

Industrial-University Collaboration: A Long-Term, High-Value Example

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Mapping the Underworld

Structure:

- Audience Participation
- Starting Point – Why?
- A Time-Line – Stage 1 – Mapping the Underworld
- Feasibility Study
- A Time-Line – Stage 2
- Geophysical Electrical Resistivity Surveys
- A Time-Line – The Unexpected ...
- Crazy Science – Gravity Measurements
- A Time-Line – Stage 3
- Assessing the Underworld
- Summary

A Question: What is the difference between the following?



M31 in the Andromeda Galaxy captured by NASA



UMCH

Civic Drive (Ipswich Stan)

We can see to the end of the Universe more easily than we can see one metre under ground!

A good telescope only costs a few €1000s, congestion alone costs Europe €80bn per year.



The Universe evolves more rapidly than an academic!

Galaxy captured by NASA's Hubble Space Telescope (HST) in 1994. Credit: NASA/ESA, HST/STEFAN

M31 in the Andromeda Galaxy captured by NASA's Hubble Space Telescope. Credit: NASA, ESA, and the Hubble Heritage Team (STScI/AURA), with Stefan Immler (GSFC) and Erin Grand (UMCP).



How would you do it?

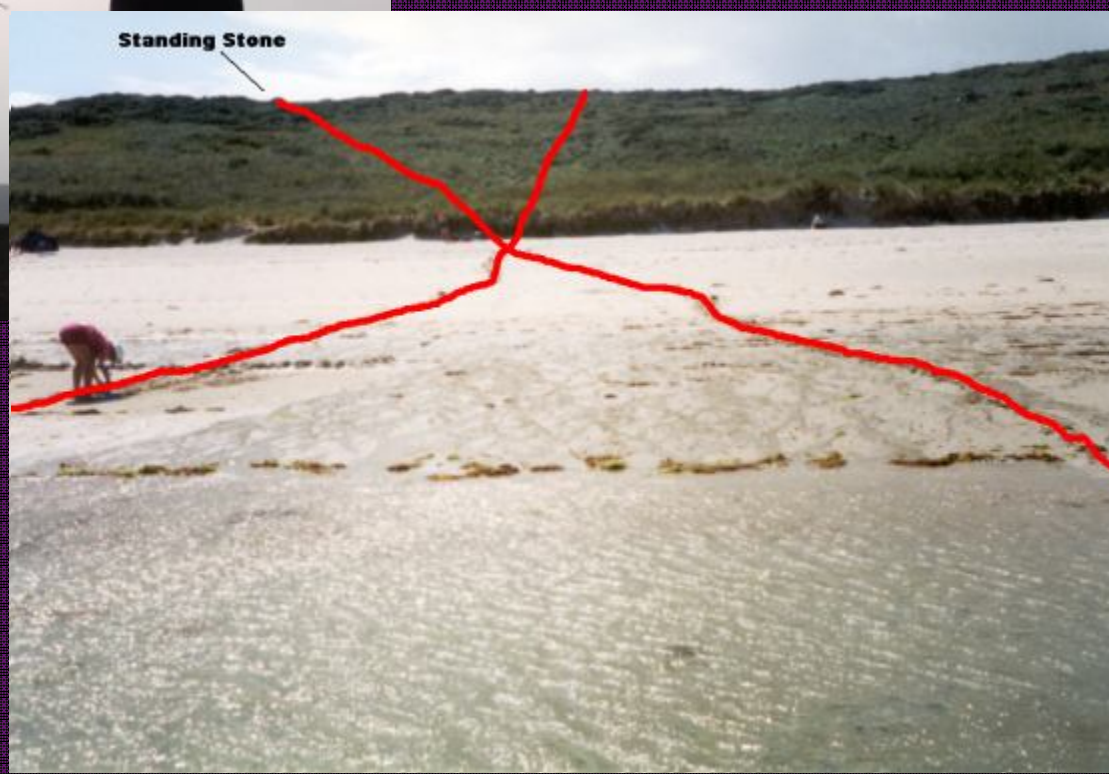
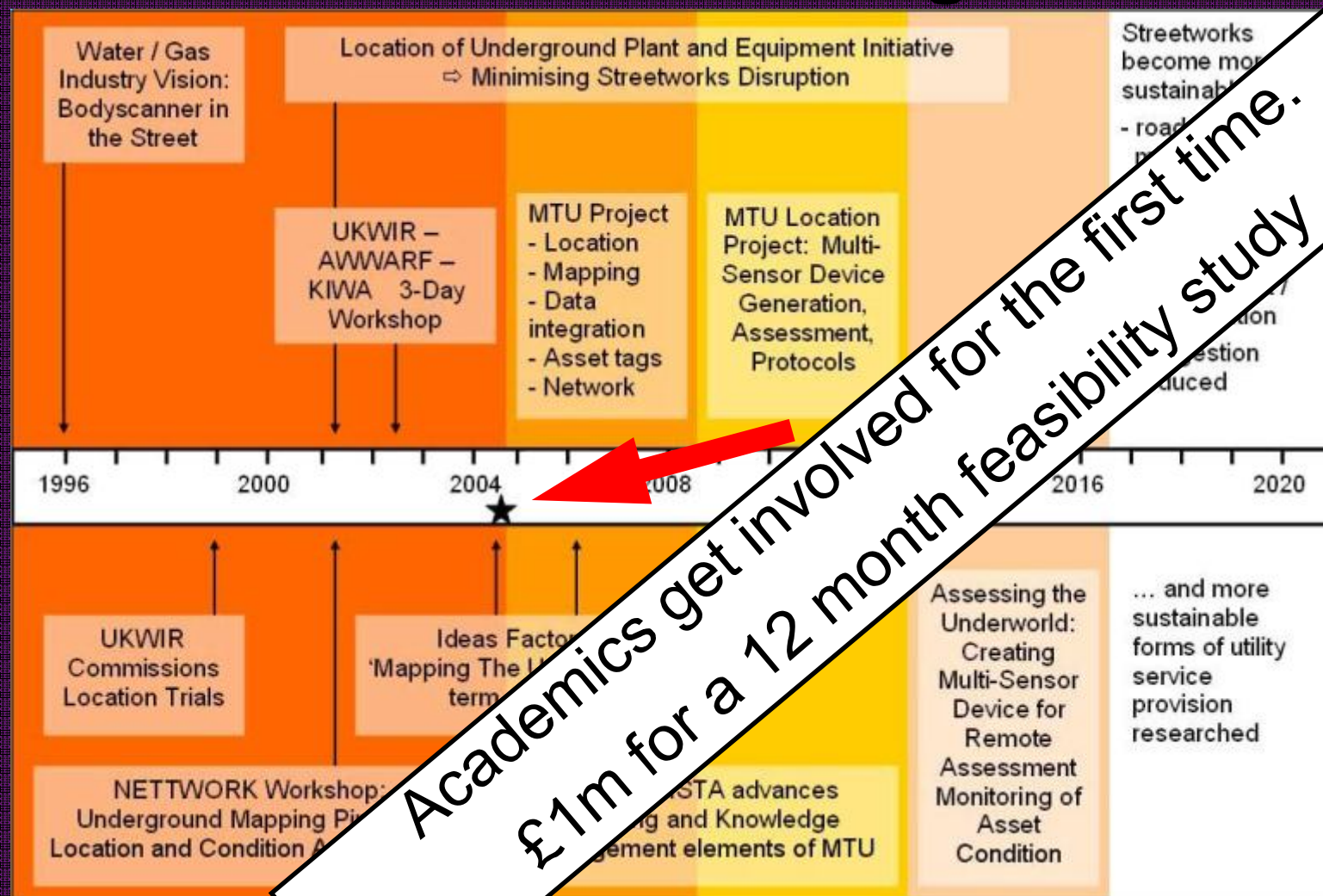


