A new Schematic representation of ASM models for concepts comparison

A new schematic representation of the model processes is proposed to facilitate model concept comparison in a systematic and transparent way. For each process type, the standard processes that use the same modelling concept are represented on a single figure, and the standard processes that are different in terms of modelling concept are represented on separate figures. Different concepts are given different numbers (concept 1, concept 2...), whereas variations within the same concept are pointed out using letters (concept 1a, 1b...). The process is represented as a reaction with consumed components on the left of the figure and produced components on the right. Figure I shows the symbols used for the schematic representation:

- Models that consider the process are given by a letter (a to g).
- The electron acceptor condition of the process is indicated by a square (Ox: aerobic;
 Ax: anoxic; An: anaerobic), close to the corresponding model name.
- The included state variables are represented through both a shape and a background: the shape indicates whether the variable is particulate or colloidal, soluble or refers to an organism and internal storage, and the background indicates its composition in terms of ThOD (theoretical oxygen demand) (C), nitrogen (N) or phosphorus (P). The state variable name is indicated inside the shape, using the standardised notation from Corominas *et al.* (2010).
- The electron acceptor consumed in the process is represented by a square. For instance, depending on its usage, nitrate can be represented by a circle-square (electron acceptor) or by a circle only (substrate).

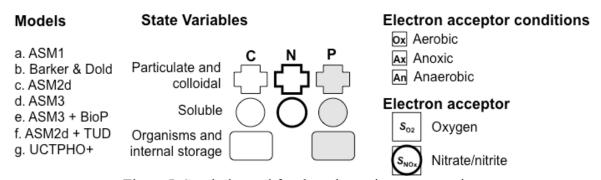


Figure I. Symbols used for the schematic representation

To simplify the graphs, alkalinity and total suspended solids are not represented. Only important stoichiometric coefficients (especially yields) are specified, as others can be calculated through conservation of ThOD, nitrogen and phosphorus (Hauduc et al. 2010).

In this process representation, the consumed and produced components of the reaction are linked by black arrows. In case state variables are not considered by all models or under all conditions, the models or conditions concerned are specified on the arrow.

The kinetic expression for the rate of reaction is also part of the concept and is therefore represented. This is also done in a condensed way by a standardised compact notation. Table I illustrates the different symbols used to keep the expression readable.

Table I. Symbols used for kinetic expressions: examples

Description	Notation	Symbol
Kinetic coefficients: maximum specific growth rate	μ оно	μ оно
Concentration of S _{NOx}	$S_{ m NOx}$	$S_{ m NOx}$
Monod function with S _B as substrate	$\frac{S_B}{K_{SB} + S_B}$	$M(S_{\mathrm{B}})$
Inhibition Monod function with S_{NOX} as electron acceptor	$\frac{K_{NOx}}{K_{NOx} + S_{NOx}}$	$IM(S_{NOx})$
Monod function with S _{PO4} as substrate, only used in models considering phosphorus removal	$\frac{S_{PO4}}{K_{PO4} + S_{PO4}}$	$ig\langle M(S_{PO4}) ig angle$
Electron acceptor conditions (ex: OHO growth) (aerobic or anoxic conditions)		$\langle M(S_{O2}) \rangle \langle \eta_{\mu OHO,Ax} M(S_{NOx}) \cdot IM(S_{O2x}) \rangle$

N.B.: The symbol $\langle \ \rangle$ is used to indicate optional or alternative terms, one or none of the lines apply for the given condition.

The saturation functions and inhibition functions, which have the form of a Monod expression, are expressed M() or IM(), with the component concerned in parenthesis. The symbol $\langle \ \rangle$ is used to indicate optional or alternative terms depending on the model or the environmental condition (see Table I for examples).

Nine standard processes have been identified and are listed below. These "standard processes" involve mechanisms that only differ by the environmental conditions under which they take place. For instance, aerobic and anoxic OHO growth processes are combined as one OHO standard growth process. This work is limited to biological processes, and therefore

chemical phosphorus precipitation is not discussed. Besides, as OHO- and ANO-related processes of ASM2d+TUD are exactly the same as ASM2d, ASM2d+TUD will be studied only for BioP-related processes.

