



TGP GEOHAZARD PREVENTION SYSTEM WITH COMMUNICATION OPTICAL FIBER CABLES: A FULL-SCALE CASE STUDY

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Outline

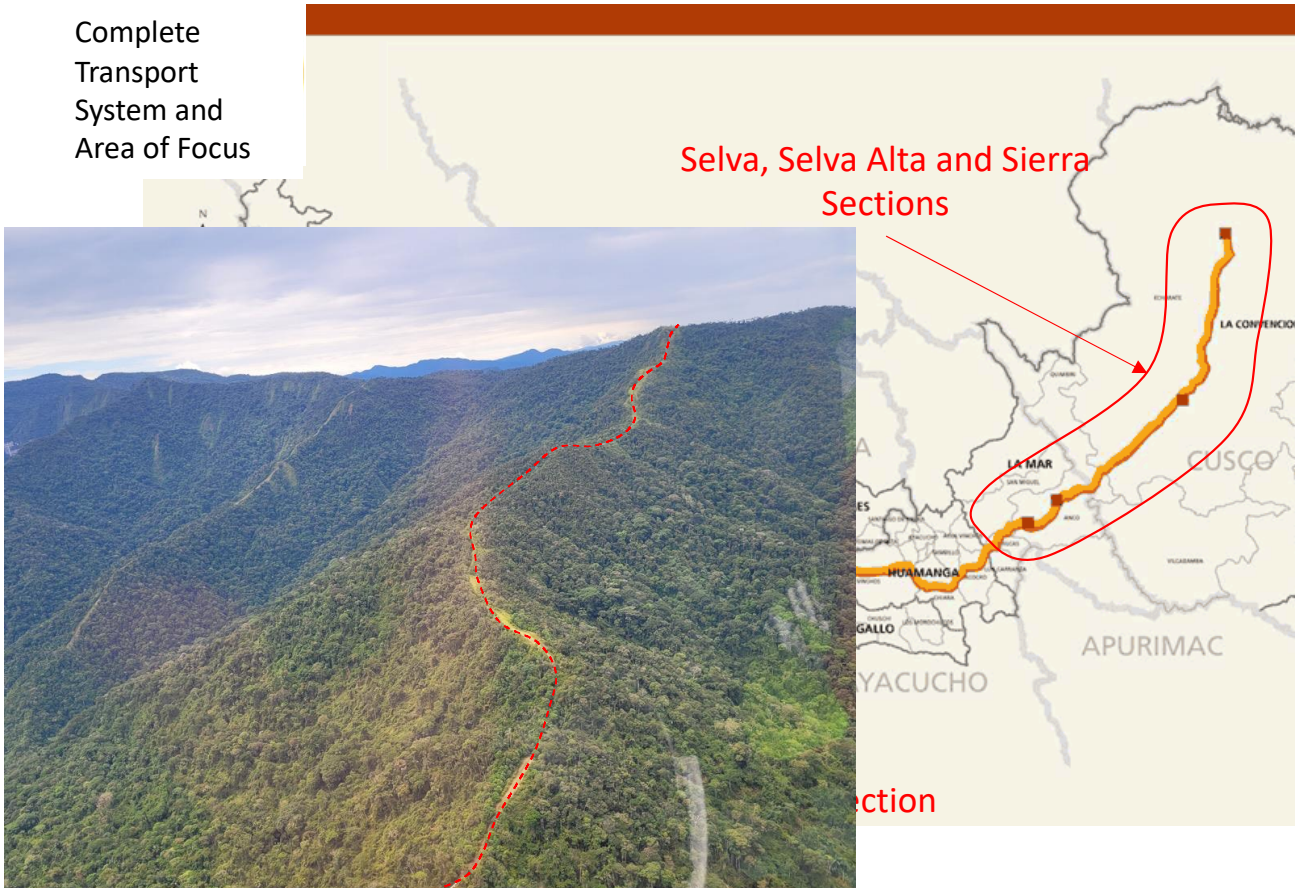
- Introduction
 - The TGP transport system case and its exposure to natural hazards
- The Geotechnical Monitoring System (GTMS)
 - Sensing technology and natural hazards
- Example
- Conclusions





