

# PIPE PENETRATING RADAR

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president

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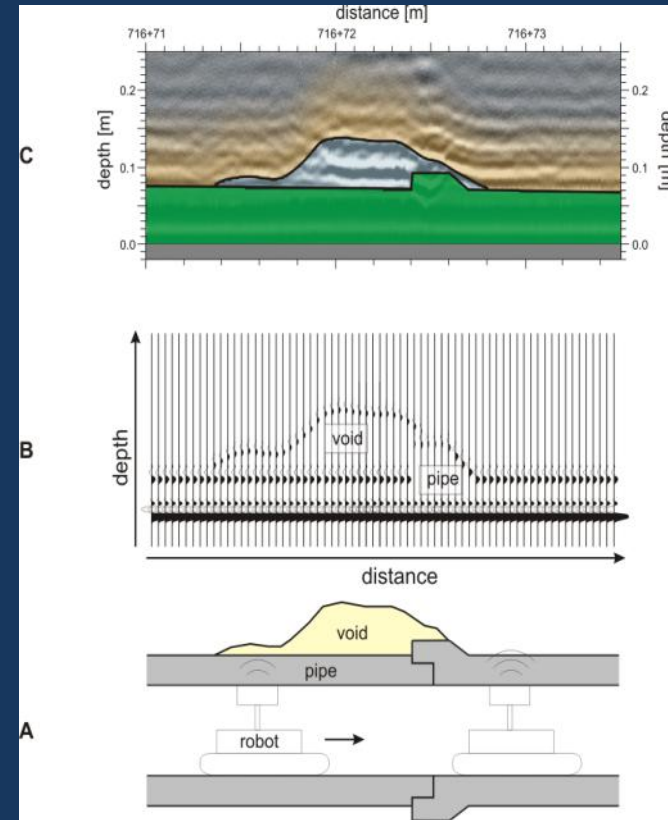
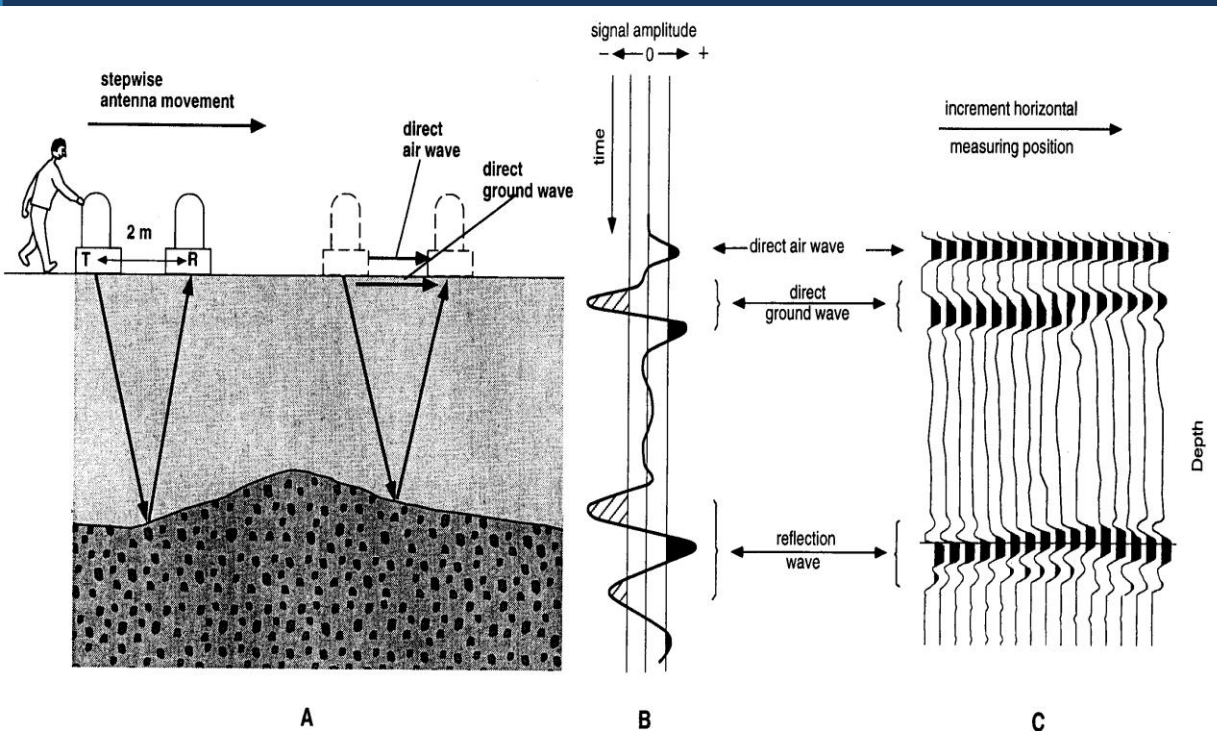
# Outline

- GPR 101: why GPR sometimes does not work
- Pipe Penetrating Radar: why PPR always works
- PPR deployment
- Data display
- LIDAR and sonar
- Selected case studies
- Summary

