



Air Sensors International Conference


Friday May 13, 2022 / 01:10PM - 03:30PM

“Session 6C: Advanced measurement approaches for fence-line and fugitive monitoring applications”



Jean-Christophe Mifsud
+ 7 other speakers

On line monitoring of Odor Unit (OU) emissions and odor sources identification, by using a new generation of gas and odors analyzers

A stylized silhouette of a human head in profile, facing right. The interior of the head is filled with a complex network of glowing blue circuit lines and nodes, suggesting a digital or artificial intelligence theme. The background is a gradient of light blue with scattered glowing particles and faint circuit patterns.

Implementation of unified continuous odour monitoring system in 3 terminals of the Ventspils Freeport

Prepared by
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Implementation of unified continuous odour monitoring system in 3 terminals of the Ventspils Freeport

Object: Ventspils city, company Ventspils Freeport, several terminals, unloading, short-term storage and loading of oil products.

Historical issues:

- Dynamic air pollution sources;
- Emissions of smelling substances;
- Citizen complaints;

New requirements from local council to control and improve situation with odour nuisances.



VENTSPILLS SEAPORT MONITORING



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- *The Freeport monitors incoming data ... if the odour concentration exceeds $5 \text{ OU}_E/\text{m}^3$ on terminals border, authorities require the operator of the terminal to do all measures that decrease concentration of the odour (for example, to decrease intensity of loading tanker;*
- *And from the side of the operator “If the odour concentration on terminal’s border exceeds $5 \text{ OU}_E/\text{m}^3$, then the operator immediately starts to do measures to reduce the odour concentration.”*

Core of the rules?!

Emission sources in all terminals are similar

- Reception process – unloading wagon tanks from piers;
- Storage infrastructare – reservoirs;
- Delivery process – loading of tankers;



An interesting fact – terminals are using the same docs for loading tankers but relationships between terminals are not good at all.

The terms are applicable to 3 terminals:



- **AS «Ventbunkers»**

Mostly reloads: black fuel oil, sometimes diesel fuel;

- **SIA «Ventall Terminals»**

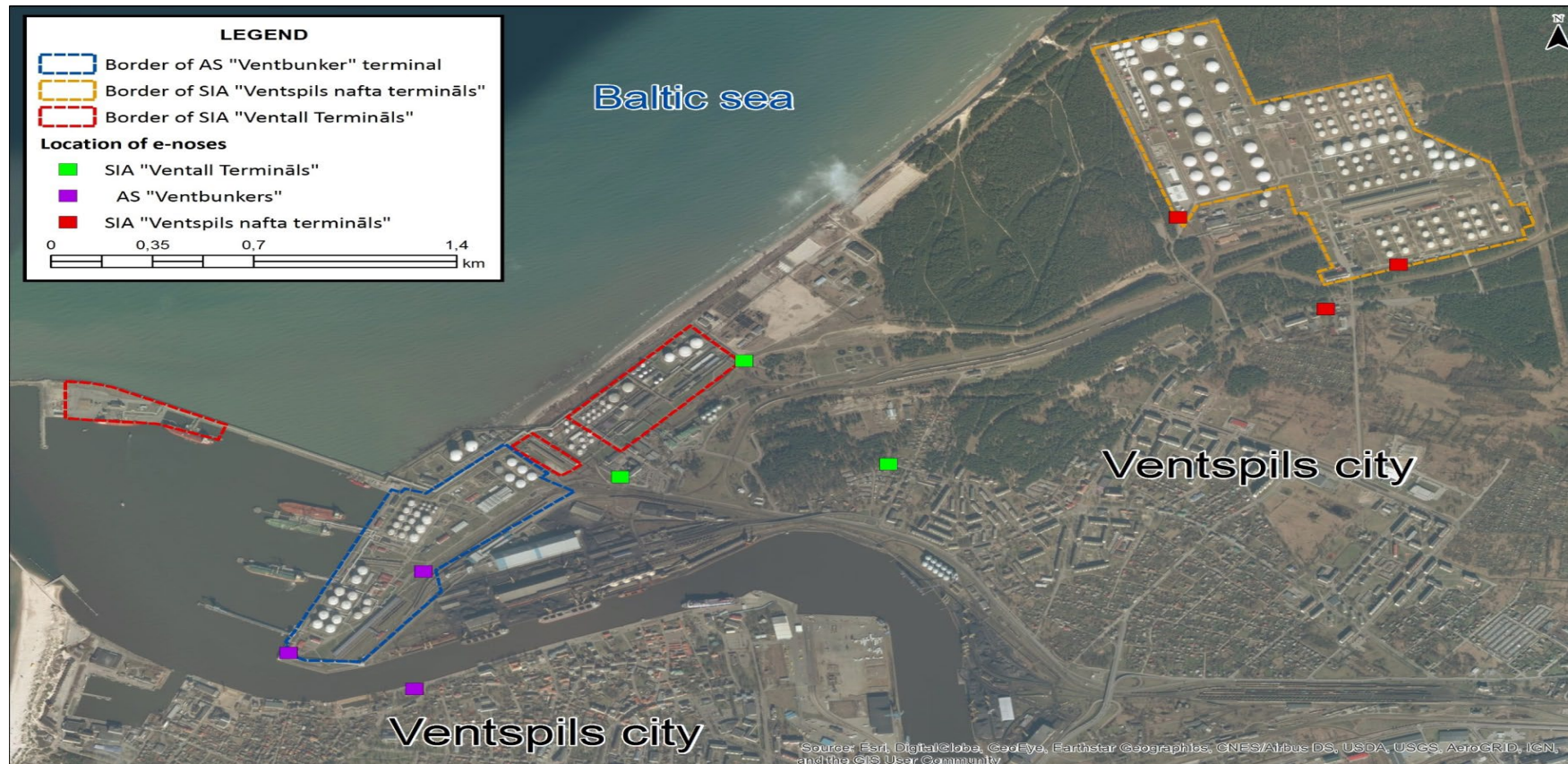
Mostly reloads: solvent naphtha and other types of solvents;