Introduction

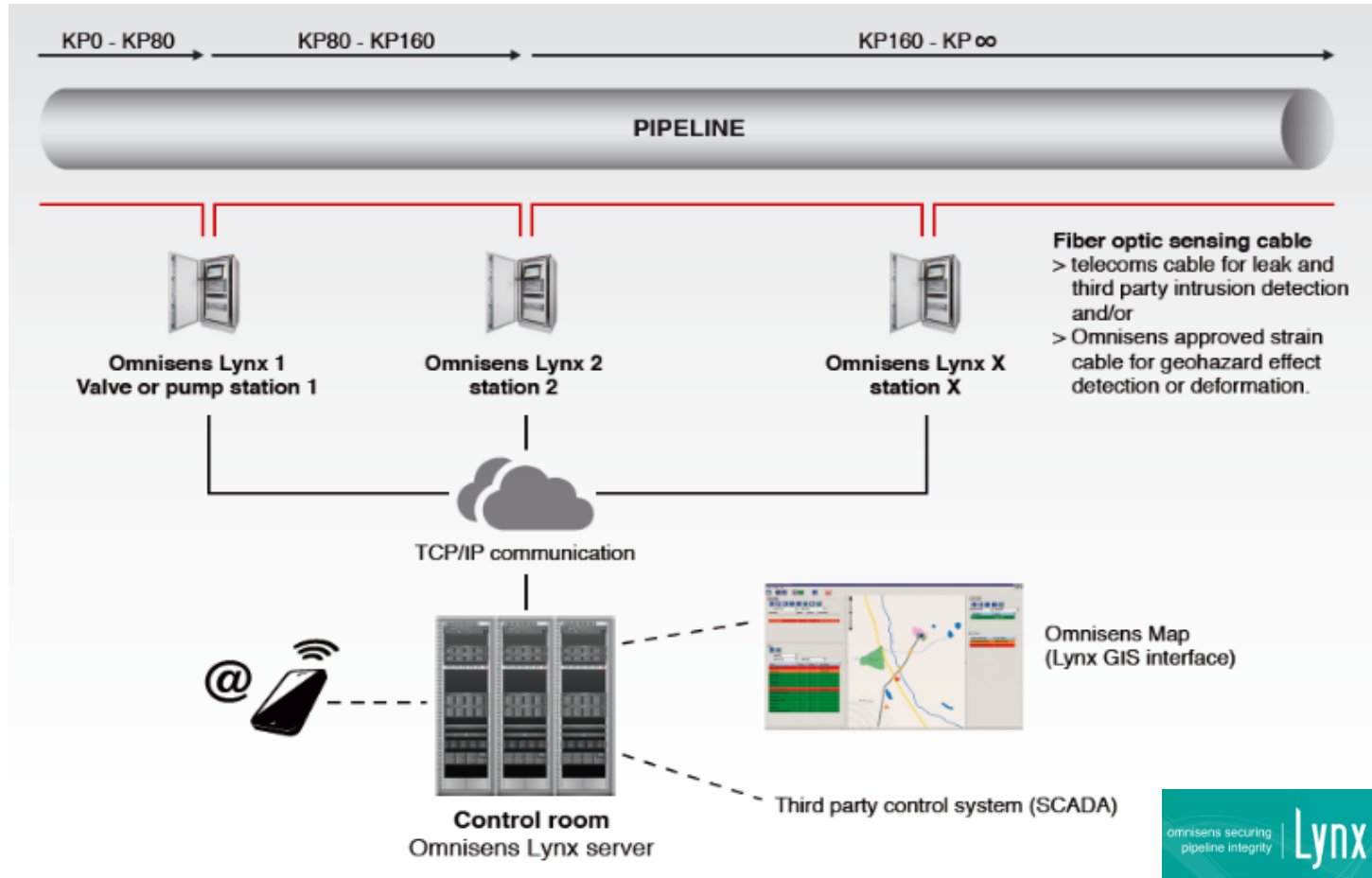
Complete
Transport
System and
Area of Focus



