**Interim Report**

**EE5500**

Name: Wojciech Lesnianski

Student number: 1644612

Electronic and Computer Engineering

School of Engineering and Design



Dr. Ali Mousavi

Saturday, February 17, 2018

School of Engineering & Design

Electronic & Computer Engineering

MSc Distributed Computing Systems Engineering

Brunel University West London

Simulation and Performance Analysis

of a Distributed Position Correction

Scheme for Unmanned Aerial Vehicles

Dionysios Satikidis

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. |

Content

[1 Introduction 1](#_Toc506046243)

[1.1 Context of the Project 2](#_Toc506046244)

[1.2 Problem Description 5](#_Toc506046245)

[1.3 Aims and Objectives 6](#_Toc506046246)

[2 Methodology and Project Organisation 8](#_Toc506046247)

[2.1 Software Development Process 8](#_Toc506046248)

[2.2 Tools and Architectures 8](#_Toc506046249)

[2.3 Strengths and Risks 8](#_Toc506046250)

[2.4 Project Management 8](#_Toc506046251)

[3 Literature Review 9](#_Toc506046252)

[3.1 Water-Plants 9](#_Toc506046253)

[3.2 Data Harmonization 14](#_Toc506046254)

[3.3 Comparable Industries and Projects 17](#_Toc506046255)

[4 Design and Implementation 20](#_Toc506046256)

[4.1 System overview 20](#_Toc506046257)

[4.2 Developing the Schema 22](#_Toc506046258)

[5 Experimental Results and Analysis 23](#_Toc506046259)

[5.1 Wasmachicheigentlichhier 23](#_Toc506046260)

[5.2 Was ist das 23](#_Toc506046261)

[6 Conclusions and Further Work 24](#_Toc506046262)

[6.1 Bla 24](#_Toc506046263)

[6.2 Blub 24](#_Toc506046264)

[6.3 Blib 24](#_Toc506046265)

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 t 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 or to put more context on the stored data)
  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.

Recognizing deviation between input data schema and the predefined system schema. Additional aim is to make adjustments in the received data, or suggest “fixes” for the incoming schema to fit with the systems schema.

Next aim is to validate the stored data in terms of datatype and value range.

**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

This chapter will go into detail about the development method, tools and frameworks, which will be used to design and implement this project. It shows the combination of the methods and the project plan. Furthermore, this chapter will introduce to the time-plan describing the tasks of this project presented as a gnat chart.

* 1. Software Development Process

The system developed within this dissertation has a clear aim. There challenges and risks can be estimated, because the objective is clearly stated and there are comparable systems and projects already existing. Based on this knowledge, the system design will be done **top-down**. Since the system will consist of components, which can be implemented separately, the approach already follows the spirit of a top-down design, and the system as a whole will be designed one component after another.

Top-Down Design

**[I]**

The top-down design starts by creating an overview over the entire system. The details are neglected at first. This approach requires a good understanding of the system (opposing to a bottom-up design, where the system is being implemented without detailed understanding of every component, and the gain on information comes in during the development). The problem as a whole, and thus the system, is broken down into smaller sub-problems. This is why the approach is also called “Divide and Conquer strategy”. This breaking down continues, until the problem is small enough to be confidently solved on its own. While in big projects dividing the problems often results in breaking the project into sub-systems, where different programmers, or programmer teams can work separately on their own part of the system. The advantage of this approach in a one-man-project like this dissertation is the fact that subsystems become easier to estimate time and risk-wise the smaller they get. They can be prioritised or stripped down of less important features if the time wouldn’t be sufficient otherwise.

Beschreibung(TopDown design)

**System**

Step 1

**Subsystem1**

**Subsystem2**

**Subsystem3**

Step 2

Step 3

Subsystem1-A

Subsystem2-A

Subsystem3-A

Subsystem1-A

Subsystem2-A

Subsystem3-A

Subsystem1-A

Subsystem2-A

Subsystem3-A

The advantage of dividing the system into subsystems is also the fact that each component can be tested individually if defined sufficiently. In most cases this will also assure that the subsystems become exchangeable – due to their modular character.

Spiral Model

Developing a system like this is special. The most stakeholders and contact persons knowing a lot of the subject will not have much software-technical knowledge. An iterative approach is of advantage in this case. Additionally it allows to detect risks and upcoming problems early on, which might lead to a change of the entire approach of the system.

