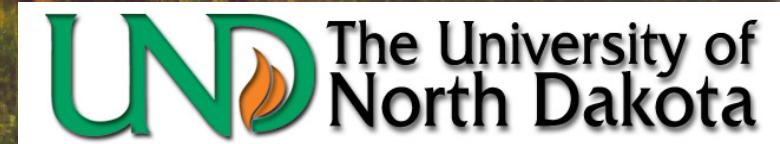
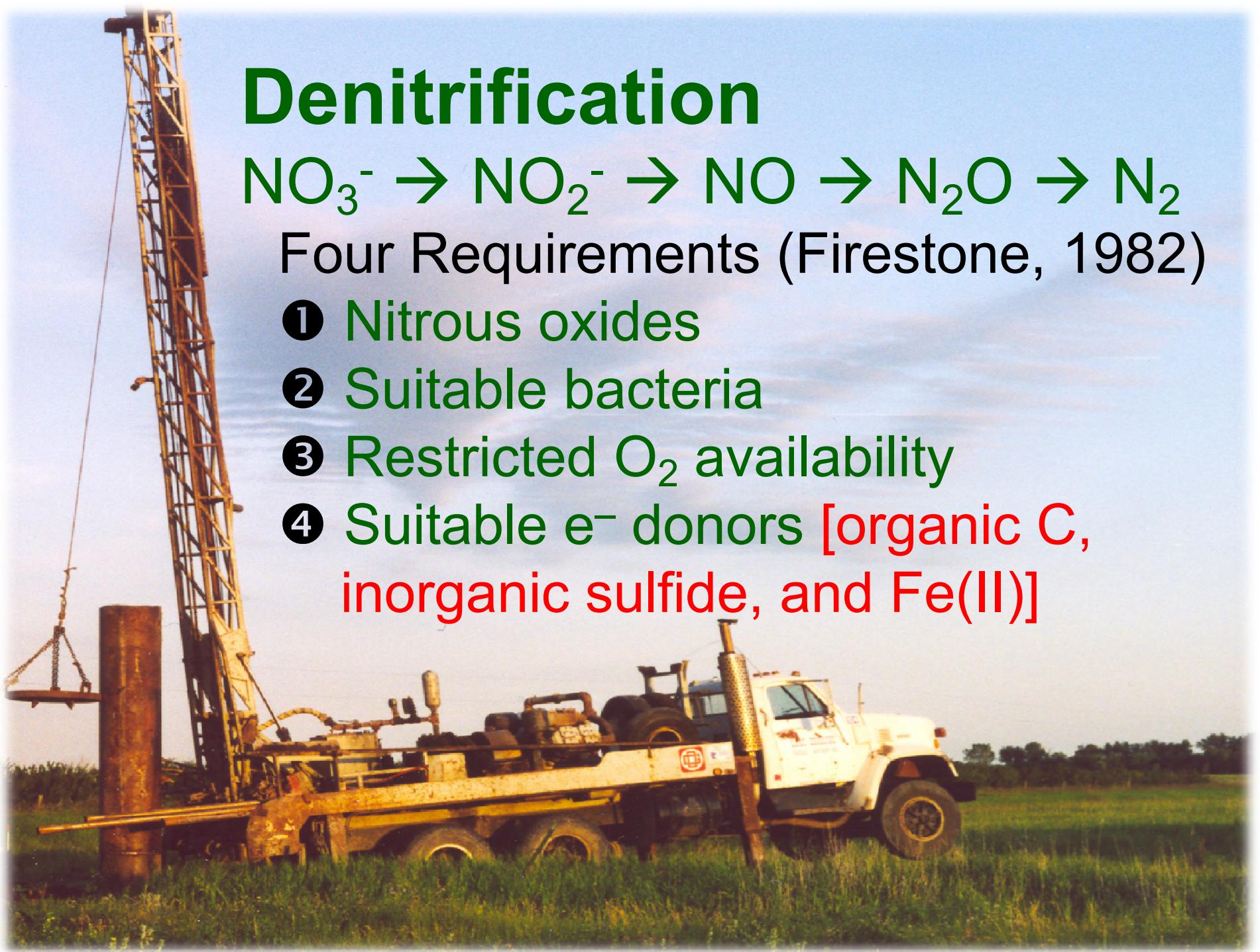


Modeling the Electron Donor Contributions to Aquifer Denitrification: Karlsruhe, ND

**Scott F. Korom
Geology & Geological Engineering**





Denitrification

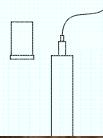


Four Requirements (Firestone, 1982)

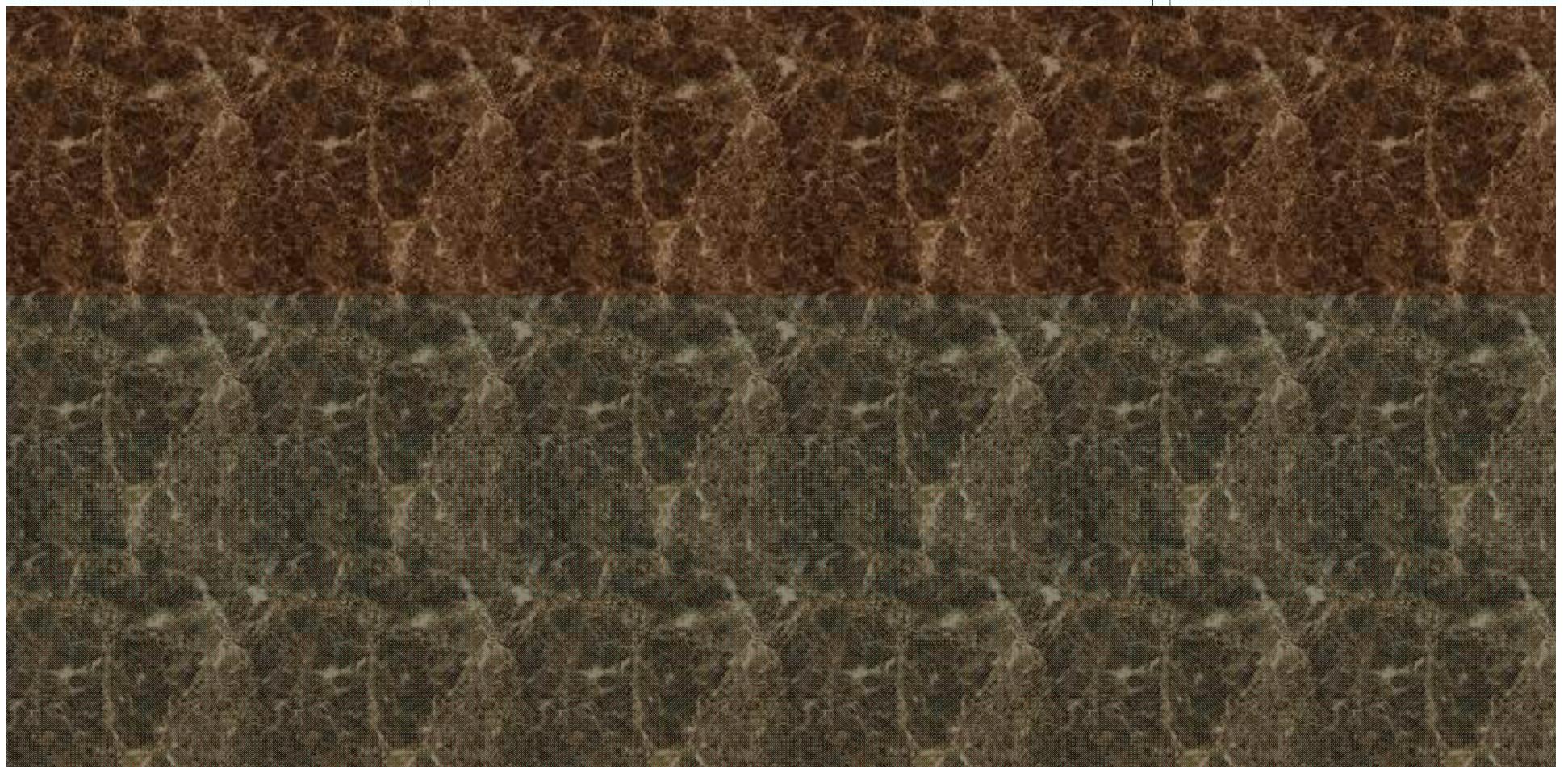
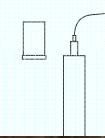
- ① Nitrous oxides
- ② Suitable bacteria
- ③ Restricted O₂ availability
- ④ Suitable e⁻ donors [organic C, inorganic sulfide, and Fe(II)]



