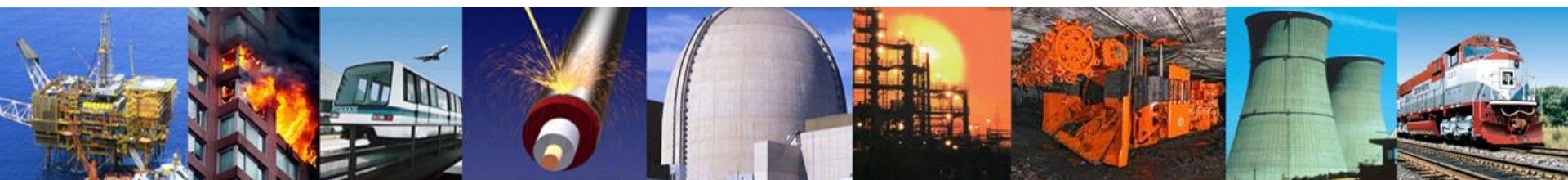




Marmon Engineered Wire & Cable LLC
A Berkshire Hathaway Company

Temperature Sensing Challenges in the Oil & Gas Industry

Graeme Young – Marmon EWC
18 April 2018



- Marmon Group and Global Markets
- Oil & Gas Market Segments
 - Upstream Applications
 - Midstream Applications
 - Downstream Applications
- Distributed Fiber Optic Sensing - Global Installations (source: FOSA)
- Temperature Sensor – Market Size
- Summary



- Marmon Holdings, Inc., part of Berkshire Hathaway, Inc., is a global, diversified industrial organization employing 20,000 people worldwide
- Marmon comprises four autonomous companies consisting of 16 diverse, stand-alone business sectors and 185 independent manufacturing and service businesses.

Marmon Engineered Components Company

- Engineered Wire & Cable (EWC)
- Distribution Services
- Tubing, Fittings & Wire Products
- Industrial Products
- Engineered Products & Services

Marmon Energy Services Company

- Rail Products & Services
- Intermodal Containers
- Crane Services

Marmon Food, Beverage & Water Tech. Company
















- Food Service Technologies
- Beverage Technologies
- Water Technologies

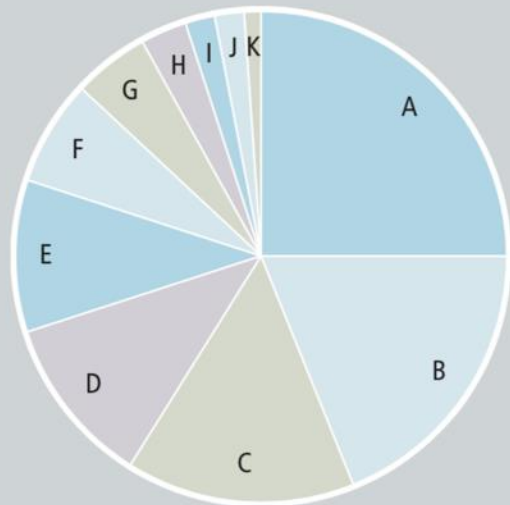
Marmon Retail & Highway Tech. Company

- Retail Science
- Retail Store Equipment
- Retail Products
- Highway Components
- Trailer & Truck Products and Services

Marmon Engineered Wire & Cable - Member Companies

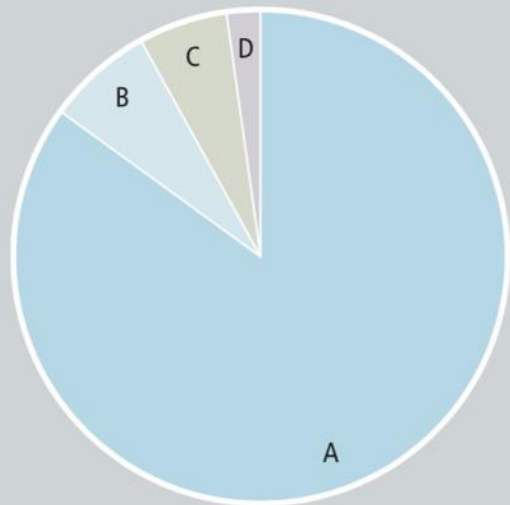
- Marmon (EWC) is a unique group of 15 major cable and sensing Companies; design and manufacture of cables and sensors for harsh environments
- North America, UK (CCPI Europe) and India (Radiant-RSCC Joint Venture)
Marmon EWC : 1600 employees

