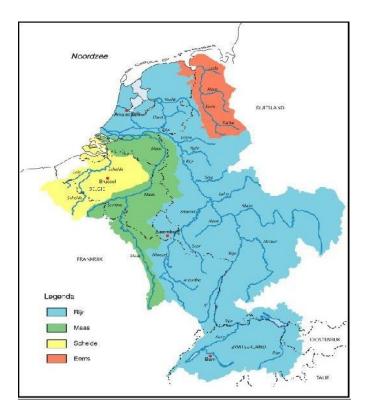


Rijkswaterstaat Ministry of Infrastructure and the Environment



A future Rhine model for accidental spills? RPS-ASA model Chemmap

Jaap van Steenwijk, Bert van Munster, Rudi Heymen.

Supported by RPS-ASA and Deltares



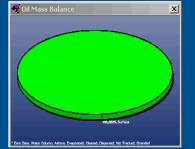
Modeling environmental incidents

- In case of an incident with chemicals we want to know how substances spread out in environment and there effects.
- So Rijkswaterstaat (RWS) has models for paths and fate of oils and chemicals in our water environment.
- We use the hydrodynamic information from the models that calculate the water levels and flows.
- Our Meteorological institute delivers a wind field for modelling drifting and volatile substances
- Few examples:
 - Oil in the North sea
 - Styrene in the Western Scheldt



diepwater Noordzee 60 uur

Noordzee oo dar



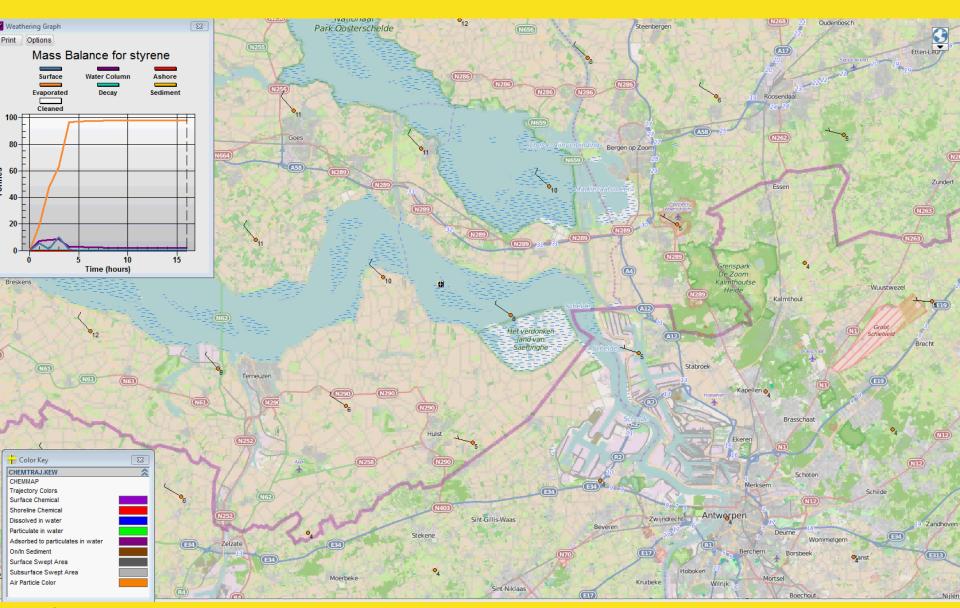
Color Key	X
OILMAPTK.KEW	
Oil Thickness (mm)	
< .05	
.05-> .1	
.1→ .2	
.2 -> 2.5	
> 2.5	

Color Key 🔀
ZUNO_KUSTFIJN_DEP
-1->0
0.5 -> 1
1→2
2-> 3
3-> 4
4→ 5
5-> 6
6-> 7
7→8
8-> 9
9->

Collision January 17 2015

spill 140 m3 (?) Styreen/ethylbenzene







Project scope

- In the past various departments of RWS used different software's. We started in 2007 with harmonization.
- For salt waters, notably <u>North Sea and Waddensea</u> RWS adopted ASA's software suite (Oilmap, Chemmap). Chemmap uses particle tracking to forecast fate and transport of such spills.
- The model framework combines operational forecast results of 2Dsimulation models.
- RWS strives for harmonization with <u>freshwater lakes and rivers</u>. Main motivation: a uniform working environment which is highly relevant during "stressful" situations.



RPS ASA Role – Model/data integration

•**<u>RPS ASA Role</u>**: to provide tools to predict the movement and fate of Oil and Chemical spills, and to support Search & Rescue operations (SAR-Coast Guard).

•**How**: customizing RPS tools (OILMAP, CHEMMAP, SARMAP), using MATROOS database whit operational forecasting of water and wind.

•**Tools**: OIL/SAR/CHEMMAP have same User Interface (> ease of use) but have different inputs and outputs (> challenge).

- Oil & SAR has been customized to take into account varying water depths (flooding/drying)
- Chemmap has been adjusted to operate in rivers.

