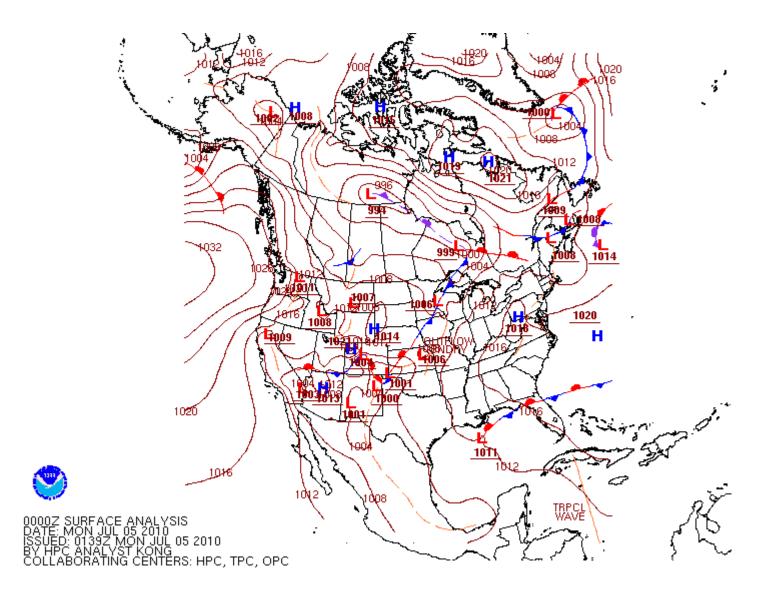


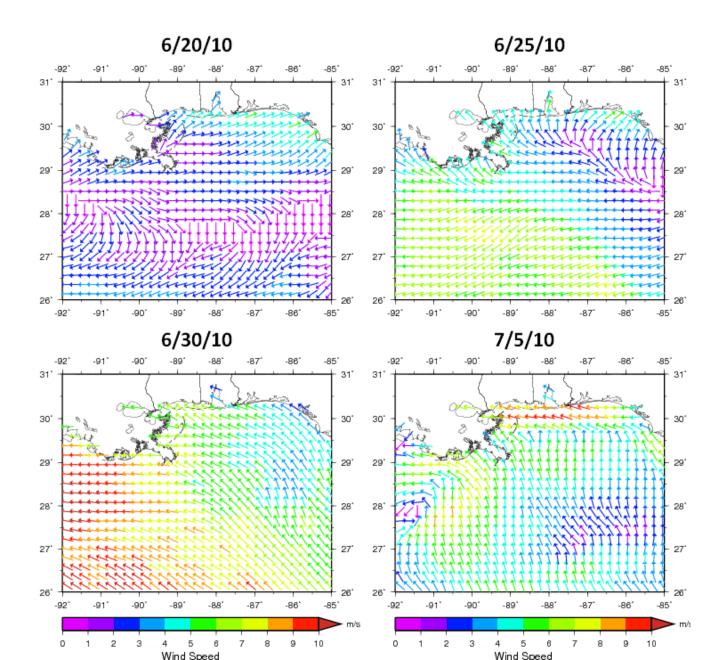


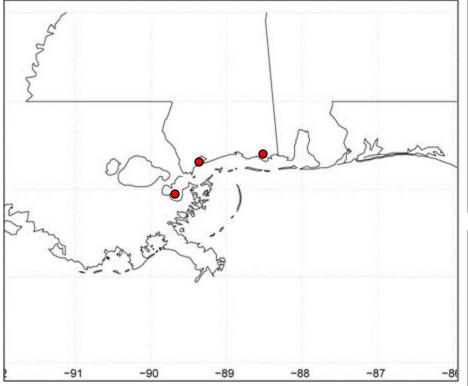


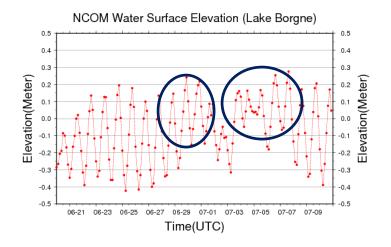


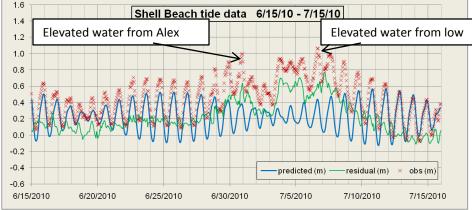


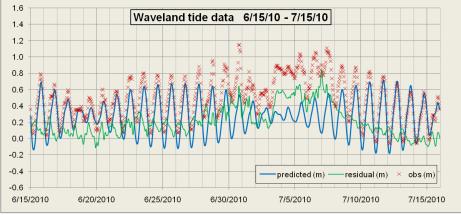


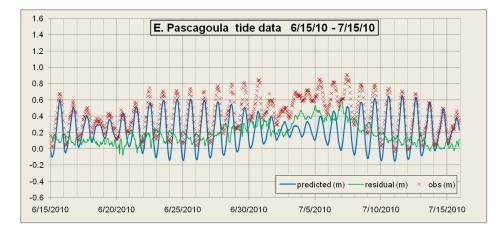


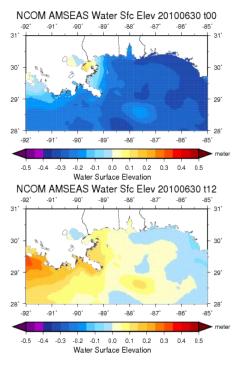


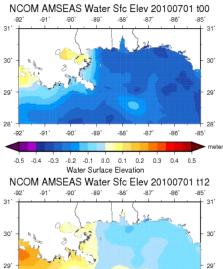


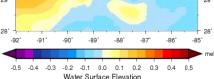


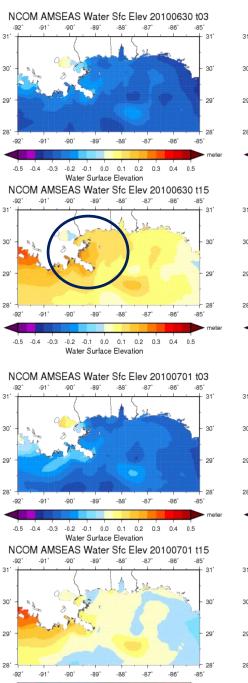




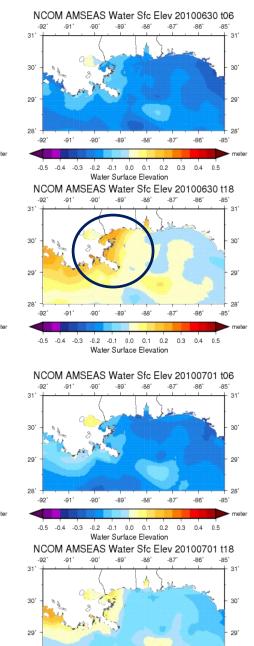












-91° -90°

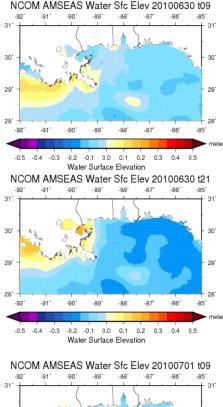
-89' -88' -87' -86'

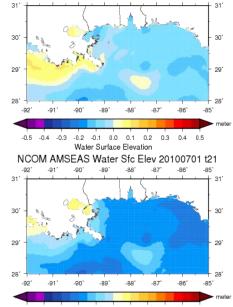
Water Surface Elevation

04 05

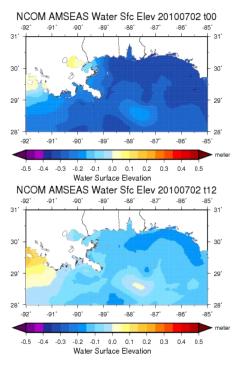
-0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3

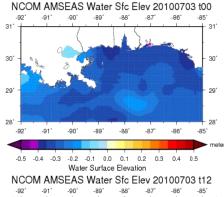
