

RF 12/27/02

SOIL DEPTH ANALYSIS

Preparation of soil depth model for Advances in Water Resources journal article, Pinder Volume, with Stuart Stothoff as the lead author. Soil is the most important net infiltration parameter after precipitation for estimating net infiltration. Areas with thin soils are particularly important zones for high net infiltration. Thick unconsolidated sediment cover (>5m) likely leads to negligible net infiltration because vegetation would be particularly successful in grabbing all water for most storm events (infiltration depths are mostly less than the rooting depths of plants, particularly creosote). USGS used an empirical model with equations for different categories of soil depths. We plan to compare Stu's model results to the USGS results and to our field measurements (see SciNtbk255). Stothoff is developing the model and parameter estimates, with periodic consultation with me and Woolhiser. I will also be looking into the topographic basemap for Stu to use. In particular, producing finer resolution digital elevation maps for Stu to check on soil model sensitivity to topographic grid resolution. We've observed that the 30m DEM from the USGS, and the contour maps (10-ft contours), both miss features of the site; e.g., compared against qualitative field observations in the upper Split Wash. Plus Stu has always had to manually fix depression artifacts that lead to routing difficulties.

Computer work done on bubo (WinNT box in my office) and on Spock (Sun, UNIX machine).

Elevation map comparison between the one we use in TPA 4.2/5.0 and the USGS merged map.

USGS elevations taken from:

bubo: D:\AMR-PMR_Rev00\Infil-Inputs-USGS\GS000308311221.006-mergedDEM\30m-elev.asc

USGS soil depths taken from all the spreadsheets (divided by watershed) in:

bubo: D:\AMR-PMR_Rev00\Infil-Inputs-USGS\GS000308311221.004-GeoSpatial\INFILTRATION*

Note that the coordinate system used by USGS and that used by Stothoff differ; i.e., the SW corner of USGS grid differs from SW corner of TPA, and they do not differ by a multiple of 30 m (thus, the pixels are offset between the two grids).

What are the offsets? (i.e., Offset by XX meter east-west and YY meters north-south.). In the comparison, we'll have to chose what to do:

1. We'll have to re-grid the results in order to compare with the USGS soil depths.
2. We'll have to use the USGS grid.

RF 1/14/03

Refining the Grid

The 30-m pixel dem is not resolved enough for Stothoff's soil depth modeling. We have the 10 ft contour map used in the Day et al., 1998 geologic map of Yucca Mountain (the central block map, Misc. Invest. Series I-2601). An option would be to obtain the vertices of the contours and then re-grid the data to whatever resolution we want. This of course will be somewhat artificial (e.g., problems at ridgetops and channels) but shouldn't lead to significant errors.

The obvious approach would be to obtain the digital data (DEM) from whence the contours were created. This was extensively explored through the Las Vegas Onsite Office to no avail. YMP staff couldn't find the photos in their archival warehouse. Similarly, the DEM files could not be found. Hence, on with getting the vertices of the contours from the 10-ft topo map.

Steps:

On SGI (Io), /data2/rfedors/arcview/DEMfromUSGScontours/*
On bubo, D:\Randy\Stothoff\SoilModel-Dec2002\code*

1. Convert shape file to .arcinfo file using ERDAS Imagine 8.5 using topo10.shp, .shx, .dbf shape files.

2. Then, also using ERDAS, rasterize the contours. Vector → Vector to Raster

```

input file = topo10.arcinfo
output file = topo2.img
set input coverage = line
subset definition = 547399.75, 549600.25, 4077399.75, 4078800.25 (UTM NAD27 meters)
unsigned 32-bit, continuous, no data compression, no pyramiding
pixel size = 0.5 m
item pixel value = ELEV (what value to use for each pixel)
this creates a raster image that is 4402 by 2802 rows and columns.

```

An alternative approach in ERDAS was to use Image Interpreter → Utilities → Vector to Raster, however, this was extremely slow.

3. Write pixel values to ascii file in ERDAS: Utilities → Convert Pixel to ASCII

This creates a 3-column file of easting, northing, elevation with lots of the locations being 0 (between contours); file is called topo2.asc.

4. Filter out the zero locations using fortran code asc.for (Lahey-Fujitsu Fortran 95), see code below. Produces topo2.ascii

5. Use ENVI 3.5 to interpolate the irregular grid of points to create the image topo1.tif, .tfw.

Rasterize Point Data using gridding options: 1-m pixel output, linear gridding, data type=double precision, and exporting as a geotif format leading to the file called topo1.tif, .tfw that has 2201 by 1401 resolution. Need to use main menu to save geotif; the viewer save as image did not work properly.

6. Use ERDAS to convert topo1.tif, tfw (geotif file) to topo1.img file, then Utilities → Convert to ASCII
Called this file topo1.asc

7. Reformat topo1.asc to TPA format (row major starting at NW corner, just a single column of elevations)

Use the fortran script (Lahey Fortran 95) called stohoff.exe to create topo-sw.dat and add headers. This file is 1-m pixel resolution, with 2201 columns and 1401 rows with the SW corner being 547400m, 4077400 m.

asc.for script:

This script is in .\SoilModel_Dec2002\code\ ; script also in UNIX\rfedors\Topo-USGS2002\

```

C Last change: RWF 14 Jan 2003 1:32 pm
program asc
c23456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 12
c filters out null points in gridded ascii file of contour shape file
integer mx, i
parameter (mx=12334404)
real*8 elev, x, y
character*60 junk

open(unit=7,file='topo2.asc')
open(unit=8,file='topo2.ascii')
c  read(7,*) junk
read(7,*) junk
read(7,*) junk
read(7,*) junk

do i = 1,mx
  read(7,*) x, y, elev
  if(elev.gt.3950) write(8,*) x, y, elev
end do

stop
end

```

 3/12/03

The stothoff.for script:

```
C Last change: RWF 12 Mar 2003 5:40 pm
program stothoff
c Reformats ERDAS pixel to ascii format from x,y,elev to
c row major from NW corner, single column listing of elevations;
c Note that the SW corner is used in TPA for UTM coordinates in TPA.
c23456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 12
integer mx, i
parameter (mx=3083601)
real*8 elev, x, y
character*60 junk

c ncols=2201, nrows=1401

open(unit=7,file='db4.asc')
open(unit=8,file='db4.dat',form='formatted')
c   read(7,*) junk
c   print*, junk
read(7,*) x, y, elev
c   print*, x,y,elev
write(8,*) x
write(8,*) y
c convert elevation to meters for split wash, not for wren wash
c   write(8,'(f10.4)') elev * 0.3048
write(8,'(f10.4)') elev
do i = 2,mx
  read(7,*) x, y, elev
c   write(8,'(f10.4)') elev * 0.3048
write(8,'(f10.4)') elev
end do

stop
end
```

 3/19/03

Reducing Resolution of base photo for figure 1 of soil depth report.

E:\AVData\Doq\bbnw5m*
and original source file .\bustedbnwp54424073.mos.img from DOE

Note that I could not convert the .\AVData\Doq\airfoto_nw27.bil file (and associated header files) that Ron Martin had created. It appears that only ArcView can read it properly. ERDAS and ENVI both could not load data or could not load the coordinate/projection info.

bbnw5m.* files were created using ERDAS Imagine 8.5 on the lo computer (SGI).

Reprojected bustedbnwp54424073.mos.img and aggregated to 5 m pixel; then exported resulting *.img file to geotiff and SUN raster formats.

bustedbnwp54424073.mos.img was obtained by Ron Martin from the Yucca Mountain Characterization Project; cdrom is dated Dec 04, 1994 and labeled Busted Butte Image Files.

All four quads are contained on the cdrom, I only did the northwest quad.

Split Wash Coordinates for Stothoff

Stothoff's coordinates for his box surrounding a portion of Split Wash are;

[547485 548600] and [4078070 4078660] UTM NAD27 meters (as usual)

In addition, I sent him the vertices from the portion of Split Wash he is modeling that I digitized in ArcView. I just edited the shape file and then used the getvertices extension to get a table of the x,y locations of all the vertices. I used the air photo and the 10-ft contours to help delineate the watershed.

E:\AVData\Soils\SplitWashOutline\sw-soil2.*

I sent the file called sw-table.txt (the split wash watershed outline) to Stothoff for him to overlay on his simulated soil depth maps. This is a comma-delimited file with points for the outline of our Split Wash watershed model for KINEROS2 in UTM NAD27 projection (meters).

Extracting USGS Soil Depth Data to Compare with Stothoff Estimate

Using the usgs.for code to extract soil depths from the data in the USGS spreadsheets.

Inputs (spreadsheets) for soil from:

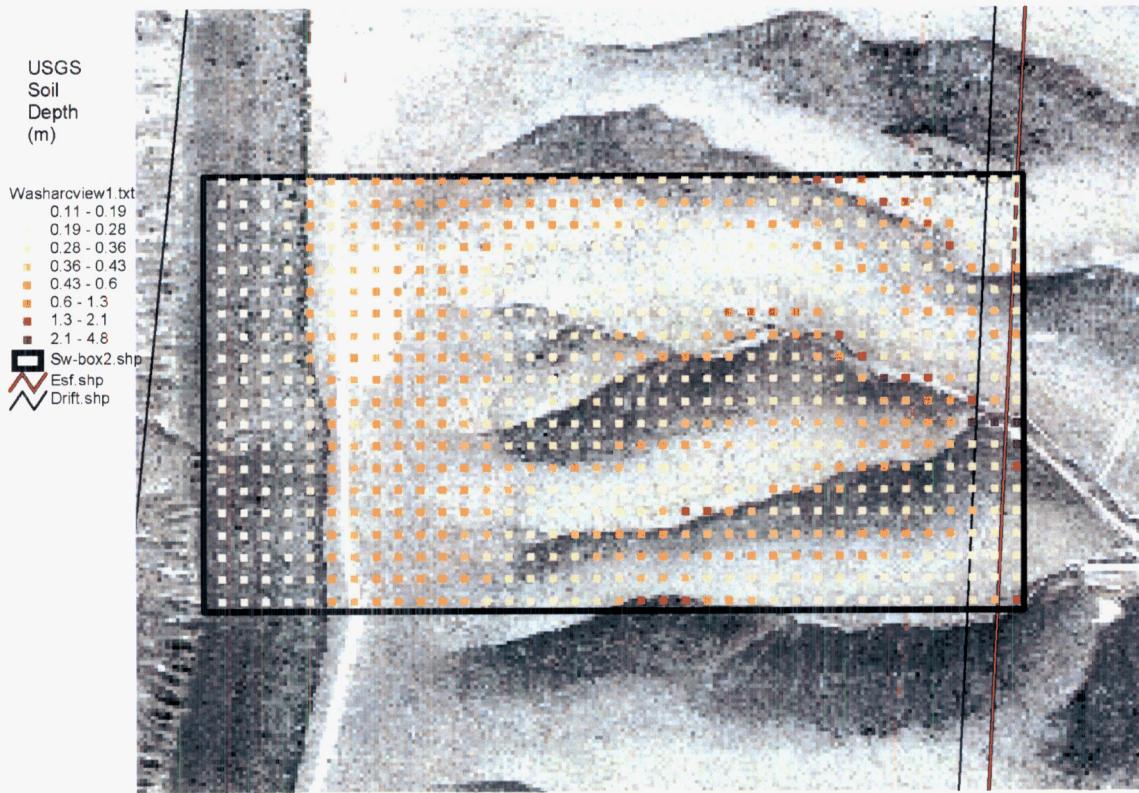
bubo: D:\AMR-PMR_Rev_00\Infil-Inputs-USGS\GS000308311221.004-Geospatial\INFILTRATION\
Work is in:

D:\Randy\Stothoff\SoilModel-Dec2002\USGS-Soil\code\usgs.for and sw_soil.dat

Sent Stothoff sw_soil.dat and splitwash.jpg (exported from ArcView 3.2). splitwash.jpg is an ArcView plot of USGS data for split wash area sw_soil.dat soil depth data in Stothoff dem format. The sw_soil.dat file came from washarcview.txt imported into Excel, sorted to remove duplicates and then sorted to row-major ordering from NW corner.

Saved usgs geospatial data from spreadsheets as a comma-delimited files with the same basename as the original files. Before doing so, I deleted 36 blocking angle columns, packed all spreadsheets (from different watersheds) together in 1 worksheet that was then sorted to be row-based starting from NW corner. The comma-delimited files were read in by usgs.for, which was created from June 24, 2000 extract.f script.

The image splitwash.jpg is included below (color image needed to decipher).



The usgs.for script (problem with search implementation for footprint, commented out since not needed):

```
=====
C Last change: RWF 5 Feb 2003 12:03 pm
program usgs
c Reads in USGS geospatial data used in net infiltration model.
c Includes script for determining if a point lies within the watershed,
c or any other odd-shaped outline; developed from extract.f (June 14, 2000).
c RFedors Dec 11, 2002, Feb 4, 2003
c laptop Lahey Fortran 95 / bubo (NTbox) Lahey Fortran 95
c23456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 123456789 12
integer mx, mxx, i, j, k, ii, jj, mcols, icols, ntotal,mrow,mcol
integer ioread, iowrit, iowrit2
integer ndrift, i_max, i_min, ict, lf_rt, nrow, ncol, irow, icol
integer ndrill, ndune, njet1, njet2, njet3, nplug
integer nsol1, nsol2, nsol3, nyucca
parameter (mx=1000, mxx=300000, mcols=25)
real*8 ymax, ytop, xbot, xpos, ypos, sum1, sum2, trow, tcol
real*8 avg, stdev, avg_t, stdev_t, xsegment, ax, ay
real*8 drift(mx,2), segments(mx,2)
real*8 array(mxx,mcols), soil(mx,mx), east(mx,mx), north(mx,mx)
real*8 washsoil(mxx), wash(mxx,4)
real*8 wash_east(mx), wash_north(mx), wash_soil(mx,mx)
character*9 flagside(mx), junk
character*25 columns(mcols), header
```

```

c set input and output unit numbers
  ioread = 7
  iowrit = 8
  iowrit2 = 9

c read in drift coords file, 1st line comment line, 2nd line # of points
c account for repeated entry of first point as last entry.
c   open(unit = ioread, file = 'drift1.txt', form = 'formatted')
  open(unit = ioread, file = 'swbox.txt', form = 'formatted')
  read(ioread,'(a60)') header
  read(ioread,'(i5)') ndrift
  do i = 1, ndrift
    read(ioread,'(2f10.2)') drift(i,1), drift(i,2)
  enddo
  close(ioread)

c set up usage of drift coordinates; checking to right or left of segment;
c find min and max y-coord, then assign left/right to line segments
  ymax = 0.d0
  ymin = 4.d10
  do i = 1, ndrift-1
    if(drift(i,2).ge.ymax) then
      ymax = drift(i,2)
      i_max = i
    endif
    if(drift(i,2).le.ymin) then
      ymin = drift(i,2)
      i_min = i
    endif
  enddo

  if(i_max.lt.i_min) then
    do i = 1, ndrift-1
      flagside(i) = 'left'
    enddo
    do i = i_max, i_min-1
      flagside(i) = 'right'
    enddo
  else
    do i = 1, ndrift-1
      flagside(i) = 'right'
    enddo
    do i = i_min, i_max-1
      flagside(i) = 'left'
    enddo
  endif

c calculate line segment equations going counter-clockwise;
c segment(i,1)=slope; segment(i,2)=intercept; for horizontal lines,
c set flagside to avoid checking either side of the segment and
c then set denominator to any number just to avoid blowout;
c for vertical lines (xbot=0), set numerator of slope to a small number.

  do i = 1, ndrift-1
    ytop = drift(i+1,2) - drift(i,2)
    xbot = drift(i+1,1) - drift(i,1)

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if(dabs(ytop).lt.1.d-9) then
  flagside(i)='neither'
  segments(i,1) = 1.d0
  segments(i,2) = 1.d0
elseif(dabs(xbot).lt.1.d-10) then
  segments(i,1) = 1.d0
  segments(i,2) = 0.d0
else
  segments(i,1) = ytop / xbot
  segments(i,2) = drift(i,2) - (segments(i,1)*drift(i,1))
endif
enddo
do i = 1, ndrift-1
  print*, segments(i,1), segments(i,2)
enddo

c Read in usgs file that has 17 columns.
c ordering of data is row-major starting from the northwest corner.
c Since I'm doing this on the NTbox, I cannot use system calls to get
c the number of records in each file.
  icols = 17
  ndrill= 45859
  ndune = 20671
  njet1 = 5418
  njet2 = 1027
  njet3 = 606
  nplug = 7921
  nsol1 = 14095
  nsol2 = 494
  nsol3 = 1223
  nyucca= 46716
  ntotal = ndrill + ndune + njet1 + njet2 + njet3 + nplug
&           + nsol1 + nsol2 + nsol3 + nyucca

open(unit = ioread, file = 'drillhole.csv', form = 'formatted')
read(ioread,*) ( columns(j), j = 1, icols )
do i = 1, ndrill
  read(ioread,*) ( array(i,j), j = 1, icols )
enddo
close(ioread)
print*, 1
open(unit = ioread, file = 'dunewash.csv', form = 'formatted')
read(ioread,*) junk
do i = ndrill+1, ndrill+ndune
  read(ioread,*) ( array(i,j), j = 1, icols )
enddo
close(ioread)
print*, 2
open(unit = ioread, file = 'jetridge1.csv', form = 'formatted')
read(ioread,*) junk
do i = ndrill+ndune+1, ndrill+ndune+njet1
  read(ioread,*) ( array(i,j), j = 1, icols )
enddo
close(ioread)
print*, 3
open(unit = ioread, file = 'jetridge2.csv', form = 'formatted')

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read(ioread,*) junk
do i = ndrill+ndune+njet1+1, ndrill+ndune+njet1+njet2
    read(ioread,*) ( array(i,j), j = 1, icols )
enddo
close(ioread)
    print*, 4
open(unit = ioread, file = 'jetridge3.csv', form = 'formatted')
read(ioread,*) junk
ii = ndrill+ndune+njet1+njet2+1
jj = ndrill+ndune+njet1+njet2+njet3
do i = ii, jj
    read(ioread,*) ( array(i,j), j = 1, icols )
enddo
close(ioread)
    print*, 5
open(unit = ioread, file = 'plughill.csv', form = 'formatted')
read(ioread,*) junk
ii = ii + njet3
jj = jj + nplug
do i = ii, jj
    read(ioread,*) ( array(i,j), j = 1, icols )
enddo
close(ioread)
    print*, 6
open(unit = ioread, file = 'solitario1.csv', form = 'formatted')
read(ioread,*) junk
ii = ii + nplug
jj = jj + nsol1
do i = ii, jj
    read(ioread,*) ( array(i,j), j = 1, icols )
enddo
close(ioread)
    print*, 7
open(unit = ioread, file = 'solitario2.csv', form = 'formatted')
read(ioread,*) junk
ii = ii + nsol1
jj = jj + nsol2
do i = ii, jj
    read(ioread,*) ( array(i,j), j = 1, icols )
enddo
close(ioread)
    print*, 8
open(unit = ioread, file = 'solitario3.csv', form = 'formatted')
read(ioread,*) junk
ii = ii + nsol2
jj = jj + nsol3
do i = ii, jj
    read(ioread,*) ( array(i,j), j = 1, icols )
enddo
close(ioread)
    print*, 9
open(unit = ioread, file = 'yuccawash.csv', form = 'formatted')
read(ioread,*) junk
ii = ii + nsol3
jj = jj + nyucca
do i = ii, jj

