

WG6

Sensors and data fusion

Sjoerd van Ratingen (RIVM)
March 5, 2025

Need for WG6 to look into sensors

- Increased use by citizen scientists, municipalities, lower governments.
- Often results and quality unclear (also for users)
 - What is the uncertainty of sensor networks ?
 - Can uncertainty be decreased by calibration ?
 - What is the added value of sensor networks (when e.g. used in data fusion approach.)
- These questions are being studied by WG6 (for PM2.5 sensors)
- Need for multiple calibration and fusion model approaches (benchmarking) to estimate results of different models and enhance exchange of knowledge

- Publication January 2024 on benchmark of different calibrations for PM2.5 sensors
- Decision to use calibrated sensor data as input for a new benchmark on **data fusion with sensors**
- Six organizations have been actively testing their fusion models using input data provided by RIVM.
- Preliminary results have been presented at technical meeting in October 2024. Demonstrated potential of data fusion to reduce uncertainty of model.
- Decision to look for data sets where effect of data fusion becomes more prominent.



maîtriser le risque
pour un développement durable

*



*



*



National Institute for Public Health
and the Environment
Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport

*



Norwegian
Meteorological
Institute

*



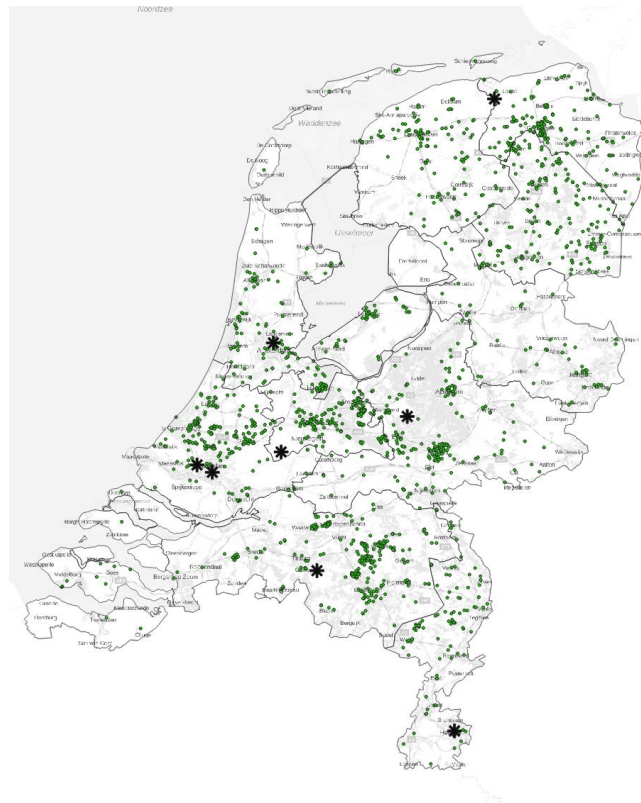
*



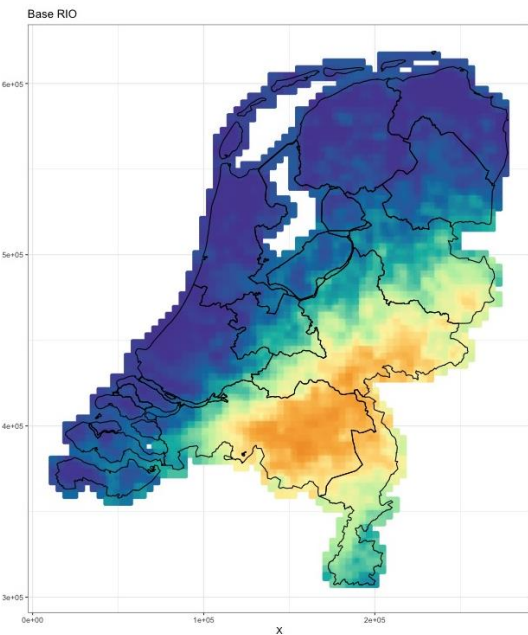
universidade
de aveiro

*: has data fusion model

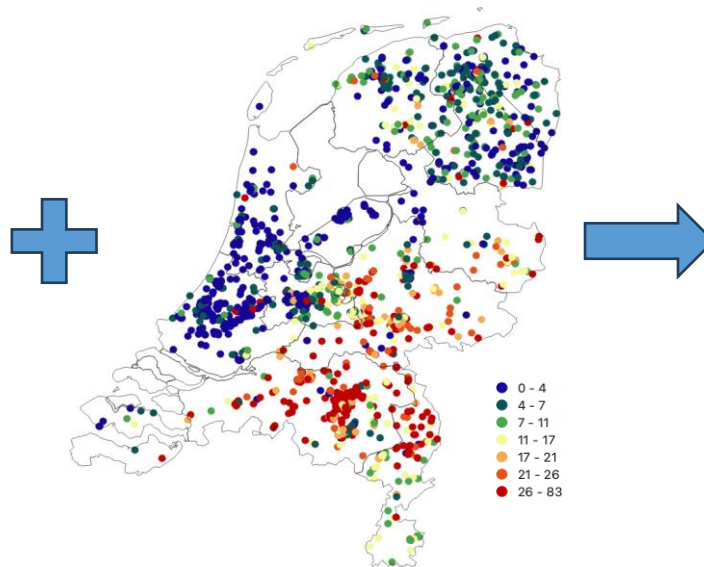
- Input data for the Netherlands
 - Sensors ●
 - Reference measurements ✱
 - Model results
- Experimentation with number of available reference measurement to study cases with **low information density** (Reference stations, bad model quality)



