

MIR Demonstration for Pipe/Facilities Locator

Prepared for the:

Natural Gas Infrastructure Reliability
Industry Forums

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Presented by:

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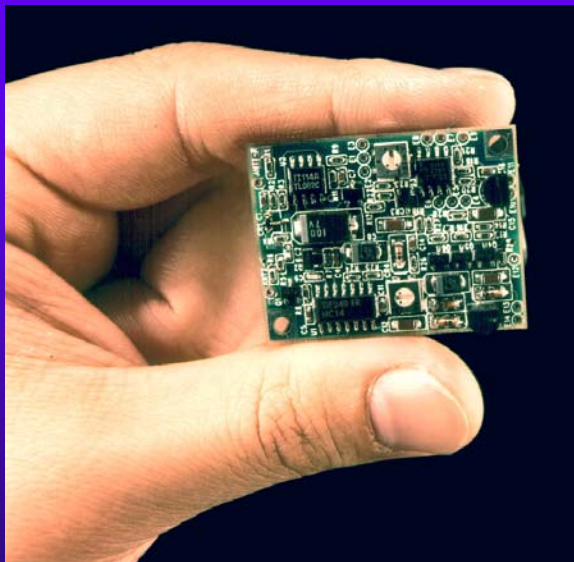
This work was performed under the auspices of the Department of Energy by the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under contract W-7405-Eng-48





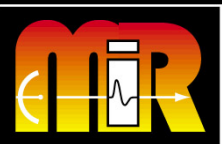
MIR Overview

Based on pulse generation technology originally developed for Laser Fusion at LLNL

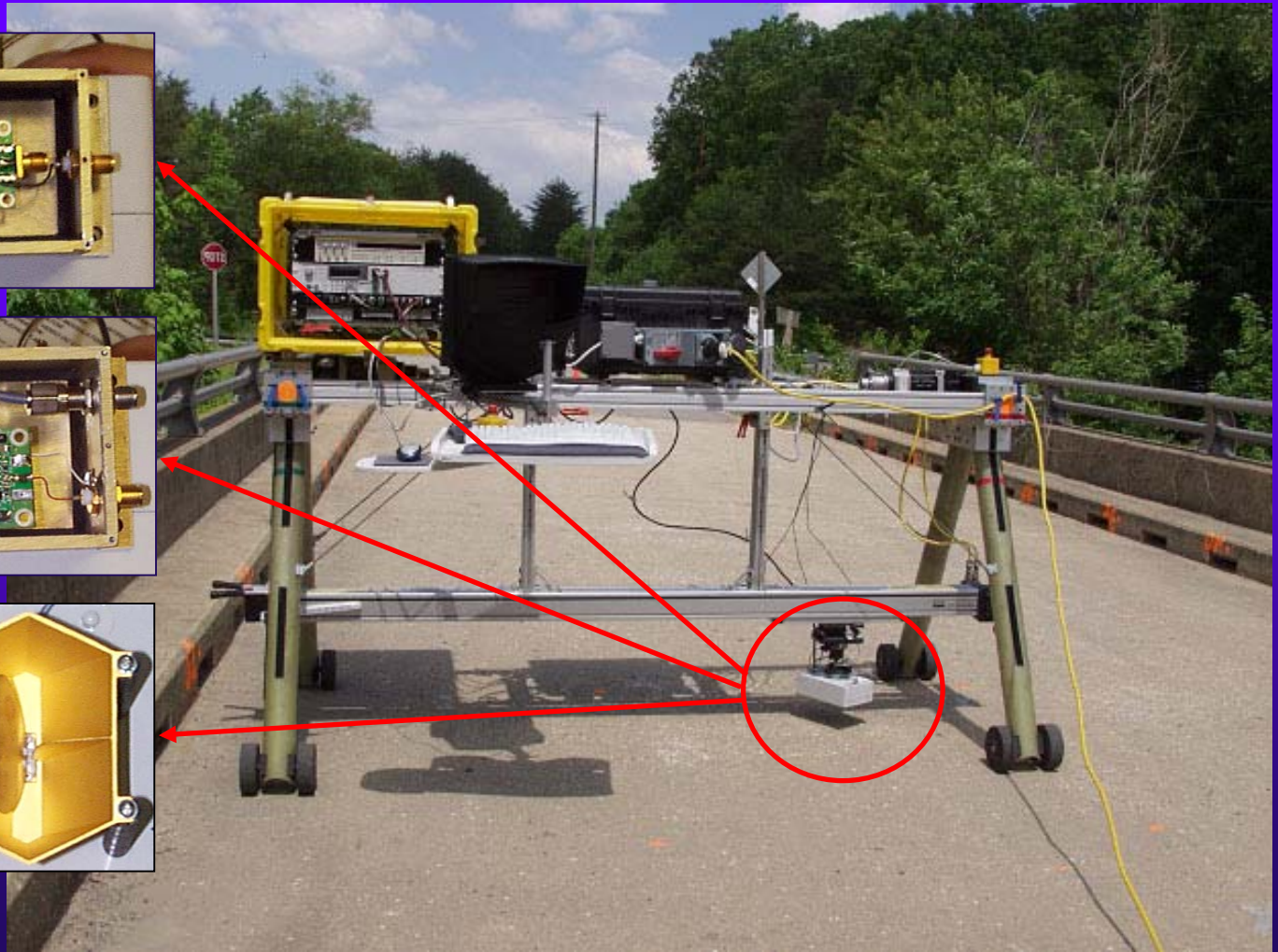
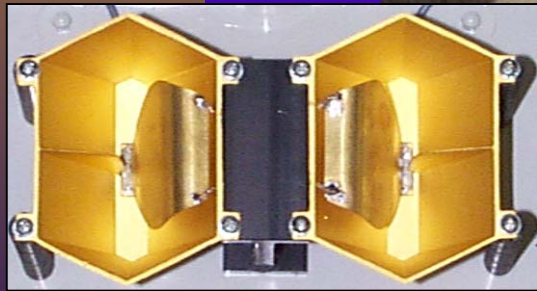
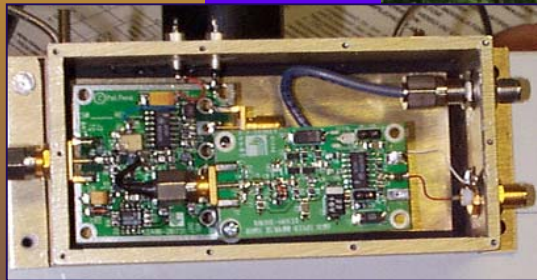
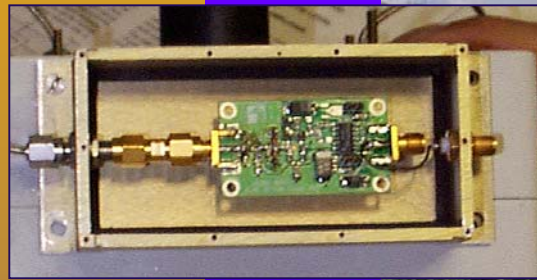


Complete MIR motion sensor (minus battery and antenna)

- **Unique, patented technology**
 - Compact
 - Inexpensive
 - Wideband pulsed radar
 - Low power
- **Applications in:**
 - Short-range motion sensing
 - Distance/light measurements
 - High-resolution Imaging
- **On-going government programs in:**
 - Aircraft safety
 - Bridge inspection
 - Mine detection
 - Security
 - Explosives diagnostics

