

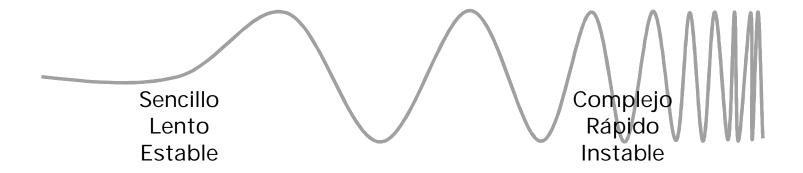
AssetVista

Utilize untapped potential in your mine

Eduardo Ingegneri, Global Product Manager

Contexto de mundo

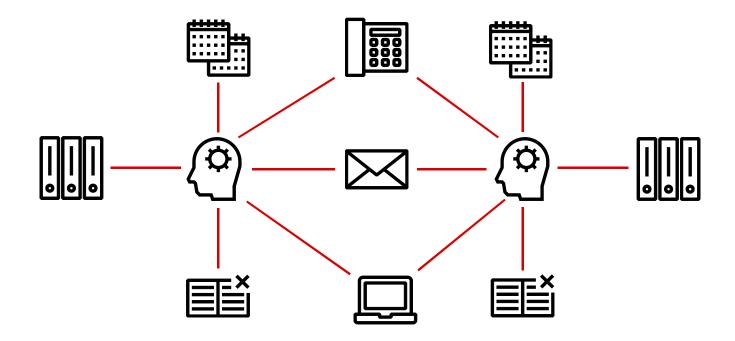
Animación movida por la comunicación





Contexto de mundo

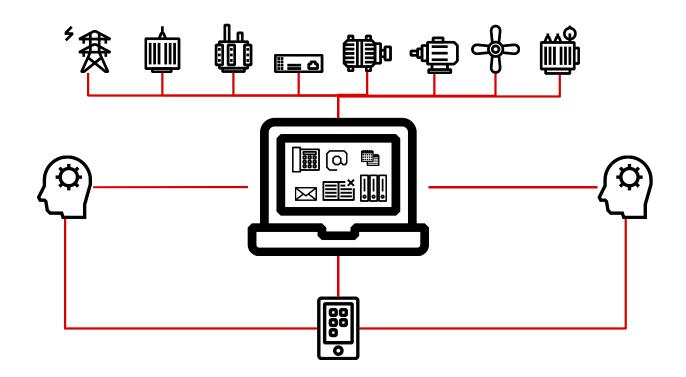
Inundación de informaciones





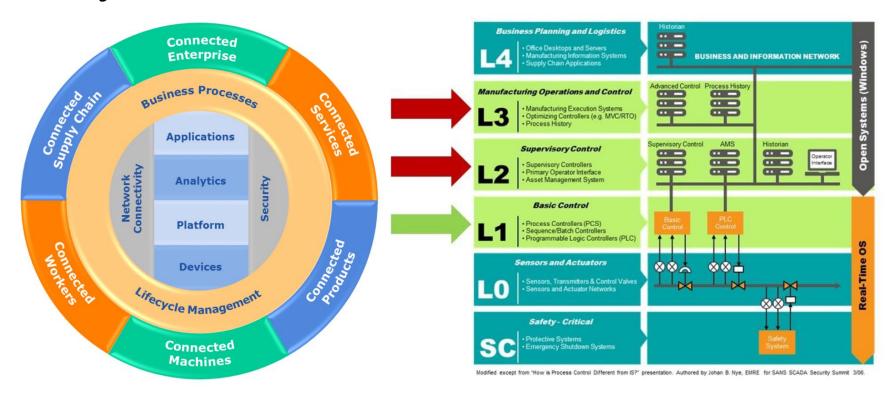
Contexto de mundo

Inundación de informaciones





ARC Advisory Research - IIoT and Automation levels - Overview



ARC Industrial Internet of Things Model ExxonMobil Automation Level Designations (Sources: ExxonMobil, ARC)



