

Materials and methods

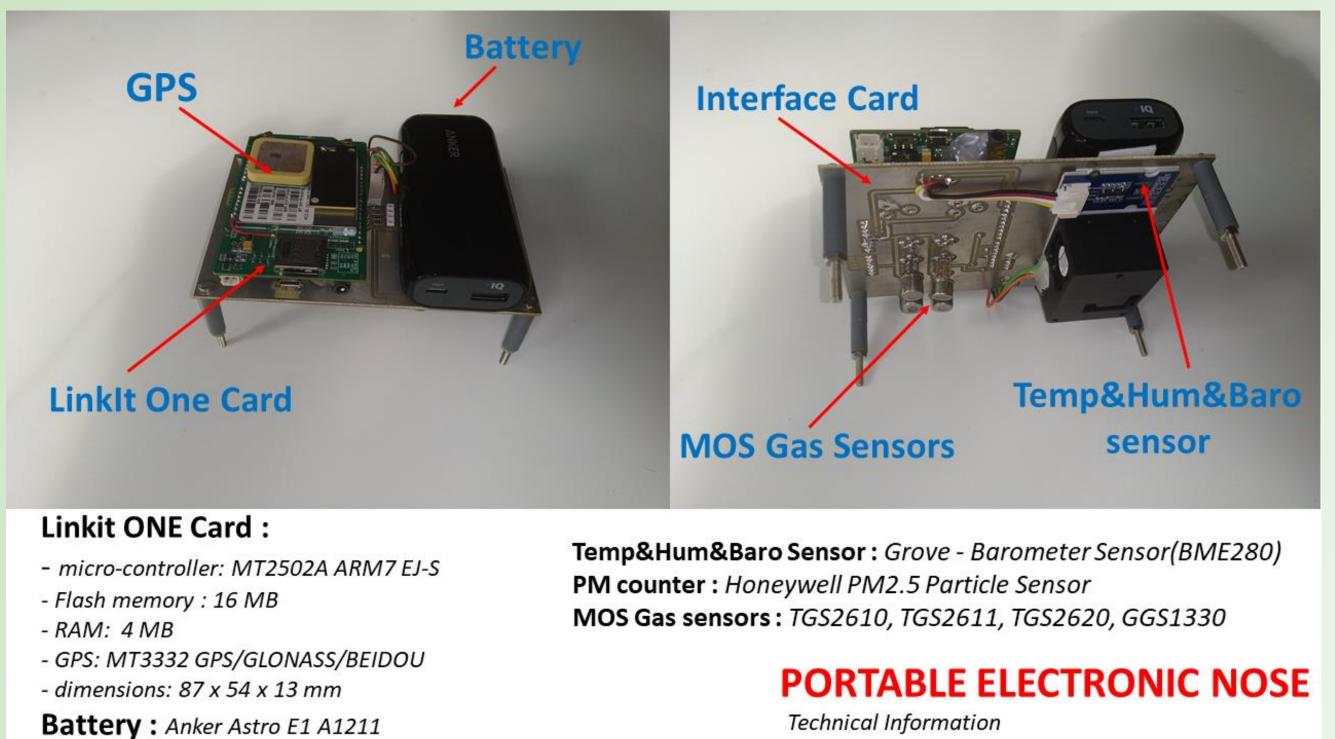
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Array of four MOS sensors (Portable e-nose) TGS2610, TGS2611, TGS2620, GGS1330.

- **Field samples** collected in a municipal solid waste site (Landfill) in October 2019
- Labs calibration: MOS sensor's conductance Data paired with FID methane analyser Data.
- PCA-Quantile regression (PCA for extracting new features) + Median regression (robust against outliers).
 - Field test over an area with known biogas source.

