



Innovative Detection Solutions
Energy - HVAC - Industrial - Safety

Locating Technology: EM, GPR and APL



Adam Zeciri
Product Manager
Locate Products

Presentation Outline

- Emergency Safety
- Utility Locating Workflow
- Electro-Magnetic Pipe and Cable Locators
- Ground Penetrating Radar
- Acoustic Pipe Locator
- Conclusion



Utility Locating Workflow

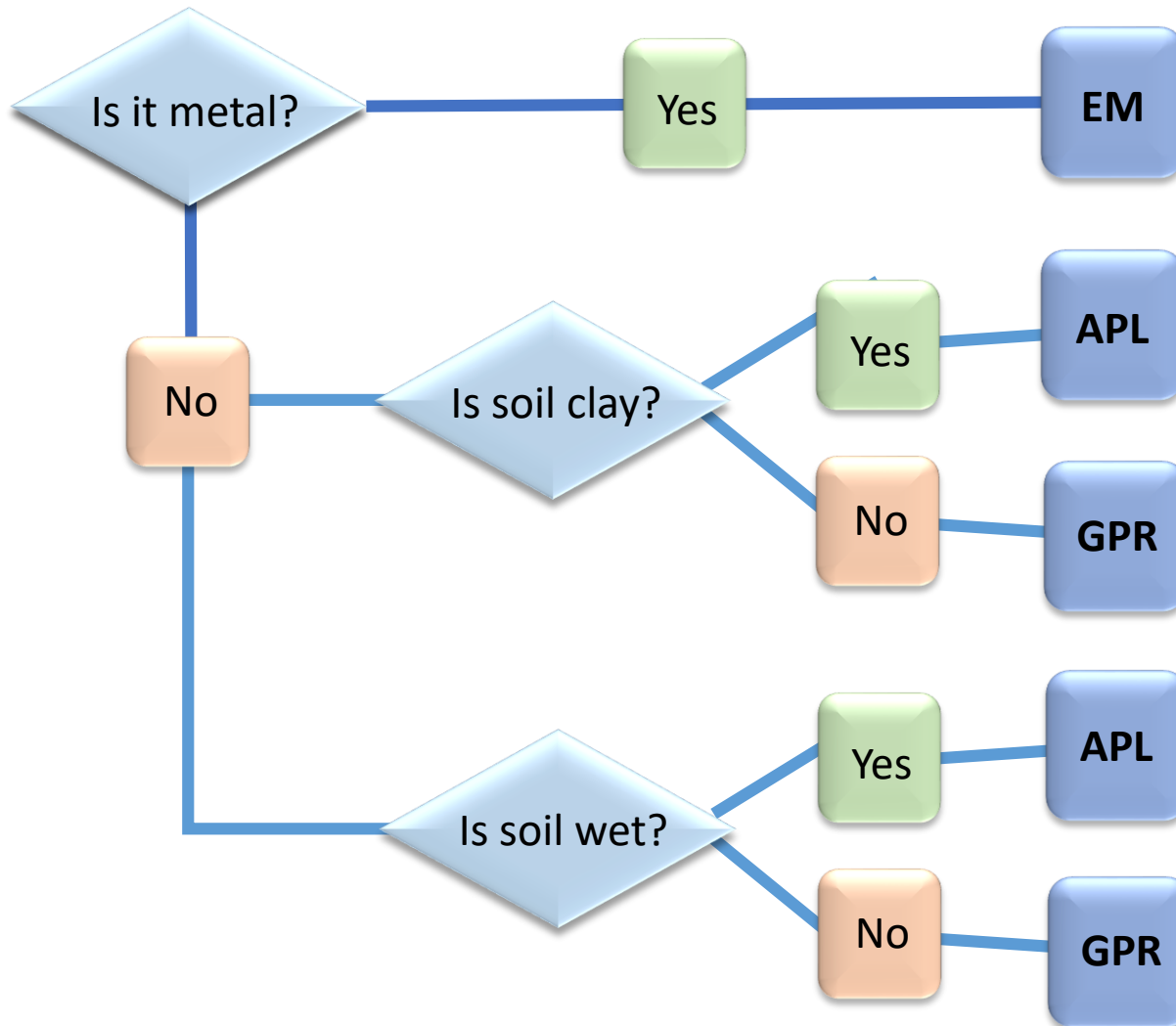
Electro-Magnetic (EM)

Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)

Acoustic Pipe Locator (APL)



Utility Locating Workflow



I. Electro-Magnetic Locators

History of EM Locators

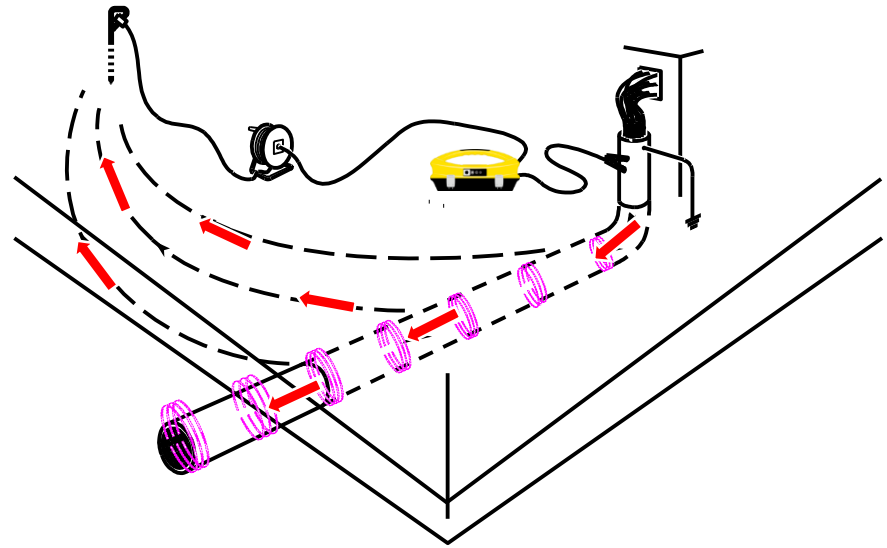
- 1931 Dr. Gerhard R. Fischer invented first hand held metal detector for commercial use
- 1979 Metrotech created first multi-antenna receiver to give more info
- Today: GPS, Bluetooth, line direction, current mapping, SPAR and more



I. Electro-Magnetic Locators

Theory of EM Locators

- Transmitter and Receiver
- Alternating Current
- Magnetic Field
- Path of Least Resistance
- Utility lines must be metallic
- Frequency range: 3Hz-480kHz



I. Electro-Magnetic Locators

Application of Technology

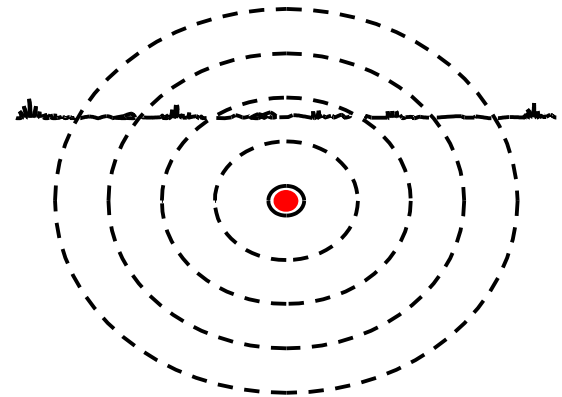
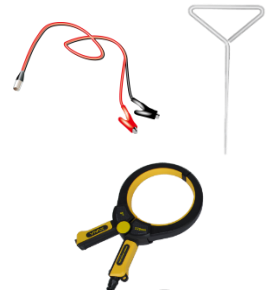
Transmitter

