



# On-site measurement of excess N<sub>2</sub> “under pressure”

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Section L2.6/B2.3 – Hydrogeochemistry

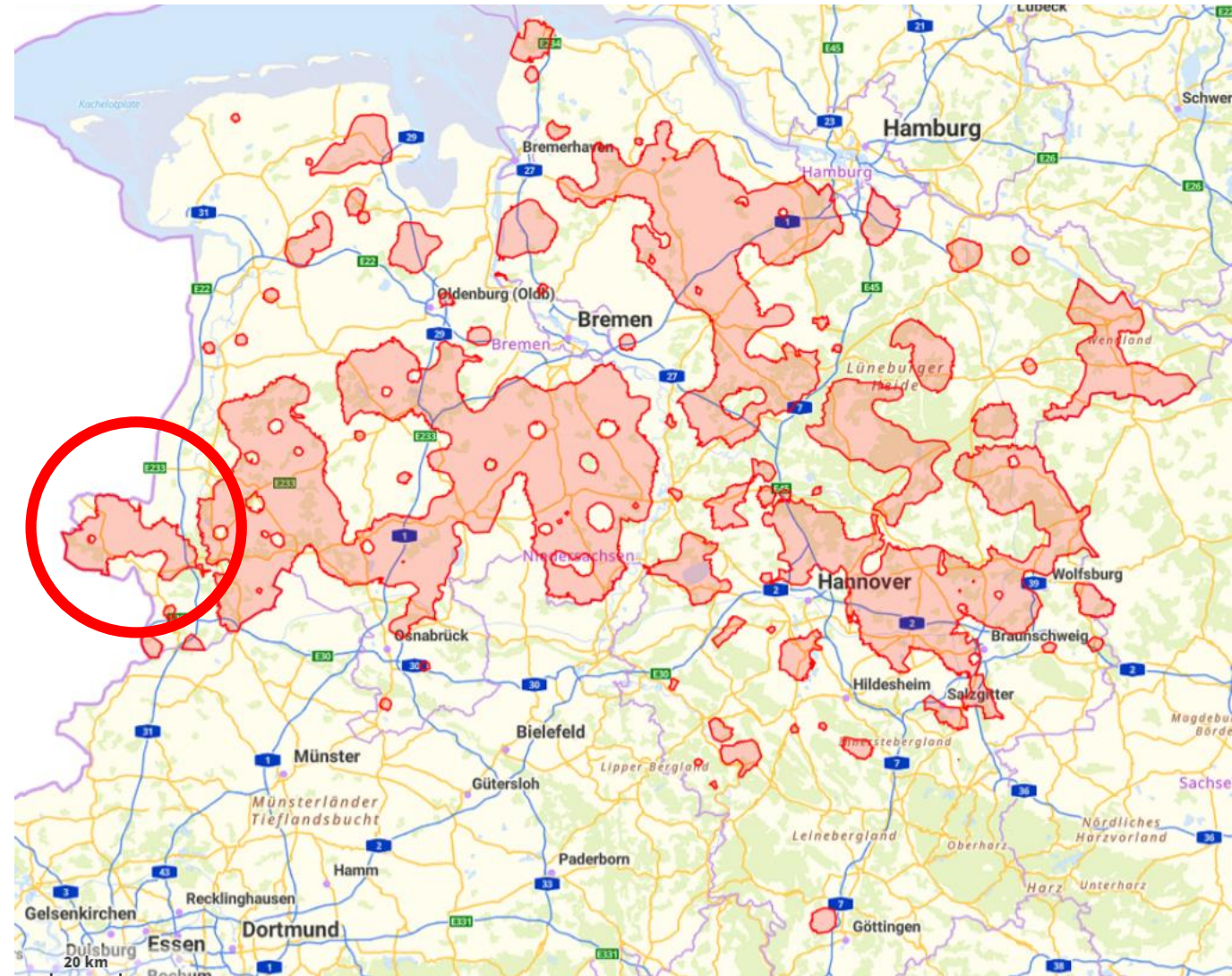
miniRUEDI Symposium 2023, Zürich





## Nitrate input and nitrate pollution

- groundwater bodies affected by **rising nitrate concentrations** → „**red areas**“
- „Red Areas“ → restrictions regarding the use of N-fertilizers (including manure, etc.)
- Recent changes to Groundwater ordinance → future definition of red areas via **nitrate + denitrification** (amount of reduced nitrate)

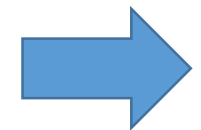


## Nitrate input and nitrate pollution

- Method of choice for quantification: **N<sub>2</sub>/Ar-method** (Excess-N<sub>2</sub>) (e.g. Vogel et al., 1981)
- All 16 federal states need to provide N<sub>2</sub>/Ar data by the end of 2025
- LBEG hosts the nationwide interlaboratory tests for N<sub>2</sub>/Ar-measurements and developed a QC tool for N<sub>2</sub>/Ar data (N<sub>2</sub>ArCheck)

## miniRUEDI application

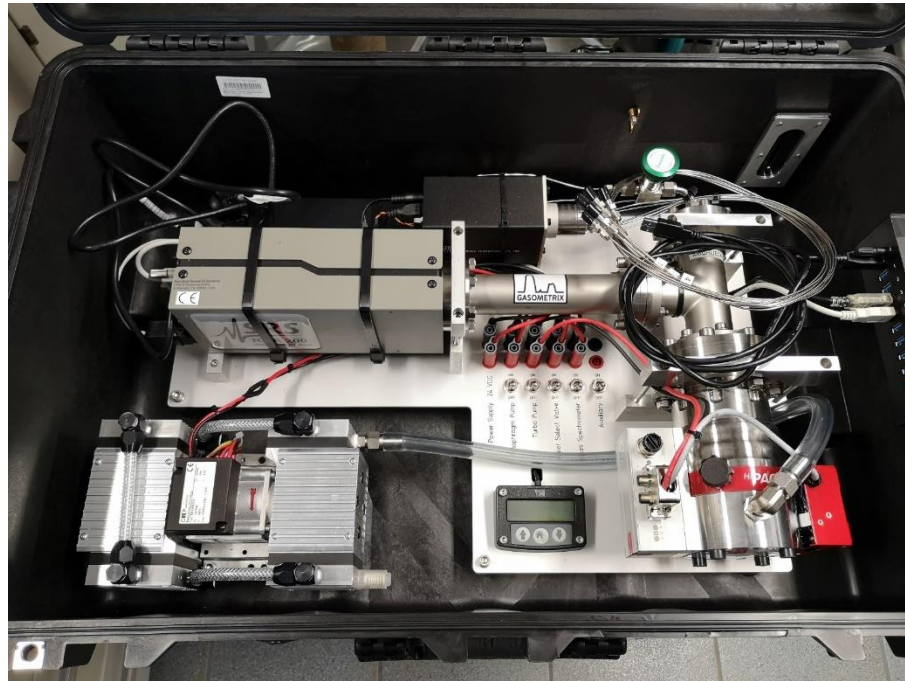
- Better understanding of excess air components (not only N<sub>2</sub> and Ar data)
- evaluate degassing effects (e.g. shallow denitrification, sampling artifacts)
- **independent method for comparison with lab data (MIMS, MIGCMS, HSGC-TCD)**





