Biomass segregation between biofilm and flocs improves the control of nitrite-oxidizing bacteria in mainstream partial nitritation and anammox processes

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A B S T R A C T

The control of nitrite-oxidizing bacteria (NOB) challenges the implementation of partial nitritation and anammox (PN/A) processes under mainstream conditions. The aim of the present study was to understand how operating conditions impact microbial competition and the control of NOB in hybrid PN/A systems, where biofilm and flocs coexist. A hybrid PN/A moving-bed biofilm reactor (MBBR; also referred to as integrated fixed film activated sludge or IFAS) was operated at 15 °C on aerobically pre-treated municipal wastewater (23 mgNH4-N L-1). Ammonium-oxidizing bacteria (AOB) and NOB were enriched primarily in the flocs, and anammox bacteria (AMX) in the biofilm. After decreasing the dissolved oxygen concentration (DO) from 1.2 to 0.17 mgO2 L-1 - with all other operating conditions unchanged - washout of NOB from the flocs was observed. The activity of the minor NOB fraction remaining in the biofilm was suppressed at low DO. As a result, low effluent NO3 concentrations (0.5 mgN L-1) were consistently achieved at aerobic nitrogen removal rates (80 mgN L-1 d-1) comparable to those of conventional treatment plants. A simple dynamic mathematical model, assuming perfect biomass segregation with AOB and NOB in the flocs and AMX in the biofilm, was able to qualitatively reproduce the selective washout of NOB from the flocs in response to the decrease in DO-setpoint. Similarly, numerical simulations indicated that flocs removal is an effective operational strategy to achieve the selective washout of NOB. The direct competition for NO2 between NOB and AMX - the latter retained in the biofilm and acting as a “NO2-sink” - was identified by the model as key mechanism leading to a difference in the actual growth rates of AOB and NOB (i.e., fNOB < fAOB in flocs) and allowing for the selective NOB washout over a broad range of simulated sludge retention times (SRT = 6.8–24.5 d). Experimental results and model predictions demonstrate the increased operational flexibility, in terms of variables that can be easily controlled by operators, offered by hybrid systems as compared to solely biofilm systems for the control of NOB in mainstream PN/A applications.

1. Introduction

Partial nitritation and anammox (PN/A) is a resource-efficient alternative process for the removal of nitrogen from municipal wastewater (MWW) and holds promise to bring wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) close to neutral or even positive energy balances (Siegrist et al., 2008; van Loosdrecht and Brdjanovic, 2019 The Author(s). Published by Elsevier Ltd. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/).
PN/A technologies are implemented for the treatment of warm and concentrated streams such as digester supernatant (“sidestream PN/A”; Lackner et al., 2014). Research targeting the direct application of PN/A to more dilute MWW, or “mainstream PN/A”, is progressing at a fast pace (De Clippeleir et al., 2013; Gilbert et al., 2015; Laureni et al., 2016; Lotti et al., 2015). The challenges associated with mainstream PN/A relate to the highly variable, dilute and cold characteristics of MWW. Moreover, mainstream PN/A must guarantee volumetric N-removal rates comparable to conventional WWTP (i.e., 100 mgN L$^{-1}$ d$^{-1}$; Metcalf et al. (2013)) and reliably discharge effluent to stringent water quality standards (e.g., below 2 mgNH$_4$-N L$^{-1}$ in Switzerland; WPO (1998)).

Successful PN/A relies on the concerted activity of aerobic (AOB) and anaerobic ammonium-oxidizing (AMX) bacteria (Speth et al., 2016). Optimized microbial community engineering strategies are required to favour the growth of AOB and retain the slower-growing AMX, while out-competing the undesired nitrite-oxidizing bacteria (NOB). Several operational strategies implemented in sidestream applications are not feasible under mainstream conditions. At mesophilic temperatures (>20°C), AOB display higher maximum growth rates than NOB, which allows selective NOB washout at a sufficiently low solids retention time.

Conversely, at mainstream temperatures between 10 and 20°C (in temperate regions), the differences in growth rates are minimal (Hellinga et al., 1998). In addition, nitrogen concentrations in the main line are too low for NOB to be inhibited by free ammonia (NH$_3$) or free nitrous acid (HNO$_2$) (Anthonisen et al., 1976; Jubany et al., 2009). As a result, NOB control and washout cannot be based on maximum growth rates alone, as is efficiently achieved in sidestream suspended biomass systems (Hellinga et al., 1998; Joss et al., 2011).

The use of biofilms, either grown on carrier material or in the form of granular bio-aggregates, has proven effective to achieve stable and resilient PN/A under mainstream conditions at laboratory scale (Gilbert et al., 2015; Laureni et al., 2016; Lotti et al., 2015). Biofilms allow for the long solids retention times (SRT) needed to retain AMX, while substrate gradients promote the suppression of NOB activity (Brockmann and Morgenroth, 2010; Gilbert et al., 2015; Laureni et al., 2016; Lotti et al., 2014; Pérez et al., 2014). NOB control in biofilm systems is mainly driven by the competition for oxygen with AOB, with the latter usually featuring higher substrate affinities (Brockmann and Morgenroth, 2010; Corbala-Robles et al., 2016; Pérez et al., 2014). PN/A operation under oxygen-limited NH$_4$ oxidation can favour nitritation while limiting the aerobic growth of NOB (Brockmann and Morgenroth, 2010; Isanta et al., 2015; Pérez et al., 2014). However, operation under oxygen limitation inherently limits the AOB activity as well, and thus the overall process rate (Laureni et al., 2015; Pérez et al., 2014). Moreover, despite the generally accepted higher affinity of AOB for oxygen (Rittmann and McCarty, 2001), NOB are known to adapt to low dissolved oxygen concentrations (DO) (Liu and Wang, 2013), and several studies have recently reported higher oxygen affinities for NOB than AOB (Malovanyy et al., 2015; Regmi et al., 2014; Sliekers et al., 2005). Lastly, although their activity can be suppressed, NOB can persist in the biofilm and become active when favourable conditions are re-established, making their long-term suppression in solely biofilm systems challenging (Pux et al., 2004; Gilbert et al., 2015; Isanta et al., 2015; Laureni et al., 2016; Lotti et al., 2014).

