Retrofitting Aging Plants with Wireless Instruments at Nova Scotia Power

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Conference Theme & Keywords

Analytics Energy Management
Regulatory Compliance Time Series Real-time Event Frames Open System Digital Transformation
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Operational Intelligence Quality Integrators Connectiving Partin Infrastructure
Reliability
Process Scalability





How we make electricity







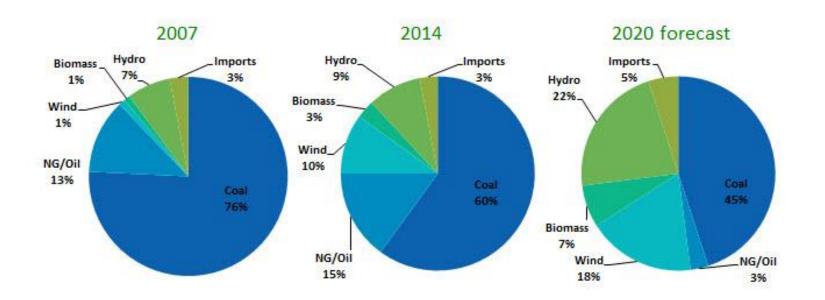






Nova Scotia's Renewable Energy Transformation

- 25% Renewable Energy by 2015
- 40% Renewable Energy by 2020
- Peak demand: 2100 MW
 Low load: 625 MW
 Wind Generation: >600 MW





NSP Business Challenges

- Run Coal and Oil Generating Units in concert with Renewables to meet Daily Demand
- Use Technology to replace knowledge being lost due to company demographics
- Use Technology to reduce Operating costs involved in taking manual NDT readings from older non-instrumented assets
- Use Technology to enhance Predictive models that proactively alert SME of impending problems



Nova Scotia Power

Nova Scotia Power, Inc. (NSPI), a privately owned, vertically integrated electric utility, provides electricity to 500,000 residential, commercial and industrial customers in Nova Scotia, Canada.

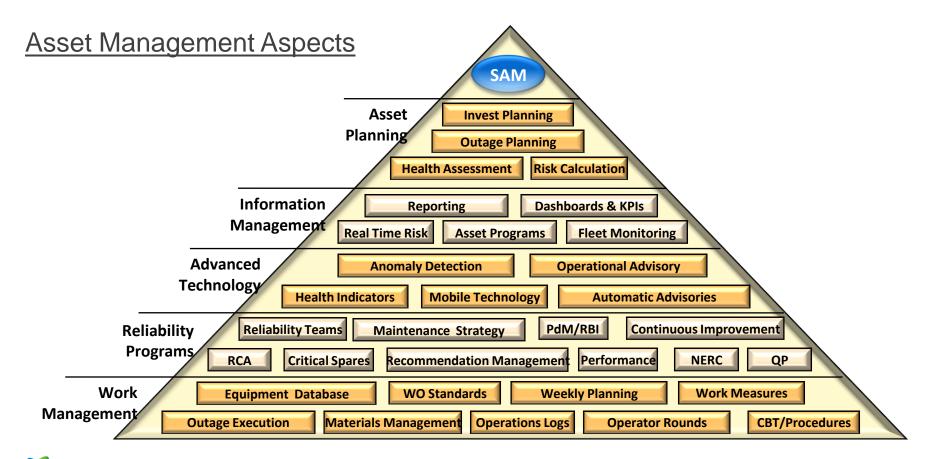
In 2011, NSPI beganthe design and deployment of its asset management program. An asset management office and a common work management system, complete with identical work management practices throughout the fleet, were established at that time.

Key program design features include:

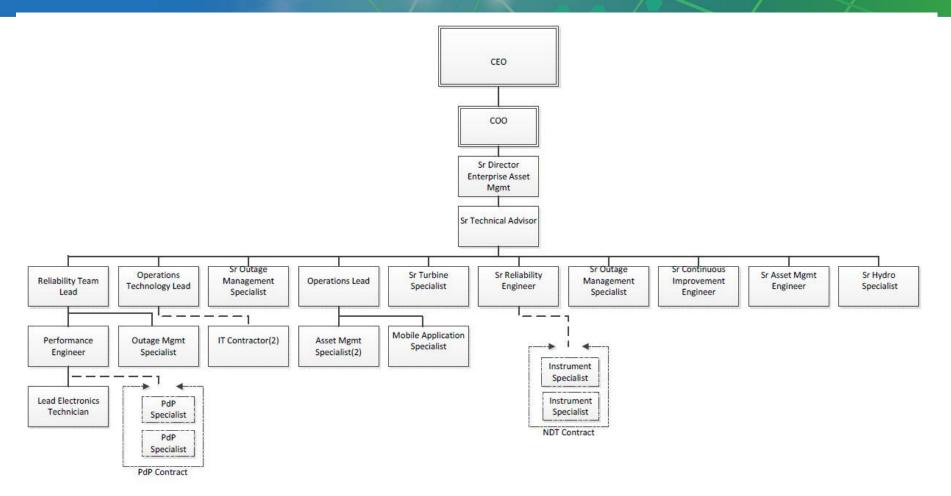
- · Incorporation of all operation activities;
- Fleet-wide standards, practices, programs and tools;
- · Highly measured activities;
- · Technology as an enabler.













How NSP Uses PI

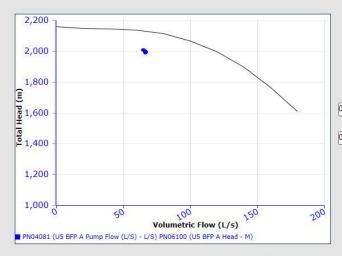
- Plant Overview ProcessBook displays
- Specialty Diagnostic Excel Sheets
- Lab Data Entry via Meridium Rounds
- All major asset classes have a Scientech model that uses
 DCS readings which are archived to PI tags

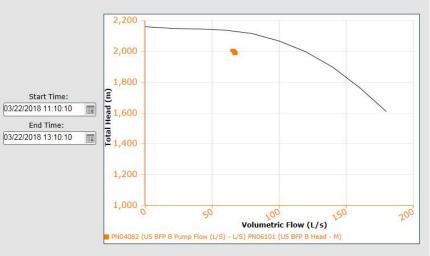






Boiler Feed Pumps A & B





| Boiler Feed Pump A | | Value |
|------------------------|-------|---------|
| In Service? | | YES |
| Suction Pressure | kPag | 471.7 |
| Discharge Pressure | kPag | 18719.5 |
| Mass Flow | kg/s | 62.9 |
| Volumetric Flow | L/s | 66.9 |
| Recirculation Flow | kg/s | 0.0R |
| Hydraulic Power | kW | 787.8 |
| Enthalpy Rise | kJ/kg | 12.5 |
| Balance Water Pressure | kPa | 0.0 |

| Spray Flows | | Value |
|-------------|------|-------|
| Superheat | kg/s | 5.028 |
| Reheat | kg/s | 0.257 |

| In Service? | | YES |
|------------------------|-------|---------|
| Suction Pressure | kPag | 471.7 |
| Discharge Pressure | kPag | 18719.5 |
| Mass Flow | kg/s | 62.9 |
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| Hydraulic Power | kW | 787.8 |
| Enthalpy Rise | kJ/kg | 12.5 |
| Ralance Water Pressure | kDa. | 0.0 |

| BFP A Performance | | Actual | Expected | Δ | |
|-------------------|-----|---------|----------|--------|--|
| Head | m | 1990.95 | 1881.72 | 109.23 | |
| Efficiency | 0/0 | 26.27 | 74 86 | 81 27 | |

| BFP B Performance | | Actual | Expected | Δ |
|-------------------|---|---------|----------|--------|
| Head | m | 1989.93 | 1881.72 | 108.21 |
| Efficiency | % | 26.26 | 74.86 | 81.27 |

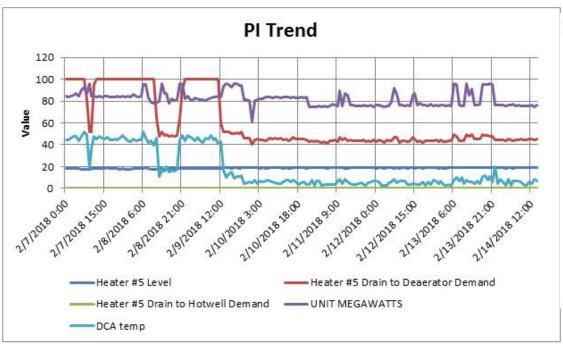
The impact of having wireless thermocouples available:

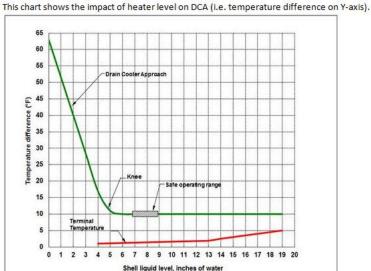
Installing thermocouples in the FW heater cascade drain lines enables performance assessment of the FW heater sub cooling zone. The difference between the cascade drain temperature and the FW heater inlet temperature is called the Drain Cooler Approach (DCA) temperature. When the DCA increases significantly, it is typically caused by level control problems resulting in low liquid level inside the heater. Operating with low liquid level increases steam erosion of heater tubes, control valves and downstream piping.

| | | FW I | Heater | Perf | orman | ce Summarv | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|------|--------------------------------------|---------|-------------------|------------|--|------|-------|
| | | | W Heater Performance Summary FWTemps | | | | | | |
| FW heater 7 out | deg F | | | - | | 463 | : 444 | | |
| FW heater 6 out | deg F | 458 | 462 | | 443 | 381 | 467 | 471 | 471 |
| FW heater 6 in | deg F | 399 | 398 | | 383 | 328 | 408 | 392 | 414 |
| FW heater 5 in | deg F | 357 | 359 | | 340 | 286 | 342 | 330 | 367 |
| FW heater 4 in | deg F | 315 | 319 | | 299 | 250 | 273 | 274 | 320 |
| FW heater 3 out | deg F | | - 22 | | 1 | 250 | 1244 | 1222 | |
| FW heater 2 out | deg F | 238 | 230 | | 230 | 208 | 205 | 65 | 234 |
| FW heater 2 in | deg F | 162 | 163 | | 158 | 173 | 153 | 148 | 171 |
| FW heater 1 in | deg F | 97 | 104 | | 94 | 81 | 97 | 89 | 88 |
| | W 16 | | | FW Heat | er Temp F | ≀ise | V. | | |
| Temp rise - FW heater 7 | deg F | 3777 | 27775 | | 07774 | 82 | A9990 | 1277 | 57973 |
| Temp rise - FW heater 6 | deg F | 58 | 65 | | 60 | 53 | 59 | 79 | 56 |
| Temp rise - FW heater 5 | deg F | 42 | 39 | | 44 | | 66 | 62 | 48 |
| Temp rise - FW heater 4 | deg F | 42 | 40 | | 41 | 37 | 69 | 57 | 47 |
| Temp rise - FW heater 3 | deg F | - | | | S 77 4 | 41 | S -778 1 | - | 177 |
| Temp rise - FW heater 2 | deg F | 76 | 67 | | 72 | 35 | 53 | -83 | 63 |
| Temp rise - FW heater 1 | deg F | 65 | 60 | | 64 | 93 | 56 | 59 | 83 |
| | AV 160 | 11 | | FW H | eater TTD | | ************************************** | | |
| TTD - FW heater 7 | deg F | 3277 | 277273 | | 07832 | 2 | 2000.00 | 1277 | 5792 |
| TTD - FW heater 6 | deg F | 5 | 7 | | 5 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 |
| TTD - FW heater 5 | deg F | -5 | 0 | | -2 | | 0 | 18 | 3 |
| TTD - FW heater 4 | deg F | -5 | -4 | | -3 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 4 |
| TTD - FW heater 3 | deg F | 377 | 27775 | | 0.775 | 62 | 597E | 1277 | 37425 |
| TTD - FW heater 2 | deg F | 3 | 8 | | -3 | 4 | 5 | 151 | 9 |
| TTD - FW heater 1 | deg F | 8 | 3 | | 5 | #VALUE! | 2 | -61 | 15 |
| | | | | FW H | eater DCA | | | | |
| DCA - FW heater 7 | deg F | 1577 | 27777 | | 0.775 | 12 | 5770 | 1277 | 5765 |
| DCA - FW heater 6 | deg F | -1 | -5 | | 1 | 10 | 13 | 70 | 8 |
| DCA - FW heater 5 | deg F | 2 | -11 | | 7 | ** | 6 | 38 | 11 |
| DCA - FW heater 4 | deg F | 5 | -1 | | 10 | 13 | 11 | 42 | 14 |
| DCA - FW heater 3 | deg F | - | 2777 | | 0.775 | 13 | 5770 | - | 17070 |
| DCA - FW heater 2 | deg F | 25 | 15 | | 23 | 11 | #VALUE! | 16 | 18 |



