



# Omnisens' Lynx

Pipeline Monitoring by Fiber Optic Sensing  
State of the Art & Basic Concepts

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Pipeline

# Company overview



Fibre Optic based Distributed Temperature, Strain and Acoustic/Vibration monitoring with unique capabilities for long distance with highest performance

- Established 1999 as Spin-off from Swiss Technology University Lausanne (EPFL)
- Now part of Prysmian Group (13B EUR – 30k Employees)
- Optical team of Prysmian EOSS Division (100 FTE's)
- Headquarters & Production in Morges, Switzerland
- 2 R&D Centers in Morges (CH) and Palermo (IT)
- Highly qualified and dedicated team
- Worldwide customer base
- ISO9001:2015, ISO14001:2015, ISO45001:2018





Fibre Optic based Distributed Temperature, Strain and Acoustic/Vibration monitoring with unique capabilities for long distance with highest performance

## **Prysmian EOSS Division**

- ⦿ More than 100 collaborators worldwide
- ⦿ More than 30 engineers to support Project Management and Operations
- ⦿ 2 R&D centers in Europe
- ⦿ Complete portfolio with all available technologies for cable and pipeline monitoring
- ⦿ All products are fully developed and maintained in house
- ⦿ All products are fully interfacing with a unique platform
- ⦿ Installation managed by a unique entity without any third party involved
- ⦿ If any support needed: direct contact with Software and Hardware R&D team
- ⦿ Flexibility in major projects execution
- ⦿ Fiber Optic Cable design capabilities
- ⦿ Power cable design, manufacturing, installation and monitoring experts

## Leak Detection

> 2300 km

35 Projects

23 years

## Geohazard Monitoring

> 1500 km

20 Projects

20 years

## Intrusion Detection

> 700 km

11 Projects

13 years

# Energy Focus



Pipeline



Power



Subsea



# Turnkey Monitoring Solutions

## In-house Distributed Technologies

Temperature and/or strain profiles with meter resolution (DTS/DSS)

High sensitivity Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS)

Long distance capabilities >180km (between stations)

Partial Discharge Monitoring

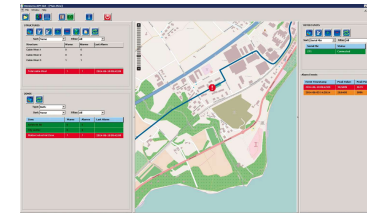


## Asset Integrity Monitoring Software

Lynx - Pipeline integrity (detection of leak, TPI and landslide)

Cobra - Power cable integrity (detection of cable damage and over-heat)

Subsea Umbilical Riser and Flowline Asset Integrity Monitoring



## Integrated Solutions

Design Engineering and Project Management

Automatic unattended permanent monitoring

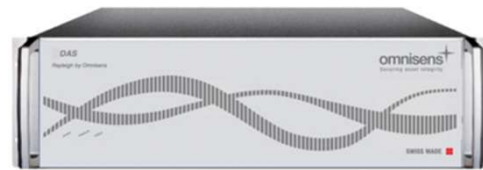
- GUI with interactive map system
- SCADA Integration with alarm communication

Wide range of temperature and strain sensing cables



# Omnisens Technology

## Working Principles



# Backscattering Mechanisms



## Rayleigh

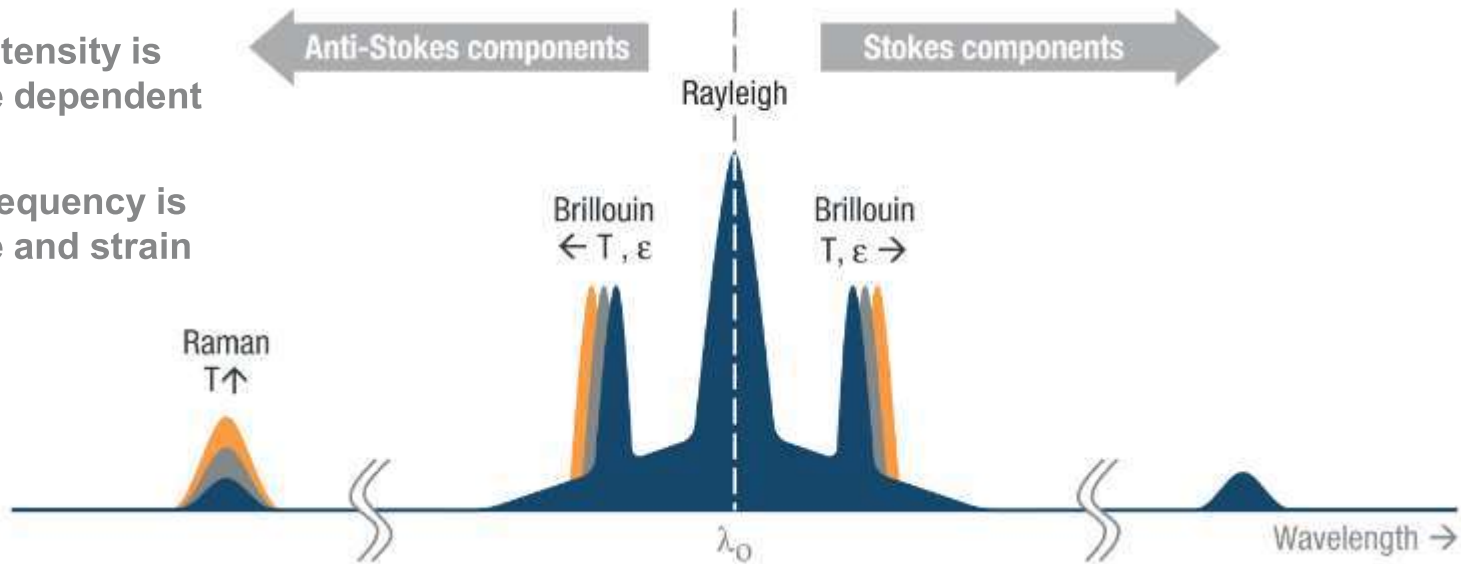
Detection and analysis of scattered intensity

