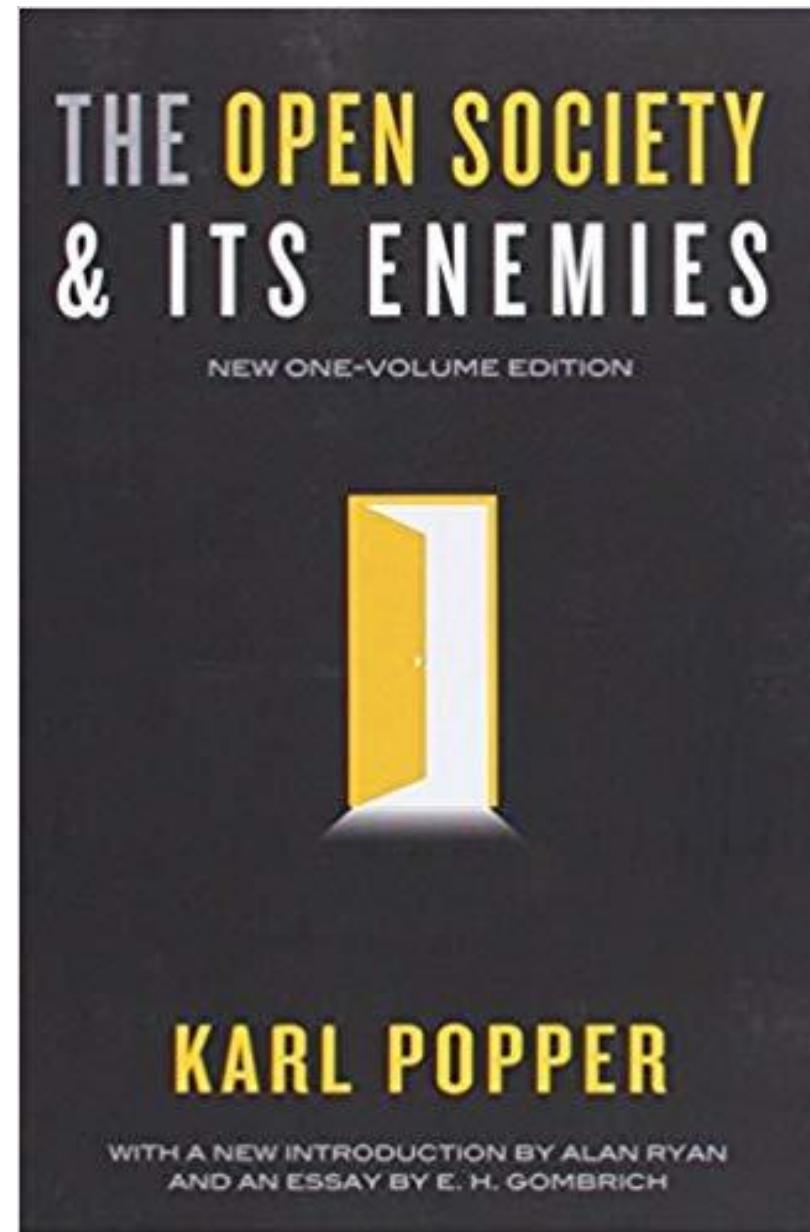


- Smart/fast data and hyperparameter estimation opens up to optimization a vast set of new problems and entirely new setting of traditional fields
- Successful optimization methods will be defined not only in the lab but in the market as well. Data efficiency and flexibility to adapt to structurally different datasets and delivery platforms is already critical
- Optimization methods will have to interact with the environment i.e. incorporate some learning element, balancing exploration and exploitation and accepting uncertainty as the key modelling feature, as in dynamic/stochastic programming, BBO, BO and RL.
- ▶ We should not approach data analysis as a «cool science» experiment: the fundamental aim in collecting, analyzing and deploying data is to make better decisions in a context of bounded rationality and partial knowledge.
- ▶ All is good then? Quite the opposite: factory IoT displaces workers (“Throwing rocks at the Google bus”), cab drivers rebellion against Uber, ...



Back in the Day When Horseless Carriage (Car) Came Along...



**Locomotive Act of 1865 –
Red Flag Act**
*Law Enacted in UK...
Horseless Carriages (Cars) Had to be
Preceded By Someone with Red Flag For
Safety Purposes*

Back in the Day When Horseless Carriage (Car) Came Along...



Jitneys (1914)

Ride-Sharing, ~100 Years Ago...