A classical spiral model typically consists of four stages, in which the system is incrementally developed. In combination with the Top-Down design, the spiral model will help in developing each of the components during an iteration, planning the next iteration and thus the next component, and implementing the next component, as well as integrating it with the previous components.

Beschreibung **Spiralmodel mit TopDown**

SubSystem2

**Evaluate alternatives, identify and resolve risks**

**Determination of objectives, alternatives, constraints**

**Plan next iteration**

**Develop and identify next product level, Integrate the developed system**

SubSystem1

SubSystem3

SubSystem4

**Prototypes**

**Project exit point axis**

**Project entry point axis**

Each of the development phases not only includes work on the current subsystem, but might also include changes and adjustments in the previously developed systems to assure their integration in the current stand of the system with all its developed components.

* 1. Tools and Architectures

This chapter deals with the tools, frameworks and architectures, which will be used to develop this system. The core components of the system will be the database, the harmonization service and the data provider.

Visual Studio / C# .Net

The software will be developed in the programming language C#, developed by Microsoft. C# is an object oriented language based on the .Net framework. Its syntax is influenced by languages like Java and C++. C# is a language constantly developed by Microsoft and up to date on the state of art in terms of architectures, testability and support-tools and allows clean programming of back-ends, as well as front-ends. C# has lots of good documentation and can be used for building services for the most common cloud platforms like azure or amazon cloud.

The most common IDE (Integrated Development Environment) for C# development is Visual Studio. Visual studio is a huge tool which provides a lot of possibilities for developers. Not only code can be developed within VS, but also databases and websites. Using additional frameworks (like Xamarin), Visual Studio even allows for development of Android and iOS applications. Summarized, C# in combination with Visual Studio (2017) provide for all the features which are required to develop this system with an adequate architecture. **HIER EVTL MEHR SCHREIBEN**

MS SQL Server

The system requires a data storage. As there is going to be a high amount of data, which has to be provided at request, a database will be used. An SQL database is chosen over NoSQL, as NoSQL is not as developed as the current state-of-art SQL databases at the time of development of this project. Its lack of standardization doesn’t fit a system which is supposed to be as flexible as possible. **HIER EVTL MEHR SCHREIBEN SOBALD BEKANNT WELCHE DATENBANK GENOMMEN WIRD**

Amazon Cloud

JSON

One of the main components for this system is description of the data schema. This not only includes the description of the individual data, but also the format in which this data should be provided to the system, as well as the data format the system provides its data to the outside world.

JSON is a file/data format. It has become a very commonly used format for client-server communication and is replacing XML in this matter. It is supported by the modern programming languages. The advantages of Json when compared to other formats:

**Readability:**

JSON formatted objects are easy to read for a human, as its syntax focuses at removing the unnecessary parts and presents the data as an object similar to programming languages syntax.

Example of JSON a formatted object “Person”:

{

"**firstName**": "Wojciech",

"**lastName**": "Lesnianski",

"**age**": 29,

"**address**":

{

"**streetAddress**": "Ringelweg 35",

"**city**": "Esslingen",

"**state**": "GER",

"**postalCode**": "73730"

},

"**phoneNumber**":

[

{

"**type**": "home",

"**number**": "212 555-1212"

},

{

"**type**": "fax",

"**number**": "646 555-4567"

}

]

}

**Speed:**

JSON is a lightweight format, and thus faster than other formats like XML. It is a part of JavaScript code and needs less time to parse.

**Size:**

JSON does not add much overhead to the data when parsed, which not only adds to the readability, but also size. Data size is especially critical when it comes to transferring it over the internet and in big amounts and thus JSON is a good choice for this purpose.

* 1. Strengths and Risks
  2. Project Management

1. 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[[4]](#footnote-4) are:

1. **Screening**

During the screening large objects such as rags or boards are dismissed, to prevent them from damaging the instruments of the further treatment

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.

Monitoring equipment and process

**[H]**

In the following chapter, the current state of the art in terms of wastewater treatment monitoring will be described.

