

Pipeline intrusion detection system (pids)

24 X 7 surveillance of send out pipeline

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Agenda

PIDS System Overview

Technical Details

Optasense System Details

Site Response to PIDS Alerts

Maintenance of PIDS System



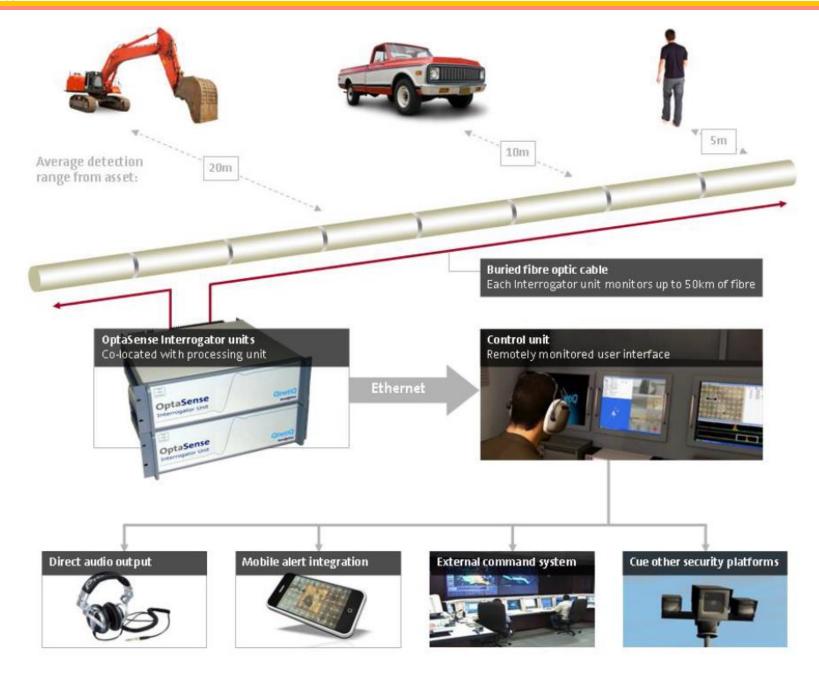
o Benefits of PIDS system

- o Active 24 X 7
- o Can be deployed using existing fibre infrastructure
- Remotely monitored
- Multiple segments can be monitored simultaneously
- Alerts available by mobile SMS
- Alerts to DCS/ Scada systems
- Can be integrated with CCTV system

