Condition-based Monitoring Infrastructure Upgrades at the NCNR

Samuel J. MacDavid, Supervisory Electronics Technician

NIST Center for Neutron Research

100 Bureau Dr., 20899 Gaithersburg, MD, USA

NIST NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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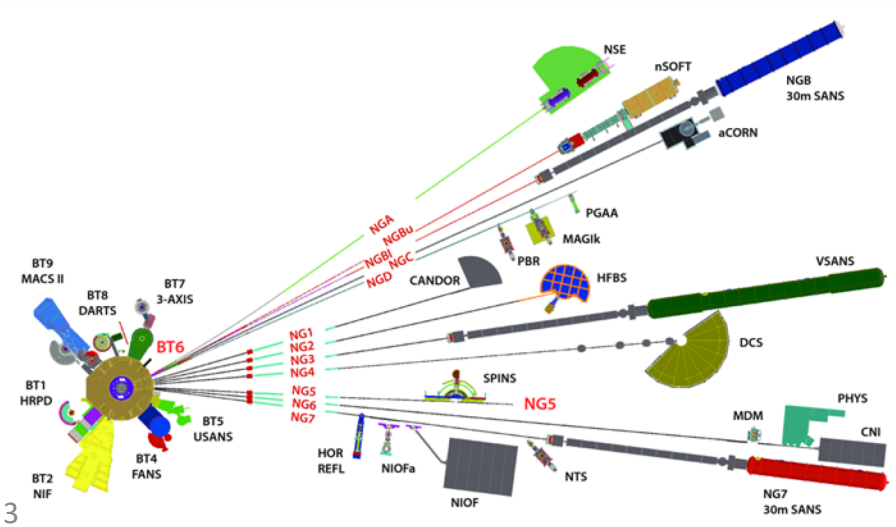
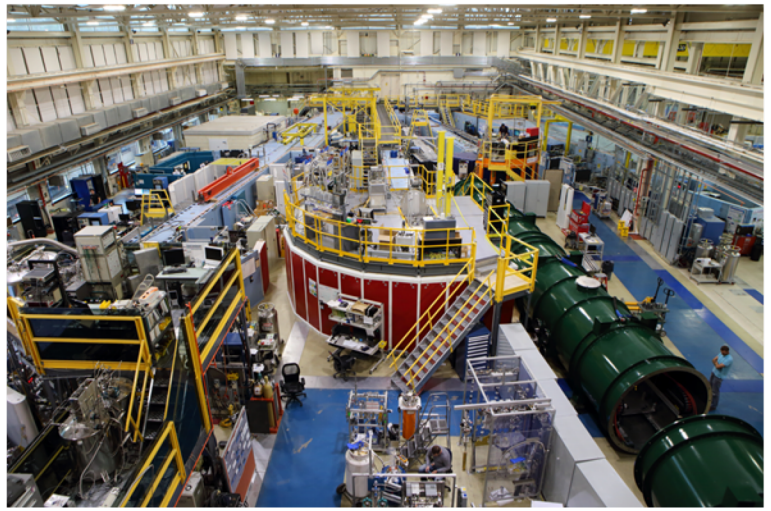
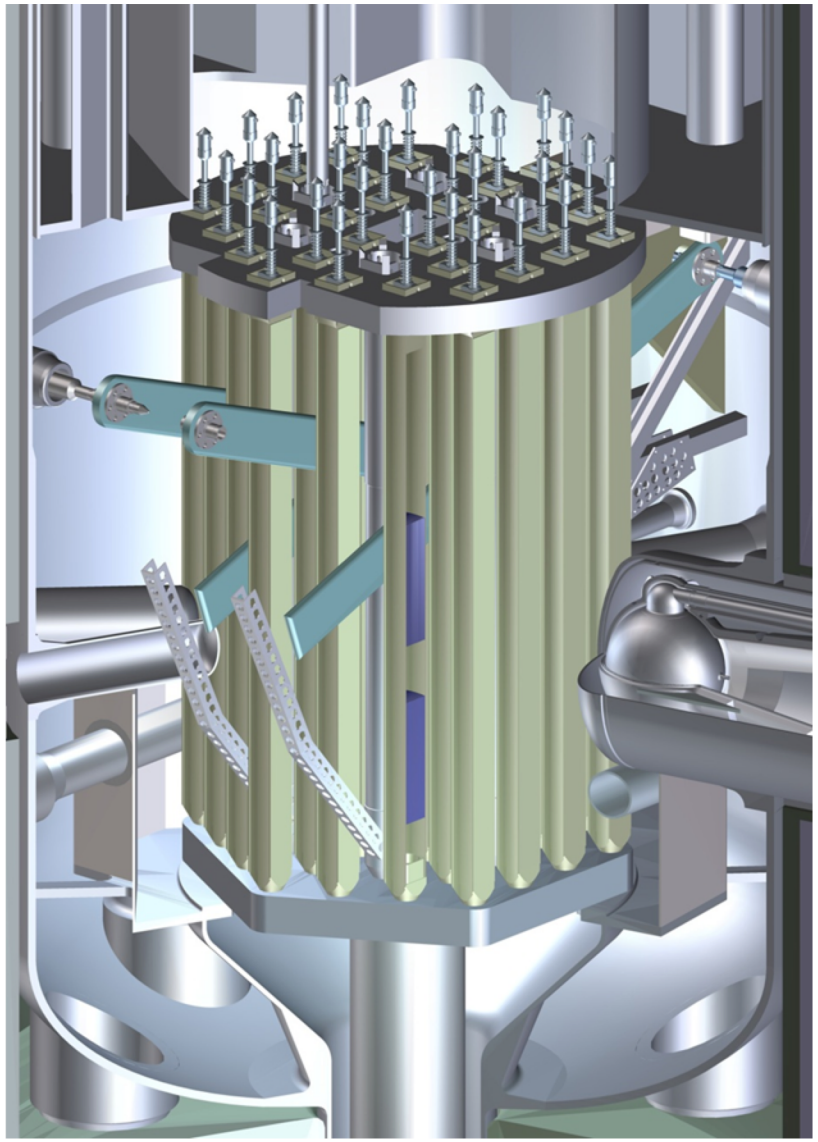
Certain commercial equipment, instruments, or materials are identified in this study in order to specify the experimental procedure adequately. Such identification is not intended to imply recommendation or endorsement by the National Institute of Standards and Technology, nor is it intended to imply that the materials or equipment identified are necessarily the best available for the purpose.