- TGP is the owner/operator of a large transport System
 - NG and NGL
 - 730 km from the Jungle to the Coast
 - Crossing the Andes
- Exposure to natural hazards
 - Selva, Selva Alta, Sierra Sections
 - Landslides and hydraulic erosion
 - Sand dune section
 - Eolian erosion
- Optical fiber cable laid for SCADA
 - Optical fiber can also be used for sensing strain, temperature and vibrations
 - Proposal to use it for natural hazard detection



Geotechnical Monitoring System (GTMS)



- GTMS part of comprehensive monitoring system
 - GTMS is a component with focus on natural hazard monitoring
 - Leak and third party intrusion part of the complete system
- GTMS requires and offers
 - Optical fiber cables
 - Communication between stations
 - Display in GIS
 - Centralized data analysis and storage
 - Distributed sensing technology
 - Strain and temperature sensing with capability of localization
 - Vibration sensing



Distributed Sensing – The Concept



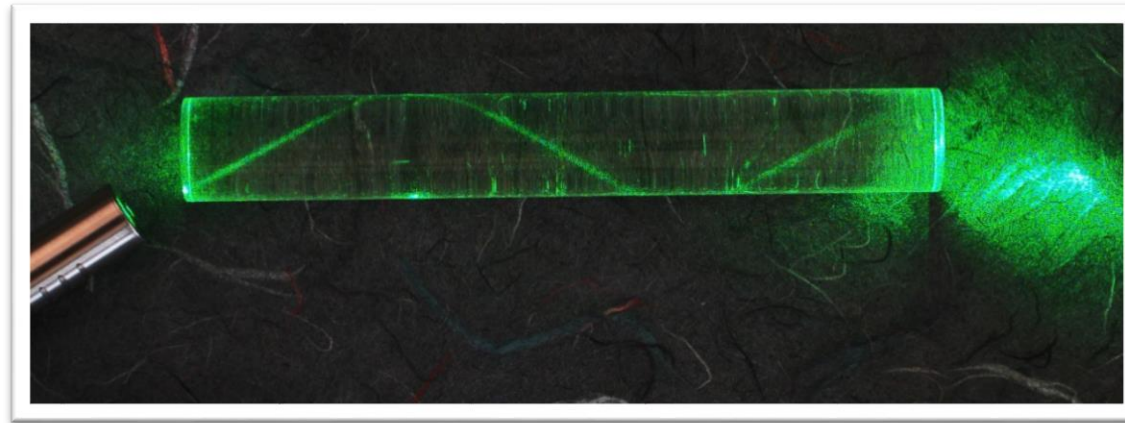
- Turning optical fibers into a fully distributed sensor