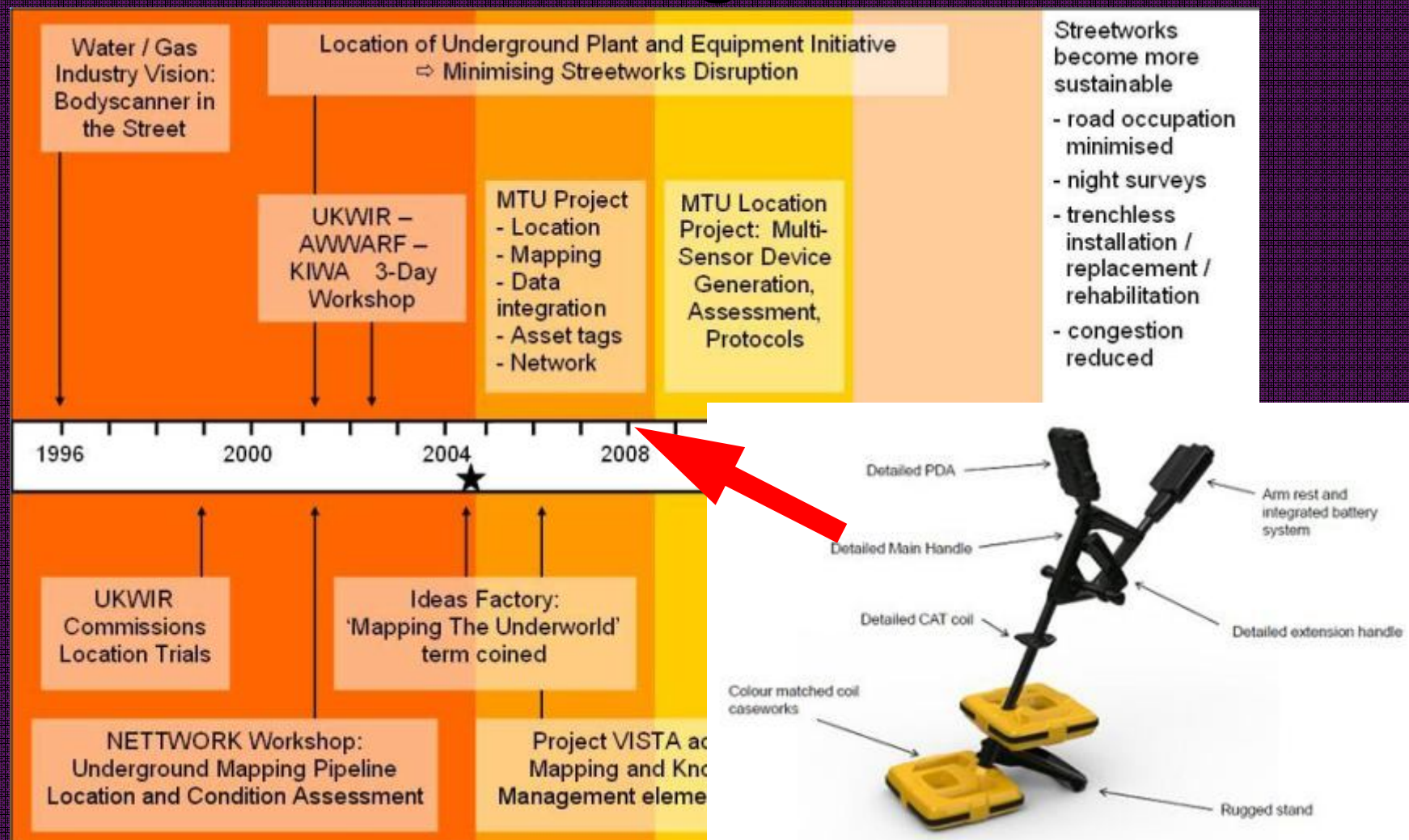
Image: The British Society of Dowzers



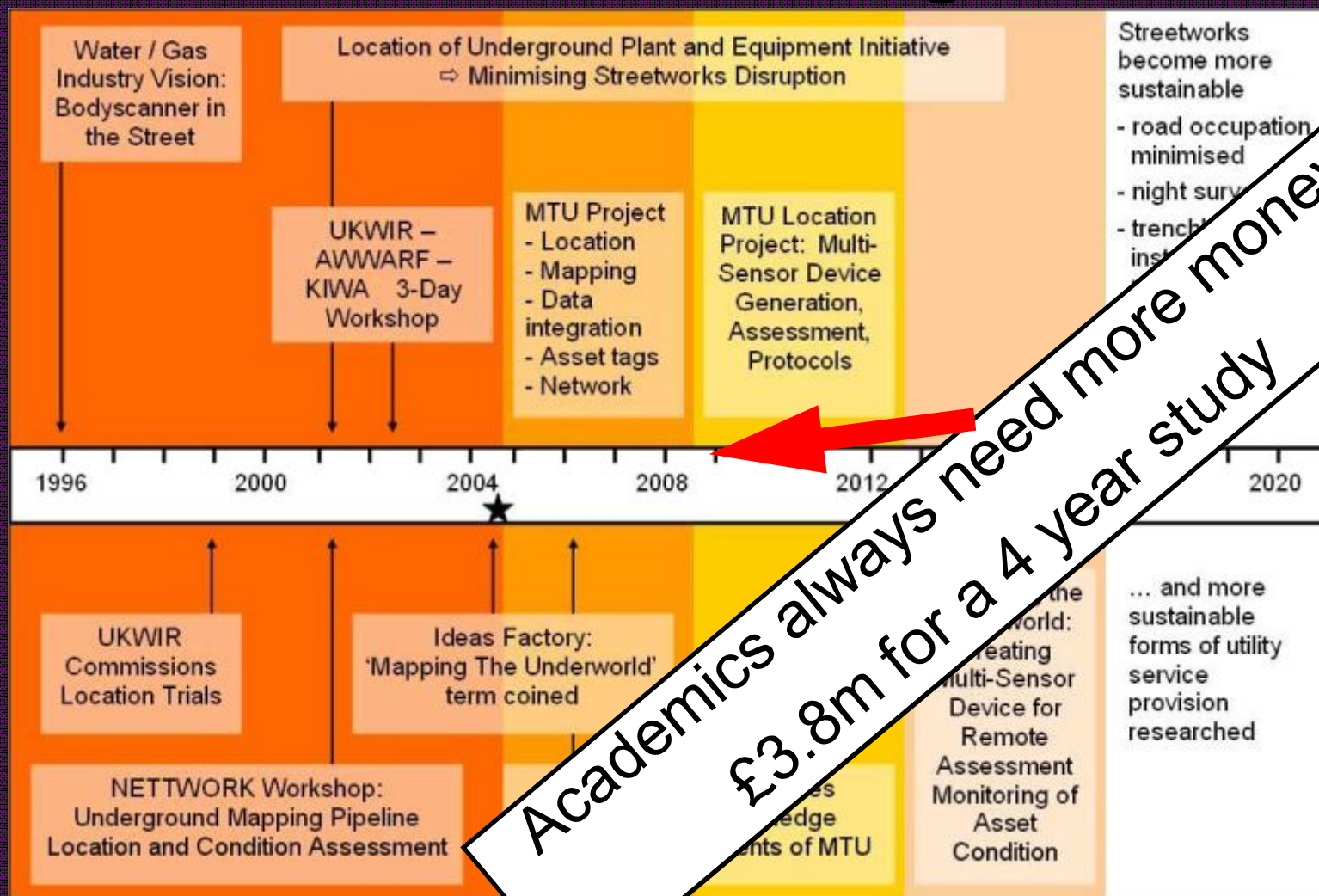
A Time-Line – Stage 1



A Time-Line – Stage 1 - Success



A Time-Line – Stage 2



Just One Bit of a Large Project

Low Frequency Electromagnetic Methods

This is my bit!

Geophysical Electrical Resistivity Surveys