## Raman

Scattered intensity is temperature dependent

## Brillouin

Scattered frequency is temperature and strain sensitive





# Brillouin based DTS/DSS

## Time Domain

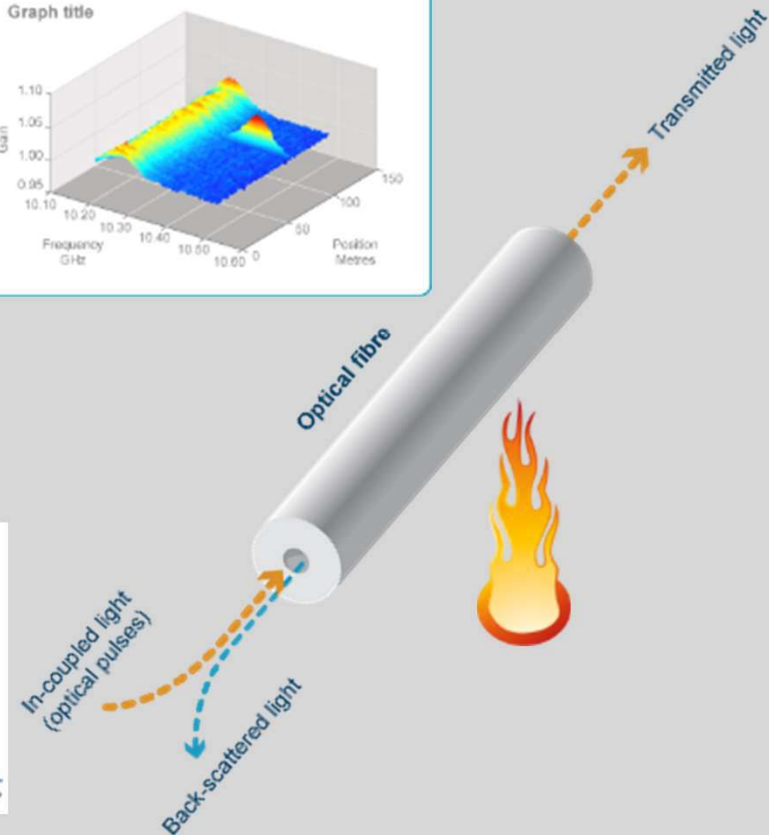
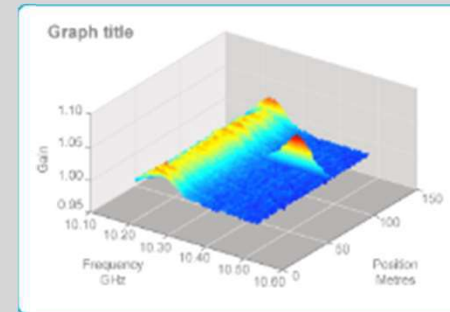
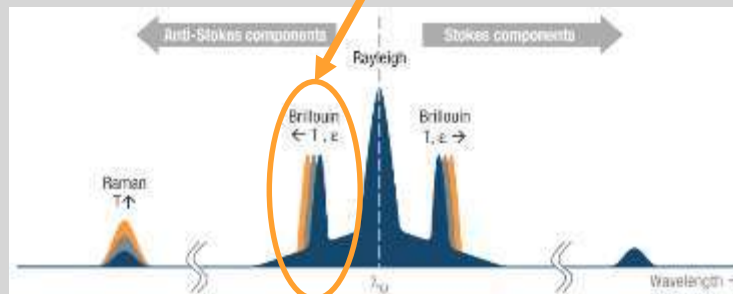
The activating signal is a propagating pulse and the position is given by the time of flight.

Spatial resolution is given by the pulse width.

+

## Frequency Domain

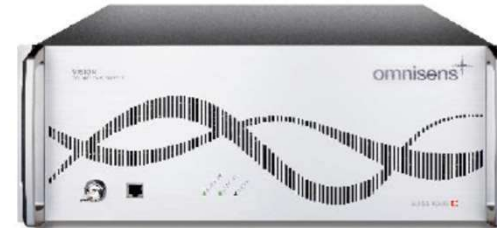
The frequency shift is computed by recording the Brillouin spectrum at different frequencies and extracting the maximum peak location.



**BOTDR:** spontaneous scattering, single end access  
**BOTDA:** stimulated scattering, loop configuration

# DITEST DTS/DSS Interrogator

- Brillouin frequency-based technology capable of DTS and DSS measurements
- High performance and stability
- 4 optical channels
- Sensing distance range: up to 70 km/channel (140 km total sensing range)
- Requires 2x SM fibers per channel
  - 2x loose tube if temperature
  - 2x tight buffer if strain
- Integrated self-diagnostics



# Raman DTS Interrogator

Performance Table*				
Distance (km)	Temperature Repeatability, 2 $\sigma$ (°C)			
	Measurement Time: 1 minute		Measurement Time: 5 minutes	
	SM	MM	SM	MM
5	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.2
10	1.8	0.5	0.8	0.2
15	2.3	0.8	1.1	0.3
20	3.5	0.9	1.6	0.4
25	4.7	1.3	2.1	0.6
30	6.1	1.8	2.7	0.8

**\*Measurement Parameters**

Spatial Resolution (setting):

1 m

Spatial Sampling:

0.5 m



- Single-mode or Multi-mode
- Passive cooling
- Single channel instrument
- Modular approach
- Very low power consumption

# Rayleigh based DAS

## Time Domain

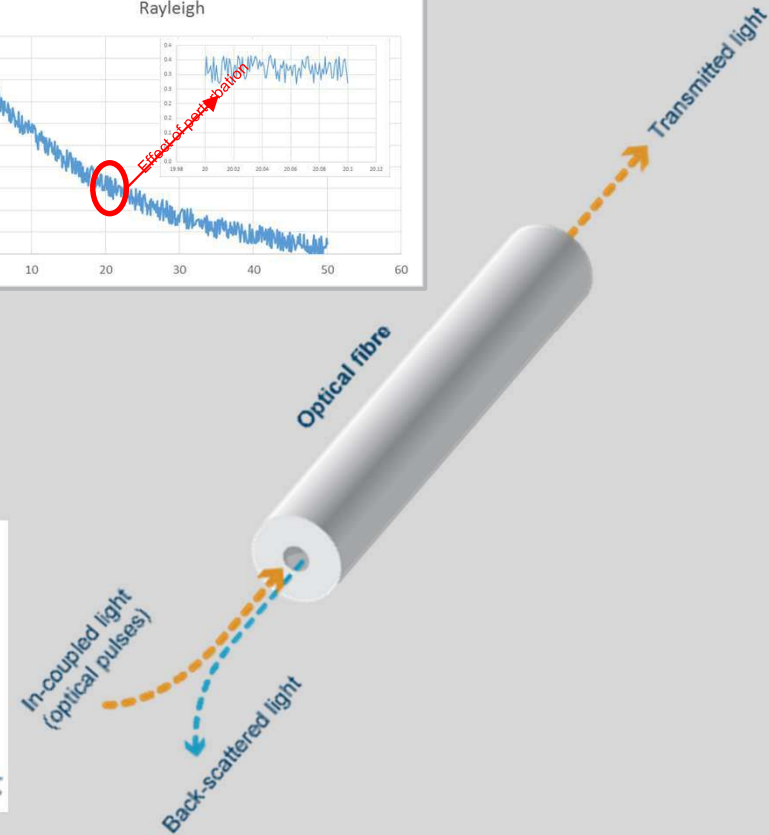
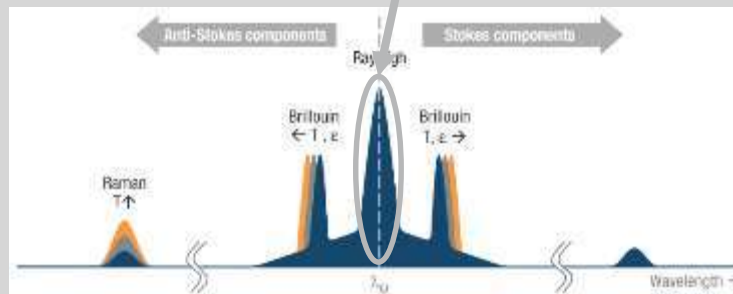
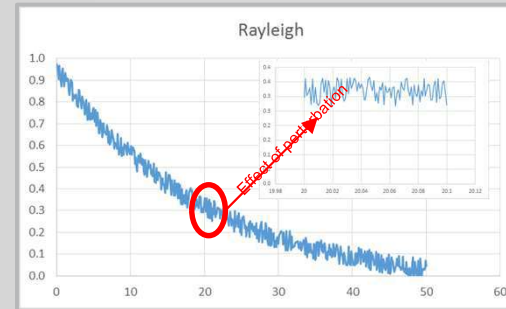
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## Intensity/phase Domain

The intensity/phase variations of the Rayleigh signal as a function of time provides acoustic signature.



