



HAL
open science

Pore scale monitoring of the resting period and oxygenation of filtering media in Vertical Flow Treatment Wetland by X-ray tomography.

G. Martinez Carvajal, L. Oxarango, Pascal Molle, Nicolas Forquet

► **To cite this version:**

G. Martinez Carvajal, L. Oxarango, Pascal Molle, Nicolas Forquet. Pore scale monitoring of the resting period and oxygenation of filtering media in Vertical Flow Treatment Wetland by X-ray tomography.. 11e colloque GEOFCAN, Nov 2018, Antony, France. pp.4. hal-02608520

HAL Id: hal-02608520

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-02608520v1>

Submitted on 16 May 2020

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

SUIVI DE LA PERIODE DE REPOS DE LA COUCHE FILTRANTE DES FILTRES PLANTÉS DE ROSEAUX PAR TOMOGRAPHIE RX

MARTINEZ GD.¹, OXARANGO L.², MOLLE P.¹, FORQUET N.¹

¹ Irstea UR Reversaal, 5 rue de la Doua 69616, Villeurbanne, BP 32108, FRANCE (german.martinez-carvajal@irstea.fr)

² Univ. Grenoble Alpes, CNRS, IRD, Grenoble INP, IGE, F-38000 Grenoble, France (laurent.oxarango@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr)

RÉSUMÉ

Cette étude vise à comprendre les changements à l'échelle du pore de la couche filtrante des Filtres Plantés de Roseaux (FPR) et leur influence dans son oxygénation pendant la période de repos. Pour ce faire, un séchage ex-situ de six échantillons d'un FPR (3 stérilisés par rayons gamma) a été réalisé à conditions contrôlées, et un suivi par tomographie à rayons X a été fait à 0, 1 et 3 jours de séchage. La représentativité de l'échantillonnage a été évaluée par une cartographie électromagnétique du filtre. Après les scans, l'évolution de profils d'oxygénation des échantillons a été suivie. Les résultats obtenus ne montrent pas de changements structurels significatifs, les conditions de séchage doivent être reconsidérées. Les profils d'oxygénation montrent des comportements variables qui doivent être mieux étudiés à l'aide de la tomographie RX.

Mots clés : *Filtres Plantés de Roseaux, Tomographie à Rayons X, Réseau de pores, Transport d'oxygène, Méthodes électromagnétiques*

PORE SCALE MONITORING OF THE REST PERIOD OF FILTERING MEDIA OF TREATMENT WETLANDS BY X-RAY TOMOGRAPHY

ABSTRACT

This study aims to enlighten the geometric changes at the pore scale of filtering media of Vertical Flow Treatment Wetlands (VFTW) and their influence on oxygenation during the rest period. To do so, an ex-situ drying of six samples of a VFTW (3 sterilized by gamma rays) was carried out at controlled conditions and monitored by X-ray tomography at 0, 1 and 3 days of drying. After each scan, the oxygen transport within the sample was studied by measuring vertical oxygen concentration profiles. The results show no significant structure changes. It is necessary to redesign the drying experiment. The results of oxygen profiles show different behaviors that should be studied further by x-ray tomography

Key words: *Treatment Wetlands, X-ray Computed Tomography, Pore Structure, Oxygen Transfer, Electromagnetic Mapping*

.1 INTRODUCTION

X-ray tomography is a technique frequently applied to study pore media at the pore scale. It has been proven to produce good quality images of VFTW filtering media and it is well adapted to record changes in pore structure due to drying operations. (Martinez Carvajal et al., 2017)

First stage filters in French VFTW are fed with raw waste water for 3.5 days and let rest for the 7 consecutive days (Molle et al. 2005). The respect of this cycle is necessary to maintain aerobic conditions in the filters (thanks to deposit dewatering, and evapotranspiration), let mineralization to take place and control biomass growth. Dewatering and evapotranspiration are probably the major responsible of changes in deposit and voids structure allowing faster water infiltration. The objective of this study is to contribute to a better knowledge of processes occurring during the rest period by performing an ex-situ drying of the filtering medium and following it by X-ray tomography.

.2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Six samples were extracted manually at the end of the feeding period of one filter of the first stage of the treatment plant in Montromant (France) in summer. This plant was built in 1994 to treat 200 people equivalent according to the French standards (Molle et al., 2005).

Three sampling points with similar electric conductivity were chosen based on an EM mapping. The samples consisted of plastic cylinders 5cm diameter and 16cm height containing the first part of the filtration layer. Two samples per point were extracted. Three samples, one per sampling point ("B-labeled"), were sterilized with a dose of 31.8 kGr of gamma rays to suppress bacterial activity. All samples were stored at 5°C in before starting the drying operation.

The drying operation was held in an acrylic glass chamber covered with a polystyrene jacket for 72 hours. The temperature was maintained at 25°C. The relative humidity was maintained near the equilibrium value of 75% using a 2 liter NaCl saturated solution. During the drying operation only the top of the cylinder was left in contact with the chamber's atmosphere.

Samples were scanned by X-ray tomography at 0, 24 and 72 hours of drying. The resolution was 35µm/voxel. After each scan, six oxygen probes were inserted 0.5 cm into the samples and placed every 2.5 cm from the top. The probes were calibrated into a 0-100% scale. A N₂(g) flow of 1 m/s (D = 5mm) was fed through the bottom of the sample for at

least ten minutes. After the N₂(g) flow was stopped the samples were allowed to be oxygenated naturally with the air inside the chamber and the oxygen concentration profile was recorded for at least 40 min.

