

## **What is special about GBF ?**

### **Expanded water quality concept**

> water chemistry + aquatic life + water appreciation

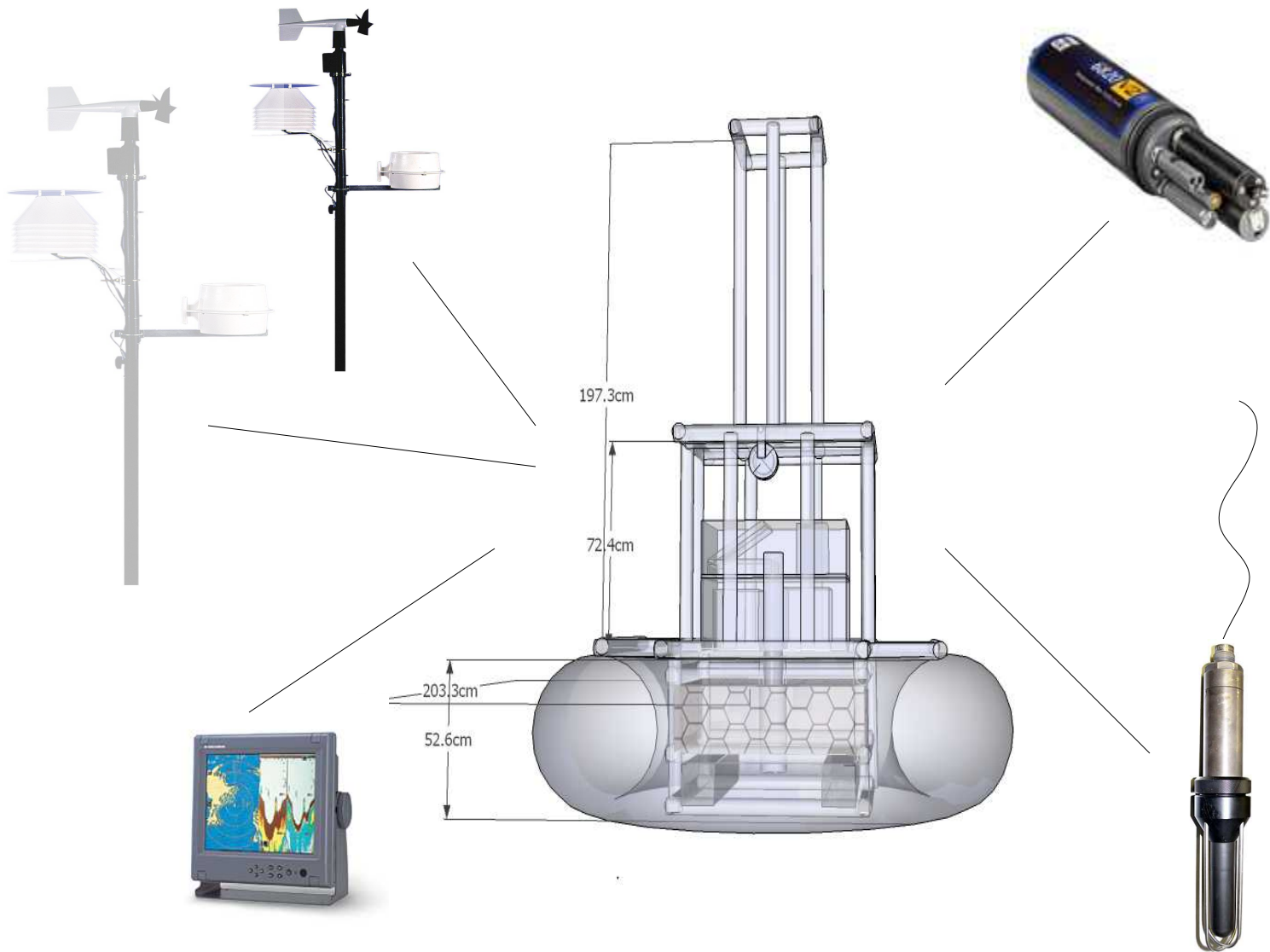
### **Broadcasting**

> site specific realtime data available on any mobile computer

### **Mobility**

> maps out paths of least contamination and greatest swimming pleasure

-> the swimming pleasure measure (SPM)



## water quality (YSI)

- > dissolved oxygen
- > turbidity
- > dissolved solids
- > chlorophyll
- > conductivity
- > salinity
- > pH
- > water temperature

## real-time local weather

- > air temperature
- > wind speed
- > wind direction
- > barometric pressure
- > rainfall (1hr, 24 hr)

## NOAA weather

- > current 5km grid (today)
- > forecast on a grid (space: 5km, time: today + tomorrow)

## hydrophone

- > 20hz – 40khz data
- > mp3 audio (15 sec) segments

## sonar-based fish detector

- > gps location
- > water depth -> wave height
- > heading (degrees)
- > presence of fish (small and large)

Tiered approach to establish the *swimming pleasure measure*

*established*

day of year, time of day, conductivity, water and air temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, dissolved solids, chlorophyll, turbidity, ammonium-nitrogen

