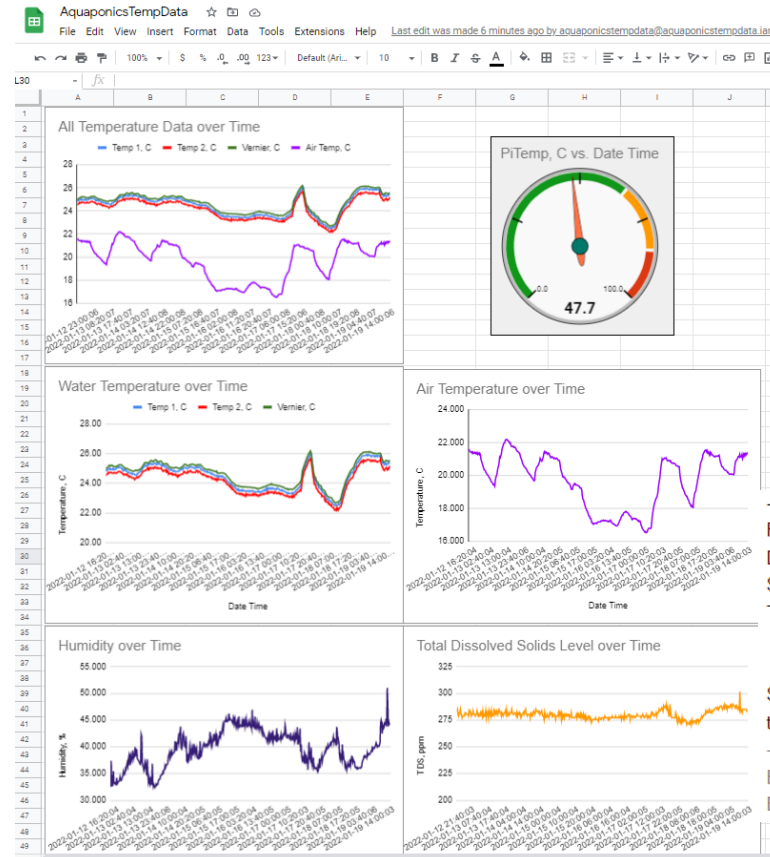
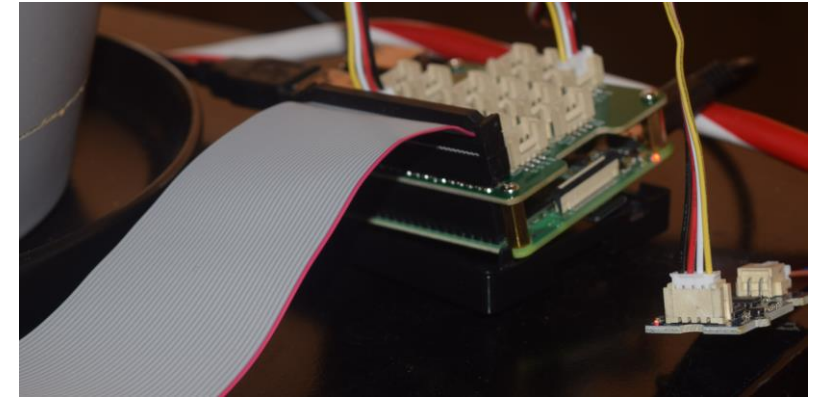


Introduction to IOST Internet of Science Things

Spring 2022: Chem 4399/5399

Dr. Robert E. Belford



----- Forwarded message -----
 From: UALR Aquaponics Pi <myfoxpi@gmail.com>
 Date: Mon, Jan 17, 2022 at 2:40 PM
 Subject: [Warning] Water temperature is out of range!
 To: <evlisitsyna@ualr.edu>

Snails need your help! Recommended water temperature for Mystery Snails is between 21C and 26C. Current water temperature readings are 25.875(temp1), 25.562(temp2) and 26.135(Vernier) degrees Celsius.

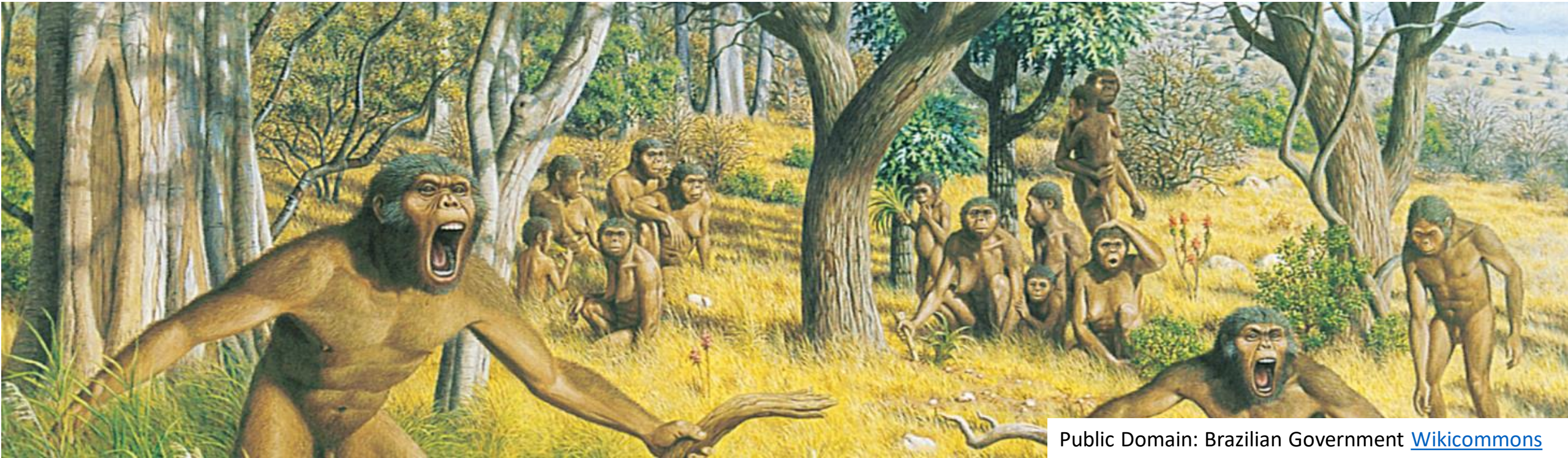
Best Regards,
 Elena Lisitsyna

What is the Internet of Science Things?

- The Internet is an **ICT**
 - **I**nformation and **C**ommunication **T**echnology
- Science
 - A Philosophy of Knowledge
- IOT: (Internet of Things)
 - The Interconnected Digital Networking of Things
- IOST (Internet of Science Things)
 - Application of IOT Technologies to the Practice of the Philosophy of Science.

Pre-Technology Communication

Primal Howls and Gestures



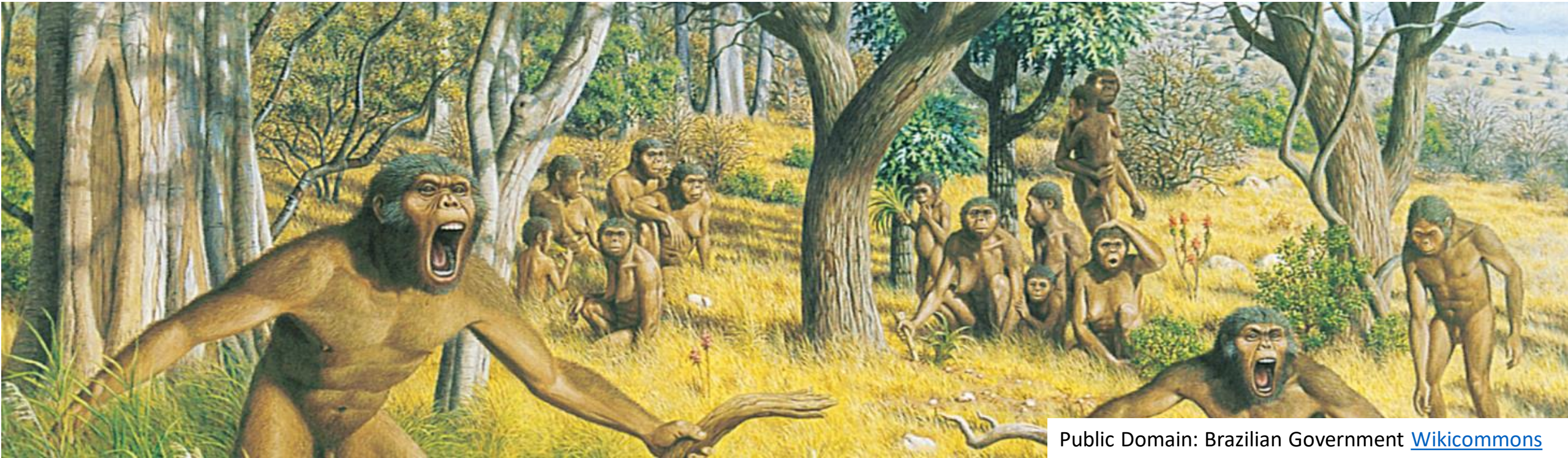
Public Domain: Brazilian Government [Wikicommons](#)

(Entity Based)
(Lions, Tigers and Bears)

(Action Based)
(Run, Hide and Fight)

Combined Entity and Action Based
(Climb up Tree)

Howls and Gestures are Ephemeral



Public Domain: Brazilian Government [Wikicommons](#)

(Entity Based)
(Lions, Tigers and Bears)

(Action Based)
(Run, Hide and Fight)

Combined Entity and Action Based
(Climb up Tree)

Early ICTs Enable Communication Beyond the Present



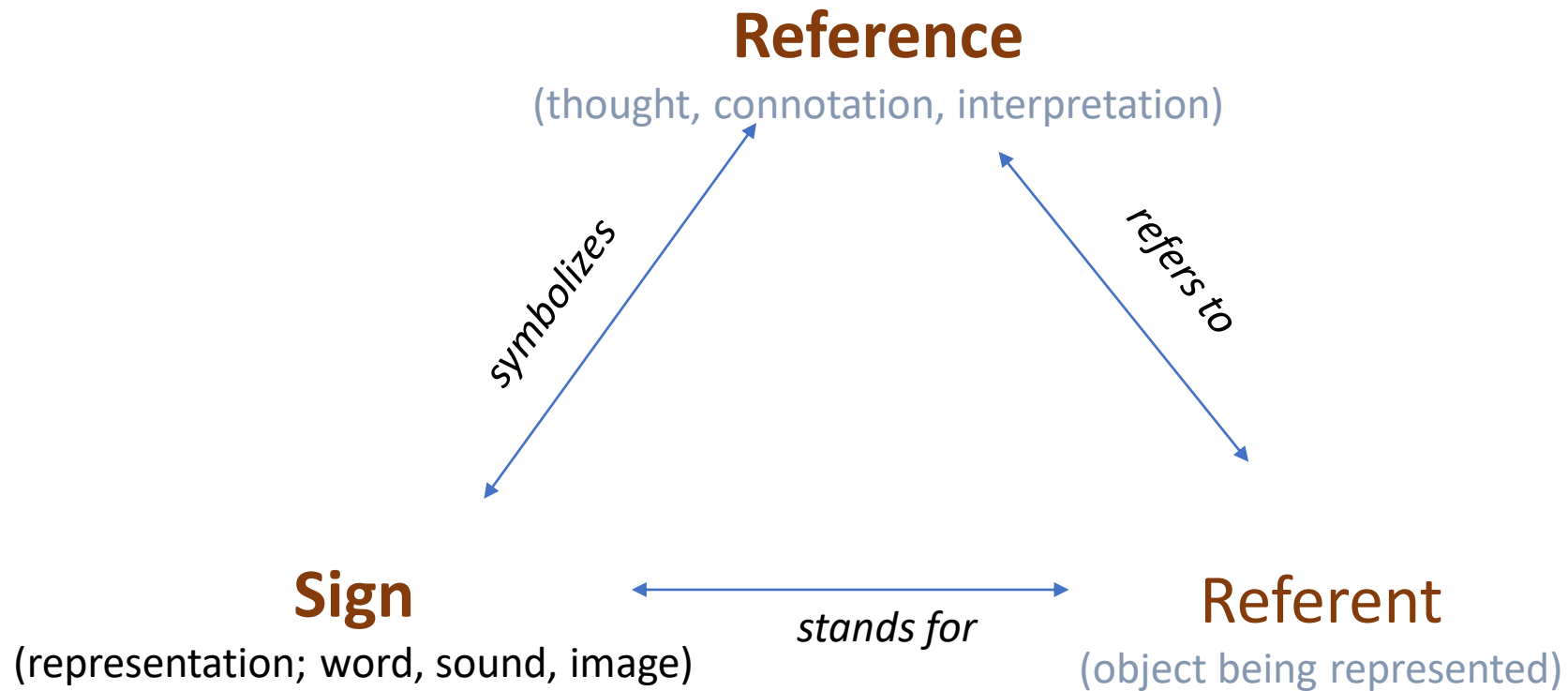
Public Domain: "NK" [Wikicommons](#)

What is the story of this post-paleolithic cave drawing from the Magura cave in Bulgaria?

