

COMPLETE MONITORING SOLUTIONS & DIAGNOSTICS SERVICES

for the **Hydro Industry**

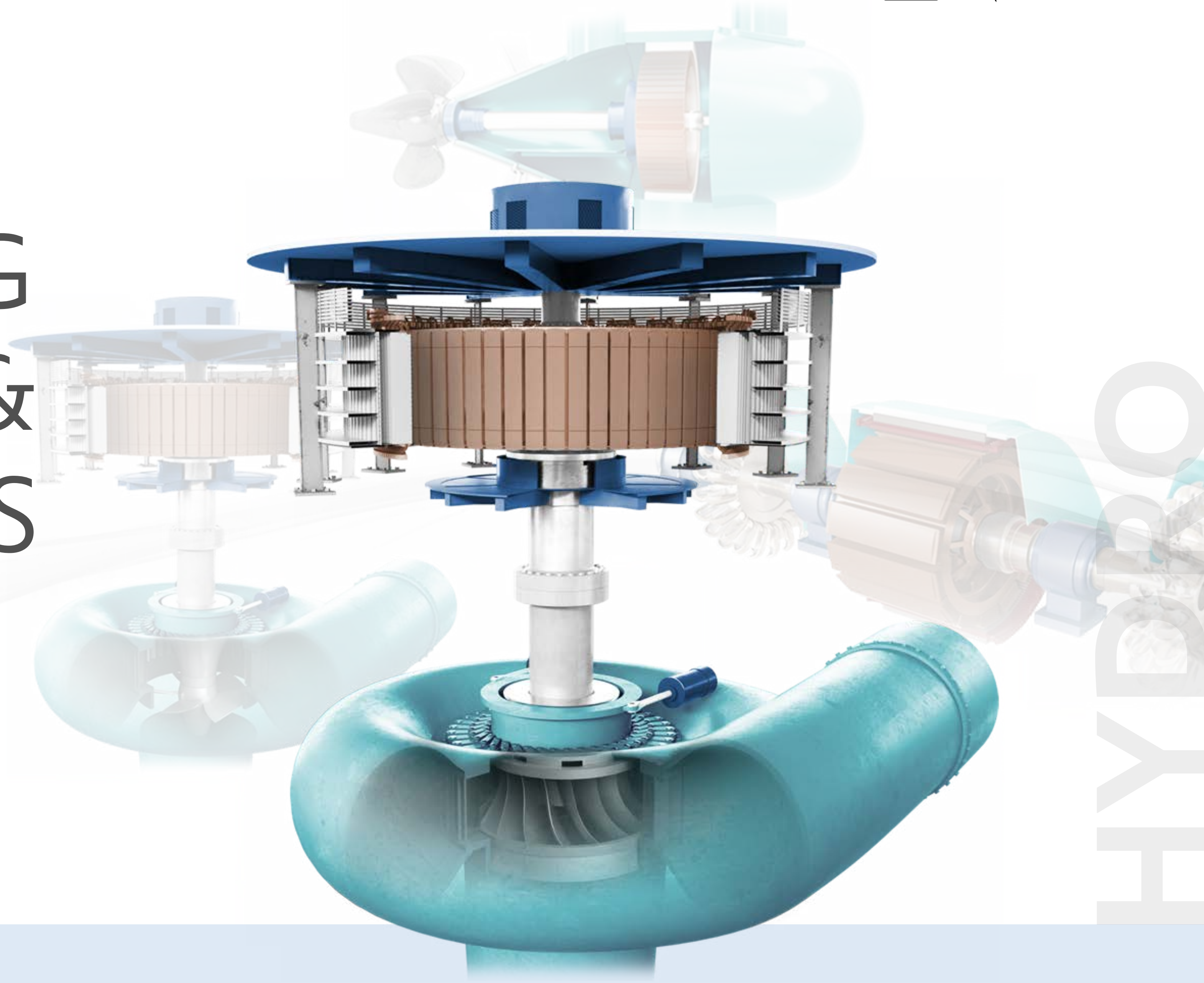


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**ZOOM
WATCH**™



Generator Diagnostics Asset Management Tool

By offering to its customers the first web based diagnostic platform ZOOMWatch, a revolutionary online machine management platform that meets a growing need in the industry.

Once again VibroSystM is the pioneer in machine diagnostic and management solutions.





- Mobile friendly, web-based diagnostic platform
- 24/7 on-demand support at your fingertips
- Analysis results displayed in easy to understand graphs

TRY IT NOW

Cyber Security Map (CSM)

Watch the video



Operability levels

These values represent the overall operability of any given section of the Unit, based on the severity levels of each phenomenon monitored associated to the section of the Unit.

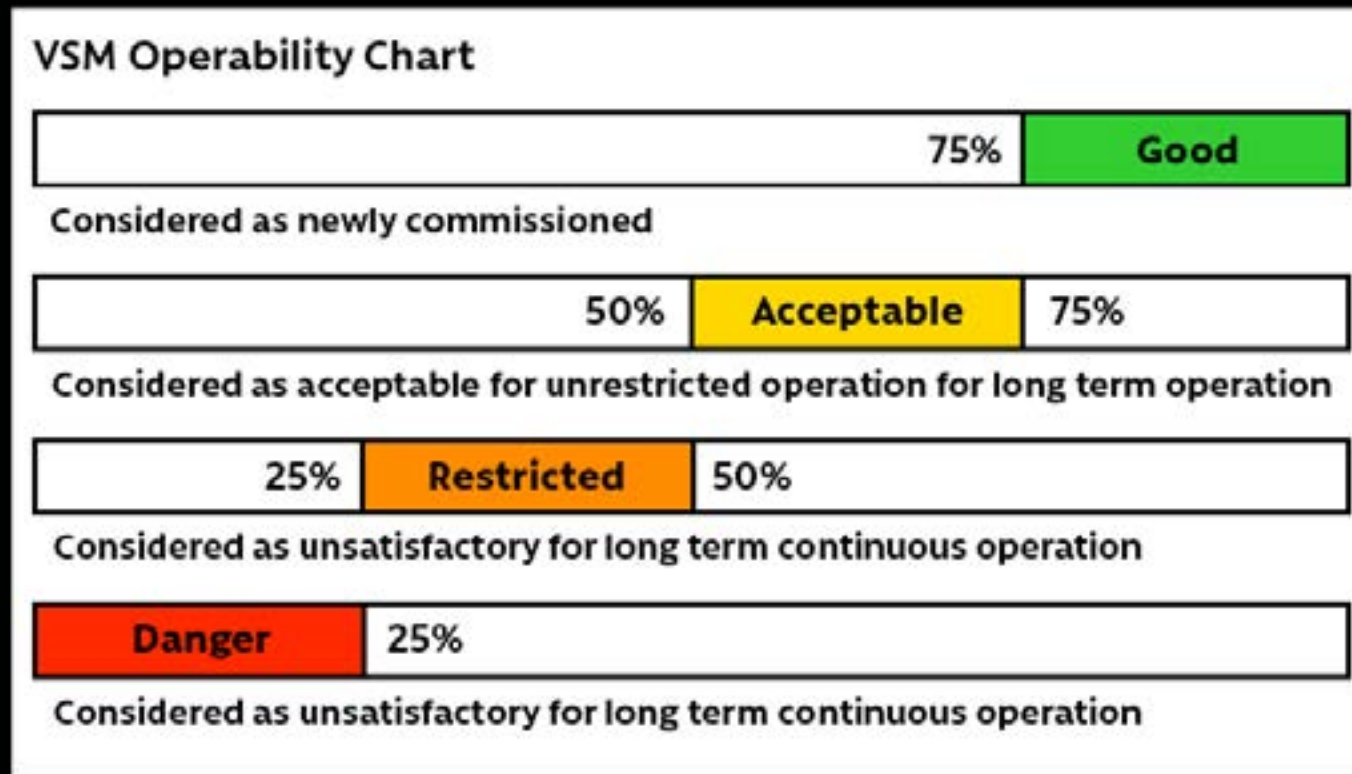
Each value gives a good indication of the overall health of a section of the Unit and more importantly, an early detection tool to identify any deteriorating condition of the Unit.

Operability assessment of the various sections of the Unit accompanied by intervention recommendations



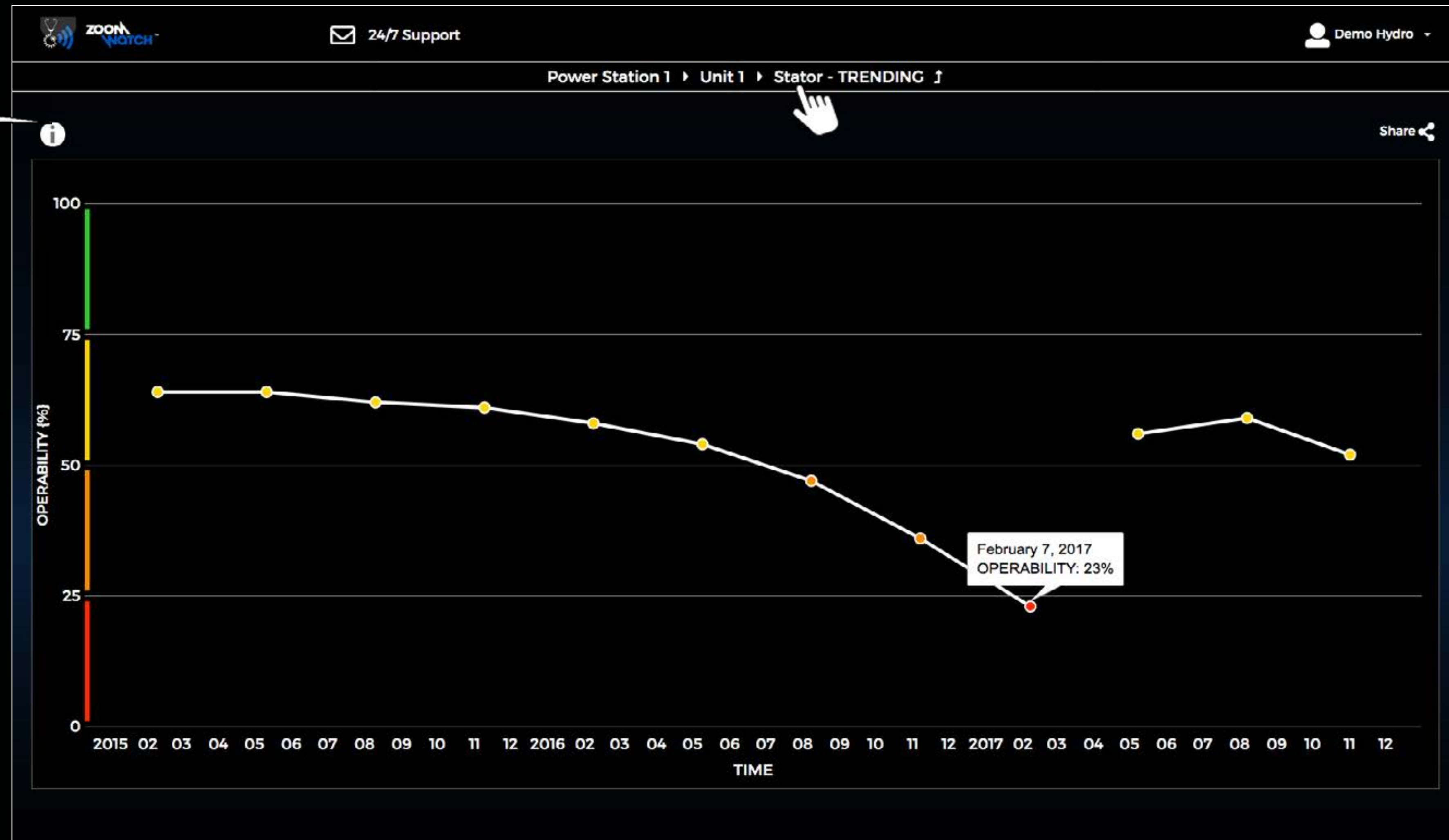


Operability level based on current and previous results providing a trending of results over time



Simplified results displayed on an intuitive interface:

- Can be used by plant managers, both engineers and non-engineers
- Eliminates the need to have experts available

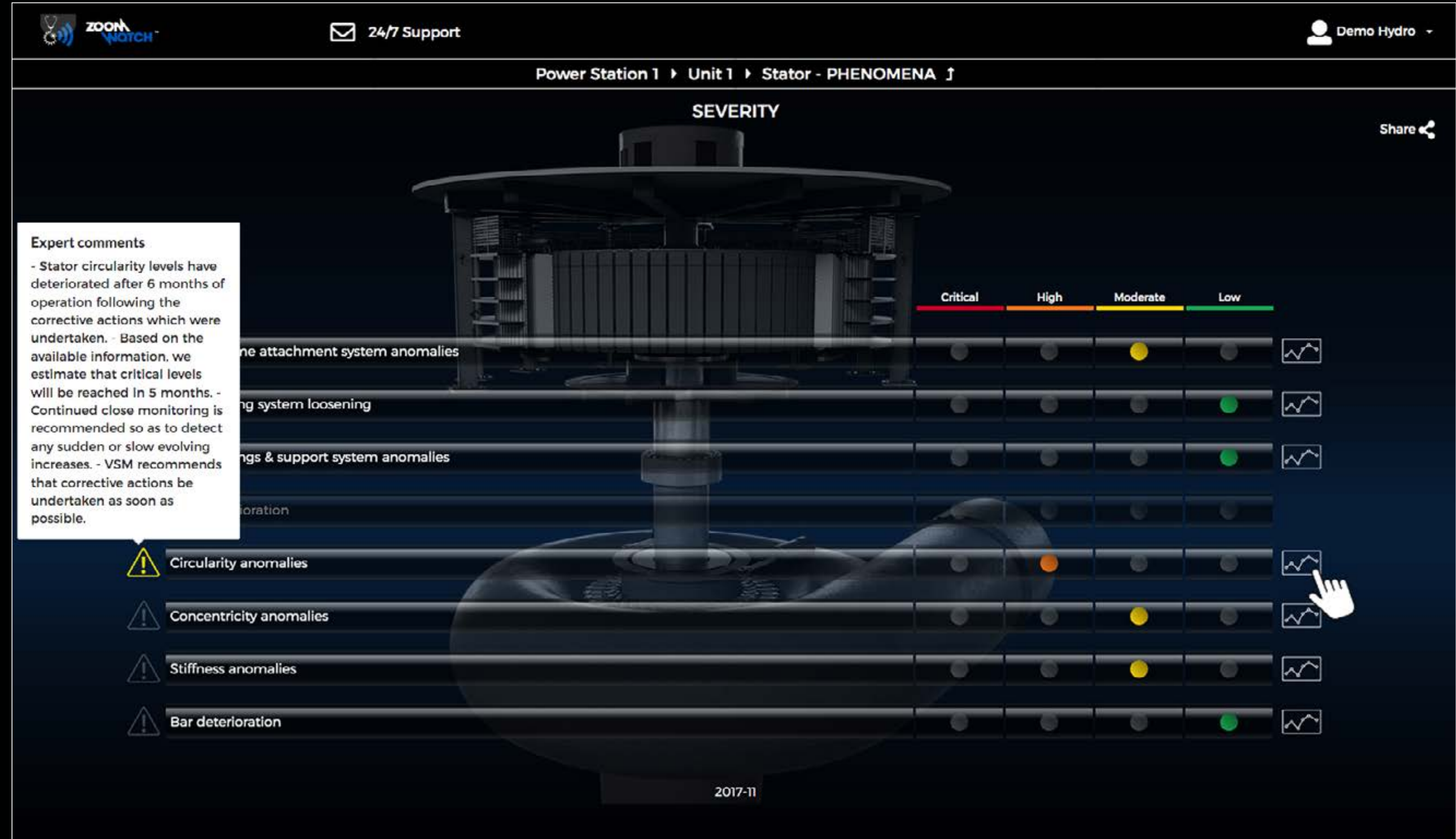


Severity levels

Represent the severity of any given phenomenon monitored on the Unit. These results are made **much easier to understand** by providing results per phenomenon, and displaying these results based on existing tolerances and standards, in an easy to understand graphical environment making it much easier to evaluate and react.