# Introduction: GPR



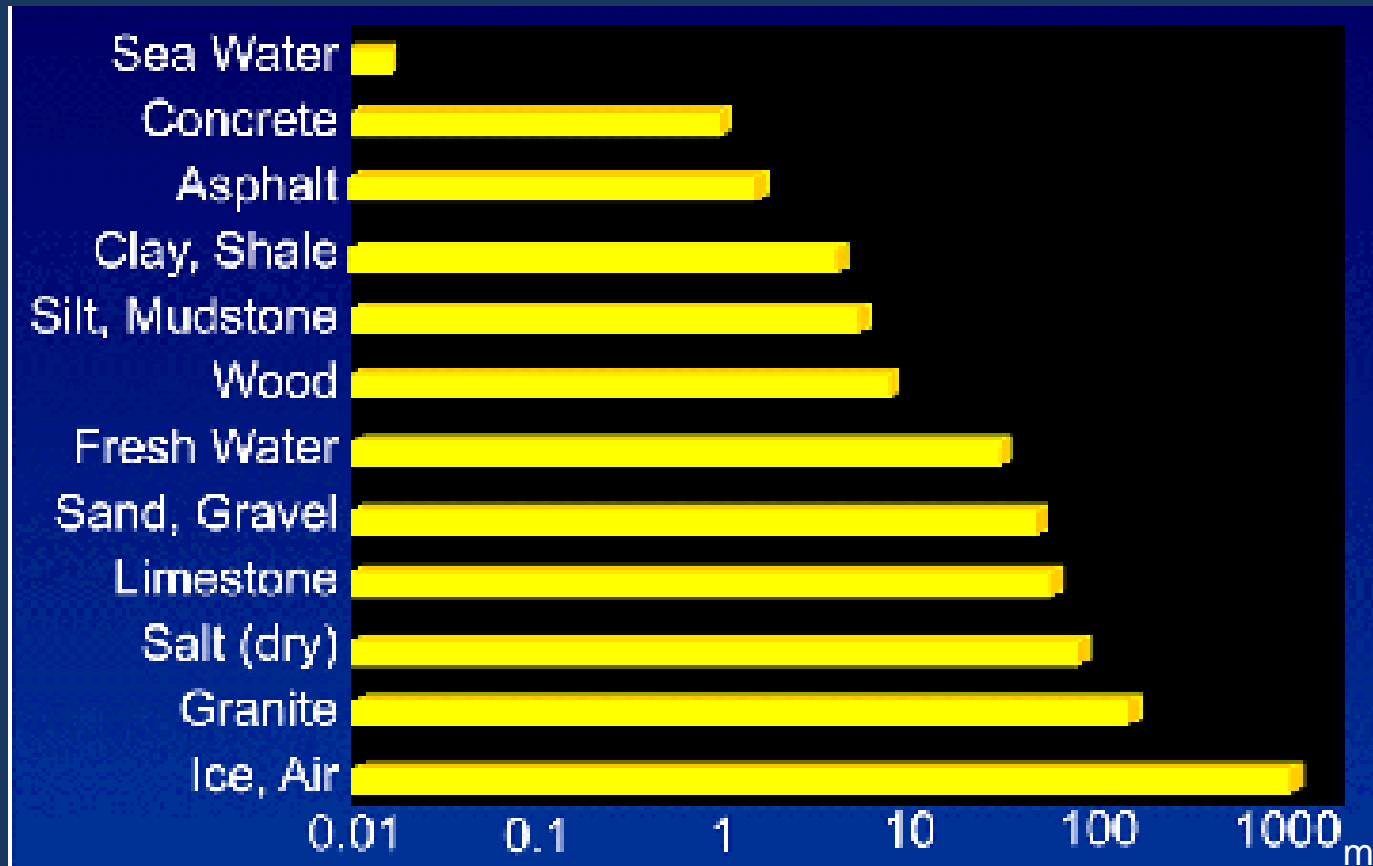
# GPR Principle



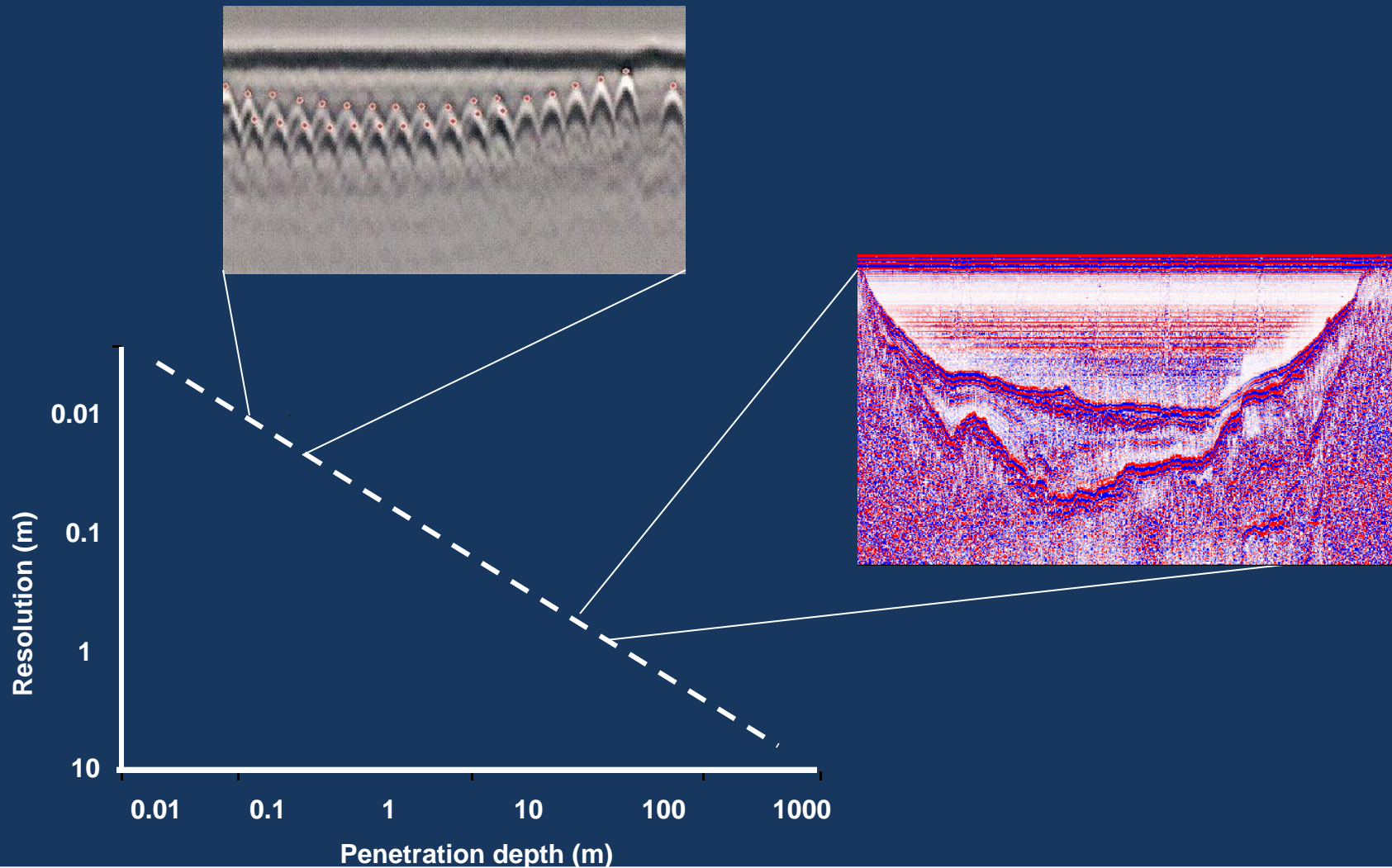
A high frequency electromagnetic wave, (25 MHz to 2.5 GHz), is emitted via an antenna into the ground or structure under evaluation.

The reflected energy caused by changes in the electromagnetic properties of the material is detected by a receiver antenna and recorded for subsequent analysis.

# Penetration Depth

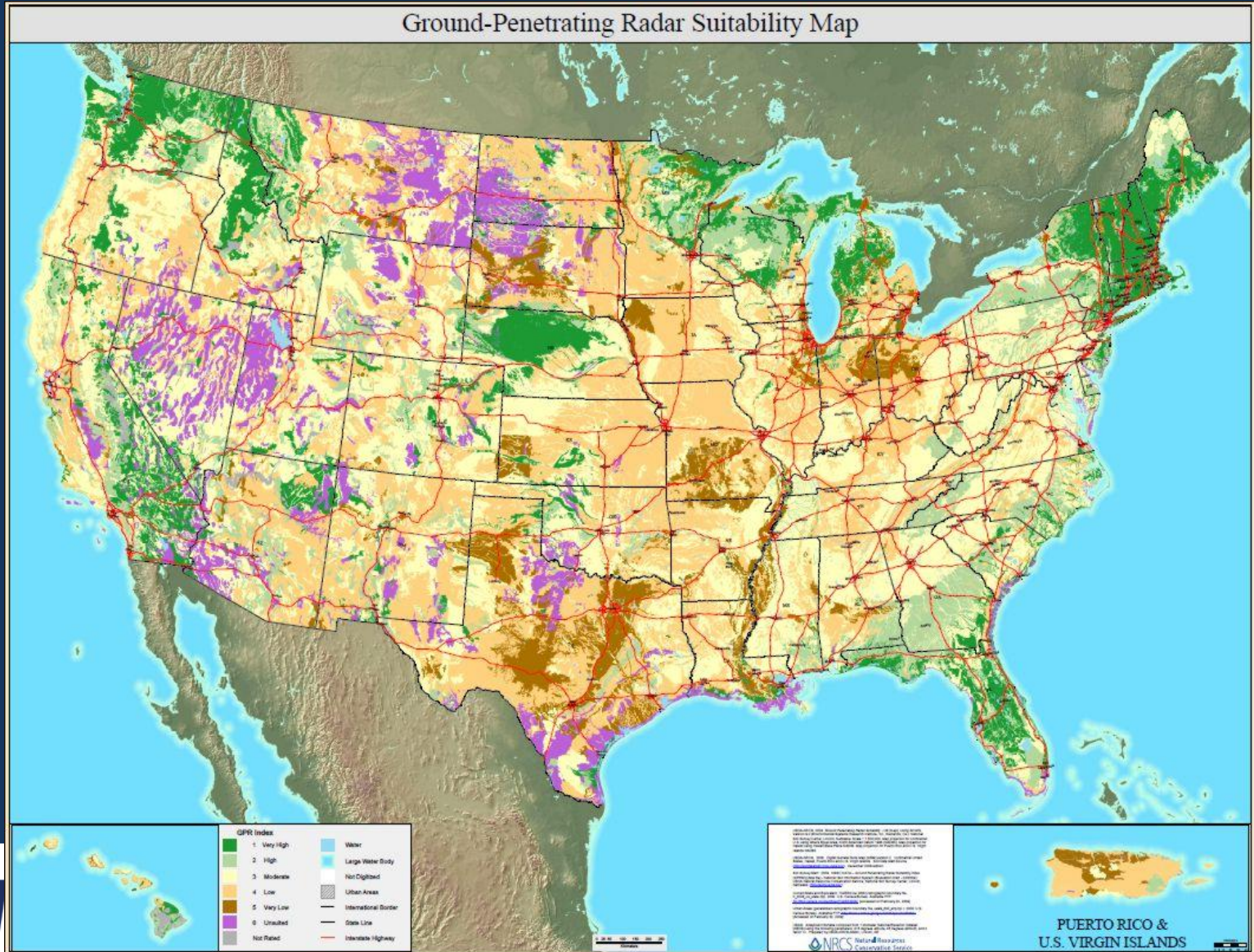


# Penetration vs. Resolution





# How Come it Doesn't Always Work?





# GPR vs PPR

- GPR “above ground” applications:
  - always works in concrete environments
    - Concrete thickness
    - Locate and map rebar, conduits, voids, etc.
  - limited penetration in conductive soils
  - untrained and inexperienced operators overselling the technology
- PPR: in pipe application of GPR:
  - always works in non-ferrous pipes
  - will measure pipe wall thickness
  - rebar depth
  - voids outside the pipe
  - provides quantitative repeatable structural information