- **SIA «Ventspils nafta» terminal**

Mostly reloads: petrol, diesel fuel and kerosine;

AIRPORTS & SEAPORTS - Ventspills

RIGA – VENTSPILLS CITY



How the authorities and operators could know from which terminal the odour is coming from



Three main key points:

- 1. Results of odour monitoring from each station + field survey at increased concentrations;*
- 2. Meteorological information – wind direction and speed;*
- 3. There is the point in the rules, which states, that before every loading of a tanker the operator of the terminal gives an information to authorities about the tanker, doc, type of the product and amount, that they are going to reload;*

Proposed and accepted solution



Introduction of the **ELLONA** continuous e-nose odour monitoring system in all three terminals of Ventspils Free Port.

Each terminal ordered:

- 3 electronic noses ELLONA WT1;
- 3 meteorological stations LUFFT WS 200 TITAN, specially adapted for ELLEs needs;



The whole system consists of **9 e-noses** and **9 meteorological stations**

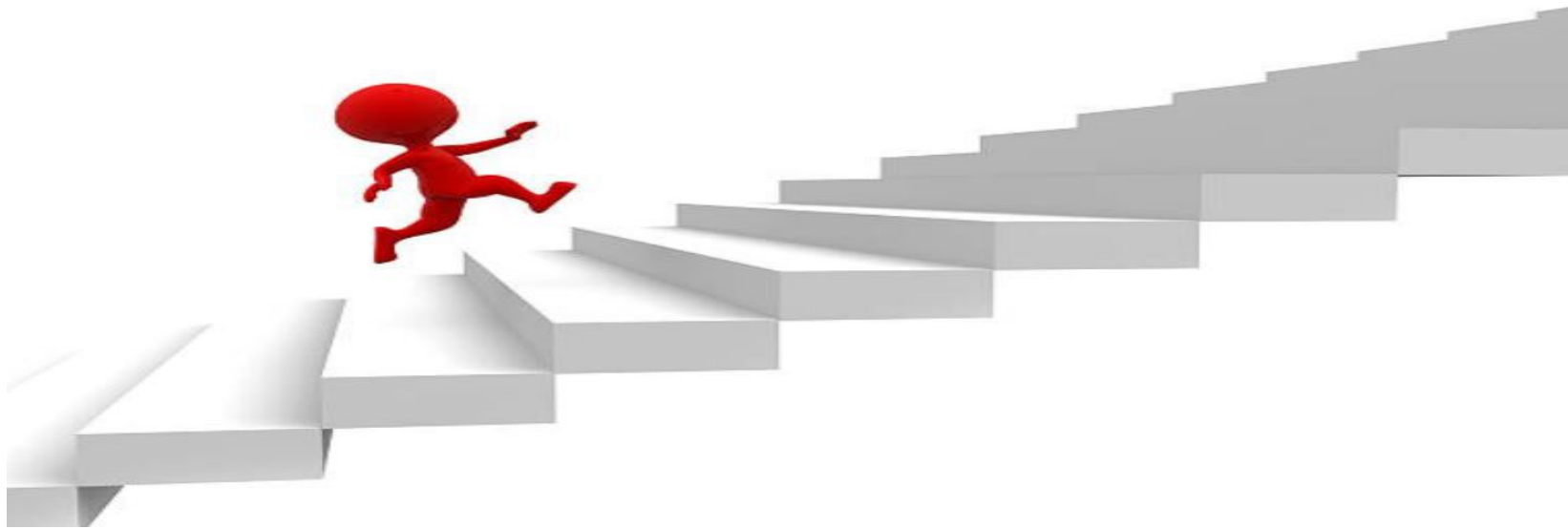
Technical solution



- E-nose ELLONA WT1 (forced air flow system, 2 electrochemical cells H₂S and mercaptan, 4 MOS sensors);



Implementation stages



1. STAGE



- **Pre-installation study:** Analyses of emission sources, identification of major smelling substances, configuration of e-noses from ELLONA side;
- **Selection of final E-NOSE locations** (after training);

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Observation and calibration stage

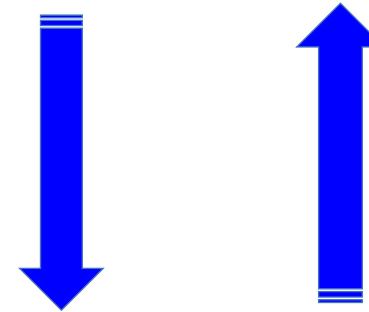


1. Odour study according to EN 13725 – ASTM 679 (dynamic olfactometry);



2. Main odour samples – black fuel oil, petrol, solvent naphtha, diesel and kerosine;

3. Each instrument becomes a panel member;



Technical solution



System specification:

- E-nose ELLONA WT1 (forced air flow system, 2 electrochemical cells H₂S and mercaptan, 4 MOS sensors);
- Data transmission modem (GPRS) and LUFFT weather station with specially designed hardware and software for ELLEs needs;



