



Predictive Emissions monitoring:

Exploring predictive emissions monitoring of ammonia at TCM carbon-capture plant using open-source machine learning libraries

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Fred Rugenyi, Matthew Campbell



Technology Centre Mongstad is a Flexible Neutral CO₂ Capture Test Centre

Agenda

- TCM's test experience
- Emissions: Permitting and measurement
- Findings and lessons learned
- Takeaways

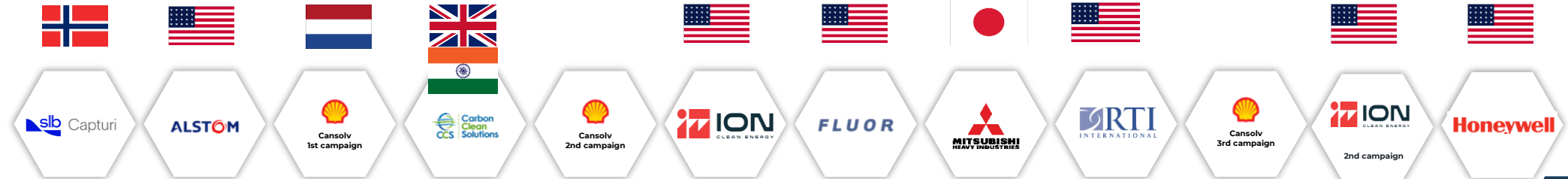


We have Tested 17 different Technologies

 **> 40.000 hrs**
Proprietary Campaigns

Solvent
Technologies

Start 2012



Start 2020

Emerging
Technologies



Sponsored by TCM Owners, DOE, EC and CLIMIT

 **> 23.000 hrs**
Non-proprietary Campaigns

 **> 70**
Scientific publications

2013

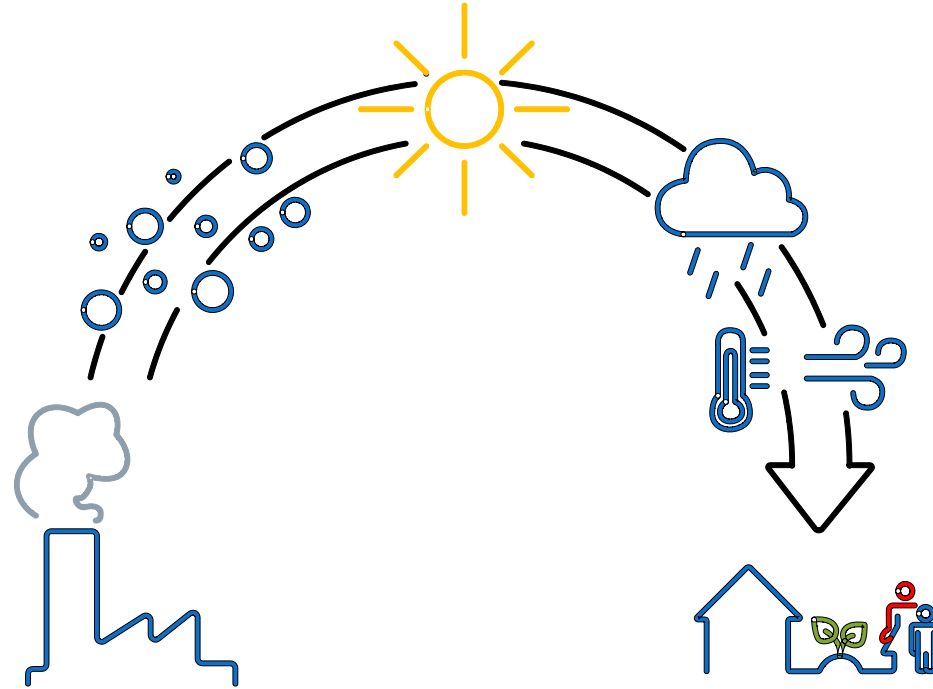


All Operations Have been under the TCM's EMISSION PERMIT

Atmospheric chemistry

Dispersion modelling:

- Dispersion of amines
- Photochemical reactions
- Predicting air and water concentrations



- Norway defined limits for these pollutants with respect to public health.
- Release from TCM should not lead to a concentration of the sum **nitramines** and **nitrosamines** that exceeds defined level.

