

Transforming denitrifying bioreactor research and applications: unveiling the inside of the black box

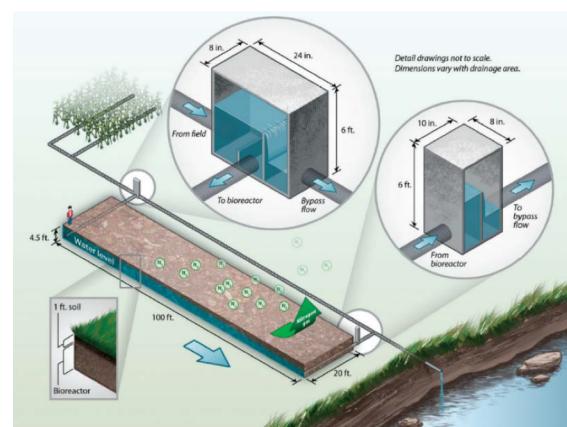
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NIFA Award #: 2016-67019-25279

What are woodchip bioreactors?

- Agricultural BMP
- Intercept tile drainage
- Targets nitrate removal
- ~20 year lifespan
- NRCS approved
- 2-22 g N m⁻³ d⁻¹ in field
- Mainly seen in Midwest



Christianson and Helmers, 2011



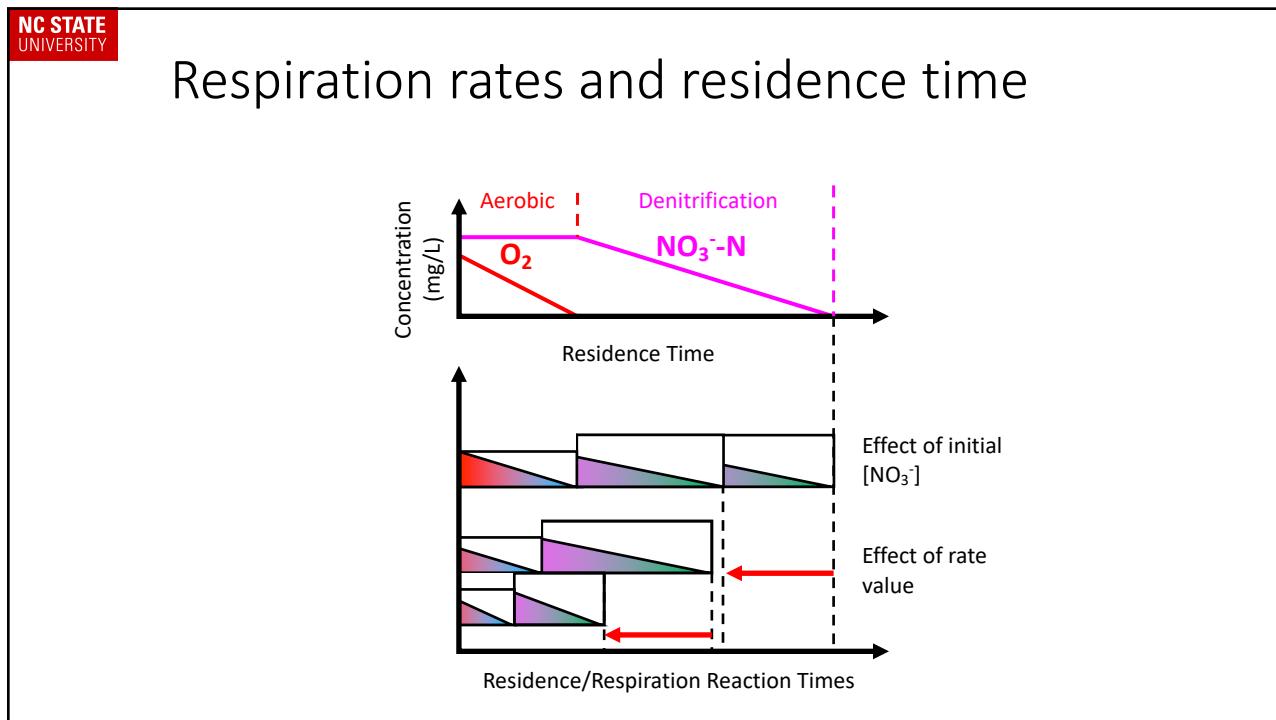
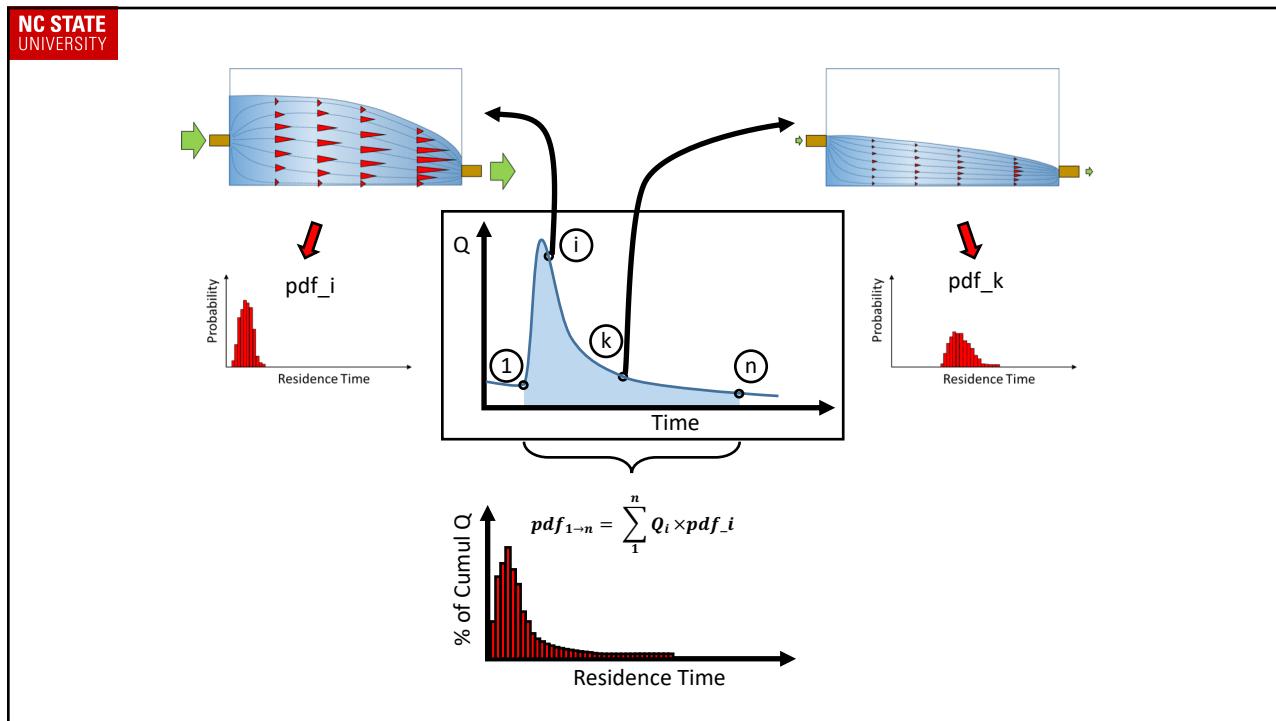
From the literature

- Reported nitrate removal efficiencies varying from less than 10% to more than 90%
- Decrease of removal efficiency within one to five years from >60% to <20%

