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Data-driven prediction and control of wastewater treatment process through the combination of convolutional neural network and recurrent neural network

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It is widely believed that effective prediction of wastewater treatment results (WTR) is conducive to precise control of aeration amount in the wastewater treatment process (WTP). Conventional biochemical mechanism-driven approaches are highly dependent on complicated and redundant model parameters, resulting in low efficiency. Besides, sharp increase in business volume of wastewater treatment requires automatic operation technologies for this purpose. Under this background, researchers started to introduce the idea of data mining to model the WTP, in order to automatically predict WTR given inlet conditions and aeration amount. However, existing data-driven approaches for this purpose focus on modelling of the WTP at independent timestamps, neglecting sequential characteristics of timestamps during the long-term treatment process. To tackle the challenge, in this paper, a novel prediction and control framework through combination of convolutional neural network (CNN) and recurrent neural network (RNN) is proposed for prediction of the WTR. Firstly, the CNN model is utilized to automatically extract the local features of each independent timestamp in the WTP and make them encoded. Next, the RNN model is employed to represent global sequential features of the WTP on the basis of local feature encoding. Finally, we conduct a large number of experiments to verify efficiency and stability of the proposed prediction framework.

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1. Introduction

The past decade has witnessed great progress in various fields of contemporary society, also arousing public attention to the topic of environmental protection in which wastewater treatment acts as the most important one.^{1,2} The most universal solution for the wastewater treatment process (WTP) is the utilization of biochemical methods, almost all of whom take the amount of dissolved oxygen as a key parameter.^{3–5} Specifically, pollutants can be treated by adding a certain amount of dissolved oxygen derived from industrial aeration.^{6,7} The precise control of aeration amount has been a main concern in the field of chemistry for a long period, because it will exert influence on

effects and results of the treatment process.^{8,9} Thus, there is no doubt that effective prediction of wastewater treatment results (WTR) will conversely contribute a lot to precise control of aeration amount in the WTP.^{10,11}

However, making precise predictions on WTR remains a challenging task.^{12,13} As is known, WTP is essentially a complex system process accompanied with internal particle movement as well as invisible uncertainty, because of the occurrence of various imperceptible biochemical reaction among different chemical substances.^{14–16} Conventional biochemical mechanism-driven approaches for this purpose are highly dependent on complicated and redundant model parameters, which usually results in inefficient operations due to the limitation of manual computation capability.^{17–19} Besides, the rapid growth of economy also brings about a sharp increase in volume of wastewater production, further requiring innovative schemes to generate precise control strategy for WTP through technical means of high performance computation.^{20–22}

Fortunately, longing and yearning of people to intelligence breeds some newly emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, which profoundly facilitates the solution of cross-domain issues.^{23,24} As a primary branch of artificial intelligence, data mining technology manages to discover hidden

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information and predict future tendencies from a large amount of historical data by means of statistical learning methods, and has been applied to many industrial scenarios to solve various engineering problems.^{25,26} From the perspective of mathematical modelling, WTP can be abstracted as a grey box model with observed results and unobserved intermediate rules. Data-driven models, characterized by excellent capability of feature extraction and cognitive computation, are well suitable for representation of the WTP.^{27,28}

In fact, data-driven modelling for WTP has attracted more and more research attention, and a number of representative solutions have been put forward during past few years. The earliest of them are built upon the basis of numerical methods and have not yet introduced idea of AI. For example, Krueger *et al.*²⁹ adopted key performance indicator³⁰ to come up with a data-driven method for this purpose, and Shao *et al.*³¹ proposed a variant of least squares model to predict outlet quality in advance. Due to the superficial expression of complex biochemical process provided by conventional mathematical methods, researchers gradually explore new solutions. Neural network, a kind of data mining algorithms for distributed parallel information processing, imitates the behaviour characteristics of brain neurons of animals to realize high-performance computation. Owing to its ultra-high sensitivity easily adaptive to potentially complex processes, neural network model has been extended for a variety of industrial scenarios containing the WTP in recent years.^{32–34} Sridevi *et al.*³² proposed a modified backpropagation neural network model that is able to adaptively set up learning rate for estimation of outlet status. Hassen *et al.*³³ took artificial neural network into account, and employed a feed-forward, back propagation learning method to predict results of the WTP. Sadeghassadi *et al.*³⁴ managed to present an optimal variable setpoint and a setpoint-tracking control loop, so as to well control the WTP. In order to enforce ability of inference, some researchers also investigated coupling of neural network and fuzzy logic which is an effective mathematical reasoning tool.^{35–39} For instance, Yang *et al.*³⁵ proposed a fuzzy neural network-based predictive control mechanism for WTP and proved its superiority through simulation experiments. Ruan *et al.*³⁶ introduced fuzzy neural network model into an anaerobic digestion system, and evaluated the performance of such model in predicting WTR. Qiao *et al.*³⁷ presented an adaptive fuzzy neural network-based control system framework for multi-objective WTP. The proposed control system contains two parts: an optimization module and an adaptive fuzzy neural network. Zhou *et al.*³⁸ proposed a self-organizing fuzzy neural network method and utilized it to design a control system for dissolved oxygen in WTP. Besides, Han *et al.*³⁹ also proposed an improved multi-objective optimal controller related to Qiao *et al.* And to pursue a faster convergence speed of models, wavelet transformation theory is also integrated into neural network model for prediction of WTR.^{40–42} Loussifi *et al.*⁴⁰ proposed a hybrid computational strategy that combines kernel methods with fuzzy wavelet network to realize prediction of WTR. Huang *et al.*⁴¹ presented a fuzzy wavelet neural network model for WTP and really accelerates processing speed. Cong *et al.*⁴² exploited

adaptive weighted fusion and wavelet neural network model to construct an estimation method for WTR.

