

CBBG

Center for Bio-mediated &
Bio-inspired Geotechnics

Introduction to the Center for Bio-mediated and Bio-inspired Geotechnics (CBBG)

by

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Biogeotechnical Engineering

An emerging sub-discipline in geotechnical engineering that includes:

- Bio-mediated Processes: managed and controlled through biological activity (living organisms)
- Bio-inspired Processes: biological principles employed to develop new, abiotic solutions (no living organisms)
 - Includes Nature-inspired abiotic processes

The Biogeotechnical Premise

Nature has developed many elegant and efficient biogeotechnical processes

- Billions of years of trial and error

These processes can be used to build, maintain, and renew sustainable and resilient geotechnical systems

→ We want to Learn from Nature

The Biogeotechnical Challenge

Accelerate beneficial
processes to occur in a
time frame of interest

and/or

Induce adverse processes
in a context where the
effect is beneficial



JennBredemeier.deviantart.com

Center for Bio-mediated and Bio-inspired Geotechnics (CBBG)

NSF Engineering Research Center

Nature-inspired geotechnical
solutions for civil infrastructure

Four thrusts

- Hazard Mitigation
- Environmental Protection
- Infrastructure Construction
- Subsurface Exploration /Excavation

Four public Universities

- ASU, UC Davis, Georgia Tech,
New Mexico State

Research and Education



Broad Industry partnership
program

- Consultants, Designers,
Contractors, Owners,
Agencies

CBBG Thrusts and Technologies

Environmental Protection and Restoration

- Soil and Groundwater Remediation
- Microbial Crust Restoration

Infrastructure Construction

- Fugitive Dust Control
- Surface Water Erosion Control

Hazard Mitigation

- Earthquake-Induced Liquefaction Mitigation via Mineral Precipitation and Biogas Generation (Desaturation)

Subsurface Excavation and Exploration

- Self-Boring Probes

Industry Partner Program

Industry partners provide input on strategic direction,
collaborate on research and development



Environmental Protection and Restoration Research

Traditional subjects

- Remediation of hydrocarbons, chlorinated solvents

CBBG Innovative Techniques

- Microbial metabolic exploration
- Remediation of metals and metalloids
- Precipitation of contaminants
- Metabolic chain elongation
- Microbial crust restoration

Detoxification and immobilization of Cr(VI) - Krajmalnik-Brown

Achieved unprecedented rates for reduction of Cr(VI) to Cr(III)

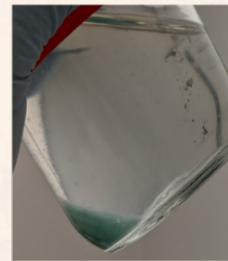
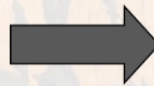
- Linked to microbial growth: hours
- Not-linked to microbial growth: minutes

Currently exploring mechanisms

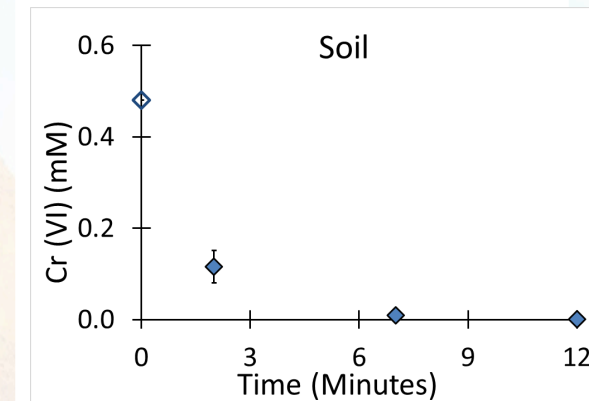
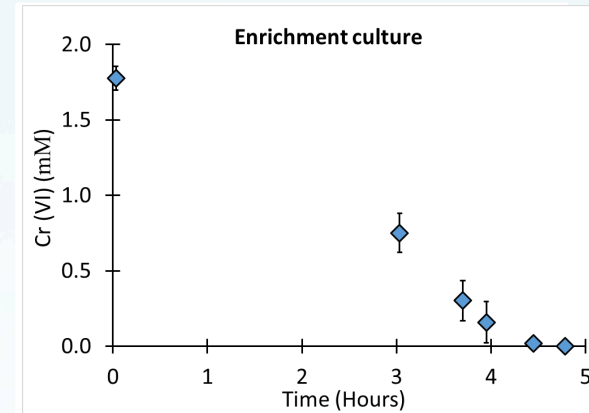
- Some Cr(VI) reducing microbes identified in enrichment culture