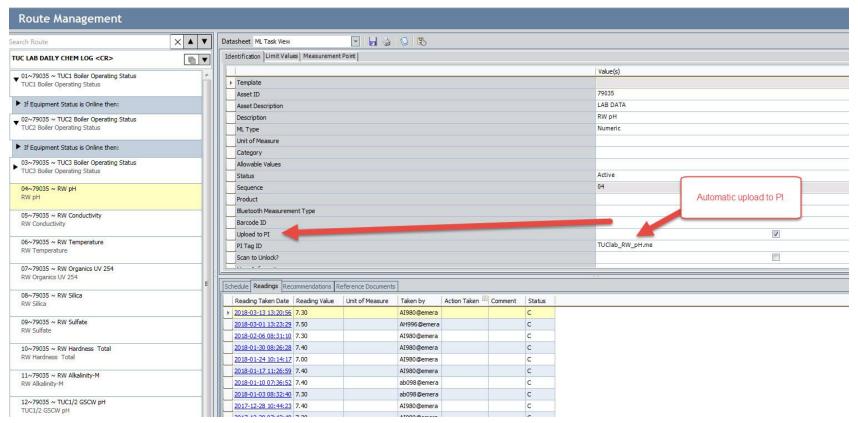
Here's a PI trend illustrating fluctuations in DCA and then improved level control.







PI Lab Data Entry via Meridium Interface





Excerpt from How to Extend the Life of a BFP

New Readings Available:

- Housing Temperature
- Ambient Temperature
- Housing Vibration

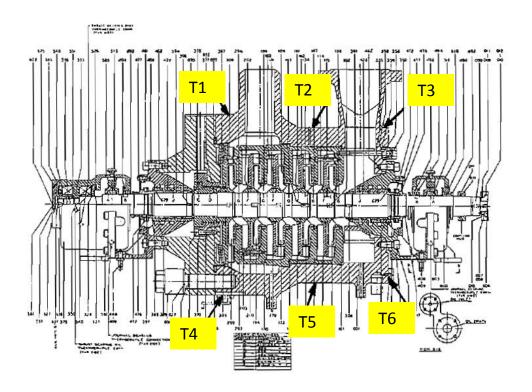


Figure 3. Cross Section View of a Boiler Feedpump (5BDXD520, Showing Six Locations: T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, T6 for Case Temperature Indicators for Determining a Warmed Pump).



The Shopping List

Ambient Air Temperature

Housing Vibration and Temperature

Thermocouple(Liquid Temperature)

Valve Position

Motor Current (0-430 amps)

Pipe temperature (32-120 F)