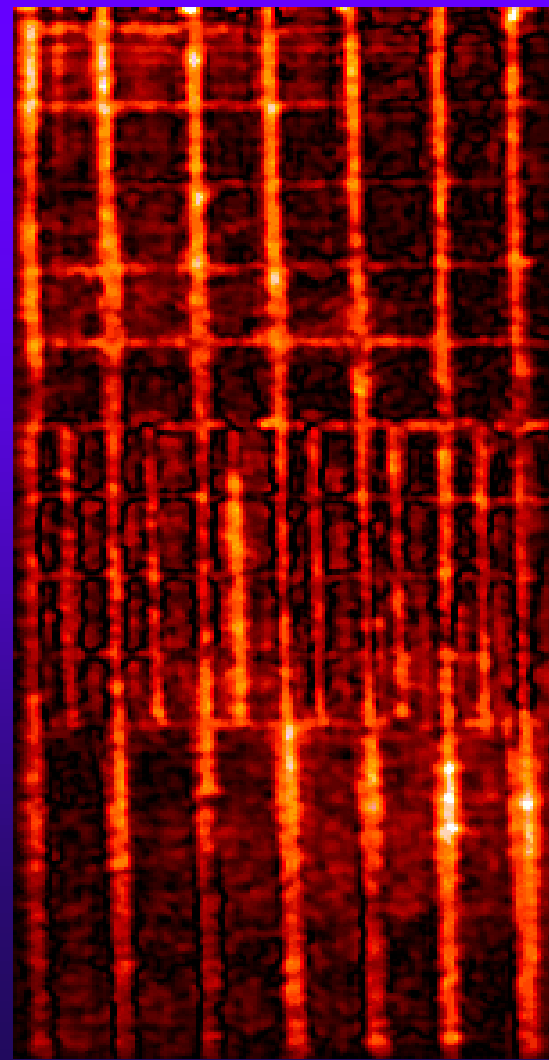
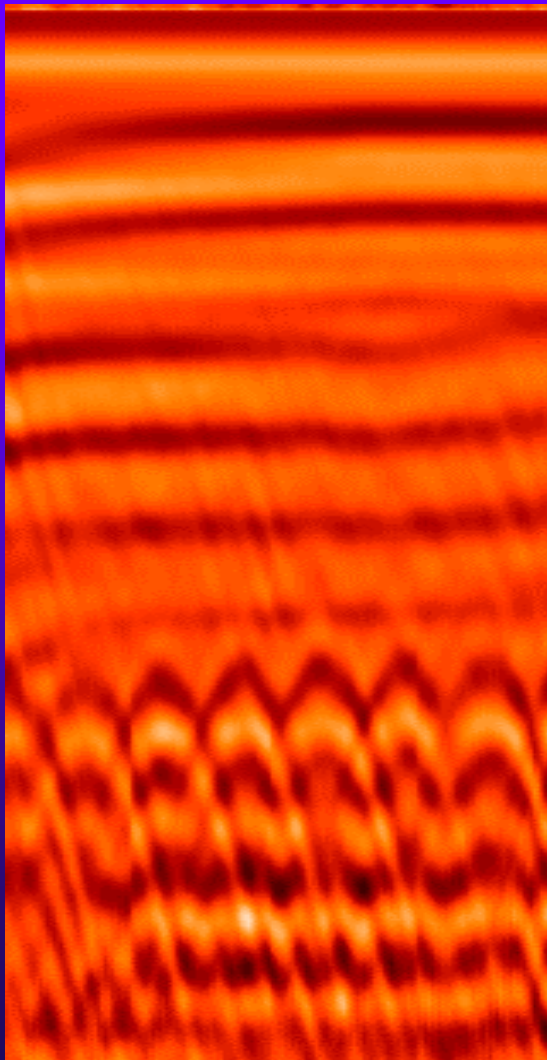


PERES Cart





Bridge Inspection



Initial Testing at LLNL



metal

plastic (PE)



1 1/2"

3/4"

3"

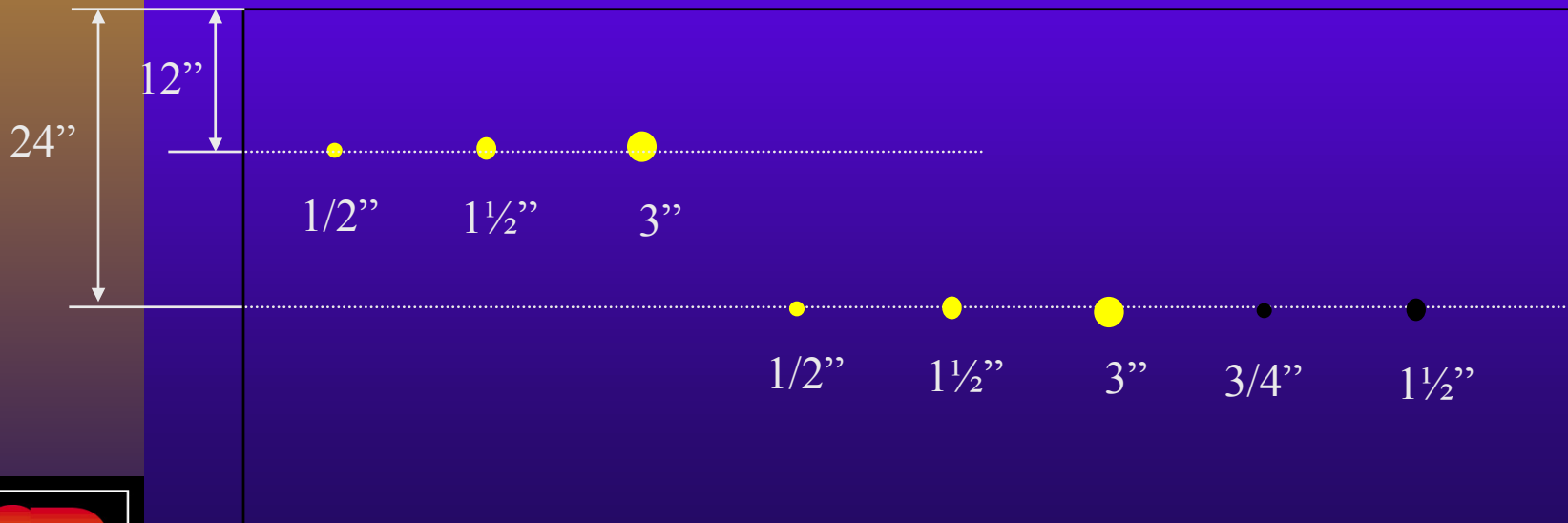
1 1/2"

1/2"





