



Structural Health Monitoring

Utilizing Installed UT Sensor Technology to Assess
Infrastructure

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Outline

- UT sensor technology meets Structural Health Monitoring (SHM)
- How is the technology being utilized TODAY
 - Applications
 - Scenarios
 - Case Studies
- Technology deep dive

What do all these have in common?

- Aging infrastructure
- Aging workforce
- More regulation
- More safety concerns



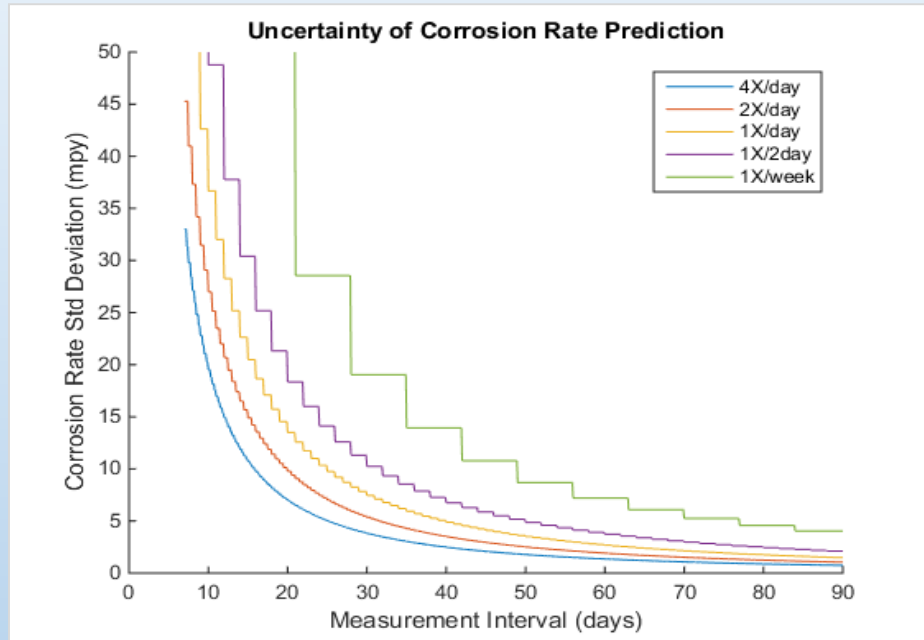
Installed UT Sensors

- Conventional UT thickness gauge/flaw detector **BUT**
- Low power / power management for years of battery life
- Wired/wireless connectivity
- Permanently installed transducers
- Frequent measurements
- Data accessibility



Measurement Uncertainty

- Precision can be achieved that exceeds the precision of the base measurement.
- Uncertainty can be calculated (with assumptions)
- A more precise measurement system moves the curves to the left
- Factors:
 - Standard deviation of the measurement system
 - Measurement frequency
 - Measurement interval