-92

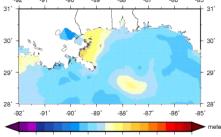




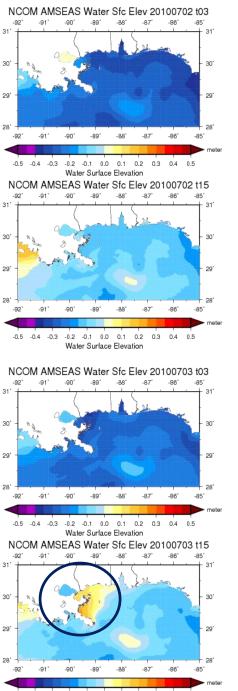
-0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Water Surface Elevation



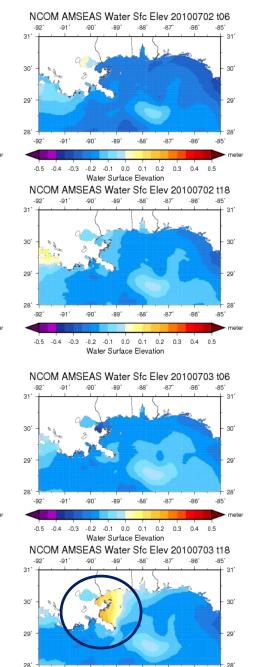


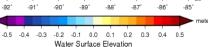


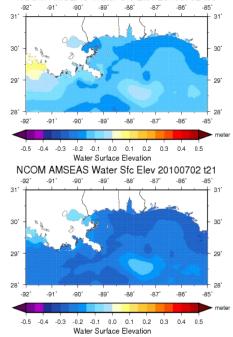
-0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Water Surface Elevation



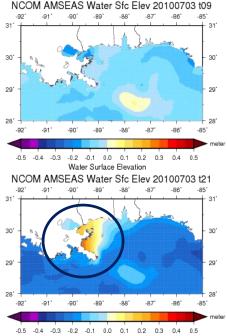
-0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Water Surface Elevation



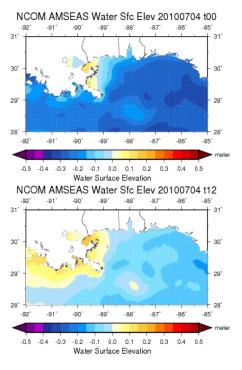


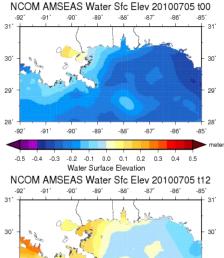


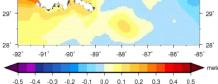
NCOM AMSEAS Water Sfc Elev 20100702 t09



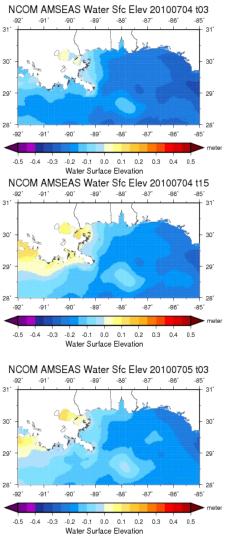
-0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 Water Surface Elevation