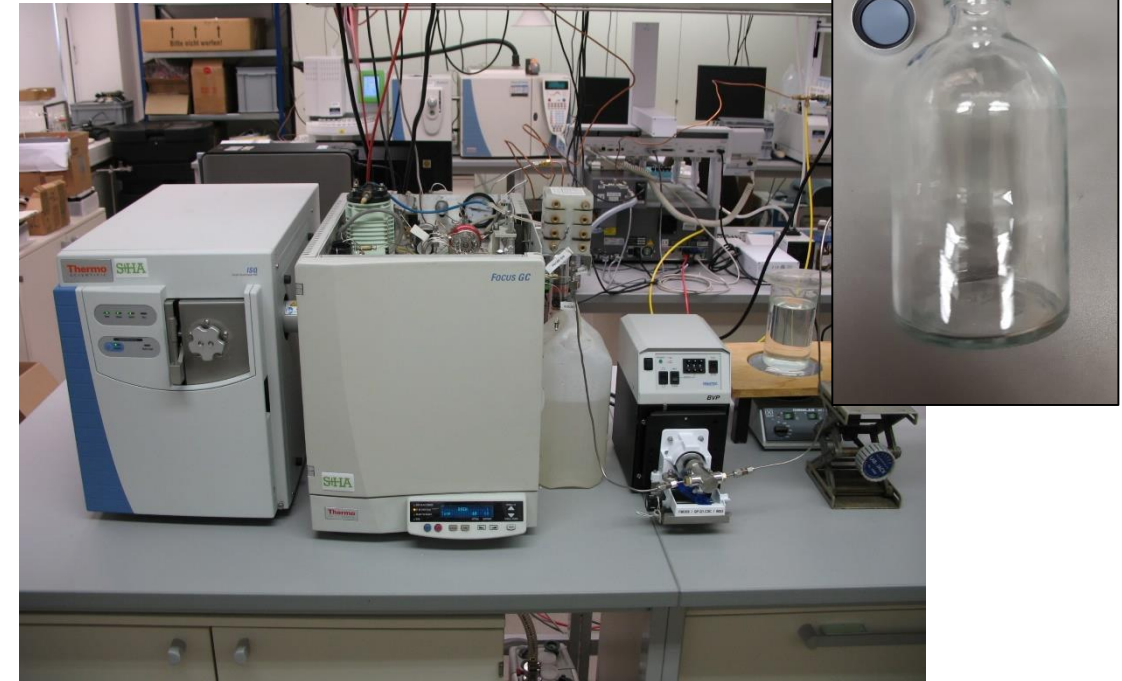
## Mobile setup

- miniRUEDI (GE-MIMS)
- 3M mini module (water flow: lumen side)
- OMEGA pressure sensor (pmax=3.5 atm)
- Grundfos MP1 submersible pump, solid PVC-tubing (diam. 20 mm)