Dissolved Cr (VI)



Cr (III) precipitate



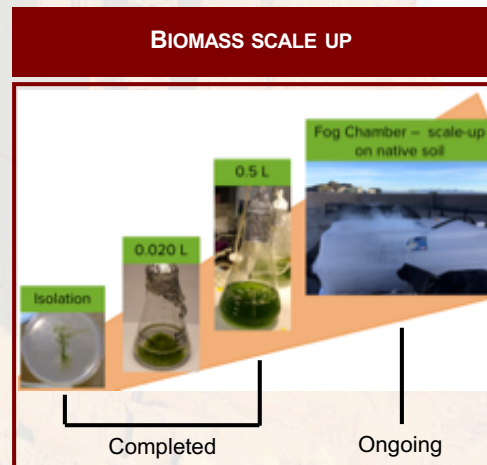
Restoration of degraded soil crust - Garcia-Pichel

Microbial reforestation

- Large-scale restoration of disturbed soil crust in semi and arid lands

Field deployable microbial nursery

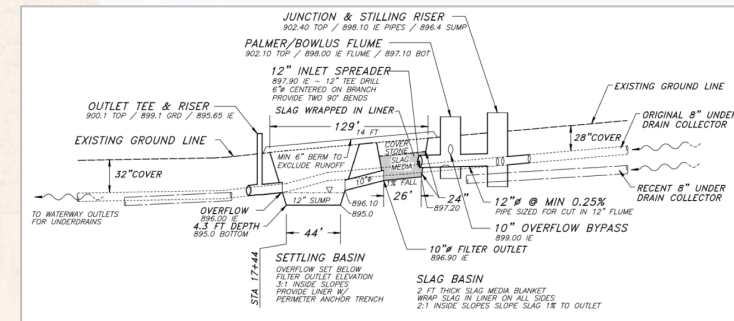
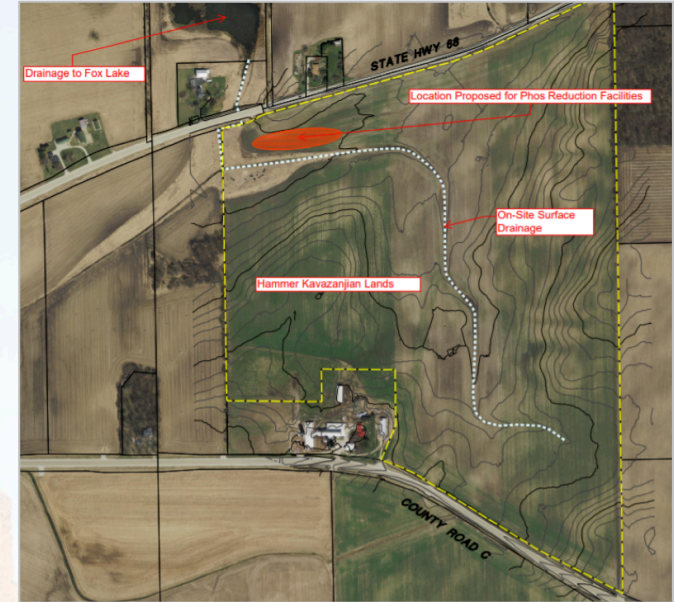
- Restore soil crust cyanobacterial community via location specific inoculum



Removal of N and P from ground and surface water-Boyer

Phosphate and nitrogen removal by steel slag and woody mulches

- Phosphate precipitation due to high pH
 - Induced by flow across steel slag in vault
- Nitrate transformation via microbial denitrification
 - Induced in downstream wetlands
 - Shown in lab to occur under elevated pH
- Field test section under construction in Beaver Dam, WI



