

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

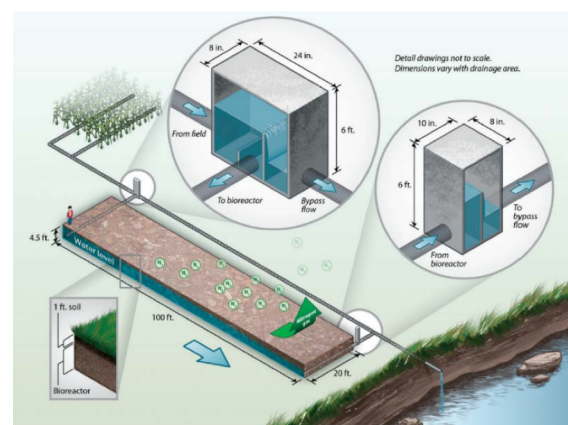
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Matt Helmers<sup>3</sup>, Mohamed Youssef<sup>1</sup>, Shiyong Tian<sup>1</sup>, David Williams<sup>5</sup>,  
George Chescheir<sup>1</sup>, Wenlong Liu<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>-3</sup> d<sup>-1</sup> in field
- Mainly seen in Midwest



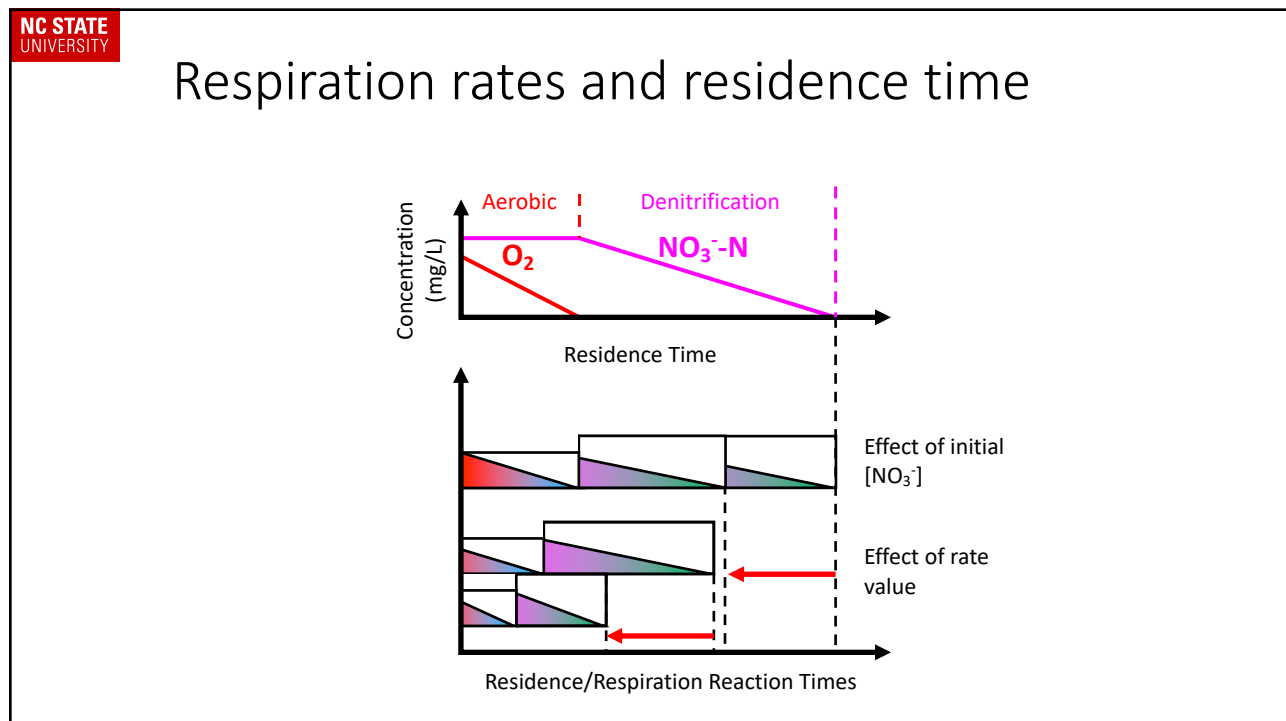
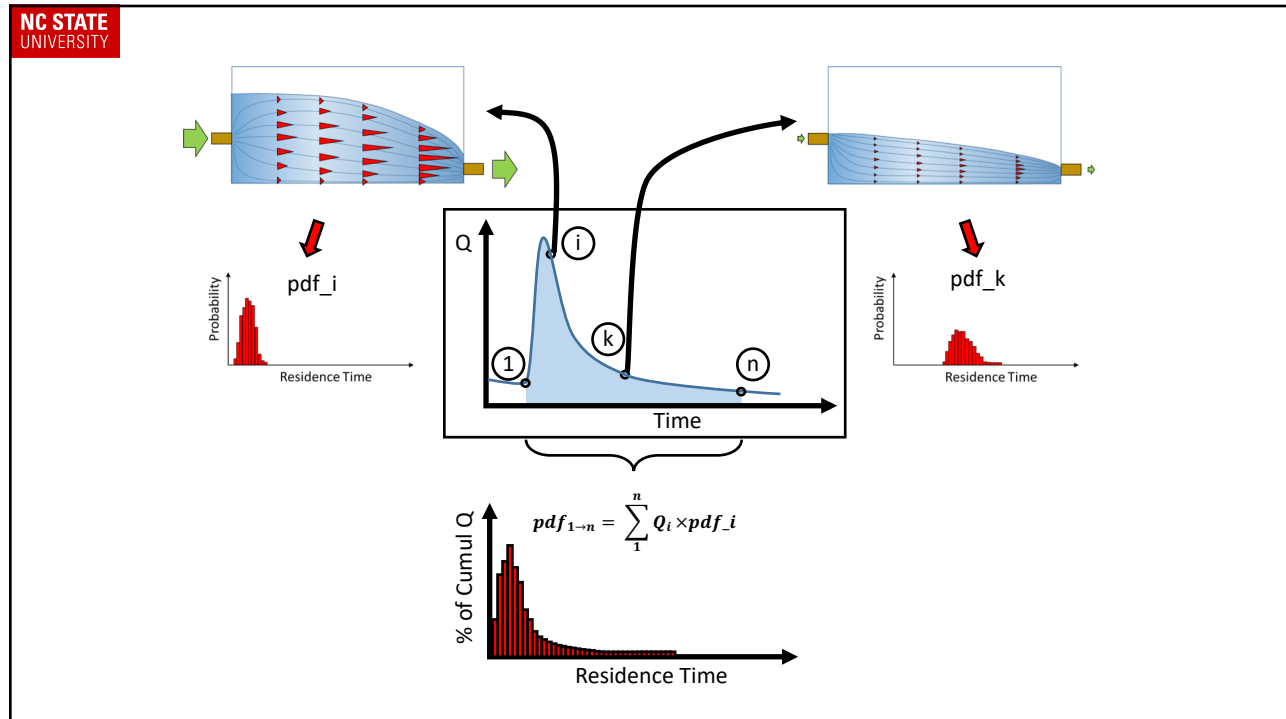
Christianson and Helmers, 2011