Hybrid systems, where biofilms and flocs coexist (also referred to as integrated fixed film activated sludge or IFAS), are currently receiving increased attention for their potential advantages for PN/A applications. Experimental evidence (Laureni et al., 2016; Leix et al., 2016; Malovanyy et al., 2015; Park et al., 2014; Shi et al., 2016; Veuillet et al., 2014; Vlaeminck et al. 2010; Wells et al., 2017; Winkler et al., 2011) and numerical results (Hubaux et al., 2015; Volcke et al., 2012) indicate that the faster-growing aerobic guilds tend to enrich in the floc fraction, with direct access to dissolved substrates. In turn, AMX have been shown to enrich in the biofilm, where anoxic conditions are achieved. As a result, differential control of the retention times of the bacterial guilds associated with the two biomass fractions is in principle possible (Wett et al., 2015). Moreover, as flocs are less diffusion-limited than biofilms, significantly higher aerobic volumetric conversion rates can be achieved even at low DO (Veuillet et al., 2014). Nonetheless, published data on hybrid systems operated for PN/A remain limited and seemingly contradictory. Hybrid systems at high flocs concentrations above 1 gTSS L$^{-1}$ have been applied at full scale to treat digester supernatant at mesophilic temperatures with negligible NOB activity (Veuillet et al., 2014). Conversely, increased NOB activity has been reported in hybrid systems with a fraction of flocs as small as <10% of total solids (Hubaux et al., 2015; Laureni et al., 2016). The implications of biomass segregation and operational conditions for microbial competition in hybrid systems are as yet largely unknown.

The aim of this work was to understand the dominant mechanisms controlling the interaction between biofilm and flocs, the influence of operating conditions, and their implications for NOB control in hybrid PN/A systems. The effect of the DO on NOB was assessed experimentally in an IFAS system operated on real MWW at 15°C. In parallel, a simplified dynamic mathematical model of the hybrid system was developed to provide a mechanistic interpretation of the experimental results, and to understand how the composition of the flocs and the NOB concentration respond to changes in DO, flocs removal, and AMX activity in the biofilm. The sensitivity of the simulation outcome to model parameters was assessed. Relevant scenarios for engineering practice are also discussed.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Long-term reactor operation at different DO

A 12 L hybrid MBBR was operated as a sequencing batch reactor (SBR) for PN/A on aerobically pre-treated MWW (see next section). The reactor was filled at a volumetric ratio of 33% with K5 biofilm carriers (AnoxKaldnes™, Sweden; protected surface of 800 m$^2$ m$^{-3}$). The biomass was previously acclimatised to the influent for over one year (Laureni et al., 2016). The reactor was run for 565 days at 15.5 ± 1.0°C. Each SBR cycle consisted of six steps: feeding (5 L of pre-treated MWW, 5 min), anoxic mixing (10 min; 200 rpm), aeration and mixing (variable duration in the range 60–200 min; terminated at a residual NH$_4$ concentration of 2 mgNH$_4$-N L$^{-1}$), anoxic mixing (60 min), settling (60 min), and effluent discharge (terminated at 7 L fill level; 2 min). The DO was varied between micro-aerobic conditions (Phases I, III, V: 0.17 ± 0.04 mgO$_2$ L$^{-1}$ (Gilbert et al., 2015)), and aerobic conditions (Phases II, IV: 1.2 ± 0.2 mgO$_2$ L$^{-1}$ and 1.6 ± 0.1 mgO$_2$ L$^{-1}$ (Regmi et al., 2014) (Fig. 2). The total cycle duration varied between 3.5 ± 0.5 and 5.3 ± 0.3 h for operation at high and low DO, respectively.

The reactor was equipped with an optical oxygen sensor (Oxymax COS61D), ion-selective electrodes for NH$_4$ and NO$_3$ concentrations, and pH and temperature sensors (ISEmax CAS40D), all calibrated at a volumetric ratio of 33% with K5 biofilm carriers (AnoxKaldnes™, Sweden; protected surface of 800 m$^2$ m$^{-3}$). The biomass was previously acclimatised to the influent for over one year (Laureni et al., 2016). The reactor was run for 565 days at 15.5 ± 1.0°C. Each SBR cycle consisted of six steps: feeding (5 L of pre-treated MWW, 5 min), anoxic mixing (10 min; 200 rpm), aeration and mixing (variable duration in the range 60–200 min; terminated at a residual NH$_4$ concentration of 2 mgNH$_4$-N L$^{-1}$), anoxic mixing (60 min), settling (60 min), and effluent discharge (terminated at 7 L fill level; 2 min). The DO was varied between micro-aerobic conditions (Phases I, III, V: 0.17 ± 0.04 mgO$_2$ L$^{-1}$ (Gilbert et al., 2015)), and aerobic conditions (Phases II, IV: 1.2 ± 0.2 mgO$_2$ L$^{-1}$ and 1.6 ± 0.1 mgO$_2$ L$^{-1}$ (Regmi et al., 2014) (Fig. 2). The total cycle duration varied between 3.5 ± 0.5 and 5.3 ± 0.3 h for operation at high and low DO, respectively.

The reactor was equipped with an optical oxygen sensor (Oxymax COS61D), ion-selective electrodes for NH$_4$ and NO$_3$ concentrations, and pH and temperature sensors (ISEmax CAS40D), all from Endress + Hauser (Switzerland). The pH was not controlled and remained stable at 7.4 ± 0.2 throughout the experimental period. Operational data are presented in Figure S1.

2.2. Municipal wastewater (MWW)

The municipal wastewater was taken from the sewer of Dübendorf (Switzerland). After primary treatment (screen, sand...
removal and primary clarifier), MWW was pre-treated in an aerated 12L SBR operated for high-rate organic carbon (as COD) removal at an SRT of 1 d. The pre-treated MWW featured the following characteristics: 54 ± 13 mgCOD/L L⁻¹, 23 ± 6 mgNH₄-N L⁻¹, and <0.3 mgNO₃⁻ L⁻¹ of NO₂ and NO₃. Prior to feeding to the PN/A reactor, the pre-treated MWW was stored in a temperature-controlled (<20 °C) external buffer tank of 50L to equalize the hydraulic loads.

2.3. Control of total suspended solids (TSS) and calculation of their dynamic SRT

In addition to the settling step in the SBR cycle, from day 70 onwards the reactor effluent was filtered through a 10L filter-bag (50-μm-mesh; 3M™ NB Series, Nylon Monofilament) placed in a 50L barrel. The content of the net was centrifuged for 5 min at 2000 x g, and the solids were reintroduced into the reactor on a daily basis. The TSS in the reactor and all activities were measured one cycle after biomass reintroduction.

The dynamic total SRT was calculated considering only the observed sludge loss in the effluent and by sampling (modified from Takács et al. (2008)):

\[
SRT_{t+\Delta t} = SRT_t \left(1 - \frac{X_{\text{effluent}} V_{\text{effluent}} + X_{\text{reactor}} V_{\text{sample}}}{X_{\text{reactor}} V_{\text{reactor}}} \right) + \Delta t
\]

where \(X_{\text{effluent}}\) is the average TSS concentration in the filter-bag effluent (gTS/L), \(V_{\text{effluent}}\) is the total effluent volume discharged during the time interval \(V_{\text{sample}}\) is the volume taken out for biomass sampling, \(X_{\text{reactor}}\) is the TSS concentration in the reactor (gTS/L), \(V_{\text{reactor}}\) is the volume of the bulk liquid phase in the reactor (L), and \(\Delta t\) is the time interval between subsequent measurements (d). The aerobic SRT is calculated from the total SRT as follows:

\[
SRT_{\text{aerobic}} = \frac{SRT_{\text{aerobic}}}{t_{\text{total}}}
\]

where \(t_{\text{aerobic}}/t_{\text{total}}\) is the actual fraction of aerobic time over the total batch time (Fig. S1). The development of TSS, SRT and \(SRT_{\text{aerobic}}\) over time is presented in Fig. S2, together with the volumetric particle size distribution of the flocs measured on days 451 and 465 via laser light scattering (Mastersizer, 2000, Malvern, UK). During the experiment, \(SRT_{\text{aerobic}}\) increased from 4.7 to 49.1 days.

