TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY OF CLUJ-NAPOCA

ACTA TECHNICA NAPOCENSIS

Series: Applied Mathematics and Mechanics
Vol. 56, Issue I, March, 2013

SOUND POLLUTION EVALUATION BASED ON FUZZY TECHNIQUES

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Abstract: The work introduces a new method for the assessment of sound pollution in urban agglomeration. The method is based on fuzzy technique, which is a not used method until at this time for the pollution evaluation, but it will prove to be particularly useful and competitiveness. Starting from the classics design of the crowd and element of a crowd, shall be determined characteristics called *degrees of belonging*. The work presents the theoretical appropriateness for the application of fuzzy technique, the steps necessary to apply it, the program for the application of this technique, but also the computerized results obtained by application of the new methods, for the assessment of sound pollution by fuzzy technique.
Keywords: sound pollution, fuzzy technique, degree of belonging.

1. INTRODUCTION KNOWLEDGES

The concept of the vague crowd was introduced in 1965 under the name of the crowd "fuzzy", which in translation means many unclear, grayed out and be used with the vague, imprecise. And in general about fuzzy concepts occurred from the need to be expressed quantitatively "the vague", "the imprecision". Although there are many branches of mathematics theory no one older than fuzzy, which are concerned with the study processes random in nature: likelihood theory, statistics mathematics, information theory and others, may not be substituted produced between them and no one fuzzy theory.

Starting from the classical design of the crowd and an element of a crowd, it may be argued that the concept of fuzzy crowd an approach from a different angle to the concept of the crowd, more precisely, between an element to become as membership to a crowd and not membership there are a number of transitional situations, such as continuous, characterized by so-called degrees of membership.

For the description of fuzzy phenomena and processes, applications MF(x) function can accept different analytical expressions. A few of these are designated in applications due to facilities related to the computability deployment and ease-of-hardware/software implementation.

2. FUZZY TECHNIQUE APPLIED TO NOISE POLLUTION

Fuzzy logic [1] is an extension of classical logic by replacing discrete character divalent thereof (0-1) with one of a kind. The foundation of fuzzy logic is the so-called polyvalent logic.

Assuming that V_1, V_2, ..., V_n are variables in logic fuzzy logic, they take values in the range [0, 1].

Definition:

Any variable V_i is a *fuzzy formula*.

If $P, Q, \ldots$ are formulas in fuzzy logic, logical values (truth) of $P \vee Q, P \wedge Q, \overline{P}$ compounds shall be determined as follows:

$$A(P \vee Q) = max(A(P), A(Q)) \quad (1)$$

$$A(P \wedge Q) = min(A(P), A(Q)) \quad (2)$$

$$A(\overline{P}) = 1 - A(P) \quad (3)$$

$$A(P \to Q) = min(1 - A(P) + A(Q), 1) \quad (4)$$

Observation:

It is obvious that this way of seeing things is the same as in the divalent logic, where, $A(P) \in \{0, 1\}$ whatever will be the P sentence.

Fuzzy logic is a type of logic continues, because the logical variables take values of truth in the interval [0, 1]. This draws the existence of particular elements of the *language variables*: the relationship of *fuzzy implication* and the notion of *fuzzy inference*.

Another type of study is continually to apply at sound pollution is defined as follows:

$$A(P \vee Q) = A(P) + A(Q) - A(P) \cdot A(Q) \quad (5)$$

$$A(P \wedge Q) = A(P) \cdot A(Q) \quad (6)$$

$$A(\overline{P}) = 1 - A(P) \quad (7)$$

$$A(P \to Q) = 1 - A(P) + A(P) \cdot A(Q) \quad (8)$$

Fuzzy variables are associated with the deterministic fuzzy sizes. The equivalent amount of deterministic sense is scaling for a variable fuzzy linguistic degree (label, attribute) associated with it. So, as for divalent, the deterministic logic "1" is assigned the attribute to TRUE, and the "0" label, in fuzzy logic FALS, for deterministic variable *positive real number* variable can be associated with language, for example, the *distance* between two points, which can have language degrees, SMALL, MEDIUM, LARGE or VERY SMALL, SMALL, MEDIUM, LARGE, EXTRA LARGE. The values of the size of the corresponding are called deterministic *universe of discourse*.

Each attribute of a variable that is assigned to a function whose membership (in the sense deterministic) indicates the level of confidence with which deterministic values of it can assign the variable attribute.

