

# **N<sub>2</sub>O Dynamics of N-transforming microbial communities: from mechanistic insights to full-scale process control**

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## **Abstract**

Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O) is a strong greenhouse gas and ozone depleter, with a warming potential 300 times higher than that of CO<sub>2</sub>. Anthropogenic N<sub>2</sub>O emissions accounts for 6% of the total greenhouse gas emissions and 3% of the total N<sub>2</sub>O emissions are thought to originate from the wastewater treatment (WWT) sector. Conventional biological nutrient removal processes relying on nitrification and denitrification are known produce N<sub>2</sub>O. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) still recommends an N<sub>2</sub>O emission factor (EF) of 0.0032 kg N<sub>2</sub>O-N person<sup>-1</sup> year<sup>-1</sup> or 0.035% of the influent nitrogen to estimate the N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from domestic wastewater treatment plants (WWTP). However, full-scale N<sub>2</sub>O measurement campaigns have revealed that emissions can range from less than 0.1 to more than 10% of the influent nitrogen load. Hence, there is a strong need to develop a more complete understanding of the mechanisms, magnitudes, and controlling factors of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from wastewater treatment operations – in order to develop more defensible N<sub>2</sub>O emission factors and to identify mitigation approaches to reduce N<sub>2</sub>O emissions.

I will present results of 5-year multidisciplinary and multi-institutional study that had the aim to improve the diagnostics, monitoring and mitigation of N<sub>2</sub>O emissions from wastewater treatment operations. The overall outcomes of the project were (1) the application of new plant-wide techniques for the quantification of both whole-plant and reactor-scale N<sub>2</sub>O emission factors, yielding emission factors of 0.1 to 5.2% of the nitrogen removed, (2) the development of assays based on <sup>15</sup>N and <sup>18</sup>O for N<sub>2</sub>O source partitioning, which revealed that both hydroxylamine oxidation and nitrifier-denitrification are important pathways for N<sub>2</sub>O production (3) the development and validation of new predictive models, both plant-wide and biokinetic-based, to capture N<sub>2</sub>O dynamics in wastewater operations (4) the identification and application of mitigation strategies to control N<sub>2</sub>O emissions at full-scale (5) the filing of two patents describing two different control strategies for N<sub>2</sub>O emissions.