- Direct Connection
- Induction

Receiver

- Peak
- Null

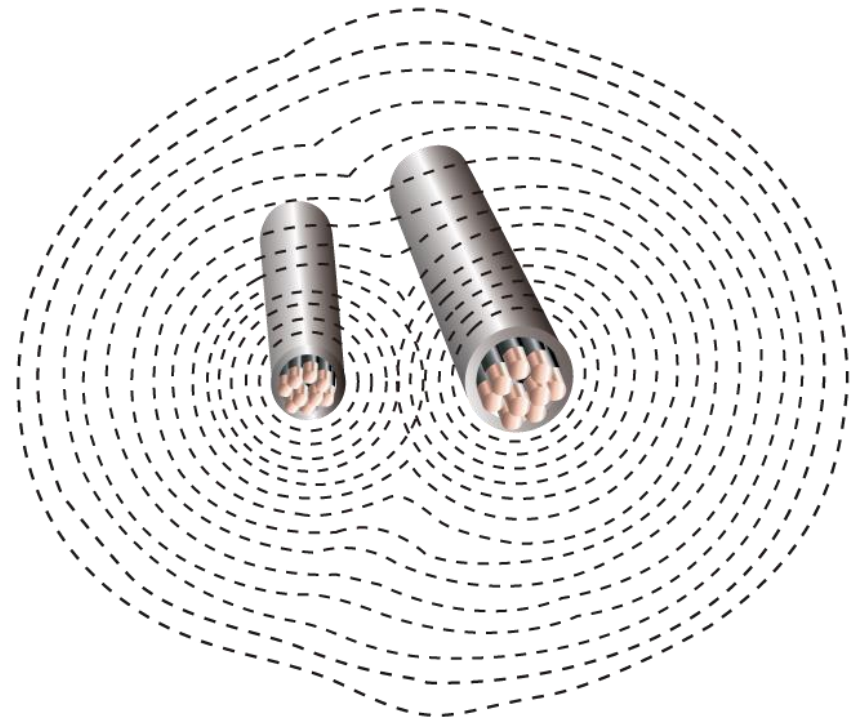
Point A to Point B - Visual



I. Electro-Magnetic Locators

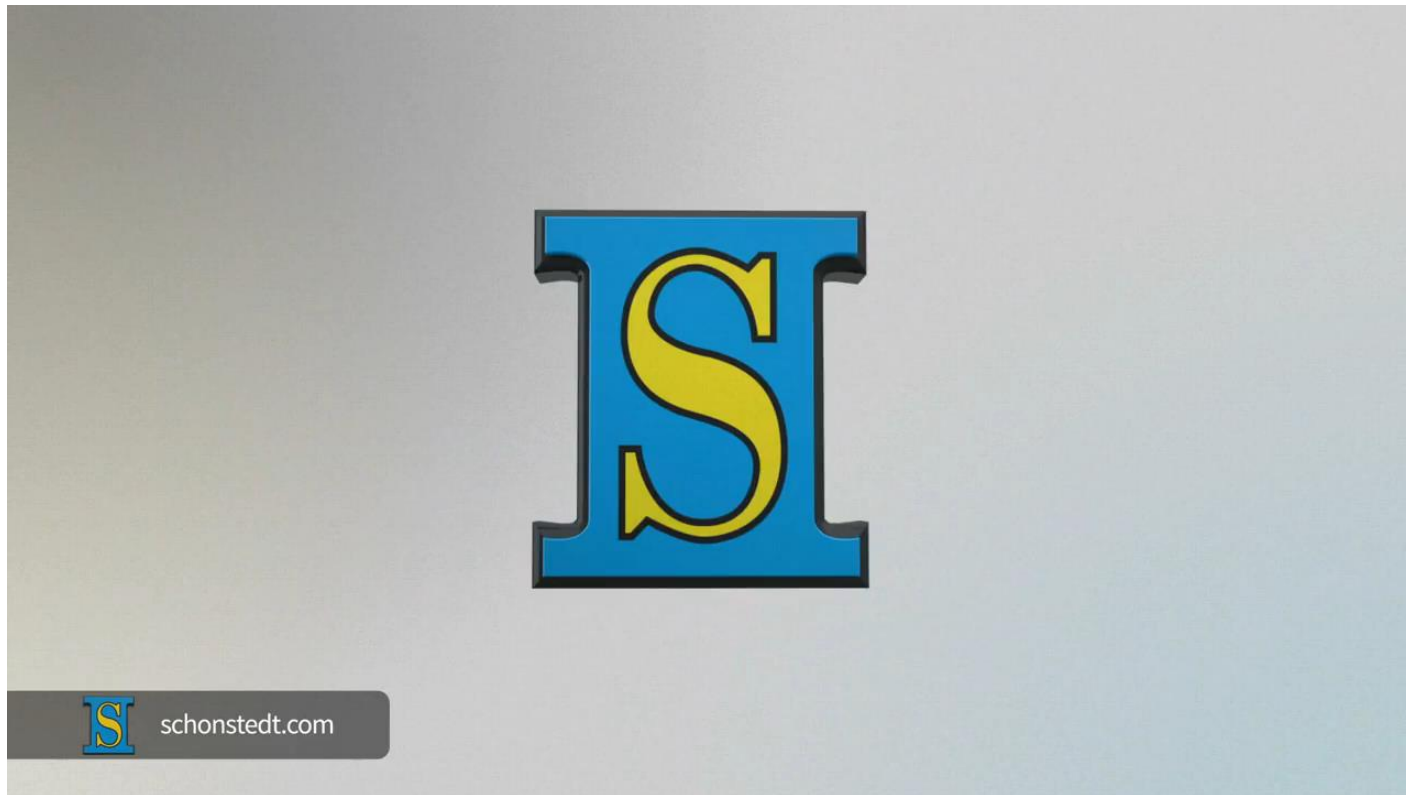
Limitations of Technology

- Lines must be metallic
- Path of least resistance
- Other metal causes distortion



I. Electro-Magnetic Locators

EM Locators - Video



II. Ground-Penetrating Radar

History of GPR

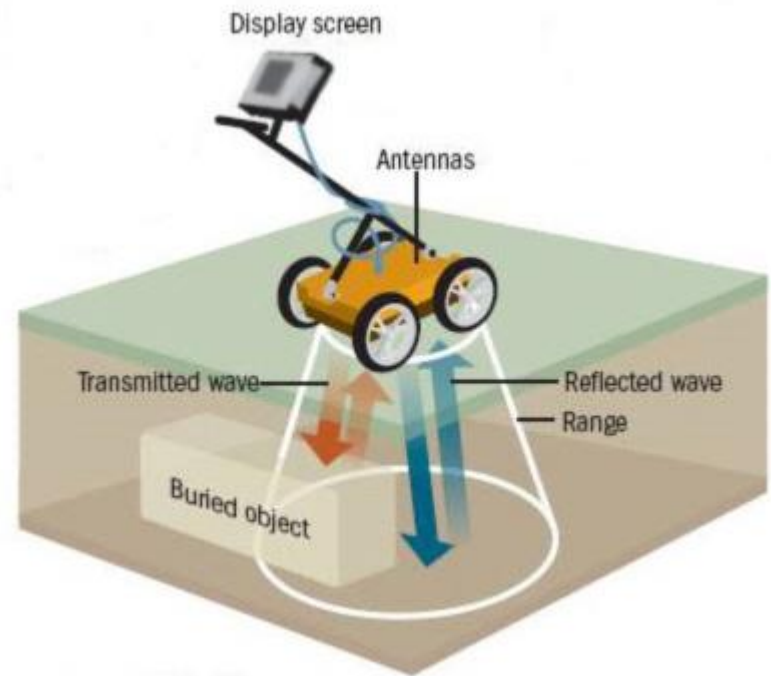
- RADAR first used during WWII to detect aircraft
- GPR was first used to determine glacier depth in Austria in 1929
- NASA put GPR on the moon on Apollo 17
- 1971 GSSI created GPR for commercial use



II. Ground-Penetrating Radar

Theory of GPR

- RADAR pulses are sent into the ground and reflect from buried objects, soil layers and voids
- Dielectric constant affects signal
- Median frequency for utility locating: 250MHz



