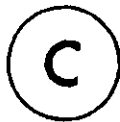


DYNAMIC REAL TIME CONTROL OF THE ACTIVATED  
SLUDGE PROCESS USING STEP FEED

by



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### ABSTRACT

This study examined at pilot scale the application of dynamic control with a step feed activated sludge process for control of effluent quality. Computer simulation and pilot studies were used to develop a process control strategy involving the Specific Oxygen Utilization Rate (SCOUR). This control was applied using a real-time minicomputer system. Comparisons were made to a single compartment completely-mixed process operated in parallel to the controlled system.

The control strategy attempted to maintain SCOUR at a desired setpoint in the final compartment of a three reactor step feed system. Optimal influent contacting patterns were continuously calculated for the first and third compartments to satisfy the control objective. Unique optimization was not possible if the flow distribution was made to three compartments.

Using a SCOUR setpoint of 15 mgO<sub>2</sub>/g MLSS-h, filterable organic carbon effluent data suggested that a reduced effluent variability can be obtained during high loading periods. At low loadings when SCOUR control was limited, no improvement of effluent TOC was obtained.

With SCOUR control, consistently higher effluent solids concentrations were observed. High effluent suspended solids concentrations for the controlled system were probably caused by the inefficient oxygen transfer by the diffuser aeration system in the pilot plant.

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## NOMENCLATURE

- A - parallel step feed pilot plant system.
- B - parallel single compartment CSTR pilot plant system.
- $b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4, b_5, b_6$  - coefficients used to obtain an analytical solution to controller model (Appendix D).
- C - reactor dissolved oxygen concentration.
- $C_1$  - dissolved oxygen concentration for compartment i of step feed system.
- $C_I$  - integration constants after solution (Appendix D).
- $C_B$  - reactor dissolved oxygen concentration at saturation conditions for wastewater.
- $C_B'$  - reactor dissolved oxygen concentration at saturation conditions for clean water.
- COD - chemical oxygen demand
- CSTR - continuous stirred tank reactor.
- D.O. - dissolved oxygen concentration.
- $D_x$  - endogenous decay coefficient (Clemson Model).
- d - days.
- d/dt - time derivative.
- EFOC - effluent FOC.
- ESS - effluent suspended solids.
- e - Napierian logarithm base.

FOC - filterable organic carbon.

F/M - Food to microorganism ratio.

$f_s$  - fraction of  $S_m$  to  $X_v$  (Clemson Model).

$\hat{f}_s$  - maximum value of  $f_s$  (Clemson Model).

g - grams.

HRT - hydraulic retention time.

h - hours.

$K_{La}$  - volumetric oxygen transfer rate for wastewater.

$-K_{La}$  - volumetric oxygen transfer rate for clean water.

$K_x$  - active biomass saturation coefficient (Clemson Model).

$K_{xs}$  - adsorption-absorption coefficient (Clemson Model).

k - k reactor number.

L - litres.

Min - minimum for optimization.

MLSS - mixed liquor suspended solids.

MLVSS - mixed liquor volatile suspended solids.

MR - mixing requirement.

mg - milligrams.

min - minutes.

$m^2$  - square meters.

$m^3$  - cubic meters.

N - total number of compartments of step feed system.

O<sub>2</sub> - oxygen.

OTE - oxygen transfer efficiency.

OUR - oxygen utilization rate.

$OUR_k$  - oxygen utilization rate for compartment k of step feed system.

$OUR_v$  - volumetric oxygen utilization.

$OUR_{v,k}$  - volumetric oxygen utilization rate for compartment k of step feed system.

PI - proportional - integral linear controller.

PID - proportional - integral - derivative linear controller.

pH - logarithm of hydrogen ion concentration reciprocal.

Q - plant flow.

R - recycle ratio.

RAS<sub>v</sub> - return activated sludge (recycle).

r - regression correlation coefficient.

$r^2$  - ratio of the sum of squares due to regression and the total sum of squares.

$r_m$  - oxygen uptake due to respiration.

$r_s$  - substrate transfer rate coefficient (Clemson Model).

$S_{b,k}$  - substrate concentration for compartment k of the step feed system (Clemson Model).

$S_{m,k}$  - stored biomass concentration for compartment k of the step feed system (Clemson Model).

$S_{m,r}$  - RAS stored biomass concentration (Clemson Model).

SCOUR - specific oxygen utilization rate.


SCOUR<sub>setpt</sub> - setpoint specific oxygen utilization rate.

$S_1$  - influent substrate concentration.

SIN - sine function.

SRT - sludge retention time.

STP - sewage treatment plant.



SVI - sludge volume index.

T - temperature.

TKN - total Kjeldahl nitrogen.

TSS - total suspended solids.

t - time

$V_k$  - volume of reactor k.

WWT - wastewater treatment plant.

$X_k$  - MLSS for reactor k.

$X_r$  - RAS - TSS concentration.

$X_{a,k}$  - active biomass concentration for reactor k (Clemson Model).

$X_{a,r}$  - RAS active biomass concentration (Clemson Model).

$X_{AVE}$  - average MLSS concentration for step feed system.

$X_e$  - effluent TSS concentration.

$X_{des}$  - desired MLSS concentration for final compartment of step feed system.

$X_{I,k}$  - inert (non-viable) biomass concentration for reactor k (Clemson Model).

$X_{I,r}$  - RAS inert biomass concentration.

$X_v$  - MLVSS concentration ( $X_v = X_a + X_I + S_m$ ).

$x_1$  - SCOUR setpoint variable for factorial analysis.

$x_2$  - D.O. setpoint variable for factorial analysis.

$Y_I$  - concentration of  $X_I$  generated per unit of  $X_a$  decayed (Clemson Model).

$Y_x$  - active biomass yield (Clemson Model).

- $y_1$  - ESS output variable for factorial analysis.
- $y_2$  - EFOC output variable for factorial analysis.
- $\alpha_k$  - percent of influent flow distributed to reactor k.
- $\beta_k$  - additive term for  $\alpha$ .
- $u_x$  - maximum specific growth rate for active mass.
- $\rho_a$  - density of air.
- $w$  - ratio of waste sludge flow to plant flow.
- $^{\circ}\text{C}$  - degrees Centigrade.
- $\%$  - percent.
- $\Sigma$  - summation.
- $\leq$  - less than or equal to.



## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

A recent survey conducted by the US-EPA (Evans, 1979) indicated that problems associated with biological wastewater treatment facilities frequently are the result of inadequate operation. It has been the practice to operate the activated sludge process with a uniform mixed liquor suspended solids concentration. This method has had limited success as the food to microorganism ratio (F/M) is allowed to vary. Long or short term fluctuations of F/M (organic load) could lead to poor treatment efficiency and possibly process failure.

More recently the concept of maintaining a constant solids inventory through the control of the solids retention time (SRT) has been introduced. Control of SRT implies control of the F/M ratio and is relatively easy to maintain by adjustment of the sludge wasting rate. SRT control maintains a constant biomass growth rate which in turn affects process efficiency as measured by substrate removal and sludge activity. Because of the steady state assumptions, SRT control is only applicable to long term load changes caused by community growth and/or seasonal effects.

Additional control strategies are needed to dampen transient inputs imposed on the process by shock loads and the normal diurnal load variation within the constraints imposed by SRT control. With the advent of affordable computer technology and on line sensing equipment, increased efforts have been directed to development of short-term strategies.

The specific oxygen utilization rate (SCOUR) described by Andrews (1977) is a dynamic indicator of sludge activity, the nature of pollutants, and the substrate reactor concentration. The specific oxygen utilization rate is dependent both on the biological oxygen uptake rate and the concentration of activated sludge in the reactor and is defined by:

$$\text{SCOUR} = \text{OUR}_v / X \quad (1)$$

where: SCOUR is the specific oxygen utilization rate

( $\text{mgO}_2/\text{g MLSS-h}$ )

$\text{OUR}_v$  is the volumetric oxygen uptake rate ( $\text{mgO}_2/\text{L-h}$ ), and

X is the MLSS concentration (g/L).

Control of SCOUR at a setpoint would provide a method of control for the activity of the activated sludge process exposed to transient loadings. A constant low value of SCOUR would indicate that the removal of influent organics is complete.

A multi-staged step feed system manipulates feed distribution to different points of the aerator causing the solids in the system to be redistributed between compartments over a short time interval. Since SCOUR is dependent on the MLSS concentration (Equation 1) a setpoint SCOUR in the last compartment can be maintained by changing the influent contacting pattern. A constant SCOUR in the last compartment should control the effluent substrate concentration being discharged to the secondary settler.

The purpose of this research was to examine, apply and verify this form of control at pilot scale. The objectives to fulfill this requirement are:

- 1) to examine and understand the dynamics imposed by step feed using an off line computer simulation model,
- 2) to implement SCOUR control on a pilot step feed process using real-time computer hardware and software, and on-line sensor equipment,
- 3) to optimize short term contacting feed patterns that would satisfy the SCOUR setpoint control approach, and
- 4) to compare the effluent variability between a controlled step feed pilot plant and a parallel, uncontrolled conventional pilot plant.

## CHAPTER 2

### LITERATURE REVIEW — DYNAMIC CONTROL OF THE ACTIVATED SLUDGE PROCESS

The most common form of control of the activated sludge process has been to regulate the waste sludge flow with the objective of keeping a constant mixed liquor suspended solids (MLSS) in the aerator. However, this strategy allows the steady-state food to microorganism ratio (F/M) to fluctuate causing the specific growth rate of the microorganisms to vary. Microorganism growth was regulated by maintaining a fixed sludge retention time (SRT). Both these control strategies are based on steady state assumptions and are applicable only to long term influent changes. Discussions and applications of sludge wasting control to buffer long term fluctuations include Garrett (1958), Lawrence and McCarty (1970), Roper and Grady (1974), and Jenkins and Garrison (1968). As short term strategies are needed to control normal diurnal disturbances, increased research efforts towards transient control have been undertaken recently.

#### 2.1 Feed Forward — Feedback Linear Control

Classical process control techniques may be used to control many operational functions of biological wastewater systems. Basically, these techniques are applied to situations where small disturbances occur and small corrective actions are taken. Examples include control of hydraulic flow and dissolved oxygen where the usual linear PID controllers

are sufficient. Large disturbances such as a shock input or an increase in diurnal load could cause significant changes in the system dynamics due to nonlinear effects. Application of PID control would then become increasingly more complex.

A crude form of feedforward control used widely in practice is to keep the recycle flow and influent flow at a constant ratio. Busby and Andrews (1975) investigated this strategy using a dynamic simulation model and reported optimal recycle ratios for a number of plant operating conditions. Nelson and Mishra (1980) reported that this control was of limited use after application at the Metropolitan Denver Sewage Treatment Plant. This method did not take into account influent concentration changes or variations in solids concentrations in the recycle flow. An increase in recycle flow can increase the total aerator mass which would increase the load on the clarification unit. This increase in solids load and the additional turbulence in the clarifier would increase solids overflow.

Klei and Sundstrom (1974) used proportional control based on influent TOC concentration. An on-line TOC analyzer was used on a pilot scale system to adjust recycle and air flow in proportion to influent substrate concentrations. Their results showed that the effluent concentration could be held constant at residence times characteristic of municipal plants. Attir and Denn (1978) applied influent flow ratio control to both the recycle rate and underflow rate. Variations in reactor MLSS variation were reduced by 30% after the control was applied to a simulation model.

A complex feedforward control strategy to control effluent substrate concentration was developed by Westburg (1968) using the recycle flow rate as the manipulated variable. Using a unique non-linear simulation model, a control algorithm was developed that would control effluent substrate concentrations at preselected levels. Brett et al. (1973) and Davis et al. (1973) refined Westburg's control model and concluded that the best control was obtained with proportional control for influent flow and derivative control for influent concentrations. The numerous mathematical and process assumptions made in model development question the applicability of the model in real time situations. As in all feedforward control systems the model must be correct because of the open loop structure of the control.

Kermode et al. (1973) incorporated feedback control in addition to the feedforward strategy described above. Small errors were corrected by the closed loop feedback control. The authors indicated that sludge storage was required to obtain perfect control. Further research was recommended to incorporate control that would account for solids interactions between the aerator and clarification unit.

Lech et al. (1978) investigated the efficacies of the following strategies with computer simulation: single loop feedback control; multiple loop feedback control; single loop feedforward control; feedforward-feedback control; and multiple loop feedforward control. Multiple loop feedforward control gave the best results. Because of physical constraints of the manipulated variables (recycle and waste flow) the degree of control was limited. The type of model used to simulate the final clarifier greatly affected control results.

## 2.2 Instantaneous F/M Control with Sludge Storage

Control of MLSS in the aerator will provide good results if the incoming wastewater characteristics remain constant but, under transient loading conditions, the food to microorganism ratio is not held constant. For dynamic control of F/M sludge, storage facilities would be required.

Smith (1974) through the use of a time dependent computer simulation model attempted to reduce the average BOD effluent concentration using a constant instantaneous F/M control strategy and sludge storage facilities in the settler. Linear PI control was used to keep the MLSS at desired levels. The study concluded that minimal control could be achieved as the clarifier was ineffective in separating dissolved and suspended fractions of BOD.

Cashion et al. (1979) investigated instantaneous F/M control with storage facilities both by computer simulation and at pilot scale. The recycle flow was used as the manipulated variable and the first compartment of a step feed system was used for sludge storage. The results showed that dynamic F/M control using the recycle flow rate and sludge storage did not control effluent quality. Additional hydraulic transients imposed on the process degraded the effluent with respect to particulates.

Nogita et al. (1981) investigated instantaneous F/M control using the step feed contacting pattern between the first compartment and the remainder of the aerator. Pilot scale experimentation revealed that effluent quality could be improved using this technique. Hruschka and Hegeman (1981) have investigated dynamic F/M control using a variable tank volume as the manipulated variable.

### 2.3 Dissolved Oxygen Control

Control of the dissolved oxygen (D.O.) level in the aerator can be achieved by digital PI control or by self-tuning regulators. The air flow rate is used to adjust the dissolved oxygen concentration at setpoint levels. Examples have been given by Roesler (1974) and Petersack and Smith (1975). Generally, the objective of D.O. control has been to optimize process economics rather than process treatment efficiency. D.O. levels controlled at levels above 2 mg/l have not had any beneficial result in effluent quality (Metcalf and Eddy, 1979). Genthe et al. (1978) reported substantial savings in energy usage in 9 out of 12 wastewater treatment plants when comparing automatically controlled systems to manually controlled systems. In addition to the economic benefits, SVI improvements were observed.

By keeping the dissolved oxygen level at fixed setpoint levels, a measure of the oxygen uptake due to respiration and synthesis can be made. The oxygen uptake rate (OUR) is measured or estimated by observing the difference in the air flow rate at controlled D.O. conditions. Application of this technique was illustrated by Olsson and Hansson (1976) on a full scale biological wastewater system operated in Sweden.

Sørensen (1980) utilized this measure of OUR to control effluent quality dynamically using a step feed pilot plant process. Empirical contacting patterns were developed to respond to changes of the estimated on line OUR.  $K_{La}$  measurements required for OUR calculations were related empirically to the aeration system blower speed.

Andrews and Olsson (1978) stress the importance of the dissolved oxygen profile to locate the D.O. probe and as a tool to develop dynamic



control strategies. Applications using the dissolved oxygen profile to aid control are given by Gillblad and Olsson (1978) on a medium sized plant in Sweden. Use of these profiles in determining the D.O. control setpoint and possible practical control applications were described by Olsson and Andrews (1981). Methods used to estimate the OUR due to carbonaceous and nitrifying organisms by the D.O. profile were given. This control approach has the disadvantage of using numerous D.O. probes to describe accurately the D.O. profile.

#### 2.4 SCOUR control

One of the major problems confronted by wastewater treatment control engineers is the ability to measure the extent of biological activity in the system. Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) requires 5 or more days to analyze. On-line instrumentation for measurement requires excessive maintenance making real time control impractical (Stephenson et al., 1980). The Specific Oxygen Utilization Rate (SCOUR) is defined as the mass of oxygen utilized per unit of sludge and time. Olsson (1976) states that there is universal agreement that SCOUR can be used to indicate biomass activity. Field measurements of SCOUR have been reported by Wells et al. (1977).

Use of SCOUR as a control parameter was investigated by Andrews et al. (1976). Computer simulation results showed a rapid response to both substrate loading changes and input of toxic materials. Stenstrom (1976) used a SCOUR setpoint strategy for both a single reactor and step feed simulation model. SCOUR control was used in unison with a long term sludge wasting SRT strategy. A feedforward-feedback control algorithm

was developed using the recycle flow rate as the manipulated variable. The control objective was to minimize SCOUR variability. This strategy was applied to a dynamic computer simulation model representing both the conventional and step feed process. Using time series to predict influent flow, an 86% reduction in SCOUR variability was observed when using the return sludge rate to keep the aerator at a setpoint.

Similar strategies were then applied to a four compartment step feed system where the influent was switched between the first two compartments. An average compartment SCOUR was used as the control objective. Only a 30% reduction in SCOUR variance was achieved. A 70% reduction was observed when time series was used to predict influent flow rate. Derivative terms were present in the control algorithm with weighting factors. This may have restricted the control.

## 2.5 Modern Control Theory Applications

Because of the multivariable and highly non-linear characteristics of the activated sludge process, modern control theory application can be difficult when large disturbances occur.

The variational approach to optimization developed by Pontryagin (1962) was applied to biological treatment problems by Fan et al. (1973). This optimization, however, was applied to simulated systems without sludge recycle. Angelbeck and Alam (1978) expanded this methodology to include conventional biological wastewater processes. Control strategies were a direct function of the state variables, disturbance variable and time. The control variables were both the recycle and sludge wasting flow rates. The degree of optimal control was dependent on the weighting factors for the variational optimization solution and were system specific.

Stochastic control methods have also been investigated. Bethouex et al. (1978) applied the time series methods of Box and Jenkins (1970) to study influent-effluent identification models. Olsson and Hansson (1978) developed discrete state models for dissolved oxygen transfer using methods developed by Astrom (1970). Minimum variance stochastic control was applied to a dynamic simulation model by Harris (1978). An improvement was observed when compared to a system without control.

Tong et al. (1980) applied fuzzy set theory described by Mamdani (1974) to activated sludge wastewater treatment plants. This "fuzzy control" approach consisted of a combination of automatic and operator control with a list of control rules and linguistic logic statements within the fuzzy controller (Tong, 1977). The control was applied to a simulation model developed by Beck et al. (1980) which consisted of 14 state variables. Improved control results were reported.

Richalet et al. (1978) reported a model predictive heuristic control approach that may be applicable to control biological wastewater processes. The strategy consists of developing an internal process model used for on-line computer prediction. Future inputs to the control model were computed in such a way that, when applied to the fast time predictive model control, outputs were produced that followed a desired response trajectory, and tended towards the control setpoint. This control was applied successfully to several industrial processes and could be applicable to biological processes that have multivariable non-linear characteristics.

## CHAPTER 3

### COMPUTER SIMULATIONS

#### 3.1 Introduction

As it is not economically or physically feasible to test all alternative modification or operating changes on full or pilot scale systems due to the long process response times characteristic of biological systems, a dynamic computer simulation model describing the step feed modification of the activated sludge process was used to obtain a general understanding of process dynamics. This information was used to develop a dynamic control policy and an experimental design for the pilot scale system.

Computer simulation of the step feed process was used:

- a) to understand the dynamics of system solids distribution after a change was made in the influent substrate contacting pattern,
- b) to determine if the last compartment's SCOUR of the step feed process level was directly related to the last compartment's substrate concentration,
- c) to determine the effect a change in influent substrate concentration (step input) had on SCOUR and effluent substrate concentration, and
- e) to determine if biomass growth and decay kinetics should be considered in the controller design for the system time constants.

### 3.2 Clemson Model

The microbial interactions and dynamics describing the aerator portion of the activated sludge process were proposed at Clemson University by Andrews and his co-workers (Busby and Andrews, 1975, Stenstrom and Andrews, 1979). The model consists of a sequential system of biological reactions as shown in Figure 3-1. Volatile concentrations of biomass in the aerator were subdivided into stored, active and inert (non-viable) fractions. A listing of the biological reactions are given in Appendix A-1. This description of the biological reactor has been validated in the literature (Ekama and Marais, 1979, Clifft and Andrews, 1979).

### 3.3 Step Feed Mass Balances

Mass balances for substrate, stored mass, active mass, inert mass and dissolved oxygen were developed for each reactor of the step feed system shown in figure 3-2. The step feed hydraulic relationships were those described by Olsson (1975). Each subreactor is a completely mixed system with homogeneous concentrations.

The organic input to the model was assumed to be homogenous throughout the system. Substrate was not separated into colloidal or liquid phases.

The substrate mass balance is:

$$\frac{d S_{b,k}}{dt} = \frac{Q}{V_k} \left( \alpha_k S_i + (\beta_{k-1} + R) S_{b,k-1} - (\beta_k + R) S_{b,k} \right) - r_s X_{v,k} \left( \hat{f}_s \left( \frac{S_{b,k}}{K_{xs} + S_{b,k}} \right) - f_s \right) \quad (3.1)$$

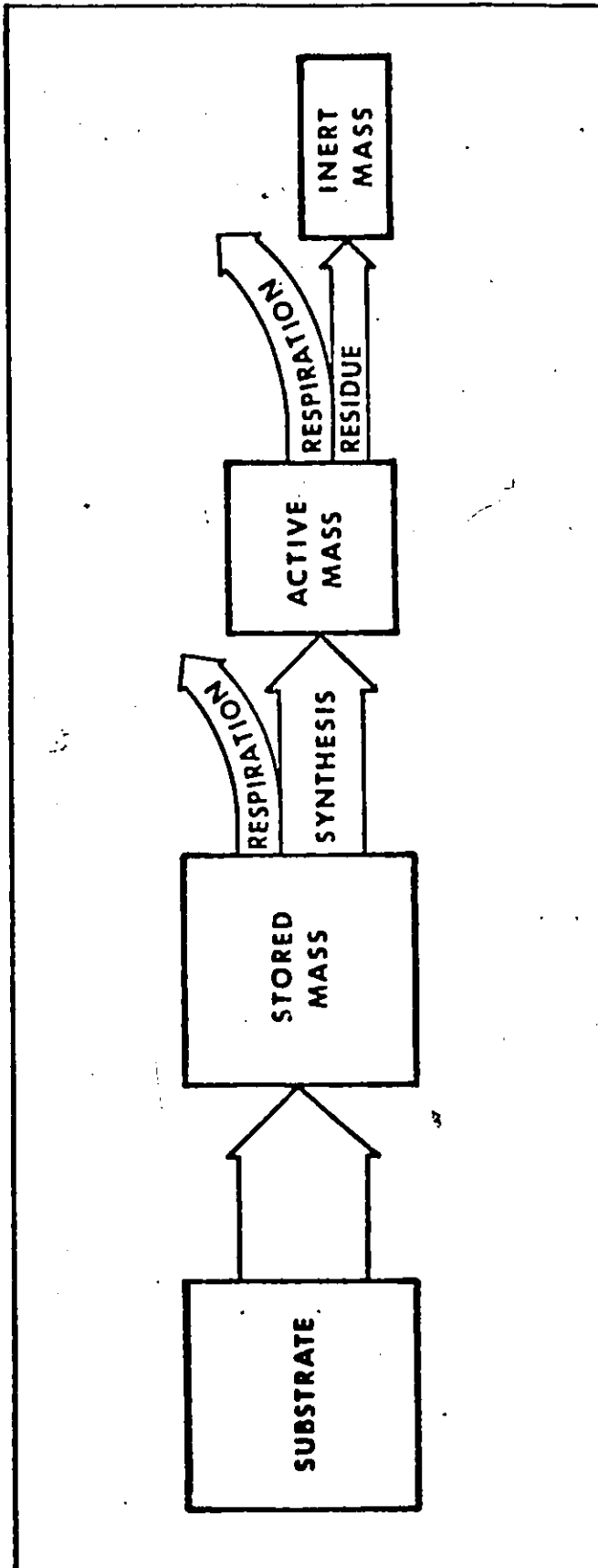


Figure 3.1. Clemson Model Biological Reactions (Andrews, 1975).

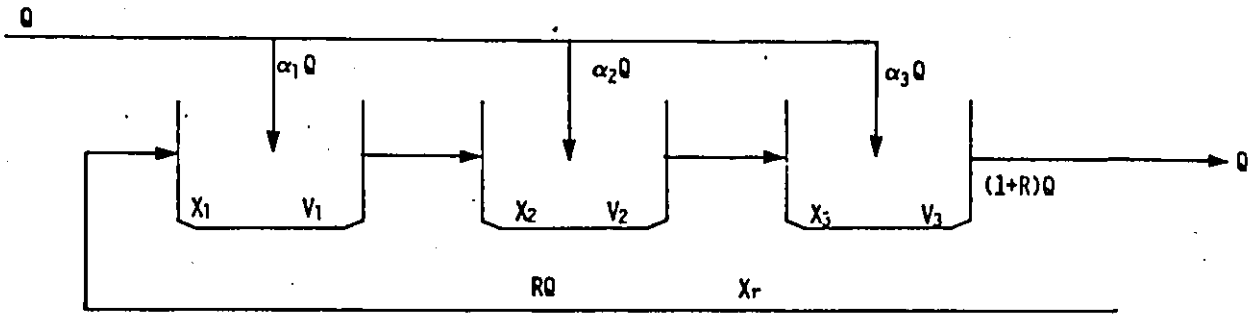


Figure 3.2. Step Feed Schematic.

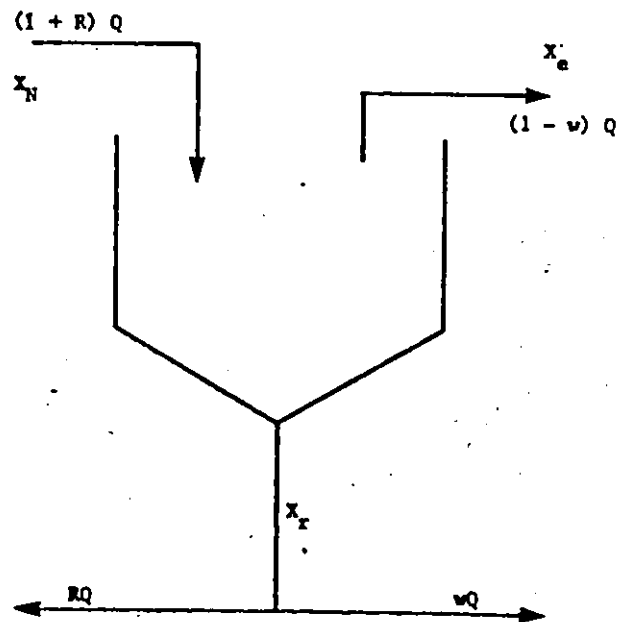


Figure 3.3. Simplified Clarifier Model.

where  $S_{b,k}$  is the substrate concentration for reactor k (mg BOD<sub>5</sub>/L),

$S_1$  is the influent substrate concentration (mg BOD<sub>5</sub>/L),

$V_k$  is the volume for reactor k (L), and

R is the recycle ratio (%).

The flow proportion to the step feed system was described by:

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \alpha_k = 1 \quad (3.2)$$

where  $\alpha_k$  is the proportion of plant flow Q for reactor k

$$\beta_k = \sum_{i=1}^k \alpha_i \quad (3.3)$$

$$\beta_0 = 0 \quad (3.4)$$

where N is the number of tanks in series

$$\beta_N = 1 \quad (3.5)$$

Similarly, mass balances for stored mass ( $S_m$ ), active mass ( $X_a$ ), and

inert mass ( $X_I$ ) were as follows:

$$\frac{d S_{m,k}}{dt} = \frac{Q}{V_k} \left( (\beta_{k-1} + R) S_{m,k-1} - (\beta_k + R) S_{m,k} \right) + r_s X_{v,k} - \left( f_s \left( \frac{S_{b,k}}{K_{XS} + S_{b,k}} \right) - f_S \right) - \frac{\mu X}{Y_X} \left( \frac{f_S}{K_X + f_S} \right) X_{a,k} \quad (3.6)$$



$$\frac{d X_{a,k}}{dt} = \frac{Q}{V_k} \left( (\beta_{k-1} + R) X_{a,k-1} - (\beta_k + R) X_{a,k} \right) + \left( \mu_x \left( \frac{f_s}{K_{xs} + f_s} \right) - D_x \right) X_{a,k} \quad (3.7)$$

$$\frac{d X_{I,k}}{dt} = \frac{Q}{V_k} \left( (\beta_{k-1} + R) X_{I,k-1} - (\beta_k + R) X_{I,k} \right) + Y_I D_x X_{a,k} \quad (3.8)$$

$$\frac{d C_k}{dt} = \frac{Q}{V_k} \left( (\beta_{k-1} + R) C_{k-1} - (\beta_k + R) C_k \right) + K_{La} (C_s - C) - \left( \left( \frac{1 - Y_x}{Y_x} \right) \left( \frac{f_s}{K_x + f_s} \right) \mu_x - (1 - Y_I) D_x \right) X_{a,k} \quad (3.9)$$

for  $k = 1$ :

$$X_{a,0} = X_{a,r}$$

$$X_{I,0} = X_{I,r}$$

$$S_{m,0} = S_{m,r}$$

$k = r$  represents the recycle concentration.

A summary of the biological kinetic coefficients  $r_s$ ,  $f_s$ ,  $K_{xs}$ ,  $f_s$ ,  $\mu_x$ ,  $Y_x$ ,  $K_x$ ,  $Y_I$  is given in Appendix A. Dissolved oxygen transfer parameters  $K_{La}$  and  $C_s$  are described in Appendix B. Influent dissolved oxygen concentrations are assumed to be negligible.

### 3.4 Clarifier Model

One of the major shortcomings of modelling the activated sludge process has been inadequate representation of the clarification properties of the secondary settler (Chapman, 1981) which in turn implies difficulty predicting effluent suspended solids concentrations. Because

this simulation model was intended only as a screening device, a simplified settler model was used. To estimate return sludge concentrations from the recycle line, a mass balance was completed around the settler, after assuming constant effluent solids concentrations.

From figure 3.3 the mass balance for return sludge concentration is:

$$X_r = \frac{(1 + R) X_n - (1 + \omega) X_e}{R + \omega} \quad (3.10)$$

where  $X_r$  is the return sludge total suspended solids concentration,

$\omega$  is the ratio of waste sludge flow to plant flow, and

$X_e$  is the effluent MLSS concentration (mg/L).

The waste sludge flow fraction ( $\omega$ ) was calculated from the definition of SRT as follows:

$$\omega = \frac{V_t X_{AVE} - Q X_e (SRT)}{Q X_r (SRT) - Q X_e (SRT)} \quad (3.11)$$

where  $V_t$  is the total volume of step feed aerator (L),

$X_{AVE}$  is the average MLSS solids conc. from each reactor (mg/L), and

SRT is the sludge retention time (h).

The time delay in the clarification unit is assumed to be negligible.

### 3.5 Steady State Validation

Algorithms for both the aerator and settler models were prepared and programmed in FORTRAN IV on a Hewlett-Packard HP1000 Mini-Computer at the Wastewater Technology Centre. The simultaneous differential equations (eq. 3.1, 3.6, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9) were solved using a fourth order Runge Kutla numerical integration routine. Results of steady state simulations obtained for a single reactor activated sludge process are compared to those obtained by Stenstrom (1976) in Table 3-1. This agreement indicated that the computer simulation could be used to study the dynamics of the activated sludge process.

### 3.6 Step Feed Simulations

The option of operating N tanks in series with step feed influent distribution was included in the model. The simulated plant operating conditions were those anticipated for pilot plant application (Table 3-2).

After steady state conditions were reached for N compartments connected in series with the influent flow being distributed into the first compartment ( $\alpha_1 = 1$ ), the influent flow was transferred to the last compartment ( $\alpha_N = 1$ ). Figures 3-4, 3-5 and 3-6 show the transient responses of MLSS concentrations, reactor substrate concentrations, and SCOUR levels for a three compartment step feed system. Biological growth effects were included in the model. Tables 3-3 and 3-4 illustrate the steady state condition before and after the change in the contracting pattern was made for  $k = 1$ , N compartments.

MLSS response trajectories for each compartment are illustrated in Figure 3.4. All MLSS concentrations in each compartment essentially

TABLE 3.1. STEADY STATE SIMULATION RESULTS  
(mg/L oxygen equivalents).

	YUST	STENSTROM (1976)
$X_a$	1010	955
$S_m$	28.2	27.9
$X_I$	284	270
$S_b$	10.0	10.4
$X_v$	1322	1253

R = 30%    HRT = 4.3 h     $S_1 = 130 \text{ mg BOD}_5/\text{L}$

TABLE 3.2. SIMULATED ACTIVATED SLUDGE OPERATING CONDITIONS FOR STEP FEED SYSTEM.

SRT	3 days
Recycle Ratio	50%
Influent Flow (Q)	7 L/min.
Total Aerator volume	2200 L
Effluent Solids Conc	19. mg TSS/L
Influent Substrate	130 mg. BOD <sub>5</sub> /L

## MLSS vs. TIME

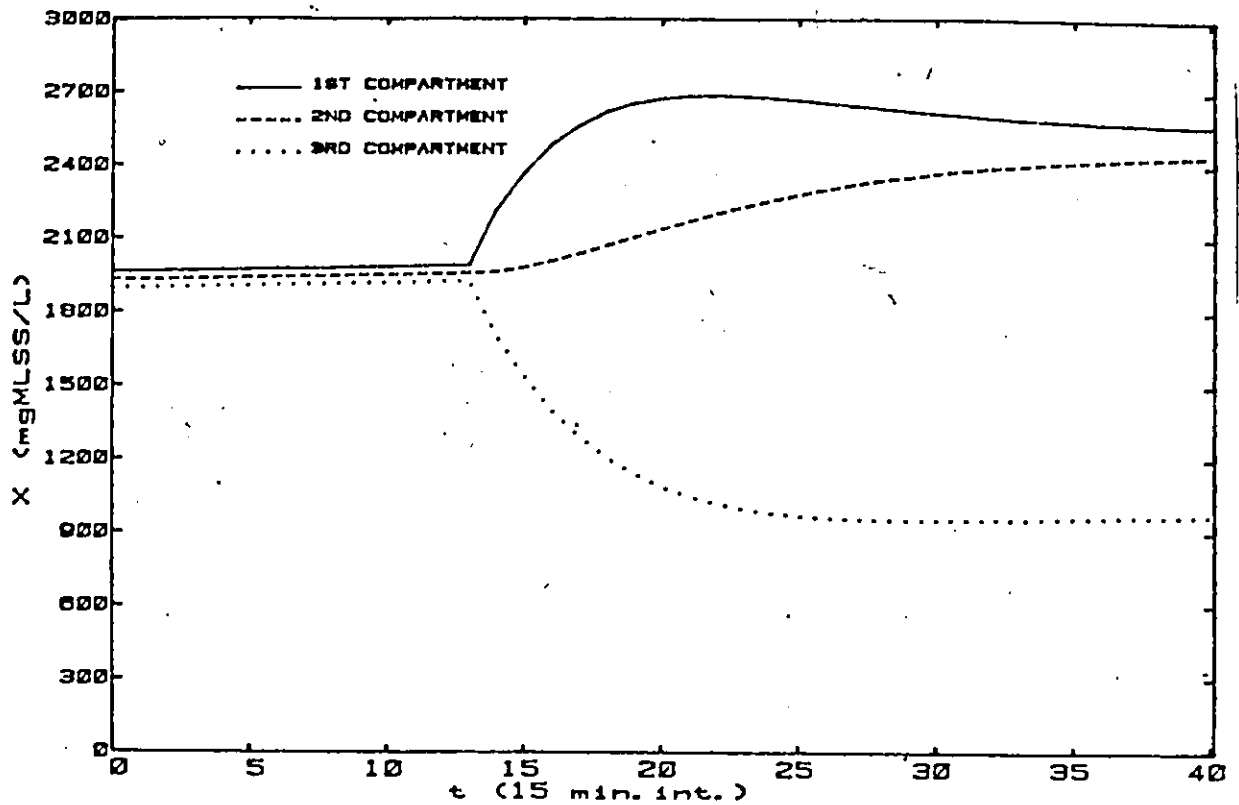


Figure 3.4. Clemson Model MLSS Response.

## SUBSTRATE vs. TIME

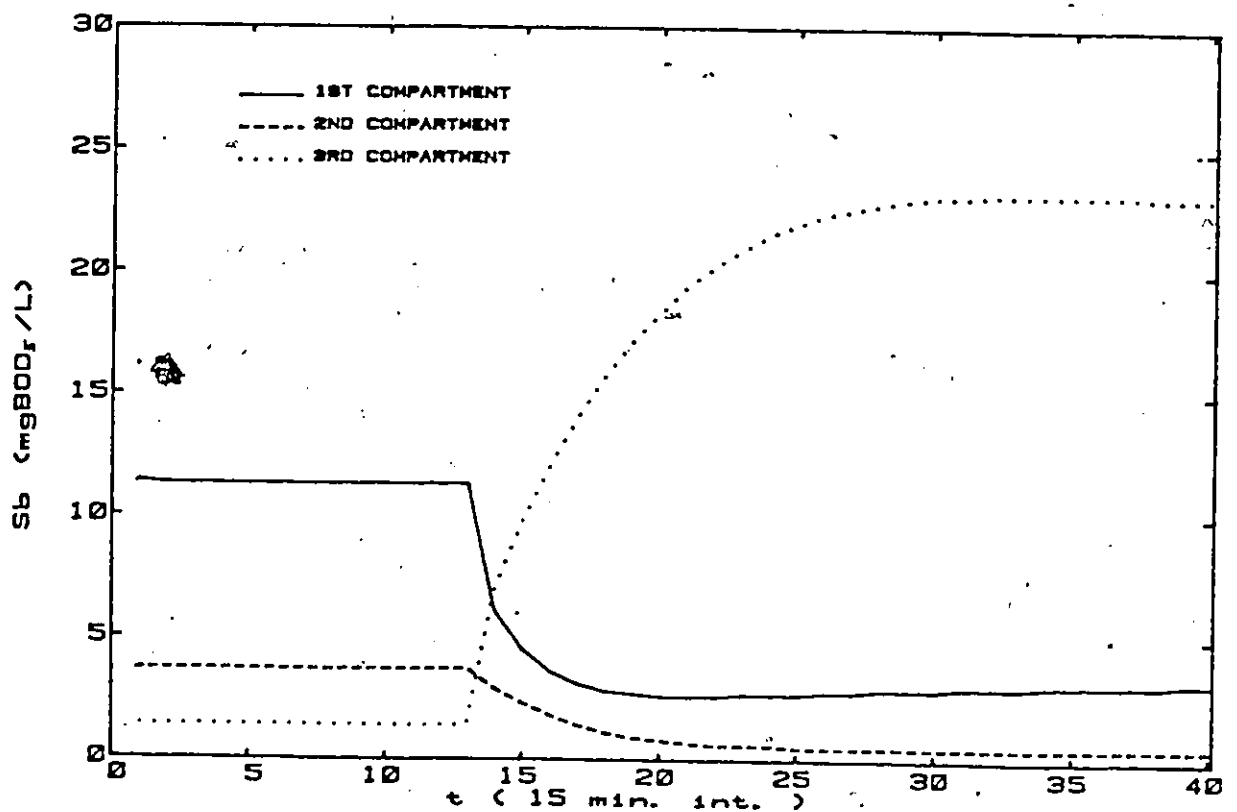


Figure 3.5. Clemson Model Substrate Conc. Response.

## SCOUR vs. TIME

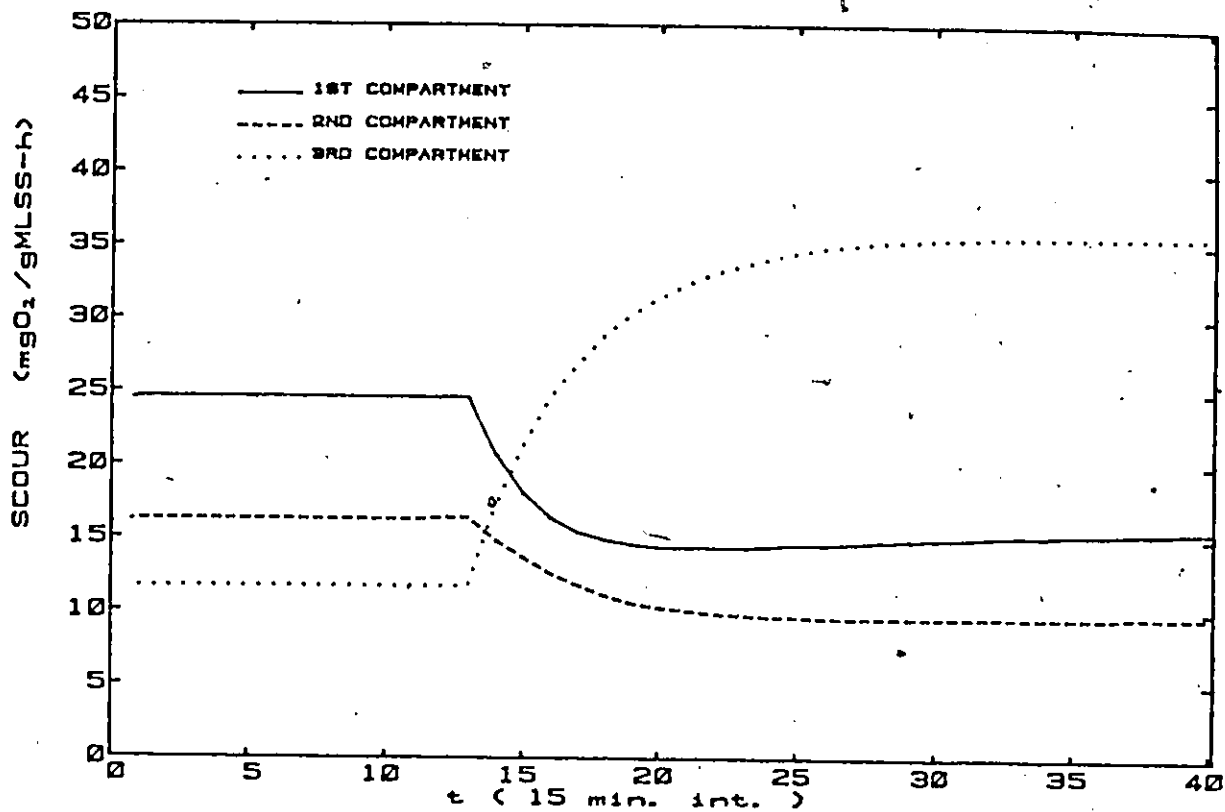


Figure 3.6. Clemson Model Scour Response.

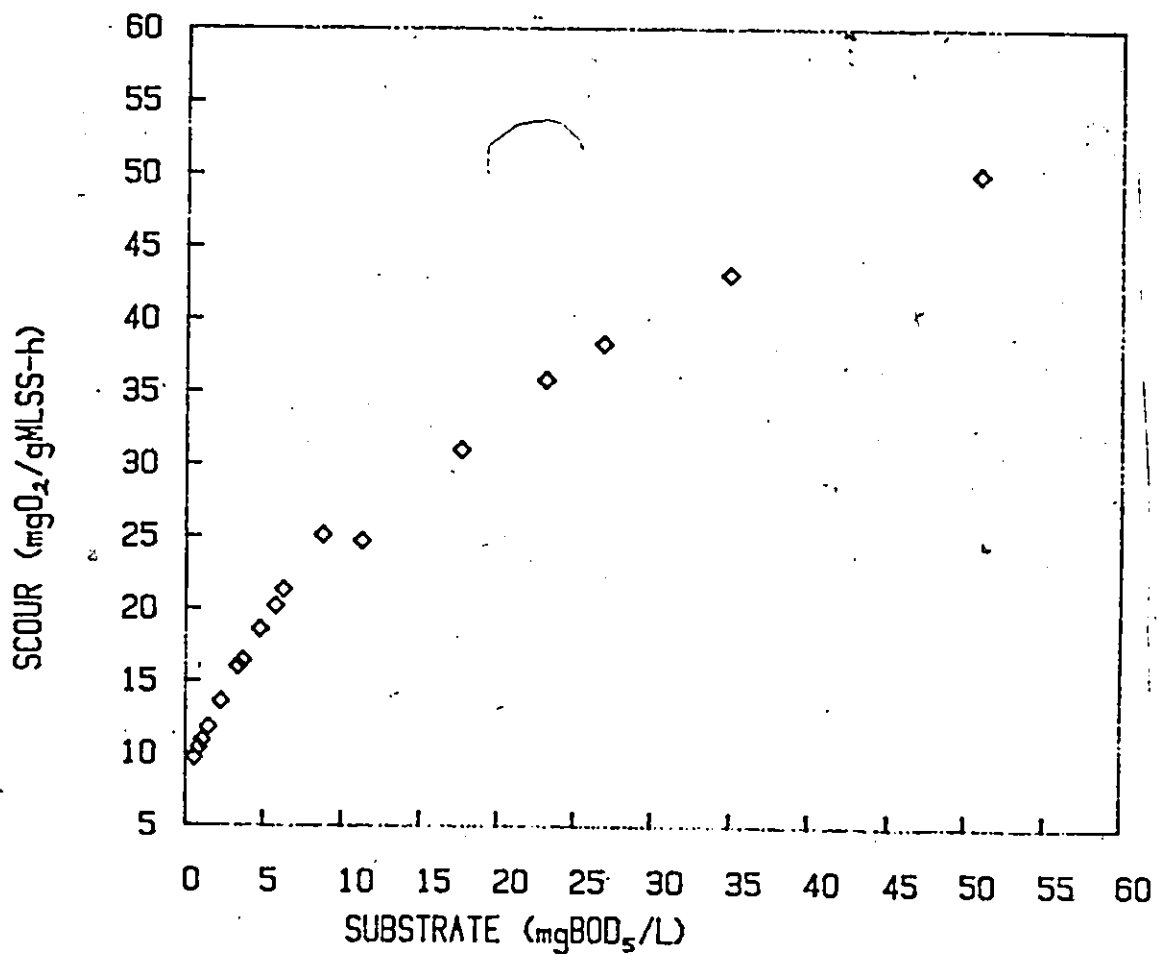


Figure 3.7. Relationship Between SCOUR and 3rd Compartment Substrate Concentration.

TABLE 3.3. COMPUTER SIMULATION STEADY STATE RESULTS ( $\alpha_1 = 1$ )

N	Xk (mgMLSS/L)				Sb,k (mgBOD <sub>5</sub> /L) (Total)				SCOUR (mgO <sub>2</sub> /gMLSS-hr)			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	1950	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	17.3	—	—	—
2	1980	1940	—	—	8.5	2.2	—	—	21.8	13.3	—	—
3	1990	1960	1930	—	11.3	3.7	1.5	—	24.7	16.4	11.8	—
4	2000	1970	1950	1920	13.7	5.2	2.4	1.1	26.6	19.2	13.9	11.0

TABLE 3.4. STEADY STATE RESULTS ( $\alpha_N = 1$ )

N	Xk (mgMLSS/L)				Sb,k (mgBOD <sub>5</sub> /L) (Total)				SCOUR (mgO <sub>2</sub> /g MLSS-hr)			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1	1950	—	—	—	5.0	—	—	—	17.3	—	—	—
2	2940	1140	—	—	1.6	15.6	—	—	12.2	30.1	—	—
3	2580	2480	990	—	3.4	0.6	23.1	—	16.0	9.7	35.8	—
4	2420	2360	2300	930	5.3	1.3	0.3	28.7	19.5	11.3	9.0	38.6

were equal when operating the system under plug flow conditions. After influent flow was input into the final compartment, increased MLSS concentrations were redistributed into the front end of the aeration system. The response time to achieve steady state was approximately 2 - 2½ hours. A decrease of 1000 mg/L for the final compartment was possible under the hydraulic conditions imposed. This final steady state condition would be beneficial under low influent loadings as only a portion of the biomass is utilized. The remainder is stored in the first and second reactors.

Figure 3-5 illustrates that maximum treatment efficiency in terms of substrate removal is achieved when operating in a plug flow condition ( $\alpha_1 = 1$ ). Conversely, minimum treatment occurs with all influent being directed to the last compartment ( $\alpha_3 = 1$ ). By adjustment of the step feed contacting pattern a given level of substrate removal can be attained. In this way, over-treatment involving excessive energy requirements and possibly impaired solids setting could be avoided.

A comparison of figures 3-5 and 3-6 indicated a direct relationship between SCOUR and compartment substrate concentrations. A plot showing the non-linear relationship is presented in Figure 3.7. This validates the proposal by Andrews (1977) that SCOUR could be used as a measurement of substrate concentration. If SCOUR were controlled in the final compartment of the step feed system, a constant substrate concentration would be discharged to the secondary clarifier.

Maximum and minimum SCOUR control limits for the final compartment are shown in figure 3-6. Steady state SCOUR results from Table 3-3



and 3-4 indicate that the control range can be increased with the addition of reactors connected in series.

All simulations were run under constant influent loading conditions of approximately 900 mg BOD<sub>5</sub>/min. After achieving steady state conditions for  $\alpha_3 = 1$ , a step input of substrate concentration from 130 to 300 mg BOD/L was made ( $t = 6$  (1.5 h), figure 3.9). The increase in MLSS concentrations was due to biological growth/decay mechanisms and occurred at an approximate rate of 28 mg/L-h. A rapid increase in the third compartment's SCOUR level occurred because of the low MLSS steady state concentration.

To compensate for the increase in organic load, solids were re-distributed into the final compartment by directing all influent flow into the first compartment ( $\alpha_1 = 1$ ) (Figure 3-8) at  $t = 32$  (7.7 h). The change in MLSS concentration after the change was approximately 620 mg/L-h. With such a pronounced response the minor changes due to biological activity can be neglected over the response period. The SCOUR response indicates that effluent substrate transported to the clarifier was reduced by greater than 30 SCOUR units. MLSS response times were consistent with those observed previously when all influent was switched to the last compartment from the first compartment.

In summary, the computer simulations indicated that:

- 1) SCOUR is directly related to the last compartment's substrate concentration. By fixing SCOUR at a constant value, effluent substrate should be controlled.
- 2) A change in the step feed influent contacting pattern will affect SCOUR levels in the final compartment. SCOUR can be controlled by continually changing the influent substrate distribution.

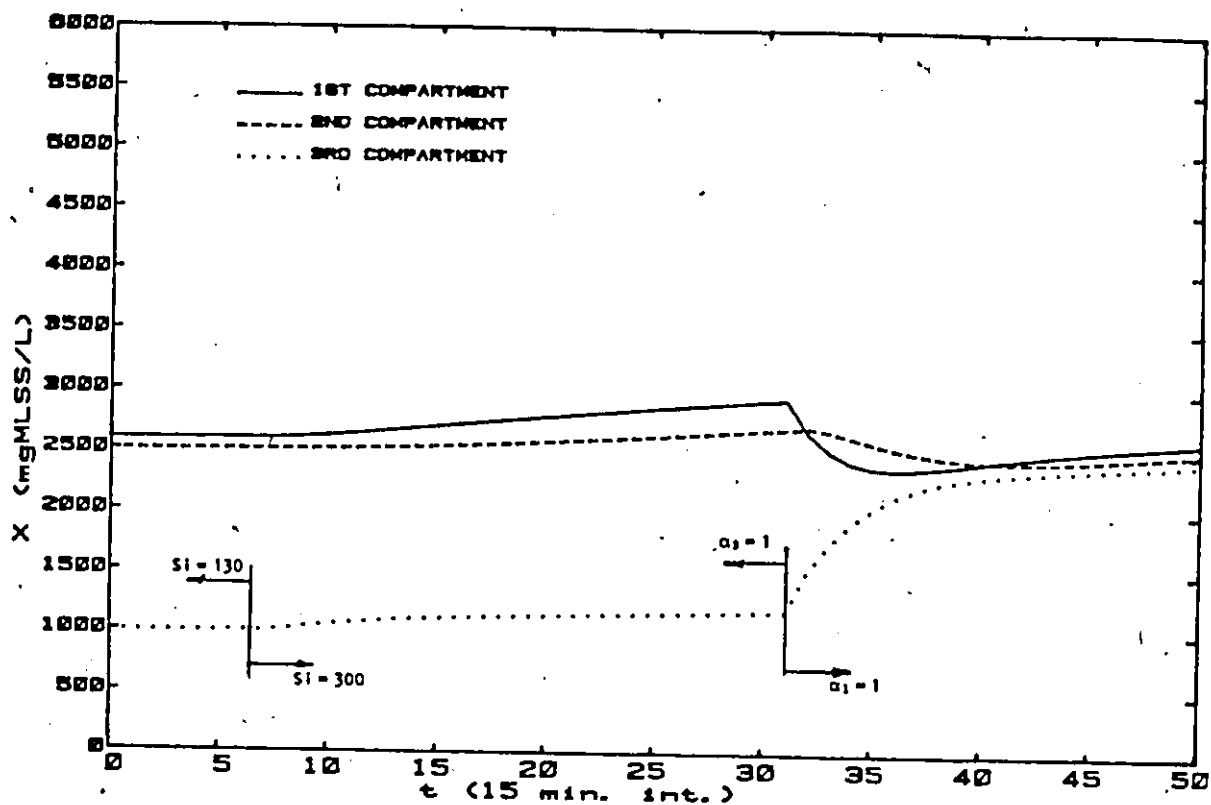


Figure 3.8. Influent Step Test MLSS Response (Clemson Model).

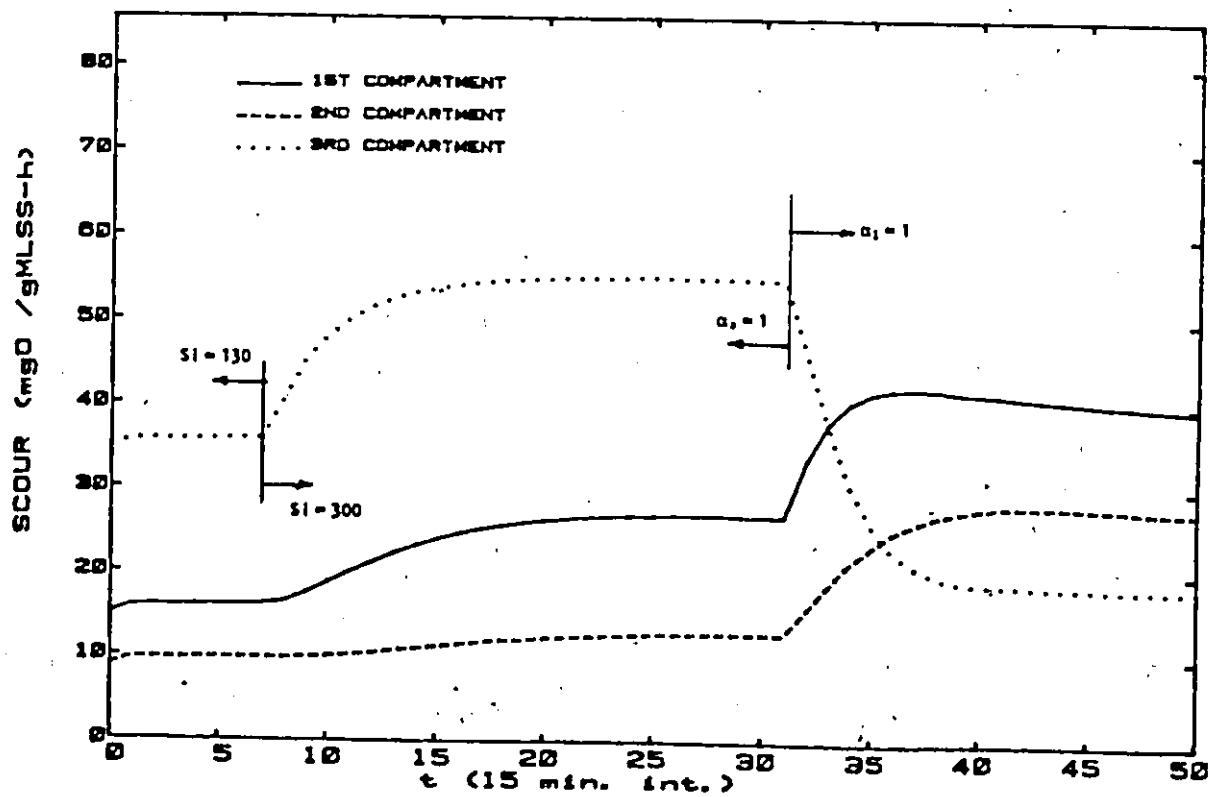


Figure 3.9. Influent Step Test SCOUR Response (Clemson Model).

- 3) The pseudo-steady state response time to a change in the influent distribution was approximately two hours. Biological growth and decay was insignificant during this period.
- 4) To maintain a constant SCOUR in the final compartment in response to an increase in influent load, the contacting pattern should be readjusted to distribute more influent to the front end of the aerator. Conversely, the influent should be redistributed to the rear portion of the aerator if a decrease in influent load occurs. The degree of change will be dependent on the SCOUR setpoint selection.

## CHAPTER 4

### PILOT PLANT APPLICATIONS

#### 4.1 Control Strategy

Based on the computer simulations described in the previous chapter, a control strategy was selected to maintain a constant sludge activity in the last compartment of the step feed process using a selected SCOUR setpoint. This setpoint would be controlled by monitoring the on-line volumetric oxygen uptake rate ( $OUR_v$ ) and by manipulating the MLSS concentrations between compartments. According to the definition of SCOUR (equation 1 ), a desired last compartment MLSS concentration was calculated as follows:

$$X_{des} = \frac{OUR_{v,N}}{SCOUR_{setp}} \quad (4.1)$$

where  $X_{des}$  is the desired MLSS concentration in last compartment ( g/L),

$OUR_{v,N}$  is the volumetric uptake rate for last compartment (N) ( $mgO_2/L-h$ ), and

$SCOUR_{setp}$  is the SCOUR setpoint in the last compartment ( $mgO_2/g MLSS-h$ ).

By fixing SCOUR in the final compartment, a constant substrate concentration in the effluent should be controlled. Choice of the desired SCOUR setpoint is system specific and should be chosen based

on an acceptable effluent quality and favourable settling and sludge thickening characteristics (Andrews 1977).

As short term biological growth was demonstrated insignificant compared to the hydraulic transfer of solids between compartments, biomass growth and decay has been neglected. A solids mass balance for a three-compartment step feed reactor illustrated in figure 3-2 can be expressed as follows:

$$\frac{dX_1}{dt} = (RX_r - (1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + R) X_1) \frac{Q}{V_1} \quad (4.2)$$

$$\frac{dX_2}{dt} = [(1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + R) X_1 - (1 - \alpha_3 + R) X_2] \frac{Q}{V_2} \quad (4.3)$$

$$\frac{dX_3}{dt} = [(1 - \alpha_3 + R) X_2 - (1 + R) X_3] \frac{Q}{V_3} \quad (4.4)$$

$$\alpha_1 = 1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 \quad (4.5)$$

where  $X_n$  is the MLSS concentration for compartment n (mg/L),  
 $V_n$  is the volume of compartment n (L),  
 $\alpha_n$  is the flow distribution to compartment n (%),  
 $X_r$  is the return activated sludge concentration (mg/L),  
 $Q$  is the plant flow (L/h), and  
 $R$  is the recycle ratio (%).

The above simultaneous differential equations were solved numerically using a fourth order Runge Kutta routine. The integration interval used was equal to the process response time required to achieve MLSS pseudo-steady state conditions after a change was made to the influent contacting pattern. On-line sensors were used to measure the initial conditions required for integration. Alternatively, an analytical solution could have been used to solve the equations (Appendix D). The approach described above, however, was adequate to control the step feed system with the time constants characteristic of the process.

The nonlinear method of Box (1965) was used to search numerically for optimal values of  $\alpha_2$  and  $\alpha_3$  that would minimize the function:

$$\text{Min } ( X_{\text{des}} - X_3 )^2 \quad (4.6)$$

This method of optimization (Appendix C) is especially suited to this multivariable application since constraints were imposed on the parameters ( $\alpha_2, \alpha_3$ ) being searched. Explicit and implicit inequality constraints used for the optimization were;

$$\alpha_2 \leq 1 \quad (4.7)$$

$$\alpha_3 \leq 1 \quad (4.8)$$

$$\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \leq 1 \quad (4.9)$$

The control was updated every 15 minutes to compensate for changes in flow (Q) and volumetric oxygen uptake ( $OUR_v$ ) in the last compartment. The SCOUR response trajectory resulting from the control tended towards the selected SCOUR setpoint. This control approach was similar to that used by Richalet et al. (1978) in industrial plant applications.

#### 4.2 Pilot Plant Description and Operation

Pilot plant verification was carried out using two pilot plants operated in parallel at the Wastewater Technology Centre, Burlington, Ontario, Canada. One system (Plant A) consisted of a three compartment step feed process while the other system (Plant B) was a single compartment completely mixed reactor with recycle. Each process had an aerator volume of approximately  $2.2 \text{ m}^3$  and secondary clarifiers with surface areas of  $0.45 \text{ m}^2$ . Wastewater from the Burlington Skyway Treatment Plant was

pumped to a primary clarifier which supplied the pilot systems with settled influent (figure 4.1). Diffused air was supplied through perforated PVC piping.

On line process instruments were interfaced to a real time mini-computer for data acquisition and process control implementation. Five Moniteck Clam 52-LE photometric sensors were used to measure MLSS and RAS concentrations. Dissolved oxygen and air flow were measured by PHOX 65-B galvanic and Brooks 7000 meters, respectively. Foxboro magnetic flow meters measured wastewater flow. Sensor location on both pilot systems are given in figure 4.2. Further details and evaluations of the instrumentation have been reported by Stephenson et al. (1981a). The mini-computer hardware consisted of a Hewlett-Packard (HP) 1000 2MX E-Series system with 160 K words of memory and 120 M-bytes of on-line disc storage. A HP-2240 front end microprocessor was used to interface on-line instrumentation to the minicomputer. On-line software for data acquisition has been reported by Stephenson et al. (1981b).

On-line data acquisition consisted of 15 minute average measurements for flow Q, mixed liquor solids for all compartments (MLSS), return activated sludge (RAS), D.O., air flow (AFR), effluent suspended solids (ESS), temperature, pH and volumetric oxygen transfer ( $OUR_v$ ). Off-line sampling programs were used to check SRT control, to calibrate instrumentation, and to assess effluent quality. Composite sampling included 24 h flow proportioned samples for TOC,  $BOD_5$ , COD, ESS, MLSS, RAS, SVI and TKN. Discrete sampling consisted of hourly TOC and three hour total solids analysis for both the effluent and influent streams. Computer outputs showing the data log of composite and discrete samples are given in Appendix E.