## From the literature

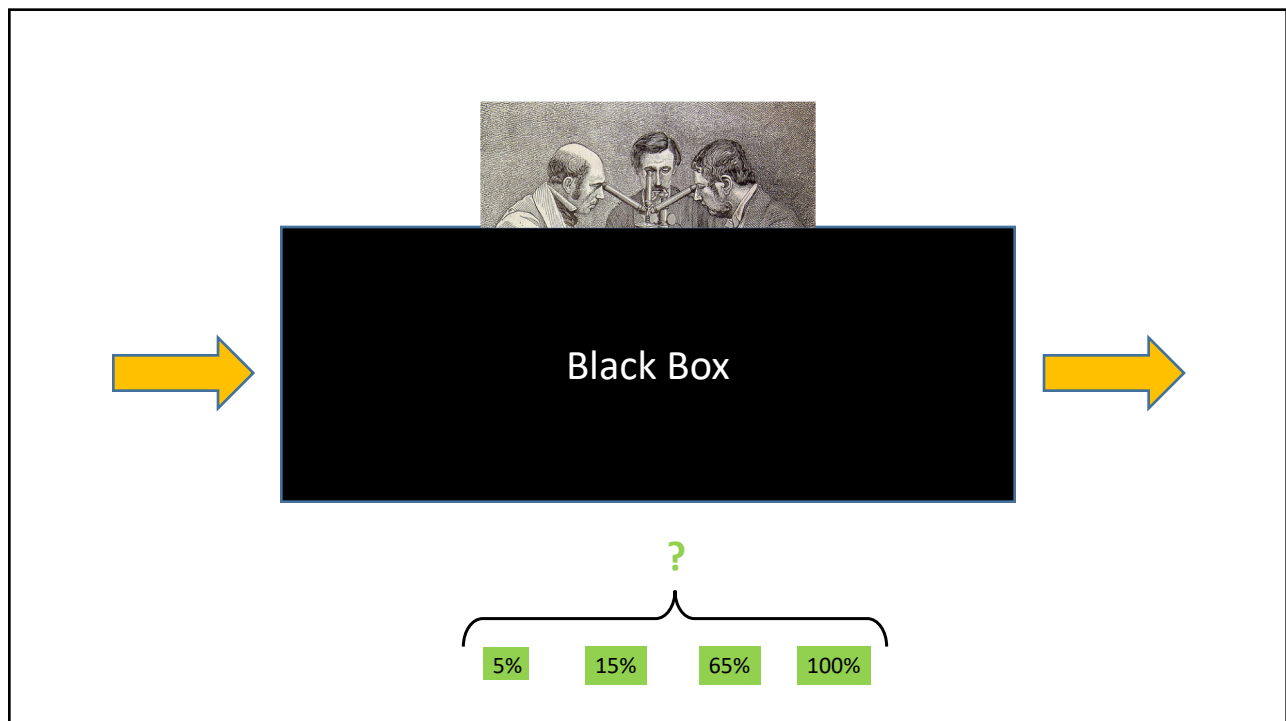
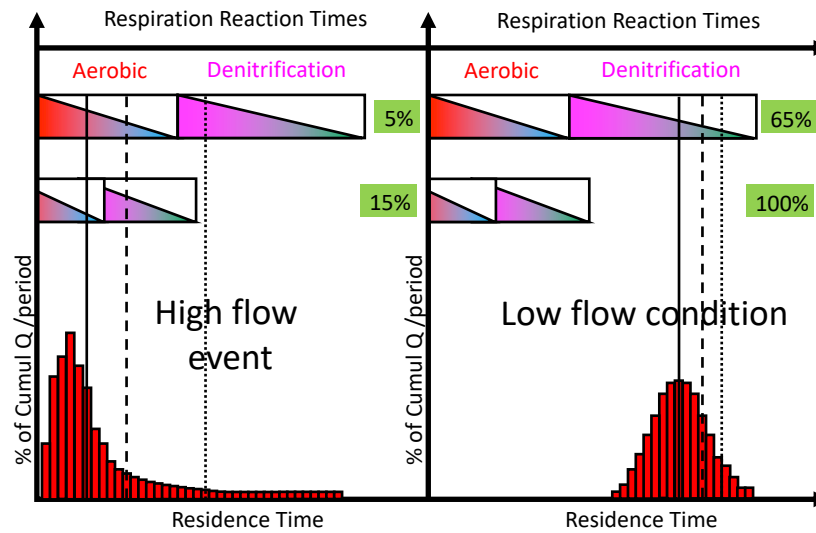
- Reported nitrate removal efficiencies varying from less than 10% to more than 90%
- Decrease of removal efficiency within one to five years from >60% to <20%

## 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

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Maxwell et al.,  
HESS, 2018

Birgand et al.,  
L&O:M, 2016

**MultiplexO!**

Lab **micro**volume MPS

Field **macro**volume MPS

**~Hourly resolution on nitrate and DOC**

15 min resolution on  
gaseous emissions of  
CO<sub>2</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O (+ isotopomers)

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1. Effect of wetting and drying cycles to rejuvenate bioreactors: replicated column experiment in the lab

## What are drying-rewetting cycles?

- Cycle between dry/wet conditions
- Gradient of conditions
- Based on literature:
  - Stimulates respiration
  - Increases mineralization of C & N
  - Changes in microbial community

