

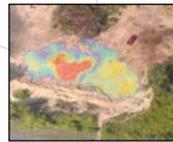
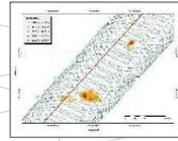
Methane to Markets

Oil and Natural Gas Technology Transfer Workshop

Detection and Measurement of Fugitive Emissions Using Airborne Differential Absorption Lidar (DIAL)

Daniel Brake

ANGEL Service
ITT Space Systems Division
Rochester, New York
email: daniel.brake@itt.com
phone: (585) 269-5070
www.ssd.itt.com/angel



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ITT – Corporate Overview

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ITT: ~\$7.0 Billion (annual revenue)

- **ITT Defense:** ~\$3.0 Billion (annual revenue)
 - Supplier of sophisticated military defense systems and provider of advanced technical and operational services to government customers.
- **ITT Space Systems Division**
 - Over 50 years as a national leader providing innovation and quality in the design, production and development of Remote Sensing, Meteorological, and Navigation satellite systems.



Evolution of Pipeline Leak Survey Technology



1970 1980 1990

Flame Ionization Spectroscopy

- Hand-held device
 - Slow – 1 mph
- Need to come in contact with the plume
- Difficult terrain and property issues
- Industry standard equipment



2000 2001 2002

Pass-through Optical Sensors

- Truck mounted sensor
 - Slow – 5 mph
- Need to come in contact with the plume
- Difficult terrain and property issues
- Easily damaged



2003 2004 2005 2006

Airborne Remote Sensing

- Airborne DIAL Sensor
 - High sensitivity
- Detects and quantifies emissions
 - Broad area scan pattern
 - Fast – 150 mph
- Operates over difficult terrain and environmentally sensitive areas
 - GIS-ready results

Hydrocarbon Gas Detection: Active Remote Sensing

Definition

– A remote sensing system that can emit its own electromagnetic energy at a target and then records the interaction between the energy and the target.

Application

– DIAL (Differential Absorption Lidar) is an example of an active remote sensing technology. A DIAL system sends out controlled pulses of laser energy and then measures the interaction between the laser energy and the target.

Advantages

– The ability to obtain direct measurements of specific gases, regardless of the time of day or season. Ability to accurately locate and quantify area emissions. The ability to control target illumination. Active systems are particularly advantaged when the desired wavelengths are not sufficiently provided by the sun, such as portions of the mid-wave infrared (IR).

Disadvantages

– A large amount of generated energy is required to adequately illuminate the target. Other disadvantages include complex system designs, components, integration, and data analysis.

Hydrocarbon Gas Detection: Active Remote Sensing

Differential Absorption LIDAR

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On-line wavelength is chosen close to peak of the absorption feature

The difference in absorption between the two wavelengths can be used to determine the concentration of the chemical responsible for the absorption feature

Two lasers sent on the same path generate light which is reflected off the surface and back to the sensor passing through the plume twice in a fraction of a second.

Gas Plume Location

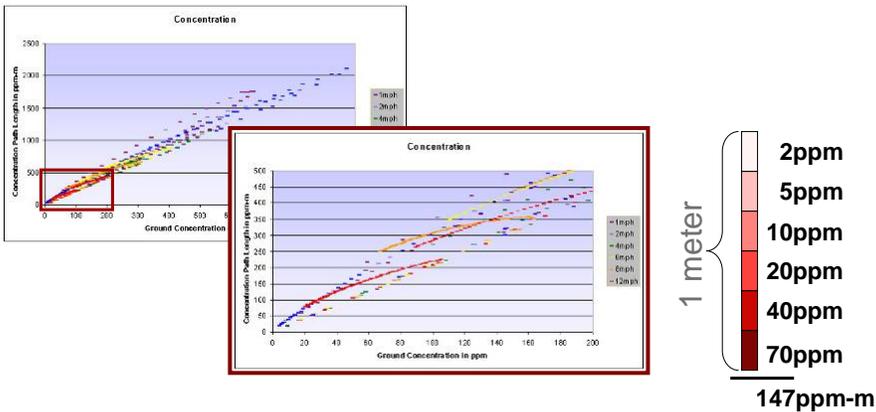
ITT Industries
Engineered for life

ITT
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Emission Measurements: Linear trend between Concentration (PPM) and Concentration-Path-Length (PPM-m)

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Depending on conditions, a 150ppm-m CPL will have a ground level concentration ranging from 45ppm to 70ppm.



