**Interim Report**

**EE5500**

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MSc Distributed Computing Systems Engineering

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Simulation and Performance Analysis

of a Distributed Position Correction

Scheme for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

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Signature: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Declaration:** I have read and I understand the MSc dissertation

guidelines on plagiarism and cheating, and I certify that this

submission fully complies with these guidelines.

Abstract

Acknowledgements

Me for taking teh time to write all this stuff

List of Abbreviations

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VIN | **V**ehicle **I**dentification **N**umber |
| SF | **S**auberes **F**ahren |
| C# | C-Sharp |
| UMTS | **U**niversal **M**obile **T**elecommunications **S**ystem |
| XML | **E**xtensible **M**arkup **L**anguage |
| Wifi | **Wi**reless **Fi**delity |
| OBD | **O**n-**B**oard-**D**iagnose |
| OSM | **O**pen **S**treet **M**ap |
| GUI | Grafische Benutzeroberfläche (**G**raphical **U**ser **I**nterface) |
| WPF | **W**indows **P**resentation **F**oundation |
| PNG | **P**ortable **N**etwork **G**raphics |

List of Therms

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| VIN / Vehicle Identification Number | **Vehicle Identification Number**,  ist die international genormte, 17-stellige Nummer, mit der ein Kraftfahrzeugeindeutig identifizierbar ist. |
| Fahrzeugtyp | Fahrzeugtyp wird in diesem Projekt gleichgesetzt mit von der Informationen, welche aus der VIN gewonnen werden können. Dazu gehören der Hersteller, das Modell und die Motorisierung. |
| OSM / Open Street Map | Open Street Map ist ein frei nutzbares Projekt, welches Geodaten bereitstellt. |

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1. Introduction

Access to clean water is the most basic and fundamental type of the human infrastructure. The quality of life highly depends on the accessibility to clean water. We require water not only for drinking, but also for cooking, and washing. Additionally, various professions and commercial establishments, like farms or restaurants, could not exist without certain quality and quantity of water. The quantity of clean water in most cases, depends on collecting water and sewage from rivers and lakes, cleaning it in dedicated water-plants and thus bringing it to a specific quality standard, and then distributing it.

A software groundwork for acquisition, analysis and modelling of historical and real-time data of water-plants could become the first step to provide an infrastructure capable of “keeping track of the water” – its amount, quality and source, as well as making forecasts and statistics easier. This thesis will focus on the acquisition, harmonization and provision of water-related historical and real-time data.



(Source: [http://www.water.org.uk/about-water-uk/wastewater 18.09.2017](http://www.water.org.uk/about-water-uk/wastewater%2018.09.2017) last accessed: 28.09.2017)

Even though for a common user, the most significant outcome is the one of step 6 – Final treatment[[1]](#footnote-1), which also indicates the quality of water available for public usage, the incoming and outgoing water of the other steps provide data for other kinds of interesting analyses, especially due to the fact, that each step deals with a specific kind of water quality related problem, meaning that all “possible to gather” data should also be gathered, harmonized and stored by our system, for further investigation.

* 1. Context of the Project

To understand how important waste water treatment is, one has to understand the dimensions of its effect. On average, a UK water-customer pays 1 pound a day to be able to enjoy high quality water. This money is much needed and is used for the treatment of around 16 billion litres of wastewater, gathered in around 345 thousand kilometres of culvert and cleaned in about 9000 wastewater plants – every day, as well as developing the water infrastructure in the country. [3]

Every country has its own way of dealing with the regulations of the water treatment process. (<https://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/indicators/urban-waste-water-treatment/urban-waste-water-treatment-assessment-4>): Taking into consideration the 4 Steps:

* Collecting wastewater
* Primary treatment[[2]](#footnote-2)
* Secondary treatment
* Tertiary treatment

the trend in Europe over the past decades was to connect more and more population to waste water treatment plants. In northern countries 80% have been reached already in 1995, with over 70% of the water receiving tertiary treatment. In central Europe (this includes the UK) on average over 95% of the population enjoy treated water. The trend also shows increasing amount of tertiary treating among all countries:



What UK is doing great, is the fact that 100% of the population is connected to at least one of the waste water treatment plants. Also, all of the collected water receives at least a secondary treatment (Data from 2015). What UK still lacks, is tertiary treatment which is close to 100%, like in other countries including Germany, Netherlands, Denmark and Austria. Again, the trend shows improvement over the past years, but it seems rather slow in the progress. The tertiary treatment usually significantly reduces nitrogen and phosphorus pollution and might not always be required, but is still recommended by the Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive.