# PPR Deployment



# Exposed Pipe



- Excavation necessary
- Limited but safe access
- No size limitation
- Pipe can be empty or full
- Spot checks
- High points on force mains
- A/C pipes
- No need for confined space entry

# Manned entry

## Pros:

- Flexible data collection
  - Frequency
  - Orientation
  - Pipe size
  - 3D data
- Speed

## Cons:

- Risk of confined space entry
- Flow
- Pipe size (e.g.  $< 36''$ )



# Robotic PPR Inspection



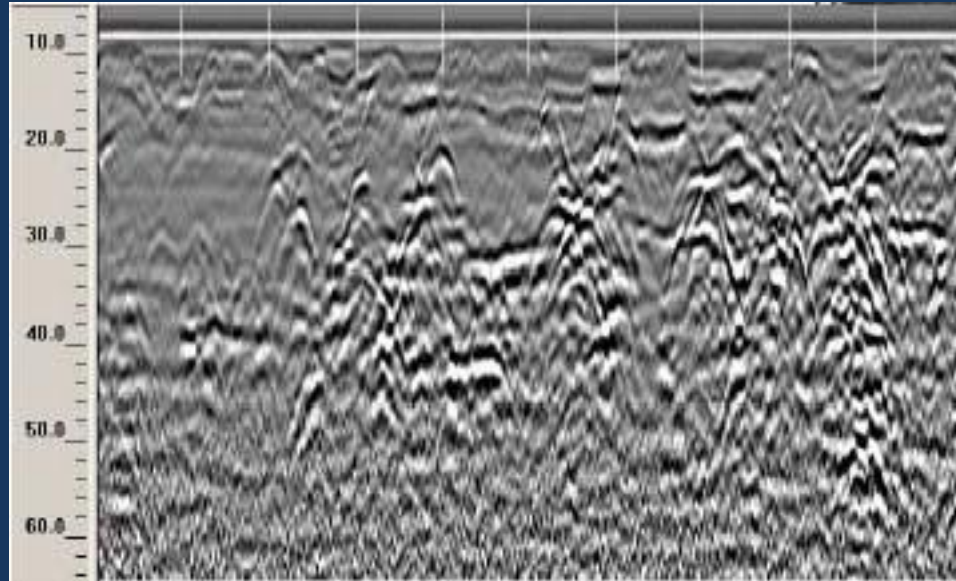
- Remotely operated robot:
- HD CCTV (pan, tilt, zoom)
- 18-36 inch
- 9 to 3 o'clock
- 1500 feet tether (6000 ft optional)
- 2 auxiliary cameras
- 1.6 & 2.6 GHz GPR antennae
- LIDAR scanner
- 3D laser coming soon
- Accurate x,y,z coordinates
- “Swiss army knife”

# Robotic PPR Inspection



- PPR can confirm visual defects, map voids
- Measure rebar cover and/or concrete thickness
- Provides structural assessment, allows proactive asset management

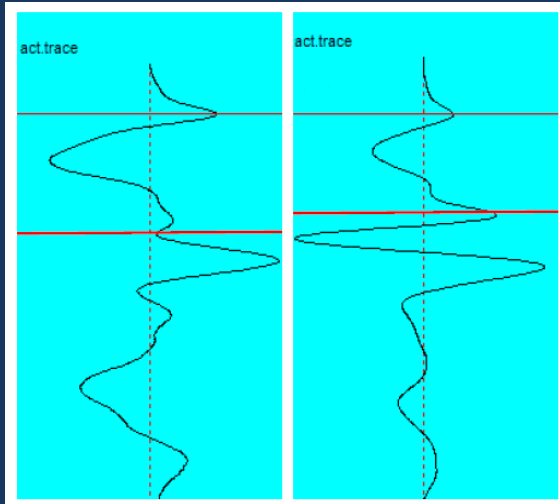
# PPR Data Display



Good data display is an integral part of interpretation

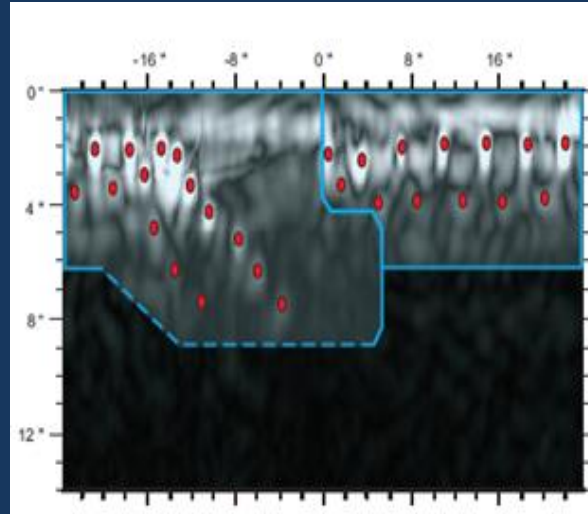
Five types of data display

# PPR Display and Reporting



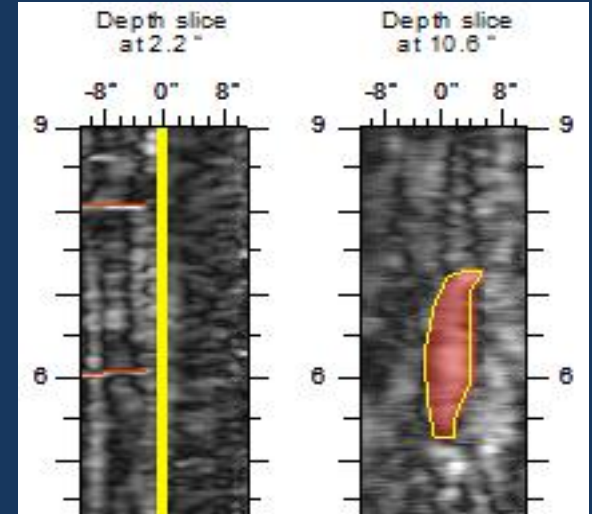
## A-Scan

One dimensional trace to detect targets & determine their depth below a spot on the pipe



## B-Scan

Display is obtained by assigning a color to amplitude ranges on the trace.

