

Ministry of Environment of Denmark Environmental Protection Agency

DIMICON user guide Program for the evaluation of Dilution/MIxing/ of CONtaminant in streams

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Editors: Gregory Lemaire, Technical University of Denmark Poul L. Bjerg, Technical University of Denmark

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Sources must be acknowledged

Forbehold

Denne rapport er en del af "Metodik til stedsspecifik risikovurdering ved deponering af affald". Rapporten er foreløbig og af oplysende karakter, og indholdet kan på nuværende tidspunkt ikke alene danne grundlag for en konkret sagsbehandling og myndighedsafgørelse. Baggrunden for dette er, at Miljøstyrelsen arbejder for at afklare særlige forhold omkring vandrammedirektivets betydning for stedsspecifik vurdering af deponeringsanlæg og påvirkningen heraf i receptor. Afklaringerne kan give anledning til konsekvensrettelser i metodikken, som den er formuleret for nuværende, og det kan være nødvendigt at rettelserne skal indarbejdes i metodikkens værktøjer herunder modelværktøjer, brugervejledninger og dokumentationsrapporter. Således må offentliggjorte rapporter og værktøjer under metodikken for nuværende betragtes som foreløbige.

Miljøstyrelsen offentliggør rapporter og indlæg vedrørende forsknings- og udviklingsprojekter inden for miljøsektoren. Det skal bemærkes, at en sådan offentliggørelse ikke nødvendigvis betyder, at det pågældende indlæg giver udtryk for Miljøstyrelsens synspunkter. Offentliggørelsen betyder imidlertid, at indlægget udgør et væsentligt indlæg i debatten omkring den danske miljøpolitik.

Risikovurderingsværktøjet er beregningsteknisk forberedt til at kunne regne med nedbrydning når et bedre datagrundlag er tilvejebragt. Derfor indgår nedbrydning i sammenfatningen, brugervejledninger og som en del af transportmodellen. Miljøstyrelsen finder på nuværende tidspunkt ikke tilfredsstillende dokumentation for at nedbrydning kan indgå som en aktiv del i sagsbehandlingen ved brug af værktøjet. Såfremt at der på et senere tidspunkt tilvejebringes ny viden er Miljøstyrelsen åben for at lade nedbrydning indgå. Det betyder at metoden er forberedt til at inkludere nedbrydning, men at Miljøstyrelsen mangler den nødvendige viden for at kunne vurdere denne i sagsbehandlingen. Ny viden kan bl.a. bestå i en opdateret samlet videnskabelig rapport, hvor det er beskrevet, hvorledes der kan regnes med nedbrydning konkret i perkolatfaner fra deponeringsanlæg.

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1. Introduction

This technical guide aims at describing the program DIMICON for the calculation of dilution and mixing of groundwater contamination discharging to a stream. The key results are prepared for the risk assessment of a stream impacted by landfill leachate (see Miljøstyrelsen 2018 for further details).

1.1 Program installation

The program was implemented in MATLAB and it is distributed as a stand alone version that does not require a MATLAB license. The program is compatible with Microsoft Windows systems. An internet connection is required during the installation process (once the program is installed it can be used without internet).

The code is provided as an executable file. For installation, run the "dimicon.exe" file and follow the instructions.

1.2 Program description

The program aims at estimating the mixing and dilution of a contaminant seeping from groundwater into a stream. The contaminant is uniformly discharged from the bank or for the streambed (stretch of $\frac{1}{2}$ width) into the stream (see below).



FIGURE 1. Contaminant discharge location: from bank (1) or half a streambed (2)

The model provides as an output the mixing length L_{mix} , i.e. the distance necessary to obtain a fully mixed condition of the contaminant, the fully mixed concentration C_{mix} at that particular distance as well as the maximum concentration estimated at the edge of the calculated mixing zone (denominated as C_{mz}), as defined in Miljøstyrelsen (2018). An output file can be exported providing the estimated contaminant concentration at discrete positions in the stream over a user defined grid for possible post-treatment (see Appendix B).

The calculation is performed by use of a steady state 2D analytical model with conservative assumptions, i.e. there is no degradation, reaction or volatilization process in play in the stream water.

More details and technical description of the model can be found in Lemaire (2016) and Aisopou et al. (2015).



FIGURE 2. Schematic showing the different outputs of the model Stream seen from above, flowing from left to right.

1.1 Limitations

The version of the program provided here (V2.0) cannot be used for the following purposes:

- Simulating complex distribution of contaminant in the plume, e.g. non uniform distribution
- Estimating values of concentration for contaminant undergoing signification degradation, sorption or volatilization processes in the stream.

2. Program overview

2.1 Main interface

When the program is started, the following interface should appear:

Tools Results				
3 >				
En/Da Input file:				
Calculation parameters				
Investigated distance [m] 100	Y 🔥 Investigated distance			
Resolution grid dx [m] 0.25	Coordinate plume			
Resolution grid dv [m] 0.5				
5 711 0.5				
Stream parameters	X=0 X			
Depth [m] 0.2	Plume width			
Width [m] 1				
Slope [-] 0.0005				
Flow rate [m3/s] 0.01				
Conteminant norometers	show key results			
Coordinate plume [upstream m] 0	Results			
Plume width [m] 50	Calc. mixing zone = 10 m			
	Cmz = -uq/L			
C (background) [ug/L]				
Seepage location: Bank	(From upstream edge of plume, based on deviation criteria:+/- 5 %)			
	C(max) = - ug/L			
Output	(at the downstream edge of the plume, dependent on resolution x)			

FIGURE 3. Main program interface.