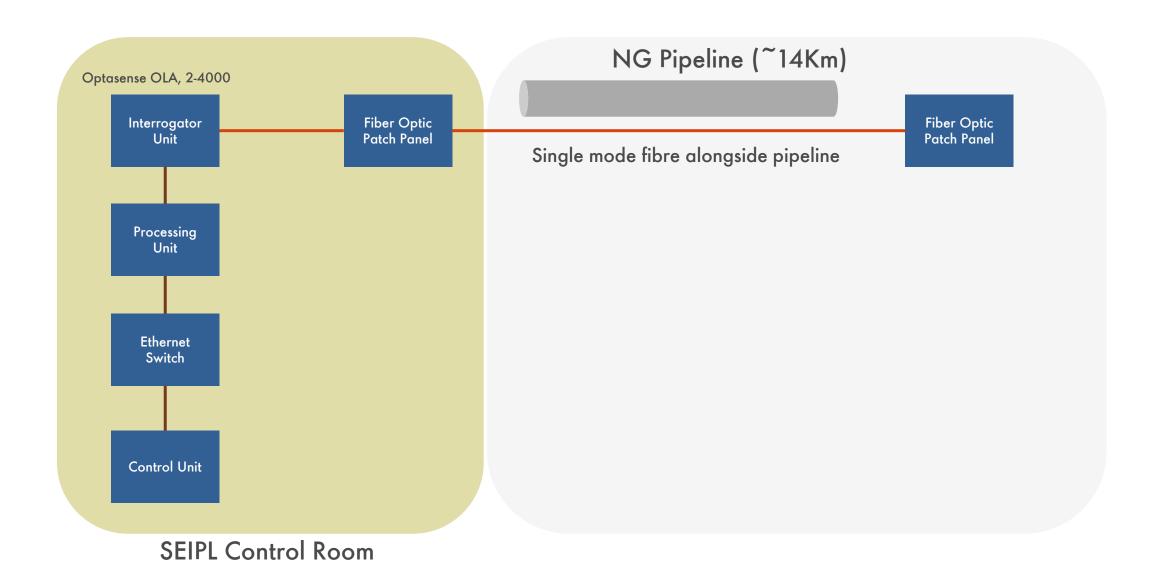
Challenges

- False Alarms of activity
- o Identification of alarm with different type than original
- o Road vehicle, speed breaker, false alarms