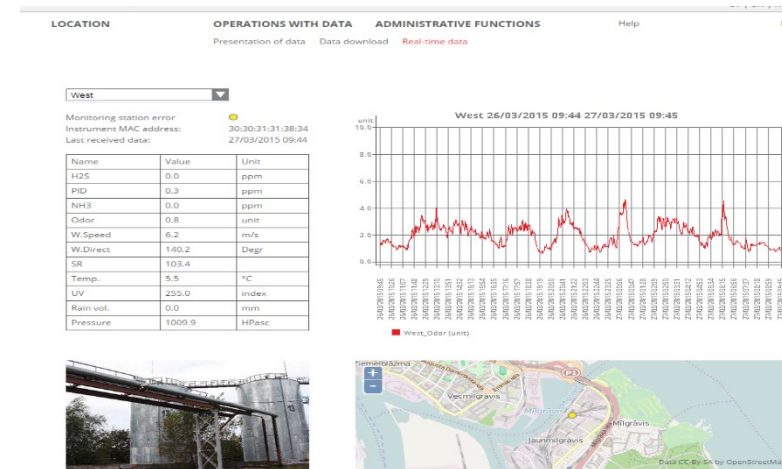
Technical solution – data storage and processing system



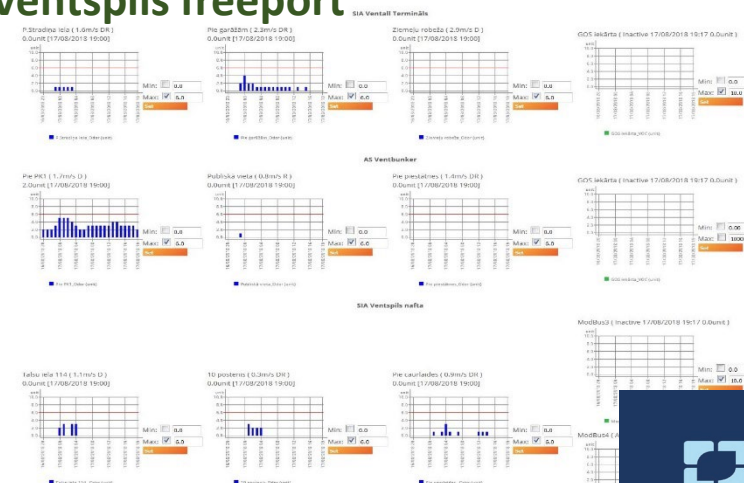
- Server for e-nose data processing (ELLONA);
- Server for data storage and visualization (ELLEs) + WEB application;

2 different WEB interfaces – for terminals (presenting real time results) and for Ventspils Freeport (presenting all monitoring stations in one window and hourly average odour concentrations)

