



ANNUAL SEMINAR

Wednesday 19th November 2025

How AI can revolutionize the data analysis process of crack detection

Stéphane BENICHO (TRAPIL), Nicolas VAVON (TRAPIL), Allan LEVY (TRAPIL), Théo RYBARCZYK (MP DATA TECHNOLOGIES Engineering Consultancy), Yann DEPLEDT (MP DATA TECHNOLOGIES Engineering Consultancy), FRANCE

Trapi a pipeline operator and a service provider

Context and Challenges

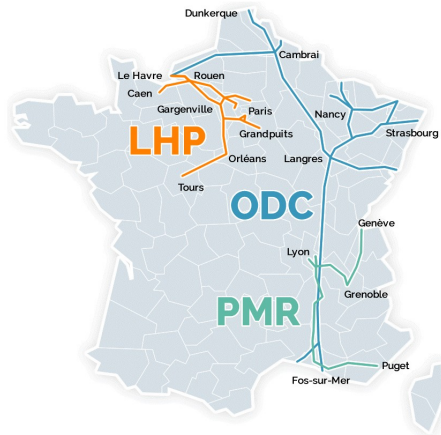
Innovative Solutions: ILI Tool Development and AI Integration
for Enhanced Analysis

Quantifiable Benefits of AI-Enhanced Data Analysis

Conclusion



Trapil as a pipeline operator ...



TRAPIL's core business is refined petroleum products transportation in the safest conditions.

Created in 1950, TRAPIL

« Société des Transports Pétroliers par Pipelines » operates 3 multi-product pipelines :

- The Le Havre/Paris (LHP), which it owns
- The NATO pipelines in France (ODC)
- The Pipeline Méditerranée/Rhône (PMR)



... and as a service provider



Dual vision
(operator and inspection)