```

```

read(ioread,*) ( array(i,j), j = 1, icols )
enddo
close(ioread)
print*, 10
ntotal = 45859+20670+5417+1026+605+7920+14094+493+1222+46715
nrow = 570
ncol = 334

c sort array to row-major from NW corner; max rows=570, columns=334;
c some of cells do not have soil depth (irregular boundary), thus
c the matrices have to be initialized with a nodata value.
do j = 1, ncol
  do i = 1, nrow
    east(i,j) = -999.
    north(i,j) = -999.
    soil(i,j) = -999.
  end do
end do

do i = 1, ntotal
  east(array(i,6),array(i,7)) = array(i,2)
  north(array(i,6),array(i,7)) = array(i,3)
  soil(array(i,6),array(i,7)) = array(i,15)
end do

c check to see if current position is within watershed outline
c output of wash() array will need to be sorted in Excel for Stothoff.
c First, need to setup the counters for determining the position
c of drift() within in entire domain.
c   mrow = mxx
c   mcol = mxx
c   lf_rt = 0
c   ict = 0
c   do i = 1, ntotal
c     ay = array(i,3)
c     ax = array(i,2)
c     do m = 1, ndrift-1
c       if(ay.le.drift(m,2).and/ay.gt.drift(m+1,2).or.
c       & ay.ge.drift(m,2).and/ay.lt.drift(m+1,2)) then
c         xsegment = (ay-segments(m,2)) / segments(m,1)
c         if(dabs(segments(m,2)).le.1.d-10) xsegment = drift(m,1)
c         if(flagside(m).eq.'right'.and.ax.ge.xsegment) lf_rt= lf_rt+ 1
c         if(flagside(m).eq.'left'.and.ax.le.xsegment) lf_rt= lf_rt + 1
c       endif
c       if(lf_rt.eq.2) then
c         ict = ict + 1
c         washsoil(ict) = soil(i,15)
c         wash(ict,1) = array(i,2)
c         wash(ict,2) = array(i,3)
c         wash(ict,3) = array(i,15)
c         wash(ict,4) = array(i,1)
c         wash_east(array(i,6)) = array(i,2)
c         wash_north(array(i,7)) = array(i,3)
c         wash_soil(array(i,6),array(i,7)) = array(i,15)
c         mrow = min(mrow,array(i,7))
c         mcol = min(mcol,array(i,6))

```

```

c      if_rt = 0
c      endif
c      enddo
c      if_rt = 0
c      enddo
c USGS column and row numbers increase starting from NW corner
      print*, mrow,mcol,wash_east(mrow),wash_soil(mrow,mcol)

c calculate the number of rows and columns in the small area; this
c is meaningful only for rectangular areas for Stothoff.
c Assume counter-clockwise starting at NW corner in drift().
c   trow = ( drift(1,2) - drift(2,2) ) / 30.
c   tcol = ( drift(3,1) - drift(1,1) ) / 30.
c   irow = int(trow)
c   icol = int(tcol)
c   print*, irow, icol
c write out summary statistics and Split Wash domain pixel values.
c   open(unit=iowrit, file='soil_summary.dat', form='formatted')
c   sum1 = 0.d0
c   do i = 1, ict
c     sum1 = sum1 + washsoil(i)
c   enddo
c   avg = sum1 / dfloat(ict)

c   sum1 = 0.d0
c   do i = 1, ict
c     sum1 = sum1 + dabs(washsoil(i) - avg)
c   enddo
c   stdev = dsqrt(sum1/dfloat(ict-1))

c   sum1 = 0.d0
c   do i = 1, ntotal
c     sum1 = sum1 + array(i,15)
c   enddo
c   avg_t = sum1 / dfloat(ntotal)

c   sum1 = 0.d0
c   do i = 1, ntotal
c     sum1 = sum1 + dabs(array(i,15) - avg_t)
c   enddo
c   stdev_t = dsqrt(sum1/dfloat(ntotal-1))

c   write(iowrit,*) 'Number in Watershed = ', ict
c   write(iowrit,*) 'Average = ', avg
c   write(iowrit,*) 'Std Dev = ', stdev
c   write(iowrit,*) 'Number in Modeling Domain = ', ntotal
c   write(iowrit,*) 'Average = ', avg_t
c   write(iowrit,*) 'Std Dev = ', stdev_t
c   close(iowrit)

open(unit=iowrit, file='wash.txt', form='formatted')
do i = 1, ict
  write(iowrit,500) ( wash(i,j), j = 1,4 )
enddo
500 format(f10.2,f11.2,f7.2,f8.0)
close(iowrit)

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```

open(unit=iowrit, file='all.txt', form='formatted')
do i = 1, ntotal
  write(iowrit,520) (array(i,j), j=1,3), array(i,15)
enddo
520 format(f8.0,f10.2,f11.2,f7.2)
close(iowrit)

c output for Stothoff and for ArcView, column major order from NW corner
  open(unit=iowrit, file='sw-soil.dem', form='formatted')
c   write(iowrit,*) 'stothof headers'
  write(iowrit,*) 'XLLCORNER ', drift(2,1)
  write(iowrit,*) 'YLLCORNER ', drift(2,2)
  open(unit=iowrit2, file='sw-soil.txt', form='formatted')
  write(iowrit2,*) 'easting, northing, soildep'
  do i = mrow, mrow+irow
    do j = mcol, mcol+icol
      write(iowrit,*(f7.2)) wash_soil(i,j)
      write(iowrit2,540) wash_east(j), wash_north(i), wash_soil(i,j)
    enddo
  enddo
540 format(f8.0,'!',f10.2,'!',f11.2,'!',f7.2)
close(iowrit)

stop
end
=====

```

No more effort put into this work.

lf 10/16/07

lf 10/16/07

HYDRAULIC PROPERTIES BASED ON
INFILTRATION (INJECTION) MEASUREMENTS AT YUCCA MOUNTAIN

The purpose of this entry is to collect observations related to hydraulic properties of surficial material at Yucca Mountain in preparation for writing a memo listing these observations. The memo is slated to be cited in the response to public comments for the proposed Part 63 rev.

During site visits to Yucca Mountain in 1997 and 1998, Dani Or, Randy Fedors, Stuart Stothoff, Jim Winterle, David Groeneveld, and others (not participating in measurements) made measurements (injection-based; not natural/ambient) of infiltration using various approaches. Some of the data were directly recorded in scientific notebooks of Fedors (#255), Stothoff (#175), and Winterle (#217), and other data was recorded by Dani Or in electronic files. For the data recorded by Dani Or, he provided the data and results either as spreadsheets and/or memorandum to CNWRA staff. It is the memos and spreadsheets of Dani Or that are captured in this section of the scientific notebook. In addition, Winterle's Guelph measurements are organized and tabulated.

The base path for files is:

.\UZ1\SoilHydraulicProp_Memo*	[working files]
.\UZ1\SoilHydraulicProp_Memo\FieldSoilBedrock*	[files from Dani Or]

Tabulation and consistency check amongst sources are contained in the file:

DataFromSciNtbk_Sept07.xls

Three site visits to Yucca Mountain were made 1997 and 1998, which included measurements of infiltration rates from injection tests

- March 26-28, 1997
- June 5-9, 1997
- May 14-18, 1998

Trip on March 26-28, 1997

A trip report by Stothoff and Winterle ("Trip to Yucca Mountain for Hydrology Field Work (20-5708-861)" dated April 9, 1997; ML033580481) and the scientific notebooks of Stothoff (#175) and Winterle (#217, pages 1-31) describe locations, approaches, and data. Winterle performed the measurements in alluvium of Solitario Canyon. Dani Or led the measurements on the hillslopes (memos & spreadsheets from Dani Or are included below – page 24 & 26-34).

Alluvial Measurements March 26-28, 1997

Measurements in alluvial sediments of Solitario Canyon were made by Jim Winterle using a Guelph Permeameter (SciNtbk#217, pages 1-31). Based on descriptions from the scientific notebook and comparison with ArcView displays of satellite photos (e.g., channel locations), it was determined that UTM NAD27 coordinates were recorded (the sci notebook did not specify if NAD27 or NAD83 was used). The table (modified from file: DataFromSciNtbk_Sept07.xls) on the following page tabulates info from SciNtbk#217 and recalculates the estimates of hydraulic conductivity as a check. In a comparison the values put into the trip report (Stothoff and Winterle, 1997), (i) they averaged the estimates from sites 1-1 and 1-2, (ii) used the 10th station (rough estimate), and (iii) otherwise the comparisons are close (within rounding errors). The values in the trip report should be the ones used.

Taken from file: DataFromSciNtbk_Sept07.xls				Kfs(cm/s)= 0.145 R2 - 0.191 R1; R1, R2 in units of cm/s												
Guelph Permeameter				Locations are averages (if more than one reading), no differential (+-10m per SciNtbk)												
R1 for head=5cm, R2 for head=10cm				R1, R2 calculated with time for 2cm drop in water supply bore												
Used raw time data; this explains why some Ks results are slightly different from those calculated in sci ntbk; not all sites had calculated Ks in the sci ntbk																
Where original charts are not readable, calculated result from notebook was used												Jim's summary SciNtbk 217, page 16				
Page #	Site	Location Comment	Easting, m	Northing, m	Drop 1, cm	Drop 2, cm	Time, drop 1	Time, drop 2	R1	R2	Kfs, cm/s	Material	R1	R2	Kfs, cm/s	
2	1.1	50 m east of UZN89&90	546637	4077467	5	5	9.067	4.430	0.5515	1.1287	0.0583	gravel and silty sand, side channel alluvium to Solitario Canyon up Jet Ridge	must be an error, chart was legible	0.644	1.13	0.042
2	1.2	50 m east of UZN89&90	546637	4077467	5	5	8.603	5.007	0.5812	0.9987	0.0338	gravel and silty sand, side channel alluvium to Solitario Canyon up Jet Ridge		0.551	1	0.04
5	2	further up side canyon	546517	4077632							0.0230	coarse gravel with fine silts, side channel to Solitario up Jet Ridge	use sci ntbk calc result	0.028	0.179	0.023
8	3	Just N of NTS/BLM border	546795	4077389	5	5	16.660	5.905	0.3001	0.8467	0.0655	pea-sized gravel and coarse sand; channel		0.3	0.85	0.067
10	4	300 m north site 3	546826	4077651	5	5	19.640	7.545	0.2546	0.6627	0.0475	well-sorted pea gravel, channel		0.24	0.67	0.051
12	5	300 m south site 3	546772	4077250	3	3	39.115	25.555	0.0767	0.1174	0.0024	gravel and silt with large cobbles, channel		0.077	0.117	0.0023
14	6	100 m upstream UZN89&90	546667	4077103	2	2	35.045	16.625	0.0571	0.1203	0.0065	fine gravel with silty sand, few large cobbles; channel		0.057	0.12	0.0066
18	7	50 m east of UZN89&90	546612	4076972	2	2	67.970	36.135	0.0294	0.0553	0.0024	angular cobbles, silt supported, channel				
20	8	200 m south UZN89&90	546593	4076710	5	5	45.345	22.280	0.1103	0.2244	0.0115	main channel, sandy gravel with cobbles				
22	9	700 m south UZN89&90	546597	4076410	3	3	19.697	8.540	0.1523	0.3513	0.0218	gravel at top, silty below; channel				
24	10	problem with auger hole for 10cm readings, 0.1 cm/s should be considered rough estimate									coarse gravel with sand; channel; likely error in Ks	questionable reading				
26	11	400 m south site 10	547135	4078848	5	5	5.230	3.293	0.9560	1.5182	0.0375	pea-sized gravel and coarse sand; channel				
28	12	400 m south site 11	547121	4078681	5	5	4.327	3.155	1.1556	1.5848	0.0091	pea-sized gravel from channel				
30	13	450 m south site 12	547021	4078283	2	2	43.533	27.310	0.0459	0.0732	0.0018	overbank silty sediments				

Converting the values of hydraulic conductivity in the Trip Report (Stothoff and Winterle, 1997) from cm/s to cm/hr for the memo on hydraulic properties of soils at YM led to a significant digits question (converting rounded-off values versus converting calculated values then rounding off). It was decided to roundoff the values calculated directly by Winterle in Sci Ntbk #217 for sites 1 to 6 (he didn't record the remainder in SciNtbk #217). For sites 7 to 13 (except site 10), I converted the values I calculated from the raw data in Winterle's sci ntbk #217. For site 10, I just converted Jim's estimated value of 0.1 cm/s. Thus, in the memo, these conversions (sites 1 to 6 directly from Jim, and sites 7 to 13 from raw data) are reflected in 6th column of the table below. The 5th column below is the conversion of the rounded-off data taken from the Stothoff and Winterle (1997) trip report. Note that for uncertainty when analyzing Guelph Permeameter data, it doesn't matter whether column 5 or 6 is used for the final estimate (i.e., the differences fall within the uncertainty of measurement technique). However, for traceability, both are included here.

Table extracted from spreadsheet DataFromSciNtbk_Sep07.xls

Table from Trip Report, modified to convert Ks from cm/s to cm/hr				convert from		Equation → $Ks \text{ (cm/s)} = C_2 R_2 + C_1 R_1$
Site	Easting, m	Northing, m	Ks, cm/s	Ks cm/hr	column L and Q	Coefficient values in Winterle's SciNtbk #217: $C_2=0.145$, $C_1=0.191$
			Hydraulic Conductivity	convert column V	Ks, cm/hr	Notes
1	546637	4077467	0.04	144	147.6	silty coarse gravels with many large cobbles
2	546517	4077632	0.02	72	82.8	coarse gravel with fine silty sand
3	546794	4077389	0.07	252	241.2	sandy coarse gravel
4	546826	4077651	0.05	180	183.6	well-sorted, pea-sized gravel
5	546772	4077250	0.002	7.2	8.3	silty, sandy gravel with large cobbles
6	546667	4077103	0.007	25.2	23.8	silty, sandy gravel with a few large cobbles
7	546612	4076972	0.002	7.2	8.7	silty coarse gravel
8	546593	4076710	0.012	43.2	41.3	sandy gravel with a few large cobbles
9	546597	4076410	0.02	72	78.6	sandy gravel
10	547186	4079275	0.1	360	360.0	coarse sand and gravel
11	547135	4078848	0.04	144	135.1	well-sorted pea-gravel with coarse sand
12	547121	4078681	0.01	36	32.7	well-sorted pea-gravel with coarse sand
13	547021	4078283	0.002	7.2	6.6	silty overbank sediments (stream channel is well sorted pea-gravel)

---START 18Aug2008 *RF* --- Citation for Guelph Permeameter equation: Soilmoisture Equipment Corp. 1986. 2800KI Operating Instructions.

Operating brochure for Guelph Permeameter. Santa Barbara, CA. See <http://www.soilmoisture.com> for current manual (2006 version), 2800K1 Guelph Permeameter. The Guelph User Manual cites Reynolds et al. 1986 Groundwater Monitoring Review Volume 6, No. 1, pp.84-95. I looked this up: Reynolds, W.D., and D.E. Elrick. 1986. A method for simultaneous in-situ measurements in the vadose zone of field saturated hydraulic conductivity, sorptivity, and the conductivity pressure head relationship. Ground Water Monit. Rev. 6:84-89.

Note that this appears to be the same Guelph Permeameter that I used for the measurements at Bishop (PTn Analog Site); Serial Number 10645. The coefficients include the shape factors from the User Manual ($G_2=0.0041$, $G_1=0.0054$) and the calibrated reservoir constant of 35.37 for this specific permeameter (Serial Number 10645); thus, $C_2=G_2 * 35.37$ and $C_1 = G_1 * 35.37$. Because these work out to the C_1 and C_2 values that Winterle used, I am sure that this was the exact same permeameter that I used at Bishop. ---END 18Aug2008 *RF* ---

Hillslope and Ridge Measurements March 26-28, 1997

Stothoff's scientific notebook (#175) has locations and rough estimates of permeability of soil for 4 locations. The general location is south of the potential repository footprint on YM crest. The first 3 of 4 locations from Stothoff's scientific notebook (#175) are included in Dani Or's memo and spreadsheet. Data sheets were recorded in the field and put into the spreadsheet (infil1.wb3). The 4th location (Highway Ridge) is not included in Dani's memo or spreadsheet. In summary, Stothoff's SciNtbk #175 has the locations and site descriptions, and Dani Or's spreadsheet and memo have the data points and analyzed results.

Table derived from SciNbk #175: Locations and rough conductivity estimates

Page	Site	Location Comment	Easting, m	Northing, m	Ks, cm/s	Ks*kr, cm/s	Method
18	Transect 1-1	Shoulder of YM crest, ~310 m NNE of Borehole G-3; avg of 3 GPS readings	547665	4074905	0.0039		Ponded head permeameter
18	Transect 1-2		547665	4074905	0.0082		Ponded head permeameter
18	Transect 1		547665	4074905		0.0013	Tension head infiltrometer
18	Transect 1		547665	4074905		0.00072	Tension head infiltrometer
19	Transect 2	YM crest, ~365 m SSE of Borehole G-3; Average of 2 GPS readings	547477	4074256	6.6E-04		Ponded head permeameter
							Stu's notes did not have a tension reading, Dani's spreadsheet did
21	Transect 3	YM crest, east of road; NNE ~15m from UZN-62	547649	4075367	0.0023		Ponded head permeameter
	4	Highway Ridge sideslope, 30 m from road, random stop				0.0027	Tension per Stu's notes
23	4			0.0062		Ponded head permeameter, , rough estimate of reservoir drop rate	
	4			0.0049			

As for the memo and spreadsheet referred to above, Dani Or provided a summary of the measurements and a spreadsheet detailing the analyses. Both are reproduced in this subsection. Additional explanation is provided here to clarify the Dani's calculations in the spreadsheet. The files from Dani Or are:

.\FieldSoilBedrock\infilmem1.wpd WordPerfect file (inserted on following page)
.FieldSoilBedrock\infil1.wb3 Quattro spreadsheet file (follows memo)

Note that Transect 3 from Dani's spreadsheet and memo had 2 ponded tests. SciNtbk 175 page 21 notes a ponded and tension test. I take Dani's recorded readings as correct, since Stu (SciNtbk #175) was only jotting down brief notes on the tests.

