

DOCKETED

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Pipeline Right of Way Monitoring and Notification System

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Agreement No. PIR-14-014
California Energy Commission
July 7, 2017



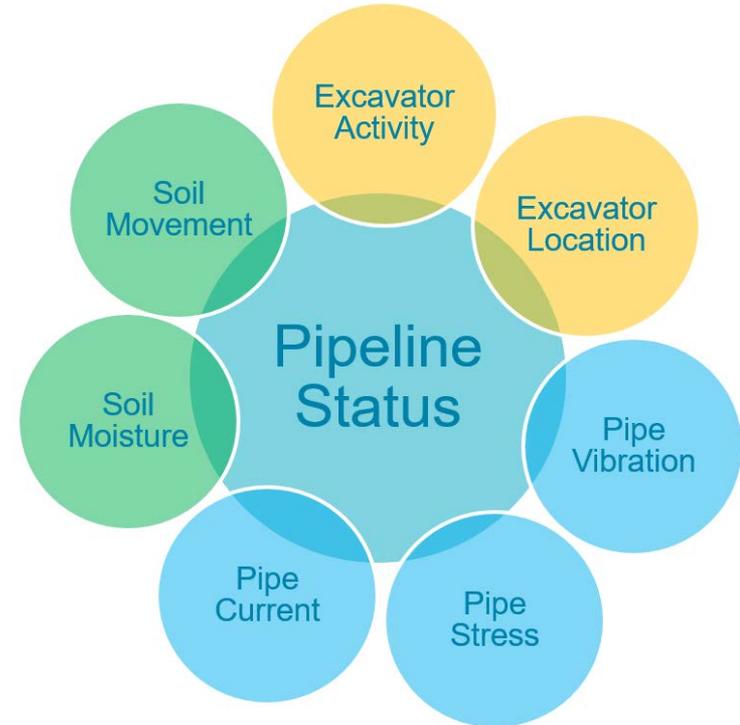
Outline

- Background and Motivation for PIR-14-014 Program
- Project Scope
- Technology Development Progress and Readiness
- Field Test Plans with Utility Companies Support



Background: Risks to Pipeline Safety

- There are multiple threats on the pipeline right of way (ROW)
- Third party excavator damage is the primary threat
- There are also slower acting, cumulative risks to consider
- Multiple, overlapping technologies will be used for monitoring
- The need is to provide operators timely alerts of developing risks





Project Goals PIR-14-014

- Deploy and Demonstrate a pipeline monitoring system that can detect ROW encroachments and alert operators in real time
- Three technology areas will be applied during this project.
 - Mobile GPS enabled sensors mounted on excavators
 - Stationary sensors mounted on pipelines in the ROW
 - Machine learning on a cloud platform to digest the sensor data
- Risk reduction is achieved by instrumenting the most active excavators and high consequence lines.
 - It is not practical to cover 100% of either category.



Project Collaborators PIR-14-014

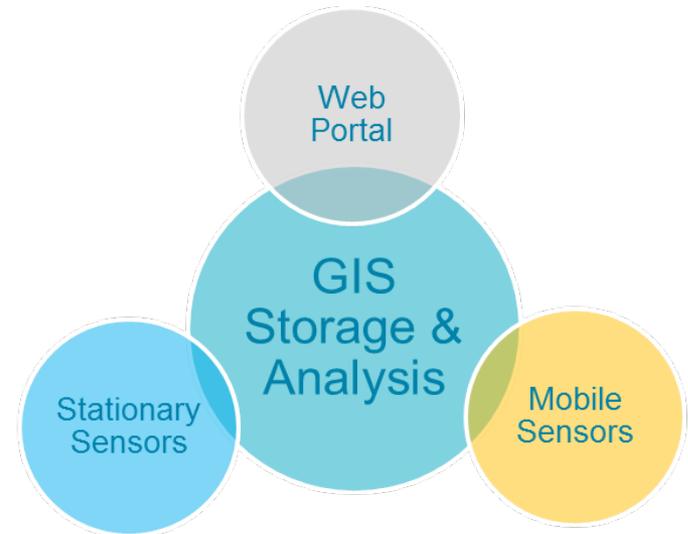
- Sponsorship and Oversight
 - California Energy Commission
- Technical Direction
 - Gas Technology Institute - Prime
 - Leidos Engineering - Sub
- Utility Test Sites
 - Southern California Gas
 - Pacific Gas & Electric
- Technology Collaborators
 - Acellent Technologies





Technology Implementation

- Provide real-time alerts of activity on ROW using:
 - Stationary sensors that are placed on critical pipelines
 - Mobile sensors that are placed on pieces of excavation equipment
 - Cloud hosted platforms to store and analyze data from both sources
 - Web portal that allows users to view data





Sensors

- ROW Monitor Hardware Design
 - 1) Prepare a detailed design of the stationary sensor hardware for deployment,
 - 2) Prepare a detailed design for mobile hardware to be placed on excavating machinery, and
 - 3) Agree on final design with the various project stakeholders.

