

Remote Sensing of CH₄ under Controlled Release by Differential Absorption Light Detection and Ranging (DiAL)

Presenters:

Quamrul Huda and Zheng Yang

**Alberta Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation
and Reporting Agency**

2015 CPANS 2015 Conference
May 26-27, 2015



Presentation Layout

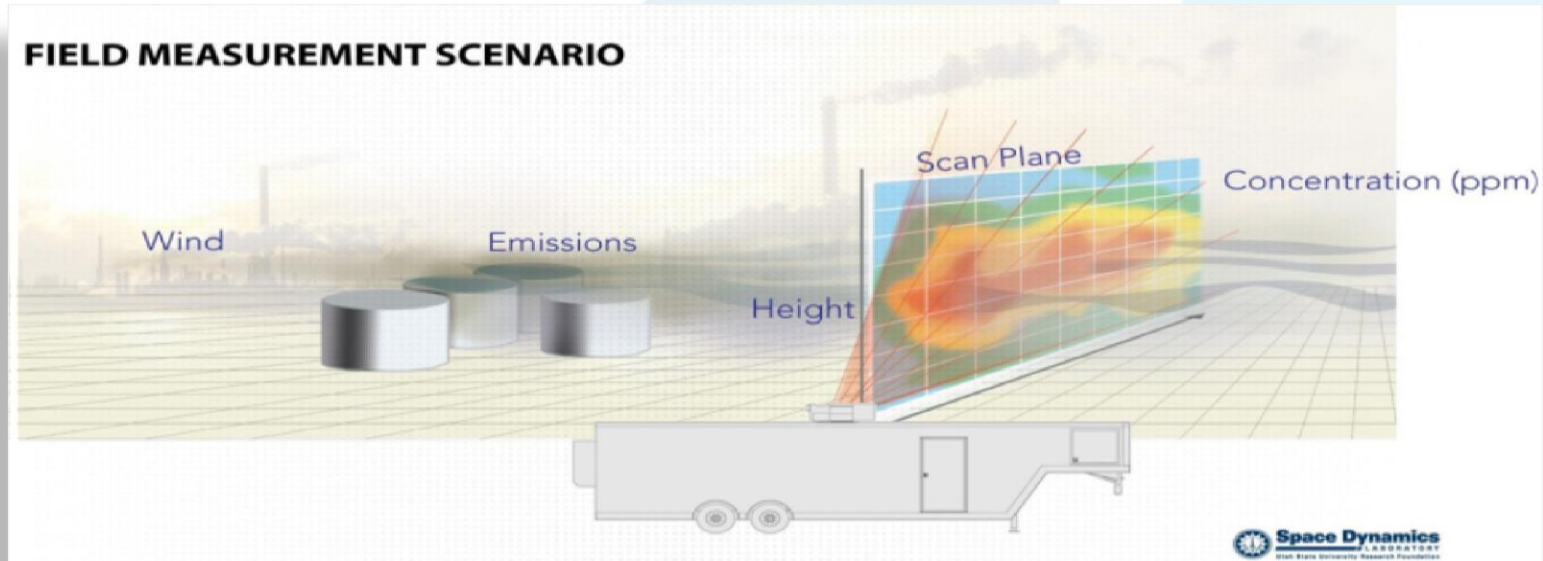
- The Alberta DiAL
- DiAL principle
- System arrangement
- Set-up for CH₄ measurement
- The real time data
- Data Processing
- Results
- Summary

The First DiAL unit in North America



- ❑ Differential Absorption LiDAR (DiAL) mobile system was the product of collaboration between Government of Alberta and the Space Dynamic Lab (SDL) of the Utah State University.
- ❑ It was delivered in March 2013

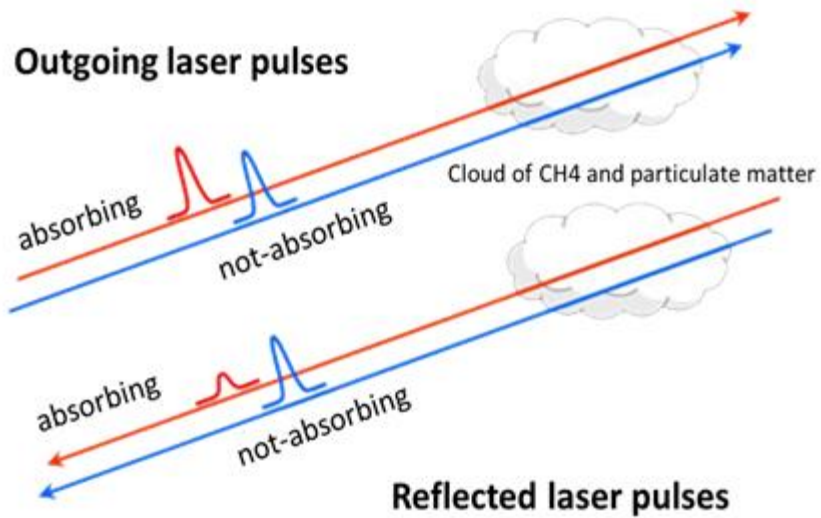
DiAL features



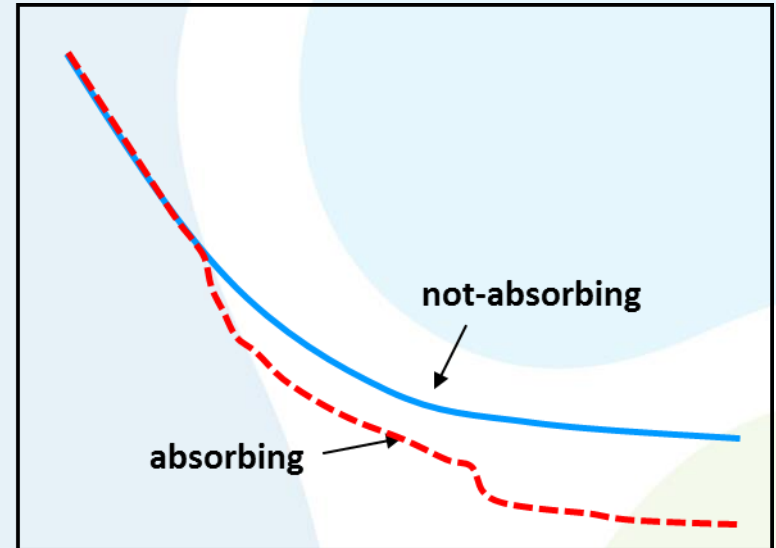
- Can travel across Alberta.
- Can map pollutants in 2D and 3D.
- Sensing of CO₂ and CH₄ in the ppm range for 2 km.
- Sensing of PM for 10 km.
- Spatial resolution of 10 m.
- Eye Safe

Particularly suited for measuring sources in oil sands region: mining site, tailings pond, industrial complex, SAGD and cold flow operations.

How does DiAL work?



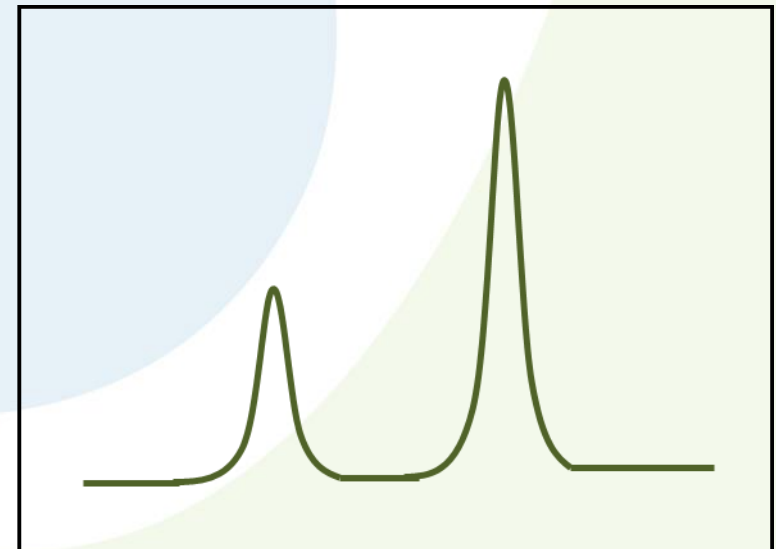
Light intensity



Range from laser

- ❑ Two laser beams are sent out with slightly different wavelengths: one corresponds to the absorption peak of the pollutant gas of interest and the other one corresponds to the non-absorbing background.
- ❑ The difference between the two signals corresponds to the gas concentration.