QUALITY & METERING



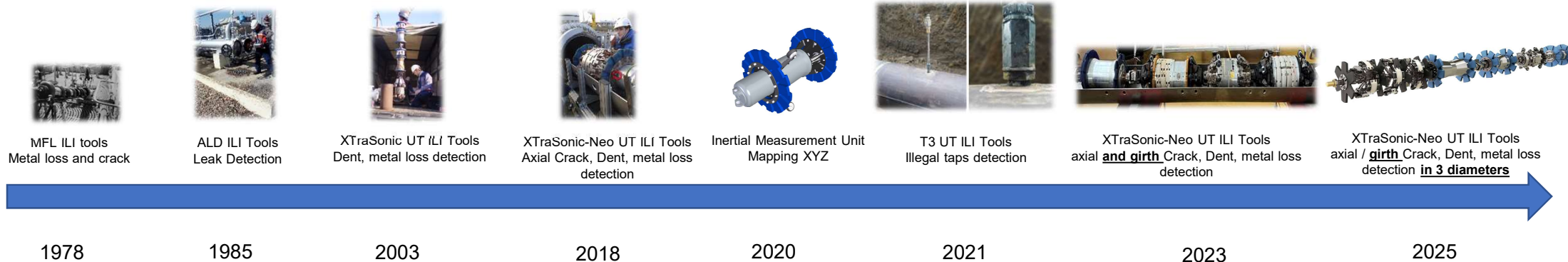
ENGINEERING & PIPELINE
CONSTRUCTION



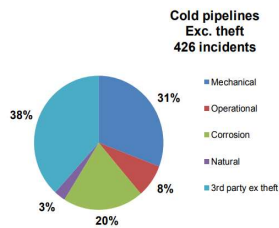
INSPECTION & INTEGRITY



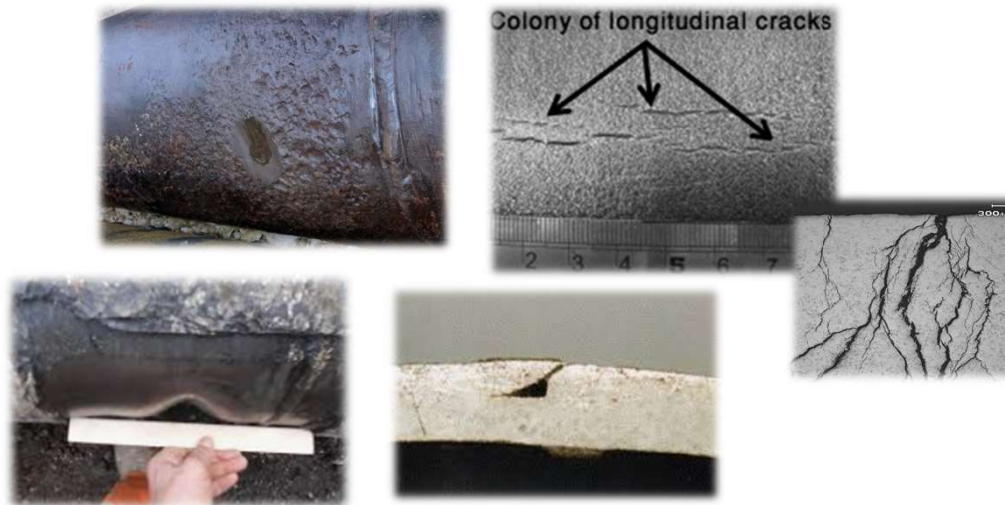
Inline Inspection Activities in Trapil: A story of over 45 years



Distribution of major spillage causes for cold pipelines



**Over 45 year's
ILI experience**



Trapi a pipeline operator and a service provider

Context and Challenges

Innovative Solutions: ILI Tool Development and AI Integration
for Enhanced Analysis

Quantifiable Benefits of AI-Enhanced Data Analysis

Conclusion



The Challenge – Look at Pipeline Anomalies

The Risk: Pipeline Anomalies

- Crack field (depth ≥ 1 mm)
- Crack like (depth ≥ 1 mm)
- SCC (depth ≥ 1 mm)

The challenge:

- Strict delivery window of inspection report (<3 months)
- High data volume from UT inspections
- Ensuring the safety of people and property by detection reliability

Code Name: Key Metrics

POD – Probability of Detection

→ Measures how many real defects are correctly detected (like **recall**).

POI – Probability of Identification

→ Measures how well detected defects are correctly classified (**classification accuracy**).

CF – Coefficient of False Alarm

→ Ratio of false positives to true positives — evaluates **noise level** in predictions.

Our Mission: Build a powerful Artificial Intelligent

- Detect and identify critical & non-critical anomalies
- Handle both UT data types effectively
- Meet strict performance standards:

Metrics	Critical anomalies	All anomalies
POD	100%	95%
POI	90%	
CF	< 0.1	
Processing time	< 24 h for 50 km	



Trampil a pipeline operator and a service provider

Context and Challenges

Innovative Solutions: ILI Tool Development and AI Integration
for Enhanced Analysis

Quantifiable Benefits of AI-Enhanced Data Analysis

Conclusion



AI Solution Development Workflow

Data understanding and preparation:
getting to know the data, identify risks, mitigate if possible

