

Dispersant Use at Wellhead; Modeling Scenarios

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Oil Spill Science Seminar: Exploring Oil Spill Impacts in the Deep Gulf of Mexico



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- Shell International

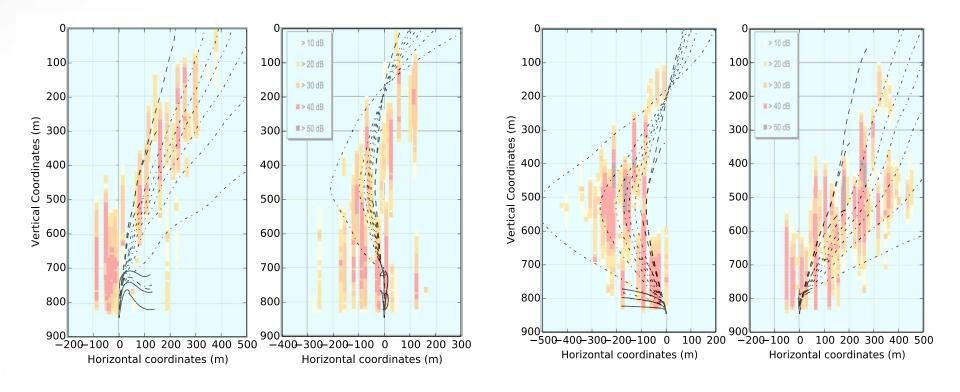


History

 DeepSpill project and field experiment of oil/gas plumes by SINTEF, Norway (Johansen et al., 2003)

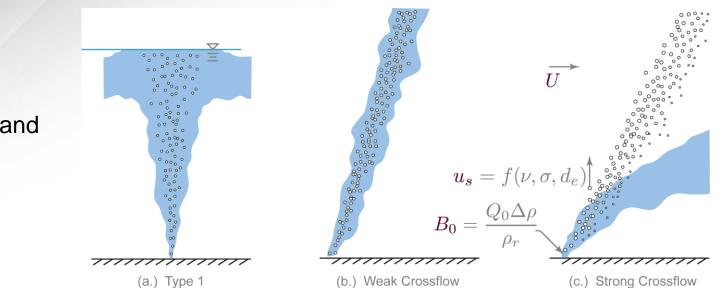
Crude oil and gas release Qoil = 1/60 m³/s Qgas = 0.7 Nm³/s

Diesel and gas release Qoil = 1/60 m³/s Qgas = 0.6 Nm³/s



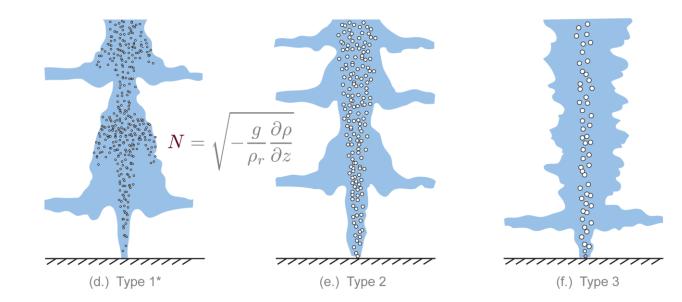


Plume Topology



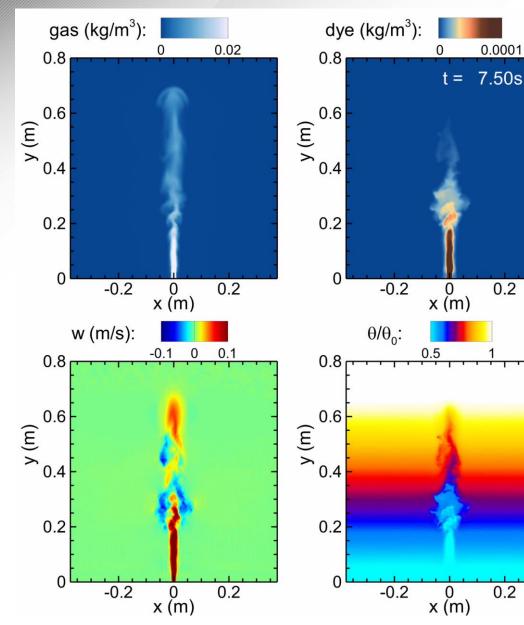
Observed in Field and Lab Experiments

Predicted from Lab Experiments





LES Simulations of Stratified Bubble Plume



Configuration of LES

Domain size: (0.76, 0.76, 0.9) m Grid number: (150, 150, 257) Time step: 0.001 second Simulation duration: 140 seconds