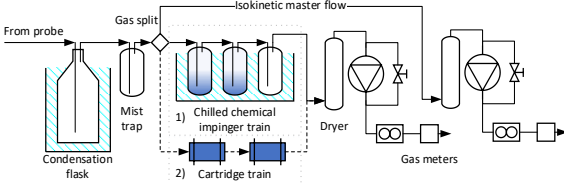
Emission Components	Emission Limits	
	Daily limit	Yearly limit
Ammonia	100 ppmV	6,000 kg
Total Amines	6* ppmV	2,800 kg
Total Aldehydes	1 g/s	

* Maximum hourly average emission is 15 ppmV

Exposure path	Recommended max level
Drinking water	4.0 ng/l
Air	0.3 ng/m ³

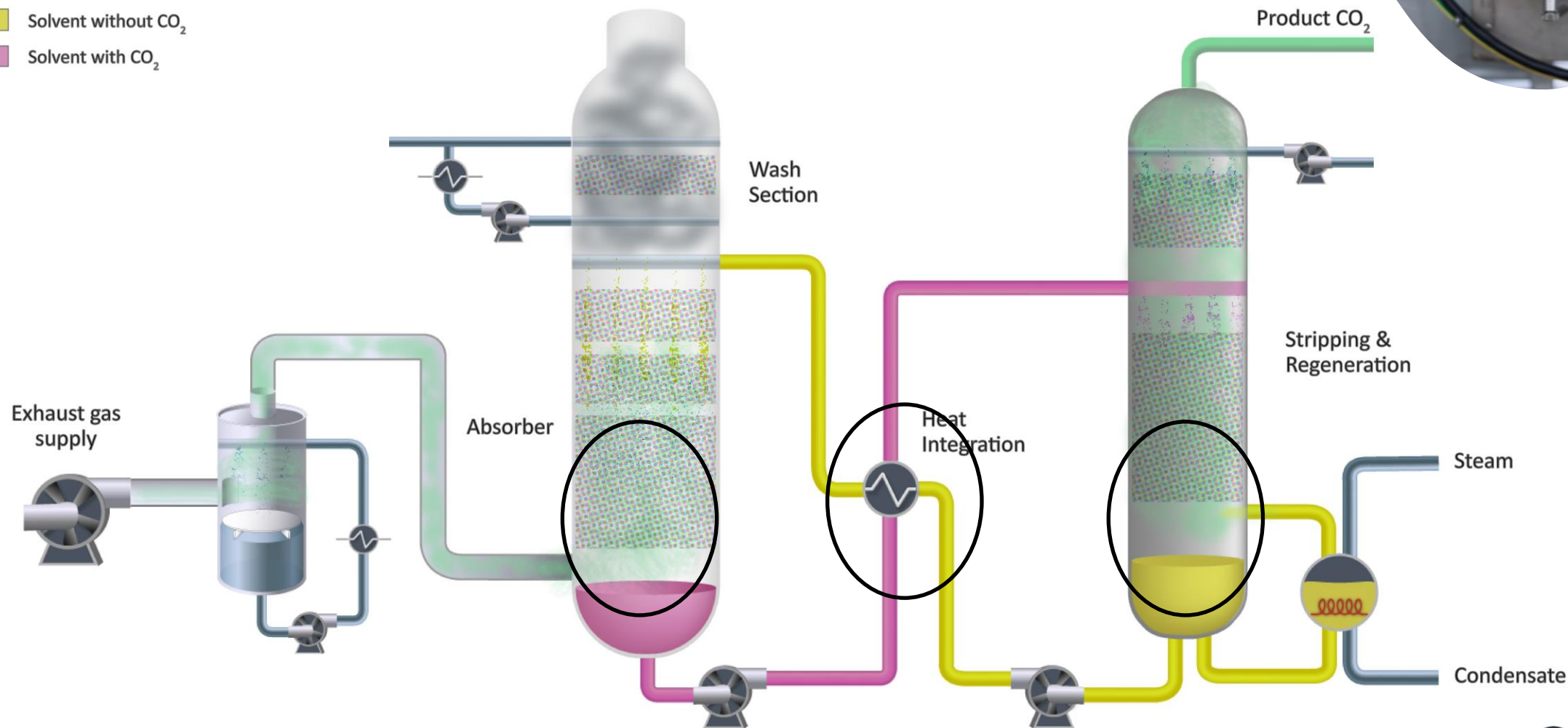


Measurements at the Top of TCM ABSORBER COLUMN

Instrument	Measured Components & Detection Limits
FTIR	Amines, Ammonia, Aldehydes (ppmV) 
IMR-MS (Ion Molecule Reaction Mass Spectrometer)	Amines, Degradation products (10 ppbV) 
PTR-tof-MS	Amines, Degradation products (pptV) 
Extractive Impinger	Amines, Degradation products (ppbv) 
Predictive emissions monitoring	Amines? Ammonia? Aldehydes EPA PS 16; CEN 17198 