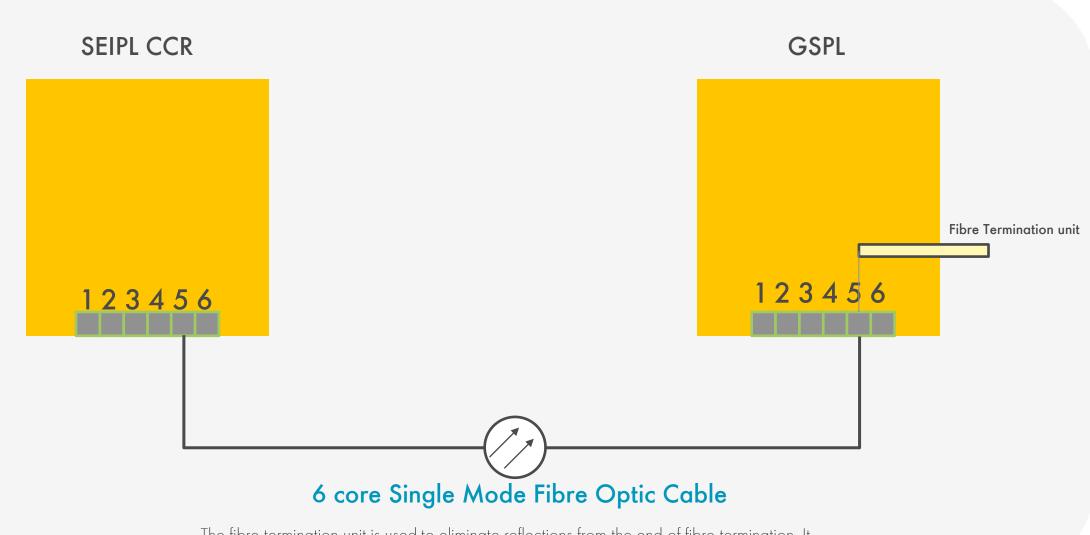








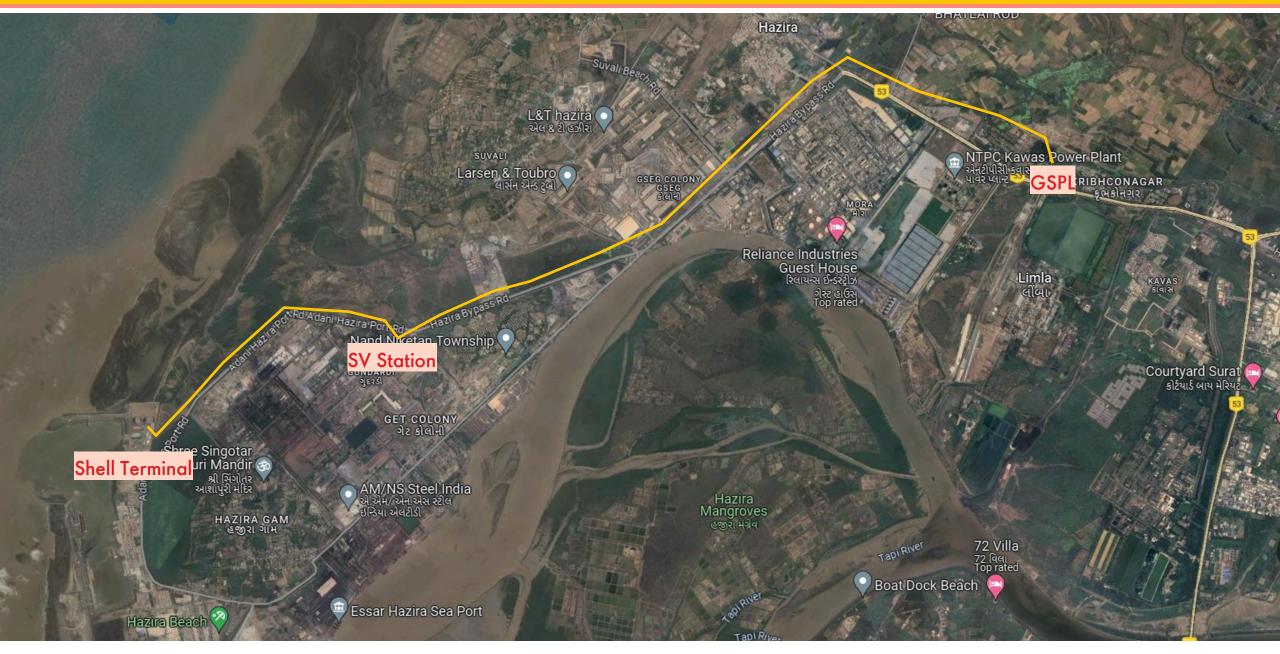




The fibre termination unit is used to eliminate reflections from the end of fibre termination. It is spliced on to the end of the sensing fibre to suppress end reflections.



PIDS System overview





o Make: optasense, uk

o Model:

o Interrogator unit: ola, 2-4000, for up to 40 km of fibre

o Processing server: supermicro, 10-0114-r, linux 2.4.0 (centos)

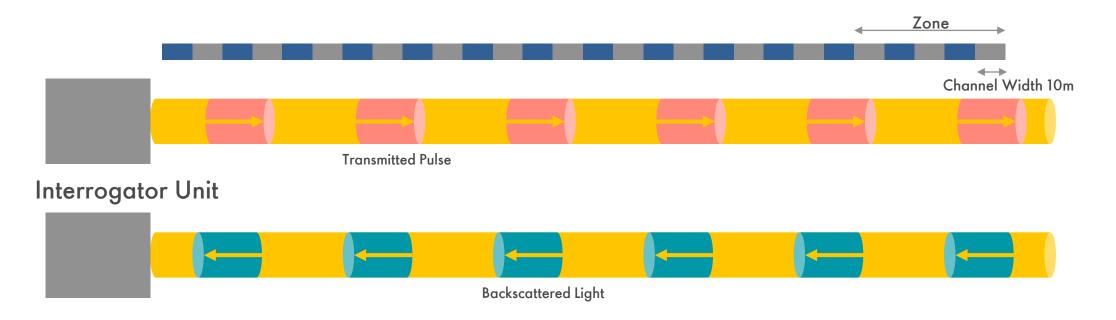
o Control unit: windows 10, optasense os-5.11.8

