



How far will it go?

The estimation of oil
spill extents from surface drifter data

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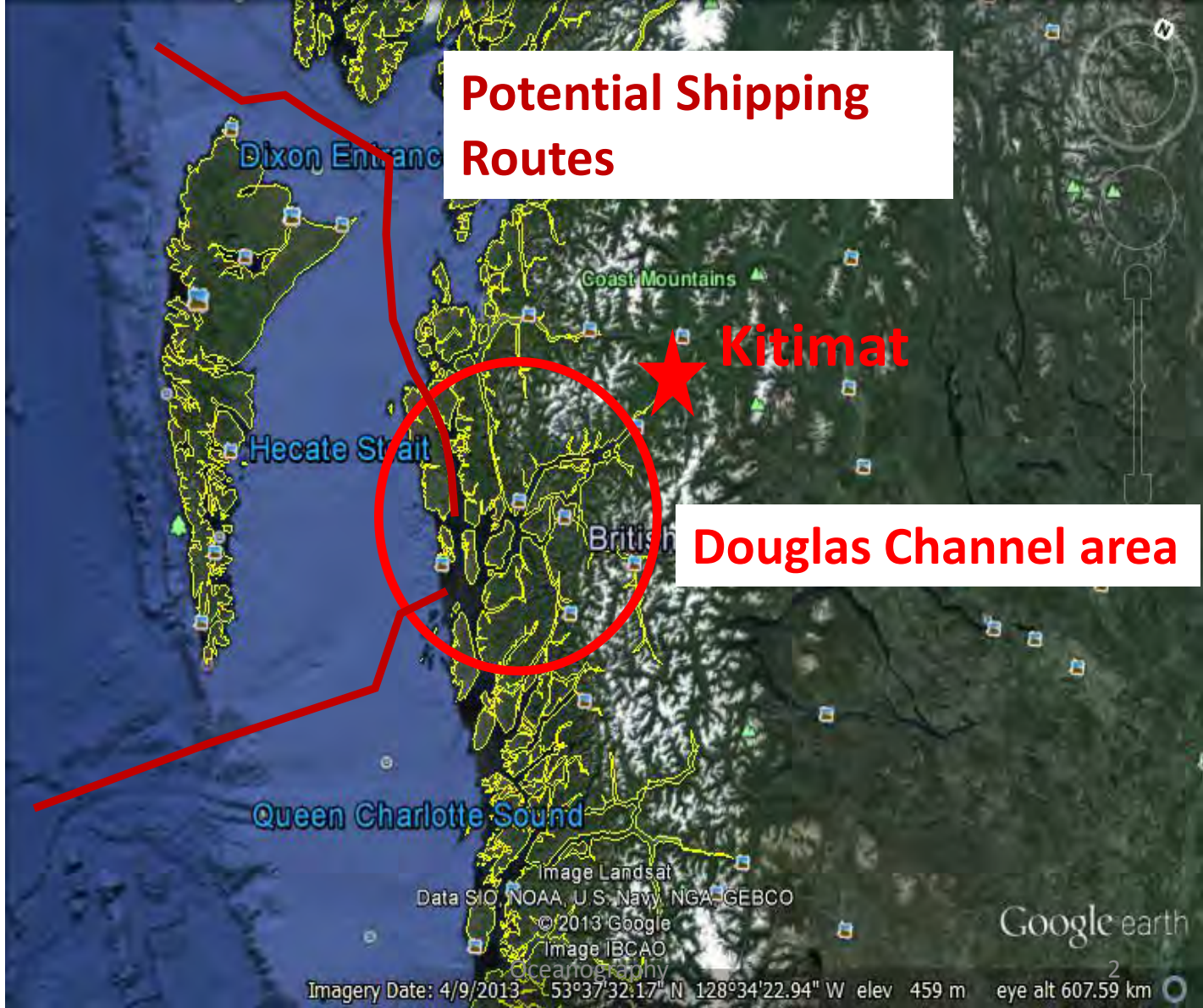
25 Years of PICES:

Celebrating the Past, Imagining the Future

November 2-13, 2016
San Diego, USA

North Pacific Marine
Science Organization
2016 Annual Meeting







Surface Circulation Trackers (sponge bobbbers)



Global Coverage (orange area)



Vibration sensor in the SPOT Trace1 senses motion and it activates.



It acquires information from the GPS satellite constellation, (up to 24 Middle Earth Orbit Satellites).

