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The Development of Third-Party Damage Monitoring System for Natural Gas Pipeline Using Sound Propagation Model

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Key Words: Third-Party Damage(), Sound Propagation(), Pipeline()

Abstract

In this paper, we develop real-time monitoring system to detect third-party damage on natural gas pipeline by using sound propagation model. Since many third-party incidents cause damage that does not lead to immediate rupture but can grow with time, the developed real-time monitoring system can execute a significant role in reducing many third-party damage incidents. The developed system is composed of three steps as follows: i) DSP based system, ii) wireless communication system, iii) the calculation and monitoring software to detect the position of third-party damage using the propagation speed of acoustic wave. Furthermore, the developed system was set at practical offshore pipeline between two islands in Korea and it has been operating in real time.

- | | |
|---|--|
| t : sampling time | S : pipe area [m ²] |
| t_A : A 가 | ξ : displacement of gas during the passage of a sound wave [m] |
| t_B : B 가 | ρ : gas density[km/m ³] |
| t_T : A B 가 | c : 가 (sound speed) |
| x_A : C A | γ : ratio of specific heats |
| x_B : C B | R : universal gas constant [m ² K-1/(gm/gm.mole)] |
| β : decay factor | T : absolute temperature [°K] |
| v : volume of element [m ³] | M : molecular weight of the gas [gm/gm.mole] |
| dx : thickness of element [m] | k : wave number |
| | λ : wave length [m] |

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, 가 (corrosion), (subsidence), (third-party damage) 가

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Research Institute)

[7][8]

i) DSP

, iii)

GRI(Gas

가

, ii)

RS232C

PC

DSP

TMS320C32

가 가

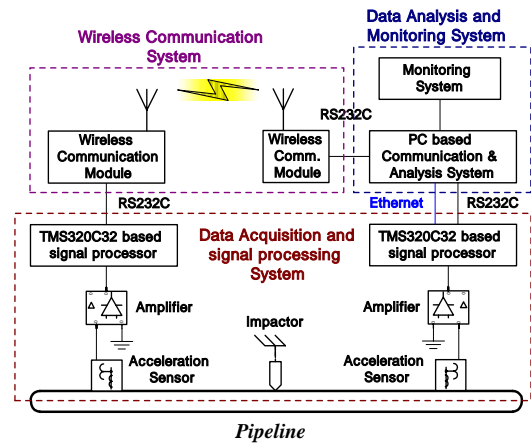


Fig.1 Schematic diagram of the developed system

Fig.1

Fig.2

TMS320C32 Board

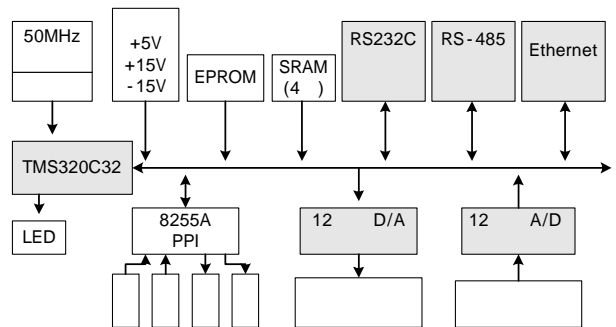


Fig.2 Hardware composition of TMS320C32 Board

2.
 2.1
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 421.3m/sec

2.2

Fig.1

, ii)

Sampling Time

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i)

, iii)

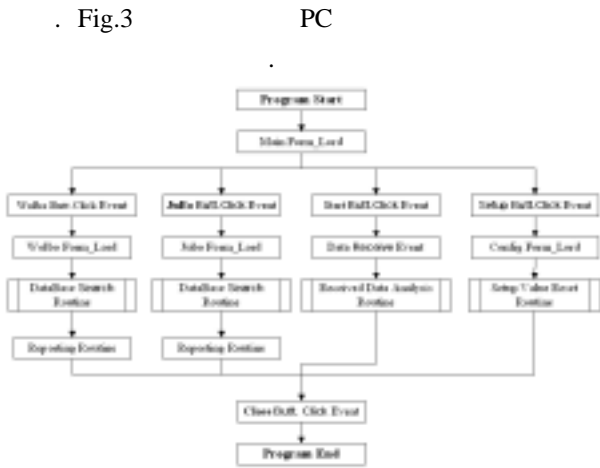


Fig.3 Flow chart of software in monitoring PC

$$x_A = \frac{(v_A t_A - v_B t_B) + L}{2} \quad (1)$$

$$x_B = \frac{(v_B t_B - v_A t_A) + L}{2} \quad (2)$$

3.