# DAS Capability

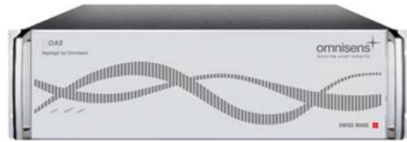
Parameter	DAS-M	DAS-L
Range	50 km	70 km
Type of fiber	SM	SM
Spatial Resolution	5-20 m	5-20 m
Optical budget	10 dB	14 dB
Channels	1 or 2	1 or 2
Data Storage	Internal HDD 4 TB (possible up to 16 TB) External add-on RAID up to 256 TB	
Data format	HDF5 - Opensource	



- Patented chirped pulse Rayleigh frequency to time analysis
  - No fading/blind Rayleigh areas along fiber
  - Linear response to vibration and strain
- Requires only 1x SM fiber per channel (no need for looping back fibers)
- Integrated self-diagnostics


Refer to datasheet DT-240

# Long Range Distributed Sensing

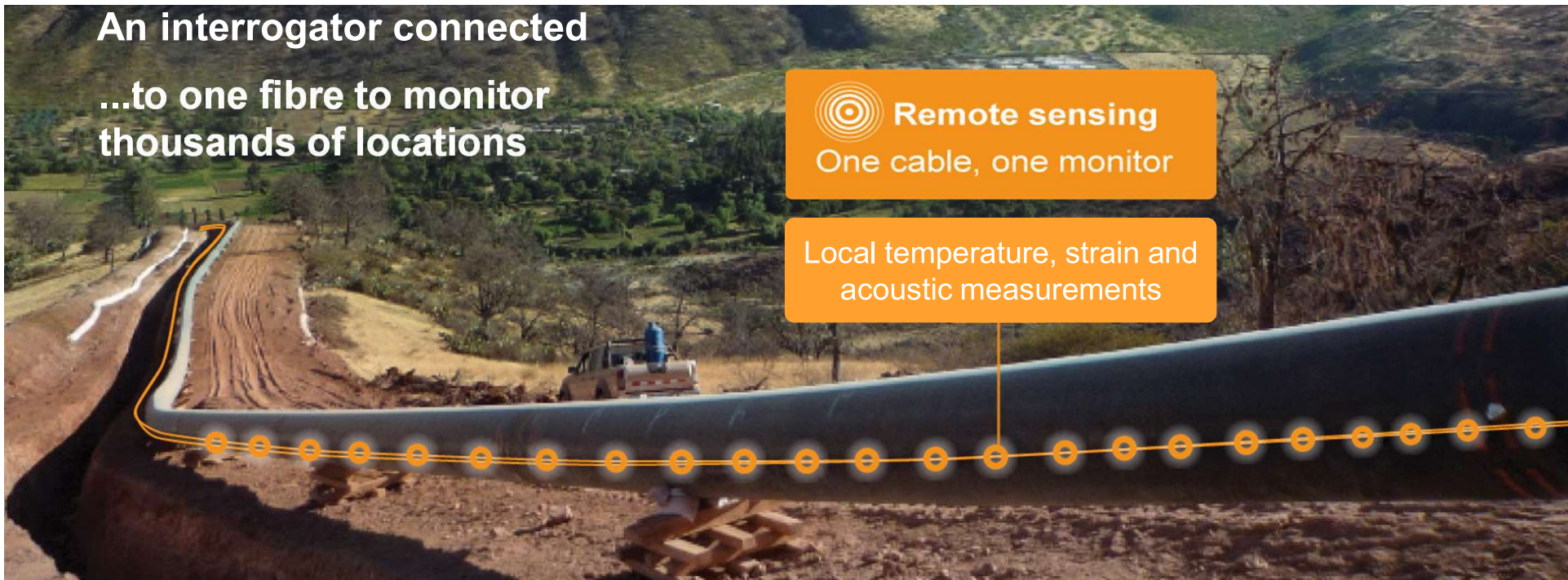


## Turning optical fibers into a fully distributed sensor

An interrogator connected  
...to one fibre to monitor  
thousands of locations

 Remote sensing  
One cable, one monitor

Local temperature, strain and  
acoustic measurements



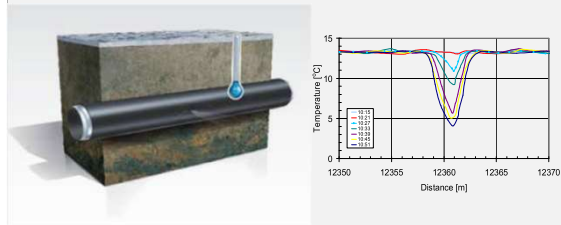


Early detection of leaks, geo-hazards and intrusion threats

Pinpoint location within meters

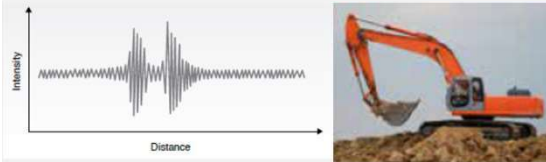
Minimum false alarm rate

## Leak Detection



- DTS/DAS or DTS+DAS
- >100 km range
- Few meters accuracy
- Measurement from seconds to few minutes
- Suitable oil products, crude oil, gas, chemicals or water

## Intrusion Threats & PIG Monitoring



- DAS based
- 100 km range
- $\pm 10$  m location accuracy
- 5 m human digging
- 10 m machine digging
- PIG monitoring
- Very fast detection