.3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The scans in Figure 1 show the structure of one of the samples. There are three main gray levels: (i) black for voids, (ii) light gray/white for gravels and (iii) middle gray, which represent plant tissues, remaining water and filtrated solids (mostly organic). For simplicity, the middle gray will be called OM (organic matter). The topmost 9 cm of the sample consist mainly of OM while the rest is a mix of gravel and OM (“cf. Fig1. 1a”). The scans do not show significant changes in the voids structure over the drying period. Based on previous observations of deposit cracks formed during the rest period it seems reasonable to state that drying was not representative.

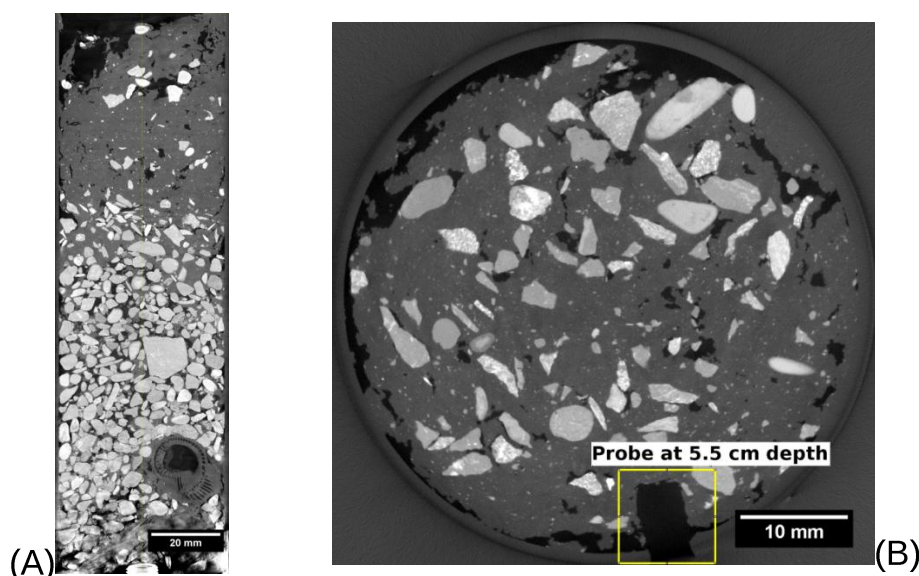


Fig. 1 - Slices of a X-ray scan of a sample of filterig medium. (A): Vertical slice at 0h of drying. (B). Horizontal slice at depth = 5.5 cm

All of the samples had similar losses around of about $2.5\% \pm 0.37\%$ (v/v) and the only force inducing it was evaporation (no evapotranspiration is possible at the sample's size).

The methodology presented in this work should be modified to perform an ex-situ drying as similar as possible as in real outdoor conditions. The key parameter to reproduce is probably the amount of water evaporation.

Diffusion should be the main mechanism of vapor and oxygen transport during the drying as there was no induced air movement inside the

chamber. This may be verified by comparing measurements of oxygen concentration and CFD simulations of oxygenation.

The oxygen profiles for samples 1A and 1B, are presented in **Figure 2**. One should expect that (i) profiles are sorted depending on the probe depths and that (ii) oxygen concentrations are higher in the sterilized sample as bacterial activity was suppressed. Neither of these behaviors is depicted in **Figure 2**.

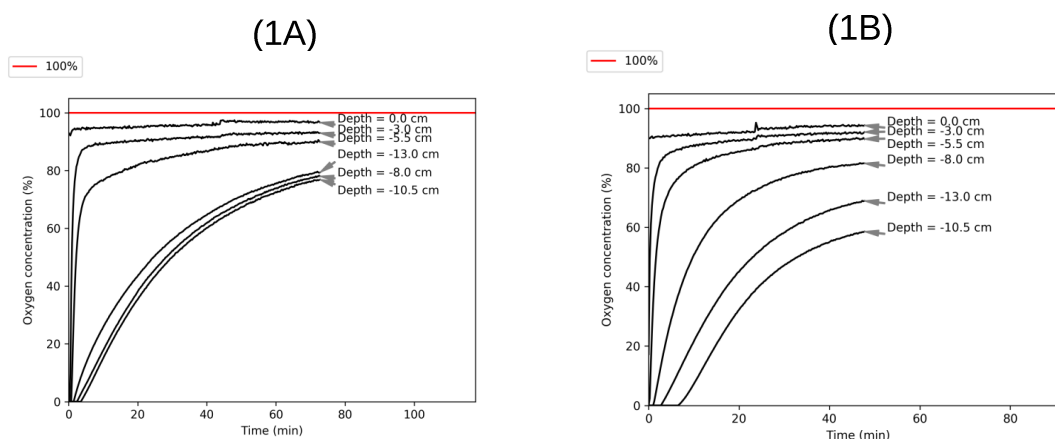


Fig. 2 - Oxygen profiles evolution for two samples after 72h drying

The difficulties to design a proper experimental methodology and the high number of phenomena taking place at the same time make CFD simulations an interesting way to understand soluble solute transport in wetlands filtering media. For instance, the voids structure around the probes (**Figure 1B**) could explain the oxygenation results in **Figure 2**.

REFERENCES

- MARTINEZ CARVAJAL GD., OXARANGO L., MOLLE P., FORQUET N. (2017)** - . Modelling Suspended Solids Transport in Vertical Flow Constructed Wetlands. *In International Symposium on Wetland Pollutant Dynamics and Control. Big Sky, Motana USA.*
- MOLLE P., LIÉNARD A., BOUTIN C., MERLIN G., IWEMA A. 2005** - . "How to Treat Raw Sewage with Constructed Wetlands: An Overview of the French Systems. *Water Sci. Techno 51 (9): 11–21.*