

Industrial Internet:

The next age of productivity for European gas turbine based plants

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Introduction – ETN perspective

- Improvements in plant performance
 - Hardware based – many improvements in recent years, reaching area of diminishing returns
- New focus using digital technologies
 - Accelerate productivity
 - Reduce inefficiency and waste
 - Enhance human work experience
- ETN 2016 project board R&D report highlighted ICT (information and communication technology) as an enabler to achieve targets for GT industry.
 - Predictive performance algorithms
 - Risk based maintenance
 - Grey box models
 - New instrumentation
 - Big data storage and management

Introduction

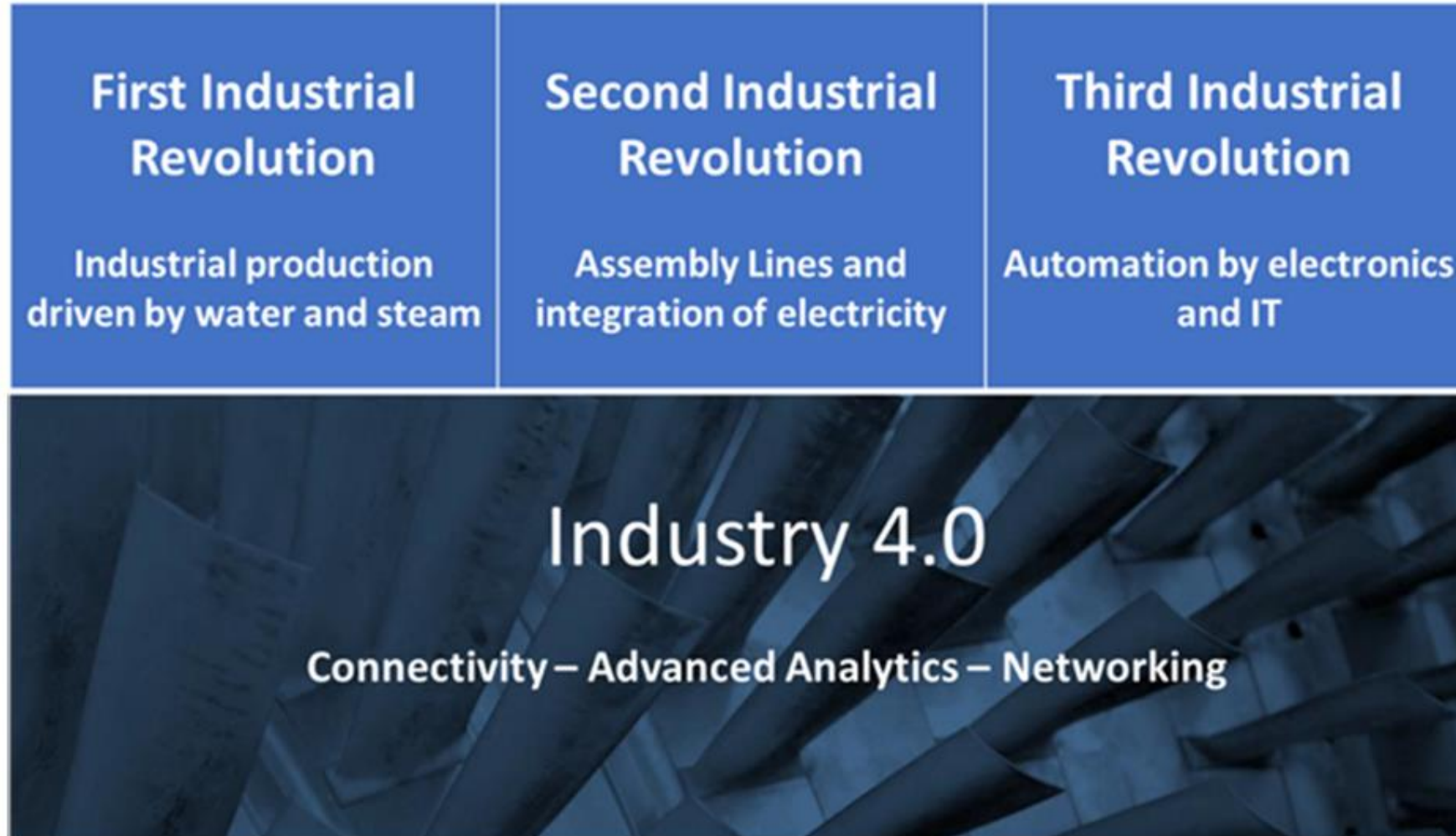
- 2014 industrial internet consortium (IIC) formed
 - To enable accelerative growth of industrial internet of things (IIoT)
- EPRI project I4Gen, insight through integration of information for intelligent generation (2016)
- Other industries benefiting from digital transformation