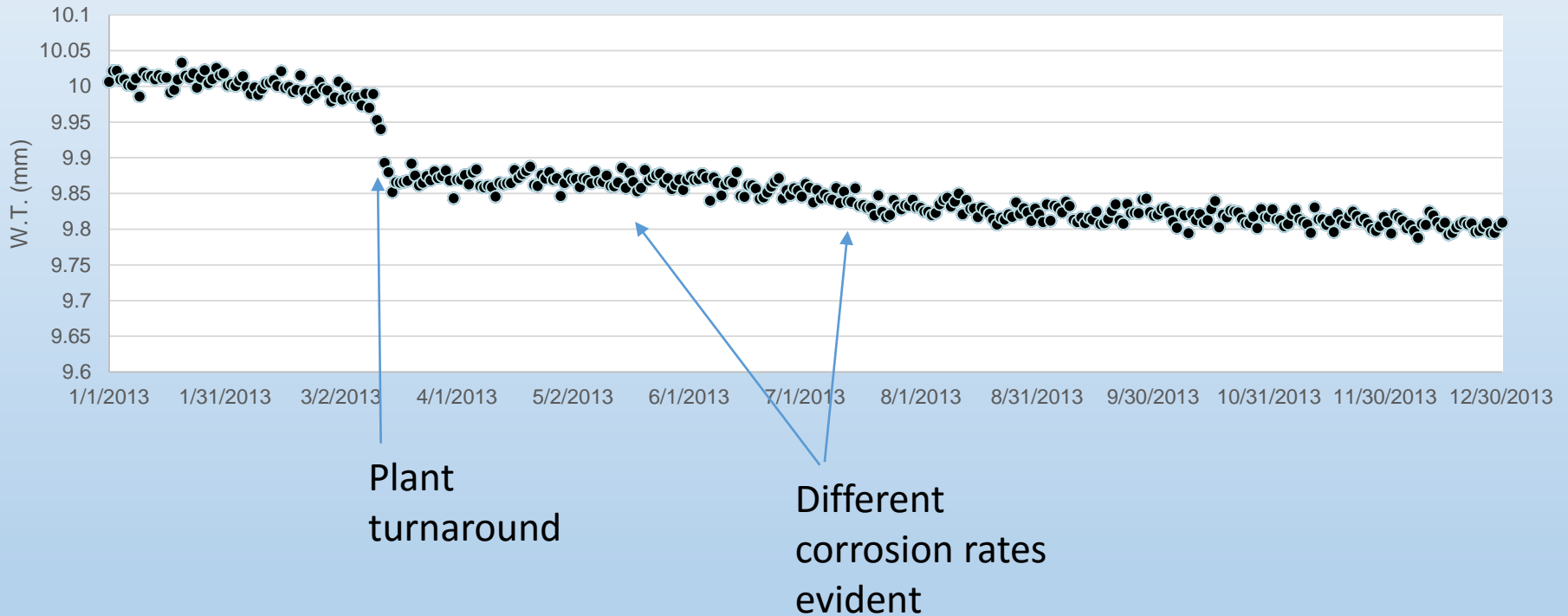


$$s_m^2 = \frac{\frac{1}{n-2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - Y(x_i))^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \frac{1}{n} (\sum_{i=1}^n x_i)^2}$$

$$95\% \text{ C.I.} \cong m \pm 2s_m \quad (n - 2 \geq 6)$$

Process feedback

Wall Thickness Data (1 msmt per day)



- Another tool/data source for the plant engineer

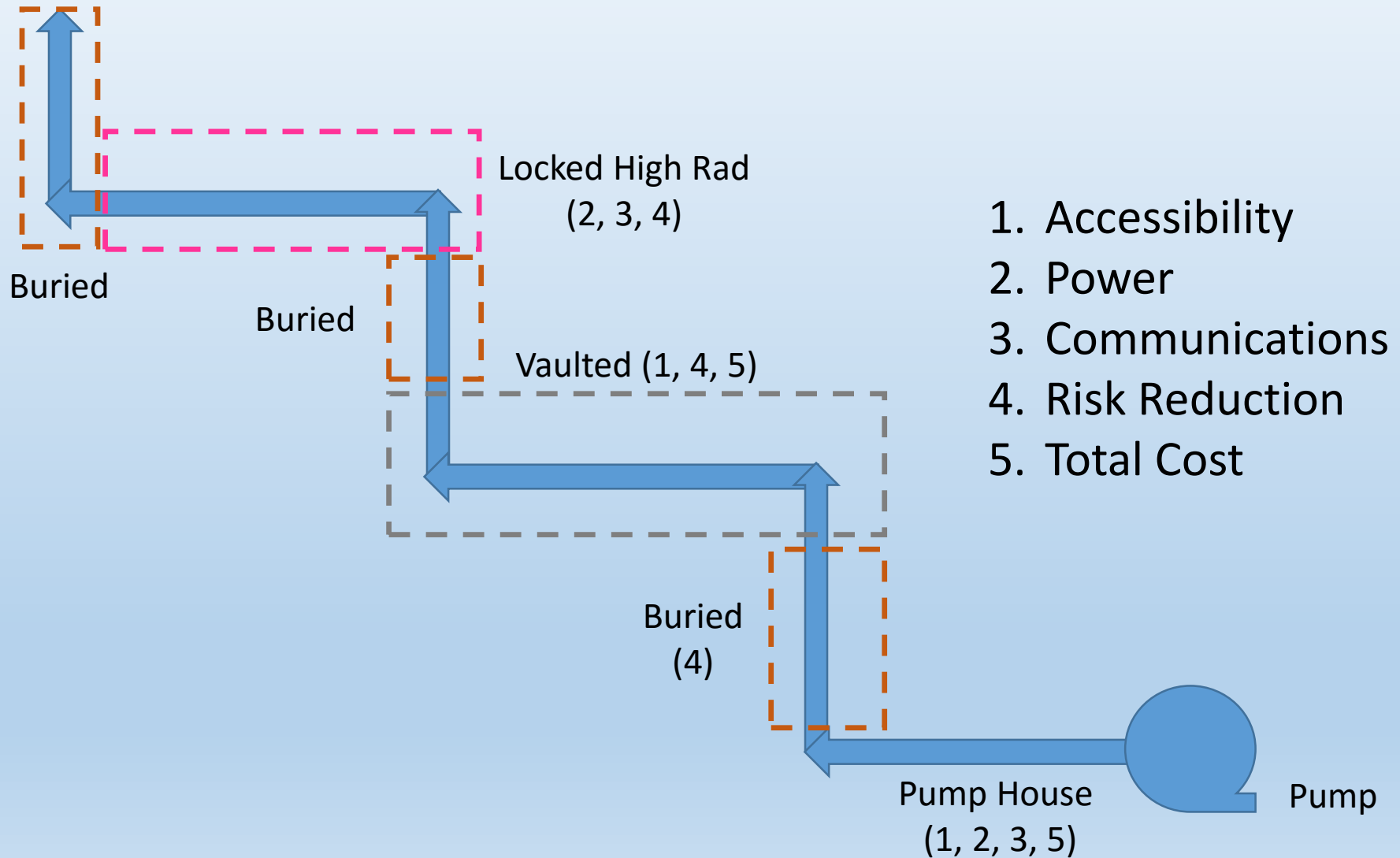
What can be monitored?

