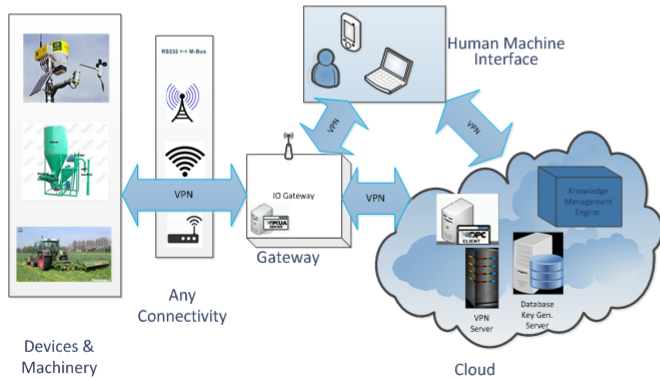


# “Data Fusion Framework”

Bijjeet Kaur, Birger Andersen, DTU Diplom, Technical University of Denmark & Robert Owusu, Novitek Solutions ApS, Denmark

Data fusion is used for raw data (obtained directly from the sensors) and the term information fusion is employed to define already processed data which means that the term information fusion implies a higher semantic level than data fusion.

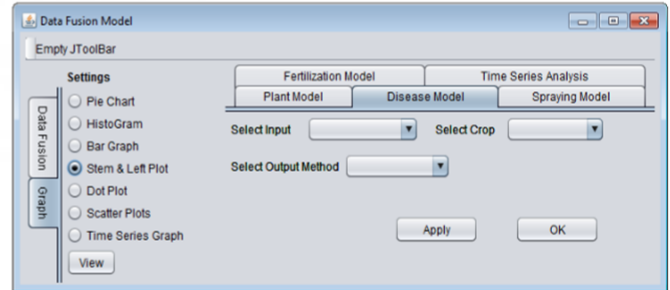


Data collection & fusion architecture

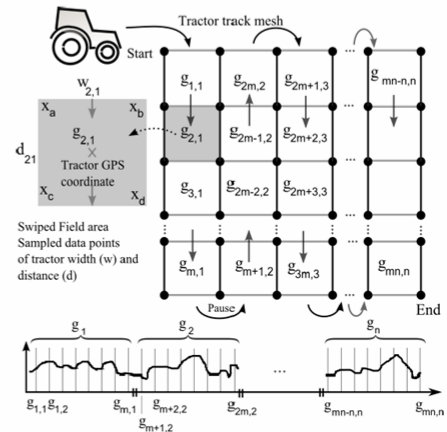
No.	Parameter	Type	Units	Example Value
01	Rainfall	float	Centimeter	1 cm
02	Relative air humidity	int8_t	Percentage	1 %
03	Wind direction	int8_t	Degree Celsius	3°
04	Wind speed	int16_t	Meters per second	0.1 m/s
05	Air temperature	int16_t	Degree Celsius	0.1 °C
06	Air pressure	uint16_t	MilliBar	1 mBar
07	Soil temperature sensor 1	int16_t	Degree Celsius	0.1 °C
08	Soil temperature sensor 2	int16_t	Degree Celsius	0.1 °C
09	Soil temperature sensor 3	int16_t	Degree Celsius	0.1 °C
10	Soil temperature sensor 4	int16_t	Degree Celsius	0.1 °C
11	Soil moisture sensor 1	int8_t	Percentage	1 %
12	Soil moisture sensor 2	int8_t	Percentage	1 %
13	Soil moisture sensor 3	int8_t	Percentage	1 %
14	Soil moisture sensor 4	int8_t	Percentage	1 %

Parameters collected from devices outdoors

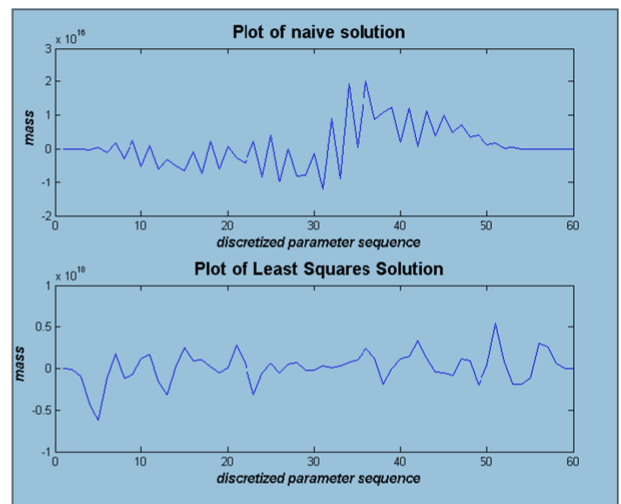
The received data at the gateway stationed at Vakola (LUKE, Finland) is compared with the geographical climatology site of Finland (<http://en.ilmatieteenlaitos.fi/climate>). The information from is extract as xml file and then parse to the embedded C to run at gateway or in CLAFIS cloud. The forecast developed contains various weather parameter is another parameter used in the validation technique. The third parameter used is history. History used is previous values of temperature and other weather parameters.



Data Fusion Framework (stand-alone version)



The fertilization process and vectorization of fertilizer desposits)



Comparative Plots of Naive Solution & Least Square Solutions