

Methane Degradation in an Vegetated Cover Test System

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Methane and ET Covers

- **Problem:** ET Covers are not able to trap landfill gas which contributes to global warming.
- **Hypothesis:** Rhizosphere of ET covers may consume landfill gases.
- **Test:** Introduce methane below a simulated ET cover in a lysimeter and measure escaping methane.

GROSSLY SIMPLIFIED COMPOSITE COVER

In a conventional cover system there is potential for gas collection below water protection layers.

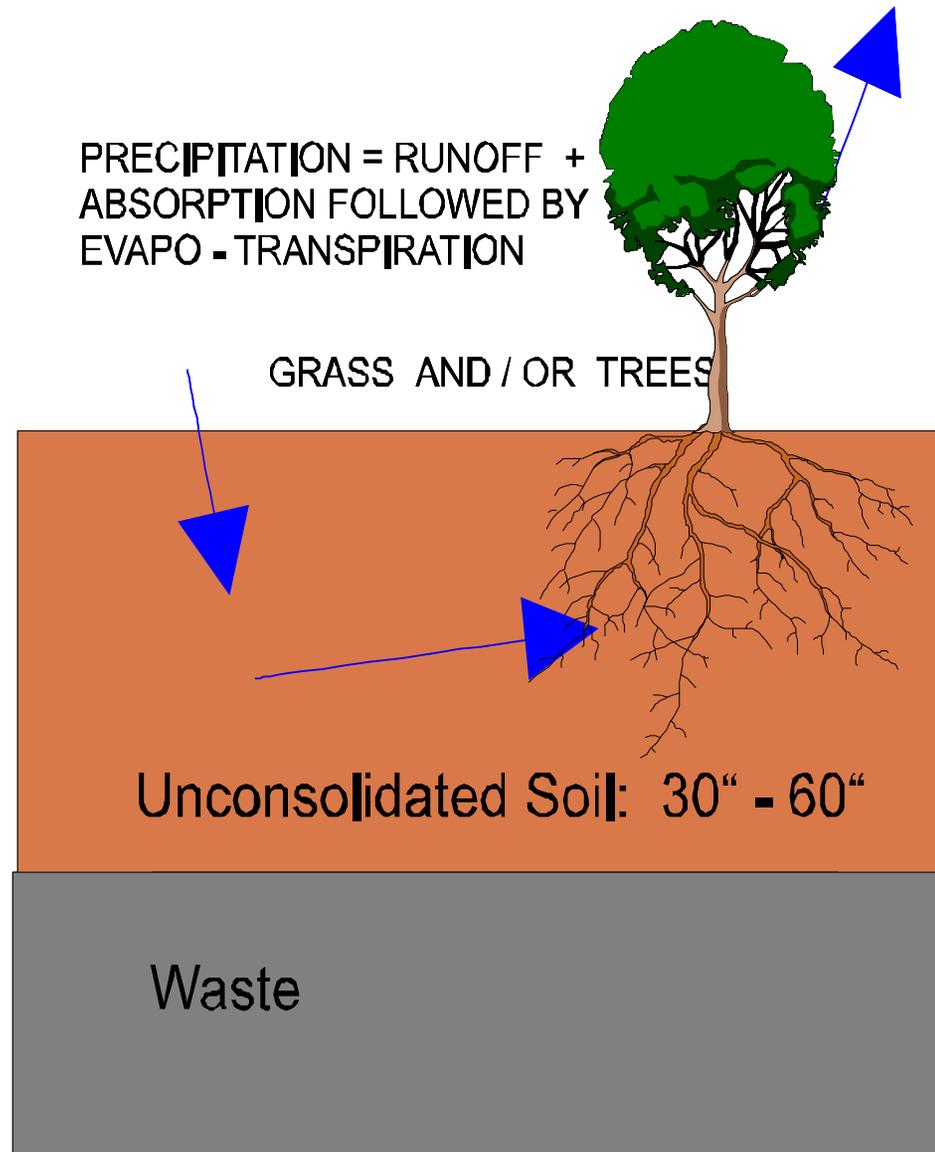
PERCIPITATION = RUNOFF



In ET Covers, there is no impermeable layer, thus no gas collection layer.

SIMPLIFIED EVAPO-TRANSPIRATION COVER

PRECIPITATION = RUNOFF +
ABSORPTION FOLLOWED BY
EVAPO - TRANSPIRATION



EPA's Test and Evaluation Environmental Chambers



2- 12'x12' stainless rooms, HVAC, 32 lights, air filtration

Chambers control room, with GC FID, sampling ports, light, humidity and temperature controls



