

## Simple Predictive Maintenance and Energy Efficiency

Anglian Water Discussions

23rd October 2009

# Simplified approach to predictive diagnostics

From this ....



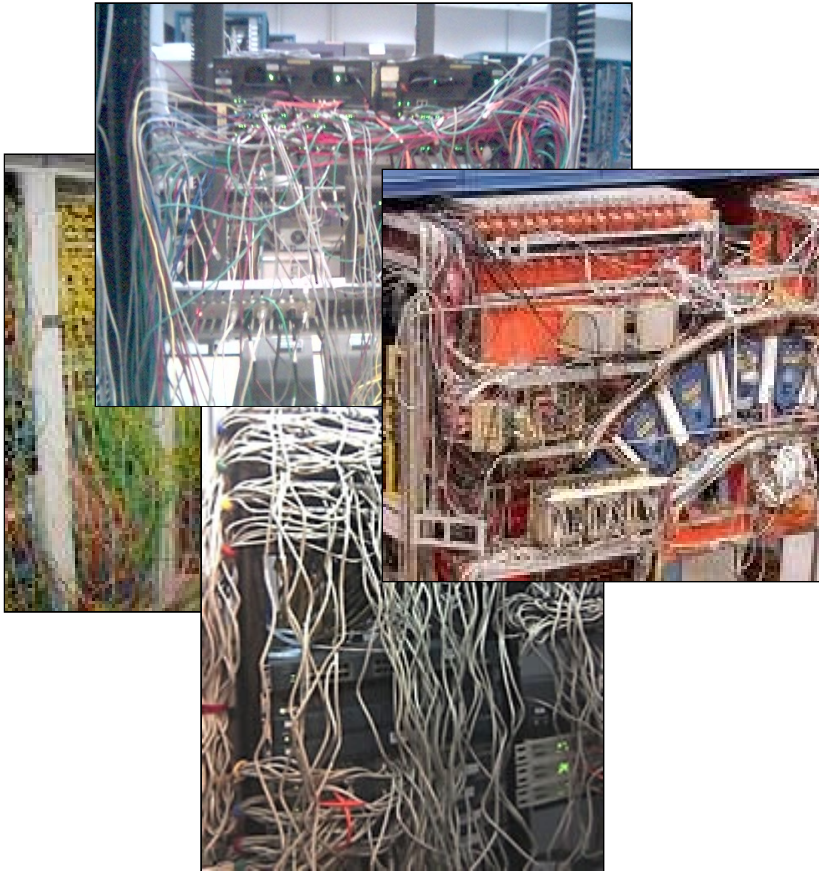
.... to this



Artesis

# Simplified installation

**From this ....**

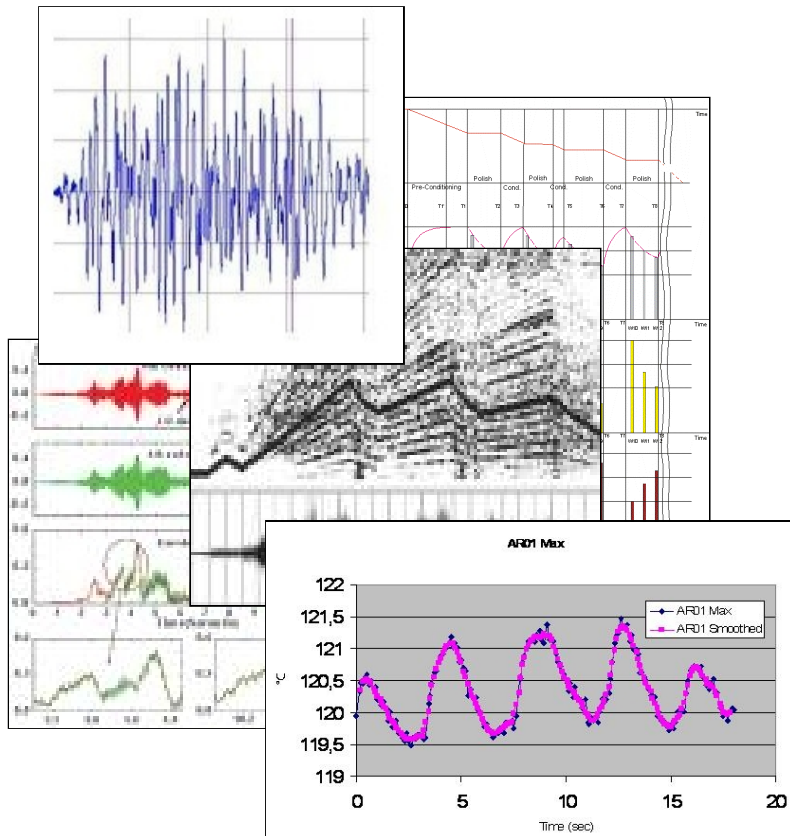