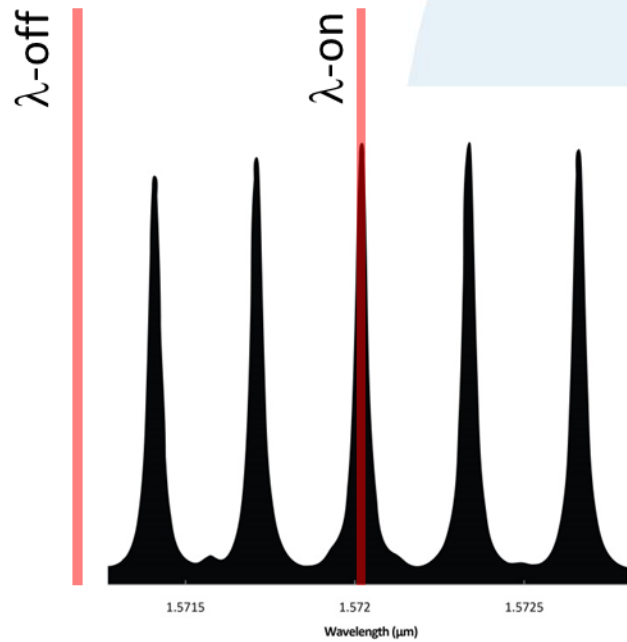
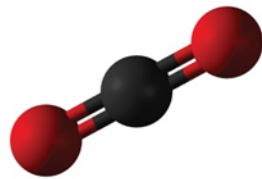
Concentration



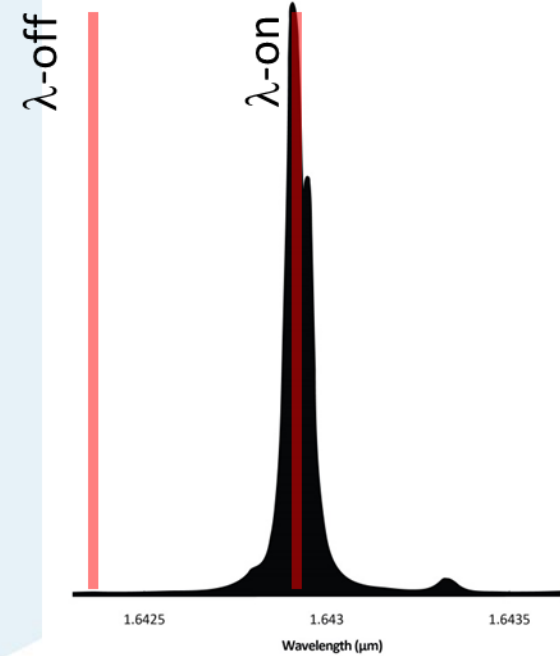
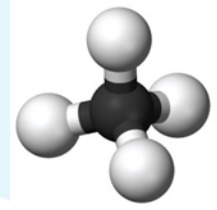
Range from laser

Gases of Present Interest

Carbon Dioxide (CO₂)



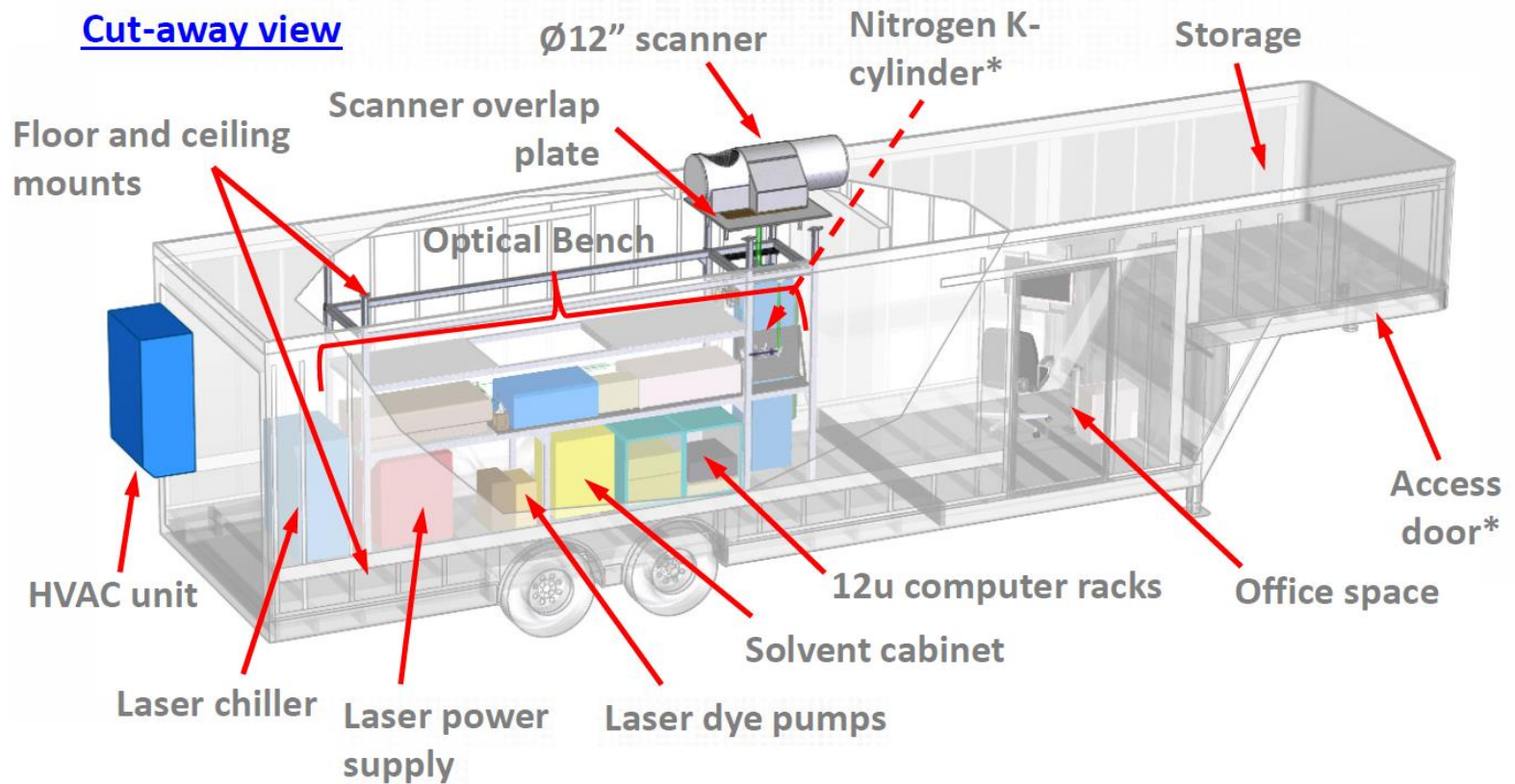
Methane (CH₄)