II. Ground-Penetrating Radar

Application of Technology

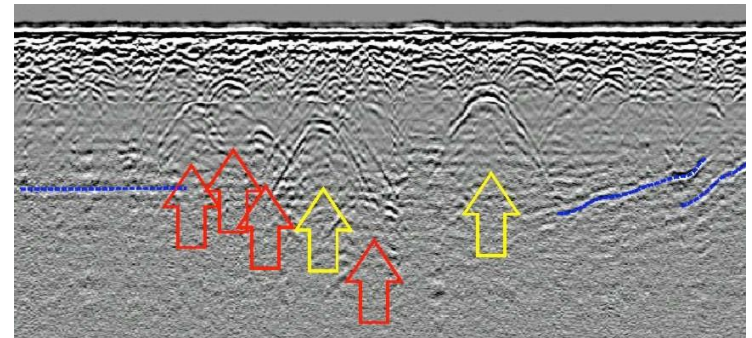
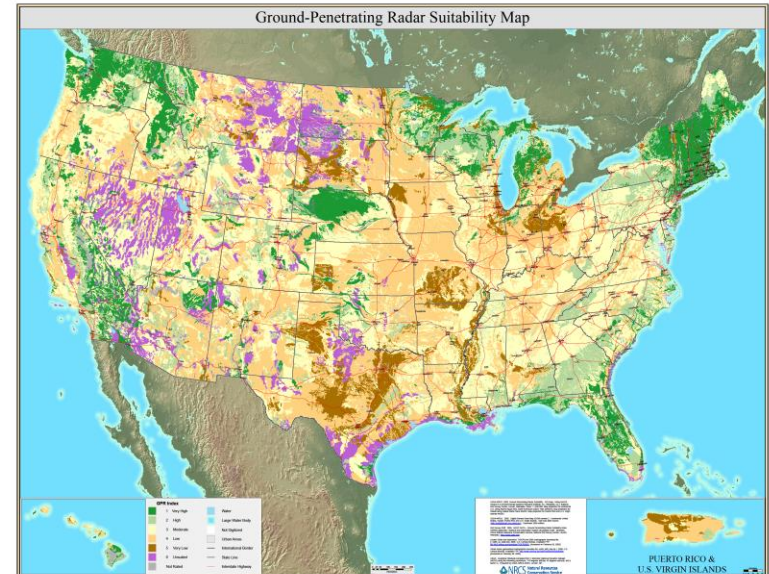
- Send and receive GPR antennas are housed in a sensor head on a cart
- Reflections are processed and displayed in real time and used to mark location
- Patterns emerge
- May locate metallic and non-metallic utilities



II. Ground-Penetrating Radar

Limitations of GPR

- Dielectric constants dictate depth penetration and data resolution
- Soil type and moisture content are **major factors**: attenuation occurs at shallower depths
- Some materials may not be seen



II. Ground-Penetrating Radar

GPR - Video



III. Acoustic Pipe Locator

History of APL

- Project launched in late 90s
- Funded through GTI, GRI, PHMSA, OTD, significant utility support
- Licensed to SENSIT Technologies for commercialization in April, 2011 by GTI
- Market introduction in December, 2012
- 3D Pipe Mapping introduced Q4 2015
- Head-Mounted Tablet Q3 2016



