

Potential Site #7 Cover Infiltration - HELP Software

Performance Assessment Workshop

**Taiwan Institute of Nuclear Energy Research
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Outline

- **Objectives**
- **Introduction: Features, Methods, Limitations**
- **Software Installation and Demonstration**
- **Application of HELP to Potential Site #7 cover design to assess infiltration**



Objectives

- **Understand the features and limitations of the HELP software code for landfill covers**
- **Become familiar with use of the HELP software**
- **Demonstrate application of the HELP software code to the fictitious cover design for disposal cells at potential site #7**



Introduction

- **The Hydrologic Evaluation of Landfill Performance (HELP) software was developed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with support from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**
- **Primary purpose of the HELP code is for comparison of landfill cover design alternatives with regard to water balances**
- **HELP software is also used to support licensing of disposal facilities that include covers**



Introduction - Features

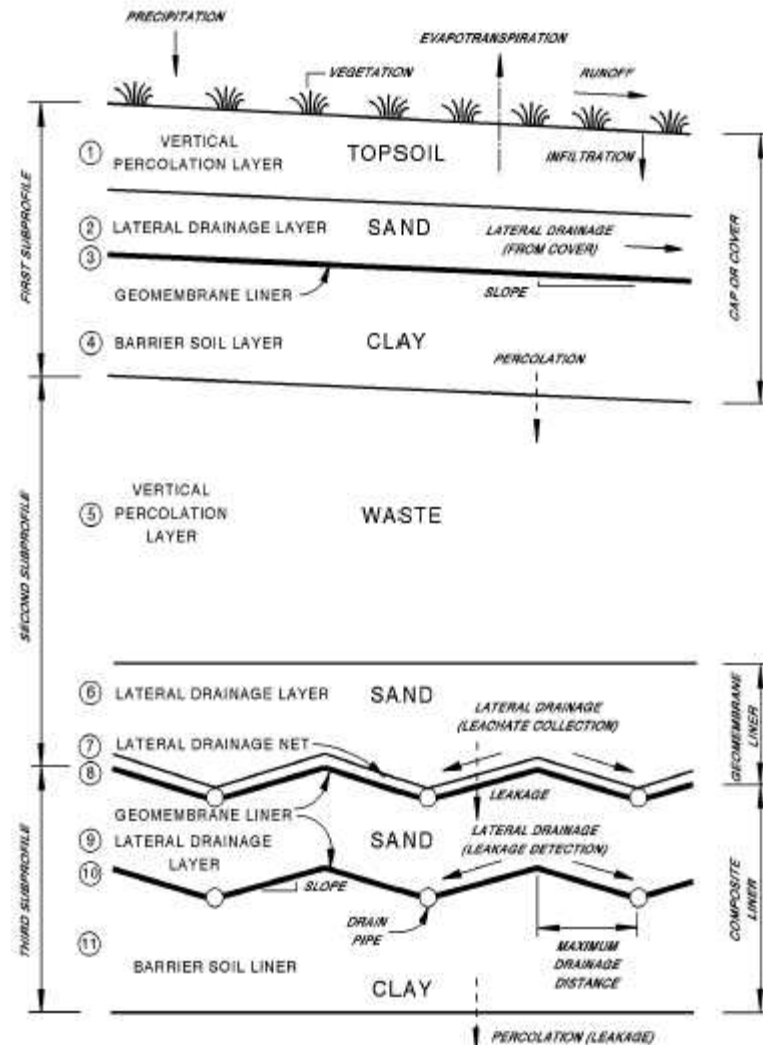
- **HELP software accounts for processes such as:**
 - **Variable weather (daily)**
 - **Surface storage**
 - **Runoff**
 - **Infiltration**
 - **Evapotranspiration**
 - **Vegetative growth**
 - **Soil moisture storage**
 - **Lateral drainage**
 - **Vertical unsaturated flow**
 - **Geomembrane liner performance**