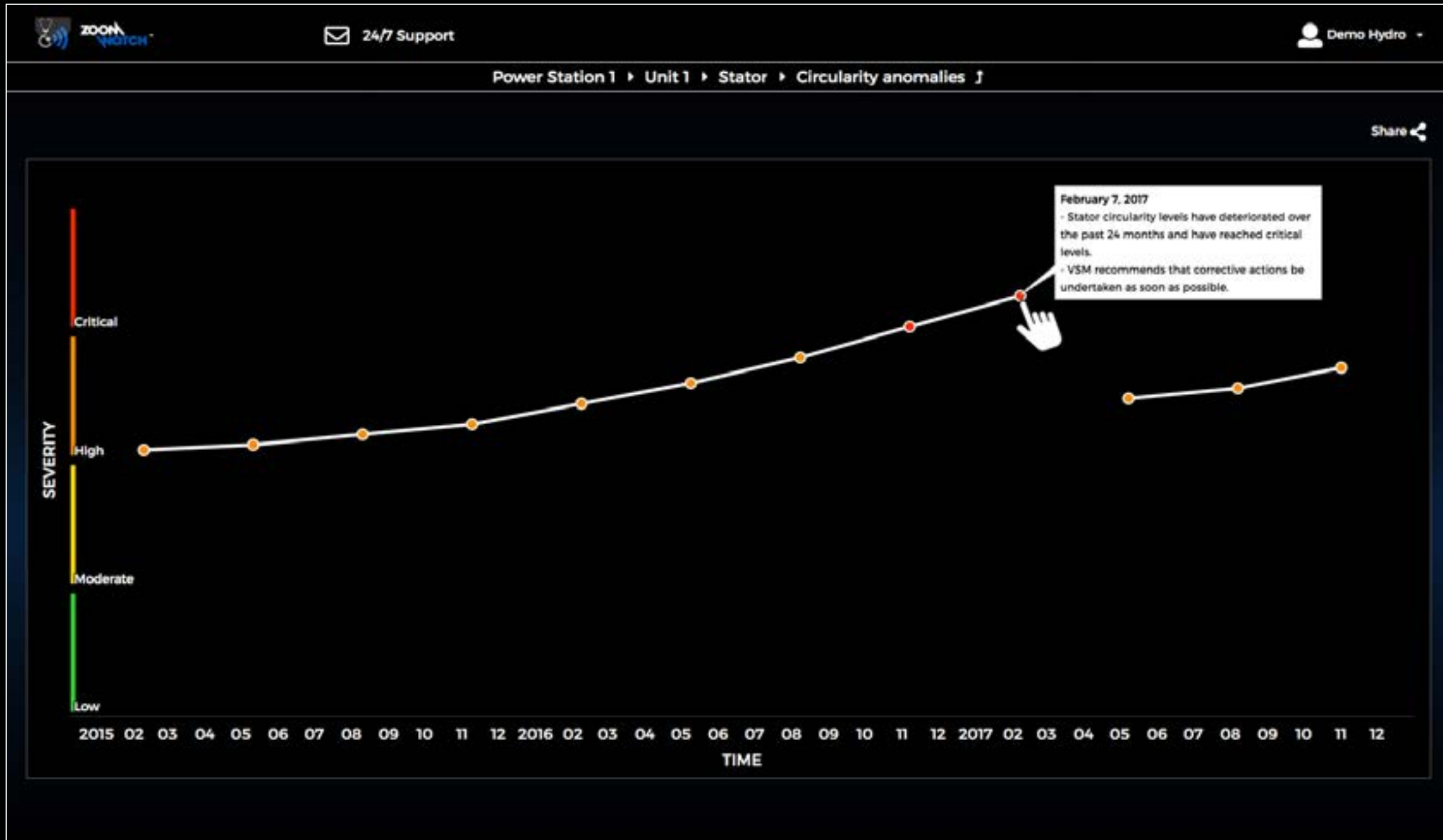
Severity results for all phenomenon monitored on the unit section will be used to assess the operability level of the Unit section.

Actual severity of each phenomenon on the asset





1

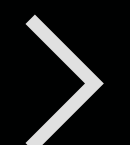
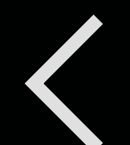


2

Station 1 ▸ Unit 1 ▸ Stator ▸ Circularity anomalies ▸ REPORTS

REPORTS

	ROTOR	STATOR	SHAFT & BEARINGS		
	●	●	●	↓	i
	●	●	●	↓	i
	●	●	●	↓	i
RIS 9 - 2017 Feb	●	●	●	↓	i
RIS 8 - 2016 Nov	●	●	●	↓	i
RIS 7 - 2016 Aug	●	●	●	↓	i
RIS 6 - 2016 May	●	●	●	↓	i
RIS 5 - 2016 Feb	●	●	●	↓	i
RIS 4 - 2015 Nov	●	●	●	↓	i
RIS 3 - 2015 Aug	●	●	●	↓	i
RIS 2 - 2015 May	●	●	●	↓	i





RIS report

Results Interpretation Service

The specialists in our Tests & Diagnostics division provide clients with detailed reports on the general condition of their machines. They analyze and correlate all the information our systems collect and provide comprehensive training sessions on how to understand their machine behavior.

Analysis & Diagnostic reports

In combination with our powerful ZOOM software, VibroSystM's results interpretation service puts decades of experience at work, allowing our clients to extract the most out of their monitoring systems. The service helps users identify patterns and anomalies that are both meaningful and informative. Our RIS is among the many tools we put directly into the hands of our customers around the world empowering them to make informed business decisions that will have a direct impact on the bottom line of plant management.



2.4.3 Relative Shaft Vibration

To monitor the shaft vibration, two (2) proximity probes are mounted 90° apart (x and y angles) on the upper guide bearing (UGB), the lower guide bearing (LGB) and the turbine guide bearing (TGB). The vibration readings were recorded with the ZOOM system, and the results can be seen in Tables 4 and 5. As was the case for the previous stator and rotor sections, the data from various operating conditions was used for this analysis.

Generation Mode

Operating condition	Relative shaft displacement (mils pk-pk)					
	UGB 15°	UGB 105°	LGB 15°	LGB 105°	TGB 15°	TGB 105°
Slow rotation	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.3	4.4	4.9
Starting to 5%L	20.8	23.8	21.2	27.5	9.2	12.2
Field applied	12.5	24.5	24.2	24.8	16.4	14.1
Run to grid	12.5	24.2	20.8	21.8	10.7	12.2
80% load 95 MW	8.2	8.2	7.2	7.2	6	6.7
80% load 95 MW	8.2	8.2	11.5	10.5	5.7	5.8
80% load 120 MW	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8
Full load - hot	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.8

Table 4: Relative shaft displacement - Generation mode

Vibration levels recorded at the upper guide bearing were high during the Unit start-up, after application of the field and after synchronization to the grid. When the unit began producing power, the vibration levels became good to acceptable, when compared to existing tolerance levels (200 500µ). The highest vibration levels were found after application of the rotor field, where results of 24.2 mils pk-pk were recorded at 15°. This result is uncommon as the vibration levels usually decrease when the magnetic forces appear in the air gap.

Vibration levels recorded at the lower guide bearing were critically high during the Unit start-up, after application of the field and after synchronization to the grid. Values only became good to acceptable after nominal power. The highest vibration levels were found after application of the rotor field, where results of 24.2 mils pk-pk were recorded at 15°. This result is uncommon as the vibration levels usually decrease when the magnetic forces appear in the air gap.

Vibration levels recorded at the turbine guide bearing were acceptable to high during the Unit start-up, after application of the field and after synchronization to the grid. When the unit began producing power, the vibration levels decreased and became good to acceptable, when compared to existing tolerance levels. The highest vibration levels were found after application of the rotor field, where results of 16.4 mils pk-pk were recorded at 15°. This result is uncommon as the vibration levels usually decrease when the magnetic forces appear in the air gap.

Operating condition	Relative shaft displacement (mils pk-pk)					
	UGB 15°	UGB 105°	LGB 15°	LGB 105°	TGB 15°	TGB 105°
Slow rotation	2.9	3.5	2.2	2.3	4.4	4.9
Starting to 5%L	20.8	23.8	21.2	27.5	9.2	12.2
Field applied	12.5	24.5	24.2	24.8	16.4	14.1
Run to grid	12.5	24.2	20.8	21.8	10.7	12.2
80% load 95 MW	8.2	8.2	7.2	7.2	6	6.7
80% load 95 MW	8.2	8.2	11.5	10.5	5.7	5.8
80% load 120 MW	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.8	3.8
Full load - hot	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.8	3.8

Table 5: Relative shaft displacement - Pump mode

Vibration levels recorded at the upper guide bearing were good to acceptable during operation in pump mode. The highest vibration levels were found during start-up in pump mode, where results of 9.8 mils pk-pk were recorded at 15°.

Vibration levels recorded at the lower guide bearing were high during operation in pump mode. The highest vibration levels were found three (3) hours after start-up in pump mode, where results of 14.9 mils pk-pk were recorded at 15°.

Vibration levels recorded at the turbine guide bearing were good throughout operation in pump mode. The highest vibration levels were found three (3) hours after start-up, and then during run-down in pump mode, where results of 12.2 mils pk-pk were recorded at 15°.

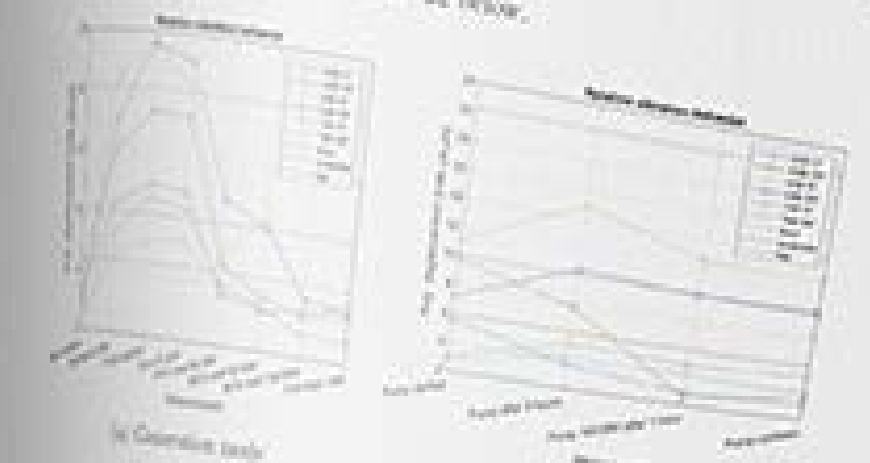
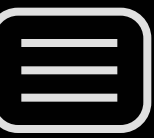


Figure 22: Relative vibration behavior

Figures 20 to 22 in the next pages show the order and FFT of each guide bearing for all measurements under a specific mode. The FFT plots use the angular domain to better show shaft vibration in terms of rotational speed.

Phenomena requirements



SEVERITY	SENSORS REQUIRED									
	AIR GAP	MAGNETIC FLUX	VIBRATION & DISPLACEMENT				TEMPERATURE			
	VM	MFP	FOA	PCS	PES	SBV	VSM797S	FOT	TWR	TWS
ROTOR										
Rim expansion anomalies	X	O		X	O					
Circularity anomalies	X	O		X	O					
Pole radial position anomalies	X	O		X	O					
Concentricity anomalies	X	O		X	O					
Pole overheating	X	O							X	
Stiffness anomalies	X	O		X	O					
Pole shorted turns	X	X								
STATOR										
Stator core & frame attachment system anomalies		O			O		X			O
Stator bar wedging system loosening			O			X				O
End windings & support system anomalies		O	X					O		
Stator core deterioration							X			X
Circularity anomalies	X	O		X	O					
Concentricity anomalies	X	O		X	O					
Stiffness anomalies	X	O		X	O					
Stator bar deterioration			X			X				X
SHAFT & BEARINGS										
Shaft & bearing anomalies	X			X			O			
Thrust bearing anomalies	X				X					