o Year of installation: 2014

Year of upgradation: 2021

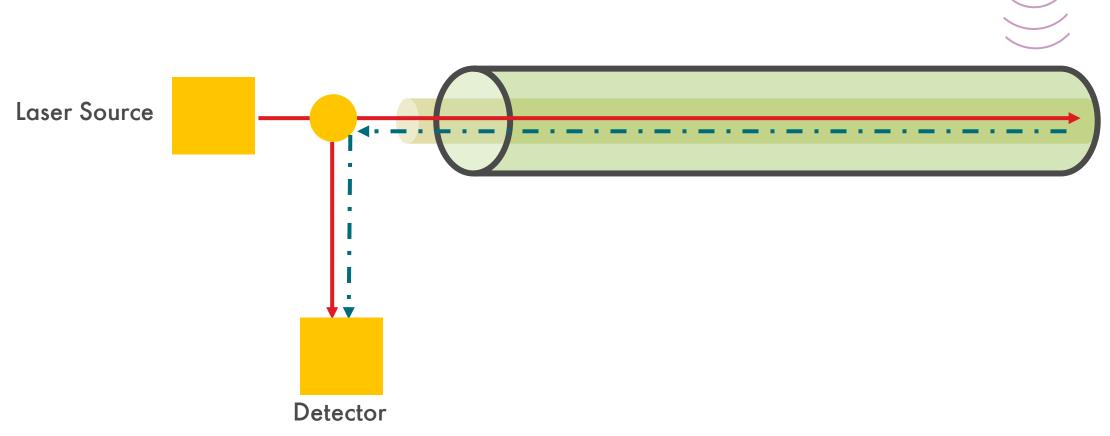


- Distributed Acoustic Sensing
 - Measurement Principle: Pulse of laser is transmitted from the interrogator unit into the fibre optic cable.
 - Backscattered (Rayleigh Backscatter) light or reflections from individual points of the fibre length gives information of the interaction with localised acoustic energy (vibrations).
 - The time sampled backscattered light gives accurate information of the mapped location.
 - Acoustic disturbance on the fiber generates microscopic elongation or compression of the fiber (micro-strain), which causes a change in the phase relation and/or amplitude.
 - o Before the next laser pulse can be transmitted, the previous pulse must have had time to travel the full length of the fiber and for its reflections to return. Hence the maximum pulse rate is determined by the length of the fiber.





Coherent optical time domain reflectometry (c-otdr).



C-OTDR utilizes Rayleigh back-scattering, allowing acoustic frequency signals to be detected over long distances. The interrogator sends a coherent laser pulse along an optical fiber. Scattering sites within the fiber cause the fiber to act as a distributed interferometer with a gauge length like the pulse length (e.g. 10 meters).

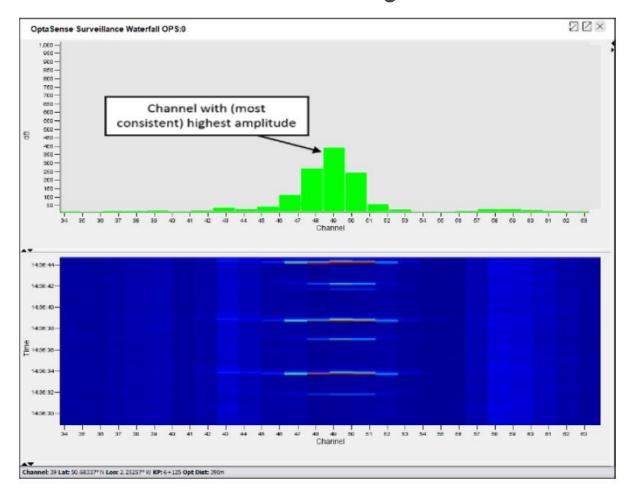


- Alerts are generated for following type of threats
 - o Personnel Detector
 - OActivity Alert
 - **o** Vehicle Detector
 - Manual Digging Detector
 - Mechanical Digging Detector



Calibration

- o Calibration is done using a standard 3Kg drop mass inside a tube.
- o 10 sequential drops are performed at each channel location.
- Each Channel is calibrated using the information.

