



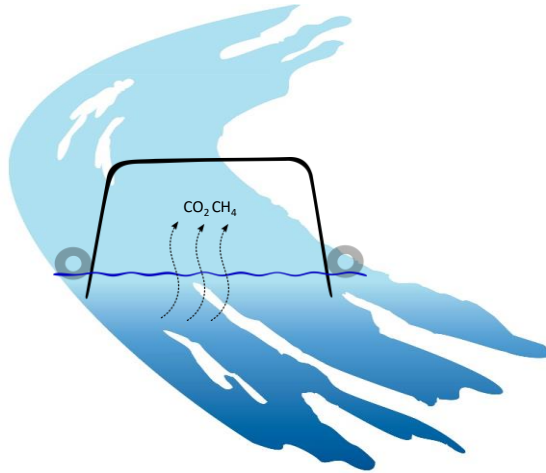
RiverRunner:

A low-cost sensor prototype for continuous dissolved GHG measurements

Martin Dalvai Ragnoli

[Martin.Dalvai-Ragnoli@uibk.ac.at](mailto:Martin.Dalvai-Ragnoli@uibk.ac.at)

## Freshwater ecosystems and the GHG emission problem

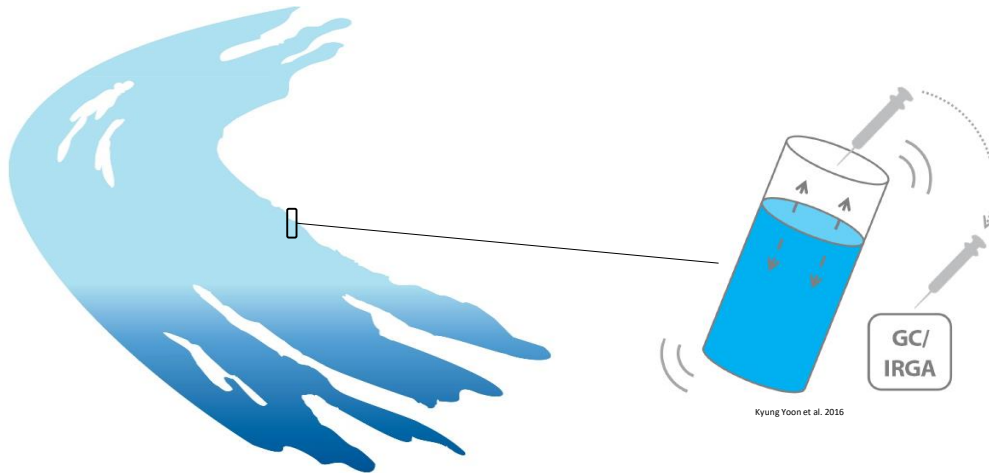


Freshwater ecosystems are a source of GHG ( $\text{CO}_2$  &  $\text{CH}_4$ )

Current methods rely on expensive equipment and/or include labor demanding procedures:

Emissions can be directly measured with floating chambers. But these are not feasible on turbulent rivers.

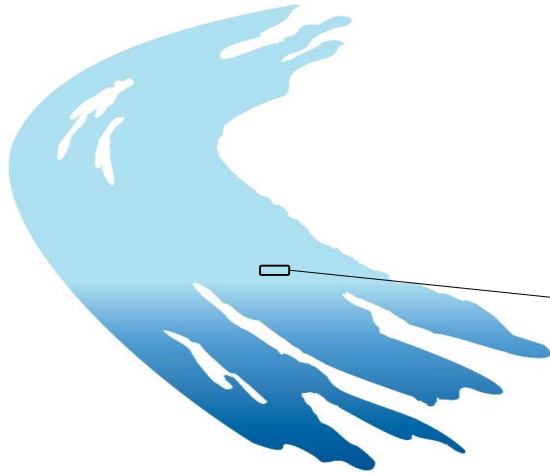
## Freshwater ecosystems and the GHG emission problem



Emissions can be computed from concentration.