Power/Utility	Applied Sensor Solutions	Military/ Aerospace	Energy/Industrial	Supply/Support
 	   	  	   	 



▶ End Markets (% of 2016 revenues)

- A** Energy, Mining & Petrochemical **27%**
- B** Construction & HVAC **18%**
- C** Retail Stores & Restaurants **16%**
- D** Industrial **10%**
- E** Heavy-Duty Vehicles (OEM & Aftermarket) **10%**
- F** Consumer **6%**
- G** Transportation Providers **5%**
- H** Food & Agriculture **4%**
- I** Aerospace & Military **2%**
- J** Construction & Agricultural Equipment **1%**
- K** Other **1%**



▶ Geographic Markets (% of 2016 revenues)

- A** North America **85%**
- B** Europe **7%**
- C** Pacific Rim **6%**
- D** Other **2%**

Upstream



- Geological Surveys
- Exploration & Production (E&P)
- “Wellbore”

Midstream



- Transportation: e.g. Pipeline, rail, tanker, truck
- LNG Terminals
- Storage

Downstream



- Refining
- Petrochemical
- Marketing and Distribution

Upstream Application – In-Well Temperature Monitoring SAGD Wells



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Application Outline

Steam Assisted Gravity Drainage

Bitumen / Heavy Crude

Thermal Enhanced Oil recovery method

Downhole temperatures 235 – 350°C

Reduce viscosity of Bitumen, pump to surface

Continuously monitor thermal profile of both
Injection & Production well

Key measurable SOR (steam-oil ratio)

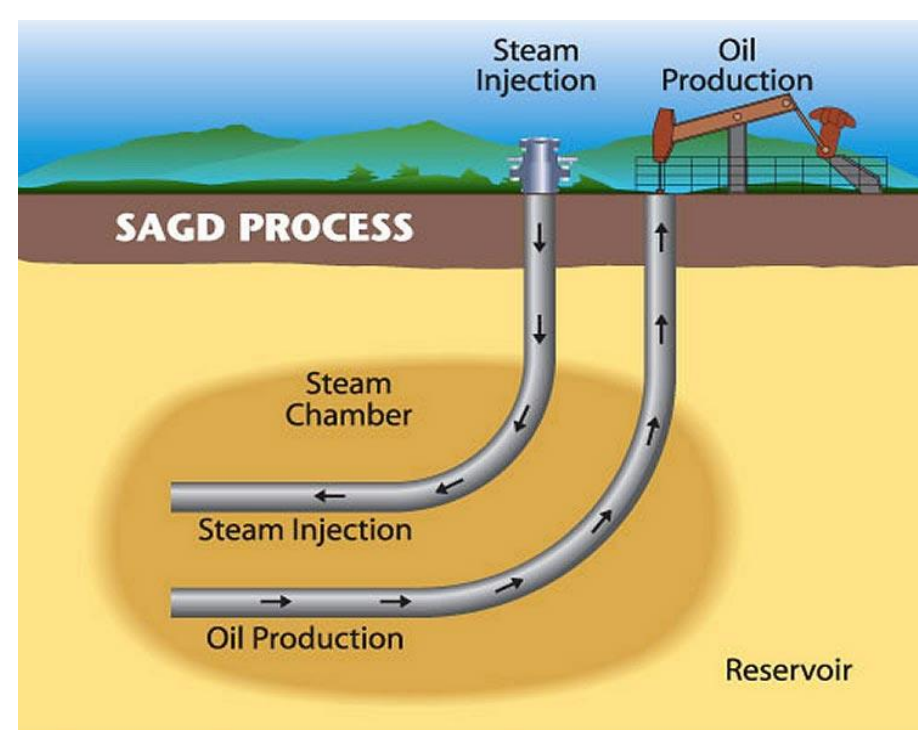
- SOR typically < 2.5
- 2.5 bbls steam to produce 1 bbl oil