The Vendors

Aspentech

Banner Engineering

Emerson

Fossil Power

www.aspentech.com

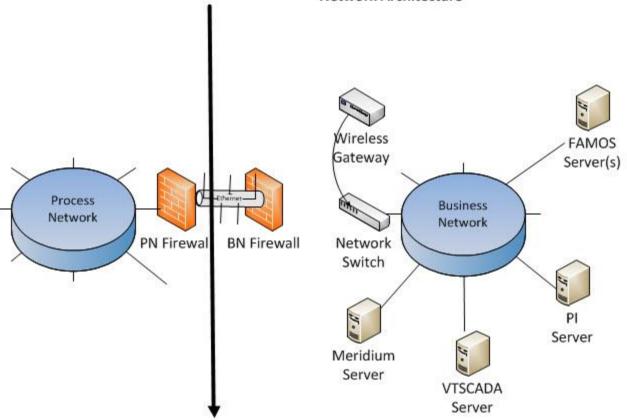
www.bannerengineering.com

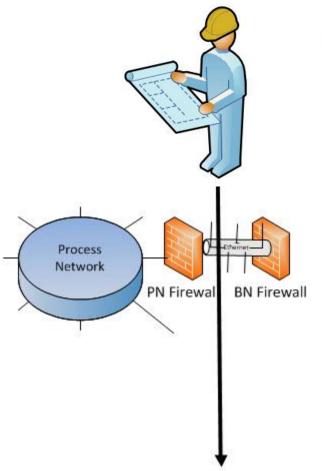
www.emerson.com

www.fossil.ca

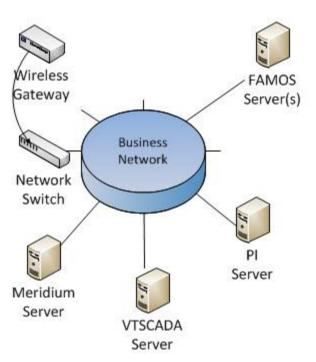


NSP Thermal Plant Network Architecture



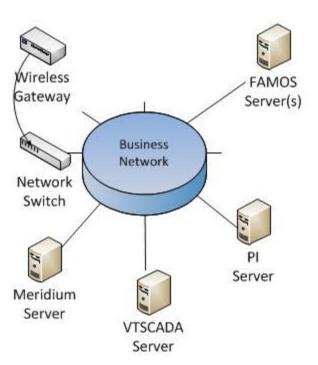


NSP Thermal Plant Network Architecture

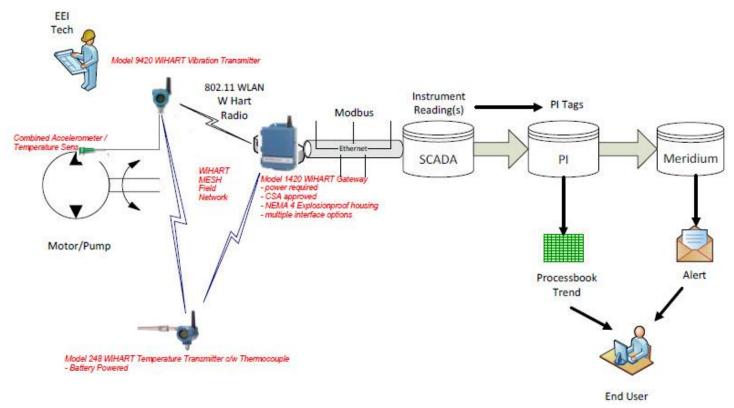


Process Network PN Firewal **BN Firewall**

NSP Thermal Plant Network Architecture

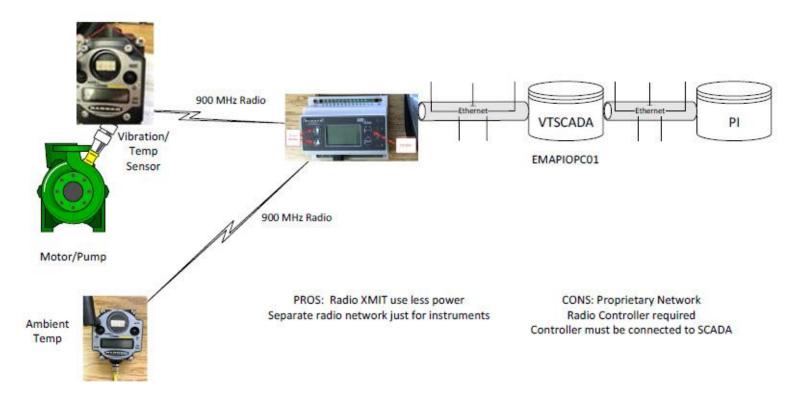


Classic Emerson Wireless Hart



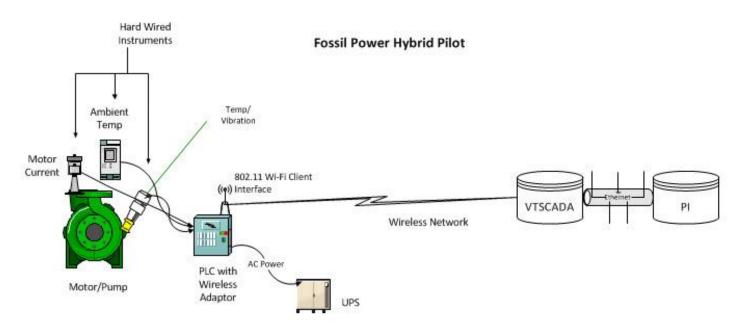


Banner 900 MHz Radio Network





Fossil Hybrid System

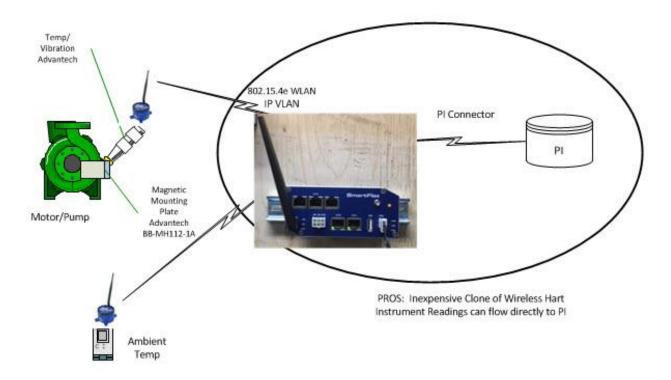


PROS: Multiple commodity instruments on single PLC

CONS: Needs AC Power



Aspentech Wireless Pilot

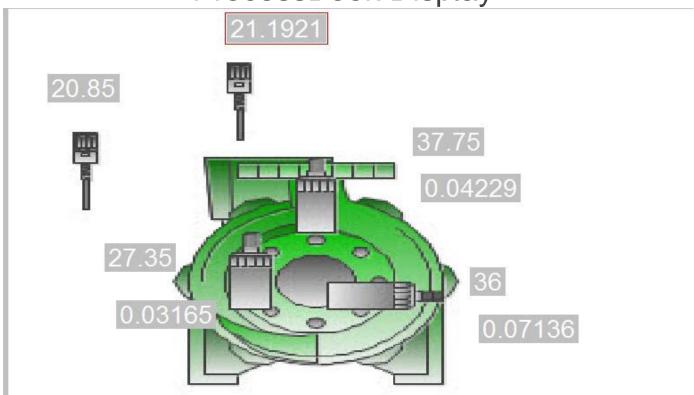




VTSCADA Display



ProcessBook Display





Assessment Criteria

Characteristic Cost Effective(off the shelf) Available in 4-6 weeks from vendor First Order arrived on time and in right place Sensor can use existing business wireless(Hybrid) Sensor requires wireless transmitter(XMIT) Sensor Easily wired to wireless XMIT Wireless XMIT Requires Wireless Gateway Sensors are scalable for large quantities VLAN required Gateway to SCADA server Wireless XMIT supports multiple sensors Sensor Requires AC power Sensor Requires battery Battery easily connected to Sensor Battery life monitor available online Battery lasts multiple months CSA or equivalent electrical std for safety Power supply reliable for plant conditions Equipment proprietary or can be managed by NSPI Sensor easy to connect to equipment Reading easily parsed at PI or SCADA server Customer Service