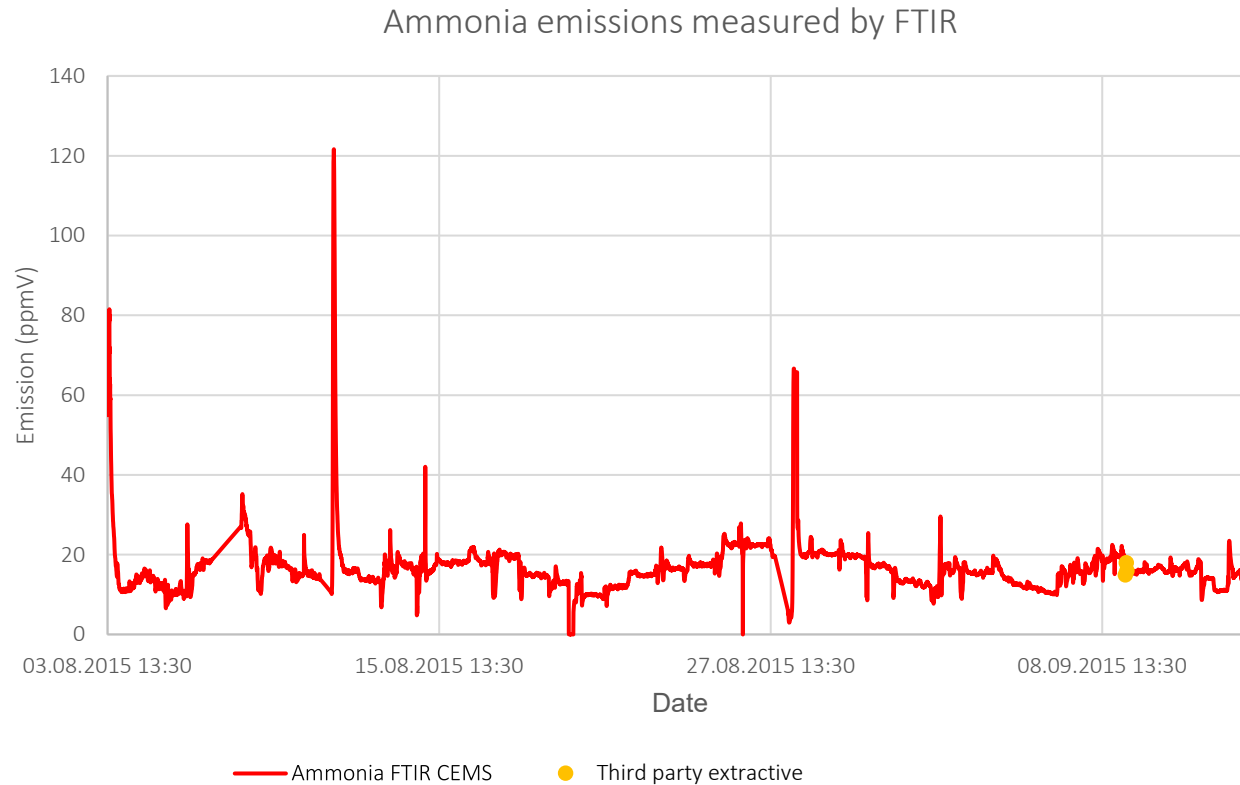
Tracing the Origin of Ammonia Emissions

- Gas with CO₂
- Solvent without CO₂
- Solvent with CO₂



Oxygen and metal ions, intermediates, temperature

Measurements by CEMS and Third-party Verification



- Continuous operation period with two non-planned shutdowns (38 days).
- Ammonia emissions are mainly within the measurement range of the FTIR of 0–500 ppmV.
- Third-party measurements validated online measurements.
- Operational data was used to build the model

¹For more information on the campaign:

Faramarzi et al. “Results from MEA testing at the CO₂ Technology Centre Mongstad: Verification of baseline results in 2015”, (2017) GHGT-13.

Morken et al. “CO₂ capture with monoethanolamine: Solvent management and environmental impacts during long-term operation at the Technology Centre Mongstad (TCM₂)”, (2019) IJGGC 82 (175-183).

Preparing Sensor Data for Machine Learning

83 sensors initially used as input

Gas composition component

- All inlet flue composition data
- Outlet composition removed and ammonia treated as labels.