Physical parameters

 $Q_{air} = 0.09 \text{ L/s}$ $\rho_{air} = 1.4 \text{ kg/m}^3$ $N = 0.7 \text{ s}^{-1}$

Data sampling: every 0.25 seconds. Movie: 20 frames/s, 400 frames.

Yang, et al. (2016) *JFM*.



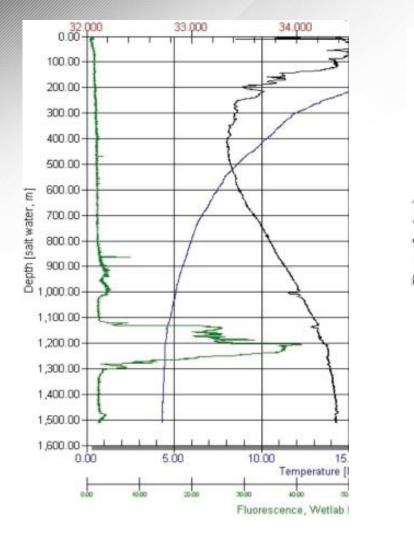
DWH Accident

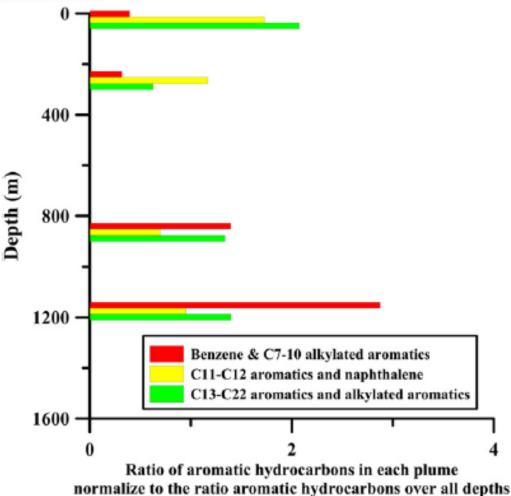


Video image capture from Maxx3 during DWH response activity



DWH Accident



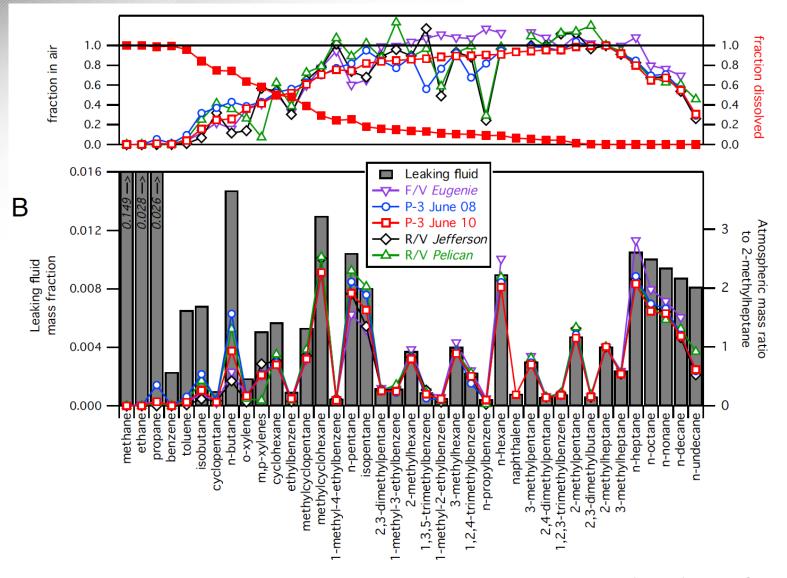


Spier et al. (2013) Environ. Pollut. 173.