*150K Jitney Rides / Day (1915) in LA, yet
Regulated Out of Existence by 1919...*

157K Uber Rides / Day (2016) in LA...

Algorithmic management, meet algorithmic rebellion



«When the boss is an algorithm»

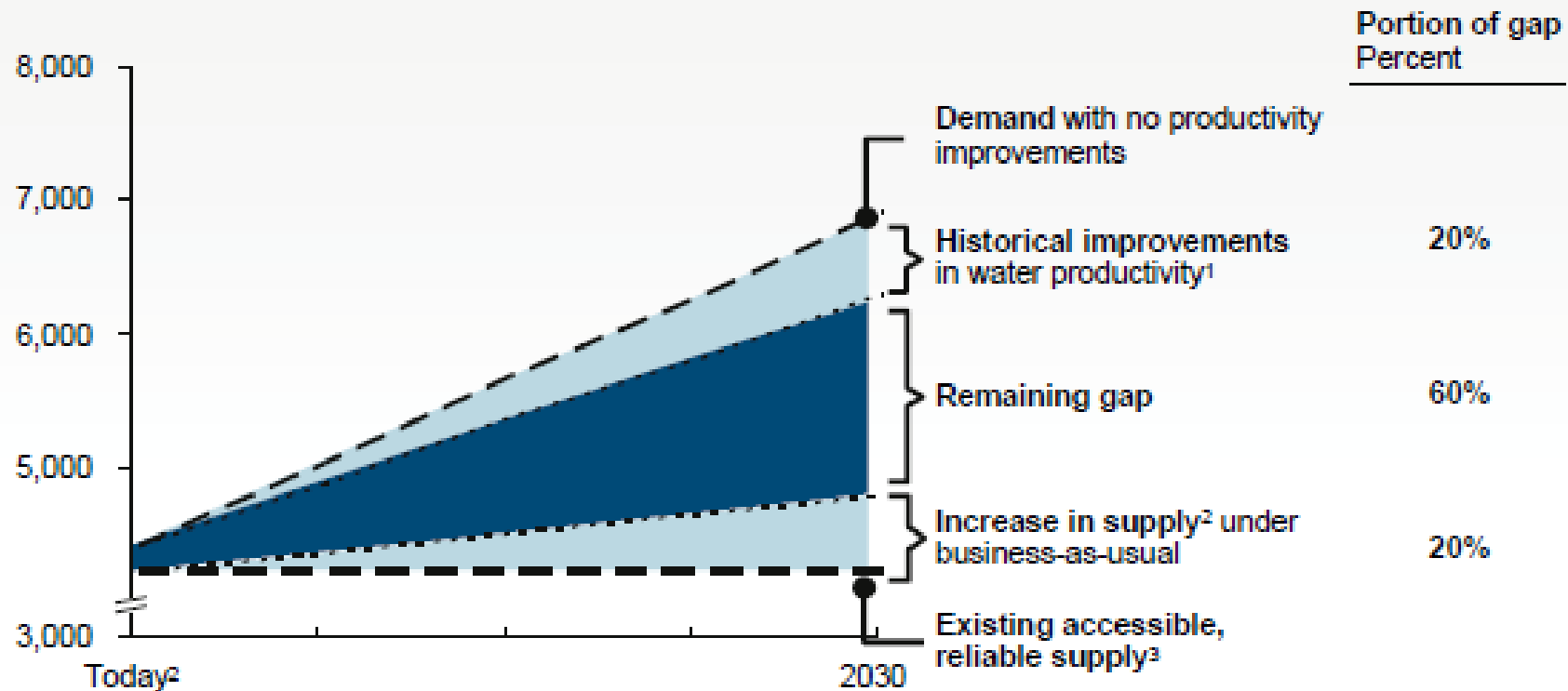
- ▶ Gig-economy workers are asking UK Courts to decide their working status
- ▶ Driver maintains the control by the algorithm and the difficulty to refuse a trip implies the status of an employee
- ▶ Uber maintains the drivers are not forced to log and can decide each week how much they are available
- ▶ UK sentence has been partially favorable to drivers who have acquired the status of workers
- ▶ The boundary between employee and freelance is deeply changed by sharing platforms