Tank Schematic

Ambient Air Sampling

Surface Sampling
Static Chamber

Irrigation line

Moisture meter #4

Upper Edge Baffle

Middle Soil Gas Port

Moisture meter #3

Poplar cutting

Lower Edge Baffle

Moisture meter #2

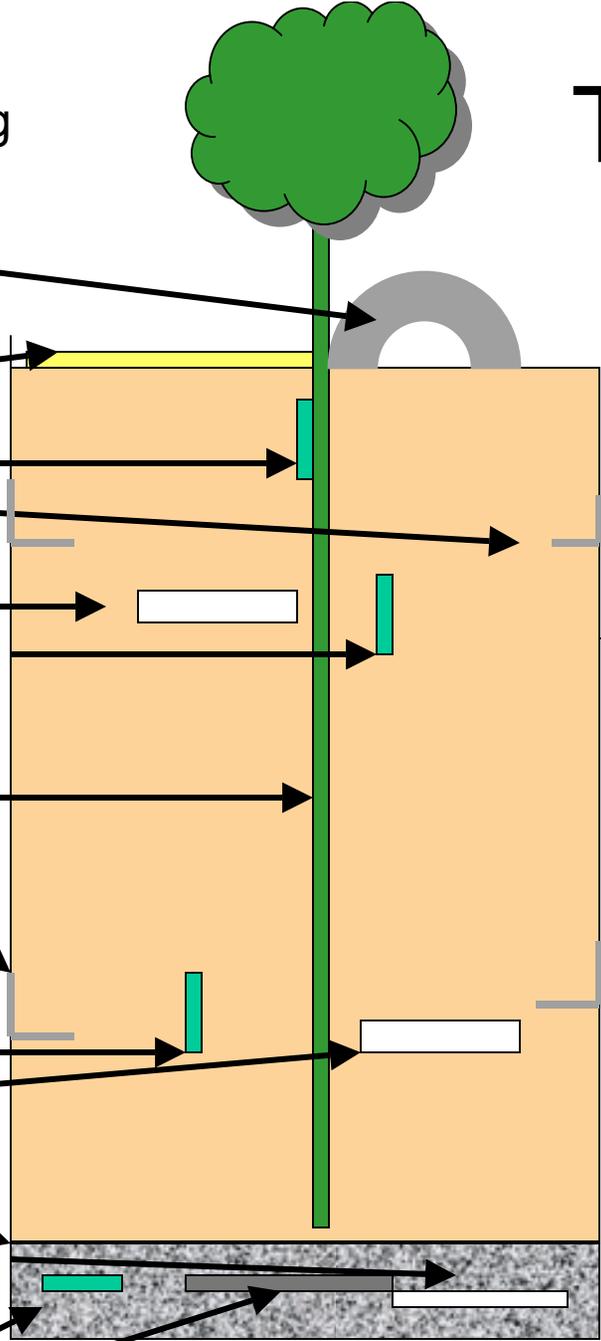
Lower Soil Gas Port

Felt Barrier

Gravel Soil Gas Port

Moisture meter #1

Gas diffuser



12" Below surface

30.4" Soil

24"

4" Gravel





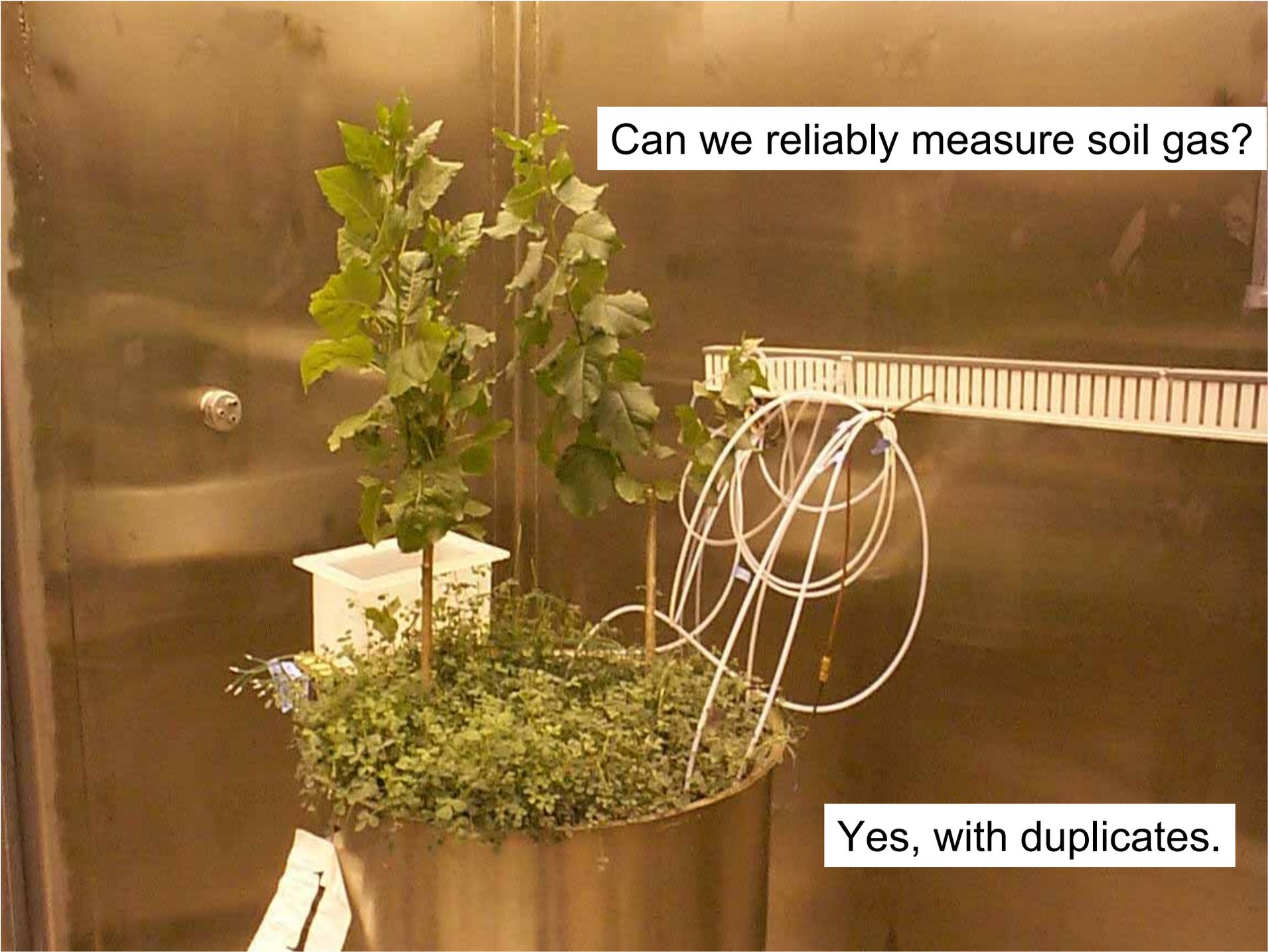
100 gallon stainless tank, PVC screened gas samplers, moisture sensors, two levels of baffle, gravel plenum, felt, copper line delivers methane

