

# ESTIMATION OF RAINBOW TROUT (*ONCORHYNCHUS MYKISS*) RESPIRATION RATE WITHIN A COMMERCIAL RACEWAY USING A DATA ASSIMILATION APPROACH

Edouard Royer, R.Pastres

Department of Environmental Sciences, Informatics and Statistics  
Ca Foscari University of Venice

## Summary

- GAIN H2020 Project
- Context and experimental setup
- Kalman Filter and DO model
- Results
- Conclusion

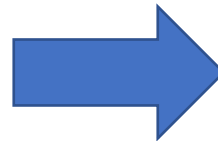


# Green Aquaculture INTensification in Europe

- Support the ecological intensification of aquaculture
  - Increasing production and competitiveness of the industry
  - Ensuring sustainability and compliance with EU regulations
- Consortium
  - 10 academic and research institutes
  - 8 companies
  - 2 non-profit organisations

## Research areas

- Production optimization
- Valorization of secondary inputs
- Sustainability assessment



## Impacts

- Eco-intensification tools
- Professional developments

# Context

- **Troticoltura Fratelli Leonardi, Preore, Northern Italy**
  - Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
  - 7 Raceways : 200 m x 8 m
- **Objectives**
  - **Real-time** estimation of oxygen fish demand
  - Control and **optimization** of oxygen supply



# Data Assimilation: Principles

- Principle

**Model predictions + Observations = Improved system knowledge**



- Assumptions

- Non-observable variables => state variables (augmented state)
- State variables => stochastic variables

# Data Assimilation: Kalman Filter

- **Overview**

- One of the most popular DA method
- Introduced by Kalman (1960)
- Originally used in spacecraft guidance, navigation and control (GNC), since Apollo
- Sensor fusion and data fusion algorithm



- **Versatility**

- Linear and Non-Linear system
- Continuous or discrete time ... or both !!

# DO Model

State Variable

- DO mass balance

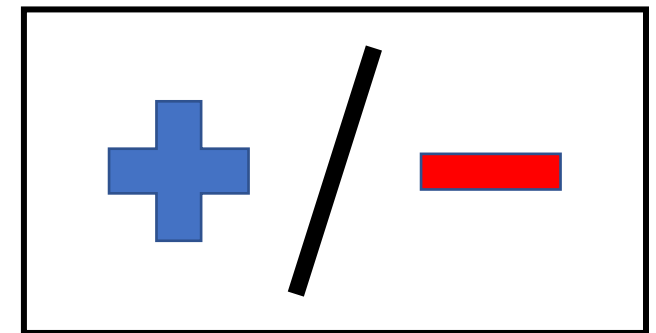
$$\frac{dDO}{dt} = \frac{dDO_{in}}{dt} - \frac{dDO}{dt} + O_2 \text{ Supply} + \text{Reaeration} - \text{Fish Respiration}$$

- Underlying assumptions

- Complete mixing of water within the raceway
- No significant primary production

- Fish Respiration

- Hourly respiration rate [mg/(kg.h)]
- Use of average weight and fish number
- Exponential influence of temperature



