



**Encontro Técnico
AESABESP**

Congresso Nacional
de Saneamento e
Meio Ambiente

35ETC-06755

USO DE CÂMERAS E TÉCNICAS DE VISÃO COMPUTACIONAL ALIADAS À MÉTODOS VIBRO-ACÚSTICOS NA LOCALIZAÇÃO DE VAZAMENTO EM TUBOS ENTERRADOS

Bruno Cavenaghi Campos
Faculdade de Engenharia de Bauru-UNESP,
bruno.cavenaghi@unesp.br

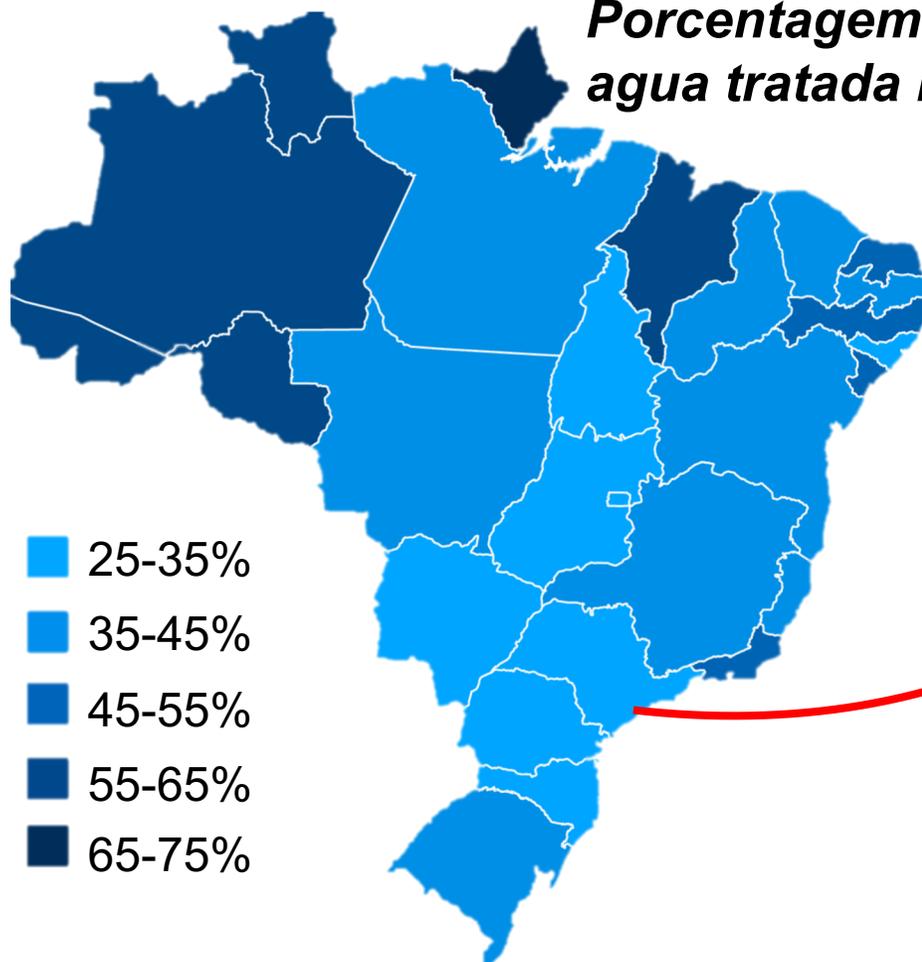


OBJETIVO S DE DESENVOLVIMENTO
SUSTENTÁVEL

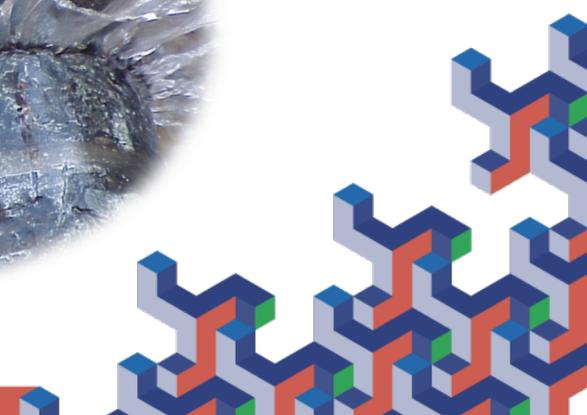


Vazamentos e Crise Hídrica

*Porcentagem de perda de
água tratada no Brasil.*

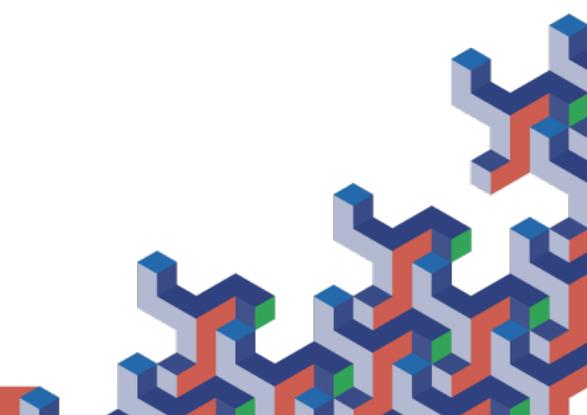


Na cidade de São Paulo, a Companhia de Saneamento Básico do Estado (SABESP) estimou que em média de **3 bilhões de litros de água** por dia passam pelas tubulações de distribuição da cidade, e o índice de perdas de água pode chegar a **mais de 30%. (1 bilhão de litros)**