**.... to this**

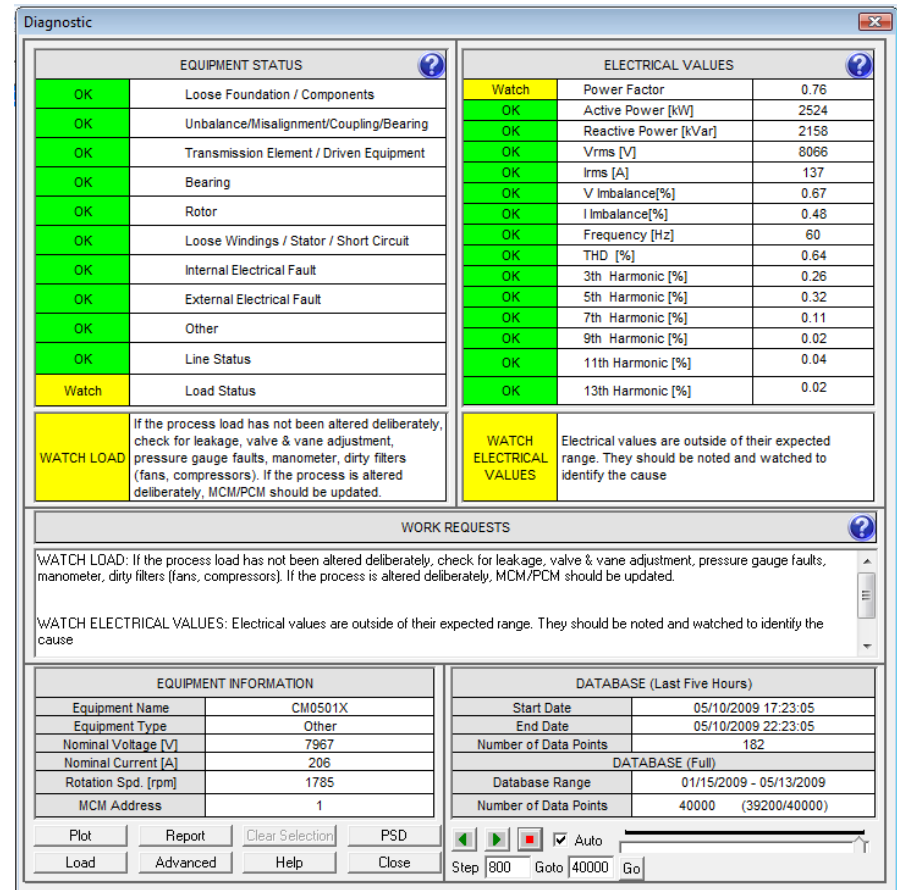


# MCM just gives you the answers

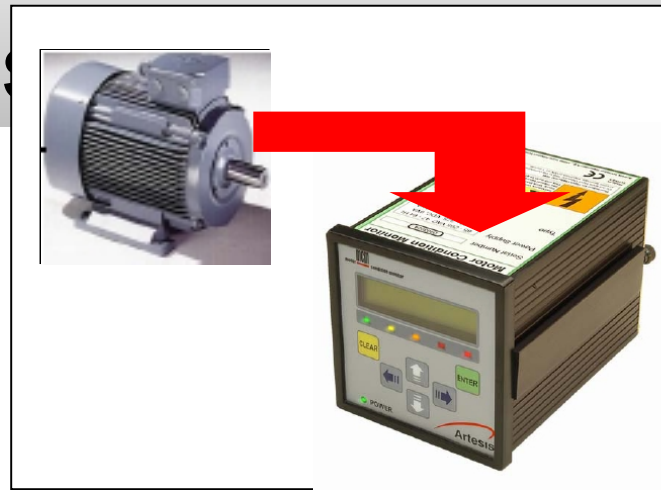
From this ....



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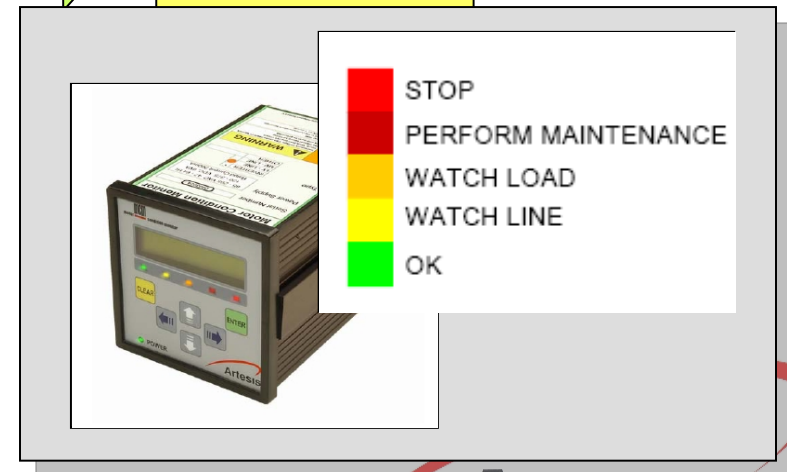
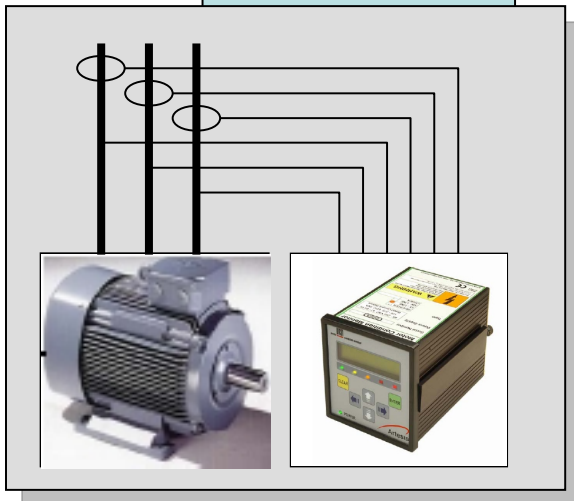
# Simple to install