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Informaciones con valor

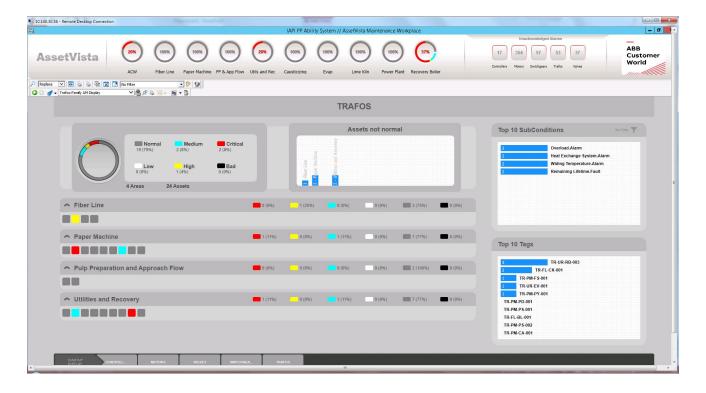
Interfaces amigables







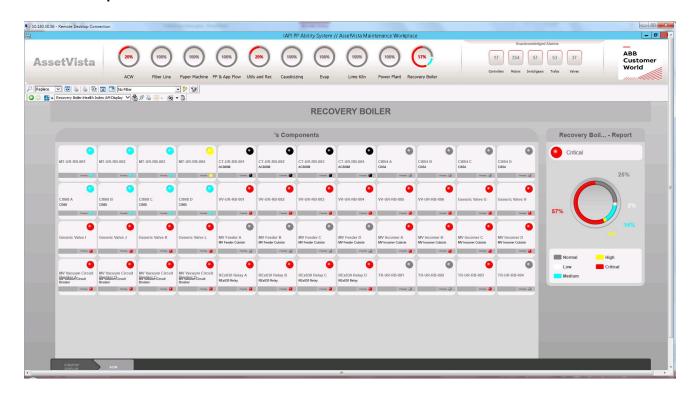
Dashboards por tipo de equipo



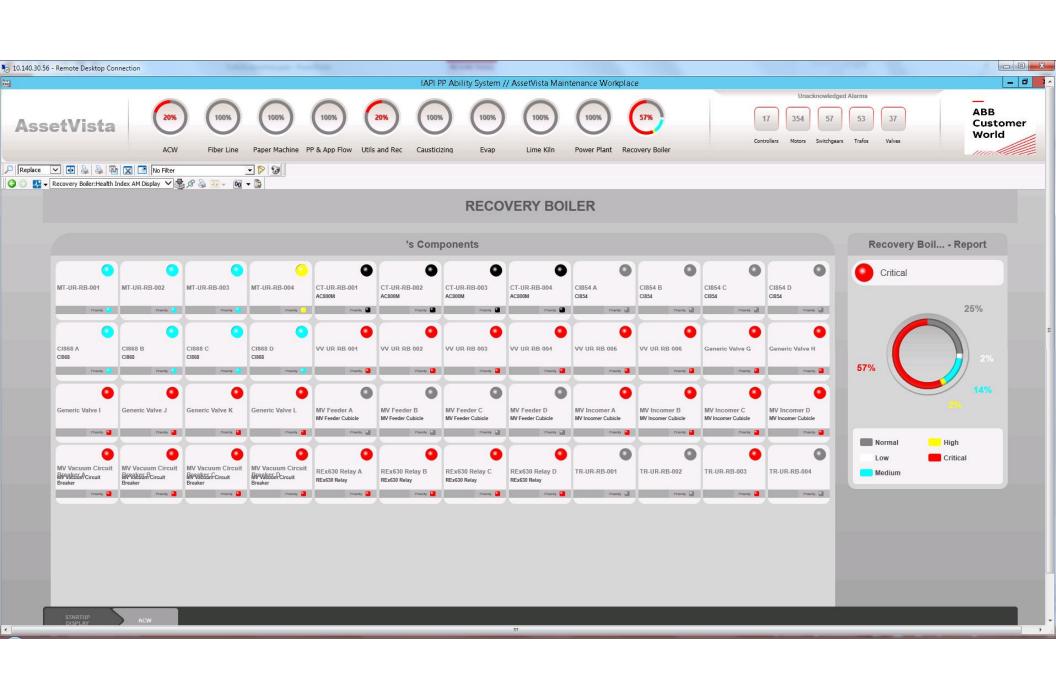




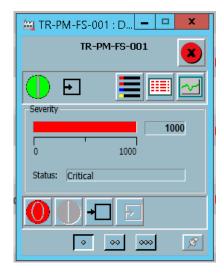
Dashboards por área de producción

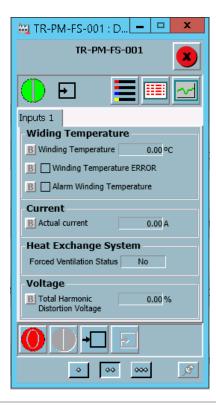


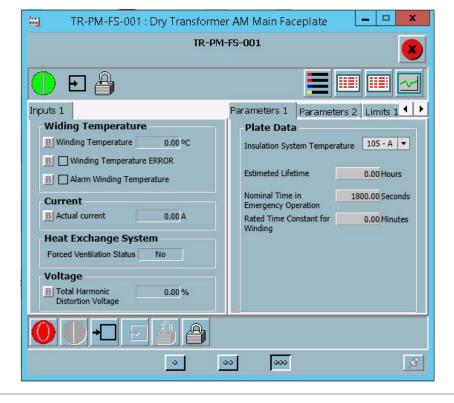




Información detallada



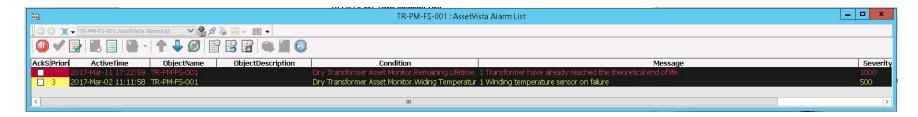


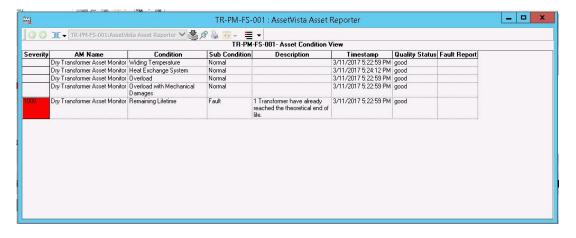




Informaciones con valor

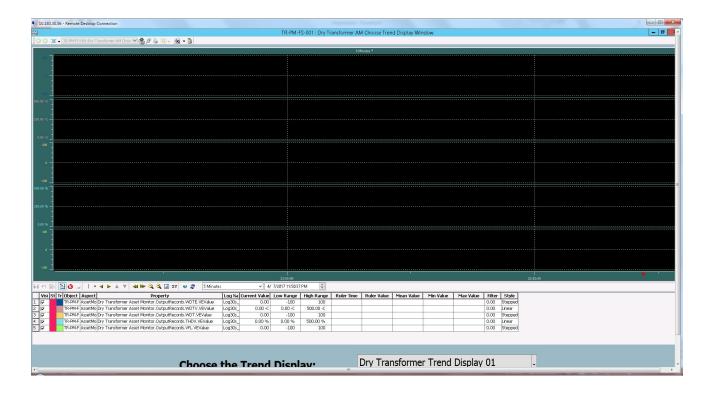
Información detallada







Información detallada





ASSET PERFORMANCE TECHNICAL REPORT

0

LV AC MOTOR

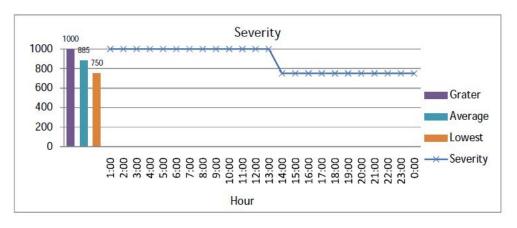
Customer: 0 Report Date: 13 Aug 2013

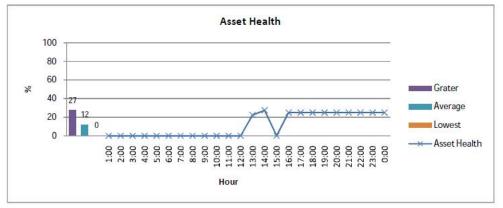
Site: 0 Assessement Period: 08/12 - 00h00 @ 08/13 - 00h00