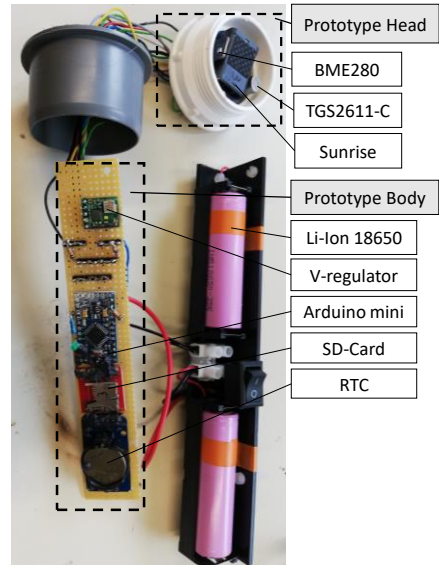
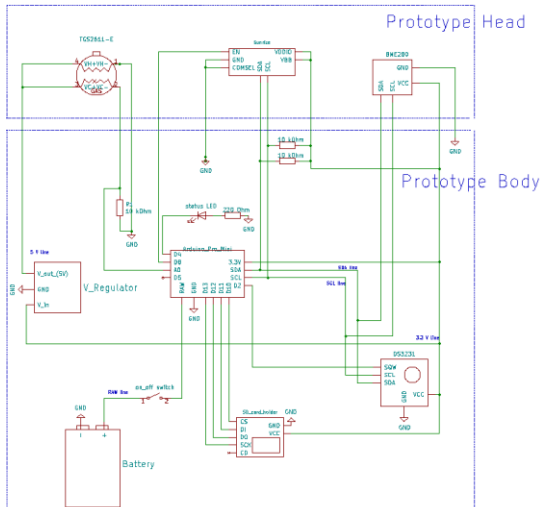
Dissolved gas concentration is measured via grab samples, which need to be equilibrated (with the head space technique) and further gas analysis

## Freshwater ecosystems and the GHG emission problem



My goal is to measure continuously in-situ dissolved GHG concentration with my sensor prototype.

## River Runner Prototype



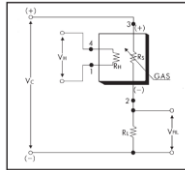
The Prototype consist of two parts: a sensor head and a sensor body. The latter houses all the electronics and the battery.

An Arduino mini is used as microprocessor, additionally I use a RTC and data is stored on SD card.

The Prototype is powered with two Li ion batteries connected in series

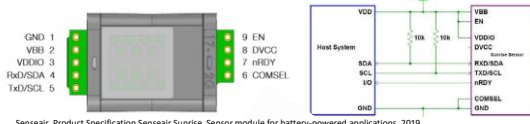
## River Runner: Prototype Head

CH<sub>4</sub>: TGS2611-C



Figaro Engineering Inc. Data Sheet: Technical Information for TGS2611 Methane Gas Sensor, 2017.

CO<sub>2</sub>: Senseair Sunrise



Senseair. Product Specification Senseair Sunrise. Sensor module for battery-powered applications, 2019.

T, p, relH: Bosch, BME280



[https://www.info4blog.it/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/617K2VRyxtL\\_AC\\_SL1001.jpg](https://www.info4blog.it/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/617K2VRyxtL_AC_SL1001.jpg)



The prototype Head houses the gas sensors:

To measure CH<sub>4</sub>:

Low cost semiconductor sensor. Resistance of the sensor changes in presence of oxidizing compounds and can be indirectly measured by change in voltage applied across the sensor.