2.4. Maximum activities of AOB, NOB, and AMX, and their segregation between biofilm and flocs

The maximum anammox activity \(r_{\text{AMX(max)}}\) is defined as the volumetric rate of nitrogen removal (sum of NH₄ and NO₂) in the absence of DO and under non-limiting concentrations of NH₄ and NO₂. \(r_{\text{AMX(max)}}\) was measured in-situ once or twice a week. The maximum activities of AOB and NOB \(r_{\text{AOB(max)}}\) and \(r_{\text{NOB(max)}}\) are defined respectively as the volumetric rates of NH₄ oxidation and NO₂ production. \(r_{\text{AOB(max)}}\) and \(r_{\text{NOB(max)}}\) were measured via ex-situ batch tests (1L) run under fully aerobic conditions (> 5 mgO₂ L⁻¹) and non-limiting concentrations of NH₄ and NO₂. The liquid fraction was sampled during mixing and a proportional number of random carriers were chosen manually. Mixing was provided with a magnetic stirrer (200 rpm) and the temperature was maintained at 15 ± 1 °C. After manually removing all carriers, \(r_{\text{AOB(max)}}\) and \(r_{\text{NOB(max)}}\) of the flocs were measured. The \(r_{\text{AMX(max)}}\) value of the suspension was checked ex-situ five times throughout the experimental period and was confirmed to be negligible. NH₄ and NO₂ were supplied as NH₄Cl and NaNO₂ (20–30 mgL⁻¹), and volumetric consumption rates were calculated by linear regression of laboratory measurements of 3–4 grab samples from the bulk liquid phase.

2.5. Activities of AOB, NOB, and AMX during regular operation (aerobic step)

The volumetric activities of the three main autotrophic guilds during regular operation \(r_{\text{AOB}}, r_{\text{NOB}}, \text{and}\ r_{\text{AMX}}\) cycle expressed as mgNH₄-N L⁻¹ d⁻¹, mgNO₃-N L⁻¹ d⁻¹, and mg(NH₄ + NO₂)-N L⁻¹ d⁻¹ respectively) were estimated according to Laureni et al. (2016). In short, during the aerated step of an SBR cycle, the consumption of NH₄, accumulation of NO₂ and production of NO₃ were followed by laboratory measurements of 3–4 grab samples from the bulk liquid phase. The activities were estimated based on the stoichiometric and kinetic matrix presented in Table 1, with parameters from Table 2. Heterotrophic denitrification during aeration was assumed to be negligible (Laureni et al., 2016).

2.6. Nitrogen removal over the entire SBR cycle and during the aerobic step

Over the entire SBR cycle, the volumetric N-removal rate (mgL⁻¹ L⁻¹ d⁻¹) was calculated by dividing the sum of the dissolved nitrogen species (NH₄, NO₂ and NO₃) in the influent and effluent by the hydraulic retention time (HRT, d). The relative removals (%) of NH₄ and total nitrogen are defined as the difference between their influent and effluent concentrations divided by the influent concentrations. The influent and effluent were sampled once per week (Fig. S3).

During aeration, the aerobic volumetric N-removal rate (mgL⁻¹ L⁻¹ d⁻¹) was calculated as the difference between the NH₄ consumption rate and the rates of NO₂ and NO₃ production. The aerobic N-removal efficiency (%) was estimated by dividing the N-removal rate during aeration by the NH₄ depletion rate.

2.7. Growth rate of AOB, NOB, and AMX

The maximum growth rates of AOB \(r_{\text{AOB(max)}}\) and NOB \(r_{\text{NOB(max)}}\) were estimated during Phase II, when substrate limitations were minor, based on the measured exponential increase in their maximum activity in the flocs \(r_{\text{AOB(max)}},\) Fig. 2b), or in their activity during operation \(r_{\text{AOB(cx)}}\), Fig. 2c). Most of the activity increase occurred in suspension, where diffusion limitation was assumed to be of minor importance. The potential seeding of AOB and NOB from the biofilm was neglected. The suspended solids mass balance \(X_i,\) with \(i = \text{AOB, NOB}\) is expressed as:

\[
\frac{dX_i}{dt} = \left(\mu_{\text{i,max}} - b_i - \frac{1}{SRT}\right)X_i = \mu_{\text{i,obs}}X_i
\]

where \(\mu_{\text{i,max}}\) and \(\mu_{\text{i,obs}}\) are the maximum and observed growth rates, respectively, of the guild \(i\) (d⁻¹); \(b_i\) is the decay rate of the guild \(i\) (d⁻¹); set to 0.05 \(\mu_{\text{i,max}}\), and \(SRT\) is the solids retention time (d). The value of \(\mu_{\text{i,obs}}\) was obtained from the exponential interpolation of the measured increase in activities (\(r_{\text{i}},\) mgL⁻¹ L⁻¹ d⁻¹):

\[
r_{i, t} = r_{i, t - \Delta t} \exp \left(\mu_{\text{i,obs}} \Delta t\right)
\]

From Eqs. (3) and (4), and considering that growth occurs only during the aerobic time, the maximum growth rate can be estimated as follows:
The stoichiometric and kinetic matrix in Table 1. Unless explicitly
stated, parameter values were taken from the literature (Table 2). XAOB and XNOB were assumed to grow in the flocs, and their abundance and activity to be influenced by growth and washout. For the sake of simplicity, the model excluded decay processes. Free ammonia and free nitrous acid inhibitions were considered negligible under mainstream concentrations and pH.

AMX were considered to grow in a deep biofilm (Morgenroth, 2008). The primary goal of the modelling was to understand the role of the biofilm as “NO2-sink”: the biofilm was consequently modelled as zero-dimensional, and spatial gradients were neglected. In order to discuss the potential effects of diffusion, additional simulations were run with 10-fold increased values for NO2 and NH4 affinity constants of AMX. Moreover, as the activity of deep biofilms is transport-limited rather than biomass-limited, the maximum AMX process rate (rAMX,max (mg(NH4\(\text{NO}_2\)-N) L\(^{-1}\) d\(^{-1}\)) Table 1) was assumed to be constant during each simulation. This was implemented by considering the concentration of AMX (XAMX) and the process rate as constants. The oxygen inhibition of AMX was not explicitly modelled: deep biofilms are in fact oxygen-limited, and the modelled AMX activity is to be considered the activity resulting from the anoxic biofilm layers. For consistency with the experimental part, the simulation results are presented as a function of rAMX,max (mg(NH4\(\text{NO}_2\)-N) L\(^{-1}\) d\(^{-1}\)) as obtained by the product of rAMX,max and the sum of the stoichiometric coefficients for NH4 and NO2 (Table 1).

