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AI/ML biochemistry in every digital-health biology

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Abstract
This article communicates digital health biology that a very low digital CEC below 20 meq per 100 g Soil and low digital TDS below 100 ppm and low digital Turbidity as close as 0 ppm the best environment to every biology since metal ions bind very high-demanding Oxygen bio-molecules and make oxygen unavailable to the biology other than inhibiting every anabolic aquatic and terrestrial biology. Flowing rivers, and the river Ganges here are the major sources in aquatic biodiversity in India. Since river Flows and contents higher Dissolved Oxygen. Present communication dealt how Dissolved oxygen can be retained higher with lowering Turbidity in water or particles in water. In scientific evidence Turbidity can be lowered by our EEM environment editing model namely either lowering digital CEC or lowering total dissolved solids TDS.

This can be applied in any aquatic system where aquatic vegetation and terrestrial cropping system can reduce

TDS and Turbidity in water environment. To maintain higher dissolved Oxygen. Present communication has been derived 11 statistical AI/ML algorithms to retain higher Dissolved Oxygen by lowering Turbidity i.e. minimising scattering of particulates in aquatic system river-flow, river currents, lowering digital cation exchange capacity CEC of sediments, or lowering TDS or may be with disease percentage zero Environment Editing Modelling DISPER EEM Inland Fisheries in the river banks aquatic environment to avoid not to bind plenty of Oxygen molecules with metals or CEC in aquatic environments so that living biodiversity namely Fisheries can prevail to purifying any aquatic eco-system better medium than any other in this unique water planet where similar principle is bitter applicable in digital Hydroponics etc.

Keywords: Low digital CEC, Low digital TDS, Low digital turbidity, DISPER EEM, non-diseases

Introduction
Every river is persisting lives since having perpetual glacial and rain waters and mandatory dissolved Oxygen. Such perennial river containing more Dissolved oxygen if there is less turbidity, lesser digital Cation Exchange Capacity CEC or lesser Total Dissolved Solids TDS etc. We say Digital Cation Exchange Capacity CEC in any environments matter everything in Fisheries, animals and every human-being. CEC statistically negatively correlated with growth, reproduction, migration and every positive Phenomenon since all cations depletes much needed Oxygen. AI study finds that lower the Digital CEC values better the benefits in Inland Fisheries. Environmental digital matters everything to our Biology plants and animals. We find often environment is polluted due to many reasons. Aspect of environmental pollution is due to excessive metals Heavy metals, undesired elements existing in soil or Environments are due to digital CEC. More the digital CEC values

Result more hazards in fisheries and allied sector. Scientific Exploration study finds that larger species remain in the Environment of low digital CEC where as small species are Existed in higher CEC Soils or environment due to Oxygen reason also. All the microbes Including pathogens etc are enjoys higher digital CEC and causing harms to plant and animals. Recent DISPER EEM shows that disease percentage can be made Zero when we keep a digital CEC value below 20 meq per 100 g Of Soils or environment. CEC matters in Inland Fisheries since Bottom soil digital CEC takes the crucial roles. Similarly digital Total Dissolved Solids similar roles in fisheries. Study found Fish can survive disease less if the digital TDS remain less than 195 ppm. The negative roles of digital CEC and digital TDS are due to all anabolic process inhibitions by non desiring metals, heavy metal or their higher Concentrations and huge Oxygen depletions due to all metal ions.

Materials and Methods

Data science either collected through digital instruments or satellite digital Grey-value spectral signature data are being used here in fisheries biology.

Data collected on dissolved oxygen and aquatic environmental turbidity are being studied in long term research experiment. Found a negative correlation between Dissolved Oxygen and Turbidity. Derived an 11 stochastic / predictive models in AI/ML are developed with modelling software namely SPSS with following models with ANOVA and their following statistical significance and models are being mentioned.

