

# Corrective Maintenance & Rotating Electrical Machines

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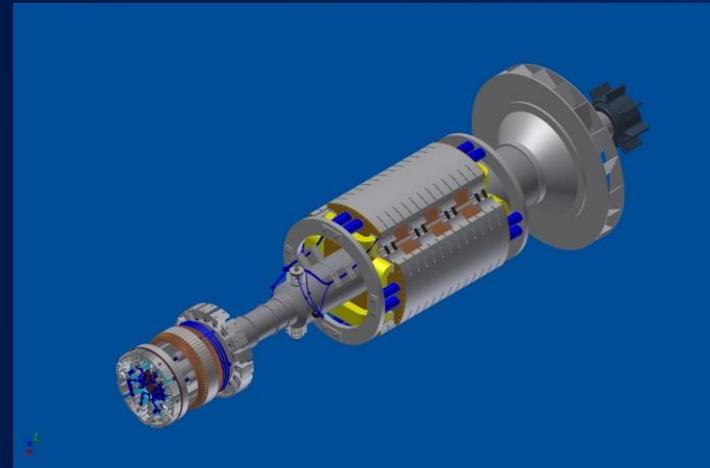
# ground

## Modern perception:

- Corrective maintenance is:
  - + Old-fashioned
  - + Expensive
  - + Ineffective

- There is no  
(modern) place  
for it

- Only practiced by those who don't know better



# mentals

## The three maintenance philosophies:

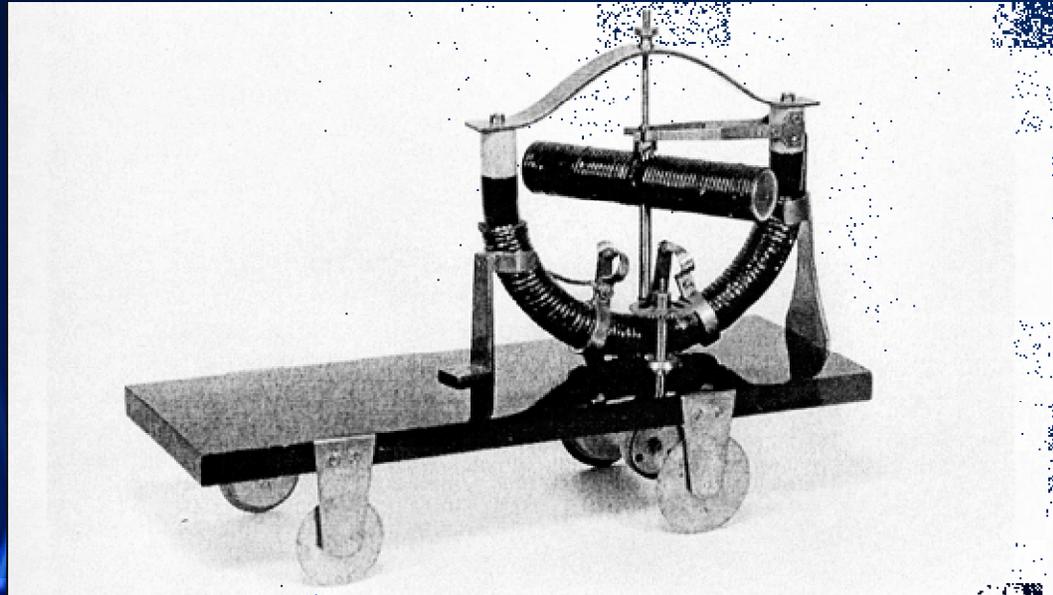
- Corrective
- Preventative
- Predictive  
(Condition based)

E.g.: Fukushima



# ing Electrical Machines – The last 200 years

## 1828: Jedek's Electric Car



- How much has changed?