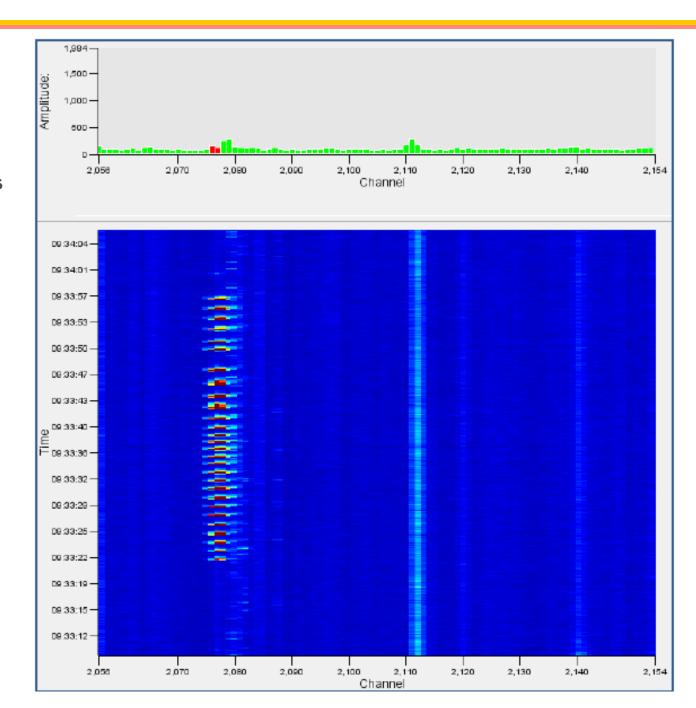






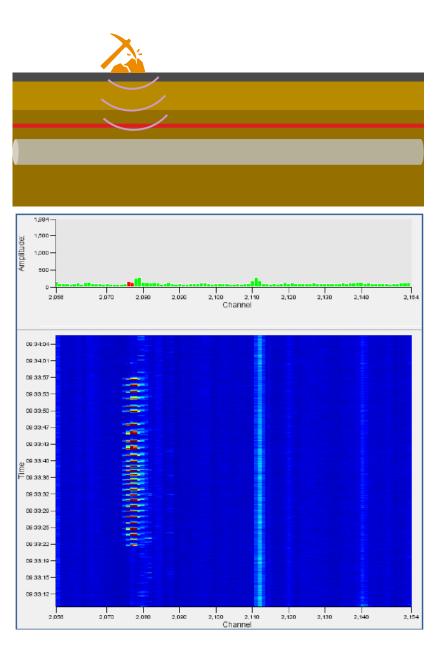
Manual Digging

- Manual digging comprises a series of short, sharp blows to the ground.
- There will be breaks, differences in frequency, but generally over a prolonged period we are looking for a series of individual impacts centered on a specific channel.





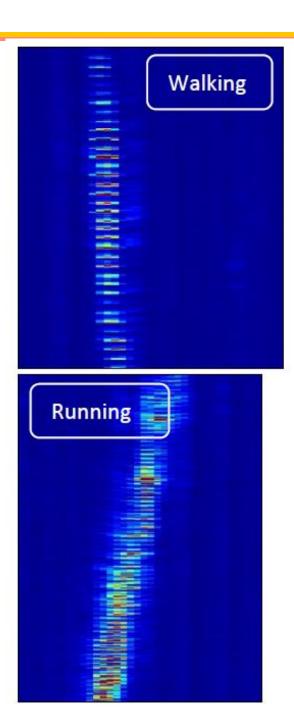
Manual Digging





Personnel

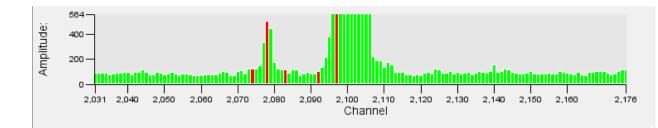
- Like manual digging, walking appears acoustically as a series of rhythmic impacts on the ground.
- The sound levels are generally much lower however only covering one or two channels and never too high in amplitude
- Running footsteps will appear stronger and will of course be faster