Station B54 on May 30, 2010 By R/V Brooks McCall



DWH Accident



Ryerson, et al. (2011) PNAS



Model Inter-comparison

Three test cases without dispersant

| | Case* | GOR [scf/bbl] | Depth [m] | DOR [%] |
|---|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1 | Deep base case | 2000 | 2000 | 0 |
| 3 | Deep, low GOR | 500 | 2000 | 0 |
| 5 | Shallow | 2000 | 200 | 0 |

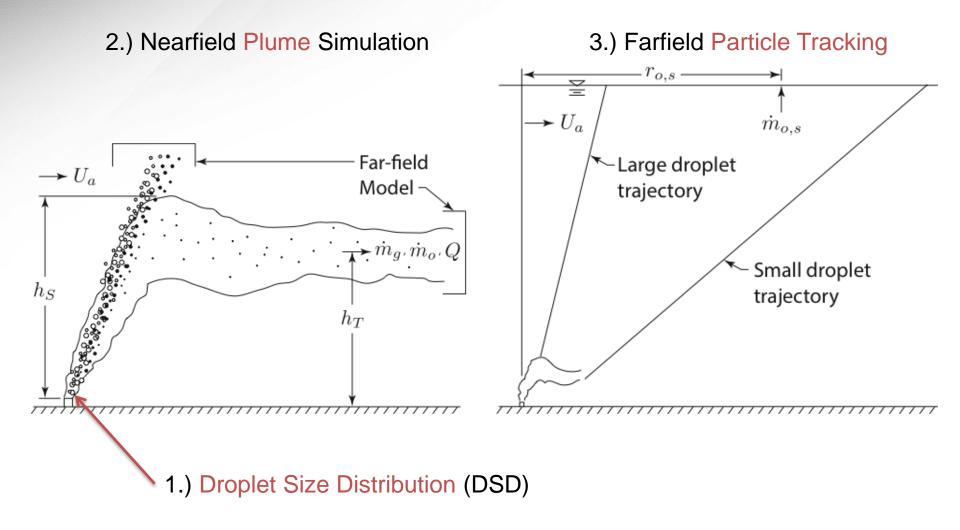
*All cases at 20,000 bbl/day.

• Three test cases with dispersant

| | Case* | GOR [scf/bbl] | Depth [m] | DOR [%] |
|---|----------------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 2 | Deep base case | 2000 | 2000 | 2 |
| 4 | Deep, low GOR | 500 | 2000 | 2 |
| 6 | Shallow | 2000 | 200 | 2 |



Model Inter-comparison Metrics





Droplet Size Distribution (DSD)

Equilibrium break-up models

$$d_{50} = c \left(\frac{\sigma}{\rho}\right)^{3/5} \epsilon^{-2/5} \qquad \epsilon \propto \frac{U_C(z)^3}{b(z)} \propto \frac{U^3}{D}$$
$$\frac{d_{50}}{D} \propto W e^{-3/5}$$