*narrative-accepted*

wave motion, micro-climate and macro-climate, insolation

*numeric-experimental*

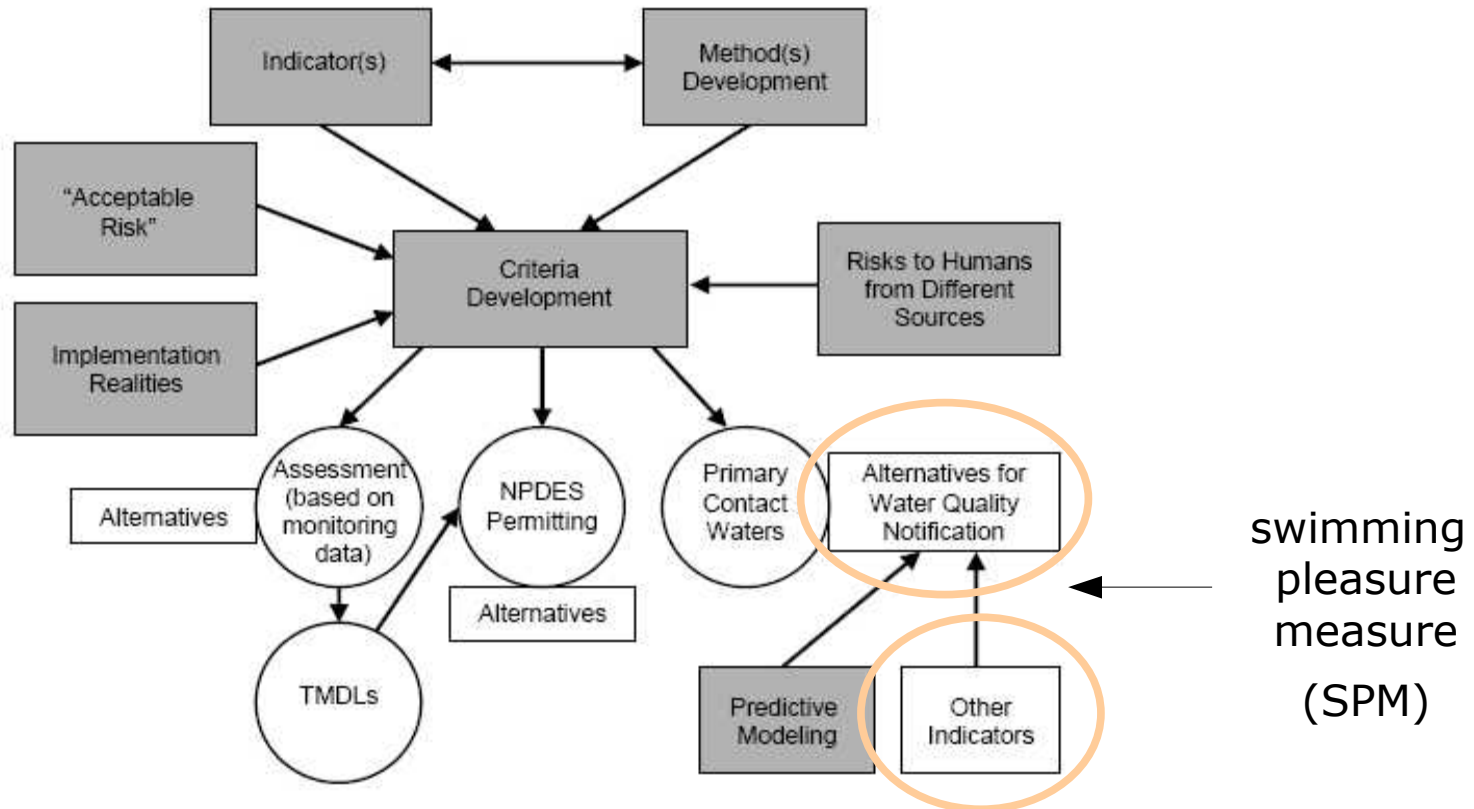
realtime direct e-coli, real time caffeine (invited research)

*second order narrative-experimental*

presence of fish, crustaceans, presence of human artifacts (motorboats)  
audio and sonar, antidepressants

*post experience survey*

how was the water?



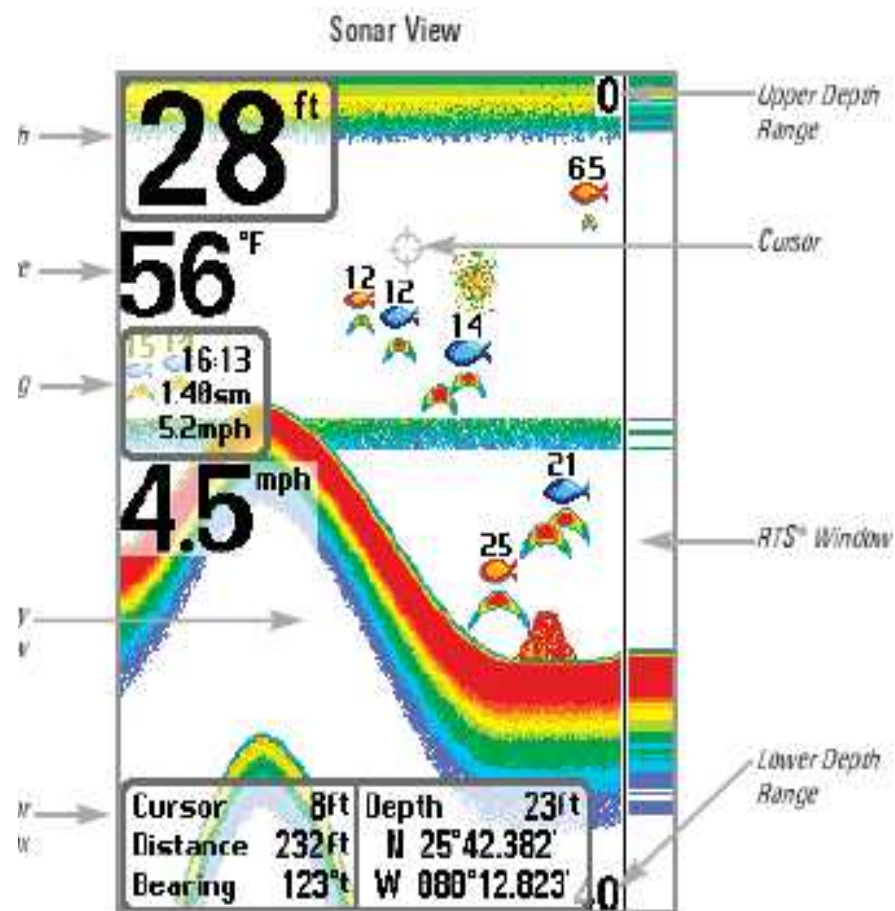
Source: <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/criteria/recreation/experts/>