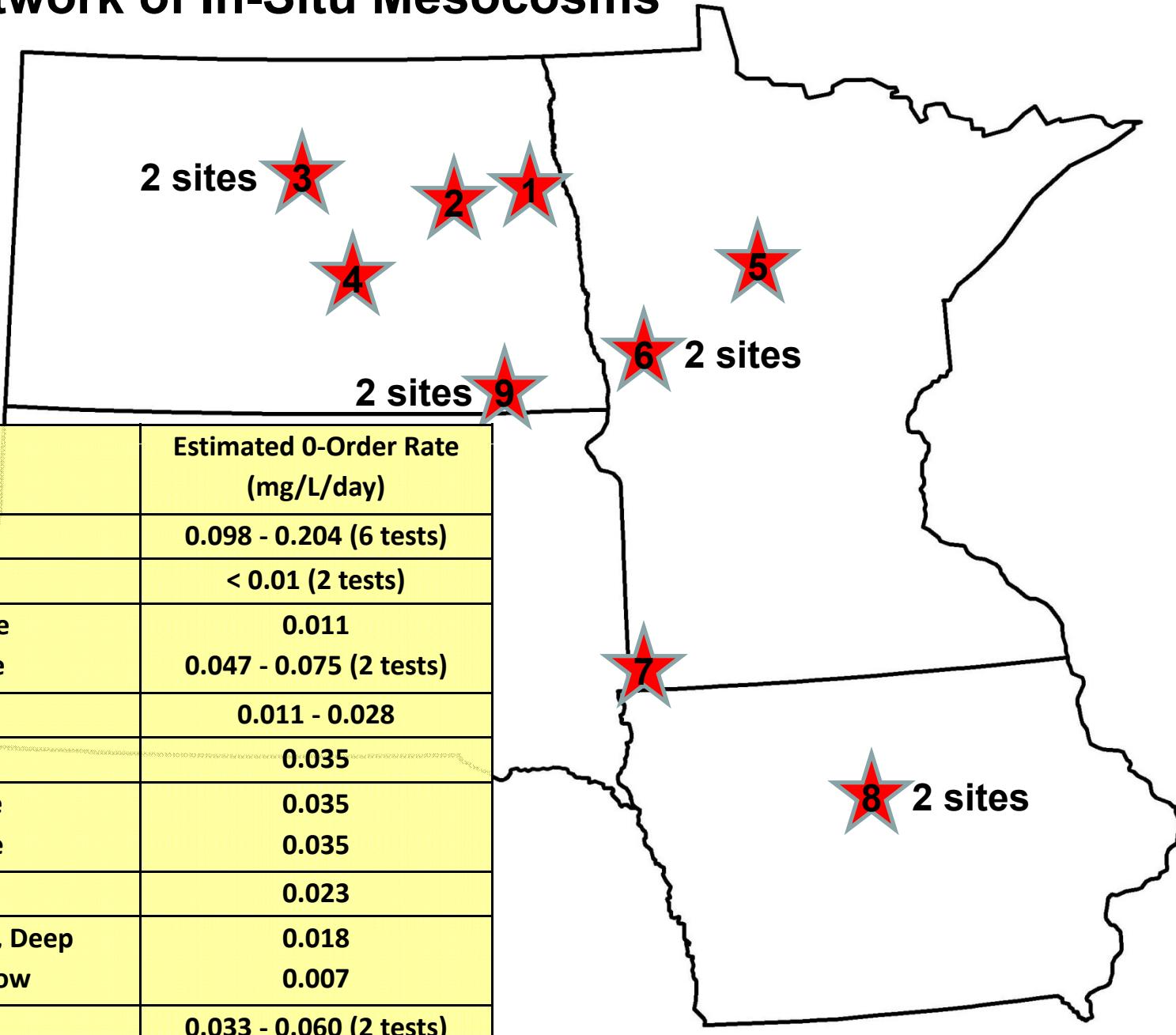
ISMs: Finished Product



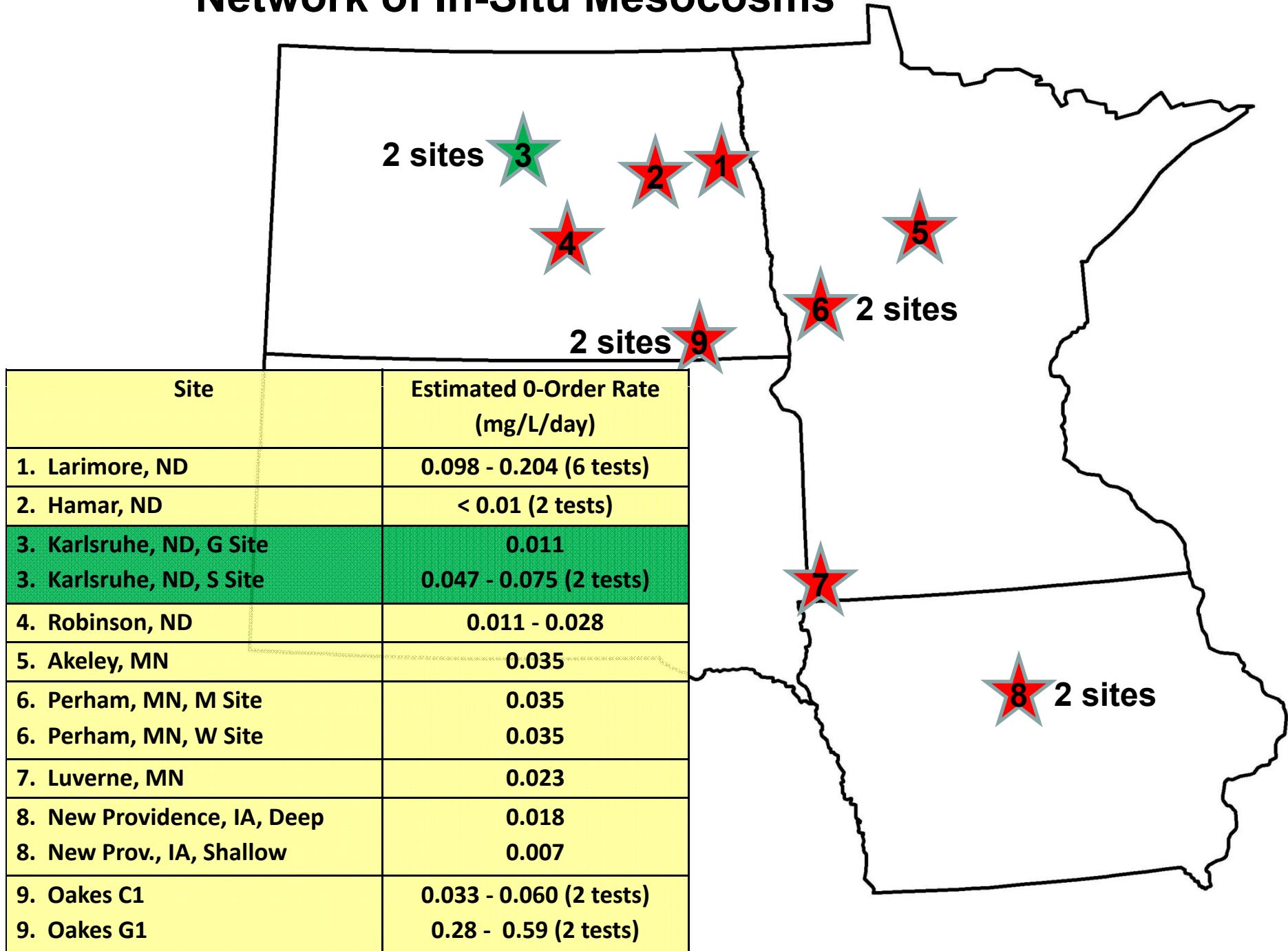
Ground Surface



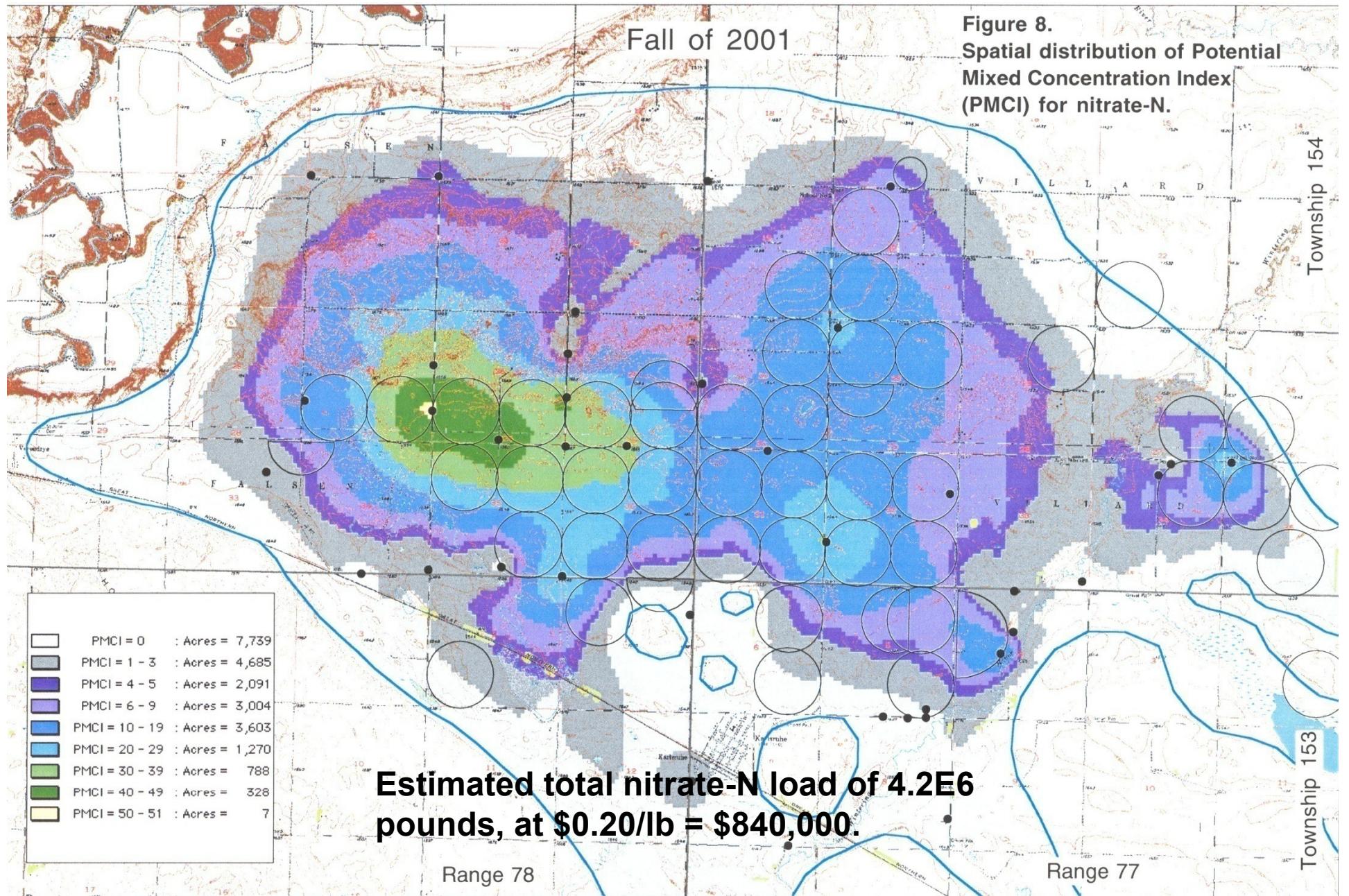
Network of In-Situ Mesocosms

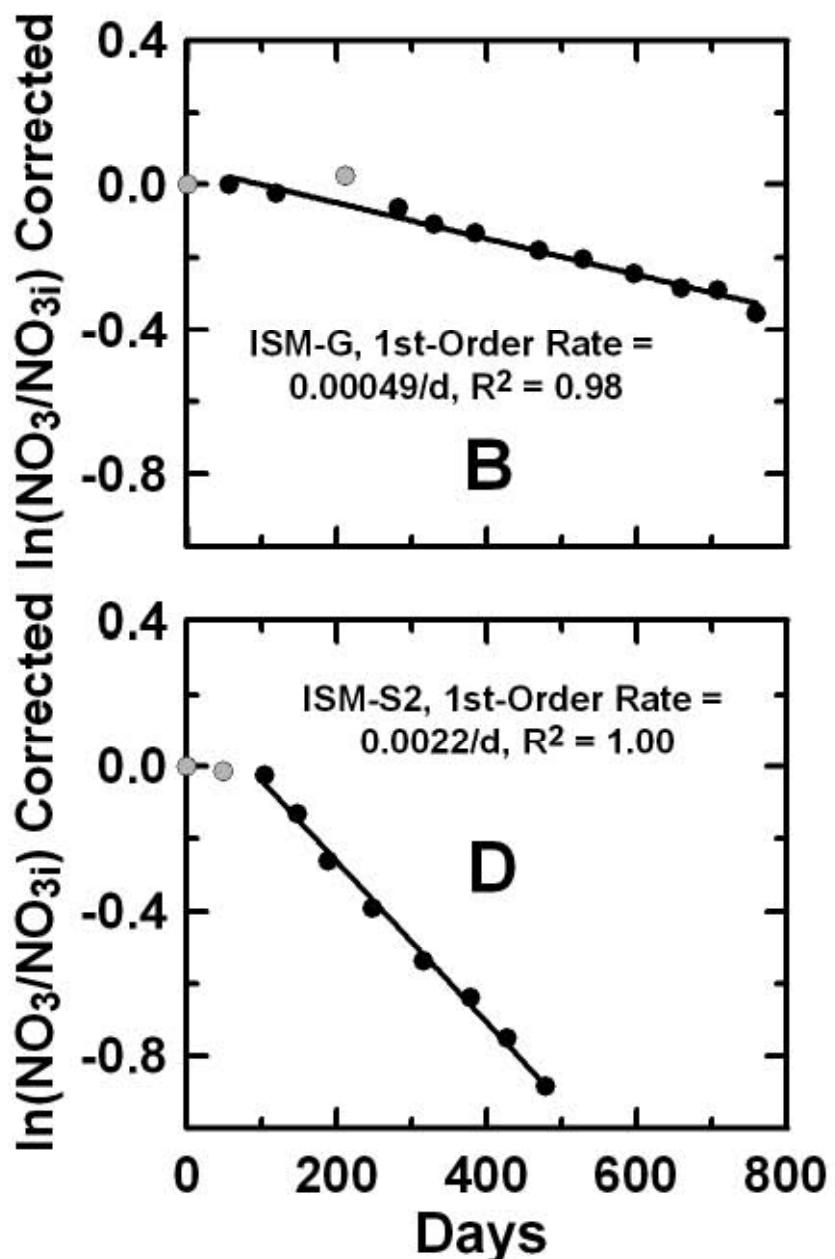
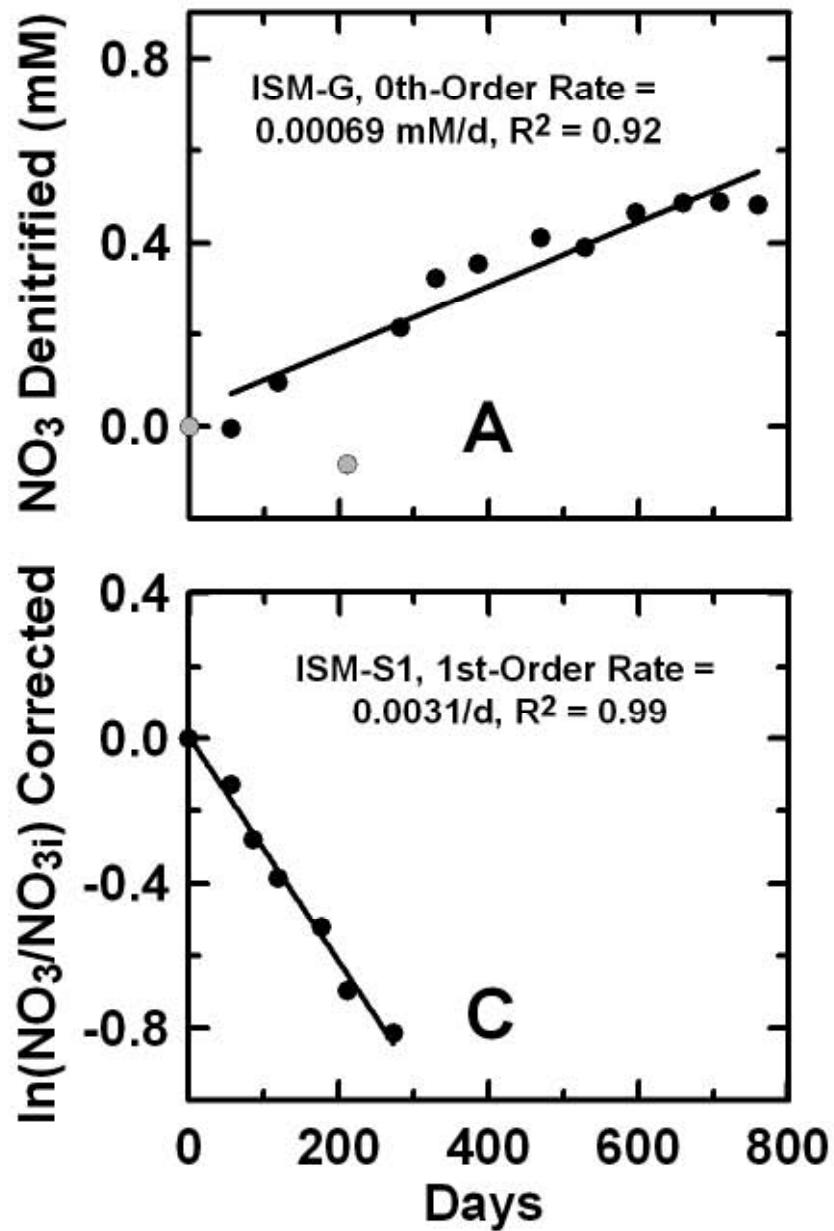


Network of In-Situ Mesocosms



Adapted from Schuh et al. (2003)





Korom et al. (2012)

Table 1. Concentrations of dissolved ions measured in water samples collected from tracer tests in the Karlsruhe in situ mesocosms. All analyte values are mM, except for pH, which is in standard units, and $\delta^{15}\text{N}$, which is in permil.