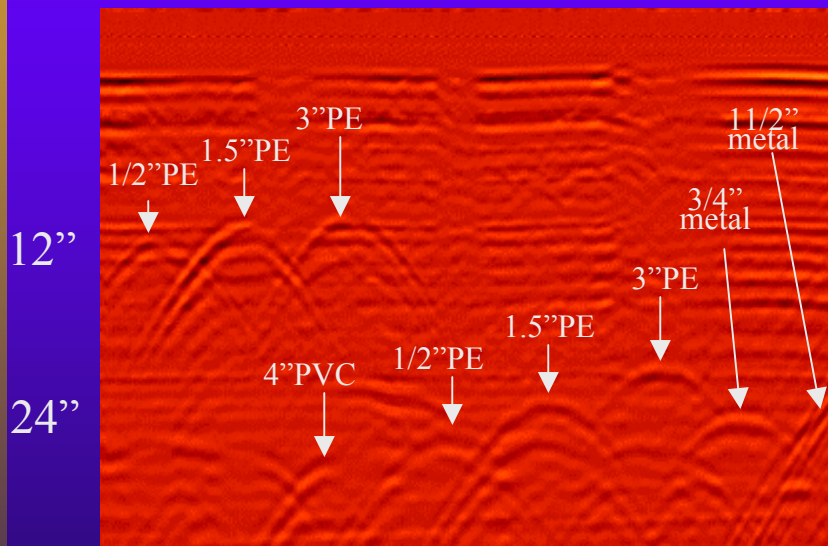
Results for dry sand & pea gravel



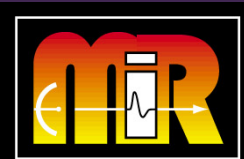
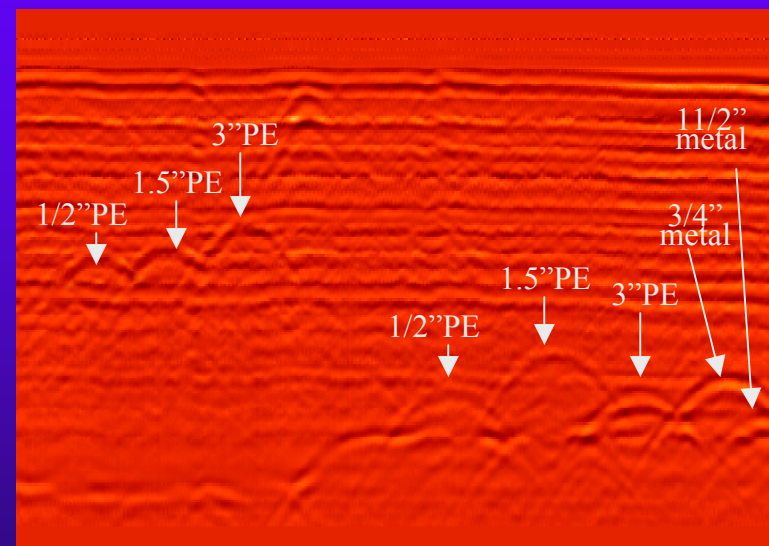


Results for dry sand & pea gravel

sand pit



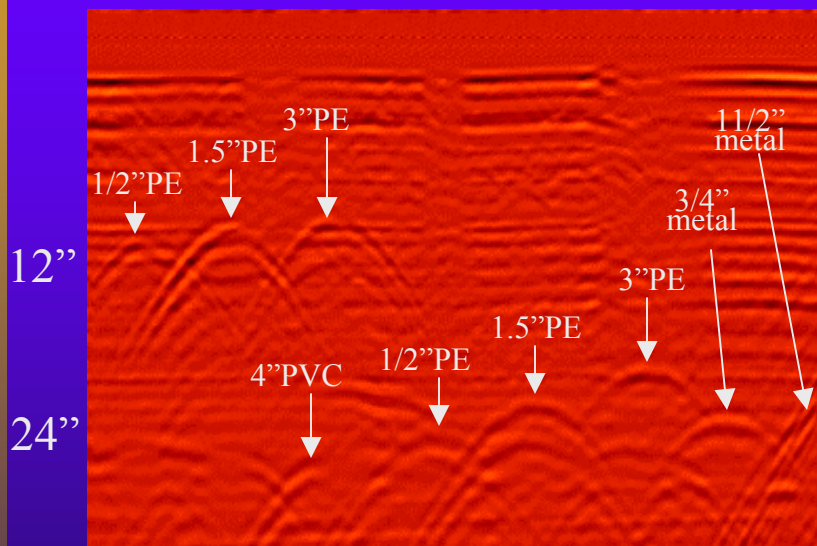
gravel pit



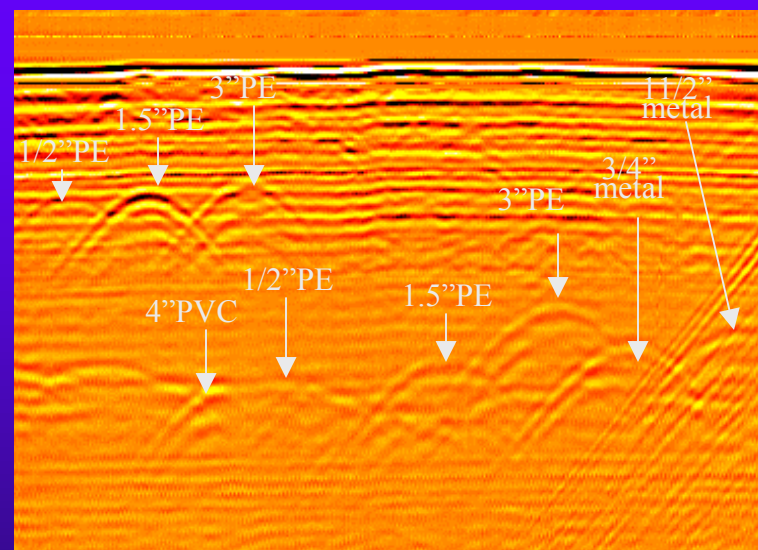


Results for dry sand vs. wet sand

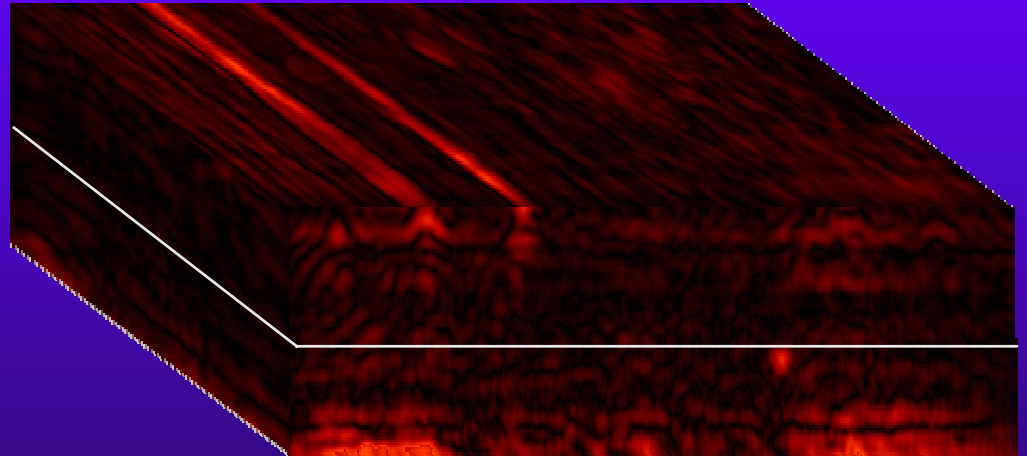
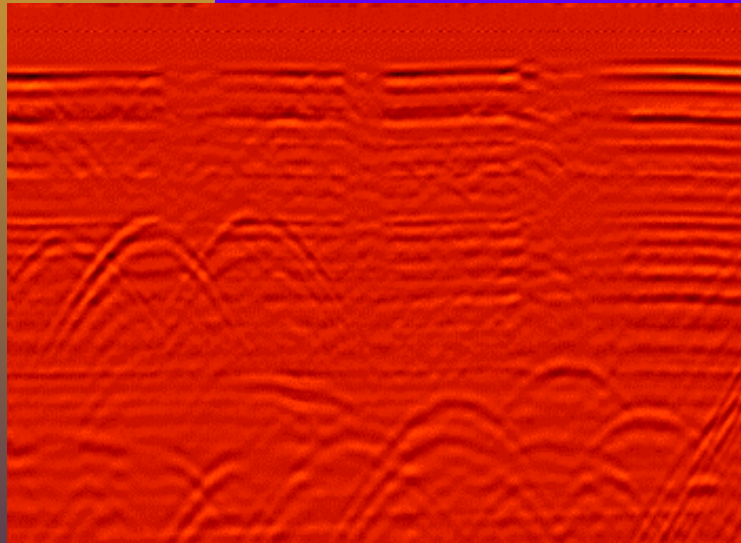
dry sand