# Is more efficient?

## 1: Steam driven car



# Is more efficient?

## 2: 1970's "Gas Guzzler"



# Is more efficient?

## 3: Modern Electric Concept Car



# Is more efficient?

## 4: South Africa's Electric Car

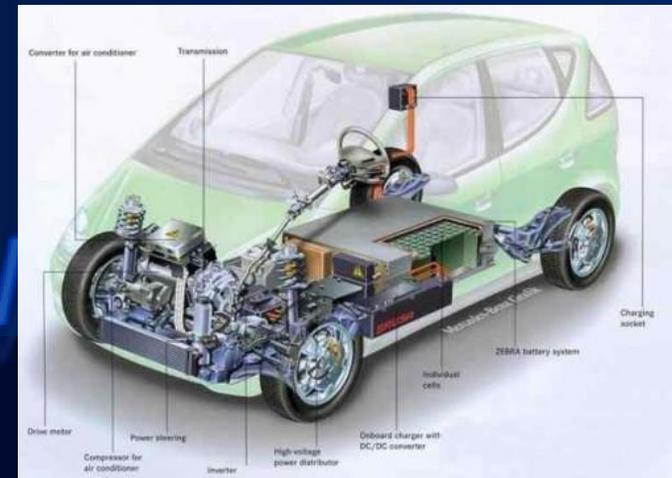


# Efficiency – The last 200 years

## Easy question:

Which is more efficient in the  
South African context?

- Steam driven car
- Modern Electric vehicle



# the detail...

## Objective: To share experience

- No hidden agenda
- Partial Discharge Monitors
- Not here to sell anything
- LHM's Vested interest in predictive maintenance



# and Formulas

## Words of wisdom:

In mathematics you don't understand things, you just get used to them.

**J. von Neumann**

I have had my results for a long time, but I do not yet know how I am to arrive at them.

**Karl Friedrich Gauss**

# Corrective versus Predictive

## Reality versus theory / ideal:

- We would all like to operate completely on an ideal predictive maintenance based Asset Management system
- Practical Circumstances (human nature)
- Example of Petrochem & Mining
- The realities about motor failures
- How well can failure be predicted?
- Remaining life assessment
- Partial discharge and vibration examples

# Environments 1

## Petrochemical:

- Typical long-cycle-time plant (4 years)
- Process plants early adopters of new condition monitoring technology
- Also large-scale adopters of existing accepted condition monitoring tools
- A machine cannot be shut down for inspection
- A single plant trip is catastrophic
- Redundancy is common
- But is predictive maintenance primary?

# Environments 2

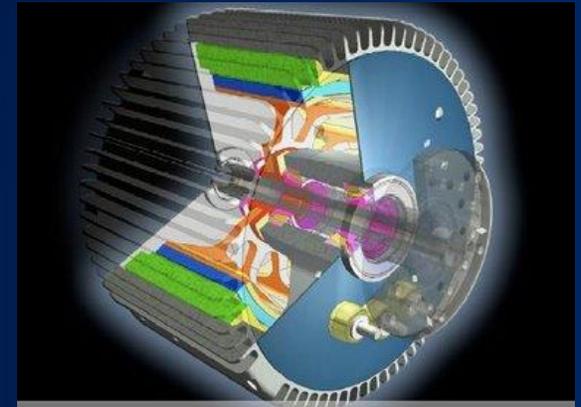
## Mining:

- Grinding mill and concentrator plants
- A trip is not catastrophic (nuisance)
- Planned shutdowns (1 to 3 monthly)
- Maximum plant output
- Group or plant spares
- A failed machine can be replaced immediately and this replacement considered as another (planned) shutdown
- The underground considerations are worse!

# versus replacement

## Replace bigger and bigger machines

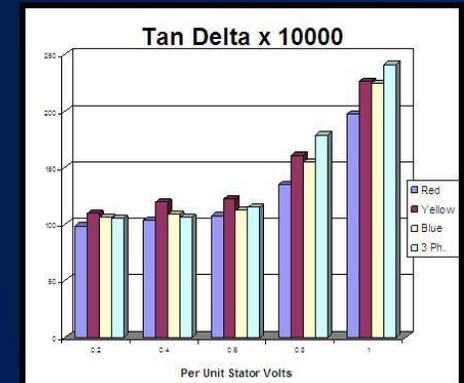
- Used to be at 22 kW
- Now up to 55 kW
- Automatic replacement
- Failure can be anything from bearings to full stator winding failure
- Definitely corrective maintenance irrespective of repair or replace



# Case 1: Partial Discharge

## The real world

- Motor fitted with PD monitoring
- First two years steady
- Sudden upward PD trend
- What happens?
- Petrochem plant (4 years)
- Increased attention / focus
- Further increase (more than doubles per 6 months)
- Run to shutdown . and after that?



# Module 2: Vibration

## The real world (cont.)

- Motor has vibration monitoring fitted
- Runs steady 2 mm/sec
- Sudden increasing trend
- What happens now?
- Spectrum analysis
- Increased attention
- Machine sent for assessment
- Bearing damage / bearing report
- Other root cause (load, gearbox etc.)
- Where is the predictive maintenance?