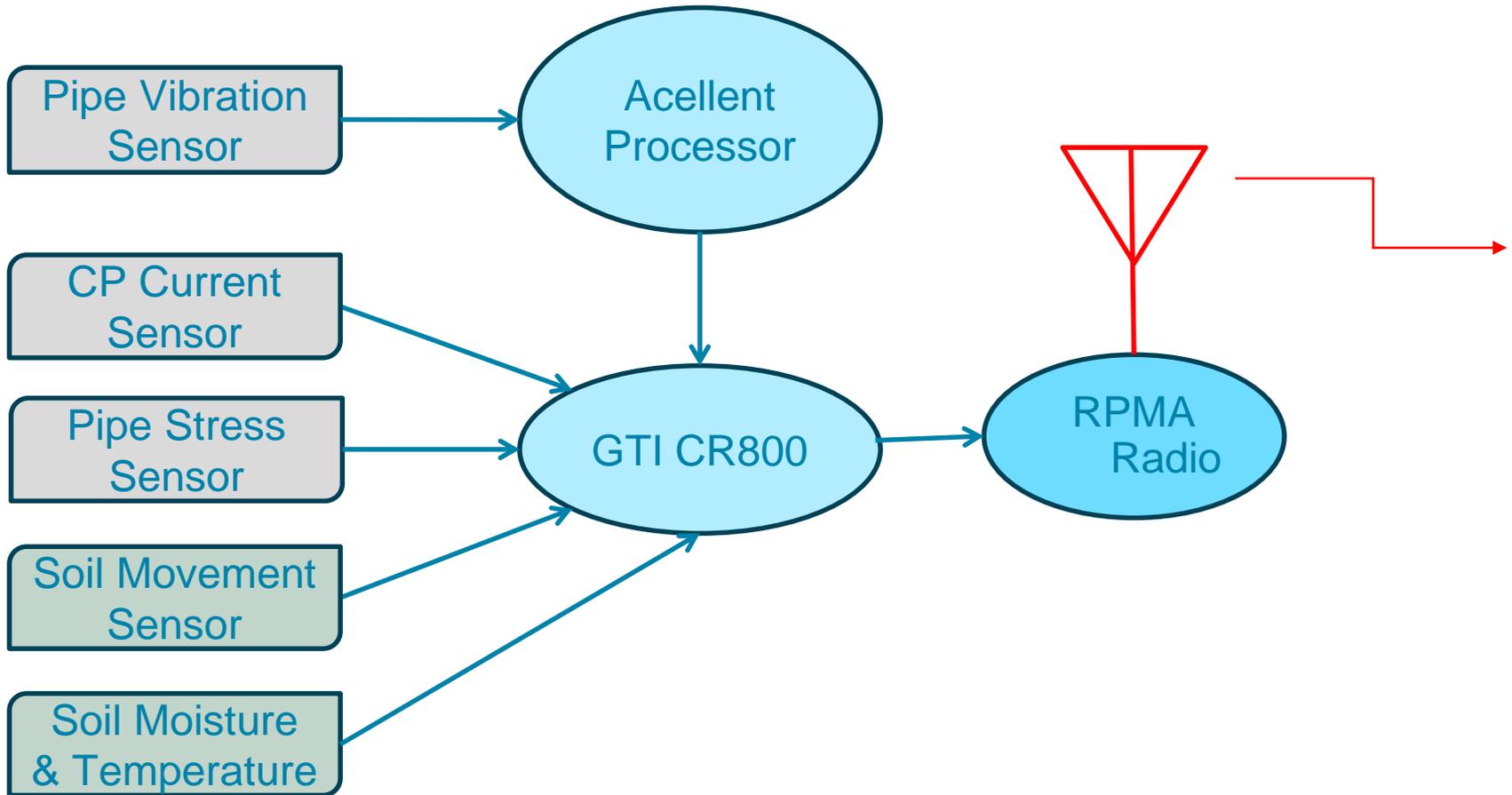


Stationary Sensor Platform

- Must provide reliable radio link under challenging conditions
 - Ingenu Wireless Random Phase Multiple Access (RPMA)
- Must provide interfaces for various sensors
 - Convert and process sensor signals to digital format
- Should be low power for operation in remote locations
 - Sparse RPMA transmission to IP access points