Charting a sustainable water future

Business-as-usual approaches will not meet demand for raw water

Billion m³



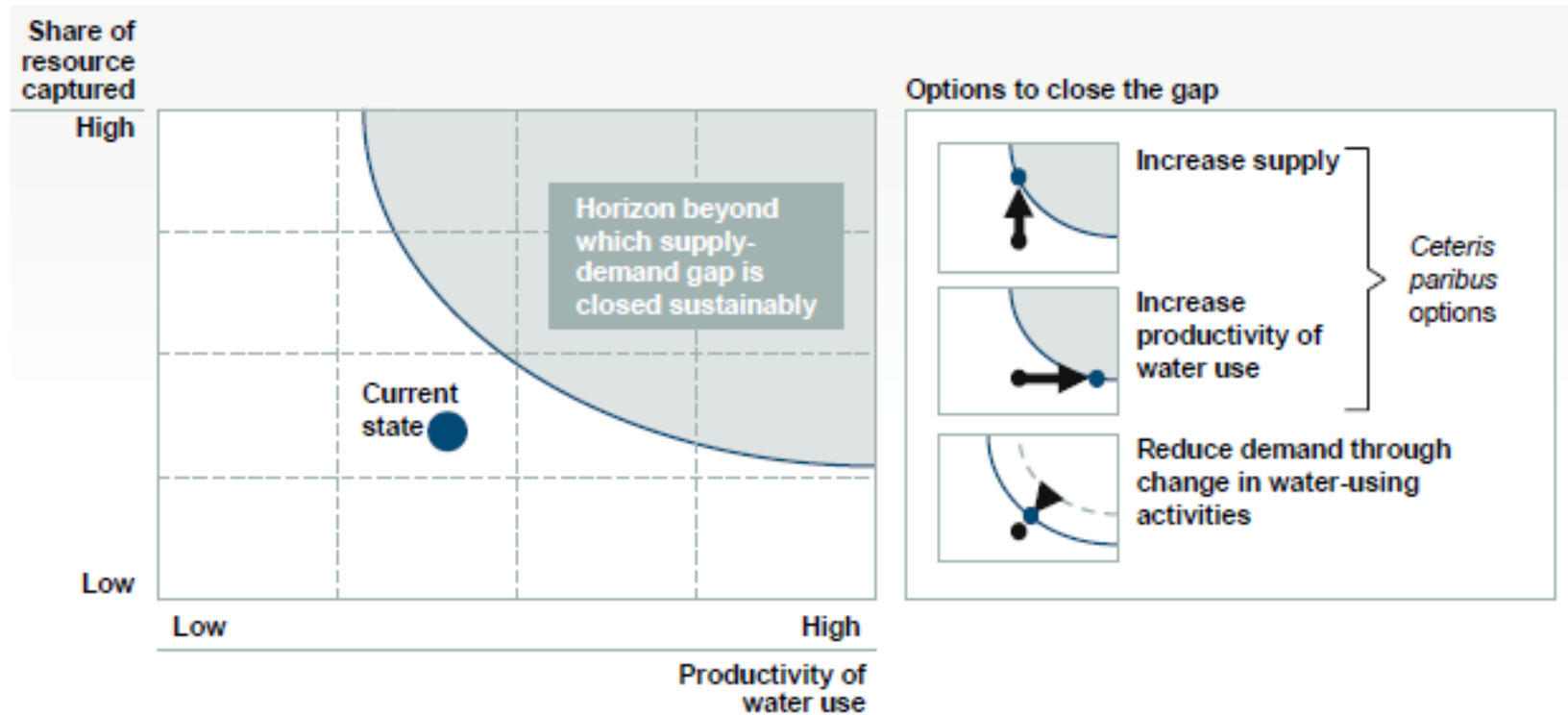
¹ Based on historical agricultural yield growth rates from 1990-2004 from FAO/STAT, agricultural and industrial efficiency improvements from IFPRI

² Total increased capture of raw water through infrastructure buildout, excluding unsustainable extraction

³ Supply shown at 90% reliability and includes infrastructure investments scheduled and funded through 2010. Current 90%-reliable supply does not meet average demand

SOURCE: 2030 Water Resources Group – Global Water Supply and Demand model; IFPRI; FAO/STAT