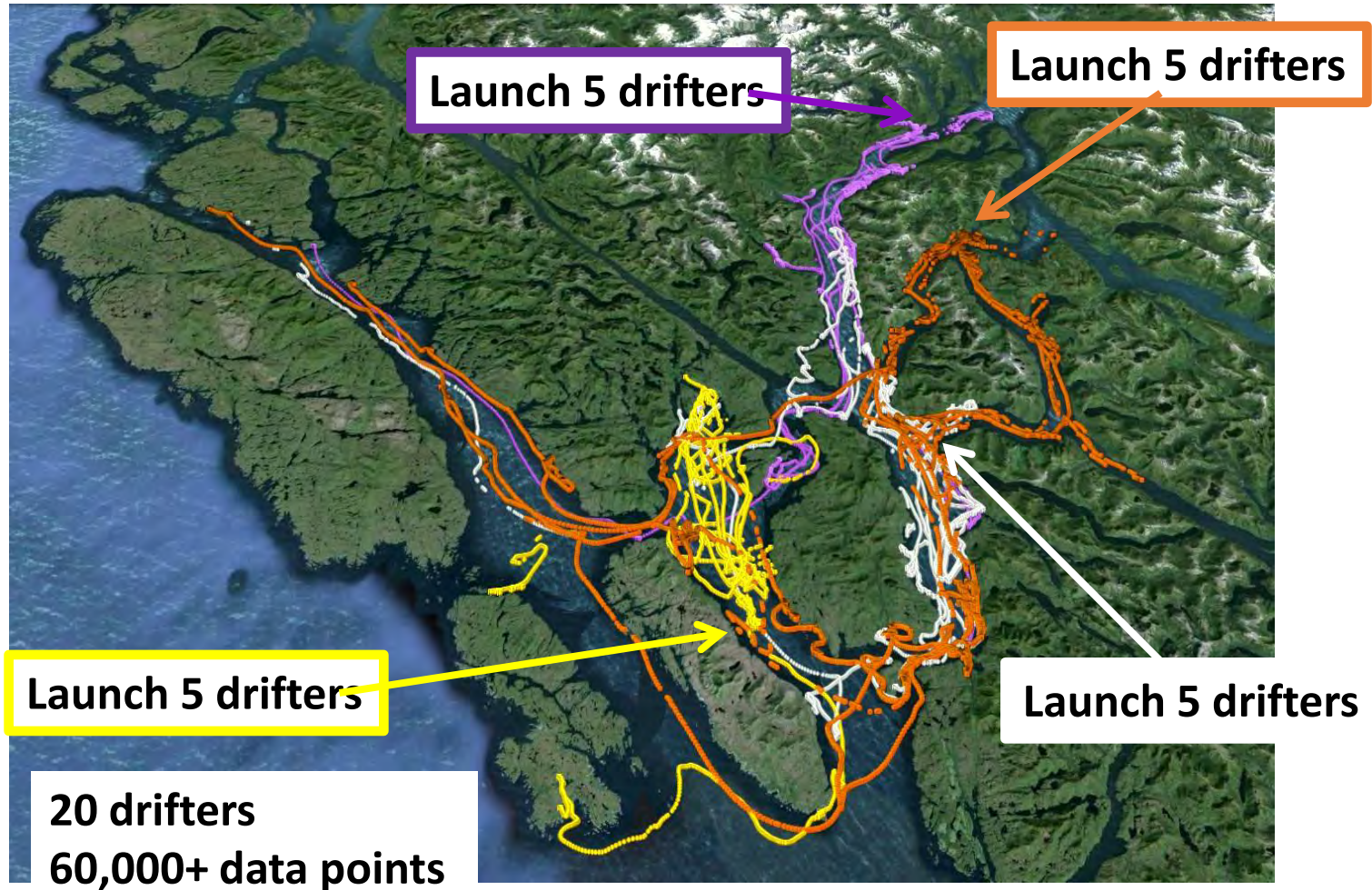


Our experience tracking SPOTs; locally walking, driving, kayaking; Paulatuk ski-doing; StnP – the open ocean; test launches Saanich Inlet & Juan de Fuca Strait; drifter studies in Douglas Channel, Cowichan Bay, Strait of Georgia, Hecate Strait.

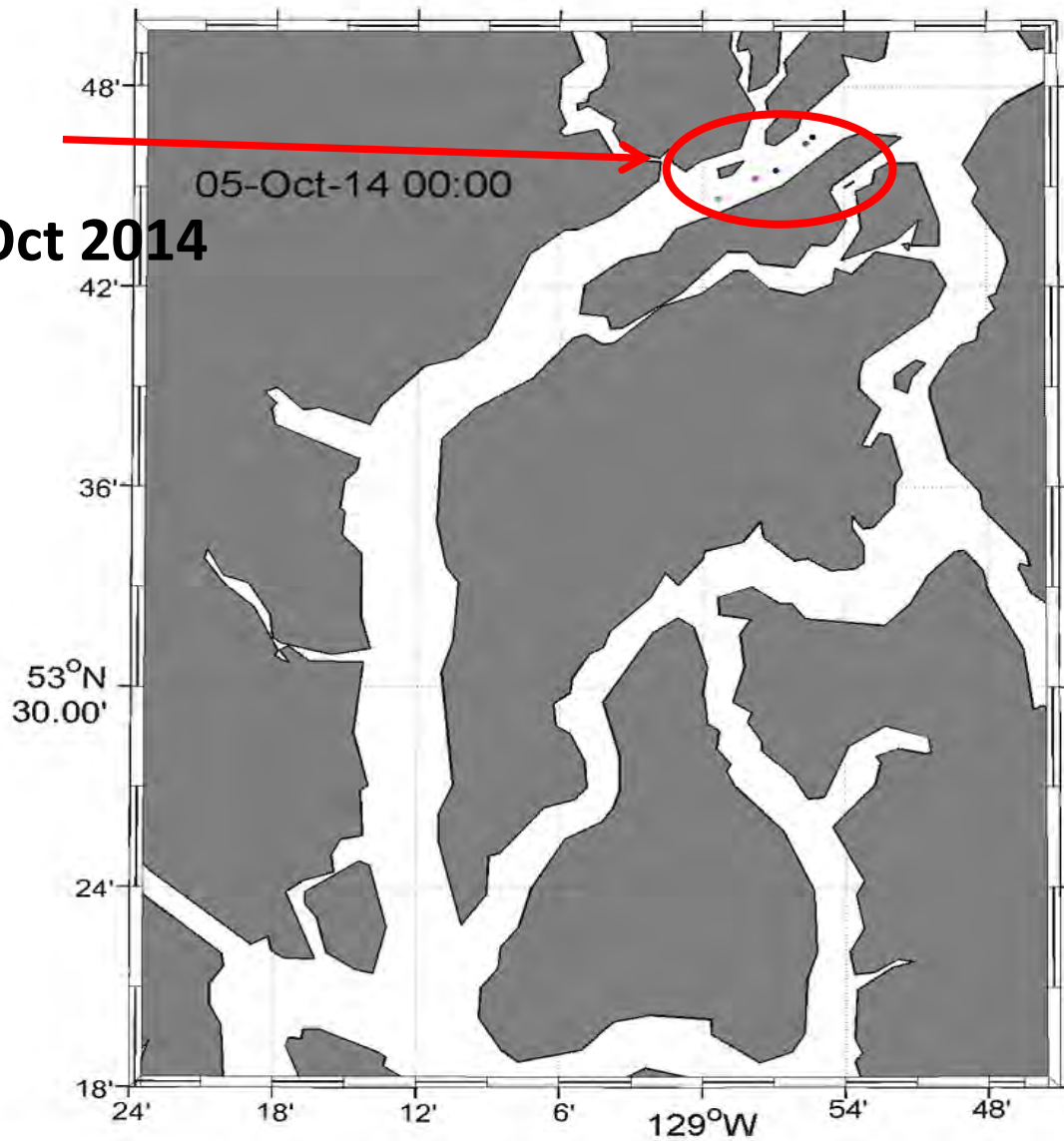
To date 84 buoys deployed.

GPS Time / Date / Position is transmitted to Globalstar satellite constellation, (up to 32 Low Earth Orbit Satellites), and then to ground stations for distribution.