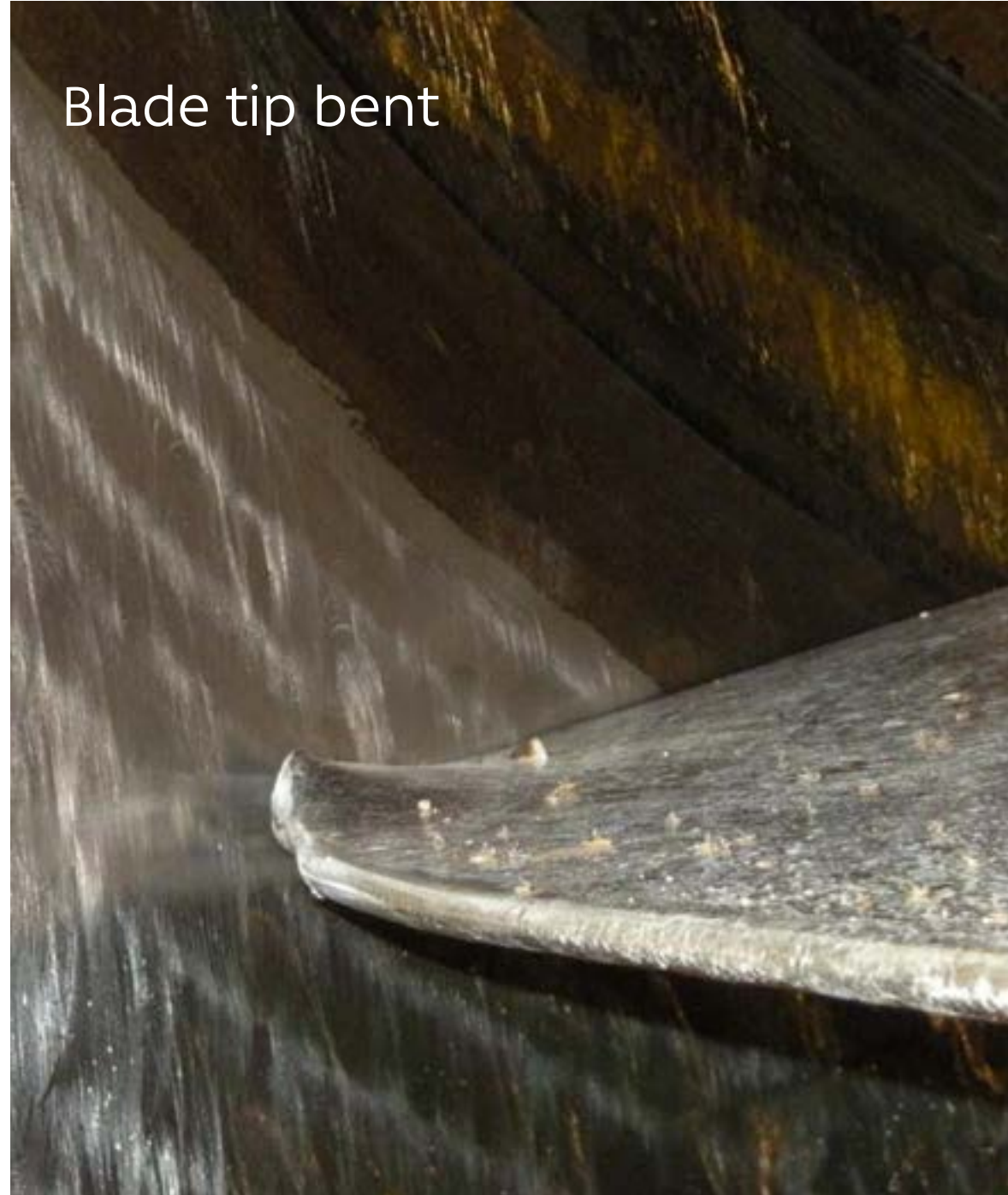
X mandatory O optional



Damage caused by pole inter-connection overheating



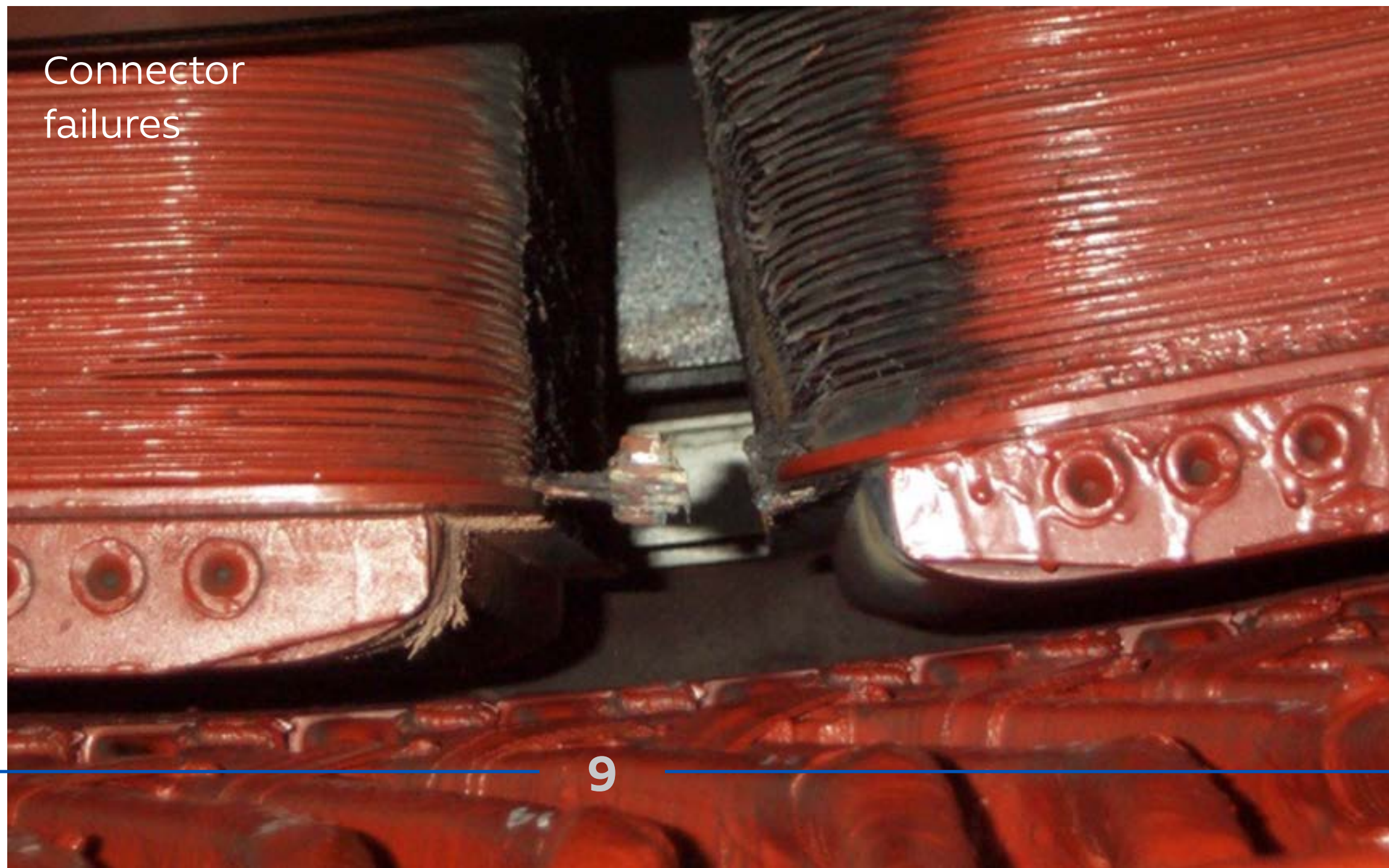
Blade tip bent



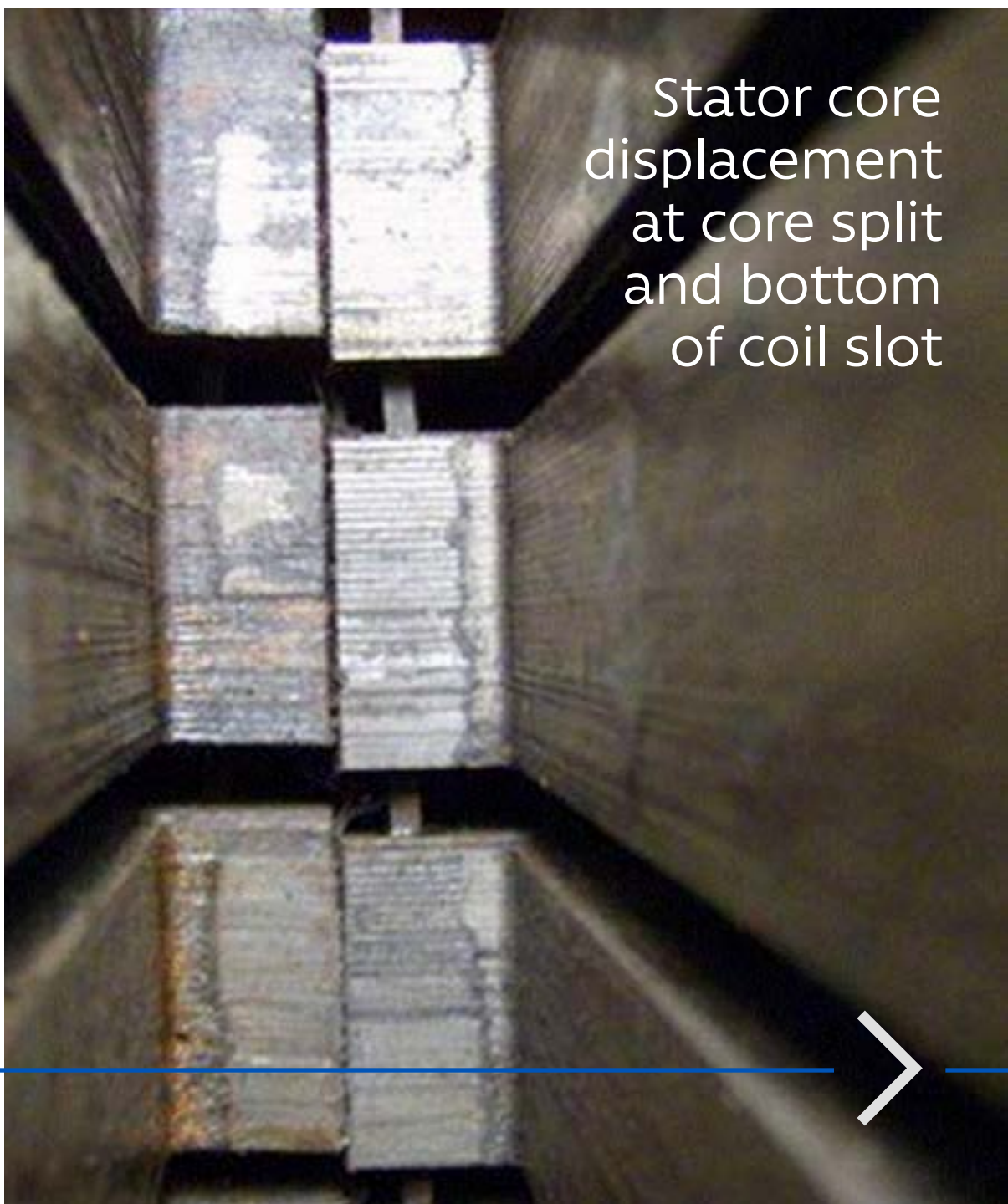
Throat ring liner damage and runner blades



Connector failures



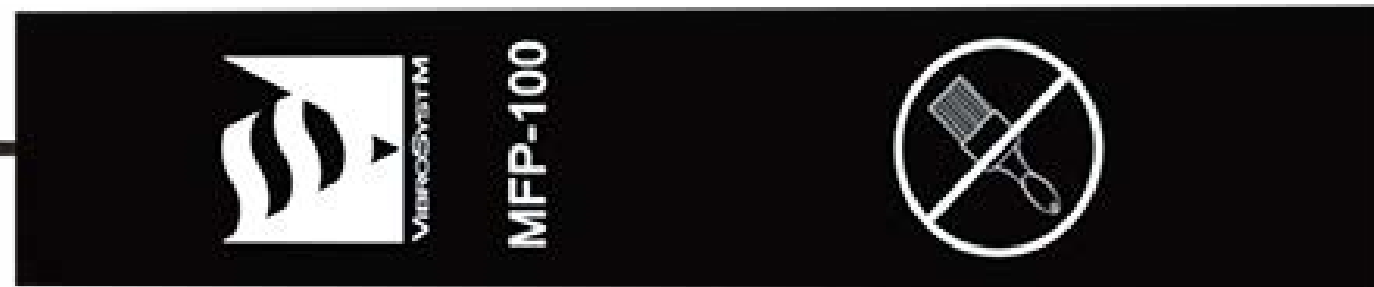
Stator core displacement at core split and bottom of coil slot



Sensors

Precision & Reliability

In order to give our customers a precise prognosis on the condition of their machine, data accuracy is essential. VibroSystM sensors were all designed to withstand the harsh and robust variety of environments they are to be installed in, without compromising the accuracy needed to correctly monitor and protect your machine.



■ Magnetic flux

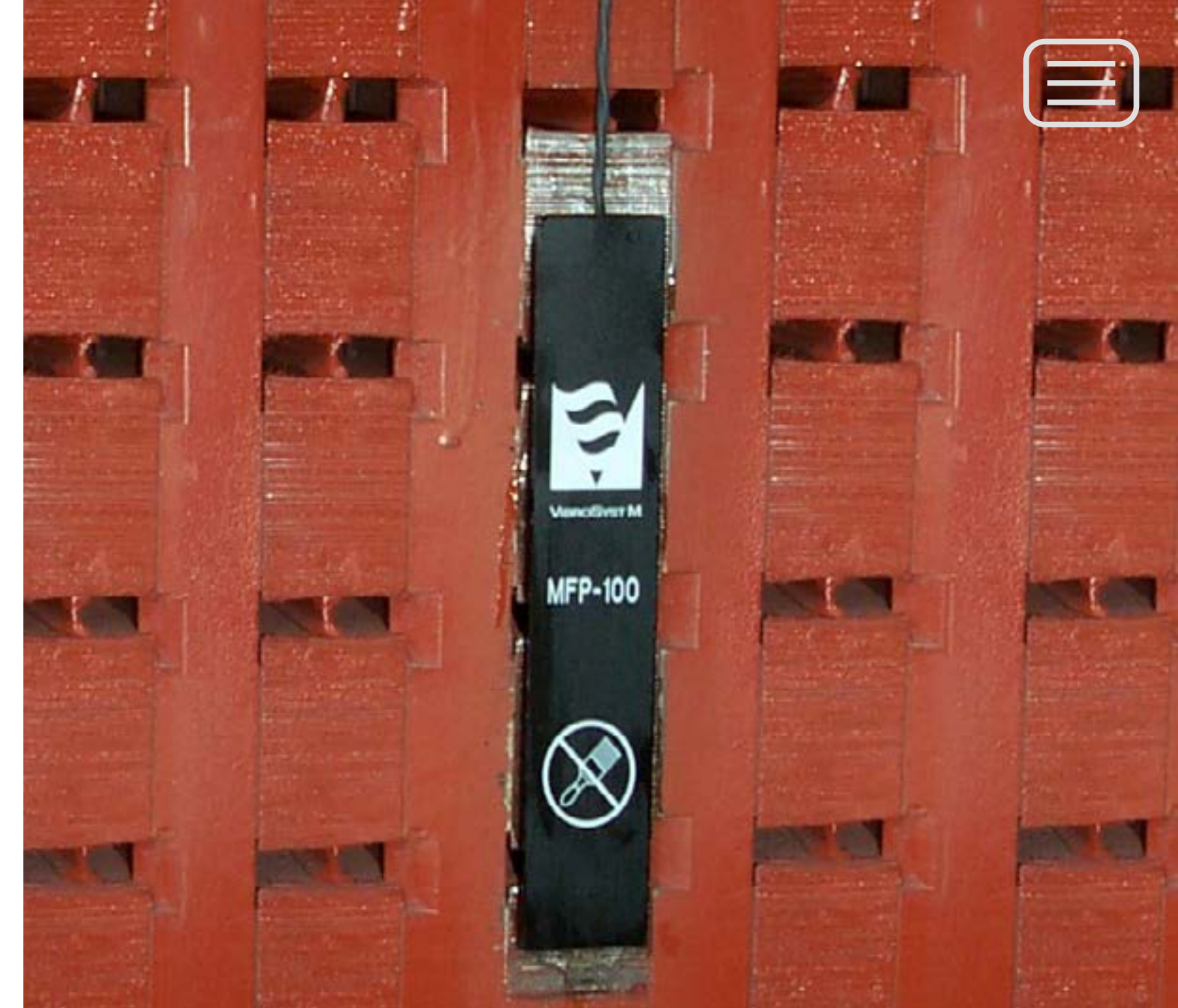
MFP™-100

The MFM magnetic flux measuring system monitors magnetic field density and detects imbalances that contribute to machine vibration, overheating and excessive stress on the rotor and stator. The sensor can be installed without removing the rotor or the poles.

