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Implementation of Extended Statistical Entropy Analysis to the Effluent Quality Index of the Benchmarking Simulation Model No. 2

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Abstract: Extended statistical entropy analysis (eSEA) is used to assess the nitrogen (N) removal performance of the wastewater treatment (WWT) simulation software, the Benchmarking Simulation Model No. 2 (BSM No. 2). Six simulations with three different types of wastewater are carried out, which vary in the dissolved oxygen concentration ($O_{2,diss.}$) during the aerobic treatment. N_2O emissions generated during denitrification are included in the model. The N-removal performance is expressed as reduction in statistical entropy, ΔH , compared to the hypothetical reference situation of direct discharge of the wastewater into the river. The parameters chemical and biological oxygen demand (COD, BOD) and suspended solids (SS) are analogously expressed in terms of reduction of COD, BOD, and SS, compared to a direct discharge of the wastewater to the river (ΔEQ_{rest}). The cleaning performance is expressed as ΔEQ_{new} , the weighted average of ΔH and ΔEQ_{rest} . The results show that ΔEQ_{new} is a more comprehensive indicator of the cleaning performance because, in contrast to the traditional effluent quality index (EQ), it considers the characteristics of the wastewater, includes all N-compounds and their distribution in the

effluent, the off-gas, and the sludge. Furthermore, it is demonstrated that realistically expectable N₂O emissions have only a moderate impact on ΔEQ_{new} .

Keywords: Benchmarking Simulation Model; extended statistical entropy analysis; nitrogen; nitrous oxide; wastewater treatment

1. Introduction

The Benchmarking Simulation Model No 2 (BSM No. 2) models an activated sludge large-scale wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) at the level of the whole plant aiming at a more stable and improved effluent quality. The BSM No. 2 considers both pretreatment of the wastewater and sludge treatment, thus, including seasonal effects on the WWTP in terms of temperature variations and changing influent flow rate patterns [1]. The effluent quality is measured by the Effluent Quality Index (EQ), which considers the loads of suspended solids (SS), chemical and biological oxygen demand (COD, BOD), Kjeldahl-N [TKN: organically bound nitrogen (N_{org}) plus ammonium (NH₄⁺)], and nitrate (NO₃⁻). Every parameter is attached with an individual weighting factor to reflect the particular ecological harming potential. In the BSM No. 2, N_{org} is differentiated as soluble biodegradable N_{org} (SBN) and particulate biodegradable N_{org} (PBN). However, the EQ does not differentiate between NH₄⁺, SBN, and PBN. Furthermore, gaseous losses such as N₂O are disregarded. Yet, N₂O emissions caused by WWT are important due to the great greenhouse gas (GHG) potential of N₂O, which is 296 times larger than the potential of CO₂ and because wastewater is worldwide the sixth largest contributor to N₂O emissions [2,3]. It was found that the O₂ concentration in the aeration tanks is one of the main operational parameters influencing the production of N₂O [4,5]. At O₂ concentrations of 1 mgO₂/L N₂O emissions increase due to incomplete nitrification compared to the default open-loop control strategy. O₂ concentrations below 1 mg/L can cause N₂O emissions that correspond to 10% of the initial N-load [6]. Other studies confirm that low O₂ concentrations lead to increased N₂O emissions [7–11]. On the other hand, O₂ concentrations of 3 mgO₂/L also lead to increased N₂O emissions due to incomplete denitrification, caused by recirculation of the O₂ from the aerobic to the anoxic reactor [12]. The estimation of GHG emissions related to WWT processes has been solved through different modeling approaches [13–15]. Snip and colleagues model N₂O emissions within the BSM No. 2 disregarding the potential emissions from the aerobic process. They, in turn, find that a change in the NH₄⁺ concentration has the highest effect on the N₂O production, whereas the O₂ concentration has almost no influence [13]. The degree of accumulated NH₄⁺ at the end of the anoxic phase effectively enhances the N₂O production [7,16,17]. Based on the BSM No. 2, it is also shown that in addition to the O₂ concentration, the control of the internal recycle flow and the SS significantly influence the N₂O emissions [12]. Furthermore, other parameters such as temperature, pH, and even the copper concentration in the wastewater are found to have a considerable effect on the N₂O production [8,15,18–20]. Recent findings show a seasonal dynamic of N₂O emissions, which is not yet fully understood [21]. A comprehensive review of literature, published in 2011, on parameters affecting N₂O emissions from WWT facilities is presented in [22]. However, N₂O emissions have the

potential of being important but are not yet considered in the assessment of the N-removal performance and the overall cleaning performance.

Apart from its importance for the N_2O production the dissolved O_2 has been determined as one of the most important process variables influencing the entire nitrification and denitrification process, thus affecting the N-removal performance of the WWT [23]. Its effect is, however, determined by other process parameters, such as temperature, pH, sludge age, and particularly for the denitrification process the concentration of dissolved organic carbon (DOC). Based on studies performed using the BSM No. 2, it was derived that the process control that regulates the O_2 concentration in two aeration tanks each to $2 \text{ gO}_2/\text{m}^3$ and $1 \text{ gO}_2/\text{m}^3$ yields a lower total N and a lower NO_3^- load in the effluent, compared to an operating condition where the dissolved O_2 concentration is set to $2 \text{ gO}_2/\text{m}^3$ in one aeration tank. Dynamic O_2 dosage has the advantage that the O_2 input can be minimized. It results in a lower total N and NO_3^- load but in turn, yields an increased NH_4^+ load in the effluent [24]. In their work, Vanrolleghem and Gillot conclude that the dissolved O_2 concentration should be controlled in every aeration tank as the performance, measured by the EQ improves significantly compared to the open-loop strategy [25]. Haemelick and colleagues evaluate different dissolved O_2 operating conditions and identify the best option in which dissolved O_2 is controlled in all aeration tanks with optimal concentrations of $1 \text{ gO}_2/\text{m}^3$ each [26]. Yuan and colleagues simulate the treatment of synthetic domestic wastewater in a step-feed anaerobic-multiple anoxic/oxic-membrane bioreactor and find that a dissolved O_2 concentration between 0.8 and 1.2 mgO_2/L is optimal for a high total N-removal rate [27]. In addition to process parameters, such as the O_2 concentration the composition of the wastewater itself, can also influence the cleaning performance. Low pollution loads of the wastewater due to mixing with rainwater, for example, can cause incomplete denitrification and can therefore worsen the N-performance [28,29].

