

Behavior and fate of Oil in Ice-Covered water: How does it move upwards ?

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- Sea Ice group at UAF

Hajo Eicken

Daniel Pringle

Kyle Dilliplaine ...

- RSOI team

Scott Pegau

Jessica Garron

Jeremy Wilkinson ...

- MOSIDEO

Chris Petrich ...

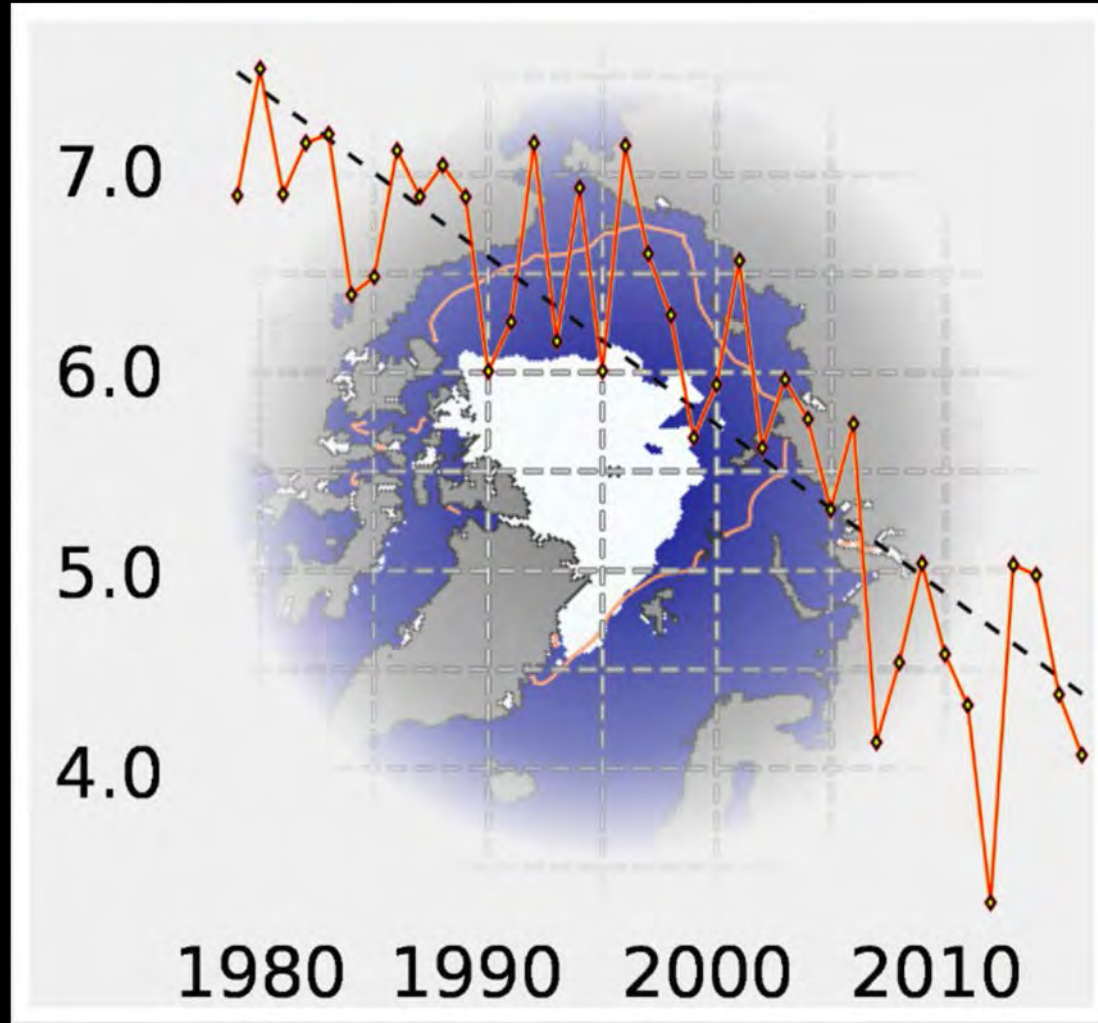
... other collaborators



The Research Council
of Norway



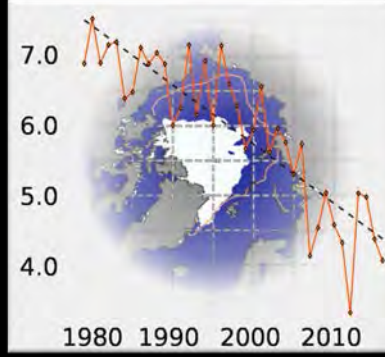
Summer sea ice extent
(10^6 km^2)



Year

Data from
National Snow and Ice Data Center

Sea ice extent
(10^6 km^2)



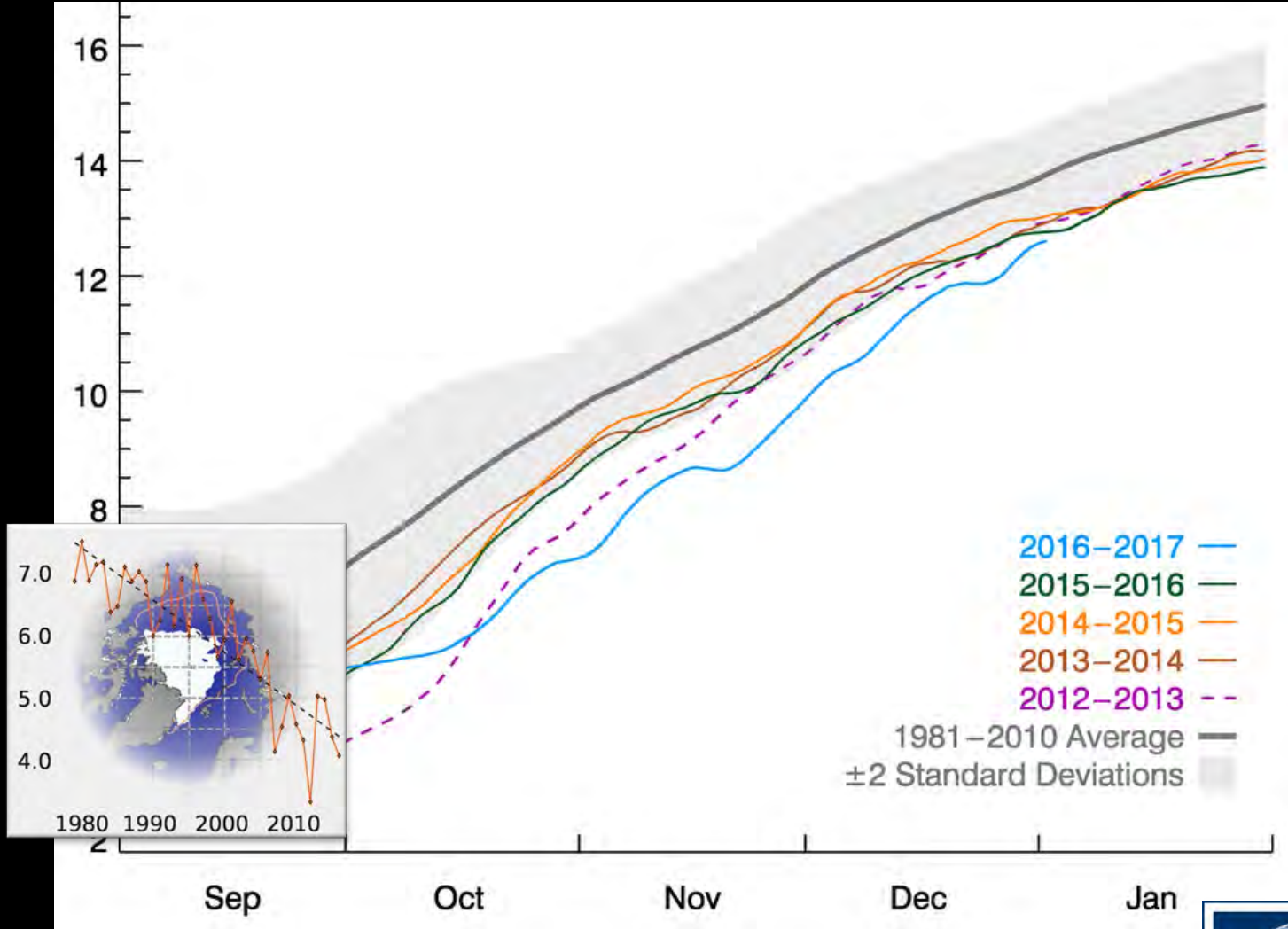
Year



Data from
National Snow and Ice Data Center

There will be ice

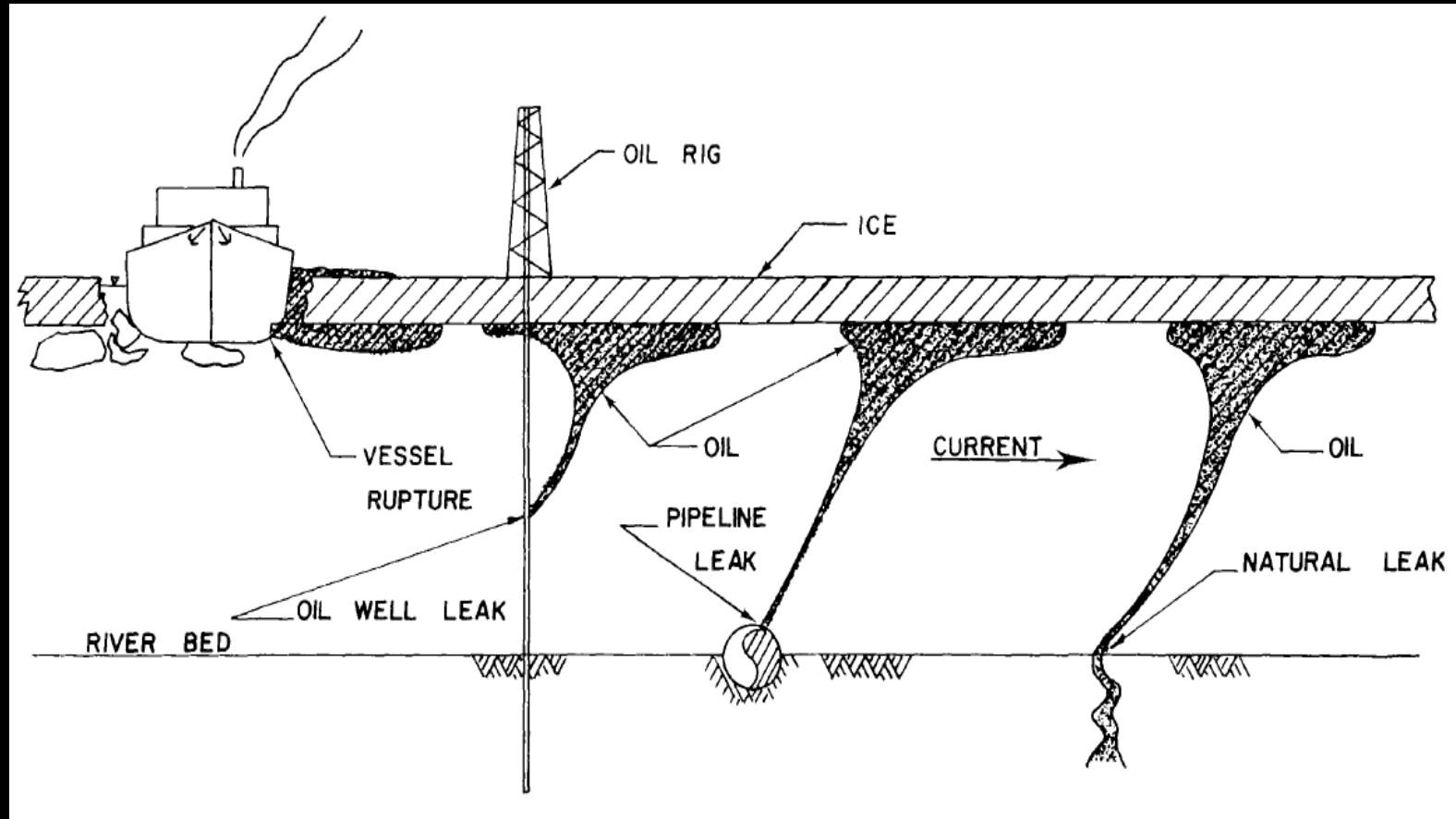
Sea ice extent
(10^6 km^2)



Year

Data from
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There may be oil



[Uzuner et al. (1979)]