Advantages:

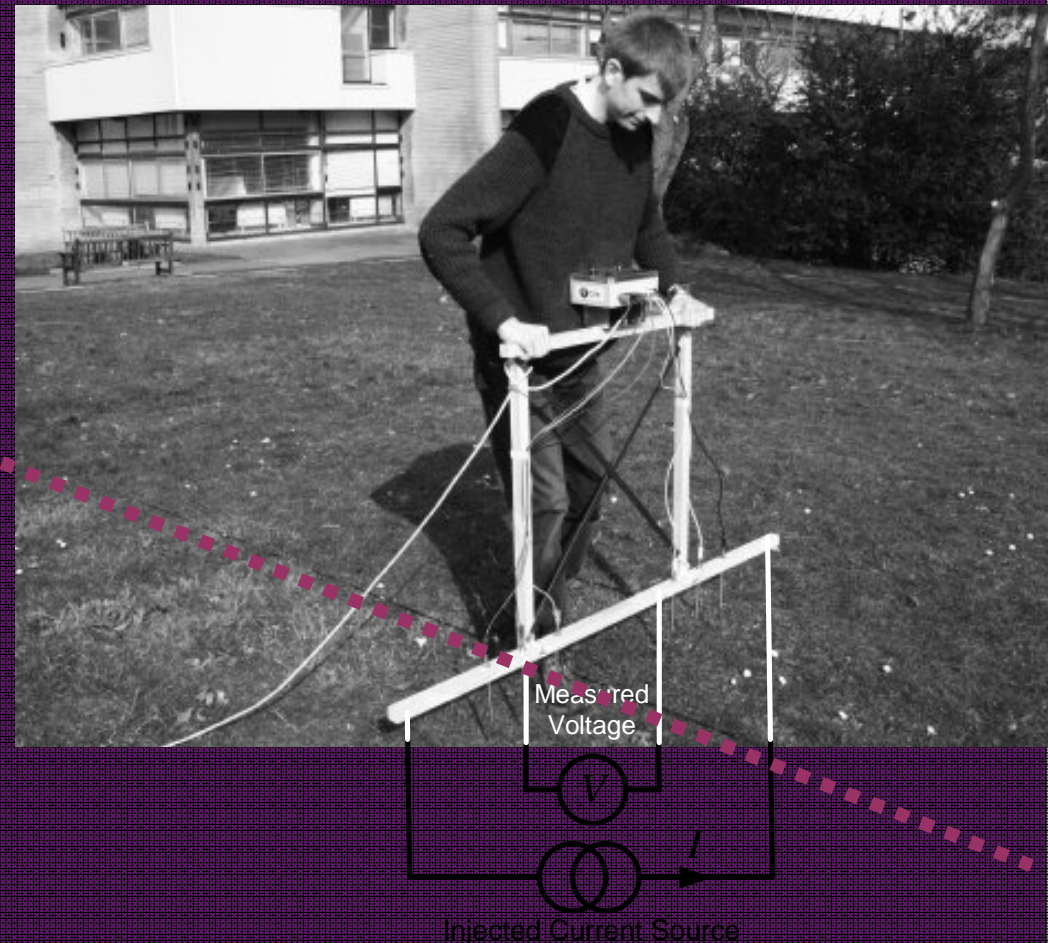
- Detects objects at range of depths
- Detects many materials

Disadvantages:

- Slow, man-power expensive.
- Unknown performance on paved surfaces

Method:

- Inject a current I
- Measure a voltage V
- Calculate the ratio, $R = V/I$
- Repeat for each spatial position