3.2. Simulation strategy and scenario analysis

The influent was assumed to contain 20 mgNH4-N L\(^{-1}\) and be devoid of NO2, NO3, and COD. Filling, settling, and decanting steps were assumed to be instantaneous. Only the aerated phase was simulated dynamically. As in the operation of the experimental reactor, settling was initiated each time the NH4 concentration equaled 2 mgN L\(^{-1}\); this resulted in variable cycle durations depending on biomass activity. Simulations were performed for a temperature of 15 °C at which maximum growth rates were estimated in the reactor. The DO was assumed constant, and the volumetric exchange of MWW was 50% per cycle. The initial concentration of NH4 at the start of each cycle was the result of mixing (half of its value at the end of the previous cycle plus half of the influent concentration, i.e., 11 mgN L\(^{-1}\)). The NO2 and NO3 concentrations at the start of each simulated cycle were always equal to half of their values at the end of the previous cycle. A fixed fraction of flocs (fWAS) was removed at the end of each cycle. fWAS was defined as the mass removed from the reactor divided by mass of solids present in the reactor, (Ve,removed/\(\text{V}_{\text{reactor}}\))/(X_{\text{reactor}}/\(\text{V}_{\text{reactor}}\). Simulations were run until a pseudo steady-state was reached, i.e., constant effluent N and flocs concentration. Pseudo steady-state were shown to be independent from the initial XAOB and XNOB. The sensitivity of the model outputs was assessed with respect to the ratio between the O2 affinity constants of NOB and AOB (K02,NOB/K02,AOB) and the ratio between the NO2 affinity constants of NOB and AMX (KNO2,NOB/KNO2,AMX) (Table S1; Figure S9).

A combination of different \(\text{rAMX}_{\text{max}} (0-24 \text{mgCOD L}^{-1} \text{d}^{-1})\), corresponding to \(\text{fAMX}_{\text{max}} 0-300 \text{mgNH4}-\text{N L}^{-1} \text{d}^{-1}\), and \(\text{fWAS} (0.4-1.7\%)\) were simulated for two DO (0.15 and 1.5 mgO2 L\(^{-1}\)). These modelled parameter values were explicitly chosen to fall in the range of the experimental values. To assess the impact of the individual control parameters, four specific scenarios are discussed (Table 3).

3.3. Interdependence between fWAS, HRT, and SRT

For an SBR where the reaction phase of the cycle is always extended until the target effluent NH4 concentration is reached (2 mgN L\(^{-1}\)), the HRT, the fWAS, and ultimately the SRT are...
interdependent. At pseudo steady-state, the AOB removed at the end of each cycle must equal the growth of AOB during that cycle:

$$f_{\text{WAS}} X_{\text{AOB}}(T) V_{\text{reactor}} = \int_{0}^{T} \mu_{\text{AOB}}(\tau) X_{\text{AOB}}(\tau) V_{\text{reactor}} d\tau$$

(6)

where \(X_{\text{AOB}}(T)\) is the concentration of AOB at the end of a cycle (mg COD L\(^{-1}\)), \(T\) is the length of the cycle (d), \(V_{\text{reactor}}\) is the working volume of the reactor (L), \(\mu_{\text{AOB}}(\tau)\) is the actual growth rate of AOB at time \(\tau\) during the cycle (d\(^{-1}\)), and \(X_{\text{AOB}}(\tau)\) is the AOB concentration at time \(\tau\) (mg COD L\(^{-1}\)). Under the simplifying assumption that over a cycle \(\mu_{\text{AOB}} \approx \text{const.}\) and \(X_{\text{AOB}} \approx \text{const.}\), Eq. (6) can be simplified to

$$f_{\text{WAS}} \approx \mu_{\text{AOB}} T$$

(7)

From Eq. (7) it can be seen that the HRT and the cycle time are directly linked: for a given actual growth rate of AOB, increasing \(f_{\text{WAS}}\) increases \(T\), and thus the HRT. As a result, HRT and \(f_{\text{WAS}}\) cannot be controlled independently. The value of \(f_{\text{WAS}}\) also impacts the pseudo steady-state \(X_{\text{AOB}}\) and \(X_{\text{NOB}}\), and lower biomass concentrations result from higher \(f_{\text{WAS}}\). Furthermore, this has direct implications on the SRT of the system, defined as the average biomass present in the reactor divided by the biomass removed per cycle. Under the simplifying assumption that \(X = \text{const.}\) over a cycle, it follows that

$$\text{SRT} = \frac{X V_{\text{reactor}}}{f_{\text{WAS}} X_{\text{AOB}}(T) V_{\text{reactor}}} = \frac{T}{f_{\text{WAS}}} = \frac{1}{\mu_{\text{AOB}}}$$

(8)

From Eq. (8), after substituting Eq. (7), it can be seen that the SRT is not an independent parameter either, but is directly determined by the actual growth rate of the AOB for the given environmental conditions.

4. Results and discussion

4.1. Long term operation of the hybrid MBBR, and the impact of DO on NOB control

4.1.1. Maximum volumetric activities (\(r_{\text{AV},\text{max}}\)) segregation between biofilm and flocs

A 12-L hybrid MBBR was operated for mainstream PN/A at 15 °C on aerobically pre-treated MWW, and the impact of the DO on

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scenario</th>
<th>DO (\text{mgO}_2\text{ L}^{-1})</th>
<th>(f_{\text{WAS}})</th>
<th>(r_{\text{AMX},\text{max}}) (\text{mgCOD L}^{-1}) d(^{-1})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 (baseline)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
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</table>
microbial competition and NOB control was investigated. The total and flocs-associated maximum volumetric activities (r_{max}) of the three main guilds were measured as proxy for their abundance (Fig. 2a and b).

Over more than one year the reactor was stably operated as PN/A (i.e. prior to Phase I in Fig. 2 [Laurenì et al., 2016]). During Phase II, as a result of the simultaneous increase in DO from 0.17 to 1.2 mgO2 L\(^{-1}\) and the improved flocs retention, r_{A0B,max} and r_{NOB,max} increased exponentially (Fig. 2b). The observed increase was associated with the flocs (dotted line in Fig. 2b). Over the same period, the total suspended solids increased from 0.2 to 1 gTSS L\(^{-1}\) (Figure S2). The estimated maximum growth rate of AOB (μ_{A0B,max}) and NOB (μ_{NOB,max}) were 0.30 ± 0.06 and 0.34 ± 0.06 d\(^{-1}\), respectively. For AMX, a \(β_{AMX,max}\) of 0.014 ± 0.004 d\(^{-1}\) was estimated.