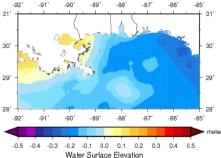


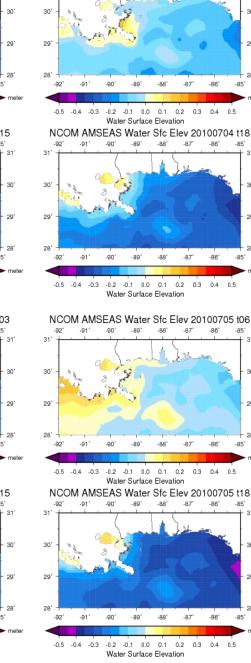


Water Surface Elevation



NCOM AMSEAS Water Sfc Elev 20100705 t15





NCOM AMSEAS Water Sfc Elev 20100704 t06

-87 -86'

30

29'

30

29

- 31

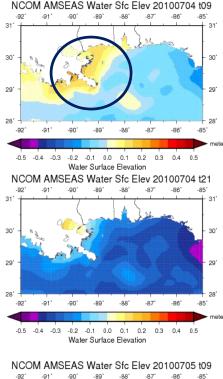
30'

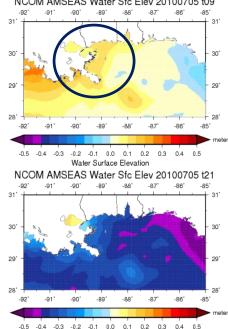
29'

- 31

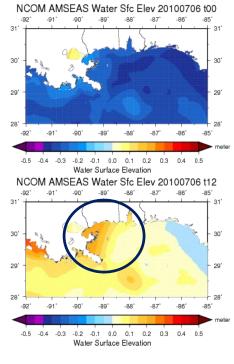
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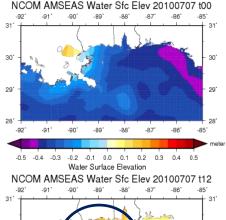
-01* -90" -89' -88"

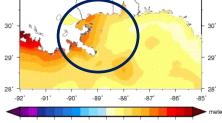




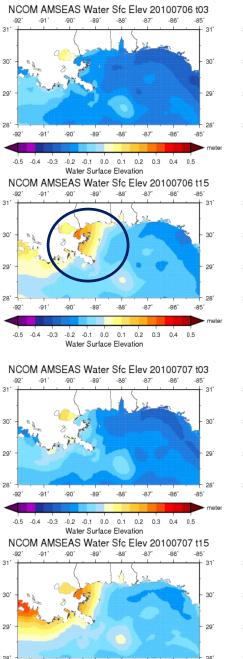
Water Surface Elevation

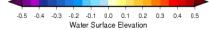






-0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Water Surface Elevation

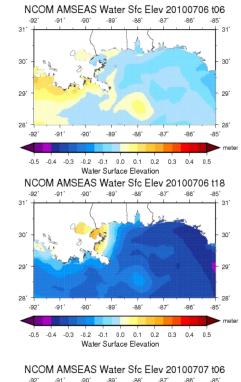




-89' -88' -87' -86'

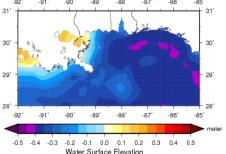
-91 -90

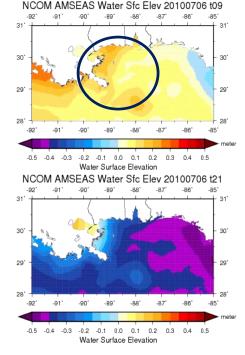
-92

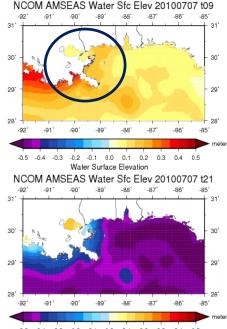


-0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Water Surface Elevation

NCOM AMSEAS Water Sfc Elev 20100707 t18



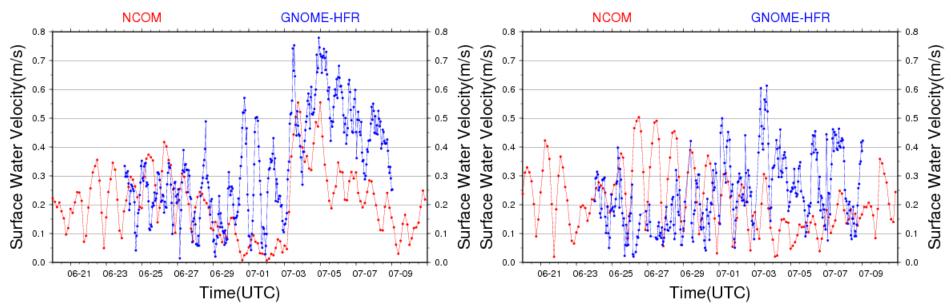




-0.5 -0.4 -0.3 -0.2 -0.1 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 Water Surface Elevation