**Install**

**Train**

**Run**



**Artesis**



# Concise, reliable fault diagnosis

Fault diagnosis and severity level

Action urgency

Motor or generator data

Diagnostic

EQUIPMENT STATUS		ELECTRICAL VALUES	
OK	Loose Foundation / Components	Watch	Power Factor 0.76
OK	Unbalance/Misalignment/Coupling/Bearing	OK	Active Power [kW] 2524
OK	Transmission Element / Driven Equipment	OK	Reactive Power [kVar] 2158
OK	Bearing	OK	Vrms [V] 8066
OK	Rotor	OK	Irms [A] 137
OK	Loose Windings / Stator / Short Circuit	OK	V Imbalance[%] 0.67
OK	Internal Electrical Fault	OK	I Imbalance[%] 0.48
OK	External Electrical Fault	OK	Frequency [Hz] 60
OK	Other	OK	THD [%] 0.64
OK	Line Status	OK	3th Harmonic [%] 0.26
OK		OK	5th Harmonic [%] 0.32
OK		OK	7th Harmonic [%] 0.11
OK		OK	9th Harmonic [%] 0.02
Watch	Load Status	OK	11th Harmonic [%] 0.04
		OK	13th Harmonic [%] 0.02

**WATCH LOAD** If the process load has not been altered deliberately, check for leakage, valve & vane adjustment, pressure gauge faults, manometer, dirty filters (fans, compressors). If the process is altered deliberately, MCM/PCM should be updated.

**WATCH ELECTRICAL VALUES** Electrical values are outside of their expected range. They should be noted and watched to identify the cause

**WORK REQUESTS**

WATCH LOAD: If the process load has not been altered deliberately, check for leakage, valve & vane adjustment, pressure gauge faults, manometer, dirty filters (fans, compressors). If the process is altered deliberately, MCM/PCM should be updated.

WATCH ELECTRICAL VALUES: Electrical values are outside of their expected range. They should be noted and watched to identify the cause

EQUIPMENT INFORMATION		DATABASE (Last Five Hours)	
Equipment Name	CM0501X	Start Date	05/10/2009 17:23:05
Equipment Type	Other	End Date	05/10/2009 22:23:05
Nominal Voltage [V]	7967	Number of Data Points	182
Nominal Current [A]	206	DATABASE (Full)	
Rotation Spd. [rpm]	1785	Database Range	01/15/2009 - 05/13/2009
MCM Address	1	Number of Data Points	40000 (39200/40000)