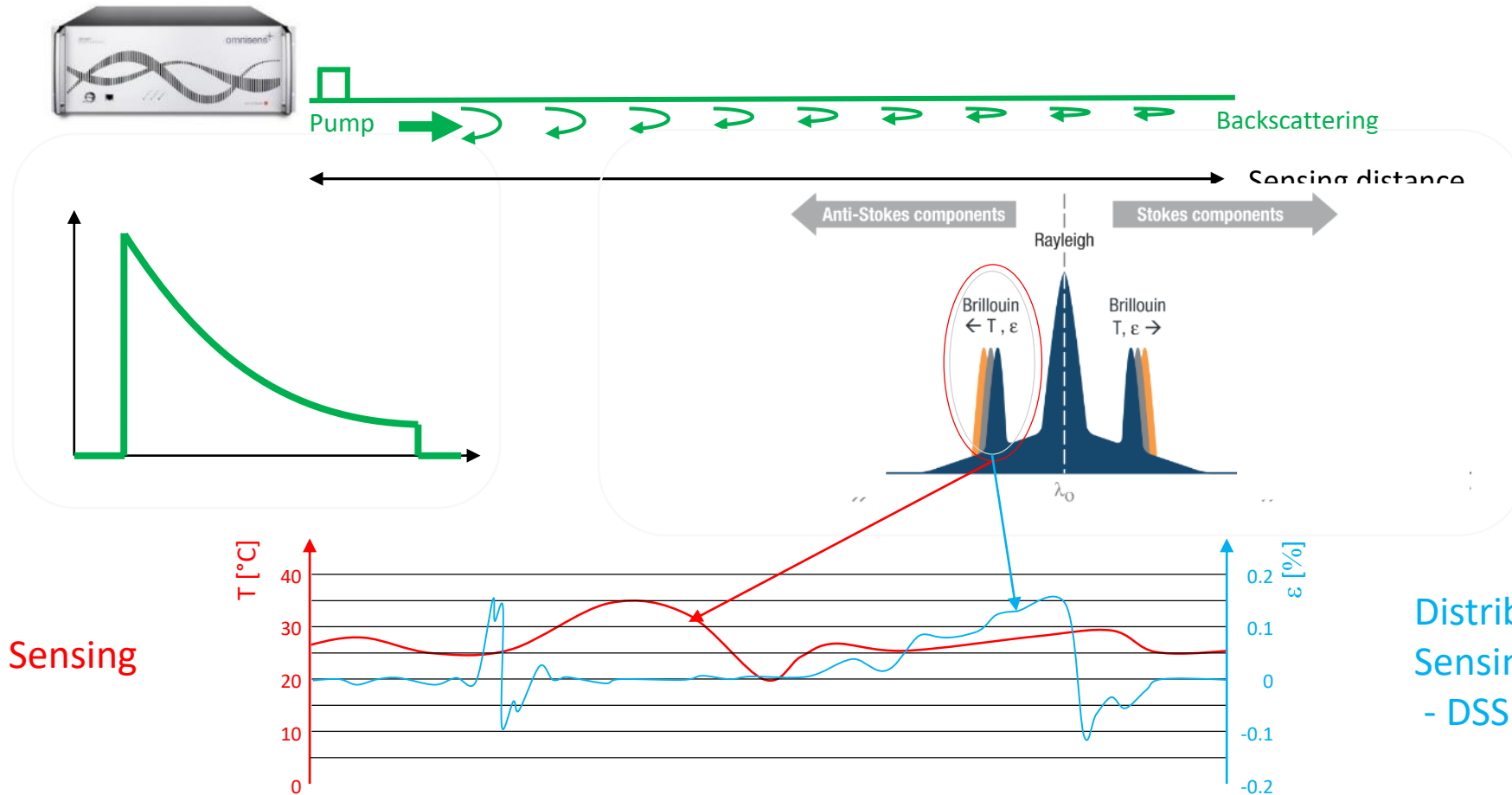


Optical Fiber Distributed Sensing

- Distributed sensing uses light scattering
- Scattering originates from inhomogeneities in silica



Optical Fiber Distributed Sensing





Geohazard Detection, localisation and Monitoring

Geohazard	Soil Strain Measurement - DSS	Soil Temperature Measurement - DTS	
Erosion		X	Measured with Communication Optical Fiber Cable
Subsidence	X		
Landslide	X		

Measured with strain sensing cable, or with communication cable but with lower sensitivity

- What can we expect if one wants to use the communication cable to monitor strain?