Compressors No9 Vibrations				
Comp No9 Vibrations	Pl C Current Value	Pl C Last Stop / Trip Value	Pl C Trip Value	Pl C set H Alarm Value
Comp9 Compressor DE Vibr	1.6 mm	0.0 mm	5.0 mm	3.0 mm
Comp9 Compressor NDE Vibr	1.4 mm	0.0 mm	5.0 mm	3.0 mm
Comp9 Gearbox Vibr	1.2 mm	0.0 mm	5.0 mm	3.0 mm
Comp9 Motor DE Vibr	0.5 mm	0.0 mm	10.5 mm	10.0 mm
Comp9 Motor NDE Vibr	1.0 mm	0.0 mm	10.5 mm	10.0 mm
Comp9 Thrust (Displacement)	0.12 mm	0.1 mm	1.0 mm	1.6 mm

# Case 3: Mine hoist motor

## Suspect earth fault

- Definite indication of intermittent earth fault
- What happens?
- Machine has to run
- Downtime cost too high
- Run to final failure
- Replace after that
- Corrective maintenance is not a forced last-resort option but the method that is most cost-effective for these environments (underground)



## Case 4: 26 MW 3000 rpm motor

### Rotor exciter overcurrent on start

- VSD start: Trip at 1150 rpm every start
- No spare . R1M / day downtime
- Root cause: Earth fault
- OEM: Full rewind only
- End-user: Not possible!
- Repairer: Make a plan
- Result: Motor still operating 2 years later
- Has end-user learned a lesson?
- Spare rotor on-site BUT not installed!
- Conclusion: Corrective maintenance



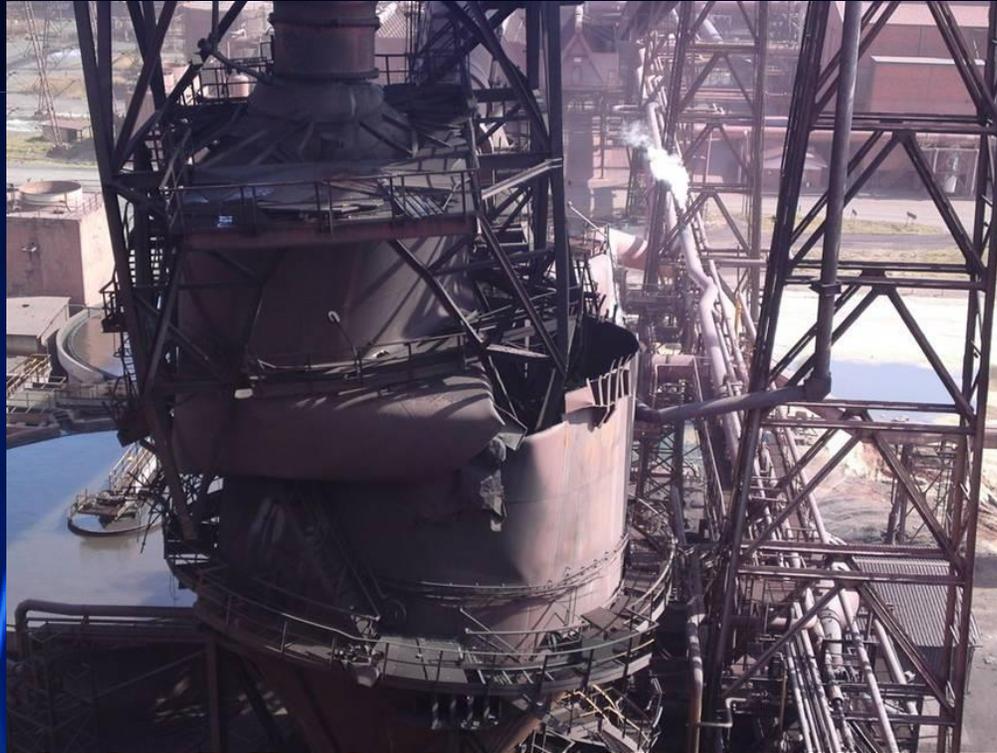
# Case 5: 26 MW 3000 rpm motor

## Exciter rotor overcurrent damage

- Same example as before
- Power electronics root cause
- Exciter rotor burned
- End-user: Need machine
- OEM: New exciter
- Repairer: Rewind
- End-user: Desperate (R1M / day downtime)
- Repairer 2<sup>nd</sup> attempt: Make a plan and run exciter rotor as is with some repairs
- Rotor still operating as is for > 4 months
- Spare exciter / rotor not installed yet!