Note also that Transect 2 from Stu's notes (page 19 of SciNtbk#175) only had a ponded test. Dani Or's spreadsheet had a ponded and tension test at Transect 2.

Note also that the tension settings differ between Dani's memo and his spreadsheet. I will take the spreadsheet as correct and assume the memo had a typo. The differences will not lead to significantly different results; e.g., tension setting of -11 cm in memo versus -10 in spreadsheet.

The "infilmem1.wpd file is the memo from Dani Or; the contents are:

===== beginning of memo =====

Interoffice MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. Stu Stothoff - CNWRA
 Dr. David Groeneveld - Resource Management
From: Dani Or - USU
Subject: Infiltration Data
Date: April 6, 1997

Dear Stu and David,

I completed a preliminary analysis of the infiltration data for Yucca Mountain collected during our last sampling campaign. The results are remarkably stable and repeatable for this type of measurement. The soil was identified by the "feel method" as sandy loam. Because the average porosity should be about $n=0.42$, we considered the near-surface change in water content to be about $\Delta\theta=0.4 \text{ m}^3 \text{ m}^{-3}$ during the infiltration process.

Table 1: Infiltration Data for Yucca Mountain Loamy Sand Soil (Crest and Slopes)

Site	Ks or K(h) [cm/s]	$\alpha [\text{cm}^{-1}]^\dagger$	Sorptivity [$\text{cm s}^{1/2}$]	Method
Trans. #1	0.00486	0.167	0.145	Ponded
	0.00293	0.371	0.076	Ponded
	0.00069 (h=-5cm)	0.293	0.058	Tension
	0.000166 (h=-11 cm)	0.146		Tension
Trans. #2	0.00123	0.149	0.077	Ponded
	0.001 (h=-11 cm)	0.074	0.099	Tension
Trans. #3	0.00450	0.246	0.115	Ponded
	0.00394	0.331	0.093	Ponded

† The α parameter is for the Gardner (1958) conductivity model: $K(h)=K_s \exp(ah)$.

Mean $K_s=0.0035$ ($\sigma_{K_s}=0.00145$) [cm/s] Ponded Only

Mean $\alpha = 0.222$ ($\sigma_\alpha=0.1$) [cm^{-1}] Ponded+Tension

Our results are comparable with data based on statistical analyses of many sandy loam soil samples (McCuen et al., 1981, WRR 17:1004-1013) — Mean $K_s=0.005$ cm/s. I am confident we will learn more on the hydraulic properties once the soil samples are analyzed. I am looking forward for your input and comments (hardcopies of the worksheet graphs will be sent by mail).

===== end of memo =====

Some explanation is needed to help understand Dani's memo and spreadsheet calculations. The collected data and the analysis of the data are contained in the spreadsheet "infil1.wb3" For each of the worksheets in this spreadsheet, r is the radius (reservoir or base), A is the area, $K(h)$, or K alone, is the effective conductivity at the specified tension head, alpha (α) is the coefficient of the Gardner equation, i is the infiltration rate, I is the cumulative infiltration, and S is the sorptivity. The change in water content is assumed to be 0.4 for all calculations, which is reasonable considering the silty to fine sand loam sediments and the dry in situ conditions.

The analysis follows

- White, I., M.J. Sully, and K.M. Perroux. 1992. Measurement of surface-soil hydraulic properties: Disk permeameters, tension infiltrometers, and other techniques. In (G.C. Topp, W.D. Reynolds, and R.E. Green, eds.) Advances in Measurement of Soil Physical Properties: Bringing Theory in to Practice. Soil Sci. Soc. Amer., Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.

The effective conductivity at some tension head is

$$K(h) = Q - \frac{4 b S^2}{(\Delta\theta)\pi r_{base}}$$

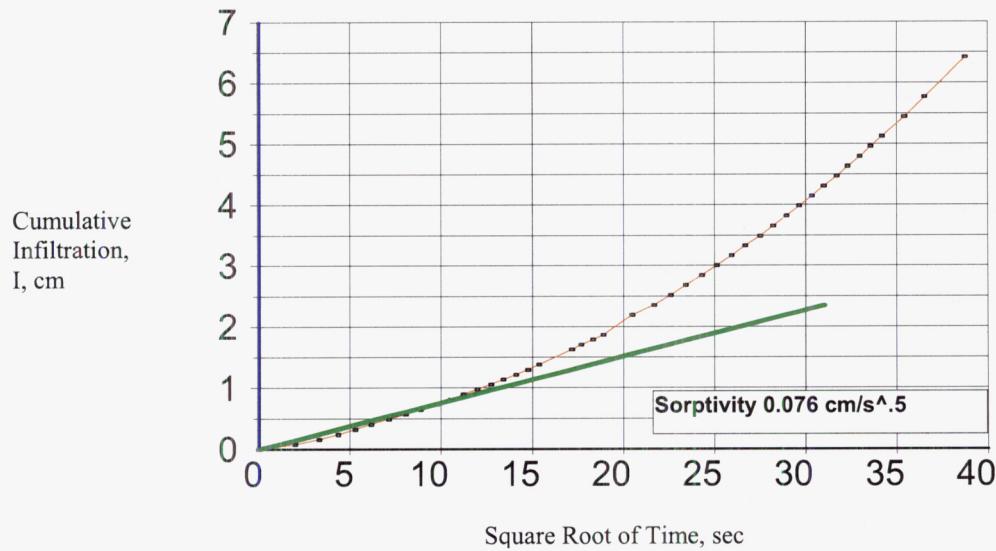
where Q is some average flux at late times (recorded in the field from reservoir level readings), and b is a shape factor that is taken as 0.55 in the analyses in the spreadsheet. The value of 0.55 is widely used. The shape factor b ranges from 0.5 to $\pi/4$; b is stated as an average in Everett, et al. (1999, Soil Hydraulic Conductivity and Retention Curves from Tension Infiltrometer and Laboratory Data; in van Genuchten, Leij, and Wu (eds), Proc. Int. Workshop Characterization and Measurement of Hydraulic Properties of Unsaturated Porous Media; pages 541-551; Univ of Calif-Riverside). Note that it was White and Sully (1987, Water Res Res 23:1514-1522) who originally derived the range for b values, and suggested that $b=0.55$ was representative. To estimate Q , an average infiltration, "i(f)", is calculated at some late time when the rate is stable. Note that for the tension infiltrometer, $K(h)$ is the effective conductivity for some tension head (setting parameter on tension infiltrometer). For the ponded head permeameter, $h=0$ cm, thus a saturated conductivity is obtained using the same equation above.

Average Sorptivity "(Sbar)" (in infil1.wb3) is estimated using regression as the slope of the early time cumulative infiltration data as a function of the square root of time. At early times, capillarity is assumed dominant compared to gravity, thus sorptivity can be estimated from the ratio of cumulative infiltration to the square root of time.

$$S = \frac{I(t)}{\sqrt{t}}$$

Infiltration rate, i , is calculated as the change in reservoir height times the reservoir area divided by the area of the base then divided by the change in time. Cumulative infiltration amount, $I(t)$, is calculated taking the previous infiltration amount plus the infiltration amount for that time step calculated as the change in reservoir water height multiplied by the ratio of reservoir and base areas.

It is acknowledged that there is some subjectivity to estimating sorptivity from the slope of early-time data. The slope is changing over time. Also, the selection of which times to put into the linear regression is subjective. The following figure for a ponded head permeameter data set illustrates the sorptivity estimation approach:



And finally, alpha, α , is calculated as

$$\alpha = \frac{\Delta\theta \Delta K}{b S^2}$$

Where the average sorptivity is used, $\Delta\theta$ is assumed to be 0.4, and $\Delta K = K(h) - K_{initial}$ where $K_{initial}$ is << $K_{saturated}$ or $K(h)$ and thus is assumed negligible.

The following tables are taken from the infil1.wb3 worksheet sent by Dani Or after the field trip and along with the memo (included above). Note that extra decimal places were carried through as a consequence of the cut and paste from the spreadsheet, and are not intended to infer an increased level of precision. A couple of significant figures are probably adequate.

"pond1r2" worksheet:

Infiltration on Yucca Mountain, NV					
3/27-28/1997					
Ponded		A [cm ²]			
r(res)=[cm]	2.85	25.5175863287831	Ks	0.00485607682817625	[cm/s]
r(base)=	10	314.16	Alpha	0.166815467192057	1/cm
Transect #1-run2			i(f)	0.00856253711868852	cm/s
dTheta	0.4	[cm ³ /cm ³]	S(bar)	0.145503442130453	cm/s ^{.5}
Ponded					
h(cm)	t (sec)		time(s)	i(cm/s)	I (cm)
5		0	18		0
6.5		26	26	0.015229651886449	0.121837215091592
7		46	46	0.00203062025152654	0.162449620122123
8		53	53	0.0116035442944374	0.243674430183185
9	1	0	60	0.0116035442944374	0.324899240244246
10	1	9	69	0.00902497889567351	0.406124050305308
11	1	18	78	0.00902497889567351	0.487348860366369
					0.0473022961536172

	12	1	26	86	0.0101531012576327	0.568573670427431	0.0514826865830817
	14	1	42	102	0.0101531012576327	0.731023290549554	0.0585061454008603
	15	1	50	110	0.0101531012576327	0.812248100610615	0.0615007111305303
	16	1	59	119	0.00902497889567351	0.893472910671677	0.0639525339676552
	17	2	7	127	0.0101531012576327	0.974697720732739	0.0664496995797479
	18	2	17	137	0.00812248100610616	1.0559225307938	0.0682428964485034
	19	2	25	145	0.0101531012576327	1.13714734085486	0.0703786637055878
	20	2	35	155	0.00812248100610616	1.21837215091592	0.0718928958808136
	21	2	44	164	0.00902497889567351	1.29959696097698	0.0735266536917789
	22	2	52	172	0.0101531012576327	1.38082177103805	0.0752703430714967
	23	3	2	182	0.00812248100610616	1.46204658109911	0.0764821722051622
	24	3	11	191	0.00902497889567351	1.54327139116017	0.0778257421157085
	25	3	20	200	0.00902497889567351	1.62449620122123	0.0790917812997443
	26	3	28	208	0.0101531012576327	1.70572101128229	0.0804804689871058
	27	3	38	218	0.00812248100610616	1.78694582134335	0.0814199385806219
	28	3	47	227	0.00902497889567351	1.86817063140442	0.0824941172981709
	29	3	56	236	0.00902497889567351	1.94939544146548	0.0835151767850579
	30	4	5	245	0.00902497889567351	2.03062025152654	0.0844874772245454
	31	4	14	254	0.00902497889567351	2.1118450615876	0.0854148850870568
	32	4	24	264	0.00812248100610616	2.19306987164866	0.0861372399849247
	33	4	33	273	0.00902497889567351	2.27429468170972	0.0869886723963791
	34	4	42	282	0.00902497889567351	2.35551949177079	0.0878043140827141
	35	4	52	292	0.00812248100610616	2.43674430183185	0.0884348456650534
	36	5	1	301	0.00902497889567351	2.51796911189291	0.0891894591920583
	37	5	12	312	0.00738407364191469	2.59919392195397	0.0896262907396295
	39	5	30	330	0.00902497889567351	2.76164354207609	0.091008788133527
	41	5	49	349	0.00854998000642753	2.92409316219822	0.0921619012201045
	42	6	0	360	0.00738407364191469	3.00531797225928	0.0925161591603233
	43	6	9	369	0.00902497889567351	3.08654278232034	0.0931128252957145
	45	6	28	388	0.00854998000642753	3.24899240244246	0.0941274666197071
	47	6	47	407	0.00854998000642753	3.41144202256458	0.0950810860363001
	49	7	4	424	0.00955586000718371	3.57389164268671	0.096205812176431
	52	7	35	455	0.00786046548978015	3.81756607286989	0.0971823115914912
	54	7	54	474	0.00854998000642753	3.98001569299202	0.0979665437207427
	56	8	14	494	0.00812248100610616	4.14246531311414	0.0986112320448616
	58	8	34	514	0.00812248100610616	4.30491493323626	0.0992259403363671
	60	8	53	533	0.00854998000642753	4.46736455335839	0.0999065678729738
	62	9	13	553	0.00812248100610616	4.62981417348051	0.100465125387335
	64	9	32	572	0.00854998000642753	4.79226379360263	0.101088359315467
	66	9	52	592	0.00812248100610616	4.95471341372475	0.101598877699873
	68	10	13	613	0.00773569619629158	5.11716303384688	0.102005813411723
	70	10	31	631	0.00902497889567351	5.279612653969	0.102641653418769
	74	11	10	670	0.00833074974985247	5.60451189421325	0.103605246394171
	80	12	11	731	0.00798932557977655	6.09186075457962	0.104743441797106

"pond1r1" worksheet:

Infiltration on Yucca Mountain, NV						
3/27-28/1997						
Ponded		A [cm^2]				
r(res)=[cm]	2.85	25.5175863287831		Ks	0.0029296543677884	[cm/s]
r(base)=	10	314.16		Alpha	0.371311278053778	1/cm
Transect #1 - run1			i(f)	0.00393424324346862	cm/s	
d~theta	0.4	[cm^3/cm^3]	S(bar)	0.0757508959648783	cm/s^.5	
Ponded						Long-term
h(cm)	t (sec)		time(s)	i(cm/s)	I (cm)	S [cm/s^.5]
7		0	0		0	
8		4	4	0.0203062025152654	0.0812248100610616	
9		11	11	0.0116035442944374	0.162449620122123	0.0462615970961806
10		19	19	0.0101531012576327	0.243674430183185	0.0514014702791186
11	0	28	28	0.00902497889567351	0.324899240244246	0.0550660152748161
12	0	38	38	0.00812248100610616	0.406124050305308	0.057724646588695
13	0	51	51	0.00624806231238935	0.487348860366369	0.0584984603902566
14	1	5	65	0.00580177214721868	0.568573670427431	0.059218001879862
15	1	19	79	0.00580177214721868	0.649798480488492	0.0602004384919797
16	1	35	95	0.00507655062881635	0.731023290549554	0.0606233273727804
17	1	51	111	0.00507655062881635	0.812248100610615	0.0612230541317774
18	2	6	126	0.0054149873374041	0.893472910671677	0.0621506915198095
19	2	24	144	0.00451248944783675	0.974697720732739	0.0624041735899665
20	2	42	162	0.00451248944783675	1.0559225307938	0.0627567186629073
21	3	0	180	0.00451248944783675	1.13714734085486	0.0631667838267477
22	3	19	199	0.00427499000321377	1.21837215091592	0.0634490740320772
23	3	38	218	0.00427499000321377	1.29959696097698	0.0637732394666054
24	3	56	236	0.00451248944783675	1.38082177103805	0.0642587269654949
27	4	55	295	0.00413007508785059	1.62449620122123	0.0651231421240786
28	5	13	313	0.00451248944783675	1.70572101128229	0.0656069724919952
29	5	36	336	0.00353151348091572	1.78694582134335	0.0655827130166771
30	5	57	357	0.00386784809814579	1.86817063140442	0.0657812013124
34	7	0	420	0.00515713079752772	2.19306987164866	0.0682917544633426
36	7	50	470	0.00324899240244246	2.35551949177079	0.0680129292335035
38	8	31	511	0.00396218585663715	2.51796911189291	0.0684520294116431
40	9	9	549	0.00427499000321377	2.68041873201503	0.0690717525448448
42	9	51	591	0.00386784809814579	2.84286835213715	0.0694224143829539
44	10	31	631	0.00406124050305308	3.00531797225928	0.0698802041948964
46	11	13	673	0.00386784809814579	3.1677675923814	0.0702153430641433
48	11	52	712	0.00416537487492623	3.33021721250352	0.0706923676103928
50	12	37	757	0.0036099915582694	3.49266683262565	0.0708648453001165
52	13	16	796	0.00416537487492623	3.65511645274777	0.0713115524259607

	54	13	58	838	0.00386784809814579	3.81756607286989	0.0716095449635987
	56	14	39	879	0.00396218585663715	3.98001569299202	0.0719403455657954
	58	15	21	921	0.00386784809814579	4.14246531311414	0.0722204257381566
	60	16	1	961	0.00406124050305308	4.30491493323626	0.07256798914114
	62	16	45	1005	0.00369203682095734	4.46736455335839	0.0727569715119985
	64	17	24	1044	0.00416537487492623	4.62981417348051	0.0731185628843617
	66	18	8	1088	0.00369203682095734	4.79226379360263	0.0732967493772116
	68	18	47	1127	0.00416537487492623	4.95471341372475	0.0736355959353462
	70	19	29	1169	0.00386784809814579	5.11716303384688	0.073866565241878
	74	20	55	1255	0.00377789814237496	5.44206227409112	0.0742502913521484
	78	22	15	1335	0.00406124050305308	5.76696151433537	0.0747846111135411
	86	25	2	1502	0.00389100886520055	6.41675999482386	0.0755776557942563

“Tension 1” worksheet. [Note that data for tension head set to -4.5 is changed to tension = -10 cm at approximately 2335 seconds. Thus, $K(-4.5\text{cm})$ uses data from 896 sec to 2156 sec, and $K(-10 \text{ cm})$ uses infiltration data from the times of 2791 sec to 5386 sec.]