Shakedown

Can we grow in
here?

Yes!





Can we reliably measure soil gas?

Yes, with duplicates.



What about gas at the surface?



Static gas sampling
chambers
(stainless kitchen bowl
with cut edge and septa)

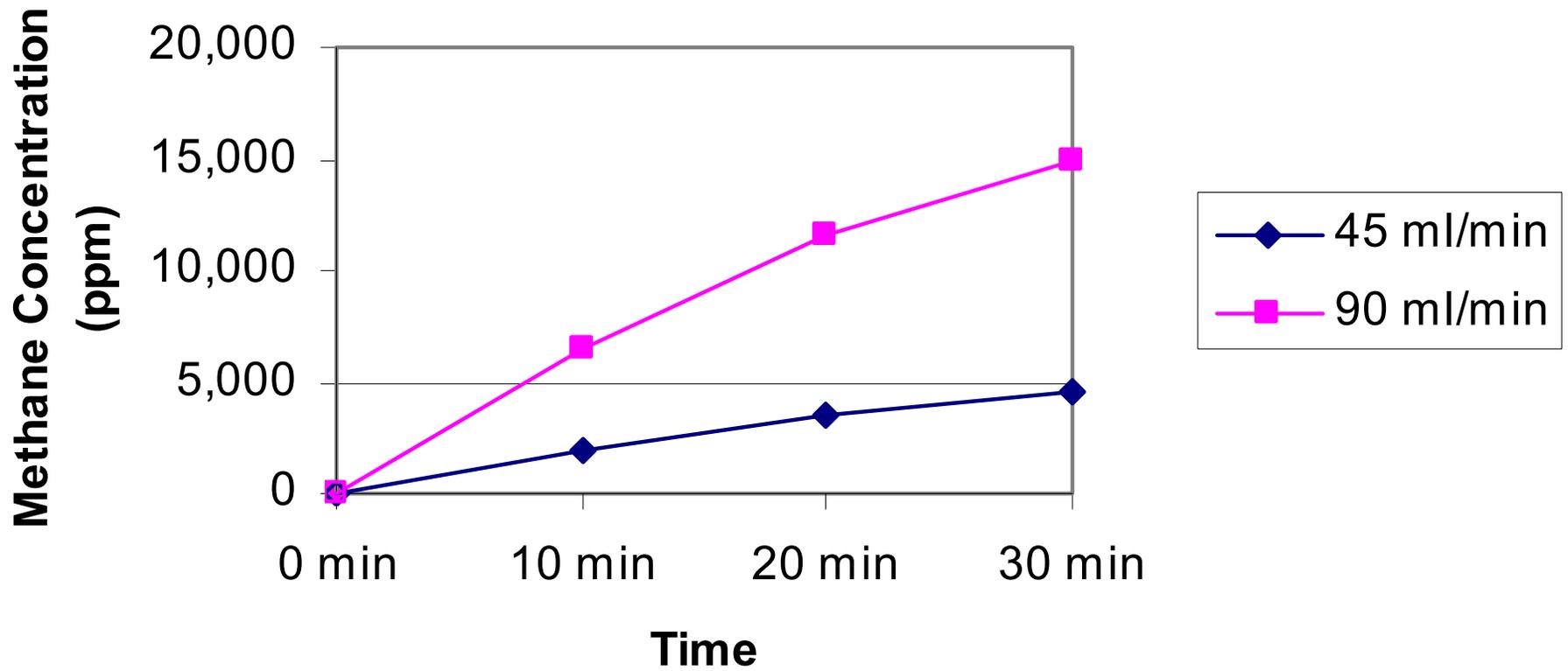
Unplanted Controls: Sand and Rhizosphere Soil