The nine standard processes considered are:

- Hydrolysis of particulate substrate: Table II

Fermentation: Table III

OHO growth: Table IV

ANO growth: Table V

- OHO & ANO decay: Table VI

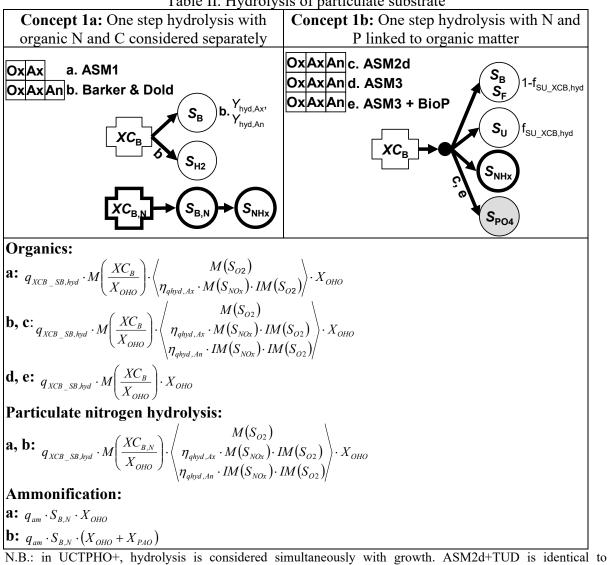
PHA storage: Table VII

PolyP storage: Table VIII

PAO growth: Table IX

- PAO decay: Table X and Table XI (PAO storage pools release/consumption)

Table II. Hydrolysis of particulate substrate



The symbol () is used to indicate optional or alternative terms, one or none of the lines should be chosen.