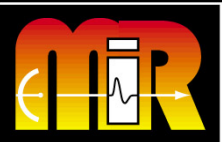
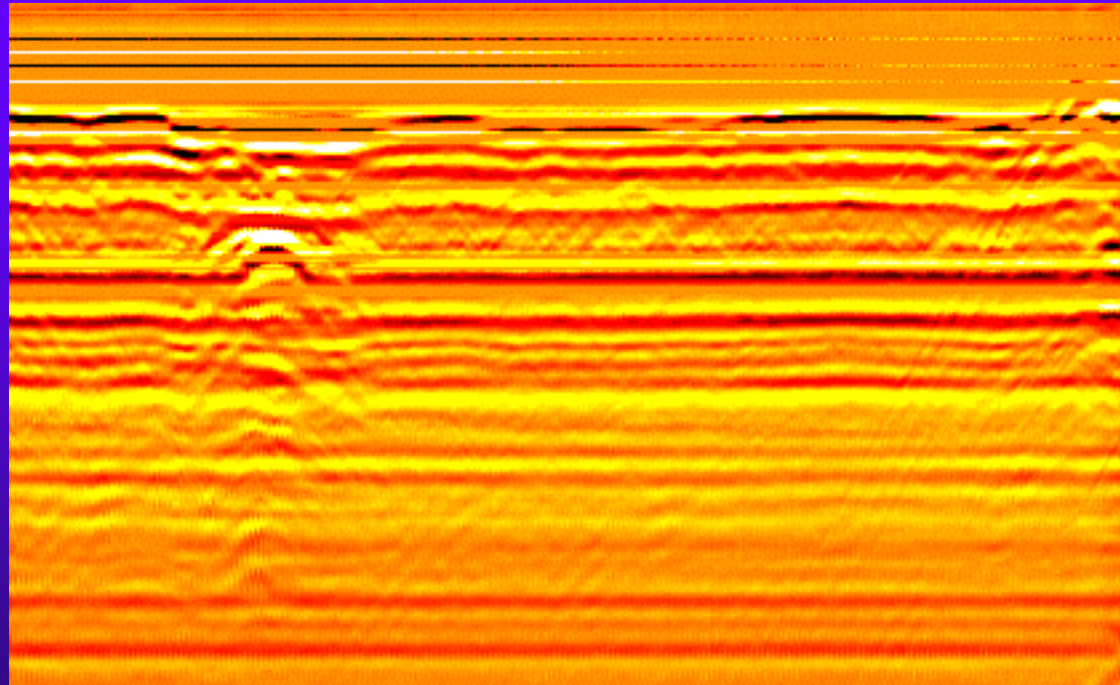
wet sand



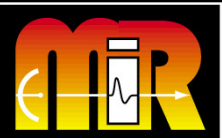
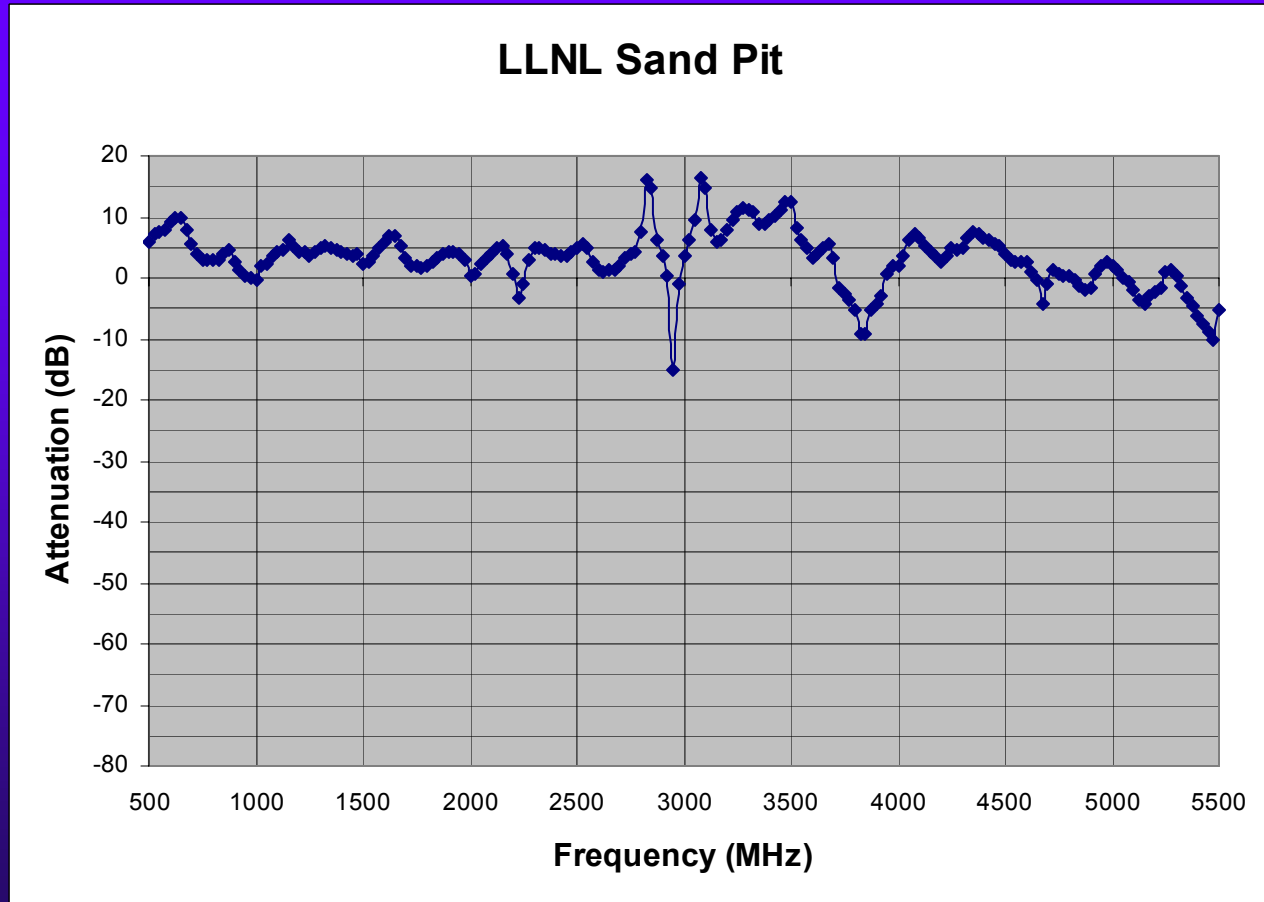
Reconstruction for dry sand pit



