

## Supporting Information

# Impact of Dissolved Oxygen on the Performance and Microbial Dynamics in Side-Stream Activated Sludge Hydrolysis Process

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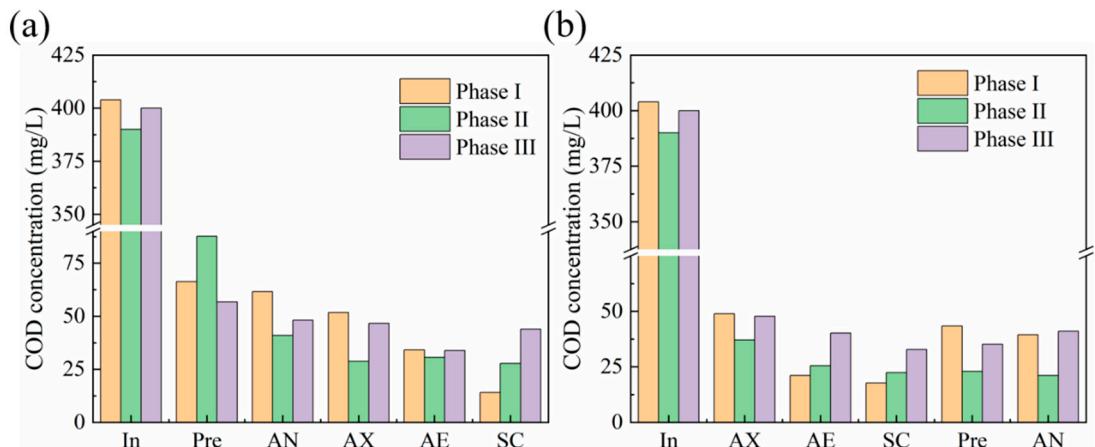
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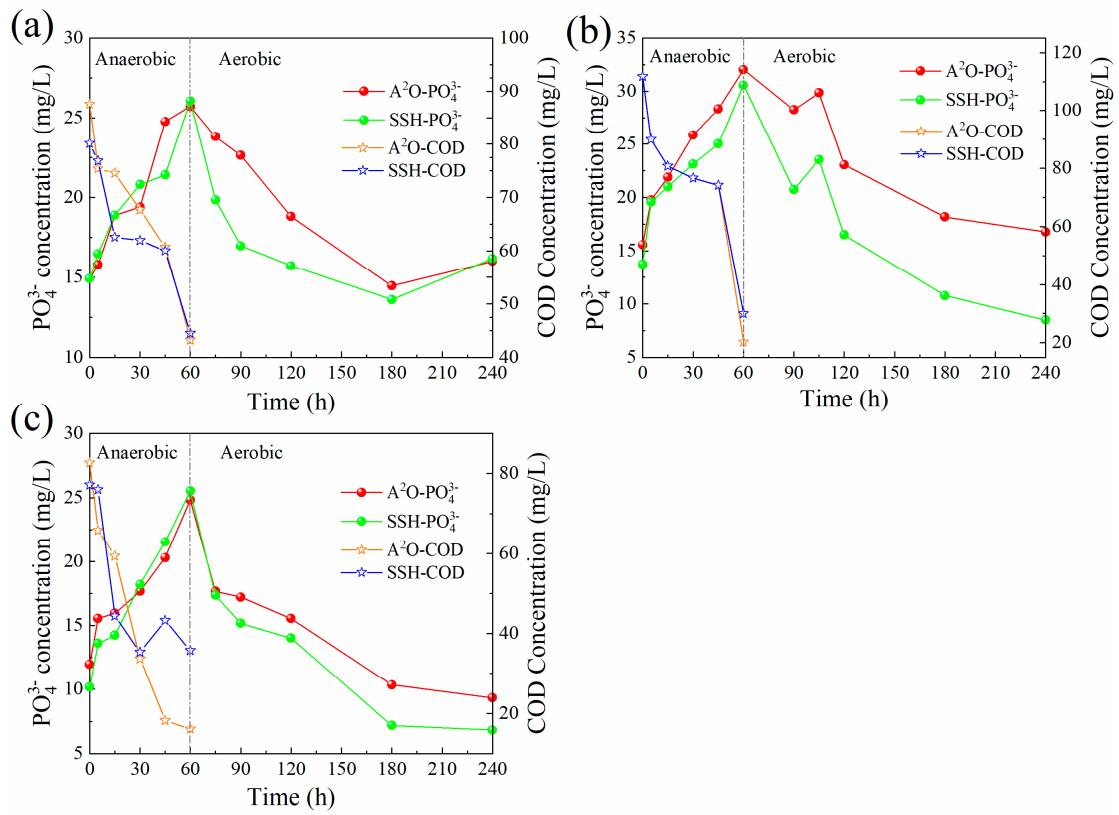
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**Figure S1.** Profiles of COD concentrations in different tanks of A<sup>2</sup>O (a) and SSH (b) reactor during the experiment. In: Influent; Pre: pre-anoxic tank; AN: anaerobic tank; AX: anoxic tank; AE: aerobic tank; SC: clarifier tank.