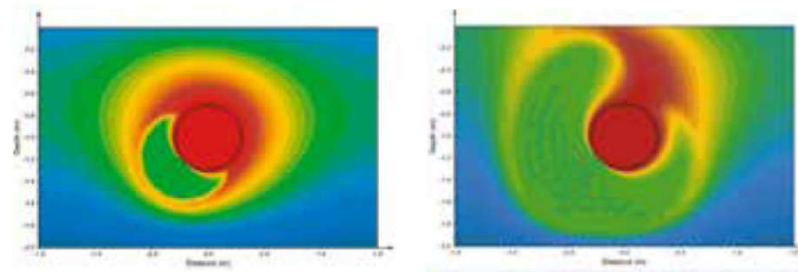
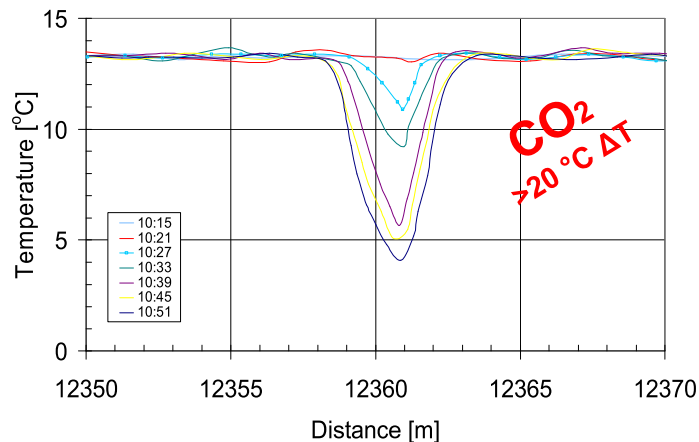
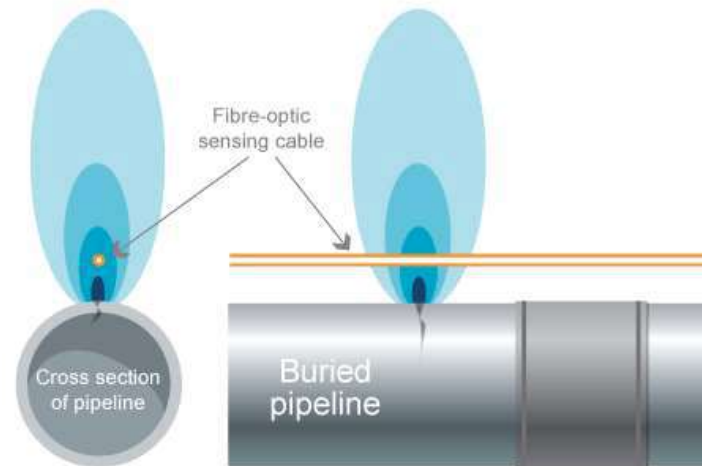
## Geo-Hazards



- DSS & DTS based
- Focus high risk areas
- Micro-strain sensitivity
- Few meters accuracy
- Soil erosion
- Terrain subsidence
- Ground movement

# How does it work? Leak Detection

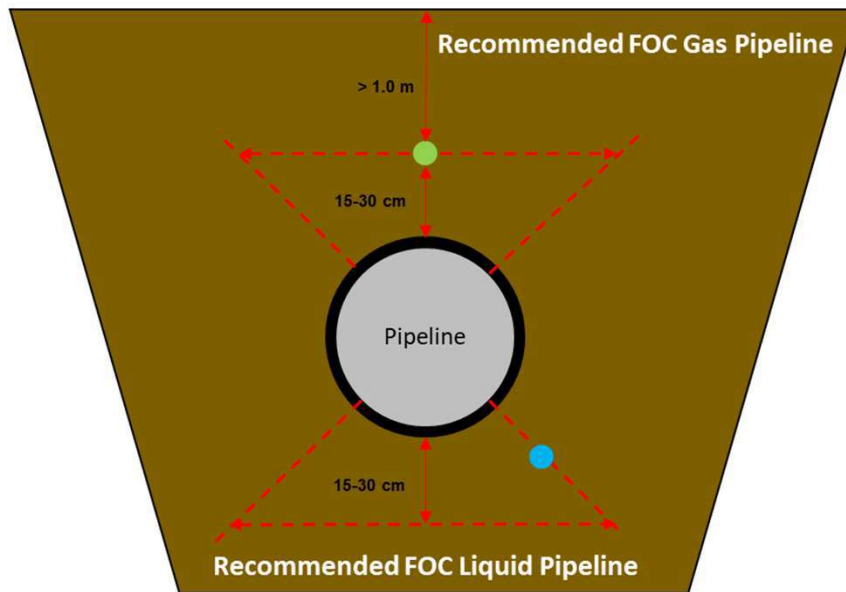
- DTS based – Local temperature difference caused by released fluid
- DAS based – Acoustic signature caused by released fluid
- Crude oil, oil products, gas, chemicals, water pipelines



Simulations showing the rapid temperature changes occurring after a leak at 7 o'clock/0700 hour position in a gas pipe.



# How does it work? Leak Detection



**Recommended FOC position for Gas Pipelines:**  
Between 10h and 2h, 15-30 cm from pipeline surface and >1 m below ground surface



**Recommended FOC position for Liquid Pipelines:**  
Between 4h and 8h, 15-30 cm from pipeline surface and >1 m below ground surface

**Other FOC positions are possible or advisable depending on:**

- Operational conditions
- Water table
- Thermal insulation
- Combination of applications
- etc

FOC characteristics:

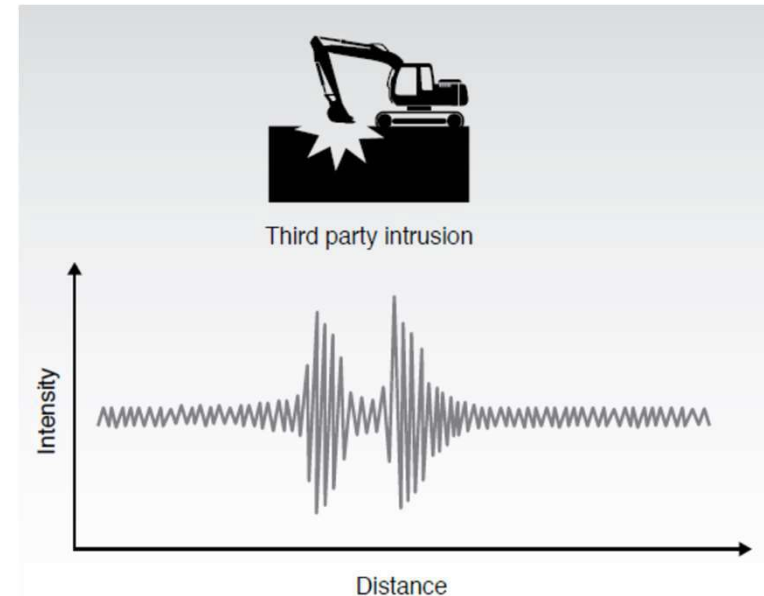
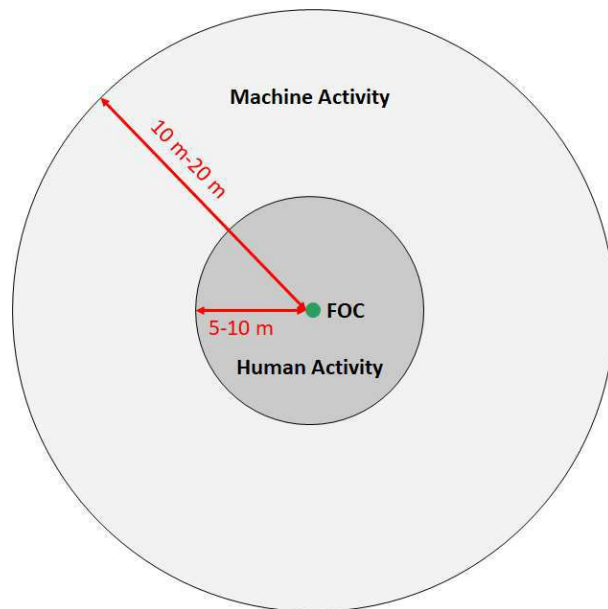
- DTS based – Standard telecoms FOC with loose tube.
- DAS based – Standard telecoms FOC with either loose tube or tight buffer
- Optical fibers must be Single Mode (ITU-T G652C/D or G657)
- HDPE deployment possible but direct ground burial recommended