October 2014 Deployment in Douglas Channel area



**5 drifters
Deployed 5 Oct 2014**



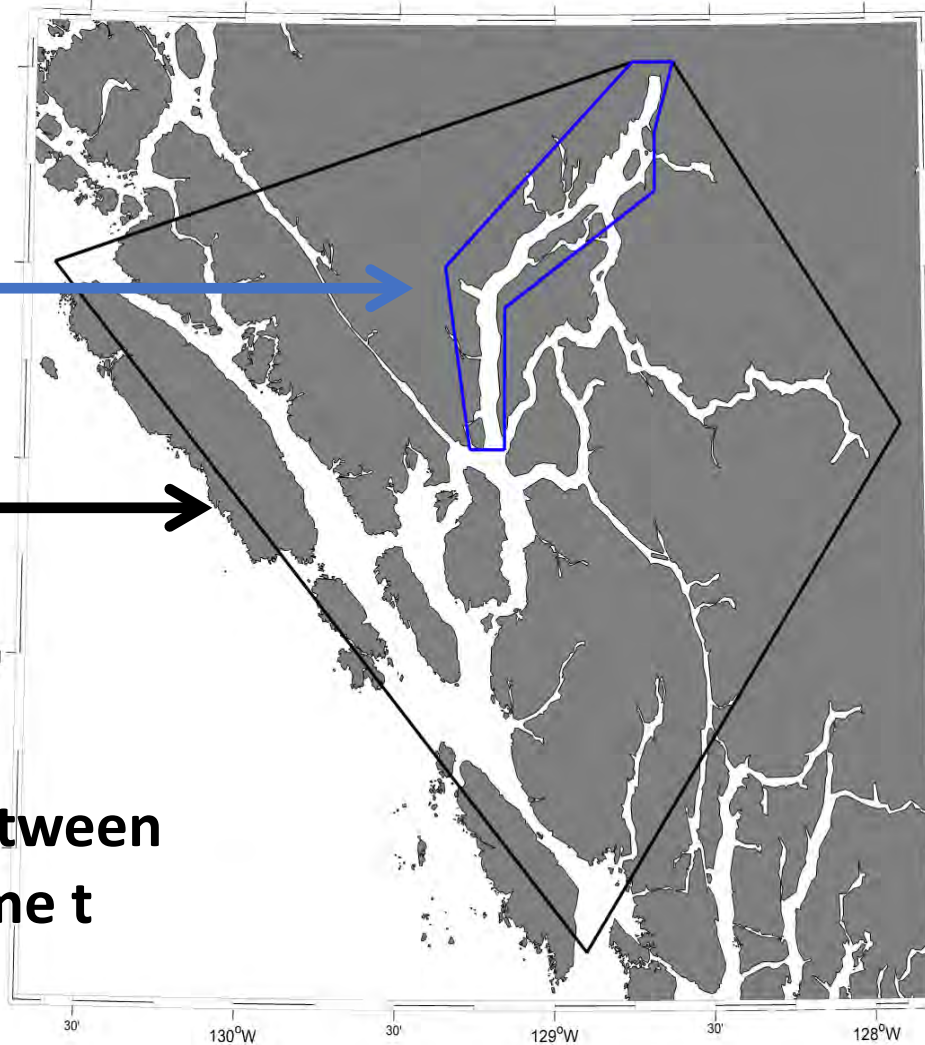


**Domains for
initial analysis**

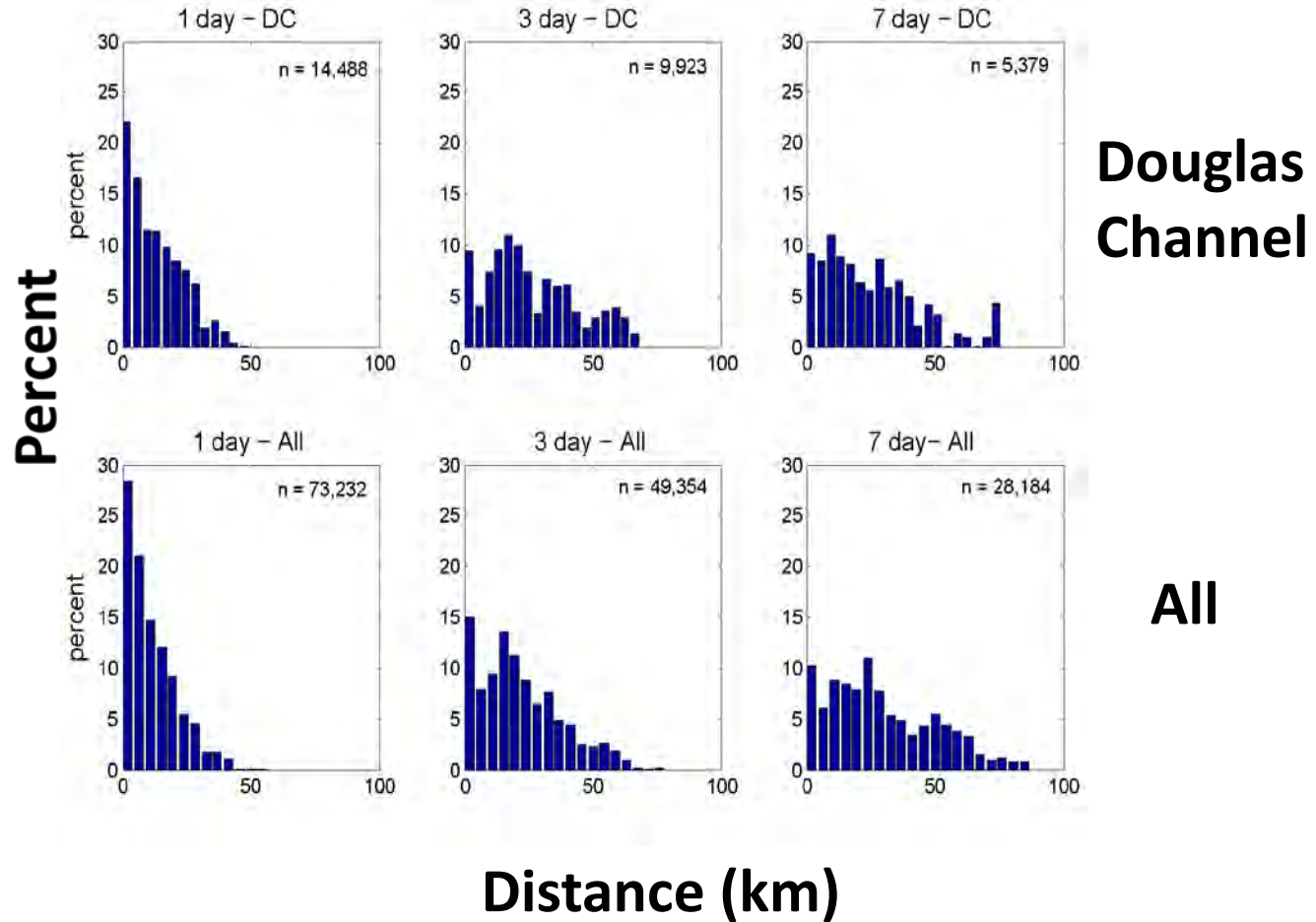
**Douglas
Channel (DC)**

All

Displacement
**The distance between
the drifter at time t
and $t+dt$**

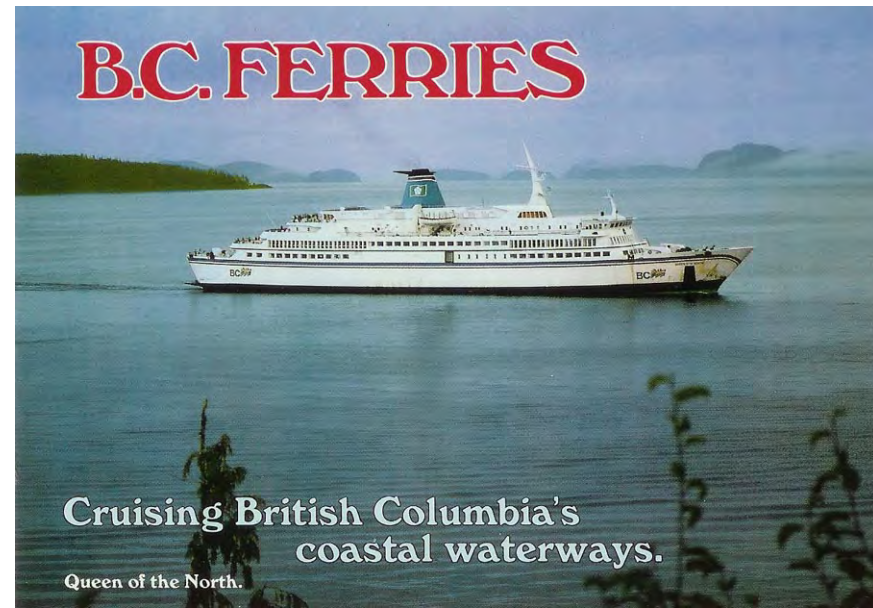


Displacement