Dry      Unsaturated      Wet      Saturated



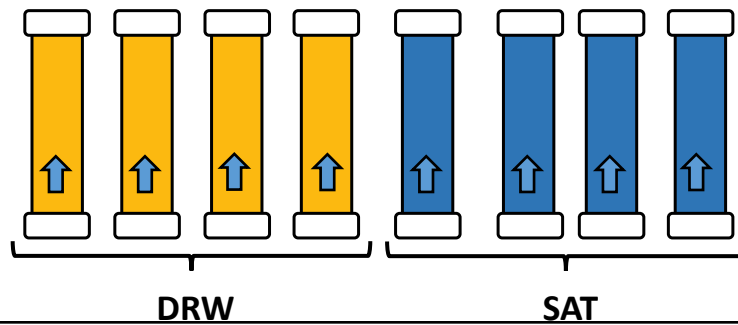
## Experimental Hypothesis

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



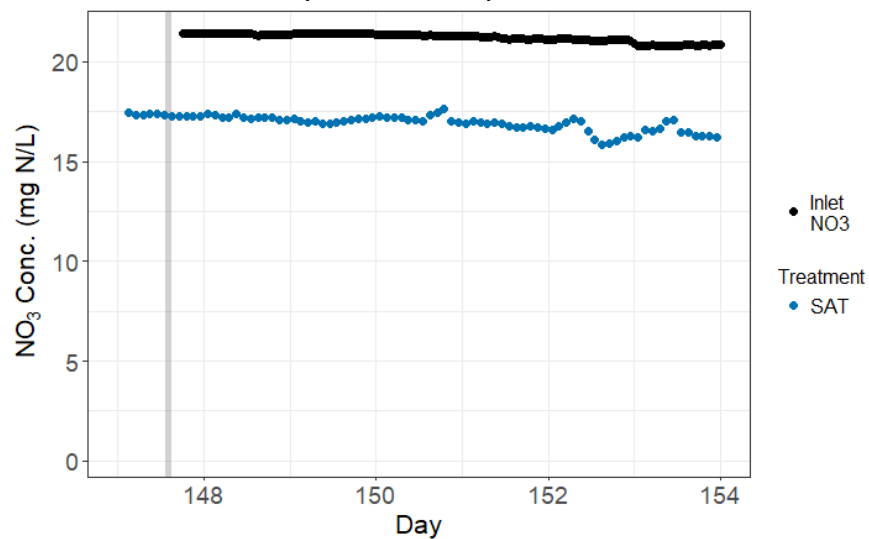
## Methods

- Lab experiment with 8 woodchip-filled columns
- Continuous upflow (~8 hr HRT) for 10 months, ~20 mg NO<sub>3</sub>-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



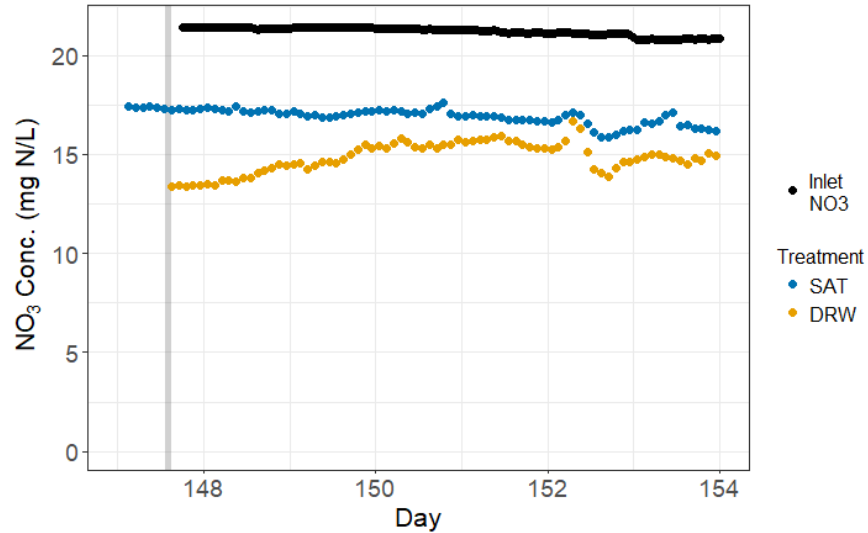
## Results : High frequency data

84 measurements per column per week



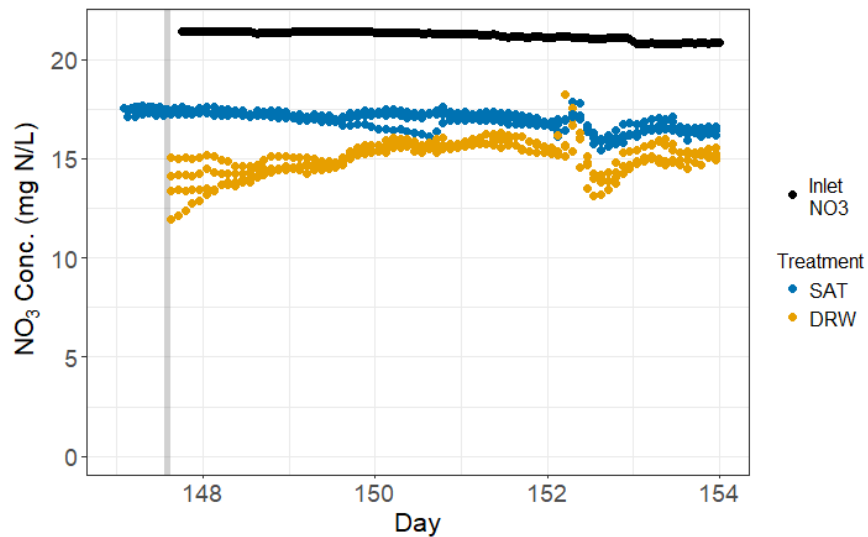
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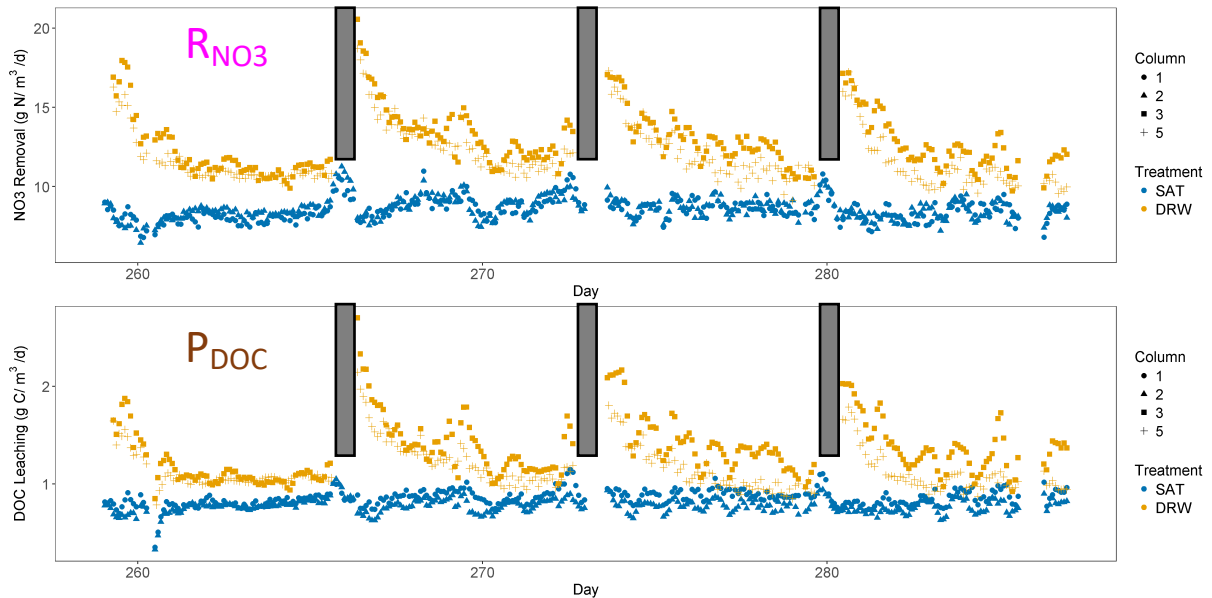