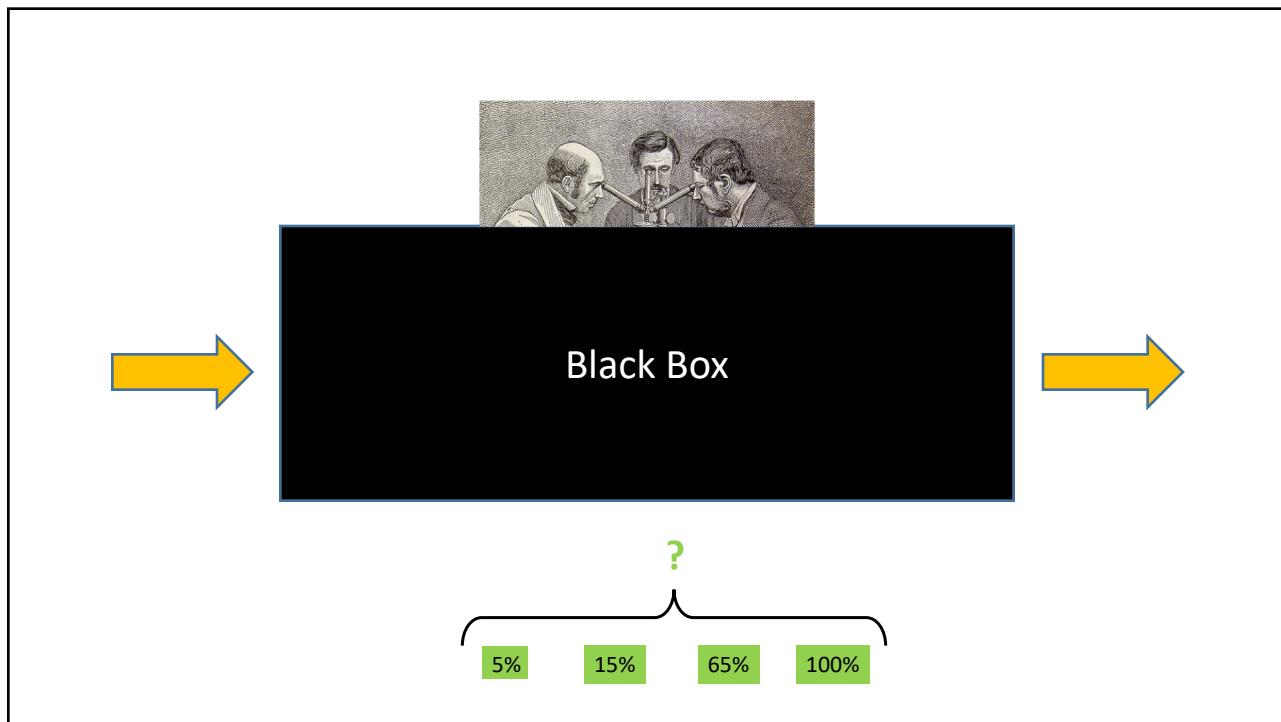
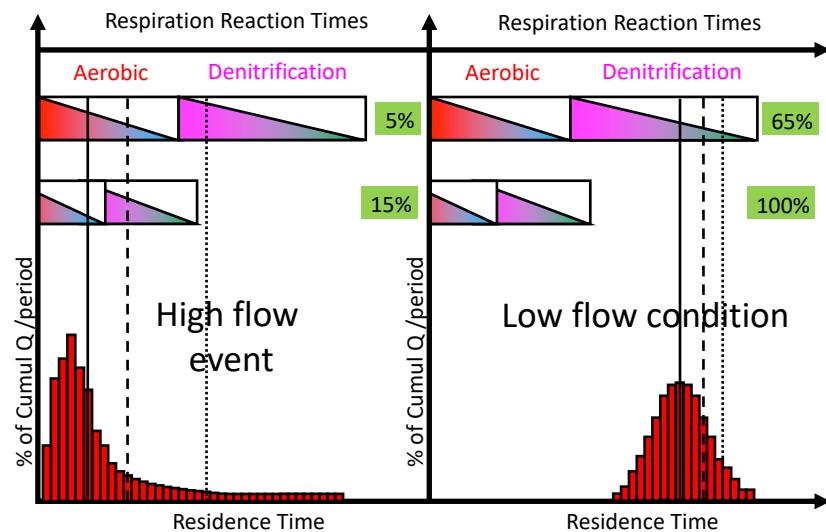


Research questions

- Why are there so much discrepancies in the reported removal rates?
- What are the factors driving the nitrate removal efficiencies, and its decrease over time?
- What can we do to 'rejuvenate' bioreactor and maintain removal efficiency?
- Can we provide guidelines for maintaining and increasing nitrate removal efficiencies?