Data
collection

Data
exploration

Data
preparation

Understanding the context

Identification of objectives,
experts and data



Modelling and evaluation : building the solution on prepared data

Model design

Model training
and testing

Validation using
chosen metrics



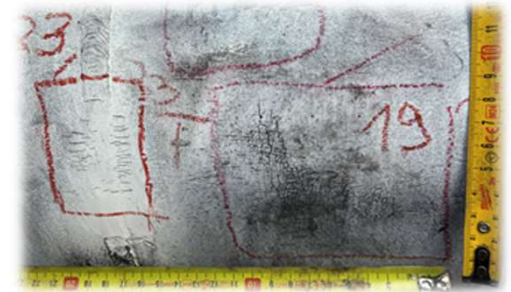
Creating a Usable Dataset

Full pipeline NDE
data

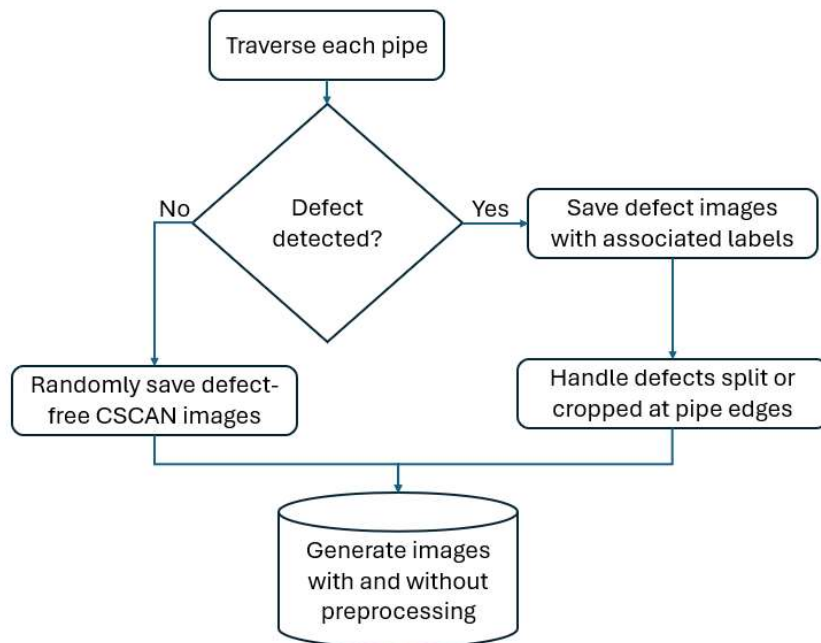
- Contains portions **with and without defects**
- Data consistency : **evaluation of new data should be consistent with training data**
Every major change in the detection chain can impact performance and require a new model optimization using an updated training dataset.

Ground truth
annotations

- Ideally based on **excavation feedback**
- Includes:
precise bounding box coordinates
defect types (e.g., crack like, crack field)
- **Homogeneity is important: a labelling protocol should exist and be enforced**
risk: more complex model training and reduced performance in production



Workflow for Dataset Creation



The task set is one of AI model **supervised learning**

From the NDE measurement of pipes :