## Results : High frequency data

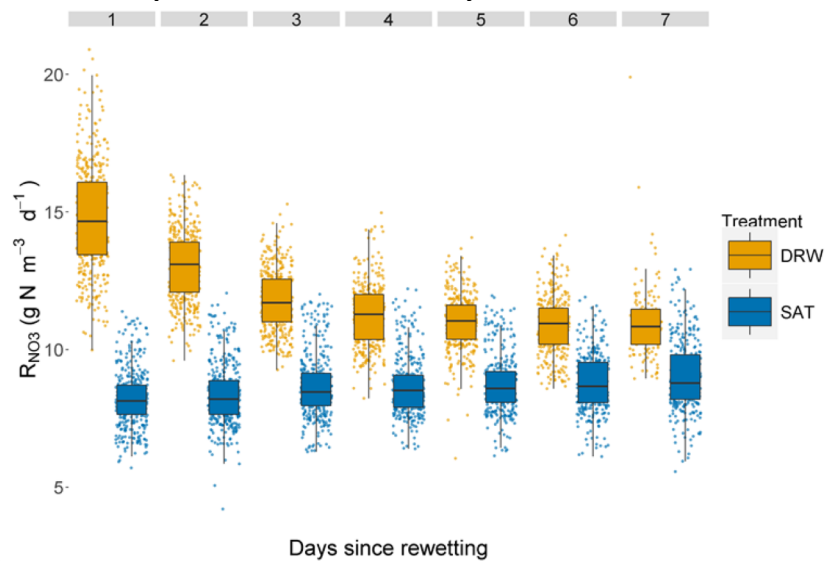
640 measurements per week for all columns



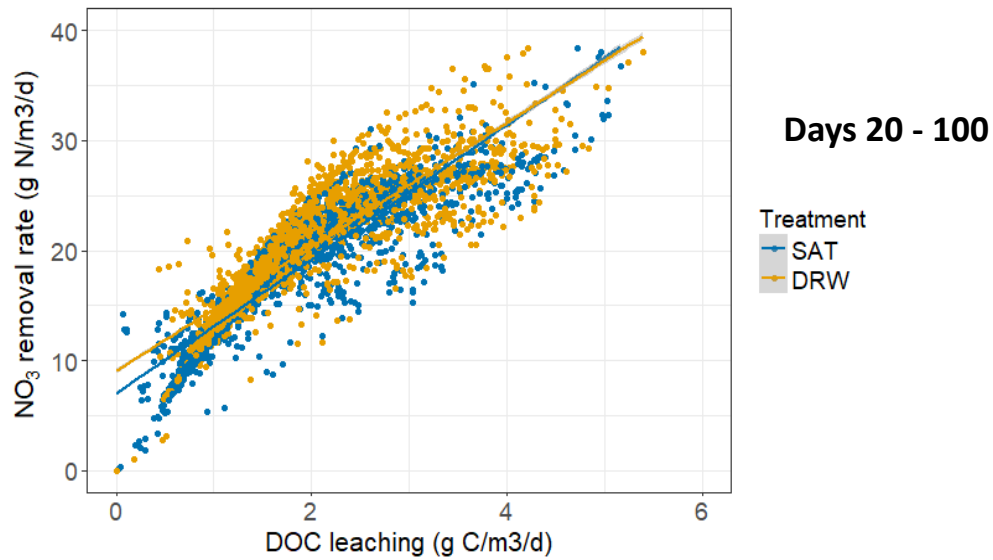
## Rapid and Large response to DRW cycles