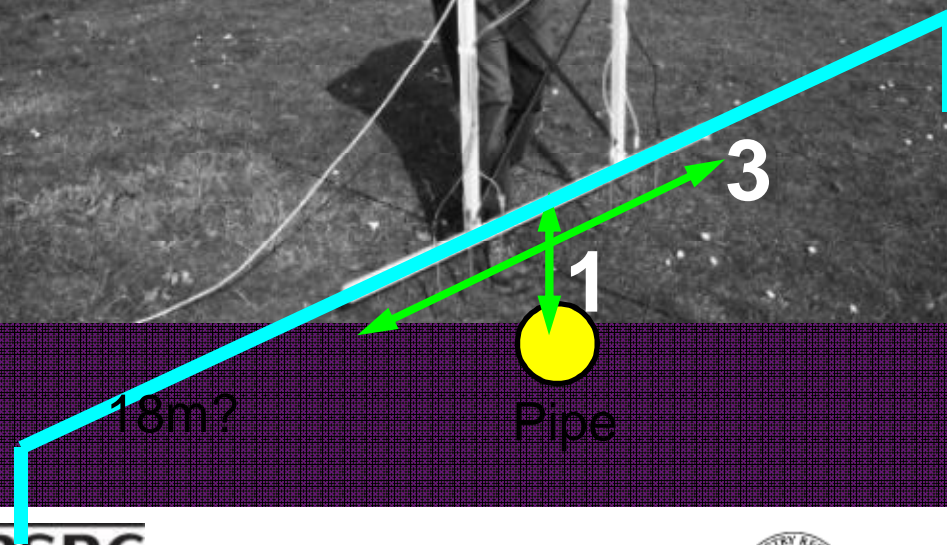
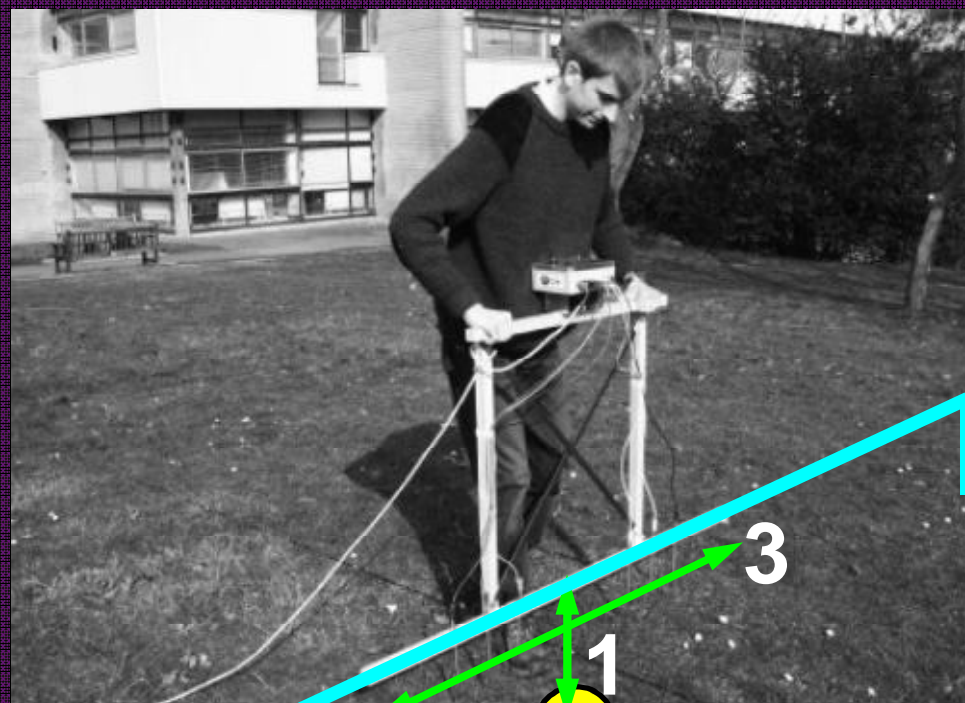
Geophysical Electrical Resistivity Surveys

Depth Capability:

Typically one-third of the current injection separation

Design Aim:

Make unit as large as possible
(18m?)



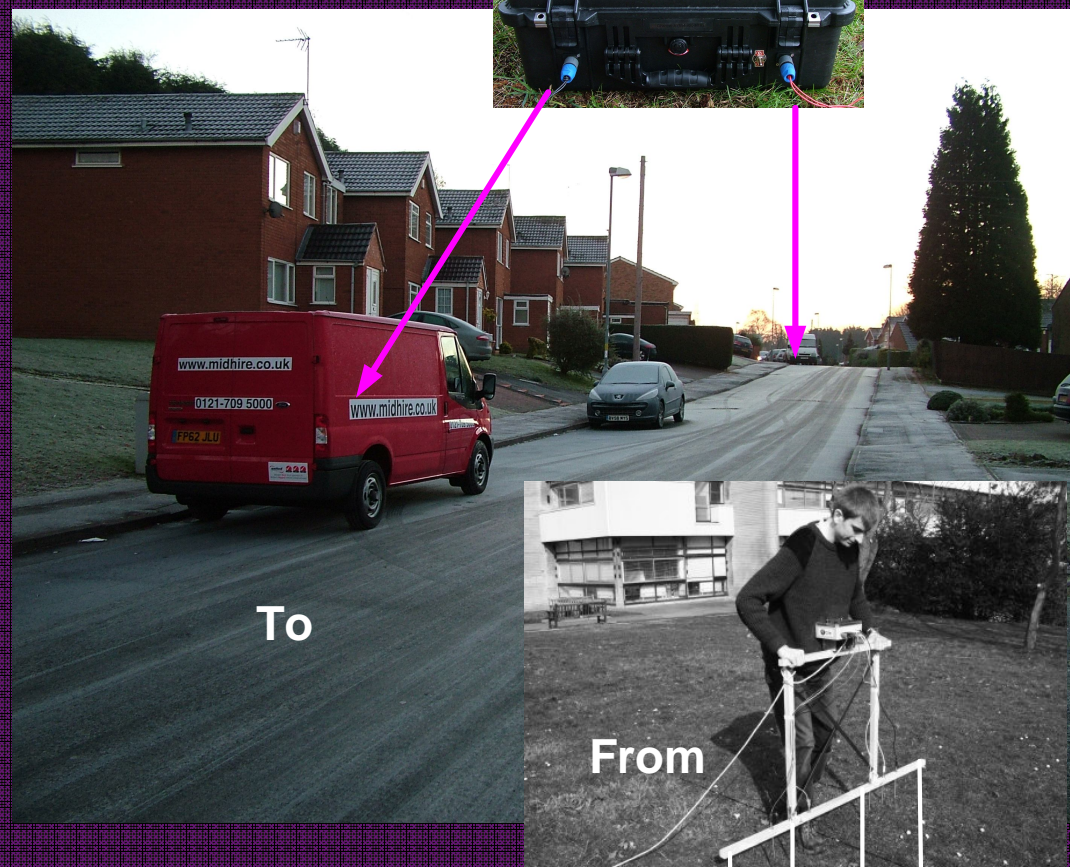
Depth Capability Improvement

Transfer mobile current injection electrodes to fixed, well-separated locations.

