

# A data-driven algorithm to optimize the placement of continuous monitoring sensors on oil and gas sites

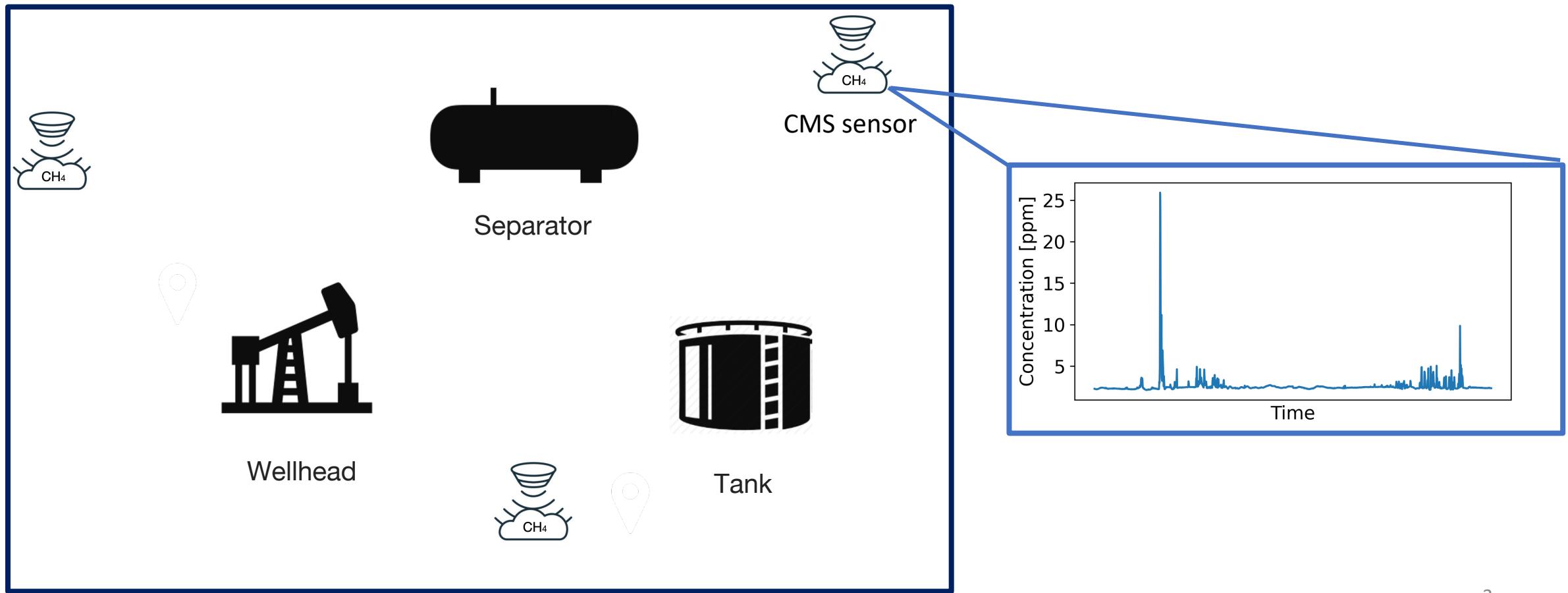
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# Background

- Methane, CH4, is the 2<sup>nd</sup> biggest contributor to global climate change after CO2.
- CH4 has higher heat-trapping but shorter lifetime compared to CO2.
- Rapid reduction of CH4 has a quick impact on mitigating global warming.
- Oil & gas sector accounts for ~ 22% of global anthropogenic methane emissions.
- Methane emission monitoring technologies: satellite, aerial, ground-based systems

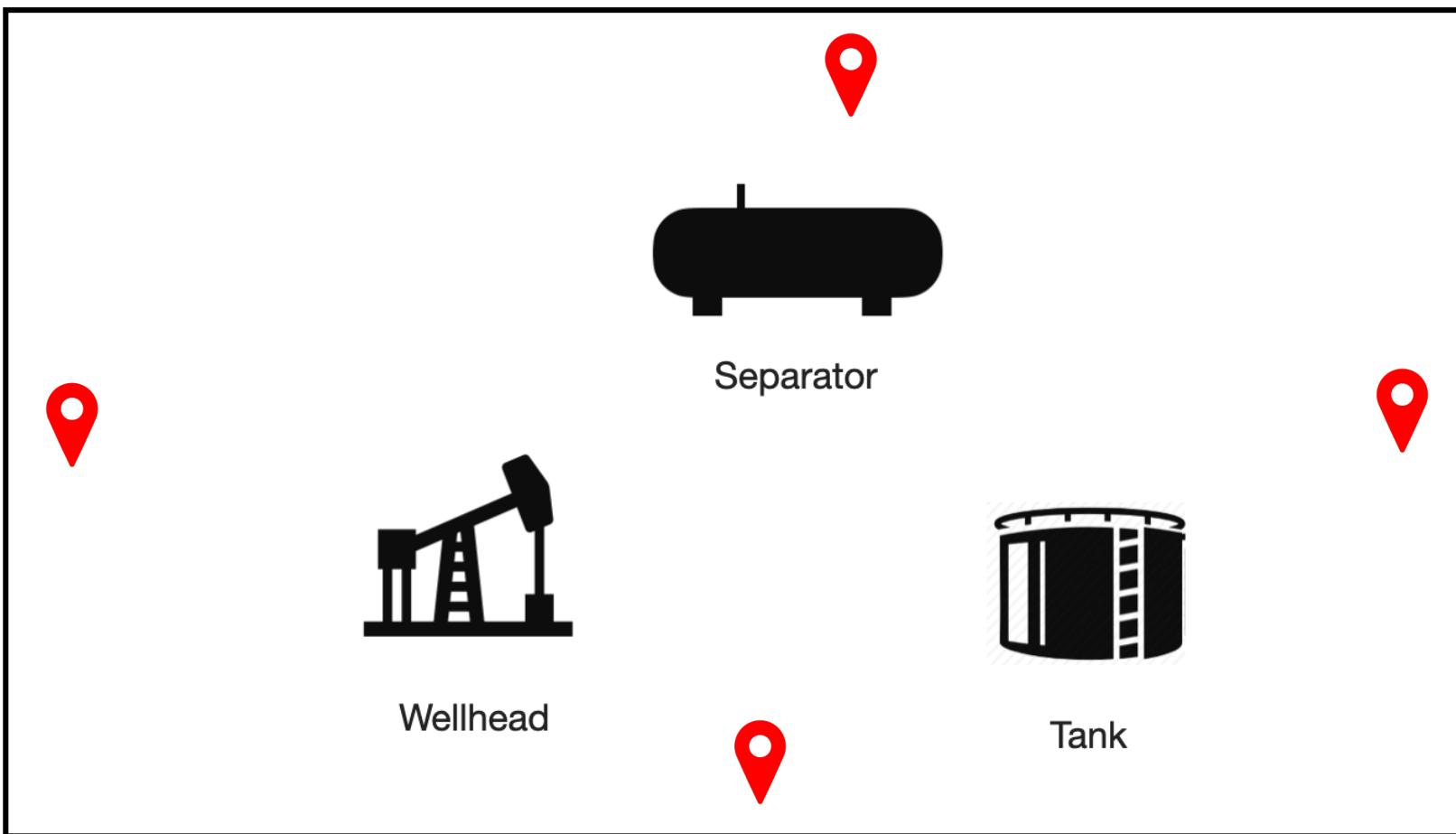
# Problem Setup

- Continuous monitoring systems (CMS)



