

The European Commission's science and knowledge service

Joint Research Centre

Status of the Intercomparison Exercise

Spatial Representativeness of Air Quality Monitoring Stations

Oliver Kracht

with contributions from

AwAC (Belgium), CIEMAT (ES), ENEA (IT), EPA (IE),
Finnish Consortium (FMI / HSY / Kuopio / Turku), INERIS
(FR), ISSeP (Belgium), RIVM (NL), SLB (SE), UBA (AT),
VITO (BE) & VMM (BE)

FAIRMODE Technical Meeting, 19/21 June 2017, Athens (GR)



Dimensions of the Intercomparison & Treatment of Results

Outline

Timeline & Agenda:

- Short overview

Assessment from the methodological point of view:

- Short overview of candidates methods in terms of:
 - Input Data & Procedures

Assessment from the results point of view:

- Comparison of candidate methods in terms of:
 - Overview, location and lumped size of SR areas
 - Mutual degree of a agreement regarding the geometry (position, size, continuity) of SR areas

Assessment tools:

- Limited by the absence of a 'true value' for the reference
- We need to measure 'consistency' rather than 'correctness'.
 - Quantitative indicators for mutual similarities
 - Mapping & cross tabulation of similarity indicators

Intercomparison Exercise of Spatial Representativeness Methods

Currently concluded activities:

- Screening of incoming results & bilateral consultations with participants (verifying methodological details and corrections)
- Harmonization of results structure across participants
- Dissemination of draft individual outcomes amongst participants
- Intercomparison with regard to the quantitative results obtained

Next steps:

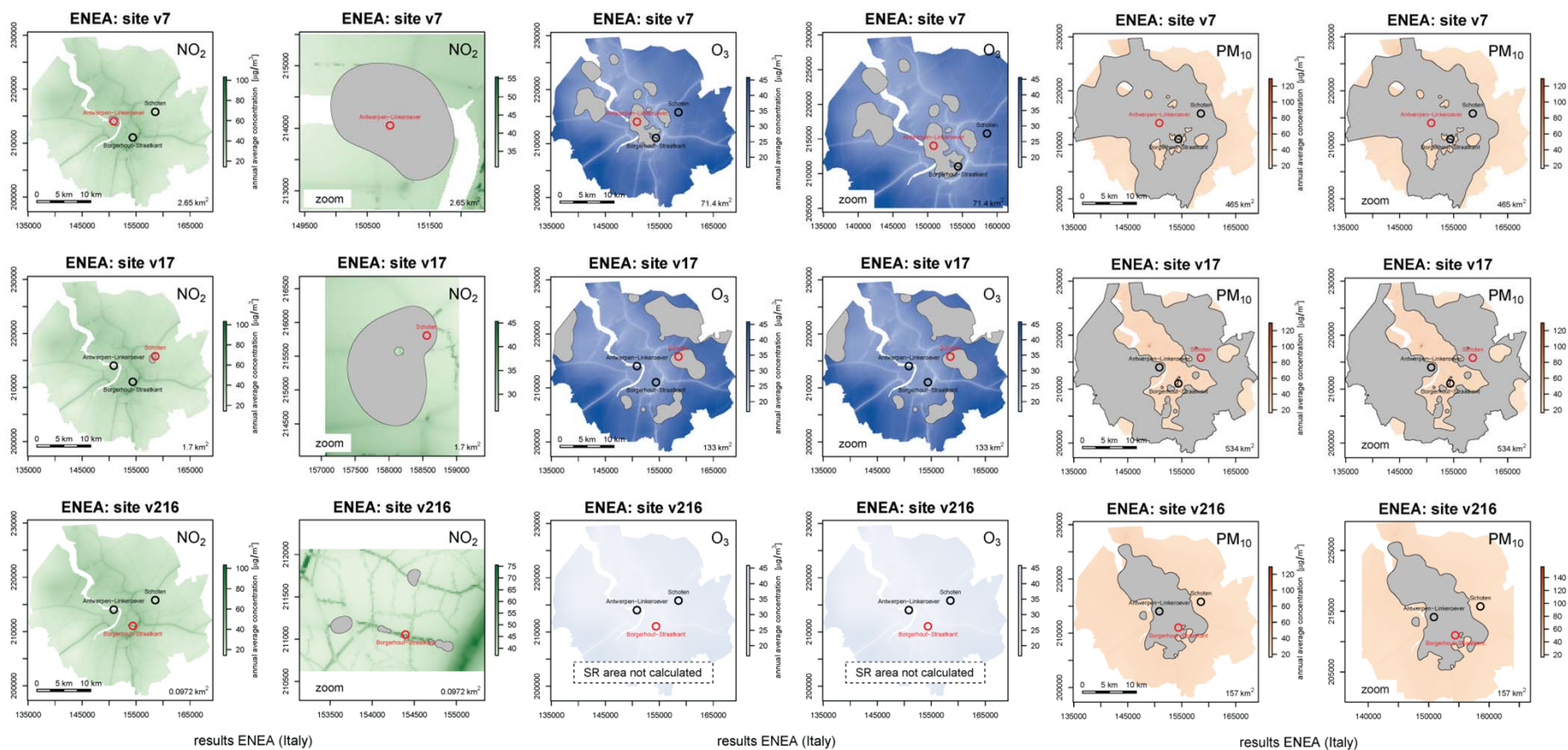
- Some further comparisons regarding methodological details (input data & procedures)
- Final consolidation of results meta data and participants documentation
- Summary and reporting

Target dates:

- JRC Technical Report with internal target date 15/09/2017
- Presentations at HARMO18 (9-12 October in Bologna)

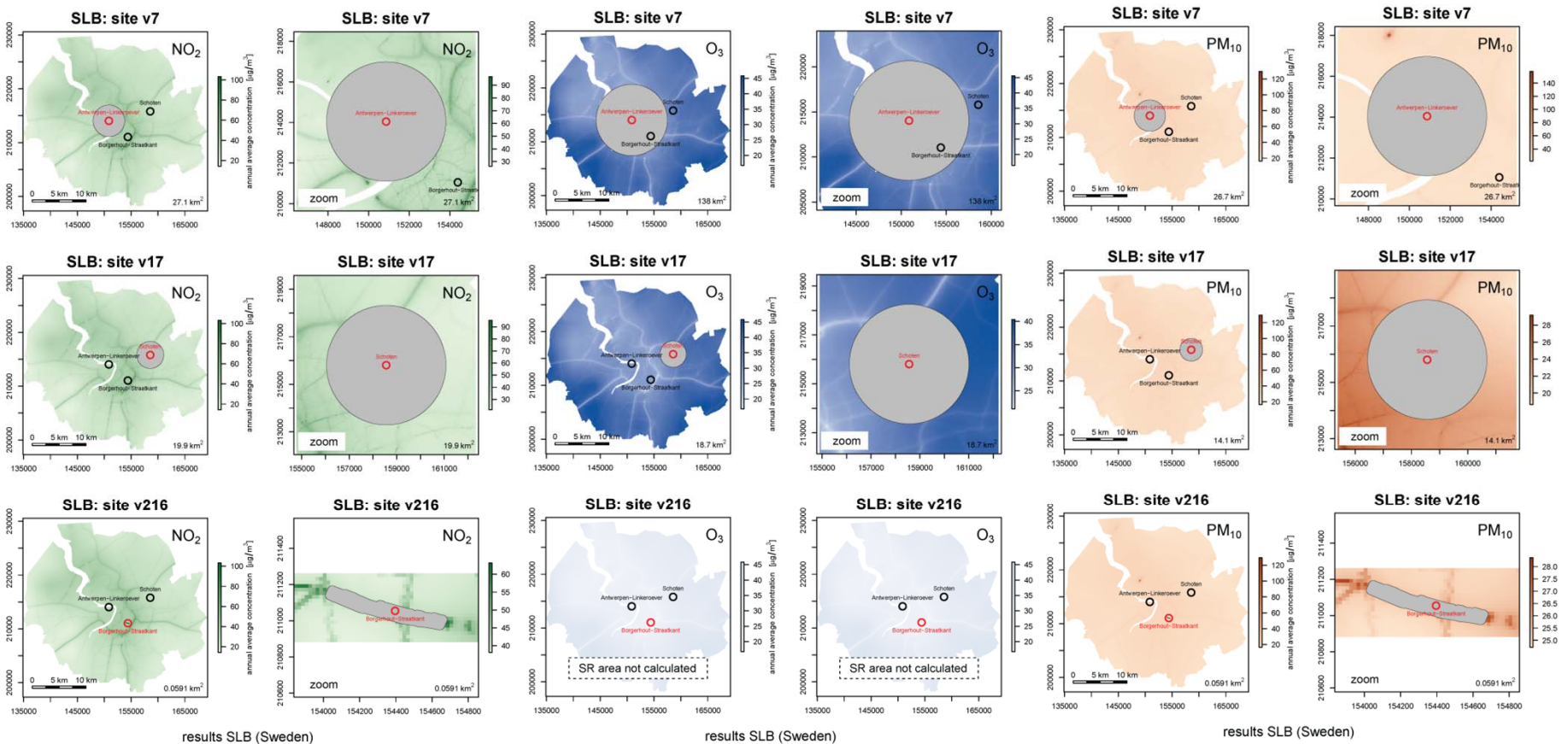
Intercomparison Exercise of Spatial Representativeness Methods