Absorber and stripper profiles

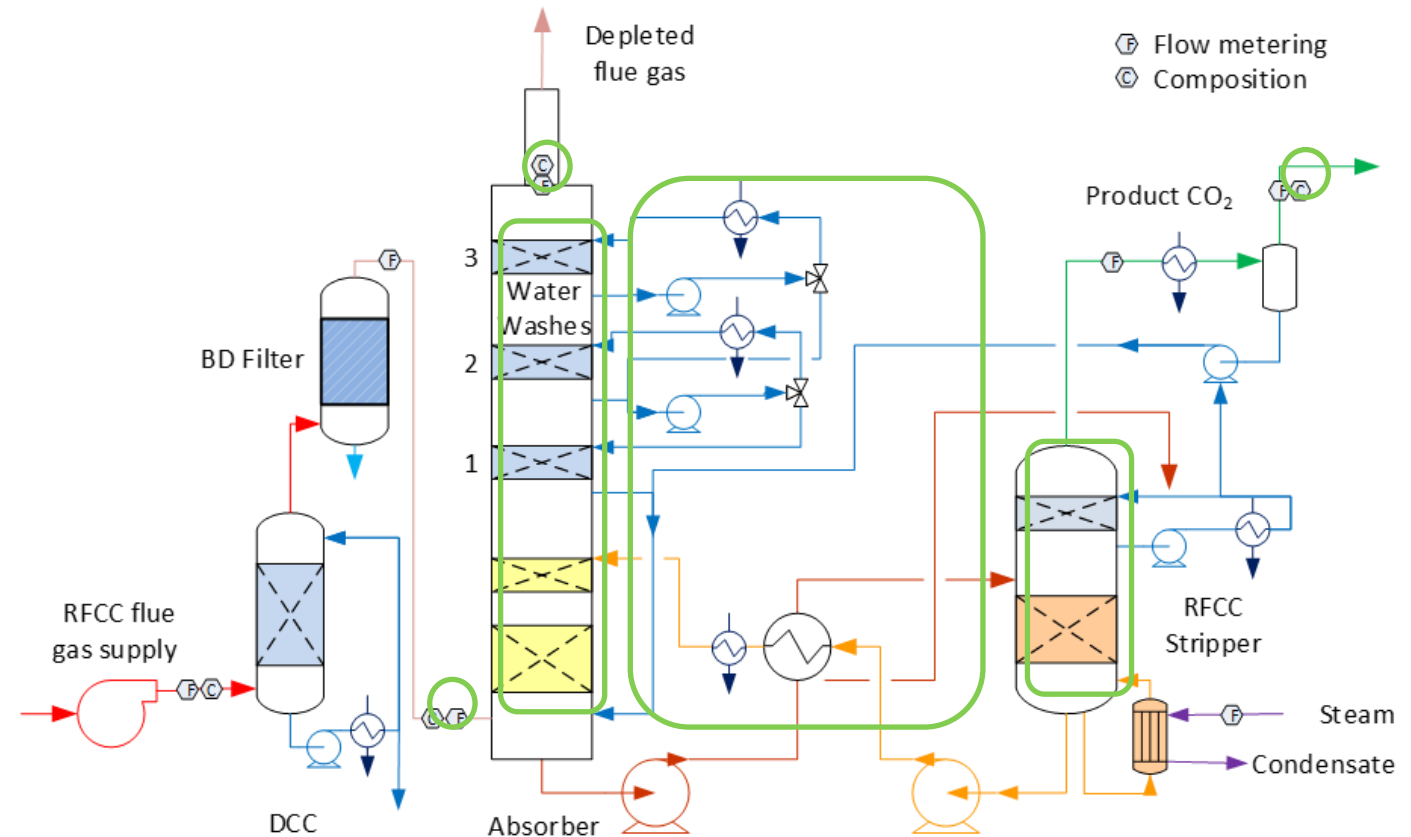
- Temperature and Pressure

Liquid sensors

- Flows and physical parameters

31 sensors dropped because of redundancy

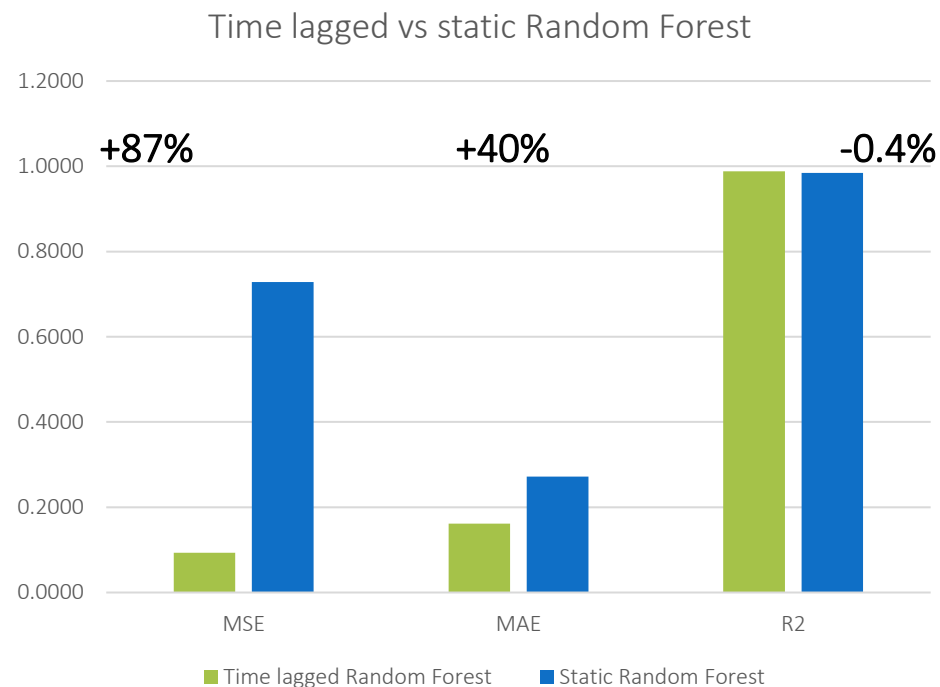
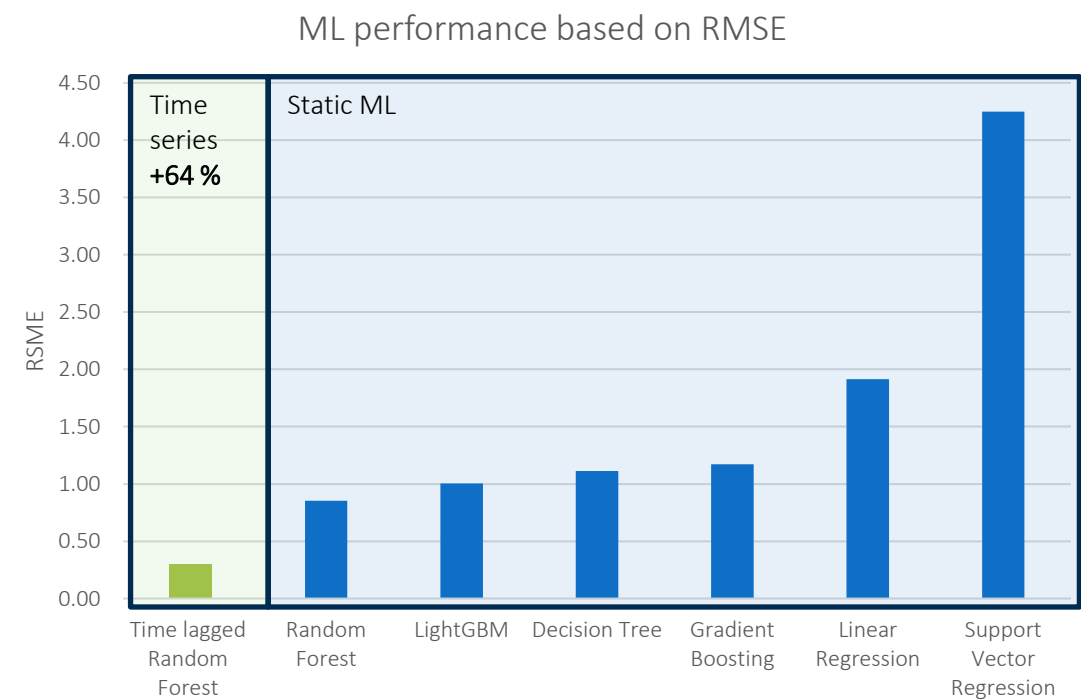
- 52 sensors were used for fitting



