Model-based Non-destructive Corrosion Detection

High detection probability and low false-call rate without disrupting workflow

- Discriminating algorithms for unambiguous identification
- Safe in-situ/standoff operation on ferro-magnetic pipes
- Utilities
 Refineries
 District energy
 Chemical facilities

Current NDT vs Draper's Solution

Magnetometry Based Technologies

Measures stress anomalies; cannot distinguish defects from other causes

Low probability of detection (POD), high false-call rate (FCR)

Poor defect localization accuracy

Advantages of Draper's Technology

Identifies unique metal-loss signature from physics-based missing metal defect model

rejection

Defect size information and noise rejection using large numbers of sensor gradients

Moving System Scans Large Pipe Sections Quickly and Noninvasively



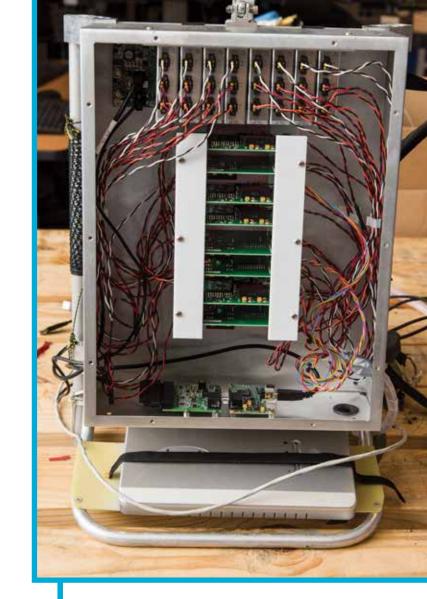
- Increase standoff
- Expand types of defects detected Corrosion under insulation
- Develop roll-on pipe system

Proven Companion Technology

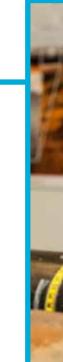
Static Detection – WiSense

— Test Fixture

- Passive measurement of pipe's magnetic field
- Dense array of low-cost magnetic sensors
- Track localized changes in a pipeline's integrity