Apparent removal rates

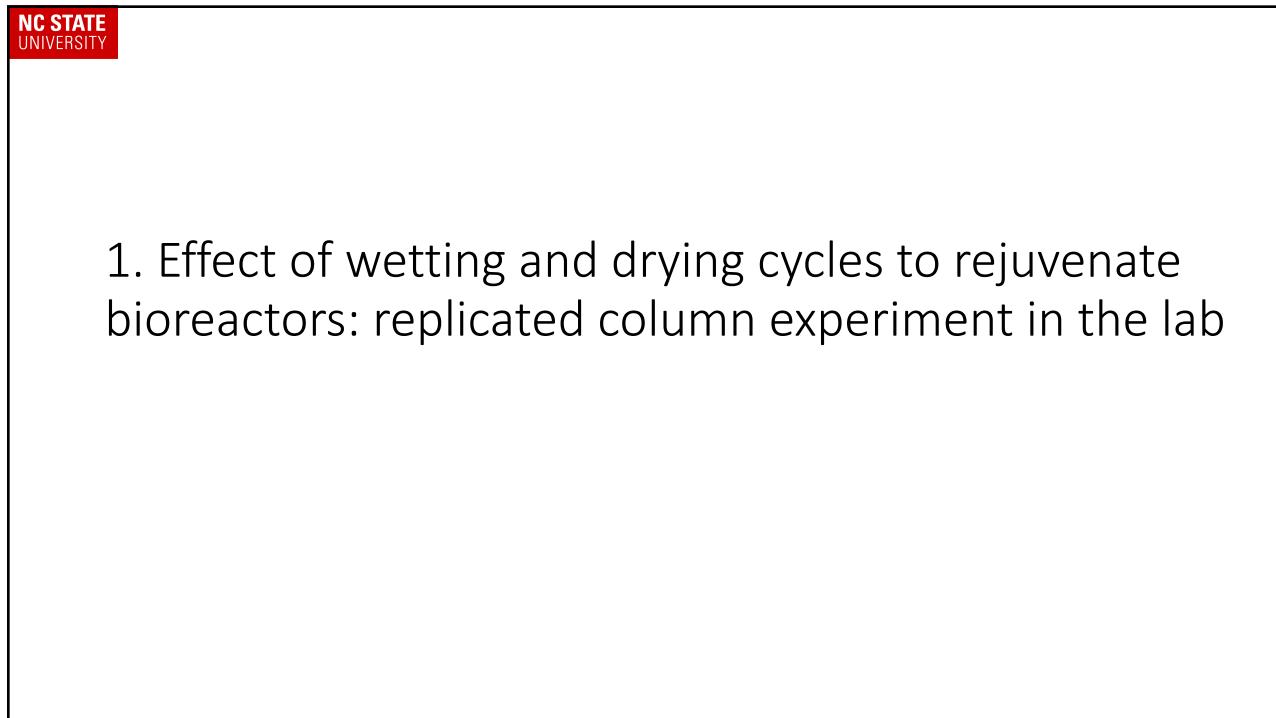
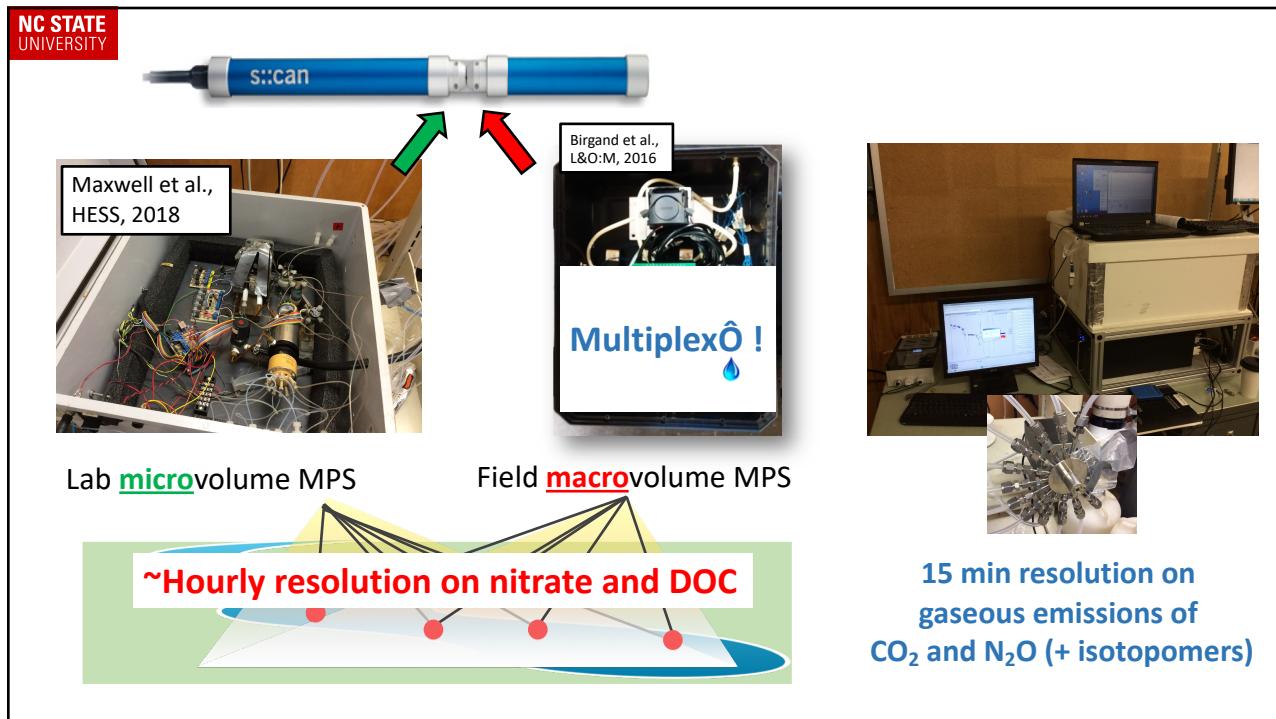


Objectives

- Track and quantify the fate of water, nitrate, and DOC to reconstruct the apparent functioning
- Measure in the lab and in the field the aqueous and gaseous removals and emissions associated with the use of bioreactors
- Find solutions to 'rejuvenate' woodchip bioreactor
- Integrate this new knowledge into 2D biogeochemical computer models
- Use the models to explore and define novel and optimized design and management guidelines

Method

- Use high resolution instruments to measure gaseous and aqueous concentrations
- Lab column experiments
- 2-5 week long experiments in field bioreactors in North Carolina, Iowa, New Zealand
- Process-based modeling



What are drying-rewetting cycles?

- Cycle between dry/wet conditions
- Gradient of conditions

Dry Unsaturated Wet Saturated

- Based on literature:
 - Stimulates respiration
 - Increases mineralization of C & N
 - Changes in microbial community



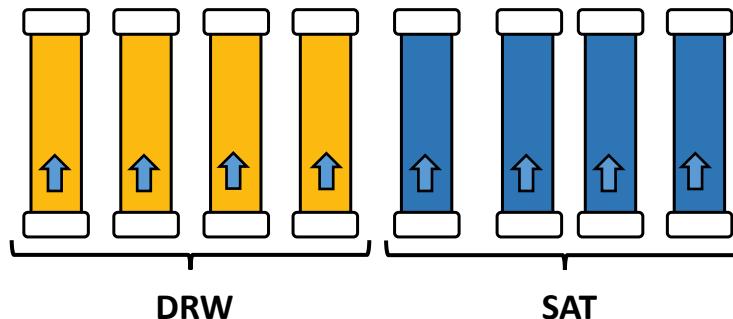
Experimental Hypothesis

Do drying-rewetting cycles in woodchip bioreactors significantly improve treatment performance by increasing nitrate removal rates?



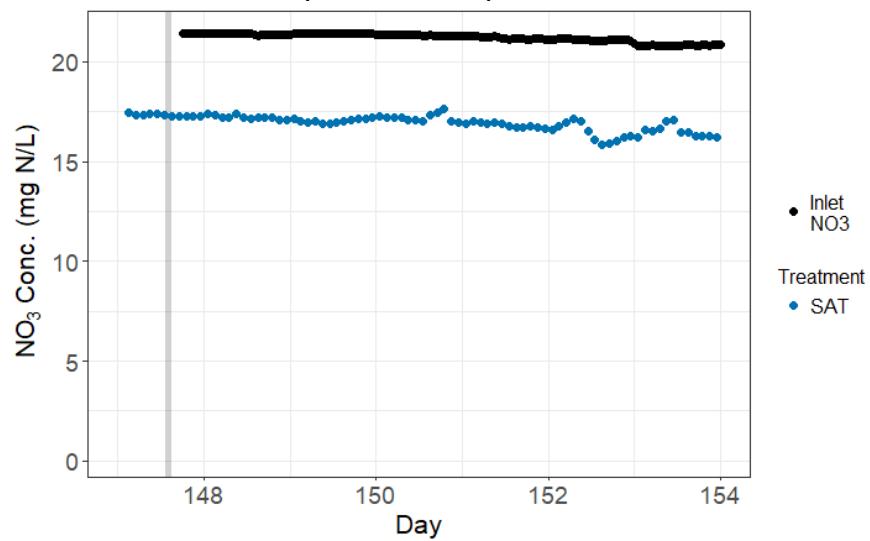
Methods

- Lab experiment with 8 woodchip-filled columns
- Continuous upflow (~8 hr HRT) for 10 months, ~20 mg NO₃-N/L
- Two treatment groups
 - DRW – Drained once a week, unsaturated for 8 hr
 - SAT – Continuously saturated
 - Both columns received SAT treatment for first 3 weeks