This is known as a 'Bipole',

To

From

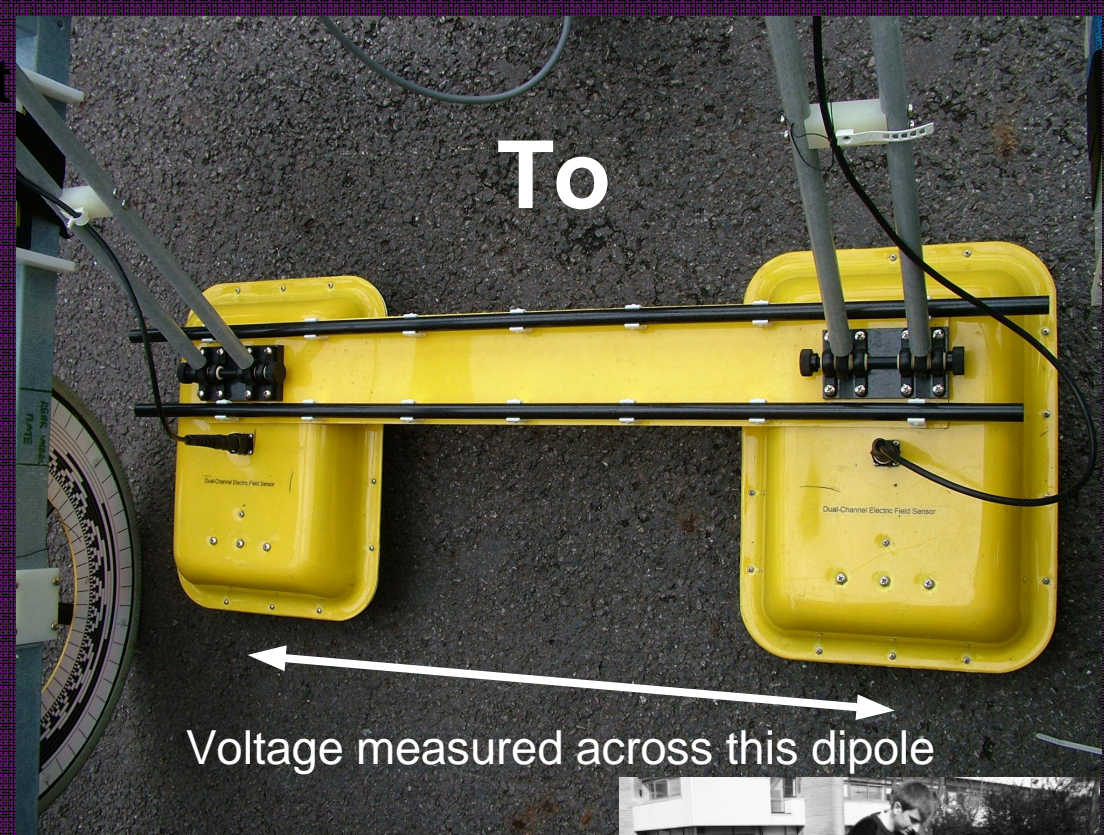


Survey Speed Improvement

Transfer mobile voltage measurement electrodes to non-contact slider-plates.

This is known as a 'Dipole'.

But, the bad news is that we need to know position and heading of the dipole very accurately. Signal level decays rapidly with distance from source electrodes (r^3).



Capacitive Plate



Complete Vision

Including:

Transmit Bipole

Receive Dipole

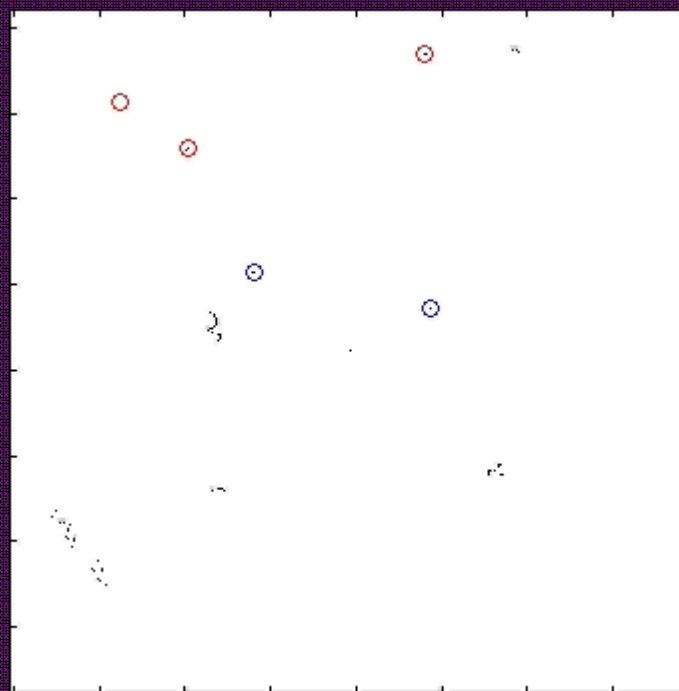
Urban navigation
system based on
laser scanners, as
GNSS is not
sufficient.



LIDAR detector - Range: 20m (1mm resolution), 270 degrees coverage

Lamp Post Navigation

The most 'effort-consuming' activity has been that of obtaining position and heading information to the desired accuracy (10 cm and 0.5 degree). This has to be obtained using on-board sensors (LIDARs)



Estimating both rotation and translation parameters is 'interesting'.

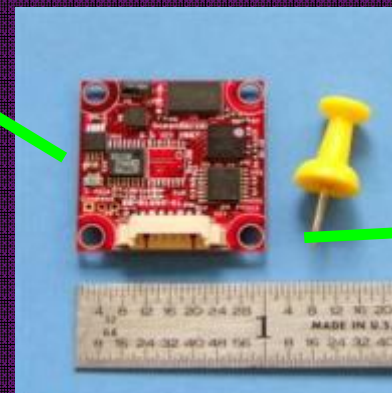
We need to seed the approximate position and heading of the cart to aid the tracking algorithm.

Position is obtained using a robot total station – Leica TS15

Heading is obtained using a magnetic compass from an underwater autonomous vehicle.



