**Why is a Pipeline Gauge Inspection important?**

I take some study cases in Indonesia. **I should add a more worldwide usage of localization importance.**

A PIG is a crucial part of a pipeline system, primarily a pipeline system with a lengthy distance. Large pipeline systems mainly use steel and ductile iron to distribute water supply to a sub-pipeline system. Steel and ductile iron are prone to corrosion due to not receiving any protection from material coating, or the coating layer fading over time due to the acidic traits of water in some of Indonesia’s regions, such as Riau. Another example of pipeline failure is the fracture of pipes due to natural causes or errors made by construction workers, such as mistakes during ground excavation which might` lead to initially small fractures. These fractures might swell over time, leading to the failure of the pipeline water transport.

PIG is one of many systems that is usable to detect this kind of problem in a pipeline system. It’s been used as a leakage detection based on Electromagnetic and acoustic signal detection. Electrical Signal usage for localization pros. This method is highly sensitive to changes in pipeline wall thickness, allowing for the early detection of potential issues. It is non-intrusive, inspections can be carried out without significant disruptions, ensuring continuous flow and operation. Its versatility makes it suitable for various pipeline materials, adding an additional layer of utility to inspections. Beyond merely detecting wall defects, the method can map deposits inside pipelines that might affect flow efficiency. This should bring benefit from real-time feedback, which facilitates swift and informed decisions late for the pipeline operators? The method should be cost-effective, given its minimal operational disruptions and capability for early detection.

The most important thing to be observed is that these early detections can contribute to enhanced safety by reducing risks, ensuring both environmental and operational security.

Source:   
<https://mediakaltim.com/warga-keluhkan-air-lumpur-hingga-rumah-retak-akibat-galian-pipa-gas-ini-jawaban-kontraktor/>

<https://kaltimpost.jawapos.com/balikpapan/03/05/2023/dampak-pengerjaan-proyek-pipa-gas-senipah-balikpapan-kerusakan-pipa-ptmb-bertambah>

<https://metro.tempo.co/read/1776117/dampak-pipa-pam-bocor-di-petamburan-rumah-warga-kebanjiran-air-kotor-dagangan-terendam>

Another addition why pipeline cleaning is important.

<https://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-11690923/TikTok-trend-tourists-risking-Bali-Belly-drinking-tap-water-sparks-warning-Aussie-expat.html>

<https://en.tempo.co/read/1657151/over-exploitation-makes-jakarta-groundwater-contaminated-by-e-coli-from-septic-tanks>

**PIG Design**

The PIG will be constructed of two parts, assume that the design is symmetrical. These two parts will be connected with a pin joint. The PIG parts is mostly de-attachable, which makes it a modular structure. This configuration makes the PIG easy to work around in case there is an improvement to the physical design. The problem that is needed to be solved is the placement of electronic parts in the PIG. As for now the plan is still to refine these parts which should start manufactured on the third/fourth week. The parts will be made with TPU material using 3D Printer in DPTA lab, PETG and ABS can also be used, but the LAB provides free TPU filaments for free, so I’ll use what’s in the lab for now.

Speaking about the electrical part it’s viable to place the electronic parts in the center piece of the 1st part. The electrode can be placed on the face of the 1st part. Need to consult/try to know whether the end of each part need a support so the joint wont bend when it is in a straight pipe.

I’ve been doing an offline survey to some building material stores in Groningen, it seems that there’s no store in the Groningen that sells a transparent PVC/Acrylic tube. There’s a big store called Praxis that I will visit soon, may be they have it there.

A grey metal object with screws

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceA metal object with a couple of holes

Description automatically generated with medium confidenceA mechanical arm with a few screws

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

2nd Part

1st Part

**Tracking design through vision sensor**

A Basler camera with unknown series and type is attached to the pool outer structure. It is connected to a PC through an Ethernet port. The PC used doesn’t have any IDE to work with (either I didn’t find it or there’s none installed), what I find is that the camera used in the PC is working though ROS ecosystem, which I need to re-learn if I wanted to use it. Alternatively, I used my own PC to connect the ethernet port of the camera to interface it with MATLAB.

Since the camera is Gig-e based so it’s possible to know the address of the connected device, so I’m able to interface it with MATLAB successfully after a few trials and errors. I made a MATLAB script, so it can track a defined object color and shape and bound in inside a red box, in this case a yellow rectangular object (this needed to be re-evaluated since the PIG shape won’t be rectangular. Maybe making a reference shaped within the PIG can be done). The position of the pixel can also be printed in the workpsace variable tab. These pixel can be then converted to distance unit in the process.

One thing that need to be revised in the script is that the object needed to present in the frame at all time, if the object goes outside of the frame and re-enter the frames, the script send out an error.

A video of the object tracking is available in: <https://github.com/jcoiii/PIG-localization/blob/0214a225035d1da8815e80daef069226cb27e8a3/Figure%201%202023-09-08%2014-44-15.mp4>

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

PIG system pipeline  
OD 50, ID 47

Pool size 300 \* 200 \* 70

Add a padding on the frames of the Piping structure, so it won’t be damaging the pool environment.