2.1. Implication in the fuzzy Logic Regarding Sound Pollution

In the fuzzy logic, the implication is an operation of the formula (variables) fuzzy, meaning a correlation of two categories of events, referred to as the premise, and the consequences. Fuzzy implication is similar, but does not fully function in the case of deterministic and refers to the assessment of degrees of linguistic fuzzy subsets, which is the logical consequence of functional or fuzzy subsets. The result of fuzzy implications is also fuzzy subsets noted:

$$Q' \equiv P \to Q \quad (9)$$

which has the same language degrees as well as Q, but its membership, functions that expresses the degree of truth:

$$A(Q') = A(P \to Q) \quad (10)$$

results from algebraic calculations performed on values of corresponding membership degrees of which linguistic fuzzy implication. Therefore, considering the fuzzy formulas:

$$P : x \text{ is LARGE, } Q : y \text{ is SMALL} \quad (11)$$

where x, respectively y, are deterministic variable belonging to the universe of discourse of the subset P, or Q, it expresses the fuzzy implication:

$$Q' \equiv P \to \underbrace{Q \Leftrightarrow \text{IF} \quad \text{x} \quad \text{is} \quad \text{LARGE,}}_{\textbf{CONDITION}}$$

$$\underbrace{\text{THEN} \quad \text{y} \quad \text{is SMALL}}_{\textbf{\textit{THEREFORE}}} \quad (12)$$

Considering $m_P(x)$ and $m_Q(y)$ the membership functions that characterize fuzzy crowds P and Q, the question arises of determining the membership function:

$$m_Q(x, y) = m_{P \to Q}(x, y) \quad (13)$$

For the study of sound pollution application is the implication for the purposes of Mamdani, expressed through the relation:

$$m_{P \to Q}(x, y) = MIN\left[m_P(x), m_Q(y)\right] \quad (14)$$

Relationship (14) will be used in the case study, which is been in the city of Bistrița.

2.2. The Algorithm of Fuzzy Modeling

Fuzzy modeling is characterized by a specific algorithm for the treatment of information, which forms the basis for the synthesis of a decision-making system based on fuzzy set. In figure 1 is given the work of a decision-making system based on fuzzy concepts.

The majority of works in this field adopted the following stages of the algorithm of fuzzy modeling:

1. description euristics base of the problem;

2. the choice variables to input - output;
3. establishing the fuzzy crowd language and values associated with them;
4. making databases of rules for fuzzy interferences;
5. establish processes of fuzzyfication, realise the logical inferences and defuzzyfication of outputs;
6. adopting the mechanism of defuzzyfication;
7. description of the system of adaptation and of the schemes for learning;
8. in the final form, fuzzy systems can be deployed in the wired form (hardware) in bodies dedicated or general-purpose programmable.

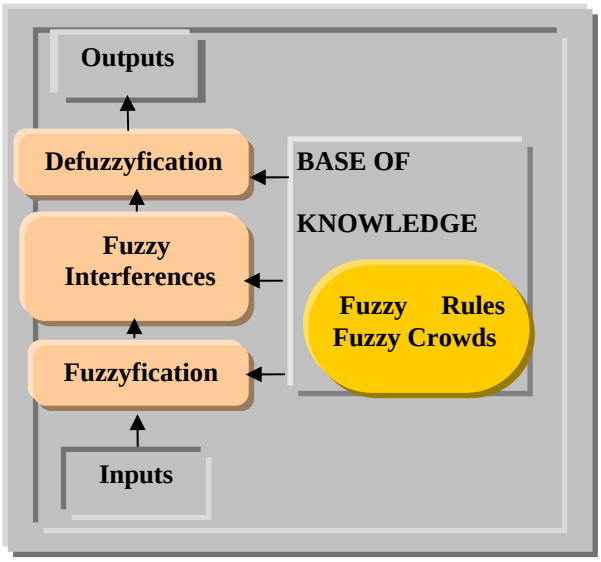

Fig. 1. Fuzzy decision-making system

3. NOISE POLLUTANT IMPACT DETERMINATION OVER THE HUMANS

Noise pollution is an important feature of urban areas with harmful effects on humans. Assessment of the degree of noise pollution has become a major there will for local authorities to take measures for the reduction of acoustic pollution.

In this context it is proposed a method for the evaluation of the impact noise pollution on human, method, which uses specific techniques of the fuzzy crowds.