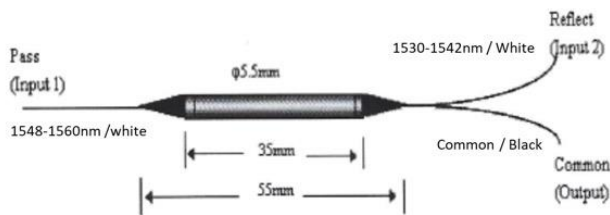
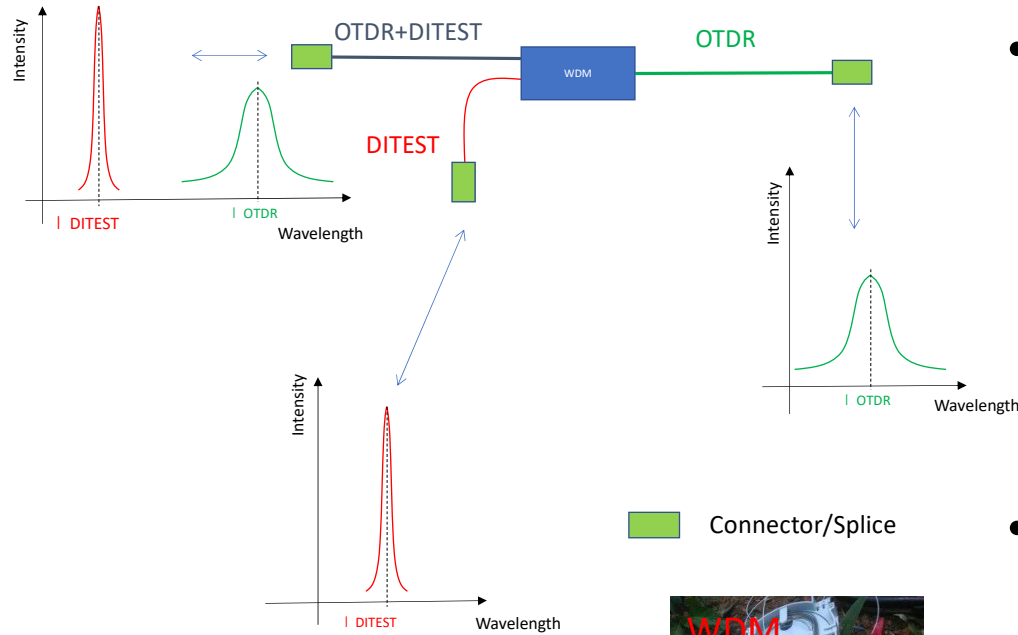
Project Implementation advantages and Challenges

- Approach advantage
 - Use of existing fiber infrastructure and only need for interrogators
 - Eventually retrofit critical sections with strain monitoring cable (SMC) whenever rehabilitation works have to be completed
- Monitoring requirement
 - One pair of optical fibers
- Challenges
 - Fiber disponibility limited
 - TGP communication and SCADA, field communication, fiber integrity application (automated OTDR)
 - High losses caused by numerous splicing and stresses on the cable (landslides etc)