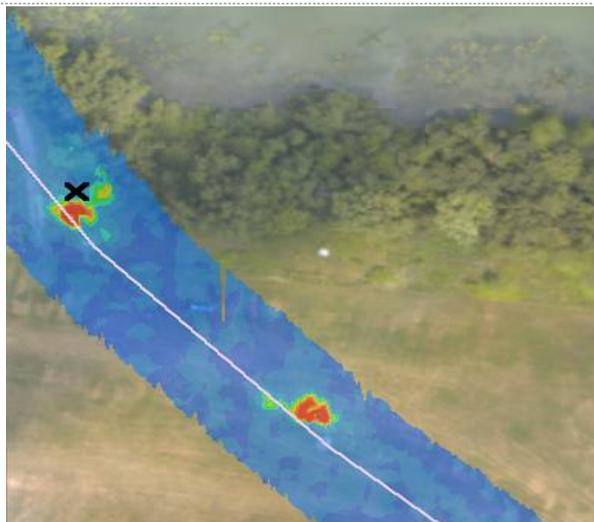
**ITT Airborne Natural Gas Emission Lidar (ANGEL) Service Aircraft:
DIAL Sensor System and Supporting Hardware**

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**ITT Airborne Natural Gas Emission Lidar (ANGEL) Service Aircraft:
Computer controlled pointing, scanning and tracking system**

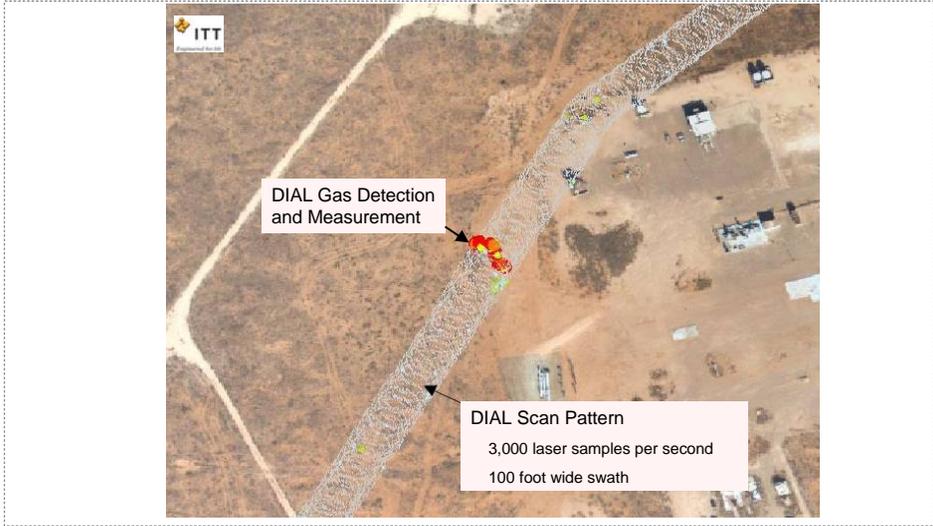
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DIAL Detection and Measurement of Hydrocarbon Gases

Example #1: Pipeline Route – Texas

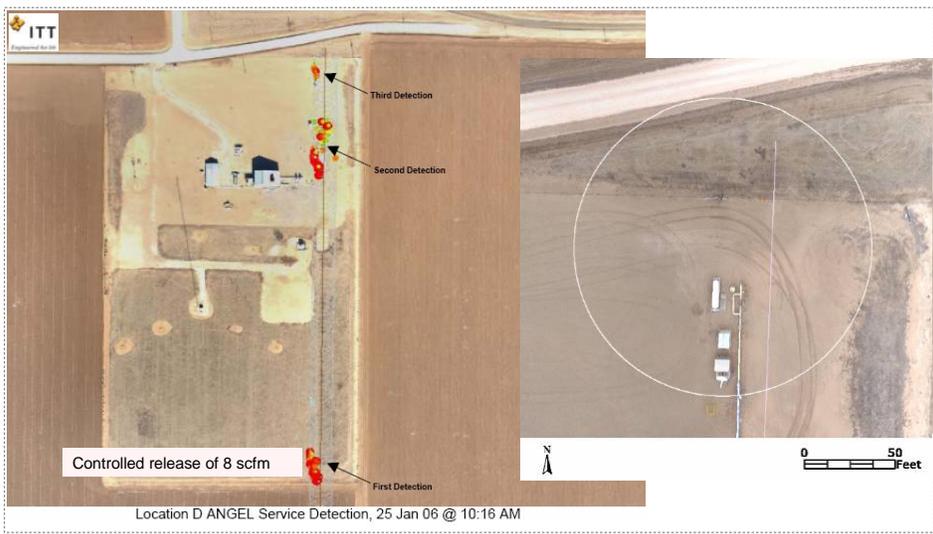
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DIAL Detection and Measurement of Hydrocarbon Gases

Example #2: Pipeline Route – Texas

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DIAL Detection and Measurement of Hydrocarbon Gases

Example #3: Light Crude Tank Farm

11



DIAL Detection and Measurement of Hydrocarbon Gases

Less than 3 seconds of collection from 1,000' altitude

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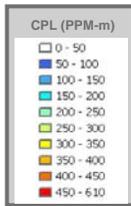
DIAL Scan Pattern