- This paper will review
 - Opportunities IIoT provide
 - Associated risks
 - Benefits to GT plant in the Oil and Gas and Power Generation industries
 - Understanding the value creation process
 - How business can take advantage of digital transformation

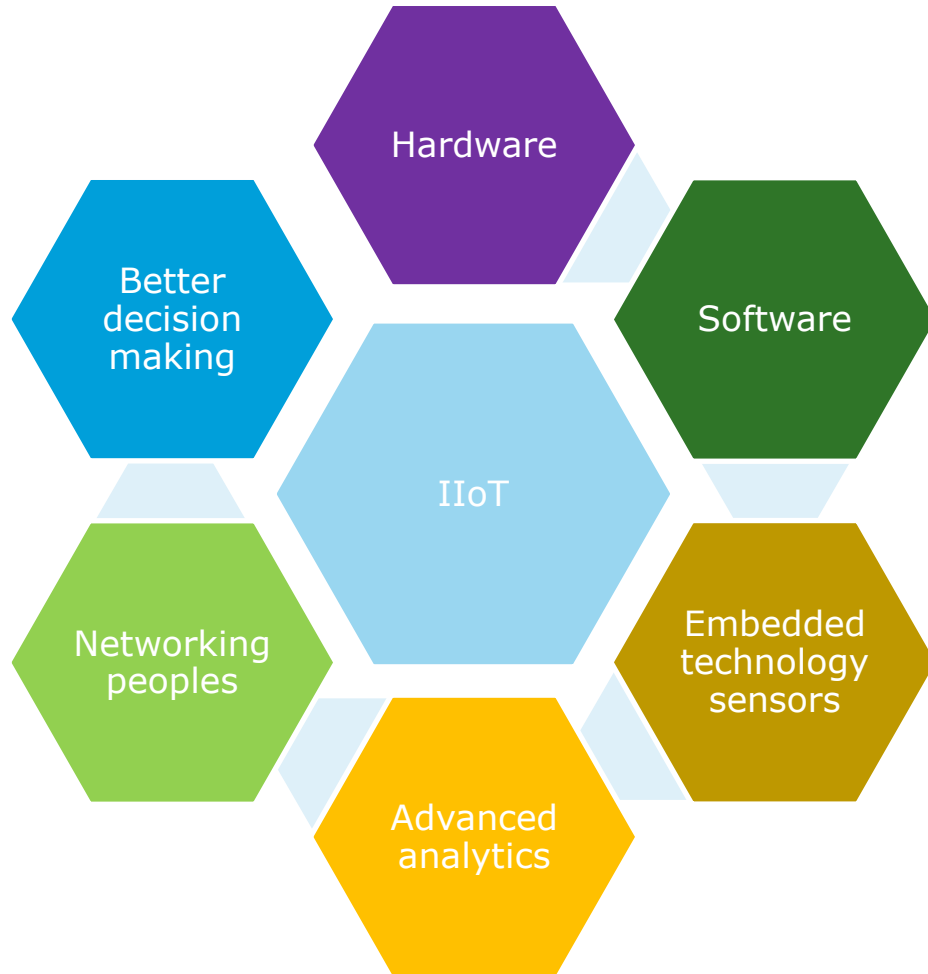
Acknowledgements



Industry 4.0 and the industrial internet



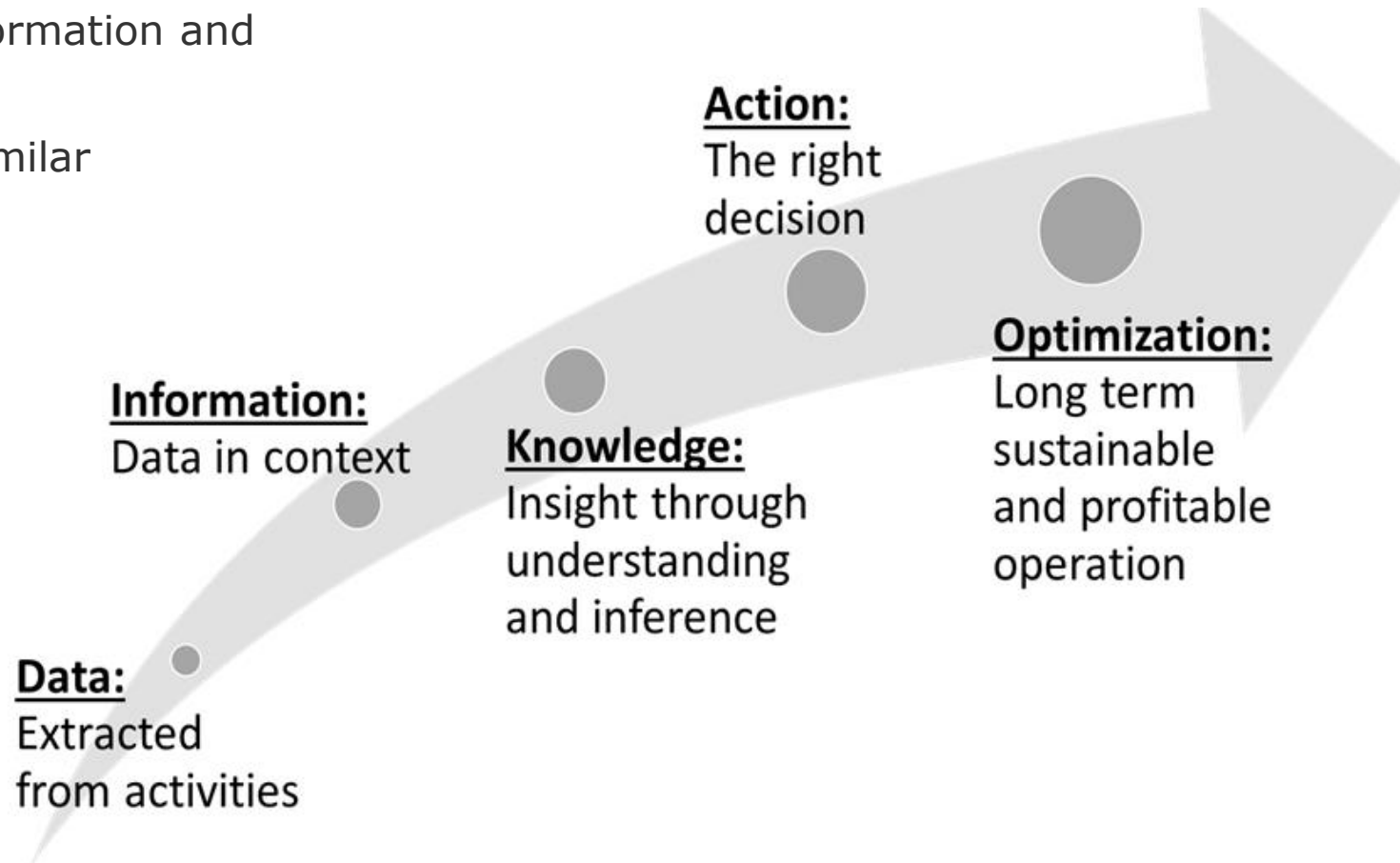
Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT)