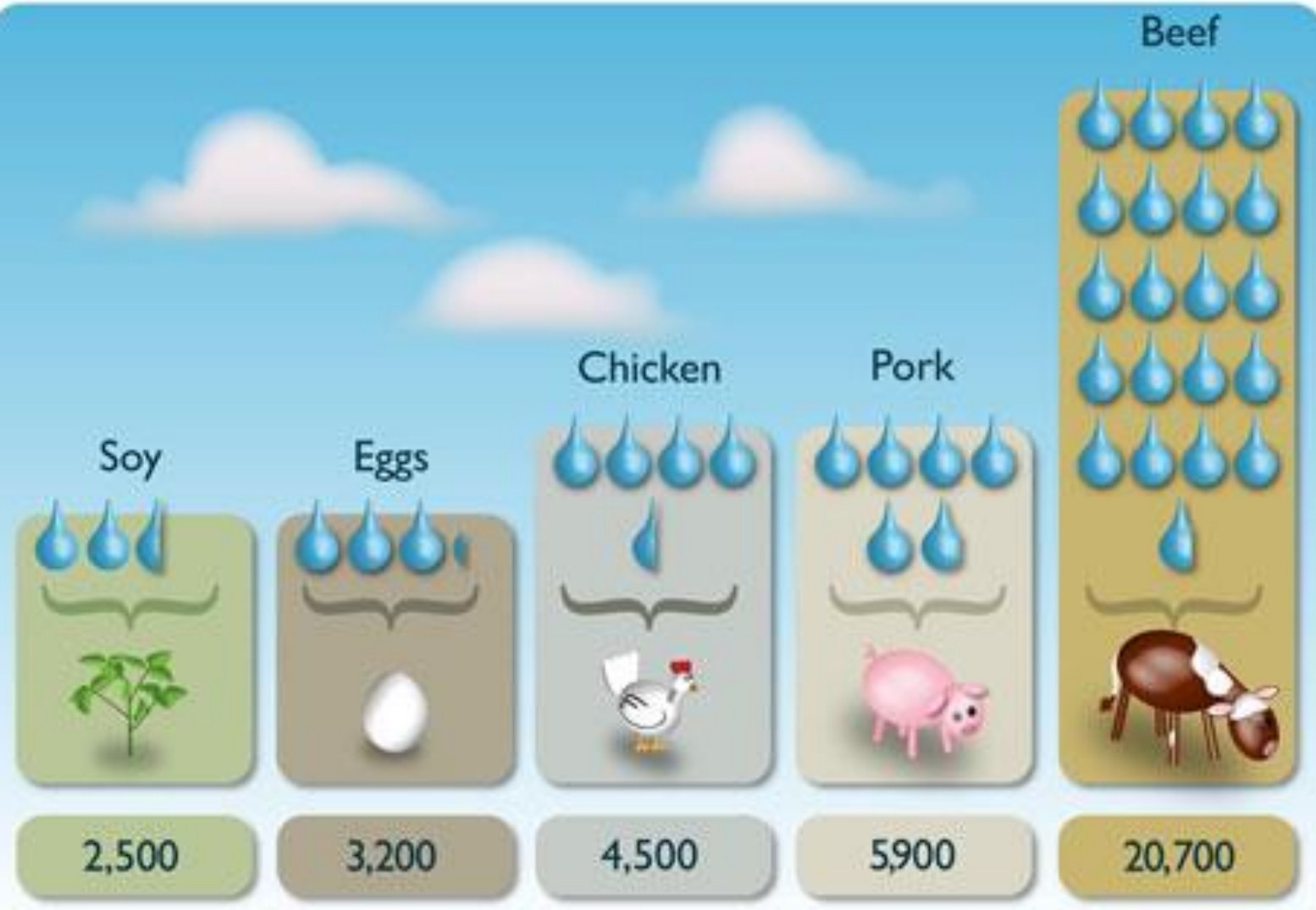
Three options for closing the supply-demand gap