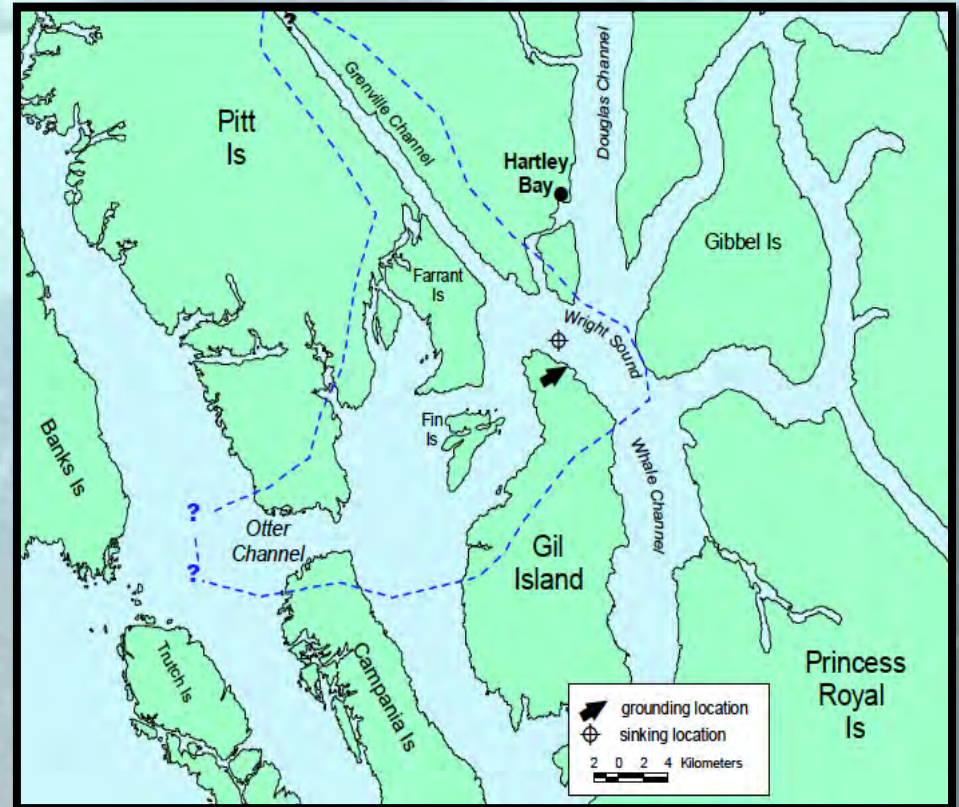


Queen of the North struck Gil Island on March 22, 2006 and sank



Queen of the North Oil Spill

- Passenger vessel struck Gil Island on March 22, 2006 and sank
- 228,000L of diesel spilled (+ 36,600L of engine oil and smaller quantities of other contaminants)
- Various observations of spill extent 48 hours after incident were compiled in assessment report

