

# Technical Seminar for Cathodic Protection to GOGC Design Unit Specialists

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WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, ENERGY & CLIMATE CHANGE



Source of Development, Supplier of Energy



# CP Modeling in different soil environments

## Solving the fundamental electrochemical equations

- Multi-ion transport and reaction model & electroneutrality

Chemistry

$$\underbrace{\frac{\partial c_i}{\partial t}}_{\text{Time}} + \underbrace{\bar{v} \cdot \bar{\nabla} c_i}_{\text{Flow}} = \underbrace{z_i F \bar{\nabla} \cdot (u_i c_i \bar{\nabla} U)}_{\text{Electricity}} + \underbrace{\bar{\nabla} \cdot (D_i \bar{\nabla} c_i)}_{\text{Diffusion}} + R_i \quad \sum_i z_i c_i = 0$$

- Potential Model

– Laplace equation

$$\bar{\nabla}(\bar{j}) = 0$$

– Ohm's Law

$$\bar{j} = -\sigma \bar{\nabla} U$$

– Electrode Kinetics

$$\eta = V - U = f(j)$$



## CP Modeling in different soil environments

- **Special software tools using transmission line model, Maxwell electromagnetic field, BEM and FEM technology**
- **Modeling the pipeline section by section with different coating properties and soil resistivities**



Computer simulation tool for predicting the cathodic protection efficiency of a pipeline network taking into account field and operational data

## Benefits

- visualization of true protection level for complete pipeline system
- detection of anomalies by correlation between simulated and measured values
- determining zones with potential risk
- study of “what-if-scenarios”
- synchronizing with existing pipeline data management systems



# Pipeline CP System Performance (e.g.Elsyca CatPro)

Static Input Data	Pipe	<p>geo coordinates</p> <p>diameter/wall thickness</p> <p>year of construction</p> <p>spec. metal resistivity</p> <p>coating type</p>	
	Bonds	<p>geo coordinates</p> <p>resistance</p>	
	Insulating flange	<p>geo coordinates</p>	
	Diodes	<p>geo coordinates</p> <p>forward voltage</p>	
	Anodebeds	<p>geo coordinates</p> <p>dimensions</p> <p>resistance</p> <p>type of rectifier</p>	



# Pipeline CP System Performance (e.g. Elsyca CatPro)

<b>Dynamic Input Data</b>	<b>Bonds</b>	status (open/close)
	<b>Insulating flange</b>	status (open/close)
	<b>Diodes</b>	status (open/close)
	<b>Anodebeds</b>	rectifier settings (I or V)

<b>Other Input Data</b>	<b>Pipe</b>	polarization data
	<b>Field data (calibration purposes)</b>	pipe potential (ON/OFF/RE) pipe axial currents soil resistivity other special data (AC, ILI, DCVG, ...)
	<b>Point-of interest (labels)</b>	proximity to rails and HVAC lines test stations



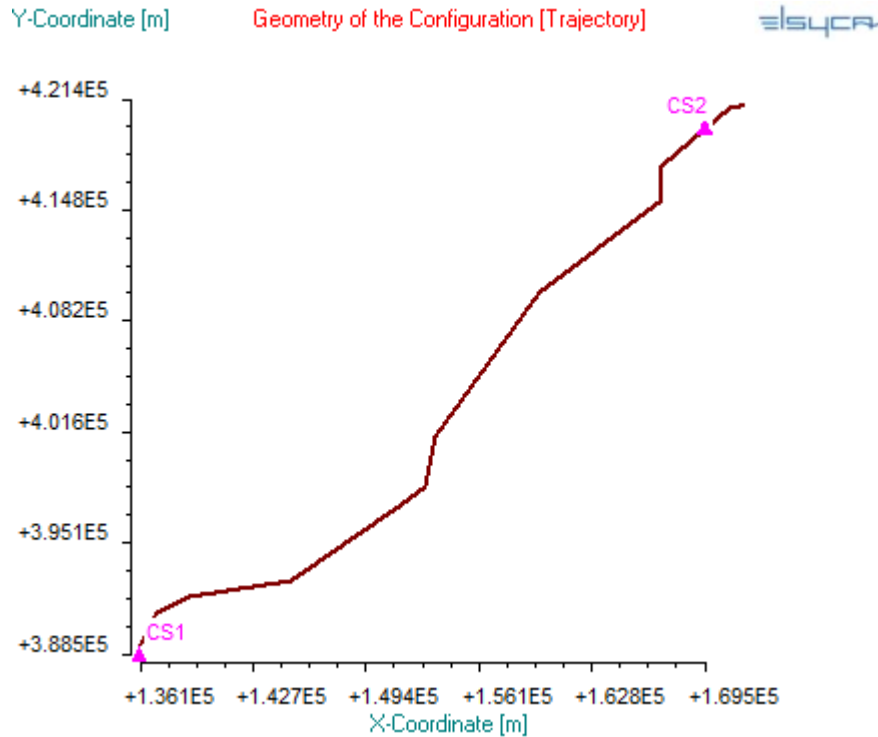
# Pipeline CP System Performance (e.g. Elsyca CatPro)