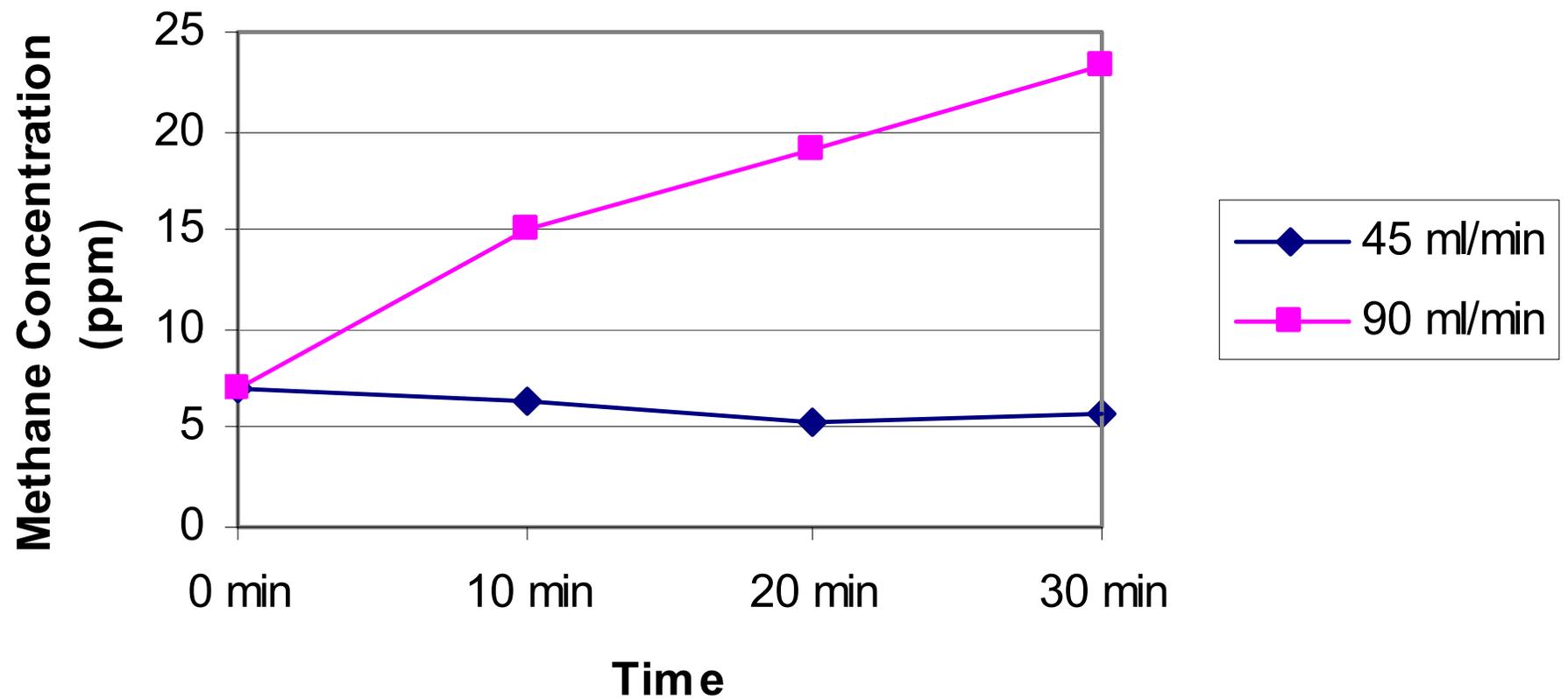
2003 Test Run – “Early Summer in Ohio”

- 4 Tanks = 4 Treatments:
 - 2 Trees/grass, 1 rhizosphere soil, 1 sand
 - **1 Poplar cutting with fescue-rye mix**
 - **1 Poplar bucket tree with fescue rye mix**
- 50:50 CH₄ and CO₂
- Gas flow rates: 45ml/min; then 90 ml/min
- Lights: 16 hours/ day
- Max temperature 80°F
- Soil: local ‘topsoil’ and bagged compost
 - **from previous test**
 - **homogenized**