Infiltration on Yucca Mountain, NV							
3/27-28/1997							
		A [cm ²]	K(-10cm)	0.000165736423896587			
r(res)=[cm]	2.54	20.27	K(-4.5cm)	0.000689777223131219	[cm/s]		
r(base)=	10	314.16	Alpha	0.146391599203411	1/cm		
	Transect #1		i(f)	0.00128971030831321	cm/s		
	dTheta	0.4	S(bar)	0.0585389594132629	cm/s ^{.5}		
	H=-4.5 cm						
	h(cm)	t (sec)	time(s)	i(cm/s)	I (cm)	S [cm/s ^{.5}]	
	4.3		0	22		0	
	5		14	24	0.0225824420677362	0.0451648841354724	
	7		20	30	0.0215070876835583	0.174207410236822	0.0299199164877725
	8		29	39	0.00716902922785276	0.238728673287497	0.0352045967770347
	9		40	50	0.00586556936824317	0.303249936338172	0.0387116932936044
	10		55	65	0.00430141753671165	0.367771199388846	0.0404028333994615
	11	1	14	84	0.00339585595003552	0.432292462439521	0.0410305222690758
	12	1	36	106	0.00293278468412158	0.496813725490196	0.0412628306310093
	13	2	3	133	0.00238967640928425	0.561334988540871	0.0409448065741832
	14	2	30	160	0.00238967640928425	0.625856251591546	0.0409736924096461
	14.5	2	43	173	0.00248158704041057	0.658116883116883	0.0411215883655751
	15	2	59	189	0.00201628947033359	0.690377514642221	0.0409648378993624
	15.5	3	15	205	0.00201628947033359	0.722638146167558	0.040872241840277
	16	3	29	219	0.00230433082323839	0.754898777692895	0.0410148330827879
	16.5	3	49	239	0.00161303157626687	0.787159409218233	0.040652393186401
	17	4	7	257	0.00179225730696319	0.81942004074357	0.0405290569516275

	17.5	4	22	272	0.00215070876835583	0.851680672268908	0.0406702424168307
	18	4	40	290	0.00179225730696319	0.883941303794245	0.0406086538095977
	18.5	4	59	309	0.00169792797501776	0.916201935319583	0.0405103270111833
	19	5	18	328	0.00169792797501776	0.94846256684492	0.0404431281717328
	19.5	5	38	348	0.00161303157626687	0.980723198370257	0.0403433840468431
	20	5	58	368	0.00161303157626687	1.01298382989559	0.0402710414919711
	20.5	6	18	388	0.00161303157626687	1.04524446142093	0.0402214963825522
	21	6	36	406	0.00179225730696319	1.07750509294627	0.0402899027970706
	21.5	6	57	427	0.00153622054882559	1.10976572447161	0.0402236361466583
	22	7	16	446	0.00169792797501776	1.14202635599694	0.0402657467166439
	22.5	7	36	466	0.00161303157626687	1.17428698752228	0.0402725617569388
	23.5	8	20	510	0.00146639234206079	1.23880825057296	0.0401566529999587
	24.5	9	4	554	0.00146639234206079	1.30332951362363	0.0400946202717037
	25.5	9	48	598	0.00146639234206079	1.36785077667431	0.0400730889958477
	26.5	10	31	641	0.00150049448955058	1.43237203972498	0.0401136153422234
	27.5	11	13	683	0.00153622054882559	1.49689330277566	0.0402032747011639
	28.5	12	0	730	0.00137279283086542	1.56141456582633	0.0401664257404604
	30	13	9	799	0.00140263615327554	1.65819646040234	0.0401929820010454
	32	14	46	896	0.00133033532063247	1.78723898650369	0.0401660002194454
	34	16	22	992	0.00134419298022239	1.91628151260504	0.0402184128032393
	36	18	5	1095	0.0012528400592364	2.04532403870639	0.0401778058999183
	38.5	20	10	1220	0.0012904252610135	2.20662719633308	0.0402507641371306
	41	22	16	1346	0.00128018379068799	2.36793035395977	0.0403436731945844
	45	25	40	1550	0.00126512280491519	2.62601540616247	0.0405083933933391
	50	29	53	1803	0.00127512377570504	2.94862172141584	0.0407879308916081
	57	35	46	2156	0.0012794584740927	3.40027056277056	0.0412170988189969
	59	37	43	2273	0.00110292757351581	3.52931308887191	0.0411923528992899
	59.5	38	45	2335	0.0005203327665377	3.56157372039725	0.040898268578482
	60	39	37	2387	0.000620396760102642	3.59383435192259	0.0407030238643452
	61	40	54	2464	0.000837938481177595	3.65835561497326	0.0405565561160831
	62	42	15	2545	0.000796558803094751	3.72287687802394	0.040388903590735
	63	43	37	2627	0.000786844671349693	3.78739814107461	0.0402253903122813
	64	44	58	2708	0.000796558803094751	3.85191940412529	0.0400805561456678
	65	46	21	2791	0.000777364615068371	3.91644066717596	0.0399312364693916
	66	47	40	2870	0.000816724848742719	3.98096193022664	0.0398195569925182
	67	49	0	2950	0.000806515788133435	4.04548319327731	0.0397085685625431
	69	51	48	3118	0.000768110274412795	4.17452571937866	0.0394569953496083
	71	54	36	3286	0.000768110274412795	4.30356824548001	0.0392356773919574
	72.5	56	51	3421	0.000716902922785276	4.40035014005602	0.0390354303454066
	94	89	36	5386	0.000705957839994661	5.78755729564553	0.0373192377631499

"Pond2r1" worksheet:

Infiltration on Yucca Mountain, NV						
3/27-28/1997						
Ponded		A [cm^2]				
r(res)=[cm]	2.85	25.517586328783		Ks	0.00123315455902873	[cm/s]
r(base)=	10	314.16		Alpha	0.149439950074919	1/cm
Transect #2 - run1			i(f)	0.00228381146070642	cm/s	
dTheta	0.4	[cm^3/cm^3]	S(bar)	0.0774683044131192	Cm/s^.5	
Ponded						Long-Term
h(cm)	t (sec)		time(s)	i(cm/s)	I (cm)	S [cm/s^.5]
8		0	7		0	
9		14	14	0.0116035442944374	0.0812248100610616	
10		21	21	0.0116035442944374	0.162449620122123	0.0334816858430758
11		31	31	0.00812248100610616	0.243674430183185	0.0402412530228208
12		43	43	0.00676873417175513	0.324899240244246	0.0444353329637827
13	1	0	60	0.00477793000359186	0.406124050305308	0.0459385682740204
14	1	18	78	0.00451248944783675	0.487348860366369	0.0473022961536172
15	1	40	100	0.00369203682095734	0.568573670427431	0.0477430794494675
16	2	3	123	0.00353151348091572	0.649798480488492	0.0482459257958473
17	2	28	148	0.00324899240244246	0.731023290549554	0.0485702919896454
18	2	52	172	0.00338436708587757	0.812248100610615	0.0491826875413388
19	3	19	199	0.00300832629855784	0.893472910671677	0.0494543729364626
20	3	49	229	0.00270749366870205	0.974697720732739	0.0494854063851337
21	4	16	256	0.00300832629855784	1.0559225307938	0.0499226639980029
22	4	47	287	0.00262015516326005	1.13714734085486	0.0500246512131669
23	5	15	315	0.00290088607360934	1.21837215091592	0.0504308803768835
24	5	46	346	0.00262015516326005	1.29959696097698	0.050620761685431
25	6	15	375	0.00280085551934695	1.38082177103805	0.0509767900631739
26	6	47	407	0.00253827531440817	1.46204658109911	0.0511444724682364
28	7	51	471	0.00253827531440817	1.62449620122123	0.0515389897103928
30	8	54	534	0.00257856539876386	1.78694582134335	0.0520221609877294
32	10	1	601	0.00242462119585258	1.94939544146548	0.0523340289427179
34	11	9	669	0.00238896500179593	2.1118450615876	0.0526304835734545
36	12	10	730	0.00266310852659218	2.27429468170972	0.0531964432738692
38	13	19	799	0.00235434232061048	2.43674430183185	0.0534615392021684
40	14	23	863	0.00253827531440817	2.59919392195397	0.0538898931250072
42	15	27	927	0.00253827531440817	2.76164354207609	0.0543000755996259
44	17	19	1039	0.00145044303680467	2.92409316219822	0.0534141553257436
48.5	18	45	1125	0.00425013541017183	3.28960480747299	0.0557598971407708
50.5	19	57	1197	0.00225624472391838	3.45205442759512	0.055899935171675
54.5	22	16	1336	0.00233740460607371	3.77695366783936	0.0562994571478193
59	25	3	1503	0.00218869248667531	4.14246531311414	0.0565340851983574
62.5	27	10	1630	0.00223847901743083	4.42675214832786	0.0567796630953254
67.5	30	5	1805	0.00232070885888747	4.83287619863316	0.0572277826486627
72	32	48	1968	0.0022424027317471	5.19838784390794	0.0575271853365216

	76.5	35	44	2144	0.00207677071178851	5.56389948918272	0.0576411322634254
	80.5	37	57	2277	0.00244285143040787	5.88879872942696	0.0580506340053118
	84	39	53	2393	0.00245074857942858	6.17308556464068	0.0583921415877482

"Tension 2" worksheet:

Infiltration on Yucca Mountain, NV						
3/27-28/1997						
	A [cm^2]					
r(res)=[cm]	2.54	20.27		K(-11cm)	0.00100260470106487	[cm/s]
r(base)=	10	314.16		Alpha	0.0745227296839405	1/cm
				i(f)	0.00271558000208671	cm/s
	dTheta	0.4		S(bar)	0.0989165913233879	cm/s^.5
	H=-11 cm					
	h(cm)	t (sec)		time(s)	i(cm/s)	I (cm)
	2		0	6		0
	4		8	18	0.0107535438417791	0.12904252610135
	6		20	30	0.0107535438417791	0.258085052202699
	7		28	38	0.00806515788133435	0.322606315253374
	8		36	46	0.00806515788133435	0.387127578304049
	9		45	55	0.00716902922785276	0.451648841354724
	10		55	65	0.00645212630506748	0.516170104405399
	11	1	7	77	0.00537677192088957	0.580691367456073
	12	1	19	89	0.00537677192088957	0.645212630506748
	13	1	32	102	0.00496317408082114	0.709733893557423
	14	1	49	119	0.00379536841474558	0.774255156608098
	15	2	2	132	0.00496317408082114	0.838776419658773
	16	2	16	146	0.00460866164647677	0.903297682709448
	17	2	31	161	0.00430141753671165	0.967818945760123
	18	2	47	177	0.00403257894066718	1.0323402088108
	19	3	4	194	0.00379536841474558	1.09686147186147
	20	3	22	212	0.00358451461392638	1.16138273491215
	21	3	39	229	0.00379536841474558	1.22590399796282
	22	3	55	245	0.00403257894066718	1.2904252610135
	23	4	13	263	0.00358451461392638	1.35494652406417
	24	4	31	281	0.00358451461392638	1.41946778711485
	25	4	51	301	0.00322606315253374	1.48398905016552
	26	5	10	320	0.00339585595003552	1.5485103132162
	28	5	48	358	0.00339585595003552	1.67755283931755
	30	6	28	398	0.00322606315253374	1.8065953654189
	32	7	10	440	0.00307244109765118	1.93563789152025
	34	7	53	483	0.00300098897910115	2.0646804176216
	36	8	37	527	0.00293278468412158	2.19372294372294
	38	9	18	568	0.00314737868539877	2.32276546982429
	40	10	2	612	0.00293278468412158	2.45180799592564
	44	11	38	708	0.00268838596044478	2.70989304812834
	48	13	8	798	0.0028676116911411	2.96797810033104
						0.061593616952642

	52	14	43	893	0.00271668476002841	3.22606315253374	0.0617386200086043
	56	16	18	988	0.00271668476002841	3.48414820473644	0.0619249548541667
	60	17	54	1084	0.00268838596044478	3.74223325693914	0.0621067740643787
	66	20	22	1232	0.00261572688043276	4.12936083524319	0.0623089030122537

"pond3" worksheet:

Infiltration on Yucca Mountain, NV							
3/27-28/1997							
Ponded		A [cm^2]					
r(res)=[cm]	2.85	25.517586		Ks	0.00450318000381978	[cm/s]	
r(base)=	10	314.16		Alpha	0.246286132833745	1/cm	
Transect #3 - run1		(Slope)	i(f)	0.00683121479487902	cm/s		
dTheta	0.4	[cm^3/cm^3]	S(bar)	0.115315669493417	cm/s^.5		
Ponded						Long-Term	
h(cm)	t (sec)		time(s)	i(cm/s)	I (cm)	S [cm/s^.5]	
12		0	0		0		
13		6	6	0.0135374683435103	0.0812248100610616		
14		13	13	0.0116035442944374	0.162449620122123	0.0425544800360331	
15		21	21	0.0101531012576327	0.243674430183185	0.0488925506986626	
16		29	29	0.0101531012576327	0.324899240244246	0.0541082723839499	
18		44	44	0.0108299746748082	0.487348860366369	0.0629800768045577	
20	1	3	63	0.00854998000642753	0.649798480488492	0.0674128868533078	
22	1	23	83	0.00812248100610616	0.812248100610615	0.0708006808261206	
24	1	46	106	0.00706302696183144	0.974697720732739	0.0727347498720276	
26	2	6	126	0.00812248100610616	1.13714734085486	0.0754987471893699	
28	2	28	148	0.00738407364191469	1.29959696097698	0.0773990922719909	
30	2	54	174	0.00624806231238935	1.46204658109911	0.0782206253876483	
31.5	3	12	192	0.00676873417175513	1.5838837961907	0.0791799376510672	
34	3	38	218	0.00781007789048669	1.78694582134335	0.0814199385806219	
36	4	4	244	0.00624806231238935	1.94939544146548	0.082134665556716	
38	4	29	269	0.00649798480488493	2.1118450615876	0.0829992712599916	
40	4	53	293	0.00676873417175513	2.27429468170972	0.0839673053389203	
Infiltration on Yucca Mountain, NV							
3/27-28/1997							
Ponded		A [cm^2]					
r(res)=[cm]	2.85	25.517586		Ks	0.00393731519444433	[cm/s]	
r(base)=	10	314.16		Alpha	0.331601051372804	1/cm	
Transect #3 - run2		(Slope)	i(f)	0.00544911540885833	cm/s		
dTheta	0.4	[cm^3/cm^3]	S(bar)	0.0929267595015119	cm/s^.5		
Ponded						Long-Term	
H(cm)	t (sec)		time(s)	i(cm/s)	I (cm)	S [cm/s^.5]	
15		0	7		0		
16		9	9	0.0406124050305308	0.0812248100610616		
17		19	19	0.00812248100610616	0.162449620122123	0.0351997974162702	

	18		29	29	0.00812248100610616	0.243674430183185	0.0416057488527094
	20		52	52	0.00706302696183144	0.406124050305308	0.0493459380496531
	21	1	4	64	0.00676873417175513	0.487348860366369	0.0522203210071208
	22	1	19	79	0.0054149873374041	0.568573670427431	0.0537151610415458
	23	1	32	92	0.00624806231238935	0.649798480488492	0.0557852375258965
	24	1	47	107	0.0054149873374041	0.731023290549554	0.0571228257784559
	25	2	0	120	0.00624806231238935	0.812248100610615	0.0588824479826616
	26	2	16	136	0.00507655062881635	0.893472910671677	0.0598221177807471
	27	2	30	150	0.00580177214721868	0.974697720732739	0.0611433532461935
	28	2	45	165	0.0054149873374041	1.0559225307938	0.0621835859394812
	29	2	59	179	0.00580177214721868	1.13714734085486	0.0633429816134349
	30	3	16	196	0.00477793000359186	1.21837215091592	0.0639328096803419
	31	3	30	210	0.00580177214721868	1.29959696097698	0.0649766142440482
	32	3	49	229	0.0042749900321377	1.38082177103805	0.0652334545245849
	34	4	17	257	0.00580177214721868	1.54327139116017	0.0670924100490097
	35	4	33	273	0.00507655062881635	1.62449620122123	0.067696315357208
	36	4	50	290	0.00477793000359186	1.70572101128229	0.0681589932534516
	37	5	7	307	0.00477793000359186	1.78694582134335	0.0686103807605002
	38	5	23	323	0.00507655062881635	1.86817063140442	0.0691567614261642
	39	5	40	340	0.00477793000359186	1.94939544146548	0.0695796032023694
	40	5	56	356	0.00507655062881635	2.03062025152654	0.0700890842232663
	41	6	13	373	0.00477793000359186	2.1118450615876	0.0704848862735364
	42	6	31	391	0.00451248944783675	2.19306987164866	0.0707790186234939
	43	6	47	407	0.00507655062881635	2.27429468170972	0.0712437583145226
	44	7	4	424	0.00477793000359186	2.35551949177079	0.0716073299711489

Trip on June 5-9, 1997

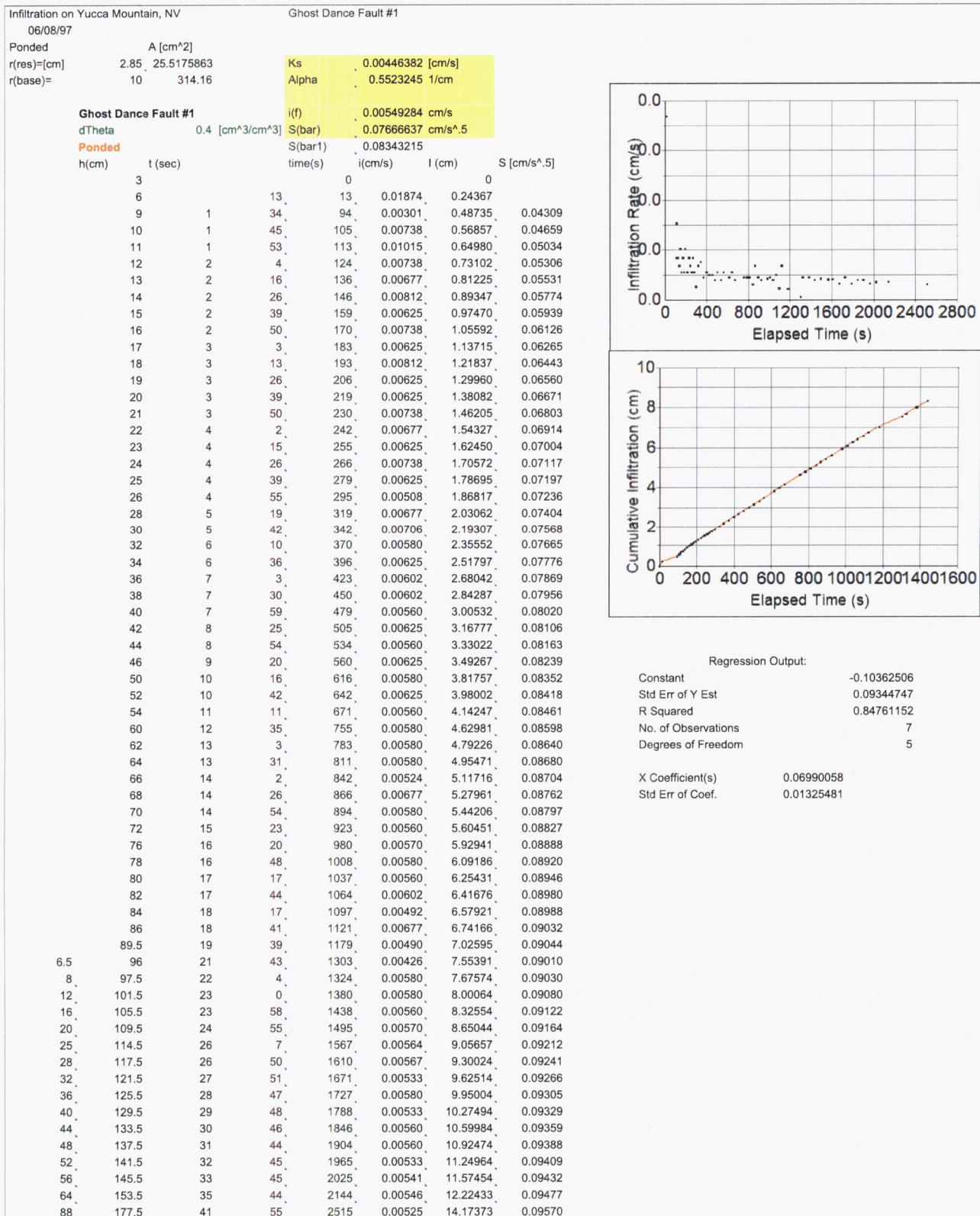
Primary information sources: (i) Spreadsheet from Dani Or named infl697.wb3