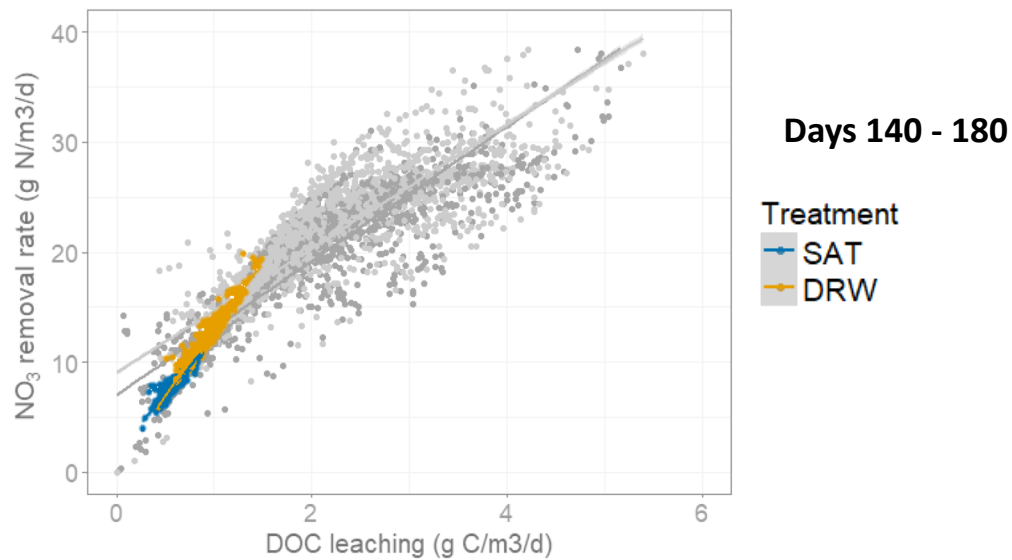
## Nitrate response to DRW cycles



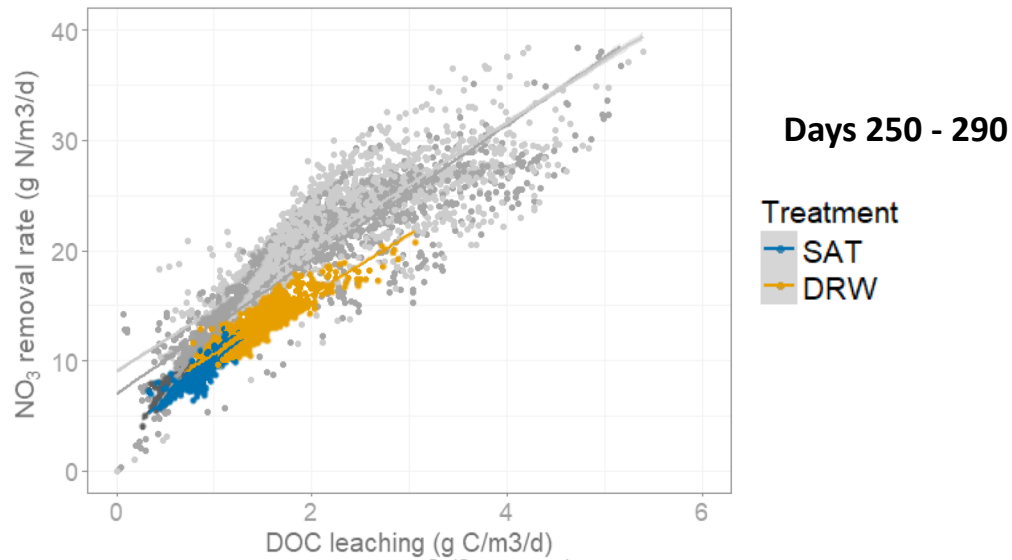
Removal rates in DRW columns decreased quickly within 3 days of rewetting, and were still significantly higher 7 days later

Does DOC production explain NO<sub>3</sub> removal?

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

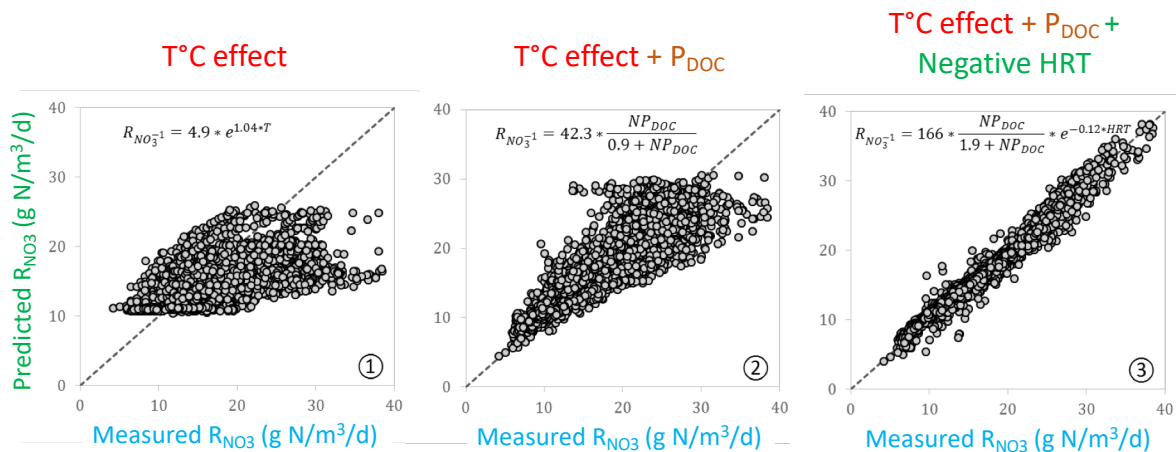
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## Column modeling insights





## 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 N<sub>2</sub>O emissions
- Microbial community shift
- Continuous saturation may not be best design for treatment systems relying on anaerobic processes!

