

USING CONTINUOUS MONITORING WITH INTELLIGENT ANALYTICS TO ADDRESS FUGITIVE EMISSIONS

DENNIS PRINCE AND MICHELLE LIU, AIRDAR INC.



Dennis Prince, Airdar



THIS PRESENTATION WILL

- Present the current challenges with measuring fugitive emissions
- Present an innovative technology for measuring fugitive emissions
 - Demonstrate its capabilities through 2 case studies

CHALLENGES

Nature of emissions	What is needed
Can occur in unsuspected locations	Large spatial coverage
Emission rates vary over time	Continuous monitoring
Confirmation bias	Undirected (unbiased) monitoring

Periodic monitoring approaches frequently miss fugitive emissions.

AIRDAR: AIR DETECTION AND RANGING

2022



Dennis Prince, Airdar

SPONSORED BY:

 **Bray**


EMERSON

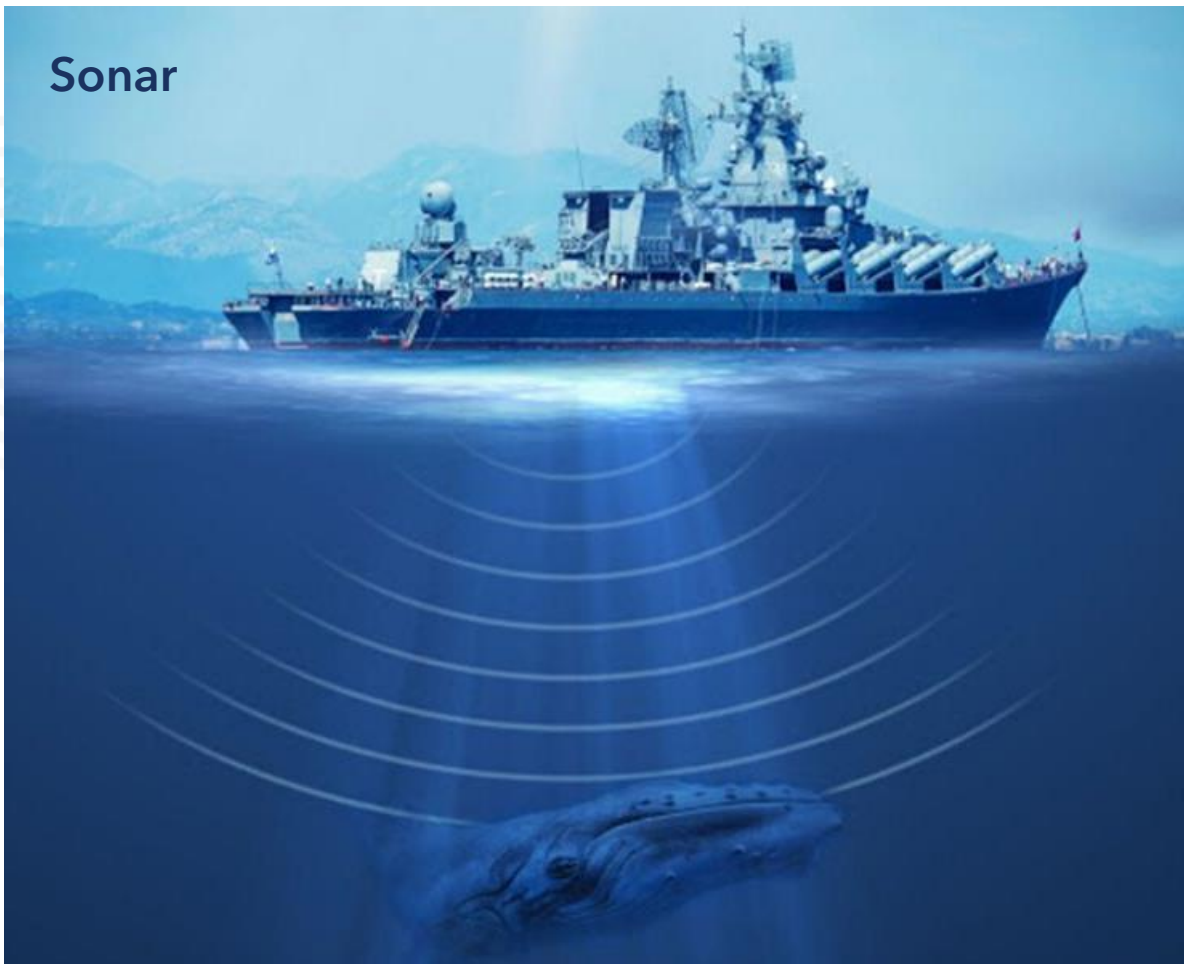
MRC Global

 **TEADIT**
Sealing for a Safer and Greener Tomorrow

ZWICK
ARMATUREN GMBH

AIRDAR: AIR DETECTION AND RANGING

Sonar



Radar



HOW IT WORKS

The nose: standard detectors

Concentrations continuously measured

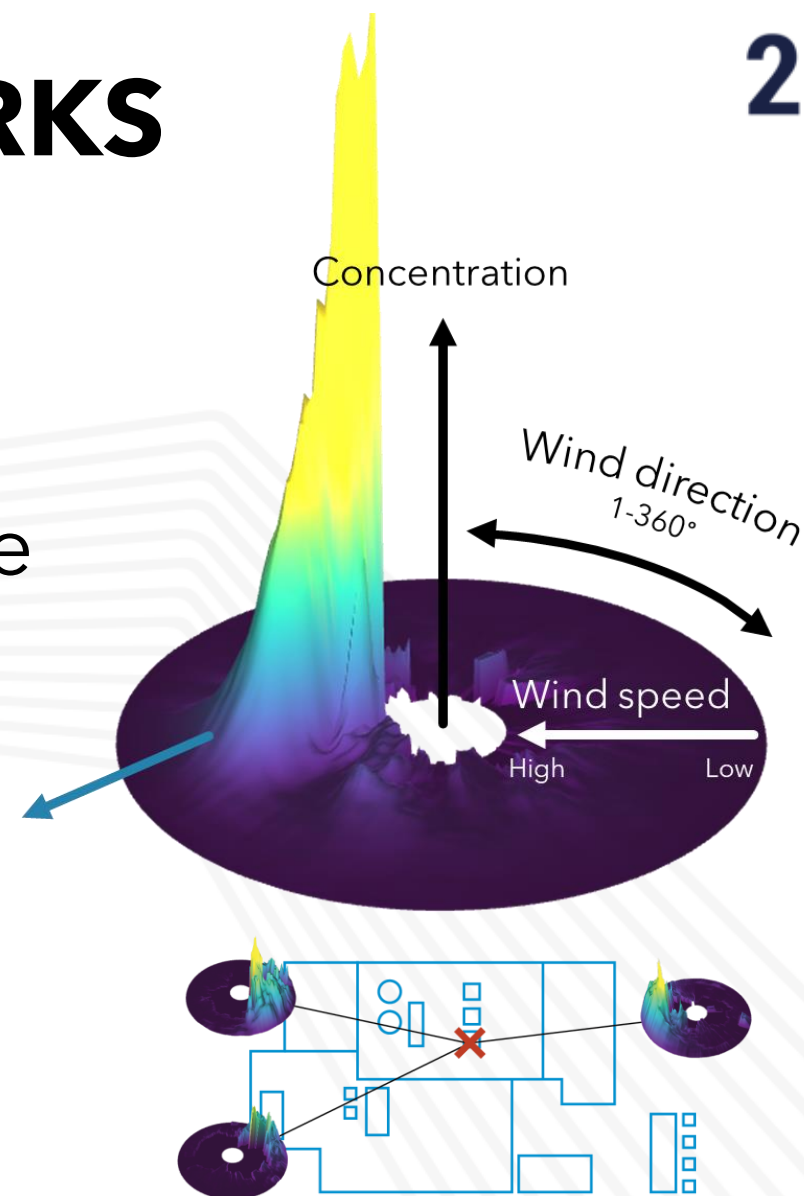
The brain: data analytics

Tracks plumes back to their sources and quantify emissions



HOW IT WORKS

1. Visualizes a plume in data
2. Finds the direction to the source
3. Triangulates from multiple sampling points
4. Quantifies emissions once distance to source is known



