Numerical Modeling of Oil Spills

Past and present romances, future fantasies

(Where have we been and where are we going?)







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Historical overview of oil spill model development

(The World According to Mark)

1960's - 70's: Environmental movement bring oil spills into focus

- Simple particle-tracking models
- Fay-Holt spreading
- Scattered funding sources

1980's: Key weathering processes included

- Simplified, empirical, sometimes arbitrary
- Don Mackay an active contributor
- Delvigne-Sweeney dispersion droplet formation
- NOAA, MMS, Environment Canada prime movers







Historical overview of oil spill model development

1990's: Continued high scientific effort

- Improved weathering models
- More focus on biological effects
- Graphical user interfaces improved significantly (communication)
- Improved linkages to exterior data sources (winds, currents)
- Tendency towards common algorithms
- NOAA, MMS, Environment Canada remain key players
- Petroleum industry adds significant financial and scientific support







Historical overview of oil spill model development

2000 ->: Times a'changin'

- MMS continues to be active in supporting oil spill related research
- Environment Canada fading from the scene (?)
- NOAA UNH CRRC created
 - Research program guided by pragmatic needs
 - Encouraging innovative research methods, ideas
 - Focus on scientific quality, peer review



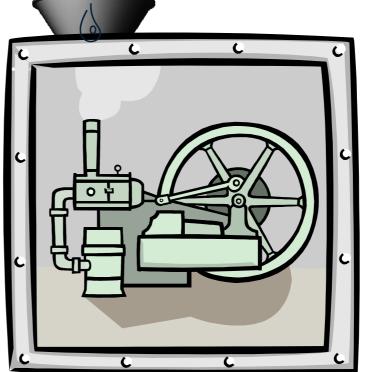


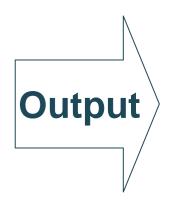


Oil Weathering Machine

Input: oil sample









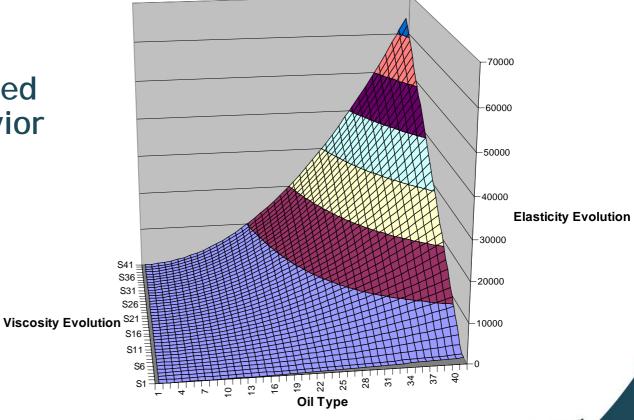
Oil weathering machine

Output: parameters describing expected weathering behavior









Oil weathering machine

 Parameters governing behavior on the sea surface











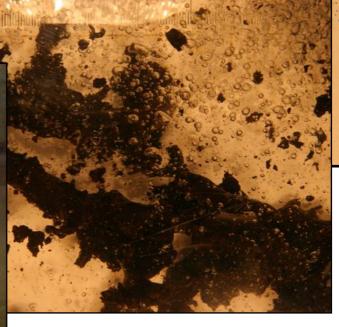


Oil weathering machine

... and in the water

column







Coastal Response Research Center

Oil weathering machine

... and windows of opportunity for different response options



Coastal Response Research Center

Global 3-D wind and hydrodynamic data and models available 24-7-365 on the www

- ~10 km, 20 layer global resolution
- Updated every 12 hours (satellite and in situ measurements)
- Open data, standardized format
- 3+ day forecasts w/ uncertainty measures associated
- "User-nestable" sub-grids of arbitrary size and resolution
- Easy setup via internet
- Check back in an hour and download the results for your region of interest







Acknowledgement

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