## Results from the field



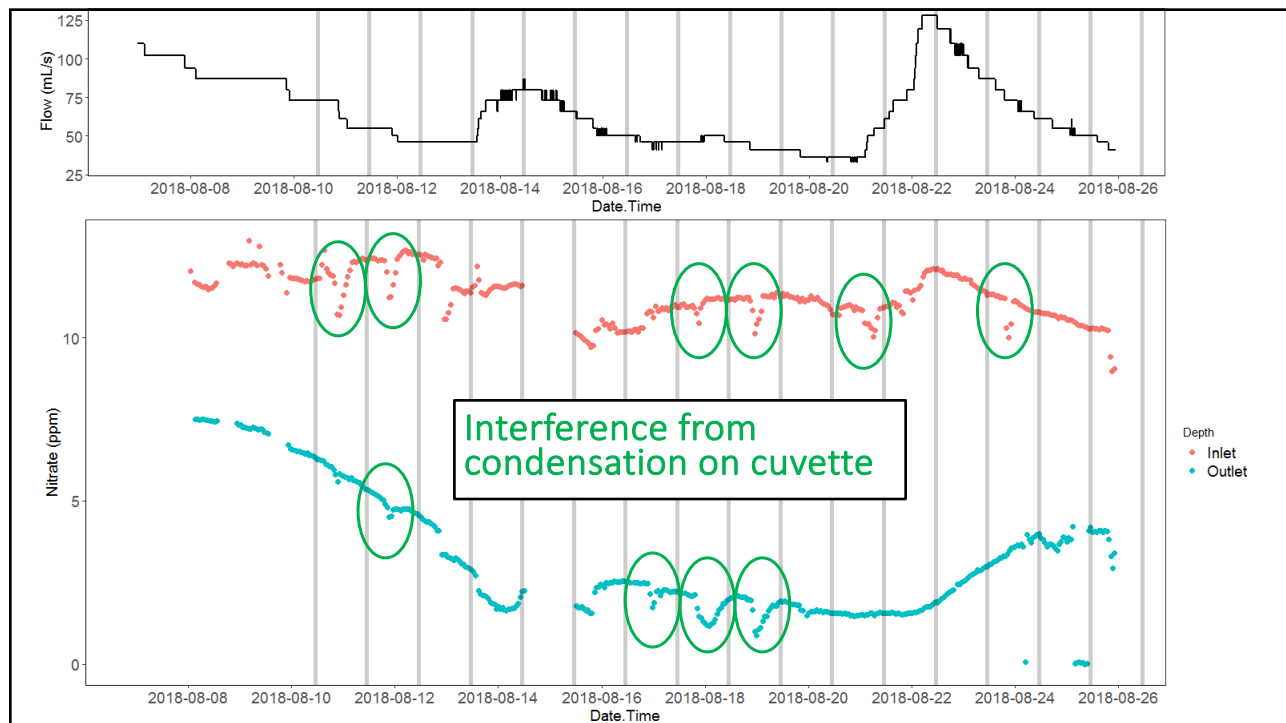
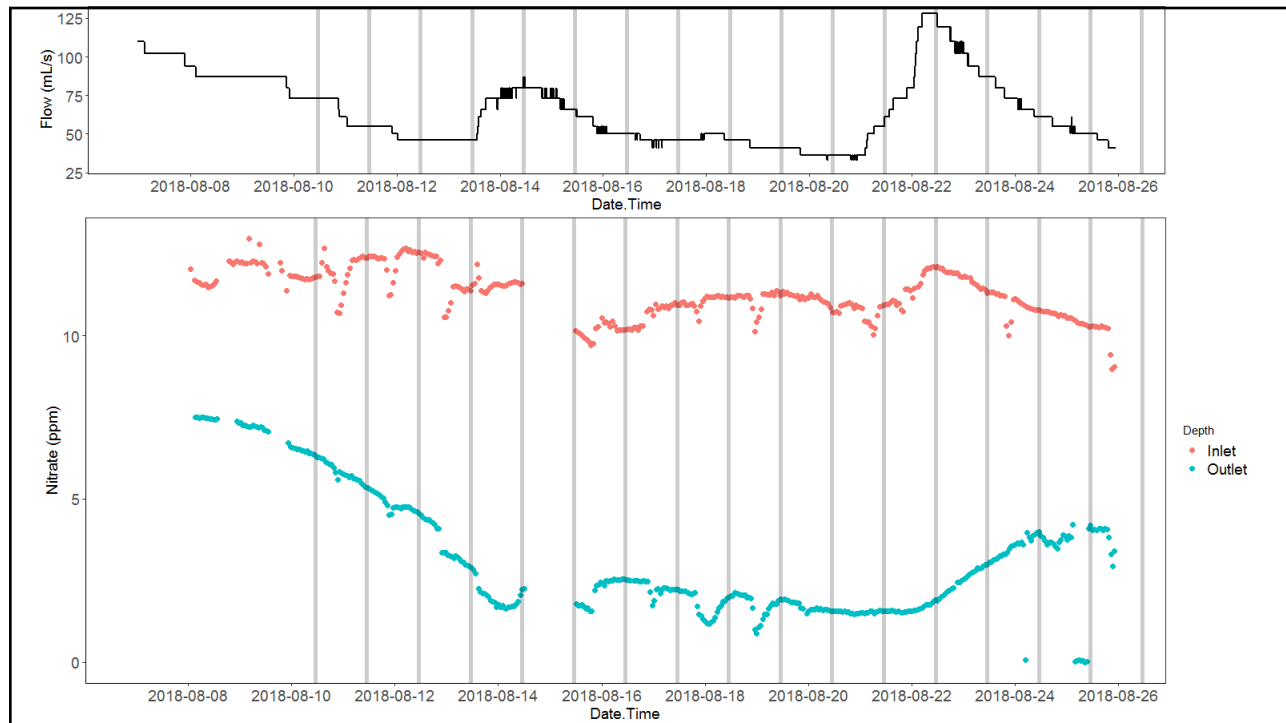
Plymouth, NC