Results for dirt pit

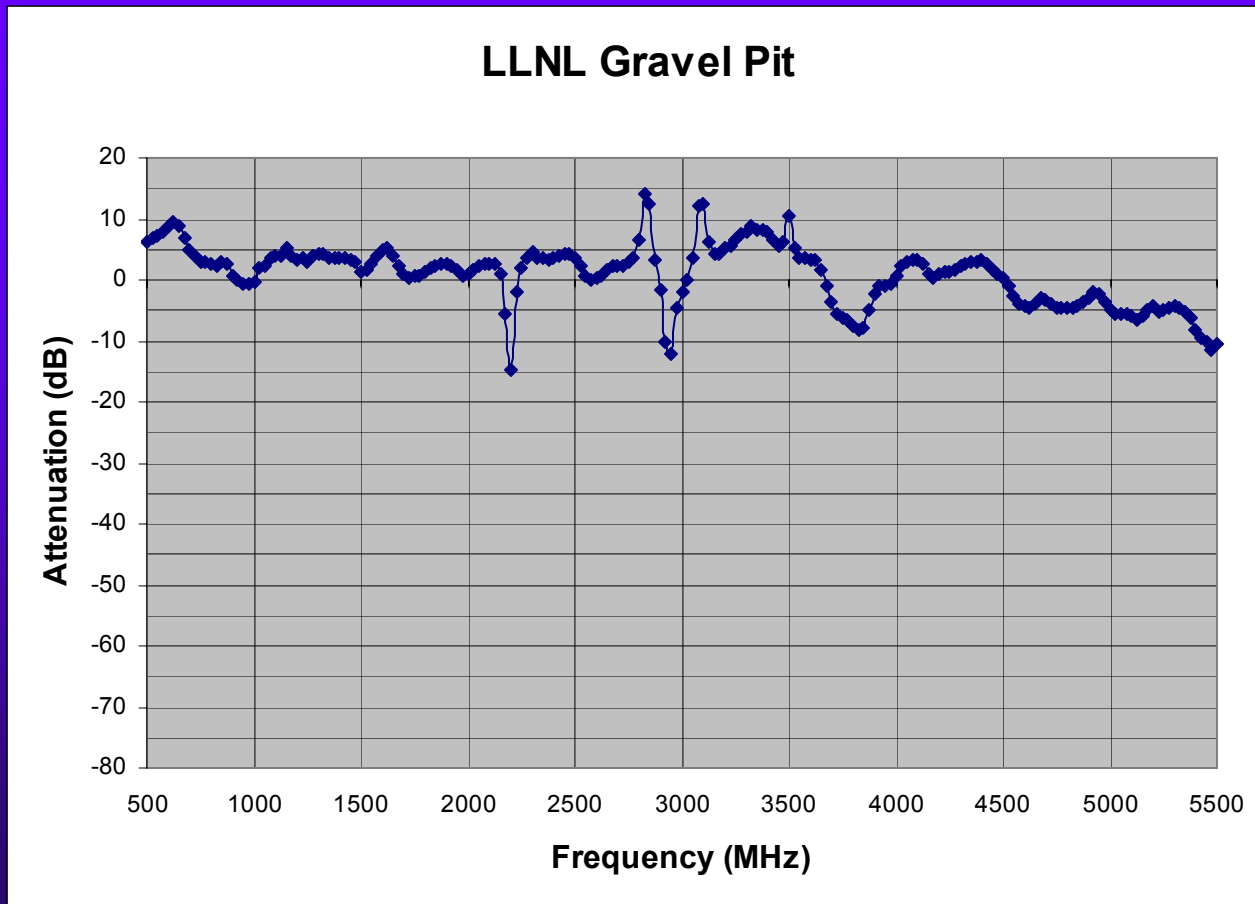


Attenuation Curves for Sand Pit

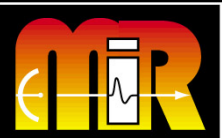
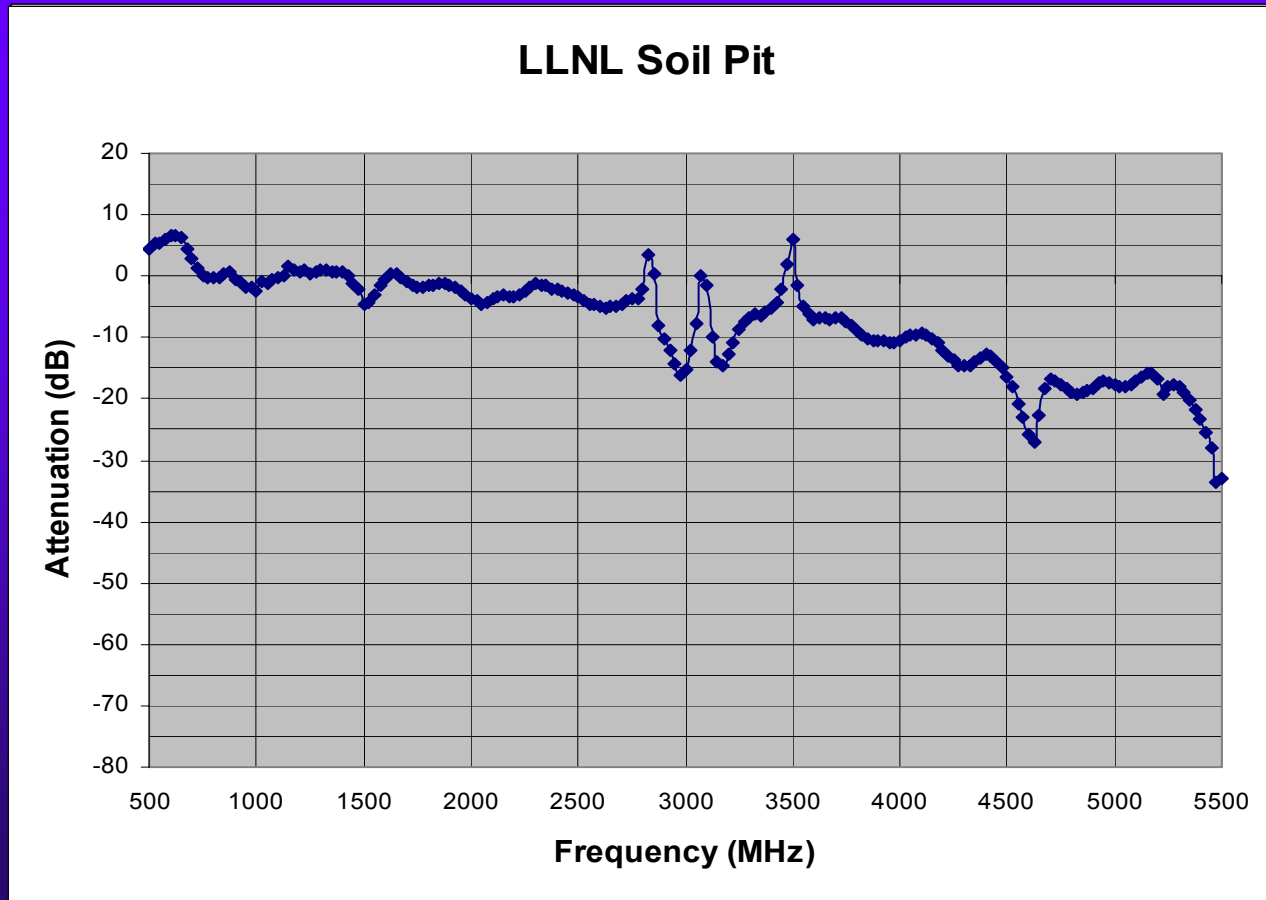