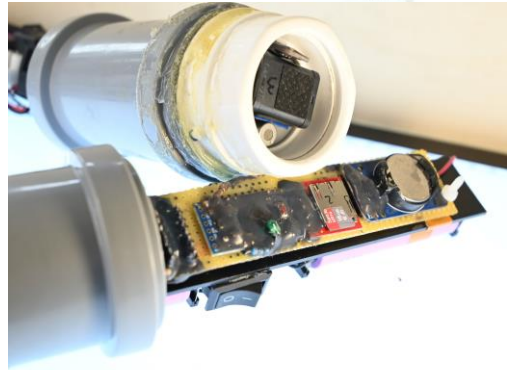
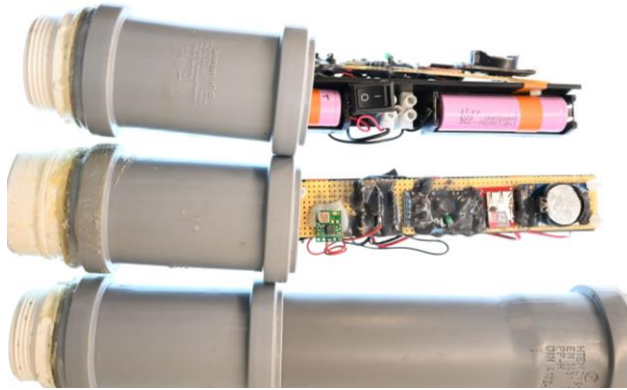
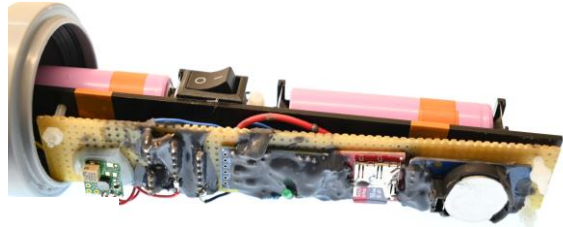
To measure CO<sub>2</sub>: miniature NDIR type Sensor.

BME280 measures p, relative humidity and temperature.

The Prototype Head is further covered by hydrophobic but gas permeable membrane, which allows equilibrium with the water phase on the outside of the membrane and the gaseous phase inside the sensor head. Thereby gas concentration in the sensor head can be measured and equilibrium concentration in the water phase computed.

## River Runner Prototype

total costs < 250 €



The Prototype Body is completely waterproof inside PP based tubing.

Electronics covered with PU resin to protect them from corrosion.

Total cost less than 250 €.

## CH<sub>4</sub> Sensor

- Calibration setup to resemble real measurement condition
- 2-step Calibration:



As already mentioned the methane sensor reacts in presence of oxidizing compounds like CH<sub>4</sub> but also H<sub>2</sub> or C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>.

In freshwater environments we assume there is only CH<sub>4</sub> present.

But sensor resistance also changes with T and humidity and therefore needs to be calibrated to compensate these effects.

Calibration setup is designed to resemble real measurement conditions: The Sensors are placed inside a sealed box, which contains water.

The box is placed inside a climatic chamber to allow T control. As temperature and humidity covary near moist surfaces alteration of T results in variation of absolute humidity.

The gaseous phase is continuously circulated between the sensor head space and a portable gas analyzer used as reference instrument.

Calibration consists of two steps.

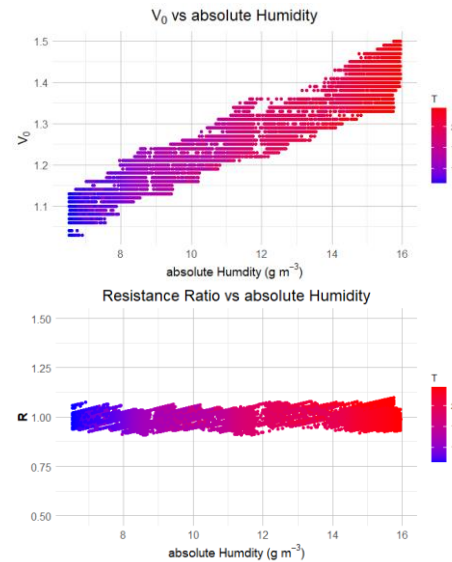


CH<sub>4</sub> Sensor

- Calibration setup to resemble real measurement conditions
- 2-step Calibration:

1<sup>st</sup> Step:

- $V_0 \sim f(T, absH)$
- $R \sim f(V_0, V_{out})$



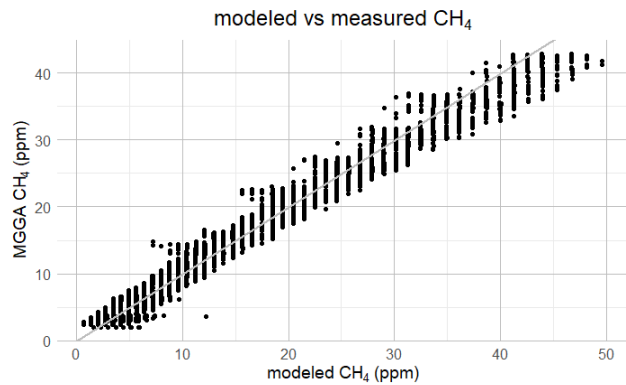
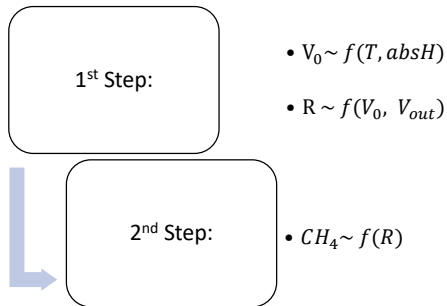
First step: Sensor reference output voltage (V<sub>0</sub>) at background atmospheric CH<sub>4</sub> levels is modelled. V<sub>0</sub> is dependent from T and humidity

Further resistance ratio (R) is computed as ratio of sensor signal and reference output voltage at given T and humidity.

R is not independent of environmental factors anymore.

## CH<sub>4</sub> Sensor

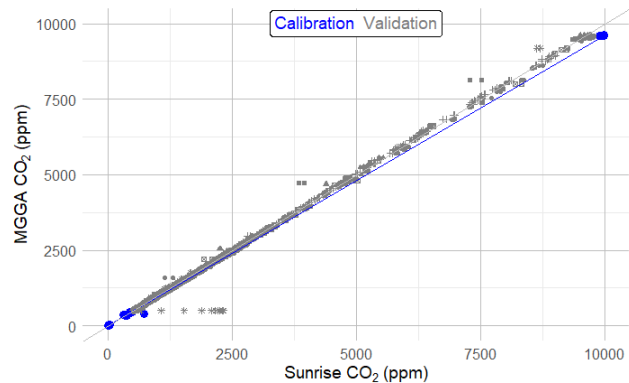
- Calibration setup to resemble real measurement conditions
- 2-step Calibration:



Second step: stepwise introduction of methane. Mole fraction of CH<sub>4</sub> is modelled based on R

## CO<sub>2</sub> Sensor

- Disable automatic baseline correction
- Calibration: Standard gas with 0, 350, 10000 ppm CO<sub>2</sub>
- Validation: During CH<sub>4</sub> Calibration
- Accuracy  $\pm 65$  ppm



Sunrise Sensor communicates via I2C communication with the Arduino.

Disable ABC (automatic baseline correction) which is an integrated function to correct baseline drift to 400 ppm (atmospheric concentration).

Calibration with standard gas (0, 350 and 10000 ppm) and a reference instrument in parallel.

Validation during of Sunrise calibration during CH<sub>4</sub> calibration.

## Outlook

- Validation CH<sub>4</sub>
- In- situ measurements
- Battery lifetime



What still needs to be done is the validation of the methane sensor.

In situ measurements directly in the field with a reference instrument operating in parallel.

Prolonging the battery lifetime from the current 24h in order to measure really continuously.



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