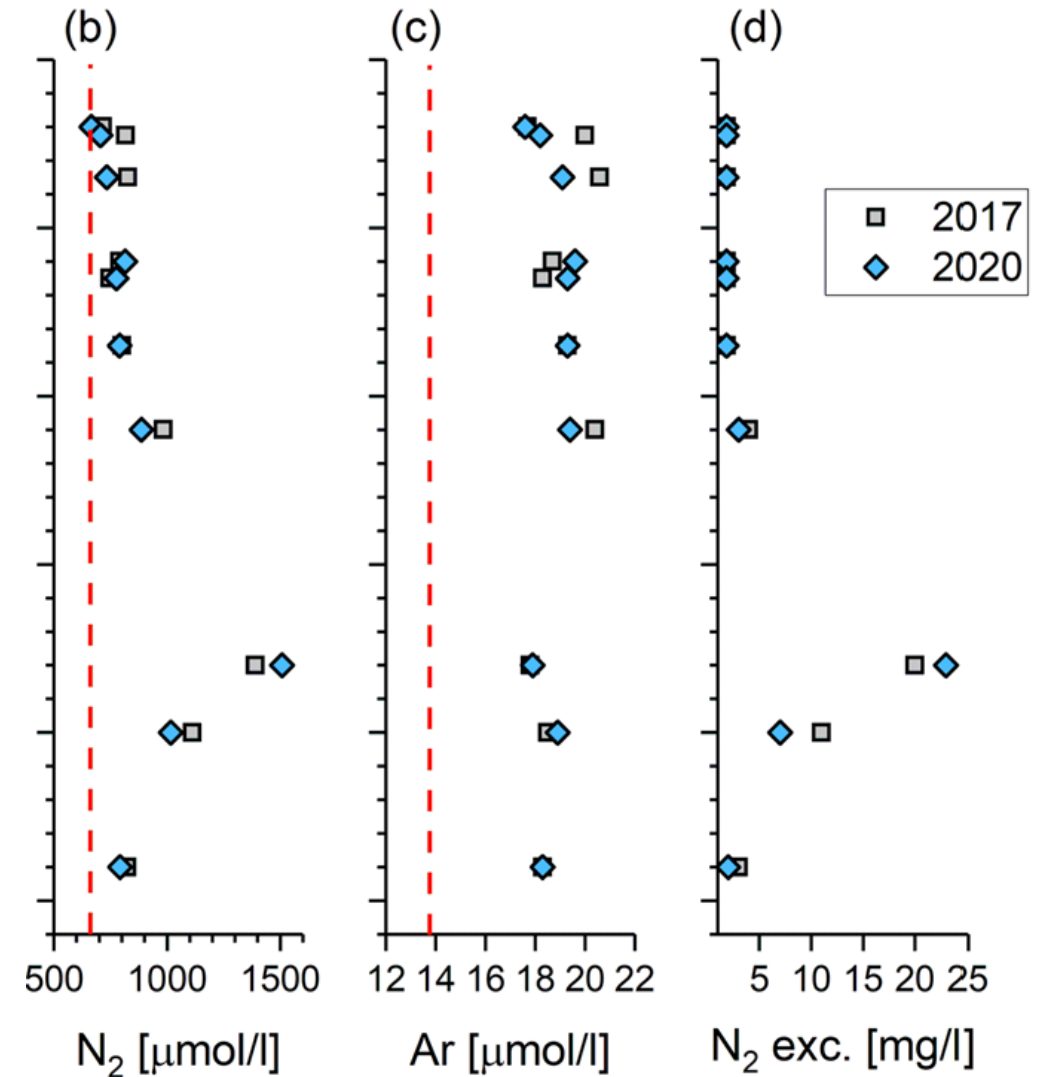
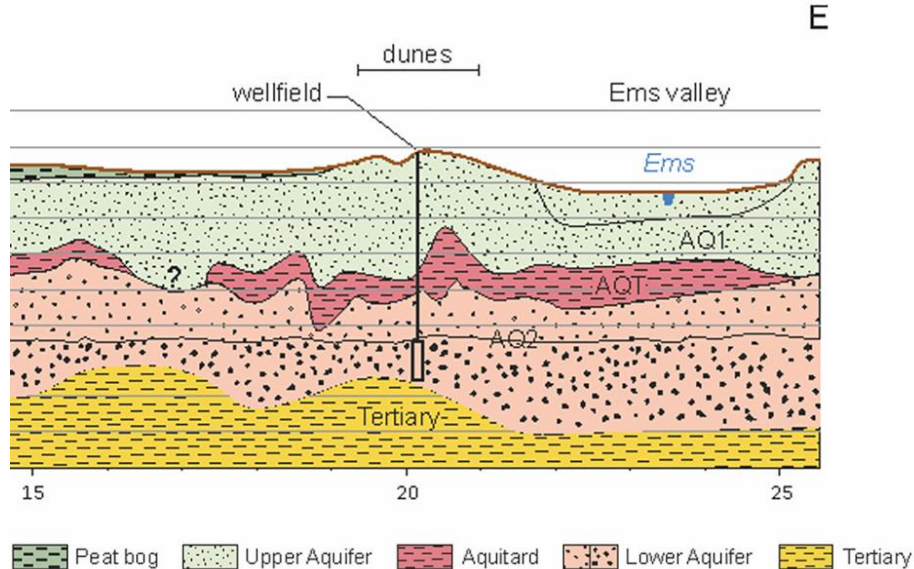
## Lab setup

- MI-GCMS with silicone membrane
- samples in 120 ml serum vials
- He-flow @ 20ml/min, 1 ml sample loop
- Columns: PorapakQ, 5 Å molsieve



## (Hydro)Geological setting

- Two quarternary aquifers (glaciofluvial deposits of the Ems valley), partially separated by an aquitard (NW Germany)
- Lower aquifer used for public water supply
- Screen depths of monitoring wells approx. 5 to 50 m