The increase in r_{A0B,max} and r_{NOB,max} stopped when the DO was decreased to its initial value of 0.17 mgO2 L\(^{-1}\) (day 115, Phase III) while keeping all other operational conditions unchanged. After an apparent delay of over six weeks, r_{NOB,max} started to decrease while the established r_{A0B,max} was maintained in the system (Fig. 2b). The loss in r_{NOB,max} was primarily associated with the flocs.

During Phase IV, r_{A0B,max} and r_{NOB,max} increased exponentially, in particular when the DO was increased to 1.6 mgO2 L\(^{-1}\) (day 460). Unfortunately, the increase stopped on day 475, when a dramatic drop in all r_{max} was observed in correlation with a multiple-day heavy rain event. This also coincided with a 15 % loss of TSS in the system, although this alone cannot explain the activity loss. Importantly, all r_{max} naturally recovered in less than two months (Phase V, Fig. 2). All operational conditions are presented in Figure S1.

4.1.2. Volumetric activities during regular operation (r_{cycle})

The actual volumetric activities (r_{cycle}) of the three main guilds were measured during the aerobic step of an SBR cycle to assess the impact of the imposed operational condition on microbial competition. Actual activities are presented in Fig. 2c, and the observed yields of NH\(_4^+\) converted to NO\(_2^-\) and NO\(_3^-\) are displayed in Fig. 2d.

During periods of high DO (Phase II and IV), the volumetric activities during regular operation (r_{cycle}) were comparable to the maximum activities (r_{max}), indicating that substrate limitations were minor under these conditions (Fig. 2a, c). The r_{A0B,max} (0.28 ± 0.05 d\(^{-1}\)) and r_{NOB,max} (0.30 ± 0.06 d\(^{-1}\)), estimated during Phase II, were in good agreement with those obtained from the increase in r_{max}.

Decreasing the DO on day 115 (Phase III) resulted in an immediate decrease of r_{A0B,cycle} and r_{NOB,cycle}, as both guilds become DO limited (Fig. 2c). After a delay of about two months, r_{NOB,cycle} started to decrease progressively in accordance with the behaviour of r_{NOB,max}. The decrease in r_{NOB,cycle} coincided with the increase in r_{AMX,cycle}, indicating a progressive shift in the competition for NO\(_2^-\). From day 285 onwards, very little NOB activity was detected as supported by the low NO\(_3^-\) production. The slight NO\(_2^-\) accumulation indicated an excess of r_{A0B,cycle} over the available r_{AMX,cycle} (Fig. 2d).

The increase in DO on day 375 (Phase IV) led to a sharp increase in r_{A0B,cycle} and lead, due to the excess AOB maintained in the system, to a pronounced accumulation of NO\(_2^-\) to about 60% of the consumed NH\(_4^+\) (Fig. 2d). The r_{NOB,cycle} also increased immediately, due to the NOB persisting in the biofilm, and NO\(_3^-\) started to accumulate. The exponential increase of r_{A0B,cycle} and r_{NOB,cycle} stopped on day 475 in conjunction with the heavy rain event (Fig. 2c, empty arrow).

4.1.3. Bacterial community composition of biofilm and flocs

The relative read abundances of AOB, NOB, and AMX in the biofilm and flocs are presented in Fig. 3. The dynamics of all individual OTUs detected within the three guilds are shown in Figure S4. In good agreement with the observed r_{AMX,max}, AMX were almost exclusively present in the biofilm with relative abundances of up to 15% of the total reads (< 0.1% in suspension). Interestingly, four different OTUs were detected for AMX in the biofilm and displayed different dynamics, suggesting possible fine-scale differentiation in the “Ca. Brocadia” lineage. Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) micrographs of biofilm cryosections are shown in Figure S7.

Significantly lower relative read abundances were observed for AOB and NOB throughout the entire operation (Fig. 3b and c). During Phase III, the TSS increased from 1 to over 2.5 gTSS L\(^{-1}\) (Figure S2). The relative abundance of AOB (genus Nitrosomonas) progressively increased from approximately 0.5 to over 2.5% in the flocs, whereas the relative abundance of NOB (genus Nitrospira) decreased progressively from 0.4 to below 0.1%. Thus, the observed loss of NOB activity (Fig. 2) coincided with the actual washout of NOB from the flocs. The relative read abundances of both AOB and NOB guilds during Phase IV increased markedly on the biofilm, supporting the observed increases in r_{A0B,max} and r_{NOB,max} (Fig. 2). Two different OTUs were identified for AOB with distinct trends in biofilm and flocs.

The ratio of the relative read abundances of AOB and NOB is shown in Fig. 3d. AOB were selectively enriched over NOB in the flocs during the period at low DO (Phase III); the AOB/NOB ratio increased from 5 to over 20. No major changes in the AOB/NOB ratio were observed in the biofilm.

4.1.4. NOB control at low DO: wash-out from the flocs and activity suppression in the biofilm

AOB and NOB grew in the flocs and biofilm. The enrichment of both guilds in the flocs, less diffusion-limited, is in good agreement with previous experimental and modelling reports on PN/A (Hubaux et al., 2015; Park et al., 2014; Veuillet et al., 2014; Vlaeminck et al., 2010; Volcke et al., 2012; Winkler et al., 2011). Also, AOB and NOB displayed comparable maximum specific growth rates as expected at mainstream temperatures (Hellinga et al., 1998). In principle, these conditions would hinder the possibility to differentiate the actual growth rates of the two guilds and selectively wash out NOB as efficiently achieved in sidestream suspended biomass systems (Hellinga et al., 1998; Joss et al., 2011). Nevertheless, prolonged operation at low DO (0.17 mgO2 L\(^{-1}\)) did result in the selective wash out of NOB from the flocs (Fig. 2). This is explained by a distinctive characteristic of hybrid systems, namely the competition for NO\(_2^-\) between the NOB in the flocs and the AMX enriched in the biofilm acting as a “NO\(_2^-\)-sink”. The proposed mechanisms for the selective NOB washout are extensively discussed in the modelling section.