Karlsruhe S ISM Tracer Test 1

Date	Days	Na	K	Ca	Mg	Mn	Fe	NH ₃ -N	Al	Ba
25 Aug 2003	0	8.48	0.14	2.62	1.70	0.015	0.00018	0.00842	< 0.0019	0.0029
20 Oct 2003	56	7.66	0.15	2.40	1.56	0.016	< 0.00018	Not done	< 0.0019	0.0026
19 Nov 2003	86	6.83	0.15	2.20	1.44	0.014	0.00036	0.00807	< 0.0019	0.0025
22 Dec 2003	119	5.96	0.14	2.05	1.33	0.013	< 0.00018	< 0.00071	< 0.0019	0.0020
18 Feb 2004	177	5.83	0.15	2.17	1.42	0.014	0.00023	< 0.00071	< 0.0019	0.0026
23 Mar 2004	211	5.48	0.15	2.12	1.39	0.014	< 0.00018	0.00129	< 0.0019	0.0022
24 May 2004	273	4.87	0.14	2.10	1.38	0.013	0.00030	< 0.00071	< 0.0019	0.0022

Karlsruhe S ISM Tracer Test 1 (continued)

Date	SiO ₂	pH	F	Cl	SO ₄	NO ₃ -N	Br	Inorg C	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$
25 Aug 2003	0.363	7.56	0.0050	0.15	1.16	6.30	0.637	7.68	0.63
20 Oct 2003	0.296	7.58	0.0057	0.13	1.18	5.25	0.602	7.68	
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22 Dec 2003	0.240	7.70	0.0062	0.14	1.23	3.08	0.457	7.74	
18 Feb 2004	0.250	7.74	0.0057	0.13	1.32	2.31	0.397	7.76	10.05
23 Mar 2004	0.243	7.71	0.0061	0.14	1.34	1.50	0.304	8.18	
24 May 2004	0.233	7.62	0.0048	0.12	1.35	1.24	0.282	7.55	

Nitrate to 20% of initial value;
Bromide to 44% of initial value.