Crowds fuzzy give the ability to define the type of decision-making systems multi-attribute which may take into account several factors (criteria) which shows a high degree of uncertainty. In our case these factors are: *traffic intensity* and *population density*. Also there is a possibility they are connected by the operators specific fuzzy masses in such a way that the outlet from the decision-making, *the indicator of impact* and to reflect cumulative influence of the quantities of entry.

3.1. Fuzzy Technique Steps for the Evaluation of the Pollutant Sound Impact [1]

Steps that must be covered for the deployment decision-making process based on fuzzy crowd will be described in the following.

1. The magnitudes of entry (criteria) in relation to that will be determining Impact Indicator (II)

Inputs sizes in relation to which carry out the determination Impact indicator are: *Intensity of Traffic* (IT) and *Density of Population* (DP). They form the crowd of the assessment criteria.

$$IN = \{IT\ DP\} \tag{15}$$

2. Definition of the scope values for each evaluation criteria

Each input sizes is teaming up a range of variation, within which can be restored to the values specific to it. These areas of values will be:

$$\begin{aligned} IT &: D_{IT} = [\, L_{IT}^{inf}, L_{IT}^{sup}\,] \\ DP &: D_{DP} = [\, L_{DP}^{inf}, L_{DP}^{sup}\,] \end{aligned} \tag{16}$$

where: L^{inf}, L^{sup} are low limits or high limits of the field of values associated with each input sizes, which will be presented in case study.

3. Definition of linguistic variable associated with each input size

Each input sizes is associated a linguistic variable. For simplification, the linguistic variable will have same name as the input size. Such sizes IT, DP become input linguistic variables.

4. Establishing the linguistic grades associated with each linguistic variable

For each variable linguistic output levels are to be defined linguistic (they have established 6 language degrees, it is considered encrypted [6]) or linguistic terms (were established 5 linguistic terms, it is considered encrypted [5]).

They will also serve to characterize as "vague" of firm information**.**

5. Definition of the output size in decision-making process

The size of the output decision-making process is Indicator of Impact (II).

6. Setting the range of values of the output size

Range in values for the output size of Impact Indicator (II) is the following:

$$II : D_{II} = [\, L_{II}^{inf} , L_{II}^{sup} \,] \quad (17)$$

7. Definition of linguistic variable associated with output size

The output size of Impact Indicator (II) is associated a linguistic variable named Indicator of Impact (II).

8. Establishing the linguistic grades associated with each variables corresponding to output linguistic size

For the variable language associated with the output size to define language degrees (5 linguistic degrees, it is considered encrypted [5]) or terms linguistic (5 linguistic terms, it is considered encrypted [5]). They will characterize "vague" the output of the procedures for inference as the definition from Mamdari method adopted.

9. Establishing the method to connect various values of membership functions. Inference Machine

The crowds of linguistic variables of linguistic grades, which have been associated with functions of membership, characterize "vague", the firm values of the input sizes, respectively of the output sizes. Inference machine consists of a set of rules having the form:

IF (*premise*) THEN (*conclusion*) (18)

Premise - it is a owned by noted [5, 5] resulting from connecting, through specific procedures of fuzzy crowd theory, of the various degrees linguistic variables associated with appropriate linguistic input sizes. In the event of decision to be described has used the connector AND [5, 5].

Conclusion - is the property affirmed and it will be expressed in degrees linguistic of associated variables with appropriate of output linguistic sizes.

10. Establishing the method of defuzzyfication

By defuzzyfication means the operation for obtaining of a firm values ("crisp") of the output sizes, on the basis of the function of membership "result" of fuzzy inferences [5]. From a number of existing methods of defuzzyfication [5, 5], it will use the center of gravity, the most applied in practice, the Mamdari method.

3.2. Evaluation System of Sound Pollution, Based on Fuzzy Technique

The rating system based on fuzzy crowd, which is implemented in *Toolbox Fuzzy Logic* in *Matlab* programming environment, is the one shown in figure 2.

The Input Sizes are: Intensity of Traffic (IT) and Density of Population (DP). Areas in which two sizes take values are:

$$\begin{aligned} IT &: D_{IT} = [0,90] \\ DP &: D_{DP} = [0,1000] \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

Input sizes are to be found in figure 3, and the output size is located in figure 4, for which they have used triangular s, which is perfect suitable in the study.