DCS Tag: 0 CMMS Tag: 0

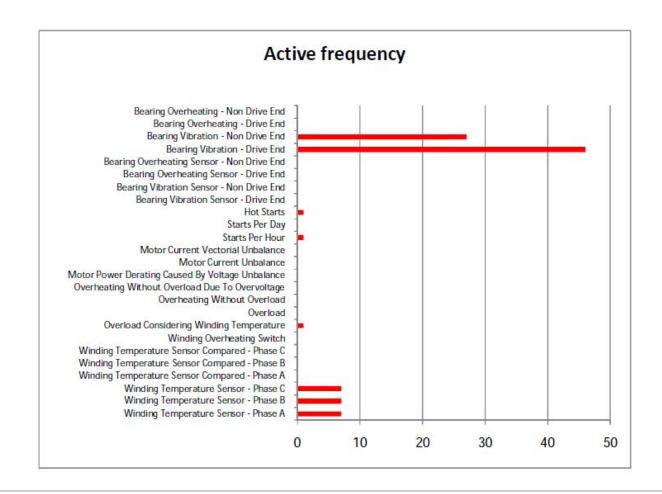
General Indicators

Responsible:

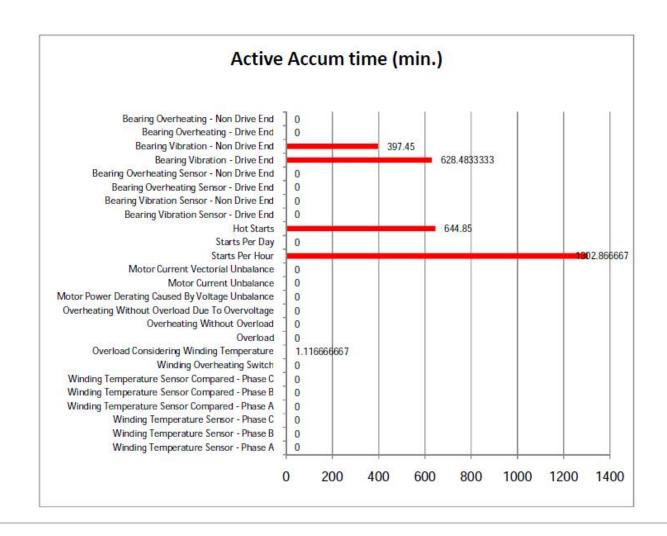








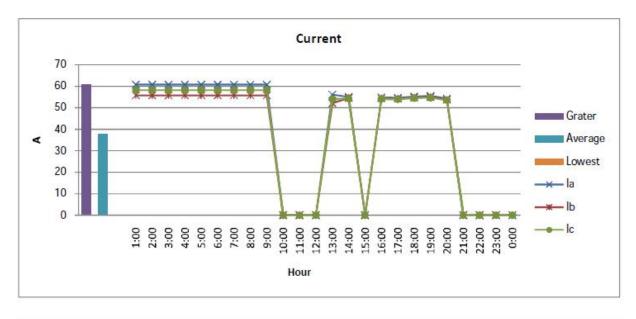


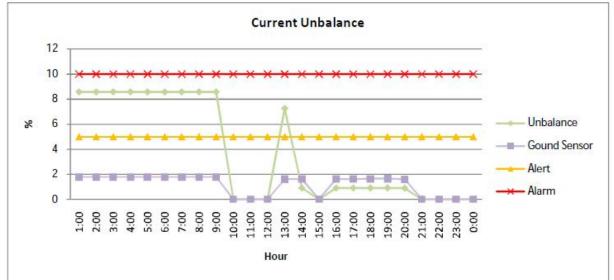




		Ass	set Reporter			
Severity	Condition	Sub Conditio	Description			
500	Winding Temperature Sensor - Phase	Alarm	1 Phase A winding temperature sensor on failure			
500	Winding Temperature Sensor - Phase B		Alarm	1 Phase B winding temperature sensor on failure		
500	Winding Temperature Sensor - Phas	0	Motor Current Unbalance		Normal	Motor current unbalance
0	Winding Temperature Sensor Comp	0	Motor Current Vector	orial Unbalance	Normal	Motor current vectorial unbalance
0	Winding Temperature Sensor Comp	0	Starts Per Hour		Normal	Starts per hour
0	Winding Temperature Sensor Comp	0 Starts Per Day			Normal	Condition disabled by user
0	Winding Overheating Switch	0	Hot Starts		Normal	Hot starts
500	Overload Considering Winding Tem;	0	Bearing Vibration Se	ensor - Drive End	Normal	Bearing vibration sensor - drive end
0	Overload	0	Bearing Vibration Se	ensor - Non Drive End	Normal	Bearing vibration sensor - non drive end
0	Overheating Without Overload	0	Bearing Overheating	Sensor - Drive End	Normal	Bearing overheating sensor - drive end
0	Overheating Without Overload Due	0	Bearing Overheating	Sensor - Non Drive End	Normal	Bearing overheating sensor - non drive end
0	Motor Power Derating Caused By Vo	750	Bearing Vibration - D	Orive End	Alarm	1 Bearing drive end on failure
0	Motor Current Unbalance	750	Bearing Vibration - N	Non Drive End	Alarm	1 Bearing non drive end on failure
		0	Bearing Overheating	g - Drive <mark>End</mark>	Normal	Bearing overheating - drive end
Slide 1	8	0	Bearing Overheating	J - Non Drive End	Normal	Bearing overheating - non drive end