The Results

One system does not fit all(distance, penetration, instruments)

All systems were reasonably easy to install

All Systems had good technical support

Battery life(where required) and default reading setup was easy

Unless you use Aspentech a VTSCADA expert is required

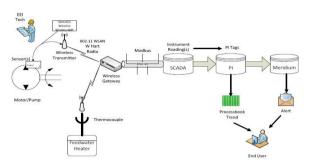
Engineers involved liked VTSCADA capability



Retrofitting Aging Plants with Wireless Instruments at Nova Scotia Power



Customers count on us for energy to power every moment of every day, and for solutions to power a sustainable tomorrow.



CHALLENGE

Retrofit old (+25 yr) assets with realtime instrumentation in a cost effective manner

- Lack of hard wired connections to DCS systems
- Spotty availability of AC Power

SOLUTION

A menu of wireless and wired solutions designed for the structural case

- PI Tags to record the base instrument readings
- Reading values to replace expensive manual collection
- Readings to augment equipment models

RESULTS

Proof of concept for 4 vendor solutions and a template for fleet wide adoption.

- How hard were they to implement?
- How much labor is involved in keeping them online



Retrofitting Aging Plants with Wireless Instruments at Nova Scotia Power



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Questions

Please wait for the microphone before asking your questions

State your name & company

Please remember to...

Complete the Online Survey for this session



Merci

谢谢

Спасибо

Danke

Gracias

Thank You

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Grazie

Obrigado

Optional: Click to add a takeaway you wish the audience to leave with.