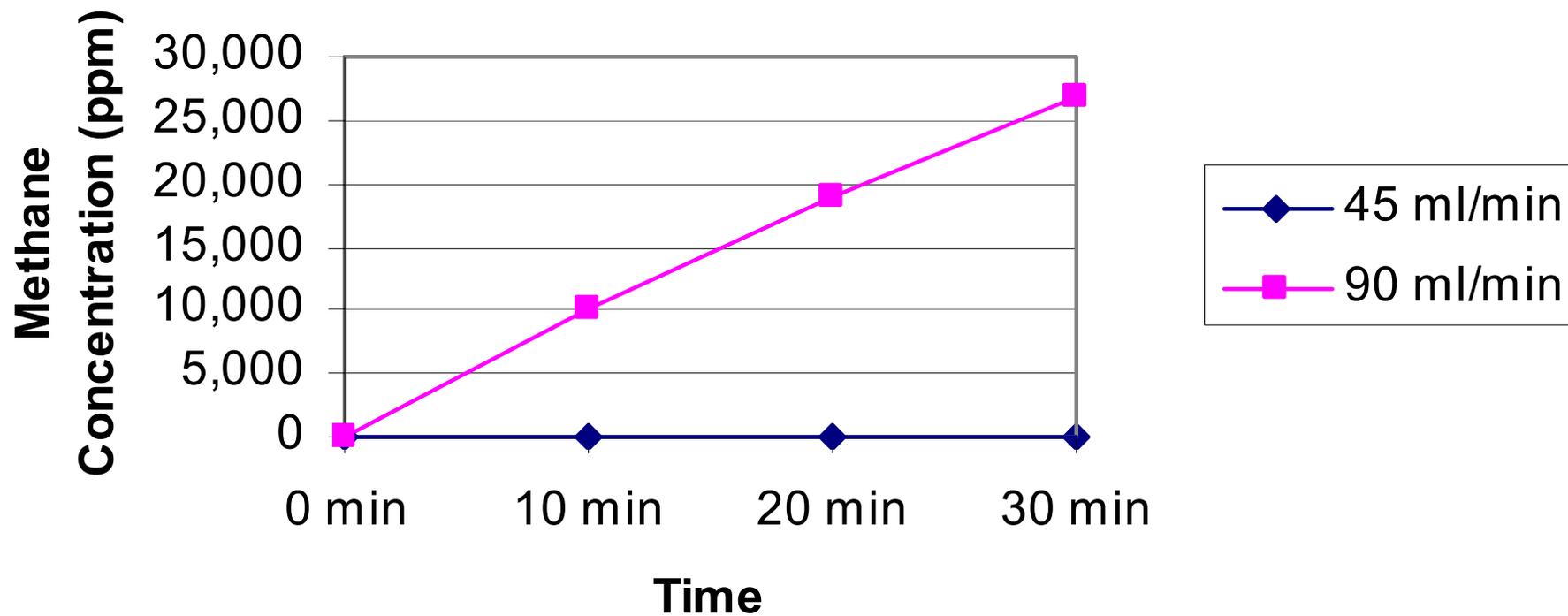
Methane Concentration vs. Time Static Chambers - Tank 3 (Sand)



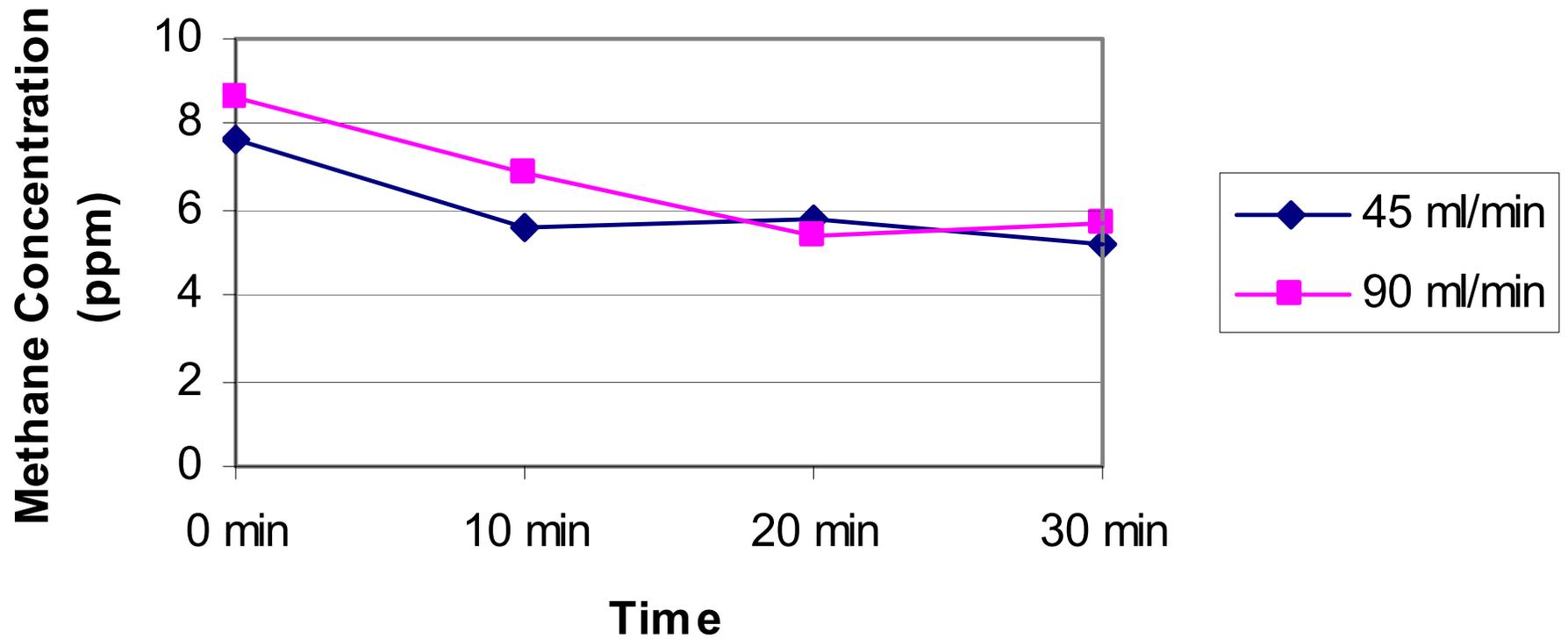
Methane Concentration vs. Time Static Chambers - Tank 1 (Trees)