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Karlsruhe S ISM Tracer Test 1 (continued)

Date	SiO ₂	pH	F	Cl	SO ₄	NO ₃ -N	Br	Inorg C	$\delta^{15}\text{N}$
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Table 2. Saturation indices for the dissolved ion data measured for water samples collected in the in-situ mesocosms given in Table 1.

Karlsruhe S ISM Tracer Test 1

Date	Barite	Gypsum	Epsomite	Jarosite-K	Calcite	Magnesite	Quartz
25 Aug 2003	1.13	-1.53	-4.05	-7.16	0.41	-0.39	0.76
20 Oct 2003	1.11	-1.54	-4.07	-7.13	0.41	-0.40	0.68
19 Nov 2003	1.15	-1.53	-4.05	-6.30	0.29	-0.51	0.62
22 Dec 2003	1.05	-1.56	-4.09	-6.73	0.48	-0.32	0.58
18 Feb 2004	1.19	-1.51	-4.03	-6.09	0.55	-0.26	0.60
23 Mar 2004	1.13	-1.51	-4.03	-6.62	0.53	-0.27	0.59
24 May 2004	1.14	-1.50	-4.02	-5.99	0.40	-0.40	0.57

Barite (BaSO_4)

Epsomite ($\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$)

Calcite (CaCO_3)

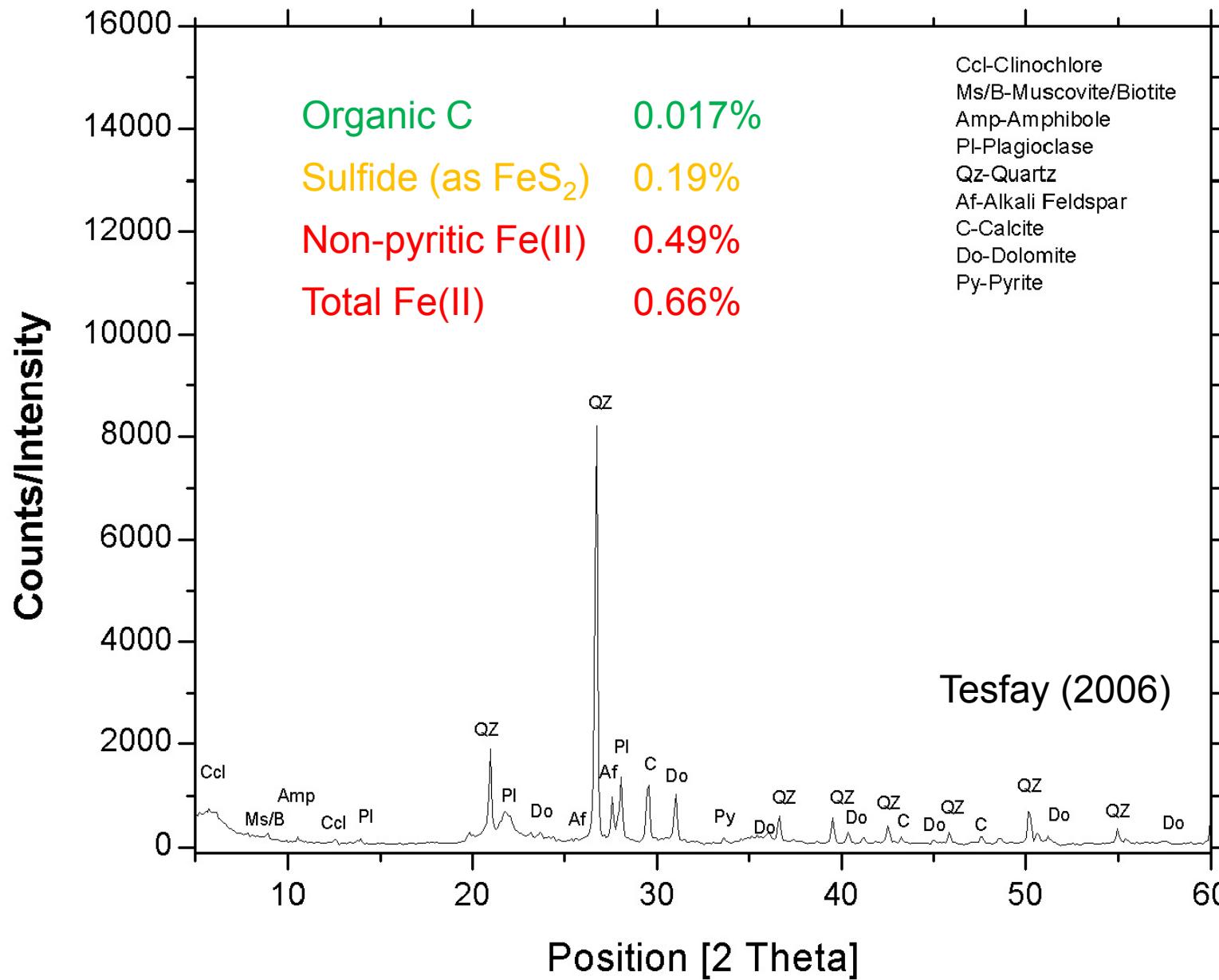
Quartz (SiO_2)

Gypsum ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$)