Introduction - Features

- **HELP is a quasi-two-dimensional deterministic water-routing model for landfills**
- **Components of the landfill that can be modeled include landfill cover, lateral cover drainage, waste zone, landfill liner, and liner leachate collection system**
- **Stochastic weather record can be generated by HELP or daily weather data can be input directly**
- **Water balance from simulations can be output on daily, monthly, or annual basis**

Introduction - Features





Introduction - Methods

- **HELP uses a Markov chain model for the generation of synthetic weather data, based on correlations in rainfall data from U.S. locations**
- **Unsaturated hydraulic conductivity and capillary pressure are calculated using modified versions of the Brooks-Corey relationship**
- **Evapotranspiration from the upper layer of the model is calculated using the leaf area index and evaporative zone depth**



Introduction - Methods

- **Surface runoff is computed by the HELP code using the empirical SCS method, based on daily precipitation, soil moisture, surface slope, and vegetative cover**
- **Potential evapotranspiration is calculated as an empirical function of solar radiation, temperature, wind speed, and relative humidity**
- **The actual rate of evapotranspiration is treated as a function of the potential evapotranspiration, vegetation type, vegetation growth stage, and soil moisture content in the HELP software**



Introduction - Methods

- **Vertical drainage in cover layers is calculated using Darcy's law**
- **For unsaturated layers, the hydraulic gradient is assumed to be 1 and the flux is equal to the unsaturated hydraulic conductivity**
- **The leakage through installation defects and pinholes in geomembrane layers are approximated in the HELP code**
- **Lateral drainage in saturated drainage layers is calculated using the Boussinesq equation and the Dupuit-Forcheimer assumptions**



Important Limitations and Assumptions

- **The HELP software code is generally reasonably accurate for humid sites in the U.S., but may be highly inaccurate for arid sites**
- **The runoff model is based on daily rainfall totals and does not explicitly account for variations in rainfall intensity on shorter time scales**
- **The potential evapotranspiration model uses quarterly and annual average values for relative humidity and wind speed, respectively and assumes a constant evaporative zone depth**
- **Vegetative growth is based on a crop growth model**



Important Limitations and Assumptions

- **Vertical drainage is assumed to occur in soils without the potential effects of heterogeneous medium and flow focusing in cracks, etc.**
- **Vertical drainage in unsaturated medium is driven by gravity only and does not consider capillary forces (upward or downward)**
- **The lateral drainage model in HELP assumes that the head in the drainage layer does not exceed the thickness of the layer**
- **Limitations exist on the number and ordering of layers (e.g., a lateral drainage layer must be underlain by a barrier layer)**



Important Limitations and Assumptions

- **Several relations exist between moisture retention properties of a material (e.g., porosity must be greater than field capacity, which must be greater than wilting point) and must be honored in the HELP code inputs**
- **Simulations can be conducted for periods of 1 to 100 years**
- **Soil properties, layer thicknesses, etc. are assumed to be constant over the time period of the simulation**



Software Installation

- **HELP (Version 3.07) software code and documentation is contained on PA Workshop CD**
- **HELP software is available on internet from:**
(<http://el.erd.c.usace.army.mil/products.cfm?Topic=model&Type=landfill>)
- **Uncompress all files and install them on hard drive (C:\HELP\)**
- **Run Install.exe program**