Introduction: NCNR & NBSR

- NCNR is one of the USA's primary resources for neutron research
- NBSR history of successful operation since 1967
- Recently recovered (partially) from the Feb. 3rd, 2021 incident
- Currently undergoing low-power testing & facility upgrades
- NBSR license to expire in 2029

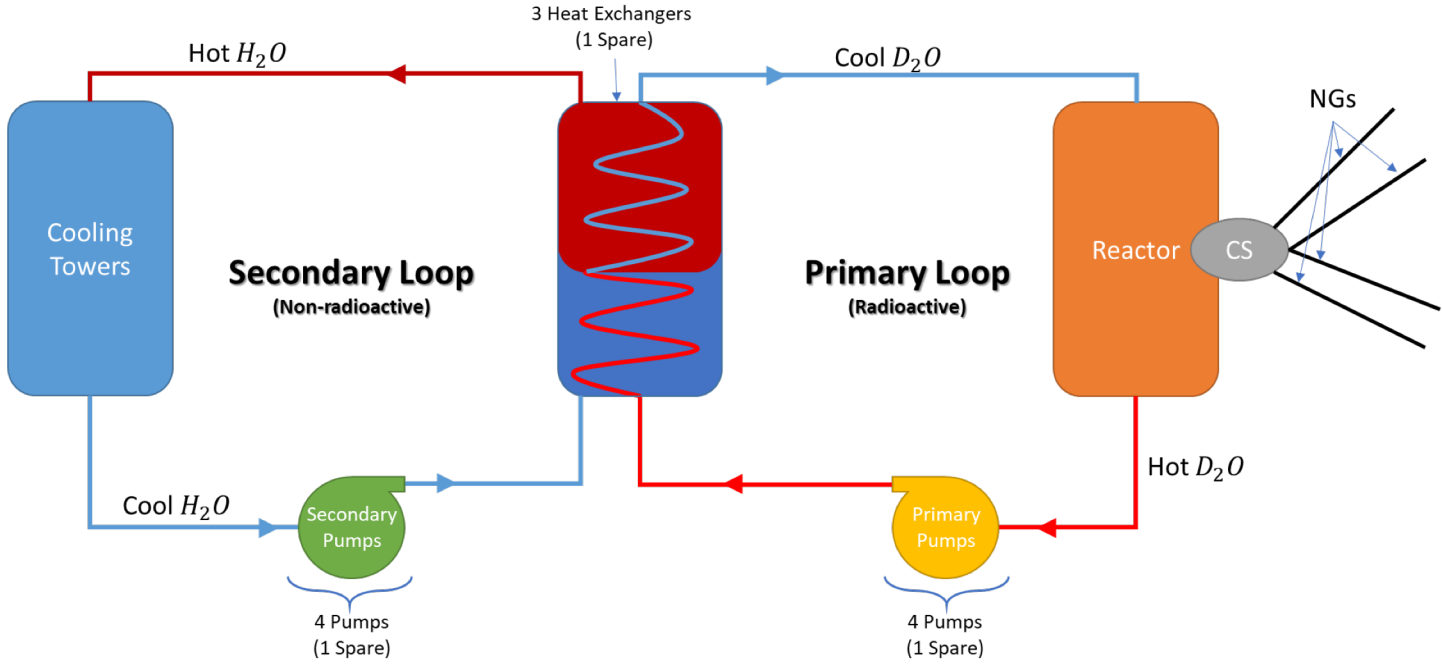






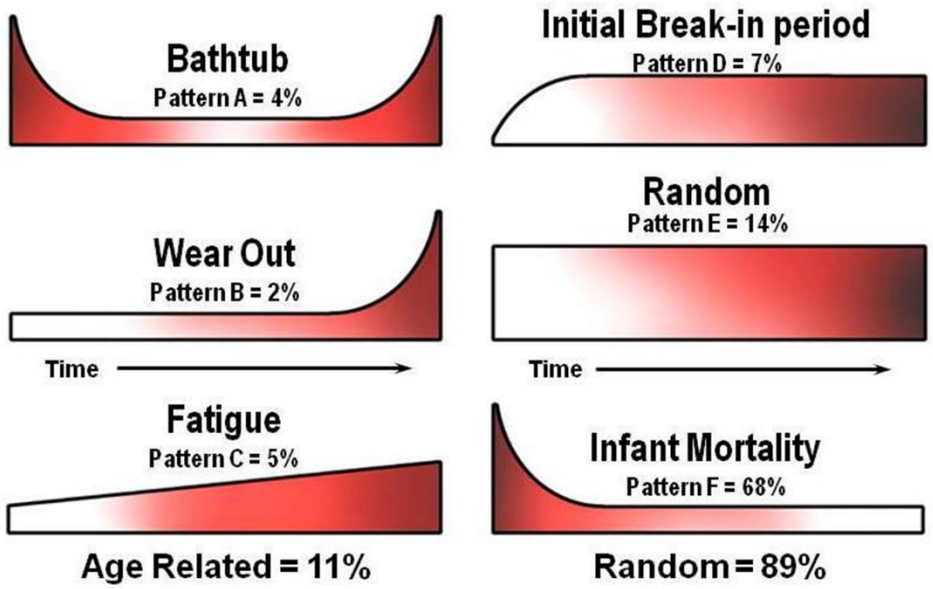
Introduction: Facility Overview

- NBSR operates with two cooling loops
  - Primary Loop = D_2O
  - Secondary Loop = H_2O
- Other systems include
  - Helium recovery system
  - Auxiliary cooling systems
- A total of XXX rotary equipment
- Advanced monitoring programs are desirable to keep-up with the ageing equipment