Extended statistical entropy analysis (eSEA) is an evaluation method originally developed for the quantification of the concentration and dilution of chemical compounds caused by a process or system. It has been applied to a hypothetical crop farming region showing how the N-performance could be improved in terms of less dilution of N-compounds to the environment [30]. In the following, eSEA has been used to assess the N-performance of Austrian farming regions, suggesting that statistical entropy has the potential to serve as an indicator for the evaluation of nutrient budgets [31]. Furthermore, eSEA has been applied to wastewater treatment plants (WWTPs) estimating the N-removal performance. It has been shown that eSEA provides a more comprehensive assessment of the N-removal performance than the N-removal rate as, unlike the N-removal rate, it considers the distribution of all N-compounds in the different mass flows, such as the effluent, the sludge, and the off-gas [32]. In eSEA, all types of N-emissions, such as NO_3^- , NO_2^- , NH_4^+ , and N_{org} in the effluent, N_2 and N_2O in the off-gas, and N_{org} in the sludge are differentiated and the dilution of the different N-compounds in the river and the atmosphere is calculated based on the naturally occurring background concentrations of the particular N-compounds in the unstressed environment. The benefit of a particular WWTP is expressed as reduction in statistical entropy, ΔH , compared to the dilution of the N-compounds after the direct discharge of the wastewater into the river. ΔH ranges between 0% and 100%. The higher ΔH is the greater is the benefit of the particular WWT. Further processing of sludge has so far not been considered, however, it has been demonstrated that the transfer of N in sludge as part of the WWT process plays a positive role for the overall N-performance of the plant.

Results from Austrian WWTPs reveal ΔH reductions in the range of 73% to 86% for WWTPs operating according to state-of-the-art applying both nitrification and denitrification [32].

The purpose of this paper is to improve the assessment of the N-removal performance in the BSM No. 2 by implementing eSEA into the traditional EQ.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. The Simulation of WWT According to the BSM No. 2 Setup Including the Modeling of GHG Emissions

Different WWT simulations are carried out based on the BSM No. 2 setup, published by Jeppsson and colleagues [1]. The model is coupled with the simulation of GHG emissions according to the model developed by Snip and colleagues [13]. The BSM No. 2 is operated with preceding denitrification. The anoxic tank volumes are 1500 m³ each and the aerated tank volumes are 3000 m³ each.

Three different wastewater types are used: the wastewater type I is the official dynamic influent file of the BSM No. 2 and the wastewater types II and III are constructed influent files, based on real data of WWTPs. The parameters characterizing the wastewater types and volumes that are relevant for the traditional EQ and eSEA are displayed in Table 1.

Table 1. Annual average influent data.

Influent, Wastewater type	WW inflow m ³ /day	Concentration in the wastewater						Total N-load kgN/day
		BOD g/m ³	COD g/m ³	SS g/m ³	NH ₄ ⁺ g N/m ³	SBN g N/m ³	PBN g N/m ³	
I	861	301	587	54.7	26.8	6.4	18.5	44.5
II	864	274	524	151	35.3	2.52	2.52	34.9
III	528	110	213	21.3	15.3	1.31	3.40	10.6

Table 1 reveals that the wastewater types I and II have a similar flow rate. The wastewater type I shows a higher pollution load regarding total N but a different distribution of NH₄⁺, SBN, and PBN in the wastewater. Both the BOD and COD loads are slightly higher for the wastewater type I compared to the wastewater type II. The wastewater type II, in turn, has almost a three-fold higher SS-load compared to the wastewater type I. The wastewater type III represents a much diluted wastewater compared to the other wastewater types and has also a low flow rate.

The only operational parameter that is varied during the simulations is the O₂ concentration in the three aeration tanks. The O₂ concentration is varied because in this paper, we aim at obtaining significantly different N-removal performances to demonstrate the benefits of using eSEA for evaluation of the N-removal performance over the traditional EQ. Literature findings show that the O₂ concentration has a major influence on both the nitrification and denitrification. Table 2 summarizes the conditions of the realized simulations including the wastewater type used and the O₂ concentration in the three aeration tanks.

Table 2 shows that the O₂ concentration in the aeration tanks is controlled and varied from 1 mgO₂/L to 2 mgO₂/L. This range has been chosen because former work has revealed that O₂ concentrations below 1 mgO₂/L and above 3 mgO₂/L yield overall undesirable results. Sludge age is an important

parameter, in particular for the nitrification process. For the Simulations, #1, #2, #3, and #4, the sludge age is 16 days, and for the Simulations #5 and #6 sludge age extends to 20 days. Hence, the sludge age in these simulations is more beneficial for the nitrification process compared to the other simulations.

Table 2. Summary of the performed wastewater treatment (WWT) simulations.

Simulation (#)	Influent, Wastewater type	Aeration tank (mgO ₂ /L)		
		1	2	3
1	I	1	1	1
2		2	2	2
3		1	1	1
4	II	2	2	2
5		1	1	1
6	III	2	2	2

Within the BSM No. 2 not all sorts of data are assessed that are necessary for eSEA. Therefore the amount of N₂ due to denitrification is calculated based on the amount of the reacted NO₃⁻ in the anoxic tanks. For simplicity, it is assumed that all N-NO₃⁻ in the last anoxic tank minus the amount of N-N₂O is converted to N₂ through the denitrification process. The N-concentration in the sludge is finally calculated from the mass balance (N-input minus N in the effluent minus N in the off-gas).