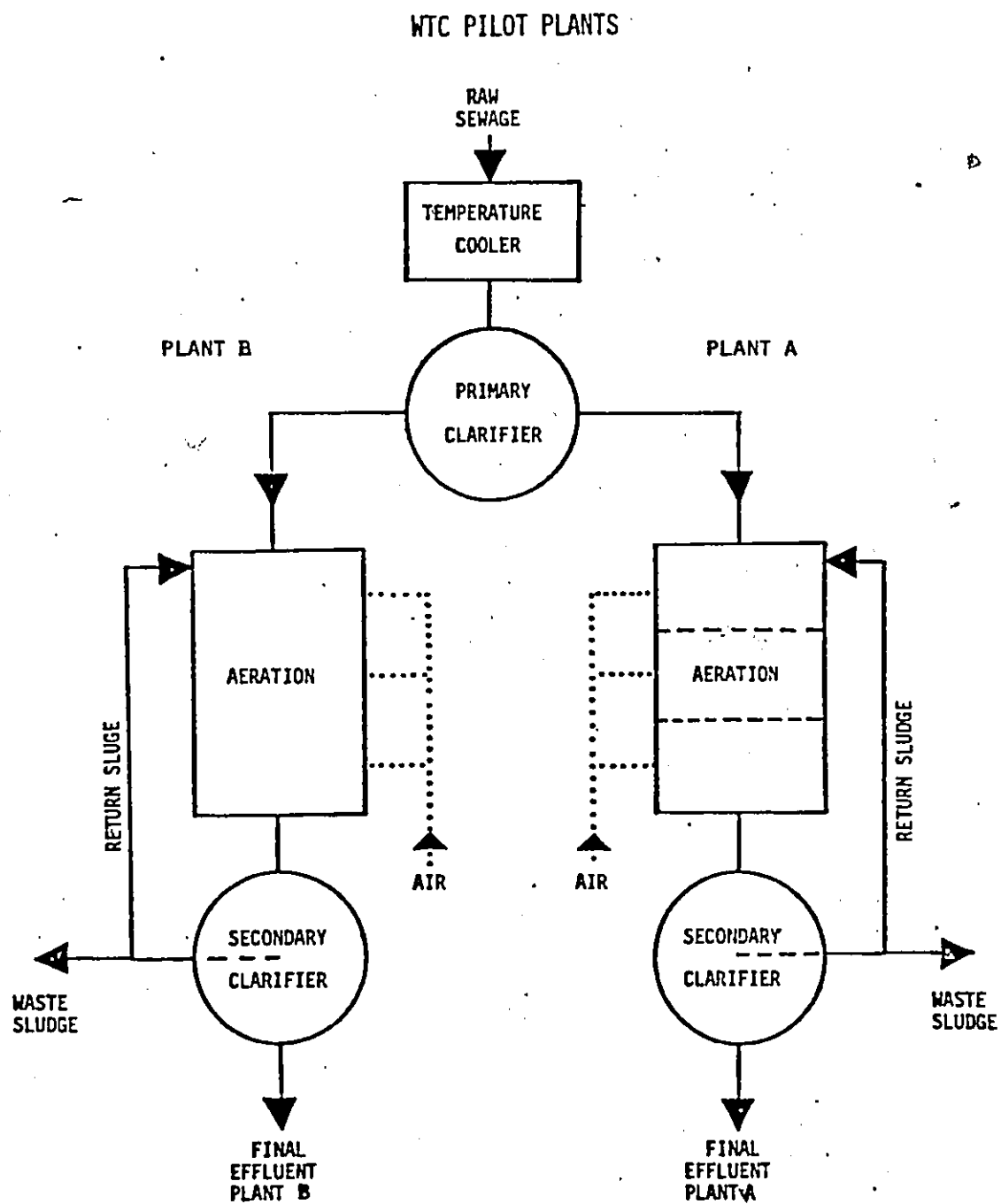


Figure 4.1. Pilot Plant Systems.



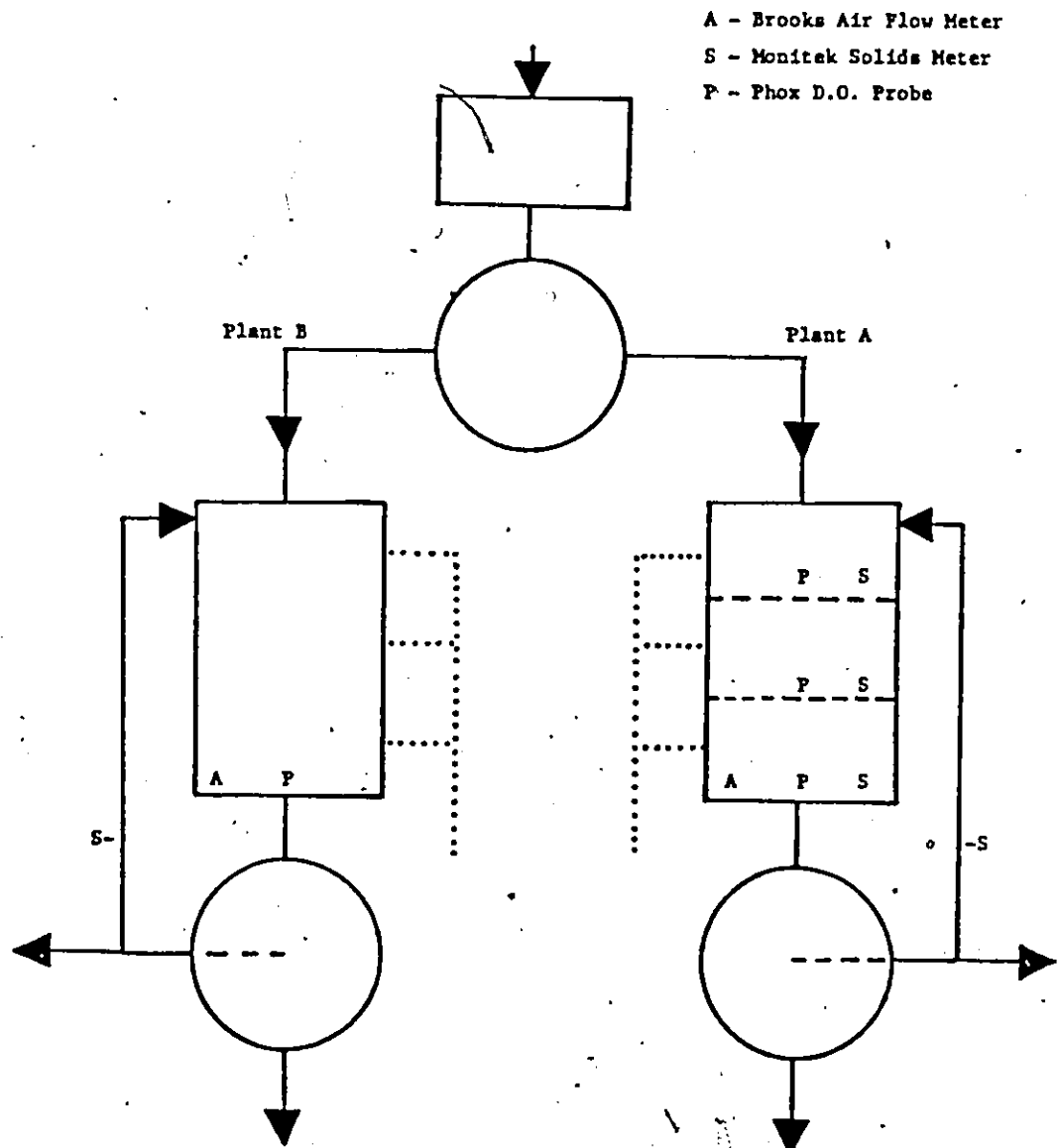


Figure 4.2. On-Line Sensor Location for Process Control.

A summary of the operating conditions used for both systems are given in Table 4.1. To maintain a constant biological growth rate and to minimize nitrification, both plants were automatically controlled at a SRT of 3 days. Wastewater flow to both systems was controlled according to a 24-hour sinusoidal curve with peak flow coinciding with the period having maximum influent organic concentration. Temperature was controlled to approximately 16°C and a 50% recycle ratio was maintained. Air flow meters were installed for the B system aerator and for the last compartment of the A system. Digital PI control algorithms were used to keep the dissolved oxygen levels at 2 mg/L with the exception of the last compartment of the controlled system which was kept at 3 mg/L.

Reaeration tests were performed on both the last compartment of the A system and the B system to estimate volumetric oxygen transfer coefficients ( $K_{La}$ ). Numerical estimates were obtained using non-linear least squares analysis. The air flow rate (AFR) and  $K_{La}$  were empirically related as shown in Figure 4.3. The volumetric oxygen uptake was then calculated on-line from a mass balance around the reactor of concern. Details of the reaeration test, non-linear regression, linear regression, and on-line  $OUR_V$  calculations are given in Appendix B.

To obtain a time constant for the response trajectory, a step test was used. This provided the response time required to achieve a pseudo steady state distribution of MLSS between compartments on the step feed system following changes in feed distribution. Under constant hydraulic loading conditions flow was diverted from the first compartment ( $\alpha_1 = 1$ ) to the third compartment ( $\alpha_3 = 1$ ). After reaching steady state the influent was redirected to the first compartment. Response trajectories for three compartments are given in figure 4.4. The time required to reach

TABLE 4.1. PILOT PLANT OPERATING CONDITIONS (Plant A &amp; B)

---

Flow	$480 + 146 \sin \frac{\pi t}{12}$ L/h
HRT	4.6 h
SRT (setpoint)	3 days
F/M Ratio	0.1 - 0.7 mg BOD <sub>5</sub> /g MLSS-d
Recycle Ratio (setpoint)	50%
Temperature (setpoint)	16°C
D.O. (setpoint)	2-3 mgO <sub>2</sub> /L

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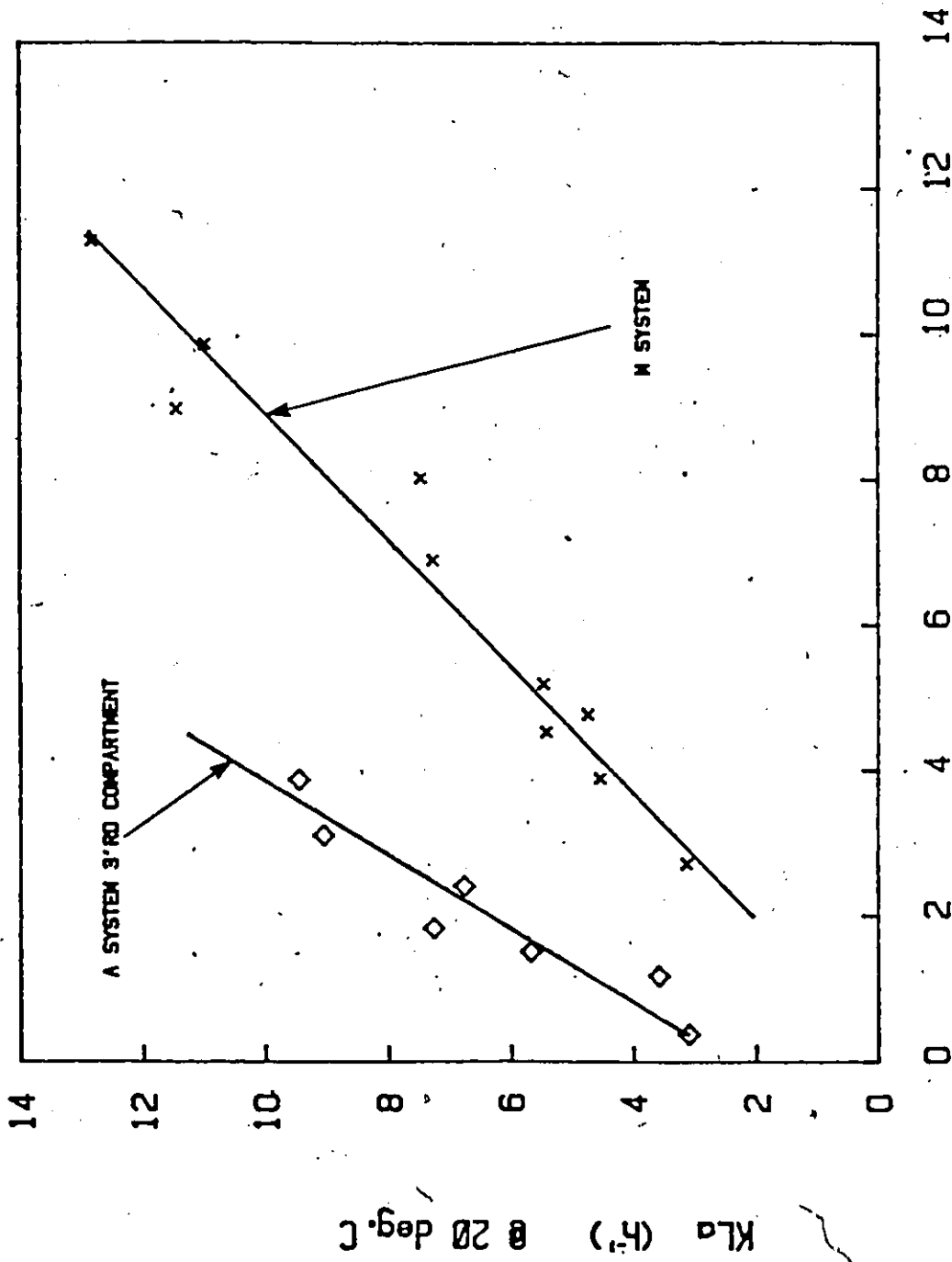


Figure 4.3. Relationship Between  $K_{La}$  and Air Flow Rate.

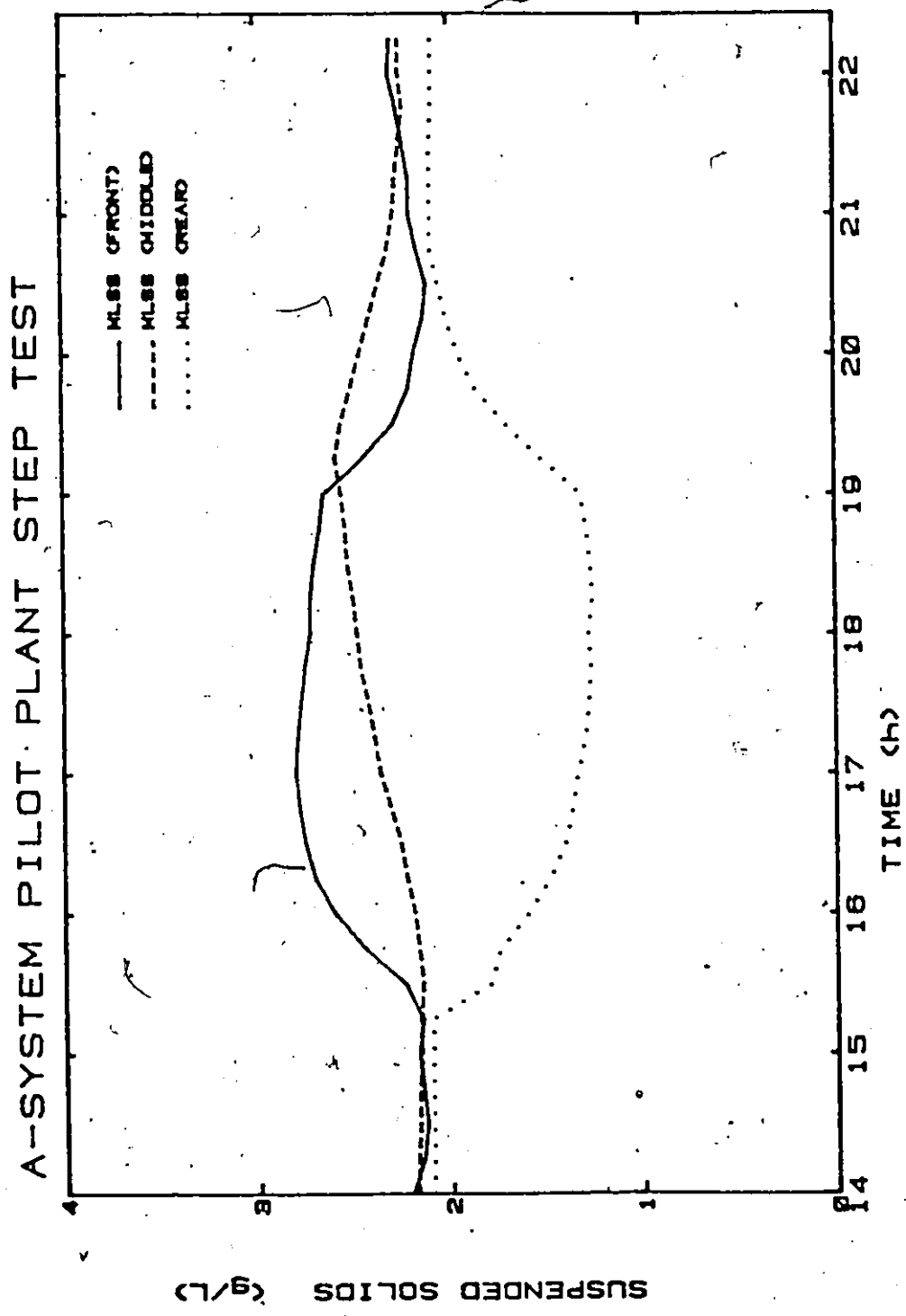


Figure 4.4 On-Line MLSS Response Trajectories.

pseudo-steady state was approximately 100 minutes for a MLSS change of  $1000 \text{ mg}\cdot\text{L}^{-1}$  in the third compartment. This response time was approximately 20% less than that obtained from computer simulation. The difference was probably due to the simplified clarifier assumption used for simulation. The steady state response time was used as the integration interval for the solids mass balance (eq. 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4) to obtain the predicted pseudo-equilibrium MLSS values and thus permit calculation of the required  $\alpha$  values.

A number of preliminary control runs were performed at different SCOUR setpoints ranging from 11 to 20  $\text{mgO}_2/\text{g MLSS}\cdot\text{h}$ . The setpoint chosen was one that would distribute influent flow equally to all compartments during a diurnal control period.

#### 4.3 SCOUR Control Optimization

##### 4.3.1 Three-compartment optimization

Constant SCOUR control was initially applied to the A system optimizing influent flow to three compartments. The selected SCOUR setpoint was 15  $\text{mgO}_2/\text{g MLSS}\cdot\text{h}$ . Before initiating control, the step feed process was operated at steady state with all influent being directed to the first compartment. The parallel B system was operated under identical steady state conditions. Because all flow was distributed to the first compartment, instantaneous SCOUR values for the A system were lower when compared to the B system's SCOUR values.

Actual instantaneous SCOUR values from the B system and the third compartment of the A system are shown in figure 4.5 after control was initiated on the A system. The required contacting patterns ( $\alpha_1$ ,  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$ ,) to achieve this control are expressed as a percentage of

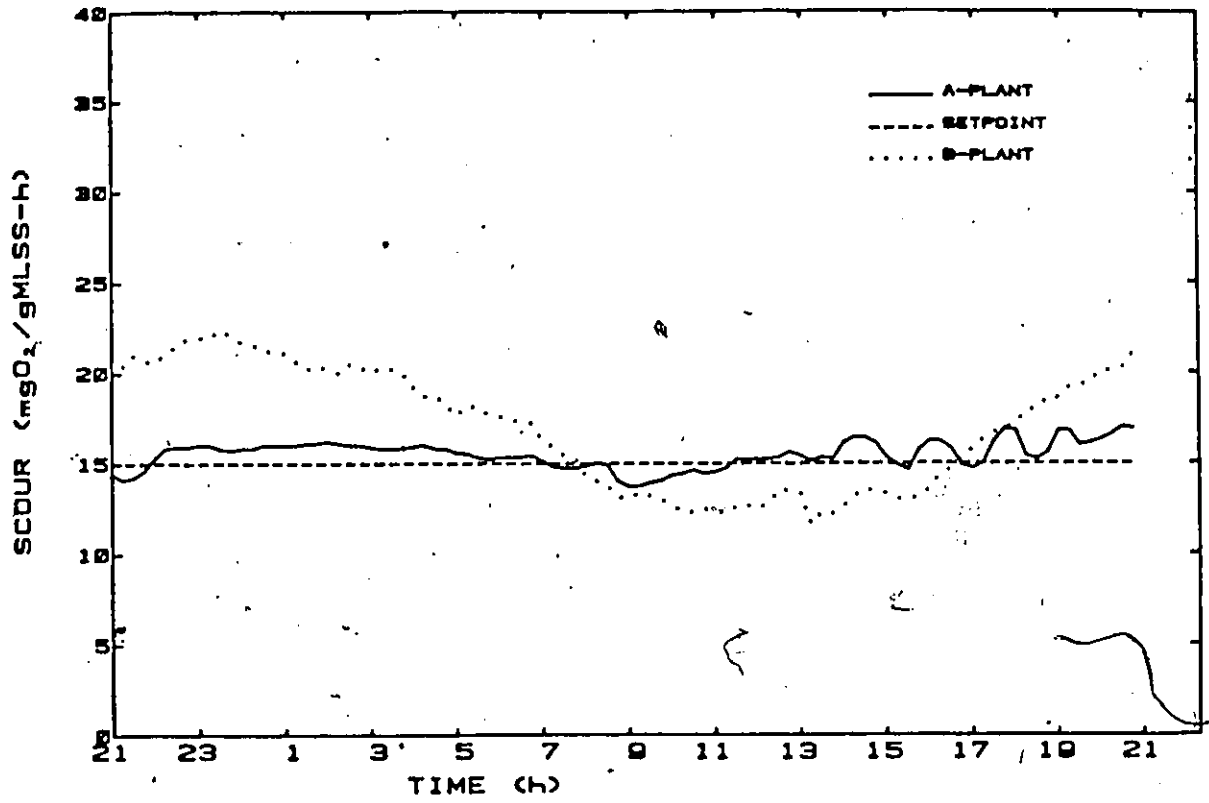


Figure 4.5. Three-Compartment SCOUR Control (Run #1).

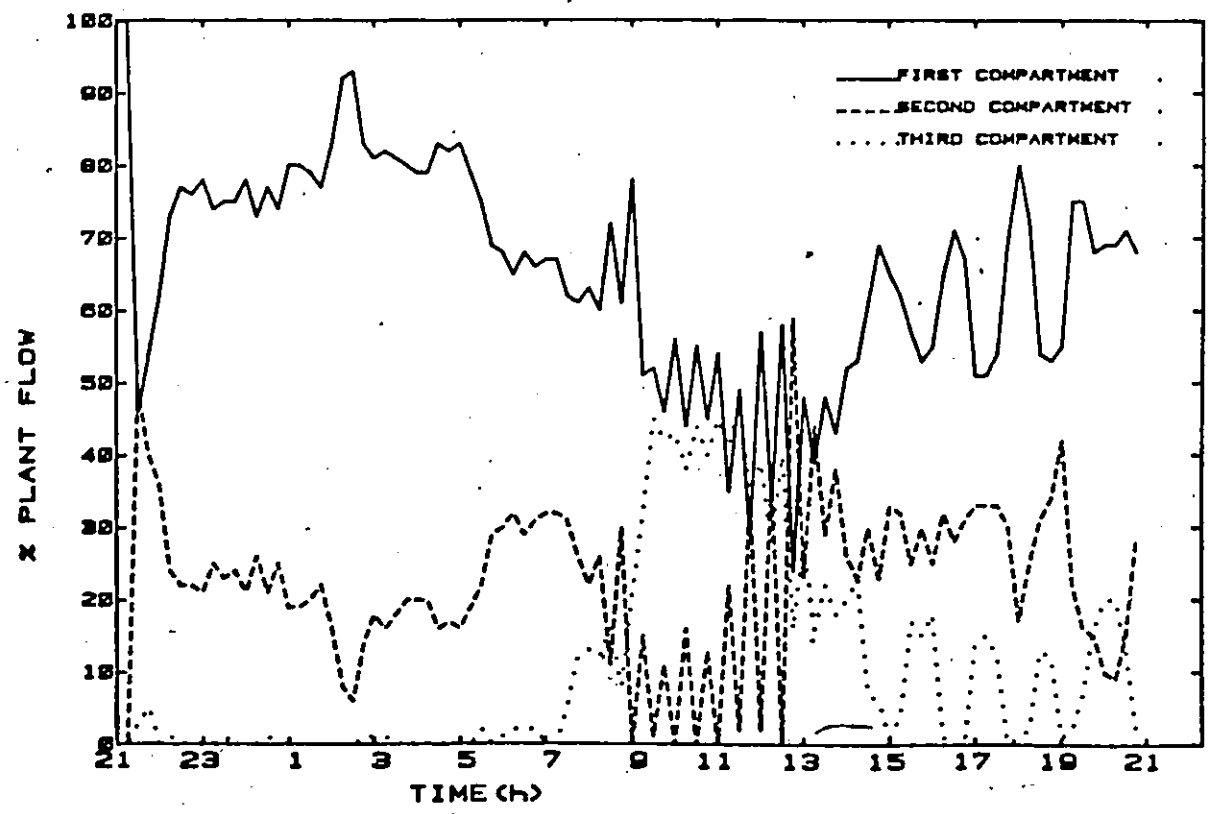


Figure 4.6. Three-Compartment Contacting Pattern (Run #1).

total influent flow and are presented in figure 4.6.

During the initial eight hours of control, stable operation was achieved. After hour 9, extreme oscillation between compartments was observed. Despite this condition, the A system's instantaneous SCOUR approximated the SCOUR setpoint while the B system's instantaneous SCOUR showed considerable variation. The rapid frequency of change in the contacting pattern is unacceptable from a practical standpoint because of the excessive wear on the flow distribution valves.

Discrete off-line sampling from Run #1 is summarized in Table 4.2. Only paired data between the parallel plants were analyzed. The results indicated no significant statistical difference of effluent quality based on EFOC.

To investigate the reason for the rapid switching frequencies observed in figure 4.6, 3-dimensional grids (figure 4.7 and 4.8) were constructed relating  $\alpha_2$  and  $\alpha_3$  to the objective function (eq. 4.6). These figures indicate that unique minima do not exist. The optimization could select a number of different  $\alpha_2$ ,  $\alpha_3$  combinations giving identical, instantaneous SCOUR values for the third compartment with a wider range being possible at mid-range loading (figure 4.8). Under such conditions, the final contacting pattern is dependent on the initial search values of the complex created in the Box-Complex algorithm (Appendix C). Because there is no unique minimum, contacting patterns varied widely for successive control intervals as different initial search values were selected in the algorithm. Additional control constraints would be required to provide unique optimization for 3-compartment distribution.



TABLE 4.2. DYNAMIC STEP FEED PROCESS CONTROL RESULTS. SCOUR SETPOINT = 15 mgO<sub>2</sub>/g MLSS-h

Run #	Duration (h)	Influent Loading (gBOD <sub>5</sub> /g MLSS·d)	Mean ± Standard Deviation*							
			Actual Continuous SCOUR (mgO <sub>2</sub> /g MLSS <sup>-1</sup> ·h <sup>-1</sup> )		EFOC Effluent (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )		ESS† (mg·L <sup>-1</sup> )			
			A	B	A	B	A	B		
Run 1*	27	0.5	15.6 ± .00	17.7 ± .56	16.5 ± 4.7	17.1 ± 5.7	16	42 ± 11	29 ± 11	5
Run 2	24	0.7	14.9 ± 1.5	18.9 ± 4.2	17.4 ± 1.9	17.9 ± 4.3	25	41 ± 9	25 ± 5	8
Run 3	24	0.1	12.7 ± 2.8	14.4 ± 2.1	18.1 ± 3.0	15.2 ± 2.2	25	40 ± 12	20 ± 5	7
Run 4	24	0.1	14.2 ± 2.2	15.5 ± 2.5	17.0 ± 4.0	16.8 ± 2.1	25	28 ± 8	19 ± 5	8
Run 5	24	0.7	14.3 ± 2.3	21.8 ± 4.3	26.4 ± 4.8	27.9 ± 6.4	25	27.6 ± 5	23.3 ± 5	9
Run 6	19	0.3	15.5 ± 0.5	20.9 ± 2.4	18.5 ± 2.2	18.2 ± 1.3	17	30.6 ± 18	16.3 ± 9	7
Run 7	24	0.4	15.8 ± 1.4	19.7 ± 1.8	19.9 ± 5.3	23.4 ± 6.9	25	21.6 ± 6	12.0 ± 3	9

\* Three compartment optimization. All other runs are with two compartments.

† Underlined means and standard deviations indicate differences between A and B were determined to be statistically significant.

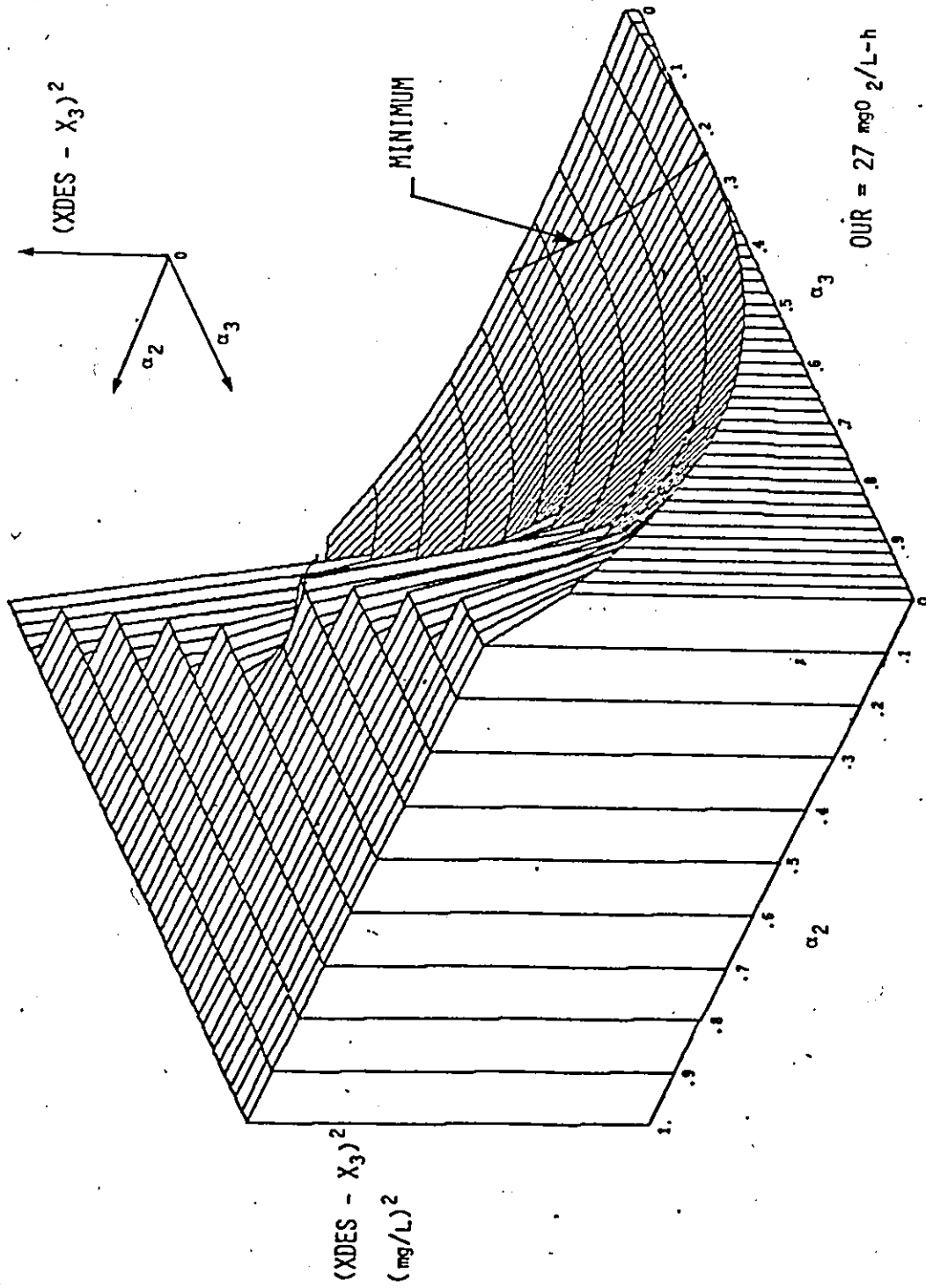


Figure 4.7. Three-dimensional Optimization Grid - High Loading.

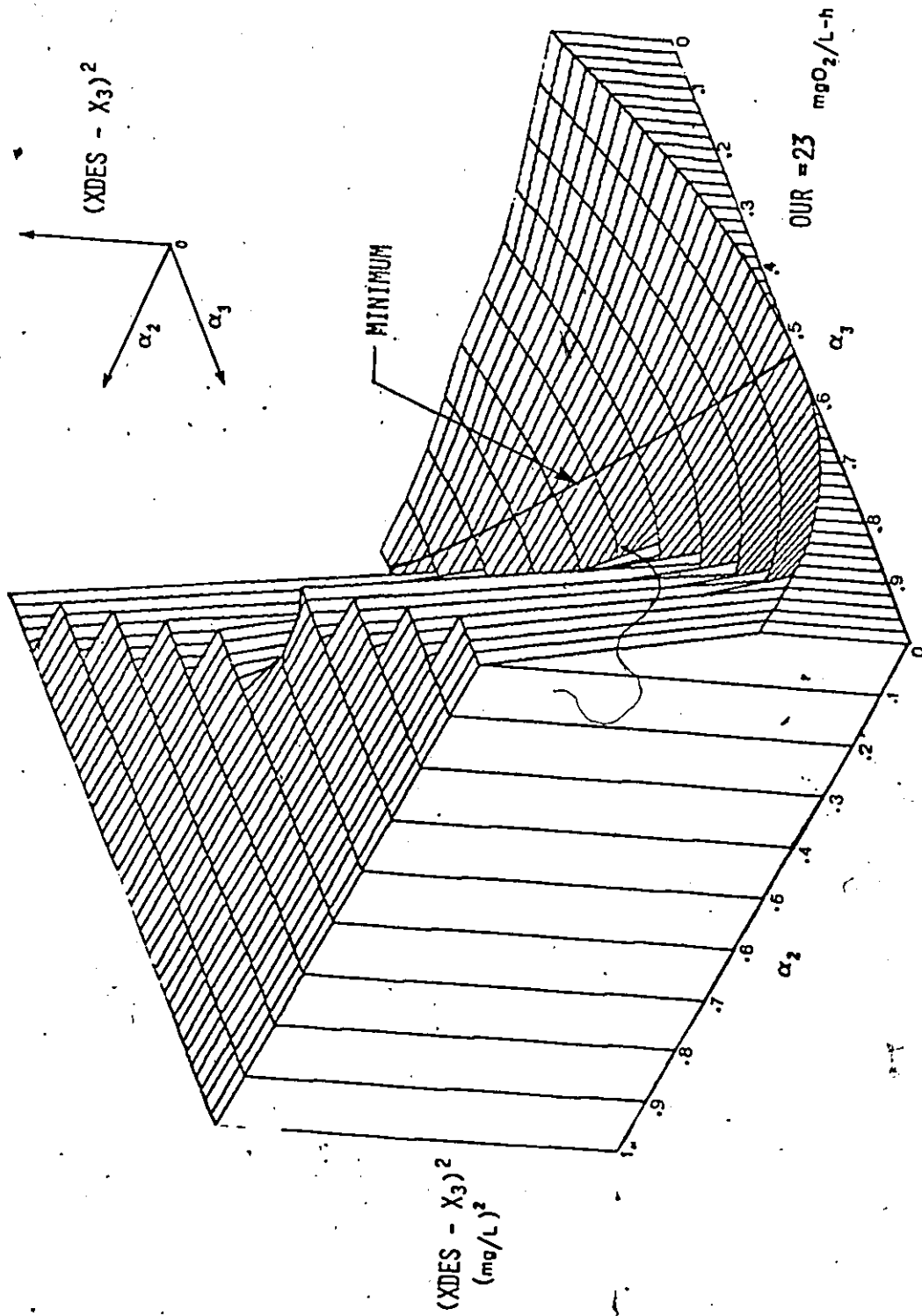


Figure 4.8. Three-dimensional Optimization Grid - Mid Loading.



#### 4.3.2 Two-compartment optimization

The control algorithm was modified to split the influent to only two compartments. The first and third compartments were used with the restriction that no influent would be added to the second compartment ( $\alpha_2 = 0$ ).  $\alpha_1$  was calculated by difference ( $\alpha_1 = 1 - \alpha_3$ ). A 2-dimensional plot showing the relationship between the objective function and percentage of flow to the last compartment is presented in figure 4.9 for three loadings each having different  $OUR_V$  rates. Minimization of the objective function produced a unique minimum for each loading.

Six experimental runs were completed at different influent F/M loadings using two-compartment optimization. Table 4.2 summarizes discrete off-line sampling for Runs #2 to #7 using a SCOUR setpoint of 15. Plots for all experimental runs comparing controlled step feed control results to the steady state control on system B are given in Appendix F.

Figures 4.10 and 4.11 present instantaneous results for the A system operating under a high steady F/M loading condition. The A system shows improved SCOUR control compared to the B system. The contacting pattern in figure 4.11 was considered acceptable from a practical viewpoint.

Figures 4.12 and 4.13 present instantaneous control results with a highly variable influent loading. The A system shows improved control during high loading periods when more influent was distributed to the first compartment during this period. Conversely, influent was directed to the last compartment under lower loading conditions at hour 8. During low loadings, the control was restricted as all the

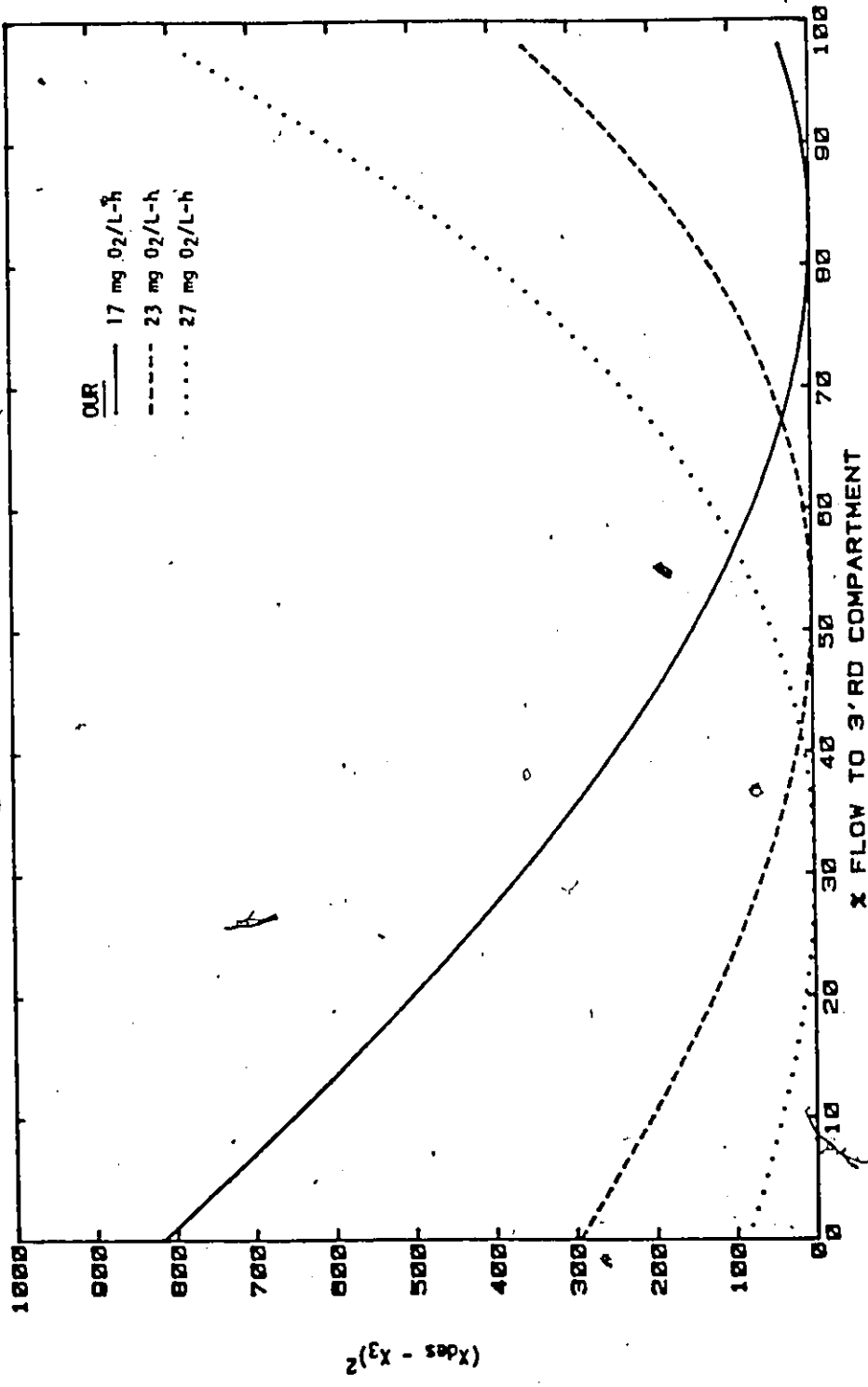


Figure 4.9. Two-Compartment Optimization.

3

F

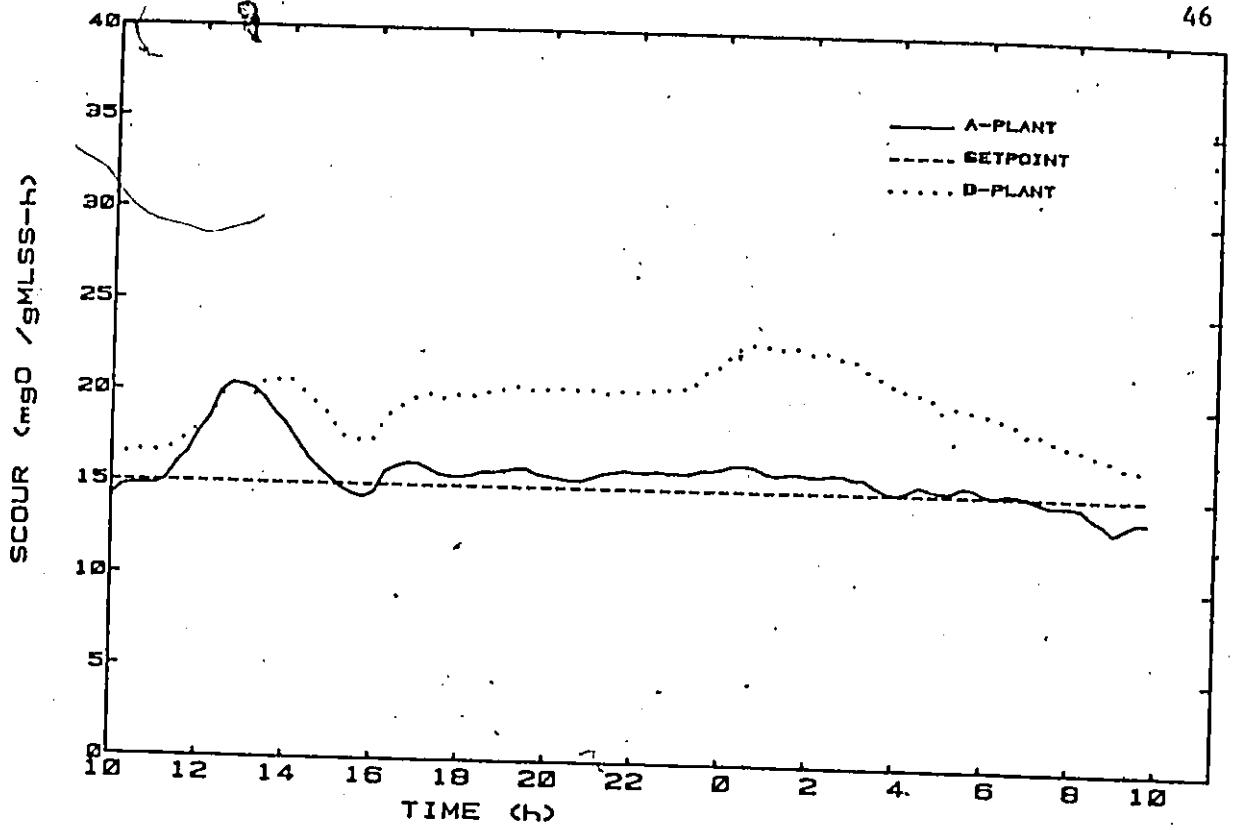


Figure 4.10. Two-Compartment SCOUR Control (High Loading).

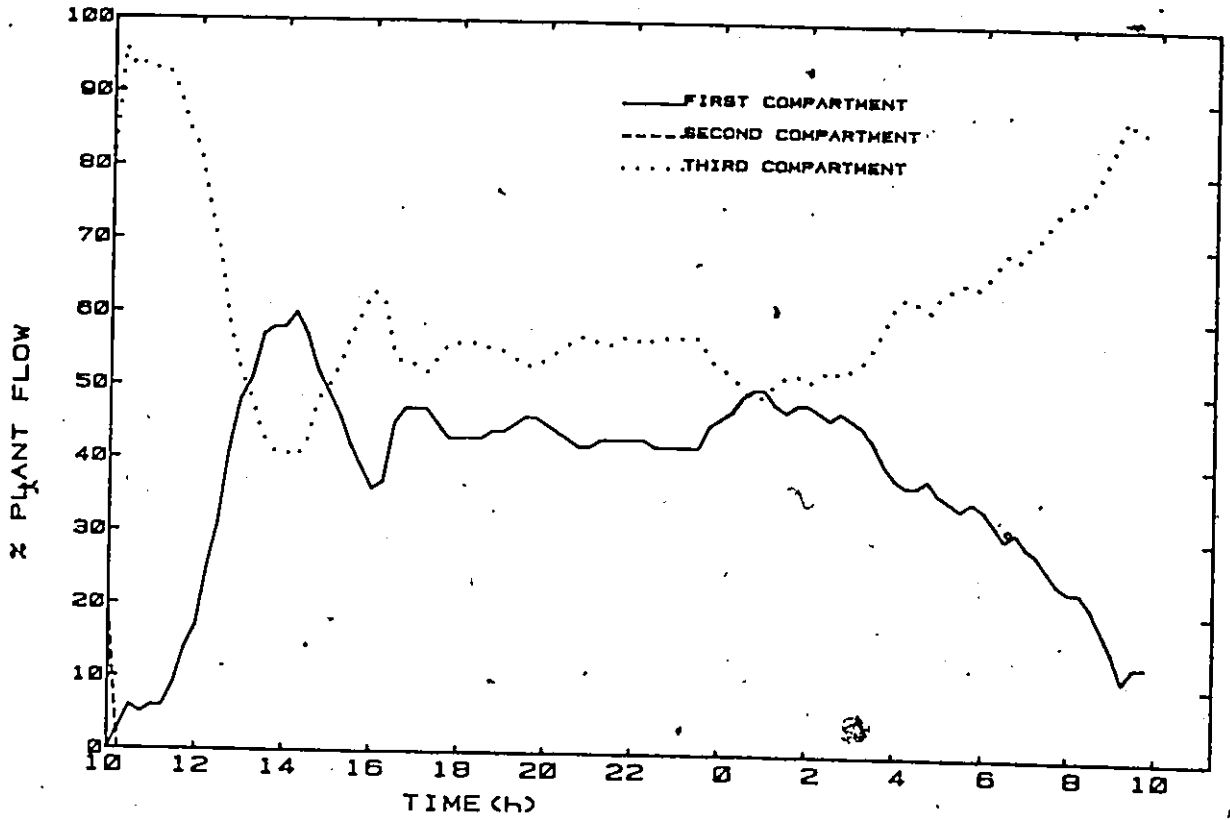


Figure 4.11. Two-Compartment Contacting Pattern (High Loading).

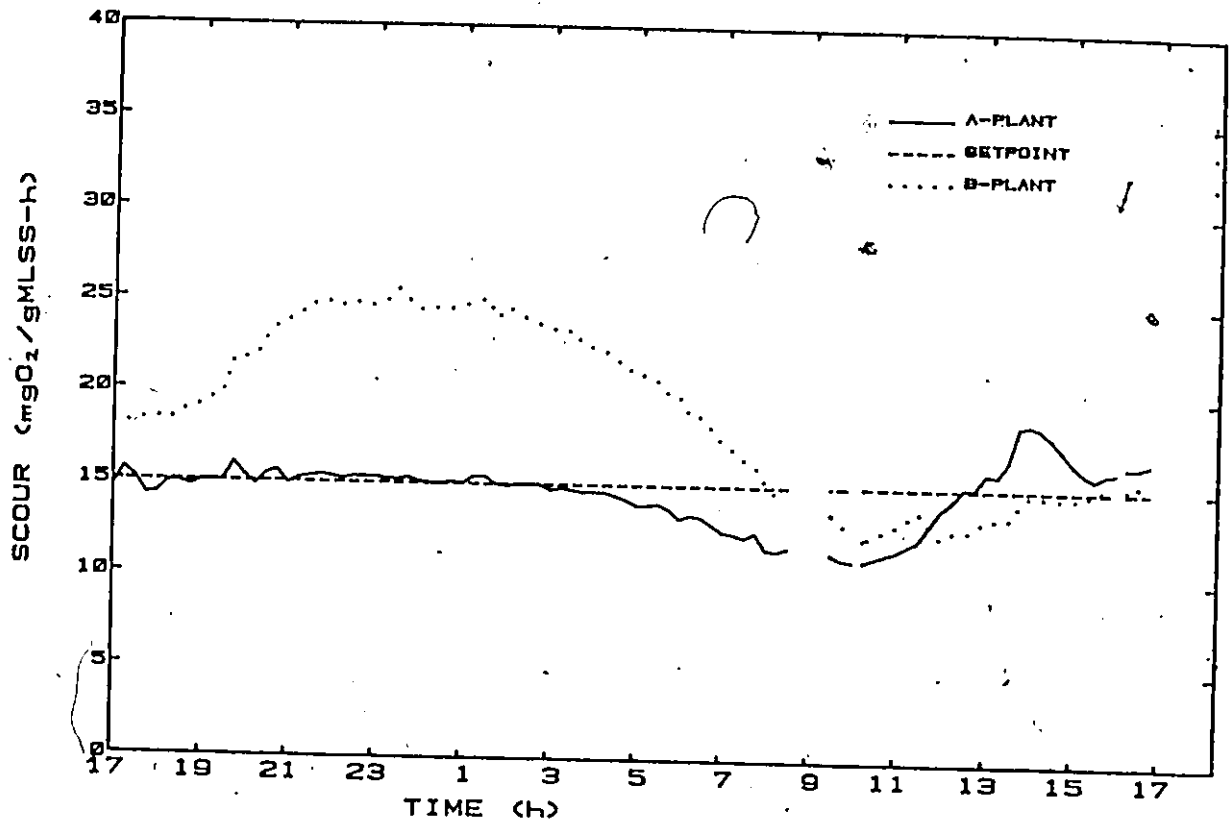


Figure 4.12. Two-Compartment SCOUR Control (Variable Loading).

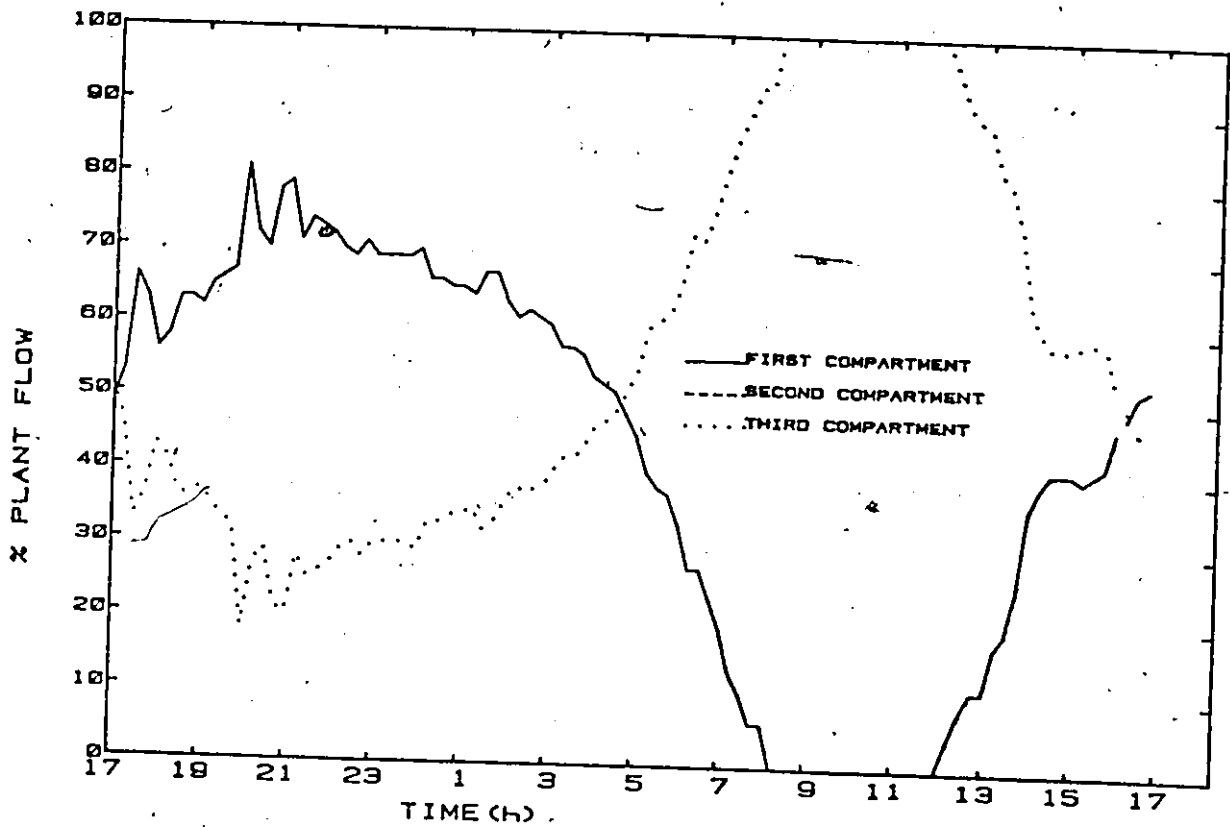


Figure 4.13. Two-Compartment Contacting Pattern (Variable Loading).

influent was being distributed to the final compartment.

Control results under lower average loading conditions are given in figures 4.14 and 4.15. Under the hydraulic restrictions imposed on the control there is no evidence of improved SCOUR control. During a large percentage of the control period, the influent was directed entirely to the final compartment.

Table 4.3 presents pooled results after separating data into runs having high and low loading conditions. Filterable organic carbon effluent data (EFOC) suggest that a reduced effluent variability can be obtained from the SCOUR control proposed during high loading periods. At low loading periods, where SCOUR control is limited, no improvement of instantaneous SCOUR or EFOC variability would be expected in comparison to the B system. Consistently higher effluent suspended solids concentration (ESS) were observed in all experiments with the controlled system.

A number of possible modifications could be undertaken to improve control. During low loading periods, the recycle flow rate could be reduced to decrease the rate of solids transfer to the third compartment and thus raise instantaneous SCOUR values. The simulation results from Chapter 3 suggest that additional compartments would also increase the control range of the step feed systems. Another approach to improve SCOUR control would be to reduce the final reactor's volume during low loading periods using a variable weir. A feed-forward indication of impending plant organic loading could permit more rapid control to minimize overshoot effects.



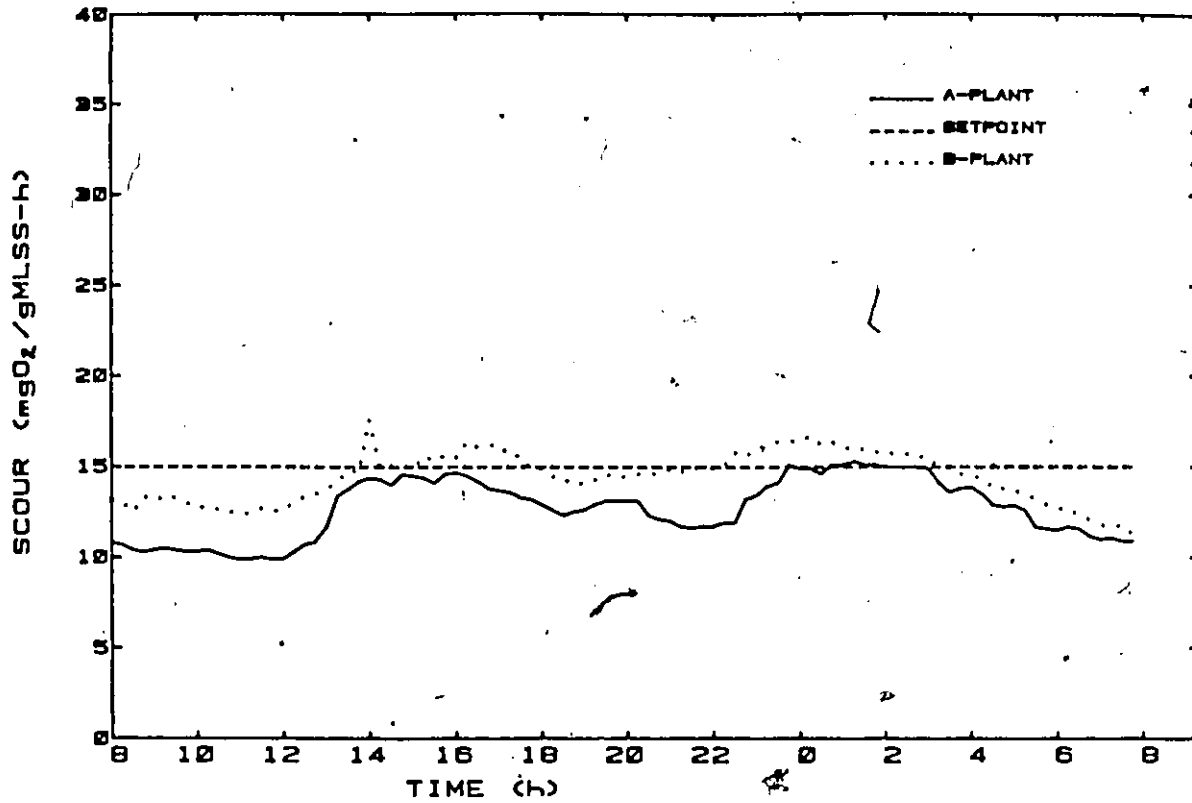


Figure 4.14. Two-Compartment SCOUR Control (Low Loading).

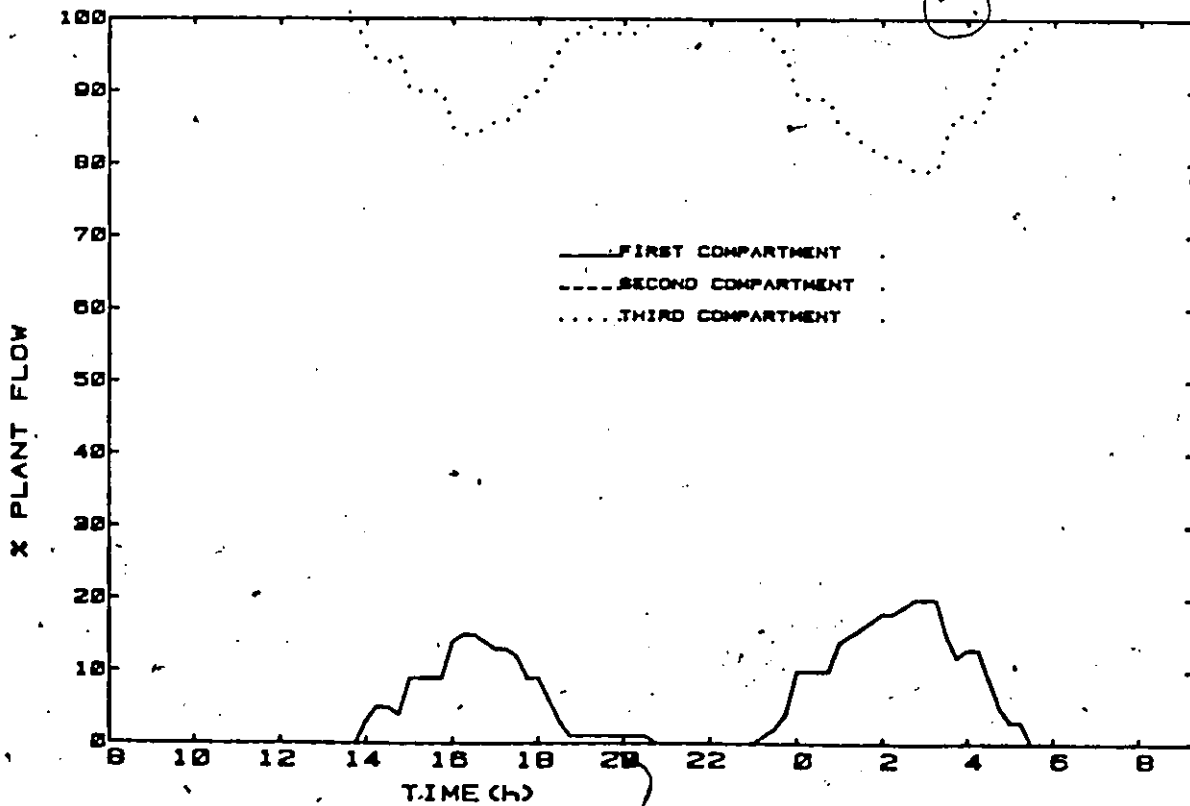


Figure 4.15. Two-Compartment Contacting Pattern (Low Loading).

TABLE 4.3

PARALLEL PLANT COMPARISONS. (SCOUR Setpoint = 15)

MEAN LOAD*	CONTINUOUS SCOUR (mgO <sub>2</sub> / gMLSS - hr )		EFOC (mg/L)		ESS (mg/L)	
	A	B	A	B	A	B
.6	15.0 ± 1.8	20.1 ± 3.9	21.2 ± 4.2	23.1 ± 6.0	30.1 ± 6.9	20.1 ± 4.4
.2	14.1 ± 2.1	16.9 ± 2.3	17.8 ± 3.2	16.7 ± 1.9	32.9 ± 13.3	18.4 ± 6.6

\* (gBOD<sub>5</sub> / gMLSS - d )

Before SCOUR control could be evaluated fully, the problem of increased effluent suspended solids concentrations had to be addressed.

#### 4.4 Effluent Suspended Solids

Possible causes for the increase in the effluent suspended solids concentrations in the A system could be:

- 1) the high SCOUR setpoint selection. A high SCOUR selection would increase the system hydraulic transients due to the frequency of change in the influent contacting pattern.
- 2) the high D.O. setpoint. To keep dissolved oxygen at high setpoints, an average higher air flow rate would be necessary depending on the organic load. Since the system's flocculation performance depends on the level of turbulence in the aerator (Tuntoolavest et al., 1980) the D.O. setpoint selection could affect ESS concentrations.
- 3) Inefficient oxygen transfer caused by the pilot plant's air diffusion system.

