

Underwater Munitions Expert System for Remediation Guidance

MR-2645

Sarah Rennie, Alan Brandt, Jon Ligo

The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory

In-Progress Review Meeting

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MR-2645: Underwater Munitions Expert System for Remediation Guidance

Performers: S. Rennie, A. Brandt, J. Ligo

Technology Focus

- Effective management of underwater Munitions Response Sites require prediction of UXO location, movement, and depth of burial

Research Objectives

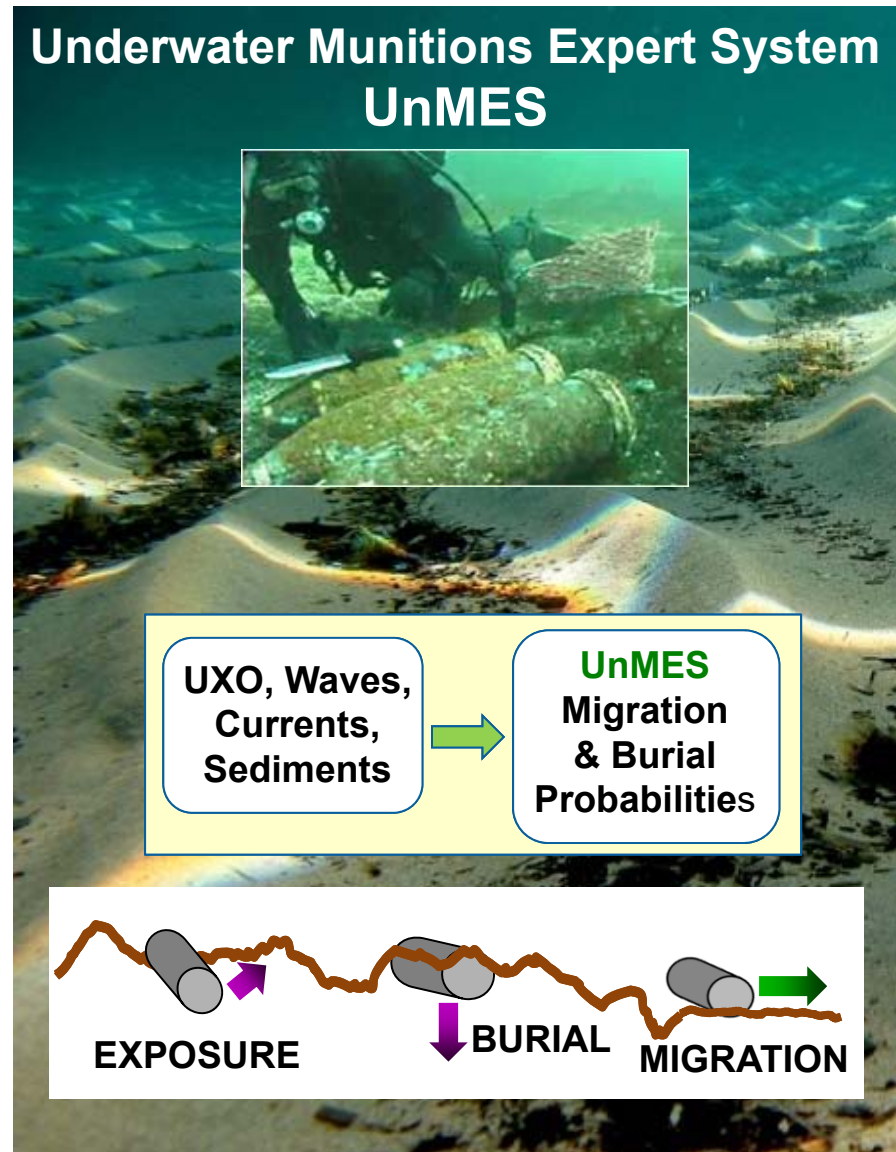
- Synthesis of multiple processes

Project Progress and Results

- Physics-based process models
- Bayesian network updates
 - Spatial
 - Temporal

Technology Transition

- Practical applied tool for use by site managers



Project Team

The Johns Hopkins University Applied Physics Laboratory

Sarah E. Rennie, Alan Brandt, Jonathan Ligo

Oceanic, Atmospheric & Remote Sensing Sciences Group

Collaboration with

Carl Friedrichs	VIMS	SERDP MR-2224/MR-2647
Joe Calantoni & Blake Landry	NRL Stennis	SERDP MR-2320
Peter Traykovski	WHOI	SERDP MR-2319/MR-2729
Jack Puleo	Univ. of Delaware	SERDP MR-2503
Meg Palmsten & Allison Penko	NRL Stennis	SERDP MR-2733
Art Trembanis & Carter Duvall	Univ. of Delaware	SERDP MR-2730
Diane Foster	Univ. of New Hampshire	SERDP MR-2647

Problem Statement

- Guide sustainable management of contaminated sites by predicting times and areas of enhanced burial, mobility and aggregation.

Challenge: inexact knowledge of

- initial deployment
- environmental conditions
- response to forcing for varying UXO characteristics

Approach : **probabilistic** prediction of UXO behavior

- Physics-based process models only capture part of observed variability
- Model as Bayesian network:
 - retain knowledge about uncertainty
 - inputs and predictions in form of probability distribution (PDF)
- **Best estimate in face of inherent uncertainties**

Technical Objective

Develop a computer-based probabilistic expert system for predicting UXO location and burial.

- 1) Synthesize and improve basic knowledge of underwater UXO scour, migration, burial, re-exposure, and re-burial**
- 2) Address knowledge gaps using laboratory experiments and in-depth literature review**
- 3) Develop a probabilistic expert system to predict areas of munitions concentration, exposure and stability:**
 - Compilation of important environmental factors**
 - Physics-based modeling of burial and mobility processes**
 - Validation by extant field & laboratory data**
- 4) Build prototype software tool demonstrating methodology:**

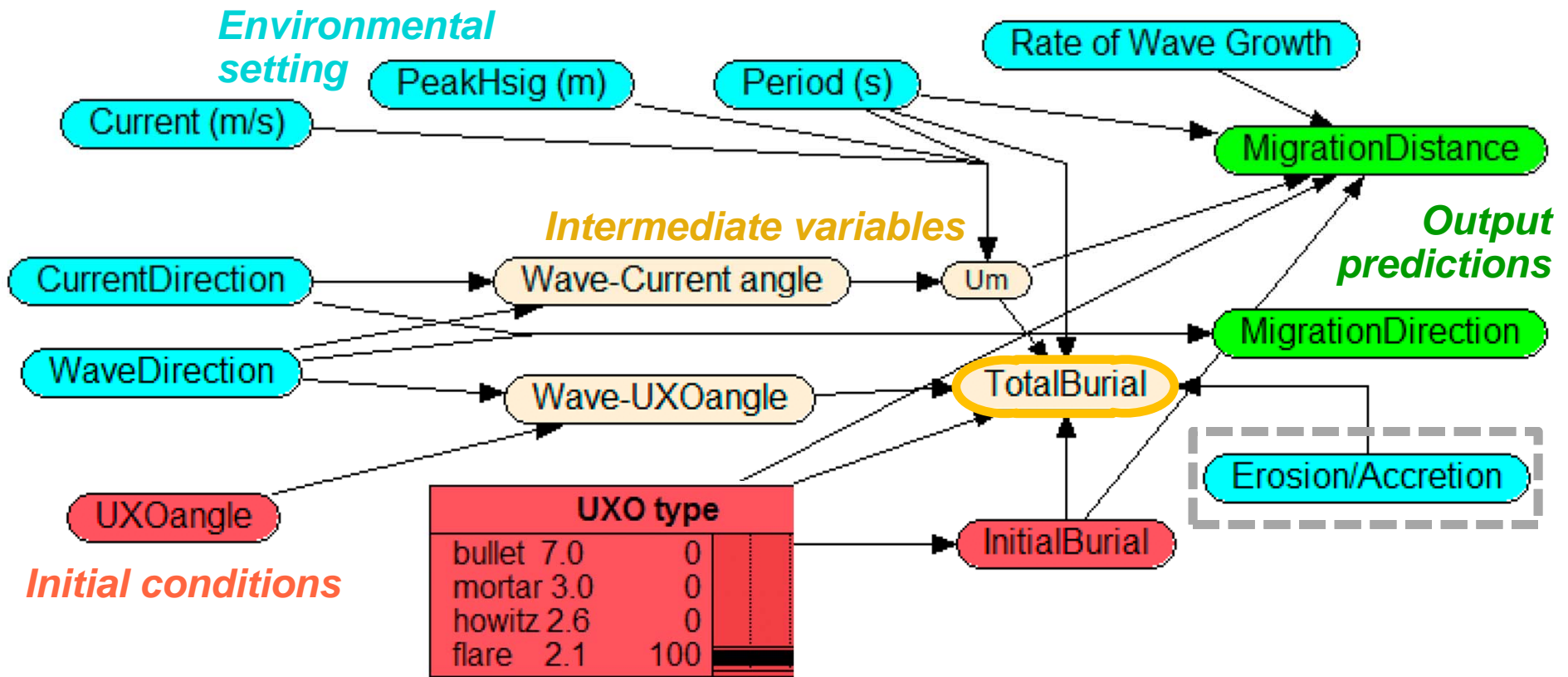
Underwater Munitions Expert System (UnMES)