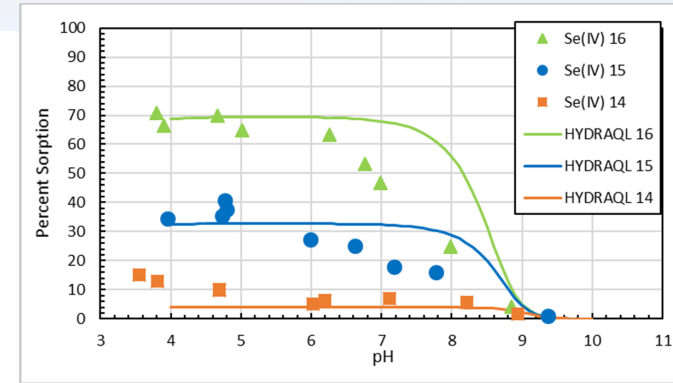
Steel Slag Vault



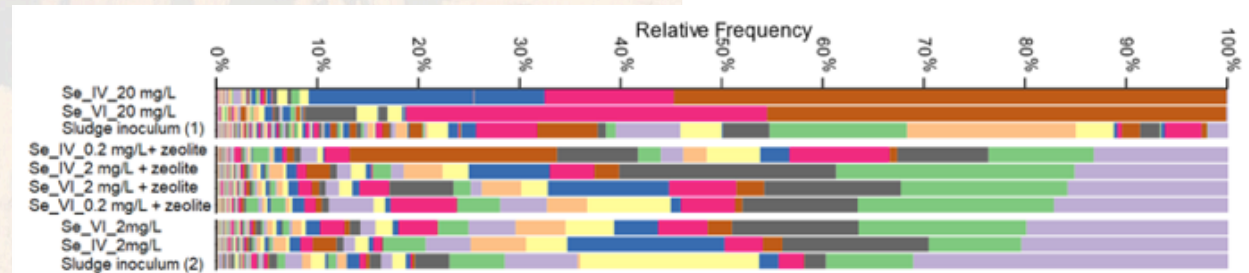
Microbially Enhanced Iron-Modified Zeolite PRB - Papelis

Iron-coated zeolite PRB, enhanced by a biofilm, for remediation of toxic metalloids (e.g., arsenic and selenium)

- Column experiments show microbial transformation of selenium
- Geochemical modeling and microbial ecology analysis underway



Concentration (mM)	Selenate Percent Removal	Selenite Percent Removal
20	54	100
2	53	100
0.2	100	100



Passive Remediation of Acid Rock Drainage via Coupled Treatment - Delgado

Objective: Identify optimum configuration(s) and operating parameters for bioreduction and metal removal from ARD

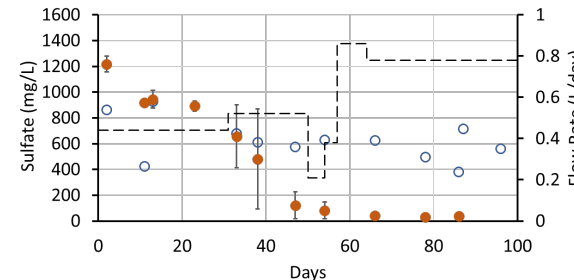
- Evaluate waste organic substrates for passive sulfate bioreduction and heavy metal removal
- Evaluate the effect of BOF slag on ARD chemistry before/after passive bioreduction

Accomplishments

- Substantial sulfate reduction, metal removal with spent brewing grains and sugarcane bagasse
- Removal of most metals (some > 90%)
- High flow rates (short HRT)

Select metal removal during continuous operation (%)

Element	Sugarcane bagasse		Spent Brewing Grains	
	Low-flow	Full-flow (3-d HRT)	Low-flow	Full-flow (3-d HRT)
Iron	99.8	98	99.8	99.9
Aluminum	94.9	90.1	86	90.2
Copper	96.6	99.2	93.4	99.3
Cadmium	-	99.1	-	97.8
Nickel	99.9	82.3	65.2	75.3
Chromium	82.4	46.8	67.1	70.9
Zinc	99.9	98	99.9	99.8



