

## INTRODUCTION

### Anaerobic Baffled Reactors (ABRs):

- Sustainable decentralized wastewater treatment system
- Reuses wastewater for irrigation
- Does not remove harmful N compounds

### Anaerobic ammonium oxidizing bacteria (anammox):

- Remove ammonium from wastewater
- Requires nitrite (NO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>) present
- Inhibited by biodegradable organic matter



Figure 1. Anammox biomass.

### Sulfamethoxazole (SMX):

- Antibiotic used to treat infections
- Contains nitrogen
- Promotes harmful antibiotic-resistant bacteria.

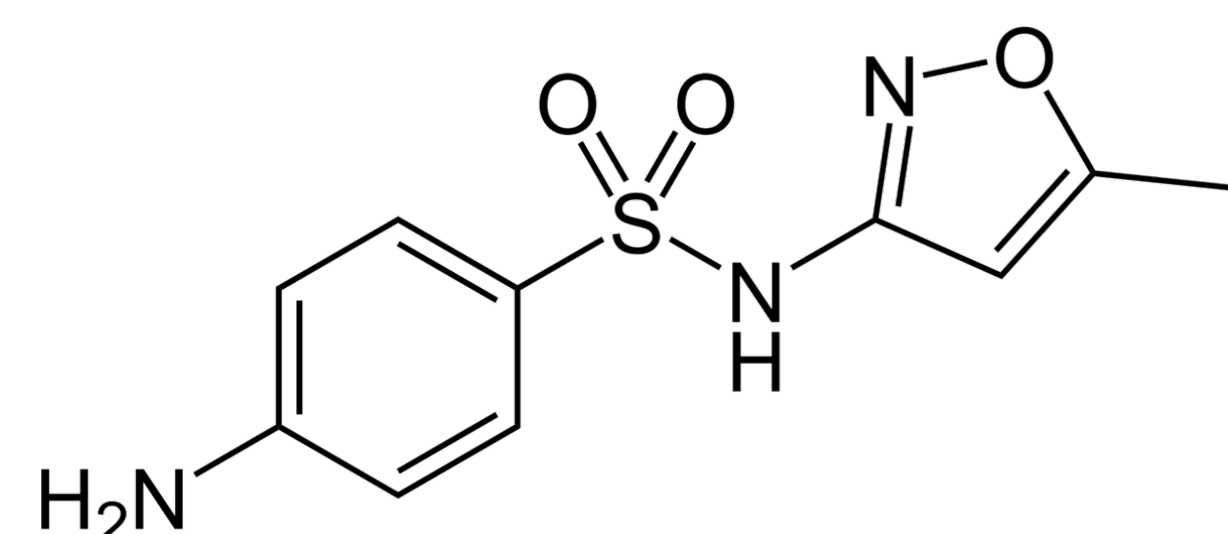


Figure 2. Sulfamethoxazole molecule

## METHODS

### Flow of System

| Total Feeding Cycle (Hour) | Time Running (Hour) | Time Stagnant (Hour) | Flow Rate (L/Hour) | Hydraulic Retention Time (Hour) |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|
| 24                         | 1                   | 3                    | 0.8                | 34                              |

| Constituent               | Instrument   |
|---------------------------|--|
| Nitrate<br>Nitrite        | Dionex Ion Chromatogram                              |
| Ammonium                  | Hanna HR Ammonium Colorimeter                        |
| pH<br>Electroconductivity | Mettler Toledo SevenGo Duo pH and Conductivity Meter |
| Chemical Oxygen Demand    | Hach TNT Kit 825 and Hach DRB 200                    |
| Fluorescence              | Horiba Aqualog Scanning Spectrophotometer            |



Figure 3. Experimental ABR setup.