DO Linear Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.306	.094	.091	1.288
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	65.396	1	65.396	39.413	.000
Residual	632.170	381	1.659		
Total	697.566	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
TURBIDIT	-.004	.001	-.306	-6.278	.000
(Constant)	6.785	.083		82.133	.000

DO Quadratic Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.432	.187	.182	1.222
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	130.281	2	65.141	43.635	.000
Residual	567.285	380	1.493		
Total	697.566	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
TURBIDIT	-.017	.002	-1.197	-8.381	.000
TURBIDIT ** 2	2.283E-5	.000	.942	6.593	.000
(Constant)	7.364	.118		62.574	.000

DO Compound Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.300	.090	.088	.203
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1.549	1	1.549	37.672	.000
Residual	15.668	381	.041		
Total	17.217	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
TURBIDIT	.999	.000	.741	9.287E3	.000
(Constant)	6.643	.086		76.890	.000
The dependent variable is ln(DO).					

DO Growth Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.300	.090	.088	.203
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1.549	1	1.549	37.672	.000
Residual	15.668	381	.041		
Total	17.217	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
TURBIDIT	.000	.000	-.300	-6.138	.000
(Constant)	1.894	.013		145.600	.000
The dependent variable is ln(DO).					

DO Logarithmic Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.469	.220	.218	1.195
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	153.418	1	153.418	107.419	.000
Residual	544.149	381	1.428		
Total	697.566	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
ln(TURBIDIT)	-.738	.071	-.469	-10.364	.000
(Constant)	9.333	.283		33.010	.000

DO Cubic Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.451	.203	.197	1.211
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	141.791	3	47.264	32.231	.000
Residual	555.775	379	1.466		
Total	697.566	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
TURBIDIT	-.025	.004	-1.782	-7.063	.000
TURBIDIT ** 2	7.458E-5	.000	3.076	3.970	.000
TURBIDIT ** 3	-6.504E-8	.000	-1.597	-2.802	.005
(Constant)	7.607	.145		52.332	.000

DO S Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.394	.155	.153	.195
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	2.666	1	2.666	69.819	.000
Residual	14.551	381	.038		
Total	17.217	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 / TURBIDIT	2.756	.330	.394	8.356	.000
(Constant)	1.764	.014		126.142	.000
The dependent variable is ln(DO).					

DO Exponential Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.300	.090	.088	.203
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1.549	1	1.549	37.672	.000
Residual	15.668	381	.041		
Total	17.217	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
TURBIDIT	.000	.000	-.300	-6.138	.000
(Constant)	6.643	.086		76.890	.000
The dependent variable is ln(DO).					

DO Inverse Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.426	.182	.180	1.224
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	126.787	1	126.787	84.631	.000
Residual	570.780	381	1.498		
Total	697.566	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 / TURBIDIT	19.002	2.066	.426	9.200	.000
(Constant)	5.908	.088		67.468	.000

DO Power Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.445	.198	.196	.190
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	3.411	1	3.411	94.138	.000
Residual	13.806	381	.036		
Total	17.217	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
ln(TURBIDIT)	-.110	.011	-.445	-9.702	.000
(Constant)	9.699	.437		22.205	.000
The dependent variable is ln(DO).					

DO Logistic Model

Model Summary			
R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.300	.090	.088	.203
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.			

ANOVA					
	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	1.549	1	1.549	37.672	.000
Residual	15.668	381	.041		
Total	17.217	382			
The independent variable is TURBIDIT.					

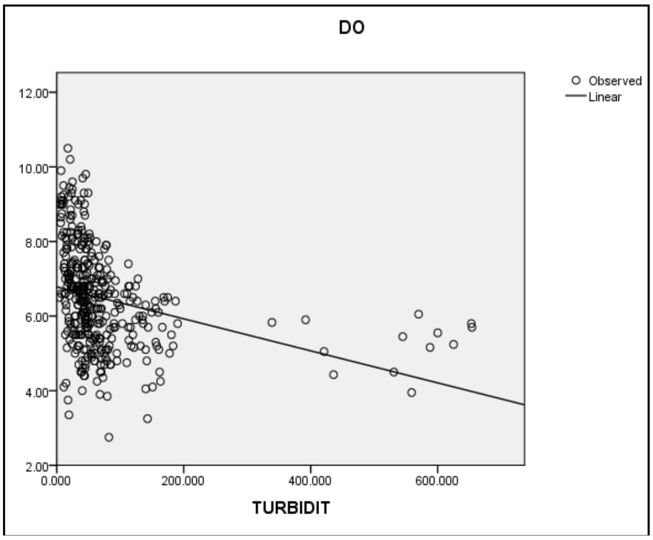
Coefficients					
	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
TURBIDIT	1.001	.000	1.350	9.287E3	.000
(Constant)	.151	.002		76.890	.000
The dependent variable is ln(1 / DO).					