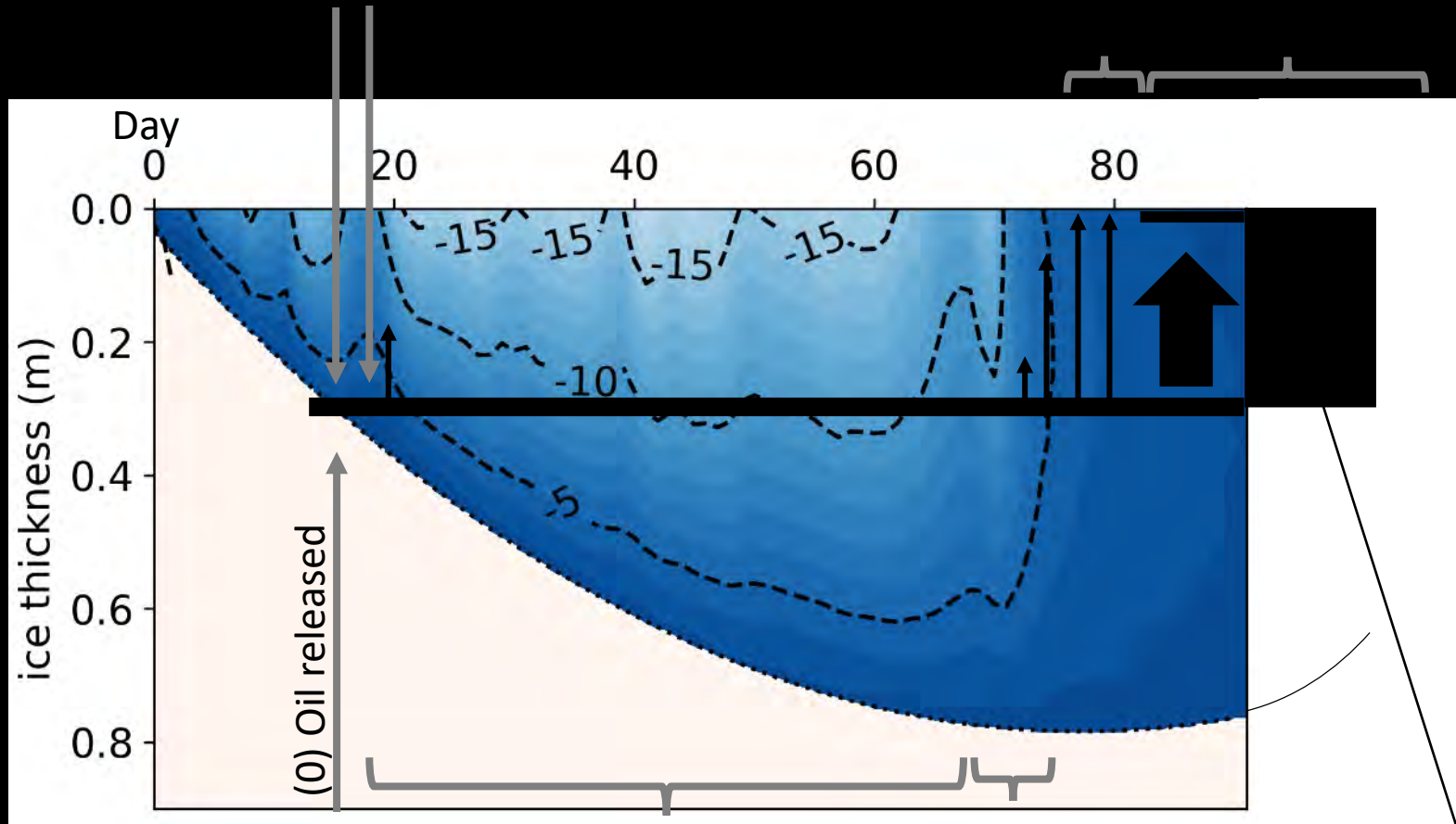
There may be oil under-, in- and on the ice

(1) Oil invades
ice bottom

(2) Oil invades vertical
channels

(5) Oil first
surfaced

(6) Oil pools
at the surface



(3) Oil is
encapsulated
in ice

(4) Oil is mobilized with
ice warming and starts
moving upward

(7) Oil has fully
invaded the
melting ice

How to respond to an oil spill in the sea ice ?

[CRREL]

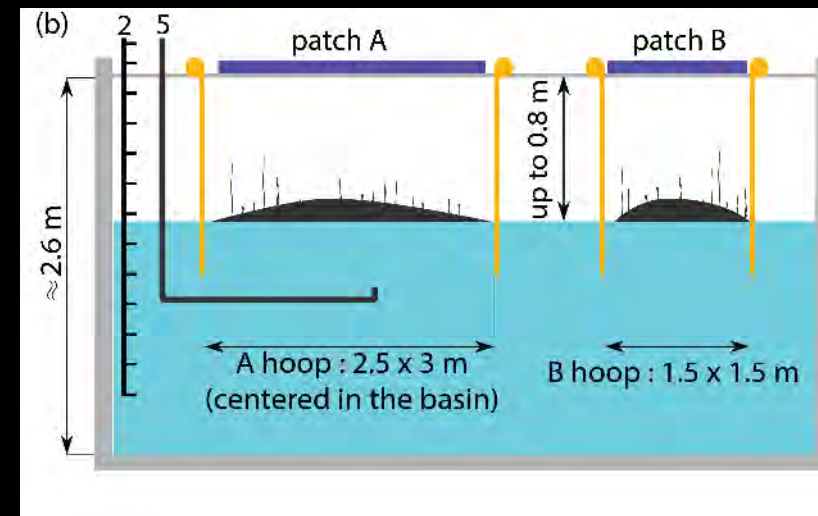
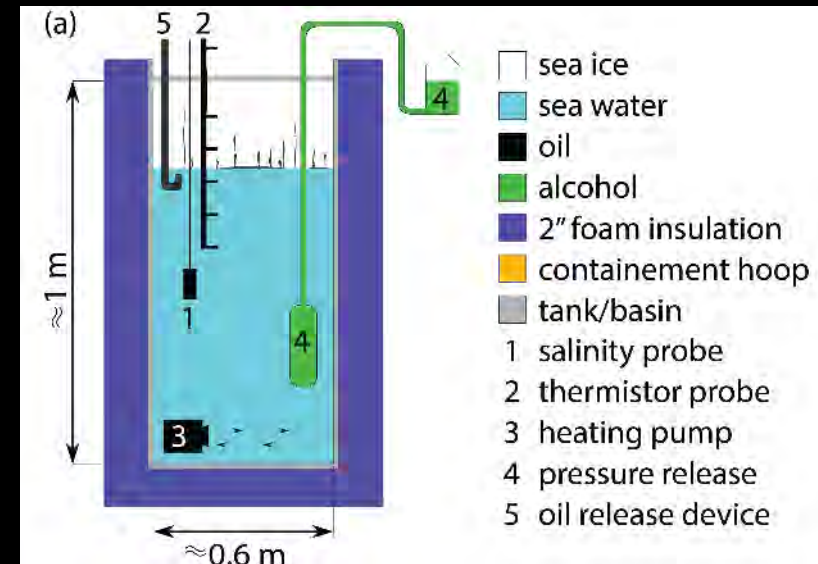


1. How do the ice stratigraphy and pore microstructure control the migration rate and surfacing of oil
2. What is the influence of oil properties and thickness of the under-ice oil layer on the migration

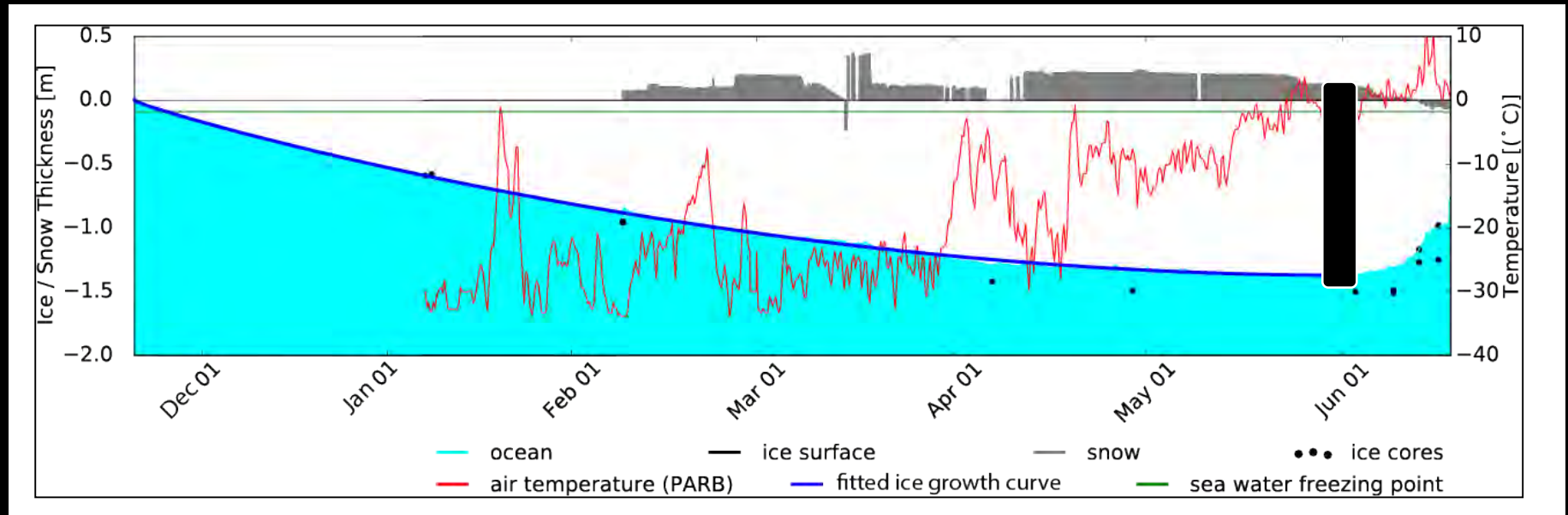


3. Integration in a simple model to predict oil distribution for guiding clean-up effort

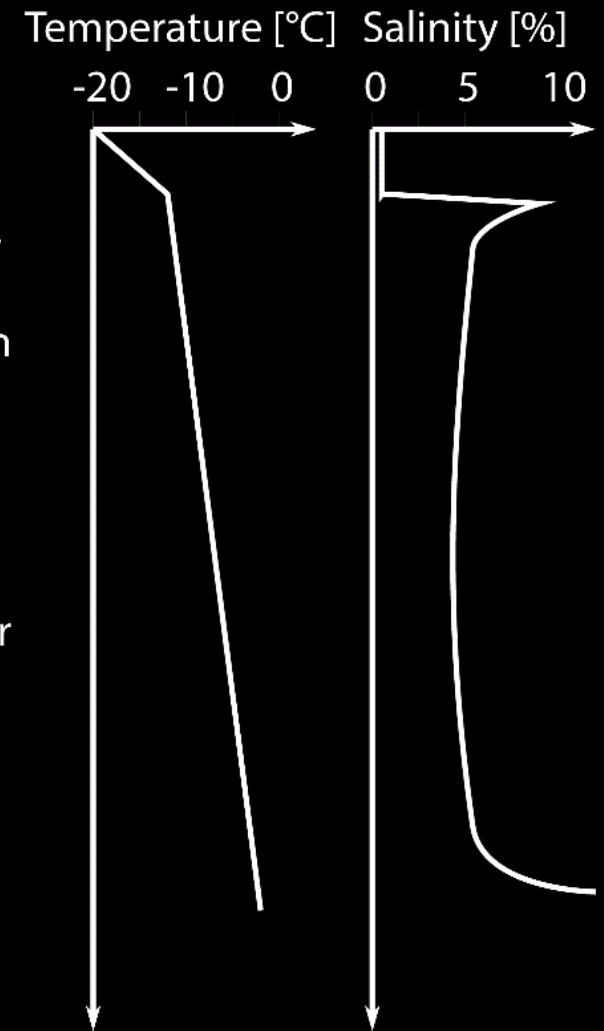
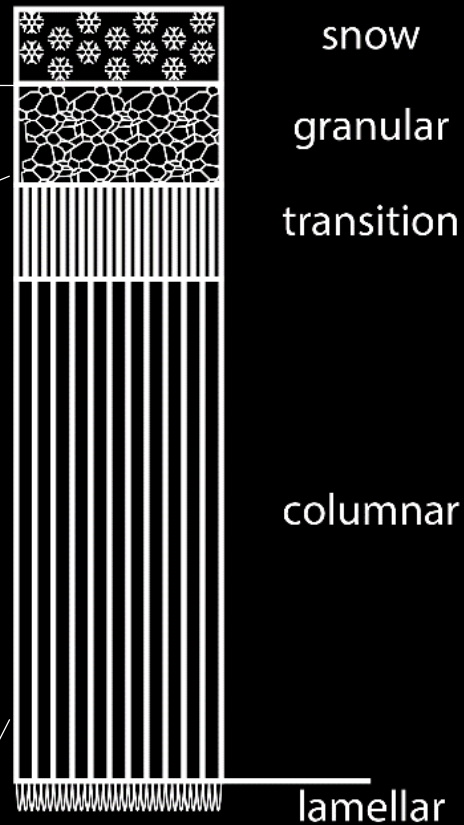
- 3 experiments
 - UAF
 - RSOI @ CRREL, Hanover, NH
 - MOSIDEO @ HSVA, Hamburg, Germany
- Different types of oil
 - Alaska North Slope
 - Troll B, Norway
 - $0.5 < h_o < 10 \text{ cm}$
- Different ice thickness
 - $20 < h_i < 70 \text{ cm}$
- Different ice stratigraphy
 - Columnar
 - Granular/columnar
- Mimic seasonal cycle
 - Growth and melt period



- Strong seasonal cycle

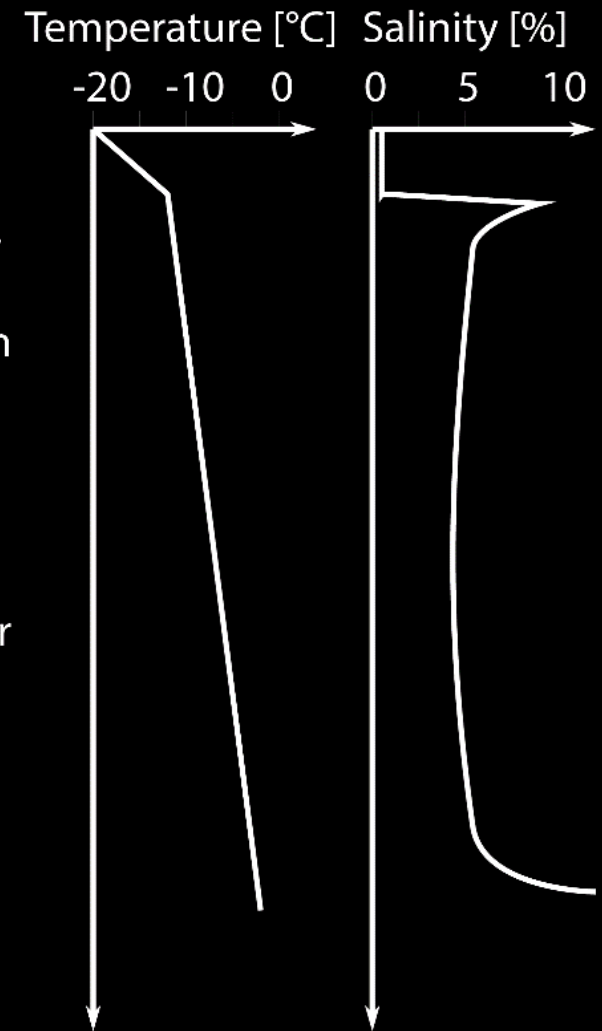
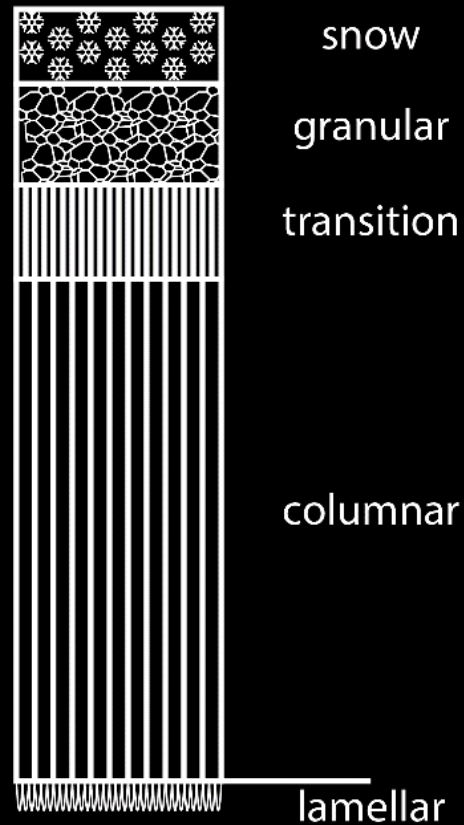