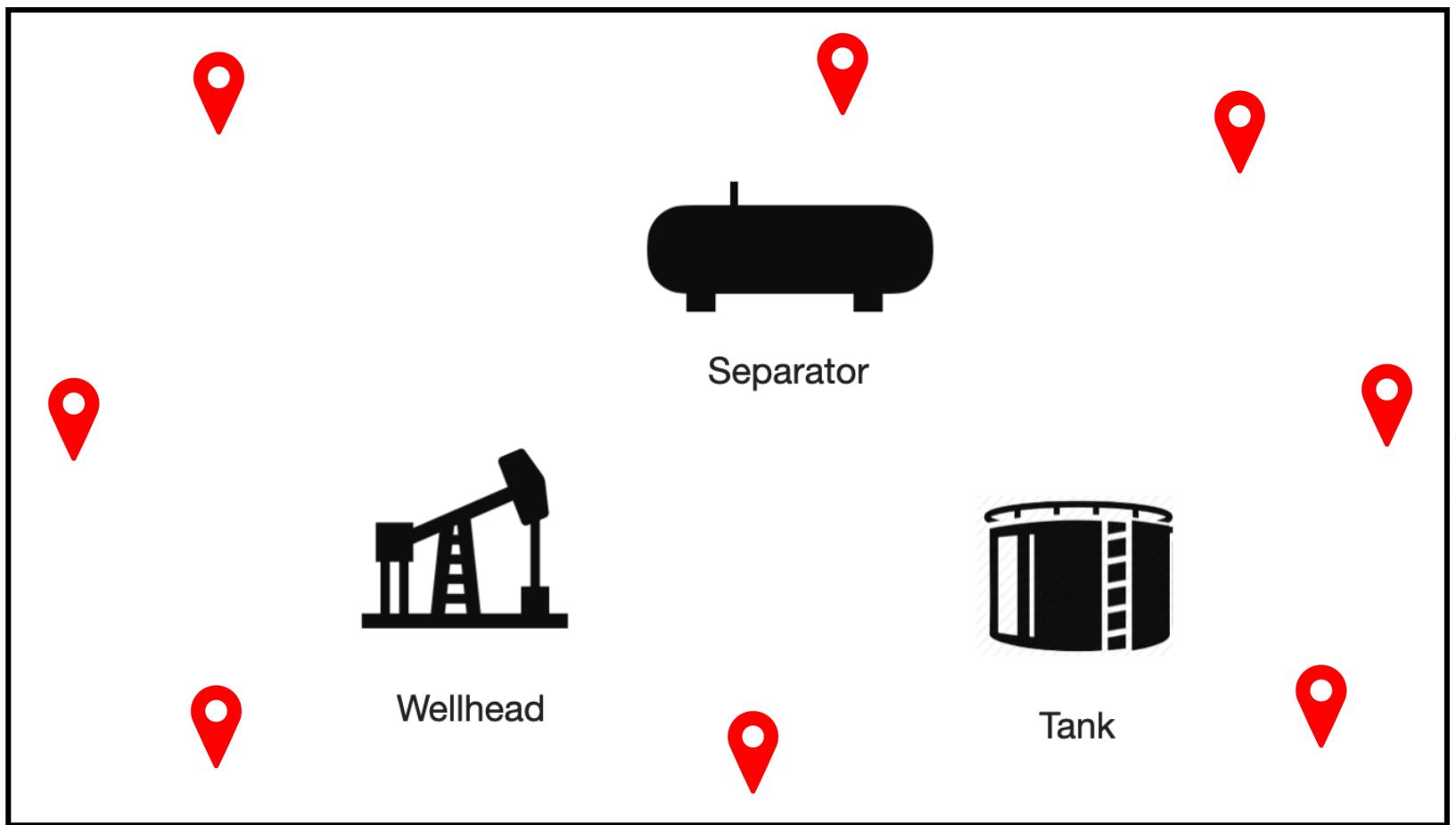
# Problem Setup

- CMS sensor placement



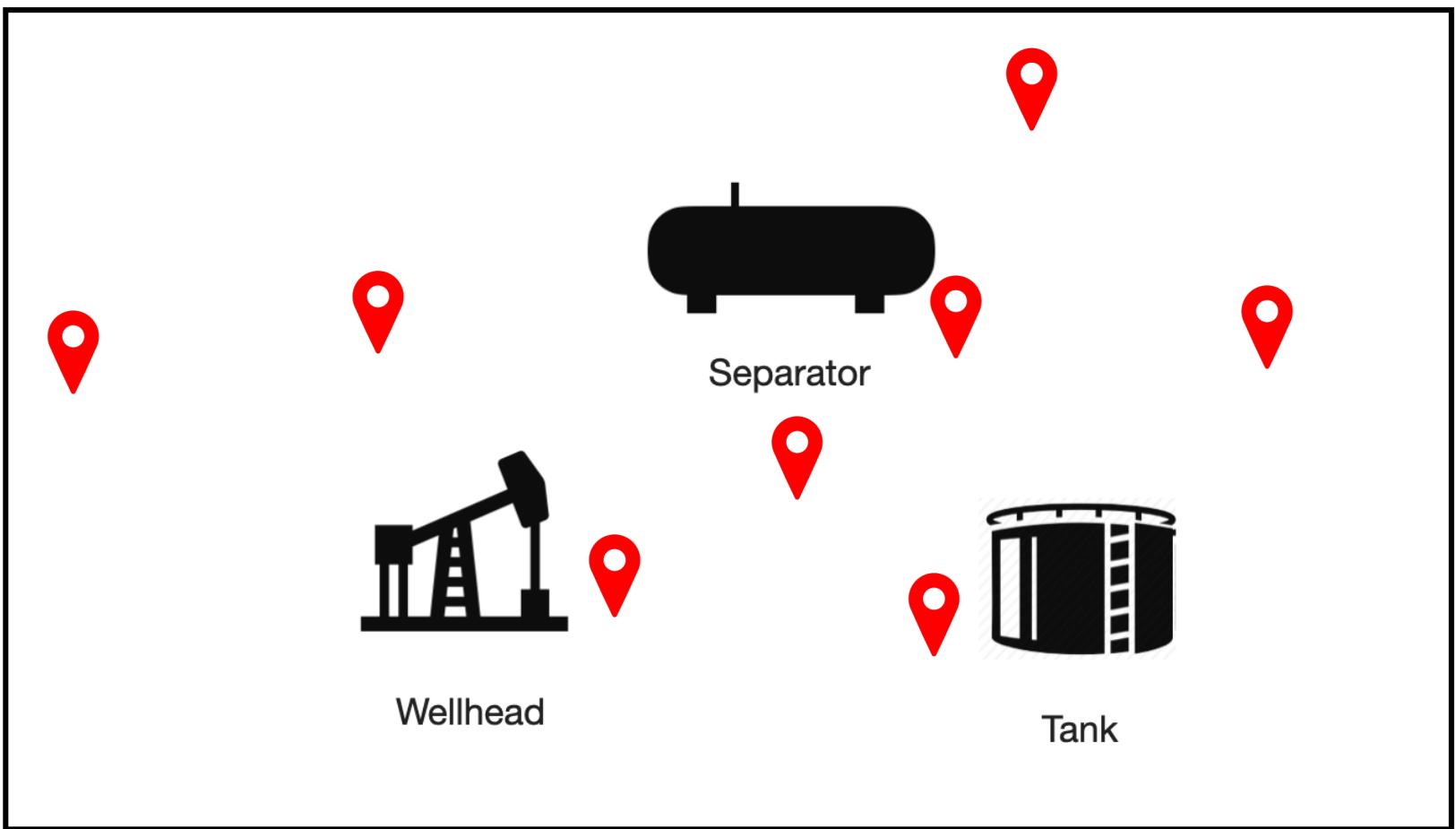
# Problem Setup

- CMS sensor placement



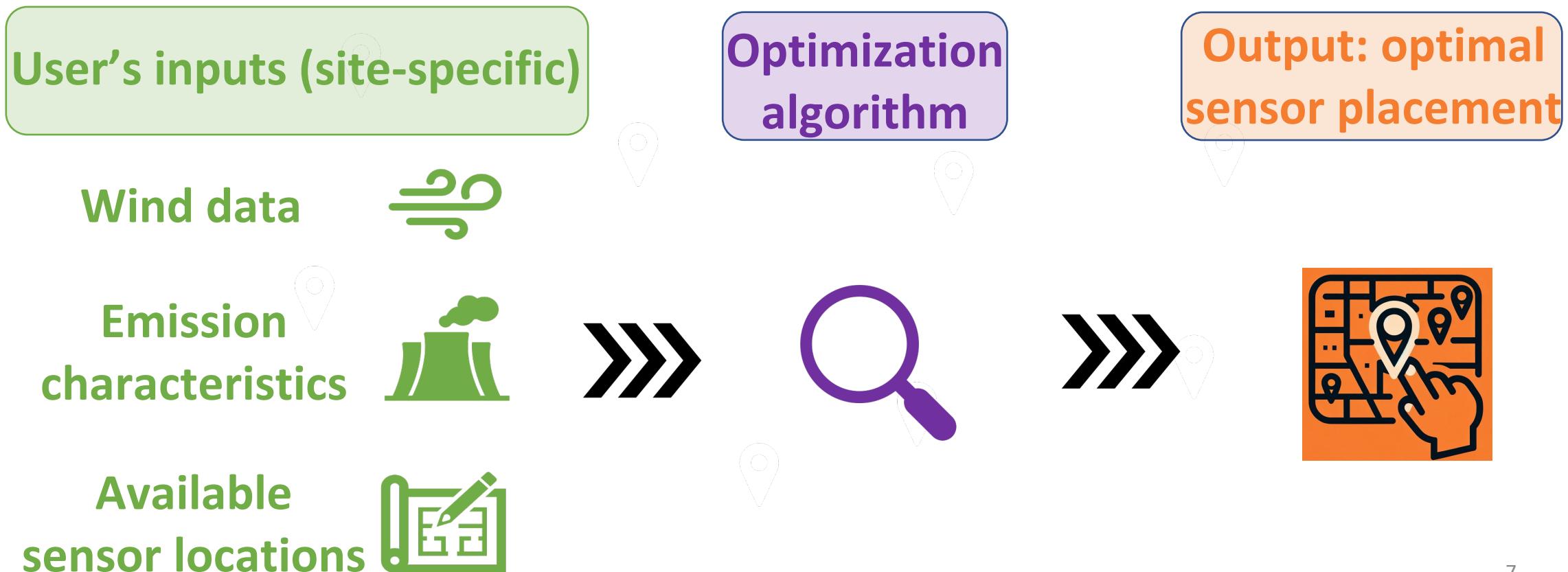