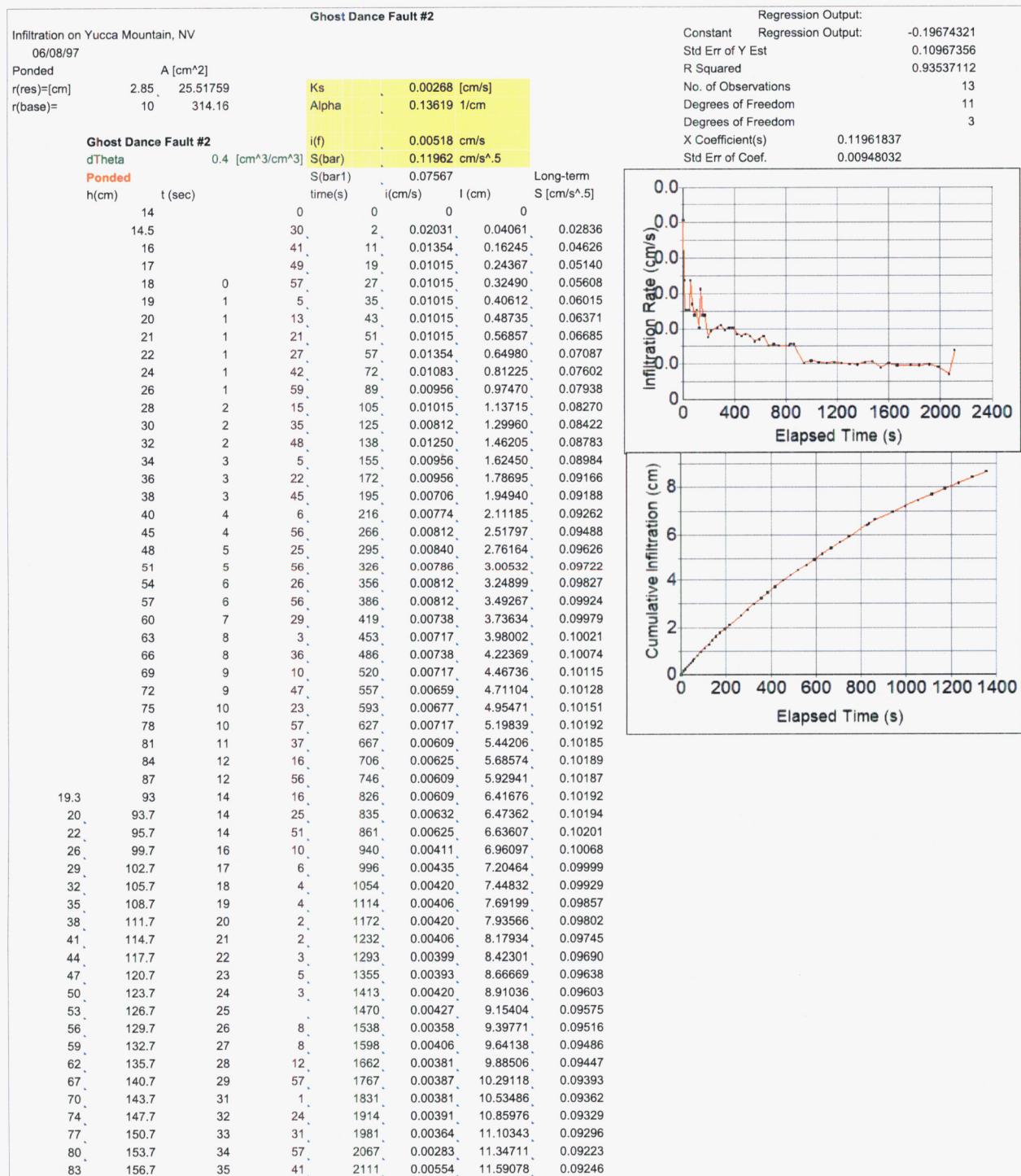
(ii) Field Notebook #175 (Stothoff) pages 25-37, especially pages 34-36.

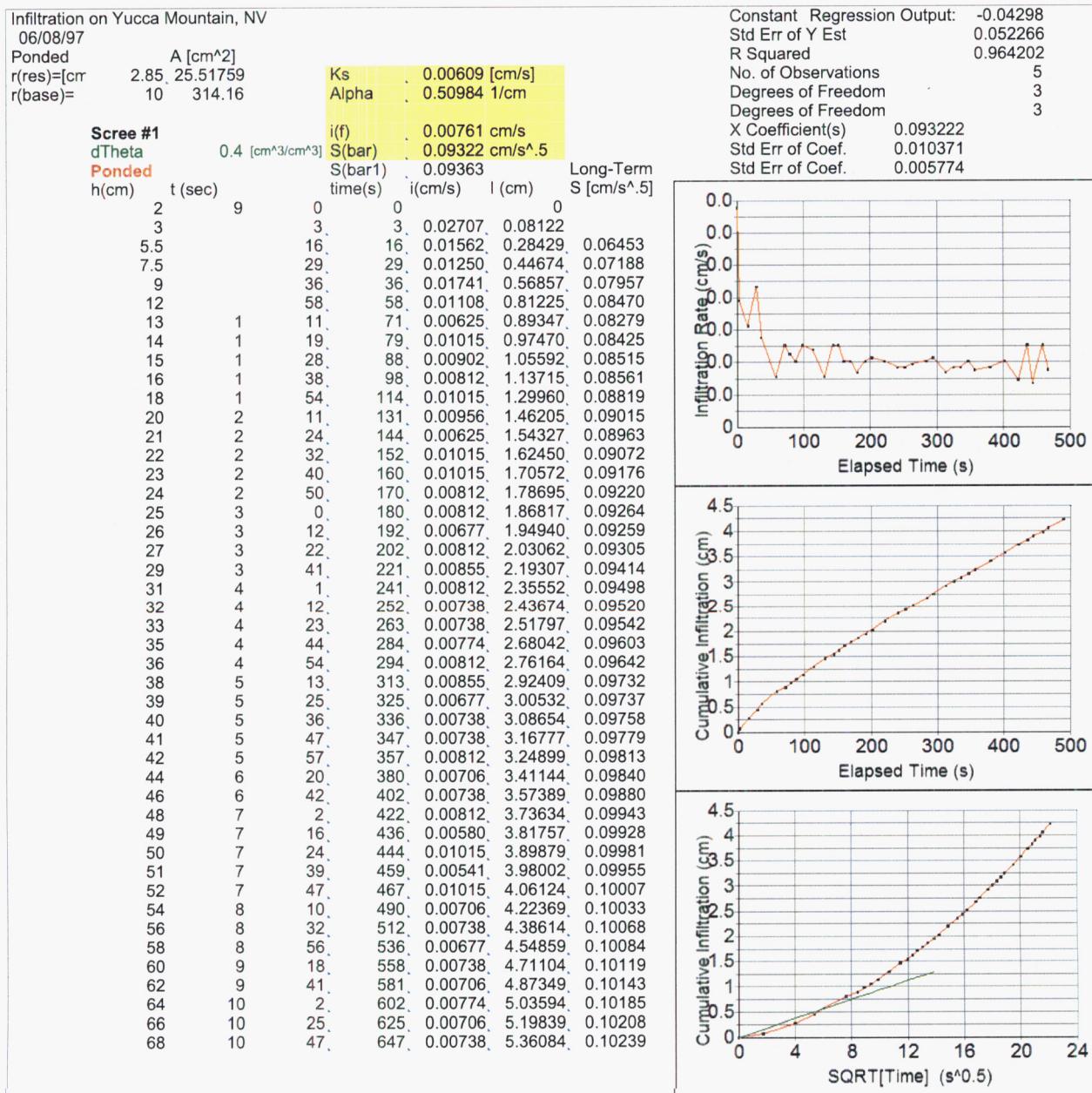
On June 8, 1997, measurements were made at three locations, 2 near the Ghost Dance Fault exposure and 1 at a scree location (based on description in SciNtbk 175, this is a talus pile that was excavated, not a scree slope. Inspection of Dani Or's spreadsheet entries for depth and time at the 3 tests show that these match the entries in Stothoff's SciNtbk pages 34, 35, and 36.

Dani's worksheet	Stothoff's SciNtbk	Location	Stothoff estimate of K, cm/s	Dani's estimates		
				K, cm/s	Gardner α , cm^{-1}	Sorptivity, $\text{cm}/\text{s}^{0.5}$
GD1	34	WT-2 Wash, upslope of Ghost Dance Fault exposure; GD2 is 4 m east from GD1	0.0054	0.00446	0.552	0.767
GD2	35		0.0038	0.00268	0.136	0.120
Scree1	36	N 36° 49.532, W 116° 27.515	0.0072	0.00609	0.510	0.093

Dani Or's spreadsheet are included in the following tables. The ponded permeameter had a 10 cm radius base, and the change in water content (initial versus saturated) was assumed to be 0.4 for the calculations. The Quattro spreadsheet file infl697.wb3 has 3 worksheets labeled "GD1," "GD2," and "Scree1"; these files are on the next three pages:







Trip on May 14-18, 1998

Primary information sources:

Memo and spreadsheet from Dani Or (tripreport5_20_98.wpd and infil598.wb3)

Field Notebook #255 (Fedors) pages 42-88, especially pages 43 and 84-87.

Field Notebook #175 (Stothoff) pages 56-67, especially page 61.

Staff included myself, Dani Or, Stu Stothoff, and David Groenveld. Most of the tests are documented in Dani Or's memo and spreadsheet. For the measurements on bedrock, 4 are mentioned in Dani's memo with additional details in SciNtbk #255, and 2 other measurements are listed SciNtbk #255, and 1 additional measurement in SciNtbk#175.

Memo from Dani Or (file name tripreport5_20_98.wpd):

=====beginning of memo=====

June 2, 1998

Subject: Field campaign to Yucca Mountain to characterize a small watershed for subsequent detailed studies.
Date: May 15 through 18, 1998
Author: Dani Or

Background and objectives:

A significant proportion of the proposed repository footprint in Yucca Mountain (YM) is comprised of steep sloping surfaces (typical slope angle in the range of 20° to 26°). Several aspects of infiltration processes on hillslopes are different than infiltration behavior on flat surfaces. The role of hillslope processes was limited by over-simplifications required for watershed-scale models on the one hand, and by 1-D modeling of detailed infiltration on the other. To improve deep infiltration predictions for YM, a better coupling between detailed hydrological processes on hillslopes and watershed overland flow models is needed. The primary objective of this field campaign was to identify and characterize the hydraulic properties of a small watershed for subsequent detailed studies. This effort would help elucidate interactions between surface cover (soil, talus, bedrock), position in the landscape (wash bottom, lower slope) and the potential for higher than average infiltration at a location (i.e., "hot spot").

Field measurements

Infiltration on exposed bedrock and cracks - An important parameter for watershed-scale overland flow modeling is the infiltration rate at the bottom of channels and washes. Of particular interest was the infiltration rate into sections of exposed bedrock through cracks and fissures. To measure infiltration rates into exposed bedrock we used rectangular plastic boxes (with an area of approx. 1700 cm²) attached to the bedrock with silicon cement. An alternate method was based on ponding water in large cracks and measuring infiltration rates directly.

Table 1: Infiltration into exposed bedrock and cracks.

Location	Meas. type	Average flux (cm/h)	Crack flux (cm/h)	
(1) Lower confluence	infiltrometer	0.124	1.25	Est. crack area - 10%
(2) North wash	infiltrometer	2.64	21.19	Measured crack area - 12.4%

(3) North wash	direct ponding	NA	1.93	
(4) North wash (5m downslope)	direct ponding	NA	4.62	
	Mean	1.4	7.25	

The results summarized in Table 1 show that (i) the infiltration rate into the bedrock matrix is negligibly small; and (ii) the average flux into the cracks is of the same order as infiltration into soils. In fact, virtually all the cracks and fissures were filled with other porous material (either soil or calcite).

Infiltration on slopes and terraces - We used disc infiltrometers to characterize infiltration on various landforms (mostly slopes and terraces). The relatively wet conditions induced by recent rainfall events interfered with the measurement of infiltration transient behavior required for estimation of sorptivity and the parameter α (also known as the sorptive length parameter, is used in the Gardner (1958) conductivity model: $K(h)=K_s \exp(\alpha h)$). A limited number of soil water content measurements indicated that the gravimetric soil water content was between 0.1 and 0.15 kg/kg (or by assuming a bulk density of 1.35 kg/m³, the volumetric water content was between 0.135 and 0.2 m³/m³). Because of these relatively wet conditions, the values of the parameter α and sorptivity are uncertain, and only the value of K_s which is less sensitive to wet conditions is estimated with some confidence. The results are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Infiltration Data for Watershed Study (YM)

Site		K_s [cm/h]	α [cm⁻¹]	Sorptivity[†] [cm s^{1/2}]
Middle Terrace #1		12.52	0.301	0.043
Middle Terrace #2		60.00	0.787	0.063
Western Terrace #1		8.68	0.121	0.070
Western Terrace #2		17.42	0.402	0.050
Western Terrace #3		15.56	0.419	0.049
Western Terrace #4		23.77	0.510	0.056
NF Slope #1		5.78	0.718	0.017
NF Slope #2		20.35	0.446	0.048
SF Slope #1		22.54	0.683	0.057
SF Slope #2		39.34	0.625	0.0784
Top Watershed #1		17.50	0.578	0.0366
	Mean	22.1	0.508	0.052

[†] Initial water content was relatively high, $\theta_v \approx 0.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$.

The variability in K_s data is relatively small considering the diversity of the landforms. This narrow range suggests that the saturated conductivity on YM is controlled by the fine aeolian soil material which covers all the slopes and surfaces.

Criteria for potential infiltration “hot-spots”

A discussion was initiated on developing semi-quantitative criteria for potential sites with enhanced infiltration into underlying bedrock (i.e., “hot spots”). The general conditions for enhanced infiltration under present climatic scenario may be attributed to evaporation shelters (such as talus piles), the presence of densely fractured bedrock, and the potential for lateral diversion of surface fluxes. With these considerations in mind we identify areas with a combination of such conditions as potential “hot spots”. For example:

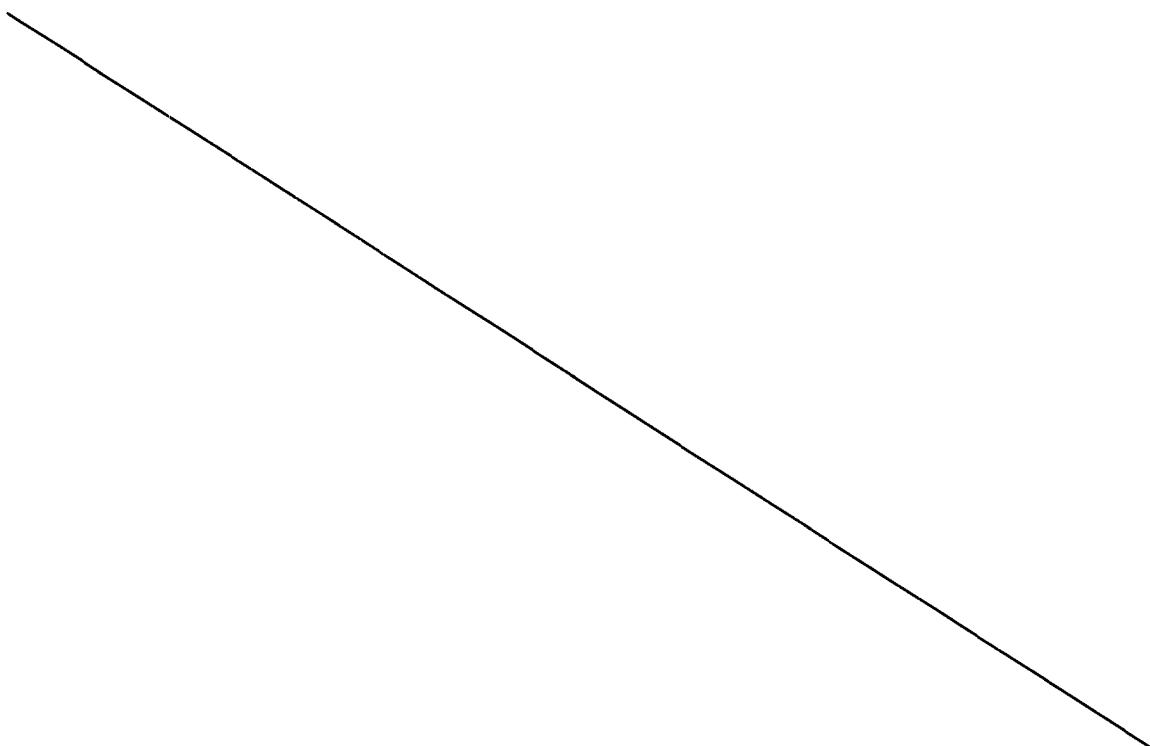
- (1) Talus piles on lower portion of a hillslope coupled with fine aeolian material at the base of the pile (for storage), overlaying densely fractured bedrock.
- (2) Soil cover over densely fractured bedrock at lower portion of a slope or on wash bottom.