Stationary Sensor Node Architecture



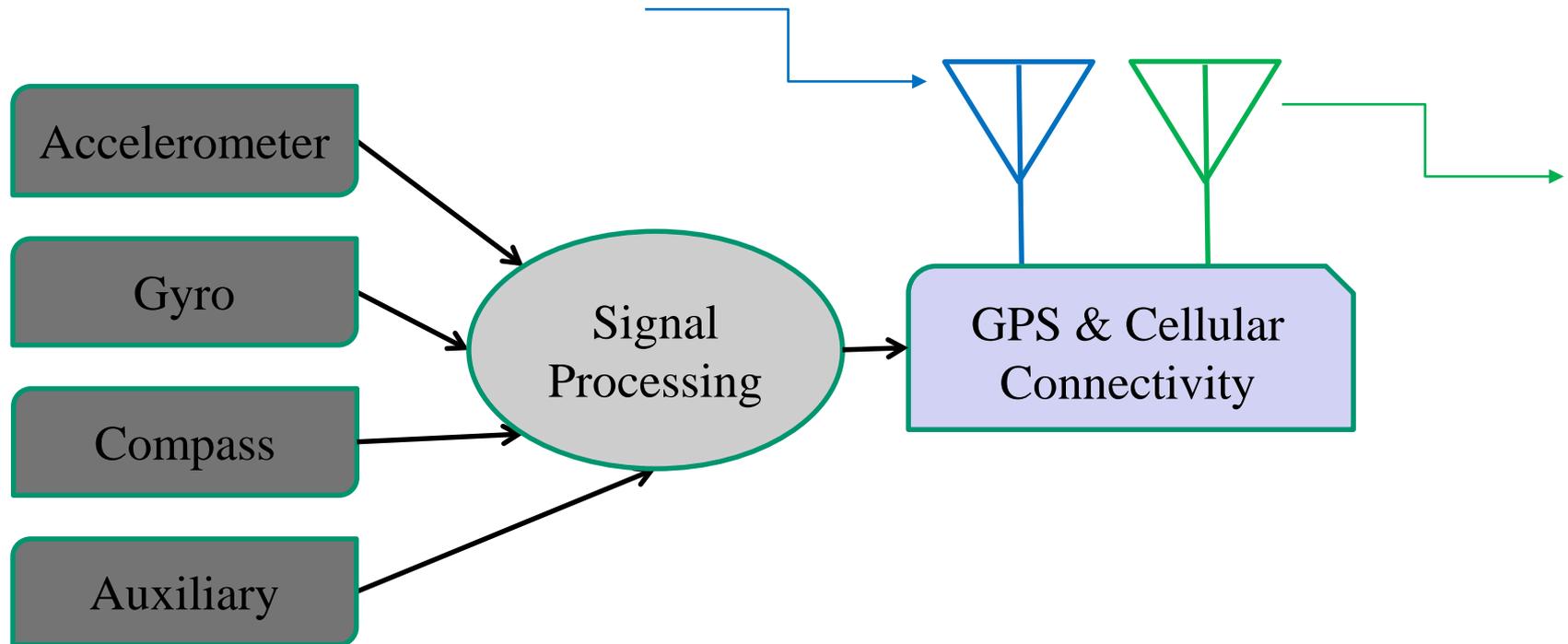


Mobile Sensor Platform

- Provide information on the status of excavation machinery
 - Capture the state of motion and current GPS location of excavator
- Provide a cellular connection back to analytic platform
 - Need reasonable coverage in the test area
- Provide on board processing for event filtering
 - Transmit when motion or geo-fence condition is met