# Problem Setup

- CMS sensor placement

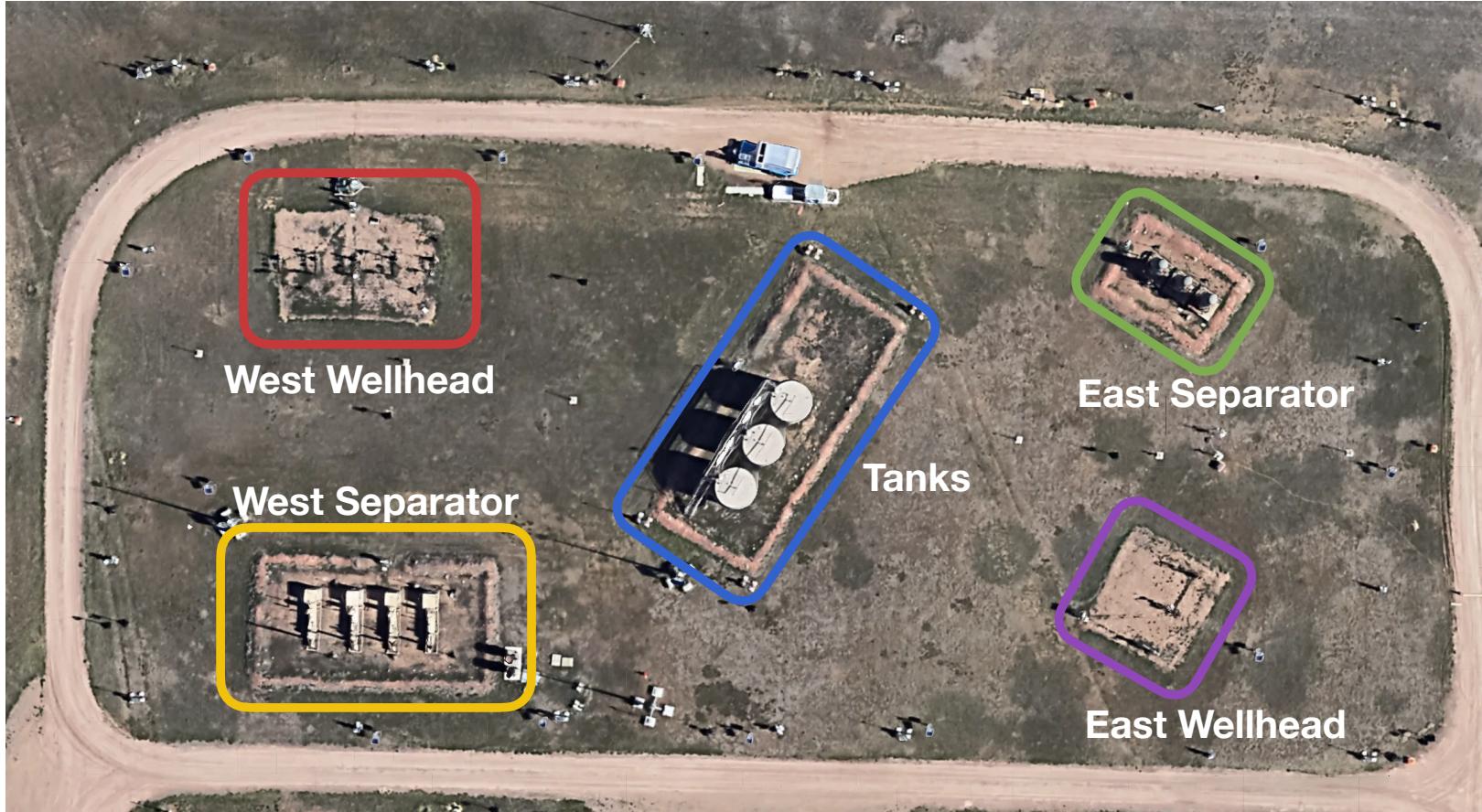


# Problem Setup

- A data-driven algorithm to optimize sensor placement for best emission detection