But almost all of the existing approaches were established upon the assumption that treatment processes at different timestamps are mutually independent, mainly focusing on modelling of WTP at different timestamps. Nevertheless, treatment processes at different timestamps are actually an evolving sequence, and there exists sequential correlations among them. In particular, biochemical reaction at one timestamp is accompanied with change of materials and energy, which will certainly influence the treatment process at next timestamp. Therefore, data-driven modelling for WTP is required to be extended by taking global sequential dependency characteristics into consideration.

To overcome this challenge, this research explores to realize prediction of WTR with integration of both local process factors and global sequential factors. In this paper, a novel Prediction and Control framework with the mixture of Convolutional neural network and Recurrent neural network (PC-CR) is proposed for this purpose. Firstly, convolutional neural network (CNN) model is designed to automatically extract local features of each independent timestamp in the WTP and make them encoded. The CNN consists of three layers: convolutional layer, pooling layer and full connection layer, responsible for encoding initial features. Next, recurrent neural network (RNN) model is employed to deeply represent global sequential features of the WTP on the basis of local feature encoding. Prediction results can be generated accordingly as outputs of the RNN. Finally, we conduct a large amount of computational experiments on real-world dataset to evaluate both efficiency and stability of the proposed PC-CR framework. To the best of our knowledge, we are the first to realize data-driven prediction of WTR considering effect of global sequential features. Main contributions of this paper are summarized as follows:

- (1) We illustrate the existence of time-series characteristics in WTP and recognize the limitation of existing data-driven methods.
- (2) We propose a novel mechanism PC-CR for WTP to automatically predict treatment results given inlet conditions and aeration amount.
- (3) We empirically evaluate efficiency and stability of the proposed PC-CR on a real-world dataset acquired from a sewage treatment plant.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. Section 2 gives overview of the research problem and framework. Detailed mathematical process of methodology is described in Section 3. In Section 4, a large amount of experiments are conducted to evaluate efficiency and stability of the proposed PC-CR. And we conclude this paper in Section 5.

2. Overview

2.1 Problem statement

The experimental dataset utilized in this research was collected from an A²/O process-based sewage treatment plant located in Nan'an District, Chongqing, China. Among, A²/O process refers to anaerobic-anoxic-oxic process, and is a common secondary



sewage treatment process that makes wastewater flow through anaerobic process, anoxic process and oxic process in sequence. Fig. 1 illustrates process structure of this sewage treatment plant, and we propose to define core terms of it as follows:

Definition 1 (inlet COD): initial index of the chemical oxygen demand (COD) before entering into treatment tanks.

Definition 2 (inlet NH₃-N): initial index of the ammonia nitrogen (NH₃-N) before entering into treatment tanks.

Definition 3 (DO): the dissolved oxygen (DO) added into A²/O treatment tanks.

Definition 4 (outlet COD): final index of the chemical oxygen demand (COD) after treatment tanks.

Definition 5 (outlet NH₃-N): final index of the ammonia nitrogen (NH₃-N) after treatment tanks.

It can be intuitively observed from Fig. 1 that COD and NH₃-N are viewed as two major pollutant indexes to be treated, and that treatment process is implemented through adjusting amount of DO added into A²/O treatment tanks in immediate process. There are totally eighteen treatment tanks in the sewage treatment plant, and all of whom are divided into three series in which each series contains two groups of A-A-O treatment tanks. Collection of the dataset is implemented through deploying sensors in all the key infrastructures to monitor amount values of above five indexes, and time span of the dataset is from July 2018 to June 2019. At the end of each series, sludge is launched a backflow according to a certain proportion. Given inlet pollutant indexes, the goal of this research is to formulate a PC-CR mechanism that mathematically express the immediate A-A-O treatment processes and predict outlet pollutant indexes according to inlet conditions and configuration amount of DO in each tank. Also, it is supposed to note that PC-CR mechanism is established on the basis of following three assumptions:

Assumption 1: treatment tanks in different groups are mathematically independent and hardly have internal connections during treatment processes.

Assumption 2: as backflow ratio is constantly set to 300% and never changes, the impact of it can be ignored.

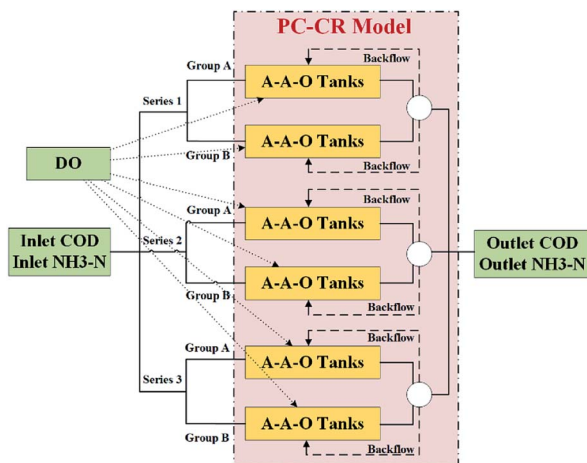


Fig. 1 Process structure of the sewage treatment plant.

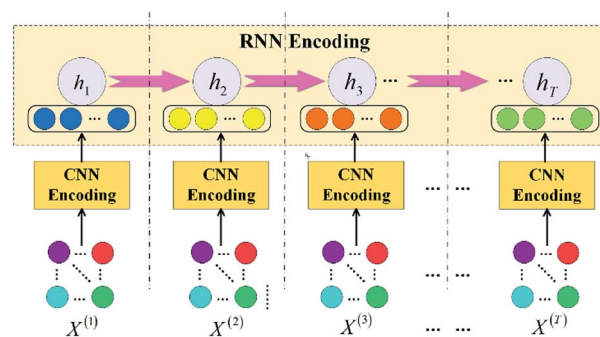


Fig. 2 Framework of the PC-CR mechanism.