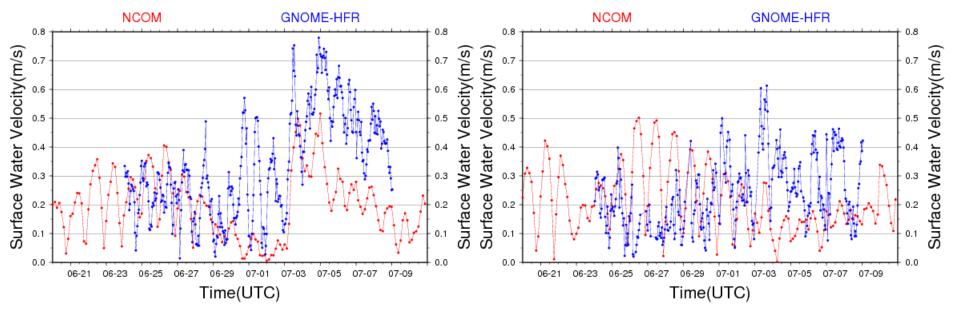
NCOM(0m) vs GNOME-HFR at -88.006561_30.002024

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

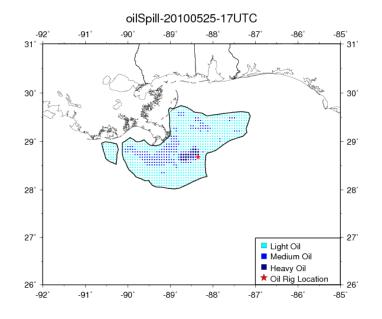
- Oil transport mostly governed by ocean currents
- However, surge events associated with tropical cyclones and non-tropical lows can push oil far into the marsh system
- Difficult to know if a hurricane landfall would have been catastrophic
 - Hurricane tend to flush the ecosystem of pollutants
 - But the potential of inland pollution existed. Our ADCIRC simulations (not shown) suggested deep movement of oil into the marsh system
 - Fortunately, no hurricane landfall occurred.

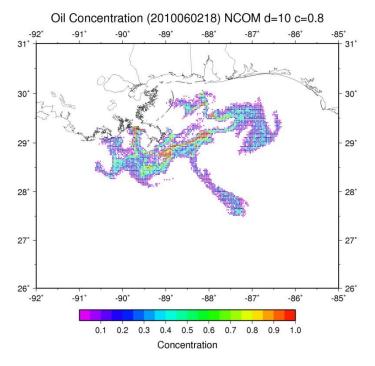
Merging of Oil Datasets

- Shoreline Cleanup and Assessment Technique (SCAT) datasets
- State DEQs
- Louisiana Bucket Brigade
- Lake Pontchartrain Basin Foundation
- Investigating other potential datasets

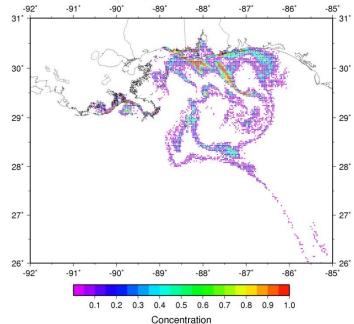
Original purpose is to provide validation against the oil spill model after dispersion, emulsification, and evaporation/dissolution terms are added.

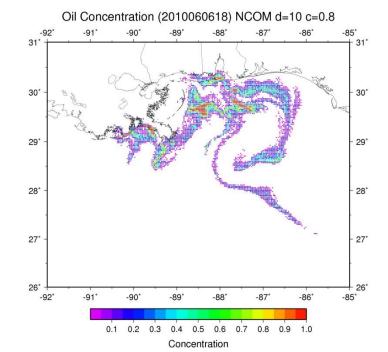
However, it should be beneficial for other DWH research endeavors.

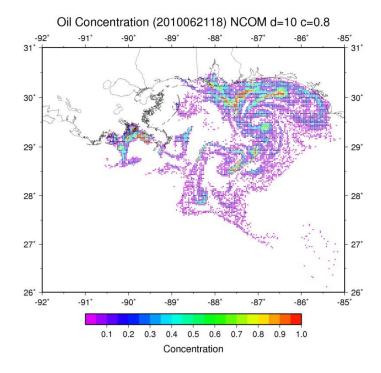


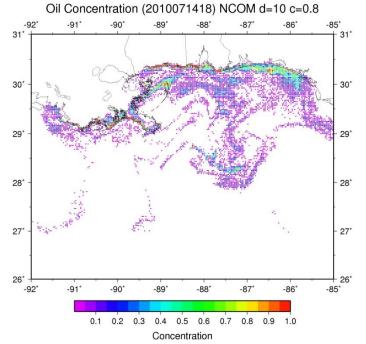


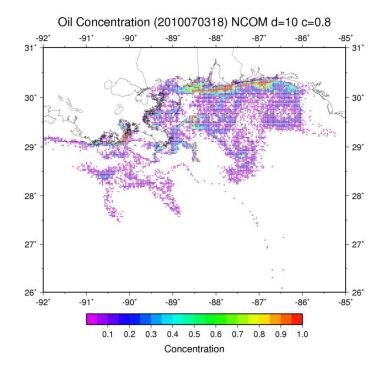
Oil Concentration (2010061218) NCOM d=10 c=0.8











Oil Concentration (2010072618) NCOM d=10 c=0.8 -91° -92° -90° -89° -88° -87° -86° -85° 31° - 31° 30° 30° 29° 29° 28° 28° 27° 27° 26° 26° -92° -91° -88° -90° -89° -87° -86° -85° 0.1 0.2 0.3 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.0