# Experiment Data



METEC facility, 5 potential emission sources

# Algorithm

1

Generate emission scenarios

2

Set possible sensor locations

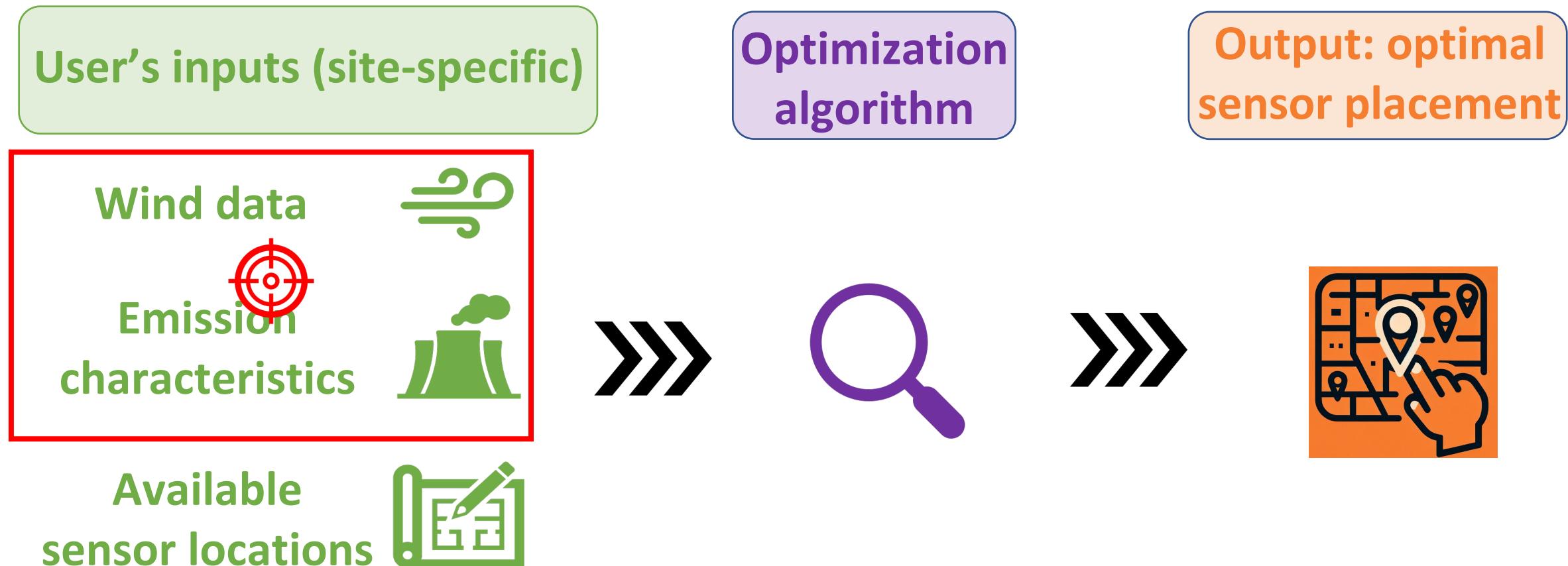
3

Simulate concentrations & Check detection

4

Optimize sensor placement

# Step 1 Generate Emission Scenarios

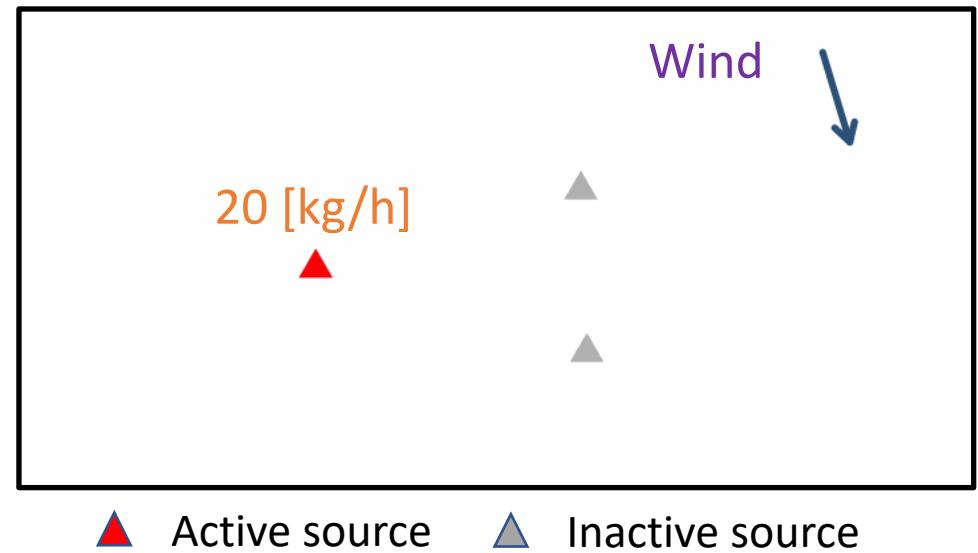


# Step 1 Generate Emission Scenarios

A combination of

- wind speed time series
- wind direction time series
- emission source location
- emission rate

defines an emission scenario.



- Estimate probability distributions of wind & emission to sample → 38,130 emission scenarios

# Step 2 Set Possible Sensor Locations

User's inputs (site-specific)