Technical Approach Topics

- 1) Updated UnMES**
- 2) Impact penetration**
- 3) “Light” UXO (low specific gravity γ)**
- 4) Speed of storm arrival**

Technical Approach: Bayesian Network

Updated “event” version of UnMES



- 1) “Flare” UXO to represent light (low γ) munitions
- 2) Initial burial: impact penetration or burial from previous events
- 3) Lagged time-dependent burial & rate of storm increase
- 4) Total burial = Initial + Scour + Liquefaction

Approach : Model High-Speed Impact Penetration

IDA Report

- Concern: mobility potential
- Focus on shallow burial

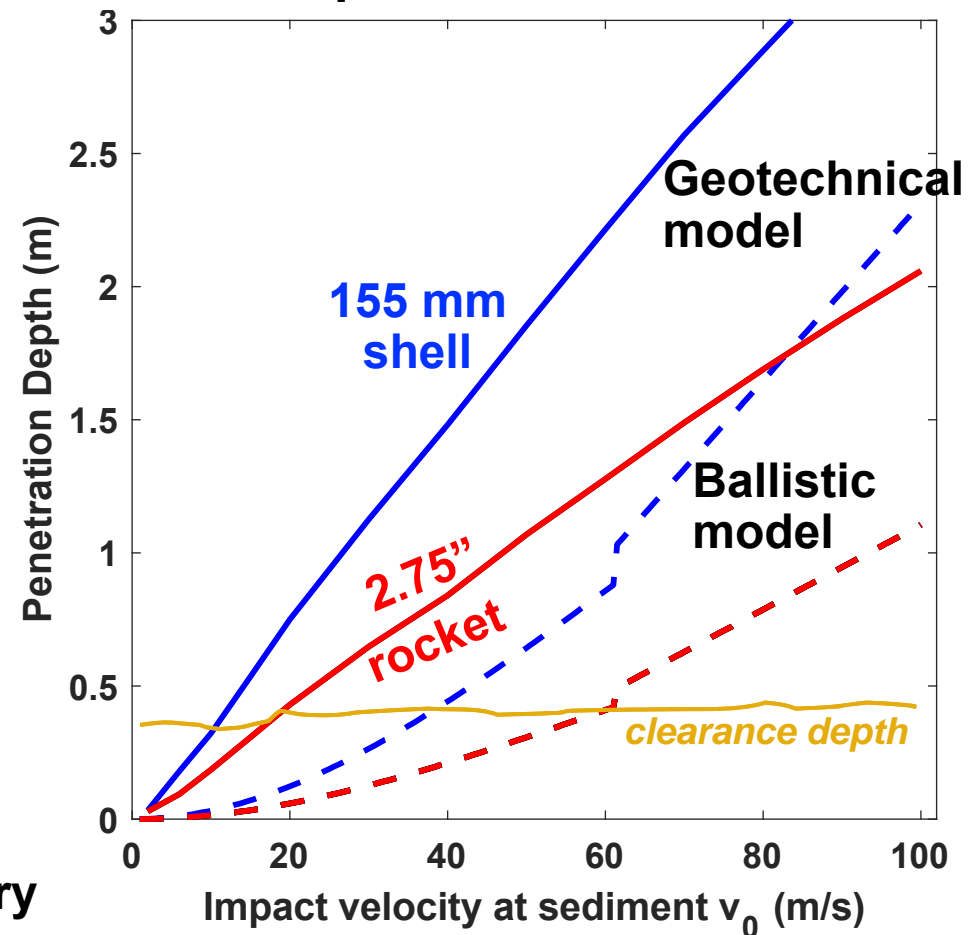
JHU/APL Report

- Concern: UXO exposed following significant erosion
- Focus on deep burial

High-speed impact at sediment

- Consider shallow water (< 10m)
- Depends on tail and fin breakage
 - Treat probabilistically
- Predictions from existing models vary

Nose-down penetration into sediment



High speed impact burial
in sandy sediments
(20 kPa or $S\text{-num} = 7$)

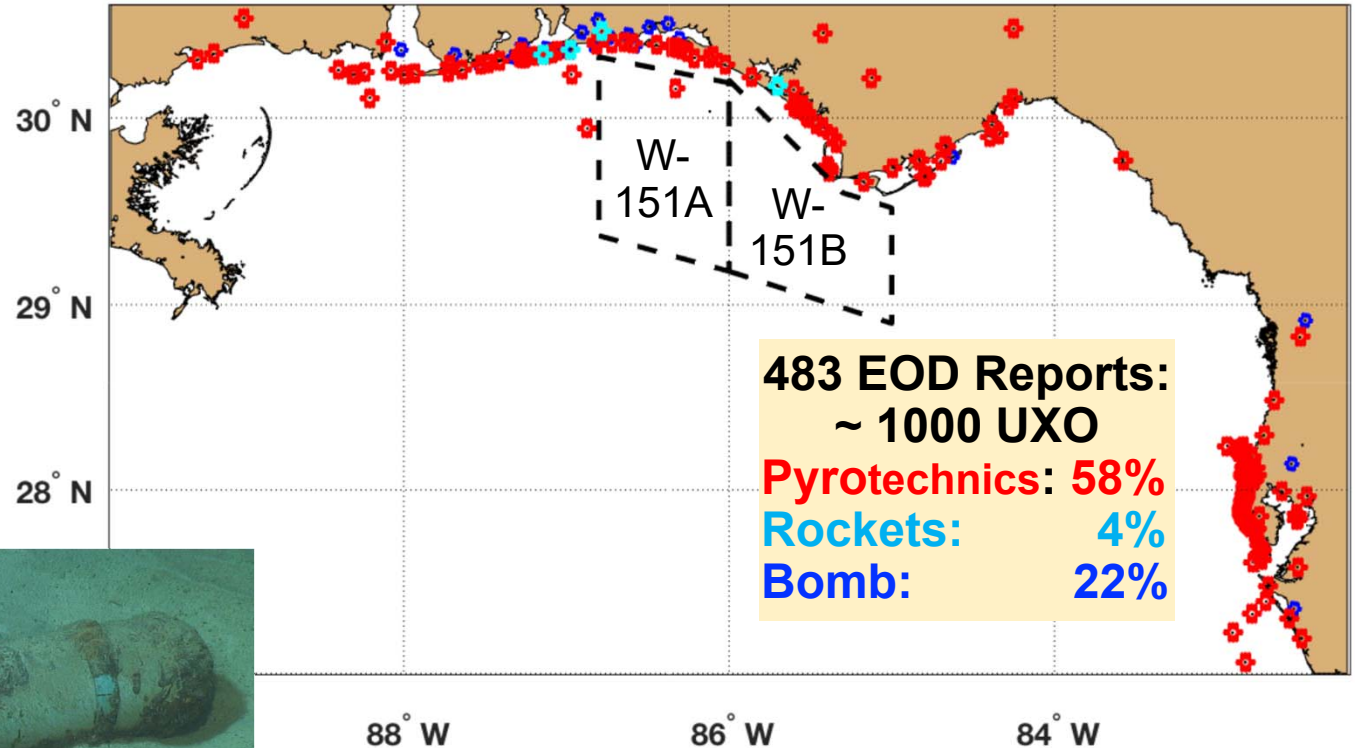
Concerted science effort needed to understand impact burial in saturated non-cohesive sediment

Approach: Explore Range of UXO Specific Gravity γ

- Include Light (low specific gravity) munitions in **UnMES**

Flares and marine markers are dominant problem for EOD at Eglin AirBase.