III. Acoustic Pipe Locator

Theory of APL

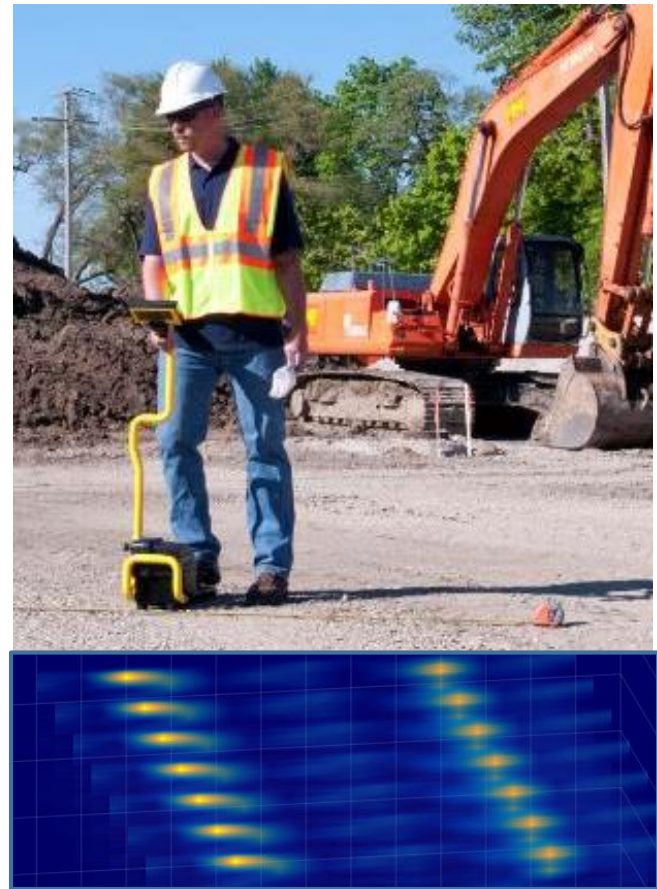
- Acoustic impedance mismatch is used to determine if an object is present in soil
- Sound waves are sent into the ground and reflect
- May locate metallic and non-metallic lines
- Frequencies: 500Hz, 900Hz



III. Acoustic Pipe Locator

Application of APL

- Send and receive components are housed in the APL foot
- Reflections are processed and displayed in real time and used to mark location
- Patterns emerge
- May locate metallic and non-metallic utilities, regardless of soil and material type



III. Acoustic Pipe Locator

Limitations of APL

- The operator should start on a known reference point and trace to another, whenever possible
- The APL cannot tell what type of utility is being located
- The APL doesn't display depth



III. Acoustic Pipe Locator

APL - Video



III. Acoustic Pipe Locator

APL in Action – No Tracer



**2" PE gas pipe at 42"
below grade**



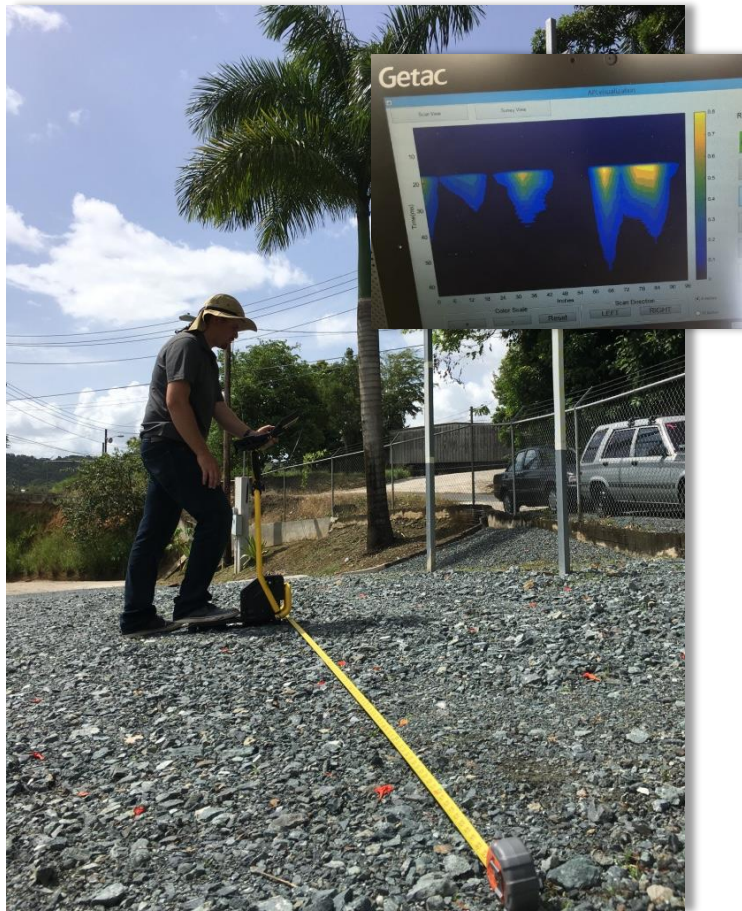
**1¼" PVC water pipe at
14" below grade**