Data obtained from Barrow Sea Ice Observatory, operated by University of Alaska Fairbanks
(Druckenmiller et al., 2009, <http://doi.org/10.1016/j.coldregions.2008.12.003>)





[Eric Collins]



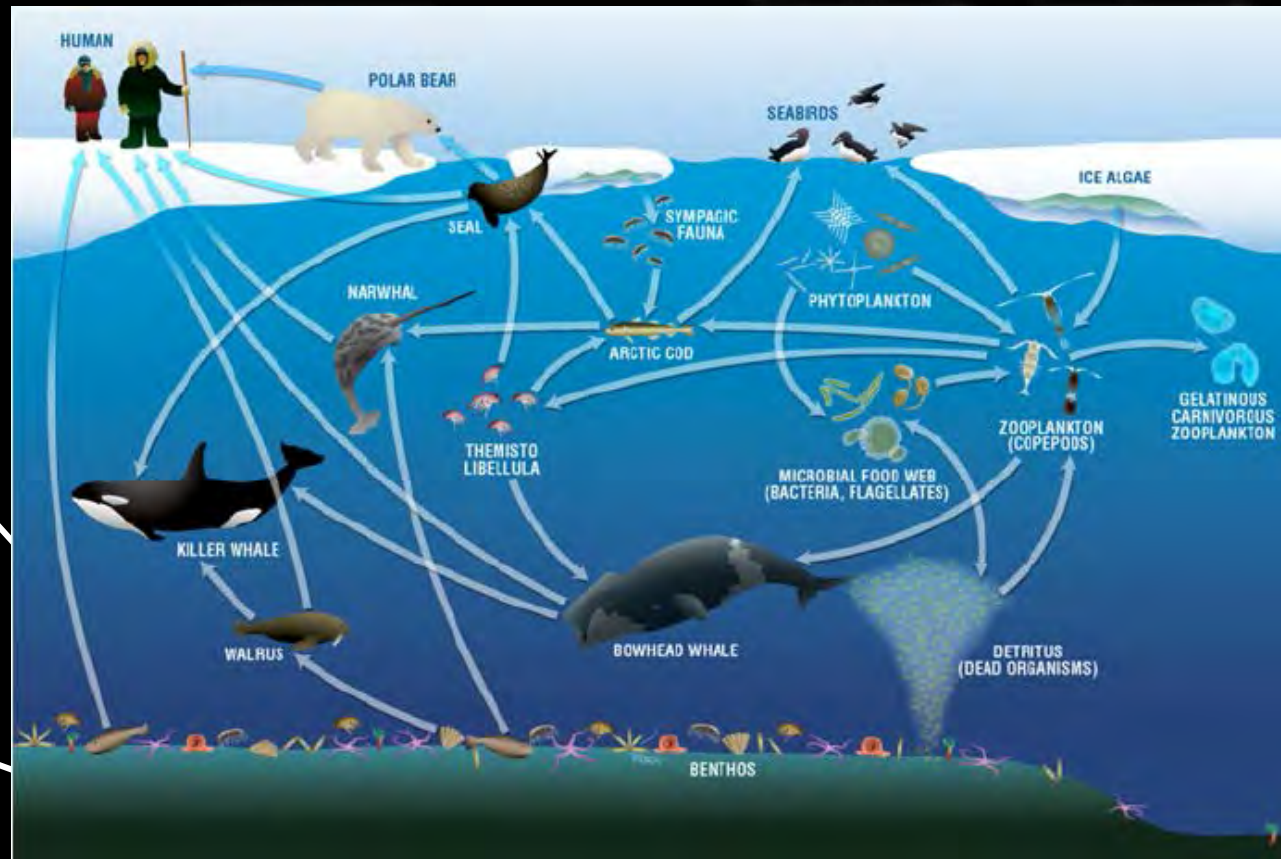
Sea ice

Biota

- Ice-associated biota sustain Arctic food webs



[Eric Collins]



[Darnis G. et al, 2012; doi:10.1007/s10584-012-0483-8]

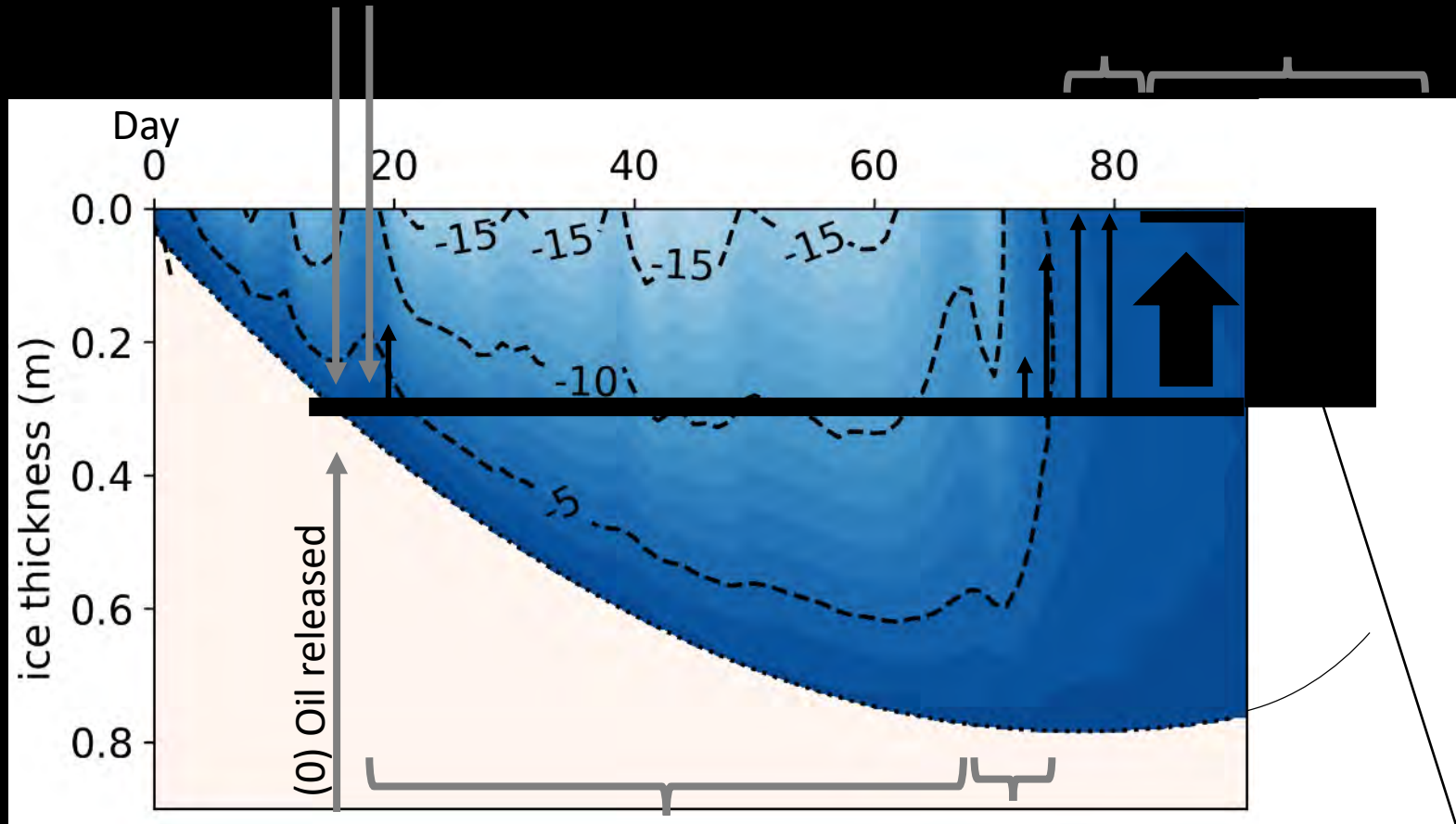
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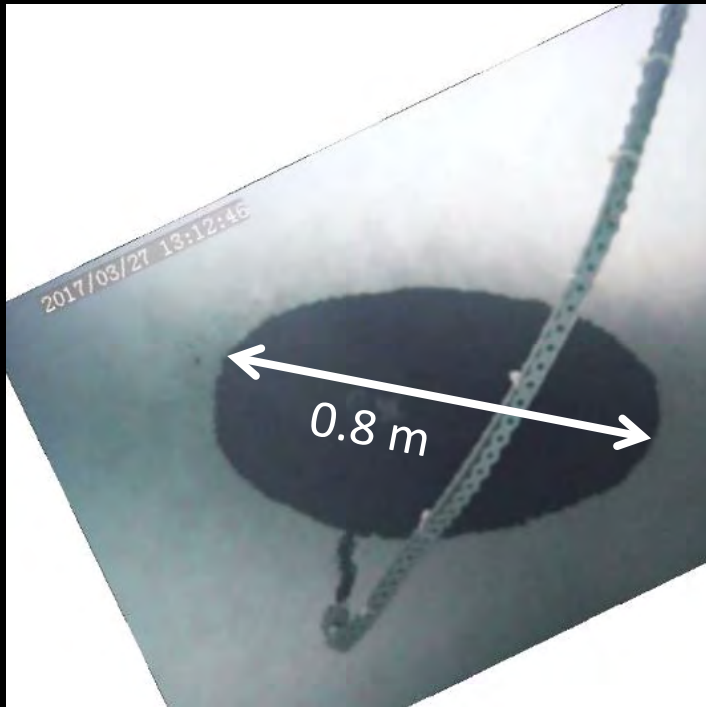


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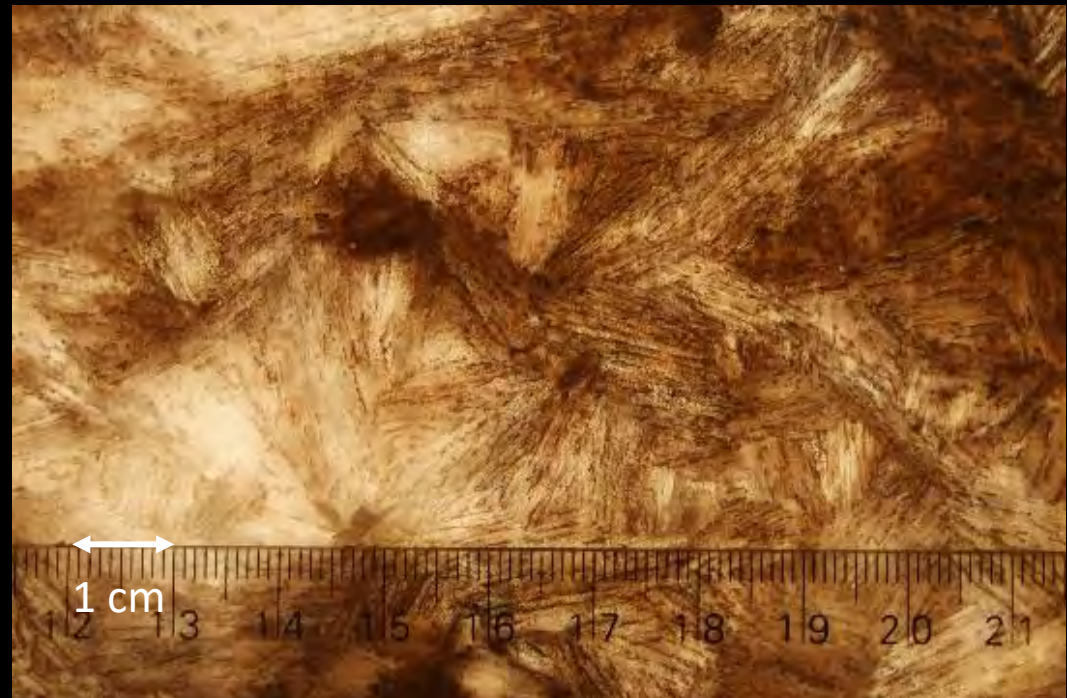
- Pooling in under-ice cavities
- Spreading by underwater currents



[MOSIDEO]

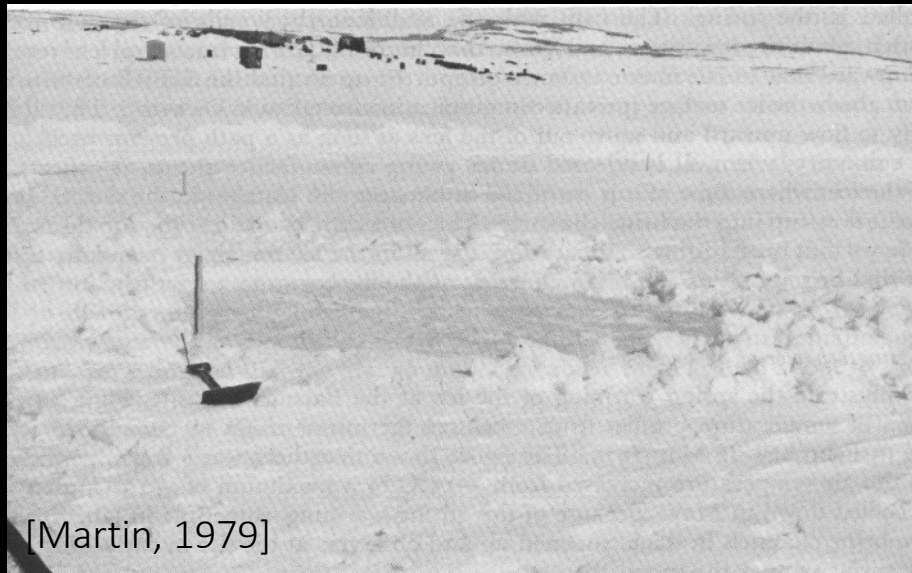
[Karlsson J., 2009]