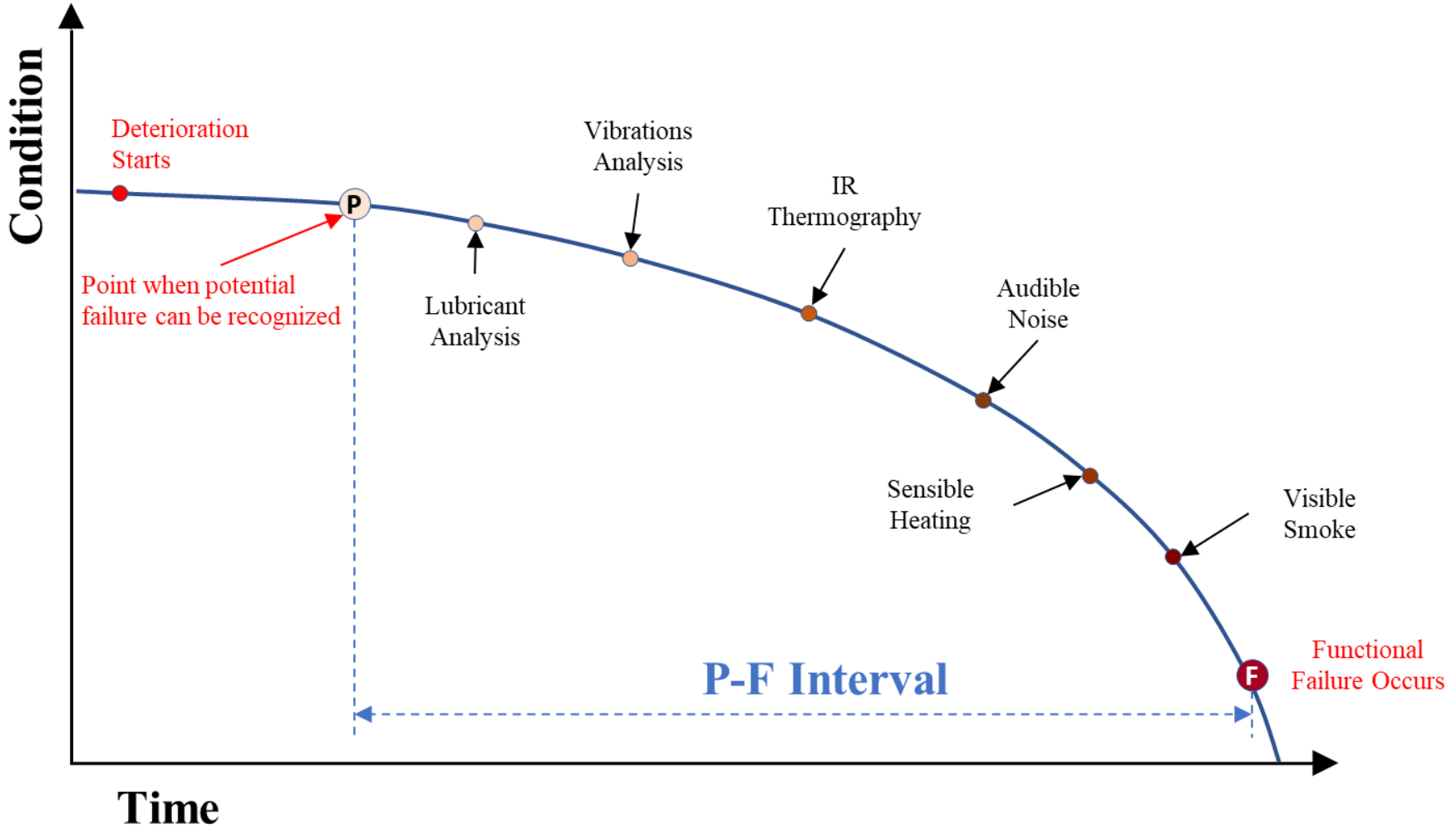


Time-based Maintenance

- Reliable for failure modes that fit patterns A, B, or C
  - Requires deep understanding of failure mode of each machine
  - Each machine is unique
  - Massive amounts of data are needed
- Note that only 11% of failures fit A, B, or C
- Majority of failures fit patterns E and F
  - For pattern F: no need for maintenance as it implies failure during installation and initial run
- For a facility with a transitioning workforce, knowledge can be lost, which makes time-based maintenance significantly less reliable.



Condition-based Maintenance



Condition-based Maintenance

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In-house Program

- Internal personnel perform data collection & analysis
- Facility purchases both equipment & software

Contracted Program

- A contractor performs both data collection & analysis
- Facility (typically) doesn't own equipment or software

Remote Program

- Hybrid
