



ADAPTIVE APPROACH TO SPATIAL INTERPOLATION AND VISUALISATION OF SCATTERED MONITORING DATA AT CERN

ICALEPCS

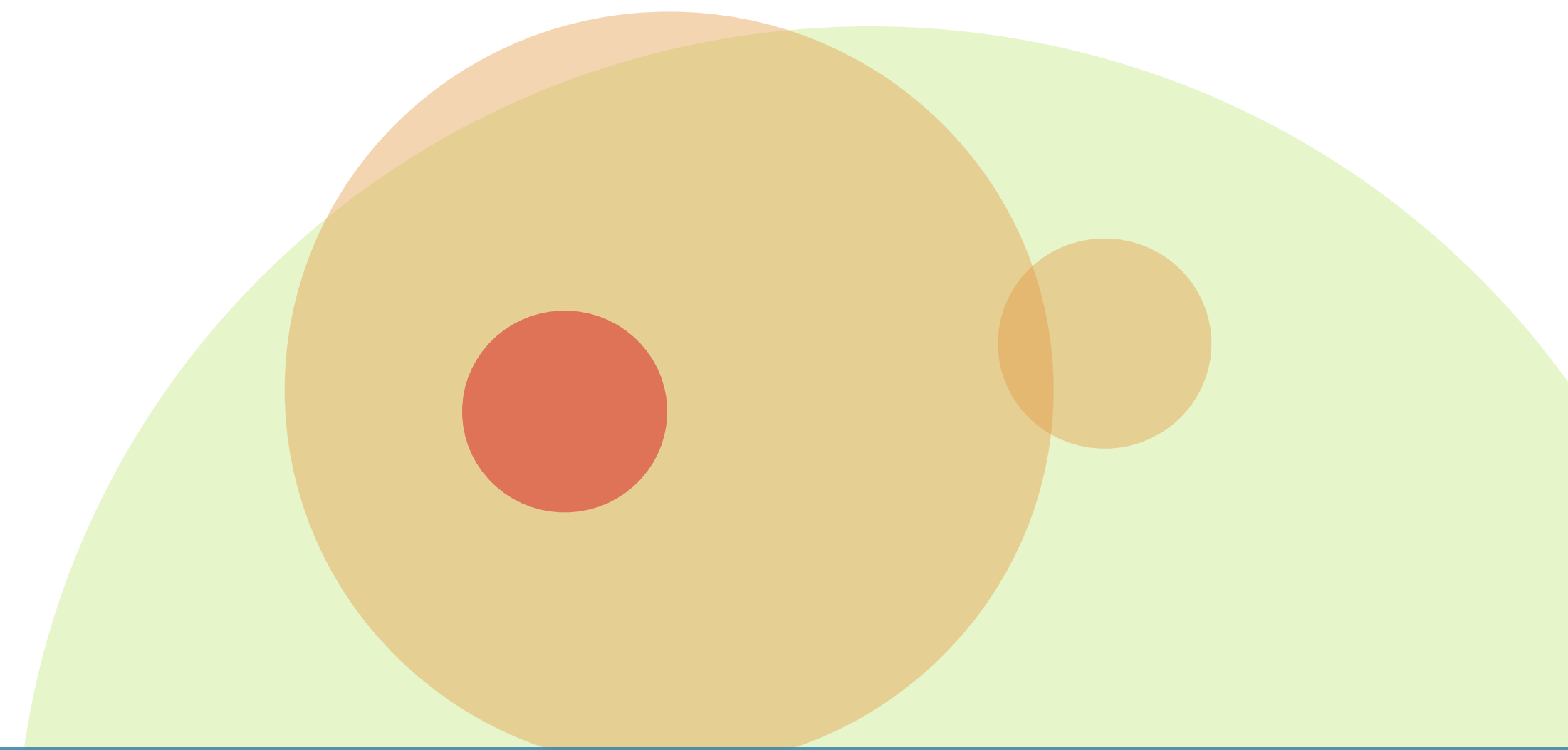
September 2025

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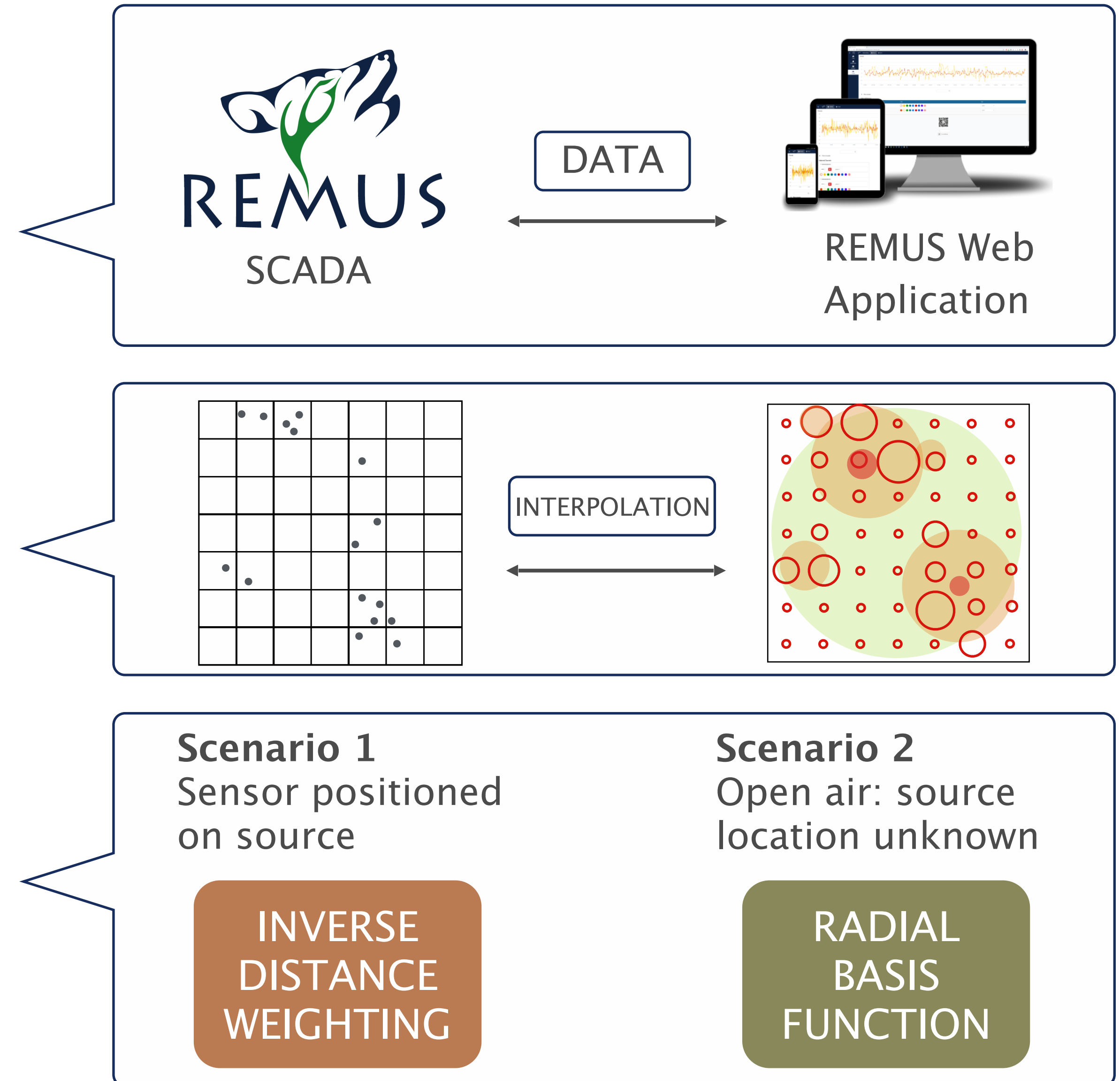
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CONTEXT AND GOAL

- CERN's HSE Unit operates **REMUS** (SCADA covering CERN's environmental monitoring and radiation protection)
- The **goal** is to implement **continuous field maps** to monitor radiation distribution across large regions.
- This project develops a **system to estimate radiation fields from individual measurement points**
—> offering two interpolation algorithms according to the monitoring scenario