Results and discussion

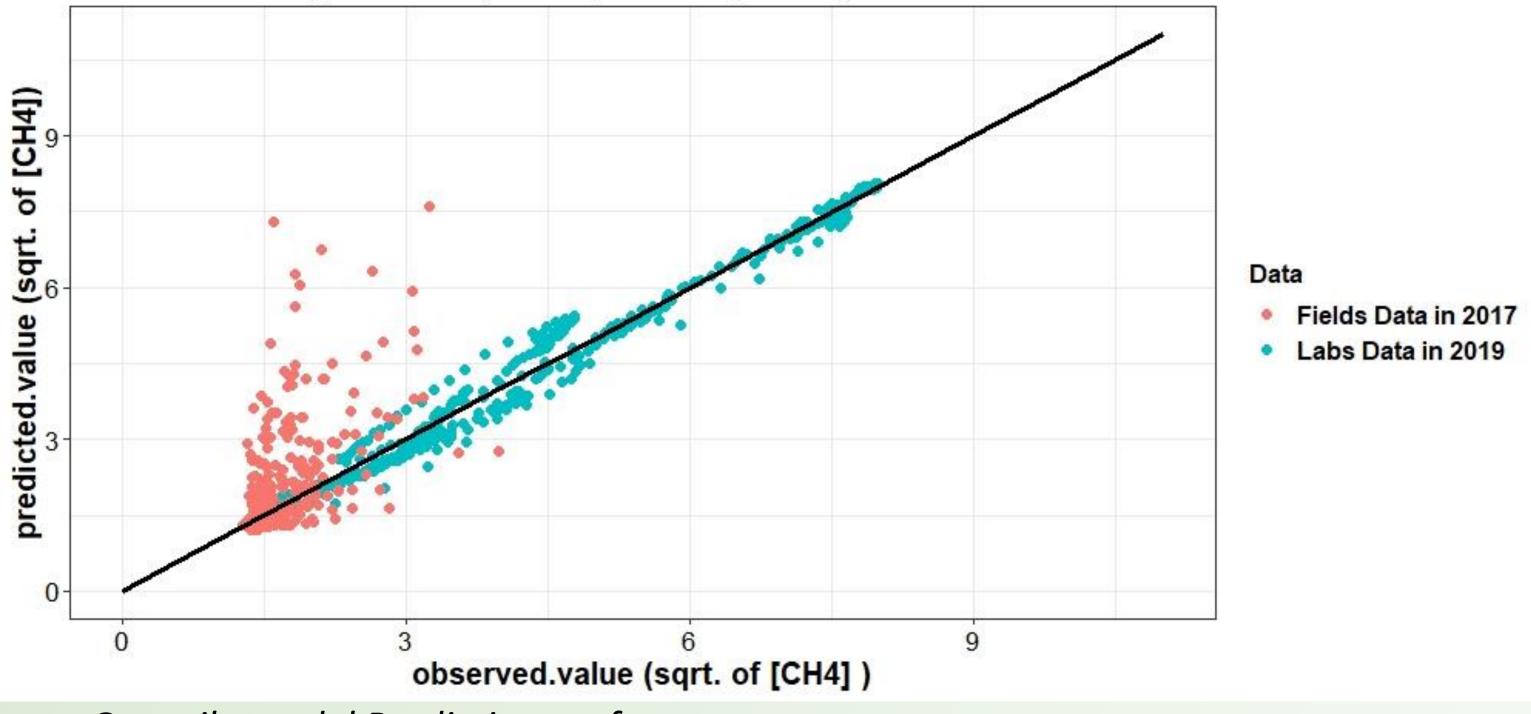
The PCA-quantile regression model showed good predictions with lab data (MAPE = 7.29%).



Portable electronique Nose (e-Nose) with MOS gas sensors and Linkit One card as acquisition system.

