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Analysis of energy efficiency of level measuring devices in the oil and gas industry

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Analysis of energy efficiency of level measuring devices in the oil and gas industry

Paraxat Matyakubova[1], Gaybulla Boboyev[1,2,a)], Mirolim Mahmudjonov[1], Xolmurodjon Mo'minov[1]

[1]*Tashkent state technical university named after Islam Karimov, Tashkent, Uzbekistan*
[2] *Almalyk State Technical Institute, Almalyk, Uzbekistan*

[a)] *Corresponding author: gaybulla.bobyev1281@gmail.com*

Abstract. Level measurement is a fundamental component of process monitoring and safety assurance in the oil and gas industry. With increasing global emphasis on sustainability and operational cost reduction, the energy efficiency of level measuring devices has become a critical factor in selecting modern instrumentation. This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the energy consumption characteristics, operational principles, and development trends associated with level measurement technologies, including ultrasonic, radar, and float-type sensors. By comparing their energy profiles, automation capabilities, and integration within digital industrial systems, the study demonstrates that advanced ultrasonic and radar devices significantly outperform conventional mechanical sensors in terms of energy efficiency, accuracy, and lifecycle sustainability. Additionally, emerging smart sensor technologies - incorporating IoT connectivity, predictive maintenance, and low-power communication protocols - further enhance the energy performance of level monitoring systems. The findings highlight the importance of adopting energy-efficient instrumentation to support safe, reliable, and environmentally compliant oil and gas operations.

INTRODUCTION

Accurate monitoring of liquid levels in storage tanks, pipelines, separators, and other equipment is essential to maintain operational safety and optimize production flows in the oil and gas industry. Level-measuring devices prevent hazardous overfilling, ensure stable process control, and support real-time inventory management. Historically, the selection of such devices has prioritized measurement accuracy, environmental compatibility, and mechanical robustness. However, with rising energy costs, environmental regulations, and a global push toward digital transformation, energy efficiency has become an equally important criterion in the design and deployment of level-measuring technologies [1-2, 51-53].

As industrial instrumentation evolves, modern sensors increasingly incorporate low-power electronics, wireless communication, and smart monitoring capabilities. These advancements enable devices to operate efficiently in remote and energy-limited environments, including offshore platforms, desert pipelines, and unattended field stations. This study analyzes the energy efficiency of traditional and modern level-measurement devices while comparing their operational principles, advantages, limitations, and applicability to oil and gas environments [1-2].

Liquid level measurement plays a critical role across upstream, midstream, and downstream oil and gas operations. Accurate level monitoring prevents tank overfilling, ensures safe pipeline transport, stabilizes process control in refineries, and supports inventory management [2]. Traditionally, level monitoring technologies were selected based primarily on accuracy and robustness; however, modern operational frameworks demand an additional dimension-energy efficiency (Fig.1) [3-6, 54].

Rising energy costs, remote field deployments, and strengthened environmental regulations now require level measurement systems that consume minimal power while sustaining continuous real-time monitoring [3]. Devices must operate reliably in harsh environments (high temperature, high pressure, corrosive media, explosive atmospheres) while integrating seamlessly with digital control architectures. This article systematically analyzes the energy consumption characteristics of level measuring technologies used in oil and gas facilities. It highlights how advanced sensors - particularly ultrasonic, radar, and new-generation smart devices - achieve significantly improved efficiency through enhanced signal processing, low-power electronic designs, and automation-based optimization.

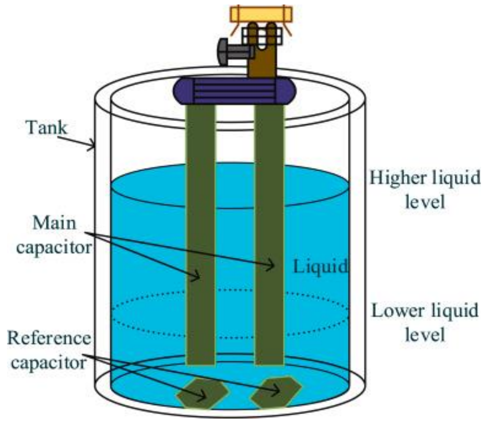

FIGURE 1. The operating principle of a capacitive liquid level sensor

EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH

The oil and gas industry are characterized by its complex operations and the critical need for safety and efficiency. Level measuring devices play a pivotal role in ensuring that liquid levels in storage tanks, pipelines, and other equipment are accurately monitored. This article explores the energy efficiency of these devices, focusing on their types, energy consumption, and emerging trends in technology [4, 7-11].