The inference motor is composed of 25 rules of the form:

1. If (Intensity of Traffic is fm) and (Density of Population is fm) then (Impact is fm)
2. If (Intensity of Traffic is fm) and (Density of Population is m) then (Impact is fm)
3. If (Intensity of Traffic is fm) and (Density of Population is Md) then (Impact is m)
4. If (Intensity of Traffic is fm) and (Density of Population is M) then (Impact is m)
5. If (Intensity of Traffic is fm) and (Density of Population is FM) then (Impact is Md)
6. If (Intensity of Traffic is m) and (Density of Population is fm) then (Impact is fm)
7. If (Intensity of Traffic is m) and (Density of Population is m) then (Impact is m)
8. If (Intensity of Traffic is m) and (Density of Population is Md) then (Impact is Md)
9. If (Intensity of Traffic is m) and (Density of Population is M) then (Impact is Md)
10. If (Intensity of Traffic is m) and (Density of Population is FM) then (Impact is M)

11. If (Intensity of Traffic is Md) and (Density of Population is fm) then (Impact is m)
12. If (Intensity of Traffic is Md) and (Density of Population is m) then (Impact is Md)
13. If (Intensity of Traffic is Md) and (Density of Population is Md) then (Impact is Md)
14. If (Intensity of Traffic is Md) and (Density of Population is M) then (Impact is M)
15. If (Intensity of Traffic is Md) and (Density of Population is FM) then (Impact is M)
16. If (Intensity of Traffic is I) and (Density of Population is fm) then (Impact is m)
17. If (Intensity of Traffic is I) and (Density of Population is m) then (Impact is Md)
18. If (Intensity of Traffic is I) and (Density of Population is Md) then (Impact is M)
19. If (Intensity of Traffic is I) and (Density of Population is M) then (Impact is FM)
20. If (Intensity of Traffic is I) and (Density of Population is FM) then (Impact is FM)
21. If (Intensity of Traffic is FI) and (Density of Population is fm) then (Impact is Md)
22. If (Intensity of Traffic is FI) and (Density of Population is m) then (Impact is M)
23. If (Intensity of Traffic is FI) and (Density of Population is Md) then (Impact is M)
24. If (Intensity of Traffic is FI) and (Density of Population is M) then (Impact is FM)
25. If (Intensity of Traffic is FI) and (Density of Population is FM) then (Impact is FM)

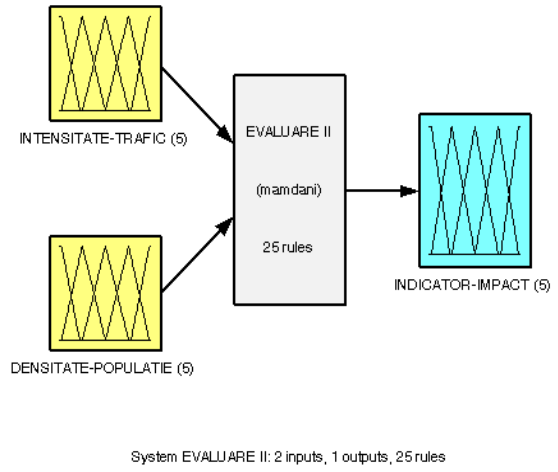

Fig. 2. Evaluation system of sound pollution, based on fuzzy technique. The symbols are: EVALUARE = evaluation; INTENSITATE – TRAFIC = Intensity of Traffic; DENSITATE – POPULATIE = Density of Population; INDICATOR – IMPACT = Impact Indicator (Indicator of Impact)