¹For full list of TCM analysers please see publication: Hume et al. "Results from CESAR1 testing at the CO2 Technology Centre Mongstad. Verification of Residual Fluid Catalytic Cracker (RFCC) baseline results", (2022) GHGT-16.

Static and Time Series Models were Evaluated Using RMSE.

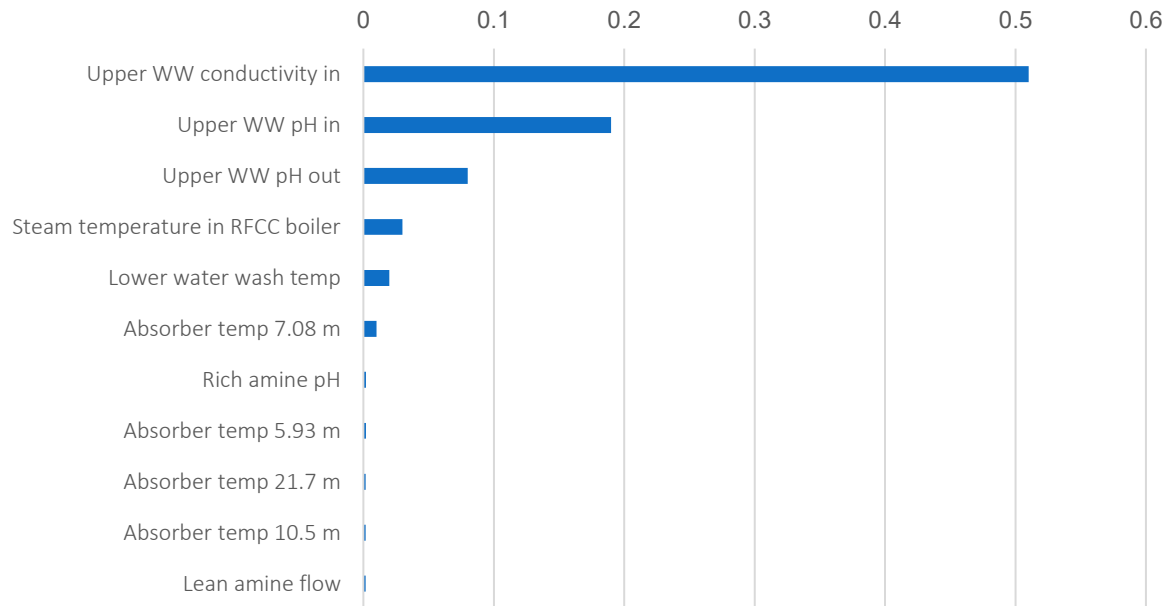
Introducing Memory and Feature Engineering Improved Model Performance.