- Stator bar absolute vibration
- End winding absolute vibration
- Phase leads absolute vibration
- Iso-phase bus absolute vibration

FOA™-100/200

The FOA fiber optic accelerometer was designed to measure vibration amplitudes of high voltage components that are exposed to electrodynamic and mechanical stress, such as stator end-windings. Its robust design, made of non-metallic and electrically non-conducting materials, makes it suitable for hostile environments. No field calibration is required.





- Shaft displacement
- Shaft relative vibration

PCS™-302

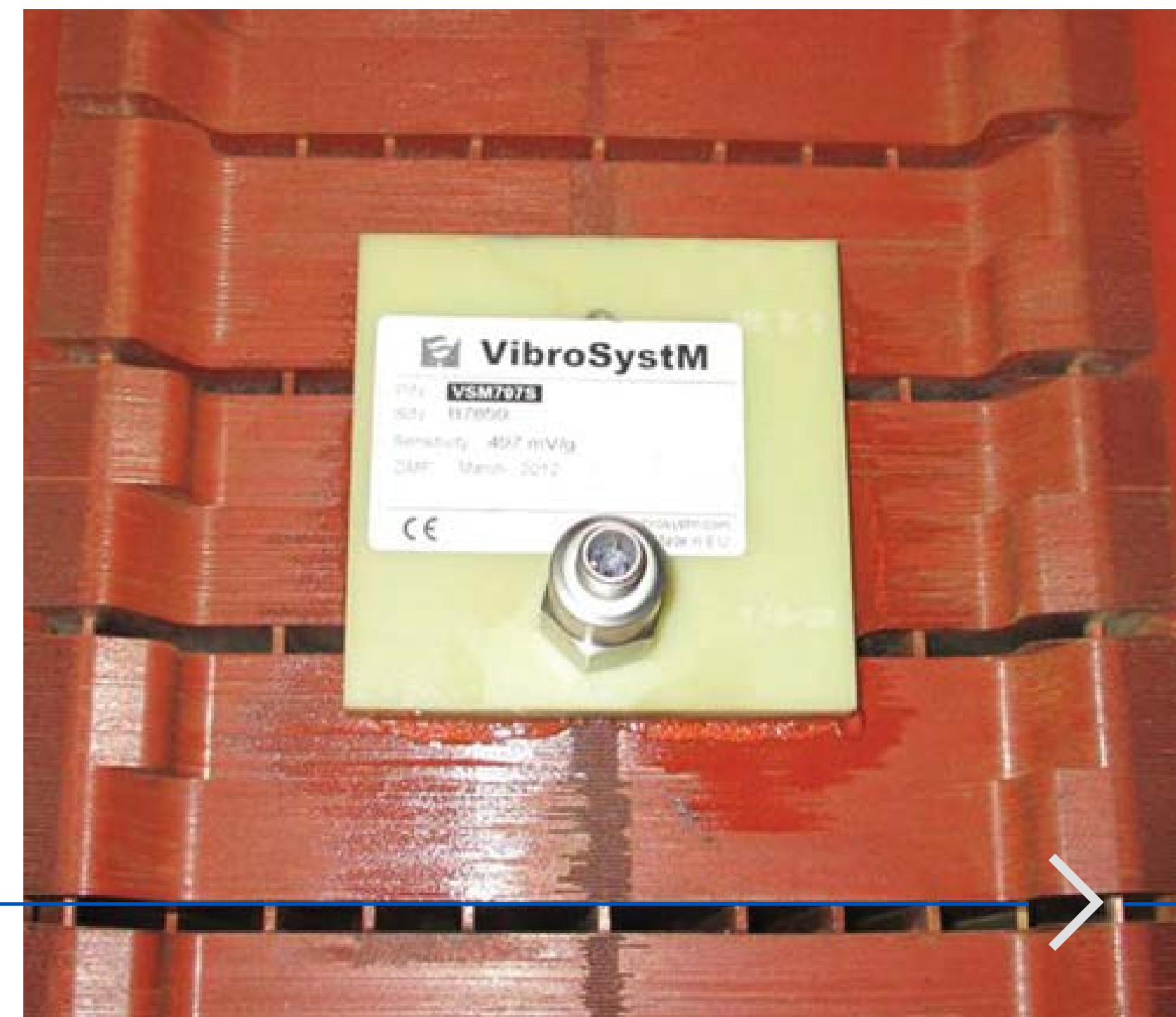
The PCS capacitive proximity probe was designed for non-contact measurements of relative vibration, displacement and radial positioning. Its exclusive capacitive measuring technology makes it unaffected by conductive or semi-conductive target material types, therefore requiring no field calibration.



- Stator frame absolute vibration
- Stator core absolute vibration
- Pressure plates absolute vibration
- Bearing absolute vibration
- Turbine head cover absolute vibration
- Nose absolute vibration

VSM797S™

The VSM797S is a piezoelectric accelerometer designed to measure absolute vibration in harsh industrial environments. This sensor was developed to ensure accurate results throughout the entire operating temperature range.

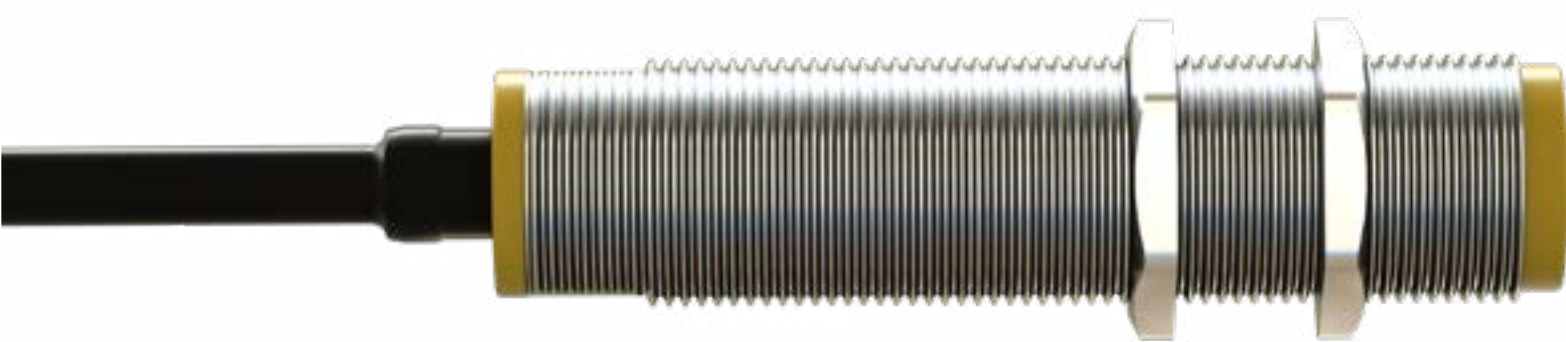




■ Stator frame relative displacement

PES™-110

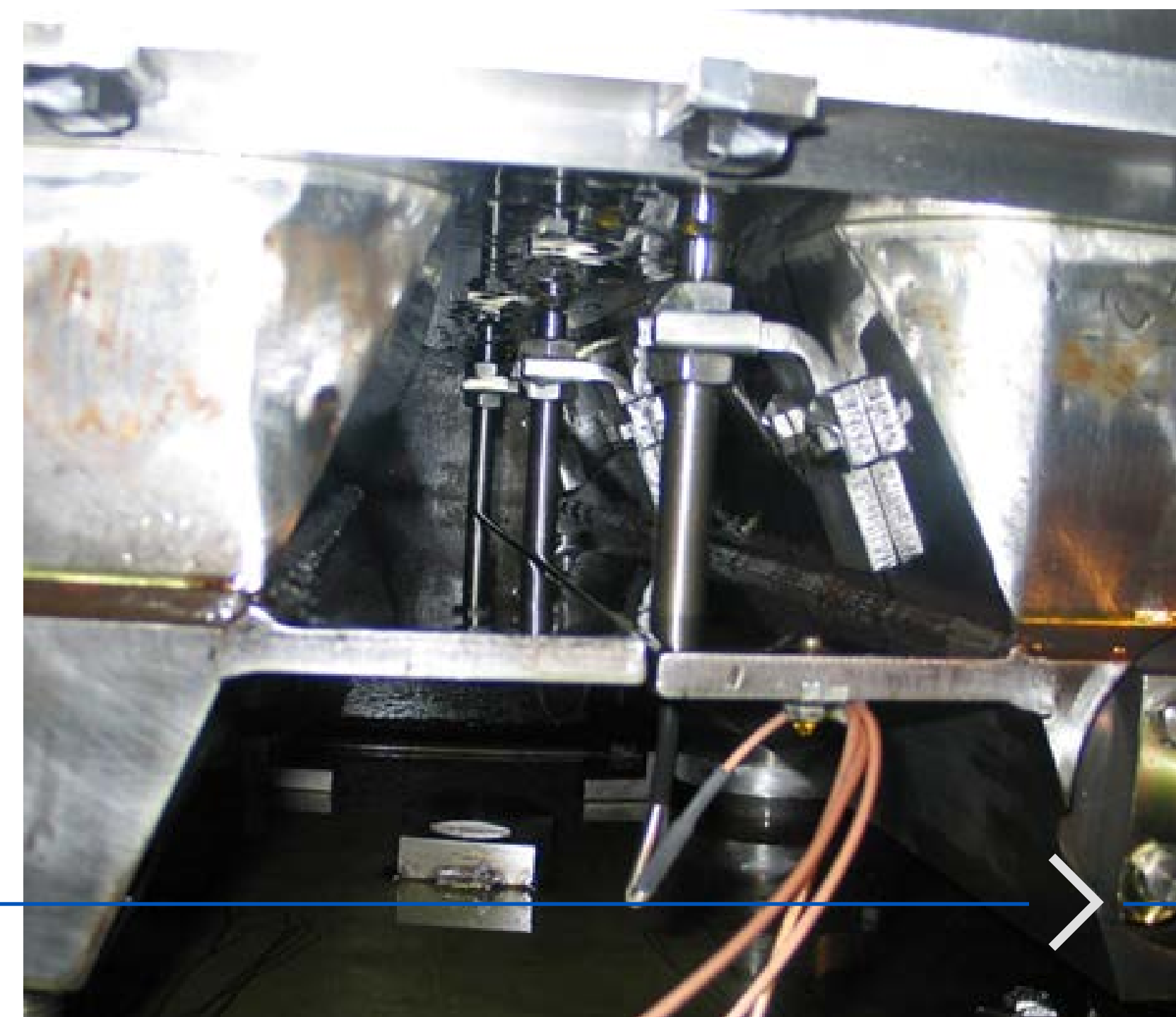
The PES-110 eddy current proximity sensor is designed for non-contact measurements of relative vibration, displacement, and axial positioning. The sensor is equipped with built-in conditioning circuitry allowing it to be directly connected to processing instrumentation.



■ Thrust bearing relative displacement

PES™-300 Serie

The PES eddy current proximity probe is designed for non-contact measurements of relative vibration, displacement and axial positioning. The probe is equipped with built-in conditioning circuitry and protected to be fully operational in oil. Since it requires no field probe drivers, it can be directly connected to processing instrumentation.

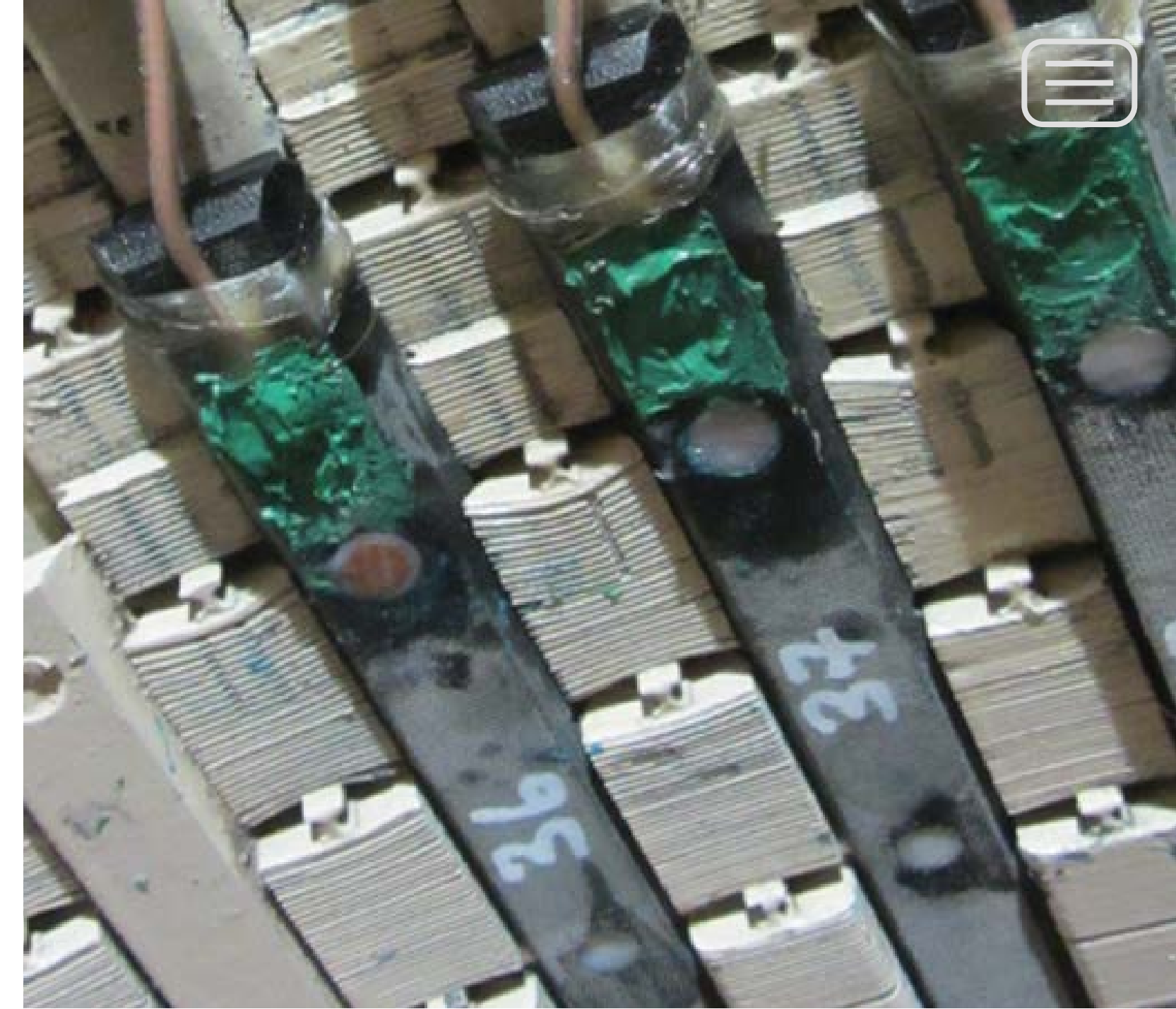




■ Stator bar relative vibration

SBV™-202

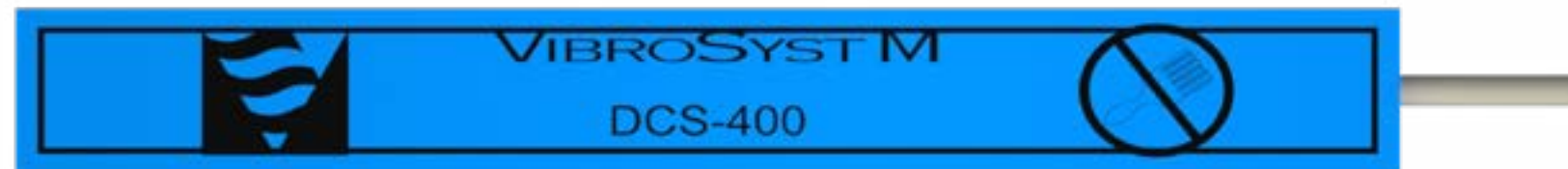
The SBV stator bar vibration capacitive sensor was designed for non-contact in-slot measurements of stator winding vibration. Built to be immune to strong magnetic fields, this sensor provides reliable and accurate information on bar vibration and displacement.