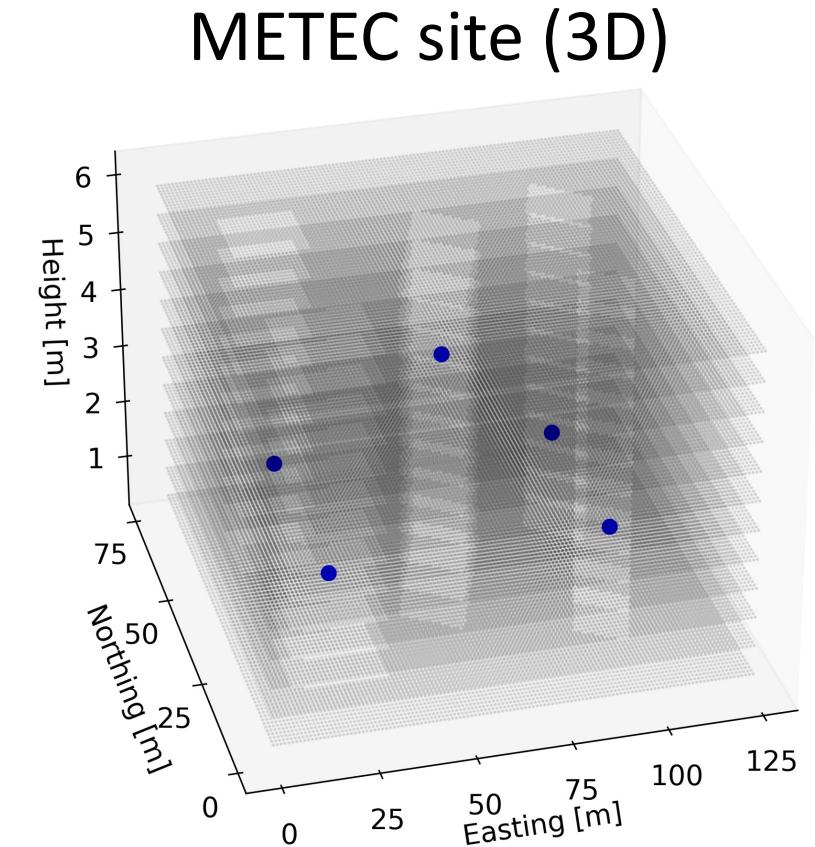
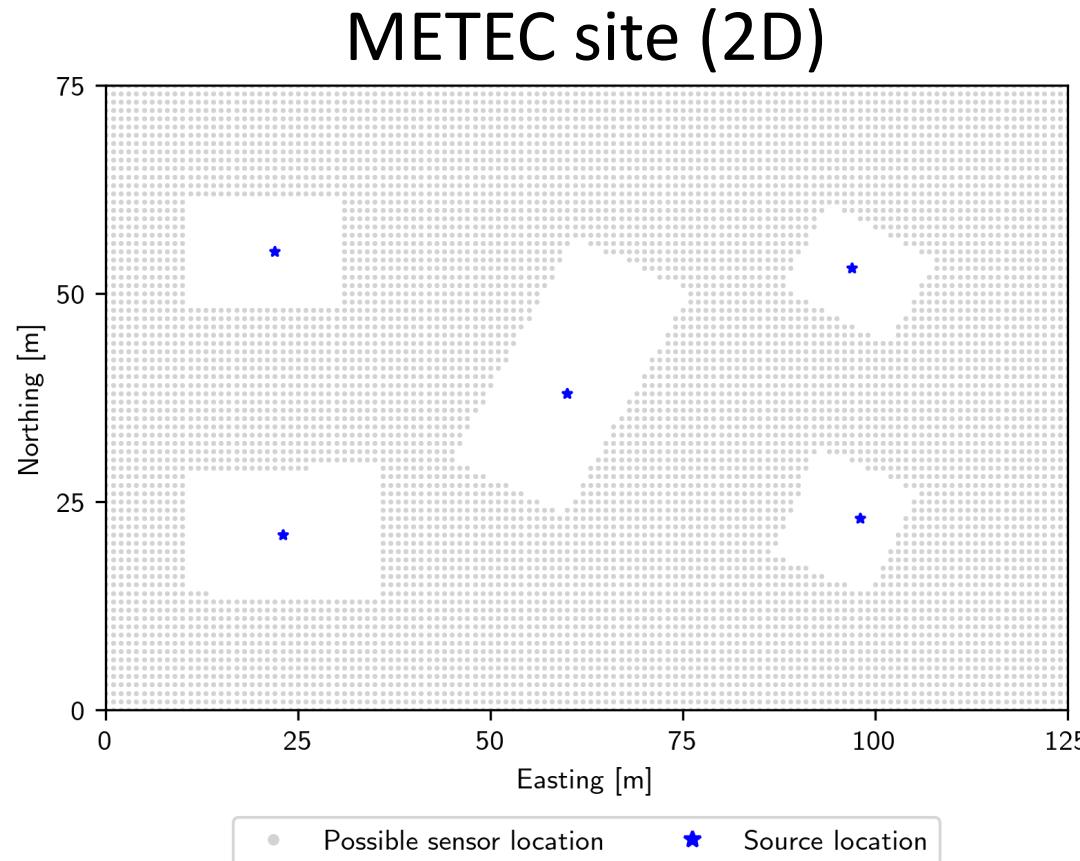
Optimization  
algorithm

Output: optimal  
sensor placement

Emission scenarios  
(# = 38,130)



# Step 2 Possible Sensor Locations



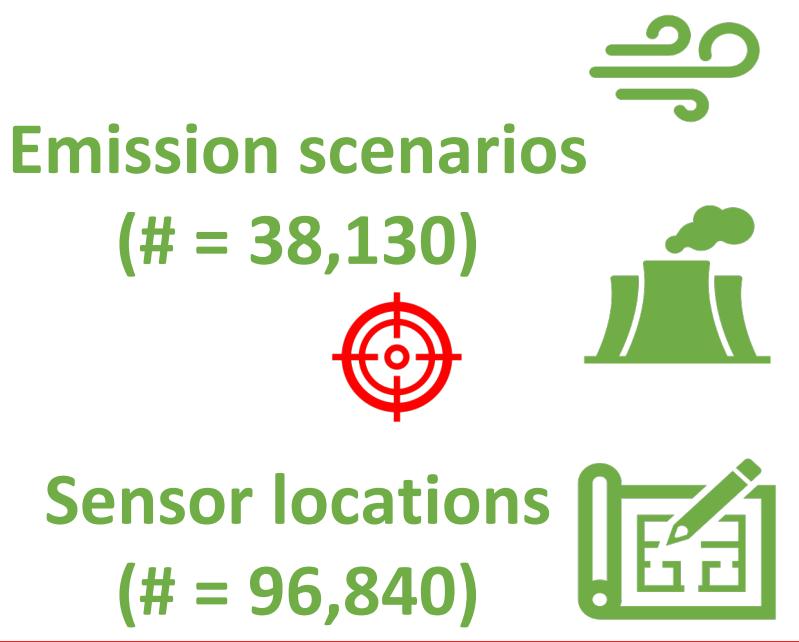
resolution = 1 m for Northing & Easting; = 0.5 m for vertical  
# possible locations = 96,840

# Step 3 Concentration Simulation & Detection

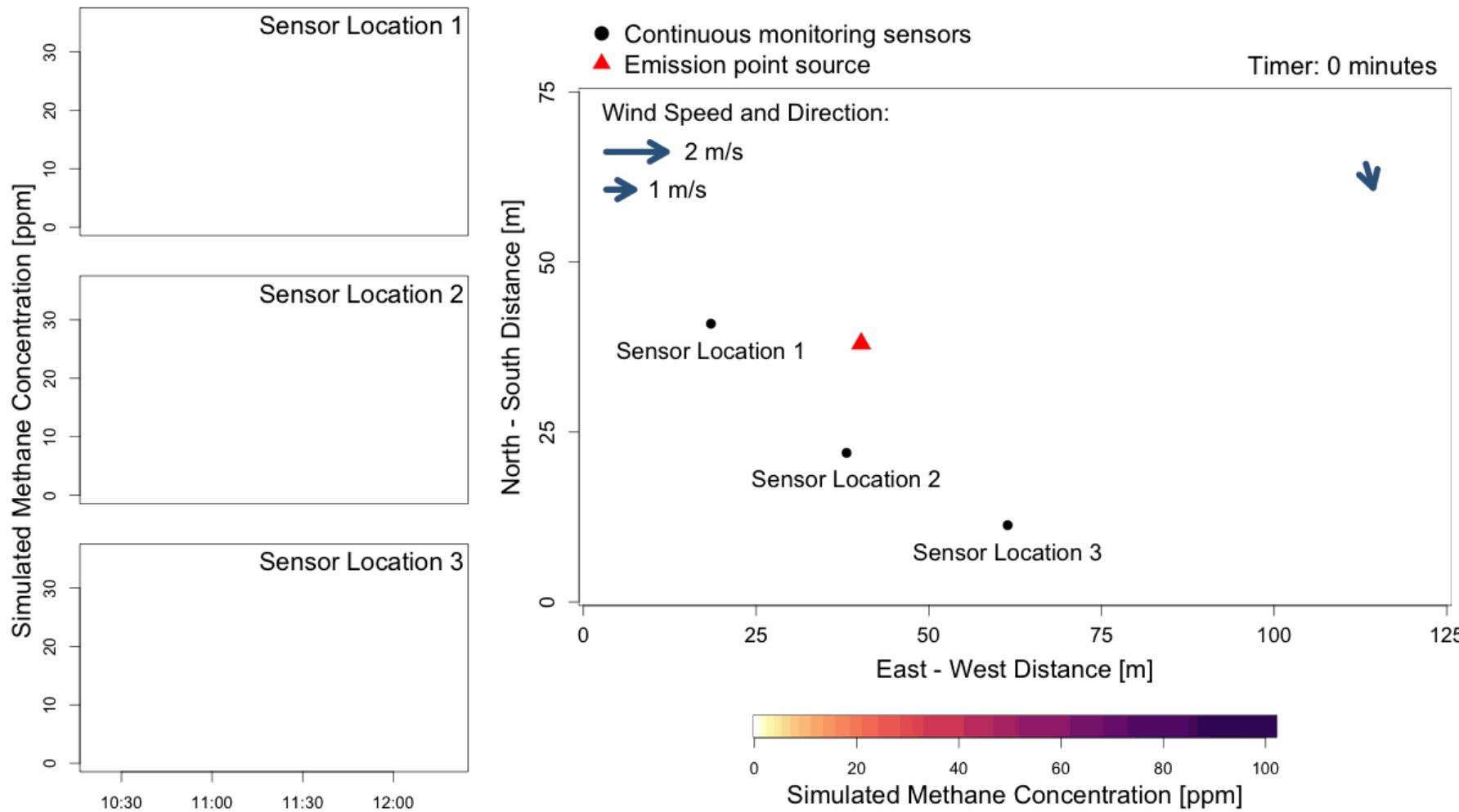
User's inputs (site-specific)