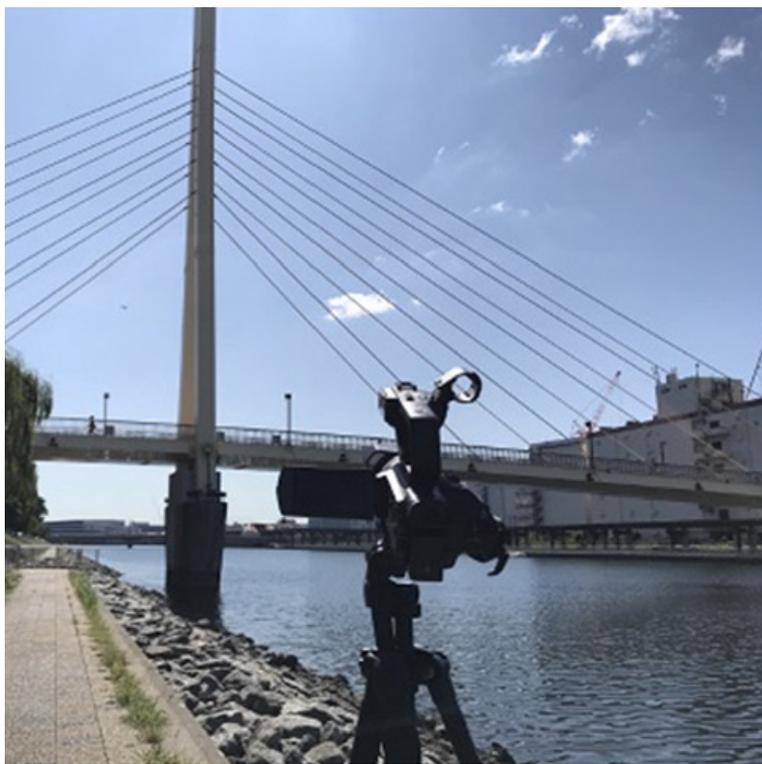
Métodos Tradicionais

Haste de Escuta

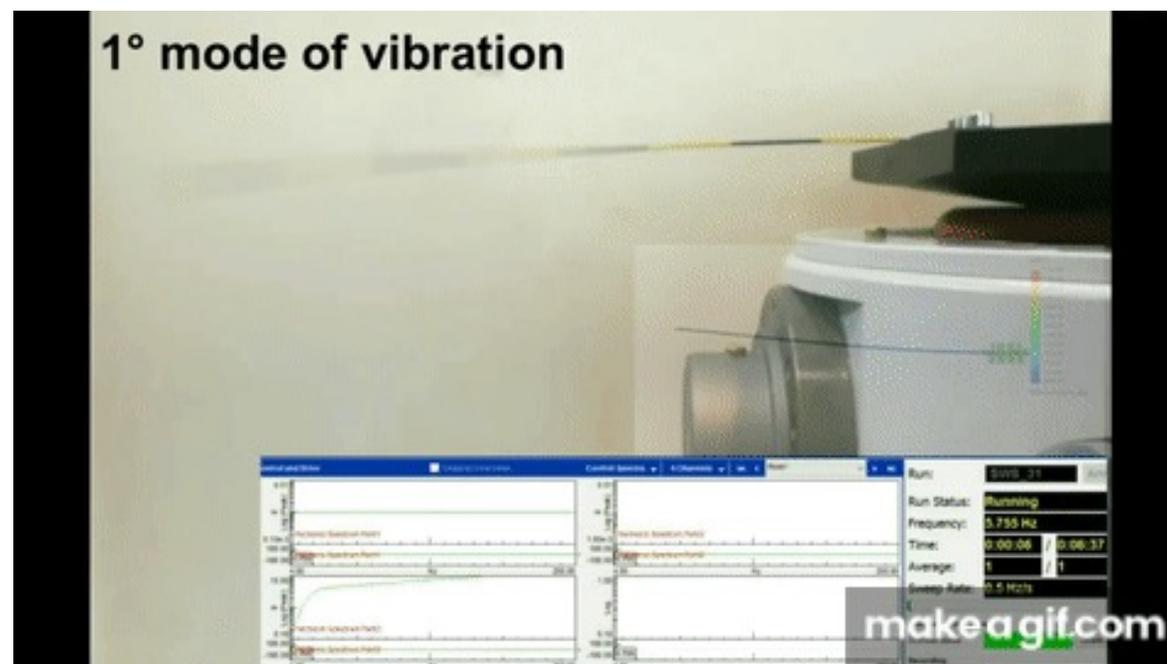


Análises com Câmeras tradicionais

Análise de saúde estrutural

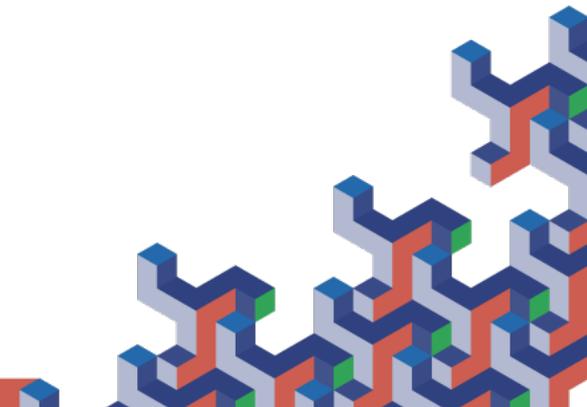


Análise de vibrações

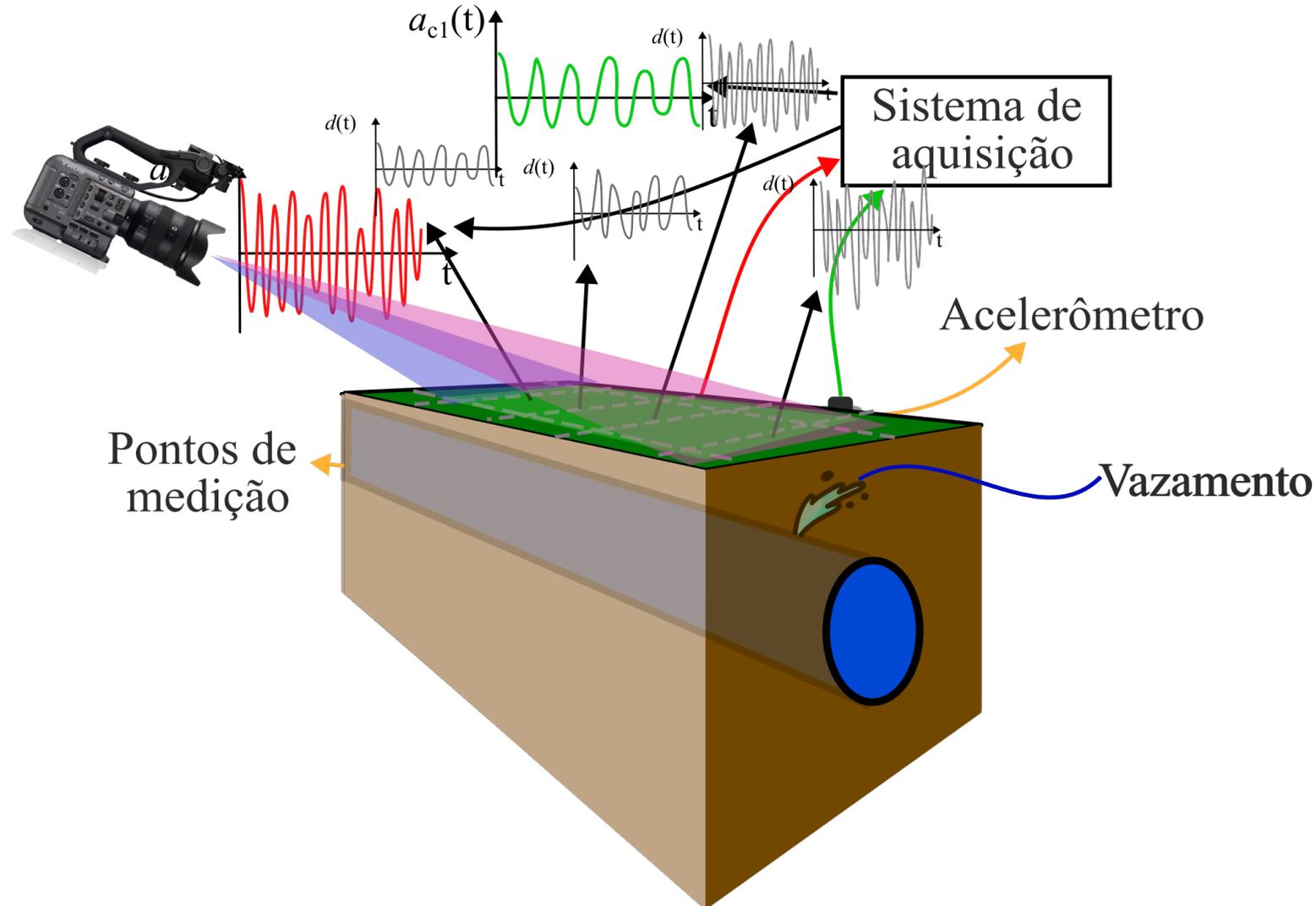


Objetivo

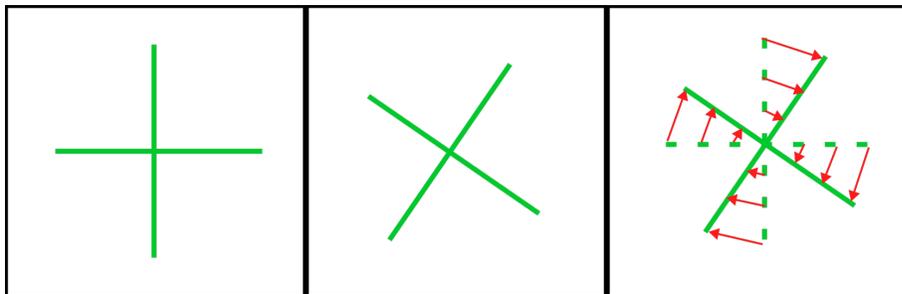
Implementar métodos de visão computacional e de medição sem contato para desenvolver uma técnica capaz de detectar e extrair vibrações de superfície, visando localizar vazamentos de água em tubulações enterradas.



