

Measuring nitrogen transformations in onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS)

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Reasons to measure nitrogen transformations in OWTS systems

- •Extensive literature on large-scale WWTPs; little research published on OWTS.
- •OWTS have different architecture, hydrology & even influent.
- •To design optimal systems, we need to do applied research.







Characterizing nitrogen transformations spatially in a nitrogen reducing biofilter (NRB)







Nitrogen removal efficiency: a basic way to compare different systems



N removal efficiency = 1- (N_{out} / N_{in})



NH₄⁺, TkN, NO₃⁻, NO₂⁻ & TN





NYS CCWT analytical equipment

Membrane Inlet Mass Spectrometer (MiMS)



N₂O

 N_2



Isotopic additions (¹⁵N) to distinguish anammox from denitrification using MiMS



¹⁵N-NO₃⁻ additions to anoxic benchscale incubations of sand:wood-chip mix.

Because no indigenous NO₃⁻ and all NH₄⁺ in form of ¹⁴N-NH₄⁺, only possible outcomes:

(1) ${}^{15}NO_{3}^{-} + {}^{14}NH_{4}^{+} \rightarrow {}^{29}N_{2}$ anammox

(1) ${}^{15}NO_3^- + {}^{15}NO_3^- \rightarrow {}^{30}N_2$ denitrification

Use measurements to select system parameters which produce highest % anammox relative to % denitrification.





Advantages of MiMS & GC in bench-scale experiments:

- Efficiently test competing materials for in-ground designs
- Assess impacts of contaminants (e.g., surfactants, metals) in waste streams on N₂ production









Summary: measurement of nitrogen transformations

- Installed capacity for measurement of NH₄+, TkN, NO₃⁻, NO₂⁻, N₂ & N₂O
- Combined experience in N measurements = decades +
- Two dedicated Ph.D. students: Molly Graffam & Samantha Roberts
- Support of & access to SBU faculty
- Unique collaboration of marine researchers (biogeochemists & microbiologists) with environmental & chemical engineers all oriented to one common purpose