Software Use

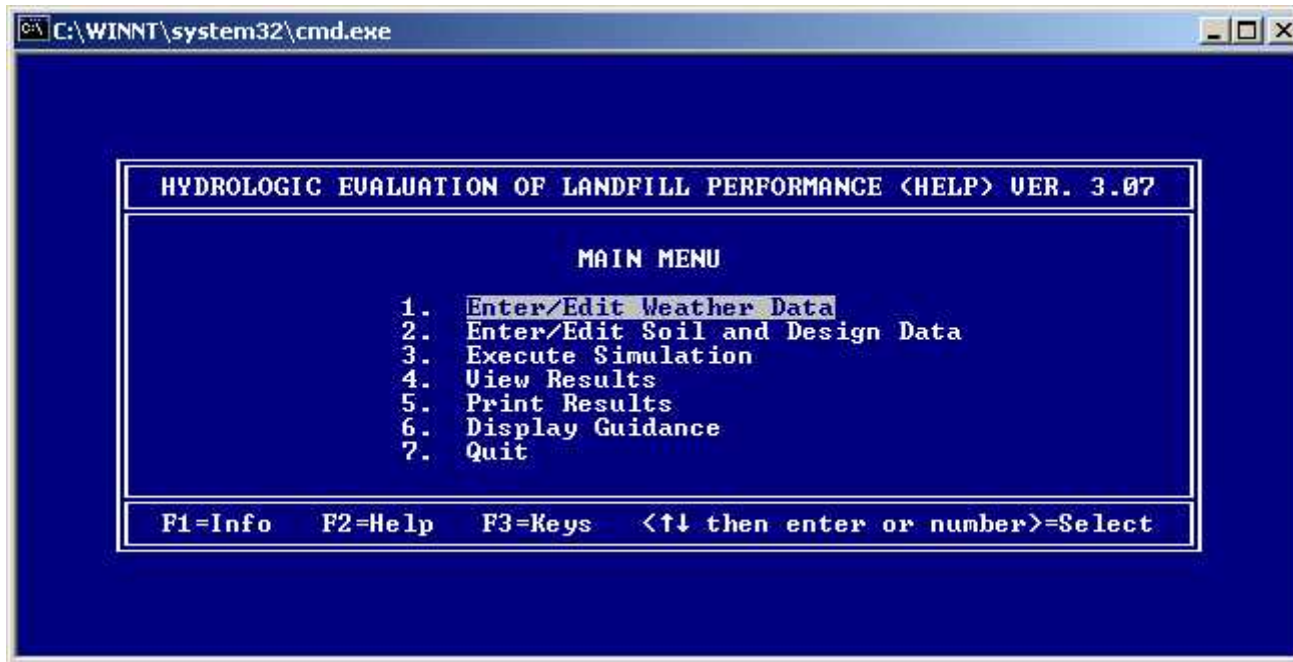
- Launch HELP software from DOS window by typing “HELP3”