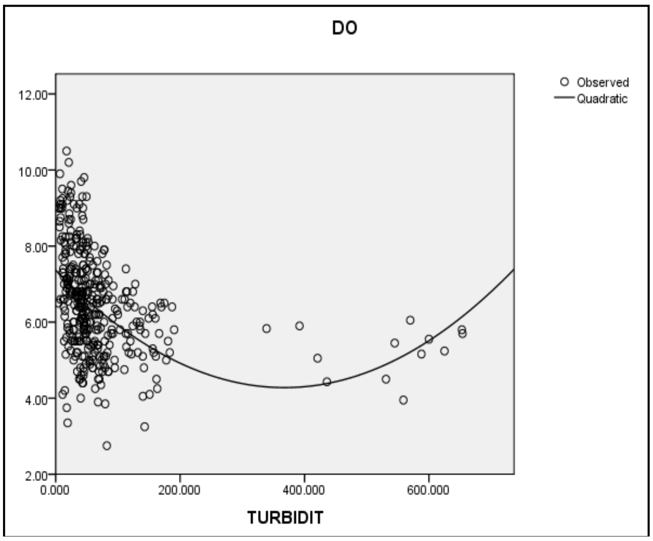
Results and Discussion

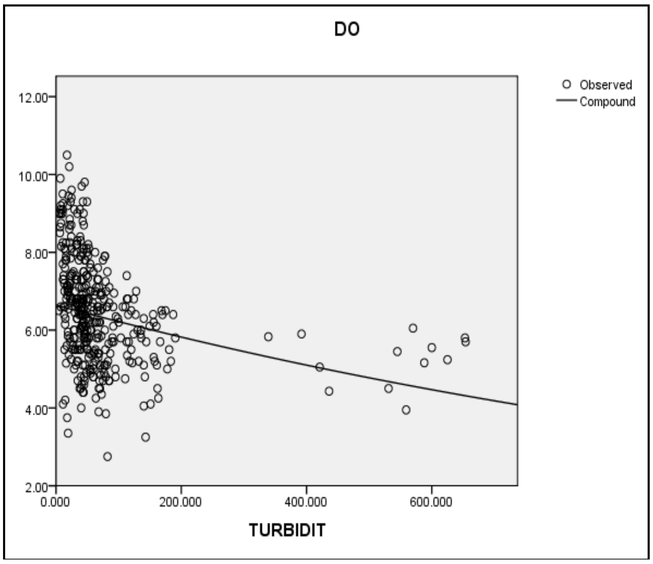
Since all we found a very low digital CEC and low digital TDS and low digital Turbidity the best environment to every biology since metal ions bind highly demanding Oxygen bio-molecules and make Oxygen unavailable other than inhibiting every aquatic and terrestrial biology. Flowing rivers, and the river Ganges here are the major sources in aquatic biodiversity in India since river Flows and contents higher Dissolved Oxygen. Present communication dealt how