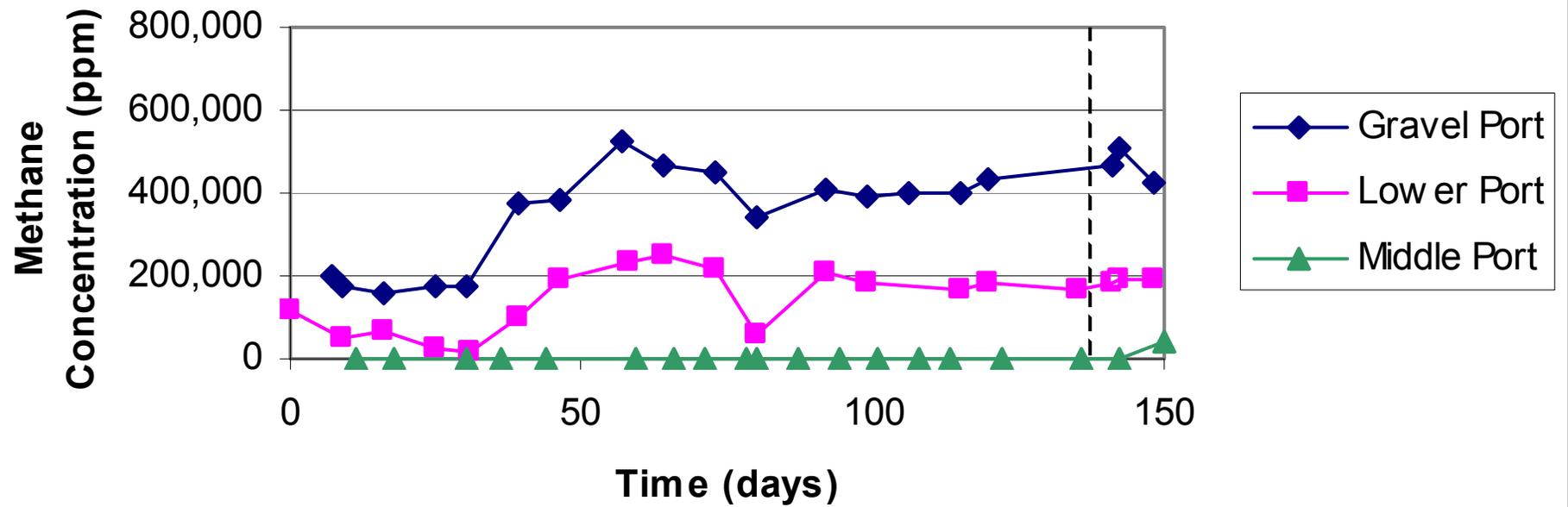
Methane Concentration vs. Time Static Chambers - Tank 4 (Soil)



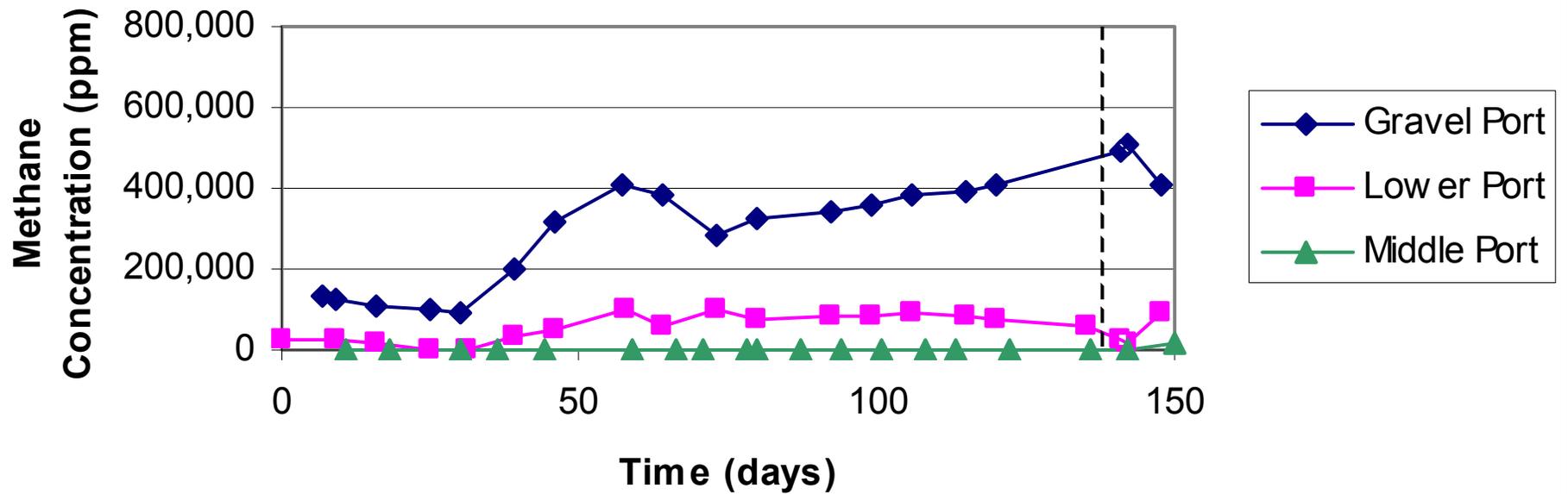
Methane Concentration vs. Time Static Chambers - Tank 2 (Trees)