Responses to the challenges: Advanced Optical Fiber Technology

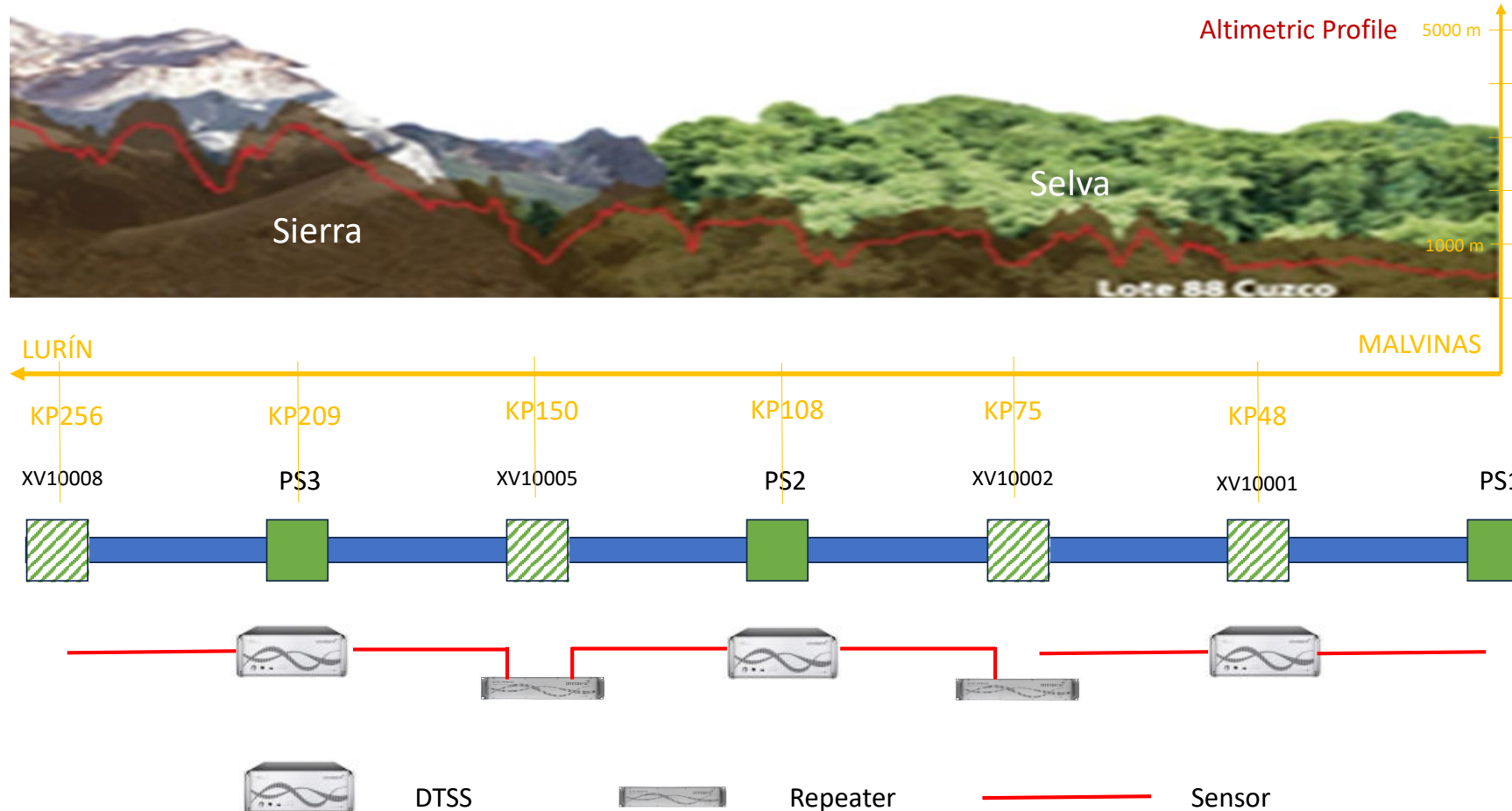


- Fiber disponibility issue resolved by the introduction of Wavelength Division Multiplexing (WDM)
 - Mixing of signals that are not at the same wavelength
 - Small form factor and power requirement
 - Installation in junction box, burried in the field or/and Optical Distribution Frames in Pumping Station and/or Valve Stations
- Fiber excessive loss issue resolved by using optical amplification
 - Installation in Pumping Stations or Valve Stations