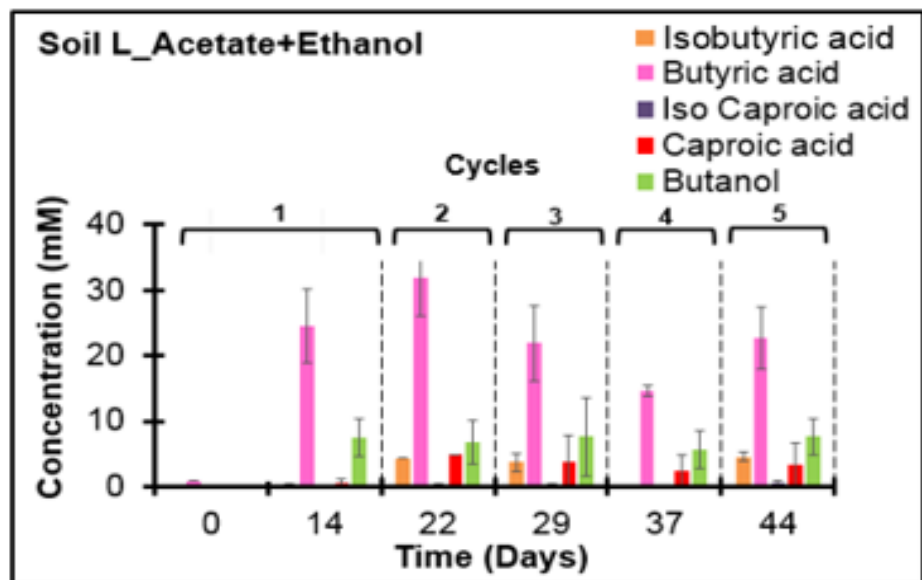
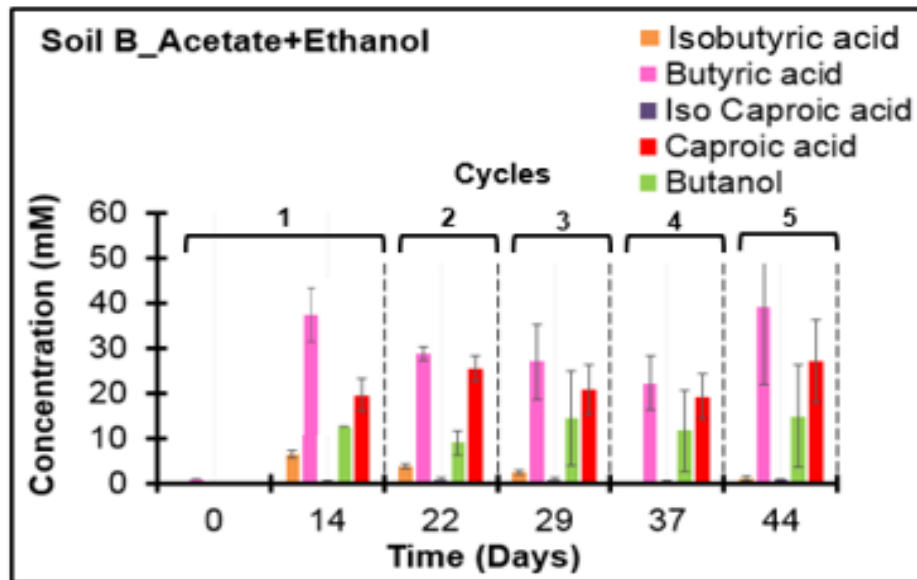
○ Influent ● Spent brewing grains - - Flow Rate



Microbial Chain Elongation (MCE)

Microorganisms grow in soil anaerobically by building simple substrates into larger, more complex molecules

