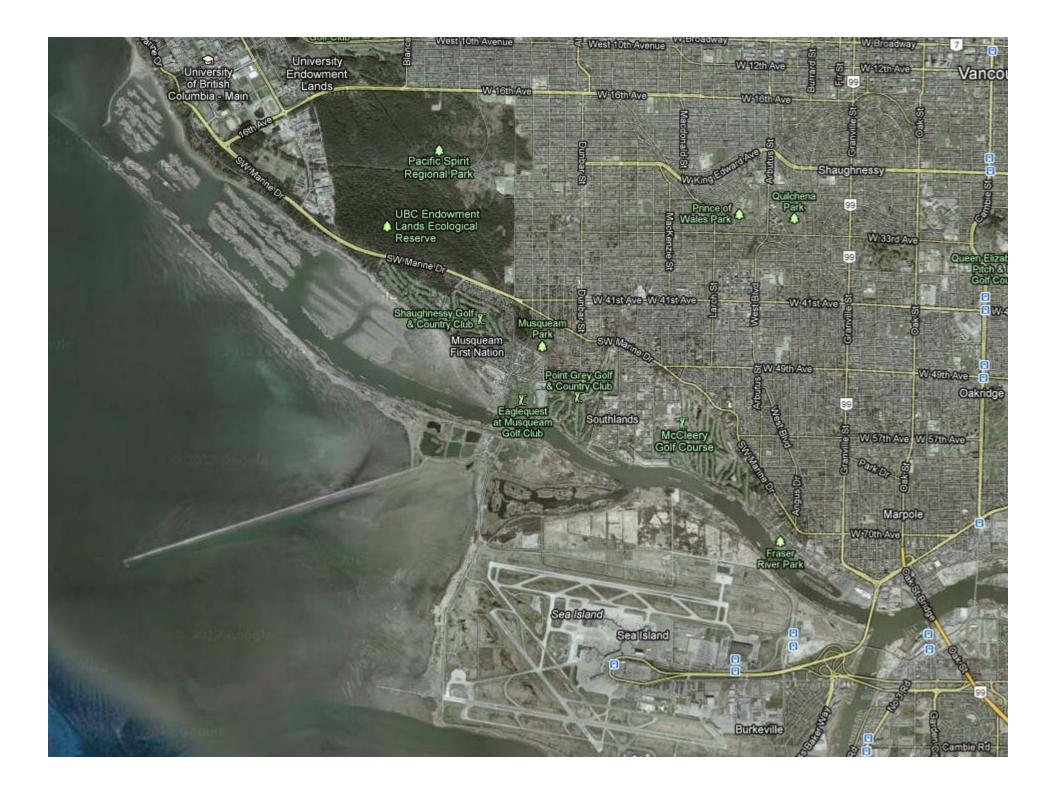
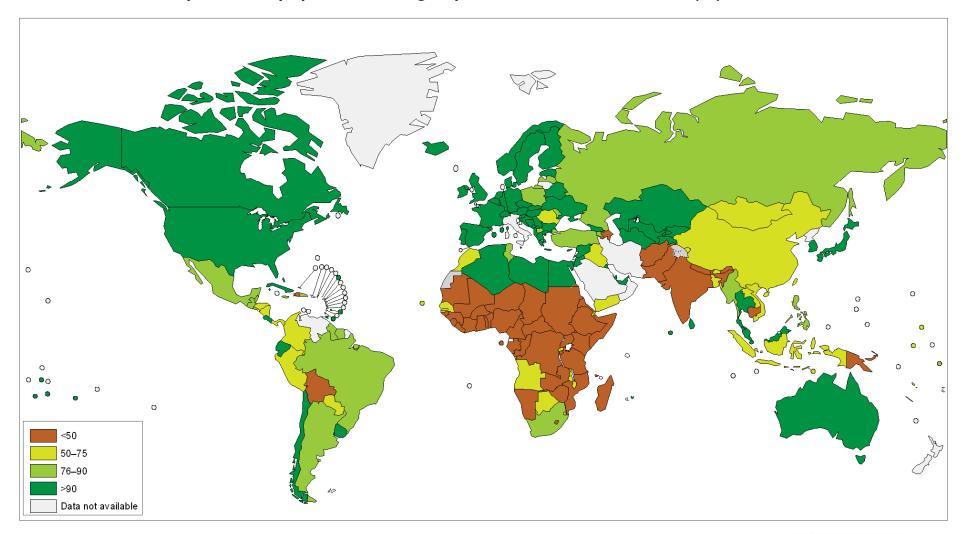
# RETHINKING WASTE WATER MANAGEMENT

Exploring applications of artificial intelligence to support decision-making





#### Proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities (%), 2008



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the World Health Organization concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement. Data Source: World Health Organization Map Production: Public Health Information and Geographic Information Systems (GIS) World Health Organization



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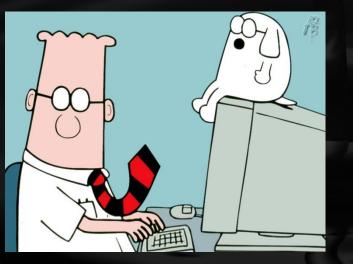
### Assumptions

- Healthy water supply and pollution management requires WW management
- Many WW treatment systems coming to end-of-life
- Developing areas dealing with social and environmental problems
- Conventional methods provide partial solutions

## **Big-Picture Questions**

What is an ideal WW system?