# ical SA reliability



## Steel furnace cyclone filter failure (SA, 2011)

# ical condition assessment



This is in a controlled workshop . not a plant!

# ical maintenance



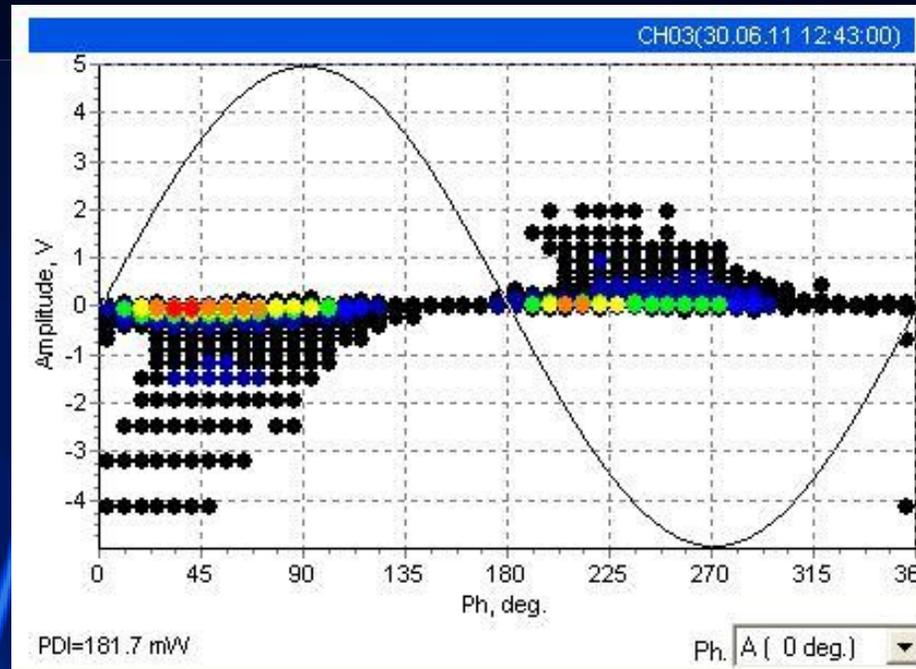
Fractured shaft; note condition of motor

# ical maintenance 2



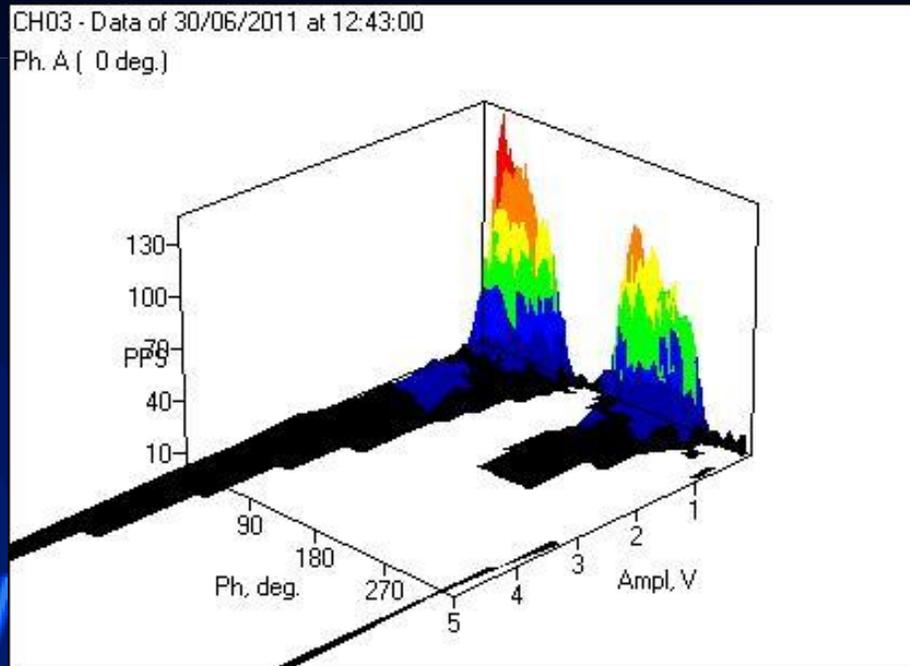
- Now wonder the shaft failed?
- Re-design, modification, FEA, Program?

# ation Assessment - 1



## Partial Discharge phase distribution 6.6 kV motor

# ation Assessment - 2



## Partial Discharge phase distribution 6.6 kV motor



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