Challenges

Permanently installed, long duration (years)

- Non-retrievable, no access to replace
temperature sensor

Hydrocarbon / Pressure environment; pressure
barriers, temperature cycling



Source: Canadian Centre for Energy Information

Current Temperature measurement methods

Thermocouples (Bundles) – best long term durability

Distributed Fiber Optic Sensing (DTS)

- At limit of Operating Temperatures (300⁰C)
- Limited life span, hydrogen darkening

Enhanced / New Temperature measurement methods – **EMPRESS Projects**

- Low Drift, Dual Wall Thermocouples – improved performance for long term installation
- Slimline integrated, self-validating thermocouples, potential development at 300 – 600⁰C range (EMPRESS 1)
 - Improved temperature measurement over long durations (years)

Traceable Fiber Optic thermometry (ITS-90)

- Standardised calibration techniques for existing and new fiber optic sensors
- Traceable temperature measurements up to 660⁰C (improved coatings for FO)
- Phosphors, Bragg Gratings & Distributed Temperature Sensing

(Note : IEC 61757-2-2 Ed. 1.en:2016. “defines detailed specifications for distributed temperature measurement by a fiber optic sensor”)

Energy related In-Well Temperature Monitoring - Geothermal Wells (Boreholes)

Application Outline

- Renewable – Geothermal Electricity Generation
- California, Philippines, Indonesia, Iceland (tectonic plate boundaries); 20+ Countries
- About 2800 wells, concentrated into ‘fields’
- Current Technique used to monitor downhole temperature;
 - Thermocouples (downhole temperatures typically above fiber optic capability)

Challenges

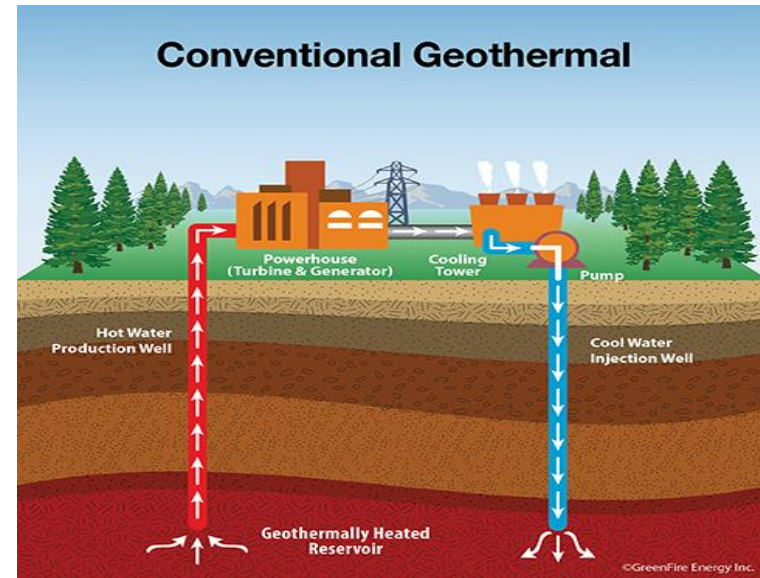
Permanently installed, long duration (many years)

- Non-retrievable, no access to replace temperature sensor, up to 3 miles deep

Temperature range 300°C up to 600°C; vibration

New / Enhanced Temperature Measurement techniques

- Low drift / slim-line self-validating thermocouples
- Traceable Fiber Optic Thermometry (ITS-90), higher temperature up to 660°C



Application Outline (Leak detection; temperature)

- Very efficient transport mode for hydrocarbons
- Leaks can be caused by ground movement, corrosion, material failure, 3rd Party intervention and also improper operating procedures
- Continuous monitoring required for pipeline integrity
- Many different monitoring technologies;
corrosion, pressure wave analysis etc and temperature measurement along pipeline