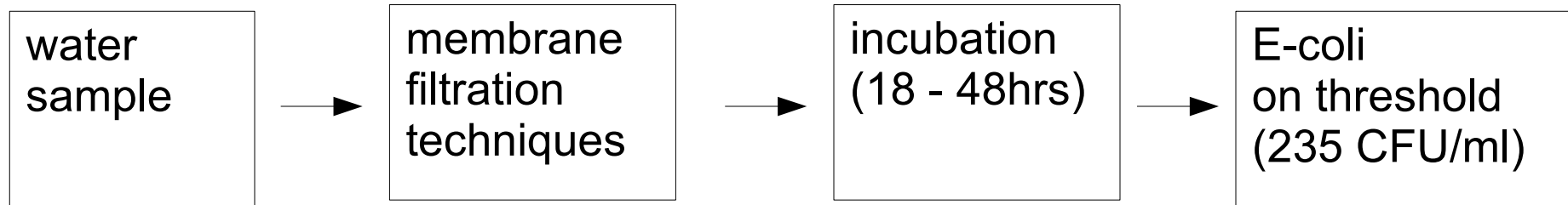
## Typical performance specifications

<b>Rapid Pulse dissolved oxygen</b> % air saturation	<b>Range</b> 0 to 500%	<b>Resolution</b> 0.1%	<b>Accuracy</b> 0 to 200%: $\pm 2\%$ of reading or 2% air saturation, whichever is greater; 200 to 500%: $\pm 6\%$ of reading
<b>Rapid Pulse dissolved oxygen</b> mg/L	0 to 50 mg/L	0.01 mg/L	0 to 20 mg/L: $\pm 2\%$ of reading or 0.2 mg/L, whichever is greater; 20 to 50 mg/L: $\pm 6\%$ of reading
<b>ROX optical dissolved oxygen*</b> % air saturation	0 to 500%	0.1%	0 to 200%: $\pm 1\%$ of reading or 1% air saturation, whichever is greater; 200 to 500%: $\pm 15\%$ of reading; relative to calibration gases
<b>ROX optical dissolved oxygen*</b> mg/L	0 to 50 mg/L	0.01 mg/L	0 to 20 mg/L: $\pm 1\%$ of reading or 0.1 mg/L, whichever is greater; 20 to 50 mg/L: $\pm 15\%$ of reading; relative to calibration gases
<b>Conductivity*</b>	0 to 100 mS/cm	0.001 to 0.1 mS/cm (range-dependent)	$\pm 0.5\%$ of reading + 0.001 mS/cm
<b>Temperature</b>	-5 to 50°C	0.01°C	$\pm 0.15^\circ\text{C}$
<b>pH</b>	0 to 14 units	0.01 unit	$\pm 0.2$ unit
<b>Shallow depth</b>	0 to 9.1 m (0 to 30 ft)	0.001 m (0.001 ft)	$\pm 0.018$ m ( $\pm 0.06$ ft)
<b>Medium depth</b>	0 to 61 m (0 to 200 ft)	0.001 m (0.001 ft)	$\pm 0.12$ m ( $\pm 0.4$ ft)
<b>Deep depth</b>	0 to 200 m (0 to 656 ft)	0.001 m (0.001 ft)	$\pm 0.3$ m ( $\pm 1$ ft)
<b>Vented level</b>	0 to 9.1 m (0 to 30 ft)	0.001 m (0.001 ft)	$\pm 0.003$ m ( $\pm 0.01$ ft)
<b>Open-channel flow</b>	Calculated measurement, requires vented level		
<b>Free chlorine</b>	0 to 3 mg/L	0.01 mg/L	$\pm 15\%$ of reading or 0.05 mg/L, whichever is greater
<b>ORP</b>	-999 to +999 mV	0.1 mV	$\pm 20$ mV in Redox standard solutions
<b>Salinity</b>	0 to 70 ppt	0.01 ppt	$\pm 1\%$ of reading or 0.1 ppt, whichever is greater
<b>Nitrate/nitrogen*</b>	0 to 200 mg/L-N	0.001 to 1 mg/L-N (range dependent)	$\pm 10\%$ of reading or 2 mg/L, whichever is greater
<b>Ammonium/ammonia/nitrogen*</b>	0 to 200 mg/L-N	0.001 to 1 mg/L-N (range dependent)	$\pm 10\%$ of reading or 2 mg/L, whichever is greater
<b>Chloride*</b>	0 to 1000 mg/L	0.001 to 1 mg/L (range dependent)	$\pm 15\%$ of reading or 5 mg/L, whichever is greater
<b>Turbidity*</b>	0 to 1,000 NTU	0.1 NTU	$\pm 2\%$ of reading or 0.3 NTU, whichever is greater in YSI AMCO-AEPA Polymer Standards
<b>Rhodamine WT*</b>	0-200 $\mu\text{g/L}$	0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$	$\pm 5\%$ of reading or $\pm 1$ $\mu\text{g/L}$ , whichever is greater
<b>Chlorophyll**</b>	<b>Range</b> 0 to 400 $\mu\text{g/L}$ chl <i>a</i> 0 to 100 RFU	<b>Resolution</b> 0.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$ chl <i>a</i> 0.1% FS; 0.1 RFU	<b>Linearity</b> $R^2 > 0.9999$ for serial dilution of Rhodamine WT solution from 0 to 500 $\mu\text{g/L}$
<b>Blue-green algae*</b> phycocyanin	<b>Range</b> 0-280,000 cells/mL	<b>Detection limit</b> 220 cells/mL <sup>§</sup>	<b>Linearity</b> $R^2 = 0.9999$ for serial dilution of Rhodamine WT from 0 to 400 $\mu\text{g/L}$
<b>Blue-green algae*</b> phycoerythrin	0-200,000 cells/mL	450 cells/mL <sup>§§</sup>	$R^2 = 0.9999$ for serial dilution of Rhodamine WT from 0 to 8 $\mu\text{g/L}$
<b>PAR</b>	<b>Range</b> 400-700 nm waveband <b>Linearity</b> Max. deviation of 1%	<b>Calibration</b> $\pm 5\%$ <b>Sensitivity</b> Typically 3 $\mu\text{A}$ per 1000 $\mu\text{mol s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-2}$ in water	<b>Stability</b> $\leq \pm 2\%$ change over 1 year





water quality analysis: standard EPA approach:  
measure fecal contaminants (e-coli and other fecal coliforms)



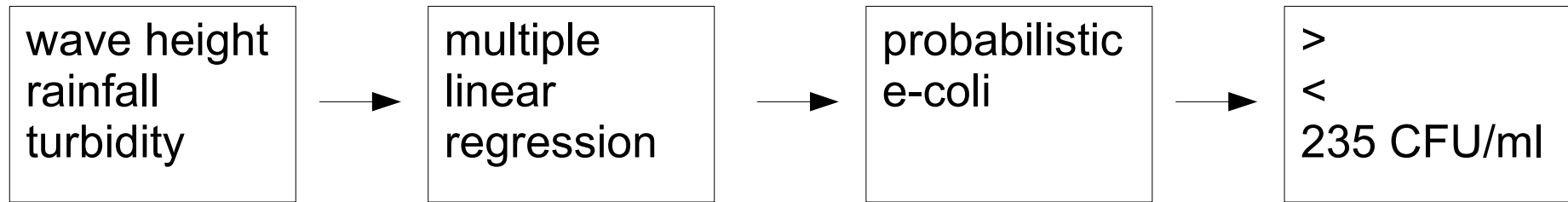


water quality analysis:

alternate approaches for fecal contaminant assessment

- nowcasting / mathematical modeling
- photochemistry based methods
- antibody based methods
- others ...

nowcasting: prediction model based approach



*Francy et al, 2006*

	<b>FIS</b>	<b>ANN</b>	<b>EA</b>	<b>Symbolic Logic</b>	<b>Control Theory</b>
mathematical model	SG	B	B	SB	G
learning ability	<b>B</b>	<b>G</b>	<b>G</b>	B	B
knowledge representation	<b>G</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>SB</b>	G	SB
expert knowledge	G	B	B	G	SB
nonlinearity	G	G	G	SB	B
optimization ability	B	G	G	B	SB
fault tolerance	G	G	G	B	B
uncertainty tolerance	G	G	G	B	B
realtime operation	G	SG	SB	B	G