Oxygen transfer efficiencies (US-EPA, 1979) calculated for both pilot systems show that both plants had efficiencies of less than one percent. Typical transfer efficiencies for coarse-bubble aeration systems are reported in the literature as being between 4 and 8 percent (Metcalf and Eddy, 1979). Because of this inefficiency, the excess air required caused an increase in the turbulence levels.

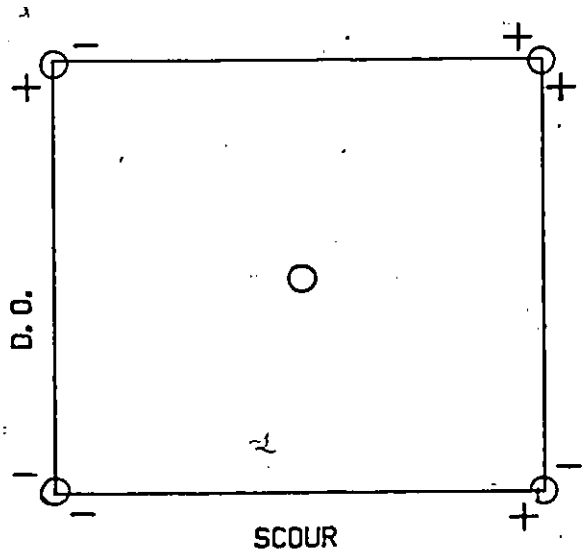
The Ontario Ministry of the Environment (1980) Aeration Mixing Guideline for Activated Sludge Systems recommends a value of  $3.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3\text{-S}$ . The aeration mixing levels for the A system's

third compartment while operating at a D.O. setpoint of 3 mg/L exceeded the guideline by a factor of 8 (Appendix B.4). This mixing level would decrease if the D.O. setpoint was operated at a lower setting (Table B.4, Appendix B.4).

To investigate the problem further, a  $2^2$  factorial experiment was run to examine both SCOUR and D.O. setpoint settings. Experiment design levels are shown in figure 4.16 with the centre point setting being that used for the previous control experiments. The seven previous control runs were used as replicates for the factorial analysis. Discrete effluent sampling, as described previously, was used for the factorial output. In addition to the regular sampling program, stirred column setting tests (Chapman, 1980) were performed on the A system's third compartment. TSS samples were taken from the supernatant after 30 minute settling during each of the factorial design settings.

Because of constraints at the WTC, the A system was operated with only two MLSS on-line sensors. A predictor model consisting of the model described in section 4.1 was used in unison with the data acquisition software to estimate MLSS concentrations. On-line measured RAS concentrations and flow were used for initial conditions. The MLSS sensor in the A system's third compartment was used to check the predicted values. Figure 4.17 indicates the good agreement between measured on-line sensor third compartment values and the predictor values.

The matrix approach to linear regression described by Draper and Smith (1968) was used to statistically analyze the factorial results. Table 4.4 presents continuous SCOUR and discrete effluent results from the factorial experiment.



	-	+
SCOUR	11	19
D.O.	1	5

Figure 4.16. Factorial Design Settings.

3RD COMPARTMENT MLSS RUN#9

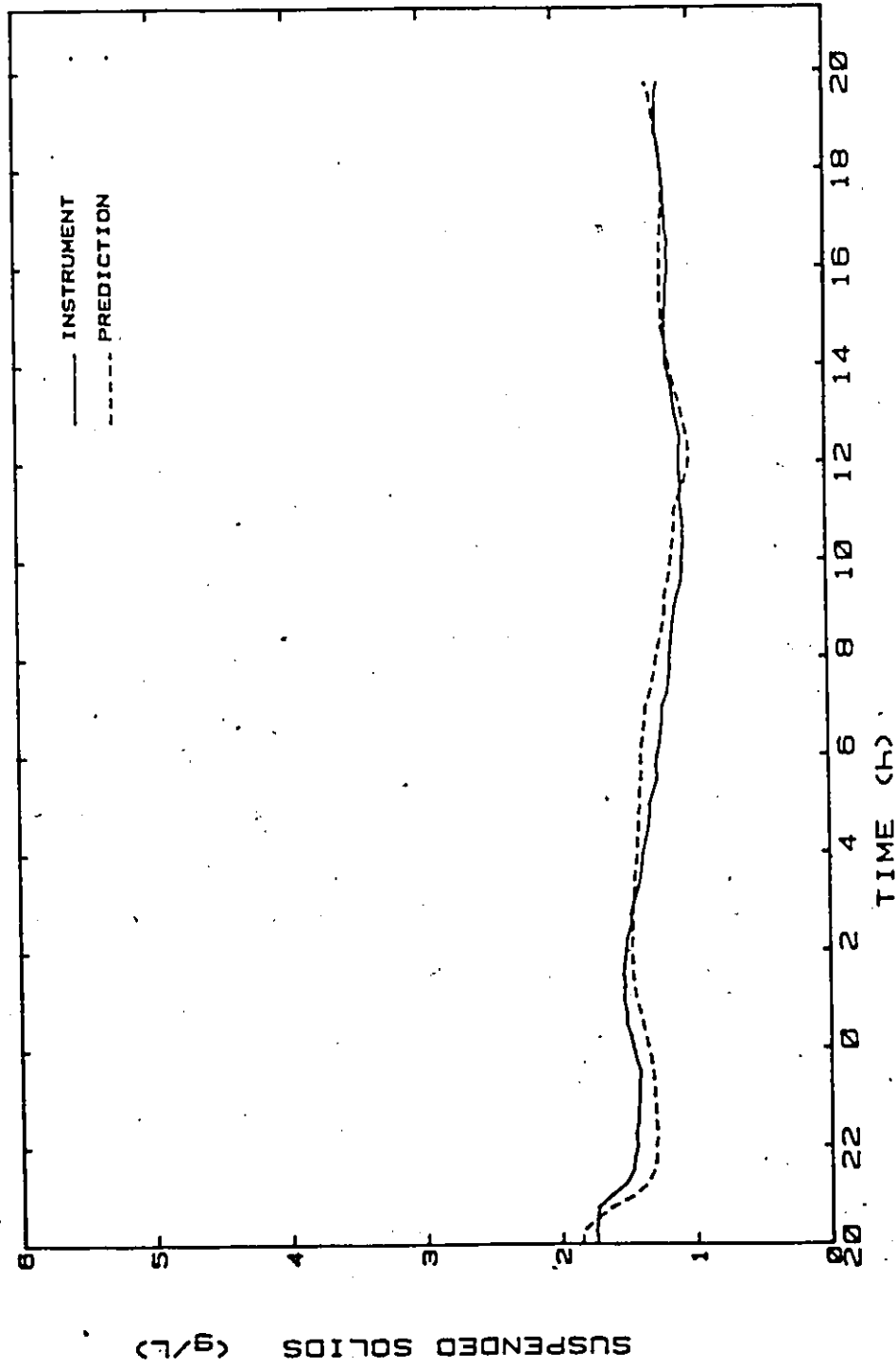


Figure 4.17. On-Line Model Prediction.

The analysis of variance (ANOVA) for ESS, EFOC, and SS (column tests) is shown in Table 4.5.

Linear regressions derived from the analysis are:

$$y_1 = 37.5 + 8.7 x_1 + 13.7 x_2 \quad (4.10)$$

$$y_2 = 22.5 + 11.0 x_2 \quad (4.11)$$

where  $y_1$  is the ESS concentration,  
 $y_2$  is the EFOC concentration,  
 $x_1$  is the SCOUR setpoint setting, and  
 $x_2$  is the D.O. setpoint setting in the third compartment.

Inferences about the mean square of the model and mean square of the residuals were made at significance levels of 5%. Significant regression was achieved for both ESS and EFOC. A lack of fit was observed for equations 4.10 and 4.11 after testing the mean squares for lack of fit and pure error. The pure error mean square was therefore used to estimate model variances. A lack of fit did not exist for ESS when using a significance level of 1%.

Only parameter estimates statistically significant from zero with a 95% confidence level were included in equations 4.10 and 4.11. The dissolved oxygen setpoint setting ( $x_2$ ) had the largest effect on both the ESS and EFOC concentrations. Column settling supernatant SS concentrations are compared to aeration mixing levels and air flow rate in table 4.6 and figure 4.18, respectively.

TABLE 4.4 FACTORIAL CONTROL RESULTS (TWO COMPARTMENT OPTIMIZATION)

Run	Influent Loading (gBOD <sub>5</sub> /g MLSS-d)	A. System Setpoints		Mean $\pm$ Standard Deviation <sup>†</sup>							
		D.O. (mg/L)	SCOUR (mgO <sub>2</sub> /g MLSS-h)	Actual Continuous SCOUR		EFOC (mg/L)		ESS (mg/L)			
				A	B	A	B	N	A	B	N
Run 8	0.3	5	11	11.0 $\pm$ 0.2	11.7 $\pm$ 1.8	34.9 $\pm$ 6.8	35.8 $\pm$ 4.2	24	<u>52.9 <math>\pm</math> 14</u>	<u>19.1 <math>\pm</math> 7</u>	9
Run 9	0.6	5	19	18.7 $\pm$ 1.5	15.4 $\pm$ 2.7	43.6 $\pm$ 10.8	46.7 $\pm$ 5.4	25	<u>69.3 <math>\pm</math> 34</u>	<u>25.7 <math>\pm</math> 6</u>	9
Run 10	0.4	1	11	12.1 $\pm$ 0.9	16.8 $\pm$ 2.9	16.4 $\pm$ 1.8	17.4 $\pm$ 2.1	25	24.6 $\pm$ 7	20.3 $\pm$ 7	8
Run 11	0.2	1	19	18.8 $\pm$ 1.1	13.7 $\pm$ 2.5	18.0 $\pm$ 2.9	14.3 $\pm$ 1.3	25	<u>43.0 <math>\pm</math> 14</u>	<u>14.4 <math>\pm</math> 3</u>	8
Run 12	0.3	3	15	14.8 $\pm$ 1.5	11.8 $\pm$ 2.4	17.6 $\pm$ 3.4	14.4 $\pm$ 0.8	25	<u>33.6 <math>\pm</math> 13</u>	<u>17.6 <math>\pm</math> 4</u>	9

<sup>†</sup> Underlined means and standard deviations indicate differences between A and B were determined to be statistically significant.



TABLE 4.5. ANOVA TABLE— FACTORIAL RESULTS

Variable	Source	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square
ESS	Model	16 495	4	4124
	Residual	919	7	131.3
	LOF	626	1	626
	Pure Error	293	6	49
	Total	17 414	11	
EFOC	Model	6 108	4	1527
	Residual	268	7	38
	LOF	203	1	203
	Pure Error	65	6	11
	Total	6 376	11	
TSS (column settling test)	Model	27 023	4	6758
	Residual	328	1	328
	Total	27 351	5	

TABLE 4-6. FACTORIAL RESULTS FOR STIRRED COLUMN SETTLING TESTS  
(DAILY AVERAGES).

Run	D.O. Setpoint (mg/L)	SCOUR Setpoint (mgO <sub>2</sub> /g MLSS-h)	Supernatant TSS Conc. (mg/L)	Average Air Flow Rate/Volume (m <sup>3</sup> /10 <sup>3</sup> m <sup>3</sup> - s)
8	5	11	59	22.3 10 <sup>-4</sup>
9	5	19	135	25.3 10 <sup>-4</sup>
10	1	11	29	6.0 10 <sup>-4</sup>
11	1	19	50	6.8 10 <sup>-4</sup>
12	3	15	48	8.0 10 <sup>-4</sup>

\* MOE Guideline for full scale systems =  $3.3 \times 10^{-4}$  (m<sup>3</sup>/10<sup>3</sup> m<sup>3</sup> - s)

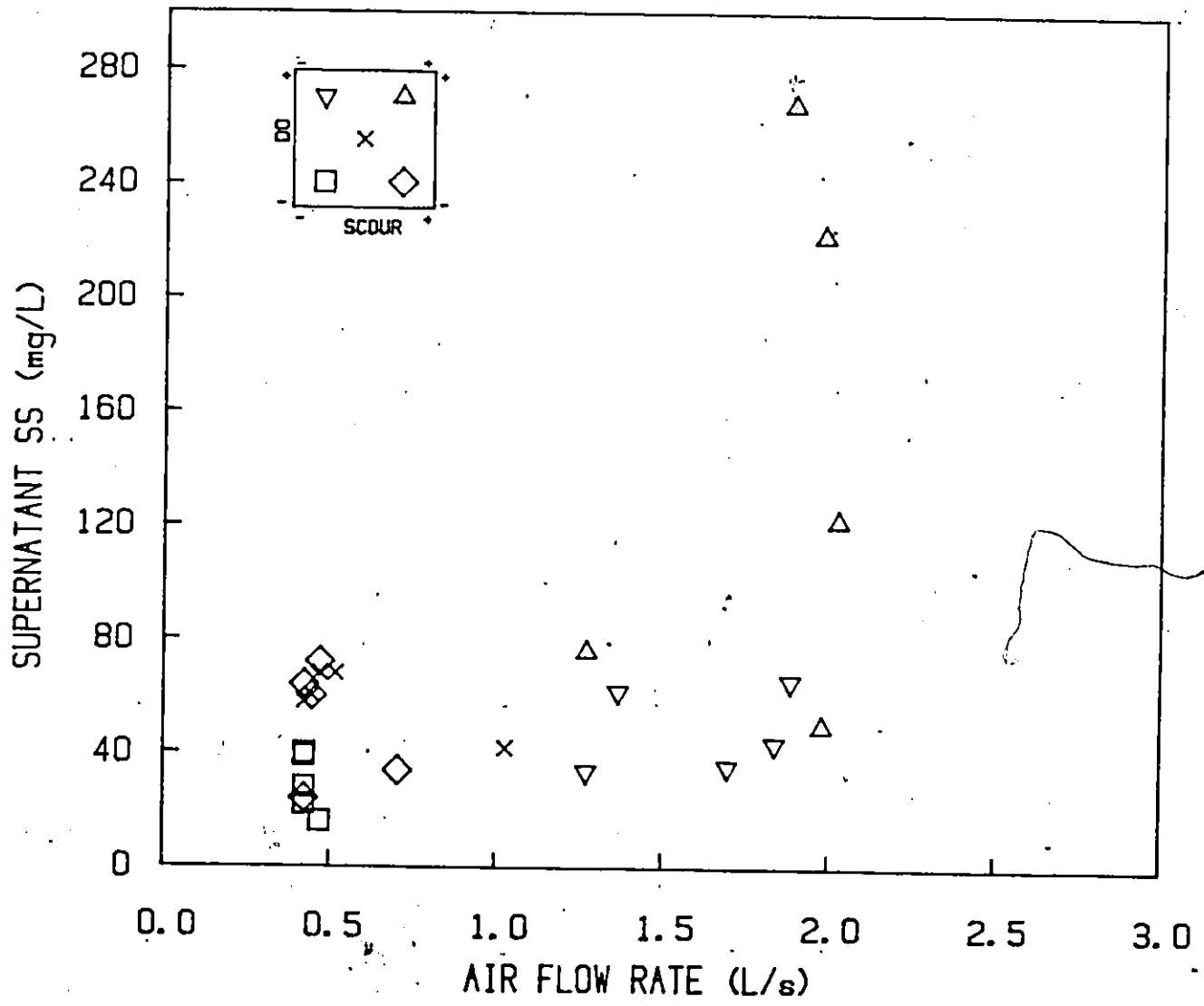


Figure 4.18. Relationship Between Air Flow Rate and Supernatant S.S. Concentrations.

Based on the evidence presented from the factorial experiment and after examining the pilot plant's aeration system, one can conclude that the increase in ESS for the A system was mainly due to high air flow rates levels in the last compartment. The amount of air transferred to the reactor was dependent on the dissolved oxygen setpoint setting. Since the aeration system was inefficient, increased excess air will be transferred with an increase in the dissolved oxygen setpoint. It had been shown by Murphy (1971) that the air flow rate will markedly change mixing conditions and power dissipation within an aerator. The importance of power dissipation in the flocculation process is discussed by Camp (1955). These high air flow rates probably affected the biomass flocculation performance.

## CHAPTER 5

IMPROVED SCOUR PROCESS CONTROL

Pilot plant results from Chapter 4 indicated that SCOUR control was limited under low influent loading conditions due to the limitations imposed by hydraulic factors ( $\alpha_3 = 1$ ). It was postulated that the recycle ratio and/or final compartment volume could be lowered to increase the instantaneous SCOUR level when all influent is directed to the final compartment. The Clemson simulation model for the step feed system was used to examine these concepts. Simulated operating conditions are those as listed in Table 3.1. The lower control limit was obtained by directing all influent to the first compartment until steady state was achieved. The upper control limit is reached after redirecting all influent to the final compartment. Tables 5.1 and 5.2 show steady state control limits after adjustments were made to the recycle ratio and final compartment volume. A substantial increase in SCOUR levels were observed for the final compartment. The simulated results confirm these concepts.

Table 5.3 shows the effect of baffling the aerator into separate sub-reactors on the SCOUR control range. The final compartment's control range will increase with the number of subreactors connected in series.

TABLE 5.1. RECYCLE EFFECTS SCOUR CONTROL LIMITS

Recycle Ratio (%)	SCOUR RANGE (third compartment) (mgO <sub>2</sub> /g MLSS-h)
100	12.6 - 28.4
80	12.2 - 30.6
50	11.8 - 35.8
20	11.1 - 48.2

TABLE 5.2. VARIABLE VOLUME EFFECTS ON SCOUR CONTROL LIMITS

Volume (L)	SCOUR RANGE (third compartment) (mgO <sub>2</sub> /g MLSS-h)
733	11.8 - 35.8
700	11.9 - 36.2
650	12.0 - 36.9
600	12.4 - 38.4
400	13.1 - 40.3

TABLE 5.3. REACTOR EFFECTS ON SCOUR CONTROL LIMITS  
(TOTAL VOLUME = 2200 L)

Reactors	SCOUR Range (last compartment) (mgO <sub>2</sub> /g MLSS-h)
2	13.3 - 30.1
3	11.8 - 35.8
4	11.0 - 38.6

The process control technique presented in this study required the use of numerical optimization and integration routines that involved a large number of iterative calculations. The software and hardware described in Chapter 4 were adequate to control the step feed system with the time constants characteristic of the process (2 hours). The maximum amount of time to calculate an optimal contacting pattern did not exceed a period of 7 minutes. If the computer computation time required for the control presented in this study is excessive or memory capacity proves limiting, an analytical solution to the sets of simultaneous equations presented in Chapter 4 (equations 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4) could be employed. The solution given in Appendix D would eliminate the use of a Runge Kutta routine and would reduce substantially the amount of computing time and on-line storage requirements.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS

- (1) This study has demonstrated that dynamic control of SCOUR can be achieved using the step feed process leading to considerably less variation than was observed in a parallel single tank completely mixed process.
- (2) For the control setpoints chosen (SCOUR = 15, D.O. = 3) filterable organic carbon effluent data suggest that a reduced effluent variability can be obtained from a SCOUR control strategy during high influent loading conditions.
- (3) During low influent loading periods SCOUR control was limited due to constraints imposed by hydraulic factors. No improvement in either EFOC or ESS effluent variability could be obtained during these periods.
- (4) High effluent suspended solids concentrations observed for the controlled step feed process can be attributed to excess aerator turbulence levels caused by the inefficient oxygen transfer of the pilot scale coarse bubble diffuser and the D.O. setpoint setting.
- (5) On-line continuous optimal contacting patterns were calculated and applied to the first and third compartments of a three-compartment step feed system. Additional constraints to the SCOUR control presented would be required to provide unique optimization for influent distribution to three or more compartments.



- (6) Numerical optimization and integration routines normally implemented on large computer system can be utilized for real time process control applications to activated sludge systems using mini-computer hardware and software.

## CHAPTER 7

RECOMMENDATIONS

Although some interesting research on dynamic control of the activated sludge process using step feed has been undertaken, it also indicates the need for continued work in this area. In view of this consideration, the following recommendations are made:

- (1) Application of dynamic SCOUR control to full scale systems.
- (2) Investigation of step feed SCOUR process control aimed at:
  - (a) improving SCOUR control at low influent loading conditions,
  - (b) optimization of the step feed contacting pattern to three or more compartments,
  - (c) control of industrial wastewaters having a higher variability in organic loading conditions,
  - (d) relating control of the aerator substrate discharge to biomass clarification and flocculation properties and performance, and
  - (e) assessing the control, based on oxygen consumption and relating this to energy savings.

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APPENDIX ACLEMSON MODELA.1 Biological Reactions

The Clemson Model separates the aerator sludge mass into three components: an adsorbed oxidizable fraction, an active or viable portion, and a biologically inert portion. Dynamic representation of this structured model has been developed by Blackwell (1971) for stored and active mass fractions. Busby and Andrews (1975) and Stenstrom and Andrews (1979) modified the model to include the biologically inert portions. Kinetic coefficients used for simulation were those used by Stenstrom (1976) and are listed on Table A-1. Models were developed for carbonaceous micro-organisms. Nitrification bacteria were not included.

A.1.1 Substrate adsorption

The rapid uptake of substrate was assumed to be channeled directly into stored mass with an increase in substrate loading. A saturation value was placed on the amount of stored mass ( $f_g^A$ ) and the substrate removal was dependent on the fraction of stored mass to the mixed liquor suspended solids. It was assumed that all substrate was directed through storage before metabolism occurs. Soluble and particulate substrate were assumed homogeneous. Substrate removal was described as:

TABLE A-1

CLEMSON MODEL PARAMETER AND COEFFICIENT VALUES

<u>TERM</u>	<u>VALUE</u>	<u>UNITS</u>
$f_B$	0.45	$h^{-1}$
$K_{XB}$	150	mg/L
$K_X$	0.2	-
$\mu_X$	0.3	$h^{-1}$
$D_X$	.015	$h^{-1}$
$r_B$	5.0	$h^{-1}$
$Y_X$	0.66	-
$Y_I$	0.25	-



$$\frac{dS_b}{dt} = -r_s X_v \left( \hat{f}_s \left( \frac{S_b}{K_{XS} + S_b} \right) - f_s \right) \quad (A-1)$$

$$X_v = S_m + X_a + X_i \quad (A-2)$$

where  $X_v$  is the MLVSS concentration (mg/L),

$S_m$  is the stored mass conc. (mg/L),

$X_a$  is the active mass conc. (mg/L),

$X_i$  is the inert (non-viable) conc. (mg/L),

$S_b$  is the substrate conc. (mg/L),

$r_s$  is the transfer rate coefficient ( $h^{-1}$ ),

$\hat{f}_s$  is the maximum fraction of  $S_m$  to  $X_v$ ,

$f_s$  is the fraction of  $S_m$  to  $X_v$ , and

$K_{XS}$  is the adsorption-absorption coefficient (mg/L).

#### A.1.2 Stored mass

Stored mass concentrations are dependent on both the accumulation of stored mass and the synthesis of active mass. Stored mass concentration is described as:

$$\frac{dS_m}{dt} = r_s X_v \left( \hat{f}_s \left( \frac{S_b}{K_{XS} + S_b} \right) - f_s \right) - \frac{\mu_x}{Y_x} \left( \frac{f_s}{K_x + f_s} \right) X_a \quad (A-3)$$

where  $\mu_x$  is the maximum specific growth rate for active mass ( $h^{-1}$ ),

$Y_x$  is the active mass yield, and

$K_x$  is the active mass saturation coefficient (mg/L).

### A.1.3 Active mass (synthesis and decay)

Monod-type kinetics are used to describe active mass synthesis with the fraction of stored mass used as the limiting substrate factor. Active mass decay is modelled as a first order reaction.

$$\frac{d X_A}{dt} = \left( \mu_X \left( \frac{f_B}{K_X + f_B} \right) - D_X \right) X_A \quad (\text{A-4})$$

where  $D_X$  is the endogenous decay coefficient ( $\text{h}^{-1}$ ).

### A.1.4 Inert (non-viable) mass

Inert mass is defined as residual sludge that cannot be degraded further. The first order expression is:

$$\frac{d X_I}{dt} = Y_I D_X X_A \quad (\text{A-5})$$

where  $Y_I$  is the conc. of  $X_I$  generated per unit of  $X_A$  decayed.

### A.1.5 Dissolved oxygen

During all computer simulations, dissolved oxygen concentrations are assumed sufficiently high to promote adequate biomass growth. The net dissolved oxygen concentration was calculated to permit SCOUR and oxygen uptake estimations. The rate of oxygen consumption is due to both biomass respiration and synthesis.

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = K_{La} (C_s - C) - \left( \left( \frac{1 - Y_X}{Y_X} \right) \left( \frac{f_B}{K_X + f_B} \right) \mu_X - (1 - Y_I) D_X \right) X_A \quad (\text{A-6})$$

where  $C$  is the dissolved oxygen concentration (mg/L),

$C_s$  is the saturation D.O. (mg/L), and

$K_{La}$  is the oxygen transfer rate ( $\text{h}^{-1}$ ).

## A.2 SCOUR Calculations from Clemson Model

From Chapter 1, SCOUR was defined as the ratio between the volumetric oxygen utilization rate ( $OUR_v$ ) and the total solids in the aerator ( $X$ ) expressed as MLSS. In terms of model parameters, the oxygen demand due to cell synthesis and respiration was obtained from equation A6 for reactor  $k$  as:

$$OUR_k = \left( \left( \frac{1 - Y_X}{Y_X} \right) \left( \frac{f_B}{K_X + f_B} \right) \mu_X + (1 - Y_I) D_X \right) X_k V_k \quad (A-7)$$

where  $OUR_k$  is the oxygen utilization rate ( $mgO_2/h$ ).

The volumetric OUR was calculated by division of the reactor volume

$V_k$ :

$$OUR_v = \frac{OUR}{V_k} \quad (A-8)$$

SCOUR is calculated after division by  $X_k$  and expressed as:

$$SCOUR = \frac{OUR_{v,k}}{X_k} = \left( \frac{1 - Y_X}{Y_X} \right) \left( \frac{f_B}{K_X + f_B} \right) \mu_X + (1 - Y_I) D_X \quad (A-9)$$

where SCOUR is the specific oxygen utilization rate ( $mg O_2/g MLSS-h$ ).

All SCOUR, substrate and solids concentrations reported in Chapter 3 have been converted from oxygen equivalents to their appropriate units. A FORTRAN computer listing of the model is given in Appendix G.

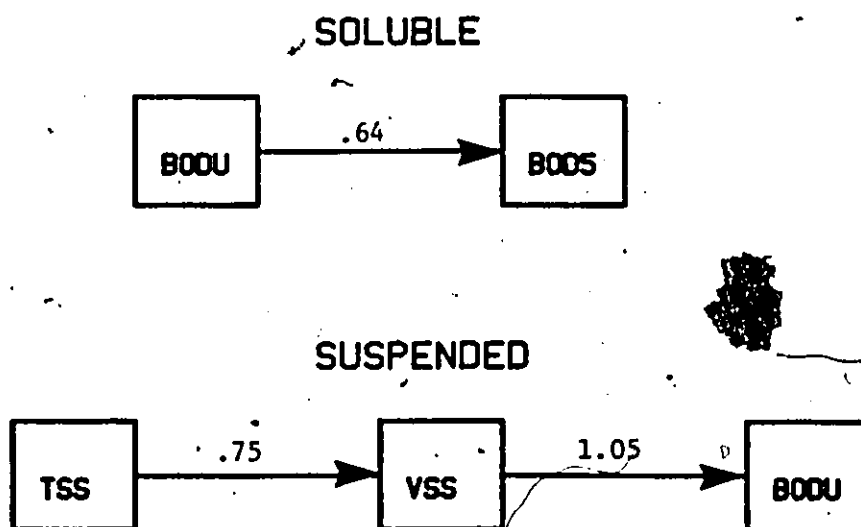


Figure A-1. Oxygen Equivalents.

APPENDIX BESTIMATION OF VOLUMETRIC OURB.1 Introduction

Stukenberg and McKinney (1977) report the oxygen transfer from gas to the dissolved phase as follows:

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = K_{La} (C_s - C) - r_m \quad (B-1)$$

$$K_{La} = \alpha_a K_{La}'$$

$$C_s = \beta_a C_s'$$

where

$\frac{dC}{dt}$  is the volumetric rate of oxygen transferred to wastewater (mgO<sub>2</sub>/L-h),

$K_{La}$  is the volumetric mass transfer coefficient (h<sup>-1</sup>),

$K_{La}'$  is the volumetric mass transfer coefficient for pure water (h<sup>-1</sup>),

$C_s$  is the saturation D.O. for wastewater (mg/L),

$C_s'$  is the saturation D.O. for pure water (mg/L),

$\alpha_a$  is the ratio of  $K_{La}/K_{La}'$ ,

$\beta_a$  is the ratio of  $C_s/C_s'$ ,

$C$  is the D.O. Concentration (mg/L), and

$r_m$  is the volumetric oxygen demand by microorganisms (mgO<sub>2</sub>/L-h).

The available surface through which oxygen transfer occurs increases with decreasing bubble size in the aerator. Agitation effects and temperature also effect equation (B1). Temperature changes were accounted for using the following (Metcalf and Eddy, 1979)

$$(K_{La})_t = (K_{La})_{20} \times (1024)^{T-20} \quad (B-2)$$

where

$(K_{La})_t$  is the coefficient at temperature T,

$(K_{La})_{20}$  is the coefficient at 20°C, and

T is the temperature (°C).

Rewriting equation (B1) as

$$\frac{dC}{dt} = (K_{La} C_s - r_m) - K_{La} C \quad (B-3)$$

Solving the differential

$$\int_{C_0}^C \frac{dC}{(K_{La} C_s - r_m) - K_{La} C} = \int_0^t dt \quad (B-4)$$

$$t = \frac{1}{-K_{La}} \ln \left[ \frac{(K_{La} C_s - r_m) - K_{La} C}{(K_{La} C_s - r_m) - K_{La} C_0} \right] \quad (B-5)$$

at initial condition  $t = 0, C = 0$

$$K_{La} t = \frac{\ln \left[ \frac{(K_{La} C_s - r_m) - K_{La} C}{(K_{La} C_s - r_m) - K_{La} C_0} \right]}{K_{La} C_s - r_m} \quad (B-6)$$

after simplification

$$C(t) = \frac{K_{La} C_S - r_m}{K_{La}} \left( 1 - e^{-K_{La}t} \right) \quad (B-7)$$

Estimates of  $K_{La}$ ,  $C_S$ , and  $r_m$  were obtained from reaeration tests as described in the following section.

## B.2 $K_{La}$ , $r_m$ , and $C_S$ Estimates

### B.2.1 Non-Steady State Batch Reaeration Test

A non-steady state reaeration test illustrated by US-EPA (1978) was used in conjunction with B7 to obtain estimates of  $K_{La}$ ,  $r_m$ , and  $C_S$ . The pilot plants described in Chapter 4 were both operated at steady state prior to each test. The last compartment of the step feed system and the aerator of the conventional system were used for the test. All tests were run during extended low loading periods to promote endogenous respiration.

At the start of each test influent and recycle flow to the aeration compartment was discontinued. All aeration was turned off with dissolved oxygen concentrations allowed to reach zero. At this point of time the aeration is restarted with measurements of  $C$  and  $t$  taken at equal time intervals until a stable value of  $C$  is reached. A constant air flow was maintained throughout the test during aeration periods.

The  $C(t)$  results of the test were used in conjunction with equation B7 and a non-linear least squares estimation routine (UWHAUS, 1965) to obtain direct numerical values of  $K_{La}$ ,  $C_S$ , and  $r_m$ . In all cases when using three parameter estimation the 95% individual confidence limits for  $C_S$  and  $r_m$  were very large. Also, the results

indicated a high correlation between the three parameters. This was due to the mathematical form of equation B7. It was decided that direct multivariable estimation for the three parameters  $C_s$ ,  $r_m$  and  $K_{La}$  would not be used.

#### B.2.2 Measurement of $r_m$ and $C_s$

Alternatively, the oxygen uptake due to endogenous respiration ( $r_m$ ) and D.O. saturation in wastewater ( $C_s$ ) were both determined using the techniques described in Standard Methods (1978).  $r_m$  levels were measured from mixed liquor samples using a BOD bottle. The contents were kept in suspension by external mixing. D.O. measurements were taken at 30 second intervals with a YSI - D.O. probe.  $C_s$  values were measured directly from settled effluent samples.

D.O. concentrations were plotted against time on rectangular graph paper and linear least squares was used to numerically determine the line of best fit. The oxygen uptake was determined from the slope on a  $\text{mg/L-h}$  basis. An example of  $r_m$  measurement using this method is shown in Figure B-1 for one of the reaeration tests.

#### B.2.3 Estimation of $K_{La}$

Measured  $C_s$ ,  $r_m$  values and  $C(t)$  results from the reaeration tests were used with UWHAUS to obtain a univariate estimate of  $K_{La}$ . Tables B-1 and B-2 show the estimation results for both the A and B pilot systems. UWHAUS output for one of the  $K_{La}$  estimations is given in section B.5.

In some instances where  $r_m$  values were not experimentally determined, UWHAUS was used to obtain  $r_m$  and  $K_{La}$  values numerically (Table B-2)



# D.O. UPTAKE BOD BOTTLE

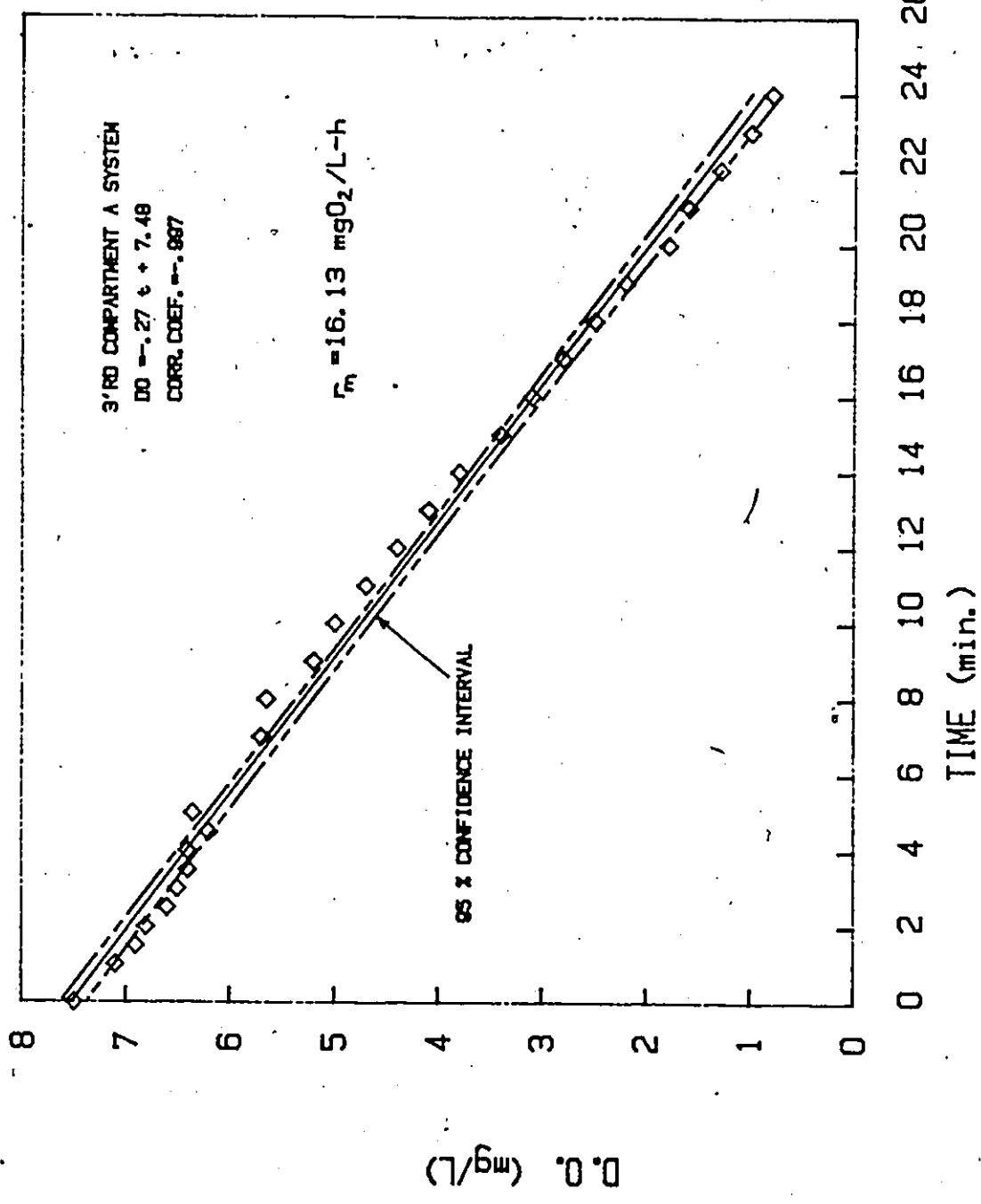


Figure B.1. Graphical Determination of  $r_m$ .

TABLE B-1. RESULTS OF REAREATION TESTS — A-SYSTEM

AFR (L/S)	Temperature (°C)	$r_m$ (mgO <sub>2</sub> /L-h)	$C_s$ (mg/L)	$K_{La} \pm 95\% \text{ Confidence Interval}$ (h <sup>-1</sup> )	$K_{La} \text{ Temp. Corrected}$ (h <sup>-1</sup> )
0.38	19.2	20.80	9.2	3.39 ± .01	3.10
1.18	18.5	16.20	9.4	3.47 ± .07	3.58
1.51	17.0	24.49	9.4	5.27 ± .05	5.67
1.83	16.5	20.59	10.2	6.68 ± .23	7.26
2.41	16.5	32.58	9.4	6.23 ± .06	6.77
3.11	17.5	26.70	9.4	8.53 ± .50	9.05
3.87	17.8	19.72	9.4	8.96 ± .28	9.45

TABLE B-2. RESULTS OF REAREATION TESTS — B-SYSTEM

AFR (L/S)	Temperature (°C)	$r_m$ (mgO <sub>2</sub> /L-h)	$C_s$ (mg/L)	$K_{La} \pm 95\% \text{ Confidence Interval}$ (h <sup>-1</sup> )	$K_{La} \text{ Temp. Corrected}$ (h <sup>-1</sup> )
2.72	14.5	20.59	9.7	2.81 .02	3.13
3.89*	15.0	26.51	9.9	4.02 .50	4.53
4.53	13.5	24.57	9.4	4.64 .12	5.41
4.77	16.2	16.15	9.3	4.32 .04	4.73
5.19*	13.8	33.66	10.6	4.71 .24	5.46
6.89*	14.3	29.66	9.4	6.35 .12	7.27
8.02	17	17.84	9.3	6.95 .08	7.47
8.97	15.0	27.15	9.4	10.16 .52	11.44
9.86	15.0	34.36	9.3	9.76 .13	10.98
11.20	15.0	23.21	9.2	11.39 .25	12.82

\* Two parameter estimates for  $K_{La}$  and  $r_m$ .

Although precise estimation for both parameters were obtained,  $r_m$  and  $K_{La}$  estimates were highly correlated.

### B.3 On-line Estimation of $OUR_v$

By controlling the dissolved oxygen concentration in the aeration tank at a constant value, the oxygen uptake of the microorganisms was indirectly measured by observing the air flow rate. An increase in biomass oxygen consumption due to an increase in load caused an increase in the air flow required to keep the dissolved oxygen level at the setpoint setting.

The air flow rate was empirically related to  $K_{La}$  using linear least squares regression. The results of the re-aeration tests described in the previous section were fitted to the air flow rates as shown in figures B-2 and B-3 for the last reactor of the step feed process and single aeration reactor of the parallel conventional system. On-line calculations for  $C_g$  were adjusted for changes in atmospheric pressure changes.  $\beta_o$  saturation tests were periodically performed by aeration of settled effluent and distilled water until saturation.

A D.O. mass balance on a single tank CSTR gave the following relationship for  $OUR_v$  assuming influent D.O. concentrations are negligible and septic conditions in the recycle line:

# KLa VS. AIR FLOW A-SYSTEM

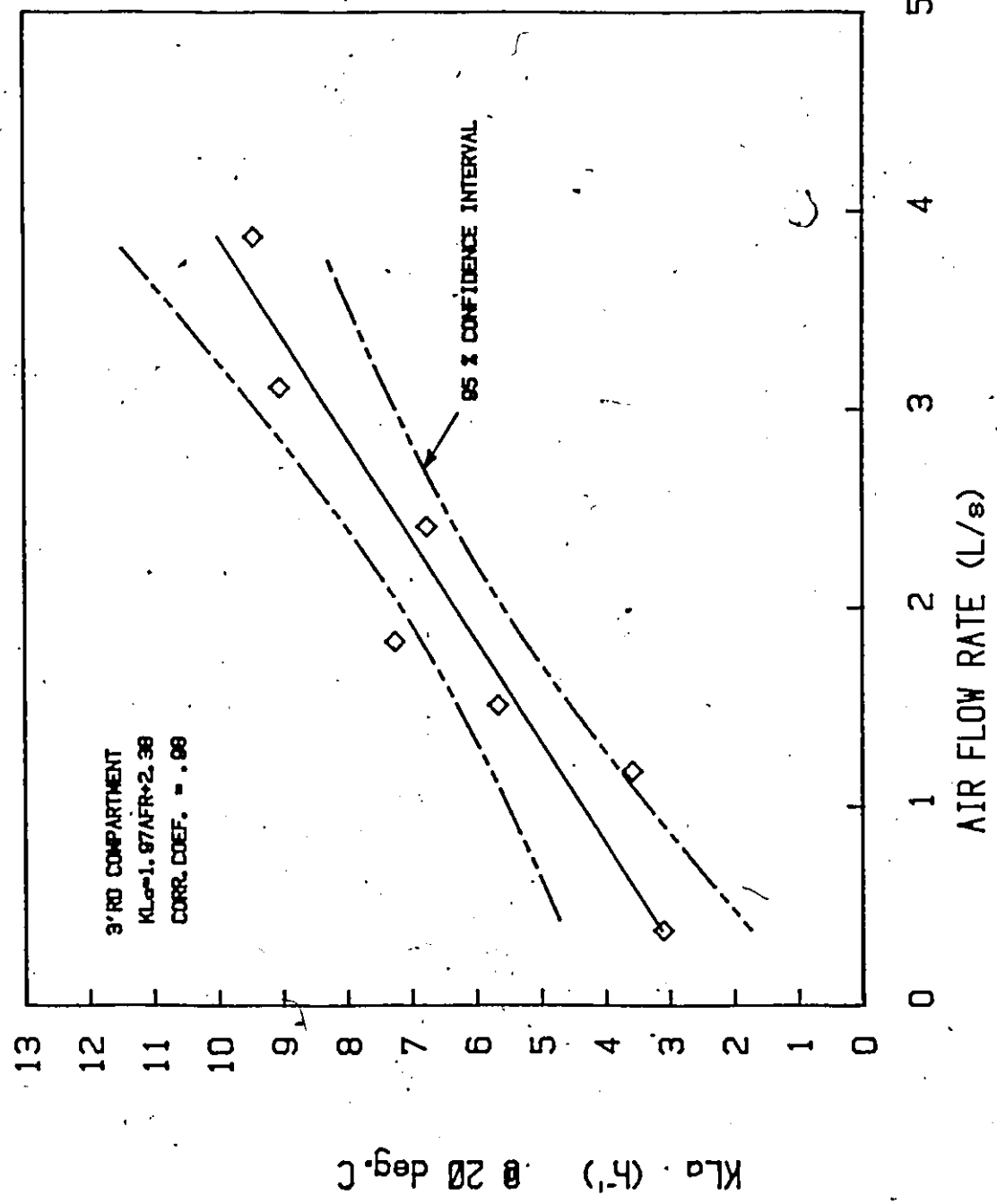


Figure B.2. A-System Linear Regression.

# KLa VS. AIR FLOW B-SYSTEM

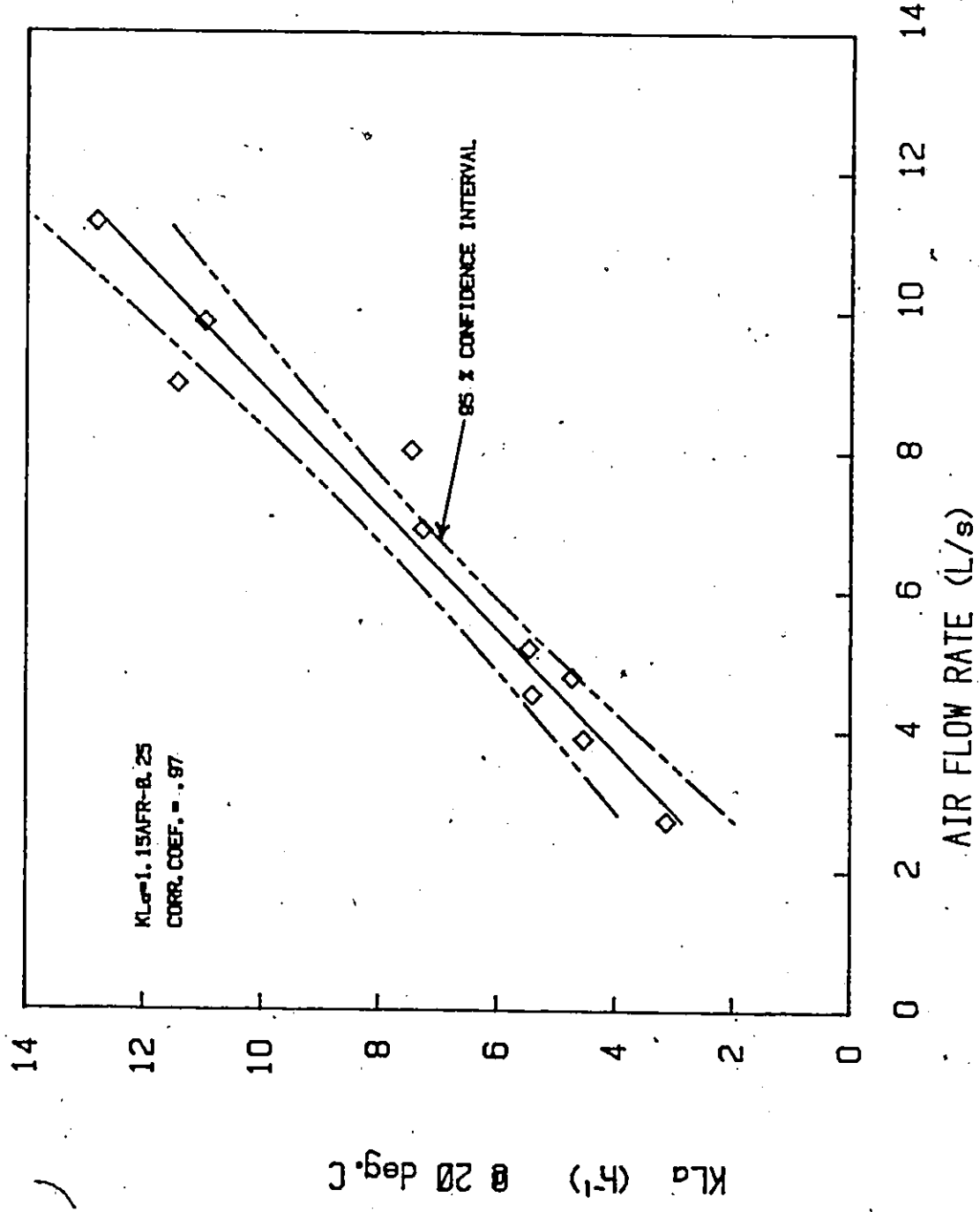


Figure B.3. B-System Linear Regression..

$$\text{OUR}_v = K_{La} (C_s - C_o) - \frac{(1+R)Q}{V} C_o \quad (\text{B-8})$$

where;

$C_o$  is the controlled D.O. concentration in the reactor (mg/L).

The above equation was modified to account for the D.O. mass flow from the previous reactor in the step feed system as follows:

$$\text{OUR}_{v,k} = K_{La} (C_s - C_{o,k}) + (1 - \alpha_{k-1} + R) C_{o,k-1} - (1+R) C_{o,k} \frac{Q}{V_k} \quad (\text{B-9})$$

where  $k$  refers to reactor  $k$  of step feed system, and

$\alpha_{k-1}$  is the proportion of  $Q$  being input from reactor  $k-1$ .

D.O. concentrations input from the previous reactor was negligible (<5%) if the previous reactor's D.O. concentrations were controlled at or below 2 mg/L.

#### B.4 Oxygen Transfer Efficiency

The oxygen transfer efficiency is expressed as follows:

$$\text{OTE} = \frac{\text{mass rate of oxygen transferred}}{\text{mass rate of oxygen supplied}} \times 100$$

where;

OTE is the Oxygen transfer efficiency (%)

$$= \frac{\text{OUR}_{v,k} \times V_k}{\rho_a \times \text{AFR}} \times 100 \quad (\text{B-10})$$

$\rho_a$  is the density of air at  $T^\circ\text{C}$  (mg/L)

#### B.4.1 Example Calculation

- Calculation example was done for Run #7 during high influent loading conditions (Appendix E.2).
- On-line conditions for A system (3rd compartment) were

$$\text{OUR}_V = 33.0 \text{ mgO}_2/\text{h}$$

$$\text{Air Flow} = 3.9 \text{ cfm} \quad (6.63 \times 10^3 \text{ L/h})$$

$$\text{Volume} = 723.7 \text{ L}$$

$$\int_a^o @ 16^\circ\text{C} = .076 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3} \quad (1.21 \times 10^3 \text{ mg/L})$$

$$\text{OTE} = \frac{33 * 723.7}{1.2 * 6.63 * 10^6} * 100 = 0.30\%$$

The B system OTE was calculated to be 0.40% at the same instance in time.

#### B.4.2 Mixing Requirements

The level of mixing in the reactor will be expressed as

$$\text{MR} = \frac{\text{air flow rate}}{\text{volume}}$$

to compensate for volumetric effects.

Using the same example as in the previous section for the A system;

$$\begin{aligned} \text{MR} &= \frac{3.9 \text{ cfm}}{723.7 \text{ L}} \\ &= \frac{25.42 \text{ m}^3}{10^3 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}} \end{aligned}$$

The Ontario Ministry of Ontario Guideline (MOE, 1980) for activated sludge treatment plants recommends a mixing requirement of  $3.3 \text{ m}^3/10^3 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}$ . The mixing level in the final compartment of the step feed system exceeds the guideline by a factor of approximately 8. Using equation B-8 and Figure B-2, mixing levels were calculated at different D.O. setpoints and are shown in

Table B-3. The degree of mixing in the compartment probably had increased when the D.O. setpoint setting was raised.

TABLE B-3. A SYSTEM.- THIRD COMPARTMENT AIR FLOW RATES  
(EXAMPLE FROM SECTION B.4.1)

D.O. Setpoint (mg/L)	Air Flow Rate/Volume ( $\text{m}^3 \times 10^{-4} / \text{m}^3 \text{-s}$ )
0.5	8.15
1.0	9.78
1.5	11.62
2.0	13.70
3.0	25.42



### B.5 UWHAUS Output

An example output of the univariate non-linear least squares (UWHAUS)  $K_{La}$  estimate is given for the following reaeration test results:

	<u>t</u> (min)	<u>D.O.</u> (mg/L)
1	0.00	.10
2	.83	1.00
3	1.33	1.50
4	1.83	2.00
5	2.33	2.40
6	2.83	2.70
7	3.33	3.10
8	3.83	3.55
9	4.33	3.75
10	4.83	4.00
11	5.33	4.18
12	5.83	4.43
13	6.83	4.80
14	7.83	5.10
15	9.83	5.55
16	10.83	5.73
17	11.83	5.93
18	12.83	6.00
19	13.83	6.18
20	14.83	6.27
21	15.83	6.35
22	18.83	6.40
23	20.83	6.52
24	27.83	6.60
25	37.83	6.63

Laboratory estimates for  $C_s$  and  $r_m$  were 9.4 mg/L and 0.33 mgO<sub>2</sub>/L-min, respectively. The air flow rate was 3.97 L/s at a temperature of 17.8°C (Table 3.1).

The resultant  $K_{La}$  estimate was 0.149 min<sup>-1</sup> or 8.96 hr<sup>-1</sup>. A FORTRAN listing of the estimation program is given in Appendix G.

NON-LINEAR ESTIMATION, PROBLEM NUMBER 1

25 OBSERVATIONS, 1 PARAMETERS 81 SCRATCH REQUIRED

INITIAL PARAMETER VALUES

1  
.7000E+00

PROPORTIONS USED IN CALCULATING DIFFERENCE QUOTIENTS

1  
.1000E-01

INITIAL SUM OF SQUARES = .3386E+03

DETERMINANT = .1001E+01

ITERATION NO. 1  
ANGLE IN SCALED COORD. = .03DEGREES

TEST POINT PARAMETER VALUES  
-.5961E+00

TEST POINT PARAMETER VALUES  
.5193E-01

TEST POINT SUM OF SQUARES = .3153E+03

PARAMETER VALUES VIA REGRESSION

1  
.5193E-01

LAMBDA = .100E-02 SUM OF SQUARES AFTER REGRESSION = .3153403E+03

DETERMINANT = .1000E+01

ITERATION NO. 2  
ANGLE IN SCALED COORD. = 0.00DEGREES

TEST POINT PARAMETER VALUES  
.1046E+00

TEST POINT SUM OF SQUARES = .3598E+02

PARAMETER VALUES VIA REGRESSION

1  
.1046E+00

ITERATION NO. 3

DETERMINANT = .1000E+01 ANGLE IN SCALED COORD. = 0.00DEGREES

TEST POINT PARAMETER VALUES  
.1395E+00

TEST POINT SUM OF SQUARES = .2651E+01

PARAMETER VALUES VIA REGRESSION

1  
.1395E+00

LAMBDA = .100E-04 SUM OF SQUARES AFTER REGRESSION = .2651336E+01

ITERATION NO. 4

DETERMINANT = .1000E+01 ANGLE IN SCALED COORD. = 0.00DEGREES

TEST POINT PARAMETER VALUES  
.1486E+00

TEST POINT SUM OF SQUARES = .1455E+01

PARAMETER VALUES VIA REGRESSION

1  
.1486E+00

LAMBDA = .100E-05 SUM OF SQUARES AFTER REGRESSION = .1454907E+01

ITERATION NO. 5

DETERMINANT = .1000E+01 ANGLE IN SCALED COORD. = 0.00DEGREES

TEST POINT PARAMETER VALUES  
.1493E+00

TEST POINT SUM OF SQUARES = .1449E+01

PARAMETER VALUES VIA REGRESSION

1  
.1493E+00

LAMBDA = .100E-06 SUM OF SQUARES AFTER REGRESSION = .1449310E+01

ITERATION NO. 6

DETERMINANT = .1000E+01

ANGLE IN SCALED COORD. = 0.00DEGREES

TEST POINT PARAMETER VALUES  
.1494E+00

TEST POINT SUM OF SQUARES = .1449E+01

TEST POINT PARAMETER VALUES  
.1493E+00

TEST POINT SUM OF SQUARES = .1449E+01

TEST POINT PARAMETER VALUES  
.1493E+00

TEST POINT SUM OF SQUARES = .1449E+01

PARAMETER VALUES VIA REGRESSION

1  
.1493E+00

LAMBDA = .100E-07 SUM OF SQUARES AFTER REGRESSION = .1449317E+01

ITERATION STOPS - RELATIVE CHANGE IN SUM OF SQUARES LESS THAN .1000E-05

FINAL FUNCTION VALUES

.1080E+00	.9307E+00	.1382E+01	.1800E+01	.2189E+01
.2549E+01	.2884E+01	.3194E+01	.3482E+01	.3750E+01
.3998E+01	.4228E+01	.4640E+01	.4995E+01	.5564E+01
.5791E+01	.5986E+01	.6155E+01	.6306E+01	.6424E+01
.6532E+01	.6773E+01	.6883E+01	.7088E+01	.7174E+01

RESIDUALS

-.2831E-06	.6925E-01	.1182E+00	.1997E+00	.2112E+00
.1508E+00	.2162E+00	.3557E+00	.2676E+00	.2502E+00
.1770E+00	.1967E+00	.1596E+00	.1846E+00	-.1435E-01
-.6612E-01	-.6142E-01	-.1546E+00	-.1245E+00	-.1493E+00
-.1818E+00	-.3727E+00	-.3578E+00	-.4878E+00	-.5490E+00

X PRIME-X MATRIX

1  
1 11710.9

CORRELATION MATRIX

1  
1 1.0000

NORMALIZING ELEMENTS

1  
.9241E-02

VARIANCE OF RESIDUALS = .6039E-01, 24 DEGREES OF FREEDOM

1  
.1539E+00  
.1448E+01

APPROXIMATE CONFIDENCE LIMITS FOR EACH FUNCTION VALUE

.1000E+00	.9623E+00	.1429E+01	.1861E+01	.2261E+01
.1000E+00	.8992E+00	.1334E+01	.1739E+01	.2116E+01
.2632E+01	.2975E+01	.3293E+01	.3587E+01	.3860E+01
.2466E+01	.2792E+01	.3096E+01	.3378E+01	.3640E+01
.4112E+01	.4345E+01	.4762E+01	.5119E+01	.5688E+01
.3884E+01	.4111E+01	.4519E+01	.4871E+01	.5441E+01
.5913E+01	.6106E+01	.6272E+01	.6413E+01	.6535E+01
.5669E+01	.5867E+01	.6038E+01	.6186E+01	.6313E+01
.6639E+01	.6871E+01	.6976E+01	.7167E+01	.7246E+01
.6424E+01	.6674E+01	.6790E+01	.7009E+01	.7104E+01

END OF PROBLEM NO. 1

APPENDIX CBOX — COMPLEX OPTIMIZATIONC.1 Summary

This numerical search routine developed by Box (1965) will find the maximum or minimum of a multivariable non-linear problem subjected to linear and/or non-linear inequality constraints. For the problem under study in Chapter 4, optimal  $\alpha_2$  and  $\alpha_3$  values were calculated after solving equations, 4.2, 4.3 and 4.4.  $\alpha_1$  is calculated by difference (eq. 4.5). The objective function consisted of the following:

$$\text{Minimize } (X_3 - X_{des})^2 \quad (\text{C-1})$$

having constraints

$$\alpha_2 \leq 1$$

$$\alpha_3 \leq 1$$

$$\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 \leq 1$$

The optimization method consisted of generating an original "complex" of  $\alpha$ 's which are greater than or equal to  $L + 1$  points where  $L$  equals the number of implicit variables. A feasible starting point was provided by the user while  $L-1$  points satisfying the constraints were generated by a random number generator. When explicit constraints are violated the point was moved a small distance inside the limit. If implicit constraints were violated, the point was moved one half

of the distance to the centroid of the complex. The objective function (C-1) was evaluated at each point with a new point created, based on distances to the centroid. Convergence limits are selected by the user. A flow chart describing the procedure is provided in figure C-1.

#### C-2 Box - Complex Optimization Output

The following computer example was an output from the Box-Complex optimization routine for system A.

Initial conditions were:

MLSS (front) = 2269 mg/L

MLSS (middle) = 2269 mg/L

MLSS (rear) = 2269 mg/L

Plant flow = 13.0 m<sup>3</sup>/d

Recycle flow = 6.52 m<sup>3</sup>/d

RAS = 6659 mg/L

$\alpha_1 = 1.0$

$\alpha_2 = 0.0$

$\alpha_3 = 0.0$

OUR = 18.99 mgO<sub>2</sub>/L-h.

On Line SCOUR = 8.37 mgO<sub>2</sub>/g MLSS-h.

A setpoint SCOUR value of 13 was selected. The optimization was restricted to calculating flows to the first and third compartments ( $\alpha_2 = 0$ ).



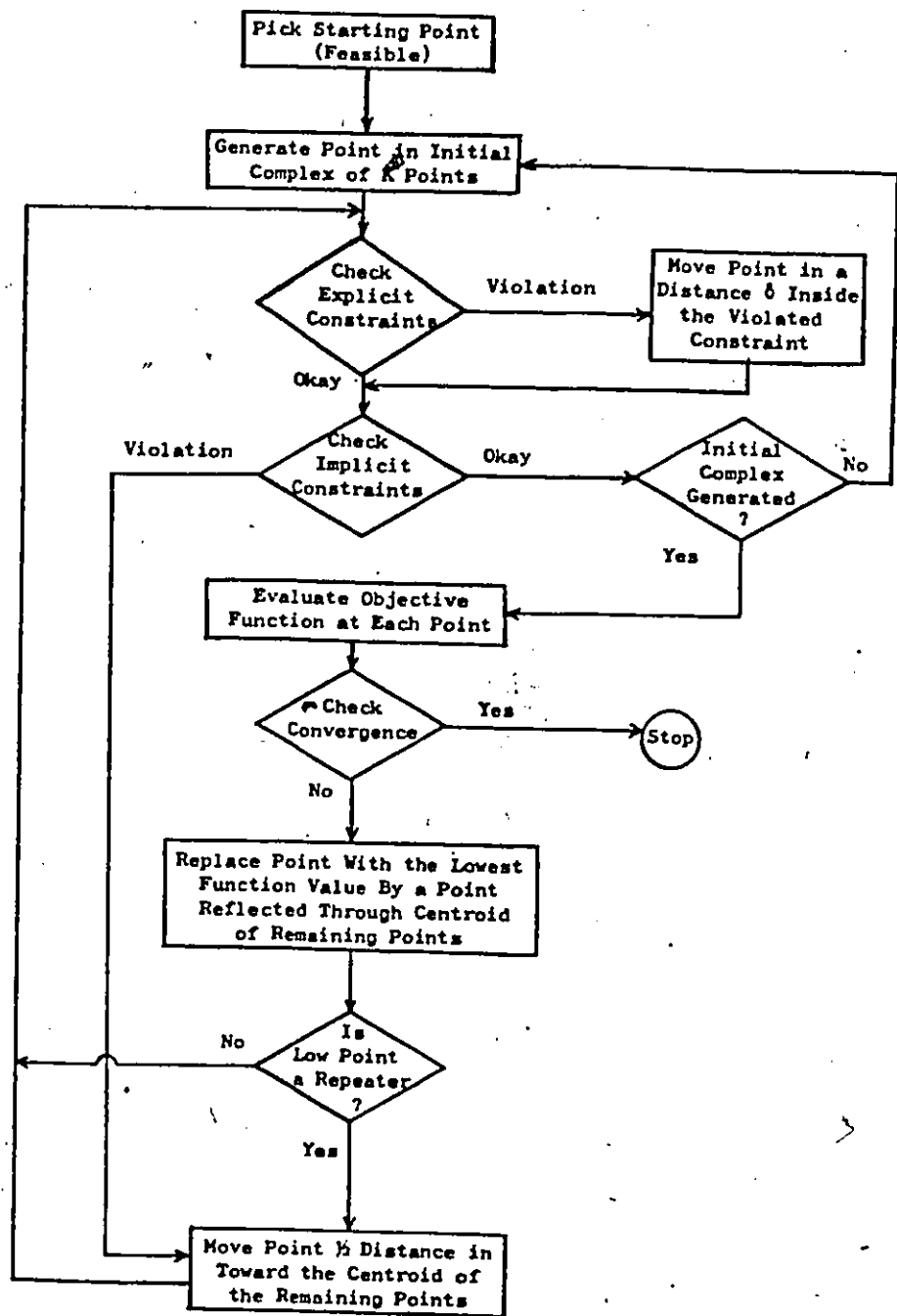


Figure C-1. Box-Complex Optimization (Kuester and Mize, 1973).