- Wall thickness: Accuracy $<0.01''$, Precision $<0.001''$
- Corrosion rate: < 5 mils/yr
- Flaws? Yes but highly application dependent (like conventional UT)

Where to apply – for PG apps ...

- Anywhere that monitoring brings VALUE
 - In conjunction w/ mass screening techniques (mark & apply)
 - Known problematic (historic or 'educated') areas
 - Coverage strategies vary depending on application
- Key strategies:
 - Monitoring – value linked to process feedback. Use the data to improve process and reduce future damage. **High frequency of data ... sensor lifetime reduced – 3-5 yrs / battery**
 - Inspection – value linked to savings over conventional inspections from a cost/safety perspective. i.e. reduced access cost, insulation removal / scaffolding, etc., reduced dose. **Low frequency of data ... sensor lifetime maximized – 10+ yrs / tethered**
- Examples:
 - Buried piping
 - High point vent
 - Containment

Buried Pipe Monitoring Schematic



UT Sensor Case Studies – Oil & Gas

Process Control

- Corrosion RATE monitoring
- Chemical inhibitor injection mgmt.
- Different crude TAN rates require more/less chemical to reduce exposure to wall loss
- **Temporary UT wireless sensors** placed in misc. areas (**1 reading per hour for 3 months**)
- Reduction in chemical inhibitor spend varying based on crude slate (in this instance is estimated to be **~\$20K/wk.**)

Inspection

- Localized corrosion monitoring
- Gas spheres
- “underbelly” pitting/corrosion
- Inspection crews sent bi-weekly to inspect known areas on 4 spheres
- **Cost \$25K** each time
- Manual UT gauges marked “low” spots, **tethered UT sensors** placed (**3 readings per wk. using tablet**)
- **Saved >\$150K in first 3 months** of program

Re-Engineering

- TML reduction programs
- **Cellular UT sensors** in lieu of manual inspection (**2 readings per month**)
- <1 mil/yr. for +5 yrs.
- 27,000+ TML locations, **cost >\$3M to inspect** 1/3 per year
- Were able to reduce from 27,000 TML points to 13,000 TMLs
- **Saving ~\$1.7M/yr** in manual inspection cost

Q&A



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