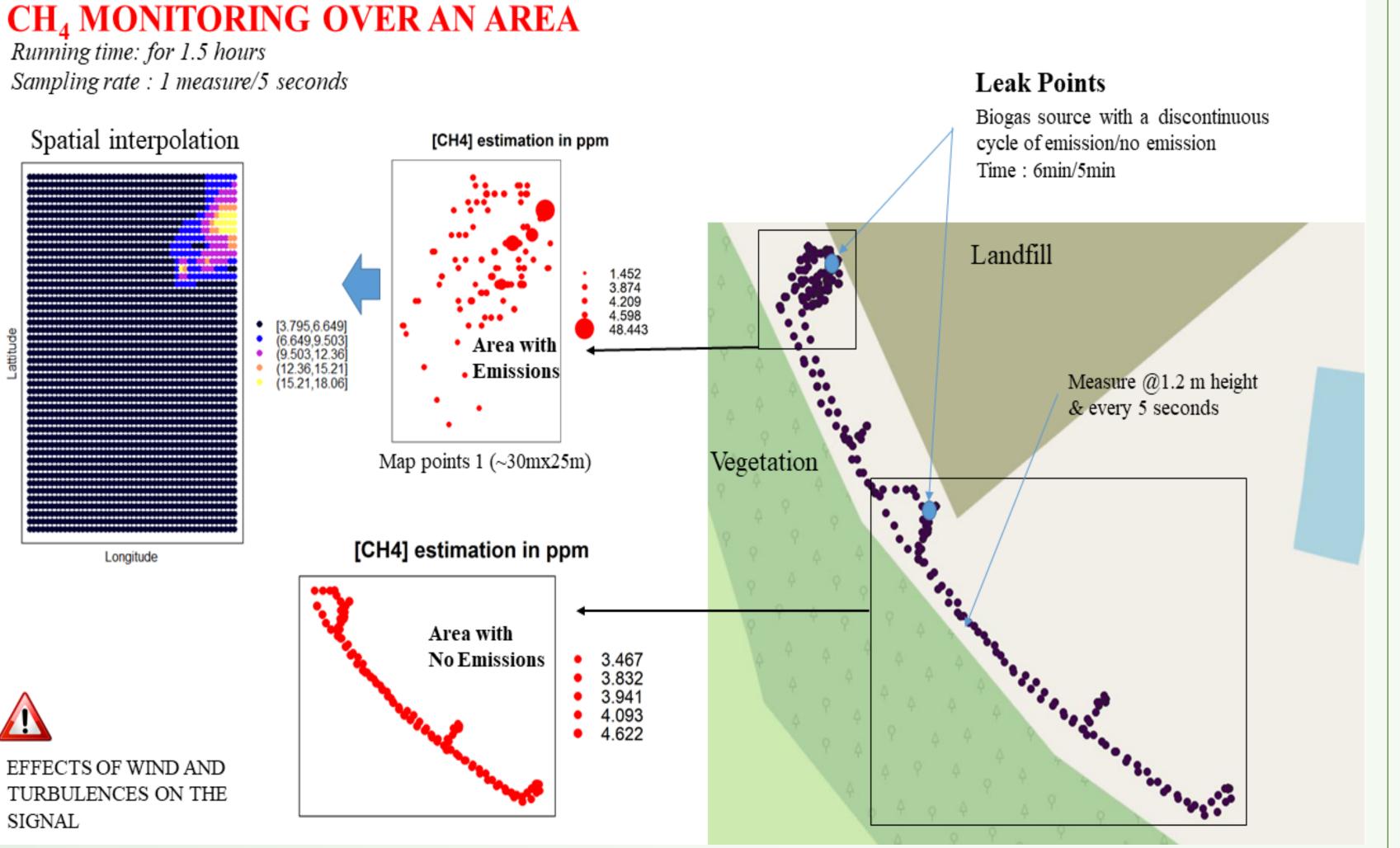
Model's performances

Mean Absolute Percentage Error : 7.29% (Labs Data) and 15.22% (Field Data)



- Lab predictive model (2019) compared with the field one made after experimentation in 2017, suggest that field prediction might be subject to additional error due to unknown field factors. Although this mixed results, the predictions looked acceptable.
- The monitoring over a part of landfill showed two distinct zones of emission: **area with biogas emission** ([CH_4] between 1.45 and 48.44 ppm) and **area with low emission** ([CH_4] between 3.46 and 4.62 ppm). However, there was necessary to do several trials before getting correct

Quantile model Prediction performances.





data for the spatial interpolation. We suspected perturbations during the experimentation due to environmental factors as the wind turbulences.

Conclusions

Acceptable methane predictions in field experimentation and clear distinction between areas with emissions and area with no emissions.

> Perspectives: intensive monitoring over all the landfill and more attention to local factors.

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