HOW IT WORKS

2022

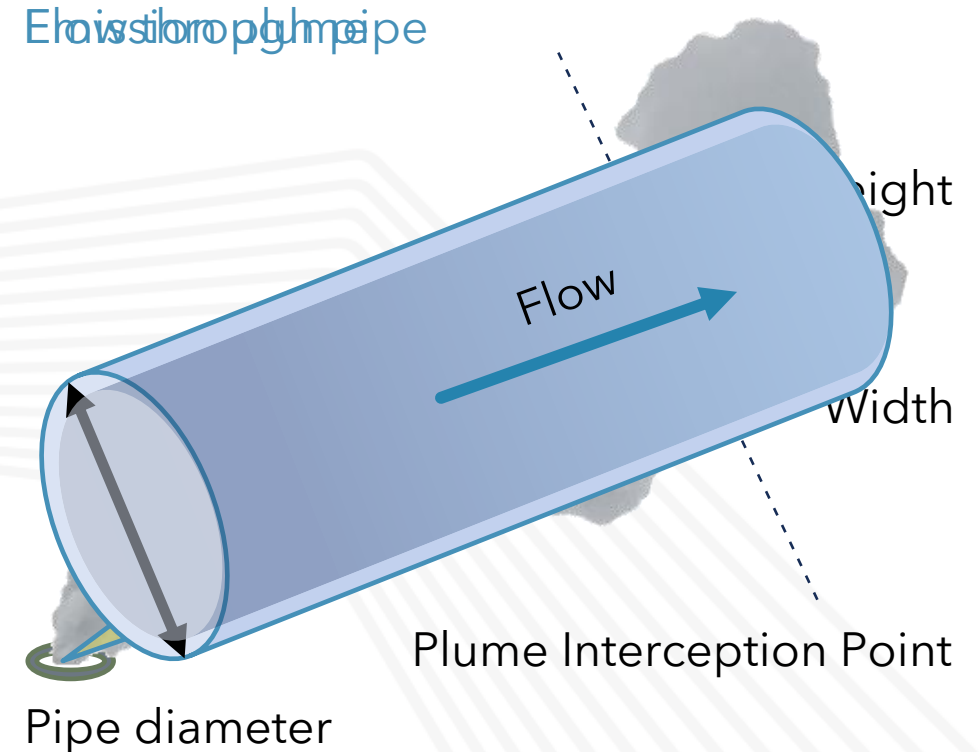
1. Find cross-sectional area

2. Determine flux

Concentration x Fluid Velocity = Flux

3. Get flow rate

Area x Flux = Flow (Emission) Rate



More details can be found in U.S. Patent 8,510,059

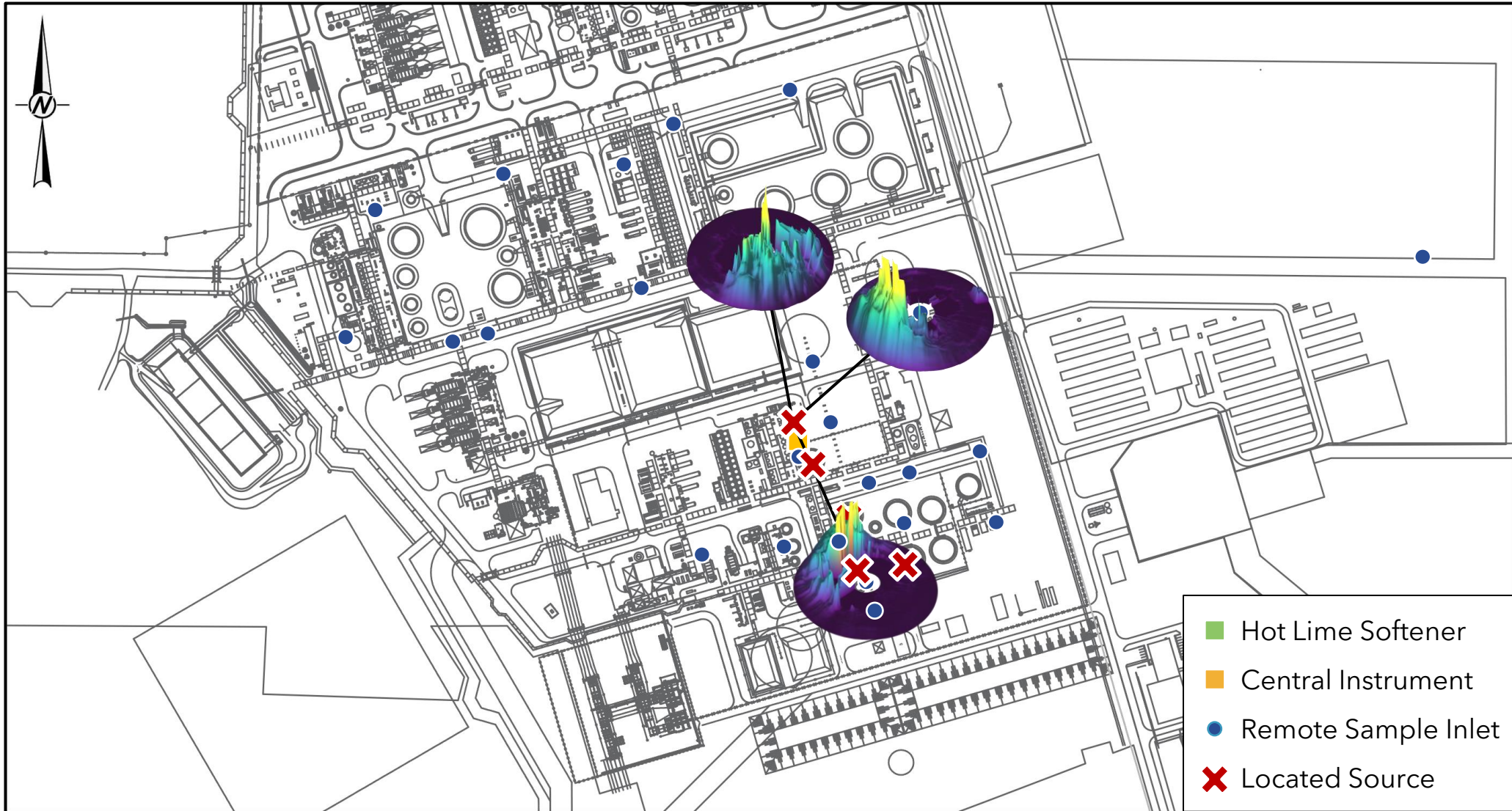
ADVANTAGES

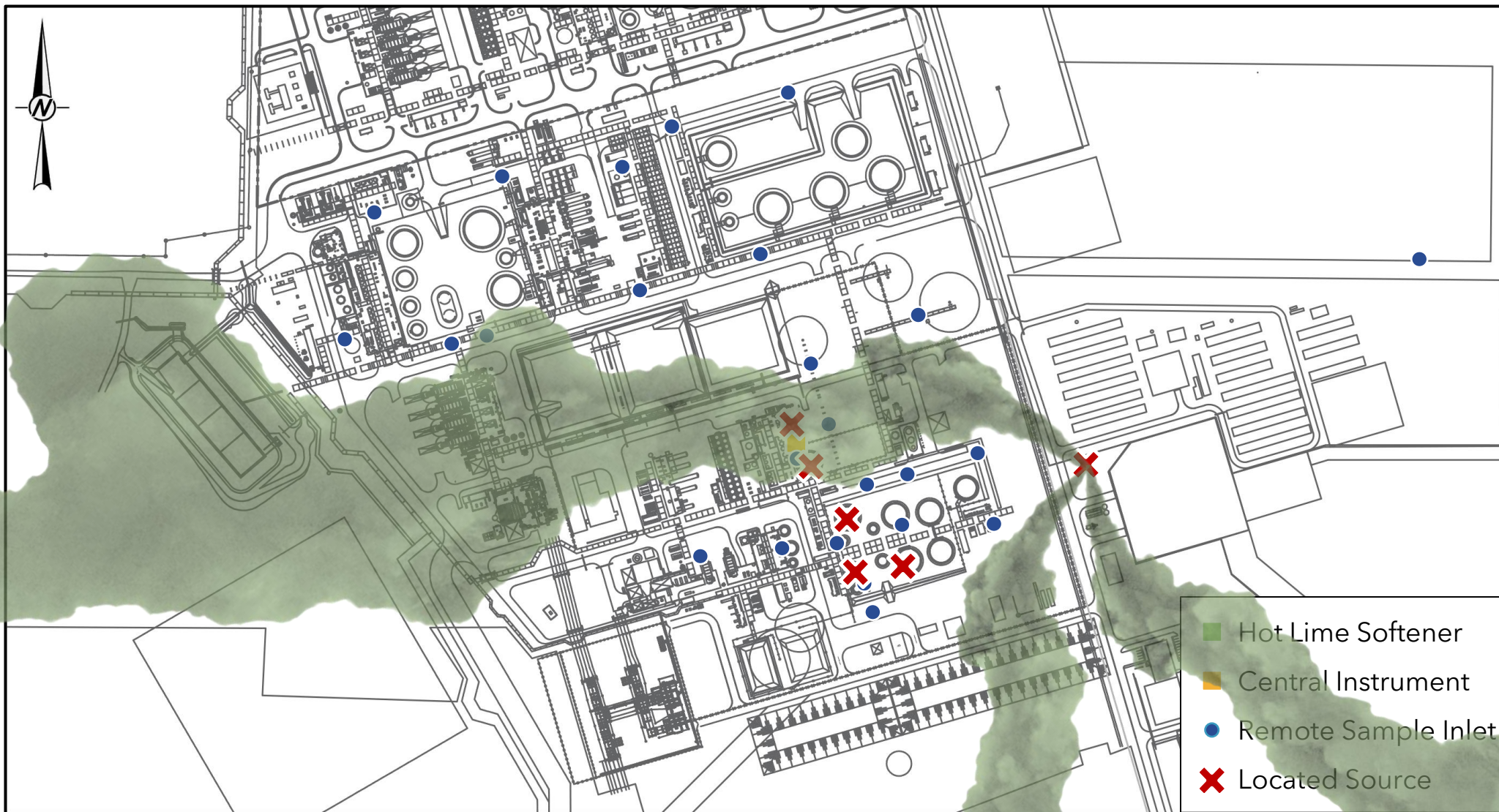
- Continuous monitoring of all emission sources
- Unattended operations
- Used for any compound
- On-site and off-site coverage
- Enables cost savings

CASE STUDY 1: SAGD FACILITY

- Facility was experiencing high levels of H₂S
- Known emission sources present
 - Hot Lime Softener (HLS), tanks
 - Relative importance unknown
 - Costly to contain
- Implemented continuous monitoring of H₂S and methane (THC)