- Internal personnel perform data collection
- Outside contractor performs analysis
- Facility would own some equipment, but no software

As facility ages, more CBM needs arise, which would drive up contracting costs.

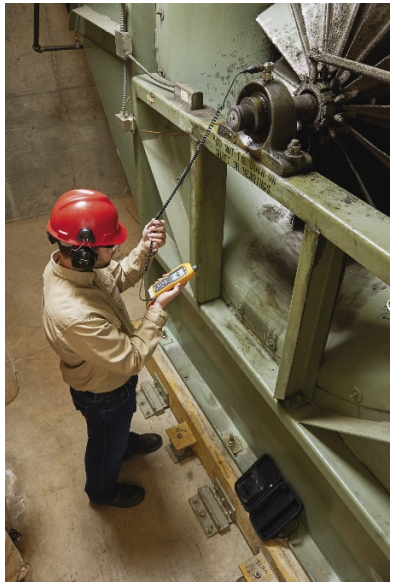
Although continuous personnel training is costly, for an ageing facility with a low number of assets (<200) and high CBM needs, an in-house program makes more sense financially and functionally.

The NCNR fits this description

Basic Monitoring Implementations

- Investment in multiple remote systems to measure vibrations and temperature severity
- Enable automated and personnel-driven monitoring of the conditions of machinery

FLIR SV87-KIT



Fluke 805 FC Vibrations Meter

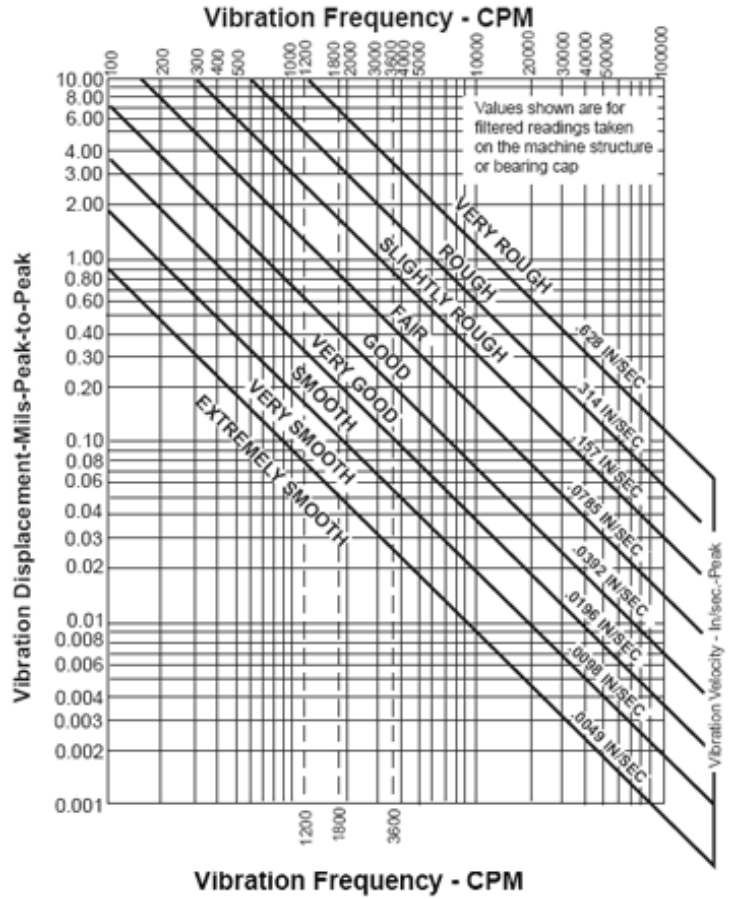
Basic Monitoring Implementations

- In-house training and primer is being developed for personnel
  - Training is informed by appropriate standards & literature
- Help interpret readings from the basic monitoring equipment