### Bioelectrochemical System

- Anode in A2C1 induces ammonium oxidation
- 0.5V is applied

### Intermittent Aeration

- Intermittent aeration is applied to Baffle 4
- 15 minutes on, and 30 minutes off

## DUAL ANAEROBIC BAFFLED REACTOR SETUP

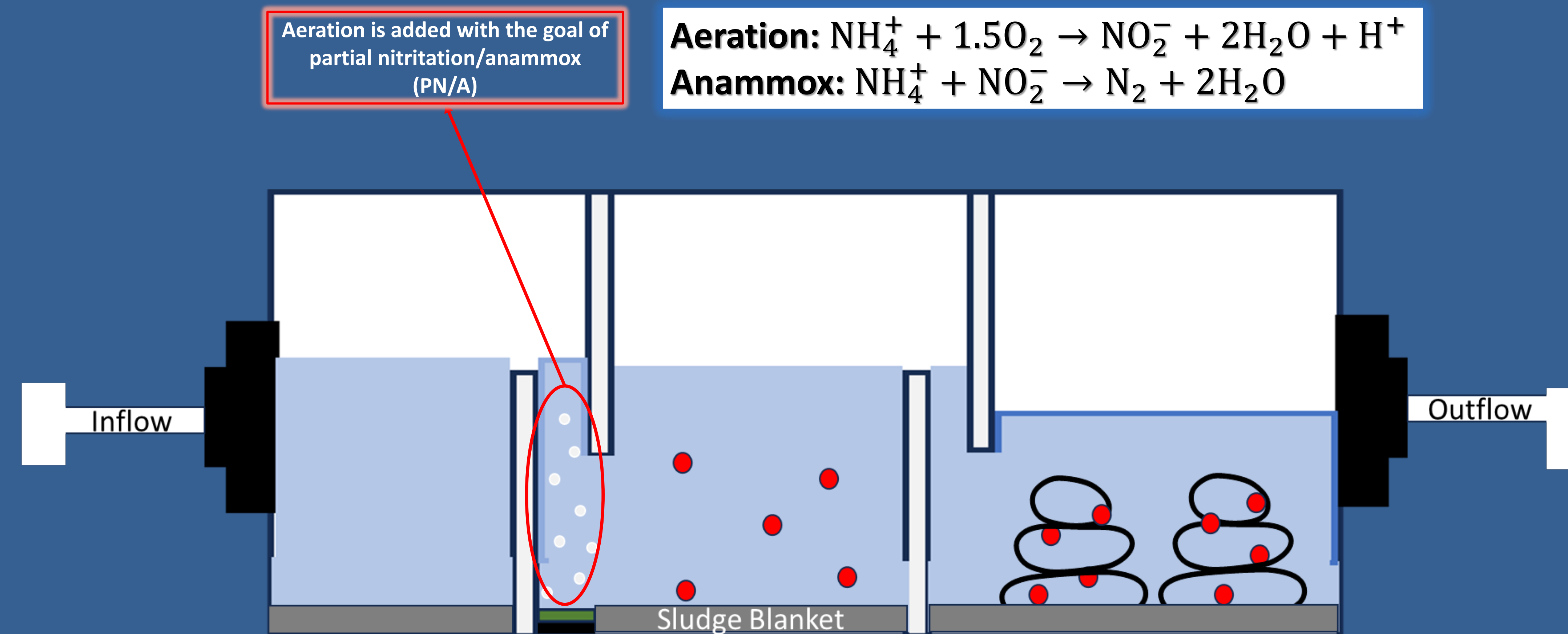


Figure 4. Schematic of partial nitrification setup in ABR-2.