(ICT "Tools" were Used in its Generation)

Semiotics

Semiotics: Study of Signs, Symbols, their Interpretation and Communication



- symbols
- icons
- indices

Semiotic (Semantic) Triangle

Beyond the Ephemeral: Written Words



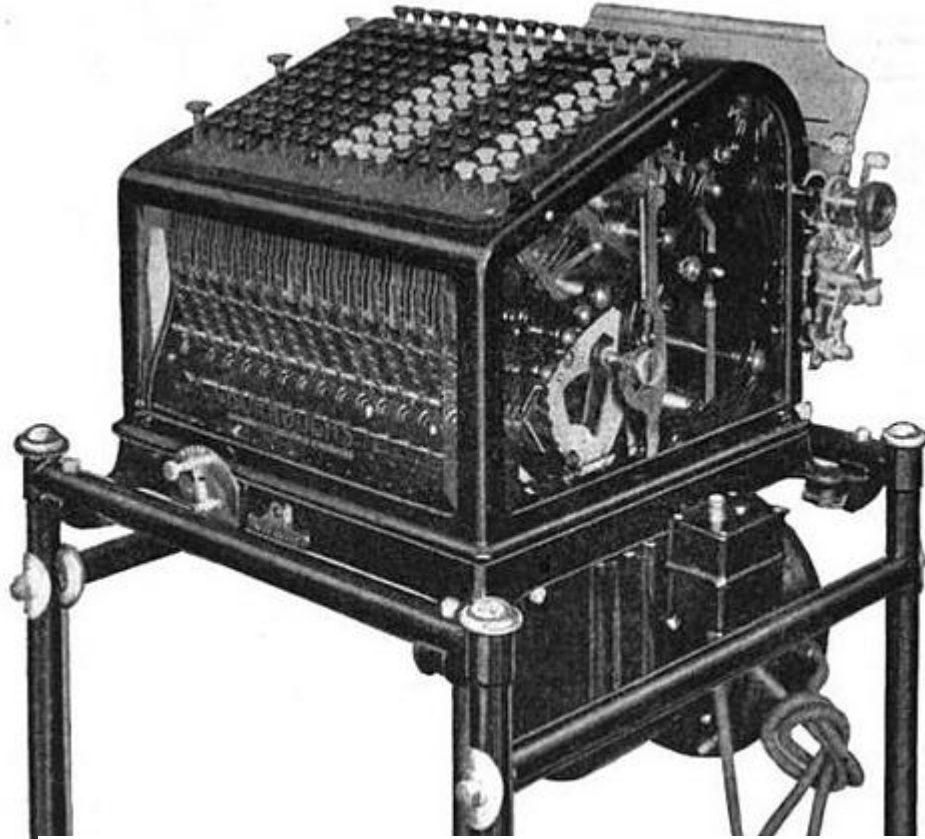
Early writing was often developed to track agricultural productivity and commerce

CC 3.0: Bjørn Tørrissen [Wikicommons](#)

Two types of words

- entities & actions
- numbers (amenable to arithmetic operations)

Printed Words: Mechanical Devices



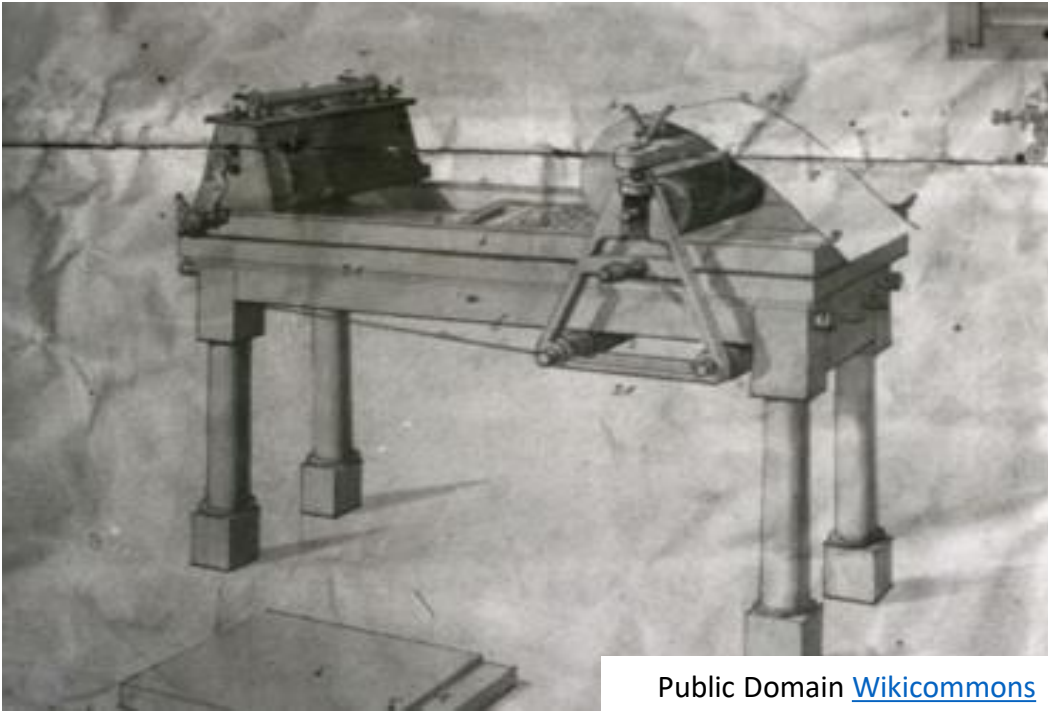
Burroughs transit machine, Public Domain [WikiMedia Commons](#)



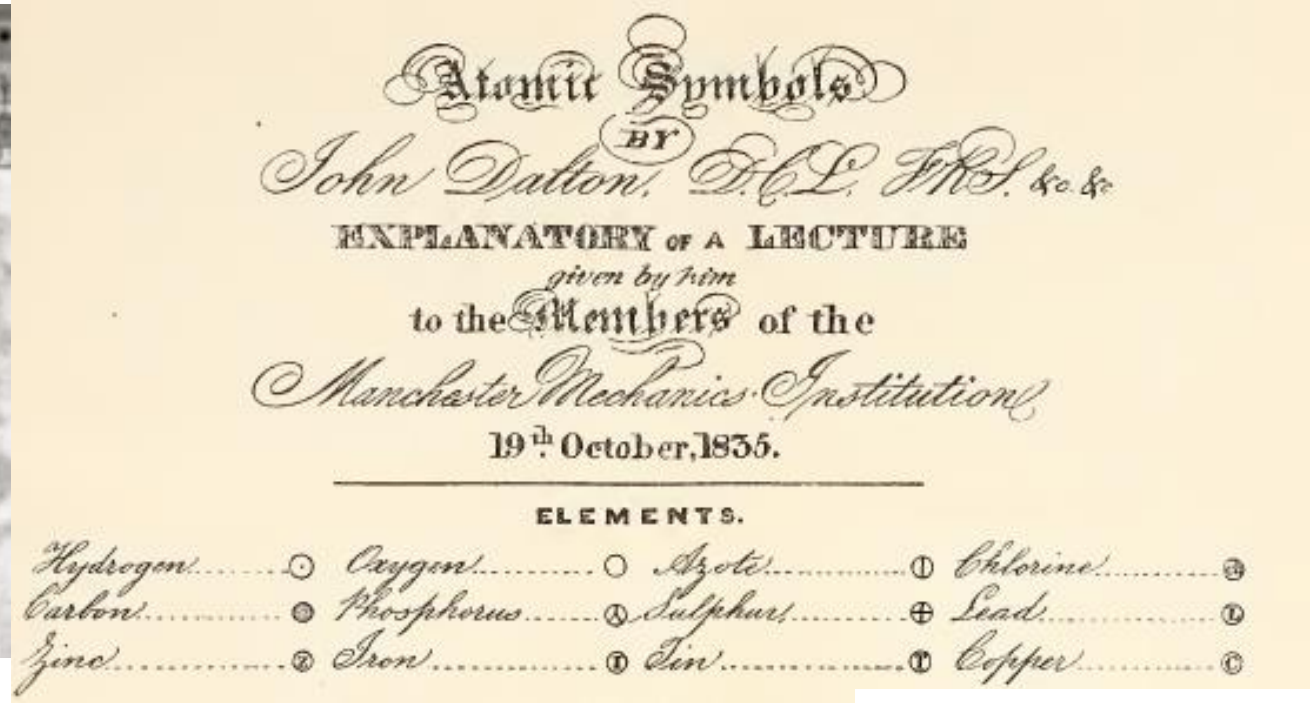
Royal Typewriter, Public Domain: [WikiMedia Commons](#)

Mechanical Devices Evolved to Print and Perform Computations

Printed Words: Gutenberg Era ICTS



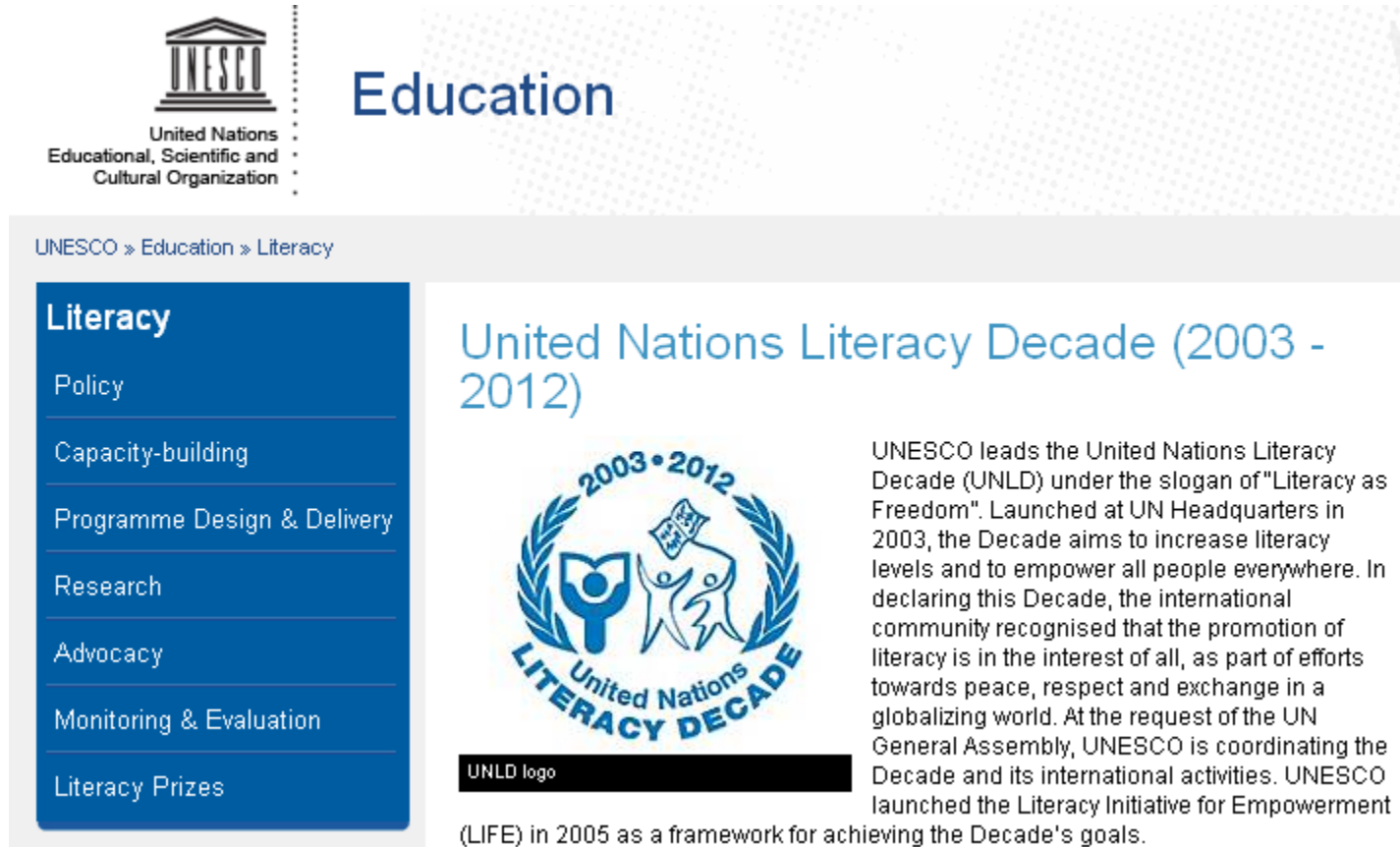
Public Domain [Wikicommons](#)



Public Domain: [Internet Archive](#)

The Printed Press Enabled Mass Communication through Printed Texts

Printed Words: Gutenberg Era ICTS




The image is a screenshot of the UNESCO website's 'Education' section, specifically the 'Literacy' page. At the top left is the UNESCO logo, which includes a classical building facade and the text 'United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization'. To the right of the logo is the word 'Education' in a large, blue, sans-serif font. Below the logo and 'Education' text is a breadcrumb trail: 'UNESCO » Education » Literacy'. On the left side of the page is a vertical blue navigation menu with white text listing various topics: 'Literacy', 'Policy', 'Capacity-building', 'Programme Design & Delivery', 'Research', 'Advocacy', 'Monitoring & Evaluation', and 'Literacy Prizes'. The main content area on the right features the title 'United Nations Literacy Decade (2003 - 2012)' in blue. Below the title is the UNLD logo, which is a circular emblem with a laurel wreath border. Inside the wreath, there are stylized figures of a person holding a book and another person holding a flag, with the years '2003 • 2012' at the top and 'United Nations LITERACY DECADE' at the bottom. Below the logo is a small black box with the text 'UNLD logo'. To the right of the logo is a paragraph of text explaining the Decade's purpose and UNESCO's role.