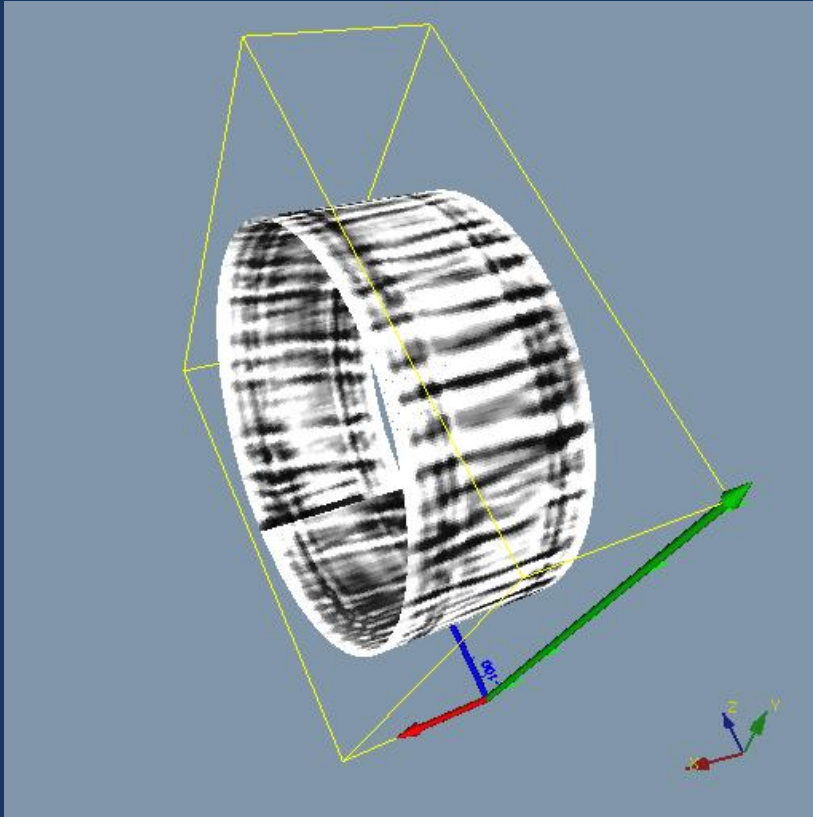


## C-Scan

aka Grid Scans from combining cross sections and show conductivity contrasts



# PPR Display and Reporting

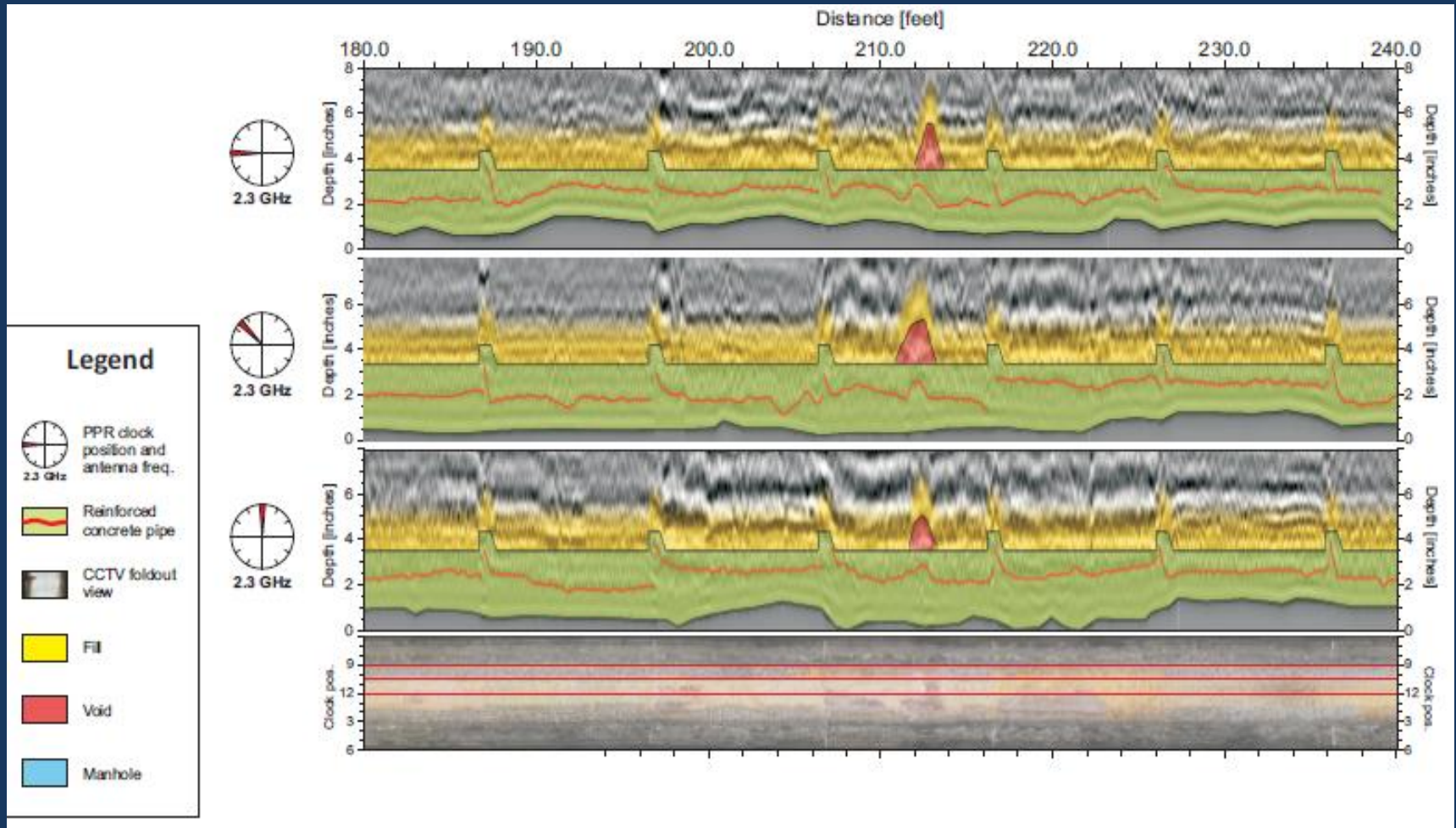


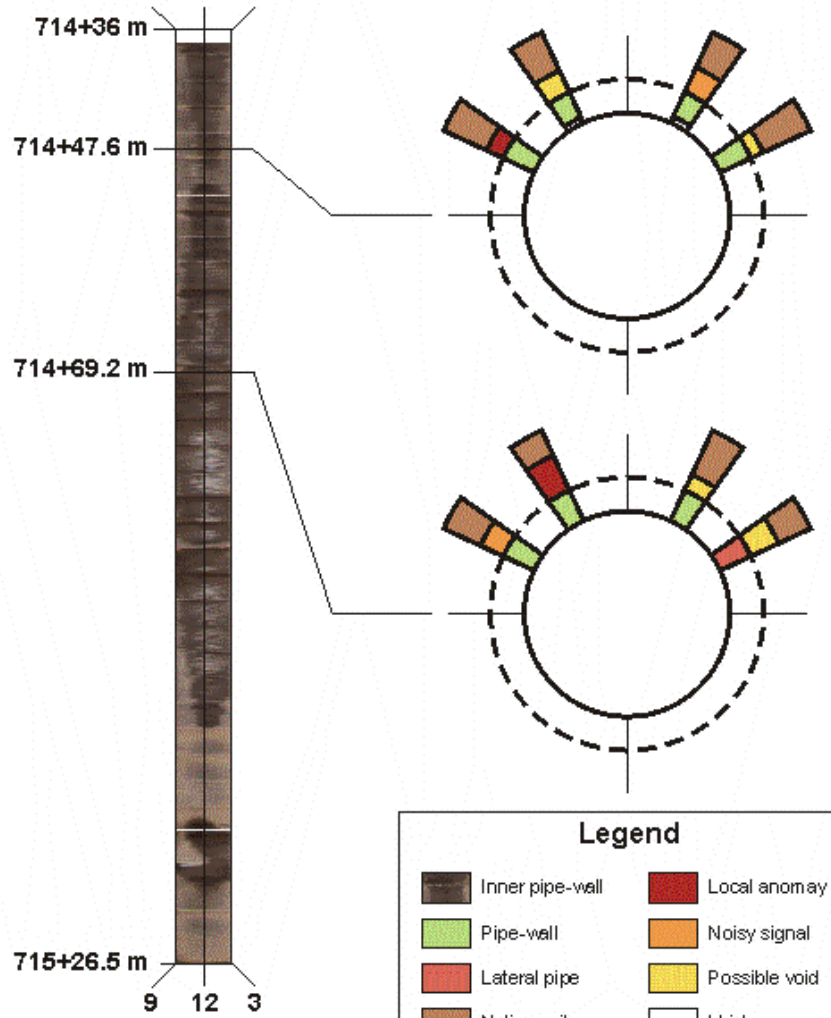
## 3D Display

Block views of PPR traces that are recorded at different positions on the pipe surface

3D view of a 42" RC pipe joint, white bands and lines represent rebar.