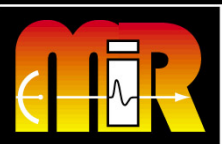
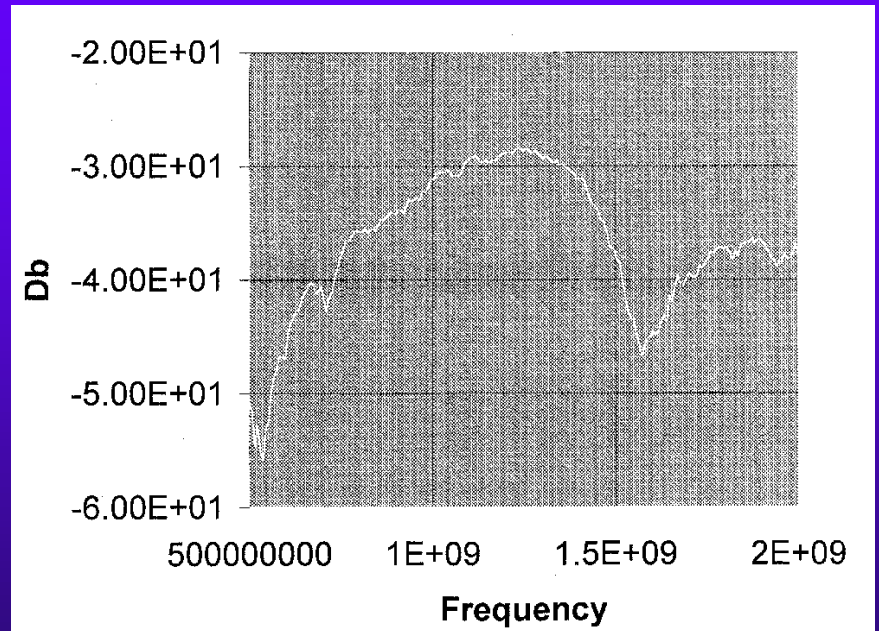
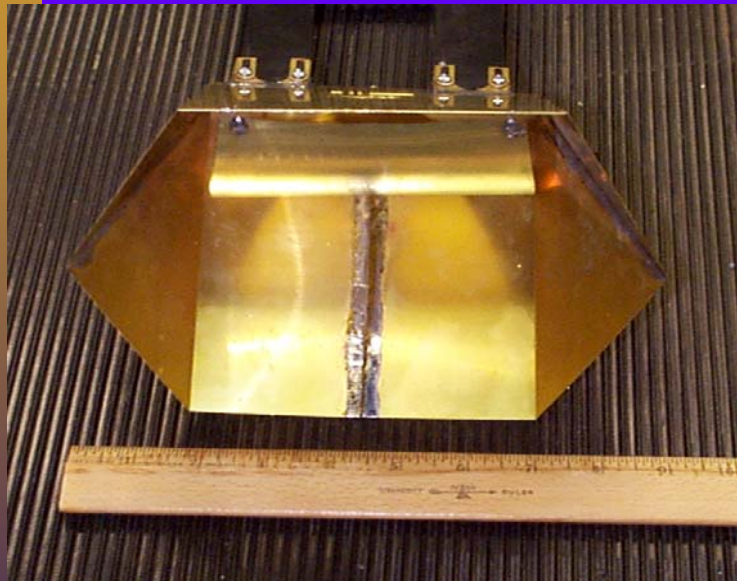
Attenuation Curves for Gravel Pit