Challenges

- Permanently installed, long distance
- Retrofit monitoring difficult and expensive
- Underground and over ground pipelines
- Expansion, contraction, vibration during operation
- Ground movement over time
- Rapid indication of leak (small temperature change)
- Pipeline Leak Detection legislation
 - API RP 1175



Current Temperature Measurement Methods

- DTS – Distributed Temperature Sensing in conjunction with DAS (acoustic) and DSS (strain)
- In excess of 200 pipelines monitored using DTS
- Leaks –catastrophic to environment and reputations (HSE and shutdown costs)
 - Linear Asset Monitoring
 - Gas pipeline leak; Joule-Thomson effect
 - Oil pipeline leak; temperature changes (a few °C for oil) external to the pipe

Enhanced / New Temperature Measurement Methods

Traceable Fiber Optic Thermometry (distributed Temperature sensing) ITS-90

Gas Pipeline monitoring (J-T effect)

Temperature measurement is at the core of pipeline monitoring however additional techniques are required for Oil Pipelines – Entire Surface monitoring, Electromagnetic / Wave propagation etc for Pipeline leak detection



Midstream Application – LNG Pipeline and LNG Plant Temperature Monitoring



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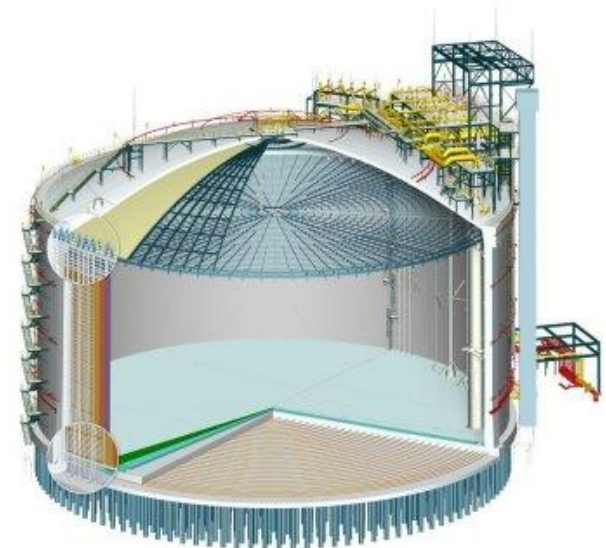
Application Outline

Transporting and storing liquefied natural gas (LNG) as a liquid (**-162°C**) **111 kelvin**

- Temperature monitoring of LNG Plant, LNG Pipelines, LNG Storage tanks
- Distributed Fiber Optic Temperature Sensing for LNG Pipeline monitoring ; LNG Tank monitoring helically wrapped around inner tank (annulus)
- Fiber acts as a passive sensor; no electronics or power; sensing immune to EMI

Challenges

- Primary threat to safe LNG operation is tank / pipeline leakage
- Continuous real-time monitoring of entire LNG surface area (tanks / pipelines)
- Rapid indication of small temperature change required

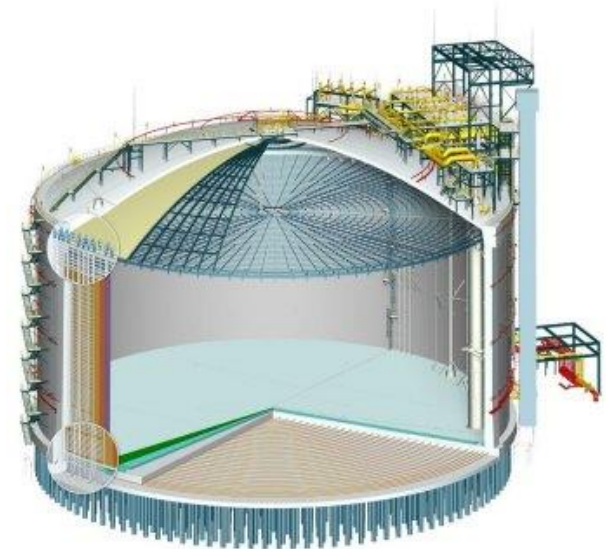


Current temperature measurement methods

- Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS) widely used in LNG Plants at cryogenic conditions (**-162°C**)
- Fiber Optic sensing safe operation in explosive environments
- Leaks catastrophic - people, environment and reputations
- Single point temperature measurements also used in LNG Plants