VIBRATION SEVERITY PER ISO 10816

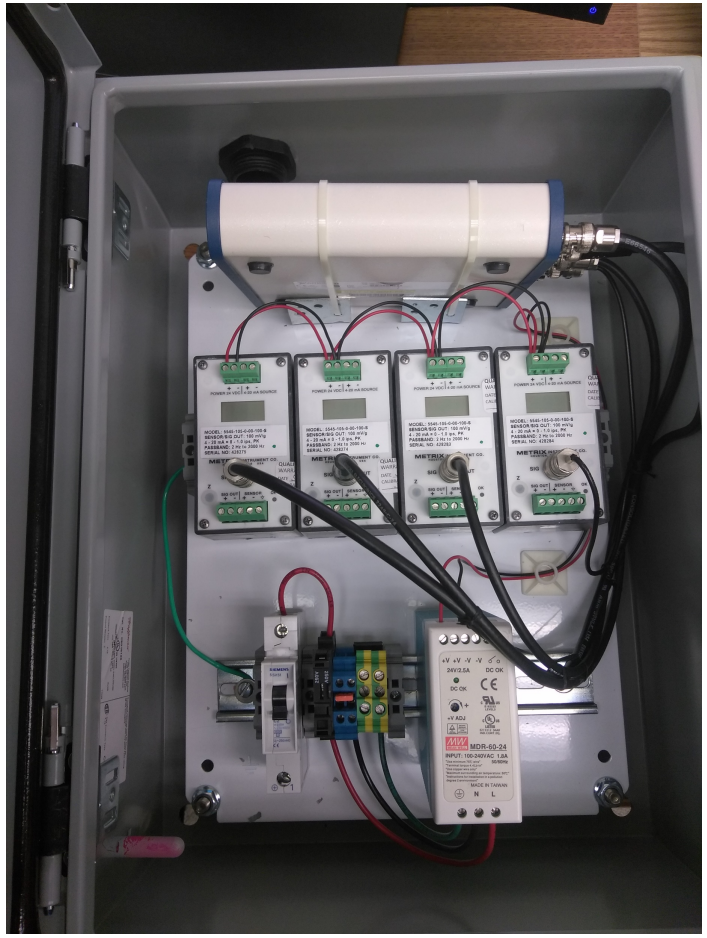
Machine		Class I small machines	Class II medium machines	Class III large rigid foundation	Class IV large soft foundation
in/s	mm/s				
Vibration Velocity Vrms					
0.01	0.28				
0.02	0.45				
0.03	0.71		good		
0.04	1.12				
0.07	1.80				
0.11	2.80		satisfactory		
0.18	4.50				
0.28	7.10		unsatisfactory		
0.44	11.2				
0.70	18.0				
0.71	28.0		unacceptable		
1.10	45.0				