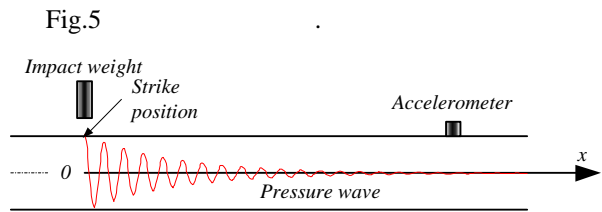


Fig.5

Fig.5 Mechanical transmission line

2.3

Fig.4

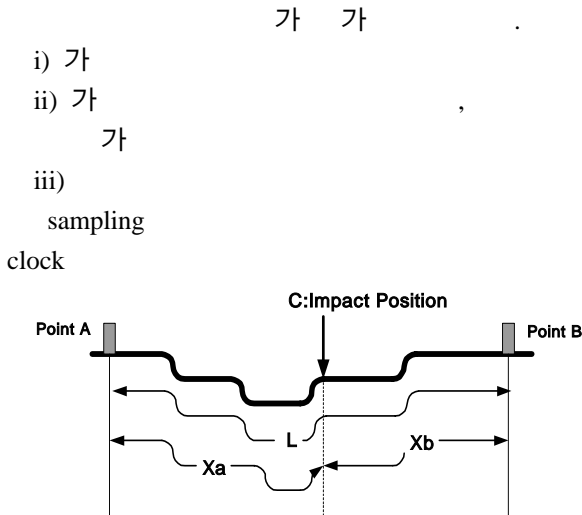


Fig.4 Pipeline description

, t_A t_B

, Fig.4

x_A x_B

가 x_A

v_A x_B

v_B

가
3.1 (Sound Source)
m h

h가
가

$$p(t, 0) = p_0 e^{-j\omega t} e^{j\omega t} \quad (3)$$

$$, \omega = 2\pi f$$

3.2

3.2.1 ABDC

Fig.6

A'B'D'C'

$$v + dv = S dx \left(1 + \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right) \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{dv}{v} = \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \quad (5)$$

$$dv = S dx \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \quad (6)$$

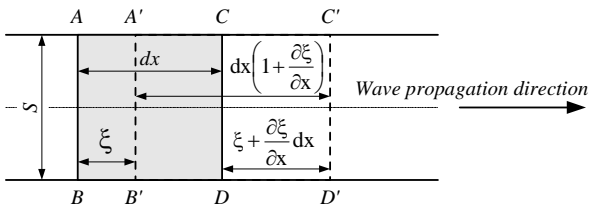


Fig.6 Displacement of gas during the passage of sound wave

(bulk modulus) K [Pa]

$$dp = p = -K \frac{dv}{v} \quad (7)$$

dp (

$$) \quad dp \quad p$$

$$\xi$$

$$p = -K \frac{dv}{v} = -K \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \quad (8)$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} = -K \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$-S \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} dx \right) = (\rho S dx) \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} \quad (9)$$

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 \xi}{\partial t^2} \rightarrow -\frac{1}{\rho} \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \quad (10)$$

$$(8) \quad (10)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial t^2} = c^2 \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} \quad (11)$$

$$c \equiv \sqrt{\frac{K}{\rho}}$$

가 가

$$c = \sqrt{\frac{\gamma R T}{M}} \quad (12)$$

$e^{j\omega t}$ 가 ,

$$\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{\omega^2}{c^2} p = -k^2 p \quad (13)$$

$$, k = \frac{\omega}{c} = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda}$$

$$e^{j\omega t} \quad (13)$$

$$p = A e^{j(\omega t - kx)} + B e^{j(\omega t + kx)} \quad (14)$$

, A B
, kx x 가

$$x \quad kx \quad (14)$$

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3.2.2 (Absorption Coefficient)