UNESCO » Education » Literacy

Literacy

- Policy
- Capacity-building
- Programme Design & Delivery
- Research
- Advocacy
- Monitoring & Evaluation
- Literacy Prizes

United Nations Literacy Decade (2003 - 2012)



UNESCO leads the United Nations Literacy Decade (UNLD) under the slogan of "Literacy as Freedom". Launched at UN Headquarters in 2003, the Decade aims to increase literacy levels and to empower all people everywhere. In declaring this Decade, the international community recognised that the promotion of literacy is in the interest of all, as part of efforts towards peace, respect and exchange in a globalizing world. At the request of the UN General Assembly, UNESCO is coordinating the Decade and its international activities. UNESCO launched the Literacy Initiative for Empowerment (LIFE) in 2005 as a framework for achieving the Decade's goals.

Literacy Became a Fundamental Human Right by the 21st Century

Printed Words: Gutenberg Era Legacy Databases

Gmelin Handbook

- 400 vol (1998)
- 1.5 Million Compounds
- 1.3 Million Reactions
- 85,000 Keywords and abstracts
- >800 data fields



Beilstein Handbook, Basic Series to Supplements I-V, [Steve Heller](#)

Beilstein Handbook

- 1st Edition (1881)
 - 15,000 Organic Molecules
 - 2 vol (2,200 pages)
- 4th Edition (1918-1998)
 - 503 Volumes
 - >440,000 Pages
 - 1.5 Million Organic Compounds

Gutenberg Era ICTs are Inadequate to Handle the Flow of Information
but are Firmly Entrenched in the Practice of Science

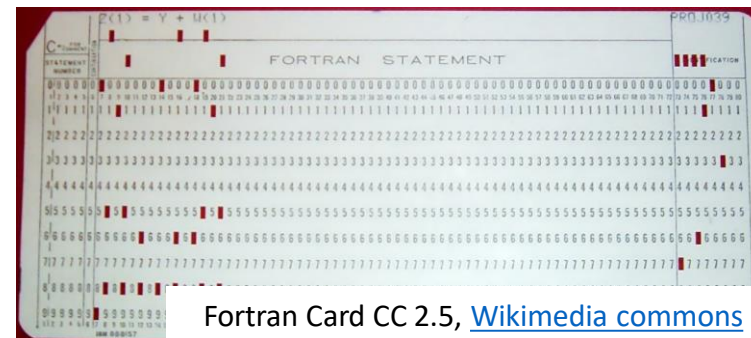
Digital Words: Beyond Gutenberg



IBM Type 604 (1957). Public Domain, [Wikimedia commons](#)



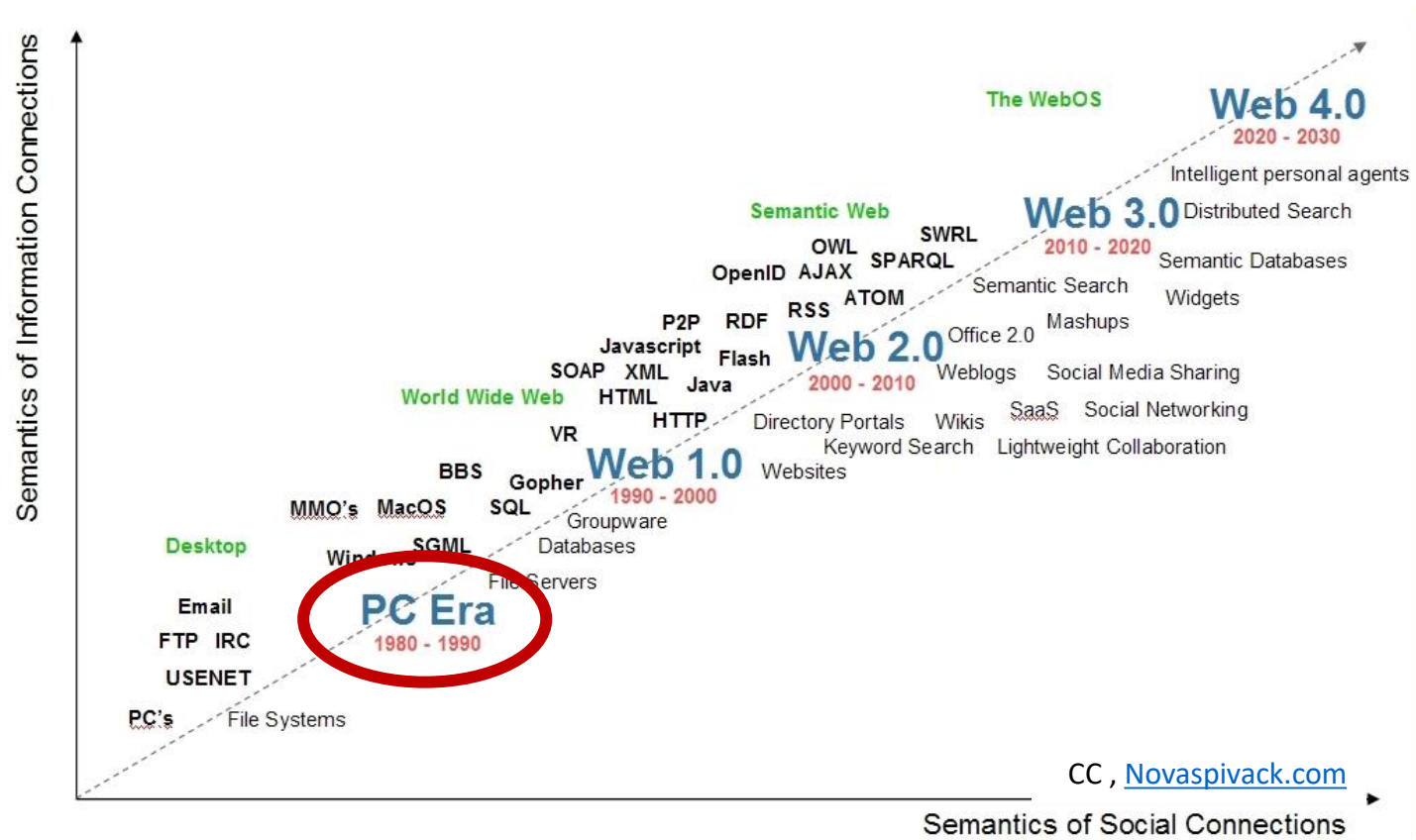
IBM 729 (1969), Public Domain, [Wikimedia commons](#)



Fortran Card CC 2.5, [Wikimedia commons](#)

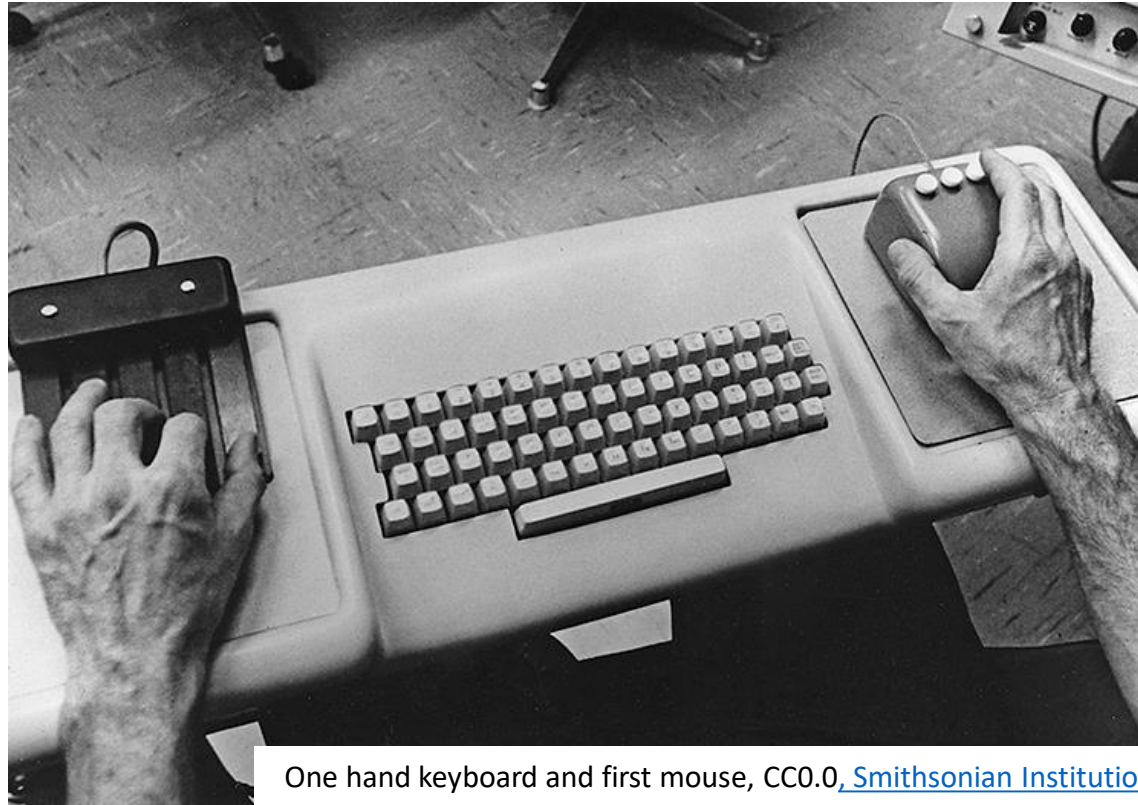
The Late 20th Century Saw the Introduction of Digital Words