Assumption 3: as measurement units of outlet COD and outlet NH₃-N are mg L⁻¹, inlet flowrate of the sewage treatment plant is viewed nearly constant.

2.2 Framework

Fig. 2 demonstrates framework of the proposed PC-CR mechanism. The amount of DO added in eighteen tanks at the t -th timestamp are denoted as $x_{ij}^{(t)}$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, 6; j = 1, 2, 3$), where i denotes the six groups and j denotes the three tanks of each group. The total $x_{ij}^{(t)}$ can be finally aggregated into a feature matrix $X^{(t)}$ who will be input into CNN model to be encoded into a feature vector $O^{(t)}$ ($t = 1, 2, \dots, T$). Then, the $O^{(t)}$ is regarded as input of each timestamp in RNN model and further encoded into a hidden layer vector h_t . Finally, the real-world dataset is input to train the PC-CR mechanism to make it have the ability of prediction. Thus, given inlet pollutant indexes at the $n + 1$ -th timestamp, once configuration amount of DO at the timestamp is determined, outlet pollutant indexes will be correspondingly predicted by the PC-CR.

3. Methodology

3.1 CNN encoding

In recent years, CNN method has shown an excellent performance in terms of automatic feature extraction and deep feature representation. Therefore, we develop a CNN model to represent features of initial data, and flowchart of the CNN model is shown as Fig. 3.

The feature matrix at the t -th timestamp $X^{(t)}$ is a 6×3 -dimensional matrix, and is concatenated with feature matrix at

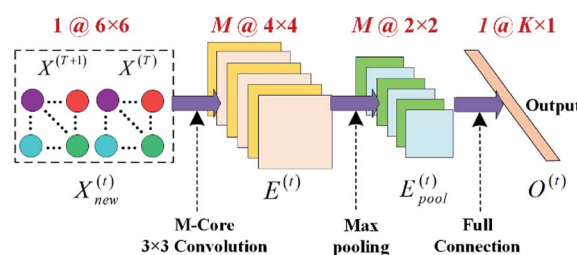


Fig. 3 Flowchart of the developed CNN model.



the $t - 1$ -th timestamp $\mathbf{X}^{(t-1)}$ to construct a new 6×6 -dimensional feature matrix, which is represented as:

$$\mathbf{X}_{\text{new}}^{(t)} = \mathbf{X}^{(t)} \oplus \mathbf{X}^{(t-1)} \quad (1)$$

When $t = 1$, $\mathbf{X}^{(t-1)}$ is itself.

The new feature matrix $\mathbf{X}_{\text{new}}^{(t)}$ is then input into convolutional layer for convolutional computation which is an inner product operation between matrix $\mathbf{X}_{\text{new}}^{(t)}$ and a series of M -core 3×3 -dimensional filtering matrices $\mathbf{F}_m^{(t)}$ ($m = 1, 2, \dots, M$). Note that $\mathbf{F}_m^{(t)}$ is a group of matrices with size number of M . Output of convolutional computation is a new feature expression $\mathbf{E}^{(t)}$ who is a series of M -core 4×4 -dimensional matrices calculated as:

$$\mathbf{E}^{(t)} = \sigma_1 \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^M [\mathbf{F}_m^{(t)} \otimes \mathbf{X}_{\text{new}}^{(t)} + \mathbf{b}_1^{(t)}] \right\} \quad (2)$$

where \otimes denotes convolutional computation, $\mathbf{b}_1^{(t)}$ is bias parameter vector, and $\sigma_1(\cdot)$ denotes the ReLU activation function represented as:

$$\sigma_1(x) = \max(0, x) \quad (3)$$

Similarly, $\mathbf{E}^{(t)}$ is a group of matrices with size number of M .

The role of pooling layer is to lower down dimensions of matrices in $\mathbf{E}^{(t)}$ and generate a more compact representation of them. Here, the most common max pooling method is utilized in this research, meaning that maximum values in each separated pooling block are selected as local feature values to form another series of M -core 2×2 -dimensional matrices $\mathbf{E}_{\text{pool}}^{(t)}$. The illustration of pooling process is shown in Fig. 3.

The last layer is full connection layer, where a linear mapping function is formulated to generate a more abstract vectorized expression as follows:

$$\mathbf{O}^{(t)} = \sum_{n=1}^N (\mathbf{F}_n^{(t)} \otimes \mathbf{E}_{\text{pool}}^{(t)} + \mathbf{b}_2^{(t)}) \quad (4)$$

where $\mathbf{F}_n^{(t)}$ is a series of N -core 2×2 -dimensional filtering matrices at the t -th timestamp, $\mathbf{b}_2^{(t)}$ is bias parameter vector at the t -th timestamp, and \otimes denotes convolutional computation. Finally, the output of CNN at the t -th timestamp $\mathbf{O}^{(t)}$ is input into RNN model for encoding.

3.2 RNN encoding

In recent years, RNN has shown an outstanding performance in terms of sequential characteristics modelling. As a modified version of RNN, Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) model is specially designed to solve the long-term dependence problem confronted by general RNN methods. LSTM is uniquely added a memory storage module that is protected by some gating neurons who are distinguished from ordinary neurons by setting two states: on and off. Therefore, LSTM is formulated in this research to model sequential characteristics of WTP. Detailed flowchart of the LSTM model is shown as Fig. 4.