The four major things when it comes to wastewater treatment monitoring are:

* Insight into the process
* Sensors (data providers)
* Fitting strategy
* Actors which implement the controller output

Even though the four mentioned blocks evolved over the past years, the claim on water quality has evolved too and with that, a more advanced treatment for the water is required. Especially the standards and regulations for the level of organic carbon, nitrogen and phosphorus kept getting stricter. For a lot of outdated waste-water treatment plants this fact meant that they were forced to implement some new monitoring technologies, as the only alternative would be increasing the reactor volume – which is not only less flexible, but also more costly.

* + - 1. Sensor classification

**Functional application**

Most often, sensors are used only for monitoring purposes. In this case, the reason behind the monitoring is significant. It might be to provide information to the operators of the water-plant controlling system, or to consultants, whose aim it is to optimize the process.

**Complexity**

Depending on their purpose, sensory can either be simple, reliable and easy to maintain or advanced and maintenance intensive.

* + - 1. Commonly monitored data

The following sub-chapter will provide a list of water-properties, which are commonly monitored, as well as some description on why the data is needed, who it is interesting for and/or how it is measured, for the respective property.

This list will be used to design the common schema in a later chapter.

The properties are separated into categories which indicate the step of the treatment process they are measured in:

**General:**

This section describes properties, which are not specific to a certain treatment step, but instead are measured on different stations, as they are of high importance overall.

**Temperature**

Measured with a thermistor. Important for anaerobic digesters. Not of importance for the public.

**Pressure**

Measured for alarm functions in aeration and anaerobic digesters. Not of importance for the general public.

**Liquid level**

Measured with internal electric switch, conductivity switches, pressure transducers, capacitance measurements and ultrasonic level detection. This data is not only interesting for the waste-water treatment plant system operators, for high-level alarms and emergency shut-offs, as well as low-level alarms and leak detections, but might also be interesting for the public to view the storage inventory.

**Flow of liquid/gas**

Based on the change in water level as a result of an obstacle in the flow path of the water. The efficiency of a wastewater treatment plant is a function which includes the flow rate of the water entering the water-plant.

**pH**

pH is a value important in all biological processes, but is especially valuable in anaerobic digestion and nitrification. It is measured by pH electrodes. Despite its importance in the control of biological processes, it is not recommended for process supervision and control of waste-water plants as it might be rather insensitive to indicate process changes.

**Conductivity**

Conductivity sensors are used to monitor influent composition changes. They also help with the control of chemical phosphorus removal.

**Biomass/suspended solids**

This might be the most important value in the waste water treatment process. It measures the suspended solids concentration (SS). The most common measuring techniques are optical, ultrasound and dielectric spectrometry. **MEHR SCHREIBEN**

**Anaerobic digestion**

This process is mineralizing organic material into gaseous products such as H2, CH4, CO2 and H2S. The measurement of intermediates and the final gaseous product properties is of high value, as it helps with the control of the entire process.

**Gaseous products**

This measurement gives insight about the gas composition.

**Calorimetry**

This measurement monitors the heat production and provides direct insight into the biological process as all biological activities are characterized by the production of heat.

**Volatile fatty acids (VFA)**

The VFA is the most important intermediate in the anaerobic digestion process. Not only does it help with the process control, as values out of range may lead to a process failure, the VFA concentrations also act as performance indicators. Due to the importance of this value and the lack in different implementations, the sensors in this area were developed a lot in the close past.

**Activated Sludge**

**Dissolved oxygen (DO)**

The sensors measuring the oxygen are most likely the most common sensors in the wastewater treatment plants, as it plays a key role during the activated sludge processes. The aeration, which takes place during this process can take as much as 40% of the overall waste-water plant running costs, and its optimization has therefor a very direct influence on the turnover.

**Respirometry**

Indicates the respiration rate of activated sludge, defined as the amount of oxygen per unit of volume and time that is consumed by the microorganisms within the activated sludge. It is of importance for the characterization of wastewater and the activated sludge kinetics.

**Biological oxygen demand (BOD)**

This is a measure that indicates the amount of dissolved oxygen required for the biochemical oxidation of the organic solutes within 5 days from the seeding of the test sample in a microbial system. This is not a typical real-time value, as it indicates the quality of wastewater and sludge from 5 days ago.

There are further measurement techniques, but they all require time and the less time they require the less representative their outcomes are.

