

# Automating the Final Manual Frontier: Plant Asset Management

The last area where plants tend to give up manual monitoring and take up automation is asset health management. Here's why operations and maintenance teams must take this critical step.

By Ben Myers, Endress+Hauser

In the aftermath of a failed military campaign or attempt to stop an enemy attack, critics may blame intelligence services, saying they did not “connect the dots” and understand the true picture of an incident. This suggests information existed, and may have been collected, but did not get to the right people. The effort was too fragmented to be effective.

A process manufacturing plant trying to determine why production suddenly and unexpectedly ground to a halt may go through a similar discussion. The process shut down in mid-operation because of an equipment failure which should have been anticipated and fixed before a complete breakdown, but nobody could connect the dots and recognize the indications of the developing problem. Device diagnostic data was available but remained lost in log files of the control system where technicians couldn't access it.

Solving situations like this requires a field device management system, one that can recognize which assets need attention, and then provide information on how to fix a developing problem before the situation escalates into a full failure, possibly causing serious and costly damage. This type of system can collect and analyze large amounts of data from a population of smart field devices, including process analyzers and instruments, along with other control devices such as valve actuators and positioners. The system can connect the dots automatically to ensure effective operation without interruptions, supplemented by more effective use of maintenance resources.

## Manual versus automated monitoring

Well-trained and experienced technicians equipped with appropriate field communicators (Figure 1) can do a lot to diagnose the condition of a flowmeter or a pressure transmitter. This involves connecting to the individual



**Figure 1:** An individual technician can evaluate instruments one by one, but this manual approach can't keep up with a large population of field devices.

instrument and scrolling through perhaps dozens of variables and configuration settings. If they happen to catch a developing problem by recognizing something drifting out of its normal range or by viewing an alert message, it might prompt timely remedial action.

Unfortunately, such technicians are rare at many end user process industry companies, so the likelihood of one being in the right place at the right time is very low. The critical information is available from the instrument, but no one is there to see it and the failure results.

Imagine posing questions to the production manager of a typical petrochemical plant unit. “Why do you have all this automated, computer-driven control system equipment working with all those electronic field devices? Wouldn't it be better to operate the plant manually?”

The question would be considered nonsensical. Responses would undoubtedly include points like the huge number of people this would require to perform repetitive and tedious manual tasks, contrasted with the efficiency and effectiveness of a well-designed distributed control system (DCS). A follow-up question might be harder to answer: “So then why is so much of your asset health monitoring still manual? Shouldn’t it be automated as well?”

### Capabilities of asset health monitoring solutions

Today’s sophisticated field devices can provide enormous amounts of data. Estimates suggest that the basic primary variable represents barely 3% of the data originating from an instrument or analyzer. So, what does the other 97% represent (Figure 2)? Naturally, it varies based on the type of instrument – a differential pressure transmitter will produce different information than a Coriolis flowmeter or smart valve actuator. But in general, it includes:

- **Diagnostics** – Discrete and continuous indicators for internal problem states and random failures of the sensor and electronic components. These can be indicated in various ways, including alerts and alarms. Device calibration history also resides here.
- **Monitoring** – Continuous asset and process indicators, such as process noise, which can indicate changes outside of an instrument’s primary function.
- **Soft Sensing** – Secondary, tertiary, and even additional variables. These can work individually or in conjunction with other instruments to approximate process measurements not directly measurable.

An effective plant asset management solution is designed to collect the extra data and unlock its potential. When implemented properly, it will improve plant availability and effectiveness while reducing production interruption risk, maintenance time, and effort. Critical benefits include:

- Data analysis helps direct preventive maintenance efforts to save time, especially for devices with high maintenance requirements.

- Much faster troubleshooting, eliminating the need for checking individual instruments.
- More effective use of technicians’ time since they can check the status of instruments before performing repairs.
- Data collected and displayed on dashboards for real-time performance plus captured in histories for later analysis.

### Understanding the Mechanics

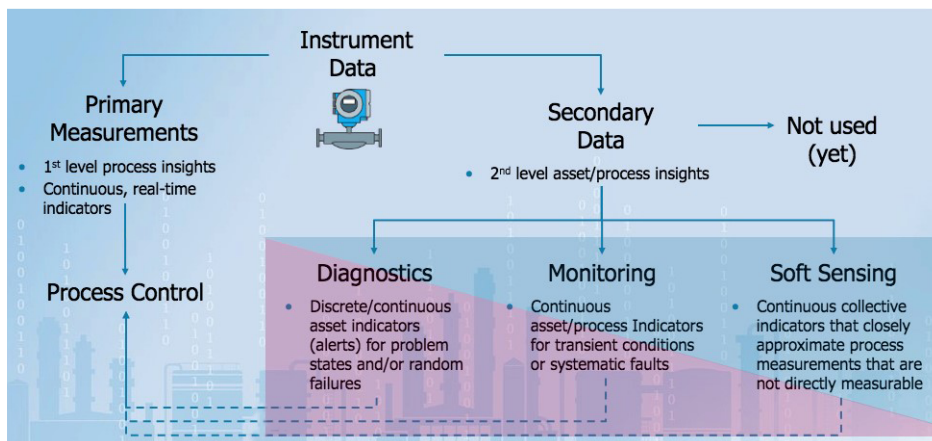
An asset health monitoring system works in parallel with the larger DCS. It gathers the diagnostic, monitoring, and soft sensing data from all the smart field instruments and other smart devices using a digital communications protocol – for example HART or Profibus PA.

It is a false to assume a complete DCS upgrade is required to integrate a new asset health monitoring system. Many legacy DCS systems are already able to interface directly with smart devices, but when the legacy system does not provide the required communication capability, data collection can be done outside of the DCS (Figure 3). In either case, health monitoring does not depend on the DCS to carry out its primary functions.