- The connection of all hardware and software within an industrial environment
- Mixing of industry with open computing and communications as part of the Internet Revolution
- Brings machinery and smart data together
- Allows for real time adjustments and insights for smarter business decisions.
- Advanced sensors, better control
- Analytics, machine learning
- Improvements in operation efficiency

Historic Roadblocks

- When asked ETN members agreed industry is between information and knowledge
- EPRI survey came to similar conclusion



Brain storming sessions

- ETN work groups conducted brain storming sessions with its members
- Held at ETN meetings
 - Prague 2016
 - Oberhausen 2017
- Covering
 - Data access and connectivity
 - System/platform management
 - Data management
 - Data security
 - Analysis and analytics



Brain storming session

Data access and connectivity

- Data islands
- Time continuity
- Incomplete data model
- Data resolution
- Data browsing limitations
- Physical limitations
- Data ownership

System/platform management

- Hardware or software update issues
- Obsolescence
- Hardware limitations
- Different data formats

Data management

- Incomplete data
- Data validation

Data security

- Access limitations
- Risk associated with 3rd part access

Analysis and analytics

- Modelling limitations
- Effort and cost involved with maintaining models
- Expertise
- Risk management
- Economic evaluation
- Human factors
- Uncertainties related to cost-benefit

What's New

Data access and connectivity

- Cloud database
- Single source access point
- Integrate data islands
- Difference access and connection technologies can be used
- Access through mobile and remote devices

System/platform management and maintenance

- Software as a service (SaaS), shift in responsibility
- Improved reliability, disaster recovery, maintenance
- Handling of different data types
- Data from different sources
- Scalability
- Technology advancements not industry specific
- Open platform
- Reduced costs
- Cost of devices

Data management and maintenance

- Improved data quality – easier maintenance
- Short term storage
- Improved HMI

Data security

- Remote data reduces risk of direct access
- Secure data storage
- Data encryption
- Data diode
- Viewing data “on device” more secure than hardcopy
- Central version control
- Still a risk of single location

Analytics and analysis

- Advanced analytics software more available
- Code sharing standards
- Virtual plants or digital twin
- Increased visualization opportunities
- Management of data access
- Breakdowns operational silos
- Virtual power plants
- Faster fault analysis as access to data better

Sensors

- Improved sensors
- Faster processing technologies
- Lower cost of technologies
- Wireless technology

Pitfalls and risks

- Cyber Security

- Hackers
- More security but only access to data not plant
- Convergence of OT (operational technology) and IT systems, could make a plant more vulnerable to acts of sabotage
- Competitor insight, can happen already with printed documents and email, can be managed better

- Skills

- IT skills, reduced through SaaS
- OT skills, plant reliability requires OT qualified people, required for operation and maintenance of systems, remote support can help here
- Training on new systems and technology

Pitfalls and risks

- Abundant data solves nothing
 - Leadership and process are part of the implementation.
 - Project teams need to ensure their expertise is used
 - Connecting the right data sources

- Ownership
 - Data access to historic data
 - Licence agreements need to be in place
 - In IIoT software is a service and owned by the service provider, subscriptions need to be in place.

How can the industrial internet provide value?

Accelerate productivity

- Closer to equipment limits
- Better forecasting
- Trade offs between market and life consumption

Reduce inefficiency

- Off design tuning for part load
- Predict and avoid failures
- Reduce life cycle costs
- Fleet benchmarking
- Better alignment across organisation

Enhance the human work experience

- Mobile worker, ease of access, better reporting
- Robotic inspection technologies
- Virtualization/minimize risk