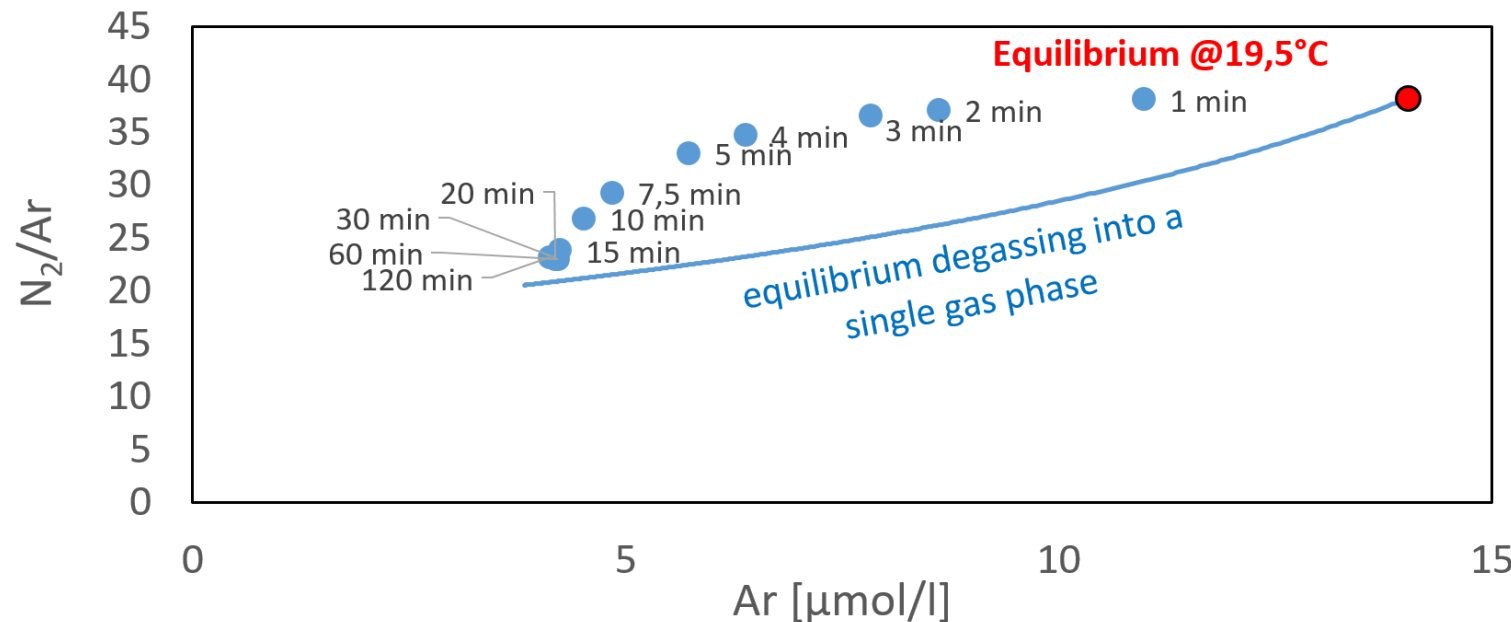
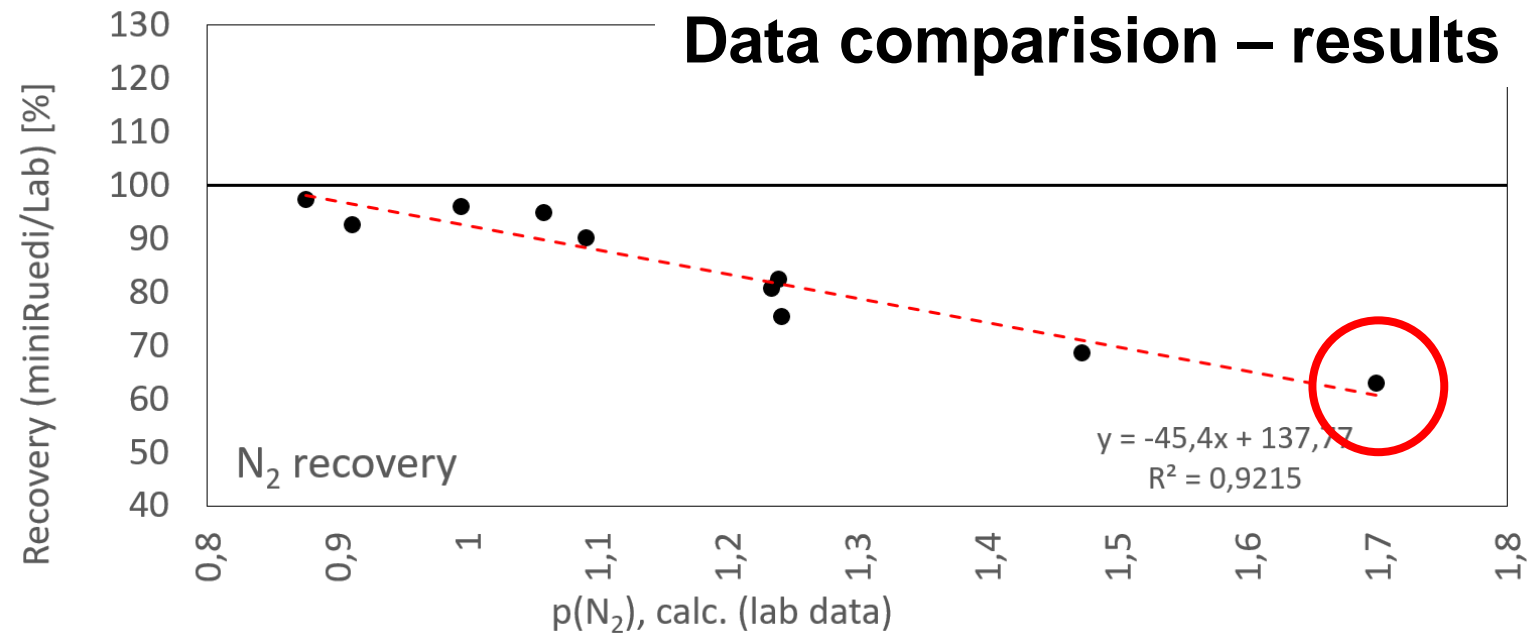
Houben et al. (2021)

## miniRUEDI vs. MIGCMS

- miniRUEDI GE-MI-module flow rates  
**75 - 100 l/h**
- 10µm water filter and 5 m hose,  
diameter 20 mm
- miniRUEDI → **major gas losses**
- increases with increasing TDGP
- **Can't be easily identified in the field**
- **Shift in N<sub>2</sub>/Ar ratios**

→ limits of GE-MIMS?

→ Quality/degassing check?