# Monitoring system: Sensors

## Animal variables

- Biomass Daily (Vaki Ltd)
- Daily Average Weight
- Cloud Connected



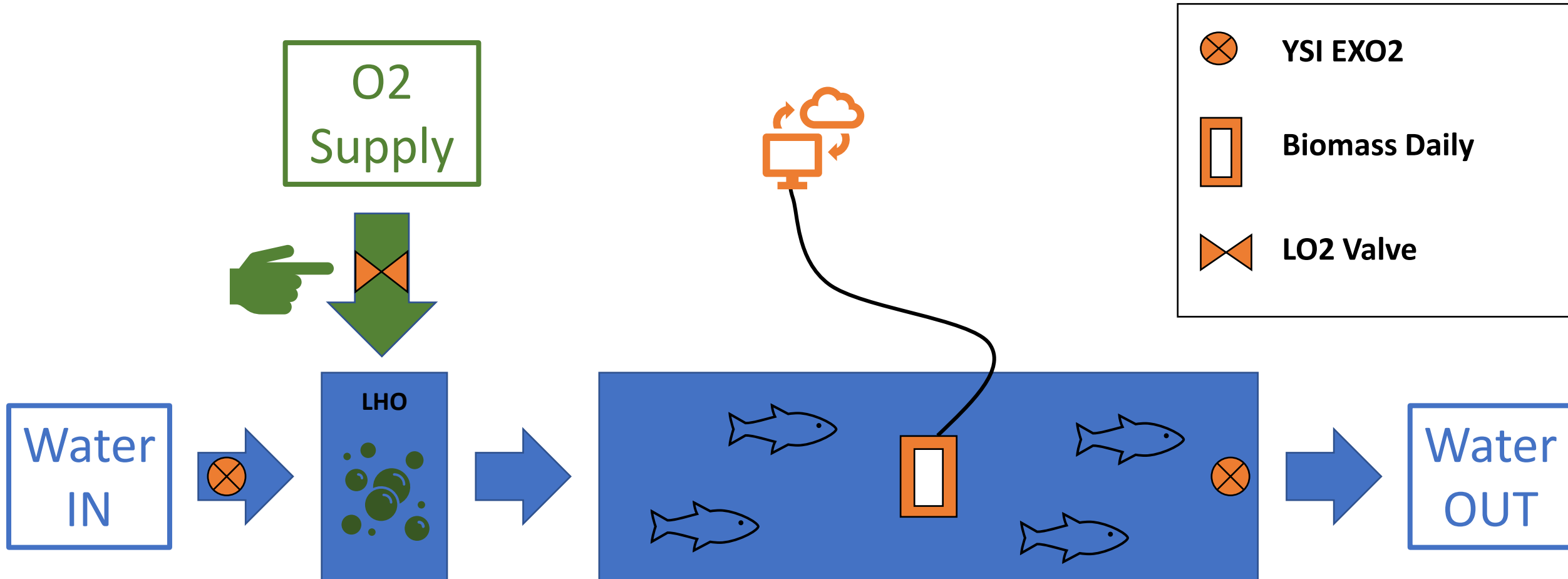
## Environmental variables

- EXO 2 (YSI)
- DO and Temperature
- Manual download

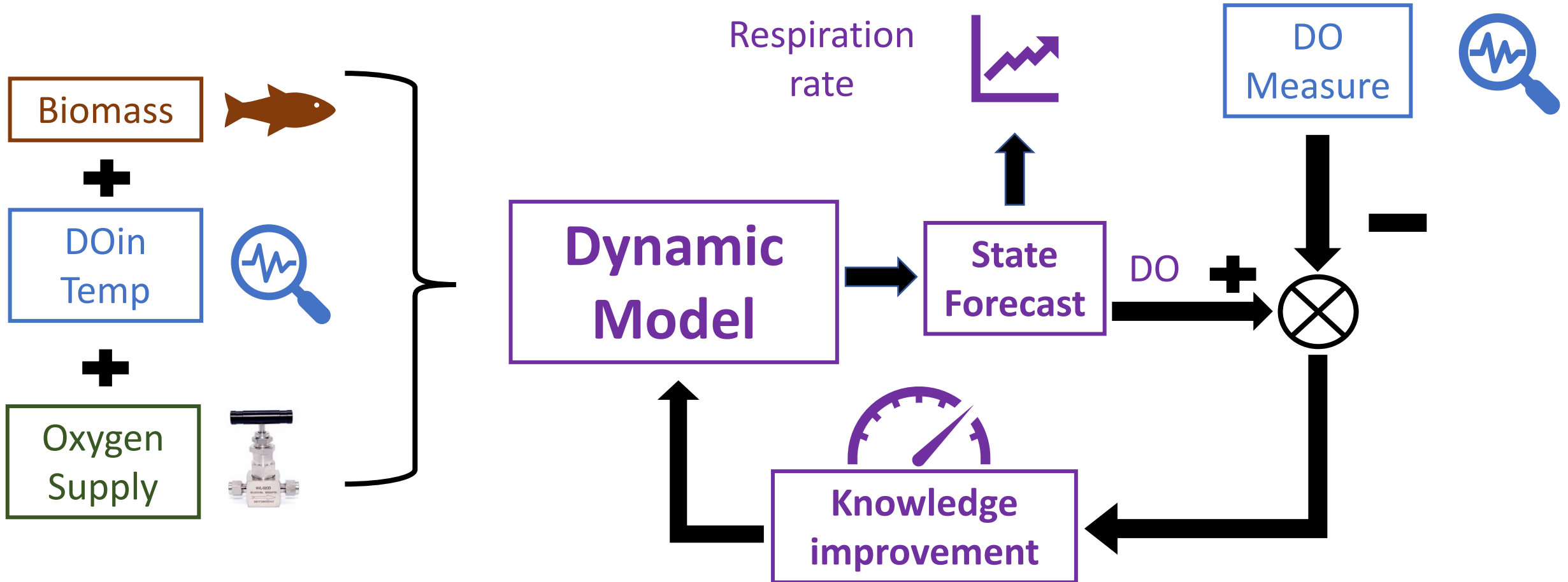




