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Real Time Gas Quantification Using Thermal Hyperspectral Imaging: Ground and Airborne Applications

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Gas detection by remote sensing

environmental, safety and health issues

in case of accidental gas leakage,

rapid flow estimation is necessary

Real time methodology

Quantification requires separation of ground and gas properties.

Classic optimisation algorithms are time consuming

IMGSPEC provides real time quantitative map

High spatial resolution (ex : HyTES, Hyper-Cam,..)

Multi-gas tool hyperspectral



1. Real time methodology : principle

Quantification principle lies on transmission computation. Concentration (ppm.m) is deducted from transmission



Rgas : Input radiance with gas

$$R_{gas} = \tau_{gas} \cdot \tau_{atm} \cdot R_{bkg} + \tau_{atm} \cdot (1 - \tau_{gas}) \cdot B(T_{gas}) + L_{atm}$$

• Rref : reference radiance without gas

$$R_{ref} = \tau_{atm} \cdot R_{bkg} + R_{atm}$$

• Transmission $\tau_{gas} = 1 + \frac{R_{gas} - R_{ref}}{\left(R_{ref} - R_{atm} - \tau_{atm} \cdot B(T_{gas})\right)}$



1. Real time methodology : reference reconstruction

- $T_{gas} = T_{atm}$
- R_{atm} and T_{atm}

are computed from water vapor content at ground level are deducted from ISAC(*) correction for airborne case

•**R**_{ref} Reference is reconstructed thanks to CSB method (*)



(*) References are included in the proceeding







Flow rate of the gas plume is computed by estimating the mass of the gas transported by the wind in one second

- Mass (for a 1m « slice ») is deducted from concentration map and massive density of gas
- Wind speed is measured with a meteorological station (or directly from images if frame rate is <= 1Hz)

$$f = m_{gas_1m} \times s_{wind}$$

g/s g/m m/s



This method is valid only is the wind direction is orthogonal to viewing direction

2. Ground results: validation in case of methane

Test campaigns with controlled flow rate on Lacq Platform (Fr) from 2015 to 2018. Collaboration with TOTAL company



Incertitude is mainly due to wind measurement unaccuracy

2. Ground results : Case of other gases

With the courtesy of J.P Gagnon from Telops



Integrated concentration (ppm.m)

chlorodifluoromethane (F22)



Integrated concentration (ppm.m)



Ethylene



Integrated concentration (ppm.m)



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3. Airborne results : Validation in the case of methane

Test campaigns with controlled flow rate on Lacq Platform (Fr) in 2018. Collaboration with TOTAL company

1g/s @ 600m





80g/s @ 1250m

200 g/s @ 900m



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Flow rate from the process

3. Airborne results : case of other gase



300 ppm.m

150 ppm.m

0 ppm.m

Evaporating Methanol flow rate estimation:

- Cross wind linear mass : 1.2 g/m
- Plume velocity : 1.5 m/s
- Flow rate : 1.8g/s
- Total mass : 18g
- Local concentration (centre of the plume) : 25 pmm





Evaporating Acetone flow rate estimation:

- Flow rate : 3.1g/s
- Total mass : 11g

pmm

- Local concentration (centre of the plume) : 65

Conclusion

- IMGSPEC is a fast quantitative algorithm estimating column path concentration from ground or airborne LWIR thermal hyperspectral data.
- This algorithm also provide plume propagation direction, linear mass in the cross wind direction (flow rate if wind is known), total mass and an estimation of the local concentration under Gaussian distribution hypothesis.
- An exhaustive validation in the case of methane corresponding to many experiments : hundreds test over three different campaigns (mean error around 50%).
- coupling IMGSPEC with instrument which can provide directly plume velocity (using a frame rate at least of 1hz) is a great advantage.



THANK YOU