Recent findings indicate that the aerobic nitrification process might be an even more dominant source for N₂O production than the denitrification [16,33]. However, the emissions that can occur during the aerobic processes are not covered by the model used in this work and, therefore, the measured amounts of N₂O are likely underestimated [13].

2.2. Effluent Quality Index (EQ) Used in BSM No. 2

The EQ describes the effluent quality by means of the indicators SS, COD, BOD, TKN, and NO₃⁻ in the effluent in units of kg pollution (PU) per day.

$$EQ = \frac{1}{(t_2 - t_1) * 1000} \int_{t_1}^{t_2} [B_{SS} * SS_e(t) + B_{COD} * COD_e(t) + B_{TKN} * S_{TKN,e}(t) + B_{NO} * S_{NO,e}(t) + B_{BOD5} * BOD_{5,e}(t)] * Q_e(t) dt \quad (1)$$

(t₂ - t₁): total evaluation period; SS in gSS/m³; TKN (SBN + PBN + NH₄⁺) in gN/m³; NO (NO₃⁻) in gN/m³; BOD₅: Biological O₂ demand in 5 days in gBOD/m³; Q_e: Effluent in m³/day; B: dimensionless weighting factors; initially: B_{SS} = 2; B_{COD} = 1; B_{TKN} = 20; B_{NO} = 20; B_{BOD5} = 2 [34]; in further work the weighting factors have been modified to: B_{SS} = 2; B_{COD} = 1; B_{TKN} = 30; B_{NOx} = 10; B_{BOD5} = 2 [24].

Originally, the same weighting factors were assigned to both TKN and NO₃⁻, leading to the problem that a process control that achieves low concentrations of TKN in the effluent would not be rewarded. However, from an ecological point of view, low concentrations of TKN in the effluent are clearly preferential and, therefore, the weighting factors have been adapted accordingly [1,24].

COD stands for all organic, particulate and soluble oxidable chemical compounds that might be more or less persistent in water, while BOD reflects the amount of organic compounds that will be broken down by organisms. Such compounds are, however, not further specified. SS can be especially dangerous to water bodies as they can carry pathogens on their surface. The particle size is, hereby, important as the total surface area per unit mass of particle increases with smaller particle size, and

then the pollutant load can also increase. Although the COD, BOD, and SS are mostly removed from the wastewater, some amount of organic compounds and SS will still be discharged and eventually the low weighting factors will not reflect the toxicological potential appropriately [35]. The N-removal performance within the EQ is defined through the loads of both TKN and NO_3^- in the effluent. The latest weighting factors imply TKN to be three times more relevant to the receiving waters than NO_3^- , which is confirmed by the impact factors for aquatic eutrophication in various Life Cycle Impact Assessment methods [36–40]. However, the traditional EQ neither considers the difference of the environmental relevance between NH_4^+ , SBN, and PBN, nor the impact of N_2O on the atmosphere. The distribution of the N in the sludge is also excluded. The initial pollution load of the wastewater also does not play any role. Consequently, the cleaning performance of the WWT cannot be fully recompensed by the traditional EQ. A WWT system that, for example, emits less N_2O to the atmosphere would not be rewarded by the traditional EQ compared to a WWT that generates high emissions of N_2O . Therefore, in Section 3.1, the traditional EQ is redefined.

2.3. Extended Statistical Entropy Analysis (eSEA)

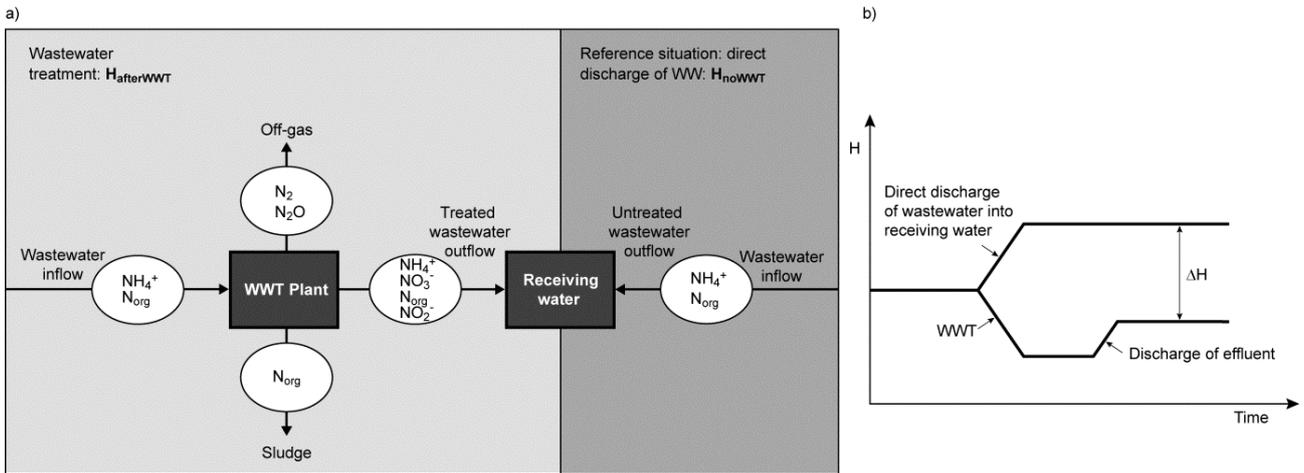
2.3.1. General Remarks

The eSEA quantifies the concentration and dilution of chemical compounds caused by a process or a system [30]. The eSEA is a consequential extension of the SEA, which has been developed for assessment of dilution and concentration phenomena of chemical elements [41]. SEA is based on Shannon's definition of statistical entropy [42]. It quantifies the distribution of a substance among different mass flows and based on the change in the distribution states of the particular substance before and after a process (e.g., waste incineration or WWT) the concentration power respective the extent of dilution by the process is derived. The main advantage of eSEA, for evaluation of the N-removal performance of WWTPs, is that it allows a holistic assessment considering all N-compounds that result from WWT including emissions in the effluent such as NO_3^- , NO_2^- , NH_4^+ , N_{org} , gaseous losses like N_2 , N_2O or NH_3 , and N in the sludge [32]. There is strong evidence that the environmental impact of substances diluted in the hydrosphere and atmosphere is reflected by their entropy production [30,32,41,43,44]. Another advantage of eSEA is that WWTPs, which achieve a cleaning performance below mandatory emission standards, will be rewarded. The main disadvantages of eSEA for the assessment of the N-removal performance are high data requirement, more complex calculation, and few applications for comparison of the results.