- Oil quickly invades the skeletal layer [Martin 1979]
- Oil movement threshold: 10 % porosity [Karlsson J., 2009]

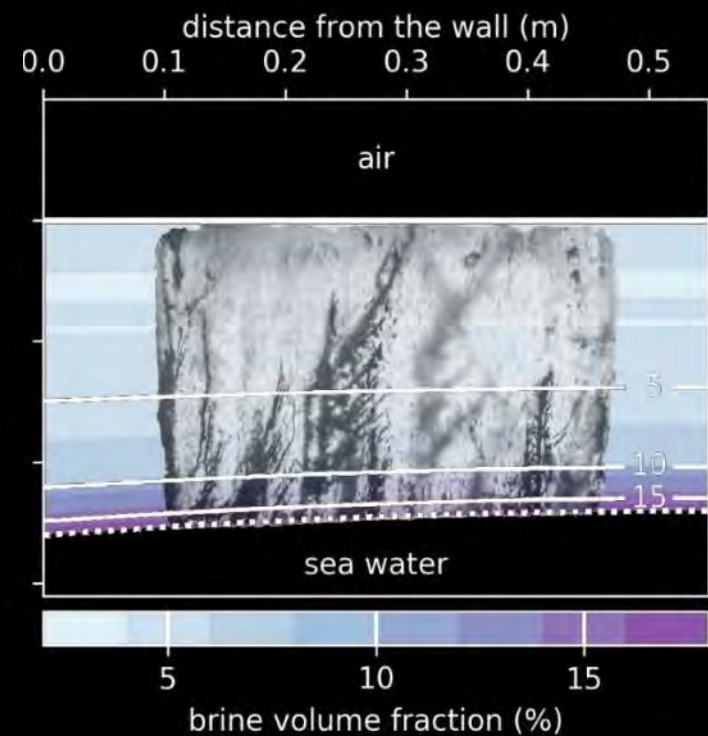
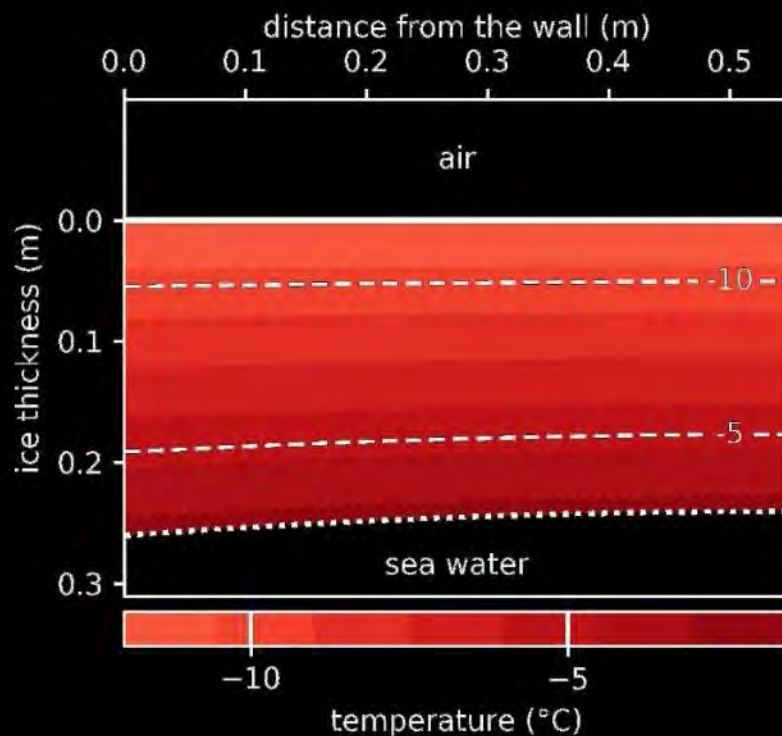


[MOIIDEO]

- Encapsulated oil lens
 - Depending of
 - Ice growth rate
 - Oil lens size
 - Up to several days
- Oil is immobilized until warming



- Oil surfacing when
 - Cold ice $T < -5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C} \rightarrow \phi < 10\%$
 - Within 24 hours
 - Various oil and ice thickness



Why are there no prior observations of oil moving in cold ice?

1. Ice microstructure:
 - Connection between ice bottom and ice surface
 - Geometry allow oil to flow: channel diameter
2. Space available for brine pushed out by the oil
 - Exchange oil/brine in the channel
 - Brine expelled at the surface



[CRREL]



[CRREL]

- Stratigraphy
 - Granular 1-3 cm
 - Columnar 20-70 cm
 - Lamellar: 2-5 cm
- Columnar
 - Vertical brine channel
 - Large diameter

Columnar ice



[Weissenberger , 1992]

- Stratigraphy
 - Granular 1-3 cm
 - Columnar 20-70 cm
 - Lamellar: 2-5 cm
- Columnar
 - Vertical brine channel
 - Large channel diameter
- Granular
 - Refined texture
 - Smaller pore diameter
 - Tortuous and longer path

Columnar ice



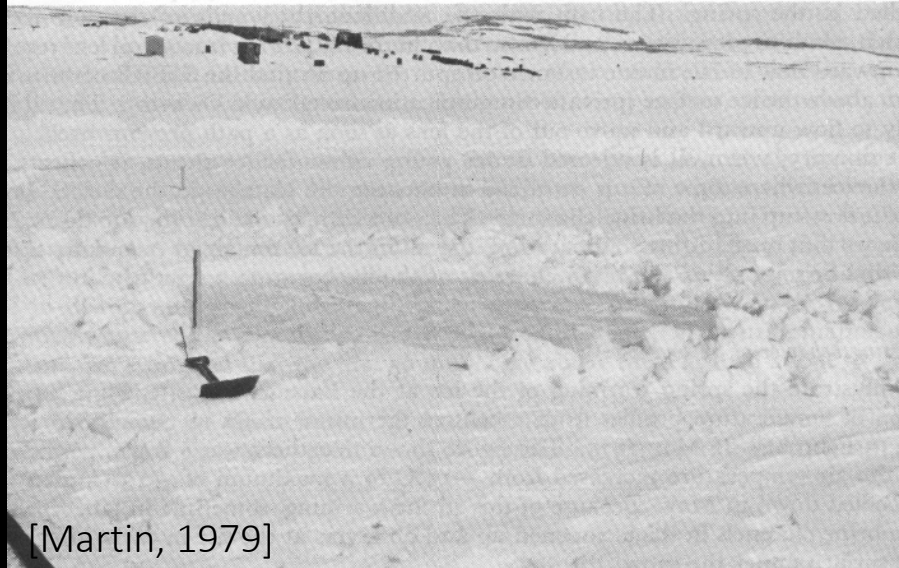
Granular ice



[Weissenberger , 1992]

Oil/ice

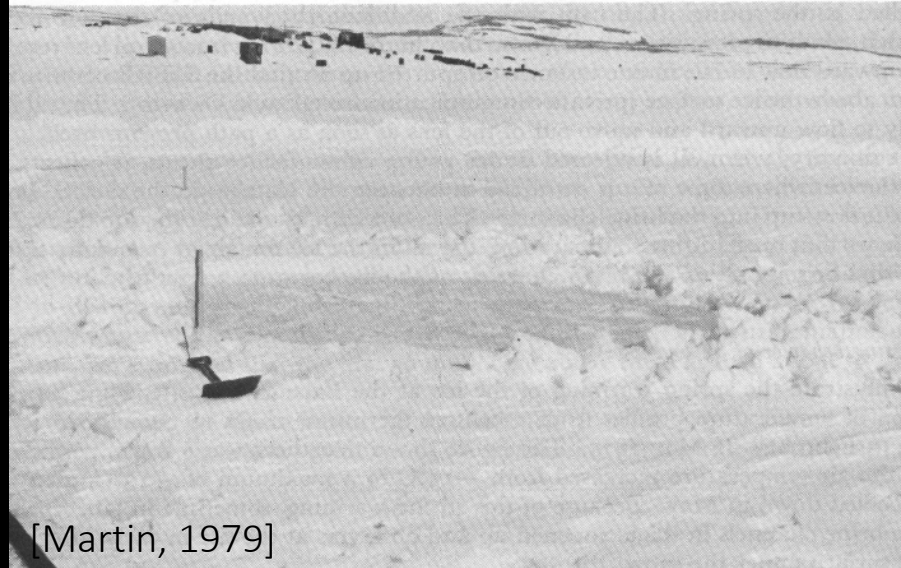
... a long and cold winter ...



[Martin, 1979]

Oil/ice

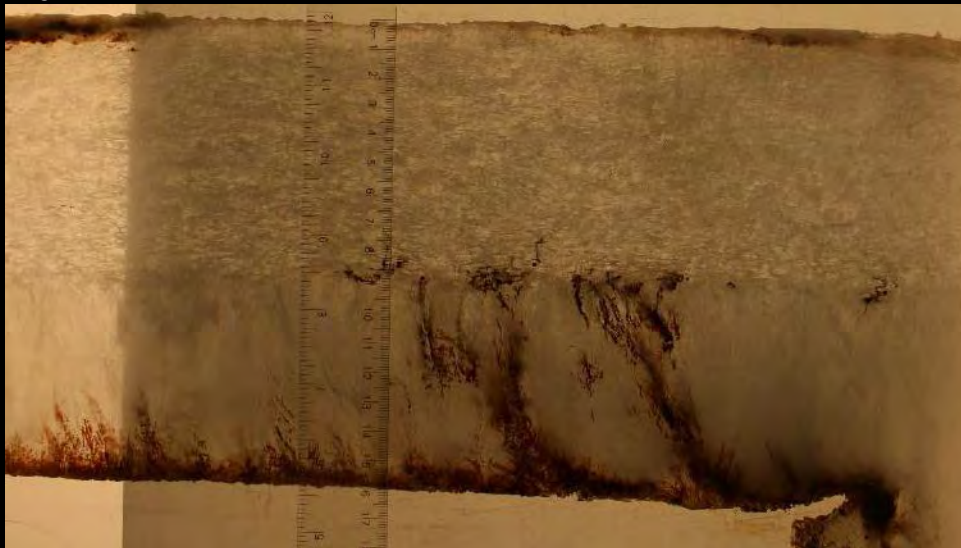
... a long and cold winter ...



[Martin, 1979]

$T_s = -7.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

$\approx 20\text{ cm}$



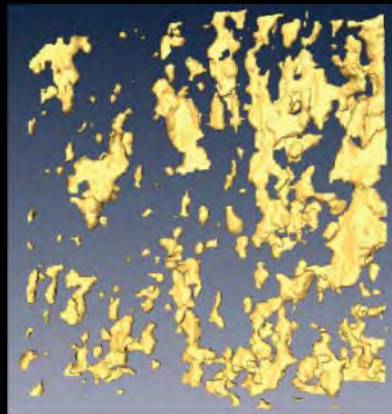
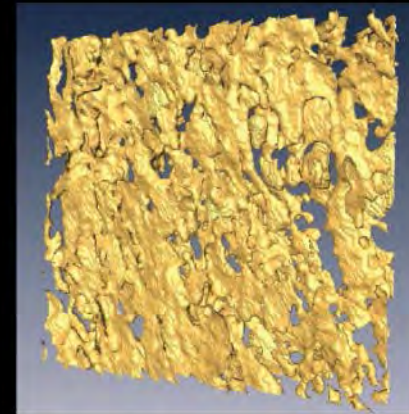
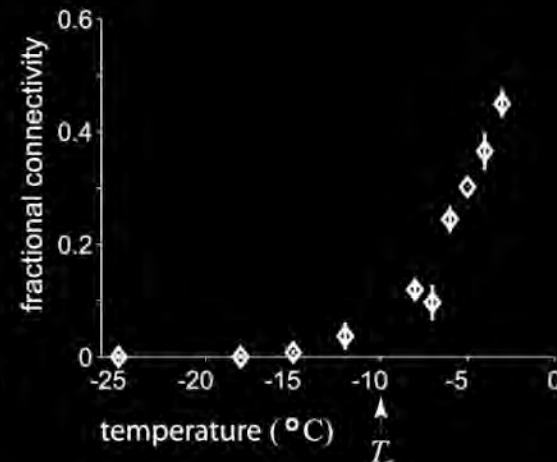
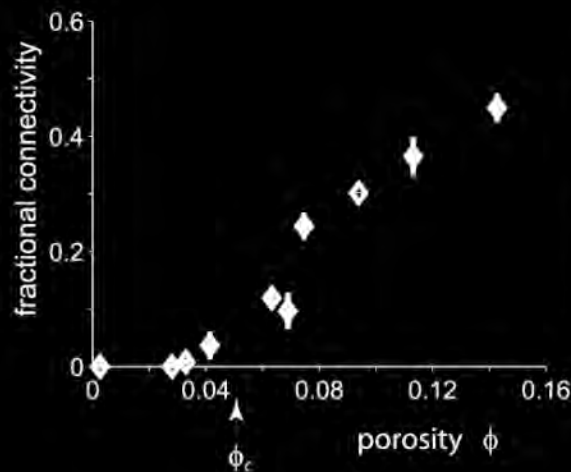
$T_{sw} = -2.1\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

[MOSIDEO]



[MOSIDEO]