**Chemical oxygen demand (COD)**

Another highly monitored variable within a water-plant. It determines a plants efficiency in terms of carbon removal.

**Total organic carbon (TOC)**

This measurement converts organic carbon into CO2 and measures this product in the evolving gas phase.

Difficulties

The problematic in the context of this project lies mainly in the data acquisition. First of all, the data in the UK is not only not available to the public, but also not available to any authorities as online provided real time data.

Sensors which analyze the water and provide information are not 100% reliable. They may provide wrong data, data-holes or provide data in an inconsistent frequency. Those sensors may differ from water-plant to water-plant and be placed on different places within a plant, which makes comparison between different water-plants difficult. The sensors might not provide all the data which is needed to do a representative comparison between different water-plants. Also the data formats may not only differ in form but also in type. While the one might use an XML schema, the other one might use JSON. Treatment steps may differ from water-plant to water-plant, meaning that even if a sensor is placed on the same position of a primary treatment in two water-plants, the data may still differ a lot.

There is not much real data to develop the system. Real, water-plant-created data, is very useful when designing a harmonizing system, because it gives an idea about the different formats and possible deviations within the schemas. Additionally, having multiple sources gives statistical insight on which data is ‘usually’ available/tracked, and which is rather rare.

* 1. Data Harmonization

**[b] [D]**

Data harmonization’s aim is to create a single source of information based on multiple sources. The general problem during a harmonization process is, that the different base-sources differ the form in which their information is provided. To present a clean, harmonized information source, the data needs to be cleared of inaccurate and misleading entries. This means, that harmonization alone might not be enough for every process. To make sure the created information set is useful, it needs to undergo some additional processing.

Why Data Harmonization?

As already mentioned, harmonization is needed when dealing with different sources of information, but trying to get a common knowledge base. Sometimes the same type of information is stored in different types of data-formats. An example for this is the DateTime Format.

The DateTime might be stored in formats like:

* DD/MM/YY
* MM/DD/YY
* DD-MM-YYYY
* YYMMDD
* DD MONTH YYYY
* …

All the formats store the exact same information, but to extract this information further processing is needed. In some cases it might be enough to look at the data to find out which of the formats it is using, but in other cases (DD/MM/YY and MM/DD/YY) it is mandatory to know the format before extracting the needed information.

Single Window Harmonization

**[E]**

The **s**ingle **w**indow **h**armonization (SWH) is was defined by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) as:

*“a system that allows all participants in trade and transport file requested information in only one place, in a standard format, in order to carry out import, export and transit operations.”[E]*

It was designed to simplify foreign trade operations, where control agencies require around 40 documents all together, with often repeated data. It includes:

* Simplifying or cutting procedures or documents
* Aligning them with national standards
* Automating documents and processes

The main idea of the SWH is to store information at a Single Authority (Single Window) with traders and control agencies located at different places, but connected information flow.

Even though the basic problem to be solved by the SWH is a different one, since it is coming from a different field, the solution of having a single authority gathering and providing the data to interested stakeholders is also of interest for this project, since it is basically the task. The below picture shows the basic idea:



[E Page 4]

[E]

Knowledge gathered from UNECEs attempt to create a single window harmonization solution includes following points:

High-level support by strong lead organisations is needed. Those organisations are too important for the system as a whole to not be included and thus have a deciding role in its success. It is important to have a clear vision of the single window system form the beginning, not only to plan the system, but also, since the system is about connecting different sources, to be able to describe the advantages and methodologies in detail and thus get them interested in joining. 90% are negotiations and 10% are technical work. Companies function very differently in terms of their processes and techniques and most of the time every company will want to have its own process as the standard. Agile development of the system is of advantage, as the involved stakeholders want to see progress and avoid misunderstandings. The techniques of this UNECEs approach will be discussed in the chapter 3.3.

Data Simplification

This step eliminates unnecessary and redundant data. It is usually happening before the harmonization takes place. This has the advantage, that in high amounts of data, not all the data needs to undergo further processing. The disadvantage to have it as first step is, that some data might be removed that is actually needed, but not recognized as such and would be only after the harmonization step. A good approach is to have a simplification take place once before and once after the harmonization took place. The first simplification in this approach aims at clearly unneeded data and leave out data classified as ‘unsure’ to handle it in the second iteration after the harmonization is done.