■ Stator bar relative vibration

DCS™-400

The DCS capacitive sensor is designed for non-contact in-slot measurements of stator winding vibration (i.e. bar relative to core). The sensor is embedded in a stator slot facing the bar and replacing a wedge or a part of it.

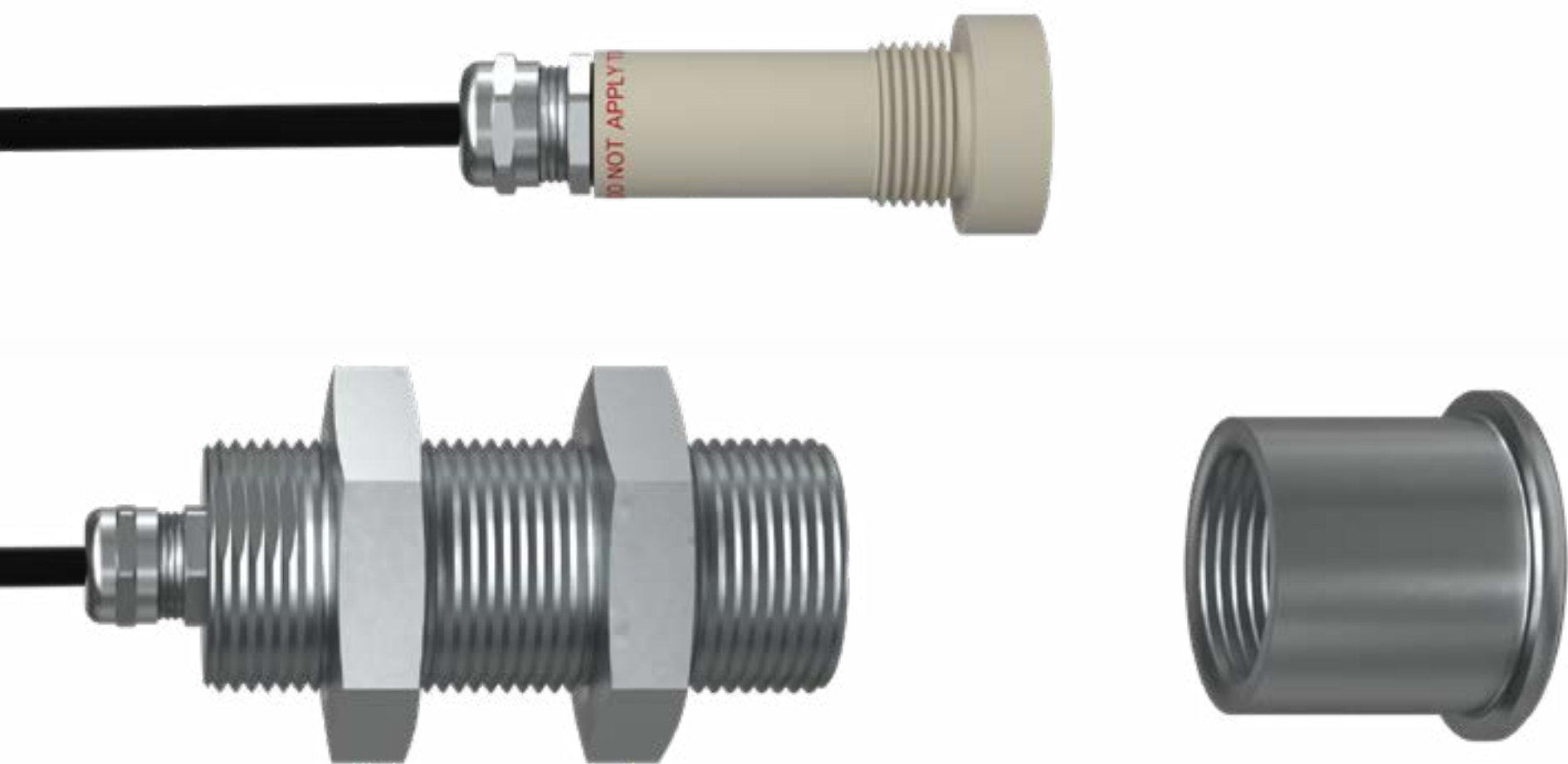




- Stator core temperature
- Stator bars temperature
- Pressure plates temperature (end core)

TWS™

The TWS ThermaWatch stator sensor is a real-time multipoint temperature sensor for the stator core and windings. It provides valuable information about the thermal behavior of a stator core, especially the hot spots or shorted laminations.



- Turbine clearance

SPES™

The SPES proximity sensor is designed to measure the relative distance of an underwater metallic target surface. It is usually used to measure blade tip clearance in Kaplan turbines as well as runner band clearance in Francis turbines. The sensor can sustain high levels of underwater pressure and is equipped with built-in conditioning circuitry allowing it to be directly connected to processing instrumentation.



Improved Design



VM™ Air Gap

U.S. Patent No. 11125795

The VM™ AIRFLOW sensors are non-contact capacitive sensors that measure the distance between the rotor and the stator. These sensors are designed with apertures, thus limiting obstruction of the ventilation holes on the stator. They are specifically designed to continuously provide reliable information about the machine air gap

End-winding temperature

Phase leads temperature

Iso-phase bus temperature

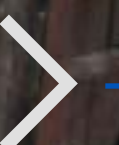
FOT™-200

The FOT fiber optic temperature sensor was developed to monitor temperature of high voltage components, such as generator end-windings, isophase bus bars, exciter brushes and knife switches. Its robust design, made of non-metallic and electrically non conductive materials, makes it suitable for hostile environments. No field calibration is required

Rotor poles

TWR™-200

The TWR ThermaWatch rotor sensor is a fast-response, non-contact sensor that measures rotor pole and rotor pole joint temperature. Although small in size, this high speed temperature sensor allows for a comprehensive analysis of the rotor's condition



Acquisition Units

Protection, Monitoring & Analysis Unit

Combine all your quality control data acquisition units in one single space, and simultaneously monitor all the critical parameters on your machine.



ZPU™-5000 Protection, Monitoring & Analysis Unit

The ZPU-5000 is a multi-channel acquisition instrument designed for monitoring and protecting large rotating machines. Available in a network (with a ZOOM server), the ZPU-5000 can simultaneously monitor multiple parameters and communicate with the ZOOM software.

ZOOM® Monitoring Cabinet

19" Rackmount Freestanding Cabinet (42 U)

Our ZOOM cabinet comes pre-wired, fully tested and complemented with as-built drawings for a fast and effective on-site installation. Its robust design keeps VibroSystem's monitoring hardware protected, extending its longevity.





ZOOM[®] Software

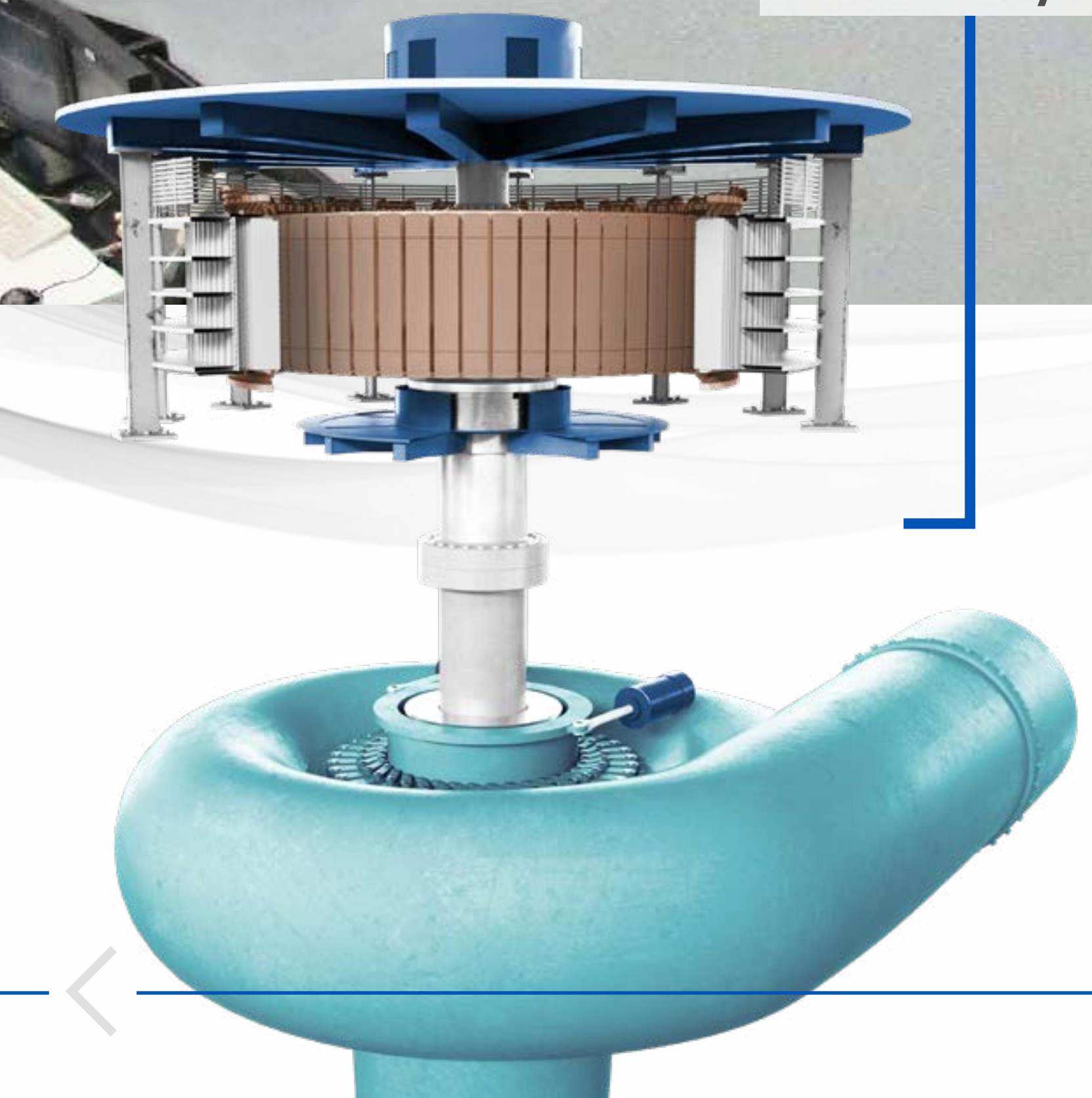
Zero Outage
Online Monitoring

VibroSystM's ZOOM software provides its users with a clear, real-time picture on the condition of their machine in any operating mode. The ZOOM software suite is the only one on the market that can be tailored to a user's specific needs. It is composed of various acquisition services, which gives its users the possibility of choosing the parameters to be monitored on their machines.

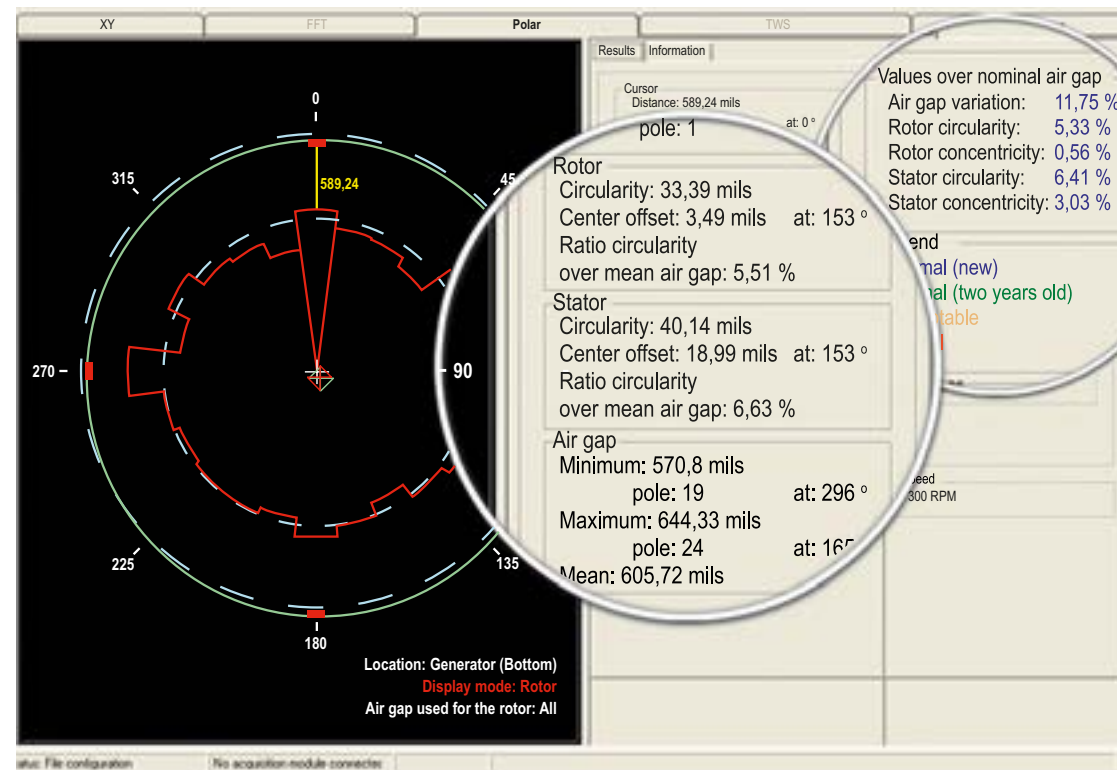
To SCADA/PLC

Bi-directional communication Services

ZOOM Software can be complemented by Modbus[®] and OPC[®] bi-directional communication services that collect and send data to and from the **plant's control system**.