Infrastructure in operation during testing

Passive sensing

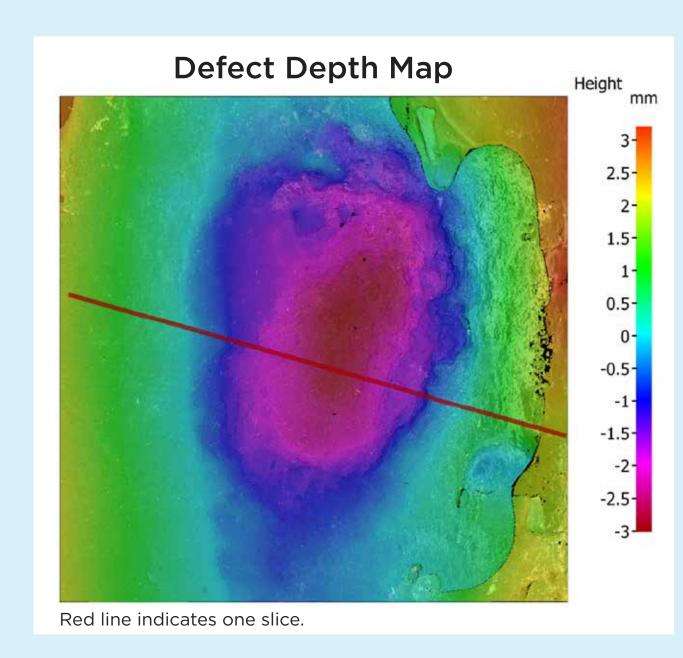
High defect sensitivity and false-call

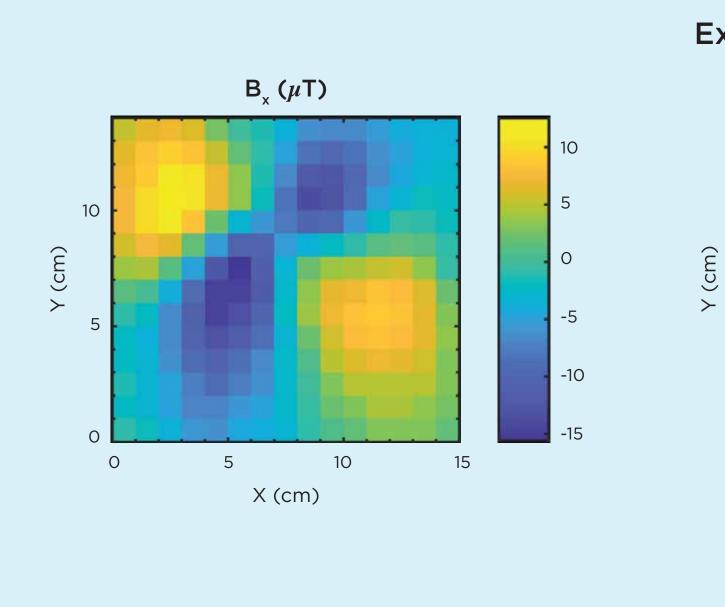
Future Improvements

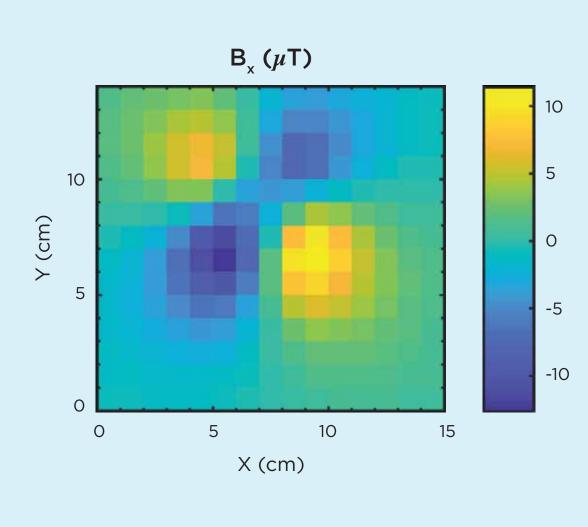


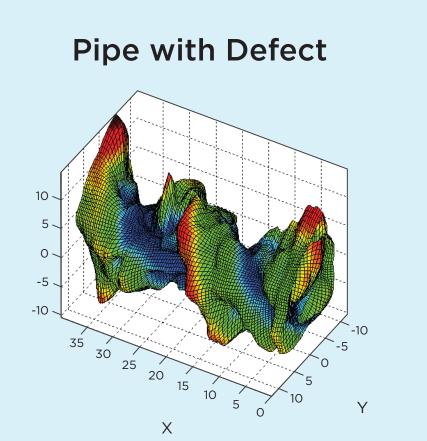
Demonstrated Model Effectiveness

- X42, X52 pipes tested in both lab and field
- Data from multiple 3D sensor gradients
- Algorithm correctly identified location of defects