<b>Output Data</b>	<b>Pipe</b>	ON potential	<b>Colour plots</b>	
		OFF potential		
		current density		
		axial current		
	<b>Bonds</b>	delta V and I		
	<b>Insulating flange</b>	delta V and I	<b>SVG</b>	
<b>Drains</b>	delta V and I			
<b>Anodebed/rectifier</b>	applied V or I resulting I or V			



# Pipeline CP System Performance (e.g. Elsyca CatPro)

## Computational model

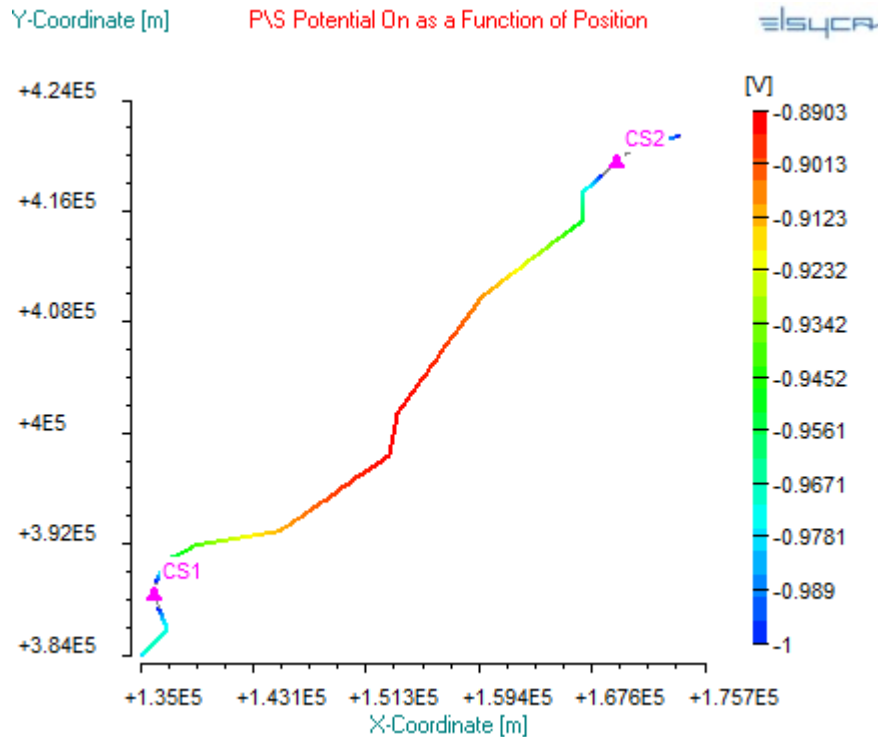






# Pipeline CP System Performance (e.g.Elsyca CatPro)

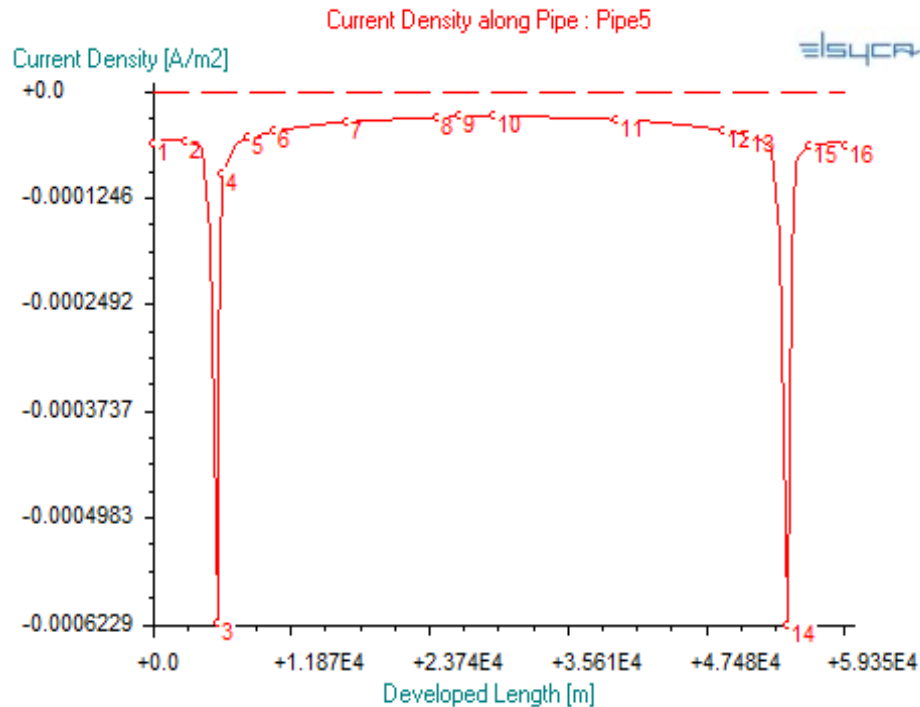