# Integrated PPR Data Display (IPPRDD)

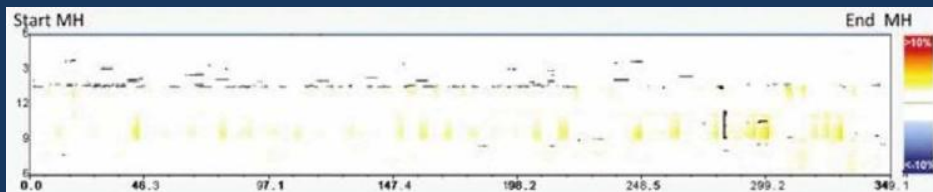
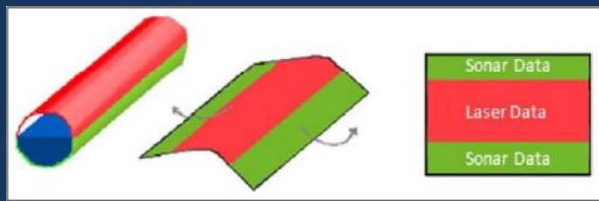




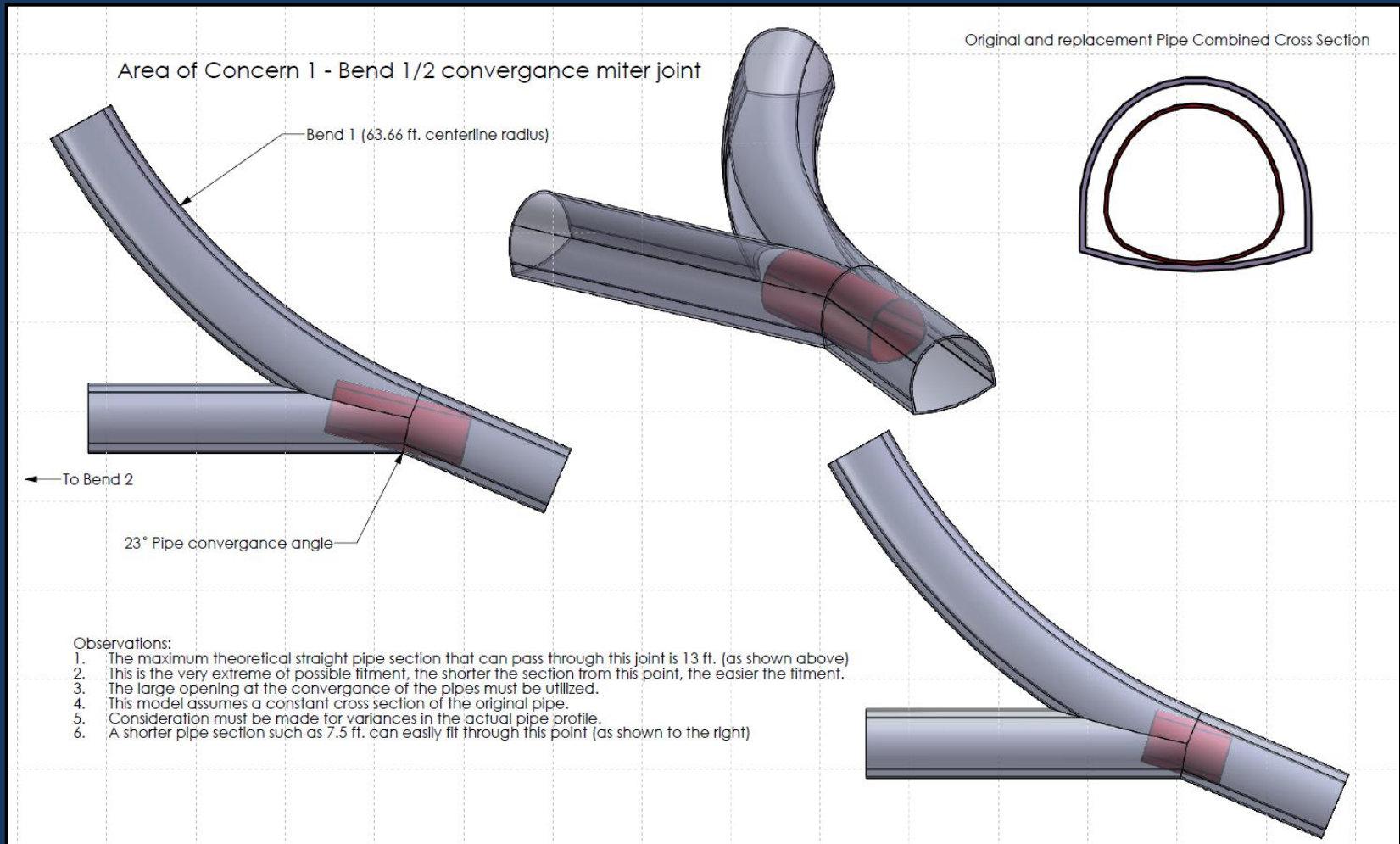
# Sonar and LIDAR



- Combined CCTV / Sonar / Laser
  - Laser Module Attached to Robot or Float
- Pipe Condition Evaluated from
  - Laser
  - Sonar and Video
- Debris Displayed from Sonar



# 3 D laser



# Case study #1: man entry

Determination of pipe wall thickness  
and joint condition  
Davis Aqueduct  
Salt Lake City

# Davis Aqueduct, Salt Lake City

- 60 inch raw water RCP
- Man entry PPR survey
- Objectives:
- Survey leaky joints for:
  - Joint configuration
  - Pipe wall thickness
  - Voids outside pipe
  - Tight deadline



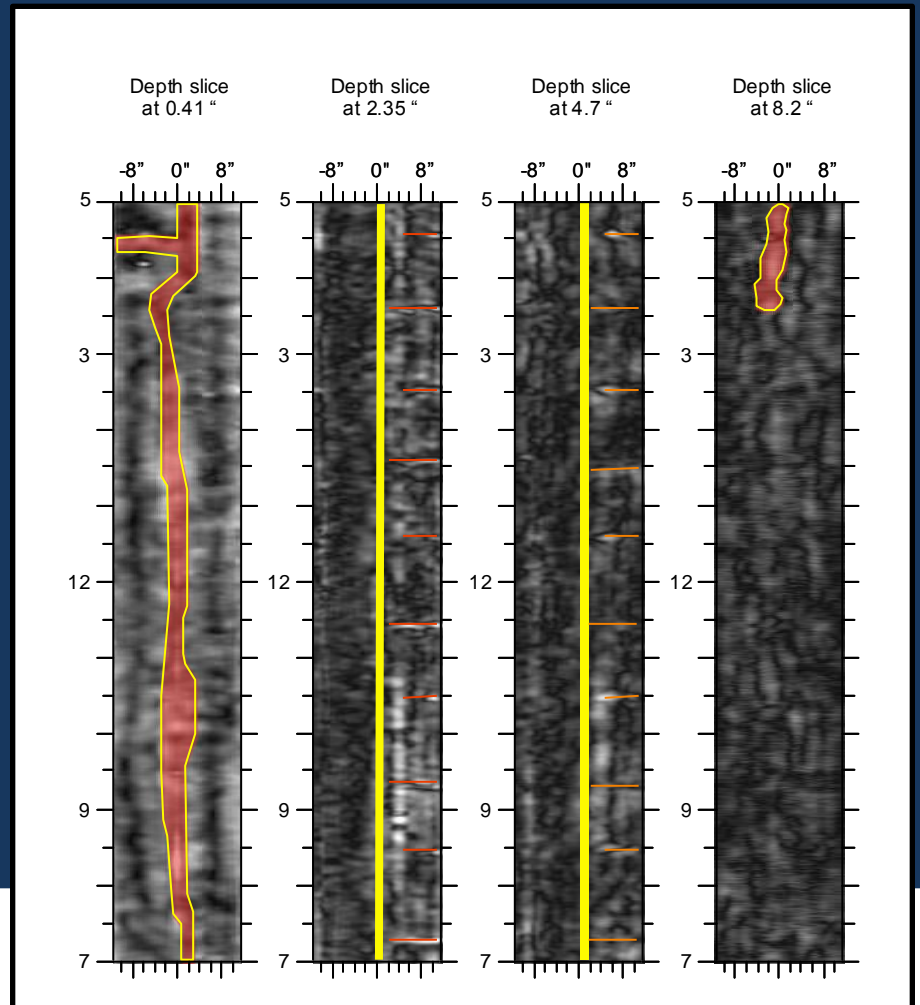
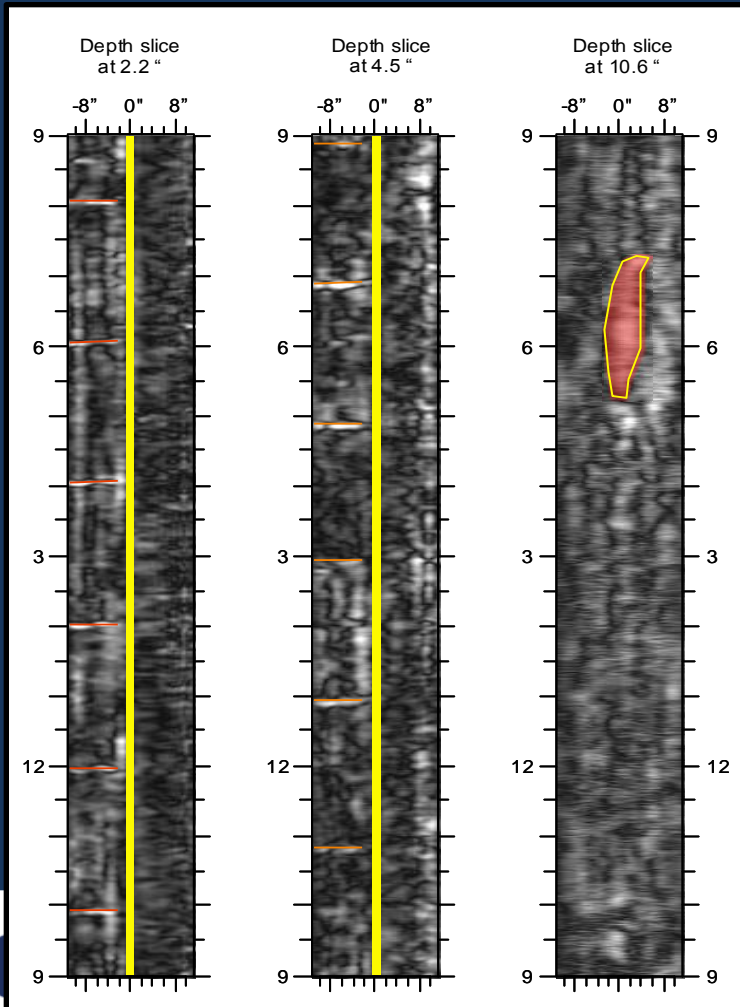
# Davis Aqueduct, PPR Setup

