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Implementing RCM Model for a Power Distribution System: A Case Study in Saudi Arabia

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Introduction

Background

01

Time-based PM has little effects on reliability

02

Complex systems have non-time-related failure model

03

RCM utilizes maintenance tactics

04

Applied at equipment level, system level, & program level

RCM

01

Initiated in aviation industry in early 60s

02

Developed to alleviate maintenance burden

03

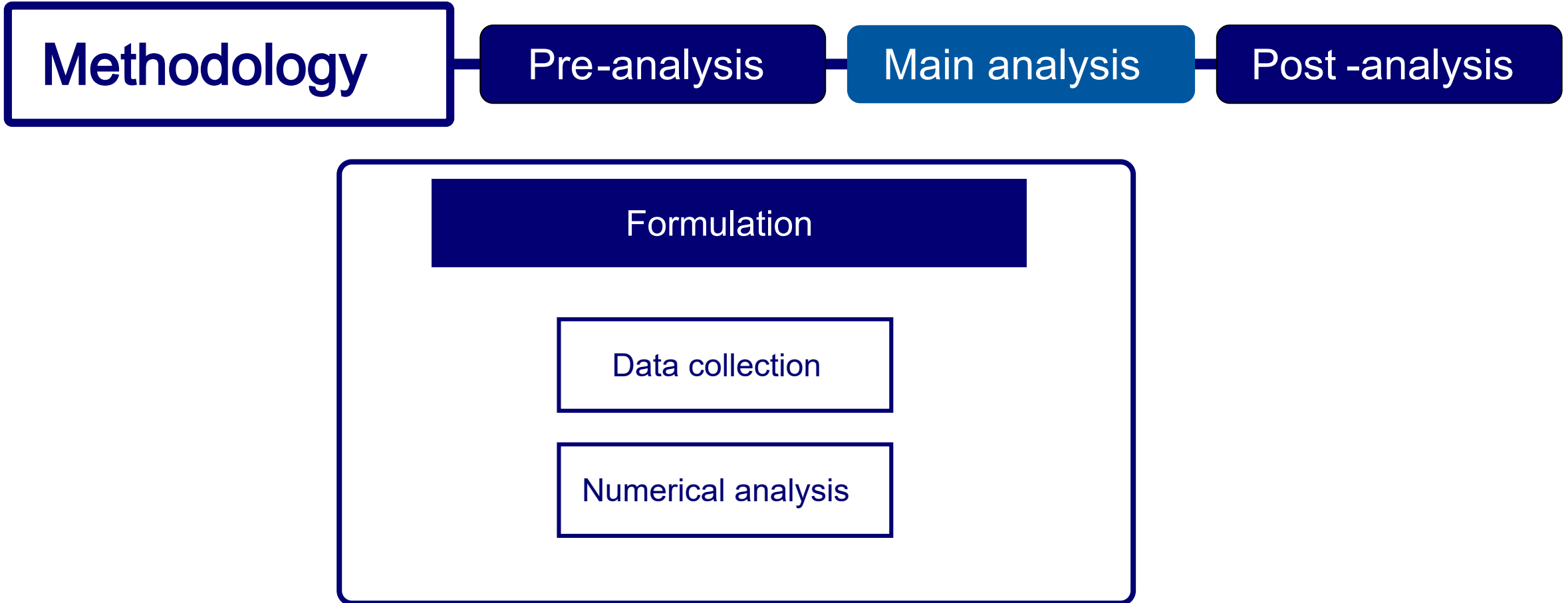
e.g. Boeing reduced labor hours from 4 M to 66 k; 7 major overhauls versus 339

04

Employed in power system in 80s



Methodology



Methodology

Pre-analysis

Main analysis

Post-analysis

Critical equipment identification

Identify current failure rate

Identify critical equipment

Identify brand -new equipment failure rate

$$CF'_{m,j} > \mu CF_{m,des} > 1$$

$$CF_{m,j} = \alpha \frac{\Delta \lambda_{m,j}}{\lambda_{m1}} + \beta \frac{\Delta U_{m,j}}{U_{m1}} + \gamma \frac{\Delta EENS_{m,j}}{EENS_{m1}}$$

