

An Overview of Signal Processing Issues in Chemical Sensing

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Outline

- 1 Motivation
- 2 Chemical data
- 3 Signal Processing Issues
- 4 The Special Session
- 5 Conclusions

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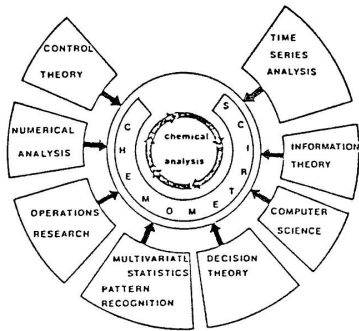
Many things in common with Signal Processing!

SP in Analytical Chemistry (cont.)

- Many problems in analytical chemistry can be addressed using SP methods
- Conversely, methods developed in analytical chemistry are now being studied in SP

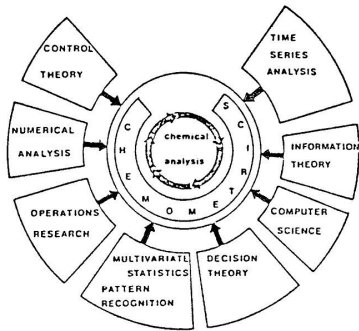
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- From www.udel.edu/chemo/Links/chemo_def.htm
- Adapted from B. G. M. Vandeginste, *Analytica Chimica Acta*, 150 (1983) 199-206.

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 - Principal Component Analysis (PCA)
 - Multi-way decomposition (PARAFAC/CANDECOMP)
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Common methods in Chemometrics

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 - Non-negative matrix/tensor factorization
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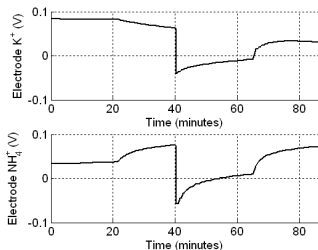
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 - Known in chemometrics as “Self Modeling Curve Resolution”
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- Savitsky-Golay filter
 - Smoothing filter
 - One of most cited work in analytical chemistry
 - Recently discussed in a IEEE SP Magazine paper
(Schafer, 2011)

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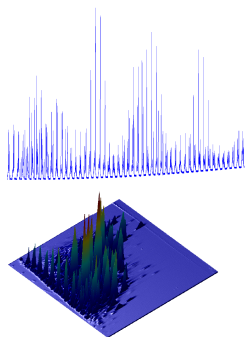
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Chemical data

- Not too different than what we are used to in SP
- Non-negative, sparse, smooth, multidimensional, etc
- Problem: often only a few samples are available



(a) Sensor array.



(b) Gas chromatogram.

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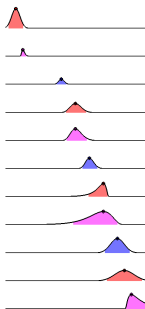
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Background estimation and filtering

- What does the analytical chemist want?

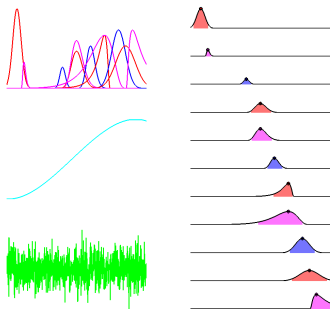
Background estimation and filtering

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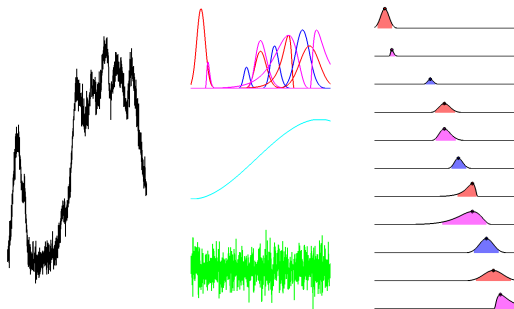
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Background estimation and filtering

- What does the analytical chemist want?
 - areas & locations \Leftrightarrow (quantities) of (chemical species)
 - \pm additive mixture: different peaks, background, noise
 - to be dealt with few parameters (one at most)



- Automated background and filtering still required

- Acquisition

- Reduction in acquisition time is fundamental in some analysis
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■ Compression

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- Infrared spectroscopy (IR), mass spectroscopy (MS), nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy (NMR)
- Wavelets have been used to fulfill this task.