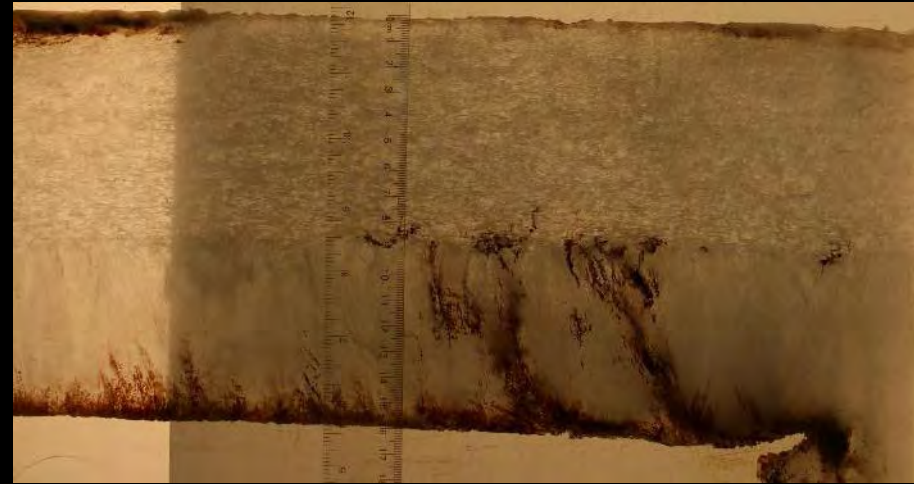
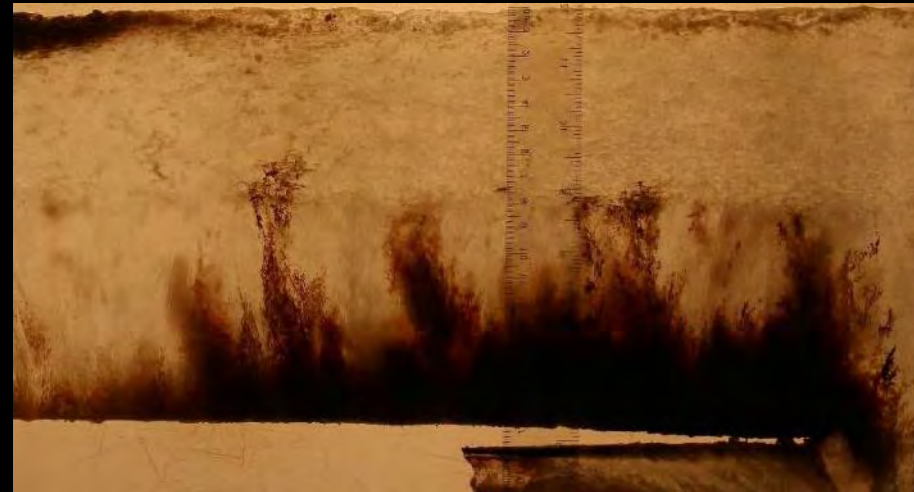
- Increase in porosity and connectivity in sea ice
- Brine convection if $\phi > 5\%$

 $T = -15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\phi = 0.033$  $T = -6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\phi = 0.075$  $T = -3\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, $\phi = 0.143$ 

- When, $T > -5\text{ °C}$, $\phi > 5\%$ potential for brine movement
- Oil invades opening pore space
- Oil migration function of:
 - Brine channel diameter
 - Pore volume fraction

 $T_s = -7.0\text{ °C}$

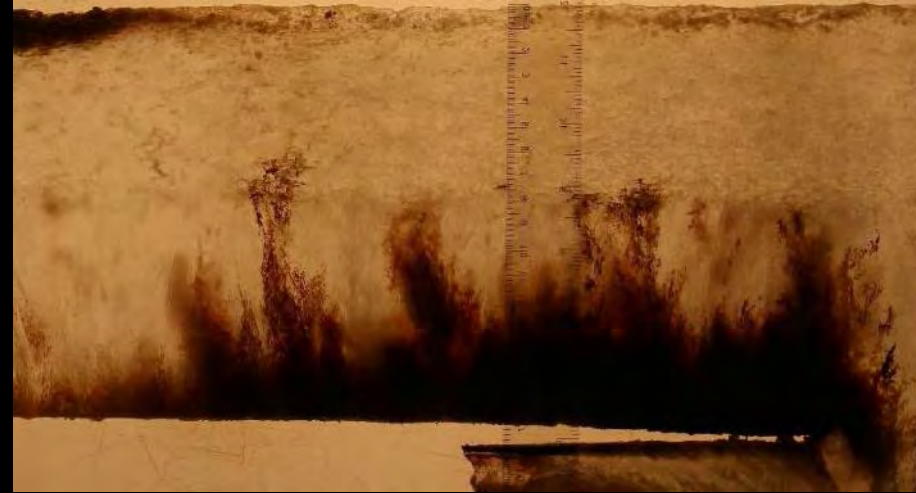
[MOSIDEO]

 $T_s = -4.5\text{ °C}$ 

[MOSIDEO]

- Vertical movement
- Horizontal spreading
 - Granular ice
 - Sea water level
Less buoyancy

$T_s = -4.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ [MOSIDEO]

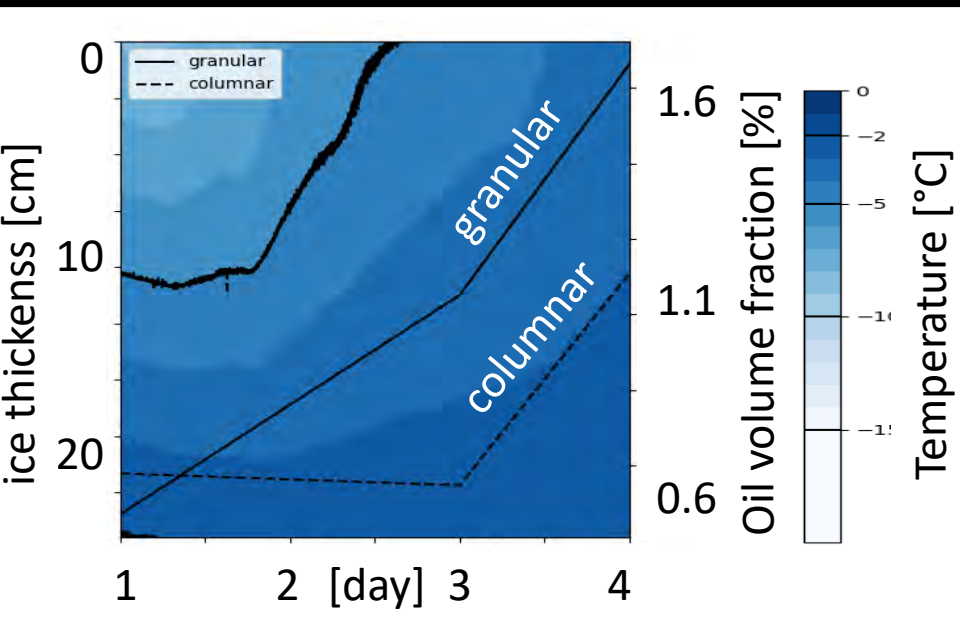


$T_s = -3.5\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

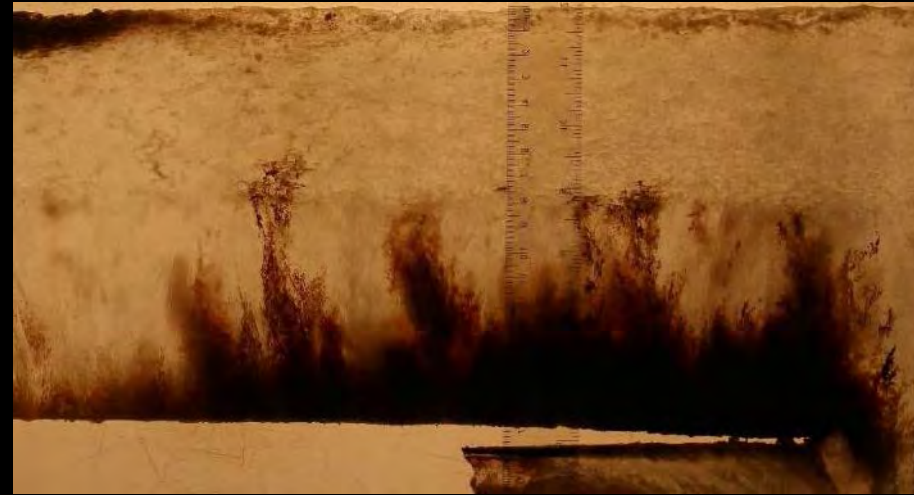


[MOSIDEO]

- Vertical movement
- Horizontal spreading
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$T_s = -4.5^\circ\text{C}$ [MOSIDEO]



$T_s = -3.5^\circ\text{C}$



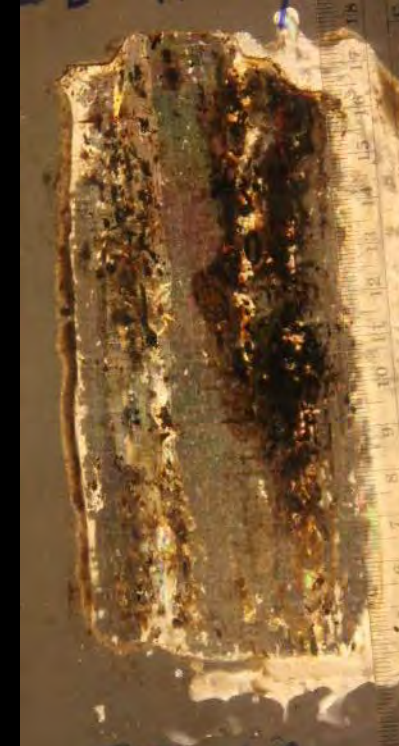
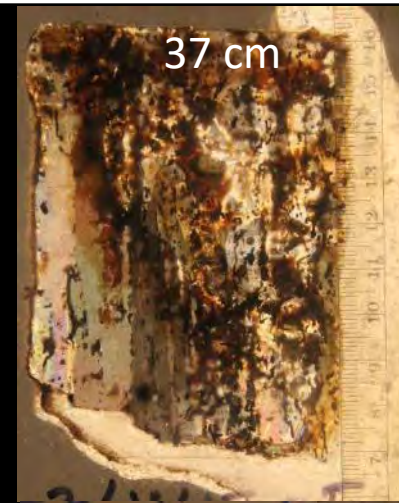
[MOSIDEO]

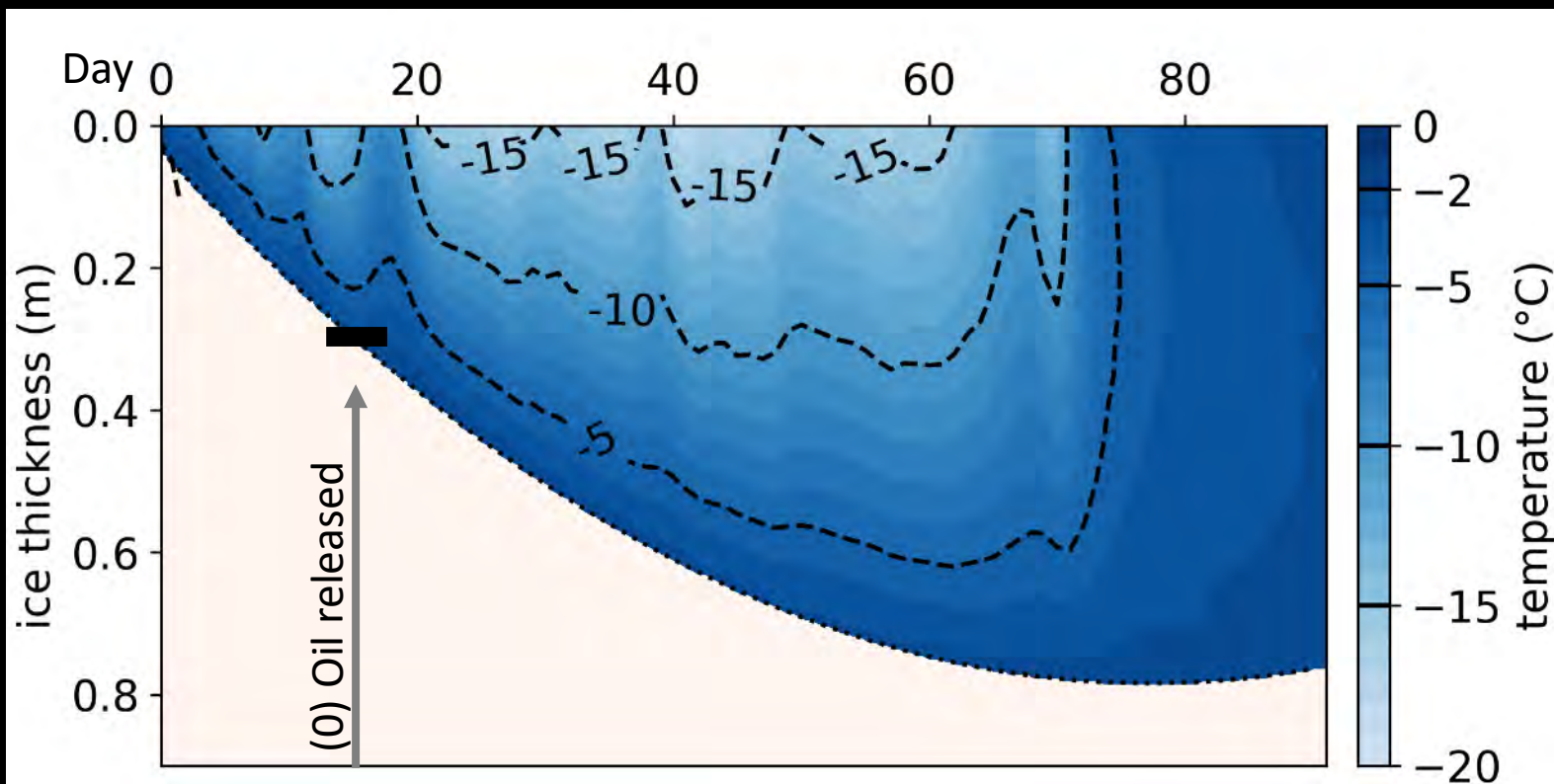
- Lateral spreading and pooling
- Solar warming of oil
 - Increase surface melt
 - Pool in oil pond, rather than melt pond