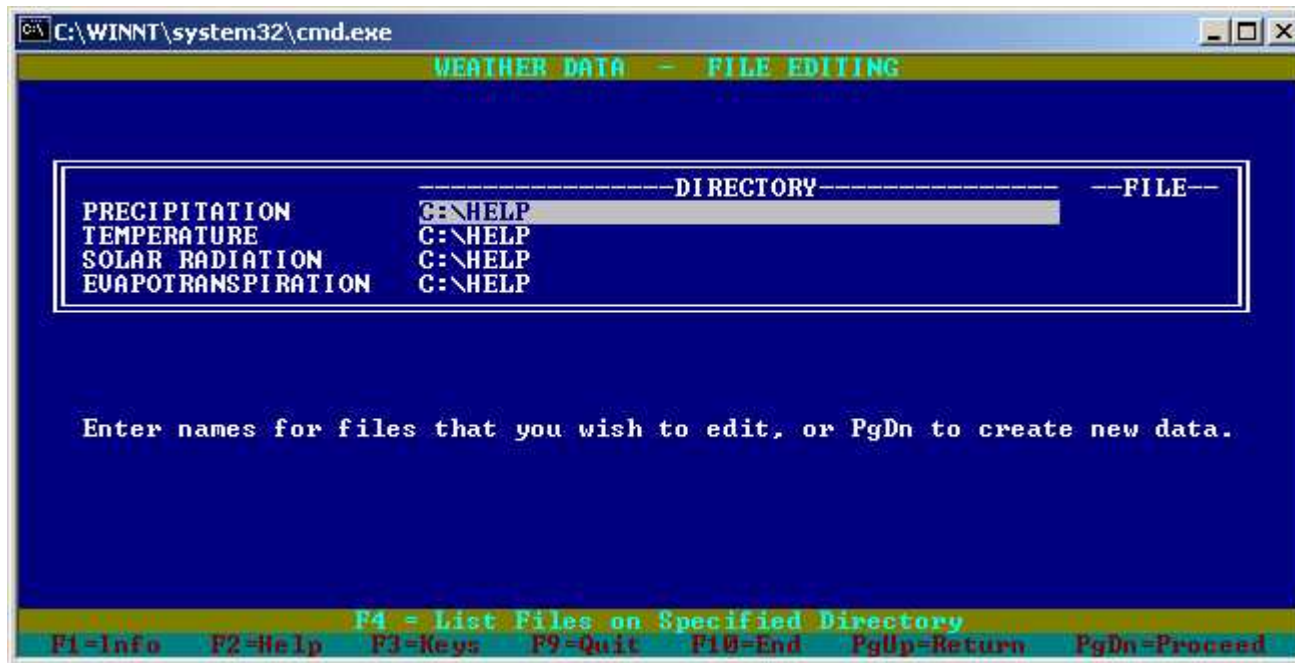
Software Use

- Input files are read, created, or edited using a series of screens accessed from the main menu



Software Use

- Enter directory and file names to read in existing input files or proceed to create new input files



Software Use

- Enter weather data screen
- Input can be customized to a specific site or default data can be read in for U.S. locations

```
C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe
WEATHER DATA - EVAPOTRANSPIRATION DATA

Units: 2      1 - CUSTOMARY
              2 - METRIC

Nearby City : 
State : 
Latitude = 
Negative for southern hemisphere

Evaporative zone depth = 0      CM
Maximum leaf area index = 
Growing season start day = 
Growing season end day = 

Average wind speed = 0      KPH

First quarter relative humidity = %
Second quarter relative humidity = %
Third quarter relative humidity = %
Fourth quarter relative humidity = %

PS = City Selection for Default Evapotranspiration Data
F1=Info  F2=Help  F3=Keys  F9=Quit  F10=End  PgUp=Cycle  PgDn=Proceed
```

Software Use

- Data can be chosen from 139 locations in the U.S.



Software Use

- Default data are shown for Orlando, Florida in this example screen



The screenshot shows a command prompt window titled "C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe" with a blue background and green text. The window displays the following information:

```
WEATHER DATA - EVAPOTRANSPIRATION DATA

Units: 2      1 - CUSTOMARY
             2 - METRIC

Nearby City : ORLANDO
State : FLORIDA
Latitude = 27.80

Evaporative zone depth =      CM
Maximum leaf area index =
Growing season start day = 0
Growing season end day = 367

Average wind speed = 13      KPH

First quarter relative humidity = 72.0 %
Second quarter relative humidity = 72.0 %
Third quarter relative humidity = 80.0 %
Fourth quarter relative humidity = 76.0 %

F5 = City Selection for Default Evapotranspiration Data
F1=Info  F2=Help  F3=Keys  F9=Quit  F10=End  PgUp=Cycle  PgDn=Proceed
```

A yellow box highlights the "EVAPORATIVE ZONE DEPTH (CM)" section, showing three categories: BARE (25), FAIR (55), and EXCELLENT (101).

Software Use

- Default data for precipitation are shown for Miami, Florida in this example screen and used to generate synthetic precipitation record for 100 years

SYNTHETIC PRECIPITATION DATA

City: MIAMI State: FLORIDA
Number of Years for Synthetic Data Generation 100
Use Default Normal Mean Monthly Precipitation YES NO

Normal Mean Monthly Precipitation (MM)		
	USER	DEFAULT
1.	January	52.8
2.	February	52.1
3.	March	48.0
4.	April	78.0
5.	May	165.9
6.	June	232.4
7.	July	151.9
8.	August	178.3
9.	September	205.0
10.	October	181.4
11.	November	68.8
12.	December	47.2
	0.0	1461.8

F1=Info F2=Help F9=Quit F10=Generate Data Esc=Cancel

Software Use

- Default data for temperature are shown for Orlando, Florida in this example screen and used to generate synthetic precipitation record for 100 years

C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe

SYNTHETIC TEMPERATURE DATA

City: ORLANDO State: FLORIDA
Number of Years for Synthetic Data Generation 100
Use Default Normal Mean Monthly Temperatures YES NO