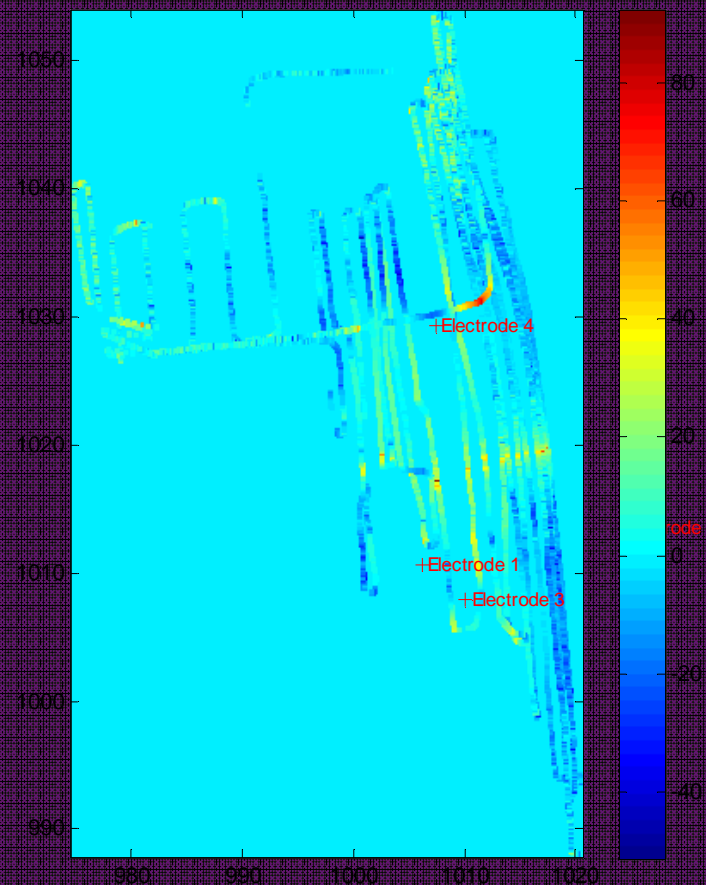
Leica TS15 Robot Total
Station



Magnetic compasses introduce
significant deviation due to local
iron work

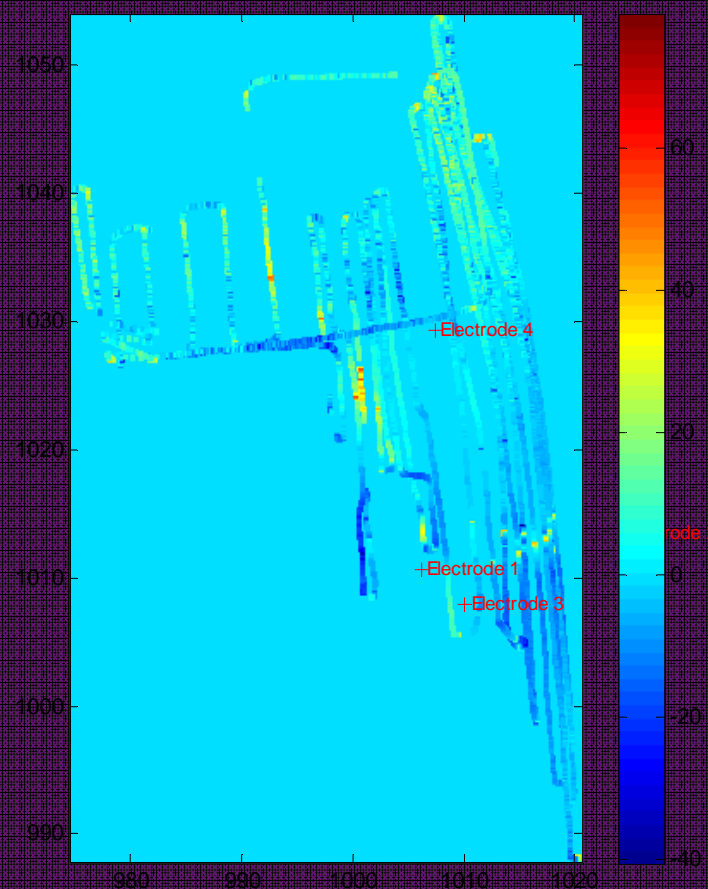
Do We See Pipes and Cables on Raw Data?

Channel A - Electrodes 3 & 4



We actually
inject
currents in
two
different
directions
(x&y) to
look for
pipes
running in
different
directions

Channel B - Electrodes 1 & 2



Are we fooling ourselves – software bugs? How much is hidden in the noise?

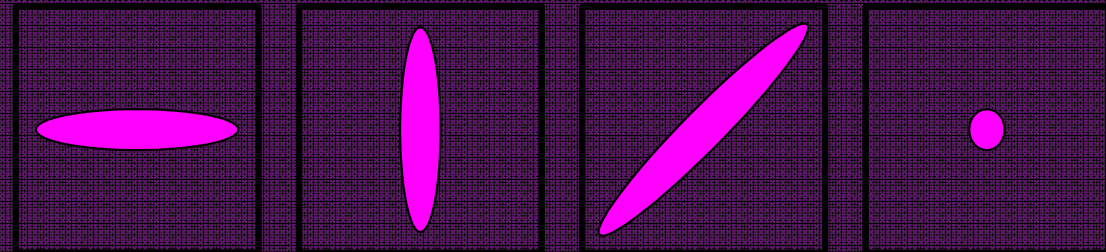
Step 1: Take data sampled at random points in space (spatial data) and transform to a regularly spaced grid.

Step 2: Filter data so we 'tune' for utility signals (straight runs)

Step 3: Perform a 'detection' (yes/no)



Spatial Frequency
Wiggles



Filter Coefficients Tuned to Different Directions of Pipes

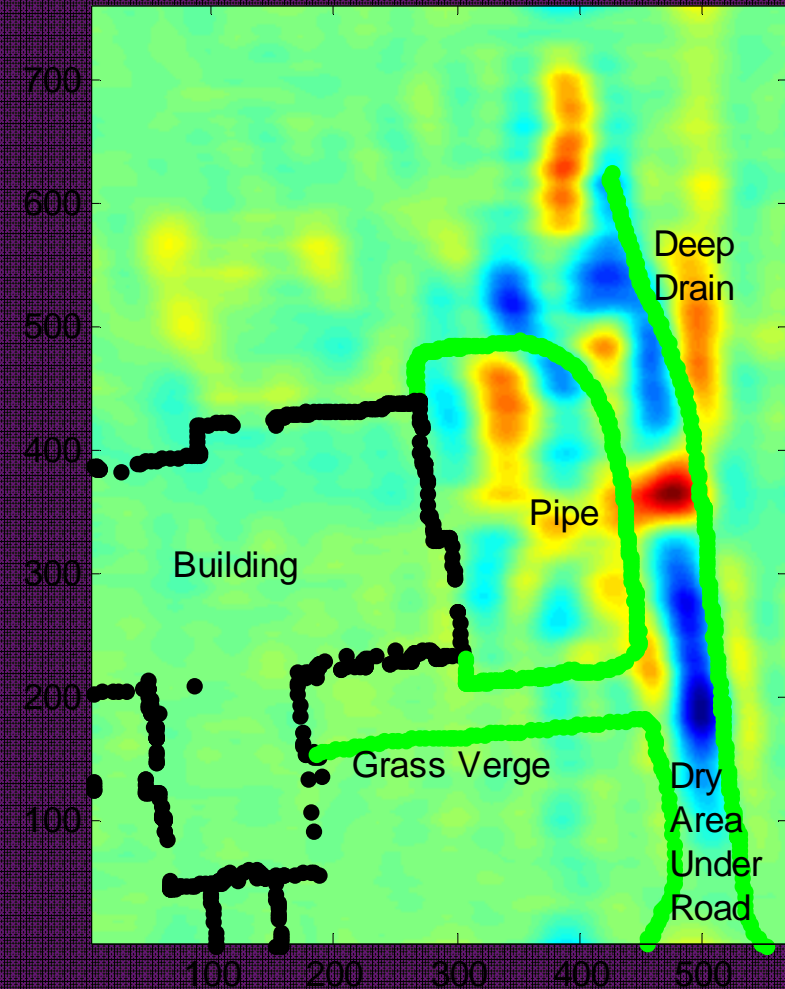
Typical Results

Processed for one
direction of pipe only.