Enhanced / new temperature measurement methods

- DTS temperature measurement, (Raman, Rayleigh and Brillouin scattering); temperature becomes non-linear at low temperatures (little data on this)
- Traceable (ITS-90) fiber optic thermometry at very low temperatures (cryogenic); standardised calibration techniques
- Phosphor based temperature sensors for 2D Surface measurement of LNG tanks / pipelines (as opposed to current linear DTS measurement)



Downstream Applications – Refinery / Petrochem Gasifier Skin Temperature Monitoring (Reactor Vessels)



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Application Outline

- Refinery / Petrochem vessels where high temperature processes require a refractory lining
- Gasifier - gasification of petroleum coke, bitumen and other heavy residues
- If the refractory lining fails, hot spots occur on the outer surface, which could result in catastrophic failure
- Fiber acts as a passive sensor; no power; attached externally, sensing immune to EMI, vessel skin temperature measurement (fiber limit $\sim 300^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Challenges

- Cost effective and complete coverage of the asset, within the limits of the fiber optic sensing cable (bend radius, time to install, longevity, spatial resolution)
- Refinery / Petrochem Gasifier skin temperatures up to 300°C

Downstream Applications – Refinery / Petrochem Gasifier Skin Temperature Monitoring (Reactor Vessels)



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Current temperature measurement methods

- Thermocouples (internal temp. measurement)
- Thermal imaging cameras, fixed and survey
- In low cost applications heat sensitive paint
- Distributed Fiber Optic Temperature Sensing (DTS) helically wrapped around the reactor vessel

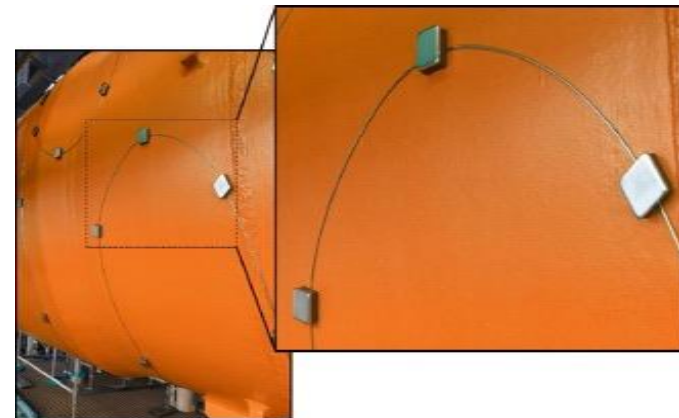
Enhanced / new temperature measurement methods

- Low drift Thermocouples
- Traceable (ITS-90) Fiber-based thermometry, single point and distributed up to 660°C
 - Higher temperature Fiber Optic Sensing Cable required 300°C to 660°C range
- Surface Temperature Monitoring (100% reactor vessel surface coverage)



Other Refinery Applications (refractory lined reactors);

- Hydrotreaters / Hydrocrackers (400°C skin temperature)
- Fluid Catalytic Cracking Units (300°C skin temperature)
- Delayed Cokers (530°C skin temperature)
- Sulphur extraction Plants (150°C skin temperature)



Downstream Application – Refinery

Electrical Distribution Equipment - Temperature Monitoring

Application

Large refineries have 100's of PDC's (Power Distribution Centers) and MCC's (Motor Control Centers)

3,000 Refinery / Petrochemical plants worldwide

Condition Monitoring (temperature measurement); Fire Detection Application

Recent Incident

Pump malfunction caused electrical breaker issue that initiated fire in PDC area

- Safety, Environmental and Plant Shutdown

Customer Request

Ability to continuously monitor temperature of PDC / MCC equipment real-time with historical thermal data (hotspots) comparison over time;