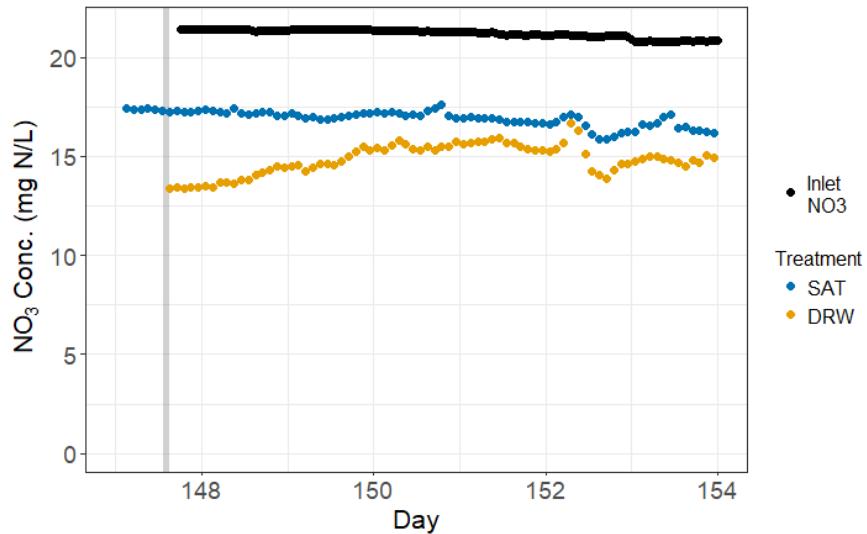
Results : High frequency data

84 measurements per column per week



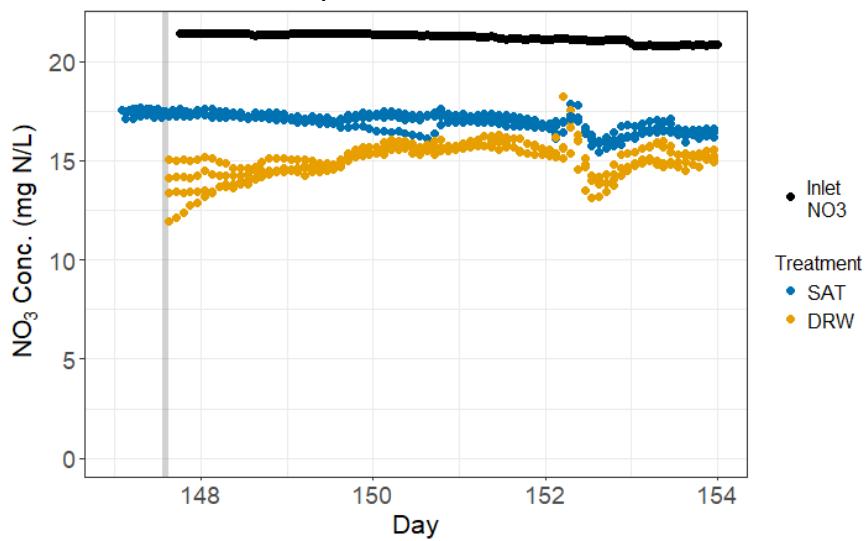
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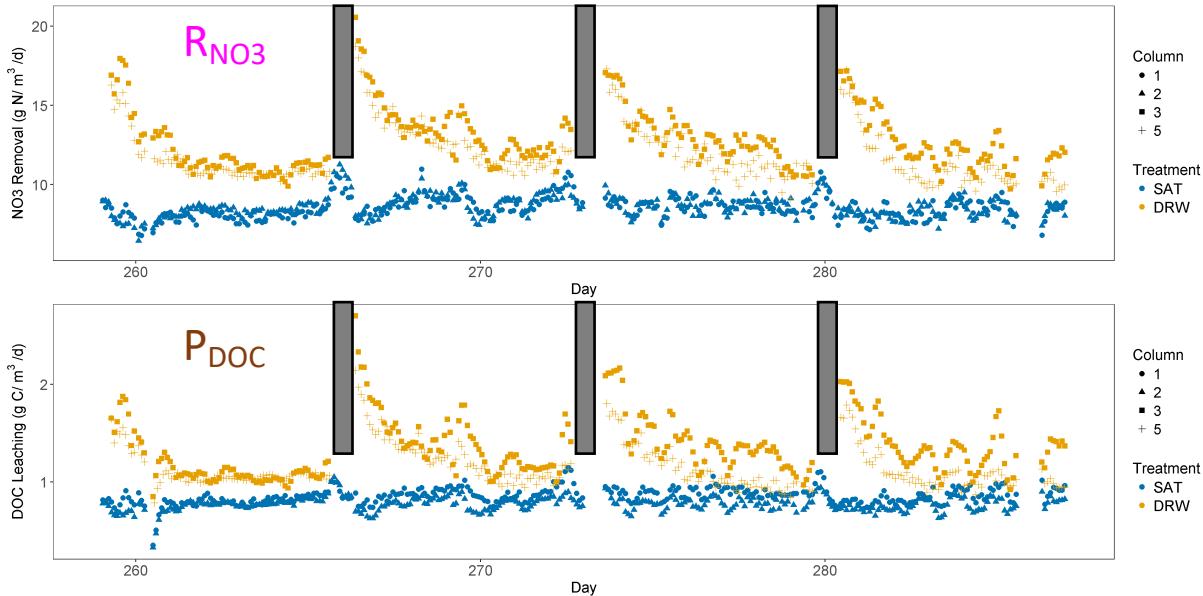


Results : High frequency data

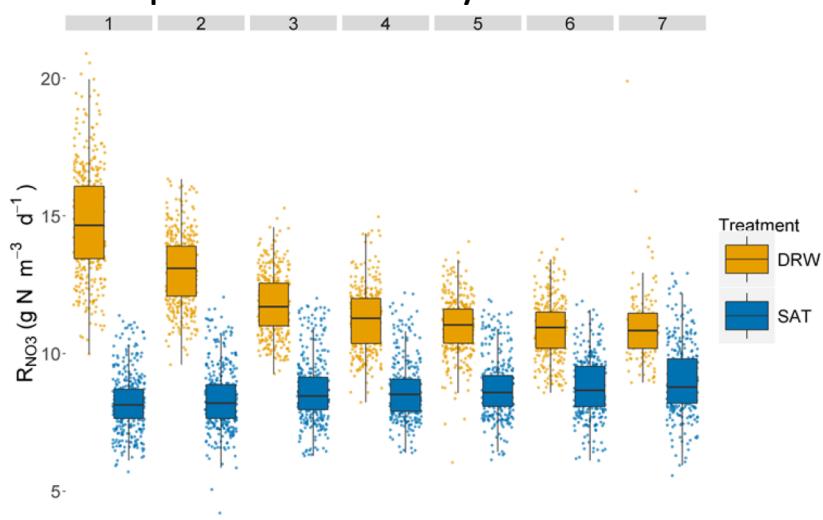
640 measurements per week for all columns



Rapid and Large response to DRW cycles



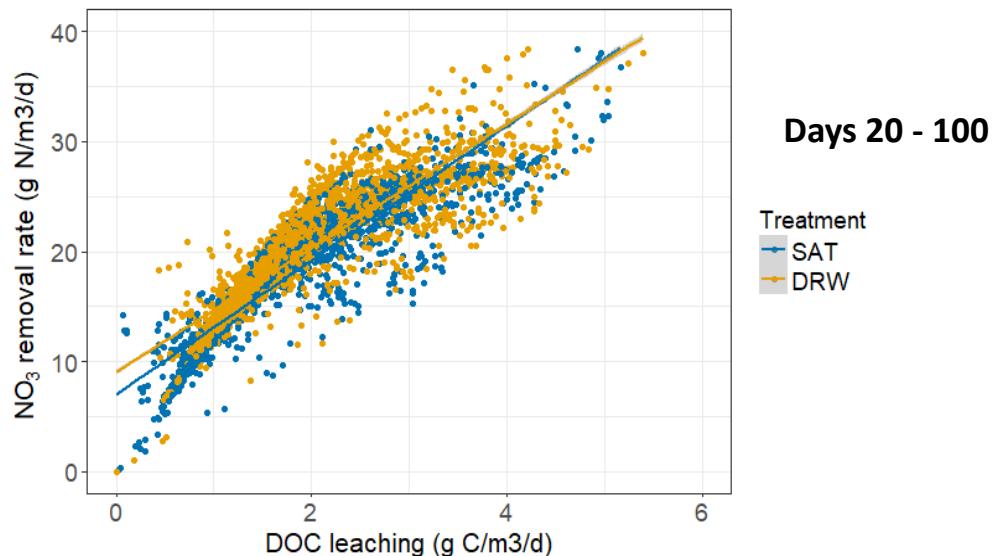
Nitrate response to DRW cycles



Removal rates in DRW columns decreased quickly within 3 days of rewetting, and were still significantly higher 7 days later