Localizando Vazamentos com Câmeras



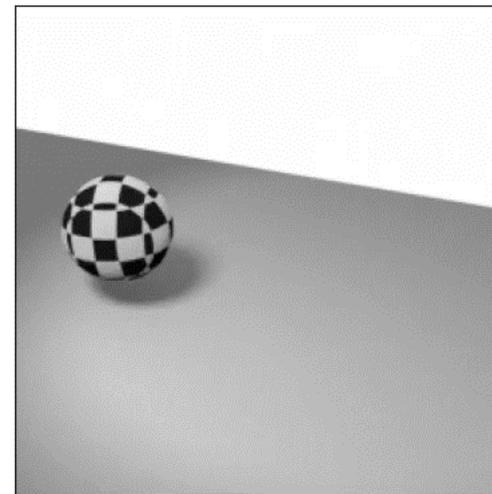
Rastreamento de deslocamento com câmera



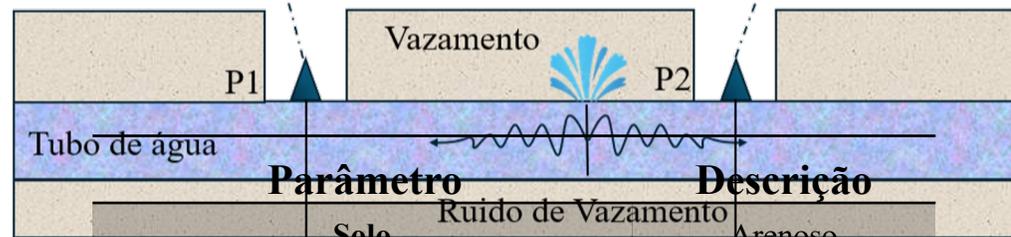
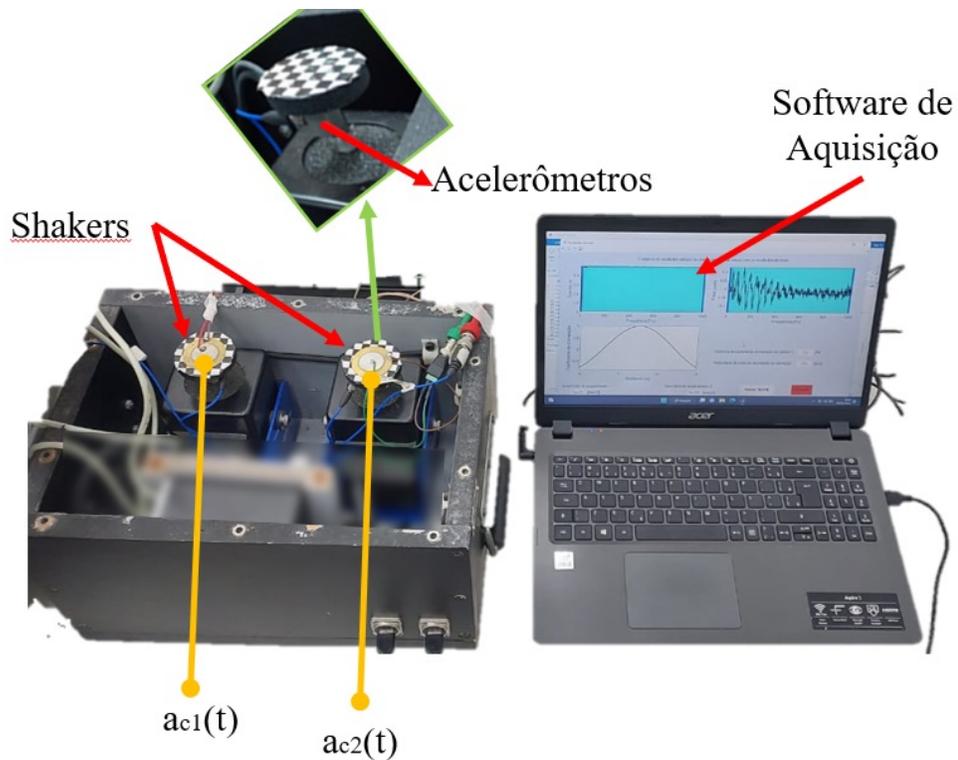
Quadro 1

Quadro 2

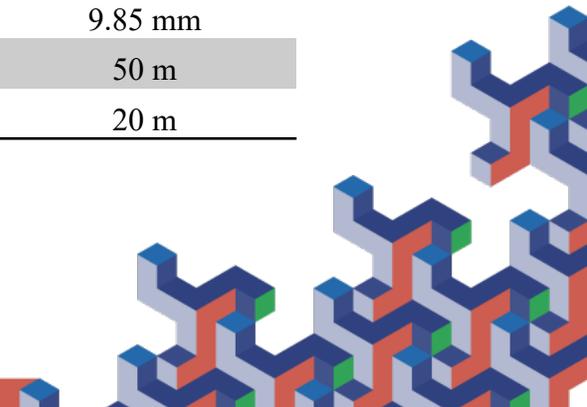
Fluxo de
deslocamento



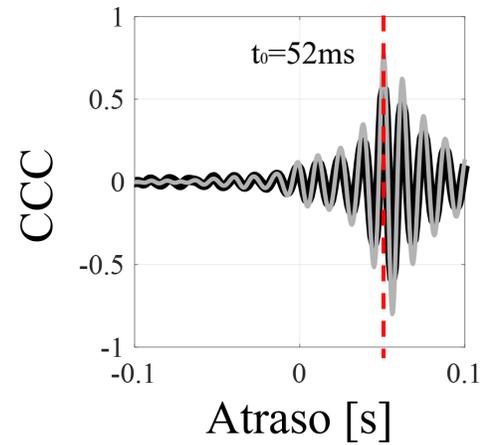
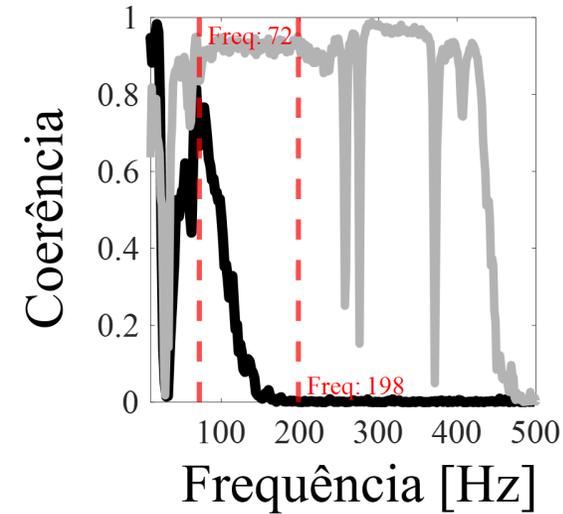
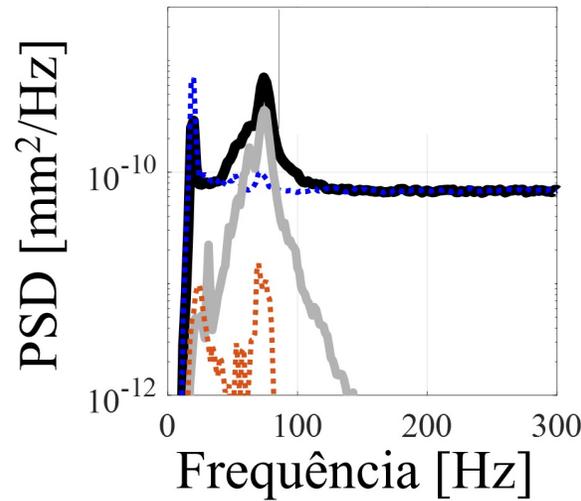
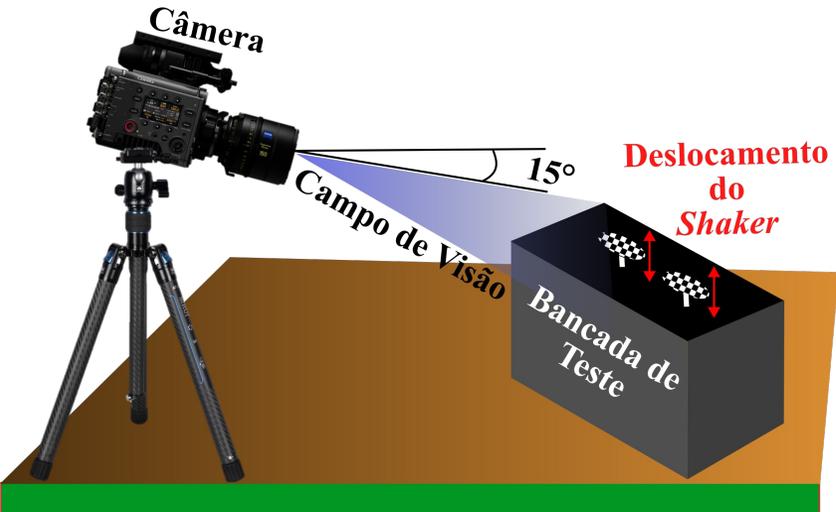
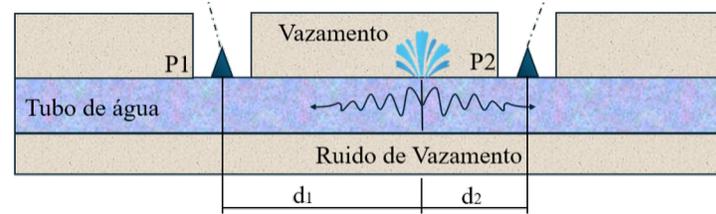
Bancada Simuladora