Initial static ML had no temporal dependencies modelled.
Feature engineering to predict change in y reconstructed in lagged time over a rolling mean of 30 minutes.

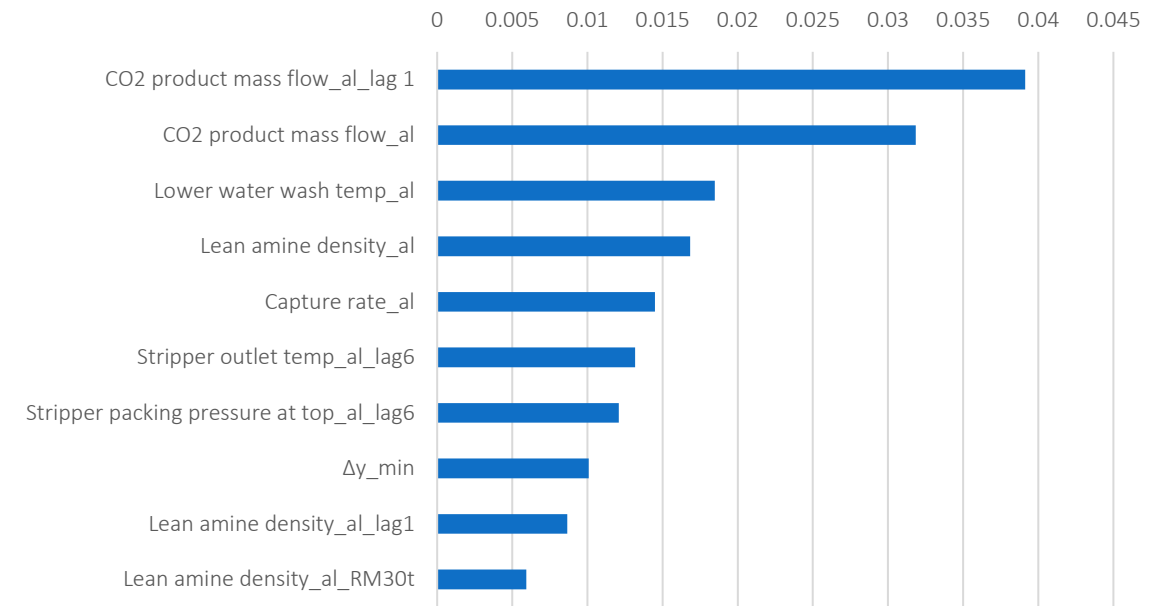
Feature Importance- What are the Top 10 factors that Drive Ammonia Emissions?

Most important features for the static Random Forest



Static showed greater importance on emission control levers

Most important features for time lagged Random Forest

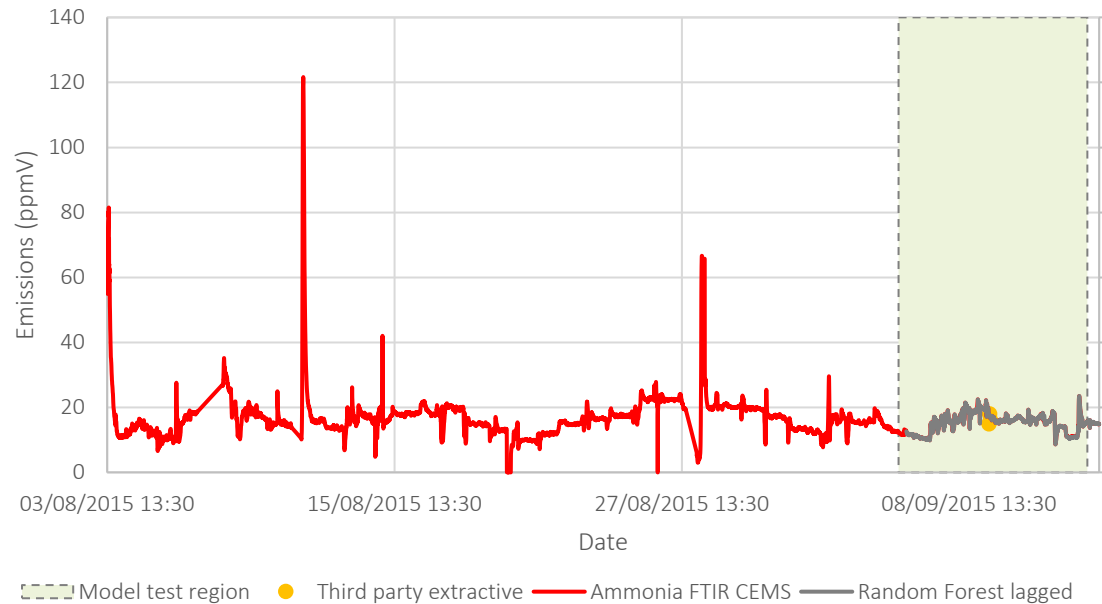


Time lagged RF showed greater importance on plant control levers.