The aim of Mapping the Underworld was
to generate maps – here we see a map!

Perhaps not what you expected?

The 'coloured anomalies' indicate areas
worthy of further consideration.



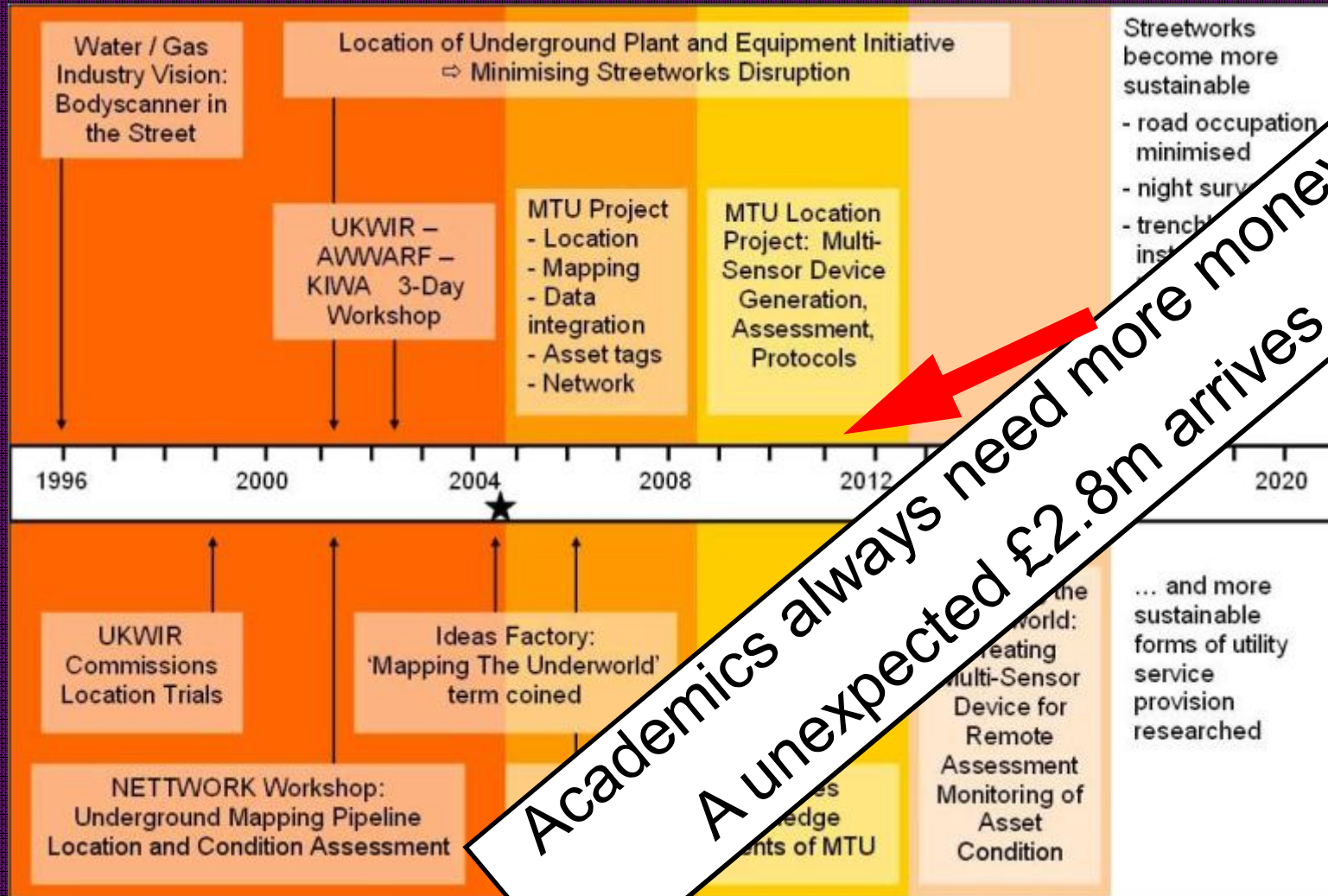
Problem

Everything we have seen so far
results in deep assets being
shielded by near-surface assets.

What should we use?



A Time-Line – Stage 2b (Unexpected)