The resultant contacting pattern had shifted the influent load towards the rear of the aerator after optimization. A FORTRAN listing of the program is given in Appendix G.

FEED9  
 PROGRAM START TIME= 19 HRS. 1 MIN. 0 SEC.  
 INITIAL TANK DISTRIBUTION= 1.00 0.00 0.00  
 CALCULATED SOLIDS TANK #1= 2269.00 mg/L TANK #2= 2269.00 TANK #3= 2269.00  
 PLANT FLOW= 543.68 RECYCLE FLOW= 271.76 R.RATIO= .50  
 VOLUMES= 765.10 734.30 723.70  
 RECYCLE SOLIDS=6657.00 mg/L  
 COMPACTION RATIO= 2.93  
 MEASURED SOLIDS= 2269  
 OUR= 18.987 mg/L-hr  
 ACTUAL SCOUR= 8.368 mgO/qMLSS-hr.  
 SETPOINT= 13.000 mgO/mgSS-hr  
 DESIRED SOLIDS CONC.= 1468.57 mg/L  
 INTEGRATION INT.= 1.88 PROGRAM INT.= 15  
 MULTIVARIABLE OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUE-SUPERBOX

CONSTRAINTS

VARIABLE	LOWER	UPPER
1	0.0000	1.0000

NUMBER OF VARIABLES= 1  
 NUMBER OF VERTICES = 3  
 MINIMUM ABSOLUTE ERROR = .1000E+00  
 MINIMUM VARIANCE OF ERROR = .1000E-01  
 FINISH CRITERIA =  
 XIX = 2  
 LLP = 17  
 USER SUPPLIED STARTING POINT  
 K1  
 K2  
 K3  
 K4  
 K5

.00000E+00  
 K1 K2 K3 K4 K5  
 RANDOMLY GENERATED POINTS  
 K1  
 .679627E-01  
 .903107E+00  
 K2 K3 K4 K5  
 COST  
 .62351E+03  
 COST  
 .54891E+03  
 .72190E+02

SEARCH BEGINS

COMPLEX VARIANCE= .6257D-02

THE OPTIMIZATION HAS TERMINATED NORMALLY

K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	COST
.731697D+00					.12045D+10
.733380D+00					.17925D+10
.720680D+00					.22631D-01

ITERATION COUNT= 35

THE VALUE OF INDEX FOR LOWEST COST = 3

OPTIMAL VALUES ARE

K1	K2	K3	K4	K5	COST
.720680D+00					.22631D-01

TANK DISTRIBUTION AFTER OPTIMIZATION= .28 0.00 .72

APPENDIX DANALYTICAL SOLUTION TO CONTROL MODEL

An alternative analytical solution can be used to solve the sets of differential equations (e.g. 4.2 , 4.3 , and 4.4 ) given in Chapter 4.

The differential equations can be rewritten in the following form.

$$\frac{dX_1}{dt} Q(t) = b_1 - b_2 X_1 \quad (D-1)$$

$$\frac{dX_2}{dt} Q(t) = b_3 X_1 - b_4 X_2 \quad (D-2)$$

$$\frac{dX_3}{dt} Q(t) = b_5 X_2 - b_6 X_3 \quad (D-3)$$

where:

$$b_1 = \frac{RX_r}{V_1}$$

$$b_2 = \frac{(1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + R)}{V_1}$$

$$b_3 = \frac{(1 - \alpha_2 - \alpha_3 + R)}{V_2}$$

$$b_4 = \frac{(1 - \alpha_3 + R)}{V_2}$$

$$b_5 = \frac{(1 - \alpha_3 + R)}{V_3}$$

$$b_6 = \frac{(1 + R)}{V_3}$$

Solving for  $X_2$

$$\frac{dX_2}{dX_1} = \frac{b_3X_1 - b_4X_2}{b_1 - b_2X_1} \quad (D-4)$$

or

$$\frac{dX_2}{dX_1} + \left(\frac{b_4}{b_1 - b_2X_1}\right) X_2 = \frac{b_3X_1}{b_1 - b_2X_1} \quad (D-5)$$

Equation D.5 is a 1st order linear differential equation. The integrating factor is

$$e^{\int (b_4(1 / (b_1 - b_2 X_1))) d X_1} \quad (D-6)$$

or

$$(b_1 - b_2 X_1)^{(-b_4/b_2)} \quad (D-7)$$

The general solution of equation D.5 is expressed as:

$$X_2(b_1 - b_2 X_1)^{(-b_4/b_2)} = \int \frac{b_3 X_1}{b_1 - b_2 X_1} (b_1 - b_2 X_1)^{(-b_4/b_2)} dX_1 + CI \quad (D-8)$$

$$\text{or } X_2(b_1 - b_2 X_1)^{(-b_4/b_2)} = \int b_3 X_1 (b_1 - b_2 X_1)^{((-b_4/b_2)-1)} dX_1 + CI \quad (D-9)$$

solving the integral by parts

$$X_2(b_1 - b_2 X_1)^{(-b_4/b_2)} = \frac{b_3(b_1 - b_2 X_1)^{(1 - (b_4/b_2))}}{b_4 b_2 - b_4^2} - \frac{b_3 X_1}{b_4} (b_1 - b_2 X_1)^{(-b_4/b_2)} + CI \quad (D-10)$$

or

$$X_2 = \frac{b_3}{b_4 b_2 - b_4^2} (b_1 b_2 X_1) - \frac{b_3}{b_4} X_1 + CI (b_1 - b_2 X_1)^{(b_4/b_2)} \quad (D-11)$$

Using similar techniques solutions for  $X_1$  and  $X_2$  were as follows:

$$X_1 = -\frac{b_1}{b_2} + CI (b_5 X_2 - b_6 X_3)^{(-b_2/b_6)} \quad (D-12)$$

$$X_3 = \frac{b_5 X_2}{b_2 - b_6} (b_1 - b_2 X_1) + CI (b_1 - b_2 X_1)^{(-b_6/b_2)} \quad (D-13)$$

APPENDIX E

COMPUTER OUTPUT (RUN #7)



E.1 SCOUR Control Daily Log

A computer output listing that provides process control results for the A system during experimental run #7. Symbols used on the output are as follows:

DAY - Julian day

HR - hour

MLSS<sub>i</sub> - Mixed liquor suspended solids sensor reading (mg/L)

OUR - On line oxygen uptake calculation (mgO<sub>2</sub>/L-h)

MSLET - Third compartment MLSS setpoint (mg/L)

ALPHS<sub>j</sub> - Optimal contacting pattern after calculation for  
compartment i

ELP TIME - Elapsed computing time (sec)

SCOUR SETPT - SCOUR setpoint (mg/O<sub>2</sub>/g MLSS-h)

ERR - Computer software error code

ACTUAL SCOUR - Actual instantaneous SCOUR

PLANT FLOW - Influent hydraulic flow (L/min)

COMPACTION RATIO - MLSS(3)/RAS

RAS-SS - Return activated sludge TSS (sensor) (Mg/L)

SEED - Random # generator seed.

STEP FEED PROCESS CONTROL LOG RUN#7

DAY	MIN	1	MLB8	2	3	OUR	MLSET	1	ALPHA	2	3	ELP	SCUR	SCUR	ERR	BCOUR	ACTUAL	PLAMT	COM	RAB	BEED
78	18.1	4362	2507	1170	16.2	1881	1881	.839	0.000	.961	3.33	15.00	0	14.25	5.23	2.62	2979	17.0			
78	18.3	4385	2654	1145	16.9	1178	1178	.862	0.000	.938	3.72	15.00	0	14.78	5.23	2.57	2947	17.0			
78	18.6	4277	2703	1136	16.8	1122	1122	.876	0.000	.914	4.23	15.00	0	14.83	5.29	2.38	2781	17.0			
78	18.8	4213	2747	1133	16.8	1117	1117	.861	0.000	.939	2.28	15.00	0	14.82	5.32	2.32	2625	17.0			
78	11.1	4144	2812	1161	17.2	1149	1149	.862	0.000	.938	2.42	15.00	0	14.86	5.38	2.58	2987	17.0			
78	11.3	4879	2854	1191	18.1	1285	1285	.873	0.000	.987	3.08	15.00	0	15.18	5.43	2.59	3083	17.0			
78	11.6	4856	2894	1189	19.1	1272	1272	.844	0.000	.856	2.57	15.00	0	16.05	5.50	2.45	2918	17.0			
78	11.8	3976	2929	1192	19.9	1326	1326	.876	0.000	.824	3.87	15.00	0	16.69	5.58	2.41	2899	17.0			
78	12.1	3915	2962	1223	21.8	1458	1458	.853	0.000	.747	4.65	15.00	0	17.80	5.65	2.74	3153	17.0			
78	12.3	3858	2997	1264	23.5	1566	1566	.819	0.000	.681	4.48	15.00	0	18.59	5.72	2.79	3526	17.0			
78	12.6	3799	3028	1279	25.5	1698	1698	.813	0.000	.587	4.07	15.00	0	19.92	5.85	2.65	3388	17.0			
78	12.8	3785	3041	1316	27.0	1797	1797	.800	0.000	.528	3.83	15.00	0	20.49	5.92	2.65	3484	17.0			
78	13.1	3621	3043	1379	28.1	1872	1872	.815	0.000	.485	4.38	15.00	0	20.37	6.06	2.88	3967	17.0			
78	13.3	3531	3047	1468	29.5	1965	1965	.878	0.000	.438	3.37	15.00	0	20.19	6.13	2.87	4193	17.0			
78	13.6	3426	3019	1522	27.7	1993	1993	.866	0.000	.414	2.17	15.00	0	19.64	6.28	2.84	4123	17.0			
78	13.8	3324	3018	1594	31.0	2088	2088	.866	0.000	.414	2.25	15.00	0	18.82	6.37	2.74	4375	17.0			
78	14.1	3254	2989	1668	30.5	2038	2038	.808	0.000	.408	2.33	15.00	0	18.28	6.53	2.87	4789	17.0			
78	14.3	3254	2947	1733	30.1	2089	2089	.878	0.000	.422	3.77	15.00	0	17.39	6.63	2.94	5089	17.0			
78	14.6	3156	2915	1764	29.0	1935	1935	.828	0.000	.480	3.13	15.00	0	16.46	6.79	3.00	5290	17.0			
78	14.8	3124	2878	1822	28.5	1898	1898	.893	0.000	.587	2.93	15.00	0	15.81	6.89	2.92	5268	17.0			
78	15.1	3148	2846	1828	28.1	1874	1874	.878	0.000	.531	5.52	15.00	0	15.38	7.07	3.45	5577	17.0			
78	15.3	3194	2821	1845	27.4	1824	1824	.823	0.000	.577	4.48	15.00	0	14.83	7.15	3.13	5769	17.0			
78	15.6	3213	2885	1835	26.6	1776	1776	.893	0.000	.687	4.52	15.00	0	14.52	7.33	3.22	5918	17.0			
78	15.8	3278	2797	1830	26.2	1749	1749	.808	0.000	.832	6.18	15.00	0	14.34	7.44	3.14	5748	17.0			
78	16.1	3307	2883	1815	26.5	1769	1769	.877	0.000	.673	4.77	15.00	0	14.63	7.60	3.28	5885	17.0			
78	16.3	3415	2815	1882	28.4	1891	1891	.855	0.000	.545	5.45	15.00	0	15.74	7.71	3.23	5816	17.0			
78	16.4	3453	2825	1781	28.7	1911	1911	.878	0.000	.530	4.68	15.00	0	16.10	7.85	3.22	5733	17.0			
78	16.8	3581	2843	1767	28.0	1917	1917	.878	0.000	.530	4.48	15.00	0	16.28	7.97	3.89	5459	17.0			
78	17.1	3587	2864	1785	29.0	1935	1935	.876	0.000	.574	4.48	15.00	0	16.27	8.10	3.82	5399	17.0			
78	17.3	3587	2887	1888	28.7	1914	1914	.864	0.000	.546	4.15	15.00	0	15.96	8.24	3.82	5444	17.0			
78	17.6	3473	2895	1887	28.3	1886	1886	.832	0.000	.560	6.13	15.00	0	15.66	8.35	2.99	5397	17.0			
78	18.1	3449	2905	1818	28.3	1884	1884	.832	0.000	.568	3.82	15.00	0	15.55	8.48	2.93	5322	17.0			
78	18.3	3466	2913	1832	28.7	1910	1910	.832	0.000	.561	4.18	15.00	0	15.64	8.67	2.99	5481	17.0			
78	18.6	3443	2921	1825	28.9	1924	1924	.847	0.000	.553	4.28	15.00	0	15.82	8.80	3.82	5511	17.0			
78	19.1	3472	2927	1821	29.1	1941	1941	.847	0.000	.553	4.95	15.00	0	15.80	8.85	2.97	5486	17.0			
78	19.3	3468	2938	1813	27.3	1956	1956	.863	0.000	.537	4.77	15.00	0	16.01	9.03	3.07	5622	17.0			
78	19.6	3476	2933	1837	29.5	1964	1964	.864	0.000	.536	4.95	15.00	0	16.04	9.12	2.95	5571	17.0			
78	19.8	3585	2916	1861	29.4	1958	1958	.855	0.000	.545	4.97	15.00	0	15.79	9.17	3.85	5482	17.0			
78	20.1	3548	2947	1879	29.4	1961	1961	.845	0.000	.555	4.97	15.00	0	15.66	9.22	3.82	5674	17.0			
78	20.3	3528	2960	1902	29.6	1971	1971	.817	0.000	.563	4.97	15.00	0	15.55	9.26	3.84	5777	17.0			
78	20.6	3564	2973	1982	29.3	1952	1952	.824	0.000	.576	7.15	15.00	0	15.48	9.32	3.89	5878	17.0			
78	20.8	3591	2907	1893	29.3	1951	1951	.824	0.000	.564	7.85	15.00	0	15.48	9.35	3.83	5738	17.0			
78	21.1	3612	3008	1981	29.8	1984	1984	.836	0.000	.564	6.32	15.00	0	15.66	9.35	3.86	5815	17.0			
78	21.3	3647	3017	1817	29.9	1991	1991	.836	0.000	.564	6.81	15.00	0	15.82	9.39	3.18	5860	17.0			
78	21.6	3677	3038	1885	30.0	2081	2081	.838	0.000	.578	4.88	15.00	0	15.93	9.38	3.12	5898	17.0			

STEP FEED PROCESS CONTROL LOG RUN#7

DAY	MIN	1	2	3	OUR	HLSET	1	2	3	ALPHA	3	ELP	SCOUR	BLPT	ERR	ACTUAL	PLANT	COH	RAS	SEED
78	21.0	3782	3861	1882	38.1	2807	.438	0.000	.578	6.97	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	9.07	3.07	5858	17.0	
78	22.1	3785	3878	1889	38.2	2811	.432	0.000	.574	6.97	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	9.05	3.07	5791	17.0	
78	22.3	3718	3895	1876	38.2	2811	.426	0.000	.574	5.97	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	9.05	3.08	5847	17.0	
78	22.6	3679	3105	1877	38.1	2804	.428	0.000	.571	4.75	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	9.29	3.09	5806	17.0	
78	22.8	3658	3118	1880	38.9	2895	.429	0.000	.571	4.35	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	9.27	2.97	5822	17.0	
78	23.1	3644	3112	1879	38.8	2882	.429	0.000	.571	4.27	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	9.28	3.06	5747	17.0	
78	23.3	3658	3112	1892	38.3	2817	.429	0.000	.571	5.13	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	9.15	3.09	5843	17.0	
78	23.6	3647	3117	1912	38.9	2877	.427	0.000	.543	4.95	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	9.08	3.07	5866	17.0	
78	23.8	3682	3126	1938	31.1	2876	.461	0.000	.519	4.88	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	9.01	3.02	5875	17.0	
79	0.1	3719	3122	1943	31.9	2876	.459	0.000	.522	5.07	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	9.02	3.06	5814	17.0	
79	0.3	3783	3157	1989	31.7	2975	.495	0.000	.585	5.38	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	8.85	3.13	6218	17.0	
79	0.6	3789	3167	2008	31.8	2995	.483	0.000	.497	5.87	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	8.75	3.14	6311	17.0	
79	0.8	3785	3183	2027	31.1	2986	.503	0.000	.497	5.38	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	8.66	3.18	6295	17.0	
79	1.1	3827	3219	2053	31.8	2998	.487	0.000	.513	7.40	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	8.53	3.16	6479	17.0	
79	1.4	3781	3234	2048	32.9	3194	.474	0.000	.526	6.15	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	8.45	3.23	6474	17.0	
79	1.8	3808	3247	2071	33.2	3210	.488	0.000	.516	5.80	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	8.29	3.28	6288	17.0	
79	2.1	3844	3266	2077	33.3	3220	.484	0.000	.516	4.97	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	8.21	3.23	6273	17.0	
79	2.3	3856	3275	2081	33.2	3211	.471	0.000	.529	6.45	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	8.06	3.26	6272	17.0	
79	2.6	3856	3278	2068	33.3	3219	.474	0.000	.526	6.50	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	7.94	3.32	6908	17.0	
79	2.8	3882	3317	2048	33.1	3208	.465	0.000	.526	6.23	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	7.82	3.34	6995	17.0	
79	3.1	3891	3322	2068	32.7	3198	.453	0.000	.547	5.65	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	7.67	3.32	6874	17.0	
79	3.3	3913	3337	2060	32.7	3179	.438	0.000	.562	4.83	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	7.55	3.38	6828	17.0	
79	3.6	3896	3353	2048	31.7	3115	.483	0.000	.597	4.87	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	7.48	3.32	6853	17.0	
79	3.8	3898	3359	2051	31.1	2878	.480	0.000	.620	4.82	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	7.26	3.33	6867	17.0	
79	4.1	3927	3368	2058	31.9	2858	.480	0.000	.620	5.03	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	7.14	3.23	6632	17.0	
79	4.3	3935	3381	2032	31.1	2870	.475	0.000	.625	3.62	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	6.89	3.24	6681	17.0	
79	4.6	3912	3383	2007	31.2	2881	.468	0.000	.612	4.97	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	6.71	3.37	6718	17.0	
79	4.8	3948	3374	1986	30.5	2833	.467	0.000	.633	5.18	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	6.62	3.21	6377	17.0	
79	5.1	3948	3403	1977	30.2	2810	.451	0.000	.649	4.47	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	6.48	3.21	6355	17.0	
79	5.3	3975	3412	1969	30.1	2804	.443	0.000	.657	4.17	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	6.35	3.26	6415	17.0	
79	5.6	3958	3416	1944	30.2	2811	.438	0.000	.642	3.68	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	6.24	3.43	6667	17.0	
79	5.8	3943	3423	1935	29.8	1989	.448	0.000	.652	4.47	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	6.10	3.13	6852	17.0	
79	6.1	3977	3434	1921	29.2	1945	.431	0.000	.679	3.53	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	6.01	3.19	6129	17.0	
79	6.3	3979	3440	1918	28.8	1928	.415	0.000	.697	4.81	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.88	3.27	6182	17.0	
79	6.6	3951	3444	1981	29.8	1935	.418	0.000	.682	3.43	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.88	3.31	6291	17.0	
79	6.8	3959	3451	1875	28.4	1895	.428	0.000	.702	4.22	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.71	3.17	5937	17.0	
79	7.1	3964	3474	1867	28.1	1870	.423	0.000	.717	3.12	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.61	3.28	6131	17.0	
79	7.3	3967	3455	1843	27.6	1841	.426	0.000	.734	2.68	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.57	3.21	5987	17.0	
79	7.6	3944	3457	1838	26.9	1794	.423	0.000	.757	2.29	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.46	3.25	5969	17.0	
79	7.8	3945	3461	1828	26.7	1777	.417	0.000	.763	2.87	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.42	3.03	5586	17.0	
79	8.1	3974	3458	1808	26.4	1748	.421	0.000	.769	2.17	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.35	3.13	5834	17.0	
79	8.3	3934	3445	1802	26.2	1744	.410	0.000	.787	2.58	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.31	2.98	5233	17.0	
79	8.6	3945	3448	1805	25.3	1687	.412	0.000	.818	3.28	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.30	3.05	5498	17.0	
79	8.8	3972	3459	1806	24.8	1653	.402	0.000	.818	2.60	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.22	3.17	5724	17.0	
79	9.1	3993	3466	1805	23.9	1526	.417	0.000	.803	2.00	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.24	3.15	5764	17.0	
79	9.3	4045	3474	1791	24.7	1616	.431	0.000	.849	1.18	15.00	0	16.00	0	16.00	5.20	3.23	5782	17.0	

## E.2 On-Line Data Acquisition Log

The on-line data acquisition computer output is presented for the A and B systems during experimental run #7. The data is averaged over 15 minutes. A Dohrmann-Envirotech TOC analyzer and Lisle-Metric photometric sensor were used to measure filtered organic carbon (FOC) and effluent suspended solids (ESS), respectively. These measurements were used for sensor evaluation purposes (Stephenson et al., 1981a) and were not used for the control applications described in this study.

DATE	HR	MIN	DISSOLVED OXYGEN				AIR FLOW		TEMP: OXYGEN TR		FLOW		RETURN SLUDGE	
			FRONT	MIDDLE	REAR		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
			mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	SCFH	deg C	mg/L/hr	cu. m/d	cu. m/d	cu. m/d	cu. m/d	
19/03/10:00	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.0	.8	11.3	14.7	16.2	41.7	7.5	7.5	3.8	3.7	
19/03/10:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	.9	11.2	14.7	16.9	41.5	7.5	7.6	3.8	3.8	
19/03/10:30	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.0	.9	11.3	14.7	16.8	42.1	7.6	7.6	3.8	3.8	
19/03/10:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	.9	11.4	14.7	16.8	42.1	7.7	7.7	3.8	3.8	
19/03/11:00	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	11.4	14.8	17.2	42.1	7.8	7.7	3.9	3.8	
19/03/11:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.1	11.3	14.8	18.1	42.1	7.8	7.8	3.9	3.9	
19/03/11:30	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.0	1.3	11.5	14.8	19.1	43.0	7.9	7.9	4.0	4.0	
19/03/11:45	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.0	1.4	11.8	14.9	19.9	44.2	8.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	
19/03/12:00	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.8	12.2	15.0	21.8	45.5	8.1	8.2	4.1	4.0	
19/03/12:15	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	12.4	15.1	23.5	46.4	8.2	8.3	4.1	4.1	
19/03/12:30	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.4	13.2	15.2	25.5	49.5	8.4	8.4	4.2	4.2	
19/03/12:45	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	13.7	15.3	27.0	51.5	8.5	8.5	4.3	4.3	
19/03/13:00	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.9	13.9	15.5	28.1	51.7	8.7	8.7	4.4	4.3	
19/03/13:15	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	13.9	15.7	29.5	52.2	8.8	8.8	4.4	4.4	
19/03/13:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	14.4	15.9	29.9	54.1	9.0	9.0	4.5	4.5	
19/03/13:45	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.0	3.2	14.5	16.2	30.0	54.3	9.2	9.2	4.6	4.6	
19/03/14:00	2.0	1.9	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.7	16.4	30.5	55.1	9.4	9.4	4.7	4.7	
19/03/14:15	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.4	16.6	30.1	53.8	9.5	9.6	4.8	4.8	
19/03/14:30	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	14.0	16.7	29.0	52.2	9.8	9.7	4.9	4.9	
19/03/14:45	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	13.6	16.8	28.5	50.7	9.9	9.9	5.0	5.0	
19/03/15:00	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	13.3	16.9	28.1	49.5	10.2	10.1	5.1	5.0	
19/03/15:15	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.9	12.6	16.8	27.4	46.7	10.3	10.3	5.2	5.2	
19/03/15:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.8	12.6	16.8	26.6	46.7	10.6	10.5	5.3	5.3	
19/03/15:45	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	12.4	16.7	26.2	45.8	10.7	10.7	5.4	5.4	
19/03/16:00	1.9	2.0	3.0	1.9	2.7	12.4	16.6	26.5	46.4	10.9	10.9	5.5	5.4	
19/03/16:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	13.2	16.4	28.4	49.3	11.1	11.1	5.5	5.6	
19/03/16:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	13.6	16.3	28.7	50.8	11.3	11.3	5.7	5.7	
19/03/16:45	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	13.7	16.2	28.8	51.2	11.5	11.4	5.7	5.7	
19/03/17:00	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	14.1	16.1	29.0	52.7	11.7	11.7	5.8	5.8	
19/03/17:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	14.2	16.1	28.7	52.8	11.9	11.8	5.9	5.9	
19/03/17:30	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	14.0	16.0	28.3	52.2	12.0	12.0	6.0	6.0	
19/03/17:45	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	14.1	16.0	28.3	52.7	12.2	12.2	6.1	6.1	
19/03/18:00	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	14.2	15.9	28.5	52.9	12.3	12.3	6.2	6.2	
19/03/18:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.1	14.1	15.8	28.7	52.6	12.5	12.5	6.2	6.2	
19/03/18:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	14.4	15.7	28.9	53.5	12.7	12.7	6.3	6.3	
19/03/18:45	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	14.2	15.6	28.8	53.2	12.7	12.7	6.4	6.4	
19/03/19:00	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	14.4	15.6	29.1	53.9	12.9	12.9	6.4	6.4	
19/03/19:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.5	15.6	29.3	54.2	13.0	13.0	6.5	6.5	
19/03/19:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.5	15.5	29.5	53.9	13.1	13.0	6.6	6.6	
19/03/19:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.3	15.5	29.4	53.5	13.2	13.2	6.6	6.6	
19/03/20:00	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.5	15.5	29.4	54.1	13.3	13.3	6.6	6.6	
19/03/20:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.4	15.4	29.6	53.9	13.3	13.4	6.7	6.7	
19/03/20:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.6	15.4	29.3	54.2	13.4	13.4	6.7	6.7	
19/03/20:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.4	15.3	29.3	53.6	13.5	13.5	6.7	6.7	

DATE HR MIN	DISSOLVED OXYGEN				AIR FLOW				TEMP: OXYGEN TR		FLOW		RETURN SLUDGE	
	FRONT	MIDDLE	REAR		A	B			A	B	A	B	A	B
	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	SCFH	SCFH	ideq C:	mg/L/hr	cu. m/d	cu. m/d	cu. m/d	cu. m/d	cu. m/d	cu. m/d
19/03/21: 0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.5	15.3	29.8	53.9	13.5	13.4	6.7	6.7	
19/03/21:15	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.4	15.2	29.9	53.6	13.5	13.5	6.7	6.7	
19/03/21:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.3	15.1	30.0	53.6	13.5	13.5	6.8	6.7	
19/03/21:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.5	15.1	30.1	53.9	13.5	13.5	6.7	6.7	
19/03/22: 0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.4	15.1	30.2	53.7	13.5	13.5	6.7	6.7	
19/03/22:15	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.4	15.0	30.2	54.0	13.4	13.5	6.7	6.7	
19/03/22:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.6	15.0	30.1	54.3	13.4	13.4	6.7	6.7	
19/03/22:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.5	15.0	29.9	54.2	13.3	13.3	6.7	6.7	
19/03/23: 0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.7	14.9	30.0	54.5	13.2	13.3	6.6	6.6	
19/03/23:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.5	14.9	30.3	54.3	13.2	13.1	6.6	6.6	
19/03/23:30	2.0	2.0	2.9	2.0	3.4	15.0	14.9	30.9	56.5	13.1	13.1	6.5	6.5	
19/03/23:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.5	15.5	14.9	31.1	57.7	13.0	13.0	6.5	6.5	
20/03/ 0: 0	2.0	2.0	2.9	1.9	3.6	15.3	14.8	31.8	57.7	12.8	12.8	6.4	6.4	
20/03/ 0:15	1.9	2.0	2.9	2.0	3.7	16.0	14.8	32.6	60.2	12.7	12.8	6.4	6.4	
20/03/ 0:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	16.1	14.9	33.0	60.3	12.6	12.6	6.3	6.3	
20/03/ 0:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	16.3	14.9	33.1	61.4	12.5	12.5	6.2	6.2	
20/03/ 1: 0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.1	3.9	16.3	14.9	33.0	60.7	12.3	12.3	6.1	6.1	
20/03/ 1:15	2.0	2.0	3.1	2.0	3.9	16.0	14.9	32.9	60.3	12.2	12.2	6.1	6.1	
20/03/ 1:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.9	16.3	15.0	33.2	61.0	11.9	12.0	6.0	6.0	
20/03/ 1:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.9	16.2	15.0	33.3	60.6	11.8	11.8	5.9	5.9	
20/03/ 2: 0	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.9	15.9	14.9	33.2	59.7	11.6	11.6	5.8	5.8	
20/03/ 2:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	15.9	15.0	33.2	60.0	11.4	11.5	5.7	5.7	
20/03/ 2:30	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	16.1	15.0	33.3	60.1	11.3	11.2	5.6	5.6	
20/03/ 2:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.8	15.7	14.9	33.1	59.0	11.0	11.1	5.5	5.5	
20/03/ 3: 0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.1	3.7	15.8	14.9	32.9	59.0	10.9	10.9	5.4	5.4	
20/03/ 3:15	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.7	15.4	15.0	32.7	57.8	10.7	10.7	5.3	5.3	
20/03/ 3:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.5	15.2	15.0	31.7	56.6	10.5	10.4	5.2	5.2	
20/03/ 3:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	15.0	15.0	31.1	56.3	10.3	10.3	5.1	5.1	
20/03/ 4: 0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.6	15.0	30.9	54.6	10.1	10.1	5.0	5.0	
20/03/ 4:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.7	15.0	31.1	55.1	9.9	9.9	4.9	4.9	
20/03/ 4:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.4	14.5	15.0	31.2	54.1	9.7	9.7	4.8	4.8	
20/03/ 4:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	14.4	14.9	30.5	53.9	9.5	9.5	4.8	4.8	
20/03/ 5: 0	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.3	13.9	15.0	30.2	52.0	9.3	9.3	4.7	4.6	
20/03/ 5:15	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	14.2	15.0	30.1	52.7	9.1	9.1	4.6	4.6	
20/03/ 5:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	13.9	15.0	30.2	52.1	9.0	8.9	4.5	4.5	
20/03/ 5:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.2	13.9	15.0	29.8	51.8	8.8	8.8	4.4	4.4	
20/03/ 5: 0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	13.8	15.0	29.2	51.5	8.7	8.7	4.3	4.3	
20/03/ 6:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	13.6	15.1	28.8	50.8	8.5	8.5	4.3	4.3	
20/03/ 6:30	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	13.5	15.1	29.0	50.8	8.4	8.4	4.2	4.2	
20/03/ 6:45	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.9	13.4	15.1	28.4	49.8	8.2	8.2	4.1	4.1	
20/03/ 7: 0	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.8	13.0	15.0	28.1	48.5	8.1	8.1	4.0	4.0	
20/03/ 7:15	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.7	13.1	15.1	27.6	48.9	8.0	8.0	4.0	4.0	
20/03/ 7:30	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.6	12.9	15.1	26.9	48.0	7.9	7.9	3.9	3.9	
20/03/ 7:45	1.9	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.6	12.9	15.1	26.7	47.9	7.8	7.8	3.9	3.9	
20/03/ 8: 0	2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	12.5	15.1	26.4	46.6	7.7	7.7	3.9	3.8	

DATE	HR	MIN	DISSOLVED OXYGEN				AIR FLOW		TEMP: OXYGEN 1R		FLOW		RETURN SLUDGE		
			A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B			
			mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	SCFH	idea C:	mg/L/hr	cu. m/d	cu. m/d				
20/03/	8:15		2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.5	12.6	15.2	26.2	46.9	7.6	7.7	3.8	3.8
20/03/	8:30		2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.3	12.4	15.2	25.3	46.2	7.6	7.6	3.8	3.8
20/03/	8:45		2.1	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.3	12.3	15.2	24.8	45.7	7.5	7.6	3.8	3.8
20/03/	9: 0		2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.1	12.2	15.1	23.9	45.0	7.5	7.5	3.8	3.8
20/03/	9:15		2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.2	11.8	15.2	24.2	44.2	7.5	7.5	3.8	3.8
20/03/	9:30		2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.1	11.9	15.2	24.2	44.2	7.5	7.5	3.7	3.7
20/03/	9:45		2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.1	11.8	15.1	23.5	43.5	7.5	7.5	3.8	3.8
20/03/10:	0		2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	11.7	15.1	22.7	43.2	7.5	7.5	3.8	3.7

	MIXED LIQUOR SUSP SOLIDS :			RETURN SLUDGE :		EFF SS :		INF SS :		EFF FOC :		INF PH :		PH :	
	FRONT	MIDDLE	REAR	A	B	A	B	A	B	BOTH	A	B	A	B	
	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L			
19/03/10: 0	4362	2582	1138	2520	2979	7700	16	27	-1	-1	16	9.5	7.0	7.2	
19/03/10:15	4305	2654	1145	2520	2967	7173	14	26	-1	-1	-1	9.5	7.0	7.2	
19/03/10:30	4277	2703	1136	2520	2701	7535	13	26	-1	13	-1	9.4	7.0	7.2	
19/03/10:45	4213	2747	1133	2520	2625	7796	13	25	-1	-1	-1	9.2	7.0	7.2	
19/03/11: 0	4144	2812	1161	2520	2987	7820	12	25	-1	-1	15	9.1	7.0	7.2	
19/03/11:15	4079	2856	1191	2520	3083	7421	13	25	-1	-1	-1	8.9	7.0	7.2	
19/03/11:30	4036	2894	1189	2520	2918	7567	13	25	-1	13	-1	8.8	7.0	7.2	
19/03/11:45	3976	2929	1192	2520	2899	7667	13	25	-1	-1	-1	8.7	7.0	7.2	
19/03/12: 0	3915	2962	1223	2520	3353	7642	15	25	-1	-1	15	8.7	7.0	7.2	
19/03/12:15	3858	2997	1264	2520	3526	7490	16	25	-1	-1	-1	8.6	7.0	7.2	
19/03/12:30	3799	3020	1279	2520	3388	7677	17	25	-1	15	-1	8.5	7.0	7.2	
19/03/12:45	3705	3031	1316	2520	3484	7684	16	25	-1	-1	-1	8.4	7.0	7.2	
19/03/13: 0	3621	3043	1379	2520	3967	7546	17	25	-1	-1	15	8.4	7.0	7.2	
19/03/13:15	3531	3047	1460	2640	4193	7377	19	25	-1	-1	-1	8.4	7.0	7.2	
19/03/13:30	3426	3039	1522	2640	4323	7541	18	25	-1	15	-1	8.4	7.0	7.2	
19/03/13:45	3324	3018	1594	2640	4375	7632	16	26	-1	-1	-1	8.4	7.1	7.2	
19/03/14: 0	3255	2989	1668	2640	4789	7511	18	27	-1	-1	15	8.4	7.1	7.2	
19/03/14:15	3204	2747	1733	2640	5089	7240	21	26	-1	-1	-1	8.1	7.1	7.2	
19/03/14:30	3136	2915	1764	2640	5290	7476	16	26	-1	16	-1	7.7	7.1	7.2	
19/03/14:45	3124	2878	1802	2640	5260	7633	15	26	-1	-1	-1	7.5	7.1	7.2	
19/03/15: 0	3148	2846	1828	2640	5577	7579	14	26	-1	-1	15	7.3	7.0	7.1	
19/03/15:15	3196	2821	1845	2640	5769	7461	16	26	-1	-1	-1	7.1	7.0	7.1	
19/03/15:30	3213	2805	1835	2640	5910	7628	14	26	-1	15	-1	7.1	6.9	7.1	
19/03/15:45	3270	2797	1830	2640	5748	7649	14	26	-1	-1	-1	7.1	6.9	7.0	
19/03/16: 0	3347	2883	1815	2640	5805	7737	14	26	-1	-1	16	7.2	6.9	7.0	
19/03/16:15	3415	2815	1802	2640	5816	7535	17	26	-1	-1	-1	7.3	6.9	7.0	
19/03/16:30	3453	2825	1781	2640	5733	7694	20	27	-1	16	-1	7.4	6.9	7.0	
19/03/16:45	3501	2843	1767	2640	5459	7730	26	26	-1	-1	-1	7.4	6.9	7.0	
19/03/17: 0	3507	2864	1785	2640	5399	7648	25	26	-1	-1	17	7.6	6.9	7.0	
19/03/17:15	3587	2887	1800	2640	5444	7501	27	26	-1	-1	-1	7.6	6.9	7.0	
19/03/17:30	3473	2895	1807	2640	5397	7490	24	26	-1	18	-1	7.7	6.9	7.1	
19/03/17:45	3449	2905	1818	2640	5322	7588	26	26	-1	-1	-1	7.7	6.9	7.1	
19/03/18: 0	3454	2913	1836	2640	5448	7578	38	26	-1	-1	15	7.8	6.9	7.1	
19/03/18:15	3466	2913	1832	2640	5481	7432	31	26	-1	-1	-1	7.8	7.0	7.1	
19/03/18:30	3443	2921	1825	2640	5511	7532	29	26	-1	14	-1	7.8	7.0	7.1	
19/03/18:45	3446	2920	1822	2640	5406	7565	26	25	-1	-1	-1	7.8	7.0	7.1	
19/03/19: 0	3472	2927	1821	2640	5507	7526	24	25	-1	-1	14	7.8	7.0	7.1	
19/03/19:15	3469	2930	1833	2640	5622	7359	25	26	-1	-1	-1	7.8	7.0	7.1	
19/03/19:30	3475	2933	1837	2640	5571	7532	23	26	-1	17	-1	7.8	7.0	7.2	
19/03/19:45	3505	2936	1861	2640	5492	7597	30	26	-1	-1	-1	7.8	7.0	7.2	
19/03/20: 0	3548	2947	1879	2640	5674	7635	33	26	-1	-1	14	7.8	7.1	7.2	
19/03/20:15	3572	2960	1902	2640	5777	7692	42	26	-1	-1	-1	7.8	7.1	7.2	
19/03/20:30	3564	2973	1902	2640	5870	7900	35	26	-1	13	-1	7.8	7.1	7.2	
19/03/20:45	3591	2969	1893	2640	5738	7880	45	26	-1	-1	-1	7.9	7.1	7.2	



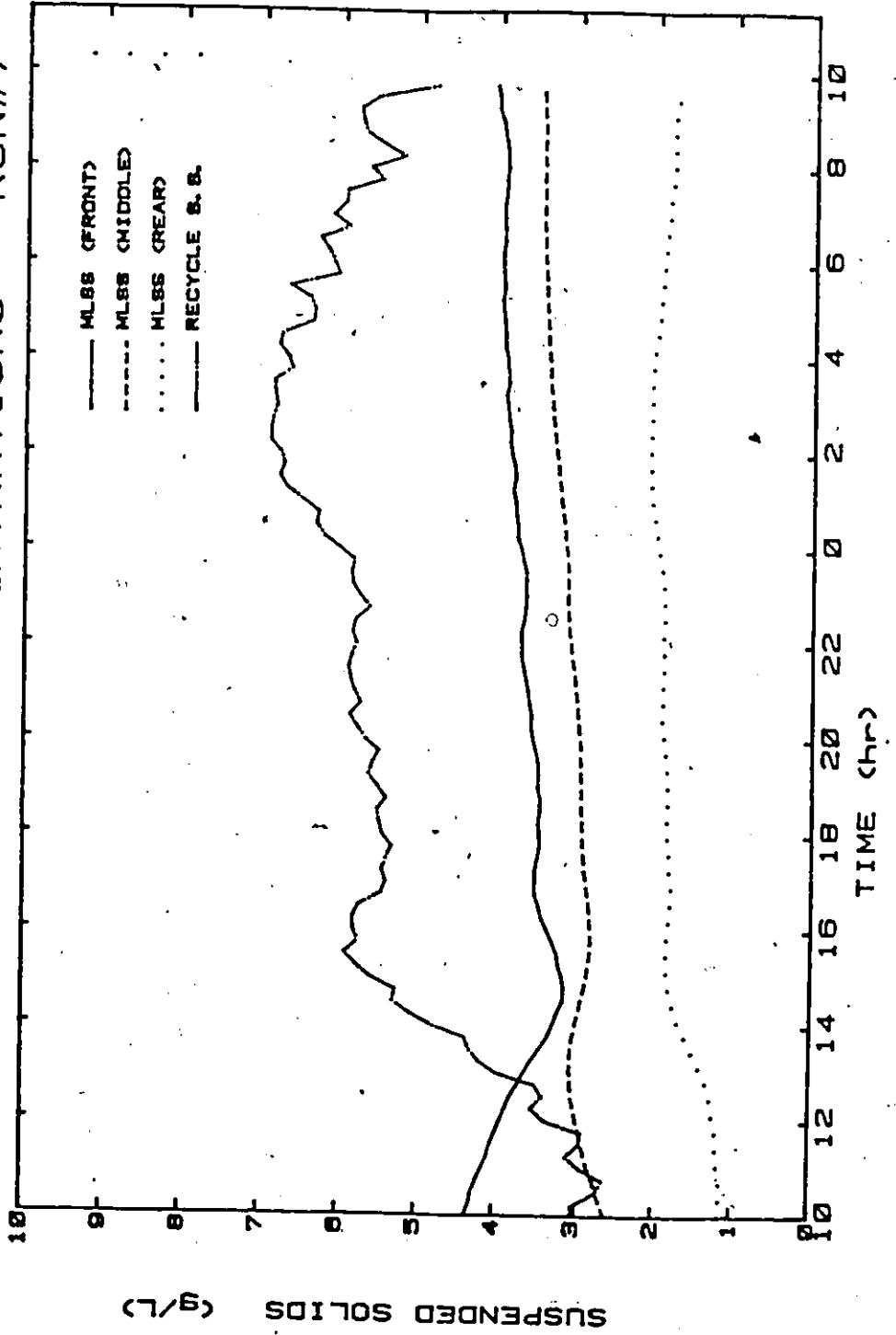
	MIXED LIQUOR SUSP SOLIDS :			RETURN SLUDGE :		EFF SS :		INF SS :		EFF FOC :		INF PH :		PH :	
	FRONT	MIDDLE	REAR	A	B	A	B	A	B	BOTH	A	B	A	B	
	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L			
19/03/21: 0	3612	3000	1901	2640	5815	7910	43	26	-1	-1	11	7.9	7.1	7.2	
19/03/21:15	3647	3017	1888	2640	5860	7842	46	27	-1	-1	-1	7.9	7.1	7.2	
19/03/21:30	3677	3038	1885	2640	5890	7858	45	27	-1	10	-1	7.9	7.1	7.2	
19/03/21:45	3702	3061	1882	2640	5850	7893	37	27	-1	-1	-1	7.9	7.1	7.2	
19/03/22: 0	3786	3078	1889	2640	5791	8020	40	27	-1	-1	9	7.9	7.1	7.2	
19/03/22:15	3718	3095	1896	2640	5847	7934	39	27	-1	-1	-1	7.9	7.1	7.2	
19/03/22:30	3679	3105	1877	2640	5806	7982	33	26	-1	8	-1	7.9	7.1	7.2	
19/03/22:45	3650	3110	1880	2640	5622	8011	36	26	-1	-1	-1	7.9	7.1	7.2	
19/03/23: 0	3644	3112	1879	2640	5747	8104	35	26	-1	-1	6	7.8	7.1	7.2	
19/03/23:15	3658	3112	1892	2640	5843	8054	34	26	-1	-1	-1	7.5	7.1	7.2	
19/03/23:30	3649	3117	1912	2640	5866	8029	31	26	-1	6	-1	7.1	7.1	7.2	
19/03/23:45	3682	3126	1930	2640	5825	8124	30	26	-1	-1	-1	7.8	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 0: 0	3712	3132	1963	2640	6814	8209	29	26	-1	-1	6	7.0	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 0:15	3763	3152	1989	2640	6218	8207	32	26	-1	-1	-1	7.1	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 0:30	3769	3167	2008	2640	6311	8278	33	26	-1	5	-1	7.1	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 0:45	3785	3183	2027	2640	6285	8470	34	26	-1	-1	-1	7.2	7.0	7.1	
20/03/ 1: 0	3798	3203	2053	2640	6479	8679	36	26	-1	-1	5	7.3	7.0	7.1	
20/03/ 1:15	3827	3219	2068	2640	6674	8691	36	26	-1	-1	-1	7.4	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 1:30	3791	3234	2071	2640	6788	8884	35	26	-1	-3	-1	7.4	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 1:45	3808	3249	2079	2640	6723	8914	34	26	-1	-1	-1	7.5	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 2: 0	3844	3266	2077	2640	6772	9076	31	26	-1	-1	4	7.6	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 2:15	3864	3285	2081	2640	6900	9882	31	26	-1	-1	-1	7.6	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 2:30	3856	3298	2068	2640	6905	9148	29	26	-1	3	-1	7.7	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 2:45	3882	3317	2068	2640	6874	9248	29	26	-1	-1	-1	7.7	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 3: 0	3891	3322	2068	2640	6820	9273	29	26	-1	-1	3	7.9	7.0	7.2	
20/03/ 3:15	3913	3339	2066	2640	6853	9261	28	26	-1	-1	-1	8.1	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 3:30	3886	3353	2068	2640	6867	9204	27	26	-1	0	-1	8.5	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 3:45	3898	3359	2051	2640	6632	9322	26	26	-1	-1	-1	9.2	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 4: 0	3907	3368	2050	2640	6681	9357	25	26	-1	-1	2	9.7	7.2	7.3	
20/03/ 4:15	3935	3381	2032	2640	6808	9269	24	26	-1	-1	-1	9.7	7.2	7.3	
20/03/ 4:30	3932	3383	2007	2640	6760	9277	22	26	-1	1	-1	9.7	7.2	7.3	
20/03/ 4:45	3948	3394	1986	2640	6377	9373	21	26	-1	-1	-1	9.6	7.2	7.3	
20/03/ 5: 0	3960	3403	1977	2640	6355	9453	26	26	-1	-1	1	9.4	7.2	7.3	
20/03/ 5:15	3975	3412	1969	2640	6415	9293	20	26	-1	-1	-1	9.4	7.2	7.3	
20/03/ 5:30	3958	3416	1944	2640	6667	9305	19	26	-1	0	-1	9.3	7.2	7.5	
20/03/ 5:45	3963	3423	1935	2640	6852	9360	19	26	-1	-1	-1	9.0	7.2	7.3	
20/03/ 6: 0	3977	3434	1921	2640	6129	9336	19	26	-1	-1	1	8.8	7.2	7.3	
20/03/ 6:15	3979	3440	1918	2640	6192	9211	19	26	-1	-1	-1	8.8	7.2	7.3	
20/03/ 6:30	3951	3444	1901	2640	6291	9173	19	26	-1	1	-1	8.7	7.1	7.3	
20/03/ 6:45	3959	3451	1875	2640	5937	9348	18	25	-1	-1	-1	8.6	7.1	7.3	
20/03/ 7: 0	3964	3454	1867	2640	6131	9423	18	25	-1	-1	0	8.5	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 7:15	3967	3455	1863	2640	5987	9108	17	25	-1	-1	-1	8.5	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 7:30	3944	3457	1833	2640	5969	9138	17	25	-1	0	-1	8.5	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 7:45	3945	3461	1820	2640	5566	9164	16	25	-1	-1	-1	8.5	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 8: 0	3924	3458	1808	2640	5654	9253	16	24	-1	-1	0	8.5	7.1	7.2	

	MIXED LIQUOR SUSP SOLIDS :				RETURN SLUDGE:		EFF SS		:INF SS:		EFF FOC		: INF PH:		PH	
	FRONT	MIDDLE	REAR		A	B	A	B	BOTH	A	B		A	B		
	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L	mg/L					
20/03/ 8:15	3934	3465	1802	2640	5233	9056	15	24	-1	-1	-1		8.5	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 8:30	3945	3460	1805	2640	5498	9187	15	24	-1	1	-1		8.4	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 8:45	3972	3459	1806	2640	5724	9351	15	24	-1	-1	-1		8.3	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 9: 0	3993	3466	1805	2640	5764	9471	16	24	-1	-1	22		8.3	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 9:15	4045	3474	1791	2640	5782	9542	16	24	-1	-1	-1		8.2	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 9:30	4049	3476	1750	2640	5561	9481	16	24	-1	20	-1		8.2	7.1	7.2	
20/03/ 9:45	4070	3483	1700	2640	4826	9509	16	24	-1	-1	-1		8.2	7.1	7.2	
20/03/10: 0	4083	3494	1684	2640	5082	19105	17	24	-1	-1	22		8.2	7.1	7.2	

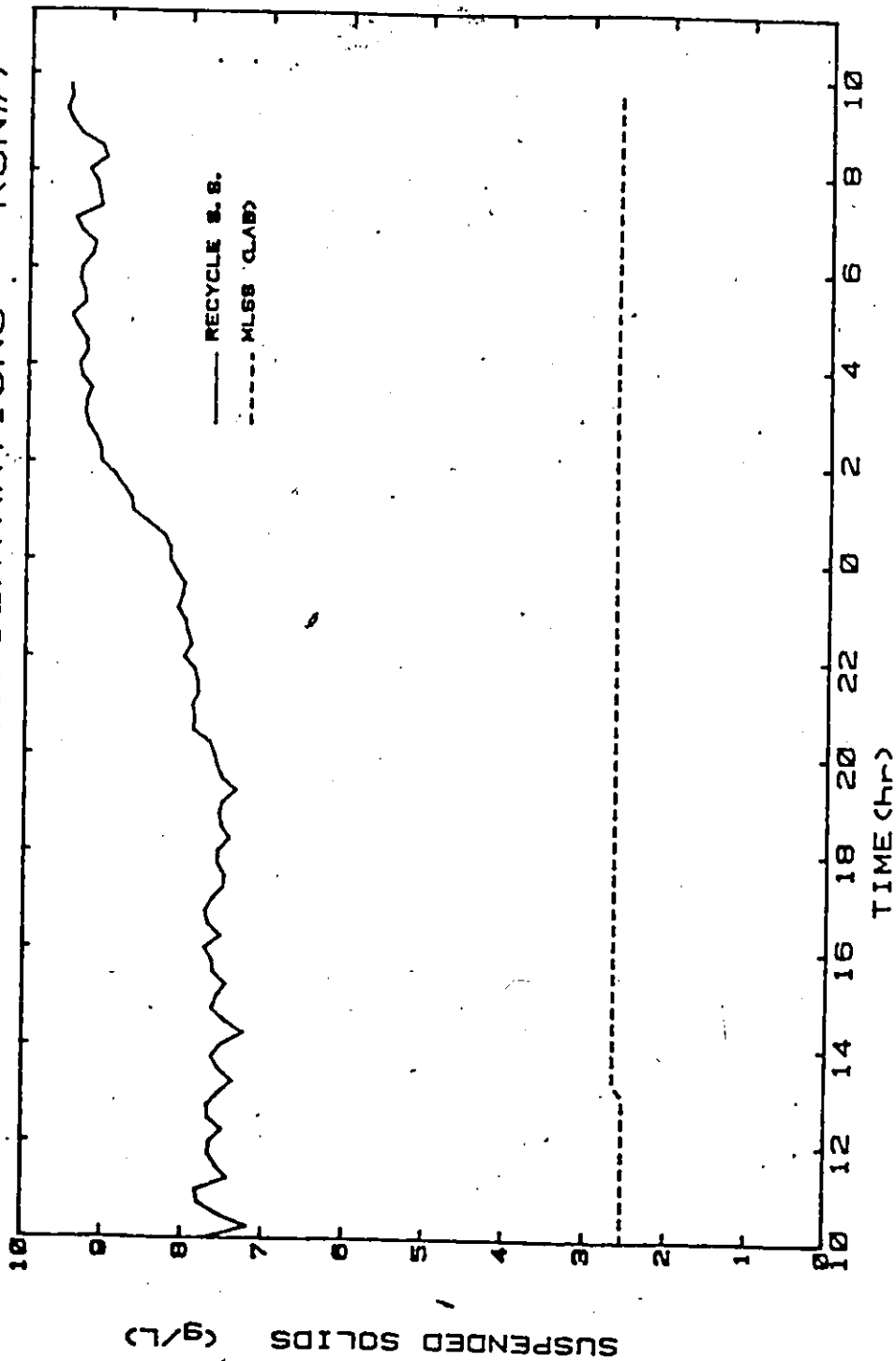
E.3 On-Line Graphical Results

Graphical plots of on-line data listed in section E.2 are given for MLSS, OUR, D.O., pH, temperature and flow.