TABLE 1. Comparison of level measurement technologies in oil and gas operations [5, 55-56]

Feature	Float Sensors	Ultrasonic Sensors	Radar Sensors
Measurement type	Contact	Non-contact	Non-contact
Accuracy	Low-Moderate	High	Very High
Energy consumption	Moderate-High	Very Low	Low-Moderate
Sensitivity to conditions	Highly sensitive to contamination	Affected by heavy vapors	Minimal interference
Suitability for hazardous fluids	Poor	Excellent	Excellent
Maintenance	High	Low	Very low
Wireless integration	Weak	Strong (BLE, LoRa)	Strong
Cost	Low	Moderate	High

RESEARCH RESULTS

1. *Research Approach* [6, 12-15]. This research employs a comparative analytical approach based on:
– technical literature review of level-measurement technologies;
– classification of device operational principles;
– analysis of direct and indirect energy consumption factors;
– examination of industry development trends and emerging technologies.

The study synthesizes standards, manufacturer data, and peer-reviewed literature to create a unified energy-performance profile for widely used sensors. Source material includes the uploaded document, which provided foundational content on sensor types and energy considerations [7, 16-19].

2. *Evaluation Criteria*. Energy efficiency was assessed using the following metrics:
– baseline electrical power consumption (W);
– communication-related energy usage (wired vs wireless);
– maintenance-related energy impacts;

– the effect of automation on operational energy savings;
– suitability for renewable micro-power sources (solar, thermal, vibration).

3. *Technologies Considered* [8, 20-23]. Three primary level-measurement categories were evaluated:

– ultrasonic sensors – non-contact acoustic wave devices;
– radar sensors – fmcw or pulsed microwave systems;
– float sensors – mechanical buoyancy-based devices.

TABLE 2. Direct and indirect energy consumption components

Energy Category	Description	Impact Level
Direct Consumption	Sensor electronic load, microwave/ultrasonic transmitter power, standby mode	High
Signal Processing Load	Data filtering, echo analysis, frequency modulation	Medium
Communication Energy	Wired vs. wireless (BLE, LoRa, NB-IoT)	Low–Medium
Maintenance Energy	Field visits, calibration cycles	High
Automation & SCADA Integration	Minimizes manual interventions	High
Predictive Maintenance	Reduces downtime and energy waste	Low–Medium

Additional emphasis was placed on emerging IoT-based smart sensors [10, 24-26].

Types of Level Measuring Devices.

Level measuring devices can be categorized based on their operational principles:

Ultrasonic Sensors: These sensors use high-frequency sound waves to measure liquid levels. They are non-contact devices, making them suitable for various applications, including those with hazardous materials. Their energy efficiency is enhanced by low power consumption designs, often incorporating Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE) technology [9, 57-59].

Radar Sensors: Utilizing microwave radar technology, these sensors provide accurate measurements even in challenging environments. They are particularly effective in high-pressure and high-temperature conditions, common in oil and gas operations. The initial investment is higher, but they offer significant returns through reduced maintenance and operational costs [11, 27-29].

Float Sensors: These are among the simplest and most cost-effective options for level measurement. They operate based on the buoyancy principle and are widely used in various applications. However, their energy efficiency is generally lower compared to more advanced technologies (Fig.2) [30-33].

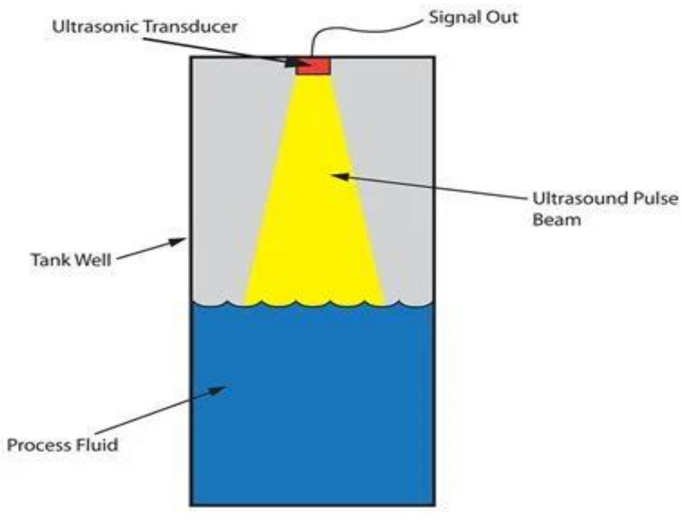

FIGURE 2. The operating principle of an ultrasonic level sensor

Energy Consumption and Efficiency [12, 34-36].