Estimate of Missile densities range from $\gamma = 1.8$ to 2.2



Mk26 Flare on seabed

HAWAII UNDERSEA MILITARY MUNITIONS ASSESSMENT (HUMMA) 2015

80% of beach sighting in OSPAR dataset are pyrotechnics and missiles

Liquefaction and mobility models sensitive to γ → include full range

Approach: Rate of Wave Growth

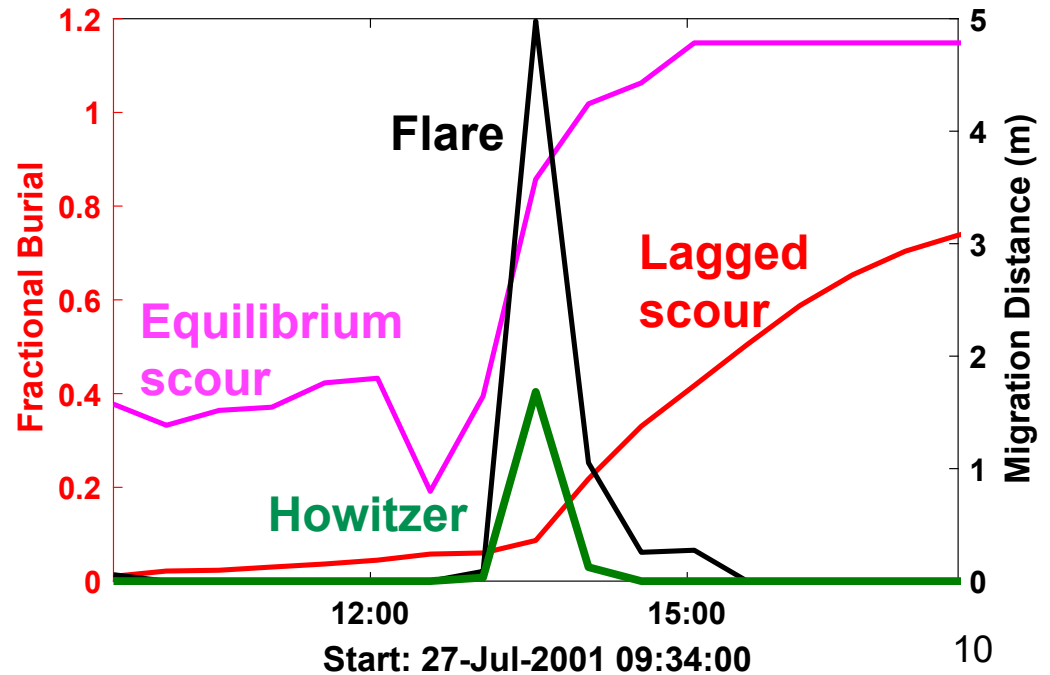
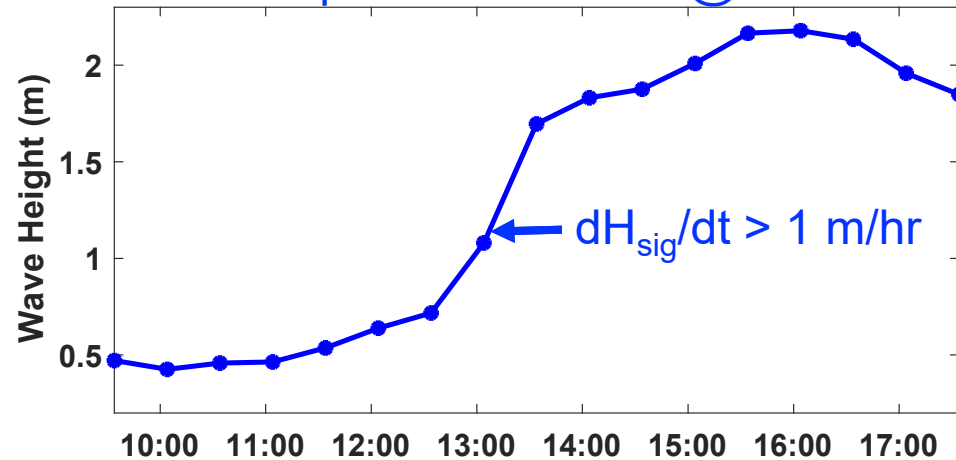
Burial ↔ Mobility

- Characterize storm by how fast waves increase: dH_{sig}/dt
- Impose increased time scale (10X) for scour burial

Rate of Wave Growth			
< 0.3 m/hr	slow	96.0	
0.3 to 0.6	moderate	3.00	
> 0.6 m/hr	fast	1.0	

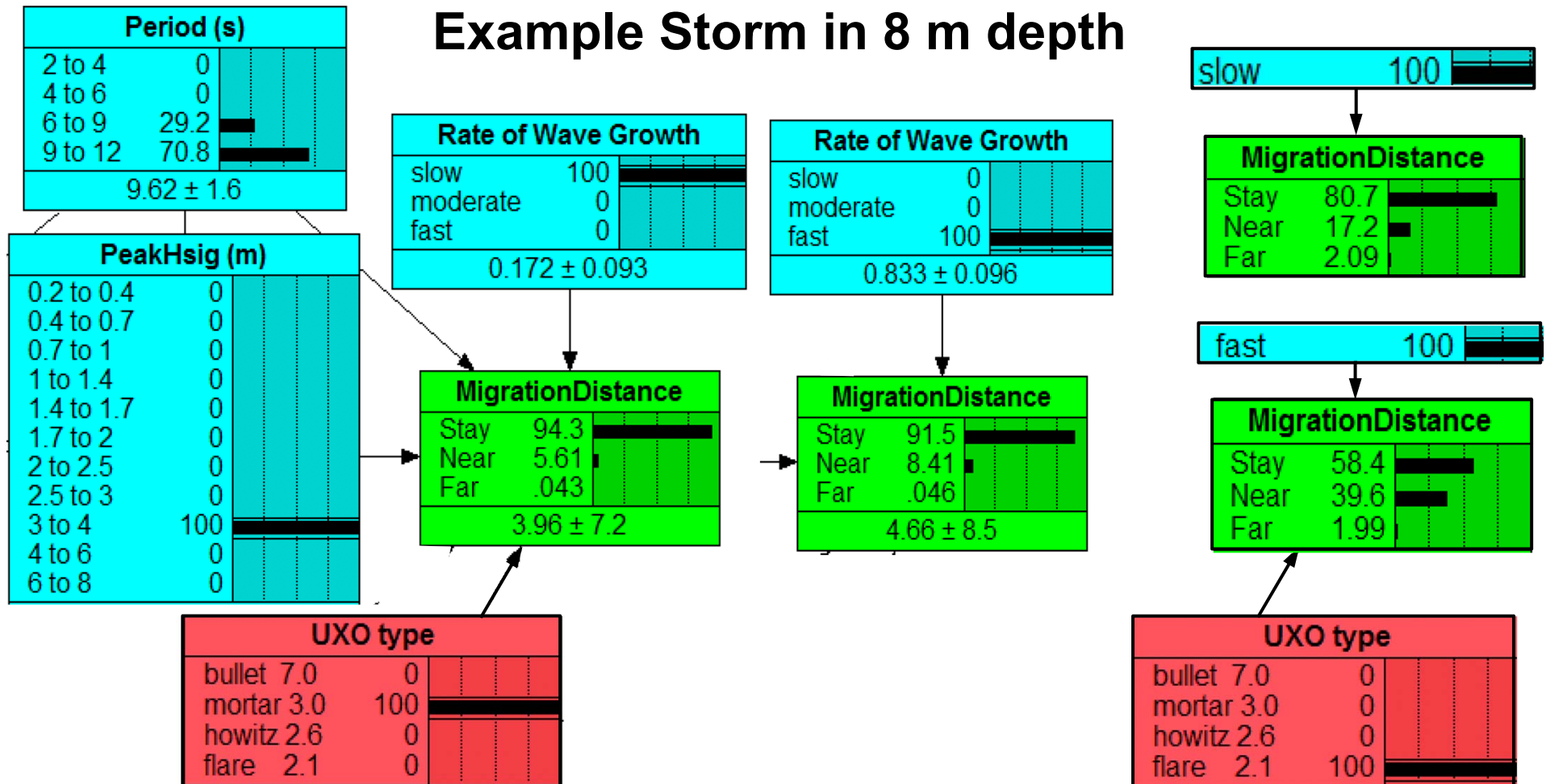
➤ High rate of wave growth is unusual occurrence

Rapid Storm Arrival @ FRF



Approach: Rate of Wave Growth

Example Storm in 8 m depth



➤ For heavy UXO, mobility likely only if scour burial is slow or suppressed

Results: Topics

- 1) Erosion/Accretion: burial and re-exposure by geomorphological processes**
- 2) Spatial Implementation of UnMES**
- 3) Characterizing Extreme Storms**
- 4) Temporal Implementation**

Results: Re-exposure / Burial Processes

Time-varying Geomorphology

- 1) Ripples
- 2) Dune migration
- 3) Seasonal shore adjustment
- 4) Shoreline erosion