- Three antenna frequencies (1 GHz, 1.6 GHz, 2.6 GHz)
- Longitudinal and circumferential lines
- High resolution large grids (4 ft x 4 ft) at bottom quadrant

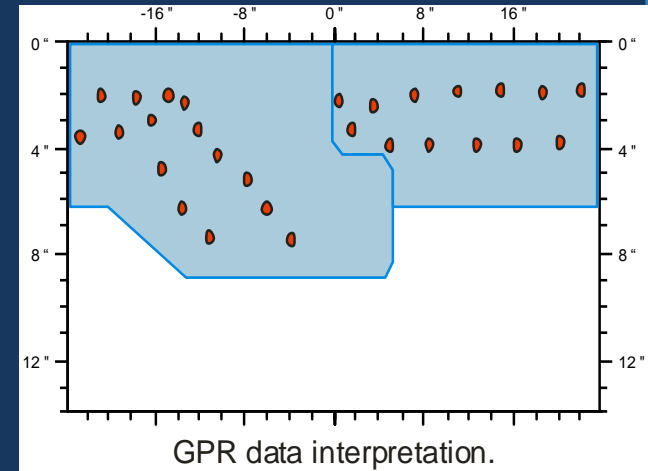
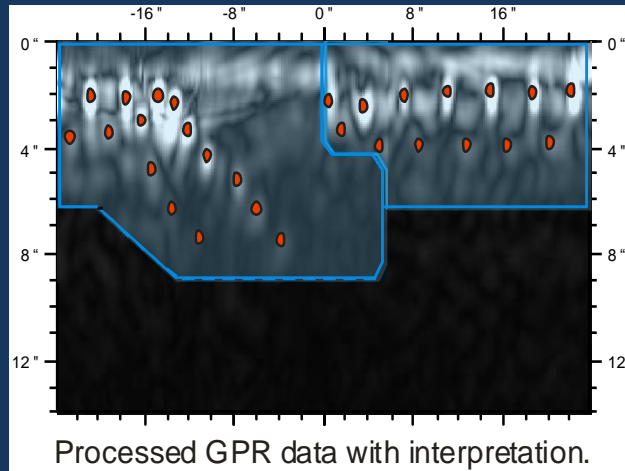
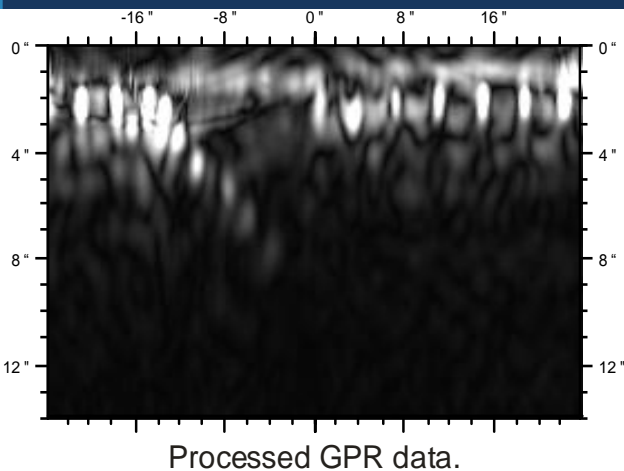




# Davis Aqueduct, PPR Results



# Davis Aqueduct, PPR Summary



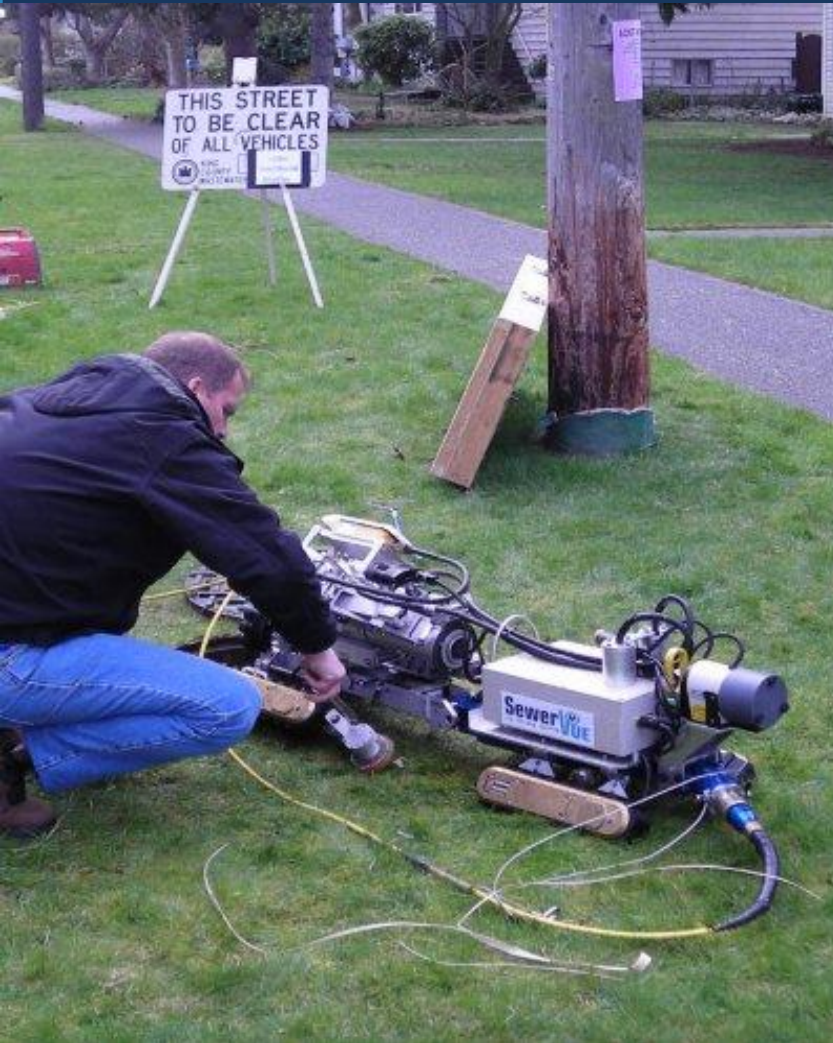
- Four joints surveyed (3 leaky, one control)
- Good data quality (2.6 GHz worked best)
- Over 2400 ft line data (in two days)
- 8 High resolution large grids
- Joint types, pipe wall thickness and voids were identified