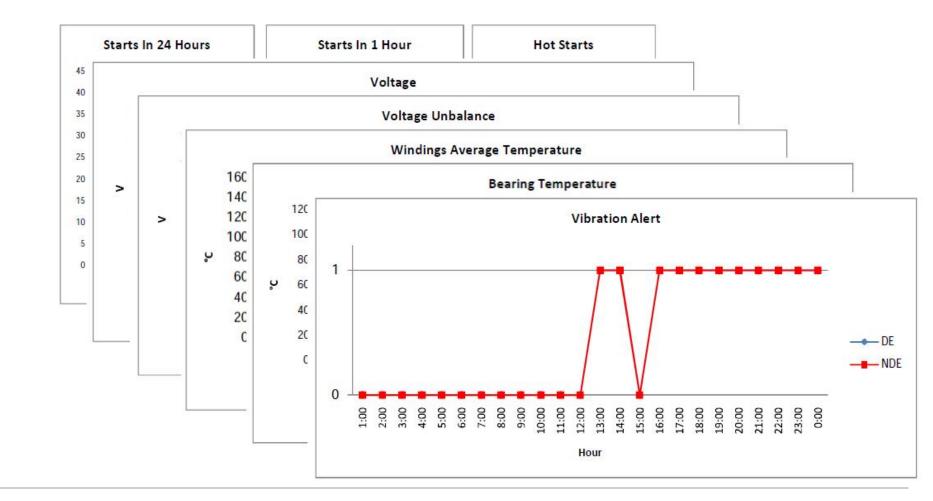






| Slide 19



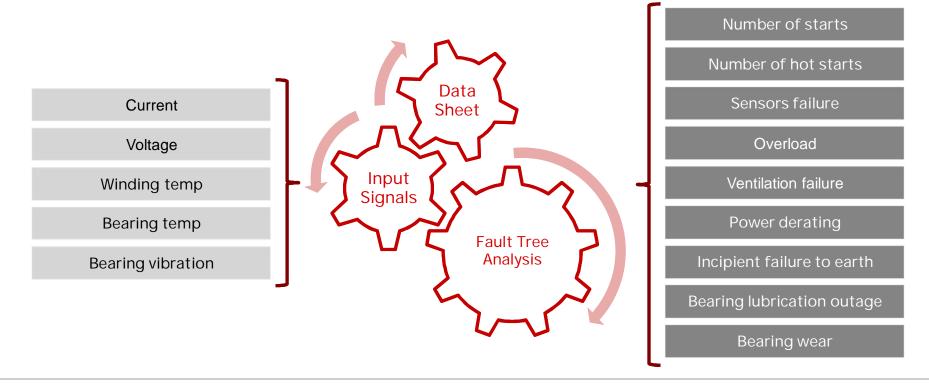




Algoritmos específicos

Con base en normas y literatura técnica

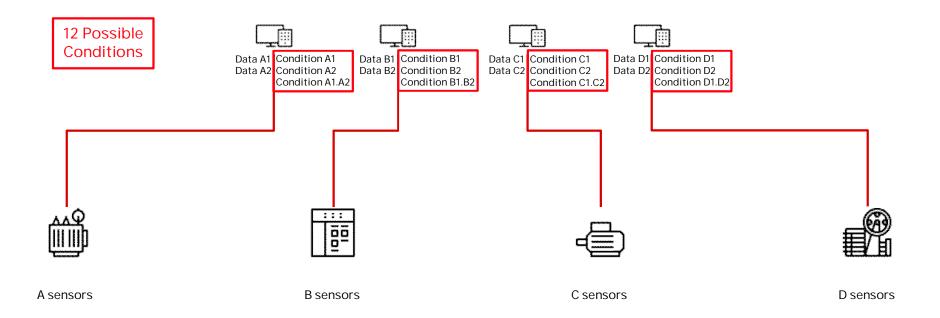
FTA / FMEA / FMECA / RCA / RCM





Combinación de fuentes distintas

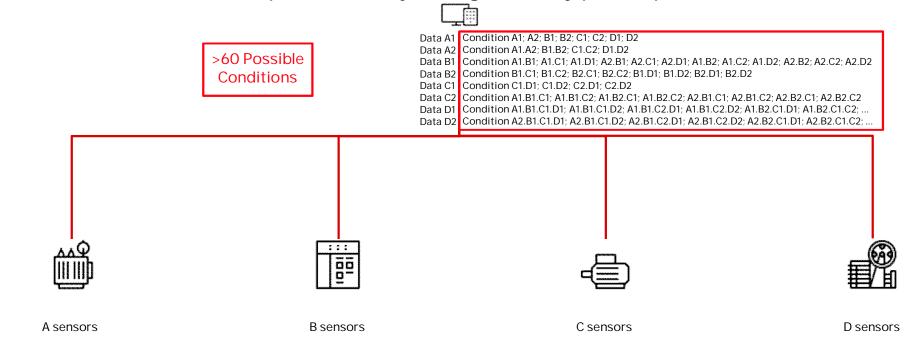
Informaciones sin correlación





Combinación de fuentes distintas

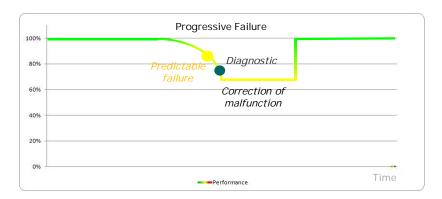
Informaciones correlacionadas permiten mejor diagnóstico y prescripción





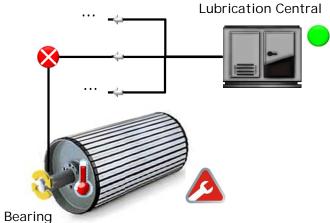
Combinación de fuentes distintas

Un equipo afecta el otro



Predictive maintenance benefits:

- Lower Maintenance Cost;
- Improved MTTR (Mean Time to Repair)
- Improved asset availability



Diagnostic

Problem: High temperature in bearing LD

Possible cause: Failed Lubrication

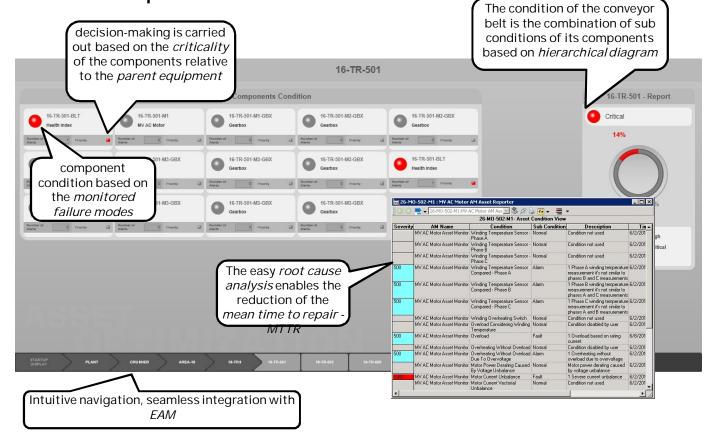
Suggested Action: Check Lubrication System