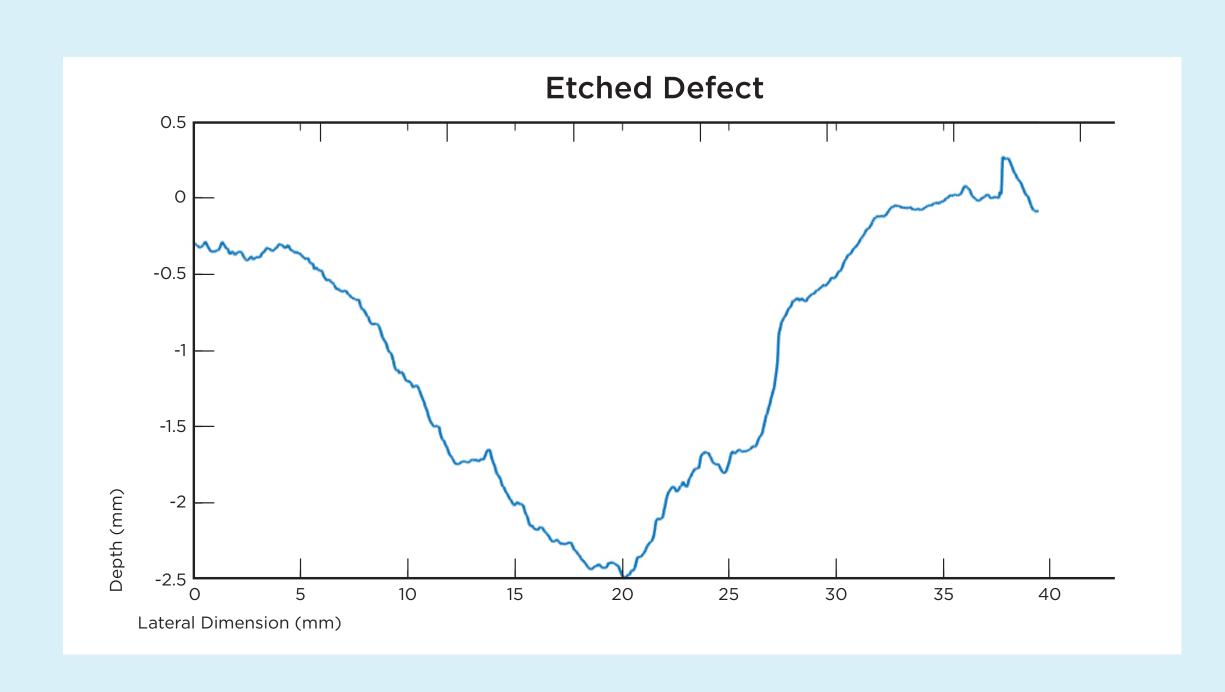




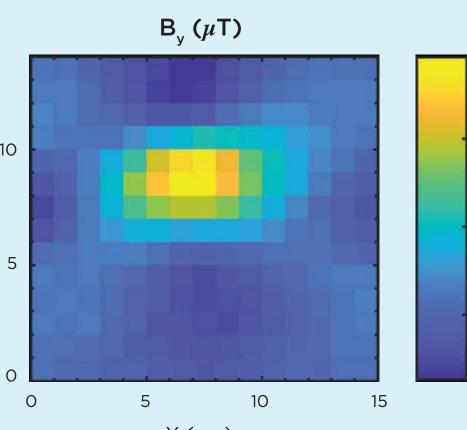


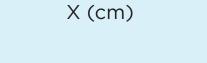


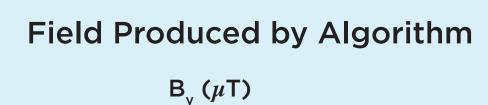
- Low power needs
- Leverages \$12M prior investment

