

Improving the identification of nitrogen oxides and ammonia using frequency modulation in gas sensors

- **DRAFT**

Förbättra identifieringen av kväveoxider och ammoniak med frekvensmodulering i gassensorer

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Upphovsrätt

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Abstract

To be determined.

Acknowledgments

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1 Introduction

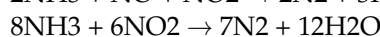
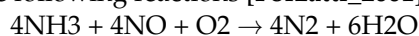
1.1 Motivation

TODO: list of acronyms, chemical formulas correct formatting, frequency modulation, images, adjust line /paragraph spacing

Nitric Oxide (NO) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂), commonly referred together as NO_x, are hazardous gases to the environment and to humans. Its main sources are combustion processes in transportation, and industrial processes such as (but not limited to) auto mobiles, trucks, boats, industrial boilers, turbines, etc. [EPA_2019].

NO_x exposure to humans can cause respiratory illnesses such bronchitis, emphysema and can worsen heart disease [Boningari_2016]. Environmentally, NO_x are deemed precursors of adverse phenomena such as smog, acid rain, and the depletion of ozone (O₃) [Bernabeo_2019]. It is of high interest, therefore, to reduce NO_x emissions.

One well studied and successful method of reducing emissions is Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), which consists in the reduction of NO_x by ammonia (NH₃) into nitrogen gas (N₂) and water (H₂O) [Forzatti_2001], both harmless components. The process is based in the following reactions [Forzatti_2001]:



One key element in these reactions, however, is the amount of ammonia dosed into the SCR systems. Ammonia itself is hazardous to humans, causing skin and respiratory irritation, among other illnesses [ASTDRA_2004]. More importantly, ammonia is one of the main sources of nitrogen pollution and it has direct negative impact on biodiversity via nitrogen deposition in soil and water [RAND_2018]. Hence it is also desired to keep ammonia emissions to a minimum. Too much ammonia in the SCR catalyst will guarantee NO_x reduction at the expense of undesired ammonia emissions. Concurrently, too little ammonia will impede SCR to occur properly, beating the purpose of the catalyst and as a consequence, undesired NO_x emissions.

To monitor gasses concentrations, chemical sensors are deployed, one of which is the Silicon Carbide Field Effect Transistor (SiC-FET). The identification and quantification of gasses is normally achieved through multiple sensor in so called sensor arrays. Ideally each sensor in the array needs to have different responses to different compounds [Bastuck_2019]. The deployment of multiple sensors, on the other hand, proves itself cumbersome due to the increased chances of failure, and decalibration of the system should one or multiple sensors be replaced [Bastuck_2019].

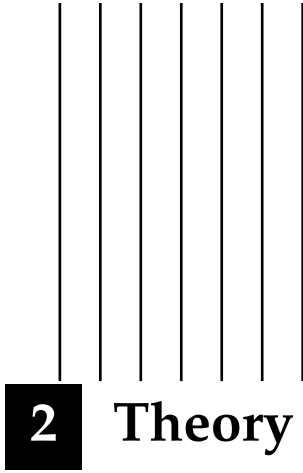
One solution to this problem is the cycled operation of one single sensor, referred as virtual multi-sensor [Bastuck_2019]. By cycling the working point parameters of the sensor, different substances react differently in the sensor surface, which in turn produces different responses. Temperature Cycled Operation (TCO), Gate Bias Cycled Operation (GBCO), and the combination of the two have been proven to increase selectivity of SiC-FET sensors [Bastuck_2019].

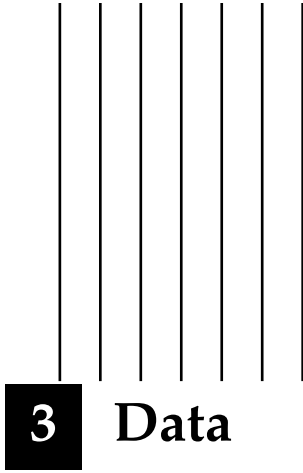
1.2 Aim

The aim of this thesis is to investigate the impact of frequency modulation in the simultaneous identification of Nitrogen Oxides and Ammonia via multivariate statistical analysis of sensor data.