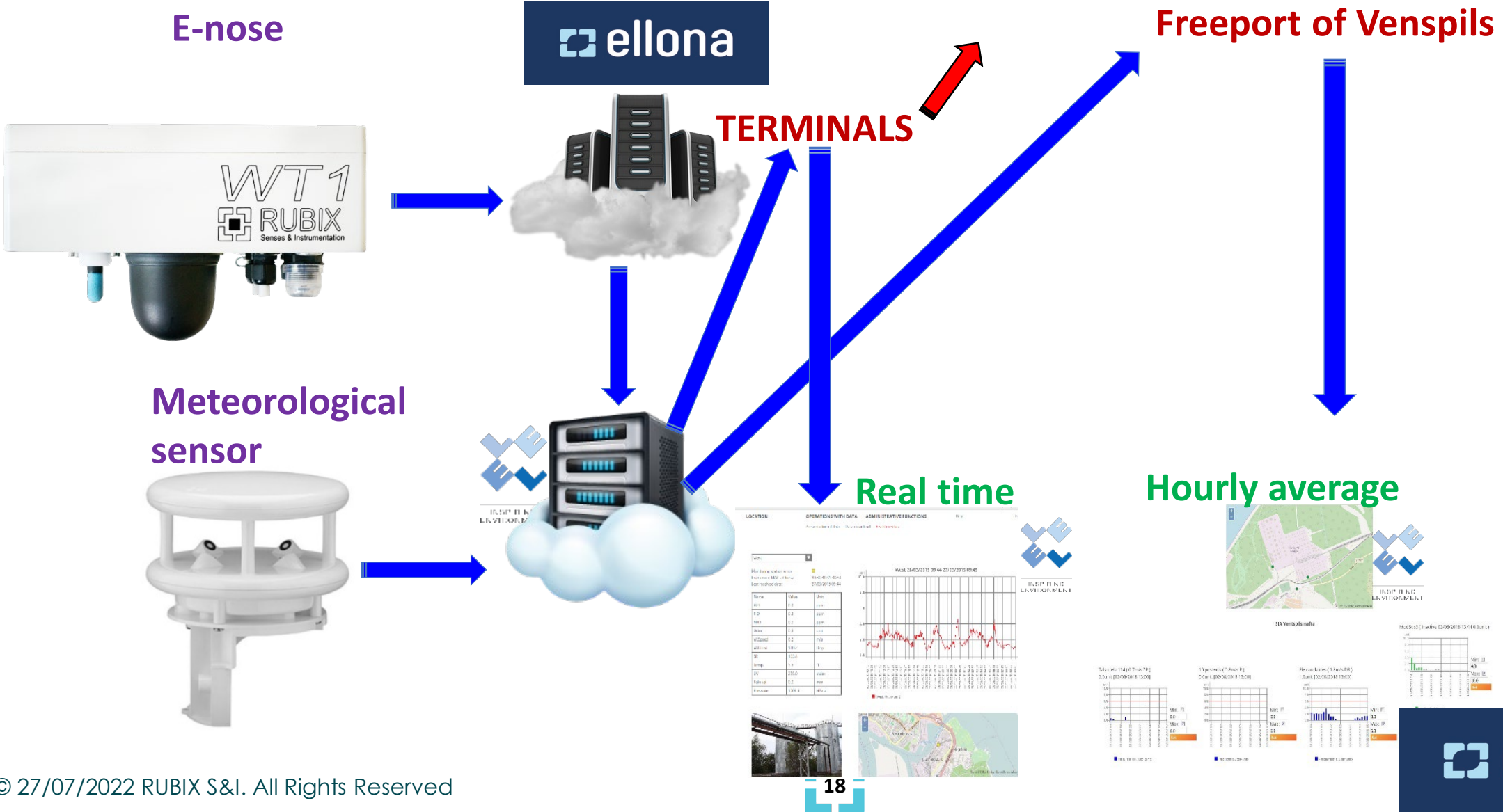
Web interface - terminals



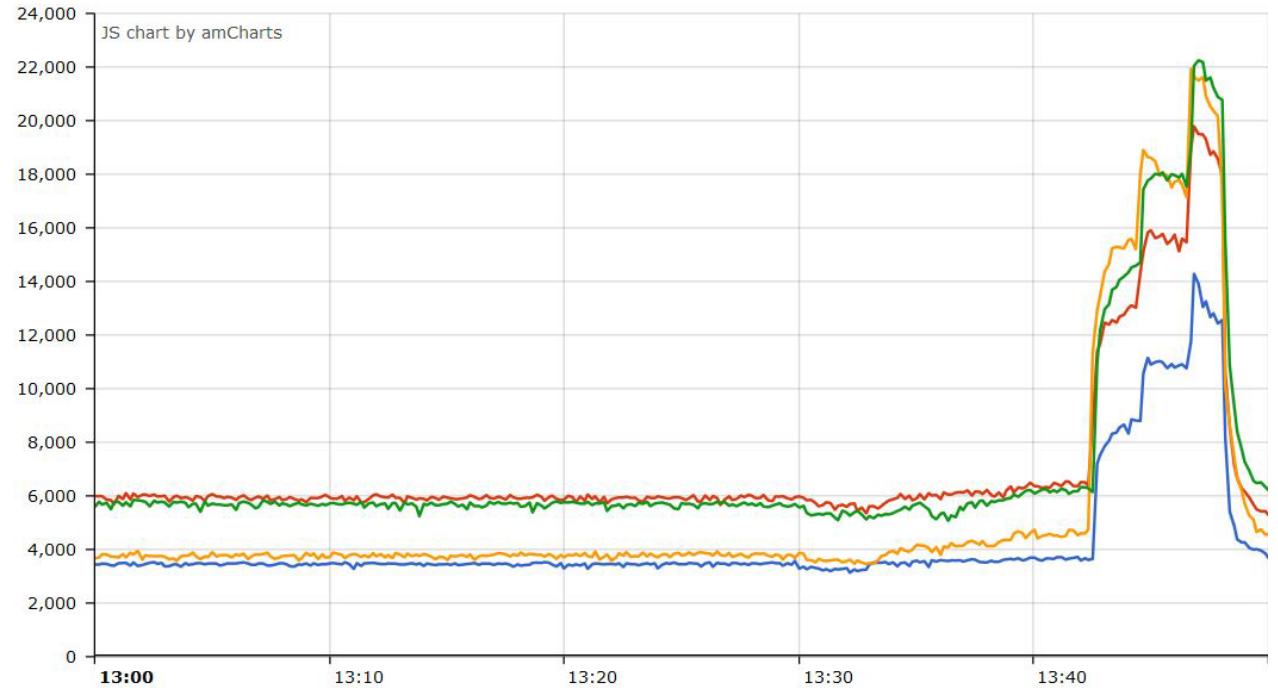
Web interface - Ventspils freeport



Data flow – complicated and completely dependent on the ELLONA warranty



Training process



WT1 1020 (RIX 102-MOS-ALDEHYDE) WT1 1030 (RIX 102-MOS-ALDEHYDE) WT1 1031 (RIX 102-MOS-ALDEHYDE)
WT1 1037 (RIX 102-MOS-ALDEHYDE)

Assessment of instruments performance – comparative testing



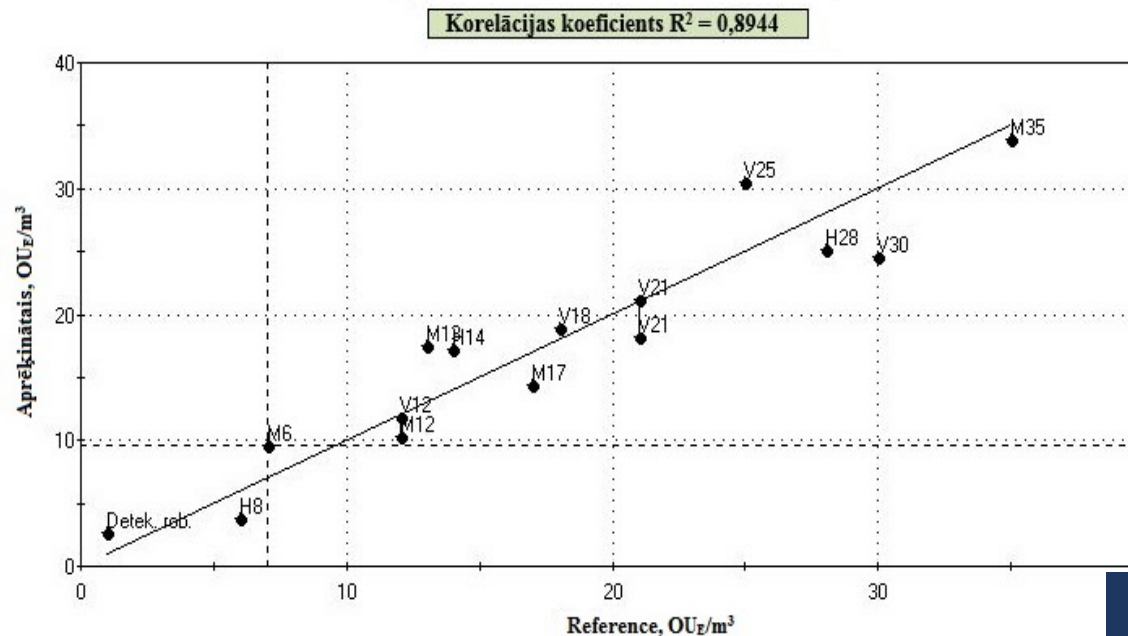
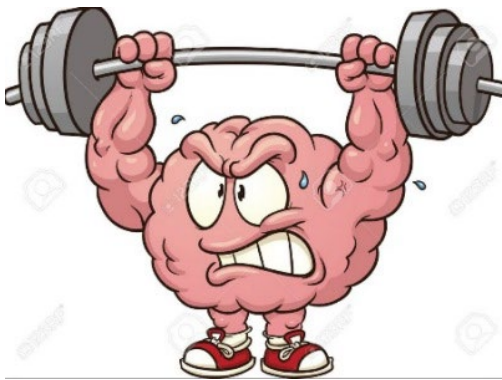
- Odour study according to EN 13725; ASTM 679
- Each e-nose becomes a competitor of panel;
- Testing results should be within the range of uncertainty of reference method.