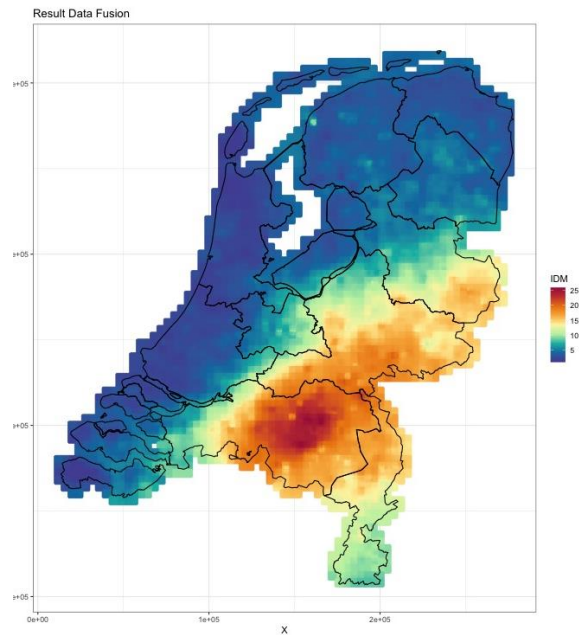
RIO model

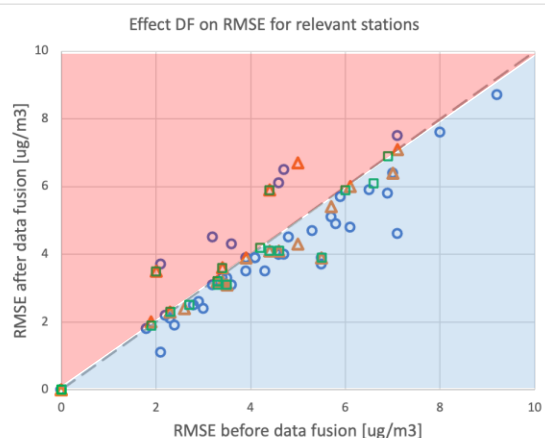
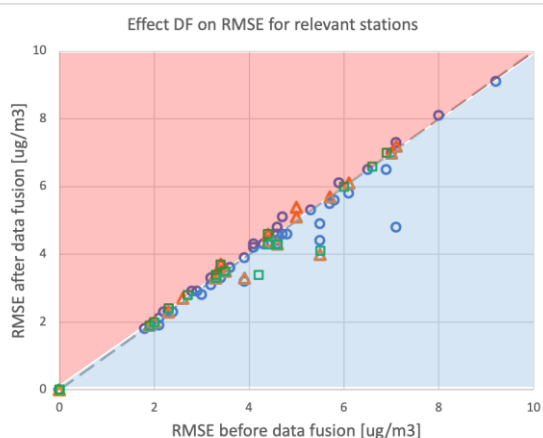