The energy efficiency of level measuring devices is crucial for reducing operational costs and minimizing environmental impact. Key factors influencing energy consumption include:

Technology Selection: Advanced sensors, such as ultrasonic and radar, typically offer better energy efficiency compared to traditional float sensors. For instance, ultrasonic sensors can operate on low power, making them ideal for remote monitoring applications where energy resources are limited.

Automation and Integration: The integration of level sensors with automated systems enhances operational efficiency. Real-time data from these sensors allows for better inventory management and process optimization, reducing the need for manual interventions and associated energy costs [13, 37-40].

Wireless Technologies: The shift towards wireless monitoring systems eliminates the need for extensive wiring, reducing installation costs and energy consumption. These systems can be powered by solar energy or other renewable sources, further enhancing their sustainability.

Development Trends [14, 41-43].

The landscape of level measuring devices is evolving rapidly, driven by technological advancements and the need for greater efficiency:

Smart Sensors: The emergence of smart sensors equipped with IoT capabilities allows for real-time monitoring and predictive maintenance. These devices can self-diagnose issues, ensuring consistent performance and reducing downtime, which is critical in the oil and gas sector.

Sustainability Focus: There is a growing emphasis on developing energy-efficient designs that minimize environmental impact. Many new devices are designed to operate with low energy consumption, and some even incorporate energy-harvesting technologies.

Regulatory Compliance: As environmental regulations become stricter, the adoption of advanced level measurement technologies is expected to increase. Companies are investing in these technologies not only to comply with regulations but also to enhance their operational efficiency and sustainability efforts [15, 44-47].

TABLE 3. Key development trends in energy-efficient level measurement technologies

Trend	Description	Expected Benefit
IoT-enabled smart sensors	Cloud connectivity, real-time monitoring	Reduced operational energy
AI-based predictive maintenance	Drift detection, fault prediction	Fewer site visits
Low-power communication (BLE/LoRa/Wi-SUN)	Optimized for remote oilfields	Battery life 5–10 years
Energy-harvesting systems	RF, vibration, thermal harvesting	Self-powered operation
Advanced radar (80 GHz FMCW)	High penetration and accuracy	Lower mismeasurement losses
Miniaturized microelectronics	Ultra-low supply voltage	Reduced direct energy use

RESULTS

1. Energy Characteristics of Major Level Measuring Devices [16, 48-50].

1.1. Ultrasonic Sensors.

Ultrasonic sensors operate using high-frequency acoustic pulses and are inherently low-power devices. Their advantages include:

- extremely low energy consumption (<0.2 W in low-power mode);
- non-contact measurement suitable for hazardous materials;
- potential use of BLE, Zigbee, and LoRaWAN communication;
- compatibility with solar-powered installations.

Their low-energy design makes ultrasonic sensors ideal for remote monitoring.

1.2. Radar Sensors [17, 51-53].

Radar sensors utilize microwave emissions, offering high accuracy in environments with extreme temperature, pressure, vapors, or foam. Key findings include:

- moderate energy consumption (typically 0.5-3 W depending on frequency band);
- reduced operational energy usage due to fewer calibration requirements;
- high reliability, lowering maintenance-related energy expenditure;
- strong performance in automated tank gauging systems.

Although costlier than ultrasonic or float sensors, radar sensors often yield lifecycle energy savings due to fewer operational disruptions.

1.3. Float Sensors [18, 54-57].

Float sensors are the simplest and most economical devices. However:
- moving mechanical components require more frequent manual checks;
- energy usage increases due to mechanical resistance and low accuracy;
- unsuitable for viscous or contaminated liquids;
- frequent maintenance increases indirect energy costs.

Float sensors are declining in modern oilfield installations due to poor energy efficiency (Fig.3).

FIGURE 3. System for measuring the liquid level in an oil storage tank based on solar panels

2. Indirect Energy Consumption Factors [19, 58].

2.1. Automation and System Integration.

Integration of sensors into digital control systems (SCADA/DCS) reduces manual operation, minimizing energy-intensive interventions such as:
- unnecessary pump cycles;
- emergency tank drainage;
- repeated manual measurements.

Studies indicate that automation can reduce operational energy consumption by 15-30%.