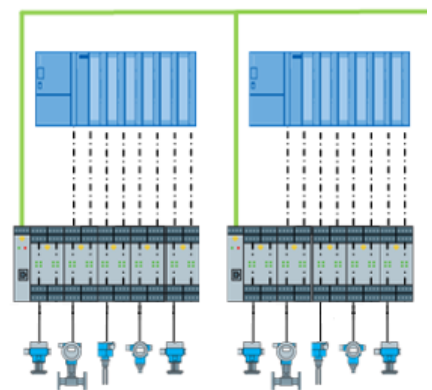
Naturally, providing the means to gather data is only the first step. The asset health monitoring system must deliver a basic suite of functions:

- Digital communications to field devices
- Continuous monitoring and logging of smart device health status
- Presentation of status data suitable for different types of users
- Analysis of the installed base to determine the most critical devices
- Utilize self-checking and performance verification built into devices to extend calibration intervals











How a system implements these functions is where the various options emerge and allow a plant to customize its solution. One approach is to host it entirely on-site using the plant’s servers for all processing and data storage functions.



**Figure 2:** The primary measurement captured by a smart field instrument represents about 3% of the data it generates. The remaining 97% can be put to work for asset health management and other uses.



**Figure 3:** In legacy environments without the required smart device digital communication capabilities, a parallel connection can carry data without interfering with normal DCS functions.

Status signal	Color	Symbol
<b>Normal</b> ; valid output signal		
<b>Maintenance required</b> ; still valid output signal		
<b>Out of specification</b> ; signal out of the specified range		
<b>Function check</b> ; temporary non-valid output signal		
<b>Failure</b> ; non-valid output signal		

**Figure 4:** NAMUR NE107 has standardized the presentation of device condition information so operators do not have to interpret cryptic messages to determine what is wrong.

If required, it is a simple matter to pull device health status through the DCS using a client/server architecture, to provide the functions just mentioned. Such systems are modular and highly scalable to adjust to a given site's needs, and they support incremental adoption if desired.

Since the basic functions tend to be similar regardless of the plant type or size, it is possible to pre-engineer much of the functionality to minimize required end user integration time and cost. This includes standard desktop workstations and mobile clients. More advanced functions of on-site systems can include:

- Centralized database support for multiple networks
- Live web overview of field device status
- Field device notification history analysis used to optimize maintenance activities

- Diagnostic events stored in a database with easy access
- Parallel access from central station via computer or tablet
- Use of NAMUR NE107 standard categorization (Figure 4) of diagnostics and graphics
- Continuous monitoring and logging of instrumentation health status with easy access
- Cause and remedy instruction accessibility for maintenance technicians

#### Sophisticated technologies extend capabilities

The capabilities mentioned so far should be part-and-parcel of any asset health management system. These are the most basic asset health monitoring tools, but even these will put a plant miles ahead of sporadic manual checks. Still, there are many new capabilities that have emerged from industrial internet of things (IIoT) and digital transformation developments to drive advances much farther, taking advantage of new networking and communication options.

One of the first differences is where the system resides. There is now no necessity for a plant to maintain this kind of system on its own servers. Cloud-based systems (Figure 5) are now a reality and used for to host a variety of sophisticated applications, including asset health monitoring.

Growing numbers of plants are embracing this cloud-based approach to transfer IT-related maintenance and support to a third-party, allowing the plant to concentrate on production and process optimization rather than IT services. When the system moves to the cloud, the whole implementation can be a solution as a service, including initial setup.

#### Using today's networking technologies

The HART Protocol has served as the primary tool for sending device diagnostic data for decades, and it remains



**Figure 5:** Cloud-based systems can off-load platform hosting, but also support asset health monitoring as a service, such as Endress+Hauser's Netilion Health.



the leading protocol today. While it has gone through many improvements, its speed and bandwidth remain limited, particularly where a HART solution is retrofit onto legacy hardwired I/O. WirelessHART, whether using a native wireless instrument or retrofitting a conventional HART instrument, offers some improvements, but newer networking protocols, such as Profibus PA, have expanded the range of options and offer improved performance.

Networking protocols used in larger IIoT implementations can improve communication and offer a wider range of options for installations. Modbus® and Bluetooth® edge device protocols help interface with new instrumentation technologies. Many of these edge devices are set up for global systems for mobile communications (GSM) and long-term evolution (LTE) wireless networks, providing additional flexibility for delivering data to the cloud.

Equally exciting is the potential for intelligent field devices that are cloud-ready natively. These include their own SIM card (Figure 6) so they can send process variables and diagnostic data directly to the IIoT hub. The ultimate result will be an IIoT eco-system where all data, both process and diagnostic, will be part of one fully integrated system. Plant production, maintenance and even corporate management will be able to access appropriate areas to gather and analyze real-time data to improve the process, reliability and profitability.

### Connecting the dots

As important as these new technologies are, it is important to keep the needs of a given plant in mind and concentrate on the overall benefits asset health management and other tools can bring:

- Reduction of unexpected failures and process interruptions
- Live view of asset status with easy access, saving time required for routine maintenance
- Reduction of complexity for technicians, providing greater productivity with less training and fewer tools
- Less time spent on manual rounds and calibration

The dots are out there, and the tools to complete the picture for more effective and more profitable operation are ready for any plant to adopt now.



**Figure 6:** Some newer field instruments, such as the Endress+Hauser Micropilot® FWR30 radar level transmitter, can provide worldwide transmission of measured data and events via email and SMS using an integrated GSM/GPRS modem and battery-powered transmitter.

### About the Author



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