Optimization  
algorithm

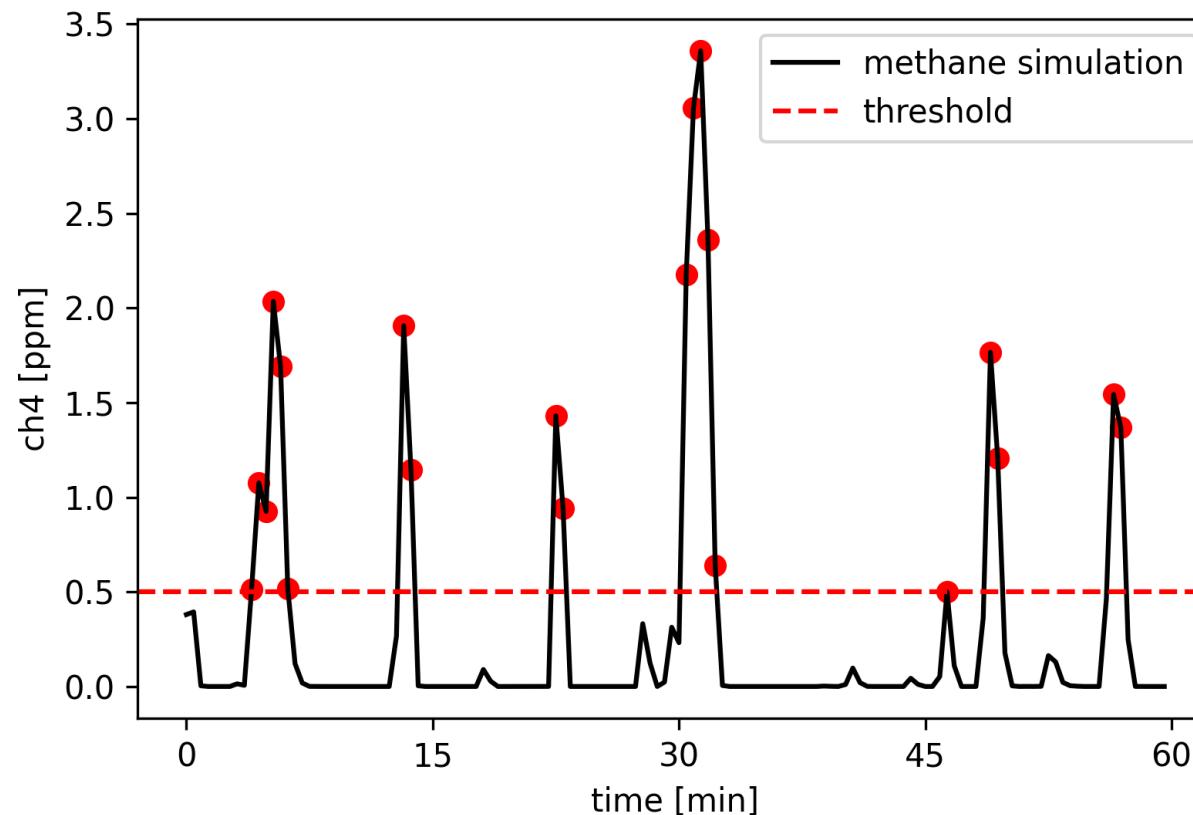
Output: optimal  
sensor placement



# Step 3.1 Gaussian puff simulation

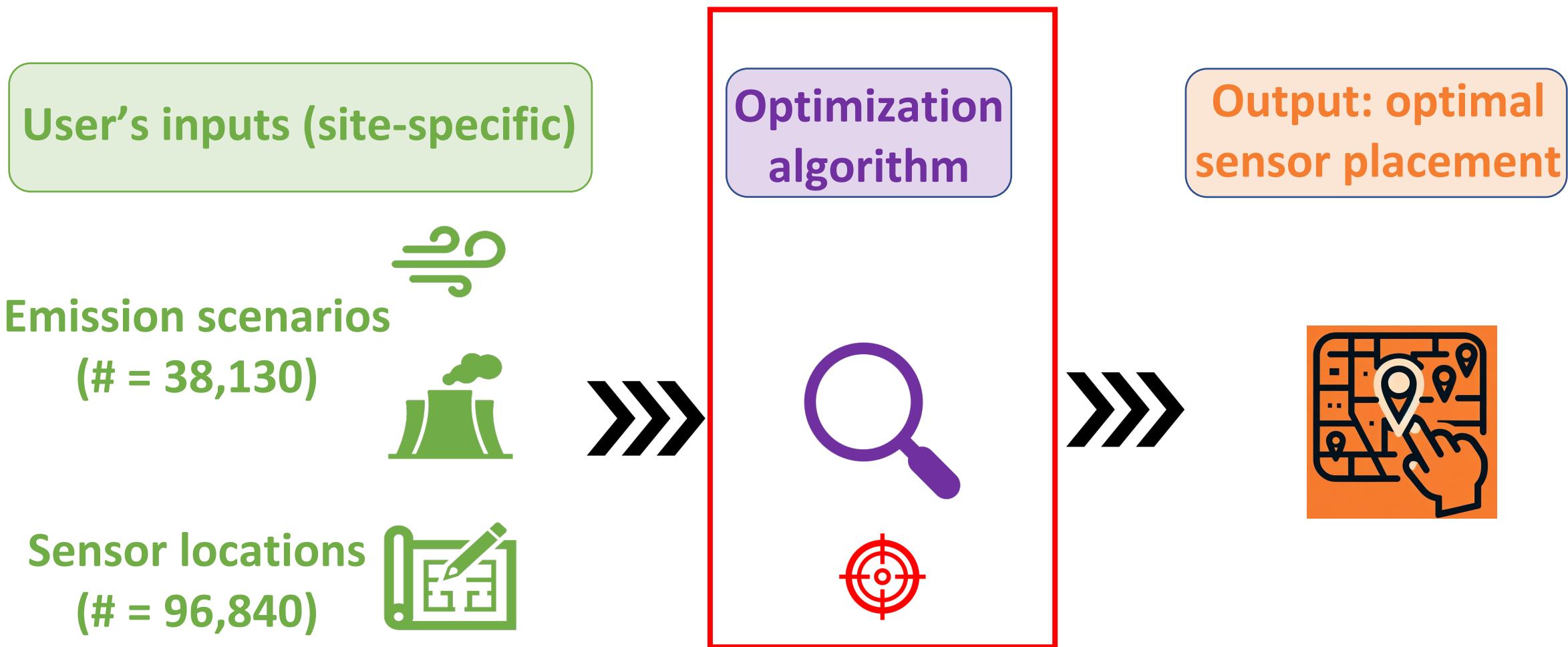


## Step 3.2 Detection



Example of simulated concentrations and detection for  
Emission Scenario  $j$  at Sensor Location  $i$