Construction of calibration graphs (brains of e-nose)



1. Data collected during the olfactometry study is used to calculate the model which «translates» sensor data into odour units suited to the site;
2. Model is then integrated into the analyser control software



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PLS created and implemented by modules

1020_JR_komponents - Number of components : 3, R^2 : .9814, Mean absolute error : 1.38

1030_JR_komponents - Number of components : 3, R^2 : .8957, Mean absolute error : 3.2073

1031_JR_komponents - Number of components : 3, R^2 : .9642, Mean absolute error : 1.9607

1037_JR_komponents - Number of components : 3, R^2 : .9516, Mean absolute error : 2.0926

1032_JR_komponents - Number of components : 3, R^2 : .8911, Mean absolute error : 3.2705

1033_JR_komponents - Number of components : 3, R^2 : .8911, Mean absolute error : 3.2705

1034_JR_komponents - Number of components : 3, R^2 : .8614, Mean absolute error : 3.7224

1035_JR_komponents - Number of components : 3, R^2 : .8614, Mean absolute error : 3.6099

1038_JR_komponents - Number of components : 3, R^2 : .5846, Mean absolute error : 6.4396

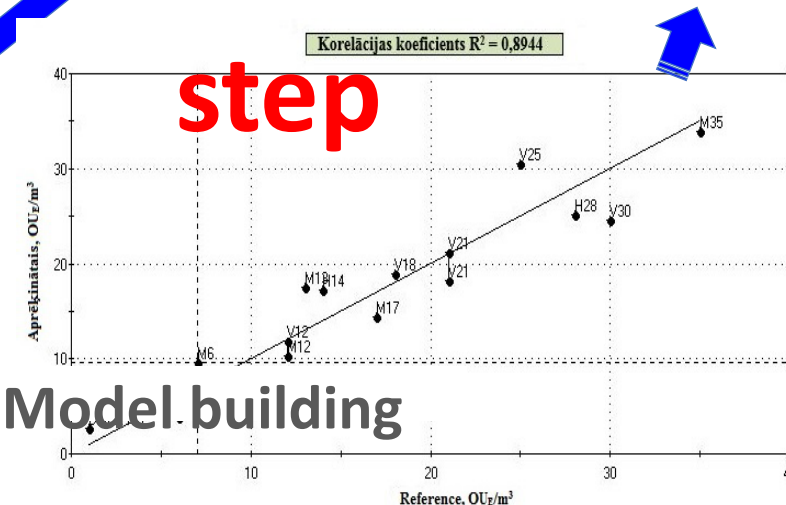
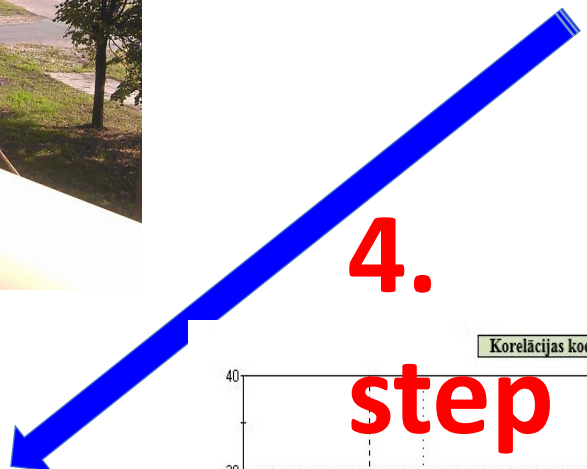
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1. step
Collection