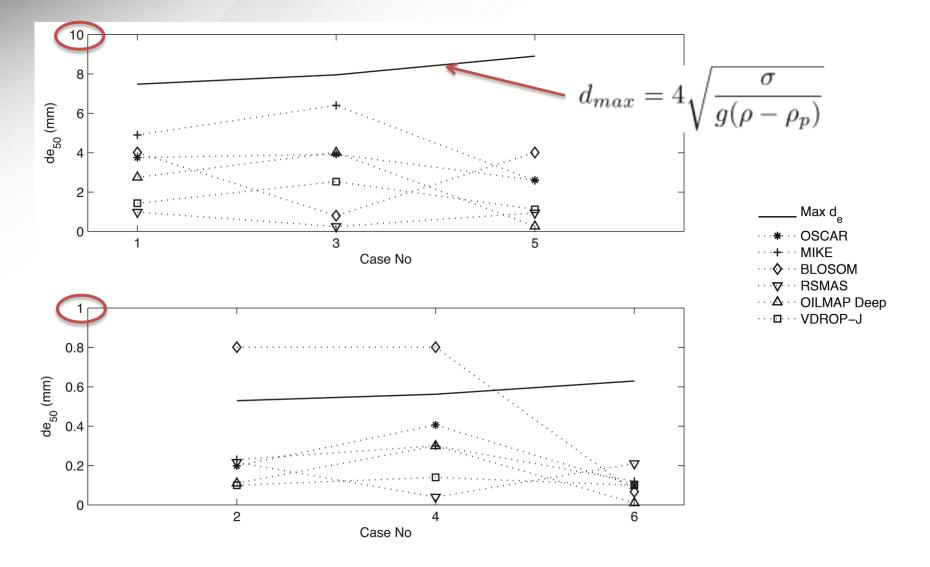
 Resistance of viscosity at low surfacetension

D

$$Vi = \frac{\mu_p U}{\sigma} \qquad \qquad Re = \frac{\rho_p UD}{\mu_p}$$



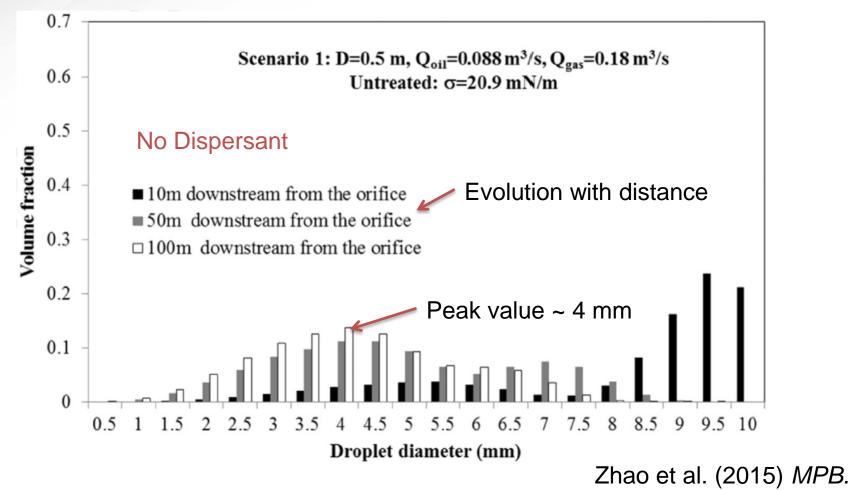
Model Predictions for DSD





Population Breakup Models

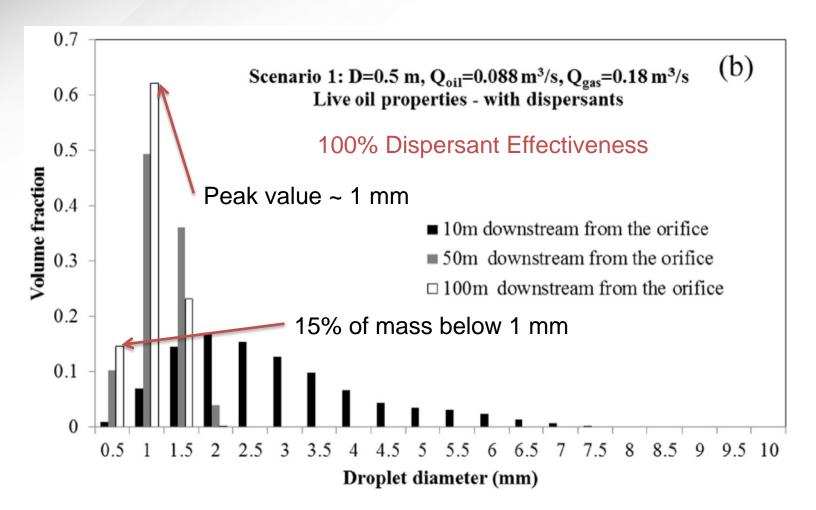
 Prediction of the DWH size distribution using VDROP-J