- Collection of results
- Harmonization of results structure
- Dissemination of draft outcomes amongst participants



Intercomparison Exercise of Spatial Representativeness Methods

- Collection of results
- Harmonization of results structure
- Dissemination of draft outcomes amongst participants



Supporting Files

<http://fairmode.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

JOINT RESEARCH CENTRE
FAIRMODE
Forum for air quality modelling in Europe

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News and events

19/21 JUNE 2017
The "FAIRMODE TECHNICAL MEETING" will take place in Athens - Greece

Working groups

Assessment Emissions Source Apportionment Planning

Cross cutting activities (CCA)

Ad-hoc cross-cutting activities are dealing with inter-WG specific issues like spatial representativeness, forecasting and the use of monitoring and modeling to support assessment and planning applications.

Resources

Downloads
Documents and tools

Links
DG Environment
Joint Research Centre
European Environment Agency
More links...

Current Activities

EU Composite Maps
Source App. Intercomp.
Spat. Repr. Intercomp.

About FAIRMODE

Terms of Reference
Steering Committee
National Experts
Roadmap
Strategy

Tools

Benchmarking Tool
SHERPA

Forum for air quality modelling in Europe

Home Contact

Cross-cutting activities (CCA)

Ad-hoc cross-cutting activities are dealing with inter-WG specific issues like spatial representativeness, forecasting and the use of monitoring and modeling to support assessment and planning applications.

CCA1 - Spatial representativeness

Lead: JRC | Co-ordinator: O.Krächel

- 1 Review existing methodologies and current needs within the FAIRMODE community directed to the fields of spatial representativeness, station classification, and related topical areas.
- 2 Support the development of the MQO: Uncertainty estimates derived from geo-statistical methods (variography of monitoring data) can contribute towards a further level of detail in the MQO formulation in addition to monitoring uncertainty. A methodology to assess the spatial representativeness of measurement stations will be developed to this purpose. Depending on the outcomes of this research, such method can also supply information for a better design of monitoring networks.
- 3 Improvement of the model evaluation methodology: A methodology to automatically screen for anomalies within records of the AirBase database will bring a clear benefit for choosing the adequate monitoring sites for model evaluation purposes. The approach is based on spatio-temporal neighborhood statistics and is currently applicable to background type stations.
- 4 Evaluate the feasibility of methodological comparisons (example given, on shared datasets). However, the methodological diversity of the different approaches might impose significant limitations in this regard.
- 5 Assessing the representativeness of source contribution estimates derived from field data is essential for their proper interpretation. Interest has been expressed to explore the opportunities to review the progress in this subject within the FAIRMODE community.

Related Documents

- Survey on Spatial Representativeness Methods (January 2015)
- Supporting Files for the Athens SR Workshop (June 2017)

CCA2 - Monitoring & modeling

Current Activities

EU Composite Maps
Source App. Intercomp.
Spat. Repr. Intercomp.

About FAIRMODE

Working groups

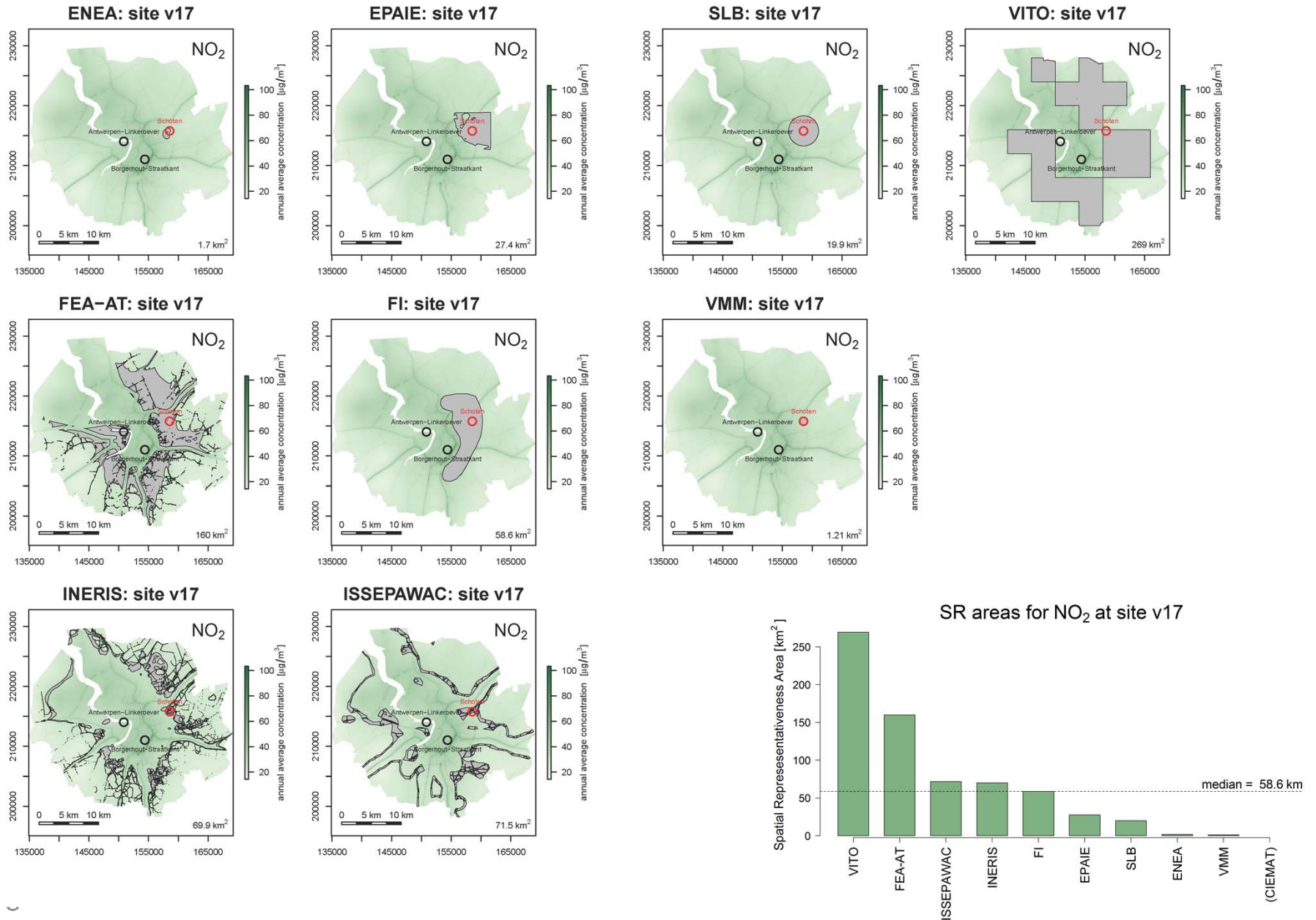
WG1 - Assessment
WG2 - Emissions
WG3 - Source App.
WG4 - Planning