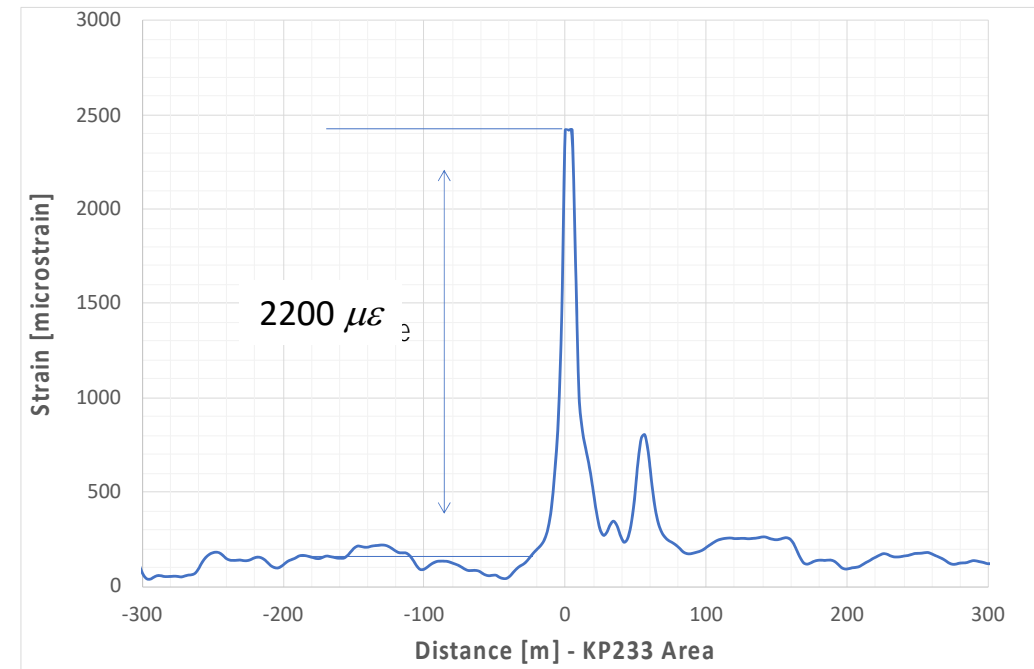
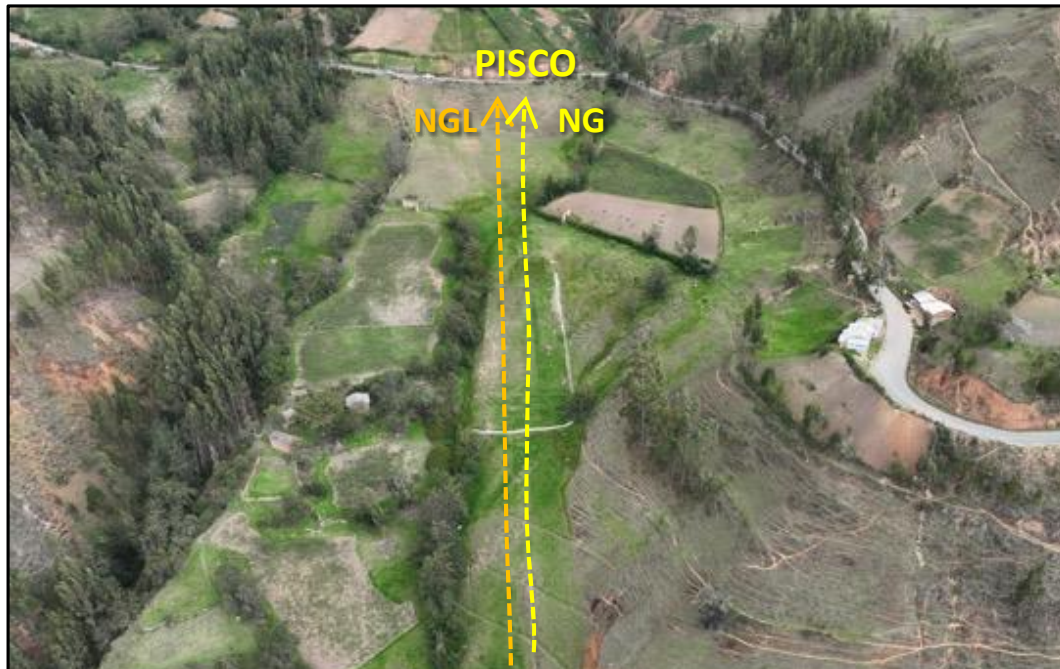
Monitoring Solution Implemented