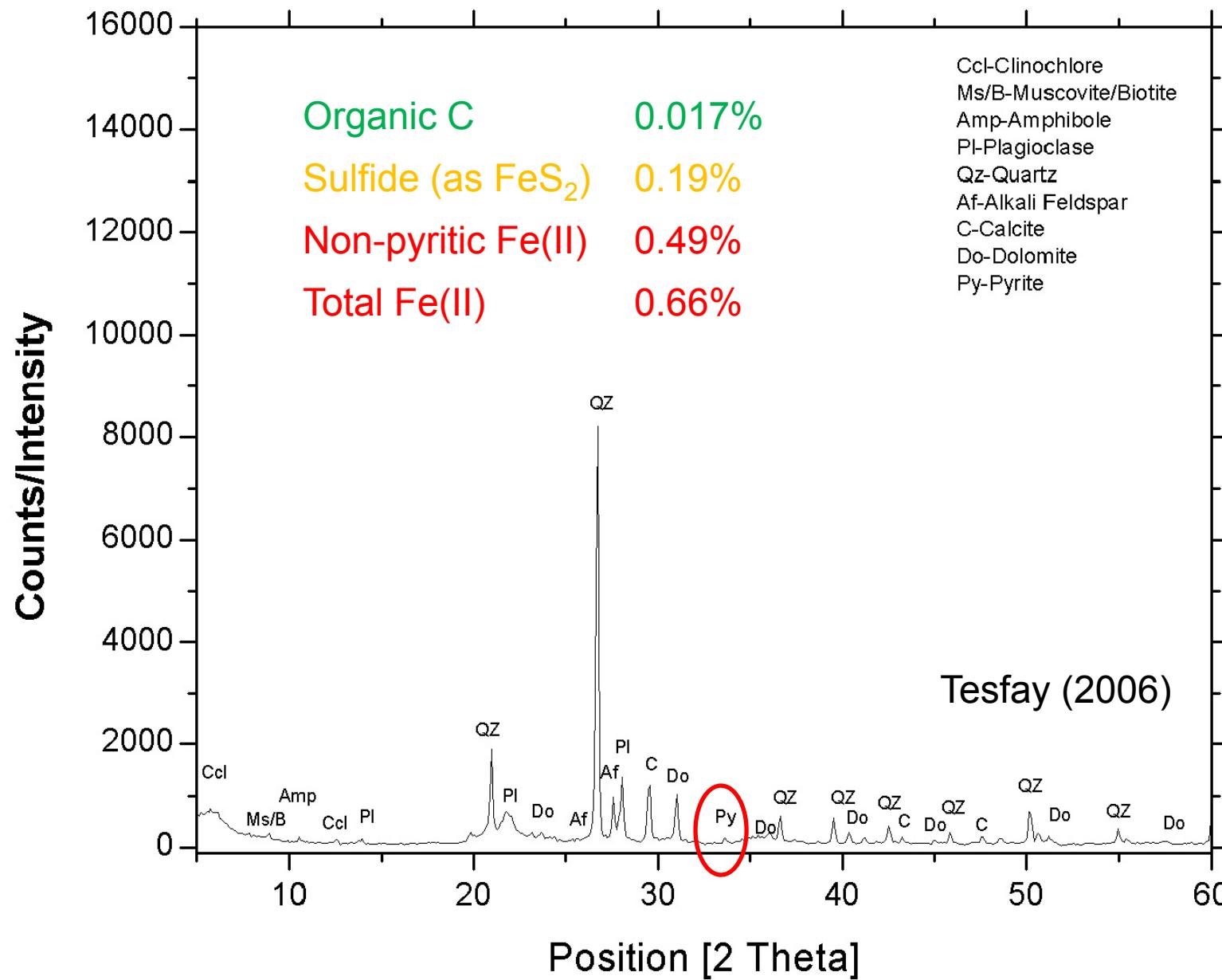
Jarosite-K [$\text{KFe}_3(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{OH})_6$]

Magnesite (MgCO_3)

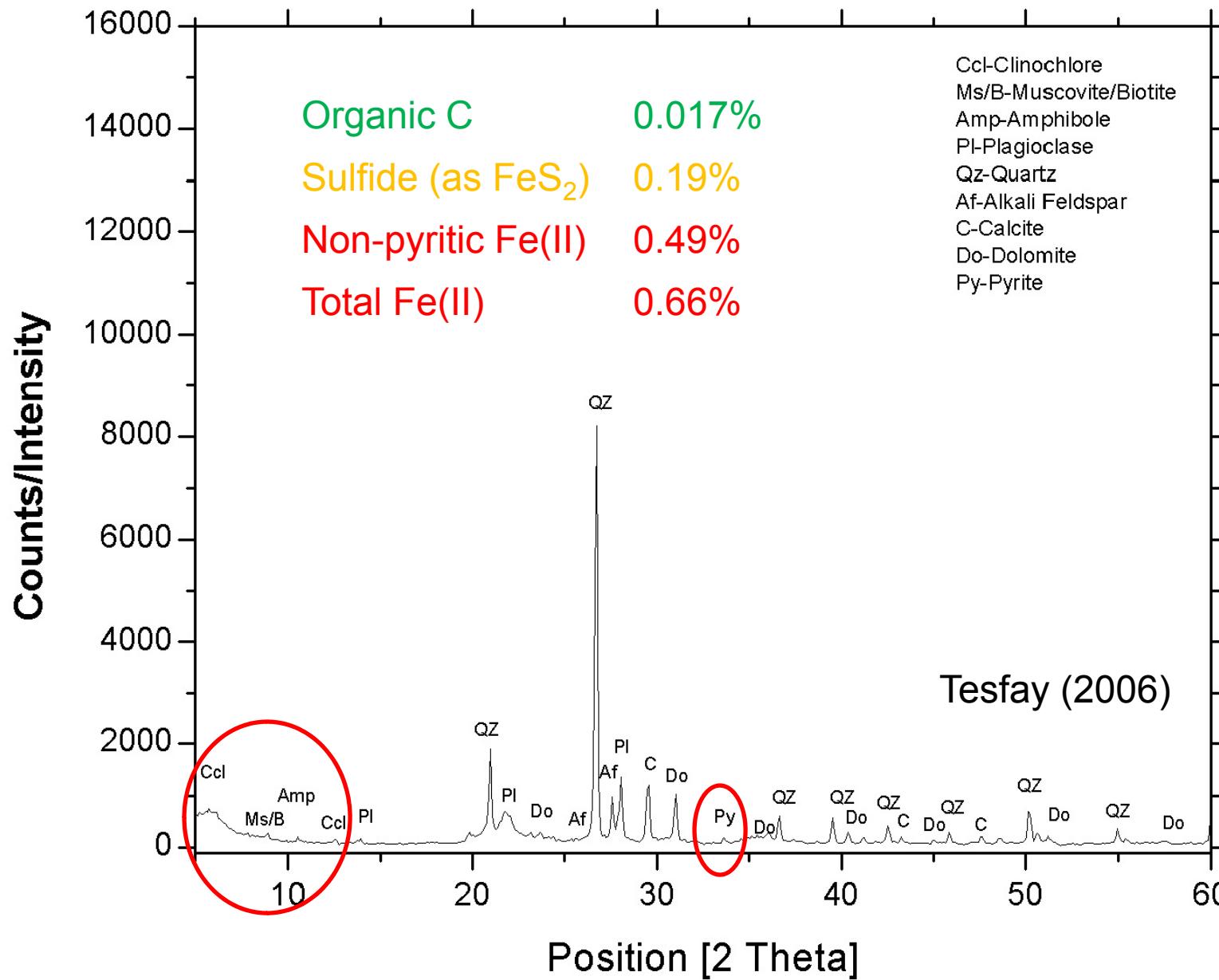
XRD Scan of Aquifer Sediment samples from Karlsruhe-S research site, North Dakota



XRD Scan of Aquifer Sediment samples from Karlsruhe-S research site, North Dakota



XRD Scan of Aquifer Sediment samples from Karlsruhe-S research site, North Dakota



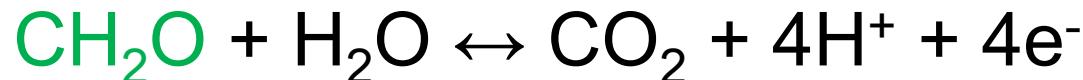
Geochemical Modeling of Denitrification at Karlsruhe S Site

Denitrification half-reaction:



e⁻ Donor half-reactions:

Organic Carbon



Pyrite

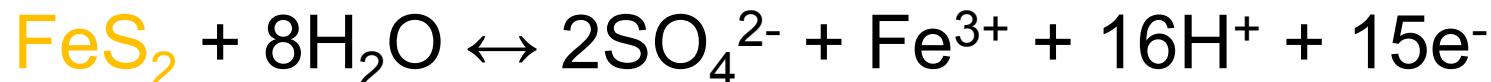


Table 3. Concentrations of dissolved ions measured in water samples collected from tracer tests in the Karlsruhe in situ mesocosms. All analyte values are mM.