Oil Spill & SAR models Emergency Response:



User creates spill/SAR scenario and ask **MATROOS** HTTP / inputs to MATROOS database XML + Color Key OILMAPTRJ.KEW OILMAP **ASA-MAP** Trajectory Colors Surface Oil Wind file Shoreline Di Surface Swent Area Entrained Oi Swept Area Entrained Oil Database: Uncertainty Particles Current file Oil In Dry Cells Bathymetry for Area Surface of Interest elevation Static data File Color Key Used by the TEST_MAR2011_MATROOS_WD_TO ·1 ·> 0 0.54 model to 4 -> E 6.> 8 8.> 10 "strand" and 10 -> 12 12 -> 14 **Total water** 14 -> 16 "float" the oil $16 \rightarrow 18$ depth or SAR object

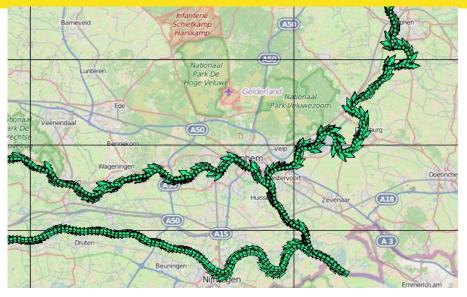
{t, xyz}

Chemical Spill Model



•CHEMMAP is a 3D chemical pollutant transport model. It requires 2/3D currents and interacts with coast & sea/river-floor.

•River models provides 1D River points and those get converted to a 2D currents field to be used in CHEMMAP.



Script in CHEMMAP simplifies the workflow ("point and click"), no external steps required. Use of MATROOS server request (html/xml).



Coastline (river shoreline) and Bathymetry imported into CHEMMAP on-the-fly

Output 1D-Sobek ->



2D-currents

SOBEK calculation points having dynamic flow results (Q_{1D})

2D section on basis of Width_{1D} and loction of other points.

 $V_{2D} = f(Q_{1D}, W_{1D}, A_{1D})$

Direction: towards next section CHEMMAP uses average of 4 corners → extra sections required to prevent particles from sticking to the wall.

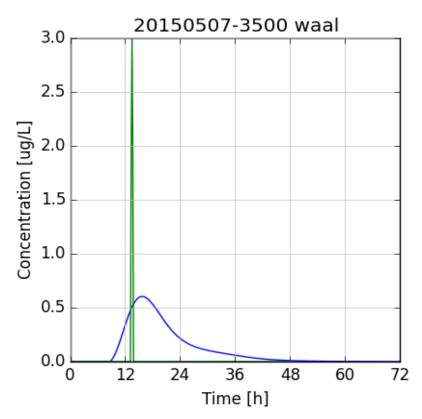


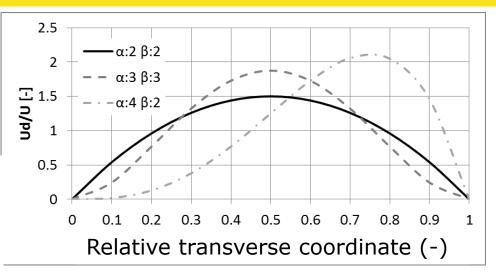
Adequate longitudinal

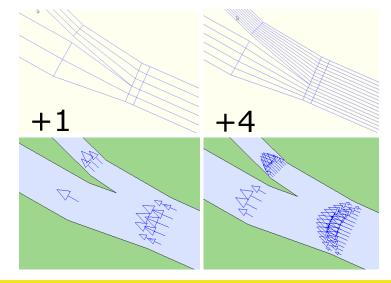


1D river flow + uniform dispersion =

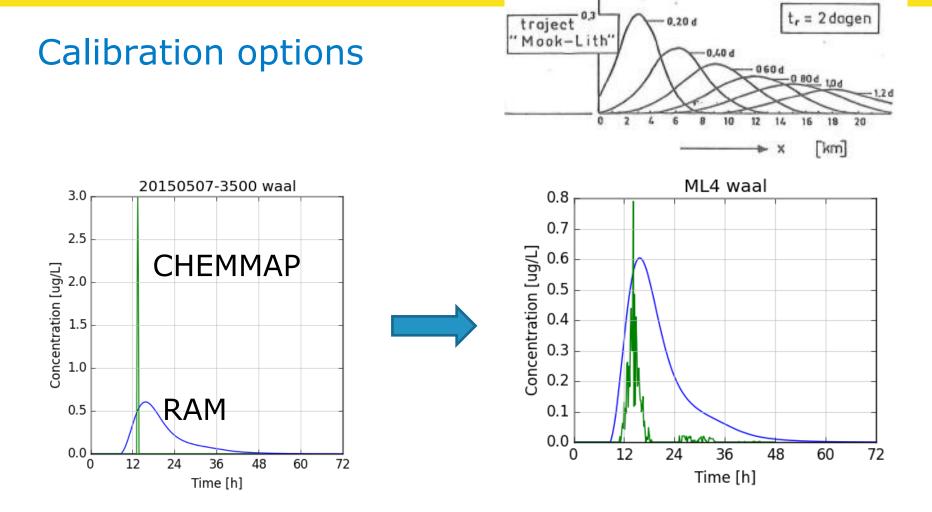
too low longitudinal mixing!