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Failure rate modeling

Historical records

Inspection -based condition ranking

Mathematical interrelation

$$x_t^k = 1 - \frac{x_t^k(cs) - x_0^k}{x_1^k - x_0^k} = \frac{x_1^k - x_t^k(cs)}{x_1^k - x_0^k}$$

$$\lambda(x) = Ae^{Bx} + C$$

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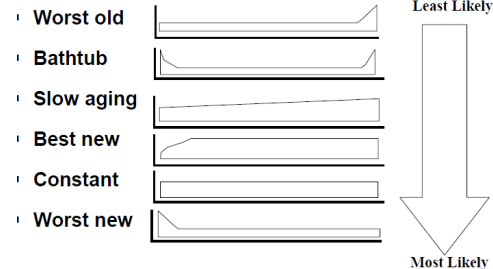
$$\lambda(x) = Ae^{Bx} + C$$

$$A = \frac{[\lambda(0.5) - \lambda(0)]^2}{\lambda(1) - 2\lambda(0.5) + \lambda(0)}$$

$$B = 2 \ln \left(\frac{\lambda(0.5) + A - \lambda(0)}{A} \right)$$

$$C = \lambda(0) - A.$$

BCR and update load point failure rate.



Find failure rate

Form weighing table for each critical equipment

Evaluate load point failure rate

$$X_t^k = 1 - \frac{X_t^k(cs) - X_0^k}{X_1^k - X_0^k} = \frac{X_1^k - X_t^k(cs)}{X_1^k - X_0^k}$$

Inspection Item	Weight (W)	Score (S)
Corrosion	3	0.5
Gaskets failure	3	0.8
Loose bolts, connections	7	0.75
Over pressurization	7	0.5
Porcelain failure	2	0.8
Seal failure	2	0.8
Valve leak	4	0.8
Weld failure	2	0.6
Bushing failure	3	0.75
Insulation failure	4	0.75
Oil contamination	6	0.65
Low oil	4	0.75
Solid insulation failure	4	0.7
Winding insulation failure	5	0.57
Oil dielectric failure	6	0.65
Tap changer failure	5	0.7
High resistance load path	3	0.75
Open circuit	3	0.8
Out of calibration	3	0.6
Shorted turns	4	0.8
Sum	$\sum_{i=1}^n W_i = 80$	$\sum_{i=1}^n W_i S_i = 55.125$
Weighted Average	$X_t^k(cs) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i S_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n W_i} = 0.69042$	

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Cost-benefit analysis

PM cost

CM cost

BCR

$$N_{cm} = \frac{tpm}{MTTF} + 1.$$



Case Study

Case Study

Substation resides in Saudi Arabia.