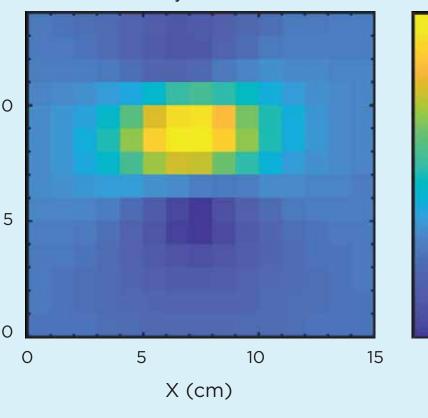




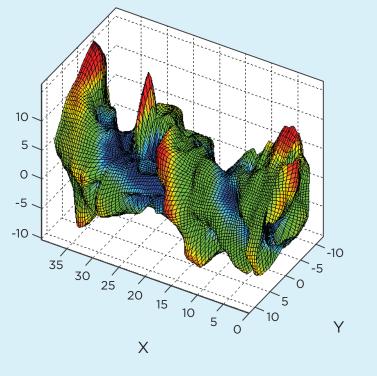


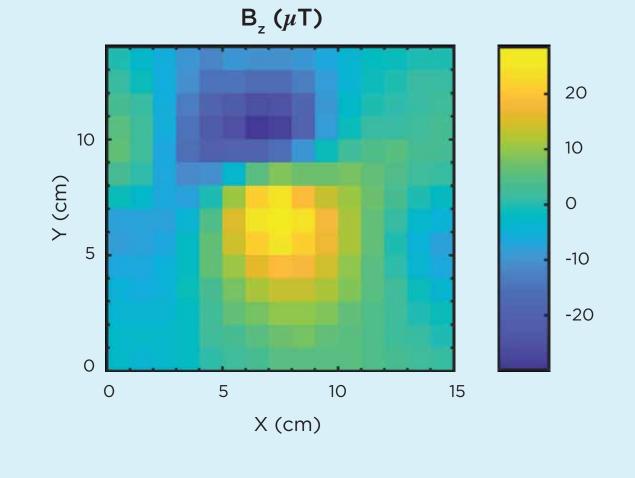


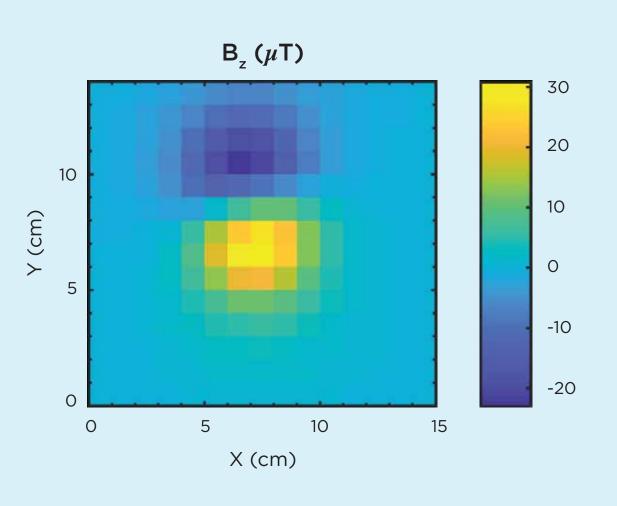




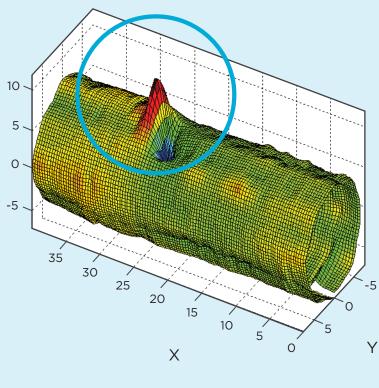
Pipe without Defect





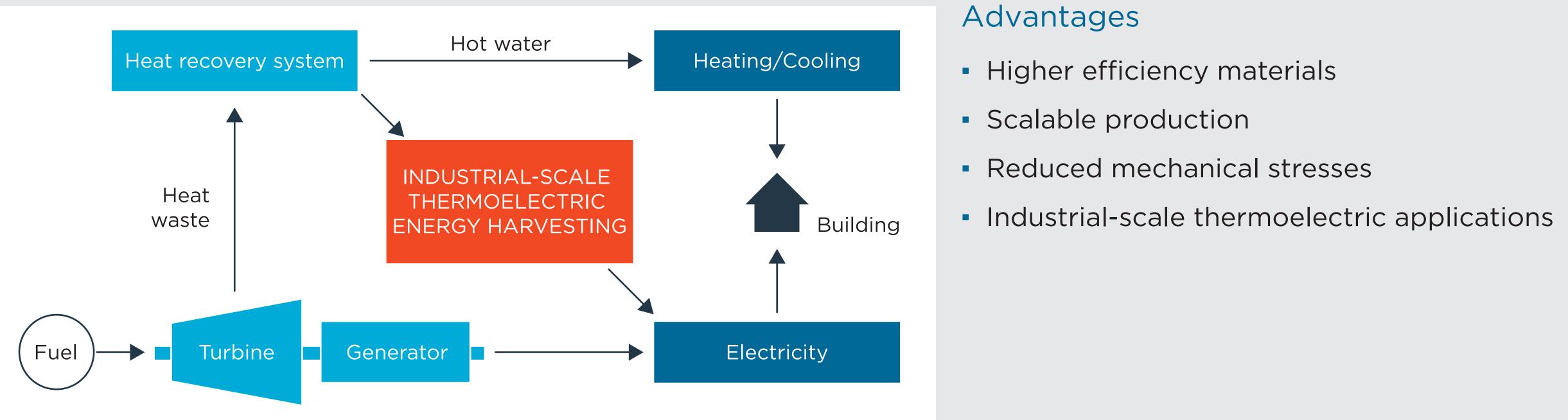


Differential Measurement Over Time



Advanced Thermoelectrics Extracting the next level of energy from excess heat

More than half of the energy generated in the U.S. is lost as waste heat, but today's thermoelectrics remain too expensive and too inefficient for large scale energy harvesting. Redesigning thermoelectrics enables a future of scalable, affordable energy harvesting.



Other District Energy Projects

In-situ Smart Energy Storage Architecture

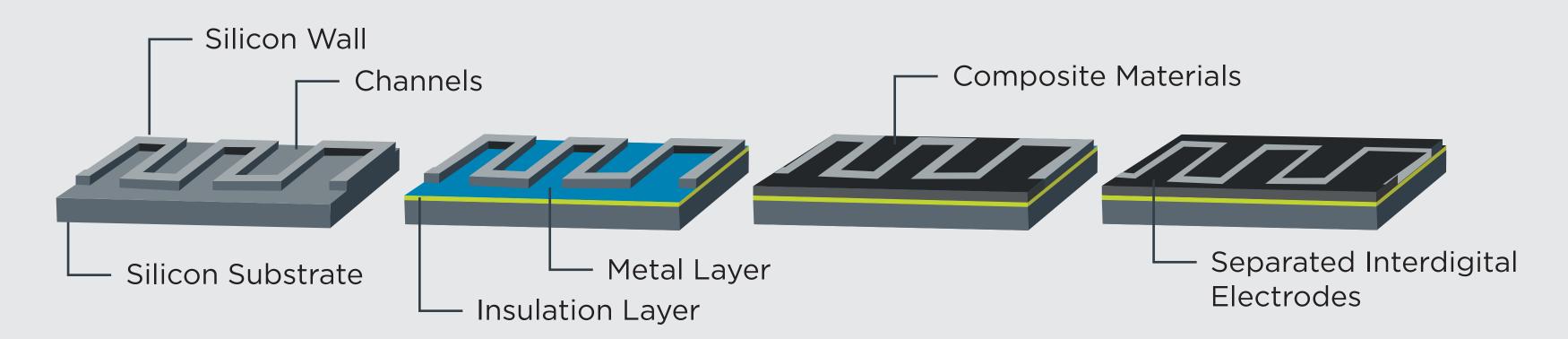
Maximize solar system efficiency by storing excess energy in the cell

Advantages

- Individual cell performance does not limit system performance
- Energy available from solar cells for 24 hours
- Reduce need for battery banks

Enabling Technologies

Improve system manufacturing with thin-film grown micro-supercapacitors



Increase panel efficiency with low-power embedded smart control electronics