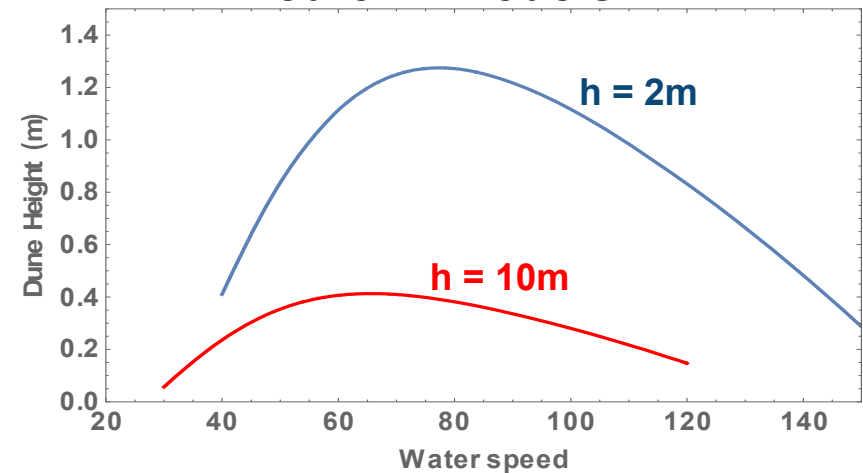
size & timescale

Erosion/Accretion

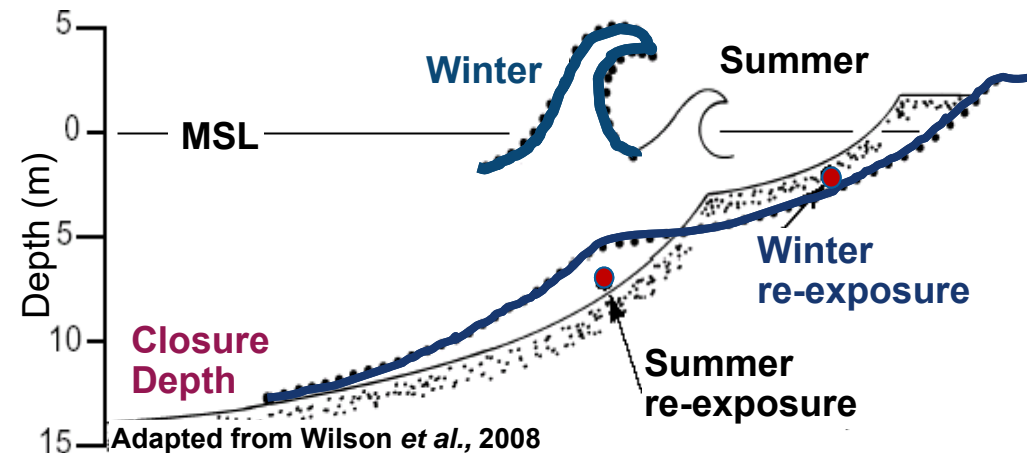
- 1) Manmade disturbance:
 - 1) cable laying
 - 2) pipeline activity
 - 3) bottom-trawling

Human Activity

Bedform Models



Seasonal Shoreline Adjustment

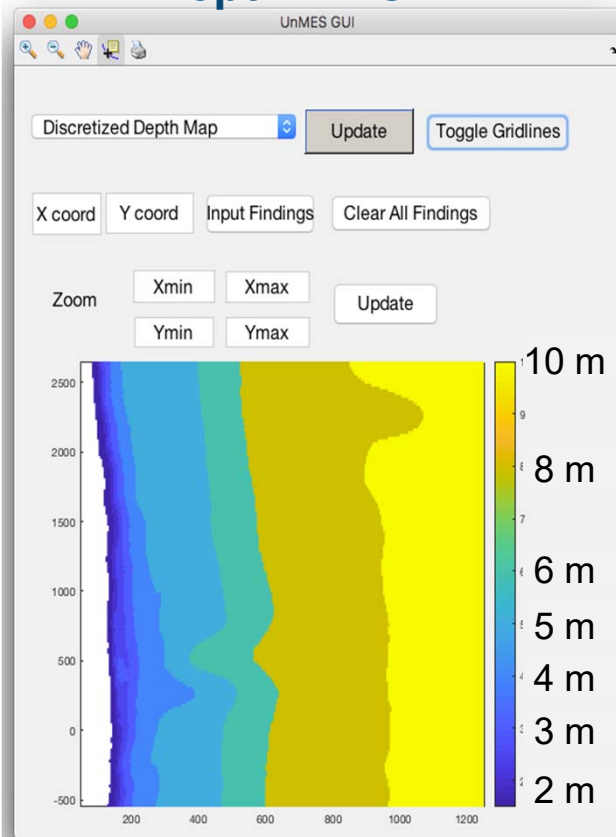


Engineering models implemented but require location-specific tuning

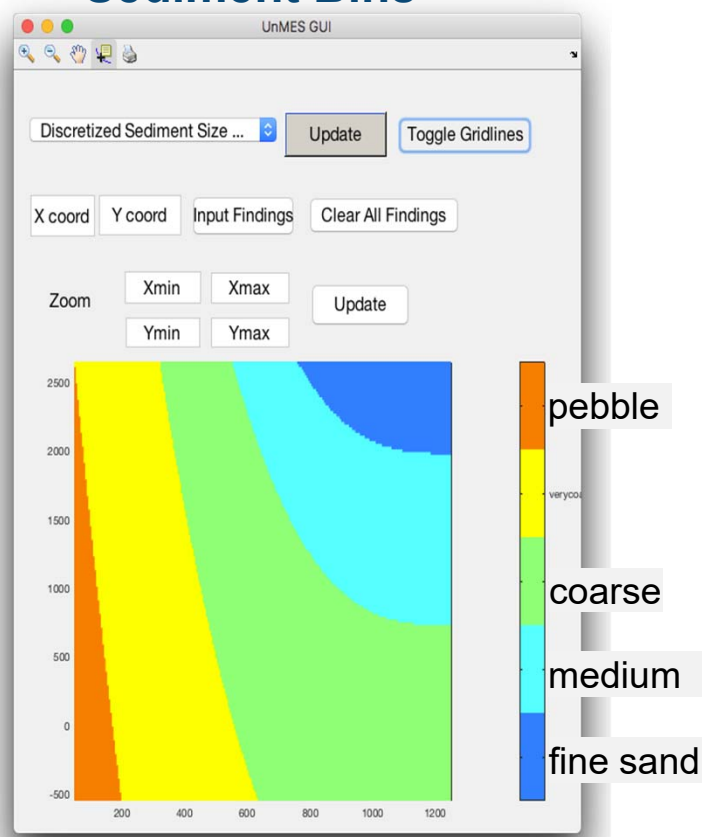
Results: Spatial Implementation

- Replicate “event” **UnMES** Bayes Net at multiple spatial locations
- varying bathymetry and sediment across model region