Table III. Fermentation process

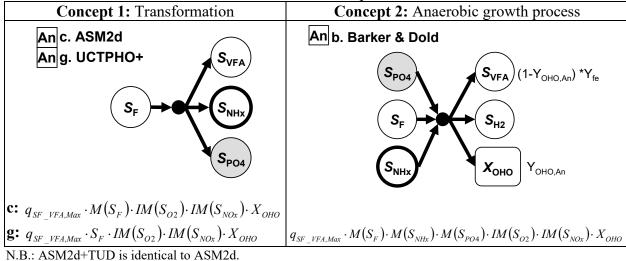


Table IV. OHO growth process concepts

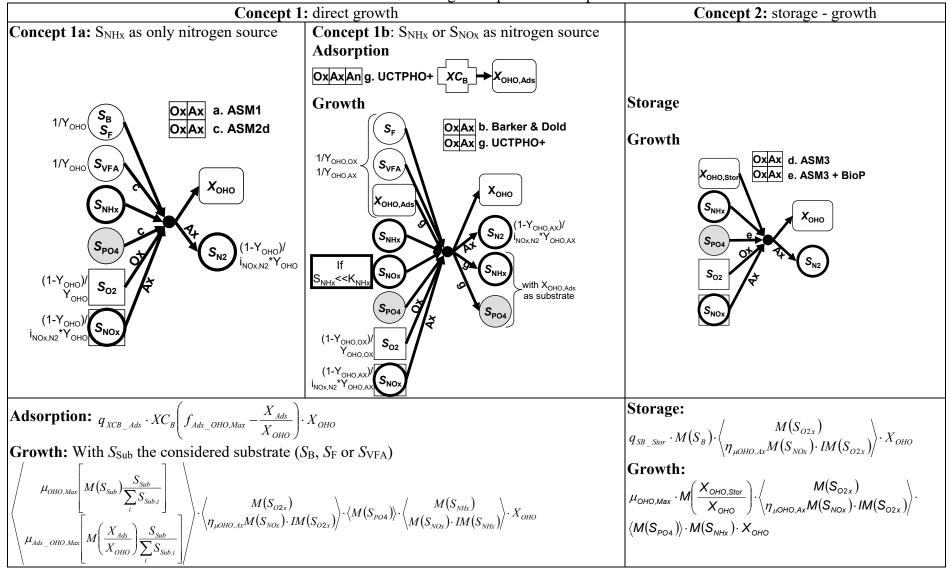


Table V. ANO growth process

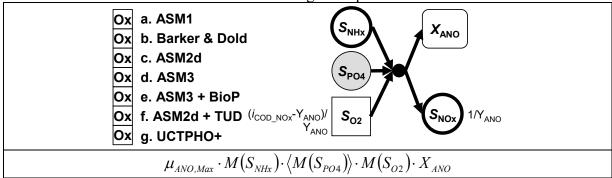
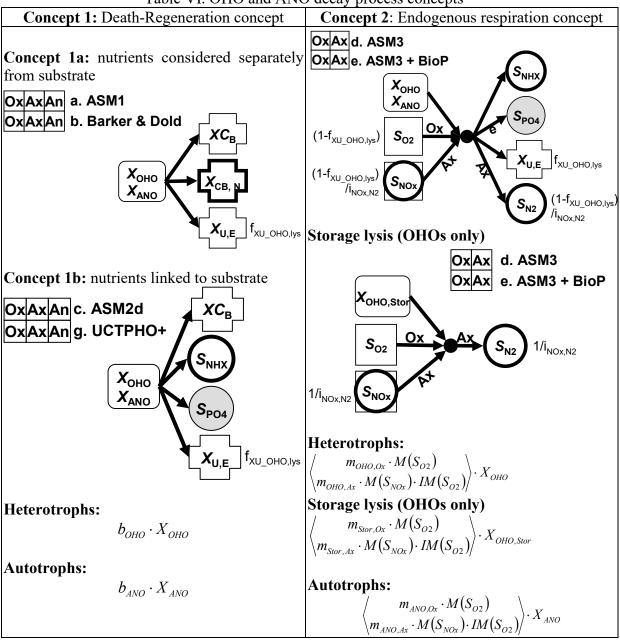


Table VI. OHO and ANO decay process concepts



N.B.: ASM2d+TUD is identical to ASM2d.

The symbol $\langle \cdot \rangle$ is used to indicate optional or alternative terms, one or none of the lines should be chosen.

Table VII. PHA storage process concept

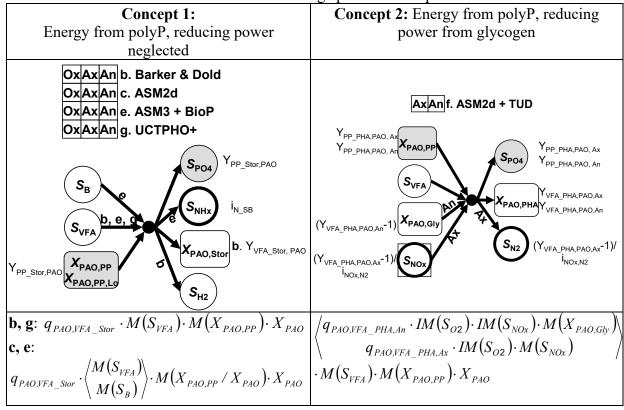
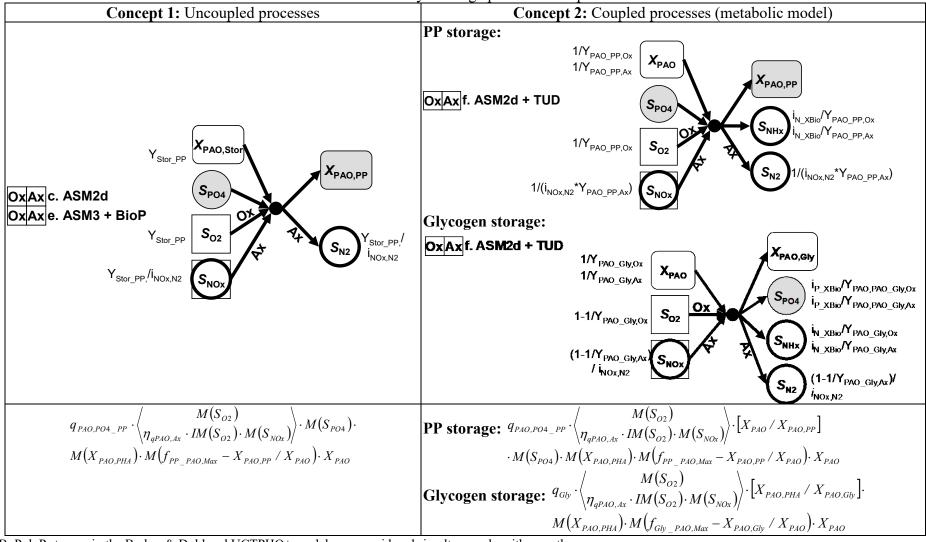


Table VIII. PolyP storage process concept



NB: PolyP storage in the Barker & Dold and UCTPHO+ models are considered simultaneously with growth. The symbol () is used to indicate optional or alternative terms, one or none of the lines should be chosen.