**Confirmed both locations by
excavation.**

III. Acoustic Pipe Locator

APL in Action Around the World – No Tracer



Puerto Rico – GeoEnviroTech



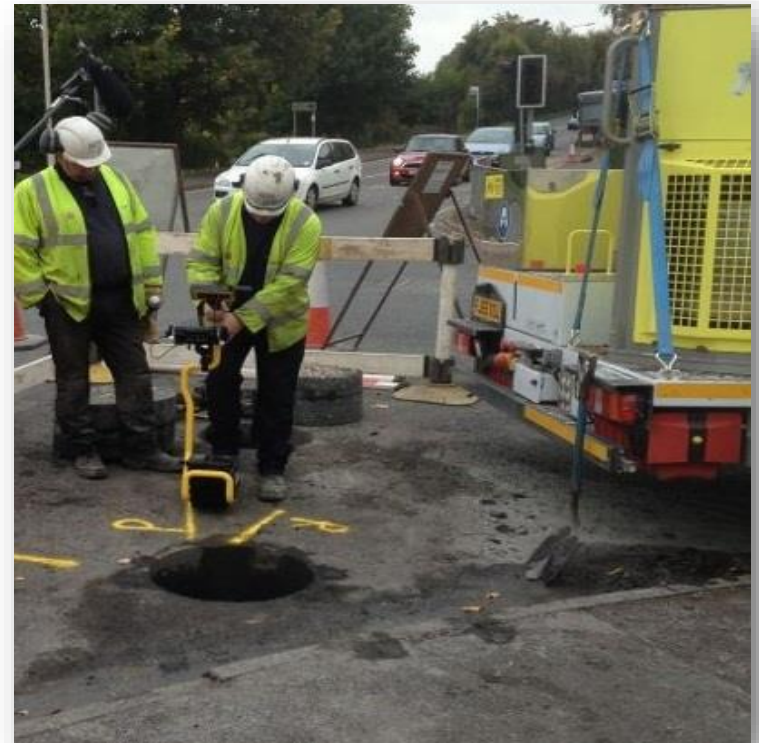
India—IGL

III. Acoustic Pipe Locator

APL in Action Around the World – No Tracer



New Mexico



United Kingdom

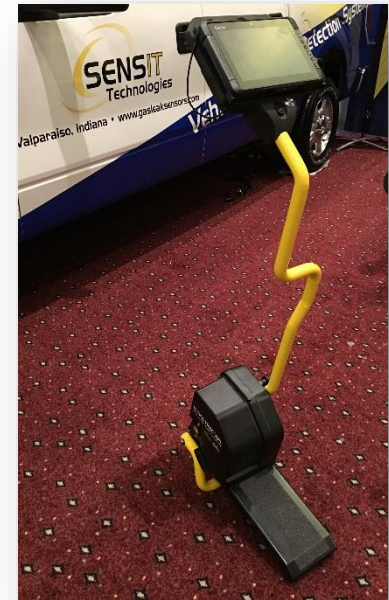
III. Acoustic Pipe Locator Beijing Gas



Beijing Gas used the Ultra-Trac APL to locate a leaking pipe in one of its busy downtown neighborhoods. The APL quickly and accurately located the unmarked pipe, allowing them to dramatically decrease the size of the excavation and improve the speed and efficiency of repairs.

Conclusion

There isn't a single locating technology that can do it all. While they each have inherent limitations EM, GPR and the APL are invaluable tools in the locators toolbox. Utilizing the APL in conjunction with EM and GPR greatly increases the likelihood of locating hard to find pipes, cables and ducts.





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Thank You!

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Adam Zeciri

Product Manager – Locate Products

AZeciri@gasleaksensors.com

916.512.0894