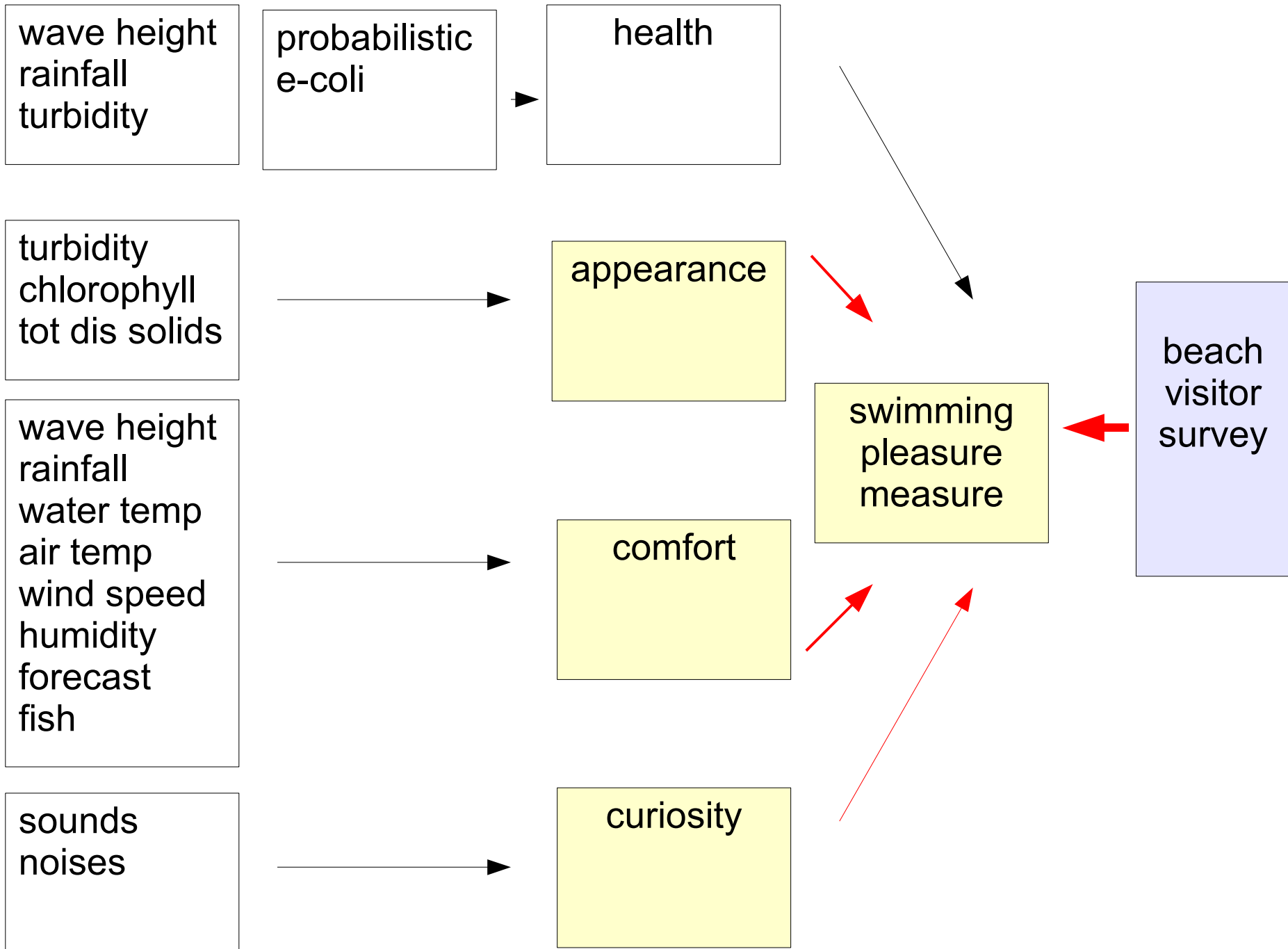
KEY:  
good: G

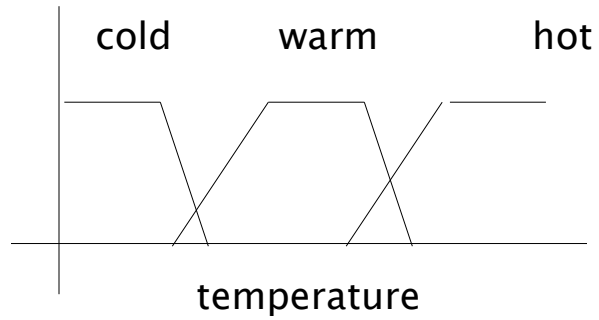
slightly good: SG

slightly bad: SB

bad: B

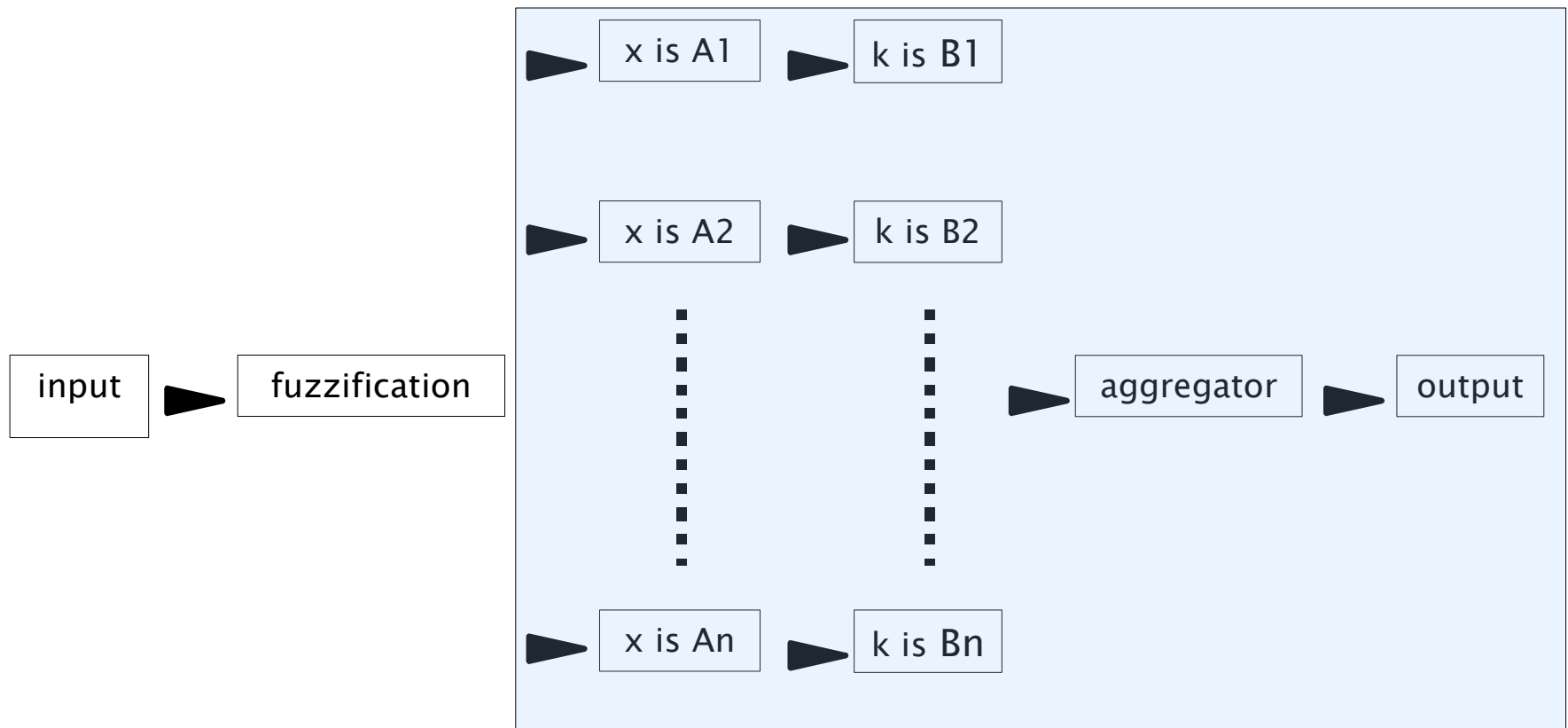
Source: Evolutionary Design of Neuro-Fuzzy Systems – A Generic Framework,  
Ajith Abraham et al