Some initial and default values for the required parameters are provided and can be updated by the users. The required inputs are:

- Calculation domain inputs: The length of the river stretch investigated, as well as the resolution in X and Y direction, i.e. along and transverse to the stream.
- Stream parameters: the required parameters are the width, depth and slope of the stream, as well as the flow rate. Typical dimensions for Danish streams are given in Table 1.
- Contaminant parameters: The required parameters are the coordinate for the upstream point of the plume, the plume width, the plume discharge location (bank or ½ streambed, see Figure 1) and finally the contaminant mass discharge.
- Output: The name of the ".txt" output file can here be specified.

In addition

• A Danish or English version of the input text can be chosen (pres "eng/da"), however all results appear in English.

The key results can be omitted or shown as wanted (press "show key results").

	Small stream		Medium stream		Large stream	
	Low limit (case 1)	High limit (case 2)	Low limit (case 3)	High limit (case 4)	Low limit (case 5)	High limit (case 6)
Width [m]	1	2	2	10	10	15
Flow rate [m ³ /s]	0.01	3	0.08	1	2	8
Depth [m]	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.8	1.25	2.3
Slope [-]	0.0005	0.01	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005

TABEL 2.1: Typical dimensions for Danish streams. Table copied from Miljøstyrelsen (2018)

The detailed list and clarification of required parameters are given in Appendix A.

Note: The reference system is X along the river, Y in the transverse direction. The contaminant seeps in the stream from the riverbank or from the half streambed starting from the bank at Y =0, see Appendix A.

Note 2: The decimal separator is a point '.' In the program and in the export file.

Note 3: For proper calculation, it is recommended that the resolution along the longitudinal direction dx is such that $dx < W_{plume}/5$. The program will automatically update the resolution to ensure the criteria is fulfilled.

2.2 Interface menus

2.2.1 File menu

In this menu, the following options are available:

Save input file: All input parameters are saved in a dedicated file "*.dil". The name of the file is specified by the user via the dedicated popup window.

Load input file: To load an input file "*.dil" previously saved. The name of the loaded file is then displayed in the interface

Close: Close the program. No data is saved when the program is closed.

2.2.2 Tool menu

The following submenus are available:

Dispersion parameters: the values by default for these coefficients have been given by literature and validated with measurements of dispersion in different streams (Rutherford, 1994). These values are suitable for estimating dilution and mixing length in relatively straight streams and should not be modified without prior discussion with DTU.

Fully mixed criterion: At fully mixed condition, the concentration in a given section of the stream is almost constant. This condition is defined in the software as a limited variation of the concentration around an average concentration. By default, a value of +/-5% of deviation of concentration in a transverse section is defined as a criteria for the fully mixed conditions (see equation 1 below). The value can be changed via this menu.

$$C(L_{mix}, y_i) \in [\overline{C(L_{mix}, y)} + / - (Deviation)\%]$$
 Eq. (1)

Note: The mixing length is given from the most upstream point of the plume to facilitate the comparison to the mixing zone.

2.2.3 Result menu and outputs

When available, the result can be exported in a tabulated text file than can be open in Excel for further treatment. The file contains all input parameters, as well as the estimated concentration on the user-defined grid for possible post-treatment. A display of the exported file is given in appendix B. This file is available via the menu **Results > Export.**

Some outputs are also directly given in the main interface and are the followings:

Calculated mixing zone: size of the calculated mixing zone, based on stream properties (see Miljøstyrelsen (2018) for more details). This calculated mixing zone is defined from the most upstream point of the contaminant plume.

C mz: Gives the average concentration estimated at the downstream edge of the administrative mixing zone (see Figure 1).

C mix: Estimated fully mixed concentration. Concentration estimated at the distance Lmix, based on deviation criteria (default value: +/- 5%, see section 2.2.2)

Lmix: Mixing length, given from the upstream edge of the plume section is nearly constant, computed using the criteria defined in section 2.2.2.

C max: Maximum concentration estimated in the stream water (reached at the downstream edge of the contaminant plume).

Note: As a discrete analytical calculation, the different concentration values are dependent on the span given for X and Y.

3. References

Aisopou, A., Bjerg, P. L., Sonne, A. T., Balbarini, N., Rosenberg, L., and Binning, P. J. (2015). Dilution and volatilization of groundwater contaminant discharges in streams. Journal of Contaminant Hydrology.172, 71-83.

Lemaire G. (2016): Seasonal variation of contaminant discharge to stream and in-mixing effect. Master thesis, DTU Environment.

Miljøstyrelsen (2018). Methodology for risk assessment of stream water contamination by landfills. Mixing of landfill leachate plumes in streams. Miljøstyrelsen, Environmental Project no. 2183, October 2021.

Rutherford, J. (1994): River mixing. Wiley

Appendix 2 Input File

Tabel 3.1: Input File Parameters

	Parameters	Comment	
Calculation			
	Distance [m]	Calculation from X=0 to X= distance	
	Resolution grid X [m]	Grid span in the X direction (along stream)	
	Resolution grid Y [m]	Grid span in the Y direction (transverse stream)	
Stream			
	Width [m]	See typical values in Table 1	
	Depth [m]		
	Slope [-]		
	Flow rate [m ³ /s]		
Contaminant			
	Plume coordinate [m]	Location of the upstream point of the plume	
	Plume width [m]		
	Mass discharge [kg/y]	Output from groundwater transport model	
	C background [µg/L]	If background concentration already present	
	Seepage location [-]	From bank / half a streambed	



FIGURE 4.

Appendix 2 output file



FIGURE 5. Extract of txt output file

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The Danish Environmental Protection Agency Tolderlundsvej 5 DK - 5000 Odense C

www.mst.dk