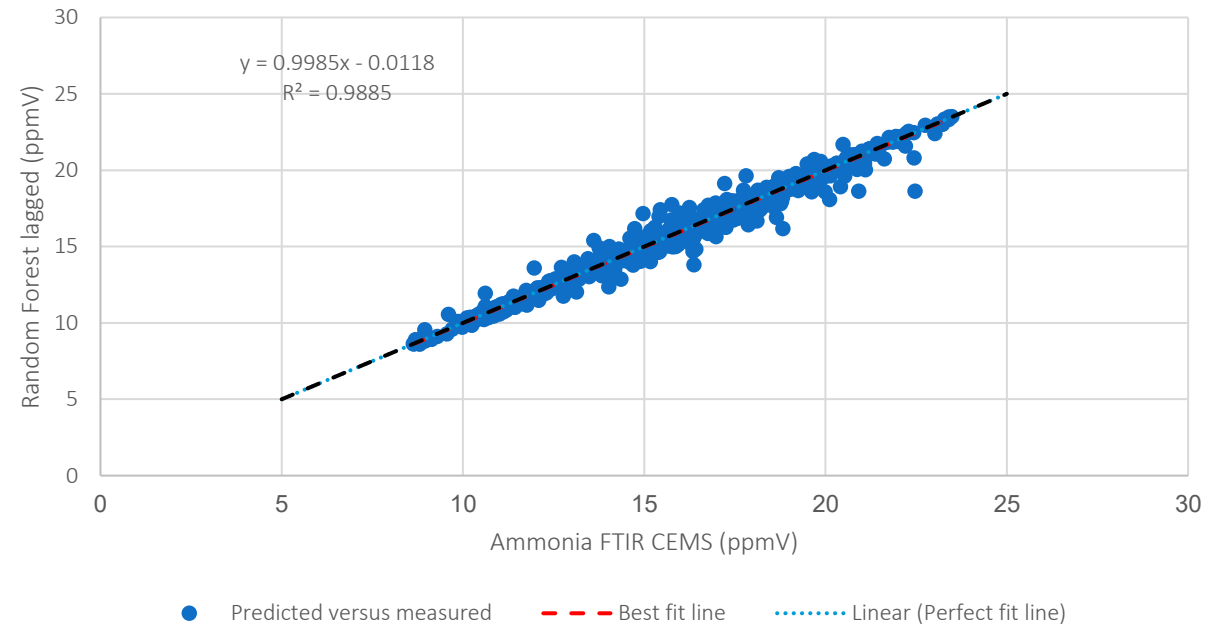
Predictive Emissions Using process parameters

There was a High Correlation Between the ML Model and the FTIR CEMS.