It can be observed from the Fig. 4 that the LSTM comprises forget gate, input gate and output gate. The forget gate determines how much of the long-term unit state at the previous

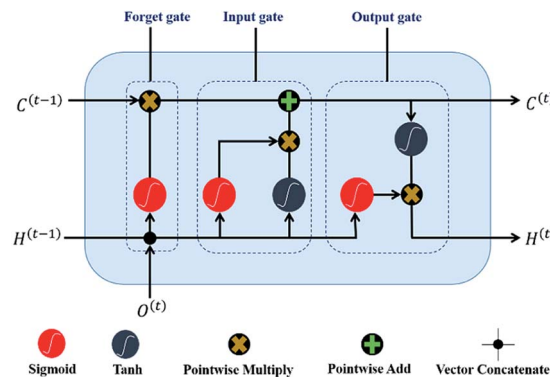


Fig. 4 Flowchart of the LSTM model.

timestamp $\mathbf{C}^{(t-1)}$ is retained to current moment $\mathbf{C}^{(t)}$. The input gate determines how much of the input $\mathbf{O}^{(t)}$ is saved to the unit state $\mathbf{C}^{(t)}$ at the t -th timestamp. The output gate is used to control how much of the unit state $\mathbf{C}^{(t)}$ is transferred to network output $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$.

As for the forget gate, its control factor at the t -th timestamp is calculated as:

$$\mathbf{f}^{(t)} = \sigma_2 \{ \mathbf{W}_f^{(t)} [\mathbf{H}^{(t-1)}, \mathbf{O}^{(t)}] + \mathbf{b}_f^{(t)} \} \quad (5)$$

where $\mathbf{W}_f^{(t)}$ is connection weight matrix between forget gate and input gate at the t -th timestamp, $\mathbf{b}_f^{(t)}$ is connection bias at the t -th timestamp, and $\sigma_2(\cdot)$ is the sigmoid function which is expressed as the following formula:

$$\sigma_2(x) = \frac{1}{1 + \exp(-x)} \quad (6)$$

The $\mathbf{f}^{(t)}$ is a real number ranging from 0 and 1. $\mathbf{f}^{(t)} = 0$ denotes the status that historical information is completely forgotten, and $\mathbf{f}^{(t)} = 1$ denotes the status that historical information is completely remembered.

As for the input gate, its status vector is updated as follows:

$$\mathbf{u}^{(t)} = \sigma_2 \{ \mathbf{W}_u^{(t)} [\mathbf{H}^{(t-1)}, \mathbf{O}^{(t)}] + \mathbf{b}_u^{(t)} \} \quad (7)$$

where $\mathbf{W}_u^{(t)}$ is connection weight matrix of sigmoid operator between input gate and output gate at the t -th timestamp, and $\mathbf{b}_u^{(t)}$ is bias vector at the t -th timestamp. The cell state information $\mathbf{C}^{(t)}$ is computed as following two formulas:

$$\mathbf{C}^{(t)} = \mathbf{f}^{(t)} \mathbf{C}^{(t-1)} + \mathbf{u}^{(t)} \tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{(t)} \quad (8)$$

where $\tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{(t)}$ is candidate value generated by tanh operator and is computed as:

$$\tilde{\mathbf{C}}^{(t)} = \tanh \{ \mathbf{W}_c^{(t)} [\mathbf{H}^{(t-1)}, \mathbf{O}^{(t)}] + \mathbf{b}_c^{(t)} \} \quad (9)$$

where $\mathbf{W}_c^{(t)}$ is connection weight matrix of tanh operator between cell state information and network output at the t -th timestamp, and $\mathbf{b}_c^{(t)}$ is bias vector at the t -th timestamp.

As for the output gate, its control factor at the t -th timestamp is calculated as:



$$\mathbf{v}^{(t)} = \sigma_2\{\mathbf{W}_v^{(t)}[\mathbf{H}^{(t-1)}, \mathbf{O}^{(t)}] + \mathbf{b}_v^{(t)}\} \quad (10)$$

where $\mathbf{W}_v^{(t)}$ is connection weight matrix of output gate at the t -th timestamp, and $\mathbf{b}_v^{(t)}$ is bias vector at the t -th timestamp. Output of the LSTM is expressed as:

$$\mathbf{H}^{(t)} = \mathbf{v}^{(t)} \tanh[\mathbf{C}^{(t)}] \quad (11)$$

3.3 Decoding

As each group of operating results produce an output $\mathbf{H}^{(t)}$, operating results of multiple groups are demonstrated as:

$$\mathbf{H}_l^{(t)} = \{\mathbf{H}_1^{(t)}, \mathbf{H}_2^{(t)}, \dots, \mathbf{H}_L^{(t)}\} \quad (12)$$

where l is the index number of operation results and ranges from 1 to L . Then, the neural attention mechanism⁴³ is utilized as a part of decoder to generate prediction results. We firstly compute two weight factors in neural attention mechanism as the following formulas:

$$\hat{\mathbf{y}}_l^{(t)} = \sigma_2\{\theta[\mathbf{H}_l^{(t)}]\} \quad (13)$$

$$\mathbf{a}_l^{(t)} = \sigma_3\{\varphi[\mathbf{H}_l^{(t)}]\} \quad (14)$$

where $\theta(\cdot)$ and $\varphi(\cdot)$ are two multi-layer perception networks to output a real value, and $\sigma_3(\cdot)$ is the leaky ReLU activation function represented as:

$$\sigma_3(x) = \max(0.01x, x) \quad (15)$$

The two weight factors are conducted inner-product operations into a total weight vector as:

$$\mathbf{y}_l^{(t)} = \mathbf{a}_l^{(t)} \hat{\mathbf{y}}_l^{(t)} \quad (16)$$

The overall prediction is a linear transformation of $\mathbf{y}_l^{(t)}$, which is represented as:

$$\hat{\mathbf{z}}_l^{(t)} = \sigma_2\{\mathbf{W}_{y_l}^{(t)} \mathbf{y}_l^{(t)} + \mathbf{b}_{y_l}^{(t)}\} \quad (17)$$

where $\mathbf{W}_{y_l}^{(t)}$ is weight vector at the t -th timestamp, $\mathbf{b}_{y_l}^{(t)}$ is bias vector at the t -th timestamp, and the $\hat{\mathbf{z}}_l^{(t)}$ denotes the predicted values of outlet indexes at the t -th timestamp. Thus, loss function of the decoder is set up as:

$$Q_1 = \sum_{l=1}^L (\mathbf{z}_l^{(t)} - \hat{\mathbf{z}}_l^{(t)})^2 \quad (18)$$

where $\mathbf{z}_l^{(t)}$ denotes the real values of outlet indexes, and Q_1 is the expression of empirical error that is defined as distance between predicted value and real value. To avoid overfitting, the loss function is extended into the following optimization objective:

$$Q_2 = \sum_{l=1}^L (\lambda \|\mathbf{z}_l^{(t)} - \hat{\mathbf{z}}_l^{(t)}\|_F^2 + (1 - \lambda) \|\Theta\|_F^2) \quad (19)$$

where λ is trade-off parameter, Θ is the set of parameters and $\|\cdot\|_F^2$ denotes the Frobenius norm. The goal of decoder is to

search for optimal set of parameters that minimizes Q_2 . Specifically, a number of historical data is input to iteratively update parameters until convergence, and learning method utilized here is the RMSProp.⁴⁸ Due to the limitation of textual length, detailed iterative process is left out.

After that, a complete prediction mechanism is established for outlet indexes. Once values of inlet indexes at the $t + 1$ -th timestamp are input, the predicted values of outlet indexes at this timestamp will be obtained accordingly.

4. Experiments and analysis

4.1 Data pre-processing

In order to evaluate performance of the proposed PC-CR mechanism, a series of experiments are conducted on the real-world dataset collected from a sewage treatment plant that has been mentioned in Section 2.1. Due to frequency inconsistency of daily monitoring, we uniformly select the first 200 pieces of data during each day. Referring to the structure in Fig. 1, symbolic notations and statistical characteristics of the dataset are respectively listed in Tables 1 and 2.

Fig. 5 contains two subfigures, respectively visualizing more intuitive statistical characteristics and distribution characteristics of DO density values in immediate A-A-O process. Among, POOL1-A3, POOL1-B3, POOL2-A3, POOL2-B3, POOL3-A3, POOL3-B3 separately refers to variable x_{1j} , x_{2j} , ..., x_{6j} . We further compute Pearson correlation coefficients of these variable pairs and visualize them as Fig. 6, in which gradual change of colour from blue to red reflects the gradual change of correlation degree.

Table 1 Symbolic notations of the experimental dataset

Variable	Definition
x_{1j}, x_{2j}	DO density values of three tanks in Group A and Group B of Series 1
x_{3j}, x_{4j}	DO density values of three tanks in Group A and Group B of Series 2
x_{5j}, x_{6j}	DO density values of three tanks in Group A and Group B of Series 3
α_1, α_2	Density values of inlet COD and inlet $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$
β_1, β_2	Density values of outlet COD and outlet $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$

Table 2 Statistical characteristics of the experimental dataset

Variable	Min	Max	Mean	SD
x_{1j} (mg L ⁻¹)	1.002	9.562	2.810	1.519
x_{2j} (mg L ⁻¹)	1.000	9.287	3.293	1.861
x_{3j} (mg L ⁻¹)	1.001	9.413	2.607	1.117
x_{4j} (mg L ⁻¹)	1.000	9.088	2.691	1.109
x_{5j} (mg L ⁻¹)	1.003	9.956	5.571	2.604
x_{6j} (mg L ⁻¹)	1.241	9.973	6.152	3.118
α_1 (mg L ⁻¹)	9.339	1061.544	441.008	195.165
α_2 (mg L ⁻¹)	0.156	110.467	27.283	9.889
β_1 (mg L ⁻¹)	3.016	49.475	25.606	0.317
β_2 (mg L ⁻¹)	0.156	28.607	2.215	0.703



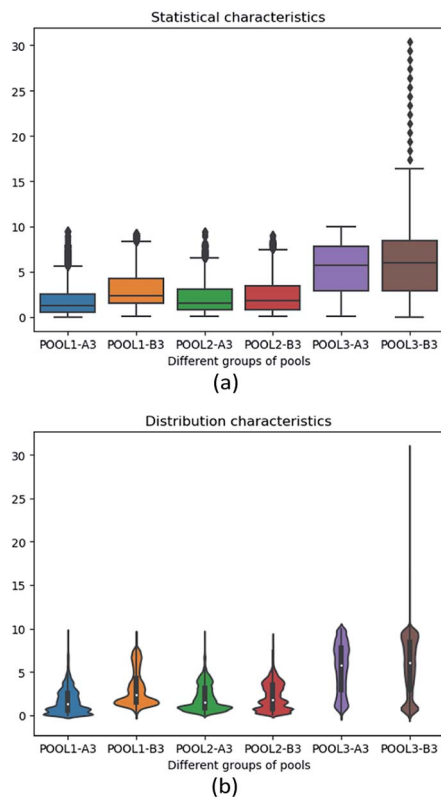


Fig. 5 (a) Statistical and (b) distribution characteristics of six groups of DO density values.

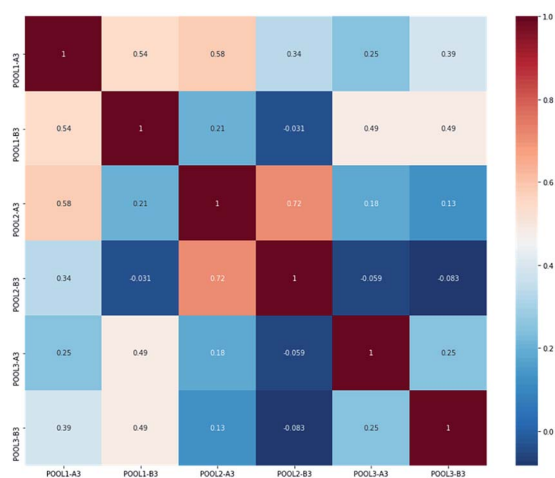


Fig. 6 Correlation coefficients among six groups of DO density values.