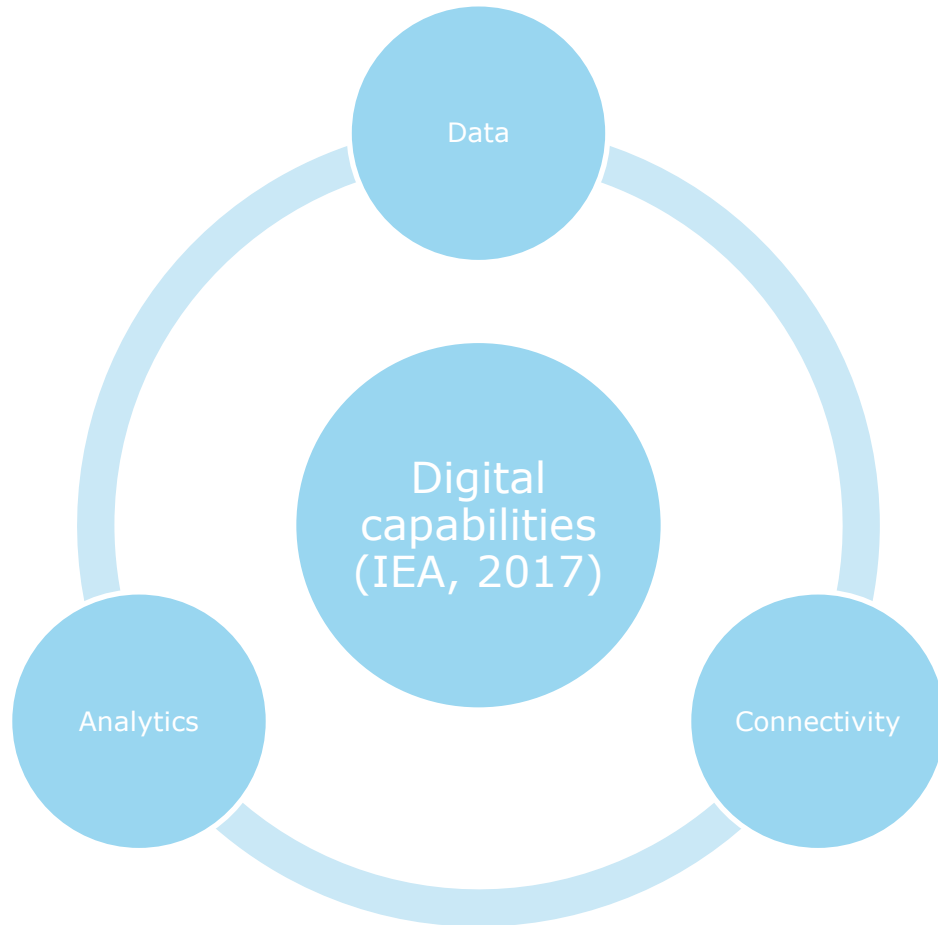


Maturity model



- Industry 4.0 – The smart factory, relies on Cyber-physical systems which link the physical and virtual worlds.
- The smart factory manages itself using data
- Requires real-time data and cross enterprise collaboration.
- Most companies will not start from zero
- It is important to understand your starting point
- Digital mastery requires not only technology but also governance to manage the transformation