2.3.2. Calculation Path

Figure 1 describes how the WWT process can be described by statistical entropy. The left part of Figure 1a illustrates the N-budget of a typical WWTP applying both nitrification and denitrification. The right side of Figure 1a displays the reference situation for the calculation of eSEA, which is the direct discharge of the wastewater and therefore, of the initial N-load into the receiving waters. Figure 1b shows how statistical entropy reacts to both the WWT and the direct discharge of the wastewater to the river.

Figure 1. (a) Left: Schematic illustration of N-compounds as occurring in the WWT process; Right: reference situation: wastewater is discharged untreated into the receiving waters; (b) Direct discharge of wastewater to the hydrosphere results in an entropy increase. WWT reduces the entropy, discharge of the effluent to the receiving water results in a (small) increase. ΔH quantifies the cleaning performance of the WWT process.



The N-compounds such as NH_4^+ , NO_3^- , NO_2^- , N_{org} , and N_2O will be diluted up to the corresponding natural background concentrations in the river and the atmosphere, *i.e.*, the concentrations present in the unstressed hydrosphere and atmosphere. For example, emission of N_2 will not cause any dilution because the atmosphere mainly consists of N_2 . The transfer of N into the sludge (a concentration process) is considered but not possible dilution phenomena due to the following sludge management (e.g., combustion, land spreading). The following steps display the calculation of eSEA applied to N-compounds in WWT.

Step 1: measured data: $\dot{M}_i, c_{im}, c_{im,geog}$;

Step 2: normalization of the mass flow:

$$m_i = \frac{\dot{M}_i}{\sum_i \sum_m \dot{X}_{im}} \tag{2}$$

$$\dot{X}_{im} = \dot{M}_i \times c_{im} \tag{3}$$

Step 3: calculation of the diluting masses of each N-compound:

$$m'_{im} = m_i \times \frac{c_{im} - c_{im,geog}}{c_{im,geog}} + m_i \tag{4}$$

$$c'_{im} = \frac{c_{im} \times c_{im,geog}}{c_{im} - 0.99 \times c_{im,geog}} \times 0.01 \tag{5}$$

Step 4: computation of the statistical entropy:

$$H(m'_{im}, c'_{im}) = - \sum_i \sum_m m'_{im} \times c'_{im} \times \log_2(c'_{im}) \tag{6}$$

\dot{M}_i is the measured mass flow in kg per day. The index, *i*, refers to the wastewater, effluent, off-gas, sludge, and the environmental compartment air and water. The variable c_{im} (in kgN/kg) corresponds to the measured concentration of a N-compound in the particular mass flow *i*. The N-compounds (NO_3^- , NH_4^+ , *etc.*) are indexed by *m*. The background concentration of a compound *m* in an environmental

compartment i is indicated by the variable $c_{im,geog}$. The mass flows are normalized according to Equation (2). The denominator of Equation (2) equals the total flow of N through the WWTP such that the masses m_i are related to one mass-unit of N (e.g., kg in the effluent per kg of the total N throughput). Normalization is required to make processes of different size comparable. In the next step, the diluting mass m'_{im} and the corresponding concentration term c'_{im} are calculated according to Equations (4) and (5), respectively. The mass-function calculates how much mass in the water or air is needed to dilute the emitted concentration to its corresponding background concentration. The dimensionless mass-function for the N in the sludge is computed according to Equation (2). The statistical entropy, H , is then calculated according to Equation (6). Thus, the statistical entropy is a function of the mass flows, such as the wastewater, effluent, off-gas and sludge, the emission concentrations and the corresponding background concentrations of all N-compounds. More diluted mass flows and larger differences between the emitted and the background concentrations result in higher entropy values and, consequently, increased dilution in the environment. Given the assumption that for sustainable resource management dilution should be avoided whenever possible, low entropy values are desired. For a more detailed description of how to apply eSEA to processes, see [30]. Statistical entropy is calculated for the direct discharge of the wastewater to the receiving waters (H_{noWWT}) (Figure 1a right) and for the discharge of the treated wastewater including the N-transfer to the sludge and to the off-gas ($H_{afterWWT}$) (cf. Figure 1a left). Both entropy values (H_{noWWT} and $H_{afterWWT}$) indicate the distribution of the different N-compounds in the receiving water, the atmosphere, and the sludge. The difference between H_{noWWT} and $H_{afterWWT}$ is the reduction in statistical entropy, ΔH , and equals the benefit of the particular WWTP. Figure 1b highlights that WWT is certainly preferential to the direct discharge of the wastewater to the river because it will cause less dilution, which is expressed by less entropy production. The higher ΔH is the greater is the benefit of the particular WWTP with respect to N-treatment. A detailed description of the calculation and the application of eSEA to WWTPs can be found in [30,32].