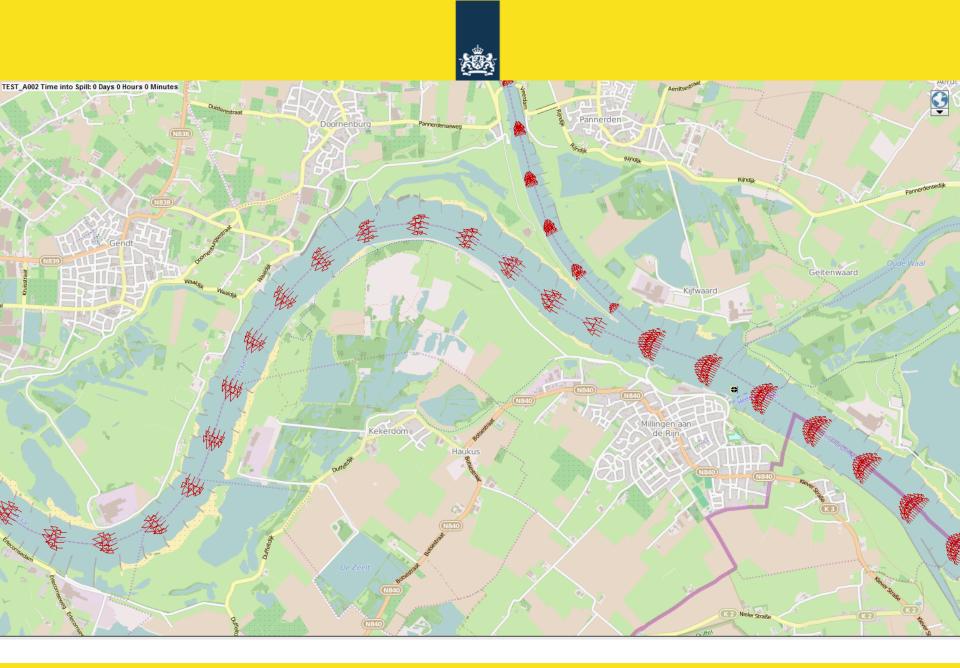








RAM: Accidental Spill Model for river Rhine

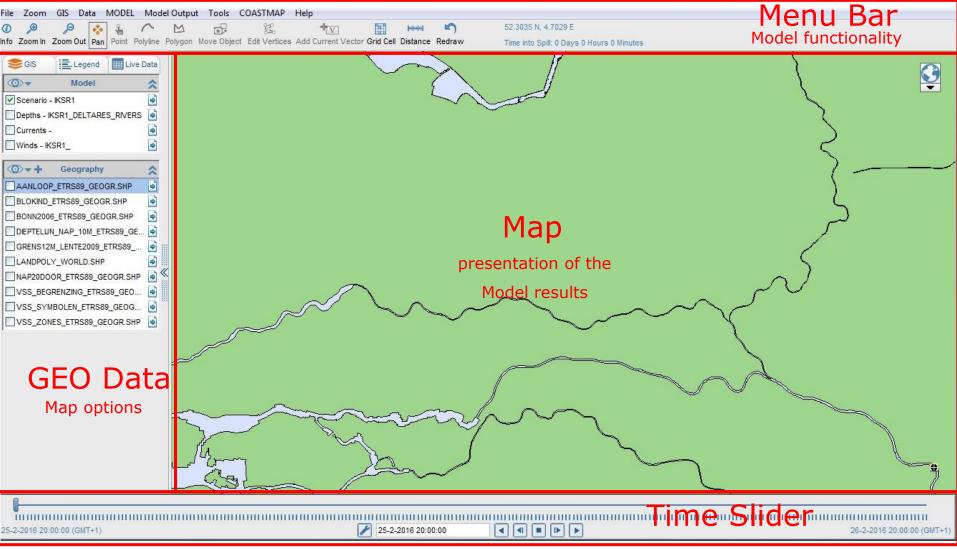


Conclusions



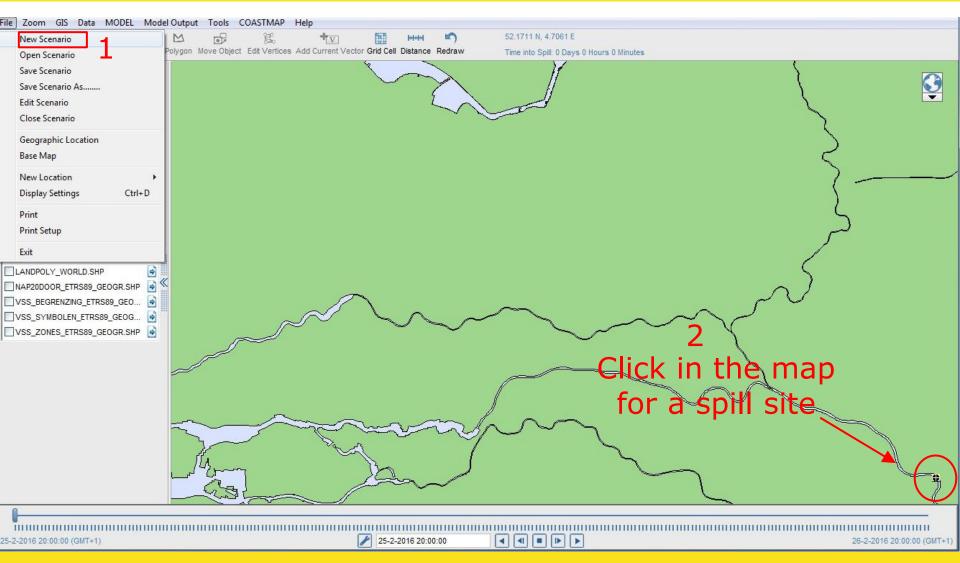
- 1. The model framework for the sea is expandable with river systems and covers the full domain of interest: catchment to coast.
- 2. Using existing operational hydrodynamic models
- 3. RWS has extended the model of the Rhine till Maxau
- 4. Extension to Bodensee, side branches is possible
 - 1. If hydrological data is available
- 5. Transport in water and in the air (volatile compounds)
- 6. Database with chemicals (CHEMMAP) and crude oils (OILMAP) available.
- 7. Uniform approach minimises operation & maintenance costs for RWS