April 18, 2017

Información en tempo real

Ejemplo

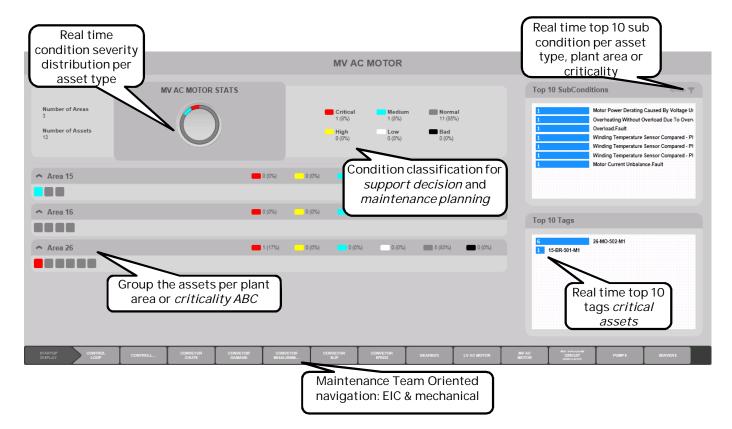




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Soporta decisiones rápidas

Ejemplo





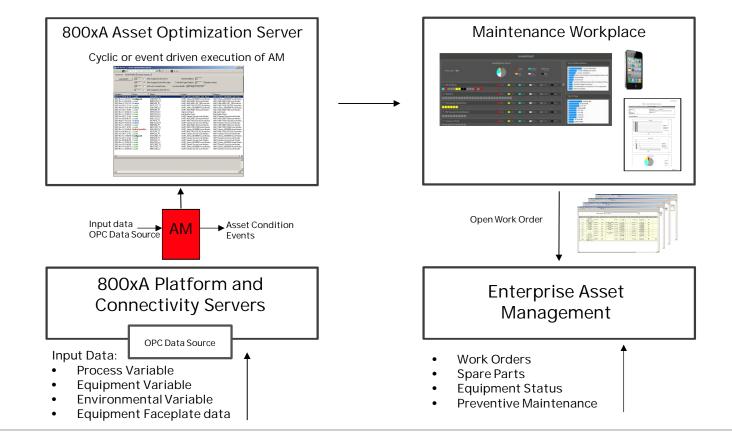
Maximiza tu OEE

Proposición de valor





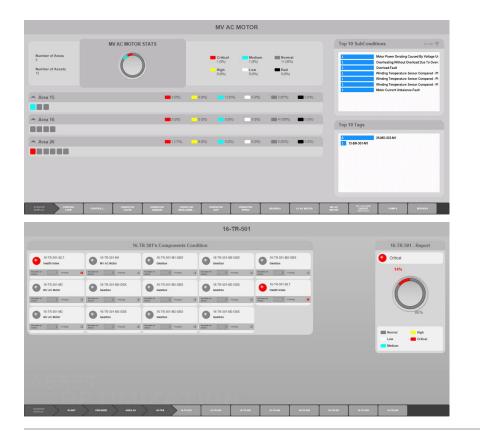
Integración total





April 18, 2017

AssetVista Overview



Maintenance data in user-friendly dashboards for a faster and accurate decision-making process

Identifying potential failures either periodically or in real-time before they affect the productivity

Periodic reports support your maintenance team with direct and detailed asset information

Easy-to-use root cause analysis allows a quick fail detection and reduces production losses





CRH, January 2017

Collaborative Production Management

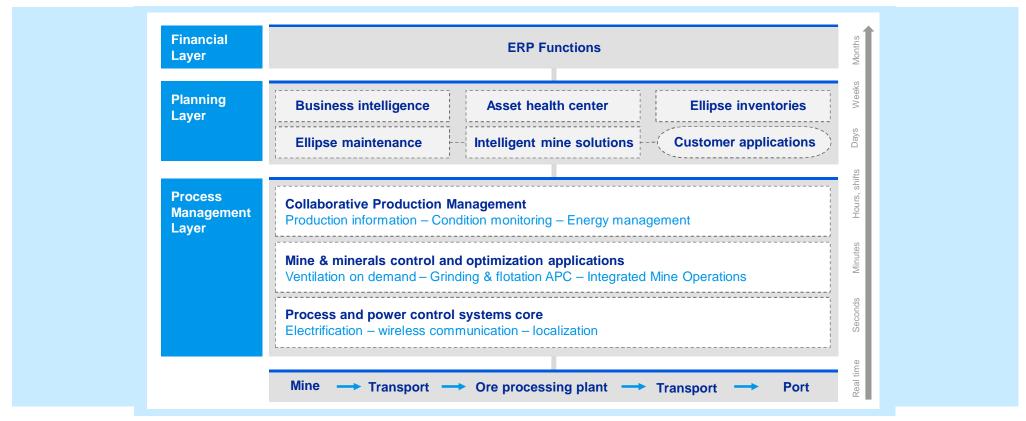
High levels of visibility across the value chain and between operations





ABB in Mining solution suite

A holistic approach to the entire mine operation



Power and productivity for a better world







Plant Asset Management Validate Saving Numbers

AssetVista Value Proposition

VALUE

Operational Safety

Risk mitigation (fewer people on the field)

25% less field maintenance tasks

Productivity

Reduce maintenance team (Automation+Electrical+Instrumentation)

Reduce unplaned shutdows

Quick detection & diagnosis (Troubleshooting)

RESULTS

Workforce optimization

7 people realocated in the maintenance team (Line 1 + Line 2)

Cost reduction in planned shutdown

Reduction 10-30% (Automation+Drives+Elet.Distr+Instrum)

Reduction of unplanned downtime

XX hours/year for H1 - \$\$ XX hours/year for H2 - \$\$

BENEFITS

Savings

Yearly Saving

Line 1 - \$\$Line 2 - \$\$

ROI

Line 1 - 2 years Line 2 - 1 year



Plant Asset Management Pulp Mill

Pilot description

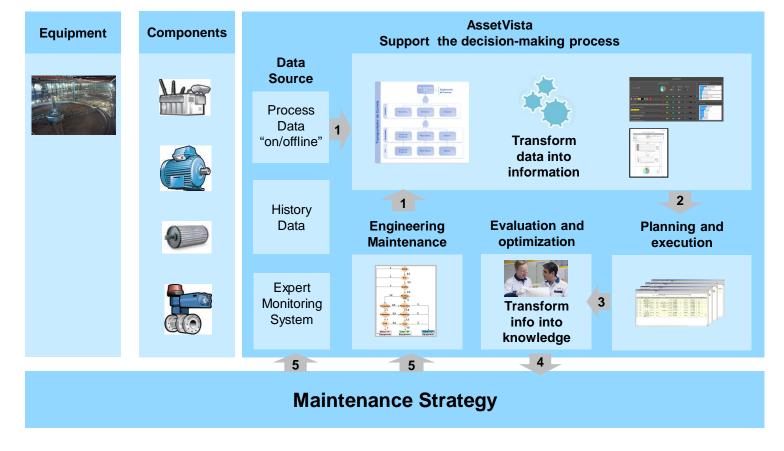
- Areas
 - Utilities, Cooking, Drying and Wood Yard process areas involved;
- Assets
 - 25 LV and MV motors
 - 300 control valves
 - Production equipment and components: Digester