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Implementation of eSEA as to the EQ

In this section, eSEA is implemented into the traditional EQ leading to its redefinition. SS, COD, and BOD are collective indicators, including numerous chemical species that are not further specified (cf. Section 2.2). As a consequence, no data on losses of volatile organic compounds to the atmosphere are available thus preventing an accurate mass balance, which would be necessary for application of eSEA. Theoretically, SS, COD, and BOD could also be treated as single elements and SEA could then be used to quantify their concentration and dilution along the WWT process. However, the underlying processes for removal of N-compounds, COD, and BOD are interdependent, thus, demanding computation of a joint statistical entropy. At this stage, however, a joint SEA for a number of substances is not available and therefore, in this work we limit application of eSEA to N-compounds. In the first step the traditional EQ is broken down into the N-part and the remaining indicators of the effluent quality [Equations (7)–(9)].

$$EQ = EQ_N + EQ_{rest} \quad (7)$$

where

$$EQ_N = EQ_{TKN} + EQ_{NO} \quad (8)$$

and

$$EQ_{rest} = EQ_{SS} + EQ_{COD} + EQ_{BOD5} \quad (9)$$

Next, EQ_N is substituted by ΔH and EQ_{rest} is analogously redefined as the reduction of EQ_{rest} compared to the direct discharge of the wastewater and thus the COD, BOD, and SS load to the receiving waters (Equations (10) and (11)).

$$\Delta H = \frac{H_{N,noWWT} - H_{N,afterWWT}}{H_{N,noWWT}} * 100 \quad (10)$$

and

$$\Delta EQ_{rest} = \frac{EQ_{rest,noWWT} - EQ_{rest,afterWWT}}{EQ_{rest,noWWT}} * 100 \quad (11)$$

ΔEQ_{new} is then defined as the weighted average of ΔH and ΔEQ_{rest} according to Equation (12). The modified EQ is assigned with a “ Δ ” to highlight that the new indicator of the cleaning performance represents a removal rate rather than pollution loads like in the traditional EQ. At this stage, the weighting of N-compounds in comparison to the COD, BOD, and SS, as applied by Nopens and colleagues (*cf.* Equation (1) in Section 2.2) is adopted resulting in final weighting of ΔH [24].

$$\Delta EQ_{new} = \frac{12 * \Delta H + \Delta EQ_{rest}}{13} \quad (12)$$

ΔEQ_{new} is now expressed in % and ranges from 0% to 100%. The higher the value for ΔEQ_{new} is the better is the entire cleaning performance of the WWT including N_2O emissions.

3.2. Comparison of the Traditional EQ and the New Defined EQ

The cleaning performance of the realized WWT simulations is evaluated according to the traditional EQ (here: EQ_{OUT}), the EQ removal rate (ΔEQ , calculated from the reduction from EQ_{IN} to EQ_{OUT} , where EQ_{IN} is the EQ from the untreated wastewater), the classical N-removal rate (ΔN , the difference between the total N in the wastewater compared to the effluent), and the newly defined indicator, ΔEQ_{new} . ΔEQ is additionally divided and presented for N (ΔEQ_N) and COD, BOD, and SS (ΔEQ_{rest}). The WWT simulations vary in the type and the amount of the wastewater and the alteration of the O_2 concentration during the aerobic part of the biological treatment between 1 mg/L and 2 mg/L. Simulations #1, #3, and #5 are performed with 1 mg O_2 /L while simulations #2, #4, and #6 are carried out at a concentration of 2 mg O_2 /L (*cf.* Table 2, Section 2.1). Table 3 summarizes the simulated N_2O emissions, the results for EQ_{IN} , EQ_{OUT} , ΔEQ , ΔEQ_{rest} , ΔEQ_N , ΔN , ΔH , and ΔEQ_{new} for the usual evaluation period of one year.

Table 3 reveals that the pollution load in the effluent, indicated by EQ_{OUT} varies significantly from 1629 kgPU/day to 5230 kgPU/day. However, the EQ removal rates (ΔEQ) are less different ranging from 88% to 93%. The EQ removal rates for N (ΔEQ_N) are calculated between 86% and 93% and those for COD, BOD, and SS (ΔEQ_{rest}) differ between 89% and 94%. The N-removal rates (ΔN)

vary between 67% and 88%. ΔH values are obtained between 66% and 81%. These results are in accordance with the findings for Austrian WWTPs [32]. The simulated N_2O emissions are found in the lower range (0.35%–0.44% relative to the N feed in the wastewater; *cf.* Table 3) among literature values [45]. ΔEQ_{new} ranges between 68% and 82%.

Table 3. N_2O emissions, traditional effluent quality index (EQ) of the wastewater (EQ_{IN}) and the effluent (EQ_{OUT}), EQ removal rate (ΔEQ), EQ removal rate for chemical oxygen demand (COD), biological oxygen demand (BOD), and suspended solids (SS) (ΔEQ_{rest}), EQ removal rate for N (ΔEQ_N), N-removal rate (ΔN), N-removal performance according to extended statistical entropy analysis (eSEA) (ΔH), and the EQ_{new} for all WWT simulations.

Simulation #	N_2O		EQ_{IN} kgPU/day	EQ_{OUT} kgPU/day	ΔEQ %	ΔEQ_{rest} %	ΔEQ_N %	ΔN %	ΔH %	ΔEQ_{new} %
	kgN- N_2O /day	% N_{IN}								
1	3.3	0.35	58,878	4,203	93	93	93	88	81	82
2	3.2	0.34		4,379	93	93	93	85	79	80
3	3.7	0.44	53,571	4,682	91	94	88	74	71	73
4	3.4	0.41		5,230	90	94	86	67	66	68
5	0.98	0.39	13,630	1,640	88	89	87	80	75	76
6	0.94	0.37		1,629	88	90	87	76	72	73

Table 3 also shows that EQ_{OUT} , ΔN , ΔH , and ΔEQ_{new} assess the simulations that were performed with 1 mgO_2/L as advantageous compared to those that were carried out with 2 mgO_2/L (lower EQ_{OUT} , higher ΔN , higher ΔH , and higher ΔEQ_{new}). Lower traditional EQ values at an O_2 concentration of 1 mgO_2/L are in accordance with literature findings [24,26,27]. This effect is however not reflected by ΔEQ_N or ΔEQ . N_2O emissions are slightly lower at an O_2 set point of 2 mgO_2/L than at 1 mgO_2/L . This also validates the findings in literature [4,12,13]. The faintly altered N_2O emissions, however, hardly affect the overall N-removal performance measured by ΔH , which puts the relevance of N_2O for the overall N-removal performance somehow in perspective. A more detailed investigation of the influence of N_2O for the overall N-removal performance according to eSEA is additionally discussed in Section 3.3. Note that the simulation of N_2O emissions as performed in this work only considers the N_2O from the denitrification process, disregarding the emissions from the nitrification process. Thus, the N_2O emissions are likely underestimated.