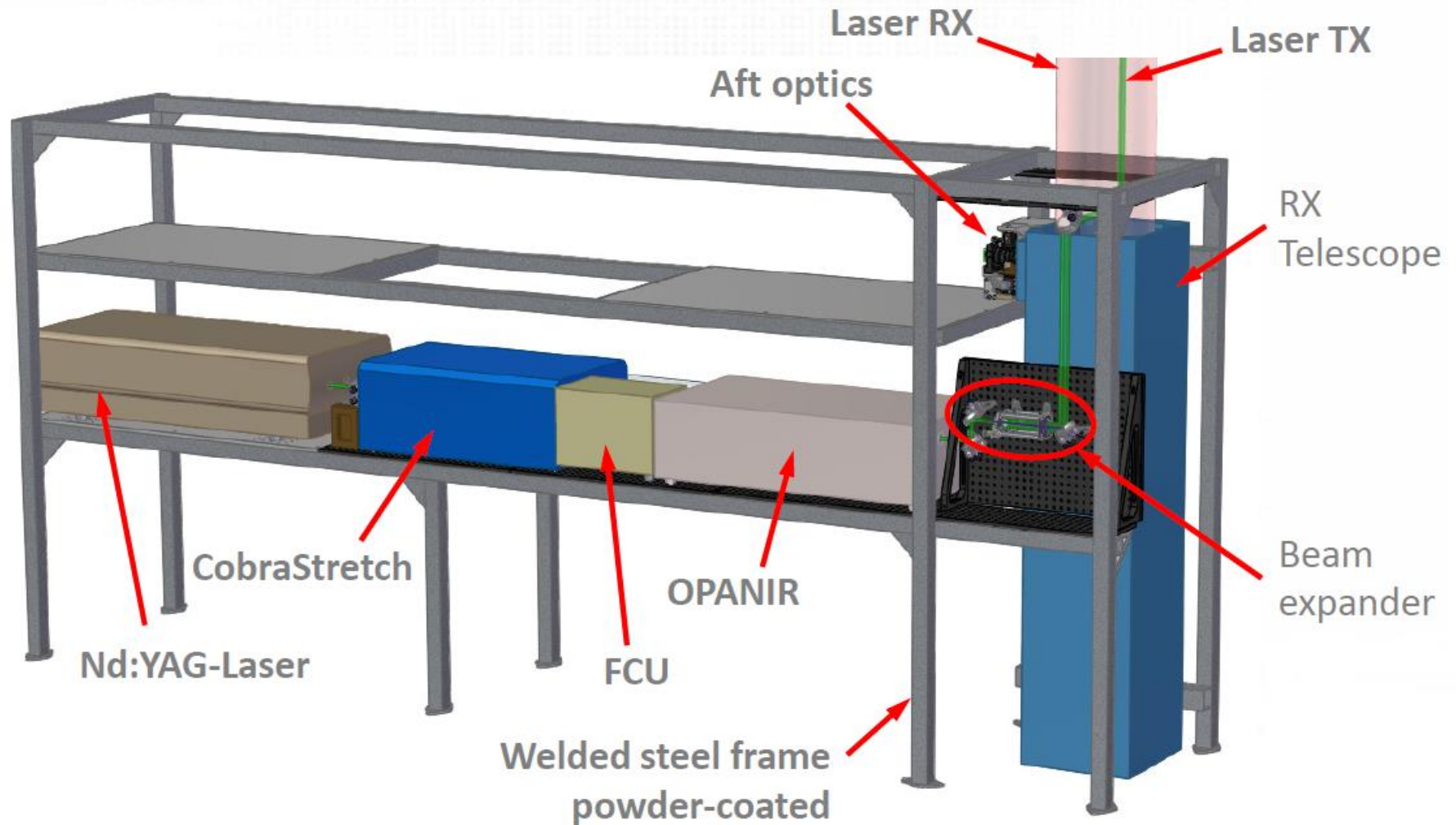
AEMERA's DiAL unit



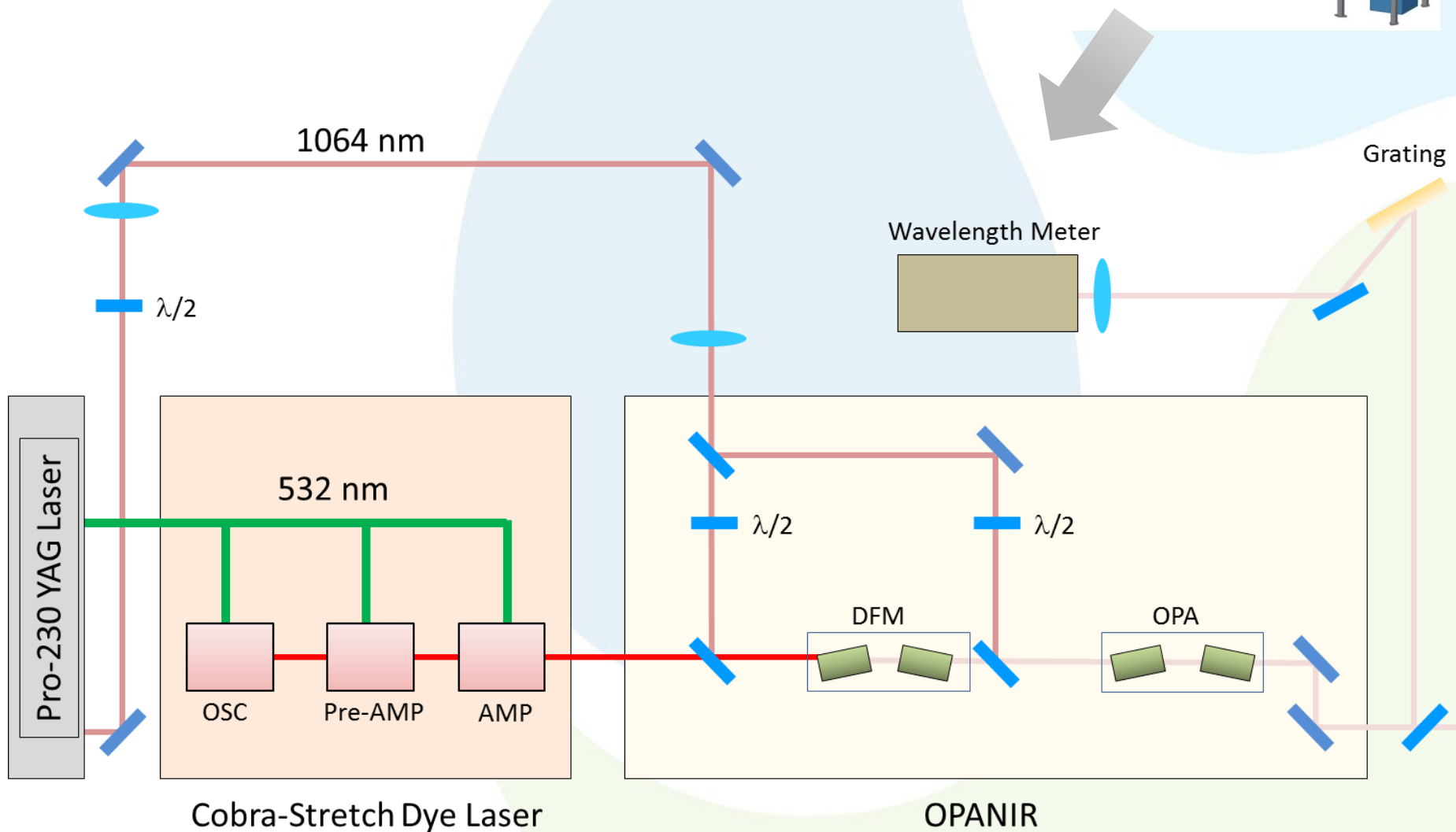
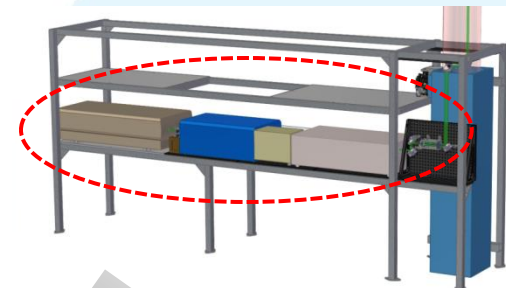
Cut-away view



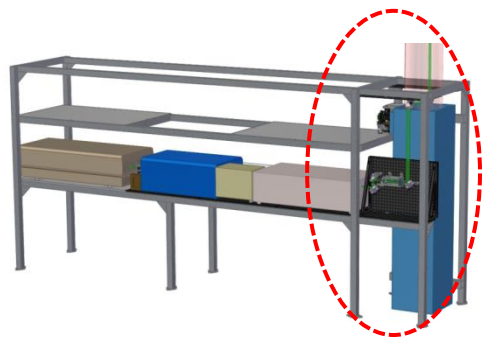
Optical system in DiAL



Optical system in DiAL — Laser system



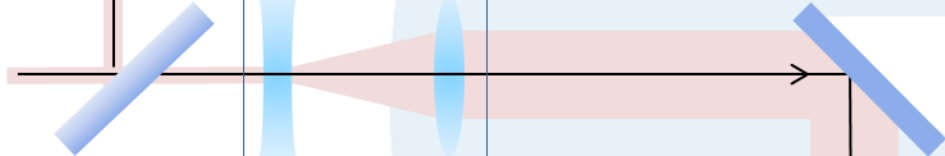
Optical system in DiAL — Beam TX & RX system