2. step
Feeding



3. step

Sniffing



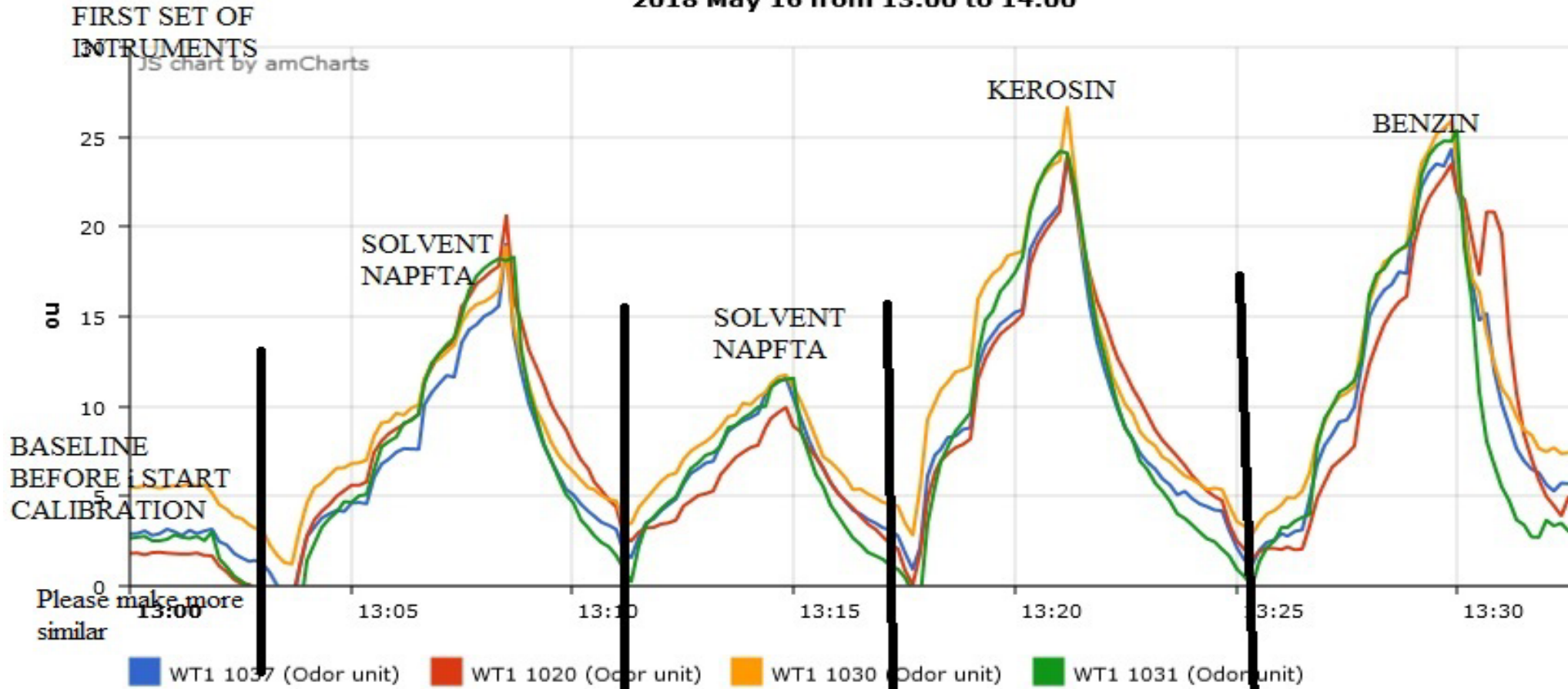
Assessment
5. step



VENTSPILLS SEAPORTS



2018 May 16 from 13:00 to 14:00

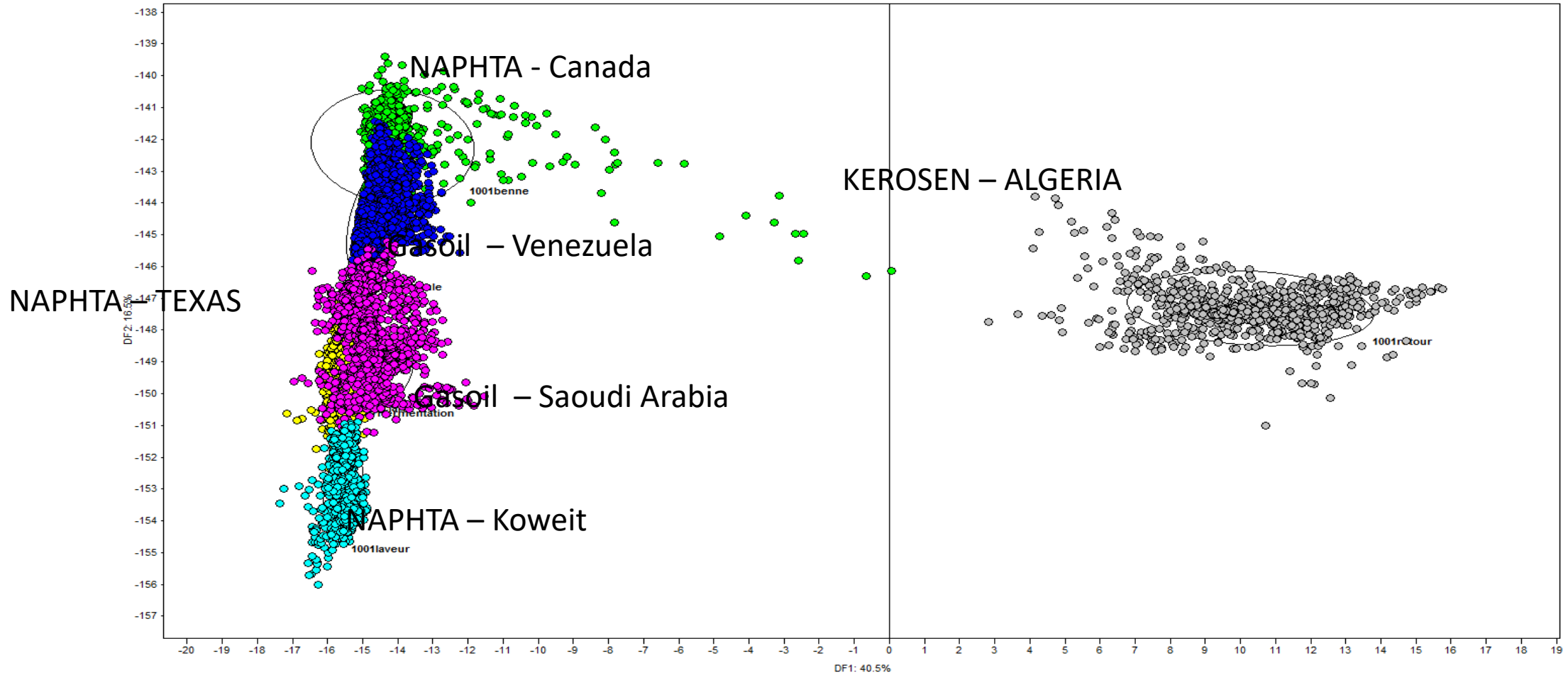