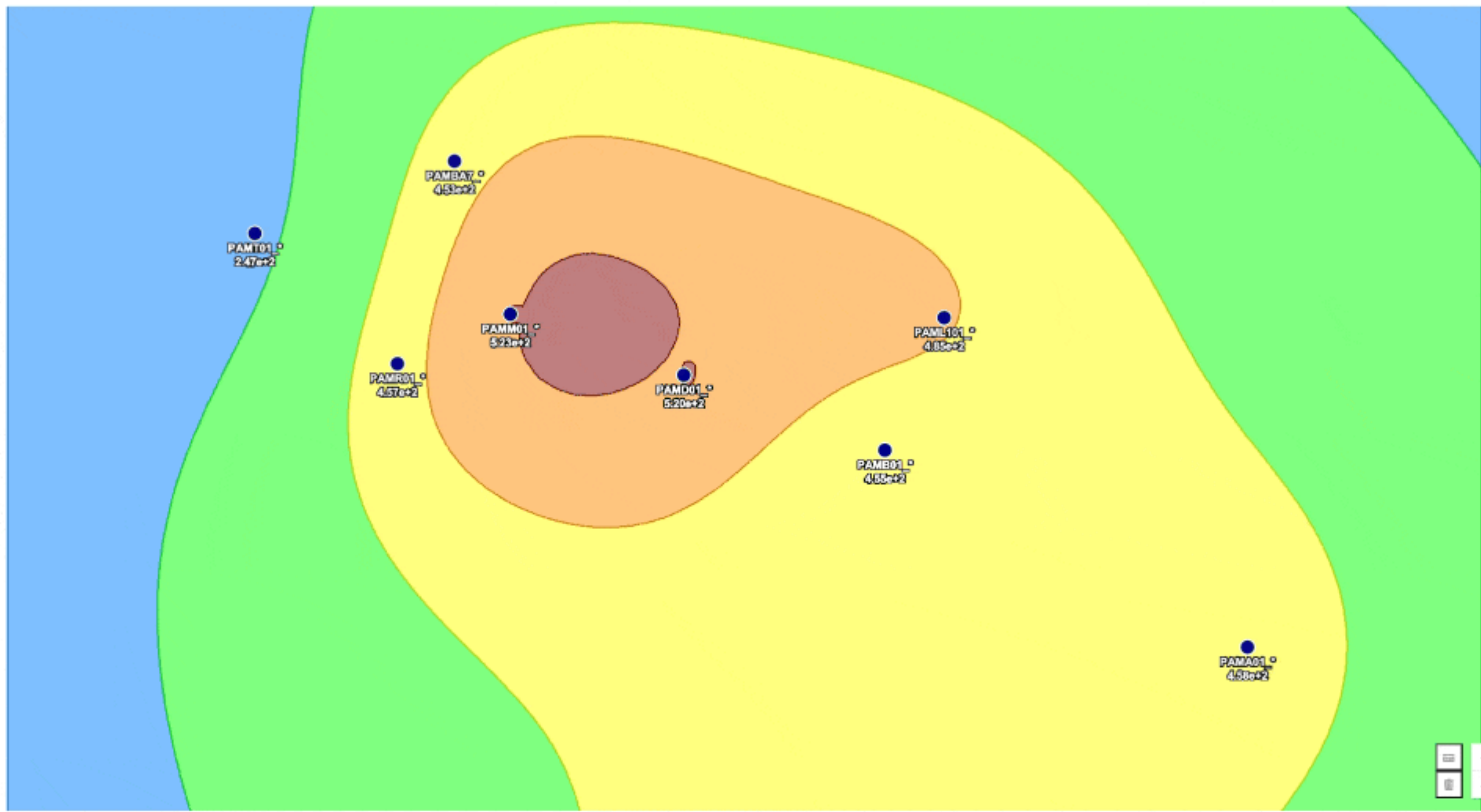
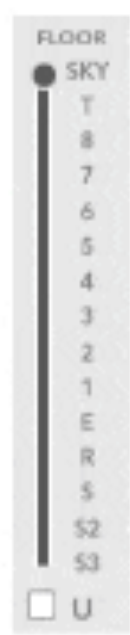


Time Window Navigator

26.03.2025 @ 11:59:59 59 minutes lag Auto-recompute enabled

26.03.2025 @ 11:00:59 26.03.2025 @ 11:59:59

1 minute



Data Window (seconds)

3540

Aggregation Mode

Latest

Displayed Layers

Monitors Region(s)
Grid Heatmap

Network Dimensions (meters)

Width 1260.0

Height 1160.0

Interpolation Algorithm

Radial Basis Function

Monitor overlap aggregation

Average

RBF Configurations

Select the radial basis function

Inverse Multiquadric

Distance Sensitivity

0.1

Grid points distance

15.0 m

Maximum influence radius

9999 m

Number of regions

1

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Implemented continuous map visualisations from sensor data, with extensive configurations
- Integrated two interpolation methodologies from established academic research to address main monitoring scenarios
- Designed a solution to stabilise RBF computations when unstable weights are generated from matrix inversion
- The system can generalise and be applied to different types of sensors and measurements

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LESSONS LEARNED

- Low sensor coverage is an inherent challenge for environmental monitoring interpolation
- Real-world data reveals gaps between theory and practice

"In theory, there is no difference between theory and practice, but in practice there is"