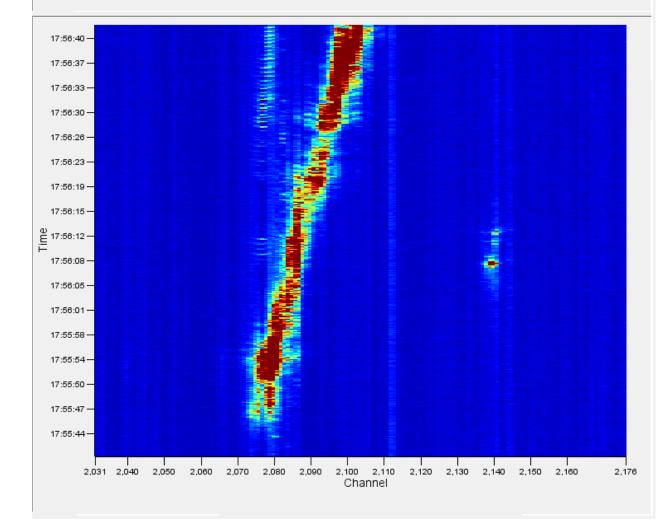




Vehicle

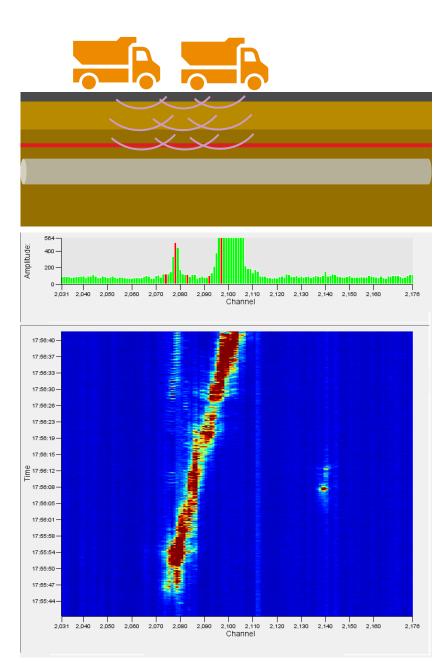
- The presence of a great deal of red indicates the intensity of the noise, the width of the trace suggests that the level of noise is from a loud / heavy rumbling vehicle rather than a quiet vehicle closer to the fibre.
- The speed of the vehicle can be evaluated by considering the extent of movement over the time period







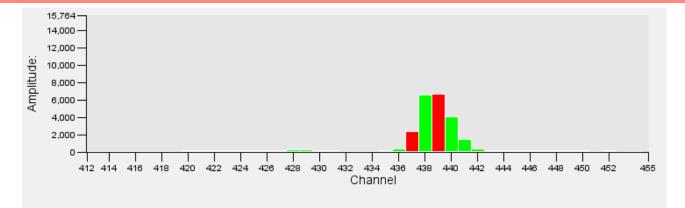
Vehicle

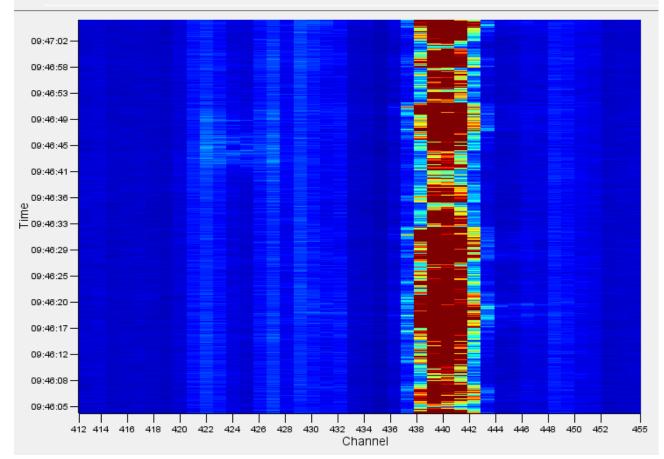




Mechanical Digging

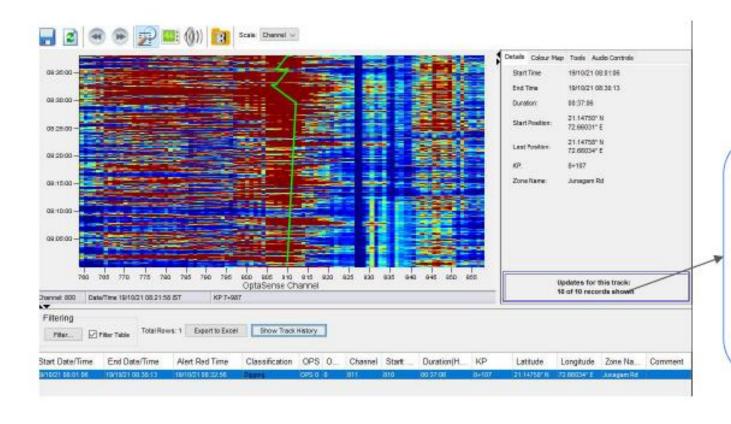
- In essence the signature for mechanical digging comprises a superposition of a reduced form of the digging detector with some aspects of the vehicle detector.
- The mechanical digging detection algorithm uses a mixture of digging impacts and the presence of engine tones to work against both type of wheeled or hydraulic diggers.