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$$\alpha = \alpha_p + \alpha_w = \frac{a}{P_0} f^2 + \frac{b}{\sqrt{P_0}} \sqrt{f} \quad (15)$$

$$(15) \quad (14)$$

$$p = (A e^{j(\omega t - kx)} + B e^{j(\omega t + kx)}) e^{-\alpha x} \quad (16)$$

3.2.3 (Boundary Conditions)

(16)

A B 가 (parameter)

가

$$\begin{aligned} x = 0 & \quad p = p(t, 0) \\ x = \infty & \quad p = 0 \end{aligned}$$

3.2.4 (Solution)

$$p = p_0 e^{-\beta t} e^{j(\omega t - kx)} e^{-\alpha x} \quad (17)$$

5060m

Fig.7

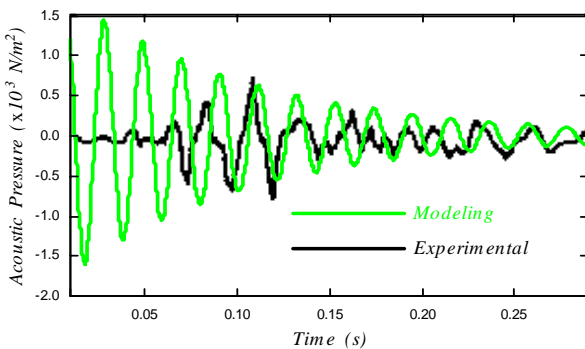
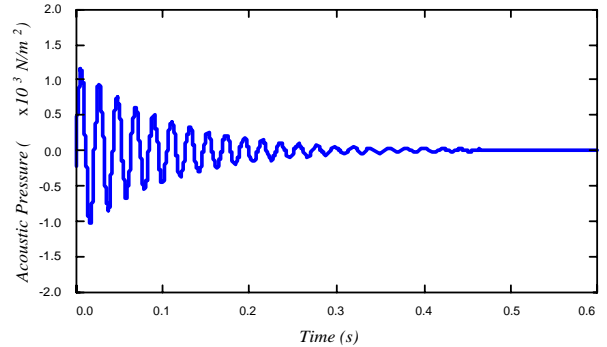


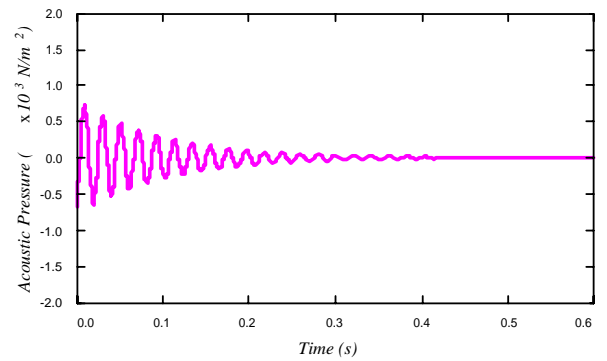
Fig.7 Acoustic pressure at the position of 5060m from Source

10km, 15km

가 Fig.8



(a) 10km



(b) 15km

Fig.8 Estimated acoustic pressure at the position of 5km, 10km, and 15km from source

4.

Fig.10 가

360m



Fig.10 The practical pipeline and the setup accelerometers

, 2.3

$t_A = 7.852 \text{ sec}, \quad t_B = 7.842 \text{ sec}$
 $L = 360 \text{ m}, \quad v_A = v_B = 340 \text{ m/s}$
 $x_A = \frac{(v_A t_A - v_B t_B) + L}{2} = 181.7 \text{ m}$

$x_A = 1.7 \text{ m}, \quad 0.5\%$

5.

DSP TMS320C32

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15km

, 15km

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