- How do we find it?
- How do we choose it?





## Enter Sustainability

- Conventional systems may not consider full range of economic, environmental and social impacts
- New approaches/designs are sustainabilityoriented and balance the three

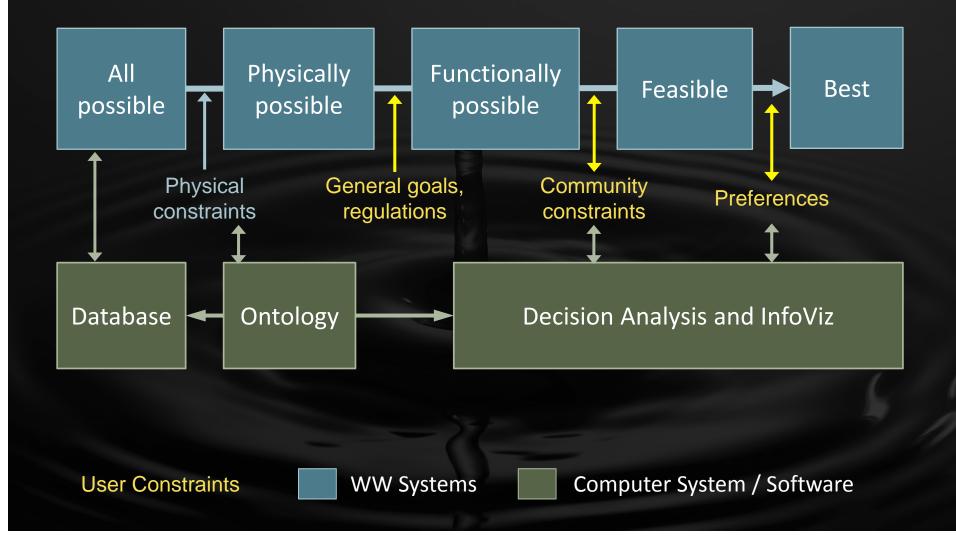
#### **Proposed Approach**

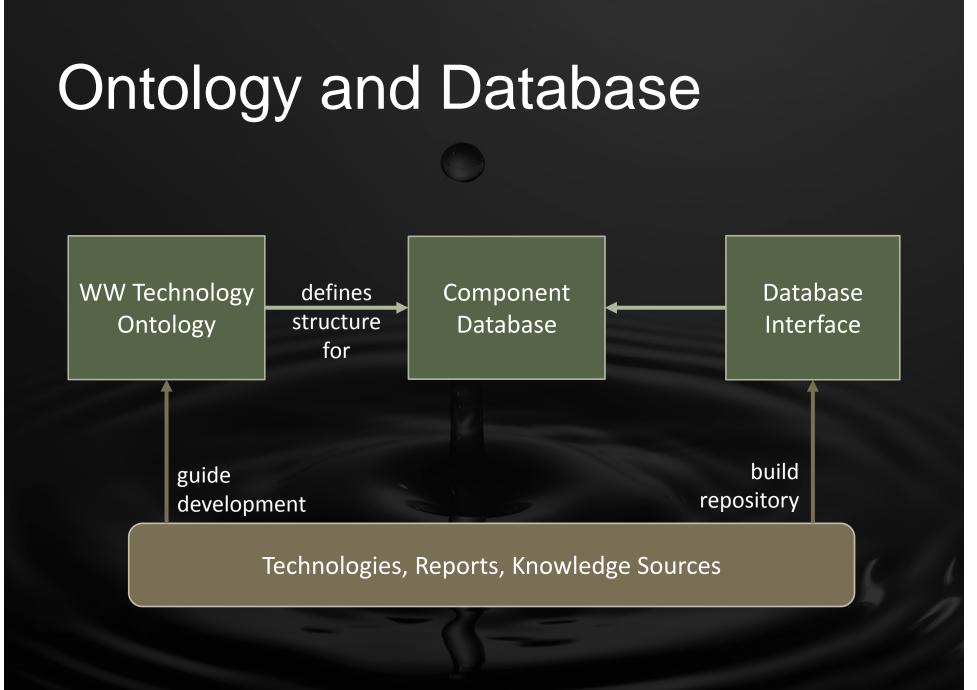
 Develop decision-support and analysis system to aid planners and decision-makers in selecting sustainable a WW system