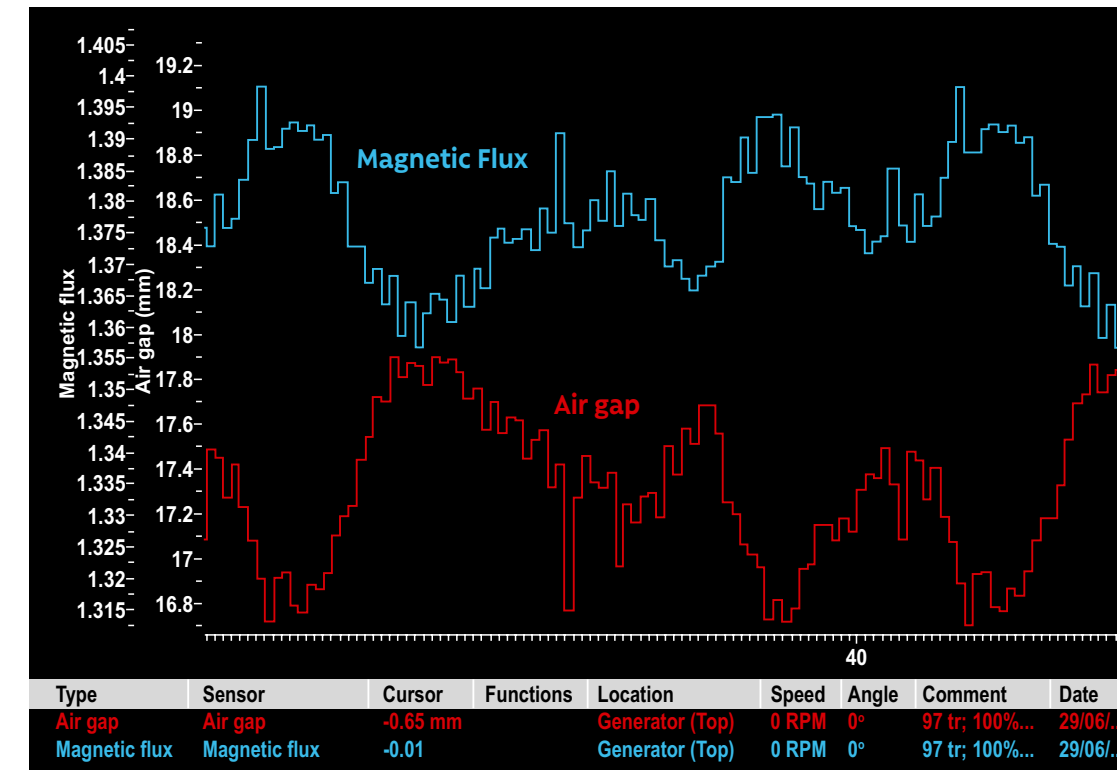


ZOOM® Software



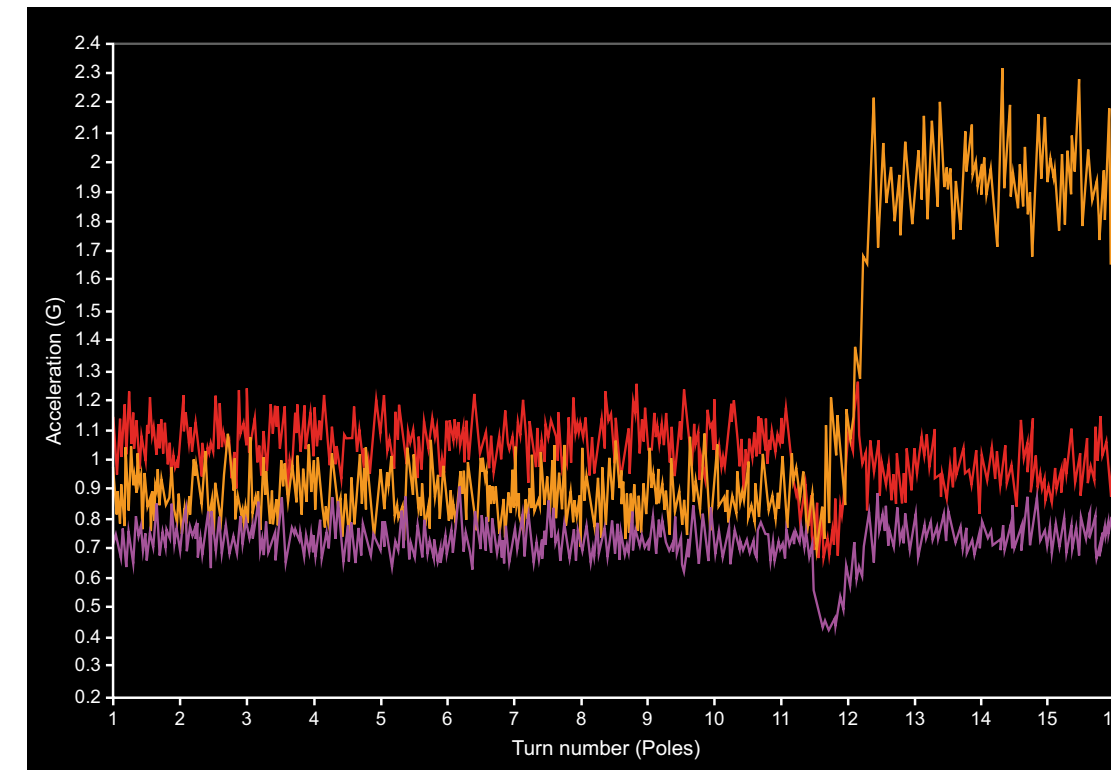
VM + ZPU + ZOOM

Generator Shapes & Clearance, Rotor shape and position inside stator shape. Quickly identify critical air gap locations and associate its values to industry standards



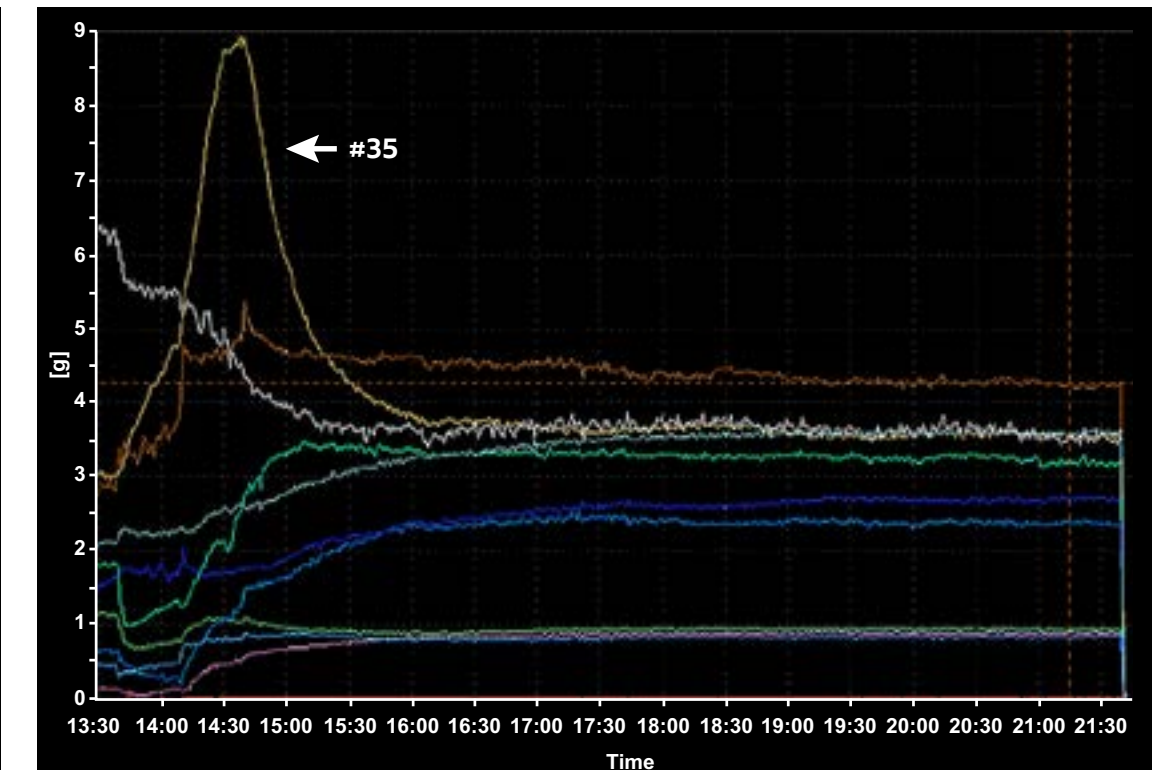
MFM + VM + ZPU + ZOOM

Magnetic flux intensity is inversely proportional to air gap. Therefore, a small air gap produces higher magnetic flux results and vice-versa



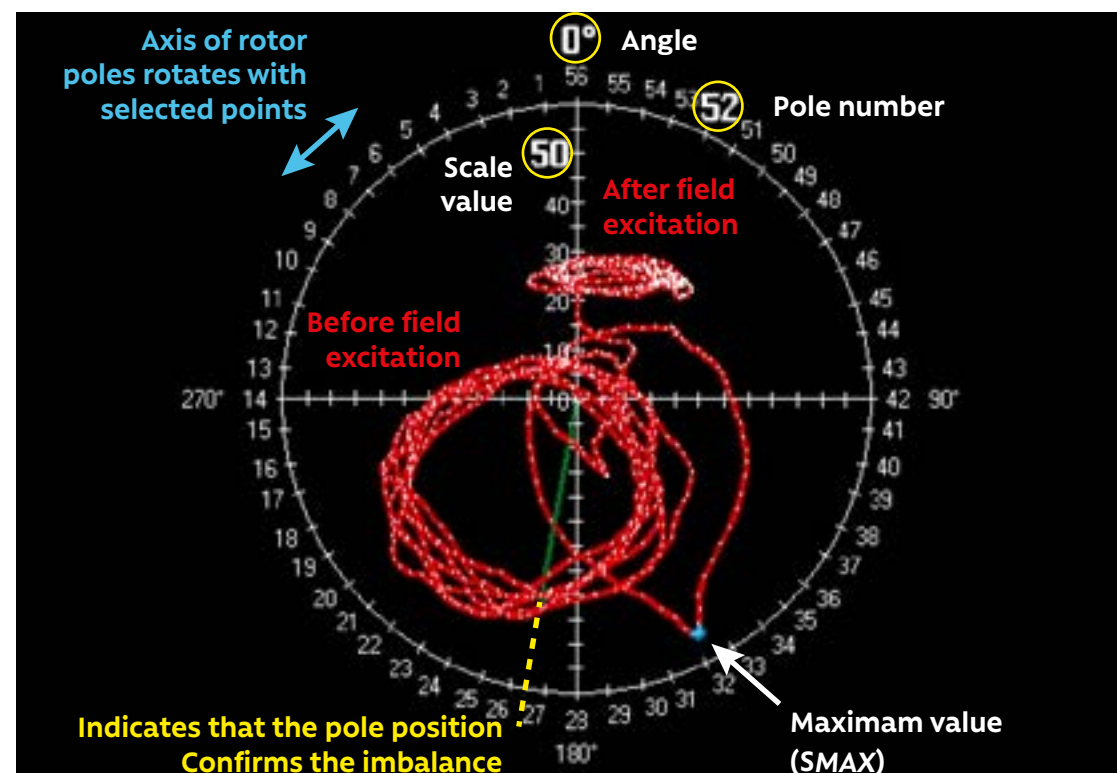
FOA + ZPU + ZOOM

End-Winding Vibration during Load Increase, End-winding vibration behavior during load increase on a hydroelectric generator



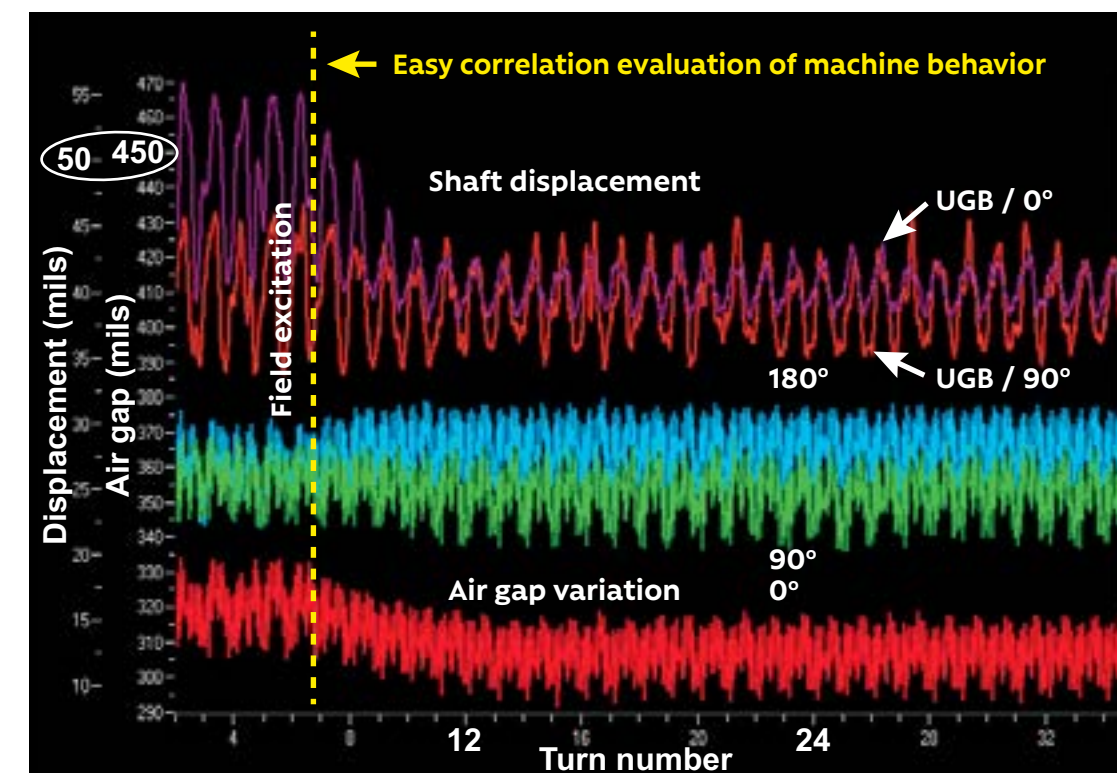
FOA + ZPU + ZOOM

12-hour trend of end-winding vibration (radial) with a peak of ~9 g (~310 μm, pk-pk, at 120 Hz) for end-winding #35 during temperature increase