Table IX. PAO growth

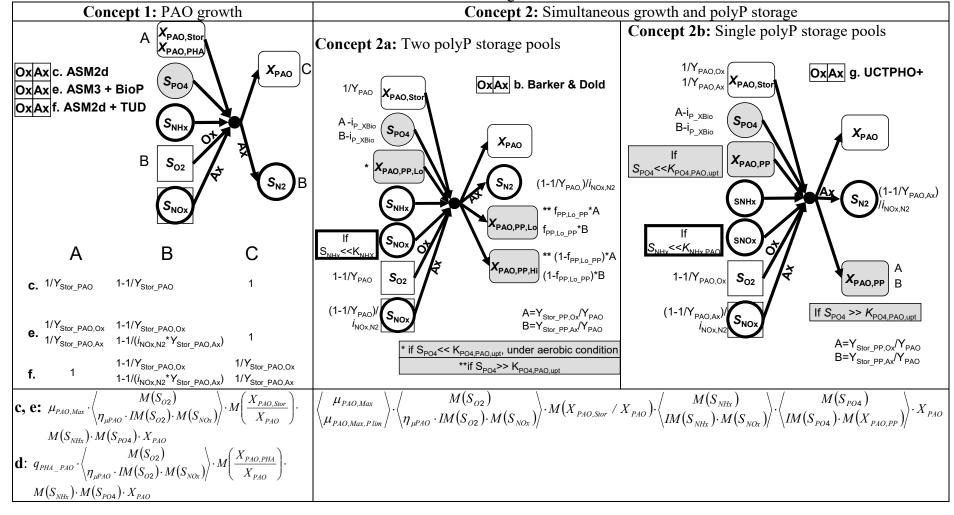


Table X: PAO decay process concepts

	Concept 2: Endogonous respiration		
Concept 1: Death-	Concept 2: Endogenous respiration		
regeneration concept			
	OxAxAn b. Barker & Dold		
	OxAx e. ASM3 + BioP		
	Ax. (1-11 _{\(\rho\)PAO /}		
	OxAxAn g. UCTPHO+ χ_{CB} $(1-f_{XU_PAO,lys}-f_{SU_PAO,lys})$		
	An: 1-f _{XU_PAO,lys} -f _{SU_PAO,lys}		
	*		
	X _{U,E} f _{XU_PAO,lys}		
	X _{PAO} SU_PAO, lys April 1 f		
	X _{PAO} S _{U,E} S _{U,E} S _{U,E} An: 1-f _{SU,E} An: 0.1 PAO lys		
	An: 1-f _{SU_PAO,lys}		
OxAxAn c. ASM2d	A Soo Ox Supao, iy* in_su		
XC _B 1-f _{XU}			
/ ^"	f _{SU_PAO,lys})*i _{N_SU}		
	$A\left(S_{\text{NOx}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$		
(S _{NHx})	A S _{NOx}		
X _{PAO}			
S _{PO4}	$A \qquad \qquad (S_{N2}) A$		
1	b. Ox: 1-f _{XU_PAO,lys} -f _{SU_PAO,lys}		
	b. Ax: (1-f _{XU_PAO,lys} -f _{SU_PAO,lys})/ i _{NOx,N2}		
$X_{U,E}$ f_{XU}	I Ivu I		
	$\mathbf{Ax:}(1-\mathbf{f}_{XU_PAO,Iys})/\ \mathbf{i}_{NOx,N2}$		
	f. Ox: 1		
	Ax: 1/ <i>i</i> _{NOx,N2}		
	g. \mathbf{Ox} : 1- $f_{XU_PAO,lys}$ - $f_{SU_PAO,lys}$ \mathbf{Ax} : $\eta_{,PAO}$ *(1- $f_{XU_PAO,lys}$ - $f_{SU_PAO,lys}$)/ $i_{NOX,N2}$		
Maintenance:			
	Ax An b. Barker & Dold X _{PAO_PP} /		
	AxAn f. ASM2d + TUD $X_{PAO_PP,Lo}$ $X_{PAO_PP,Lo}$		
	An g. UCTPHO+		
b V			
$b_{\scriptscriptstyle PAO} \cdot X_{\scriptscriptstyle PAO}$	$\left \begin{array}{c} W(S_{02}) \\ W(S_{02}) \end{array}\right $		
	$ \mathbf{p}, \mathbf{g} \cdot m_{PAO} \cdot \langle IM(S_{O2}) \cdot M(S_{NOx}) \rangle \cdot X_{PAO} $		
	$\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{g}: m_{PAO} \cdot \left\langle \frac{M(S_{O2})}{IM(S_{O2}) \cdot M(S_{NOx})} \right\rangle \cdot X_{PAO}$ $\mathbf{e}: m_{PAO} \cdot \left\langle \frac{M(S_{O2})}{\eta_{mPAO}} \cdot IM(S_{O2}) \cdot M(S_{NOx}) \right\rangle \cdot X_{PAO}$		
	$ \mathbf{g} $ / $M(\mathbf{g}_{\perp})$		
	$ \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} : m_{PAO} \cdot \langle \mathbf{e} \mathbf{e} \rangle \cdot X_{PAO} \rangle \cdot X_{PAO}$		
	$ \boldsymbol{\gamma}_{mPAO} \cdot IM(S_{O2}) \cdot M(S_{NOx}) $		
	$\mathbf{f}: \left\langle m_{PAO, Ox} \cdot M(S_{O2}) \times X_{PAO} \right\rangle \cdot X_{PAO}$		
	$ f: \langle M(S) M(S) \rangle X_{PAO}$		
	$ m_{PAO,Ax} \cdot IIVI (S_{O2}) \cdot IVI (S_{NOx}) $		
	$\begin{array}{c} \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c } \hline \begin{tabular}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		
	$ = \mathbf{f} \cdot m_{-\infty} \cdot IM(S_{\infty}) \cdot IM(S_{\infty}) \cdot M(X_{\infty}) \cdot X_{\infty} $		
	PAO,An III (O2) III (NOx) III (A PAO,PP) A PAO		
	a g :		
	$ \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot$		
	$ \mathbf{z} ^{\sigma_{PP_{-}PO4}} \cdot M(S_{O2}) \cdot IM(S_{NO2}) ^{M(\Lambda_{PAO,PP}) \cdot \Lambda_{PAO}} $		
	(02) (NOX)		

