

APPROVAL SHEET
**DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTAL MODEL
INTEGRATING GIS WITH DCS SYSTEMS FOR
MONITORING AND CONTROL**

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ABSTRACT

The key structure in connection real-time and geo-spatial database via Open Database Connectivity drivers (ODBC) for analysis events into real time manner, is transmission between distributed systems. The overload of unacceptable levels of industrial pollutions imposes system engineers to control operation remotely through network connection system. This emerges LAN/WAN technology to exchange multimedia type (e.g. data, audio, and video) and reform virtual applications in industrial operations to predict faults. This rank-way transmission system optimizes response time, storage volume and system structure to permit multi-levels user environment. The capability of manipulation spatial and numerical analysis of large-data sets encourage integration of (GIS) with environmental model to correlate datasets and state maps. These maps reflect operations related to production rate, facility inventory and manipulate power distribution in contrast to developing issues. In other ward, integration supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) assist operators in monitoring electronic devices for real-time management system.

SUMMARY

This study has investigated accidental oxides emission in different fail-safe operations with environmental model. The model has a forward transmission technology from different sources to predict levels of pollutions that influence services and hence, sustainable development. The objective of study is to use a methodology in the analysis of accidental release and describe variations corresponding to environmental conditions in case of operational failure or system malfunction at plant. In order to gain the most stringent productivity of model, open processing is proposed for object technology. The configuration of GIS-SCADA connection has taken into consideration three stages during design and implementation of basic discipline:

- The basic figure of data integration through JDBC-ODBC connection to estimate the failure rate by usage of FMEA.
- The air emission with relevant Gaussian plume model to perform analysis with parametric formulas:
 - Pasquill-Gifford
 - Hosker Graph
 - Equation of Continuity, and
 - The Energy Equation

- The web technology has turned into the most important resources to exchange information between layers, perform query based structure and operations depending on service-oriented architecture.

This concept is organized to evaluate methods and techniques in chapters;

In the 1st chapter, system engineering and requirement are suite technical survey of SCADA and GIS system preparation. The system communication with distributed network services, are described for motivation operations and monitor environment conditions. These objectives are mentioned to point's stage activities with expected boundaries and limitations that scale the study. The basic figure of industrial facility is aggregated material, for controlling criticality analysis and traced model baseline for management system.

In the 2nd chapter, system architecture of SCADA with distributed based functions, is mentioned in term of model elements. The geospatial data sets are discussed to detail GIS system in spatial forms as model structure. These are grouped in module structure to analyses data and integrate different sources in central catalogue contain physical properties of object. The object oriented database, is declared query strategy interaction with functions and physical entities in relational classes. Detail object variables are defined in hierarchy structure with patterns of algebra expressions. The mathematic model, is simplified in query construct step line-tree structure,

or associate in lattice form structure. The concept of JDBC connection with drivers in java programming package, is explored to specify data source and parameters to control data access, security in layers exchange data forms.

In the 3rd chapter, data collection and verification is manipulated at northern coast locations to demonstrate environmental conditions. Air temperature, pressure variations, and wind speed during annual means, are observed to describe variations in case of oxides emission. The data transmission is discussed in case of delay or loss. These have primarily concern in SCADA while abandon in GIS because of object extension relation. The algorithm security with flags to base dynamic tracking is achieved in model verification. Layers exchange in different forms and code is developed in client/server architect model. In the context, the network technology and web services based applications are indicated for transferring data of faults for analysis consequences before chemical releases at different conditions. Message transfer model is indicated for object oriented programming to exchange data layers into different forms and standard. The communication with different code will browse different application.

In the 4th chapter, profile power facility and breakdown critical operations in main stages are manipulated combined cycle system to investigate emission and release from mechanical failures. The main operations are classified according to criticality analysis of failure mode and effect

analysis (FEMA). This method is determined to control process, or eliminate contamination process from relevant electro-mechanical devices. The analysis of system faults has assessed critical operations with a composite model relevant to Gaussian dispersion. This model is developed to predict the dispersion of oxides emission in ambient area. Where, spatial proximity analysis, is used to calculate distance in urban and rural area which influenced dispersion behaviors. The comparison reflects elevation effects in urban area which increases levels of concentration in vicinity areas. The model is investigated system at operational conditions to indicate that:

1. Currently, quantification assessment techniques are limited with their associated operations in delivery points of defects to discern before failure. The equipment damages contribute in increasing losses, while the outages losses are relatively small. The future application is propagated to analysis environmental aspect through regulation limits to control system. Other efforts are tent to maintenance and inspection critical operations that quantify impact of failure in production stage for modeling process in term of strategic handling.
2. This is incumbent upon all expert practitioners, to properly limit the expectation of 'layperson' users of such integration. Once executives are appreciating data quality, their decisions will largely explore models benefits in analysis results, with interconnection social concerns and overcome limitations

relevant to communication technology in least possible failure-safe criticality mode. These provide a computational infrastructure for multi-level user environment, or research application issues for development decision. While, access large integral geospatial data is set for management information and control disseminated operation in different institutions.