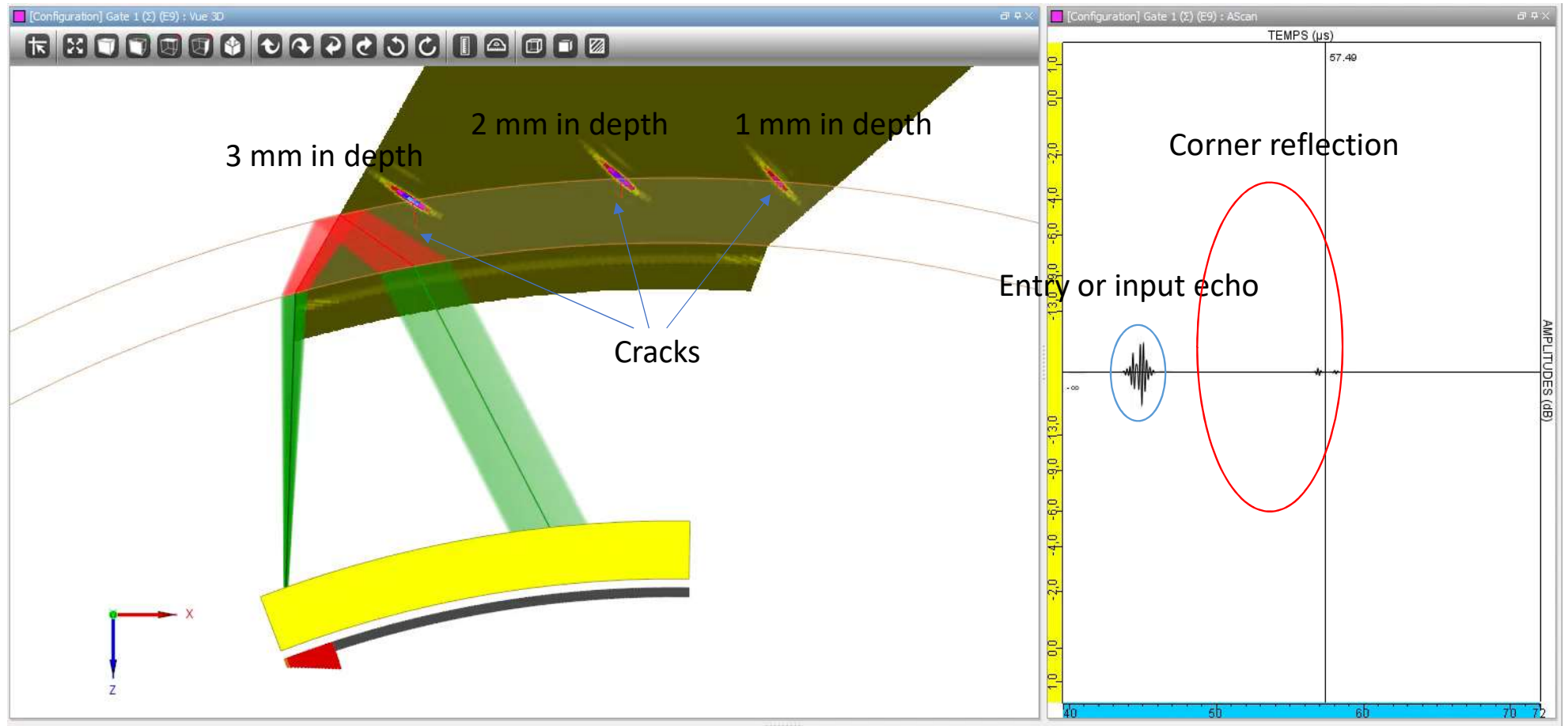
- **Compute image-like maps of anomalous ultrasound echoes** which enables to pinpoint defects giving their positions on the pipe and their level of criticality
- **Identify defects with accurate labelling** (position & type), save related pseudo-images (matrices)
- To enable efficient defect type prediction by an AI model, a **balanced selection of all possible defect types** is necessary
- **Also randomly select defect-free matrices** from various sections of the pipe to ensure diverse representation.

A large quantity of data with a good labeling quality is required to train a deep learning model.

To accelerate and secure data collection : **“Direct Model”**

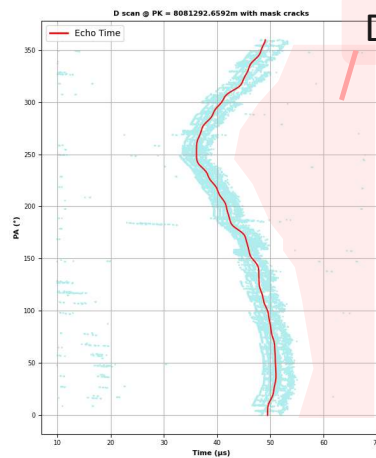
- **Automatic filtering of measurement noise** on generated maps
- **First estimator of crack-type anomalies** bounding boxes.

A brief introduction on vocabulary

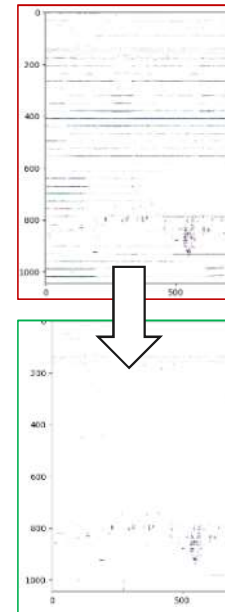
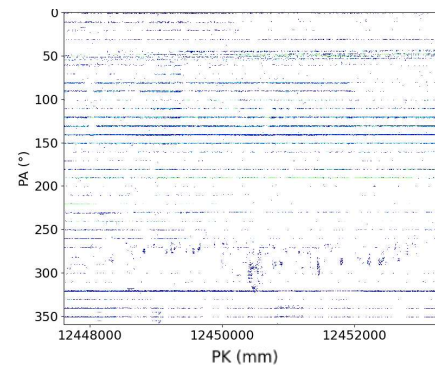