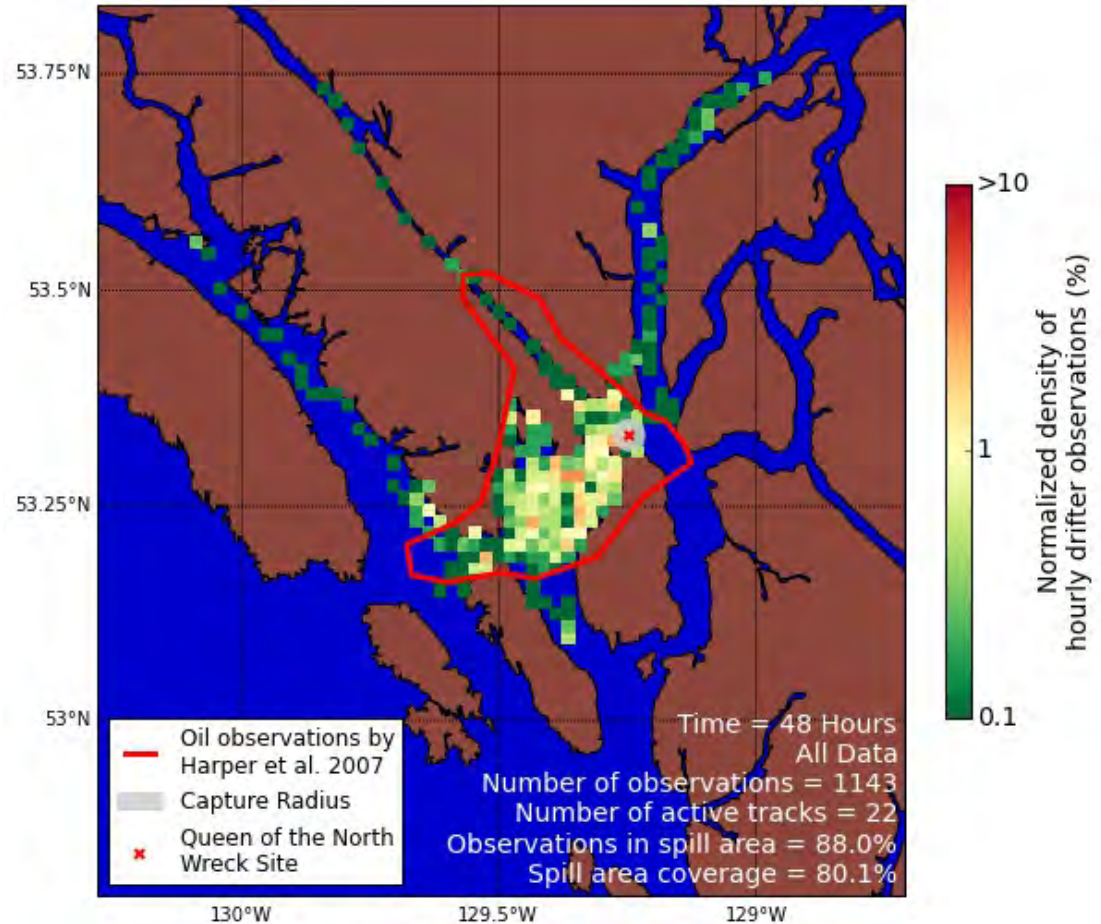


From Harper et al. 2007

Oil Slick vs. Drifters

- Compared drifter tracks passing within 2km of sinking location to reported observations
- >85% of drifters remain within observation area, cover up to 80% of area depending on season
- Results look quite different when considering drifters passing within 5km