# Step 4 Optimize Sensor Placement



# Step 4 Optimization

Rows of  $D$ : Sensor Locations (SL)

Cols of  $D$ : Emission Scenarios (ES)

$D_{ij} = 0$ , if SL<sub>i</sub> can detect ES<sub>j</sub>;

$D_{ij} = 1$ , otherwise

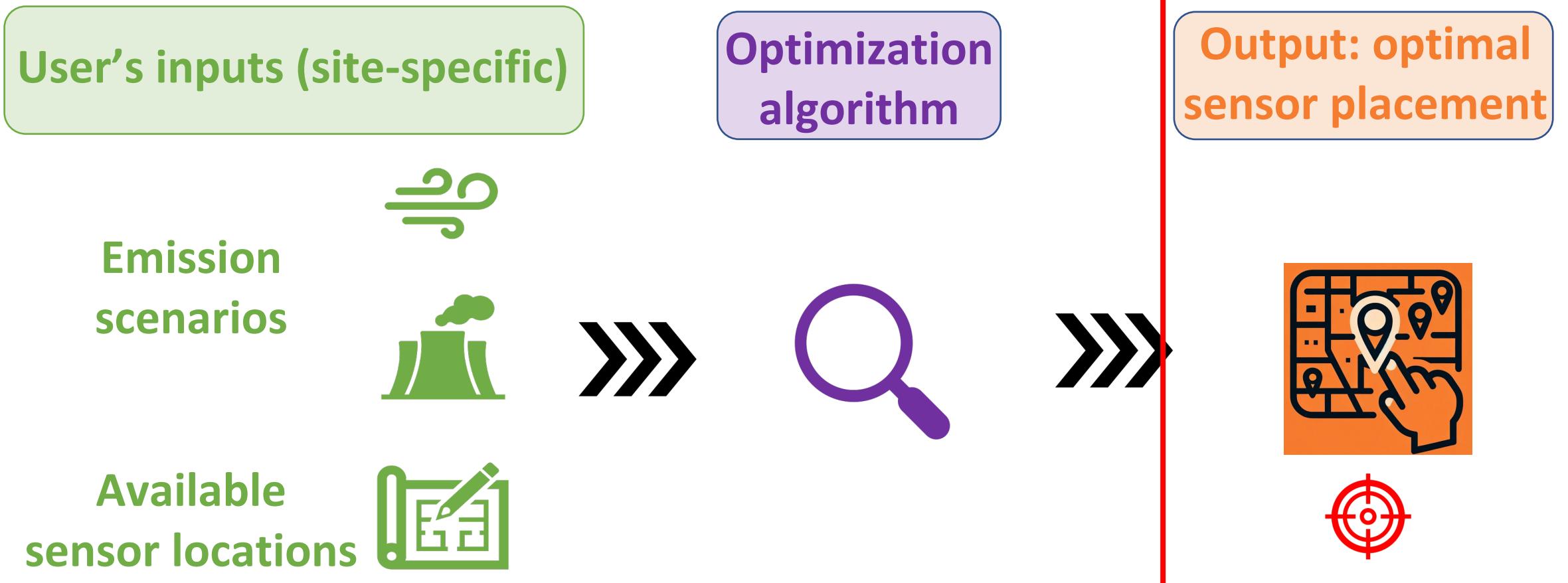
Evolutionary Algorithms  
+  
Pareto Optimization



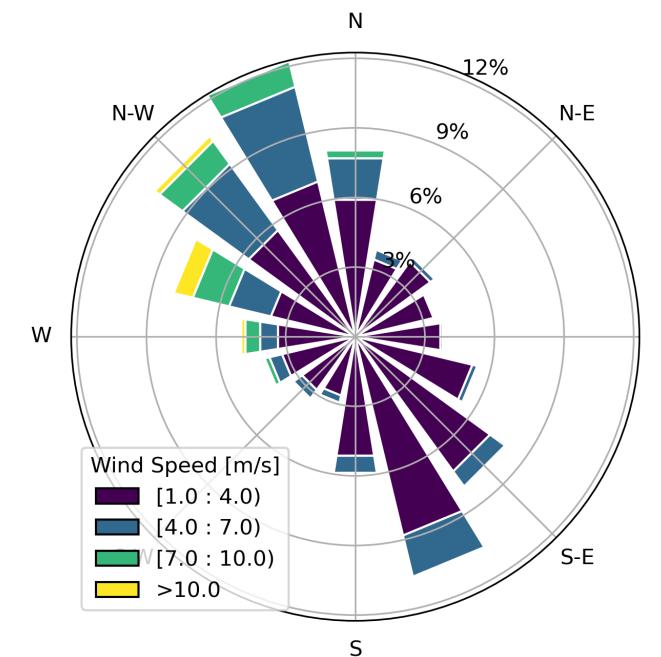
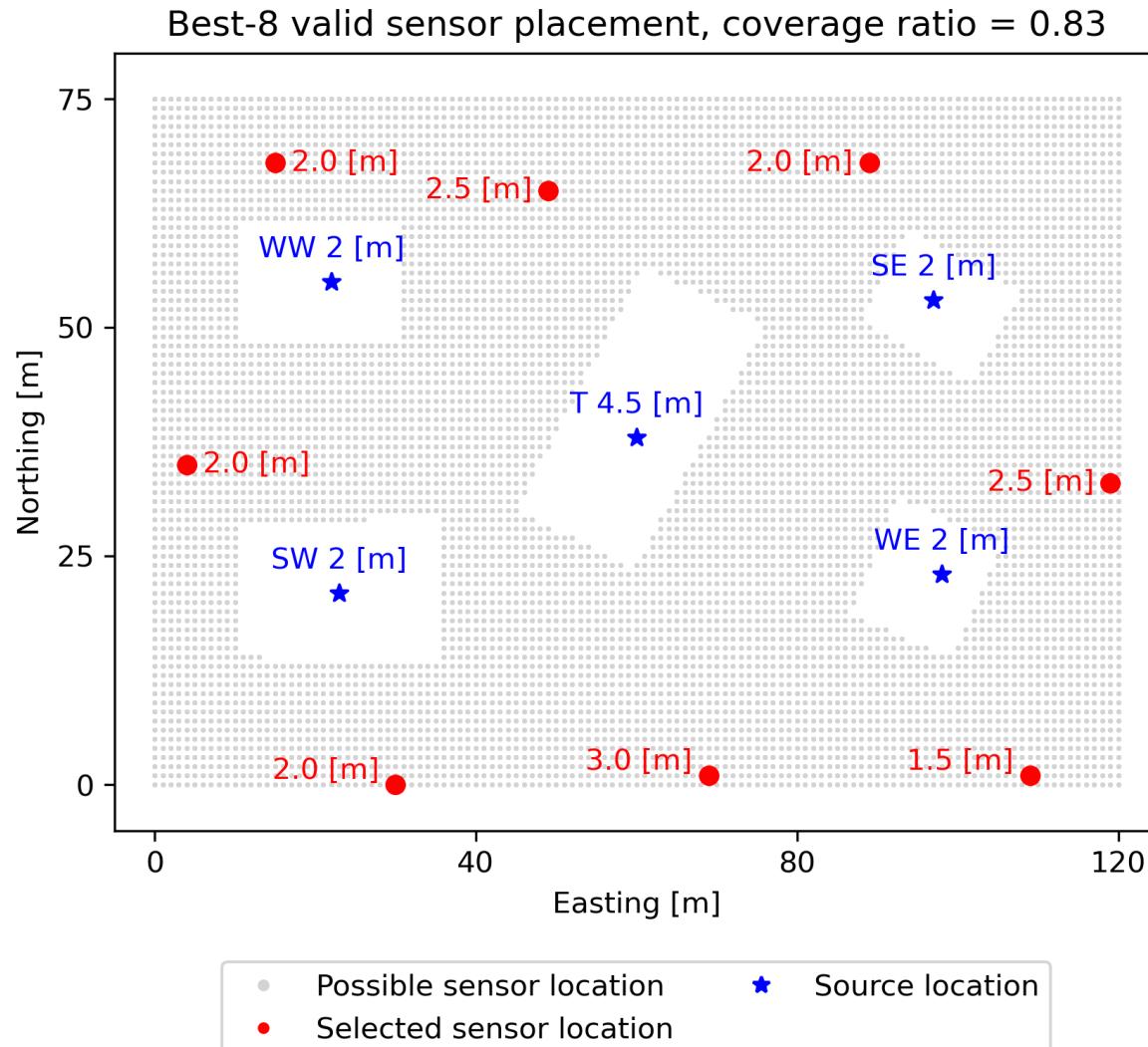
	ES <sub>1</sub>	ES <sub>2</sub>	...	ES <sub>j</sub>	...	ES <sub>M</sub>
SL <sub>1</sub>	1	1	...	0	...	1
SL <sub>2</sub>	1	0	...	0	...	1
:	:	:	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
SL <sub>i</sub>	0	0	...	1	...	1
:	:	:	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
SL <sub>N</sub>	1	1	...	1	...	1