2.2. Wireless Technologies.

Wireless data transmission significantly reduces installation energy costs and enables:
- battery operation for several years;
- solar-powered systems;
- rapid deployment in remote fields.

Energy savings of up to 90% compared to wired systems have been reported for BLE- and LoRaWAN-based sensors.

2.3. Smart Diagnostics and Predictive Maintenance.

Sensors equipped with IoT and AI monitoring systems can:
- predict failures;
- reduce downtime;
- optimize energy use by adjusting measurement frequency;
- reduce unnecessary recalibration.

The energy efficiency of level sensors depends on their internal signal-generation mechanisms and electronic design [20, 39-42, 58].

TABLE 4. The energy efficiency of level sensors is determined by their internal signal generation mechanisms and electronic design

Sensor Type	Typical Power Use	Energy Characteristics
Float Sensors	Moderate	Mechanical resistance, low precision, frequent actuation cycles
Ultrasonic Sensors	Very low	Non-contact, microcontroller-based, sleep mode capabilities
Radar Sensors	Low–moderate	High precision reduces process energy losses
Smart IoT Sensors	Ultra-low	BLE, NB-IoT, LoRaWAN reduce communication energy

Ultrasonic and modern FMCW radar sensors can achieve up to 80% reduction in energy consumption compared to analog float systems [21, 36-37, 55].

DISCUSSION

The results demonstrate that the performance and energy demand of level-measuring devices differ significantly across technologies. Traditional float sensors, while low-cost, are not aligned with modern energy-efficiency goals. Ultrasonic and radar sensors provide superior operational profiles, especially when integrated with digital monitoring systems [22, 41-42, 57].

The global shift toward smart instrumentation and Industry 4.0 requires sensors capable of autonomous operation, self-diagnostics, and low-power data communication. The oil and gas sector increasingly favors:

– IoT-enabled level sensors using micro-power communication systems;
– energy-harvesting technologies for continuous self-powered operation;
– advanced radar systems for high-precision level gauging in extreme conditions [23, 51-53].

As sustainability mandates grow stricter, the adoption of high-efficiency measurement technologies becomes not only an operational improvement but a regulatory necessity (Fig.4) [24, 33-35, 41-44, 58].

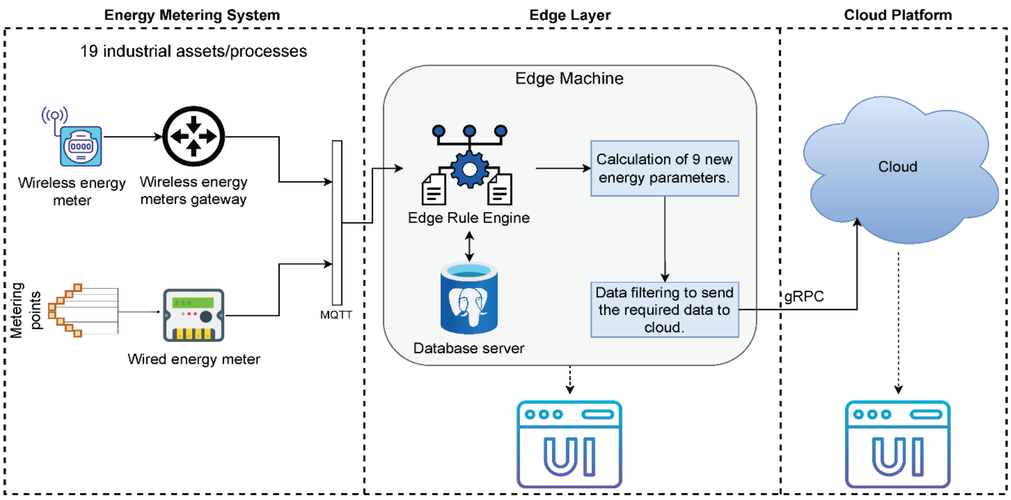

FIGURE 4. Highly efficient measurement technologies for liquid level measurement

CONCLUSIONS

In conclusion, the energy efficiency of level measuring devices in the oil and gas industry is influenced by the choice of technology, integration with automated systems, and the adoption of smart, sustainable designs. As the industry continues to evolve, the focus on energy-efficient solutions will play a crucial role in enhancing operational efficiency, reducing costs, and meeting environmental standards. The ongoing advancements in sensor technology promise to further optimize these processes, ensuring that the oil and gas sector remains competitive and sustainable in the future.

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