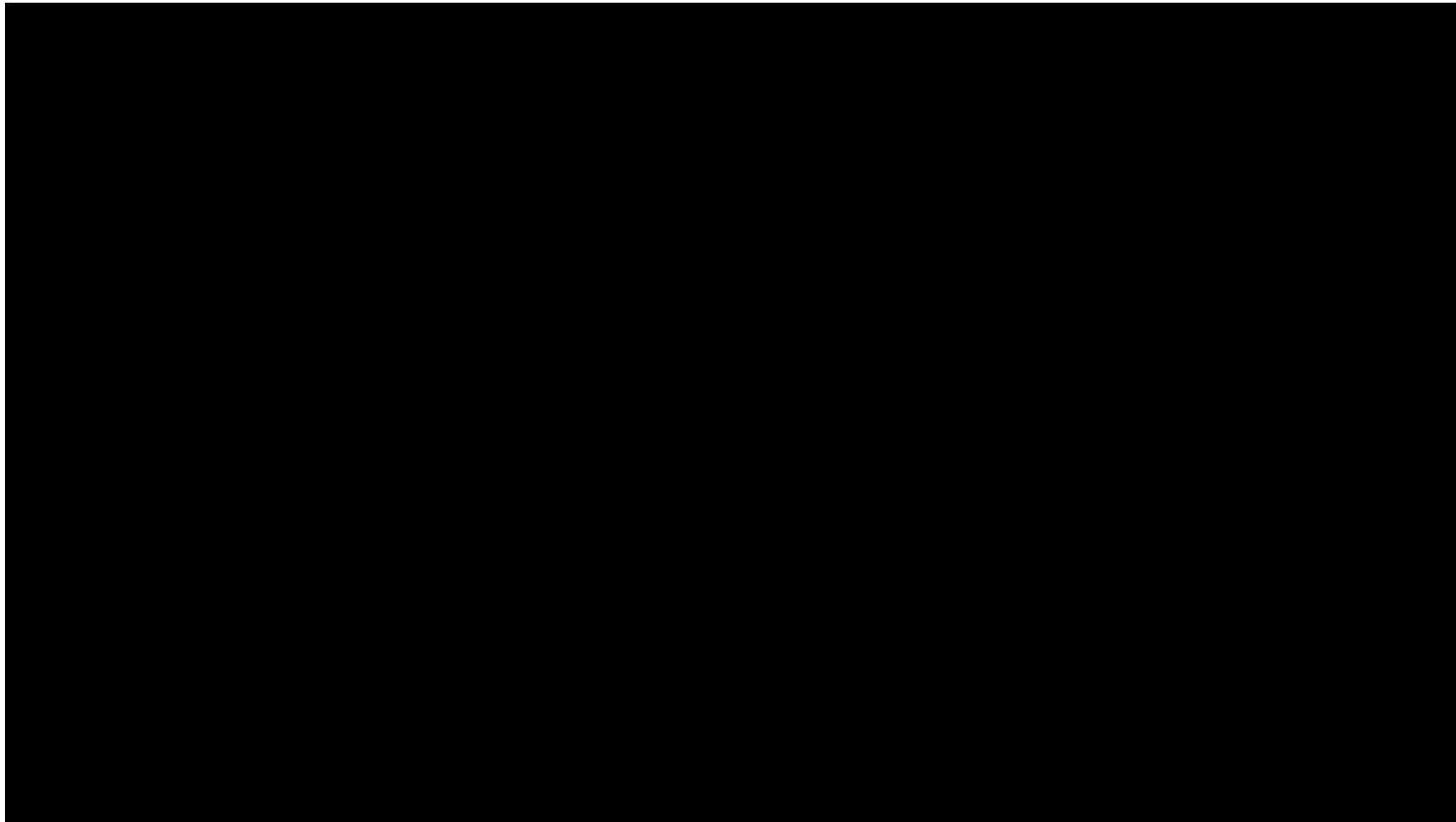
# How does it work? Intrusion Threats

Analysis acoustic signature of potential pipeline threats

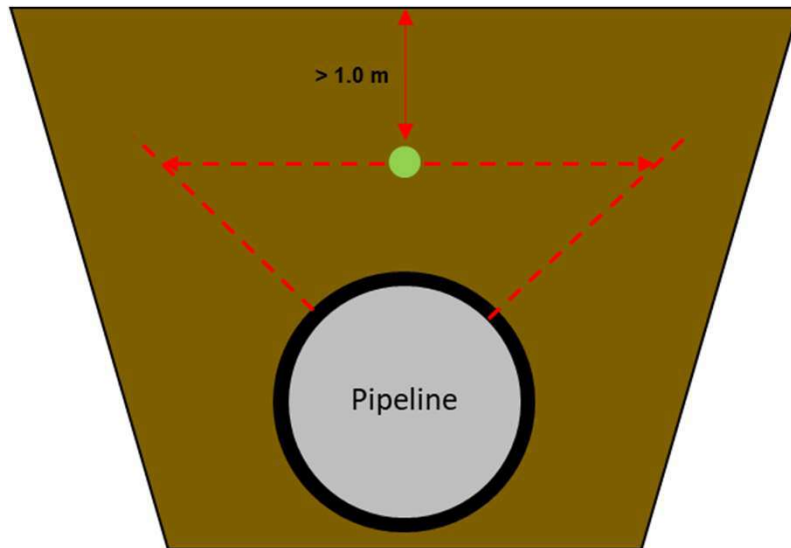
- Human activity 5m around FOC
- Machine activity 10m around FOC
- PIG tracking
- Others (i.e. seismic events)