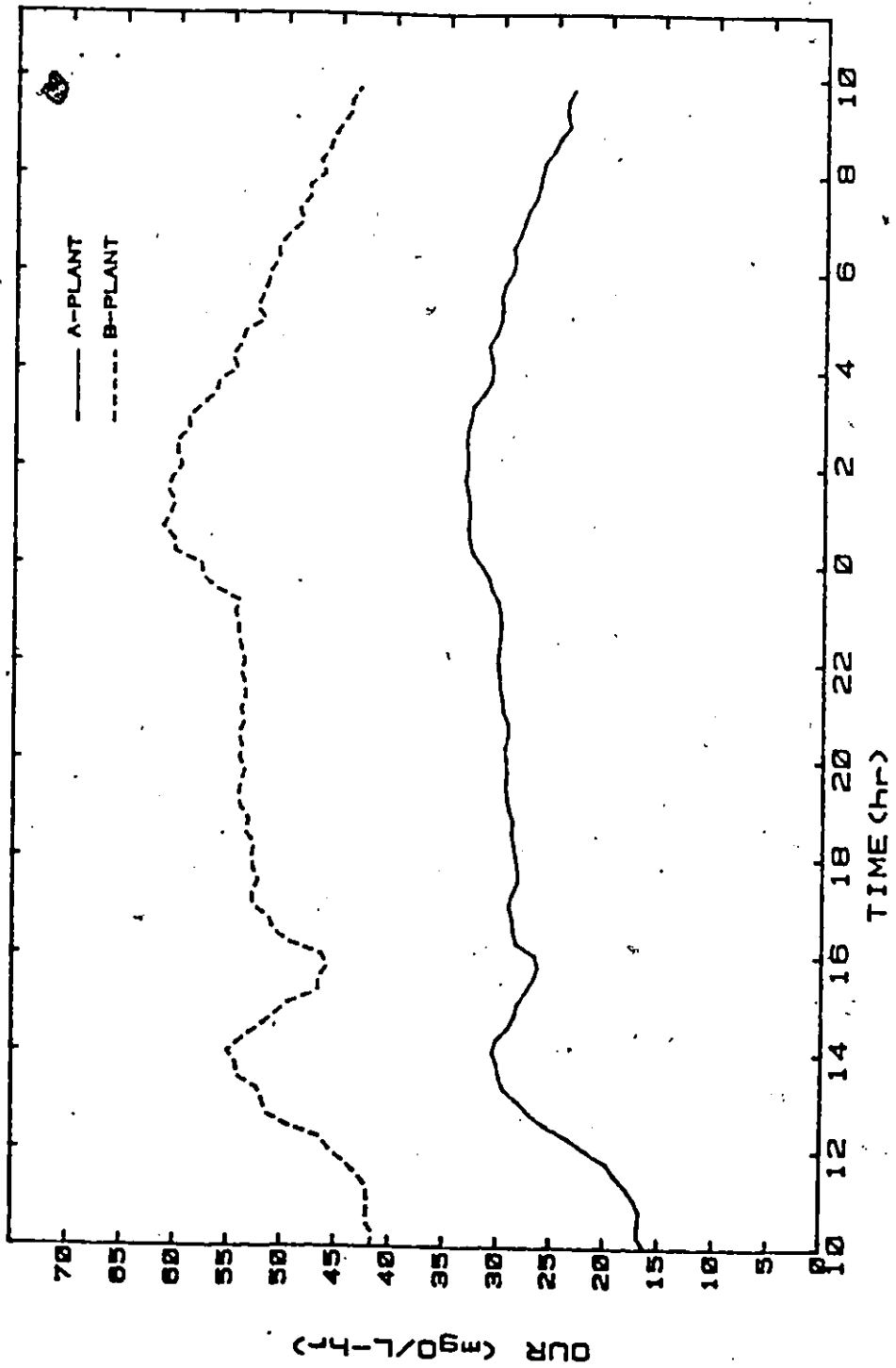
# A-PLANT SOLIDS CONCENTRATIONS RUN#7



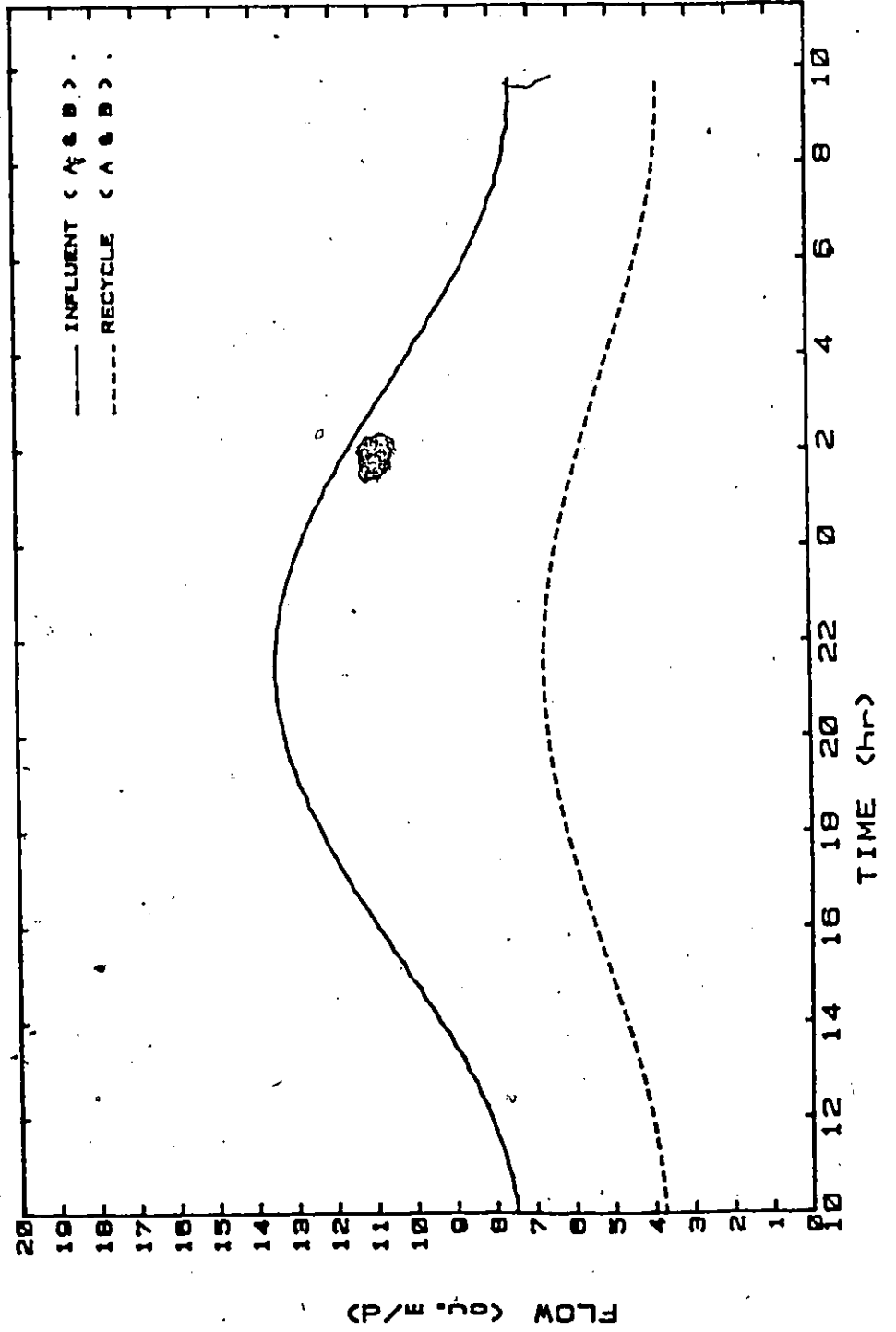
# B-PLANT SOLIDS CONCENTRATIONS RUN#7



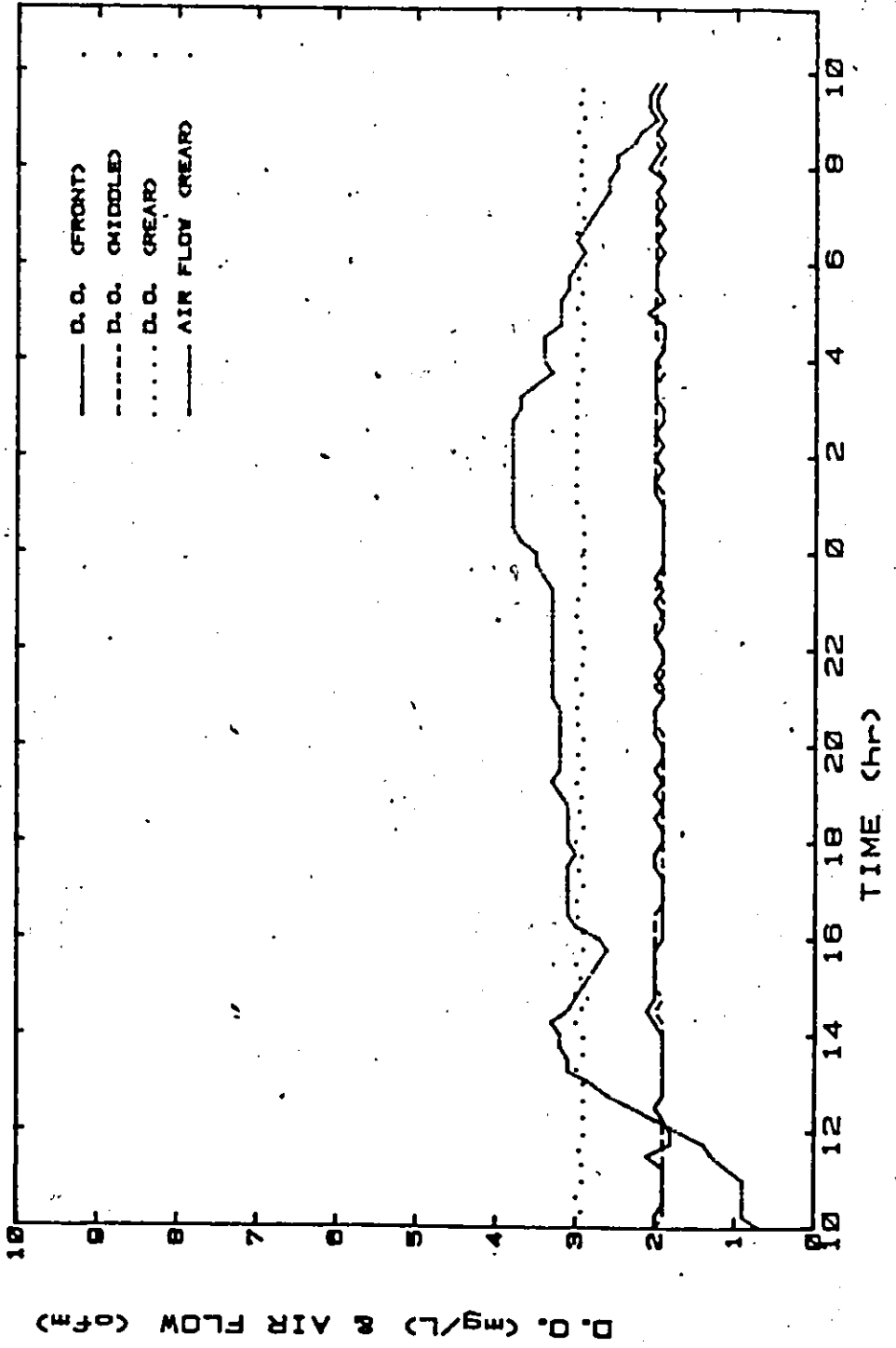
OXYGEN UPTAKE RATE RUN#7



# HYDRAULIC FLOW RUN#7

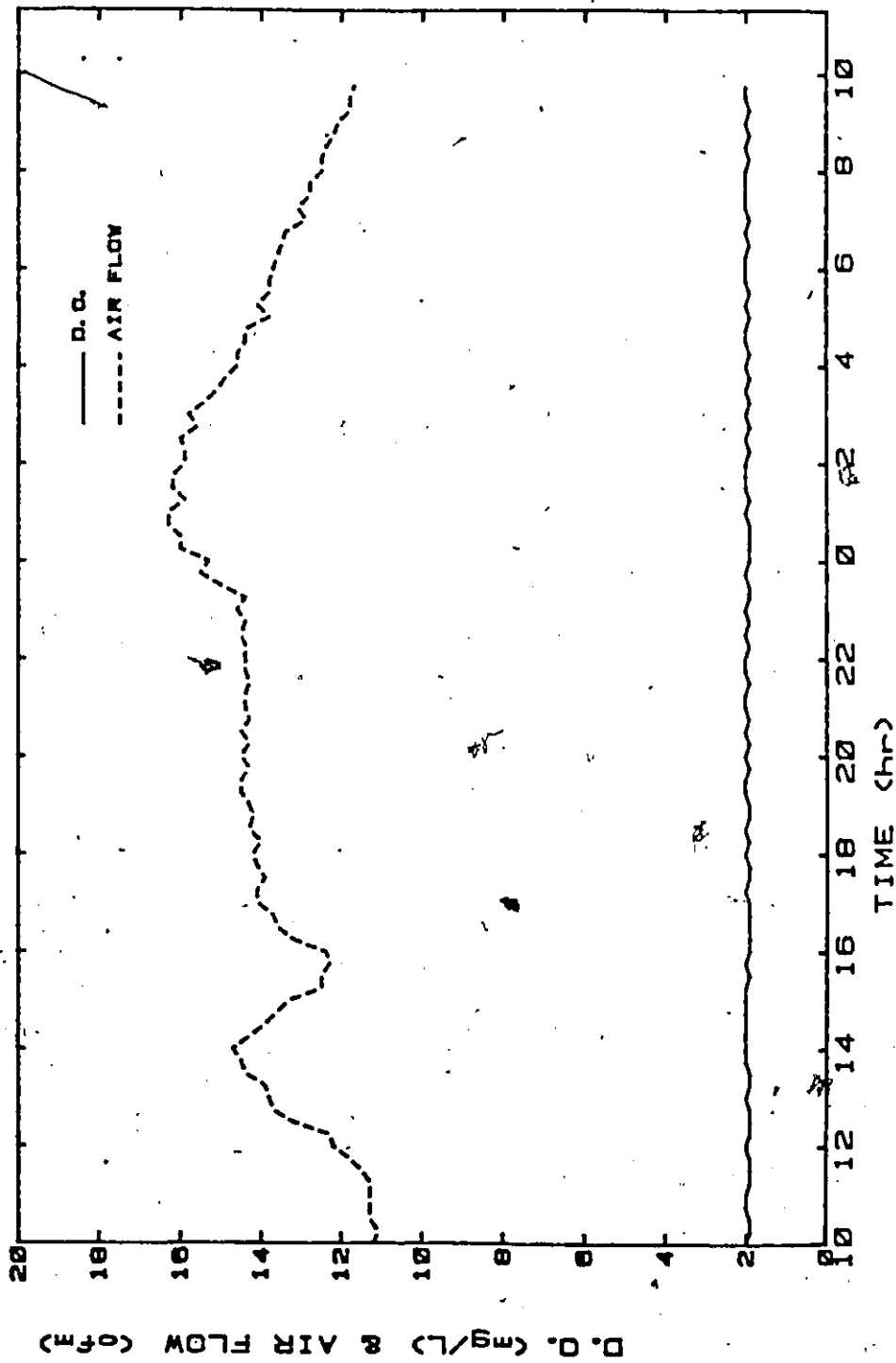


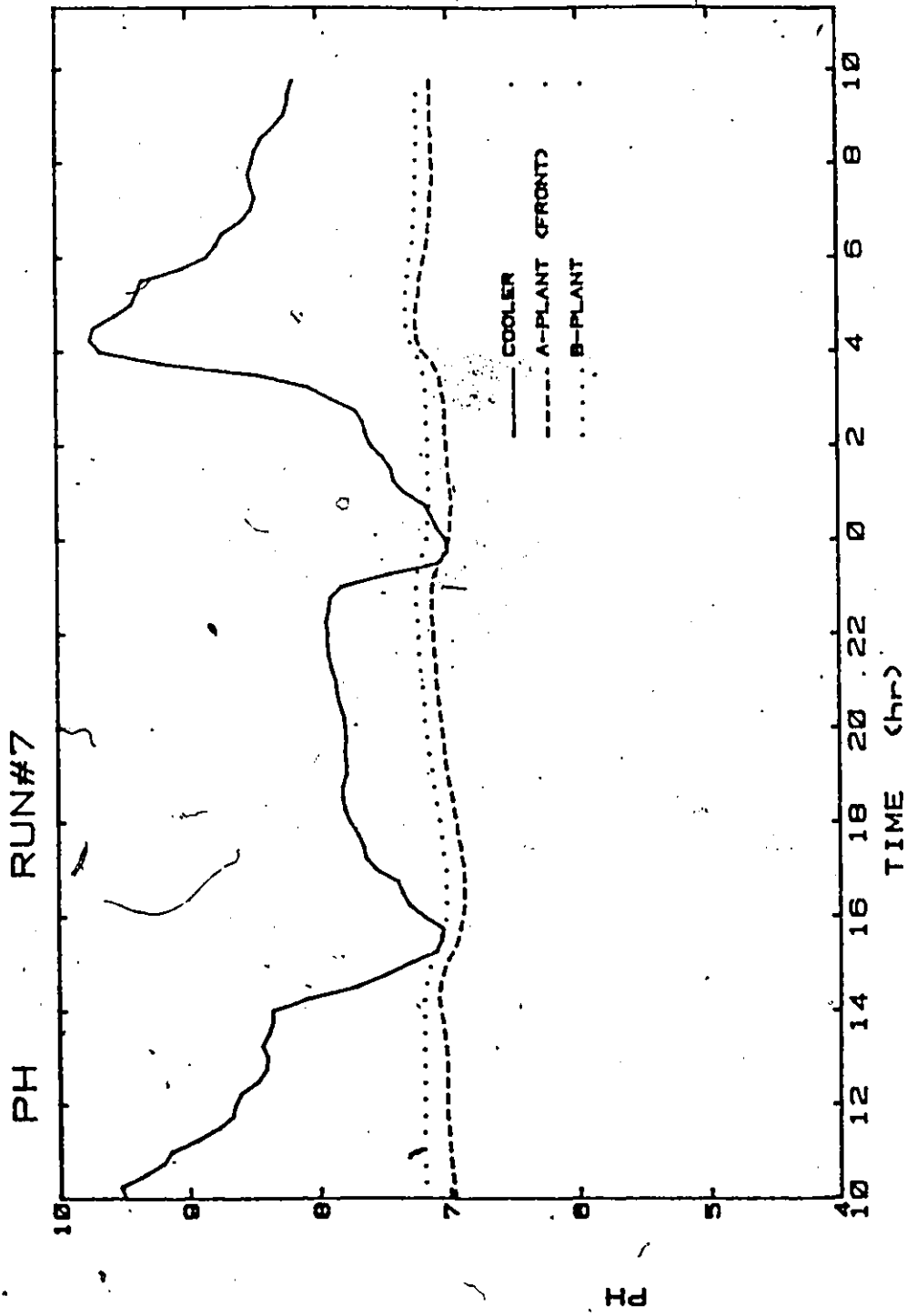
### A-PLANT D.O. & AIR FLOW RUN#7



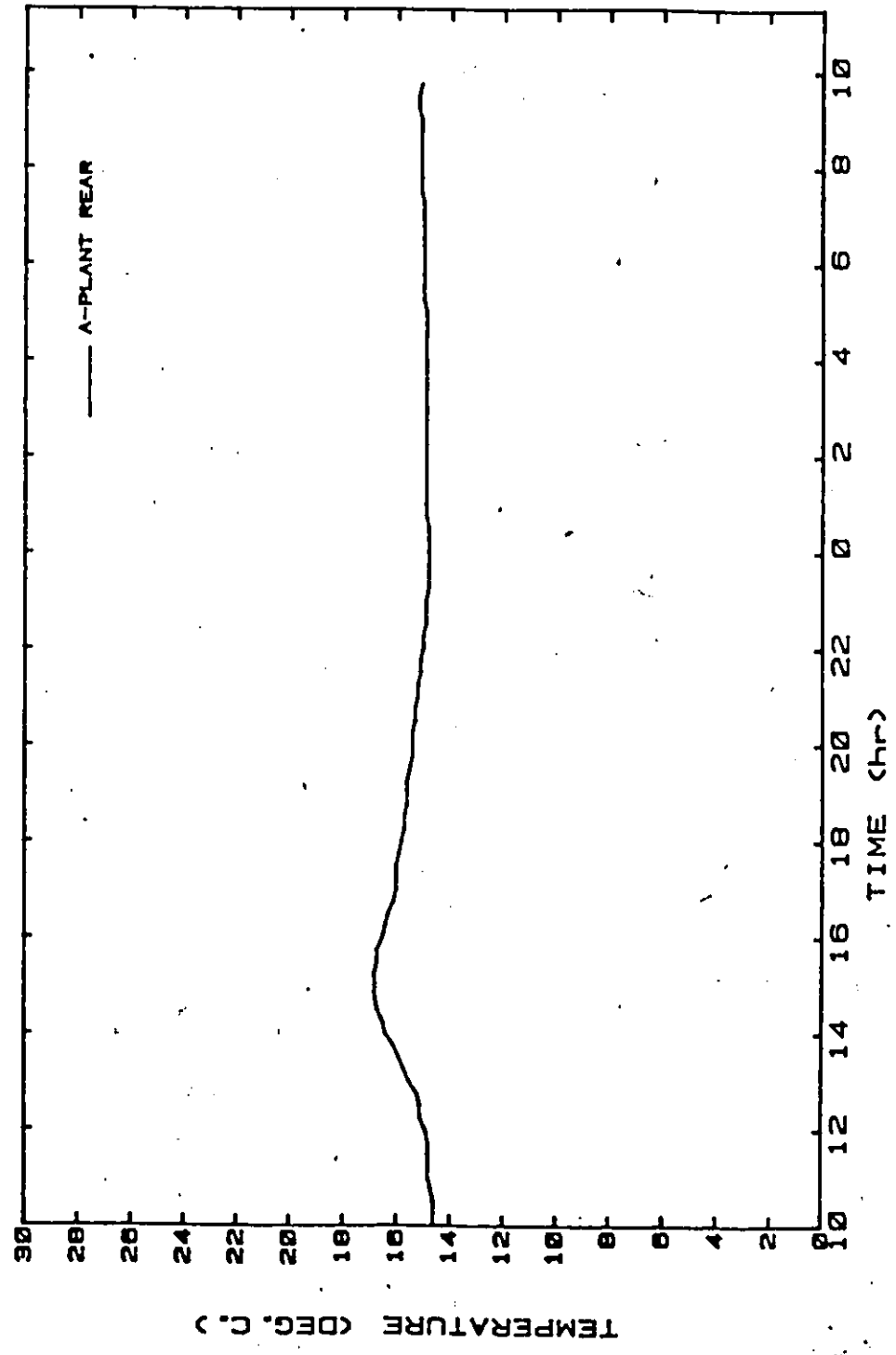


B-PLANT D.O. & AIR FLOW RUN#7





TEMPERATURE RUN#7



E.4 Off-Line Sampling Data

Off-line laboratory sampling results are given for both the A and B systems for the period during experiment run #7. Composite 24 hr samples were analysed for the following parameters:

IBOD5U - Influent BOD<sub>5</sub> unfiltered (mg/L)  
 ICODU - Influent COD unfiltered (mg/L)  
 ITKNU - Influent TCN unfiltered (mg/L)  
 ITPU - Influent phosphorus unfiltered (mg/L)  
 IBOD5F - Influent BOD<sub>5</sub> filtered (mg/L) -  
 ICODF - Influent COD filtered (mg/L)  
 ITKNF - Influent TKN filtered (mg/L)  
 ITPF - Influent phosphorus filtered (mg/L)  
 EBOD5U - Effluent BOD<sub>5</sub> unfiltered (mg/L)  
 ECOD - Effluent COD unfiltered (mg/L)  
 ETKNU - Effluent TKN unfiltered (mg/L)  
 ETPU - Effluent phosphorus unfiltered (mg/L)  
 EBOD5F - Effluent BOD<sub>5</sub> filtered (mg/L)  
 ECODF - Effluent COD filtered (mg/L)  
 ETKNF - Effluent TKN filtered (mg/L)  
 SVI - Sludge volume index  
 SRT - Sludge retention time (days)  
 WASTE VOL - Waste sludge volume (L)  
 WASTE CONC - Waste sludge TSS (mg/L)  
 MLSS - Mixed liquor TSS (mg/L)  
 EFF-SS - Effluent TSS (mg/L)  
 INF-SS - Influent TSS (mg/L)

-1 or -0.0 indicate that no samples were taken during this period

Three-hour composites were sampled for:

INH3N - Influent ammonia (mg/L)

INO3+2 - Influent  $\text{NO}_3^{+2}$  (mg/L)

ENH3N - Effluent ammonia (mg/L)

ENO3+2 - Effluent  $\text{NO}_3^{+2}$

EFF-SS - Effluent TSS

INF-SS - Influent TSS

Hourly samples of influent and effluent total organic carbon were taken.

## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 251

TIME STAMP = 20/03 9: 0

DAY : 79  
MIN : 540

IBODSU	mg/l	: 225	EBODSU	mg/l	: 12	SVI		: 118
ICOD U	mg/l	: 567	ECOD U	mg/l	: 101	SRT MANUAL (days)		: 3.31
ITKN U	mg/l	: 34.50	ETKN U	mg/l	: 11.30	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)		: 173
IIP U	mg/l	: 5.20	ETP U	mg/l	: 1.10	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	: 10100
IBODSF	mg/l	: 69	EBODSF	mg/l	: 6	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	: -0.66
ICOD F	mg/l	: 215	ECOD F	mg/l	: 52	OUR	mg DO g mlyss hr	: -0.01
ITKN F	mg/l	: 27.10	ETKN F	mg/l	: 11.30	HLSS	mg/l	: 2880
INH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	: -1
INO3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	: 17
IIP F	mg/l	: 2.40	ETP F	mg/l	: 1.10	INF SS	mg/l	: 216
ITOC	mg/L	: -1.00	ETOC	mg/L	: -1.00			
IALK		: -1.00	EALK		: -1.00			

## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 251

TIME STAMP = 20/03 9: 0

DAY : 79  
MIN : 540

IBODSU	mg/l	: 225	EBODSU	mg/l	: 13	SVI		: 165
ICOD U	mg/l	: 567	ECOD U	mg/l	: 98	SRT MANUAL (days)		: 2.59
ITKN U	mg/l	: 34.50	ETKN U	mg/l	: 12.30	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)		: 266
IIP U	mg/l	: 5.20	ETP U	mg/l	: 1.60	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	: 6580
IBODSF	mg/l	: 69	EBODSF	mg/l	: 5	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	: -0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	: 215	ECOD F	mg/l	: 70	OUR	mg DO g mlyss hr	: -0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	: 27.10	ETKN F	mg/l	: 10.40	HLSS	mg/l	: 2536
INH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	: -1
INO3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	: 41
IIP F	mg/l	: 2.40	ETP F	mg/l	: 1.20	INF SS	mg/l	: 218
ITOC	mg/L	: -1.00	ETOC	mg/L	: -1.00			
IALK		: -1.00	EALK		: -1.00			

## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 288

TIME STAMP = 19/03 10: 0

DAY	:	78						
MIN	:	600						
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR	mg DO g mlvss hr :	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 H	mg/l :	14.00	ENH3 H	mg/l :	2.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	.10	ENO3+2	mg/l :	6.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	10
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	154
ITOC	mg/L:	39.00	ETOC	mg/L:	16.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 288

TIME STAMP = 19/03 10: 0

DAY	:	78						
MIN	:	600						
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR	mg DO g mlvss hr :	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 H	mg/l :	14.00	ENH3 H	mg/l :	4.50	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	.10	ENO3+2	mg/l :	5.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	14
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	154
ITOC	mg/L:	39.00	ETOC	mg/L:	13.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 297

TIME STAMP = 19/03 11: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 660

IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO @ nlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INH3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L :	48.00	ETOC	mg/L :	16.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

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## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 297

TIME STAMP = 19/03 11: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 660

IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO @ nlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INH3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L :	48.00	ETOC	mg/L :	21.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			



## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 298

TIME STAMP = 19/03 12: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 720

IBODSU	mg/l	: -1	EBODSU	mg/l	: -1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	: -1	ECOD U	mg/l	: -1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.01
ITKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	: -1
IBODSF	mg/l	: -1	EBODSF	mg/l	: -1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	: -0.01
ICOD F	mg/l	: -1	ECOD F	mg/l	: -1	OUR mg DO g m/lvss hr	:	-0.01
ITKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	MLSS	mg/l	: -1
INH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	: -1
INO3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITP F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP F	mg/l	: -0.00	INF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITOC	mg/L	: 61.00	ETOC	mg/L	: 21.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

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## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 298

TIME STAMP = 19/03 12: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 720

IBODSU	mg/l	: -1	EBODSU	mg/l	: -1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	: -1	ECOD U	mg/l	: -1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.0
ITKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	: -1
IBODSF	mg/l	: -1	EBODSF	mg/l	: -1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	: -0.01
ICOD F	mg/l	: -1	ECOD F	mg/l	: -1	OUR mg DO g m/lvss hr	:	-0.0
ITKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	MLSS	mg/l	: -1
INH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	: -1
INO3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITP F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP F	mg/l	: -0.00	INF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITOC	mg/L	: 61.00	ETOC	mg/L	: 19.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 289

TIME STAMP = 19/03 13: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 780

IBODSU	mg/l	: -1	EBODSU	mg/l	: -1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	: -1	ECOD U	mg/l	: -1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	: -1
IBODSF	mg/l	: -1	EBODSF	mg/l	: -1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	: -0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	: -1	ECOD F	mg/l	: -1	OUR mg DO g nlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	MLSS	mg/l	: -1
INH3 N	mg/l	: 16.58	ENH3 N	mg/l	: 3.00	RAS SS	mg/l	: -1
IND3+2	mg/l	: .38	END3+2	mg/l	: 8.30	EFF SS	mg/l	: 8
ITP F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP F	mg/l	: -0.00	INF SS	mg/l	: 292
ITDC	mg/L	: 64.00	ETOC	mg/L	: 20.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

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DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 289

TIME STAMP = 19/03 13: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 780

IBODSU	mg/l	: -1	EBODSU	mg/l	: -1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	: -1	ECOD U	mg/l	: -1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	: -1
IBODSF	mg/l	: -1	EBODSF	mg/l	: -1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	: -0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	: -1	ECOD F	mg/l	: -1	OUR mg DO g nlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	MLSS	mg/l	: -1
INH3 N	mg/l	: 16.58	ENH3 N	mg/l	: 7.30	RAS SS	mg/l	: -1
IND3+2	mg/l	: .38	END3+2	mg/l	: 5.30	EFF SS	mg/l	: 22
ITP F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP F	mg/l	: -0.00	INF SS	mg/l	: 292
ITDC	mg/L	: 64.00	ETOC	mg/L	: 14.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 299

TIME STAMP = 19/03 14: 0

DAY	:	78							
MIN	:	840							
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1	
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00	
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1	
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1	
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00	
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q mlvss hr	:	-0.00	
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1	
INH3 M	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 M	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1	
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1	
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1	
ITOC	mg/L :	46.00	ETOC	mg/L :	24.00				
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00				

## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 299

TIME STAMP = 19/03 14: 0

DAY	:	78							
MIN	:	840							
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1	
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00	
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1	
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1	
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00	
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q mlvss hr	:	-0.00	
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1	
INH3 M	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 M	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1	
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1	
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1	
ITOC	mg/L :	46.00	ETOC	mg/L :	14.00				
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00				

## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 300

TIME STAMP = 19/03 15: 0

DAY :	78							
MIN :	900							
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q m/less hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
IND3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	END3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	31.00	ETOC	mg/L:	19.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

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## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 300

TIME STAMP = 19/03 15: 0

DAY :	78							
MIN :	900							
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-1.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q m/less hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
IND3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	END3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	31.00	ETOC	mg/L:	13.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 290

TIME STAMP = 19/03 16: 0

DAY : 78  
MIN : 960

IBODSU mg/l : -1	EBODSU mg/l : -1	SVI :	-1
ICOD U mg/l : -1	ECOD U mg/l : -1	SRT MANUAL (days) :	-0.00
ITKN U mg/l : -0.00	ETKN U mg/l : -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters) :	-1
ITP U mg/l : -0.00	ETP U mg/l : -0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l :	-1
IBODSF mg/l : -1	EBODSF mg/l : -1	BLANKET HEIGHT meters :	-0.00
ICOD F mg/l : -1	ECOD F mg/l : -1	OUR mg DO g mlvss hr :	-0.00
ITKN F mg/l : -0.00	ETKN F mg/l : -0.00	MLSS mg/l :	-1
INH3 N mg/l : 13.00	ENH3 N mg/l : 4.10	RAS SS mg/l :	-1
INH3+2 mg/l : .20	ENH3+2 mg/l : 8.60	EFF SS mg/l :	14
ITP F mg/l : -0.00	ETP F mg/l : -0.00	INF SS mg/l :	268
ITOC mg/L : 50.00	ETOC mg/L : 15.00		
IALK : -1.00	EALK : -1.00		

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DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 290

TIME STAMP = 19/03 16: 0

DAY : 78  
MIN : 960

IBODSU mg/l : -1	EBODSU mg/l : -1	SVI :	-1
ICOD U mg/l : -1	ECOD U mg/l : -1	SRT MANUAL (days) :	-0.00
ITKN U mg/l : -0.00	ETKN U mg/l : -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters) :	-1
ITP U mg/l : -0.00	ETP U mg/l : -0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l :	-1
IBODSF mg/l : -1	EBODSF mg/l : -1	BLANKET HEIGHT meters :	-0.00
ICOD F mg/l : -1	ECOD F mg/l : -1	OUR mg DO g mlvss hr :	-0.00
ITKN F mg/l : -0.00	ETKN F mg/l : -0.00	MLSS mg/l :	-1
INH3 N mg/l : 13.00	ENH3 N mg/l : 4.10	RAS SS mg/l :	-1
INH3+2 mg/l : .20	ENH3+2 mg/l : 7.50	EFF SS mg/l :	24
ITP F mg/l : -0.00	ETP F mg/l : -0.00	INF SS mg/l :	268
ITOC mg/L : 50.00	ETOC mg/L : 13.00		
IALK : -1.00	EALK : -1.00		

## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 301

TIME STAMP = 19/03 17: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 1020

IBODSU	mg/l	-1	EBODSU	mg/l	-1	SUI		-1
ICOD U	mg/l	-1	ECOD U	mg/l	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)		-0.01
ITKN U	mg/l	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)		-1
ITP U	mg/l	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	-1
IBODSF	mg/l	-1	EBODSF	mg/l	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	-1	ECOD F	mg/l	-1	OUR mg DO g nlvss hr		-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	-0.00	KLSS	mg/l	-1
INH3 N	mg/l	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	-1
IN03+2	mg/l	-0.00	EN03+2	mg/l	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	-1
ITP F	mg/l	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l	-1
ITOC	mg/L	67.00	ETOC	mg/L	13.00			
IALK		-1.00	EALK		-1.01			

## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 301

TIME STAMP = 19/03 17: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 1020

IBODSU	mg/l	-1	EBODSU	mg/l	-1	SUI		-1
ICOD U	mg/l	-1	ECOD U	mg/l	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)		-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)		-1
ITP U	mg/l	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	-1
IBODSF	mg/l	-1	EBODSF	mg/l	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	-1	ECOD F	mg/l	-1	OUR mg DO g nlvss hr		-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	-0.00	KLSS	mg/l	-1
INH3 N	mg/l	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	-1
IN03+2	mg/l	-0.00	EN03+2	mg/l	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	-1
ITP F	mg/l	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l	-1
ITOC	mg/L	67.00	ETOC	mg/L	13.00			
IALK		-1.00	EALK		-1.00			

## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 302

TIME STAMP = 19/03 18: 0

DAY	:	78						
MIN	:	1080						
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAH (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAH mg/l	:	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT meters	:	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q mlss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	78.00	ETOC	mg/L:	16.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 302

TIME STAMP = 19/03 18: 0

DAY	:	78						
MIN	:	1080						
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAH (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAH mg/l	:	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT meters	:	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q mlss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	78.00	ETOC	mg/L:	14.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 291

TIME STAMP = 19/03 19: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 1140

IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q mlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 H	mg/l :	15.00	ENH3 H	mg/l :	5.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INH3+2	mg/l :	.00	ENH3+2	mg/l :	7.50	EFF SS	mg/l :	12
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	224
ITOC	mg/L :	90.00	ETOC	mg/L :	16.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 291

TIME STAMP = 19/03 19: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 1140

IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q mlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 H	mg/l :	15.00	ENH3 H	mg/l :	4.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INH3+2	mg/l :	.00	ENH3+2	mg/l :	7.70	EFF SS	mg/l :	26
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	224
ITOC	mg/L :	90.00	ETOC	mg/L :	15.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			



## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 303

TIME STAMP = 19/03 20: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 1200

IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC.MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q nlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	HLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 M	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 M	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	54.00	ETOC	mg/L:	19.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

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## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 303

TIME STAMP = 19/03 20: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 1200

IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC.MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q nlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	HLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 M	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 M	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	54.00	ETOC	mg/L:	19.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM B PLANT

## OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 304

TIME STAMP = 19/03 21: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 1260

IBODSU	mg/l	: -1	EBODSU	mg/l	: -1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	: -1	ECOD U	mg/l	: -1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	: -1
IBODSF	mg/l	: -1	EBODSF	mg/l	: -1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	: -0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	: -1	ECOD F	mg/l	: -1	OUR	mg DO g mlyss hr	: -0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	NLSS	mg/l	: -1
INH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	: -1
IN03+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EN03+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITP F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP F	mg/l	: -0.00	INF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITOC	mg/L	: 40.00	ETOC	mg/L	: 22.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM A PLANT

## OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 304

TIME STAMP = 19/03 21: 0

DAY : 78

MIN : 1260

IBODSU	mg/l	: -1	EBODSU	mg/l	: -1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	: -1	ECOD U	mg/l	: -1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	: -1
IBODSF	mg/l	: -1	EBODSF	mg/l	: -1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	: -0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	: -1	ECOD F	mg/l	: -1	OUR	mg DO g mlyss hr	: -0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	NLSS	mg/l	: -1
INH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	: -1
IN03+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EN03+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITP F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP F	mg/l	: -0.00	INF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITOC	mg/L	: 40.00	ETOC	mg/L	: 26.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 292

TIME STAMP = 19/03 22: 0

DAY	:	78					
MIN	:	1320					
IBODSU	mg/l	:	-1	EBODSU	mg/l	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	:	-1	ECOD U	mg/l	:	-1
ITKN U	mg/l	:	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	:	-0.00
ITP U	mg/l	:	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l	:	-0.00
IBODSF	mg/l	:	-1	EBODSF	mg/l	:	-1
ICOD F	mg/l	:	-1	ECOD F	mg/l	:	-1
ITKN F	mg/l	:	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	:	-0.00
INH3 N	mg/l	:	13.50	ENH3 N	mg/l	:	7.30
INO3+2	mg/l	:	.00	ENO3+2	mg/l	:	5.20
ITP F	mg/l	:	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l	:	-0.00
ITOC	mg/L	:	58.00	ETOC	mg/L	:	24.00
IALK	:	-1.00		EALK	:	-1.00	
				SVI	:	-1	
				SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.01	
				WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1	
				WASTE CONC.MAN mg/l	:	-1	
				BLANKET HEIGHT meters	:	-0.00	
				OUR mg DO a mlvss hr	:	-0.00	
				MLSS mg/l	:	-1	
				RAS SS mg/l	:	-1	
				EFF SS mg/l	:	10	
				INF SS mg/l	:	192	

## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 292

TIME STAMP = 19/03 22: 0

DAY	:	78					
MIN	:	1320					
IBODSU	mg/l	:	-1	EBODSU	mg/l	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	:	-1	ECOD U	mg/l	:	-1
ITKN U	mg/l	:	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	:	-0.00
ITP U	mg/l	:	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l	:	-0.00
IBODSF	mg/l	:	-1	EBODSF	mg/l	:	-1
ICOD F	mg/l	:	-1	ECOD F	mg/l	:	-1
ITKN F	mg/l	:	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	:	-0.00
INH3 N	mg/l	:	13.50	ENH3 N	mg/l	:	6.60
INO3+2	mg/l	:	.00	ENO3+2	mg/l	:	7.00
ITP F	mg/l	:	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l	:	-0.00
ITOC	mg/L	:	58.00	ETOC	mg/L	:	21.00
IALK	:	-1.00		EALK	:	-1.00	
				SVI	:	-1	
				SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00	
				WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1	
				WASTE CONC.MAN mg/l	:	-1	
				BLANKET HEIGHT meters	:	-0.00	
				OUR mg DO a mlvss hr	:	-0.00	
				MLSS mg/l	:	-1	
				RAS SS mg/l	:	-1	
				EFF SS mg/l	:	30	
				INF SS mg/l	:	192	

## DATA FROM B PLANT

## OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 305

TIME STAMP = 19/03 23: 0

DAY	:	78						
MIN	:	1300						
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q nlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	HLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
IN03+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EN03+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	88.00	ETOC	mg/L:	27.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM A PLANT

## OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 305

TIME STAMP = 19/03 23: 0

DAY	:	78						
MIN	:	1300						
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR mg DO q nlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	HLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
IN03+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EN03+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	88.00	ETOC	mg/L:	20.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 386

TIME STAMP = 20/03 0: 0

DAY : 79  
MIN : 0

IBODSU	mg/l	: -1	EBODSU	mg/l	: -1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	: -1	ECOD U	mg/l	: -1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE CONC.MAN mg/l	:	-1
IBODSF	mg/l	: -1	EBODSF	mg/l	: -1	BLANKET HEIGHT meters	:	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	: -1	ECOD F	mg/l	: -1	OUR mg DO q mlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	MLSS mg/l	:	-1
INH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	RAS SS mg/l	:	-1
IND3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	END3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EFF SS mg/l	:	-1
ITP F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP F	mg/l	: -0.00	INF SS mg/l	:	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	85.00	ETOC	mg/L:	18.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

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DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 306

TIME STAMP = 20/03 0: 0

DAY : 79  
MIN : 0

IBODSU	mg/l	: -1	EBODSU	mg/l	: -1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	: -1	ECOD U	mg/l	: -1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE CONC.MAN mg/l	:	-1
IBODSF	mg/l	: -1	EBODSF	mg/l	: -1	BLANKET HEIGHT meters	:	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	: -1	ECOD F	mg/l	: -1	OUR mg DO q mlvss hr	:	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	MLSS mg/l	:	-1
INH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	RAS SS mg/l	:	-1
IND3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	END3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EFF SS mg/l	:	-1
ITP F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP F	mg/l	: -0.00	INF SS mg/l	:	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	85.00	ETOC	mg/L:	19.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 293

TIME STAMP = 20/03 1: 0

DAY :	79					
MIN :	68					
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	
INH3 M	mg/l :	11.70	ENH3 M	mg/l :	7.10	
INO3+2	mg/l :	.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	4.10	
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITOC	mg/L:	81.00	ETOC	mg/L:	23.00	
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00	
					SVI :	-1
					SRT MANUAL (days)	: -0.00
					WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	: -1
					WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l	: -1
					BLANKET HEIGHT meters	: -0.00
					OUR mg DO q mlvss hr	: -0.00
					MLSS mg/l	: -1
					RAS SS mg/l	: -1
					EFF SS mg/l	: 10
					INF SS mg/l	: 198

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DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 293

TIME STAMP = 20/03 1: 0

DAY :	79					
MIN :	68					
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	
INH3 M	mg/l :	11.70	ENH3 M	mg/l :	6.10	
INO3+2	mg/l :	.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	6.80	
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITOC	mg/L:	81.00	ETOC	mg/L:	29.00	
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00	
					SVI :	-1
					SRT MANUAL (days)	: -0.00
					WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	: -1
					WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l	: -1
					BLANKET HEIGHT meters	: -0.00
					OUR mg DO q mlvss hr	: -0.00
					MLSS mg/l	: -1
					RAS SS mg/l	: -1
					EFF SS mg/l	: 28
					INF SS mg/l	: 196

DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 307

TIME STAMP = 20/03 2: 0

DAY :	79					
MIN :	120					
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITOC	mg/L:	93.00	ETOC	mg/L:	31.00	
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00	
					SVI :	-1
					SRT MANUAL (days)	: -0.00
					WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	: -1
					WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l	: -1
					BLANKET HEIGHT meters	: -0.00
					OUR mg DO q nlvss hr	: -0.00
					HLSS mg/l	: -1
					RAS SS mg/l	: -1
					EFF SS mg/l	: -1
					INF SS mg/l	: -1

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DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 307

TIME STAMP = 20/03 2: 0

DAY :	79					
MIN :	120					
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITOC	mg/L:	93.00	ETOC	mg/L:	29.00	
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00	
					SVI :	-1
					SRT MANUAL (days)	: -0.00
					WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	: -1
					WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l	: -1
					BLANKET HEIGHT meters	: -0.00
					OUR mg DO q nlvss hr	: -0.00
					HLSS mg/l	: -1
					RAS SS mg/l	: -1
					EFF SS mg/l	: -1
					INF SS mg/l	: -1

## DATA FROM B PLANT

## OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 308

TIME STAMP = 20/03 3:0

DAY :	79							
MIN :	180							
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR	mg DO q mlvss hr :	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	HLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	72.00	ETOC	mg/L:	37.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM A PLANT

## OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 308

TIME STAMP = 20/03 3: 0

DAY :	79							
MIN :	180							
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR	mg DO q mlvss hr :	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	HLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	72.00	ETOC	mg/L:	28.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			



DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 294

TIME STAMP = 20/03 4: 0

DAY	:	79			
MIN	:	240			
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00
INH3 N	mg/l :	11.50	ENH3 N	mg/l :	5.70
IN03+2	mg/l :	.60	EN03+2	mg/l :	4.10
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00
ITOC	mg/L:	58.00	ETOC	mg/L:	36.00
EALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00
			SVI	:	-1
			SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
			WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
			WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l	:	-1
			BLANKET HEIGHT meters	:	-0.00
			GUR mg DO q mlvss hr	:	-0.01
			MLSS mg/l	:	-1
			RAS SS mg/l	:	-1
			EFF SS mg/l	:	18
			INF SS mg/l	:	198

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DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 294

TIME STAMP = 20/03 4: 0

DAY	:	79			
MIN	:	240			
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00
INH3 N	mg/l :	11.50	ENH3 N	mg/l :	5.10
IN03+2	mg/l :	.60	EN03+2	mg/l :	6.90
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00
ITOC	mg/L:	58.00	ETOC	mg/L:	25.00
EALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00
			SVI	:	-1
			SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
			WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
			WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l	:	-1
			BLANKET HEIGHT meters	:	-0.00
			GUR mg DO q mlvss hr	:	-0.00
			MLSS mg/l	:	-1
			RAS SS mg/l	:	-1
			EFF SS mg/l	:	18
			INF SS mg/l	:	198



DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 310

TIME STAMP = 20/03 6: 0

DAY :	79							
MIN :	360							
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT	MANUAL (days)	-1
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN	(liters)	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	METERS	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR	mg DO g mlvss hr	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	59.00	ETOC	mg/L:	32.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 310

TIME STAMP = 20/03 6: 0

DAY :	79							
MIN :	360							
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT	MANUAL (days)	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN	(liters)	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	OUR	mg DO g mlvss hr	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	-1
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l	-1
ITOC	mg/L:	59.00	ETOC	mg/L:	21.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

## DATA FROM B PLANT

## OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 295

TIME STAMP = 20/03 7: 0

DAY :	79				
MIN :	420				
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00
INH3 N	mg/l :	10.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	4.30
INO3+2	mg/l :	.60	ENO3+2	mg/l :	5.10
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00
ITOC	mg/L :	52.00	ETOC	mg/L :	32.00
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00
			SVI	:	-1
			SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
			WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
			WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l	:	-1
			BLANKET HEIGHT meters	:	-0.00
			GUR mg DO q mlvss hr	:	-0.00
			HLSS mg/l	:	-1
			RAS SS mg/l	:	-1
			EFF SS mg/l	:	14
			INF SS mg/l	:	132

## DATA FROM A PLANT

## OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 295

TIME STAMP = 20/03 7: 0

DAY :	79				
MIN :	420				
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00
INH3 N	mg/l :	10.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	3.80
INO3+2	mg/l :	.60	ENO3+2	mg/l :	7.50
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00
ITOC	mg/L :	52.00	ETOC	mg/L :	20.00
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00
			SVI	:	-1
			SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
			WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
			WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l	:	-1
			BLANKET HEIGHT meters	:	-0.00
			GUR mg DO q mlvss hr	:	-0.00
			HLSS mg/l	:	-1
			RAS SS mg/l	:	-1
			EFF SS mg/l	:	16
			INF SS mg/l	:	132

DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 311

TIME STAMP = 20/03 8: 0

DAY : 79

MIN : 480

IBODSU	mg/l	: -1	EBODSU	mg/l	: -1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	: -1	ECOD U	mg/l	: -1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-00
ITKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	: -1
IBODSF	mg/l	: -1	EBODSF	mg/l	: -1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	: -0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	: -1	ECOD F	mg/l	: -1	GUR	mg DO q mlvss hr	: -0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	MLSS	mg/l	: -1
INH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	: -1
INQ3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	ENQ3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITP F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP F	mg/l	: -0.00	IRF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITOC	mg/L	: 50.00	ETOC	mg/L	: 23.00			
IALK		: -1.00	EALK		: -1.00			

DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 311

TIME STAMP = 20/03 8: 0

DAY : 79

MIN : 480

IBODSU	mg/l	: -1	EBODSU	mg/l	: -1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l	: -1	ECOD U	mg/l	: -1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP U	mg/l	: -0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l	: -1
IBODSF	mg/l	: -1	EBODSF	mg/l	: -1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters	: -0.00
ICOD F	mg/l	: -1	ECOD F	mg/l	: -1	GUR	mg DO q mlvss hr	: -0.00
ITKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETKN F	mg/l	: -0.00	MLSS	mg/l	: -1
INH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l	: -0.00	RAS SS	mg/l	: -1
INQ3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	ENQ3+2	mg/l	: -0.00	EFF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITP F	mg/l	: -0.00	ETP F	mg/l	: -0.00	IRF SS	mg/l	: -1
ITOC	mg/L	: 50.00	ETOC	mg/L	: 23.00			
IALK		: -1.00	EALK		: -1.00			

DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 312

TIME STAMP = 20/03 9:15

DAY :	79					
MIN :	555					
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITOC	mg/L:	53.00	ETOC	mg/L:	27.00	
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00	
					SVI :	-1
					SRT MANUAL (days)	: -0.00
					WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	: -1
					WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l	: -1
					BLANKET HEIGHT meters	: -0.00
					OUR mg DO g mlvss hr	: -0.00
					NLSS mg/l	: -1
					RAS SS mg/l	: -1
					EFF SS mg/l	: -1
					INF SS mg/l	: -1

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DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 312

TIME STAMP = 20/03 9:15

DAY :	79					
MIN :	555					
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	
INH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	ENH3 N	mg/l :	-0.00	
INO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	ENO3+2	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	
ITOC	mg/L:	53.00	ETOC	mg/L:	22.00	
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00	
					SVI :	-1
					SRT MANUAL (days)	: -0.00
					WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	: -1
					WASTE CONC. MAN mg/l	: -1
					BLANKET HEIGHT meters	: -0.00
					GLR mg DO g mlvss hr	: -0.00
					NLSS mg/l	: -1
					RAS SS mg/l	: -1
					EFF SS mg/l	: -1
					INF SS mg/l	: -1

## DATA FROM B PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 296

TIME STAMP = 20/03 10: 0

DAY	:	79						
MIN	:	600						
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	GUR	mg DO g mlvss hr	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	9.80	ENH3 N	mg/l :	2.30	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	.60	ENO3+2	mg/l :	7.20	EFF SS	mg/l :	12
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	170
ITOC	mg/L:	44.00	ETOC	mg/L:	29.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

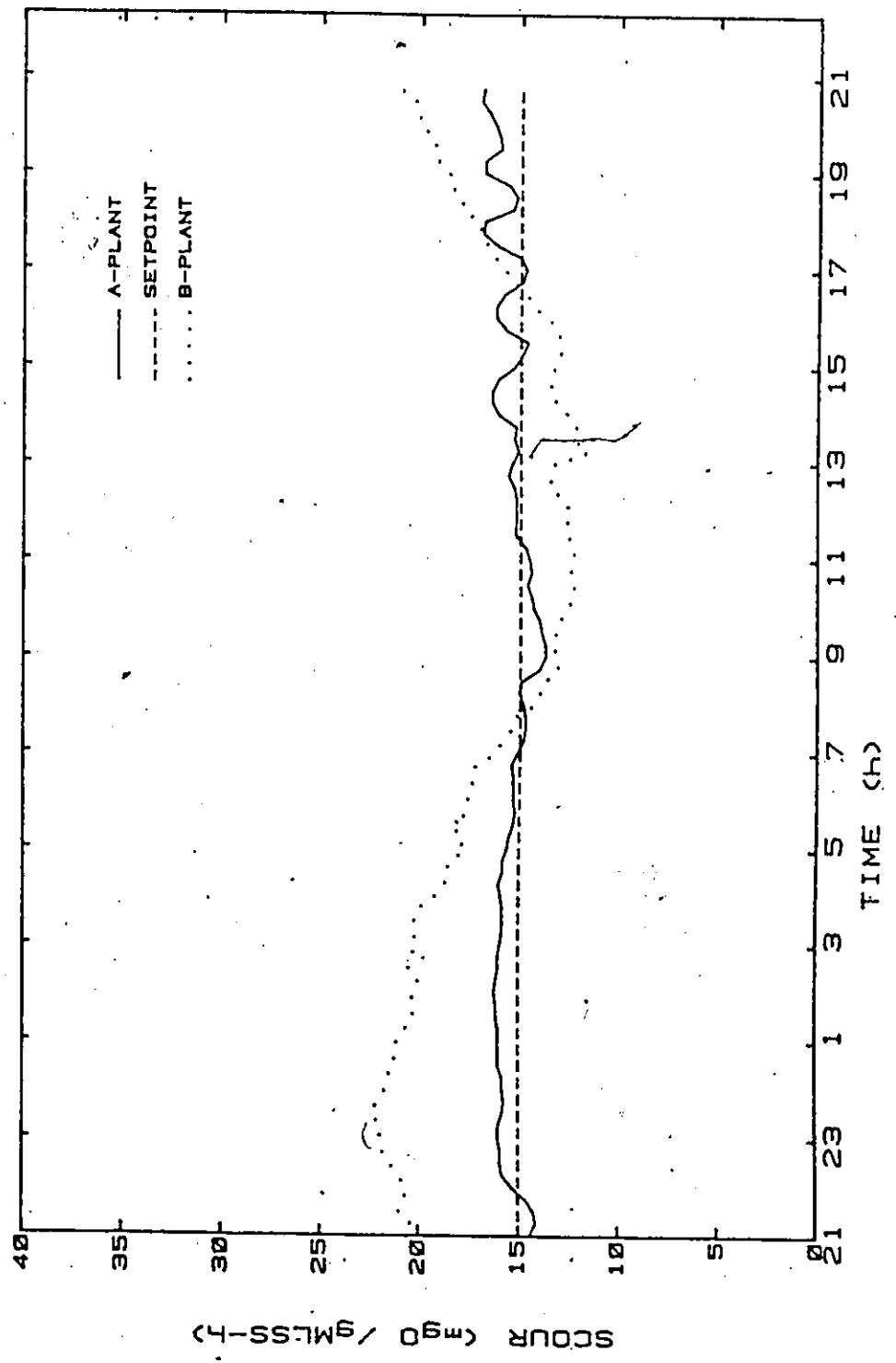
## DATA FROM A PLANT

OFFLINE DATA RECORD # 296

TIME STAMP = 20/03 10: 0

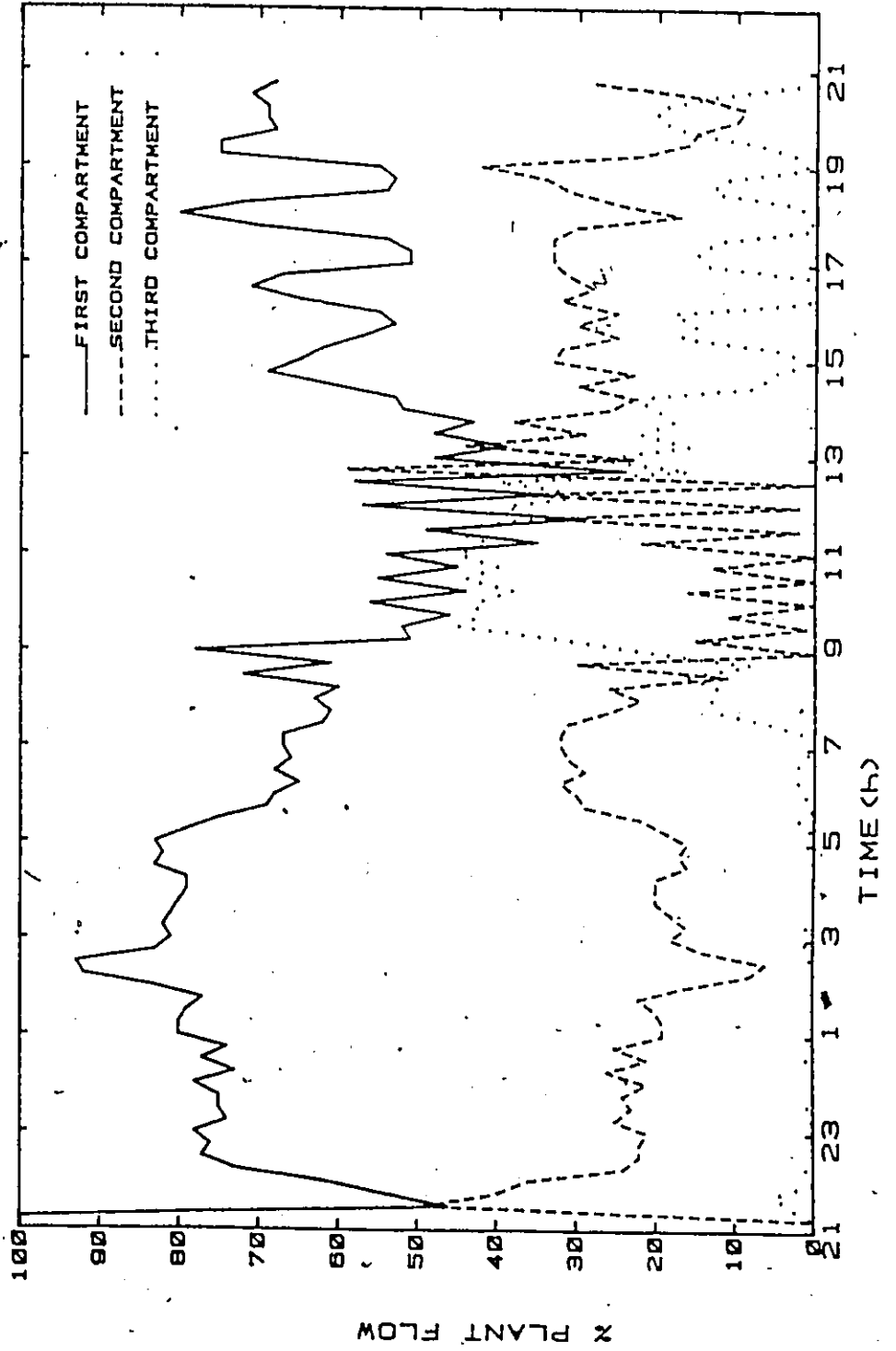
DAY	:	79						
MIN	:	600						
IBODSU	mg/l :	-1	EBODSU	mg/l :	-1	SVI	:	-1
ICOD U	mg/l :	-1	ECOD U	mg/l :	-1	SRT MANUAL (days)	:	-0.00
ITKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE VOL. MAN (liters)	:	-1
ITP U	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP U	mg/l :	-0.00	WASTE CONC. MAN	mg/l :	-1
IBODSF	mg/l :	-1	EBODSF	mg/l :	-1	BLANKET HEIGHT	meters :	-0.00
ICOD F	mg/l :	-1	ECOD F	mg/l :	-1	GUR	mg DO g mlvss hr	-0.00
ITKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETKN F	mg/l :	-0.00	MLSS	mg/l :	-1
INH3 N	mg/l :	9.80	ENH3 N	mg/l :	3.00	RAS SS	mg/l :	-1
INO3+2	mg/l :	.60	ENO3+2	mg/l :	6.80	EFF SS	mg/l :	16
ITP F	mg/l :	-0.00	ETP F	mg/l :	-0.00	INF SS	mg/l :	170
ITOC	mg/L:	44.00	ETOC	mg/L:	26.00			
IALK	:	-1.00	EALK	:	-1.00			

# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#1

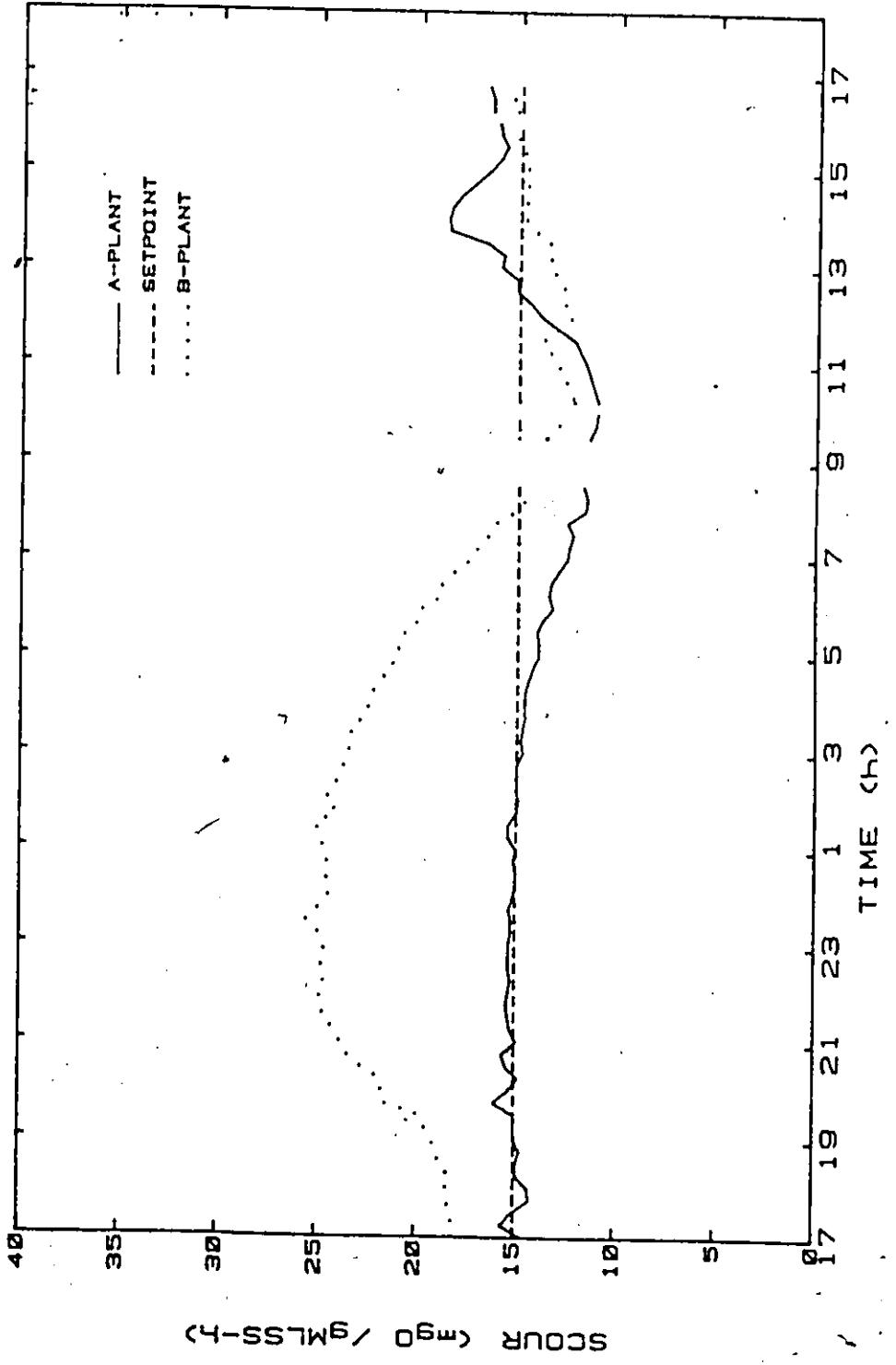




# FEEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#1

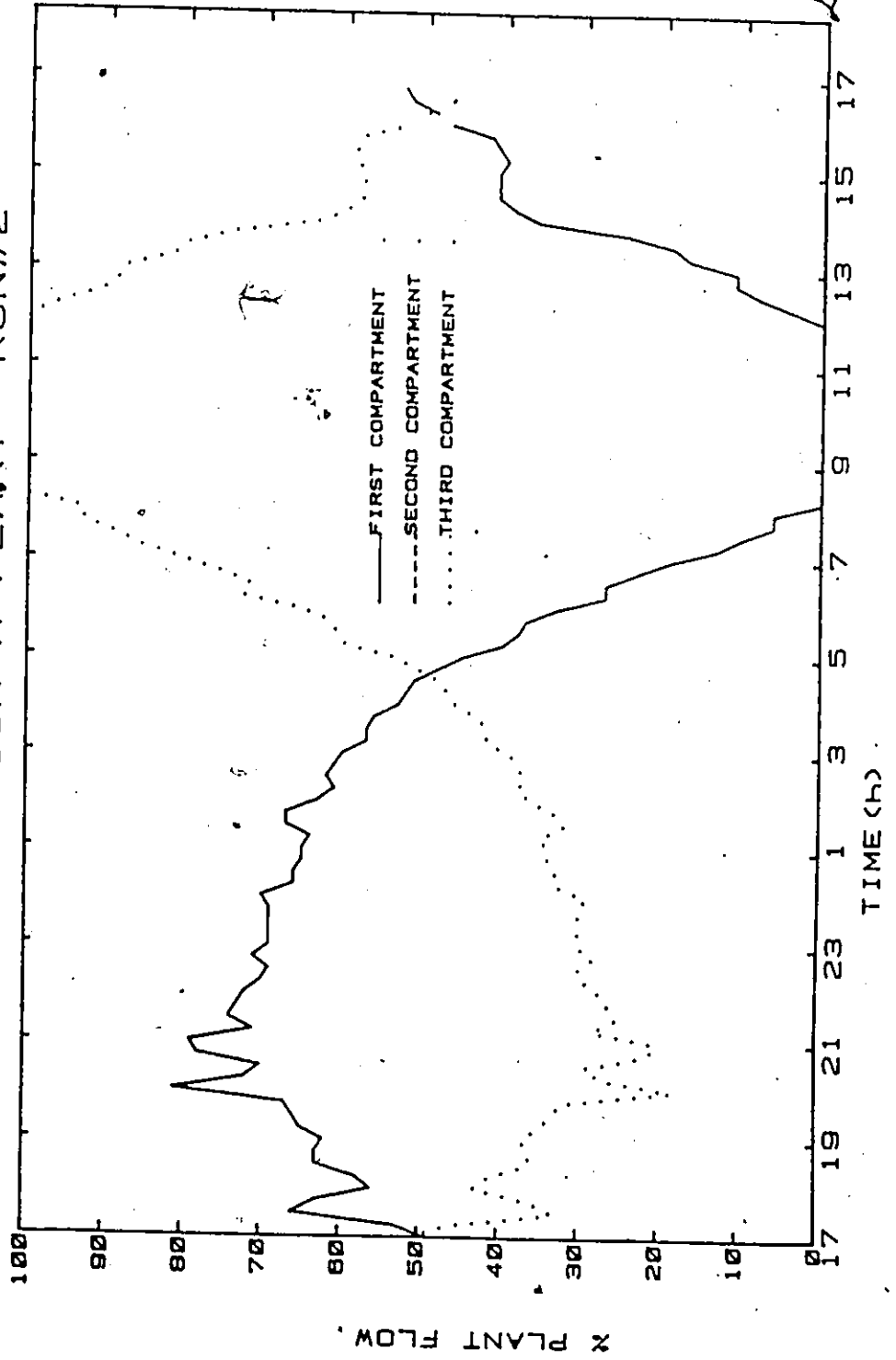


# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#2

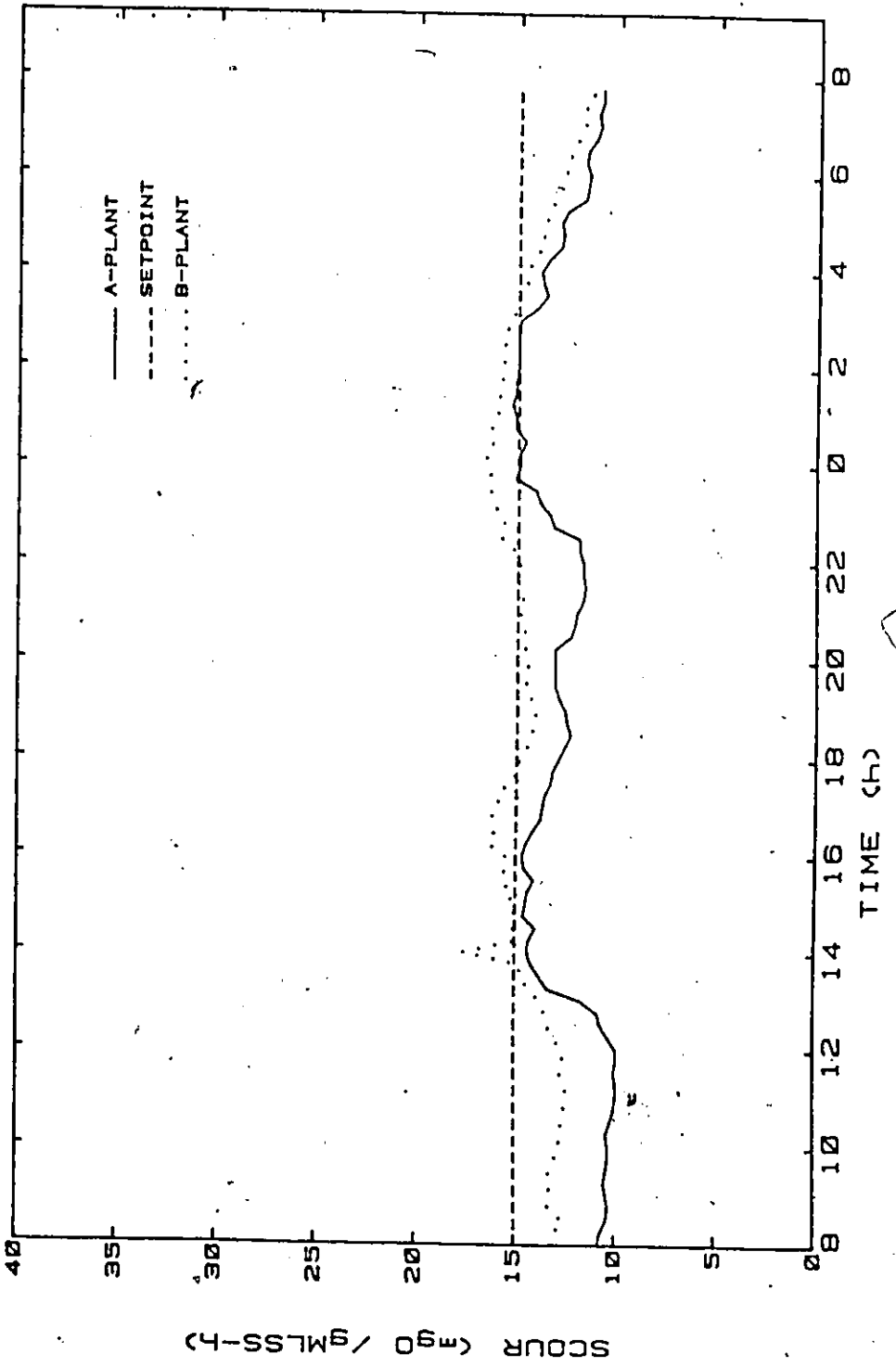


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# FEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#2

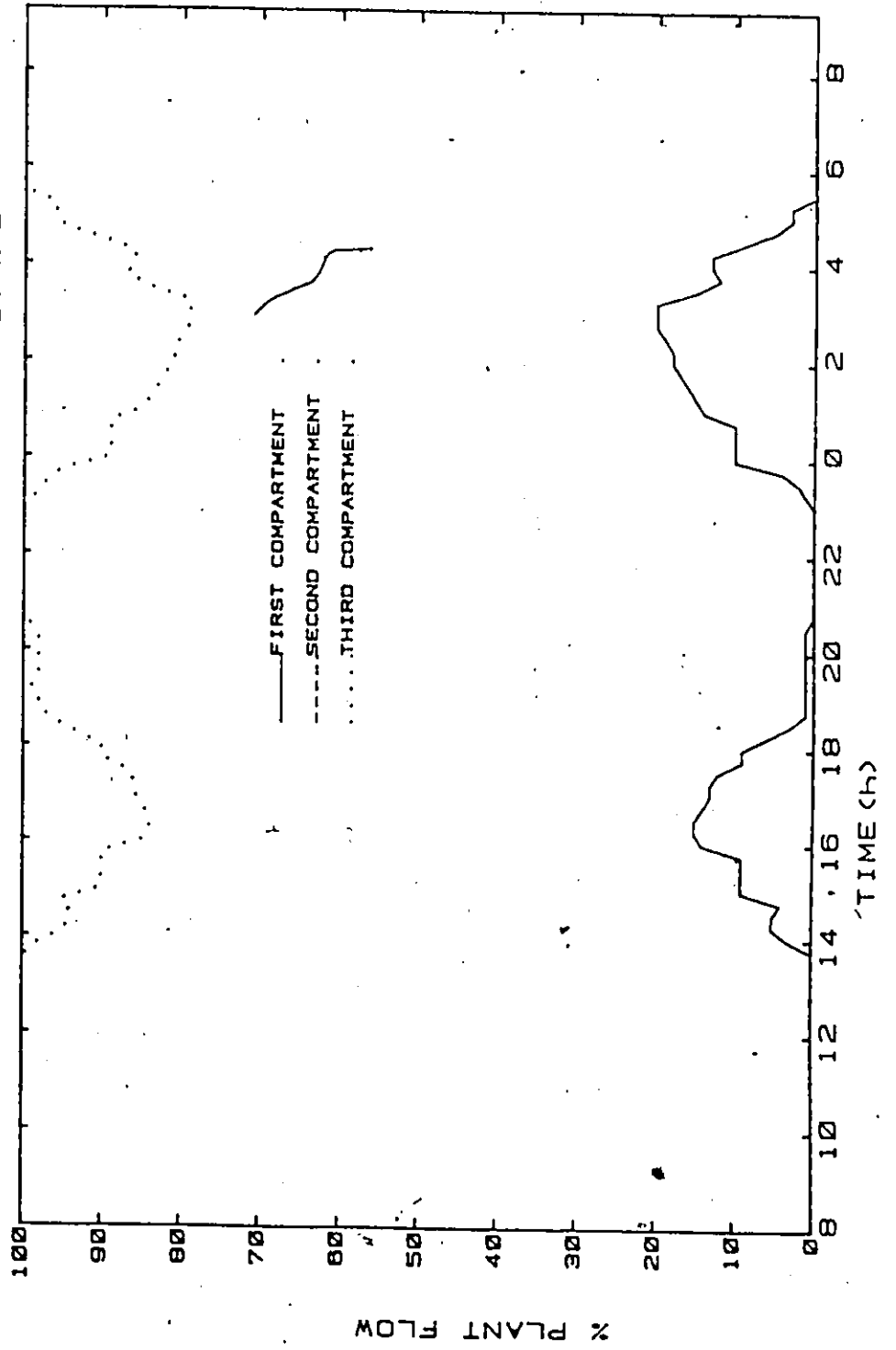


# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#3

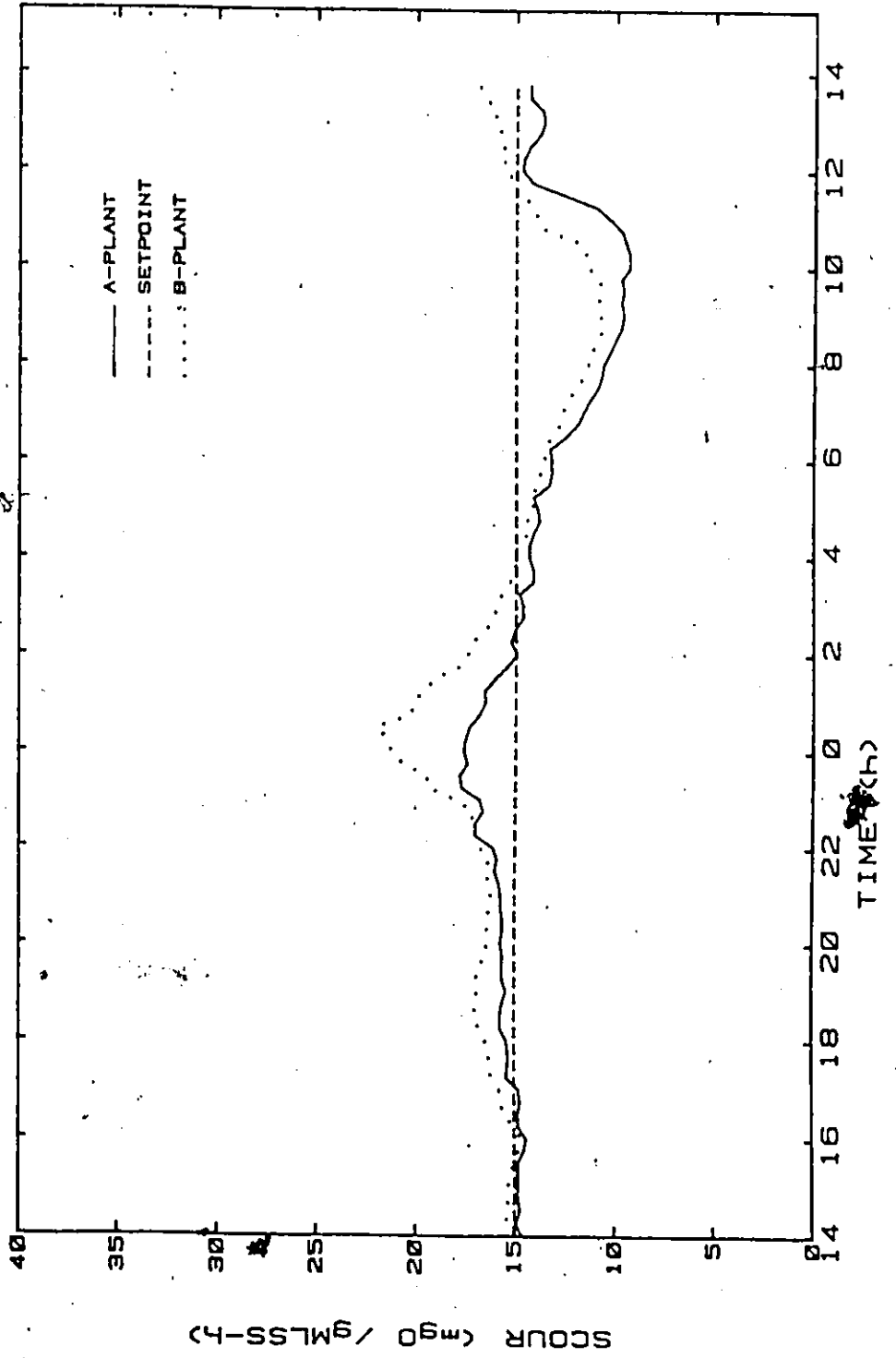


Handwritten mark resembling a triangle or 'V' shape.