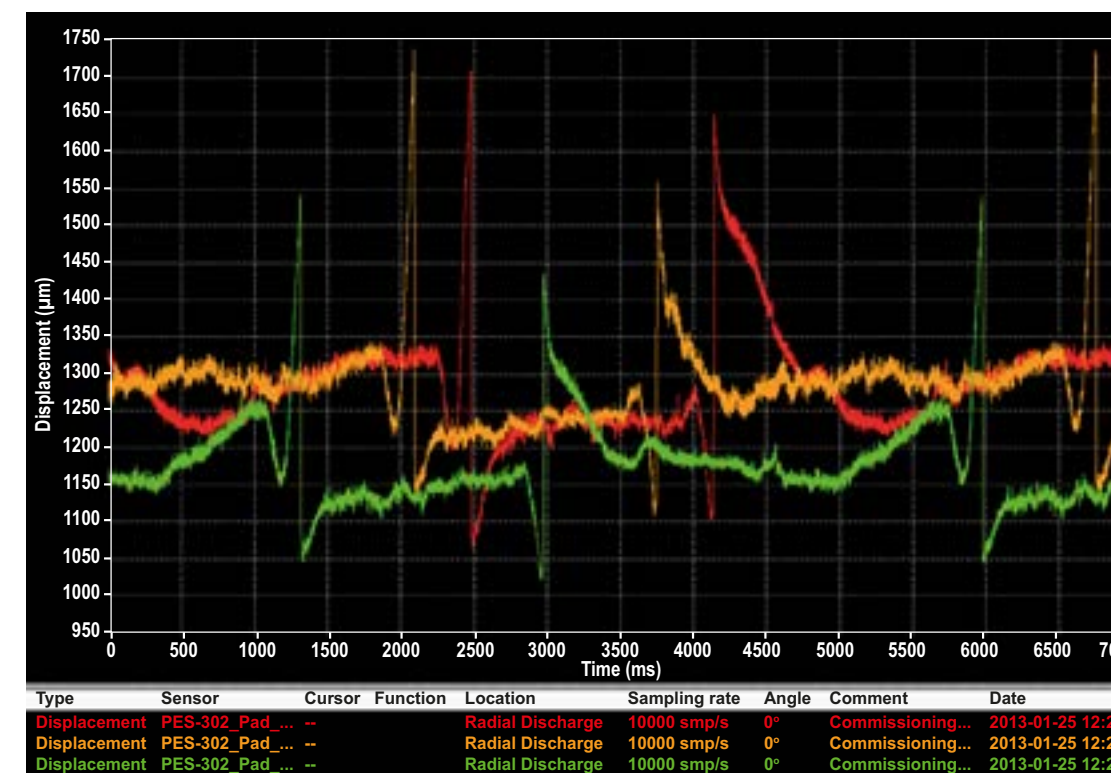
PCS + ZPU + ZOOM

Shaft Orbit & Displacement
Shaft orbit relative to rotor pole position. Indicates that the pole position confirms the imbalance



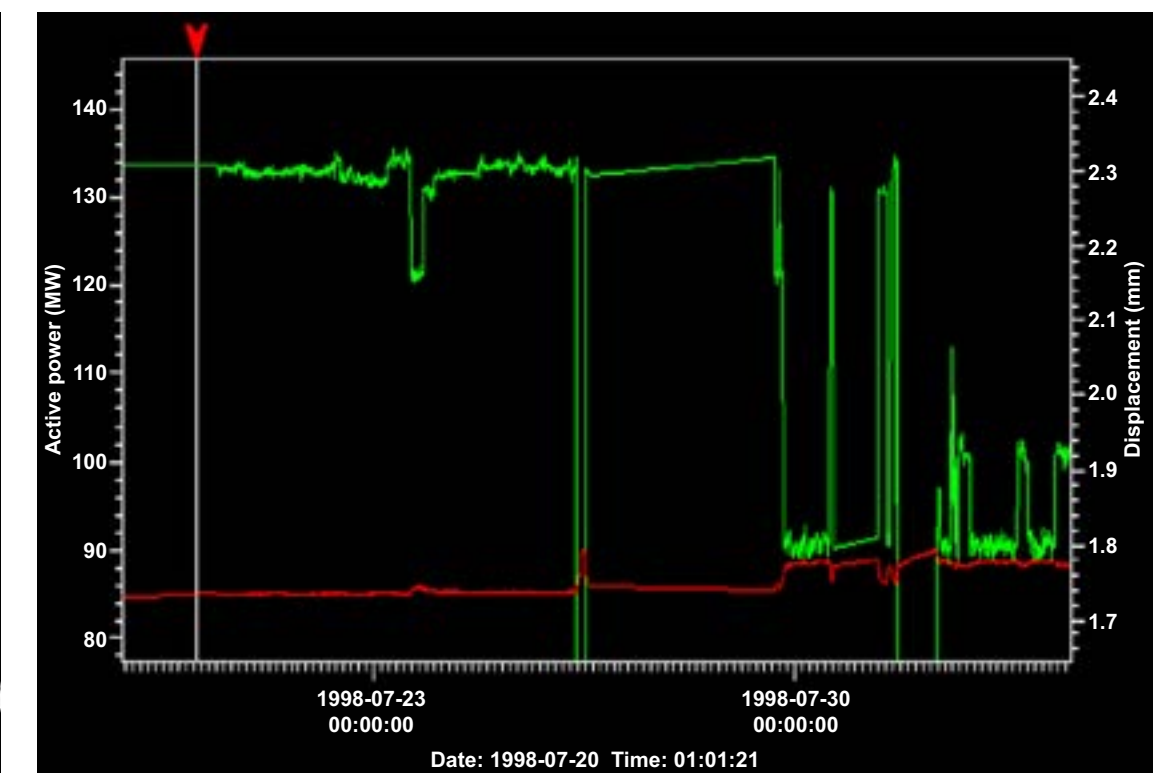
PCS + VM + ZPU + ZOOM

Machine Behavior Over Multiple Rotations
Shaft displacement and air gap variation vs. turn/pole number. Extend measurements over many turns to see parameter dynamic behavior, especially during transient operating modes



PES + ZPU + ZOOM

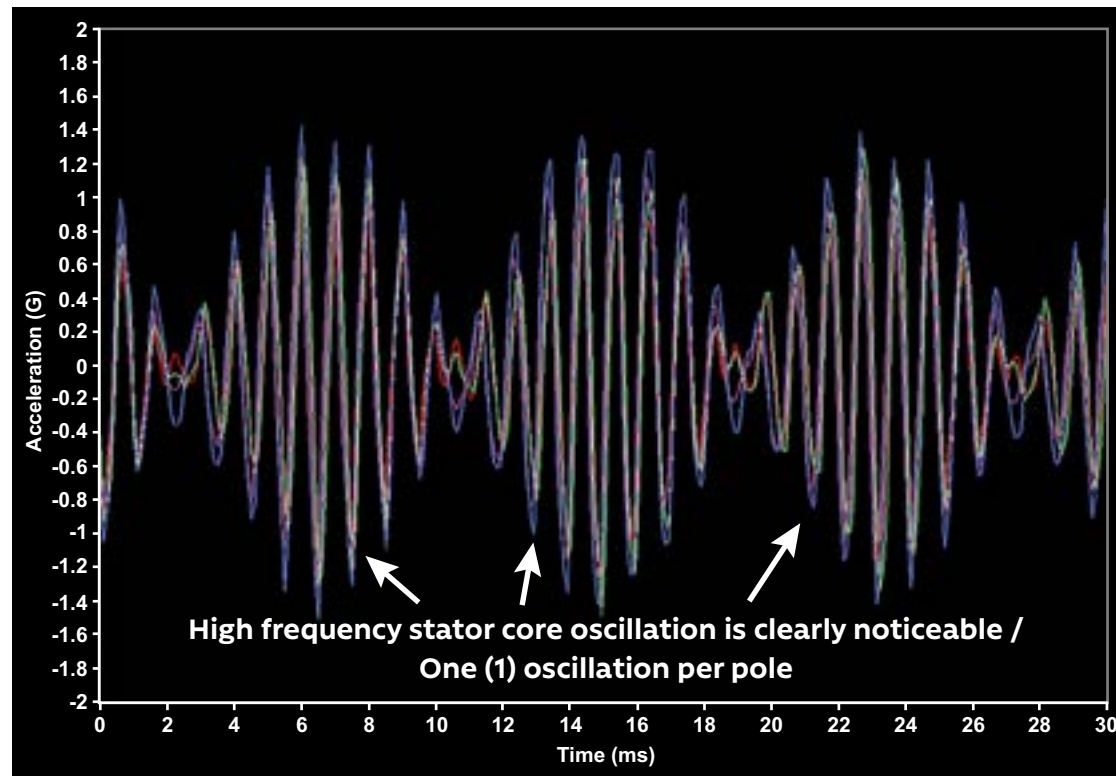
Example of oil film thickness results



SBV + ZPU + ZOOM

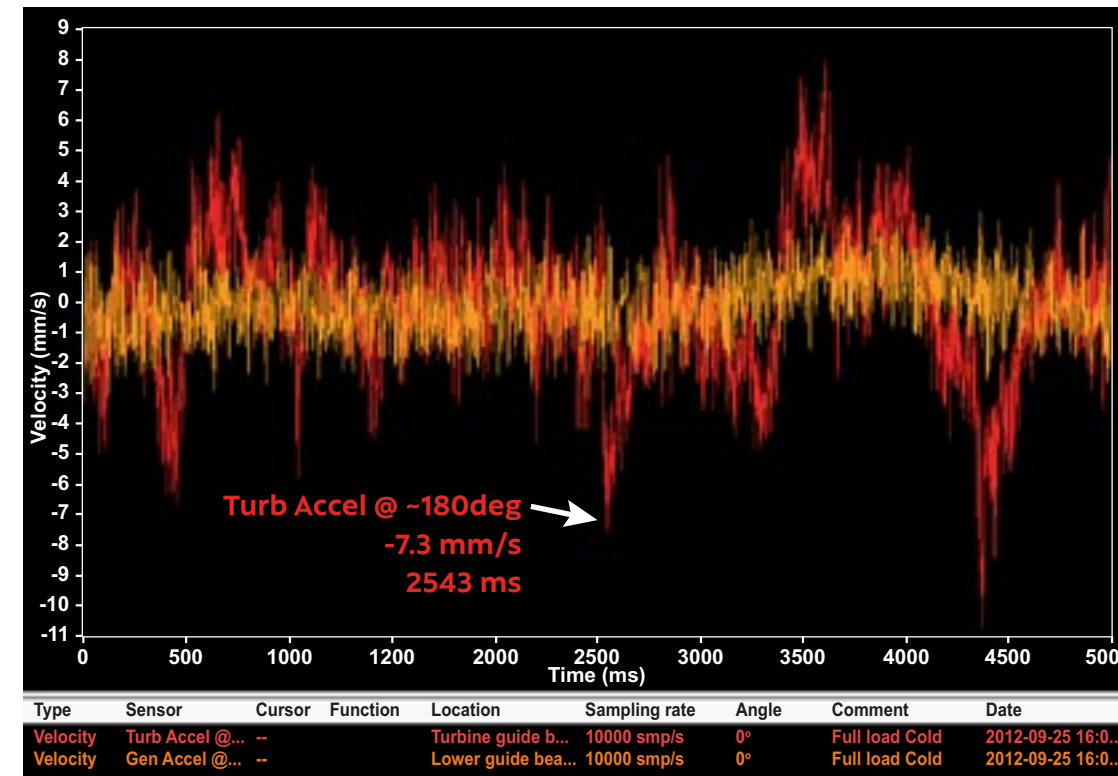
Trend Graph Correlating Bar Position and Active Power (MW), This graph shows that the bar is magnetically pulled inward into the slot as the load is increased

ZOOM® Software



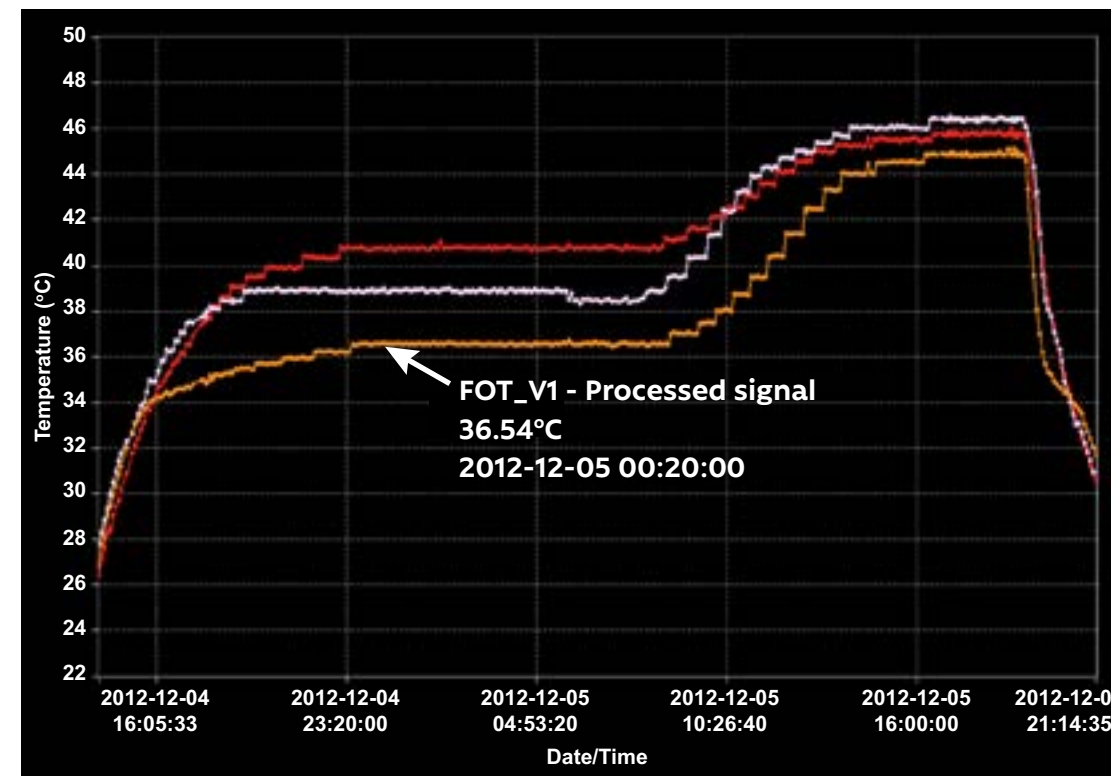
VSM797S + ZPU + ZOOM

High frequency stator core oscillation is clearly noticeable. The results at 0 Mvars are somewhat lower than at 16 Mvars