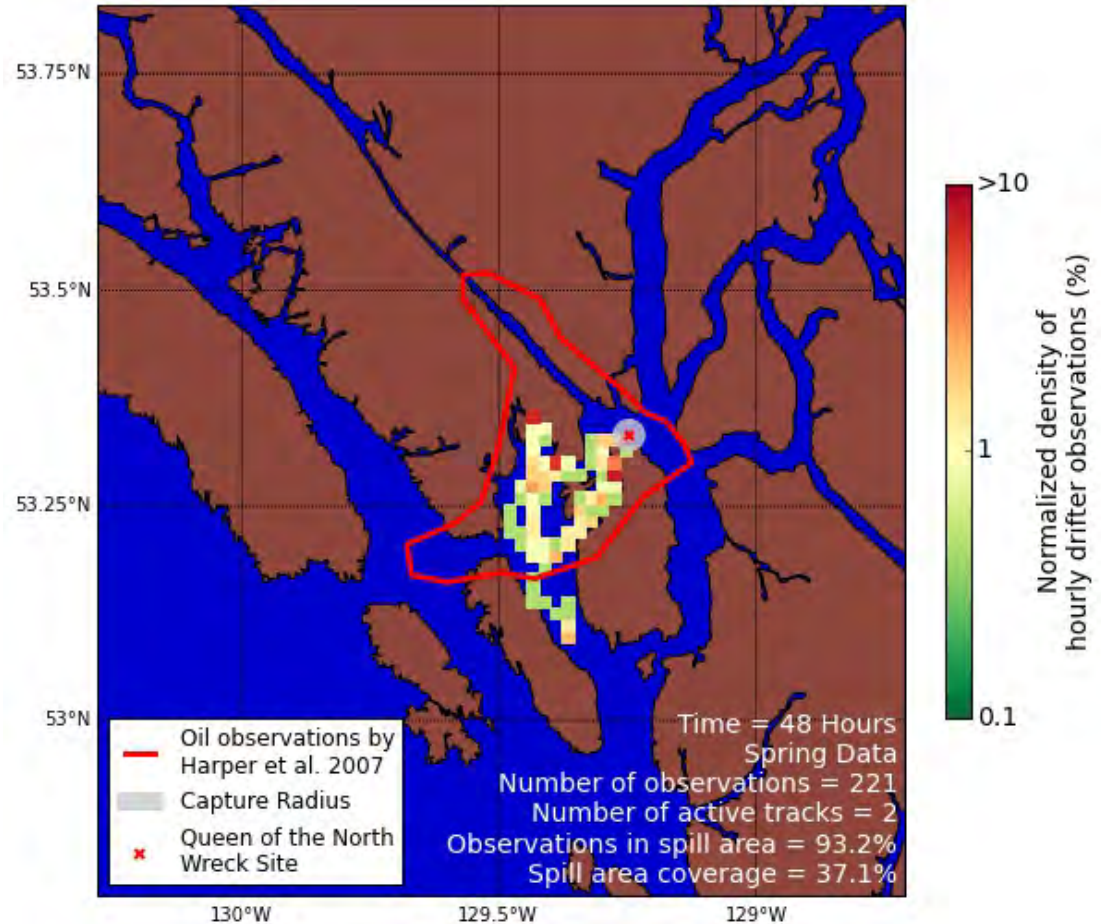
Complete drifter set, 2km radius



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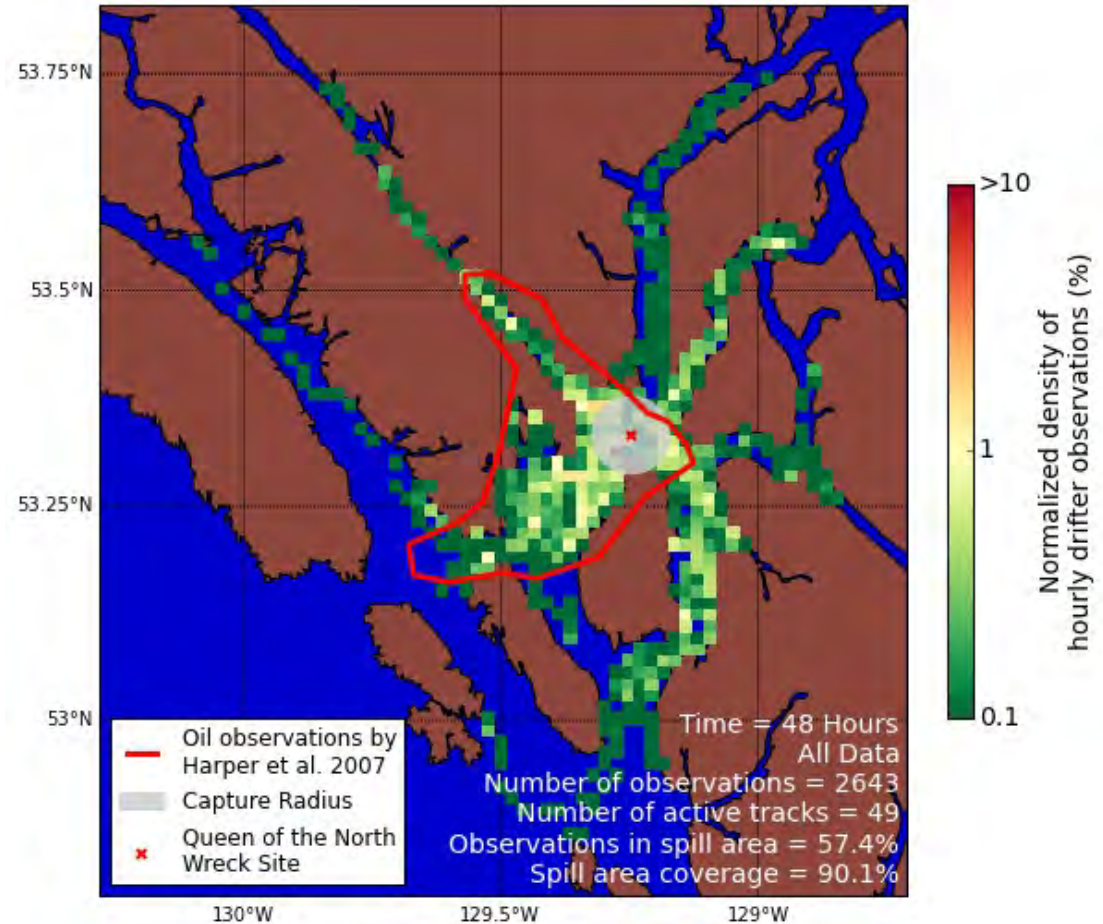
Spring drifter set (March-May), 2km radius



Oil Slick vs. Drifters

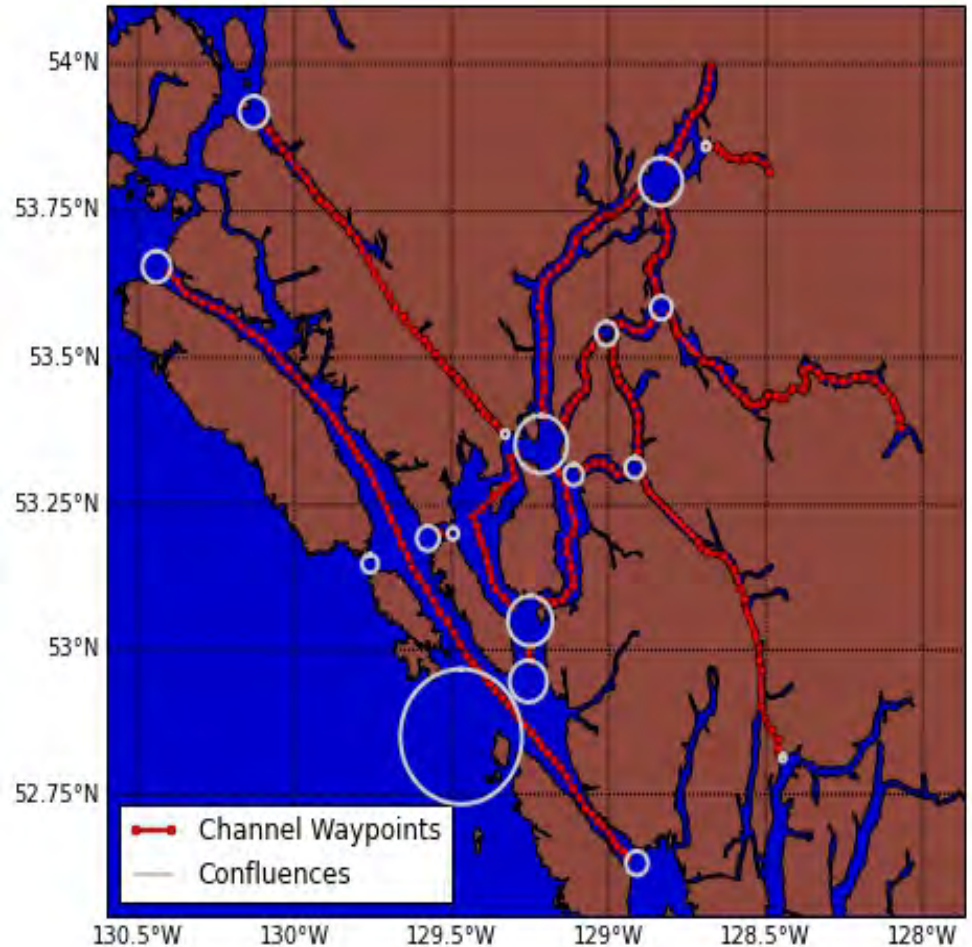
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Complete drifter set, 5km radius