Acquisition and Compression Problems

■ Acquisition

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■ Compressive sensing

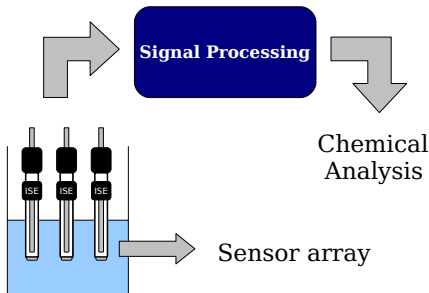
- Acquisition and compression are conducted at the same time
- Example of application: NMR spectroscopy (Holland et al., 2011)

Sensor array processing

- Classical approach: development of sensors with high selectivity

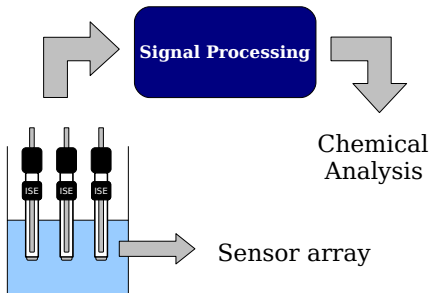
Sensor array processing

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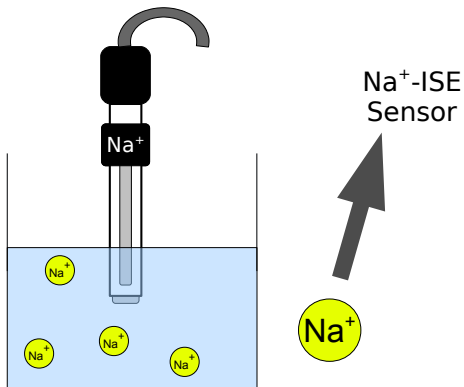
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- Flexibility
- Adaptability
- Robustness
- Low cost
- Multi-component analysis

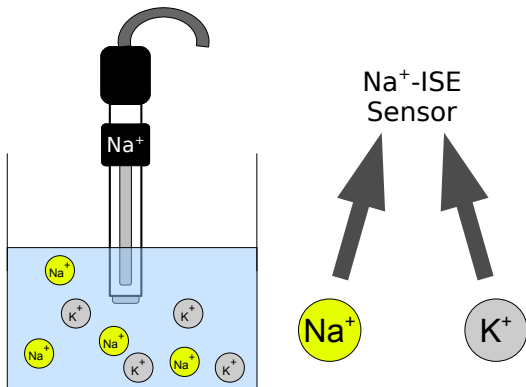
Selectivity issues

- Example: ion-selective electrodes.
- Major inconvenient of an ISE is the lack of selectivity.



Selectivity issues

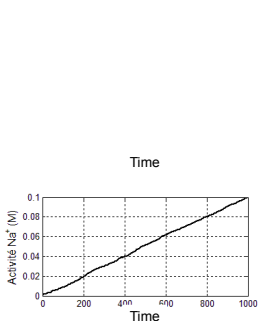
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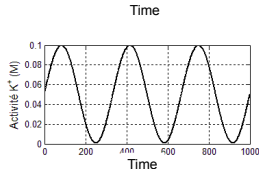
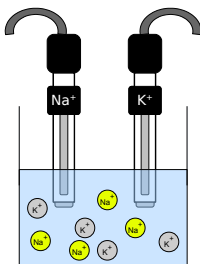
- **There is an interference issue here!**