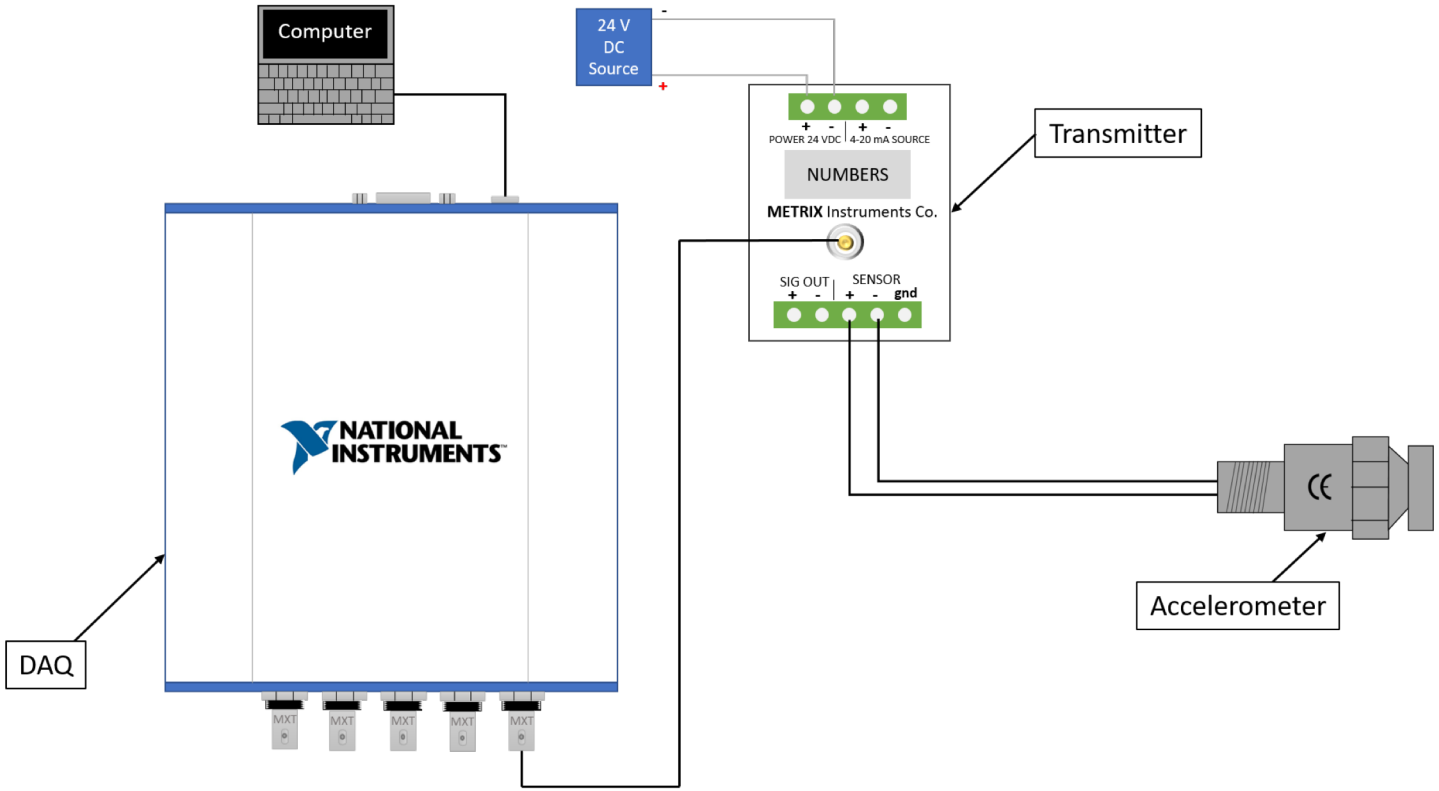
ISO 10816-3		Group 1		Group 2	
		Large machines 300 kW < power < 50 MW		Medium machines 15 kW < power < 300 kW	
in/sec peak	mm/sec rms	Motor height >315 mm		Motor 160 mm < height < 315 mm	
0.61	11.0	Damage occurs			
0.39	7.1				
0.25	4.5	Restricted operation			
0.19	3.5				
0.16	2.8				
0.13	2.3	Unrestricted operation			
0.08	1.4				
0.04	0.7	Newly commissioned machinery			
0.00	0.0				
Foundation		Rigid	Flexible	Rigid	Flexible



Advanced Monitoring Implementations

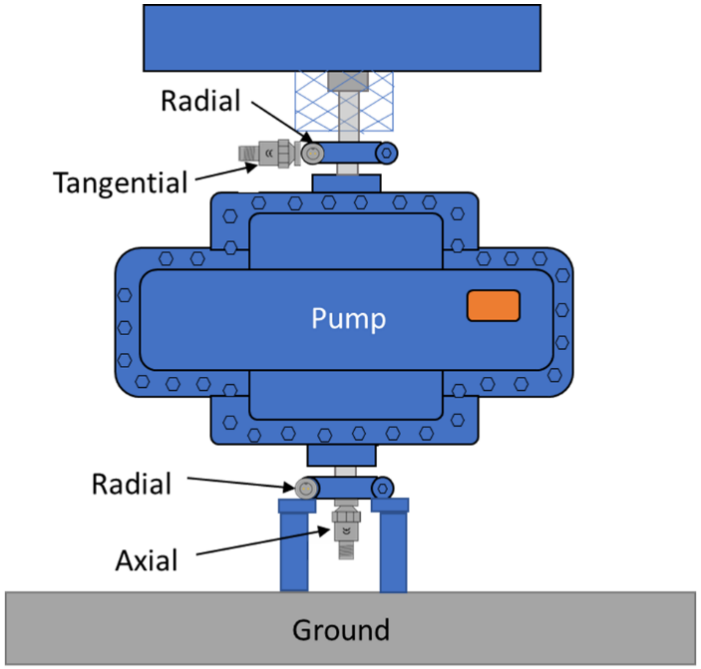
- Infrastructure is available for both primary & secondary pumps