- Facilitates bioremediation via biostimulation (addition of organic and inorganic carbon)
- Occurred in all soil microcosms tested
- End products differed by soil type
- Products included C4-C6 fatty acids, C4 alcohol, **H₂ (in high concentrations)**



Mineral Precipitation

Mineral precipitation phenomenon very common in nature

- CaCO_3 most common

CaCO_3 precipitation most studied biogeotechnical mechanism

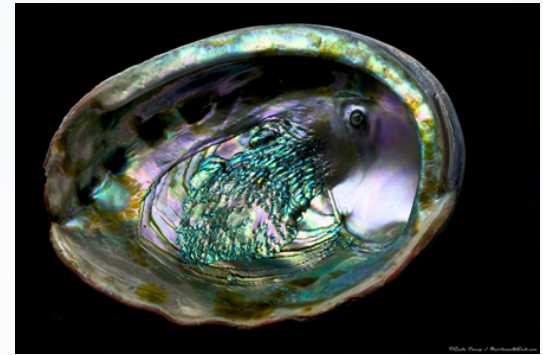
- Increases strength, stiffness, dilatancy
- Reduces permeability
- Can co-precipitate some contaminants

Many CaCO_3 precipitation mechanisms

- Some anthropogenic
- Some generate biogas (desaturation)



<http://top10for.com/top-10-most-iconic-british-landmarks/>



www.mendonomasightings.com/

Potential Applications



Justanothercinematic.tumblr.com

- Liquefaction mitigation
- Fugitive dust / erosion control
- Subsurface barriers
- Co-precipitation of contaminants
- Slope stabilization
- “Bio-bricks”
- Foundation support

Microbially and Enzyme Induced Carbonate Precipitation (MICP, EICP)

Biocementation via hydrolysis of urea

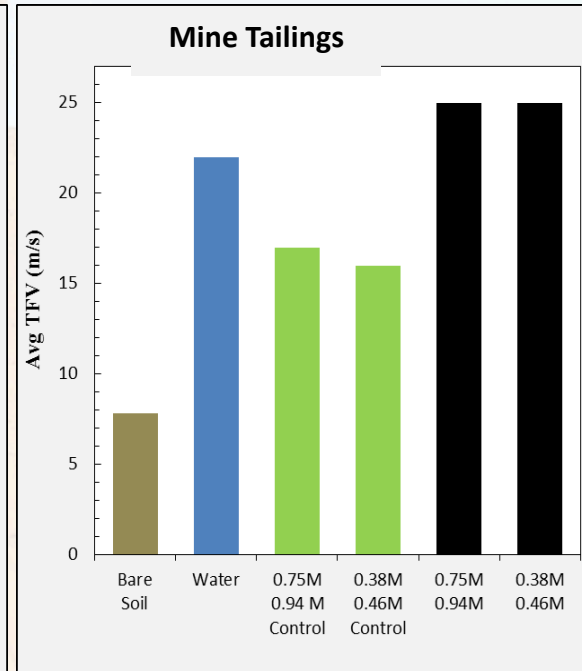
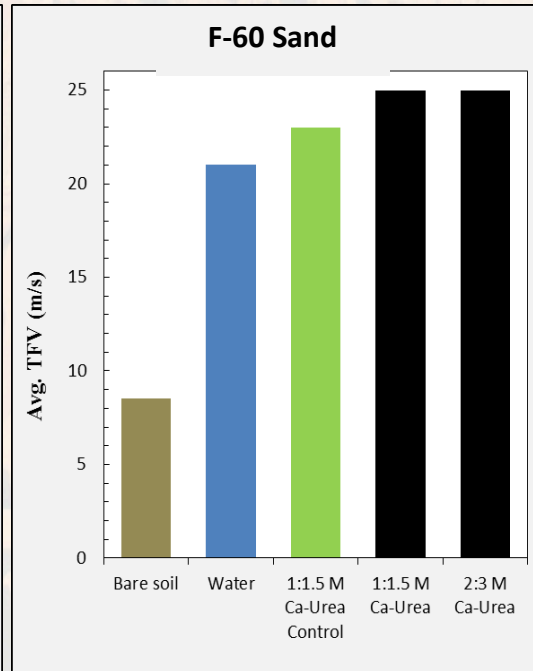
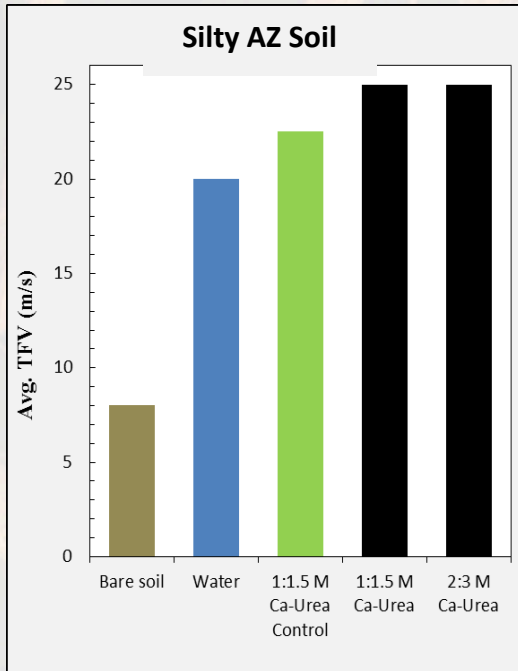
- Catalyzed by the enzyme urease
 - Urease supplied by microbes (MICP) or from agricultural sources (EICP)
 - Must provide urea & calcium source (CaCl_2)
- An alternative to Portland cement