Plot Report Clear Selection PSD

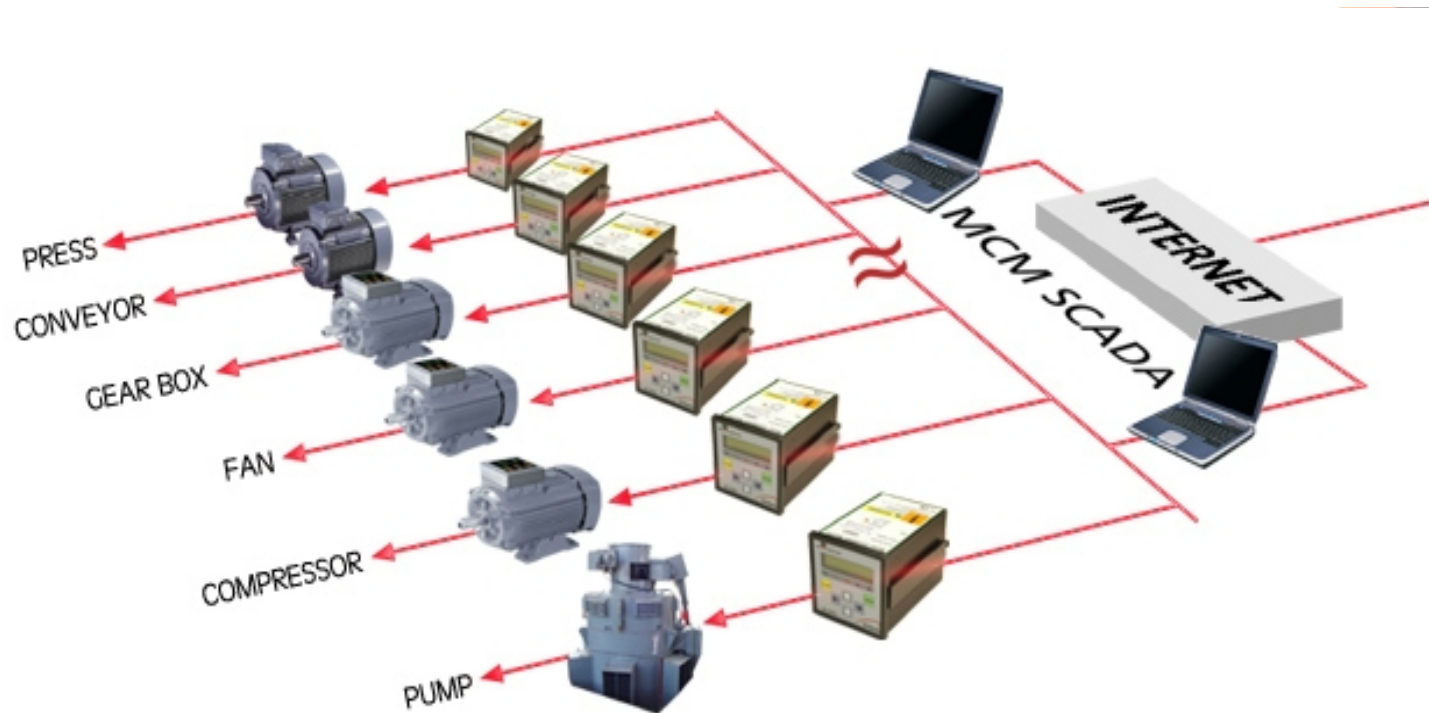
Load Advanced Help Close

Step 800 Goto 40000 Go

☒ Auto

Condition assessment report

# Connects with other systems



# Benefits

- Can connect to existing SCADA systems
- Centralised automated fault diagnosis
- Enables better resource planning
- Located in motor control centre so ideal for boreholes and submersible pumps, mixers etc
- Minimal complexity of diagnosis





# Case Study

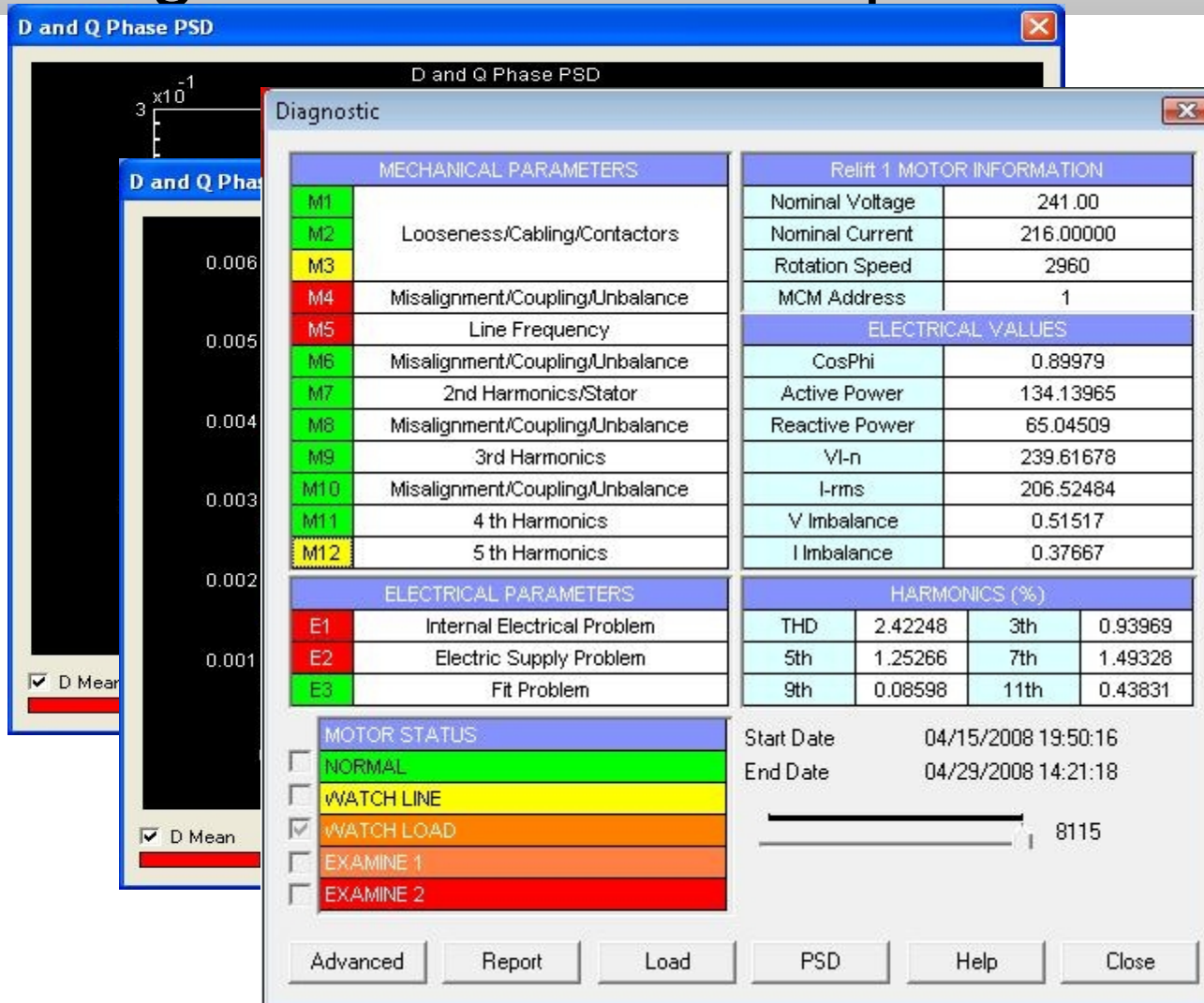
- A typical water site example located in the south west.
- 6 MCMs installed on 2 relift pumps, 2 boreholes and two honeycombe pumps.
- Installed in Spring 2008
- GPRS communications back to Artesis.net server
- Remote access to diagnostics from both Artesis and the customer