# Monitoring system: Overview



# Algorithm: Schematic View



# Application

- **Period**

- July 3rd-31st 2019

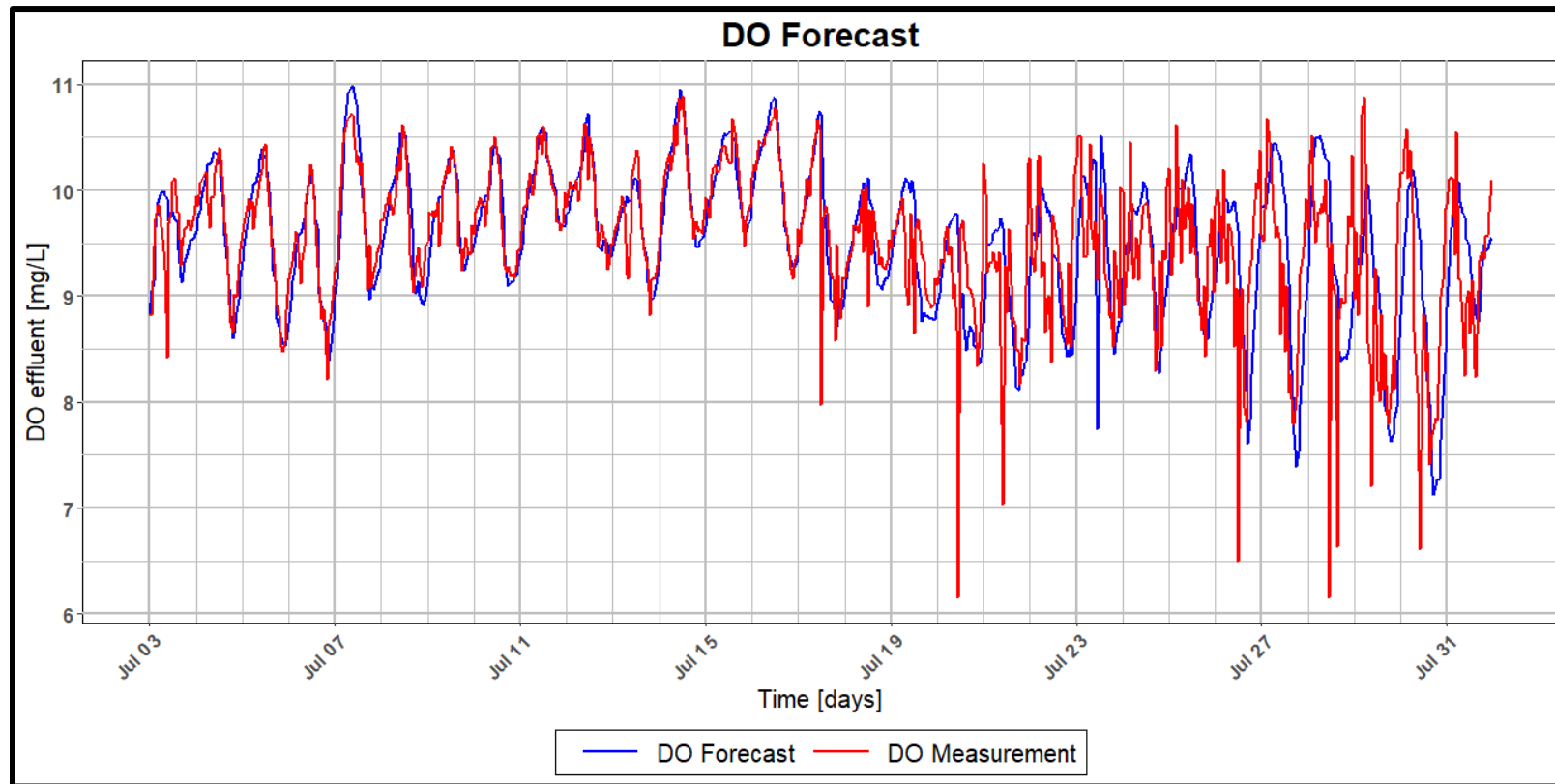
- **Environmental variables**

- Water temperature: 12°C - 21 °C; daily oscillations up to 4 °C
- DO concentration: 8 mg/L - 10 mg/L ; daily oscillations around 1 mg/L