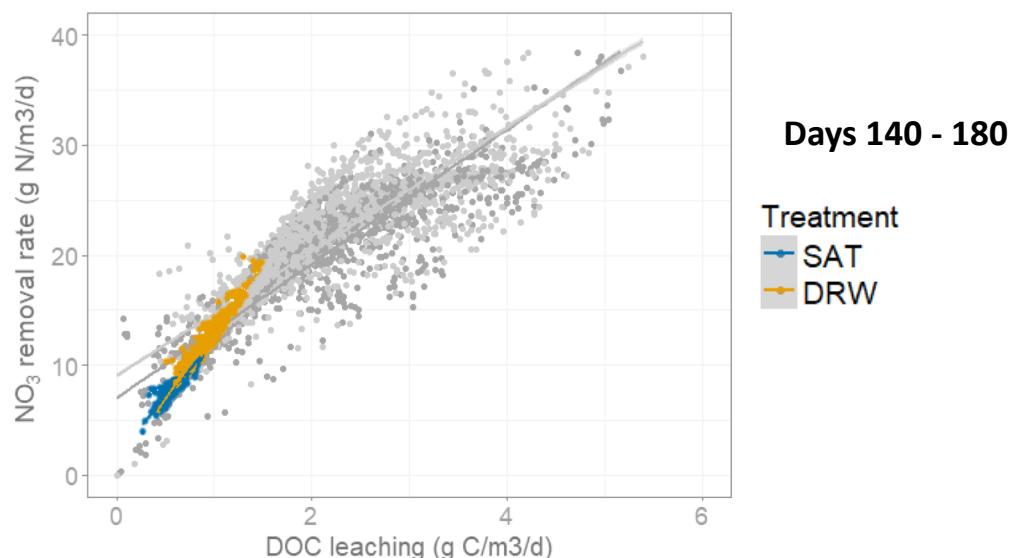
Does DOC production explain NO₃ removal?



DOC production (leaching) rates explained most of variance in removal ($R^2 : 0.90 - 0.97$)

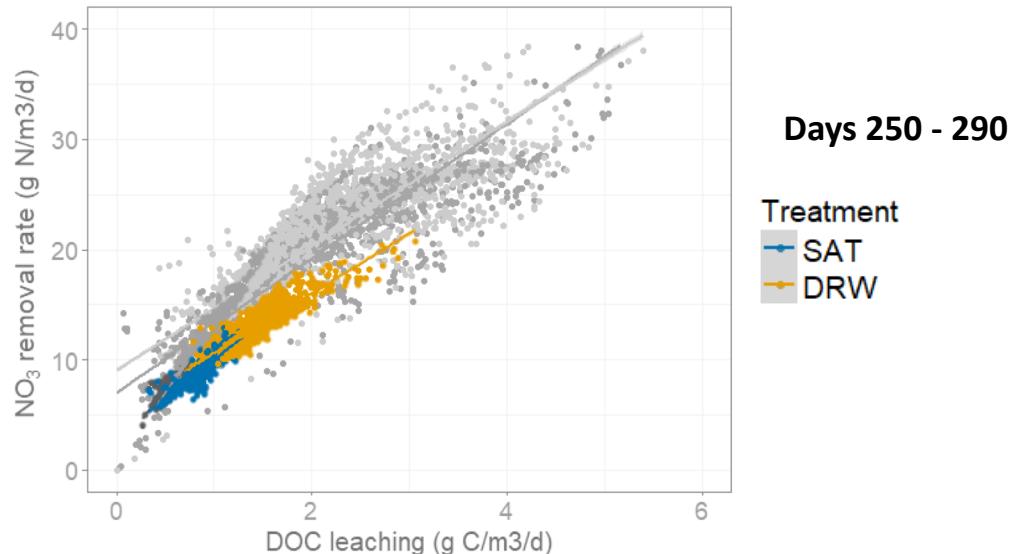


Does DOC production explain NO₃ removal?



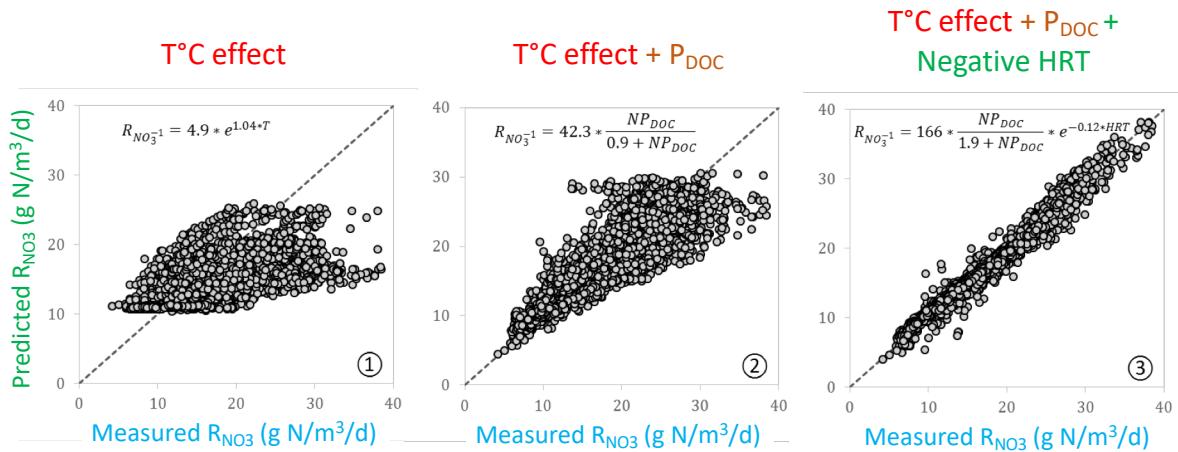
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Column modeling insights



Column Experiment Highlights

- Drying-rewetting cycles increased nitrate removal rates in woodchip bioreactors by 30-80%
- Aerobically-produced DOC is a main driver
- Long HRT result in building of inhibitory substances
- DRW have ~10x less N₂O emissions
- Microbial community shift
- Continuous saturation may not be best design for treatment systems relying on anaerobic processes!