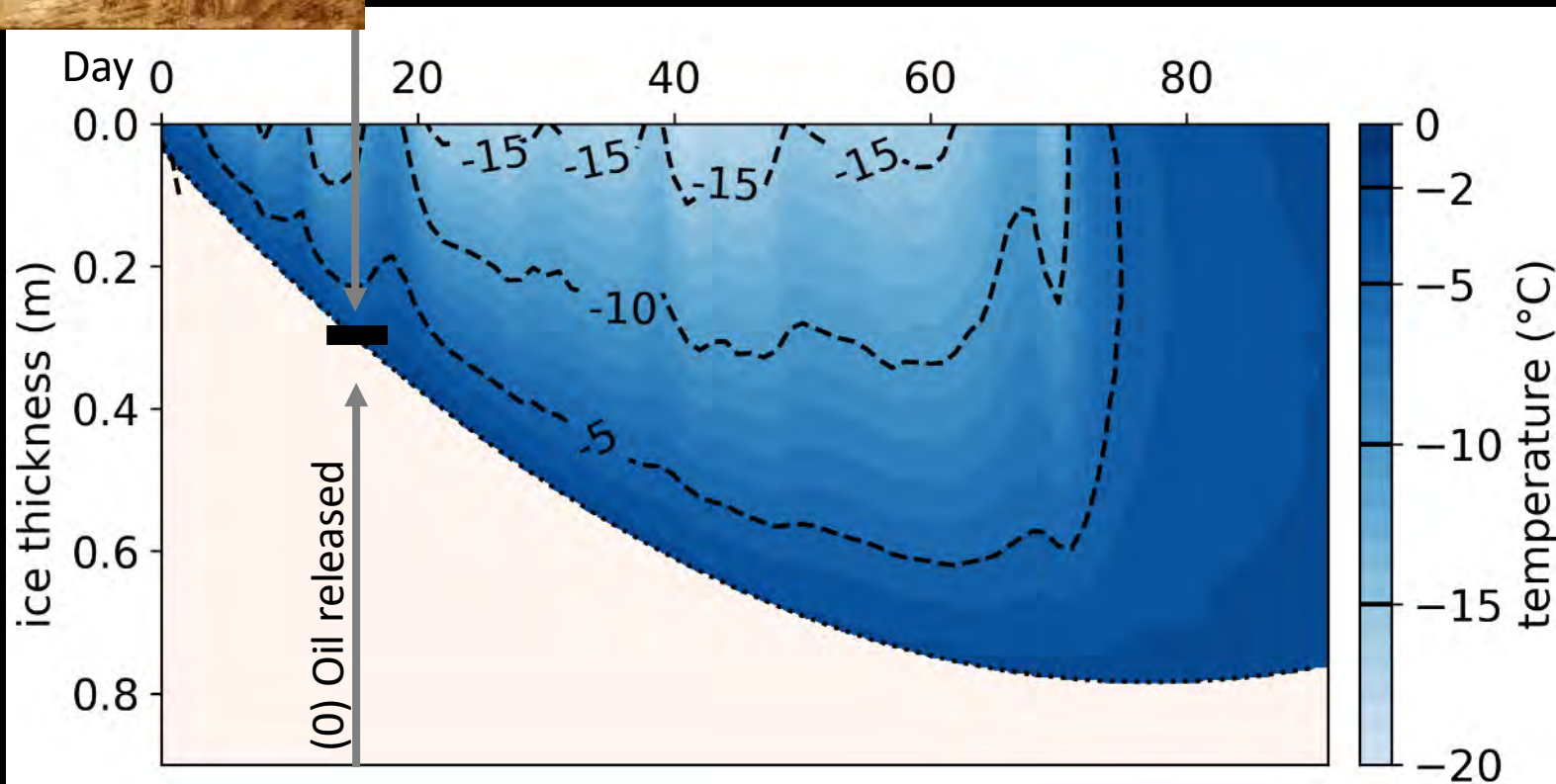


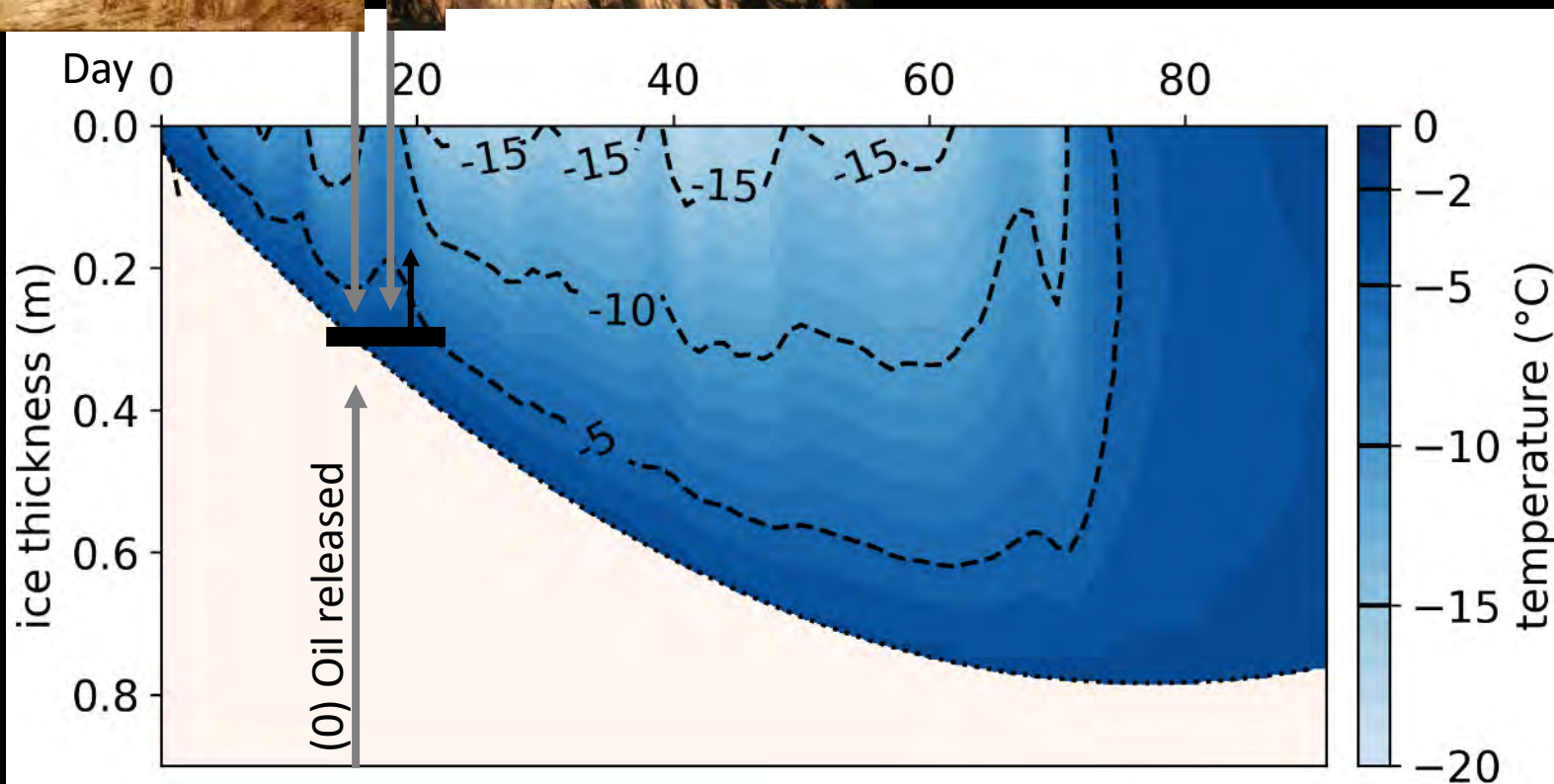
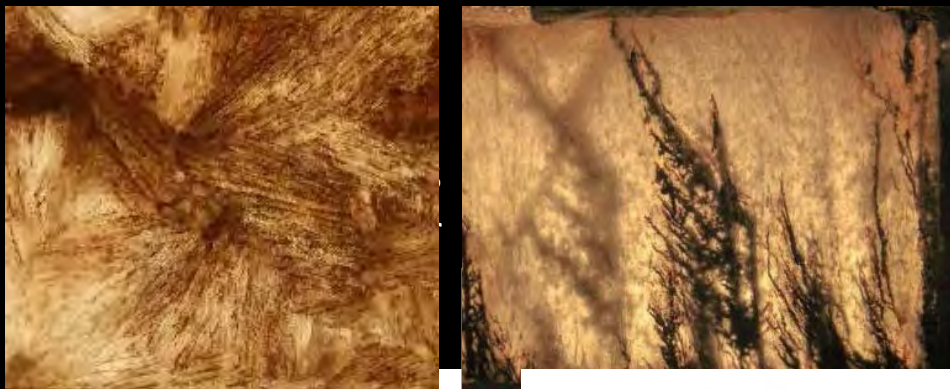
[UAF]

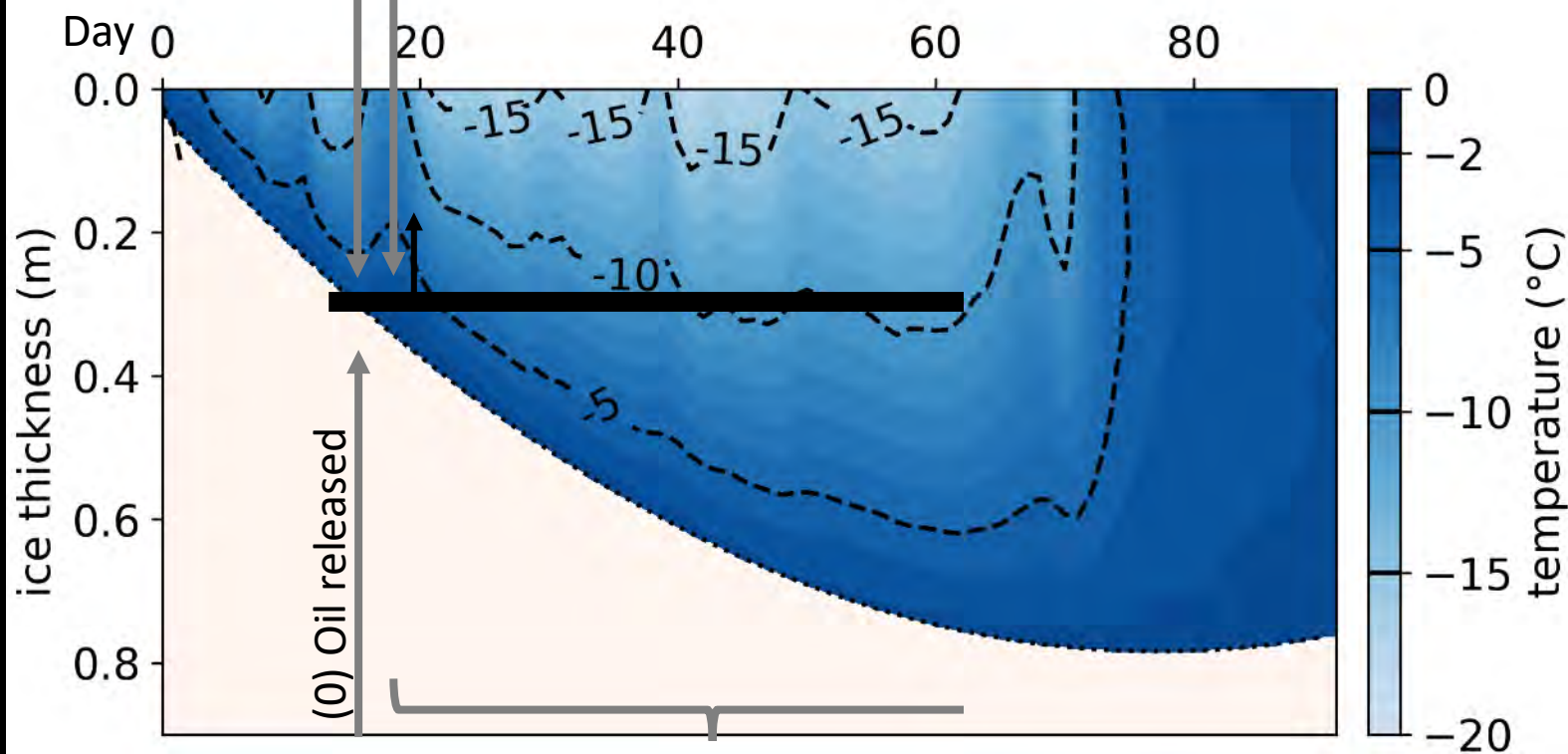
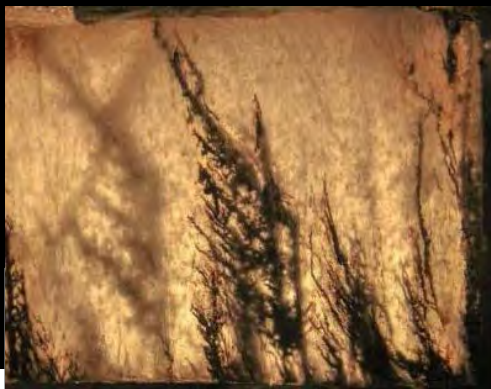
- Late melt season
- Complex oil distribution