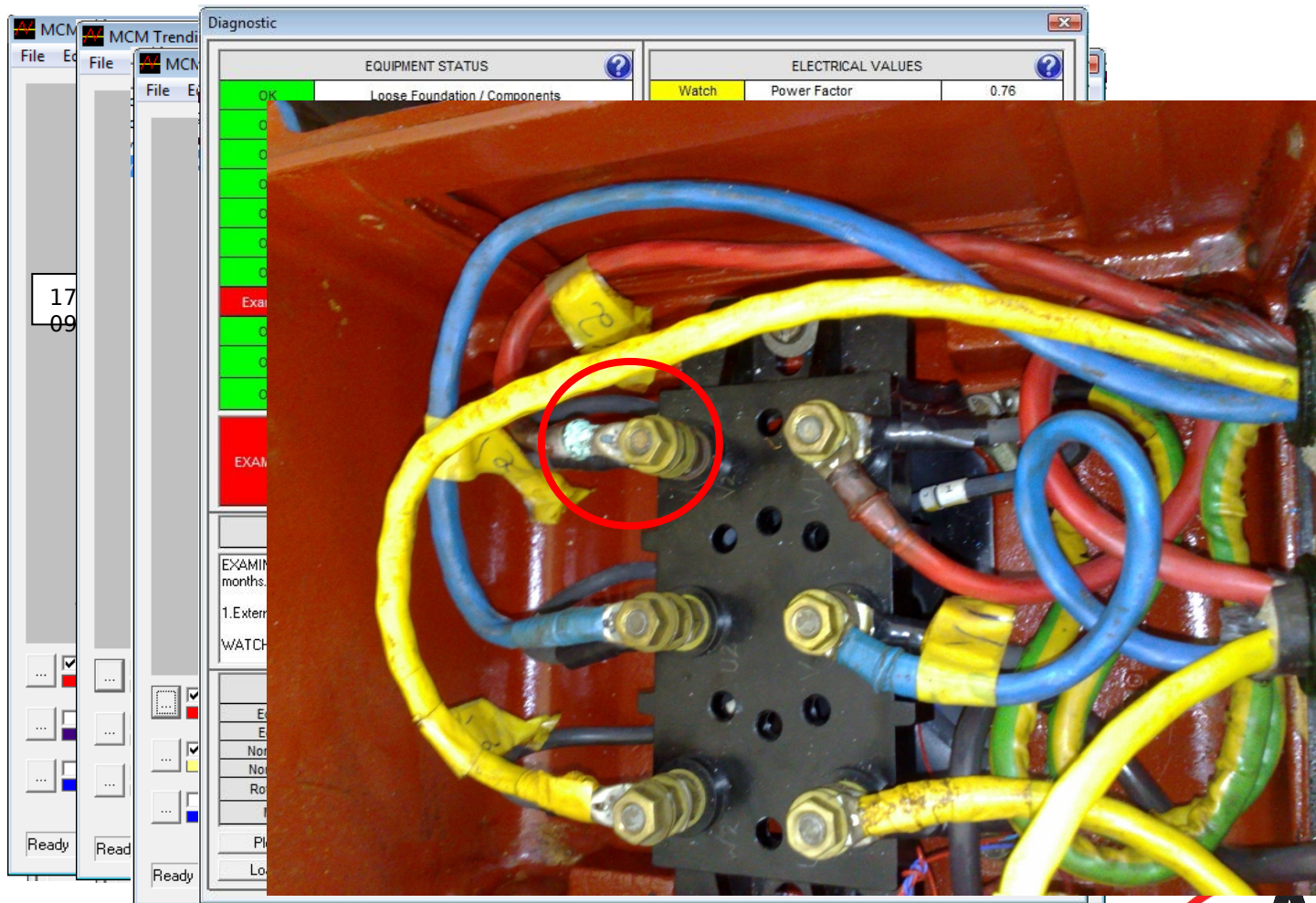
# Diagnosis 1: Relift Pump #1

- This example is from the time immediately following installation in Spring 2008.
- 6 MCMs on the site monitoring 2 borehole, 2 relift and 2 honeycombe pumps.
- The initial condition assessment from relift #1 showed signs of looseness, coupling and rotor bar problems. These got worse and corrective action was taken.