Results from the field



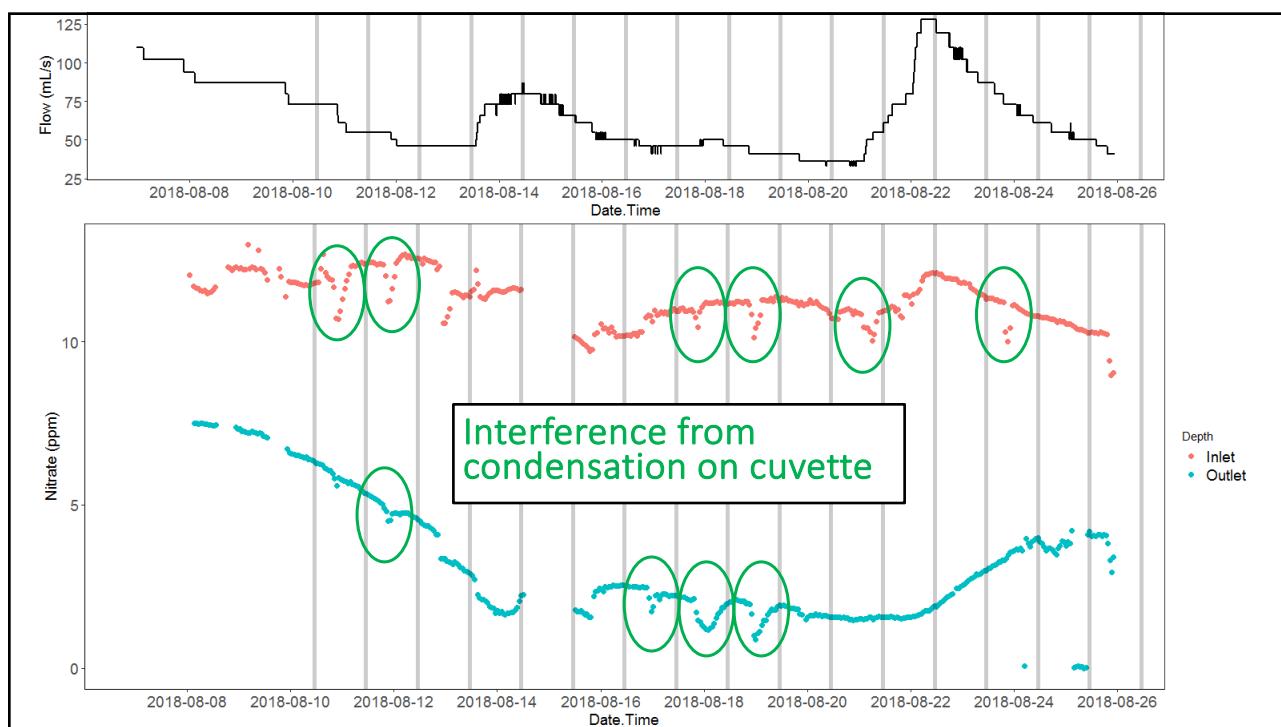
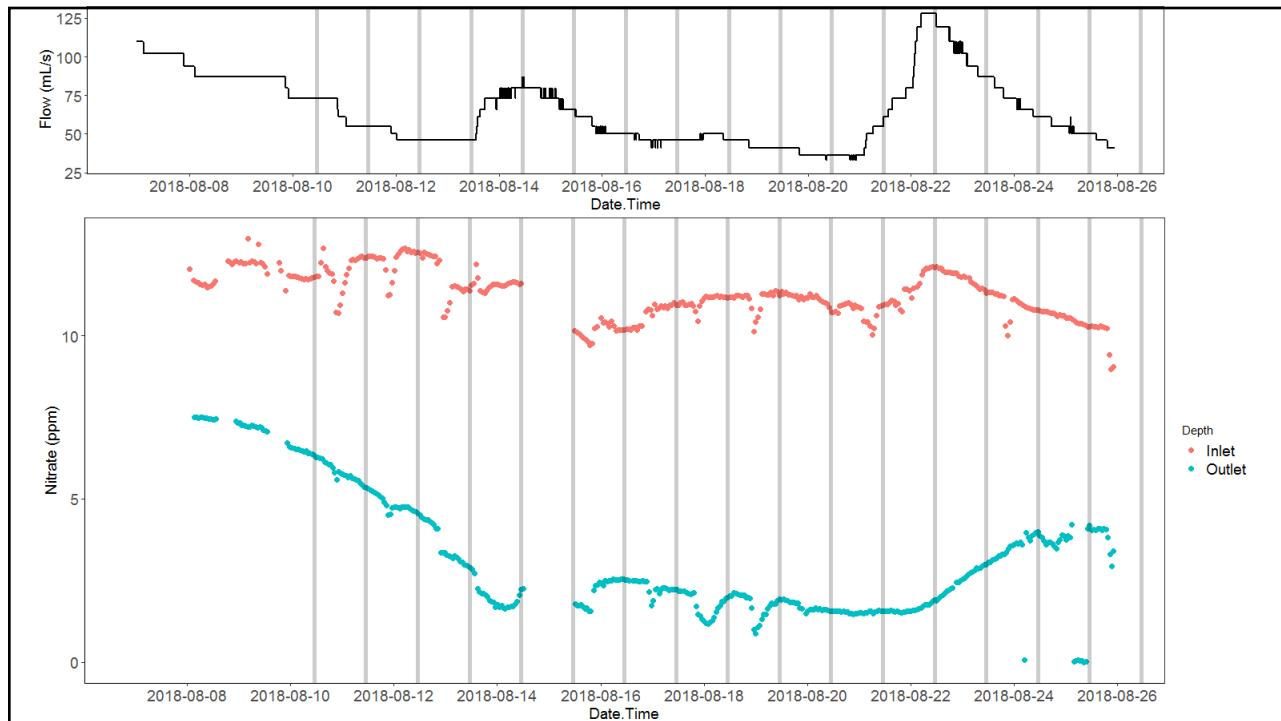
Plymouth, NC