On a big scale, the UK can compare its achievements to other countries to find out what causes their good and bad results. The comparison on a small scale includes comparing the single water-plants within the UK to see which treatments steps are lacking, where the water quality is better, the treatment more effective and efficient and why.

The UK-wide water supply regulations are set by the government and regulate the water treatment process of every water provider whose area is wholly or partially in the United Kingdom. The list of indicator parameters is long and contains minimum, maximum values and ranges within which values are allowed to lie. Only if all regulations apply, the water may be called drinking water. With all the regulations and monitoring organizations the quality of UKs water might seem assured – yet the process of doing so is very troublesome and laborious. Twelve big companies, responsible for water and sewerage, cover most of UKs water supply. Additionally, there are some water-only companies providing water for some of the remaining regions. [4] [5]



(Source: <http://www.ofwat.gov.uk/households/your-water-company/map/> last accessed: 28.09.2017)

**[a]**

**Water transfer and interconnection**

Depending on the location, the population and the climate, some regions of the UK have less available clean water than others. Those regions usually lie in the south and east. This is why a system for water moving was needed and build already in the 17th century (New River to transfer water from Hertfordshire to London). This transfer and interconnection system was since then optimized and expanded to provide water to regions in need, despite other water companies being “responsible” for this region[[3]](#footnote-3).

Water can be transferred treated or untreated using canals, pipes, aqueducts or rivers. Treated water is typically transported over buried pipes. Transferring the water is costly, especially when lowland reservoirs have to supply upland reservoirs and the water needs to be pumped instead of having the gravity doing most of the work. This is why water should not be transferred if not explicitly necessary. Even though water transfer – or “water trade” when referring to water transfer between companies, is costly, it is still in most cases cheaper in money and energy than water desalination, and thus promoted by the government and regulators in the UK.

* 1. Problem Description

The water quality is regulated UK-wide, yet the way the different companies ensure their quality and monitor their water treatment process is not unified. This makes comparison of data between companies and water-plants, as well as getting a global picture difficult. Reacting to lack of quality water in specific regions, or forecasting such a scenario, while still monitoring which of the remaining regions has enough “spare” quality water to help out the company in need would be a lot easier with a common information base. It would simplify the monitoring of local area changes caused by changes in the water and wastewater treatment regulations. To assure better forecasts or more meaningful reports, other information bases, like weather information might be taken into account – but using those external systems are not a topic in this part of the (data-gathering) system.

The advantages of a big dataset from various sources are obvious – especially in a case where the geographical location of sources also matter. Co-operating, comparing, planning, monitoring and analysing is a lot easier when all the data is stored at seemingly one place in a unified format.

Several questions need to be investigated upon before the approach of gathering the water information from various water-plants can be attempted:

* Which data is available for the existing water-plants
  + Interesting categories:
    - Water-related data
    - Productivity data (such as reliability of technical equipment)
    - Energy data (such as the energy consumption)
    - Environmental data (such as carbon footprint)
  + How can the data be accessed
  + How can the data be legally used
  + What needs to be done to access the data
* Which data is mandatory to create a useful platform
  + Who are the stakeholders
  + Do all / most water-plants provide this data
* What is the best way to handle this data in terms of
  + Storage
  + Security
  + Processing
* What is the best way of harmonizing the data in terms of
  + Flexibility (adding new sources / reacting to changes in source schema)
  + Performance
  + Usability (Target-Schema)
* Which other sources of data (aside of the water-plants) could be used to enrich the dataset for
  + Historical data
  + Actual data
  + Non-water-data which could be useful anyway (i.e. for forecasts)
  1. Aims and Objectives

The purpose of this dissertation is to investigate and design knowledge and data engineering infrastructure for big amounts of water and wastewater treatment process specific data. This includes answering the questions asked in chapter 1.2 – Problem Description, as well as designing a solution with a proof of concept for the data harmonization. The below picture shows the basic idea of the systems interaction with the outside world. The scope of this project lies within the Large Network Performance Collider, which represents the harmonization and storage layer.



(Source: [8] Page 3)

The most essential objective of this dissertation is the investigation and answering of the questions as well as designing a software solution.

The creation of a fitting data-schema based upon most interesting and best available data is of high priority.