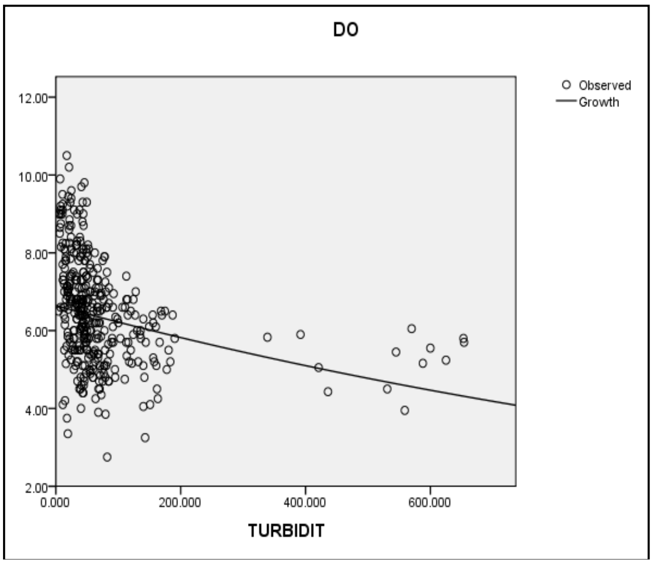
Dissolved oxygen can be retained higher with lowering Turbidity in water or particles in water. In scientific evidence Turbidity can be lowered by our EEM environment editing model namely either lowering digital CEC or lowering total dissolved solids TDS.

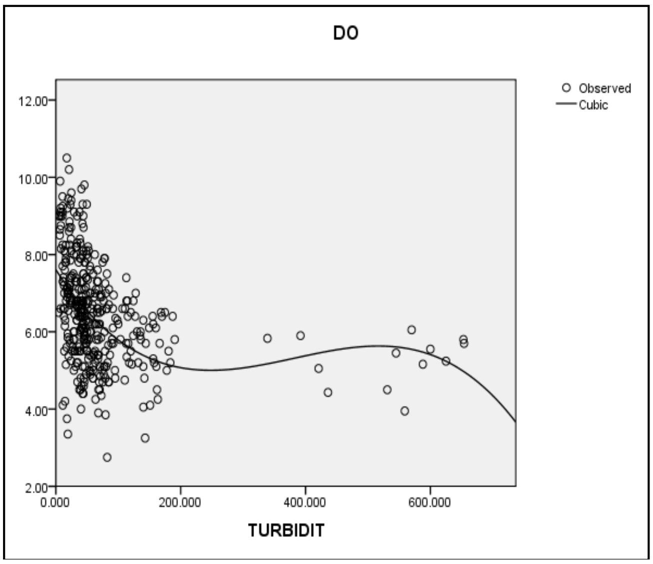
This can be applied in any aquatic system Where aquatic vegetation and terrestrial cropping system can reduce TDS and Turbidity in water environment. To maintain higher dissolved Oxygen. Present communication has been derived 11 statistical AI/ML algorithms to retain higher Dissolved Oxygen by lowering Turbidity i.e. minimising scattering of particulates in aquatic system river-flow, river currents, lowering digital cation exchange capacity CEC of sediments, or lowering TDS or may be with DISease PERcentage zero Environment Editing Modelling DISPER EEM Inland Fisheries in the river banks aquatic environment to avoid not to bind plenty of Oxygen molecules with metals or CEC in aquatic environments so that living biodiversity namely Fisheries can prevail to purify aquatic eco-system.