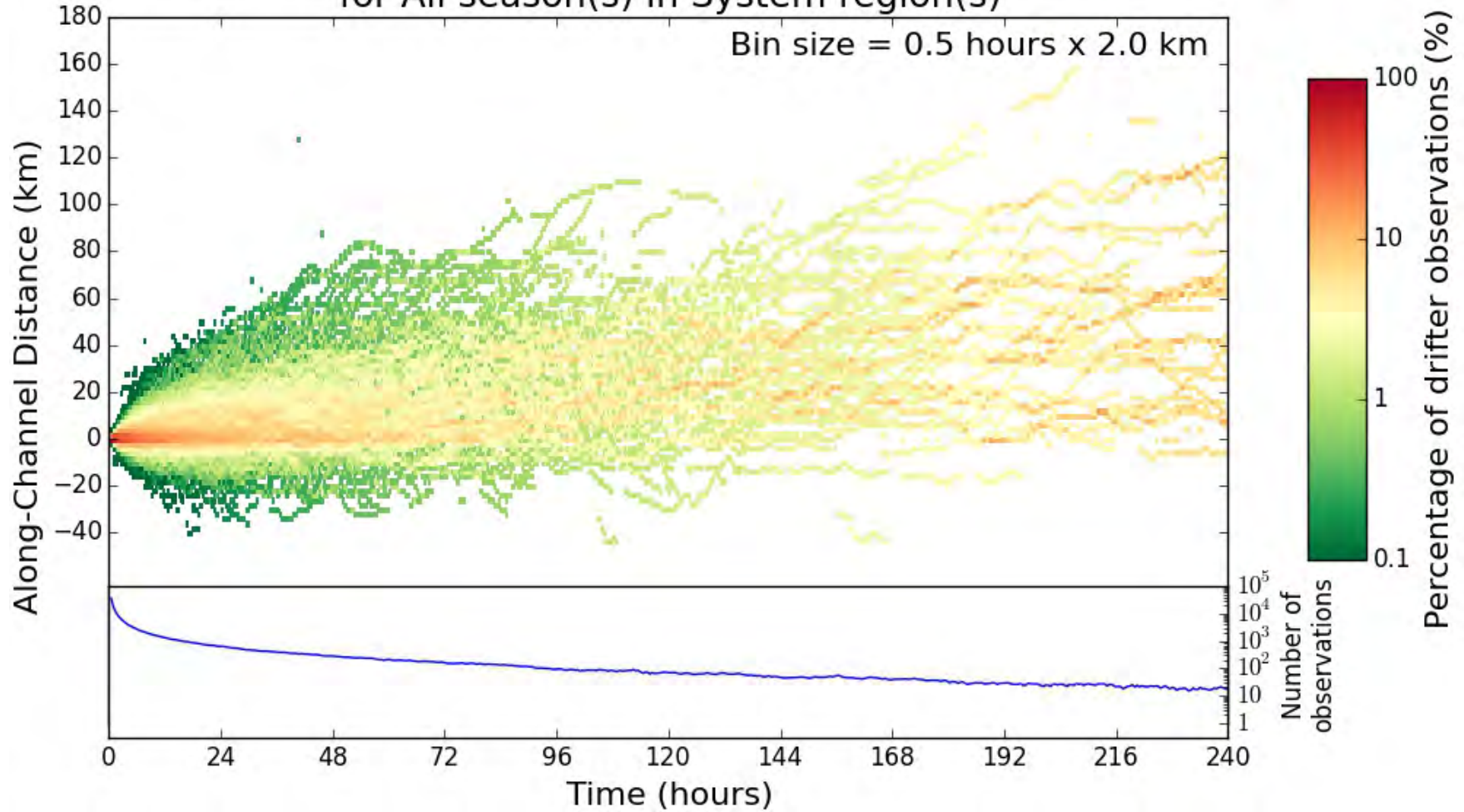
Grid System

- Need to decompose drifter motion into meaningful components
 - Traditional N-E system yields little useful information in channels
- Study area split into 16 channels and 18 confluences
- Waypoints spaced ~3km along major channel axis define down-channel direction
- Down-channel azimuths are used to decompose drifter motion into along-/cross-channel components