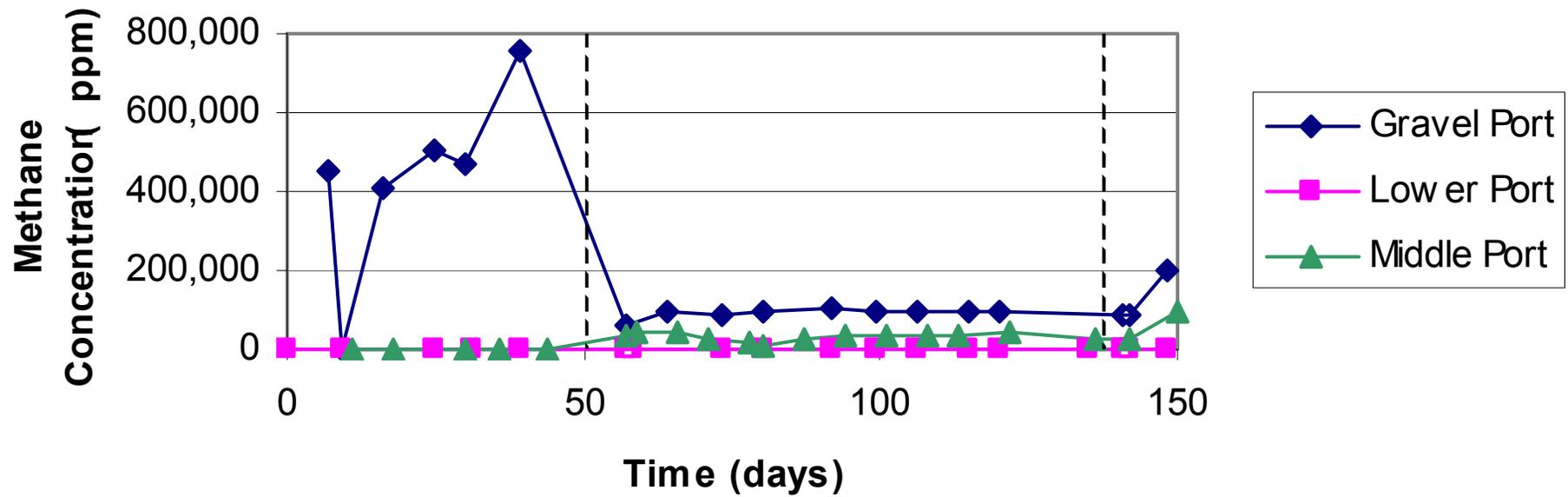
Methane Concentration vs. Time (Tank 1 - Trees)



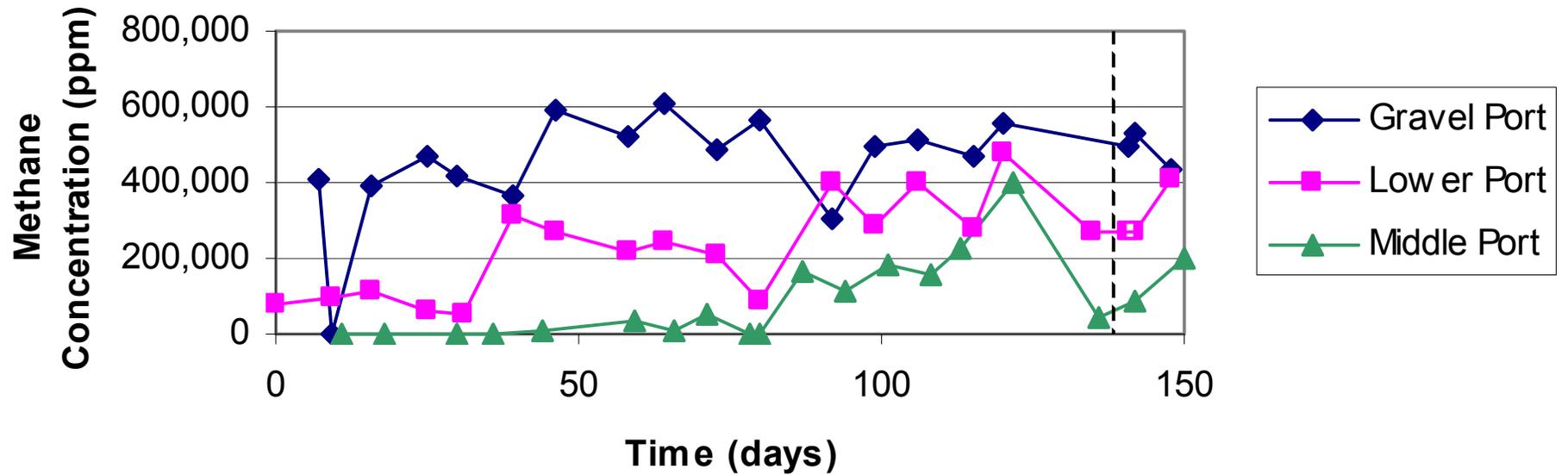
Methane Concentration vs. Time (Tank 2 - Trees)