The aim of this paper is to improve evaluation of the N-removal performance within the BSM No. 2 by implementing eSEA into the traditional EQ. Therefore, in Figure 2, the entropy based indicator is discussed in comparison to the N-removal performance according to the EQ removal rate for N, ΔEQ_N , and the classical N-removal rate, ΔN .

Figure 2 shows that the Simulations #1, #3, and #5, which are performed with an O_2 concentration of 1 mgO_2/L show higher N-removal rates and higher ΔH values compared to the Simulations #2, #4, and #6, which are carried out at a concentration of 2 mgO_2/L . ΔEQ_N in turn, does not show this trend: ΔEQ_N is the same for the Simulations #1 and #2 (93%), as well as for the Simulations #5 and #6 (87%). It is slightly higher for the Simulation #3 (88%) compared to the value for the Simulation #4 (86%). To understand the differences in the N-removal performance between ΔEQ_N , ΔN , and ΔH we must on one hand consider the N-loads in the wastewater and the effluent and on the other hand the

distribution of the particular N-compounds in the wastewater, the effluent, the off-gas, and the sludge. N₂ in the off-gas does not contribute to statistical entropy because it is received by the atmosphere with a natural N₂ background concentration of approximately 75%. The differences between N₂O emissions of different simulations are small compared to the other N-emissions and therefore have only a small contribution to statistical entropy (*cf.* Table 3). The extent of statistical entropy produced due to the transfer of N_{org} to the sludge is comparable for all six simulations (not shown here numerically). Hence, the differences in the effluent are the main responsible factors affecting the N-removal performance assessed by eSEA. The concentrations and loads of the N-compounds in the different wastewater types can be found in Table 1, in Section 2.1. The loads of the relevant N-compounds in the effluent are shown in Table 4.

Figure 2. EQ removal rate for N (ΔEQ_N), N-removal rate (ΔN), and the N-removal performance according to eSEA (ΔH) for all WWT simulations.

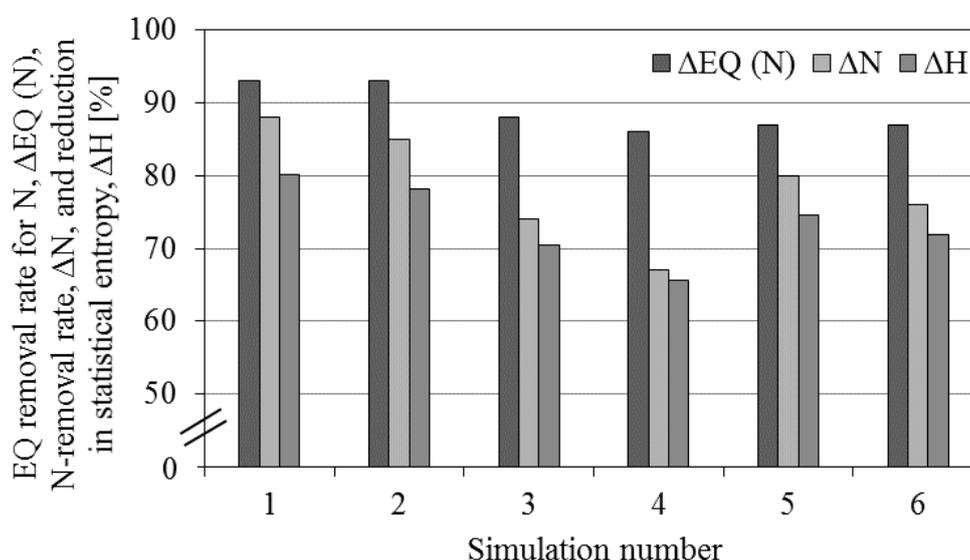


Table 4. Loads of the different N-compounds in the effluent for all simulations performed.

N-compound	Load (kgN/day) for Simulation #					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
N-NO ₃ ⁻	3.7	4.8	7.2	10	1.1	1.8
N-NH ₄ ⁺	0.17	8.7 × 10 ⁻²	0.31	0.16	0.45	0.21
SBN	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.59	0.58
PBN	2.6 × 10 ⁻²	2.6 × 10 ⁻²	2.6 × 10 ⁻²	2.6 × 10 ⁻²	5.3 × 10 ⁻³	4.7 × 10 ⁻³
TKN	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.8

Table 4 demonstrates that the loads of SBN and PBN are not affected by a change of the O₂ concentration from 1 mgO₂/L to 2 mgO₂/L. The main differences are found between the loads of N-NO₃⁻ and N-NH₄⁺. The Simulations #1, #3, and #5 lead to a lower N-NO₃⁻ and to a higher N-NH₄⁺ load in the effluent compared to the Simulations #2, #4, and #6. This result is comprehensible because the nitrification process that converts NH₄⁺ to NO₃⁻ depends upon presence of O₂ and the denitrification process depends on absence of soluble O₂. Less O₂ available thus means a discrimination of nitrification against denitrification and finally more NH₄⁺ and less NO₃⁻. The ΔEQ_N values are almost identical for

the Simulations #3 to #6 although the ΔN and the ΔH values as well as the emission loads of NO_3^- and NH_4^+ in the effluent differ considerably (*cf.* Table 3 and Figure 3). The only methodical difference between the indicators N-removal rate, ΔN , and the EQ removal rate for N, ΔEQ_N , is that ΔEQ_N differentiates between TKN and NO_3^- by applying different weighting factors (*cf.* Equation (1) in Section 2.2). The weighting factors for COD, BOD, SS, and N were initially derived based on discharge permits for Denmark and Flanders [34]. However, TKN and NO_3^- had the same weighting factor [$B_{\text{TKN}} = B_{\text{NO}_3^-} = 20$, *cf.* Equation (1) in Section 2.2] and were later adapted to $B_{\text{TKN}} = 30$ and $B_{\text{NO}_3^-} = 10$ for better agreement with ecological aspects [24]. The weighting factors are, thus, based on experts' assessment of the harming potential of TKN and NO_3^- and can be questioned.