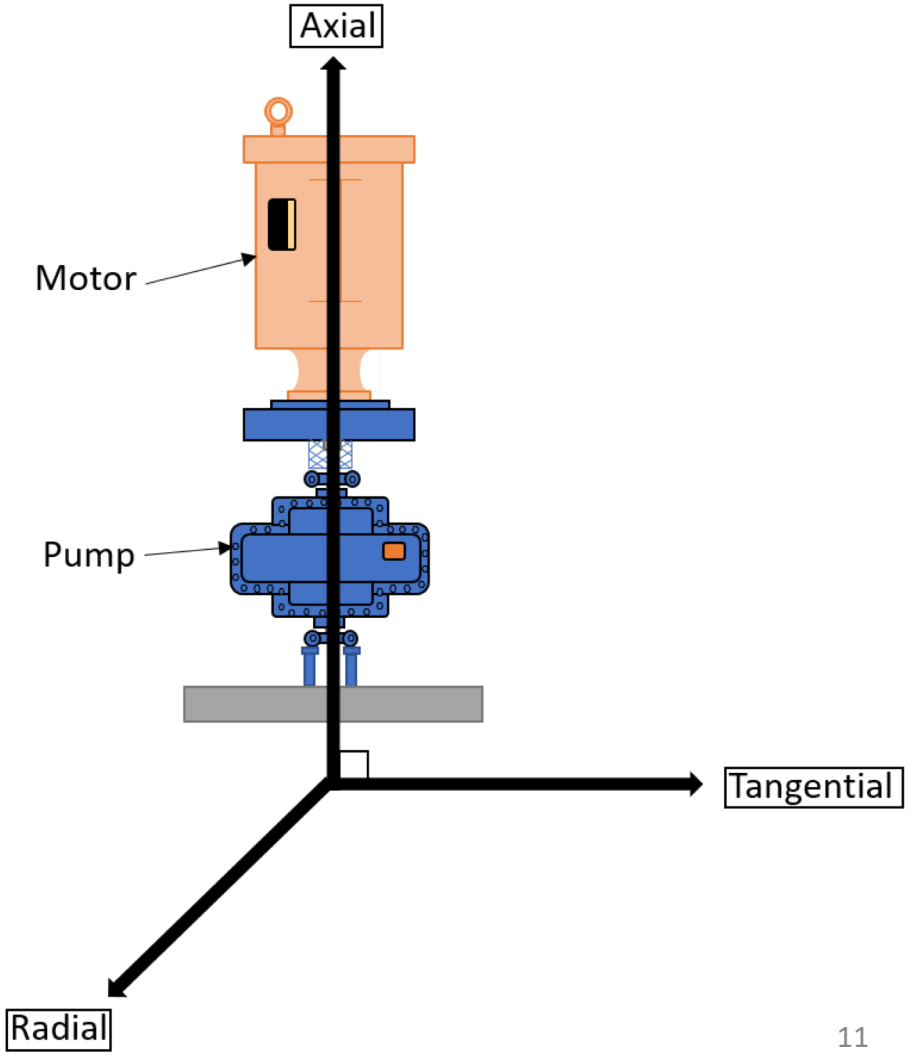




Advanced Monitoring Implementations

- Accelerometers installed on the following axes
  - Tangential
  - Radial
  - Axial
- Frequency analysis is used to detect faults



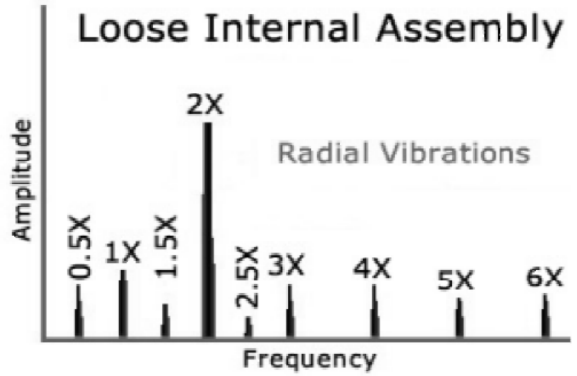


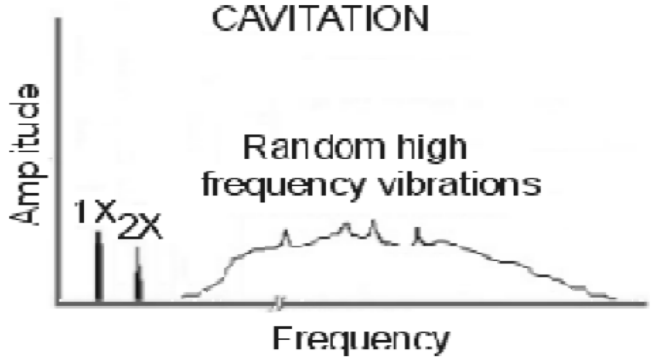
Advanced Monitoring Implementations

- Frequency-domain analysis of vibrations signatures reveal different conditions
- This knowledge is included in the in-house primer and training

Analyses are based on a principal harmonic, which is the vane-pass-frequency (VPF) for pumps.