Tools

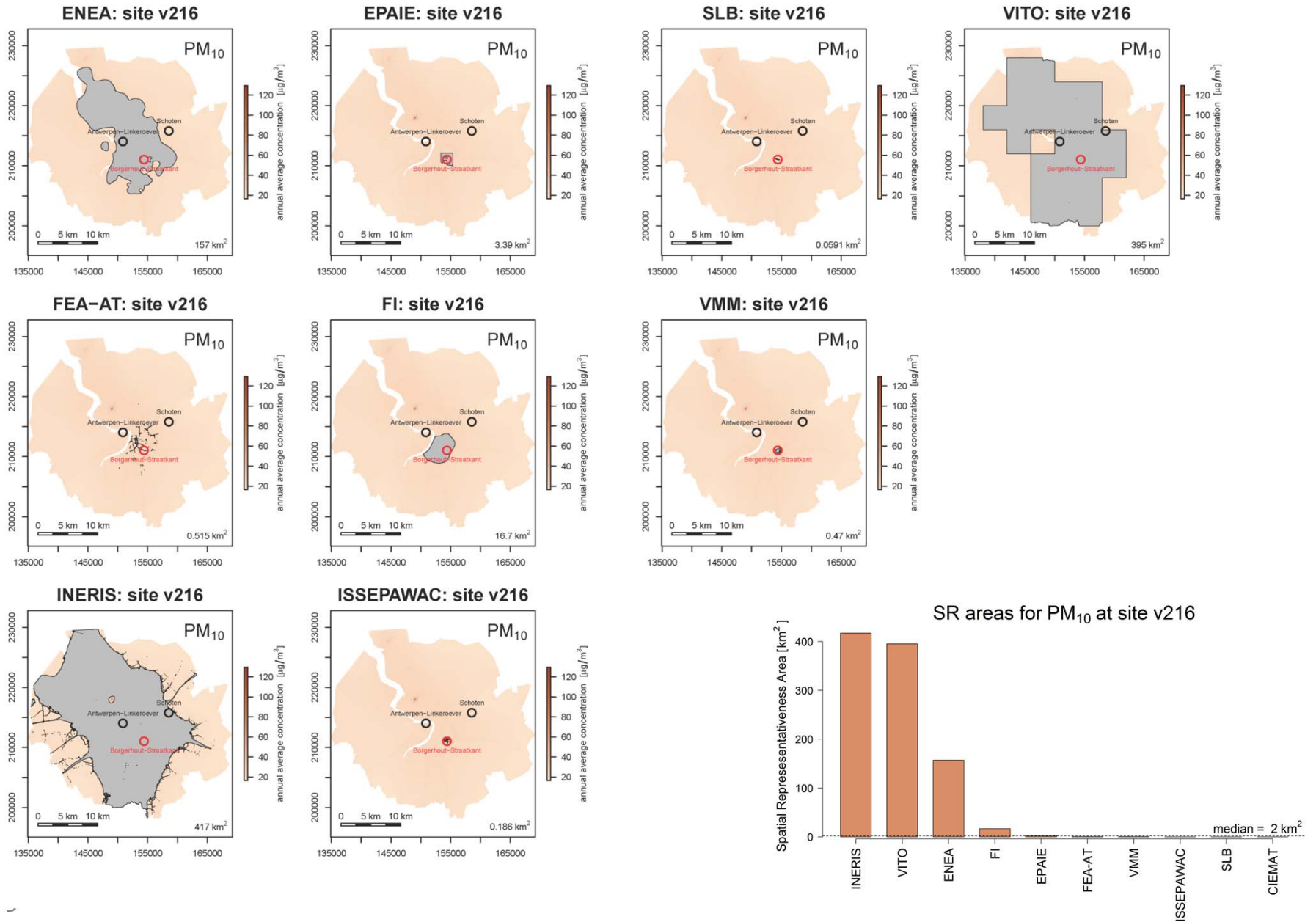
Benchmarking Tool
SHERPA

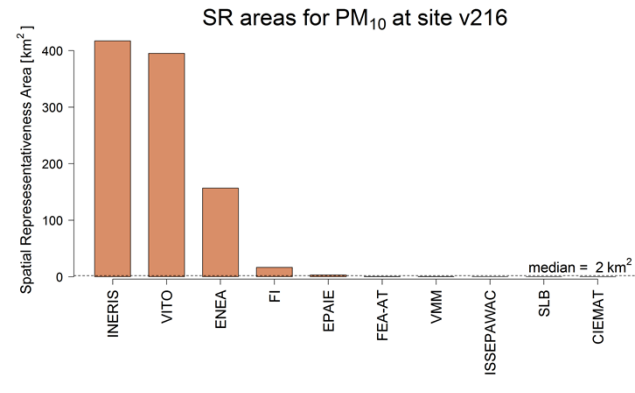
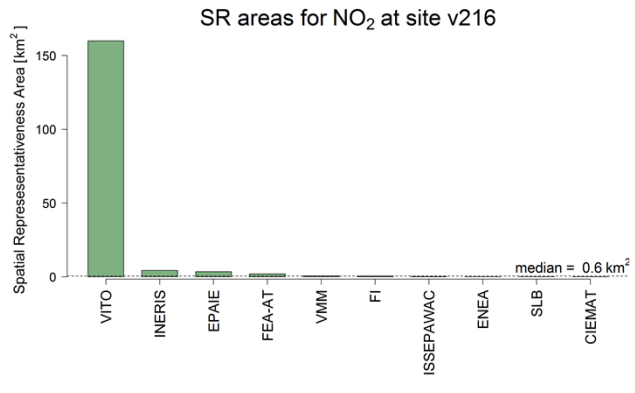
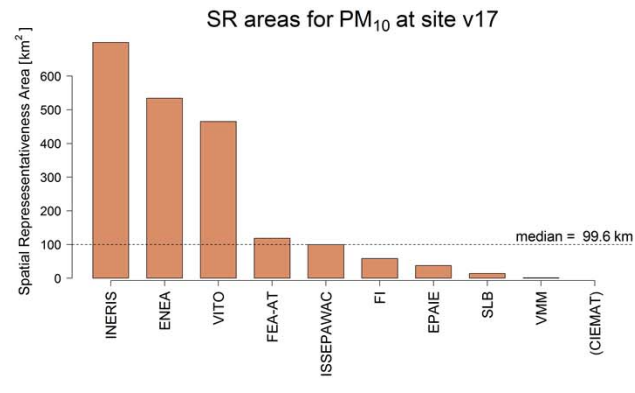
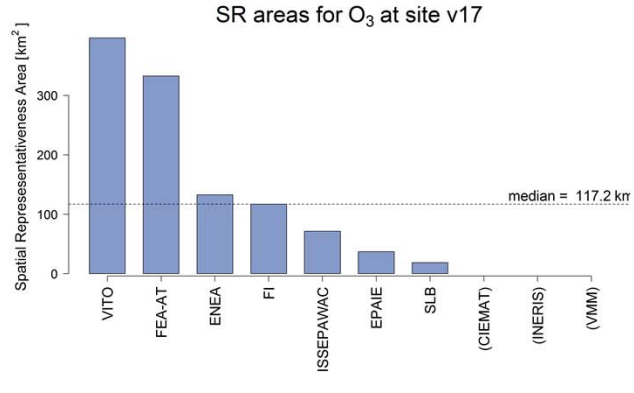
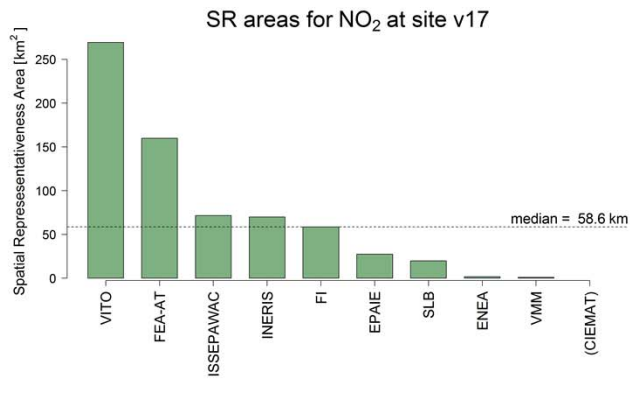
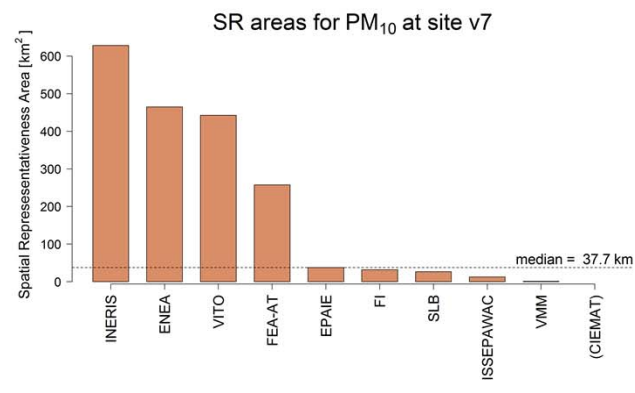
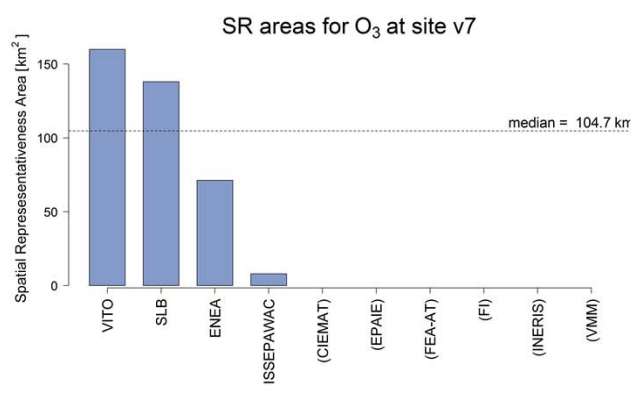
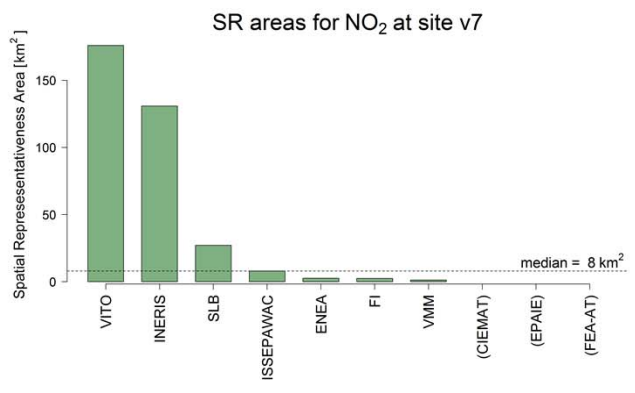
	FAIRMODE CCA-1 Spatial Representativeness Intercomparison Exercise ---- Overview Table											
	CIEMAT	ENEA	FEA-AT	FI (consortium)	EPA	INERIS	ISSeP&AwAC	RIVM	SLB	VITO	VMM	Totals
	Spain (CFD-RANS)	Italy	Austria	Finland	Ireland	France	Belgium	Netherlands (PCA)	Sweden	Belgium	Belgium	
Concentrations												
Monitoring Stations (hourly)	X		X	X?				X				4
Monitoring Stat. (only annual avg)			X	X?		X (only in 1st version)						3
Virtual Monitoring Stations (n=341)		X			X	X		X				4
raw timeseries (hourly)		X			X							2
virtual samplers						X		X				2
noisy virtual samplers												0
Concentration Maps (annual avg)			X	X		X (?)			X	X (?)	X	4 (6)
Raw Model Outputs (annual avg)						X						1
Emissions												
Road Traffic	X					X	X		X		X	5
Domestic Heating			X (for PM ₁₀)			X	X					3
Industry						X	X					2
Emission Proxies												
Traffic Emission Proxies			road type "motorway"	X								2
Domestic Heating Proxies										from population		1
Industry Emission Proxies			concentration maps									1
Dispersion Conditions												
Building Geometry	X			X (?)			X		X (?)			1 (3)
Street Width	X											1
Corine Landcover Classes			(X)							X	X	3
Meteorological Data												
Wind Velocity	X			X								2
External Information												
Google Satellite Images				X			number of lanes					2
Google Street View Data				X								1
Traffic Network					X							1
Final Results												
Polygons		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	9
always contiguous				X	X				X	X		4
also non-contiguous		X	X			X	X				X	5
other types	gridded values							PCA classification				2
3 Primary Stations												
VS 216 (Borgerhout - traffic)												
NO ₂	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11
PM ₁₀	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	11
O ₃	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	no	0
VS 7 (Linkeroever - background)												
NO ₂	no	X	no	X	X	X	X	no	X	X	X	8
PM ₁₀	no	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
O ₃	no	X	no	(X)	no	no	X	no	X	X	no	4 (5)
VS 17 (Schoten - background)												
NO ₂	no	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
PM ₁₀	no	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	10
O ₃	no	X	X	X	X	no	X	X	X	X	no	8
8 Additional Stations												
SR area	no	X	X	no	no	X	no	no	no	X	no	4
classifications	no	no	X	no	no	no	no	X	no	no	no	2