Concentration

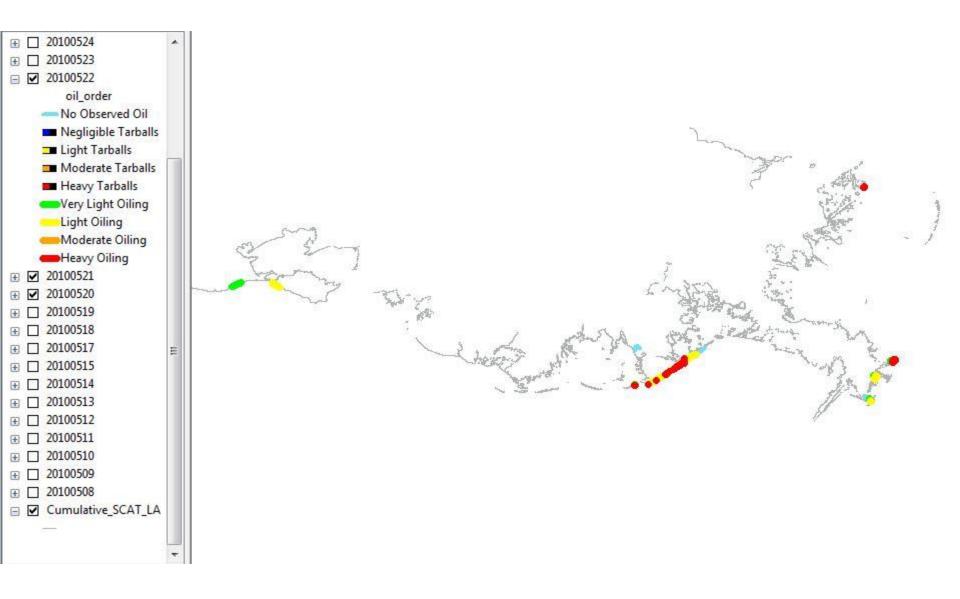
SCAT data

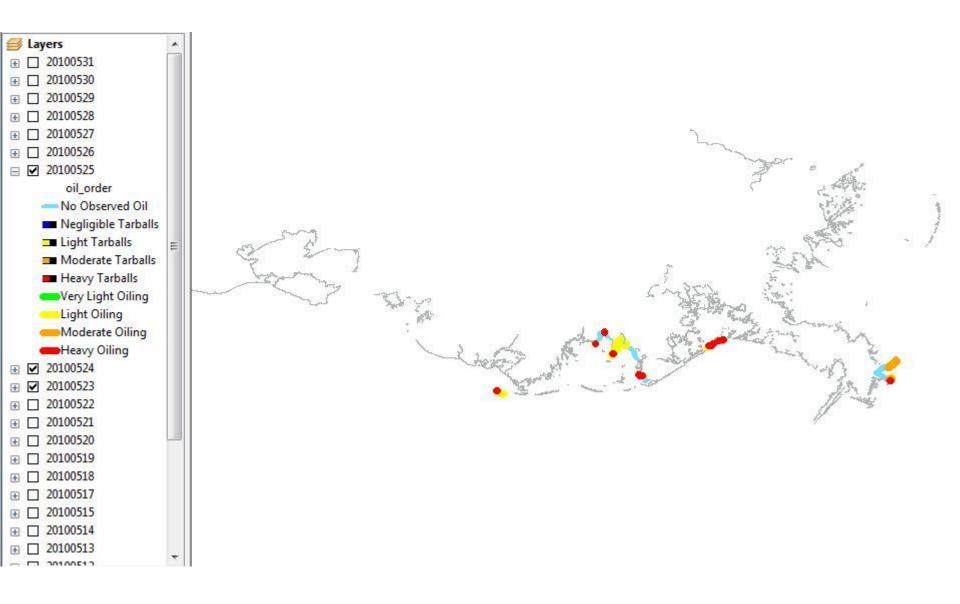
- The SCAT teams performed survey of affected shorelines and collected data on shoreline oiling conditions
- •MS-AL SCAT data very coarse and only a few days. Not useful
- LA SCAT data covers most of the oil spill and ample datapoints

Spreadsheet available and contains metadata

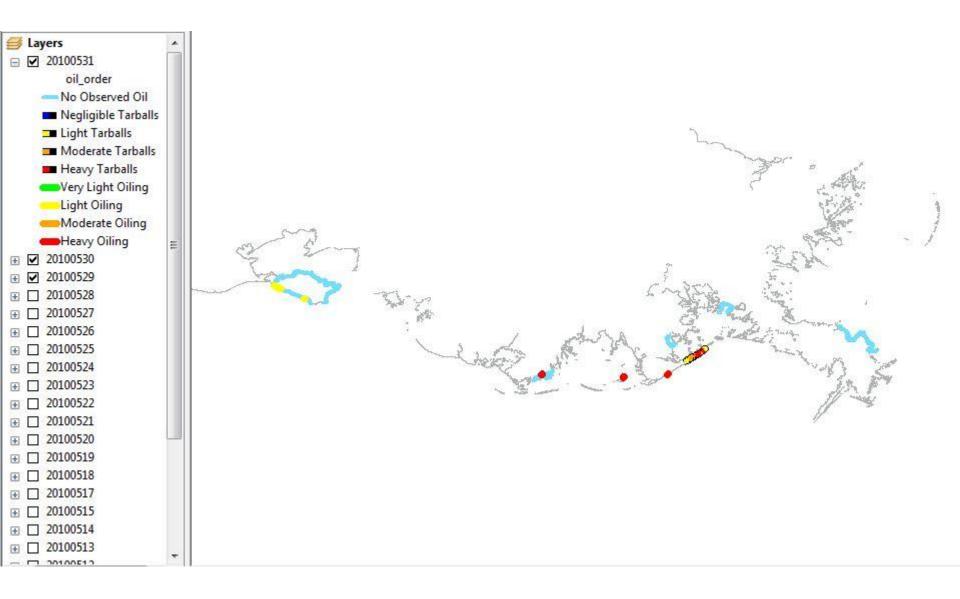
However, many temporal data "holes" exist in different regions. This problem is common for all the datasets, and is the motivation for compositing all the datasets