Karlsruhe S ISM Tracer Test 1

Date	Days	Na	K	Ca	Rel Ca	Mg	Rel Mg
25 Aug 2003	0	8.48	0.14	2.62	1.000	1.70	1.000
20 Oct 2003	56	7.66	0.15	2.40	0.916	1.56	0.918
19 Nov 2003	86	6.83	0.15	2.20	0.840	1.44	0.847
22 Dec 2003	119	5.96	0.14	2.05	0.782	1.33	0.782
18 Feb 2004	177	5.83	0.15	2.17	0.828	1.42	0.835
23 Mar 2004	211	5.48	0.15	2.12	0.809	1.39	0.818
24 May 2004	273	4.87	0.14	2.10	0.802	1.38	0.812

Mössbauer analysis showed Fe(II)/Total Fe = 50 – 65%.

XRD analysis showed Fe(II) minerals present were:

Clinochlore $[(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{2+})_5 \text{Al}(\text{Si}_3\text{Al})\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_8]$

Biotite $[\text{K}(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}^{2+})_3(\text{Al}, \text{Fe}^{3+})\text{Si}_3\text{O}_{10}(\text{OH})_2]$

Amphibole $[(\text{Ca}_2\text{Mg}_2 1.5\text{Fe}^{2+}\text{Fe}^{3+})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2]$ “Minimizing” Fe(II)
 $[(4\text{Fe}^{2+}2\text{Fe}^{3+})\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2]$ “Maximizing” Fe(II)

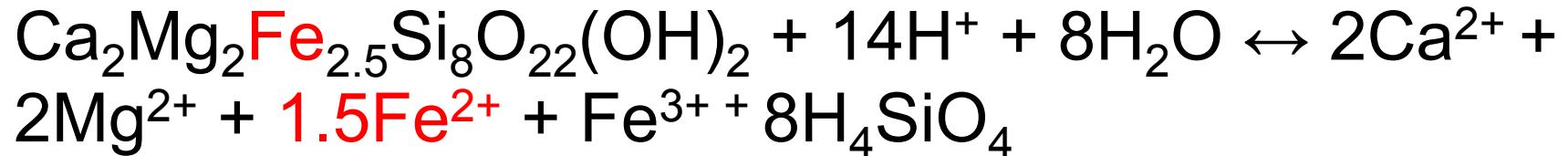
Geochemical Modeling of Denitrification at Karlsruhe S Site

Denitrification half-reaction:

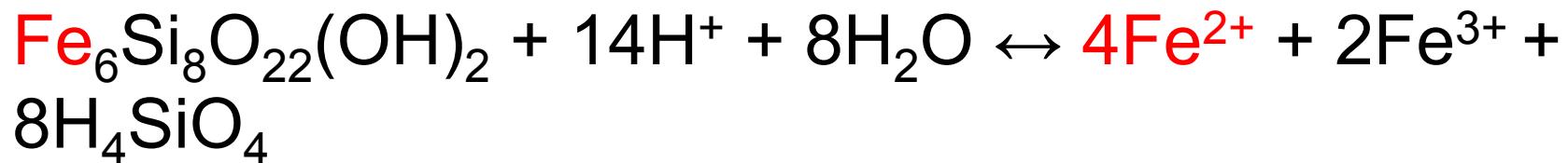


e⁻ Donor half-reactions (continued):