Size and Location of estimated SR areas (NO₂ at site v17)

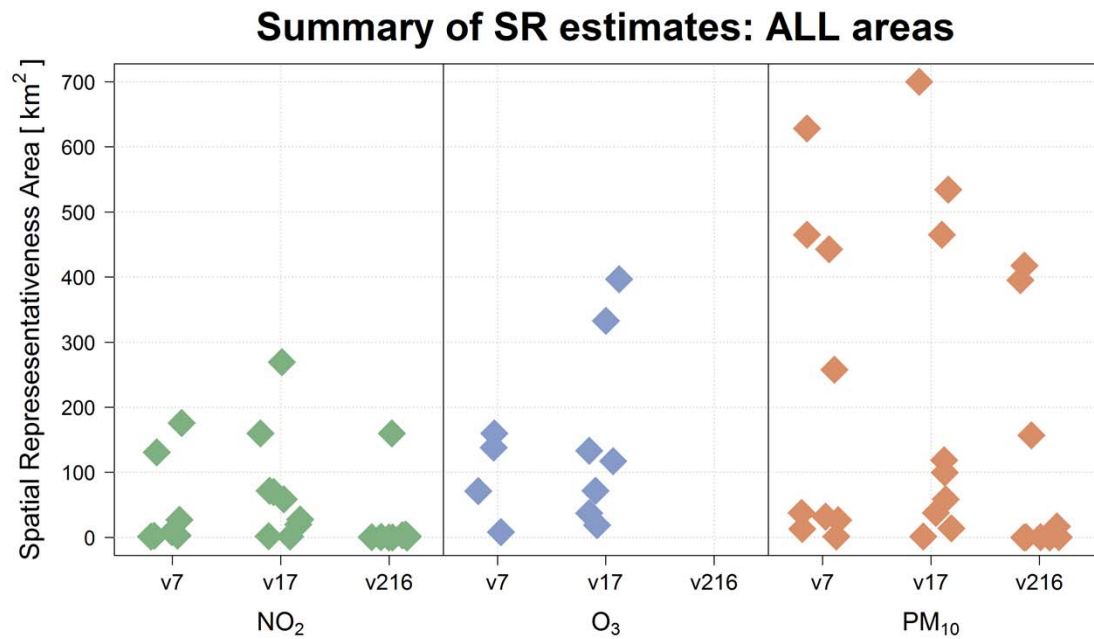


Size and Location of estimated SR areas (PM₁₀ at site v216)

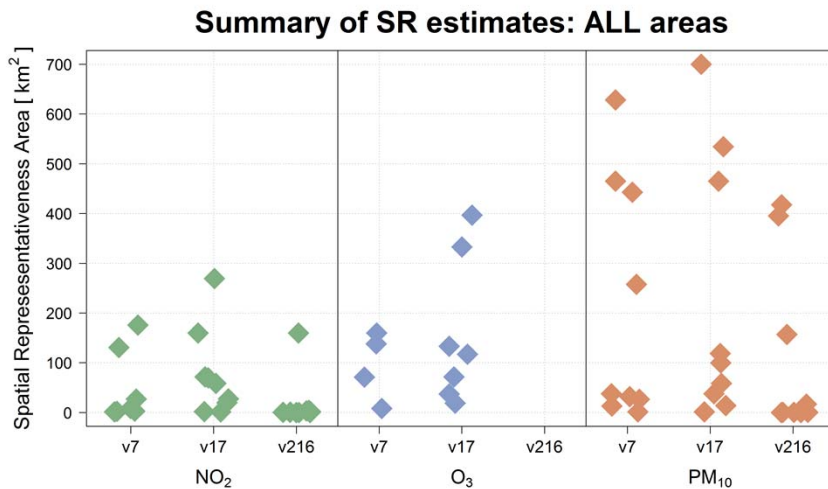




Size of estimated SR areas: Summary



Size of estimated SR areas: Summary



Some broader relations with regards to the Antwerp dataset:

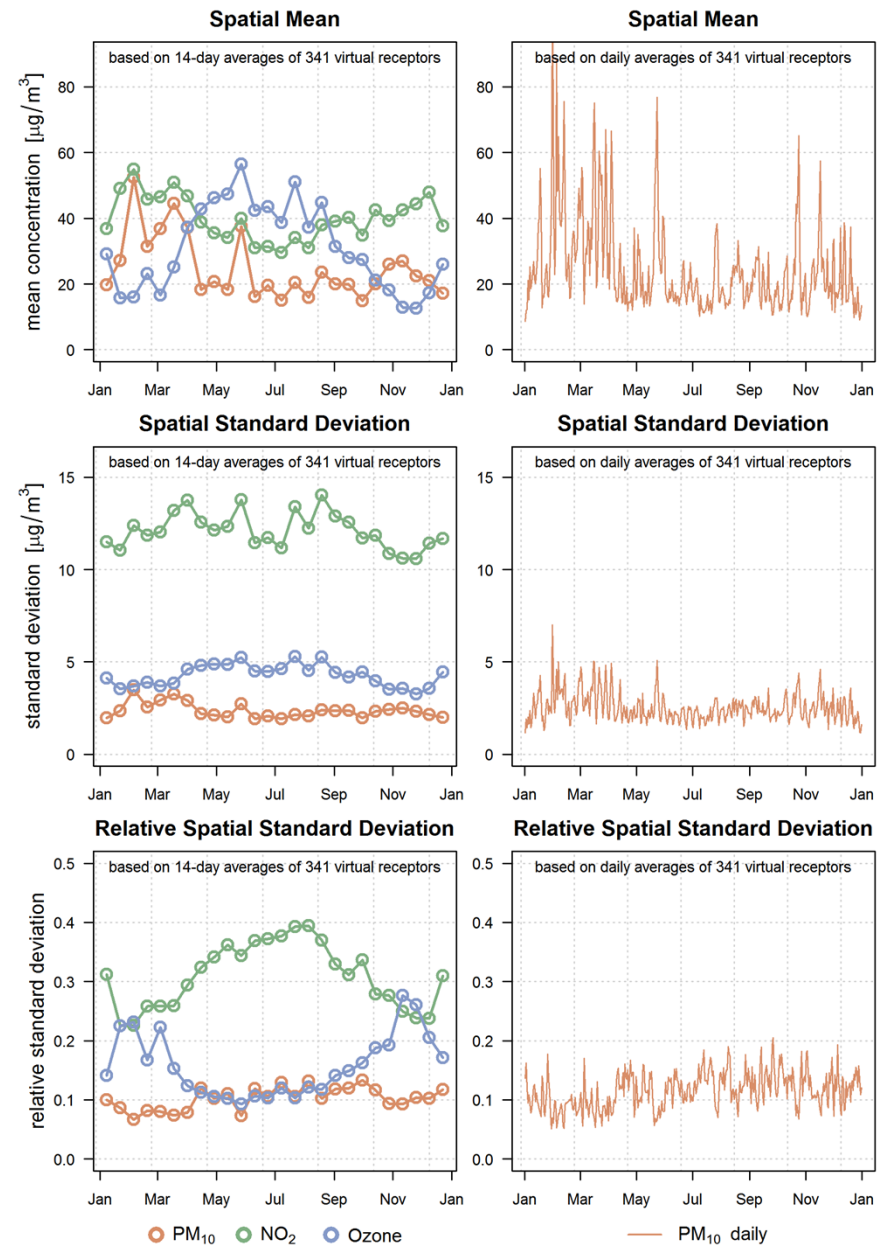
Spatial variability lowest for PM₁₀

- Comparatively flat concentration field
- Resulting SR areas are comparatively large
- Pronounced scatter of the SR areas (a flat concentration field is more sensitive to deviations in the similarity mechanisms applied)

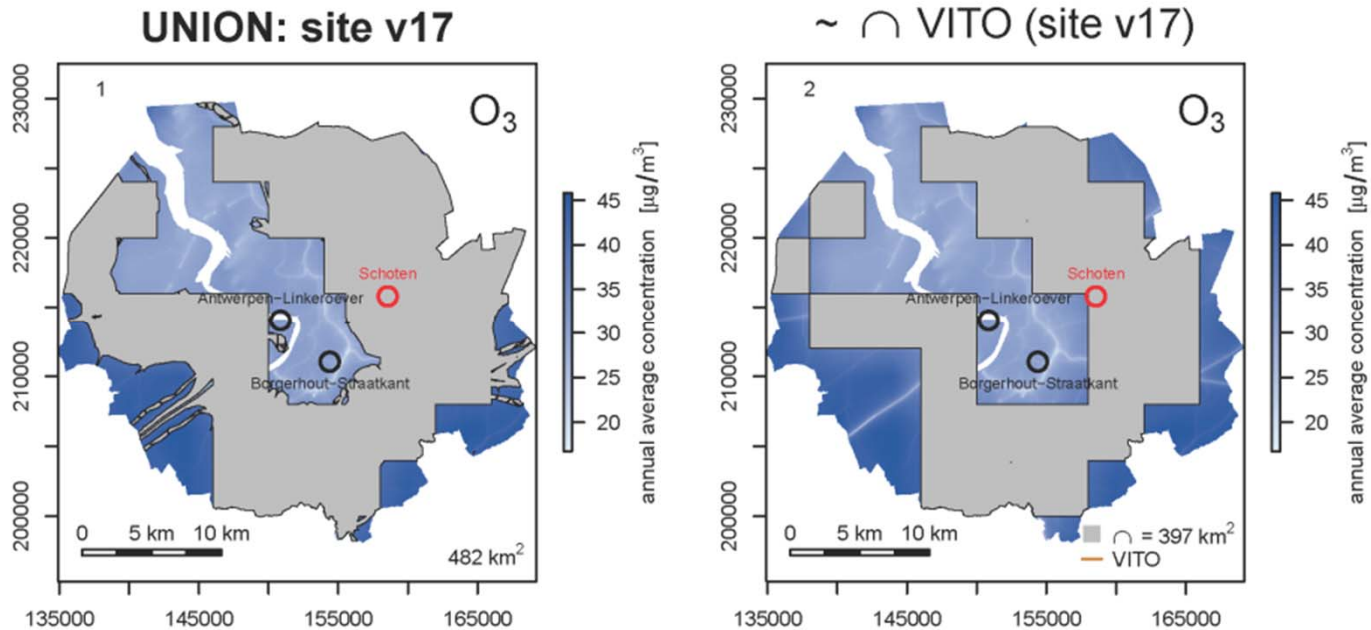
Spatial variability highest for NO₂

- More uneven concentration field
- Resulting SR areas are smaller than for PM₁₀
- SR estimated have less scatter