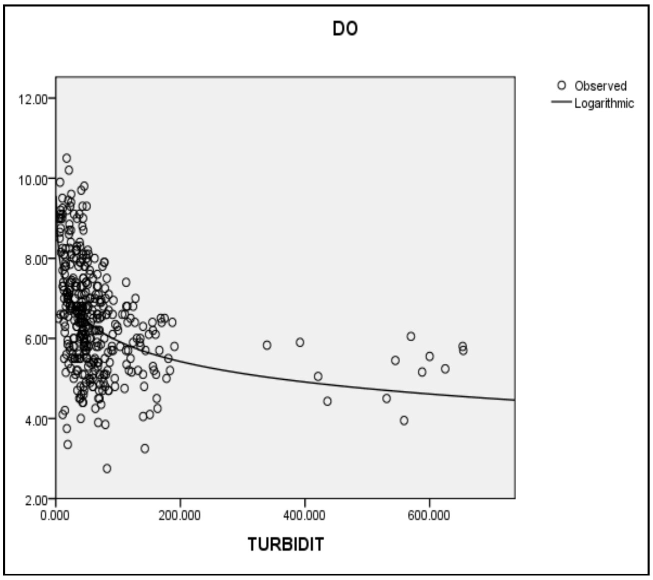








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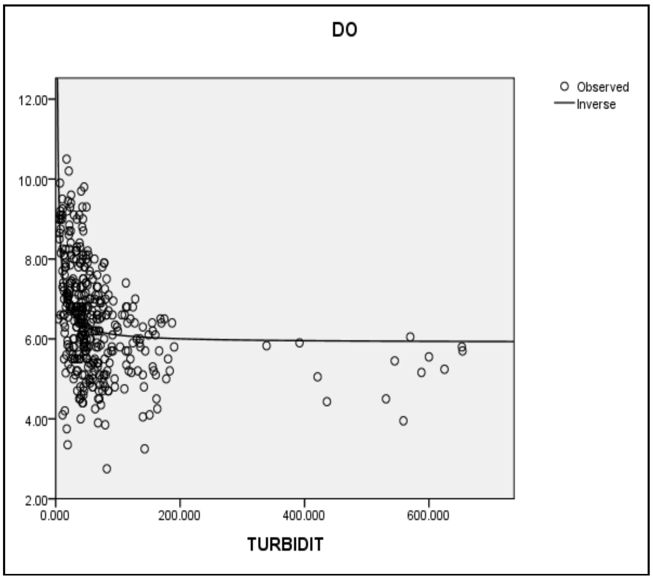
TURBIDIT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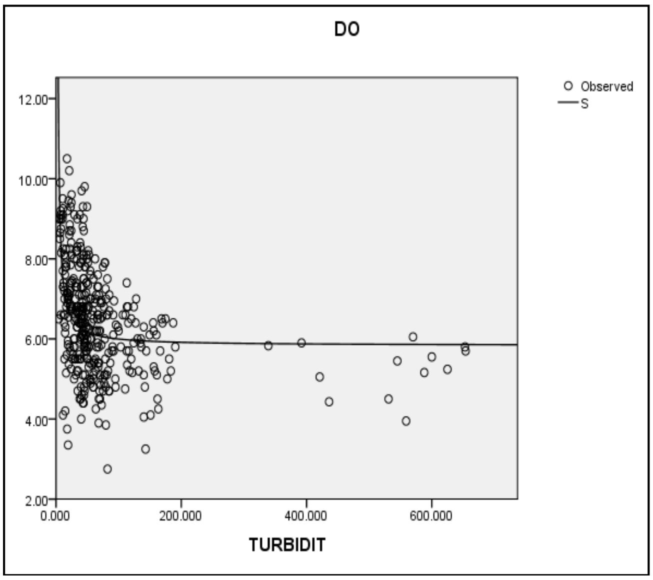
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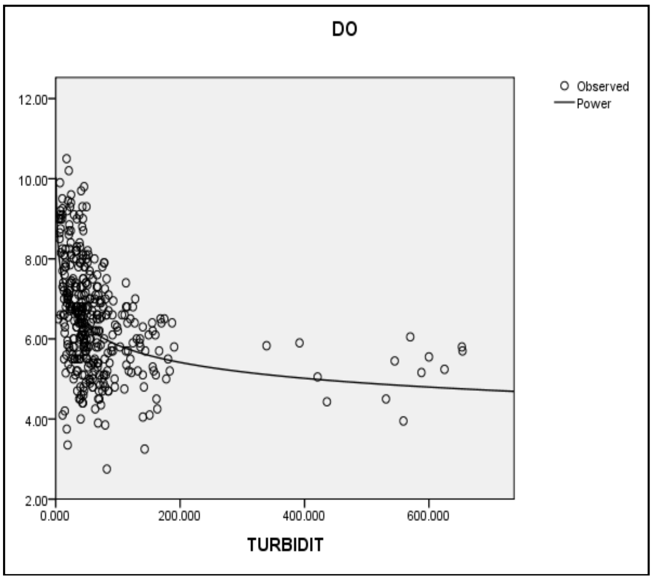
TURBIDIT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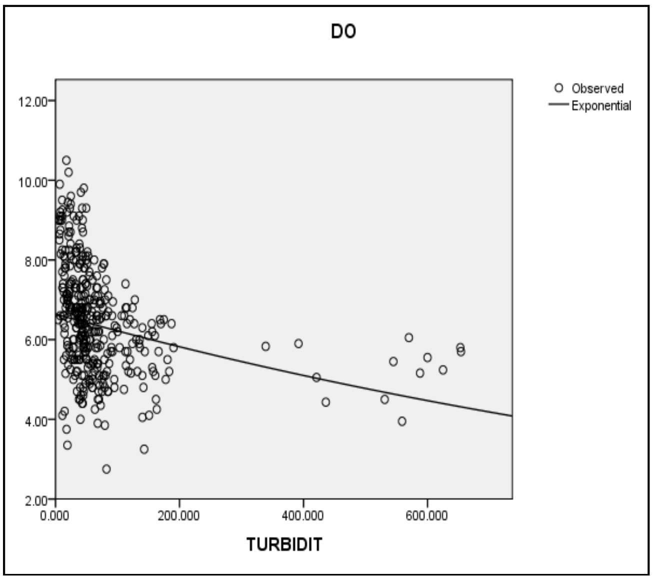
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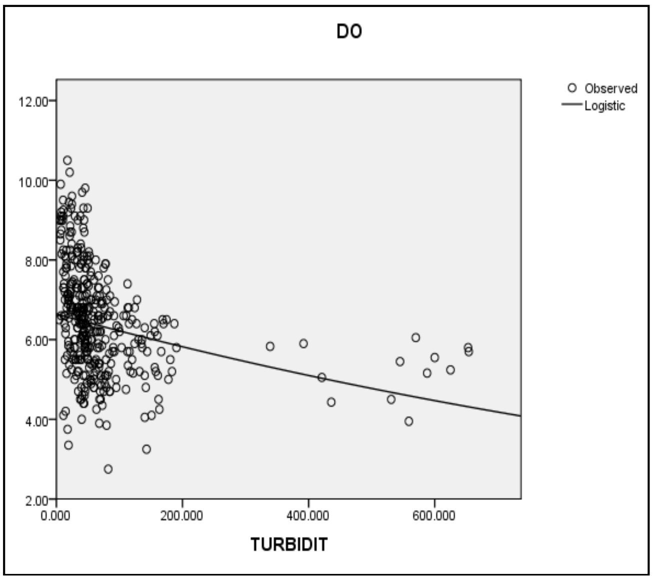
TURBIDIT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TURBIDIT