- **Fish**

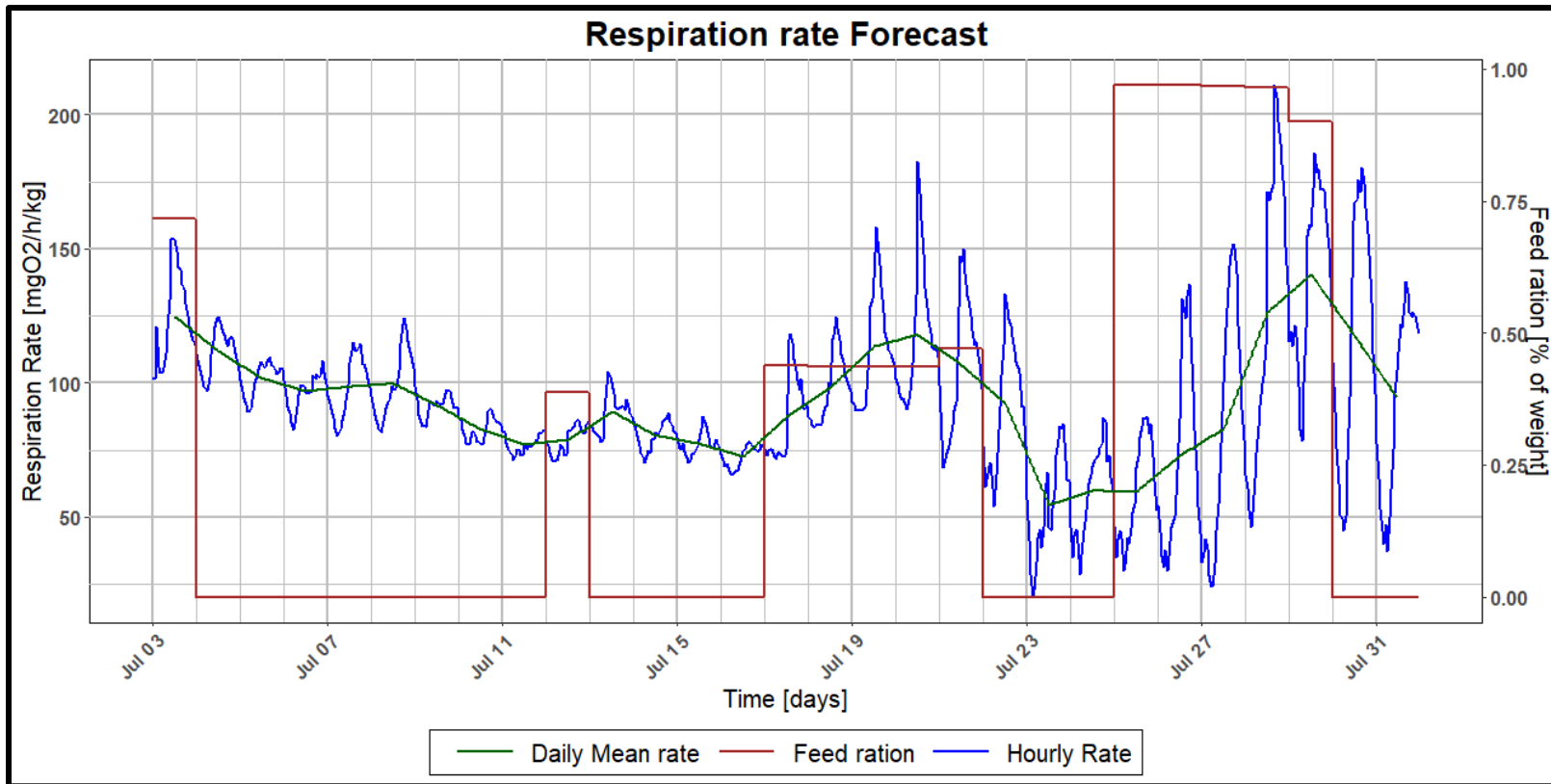
- Initial average weight: 1080 g
- Initial number: 20470 fishes