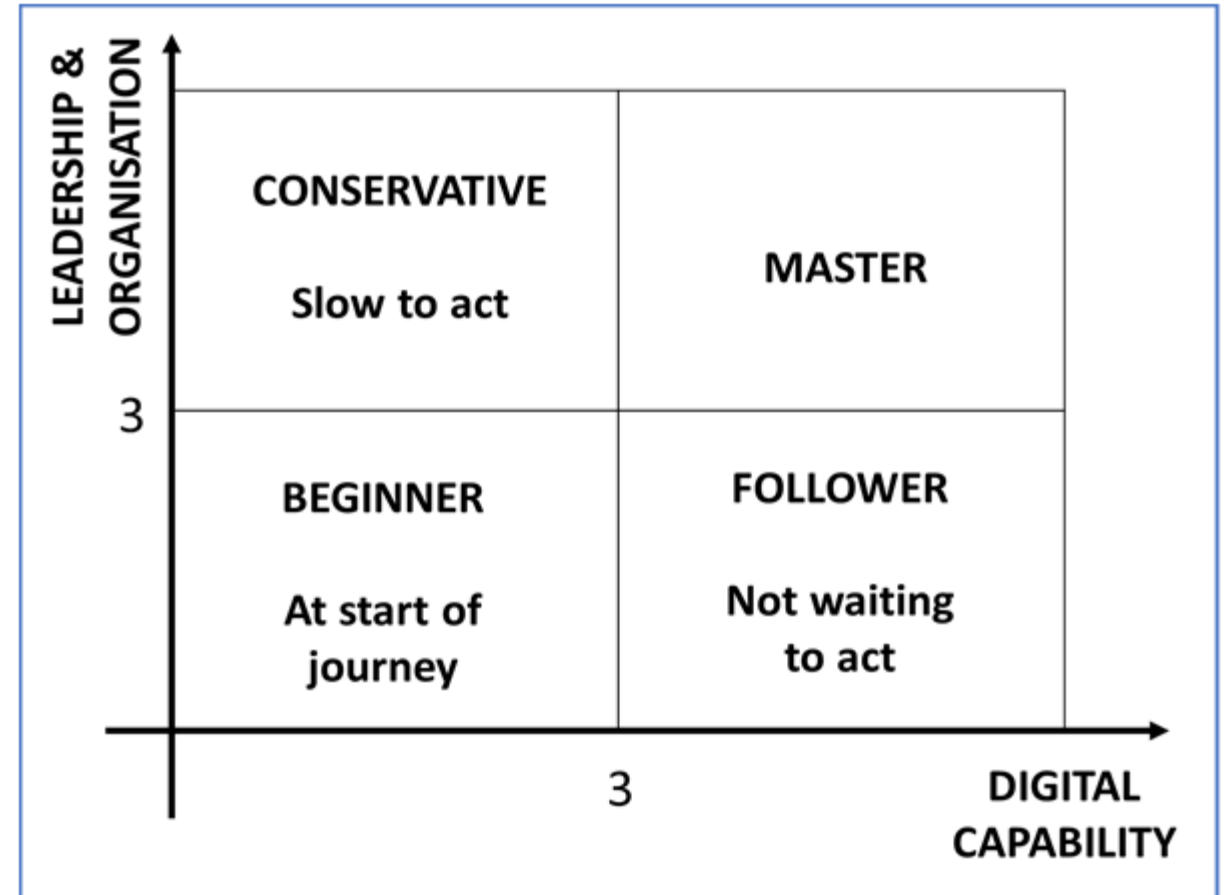
Assessing your maturity level, two main dimensions



- leadership and organizational aspects (Westerman et al, 2014).
 - Management:
Is there a clear vision, plan and KPI's linked to the expected business outcomes.
 - Organization and implementation of digital capabilities:
How is the adoption? How is the relationship with the IT department? How is training for users organized?