Population Breakup Models

Effect of dispersants

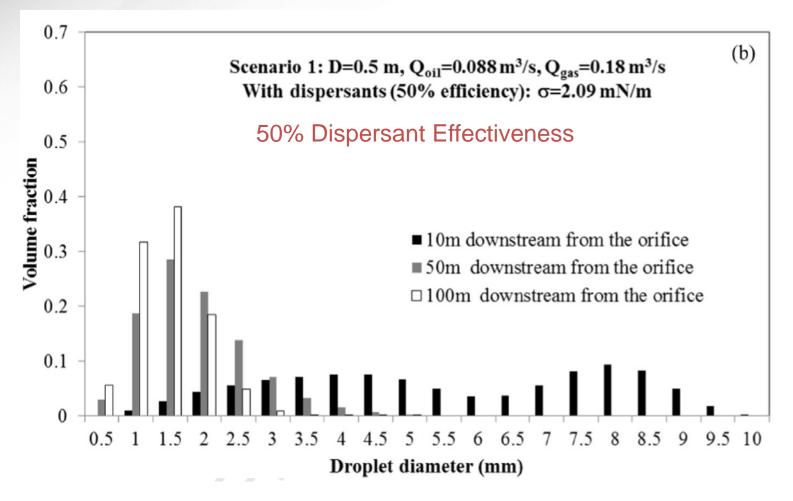


Zhao et al. (2015) MPB.



Population Break-up Models

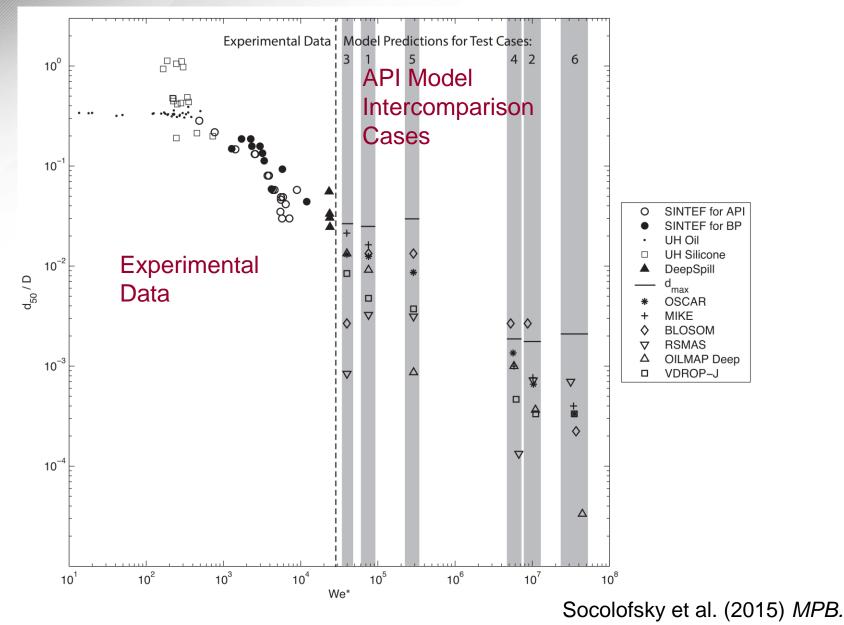
Effect of dispersants



Zhao et al. (2015) MPB.