DIAL Detection and Measurement of Hydrocarbon Gases

Example #3: Light Crude Tank Farm

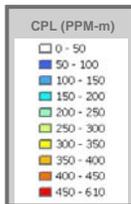
Hatches
CLOSED



DIAL Detection and Measurement of Hydrocarbon Gases

Example #3: Light Crude Tank Farm

Hatches
OPEN

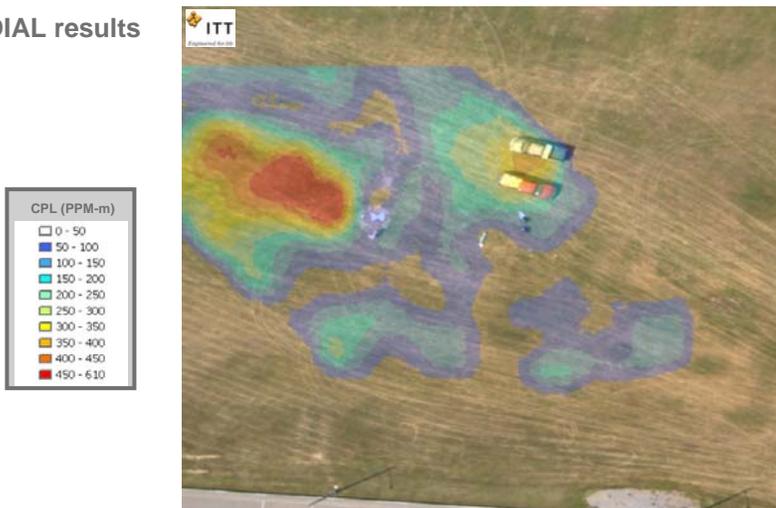


DIAL Detection and Measurement of Hydrocarbon Gases Example #4: Detection over grass – Open field.



DIAL Detection and Measurement of Hydrocarbon Gases Less than 3 seconds of collection from 1,000' altitude

DIAL results



DIAL Detection and Measurement of Hydrocarbon Gases

Example #5: Detection over sand/dirt

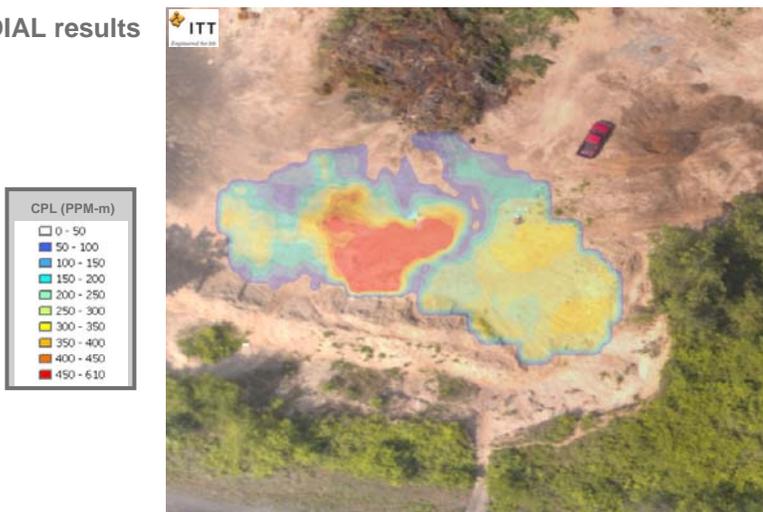
Embankment release



DIAL Detection and Measurement of Hydrocarbon Gases

Less than 3 seconds of collection from 1,000' altitude

DIAL results



Conclusions — Airborne DIAL can detect and measure fugitive gas emissions

- ✓ Airborne DIAL can provide a unique, comprehensive, and unobstructed view of area emissions.
- ✓ Airborne DIAL can detect specific hydrocarbon gases/vapors (i.e. methane, ethane, propane, gasoline, condensates, etc.).
- ✓ Airborne DIAL can quantify area emissions and provide quantitative information on a plume's size and shape.
- ✓ Airborne DIAL can directly measure the various concentration-path-lengths (ppm-m) within area emissions.
- ✓ Airborne DIAL can operate day or night, and when integrated into a fixed wing aircraft can survey up to 1,000 pipeline miles per day.

Acknowledgements — Funding, Field Research, Facilities

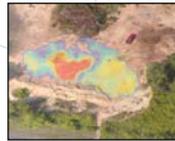
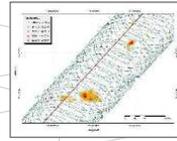
- US Department of Energy – National Energy Technology Laboratory (DOE/NETL)
- US Department of Transportation – Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (DOT/PHMSA)
- Texas A&M University – Corpus Christi, Pollution Prevention Partnership
- BP America, Inc.
- El Paso Production
- National Fuel Gas Company
- Northern Natural Gas

Questions and Answers

Thank you for your time
and interest.

Daniel Brake

ANGEL Service
ITT Space Systems Division
Rochester, New York
email: daniel.brake@itt.com
phone: (585) 269-5070
www.ssd.itt.com/angel



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