Version A

Fuzzy System



wave height  
rainfall  
turbidity

probabilistic  
e-coli

If > 235 CFU -> 0  
else > 0 ..... 1

health

turbidity  
chlorophyll  
tot dis solids

turbidity:  
0.1 .... 1.0  
Chlorophyll  
0.1 .... 1.0  
tot dis solids  
0 .... 1.0

appearance

wave height  
rainfall  
water temp  
air temp  
wind chill  
forecast

wave height  
0 .... 1.0  
rainfall  
0.1 ... 1.0  
water temp  
0.1 .... 1.0  
air temp  
0.1 .... 1.0  
wind chill  
0.1 ... 1.0  
forecast  
0.2 ... 1.0

comfort

fish pres  
sounds  
noises

fish  
0.2 ... 1.0  
noises  
0.2 ... 1.0

curiosity

swimming  
pleasure  
measure

```
graph LR; health[health] --> swim[swimming pleasure measure]; appearance[appearance] --> swim; comfort[comfort] --> swim; curiosity[curiosity] --> swim;
```

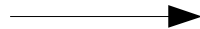
# fuzzy logic modeling

prob e-coli

turbidity  
chlorophyll  
tot dis solids

wave height  
rainfall  
water temp  
air temp  
wind speed  
forecast

fish pres  
sounds  
noises

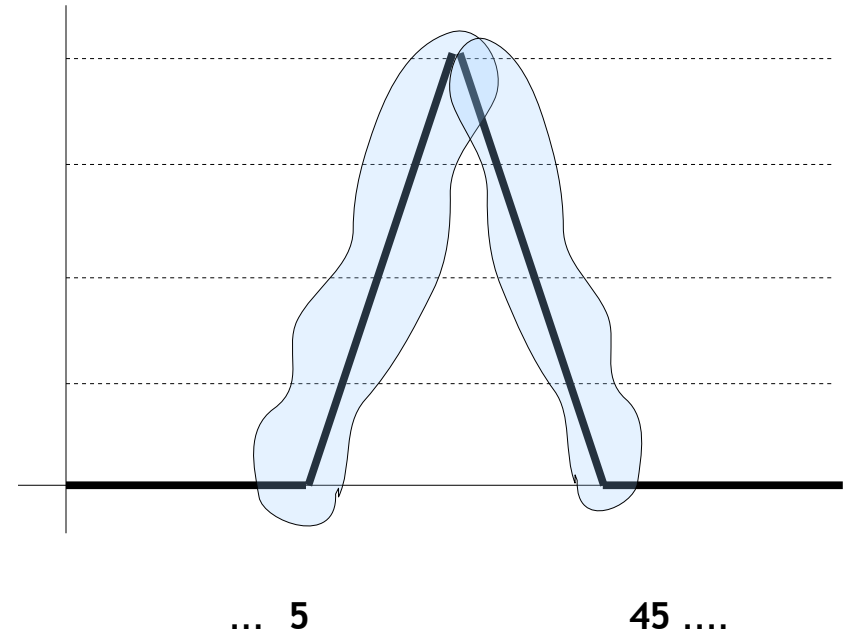


no	air temp lower limit	air temp upper limit	quantative value	fuzzy value
1	-20	0	0	very low
2	0	10	0.25	low
3	10	15	0.5	medium
4	15	20	0.75	high
5	20	25	1	veryhigh
6	25	28	0.75	high
7	28	34	0.5	medium
8	34	36	0.25	low
9	36	100	0	very low