Depth Bins



Sediment Bins

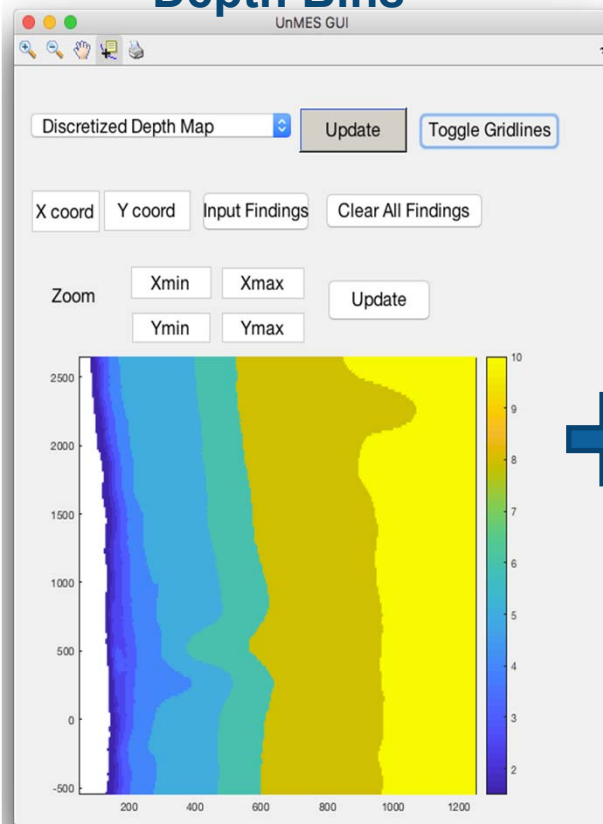


Bathymetry and Sediment fixed within each UnMES replicate

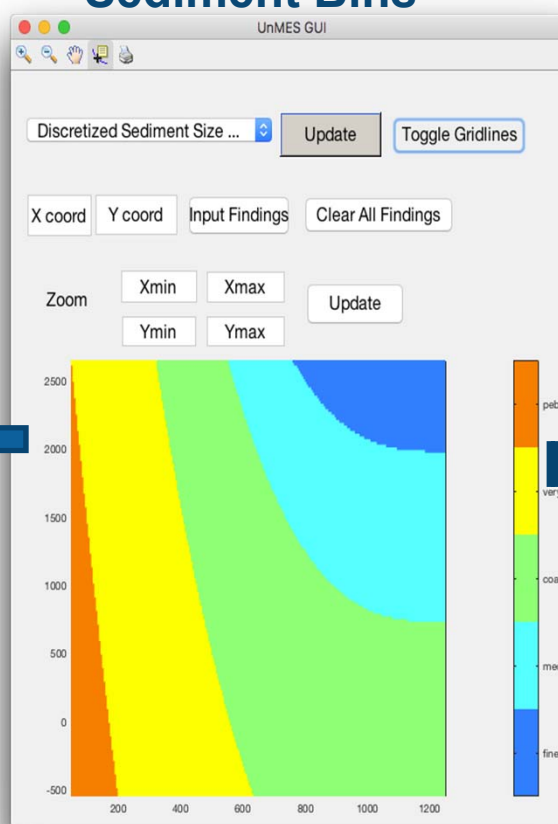
Results: Spatial Implementation

Example based on MR-2733 DELFT3D bathymetry:
total of 16 unique provinces

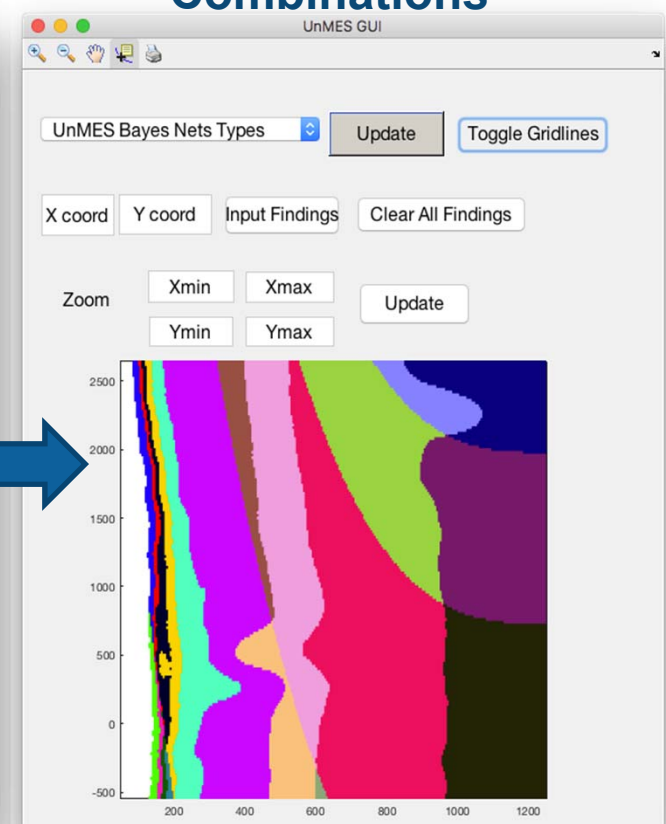
Depth Bins



Sediment Bins



Depth+Sediment Combinations



Auto-generate custom BN replicate for each Depth + Sediment province

Results: Characterize Storm Events

Example query: What size storm could cause full burial in 8 m depth?

Probabilistic inference can be either predictive or **diagnostic**

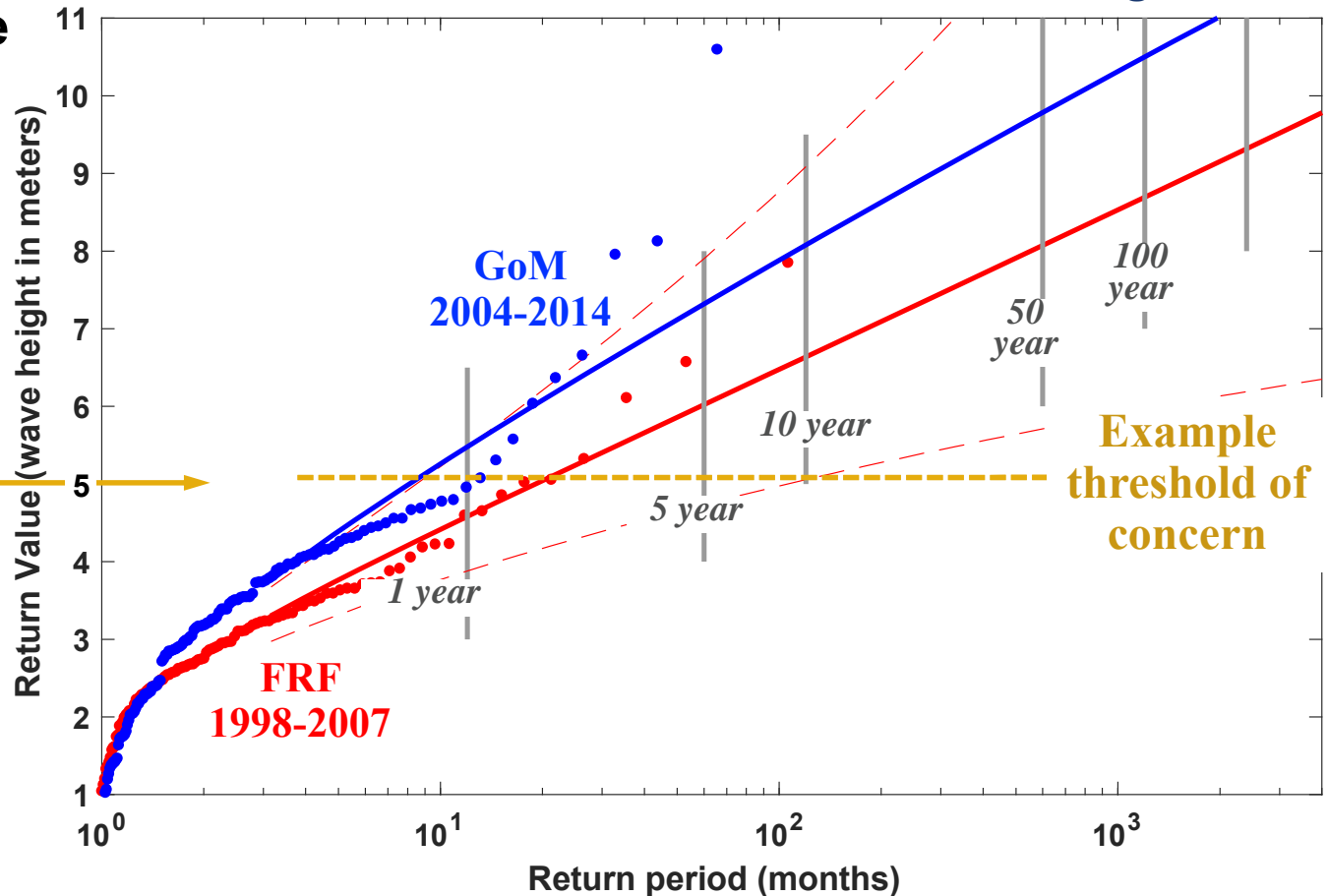
PeakHsig (m)	
0.2 to 0.4	.088
0.4 to 0.7	.050
0.7 to 1	.041
1 to 1.4	.040
1.4 to 1.7	.055
1.7 to 2	.077
2 to 2.5	.091
2.5 to 3	0.69
3 to 4	9.24
4 to 6	39.7
6 to 8	49.9