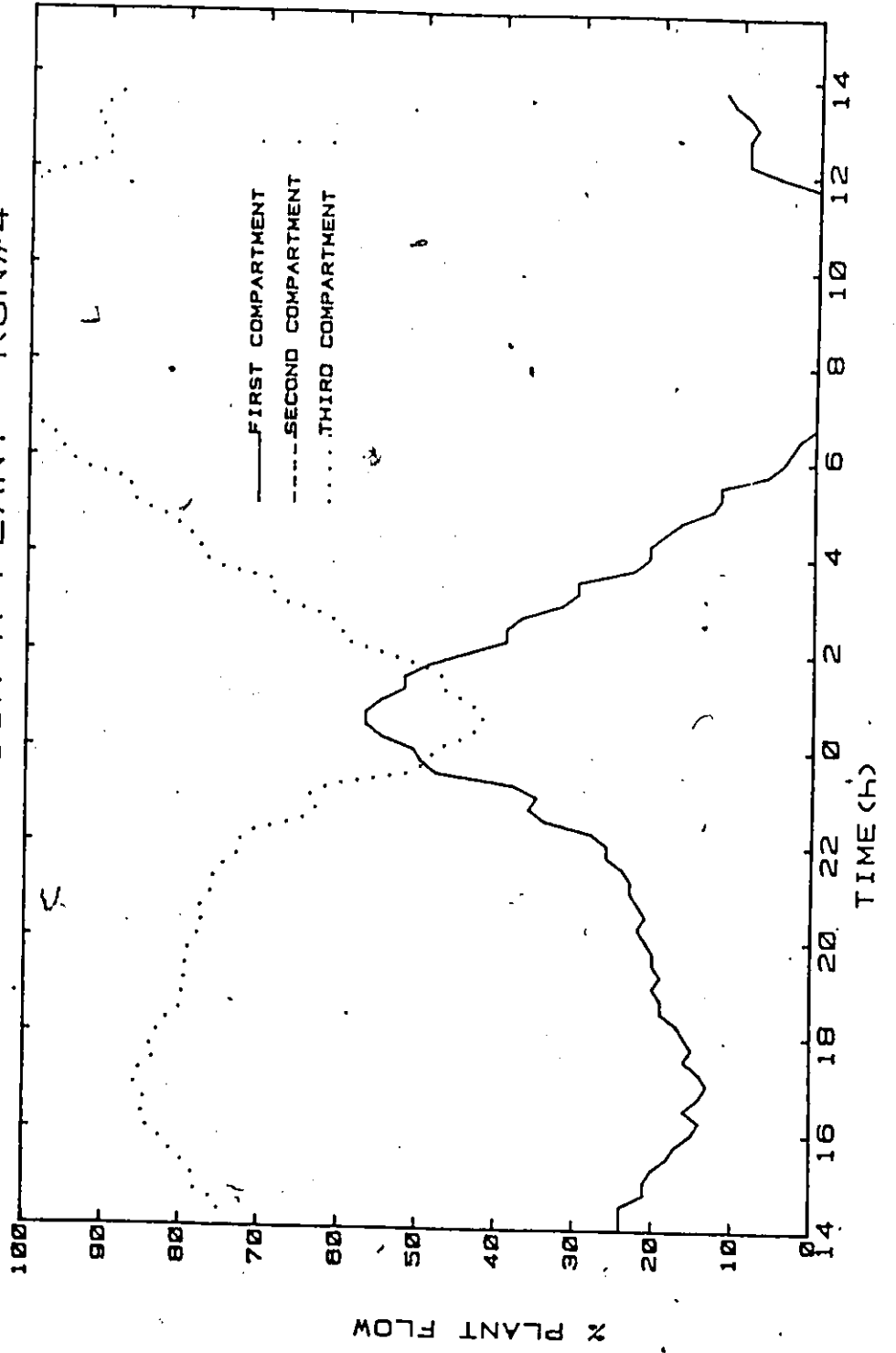
# FEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#3



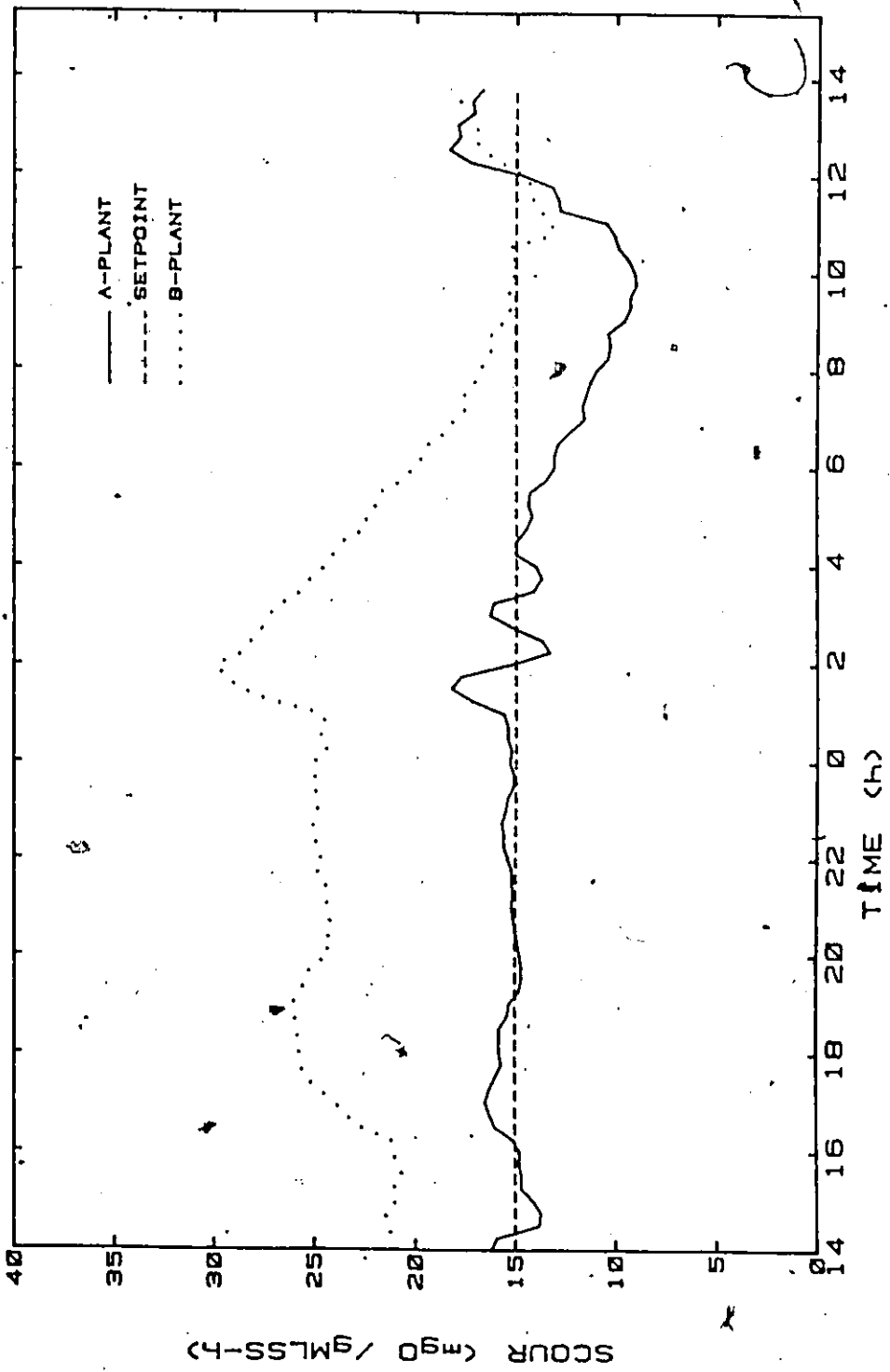
# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#4



FEEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#4

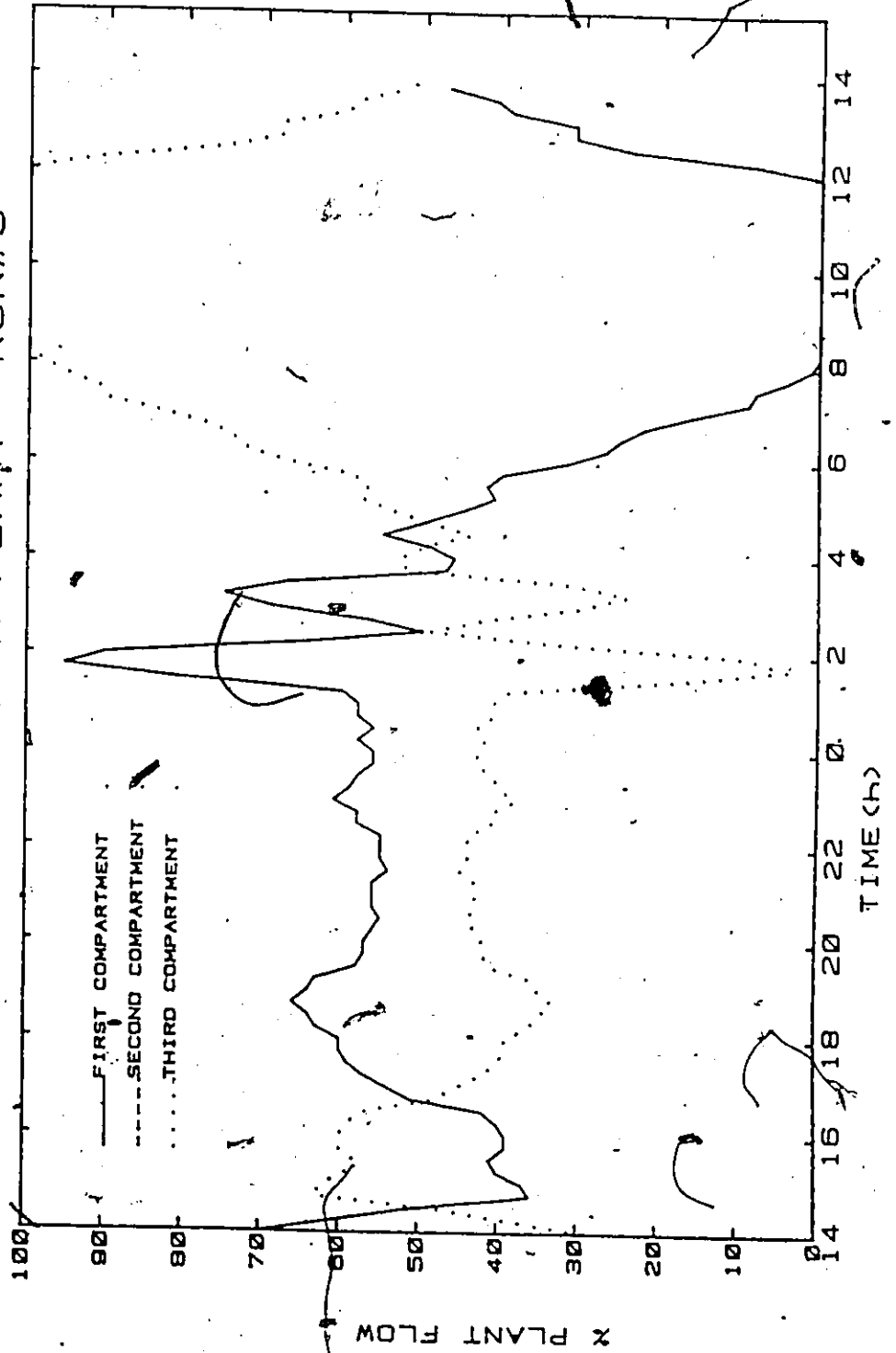


# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#5

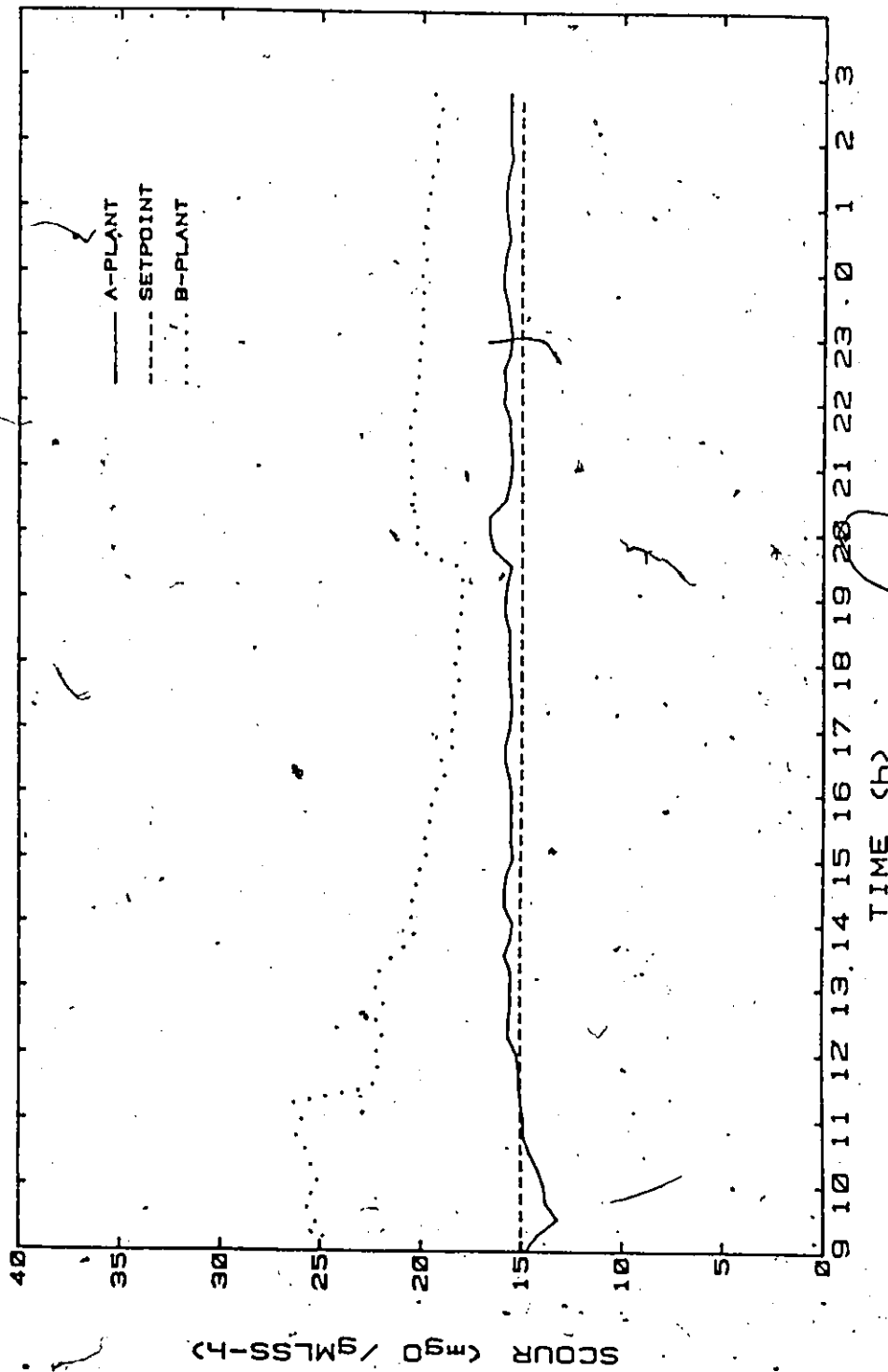




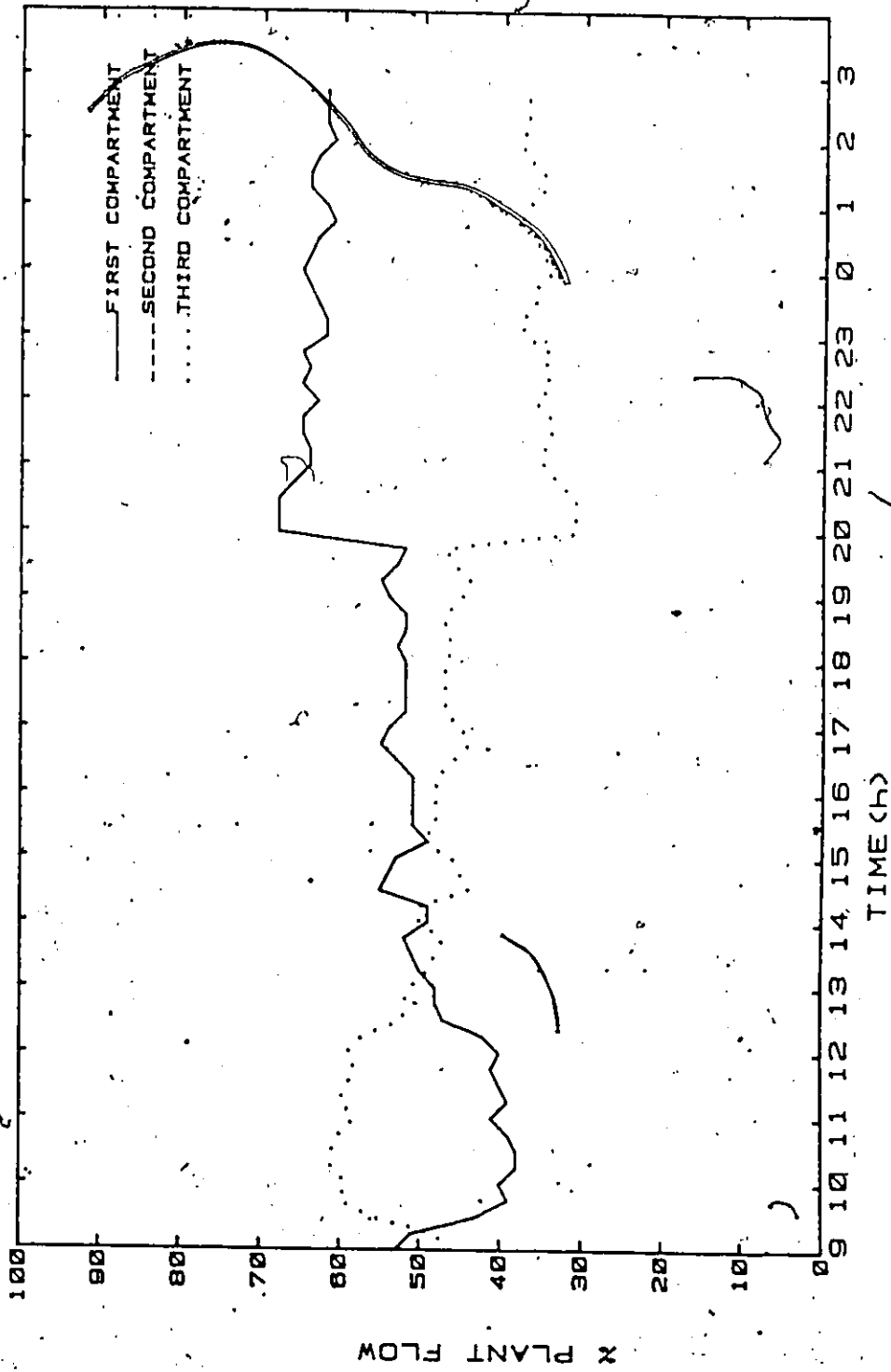
# FEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#5



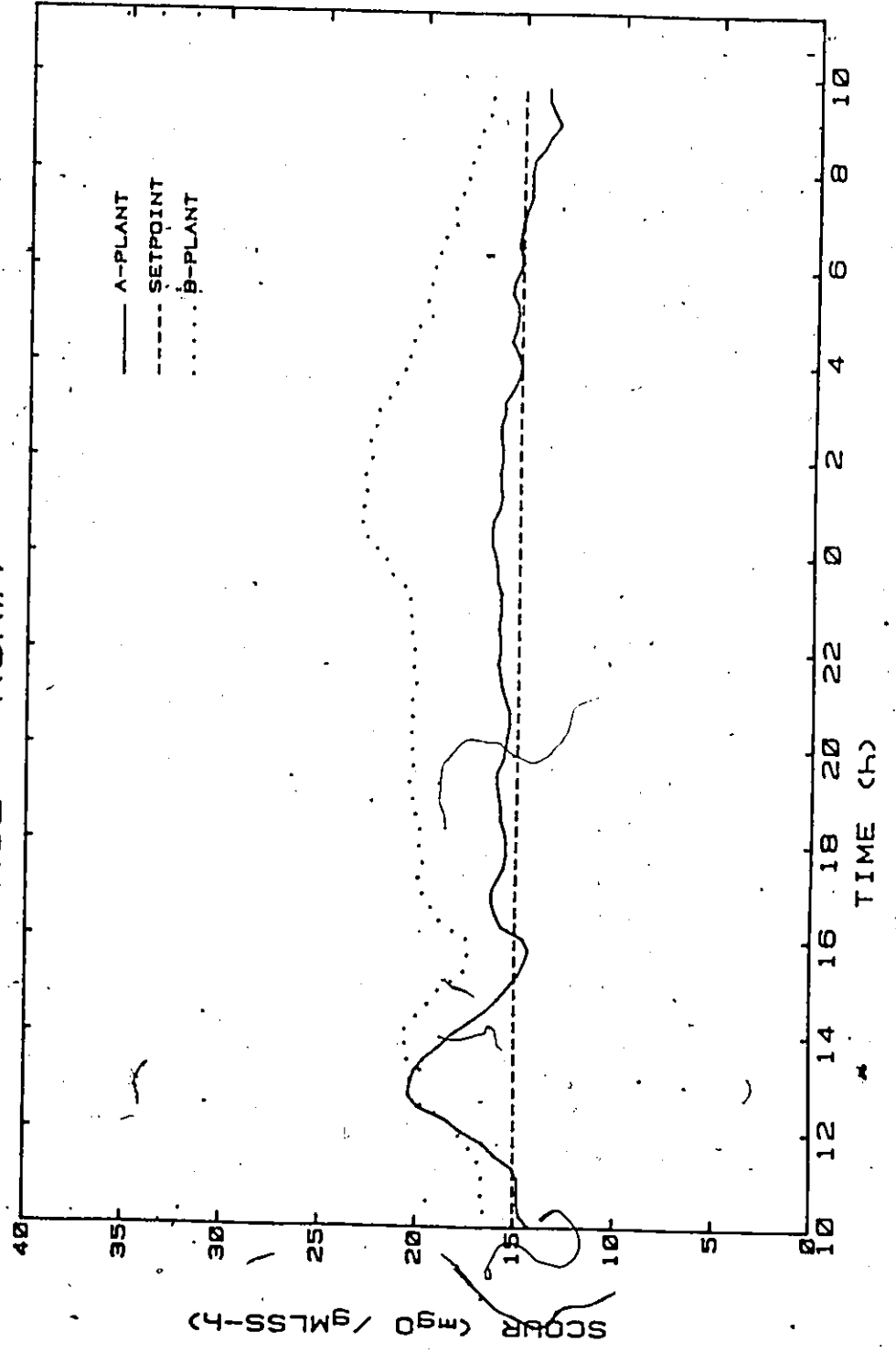
# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#6



# FEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#6

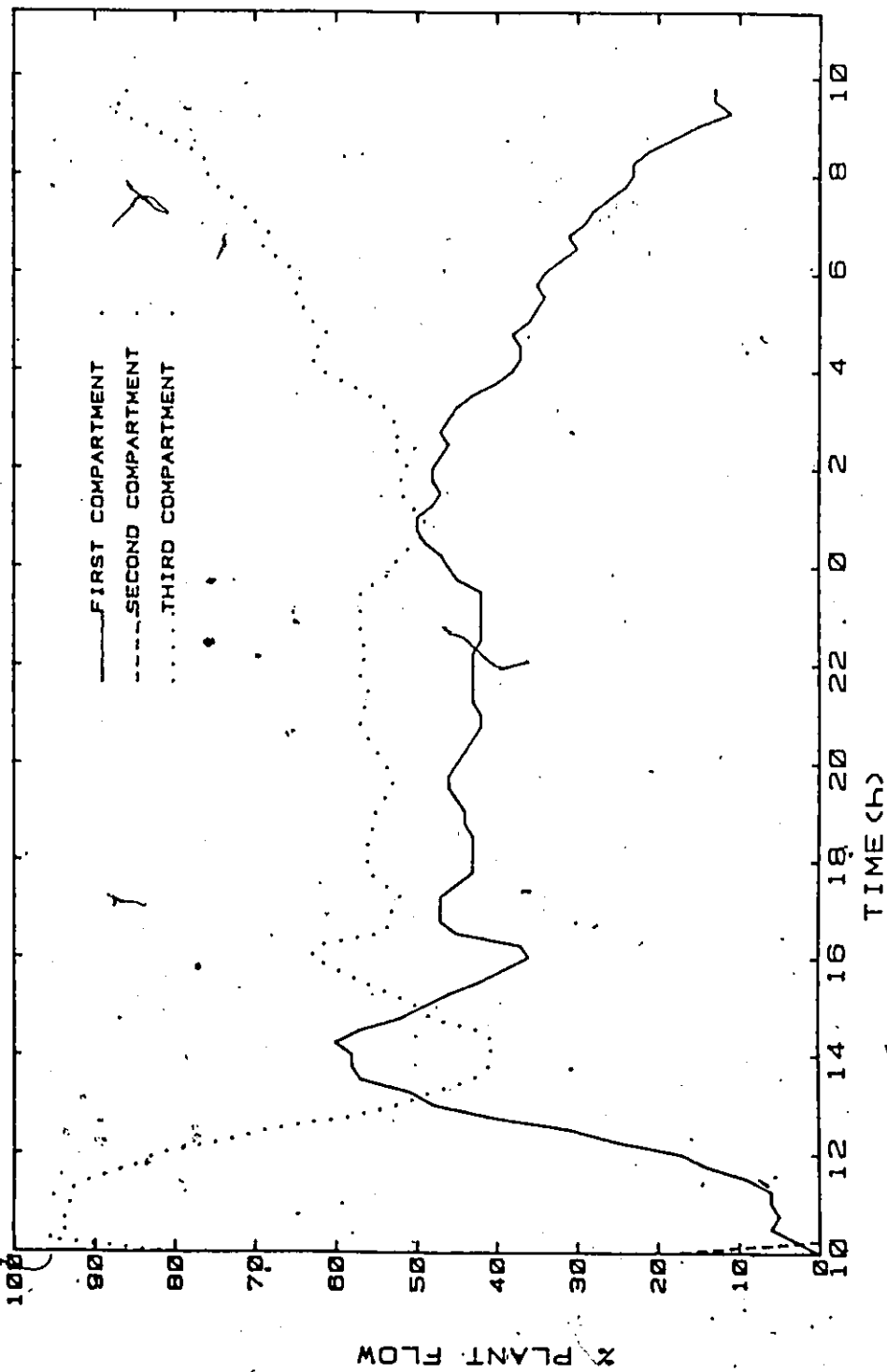


SCOUR CONTROL RUN#7

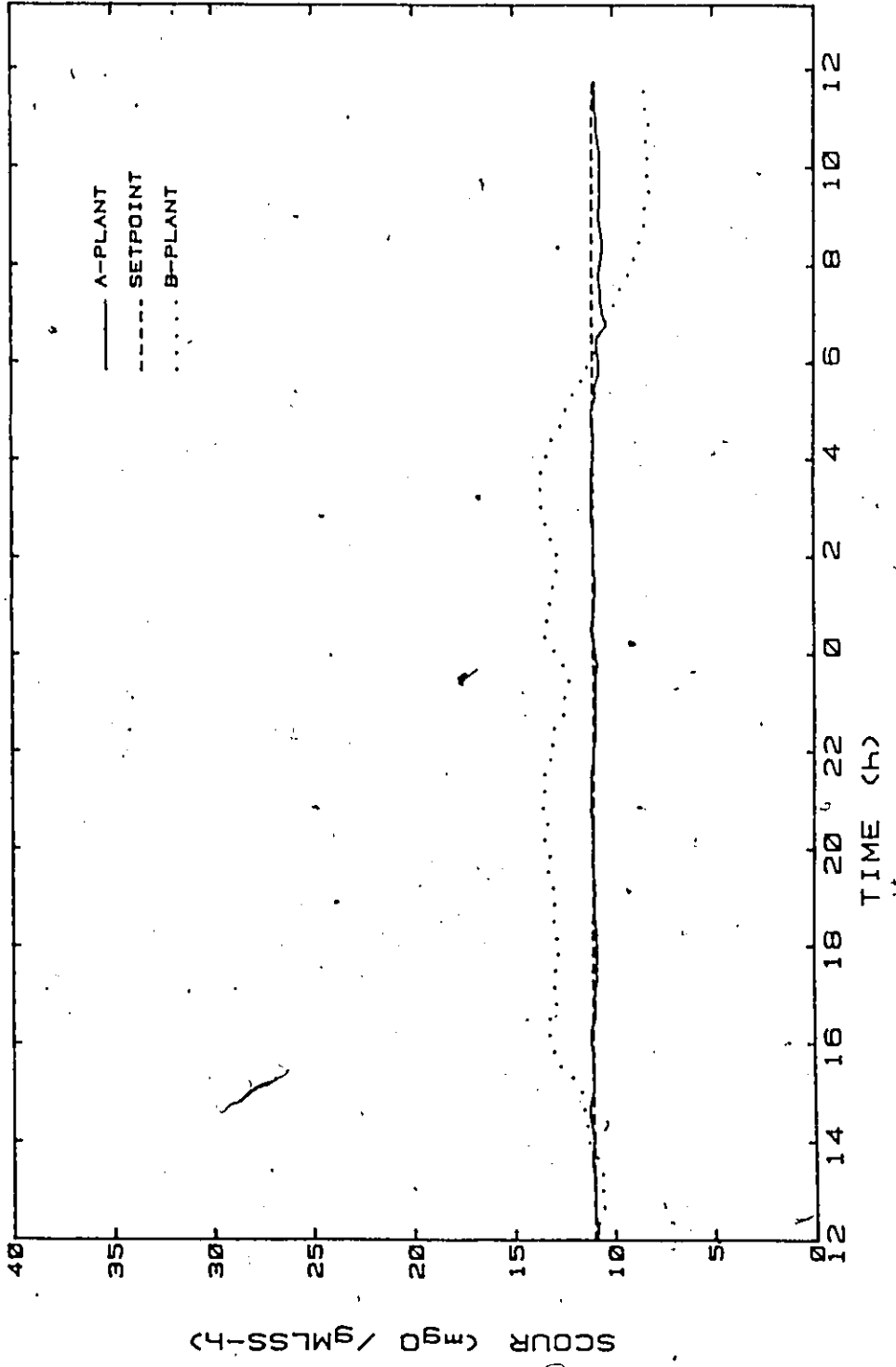


5

# FEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#7



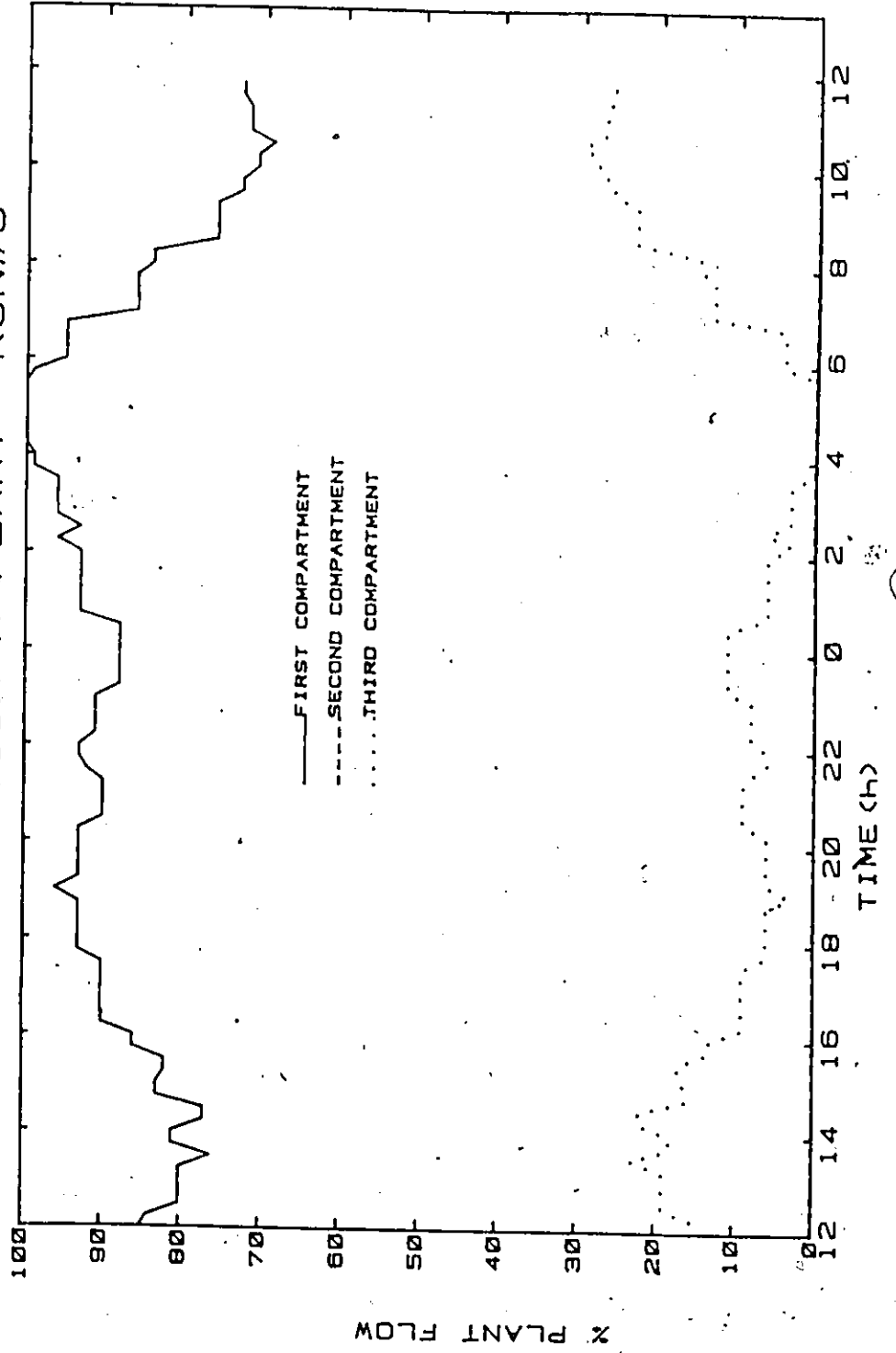
# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#8



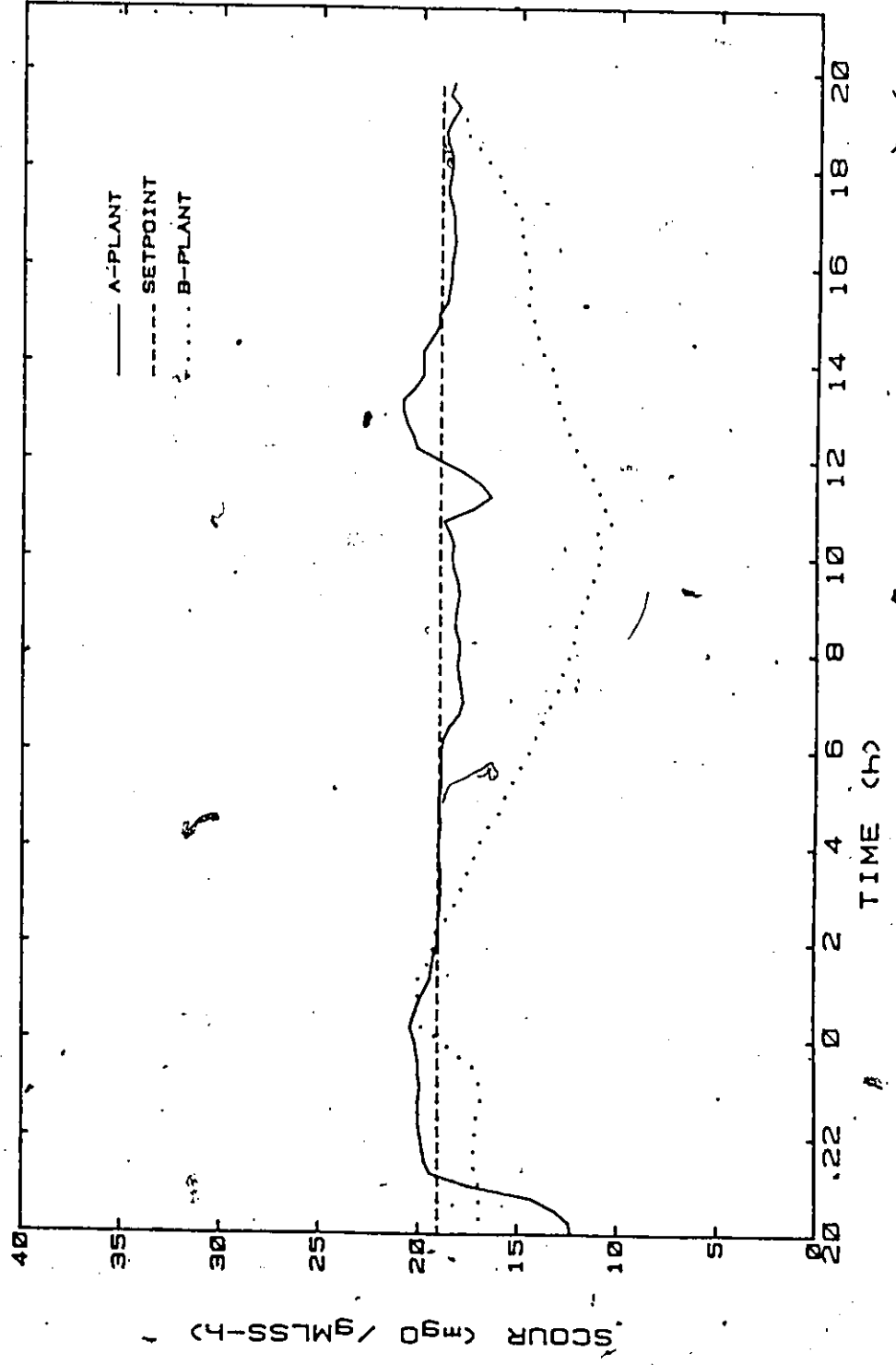
SCOUR (mgd / gMLSS-h)

TIME (h)

# FEEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#8

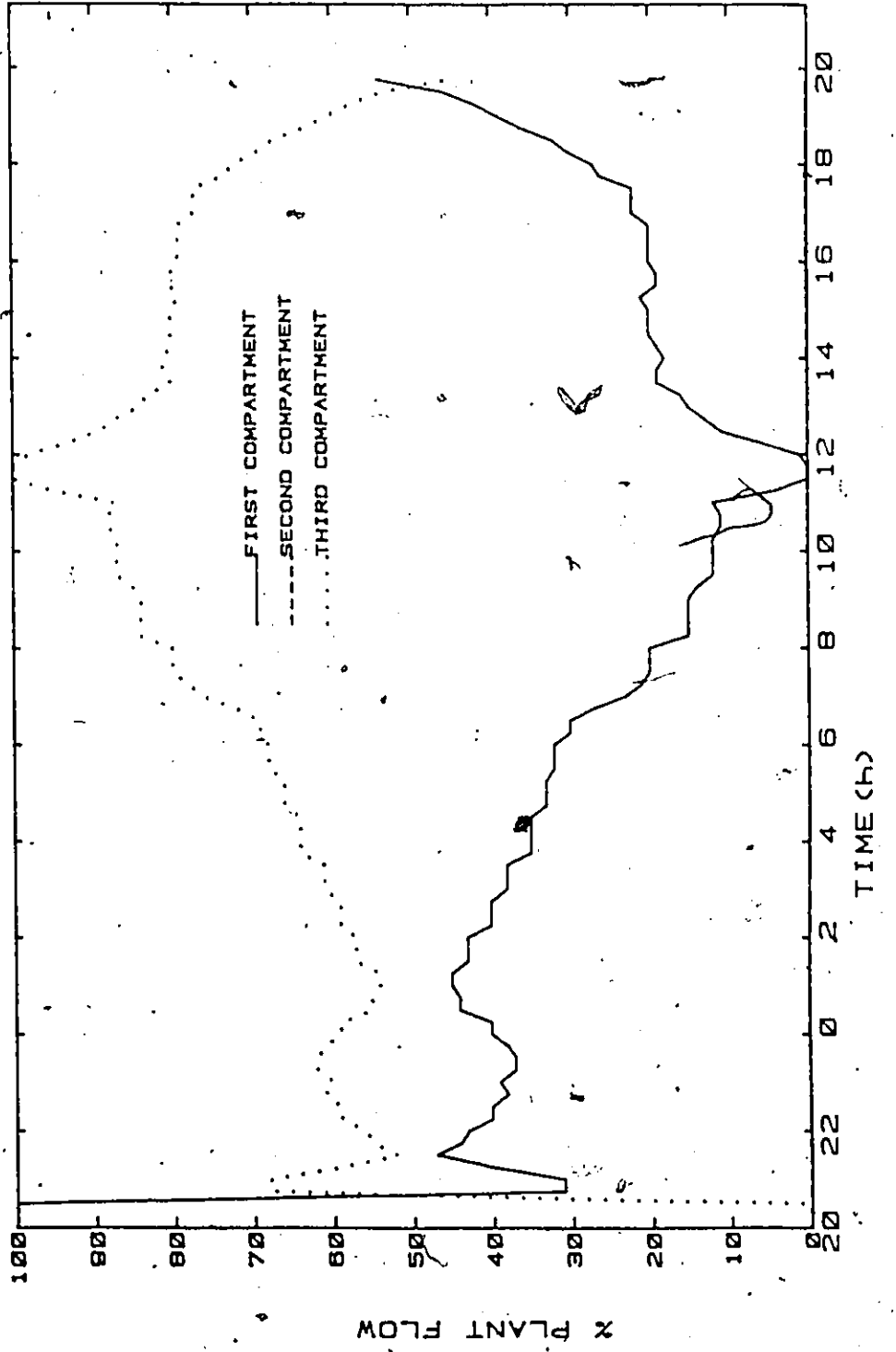


# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#9

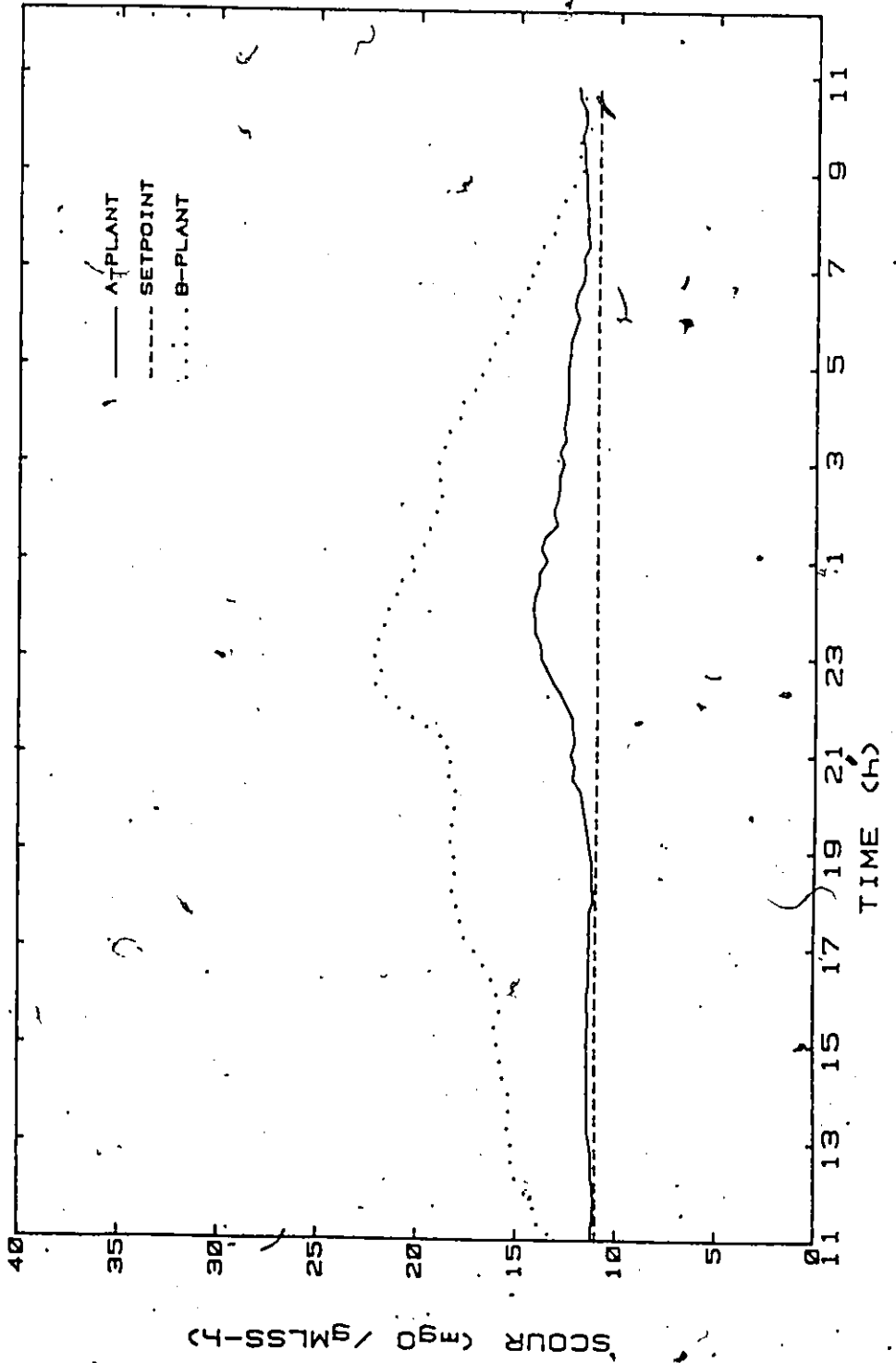




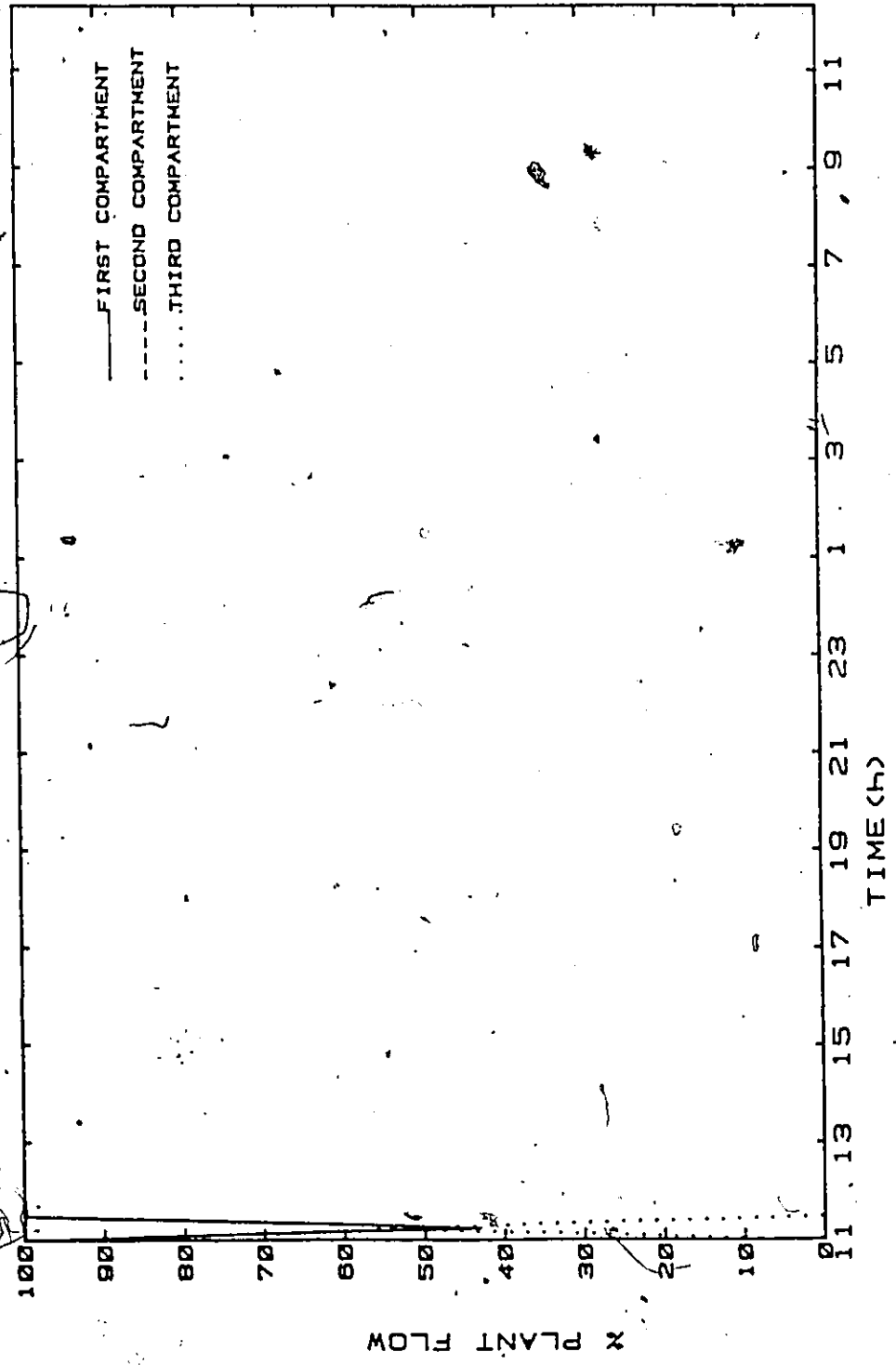
# FEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#9



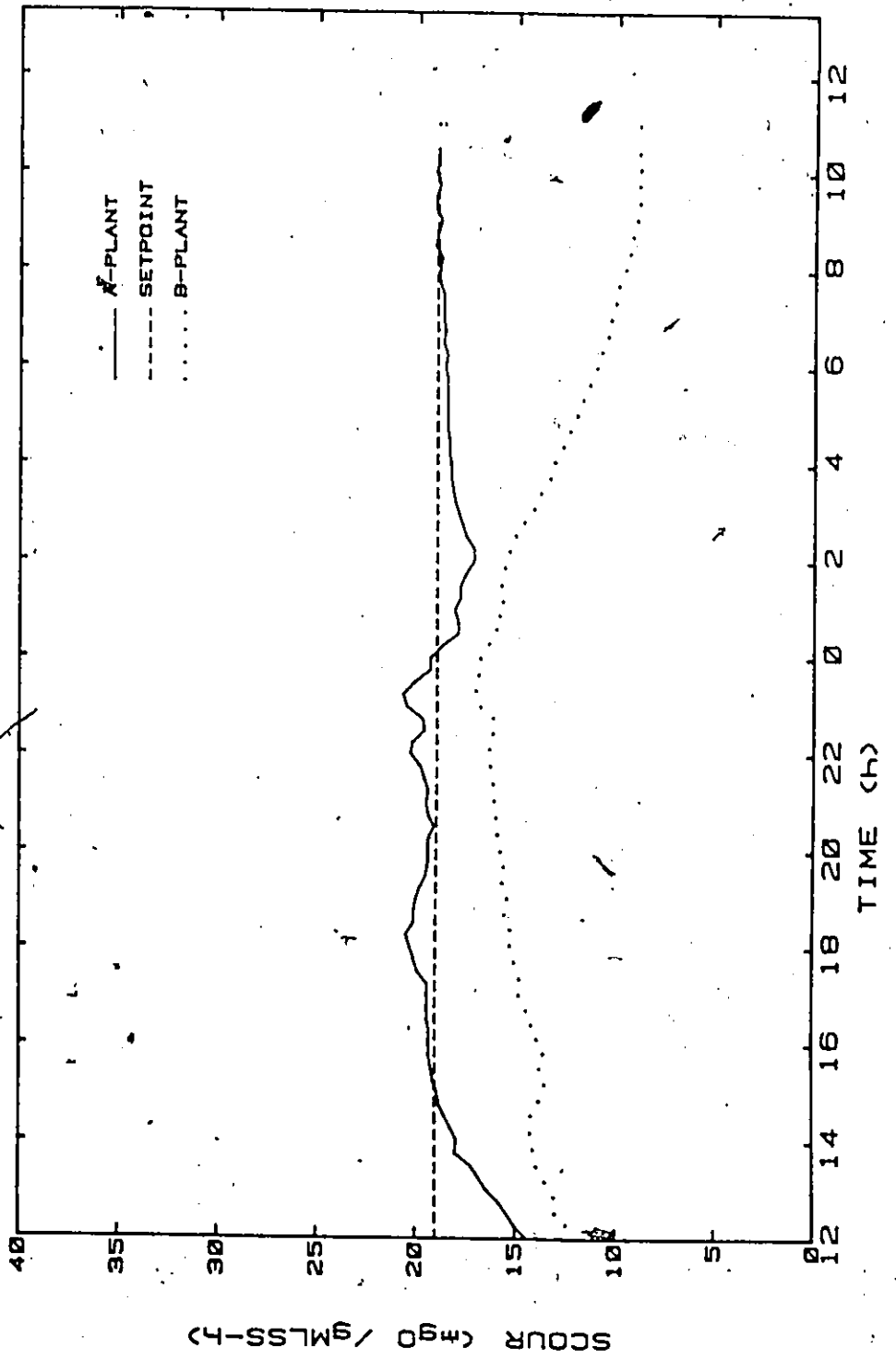
# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#10