Project phases

- Maintenance assessment
- Servers configuration
- Fault Tree Analysis
- Special Asset monitors development
- Field implementation
- Commissioning
- Customer training
- Follow up, corrections and improvement



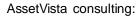
Continuous improvement of maintenance process



Plant Asset Management

Valve Asset Monitor 1/2



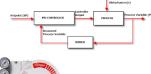


- Maintenance requirement
- Maintenance process
- Maintenance end user



AssetVista maintenance engineering

- FTA development and condition monitoring assignment
- Evaluate required inputs and data sources
- Develop condition monitoring algorithms





AssetVista automation engineering

- Evaluate condition monitoring capability (technology)
- Follow up device integration for better serve maintenance and not only control



Plant Asset Management Valve Asset Monitor 2/2



AssetVista engineering:

- Development of asset monitor or assignment of a existing AssetVista asset monitor
- Map of input data



AssetVista engineering:

- Setup dashboards based on criticality, area
- Pareto for most activated failures
- Pareto for devices with more alerts

Practical result of AO with maintenance engineering:

- Condition based maintenance, reduced route inspection and reduce reactive maintenance.
- Improvement of instrumentation technicians knowledge concerning to positioners
- Prevented losses



Plant Asset Management

Valve Asset Monitor Maintenance Inspection Workflow



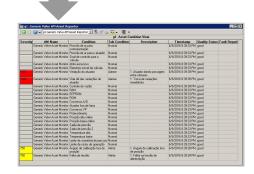


- Overview of all devices from same family
- Only important maintenance alerts
- Cross reference analysis device and process
- Threshold limits exposed outside the DTM
- Allow tuning of condition monitoring to avoid false positives
- Interaction with faceplates without impact over operation
- Access to DTM only for Root Cause Analysis









Plant Asset Management Results Control Valves

Control valve monitoring

- Before: time consuming access to interface of each positioner. Automatic monitoring disabled, standard positioner asset monitor does not attend maintenance requirements.
- After: all critical valves are checked in hours and maintenance expend time verifying only problematic valves. Only raises conditions that matter to maintenance.

Main gain:

 Condition based maintenance, reduced route inspection and reduce reactive maintenance.

Marginal gain

 Improvement of instrumentation technicians knowledge concerning to positioners

Main problems detected:

- Air filter;
- Air pressure;
- Positioner hardware;

Action:

Maintenance corrected problems with 100% of accuracy

Plant Asset Management Results Electric Motors

Electric motors monitoring

- Before: traditional predictive maintenance, vibration and thermography without interface between electrical maintenance and control system.
- After: monitors operational issues that lead failures, additionally data not used before via control system, i.e. temperature are monitored and support fast decision making process

Main gain:

Predictive maintenance, more motors monitored, easy improvement initiatives

Problems detected:

- Too many starts per hour, day and hot starts
- Bearings overheated, reducing grease efficiency and bearings life
- Big temperature difference between bearings and wiring of the 3 phases

Action:

Operational disturbance requires further analysis

ABB recommendation:

 Check if motor is adequate to the work condition and specified accordingly S4 duty

Result:

Motor was specified for S1 duty



Tool without engineering Maintenance Inspection Workflow











- All devices are monitored automatically without any maintenance supervision
- Criticality is not used to organize equipment
- If the DTM is not used to acknowledge the failure alert the status is kept all the time
- Only device vendor specific alerts
- Many alerts are after the failure
- Some alerts are too close to point of failure (PF)
- It is not possible interact with the monitoring adding plant maintenance experience
- Threshold limits configured inside the DTM
- Maintenance needs 800xA permissions to access DTM
- Maintenance team have no access to DTM to acknowledge alerts due plant security reasons and to setup threshold limits due plant security reasons



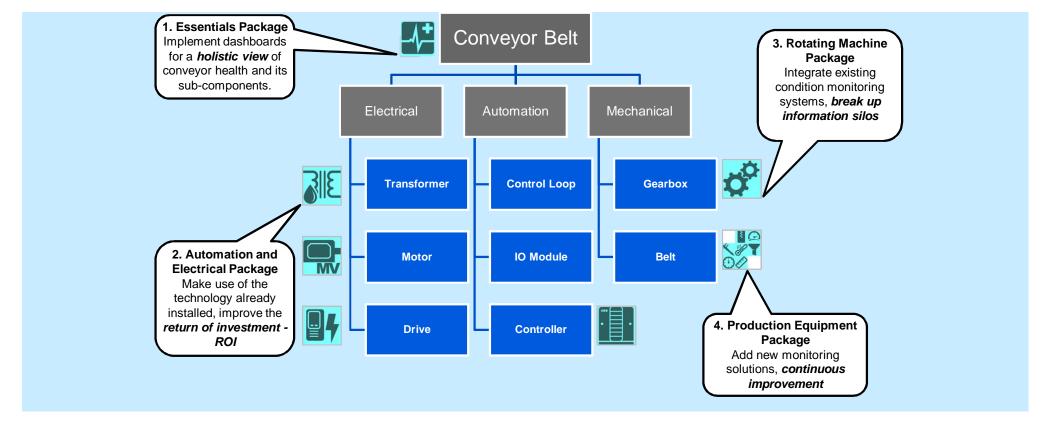
Practical results of a tool without maintenance engineering:

- Not use all potential of AO and smart device
- Maintenance does not have access to this tools
- All stakeholders upset