Checkerboard model for hillslopes on YM

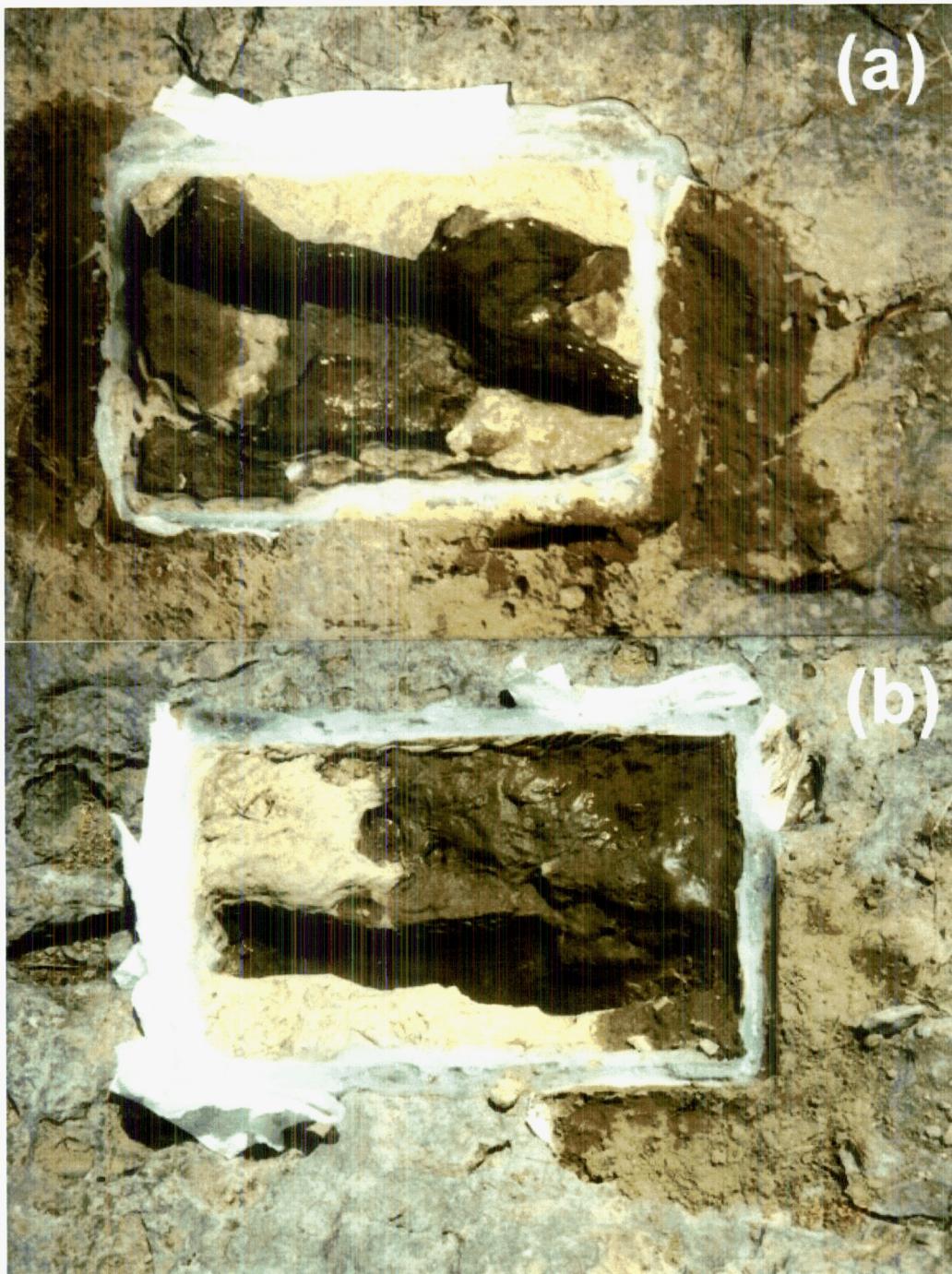
Heterogeneous surface covers on YM hillslopes are likely to affect many surface hydrological processes ranging from energy balance to infiltration and overland flow. We propose to investigate the effect of different surface covers on infiltration and lateral flow processes using cascading 1-D modeling approach. The basic steps in the proposed modeling effort include: (1) Definition of a few characteristic cover types such as: exposed bedrock, soil or colluvium cover, talus or scree piles; and relation to hillslope position and bedrock fracture characteristics (density, aperture, filling, and patterns; proportion and sequence on the hillslope); (2) Develop approximations for lateral exchange processes that are compatible with a cascading 1-D model; and (3) Testing the approximations with a full 2-D model (including an overland flow component?). A detailed outline for this modeling effort will be developed in the next month.

===== end of memo =====

No more entries this page.



Photographs of the cracks in Case 3 and 4 of Dani's memo are shown below (a and b). Scale: the width of the supply area in Case 3 (photo a) is 42 cm, and in Case 4 is 36 cm.



Dani Or's spreadsheet (infil598.wb3) with the recorded readings of depth and time for each test are included as tables below.

Infil598.wb3 file has three worksheets: "Slopes," "Terraces," and "cracks."

Cracks worksheet:**Infiltration into Fissured Bedrock on Wash Bottom (5/18/97)**

DPG(5/17) - lower confluence bedrock

Case 1	Green box	A=	1622.4	cm^2	Crack area=10%
	Time (min)	h(cm)	av. flux (cm/h)	crack flux (cm/h)	
-1	03:08 AM	8	4.4	0.12465	1.2465
	05:40 AM	160	4.1		

DPG(5/17) - lower confluence bedrock south wash bedrock

This was measured! (see case 4)

Case 2	Clear Box	A=	1734 cm^2	Crack area= 0.124567
	Time (min)	h(cm)	Flux(cm/min)	
-2	13	52.35		
	34	51.2	0.05764	av. flux (cm/h)
	50	51	0.013157	2.63972
	66	50.07	0.061184	crack flux (cm/h) 21.19112

Infiltration into Fissures (5/18/97) (no infiltrometer)

North wash upper confluence

Case 3	Crack area	240	cm^2
-3	Time (min)	h(cm)	Flux(cm/h)
	54	29.8	
	63.5	29.5	1.89473
	80.5	29	1.76470
	97.5	28.4	1.925697
			avg Flux(cm/h)
			2.11764

5m downslope

Case 4	Crack area	216	cm^2
-4	Time (min)	h(cm)	Flux(cm/h)
	6	69.9	
	19.75	68.7	5.23636
	28	68.1	4.363636
	35	67.6	4.28571
			avg Flux(cm/h)
			4.62857

Cases 3 and 4 are also described in SciNtbk #255, pages 84-85. Two other tests were recorded in SciNtbk #255, but not mentioned in Dani's memo or spreadsheet. The data and descriptions are found in SciNtbk #255 pages 86-87. The next table below summarizes all available data and compares the overlapping entries for Dani's Cases 3 & 4 and SciNtbk#255 pages 84-85. One other measurement was found, Stothoff SciNtbk #175 page 61 recorded a test on fractured bedrock.

Page						UTM NAD27					Fedors'	Dani's Values		
Fedors,255	Dani	Location	Dani	Fedors'	See NOTE below	Easting, m	Northing, m	Rate 1 cm/min	Rate 2 cm/min	Rate 3 cm/min	Rate 4 cm/min	K estimate cm/hr	bulk K cm/hr	Crack only K cm/hr
Stothoff,175	Number		Description	Description										
#255, p.84	Case 3	Near flag at 500 m, in channel bedrock, near confluence of upper north and south channels	5/18/98; fissure in north wash, upper confluence, crack area 240 cm ²	soil-filled fractures in lithophysal tuff, bulk permeab.	548170	4078412	0.030	0.030	0.035		1.90	n/a	1.926	
#255, p.85	Case 4	5m from flag at 500m, in channel bedrock, near confluence of upper north and south channels	5/18/98; 5 m downslope from Case 3, crack area 36*6 = 216 cm ²	soil-filled fractures in lithophysal tuff, ponded only in fracture	548170	4078412	0.087	0.073	0.071		4.29	n/a	4.629	
#255, p.86		North upper channel, just below steep nonlith headwall (i.e., just east of contact with nonlith)		small-aperture fractures in lithophysal tuff, bulk permeab.	548020	4078450	0.075	0.100	0.089	0.055	3.27			
#255, p.87		North upper channel, just below steep nonlith headwall (i.e., just east of contact with nonlith)		small-aperture fractures in lithophysal tuff, bulk permeab.	548020	4078450	0.033	0.010	0.007		0.43			
	Case 1	Estimated from ArcView view, noting proximity to lower confluence (just upslope from confluence in north channel)	5/17/98, lower confluence bedrock, soil or caliche-filled fractures, green box, crack area 10%		see Dani's infl598.wb3 file, "cracks" worksheet; estimated location 548,420 m and 4,078,384 m UTM NAD27 is approximate, location is +/- 50 m in the channel							0.12465	1.2465	
	Case 2	Estimated from ArcView view, noting proximity to lower confluence (just upslope from confluence in south channel)	5/17/98, south wash bedrock, soil or caliche filled fractures, clear box, crack area =12.46%		see Dani's infl598.wb3 file, "cracks" worksheet; confluence is at 548,550 m and 4,078,337 m UTM NAD27, south channel starts here, measurement location is upstream from here a short (unspecified) distance							2.6397	21.19	
[#175, p.61]		channel fractures, natural depression ~49cm x 49cm, 15+ m south of confluence						0.0286	0.0200	0.0280	0.0180	1.275		
												stothoff sci ntbk p. 61		
Matched times and depths between Fedors SciNtbk 255 with entries in Dani's spreadsheet (infil598.wb3)								time, minutes	depth, cm	rate, cm/min				
NOTE:								1.5	8					
Easting and Northing approximated in 2007, usnig maps and descriptions in scientific notebooks								10	7.8					
Easting and Northing of upper confluence in north branch of Split Wash								35	7.1					
548130 m & 4078418 m								85	6.2					
								no crack area recorded, just ~49cmx49cm						

Locating approximate locations of tests on bedrock fractures and joints was done with the aid of ArcView (except for airphotos from Groeneveld's plane) and the following files. All the files were originally in subdirectories of .\E_Drive\AVData* but were consolidated to .\SplitWash* for archiving of the supporting files of this scientific notebook. Note that ArcView will need to recreate the project using these file (path locations are impt). These files are in UTM NAD27 (m) except one of the IKONOS images as noted below.

```
.\WatershedGrid\Grids-Save\channels1.shp
.\WatershedGrid\AlongContacts\geo_contacts.shp
.\WatershedGrid\Grids-Save\outline1.shp
.\Topo-YM-ci10\top10ci (arc)
.\Soils\IKONOS\po_94511_red_0000000.bil (UTM NAD83, note shift with NAD27)
.\Soils\IKONOS\sw_jun2002red.bil
.\DOQ\airfoto_nw27.bip
.\WDay\CB\geol_utm.shp
.\Groen\Photos\splitwash-wash.pdf (not geo-referenced, for qualitative inspection only)
    Composite of Groeneveld's photos from his plane (flighth1.tif, flighth2.tif,
    flighti1.tif and flighti2.tif)
```

Dani's other measurements during this trip included permeameter measurements on various ridges and sideslopes. The results of these tests and their geomorphic position are included in his memo (included above). Here (below), the calculations, including the readings from the field, are included from his spreadsheet infil598.wbs, worksheets "Slopes" and "Terraces."

All these measurements are from the work in upper Split Wash. The "Terrace" locations are on the terrace deposits next to the channel from the lower confluence and upwards toward the northern upper confluence; i.e., from the lower confluence (548,550 m and 4,078,337 m UTM NAD27) up to approximately 548,392 m and 4,078,400 m. The "Slopes" locations are from various north- and south-facing hillslope locations in upper Split Wash, and one location on the broadslope of the YM crest.

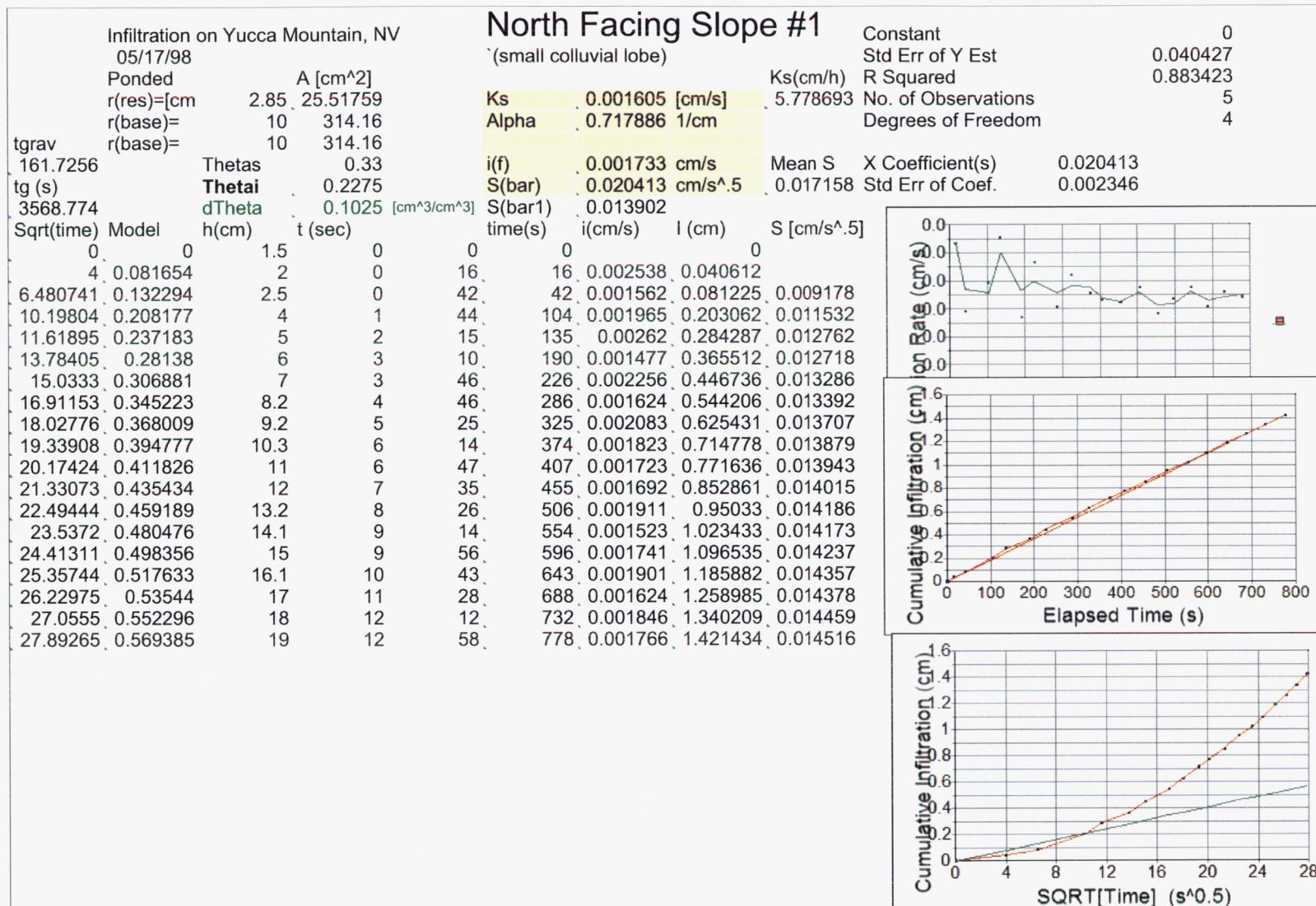
Calculations of permeability, sorptivity (S), and Gardner alpha (α) in the infil598.wb3 spreadsheet are the same as described on volume VI pages 25-26 of this SciNtbk (#432), except that the final sorptivity value reported is an average of two approaches. The first approach is the same as described earlier. The second approach calculates sorptivity as

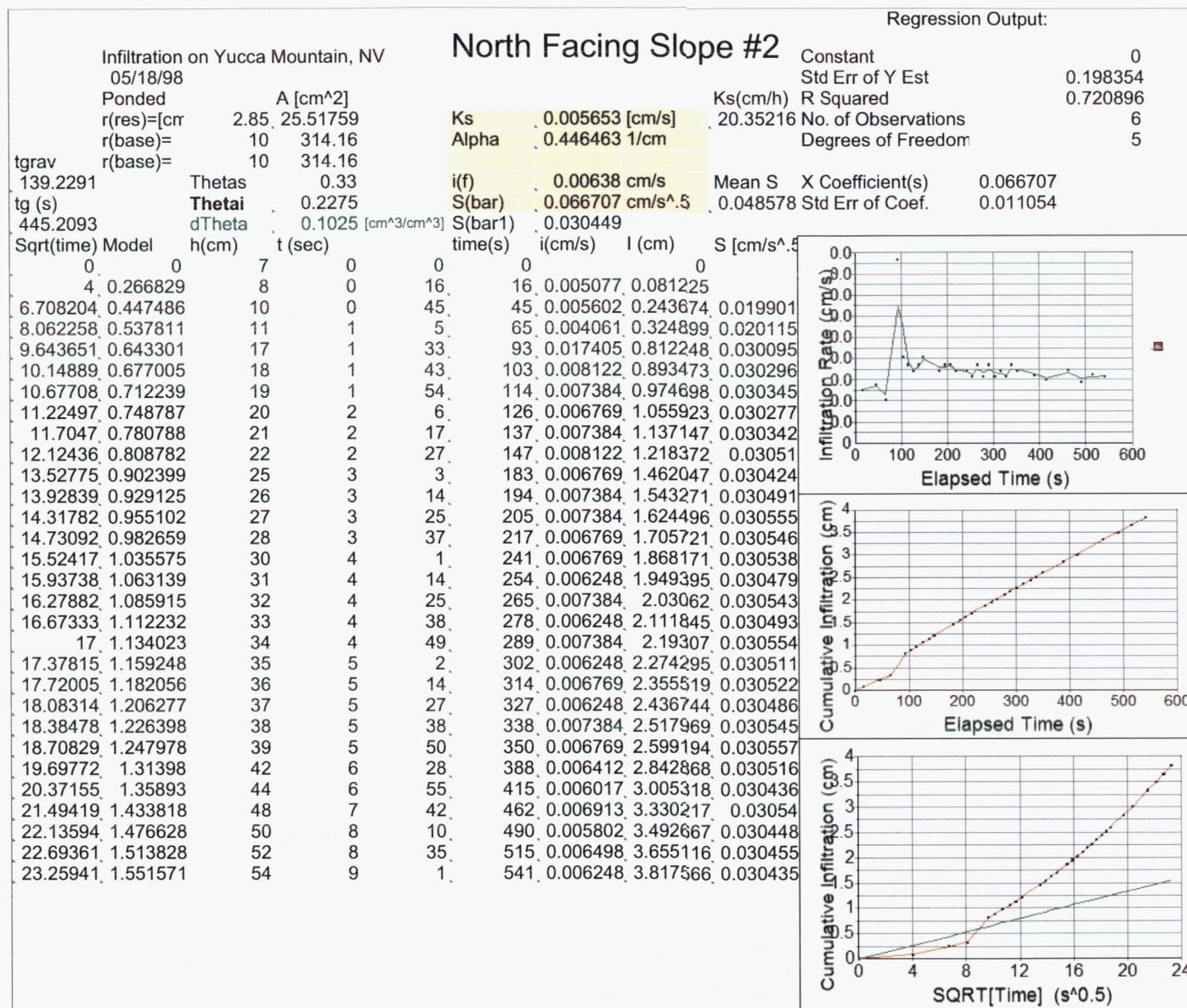
$$S = \frac{r_{base} \Delta\theta^2}{1.31 \sqrt{t}} \left(\frac{1 + 2.63 I}{r_{base} \Delta\theta^2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