↑ **diagnostic query**

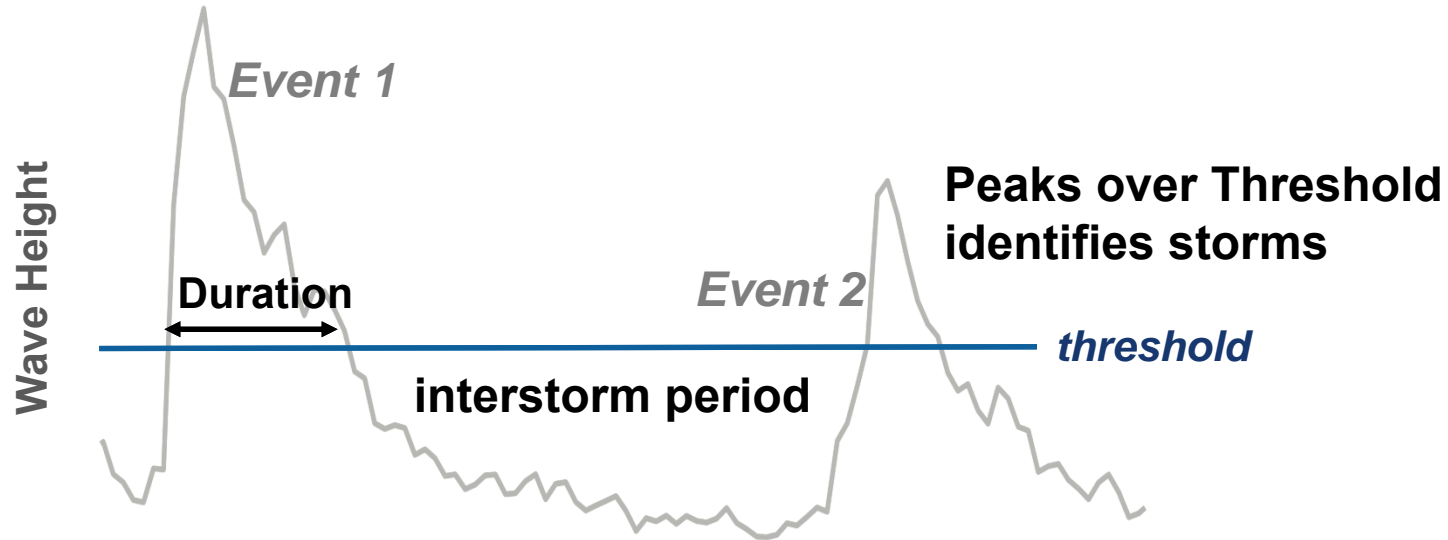
TotalBurial	
lessthan20percent	0
perc20to50	0
perc50to75	0
perc75to100	0
fullyBuried	100

howitz 2.6 100

Related Question: How often do storms that big occur?

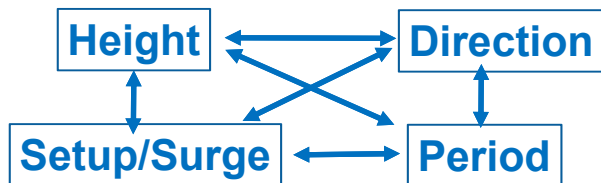


Results: Characterize Storm Events

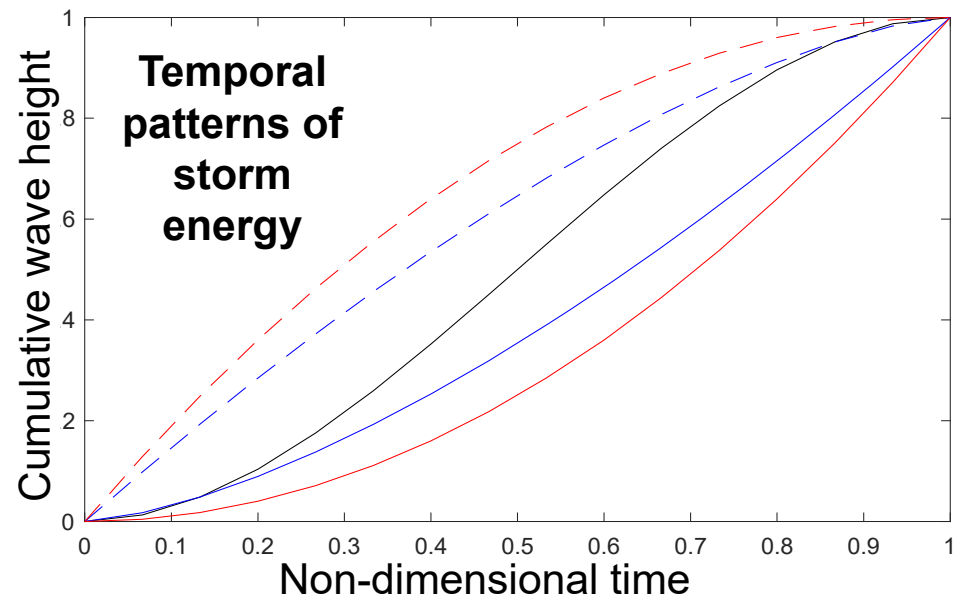


Characterize → Synthesize

- Limited data time series length → poor statistics of extreme events
- Capture joint distributions