$$VPF = \frac{RPM}{60} \times N_{vanes}$$

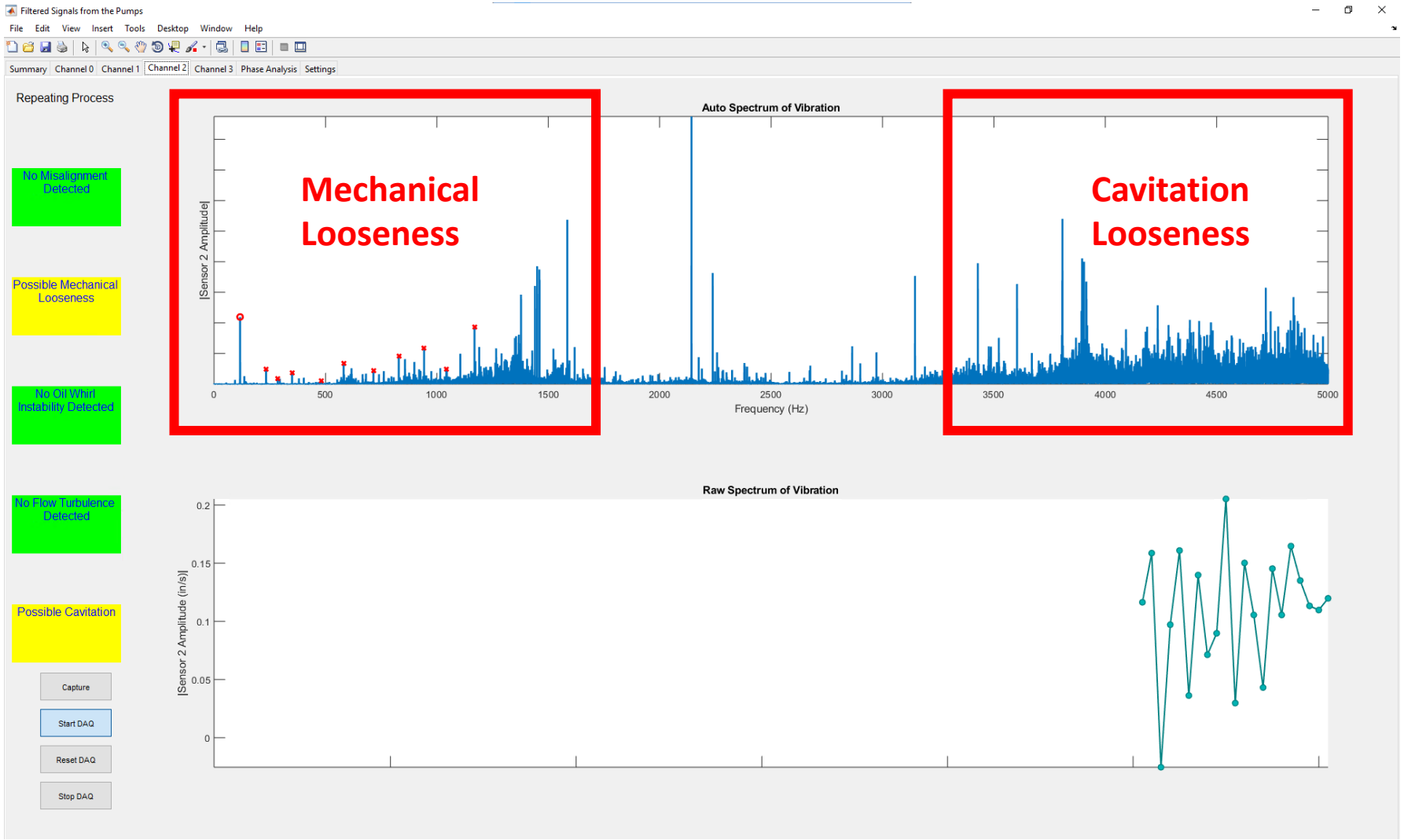




Fault Type	Peak Frequency	Peak Amplitude
Unbalance	1x	(rotational speed)^2
Eccentricity	1x	Varies with load
Bent Shaft	1x, 2x	1x dominates if bend near shaft center 2x dominates if bend near shaft end
Angular Misalignment	1x, 2x, maybe 3x	1x will dominate
Parallel Misalignment	1x, 2x, maybe 3x	2x will dominate
Bearing Misalignment	1x, 2x, 3x	2x will dominate
Looseness	1x, 1.5x, 2x, 2.5x, etc.	2x will dominate
Vane/Blade Pass	1xVPF, 2xVPF, etc.	Will dominate high freq. end of spectrum
Turbulence	Low, random, broad-band	Varies
Cavitation	High, random, broad-band	Varies

Advanced Monitoring Results

- Secondary pump advanced vibrations analysis framework developed (2018)
  - Quasi-realtime
- Secondary pump failure detected prior to scheduled maintenance (2018)
- Demonstrated effectiveness of CBM at the NCNR



Advanced Monitoring Results

- Primary pump failure detected well before scheduled maintenance (2022)
- Pump has been tagged out
- Incited the development of a more permanent CBM program and infrastructure at NCNR
  - This was essentially what catapulted the current efforts

Summary & Conclusions

- Efforts began towards the development of a permanent CBM program at the NCNR
- Upgrades are being pursued to the existing infrastructure
  - New equipment purchased
  - Analysis primer/guide has been drafted
  - In-house training is being developed
- In-house capabilities have already demonstrated the effectiveness of CBM for monitoring pumps health
  - Secondary pump in 2018
  - Primary pump in 2022

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Questions??

Samuel J. MacDavid, Abdullah G. Weiss, Dağıstan Şahin
NIST Center for Neutron Research
100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, 20899, USA

Acknowledgements:
Katie Behnert *(Idaho National Laboratory)*
Marcus Schwaderer *(U.S. Dept. of Commerce)*