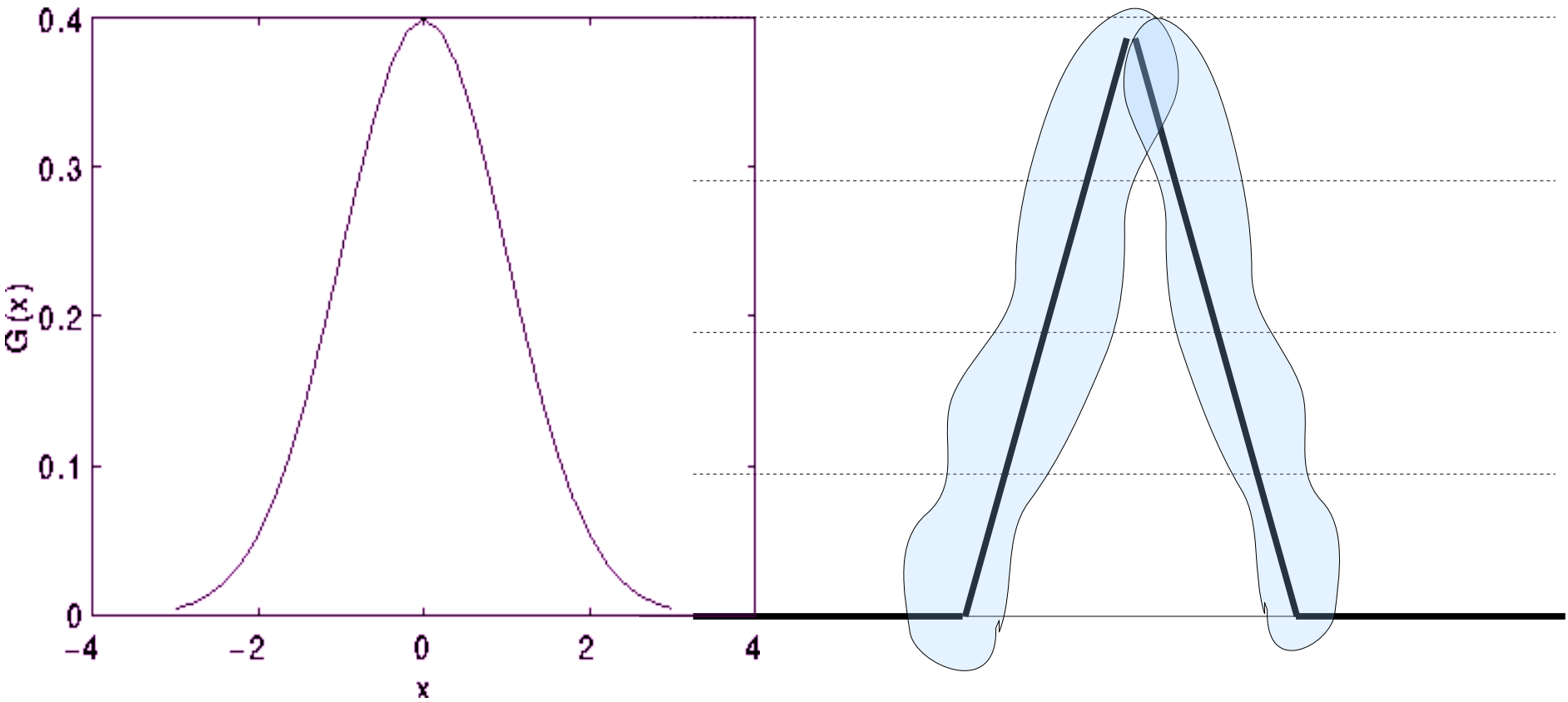


# fuzzy logic modeling

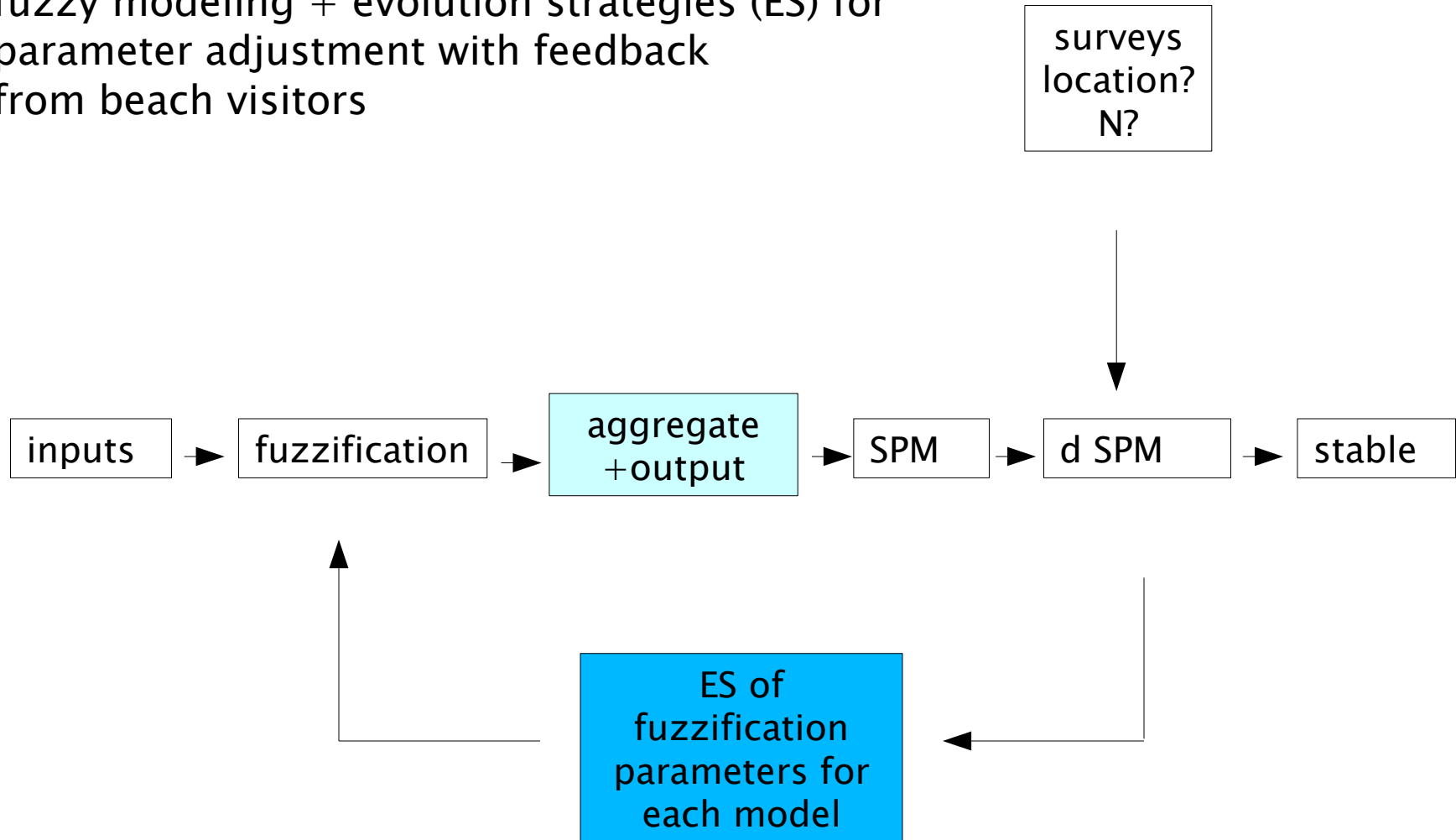
	lower limit	upper limit		
1	-20	<b>5</b>	0	very low
2	<b>5</b>	10	0.25	low
3	10	15	0.5	medium
4	15	20	0.75	high
5	20	25	1	veryhigh
6	25	28	0.75	high
7	28	34	0.5	medium
8	34	<b>45</b>	0.25	low
9	<b>45</b>	100	0	very low