Ventspills

Installation sites



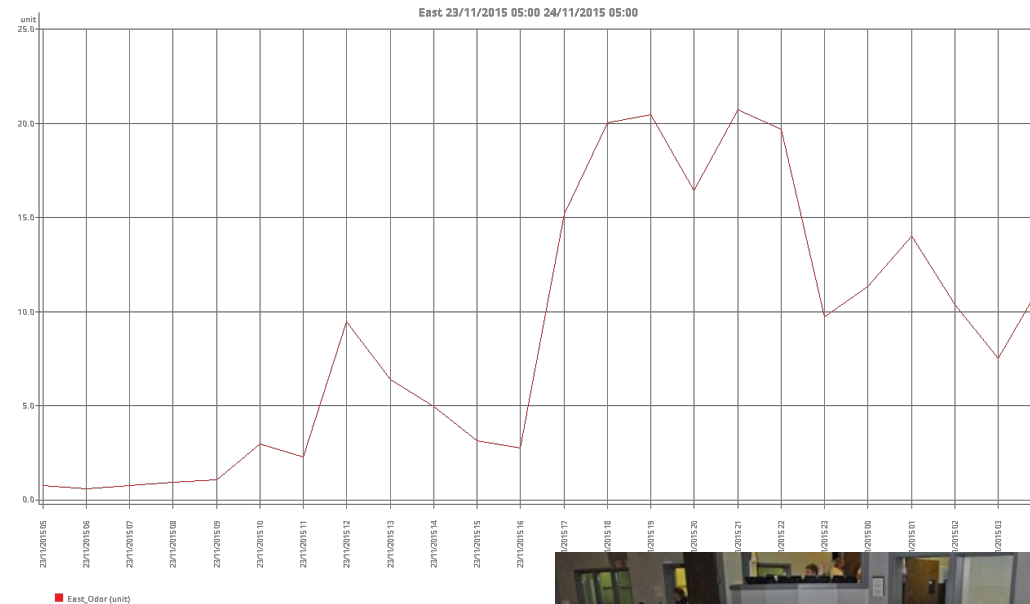
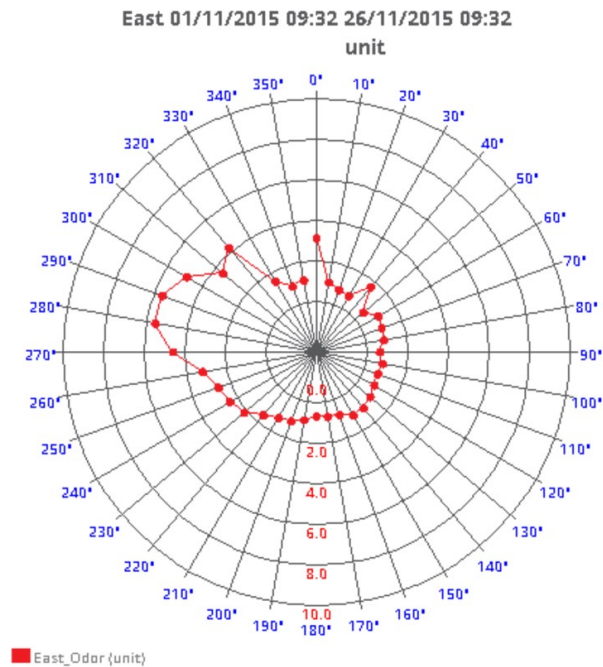
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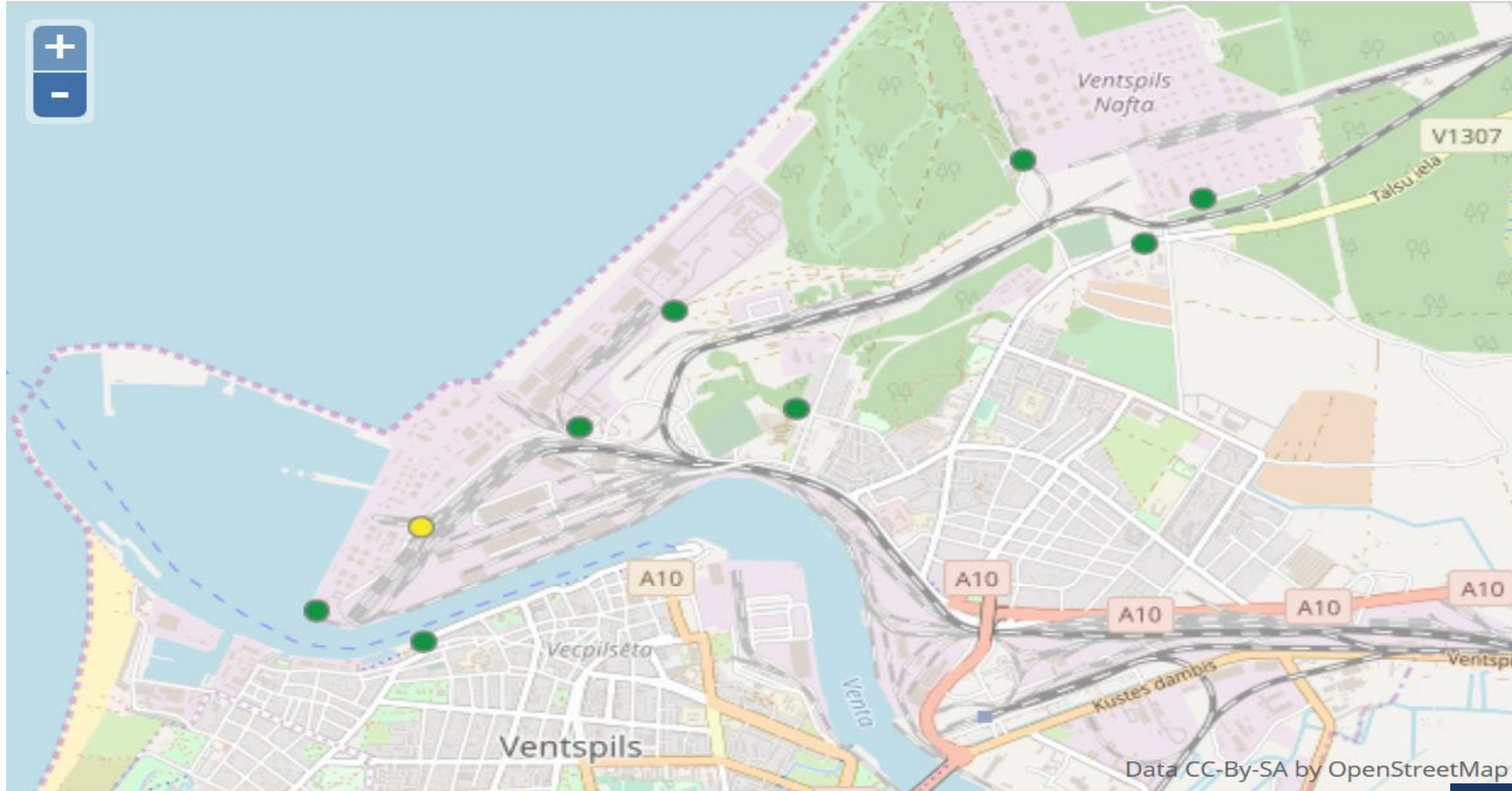