Direct Model

Without enough homogeneous data suitable for a deep learning approach, **we used proven techniques from signal processing, computer vision, and classical statistics.**

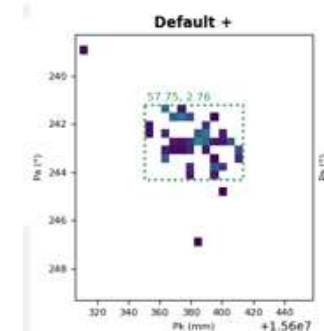


Defect search zone



Machine Learning Annotation filter :

- Trained on **field-validated ground truth annotations**
- Selection of **relevant features** (size, total energy...) to tag as defect or filter out



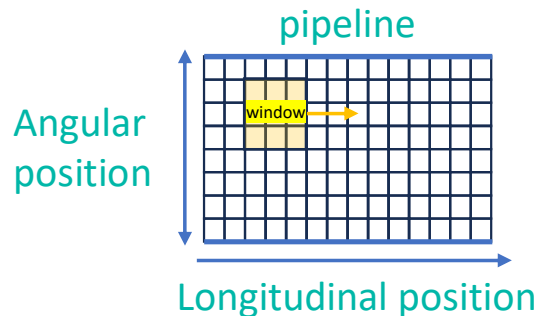
Robust Entry
Echo Detection

CSCAN map
computation

Noise filtering

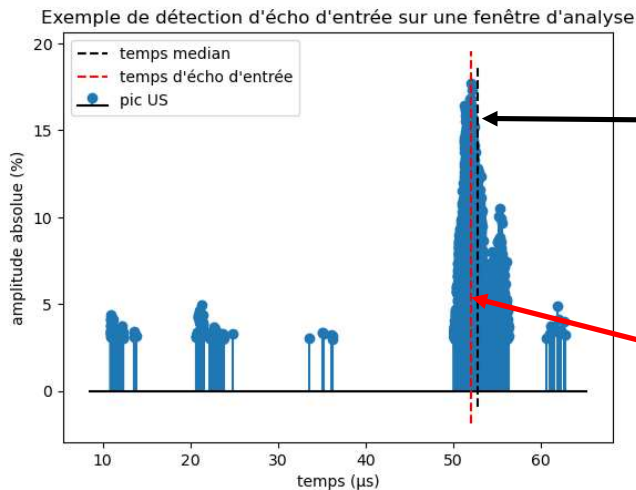
Rule-based annotation
workflow
+ annotation filtering
ML model

The Model's Core: Robust Entry Echo Detection



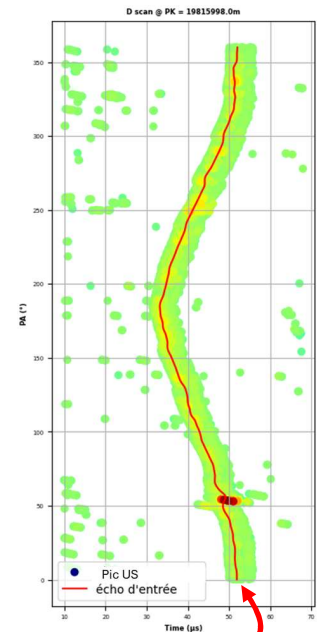
At each sampled coordinate, we have the **time-of-flight data of back-propagated ultrasonic pulse**.

At each coordinate, **the most prominent back-propagated US peaks are identified**. The strongest, called the **entry echo**, is expected to **mark the position of the inner pipeline surface**.



We define a **sliding window** over the full measurement grid:

- For each window position, we compute the **median time of flight** of all the most prominent US peaks. This median time is a **robust first estimate of the entry echo**, little sensitive to noise and outliers.
- A **most precise estimate** is obtained by searching for a local peak amplitude maximum close enough to the first estimate.



