

## **Nitrogen and oxygen isotope effects associated with a combined partial nitrification-anammox wastewater treatment process**

PAUL M. MAGYAR<sup>1\*</sup>, DAMIAN HAUSHERR<sup>2</sup>, HELMUT BÜRGMANN<sup>3</sup>, JOACHIM MOHN<sup>4</sup>, JAKOB ZOPFI<sup>1</sup>, ADRIANO JOSS<sup>2</sup>, AND MORITZ F. LEHMANN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland (\*corresponding author: paul.magyar@unibas.ch)

<sup>2</sup>Department of Process Engineering, Eawag, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Dübendorf, Switzerland

<sup>3</sup>Department of Surface Waters Research and Management, Eawag, Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology, Kastanienbaum, Switzerland

<sup>4</sup>Laboratory for Air Pollution and Environmental Technology, Empa, Swiss Federal Laboratories for Materials Testing and Research, Dübendorf, Switzerland

Nitrogen removal from wastewater is an essential process for preserving the health of aquatic ecosystems. Partial nitrification-anammox has emerged as an innovative approach for accomplishing this while minimizing the requirements for external sources of energy. We present measurements of the nitrogen and oxygen isotope effects produced in nitrate, nitrite, and ammonium by microbial biomass from a pilot partial nitrification-anammox water treatment plant. In particular, we have performed controlled experiments in which the activities of anammox, ammonia oxidation, and nitrite oxidation mix in various proportions. Our results can be used to diagnose the microbial processes underway in such a reactor and to thereby improve its performance at removing dissolved nitrogen species while maintaining energy autarky. In turn, the conclusions from these laboratory experiments can inform the interpretation of isotopic measurements from natural settings where complexity arises from mixtures of the same nitrogen transformations.