Ozone is between PM₁₀ and NO₂



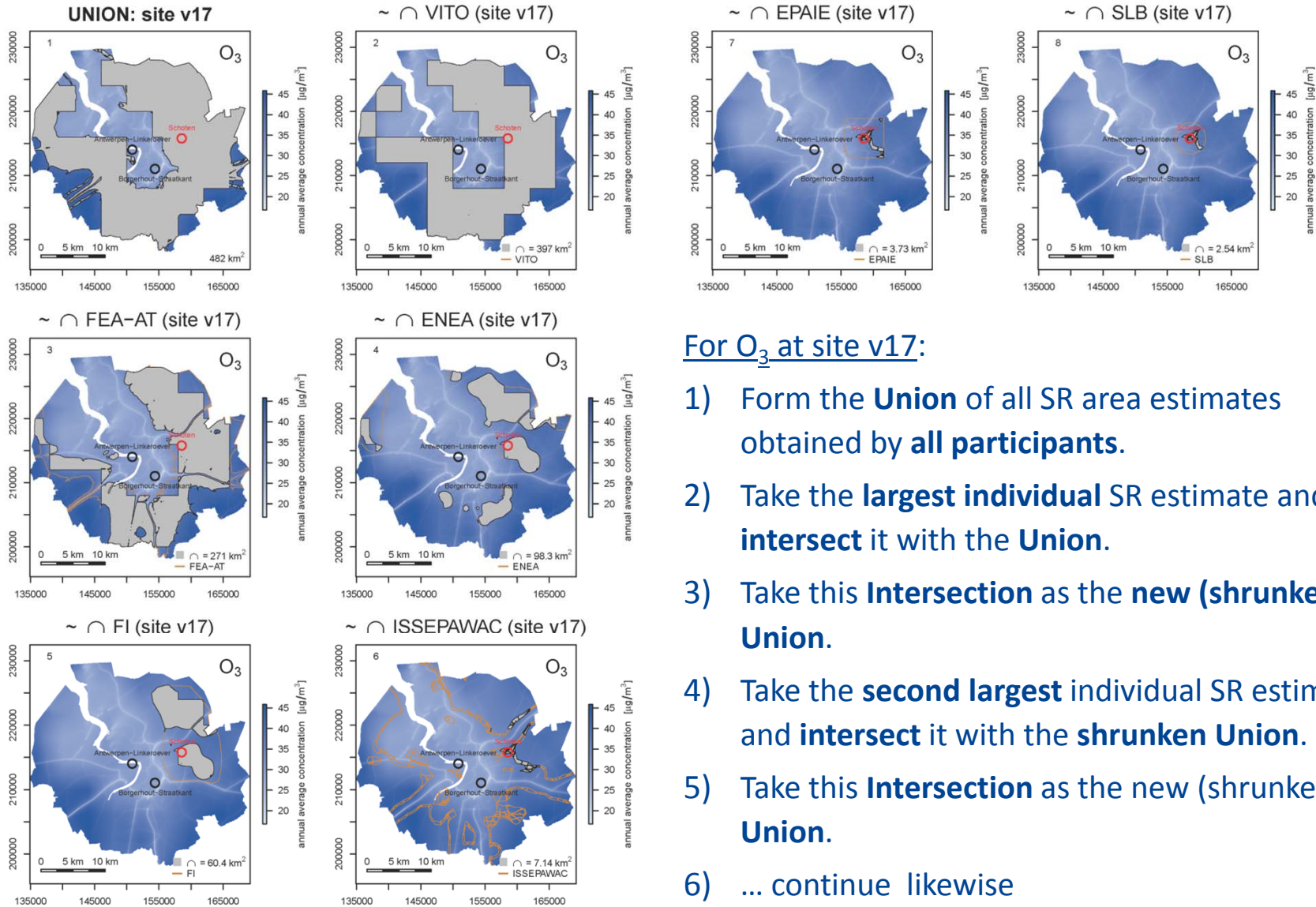
Incremental Intersections



For each particular site and pollutant:

- 1) Form the **Union** of all SR area estimates obtained by **all participants**.
- 2) Take the **largest individual** SR estimate and **intersect** it with the **Union**.
- 3) Take this **Intersection** as the **new (shrunken) Union**.
- 4) Take the **second largest** individual SR estimate and **intersect** it with the **shrunken Union**.
- 5) Take this **Intersection** as the new (shrunken) **Union**.
- 6) ... continue likewise
- 7) Finally reaching the **Intersection of all** estimates.

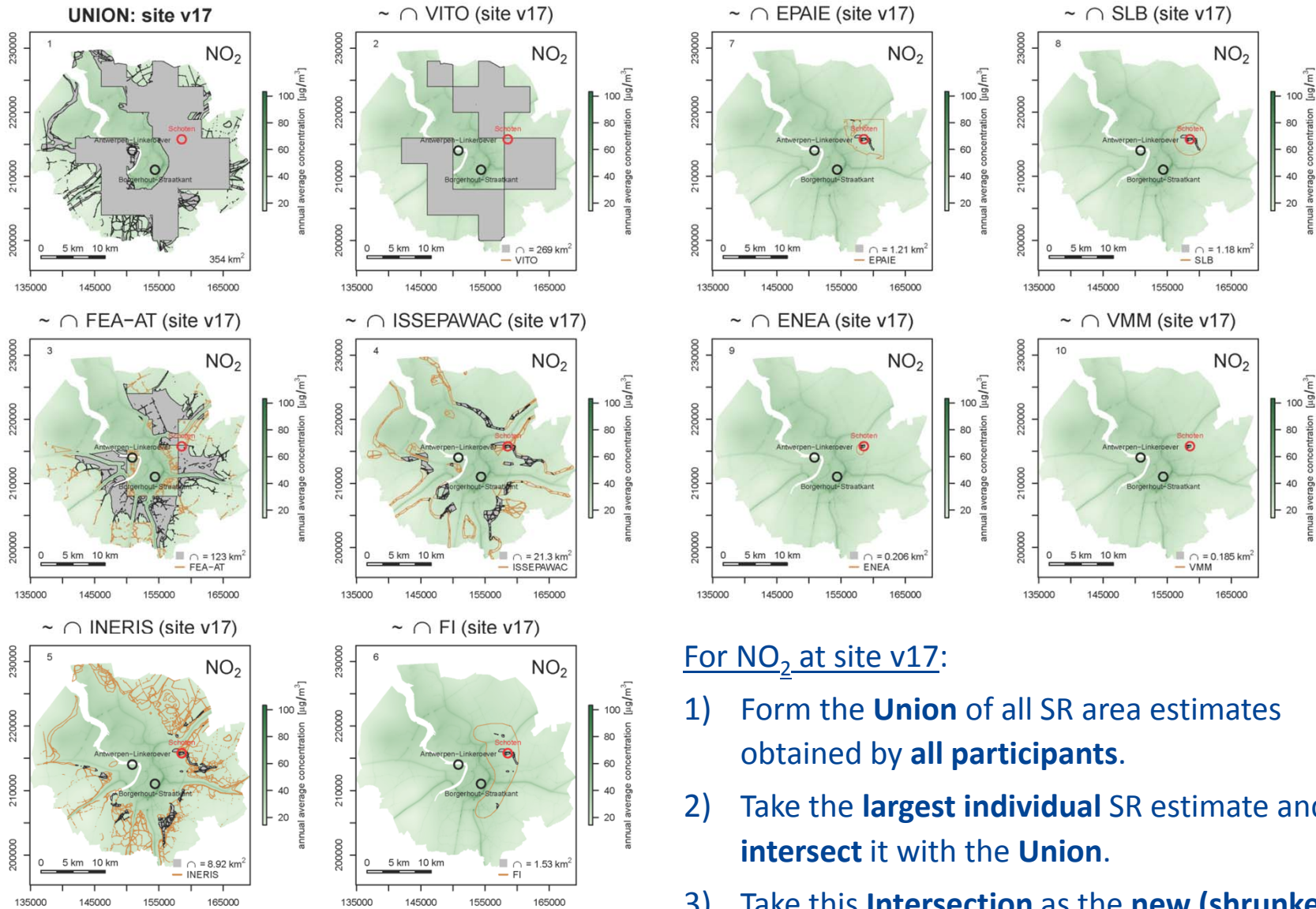
Incremental Intersections



SR Area Incremental Intersections for site 17

For O₃ at site v17:

- 1) Form the **Union** of all SR area estimates obtained by **all participants**.
- 2) Take the **largest individual SR** estimate and **intersect** it with the **Union**.
- 3) Take this **Intersection** as the **new (shrunken) Union**.
- 4) Take the **second largest individual SR** estimate and **intersect** it with the **shrunken Union**.
- 5) Take this **Intersection** as the new (shrunken) **Union**.
- 6) ... continue likewise
- 7) Finally reaching the **Intersection of all estimates**.