## Field Trials Video



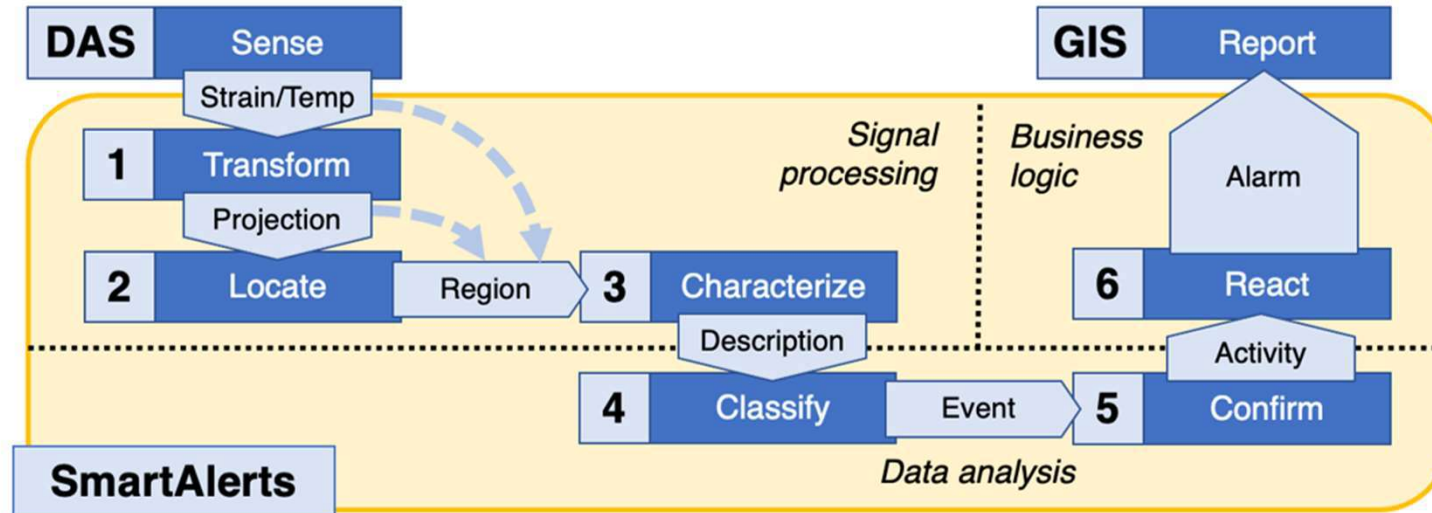
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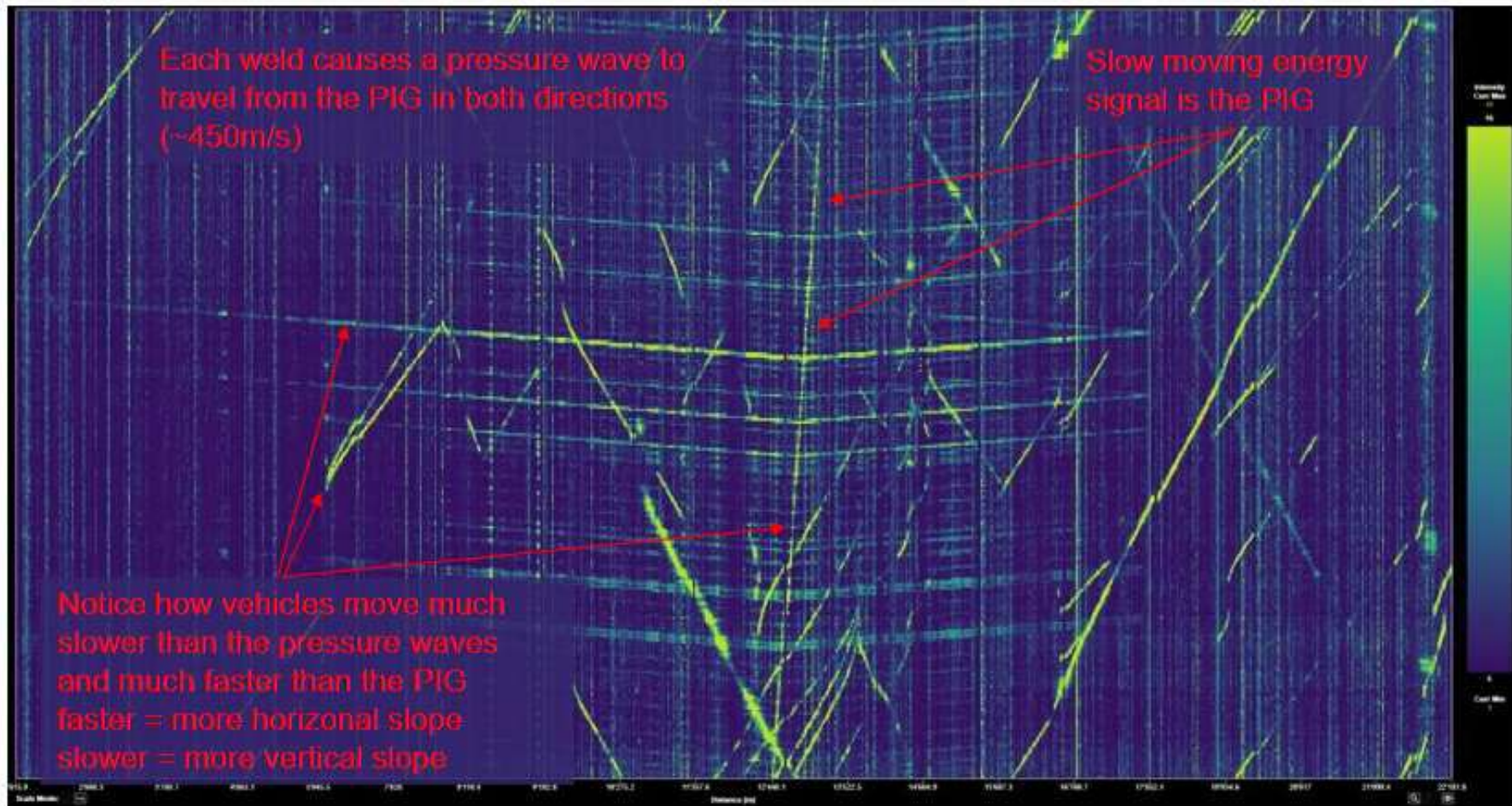


Decompose the problem in layers with different optimization goals that do not require to fully solve the problem on their own