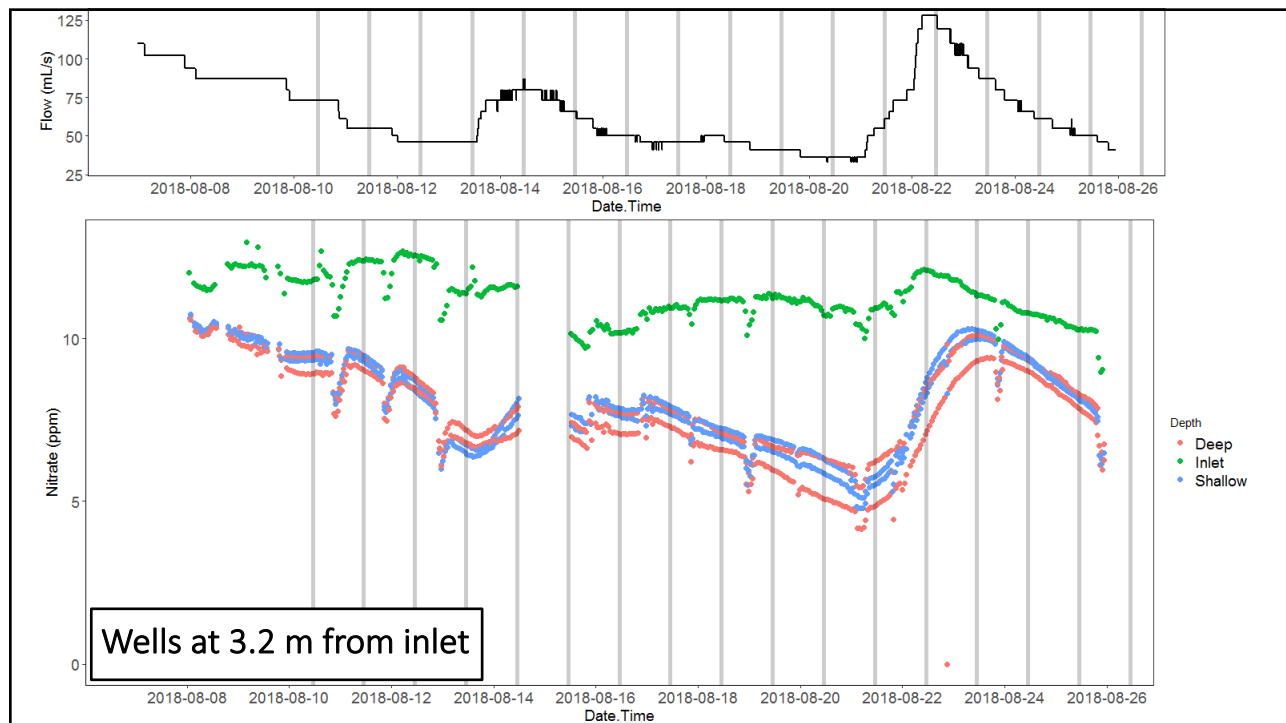
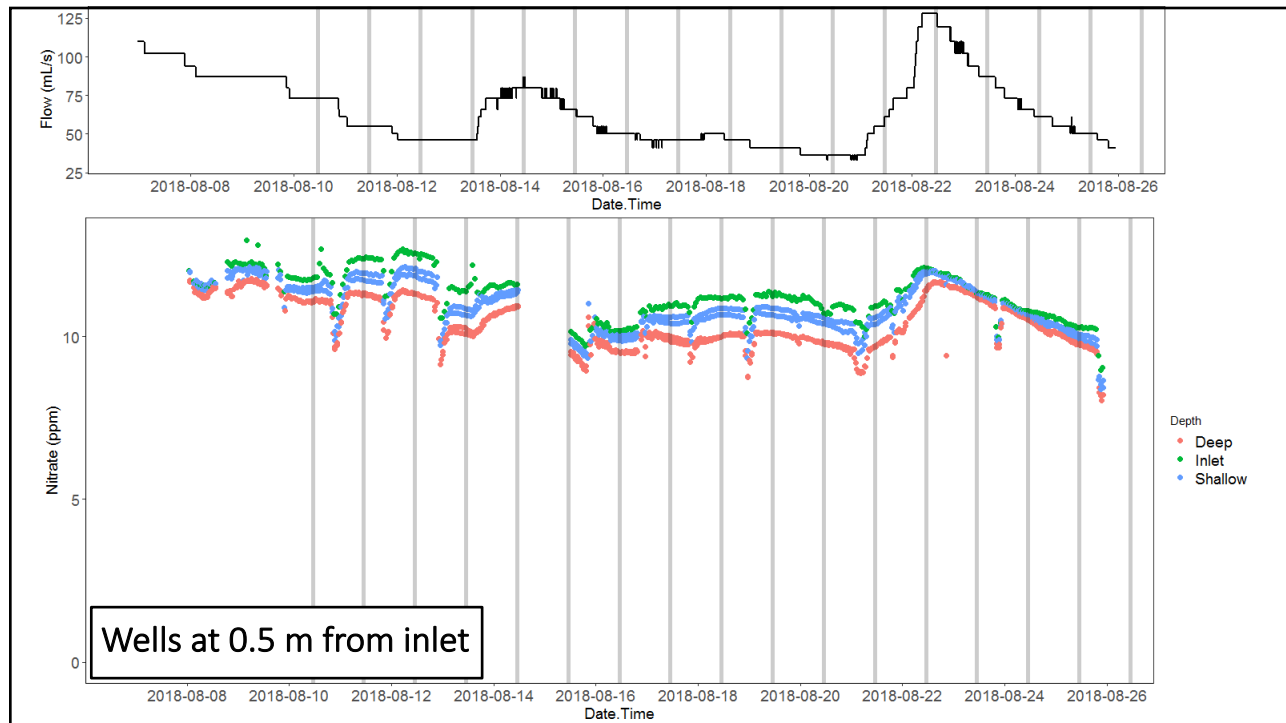