# Results: DO forecast



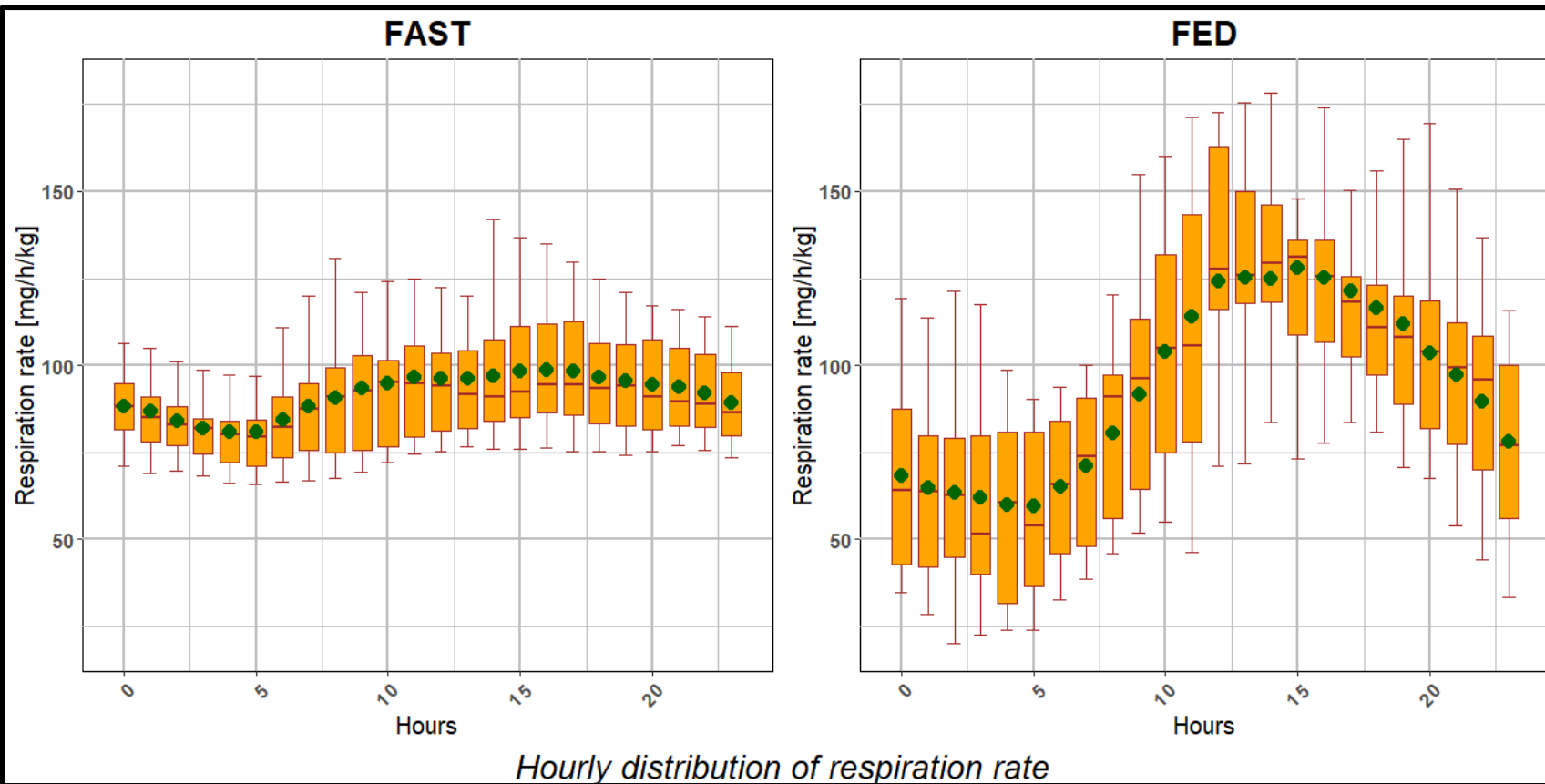
- **Good reliability** of hourly DO forecast (RMSE = 0,37 [mg/L])
- Even with high variability (second half of the month)
- Possible to **forecast water quality** in the effluent

# Results: Respiration rate



- Mean specific respiration rate : 95 mgO<sub>2</sub>/(kg.h)
- Daily oscillations due to **circadian rhythm**
- Daily averages are related to the **feeding regime**

# Results: Daily Respiration rate



- Low variability when fish were starved
- High variability when fish were fed
- Peak around 4 to 6 hours after feeding time (9 a.m)

# Conclusion

- **Simple model + DA = reliable forecast & improved decision support**
- **DO concentration**
  - Good accuracy of 1 hour ahead DO forecast
- **Respiration Rate**
  - Estimation of short-term and long-term variability
- **Application**
  - O<sub>2</sub> supply **smart control**
  - **Early warning** on effluent water quality

# THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !!

Contact : [edouard.royer@unive.it](mailto:edouard.royer@unive.it)