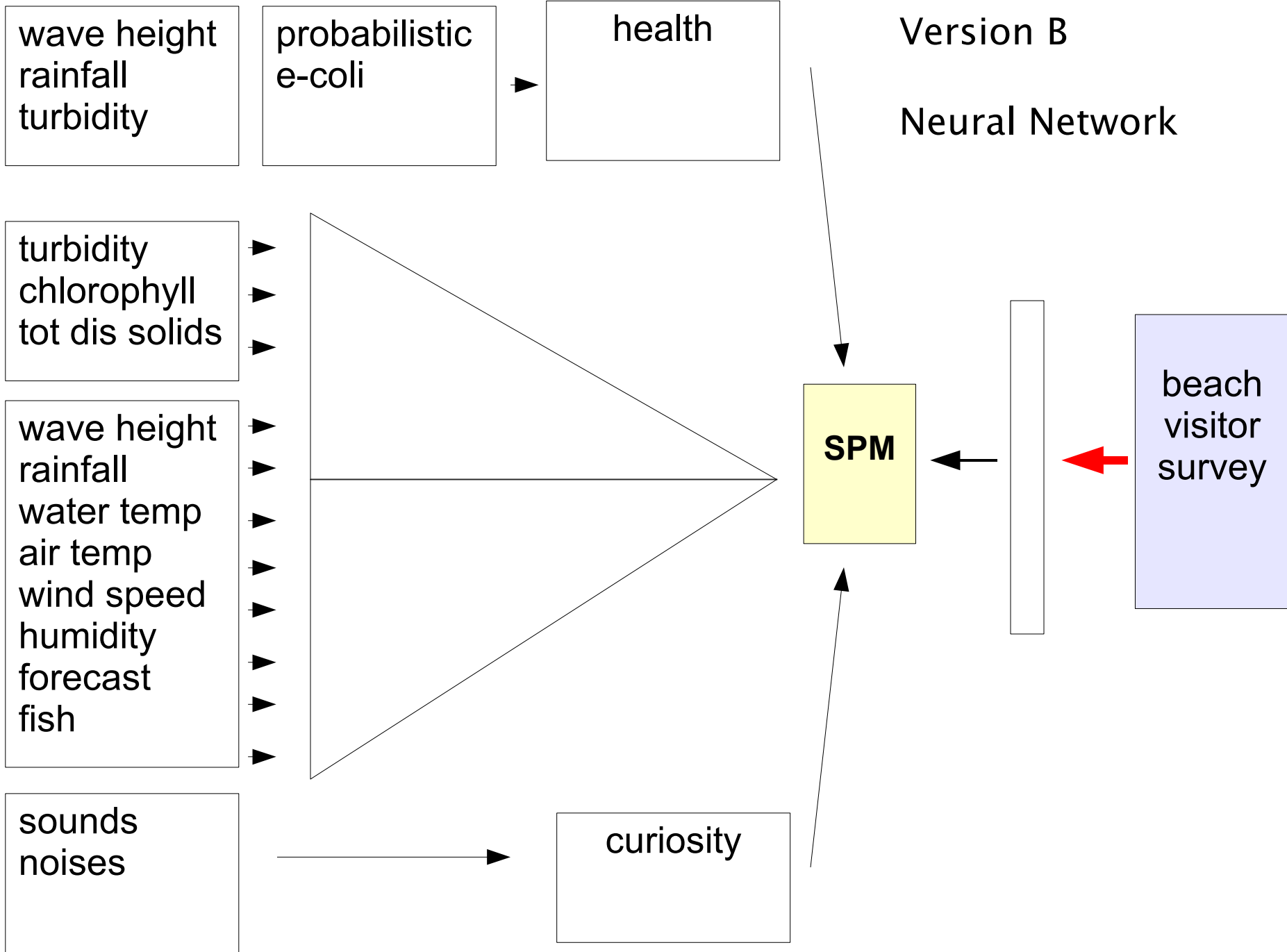


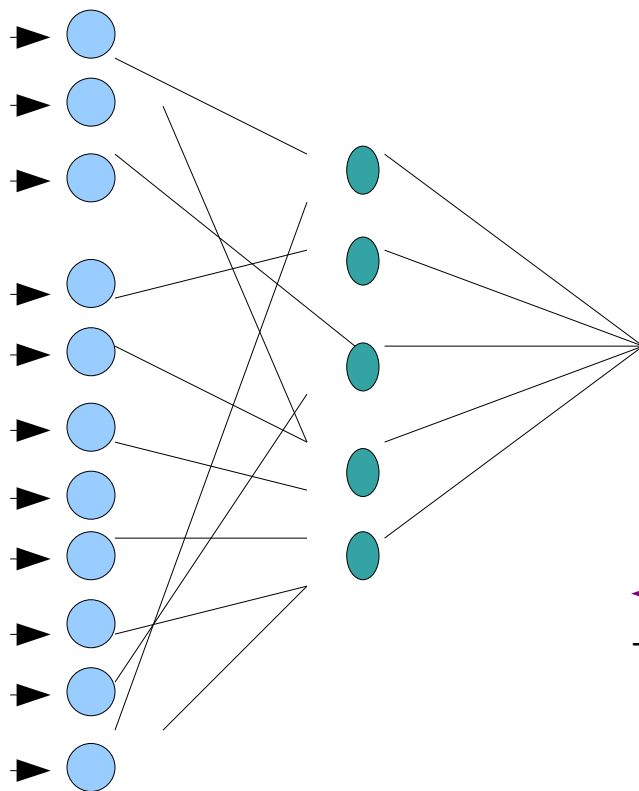
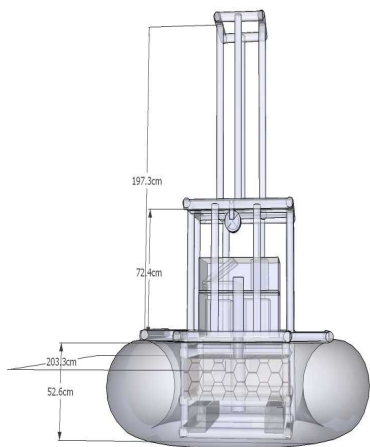
# fuzzy logic modeling - differentiable functions



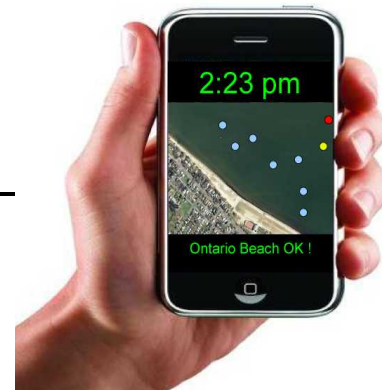
fuzzy modeling + evolution strategies (ES) for  
parameter adjustment with feedback  
from beach visitors







SPM



TRAINING

TEST (normal operation)