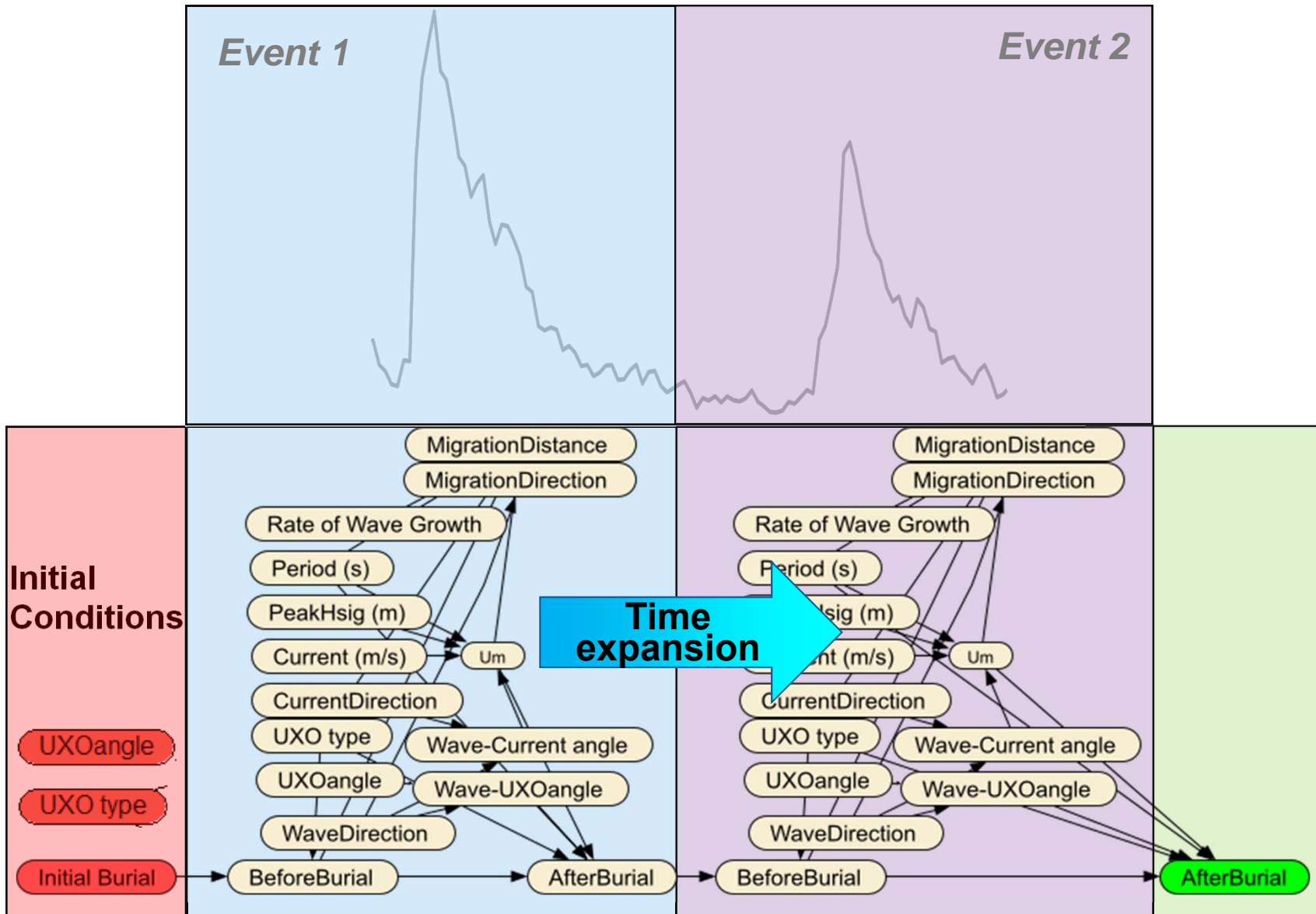


- Copulas: specify marginal univariate PDF of multivariate behavior



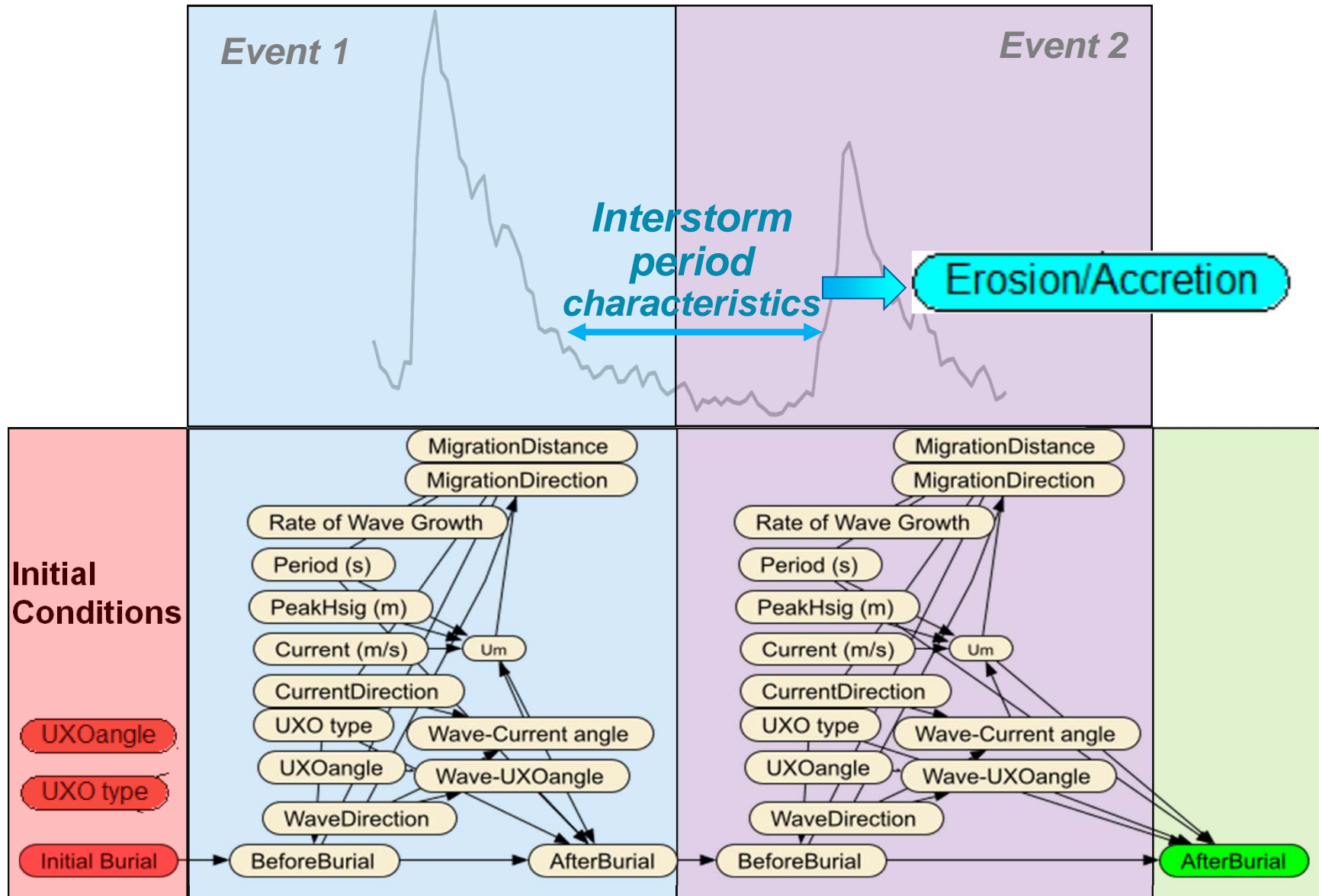
Use synthetic storm analysis to extend time series for analysis

Temporal Extension: Dynamic Bayes Net






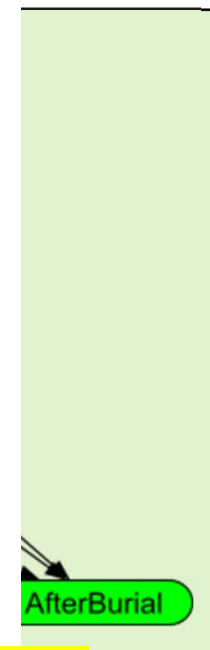
sequencing UnMES using Dynamic Bayes Network architecture

Temporal Extension: Dynamic Bayes Net



Characteristics of quiescent interstorm period may dominate accretion

MigrationDistance		
Stay	72.6	
Near	26.0	
Far	1.32	
10.6 ± 19		



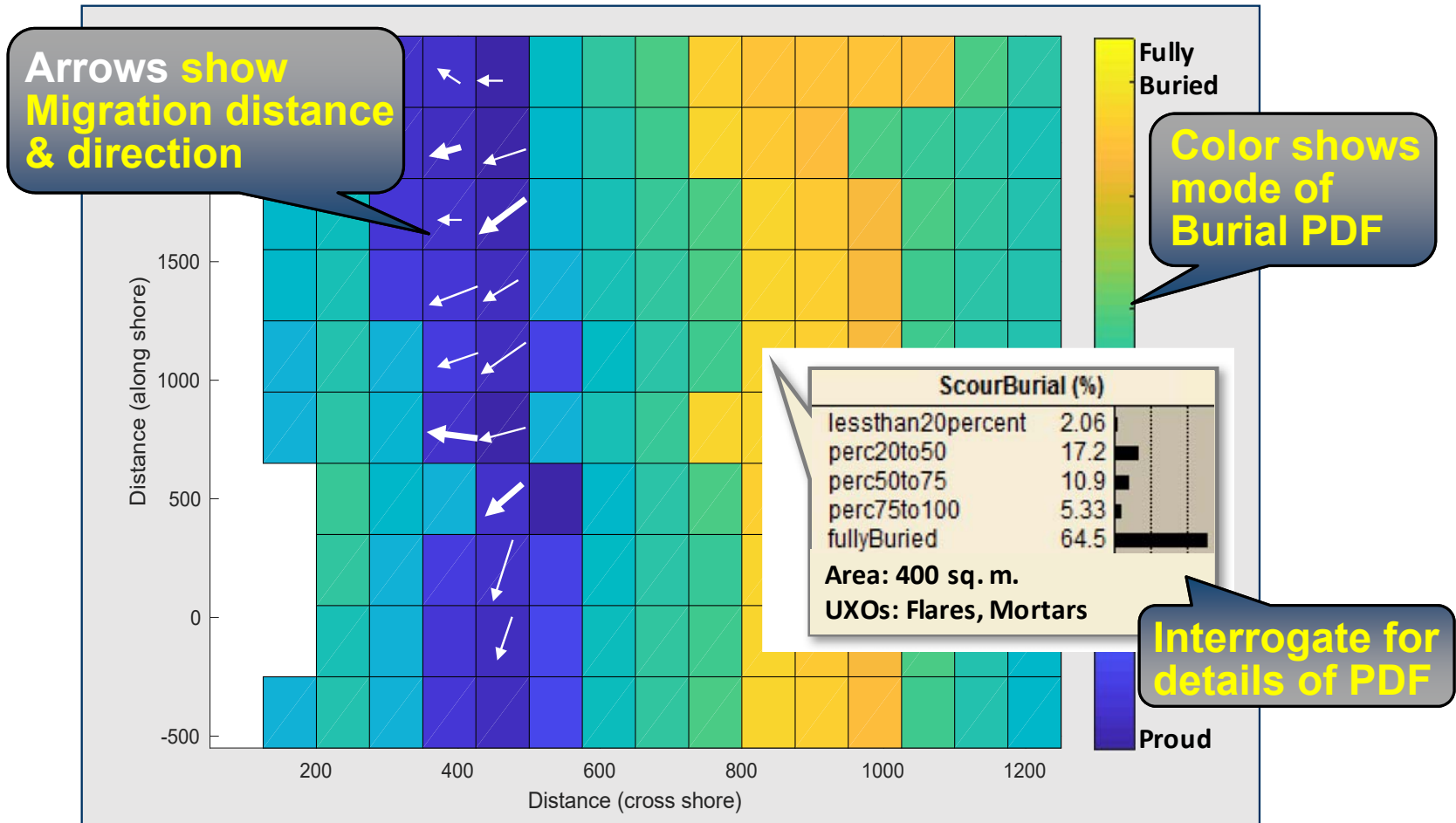
Temporal results need to interact with spatial implementation

Transition Plan

- **Collaboration with USACE (A. Schwartz) to solicit feedback from project and technical managers of underwater munitions sites.**
 - ◆ **Prototype questionnaire has been developed:**
 - **What poses an environmental liability at your site?**
 - Identify primary risk factors
 - Characterize munitions types most frequently encountered
 - **What types of decisions that are made to manage that liability ?**
 - **What tools are currently used to address risk?**
 - **Characteristic time scales of decision making (CERCLA phases)**
 - ◆ **Explore potential for workshop, face-to-face meeting or web conferences with managers.**
- **Investigating effective visualization tools**