Mobile Sensor Architecture





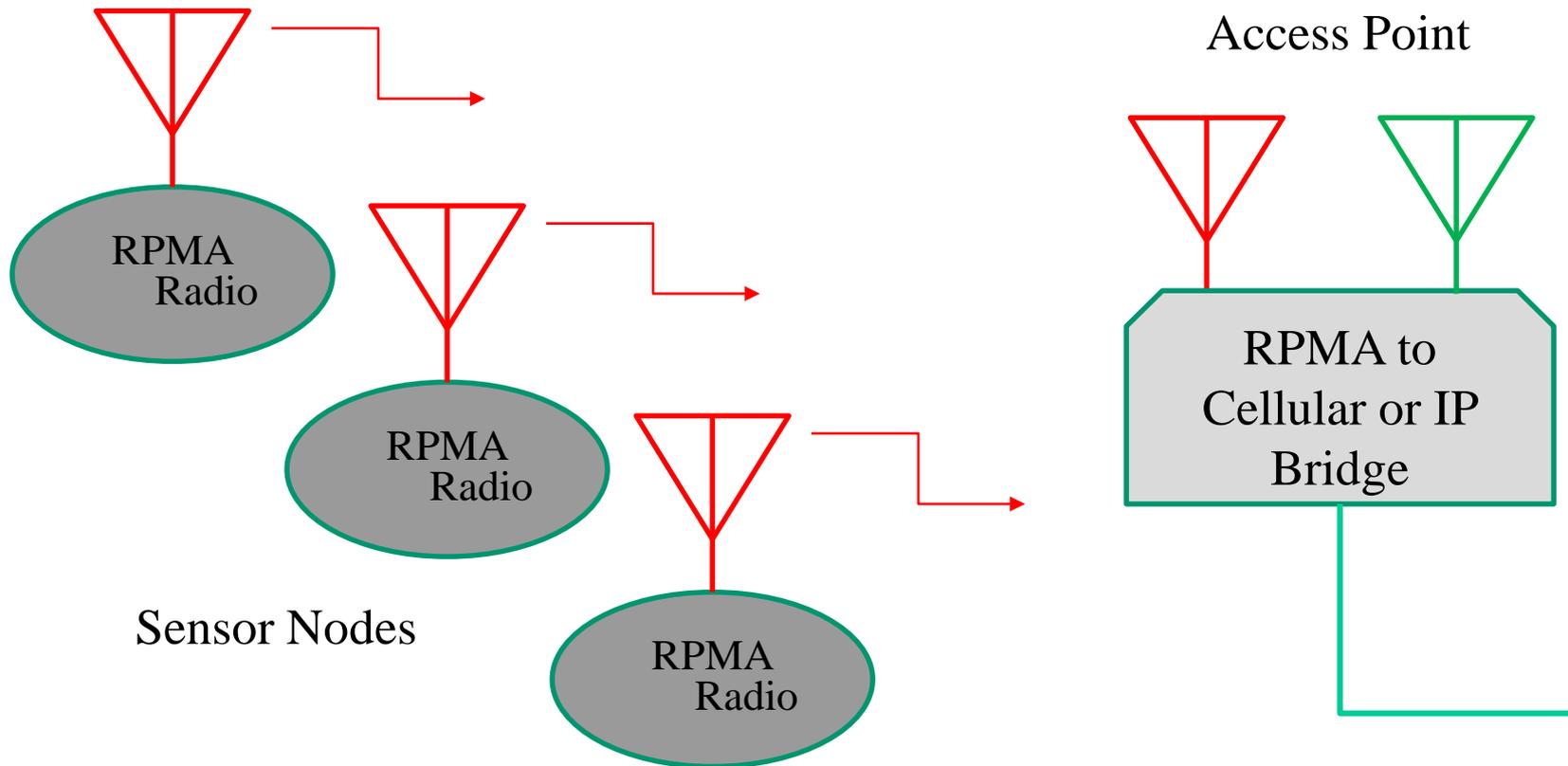
Communication

- > Mobile GPS EEN Sensors make use of 3G/4G infrastructure.
- > Stationary Sensors make use of RPMA wireless technology.
- > RPMA access points provide bridge to IP transport.





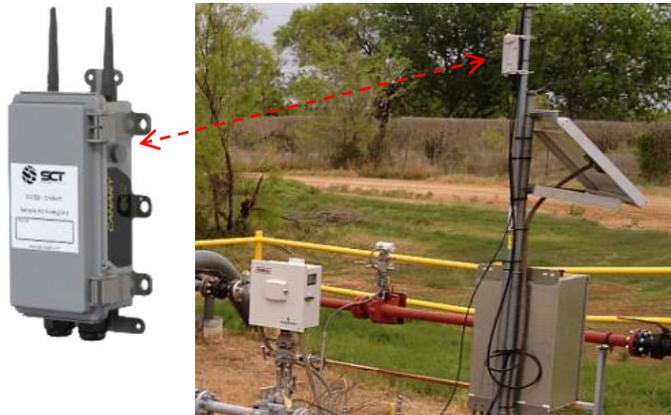
Stationary Sensor Network Architecture





Wireless Hardware for Stationary Network

- The stationary sensors require wireless “end nodes” where the sensors are located.
- The end nodes connect to an access point that must be on 24/7.
- Range is up to 20km; several 1000 nodes can share one access point.