# Case study #2: robotic PPR

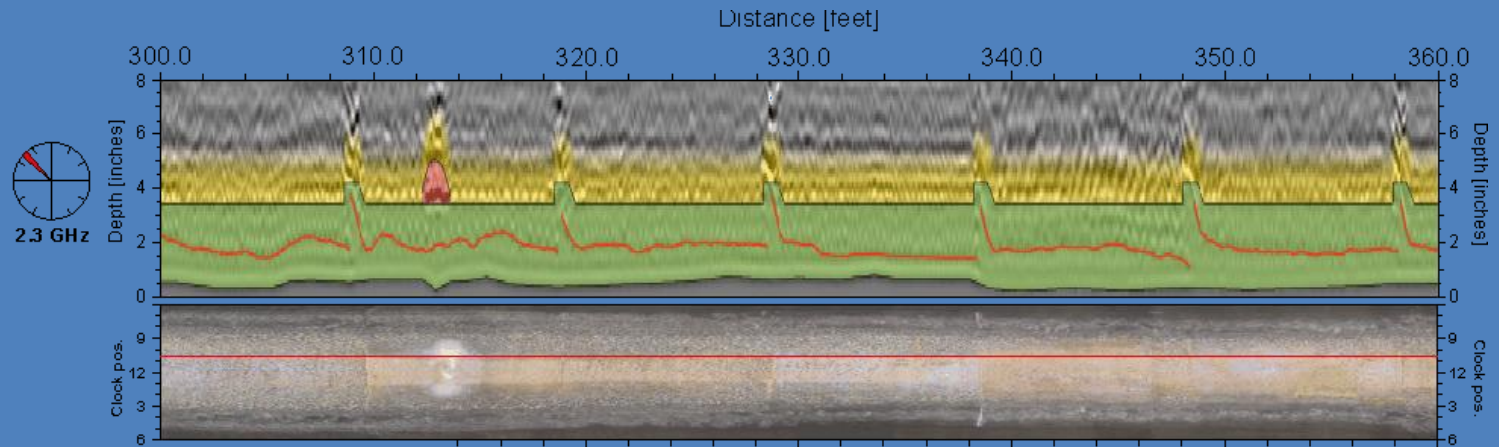
Multisensory robotic pipe condition survey including PPR, laser and CCTV  
King Co., Washington


# King County, WA


- 62<sup>nd</sup> Ave. SW - Beach Drive Interceptor-North
- 30" Dia. RCP
- Local Contractor: *Interactive Pipe Inspection*