Chemmap main screen Look and feel userinterface





Create New Scenario





New Scenario

File Zoom GIS Data MODEL Model Output Tools COASTMAP Help
Seis i≣_Legend III_Live Data Model Seise
Scenario - KSR1 ■ □ Deptra KSR1_DELTARES_RVERS ■ □ Currents - KSR1_ ■ □ Currents - KSR1_ ■ □ Minds - KSR1_ ■ □ Minds - KSR1_ ■ □ AANLOOP_ETRS80_GEOGR SHP ■ □ Bounk2006_ETRS80_GEOGR SHP ● □ ObertFLUM,Map_100_ETRS80_GEOGR SHP ■ □ ObertFLUM,Map_100_ETRS80_GEORS SHP ● □ ObertFLUM,Map_100_ETRS80_GEORS SHP ● □ Chance ETRS80_GEORS SHP ● □ Spill Start Time 25-22015 * 20:00 * Time Zone [GMT=01:00) ▼ ○ VSS_SONES_ETRS80_GEORG SHP ● ○ VSS_ZONES_ETRS80_GEORG SHP ● ○ VSS_SONES_ETRS80_GEORG SHP ● ○ VSS_SONES_ETRS80_GEORG SHP ● ○ VSS_SONES_ETRS80_GEORG SHP ● ○ VSS_SONES_ETRS80_GEORG SHP <
25-2-2016 20:00:00 (GMT+1)

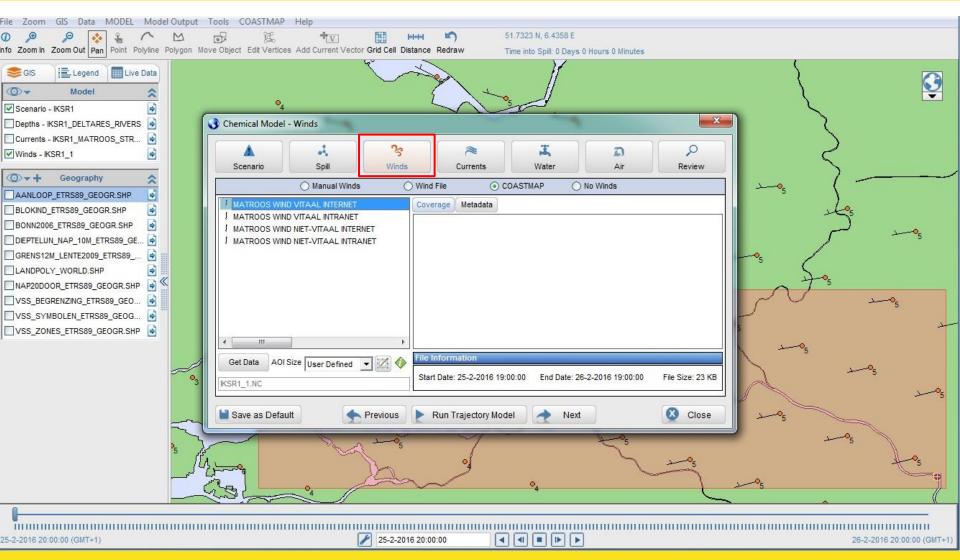


Benzene Spill

File Zoom GIS Data MODEL Model C	Dutput Tools COASTMAP Help		
	Image: Second state Image: Second state Second state <td< td=""><td></td><td></td></td<>		
GIS I≣ Legend III Live Data			3
Depths - IKSR1_DELTARES_RIVERS Currents - Winds - IKSR1_ Winds - IKSR1_ AANLOOP_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP BLOKIND_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP BLOKIND_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP	Chemical Model - Spill		_
BONN2006_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP DIEPTELUN_NAP_10M_ETRS89_GE GRENS12M_LENTE2009_ETRS89 LANDPOLY_WORLD.SHP NAP20DOOR_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP VSS_BEGRENZING_ETRS89_GEO VSS_SYMBOLEN_ETRS89_GEO VSS_ZONES_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP VSS_ZONES_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP	Spil Duration 2.000 Hours (length of time chemical was released) Release Depth 0.5 (m) Release Area (m²) -1.00 Image: Chemical Databases Release Thickness (m) 0.500000000 Set particle diameter (m) Image: Chemical Databases BARITE BARIUM CARBONATE BARIUM CHLORIDE BARIUM CHLORIDE BENSULFIDE benzalidehyde benzalidehyde benzalidehyde benzalidehyde Benzerie Tenzerie		
	Save as Default Previous Run Trajectory Model Next Close		9
25-2-2016 20:00:00 (GMT+1)	25-2-2016 20:00:00	26-2-2016 20:00:00 (G	Sector sectors and