Endpoint/Remote with RPMA Radio + Interface



RPMA Access Point



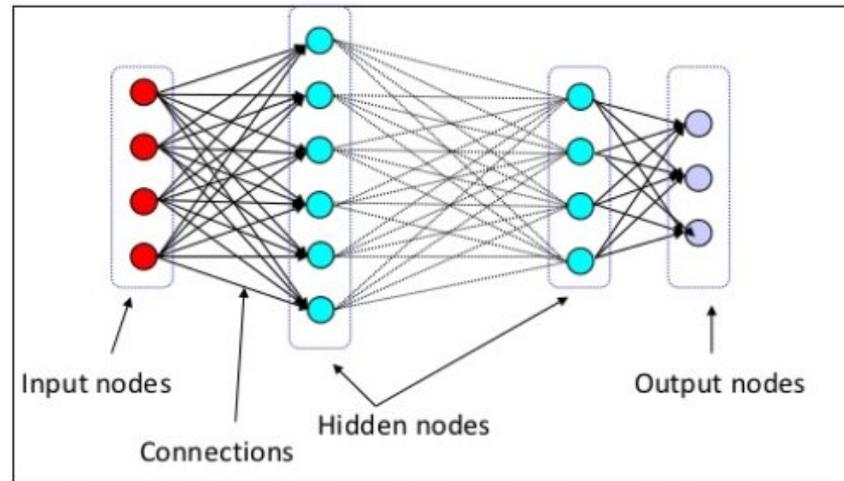
Analytics

- Data Analytics
 - 1) Capture the current practice for encroachment alerts,
 - 2) Extract the business logic of alert process,
 - 3) Construct analytics to extract threats from background noise, and
 - 4) Provide alerts in accordance with the established practice.