Power system feeds utility, academic, commercial, & residential loads

Two incomers coming from utility 13.8 kV

Open-loop configuration

RCM applied to medium voltage system

Low voltage equipment at premises of MV & LV

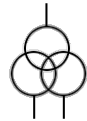


Pre-Analysis

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Pre-analysis

01

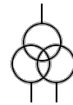


Single-line diagram

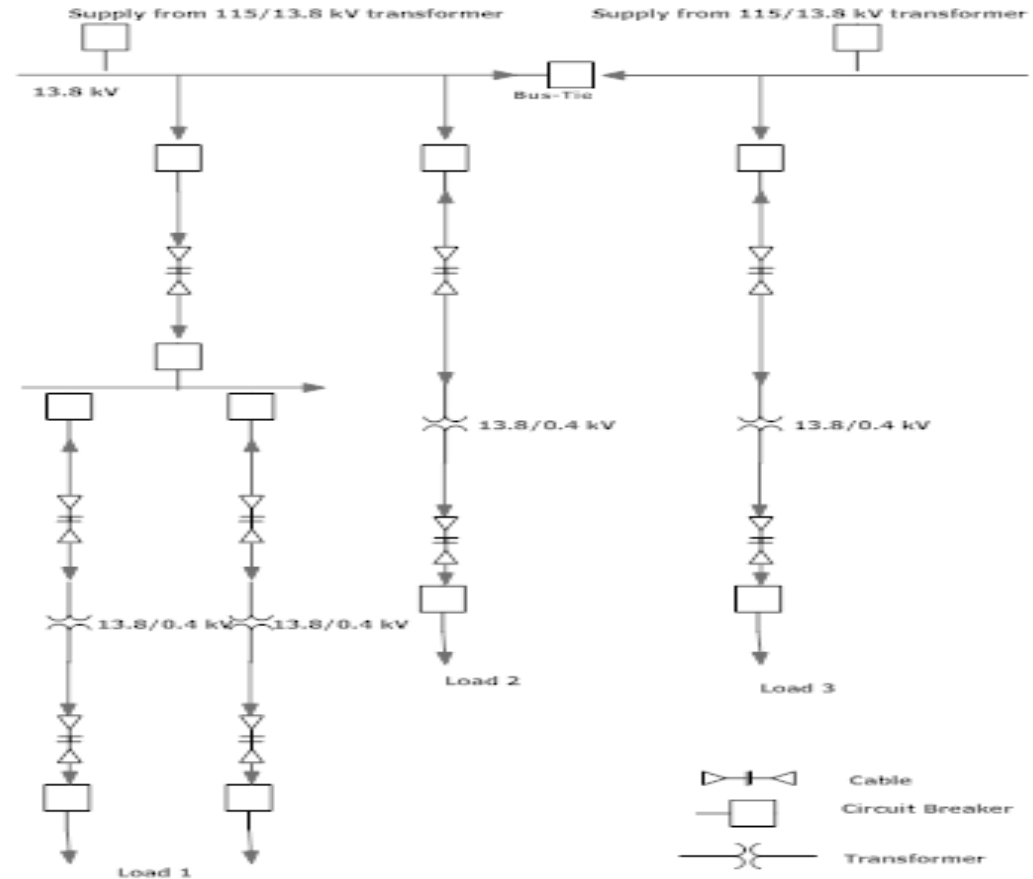
Methodology

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Single-line diagram





Pre-Analysis

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02



Data requirements



Pre-Analysis

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System boundary identification

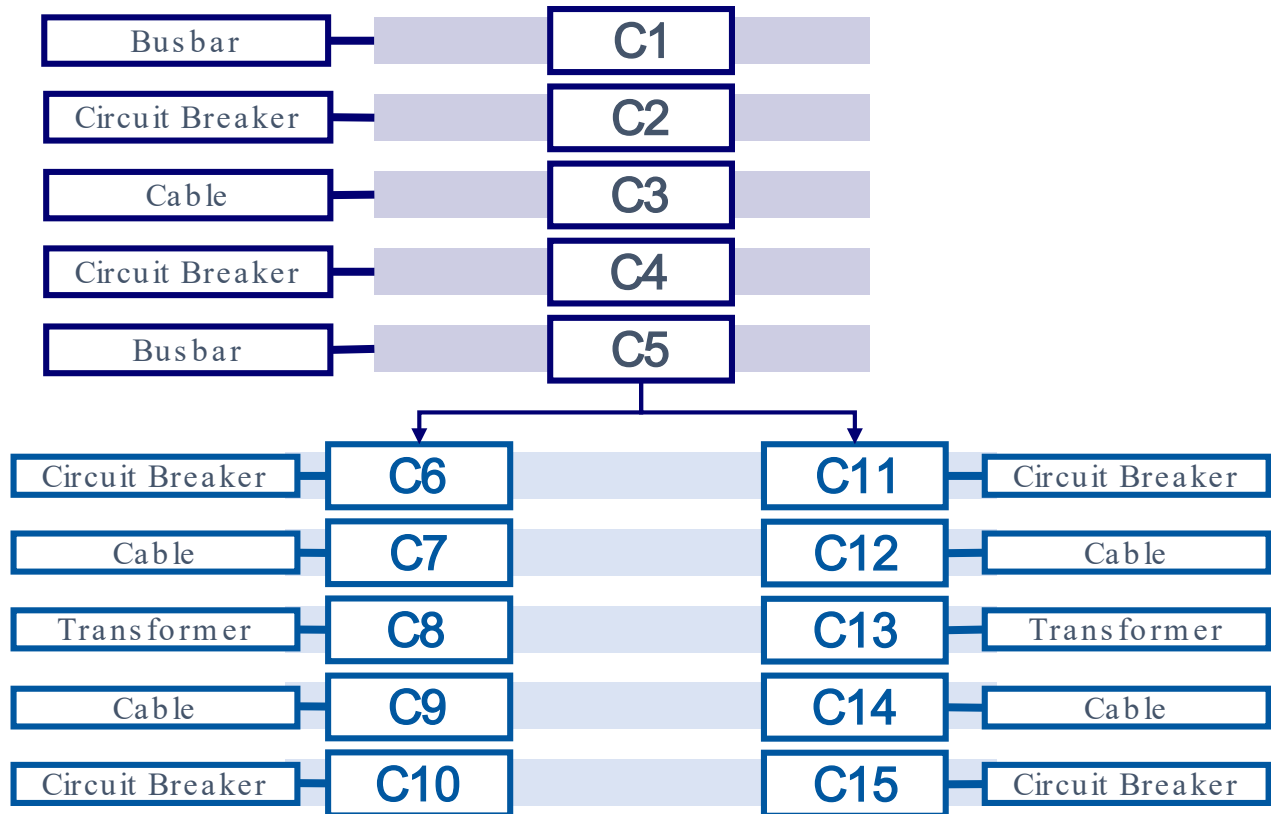
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System boundary identification