Power meter

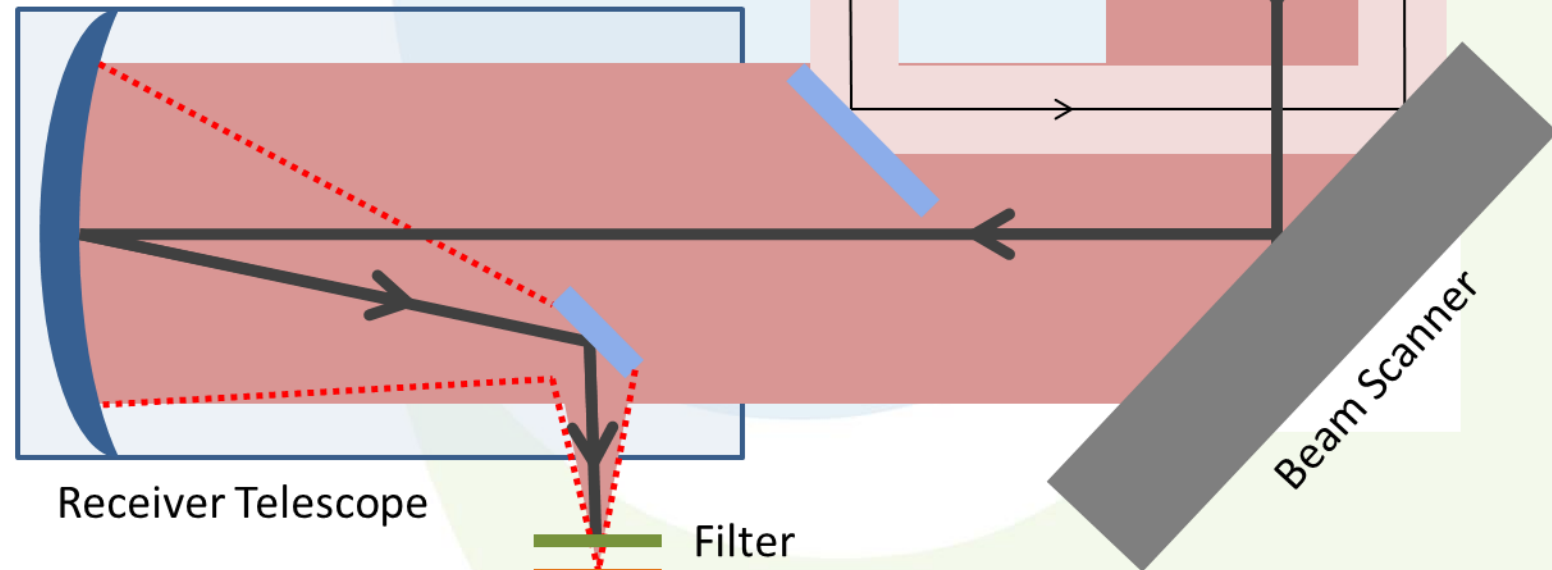


Beam Expander



Reflected Beam

Outgoing Beam



Receiver Telescope

Beam Scanner

Filter

APD



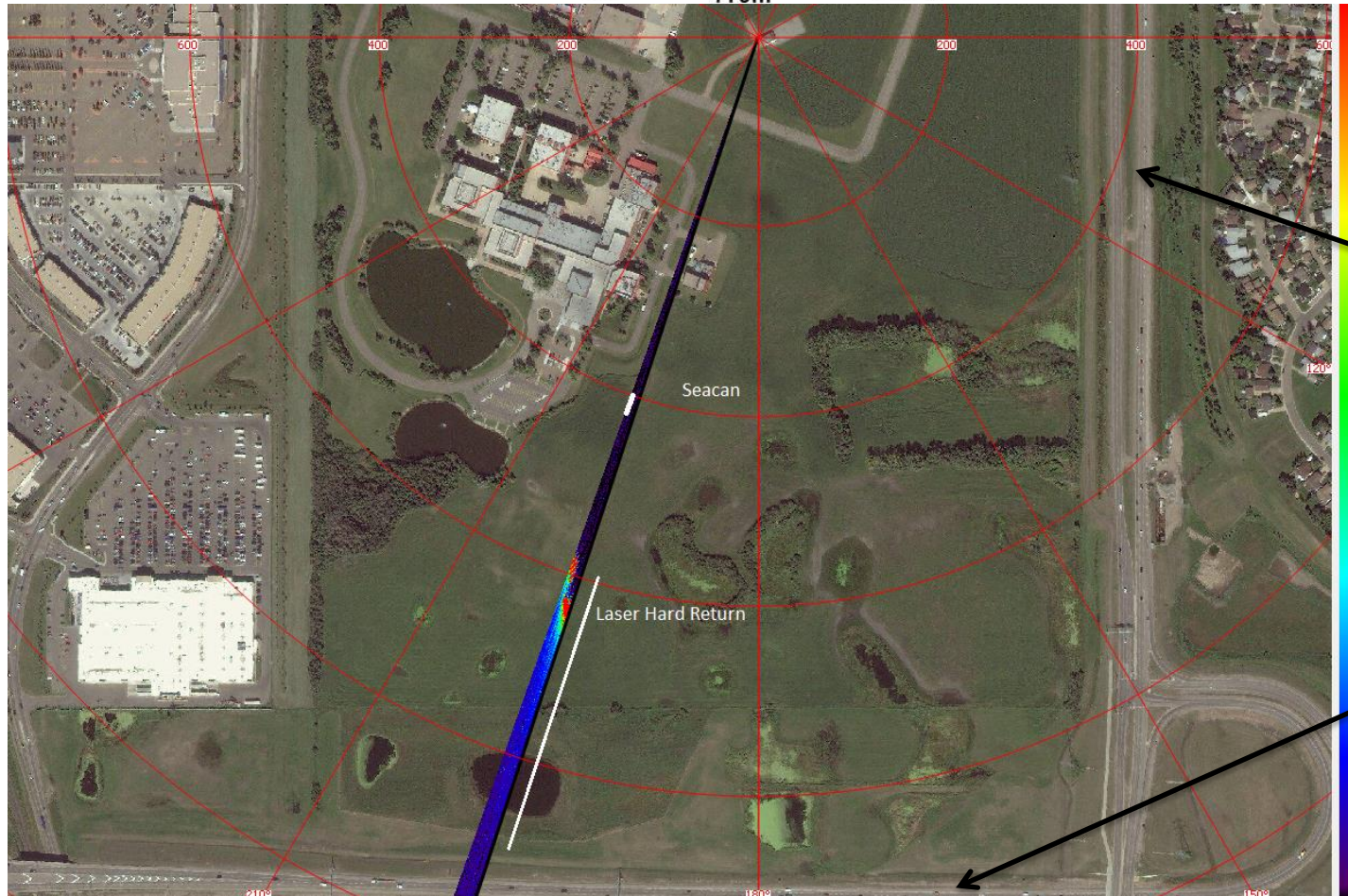
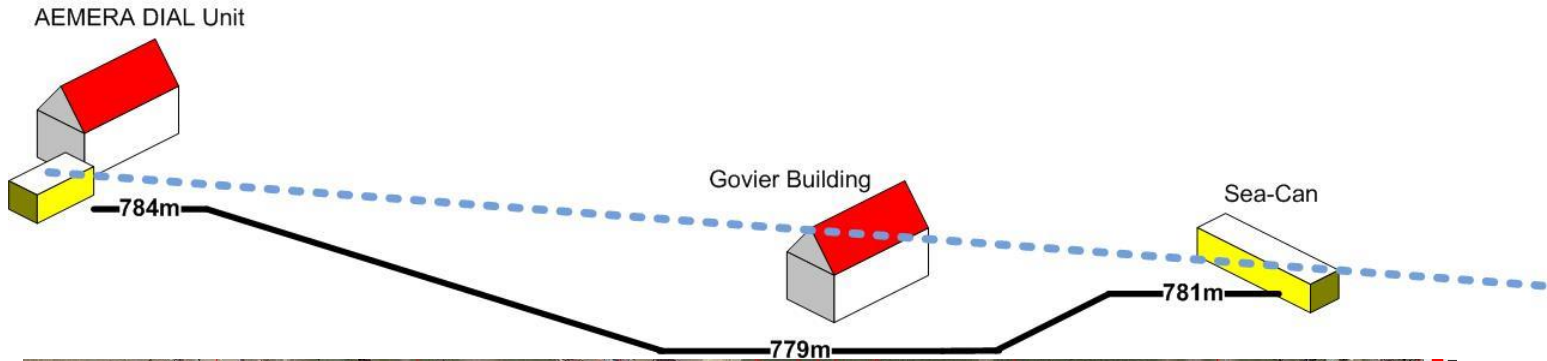
Setup for Gas Sensing