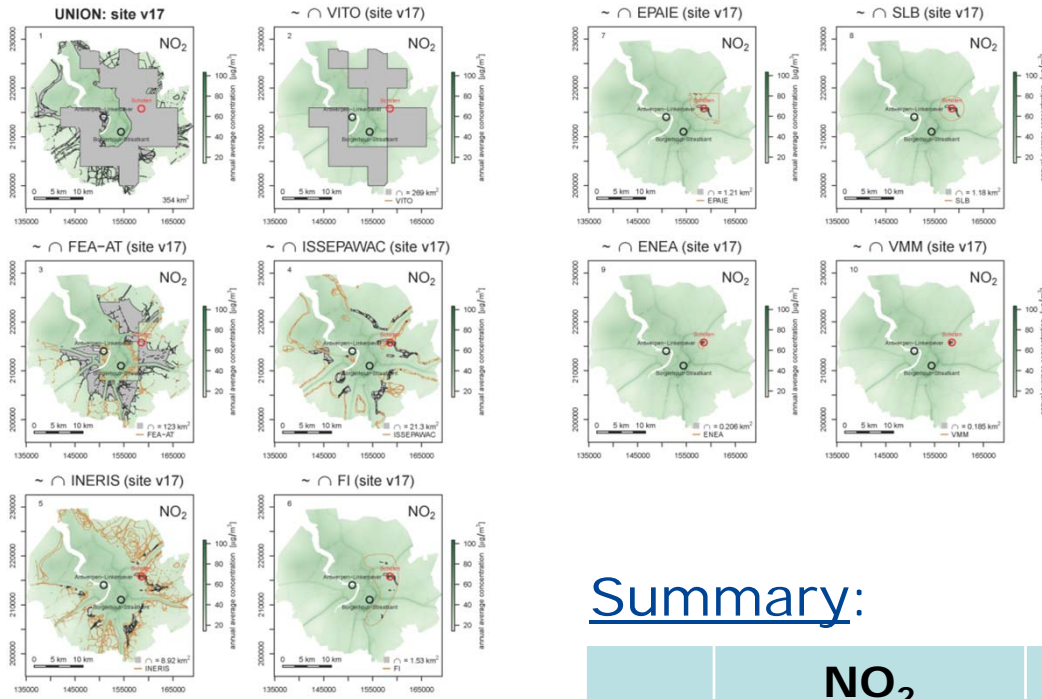


SR Area Incremental Intersections for site 17

For NO₂ at site v17:

- 1) Form the **Union** of all SR area estimates obtained by **all participants**.
- 2) Take the **largest individual SR estimate** and **intersect** it with the **Union**.
- 3) Take this **Intersection** as the **new (shrunken) Union**.
- 4)

Incremental Intersections

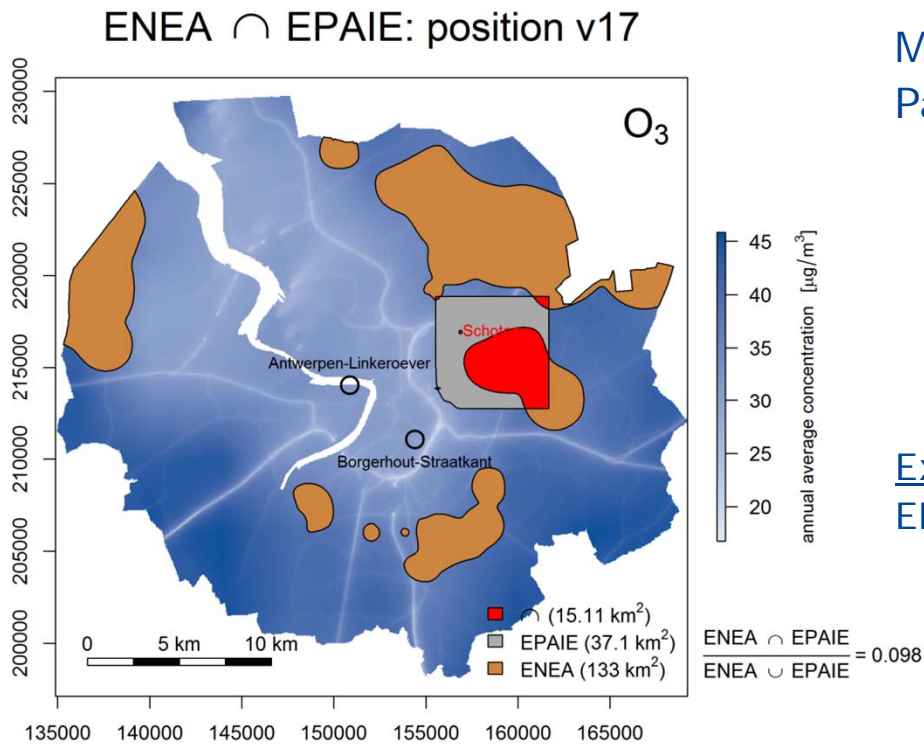


SR Area Incremental Intersections for site 17

Summary:

	NO ₂			O ₃			PM ₁₀		
[km ²]	v7	v17	v216	v7	v17	v216	v7	v17	v216
∪ _{all}	240	354	161	233	482	-	636	718	458
∩ _{all}	0.05	0.19	0.00	0.77	2.54	-	0.16	0.49	0.01

Mutual Comparisons



Mutual Level of Agreement between Paired Teams

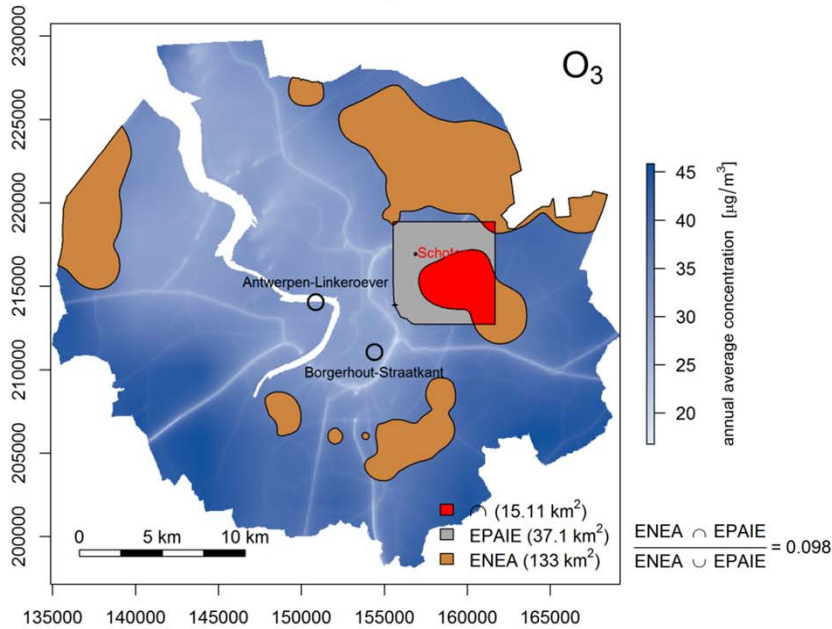
$$MLA = \frac{|SR \text{ Area } 1| \cap |SR \text{ Area } 1|}{|SR \text{ Area } 1| \cup |SR \text{ Area } 1|}$$

Example: MLA ca 10% between ENEA and EPAIE for the O₃ SR-area at position v17.

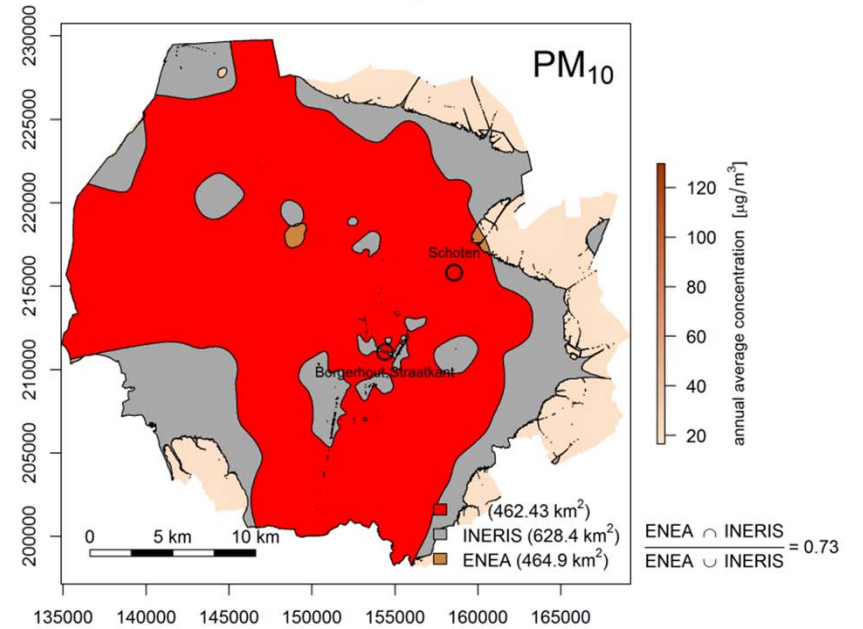
Mutual Level of Agreement Indicator (MLA)

- Converges to **1** for **full agreement** between Area 1 and Area 2.
- Converges to **0** for **no agreement** between Area 1 and Area 2.