Evolution of Digital ICT Systems



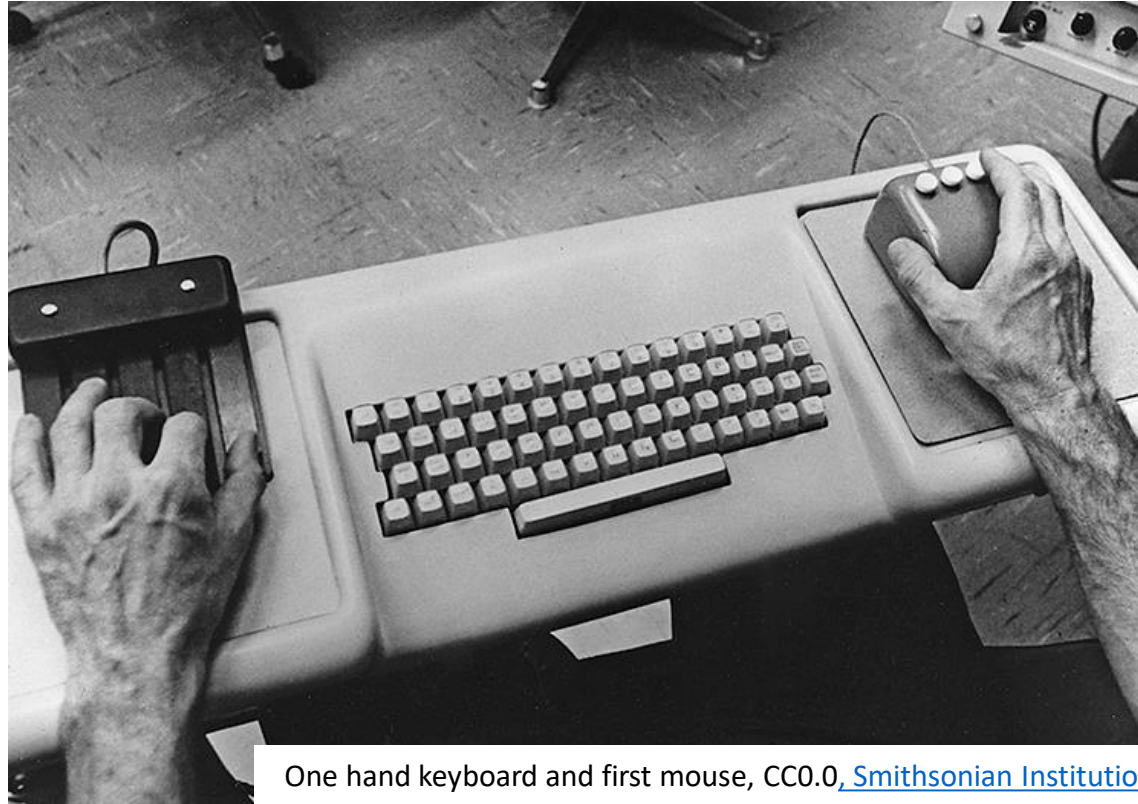
Let's start with the PC Era

PC Era: Navigating a Document



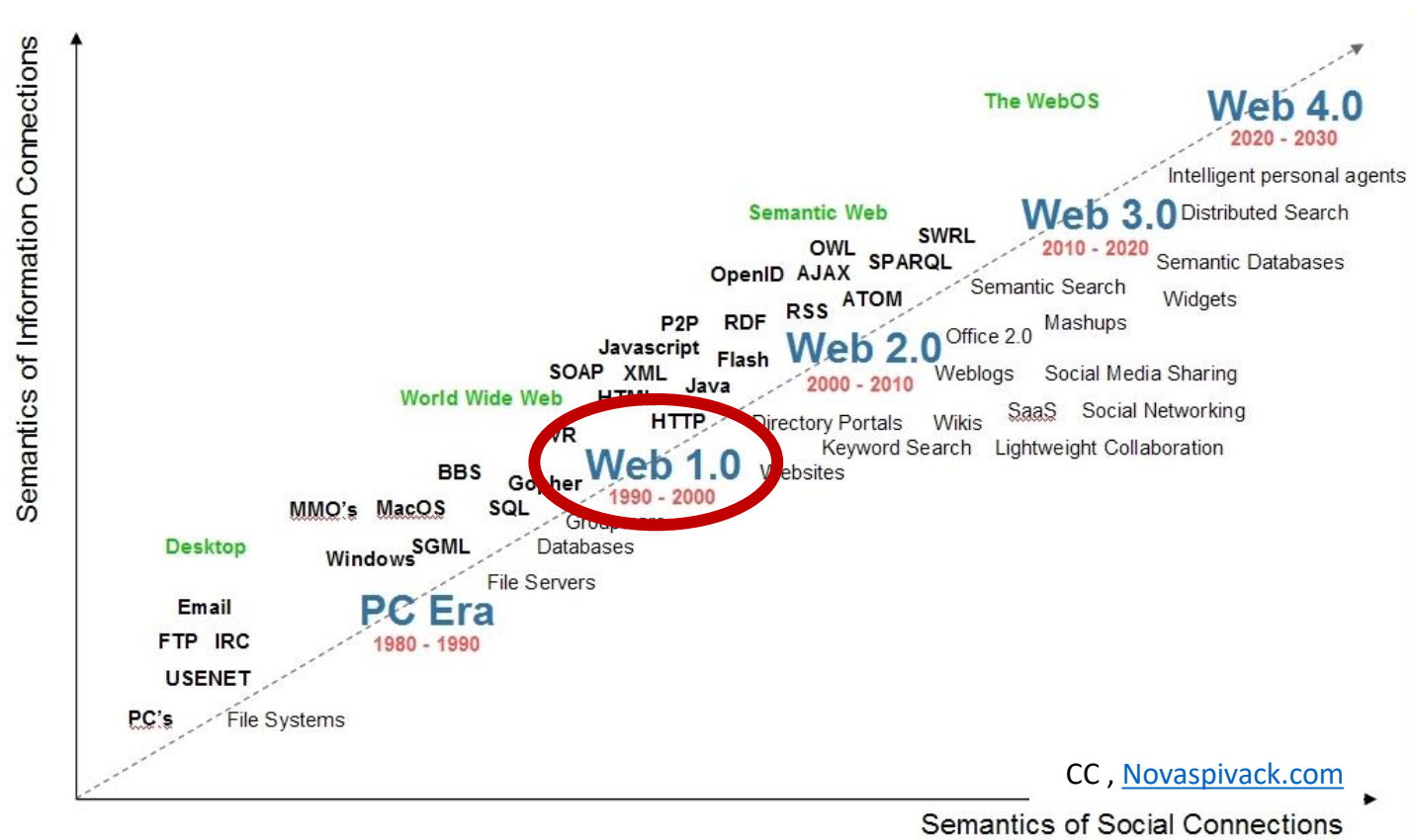
1968 Douglas Englebart Demonstrated the First Mouse and the Ability to Navigate within a Document. Google "[Mother of All Demos](#)"

PC Era: Computer as Cognitive Artifact



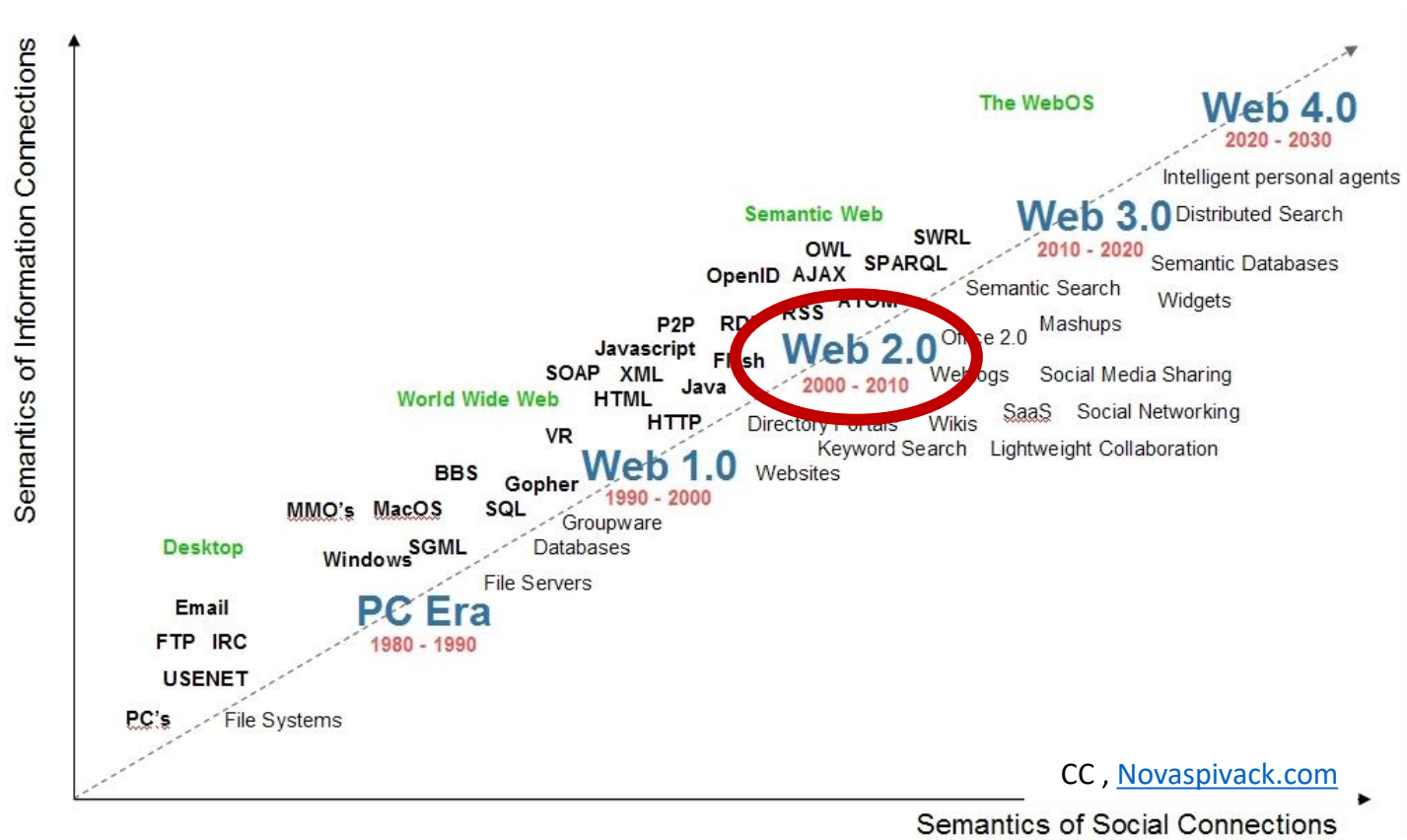
Cognitive Artifact: "Those artificial devices that maintain, display, or operate upon information in order to serve a representational function and that affect human cognitive performance." (Norman, 1991)

Web 1.0: Static Web



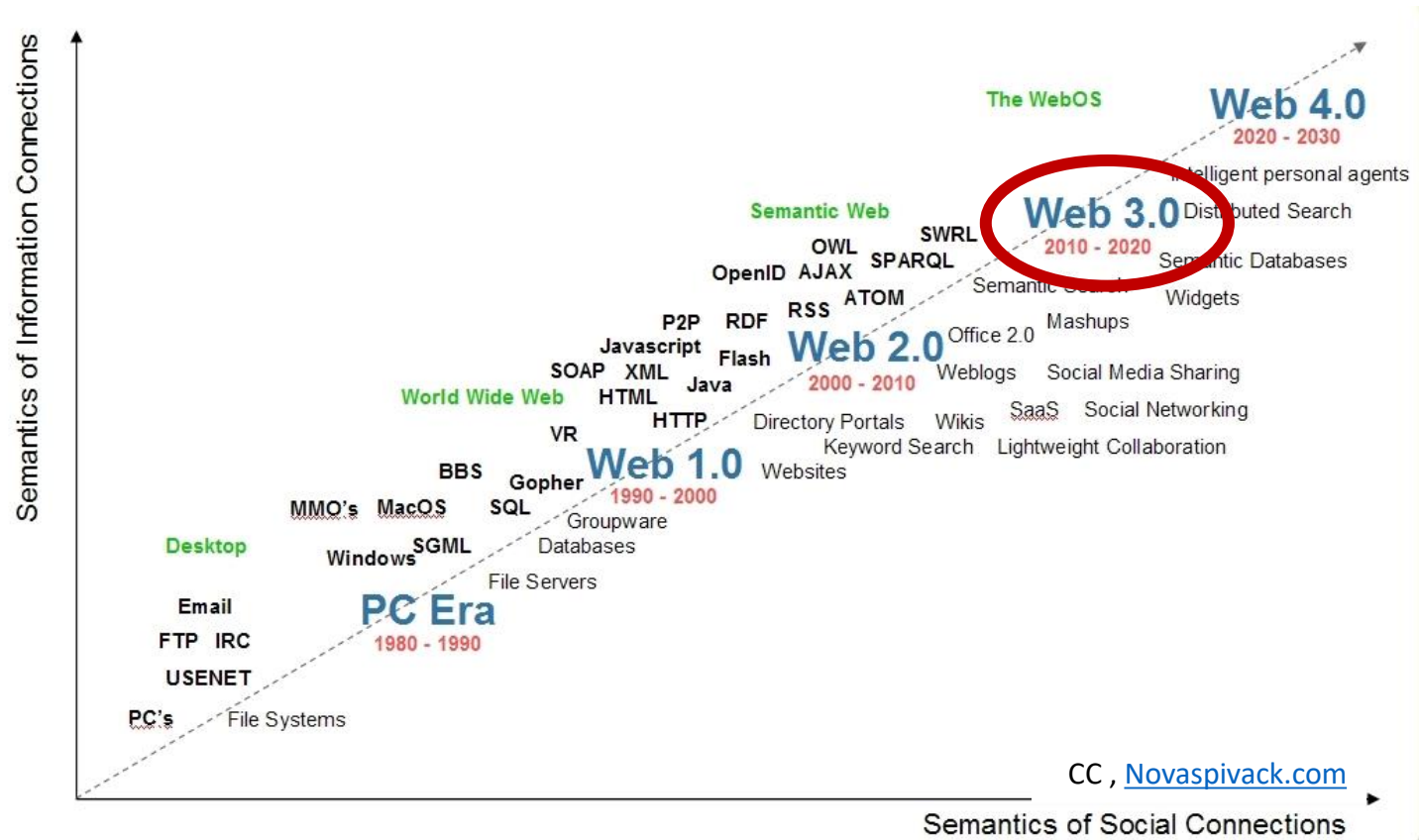
The Ability to Navigate Between Documents (Surfing from Webpage to Webpage)