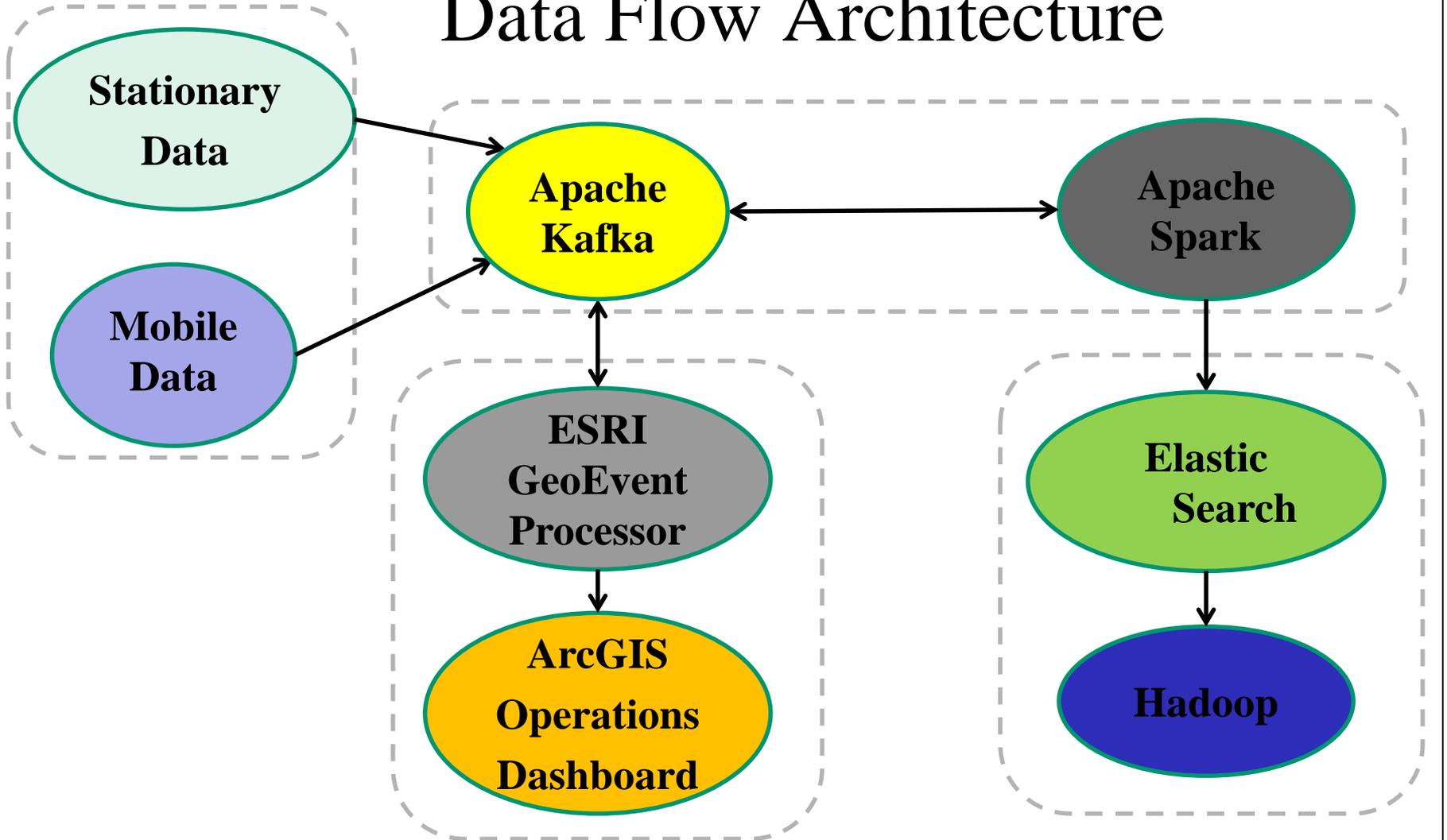
Analytics for Event Identification

- > GTI will develop analytics to extract significant events from background noise.
- > Machine learning methods, such as Causal Bayesian Networks or deep learning, will be used.
- > This will ensure that operators are issued alerts that are actionable.





Data Flow Architecture





Esri Operations Dashboard for Stationary and Mobile Data

The screenshot displays the Esri Operations Dashboard interface, titled "CEC ROW Operations Dashboard". The dashboard is divided into several panels:

- Active Excavators:** A list on the top left showing three active devices: DEVICE_001 (red triangle), DEVICE_002 (purple inverted triangle), and DEVICE_003 (green triangle).
- CEC Stationary Sensor Dashboard Map:** The central map area showing a satellite view of a construction site. A yellow and blue line represents a pipeline. A popup window for "Stationary Sensor: 5A" displays the following data:
 - NAME: 5A
 - vibration: 30 dB
 - stress: 18 uStrain
 - sp: 3 A/m2
 - soil_temp: 62 F
 - soil_moisture: 15%
- Legend:** A legend on the right side of the map area, listing symbols for Excavator (DEVICE_001, DEVICE_002, DEVICE_003), Stationary Sensor, Pipeline, and GeoFence Boundary.
- Excavators currently active:** A status bar below the active excavators list.
- Active Excavators - Actively Digging:** A list on the bottom left showing three actively digging devices, with DEVICE_003 highlighted.
- Weather Radar - PGE EEN:** A weather radar map on the bottom center showing the local area around Wasco, California.
- New Pie Chart:** A pie chart on the bottom right showing the distribution of data points for the three devices:
 - DEVICE_003: 1 (33.3%)
 - DEVICE_001: 1 (33.3%)
 - DEVICE_002: 1 (33.3%)
- Notifications - Recently Triggered:** A notification bar on the bottom right showing a recent trigger for "Stationary Sensor 5A" with a vibration of 30 dB.
- Excavators travelling less than 4 mph:** A status bar at the very bottom left.