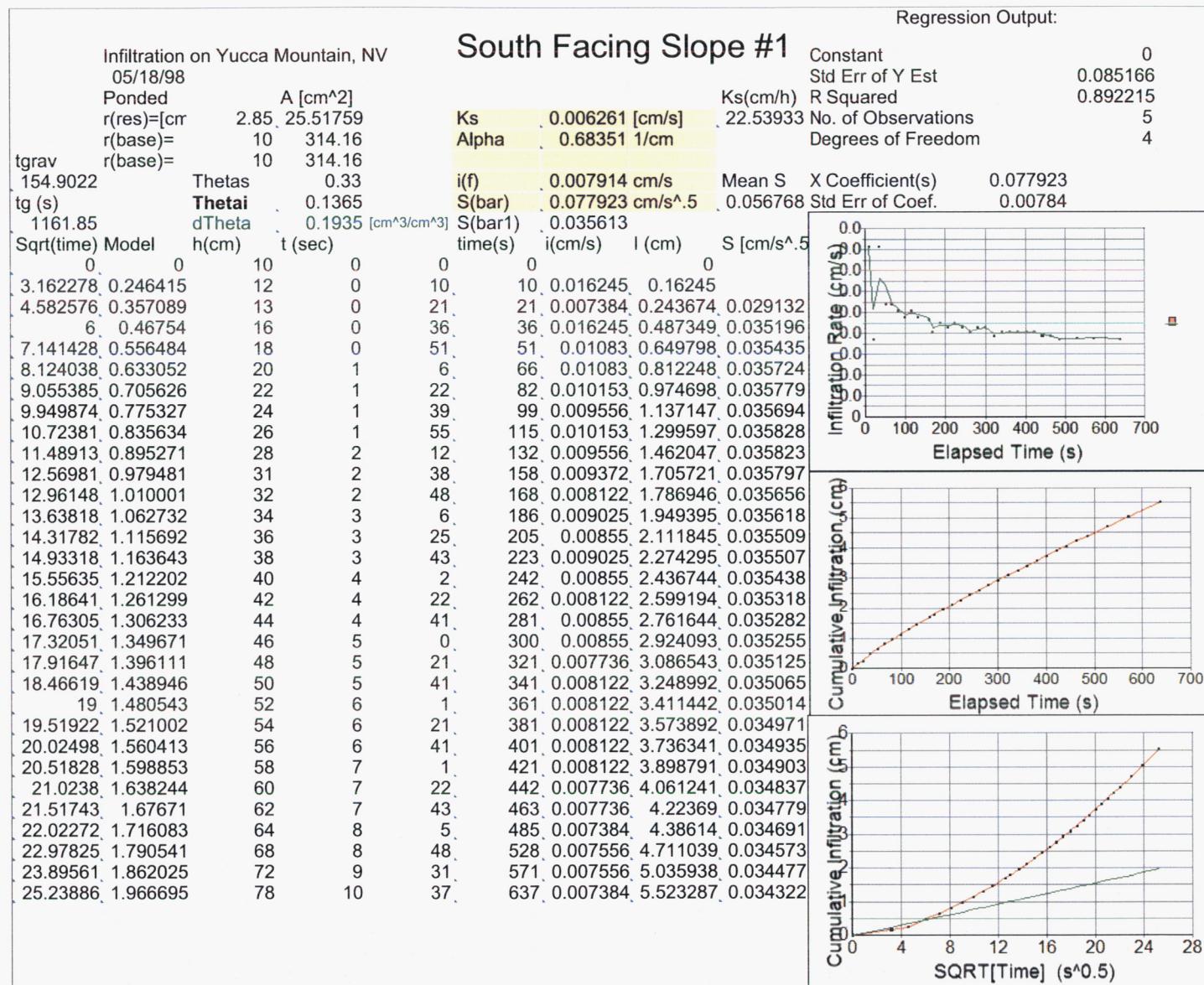
This equation for sorptivity is calculated at each time step. The representative value recorded for this approach is the average for intermediate to long times (exclude first few data points). The resulting representative value is smaller than the value calculated using the slope of the cumulative infiltration data (as a function of the square root of time).

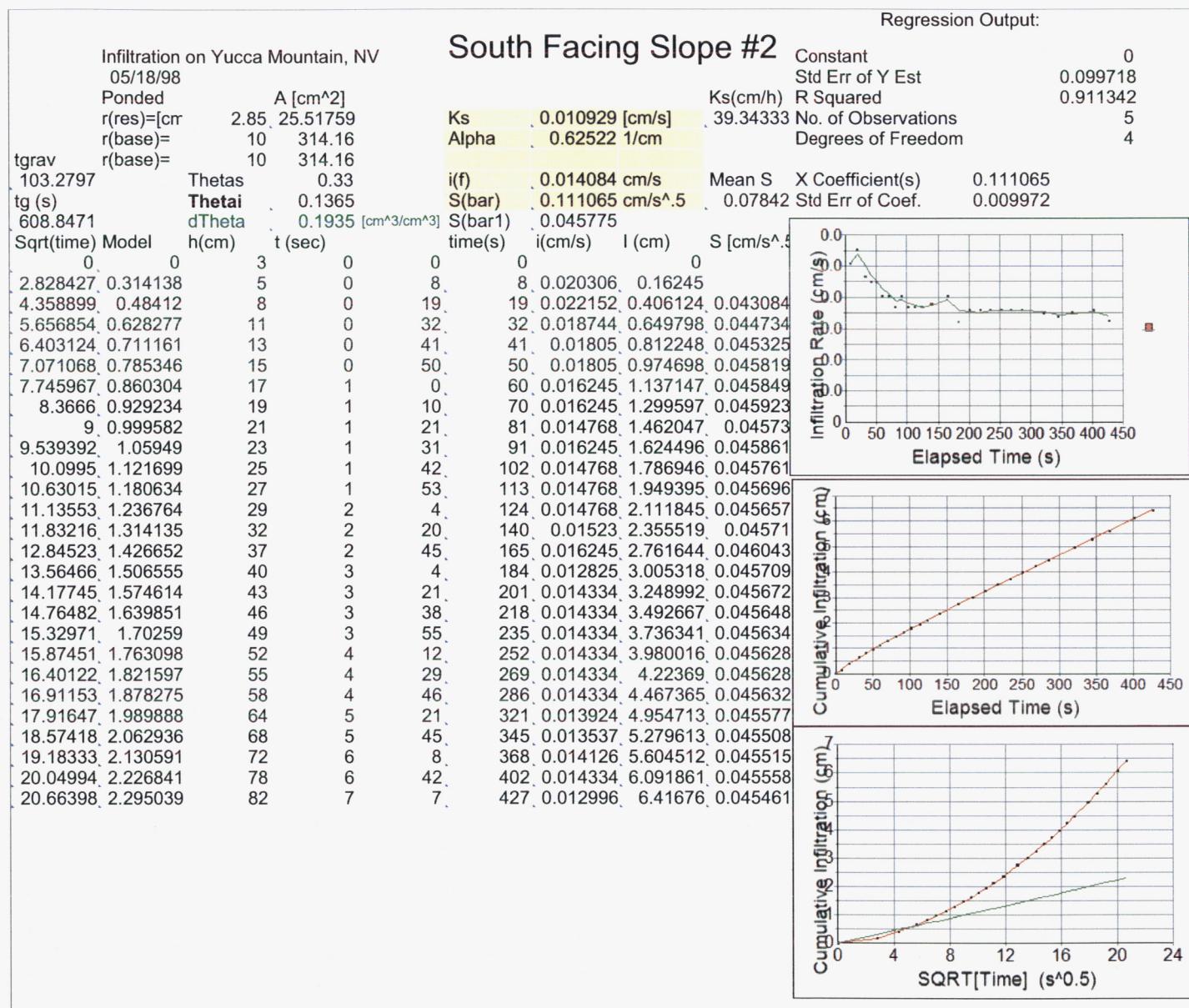
Also, the change in water content in the calculations was varied according to the measurements referred to Dani's memo of June 2, 1998 (include several pages back). The value of $\Delta\theta$ used for the north-facing slopes was 0.1025, for south-facing slopes was 0.1935 (makes sense that south-facing is drier), and for terrace and caprock area was 0.135.

First, the data from the "Slopes" worksheet, followed by the worksheets from the "Terraces" worksheet:









Lower caprock /Top of the Watershed #1

Infiltration on Yucca Mountain, NV

05/18/98

Ponded A [cm²]

r(res)=[cm] 2.85 25.51759

r(base)= 10 314.16

tgrav r(base)= 10 314.16

87.35065 Thetas 0.33

tg (s) Thetai 0.195

1359.716 dTheta 0.135 [cm³/cm³]

Sqrt(time) Model h(cm) t (sec)

0 0 21 0

4.582576 0.208177 23 0

5.477226 0.248819 24 0

6.324555 0.287311 25 0

7.211103 0.327585 26 0

9.327379 0.423723 29 1

10. 0.454279 30 1

11.18034 0.5079 32 2

12.24745 0.556376 34 2

13.30413 0.604379 36 2

14.24781 0.647248 38 3

15.23155 0.691937 40 3

16. 0.726847 42 4

16.91153 0.768256 44 4

17.72005 0.804985 46 5

18.52026 0.841337 48 5

20.02498 0.909693 52 6

Ks 0.004861 [cm/s]

Alpha 0.578116 1/cm

i(f) 0.005602 cm/s

S(bar) 0.045428 cm/s^{0.5}

S(bar1) 0.027794

Mean S 0.036611 Std Err of Coef. 0.003596

Regression Output:

Constant 0

Std Err of Y Est 0.034304

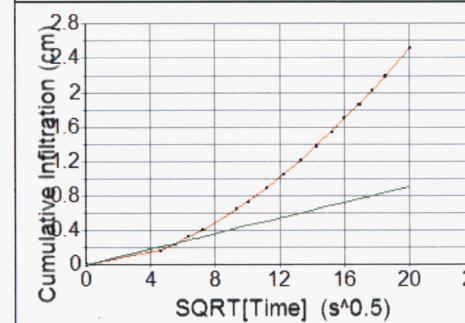
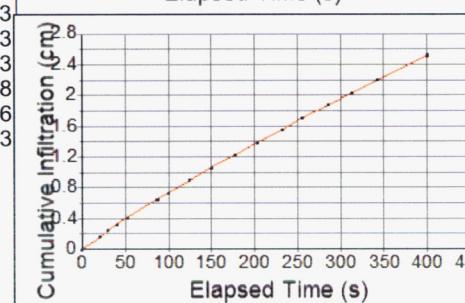
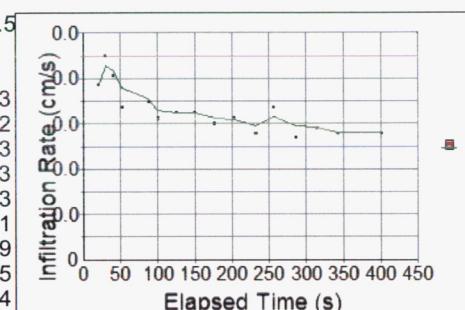
Ks(cm/h) R Squared 0.938846