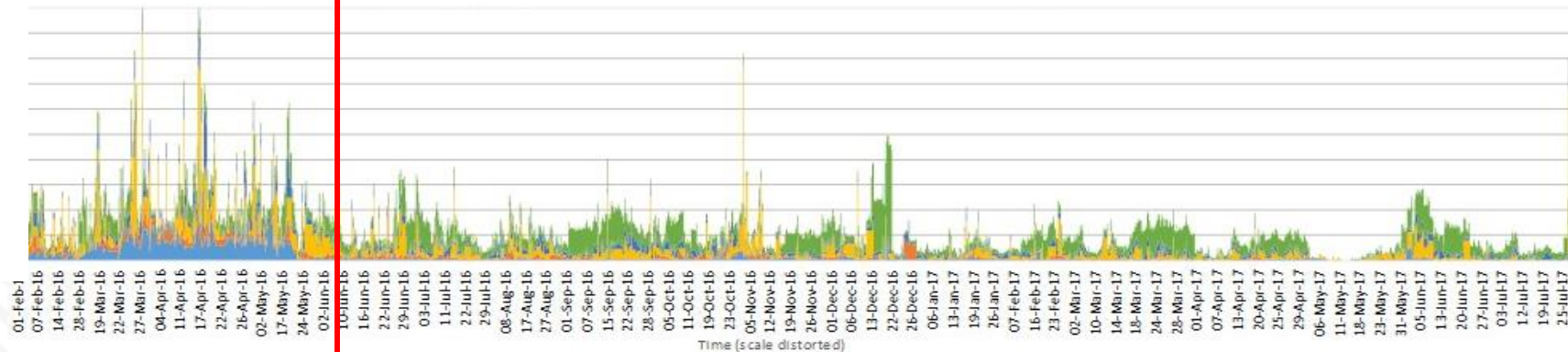




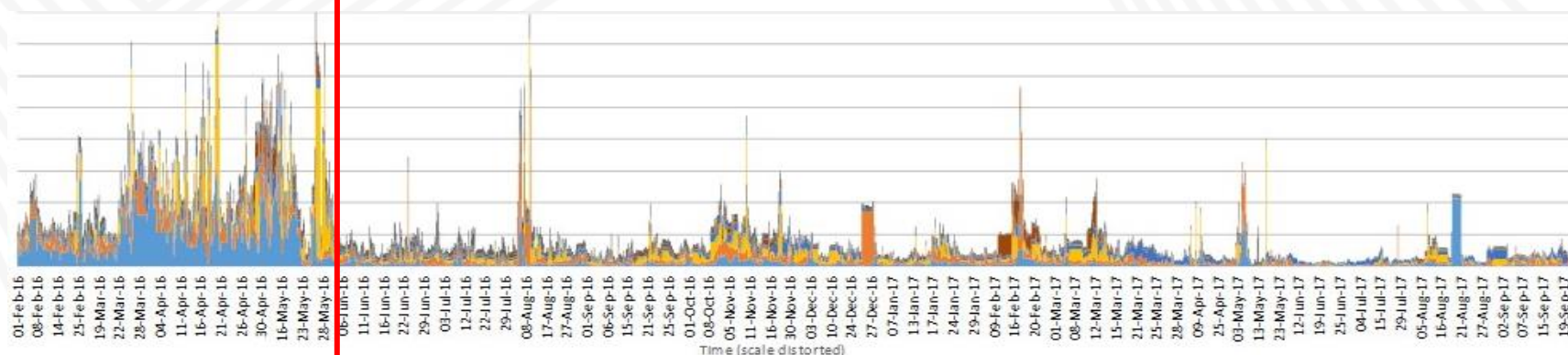
SITE INTERVENTION

Dramatic emission reductions

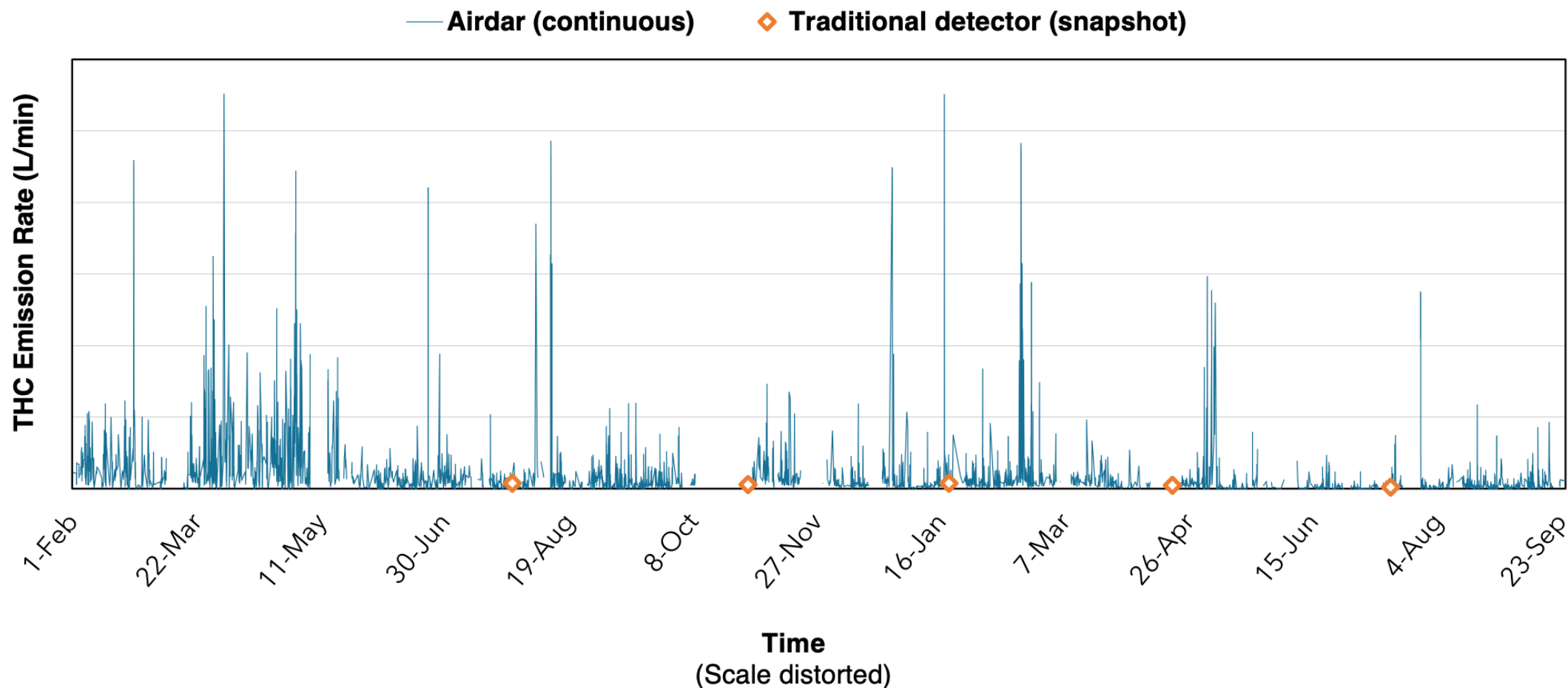
H₂S Emission Rate



THC Emission Rate

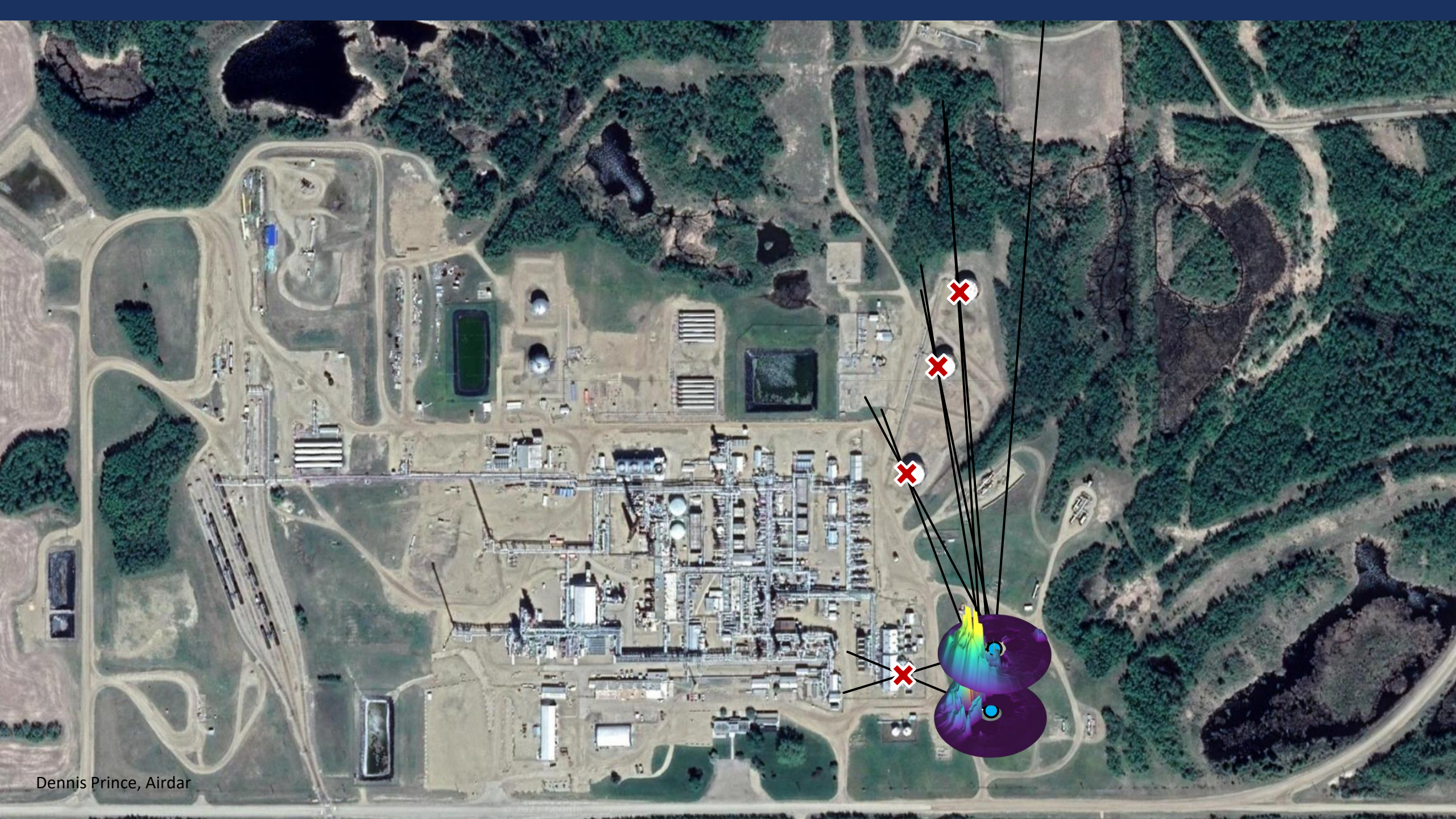


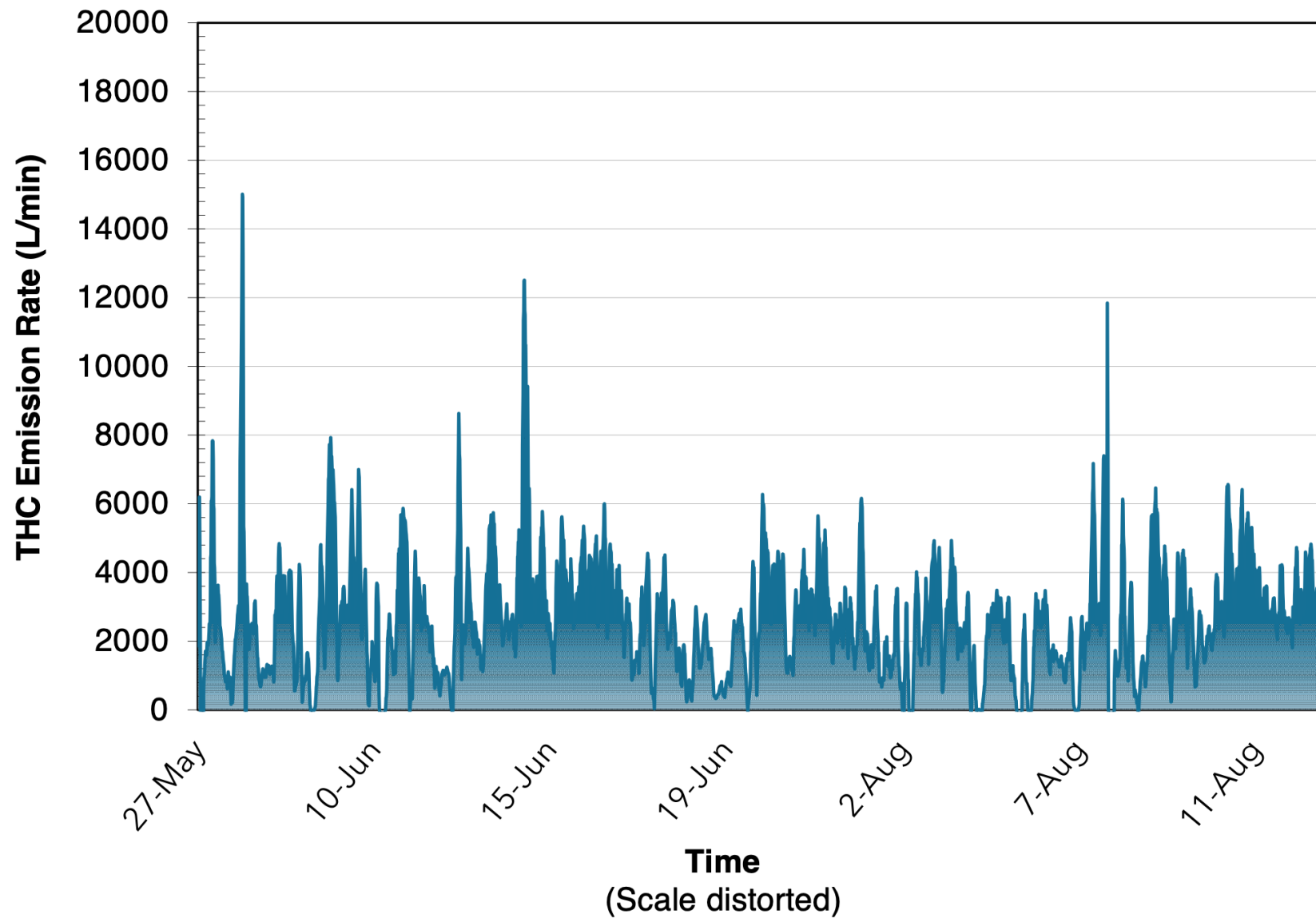
CONTINUOUS MONITORING