Alerting the PST team



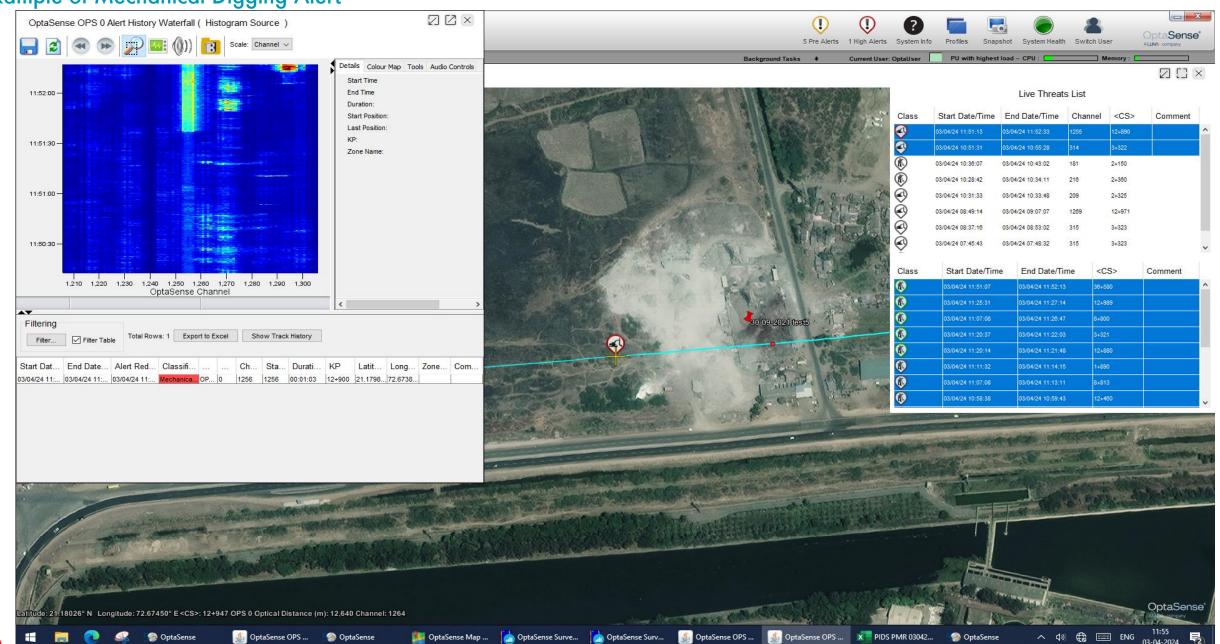
Check update for this track.

NO action required if record shows less than 10 of 10. 10 or more than 10 record required action by PST in field



Optasense System Details

Example of Mechanical Digging Alert







Process Field Officer (PFO)
Informs Pipeline Surveillance
Team(PST) on receiving PIDS
Alert

PST Emergency Response
Person (ERP) responds to the
alert, mobilizes to the location,
stops any uninformed activity in
ROW and informs PST Officer

PST Officer
escalates/intervenes in case of
unauthorized excavation.
Coordinates with stake holders



- Calibration of the entire length of the fibre along with OEM as a major activity during upgradation.
- Yearly Preventive maintenance plan to simulate all different alerts using JCB/ Manual Digging.
- Periodic Check of System Diagnosis and inform OEM for any issues.
- Monsoon Profile installation before monsoon onset.