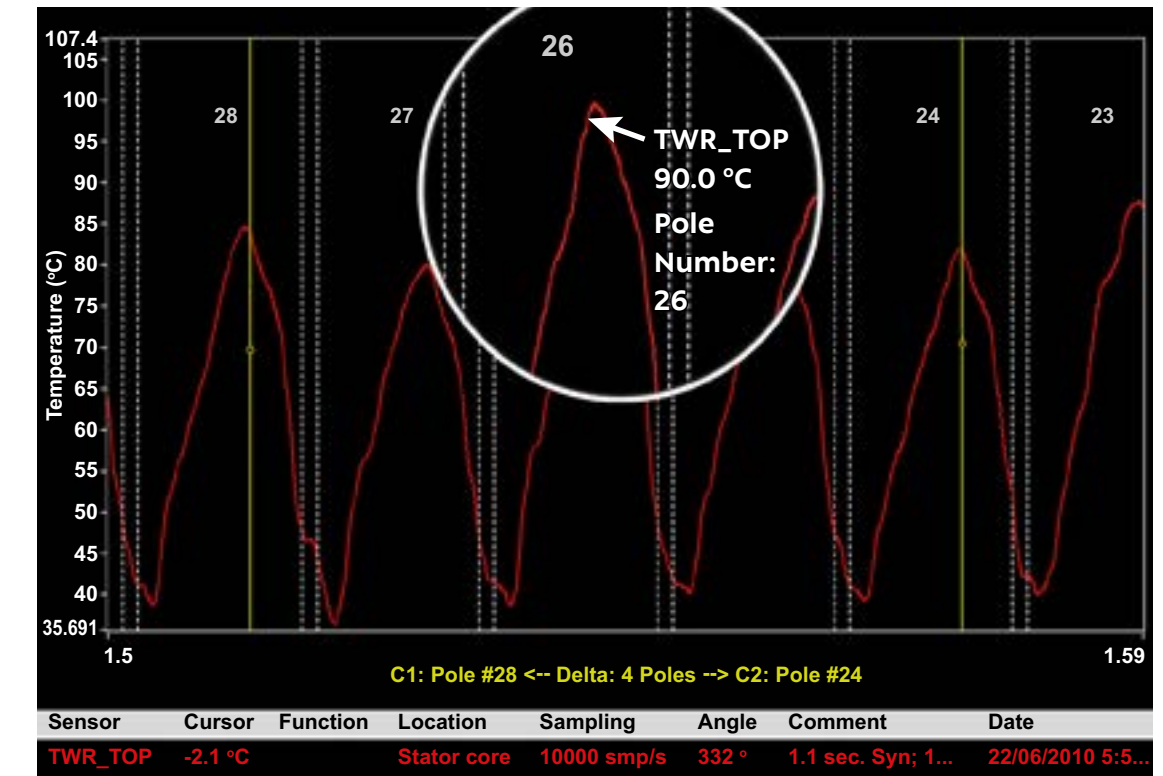
VSM797S + ZPU + ZOOM

Example of absolute guide bearing vibration at full load - cold



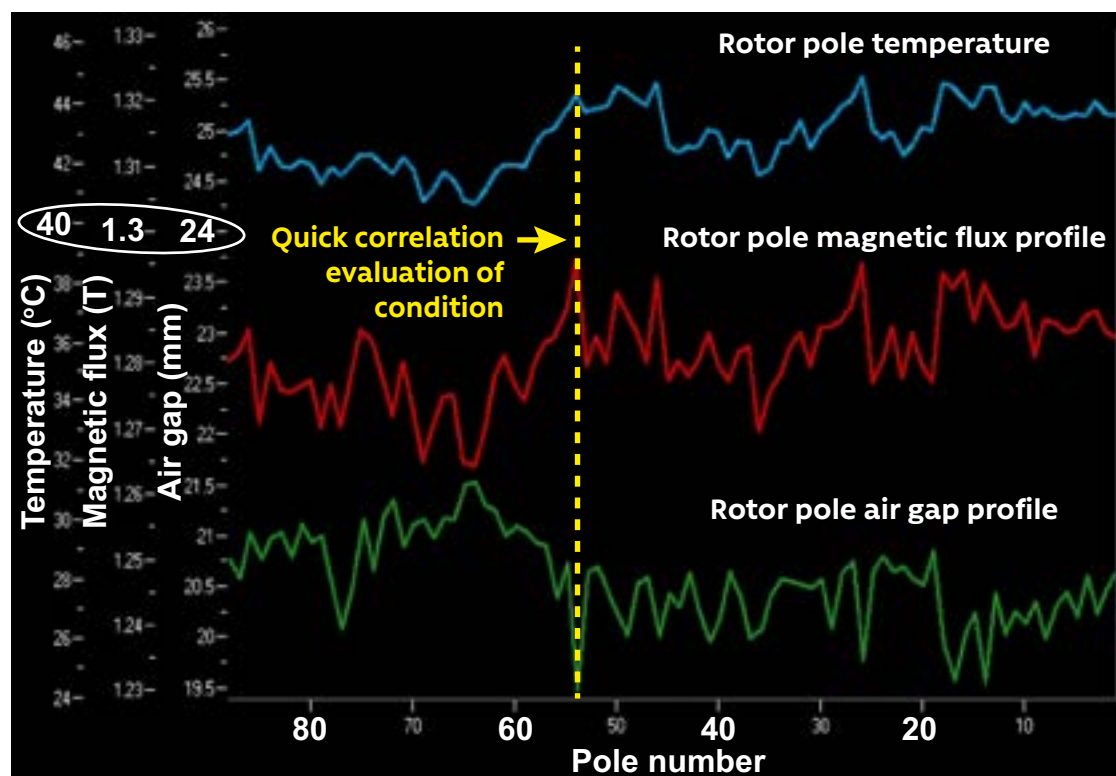
FOT + ZPU + ZOOM

Example of coil temperature in trending format during a short period of time



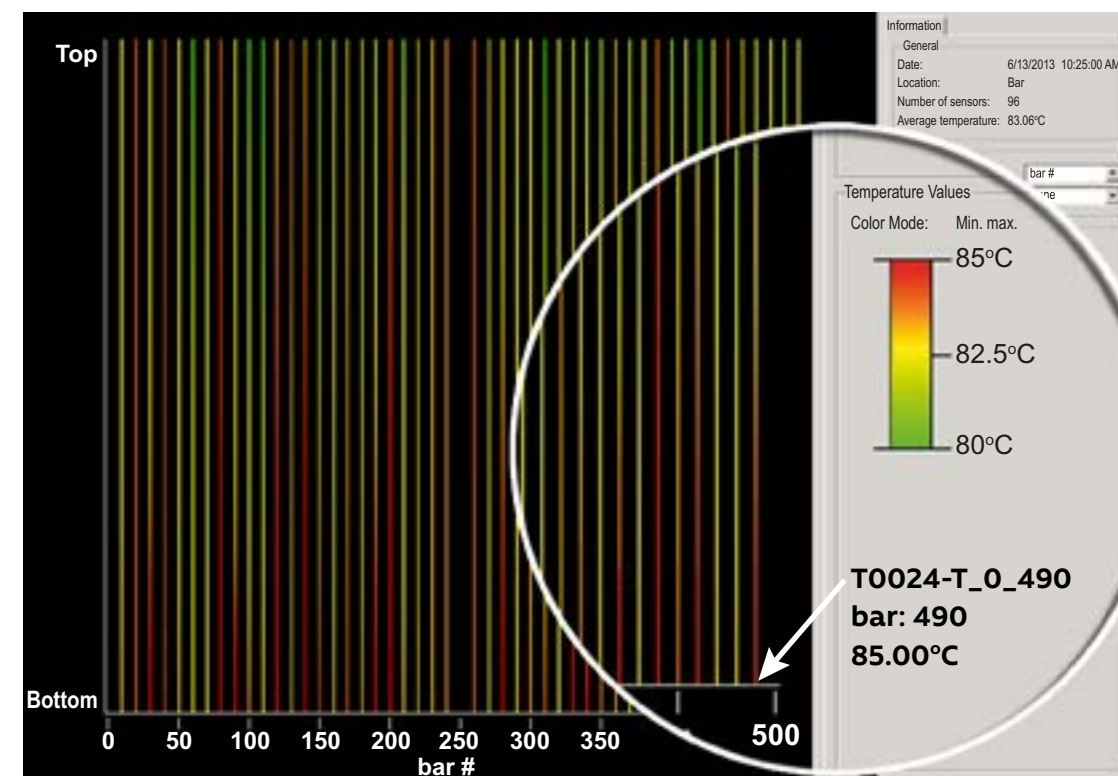
TWR + ZPU + ZOOM

Online rotor pole and interpole temperature measurements



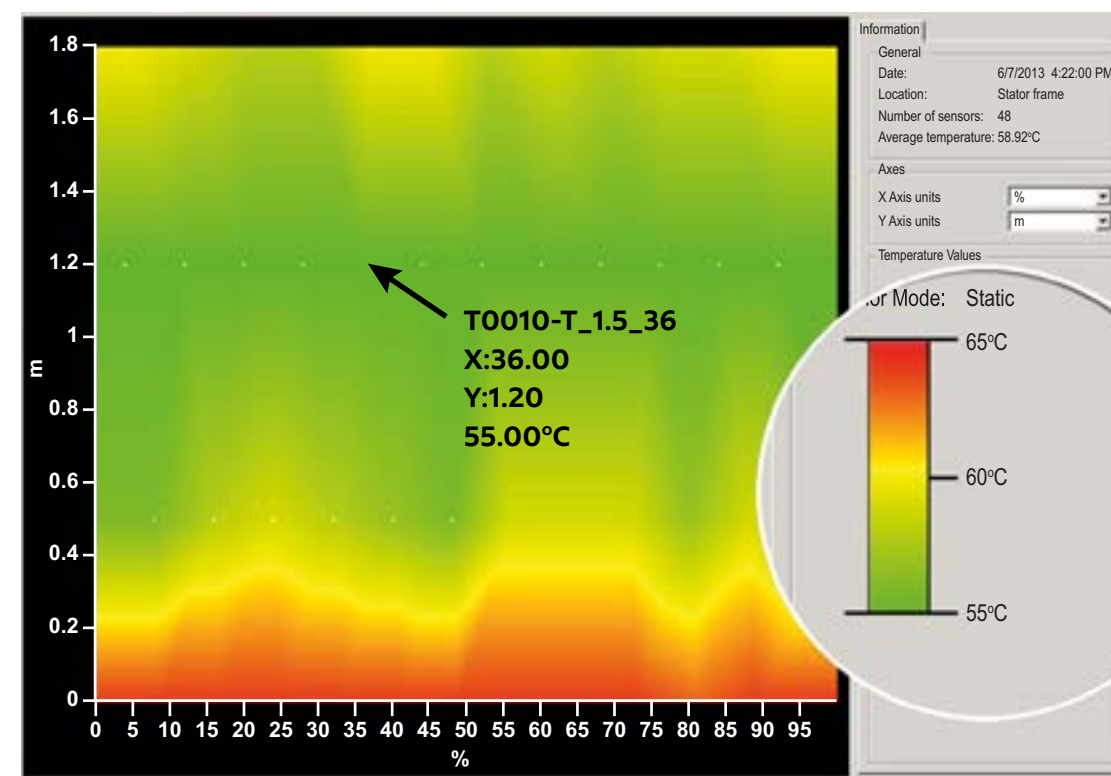
TWR + MFM + VM + ZPU + ZOOM

Machine Condition Over One Rotation
Pole temperature, magnetic flux and air gap vs. pole number. Compare results with our exclusive pole-reference method for easy correlation and accurate diagnosis



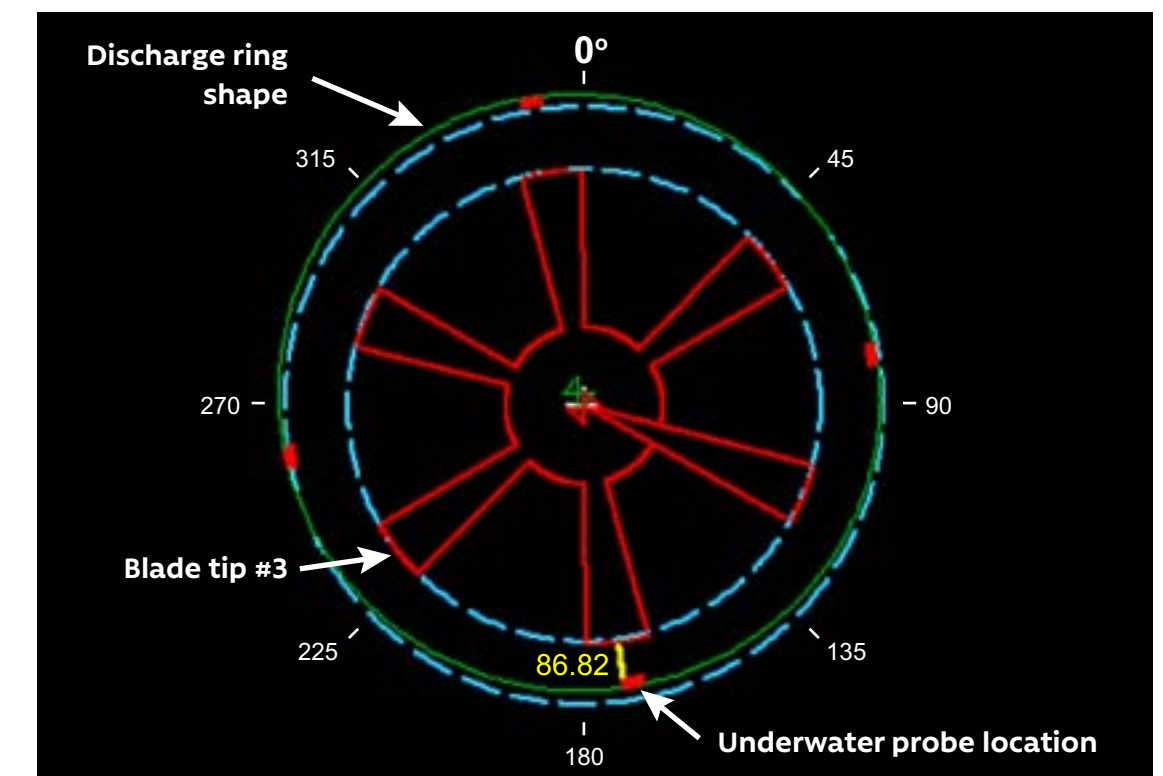
TWS + ZPU + ZOOM

Bar graph
Graph showing temperature measurements of multiple stator bars



TWS + ZPU + ZOOM

Stator thermal mapping
Provides valuable information about the thermal behavior of a stator core, especially hot spots or shorted laminations



SPES + ZPU + ZOOM

Turbine blade tip clearance
Turbine position inside discharge ring. View of blade gap and discharge ring shape



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