Fugitive Dust Mitigation

Create a calcium carbonate (CaCO_3) crust via Enzyme Induced Carbonate Precipitation (EICP)

- A “one and done” solution
- Field trials this month (w/ FMI, RSI, SRL)



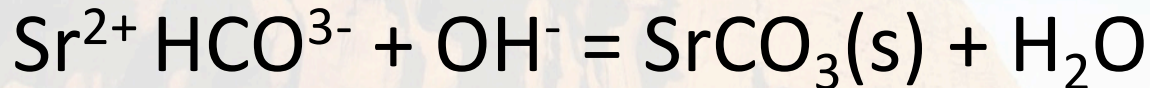
Sequestration of Radionuclides, Metals via MICP

Sequester by co-precipitation with CaCO_3

- Fujita et al.

Suitable for divalent radionuclides, metals

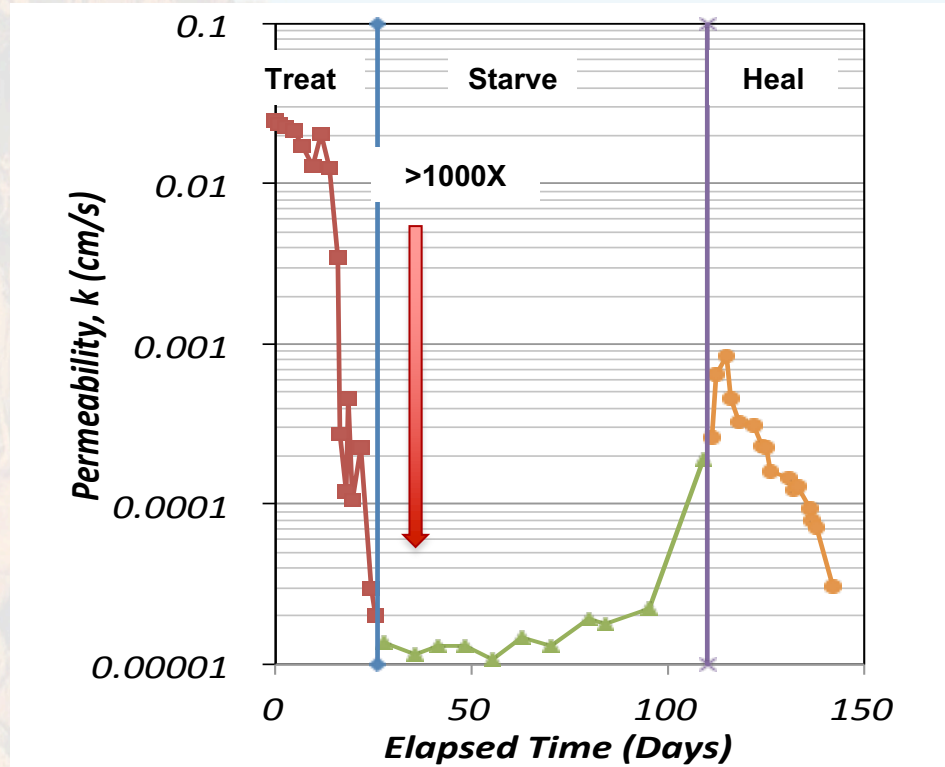
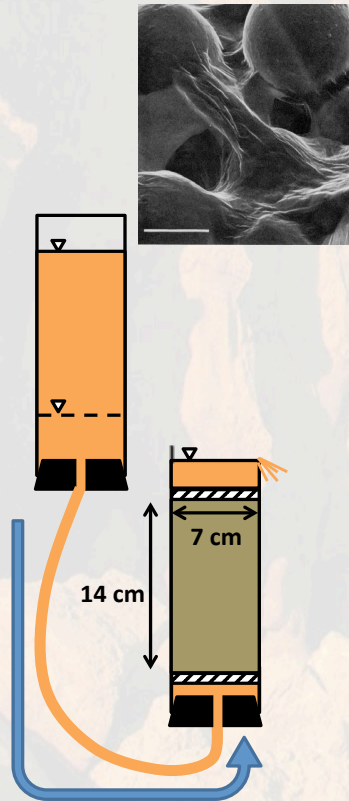
- Strontium, Cadmium