Transition Plan: Prototype Visualization Tool

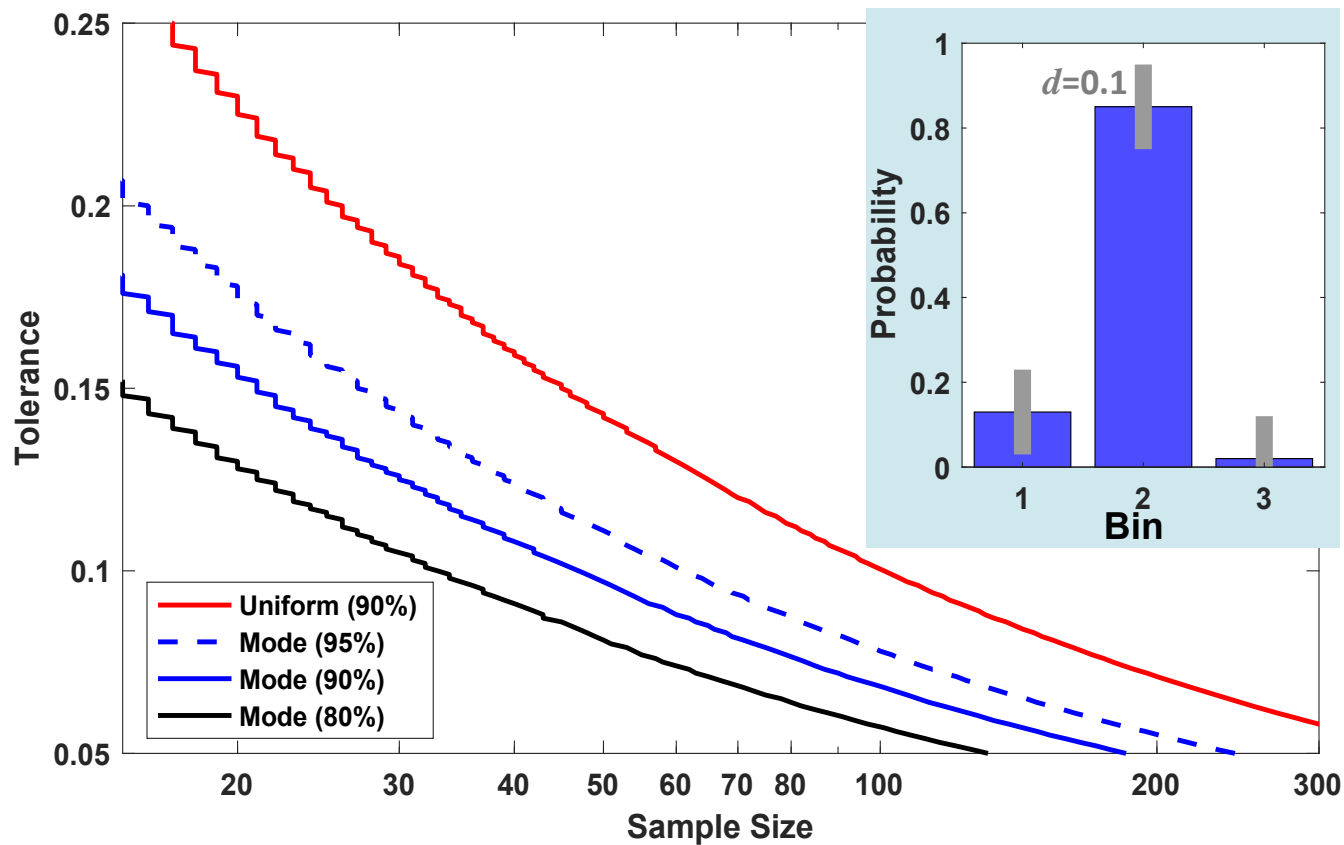
Example multivariable visualization with GUI for interactive interrogation:



**Present output in manner readily used by managers:
Translate probabilistic result → simple risk metrics**

Issues

- 1) Delays in obtaining processed field data from SERDP collaborators
- 2) Validation challenges: # of observations
 - Explore use of synthetic data



BACKUP MATERIAL

MR-2645 Publications

- **Scientific Literature:**

- Ligo, J., S. Rennie, A. Brandt, “Probabilistic Prediction of the State of Discarded Underwater Munitions,” Joint Statistical Meeting, Statistics and the Environment, JSM-329728, July 2018.

- **SERDP Publications:**

- Rennie, S.E., A. Brandt, J.Ligo, “Probabilistic Expert System – Site Guidance for Remediation and Management of Underwater Munitions”, SERDP-ESTCP Symposium, November 2017.
- Rennie, S.E., Brandt, A., “Status of Underwater Impact Penetration Modeling for use in the Underwater Munitions Expert System”, SERDP Project MR-2645, JHU/APL Technical Report FPS-t_17-0456, November 2017.

UnMES Approach: Bayesian Network

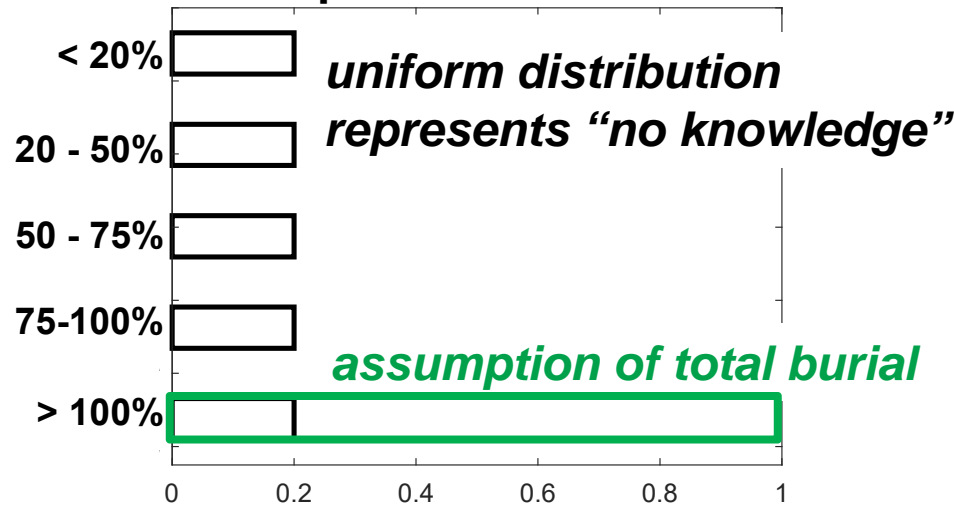
Bayesian belief network (BN) - a directed acyclic graph

- nodes are random variables
 - represented by probability distribution
 - records and propagates inherent uncertainty
 - parameter ranges discretized into selected # of states or “bins”
- links (arrows) are directional connections
 - represent statistical dependencies between the nodes
 - relationships quantified as Condition Probability Table (CPT)
- Designed and implemented using Netica™
 - Monte Carlo exploration of process models in Matlab → CPT
 - Input & output connections implemented in Matlab (JAVA API)
 - GIS capability: generate custom BN for fixed water depth and sediment type bins

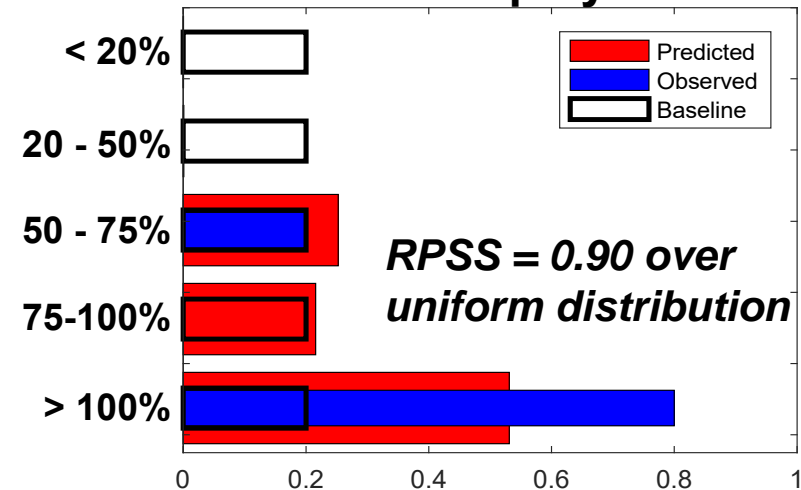
Probabilistic Model Skill Assessment

Ranked Probability Skill Score

Example Baseline PDFs:



Example TREN13 Burial Data Storm Deployment



Quiet Deployment