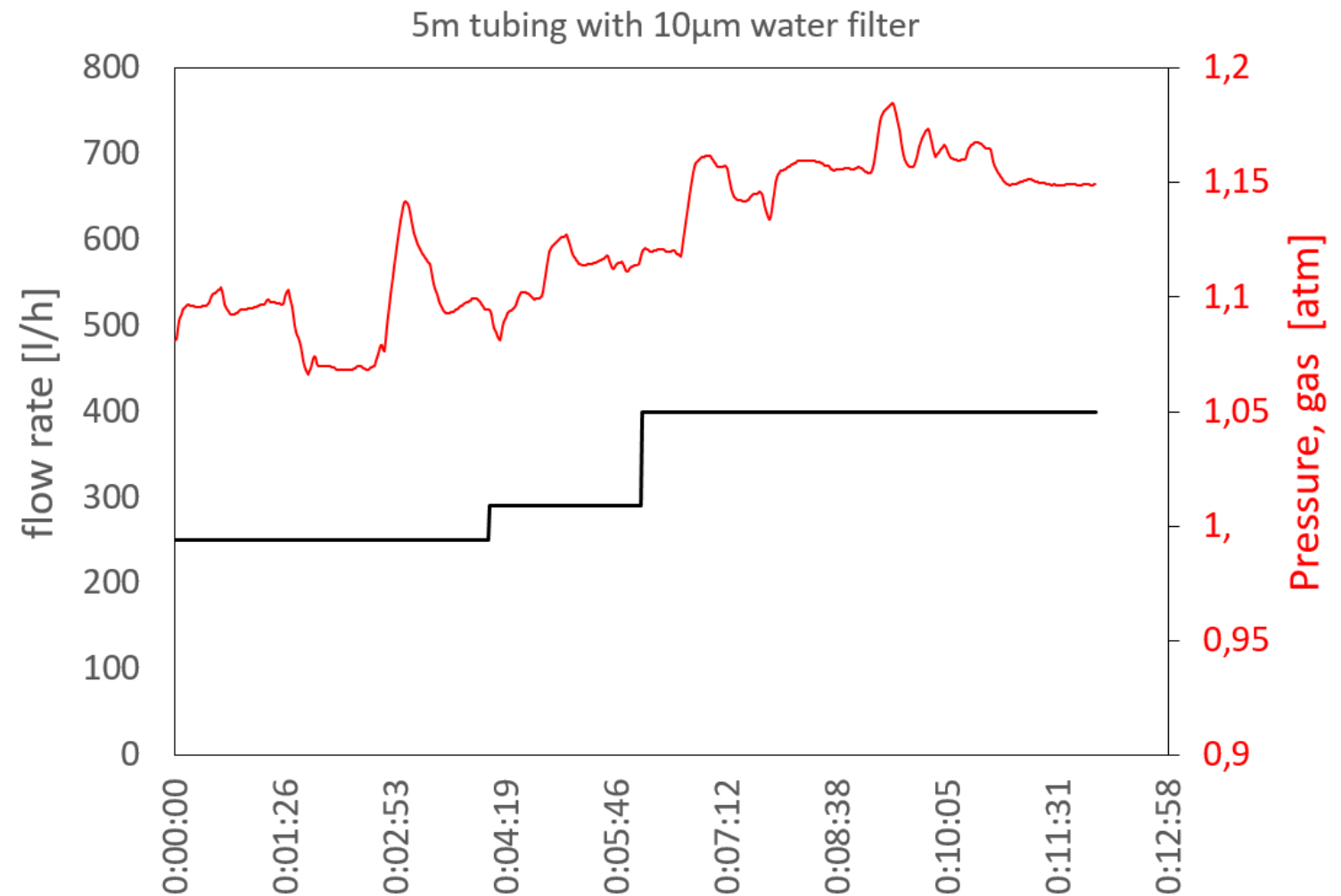




# Field tests



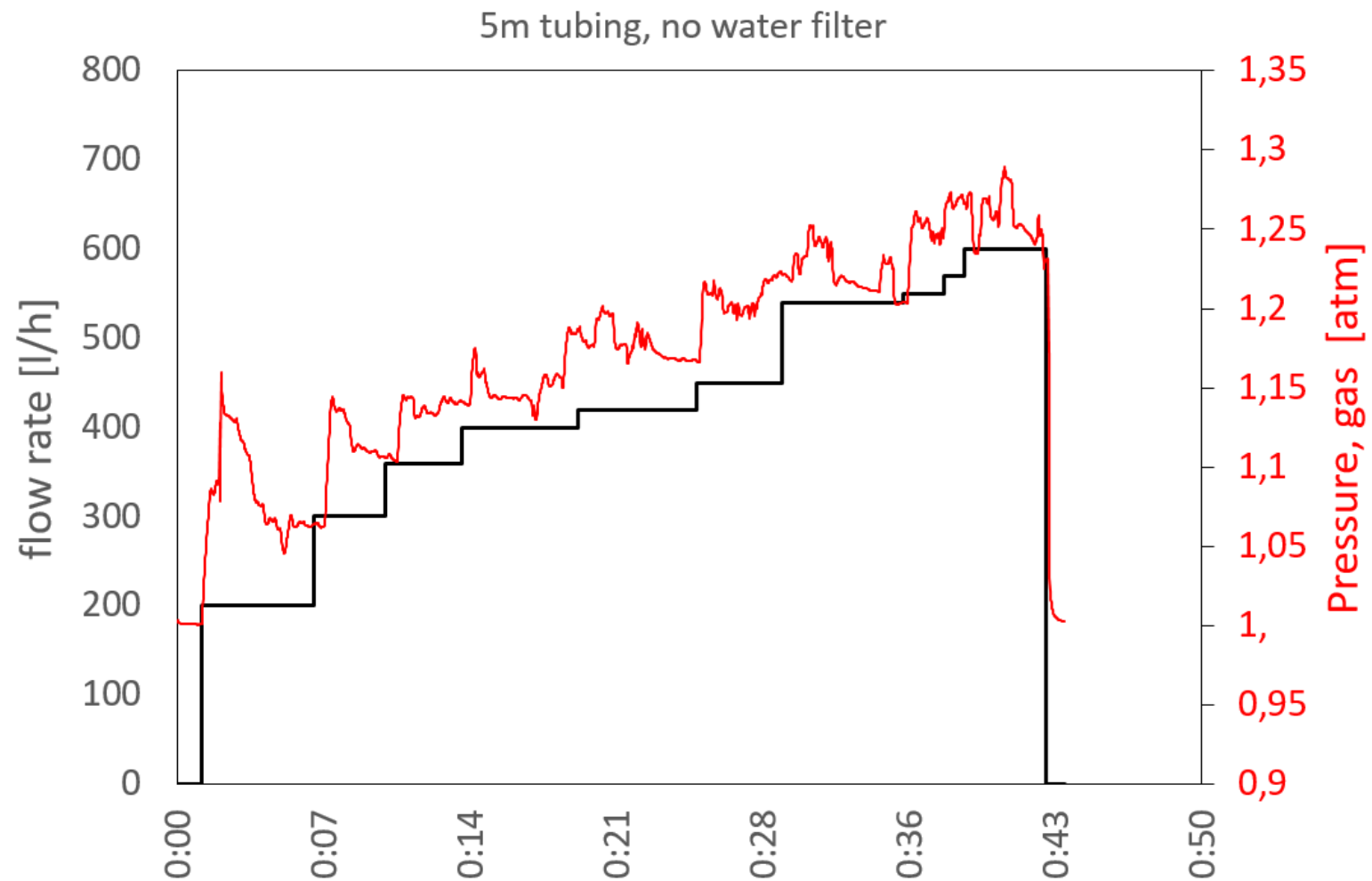
miniRUEDI test M5





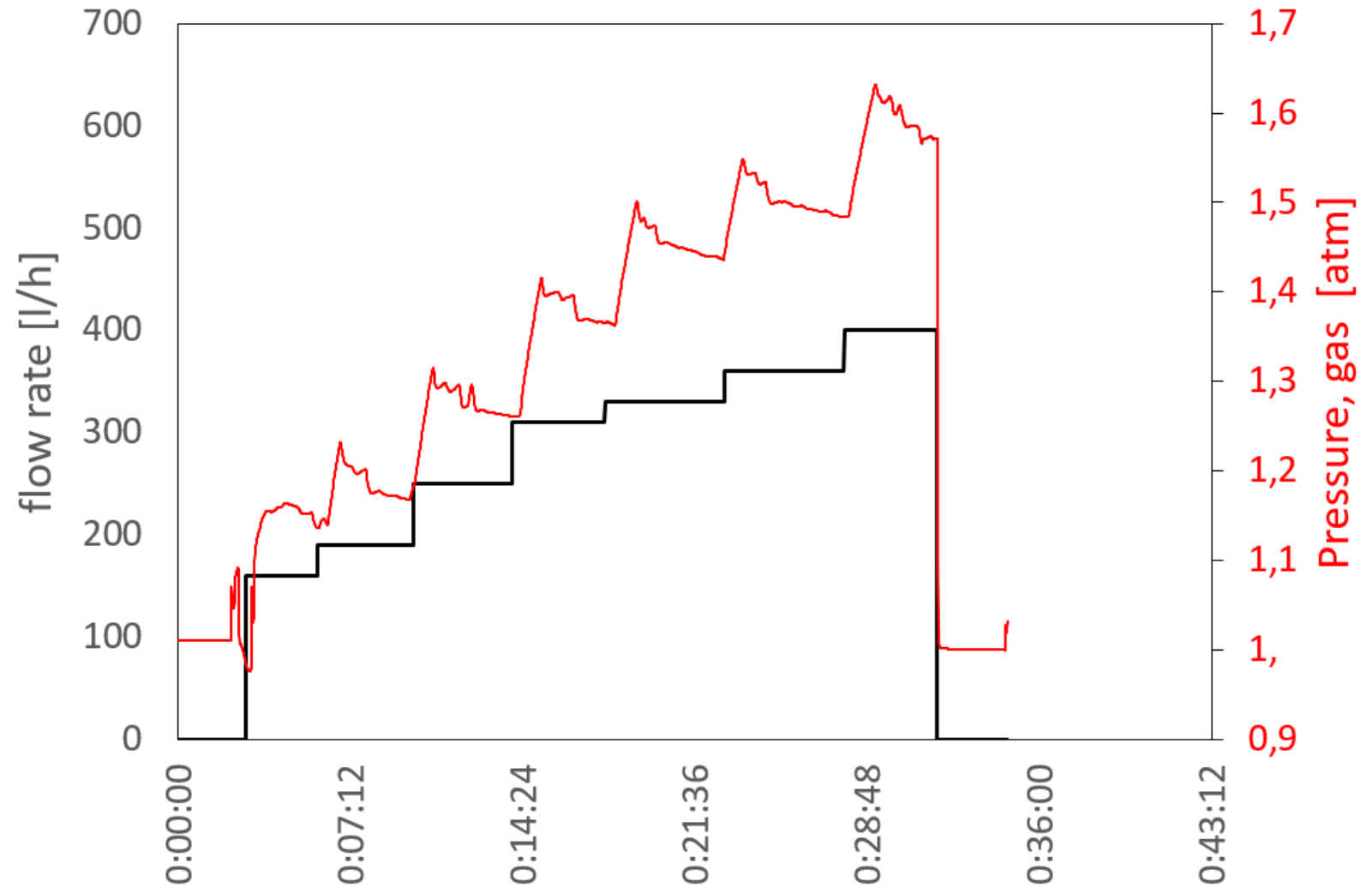


miniRUEDI test M6





No additional tubes or water filter