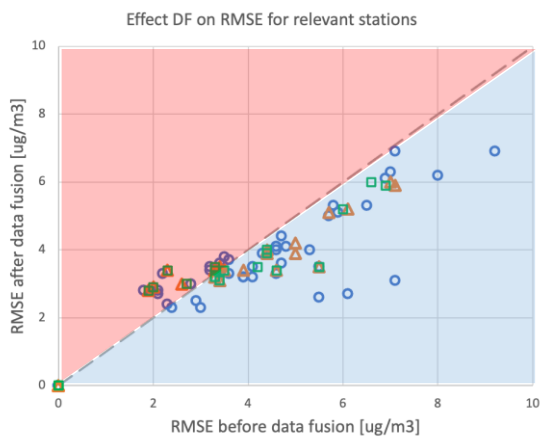
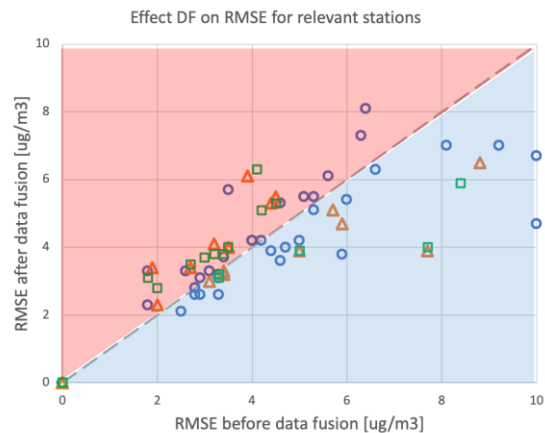
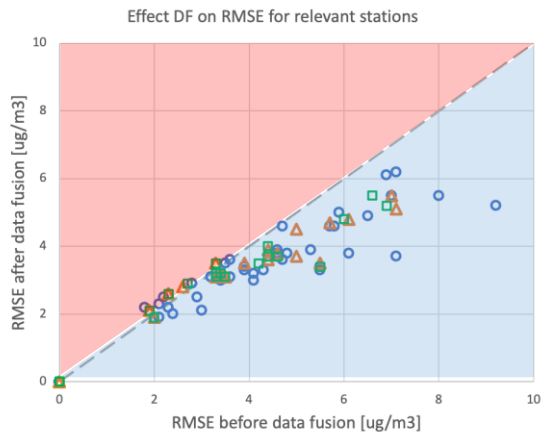
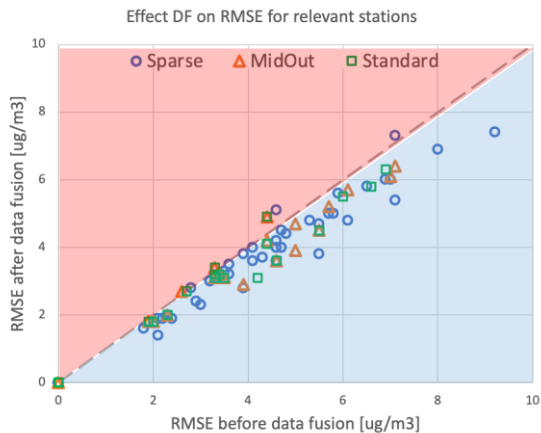