The accumulation and persistence of an NOB fraction in biofilms has also been widely reported, and makes the suppression of NO\(_2^-\) oxidation challenging in solely biofilm PN/A systems (Fux et al., 2004; Gilbert et al., 2015; Isanta et al., 2015; Lotti et al., 2014; Park et al., 2014; Poot et al., 2016; Veuillet et al., 2014). Here, the actual nitrification activity of the NOB (r_{NOB,cycle}) in the biofilm was consistently controlled by the DO, and was completely suppressed at 0.17 mgO2 L\(^{-1}\) (Phase III and V) presumably due to diffusion limitations. To assess whether r_{NOB,cycle} was suppressed only by DO limitation or also by NO\(_2^-\) limitation, r_{cycle} were measured under non-limiting NO\(_2^-\) concentrations. No increase in r_{NOB,cycle} was observed, confirming that DO rather than NO\(_2^-\) was the limiting substrate for NOB in the biofilm (Fig. 2c, vertical black arrows in Phase V). As a result of the selective enrichment of AOB in the flocs, high NO\(_3^-\) fluxes to the biofilm for AMX can be guaranteed at sufficiently low DO to suppress NOB activity in the biofilm.
4.1.5. Effluent quality

Overall, the wash-out of NOB from the flocs and the suppression of their activity in the biofilm at low DO, resulted in N-removals over 88 ± 4% and a residual concentration of total N below 3 mgL⁻¹ (1.9 ± 0.5 mgNH₄-N L⁻¹, 0.3 ± 0.2 mgNO₂-N L⁻¹, and 0.5 ± 0.3 mgNO₃-N L⁻¹). This is the highest effluent quality reported so far for mainstream PN/A systems (De Clippeleir et al., 2013; Gilbert et al., 2015; Laureni et al., 2016; Lotti et al., 2014). Moreover, the aerobic N-removal rates achieved (79 ± 16 mgN L⁻¹ d⁻¹), at an HRT of 11 ± 2 h, were comparable to those of conventional WWTP (Metcalf et al., 2013). The dynamics of influent and effluent concentrations are presented in Figure S3.

Fig. 2. Time series of the maximum ($r_{\text{max}}$) and actual ($r_{\text{cycle}}$) volumetric activities of AOB, NOB, and AMX in the hybrid MBBR. (a) Total maximum volumetric activities of AMX (the activity in the flocs was negligible throughout the experimental period). (b) Segregation of maximum volumetric activities of AOB and NOB: total biomass (biofilm and flocs) and floc fraction only. (c) Actual volumetric activities measured during the aerobic phase of an SBR cycle. Activities are expressed as follows: AOB, mgNH₄-N L⁻¹ d⁻¹; NOB, mgNO₃-N L⁻¹ d⁻¹; AMX, mgNH₄-N+NO₂-N L⁻¹ d⁻¹. (d) Yields of NO₂⁻ and NO₃⁻ accumulated relative to the NH₄⁺ consumed during the aerobic phase. Shaded area: the average of the DO concentration measured during aeration over the representative periods. Vertical black arrows: in (a) time when floc retention was improved by filtering the effluent through a 50-μm-mesh filter-bag; in (c) time when the volumetric activities during regular operation were measured under non-limiting nitrite concentrations. Vertical empty arrows: in (a, c) time of the prolonged rain event.
4.2. Mathematical modelling of the hybrid MBBR

A simple dynamic model was developed to understand how the NOB concentration in the flocs (X_{NOB}) respond to changes in DO, fraction of flocs removed per SBR cycle (f_{WAS}), and maximum volumetric AMX activity in the biofilm (r_{AMX,max}). To assess the impact of the individual control parameters four different scenarios were simulated (Table 3). The dynamics of X_{AOB} and X_{NOB}, and effluent N concentrations are presented in Fig. 4, and one cycle at pseudo steady-state is shown for each scenario in Figure S5. The interdependences between the parameters and the impacts of substrate affinities are also discussed.

4.2.1. Scenario 1 (baseline): high AOB and NOB enrichment in the flocs

A low initial concentration of 1 mgCOD L^{-1} was set for X_{AOB} and X_{NOB}. Prolonged operation at 1.5 mgO_2 L^{-1} resulted in the enrichment of both AOB and NOB in the flocs (Fig. 4a), similar to
experimental observations during reactor operation (Phase II, Fig. 2). The pseudo steady-state $X_{\text{AOB}}$ and $X_{\text{NOB}}$ obtained in Scenario 1 were assumed as initial concentrations for the other scenarios.

### 4.2.2. Scenario 2: the DO controls the selective washout of NOB from the flocs

The DO has a direct impact on the growth rate of both AOB and NOB (see process rates in Table 1). AOB and NOB are also equally exposed to washout, e.g., by removing a fraction of flocs at the end of each SBR cycle ($f_{\text{WAS}}$). However, only the NOB growth rate is impacted by the competition for NO$_2$ with the “NO$_2$-sink” represented by the AMX in the biofilm. This direct competition for NO$_2$ between NOB and AMX leads to a difference in the actual growth rates of AOB and NOB (i.e., $\mu_{\text{NOB}} < \mu_{\text{AOB}}$) providing the basis for the selective NOB washout (i.e., $\frac{X_{\text{NOB}}}{X_{\text{AOB}}} < \text{SRT}^{-1} < \frac{X_{\text{AOB}}}{X_{\text{NOB}}}$).

The impact of a DO decrease to 0.15 mgO$_2$ L$^{-1}$ was assessed in Scenario 2 to reflect the experimental strategy (Phase III, Fig. 2). Under the imposed DO-limiting condition, and at the fixed $f_{\text{WAS}}$, only AOB could be maintained in the system while NOB were successfully washed out. High N-removals are achieved (84%; Fig. 4f). At the same time, due to the decreased AOB activity the HRT increases from 1.6 to 5.9 h (i.e., longer cycles are required to achieve the set effluent NH$_4^+$ concentration). In terms of effluent concentrations, the reduction of the DO limits the aerobic activity (as was the case in the reactor, Fig. 2c) and results in the immediate reduction of NO$_2$. (Fig. 4f).

The numerical results provide a mechanistic interpretation for the experimental observations: the sole reduction of the DO was sufficient to reduce the actual NOB growth rate below the minimum required to prevent their washout. Moreover, the simulations support the possibility to use DO to achieve the selective washout of NOB from the flocs.

### 4.2.3. Scenario 3: increasing the fraction of flocs removed per cycle is an effective strategy to achieve selective NOB washout

Decreasing the DO might not always be a viable option at full scale, either because the operational DO is already low or the size of the installed aerators and blowers is not suitable (Joss et al., 2011). Conversely, the selective removal of the flocs from a hybrid MBBR, or of fine particles from a granular sludge system, may be a more feasible option, e.g., via a separate settler (Veuillet et al., 2014), hydrocyclone (Wett et al., 2015), or screen (Han et al., 2016). Simulations were run to assess the effectiveness of increasing the fraction of flocs removed at the end of each SBR cycle as a strategy to achieve the selective washout of NOB.

Numerical results suggest that successful NOB washout can indeed be achieved by increasing $f_{\text{WAS}}$ while maintaining all other conditions unchanged. Under Scenario 3, only the $f_{\text{WAS}}$ was increased to 1.7 % and, as a result, NOB were selectively washed out at an SRT of 6.8 d (Fig. 4c). In this case, the actual NOB growth rate (function of DO and NO$_2$ concentrations, Table 1) is no longer sufficient to compensate for the increased washout. Simultaneously, the significantly lower AOB concentrations maintained in the system result in higher HRT and thus reduced N-loads that can be treated at the same effluent quality (Eq. (7)). Nevertheless, in comparison to lowering the DO, increasing $f_{\text{WAS}}$ allows a faster NOB washout. From a process control perspective, the proposed simulation examples highlight how in principle NOB can be washed out by only controlling the removal of the flocs.