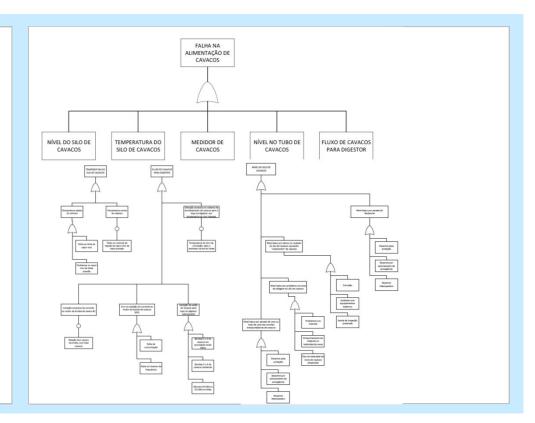
Plant Asset Management

Production Equipment

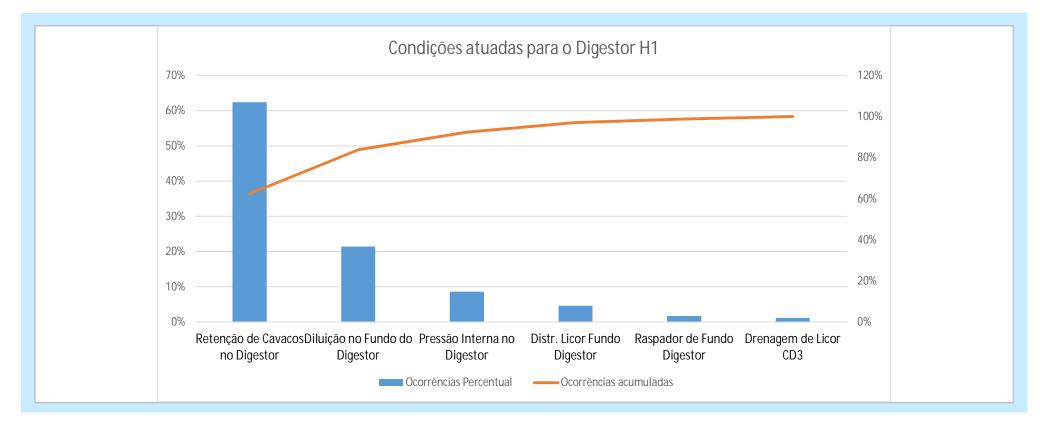


Plant Asset Management Digester Asset Monitor

- Study of the operation manual;
- Study of P & ID;
- Conversation with operation and automation personnel to detail operational routines, process parameters and known fault patterns;
- Elaboration of the FTA;
- Validation of FTA with operation and automation personnel;
- Construction of the algorithms;



Pareto plot of H1 Digester occurrences after adjustment of parameters



Detailing the occurrences of the H1 digester after adjusting parameters

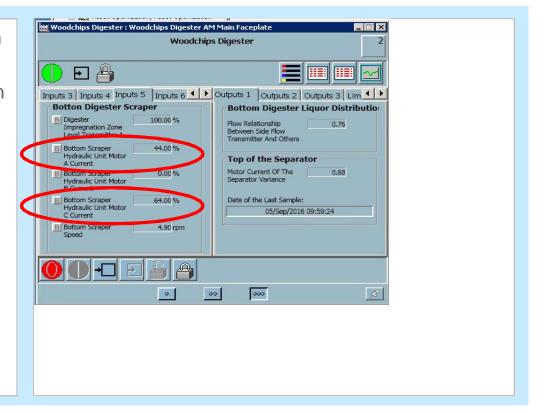
Condition	Sub Condition	Cause	Problem
Digestor chip retention	Impregnation time greater than specified	Level LT-073 above limit (80%)	Digester Feed Control
Dilution at the bottom of the digester	Horizontal or vertical dilution problem at bottom of digester	High bottom scraper torque and differential pressure at high digester discharge	Clogged horizontal and vertical wash liquor feed tubes
Internal digester pressure	Failure to raise internal pressure	Low PT-110 pressure and closed PV-110A valve	Control failure (Valve in good operating condition already checked in another sub-condition)

Detailing the occurrences of the H1 digester after adjusting parameters

Condition	Sub Condition	Cause	Problem
Distribution of liquor in the bottom of the digester	Distribution of liquor in the bottom of the digester is inconsistent	Relation of flow between FT- 079 and sum (FT-079; 082; 084; 085) different from the standard	Control Instruments and Valves Note: Standard = 66%, but is working between 70% and 79%.
Digester bottom scraper	Deficiency in equipment at the bottom of the digester	Bottom bottom scraper torque and differential digester discharge pressure below the maximum limit	Fault in hydraulic system Mechanical failure in scraper
Drainage of liquor from CD3 sieves	Clogged CD3 screens	Digester bottom differential pressure above limit	Accumulation of solids Damaged sieves

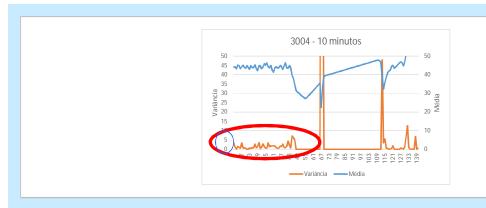
Detail of problem found on the bottom scraper hydraulic unit

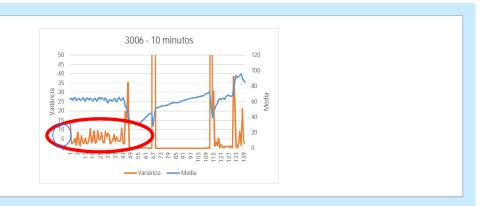
- The bottom scraper oil pump motors operate 2 in 3;
- They must operate with a similar current between them;
- Operating with high current difference between 3004 and 3006 oil pump motors.
- 3006 motor with 45% current greater than 3004, indicating problems with pump 3006.





Detail of problem found on the bottom scraper hydraulic unit

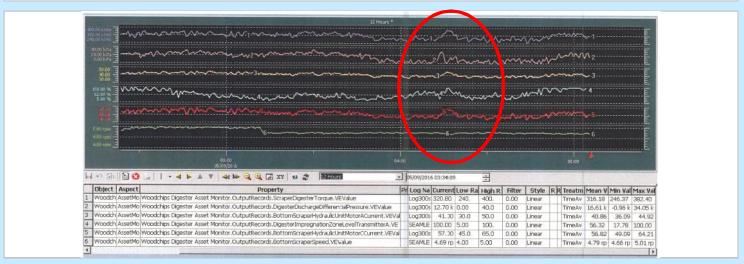




- Current difference between oil pump motors for bottom scraper 3004 and 3006;
- Oil pump motor chain for bottom scraper 3006 with large variance (between 5 and 10) relative to motor 3004 (between 0 and 5).
- Data from 01 to 29 August 2016, collected by PIMS, were used every 60 seconds.