Data sources are likely to have additional data, which is only relevant for the specific source itself and not for inter-source-analyses. This data needs to be identified and ‘cleaned’ from the source dataset.

Example with two different sources A and B:

Target Schema:

|  |
| --- |
| DataA |
| DataB |
| DataC |

Source A:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DataA | Simplification | DataA |
| DataB | DataB |
| DataD | ~~DataD~~ |

Source B:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| DataA | Simplification | DataA |
| DataB | DataB |

Simplification needs to know the target schema to function. It doesn’t add values which are missing when comparing source to target. It only removes the unnecessary.

Data Standardization

Data standardization is about processing of the dataset into a standard form through standard bodies. It is not said that a harmonized dataset matches the standard forms outside of the system. It might be harmonized but still useless to the outside world. This is why a standardization step might be needed to do further processing of the data, change its form or format, before publishing it. An example for standardization is converting the velocity from one of its many units like meters/s, km/h, knots… or temperature from Celsius, Fahrenheit or Kelvin into the one which is standard in the country/field of interest, since they all contain the same information in a different form.

* 1. Comparable Industries and Projects

To find the most fitting approach for the system, it is needed to take a look on projects and industries which already successfully developed such a system, or projects where such a system failed, to see what caused its success or failure, as well as understanding why specific approaches were more successful than others.

UNECE Project

As already mentioned in a previous chapter, in the year 2008 the UNECE attempted to build a harmonized single window system for international trading.

**[F]**

This project lead the UNECE, in cooperation with UNNEXT (United Nations Network of Experts for Paperless Trade in Asia and the Pacific) and the United Nations ESCAP (Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) to create a report on how the data harmonization should be optimally approached. Since the UNECE project had a different context, only the parts of the report significant for this project will be investigated upon, as well as only the technique of harmonization and not the project planning.

One difference to this project is, that this project should also consider real time data, while the UNECE project defined a schema which is only complete with all elements filled out. This should not mean any problem, as there is the option to simply ignore missing data if it was not provided during the time period in which the water-plant data was created. The timestamp of each data entry in most cases will have no significance in the UNECE project, while a data entry without a timestamp is basically useless in this system.

The UML provides sufficient options to describe a Data Model as a Class Diagram with Property Terms[[5]](#footnote-5) and Object Classes[[6]](#footnote-6).

The following describes the five main steps taken to develop a data harmonization process, transformed into steps in the scope of this project.

**Step 1:**

Everything starts with the capture data requirements. This step is about collecting information about which data is interesting, as well as how this data is produced. This includes getting background and understanding of the information source work-flow. Understanding the work-flow helps in understanding the stakeholders needs, as well as the significance of specific data members.

**Step 2:**

Providing a detailed definition of the data elements within single information sources. This step is about setting the data definition, type, format and constraints of each information type for each information source. The outcome of this step should be a data dictionary corresponding to a specific source of information.

**Step 3 & 4:**

Analysing data elements across various information sources. This includes the organisation of data elements in a comparable manner so that it can be used for analyses. The desired outcome of this step is a data dictionary compilation as well as mapping to the desired data model.

**Step 5:**

This step is about the creation of reports and not in scope of this project.

FCTC Project

**[G]**

In the year 2008, the Conference of the Parties to the WHO (**W**orld **H**ealth **O**rganization) requested **F**ramework **C**onvention on **T**obacco **C**ontrol (FCTC) to compile a report on data collection measures. Within two expert meetings (2009 and 2010) the draft outlines were defined, for the further development of the report. It was supposed to be based on the most relevant international literature and other tobacco-related information sources. A review of existing data sources and data collection systems as well as an investigation on a possible data harmonization process was also a part of this meeting. The report created during this meeting gives an insight on possible problems which may come up during the creation of the system, as well as criteria to consider when deciding for a harmonization technique. It is especially interesting, as the tobacco control is probably one of the most researched areas in public health.

The international data collection systems of tobacco-related information were distinguished in two types: **population-based surveys** (primary data collection systems) and **policy monitoring surveys/systems** (secondary data collection systems).