**Important system design objectives**:

The software design should take into consideration a high amount of different data sources for all the different water-plants and eventually other sources. Thus parallel processing of the data and concurrent storing should be considered.

Access security of the data has to be considered, as different roles might have different rights, as well as some stored data might not be legally given out to the public.

1. Methodology and Project Organisation
   1. Software Development Process
   2. Tools and Architectures
   3. Strengths and Risks
   4. Project Management
2. Literature Review

Designing the software and creating a fitting data-schema, as well as making decisions about the project infrastructure requires a deeper understanding of the subject. For this purpose it should be examined in detail with all its components.

The first survey will examine water-plants related topics. It will explain how a water-plant work and what the most important steps of the water cleaning process are. Additionally it will investigate on the similarities and differences between single water-plants in terms of water-based data – which data is stored, how it is stored, which data can be accessed, how and by whom.

The second survey will investigate on the topic data harmonization. It will explore the common methods of harmonization and the theory behind them.

The third survey will investigate on similar projects and industries, which also harmonized data coming from different sources for a common use. The advantages and disadvantages of each approach will be taken into consideration to see, which approaches – or parts of approaches, are fitting for this kind of a project.

HIER ÜBER DIE WEITEREN SURVEYS SCHREIBEN WENN MENR ALS 3.1 3.2 3.3 BESCHLOSSEN WURDE!!! :D:D:D: ASDF WTF LOL OMG

* 1. Water-Plants

**[A]**

Water-plants (wastewater-plants or sewage-plants) are used to clean water – primary household, -/ but also industries and businesses sewage – for further use. This is accomplished by speeding up the natural process by which water is purified. Today it is mostly done in three steps which will be explained later.

Water was privatised in the UK in 1989, since then the quality of water and its availability increased, but the administration of each water-plant differed more than before.

Functionality

The picture below shows a full life-cycle of water: 

(Source: https://www.water.org.uk/about-water-uk/wastewater)

**[B]**

As mentioned before, there are several steps within which the water (already filtered of grit and large solids) gets treated during the cleaning process. Those steps are:

1. **Primary Treating**

Physical and chemical settlement of suspended solid waste which didn’t get removed before, as well as reduction of its biochemical oxygen demand.

This step should reduce:

* Biochemical oxygen demand by 20%-30%
* Suspended solids by 60%

1. **Secondary Treating**

This step involves biological treatment to break down and reduce residual organic matter. This treatment step must comply with the standards of the Directive.

1. **Tertiary Treating (Final Treatment)**

This treatment step depends upon the location. It can involve disinfection by violet light, nutrient removal or the removal of specific toxic substances.

Statistics

There are around 9000 water-plants in the UK which collect around 16 billion liters of waste water each day.

* 1. Data Harmonization
  2. Comparable Industries and Projects

1. Design and Implementation
   1. Developing the Schema

The development of a common schema is one of the most important parts of this dissertation. It has to take into consideration, that the data-sources may vary a lot in their format, type of data and frequency, but also be specific enough to provide meaningful data for further analyses. Some values needed to determine a key-factor may not be available on a data source, or only as an interpolation. Some values may not be as current as other values, or update equally frequent.

Key-Factors

Key-Factors may also be seen as high level abstractions of the gathered raw data. On the most molecular level we have the raw water-plant data itself. The aim is to provide the key-factors in nearly real-time, calculated with the help of the raw-data gathered from the water-plants. The 4 key-factors used in this project are:

* **Productivity**
* **Energy**
* **Environment**
* **Quality**
  + - 1. Productivity

Technical Equipment (reliability, performance)

* + - 1. Energy

Based on **[C]**

* + - 1. Environment
      2. Quality

1. Experimental Results and Analysis
   1. Wasmachicheigentlichhier
   2. Was ist das
2. Conclusions and Further Work
   1. Bla
   2. Blub
   3. Blib

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Anhang A

**Prinzipien [MEY14 – Kapitel 4]**

*(Übersetzung vom Englischen ins Deutsche)*

In der agilen Entwicklung bildet eine Anzahl grundlegender Prinzipien, als methodologische Regeln, die Basis für die spezifischen Praktiken und Artefakte. Diese Prinzipien ermöglichen einen Gesamtüberblick wie Software entwickelt werden sollte. Wir werden uns nun mit den Prinzipien,

1. The final treatment not always is the 3rd treatment. If there are only two treatment steps the secondary treatment becomes the final treatment [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The 3 treatment stems will be explained later in detail [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. „Intra-Company transfer“ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)