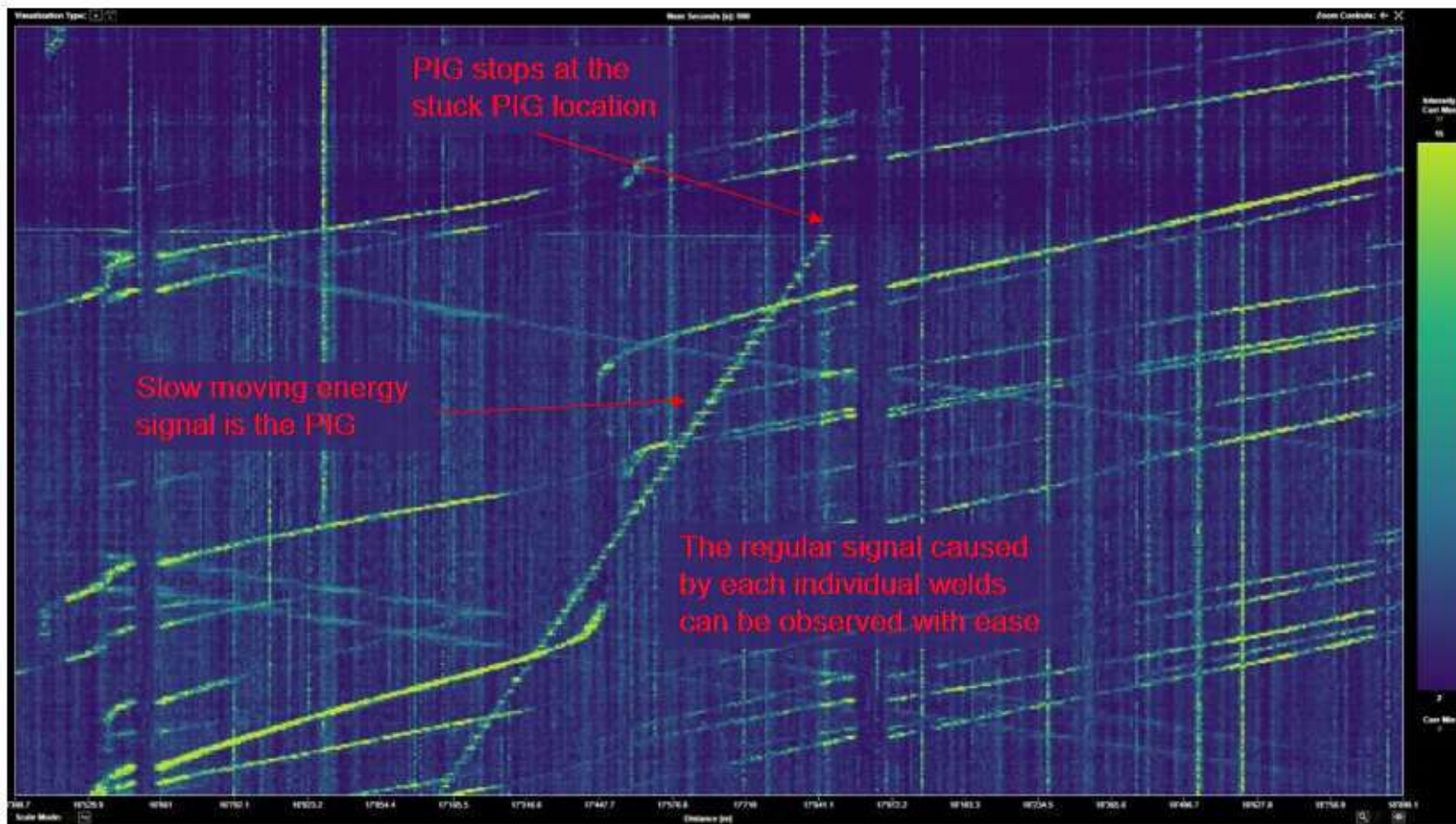


Next slides: a practical example illustrating the different steps

# Pig-Tracking – Obstruction Finding

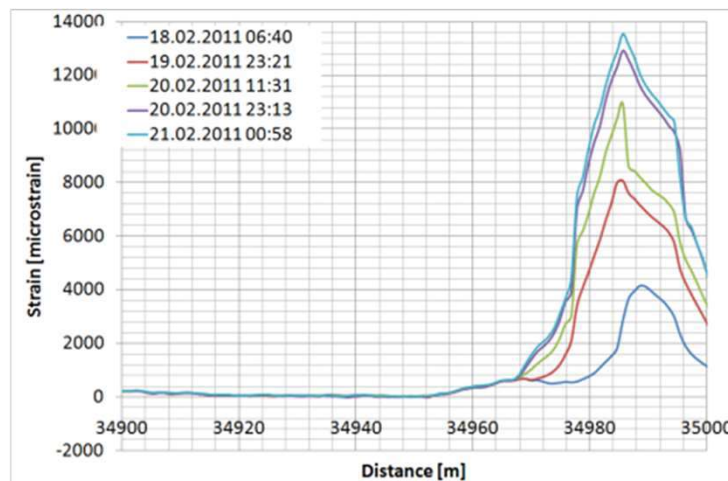
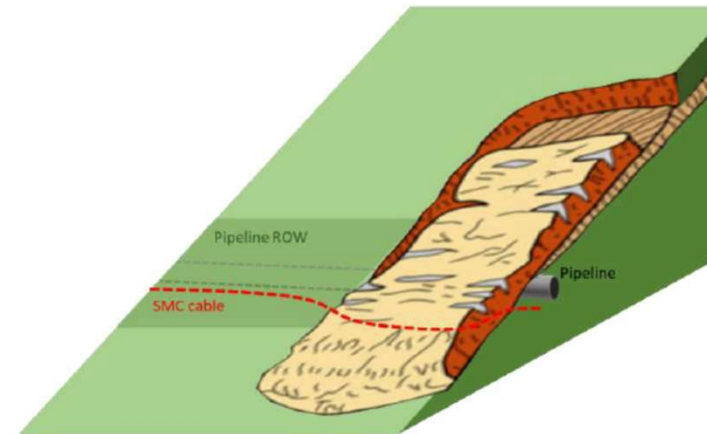


# Pig-Tracking – Obstruction Finding



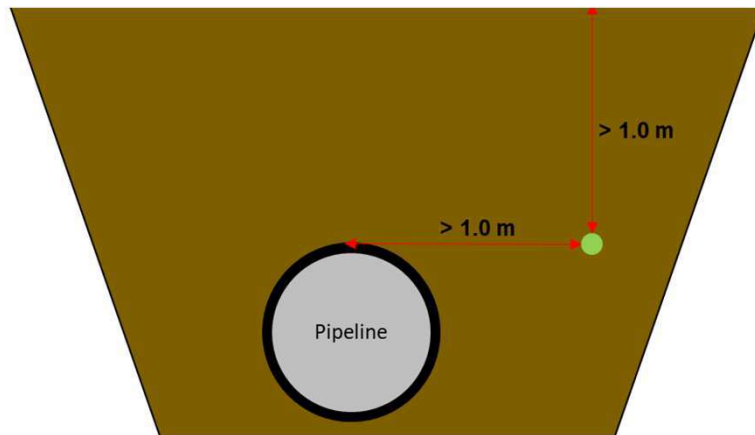
# How does it work? Geo-Hazards

- DSS – Landslides, terrain subsidence, pipeline deformation, etc.
- DTS – Soil erosion
  - Water infiltration
  - Wind erosion