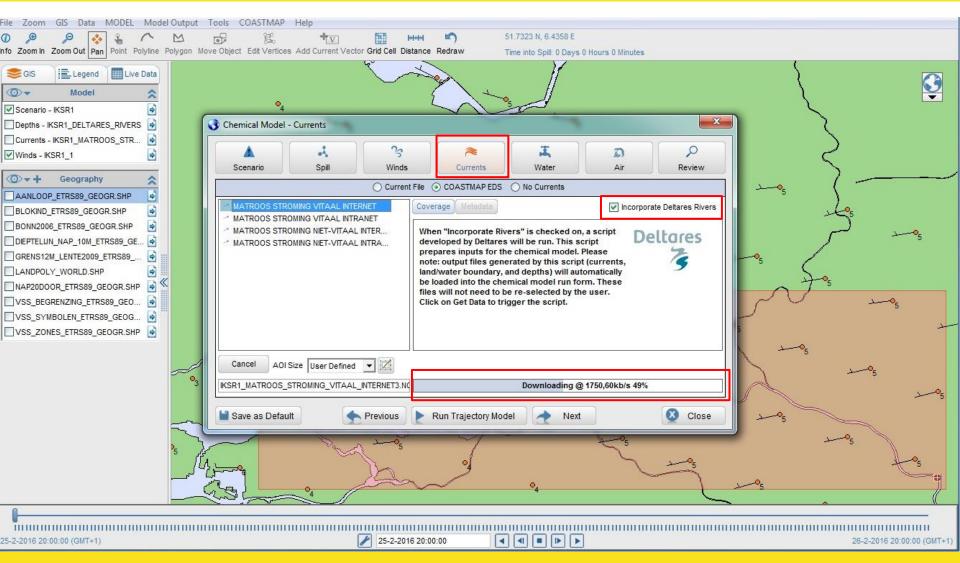


Get Wind Data



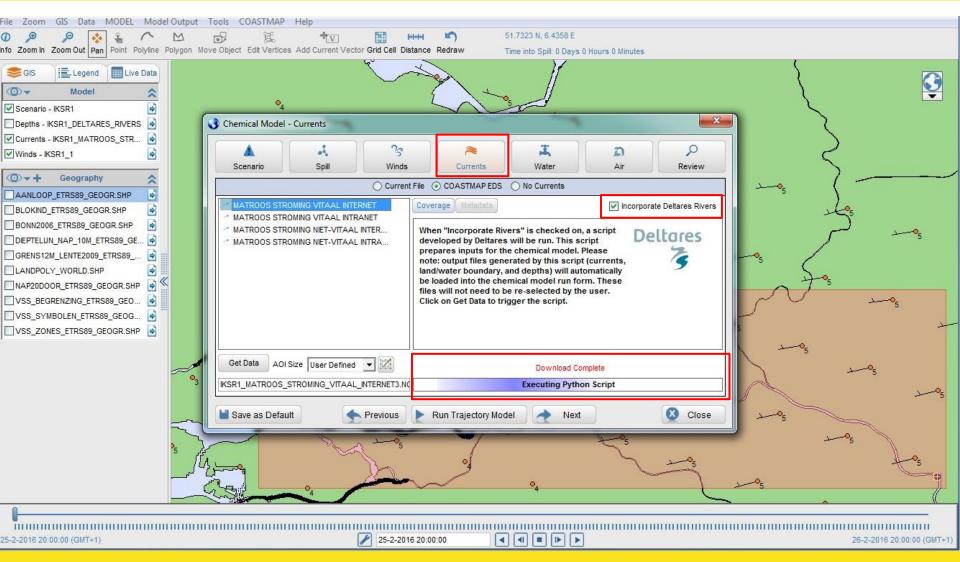


Get Current Data



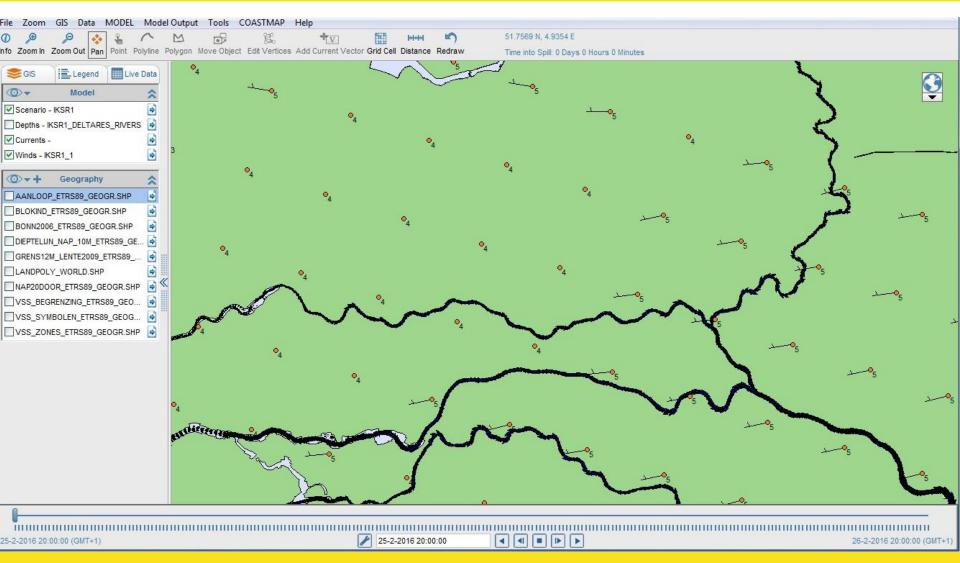


Executing River Script



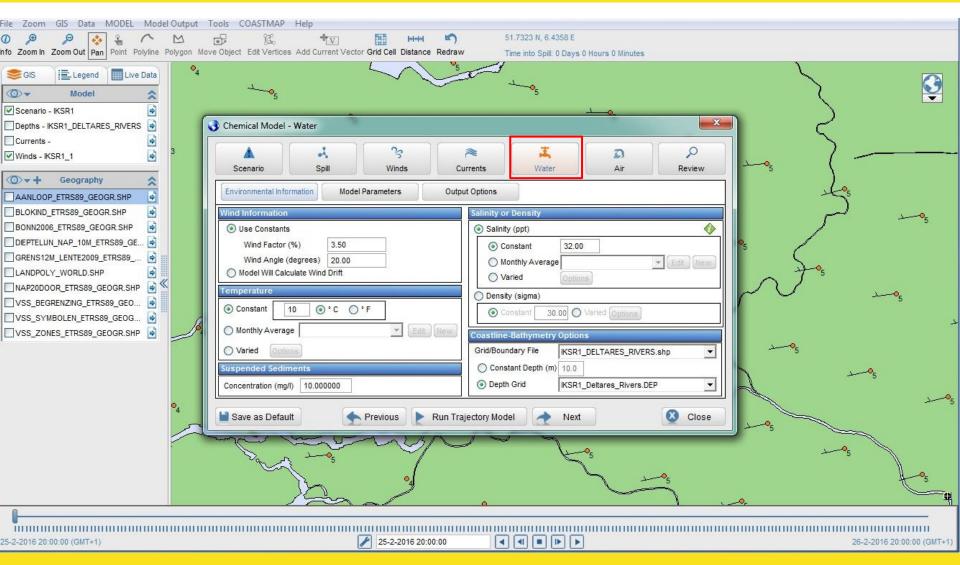


Wind and Current Data





Water Parameters



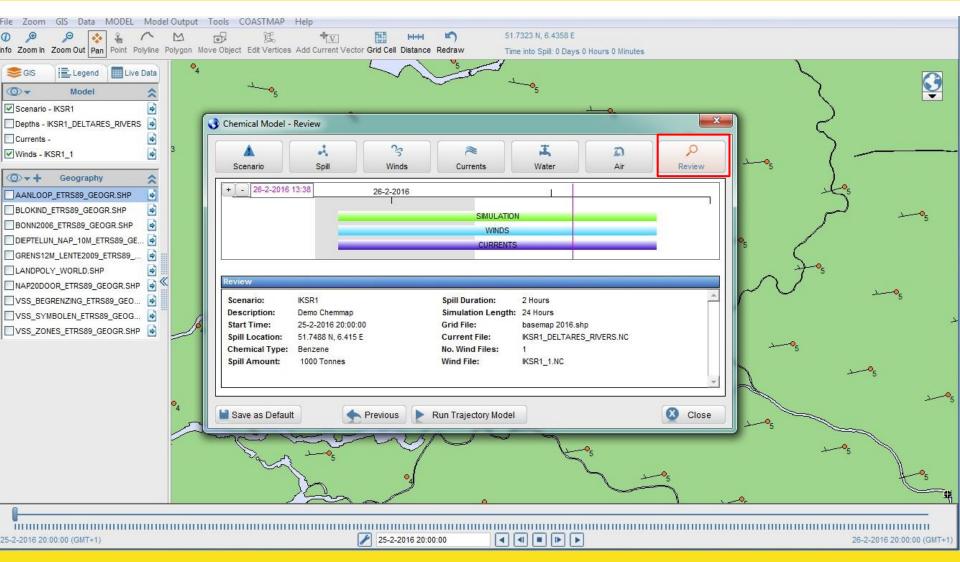


Air Parameters

File Zoom GIS Data MODEL Model Output	ut Tools COASTMAP Help	
10 🔎 🔎 🇞 🏠 🗠 nfo Zoom In Zoom Out Pan Point Polyline Polygon I	Image: Second	
nfo Zoom In Zoom Out Pan Point Polygon 1 Segis Legend Live Data Model Scenario - IKSR1 Depths - IKSR1_DELTARES_RIVERS Currents - Winds - IKSR1_1 Geography AANLOOP_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP BLOKIND_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP DIEPTELUN_NAP_10M_ETRS89_GE GRENS12M_LENTE2009_ETRS89 GRENS12M_LENTE2009_ETRS89 Currents - VSS_BEGRENZING_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP VSS_SYMBOLEN_ETRS89_GEOG VSS_ZONES_ETRS89_GEOGR.SHP O		
25-2-2016 20:00:00 (GMT+1)	25-2-2016 20:00:00	26-2-2016 20:00:00 (GMT+1)

