**Target audience of paper: scientists wanting to reproduce this work, professionals interested in gas analysis**

**Include only:**

* **Things I can defend!**
* **Everything necessary to reproduce and improve this work** 
  + **Describe own work extensively**
  + **Describe others’ work as necessary**
* **Value of this work and experiments as a whole: place of this work in the scope of the entire project, competition, value proposition, customers (all blood-diagnosed disease specialists, other markets?), key partners and contributions (QCL OEM, MATLAB, any company whose products are used)**

**Intro to gas analysis and chemometrics**

~~Why and how gas analysis and why use QCL spectroscopy~~

**SHOW STEP BY STEP HOW THE SIGNAL IS PROCESSED AND WHAT VARIABLES INFLUENCE THE SIGNAL.** Reference to Adonis/Zhe for their elimination of noise by each of these variables. This gives a clear overview of all noise sources and shows which still need work. Show clearly why every calibration step is taken, and what the result is.

**Experimental setup**

~~Describe system on the basis of figure~~

Use Adonis’ paper, Zhe’s thesis, questionspaper

Mention resolution

**From intensity to absorbance and Data calibration**

~~Wavenumber calibration – (compare with Adonis’) sound system calibration~~

Start with diagram showing overview of process. (Mention 10 measurements for each signal)

Compare st.dev. of 20 monitors before and after, and the absorbance (and st.dev.) before and after calibration

H2O & CO2 calibration

**Concentration and compound determination**

Acetone and other molecules determination (what, the stuff Adonis did?)

~~Finding p-values + Explanation of p-values~~

~~Determine compounds with high intensity in regions of low p value~~

~~Determine compounds without need for p-values (and explain pros/cons)~~

~~Determine concentration from compounds~~

Remove CO2 in order to better estimate underlying ethyl-alcohol (check Adonis’ Analytical Chemistry paper for theory/understanding. Did this, Adonis’ paper uses the removal, but doesn’t state if or why it should improve concentration detection.)

**Clustering and classification**

Got 80% accuracy on sorting healthy vs. asthmatic using SVM

**Appendix**

List of molecules: Standard, chosen by p-region, total list of all molecules processed.

Info on the samples processed: Measurements were taken by [WHOM?] of children in the [SOPHIA KINDERZIEKENHUIS] in ROTTERDAM. 70 breath samples of healthy children and 70 breath samples of asthmatic children were used. Most children had two samples taken which are treated as separate measurements, so the measurements originate from about 70 children total.

Data as found in between algorithms such as molecule lists, wavenumber vector range and spacing, and regions of low p-values. Check separate paragraphs for what input/output they use or reference to.

**AT THE END OF EACH PARAGRAPH, ADD A SECTION OF WHAT INPUT IS USED AND WHAT PARAMETERS WERE CHOSEN IN PRACTICE, AND SHOW THE RESULTS.**

Every chapter individually readable, also works for consecutive readability. Requires page flipping if only results are wanted.

**OR SHOULD PARAMETERS AND RESULTS BE PUT IN A COMPLETE SEPARATE CHAPTER?**

Actual process more easily available, but requires page flipping to relate explanation to process.

**OR SHOULD CHOSEN PARAMETERS BE PUT INBETWEEN EXPLANATION?**

Makes both explanation of method and of actual process harder to read/less available. Seems to be preferred for specialised papers of short-medium length, only read by specialists.

**Discussion**

\section{Wavenumber calibration}

The goal of the wavenumber calibration is to decrease the uncertainty of the absorbance, which in turn decreases the uncertainty of the determined concentrations. Discuss why st.dev. of absorbance decreases the amount it does. \\

Even after the wavenumber calibration the resulting absorbance spectrum doesn’t match with /[CO\_2]/ and /[H\_2O]/] peaks from literature. This is caused by the high variation (st.dev=X) of the twenty monitor measurements of which the mean is the basis of the wavenumber calibration. \\

Regardless, wavenumber calibration is still useful since it is known that the different measurements do not match even though they should. The measurements should match since a cause of the variation between measurements is identified to be the piëzo element and its hysteresis, and this is expected to be the only major contributor.\\

Cause of noise (in rawest signal): Thermal fluctuations expand laser box(, causing different wavelengths to be stable and emitted, seen in the signal as intensity fluctuations? [source: Adonis]). Piëzo hysteresis causes wavenumber (horizontal) shift and stretch. Mode-hopping is caused by piëzo + grating allowing short periods were multiple wavelengths are supported [source: Adonis]. Mode-hopping is also caused by random gas fluctuations?

In order to achieve higher accuracy with the QCL setup the intensity fluctuations should be minimized. The main cause X could be replaced by …. The wavenumber shifting and stretching caused by the hysteresis of the piëzo can be fixed using a similar method as for the wavenumber calibration.

Optional/what else was done during this project

Get NEC as in Florian’s paper

Separate CO2H2O concentration determination

Acetone concentration determination (Done by Adonis, not me)

Helped Adonis filter molecules from organic molecule paper: Compound\_filter.m was used to find which of 199 molecules of paper found by adonis has absorption in the 1020-1100 cm-1 wavenumber region. These were 69 molecules. Can be found in email correspondence of 26/11/2014 “I'm working from home.” What was done with these molecules eventually? Used as standard molecules, or added to large collection of 456 molecules?

Learned R: reading and editing of Erasmus people their exhaled.r script

Learned Python: used for machine learning data ordering and CO2 removal script

Took Optical fabrication course