**Population-based surveys**

The data collection systems, which were in use at the time of the creation of the FCTC report, varied in every thinkable aspect:

* Target Group (young / adult)
* Scale (global / regional)
* Time (point in time / repeated periodically)
* (Money-) Budget (cheap / expensive)
* Organizer
* Specificness (tobacco specific / number of health determinants including tobacco)

Additionally, many countries have they own health survey systems, which have no direct relation to the international system despite their information being similar.

The reporting system of the Convention was established by the conference of the Parties in 2006 and enforces every participating party to report on its implementation of the convention for the first two years after being included in the convention, as well as after a specific time in the future. The aim of the system was to collect data already available at the time of reporting, instead of having to implement the new population based survey system first. Only the parties without any population-based system were required to implement it. The convention secretariat provided **feedback on the assigned reports**. This feedback included missing mandatory information, not suitable formats within the report and inconsistencies within the answers on the report and the supporting documentations. This data is then provided through a web based database maintained by the convention secretariat for further reports.

Another source of information on tobacco is the impressive number of databases which provide tobacco-related information.

**Standardization and harmonization**

Even though the majority of surveys follow standard methodologies and use standardized questions and patterns, the form still differs from survey to survey and therefore requires at the very least some form of harmonization. Additionally, as already mentioned, the majority of surveys are non-tobacco specific ones and thus need to be “cleaned” of unnecessary (not tobacco related) data. Additionally, the surveys may differ based on the age, since the questions might be directed more in a specific direction for a specific target group. It has to be made sure, that data which has the same identifier across multiple sources has also **the same definition** across those sources. Comparing seemingly the same datatype, even though it means something completely different within the scope of different systems will cause inconsistencies and false conclusions. Another important knowledge won in this project is, that there is a big amount of **redundant, repeated and overlapping data** across the different surveys and approaches.

In the case of population-based surveys it is important to have a common information schema, methodology and data definition, to create comparable data sources. In the case of monitoring systems, harmonization of the existing data is the main challenge. This knowledge transferred to this project means that especially in the case of historical data and data provided by the existing systems, the main challenge is to find a way to harmonize it, while it is desirable to have every participant use a common, efficient and suiting data-schema. Accomplishing this desire is a hard challenge.

Standardization of data not only refers to processing of the acquired data, but also to the **data acquisition / creation** (such as sampling techniques), in order to create more meaningful data. This may require additional training (i.e. workshops) for the data collectors. Step-by-step instructions in how to implement or use the new system might be needed in order to promote it.

Even if some parties may not be able, or may not want to fully adapt the common approach, they can still undertake steps to help the system to gather their data in a better way, like adding additional data or adjusting some data definitions. Additionally, experts have warned from creating a global standardized approach in terms of survey content, as this would take away the variation between regions, where specific information might be of high value in some regions and help the parties to fulfil their reporting obligations, while it is of no use in others.

**Differences**

There is a lot of knowledge which can be won from the FCTC project, but some of it can’t be fully or not even partially applied to this project because the two projects differ too much in their aims and objectives. This project needs a way to deal with real-time data. It also needs a way of adapting data into the own schema, as historical data placed on some storage will most likely not be pre-processed by the provider.

1. Design and Implementation

The key parts of the system to design are the data-schema, the database / storage and the processing / harmonization software. All the mentioned parts can be designed (more or less) independently and implemented independently, if the interfaces are clearly defined.

Due to the fact, that there is no access to real-time data, and only limited sources of historical data, a data simulator would be of advance.

* 1. System overview

The below picture shows a white box diagram of the system, for a better understanding of its scope and relations:

Data Access

Unified Schema

Modified Schema

System #1

System #2

Data Storage

Harmonization System

Single Window System

Simulated Data

Historical Data

Water-Plant

#1

Water-Plant

Simulator

Water-Plant

#2

Diagram Beschreibung

The picture shows five data sources which can be split into two categories. Those two types will be referred to as **real-time data** (green and blue) and **report data** (yellow).

It is assumed, that real-time data is being pulled by the system frequently from the same (registered) source. If there is no new data, the system waits a defined time and then pulls the data again.

On the other hand, the report data is not pulled by the system, but rather provided through a dedicated API.

The unified schema is known to the harmonization system, and in best case the data from real-time sources and reports is coming in that format. It can happen, that the system receives data which is not in the unified schema, but a modified one. A modified schema will be defined as a schema that differs in any way from the unified schema. The harmonization system needs a way to deal with this kind of schemas. The report data will usually include a bigger amount of data in one session.