**Figure S2.** Profiles of COD and  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ -P during P release and uptake batch tests in (a) Phase I, (b) Phase II, and (c) Phase III.

Table S1. Phases and operational conditions of the A<sup>2</sup>O and SSH configurations during the experiment.

Parameter	Phase I (Days 1-15)		Phase II (Days 16-27)		Phase II (Days 28-45)	
	A <sup>2</sup> O	SSH	A <sup>2</sup> O	SSH	A <sup>2</sup> O	SSH
Pre-anoxic HRT (h)	1.2	8 <sup>a</sup>	1.2	8 <sup>a</sup>	1.2	8 <sup>a</sup>
Anaerobic HRT (h)	2.4	16 <sup>a</sup>	2.4	16 <sup>a</sup>	2.4	16 <sup>a</sup>
Anoxic HRT (h)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Aerobic HRT (h)	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
SRT (d)	8	8(1) <sup>b</sup>	8	8(1) <sup>b</sup>	8	8(1) <sup>b</sup>
Influent flow rate (L/d)	40	40	40	40	40	40
Nitrified recycle ratio (% of influent)	400	400	400	400	400	400
RAS rate (% of influent)	50	50	50	50	50	50
RAS diversion to SSR (%)	—	30	—	30	—	30

SSR: side-stream reactors;

<sup>a</sup>: calculated based on 30% RAS flow rates;

<sup>b</sup>: numbers outside the parentheses are mainstream SRT, and inside are side-stream SRT, which equal to the side-stream HRT.

Table S2. The discharge limit of COD, N and P in China's Class 1A Discharge Standard for Municipal WWTPs (GB18918-2002)

Index	Limit
COD (mg COD/L)	50
NH <sub>4</sub> <sup>+</sup> -N (mg N/L) <sup>a</sup>	5 (8)
TN (mg N/L)	15
PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup> -P (mg P/L)	0.5

<sup>a</sup> The value outside the bracket is the limit used when water temperature>12 °C, and value in the bracket is used when water temperature≤12 °C.

Table S3. The COD load consumed for EBPR in A<sup>2</sup>O and SSH configurations during the experiment  
 (Unit: mg COD/d).

Configuration	Phase I	Phase II	Phase III
A <sup>2</sup> O	1632	335	1894
SSH	3610	1970	3850

Note: the COD load consumed for EBPR (COD<sub>EBPR</sub>) is calculated based on the equation:

$$\text{COD}_{\text{EBPR}} = f_{\text{CP}} \times (1 - Y_{\text{obs}}) \times \Delta P_{\text{EBPR}} = f_{\text{CP}} \times (1 - Y/(1 + K_d \times \text{SRT})) \times (\Delta P - P_s \times X_v \times Q_w)$$

Where:

$f_{\text{CP}}$  is the coefficient of total COD consumption for P removal (including PAO biomass growth and respiration) (10.7 mg COD/mg P) [1];

$Y_{\text{obs}}$  is the observed growth yield coefficient for PAO (mg COD biomass/mg COD substrate);

$\Delta P_{\text{EBPR}}$  is the removed P via EBPR (mg P/d);

$Y$  is the true growth yield coefficient for PAO (0.45 mg COD biomass/mg COD substrate) ([2]);

$K_d$  is specific endogenous mass loss rate for PAO (0.04/d) [2];

$\Delta P$  is the total removed P (for biomass growth and polyP formation) (mg P/d);

$P_s$  is the P requirement for biomass growth (0.02 kg P/kg VSS) [3].

## **Supplementary References**

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3. Wentzel, M., Dold, P., Ekama, G., Marais, G., 1989. Enhanced polyphosphate organism cultures in activated sludge systems. Part III: Kinetic model. Water S. A. 15(2), 89-102.