Normal Mean Monthly Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)		
	USER	DEFAULT
1. January		15.8
2. February		16.4
3. March		19.3
4. April		22.2
5. May		25.2
6. June		27.2
7. July		28.0
8. August		28.1
9. September		27.3
10. October		23.9
11. November		19.7
12. December		16.7

F1=Info F2=Help F9=Quit F10=Generate Data Esc=Cancel

Software Use

- Begin entering data for the landfill design and soil characteristics



Software Use

- Data must be entered for each layer in the landfill design, beginning with the uppermost layer

LAYER TYPE	LAYER THICKNESS <CM>	SOIL TEXTURE NO.	TOTAL POROSITY <VOL/VOL>	FIELD CAPACITY <VOL/VOL>	WILTING POINT <VOL/VOL>	INITIAL MOISTURE <VOL/VOL>
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

Alt A=Add Above Alt B=Add Below Alt C=Copy Alt D=Delete Alt M=Move
F1=Info F2=Help F3=Keys F6/F7=Default/User Soils F9=Quit F10=End PgUp PgDn

Software Use

- Default soil data for various soil texture types are provided in a database for direct importation into HELP model

C:\WINNT\system32\cmd.exe

SOIL TEXTURE			POROSITY	FIELD	WILTING	SAT. HYD.
=====			(UOL/UOL)	CAPACITY	POINT	CONDUCTIVITY
HELP	USDA	USCS		(UOL/UOL)	(UOL/UOL)	(CM/SEC)
1	CoS	SP	0.417	0.045	0.018	1.0E-02
2	S	SW	0.437	0.062	0.024	5.8E-03
3	FS	SW	0.457	0.083	0.033	3.1E-03
4	LS	SM	0.437	0.105	0.047	1.7E-03
5	LFS	SM	0.457	0.131	0.058	1.0E-03
6	SL	SM	0.453	0.190	0.085	7.2E-04
7	FSL	SM	0.473	0.222	0.104	5.2E-04
8	L	ML	0.463	0.232	0.116	3.7E-04
9	SiL	ML	0.501	0.284	0.135	1.9E-04
10	SCL	SC	0.398	0.244	0.136	1.2E-04
11	CL	CL	0.464	0.310	0.187	6.4E-05
12	SiCL	CL	0.471	0.342	0.210	4.2E-05
13	SC	CH	0.430	0.321	0.221	3.3E-05
14	SiC	CH	0.479	0.371	0.251	2.5E-05
15	C	CH	0.475	0.378	0.265	1.7E-05
16	Barrier Soil		0.427	0.418	0.367	1.0E-07
17	Bentonite Mat (0.6 cm)		0.750	0.747	0.400	3.0E-09
18	Municipal Waste (900 pcy)		0.671	0.292	0.077	1.0E-03
19	Municipal Waste w/ Channeling		0.168	0.073	0.019	1.0E-03
20	Drainage Net (0.5 cm)		0.850	0.010	0.005	1.0E+01
21	Gravel		0.397	0.032	0.013	3.0E-01

TO SELECT: Cursor ↑↓ then ENTER

PgDn/PgUp = More

Esc = RETURN



HELP model – Site #7 Cover Design

- **Preliminary infiltration model for potential site #7 and cover design constructed with HELP code**
- **Weather data for Orlando and Miami, Florida were modified to be consistent with preliminary data from Penghu Islands area**
- **Fictitious cover design and alternatives were investigated in sensitivity analyses**