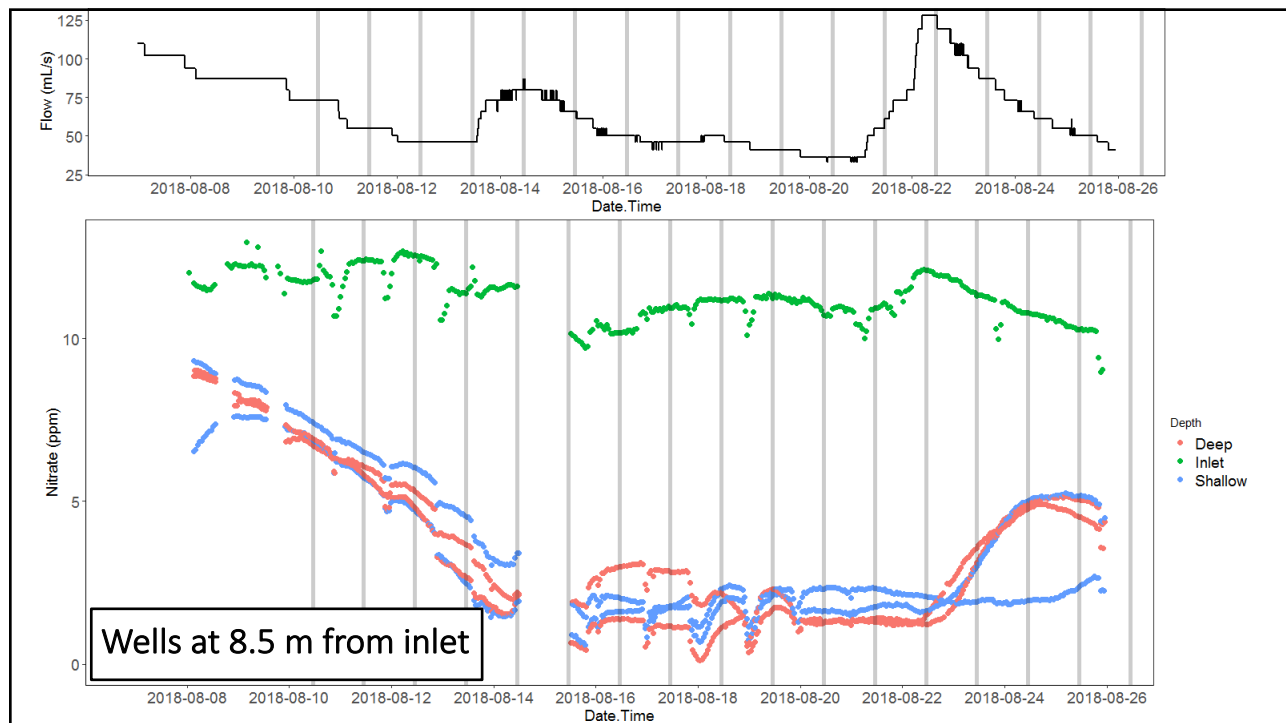
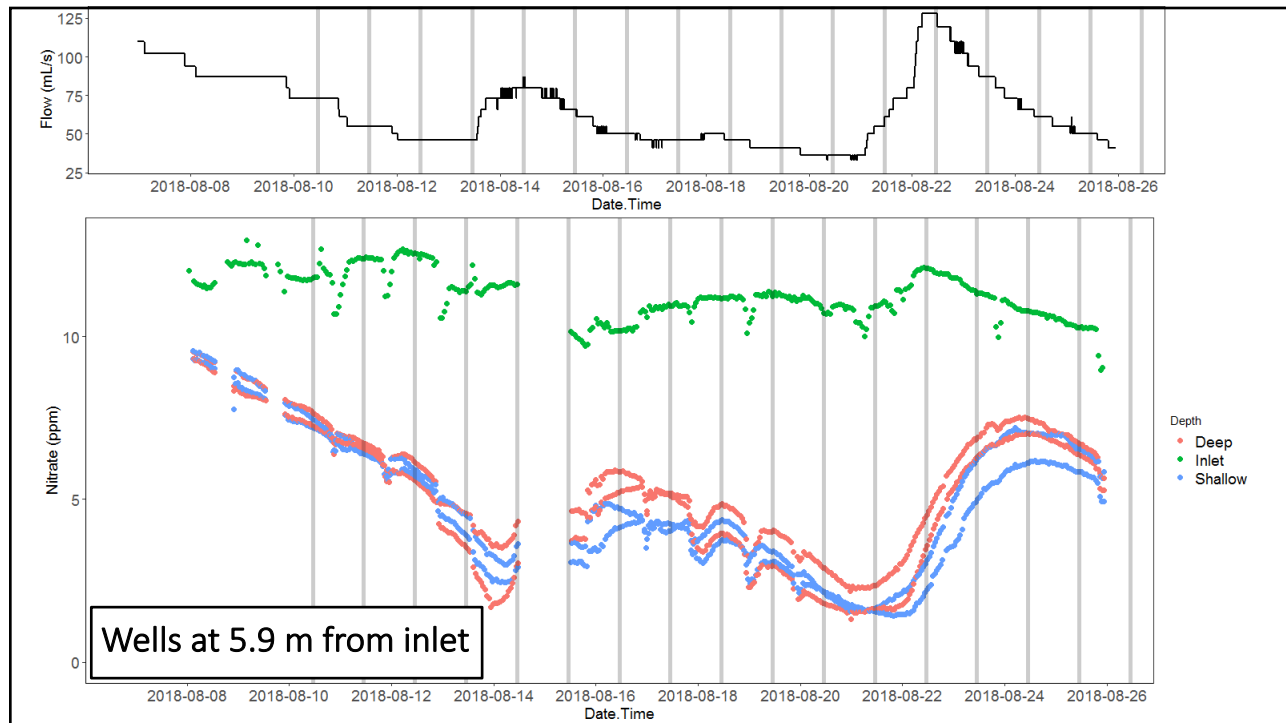
Nashua, IA

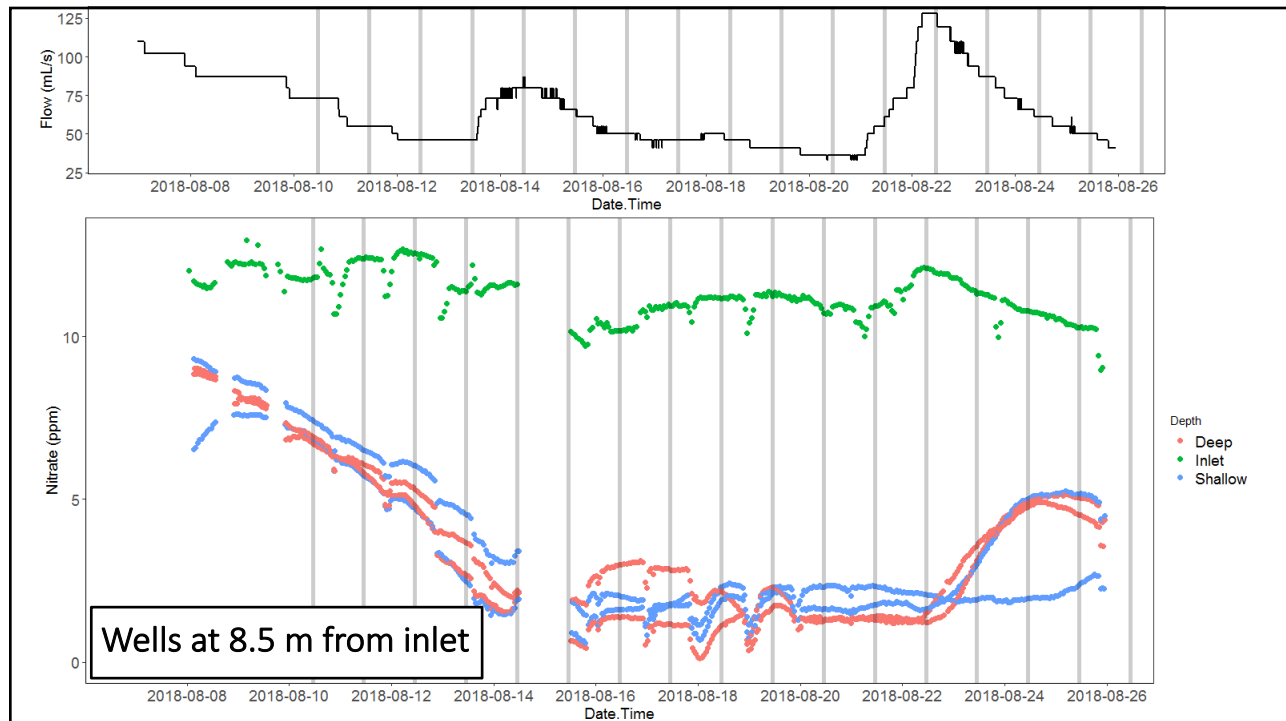


Tatanui, NZ





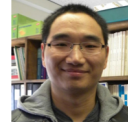
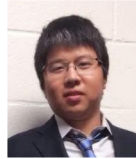




## 2. Field results highlights

- Able to capture the concentration and flow variability
- High resolution measurements have to be accompanied with particle tracking modeling
- Multiplex<sup>®</sup>: 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: MultiplexÔ
  - 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