Parâmetro	Descrição
Solo	Arenoso
Material do tubo	PVC
Diâmetro do tubo	80 mm
Esespura da parede do tubo	9.85 mm
Distância sensor 1-vasamento (d1)	50 m
Distância sensor 2-vasamento (d2)	20 m

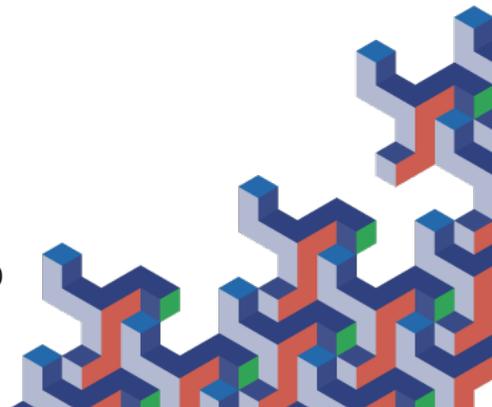
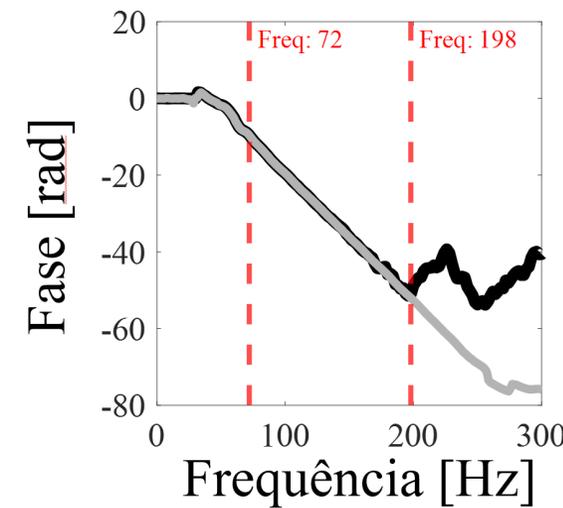
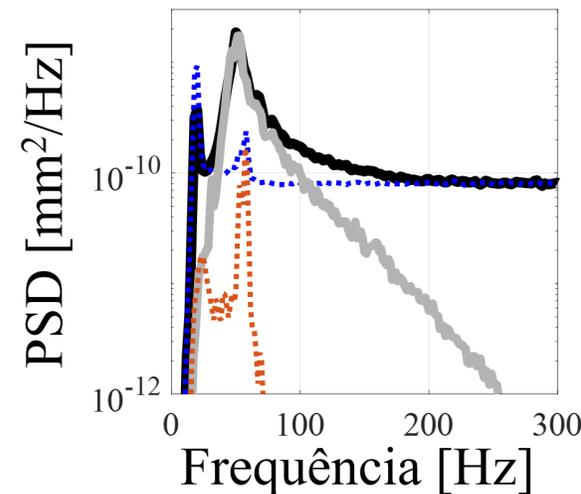


Validação da técnica



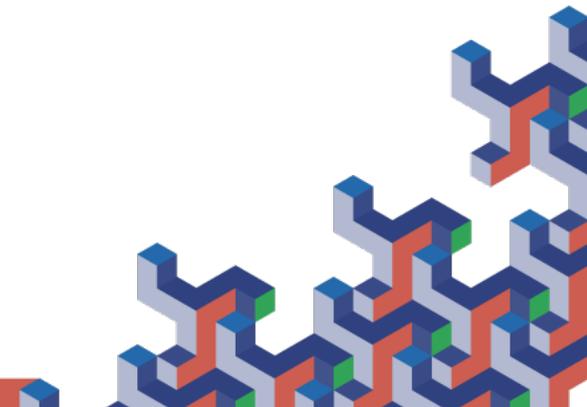
Velocidade de onda estimada (c) 550 m/s

Tempo de atraso calculado (τ) 54.5 ms



Conclusão

- Técnica promissora: A câmera mostra potencial na medição de vibrações em tubulações de água.
- Aplicabilidade em baixas frequências: A técnica é mais adequada para sinais de baixa frequência, como em tubulações de grande diâmetro.
- Método versátil e não invasivo: Apesar das limitações, a técnica se destaca pela versatilidade e pela capacidade de cobrir grandes áreas com um único sensor, o que é uma vantagem sobre métodos tradicionais.



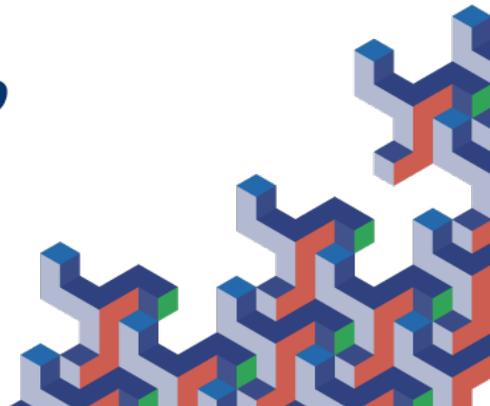
Objetivos de Desenvolvimento Sustentável no Brasil

