

Subsea Time Domain Reflectometry Lessons learned, best practice and new developments





Subsea TDR Contents

- Introduction
- TDR Theory
- Limitations of Topside Testing
- Subsea TDR Examples
- Challenges and Best Practice
- Optical Subsea TDR





C-Kore History





50+ Assets Installed

200+ Faults Located

C-Kore Subsea Testing Tools







Subsea Electrical TDR Specification



Discontinuity Location



- Location Precision
- »» Inputs



Pulse Width



Measurement Gain

- >40km Range* 2nS (~15cm*) 2 to 12 +Earth 10nS to 10uS (auto)
- -18dB to 56dB (auto)





*Dependent on cable properties

Subsea Optical TDR Specification



Discontinuity Location



Location Precision



Inputs



Wavelengths



Pulse Width & Gain

>100km Range*
2nS (~15cm*)
1 to 12
1310nm and 1550nm
Automated





*Dependent on cable properties

Subsea TDR Setup & Download





Simplify Subsea Testing

USB

Electrical TDR Theory

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Electrical TDR Theory of Operation

- Operation:
 - Transmits an electrical pulse and measures reflections (similar to sonar)
- Identifies:
 - Distance to end of line / discontinuity
 - Type of discontinuity / termination



TDR Reflection Open-Circuit







TDR Reflection Short-Circuit





TDR Reflection Impedance Change





TDR Reflection Further Examples









Subsea vs. Topside

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Deployment **Topside Testing**

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- 1. Vessel arrives in field
- 2. ROV launched
- 3. Downline deployed (move to safe distance)
- 4. ROV derigs and connects downline
- 5. Testing from back-deck

Downline Issues: Quality of saved data

- Slow mobilisation and deployment
- Downline faults and attenuation
- Impedance mismatches and reflections
- Technician skill under time pressure

TDR Reflection Umbilical via Downline





Umbilical



TDR Reflection Downline to UTA Fault





Deployment Subsea Testing

1. Vessel arrives in field

2. ROV launched



- 3. ROV connects and triggers C-Kore unit

- No back deck equipment or permits

TDR Reflection Umbilical Direct Subsea





Challenges & Best Practice



Challenges Configuration

- Characteristic Impedance
 - Cable specification or previous testing
 - Energy injection and absorption
- Velocity of Propagation
 - Distance measurement
 - Adjust after testing
- Other Settings
 - Inputs to test
 - Pulse width
 - Measurement gain







Challenges Topology

Connected Networks

- Suboptimal narrow down with IR testing
- Attenuation
 - Test close to fault (e.g. subsea UTA)
 - Measure from both ends
 - Test from topside







Challenges Response

- Expected Response
 - Changes in impedance
 - Splices, junctions, terminations (FACTs)
- Comparisons
 - Healthy line with fault
 - Baseline test against installed
- EFLs & Test Leads
 - Test separately to isolate response











Subsea Optical TDR



Optical TDR Theory of Operation

- Operation:
 - Transmits an optical pulse and measures reflections
 - Single line rather than differential measurement
- Identifies:
 - Distance to end of line / discontinuity
 - Cable loss / attenuation



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OTDR Reflection Discontinuity









Subsea TDR Enhancements

- Repeated Measurement Averaging
 - Reduces noise and increases fidelity
- DSP & Advanced Filtering
 - Identify subtle features on longer lines
- Viewer Enhancements Multiple Traces & VOPs
 - Draw comparisons to identify discontinuities



Simplify Subsea Testing

es & VOPs

Subsea TDR Enhancements





Subsea TDR Summary

- Introduction
- TDR Theory
- Limitations of Topside Testing
- Subsea TDR Examples
- Challenges and Best Practice
- Optical Subsea TDR





Thank You Any Questions?

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