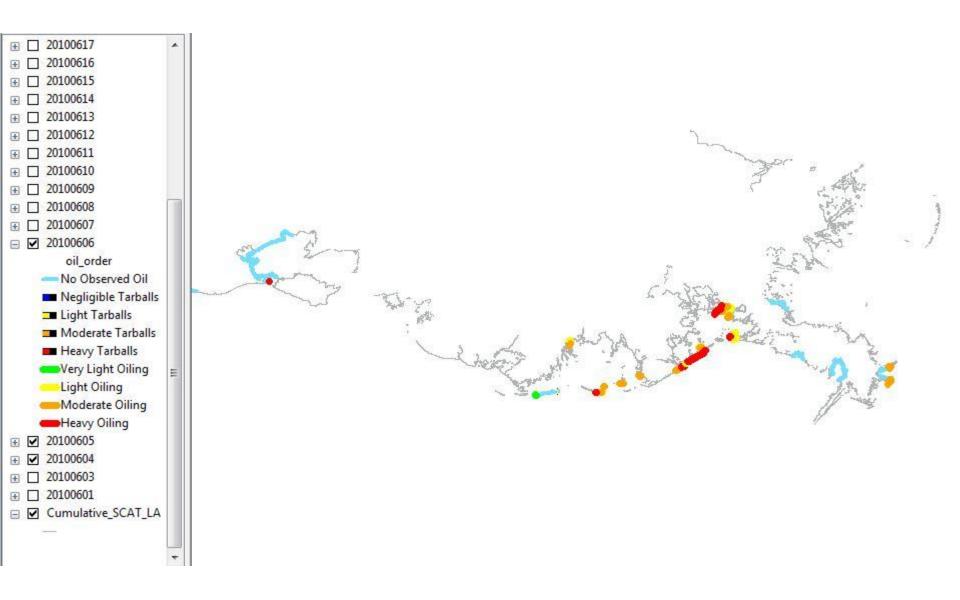










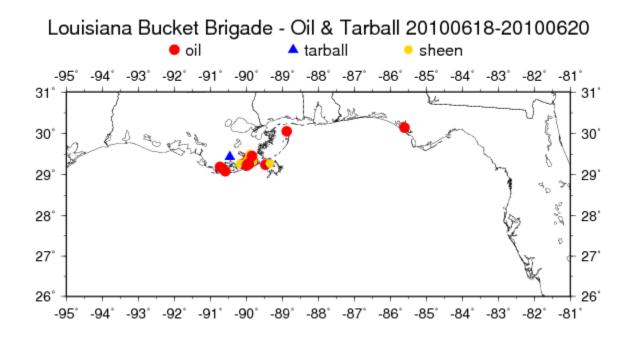


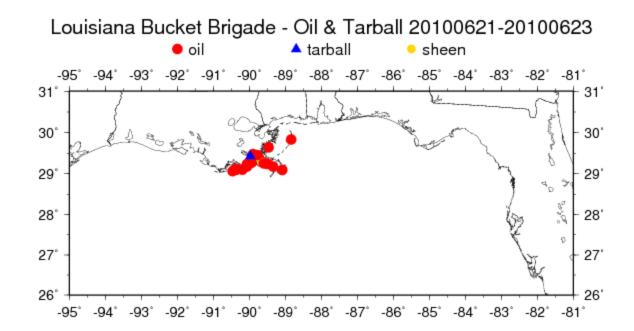




Louisiana Bucket Brigade data

- Volunteer organization which tabulated all oil spill news and information from the media, phone calls, emails, etc.
- •Available in a spreadsheet
- Covers the entire oil spill and plentiful datapoints
 - Temporal data holes
 - Dataset also contained news accounts, community meetings, tidbits such as "smells from oil burning." These have been removed
 - Latitude and longitude not always included, just a specific location. We have added an estimated latitude and longitude if possible