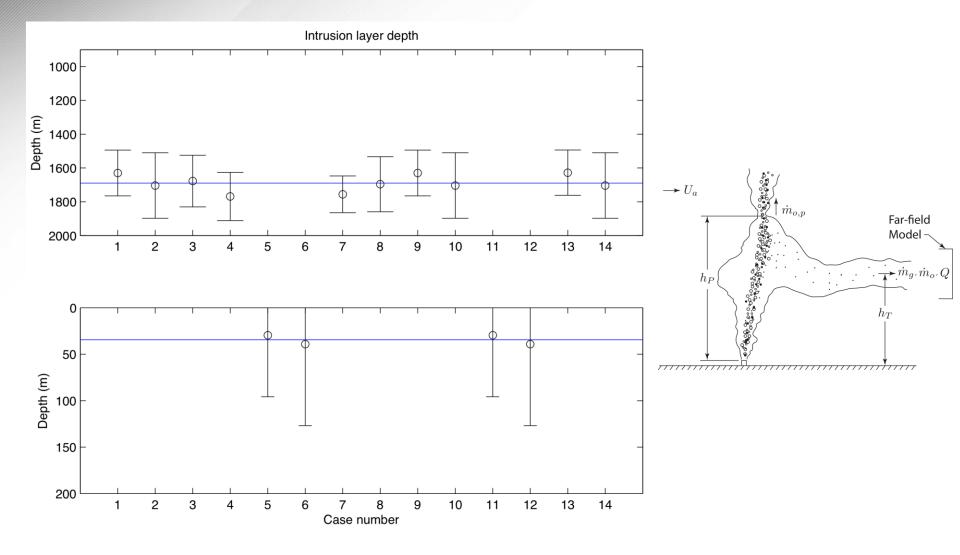


Comparison to Available Data



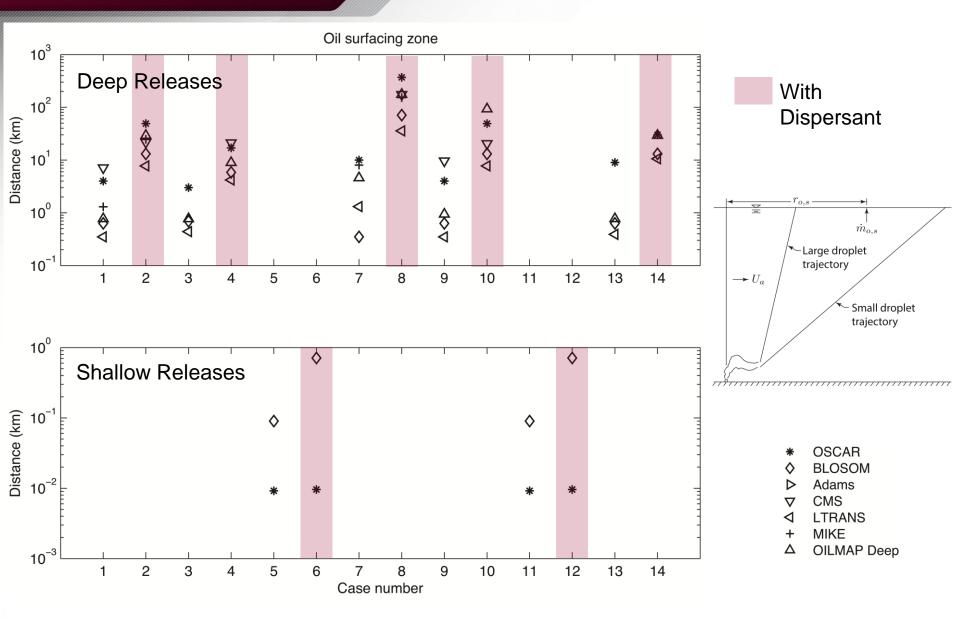


Trap Height Predictions





Surfacing Predictions





Conclusions

- DSD models must extrapolate from available data to match field conditions.
- Experiments demonstrate that subsea dispersant addition reduces the oil droplet size.
- Dispersant addition is modeled by an assumed reduction in the interfacial tension
- Available DSD models generally agree within an order of magnitude
- Water column models (near- and farfield) agree that dispersant can move surfacing zone up to two orders of magnitude downstream of the no-dispersant location



Future Needs

- Experimental data for DSD at larger scale
- Expand the observational database of nearfield dynamics to constrain model assumptions (e.g., laboratory or LES simulation)
- Experimental data on effectiveness of mixing dispersants into oil at a blowout