Ferrous Iron



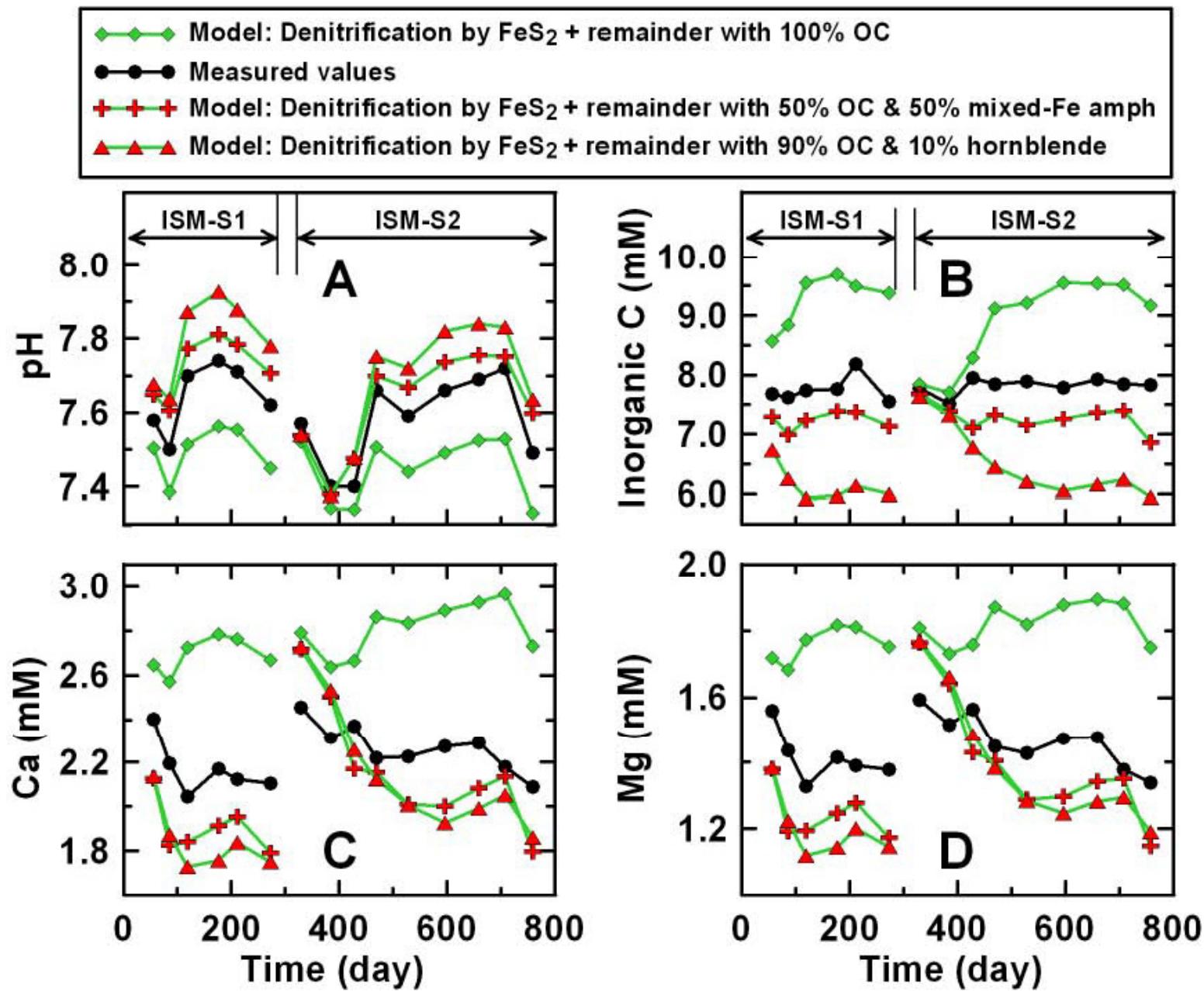
OR



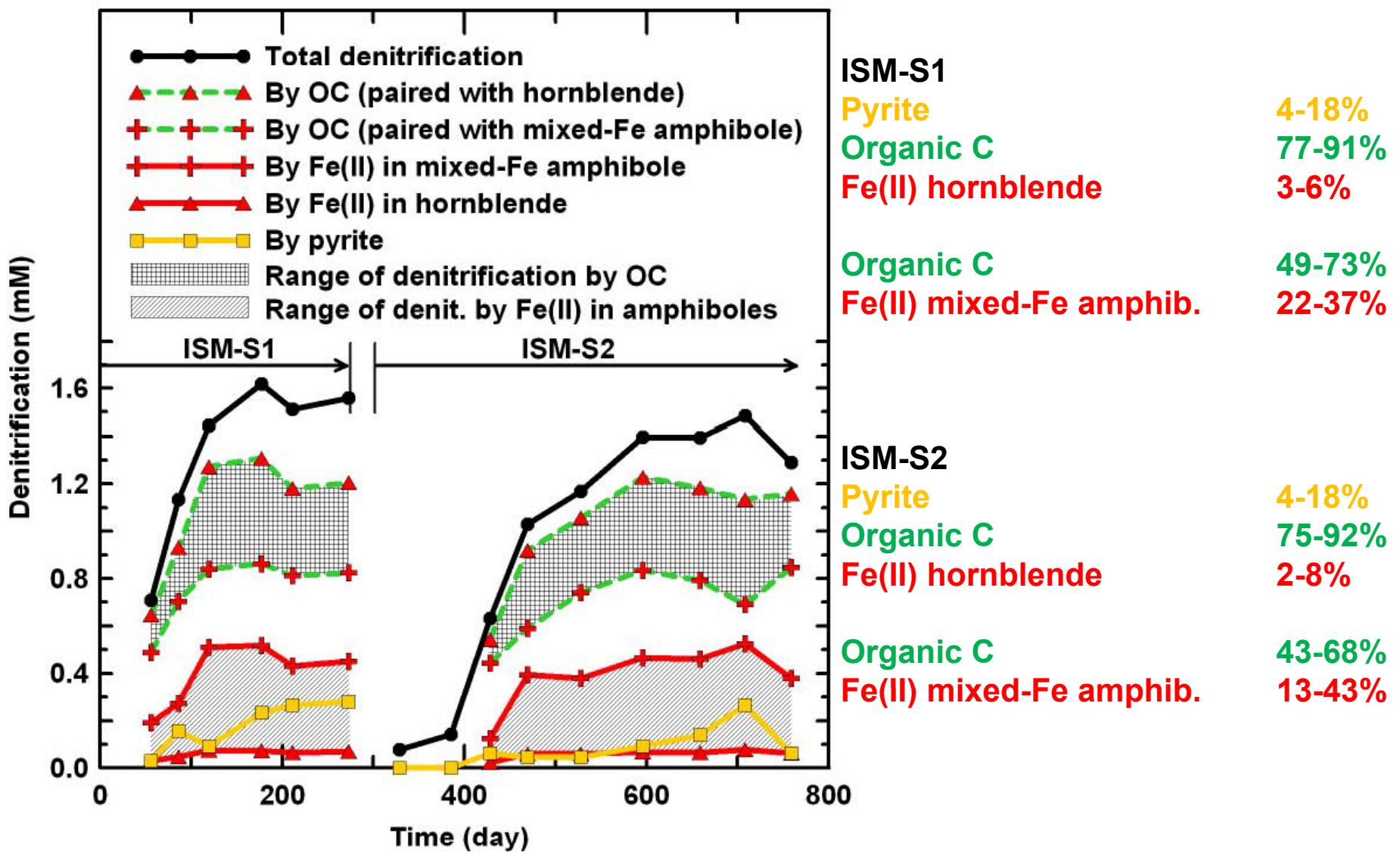
Geochemical Modeling of Denitrification at Karlsruhe S Site

1. Model: PHREEQC (Parkhurst and Appelo, 1999).
2. For each sampling date use Br dilution to estimate diluted NO_3^- conc.
3. Import water quality data for each date and reduce Na with Br dilution factor.
4. Force denitrification by pyrite to match actual sulfate increase.
5. React remaining nitrate lost with the following e^- donors:
 - a. By organic C only
 - b. Equal amounts of mixed-Fe amphibole and organic C.
 - c. 90% organic C and 10% hornblende.
6. Force water into equilibrium with calcite, magnesite, and quartz.
7. Repeat steps 2-6 for each successive sampling date.

This methodology forced exact matches between simulated and actual dissolved concentrations for sulfate, nitrate, and Br and resulted in an exact match for silica and approximate matches for Na, K, Mn, Fe, ammonium, Al, Ba, F, and Cl. The remaining four analytes, **pH, inorganic C, Ca, and Mg** were compared to see which mix of e^- donors best explained the evolution of these analytes with denitrification in the ISMs.



Korom et al. (2012)



Korom et al. (2012)

A tall, vertical metal lattice structure, likely a geotechnical or environmental monitoring borehole rig, stands in a grassy field. Its mast extends upwards, ending in a horizontal section with various mechanical components and hoses. A large cylindrical core sample is being lowered or raised by a cable system attached to the top.

Postma (1990)

- Lab study on the kinetics of denitrification by detrital Fe(II)-silicates
- Arfvedsonite $[\text{Na}_3(\text{Fe}^{2+}, \text{Mg})_4\text{Fe}^{3+}\text{Si}_8\text{O}_{22}(\text{OH})_2]$ for amphiboles.
- Augite $[(\text{Ca}, \text{Na})(\text{Mg}, \text{Fe}, \text{Al})(\text{Si}, \text{Al})_2\text{O}_6]$ for pyroxenes.
- Estimated zero-order nitrate reduction rates of “roughly”
 $4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ M/yr}$ (0.6 mg NO₃-N/L/yr).

Using our zero-order rates and multiplying each by the fraction attributed to Fe(II)-silicates in the simulations gives a range of
 2.2×10^{-5} to $1.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M/yr}$ for hornblende (0.3-1.8 mg NO₃-N/L/yr)
 1.4×10^{-4} to $7.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M/yr}$ for mixed-Fe amphib. (2.0-10 mg N/L/yr).
BUT, he used nitrate-N concentrations $\sim 10^{-5} \text{ M}$ (~ 0.1 to 0.2 mg/L). We used nitrate concentrations 10^2 to 10^3 greater.



Conclusions

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- Using CH₂O for organic C and silicates for Fe(II), pyrite explained 4-18% of the denitrification, Fe(II) (silicates) explained 2-43%, and OC explained 43-92%, depending on the sample date.
 - Rates by Fe(II) (silicates) were 10⁰-10¹ greater than lab rates, but concentrations were 10² to 10³ times greater.

Acknowledgments

- 
- William Schuh, ND State Water Commission
 - ND Department of Health
 - ND WRRI (USGS & ND SWC)
 - Eben Spencer, Tedros Tesfay, and Jason Warne
 - Thank you!