## Basic study of biodesturation by denitrification for sand specimen

## A. NAKANO<sup>1</sup>\*

<sup>1</sup>Faculity of Agriculture, Kyushu University, Fukuoka 812-8581, JAPAN

## Desaturation process through denitrification

Denitrification is one of microbial processes where ntrogen gas  $(N_2)$  may be an end production through nitrate reduction by bacterial metabolisms. The reaction can be summarized like a following [1]:

 $\begin{array}{l} 1.2 \ C_2 H_3 O_2^{-} + 1.0 \ NO_3^{-} + 0.8 \ H^+ \\ \rightarrow 1.0 \ CH_{1.8} O_{0.5} N_{0.2} + 1.4 \ HCO_3^{-} + 0.4 \ N_2 + 0.6 \\ H_2 O. \end{array}$ 

 $N_2$  gas production through denitrification can be a potential technique for desaturation of sand ground to reduce the risk of pore pressure increment in sand ground [2]. This study shows a biodesaturation effect for sand specimen by denitrifying bacteria through sand column experiments.

The results showed that growth and movement of  $N_2$  bubbles are controlled by temperature in the pore space. It is estimated that larger amount of  $N_2$  gas escaped through the pores in the sand specimen under low temperature due to slow growth of bubbles.



Figure 1: Nitrate decomposition and saturation change in the sand specimens with time.

[1] Heijnen & Kleerebezem (2010) Encyclopedia of Industrial Biotechnology, 1-24. [2] Rebata-Landa & Santamarina (2012) Geotech. Geoenviron. Eng. 138, 128-137.