In all, two aspects of phenomenon can be observed from above figures and tables. For one thing, variables are evenly distributed in specific ranges, which is suitable for data-driven modelling. For another, correlation values of variable pairs are relatively small and almost lower than 0.1, which satisfies Assumption 2 in Section 2.1. Therefore, the pre-processed dataset is well suited for evaluation of the proposed PC-CR.

4.2 Experimental settings

In order to assess performance from the perspective of quantification, two widely used evaluation metrics are utilized in our experiments to measure prediction accuracy: mean absolute error (MAE),⁴⁴ root mean square error (RMSE).⁴⁵ Their expressions are given as:

$$\text{MAE} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_{\text{test}}|} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{|\mathcal{D}_{\text{test}}|} |\beta_{\gamma} - \hat{\beta}_{\gamma}| \quad (20)$$

$$\text{RMSE} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{|\mathcal{D}_{\text{test}}|} \sum_{\gamma=1}^{|\mathcal{D}_{\text{test}}|} (\beta_{\gamma} - \hat{\beta}_{\gamma})^2} \quad (21)$$

where β_{γ} is real values, $\hat{\beta}_{\gamma}$ is predicted values, and $|\mathcal{D}_{\text{test}}|$ is the total size of testing values. Clearly, as for these two metrics, lower values denote better performance.

The proposed PC-CR needs to be compared with baseline methods concerning above three metrics. We select several existing data-driven prediction methods for WTR: CNN,⁴⁶ LSTM,⁴⁷ FNN,³⁵ WFNN.⁴¹ CNN and LSTM respectively denotes standard CNN model and standard LSTM model. FNN and WFNN respectively refers to fuzzy neural network model and wavelet fuzzy neural network model that have been briefly introduced in Section 1. Main ideas and workflow of these baseline methods are described in corresponding literatures.

The PC-CR and baselines are implemented using the programming language Python on a GPU-equipped workstation. Parameters M and N in eqn (2) and (4), trade-off parameter λ in eqn (19), and the learning rate in RMSProp are set to multiple groups of values during the process of experiments. M and N are initially set to 40 and 96, λ is firstly set to 0.5, and learning rate are firstly set to 0.01. Besides, the experimental dataset is split into training set and testing set two parts. Training set plays the role of estimating model parameters and setting up prediction model, while testing set is adopted to test performance of prediction methods which can be assessed through aforementioned three evaluation metrics. Proportions of training set and testing set are set to 70% and 30% initially, and will also change multiple times.

4.3 Results and analysis

With parameters M , N , λ , and proportion of training set setting to their default values, the learning rate is set to 0.01, 0.005 and 0.001 in order. Fig. 7 and 8 list experimental results of PC-CR and baselines under different values of learning rate. Among, Fig. 7 reveals efficiency of predicted COD, and Fig. 8 reveals efficiency of predicted $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$, in which X-axis refers to values of MAE and Y-axis refers to values of RMSE. Each scatter in these two figures represents a “MAE-RMSE” value pair with respect to one method. Obviously, the closer a scatter is to the origin, the better the prediction result is. And two aspects of results can be concluded from them three. Firstly, WFNN performs really worse than other methods. This is because fast operation process leads to the decrease of precision. Secondly, the proposed PC-CR obtained considerable improvement compared with four baselines, regardless of different settings of



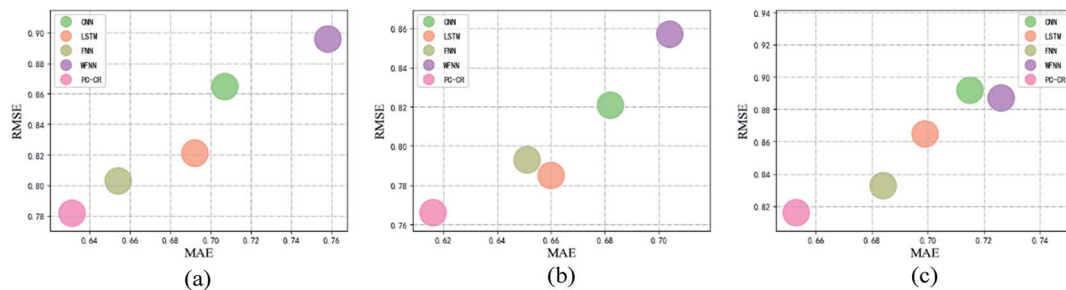


Fig. 7 Results of outlet COD under different values of learning rate: (a) 0.01, (b) 0.005 and (c) 0.001.

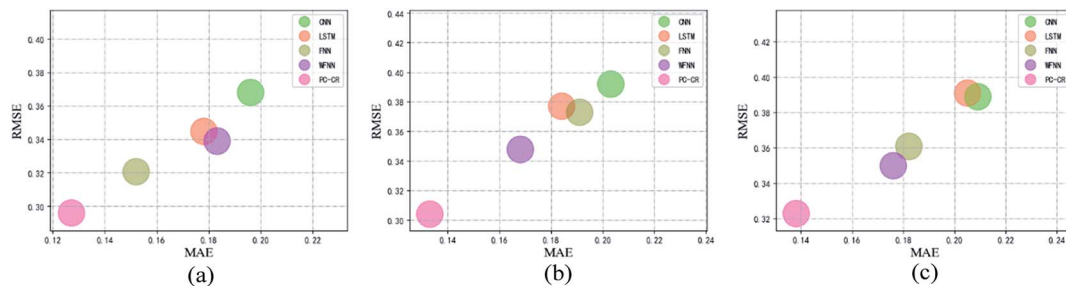


Fig. 8 Results of outlet NH₃-N under different values of learning rate: (a) 0.01, (b) 0.005 and (c) 0.001.