#### • Three components:

- Ontology and database
- Automated creation of functional alternatives
- Learn preferences/constraints and compare alternatives

## **Decision Support System**





## WW Technology Ontology

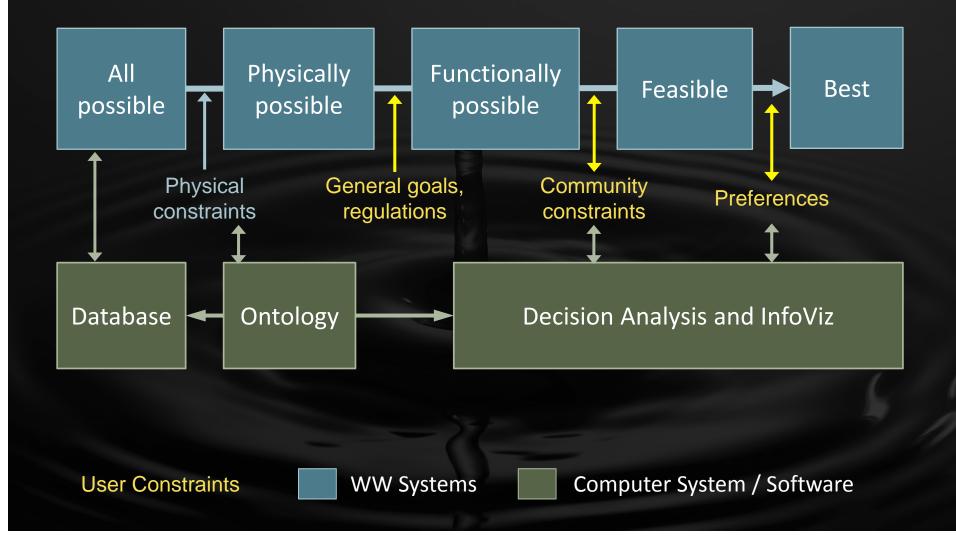
 Defines knowledge relevant to field of waste water

• Knowledge represented by

- Concept: biogas
- Relationship: anaerobic digestion <u>produces</u> biogas
- Instance: Company XYZ's anaerobic digester

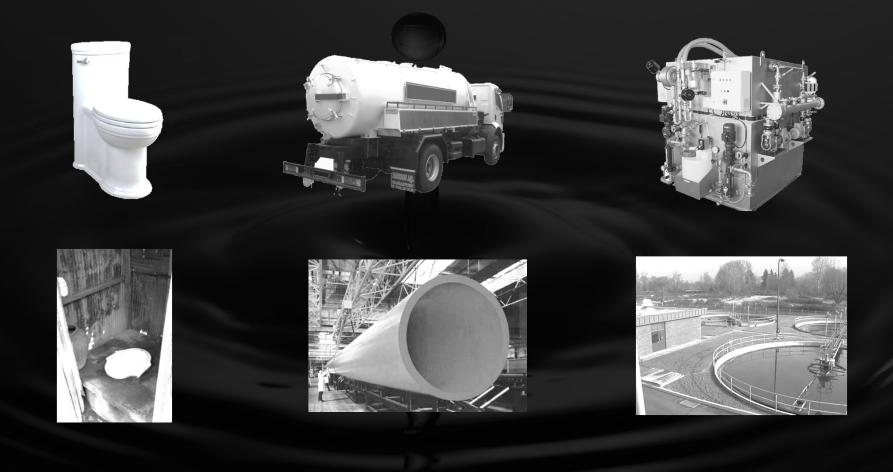


## **Decision Support System**



#### **Database of WW Components**

 $A = \{a_1, ..., a_n\} \qquad B = \{b_1, ..., b_n\} \qquad C = \{c_1, ..., c_n\}$ 