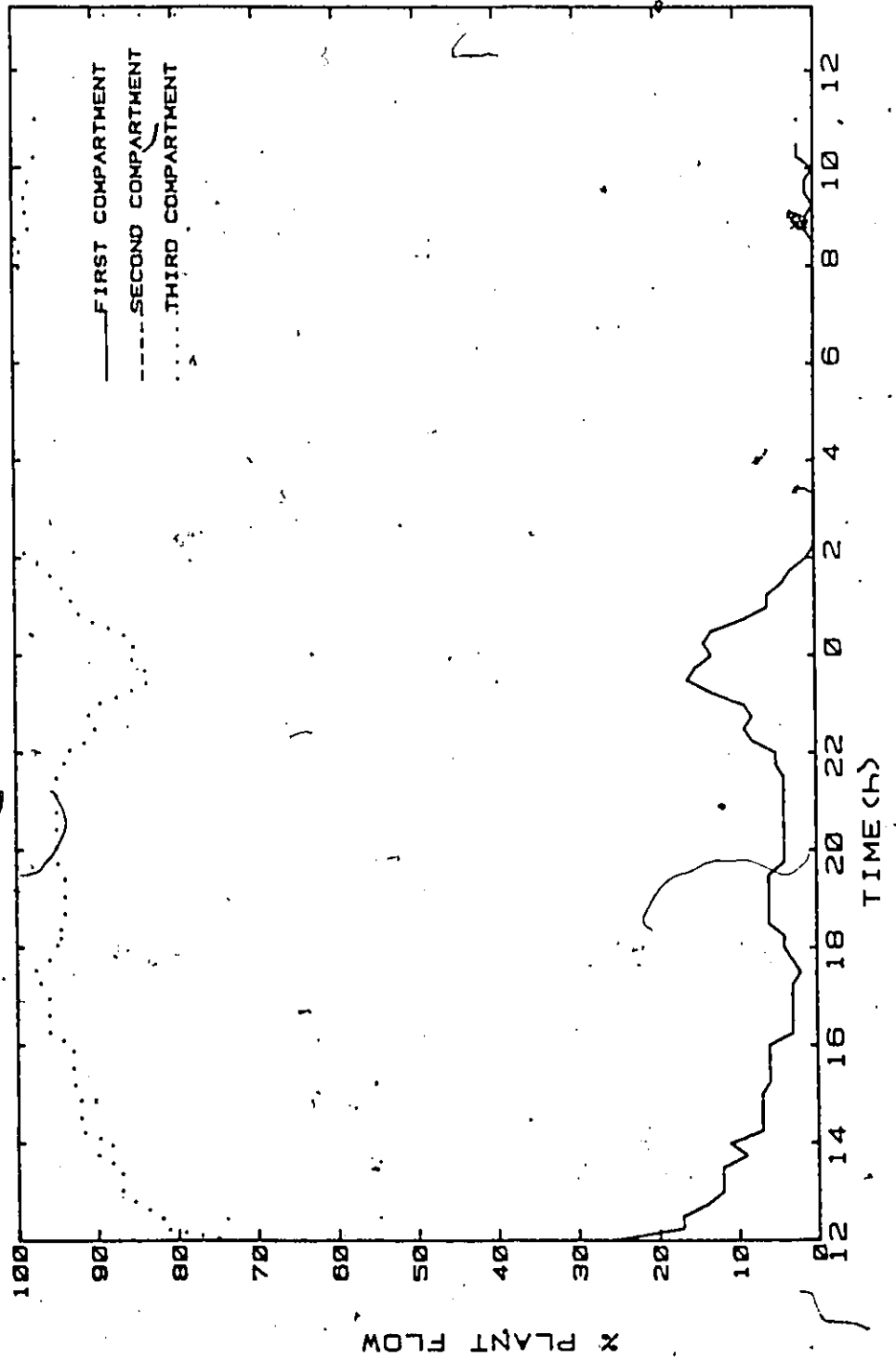
# FEED DISTRIBUTION AT PLANT RUN#10



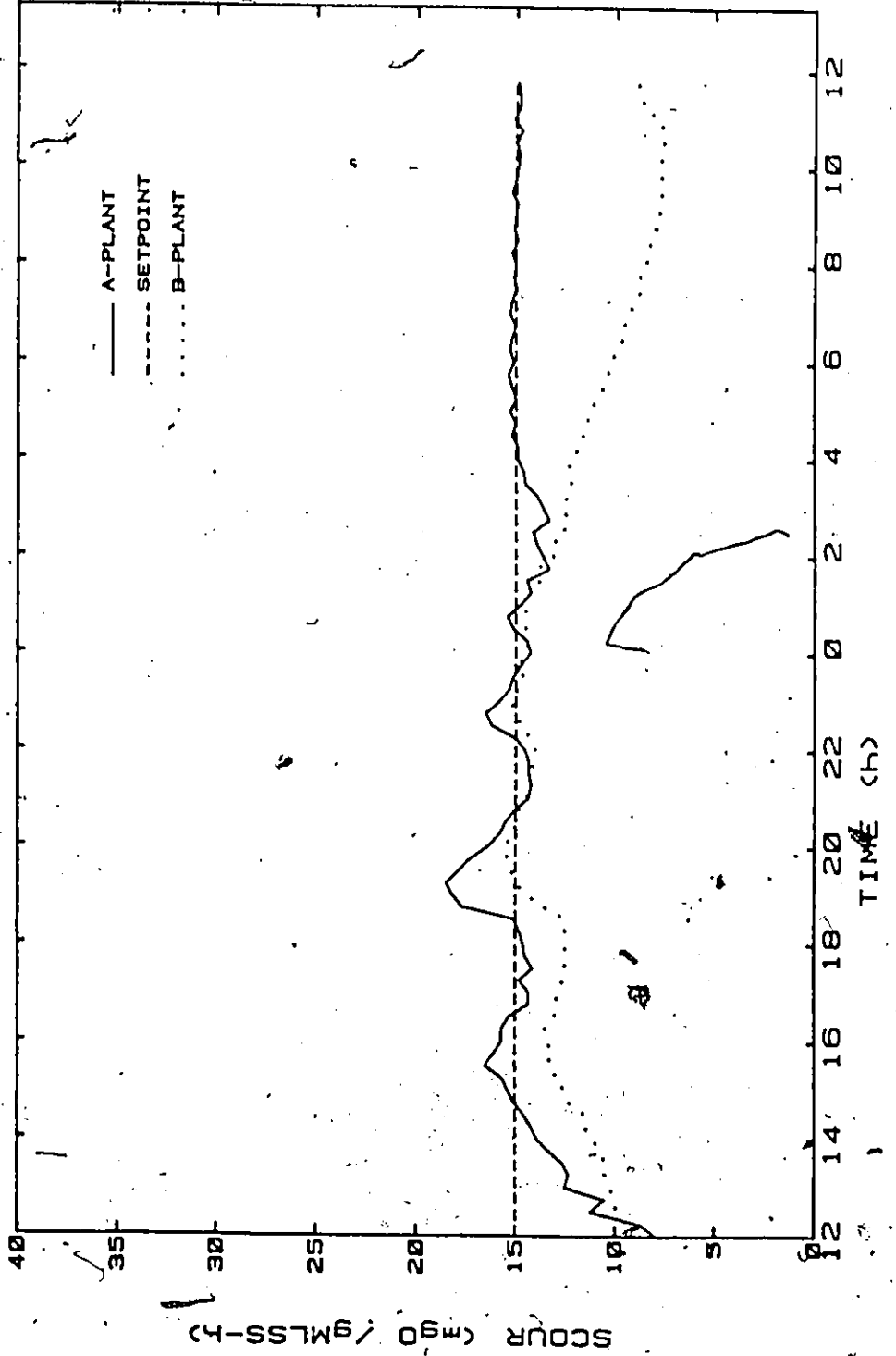
# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#11



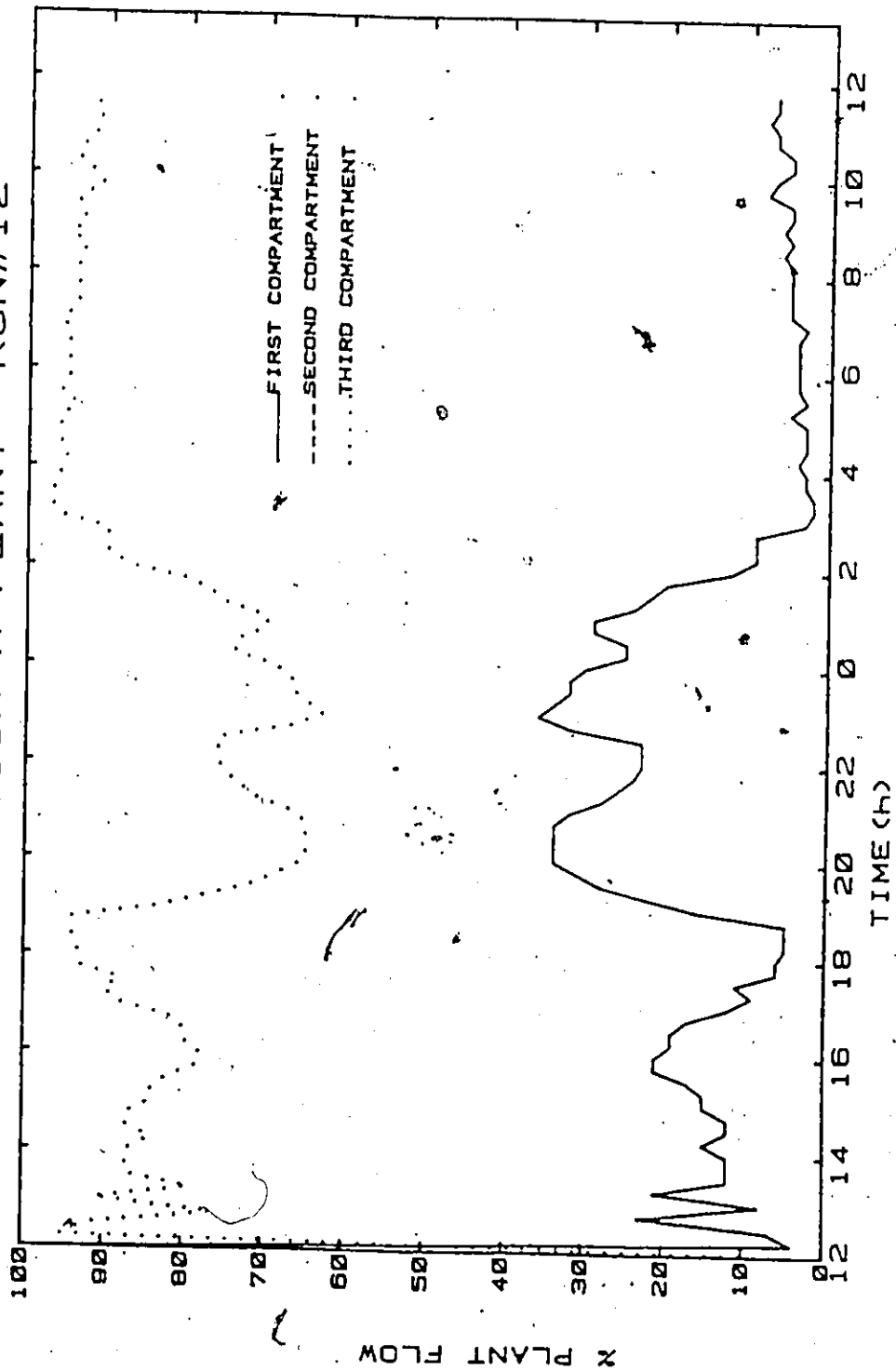
# FEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#11



# SCOUR CONTROL RUN#12



# FEED DISTRIBUTION A-PLANT RUN#12



## G.1 - CLEMSON MODEL

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```

0001 FTN4,X,L
0002 PROGRAM BI063 (.290)
0003 C
0004 C CLEMSON MODEL
0005 C
0006 IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0007 COMMON TP,TP2,I,LL,K,N,NE,SCOUR(100,4),OUR(100,4)
0008 COMMON Q,SI,ALPHA(4),W,CXR,SHR,CTR,CIR,CIN,HL(100,4)
0009 COMMON CX(100,4),SB(100,4),SH(100,4),CD(100,4),CI(100,4)
0010 DIMENSION YI(20),DERY(20),AUX(8,20),PRHT(5),IP(5),TITLE(25)
0011 DIMENSION IDCB(144),JBUF(60),NAME(3)
0012 EXTERNAL OUTP,MODEL
0013 DATA NAME/2HBI,2HOL,2HI /
0014 DATA TITLE/2HBI,2HOB,2H3 ,2H ,2H ,2HSE,2HC ,2HS ,2H3 /
0015 CALL RMPAR(IP)
0016 LU=IP(1)
0017 LL=IP(2)
0018 NUM=IP(3)
0019 C
0020 C NUM - PERIOD OF INTEGRATION
0021 C LR - INTERVAL PRINTOUT FOR INTEGRATION
0022 C N - NUMBER OF TANKS
0023 C TP - INITIAL STARTING TIME
0024 C
0025 C
0026 C W - WASTE FLOW RATIO
0027 C CX - AERATOR ACTIVE BIOMASS CONC.
0028 C SH - AERATOR STORED MASS CONC.
0029 C CI - AERATOR INERT BIOMASS(NON-VIABLE) CONC.
0030 C CT - MLVSS (CX+SH+CI)
0031 C CXR - RECYCLE ACTIVE BIOMASS CONC.
0032 C SHR - RECYCLE STORED MASS CONC.
0033 C CIR - RECYCLE INERT BIOMASS CONC.
0034 C CTR - RECYCLE VSS
0035 C
0036 C
0037 C LR=IP(4)
0038 C N=IP(5)
0039 C K=N+1
0040 C
0041 C INITIAL CONDITIONS
0042 C
0043 C
0044 C W=.0220D0
0045 C CXR=3000.D0
0046 C SHR=200.0D0
0047 C CIR=1000.D0
0048 C CTR=CXR+SHR+CIR
0049 C DO 6 K=1,N
0050 C K2=K+N
0051 C K3=K2+N
0052 C K4=K3+N
0053 C K5=K4+N
0054 C YI(K)=1000.D0
0055 C YI(K2)=20.00

```



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```

0056      YI(K3)=100.D0
0057      YI(K4)=300.D0
0058      YI(K5)=4.D0
0059      CONTINUE
0060      TP2=.25D0
0061      NUM2=NUM*4
0062      TP=0.D+0
0063      NE=5
0064      NDIH=N*NE
0065      C
0066      C ALPHA- STEP FEED CONTACTING PATTERN
0067      C
0068      WRITE(LU,820)N
0069      READ(LU,*)(ALPHA(J),J=1,N)
0070      C
0071      C Q - PLANT FLOW
0072      C SI - INFLUENT SUBSTRATE CONC.
0073      C CIN - INFLUENT INERT, BIOMASS CONC.
0074      C
0075      Q=420.83D0
0076      SI=130.D0*1.56
0077      CIN= 70.D0
0078      I=1
0079      WRITE(LL,902)TITLE
0080      WRITE(LL,903)(ALPHA(J),J=1,N)
0081      WRITE(LL,907)NUM,LR
0082      C
0083      C CALL RUNGE KUTTA INTEGRATION ROUTINE
0084      C
0085      C
0086      XNUM=NUM
0087      PRNT(1)=0.D0
0088      PRNT(2)=XNUM
0089      PRNT(3)=1.D-02
0090      PRNT(4)=1.D-03
0091      PRNT(5)=0.D0
0092      CALL RUNGE(PRNT,YI,DERY,NDIH,IHLF,MODEL,OUTP,AUX)
0093      C
0094      C WRITE RESULTS TO DISC FILE
0095      C
0096      IOP=36
0097      CALL OPEN(IDCBIERR,NAME,IOP)
0098      IF(IERR.LT.0)WRITE(LL,888)IERR,(JBUF(K),K=1,60)
0099      888 FORMAT(1X,'ACCESS ERROR',I5,/,30A2)
0100      CALL CODE
0101      WRITE(JBUF,901)TITLE
0102      CALL WRITF(IDCBIERR,JBUF,60)
0103      IF(IERR.LT.0)WRITE(LL,888)IERR,(JBUF(J),J=1,60)
0104      DO 39 J=1,60
0105      39 JBUF(J)=2H
0106      DO 29 I=1,NUM2
0107      IX=NE+3
0108      DO 21 I2=1,IX
0109      GO TO(51,52,53,54,55,56,59,599),I2
0110      51 CALL CODE

```

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```

0111      WRITE(JBUF,817)I
0112      GO TO 57
0113 52    CALL CODE
0114      WRITE(JBUF,818)(CX(I,J),J=1,N)
0115      GO TO 57
0116 53    CALL CODE
0117      WRITE(JBUF,818)(SB(I,J),J=1,N)
0118      GO TO 57
0119 54    CALL CODE
0120      WRITE(JBUF,818)(SM(I,J),J=1,N)
0121      GO TO 57
0122 55    CALL CODE
0123      WRITE(JBUF,818)(CI(I,J),J=1,N)
0124      GO TO 57
0125 56    CALL CODE
0126      WRITE(JBUF,818)(CO(I,J),J=1,N)
0127      GO TO 57
0128 59    CALL CODE
0129      WRITE(JBUF,818)(SCOUR(I,J),J=1,N)
0130      GO TO 57
0131 599   CALL CODE
0132      WRITE(JBUF,818)(OUR(I,J),J=1,N)
0133 57    CONTINUE
0134      CALL WRITE(IDC8,IERR,JBUF,60)
0135      IF(IERR.LT.0)WRITE(LL,888)IERR,(JBUF(J),J=1,60)
0136      DO 58 I3=1,60
0137 58    JBUF(I3)=2H
0138      21  CONTINUE
0139 817   FORMAT(I5)
0140 28    CONTINUE
0141      CALL CLOSE(IDC8)
0142 820   FORMAT(1X,"INPUT DISTRIBUTION PATTERN FOR",1X,I2,1X,"TANKS")
0143 900   FORMAT(1X,"INPUT TITLE")
0144 901   FORMAT(25A2)
0145 902   FORMAT("1",/,15X,25A2,/,100("-"))
0146 903   FORMAT(1X,"DISTRIBUTION PATTERN=",4(E10.2,1X,))
0147 908   FORMAT(I4,16(D9.5,1X))
0148 907   FORMAT(//1X,"INTEGRATIONS #=",I4,2X,"INTERVAL=",I4,/,100("-"))
0149 920   FORMAT(A2)
0150 818   FORMAT(1X,3(F9.3,1X))
0151 500   STOP
0152      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 01783      COMMON = 08147

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```

0153 SUBROUTINE MODEL(T,YI,DERY)
0154 C
0155 C RWICE KUTTA ROUTINE USED TO DEFINE DIFF.ED.
0156 C
0157 C IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0158 COMMON TP,TP2,I,LL,K,N,NE,SCOUR(100,4),OUR(100,4)
0159 COMMON Q,SI,ALPHA(4),W,CXR,SHR,CTR,CIR,CIN,RL(100,4)
0160 DIMENSION D(4),V(4),FS(4),CT(4)
0161 DIMENSION BETA(5),YI(1),DERY(1)
0162 C
0163 C SYSTEM CONSTANTS
0164 C
0165 C VT - TOTAL REACTOR VOLUME
0166 C V - SINGLE TANK VOLUME
0167 C R - RECYCLE RATIO
0168 C SRT - SLUDGE RETENTION TIME
0169 C CXE - ACTIVE BIOMASS EFFLUENT CONC.
0170 C SHE - STORED MASS EFFLUENT CONC.
0171 C CIE - INERT BIOMASS EFFLUENT CONC.
0172 C
0173 C RATE CONSTANTS & YIELDS
0174 C
0175 C UXHAT-MAXIMUM SPECIFIC BIOMASS GROWTH RATE
0176 C XKXS -ACTIVE MASS SATURATION COEFFICIENT
0177 C DX -ENDOGENOUS DECAY RATE
0178 C RS -ADSORPTION TRANSFER RATE COEFFICIENT
0179 C FSHAT-MAXIMUM FRACTION OF SB TO HLVS
0180 C XKS -ADSORPTION, ABSORPTION COEFFICIENT
0181 C YX -ACTIVE MASS YIELD
0182 C XKLA -OXYGEN TRANSFER RATE
0183 C YZ -INERT MASS YIELD
0184 C CS -OXYGEN SATURATION CONC.
0185 C
0186 C
0187 C
0188 DATA VT/2200.00/,R/.3000/,SRT/72.0000/
0189 DATA CXE/10.000/,SHE/.66000/,CIE/3.5000/
0190 DATA UXHAT/.3000/,XKXS/.2000/,DX/.01500/,RS/5.00/,FSHAT/.4500/
0191 DATA XKS/150.00/,YX/.6600/
0192 DATA XKLA/5.00/,YZ/.2500/,CS/10.00/
0193 IF(T.GT.0.00)GO TO 10
0194 WRITE(LL,11)R,SRT,CXE,SHE,SI,Q,VT,CIE
0195 11 FORMAT(/,5X,"SYSTEM CONSTANTS",/,5X,
0196 (&R SRT CXE SHE",/,5X,4(D9.4,1X)),/,5X,
0197 (&SI Q VT CIE",/,5X,4(D9.4,1X))
0198 WRITE(LL,12)UXHAT,XKXS,DX,RS,FSHAT,XKS,YX,XKLA,YZ,CS
0199 12 FORMAT(/,5X,"MODEL CONSTANTS",/,5X,
0200 (&UXHAT XKXS DX RS FSHAT
0201 (/,5X,5(D9.4,1X)),/,5X,
0202 (&XKS YX XKLA YZ CS
0203 (/,5),5(D9.4,1X))
0204 NDIM=NAME
0205 WRITE(LL,13)CXR,SHR,CIR,(YI(KK),KK=1,NDIM)
0206 13 FORMAT(/,5X,"INITIAL CONDITIONS",/,5X,
0207 (&CXR SHR CIR",/,

```

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0208      (5X,3(D9.4,1X),/,5X,"YI(N)",/,5(/,5X,3(D9.4,1X)))
0209      WRITE(LL,14)
0210      14  FORMAT("I")
0211      C
0212      C
0213      10  SUH=0.D0
0214      CTE=CXE+SHE+CIE
0215      DO 20 K=1,N
0216      DO 21 L2=1,NDIM
0217      21  YI(L2)=DHAXI(0.D0,YI(L2))
0218      L=K+1
0219      K2=K+N
0220      K3=K2+N
0221      K4=K3+N
0222      K5=K4+N
0223      GO TO (30,40,40,40),K
0224      30  Z1=CXR
0225      Z2=YI(N*2)
0226      Z3=SHR
0227      Z4=CTR
0228      Z5=0.D4
0229      GO TO 50
0230      40  Z1=YI(K-1)
0231      Z2=YI(K2-1)
0232      Z3=YI(K3-1)
0233      Z4=YI(K4-1)
0234      Z5=YI(K5-1)
0235      50  CONTINUE
0236      CT(K)=YI(K)+YI(K3)+YI(K4)
0237      FS(K)=YI(K3)/CT(K)
0238      V(1)=VT/N
0239      V(2)=V1/N
0240      V(3)=V1/N
0241      D(K)=Q/V(K)
0242      BETA(1)=0.D0
0243      BETA(L)=BETA(K)+ALPHA(K)
0244      U1=UXHAT*(FS(K)/(XKS+FS(K)))
0245      U2=RS*CT(K)*((FSHAT*(YI(K2)/(XKS+YI(K2))))-FS(K))
0246      C
0247      C ACTIVE BIOMASS BALANCE
0248      C
0249      DERY(K)=D(K)*((BETA(L-1)+R)*Z1-(BETA(L)+R)*YI(K))+
0250      ((U1-DX)*YI(K))
0251      C
0252      C SUBSTRATE BALANCE
0253      C
0254      DERY(K2)=D(K)*(ALPHA(K)*SI+(BETA(L-1)+R)*Z2-(BETA(L)+R)*
0255      (YI(K2))-U2)
0256      C
0257      C STORED MASS BALANCE
0258      C
0259      DERY(K3)=D(K)*((BETA(L-1)+R)*Z3-(BETA(L)+R)*YI(K3))+
0260      (U2-(U1*YI(F)/YX))
0261      C
0262      C INERT MASS BALANCE

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```

0263 C
0264 DERY(K4)=D(K)*(ALPHA(K)*CIN+(BETA(L-1)+R)*Z4-(BETA(L)+R)*
0265 (YI(K4))+YZ*DX*YI(K)
0266 C
0267 C OXYGEN BALANCE
0268 C
0269 DERY(K5)=D(K)*((BETA(L-1)+R)*Z5-(BETA(L)+R)*YI(K5))+
0270 (XKLA*(CS-YI(K5))-(((1.00-YX)/YX)*UI*YI(K))-((1.00-YZ)
0271 (*DX*YI(K)
0272 C
0273 C SCOUR
0274 C
0275 SCOUR(I,K)=(((1.00-YX)/YX)*UI+(1.00-YZ)*DX)*1000.DO
0276 SCUR(I,K)=(SCOUR(I,K)*YI(K)*V(K))/(1000.DO*1000.DO)
0277 SUM=SUM+CT(K)
0278 KL(I,K)=CT(K)/.735DO
0279 C
0280 20 CONTINUE
0281 CTAVE=SUM/N
0282 W=(VT*CTAVE-Q*CTE*SRT)/(Q*CTR*SRT-Q*CTE*SRT)
0283 CXR=(((1.00+R)*YI(N)-(1.00-W)*CXE)/(R+W)
0284 NX1=N*3
0285 SNR=(((1.00+R)*YI(NX1)-(1.00-W)*SNE)/(R+W)
0286 NX2=(NE-1)*N
0287 IF(N.EQ.1)NX2=NE-1
0288 CIR=(((1.00+R)*YI(NX2)-(1.00-W)*CIE)/(R+W)
0289 CTR=SHR+CXR+CIR
0290 IF(TP.LT.8) GO TO 300
0291 ALPHA(1)=0.DO
0292 ALPHA(2)=0.DO
0293 ALPHA(3)=1.DO
0294 ALPHA(4)=0.DO
0295 300 CONTINUE
0296 D WRITE(LL,396)CTAVE,SUM,W,CTE,SRT,CTR,CXR,CXE,SHR,SNE,CIR,CIE
0297 D (,CTR,YI(NX1),YI(NX2)
0298 396 FORMAT(SX," CTAVE SUM W CTE SRT CTR CXR CXE SHR SNE"
0299 (," CIR CIE CTR",15(/,SX,D9.4))
0300 D WRITE(LL,397)N,NX1,NX2,NE
0301 397 FORMAT(SX," N NX NX2 NE",5(/,SX,15))
0302 RETURN
0303 END

```

FTNA COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 01690 COMMON = 02447

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```
0304      SUBROUTINE OUTP(T,YI,DERY,IHLF,NDIM,PRNT)
0305 C
0306 C RUNGE KUTTA OUTPUT
0307 C
0308      IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0309      COMMON TP,TP2,I,LL,H,N,NE,SCOUR(100,4),OUR(100,4)
0310      DIMENSION YI(1),DERY(1)
0311      IF(T-TP.GE.TP2)CALL PRINT(YI,T,NDIM)
0312      RETURN
0313      END
```

FTH4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00035 COMMON = 02011

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```

0314      SUBROUTINE PRINT(YI,T,NDIM)
0315      C
0316      C PRINT ROUTINE
0317      C
0318      IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0319      COMMON TP,TP2,I,LL,H,N,NE,SCOUR(100,4),OUR(100,4)
0320      COMMON Q,SI,ALPHA(4),W,CXR,SHR,CTR,CIR,CIN,HL(100,4)
0321      COMMON CX(100,4),SB(100,4),SK(100,4),CO(100,4),CI(100,4)
0322      DIMENSION YI(1)
0323      LX=55
0324      IF(I.NE.100)GO TO 66
0325      LX=LL
0326      WRITE(LX,67)
0327      67.  FORMAT("I",1X,"STEADY STATE VALUES ",25A2)
0328      66.  WRITE(LX,900)I
0329      DO 30 K=1,N
0330      K2=K+N
0331      K3=K2+N
0332      K4=K3+N
0333      K5=K4+N
0334      CX(I,K)=YI(K)
0335      SB(I,K)=YI(K2)*.64
0336      SH(I,K)=YI(K3)
0337      CI(I,K)=YI(K4)
0338      CO(I,K)=HL(I,K)
0339      SCOUR(I,K)=SCOUR(I,K)*.735
0340      30.  CONTINUE
0341      WRITE(LX,901)(CX(I,J),J=1,N)
0342      WRITE(LX,981)(SB(I,J),J=1,N)
0343      WRITE(LX,901)(SH(I,J),J=1,N)
0344      WRITE(LX,901)(CI(I,J),J=1,N)
0345      WRITE(LX,901)(CO(I,J),J=1,N)
0346      WRITE(LX,901)(SCOUR(I,J),J=1,N)
0347      WRITE(LX,901)(OUR(I,J),J=1,N)
0348      WRITE(LX,902)W,CTR
0349      900  FORMAT(1X,I5)
0350      901  FORMAT(1X,5(F9.3,1X))
0351      902  FORMAT(1X,2(F9.3,1X))
0352      TP=TP+TP2
0353      I=I+1
0354      RETURN
0355      END

```

FTH4 COMPILER: HP72060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00432 COMMON = 08447

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```

0356 SUBROUTINE RUNGE(PRNT,Y,DERY,NDIM,IHLF,MODEL,OUTP,AUX)
0357 C .....
0358 C
0359 C
0360 C
0361 C PURPOSE
0362 C TO SOLVE A SYSTEM OF FIRST ORDER ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL
0363 C EQUATIONS WITH GIVEN INITIAL VALUES
0364 C
0365 C USAGE
0366 C
0367 C CALL RUNGE (PARAMETER LIST)
0368 C PARAMETERS FCT AND OUTP REQUIRE AN EXTERNAL STATEMENT
0369 C
0370 C DESCRIPTION OF PARAMETERS
0371 C PRNT - AN INPUT AND OUTPUT VECTOR WITH DIMENSION GREATER
0372 C OR EQUAL TO 5, WHICH SPECIFIES THE PARAMETERS OF
0373 C THE INTERVAL AND OF ACCURACY AND WHICH SERVES FOR
0374 C COMMUNICATION BETWEEN OUTPUT SUBROUTINE (FURNISHED
0375 C BY THE USER) AND SUBROUTINE RUNGE. EXCEPT PRNT(5)
0376 C THE COMPONENTS ARE NOT DESTROYED BY SUBROUTINE
0377 C RUNGE AND THEY ARE
0378 C PRNT(1)- LOWER BOUND OF THE INTERVAL (INPUT)
0379 C PRNT(2)- UPPER BOUND OF THE INTERVAL (INPUT)
0380 C PRNT(3)- INITIAL INCREMENT OF THE INDEPENDENT VARIABLE
0381 C (INPUT)
0382 C PRNT(4)- UPPER ERROR BOUND (INPUT). IF ABSOLUTE ERROR IS
0383 C GREATER THAN PRNT(4), INCREMENT GETS HALVED.
0384 C IF INCREMENT IS LESS THAN PRNT(3) AND ABSOLUTE
0385 C ERROR LESS THAN PRNT(4)/50, INCREMENT GETS DOUBLED
0386 C THE USER MAY CHANGE PRNT(4) BY MEANS OF HIS
0387 C OUTPUT SUBROUTINE
0388 C PRNT(5)- NO INPUT PARAMETER. SUBROUTINE RUNGE INITIALIZES
0389 C PRNT(5)=0. IF THE USER WANTS TO TERMINATE
0390 C SUBROUTINE RUNGE AT ANY OUTPUT POINT, HE HAS TO
0391 C CHANGE PRNT(5) TO A NON-ZERO BY MEANS OF SUBROUTINE
0392 C OUTP. FURTHER COMPONENTS OF VECTOR PRNT ARE FEASIBLE
0393 C IF ITS DIMENSION IS DEFINED GREATER THAN 5.
0394 C HOWEVER SUBROUTINE RUNGE DOES NOT REQUIRE AND
0395 C CHANGE THEM. NEVERTHELESS THEY MAY BE USEFUL
0396 C FOR HANDING RESULT VALUES TO THE MAIN PROGRAM
0397 C WHICH ARE OBTAINED BY SPECIAL MANIPULATIONS WITH
0398 C WITH OUTPUT DATA IN SUBROUTINE OUTP.
0399 C Y - INPUT VECTOR OF INITIAL VALUES. (DESTROYED)
0400 C LATER ON Y IS THE RESULT VECTOR OF DEPENDENT
0401 C VARIABLES COMPUTED AT INTERMEDIATE POINTS X.
0402 C DERY - INPUT VECTOR OF ERROR WEIGHTS. (DESTROYED)
0403 C THE SUM OF ITS COMPONENTS MUST BE EQUAL TO 1.
0404 C LATER ON DERY IS THE VECTOR OF DERIVATIVES, WHICH
0405 C BELONG TO FUNCTION VALUES Y AT A POINT X.
0406 C NDIM - AN INPUT VALUE, WHICH SPECIFIES THE NUMBER OF
0407 C EQUATIONS IN THE SYSTEM.
0408 C IHLF - AN OUTPUT VALUE, WHICH SPECIFIES THE NUMBER OF
0409 C BISECTIONS OF THE INITIAL INCREMENT. IF IHLF GETS
0410 C GREATER THAN 10, SUBROUTINE RUNGE RETURNS WITH

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0411 C ERROR MESSAGE IHLF=11 INTO MAIN PROGRAM. ERROR  
 0412 C MESSAGE IHLF=12 OR IHLF=13 APPEARS IN CASE  
 0413 C PRNT(3)=0 OR IN CASE SIGN(PRN(3)) .NE.SIGN(PRNT(2))-  
 0414 C \*.PRNT(1) RESPECTIVELY.  
 0415 C FCT - THE NAME OF AN EXTERNAL SUBROUTINE USED. THIS  
 0416 C SUBROUTINE COMPUTES THE RIGHT HAND SIDES DERY OF  
 0417 C THE SYSTEM TO GIVEN VALUES X AND Y. ITS PARAMETER  
 0418 C LIST MUST BE X,Y,DERY. SUBROUTINE FCT SHOULD NOT  
 0419 C DESTROY X AND Y.  
 0420 C OUTP - THE NAME OF AN EXTERNAL OUTPUT SUBROUTINE USED.  
 0421 C ITS PARAMETER LIST MUST BE X,Y,DERY,IHLF,NDIH,PRNT.  
 0422 C NONE OF THESE PARAMETERS (EXCEPT IF NECESSARY,  
 0423 C PRNT(4),PRNT(5)...) SHOULD BE CHANGED BY  
 0424 C SUBROUTINE OUTP. IF PRNT(5) IS CHANGED TO NON-ZERO  
 0425 C RUNGE IS TERMINATED.  
 0426 C AUX - AN AUXILIARY STORAGE ARRAY WITH 8 ROWS AND NDIH  
 0427 C COLUMNS.  
 0428 C  
 0429 C

## REMARKS

0430 C THE PROCEDURE TERMINATES AND RETURNS TO CALLING PROGRAM, IF  
 0431 C (1) MORE THAN 10BISECTIONS OF THE INITIAL INCREMENT ARE  
 0432 C NECESSARY TO GET SATISFACTORY ACCURACY (IHLF=11)  
 0433 C (2) INITIAL INCREMENT IS EQUAL TO 0 OR HAS WRONG SIGN  
 0434 C (IHLF=12 OR 13)  
 0435 C (3) THE WHOLE INTEGRATION INTERVAL IS WORKED THROUGH,  
 0436 C (4) SUBROUTINE OUTP HAS CHANGED PRNT(5) TO NON-ZERO  
 0437 C  
 0438 C

## SUBROUTINES AND FUNCTION SUBPROGRAMS REQUIRED

0439 C THE EXTERNAL SUBROUTINES FCT AND OUTP MUST BE  
 0440 C FURNISHED BY THE USER  
 0441 C  
 0442 C

## METHOD

0443 C EVALUATION IS DONE BY MEANS OF FOURTH ORDER RUNGE-KUTTA  
 0444 C FORMULAE IN THE MODIFICATION DUE TO GILL. ACCURACY IS  
 0445 C TESTED COMPARING THE RESULTS OF THE PROCEDURE WITH SINGLE  
 0446 C AND DOUBLE INCREMENT.  
 0447 C SUBROUTINE RUNGE AUTOMATICALLY ADJUSTS THE INCREMENT DURING  
 0448 C THE WHOLE COMPUTATION BY HALVING OR DOUBLING. IF MORE THAN  
 0449 C 10 BISECTIONS OF THE INCREMENT ARE NECESSARY TO GET  
 0450 C SATISFACTORY ACCURACY, THE SUBROUTINE RETURNS WITH  
 0451 C ERROR MESSAGE IHLF=11 INTO MAIN PROGRAM.  
 0452 C TO GET FULL FLEXIBILITY IN OUTPUT, AND OUTPUT SUBROUTINE  
 0453 C MUST BE FURNISHED BY THE USER.  
 0454 C WILEY, NEW YORK/LONDON,1960.PP.110-120.  
 0455 C  
 0456 C  
 0457 C

0458 C  
 0459 C  
 0460 C  
 0461 C IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)  
 0462 C

0463 C DIMENSION Y(1),DERY(1),AUX(8,1),A(4),B(4),C(4),PRNT(1)  
 0464 C DO I=1,NDIH  
 0465 C 1 AUX(8,1)=.06666667\*DERY(1)

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```

0466 X=PRMT(1)
0467 XEND=PRMT(2)
0468 H=PRMT(3)
0469 PRMT(5)=0.
0470 CALL MODEL(X,Y,DERY)
0471 C
0472 C ERROR TEST
0473 IF(H*(XEND-X))38,37,2
0474 C
0475 C PREPARATIONS FOR RUNGE-KUTTA METHOD
0476 2 A(1)=.5
0477 A(2)=.2928932
0478 A(3)=1.707107
0479 A(4)=.1666667
0480 B(1)=2.
0481 B(2)=1.
0482 B(3)=1.
0483 B(4)=2.
0484 C(1)=.5
0485 C(2)=.2928932
0486 C(3)=1.707107
0487 C(4)=.5
0488 C
0489 C PREPARATIONS OF FIRST RUNGE-KUTTA STEP
0490 DO 3 I=1,NDIM
0491 AUX(1,I)=Y(I)
0492 AUX(2,I)=DERY(I)
0493 AUX(3,I)=0.
0494 3 AUX(6,I)=0.
0495 IREC=0
0496 H=H+H
0497 IHLF=-1
0498 ISTEP=0
0499 IEND=0
0500 C
0501 C
0502 C START OF A RUNGE-KUTTA STEP
0503 4 IF((X+H-XEND)*H)7,6,5
0504 5 H=XEND-X
0505 6 IEND=1
0506 C
0507 C RECORDING OF INITIAL VALUES OF THIS STEP
0508 7 CALL OUIP(X,Y,DERY,IREC,NDIM,PRMT)
0509 IF(PRMT(5))40,8,40
0510 8 ITEST=0
0511 9 ISTEP=ISTEP+1
0512 C
0513 C
0514 C START OF INNERMOST RUNGE-KUTTA LOOP
0515 J=1
0516 10 AJ=A(J)
0517 BJ=B(J)
0518 CJ=C(J)
0519 DO 11 I=1,NDIM
0520 R1=H*DERY(I)

```

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0521      R2=AJ*(R1-BJ*AUX(6,I))
0522      Y(I)=Y(I)+R2
0523      R2=R2+R2+R2
0524      11 AUX(6,I)=AUX(6,I)+R2-CJ*R1
0525      IF(J-4)12,15,15
0526      12 J=J+1
0527      IF(J-3)13,14,13
0528      13 X=X+.5*H
0529      14 CALL HODEL(X,Y,DERY)
0530      GOTO 10
0531      C      END OF INNERMOST RUNGE-KUTTA LOOP
0532      C
0533      C
0534      C      TEST OF ACCURACY
0535      15 IF(ITEST)16,16,20
0536      C
0537      C      IN CASE ITEST=0 THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY FOR TESTING OF ACCURACY
0538      16 DO 17 I=1,NDIM
0539      17 AUX(4,I)=Y(I)
0540      ITEST=1
0541      ISTEP=ISTEP+ISTEP-2
0542      18 IHLF=IHLF+1
0543      X=X-H
0544      H=.5*H
0545      DO 19 I=1,NDIM
0546      Y(I)=AUX(4,I)
0547      DERY(I)=AUX(2,I)
0548      19 AUX(6,I)=AUX(3,I)
0549      GOTO 9
0550      C
0551      C      IN CASE ITEST=1 TESTING OF ACCURACY IS POSSIBLE
0552      20 IKOD=ISTEP/2
0553      IF(ISTEP-IKOD-IKOD)21,23,21
0554      21 CALL HODEL(X,Y,DERY)
0555      DO 22 I=1,NDIM
0556      AUX(5,I)=Y(I)
0557      22 AUX(7,I)=DERY(I)
0558      GOTO 9
0559      C
0560      C      COMPUTATION OF TEST VALUE DELT
0561      23 DELT=0
0562      DO 24 I=1,NDIM
0563      24 DELT=DELT+AUX(8,I)*DABS(AUX(4,I)-Y(I))
0564      IF(DELT-PRMT(4))28,28,25
0565      C
0566      C      ERROR IS TOO GREAT
0567      25 IF(IHLF-10)26,36,36
0568      26 DO 27 I=1,NDIM
0569      27 AUX(4,I)=AUX(5,I)
0570      ISTEP=ISTEP+ISTEP-4
0571      X=X-H
0572      IEND=0
0573      GOTO 10
0574      C
0575      C      RESULT VALUES ARE GOOD

```

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```

0576 28 CALL HODEL(X,Y,DERY)
0577 DO 29 I=1,NDIM
0578 AUX(1,I)=Y(I)
0579 AUX(2,I)=DERY(I)
0580 AUX(3,I)=AUX(6,I)
0581 Y(I)=AUX(5,I)
0582 29 DERY(I)=AUX(7,I)
0583 CALL OUTP(X-H,Y,DERY,IHLF,NDIM,PRHT)
0584 IF(PRHT(5))40,30,40
0585 30 DO 31 I=1,NDIM
0586 Y(I)=AUX(1,I)
0587 31 DERY(I)=AUX(2,I)
0588 IREC=IHLF
0589 IF(IEND)32,32,39
0590 C
0591 C INCREMENT GETS DOUBLED
0592 32 IHLF=IHLF-1
0593 ISTEP=ISTEP/2
0594 H=H+H
0595 IF(IHLF)4,33,33
0596 33 IHOD=ISTEP/2
0597 IF(ISTEP-IHOD-IHOD)4,34,4
0598 34 IF(DELTA-.02)PRHT(4)35,35,4
0599 35 IHLF=IHLF-1
0600 ISTEP=ISTEP/2
0601 H=H+H
0602 GOTO 4
0603 C
0604 C
0605 C RETURNS TO CALLING PROGRAM
0606 36 IHLF=11
0607 CALL HODEL(X,Y,DERY)
0608 GOTO 39
0609 37 IHLF=12
0610 GOTO 39
0611 38 IHLF=13
0612 39 CALL OUTP(X,Y,DERY,IHLF,NDIM,PRHT)
0613 40 RETURN
0614 END

```

FTNA COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 01220 COMMON = 0000

G.2 - CONTROLLER MODEL

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0001 FTN4,X,L
0002 BLOCK-DATA MMH
0003 C
0004 C DYNAMIC STEP FEED CONTROL
0005 C ON LINE CONTROL OPTIMIZING FLOW TO 1ST AND 3RD
0006 C COMPARTMENTS.
0007 C
0008 C SUBROUTINES
0009 C 1.BAH-READS INPUT DATA FROM ONLINE FILE
0010 C 2.EXEC-REAL TIME EXEC. CALLS FOR H-P 1000 SYSTEM
0011 C 3.BOX-BOX COMPLEX, NON-LINEAR NUMERICAL OPTIKIZATION
0012 C 4.RUNGE-4TH ORDER RUNGE KUTTA INTEGRATION
0013 C 5.STEP1-OUTPUTS RESULTS TO FILE
0014 C 6.MODEL-RUNGE KUTTA REFERENCE MODEL
0015 C 7.OUTPUT-SENDS RUNGE KUTTA OUTPUT INTERVAL TO PRINT ROUTINE
0016 C 8.PRINT-PRINTS INTEGRATION RESULTS AT EACH INTEGRATION INT.
0017 C 9.RANDU-RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR
0018 C 10.LOCK-LOCKS PRINTER
0019 C 11.OPANY-OPENS H-P TYPE 2 FILES
0020 C 12.RDANY-READS H-P TYPE 2 FILES
0021 C 13.ERR-FILE ACCESS ERROR ROUTINE
0022 C 14.RNUM-H-P RESOURCE # ALLOCATION
0023 C
0024 C
0025 C IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0026 C COMMON /NAHR/ALPHA(3),TP,TP2,U2,U3,V1,LL,LU,Q,R,XRAS
0027 C COMMON /NAME/INTS,REALS,FALPH,HESSR,SEED,LKK
0028 C DIMENSION INTS(36),REALS(1000)
0029 C END

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FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101) D

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\*

BLOCK COMMON NAHR SIZE = 00035

BLOCK COMMON NAME SIZE = 03044

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0030      PROGRAM FEED9( ,201)
0031 C
0032 C MAIN PROGRAM
0033 C
0034 C VARIABLES
0035 C
0036 C      XNUM-INTEGRATION INTERVAL
0037 C      SETPT-SCOUR SETPOINT
0038 C      XRAS-RECYCLE CC
0039 C      XRO-COMPACTON RATIO
0040 C      V-COMPARTMENT VOLUME
0041 C      R-RECYCLE RATIO
0042 C      X1-KLSS COMPARTMENT #1
0043 C      X2-KLSS COMPARTMENT #2
0044 C      X3-KLSS COMPARTMENT #3
0045 C      Q-PLANT FLOW
0046 C      QR-RECYCLE FLOW
0047 C      ALPHA-INFLUENT FLOW FRACTION TO EACH COMPARTMENT
0048 C
0049      IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H,P-Z)
0050      COMMON /NARR/ALPHA(3),TP,TP2,V2,V3,V1,LL,LU,Q,R,XRAS
0051      COMMON /NAHE/INTS,REALS,FALPH,HESSR,SEED,LKK
0052      DIMENSION IP(5),DERY(3),YI(3),PRHT(5),AUX(8,3),ITIME(5)
0053      DIMENSION TITLE(40),INTS(36),REALS(1000),VALS(10,30),KEY(15)
0054      DIMENSION XTIME(5),NAMP(3),XOPT(3),IBUFR(6),DOPT(3),OO2(3)
0055      DIMENSION NAMB(3),IPRAM(5)
0056      EXTERNAL OUTP,MODEL
0057      EQUIVALENCE (REALS(1),VALS(1,1)),(INTS(1),KEY(1))
0058      EQUIVALENCE (IBUFR(1),DOPT(1)),(IBUFR(3),DOPT(2))
0059      EQUIVALENCE (IBUFR(5),DOPT(3))
0060      DATA NAMP/2HFE,2HED,2H9 /
0061 C
0062 C LU-TERMINAL
0063 C LL-OUTPUT DEVICE
0064 C IPRINT-PRINT OPTION
0065 C      =1 PRINT OPTIMIZATION SEARCH DETAILS
0066 C      =0 PRINT ONLY NECESSARY INFORMATION
0067 C LK-LOCK OPTION
0068 C      =1 LOCK OUTPUT DEVICE
0069 C      =0 UNLOCK OUTPUT DEVICE
0070 C
0071      CALL RHPAR(IP)
0072      LU=IP(1)
0073      LL=IP(2)
0074      IPRINT=IP(3)
0075      LK=IP(4)
0076      IST=IP(5)
0077      WRITE(LU,903)
0078      READ(LU,902)TITLE
0079      WRITE(LU,981)
0080      READ(LU,*)XNUM
0081      WRITE(LU,982)
0082      READ(LU,*)SETPT
0083 C
0084 C

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0085 C REAL TIME SCHEDULING
0086 C
0087 WRITE(LU,100)
0088 100 FORMAT(1X,"START TIME (HR. MIN. SEC.)")
0089 READ(LU,#)IHR,IMIN,ISEC
0090 WRITE(LU,101)
0091 101 FORMAT(1X,"PROGRAM CYCLE TIME(MIN)")
0092 READ(LU,#)INULT
0093 CALL EXEC(12,0,3,INULT,IHR,IMIN,ISEC,0)
0094 CALL RESS(KLASS)
0095 LKK=1
0096 IF(LKK.EQ.1.AND.IST.EQ.1)WRITE(LU,912)
0097 IF(LKK.EQ.1.AND.IST.EQ.1)READ(LU,#)(002(JJ),JJ=1,3)
0098 300 CALL EXEC(6,0,1)
0099 377 CONTINUE
0100 C
0101 IF(LK.EQ.1)CALL LOCK(LL,NAMP,NAMP,0)
0102 CALL EXEC(11,ITIME,IYEAR)
0103 XTIME(4)=ITIME(4)
0104 XTIME(3)=ITIME(3)
0105 XTIME(2)=ITIME(2)
0106 STIME=XTIME(4)*60.+XTIME(3)+XTIME(2)/60.
0107 IDAY=ITIME(5)
0108 IMIN=STIME
0109 981 FORMAT(1X,"INPUT INTEGRATION INTERVAL")
0110 982 FORMAT(1X,"INPUT SCOUR SETPOINT")
0111 C
0112 C INPUT DATA FROM ONLINE FILE
0113 CALL BAN(IX1,IX2,IX3,DUR,DQ,QRR,DOPT,IFLG,IRAS,IXI4)
0114 X1=IX1
0115 X12=IX12
0116 X13=IX13
0117 XRAS=IRAS
0118 XRR=XRAS/X13
0119 XOUR=DUR
0120 Q=DQ*60.
0121 QR=QRR*60.
0122 DO 400 I=1,3
0123 400 ALPHA(I)=DOPT(I)
0124 C
0125 V1=765.10
0126 V2=734.30
0127 V3=723.70
0128 C
0129 R=QR/Q
0130 C
0131 WRITE(LL,904)TITLE
0132 WRITE(LL,905)ITIME(4),ITIME(3),ITIME(2)
0133 WRITE(LL,940)(ALPHA(K),K=1,3)
0134 WRITE(LL,910)X1,X12,X13,Q,QR,R,V1,V2,V3,XRAS,XRR,IXI4
0135 C
0136 C CALCULATE ACTUAL SCOUR
0137 C
0138 SCACT=(XOUR/X13)*1000.DO
0139 C

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0140 C CALCULATE DESIRED SOLIDS IN THIRD TANK BASED ON SETPOINT SCOUR
0141 C
0142 XDES=(XOUR*1000.DO)/SETPT
0143 C
0144 WRITE(LL,931)XOUR,SCACT,SETPT,XDES
0145 WRITE(LL,977)XNUM,IHULT
0146 41 CONTINUE
0147 C
0148 C SET OPTIKIZATION
0149 C SEE BOX SUBROUTINE FOR PARAMETER DEFINITIONS
0150 C
0151 KEY15=1
0152 ERROR=0.
0153 ID=1
0154 10 IF(KEY15.EQ.1)CALL BOX(KEY15,LL,IPRINT,ALPHA)
0155 IF(KEY15.EQ.12)CALL BOX(KEY15,LL,IPRINT,ALPHA)
0156 INDEX=INTS(18)
0157 ALPHA(3)=VALS(1,INDEX)
0158 C
0159 C SET RUNGE KUTTA INTEGRATION
0160 C
0161 Y1(1)=X1
0162 Y1(2)=X12
0163 Y1(3)=X13
0164 TP=0.
0165 TP2=.2
0166 NDIR=3
0167 PRNT(1)=0.DO
0168 PRNT(2)=XNUM
0169 PRNT(3)=2.D-01
0170 PRNT(4)=1.D-02
0171 PRNT(5)=0.DO
0172 CALL RUNGE(PRNT,Y1,DERY,NDIR,IHLF,MODEL,OUTP,AUX)
0173 C
0174 C
0175 C ERROR/COST FUNCTION
0176 C
0177 X3=Y1(3)
0178 ERROR= (X3-XDES)**2/1000.
0179 REALS(372)=ERROR
0180 C
0181 CALL BOX(KEY15,LL,IPRINT,ALPHA)
0182 C
0183 IF(KEY15.GE.11)GO TO 200
0184 GO TO 10
0185 200 CONTINUE
0186 C
0187 C PRINT RESULTS
0188 C
0189 XOPT(3)=FALPH
0190 XOPT(1)=1.DO-XOPT(2)-XOPT(3)
0191 49 WRITE(LL,900)(XOPT(J),J=1,3)
0192 CALL EXEC(11,ITIME,IYEAR)
0193 XTIME(4)=ITIME(4)
0194 XTIME(3)=ITIME(3)

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0195      XTIME(2)=ITIME(2)
0196      FTIME=XTIME(4)*60.+XTIME(3)+XTIME(2)/60.
0197      TDIFF=FTIME-STIME
0198      WRITE(LL,946)X3
0199      WRITE(LL,930)TDIFF
0200      WRITE(LL,960)
0201      C
0202      IF(LK.EQ.1)CALL LOCK(LL,NAMP,NAMP,1)
0203      C CONVERT DOUBLE PRECISION TO REAL FOR STORAGE
0204      C
0205      KLSS1=X1
0206      DO 201 I=1,3
0207      201  DOPT(I)=XOPT(I)
0208      HLSS2=XI2
0209      KLSS3=XI3
0210      IRAS=XRAS
0211      MLSET=XDES
0212      HESS=MESSI
0213      OTDIF=TDIFF
0214      ITDIF=OTDIF*1000.
0215      OSETP=SETPT
0216      OXRQ=XRQ
0217      OSEED=SEED
0218      C
0219      C STORE RESULTS ON DISC FILE
0220      C
0221      CALL STEP1(IDAY,IHIN,MLSS1,MLSS2,MLSS3,OUR,MLSET,DOPT,OTDIF,
0222      )OSETP,HESS,IFLG,OQ,OXRQ,IRAS,OSEED)
0223      C
0224      LKK=LKK+1
0225      GO TO 300
0226      C
0227      C
0228      900  FORMAT(///,1X,"TANK DISTRIBUTION AFTER OPTIMIZATION= ",
0229      <3(F7.2,2X))
0230      902  FORMAT(40A2)
0231      903  FORMAT(1X,"INPUT TITLE",////)
0232      904  FORMAT("1",5X,40A2)
0233      905  FORMAT(//,1X,"PROGRAM START TIME= ",I4," HRS.",I4," MIN.",I4,
0234      (" SEC. ")
0235      910  FORMAT(1X,"      MLSS CONC.      TANK #1= ",F7.2,"mg/L",1X,
0236      )"TANK#2= ",F7.2,1X,"TANK#3= ",F7.2,/,1X,"PLANT FLOW= ",F7.2,1X,
0237      )"RECYCLE FLOW= ",F7.2,1X,"R.RATIO= ",F7.2,/,1X,"VOLUMES= ",3(F7.
0238      )2,1X),/,1X,"RECYCLE SOLIDS=",F7.2,"mg/L",
0239      )/,1X,"COMPACTION RATIO=",F7.2,/,1X,"MEASURED SOLIDS=",I5)
0240      911  FORMAT(///,1X,"PROGRAM FINISH TIME = ",I4," HRS.",I4," MIN.",
0241      <I4," SEC. ")
0242      912  FORMAT(1X," INPUT INITIAL ALPHAS")
0243      930  FORMAT(1X,"ELAPSED TIME TO RUN= ",F6.2," MINUTES")
0244      931  FORMAT(//,1X,"OUR= ",F6.3,1X,"mg/L-hr",/,
0245      <1X,"ACTUAL SCOUR= ",F6.3,1X,"mgD/qHLSS-hr",/,1X,"SETPOINT= "
0246      <F6.3,"mgD/mgSS-hr",/,1X,"DESIRED SOLIDS CONC.= ",F7.2,"mg/L")
0247      940  FORMAT(1X,"INITIAL TANK DISTRIBUTION= ",3(F4.2,1X))
0248      946  FORMAT(1X," FINAL SOLIDS SETPOINT=",F7.2)
0249      960  FORMAT("1")

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0250 977 FORMAT(1X,"INTEGRATION INT.=",F7.2,1X," PROGRAM INT.=",I5)  
0251 END

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 01914 COMMON = 00000

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0252     SUBROUTINE KODEL(T,YI,DERY)
0253     IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0254     C
0255     C RUNGE KUTTA KODEL SUBROUTINE
0256     C
0257     COMMON /KAMR/ALPHA(3),TP,TP2,V2,V3,V1,LL,LU,Q,R,XRAS
0258     DIMENSION YI(3),DERY(3)
0259     DERY(1)=((R*XRAS)-(1.D0      -ALPHA(3)+R)*YI(1))*Q/V1
0260     DERY(2)=((1.D0      -ALPHA(3)+R)*YI(1)-(1.D0-ALPHA(3)+R)*YI
0261     ) (2))*Q/V2
0262     DERY(3)=((1.D0-ALPHA(3)+R)*YI(2)-(1.D0+R)*YI(3))*Q/V3
0263     RETURN
0264     END

```

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\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00204 COMMON = 00000

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```
0265 SUBROUTINE OUTP(T,YI,DERY,IHLF,NDIK,PRHT)
0266 C
0267 C OUTPUT ROUTINE FOR RUNGE KUTTA
0268 C
0269 IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0270 COMMON /NAMR/ALPHA(3),TP,TP2,V2,V3,V1,LL,LU,Q,R,XRAS
0271 DIMENSION YI(1),DERY(1)
0272 IF(T-TP,GE,TP2)CALL PRINT(YI,DERY,T,NDIK)
0273 RETURN
0274 END
```

FTN4 COXPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00036 COMMON = 00000

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```
0275 SUBROUTINE PRINT(YI,DERY,T,NDIM)
0276 C
0277 C PRINT ROUTINE FOR RUNGE KUTTA
0278 C
0279 INPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0280 COMMON /NAME/ALPHA(3),TP,TP2,U2,U3,V1,LL,LU,Q,R,XRAS
0281 DIMENSION YI(1),DERY(1)
0282 TP=TP+TP2
0283 RETURN
0284 END
```

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\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* . PROGRAM = 00015 COMMON = 00000

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```

0285     SUBROUTINE RUNGE(PRMT,Y,DERY,NDIH,IHLF,MODEL,OUTP,AUX)
0286 C
0287 C SEE SUBROUTINE WRITEUP FROM APPENDIX G.1
0288 C .....
0289 C
0290 C
0291 C
0292     IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0293 C
0294     DIMENSION Y(1),DERY(1),AUX(8,1),A(4),B(4),C(4),PRMT(1)
0295     DO 1 I=1,NDIH
0296 1 AUX(8,I)=.06666667*DERY(I)
0297     X=PRMT(1)
0298     XEND=PRMT(2)
0299     H=PRMT(3)
0300     PRMT(5)=0.
0301     CALL MODEL(X,Y,DERY)
0302 C
0303 C     ERROR TEST
0304     IF(H*(XEND-X))38,37,2
0305 C
0306 C     PREPARATIONS FOR RUNGE-KUTTA METHOD
0307 2 A(1)=.5
0308     A(2)=.2928932
0309     A(3)=1.707107
0310     A(4)=.1666667
0311     B(1)=2.
0312     B(2)=1.
0313     B(3)=1.
0314     B(4)=2.
0315     C(1)=.5
0316     C(2)=.2928932
0317     C(3)=1.707107
0318     C(4)=.5
0319 C
0320 C     PREPARATIONS OF FIRST RUNGE-KUTTA STEP
0321     DO 3 I=1,NDIH
0322     AUX(1,I)=Y(I)
0323     AUX(2,I)=DERY(I)
0324     AUX(3,I)=0.
0325 3 AUX(6,I)=0.
0326     IREC=0
0327     H=H+H
0328     IHLF=-1
0329     ISTEP=0
0330     IEND=0
0331 C
0332 C
0333 C     START OF A RUNGE-KUTTA STEP
0334 4 IF((X+H-XEND)*H)7,6,5
0335 5 H=XEND-X
0336 6 IEND=1
0337 C
0338 C     RECORDING OF INITIAL VALUES OF THIS STEP
0339 7 CALL OUTP(X,Y,DERY,IREC,NDIH,PRMT)

```

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```

0340      IF(PRNT(5))40,8,40
0341      8 ITEST=0
0342      9 ISTEP=ISTEP+1
0343      C
0344      C
0345      C      START OF INNERMOST RUNGE-KUTTA LOOP
0346      J=1
0347      10 AJ=A(J)
0348      BJ=B(J)
0349      CJ=C(J)
0350      DO 11 I=1,NDIM
0351      R1=H*DERY(I)
0352      R2=AJ*(R1-BJ*AUX(6,I))
0353      Y(I)=Y(I)+R2
0354      R2=R2+R2
0355      11 AUX(6,I)=AUX(6,I)+R2-CJ*R1
0356      IF(J-4)12,15,15
0357      12 J=J+1
0358      IF(J-3)13,14,13
0359      13 X=X+.5*H
0360      14 CALL MODEL(X,Y,DERY)
0361      GOTO 18
0362      C      END OF INNERMOST RUNGE-KUTTA LOOP
0363      C
0364      C
0365      C      TEST OF ACCURACY
0366      15 IF(ITEST)16,16,20
0367      C
0368      C      IN CASE ITEST=0 THERE IS NO POSSIBILITY FOR TESTING OF ACCURACY
0369      16 DO 17 I=1,NDIM
0370      17 AUX(4,I)=Y(I)
0371      ITEST=1
0372      ISTEP=ISTEP+ISTEP-2
0373      18 IHLF=IHLF+1
0374      X=X-H
0375      H=.5*H
0376      DO 19 I=1,NDIM
0377      Y(I)=AUX(1,I)
0378      DERY(I)=AUX(2,I)
0379      19 AUX(6,I)=AUX(3,I)
0380      GOTO 9
0381      C
0382      C      IN CASE ITEST=1 TESTING OF ACCURACY IS POSSIBLE
0383      20 IMOD=ISTEP/2
0384      IF(ISTEP-IMOD-IMOD)21,23,21
0385      21 CALL MODEL(X,Y,DERY)
0386      DO 22 I=1,NDIM
0387      AUX(5,I)=Y(I)
0388      22 AUX(7,I)=DERY(I)
0389      GOTO 9
0390      C
0391      C      COMPUTATION OF TEST VALUE DELT
0392      23 DELT=0.
0393      DO 24 I=1,NDIM
0394      24 DELT=DELT+AUX(8,I)*DABS(AUX(4,I)-Y(I))

```

3  
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0395     IF(DELTA-PRNT(4))28,28,25
0396     C
0397     C   ERROR IS TOO GREAT
0398     25 IF(IHLF-10)28,36,36
0399     26 DO 27 I=1,NDIM
0400     27 AUX(4,I)=AUX(5,I)
0401     ISTEP=ISTEP+ISTEP-4
0402     X=X-H
0403     IEND=0
0404     GOTO 18
0405     C
0406     C   RESULT VALUES ARE GOOD
0407     28 CALL MODEL(X,Y,DERY)
0408     DO 29 I=1,NDIM
0409     AUX(1,I)=Y(I)
0410     AUX(2,I)=DERY(I)
0411     AUX(3,I)=AUX(6,I)
0412     Y(I)=AUX(5,I)
0413     29 DERY(I)=AUX(7,I)
0414     CALL OUTP(X-H,Y,DERY,IHLF,NDIM,PRMT)
0415     IF(PRMT(5))40,30,40
0416     30 DO 31 I=1,NDIM
0417     Y(I)=AUX(1,I)
0418     31 DERY(I)=AUX(2,I)
0419     IREC=IHLF
0420     IF(IEND)32,32,39
0421     C
0422     C   INCREMENT GETS DOUBLED
0423     32 IHLF=IHLF-1
0424     ISTEP=ISTEP/2
0425     H=H+H
0426     IF(IHLF)4,33,33
0427     33 IMOD=ISTEP/2
0428     IF(ISTEP-IMOD-IMOD)4,34,4
0429     34 IF(DELTA-.02*PRMT(4))35,35,4
0430     35 IHLF=IHLF-1
0431     ISTEP=ISTEP/2
0432     H=H+H
0433     GOTO 4
0434     C
0435     C
0436     C   RETURNS TO CALLING PROGRAM
0437     36 IHLF=11
0438     CALL MODEL(X,Y,DERY)
0439     GOTO 39
0440     37 IHLF=12
0441     GOTO 39
0442     38 IHLF=13
0443     39 CALL OUTP(X,Y,DERY,IHLF,NDIM,PRMT)
0444     40 RETURN
0445     END