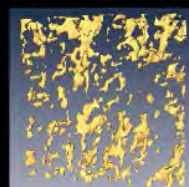
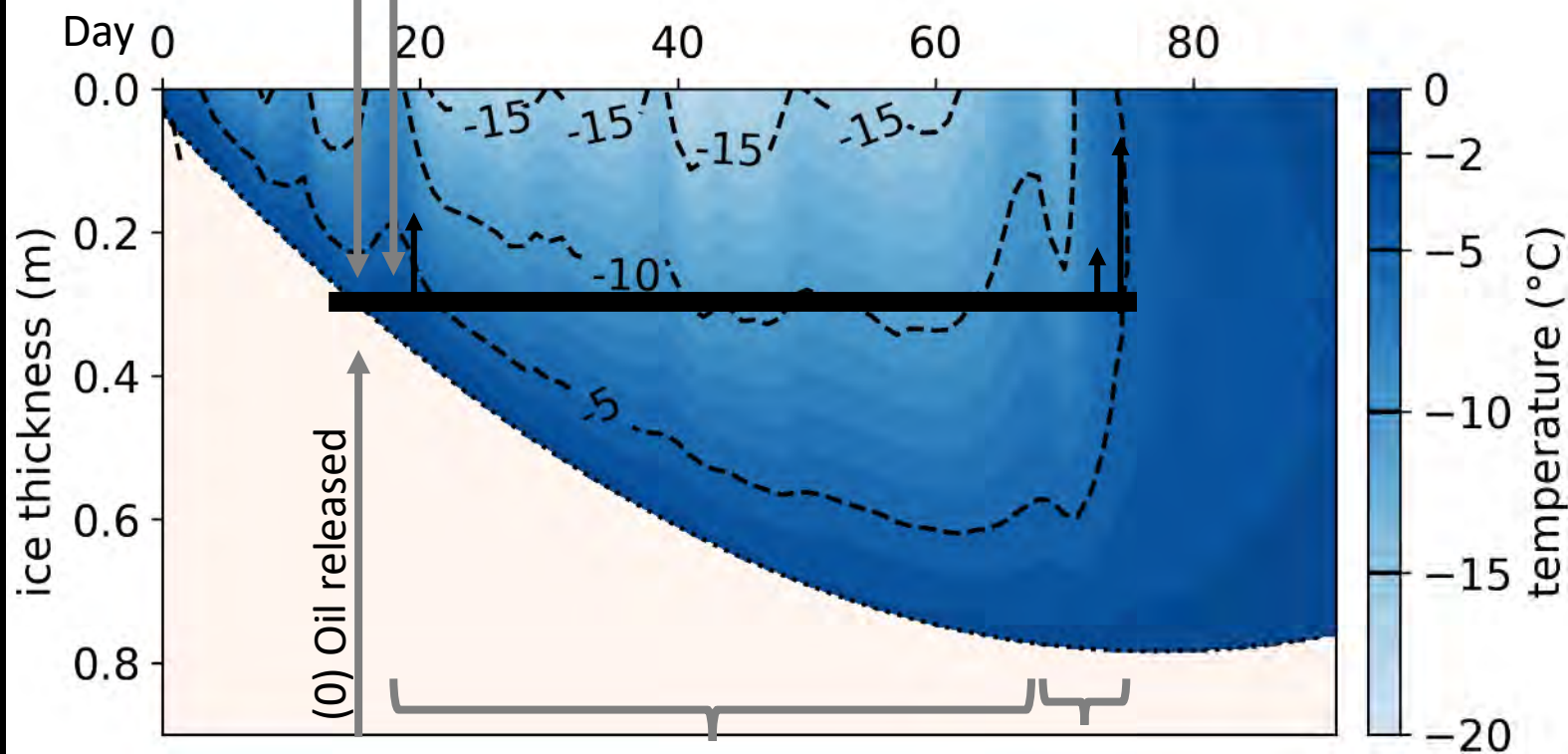
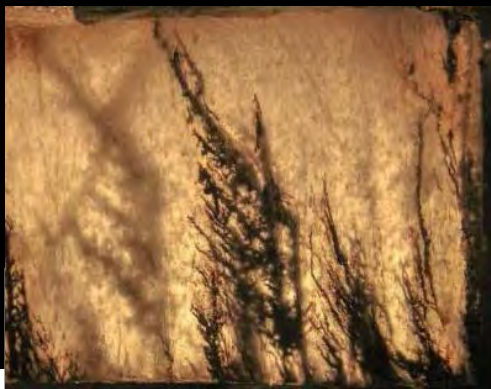


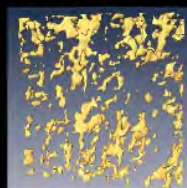
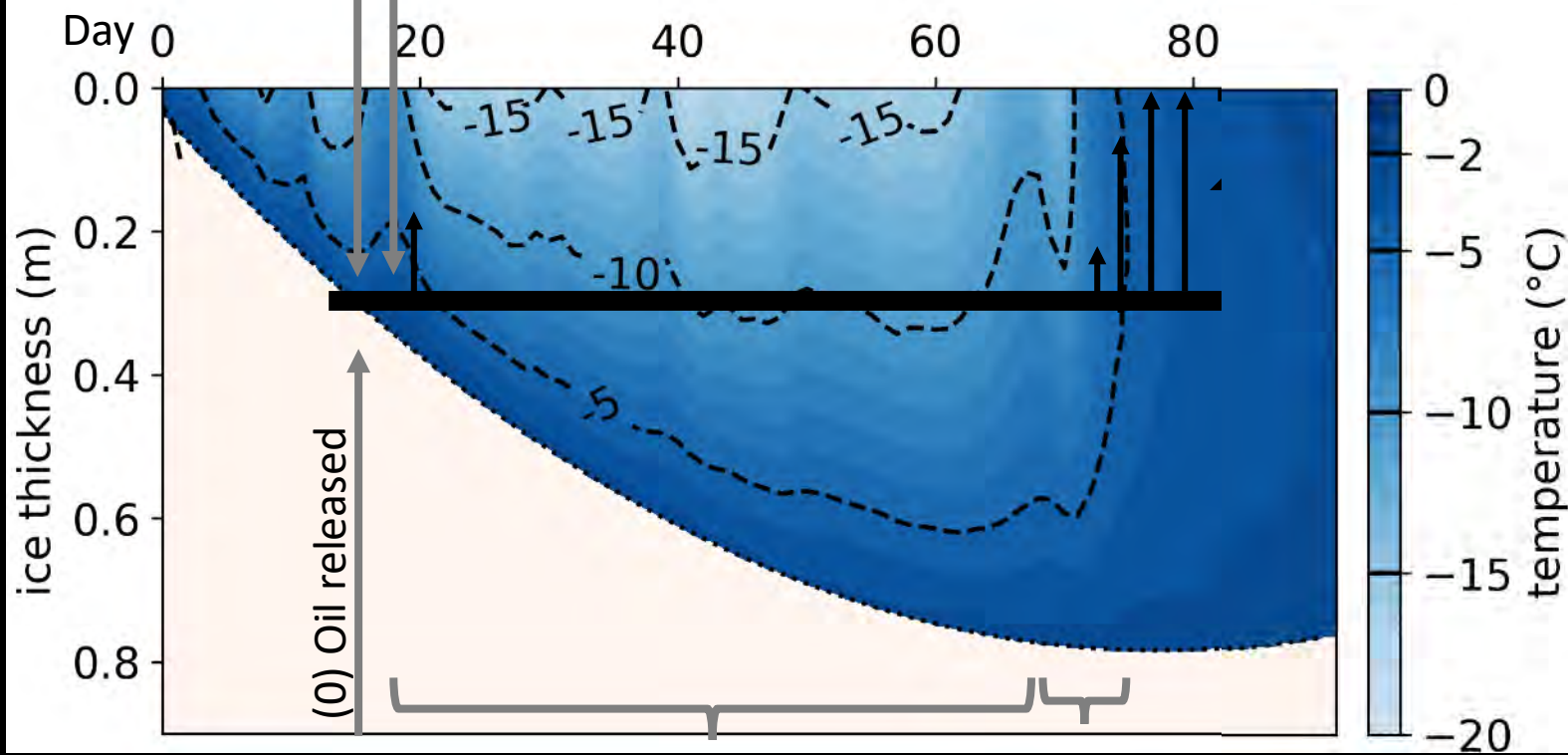
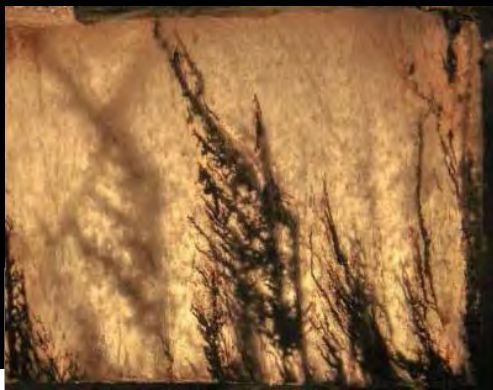


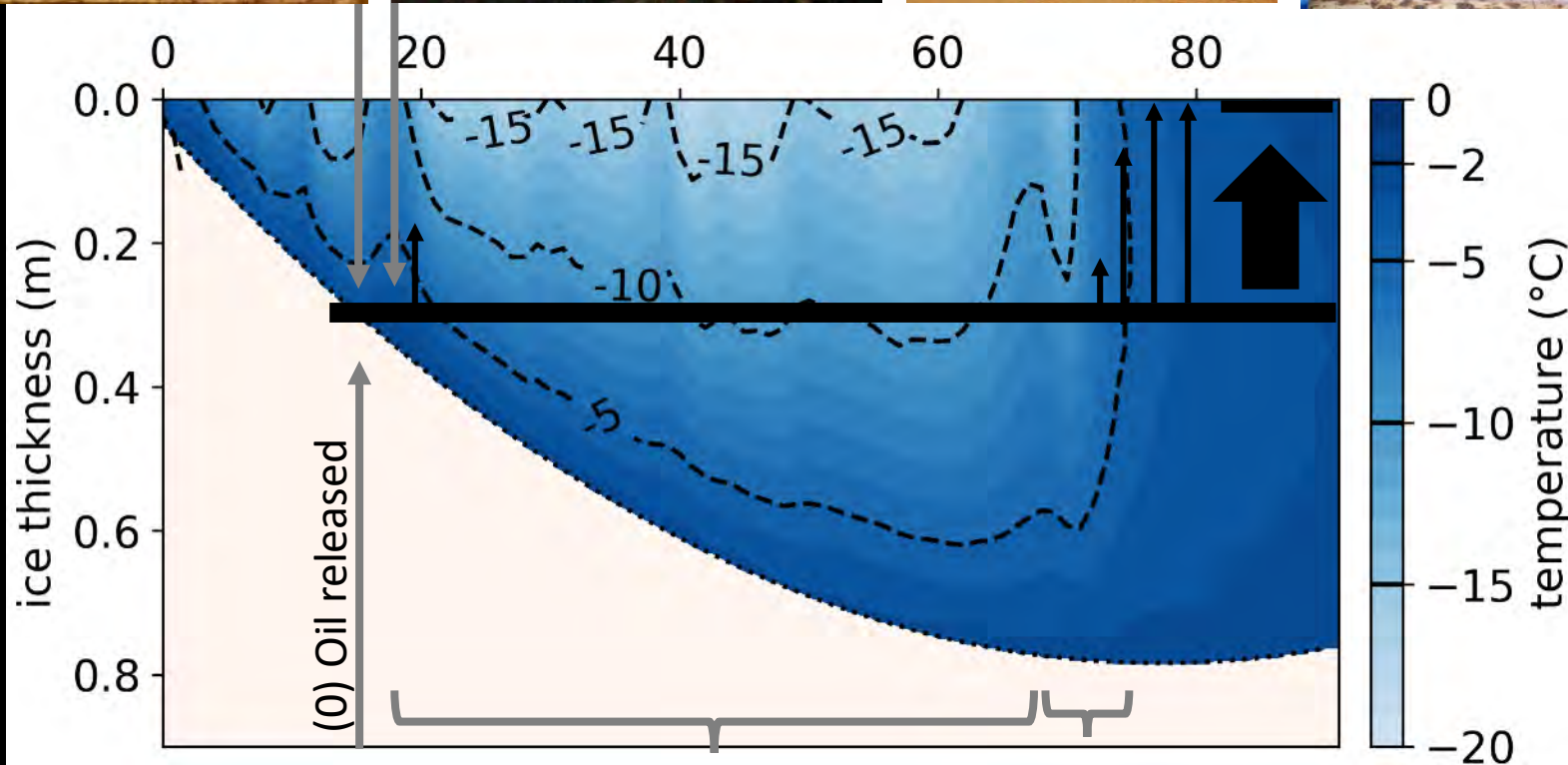
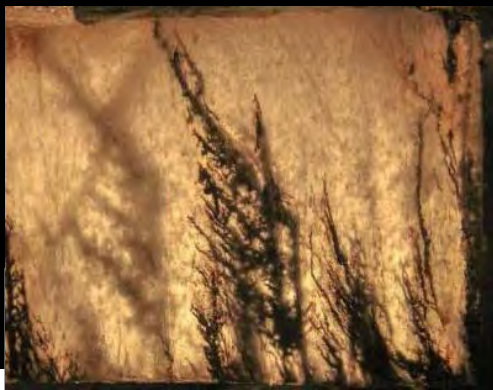


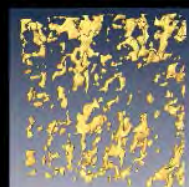
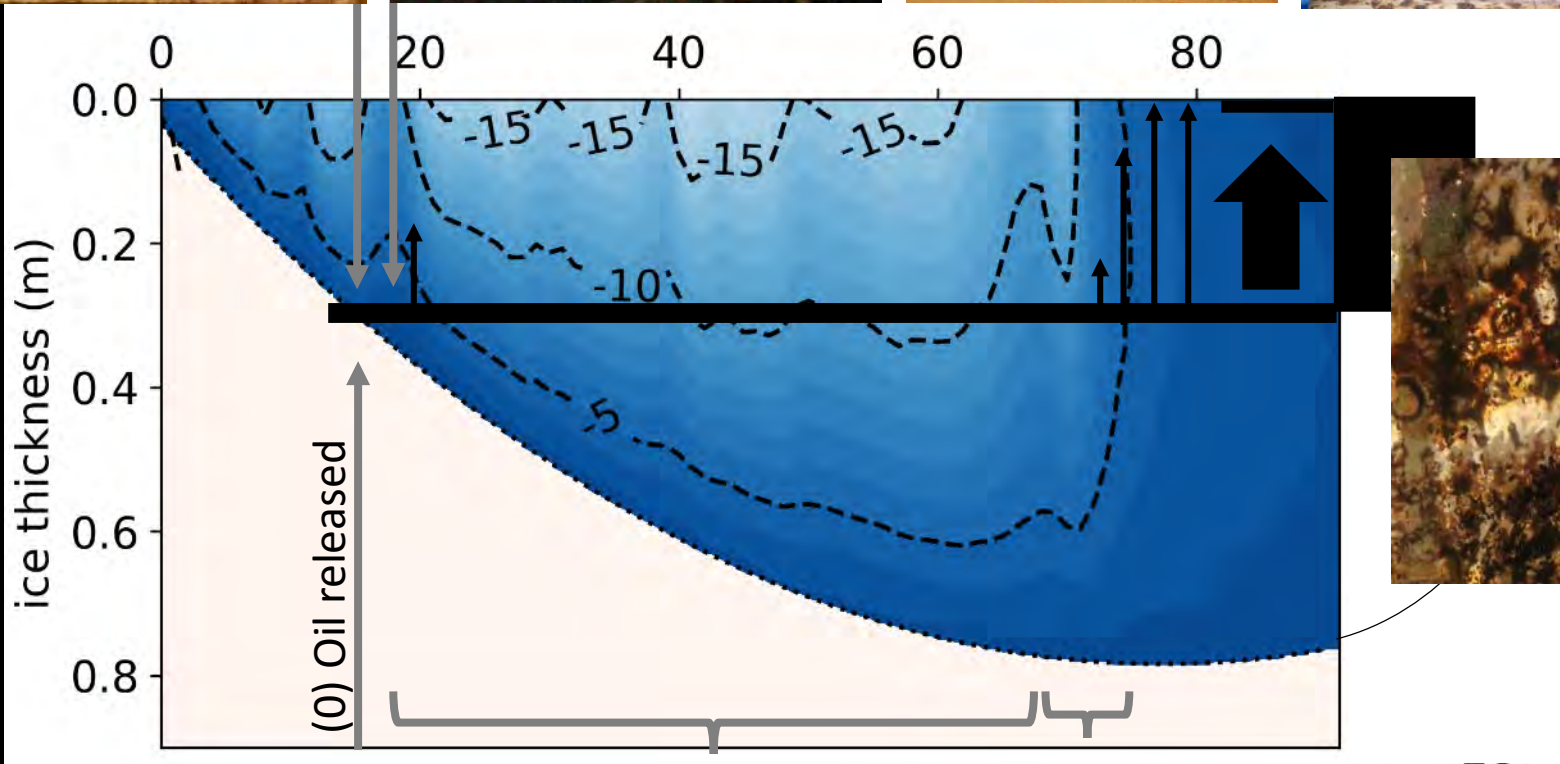
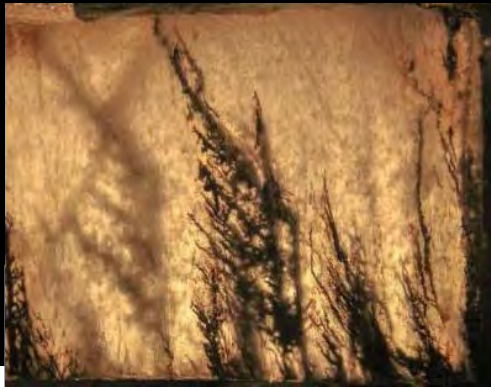


