Methane Detection Projects

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Need for Methane Detection and Monitoring





Methane Sensing for 1st Responders

- To create a device to remotely monitor the level of gases during emergency situations.
- The device will provide critical information to first responders and gas company personnel, allowing them to determine the concentration of methane, CO, and possibly other key indicators inside buildings, sewers, and other structures from a safe distance.



Methane Sensing for 1st Responders

- Six wireless sensor nodes that can detect CH4 in LEL range.
- Mesh networking of sensor nodes with 30 m node-node spacing indoors with obstructions; range 100 m outdoors.
- Each sensor node serves a webpage via Wi-Fi that contains the data from all of the sensor nodes.
- Any device with WiFi and a browser near one sensor node can see the data from all the nodes in the mesh.



Methane Sensing for 1st Responders

- The display for the meshed methane sensors is a web app.
- It uses the TCP/IP standards ecosystem, not proprietary code.
- Wi-Fi and a modern browser are the only requirements on the viewing device.
- A native app for each device type is not needed.



Unattended Methane Sensing

- An unattended methane monitor can free utility personnel from continuous monitor duty to do other tasks.
- The unattended monitor must run for several days and have a sensor that can fit in a barhole. A separate "bridge" sends the readings back to the utility.
- Prototype is currently in preparation.



Field Tool for Measuring Leaks

- Methane concentration does not tell the whole story.
- Utilities need a repeatable method to compare the leak rate and prioritize Class 2 & 3 leaks.
- Simultaneously measures CH4 concentration, air flow, temperature, and humidity.









Cast Iron Winter Patrols - Early Detection of Leaks

- Demonstrate that the use of new technologies enhances the effectiveness of winter leak patrols in identifying cast iron main breaks due to freeze conditions.
- Studies have shown that new mobile leak detection technologies are potentially more effective in identifying certain categories of leaks than traditional survey methods.
- The reduction in cycle time to complete winter leak surveys and the expected increase in the effectiveness of surveys will directly enhance public safety and reduce leaks.

Evaluation of Quantitative Gas Imaging Cameras

- Few tools are on the market to quantify emissions
- Gas imaging cameras could reduce the time required to obtain a flow rate enabling utility companies to collect emission rate data from every leak if so desired.
- Leak flow rate information could then be utilized as a secondary factor (primary factor being safety) to develop leak repair prioritization plans.
- Other applications include use as a tool for first responders during leak investigation and grading



Residential Methane Detectors Program – Enhancing Safety for Customers

2014		20	2015		2016 - 2017	
	 Phase 1 testing of commercially available residential methane detectors* Phase 2 testing of commercially available residential methane detectors (includes international products) 		 Consumer behavior study Address existing product's detection levels Begin effort to create a fit-for- purpose UL standard Establish plan for pilot program 		 Execute pilot program Education/public awareness campaign Work with manufacturers to get products into market with lower detection levels 	
	*testing was done in 2010				01	Operatio

Technology Development

Biosensors for Gas Detection



Virus-based Colorimetric Chemical Sensor



Genetic Engineering for Chemical & Pathogen Detection

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Combined Systems for Leak Detection and Gas Shut-off



Prevent Blowdown of Gas to Atmosphere

- Investigate traditional planned blowdown procedures of venting natural gas
- Investigate alternative methods of blowdown processes
- Compare and contrast alternative methods with the traditional practice
- Examine the current best practices and equipment used for recapture processes
- Provide a cost analysis of implementation of alternative methods that includes environmental impacts of these methods

Research Gaps and Needs

- Cheap sensors for online monitoring of equipment leaks
- Monitoring and assessing leaks at storage facilities
- Rapid identification of hot spots/large leaks
- Demonstration and evaluation of evolving methane measurement technologies
- Better technologies to distinguish species of combustible gases such as saturated vs unsaturated hydrocarbon gases (ethylene vs ethane) to enable mobile leak survey devices to identify pipeline gas from other combustible gases in urban environments
- Incorporation of emissions risk in pipe segment replacement prioritization
- Low-power multi-gas sensor for smoke, CO and Combustible Gas

Questions



Operations Technology Development

OTD