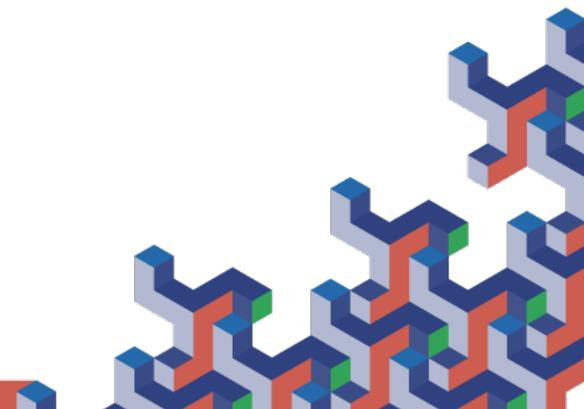


Obrigado

**UNESP
SABESP
FAPESP**

**(Processos: 2022/12251-1, 2022/07586-0
e 2023/03035-1)**

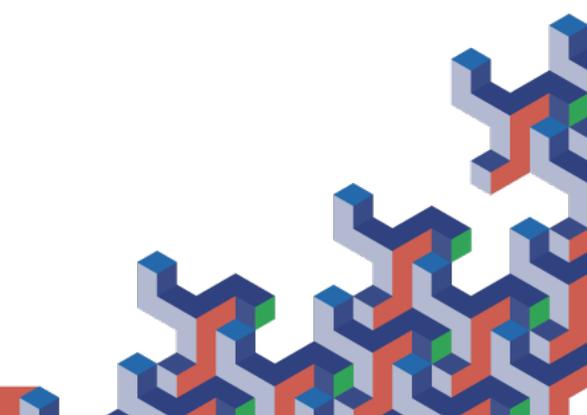
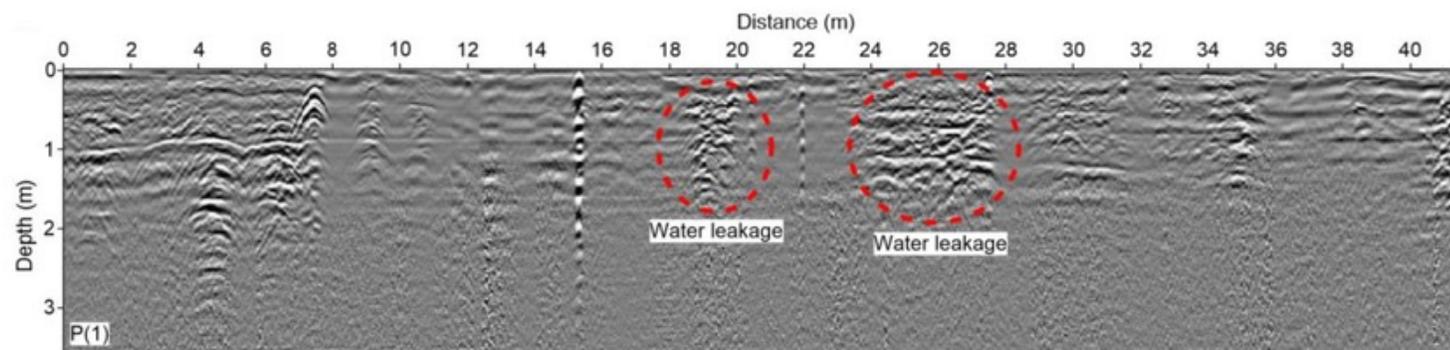




Métodos de não contato

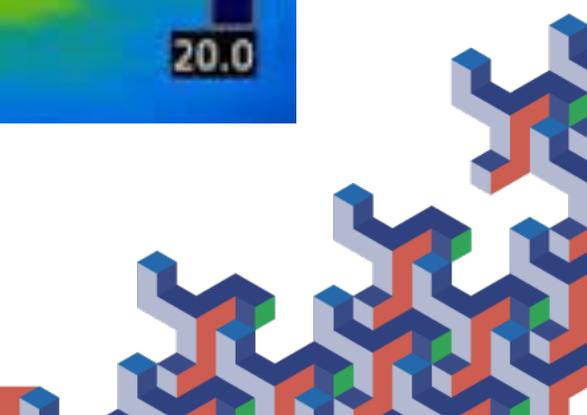
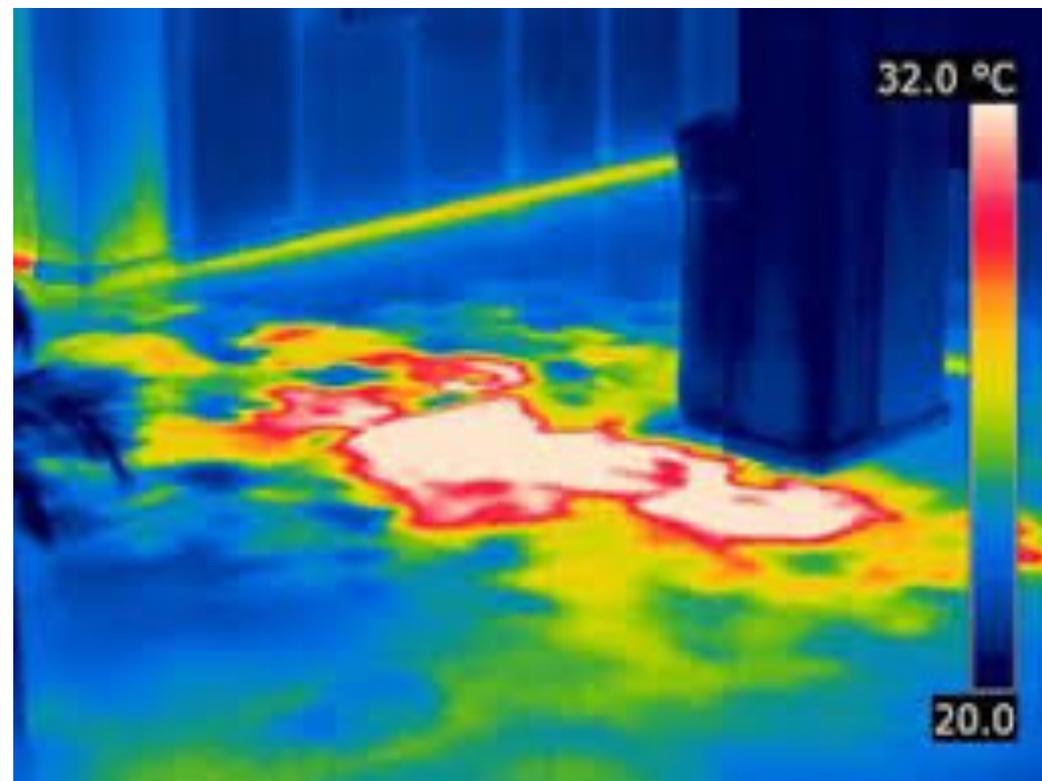