**Vs.**

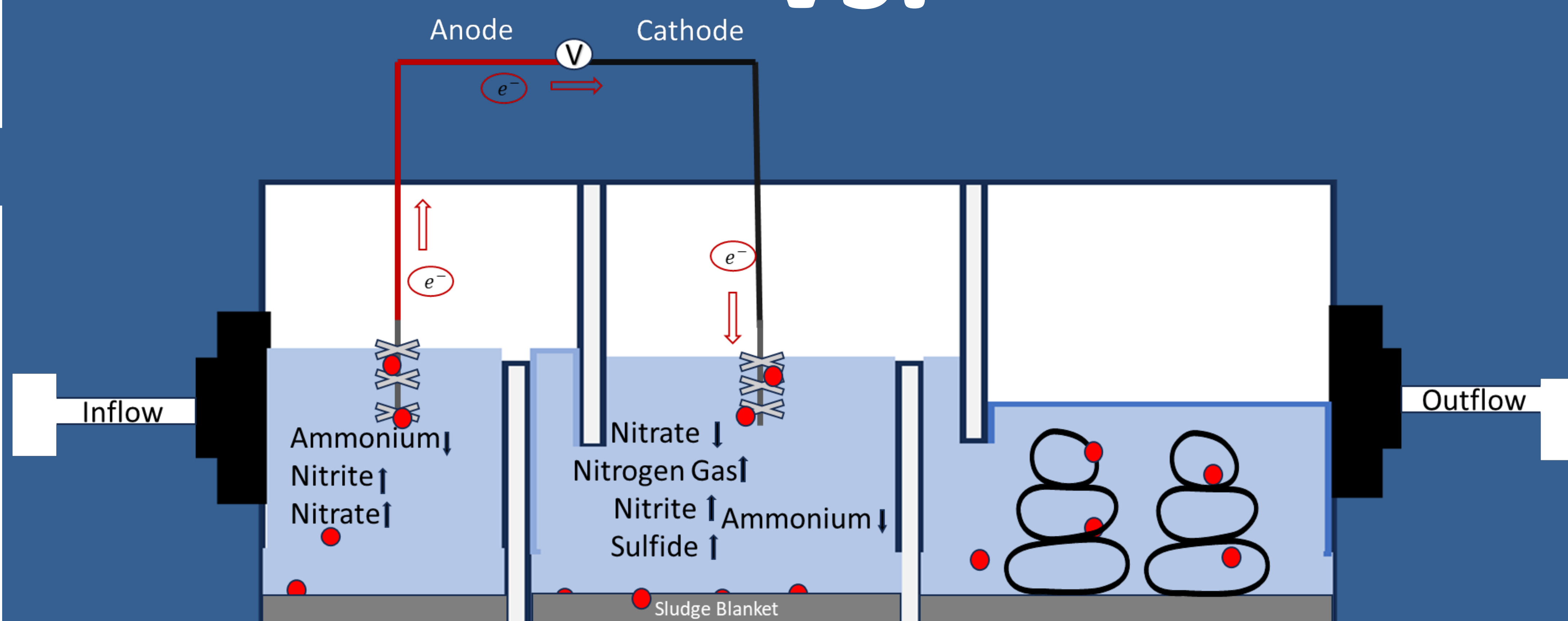


Figure 5. Schematic of Bioelectrochemical system in ABR-2.

## Motivation:

*Optimizing the growth of anammox bacteria in anaerobic baffled reactors will enable a widespread implementation of the system for nitrogen removal.*

## RESULTS

|  | Chamber 1 | Chamber 2 | Chamber 3    |
|--|-----------|-----------|--------------|
| Average Reduction of Tryptophan Peak (%) | 17.34     | 41.45     | <b>68.47</b> |
| Average Reduction of DOC (%)             | 64.9      | 83.0      | <b>91.4</b>  |
| Freshness Index                          | 0.92      | 0.92      | 0.90         |

Table 1. Reduction of constituents associated with organic carbon through ABR 1.