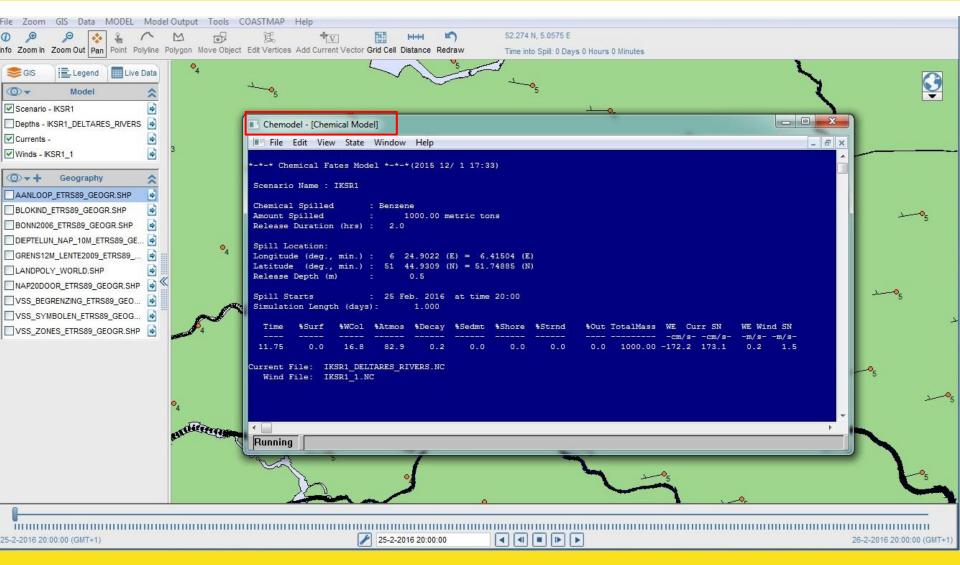


Review Spill and Data



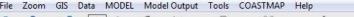


Chemical Model





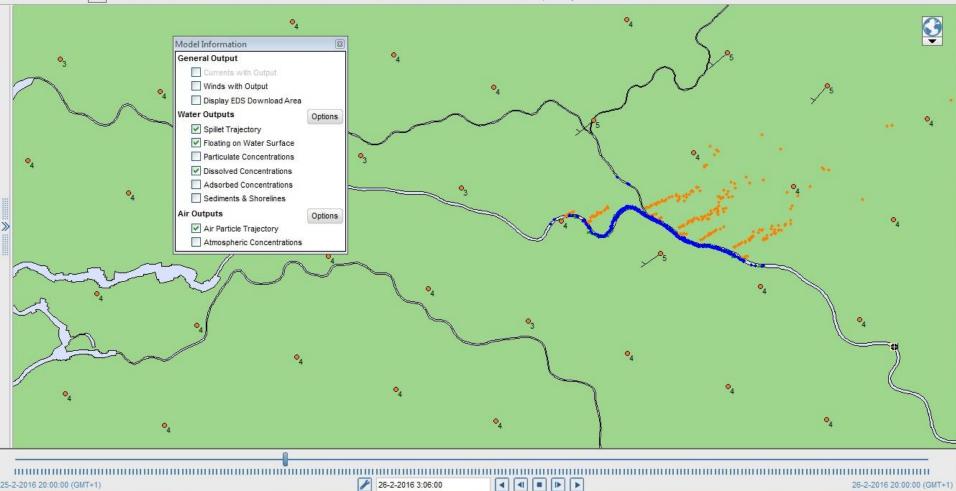
Model Results (base map)



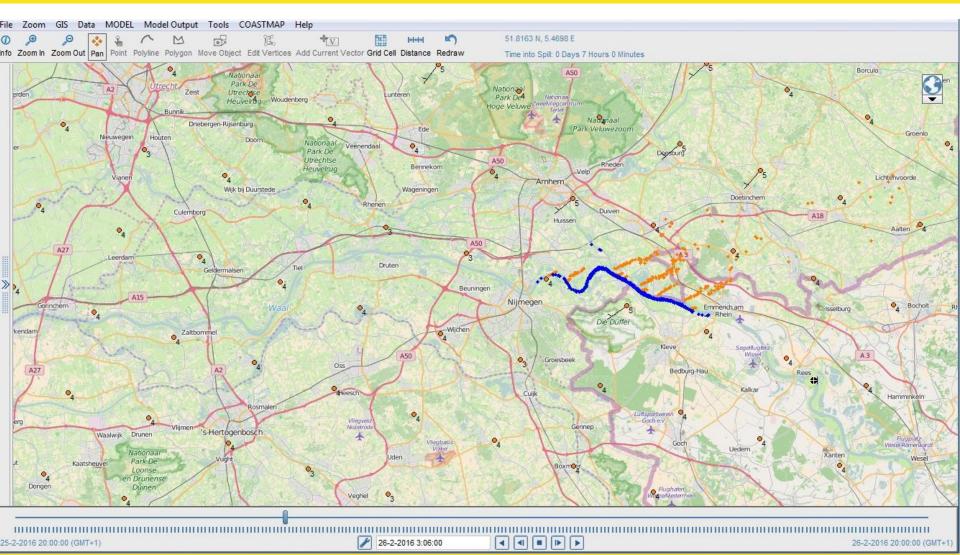
1 Pan Pant Polyline Polygon Move Object Edit Vertices Add Current Vector Grid Cell Distance Redraw