Evaluation and validation in comparison with traditional analysis

Detection performance of the solution

using a selection of 129 real crack signals **observed in the field.**

Probability Of Detection (POD)	95%
CF (False Alarm rate)	2.2

A **second test on signals analysed without available field feedback** was carried out, the table below shows the results obtained.

	pipeline # 1 20" x 45 km	Pipeline # 2 20" x 80 km	Pipeline # 3 12" x 110 km
# cracks reported	31	487	15
POD	91%	93%	100%
CF	3	8	2.2

High false alarm rate may be explained by the limitation of the direct model and the ML annotation filter due to the limited access to field-validated annotations.

Trapi a pipeline operator and a service provider

Context and Challenges

Innovative Solutions: ILI Tool Development and AI Integration
for Enhanced Analysis

Quantifiable Benefits of AI-Enhanced Data Analysis

Conclusion

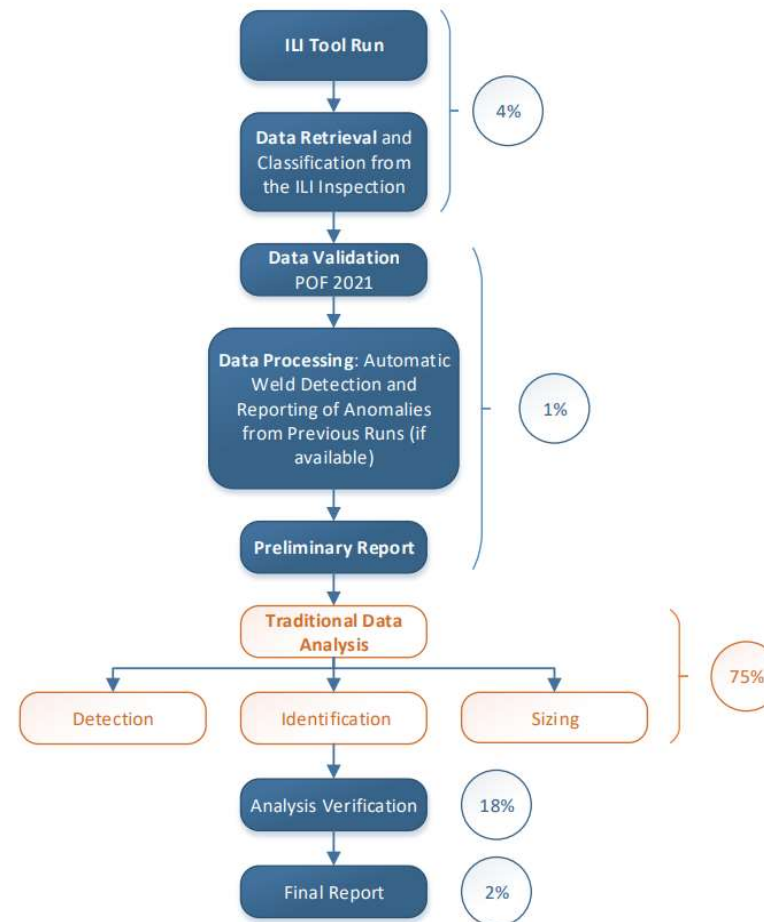
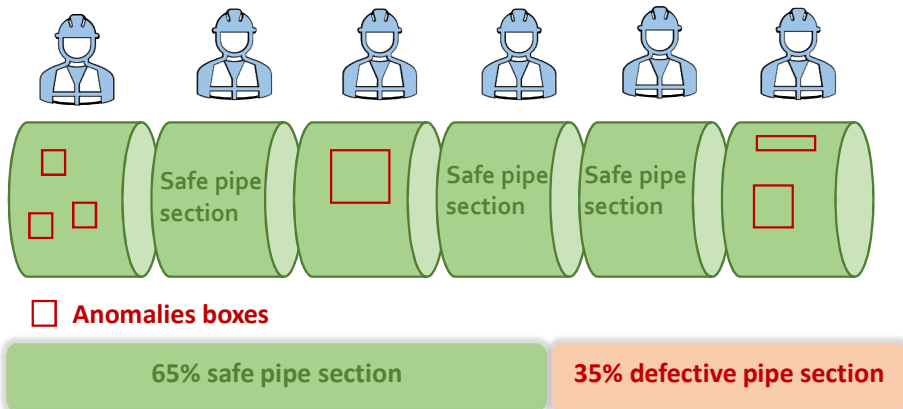