- Improve Safety and Operational Uptime
- Improves predictive maintenance
- Drives preventative maintenance schedules



Downstream Application – Refinery Electrical Distribution Equipment - Temperature Monitoring



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Current temperature measurement methods

- Periodic (weekly) inspection of PDC's with handheld Infrared Cameras
- No real-time continuous temperature monitoring
- Inconsistent surface location for inspection, Operator dependent
- No historical comparison of Thermal data for early indication of hotspots

Potential Solution

- Surface temperature measurement / Quantitative Thermal Imaging (identification of hotspots)
- Thermal Fingerprinting
- Continuous real-time Surface thermal monitoring
- Comparison of Thermal data over time, CM and Fire Detection

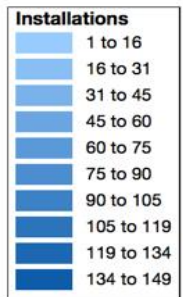


“Protection of both People and the Asset”

Distributed Fiber Optic Sensing Installations (Source : FOSA)

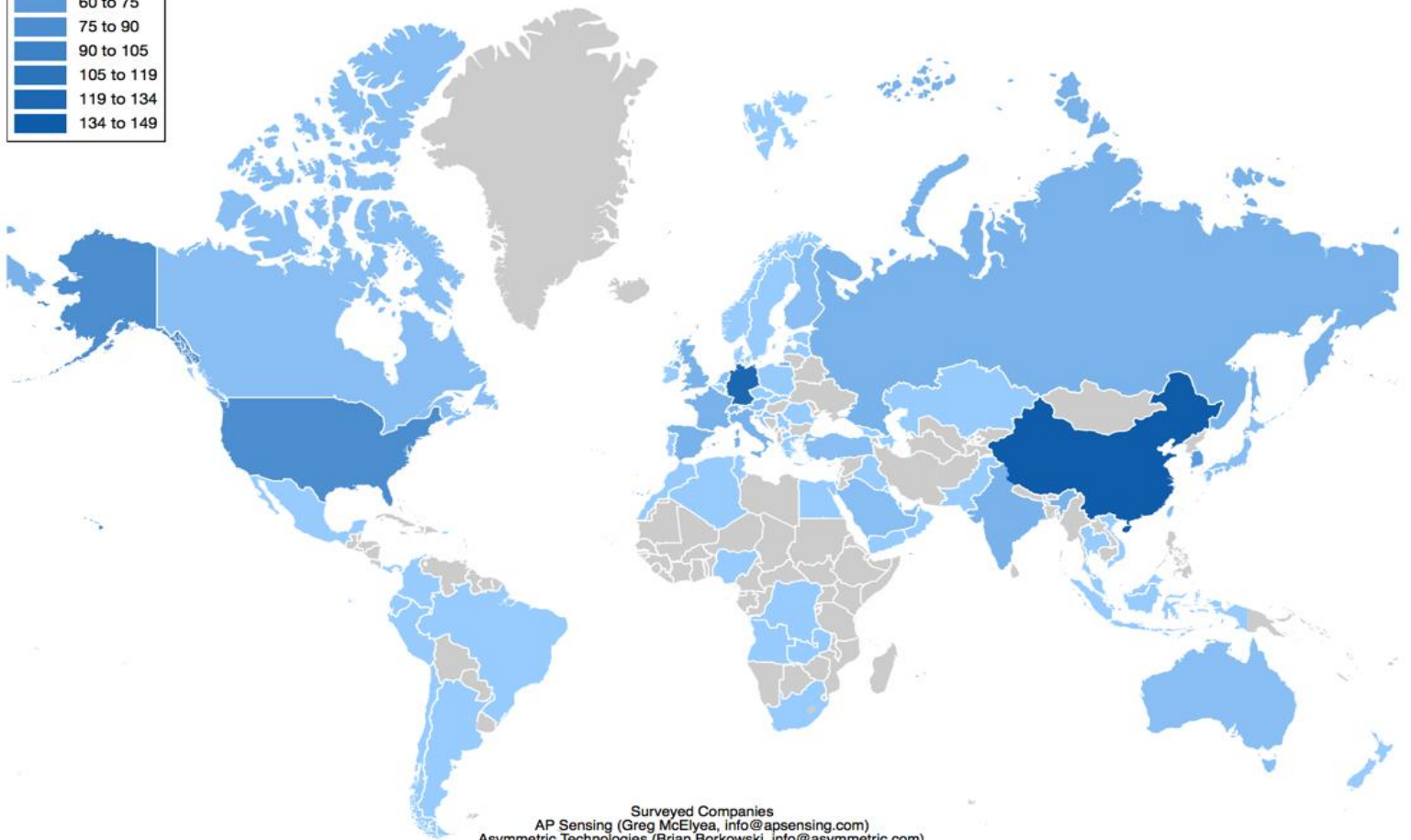


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Distributed Fiber Optic Sensing Installations of FOSA Members
(Representative Sample Reflected in Company Reference Lists)
November 2017 Survey

Read the press release!



- Surveyed Companies
- AP Sensing (Greg McElyea, info@apsensing.com)
 - Asymmetric Technologies (Brian Borkowski, info@asymmetric.com)
 - Fotech Solutions (Kent Wardley, info@fotechsolutions.com)
 - LIOS Technology (Wieland Hill, info@lios-tech.com)
 - Omnisens (Geoffroy Lacoïn, info@omnisens.com)
 - OptaSense (John Williams, contact@optasense.com)
 - OZ Optics (Yesim Sezerman, sales@ozoptics.com)

The surveyed companies also referenced 142 installations in undisclosed locations, including 84 perimeters, 37 pipelines, 8 international borders and 13 other installations.

- FOSA : Fiber Optic Sensing Association (non-profit, founded 2017)
- 1300+ distributed fiber optic sensing installations worldwide (member companies)
- 75 Countries / 20,000 miles of Fiber Optic sensing cable
