Supporting information

Functional guild dynamics in a single-sludge shortcut nitrogen and phosphorus removal reactor: a modeling study

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1 model set-up and functional guilds calcaulation

Functional guilds including AOB, NOB, PAOs, and DPAOs were quantified with rate equations and parameter values from Simba# inCTRL ASM matrix as shown below:

Net specific growth rate of AOB (d-1) =
$$\mu_{AOB}$$
 = $\frac{S_{NHx}}{\mu_{AOB}} \frac{S_{O2}}{S_{NHx}} + \frac{S_{O2}}{S_{O2}} \frac{S_{PO4}}{S_{PO4}} + \frac{S_{ALK}}{S_{PO4,ANB}} - b_{AOB,O2} \frac{S_{O2}}{S_{O2} + K_{O2,AOB}} - b_{AOB,O2} \frac{S_{O2}}{S_{O2} + K_{O2,AOB}} - b_{AOB,NO2} \frac{S_{NO2} + S_{NO3}}{S_{NO2} + S_{NO3} + K_{NOx,ANB}} \frac{K_{O2,AOB}}{S_{O2} + K_{O2,AOB}} - b_{AOB,ANA} \frac{K_{NOx,AOB}}{S_{NO2} + S_{NO3} + K_{NOx,ANB}} \frac{K_{O2,AOB}}{S_{NO2} + S_{NO3} + K_{NOx,ANB}} - b_{AOB,ANA}$

Where:

 $\hat{\mu}_{AOB}$ = maximum specific growth rate of AOB (d⁻¹)=0.9

 $S_{NHx} = \text{concentration of NH}_4^+ + \text{NH}_3 \text{ (mgN/L)}$

 $K_{NHx,AOB}$ = AOB half saturation coefficient for (NH₄⁺ + NH₃) (mgN/L)=0.7

 $S_{02} =$ concentration of dissolved O_2 (mg O_2/L)

 $K_{O2,AOB}$ = AOB half saturation coefficient for dissolved O₂ (mgO₂/L)=0.25

 $S_{PO4} = \frac{1}{\text{concentration of dissolved PO}_4^{3-} \text{ (mgP/L)}}$

 $K_{PO4,ANB} = \text{nitrifier nutrient half saturation coefficient for PO}_4^{3-} (\text{mgP/L}) = 0.001$

 $S_{ALK} =$ concentration of alkalinity (meq/L)

 $K_{ALK,AOB}$ = AOB half saturation coefficient for alkalinity (meq/L)=0.5

 $b_{AOB,O2} = \text{maximum specific aerobic decay rate of AOB (d}^{-1})=0.17$

 $b_{AOB,NOx} = \text{maximum specific anoxic decay rate of AOB (d}^{-1})=0.1$

 $S_{NO3} =$ concentration of dissolved NO₃- (mgN/L)

 $S_{NO2} = \frac{1}{\text{concentration of dissolved NO}_2^- \text{ (mgN/L)}}$

 $K_{NOx,ANO} = \text{nitrifier half saturation for anoxic conditions (mgN/L)=0.03}$

 $b_{AOB,ANA} =$ maximum specific anaerobic decay rate of AOB (d-1)=0.05

Net specific growth rate of NOB (d-1) =
$$\mu_{NOB}$$
 = μ_{NOB} =

Where:

 $\hat{\mu}_{NOB} = \text{maximum specific growth rate of NOB (d}^{-1}) = 0.7$

 $K_{NO2,NOB} = \text{NOB half saturation coefficient for NO}_2^- \text{(mgN/L)} = 0.1$

 $K_{O2,NOB}$ = NOB half saturation coefficient for dissolved O₂ (mgO₂/L)=0.1

 $K_{NHx,ANB} = \text{nitrifier nutrient half saturation coefficient for } (NH_4^++NH_3)^- (mgN/L)=0.001$

 $K_{ALK,NOB} = NOB$ half saturation coefficient for alkalinity (meq/L)=0.5

 $b_{NOB,O2} = \text{maximum specific aerobic decay rate of NOB (d}^{-1})=0.15$

 $b_{NOB,NOx} =$ maximum specific anoxic decay rate of NOB (d⁻¹)=0.07

 $b_{NOB,ANA} =$ maximum specific anaerobic decay rate of NOB (d-1)=0.04

Specific growth rate of PAOs on PHA and O_2 (d⁻¹) = $\mu_{PAO,O2}$ =

$$\frac{X_{PHA}}{X_{PAO}} S_{O2} S_{NHx} S_{PO4} S_{ALK}$$

$$\frac{X_{PHA}}{X_{PAO}} + K_{PHA} S_{O2} + K_{O2,OHO} S_{NHx} + K_{NHx,OHO} S_{PO4} + K_{PO4,PAO} S_{ALK} + K_{ALK}$$

Where:

