

Supplementary Materials for

**Assessment of Full-Scale N₂O Emission Characteristics and Testing of Control Concepts
in an Activated Sludge Wastewater Treatment Plant with Alternating Aerobic and
Anoxic Phases**

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Pearson's partial correlation analysis

Partial correlation is a method used to describe the relationship between two variables (e.g., \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y}) whilst removing the effect of other variables (e.g., \mathbf{t}). It firstly considers linear regression to predict \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} from \mathbf{t} , and then correlates the residuals (i.e., $\mathbf{x} - \hat{\mathbf{x}}$ and $\mathbf{y} - \hat{\mathbf{y}}$) to quantify the strength of the relationship between \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} when the effect of \mathbf{t} has been excluded. The Pearson's partial correlation coefficient is calculated using the equation below.

$$r_{xy,t} = \frac{r_{xy} - r_{xt} * r_{yt}}{\sqrt{(1 - r_{xt}^2) * (1 - r_{yt}^2)}} \quad (\text{S1})$$

Where $r_{xy,t}$ = partial correlation between \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y} controlling for \mathbf{t}

r_{xy} = correlation between \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{y}

r_{xt} = correlation between \mathbf{x} and \mathbf{t}

r_{yt} = correlation between \mathbf{y} and \mathbf{t}

As indicated in Eq. S1, the coefficient, $r_{xy,t}$, calculated through the Pearson's partial correlation which removes the effect of other variables should be different from r_{xy} calculated directly using the Pearson's correlation.

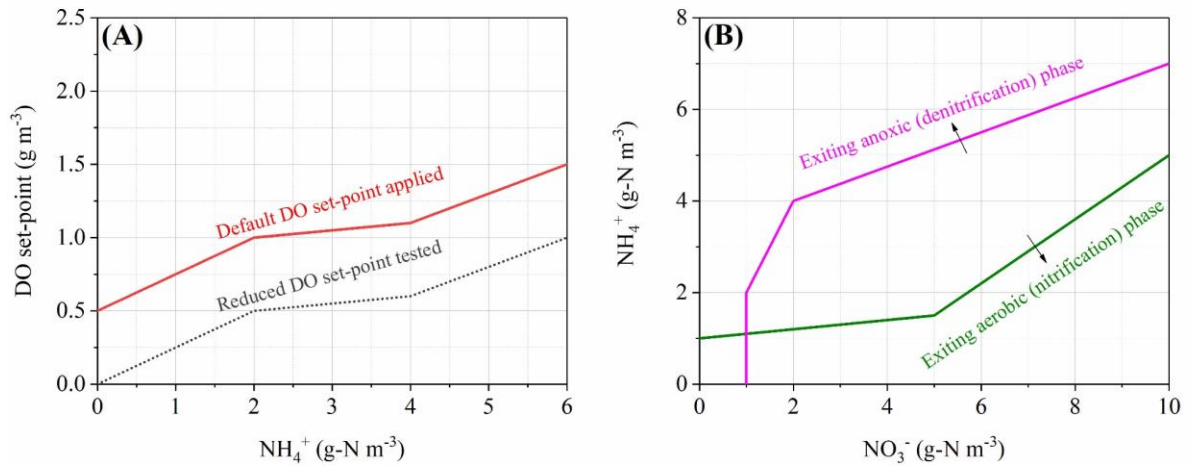


Figure S1. (A) Default and tested DO set-point based on NH₄⁺ concentration and (B) default relationship between NH₄⁺ and NO₃⁻ concentrations that regulates exiting of aerobic/anoxic phase in the STAR Control[®].