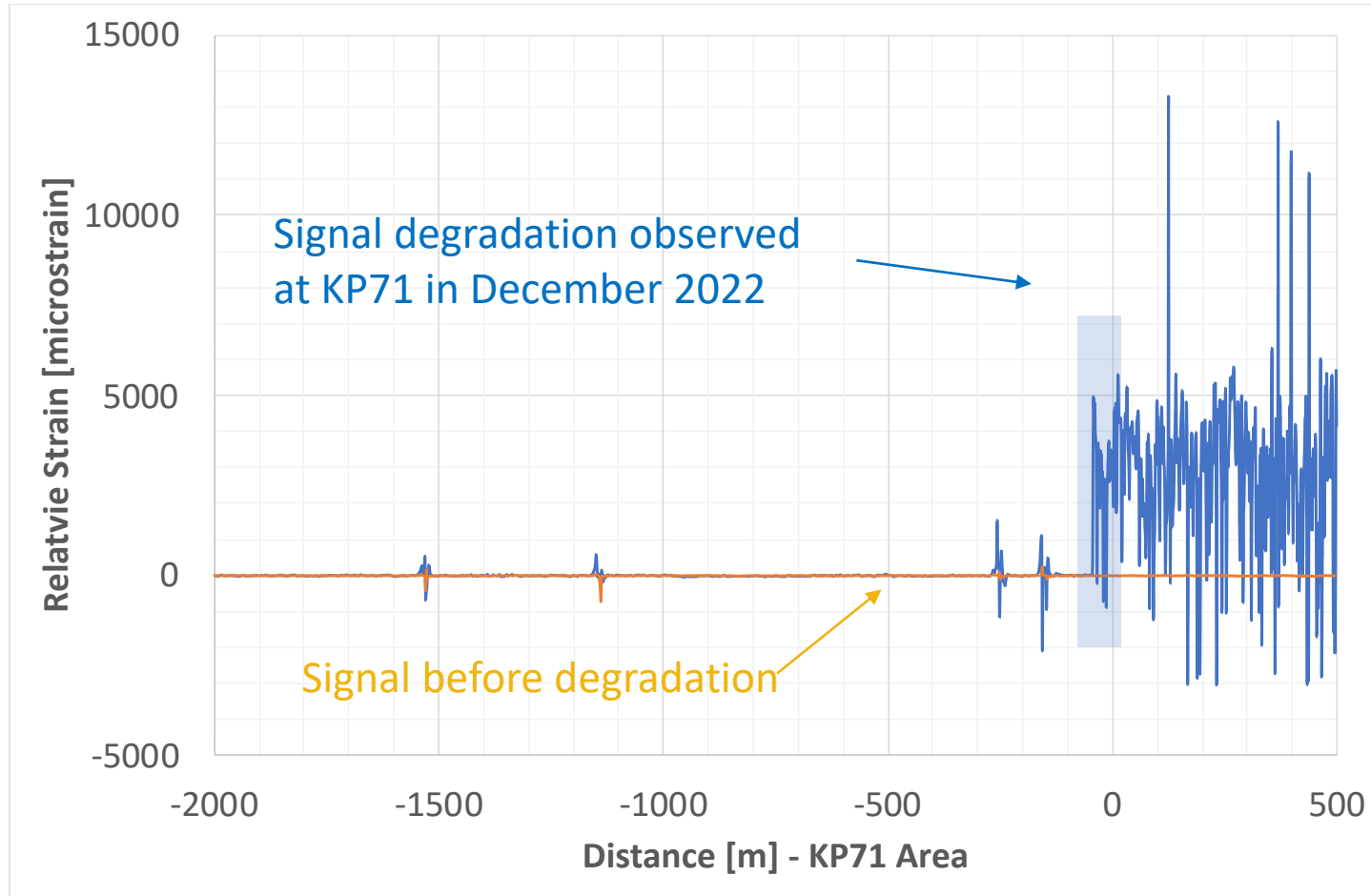
Commissioned completed
early 2023

Event Detected in Sierra Region

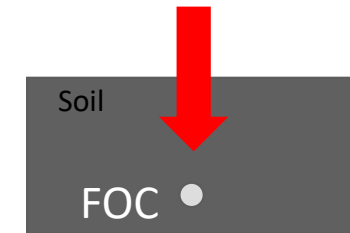
- Observation during commissioning (December 2023)
- Event of $2200 \mu\epsilon$, associated with a geotechnical finding



Event Detected of Constructive Origin in Selva Region



Point Load



- Event observed during commissioning phase
- Local load crushes the cable
- Attenuation increase and signal degradation



Conclusion

- Retrofit of 256km of the natural gas transport system by using the communication cable
- Introduction of advanced optical fiber technologies common is high density and long distance communication systems
- System is unattended, provide realtime data and operates 24/7
- Environmental impact is low as one takes advantage of an existing infrastructure





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