In eSEA all N-compounds are differentiated based on the corresponding natural background concentrations of the particular N-compounds in the unstressed environment [30,32]. The eSEA distinguishes the N-compounds based on a naturally existing relationship and thus offers a reasonable alternative to the weighting factors in the EQ. The concentrations of the particular N-compounds in the effluent and the corresponding natural background concentrations are displayed in Table 5.

Table 5. Concentrations of the different N-compounds in the effluent for all simulations performed and the naturally occurring background concentrations of the particular N-compounds in rivers.

N-compound	Concentration (gN/m ³) for Simulation #						Natural background concentration
	1	2	3	4	5	6	
N- NO_3^-	4.3	5.6	8.3	12	2.0	3.4	1.0–4.0 ⁽¹⁾
N- NH_4^+	0.20	0.10	0.36	0.18	0.85	0.40	0.01–0.05 ⁽²⁾
SBN	1.9	1.89	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.1–0.4 ⁽²⁾
PBN	3.0×10^{-2}	3.0×10^{-2}	3.0×10^{-2}	3.0×10^{-2}	1×10^{-2}	1×10^{-2}	0.1–0.4 ⁽²⁾
TKN	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.5	-

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Values based on the Austrian Quality Directive [46]; ⁽²⁾ approximated.

Table 5 shows a range of naturally occurring background concentrations for NO_3^- , NH_4^+ , SBN, and PBN. According to the Austrian Water Act, rivers of very good and good water quality can contain NO_3^- between 1 mgN/L and 4 mgN/L [46]. Furthermore, according to the Austrian Water Act a dissolved organic carbon (DOC) concentration of 1 mg/L to 4 mg/L represents rivers with a very good and good water quality, depending on the hydro-geological conditions. Assuming a C/N ratio of 10 to 1, SBN concentrations between 0.1 mgN/L and 0.4 mgN/L can be expected. PBN concentrations are likely to be found in the same range as for SBN since particulate organic matter is always present in rivers. The NH_4^+ background concentration is set between 0.01 mgN/L and 0.05 mgN/L, which is considered as reasonable. For calculation of eSEA in this work, the lower values of the background concentrations presented in Table 4 are used. Note that the ΔH values would increase if the upper values for the background concentrations were used as H_{afterWWT} would decrease due to a shrinking difference between the emission concentrations and the background concentrations (*cf.* Figure 1). However, for the simulations presented in this work the ΔH values would change only marginally (not shown here numerically) as the ranges for the background concentrations are rather narrow.

Generally, N- NH_4^+ has a higher environmental impact on water bodies than the same amount of N- NO_3^- [36,38]. Discharge of a certain amount of N- NH_4^+ would, in fact, generate more entropy

than the same amount of N-NO_3^- because the natural background concentration of N-NH_4^+ is approximately two orders of magnitude lower than that of N-NO_3^- (*cf.* Table 5). However, the emission of, for example, double the NH_4^+ concentration will not generate double the entropy because for calculation of eSEA logarithmic functions are used [30]. Such logarithmic trend can also be found for determination of ecotoxicological effects [47–53]. In the simulations presented in this work the N-NO_3^- concentrations are significantly higher than those for N-NH_4^+ (*cf.* Table 5). The higher NO_3^- emissions in the Simulations #2, #4, and #6 therefore generate more entropy than the elevated NH_4^+ emissions in the Simulations #1, #3, and #5 leading to lower H_{afterWWT} values and higher ΔH values for the Simulations #1, #3, and #5.

Note that the wastewater and effluent flow rates and the concentrations of COD, BOD, SS, and the individual N-compounds vary over the entire evaluation period of one year. For example, for Simulation #1 the average value for NO_3^- within the entire evaluation period is $7.59 \text{ gN/m}^3 \pm 23\%$ but it can vary $\pm 100\%$ for NH_4^+ , for instance. As in this work we use the average values of the entire evaluation period the fluctuations of the cleaning performance are not addressed. Principally, the calculation of eSEA could be implemented into the BSM No. 2 and computed for every time step. That way, the variation in the cleaning performance could be displayed for the entire evaluation period.

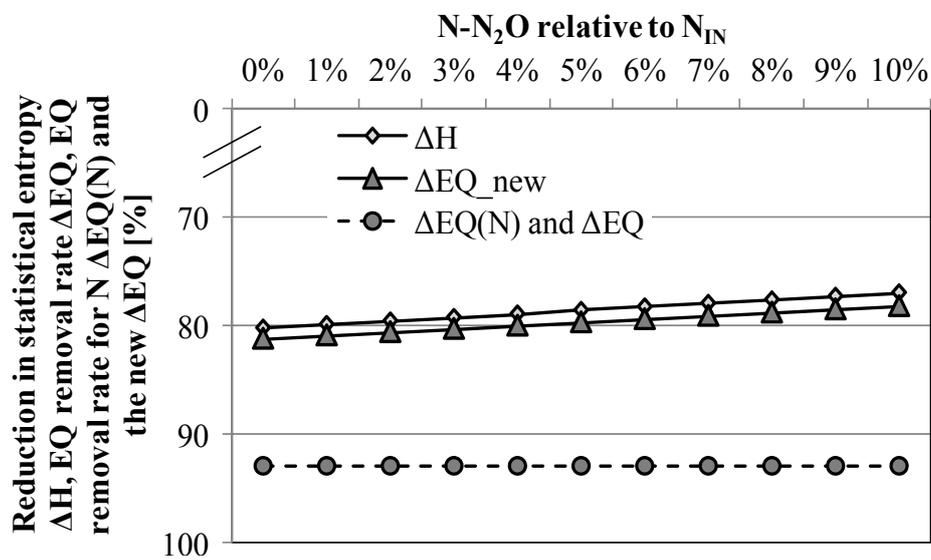
3.3. Scenario Analysis: Relevance of N_2O for the Overall N-Performance