Conclusion
Authors have revealed that a very low digital CEC and very low digital TDS and very low Turbidity the best environment to every higher biology since metals ion bind high-demanding Oxygen bio-molecules to and make oxygen unavailable to every aquatic and terrestrial biology.

Flowing rivers, and the river Ganges here are the major sources in aquatic biodiversity in India since river Flows and contents higher Dissolved Oxygen. Present communication dealt how Dissolved oxygen can be retained higher with lowering Turbidity in water or particles in water. In scientific evidence Turbidity can be lowered by our EEM environment editing model namely either lowering digital CEC or lowering total dissolved solids TDS.

This can be applied in any aquatic system Where aquatic vegetation and terrestrial cropping system can reduce

TDS and Turbidity in water environment. To maintain higher dissolved Oxygen. Present communication has been derived 11 statistical AI/ML algorithms to retain higher Dissolved Oxygen by lowering Turbidity i.e. minimising scattering of particulates in aquatic system river-flow, river currents, lowering digital Cation Exchange Capacity CEC of sediments, or lowering TDS or may be with Disease Percentage zero Environment Editing Modelling DISPER EEM Inland Fisheries in the river banks aquatic environment to avoid not to bind plenty of Oxygen molecules with metals or CEC in aquatic environments so that living biodiversity namely Fisheries can prevail to purify aquatic eco-system. By lowering turbidity with DISPER EEM or even many EEM techniques environmental oxygen can be enriched significantly shown in Fig 1 to Fig 11 in this research communication. This communication is not considered for anaerobic organisms mostly Virus, Bacteria, EUS, Microbes etc requiring all reversed trend and values.

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