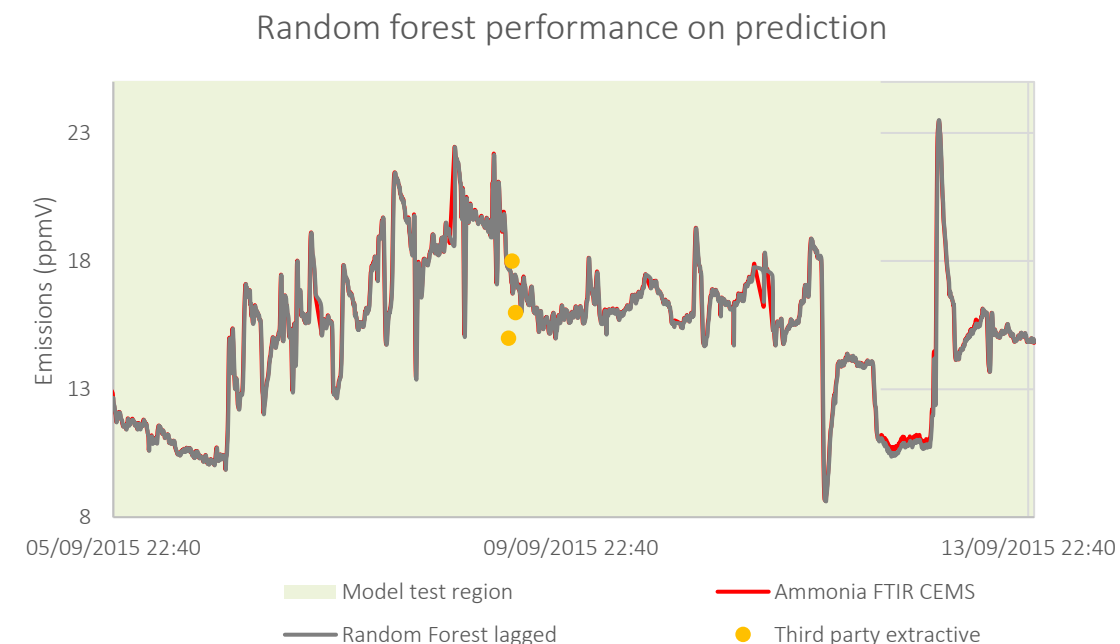
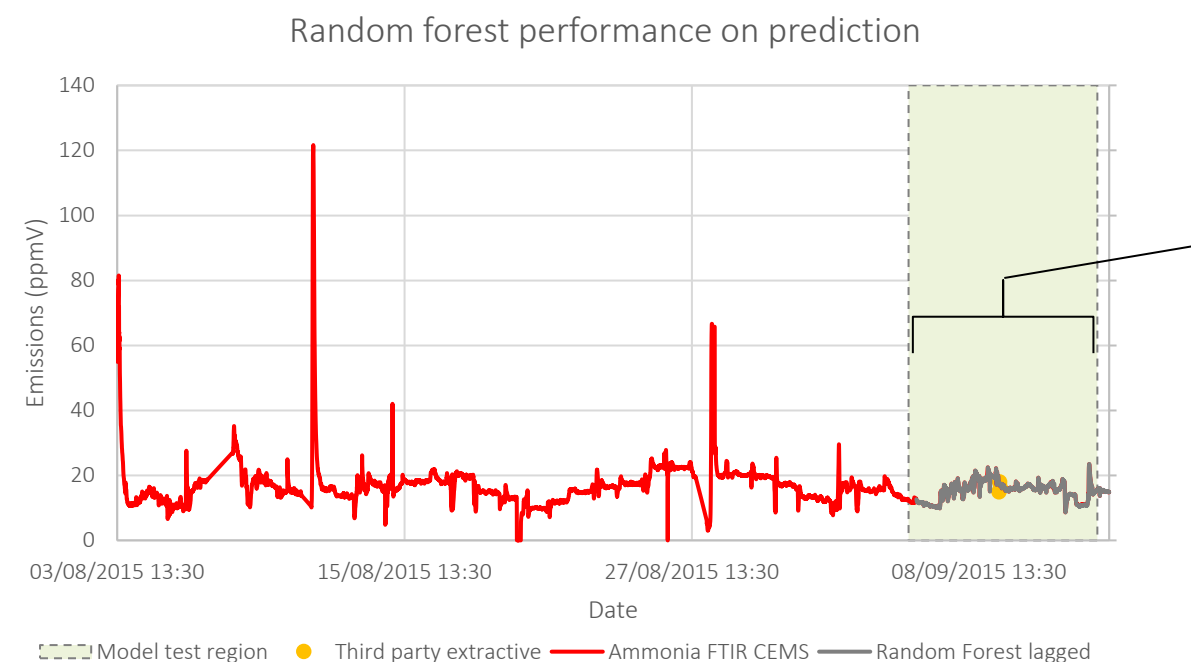
Random forest performance on prediction



Model performance in the prediction region



A Time Series Closeup of the Predicted Region





PEMS- Performance Criteria of Ammonia Model

Predictive emissions monitoring	Amines? Ammonia? Aldehydes EPA PS 16 ; CEN 17198	
Parameter	EPA PS -16	Random Forest (time lagged) vs FTIR CEMS
Relative accuracy	$\leq 20\%$	0.31 %
Bias	If $d_{avg} < cc $ Pass, CF	Correction factor of 1.002
Variance	$F_{calc} < F_{crit}$ 0.95	N/A *1 data set at 1 test level
Correlation	≥ 0.8	0.994 vs CEMS



TAKEAWAY!

- Predictive emissions modelling can be an acceptable way to report emissions.
- Further development in the CO₂ capture industry is needed to confirm the reliability of these models.

- Similar models can be developed for other components
- TCM's multi-analyser set-up can act as an opportunity to develop PEMS in the CC industry.



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Partnering for CCS Deployment

Why TCM?

- ❖ +60,000 operational hours → proven, bankable performance
- ❖ 17 post-combustion capture technologies tested and derisked for commercial deployment → unmatched track record
- ❖ Neutral, independent test center → trusted by industry, investors & policy makers

What We Offer:

- ❖ **Advisory services:** technology screening, selection & scale-up
- ❖ **Project support:** from feasibility through FID
- ❖ **CO₂ quality expertise:** Characterization, specifications & impurity impacts on compression, Liquefaction, transport & storage
- ❖ **Open for new test campaigns, Tailored advisory services, Strategic partnerships & joint projects**

post@tcmda.com