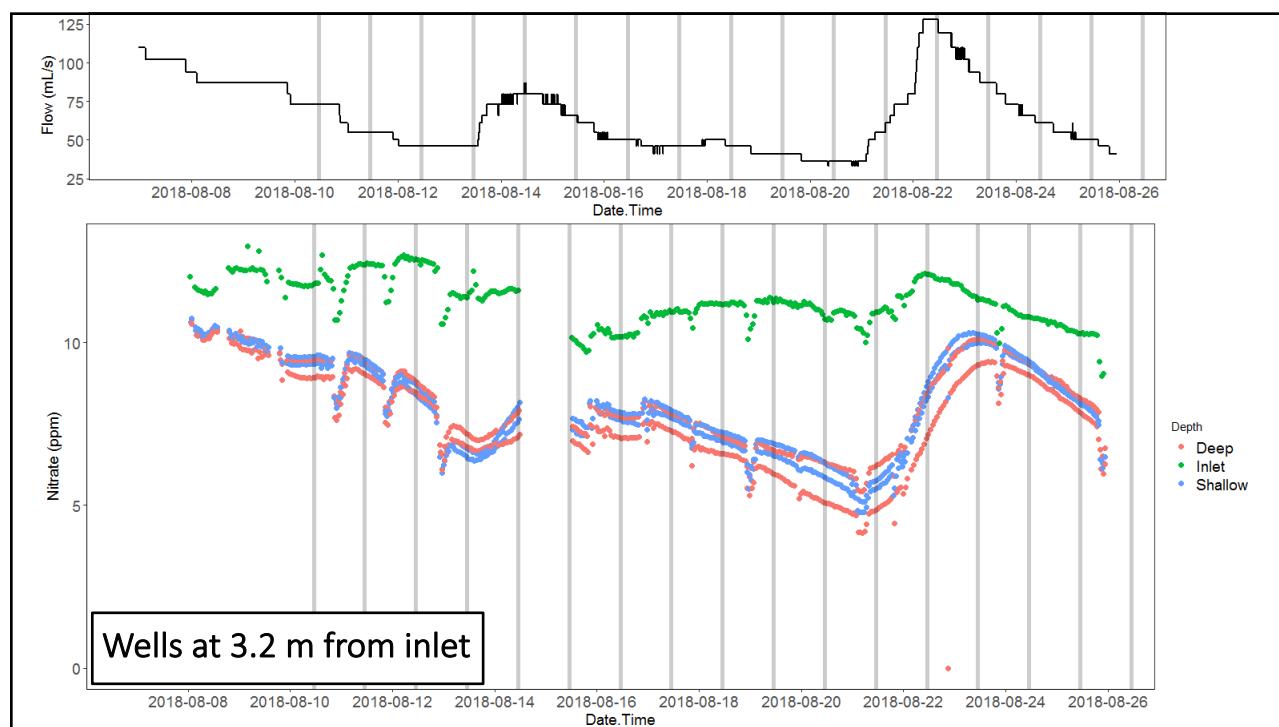
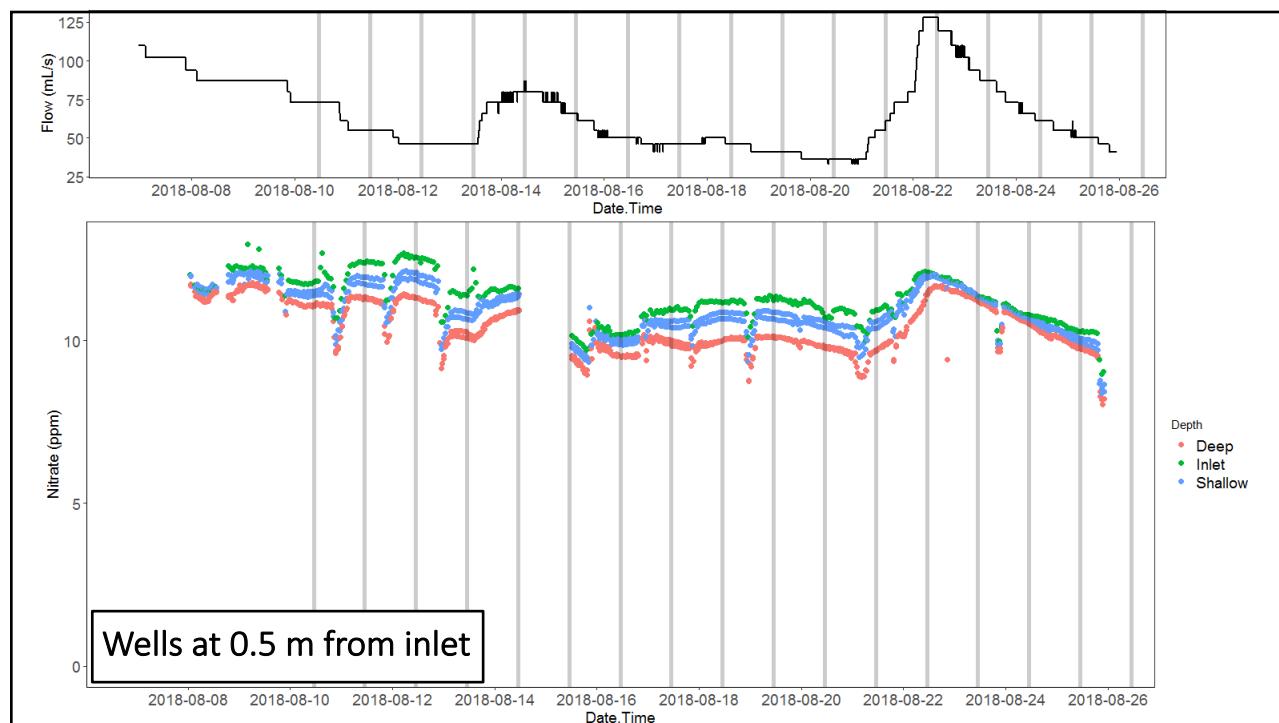


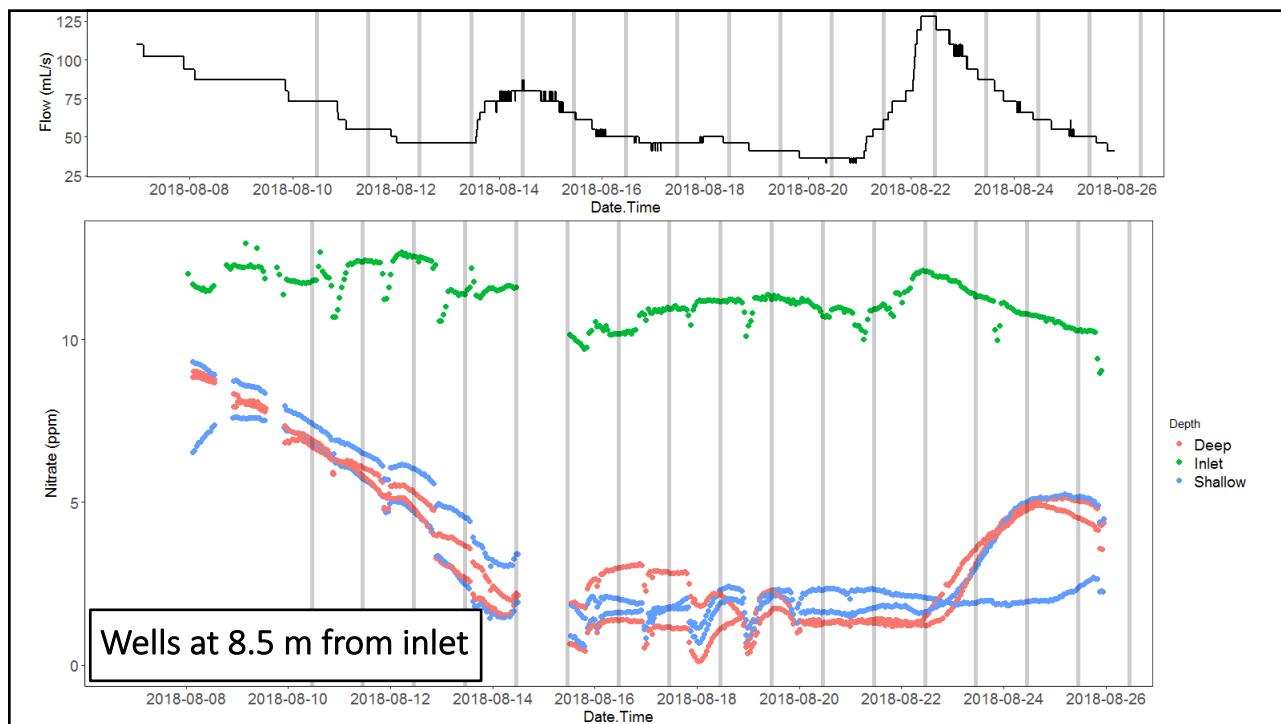
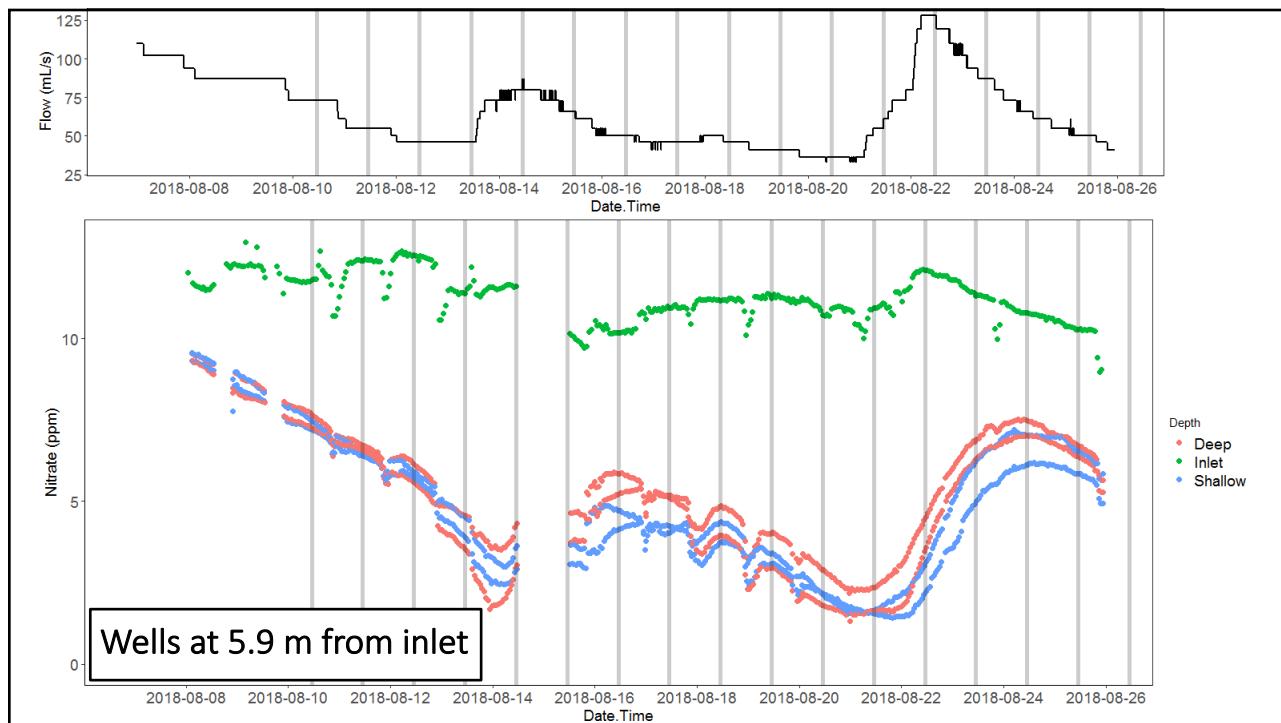
Nashua, IA