City Control Panel

Operator can follow real time data and check previous monitored results



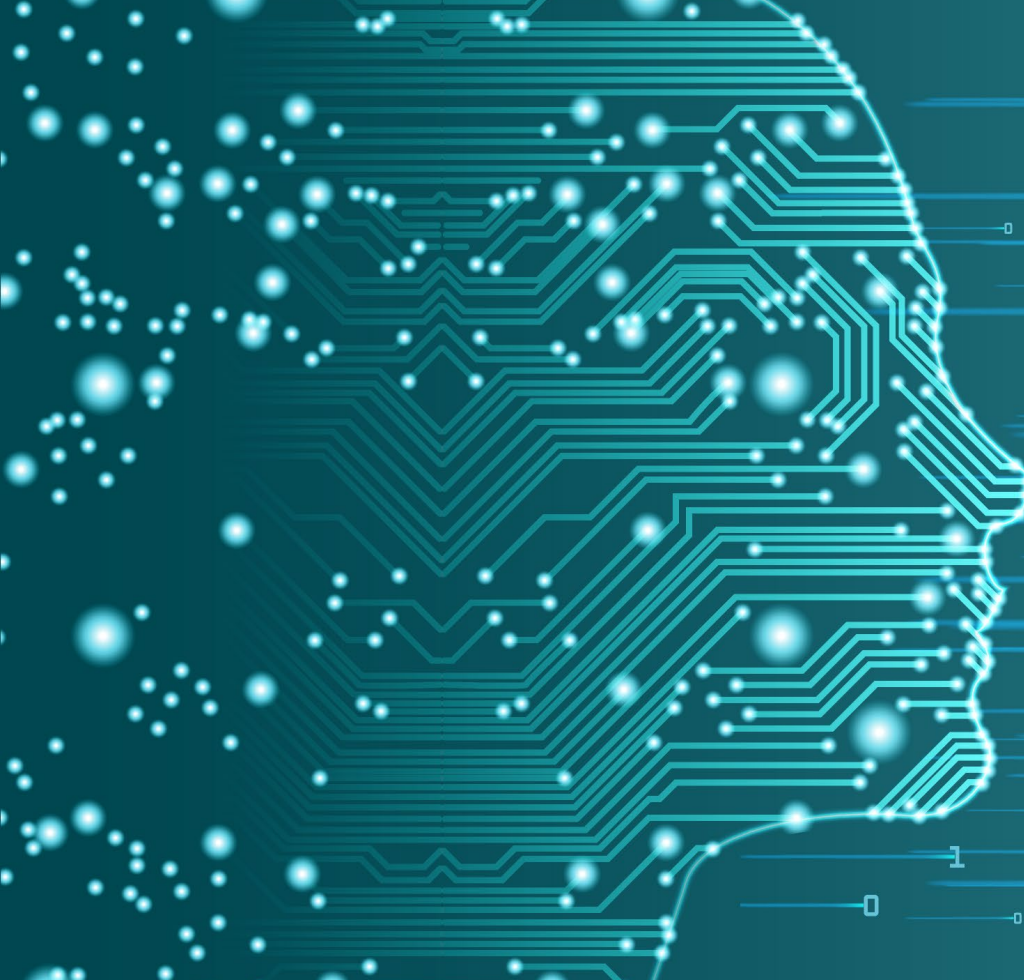
SUSTAINABLE SEAPORTS and TRAFFIC LIGHT MANAGEMENT



- Implemented gas intensity monitoring network works as warning system
- On line Odor intensity monitoring according to EN 13725 (ASTM 679) implemented
- On line odor (various petrochemical products and countries) sources identification implemented



- ❑ IOT SOLUTIONS FOR AIRPORTS and Seaports
- ❑ A tool for mapping and monitoring industrial nuisances related to transit activity and in particular toxic substances (gas, odors, noise, particles...)
- ❑ An identification tool (gas, odors, noise and soon particles
- ❑ A health and wellness tool for employees and the neighborhood
- ❑ A tool to improve citizens' engagement and communication
- ❑ A tool for better management of transport activity (optimization of operations, optimization of maintenance operations, optimization of cleaning processes)
- ❑ A remediation tool (traffic management...)



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