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Master of Science

Development of a Tomographic Atmospheric Monitoring System based on Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy

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of the requirements for the degree of

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Biomedical Engineering

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Glossary

aliquam	tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.
computer	An electronic device which is capable of receiving information (data) in a particular form and of performing a sequence of operations in accordance with a predetermined but variable set of procedural instructions (program) to produce a result in the form of information or signals.
cras viverra	metus rhoncus sem. Nulla et lectus vestibulum urna fringilla ultrices. Phasellus eu tellus sit amet tortor gravida placerat.
donec nonummy	pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo.
integer sapien	est, iaculis in, pretium quis, viverra ac, nunc. Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus.
lorem ipsum	dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Ut purus elit, vestibulum ut, placerat ac, adipiscing vitae, felis. Curabitur dictum gravida mauris.
maecenas lacinia	nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem.
morbi ac	orci et nisl hendrerit mollis. Suspendisse ut massa. Cras nec ante. Pellentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.

morbi dolor	nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. Curabitur auctor semper nulla. Donec varius orci eget risus. Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.
nam lacus	libero, pretium at, lobortis vitae, ultricies et, tellus. Donec aliquet, tortor sed accumsan bibendum, erat ligula aliquet magna, vitae ornare odio metus a mi.
nam dui	ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. Morbi auctor lorem non justo.
name arcu	libero, nonummy eget, consectetuer id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque. Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. Mauris ut leo.
nulla malesuada	porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis.
sed lacinia	nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus.

Acronyms

AP	Air Pollution
DOAS	Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (United States)
FFF	Forest Fire Finder
ML	Machine Learning
PM	Particulate Matter
RQ	Research Question
WHO	World Health Organization

Symbols

*

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Background and Motivation

1.1.1 Background

The idea behind this thesis was born in 2015, at NGNS-IS (a Portuguese tech startup). At the time, the company's flagship product was the Forest Fire Finder (FFF), which was a forest fire detection system that performed a spectroscopical analysis of the atmosphere and then, through some Machine Learning (ML) techniques, could detect the presence of a smoke column above the horizon and alert the operators.

The growing importance of Air Pollution (AP) in today's society, and the fact that the system was already scanning the atmosphere for some chemical components originated and motivated the idea behind this thesis. Although FFF was already a spectroscopic system, it was constructed to operate in remote and inhospitable locations, and its design had had no spatial constraints into account. In addition, the system scanning method meant that it was not appropriate for pollution measurement, as it could only detect a mean pollutant column density for each spectrum it took. A truly useful monitoring tool would be able to map these pollutants concentration, thus retrieving the same kind of information as a network of in-situ electro-chemical sensors.

There were, at the time, a few research projects that aimed to bring this kind of capacity to Differential Optical Absorption Spectroscopy (DOAS) based systems. However, there was ample room for improvement, as it was made clear by the lack of commercial systems and the scarcity of the literature on the subject. Realizing the type of research that accomplishing this project would entail, the company decided to publish this PhD Project, in a tripartite consortium with FCT-NOVA and the Portuguese Foundation for Science and Technology.

1.1.2 The Problem

Air Pollution (AP) is one of the grave concerns of modern day western society, with many decades worth of research proving that it can have a pronounced negative effect on human, animal and plant life, as shown in Section **??**. On humans, it has been shown to significantly increase risk of cardiovascular, pulmonary and even neuropsychiatric diseases [1–3]. Its implications on ecosystems are remarkably complex and difficult to quantify, but nonetheless extremely important, and have a huge impact on biodiversity [4].

Knowing all this brings us the responsibility of at least trying to mitigate some of these adverse consequences of the spectacular progress that we have achieved in the few last centuries. But we cannot act unless we also know what we must do; and to know this, we must have measurements.

1.1.3 Objectives

The overarching goal of this thesis was to theorize and design a bidimensional mapping tool for trace atmospheric pollutants such as NO_x and SO_x, using DOAS as the measurement technique. In order to maximize commercial value (and viability), the system had to be small and mobile.During the research, several "micro-objectives" appeared regularly. Some were kept and incorporated in the workplan, others discarded after initial exploration. The main secondary objectives were:

- To use a tomographic approach for the mapping procedure;
- To ensure the designed system would be small and highly mobile;
- To use a single collection point, minimizing material costs for the technology.

These objectives allowed setting several research questions, which are introduced in Section 2.2.

1.1.4 Methods

To address these goals, I assumed the development of this thesis to be essentially split in two parts, which are to be explored simultaneously. They can (coarsely) be addressed as *tomography* and *instrumentation*. On the tomography side, it will be necessary to study what are the more appropriate algorithms (and what type of tomography), how they can be physically deployed (i.e., the problem's geometry) and what type of reconstruction method is the more favorable. Regarding the instrumentation, there are also several points that need considering: decisions are required with regard to the mechanics, the controls and the optical components of the final system. A more detailed discussion of these topics can be found in Section 2.3 and Chapter **??**.

One of the most important steps in the development of this work is designing and implementing a simulation software platform, that allows the validation of the acquisition strategy, the geometry selection and the reconstruction approach. This endeavor will also be of critical importance for component selection, since it will define the component requirements for the whole system. On the optical instrumentation side, this project will require optimizing FFF's optical assembly. Although similar in purpose and types of components, this assembly is significantly larger than what is acceptable for this project and needs redesigning.