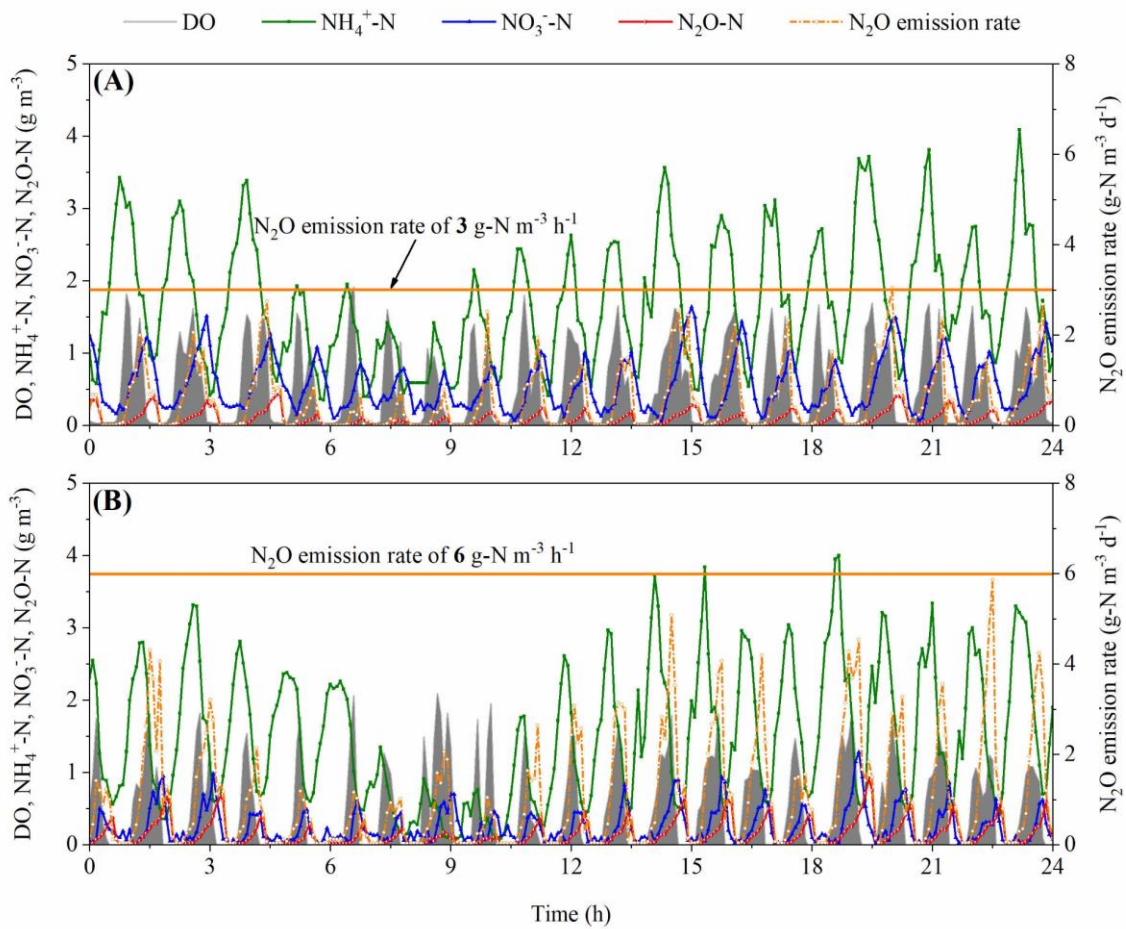


Figure S2. Dynamic profiles of process variables on June 26, 2018 in (A) Reactor 1 and (B) Reactor 3 with similar concentrations and behavior of NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , and DO but different ranges and responses of N_2O .

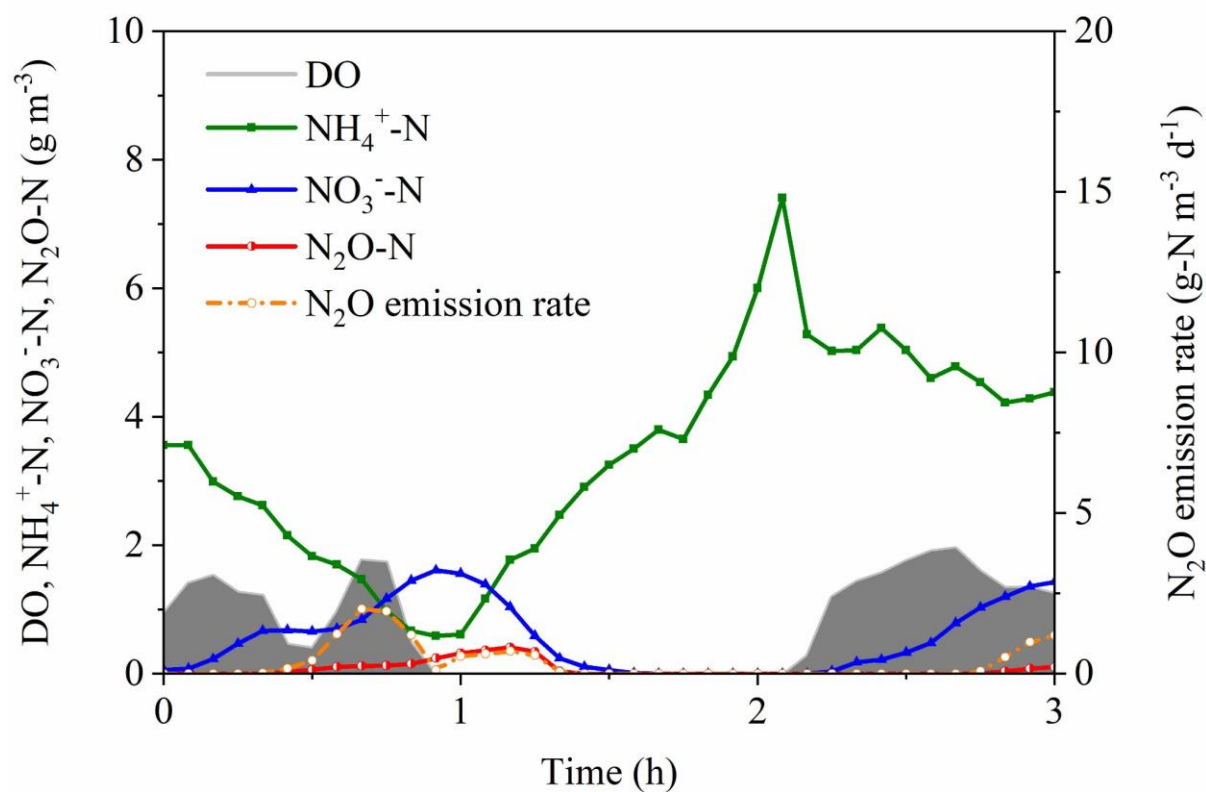


Figure S3. Cyclic data showing lack of nitrification activity in the anoxic phase (DO as electron acceptor for nitrification was strictly 0 and nitrate didn't reappear after depletion, while ammonium increased consistently due to influent supply).