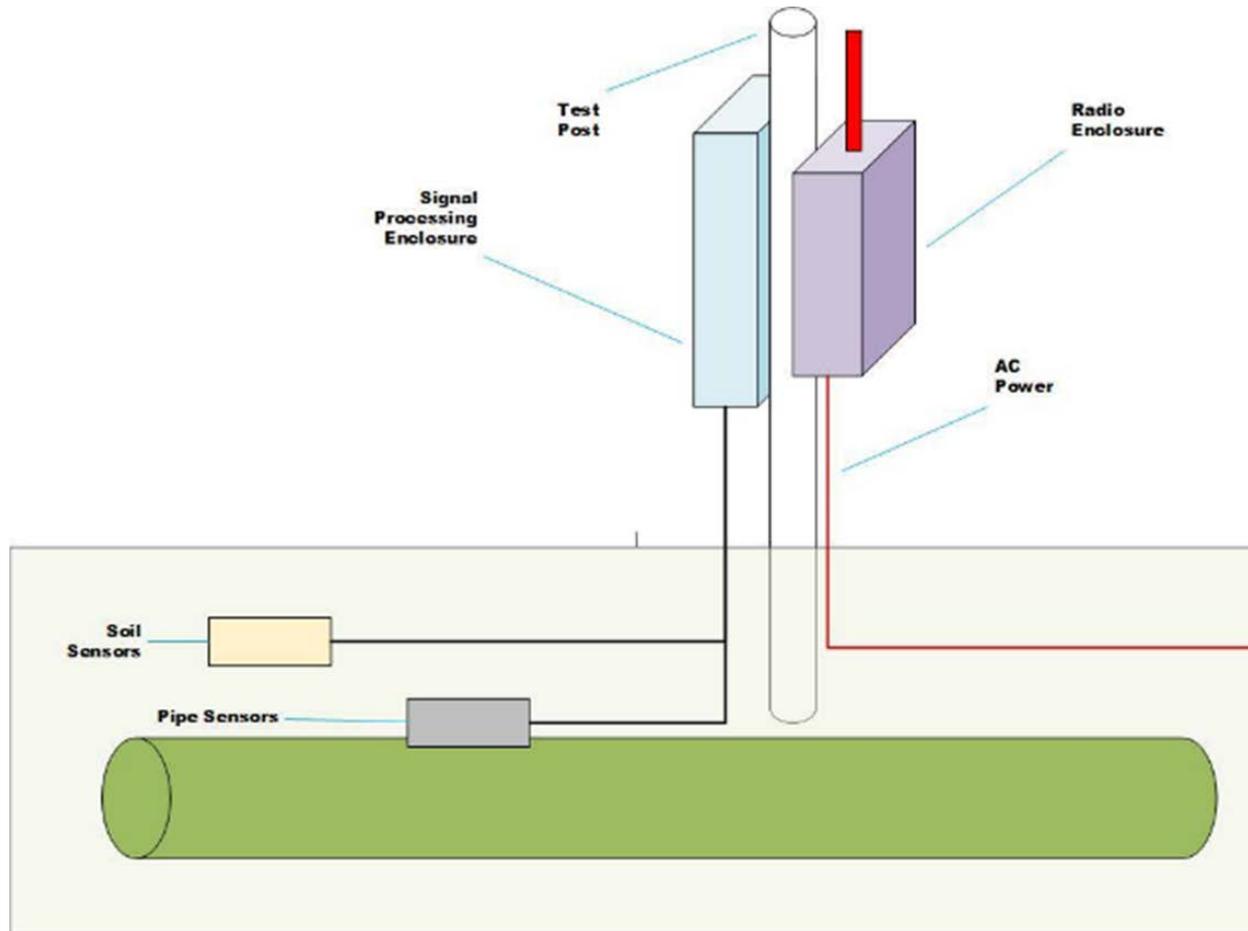


Current Work

- Construction of Stationary Hardware
- Construction of Mobile Hardware
- Pre-Deployment Testing



Stationary Sensor Installation Concept





Stationary Sensors Installed on Pipe

- These sensors are to be mounted directly on the pipe metal in a common location.
 1. **Vibration sensor:** to capture impacts or activity near the pipe.
 2. **Current sensor:** to track changes in electrical currents on the pipeline.
 3. **Strain gauge:** track changes in tensile stress caused by immediate activity or long-term soil motion.
- These pipe sensors effectively turn long stretches of the pipeline into a distributed sensor.



Sensor Hardware Installation

- We are currently working with the utilities to qualify these installation methods.
- Soil condition sensors can be placed in trench backfill after the pipe sensors are in place.
- All sensors connect to a data logging device that aggregates the data for wireless transmission





Mobile Sensor Development

- GTI has been working in the GPS Excavation Encroachment Notification (EEN) for several years.
- The proof of concept was demonstrated using repurposed Android phones.
- A “black box” version of the GPS EEN device is currently being developed and tested.