Table XI: PAO storage pools release/consumption during lysis

Table XI: PAO storage pools release/consumption during lysis		
Concept 1:	Concept 2:	
Stored compounds are released	Stored compounds are consumed	
PolyP lysis: OxAxAn b. Barker & Dold OxAxAn c. ASM2d OxAx e. ASM3 + BioP OxAxAn g. UCTPHO+ PHA lysis: OxAxAn g. UCTPHO+ XPAO_PP,Hi SPO4 XPAO_PP,Hi XPAO_PP,Hi XPAO_Stor XCB	Ox Ax An e. ASM3 + BioP $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
OxAxAn b. Barker & Dold OxAxAn c. ASM2d		
PolyP lysis:	$m_{PAO,Stor}$ ·	
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{b}, \mathbf{g:} \\ m_{PAO} \cdot \left\langle IM(S_{O2}) \cdot M(S_{NOx}) \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle X_{PAO,PP,Lo} / X_{PAO} \right\rangle \cdot X_{PAO} \\ IM(S_{O2}) \cdot IM(S_{NOx}) \right\rangle \cdot \left\langle X_{PAO,PP,Hi} / X_{PAO} \right\rangle \cdot X_{PAO} \\ \mathbf{c:} \ b_{PP_PAO} \cdot X_{PAO,PP} \\ \end{array}$	$\left\langle egin{aligned} M(S_{O2}) \ \eta_{\mathit{mPAO,Stor}} \cdot IM(S_{O2}) \cdot M(S_{\mathit{NOx}}) \end{aligned} \right angle \cdot X_{\mathit{PAO,Stor}}$	
$e: b_{PP_PAO} \cdot \left\langle \frac{M(S_{O2})}{\eta_{bPP_PAO} \cdot IM(S_{O2}) \cdot M(S_{NOx})} \right\rangle \cdot X_{PAO,PP}$		
PHA lysis: b : $m_{PAO} \cdot \left\langle \frac{M(S_{O2})}{IM(S_{O2}) \cdot M(S_{NOx})} \right\rangle \cdot \frac{X_{PAO,Slor}}{X_{PAO}} \cdot X_{PAO}$		
c: $b_{Stor_PAO} \cdot X_{PAO,Stor}$		
$ \left \begin{array}{c} M(S_{O2}) \\ M_{PAO} \cdot \left\langle \begin{array}{c} M(S_{O2}) \cdot M(S_{NOx}) \\ IM(S_{O2}) \cdot M(S_{NOx}) \end{array} \right\rangle \cdot M(S_{NHx}) \cdot M(S_{PO4}) \cdot \frac{X_{PAO,Stor}}{X_{PAO}} \cdot X_{PAO} \end{aligned} $		