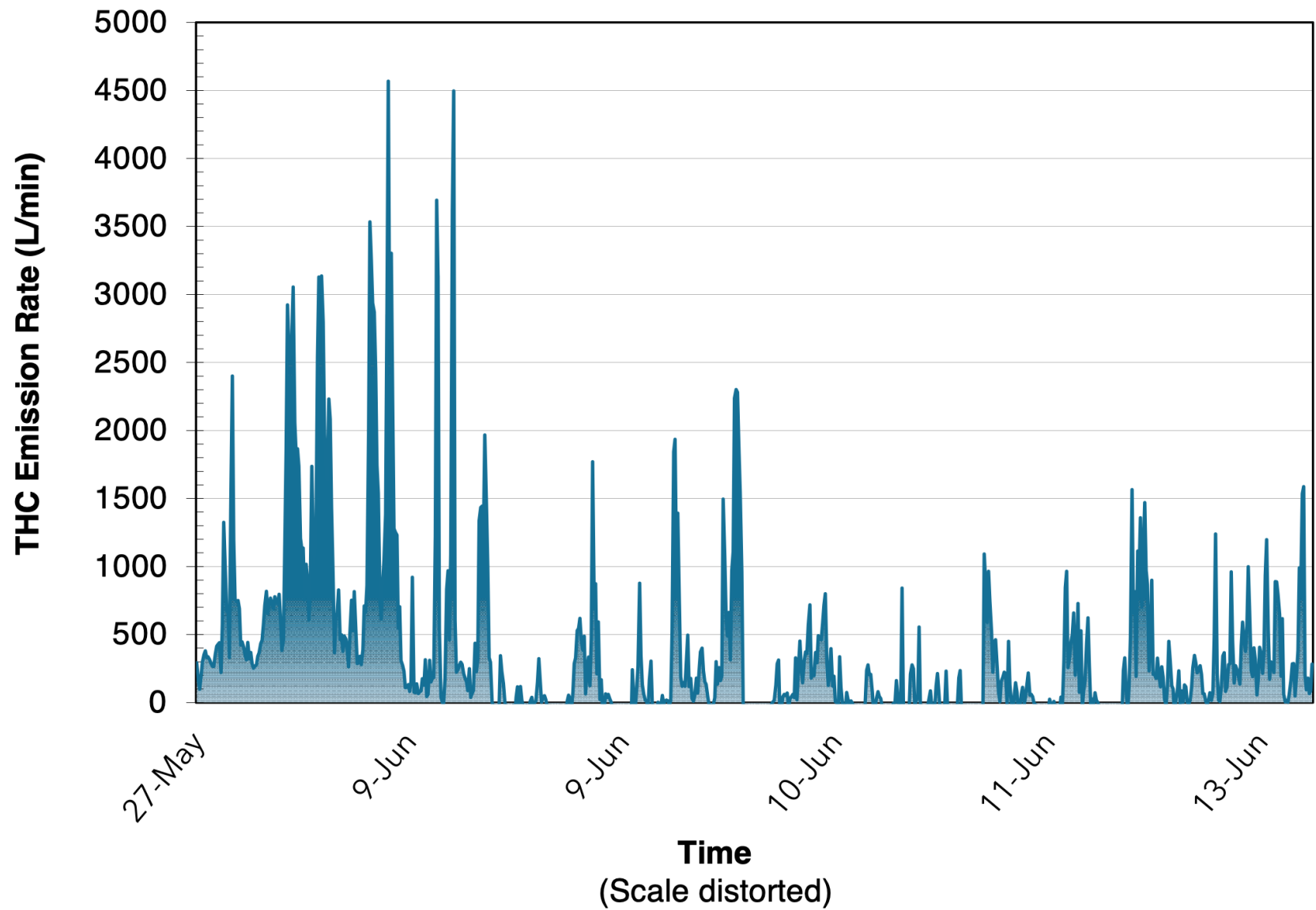


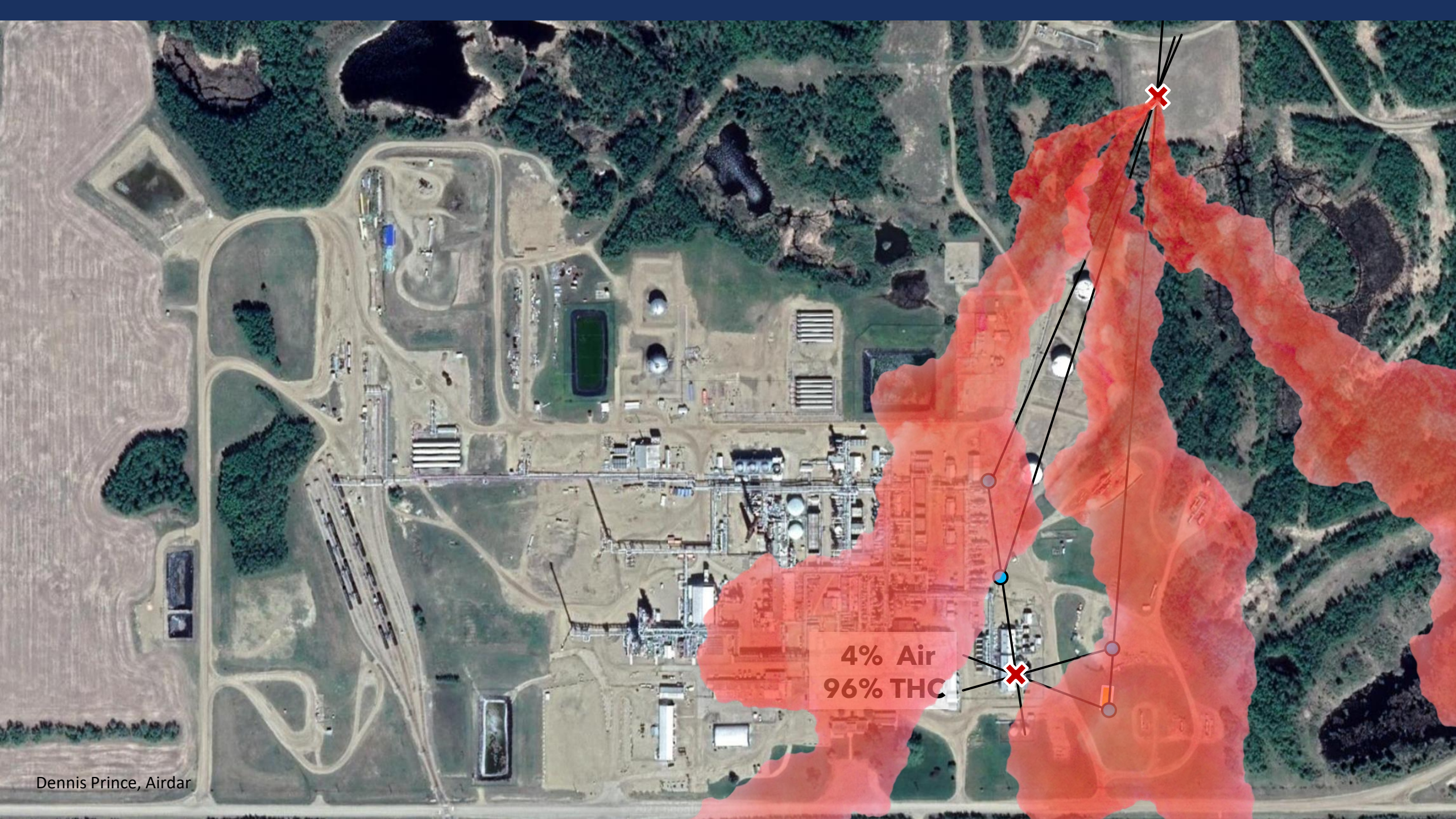
CASE STUDY 2: MIDSTREAM

- Keyera Energy had the opportunity to test Airdar in its first field trial
- A DIAL system had previously indicated an emission source near a compressor building
 - Exact location was not known









4% Air
96% THC



Offsite rogue source located

76 L/min THC

Tank emissions **reduced 50%**

993 L/min THC

Onsite rogue source located
worth **\$520,000/yr**
31 KT/yr CO₂E GHG equivalent

3967 L/min THC

NEAR REAL-TIME UPDATES

2022



SUMMARY

- Continuous monitoring overcomes many challenges with measuring emissions
- Emissions can be directly measured, which was impossible in the past
- Concentration measurements can be used to locate and quantify emission sources

QUESTIONS?

Dennis Prince, M.Sc., P.Eng.

✉ dennis.prince@airdar.com

[in](https://www.linkedin.com/in/dennis-prince) [linkedin.com/in/dennis-prince](https://www.linkedin.com/in/dennis-prince)

Thank you for listening