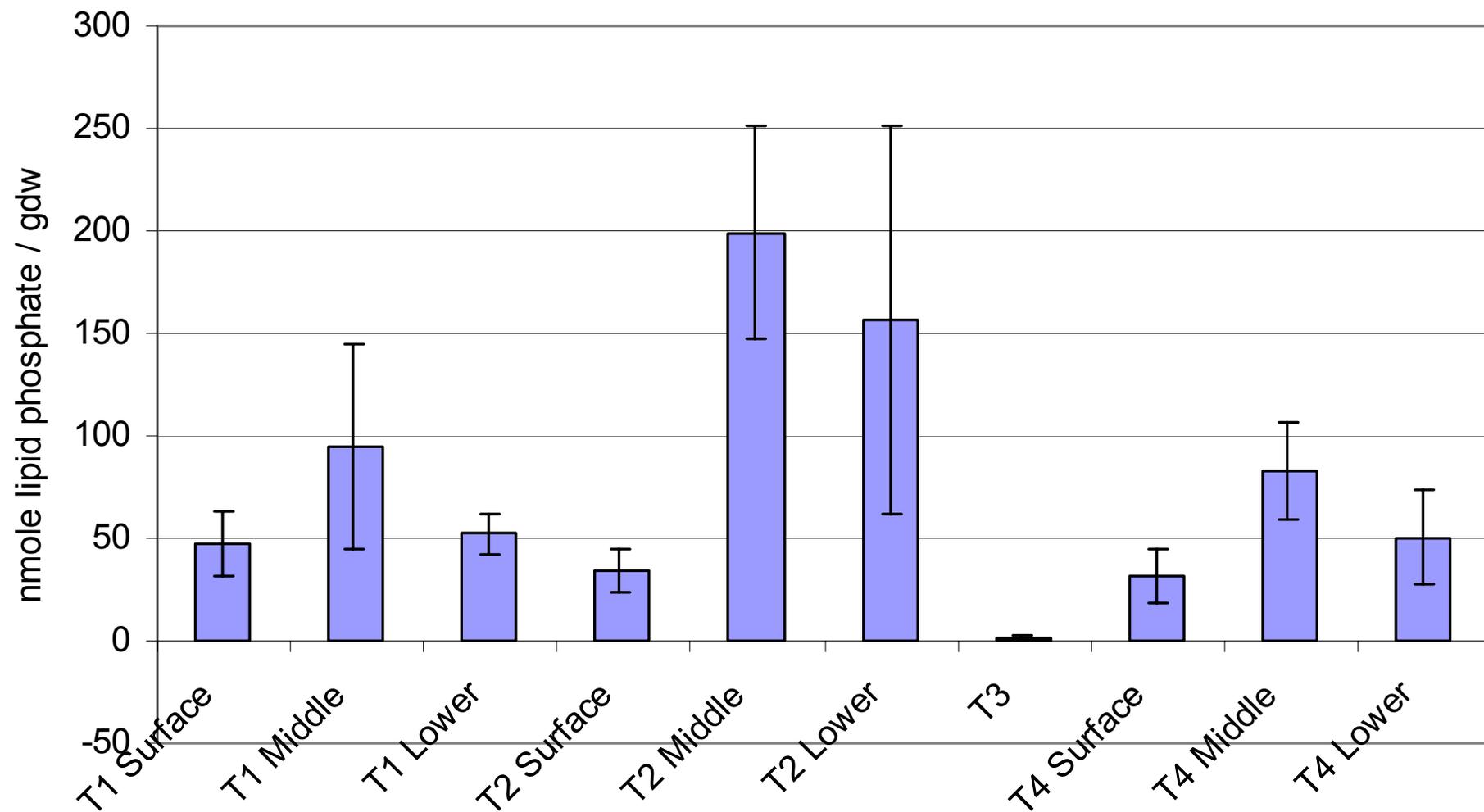
Methane Concentration vs. Time (Tank 3 - Soil/Sand)



Methane Concentration vs. Time (Tank 4 - Soil)



Biomass for Methane Oxidizers



Percent Oxidation in Tank

	Gas flow rate	
	45 ml/min	90 ml/min
• Tank 1 (tree and grass)	100%	99.96%
• Tank 2 (tree and grass)	100%	100%
• Tank 3 (sand)	76.44%	60.11%
• Tank 4 (soil)	99.88%	28.81%

Mass balance = methane in - methane out

Excavation Observations

- Rhizosphere
 - Tree roots to about 24” bgs
 - Grasse roots to about 8”
 - Aerobic and dry
- Bottom of tanks
 - Anaerobic
 - Saturated
 - Scarcely any roots
(previous tests had roots in the drains)

Conclusions

- At certain flows, trees/grass>soil>sand
- 2-3' vegetated soil is sufficient
- Closer to surface=more roots, microbes, less methane
- Once established, rhizosphere effect continues even without plants, for a time

Current Test: Omaha

- Treatments:
 - Prairie grass mix
 - buffalo grass/gama/grama
 - Prairie grass with poplar cutting
 - Rhizosphere soil
- Nebraska in June light and water
- Gas: 50% CH₄, 50% CO₂
 - 45 ml/min for 8 weeks, then
 - 90 ml/min for 4 weeks



Final note

- The system is available for site specific testing.

Send:

- Soil
- Gas composition
- Gas rate
- Plant selection
- Climate
 - Light duration, temperature regime, watering schedule
- Funding