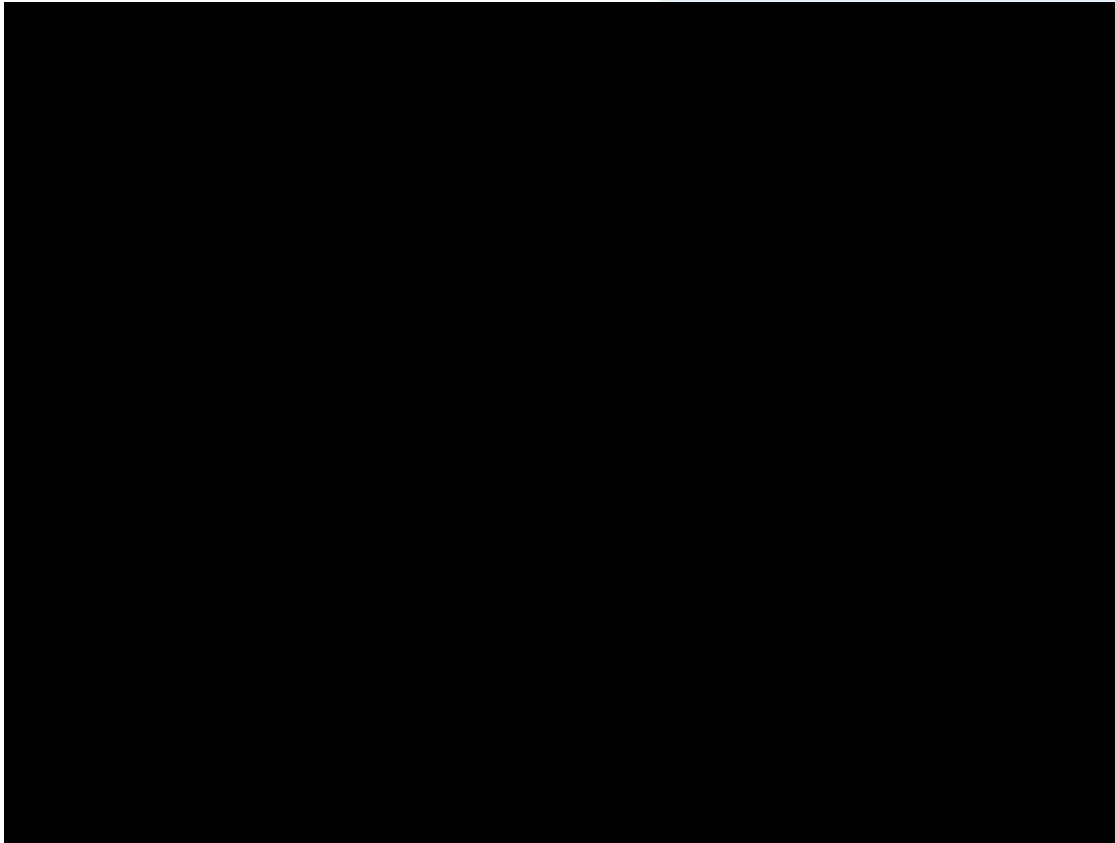
The 40 feet Sea-Can



Laser Beam Alignment



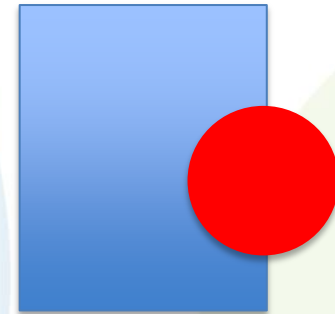
Laser Beam Profiling



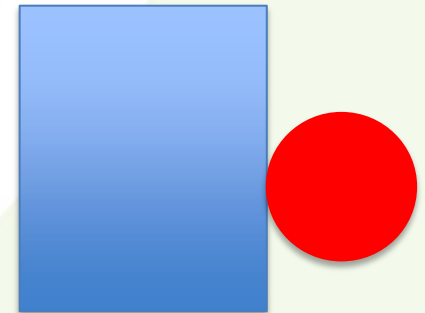
Laser hitting the edge of a hard target



Beam on Target

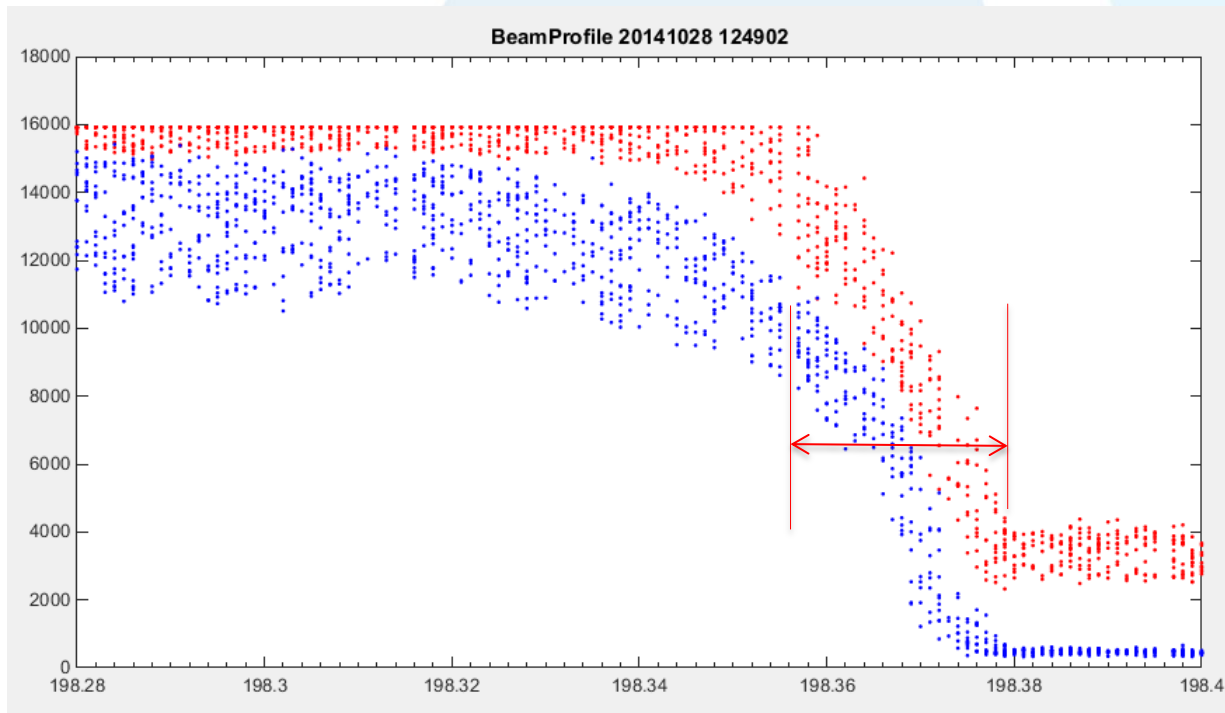


Beam partially on Target