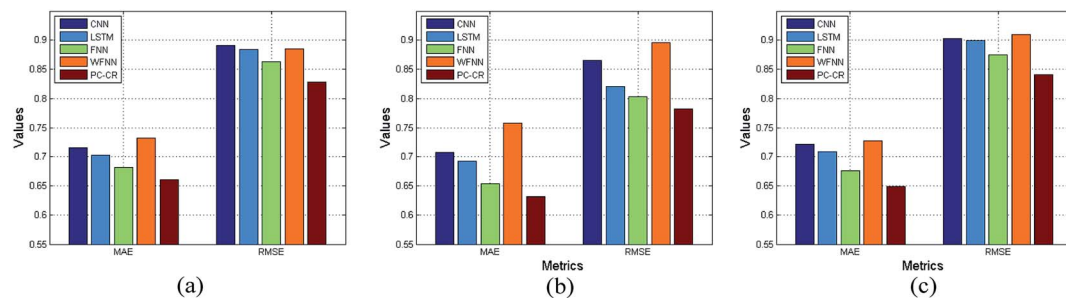


Fig. 9 Results of outlet COD under different proportions of training data: (a) 60%, (b) 70% and (c) 80%.

learning rate. In detail, taking MAE results of predicted COD as an example, the proposed PC-CR is about 5% better than FNN, 8% better than single LSTM, 10% better than CNN, and 13% better than WFNN. The obtainment of such experimental results can be attributed to two aspects of reasons. For one thing, CNN model is employed in this research to deeply extract

global features of the WTP at different timestamps, which is the foundation for modelling. For another, RNN model is utilized to capture long-term global features of WTP, which provides a more comprehensive modelling expression. Therefore, this set of experiments preliminarily demonstrate superiority of the combination of CNN and RNN.

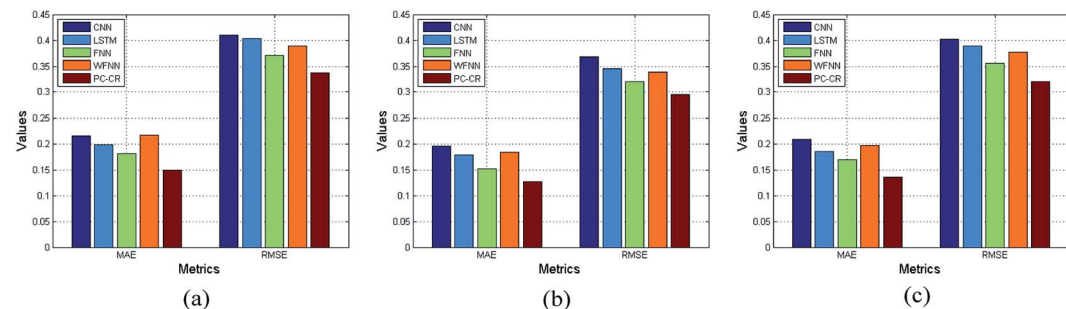


Fig. 10 Results of outlet NH₃-N under different proportions of training data: (a) 60%, (b) 70% and (c) 80%.



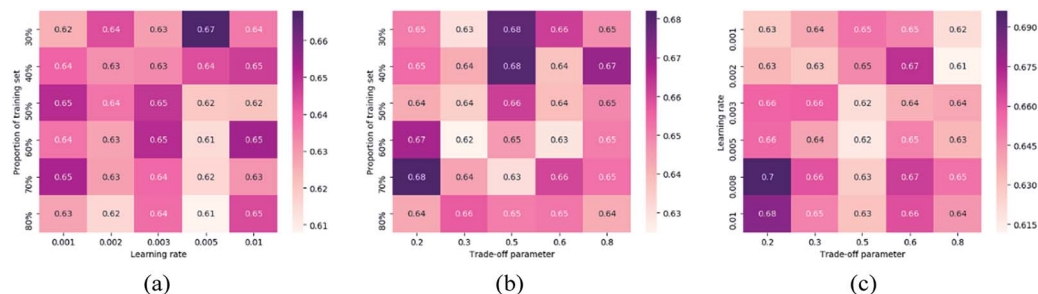


Fig. 11 MAE results of PC-CR with respect to outlet COD under different parameter situations. (a) Changing of learning rate and proportion of training set, (b) changing of trade-off parameter and proportion of training set, (c) changing of trade-off parameter and learning rate.

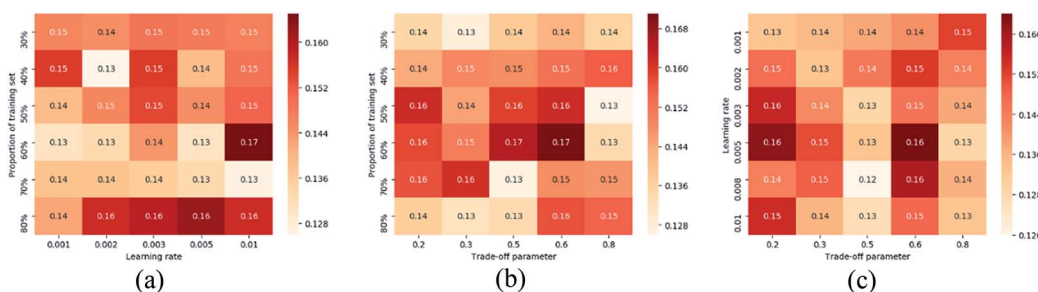


Fig. 12 MAE results of PC-CR with respect to outlet NH₃-N under different parameter situations. (a) Changing of learning rate and proportion of training set, (b) changing of trade-off parameter and proportion of training set, (c) changing of trade-off parameter and learning rate.