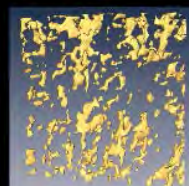
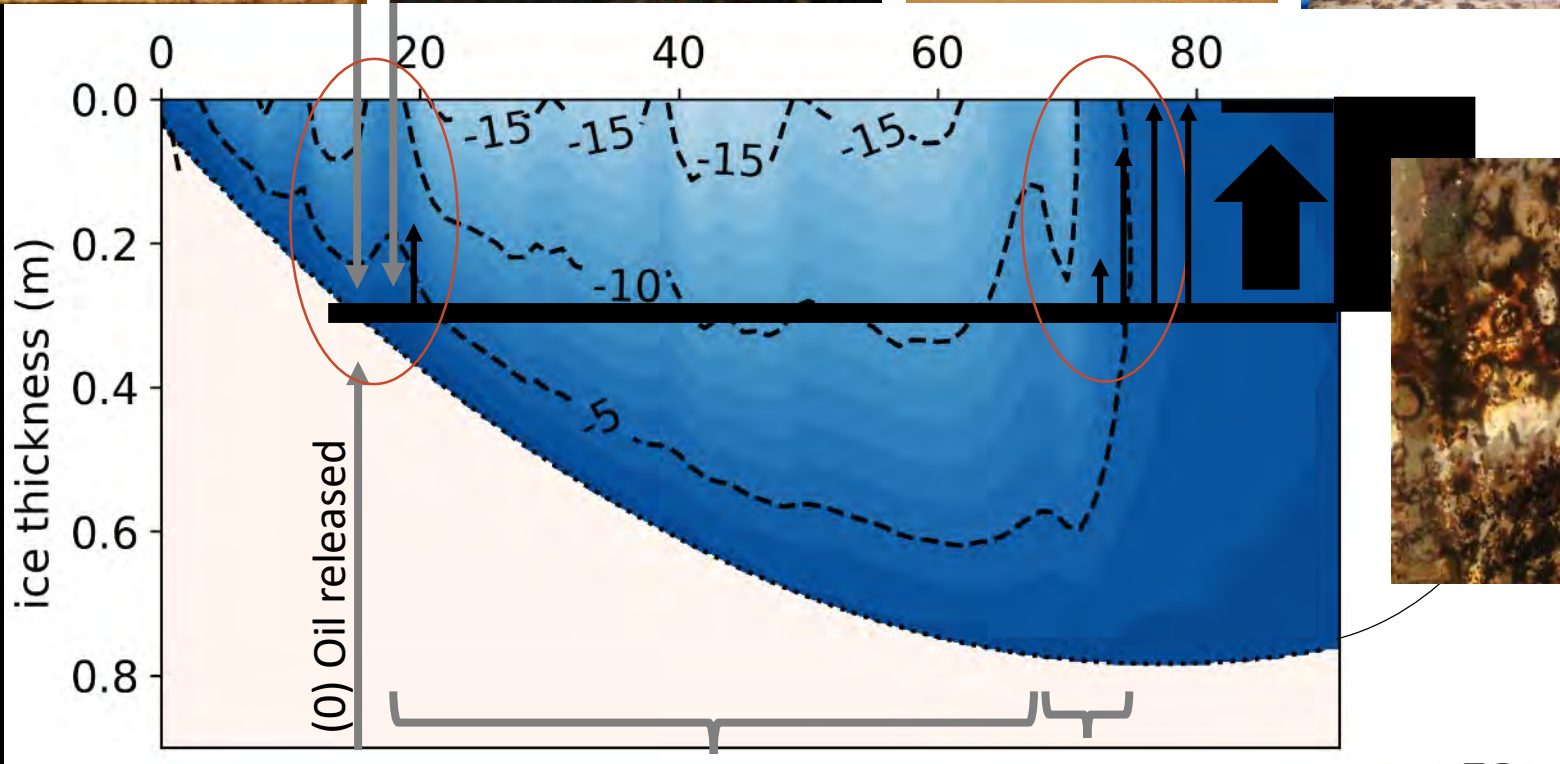
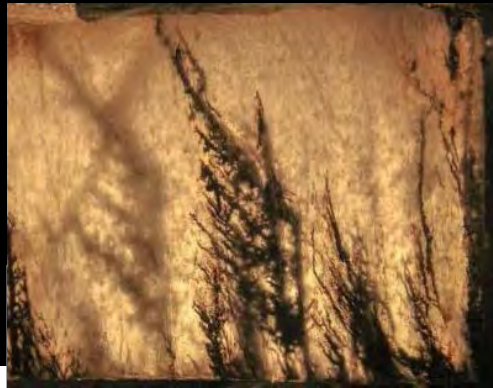






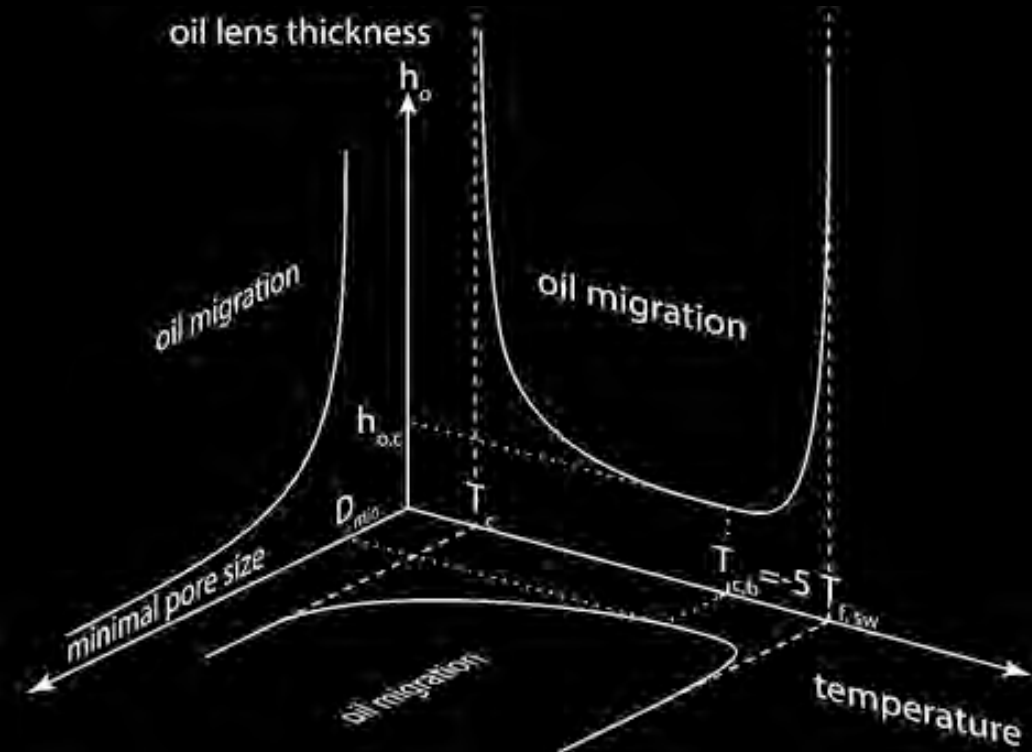






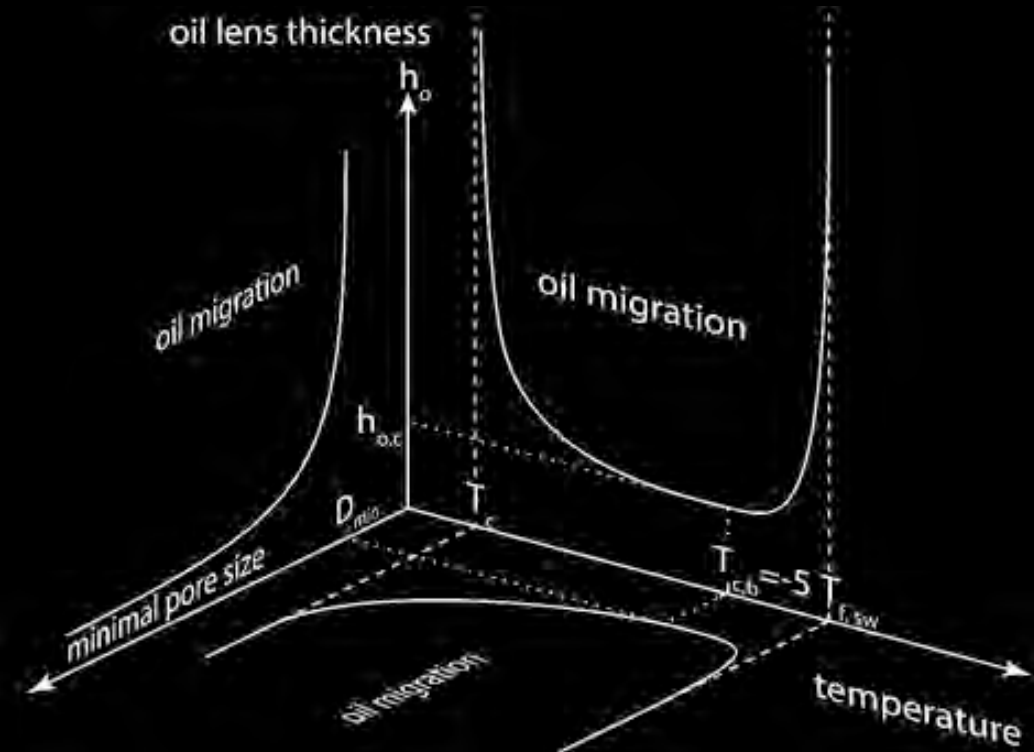
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- Quantifying constraining factor for oil migration
 - Sea ice microstructure and stratigraphy
 - Oil properties



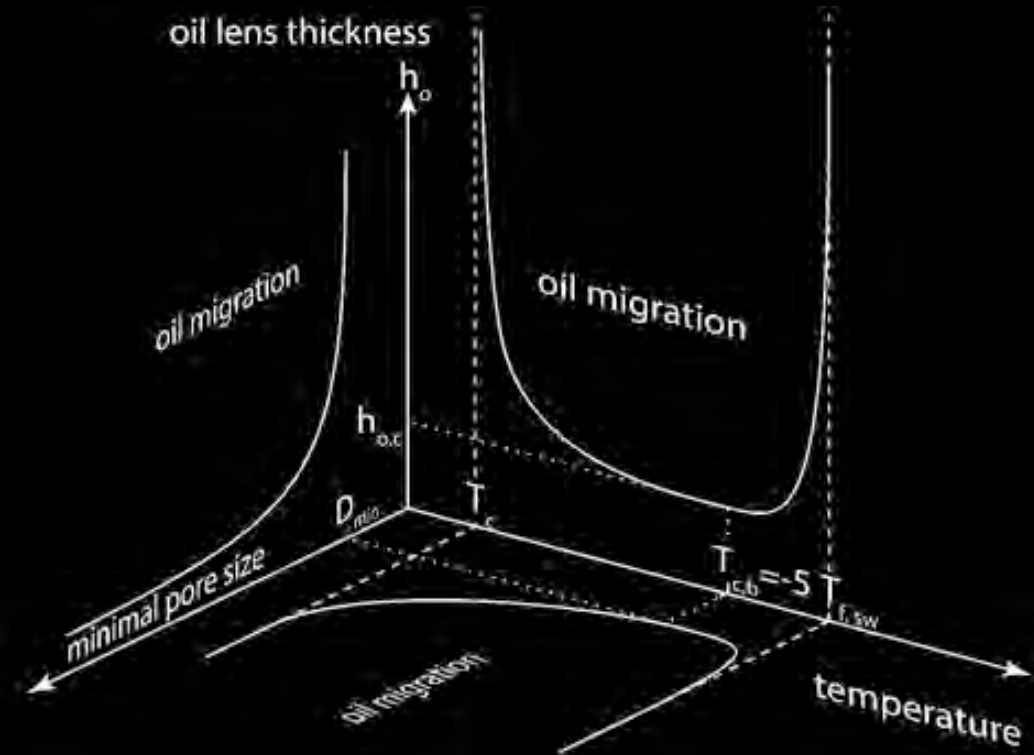
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- Oil migration model
 - No model today
 - When and how much
 - Supports oil spill response



What's next

- Quantifying constraining factor for oil migration
 - Sea ice microstructure and stratigraphy
 - Oil properties
- Oil migration model
 - No model today
 - T, S, time
 - When and how much
 - Supports oil spill response
- **What are you need ?**
 - NOAA, with NRDA
 - ACS, with oil removal
 - Large-scale model



Thank you