Beam off the Target

Estimation of Beam Divergence



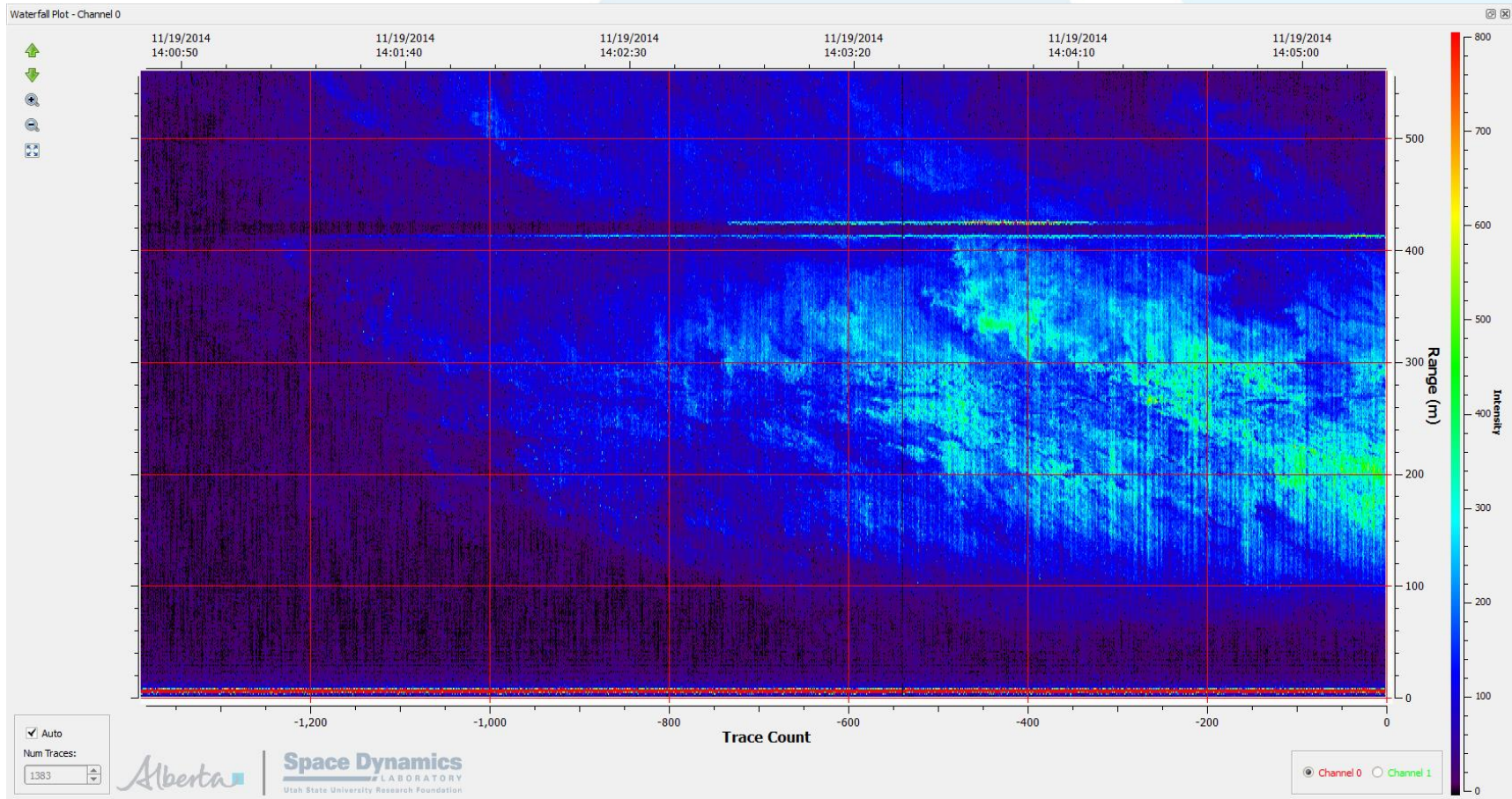
Target Distance= 400 m

On line Divergence= 0.035° ; Beam size= **24.4 cm**

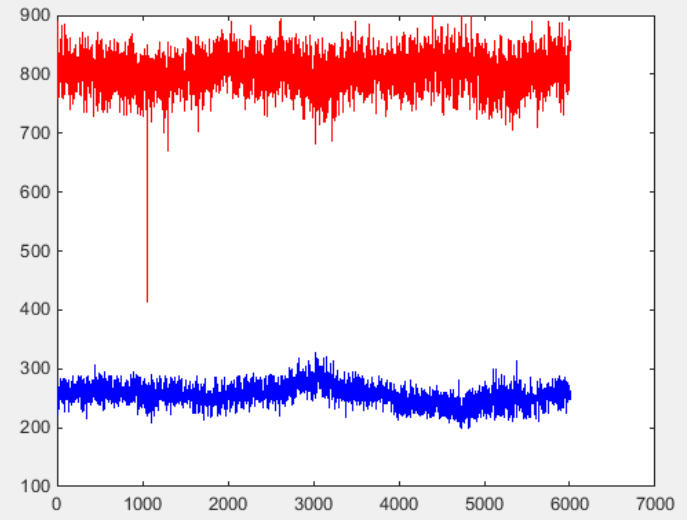
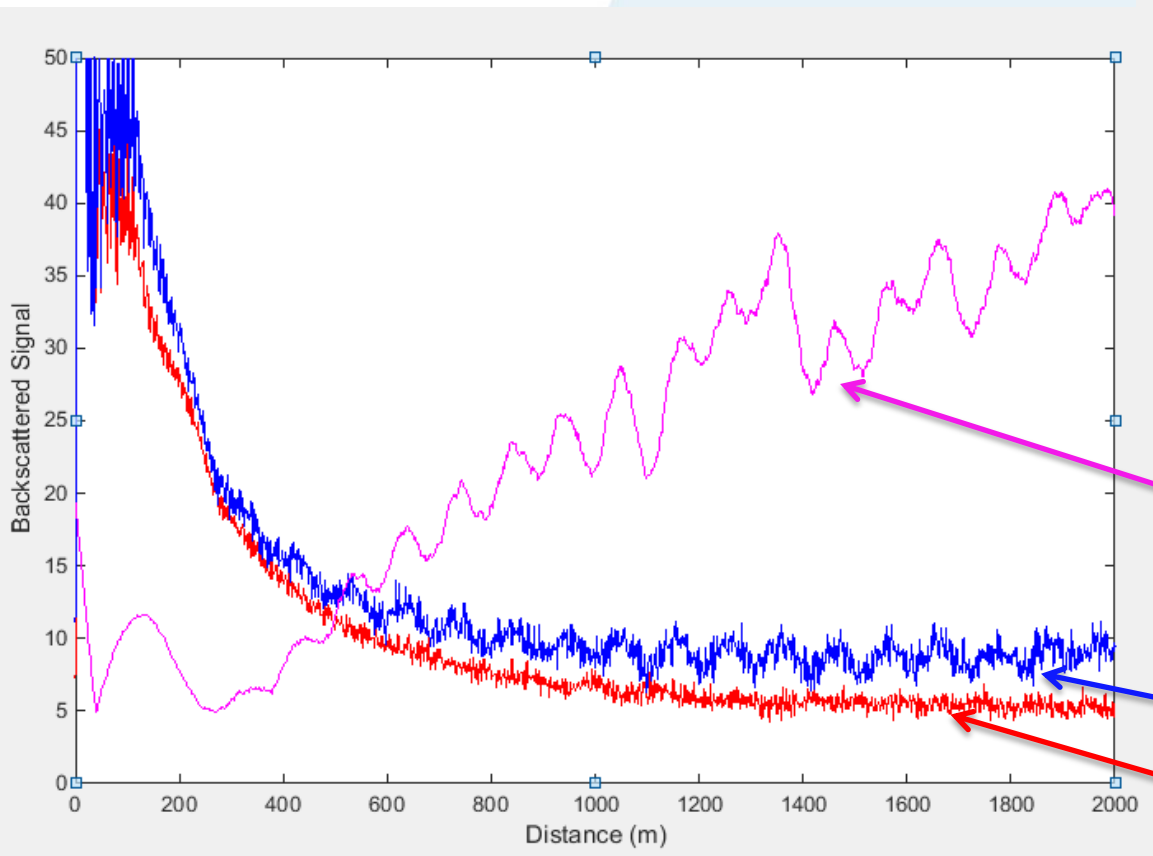
Off line Divergence= 0.062° ; Beam size= **43.3 cm**