GPR

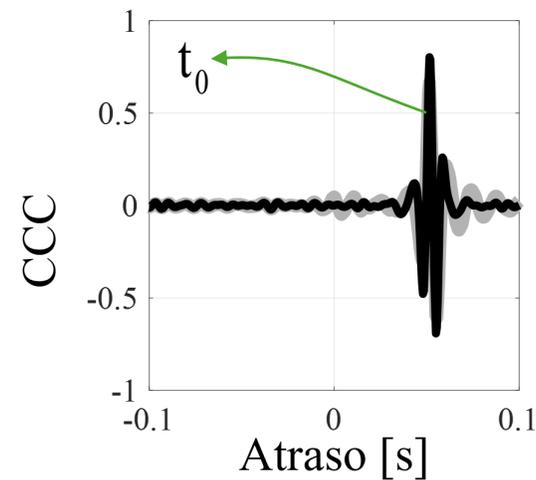
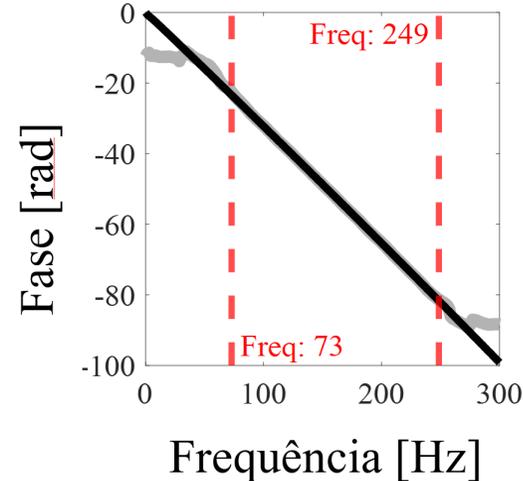
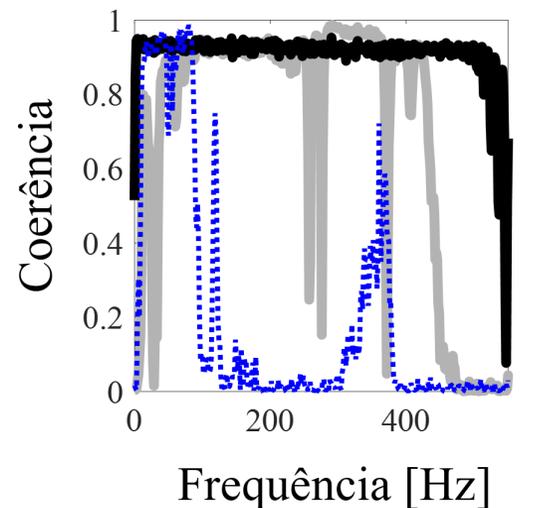
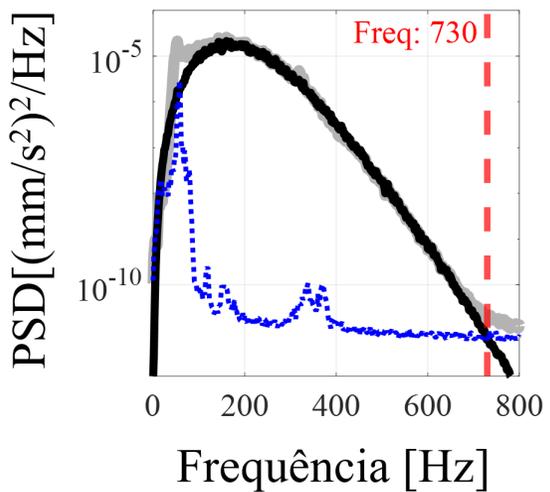
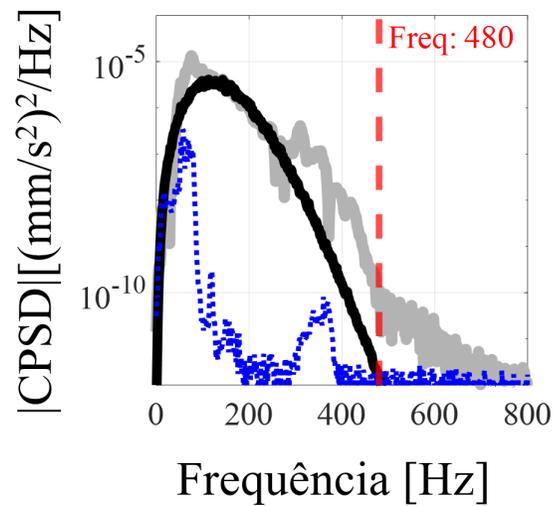
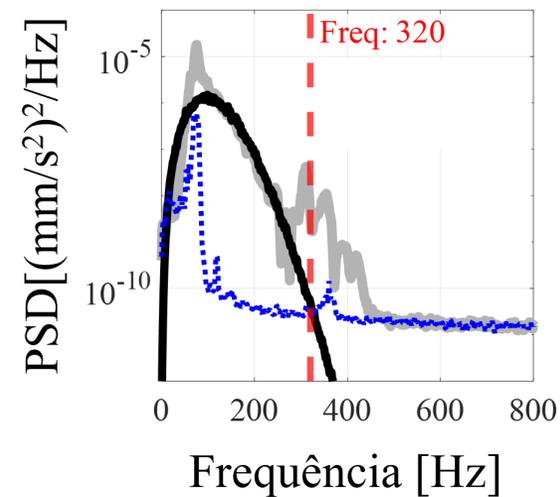


Métodos de não contato

Imagem Térmica

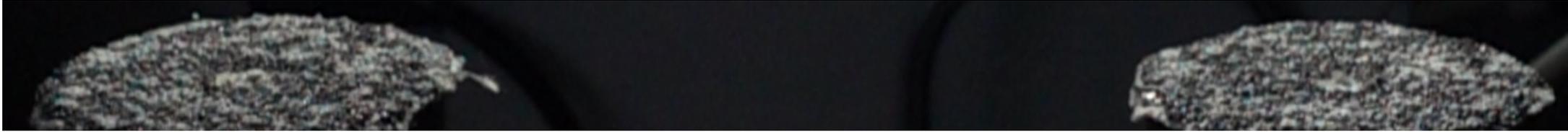


Sinais gerados na bancada

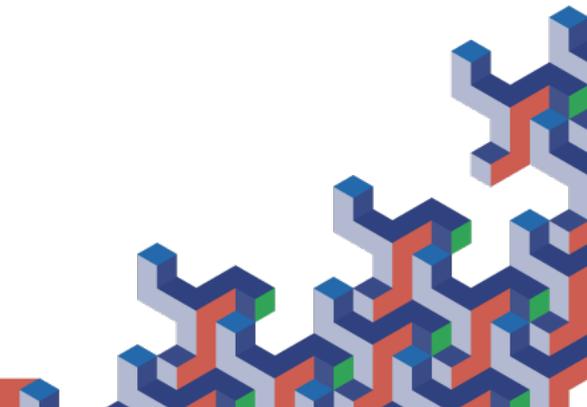
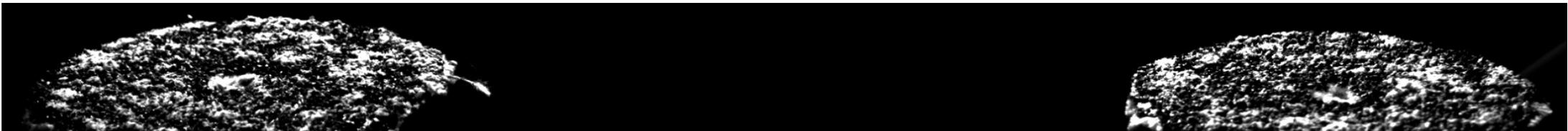