### Effluent Nitrogen Species Concentrations with Different ABR Modifications

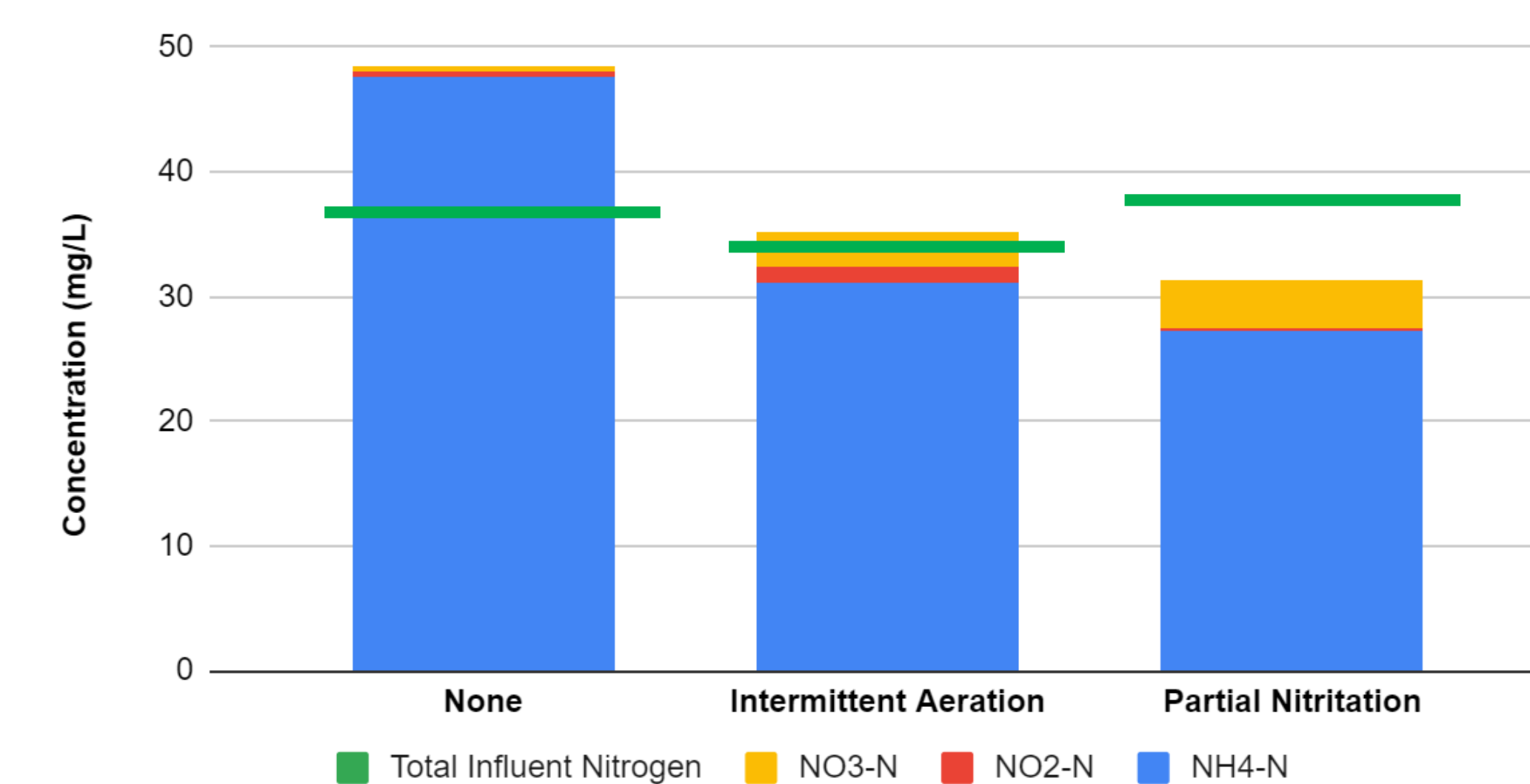


Figure 6. Comparison of nitrogen species dynamics with different anaerobic baffled reactor modifications

## FUTURE WORK

### Preliminary Results:

- 70% COD removal through ABR 1 was achieved in 234 days
- After 100 days, ammonium removal reached 33% through ABR-2 and 25% through the whole system

### Future Work:

- Continue evaluating bioelectrochemical system
- Check growth of anammox with anammox activity tests
- Incubate SMX+anammox and measure changes in SMX concentrations with HPLC.

## REFERENCES

Jason B. Fellman, E. H. (2010). Fluorescence spectroscopy opens new windows into dissolved organic matter dynamics in freshwater ecosystems: A review. *the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography, Inc.*

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*Disclaimer: The information presented here reflects the views of the authors and does not necessarily represent the views of the National Onsite Wastewater Recycling Association (NOWRA).*