Spatial misalignment= 0.006° ; Spatial separation= **4.2 cm**

Real Time PM Waterfall Plot



Data Extraction and Processing



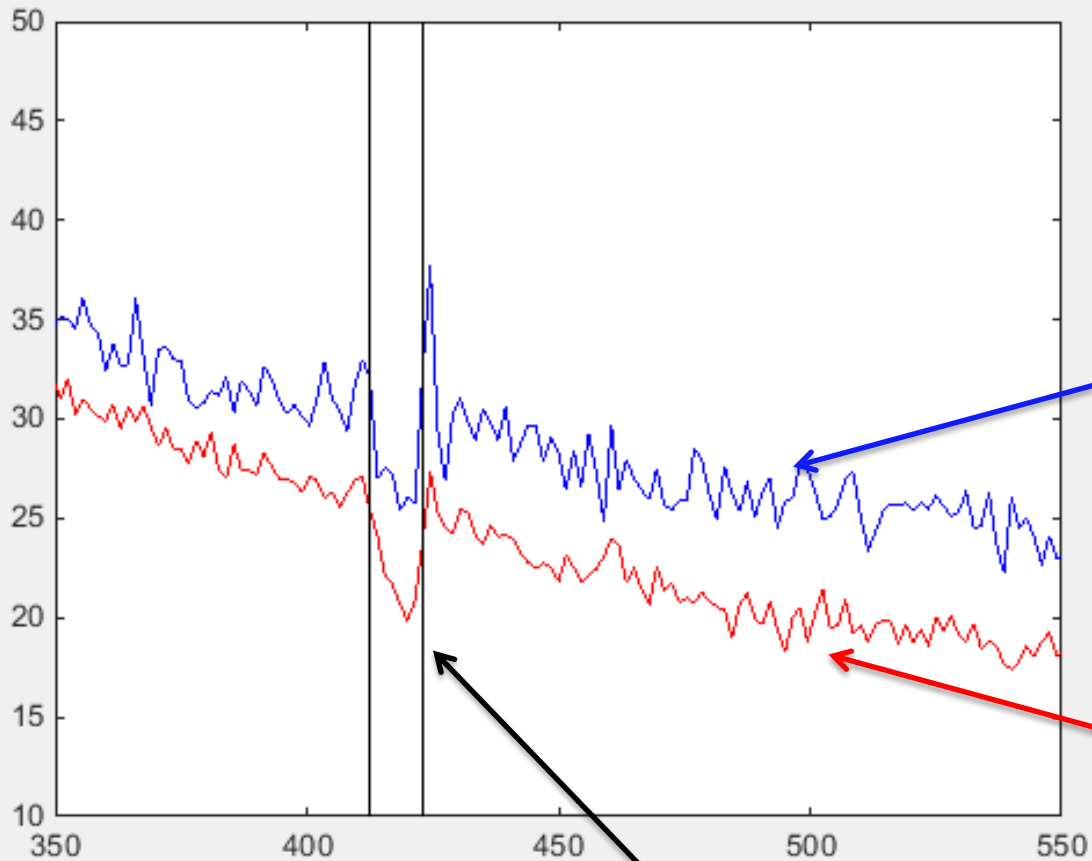
Laser power profile

Path-integrated concentration

Non-absorbing 'Off' data

Absorbing 'On' data

Laser Beam Through Sea-Can

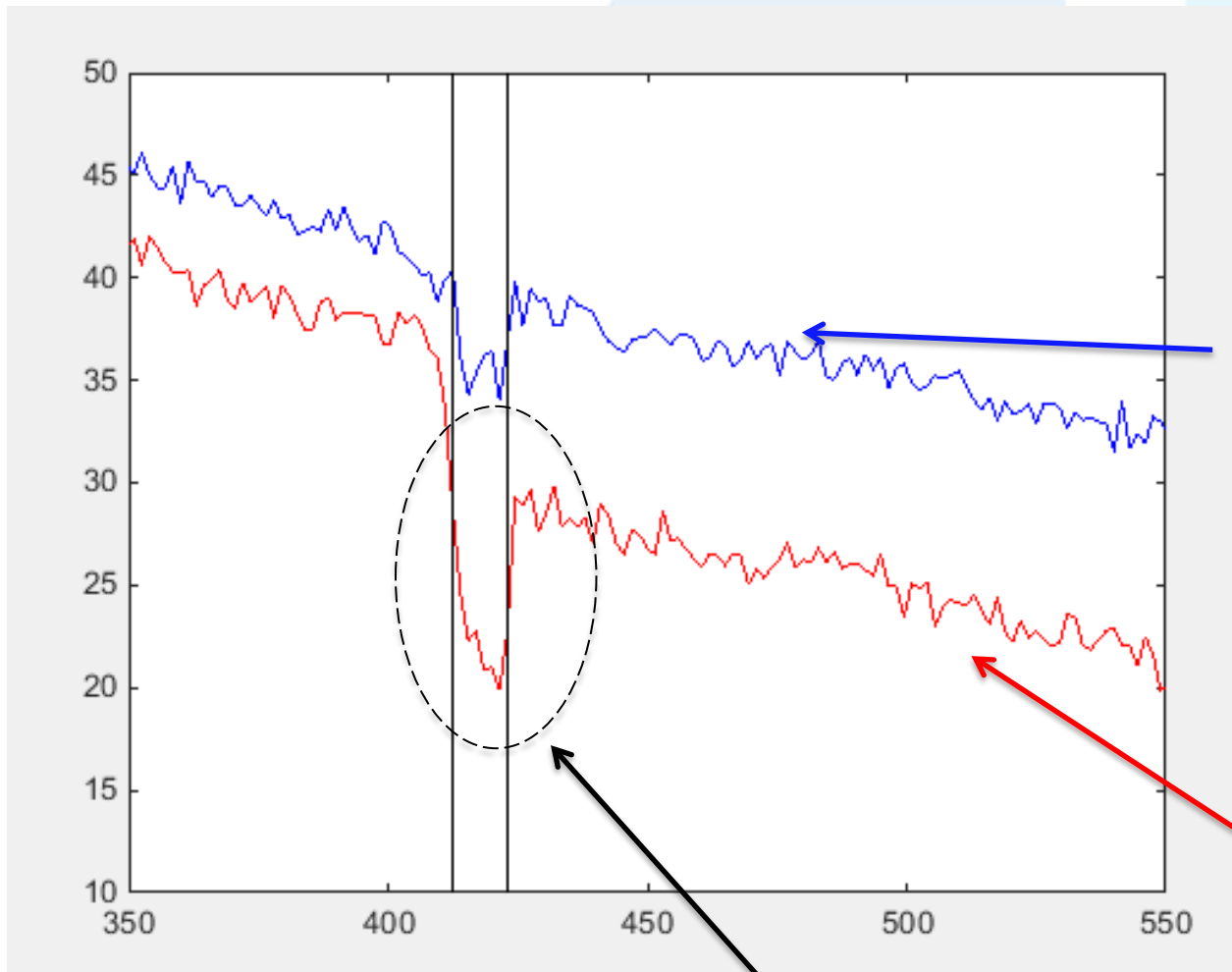


Non-absorbing 'Off' data

Absorbing 'On' data

Less scattering inside the Sea-Can

Laser Beam Through Sea-Can on Gas Release

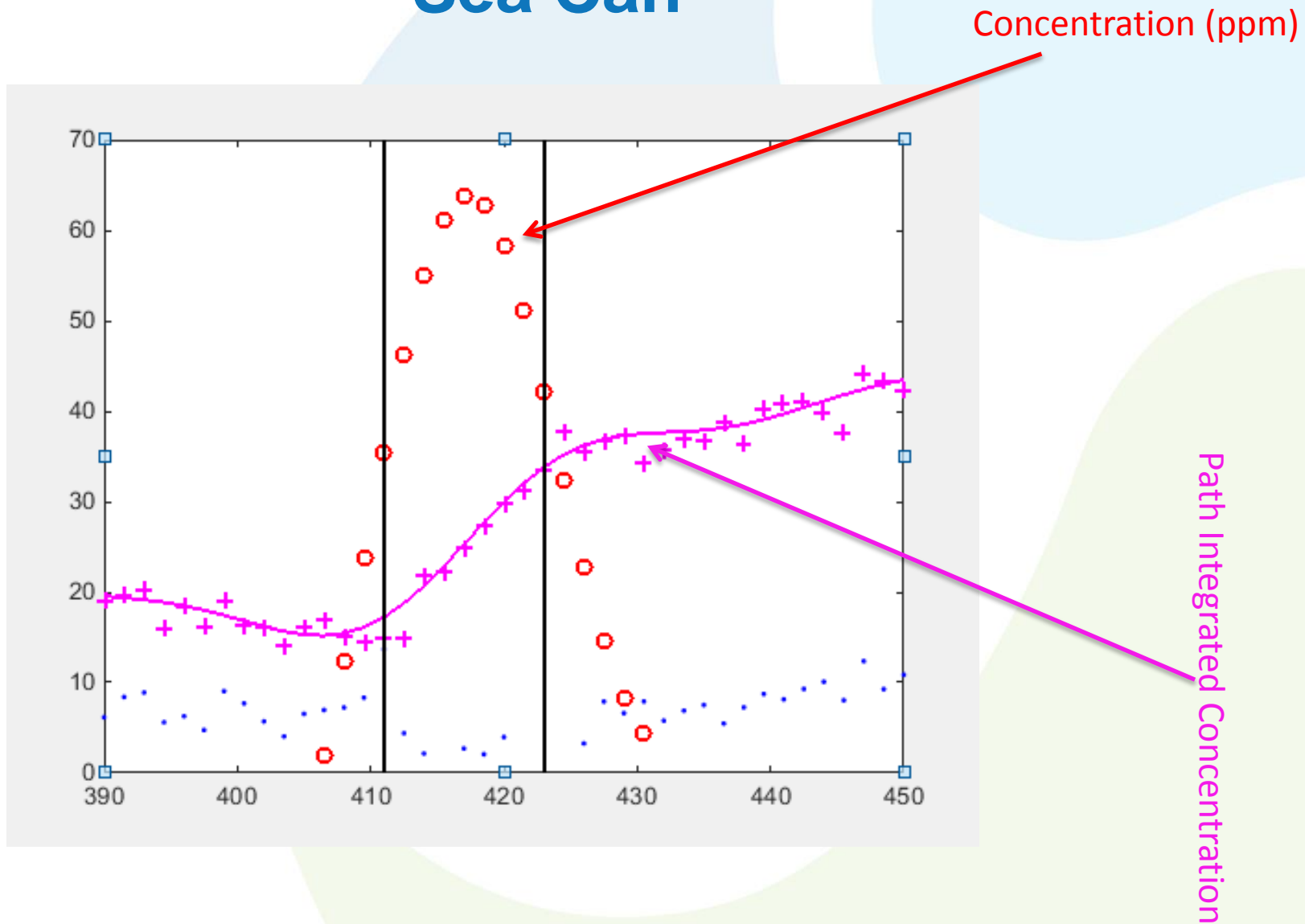


Non-absorbing 'Off' data

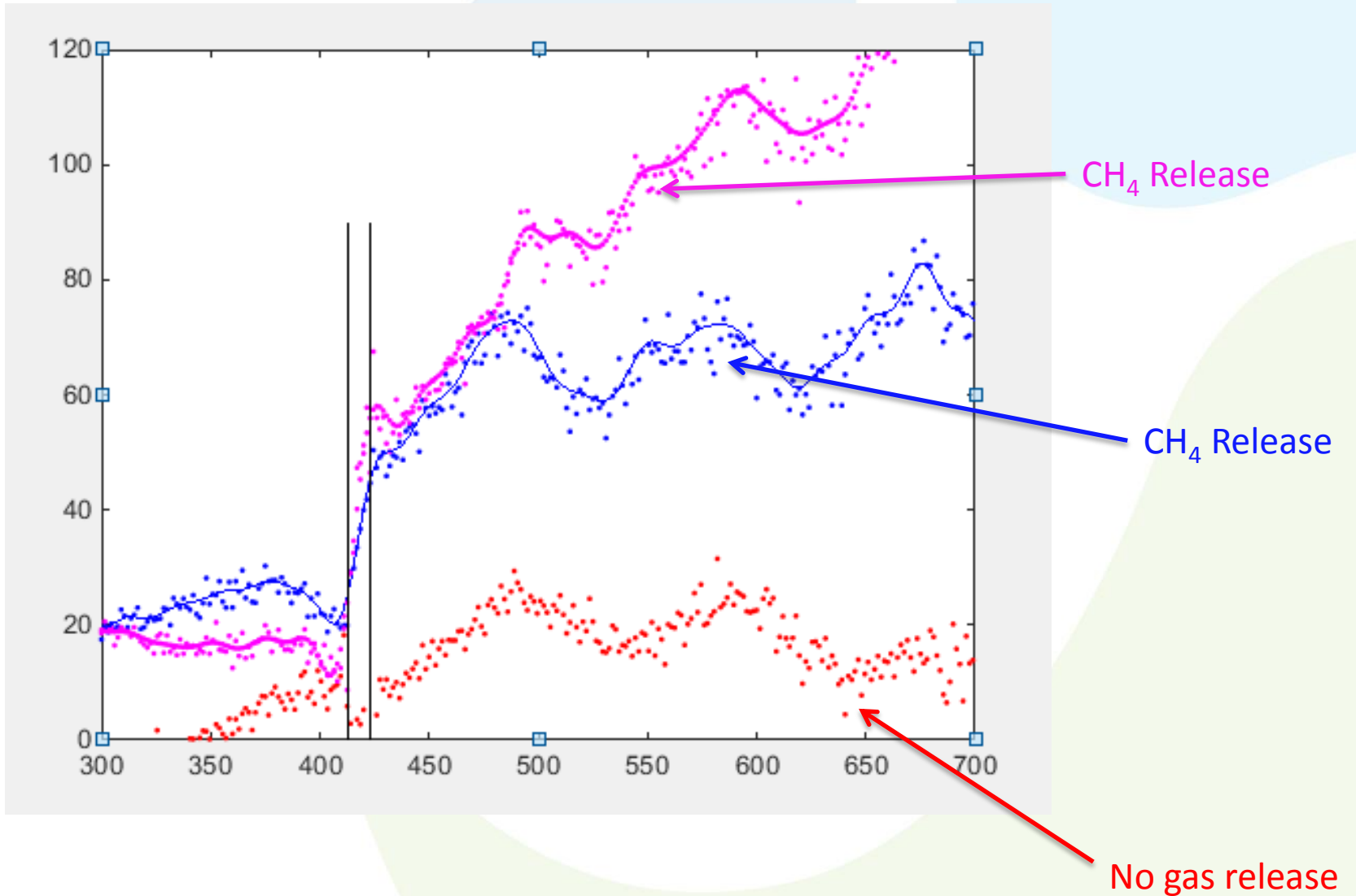
Absorbing 'On' data

Stronger reduction of the 'On' laser power

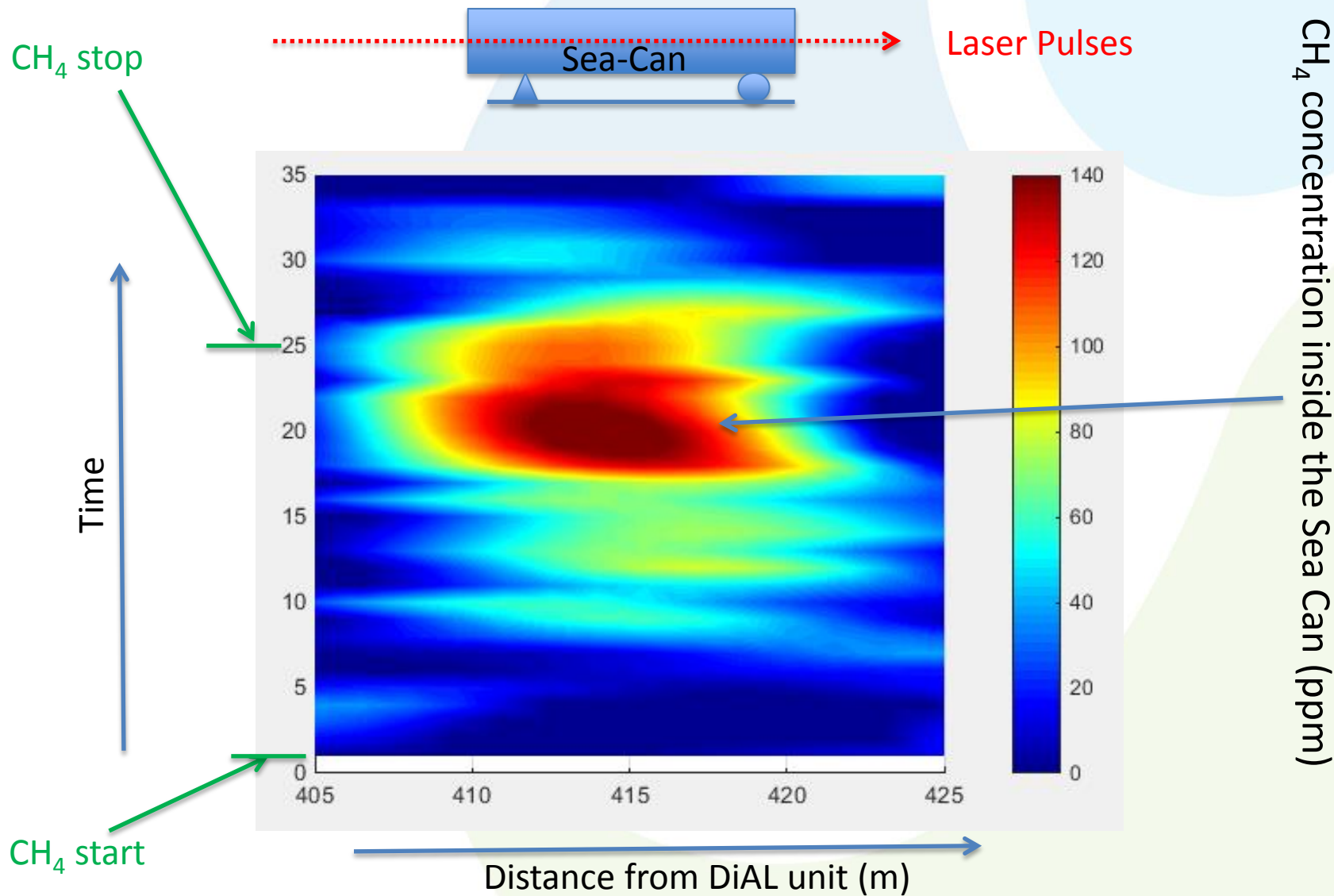
Concentration Profile of CH₄ inside the Sea Can



Path-Integrated CH₄ Concentration



Waterfall Plot of CH₄ Concentration under Controlled Release



Summary

- DiAL can be used as a powerful remote sensing tool for selected gas elements.
- Detection is achieved without a hard reflector.
- Detection of controlled release of CH₄ at a distance of 400m is demonstrated.
- Gas concentration is profiled along a length of 12 meter with a spatial resolution of 1.5 meter.
- Temporal variation of gas concentration is monitored and profiled.

Participants

Alberta Environmental Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting Agency (AEMERA)

Quamrul Huda, Zheng Yang, Long Fu, Bonnie Leung

Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of Alberta

Longdong Zhang, Zaher Hashisho

Space Dynamics Laboratory, Utah State University

Michael Wojcik, Blake Crowther

Alberta Innovates—Technology Futures

Allan Chambers, Mark Olson

Boreal Laser Inc.

John Tulip

Thanks!



aemera.org