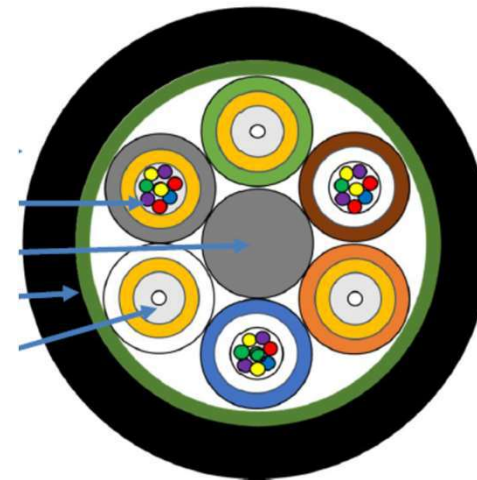


# How does it work? Geo-Hazards

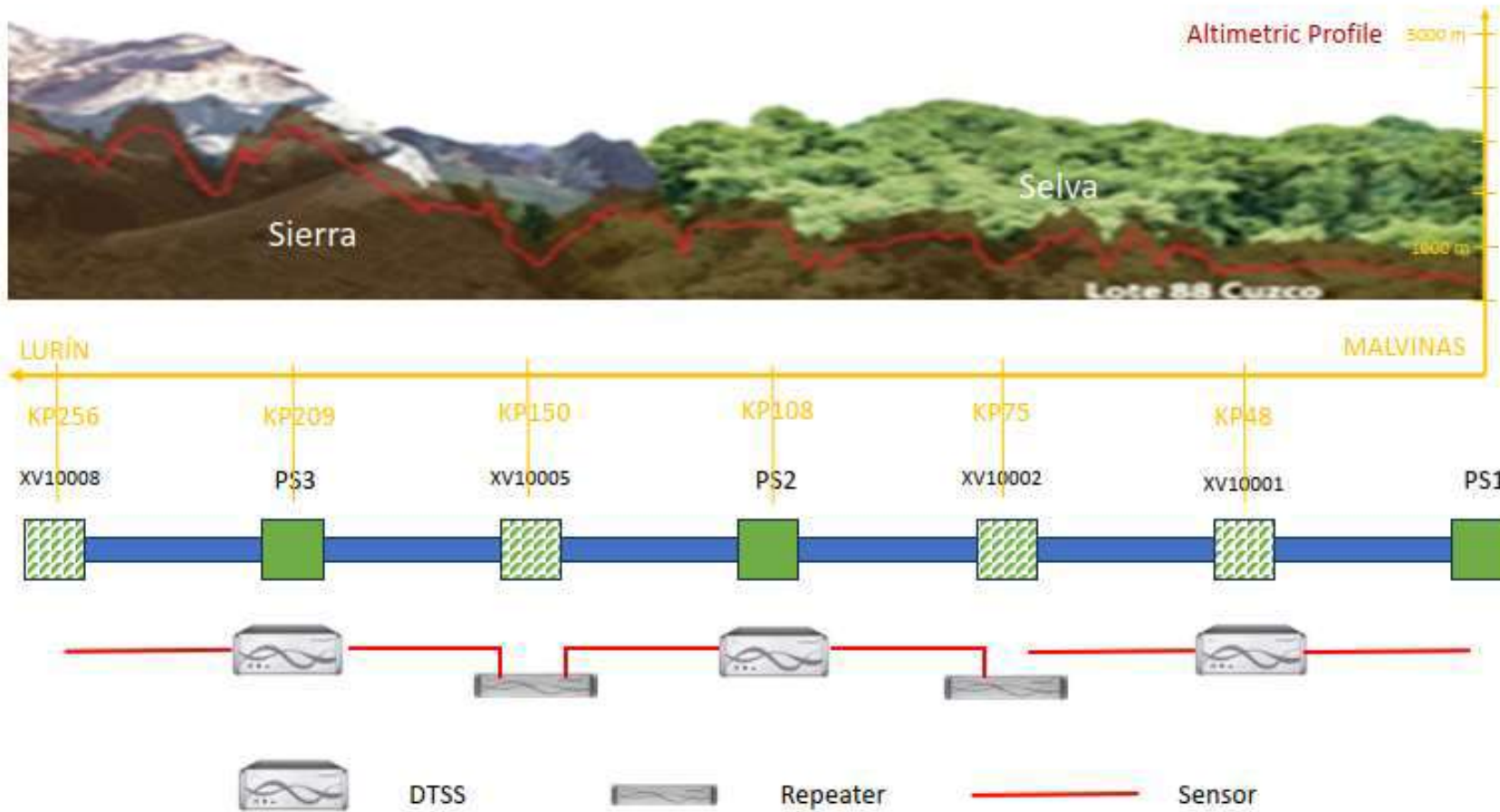


- Special tight buffer strain sensing FOC required for close monitoring, but standard telecom cable can provide early detection too.
- Optical fibers must be Single Mode (ITU-T G652C/D or G657)
- HDPE deployment not possible. Must be direct ground burial

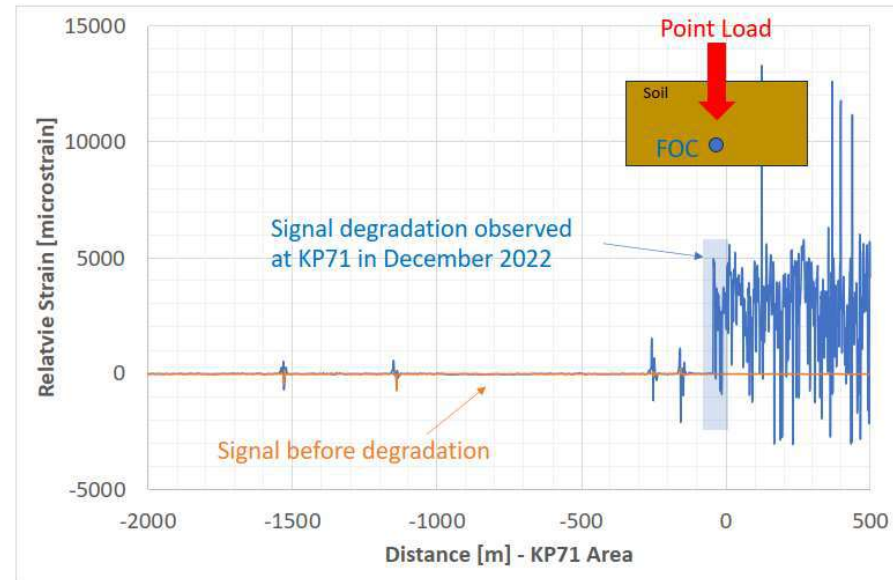
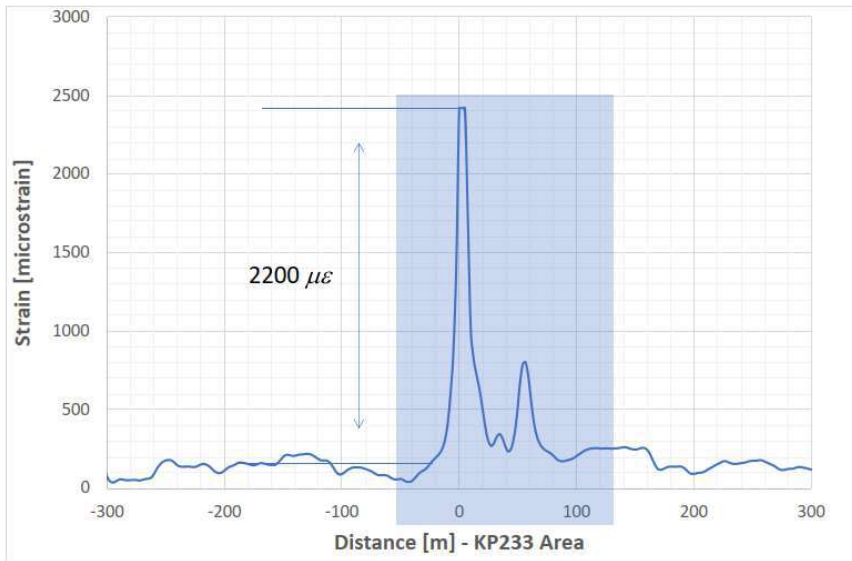
AIMCOM Monitoring Cable



# Geo-Hazards Recent Detection



# Geo-Hazards Recent Detection





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