



DELHI TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

(formerly DELHI COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING)

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DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the research work embodied in this dissertation entitled “**Simulation of Contaminant Transport from Landfill Site: A Case Study of Okhla Landfill**” has been carried out in the Department of Environmental Engineering, Delhi Technological University, New Delhi. This work is original and has not been submitted in part or full for any other degree or diploma to any university or institute. The work is approved for submission.

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Date: .07.2014

Place: Delhi

Dedicated
To
My Mentor and Parents

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As I write this acknowledgment, I must clarify that this not just a formal acknowledgment but also a sincere note of thanks and regard from my side. I feel a deep sense of gratitude and affection for those who were associated with the project and without whose co-operation and guidance this project could not have been conducted properly.

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Table of Contents

Certificate	i
Acknowledgement	iii
Table of Contents	iv
List of Figures	vi
List of Tables	viii
Nomenclature	ix
Abstract	x
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction	2
1.2 Impacts of landfill	3
1.3 Controlled landfill design	4
1.4 Objective of Study	5
Chapter 2. Literature Review	6
2.1 Introduction	7
2.2 Landfill Leachate	9
2.3 Typical Anatomy of a Sanitary Landfill	11
2.4 Landfill Types and Liner Systems	15
2.5 Migration of landfill Leachate	18
Chapter 3. Study Area	21
3.1 Introduction	22
3.2 Geology of the Area	24
3.3 Climatic condition	26
Chapter 4. Contaminant Transport Model for Landfill	29
4.1 Introduction	30
4.2 Mechanisms of contaminant transport	30
4.3 Boundary Condition	37
4.4 Numerical solution to the advection diffusion equation	37

4.5	Model Solution	38
4.6	Validation of Model	42
4.7	Advantages of Present Model	47
4.8	Limitations of Present Model	48
Chapter 5. Results and Discussion		49
5.1	Characteristics of leachate and ground water near landfill site	50
5.2	Application of Present Model	51
5.3	Impact of Okhla Landfill site on Groundwater	53
5.4	Simulation of model with and without upwind correction by varying parameters	55
Chapter 6. Conclusions and Recommendations		59
6.1	Conclusion	60
6.2	Recommendations	61
6.3	Scope of Future work	62
References		63

List of Figure

Figure No.	Caption	Page No.
1.1	Source of groundwater contaminations	3
2.1	Protective cover of landfill	12
12.2	Composite cap system of landfill	12
2.3	Working landfill	13
2.4	Leachate collection system of landfill	14
2.5	Composite linear system of landfill	15
2.6	Modern landfill	15
2.7	Example of single liner system	16
2.8	Example of composite liner system	17
2.9	Example of double linear system	17
3.1	Location of Okhla and other landfill sites in Delhi	23
3.2	Geology of the study area	24
3.3	Hydro-geological map of study area	26
3.4	The landfill at Okhla has taken the shape of a gaint hill of trash	28
4.1	Linear sorption isotherm	34
4.2	Non-linear sorption isotherm	36
4.3	Finite difference computational grid with time and space	38
4.4	Schematic diagram of finite difference Method	39
4.5	Finite Difference Method Node	41
4.6	Results of chloride concentration using the numerical model of diffusion and advection	45

4.7	Results of sodium concentration using the numerical model of diffusion and advection	47
5.1	Variation of chloride concentration below landfill, and at 120 m radial distance from landfill site	53
5.2	Variation of Chloride Concentration From landfill at leachate height 10m	54
5.3	Variation of Chloride Concentration From landfill at leachate height 20m	54
5.4	Finite difference with and without upwind correction $V = 0.25$ m/yr	55
5.5	Finite difference with and without upwind correction $V = 0.20$ m/yr	55
5.6	Finite difference with and without upwind correction $V = 0.15$ m/yr	56
5.7	Finite difference with and without upwind correction $V = 0.0075$ m/yr	56
5.8	Finite difference with and without upwind correction $V = 0.00075$ m/yr	56
5.9	Finite difference with and without upwind correction $D = 0.05$ m ² /yr	57
5.10	Finite difference with and without upwind correction $D = 0.01$ m ² /yr	53

List of Tables

S.No.	Captions	Page No.
1	General Stratigraphic sequence of the rock formation in Delhi and NCR	24
2	Month wise rainfall data for south Delhi in mm	27
3	Model parameters for chloride	43
4	Simulated and observed chloride concentration	44
5	Model parameters for sodium	46
6	Simulated and observed sodium concentration	46
7	Analysis of landfill and groundwater samples	50
8	Model parameters for chloride transport from Okhla landfill site	44

Nomenclature

MSW	Municipal solid waste
n	Effective porosity
v_a	Advective Velocity
c	Concentration of contaminant at particular point and time
A	Area of landfill
D_e	Effective molecular diffusion
D_{md}	Mechanical dispersion or dispersion coefficient
D_h	Hydrodynamic dispersion coefficient
τ	Tortuosity
α	Longitudinal Dispersivity
f_a	Advective mass flux
f_d	Diffusion flux
f_{md}	Dispersion flux
S	Mass of contaminant absorbed by liner
R	Retardation coefficient
ρ_d	Dry density
K_d	Permeability
R_f	Retardation coefficient for freundlich isotherm or Retardation factor

Abstract

India is the second fastest growing economy and the second most polluted country in the world. Delhi, capital of India, generates approximately 7,000 metric tons of MSW daily. At present, there are three landfill sites in Delhi – Bhalsawa, Gazipur, and Okhla. All the three are unlined and fall under the category of uncontrolled solid waste disposal facility. The leachate generated mostly percolated down the ground surface and the excess quantity gets collected in some low lying areas and sometimes gets mixed up with sewer and drainage systems thereby polluting groundwater and surface water sources. To protect the groundwater from contamination, it is quite essential to provide the bottom barrier of suitable thickness.

The present study was undertaken to determine the rate of movement of potential contaminants from the bottom of the landfill, to achieve this mathematical model was formulated to express the mass transport of contaminants from a landfill due to the migration of leachate. Various mechanisms of contaminants migration from the bottom of landfill was taken into account. The solution of model in the form of concentration profile of potential contaminants below landfill was obtained using the explicit Finite Difference Method (with upwind correction) implemented in MatLab 7.0. Model developed in this study was validated for two parameters of field data estimated by T.L.T. Zhan et al. 2014 were used for an uncontrolled landfill at Huainan, China.

Landfills are an indispensable part of everyday living, they may pose a long-term threats to groundwater as well as surface waters that are hydrologically connected. In the recent decades, groundwater resources have become increasingly threatened by the leaching of contaminant from uncontrolled landfills, containing industrial and household waste. The present study was conducted at Okhla landfill site having high concentration of chloride, iron and some heavy metals. The impact of this concentration to the underlying groundwater over the period of time is determined by sampling and analysis of leachate and groundwater from nearby locations. This concentration was found to be in a consonance with the simulated concentration with chloride in ground water considering one dimensional transport model.

Analysis of model results was carried out to determine the impact of model parameters i.e. time period of simulation, equivalent height of leachate, depth on the transport of contaminant from Okhla landfill. The observed concentration is simulated with the concentration of chloride at 120 m radial distance from Okhla landfill site.