

Pipeline Defects Inspection Based Upon Distributed Acoustic Fiber Optic Sensing Data for Machine Learning Technology

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Motivation:

Current status: Invisibility of underground pipelines prior to Failure and the requirement for long-range monitoring of the underground pipelines.

Improvement: Combine guided wave ultrasonics and distributed fiber optics for structural health monitoring (SHM) and nondestructive evaluation (NDE) of pipeline conditions.

Project Outline:

46 inch
6 inch
Health / defect

Software: ANSYS, transient structural module;
Method: Dynamic implicit analysis;
Target: Guided wave propagation and simulated optical fiber sensing.

Excitation :

- Position: Left side of pipeline (yellow label)
- Signal: 50 kHz 5 cycle sinusoidal signal modulated with a Hanning window
- Loading method: Based on global coordinate system, load excitation in Z direction;

(a) Excitation single in the time domain.
(b) Excitation single in the frequency domain.

Properties of guided waves
— actuator — sensor

(a) Healthy pipeline, time domain
(a) Healthy pipeline, frequency domain
(c) Defected pipeline, time domain
(d) Defected pipeline, frequency domain

Categorization of pipeline corrosion:

General corrosion:

Localized corrosion:

Pitting corrosion:

(Pitting corrosion signal from 0.7ms to 0.9ms.)

Surrogate Gate Model (Dimensional reduction, Low-fidelity data):

(a) Data sampling

$$A_{2000 \times N} = U_{1000 \times 10} \Sigma_{10 \times 10} V_{1000 \times N}^T$$

$$A_{1000 \times 10} = U_{1000 \times 10} \Sigma_{10 \times 10} V_{1000 \times 10}^T$$

Constant

$$NewV_{1000 \times 10} = NewA \Sigma_{10 \times 10} V_{1000 \times 10}^T$$

(b) Data sampling

Predicting for new defected pipe case:
 $New \xi = \{Length, Length, Length\}$
 $NewV_{1000 \times 10} = NewA \Sigma_{10 \times 10} V_{1000 \times 10}^T$
 Target: $y(\xi)$

Instead working in high-dimensional input space ξ , we will use low-dimensional hidden space of V .

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Localized corrosion (inch/inch) | 0.5 | 1 | ... | 10 |
| General corrosion (inch) | 2 | 4 | ... | 10 |
| Pitting corrosion (μm) | 300 | 425 | ... | 800 |

In the current study, we have chosen five examples in the study of each type of defected pipes corresponding to changes in the aspect ratio (length/width) for localized corrosion, the longitudinal length of generalized corrosion, and radius of the pits in the case of pitting corrosion.

(a) $\Delta Amp_{u(0,2)}$ vs. Increasing selected dimension
(b) ΔAmp_{Defect} vs. Increasing selected dimension

(c) $\Delta Amp_{u(0,2)}$ vs. Increasing selected dimension
(d) $Amp_{Defect}/Amp_{Excite}$ vs. Increasing selected dimension

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