Web 2.0: Social Web



Collaborative Authoring (Wikis, Blogs and Sites Like Facebook) where the "Webpage" is not a Static Document but Rendered from a Database

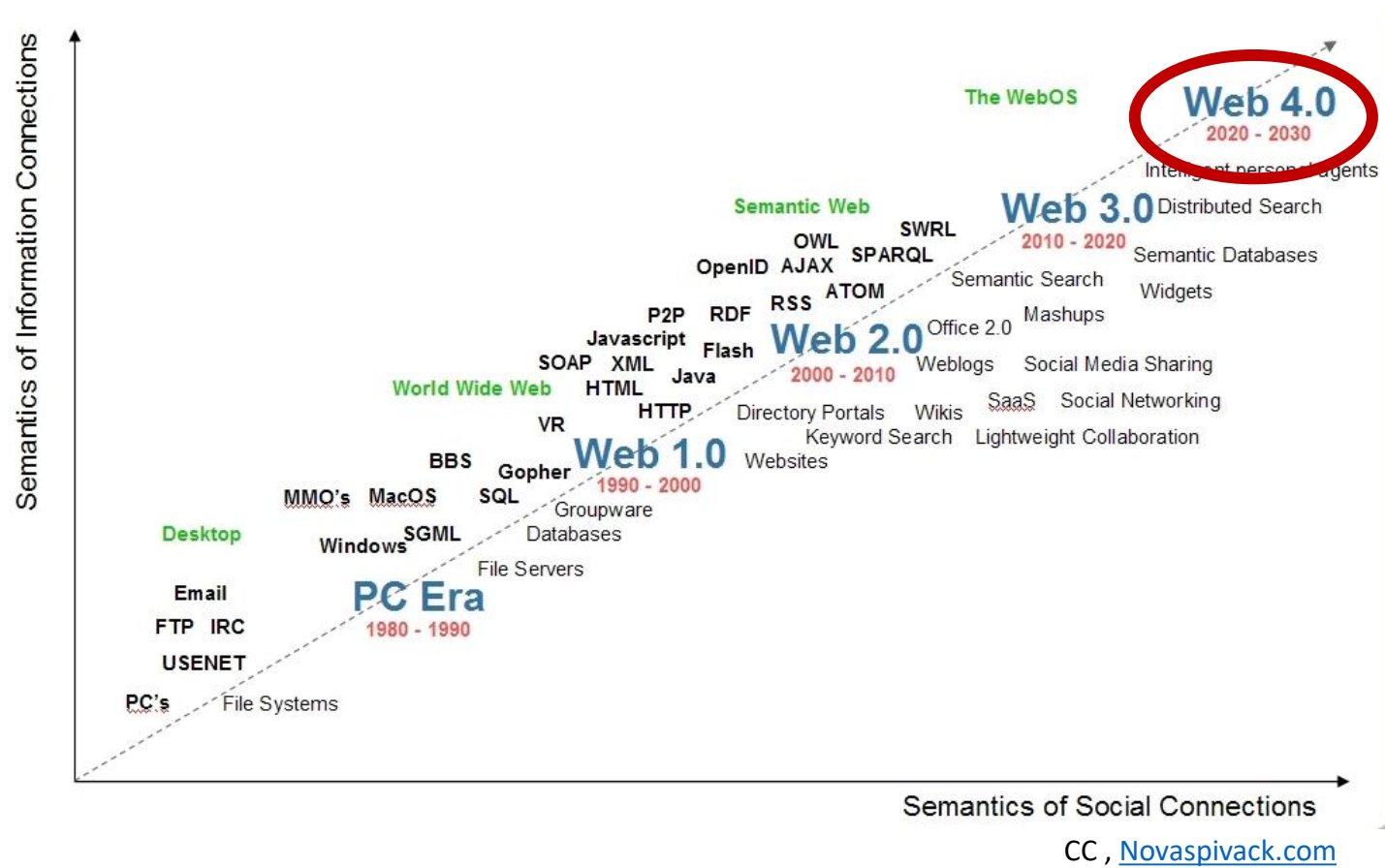
Web 3.0: Semantic Web



Linked Frameworks Not Generate by Authors

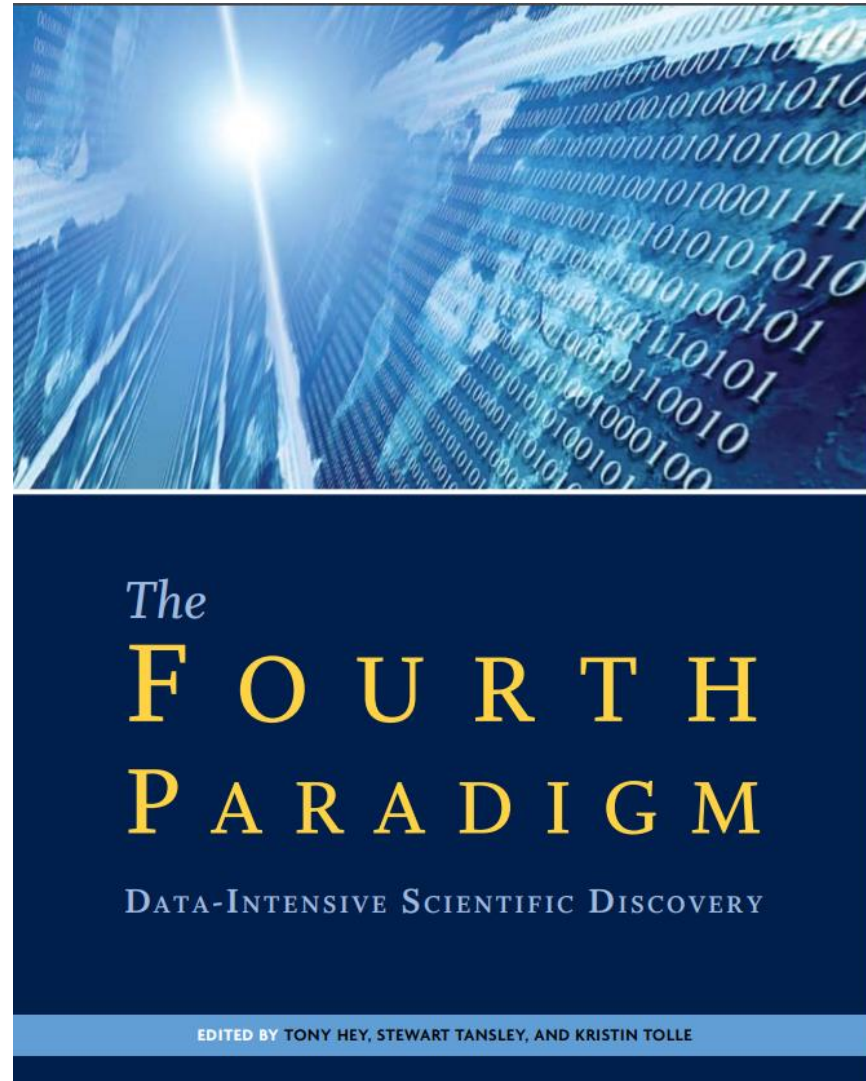
- RDF Triplet (Subject, Predicate, Object) Frameworks
- Tag-Base Ontological Frameworks (Folksonomies)

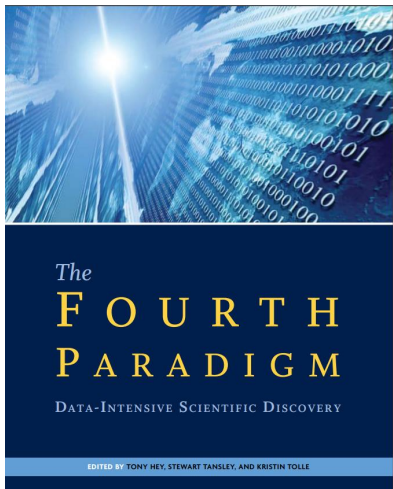
Web 4.0: Symbiotic Web



Living Data – The Internet of Things

Paradigms of Science





1st Paradigm: Empirical Science

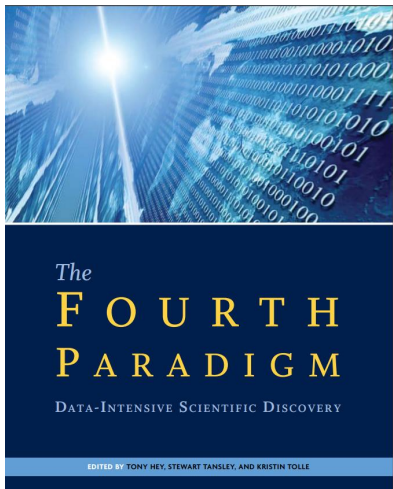
- Thousands of Years Old
- Science Based on Measurements and Experiments Involving the Physical World



Public Domain, [Wikimedia Commons](#)

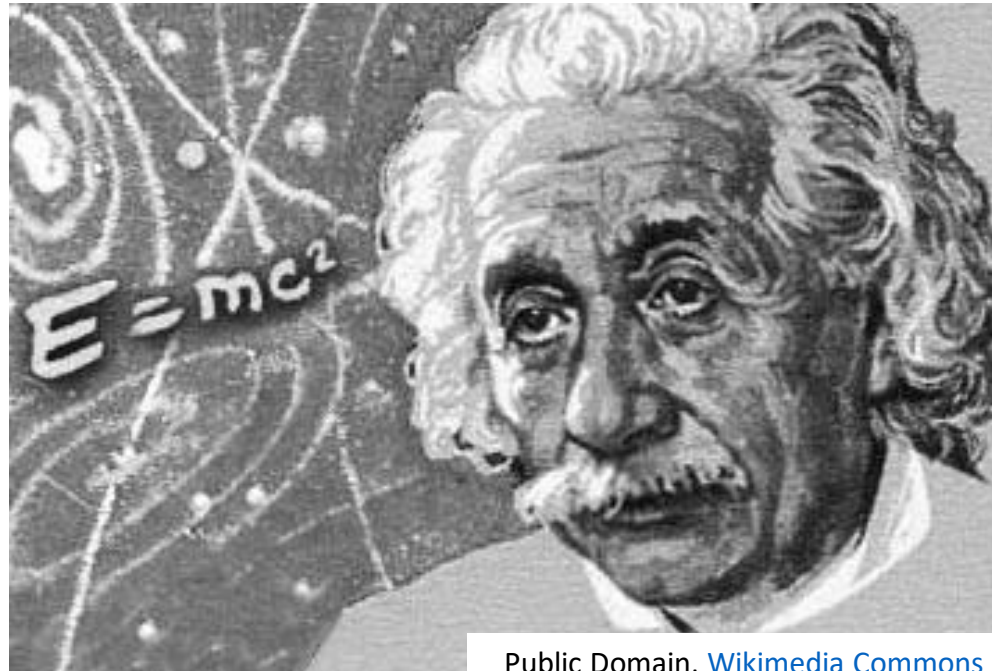


Public Domain, [Wikimedia Commons](#)