Mapping the
Underworld

EPSRC
Pioneering research
and skills



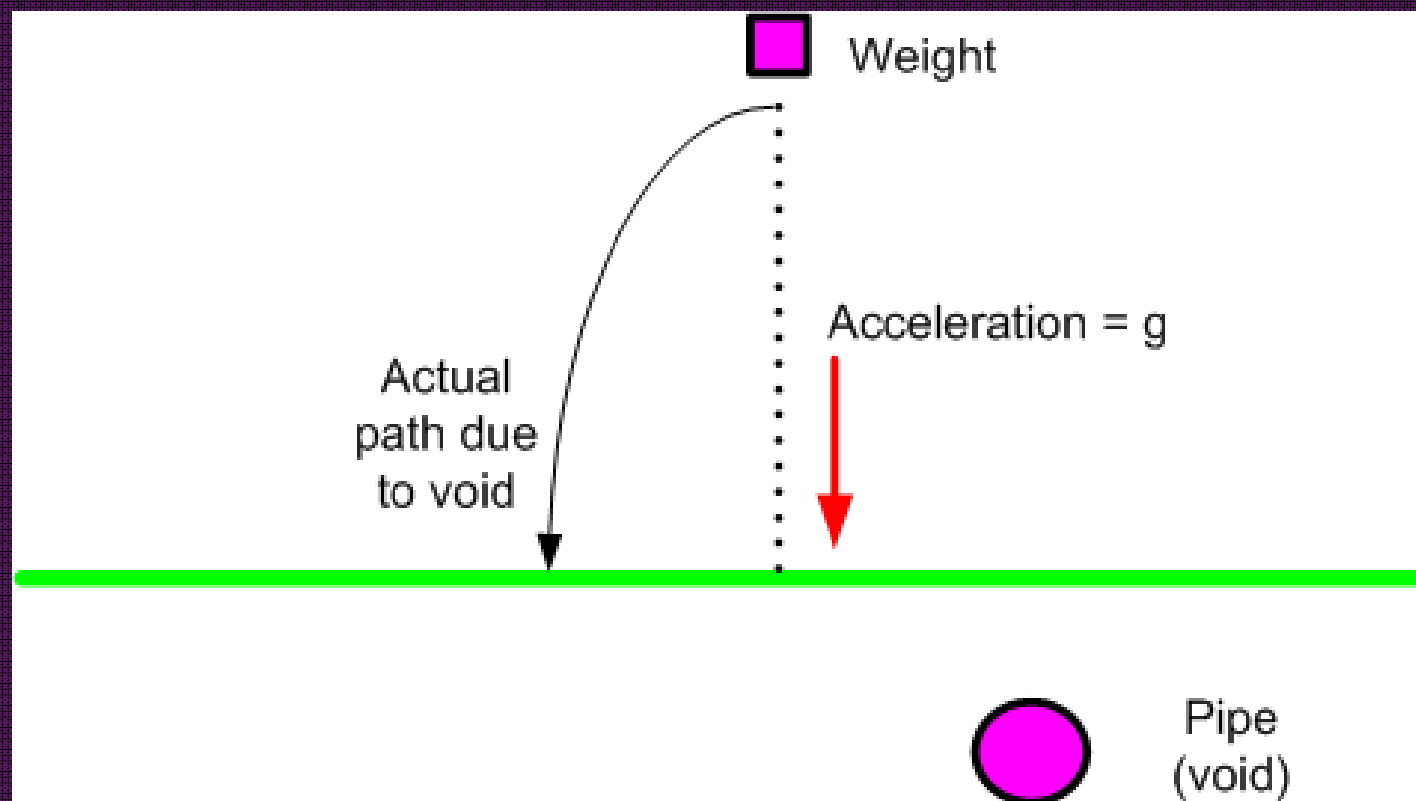
Other Techniques

Crazy Science

Gravity Measurements

University of Birmingham

Gravity Measurements



The path of a falling object will depend on what is under the ground – gravity can never be shielded.

Gravity Measurements

- We need a very large number of identical masses.
- Use individual atoms.
- But these must have no thermal motion = zero temperature.
- They must be dropped in a very hard vacuum.
- So use laser cooling of atoms.

Gravity Measurements

The fun bits

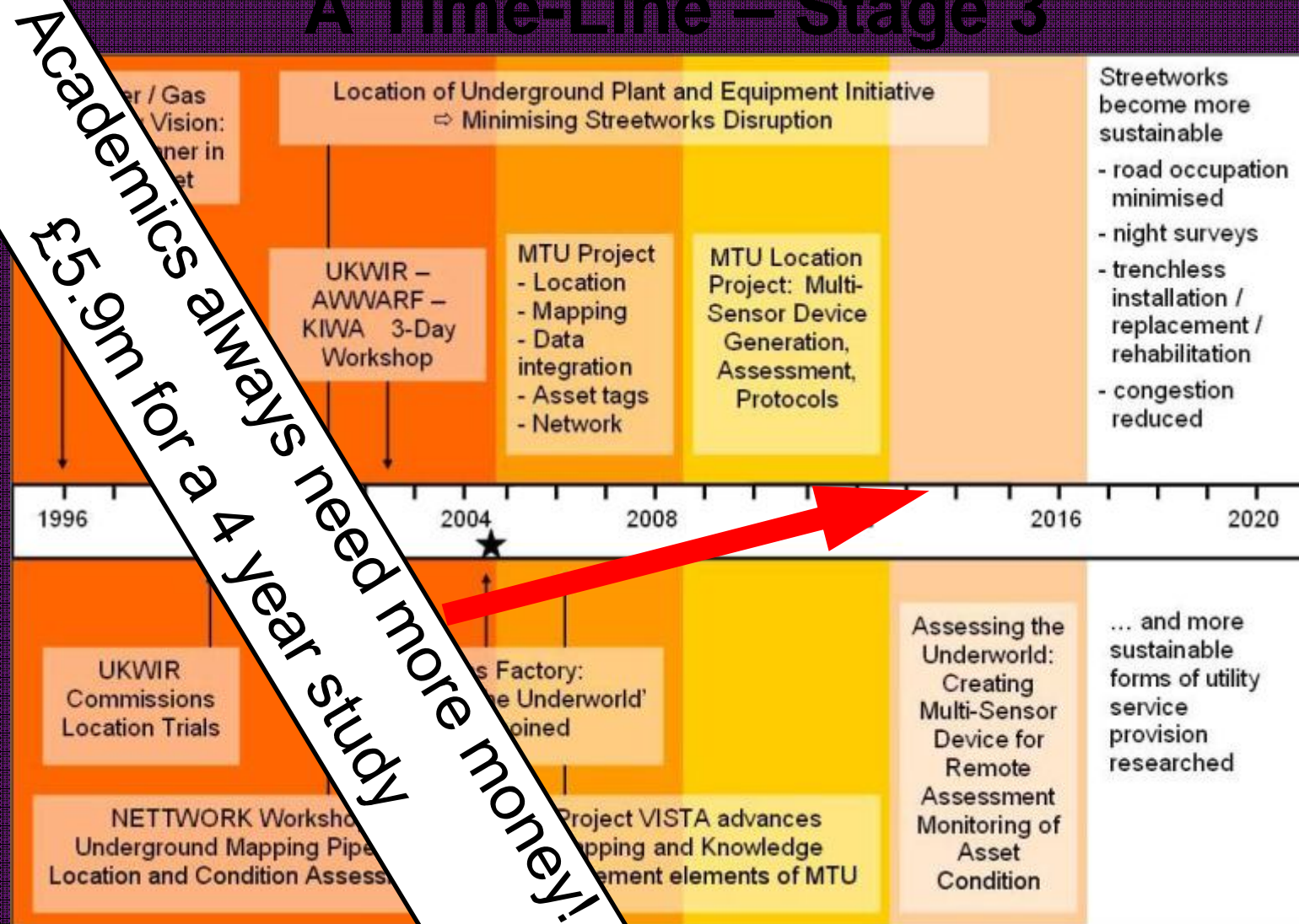


+

= autonomous, all-terrain,
self-powered, survey
vehicle.



A Time-Line – Stage 3



Stage 3

Assessing the Underworld

The group has just been awarded £5.9m to look at all aspects of assessing the condition of the underworld. A very small number of the topics include:

1. Tree Root Damage Under Paved Areas.
2. Determination of Deep Cracks Within Road Slabs.
3. Partial discharge faults in underground cables.
4. Measurement of internal degradation of live water pipes.
5. Geotechnical implications on underground condition.

Conclusions

- That's a multi-million pound industrial-university collaboration.
- The science and technology developed has not been the important bit.
- It has been the standards, codes-of-practice, influence-on-government, bringing people together, Radio 4 programme, etc. that has been the real success.
- We also have great difficulty recruiting good engineers.....

Any Questions?