Quantifiable Benefits of AI-Enhanced Data Analysis in ILI Tools

Context and challenges

- Final Report deadline (POF 2021)
- New regulations increase workload
- Traditional ILI analysis is time-consuming (~75% of total workflow)

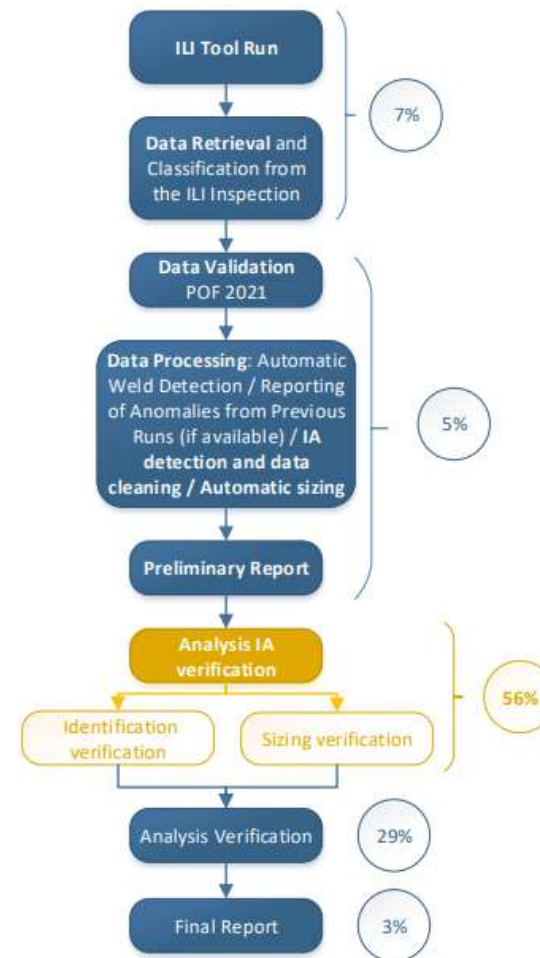
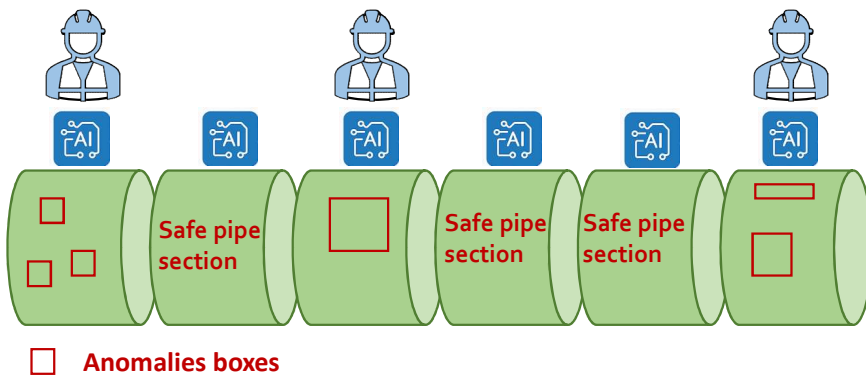
Goal : Reduce data analysis time while maintaining reliability and compliance