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Component -type selection for analysis



Pre-Analysis

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System reliability target

Pre-Analysis

Methodology



System reliability target

Pre-analysis

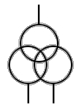
05

Reliability Indices	$\lambda_{Load1.Des.}$ (Occ./Yr.)	$U_{Load1.Des.}$ (hr./Yr.)
Target Value	0.8	1.5

Pre-Analysis Summary

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Single-line diagram



Data requirements



System boundary identification



Component -type selection for analysis



System reliability target



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Main analysis

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Critical component identification

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Critical component identification

Scenario	Scenario 1			Scenario 2		
	λ	R	u	λ	R	u
Equipment						
C1	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01
C2	0.09	2	0.18	0.09	2	0.18
C3	0.024	6	0.15	0.024	6	0.15
C4	0.09	2	0.18	0.09	2	0.18
C5	0.01	1	0.01	0.01	1	0.01
Ceq	0.79	2.2	1.75	0.72		1.66
Indices	1.0168		2.27	0.94		2.18

$$CF_{m,j} = 3 \frac{\Delta \lambda_{m,j}}{\lambda_{m1}} + 4 \frac{\Delta U_{m,j}}{U_{m1}} + 0 \frac{\Delta EENS_{m,j}}{EENS_{m1}}$$

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Critical component identification

Equipment
Criticality
Factor

Components	$\lambda^2_{Load\ 1}$	$U^2_{Load\ 1}$	$EENS^2_{Load\ 1}$	Criticality Factor	CF
C8	0.94	2.18	-	0.5	0.5
C13	0.94	2.18	-	0.5	0.996
C9	0.83	2.28	-	0.18	1.2
C14	0.83	2.28	-	0.18	1.4
C2	0.997	2.234	-	0.1	1.4
C4	0.997	2.234	-	0.1	1.5
C7	0.987	2.28	-	0.06	1.56
C12	0.987	2.28	-	0.06	1.6
C10	0.98	2.25	-	0.05	1.7
C15	0.98	2.25	-	0.052	1.7
C3	1.01	2.24	-	0.051	1.78
C6	1.009	2.25	-	0.05	1.8
C11	1.009	2.25	-	0.05	1.88
C1	1.02	2.27	-	0.03	1.95
C5	1.02	2.27	-	0.03	1.95

$$CF'_{m,j} > 1.6CF_{m,des} = 1.3$$



Main Analysis

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Failure mode detection

Methodology

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Main analysis

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Failure mode detection

Equipment	Failure Modes	Failure Causes
Power Transformers C8 & C13	External leakage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Porcelain failure • Corrosion • Loose connections Valve leak • Weld failure • Over pressurization • Gasket failure
	Deteriorated insulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low oil level • Insulation failure • Tap changer failure • Solid insulation failure • Winding insulation failure • Oil dielectric failure • Bushing failure • Oil: contamination/degradation
	False output Reading/No output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorted winding turns • Open circuit • High impedance load path • Out of calibration • Auxiliary control failure • Radiator: clogged/corroded • Fan failure • Pump failure • Restricted oil flow • Bushing CT failure