51.6713 N, 5.7777 E

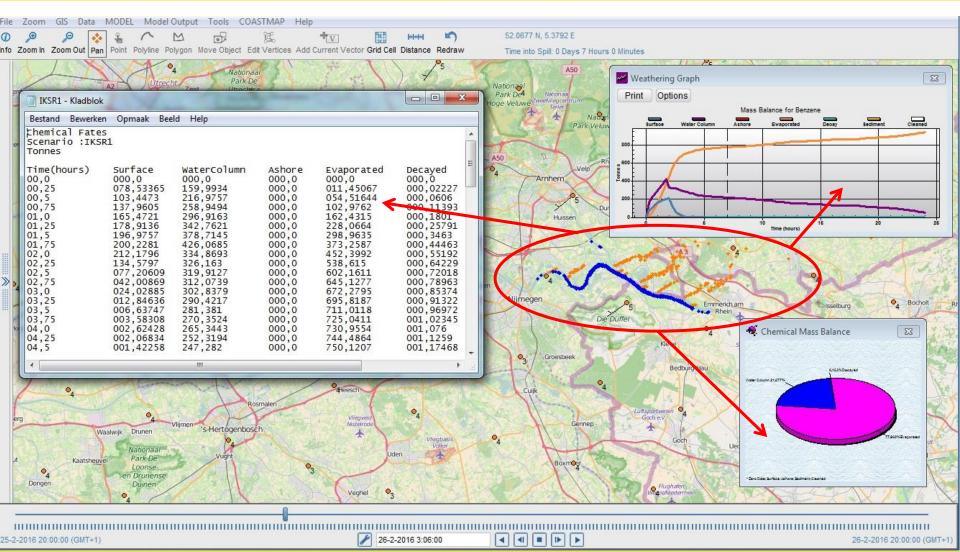


Model Results (open street map)



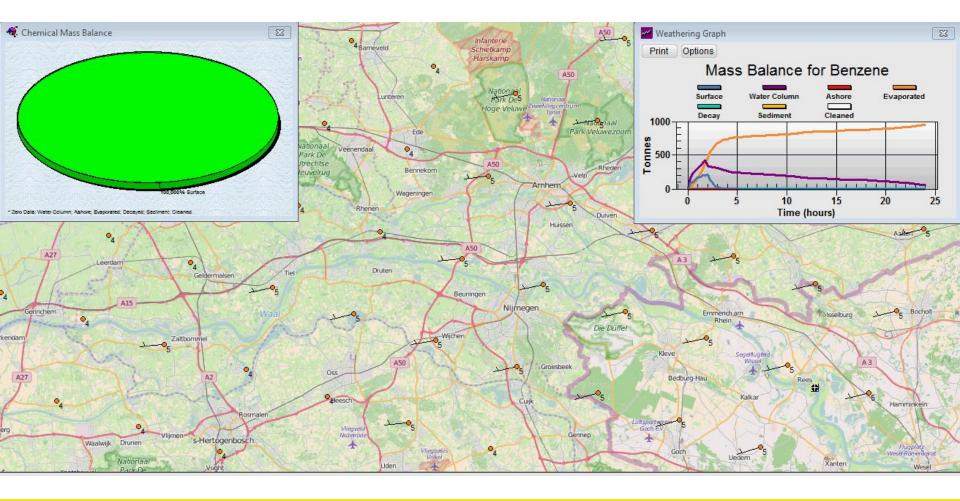


Model Display Options



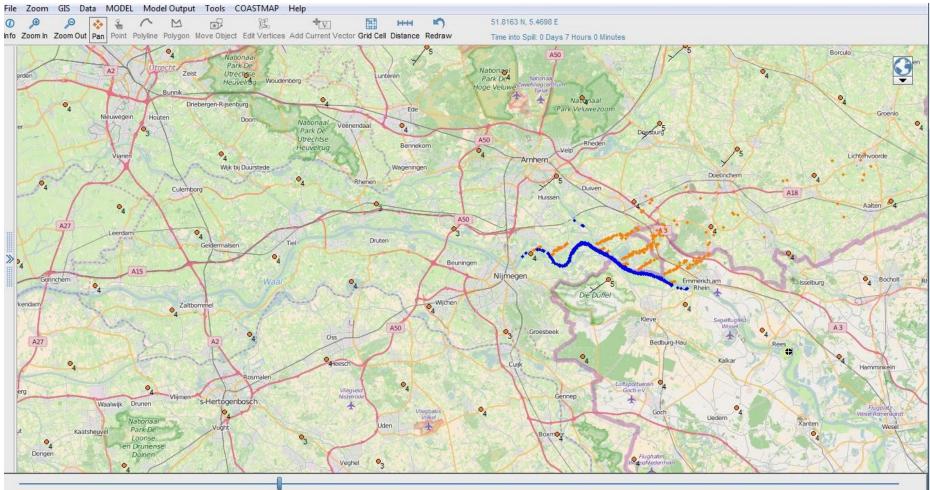


Model Results (movie)



Thank you for your attention

2020 > ????



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