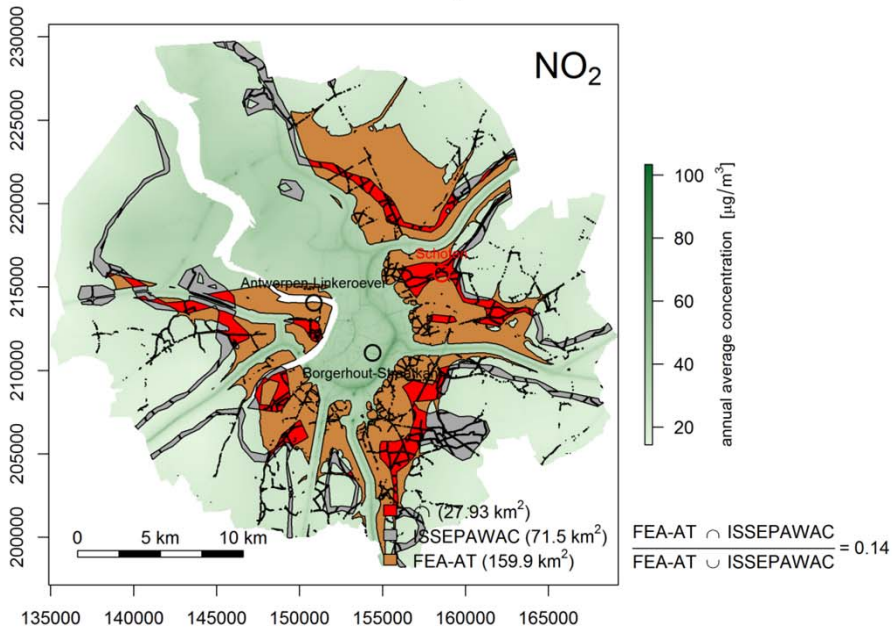
ENE A \cap EPAIE: position v17



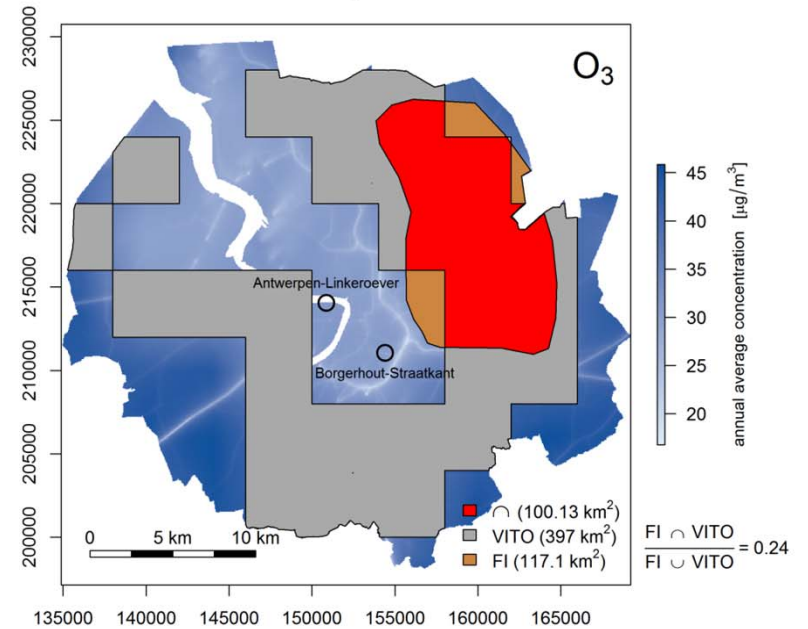
ENE A \cap INERIS: position v7



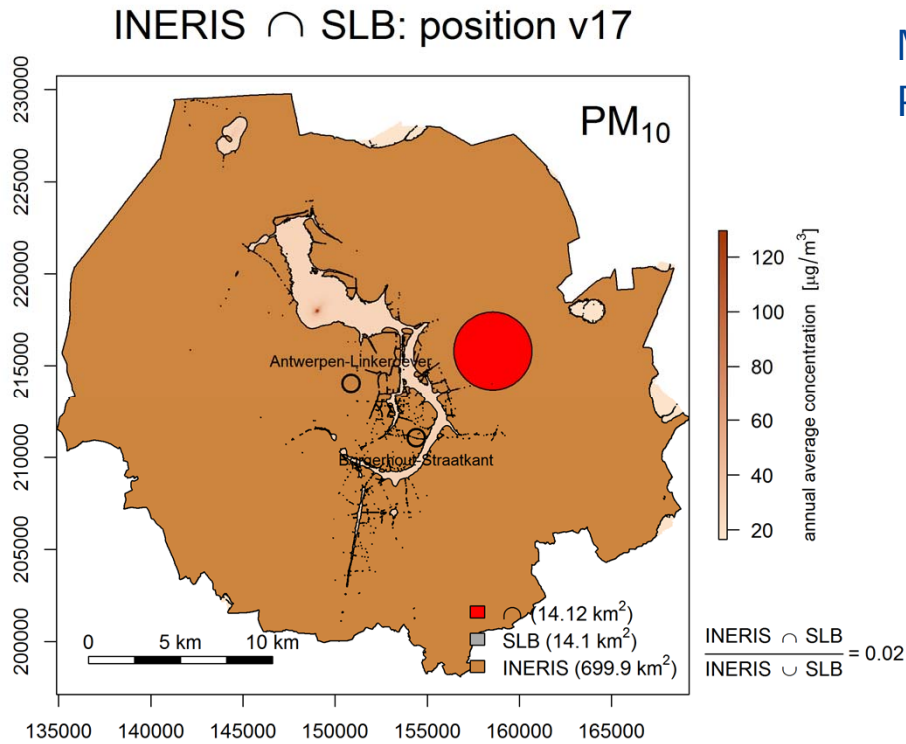
FEA-AT \cap ISSEPAWAC: position v17



FI \cap VITO: position v17



Mutual Comparisons



Mutual Level of Agreement between Paired Teams

More details in my summary presentation tomorrow 22. June at 12:00 o'clock.

Summary



Interim Conclusion:

- The Spatial Representativeness Areas estimated by the different participants are quite diverse.
- The results in particular reveal an enormous scattering of the extent and position of the estimated polygons.
- This diversity of results should deserve a closer look behind the scenes.

Pros of the Situation:

- The recently concluded SR IE provides an excellent opportunity for the exchange of knowledge.
- From having worked on the same shared dataset, we are (today and tomorrow) able to efficiently exchange background information in a much more detailed way as compared to what would be feasible without this common ground.

Discussion and Outlook



Outlook beyond this current project (ending October 2017):

- What are the positions about the continuation of these activities?
- Should we aim for setting up guidelines for spatial representativeness procedures as a mid term objective?
- Is there a future need for harmonization?
 - Common frame of reference for SR definitions?
 - Common frame of reference regarding methods for evaluating SR?
 - Standardization?
 - Make the use of standards mandatory?
- **Spatial Representativeness Workshop tomorrow Thursday 22/06/2017**

Specific suggestions for future research activities:

- In more detail investigate the influence of the parameterization of the similarity criteria and their thresholds on the spatial representativeness
 - Current outputs do not enable us to distinguish between the influences of (1) parameterizations, (2) basic principles of a method, and (3) input data
 - Monte Carlo Simulations & Sensitivity Analysis
 - Requires a formalization of the procedures in terms of fully automatic code.

	Spatial Representativeness I	
14:00- 16:00	14:00 - 14:15: Introduction & Scope of the inter-comparison exercise (IE).	O. Kracht
	14:15 - 14:30: Status of the IE	O. Kracht
	14:30 - 15:00: Team - Presentation 1	INERIS
	15:00 - 15:30: Team - Presentation 2	CIEMAT
	15:30 - 16:00: Team - Presentation 3	VITO
	<i>all Team-Presentations are 30 minutes: 15 min + 5 min obligatory slides + 10 min discussion</i>	
16:00- 16:30	Co	
	Spatial Representativeness II	
17:00- 18:00	17:00 - 17:15: Team- Present. 4 (summary on behalf of RIVM)	O. Kracht
	17:15 - 17:30: Short Summary	O. Kracht