Quantifiable Benefits of AI-Enhanced Data Analysis in ILI Tools

The AI Enhanced workflow

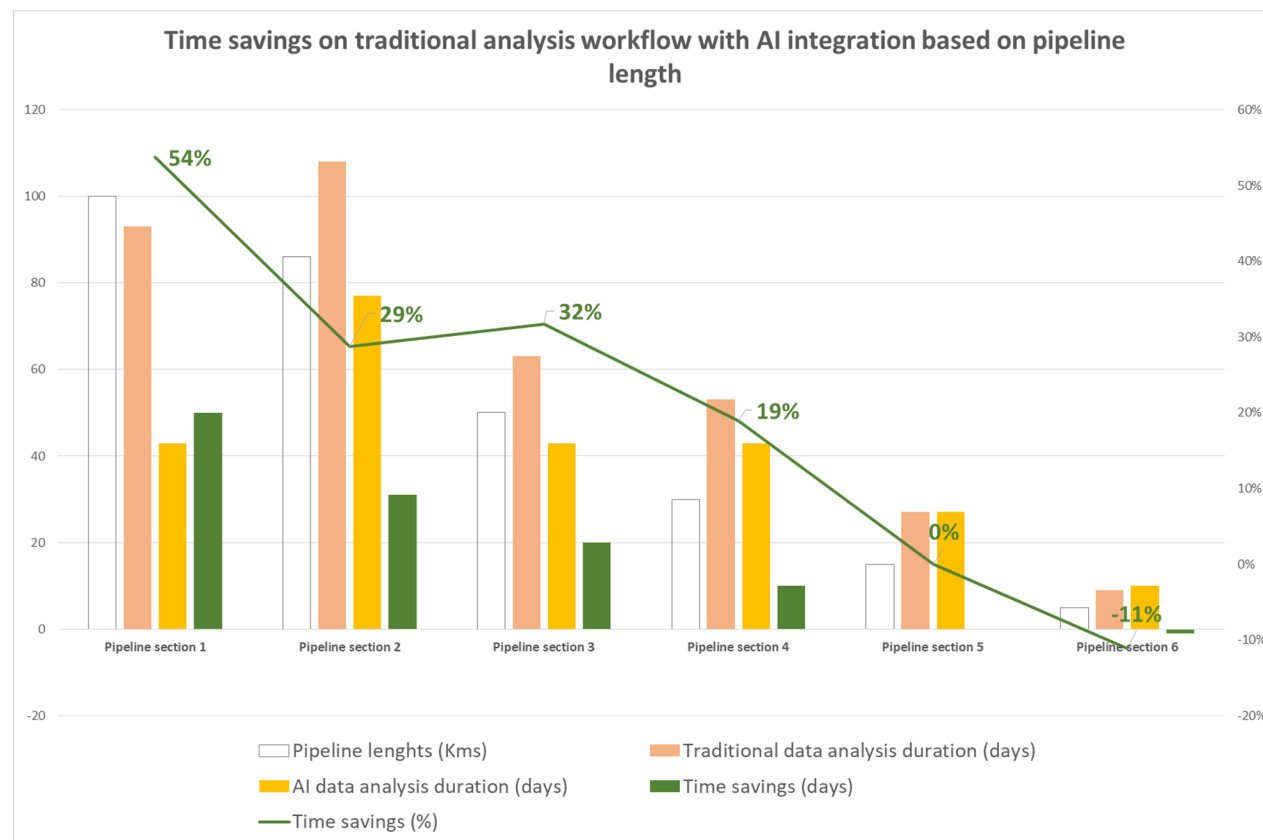
- **Detection phase is now AI-driven**
- Analysts focus on **identification and sizing**
- Analysis **time reduced** from 75% to 56%
- Improves capacity to meet **report deadlines** while **maintaining high levels of accuracy**



Quantifiable Benefits of AI-Enhanced Data Analysis in ILI Tools

Key results : Time savings

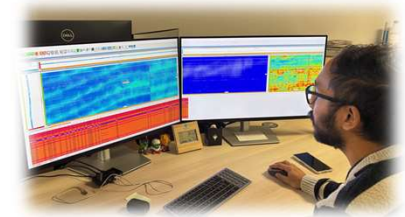
- Time savings up to 54% for long pipelines
- Less gain for short pipelines mostly due to false positives and number of safe pipe section
- Uniform and consistent defect detection



Quantifiable Benefits of AI-Enhanced Data Analysis in ILI Tools

Conclusion : Key Benefits of AI Integration

- **Economic benefit** : up to 54% time saved
- **Enhancing Human expertise** : Analysts focus on defective area verification
- **Supporting company growth**



Perspectives : Sustaining the AI Transformation

- **MLops integration**: for continuous model improvement and fast deployment





trapil.com
01 55 76 80 00