1.3 Research questions

1. Can frequency modulation achieve acceptable prediction levels of Nitrogen Oxides and Ammonia?





This is the data section.



4 Method

In this chapter, the method is described in a way which shows how the work was actually carried out. The description must be precise and well thought through. Consider the scientific term replicability. Replicability means that someone reading a scientific report should be able to follow the method description and then carry out the same study and check whether the results obtained are similar. Achieving replicability is not always relevant, but precision and clarity is.

Sometimes the work is separated into different parts, e.g. pre-study, implementation and evaluation. In such cases it is recommended that the method chapter is structured accordingly with suitable named sub-headings.



5 Results

This chapter presents the results. Note that the results are presented factually, striving for objectivity as far as possible. The results shall not be analyzed, discussed or evaluated. This is left for the discussion chapter.

In case the method chapter has been divided into subheadings such as pre-study, implementation and evaluation, the result chapter should have the same sub-headings. This gives a clear structure and makes the chapter easier to write.

In case results are presented from a process (e.g. an implementation process), the main decisions made during the process must be clearly presented and justified. Normally, alternative attempts, etc, have already been described in the theory chapter, making it possible to refer to it as part of the justification.



6 Discussion

This chapter contains the following sub-headings.

6.1 Results

Are there anything in the results that stand out and need be analyzed and commented on? How do the results relate to the material covered in the theory chapter? What does the theory imply about the meaning of the results? For example, what does it mean that a certain system got a certain numeric value in a usability evaluation; how good or bad is it? Is there something in the results that is unexpected based on the literature review, or is everything as one would theoretically expect?

6.2 Method

This is where the applied method is discussed and criticized. Taking a self-critical stance to the method used is an important part of the scientific approach.

A study is rarely perfect. There are almost always things one could have done differently if the study could be repeated or with extra resources. Go through the most important limitations with your method and discuss potential consequences for the results. Connect back to the method theory presented in the theory chapter. Refer explicitly to relevant sources.

The discussion shall also demonstrate an awareness of methodological concepts such as replicability, reliability, and validity. The concept of replicability has already been discussed in the Method chapter (4). Reliability is a term for whether one can expect to get the same results if a study is repeated with the same method. A study with a high degree of reliability has a large probability of leading to similar results if repeated. The concept of validity is, somewhat simplified, concerned with whether a performed measurement actually measures what one thinks is being measured. A study with a high degree of validity thus has a high level of credibility. A discussion of these concepts must be transferred to the actual context of the study.

The method discussion shall also contain a paragraph of source criticism. This is where the authors' point of view on the use and selection of sources is described.

In certain contexts it may be the case that the most relevant information for the study is not to be found in scientific literature but rather with individual software developers and open source projects. It must then be clearly stated that efforts have been made to gain access to this information, e.g. by direct communication with developers and/or through discussion forums, etc. Efforts must also be made to indicate the lack of relevant research literature. The precise manner of such investigations must be clearly specified in a method section. The paragraph on source criticism must critically discuss these approaches.

Usually however, there are always relevant related research. If not about the actual research questions, there is certainly important information about the domain under study.

6.3 The work in a wider context

There must be a section discussing ethical and societal aspects related to the work. This is important for the authors to demonstrate a professional maturity and also for achieving the education goals. If the work, for some reason, completely lacks a connection to ethical or societal aspects this must be explicitly stated and justified in the section Delimitations in the introduction chapter.

In the discussion chapter, one must explicitly refer to sources relevant to the discussion.



7

Conclusion

This chapter contains a summarization of the purpose and the research questions. To what extent has the aim been achieved, and what are the answers to the research questions?

The consequences for the target audience (and possibly for researchers and practitioners) must also be described. There should be a section on future work where ideas for continued work are described. If the conclusion chapter contains such a section, the ideas described therein must be concrete and well thought through.