### 4.2.4. Scenario 4: variations of AMX activity in the biofilm - the “NO$_2$-sink” – have a direct impact on NOB concentration in the flocs

The NOB in the flocs compete for NO$_2$ with the AMX enriched in the biofilm - the “NO$_2$-sink” - here represented by the maximum volumetric AMX activity ($f_{\text{AMX, max}}$). Increasing $f_{\text{AMX, max}}$, i.e., the rate of NO$_2$ consumption by AMX, reduces the bulk NO$_2$ concentration.

**Fig. 4.** Results from mathematical modelling of dynamics in concentrations of AOB ($X_{\text{AOB}}$), NOB ($X_{\text{NOB}}$), and effluent N towards the pseudo steady-state for the four scenarios detailed in Table 3. Pseudo steady-state in Scenario 1 is used as initial conditions for Scenarios 2, 3, and 4. Profiles of nitrogen species and biomass evolution during an SBR cycle at pseudo steady-state for the four scenarios are presented in Fig. 5e. Vertical thick arrows: times when scenario-specific modification of operational conditions was implemented.
and consequently the actual NOB growth rate analogously to decreasing the DO.

The possibility of achieving complete and selective NOB washout from the flocs by increasing $r_{\text{AMX,} \text{max}}$ was shown numerically. Under Scenario 4, the increase in $r_{\text{AMX,} \text{max}}$ resulted in a higher NO$_2$ consumption, and thus a stronger competition with NOB, which are successfully washed out (Fig. 4d). At the same time, simulations indicate that increasing $r_{\text{AMX,} \text{max}}$ results in slightly lower AOB concentrations, as AMX reduce the NH$_4^+$ available for AOB growth, with however minor implications in terms of HRT. As a result, a high N-removal is achieved while still maintaining a low HRT. The dynamics in effluent N concentrations are similar to Scenario 2. An immediate decrease of the NO$_3$ concentration, due to the reduced NO$_2$ available for NOB, is followed by a further progressive reduction as NOB are washed out (Fig. 4h).

At full scale, the maximum AMX activity can in principle be increased, e.g. by bio-augmentation from a sidestream PN/A process (Wett et al., 2015). On the other hand, a partial or complete inhibition of the AMX guild represents the opposite case where NOB may grow in the flocs due to the reduced competition for NO$_2$. Under such circumstances, increasing $f_{\text{WAS}}$ and/or reducing the DO may be suitable operational strategies to prevent NOB proliferation, as will be discussed in the next section.

4.2.5. Interdependent impacts of DO, $f_{\text{WAS}}$, and $r_{\text{AMX,} \text{max}}$ on NOB, and the impact of substrates diffusion in the biofilm

To better understand the interdependence between the different control parameters, the pseudo steady-state concentrations of $X_{\text{AOB}}$, $X_{\text{NOB}}$ and effluent NO$_3$ are shown in Fig. 5 as a function of different $r_{\text{AMX,} \text{max}}$ and $f_{\text{WAS}}$. Two DO concentrations were simulated (0.15 and 1.5 mgO$_2$ L$^{-1}$), representative of the low and high DO experimental periods. The pseudo steady-state of the four scenarios discussed in the previous sections are highlighted.

$X_{\text{NOB}}$ and the effluent NO$_3$ concentration decrease with increasing $r_{\text{AMX,} \text{max}}$ (i.e. the competing “NO$_2$-sink”). For any given DO and $f_{\text{WAS}}$, there is a minimum $r_{\text{AMX,} \text{max}}$ required for full NOB washout from the flocs (Fig. 5b, e). $X_{\text{AOB}}$ also decrease with increasing $r_{\text{AMX,} \text{max}}$. In fact, by consuming NH$_4^+$, AMX reduce its availability for AOB growth (Fig. 5a, d). This effect disappears, and $X_{\text{AOB}}$ stabilizes, as soon as the NOB are fully washed out. As a matter of fact, when present in the system, NOB consume NO$_2$ and indirectly favour AOB by decreasing NH$_4^+$ depletion by AMX. As an example, the case of partial AMX inhibition would be equivalent to moving horizontally to the left in Fig. 5: an increased $X_{\text{NOB}}$ is to be expected unless e.g. DO is decreased or/and $f_{\text{WAS}}$ is increased.

Additional simulations with a conservative ten-times higher value for both NH$_4^+$ and NO$_2$ affinity constants of AMX were run to assess the effects of substrate diffusion through the biofilm on the...
modelled pseudo steady-states. Only the case of \( f_{\text{WAS}} \) equal to 0.5 % was considered. As can be seen from Fig. 5, differences from the reference case (i.e. with unmodified affinity constants) are negligible. It is therefore deemed justified to neglect diffusion effects for the purpose of this work.

Overall, when interpreting the numerical results, it is important to consider the simplifying assumptions made in the modelling of the biofilm. AMX inhibition by oxygen was neglected, and the \( r_{\text{AMX,\text{max}}} \) was assumed to be the result of the active AMX in the anoxic layers of a deep biofilm. In addition, no NOB growth in the biofilm was considered. In this respect, it is worth noting that the nitrifying activity of NOB was shown experimentally to be completely suppressed at low DO. Additional simulations with more complex models, including biomass stratification and inhibition processes, are recommended here. Nevertheless, the simplified model allowed to identify the fundamental role played by the AMX-enriched biofilm (“NO2-sink”) in favouring the selective NOB washout from the flocs.

4.2.6. The possibility of successful NOB washout from the flocs is not impaired by the values of the affinity constants

In solely biofilm PN/A systems, the ratio of the oxygen affinity constants, \( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} \), and the ratio of the NO2 affinity constants, \( K_{\text{NO2,NOB}}/K_{\text{NO2,AMX}} \), are reported as the main parameters controlling microbial competition (Brockmann and Morgenroth, 2010; Hao et al., 2002; Pérez et al., 2014; Picioreanu et al., 2016). For example, Hao et al. (2002) have reported that \( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} > 0.2 \) and \( K_{\text{NO2,NOB}}/K_{\text{NO2,AMX}} > 3 \) is a required condition for successful NOB suppression in a biofilm system modelled at 30 °C.

In the present study, the sensitivity of the simulation results and the validity of the previously drawn conclusions was tested with respect to the ratios \( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} \) and \( K_{\text{NO2,NOB}}/K_{\text{NO2,AMX}} \). To ease the interpretation of the sensitivity analysis, \( K_{2,\text{AOB}} \) was maintained constant (0.6 mgO2 L\(^{-1}\)), and the \( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} \) ratio was varied between 0.14 (Regmi et al., 2014) and 2.00 (Pérez et al., 2014) by changing \( K_{2,\text{NOB}} \) (Table S1). Simulations were run for the two reference DO of 0.15 and 1.5 mgO2 L\(^{-1}\), and a fixed \( f_{\text{WAS}} \) of 0.5 %. The pseudo steady-state \( X_{\text{NOB}} \) and effluent NO2 concentrations are displayed as a function of \( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} \) in Fig. 6. An overview of \( X_{\text{AOB}} \) and \( X_{\text{NOB}} \), and the effluent concentrations of the dissolved N species, is presented in Fig. S8.