Self Assessment

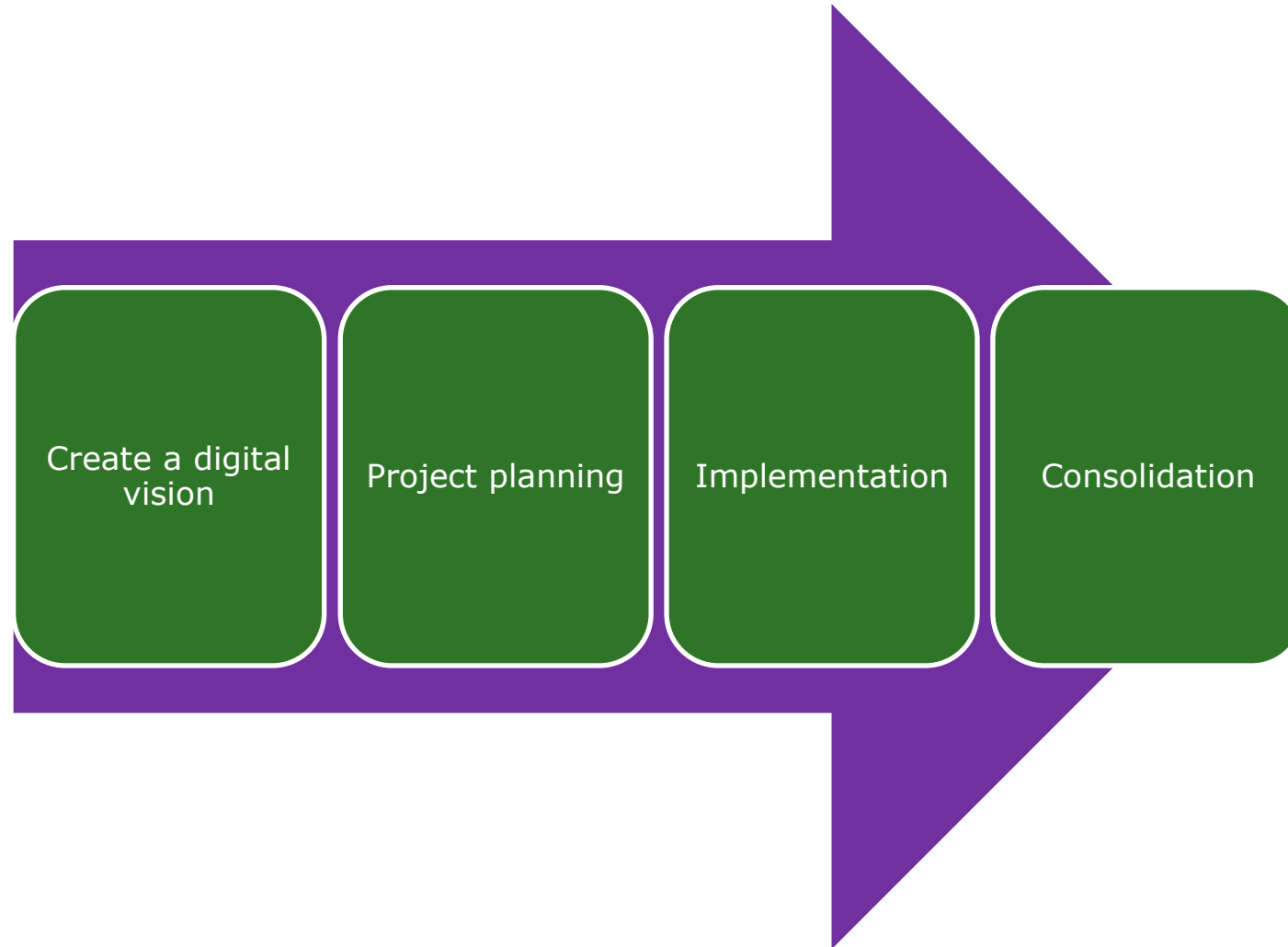
- List of questions developed to perform self-assessment (Decoussemaeker / Dagnall 2018)
 - 1 strongly disagree / not at all;
 - 3: neutral / partly;
 - 5: strongly agree / fully in place.
- Results can then be average in each category.
- The results of the different categories can be averaged according to the two main dimensions and plotted on a XY graph (Westerman et al, 2014).



Implementation Model

- New technologies and methods need to be merged with existing technologies and processes.
- A successful implementation needs a business to consider both technology and leadership/organisation development
- A two speed approach is recommended
 - Build a digital backbone with interfaces to existing systems, old IT processes need to continue to receive full support.
 - Once backbone in place new capabilities can be developed in a fast and agile manner. Continuous deployment ensures rapid feedback of users and business

Implementation – Four phases



Case Study

- Old CCGT plant challenged with providing economic and reliable power as demand and fuel prices fluctuated.
- Management understood data from their plants could help informed decisions.
- Sensor data was collected and analytics applied to create insight for informed decisions
- M&D centre created to drive KPI for reliability, thermal performance and operational flexibility.
- Plant achieved the top quartile for heat rate and reduced fuel costs during startup
- Reliability improved by 1%
- Pilot system successful and roll out being planned for the future



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