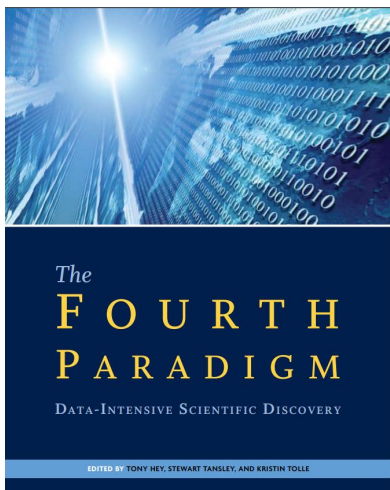


2nd Paradigm: Theoretical Science

- Centuries Old
- Science Based on Theoretical Models

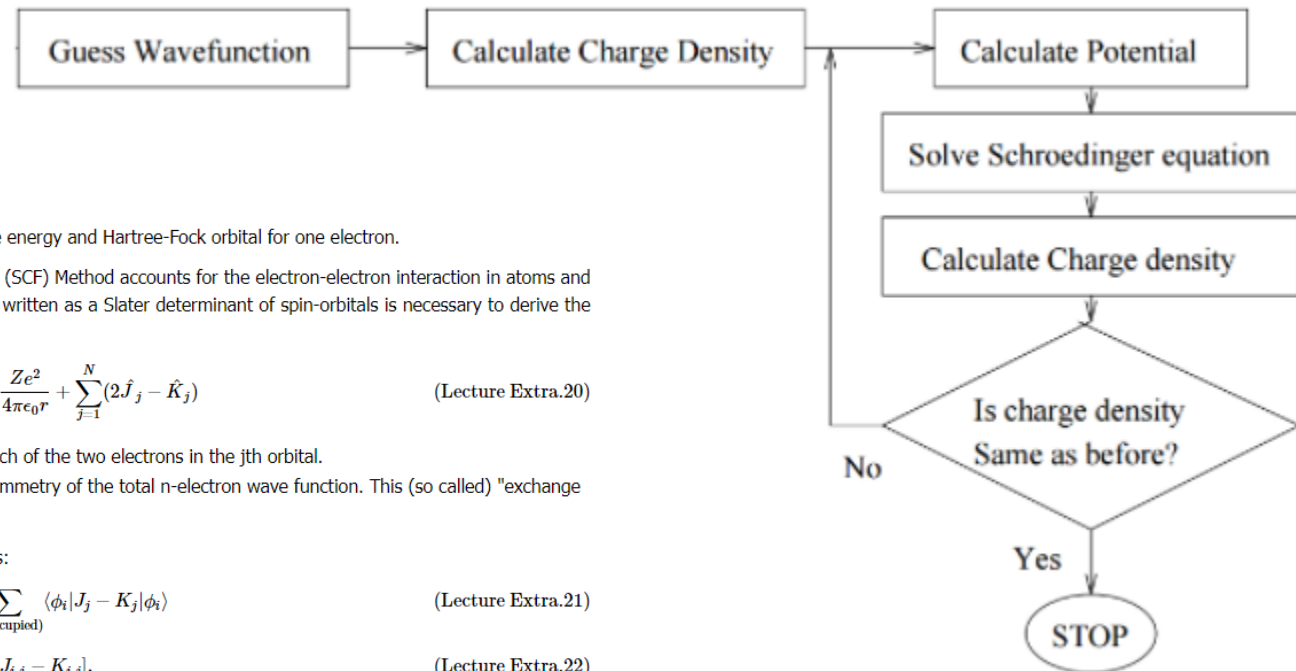


Public Domain, [Wikimedia Commons](#)



3rd Paradigm: Computational Science

- Decades Old
- Science Based on Complex Computations



- \hat{F} is called the **Fock operator** and
- $\{\phi_i\}$ are the Hartree-Fock orbitals with corresponding energies ϵ_i .

The Fock operator is a one-electron operator and solving a Hartree-Fock equation gives the energy and Hartree-Fock orbital for one electron.

The nature of the Fock operator reveals how the Hartree-Fock (HF) or Self-Consistent Field (SCF) Method accounts for the electron-electron interaction in atoms and molecules while preserving the idea of **independent atomic orbitals**. The wavefunction written as a Slater determinant of spin-orbitals is necessary to derive the form of the Fock operator, which is

$$\hat{F} = \hat{H}^0 + \sum_{j=1}^N (2\hat{J}_j - \hat{K}_j) = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \nabla^2 - \frac{Ze^2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r} + \sum_{j=1}^N (2\hat{J}_j - \hat{K}_j) \quad (\text{Lecture Extra.20})$$

- \hat{J} is the **Coulomb operator**, defining the electron-electron repulsion energy due to each of the two electrons in the j th orbital.
- \hat{K} is the **exchange operator**, defining the electron exchange energy due to the antisymmetry of the total n -electron wave function. This (so called) "exchange energy" operator, K , is simply an artifact of the Slater determinant.

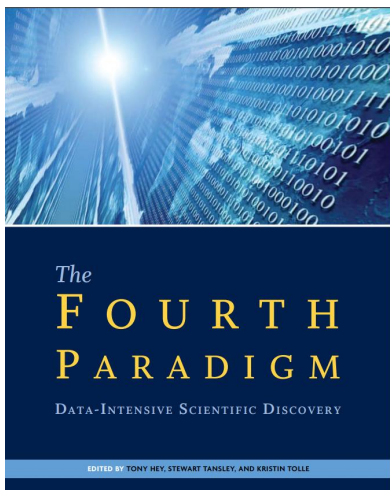
The Hartree-Fock equations $\hat{h}_e \phi_i = \epsilon_i \phi_i$ imply that the orbital energies ϵ_i can be written as:

$$\epsilon_i = \langle \phi_i | \hat{h}_e | \phi_i \rangle = \langle \phi_i | T + V | \phi_i \rangle + \sum_{j(\text{occupied})} \langle \phi_i | J_j - K_j | \phi_i \rangle \quad (\text{Lecture Extra.21})$$

$$= \langle \phi_i | T + V | \phi_i \rangle + \sum_{j(\text{occupied})} [J_{i,j} - K_{i,j}], \quad (\text{Lecture Extra.22})$$

where $T + V$ represents the kinetic (T) and nuclear attraction (V) energies, respectively. Thus, ϵ_i is the average value of the kinetic energy plus Coulombic attraction to the nuclei for an electron in ϕ_i plus the sum over all of the spin-orbitals occupied in ψ of Coulomb minus Exchange interactions of these electrons with the electron in ϕ_i .

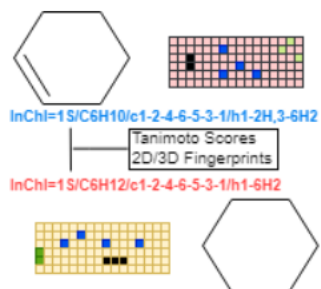
Hartree Fock CC 3.0: [Libretexts](https://www.libretexts.org/)



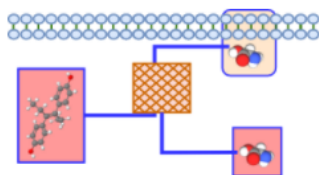
4th Paradigm: Data Intensive Discovery

- Emerging
- Scientific Discovery Based on Data Relationships

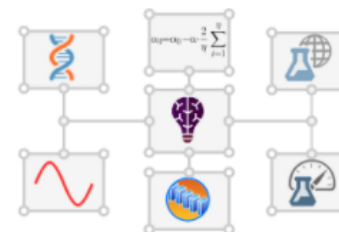
6: Molecular Similarity



7: Computer-Aided Drug Discovery and Design



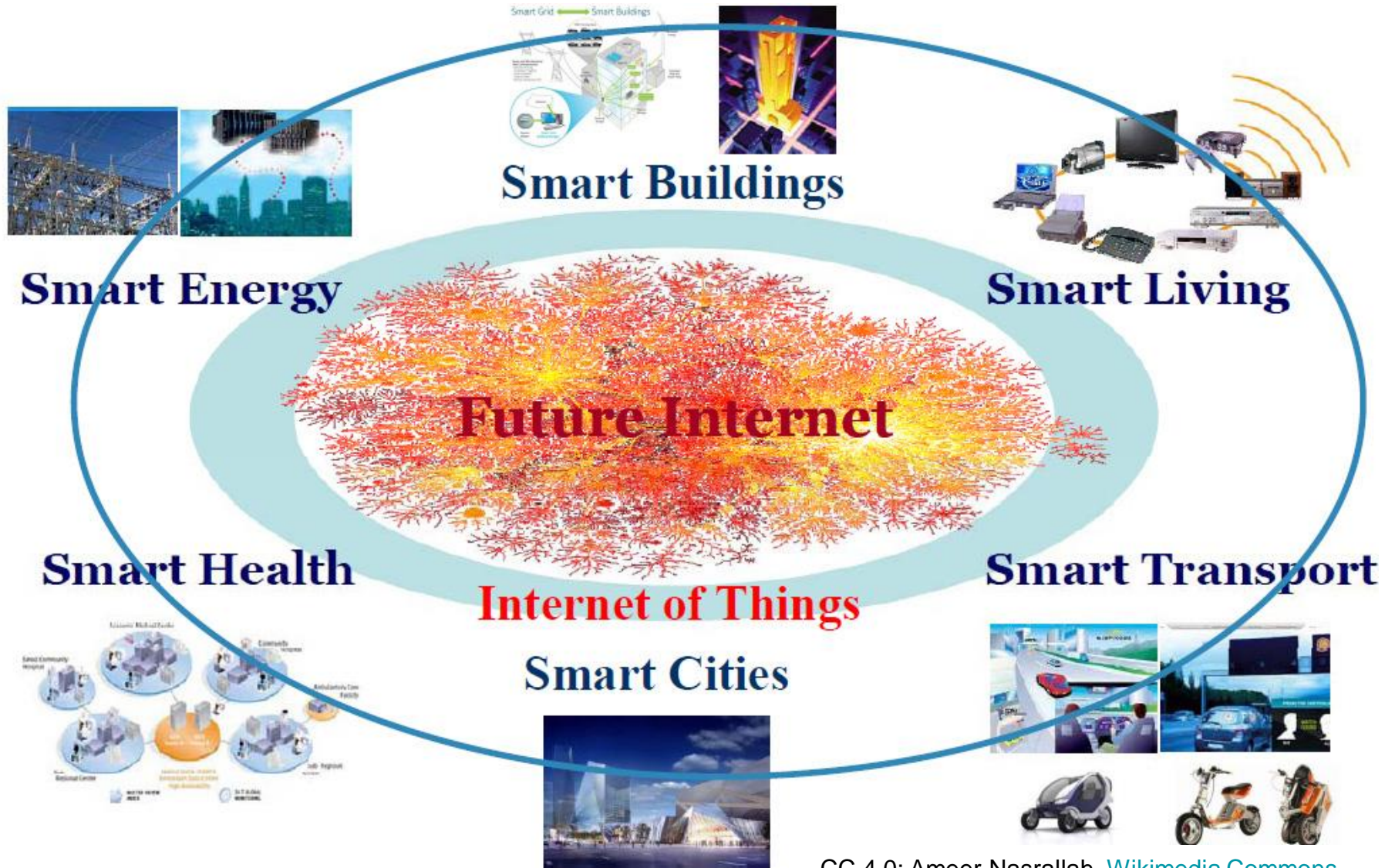
8: Machine-learning Basics



Cheminformatics OLCC CC 3.0: [Libretexts](https://www.libretexts.org/)

Is Science Evolving From Causations to Correlations?

What is the Internet of Things?



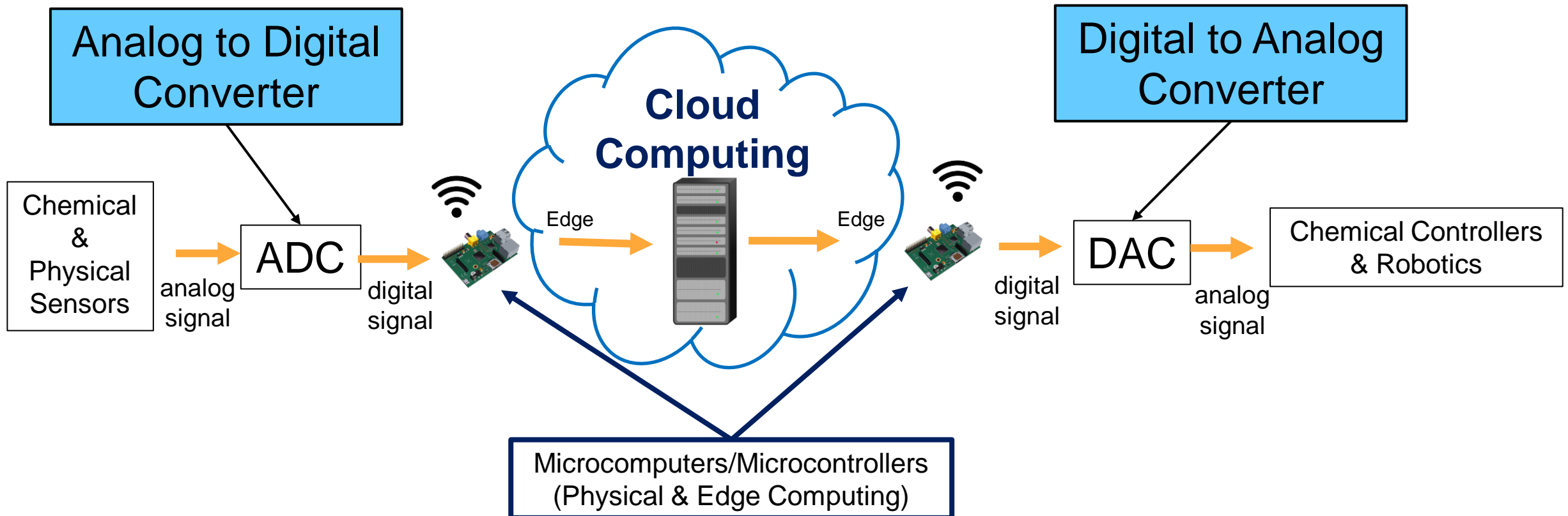
CC 4.0: Ameer Nasrallah, [Wikimedia Commons](#)