Real-time data will usually be of higher priority to process by the system, as the real-time character will fade with time passing.

Data processed by the harmonization system will be stored on a data-storage. This storage will not be public, but can still be accessed for reading by chosen 3rd party systems. It is possible, that there will be a data access service placed between the system and the data storage as a later step, to have a better management over the access rights, load balancing and most important of all – an predefined API.

Putting all the facts together, the picture shows the system as a black-box diagram with all the mandatory interfaces to the outside world.

Water-plant data pulling API

Report Submission API Endpoint

Data Access Endpoint

Single Window System

Diagram Bschreibung

The endpoints provided by the system will be described in detail in a later chapter. There is also a need for the Water-Plants to provide an endpoint for the system to access the data. This endpoint will also be described in a later chapter.

* 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

Literaturverzeichnis

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Bücher:** | |
| [BUN09] | Hans Joachim Bungartz, et al. „Modellbildung und Simulation“, Springer, 2009 |
| [GOL12] | Joachim Goll „Methoden des Software Engineering“, Springer Vieweg, 2012; ISBN: 978-3-8348-2433-2 |
| [MEY14] | Bertrand Meyer, „Agile! – The Good, the Hype and the Ugly“, Springer, 2014; ISBN: 978-3-319-05154-3 |
| [LOR00] | Edward Lorenz „The Chaos Avant-grande: Memories oft he Early Days of Chaos Theory“, Kapitel 7 „The Butterfly Effect“, 2000; ISBN: 978-981-02-4404-0 |
| **Internetquellen:** | |
| [TUD] | <http://ls4-www.cs.tu-dortmund.de> (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |
| [AGI1] | <http://agilemanifesto.org/iso/de/principles.html> (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |
| [AGI2] | <http://agilemanifesto.org/iso/de> (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |
| [TUD1] | <http://ls4-www.cs.tu-dortmund.de/download/LehreMaterialien/MAO2011/Kap7.pdf> (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |
| [SWI] | http://sumo.dlr.de/wiki (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |
| [SWI1] | <http://sumo.dlr.de/wiki/SUMO_User_Documentation> (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |
| [SWI2] | <http://sumo.dlr.de/wiki/Theory/Traffic_Simulations> (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |
| [SWI3] | <http://sumo.dlr.de/wiki/Networks/Building_Networks_from_own_XML-descriptions> (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |
| [SWI4] | <http://sumo.dlr.de/wiki/Definition_of_Vehicles,_Vehicle_Types,_and_Routes> (Letzter Zugriff 04.01.16) |
| [SWI5] | <http://www.sumo.dlr.de/wiki/Simulation/Output> (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |
| [CUN04] | <http://www.artima.com/intv/simplestP.html> – Ein Gespräch zwischen Bill Venners und Ward Cunningham; „A Conversation with Ward Cunningham, Part V“ (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |
| [ZAV] | www2.research.att.com/~pamela/faq.html – Quelle angegeben in [MEY14]. (Letzter Zugriff: nicht erreichbar) |
| **Weitere Arbeiten und Projekte:** | |
| [C2X] | Matthias Schulze, Timo Kosch, Ilse Kulp, Thomas Benz, Andrea Tomatis, Ilja Radusch, Gerhard Noecker, Luisa Andreone, Tanja Kessel, Carola Klessen; „Pre-Drive C2X“ – Deliverable D0.3 Final Report; 30.06. 2010 |
| [EMMA] | Sven Lahde, Michael Doering, Wolf-Bastian Pöttner, Moritz Rosin, Gerrit Lammert und Lars Wolf; „Environmental Monitoring in/of Metropolitan Areas“ |
| [GAW] | Christian Gawron, „Simulation-Based Traffic Assignment – Computing User Equilibria in Large Street Networks“, 1998; <http://www.sumo.dlr.de/pdf/GawronDiss.pdf> (Letzter Zugriff: 04.01.16) |

Attachment 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)
4. Not the same numbers as in the picture above [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Describes a piece of information used to describe an object, such as “Name” [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Describes a set of Property Terms, such as “Person” [↑](#footnote-ref-6)