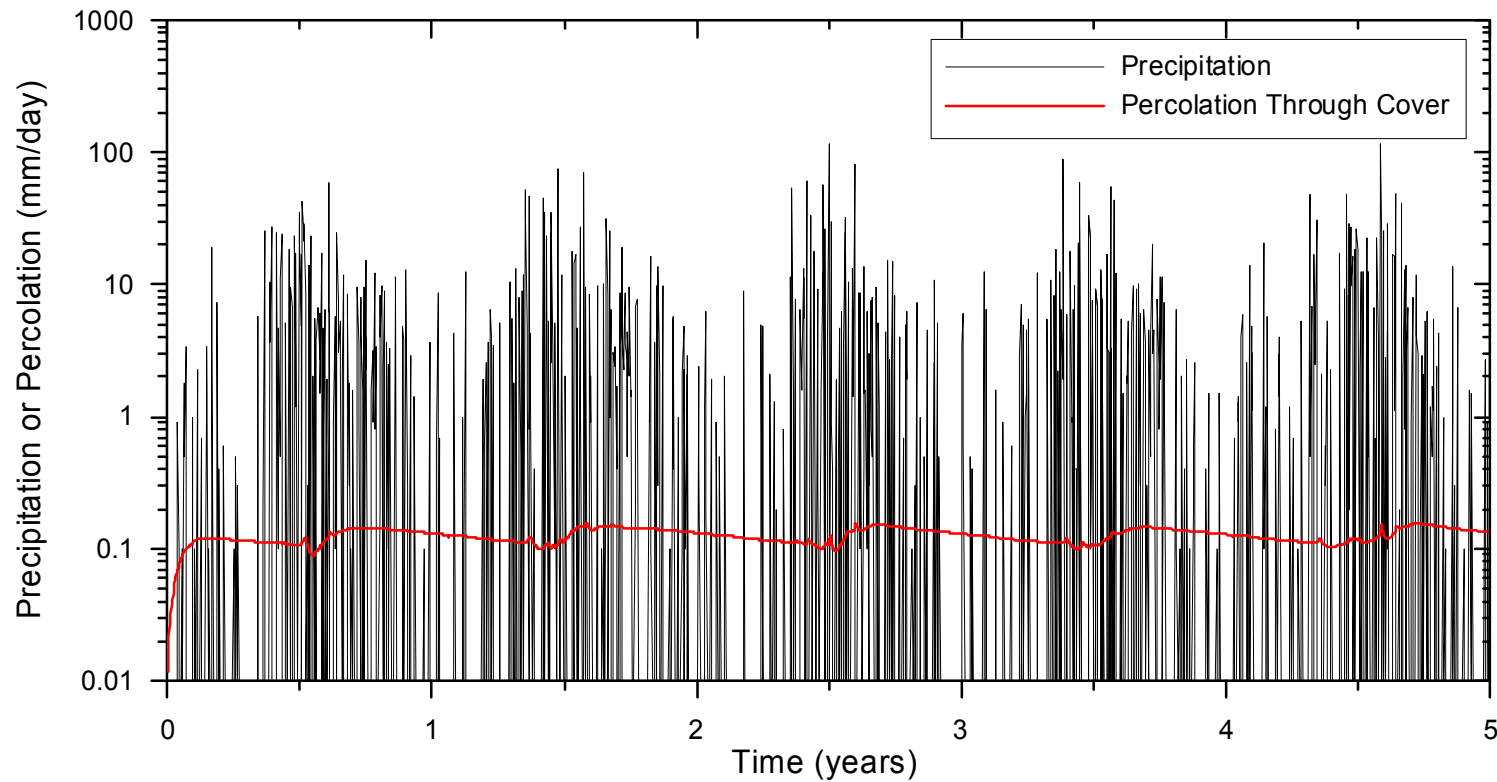


HELP model – Site #7 Cover Design

- Cover design consists of 6 layers above the waste and uses default soil parameters
- Drainage layer slope was assumed to be 2%

Layer #	Soil Type	Saturated Hydraulic Conductivity (cm/s)	Porosity	Field Capacity	Wilting Point
1	Gravel	3.0E-01	0.397	0.032	0.013
2	Gravel	3.0E-01	0.397	0.032	0.013
3	Coarse Sand	1.0E-02	0.417	0.045	0.018
4	Sand	5.8E-03	0.437	0.062	0.024
5	Compacted Clay	1.0E-07	0.451	0.419	0.332
6	Coarse Sand	1.0E-02	0.417	0.417	0.018

