Process Rate Estimator

A modeling side-hustle for the ETH group sustainable agroecosystems

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1 Introduction

Denitrification is the natural process by which nitrate (NO_3^-) in the soil are converted by bacteria into nitrous oxide (N_2O) or pure nitrigen (N_2) . The latter is called *total denitrification* — the full process described in Equation 1 takes place.

$$NO_3^{-} \xrightarrow[\text{reductase}]{\text{NITrate}} NO_2^{-} \xrightarrow[\text{reductase}]{\text{NITrite}} NO \xrightarrow[\text{reductase}]{\text{NITrite oxide}} N_2O^{-} \xrightarrow[\text{reductase}]{\text{NITrous oxide}} N_2$$
 (1)

Denitrification occurs in conditions where oxygen is limited, such as waterlogged soils. It is part of the nitrogen cycle, where nitrogen is circulated between the atmosphere, organisms and the earth.

2 Formal model description

The diffusion fluxes between soil increments are described by Frick's law (Equation 2).

$$F_{\rm calc} = \frac{dC}{dZ} D_{\rm s} \rho \tag{2}$$

1

Here, D_s is the gas diffusion coefficient, ρ is the gas density of N₂O, and $\frac{dC}{dZ}$ is the N₂O concentration gradient from lower to upper depth.

The gas diffusion coefficient D_s was calculated according Equation 3 as established by 1 .

$$D_{\rm s} = \left(\frac{\theta_w^{\frac{10}{3}} + D_{\rm fw}}{H} + \theta_a^{\frac{10}{3}} \times D_{\rm fa}\right) \times \theta_T^{-2} \tag{3}$$

Here, H represents a dimensionless form of Henry's solubility constant (H') for N_2O in water at a given temperature. The constant H for N_2O is calculated as follows:

$$H = \frac{8.5470 \times 10^5 \times \exp{\frac{-2284}{T}}}{R \times T}$$
 (4)

Here, R is the gas constant, and T is the temperature (T = 298 K).

References

1. Millington, R. & Quirk, J. Permeability of porous solids. *Transactions of the Faraday Society* **57**, 1200–1207 (1961).