Chapter 2

Research Question

2.1 Problem Introduction

AP is a very important topic of discussion in the current days, with scientists and researchers around the globe being very well aware of the potential effects it can have on the health of individuals and populations across all ecosystems. Not to mention its implications on climate change, which are generally regarded as one of the capital threats to life on Earth's survival (on par with a nuclear apocalypse). Defining AP can be a challenge. In fact, its effects and presence is so all-encompassing, that it would be fair to say that its definition changes with the angle with which one looks upon it. Nonetheless, it is important to at least try to define it, in order to approach it in some way [2, 4].

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) defined Air Pollution (AP) as "*the presence of contaminants or pollutant substances in the air that interfere with human health or welfare, or produce other harmful environmental effects*" [5]. This is (perhaps intentionally) a very broad definition, too broad to avoid vagueness. It does introduce a key concept: the term *pollutant*, which needs be discussed in order to complete the definition above.

It would be very hard to find someone who did not have an almost instinctive idea of what a pollutant is. We know something is amiss when we notice our air is full of smoke or smells strange, but our senses are not enough. There are many chemical components that are untraceable by unaided humans, and some that are only detected by our noses and eyes at concentration levels which are above the threshold where they can damage our health. This makes the task of separating pollutants from non-pollutants a non-trivial one. If we cannot rely solely on our senses to detect them, then it is up to the scientists and engineers to create methods that allow us to do so. Whats more, we must also rely on them to understand how can a normally harmless substance be a pollutant, depending on the circumstance. For instance, nitrous compounds are traditionally beneficial to the soils and cultures, but they can and do cause pulmonary and cardiovascular complications in humans [1–3].

Context matters to pollutants. The toxic nature of a certain chemical only is revealed when someone or something gets exposed to it. Even then, there are exposure levels which do not bear any effects, good or bad. At these levels, a pollutant is but an impurity. There too many potential pollutants in our modern day world to list here, but the World Health Organization (WHO) states that there are six major air pollutants:

- Particle Matter (PM);
- Ground level ozone (O_3);
- Carbon monoxide (CO);
- Sulfur Oxides (SO_x);
- Nitrous Oxides (NO_x);
- Lead (Pb).

Exposure to these pollutants have different effects on humans, ranging in seriousness from skin irritation to neuropsychiatric complications, depending on dose and on the time the exposure lasts.

2.2 Research Question

In Chapter 1, I have introduced the reasons which led NGNS-IS to pursue the development of an atmospheric monitoring system, and that what set it apart from other systems was the ability to spectroscopically map pollutants concentrations using tomographic methods, thus defining a primary objective for this thesis.

Two secondary objectives were born from the necessary initial research, which had a very heavy influence over the adopted methods:

- To use a tomographic approach for the mapping procedure;
- To ensure the designed system would be small and highly mobile;
- To use a single light collection point, minimizing material costs.

Taking all the above into account, we arrive at the main Research Question (RQ), presented in Table 21.

Table 21: Main research question.

RQ1	*How to design a miniaturized tomographic atmosphere monitoring system based on DOAS?*

This is the main research question. It gave rise to four other more detailed research questions. These secondary questions allow a better delimitation of the work at hand and are important complements to RQ1. This questions are presented in Table 22

Table 22: Secondary research questions.

RQ1.1	*What would be the best strategy for the system to cover a small geographic region?*
RQ1.2	*What would be the necessary components for such a system?*
RQ1.3	*How will the system acquire the data?*
RQ1.4	*What should the tomographic reconstruction look like and how to perform it?*

2.3 Hypothesis and Approach

This work is based on the hypothesis that a system such as the one described in Chapter 1, which responds to the RQ in Table 21 and Table 22 can be achieved by careful selection of mathematical tomographic algorithms and instrumentation that is able to implement them correctly.

The first step in answering the entirety of the research questions should be to answer RQ1.1. In fact, it is not possible to make any other decision before this matter is settled. As with any technical problem, there are several ways to create a tomographic atmospheric monitoring tool. However, each and every one of them implies some kind of compromise, which determines the system's capabilities and requirements. Will the system use retro-reflection? Shall it move during the measurement? These are the kind of questions that determine the whole project.

When the measurement strategy is determined, one could start picking parts and components. However, a better first approach would be designing a software simulation. This simulator must include all major system features, so that it correctly mimics reality and is therefore able to mathematically validate the acquisition and reconstruction approach. The results obtained from the simulation will then dictate mechanical and control requirements.

One other aspect that needs addressing is the optical section. As mentioned before, the system will be inspired in FFF's basic optical capabilities. However, the smoke detector was not conceived with spatial restrictions in mind. This important set of components will thus need redesigning, so that it is in line with the size objectives of the new system.

Chapter 3

Literature Review

In this chapter, I will present a comprehensive literary review on the relevant topics. In it, I address the literature regarding Air Pollution and pollutants, some of it introduced in Section 2.1, tomographic algorithms and instrumentation. This last subject is the target of a systematic mapping study that I am conducting and expect to publish soon.

3.1 Air pollution and pollutants

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3.2 Tomographic algorithms and reconstruction techniques

3.3 DOAS tomography instrumentation

Chapter 4

Research Methodology

4.1 Aimed contribution

4.2 Detailed work plan and scheduling

4.3 Validation methodology

4.4 Integration with other research activities

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