 $\hat{\mu}_{PAO} = \text{maximum specific growth rate of PAOs (d-1)=0.95}$

 $X_{PHA} =$ concentration of polyhydroxyalkanonates-PHAs (mgCOD/L)

 $X_{PAO} =$ concentration of PAOs (mgCOD/L)

 $K_{PHA} = \text{half saturation coefficient for PHA (mgCOD/L)} = 0.1$

 $K_{02,0H0} = OHO \text{ and } PAO \text{ half saturation coefficient for dissolved } O_2 \text{ (mgO}_2\text{/L)} = 0.05$

 $K_{NHx,0H0} = OHO$ and PAO nutrient half saturation coefficient for (NH_3+NH_4+) (mgN/L) = 0.001

 $K_{PO4,PAO} = PAO$ half saturation coefficient for PO₄³⁻ (mgP/L) =0.15

 $K_{ALK} = PAO$ half saturation coefficient for alkalinity (mgN/L) =0.1

Specific growth rate of PAOs on PHA and NO_2 (d-1) = $\mu_{PAO,NO2}$ =

$$\frac{X_{PHA}}{X_{PAO}} S_{NO2} K_{O2,OHO} S_{NHx} S_{PO4} \\ \frac{X_{PHA}}{X_{PAO}} + K_{PHA} S_{NO2} + K_{NO2,OHO} S_{O2} + K_{O2,OHO} S_{NHx} + K_{NHx,OHO} S_{PO4} + K_{PO4,PAO} \\ \frac{S_{ALK}}{S_{ALK} + K_{ALK}}$$

Where:

 $\eta_{anox,PAO}$ =PAO anoxic growth factor=0.33

 $K_{NO2,OHO} = PAO$ and OHO half saturation coefficient for NO₂- (mgN/L) =0.05

Specific growth rate of PAOs on PHA and NO_3^- (d⁻¹) = $\mu_{PAO,NO3}$ =

$$\frac{\frac{X_{PHA}}{X_{PAO}}}{\frac{X_{PAO}}{X_{PAO}}} \frac{S_{NO3}}{S_{NO3}} \frac{K_{NO2,OHO}}{K_{NO2,OHO}} \frac{K_{O2,OHO}}{S_{NHx}} \frac{S_{NHx}}{S_{NO3} + K_{NO3,OHO}S_{NO2} + K_{NO2,OHO}S_{O2} + K_{O2,OHO}S_{NHx} + K_{NHx,OHO}}{S_{PO4}} \frac{S_{PO4}}{S_{PO4} + K_{PO4,PAO}S_{ALK} + K_{ALK}}$$

Where:

 $K_{NO3,OHO} = PAO$ and PAO half saturation coefficient for NO_3 (mgN/L) =0.1

Specific PHA storage rate from VFAs by PAOs (d-1):=

Specific PHA storage rate from VFAs by PAOs (d⁻¹):=
$$\frac{X_{PP,LO}}{X_{PAO}} \qquad S_{VFA} \qquad S_{ALK}$$

$$q_{PAO,PHA} \overline{X_{PP,LO}} + K_{PP,LO} \qquad S_{VFA} + K_{STORE,VFA} S_{ALK} + K_{ALK}$$

Where:

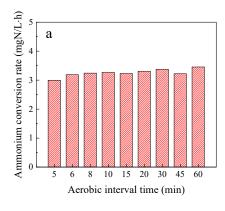
 $q_{PAO,PHA}$ = PHA storage rate by PAOs (d⁻¹) =6

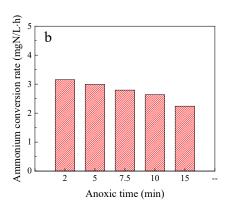
 $K_{PP,LO}$ = polyphosphate half saturation for storage (mgP/mgCOD)=0.01

 S_{VFA} = concentration of volatile fatty acids (mgCOD/L)

 $K_{STORE,VFA} = VFA$ half saturation for storage (mgCOD/L)=1

2 Ammonium oxidation rate under various scenarios





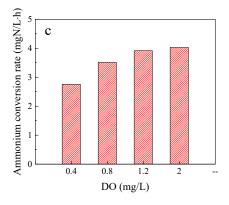


Figure S1. Ammonium oxidation rate under various scenarios