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0446      SUBROUTINE BOX(KEY15,LL,IPRINT,ALPH)
0447 C
0448 C  MULTI VARIABLE OPTIMIZATION-FIVE VARIABLES OR LESS
0449 C  FUNCTION ICON DETERMINES IF A CONSTRAINT VIOLATION HAS OCCURRED
0450 C
0451 C
0452 C  RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR SUBROUTINE INCLUDED
0453 C
0454 C  INITIAL VALUES , STARTING POINTS , AND ERROR ARE PUT INTO THIS
0455 C  SUBROUTINE
0456 C
0457 C  NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS FROM CALLING PROGRAM
0458 C  1.- INDEPENDENT VARIABLES ARE PUT INTO VALS ARRAY
0459 C  2.- OBJECTIVE ERROR FUNCTION PUT IS ASSIGNED TO REALS(372)
0460 C  3.- KEY15 PROGRAM CONTROL PARAMETER
0461 C      a)KEY15=1 START FROM RANDOM BEGINNING
0462 C      b)KEY15=10 LEAVE SUBROUTINE
0463 C
0464 C  CONSTRAINTS
0465 C      a)EXPLICIT-ARE ASSIGNED IN CSTR ARRAY
0466 C      b)IMPLICIT-INCLUDED IN MAIN PROGRAM ie IF IMPLICIT CONSTRAINT
0467 C          VIOLATION DETECTED ADD ONE TO KEY15 CONTROL
0468 C          PARAMETER
0469 C  FUNCTION IFIN DETERMINES IF THE FINISH CONDITION IS SATISFIED
0470 C  ALPHY =RATIO OF PROJECTION DISTANCE
0471 C  CSTR=ARRAY CONTAINING CONSTRAINTS
0472 C  ERROR=VARIABLE TO BE MINIMIZED
0473 C  INDEX=NUMBER OF REJECTED POINT
0474 C  ITERN=MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS BEFORE TERMINATION
0475 C  N=NUMBER OF VARIABLES
0476 C  M=NUMBER OF REQUIRED POINTS .
0477 C  MIN=MINIMUM ABSOLUTE ERROR FOR TERMINATION-
0478 C  MIN2=MINIMUM VARIANCE OF COST VALUES FOR TERMINATION
0479 C  XIX=SEED FOR RANDOM NUMBER GENERATOR
0480 C  VINTR=ARRAY CONTAINING CENTROID POINTS
0481 C  THE ARRAY KEY CONTAINS 15 SPARE INTEGER LOCATIONS
0482 C  IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0483 C  INTEGER TITLE(20),XIX
0484 C  DOUBLE PRECISION MIN,MIN2
0485 C  COMMON /NAME/INTS,REALS,FALPH,MESSR,SEED,LKK
0486 C  DIMENSION INTS(36),REALS(1000),ALPH(3)
0487 C  DIMENSION VALS(10,30),CSTR(10,2),COST(36),SVALS(10),VINTR(10),
0488 C  1KEY(15),DATA1(200),DATA2(200)
0489 C  EQUIVALENCE (REALS(1),VALS(1,1)),(REALS(301),COST(1)),(REALS(331),
0490 C  1SVALS(1)),(REALS(341),VINTR(1)),(REALS(351),CSTR(1,1)),(REALS(371),
0491 C  2,MIN),(REALS(372),ERROR),(REALS(373),Y),(REALS(374),NORST),
0492 C  3(REALS(375),ALPHY),(REALS(376),FACTOR),(REALS(377),MIN2),
0493 C  4(REALS(401),DATA1(1)),(REALS(601),DATA2(1))
0494 C  EQUIVALENCE (INTS(1),KEY(1)),(INTS(16),N),(INTS(17),M),(INTS(18),
0495 C  1INDEX),(INTS(19),ITERH),(INTS(20),ITER),(INTS(21),XIX),(INTS(22),
0496 C  2IRUN),(INTS(23),NUM),(INTS(24),1STUCK)
0497 C  GOT0:16,265,42,45,105,70,190,200,216,200,270),KEY15
0498 C.. INITIALIZE THE PROGRAM
0499 10 DO 15 I=1,36
0500 15 INTS(I)=0

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0501      DO 20 I=1,1000
0502 20    REALS(I)=0.00
0503      ISEED=17
0504      SEED=ISEED
0505      XIX=ISEED
0506      INDEX=1
0507      ITER=1
0508      IRUN=1
0509      ALPHY =1.300
0510      C.. SPECIFY THE FINISH CONDITION
0511      C JUMP4=1 FOR SINGLE MINIMUM? JUMP4=2 FOR VARIANCE OF COST VALUE
0512      C JUMP4=3 FOR OTHER TYPES
0513      JUMP4=2
0514      C.. READ NUMBER OF VARIABLES
0515      C.. SPECIFY THE NUMBER OF VARIABLES
0516      C FOR TWO COMPARTMENT OPTIMIZATION N=1
0517      C FOR THREE COMPARTMENT OPTIMIZATION N=2
0518      C
0519      N=1
0520      C.. SPECIFY THE NUMBER OF POINTS
0521      M=N*2
0522      IF(N.EQ.1) M=3
0523      OFACT=1./FLOAT(M-1)
0524      FACTOR=DBLE(OFACT)
0525      C.. SPECIFY THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS
0526      ITERM=150
0527      C.. SPECIFY THE MAXIMUM ERROR
0528      MIN=.100
0529      MIN2=MIN**2
0530      C.. SPECIFY THE CONSTRAINTS
0531      C CSTR(I,1)'S ARE THE EXPLICIT LOWER CONSTRAINTS
0532      C CSTR(I,2)'S ARE THE EXPLICIT UPPER CONSTRAINTS
0533      CSTR(1,1)=0.000
0534      CSTR(1,2)=1.000
0535      C.. SPECIFY THE STARTING LOCATIONS
0536      VALS(1,1)=ALPH(3)
0537      C THE STARTING LOCATION IS ASSUMED TO SATISFY THE CONSTRAINTS
0538      C.. WRITE THE HEADINGS
0539      WRITE(LL,1040)
0540 1040  FORMAT(///," MULTIVARIABLE OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUE-SUPERBOX ",/)
0541 30    WRITE(LL,1070)
0542 1070  FORMAT(" ",26X,"CONSTRAINTS",/," VARIABLE",13X,"LOWER",14X,
0543 1"UPPER")
0544      DO 40 I=1,N
0545 40    WRITE(LL,1080) I,(CSTR(I,J),J=1,2)
0546 1080  FORMAT(1H,15,11X,F10.5,9X,F10.5)
0547      WRITE(LL,1090) N,M,MIN,MIN2,JUMP4,XIX,LKK
0548 1090  FORMAT(" NUMBER OF VARIABLES=",11X,13,/, " NUMBER OF VERTICES =",
0549 110X,13,/, " MINIMUM ABSOLUTE ERROR=",16X,D 9.4,/, " MINIMUM VARIAN
0550 2CE OF ERROR =",1X,D 9.4,/, " FINISH CRITERIA =",15X,12,/, " XIX =",
0551 422X,17,/, " LLD =",26X,12)
0552      KEY15=3
0553      RETURN
0554 42    COST(INDEX)-ERROR
0555      WRITE(LL,1100)

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0556 1100 FORMAT(//,IX,"USER SUPPLIED STARTING POINT",//)
0557 WRITE(LL,1170)
0558 WRITE(LL,1180)
0559 WRITE(LL,1160) (VALS(I,INDEX),I=1,N)
0560 WRITE(LL,1190) COST(INDEX)
0561 JUMP2=ICON(JUMP5)
0562 IF(JUMP2-1) 55,45,45
0563 45 WRITE(LL,1105)
0564 1105 FORMAT(" THE USER SUPPLIED STARTING POINT DOES NOT SATISF THE
0565 STRAINTS. A RANDOM POINT WILL BE SUBSTITUTED.")
0566 50 INDEX=0
0567 55 WRITE(LL,1110)
0568 1110 FORMAT(" RANDOMLY GENERATED POINTS")
0569 WRITE(LL,1170)
0570 WRITE(LL,1180)
0571 60 INDEX=INDEX+1
0572 70 CONTINUE
0573 C.. CALCULATE N-1 STARTING POINTS
0574 DO 100 J=1,N
0575 CALL RANDU(XIX,IY,YFL)
0576 Y=YFL
0577 XIX=IY
0578 IF(LKK.NE.1)GO TO 499
0579 VALS(J,INDEX)=(CSTR(J,2)-CSTR(J,1))*Y+CSTR(J,1)
0580 GO TO 498
0581 499 VALS(J,INDEX)=.1D0*Y*VALS(J,1)+VALS(J,1)
0582 IF(VALS(J,1).GE.9.D0)VALS(J,INDEX)=(CSTR(J,2)-CSTR(J,1))*Y+CSTR
0583 (J,1)
0584 IF(VALS(J,1).LE.1.D0)VALS(J,INDEX)=(CSTR(J,2)-CSTR(J,1))*Y+CSTR
0585 (J,1)
0586 498 CONTINUE
0587 100 CONTINUE
0588 JUMP2=ICON(JUMP5)
0589 IF(JUMP2.EQ.1) GO TO 70
0590 KEY15=5
0591 RETURN
0592 -105 COST(INDEX)=ERROR
0593 WRITE(LL,1160) (VALS(I,INDEX),I=1,N)
0594 WRITE(LL,1190) COST(INDEX)
0595 IF(N.GT.5) WRITE(LL,1120)
0596 1120 FORMAT("
0597 1
0598 2-----")
0599 IF(N-INDEX) 110,110,60
0600 110 IF(N.GT.5) WRITE(LL,1130)
0601 1130 FORMAT(25X,2HX6,18X,2HX7,18X,2HX8,18X,2HX9,18X,3HX10)
0602 IF(IPRINT.EQ.1)WRITE(LL,1134)
0603 1134 FORMAT(//," SEARCH BEGINING ",//)
0604 GO TO 140
0605 120 ITER=ITER+1
0606 COST(INDEX)=ERROR
0607 IF(IPRINT.EQ.1)WRITE(LL,1160) (VALS(I,INDEX),I=1,N)
0608 IF(IPRINT.EQ.1)WRITE(LL,1190) COST(INDEX)
0609 IF(N.GT.5) WRITE(LL,1120)
0610 C.. CHECK FOR TERMINAL CONDITIONS

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0611     JUMP3=IFIN(JUMP4)
0612     GO TO (130,230),JUMP3
0613 C.. CHECK ITERATION NUMBER
0614 130 IF(ITER.GE.ITERM) GO TO 220
0615 C.. FIND WORST VALUE
0616 140 WORST=COST(1)
0617     INDEX=1
0618     DO 150 I=2,M
0619     IF(WORST.GT.COST(I)) GO TO 150
0620     WORST=COST(I)
0621     INDEX=I
0622 150 CONTINUE
0623 C.. INITILIZE ARRAY AND CALCULATE NEW VALS
0624     ISTUCK=0
0625     DO 160 I=1,N
0626 160 SVALS(I)=0.000
0627     DO 170 I=1,N
0628     DO 170 J=1,N
0629 170 SVALS(I)=SVALS(I)+VALS(I,J)
0630     DO 180 I=1,N
0631     VINTR(I)=FACTOR*(SVALS(I)-VALS(I,INDEX))
0632 180 VALS(I,INDEX)=ALPHY*(VINTR(I)-VALS(I,INDEX))+VINTR(I)
0633 C.. CHECK TO SEE IF CONSTRAINTS ARE VIOLATED
0634     JUMP2=ICON(JUMPS)
0635     IF(JUMP2.EQ.1) GO TO 200
0636     KEY15=7
0637     RETURN
0638 190 IF(ERROR.LE.COST(INDEX)) GO TO 120
0639 C.. NO IMPROVEMENT—MOVE HALFWAY BACK TO THE CENTROID
0640     ITER=ITER+1
0641     IF(IPRINT.EQ.1)WRITE(LL,1132)
0642 1132 FORMAT(* NO IMPROVEMENT*,/)
0643 200 DO 210 I=1,N
0644 210 VALS(I,INDEX)=0.500*(VALS(I,INDEX)+VINTR(I))
0645     ISTUCK=ISTUCK+1
0646     IF(ISTUCK-50) 215,215,217
0647 215 JUMP2=ICON(JUMPS)
0648     IF(JUMP2.EQ.1) GO TO 200
0649     KEY15=9
0650     RETURN
0651 216 IF(ITER.GE.ITERM) GO TO 220
0652     GO TO 190
0653 217 WRITE(LL,1135) ISTUCK
0654     MESSR=2
0655 1135 FORMAT(* THE OPTIMIZATION IS APPARENTLY STUCK. ISTUCK =*,I3)
0656     GO TO 240
0657 220 WRITE(LL,1140)
0658 1140 FORMAT(1H,*,* THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS HAS BEEN EXCEEDED*)
0659     MESSR=1
0660     GO TO 240
0661 230 WRITE(LL,1150)
0662     MESSR=0
0663 1150 FORMAT(1H,*,* THE OPTIMIZATION HAS TERMINATED NORMALLY*)
0664 1160 FORMAT(1X,5D20.6,/,11X,5D20.6 )
0665 240 WRITE(LL,1170)

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0666 1170 FORMAT(14X,2HX1,18X,2HX2,18X,2HX3,18X,2HX4,18X,2HX5)
0667 WRITE(LL,1180)
0668 1180 FORMAT(1H,127X,4HCOST)
0669 DO 250 I=1,N
0670 WRITE(LL,1160) (VALS(J,I),J=1,N)
0671 WRITE(LL,1190) COST(I)
0672 250 IF(N.GT.5) WRITE(LL,1120)
0673 IF(N.GT.5) WRITE(LL,1130)
0674 1190 FORMAT(1H,116X,D15.5)
0675 WRITE(LL,1200) ITER
0676 1200 FORMAT(1H,16ITERATION COUNT=,I5)
0677 IRUN=IRUN-1
0678 C., FIND THE LOWEST VALUE OF COST AND PRINT OUT THE VALS
0679 INDEX=1
0680 DO 260 I=2,N
0681 260 IF(COST(INDEX).GT.COST(I)) INDEX=I
0682 WRITE(LL,1210) INDEX
0683 WRITE(LL,1170)
0684 WRITE(LL,1180)
0685 WRITE(LL,1160) (VALS(I,INDEX),I=1,N)
0686 FALPH =VALS(1,INDEX)
0687 WRITE(LL,1190) COST(INDEX)
0688 IF(N.GT.5) WRITE(LL,1130)
0689 1210 FORMAT(" THE VALUE OF INDEX FOR LOWEST COST = ",I2,/, " OPTIMAL
0690 1VALUES ARE")
0691 IF(IRUN.LE.0) GO TO 270
0692 WRITE(LL,1120)
0693 WRITE(LL,1220) IRUN
0694 1220 FORMAT(" RESTARTING OPTIMIZATION FROM COMPLETELY RANDOM BEGINNING
0695 1FROM SUPER BOX", " IRUN=",I3)
0696 ITER =1
0697 GO TO 50
0698 265 CONTINUE
0699 WRITE(LL,1120)
0700 ITER=1
0701 WRITE(LL,1230)
0702 1230 FORMAT(" RESTARTING OPTIMIZATION FROM COMPLETELY RANDOM BEGINNING
0703 1FROM HP ")
0704 GO TO 50
0705 270 CONTINUE
0706 KEY15=11
0707 WRITE(LL,1120)
0708 RETURN
0709 END

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FTN4 COMPILER: HP92066-16092 REV. 2061 (791161)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 02646 COMMON = 00000

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0710      FUNCTION ICON(JUMPS)
0711 C.. FUNCTION ICON DETERMINES IF A CONSTRAINT VIOLATION HAS OCCURRED
0712 C' ICON=1 IF THE CONSTRAINT HAS BEEN VIOLATED
0713      IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0714      DIMENSION INTS(36),REALS(1000)
0715      DIMENSION VALS(10,30),CSTR(10,2)
0716      COMMON /NAME/INTS,REALS,FALPH,NESSR,SEED,LKK
0717      EQUIVALENCE (REALS(1),VALS(1,1)),(REALS(351),CSTR(1,1))
0718      EQUIVALENCE (INTS(16),N),(INTS(18),INDEX)
0719      ICON=0
0720      DO 10 I=1,N
0721      IF(VALS(I,INDEX).LT.CSTR(I,1)) ICON=1
0722      IF(VALS(I,INDEX).GT.CSTR(I,2)) ICON=1
0723      LZ=55
0724 10  IF(ICON.EQ.1)WRITE(LZ,966)
0725 900 FORMAT(1X,"EXPLICIT CONSTRAINT VIOLATED")
0726      RETURN
0727      END

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FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00113 COMMON = 00000

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0728      FUNCTION IFIN(JUMP4)
0729 C.. FUNCTION IFIN DETERMINES IF THE FINISH CONDITION IS SATISFIED
0730 C   IFIN=2 IF THE FINISH CRITERIA HAS BEEN SATISFIED
0731 C   IFIN =1 OTHERWISE
0732      IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION(A-H,P-Z)
0733      DOUBLE PRECISION MIN,MIN2
0734      DIMENSION INTS(36),REALS(1000)
0735      DIMENSION COST(30),KEY(15)
0736      COMMON /NAME/ INTS,REALS,FALPH,MESSR,SEED,LNK
0737      EQUIVALENCE (REALS(301),COST(1)),(REALS(371),MIN),(INTS(1),KEY(1))
0738      1,(INTS(17),M),(INTS(18),INDEX),(REALS(377),MIN2)
0739      GO TO (100,200,300),JUMP4
0740 100   IF(COST(INDEX).LT.MIN) GO TO 120
0741      IFIN=1
0742      RETURN
0743 120   IFIN=2
0744      RETURN
0745 200   S1=0.
0746      S2=J.
0747      DO 220 I=1,M
0748      S1=S1+COST(I)
0749 220   S2=S2+COST(I)**2
0750      V=(S2-S1**2/FLOAT(M))/FLOAT(M-1)
0751      LZ=55
0752 D    WRITE(LZ,900)V
0753 900   FORMAT(9GX,"COMPLEX VARIANCE=",D10.4)
0754      IF(V.LT.MIN2) GO TO 230
0755      IFIN=1
0756      RETURN
0757 230   IFIN=2
0758      RETURN
0759 300   CONTINUE
0760 C.. USER SUPPLIED FINISH CONDITION
0761      IFIN=1
0762      RETURN
0763      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2061 (791161)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00184 COMMON = 60000

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```
0764     SUBROUTINE RANDU(XIX,IY,YFL)
0765 C
0766 C RANDOM # GENERATOR (VALUES ARE FROM 0 TO 1)
0767     IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,P-Z)
0768     INTEGER XIX
0769     IY=XIX*131
0770     IF(IY)1,2,2
0771     1 IY=IY+32767*1
0772     2 YFL=IY
0773     YFL=YFL*43.05176D-05
0774     RETURN
0775     END
```

FTH4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2001 (791181)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00643 COMMON = 00000



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```

0776      SUBROUTINE LOCK(IL,NAMP,NAKS,ILL)
0777 C
0778 C THIS SUBROUTINE WILL LOCK OR RELEASE AN INPUT/OUTPUT DEVICE TO THE
0779 C CALLING PROGRAM. IF AN ERROR OCCURS THE PROGRAM SOURCE, TIME, AND ERROR
0780 C CODE IS PRINTED.
0781 C
0782 C PARAMETER LIST
0783 C      IL-LIN# OF INPUT/OUTPUT DEVICE
0784 C      NAMP-CALLING PROGRAM NAME
0785 C      NAKS-CALLING SUBROUTINE NAME
0786 C      ILL-LOCK OR UNLOCK FLAG(0=LOCK,1=UNLOCK)
0787 C      IT-TIME ARRAY
0788 C      IOPTN-LURQ CONTROL PARAMETER
0789 C      NOLU-# OF DEVICES
0790 C      LURQ-RTE-4 LIBRARY SUBROUTINE(PG.X-II RTE-4 MANUAL)
0791 C      ABREG-HP-SUBROUTINE(PG.IV-5 RTE-4 MANUAL)
0792 C      IY-YEAR
0793 C
0794      DIMENSION NAMP(3), IT(5), NAKS(3)
0795      IF(ILL.EQ.0)IOPTN=40001B
0796      IF(ILL.EQ.1)IOPTN=40000B
0797      NOLU=1
0798      CALL LURQ(IOPTN,IL,NOLU)
0799      GO TO 10
0800      GO TO 20

```

GO TO?

\*\*LOCK \*\*WARNING 35 DETECTED AT LINE 0800 COLUMN 11

```

0801 10  CALL ABREG(IA,IB)
0802      CALL EXEC(11,IT,IY)
0803      WRITE(1,900)
0804      WRITE(1,910)
0805      WRITE(1,920)IA,IL
0806      WRITE(1,930)IT(5),IT(4),IT(3),IT(2)
0807      WRITE(1,940)NAMP,NAKS
0808      WRITE(1,950)
0809 20  CONTINUE
0810 900  FORMAT('1')
0811 910  FORMAT(1X,99('*'),/,45X,"LOCK ERROR",/,99('*'),/,/)
0812 920  FORMAT(30X,"A-REGISTER CONTENTS=",15," LU=",15)
0813 930  FORMAT(30X,"TIME(DAY,HR.,MIN.,SEC.)=" A17)
0814 940  FORMAT(30X,"FROM PROGRAM ",3A2," SUBROUTINE ",3A2)
0815 950  FORMAT(1X,99('*'),"1")
0816      RETURN
0817      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92660-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\*0001 WARNIN.S 1# NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00224 COMMON = 00000

PAGE 0023 FTH. 2:29 PM WED., 9 SEP., 1981

```

0818      SUBROUTINE BAK(MLSS1,MLSS2,MLSS3,OUR,DA,RASQ,ALPHA,IFLG,IRAS,
0819      (MLSS4)
0820 C
0821 C THIS OPENS ONLINE DATA FILE , READS LAST RECORD , RETURNS WITH ---
0822 C      1-MLSS 1ST REACTOR (mg/L)
0823 C      2-MLSS 2ND REACTOR (mg/L)
0824 C      3-MLSS 3RD REACTOR (mg/L)
0825 C      4-OUR 3RD REACTOR(mg/L-hr)
0826 C      5-RAS FLOW (L/min.)
0827 C      6-ALPHA(1)
0828 C      7-ALPHA(2)
0829 C      8-ALPHA(3)
0830 C      9-ERROR FLAG - BSH - ERROR (=0)
0831 C     10-RECYCLE SOLIDS(mg/L)
0832      DIMENSION ALPHA(3),IDCB(144),NAME(3),IBUF(57),NAMF(3)
0833      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(53),X1),(IBUF(21),X2),(IBUF(23),X3)
0834      EQUIVALENCE (IBUF(15),X4),(IBUF(33),X8)
0835      DATA NAMF/2HON,2HLI,2HW /,NAME/2H ,2H ,2H /
0836      IFLG=0
0837      CALL OPANY(NAME,0,NAMF,6,IFLG,IDCB,1)
0838      IF(IFLG.EQ.0)GO TO 100
0839      IFLG=9
0840      GO TO 1000
0841 100  CALL RDANY(NAME,NAMF,IDCB,1,IFLG,IBUF,57,2)
0842      IF(IFLG.EQ.3)GO TO 105
0843      IFLG=9
0844      CALL CLOSE(IDCB)
0845      GO TO 1000
0846 105  IREC=IBUF(1)
0847      CALL RDANY(NAME,NAMF,IDCB,IREC,IFLG,IBUF,57,3)
0848      IF(IFLG.EQ.0)GO TO 110
0849      IFLG=9
0850      CALL CLOSE(IDCB)
0851      GO TO 1000
0852 110  CALL CLOSE(IDCB)
0853      MLSS1=IBUF(37)
0854      MLSS2=IBUF(38)
0855      MLSS3=INT(X8+.5)
0856      MLSS4=IBUF(57)
0857      IRAS=IBUF(40)
0858      OUR=X1
0859      QA=X2
0860      RASQ=X3
0861      ALPHA(1)=FLOAT(IBUF(55))/100.0
0862      ALPHA(2)=FLOAT(IBUF(56))/100.1
0863      ALPHA(3)=X4
0864 C     WRITE(6,206)(ALPHA(J),J=1,3),MLSS1,MLSS2,MLSS3,OUR,QA,RASQ
0865 200  FORMAT(1X,"BAK DEBUG",/,1X,9(E12.4,1X))
0866 1000  RETURN
0867      END

```

FTHA COMPILER: HP9206G-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

PAGE 0025 FTH. 2:29 PM WED., 9 SEP., 1981

```

0868      SUBROUTINE STEP1(IDAY,IMIN,MLSS1,MLSS2,MLSS3,OUR,MLSET,ALPHA,
0869      )TIME,SCOUR,HSS,IFLG,QQ,OXRQ,IRAS,SEED)
0870 C
0871 C THIS WRITES TO DISC FILE "STEPX" THE FOLLOWING
0872 C      1-MLSS-1ST REACTOR
0873 C      2-MLSS-2ND REACTOR
0874 C      3-MLSS-3RD REACTOR
0875 C      4-ALPHA(1,2,3)
0876 C      5-ELAPSED TIME
0877 C      6-SCOUR SETPOINT
0878 C      7-DESIRED MLSS IN THIRD REACTOR
0879 C      8-OUR 3RD REACTOR
0880 C      9-OPTIMIZATION MESSAGE CODE
0881 C     10-ACTUAL SCOUR
0882 C     11-PLANT FLOW
0883 C     12-COMPACTION RATIO
0884 C     13-RECYCLE SOLIDS
0885 C
0886 C     CREATION --- CR,STEPX:LY:23:2:195:70-----
0887 C     RECORD 1-WORD 1 CONTAINS LAST WORD WRITTEN TO
0888 C     IF ERROR OCCURS WHEN WRITING TO FILE IFLG=?
0889 C     MAXIMUM RECORDS=355
0890 C     DIMENSION ALPHA(3),IDCB(144),NAME(3),NAMF(3),IBUF(70)
0891 C     DATA NAME/2H ,2H ,2H /,NAMF/2HST,2HEP,2HX /
0892 C     CALL DPANY(NAME,2HLY,NAMF,G,IFLG,IDCB,1)
0893 C     IF(IFLG.NE.0)GO TO 1030
0894 C     CALL RDANY(NAME,NAMF,IDCB,1,IFLG,IBUF,70,2)
0895 C     IF(IFLG.NE.0)GO TO 1000
0896 C     IREC=IBUF(1)
0897 C     IREC=IREC+1
0898 C     IF(IREC.GE.999)IREC=5
0899 C     ASCOU=(OUR/MLSS3)*1000.
0900 C     XMIN=IMIN/60.
0901 C     LX=53
0902 C     WRITE(LX,20)IDAY,XMIN,MLSS1,MLSS2,MLSS3,OUR,MLSET,ALPHA(1),
0903 C     )ALPHA(2),ALPHA(3),TIME,SCOUR,HSS,ASCOU,QQ,OXRQ,IRAS,SEED
0904 C     CALL ZERO(IBUF,70)
0905 C     CALL CODE
0906 C     WRITE(IBUF,20)IDAY,XMIN,MLSS1,MLSS2,MLSS3,OUR,MLSET,ALPHA(1),
0907 C     )ALPHA(2),ALPHA(3),TIME,SCOUR,HSS,ASCOU,QQ,OXRQ,IRAS,SEED
0908 20  FORMAT(1X,I3,1X,F4.1,1X,I5,2X,I5,2X,I5,2X,F5.1,2X,I5,4X,F5.3,2X,
0909 C     )F5.3,2X,F5.3,3X,F6.2,2X,F6.2,2X,I2,2X,F6.2,2X,F6.2,2X,F6.2,
0910 C     )2X,I5,1X,F6.1)
0911 C     CALL WRITF(IDCB,IERR,IBUF,70,IREC)
0912 C     IF(IERR.LT.0)WRITE(1,25)IERR,IREC
0913 25  FORMAT(1X,"ERROR " ,15," TRYING TO WRITE TO REC# " ,15,/,1X
0914 C     )," IN FILE FEEDX PROGRAM      CALL L.YUST!!!!!!!!!!")
0915 C     IF(IERR.LT.0)GO TO 1000
0916 C     CALL ZERO(IBUF,70)
0917 C     IBUF(1)=IREC
0918 C     NUM=1
0919 C     CALL WRITF(IDCB,IERR,IBUF,70,1)
0920 C     IF(IERR.LT.0)WRITE(1,25)IERR,NUM
0921 C     IF(IERR.LT.0)GO TO 1000
0922 C     CALL CLOSE(IDCB)

```

PAGE 0026 STEP1 2:29 PM WED., 9 SEP., 1981

```
0923      GO TO 500
0924 1000 CALL CLOSE(IDC8)
0925      IFLG=9
0926 500  RETURN
0927      END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: H29266G-16092 REV: 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00656 CONXON = 0000

PAGE 0027 FTN. 2:27 PM WED., 9 SEP., 1981

```

0928      SUBROUTINE OPANY(NAMP,ISEC,NAHF,IRN,IFLAG,IDCB1,IPOS)
0929      C
0930      C THIS SUBROUTINE OPENS ANY TYPE 2 FILE NON-EXCLUSIVELY.
0931      C AN ERROR FLAG WILL BE USED TO CHECK IF THE FILE HAS BEEN OPENED
0932      C PROPERLY. IF AN ACCESS ERROR OCCURS SUBROUTINE ERR WILL BE CALLED.
0933      C A CHECK ON THE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IS USED IF ANOTHER PROGRAM
0934      C IS USING THE FILE WITH THE COOPERATION OF OTHER PROGRAMS IN THE
0935      C SYSTEM. THE FILE WILL THEN BE LOCKED LOCALLY TO CALLING PROGRAM. THE
0936      C RESOURCE NUMBER MUST EVENTUALLY BE RELEASED.
0937      C
0938      C PARAMETER LIST
0939      C      NAMP-PROGRAM CALLING SUBROUTINE
0940      C      NAHS-SUBROUTINE OPANY
0941      C      NAHF-FILE TO BE OPENED
0942      C      ISEC-SECURITY CODE
0943      C      IRN-RESOURCE NUMBER
0944      C      IDCB1-DATA CONTROL BLOCK
0945      C      IERR-EXEC CALL ERROR RETURN
0946      C      ICODE,IOPTR-OCTAL CONTROL WORDS
0947      C      IFLAG=-1, ACCESS ERROR FROM SUBROUTINE ERR
0948      C      =0, OK
0949      C      ==-2, RN LOCK ERROR
0950      C      IPOS-PROGRAM LINE SOURCE LOCATOR
0951      C
0952      DIMENSION IDCB1(144),ITIME(5),IYEAR(1),NAHF(3),NAMP(3),NAHS(3)
0953      DATA NAHS/2HDP,2HAN,2HY /
0954      ICODE=C40062B
0955      IF(IRN.EQ.0)GO TO 10
0956      L=0
0957      CALL RHUR(ICODE,IRN,L)
0958      IF(L.EQ.9)IFLAG=-2
0959      IOPTR=C00663B
0960      IFLAG=0
0961      CALL OPEN(IDCB1,IERR,NAHF,IOPTR,ISEC)
0962      IF(IERR)30,40,40
0963      30 CONTINUE
0964      CALL ERR(NAHF,NAMP,NAHS,IERR,IFLAG,IPOS)
0965      40 CONTINUE
0966      RETURN
0967      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: H292660-16092 REV. 2061 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00680 CONXON = 00000

PAGE 0028 FTN. 2:29 PM WED., 9 SEP 1981

```

0968      SUBROUTINE RDANY(NAMP,NAHF,IDCB1,NJN,IFLAG,IBUF,IL,IPOS)
0969 C
0970 C THIS SUBROUTINE READS A RECORD FROM ANY TYPE 2 DISC FILE.
0971 C THE RECORD CONTENTS ARE RETURNED IN THE ARRAY IBUF WHICH
0972 C ARE LEN RECORDS IN LENGTH. ASSUME THAT THE TYPE 2 FILE HAS
0973 C BEEN PREVIOUSLY OPENED NON-EXCLUSIVELY. IF THE ERROR FLAG
0974 C =-12, AN END OF FILE WAS DETECTED. A RETURN FLAG WILL BE USED
0975 C TO CHECK IF THERE WAS A FILE ACCESS ERROR. IF SO SUBROUTINE
0976 C ERR WILL BE CALLED.
0977 C
0978 C PARAMETER LIST
0979 C      NAMP-PROGRAM CALLING SUBROUTINE
0980 C      NAHF-FILE TO BE READ
0981 C      NAHS-SUBROUTINE RDANY
0982 C      IDCB1-DATA CONTROL BLOCK
0983 C      IERR-EXEC CALL ERROR RETURN
0984 C      IL-RECORD LENGTH
0985 C      NJN-RECORD NUMBER
0986 C      IFLAG=-1, FILE READ ACCESS ERROR
0987 C           =-12, END OF FILE REACHED
0988 C           =0, OK
0989 C      I-DISC ACCESS ERROR I. D.
0990 C      IPOS-ERROR SOURCE LOCATOR
0991 C
0992 C      DIMENSION IDCB1(144),IBUF(2),NAMP(3),NAHF(3),NAHS(3)
0993 C      DATA NAHS/2HRD,2HAN,2HY /
0994 C      IFLAG=0
0995 C      CALL READF(IDCB1,IERR,IBUF,IL,LEN,NJN)
0996 C      IF(IERR.EQ.-12)IFLAG=-12
0997 C      IF(IERR)IG,20,20
0998 10  CALL ERR(NAHF,NAMP,NAHS,IERR,IFLAG,IPOS)
0999 20  CONTINUE
1000      RETURN
1001      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: H292666-16092 REV. 2661 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00053 COMMON = 00000

PAGE 0029 FTN. 2:29 PM WED., 9 SEP., 1981

```
1002     SUBROUTINE ZERO(IBUF,N)
1003     DIMENSION IBUF(1)
1004     DO 100 I=1,N
1005     100 IBUF(I)=2H
1006     RETURN
1007     END
```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92060-16092 REV. 2061 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00028      COMMON = 00000

PAGE 0030 FTH. 2:27 PM WED., 9 SEP., 1981

```

1008      SUBROUTINE ERR(NAHF,NAHP,NAHS,IERR,IFLAG,IPOS)
1009      C
1010      C THIS SUBROUTINE WILL SEND AN ERROR MESSAGE TO THE LINE
1011      C PRINTER INDICATING THAT THE DISC ACCESS HAS NOT OCCURRED.
1012      C THE ACCESS FILE NAME,ERROR CODE,MAIN PROGRAM NAME,DISC ACCESS #
1013      C AND TIME WILL BE PRINTED. IF LINE PRINTER IS DOWN WRITE
1014      C INSTEAD TO LU1.
1015      C
1016      C PARAMETER LIST
1017      C      NAHP-MAIN PROGRAM CALLING SUBROUTINE
1018      C      NAHS-SUBROUTINE CALLING ERR
1019      C      NAHF-FILE TO BE OPENED
1020      C      IFLAG-ERROR FLAG
1021      C      ITIME-TIME CLOCK ARRAY
1022      C      IERR-EXEC CALL ERROR RETURN
1023      C      IPOS-ERROR SOURCE LOCATOR
1024      C
1025      DIMENSION NAHF(3),NAHS(3),NAHP(3),ITIME(5),IYEAR(1)
1026      IFLAG=-1
1027      LU=6
1028      CALL EXEC(11,ITIME,IYEAR)
1029      CALL STATS(68,IF,IEQS)
1030      IF(IF.EQ.0) GO TO 965
1031      LU=1
1032      905 WRITE(LU,900)
1033      WRITE(LU,910)
1034      WRITE(LU,920)IERR,IPOS,NAHF
1035      WRITE(LU,930)ITIME(5),ITIME(4),ITIME(3),ITIME(2),NAHP,NAHS
1036      WRITE(LU,940)
1037      900 FORMAT("1")
1038      910 FORMAT(1X,90("1"),/,35X,"DISC ACCESS ERROR(ERR)",/,99("1"),/)
1039      920 FORMAT(35X,"ERROR CODE=",I4," LINE LOCATOR=",I4," DISC FILE ",3A
1040      (2)
1041      930 FORMAT(35X,"TIME(DAY,HR.,MIN.,SEC.)=",4(I7),/,35X,"PROGRAM ",
1042      (3A2," SUBROUTINE ",3A2)
1043      940 FORMAT(1X,90("1"),/)
1044      1000 RETURN
1045      END

```

FTNA COMPILER: H792066-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00224 COMMON = 00000



PAGE 0431 FTH. 2:27 PM WED., 9 SEP., 1981.

```

1046      SUBROUTINE RNRQ(ICODE,IRN,L)
1047      C
1048      C THIS SUBROUTINE ATTEMPTS TO LOCK A RESOURCE INDICATED BY "IRN"
1049      C IF L=1 THEN CURRENT RESOURCE # AND STATUS IS WRITTEN TO THE
1050      C SYSTEM CONSOLE.
1051      C
1052      C
1053      CALL RNRQ(ICODE,IRN,ISTAT)
1054      GO TO 101
1055      IF(L.EQ.1)WRITE(1,100)IRN,ISTAT

      IF(1)
      *RNJH *WARNING 35 DETECTED AT LINE 1055 COLUMN 09

1056      100  FORMAT(" RESOURCE #=",I7,/, " STATUS RETURN WORD=",I3)
1057      GO TO 130
1058      101  WRITE(1,120)ISTAT
1059      120  FORMAT(1X,"ERROR IN RNRQ LOCK IN OPANY SUB. ISTAT=",I3)
1060      L=9
1061      130  RETURN
1062      END

```

FTH4 COMPILER: HP92066-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\*0001 WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00093 COMMON = 00000

PAGE 0032 FTH. 2:29 PM WED., 9 SEP., 1981

```
1063 SUBROUTINE RESS(KLASS)
1064 DIMENSION IUCB(144),IBUF(128),NAME(3),NAMEF(3)
1065 C
1066 C
1067 C THIS SUBROUTINE OPENS THE HEADER FILE AND OBTAINS THE 17 TH
1068 C CLASS # ( WORD 17).
1069 C
1070 C
1071 C DATA NAME/2HSM,2HTC,2HA /,NAMEF/2HSH,2HEA,2HOR/
1072 C CALL OPANY(NAME,2HSH,NAMEF,0,IFG,IUCB,1)
1073 C IF(IFG.NE.0)STOP
1074 C CALL RDANY(NAME,NAMEF,IUCB,1,IFG,IBUF,128,2)
1075 C IF(IFG.NE.0)CALL CLOSE(IUCB)
1076 C IF(IFG.NE.0)STOP
1077 C KLASS=IBUF(17)+120000B
1078 C CALL CLOSE(IUCB)
1079 C RETURN
1080 C END
```

FTH4 COMPILER: HP92066-16092 REV. 2661 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00346 COMMON = 00000

## G.3 - UWTAUS

PAGE 0001 FTN. 3:46 PM WED., 9 SEP., 1981

```

0001 FTH4,L
0002 PROGRAM KLAS
0003 DIMENSION X(100),Y(100),SCRAT(1000),IP(5),XP(1600),YP(1600)
0004 DIMENSION TH(3),SIGNS(3),DIFF(3),DUMHY(40)
0005 COMMON X ,YZERO,LL,CS,RR
0006 EXTERNAL MODEL
0007 CALL RHPAR(IP)
0008 LU=IP(1)
0009 LL=IP(2)
0010 IF(LL.EQ.0)LL=6
0011 C
0012 C THIS PROGRAM READS DATA COLLECTED FROM PROGRAM KLA AND OBTAINS
0013 C THE BEST ESTIMATE OF KLA.
0014 C TH(1)=XLA IN MG/L/MIN
0015 C RR = RESP. RATE IN mg L min
0016 C CS= DO SATURATION POINT
0017 C
0018 IF(IP(1).EQ.0)LU=1
0019 WRITE(LU,300)
0020 300 FORMAT(1X,"ON WHICH LU DOES DATA RESIDE IN ?")
0021 READ(LU,*)IDAT
0022 WRITE(LU,301)
0023 301 FORMAT(1X,"WHICH DO DATA DOF=1 DOR =2 ?")
0024 READ(LU,*)IDEN
0025 IF(IDAT.EQ.4.OR.IDAT.EQ.5)IDEN=1
0026 NP=1
0027 WRITE(LU,100)
0028 100 FORMAT(" ENTER NOB + STARTING TIME OF ANALYSIS (HR,MIN,SEC",
0029 &" PLUS INCREMENT")
0030 READ(LU,*)N,XX1,XX2,XX3,INC
0031 TIME1= XX1*60+XX2+ XX3/60
0032 C
0033 READ(IDAT,99)DUMHY
0034 WRITE(LU,98)DUMHY
0035 99 FORMAT(40A2)
0036 98 FORMAT(10X,40A2)
0037 YP(1)=0
0038 ICOU=1
0039 XP(1)=0.
0040 DO 200 I=1,N
0041 IF(IDAT.EQ.4.OR.IDAT.EQ.5)READ(IDAT,*)XI2,XI3,XI4,DOF
0042 IF(IDAT.EQ.8)READ(IDAT,*)I1,XI2,XI3,XI4,IC,TH,AFL,DOF,DOR,TH,Q,
0043 &R,0
0044 TIME2= XI2*60+XI3+ XI4/60
0045 IF(TIME2.LT.TIME1)GO TO 200
0046 IF(TIME2.EQ.TIME1.AND.IDEN.EQ.1)YP(1)=DOF
0047 IF(TIME2.EQ.TIME1.AND.IDEN.EQ.2)YP(1)=DOR
0048 IF(TIME2.EQ.TIME1)GO TO 200
0049 ICOU=ICOU+1
0050 XP(ICOU)=TIME2-TIME1
0051 IF(IDEN.EQ.1)YP(ICOU)=DOF
0052 IF(IDEN.EQ.2)YP(ICOU)=DOR
0053 200 CONTINUE
0054 C
0055 C

```

PAGE 0002 KLAS 3:17 PM FRI., 11 SEP., 1981

```

0056      ICGUNT=0
0057      DO 333 I=1,ICGU,INC
0058      ICGUNT=ICGUNT+1
0059      X(ICGUNT)=XP(I)
0060      333 Y(ICGUNT)=YP(I)
0061      C
0062      C PRINT DATA
0063      C
0064      WRITE(LL,98)DUMMY
0065      WRITE(LL,9997)
0066      9997 FORMAT(10X,"      I      X(I)      Y(I)")
0067      DO 600 I=1,ICGUNT
0068      WRITE(LL,9998)I,X(I),Y(I)
0069      9998 FORMAT(10X,17,2(F9.2,1X))
0070      600 CONTINUE
0071      C
0072      C PREPARE FOR UWAHUS
0073      C
0074      740 WRITE(LU,71)
0075      71  FORMAT(1X," ENTER      TH(1),INITIAL DO CONC,CS AND",
0076      *" RESP RATE IN mg/L/min")
0077      READ(LU,8)TH(1),YZERO,CS,RR
0078      C
0079      C CALL UWAHUS
0080      C
0081      780 SIGNS(1)=1.
0082      SIGNS(2)=-1.
0083      SIGNS(3)=1.
0084      DIFF(1)=.01
0085      DIFF(2)=.01
0086      DIFF(3)=.01
0087      EPS1=1.0E-6
0088      EPS2=1.1E-6
0089      CALL UWAHUS(1,MODEL,ICGUNT,Y,NP,TH,DIFF,SIGNS,EPS1,EPS2,
0090      615,.01,10.,SCRAT,LL)
0091      END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92066-16692 REV. 2001 (791161)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 09456 COMMON = 00207

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0092      SUBROUTINE HODEL (HPROB,TH,F,NOB,NP)
0093      COMMON X,YZERO,LL,CS,RR
0094      DIMENSION TH(1),F(1),X(160)
0095      A=TH(1)*CS-RR
0096      B=-TH(1)
0097      DO 10 I=1,NOB
0098 C      WRITE(LL,9996)TH(1),TH(2),TH(3),A1,B1,YZERO,X(I),NOB,NP
0099 C9996 FORNAT(7(F8.3,1X),2I7)
0100      F(I)=(A/B)*((EXP(B*X(I)))*(1+B/A*YZERO))-1)
0101 C      F(I)=(TH(2)*TH(1)-R)/TH(1)*(1.0-EXP(-TH(1)*X(I)))
0102 C      WRITE(LL,9990)F(I)
0103      10 CONTINUE
0104 9990 FORNAT(16X,F8.3)
0105      RETURN
0106      END

```

FTNA COMPILER: H292666-16692 REV. 2001 (791161)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 601E7 COMMON = 012E7

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0107 SUBROUTINE UWHAS(NPROB,MODEL,NOB,Y,NP,TH,DIFF,SIGNS,EPS1,EPS2,
0108 1 HIT,FLAM,FNU,SCRAT,LL)
0109 DIMENSION SCRAT(1)
0110 IA=1
0111 IB=IA+NP
0112 IC=IB+N
0113 ID=IC+NP
0114 IE=ID+NP
0115 IF=IE+NP
0116 IC=IF+NOB
0117 IH=IC+NOB
0118 II = IH + NP * NOB
0119 IJ = IH
0120 CALL HAUS9(NPROB,MODEL,NOB,Y,NP,TH,DIFF,SIGNS,EPS1,EPS2,HIT
0121 1 ,FLAM,FNU,SCRAT(IA), SCRAT(IB), SCRAT(IC), SCRAT(ID),
0122 2 SCRAT(IE), SCRAT(IF), SCRAT(IC), SCRAT(IH), SCRAT(II),
0123 3 SCRAT(IJ),LL)
0124 RETURN
0125 END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92066-16692 REV. 2661 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 66139 COMMON = 66666

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0126 SUBROUTINE HAUS9(NPRBO, NOBEL, NBO, Y, NQ, TH, DIFZ, SIGNS, EP1S, EP2S,
0127 1MIT, FLAH, FNU, Q, P, E, PHI, TB, F, R, A, D, DELZ, LL)
0128 C
0129 C
0130 C
0131 C DIMENSION TH(NQ), DIFZ(NQ), SIGNS(NQ), Y(NBO)
0132 C DIMENSION Q(NQ), P(NQ), E(NQ), PHI(NQ), TB(NQ)
0133 C DIMENSION F(NBO), R(NBO)
0134 C DIMENSION A(NQ,NQ), D(NQ,NQ), DELZ(NBO,NQ)
0135 C
0136 C
0137 C
0138 C
0139 C DIMENSION TH(1), DIFZ(1), SIGNS(1), Y(1), Q(1), P(1), E(1),
0140 1 PHI(1), TB(1), F(1), R(1), A(1), D(1), DELZ(1)
0141 C ACOS(X) = ATAN(SQRT(1.0/XX*2 - 1.0))
0142 C NP = NQ
0143 C NPRBO = NPRBO
0144 C NOB = NBO
0145 C EPS1 = EP1S
0146 C EPS2 = EP2S
0147 C NPSQ = NP * NP
0148 C NSCRAC = 5*NP*NPSQ + 2*NOB*NP*NOB
0149 C WRITE(LL,1000) NPRBO, NOB, NP, NSCRAC
0150 C WRITE(LL,1001)
0151 C CALL GASS6(1, NP, TH, TEMP, TMEP, LL)
0152 C WRITE(LL,1002)
0153 C CALL GASS6(1, NP, DIFZ, TEMP, TMEP, LL)
0154 C IF(MIN1(NP-1,50-NP,NOB-NP,HIT-1,999-HIT))99,15,15
0155 15 IF(FNU-1.0)99, 99, 16
0156 16 CONTINUE
0157 C DO 19 I=1, NP
0158 C TEMP = ABS(DIFZ(I))
0159 C IF(MIN1(1.0-TEMP, ABS(TH(I))))99, 99, 19
0160 19 CONTINUE
0161 C GA = FLAH
0162 C HIT = 1
0163 C LAOS = 0.
0164 C IF(EPS1) 5,70,70
0165 5 EPS1 = 0
0166 70 SSQ = 0
0167 C CALL NOBEL(NPRBO, TH, F, NOB, NP)
0168 C DO 90 I = 1, NOB
0169 C R(I) = Y(I) - F(I)
0170 90 SSQ=SSQ+R(I)*R(I)
0171 C WRITE(LL,1003)SSQ
0172 C
0173 C
0174 C
0175 100 CA = GA / FNU
0176 C INTCHT = 0
0177 C WRITE(LL,1004)HIT
0178 101 JS = 1 - NOB
0179 C DO 136 J=1, NP
0180 C TEMP = TH(J)

```

BEGIN ITERATION

```

0181 P(J)=DIFZ(J)*TH(J)
0182 TH(J)= TH(J)+P(J)
0183 Q(J)=C
0184 JS = JS + NOB
0185 CALL KODEL(NPROB, TH, DELZ(JS), NOB, NP)
0186 IJ = JS-1
0187 DO 120 I = 1, NOB
0188 IJ = IJ + 1
0189 DELZ(IJ) = DELZ(IJ) - F(I)
0190 120 Q(J) = Q(J) + DELZ(IJ) * R(I)
0191 Q(J)= Q(J)/P(J)
0192 C Q=XT*R (STEEPEST DESCENT)
0193 130 TH(J) = TEMP
0194 IF(LAOS) 131,131,414
0195 131 DO 150 I = 1, NP
0196 DO 151 J=1,I
0197 SUM = 0
0198 KJ = NOB*(J-1)
0199 KI = NOB*(I-1)
0200 DO 160 K = 1, NOB
0201 KI = KI + 1
0202 KJ = KJ + 1
0203 160 SUM = SUM + DELZ(KI) * DELZ(KJ)
0204 TEMP= SUM/(P(I)*P(J))
0205 JI = J + NP*(I-1)
0206 D(JI) = TEMP
0207 IJ = I + NP*(J-1)
0208 151 D(IJ) = TEMP
0209 150 E(I) = SQRT(D(JI))
0210 666 CONTINUE
0211 DO 153 I = 1, NP
0212 IJ = I-NP
0213 DO 153 J=1,I
0214 IJ = IJ + NP
0215 A(IJ) = D(IJ) / (E(I)*E(J))
0216 JI = J + NP*(I-1)
0217 153 A(JI) = A(IJ)
0218 C A= SCALED MOMENT MATRIX
0219 II = - NP
0220 DO 155 I=1,NP
0221 P(I)=Q(I)/E(I)
0222 PHI(I)=P(I)
0223 II = NP + 1 + II
0224 155 A(II) = A(II) + GA
0225 C
0226 I=1
0227 CALL MATIN(A, NP, P, I, DET)
0228 C P/E = CORRECTION VECTOR
0229 STEP=1.0
0230 SUM1=C.
0231 SUM2=J.
0232 SUM3=C.
0233 DO 231 I=1,NP
0234 SUM1=P(I)*PHI(I)+SUM1
0235 SUM2=P(I)*P(I)+SUM2

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0236      SUM3= PHI(I) * PHI(I) + SUM3
0237 231  PHI(I) = P(I)
0238      TEMP = SUM1/SQRT(SUM2*SUM3)
0239      TEMP = ANINH(TEMP, 1.0)
0240      TEMP = 57.275*ACOS(TEMP)
0241      WRITE(LL,1041) DET, TEMP
0242 170  DO 226 I = 1, NP
0243      P(I) = PHI(I) * STEP / E(I)
0244      TB(I) = TH(I) + P(I)
0245 220  CONTINUE
0246      WRITE(LL,7000)
0247 7000  FORMAT(30HTEST POINT PARAMETER VALUES )
0248      WRITE(LL,2006) (TB(I), I = 1, NP)
0249      DO 221 I = 1, NP
0250      IF(SIGN(S(I)) 221, 221) 222
0251 222  IF(SIGN(1.6,TH(I))*SIGN(1.6,TB(I))) 663, 221, 221
0252 221  CONTINUE
0253      SUMB=0
0254      CALL MODEL(NPROB, TB, F, NOB, NP)
0255      DO 230 I=1,NOB
0256      R(I)=Y(I)-F(I)
0257 230  SUMB=SUMB+R(I)*R(I)
0258      WRITE(LL,1043)SUMB
0259      IF(SUMB - (1.6+EPS1)*SSQ) 662, 662, 663
0260 663  IF( ANINH(TEMP-30.0, GA) ) 665, 665, 664
0261 665  STEP=STEP/2.0
0262      INTCHT = INTCHT + 1
0263      IF(INTCHT - 36) 170, 2700, 2700
0264 664  GA=GA*FNU
0265      INTCHT = INTCHT + 1
0266      IF(INTCHT - 36) 666, 2700, 2700
0267 662  WRITE(LL,1007)
0268      DO 669 I=1,NP
0269 669  TH(I)=TB(I)
0270      CALL GASSG(1, NP, TH, TEMP, TEMP,LL)
0271      WRITE(LL,1040) GA, SUMB
0272      IF(EPS2) 227,229,225
0273 229  IF(EPS1) 270,270,265
0274 225  DO 240 I = 1, NP
0275      IF(ABS(P(I))/(1.E-20+ABS(TH(I))))-EPS2) 240, 240, 241
0276 241  IF(EPS1) 270,270,265
0277 240  CONTINUE
0278      WRITE(LL,1009)EPS2
0279      GO TO 280
0280 265  IF(ABS(SUMB - SSQ) - EPS1*SSQ) 266, 266, 270
0281 266  WRITE(LL,1010) EPS1
0282      GO TO 280
0283 270  SSQ=SUMB
0284      NIT=NIT+1
0285      IF(NIT - NIT) 100, 100, 280
0286 2700 WRITE(LL,2710)
0287 2710 FORMAT(/115H**** THE SUM OF SQUARES CANNOT BE REDUCED TO THE SUM
0288      10F SQUARES AT THE END OF THE LAST ITERATION - ITERATING STOPS /)
0289 C
0290 C

```

END ITERATION

```

0291 C
0292 280 WRITE(LL,1011)
0293 WRITE(LL,2001) (F(I), I = 1, NOB)
0294 WRITE(LL,1012)
0295 WRITE(LL,2001) (R(I), I = 1, NOB)
0296 WRITE(LL,1017)
0297 1017 FORMAT(////, * X PRIME-X MATRIX*)
0298 CALL GASSG(4, NP, TEMP, TEMP, D, LL)
0299 SSQ=SQB
0300 IDF=NOB-NP
0301 WRITE(LL,1015)
0302 I=J
0303 CALL NATA(D, NP, P, I, DET)
0304 DO 7692 I=1, NP
0305 II = I + NP*(I-1)
0306 7692 E(I) = SQRT(D(II))
0307 DO 340 I=1, NP
0308 JI = I + NP*(I-1) - 1
0309 IJ = I + NP*(I-2)
0310 DO 340 J = I, NP
0311 JI = JI + 1
0312 A(JI) = D(JI) / (E(I)*E(J))
0313 IJ = IJ + NP
0314 340 A(IJ) = A(JI)
0315 CALL GASSG(3, NP, TEMP, TEMP, A, LL)
0316 WRITE(LL,1016)
0317 CALL GASSG(1, NP, E, TEMP, TEMP, LL)
0318 IF(IDF) 341, 410, 341
0319 341 SDEV = SSQ / IDF
0320 WRITE(LL,1014) SDEV, IDF
0321 SDEV = SQRT(SDEV)
0322 DO 391 I=1, NP
0323 P(I)=TH(I)+2.0*E(I)*SDEV
0324 391 TB(I)=TH(I)-2.0*E(I)*SDEV
0325 WRITE(LL,1039)
0326 CALL GASSG(2, NP, TB, P, TEMP, LL)
0327 LAGS = 1
0328 GO TO 101
0329 414 DO 415 K = 1, NOB
0330 TEMP = G
0331 DO 420 I=1, NP
0332 DO 420 J=1, NP
0333 ISUB = K+NOB*(I-1)
0334 DEBUG1 = DELZ(ISUB)
0335 C DEBUG1 = DELZ(K + NOB*(I-1))
0336 ISUB = K+NOB*(J-1)
0337 DEBUG2 = DELZ(ISUB)
0338 C DEBUG2 = DELZ(K + NOB*(J-1))
0339 IJ = I + NP*(J-1)
0340 DEBUG3 = D(IJ)/(DIFZ(I)*TH(I)*DIFZ(J)*TH(J))
0341 420 TEMP = TEMP + DEBUG1 * DEBUG2 * DEBUG3
0342 TEMP = 2.0*SQRT(TEMP)*SDEV
0343 R(K)=F(K)+TEMP
0344 415 F(K)=F(K)-TEMP
0345 WRITE(LL,1008)

```

```

0346      IE=0
0347      DO 425 I=1,NDB,5
0348      IE=IE+5
0349      IF(NDB-IE) 430,435,435
0350      430 IE=NDB
0351      435 WRITE(11,2001) (R(J), J = 1, IE)
0352      425 WRITE(11,2006) (F(J), J = 1, IE)
0353      410 WRITE(11,1033) NPROB
0354      RETURN
0355      99 WRITE(11,1034)
0356      GO TO 410
0357      1000 FORMAT(38HMINON-LINEAR ESTIMATION, PROBLEM NUMBER 13, // 15,
0358      1 14H OBSERVATIONS, 15, 11H PARAMETERS 17, 17H SCRATCH REQUIRED)
0359      1001 FORMAT(/25HINITIAL PARAMETER VALUES )
0360      1002 FORMAT(/54HPROPORTIONS USED IN CALCULATING DIFFERENCE QUOTIENTS )
0361      1003 FORMAT(/25HINITIAL SUM OF SQUARES = E12.4)
0362      1004 FORMAT(/////45X,13HITERATION NO. 14)
0363      1007 FORMAT(/32HPARAMETER VALUES VIA REGRESSION )
0364      1008 FORMAT(/////54HAPPROXIMATE CONFIDENCE LIMITS FOR EACH FUNCTION VAL
0365      10E )
0366      1009 FORMAT(/62HITERATION STOPS - RELATIVE CHANGE IN EACH PARAMETER LE
0367      15S THAN E12.4)
0368      1010 FORMAT(/62HITERATION STOPS - RELATIVE CHANGE IN SUM OF SQUARES LE
0369      15S THAN E12.4)
0370      1011 FORMAT(22HFINAL FUNCTION VALUES )
0371      1012 FORMAT(/////10HRESIDUALS )
0372      1014 FORMAT(//24HVARIANCE OF RESIDUALS = ,E12.4,1H,14,
0373      120H DEGREES OF FREEDOM )
0374      1015 FORMAT(/////19HOCORRELATION MATRIX )
0375      1016 FORMAT(/////21HONORMALIZING ELEMENTS )
0376      1033 FORMAT(//19HEND OF PROBLEM NO. 13)
0377      1034 FORMAT(/16HPARAMETER ERROR )
0378      1039 FORMAT(/71HINDIVIDUAL CONFIDENCE LIMITS FOR EACH PARAMETER (ON LI
0379      1NEAR HYPOTHESIS) )
0380      1040 FORMAT(/9HGLAMDA =E10.3, 4X,33HSUM OF SQUARES AFTER REGRESSION =
0381      1E15.7)
0382      1041 FORMAT(14H DETERMINANT = E12.4, 6X, 25H ANGLE IN SCALED COORD. =
0383      1 F5.2, 8HDEGREES )
0384      1043 FORMAT(28HTEST POINT SUM OF SQUARES = E12.4)
0385      2001 FORMAT(/5E12.4)
0386      2006 FORMAT(5E12.4)
0387      END

```

FINA COMPILER: H92066-16092 REV. 2001 (791101)

## NO WARNINGS ## NO ERRORS ## PROGRAM = 02583 COMMON = 0000

```

0388 SUBROUTINE MATIN(A, NVAR, B, NB, DET)
0389 DIMENSION A(NVAR, 1), B(NVAR, 1)
0390 PIVOT = A(1,1)
0391 DET = 1.0
0392 DO 550 ICOL = 1, NVAR
0393 PIVOT = A(ICOL, ICOL)
0394 PIVOT = AMIN1(PIVOT, PIVOT)
0395 DET = PIVOT * DET
0396 C
0397 C DIVIDE PIVOT ROW BY PIVOT ELEMENT
0398 C
0399 A(ICOL, ICOL) = 1.0
0400
0401 PIVOT = AMAX1(PIVOT, 1.E-20)
0402 PIVOT = A(ICOL, ICOL)/PIVOT
0403 DO 350 L=1, NVAR
0404 350 A(ICOL, L) = A(ICOL, L)*PIVOT
0405 IF(NB .EQ. 0) GO TO 371
0406 DO 370 L=1, NB
0407 370 B(ICOL, L) = B(ICOL, L)*PIVOT
0408 C
0409 C REDUCE NON-PIVOT ROWS
0410 C
0411 371 DO 550 L1=1, NVAR
0412 IF(L1 .EQ. ICOL) GO TO 550
0413 T = A(L1, ICOL)
0414 A(L1, ICOL) = 0.
0415 DO 450 L=1, NVAR
0416 450 A(L1, L) = A(L1, L) - A(ICOL, L)*T
0417 IF(NB .EQ. 0) GO TO 550
0418 DO 500 L=1, NB
0419 500 B(L1, L) = B(L1, L) - B(ICOL, L)*T
0420 550 CONTINUE
0421 RETURN
0422 END

```

FTN4 COMPILER: HP92666-16692 REV. 2061 (791161)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 06312

COMMON = 00000

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0423      SUBROUTINE CASSG(I,TYPE, NQ, A, B, C,LL)
0424      DIMENSION A(NQ),B(NQ),C(NQ,NQ)
0425      NP = NQ
0426      NR = NP/10
0427      LOW = 1
0428      LUP = 10
0429      10  IF( NR )15,20,30
0430      15  RETURN
0431      20  LUP=NP
0432      IF(LOW .GT. LUP) RETURN
0433      30  WRITE(LL,500) (J,J=LOW,LUP)
0434      GO TO (40,60,80),I,TYPE
0435      40  WRITE(LL,600)(A(J),J=LOW,LUP)
0436      GO TO 100
0437      60  WRITE(LL,600) (B(J),J=LOW,LUP)
0438      GO TO 40
0439      80  DO 90 I=LOW,LUP
0440      90  WRITE(LL,720)I,(C(J,I),J=LOW,I)
0441      LOW2=LUP+1
0442      IF(LOW2 .GT. NP) GO TO 100
0443      DO 95 I=LOW2,NP
0444      95  WRITE(LL,720)I,(C(J,I),J=LOW,LUP)
0445      100  LOW = LOW + 10
0446      LUP = LUP + 10
0447      NR = NR - 1
0448      GO TO 10
0449      500  FORMAT(/5X,I7,9(5X,I7))
0450      600  FORMAT(5E12.4)
0451      720  FORMAT(1H0,I3,9(1X,F12.4,1X))
0452      END

```

FTH4 COMPILER: H792066-16692 REV. 2001 (791101)

\*\* NO WARNINGS \*\* NO ERRORS \*\* PROGRAM = 00239 COMMON = 00000