Detection Matrix  $D$   
 $N = 96,840$ ;  $M = 38,130$

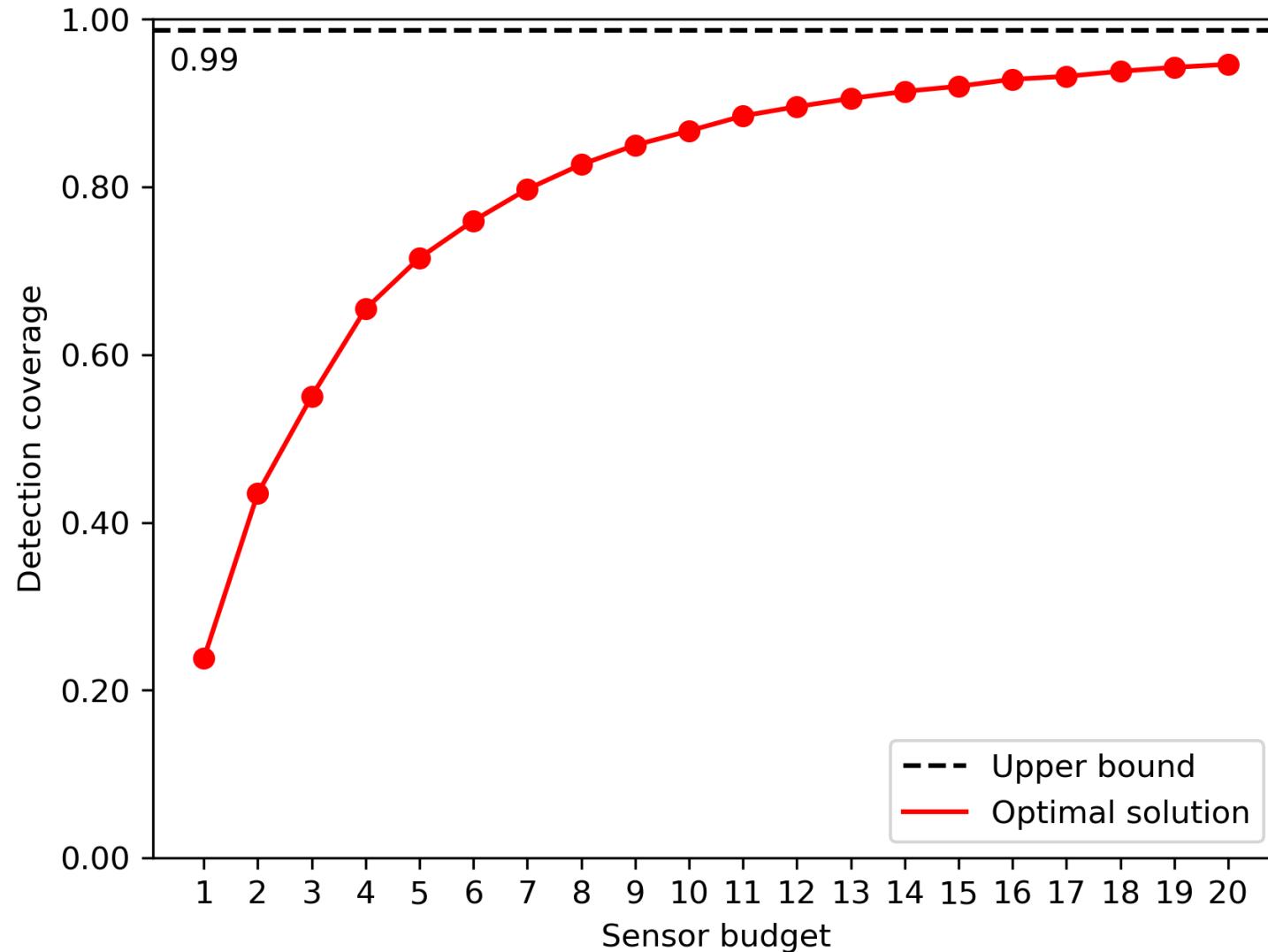
# Results



# Results: Best 8-sensor placement



# Results: Budget vs. coverage



# Summary

- We propose a data-driven algorithm for optimizing sensor placement on oil and gas sites.
- Our algorithm's high modularity allows users to incorporate their own methods and models.
- The algorithm can be expanded for wider applications such as emission localization and quantification by changing the objective functions.

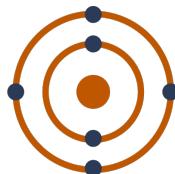
# Relevant Presentations in GRADS

- **Dynamic spatiotemporal thresholds for the Gaussian Puff atmospheric dispersion model using dynamic spatiotemporal thresholds** – [Ryker Fish](#)
- **Exploring Optimal Continuous Monitoring Sensor Configurations on a Prototypical Midstream Oil and Gas Site** – [Troy Sorensen](#)
- **Estimating methane emission duration with continuous monitoring systems** – [William Daniels](#)
- **Sampling Frequency Strategies for Methane Emissions from Oil & Gas** – [Olga Khaliukova](#)
- **Estimating Theoretical Error Distributions for Overflight Methane Measurements** – [Cal Richards-Dinger](#)

Thank you for  
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Questions?



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