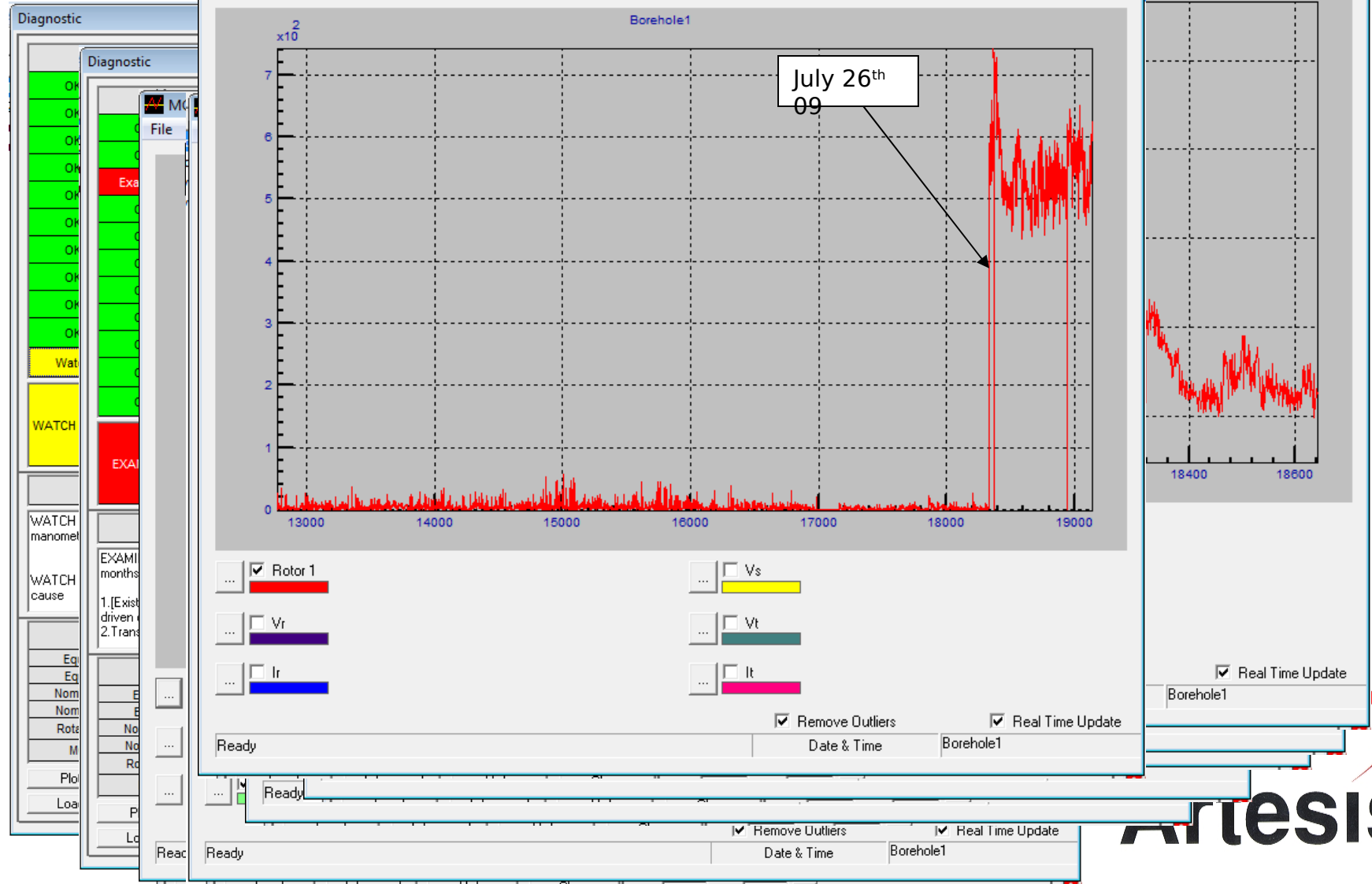
# Diagnosis 1: Relift Pump #1



# Diagnosis 2: Honeycomb Pump 1 and 2



# Diagnosis



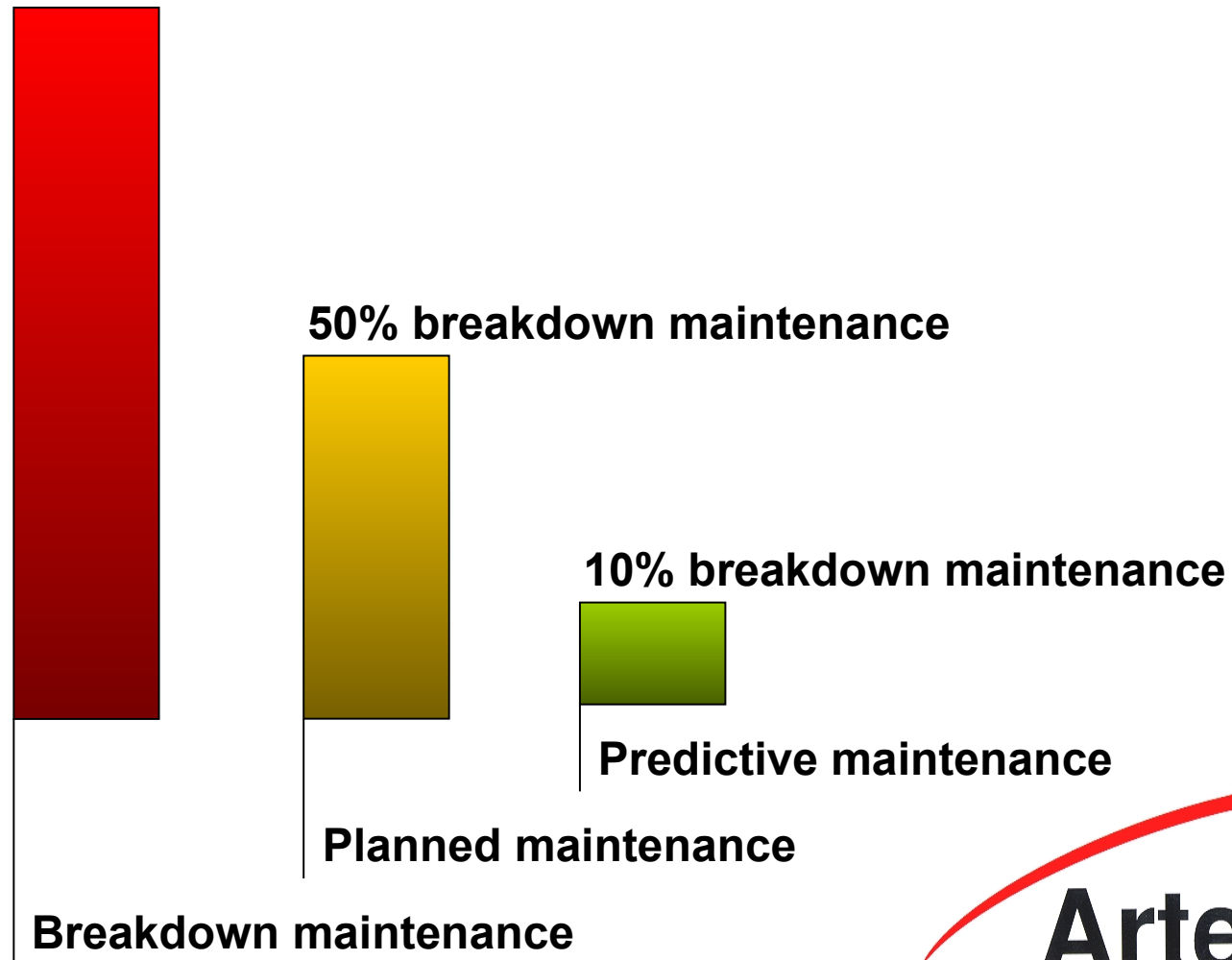
# Site summary

- Technically demonstrated MCM's performance through a range of diagnoses including:
  - Bad connections
  - Coupling unbalance
  - Borehole pump failure
  - Poor rotor bar condition
  - Foundation looseness
- Achieved payback several times
  - Lost energy
  - Prevented failures
  - Planned removal of pumps





# Predictive maintenance benefits



# Energy efficiency benefits

For a typical 75kW motor:

- Replacing EFF3 motor with EFF1 motor gains 1.1% increase in efficiency
- 2.5% voltage unbalance loses 1.3% in efficiency\*
- mechanical imbalance & misalignment can lose between 2-10%+ efficiency.

\* US Department of Energy, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy

The efficiency gains from replacing old motors with high efficiency ones can be completely wasted if plant is not installed and adjusted **correctly**.

The potential for **benefit** from **correct, optimised plant care is greater than** the benefit of installing higher efficiency motors

Motor Power [kW]	Minimum Efficiency		
	EFF3 [%]	EFF1 [%]	(EFF1 – EFF3) [%]
1,1	<76,2	>83,8	7,6
1,5	<78,5	>85,0	6,5
2,2	<81,0	>86,4	5,4
3	<82,6	>87,4	4,8
5,5	<85,7	>89,2	3,5
7,5	<87,0	>90,1	3,1
15	<89,4	>91,8	2,4
22	<90,5	>92,2	1,7
30	<91,4	>93,2	1,8
37	<92,0	>93,6	1,6
45	<92,5	>93,9	1,4
55	<93,0	>94,2	1,2
75	<93,6	>94,7	1,1
90	<93,9	>95,0	1,1

# Ofwat pressures for AMP5

- Reduced OPEX
- Reduced CAPEX
- Improved customer SERVICEABILITY
- Reduced Climate Change impact

How far can we help address each of these?