Biofilms for Seepage Control - DeJong

Reduction is temporary – can reverse & heal as needed

Self-equilibrating seepage paths deliver biofilm to critical locations



DeJong et al. (2016)

Bio-inspired Self-burrowing Robots

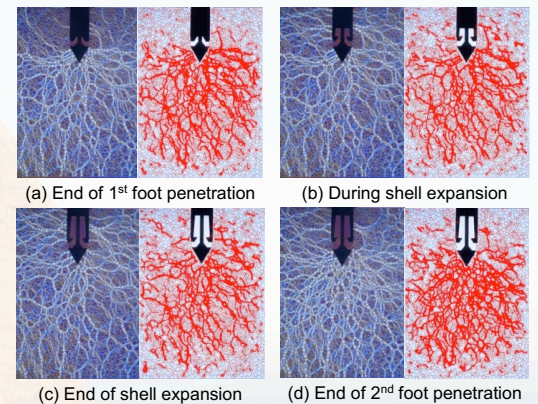
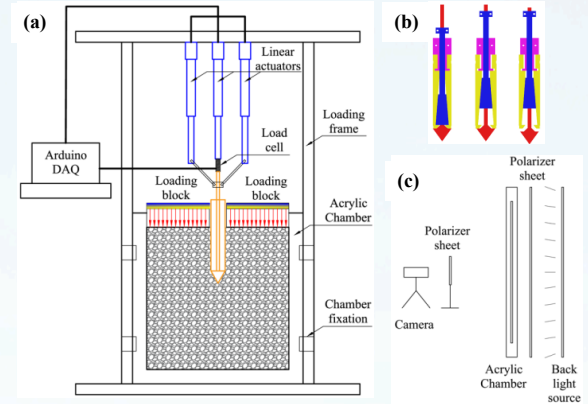
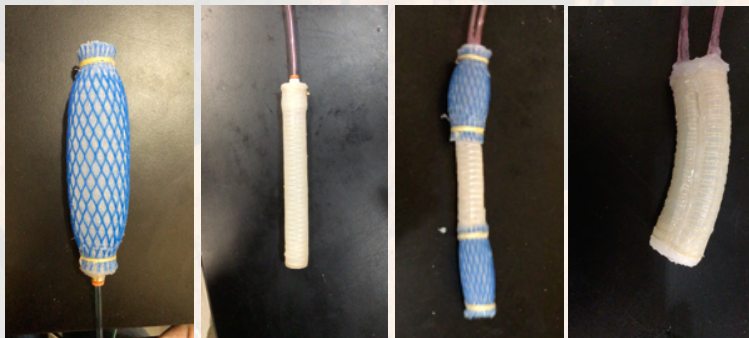
– Cortes, Frost, Tao