## Simulation results – ON/OFF potentials





# Pipeline CP System Performance (e.g. Elsyca CatPro)

## Simulation results – current density



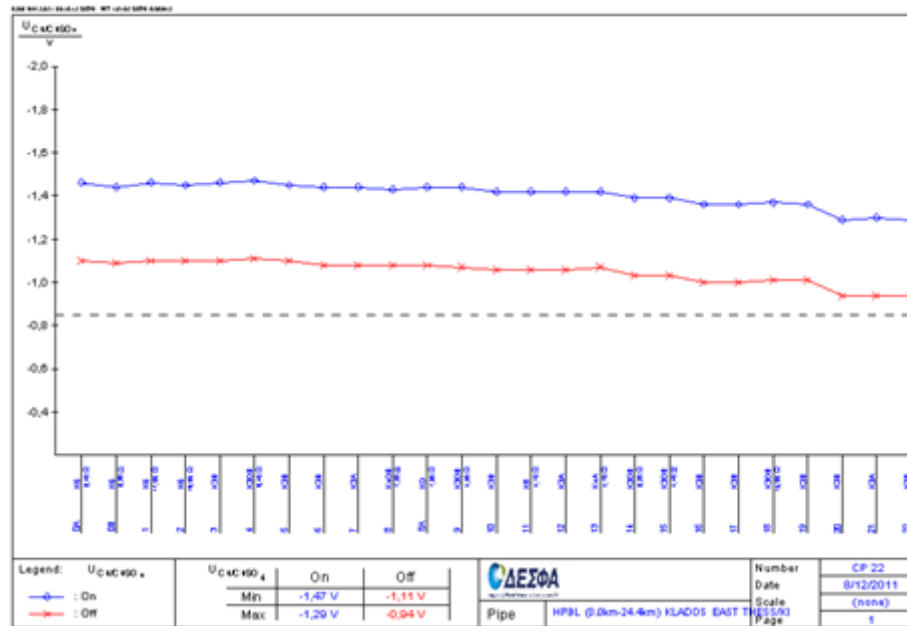


## An example from DESFA pipelines

**During pipeline construction an insulating joint was installed in-between to enable an acceptable potential distribution. This insulating joint is bridged through a potentiometer inserting in series an ohmic resistance (around 65 Ohm) able to carry out a potential drop otherwise we would have an overprotection on the long part of the line.**



# An example from DESFA pipelines





## An example from DESFA pipelines