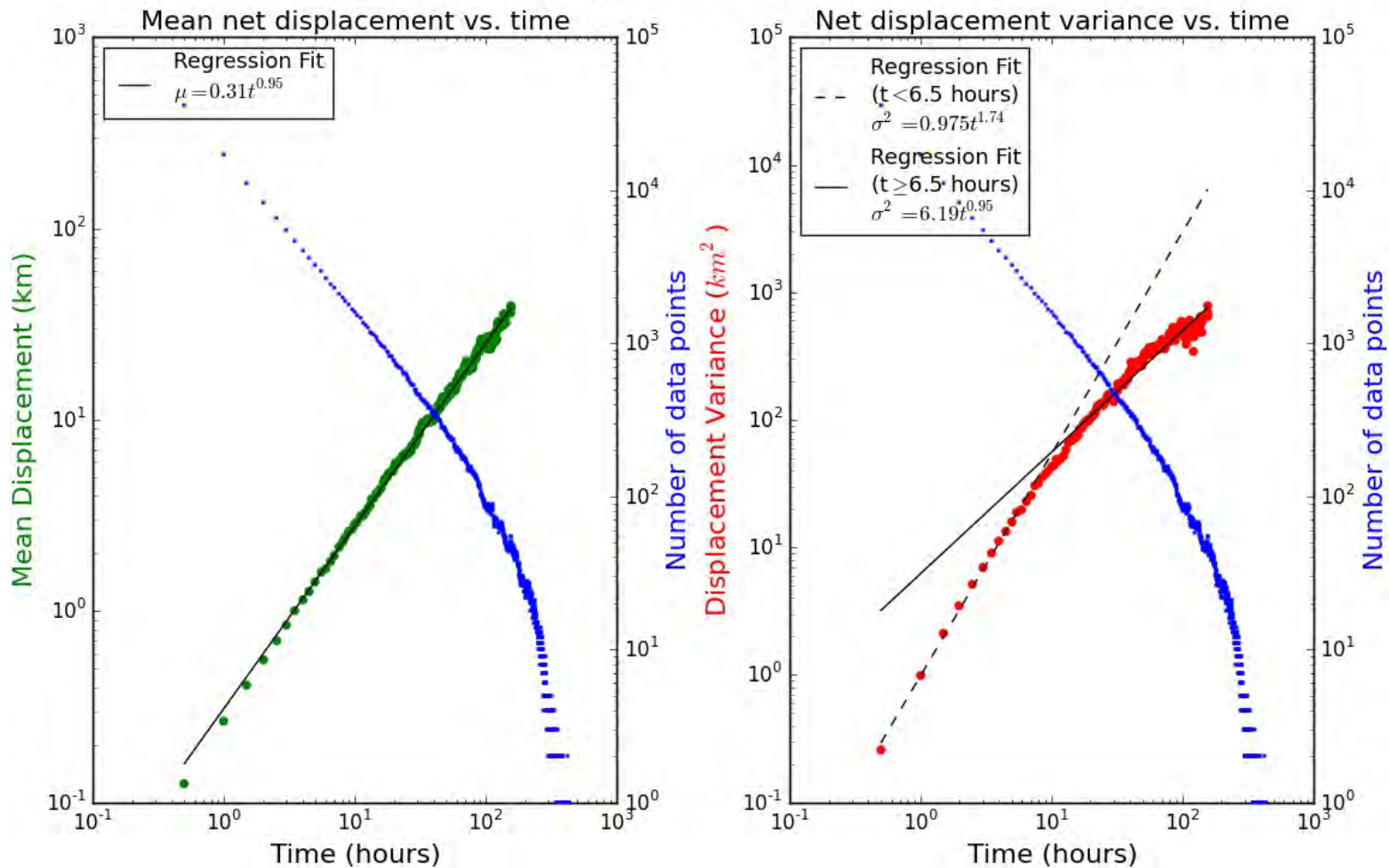




Normalized frequency of along-channel drifter observation distances for All season(s) in System region(s)



Mean and variance of net displacement vs. time for drifters in System region(s) during All season(s)



Inverse Gamma Distribution Model

$$P(x) = \frac{\beta^\alpha e^{-\frac{\beta}{x}}}{x^{\alpha+1} \Gamma(\alpha)}$$

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{(E(x))^2}{Var(x)} + 2 \approx 0.1t^{0.16} + 2 \text{ for } t \leq 6.5 \text{ hours}$$

$$\approx 0.016t^{0.95} + 2 \text{ for } t > 6.5 \text{ hours}$$

$$E(x) = \frac{\beta}{\alpha - 1} \approx 0.31t^{0.95}$$

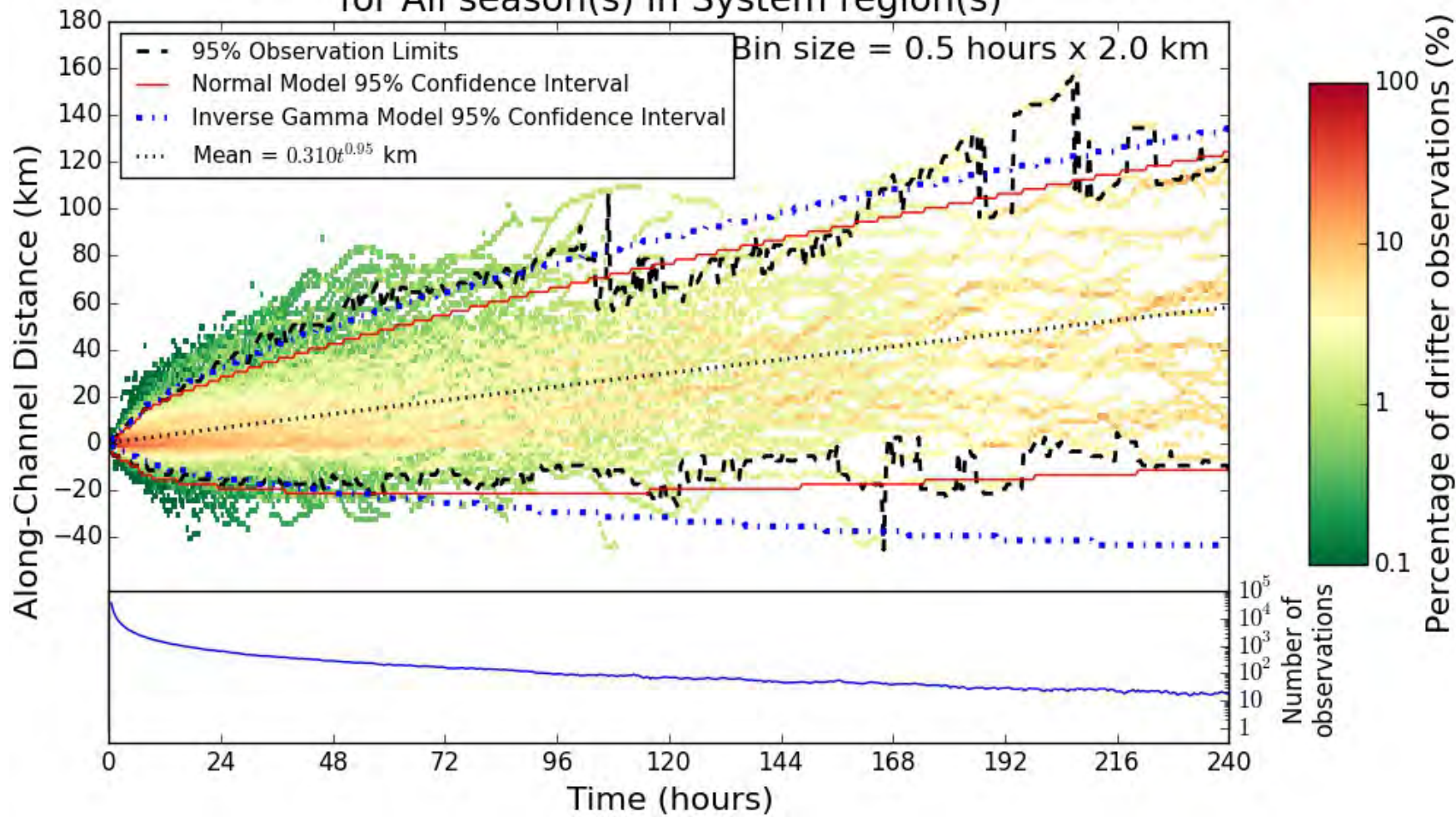
$$\beta(t) = \frac{(E(x))^3}{Var(x)} + E(x) \approx 0.03t^{1.11} + 0.31t^{0.95} \text{ for } t \leq 6.5 \text{ hours}$$

$$\approx 0.005t^{1.9} + 0.31t^{0.95} \text{ for } t > 6.5 \text{ hours}$$

$$Var(x) = \frac{\beta^2}{(\alpha - 1)^2(\alpha - 2)} \approx 0.975t^{1.74} \text{ for } t \leq 6.5 \text{ hours}$$

$$\approx 6.19t^{0.95} \text{ for } t > 6.5 \text{ hours}$$

Normalized frequency of along-channel drifter observation distances for All season(s) in System region(s)



Questions?