Sensors



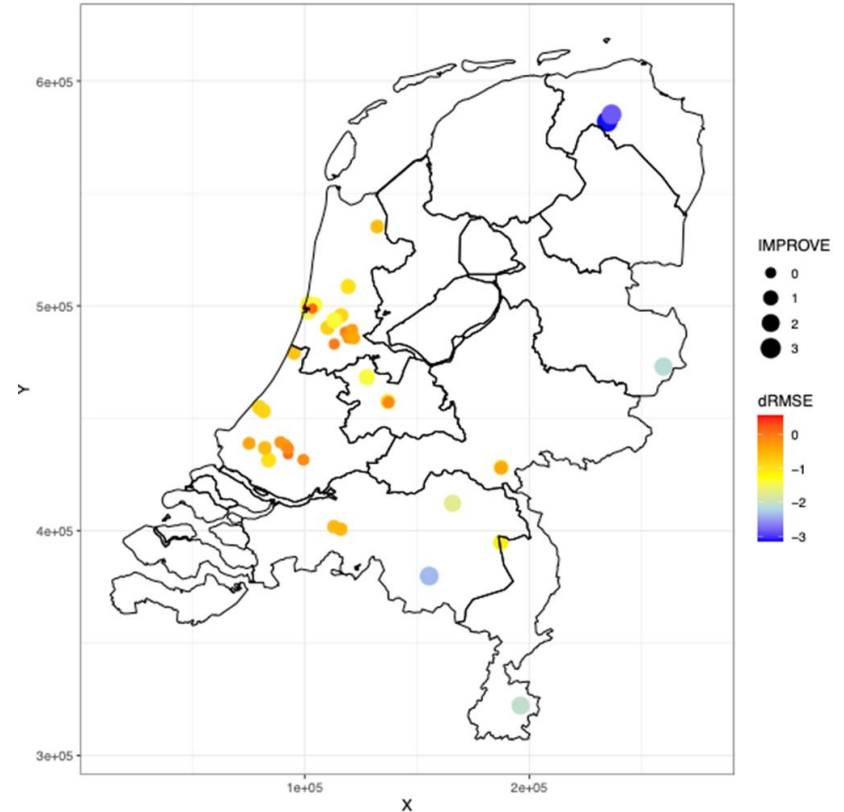
Data fusion





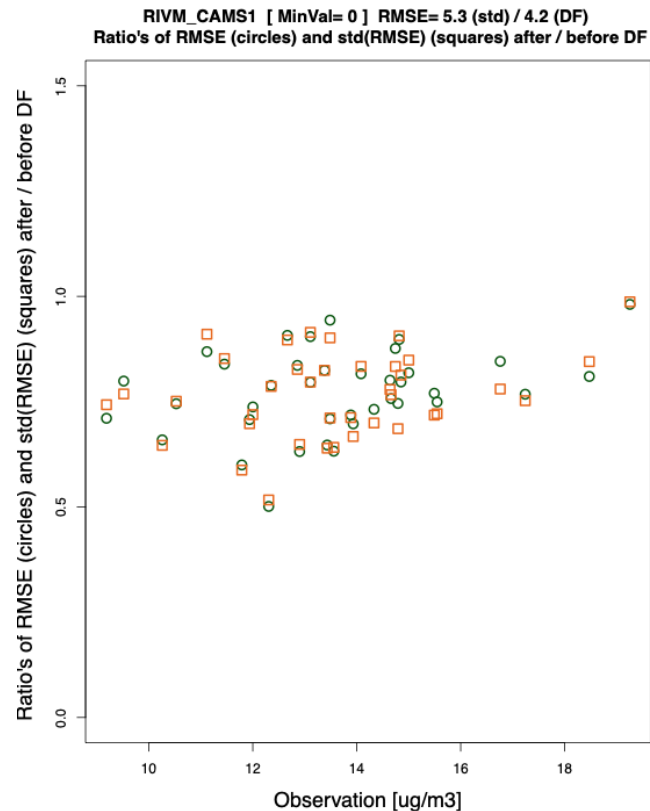
How to further validate the sensor data fusion?

- Spatial representation of errors ?
- Identification of areas with more and less prominent effect of data fusion
- Discussing validation metrics and visualisations.



How to further validate the sensor data fusion?

- Trying to improve on CAMS (no reanalyses) data using sensor data fusion.
- Look at normalized RMSE's
 - < 1 means that data fusion improves results.



- Different calibration methods can substantially increase the quality of the PM2.5 sensors although for some sensors still a large intrinsic uncertainty remains
- First results with several sensor data fusion methods show improvements of the model when combined with sensor measurements using data fusion techniques.
- Especially powerful when using larger numbers of sensors

- **Next half year**
 - Aim to submit article on data fusion benchmark before summer.
 - Use RIO and CAMS models (no reanalyses) as model input.
- **Ideas for after data fusion benchmark**
 - Investigate added value of sensors measuring at high time (<< 1 hour) resolution.
 - Large variance within km cells could be indicative of local phenomena.
 - Use cases outside the Netherlands would be good to test.

Questions?