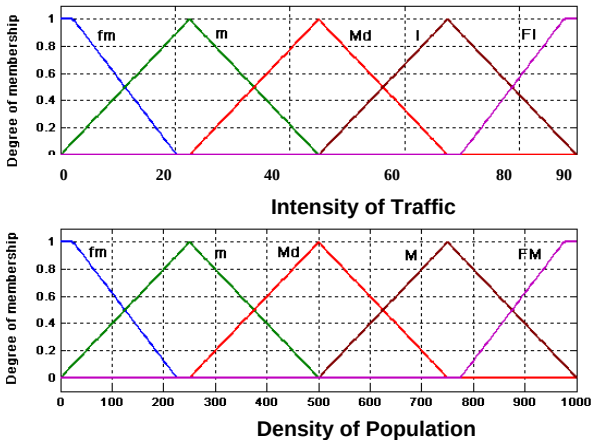

Fig. 3. Input Sizes

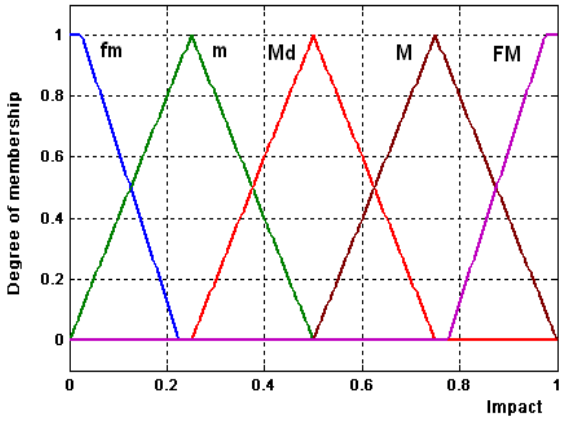

Fig. 4. Output Size

4. CASE STUDY

For the assessment itself of the Impact Indicator (II) on it has been 13 points on Bistrita city, in which *traffic intensity* was determined by counting vehicles over the course of a day. Also, it has been estimated *density of population* (residents) of the points (areas) in question. These data, the entries in the system of assessment, are shown in table 1.

Table 1.

The input data in the evaluation system

Pnt	Name of street	IT	DP
1	Andrei Mureşanu, Int. with str. Năsăudului	63	450
2	Andrei Mureşanu, Visàvis Lamă	57	200
3	Andrei Mureşanu, Ady Lux	48	870
4	Andrei Mureşanu, in TBI	82	540
5	Andrei Muresanu, SC Rapid	71	245
6	Andrei Mureşanu, int. Apollo	91	350
7	B-dul Decebal, Optics	53	720
8	B-dul Decebal, Mag. Motovelo	68	520
9	B-dul Decebal,. Caraiman	56	630
10	B-dul Decebal, in front of CAR	44	440

11	B-dul Decebal, str. Lalelelor	54	380
12	B-dul Decebal, Romextera Bank	44	810
13	B-dul Decebal, Win Markt	30	690

The assessment system is to apply for the thirteen sets of entries and shall be obtained the values Impact indicator, which is presented in Figure 5 and represents the size of the application output fuzzy crowd. From analysis of the results obtained, it is found that the indicator of the impact of the value of the maximum in point 4, which corresponds to Street Andrei Mureşanu in the face of TBI.

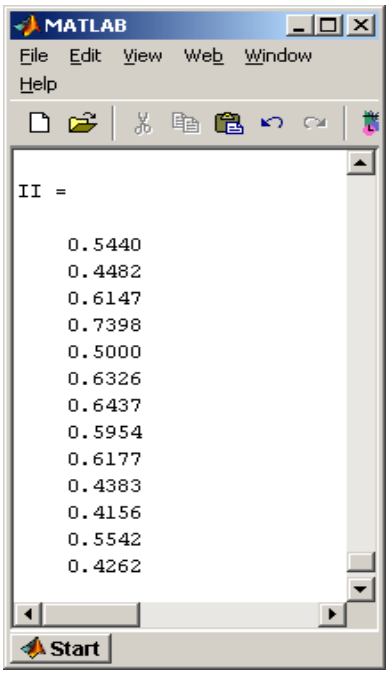

Fig. 5. The Impact Indicator Values

5. CONCLUSIONS

1. Using fuzzy crowd for to study noise pollutant with impact on the population is a new procedure, but it is very efficient in this study, as resulting from those presented above.

2. Proposed method can provide useful information to the decision makers to identify urban areas with high degree of noise pollution and the risk that it may affect population.

3. Method indicated in this paper is a quick and very efficient to set out how noise pollution affect population in a given area of municipality and the way in which traffic more intensely or with less intensity may contribute to a considerable discomfort**.**

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EVALUAREA POLUANTULUI SONOR BAZAT PE TEHNICILE FUZZY

Rezumat: Lucrarea introduce o nouă metodă de evaluare a poluantului sonor în aglomerările urbane. Metoda se bazează pe tehnica fuzzy, care este o metodă neutilizată până în prezent în evaluarea poluantului sonor, dar care îşi va dovedi utilitatea în această direcţie. Pornind de la propietăţile elementele unei mulţimi, se poate determina o mărime caracteristică numită *grad de apartenenţă*. Lucrarea prezintă aproximaţiile teoretice pentru apliocarea tehnicii fuzyy, care este validată prntr-un studiu de caz din municipiul Bistriţa. Prin aceasta lucrare se dovedeşte aplicabilitatea tehnicii fuzzy în studierea poluantului sonor.

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