Interconnected Digital Networking of Physical Objects

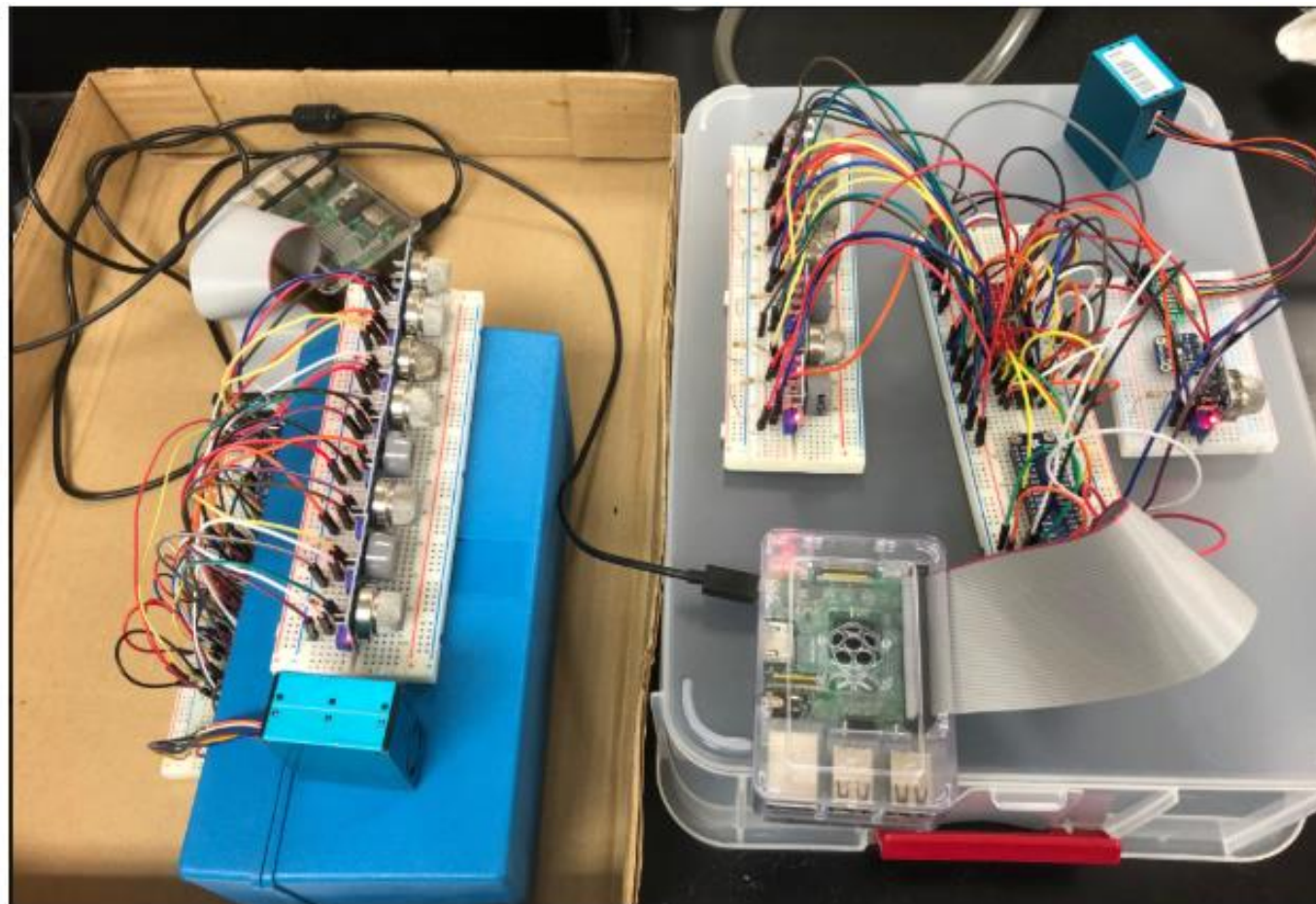
What is the Internet of Science Things?

Interconnected
Digital Networking
of
Physical Objects

Connecting
Empirical Science
to
Data Science



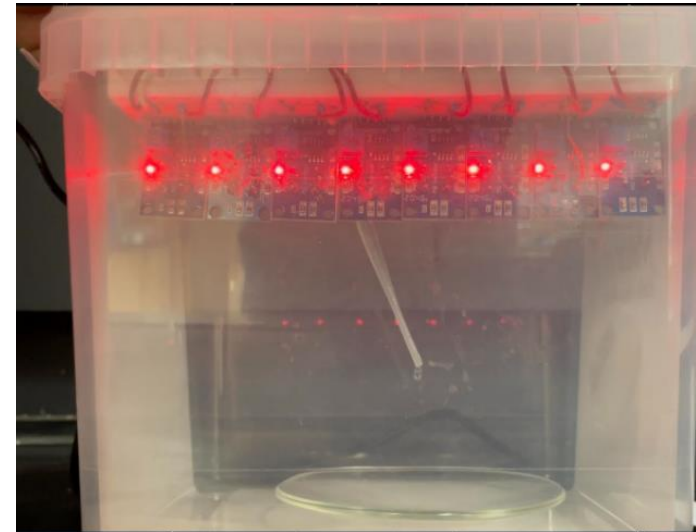
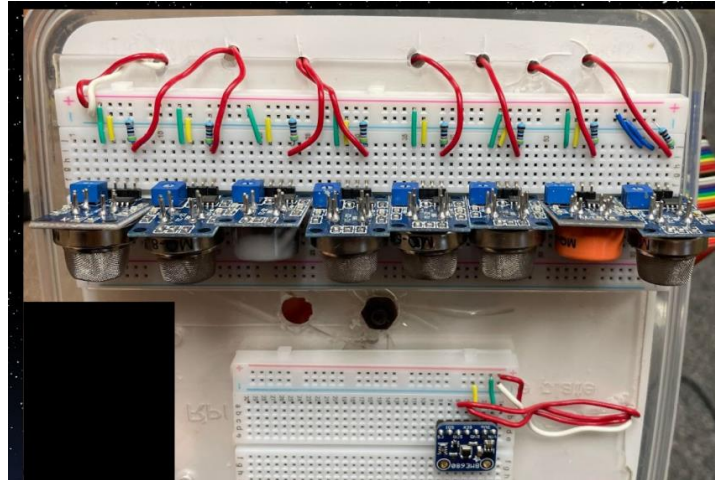
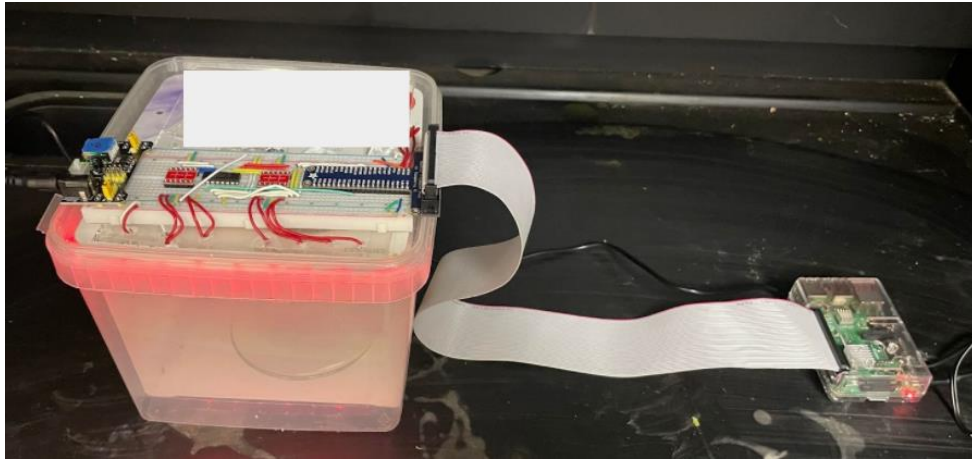
Prior Course Projects



Set up in chemical storage lab.

Multi-Variable Sensor Array for Air Quality Machine Learning

Prior Course Projects



Multi-Variable Sensor Array for Air Quality Machine Learning

Thesis Project

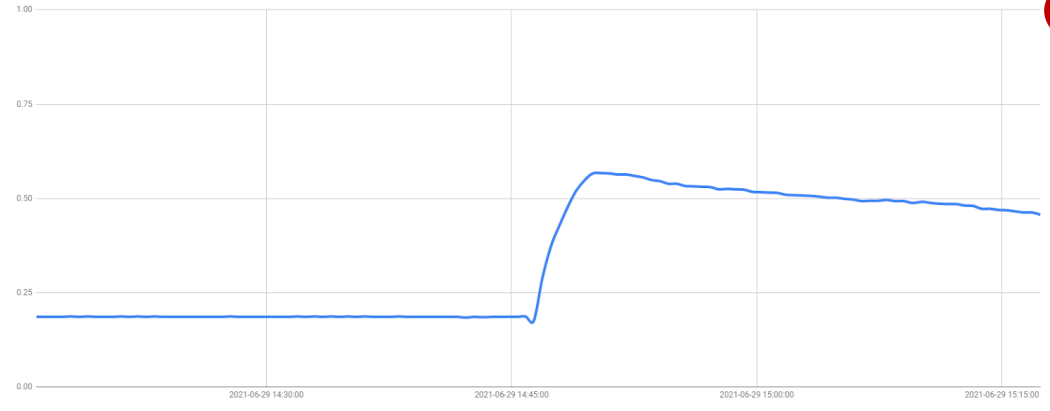
**Volatile Organic Compound Identification
Using Metal Oxide Sensors and Machine Learning**

Hunter Tiner

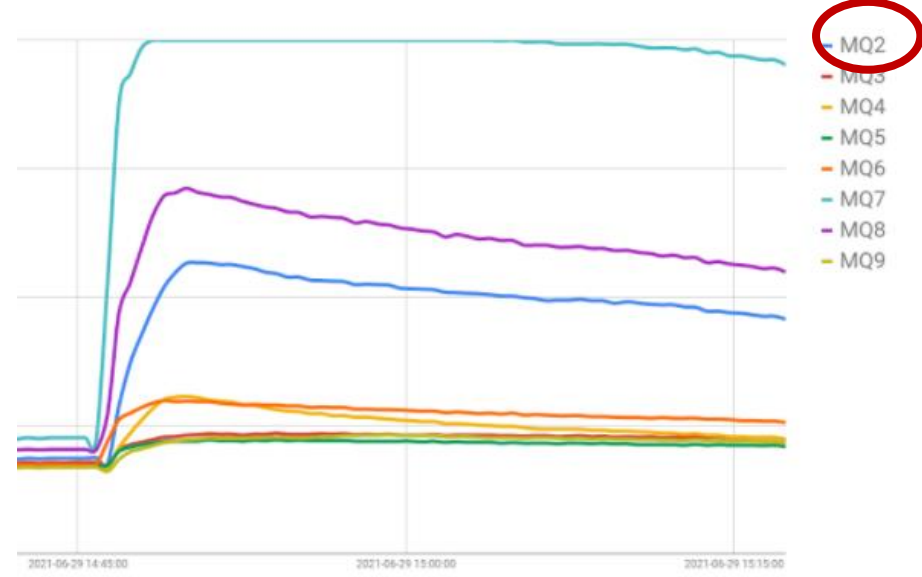
Multi-Variable Sensor Array for Air Quality Machine Learning

Thesis Project

Acetone (1-hour)

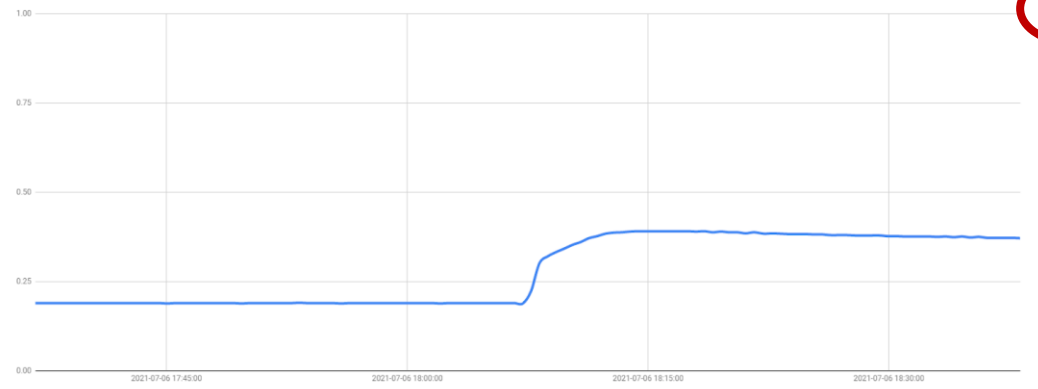


MQ2



MQ2

Cyclohexane (1-hour)