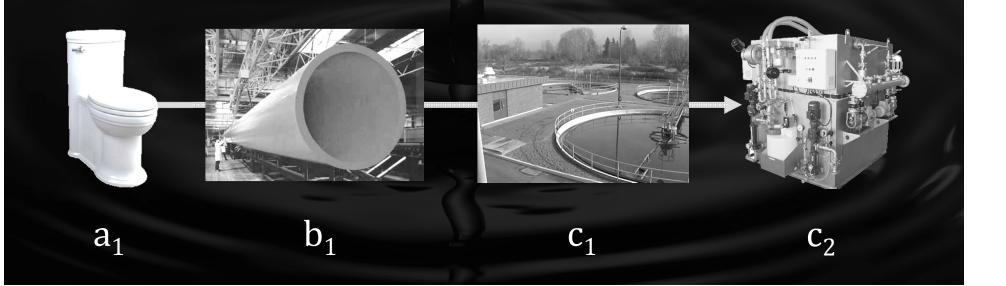
### **Possible Combinations**

#### **Theoretically Possible**

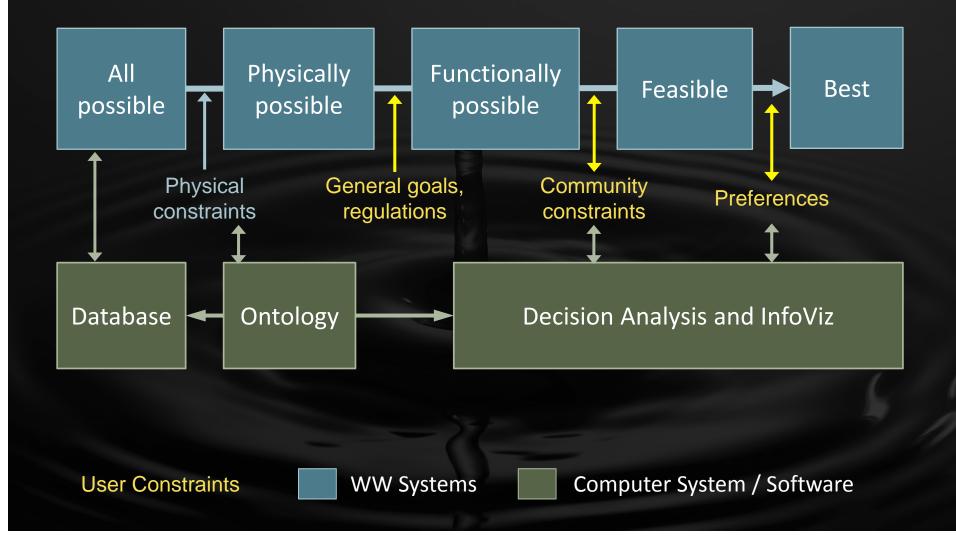
= {A, B, C}; where A, B or C could be null

#### **Physically Possible**

= {A, B, C}; where A, B or C could be null, and {A, B, C} is actually possible



## **Decision Support System**



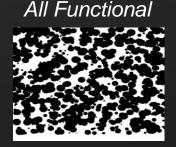
## **User Constraints**

General goals & regulations

- Environmental standard
- Cultural norms

#### Community Constraints

- Financial capacity
- Space available
- Capacity needs
- Preferences
  - Centralized / Decentralized
  - Resource recovery (nutrients, energy)









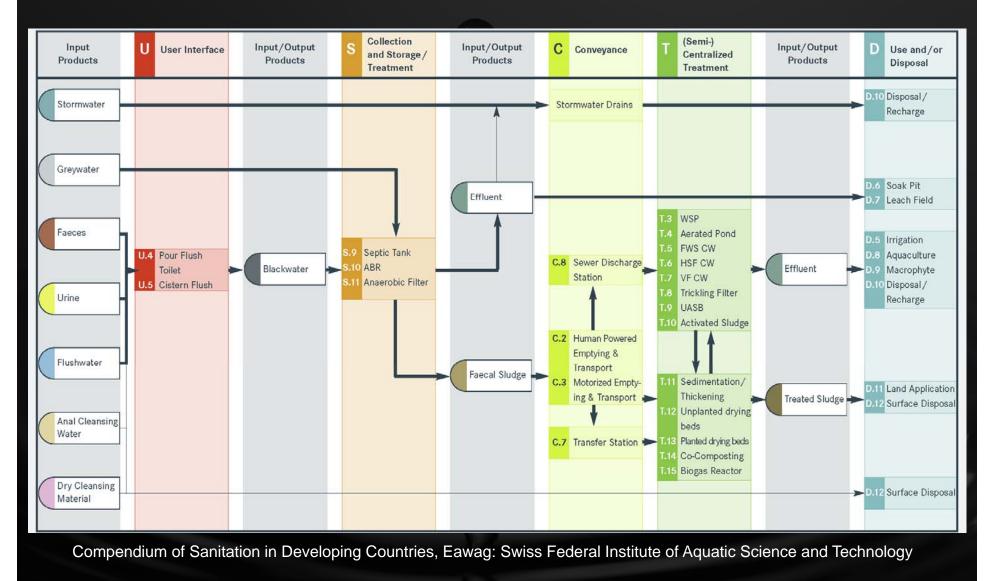
### **Domain-Specific Questions**

- How can computational methods improve decision-making?
- What applications of Artificial Intelligence techniques could improve decision-making process?

### Task

- Choose one of three components of DSS and develop method/idea for using AI to aid in decision-making process. Components:
  - Ontology and database
  - Automated creation of functional alternatives
  - Learn preferences/constraints and compare alternatives
- Use Compendium to aid in the process

## Compendium: System 5



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Compendium of Sanitation in Developing Countries http://www.eawag.ch/forschung/sandec/publikationen/compendium\_e/index\_EN