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Failure rate modeling

Methodology

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Failure rate modeling

Components	X_t^k	λ
Transformer C8	0.59	1.86
Transformer C13	0.61	1.97
Cable C9	0.67	1.88
Cable C14	0.68	1.99

$$\lambda(X_t^k) = 0.05165e^{2.2478602x} - 0.008148148$$



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Load point reliability assessment

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Load point reliability assessment

λ (Occ./Yr.)	U (hr./Yr.)
0.918	2.248

$\lambda_{(desired)}$ (Occ./Yr.)	$U_{(desired)}$ (hr./Yr.)
0.8	1.5



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Outline possible maintenance strategies

Methodology

Pre-analysis

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Outline possible maintenance strategies

Plan	Maintenance Tactic
Plan 1	Oil-level test; gasket & oil sampling valve; oil contamination & dielectric failure analyses; oil conservator assessment
Plan 2	Valve leak & weld failure checkups; seal failure & paper sample inspection; solid insulation inspection
Plan 3	Corrosion inspection; calibration checkup; high impedance load path test
Plan 4	Loose connections inspection; over pressurization test; short circuit voltage analysis; no-load current & losses
Plan 5	Buchholz relay inspection; pressure relief device, indicators, control circuits, and winding resistance analysis; protection analysis
Plan 6	Inspection of bushings, oil level & gasket, surge arrestors & bushings connections inspection
Plan 7	Tap changer inspection; dehydrating breather assessment; motor drive condition inspection; contacts & leads insulation of tap changer connections & leads inspection
Plan 8	Radiator, coolers, fans, and pumps inspection



Main Analysis

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Benefit -to -cost analysis

Methodology

Pre-analysis

Main analysis

06



Benefit -to -cost analysis

Maintenance Plan	Maintenance Costs				Maintenance Benefits		BCR
	$C_{pm,i}^m$	$C_{pm,i}^t$	$C_{pm,i}^l$	$\sum Cost$	N	Benefit	
Plan 1	1,000	10,000	12.5	11,012.5	2.3	25,695.83	2.33
Plan 2	1,000	60,000	50	61,050	2.18	132,873.5	2.18
Plan 3	1,000	20,000	25	21,025	2	42,050	2.0
Plan 4	1,500	1,000	12.5	2,512.5	1.83	4,606.25	1.83
Plan 5	1,900	1,000	25	2,925	1.77	5,175	1.77
Plan 6	1,300	20,000	37.5	21,337.5	1.67	35,562.5	1.67
Plan 7	1,800	21,000	62.5	22,862.5	1.71	39,192.86	1.71
Plan 8	1,800	1,000	12.5	2,812.5	1.71	4,821.43	1.71



Main Analysis

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Optimal maintenance strategy selection

Methodology

Pre-analysis

Main analysis

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Optimal maintenance strategy selection

Calculate reliability indices

λ (Occ./Yr.)	U (hr./Yr.)
0.810749	1.561864

Main Analysis Summary

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Main analysis



Critical component identification



Failure mode detection



Failure rate modeling



Load point reliability assessment



Outline possible maintenance strategies



Benefit -to -cost analysis



Optimal maintenance strategy selection



Post -Analysis Summary

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Main analysis

Post -analysis



Record reliability data



Document progress



Use knowledge management tools

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Formulation

Data collection

Numerical analysis

Critical equipment identification

Identify current failure rate

Identify critical equipment

Identify brand -new equipment failure rate

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Cost -benefit analysis

PM cost

CM cost

BCR

$$Ncm = \frac{tpm}{MTTF} + 1.$$



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