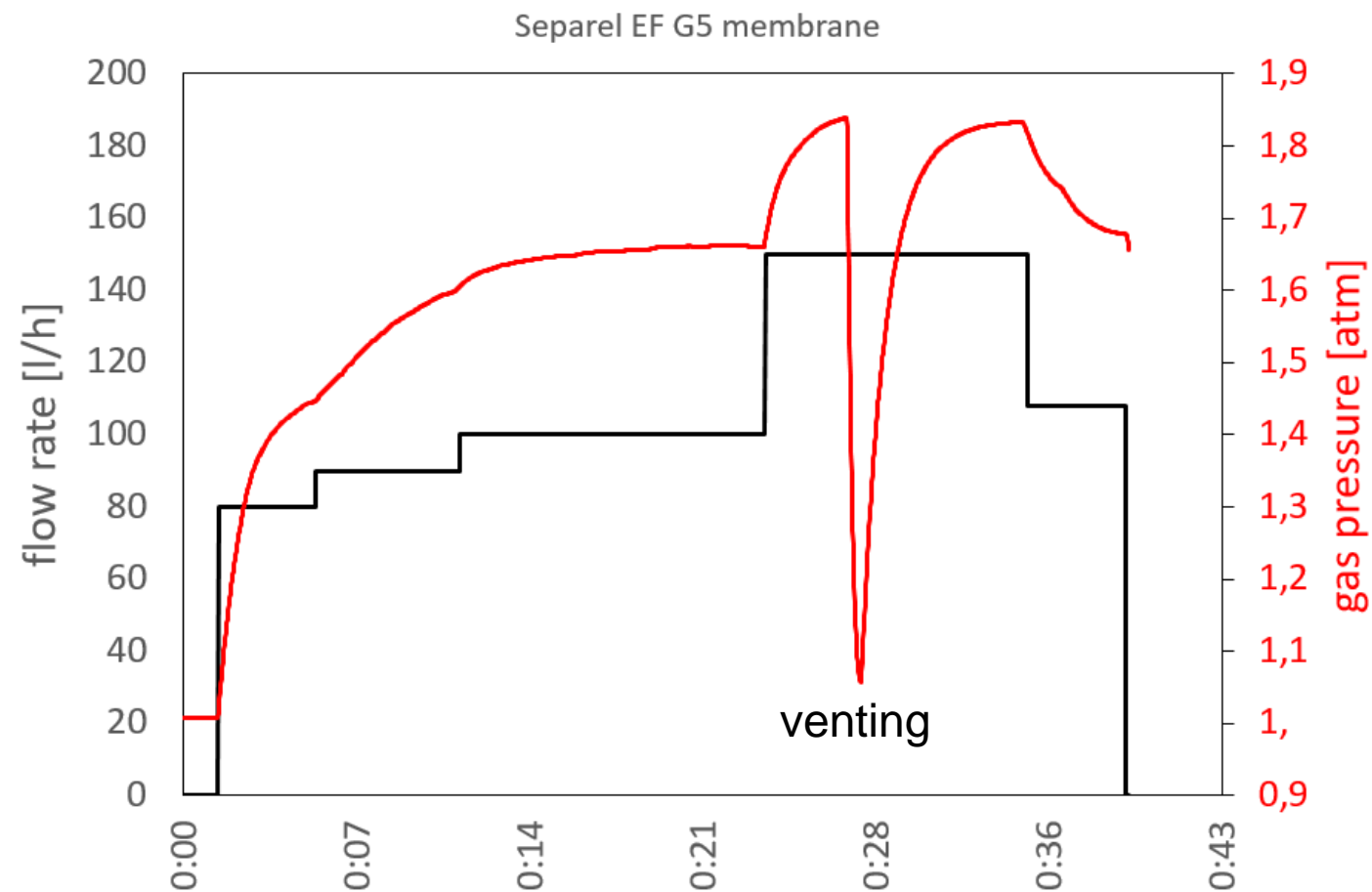


miniRUEDI test M7

## External flow modul

- Water flow: **shell side** (outside hollow fibers)
- max. applied flowrate 150 l/h
- **TDGP measurement**