No. of Observations 4

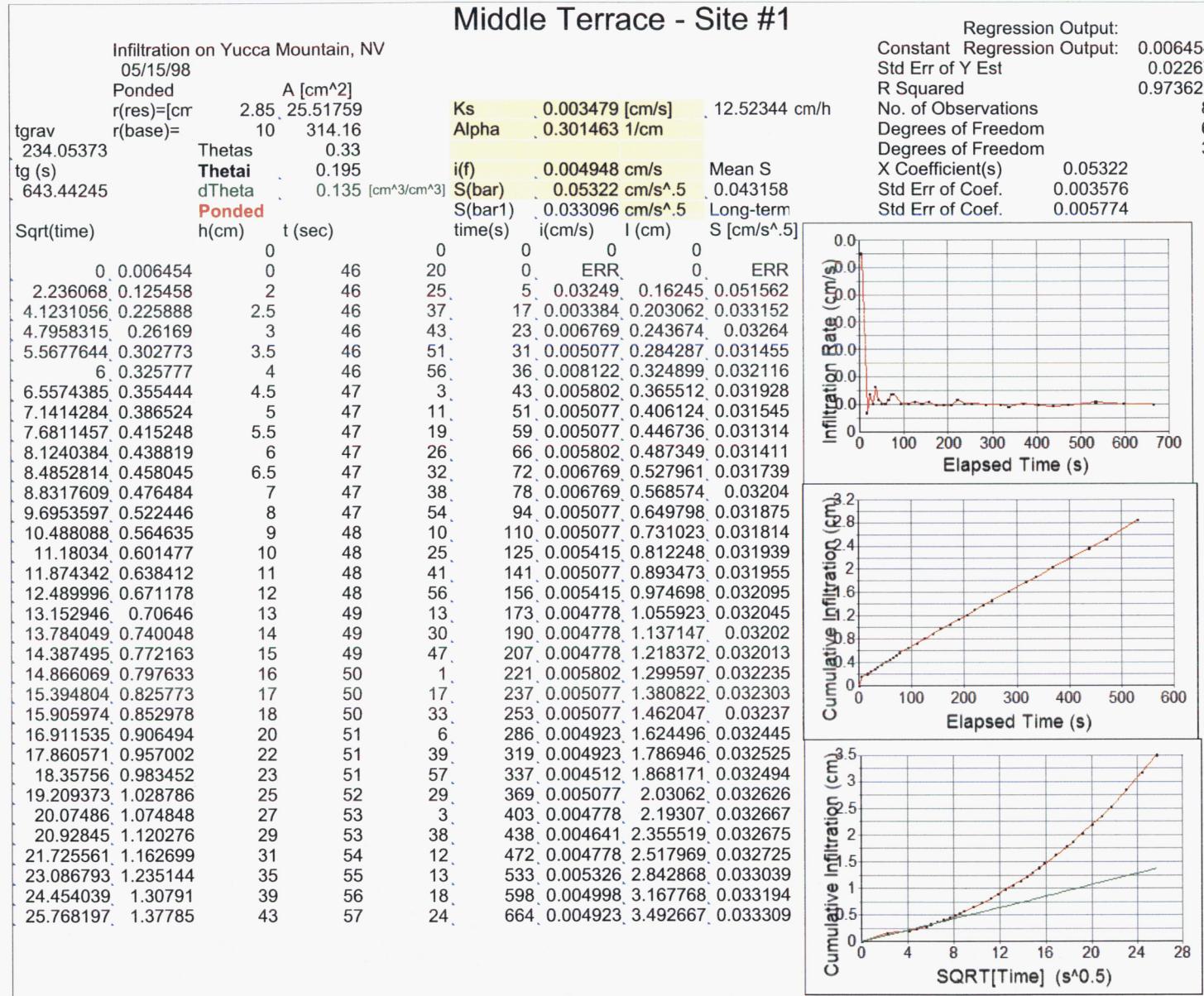
Degrees of Freedom 3

X Coefficient(s) 0.045428

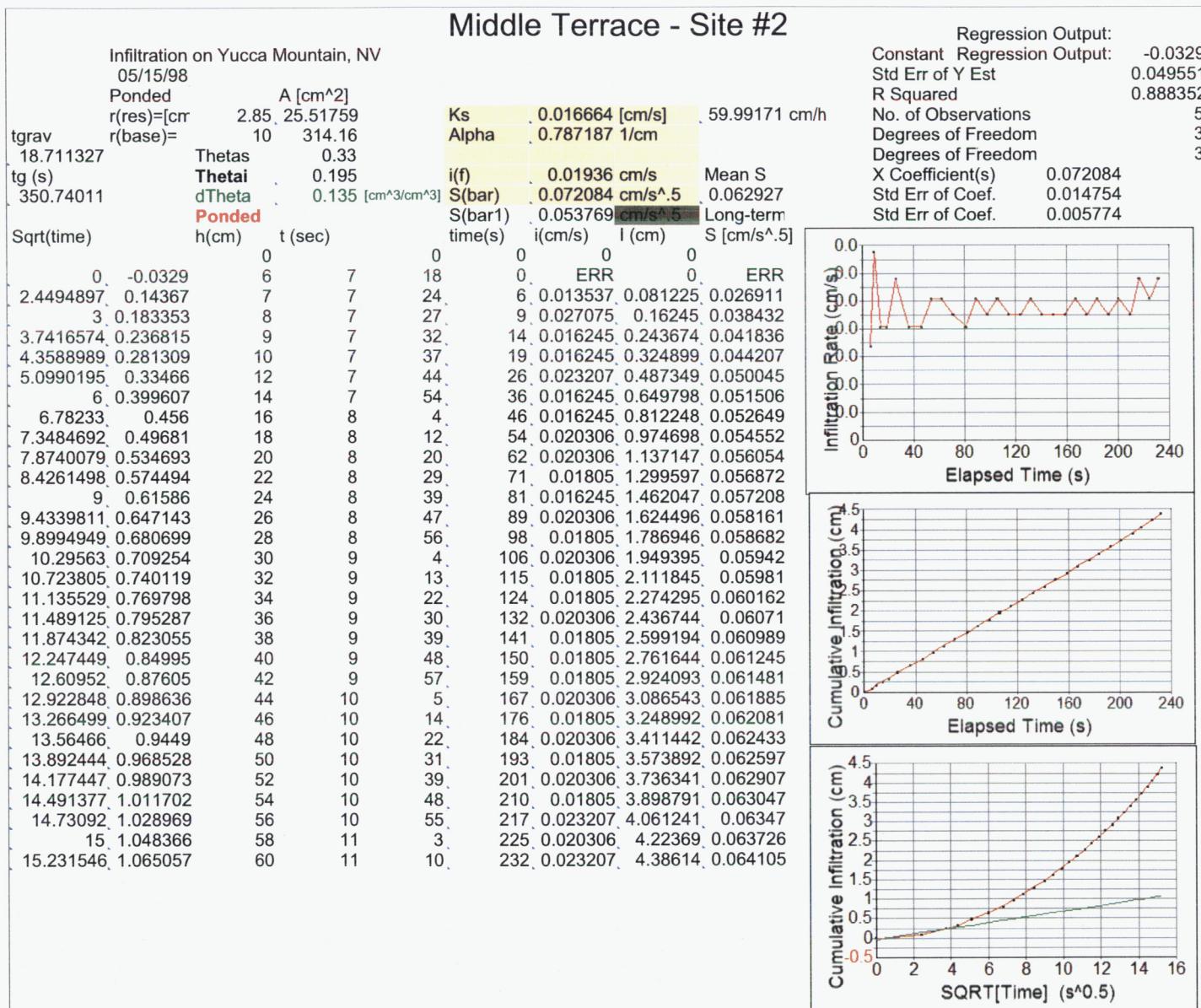
Std Err of Coef. 0.003596



Middle Terrace - Site #1



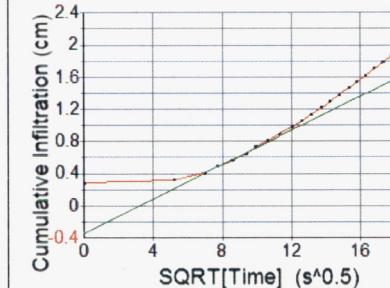
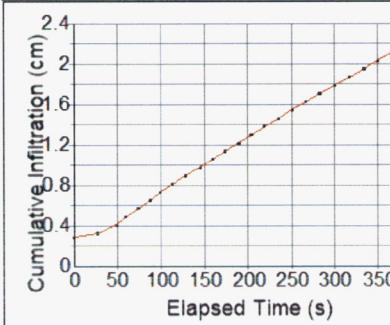
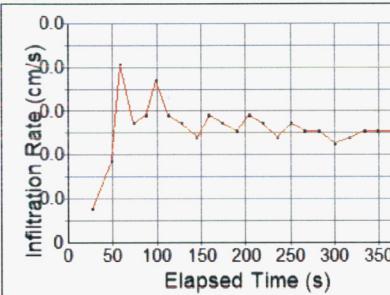
Middle Terrace - Site #2



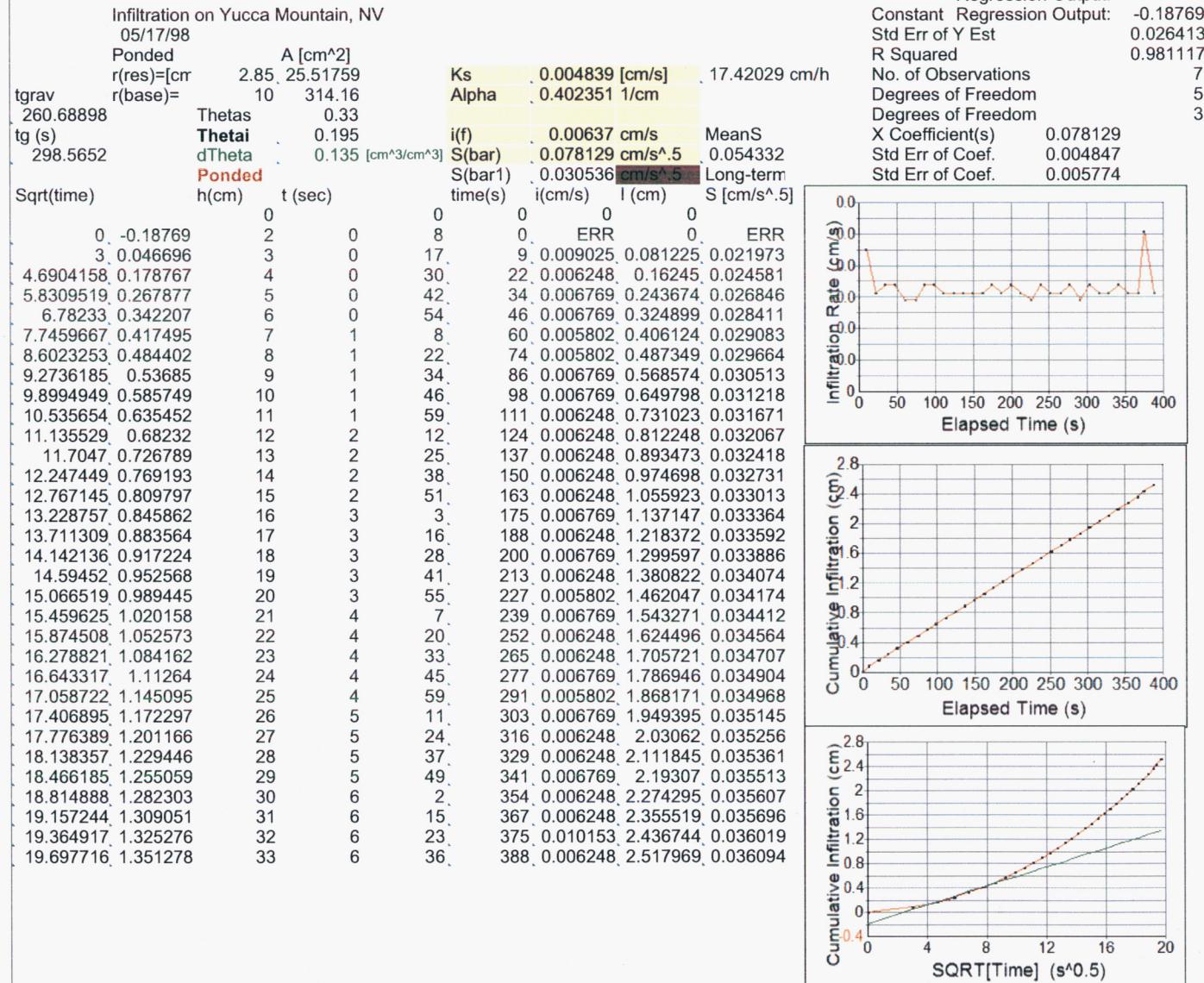
Western Terrace - Site #1

Infiltration on Yucca Mountain, NV 05/17/98							
	Ponded	A [cm^2]		Ks	0.002411 [cm/s]	8.678842 cm/h	
tgrav	r(res)=[crr]	2.85	25.51759	Alpha	0.121003 1/cm		
	r(base)=	10	314.16	i(f)	0.004948 cm/s	Mean S	
1944.5076	Thetas	0.33	S(bar)	0.106308 cm/s^.5	0.069931		
tg (s)	ThetaI	0.195	S(bar1)	0.033554 cm/s^.5	Long-term		
161.26469	dTheta	0.135 [cm^3/cm^3]	time(s)	i(cm/s)	I (cm)	S [cm/s^.5]	
	Ponded						
Sqrt(time)	h(cm)	t (sec)					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	-0.33747	3.5	2	0	0	ERR	0.284287, ERR
5.1961524	0.214922	4	2	27	27	0.001504, 0.324899,	0.037084
7	0.406685	5	2	49	49	0.003692, 0.406124,	0.032183
7.6811457	0.479096	6	2	59	59	0.008122, 0.487349,	0.033222
8.6023253	0.577024	7	3	14	74	0.005415, 0.568574,	0.032895
9.3808315	0.659785	8	3	28	88	0.005802, 0.649798,	0.032944
9.9498744	0.720279	9	3	39	99	0.007384, 0.731023,	0.033535
10.630146	0.792597	10	3	53	113	0.005802, 0.812248,	0.033592
11.313708	0.865265	11	4	128	128	0.005415, 0.893473,	0.033538
12.041595	0.942644	12	4	25	145	0.004778, 0.974698,	0.033291
12.60952	1.003019	13	4	39	159	0.005802, 1.055923,	0.033426
13.190906	1.064825	14	4	54	174	0.005415, 1.137147,	0.03346
13.784049	1.12788	15	5	10	190	0.005077, 1.218372,	0.033415
14.282857	1.180907	16	5	24	204	0.005802, 1.299597,	0.033552
14.798649	1.23574	17	5	39	219	0.005415, 1.380822,	0.033604
15.362291	1.29566	18	5	56	236	0.004778, 1.462047,	0.033516
15.84298	1.34676	19	6	11	251	0.005415, 1.543271,	0.033579
16.340135	1.399612	20	6	27	267	0.005077, 1.624496,	0.033579
16.822604	1.450902	21	6	43	283	0.005077, 1.705721,	0.033585
17.349352	1.506899	22	7	1	301	0.004512, 1.786946,	0.033484
17.832555	1.558267	23	7	18	318	0.004778, 1.868171,	0.03345
18.275667	1.605373	24	7	34	334	0.005077, 1.949395,	0.033474
18.708287	1.651364	25	7	50	350	0.005077, 2.03062,	0.0335
19.131126	1.696315	26	8	6	366	0.005077, 2.111845,	0.033526
19.570386	1.743012	27	8	23	383	0.004778, 2.19307,	0.03351
19.974984	1.786024	28	8	39	399	0.005077, 2.274295,	0.033539

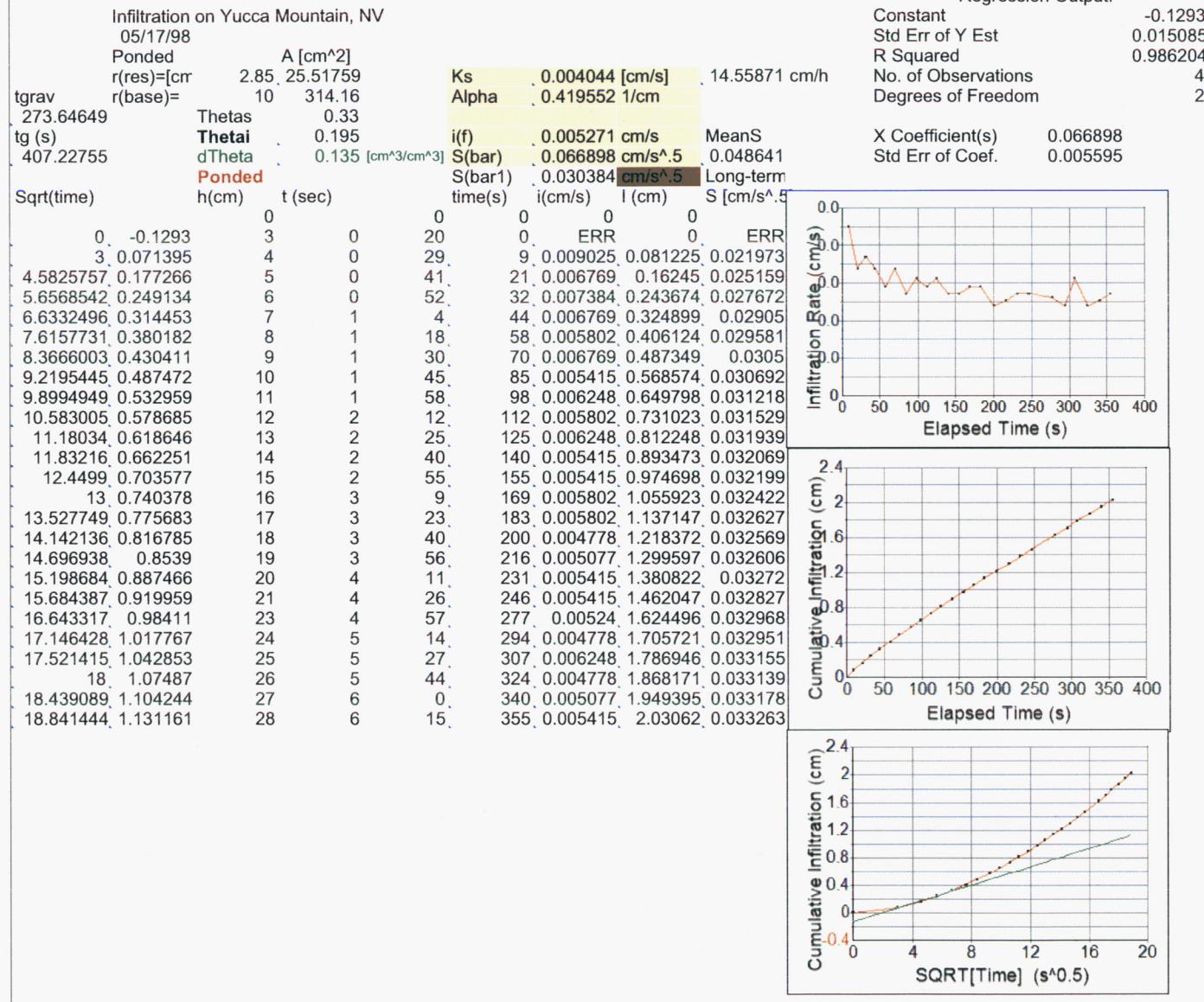
Regression Output:
 Constant Regression Output: -0.33747
 Std Err of Y Est 0.010878
 R Squared 0.994619
 No. of Observations 5
 Degrees of Freedom 3
 Degrees of Freedom 3
 X Coefficient(s) 0.106308
 Std Err of Coef. 0.004515
 Std Err of Coef. 0.005774



Western Terrace - Site #2

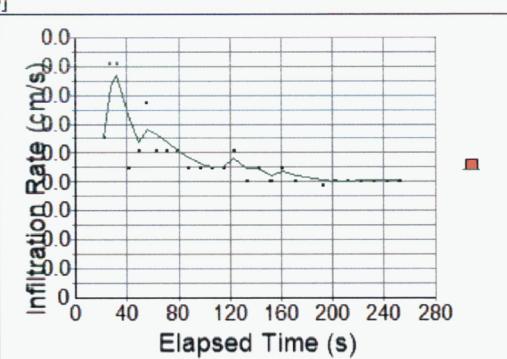


Western Terrace - Site #3



Western Terrace - Site #4

Infiltration on Yucca Mountain, NV 05/17/98										Regression Output:			
tgrav	Ponded r(res)=[cm]	A [cm^2]	Ks	0.006603 [cm/s]	23.77205 cm/h	Constant	-0.0208						
tg (s)	r(base)=	10 314.16	Alpha	0.510153 1/cm		Std Err of Y Est	0.055256						
116.77425	Thetas	0.33	i(f)	0.008251 cm/s	MeanS	R Squared	0.934512						
357.92524	Thetai	0.195	S(bar)	0.071357 cm/s^.5	0.056366	No. of Observations	5						
	dTheta	0.135 [cm^3/cm^3]	S(bar1)	0.041375 cm/s^.5	Long-term	Degrees of Freedom	3						
	Ponded		time(s)	i(cm/s)	I (cm)	X Coefficient(s)	0.071357						
Sqrt(time)	h(cm)	t (sec)			S [cm/s^.5]	Std Err of Coef.	0.010906						
0	-0.0208	1	0	0	0								
4.6904158	0.313895	4	0	0	0								
5.1961524	0.349983	5	0	22	0.011076, 0.243674, 0.033374								
5.6568542	0.382858	6	0	27	0.016245, 0.324899, 0.037084								
6.4031242	0.436109	7	0	32	0.016245, 0.406124, 0.039824								
7	0.478701	8	0	41	0.009025, 0.487349, 0.039852								
7.4161985	0.5084	9	0	49	0.010153, 0.568574, 0.040424								
7.9372539	0.545581	10	1	55	0.013537, 0.649798, 0.041671								
8.4261498	0.580467	11	1	63	0.010153, 0.731023, 0.042039								
8.8881944	0.613437	12	1	71	0.010153, 0.812248, 0.042378								
9.3808315	0.64859	13	1	79	0.010153, 0.893473, 0.04269								
9.8488578	0.681987	14	1	88	0.009025, 0.974698, 0.042733								
10.29563	0.713868	15	1	97	0.009025, 1.055923, 0.042795								
10.723805	0.744421	16	1	106	0.009025, 1.137147, 0.042869								
11.090537	0.77059	17	2	115	0.009025, 1.218372, 0.04295								
11.532563	0.802132	18	2	123	0.010153, 1.299597, 0.043209								
11.916375	0.829519	19	2	133	0.008122, 1.380822, 0.043121								
12.328828	0.858951	20	2	142	0.009025, 1.462047, 0.043207								
12.688578	0.884622	21	2	152	0.008122, 1.543271, 0.043151								
13.076697	0.912317	22	2	161	0.009025, 1.624496, 0.043243								
13.856406	0.967955	24	3	171	0.008122, 1.705721, 0.043206								
14.21267	0.993377	25	3	192	0.007736, 1.868171, 0.043049								
14.56022	1.018177	26	3	202	0.008122, 1.949395, 0.043044								
14.899664	1.042398	27	3	212	0.008122, 2.03062, 0.043044								
15.231546	1.066081	28	3	222	0.008122, 2.111845, 0.043048								
15.556349	1.089258	29	4	232	0.008122, 2.19307, 0.043055								
15.874508	1.111961	30	4	242	0.008122, 2.274295, 0.043065								
				252	0.008122, 2.355519, 0.043078								



end 10/16/07 rf

Last entry this volume is the following declaration:

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Entries made into Scientific Notebook #432e for the period October 4, 2002, to August 18, 2008,
have been made by Randall Fedors (August 18, 2008).

No original text or figures entered into this Scientific Notebook has been removed

 8/18/2008

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