# Reduced OPEX

- Predictive Maintenance savings compared to Preventive or Breakdown (10% - 50% - 100%)
  - Avoidance of catastrophic failure
  - Avoidance of secondary damage
  - Avoidance of emergency call outs & overtime
  - Avoidance of emergency spares expediting
  - Avoidance of disruption on other priority work

# Cost and Time of Breakdown Strategy

## Do no planned work

Yr 1	£0
Yr 2	£0
Yr 3	£0
Yr 4	£100k, out of action for 38 weeks
Yr 5	£?

With no preventative care or monitoring, gradual pump impellor erosion / damage resulted in imbalance, overloading bearings, thence damage to casing requiring welding and re-machining, and detected only when motor failed by burning out, requiring new motor, as well as shaft, bearings, impellor, emergency overtime, etc.



***Probably not the best business strategy – but we were OK because there were three other pumps we could use.***

# Cost and Time of Preventive Strategy

## Do “all” planned work

Yr 1	£5k – one week
Yr 2	£5k – one week
Yr 3	£10k – two weeks
Yr 4	£5k – one week
Yr 5	£5k – one week

Routine overhaul every year, team of two guys for a week.

In year 3, they discover the beginnings of a problem, and replace impellor before serious damage that would have become catastrophic in year 4



*Looks like a better business strategy – but we still spent 30k and 6 weeks outage.*



# Cost and Time of Condition Based Strategy (Walkaround)

## Do routine walkaround patrols

Yr 1	£1k – no downtime
Yr 2	£1k – no downtime
Yr 3	£9k – one & half weeks
Yr 4	£1k – no downtime
Yr 5	£50k – four weeks

Routine patrol readings monthly – one guy, drive to site. No routine PM, no downtime

In year 3, they discover the beginnings of a problem, and replace impellor before serious damage that would have become catastrophic in year 4. By planning, it is less downtime than in PM case.

In Yr 5, an obstruction passes through the pump between measurements, resulting in a burned out motor.



***Looks like a better business strategy still – but we are still vulnerable to damage with short P-F time failure modes***

# Cost and Time of Condition Based Strategy (Online – permanently installed)

## Wait until alerted automatically

Yr 1	£500 – no downtime
Yr 2	£500 – no downtime
Yr 3	£9k – one & half weeks
Yr 4	£500 – no downtime
Yr 5	£10k – two weeks

Readings taken continuously and any alerts fed direct to relevant staff / managers. No site visits required.

In year 3, the beginnings of a problem is detected, and impellor replaced before serious damage that would have become catastrophic in year 4. By planning, it is less downtime than in PM case.

In Yr 5, an obstruction passes through the pump. The alert is raised and the pump impellor and shaft is replaced without further damage



***Looks like the best business strategy yet –  
but there may be more...***

# Energy Consumption

## Electricity Costs

(100kw, 8,000hr / yr, 6.25p/kWHr = £50,000 pa)

Year 1	£50k
Year 2	£50k
Year 3	£50k
Year 4	£50k
Year 5	£50k

So in 5 years, we spend more on electricity than the replacement value of the pump.

This is a significant cash cost – and is also a major contributor to **Climate Change**.

Industry uses approx 60% of electricity driving electric motors.

Some large water companies are spending >£30m pa on electricity bill for pumping water. Even 1% of this is significant.



*So installing efficient motors is essential, but* **S**  
*it is not sufficient...*



# Opex comparison – 5 yr figures

- Breakdown strategy: £100k+, 38wks down
- PM strategy: £30k, 6 wks downtime
- On-line CBM strategy: £20k, 3.5 wks downtime
- **Saving** **£80k & 30+wks uptime**
- Energy saving potential: **£10 – 25k** (4-10%)

# Capital Efficiency

## Capital Efficiency

Year 1	£?
Year 2	£?
Year 3	£?
Year 4	£?
Year 5	£?

Through confidence in both **reliability** and **detectability**, redundancy can be safely reduced.

Do you really need 4 pumps?

How much could you save if you only had 3?

Given all-up installation cost is a multiple of the equipment cost, the potential benefit is significant.

**Potential - £500k**



# Ofwat pressures for AMP5

- Reduced OPEX ✓
  - Reduced CAPEX ✓
  - Improved customer SERVICEABILITY ✓
  - Reduced Climate Change impact ✓
- 
- Payback many times over in the 5 year period



# Suggested serving

- Implement MCM on your most critical assets (300 pumping stations?)
- Initial condition assessment and energy saving potential assessment
- Ongoing energy monitoring service for 5 yr period
- Ongoing fault prediction / identification service and corrective advice for 5 yr period
- Bundled as a single Capex transaction



# Next Steps?

- Agree scope
- Who would need to be involved in
  - Defining?
  - Approving?
- How should we engage with them
- How soon? (start of AMP period is pressing)

# For further help

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