→ Independent pressure check for miniRUEDI

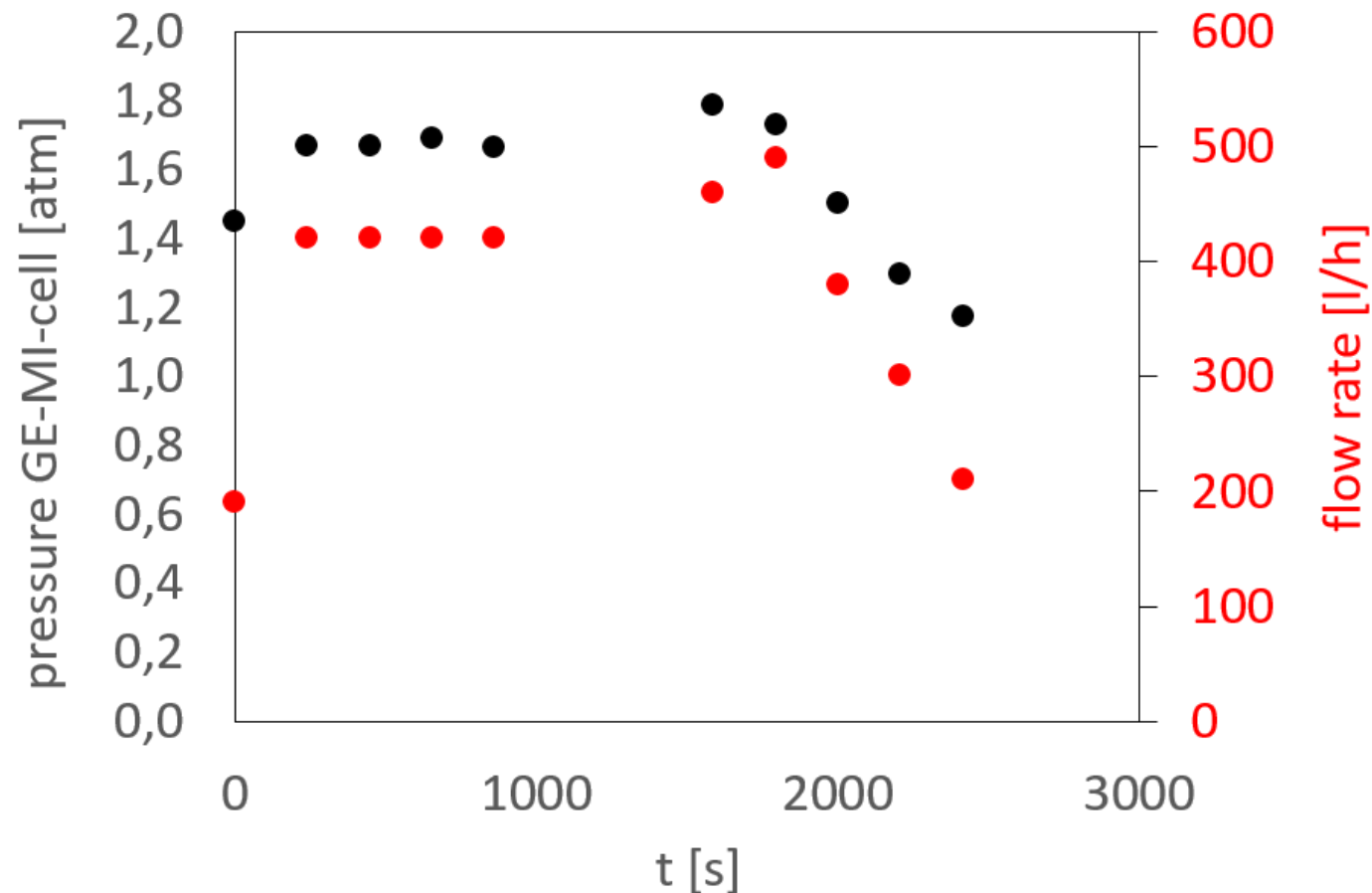




## miniRUEDI final test

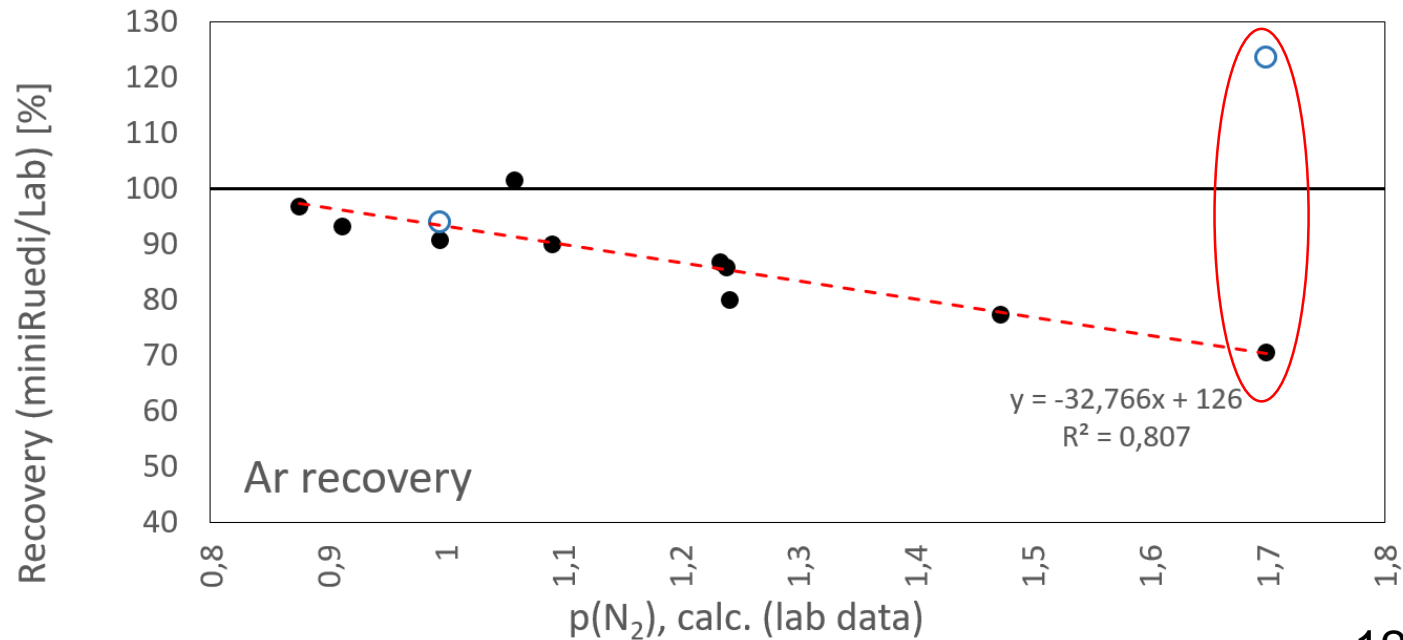
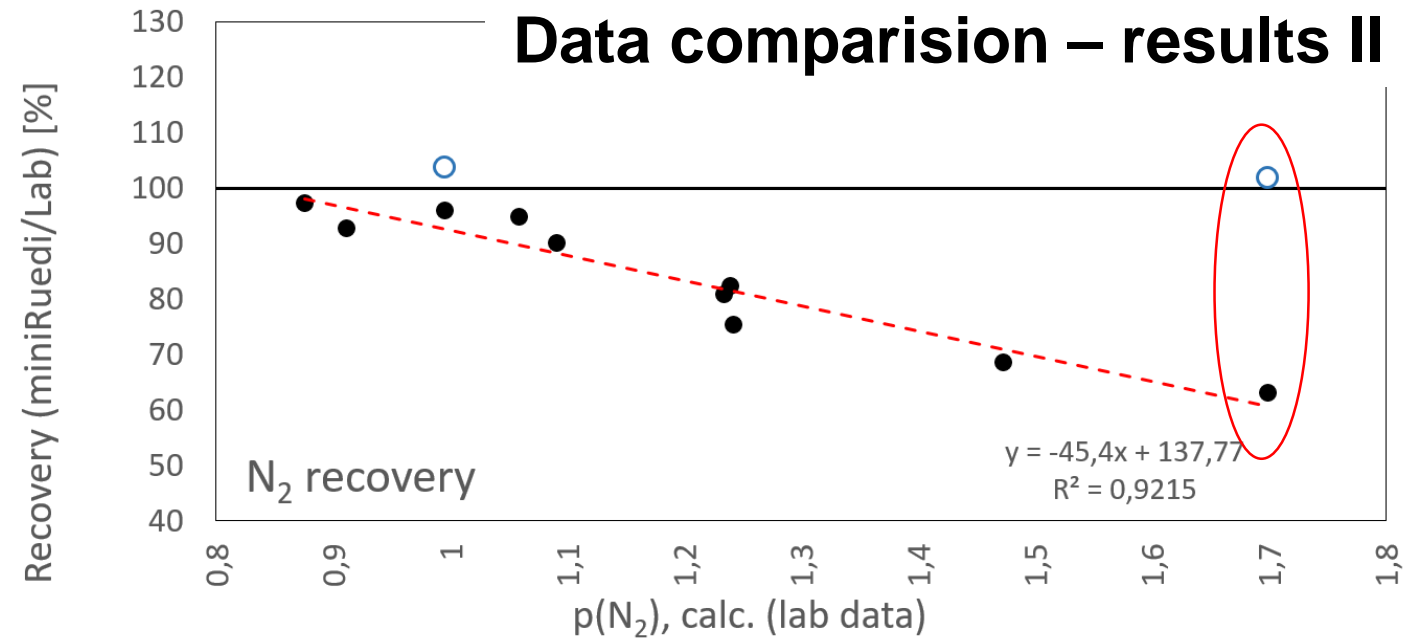
- miniRUEDI GE-MI-module flow rates  
**400 - 500 l/h**
- no water filter, membrane module directly connected to well head
- **constant pressure and flow rate**
- **clogging** of the membrane module starts after approx. 30 min

→ **rapid loss of pressure/flow rate** at constant pump frequency



# miniRUEDI final test

- **Gas loss compensated by:**
  - High flow rate (400-500 l/h)
  - short tubing
  - removal of water filter
- **Drawbacks:**
  - Leakage
  - Clogging
  - $p_{\max}$  probably  $< 2$  atm





## Conclusions

- Degassing ist not always obvious → Check the gas pressure at various flow rates
- Use a second independent module for TDGP measurements
- Degassing can be compensated with higher flowrates (TDGP < 2 atm → limit for this setup)

## Outlook

- Test other filter systems/membranes for the miniRUEDI setup (e.g. external flow [less clogging? Sufficient gas phase volume?])
- Add restriction at water outlet and monitor water pressure
- Sampling other sites for further data comparison



# Thank you!