- Predominantly Distributed Temperature Sensing (DTS); also includes DSS (distributed strain) and DVS / DAS (distributed vibration / distributed acoustic)
- Primary Applications
 - Power Cable Monitoring (22%)
 - Tunnel Monitoring (Fire Detection) (20%)
 - Pipeline Monitoring (13%)
- Accelerated Market Growth through traceability to ITS-90 for fiber optic sensors / measurement and development of standardised calibration techniques
- Distributed Fiber Optic Sensing – Market Size
 - 2016, \$600M Sales
 - 2025, \$2B forecast Sales

(Note : IEC 61757-2-2 defines specifications for distributed temperature measurement by a fiber optic sensor)

“The temperature sensors market was valued at USD 4.99 Billion in 2016 and is expected to reach USD 6.86 Billion by 2023, at a CAGR of 4.5% between 2017 and 2023.

The chemicals and petrochemicals industries are likely to hold major shares of the temperature sensor market for process.....by 2023”

Source : Markets and Markets, July 2017

- Customer needs in the Oil and Gas Industry are driving both enhanced and new temperature measurement technologies
- Oil & Gas Industry drivers are Safety and Environmental together with improved process control
- Oil & Gas Operators (IOGP) support and drive International Standards (IEC, ISO, API)



Summary (Applications / Temperature Measurement)

Upstream (SAGD, Geothermal)

Low drift thermocouples (dual-wall)

Slim-line integrated, self-validating thermocouples

Traceable (ITS-90) Fiber-based thermometry up to 660⁰C (single point and distributed)

Midstream (Pipelines, LNG)

Traceable (ITS-90) Fiber-based thermometry, distributed down to -162⁰C

Surface Temperature monitoring (phosphor-based)

Downstream - Refinery (gasifiers, reactor vessels) and PDC (Electrical distribution)

Low drift thermocouples (dual-wall)

Traceable (ITS-90) Fiber-based thermometry up to 660⁰C (single point and distributed)

Surface Temperature monitoring (phosphor-based)

Oil & Gas Temperature Applications ranging from -162⁰C to 660⁰C



Questions