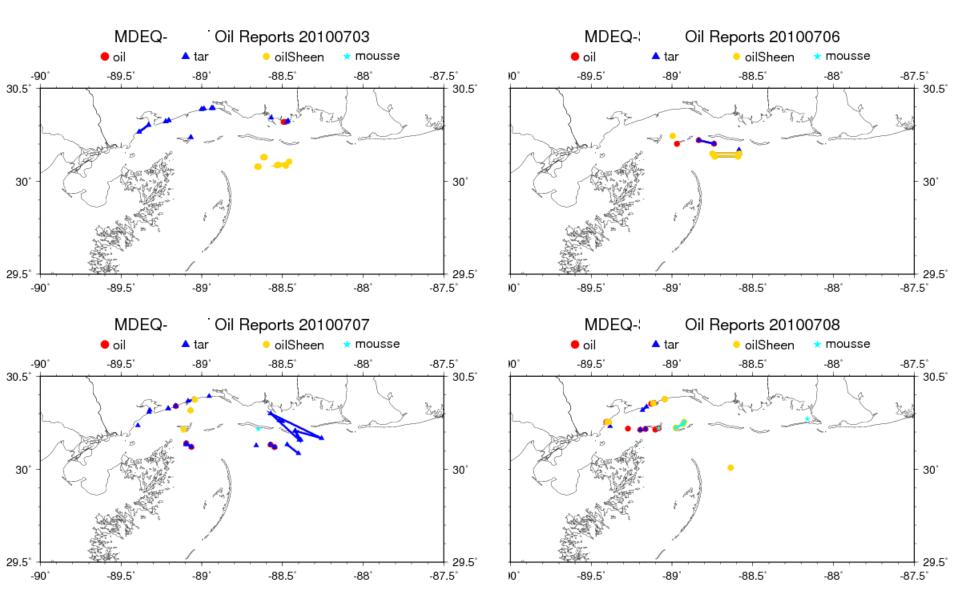


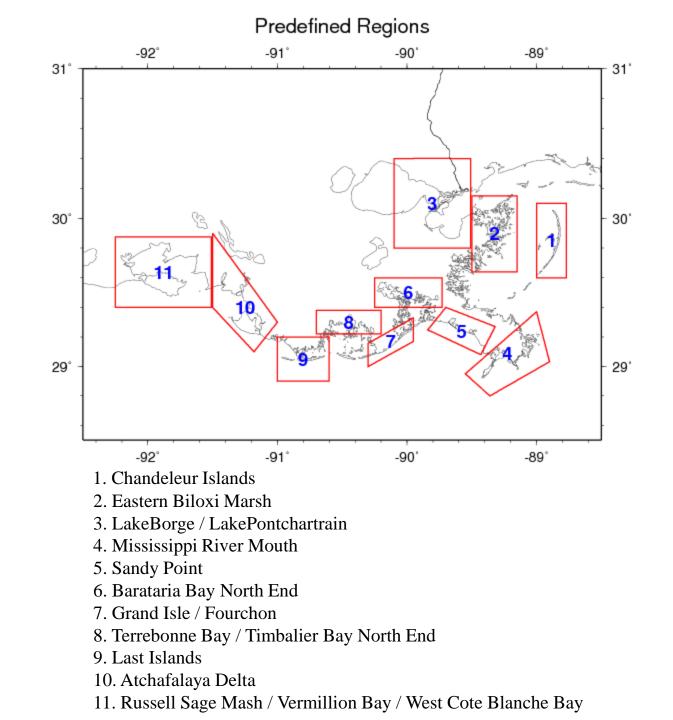
State DEQ

- The DEQs released almost daily statements of oil spill information in pdf reports
- This data is not digitized.
- •Covers different timeframes of the oil spill with modest datapoints

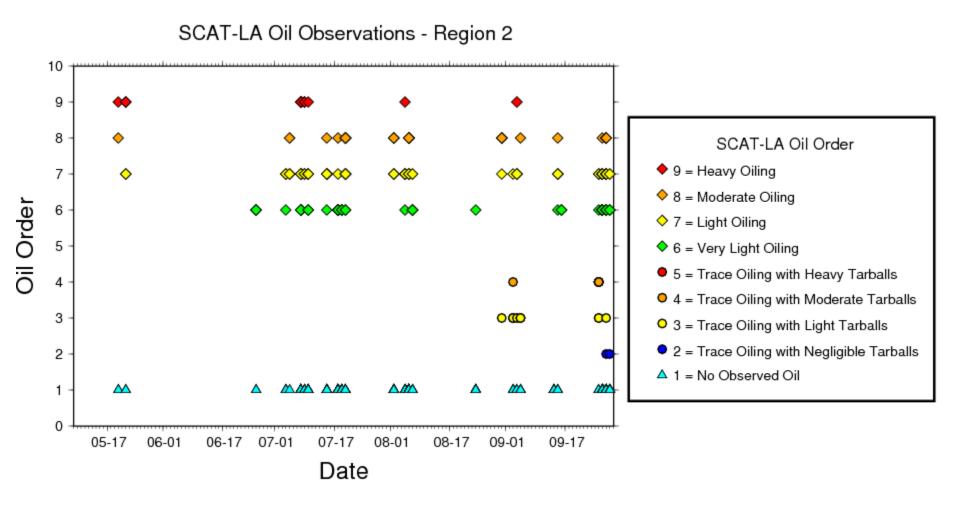
 MS DEQ contained latitude and longitude for most incidents. It also sometimes described geographic coverage, not just points. MSU has developed a spreadsheet of these reports.
LA DEQ is similar, but covers the entire period and contains more data. However, it does not provide latitude and longitude. Geographic regions in the marsh or sounds are referenced instead. We are working on a spreadsheet, but it is tedious.