3. The proposed methodology would be a valuable tool to system planner to determine levels of SCADA transmission, system reliability, and exchange drivers within method specify system reliability, for control transmission between stations. The model determines, whether dispersion or release practices use repository data of operations in analysis faults from historical record and specify location for appropriate actions.
4. The model reflects the elevation effects in urban areas and illustrates the dispersion behavior of the plume in contrast to open terrain.

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION	1
I.1 THE OBJECTIVES.....	4
I.2 PRIME ACTIVITIES STEP STAGE	6
I.3 KEY FEATURES.....	9
I.4 BOUNDARIES AND LIMITATIONS	17
I.5 INDUSTRIAL FACILITY (POWER PLANT CASE STUDY)	19
II. SYSTEM STRUCTURE AND OPERATIONS.....	24
II.1 INTEGRATION VIA NETWORK SYSTEMS.....	25
II.2 SCADA MANIPULATE REAL-TIME DATA	28
II.3 GIS HANDLING GEOSPATIAL DATA SETS	30
II.4 SPATIAL DATA STRUCTURES FOR GIS.....	34
II.5 MANAGENT OPERATIONAL DATA	35
II.6 OBJECT-ORIENTED DATABASE	38
II.6.1 The Interaction Model.....	44
II.7 ACCESS TO DATABASE USING JDBC:ODBC	50
III. METHODOLOGY AND DATA CONTROL	53
III.1 MANAGEMENT OF PRELIMINARY METHODS	54
III.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	63
III.2.1 Climate of North Western Coast of Egypt	63
III.2.2 Regional Climatological Data	68
III.2.3 Demography.....	83
III.2.4 Socio-Economic Conditions.....	83
III.3 QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL	84
III.4 SYSTEM OPERATIONS SECURITY	86
III.4.1 Monitoring Security Algorithm.....	89
III.5 SYSTEMS INTEGRATION STATE LAYERS EXCHANGE.....	90
III.5.1 Message Transfer Model.....	93
IV. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS.....	94
IV.1 TECHNICAL OPERATION CONTROL	97
IV.2 CHARACTERIZATION OF RECOVERY SYSTEM.....	103
IV.2.1 Demineralization System Improvement	106
IV.3 CRITICALITY FAILURE-SAFE ANALYSIS	107
IV.4 GEOSPATIAL VIRTUAL INTERPRETATION	124
IV.5 COMPOSITE RELATION MODEL.....	126
IV.5.1 Elevation Effect and Objects Relation	127
IV.6 THE FUTURE BEYOND INTEGRATION	133
V. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION	135
REFERENCES	139
APPENDIX	
ARABIC SUMMER	

LIST OF TABLES

Table (I.1): Stage frameworks for activities for expected outcomes	8
Table (II.1): Hierarchy of geographic classes in frame-based view of object	46
Table (II.2): A frame-based view of the class Facility.....	48
Table (II.3): A frame-based view of the instance Power Unit	49
Table (III.1): The weather stations along the northern coast of Egypt	69
Table (III.2): The monthly variations in air temperature during 2007	70
Table (III.3): The monthly pressure variations during 2007	73
Table (III.4): The monthly mean wind speed during 2007	75
Table (III.5): The maximum perception amount during last 70 years	77
Table (III.6): The annual variation in perception amount during 2007	79
Table (III.7): Occurrence of dust and sand storms during the last 70 years	81
Table (IV. 1): Main design components in operational boundary of Sedi Kirir plant	99
Table (IV.2): Standard of emission and release limits for operation conditions.....	101
Table (IV. 3 (a)): Water quality measurement in effluent downstream	102

Table (IV. 3 (b)): Emission measurement from site survey	102
Table (IV.5): The levels of severity are declaring item fail-safe operation..	113
Table (IV.6): The failure probability levels are related in quantitative measures	114
Table (IV.7): Expected system maintenance and inspection time during a year	119
Table (IV.4): Power system stage components of plant operations into Failure-Safe Mode and Criticality Analysis worksheet (in appendix)	