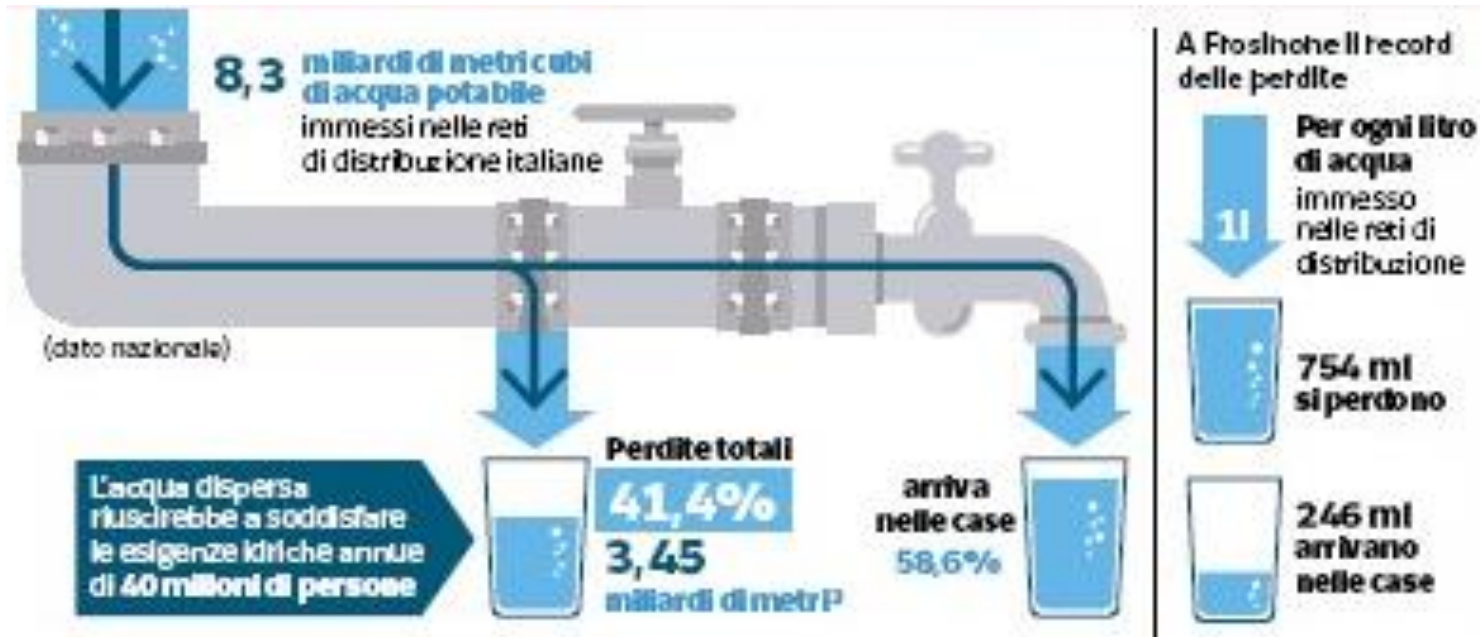


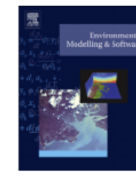
SOURCE: 2030 Water Resources Group

- Different combinations of these three options will result in different costs and bring about
- different end-states for the country. Varying the country's economic outputs, the water intensity of its economy, and its reliance on supply-side infrastructure are all potential levers for achieving water security. The critical question is: what is the optimal mix?
- Maximizing return on investments through reduced operational costs and improved performance

Water Efficiency in Production (measured in gallons per ton)







Integrated intelligent water-energy metering systems and informatics: Visioning a digital multi-utility service provider



Rodney A. Stewart ^{a, b, *}, Khoi Nguyen ^{a, b}, Cara Beal ^{a, b}, Hong Zhang ^{a, b}, Oz Sahin ^{a, b, c}, Edoardo Bertone ^{a, b}, Abel Silva Vieira ^{a, b, d}, Andrea Castelletti ^e, Andrea Cominola ^e, Matteo Giuliani ^e, Damien Giurco ^f, Michael Blumenstein ^g, Andrea Turner ^f, Ariane Liu ^f, Steven Kenway ^h, Dragan A. Savić ^{i, j}, Christos Makropoulos ^k, Panagiotis Kossieris ^k

- Digital disruption has already transformed a number of other industries globally, but the utility sector has been slow to embrace digital transformation technologies. This is largely because of their conservative nature, often underpinned by a natural monopoly status that is government-supported and slowly eroded by technology.
- Water-energy links related to the use of water is emerging as a key pathway for integration of water and energy retail services provision.
- Notwithstanding the benefits of transitioning to a digital multi-utility, there are a number of impediments and challenges that need to be overcome before this vision can be realised. and achieve the goal of a digital multi-utility:
 - metering technology,
 - communications network,
 - cyber security and privacy,
 - societal, economic and financial, regulatory barriers



- an issue of sustainability is also given by migratory flows and politically unstable situations





Internet of Things for community water

- ▶ 1 million hand operated pumps supply groundwater to people in rural africa .
- ▶ F. E. Colchester et al. «*Accidental infrastructure for groundwater monitoring in Africa*» Environmental modelling and software. 91, pp. 241-250 (2017)
- ▶ Accelerometry data are sent from transmitters inserted in pump handles to estimate hourly water usage and more sophisticated analysis . Machine learning techniques(Support vector Machines and Gaussian Processes) are sensitive to subtle interaction between pumping and groundwater depth and allow early diagnostics to reduce downtime from months to days,