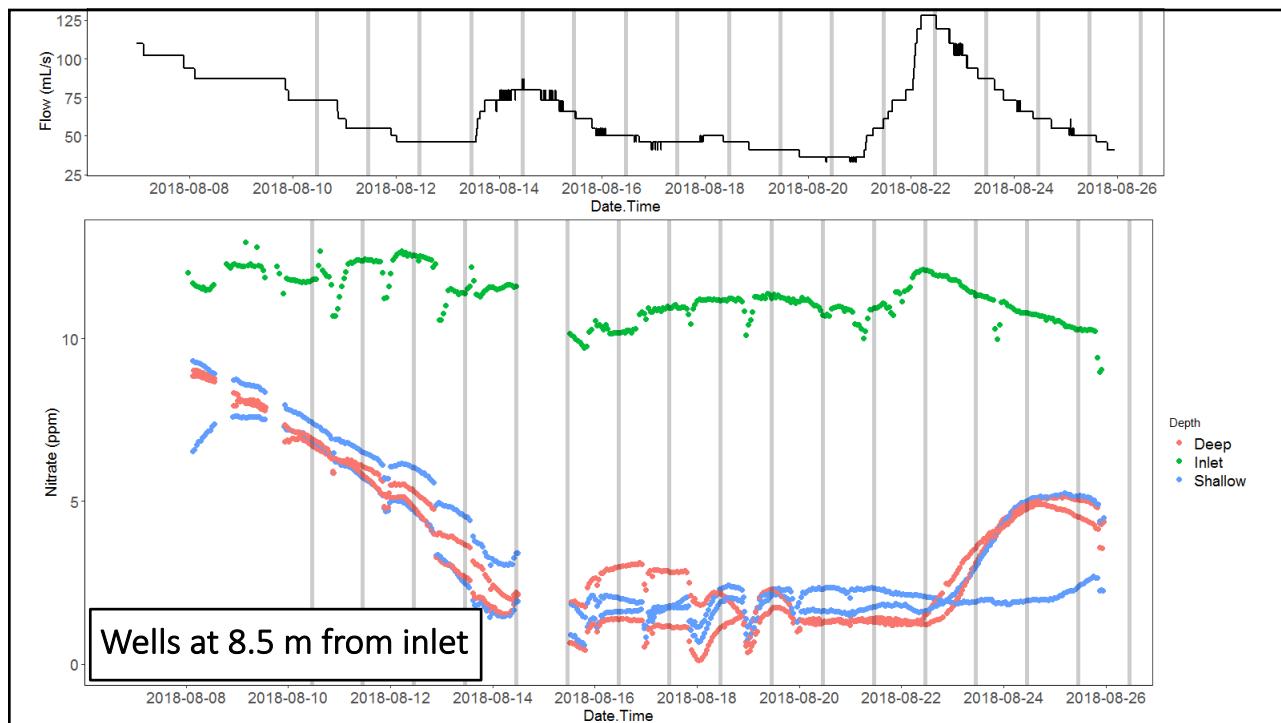


Taranui, NZ







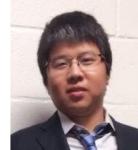


NC STATE
UNIVERSITY

2. Field results highlights

- Able to capture the concentration and flow variability
- High resolution measurements have to be accompanied with particle tracking modeling
- Multiplex[®]: available for researchers

Impacts



- 2 awarded Ph.D. students: Bryan Maxwell + Wenlong Liu
- 1 postdoc: Shying Tian
- 1 undergraduate student research + results used in 2 courses
- Papers
 - [A small volume multiplexed pumping system for automated, high frequency water chemistry measurements in volume-limited applications](https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-2018-220). B. Maxwell, et al. HESS. <https://doi.org/10.5194/hess-2018-220>, 2018
 - [Impact Of Drying-rewetting Cycles On Nitrate Removal Rates In Woodchip Bioreactors](#). B. Maxwell, F. Birgand, L. Schipperb, L.E. Christianson, S. Tian, M. J. Helmers, D. J. Williams, G. M. Chescheir, M. A. Youssef. JEQ. (*In revision*)
 - 3+ in prep.
- 13 Presentations and posters
- Startup company: Multiplex
 - François Birgand, Sam Garvey



Looking inside the blackbox?

- Do we really have the choice not to look in there?
- Challenges include:
 - Data acquired forces new hypotheses
 - Microbial response probably a lot faster than perceived before
 - Models have to take into account the production of DOC as affected by rapidly changing redox conditions
 - Coupling modeling-high resolution data is key

Looking forward

- Why and how DOC production quantity and quality vary in woodchip bioreactor?
- How can we predict/model the DRW cycles on DOC production?
- What are the roles of inhibitory substances in anaerobic bioreactors?
- What is the optimal DRW management of bioreactor?

Acknowledgements



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Facilities and
Lab Analysis



Microbial Analysis