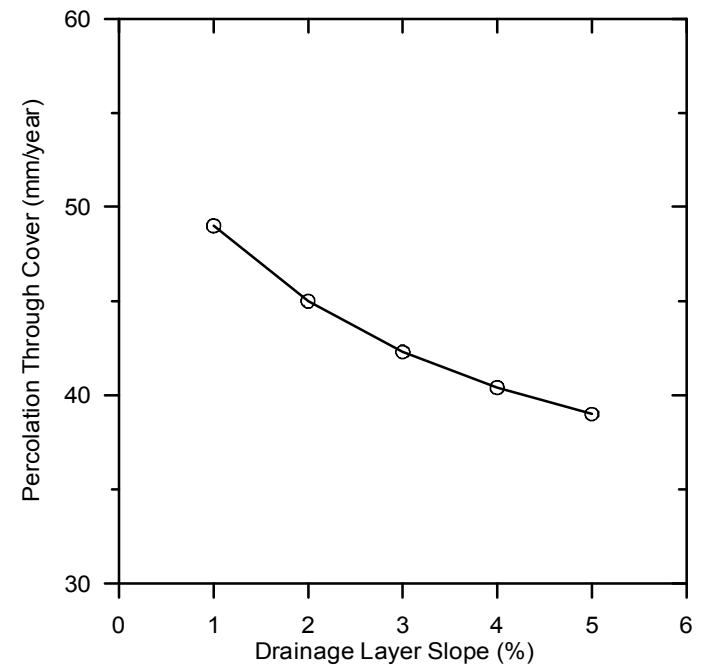
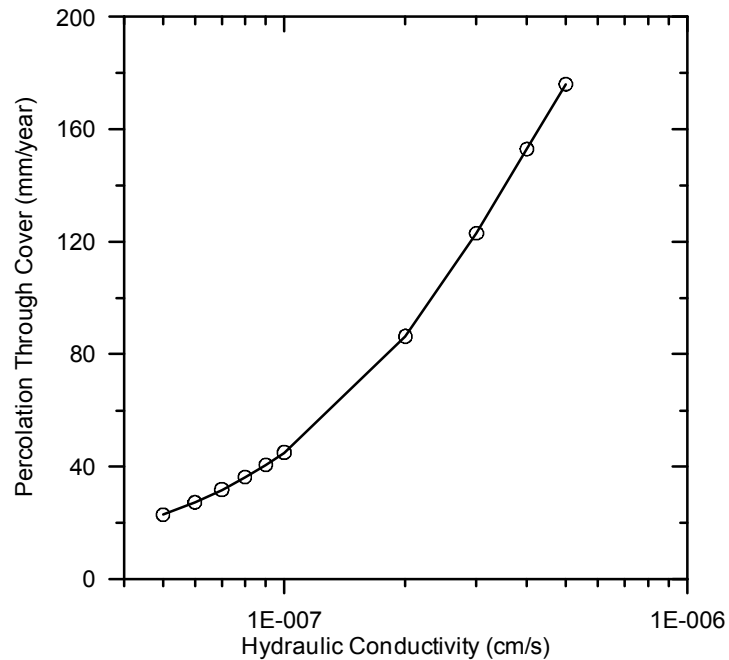
HELP model – Site #7 Cover Design



HELP model – Site #7 Cover Design

AVERAGE ANNUAL TOTALS & (STD. DEVIATIONS) FOR YEARS 1 THROUGH 100				
	MM		CU. METERS	PERCENT
PRECIPITATION	938.08	(140.168)	75046.2	100.00
RUNOFF	0.000	(0.0000)	0.00	0.000
EVAPOTRANSPIRATION	675.764	(70.0030)	54061.10	72.037
LATERAL DRAINAGE COLLECTED FROM LAYER 4	217.20668	(85.85015)	17376.535	23.15446
PERCOLATION/LEAKAGE THROUGH LAYER 5	44.99475	(2.10840)	3599.580	4.79649
AVERAGE HEAD ON TOP OF LAYER 5	382.714	(60.109)		
PERCOLATION/LEAKAGE THROUGH LAYER 6	44.97131	(2.09696)	3597.705	4.79399
CHANGE IN WATER STORAGE	0.135	(1.1568)	10.82	0.014

HELP model – Site #7 Cover Design



HELP model – Site #7 Cover Design