Cameras

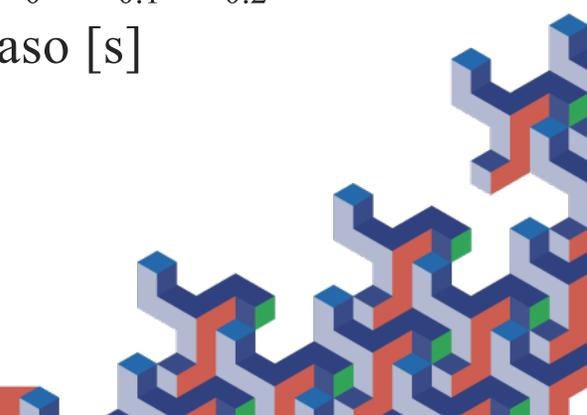
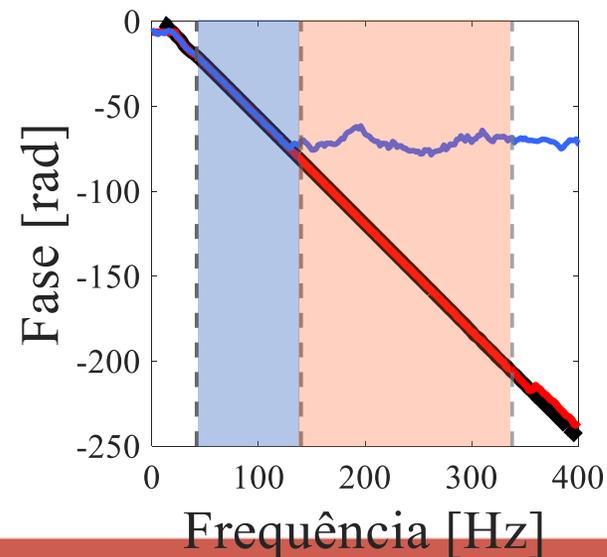
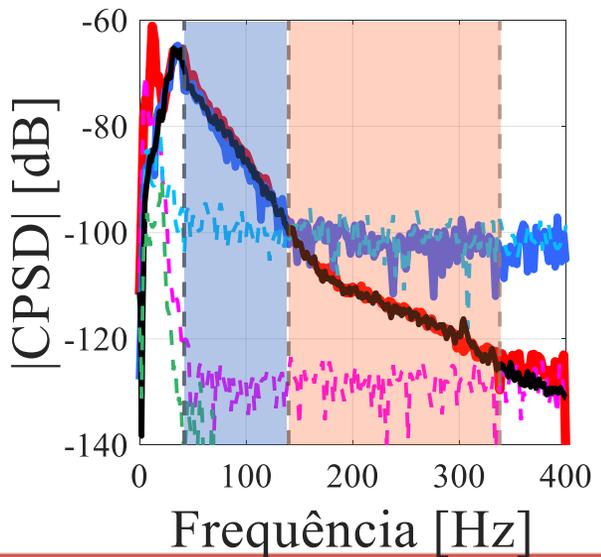
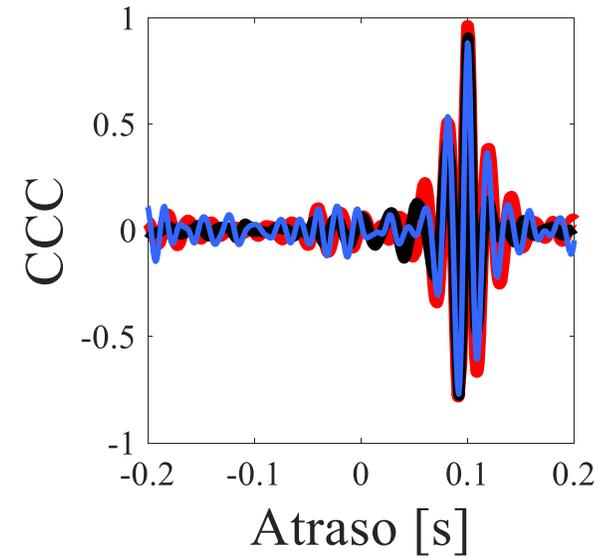
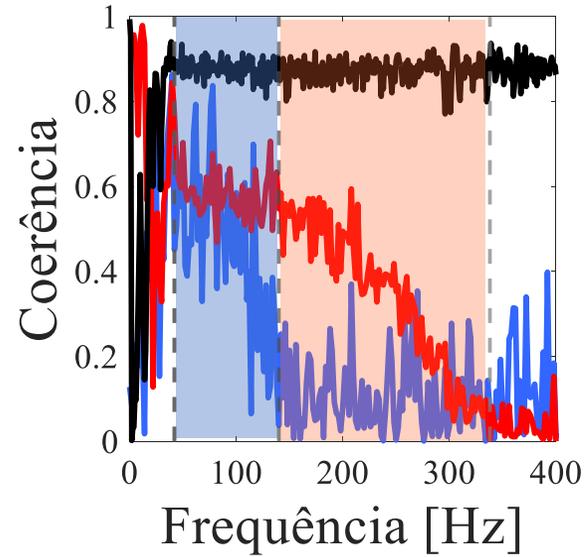
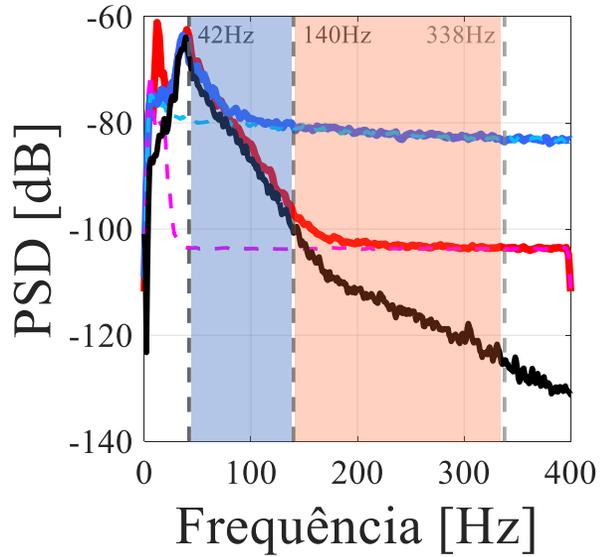
Sony RX100 IV



Basler ace2 a2A1920-160umBAS

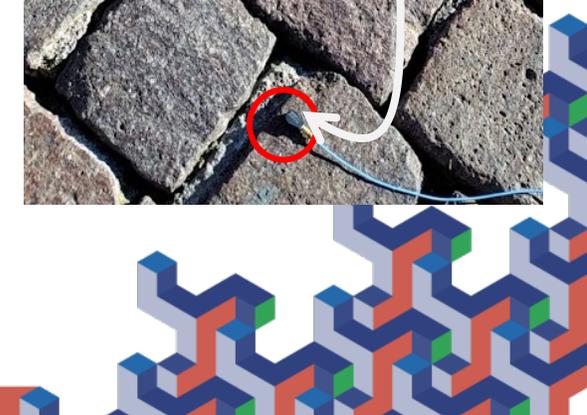
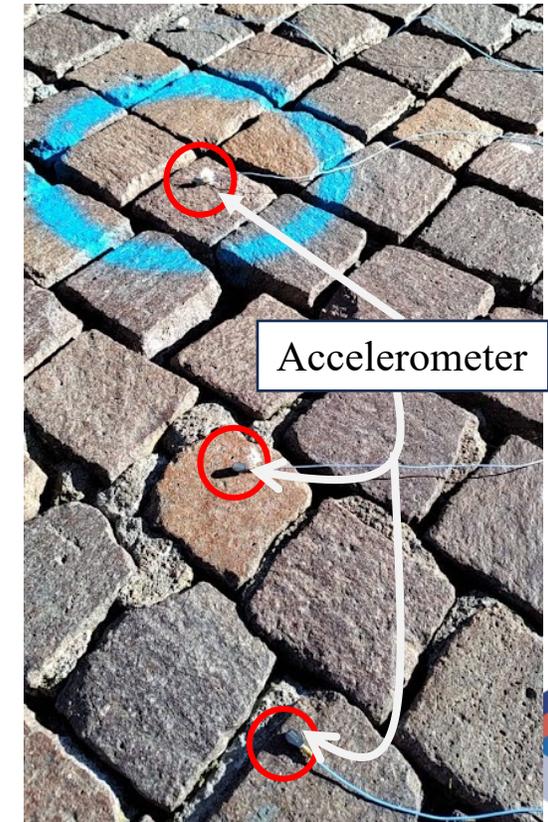
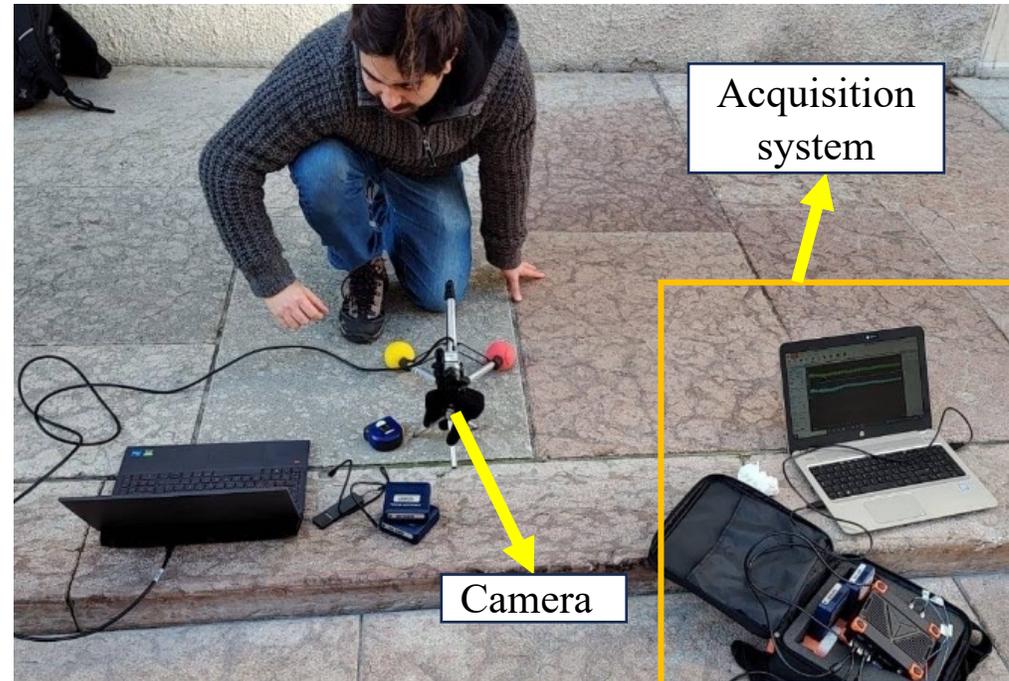
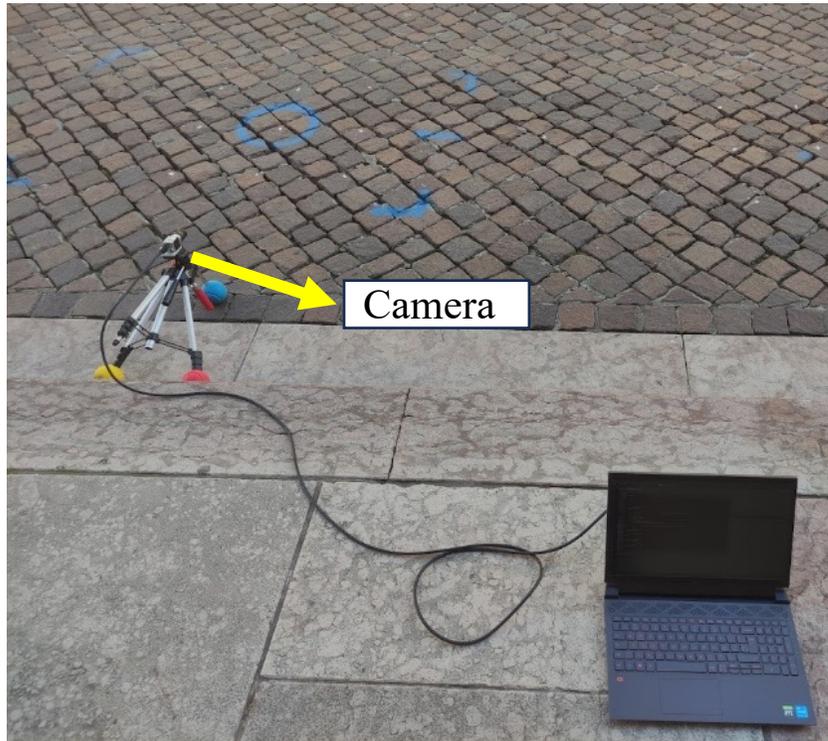