MQ2

Multi-Variable Sensor Array for Air Quality Machine Learning

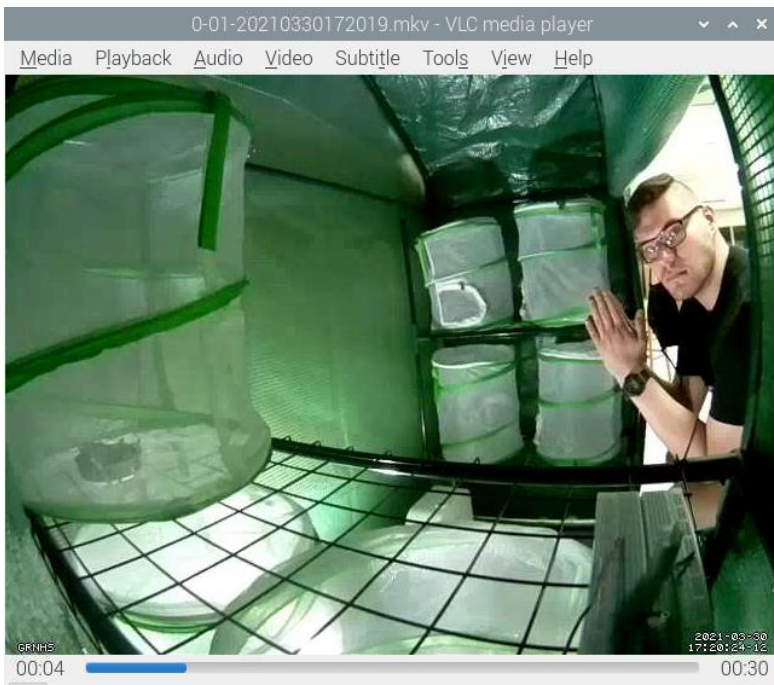
Thesis Project

Chemical Prediction

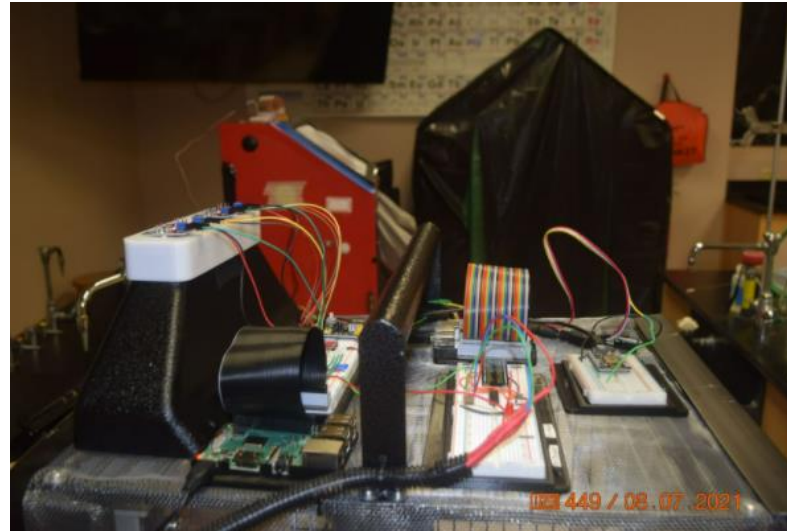
	25			50			100		
Learner	Acc	Prec	Recall	Acc	Prec	Recall	Acc	Prec	Recall
GNB	93.5%	93.5%	95.4%	94.5%	94.5%	95.7%	96.5%	96.5%	97.4%
KNN	94.5%	94.5%	96.1%	94.5%	94.5%	96%	96%	96%	97%
RF	100%	100%	100%	98%	98%	98%	96%	96%	97.3%
SVM	97%	97%	97.9%	98%	98%	98.6%	96%	96%	97.2%

- Scores are averaged of the 10 splits

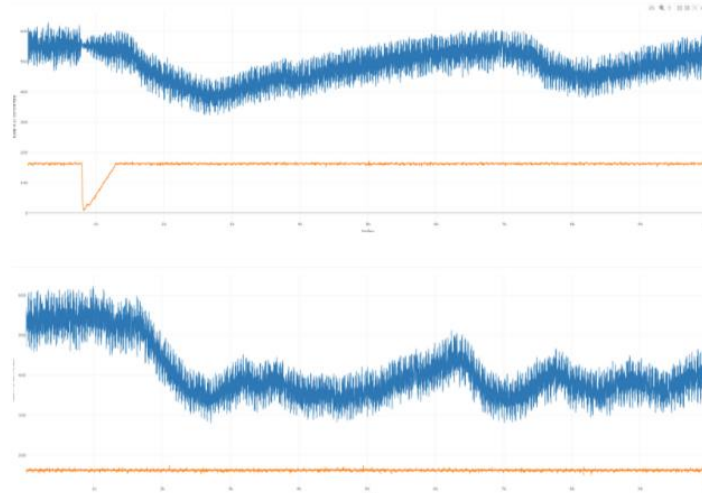
Multi-Variable Sensor Array for Air Quality Machine Learning



SolaRid

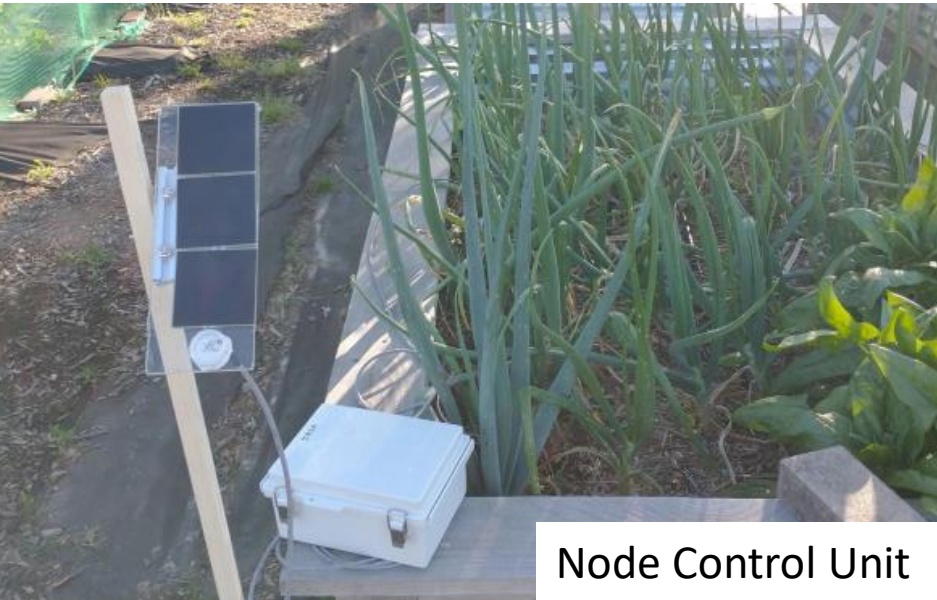


8. Real bug zap was caught on video and the voltage data was also recorded. [Video](#)





Main Control Unit



Node Control Unit



Soil Moisture Sensor

GAN:

GARDEN AREA NETWORK PROJECT

Capstone Project Report

Prepared for

Capstone II, SYEN 4385

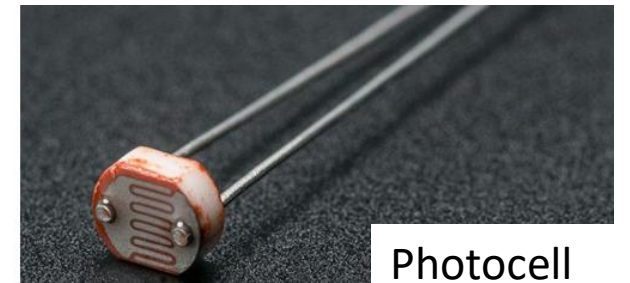
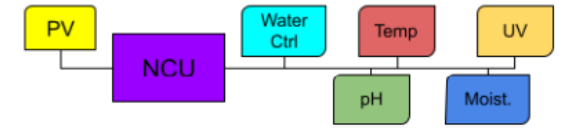
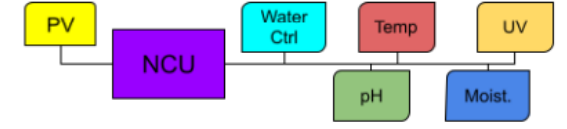
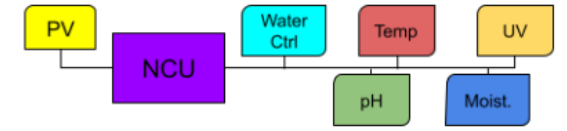
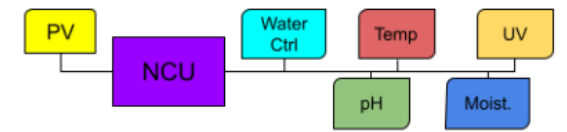
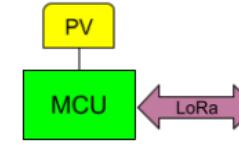
Dr. Jing Zhang

Capstone Advising Professor
Associate Professor, Systems Engineering
University of Arkansas at Little Rock

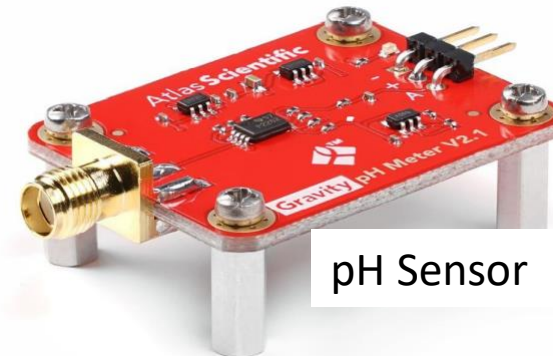
By

Joshua Mitchell, Electrical and Computer Systems Engineering, Project Lead
Abdulaziz Alotaibi, Electrical and Computer Systems Engineering
John Harty, Electrical and Computer Systems Engineering
Samuel Jordan, Electrical and Computer Systems Engineering
Elizabeth Rivera, Electrical and Computer Systems Engineering

10 May, 20



Photocell

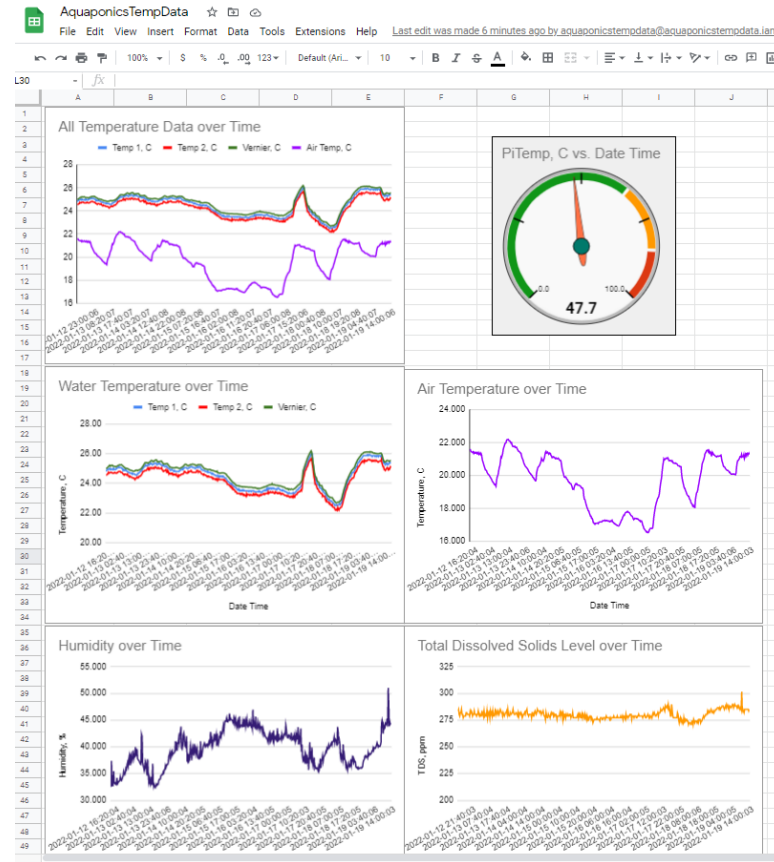


pH Sensor



Heifer Aquaponics

[AquaponicsTempDataSheet](#)



----- Forwarded message -----
 From: UALR Aquaponics Pi <myfoxpi@gmail.com>
 Date: Mon, Jan 17, 2022 at 2:40 PM
 Subject: [Warning] Water temperature is out of range!
 To: <evlisitsyna@ualr.edu>

Snails need your help! Recommended water temperature for Mystery Snails is between 21C and 26C. Current water temperature readings are 25.875(temp1), 25.562(temp2) and 26.135(Vernier) degrees Celsius.

Best Regards,
 Elena Lisitsyna

151 / 10.13.2020

151 / 10.13.2020