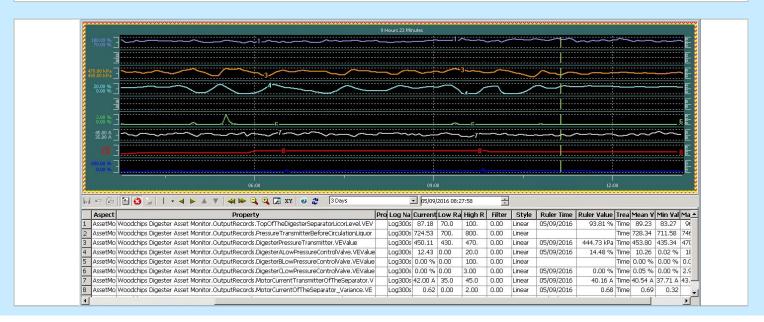
Monitoring of digester variables - Bottom scraper torque

- Graph showing variation of torque, speed, pump motor current 3004 and 3006, chip level LT-073A and differential pressure in the digester discharge.
- As the chip level (4) rises above the 80% limit, the touch (1) rises, as well as the differential pressure in the digester discharge (2) and the current in the bottom scraper oil pumps (3). And 5) and the speed of the scraper (6) decreases.



Monitoring of digester variables - Digester pressure

Graph showing, among others, the internal pressure variation of the digester (3), the position of the digester pressurizing valve (4), level transmitter in the digester (5) - LT-073A and the position of the digester depressurizing valve



Monitoring of digester variables - Digester pressure

The variation in the pressure control of the digester can be checked and the pressurizing valve closes 5 times over a period of 6.5 hours.

It is also observed that the valve works between 0% and 20%, which suggests that it is oversized.

The instrumentation air pressure measurement, which is used to pressurize the digester, is being implanted. This will allow better diagnosis and analysis of the situation.

Operating parameters - Sieves of CD1 and CD2 regions

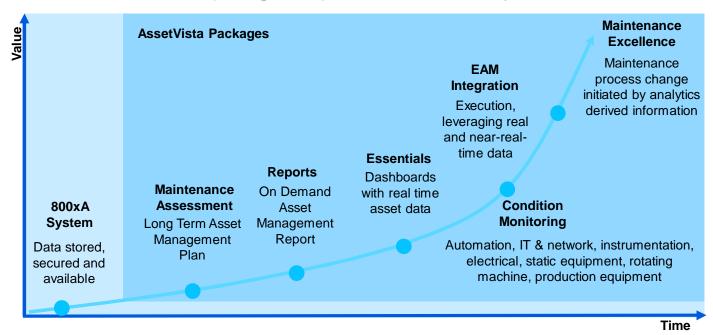
At the beginning of the monitoring, the system detected obstruction of the sieves of CD1 and CD2, but it was reported that the operational parameters of sieving had changed since the interviews with the operators.

For CD1 the limits were between 400 and 630 m3 / h and for CD2 they were between 700 and 1000 m3 / h, according to information received

For this reason, the values recommended by the manufacturer from 4m3 / h for CD1 and 9m3 / h for CD2, under nominal production conditions, were changed to 2,5 m3 / h and 4,5 m3 / h, respectively.

Transform your maintenance

A scalable **solution** to sustain and improve the **maintenance performance** of a mine by **accessing** previously untapped asset **data** and then **compiling** and **present** it efficiently.



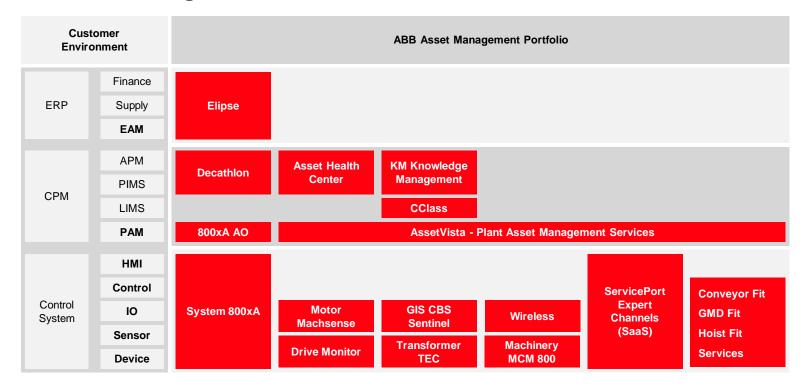
Summary Plant Asset Management

It's all about maintenance!

- Optimize and sustain your maintenance performance
- Avoid useless maintenance and improve time to repair
- Access to ABB mining and maintenance expertise
- Prevents unnecessary exposure to hazardous areas
- Quick and qualified decision-making process
- Solution that best fits your maintenance strategy
- Operation and maintenance share the same platform



ABB Asset Management Portfolio





Basic Process

Implementation

Assessment Solution design Commission Monitoring **Improvement** Perform kick-off meeting, · Classify assets criticality (A,B or Install / commission · Evaluate trends and variations. Tune Conditions and Severity presenting agenda, purpose operational system (Windows parameters. Compare occurrences and and process overview. Server). Identify production bottlenecks. ·Set new Conditions based on reports outputs. Apply questionnaire and Install / commission DCS reported occurrences. • Define equipment to be •Send detailed report on a validate results validation. 800xA. monitored by AssetVista. weekly basis. ·Configure/define new field Analyze results and prepare ·Configure remote access. signal inputs. ·Indicate/select which field report. signals will be connected to Define new assets to be Install / commission AO server. Asset Monitors. monitored. ·Configure PLC Connect feature. Establish which Conditions will · Address data in DCS. be identified through logical Address data in MCS. treatment of available signals. Install AssetVista library. Design equipment ·Build hierarchical structure @ tree/structure. Asset Structure. Specify functional design, ·Build hierarchical structure @ servers and workstations, Control Structure. interfaces and CMMS ·Commission Asset Monitors. integration. ·Commission Dashboards.

·Configure Workplace.



Basic Process Continuous improvement

Improvements / enhancements

- Tune Conditions and Severity parameters.
- Set new Conditions based on reported occurrences.
- Configure/define new field signal inputs.
- Define new assets to be monitored.

Design

- Indicate/select which field signals will be connected to Asset Monitors.
- Establish which Conditions will be identified through logical treatment of available signals.



Monitoring

- Evaluate trends and variations.
- Compare occurrences and reports outputs.
- Send detailed report on a weekly basis.



Implementation

- Review hierarchical structure @ Asset Structure.
- Commission Asset Monitors.
- · Review Workplace.