Cameras



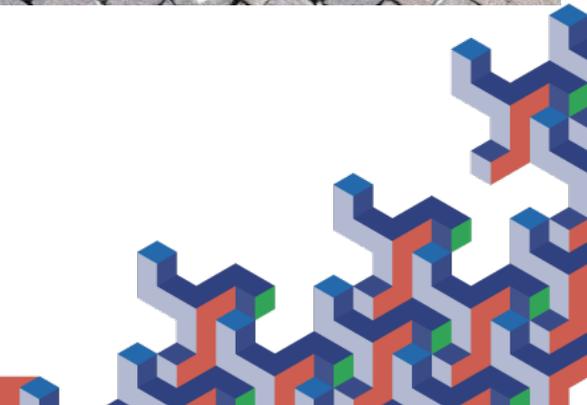
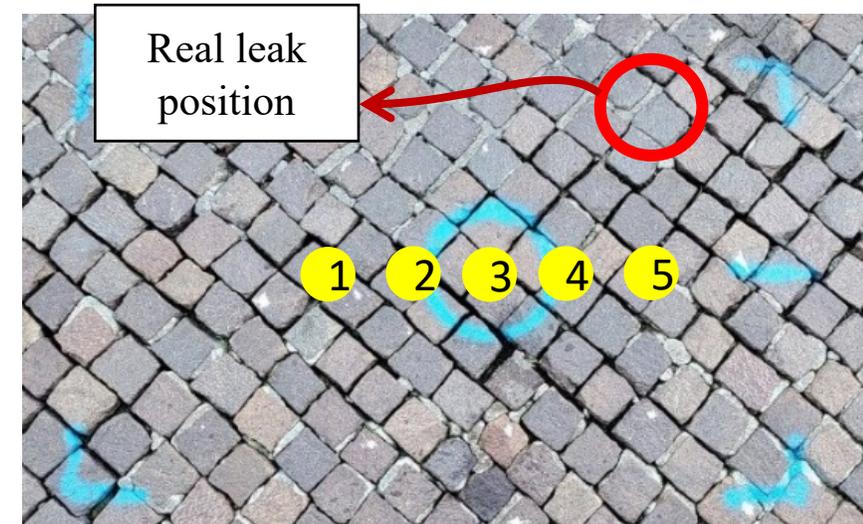
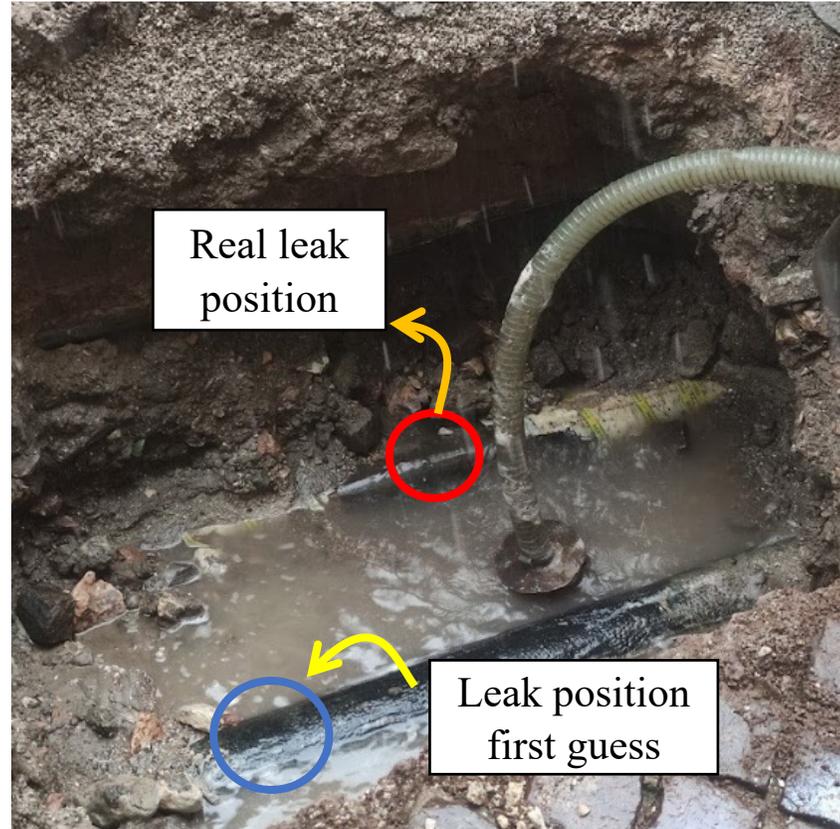
Leak Detection Using Cameras

- Trento leak test



Leak Detection Using Cameras

- Trento leak test



- Trento leak test**