Attenuation Curves for Soil Pit



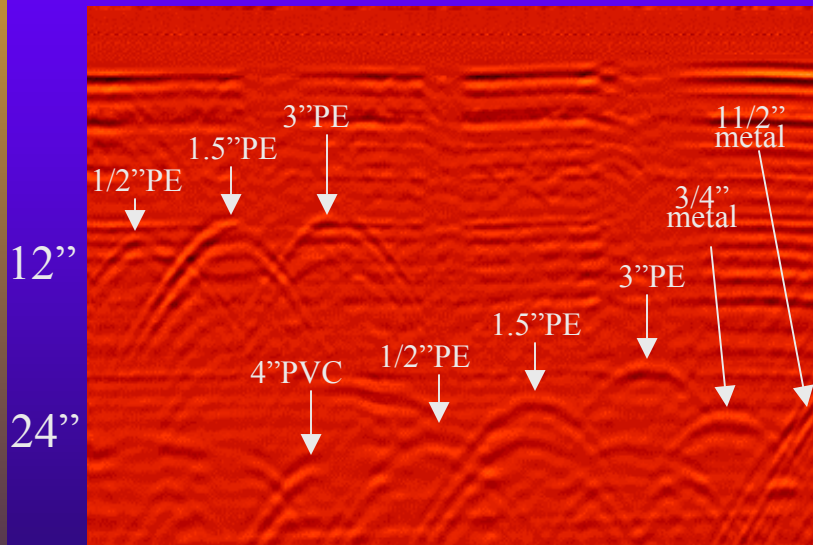
New 900MHz antenna



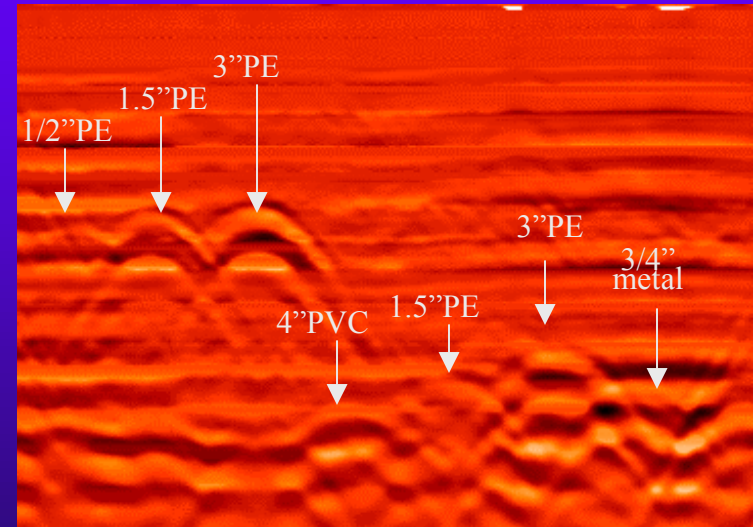


Results for 1.5GHz antenna vs. 900MHz

1.5 GHz



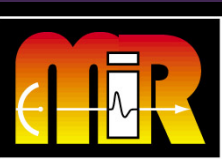
900 MHz



Testing at Chicago Pipe Farm

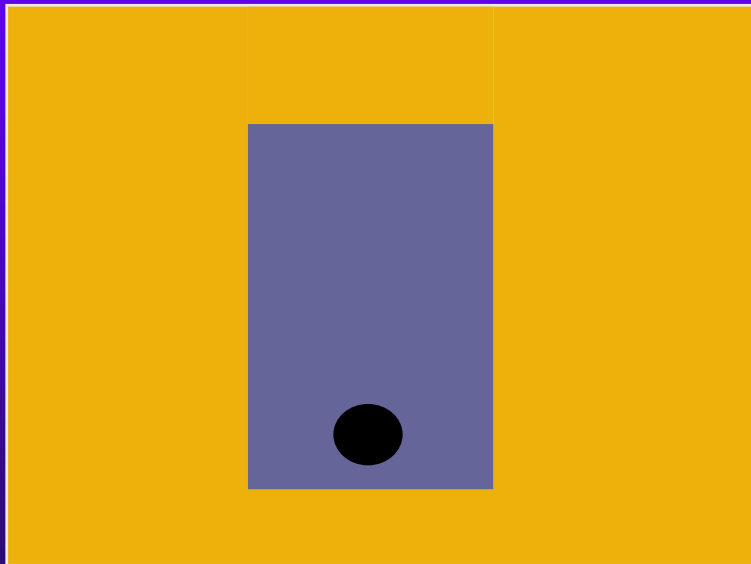


1. 2" PE at 60" Depth
2. 0.5" Cable at 24" Depth
3. Empty 24" Trench
4. 1" Steel at 18" Depth
5. 4" PE at 36" Depth

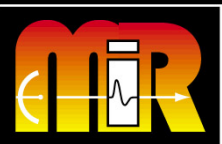




Testing at Chicago Pipe Farm

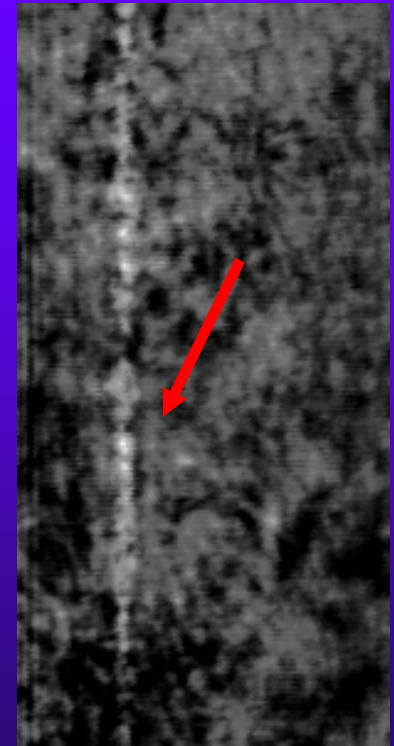
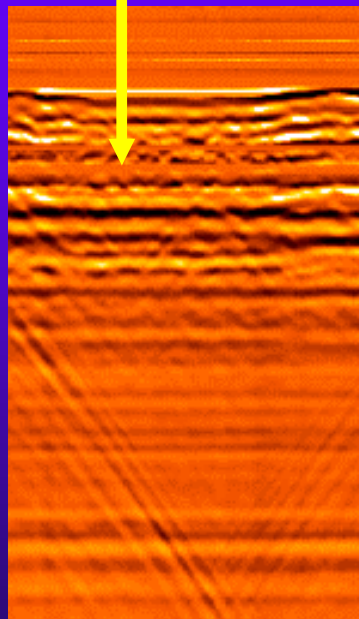


1. Dug 18" wide trench
2. Buried pipe
3. Backfilled the first half of the length of the trench with a 50/50 sand/soil mix, the other half with sand
4. Topped off with 4-6" of soil

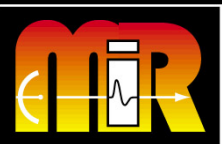


Trench #4: 1" Steel at 18" Depth

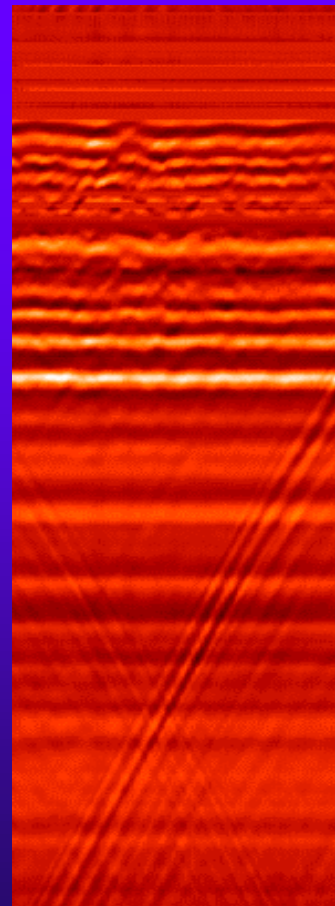
Vertical cross-section of raw data. Pipe should be visible, but is lost in surface clutter



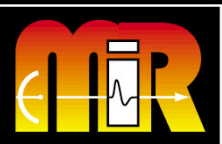
Horizontal cross-section of reconstruction at 18" depth



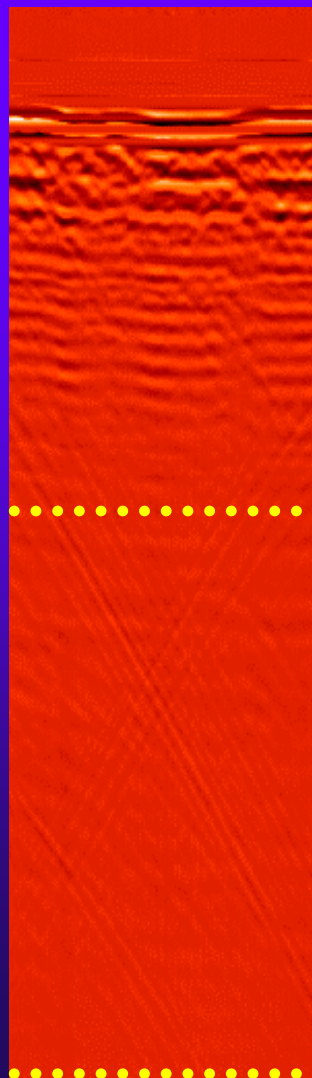
Trench #2: 0.5" Steel at 24" Depth



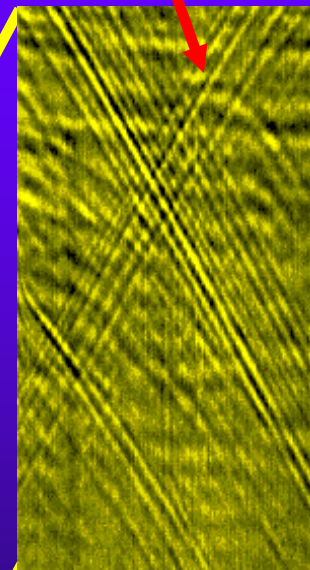
Vertical cross-sections of raw data. The cable only becomes apparent after removal of surface ringing