With parameters M , N , λ , and learning rate setting to their default values, the proportion of training data is set to 60%, 70% and 80% in order. Fig. 9 and 10 lists experimental results of PC-CR and baselines under different proportions of training data: 60%, 70% and 80%. It can be also observed from the two figures that performance tendency of the four methods remains relatively stable. Besides, the proposed PC-CR still performs better than baselines under any proportions of training data. In particular, taking RMSE results of predicted NH₃-N as an example, the proposed PC-CR is about 10% better than FNN, 12% better than single LSTM, 15% better than WFNN, and 16% better than CNN. Compared with COD prediction, the proposed PC-CR makes greater improvement when it comes to NH₃-N prediction. Two possible reasons may be deduced to explain this phenomenon. Firstly, the proposed PC-CR simultaneously considers local feature space and local feature space. Such a comprehensive feature space construction makes it robust to different scenes.

Secondly, the proposed PC-CR model was established mainly considering DO as intermediate parameters, and treatment process of ammonia nitrogen is more reliable on DO.

Another set of experiments are conducted to test parameter sensitivity of the proposed PC-CR. In this set of experiments, PC-CR is not compared with any baselines. It is just implemented singly under a number of parameter situations. Fig. 11 and 13 respectively illustrates MAE results and RMSE results of PC-CR with respect to outlet COD under different parameter situations. Fig. 12 and 14 respectively demonstrates MAE results and RMSE results of PC-CR with respect to outlet NH₃-N under different parameter situations. All of the four figures have three subfigures, separately corresponding to three types of parameter combination changes: learning rate and proportion of training set, trade-off parameter and proportion of training set, trade-off parameter and learning rate. It can be directly observed from the total twelve subfigures that various

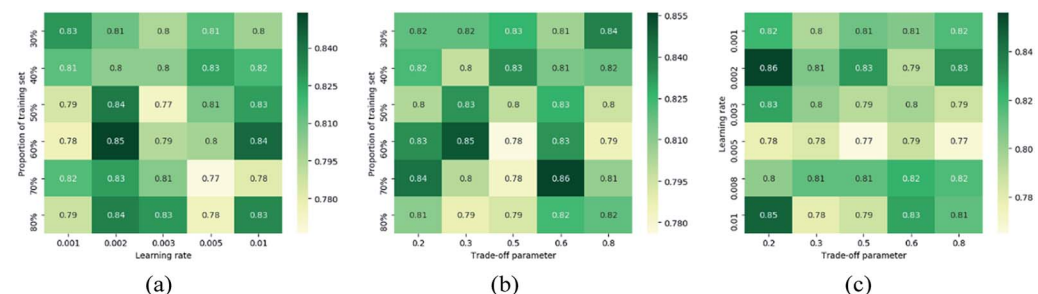


Fig. 13 RMSE results of PC-CR with respect to outlet COD under different parameter situations. (a) Changing of learning rate and proportion of training set, (b) changing of trade-off parameter and proportion of training set, (c) changing of trade-off parameter and learning rate.



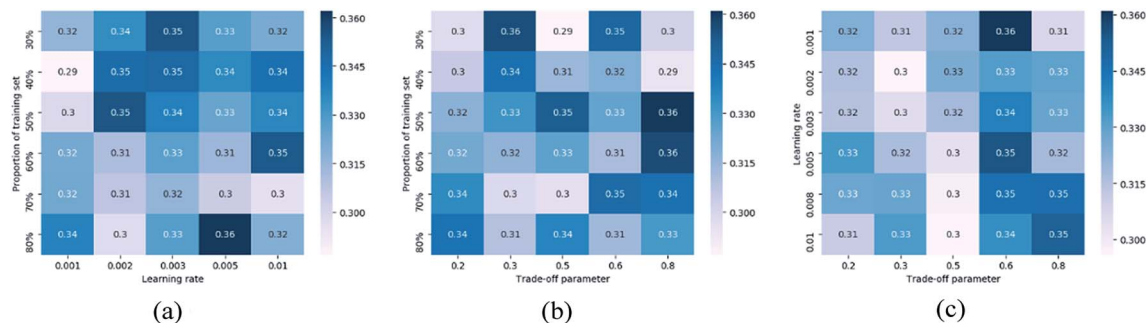


Fig. 14 RMSE results of PC-CR with respect to outlet $\text{NH}_3\text{-N}$ under different parameter situations. (a) Changing of learning rate and proportion of training set, (b) changing of trade-off parameter and proportion of training set, (c) changing of trade-off parameter and learning rate.

experimental results hardly change under different parameter situations, proving proper stability of the proposed PC-CR. It can be deduced from this set of experimental results that PC-CR comprehensively captures both local and global characteristics of the WTP which makes itself not susceptible to changing of parameter situations. Therefore, no matter how the parameter groups change, experimental results never heavily fluctuate and remain relatively stable. To sum up, above experiments prove that the proposed PC-CR possesses both excellent efficiency and stability.

5. Conclusions

In recent years, predicting results of WTP has been a major concern in academia, which requires excellent modelling scheme for WTP. Conventional biochemical mechanism-driven approaches are highly dependent on complicated and redundant model parameters, resulting in low efficiency. Under such background, data-driven approaches emerged as a promising perspective for this issue. However, existing data-driven approaches for this purpose focused on modelling of the WTP at independent timestamps, neglecting sequential characteristics of timestamps during long-term treatment process. To deal with the challenge, this research simultaneously leverages local features of each independent timestamp and global sequential features of the WTP. Thus, a novel prediction and control framework named PC-CR is proposed in this paper. Firstly, CNN model is utilized to automatically extract local features of each independent timestamp in the WTP and make them encoded. Next, RNN model is employed to represent global sequential features of the WTP on the basis of local feature encoding. Finally, we conduct a large amount of experiments to verify efficiency and stability of the proposed PC-CR.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

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