Sensor array based on blind source separation

- **Sources:** temporal evolution of the ionic activities



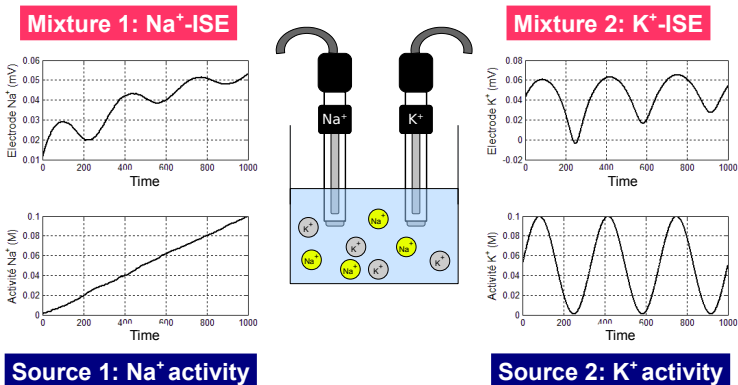
Source 1: Na^+ activity



Source 2: K^+ activity

Sensor array based on blind source separation

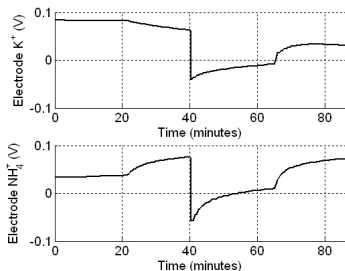
- **Sources:** temporal evolution of the ionic activities
- **Mixtures:** sensors response



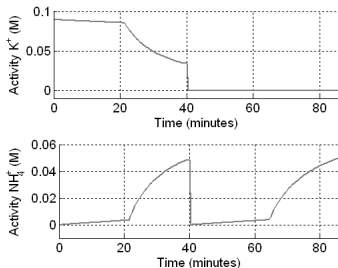
- **The goal is to estimate the ionic activities by only using the mixed signals.**

Example with actual data

- Separation of K^+ and NH_4^+ activities
- Difficulties: Nonlinear mixing model and dependent sources (Duarte et al., 2009)



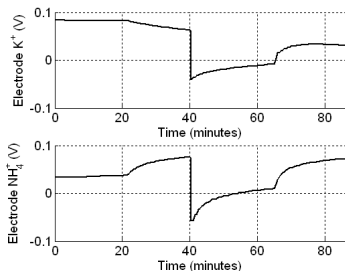
(a) ISE array response.



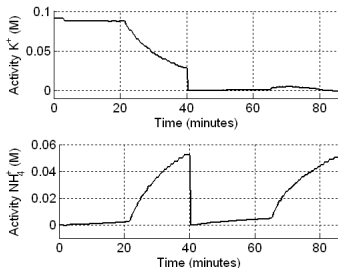
(b) Actual sources.

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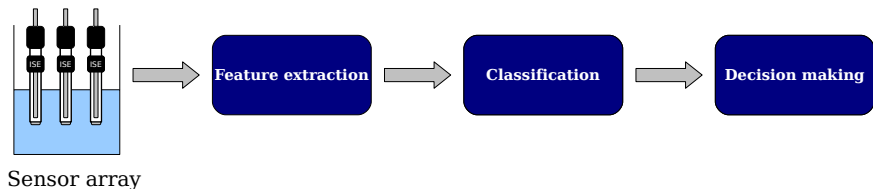
(a) ISE array response.



(b) Retrieved sources.

Machine learning: Electronic noses and tongues

- Automatic odor and taste pattern recognition by exploiting diversity
- Some applications:
 - Food and beverage analysis
 - Environmental monitoring
 - Disease diagnosis



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An overview on the Special Session

- Different applications and methods are addressed.
- 1 *Primal-dual interior point optimization for a regularized reconstruction of NMR relaxation time distributions*
 - E. Chouzenoux, S. Moussaoui, J. Idier, F. Mariette
 - **Non-negativity, NMR spectroscopy, optimization.**
- 2 *Sparse modal estimation of 2-D NMR signals*
 - Souleymen Sahnoun, El-Hadi Djermoune, David Brie
 - **Non-negativity, sparsity, NMR spectroscopy.**
- 3 *Active analysis of chemical mixtures with multi-modal sparse non-negative least squares*
 - Jin Huang, Ricardo Gutierrez-Osuna
 - **Non-negativity, sparsity, Infra-red sensors.**
- 4 *Recursive least squares algorithm dedicated to early recognition of explosive compounds thanks to multi-technology sensors*
 - Aurélien Mayoue, Aurélie Martin, Guillaume Lebrun, Anthony Larue
 - **Classification, RLS algorithm, Multidimensional analysis, E-nose.**

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Conclusions

- Analytical chemistry is an interesting field of application for signal processing methods
- Possible interaction between the two domains is very wide
- Insights from chemists are very important
- The main goal of this special session is to draw the signal processing community attention to these new possibilities

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Bro, R. (1997).

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