At a low DO (0.15 mgO2 L\(^{-1}\)), the value of \( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} \) determines the mechanisms controlling NOB washout. On the one hand, for values of \( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} < 1 \), low NO2 concentrations are modelled (i.e. rapidly consumed by NOB and AMX), and the competition with AMX for NO2 is the dominant mechanism controlling NOB washout. Increasing \( r_{\text{AMX,\text{max}}} \) results in lower NOB pseudo steady-state concentrations (Fig. 6a). Importantly, NOB are successfully washed out in the model even in the extreme case of \( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} = 0.14 \) (Regmi et al., 2014), which would make their control challenging in solely biofilm systems (Brockmann and Morgenroth, 2010; Hao et al., 2002; Pérez et al., 2014). On the other hand, for higher values (\( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} > 1 \)), DO limitation starts to play an important role. Due to the reduced NOB growth rate, lower NOB concentrations can be sustained in the system, and NO2 accumulates if the AMX activity is not sufficiently high (Fig. 6b). Interestingly, for large \( K_{2,\text{NOB}} \) (\( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} = 2.00 \)), NOB are washed out from the system even in the absence of AMX.

**Fig. 6.** Sensitivity analysis. Impact of different \( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} \) on simulated NOB concentrations at pseudo steady-state (a, c) and corresponding effluent NO2 concentrations (b, d) for the two reference DO (0.15 and 1.5 mgO2 L\(^{-1}\)). \( K_{2,\text{NOB}}/K_{2,\text{AOB}} = 0.67 \) is the reference case (see Table 2). The values of the oxygen affinities for NOB and AOB and their ratio are presented in Table S1. In the simulations, an \( f_{\text{WAS}} \) of 0.5 % was assumed. All concentrations of \( X_{\text{AOB}} \) and effluent N species at pseudo steady-state are presented in Figure S8. \( r_{\text{AMX,\text{max}}} \) is expressed as mg\((\text{NH4-NO2})\cdot\text{L}\cdot\text{d}^{-1}\).
and despite high NO₂ accumulation. In this case, the actual NOB growth rate is not sufficient to maintain them in the system at the cycle length set by AOB and the imposed fWAS (Eq. (7)). Importantly, if \( r_{\text{AMX, max}} \) is sufficiently high (e.g., > 65 mgN L⁻¹ d⁻¹), the NOB washout does not depend on \( K_{\text{NO2,NOB}}/K_{\text{NO2, AOB}} \).

At a high DO (1.5 mgO₂ L⁻¹), NOB washout is less sensitive to the value of \( K_{\text{NO2,NOB}}/K_{\text{NO2, AOB}} \) and the competition for NO₂ with AMX is the dominant mechanism controlling NOB washout (Fig. 6c). Nevertheless, in analogy to the low DO case, NO₂ accumulation occurs for high values of \( K_{\text{NO2,NOB}}/K_{\text{NO2, AOB}} \). Taken together, these results provide a mechanistic hypothesis to explain the seemingly contradictory experimental observations during Phase IV (Fig. 2), when only limited NOB enrichment was observed in the flocs despite high DO and pronounced NO₂ accumulation. In general, higher \( r_{\text{AMX, max}} \) are required for NOB washout (e.g., >237 mgN L⁻¹ d⁻¹) compared to the case at low DO.

In terms of NO₂ affinity constants, \( K_{\text{NO2,NOB}} \) was decreased from a usually assumed value 100 times higher than \( K_{\text{NO2,AMX}} \) (Hao et al., 2002; Pérez et al., 2014) to a value of 0.1 \( K_{\text{NO2,AMX}} \) (Figure S9). Decreasing \( K_{\text{NO2,NOB}} \) increases the competitive advantage of NOB over AMX and results in higher \( X_{\text{NOB}} \) at pseudo steady-state for any given \( r_{\text{AMX, max}} \). Nevertheless, within the broad range of values tested, NOB washout can always be achieved provided that a sufficiently high \( r_{\text{AMX, max}} \) is present (Fig. S9).

In summary, this work strongly support the increased operational flexibility offered by hybrid systems, as compared to solely biofilm systems, for the control of NOB under mainstream conditions. In fact, irrespective of the values chosen for the affinity constants, it is in principle always possible to control the selective pressure on NOB via DO, fWAS, and/or \( r_{\text{AMX, max}} \), and achieve their complete washout.

5. Conclusions

This study aimed at understanding the mechanisms underlying microbial competition and the control of NOB in hybrid PN/A reactors. To this end, a hybrid MBBR was operated under mainstream conditions and a simple mathematical model of the system was developed. Experimentally, AMX were shown to enrich in the biofilm while AOB and NOB grew preferentially in the flocs. AMX are retained in the biofilm independent of floc removal and they act as a “NO₂-sink”. Conversely, AOB and NOB are maintained in the flocs only if their actual growth rates is larger than the imposed washout (i.e., if \( \mu > \text{SRT}^{-1} \)).

- The key mechanisms for selectively washing out NOB from the system are maintaining a sufficiently low SRT for the flocs and limiting NO₂ bulk phase concentrations by means of the AMX “NO₂-sink”. AOB growth rates are not affected by NO₂ bulk phase concentrations allowing reactor operation with selective washout of NOB while keeping AOB.
- Experimental results and numerical simulations showed that, for an imposed fraction of flocs removed per SBR cycle or given SRT, NOB can be selectively washed out by decreasing the DO-setpoint, e.g., from 1.2 to 0.17 mgO₂ L⁻¹. In this case, while both AOB and NOB actual growth rates decrease; due to the concurrent NO₂-limitation only NOB growth rate is reduced below the washout threshold i.e., \( \mu_{\text{NOB}} < \text{SRT}^{-1} \times r_{\text{AMX}} \).
- In analogy, for a given DO-setpoint, simulations indicated that selective NOB washout can be achieved also by increasing the fraction of flocs removed: the actual NOB growth rate remains unaffected but is no longer sufficient to compensate for the increased washout.
- Moreover, differentially from pure biofilm systems where NOB suppression relies on a larger oxygen affinity of AOB than NOB, modelling results suggest that it is in principle always possible to selectively wash out NOB by controlling the DO-setpoint and/or the flocs removal provided AMX act as “NO₂-sink” in the biofilm.

Ultimately, this study demonstrates the high operational flexibility, in terms of variables that can be easily controlled by operators, offered by hybrid systems for the control of NOB in mainstream PN/A applications.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

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References