MDEQ dataset example

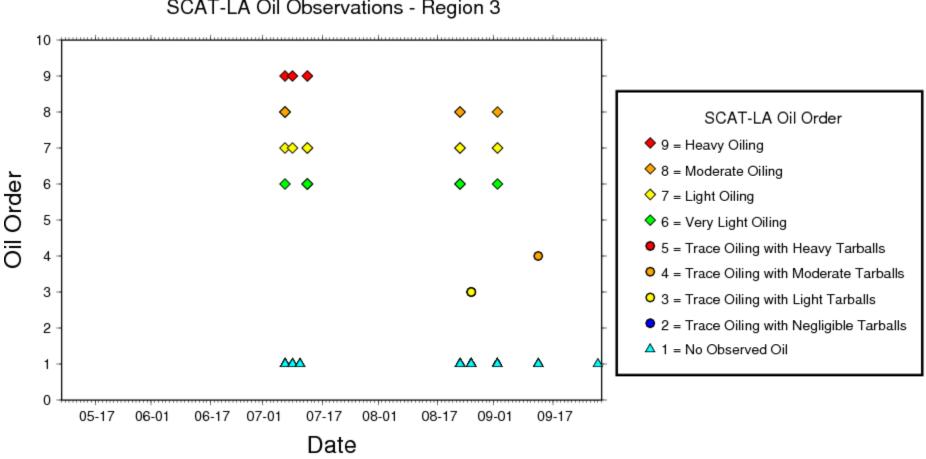




Eastern Biloxi Marsh

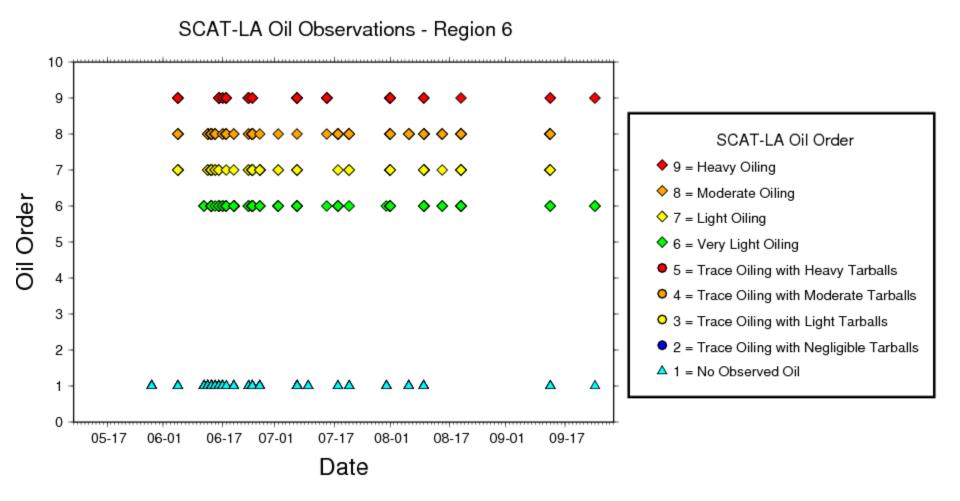


Lake Borgne and Lake Pontchartrain

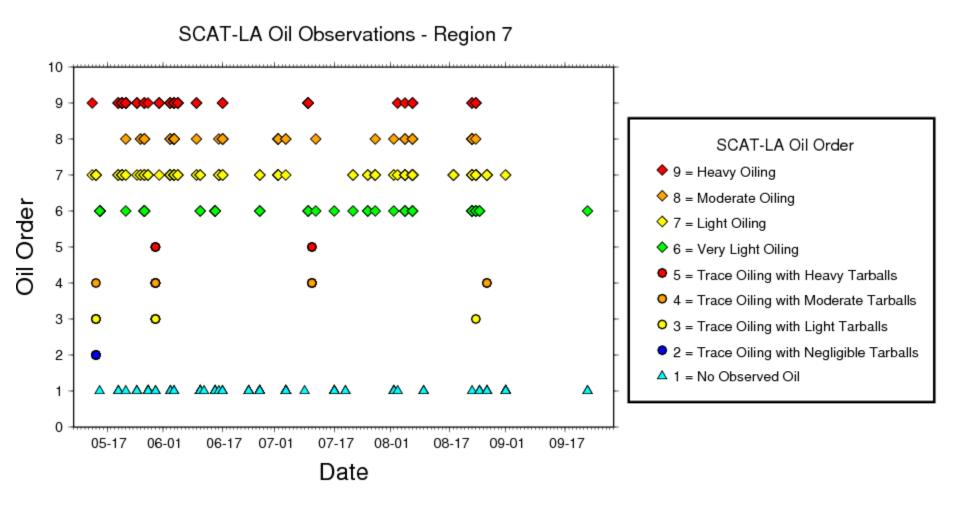


SCAT-LA Oil Observations - Region 3

Northern Barataria Bay



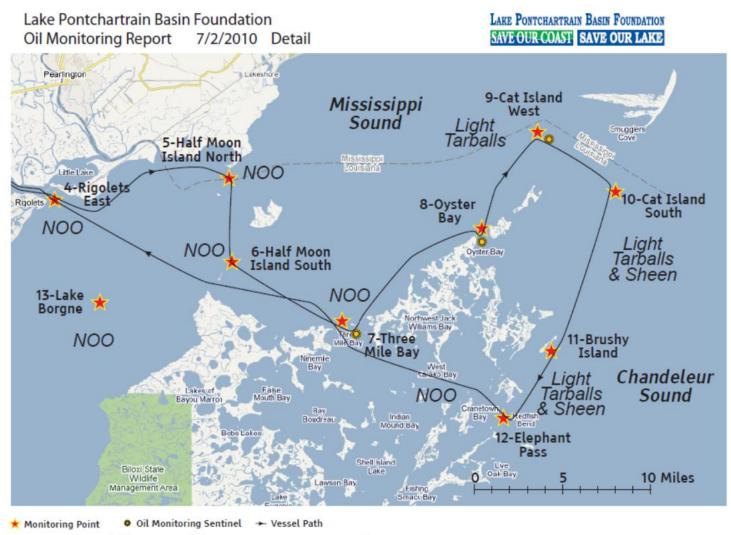
Grand Isle and Fourchon



Future work

Development of oil spill databases for Louisiana DEQ and Lake
Pontchartrain Basin Foundation

- Synthesize datasets for comprehensive analysis
- Analysis of all databases, with a summary of all oil incursion along coastline region, wetlands, and in the open waters
- Incorporate dispersion and evaporation components into oil spill model
- Validate oil spill model against database
- Overall goal: fate and transport analysis



NOO = No Observed Oil

Light = <5% Coverage

Medium= 5% to 50% Coverage

Heavy= >50% Coverage