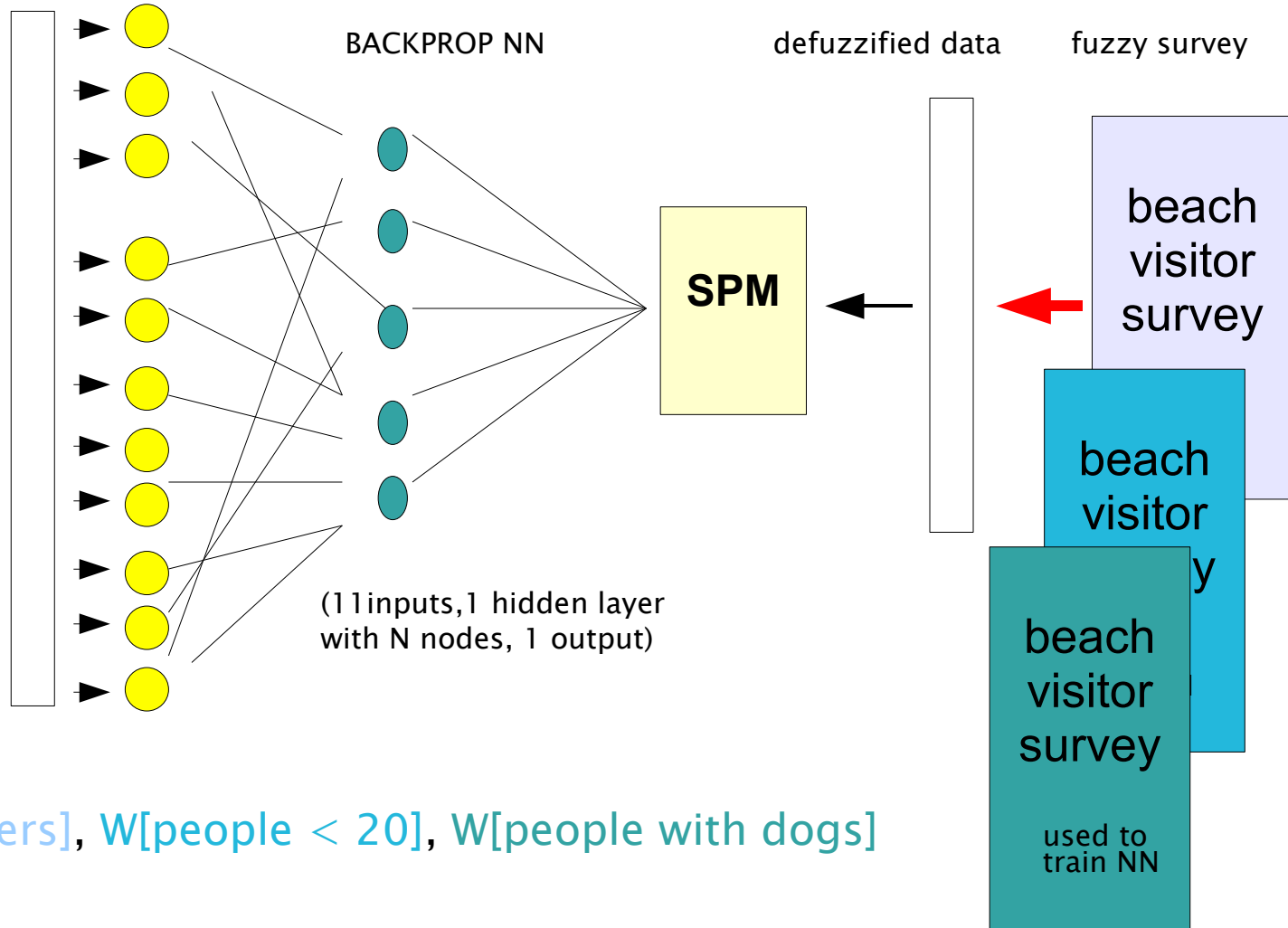
normalized data (training and testing)

BACKPROP NN

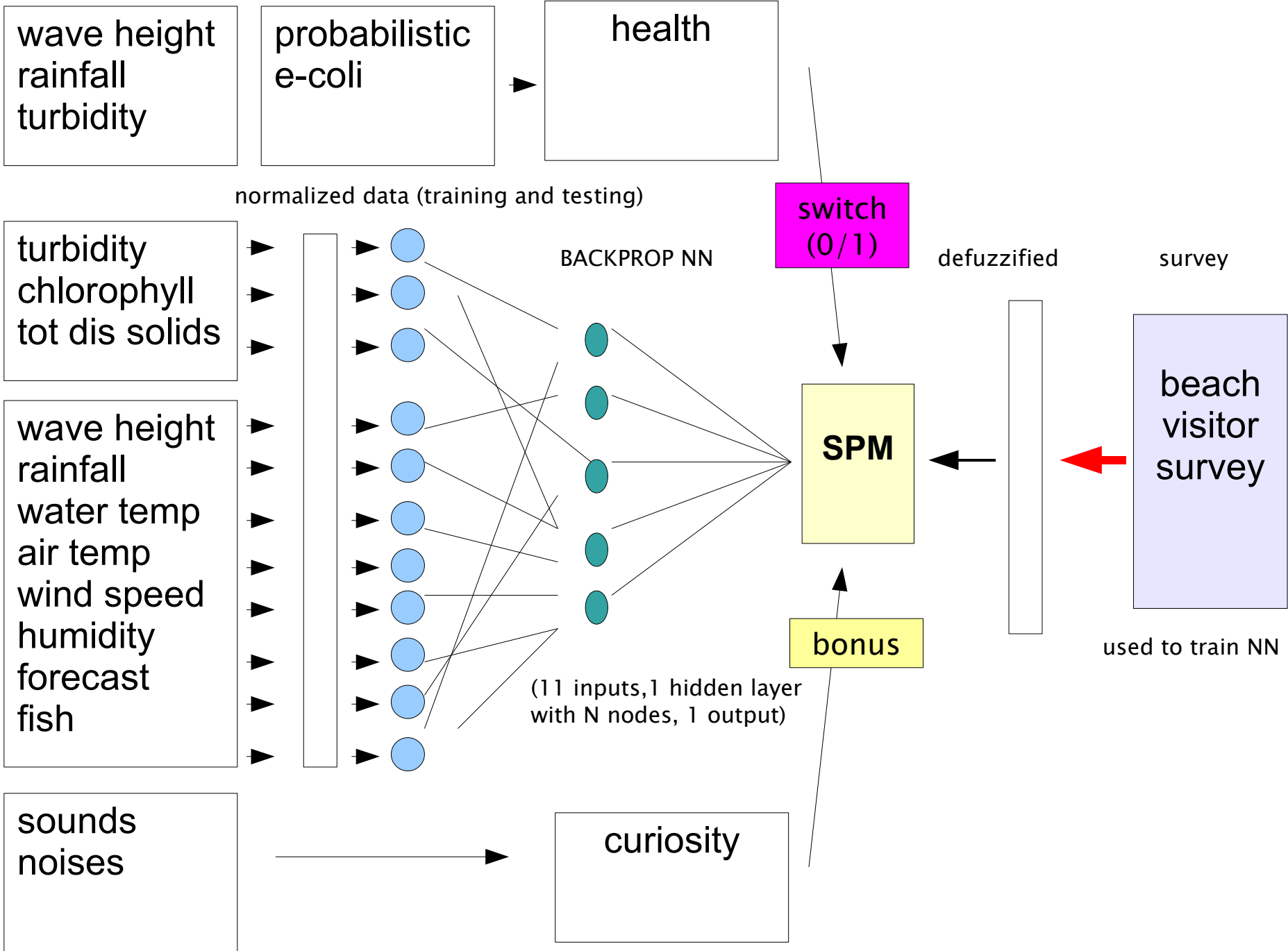
defuzzified data

fuzzy survey

Possible alternative to  
backpropagation for  
supervised learning:  
*support vector machines*



$W[\text{all users}]$ ,  $W[\text{people} < 20]$ ,  $W[\text{people with dogs}]$





Backpropagation Neural Net (python version) – highlevel functions only

```
#training
inputlayer = 11          hiddenlayer = 6          outputlayer = 1
iterations = 3000
learningrate = 0.8        momentum = 0.1          errorlimit = 0.001

inputdata = readdata(filename)
trainingdata = normalizedata(inputdata)
currentNN = NN(inputlayer, hiddenlayer, outputlayer)
currentNN.train(trainingdata, iterations, learningrate, momentum, errorlimit, printint)

# GBF SPM after training
NNspm = currentNN.evaluateSPM(sampledata)

#human SPM via mobile phone for correction and retraining
currentNN.train(trainingdata, iterations, learningrate, momentum, errorlimit, printint)
```