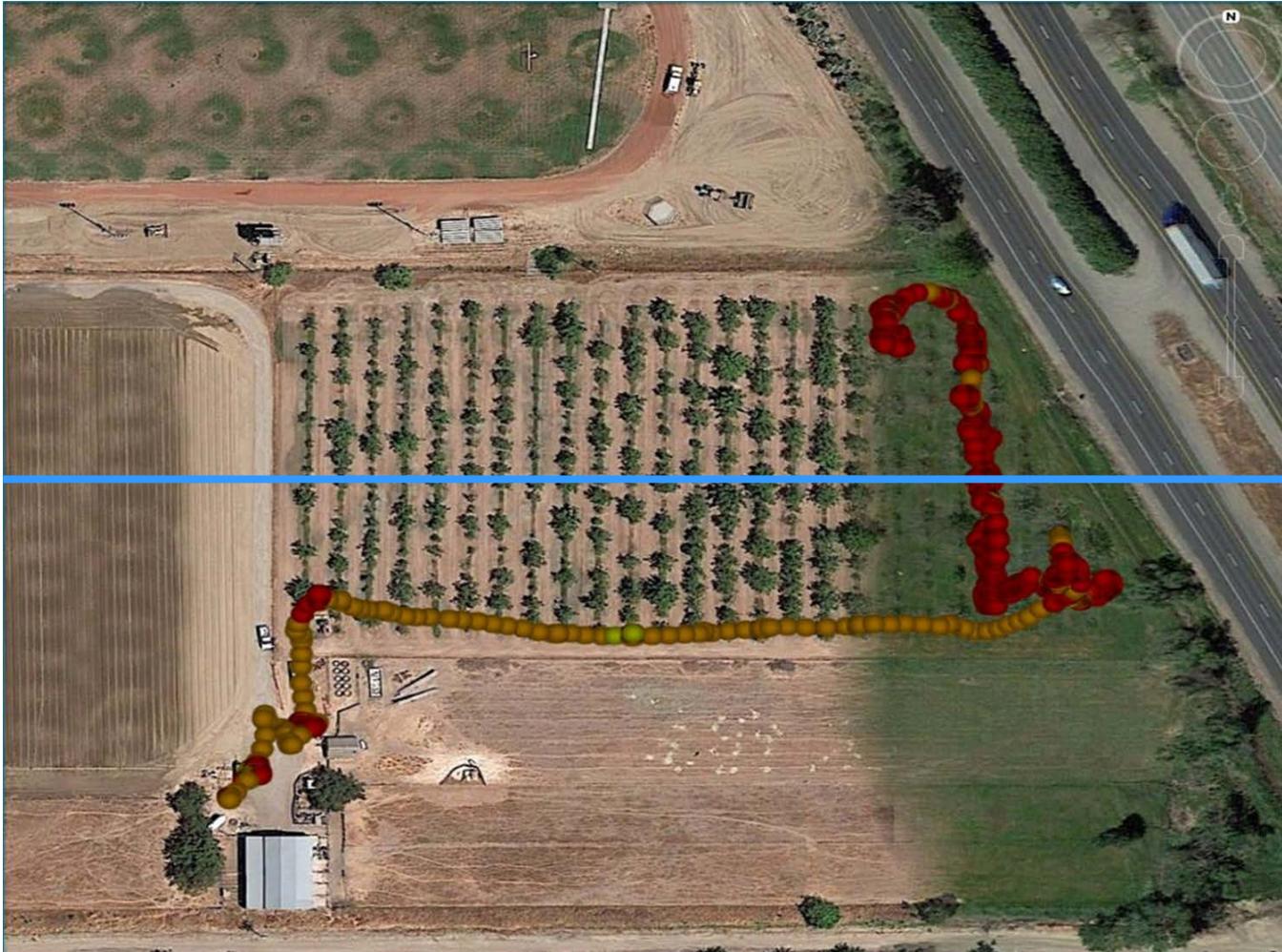
GPS EEN Device Prototypes

- Two different versions of GPS/cellular hardware are being tested.
- Both are functional; they have slightly different capabilities and capacity for expansion.





GPS EEN Data Example





Site Selection

- The utilities have provided their construction schedules for the near future.
- Several promising sites involving replacement or new construction have been identified.
- The work at these sites starts in the August to September time frame.
- The jobs are several months in duration.



Future Work

- Complete Pre-Deployment Testing
- Deployment of Monitor Hardware
- Field Testing of Hardware and Analytics



Thank You !

- Thank you for your time and attention
- Questions?