MOTIVATION/GOALS

- Develop self-advancing probe using razor-clam inspiration

RESEARCH ACCOMPLISHMENTS

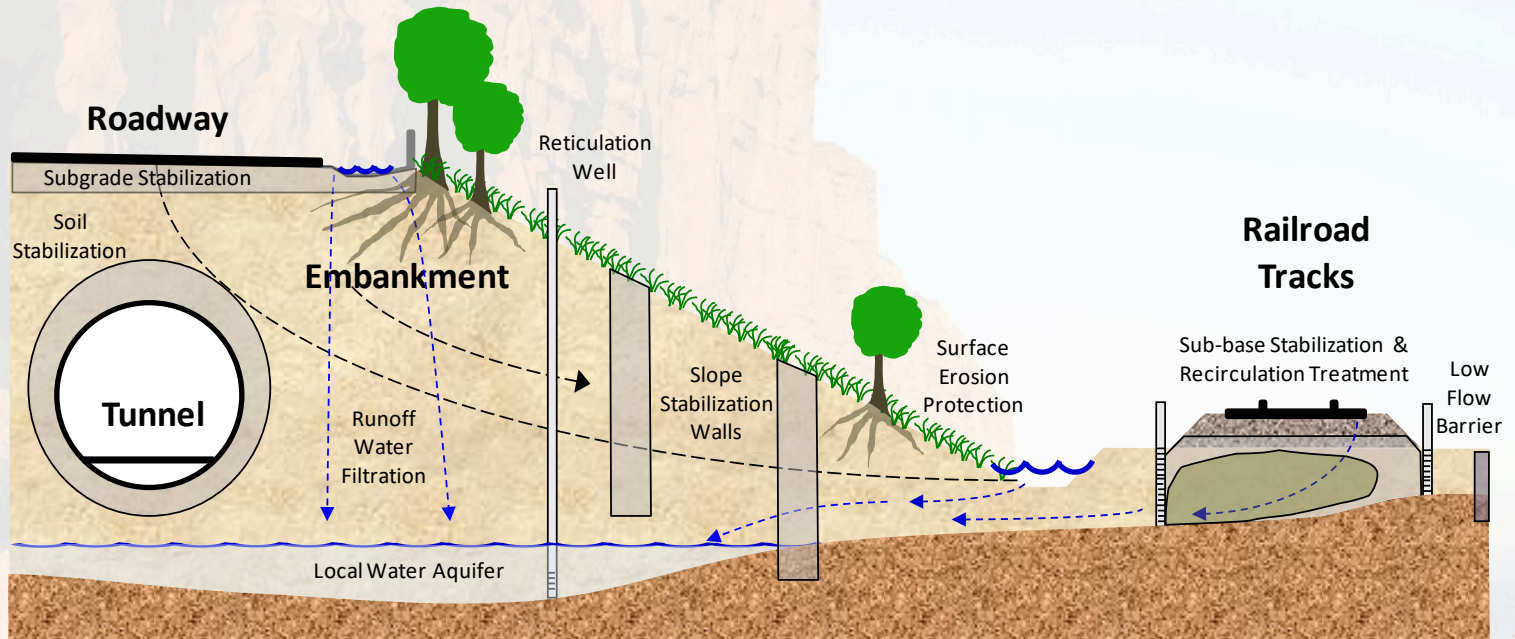
- Achieved upward burrowing with robot
- Performed penetration tests in 2-D photoelastic chamber



The Biogeotechnical Future

Many potential biogeotechnical applications
for environmental protection

Some under investigation, many more
waiting to be explored



DeJong et al. (2011)

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Thank you for your attention!

Research Efforts Made Possible By:



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