In this section the influence of N_2O emissions to the overall performance of the WWT is investigated in more detail. For this purpose the N_2O emissions of Simulation #1 are varied between 0% of the N in the wastewater (N_{IN}) and 10% N_{IN} ($3.95 \text{ kgN-N}_2\text{O/day}$). This covers a wide range of realistically expectable N_2O emissions [4]. Figure 3 shows how the N_2O emissions influence ΔH and in consequence $\Delta \text{EQ}_{\text{new}}$. Note that neither $\Delta \text{EQ}_{\text{N}}$ nor the traditional EQ would be affected by a variation of N_2O emissions at all because they only consider the compounds in the effluent.

Figure 3 shows that both ΔH and $\Delta \text{EQ}_{\text{new}}$ decrease with increasing N_2O emissions (deterioration of both the N-removal performance and the entire cleaning performance). $\Delta \text{EQ}_{\text{new}}$ reacts less strongly (marginally smaller slope) to a change of the N_2O emissions compared to ΔH (*cf.* Figure 3) as it also considers the parameters COD, BOD, and SS and these are not affected by an alteration of N_2O emissions. Figure 3 also reveals that the contribution of N_2O emissions to the overall N-removal performance is rather low: ΔH ranges between 80% for 0% $\text{N-N}_2\text{O}$ relative to N_{IN} and 77% for 10% $\text{N-N}_2\text{O}$ relative to N_{IN} and $\Delta \text{EQ}_{\text{new}}$ ranges between 81% for 0% $\text{N-N}_2\text{O}$ relative to N_{IN} and 78% for 10% $\text{N-N}_2\text{O}$ relative to N_{IN} . The reason, therefore, is that very low amounts of N_2O are actually emitted (*cf.* Table 3). The use of eSEA and the redefinition of the traditional EQ to $\Delta \text{EQ}_{\text{new}}$ provide the possibility of integrating N_2O emissions into the overall cleaning performance of a WWTP and therewith balance the effluent quality and the GHG criteria. Another advantage of applying eSEA is that arbitrary weighting of the several N-compounds can be avoided. However, two arguable points remain within the $\Delta \text{EQ}_{\text{new}}$: first, the N-removal performance is still weighted compared to the COD, BOD, and SS based on experts' knowledge adopted from Nopens and colleagues [24]. Ideally, the N-removal performance would be coupled with the removal performance for COD, BOD, and SS without application of arbitrary weighting factors. One possibility to avoid such weighting could be to perform a common eSEA for N, COD, BOD, and SS. For this purpose eSEA would need to be

extended to multiple “substances families” (e.g., nutrients, carbon), which remains an issue for future research. Second, the weighting factor currently applied is questionable with regards to N₂O and its severe GHG potential. On one hand, it can be argued that the small impact of N₂O on the overall N-removal performance is reasonable given the low amounts of N₂O produced by the simulated WWT in this work. On the other hand, this can put us at risk to underestimate this GHG potential. If, however, a weighting factor is to be applied that gives credit to the GHG potential of N₂O it should in either case be chosen carefully in order not to diminish the relevance of nitrification and denitrification to protect water bodies from discharge of harmful N-compounds.

Figure 3. Effect of N₂O-emissions on the N-removal performance measured by ΔEQ_N and ΔH and on the entire cleaning performance according to both ΔEQ and EQ_{new} .



4. Conclusions

This paper uses eSEA for evaluation of the N-removal performance of WWT and implements the entropy indicator into the traditional EQ as it is applied in the BSM No. 2 software by redefining the traditional EQ to ΔEQ_{new} . The main benefits of eSEA are first, that use of weighting factors based on experts’ estimation of the harming potential of the different N-compounds can be avoided as the several N-compounds in eSEA are distinguished based on their naturally occurring background concentrations in the unstressed hydrosphere and atmosphere. Second, in eSEA, N-compounds such as NH₄⁺, SBN, and PBN can be differentiated. Nitrite, NO₂⁻, a byproduct of the nitrification process could principally also be included and emissions of N₂O can be considered for a more comprehensive assessment of the N-removal performance. Thus, the effluent quality is balanced with the GHG N₂O in the context of the overall cleaning performance. The newly defined parameter, ΔEQ_{new} , thus, allows a more comprehensive and therefore, a more precise evaluation of the WWT performance by considering the characteristics of the wastewater and the distribution of all N-compounds in the effluent, the off-gas, and the sludge. However, the problem of using arbitrary weighting factors could not be solved in this work so that the N-removal performance is still weighted against the removal performance for COD, BOD, and SS, based on the weighting factors originally applied in the traditional EQ. The calculation of eSEA can easily be modeled within the BSM No. 2. That way, the

cleaning performance expressed by ΔEQ_{new} can be provided for every time step and reflect the fluctuations within the evaluation period. This work also demonstrates that realistically expectable N_2O emissions have only a moderate influence on the overall cleaning performance. However, as already recommended by other researchers (Corominas *et al.*, 2012, [15]), a more detailed model for the estimation of N_2O emissions is required to predict the N_2O production during the entire WWT process more realistically. Furthermore, it remains unclear if the GHG potential of N_2O is adequately represented by the ΔEQ_{new} .

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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