# PPR Data Reporting



 PPR clock position and antenna freq.  
2.3 GHz

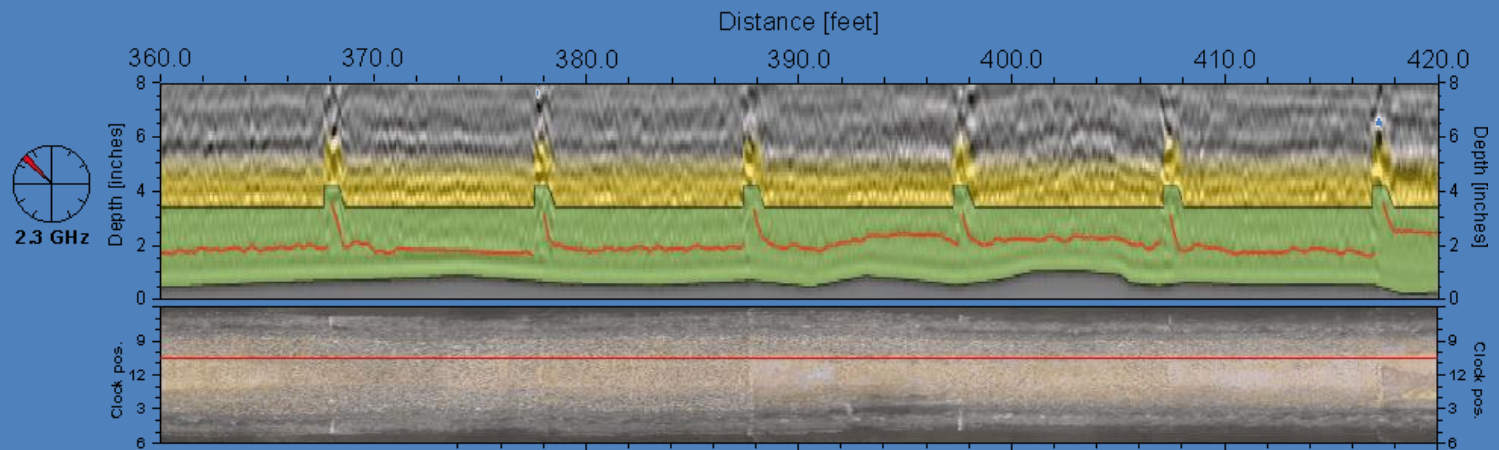
 Reinforced concrete pipe

 CCTV foldout view

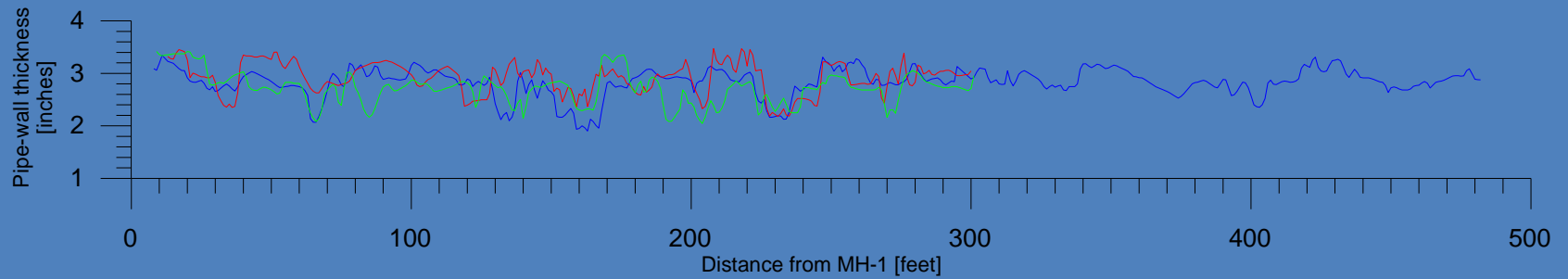
 Fill

 Void

 Manhole

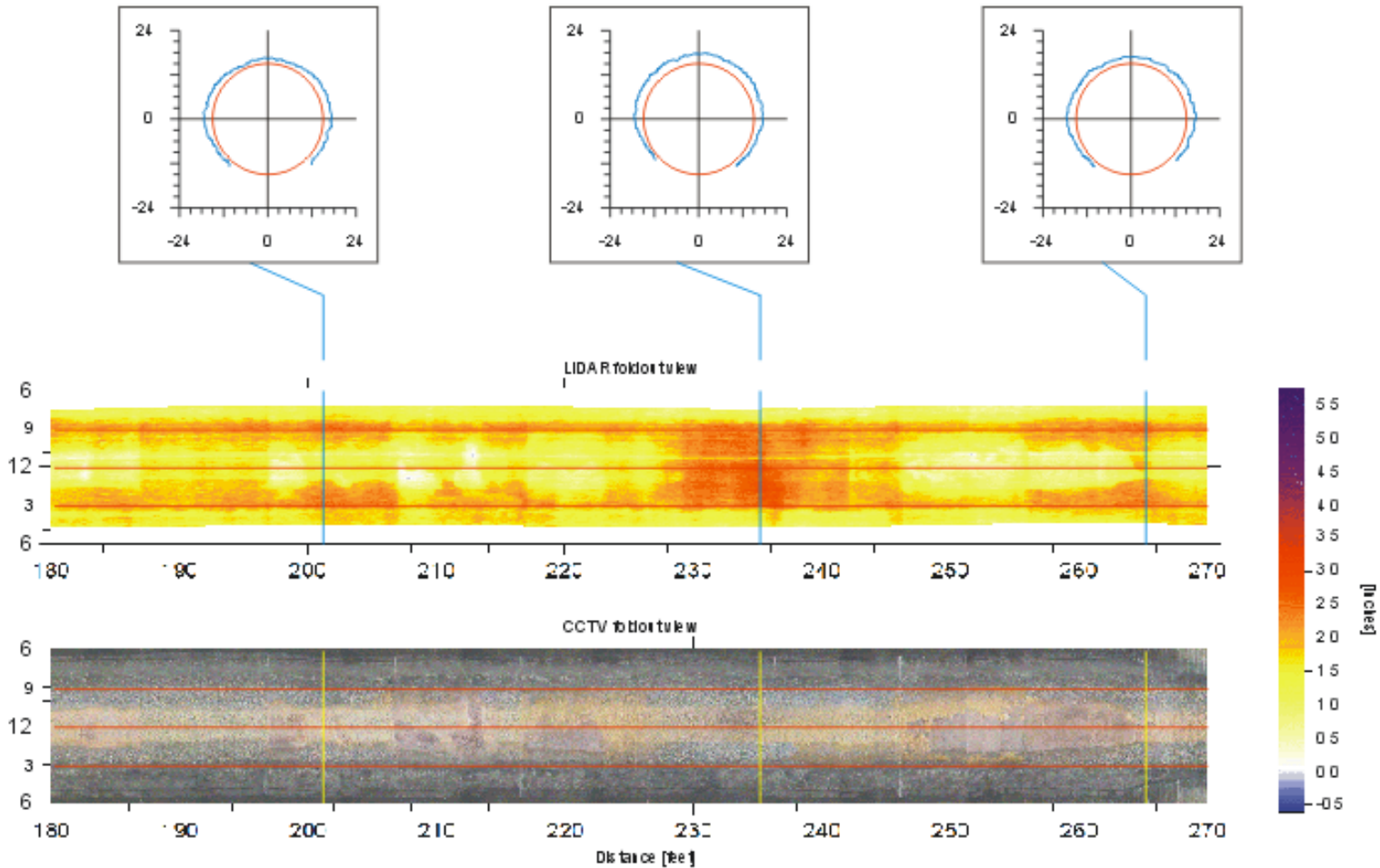


Strong anomaly – PPR anomaly visible on CCTV foldout view



Location Rank	Pipe Scan Loc	PPR Scan Location	PPR Scan Wall	Percent Wall	Northing Co-ord	Easting Co-ord
By % Wall Loss	(feet from MH)	O'clock	Measurement (inch)	Loss (%)	( ° ' ")	( ° ' ")
23	64.0	10:30	2.1	40.58	47°34'31.62"	122°24'43.62"
10	65.0	10:30	2.1	42.44	47°34'31.62"	122°24'43.62"
50	84.0	9:00	2.2	38.42	47°34'31.43"	122°24'43.62"
33	85.0	9:00	2.2	39.86	47°34'31.43"	122°24'43.62"
17	132.0	10:30	2.1	41.19	47°34'30.96"	122°24'43.65"
47	133.0	10:30	2.2	38.64	47°34'30.95"	122°24'43.65"
24	140.0	9:00	2.1	40.47	47°34'30.88"	122°24'43.65"
36	152.0	10:30	2.2	39.47	47°34'30.77"	122°24'43.68"
29	153.0	10:30	2.2	39.86	47°34'30.76"	122°24'43.68"
44	155.0	10:30	2.2	38.69	47°34'30.74"	122°24'43.68"
2	159.0	10:30	1.9	46.22	47°34'30.70"	122°24'43.68"
12	192.0	9:00	2.1	42.17	47°34'30.37"	122°24'43.68"

# LIDAR Data (King Co., WA)



# Unique Pipe Wall Attributes

Pipe  
wall thickness

Benefit

Determine extended pipe life

Placement of  
metal reinforcement

Benefit

Verify pipe design strength

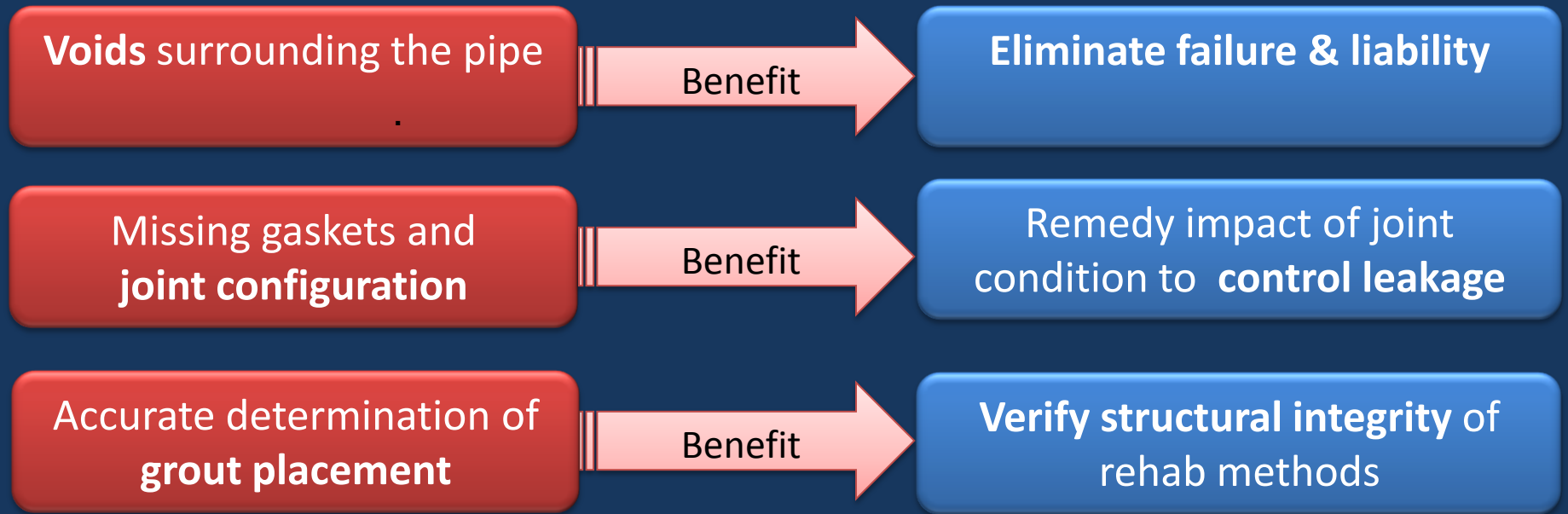
See through soft concrete  
(H<sub>2</sub>S corrosion)

Benefit

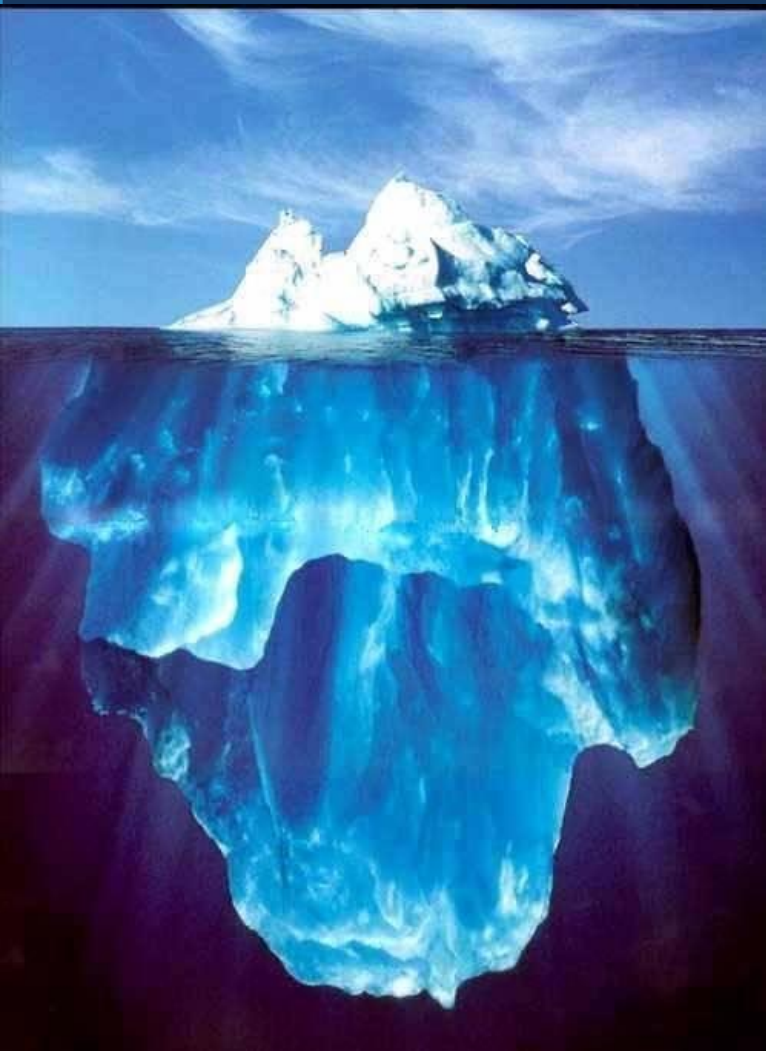
True pipe wall condition, and  
integrity



# Unique Pipe Zone Attributes



# Sometimes What You Don't See is the Most Important



# Questions and Contact



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