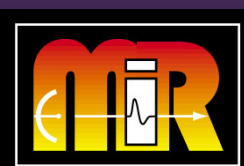
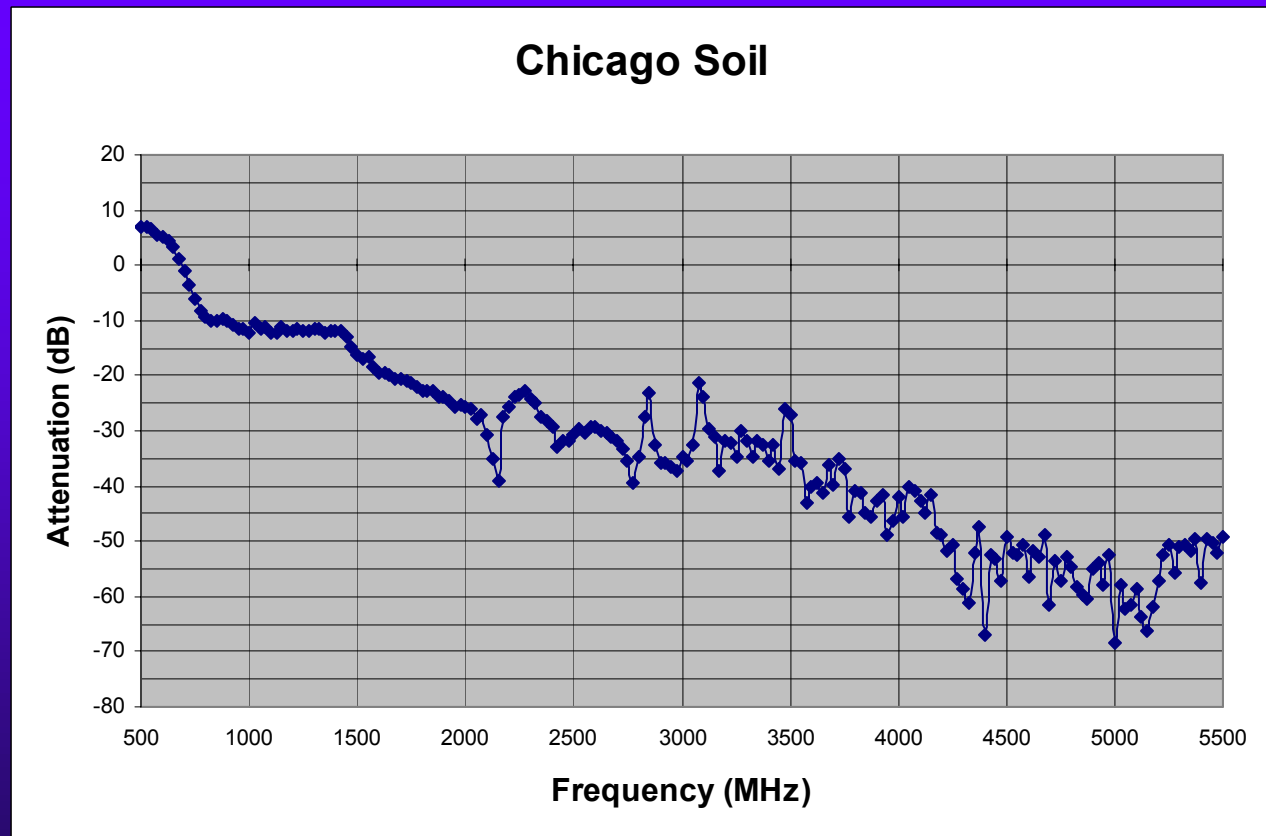
Trench #5: 4" PE at 36" Depth



Returns from pipe are visible in raw data



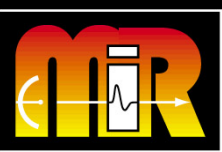
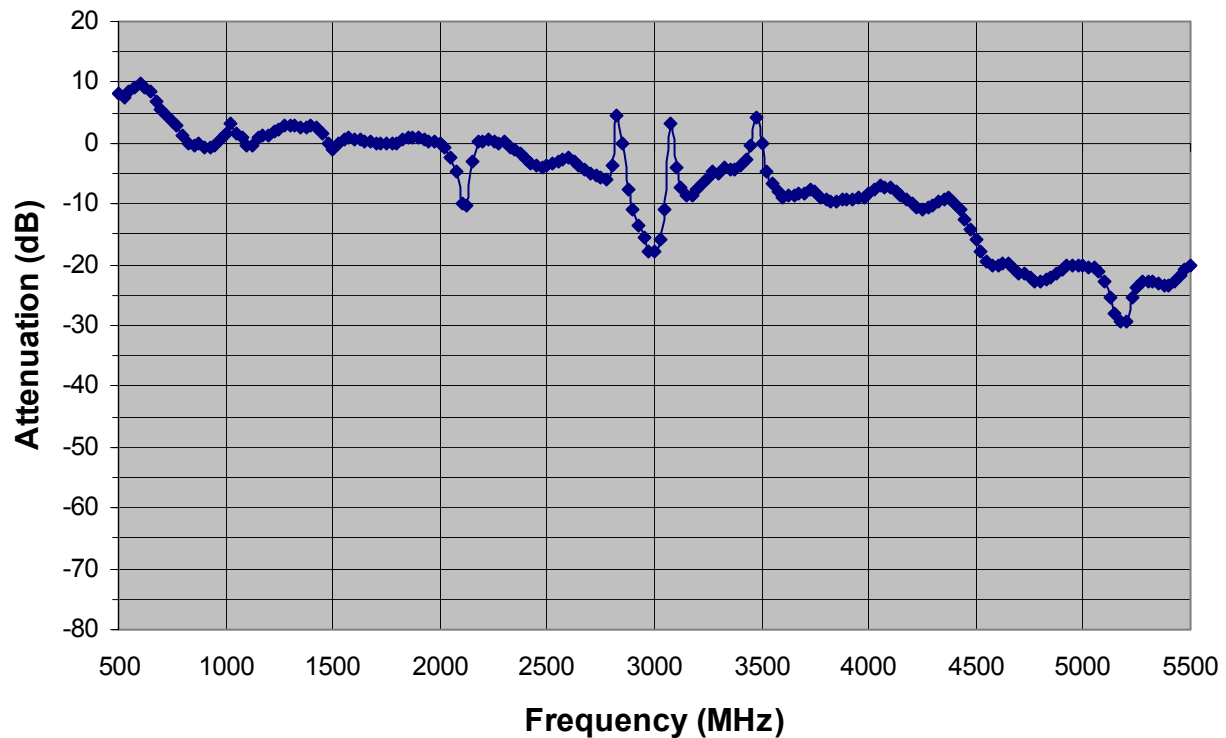
Attenuation curves for Chicago soil



Attenuation curves for Chicago soil

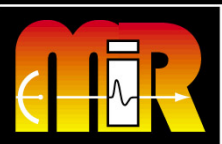


50/50 Mix: Chicago Soil & Pit Sand





Sample	Dielectric Constant	Loss/ft (dB)
Sand pit	3.2	2
Gravel pit	3.5	4
Soil pit	3.4	10
Top soil	4.6	16
Dry soil	4.8	14
Chicago	11.6	34
50/50 mix	4.4	9





Thank you!

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