A Review on: Study of Variable Parameters to Measure Reliability Dependency of Hydro Power Unit

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Abstract— Operational industries or Plant have involve various mechanical equipment which need to repair before or after failure of each individual component come under maintenance program to sustain the load and produces desirable output as expected during design calculation to setup plants. On recording and collecting operational data by their functional time period of individual machine component can be mathematically modeled by using various solutions technique to evaluate the reliability parameters and availability of system evaluated with certain time period of entire plants. Maintenance required time and economical support to overhauling of mechanical device on which reliability depend so that future prediction can be done on load variation, equipment availability and necessary scheduled and forced outage superimposed in plant within write time to accommodate power and production supply to be continued. Maintenance and operation of a hydro power plant is very complicated and the process to calculate and analyzing its compatibility and reliability is very important. The availability and reliability of power plant can be evaluated by taking into account different failure parameter, namely failure rate (λ), repair rate (μ), MTTR, MTTF, MTBF. Reliable and durable operation of any power plant or system depends upon maintenance. The error in any a single sub unit can affect the annual performance and efficiency of power generation. Proper selection of reliability model and various failure parameter help to decrease repair cost, identifying sensitive equipment's to be replaced and probable errors can be removed that improve availability of power at low cost as per given input, and allow a fair step towards energy independence of local community. Reliability model selection plays a key role in the cost-effectiveness of systems. Therefore the sole purpose of this study is intended to provide improved criteria for future proposal and serves as a basis for generation expansion planning of hydro power plants. Ultimately goal is to achieve desired output at optimized cost and time to the consumers.

Keywords: Hydro Power Plant, Reliability Models, Reliability Parameters, Reliability Approach, Maintainability, Scheduled Maintenance

I. INTRODUCTION

In generals all engineering developed functional machines have their own standard operational life, these life cab be extended up to some extended limit of operation by applying technically prescribed routine maintenance action in certain duration of time. Generating optimum mathematical model and adopting new technique will be suitable to represent the state of system in terms of reliability measurement. In today's technological world nearly everyone depends upon the continued functioning of a wide arrangement of complex machinery and equipment for our everyday safety, security, mobility and economic welfare. We expect our electric appliances, lights, hospital monitoring control, next-generation aircraft, nuclear, hydro power plants, data exchange systems, and aerospace applications, to function whenever we need them. When they fail, the results can be terrible, injury or even loss of life of machineries and human hazard also. As our society grows in complexity, so do the critical reliability challenges and problems that must be solved. The area of reliability engineering currently received a remarkable attention from numerous researchers and practitioners as well. The reliability parameter evaluation is very important for every power plant because it provides the information about the running and failure condition of the each equipment, machineries and overall plants failure. This information will be very helpful for the pre planning & scheduling of the required some maintenance action which will increase the productive life of the whole plant and so that can produce the continuous power supply to consumer without failure. If once the any one of the plants machinery/equipment fails even for few days the generation of power will shut down and it directly involves capital (loss of huge capital) and no power supply to consumer which also involves the loss of money from the consumers. The failure of individual machinery/equipment or whole plants again and again required some maintenance action which directly influenced on the cost of power generation and power supply to the customers per unit. Therefore our intention must be to increase the performance, efficiency and the system must be reliable. Let us discuss some model which describes the nature of probability of failure, probability of survival (Reliability) of the system.

There are various models which is support to plot and evaluate the probability distribution function are as follows.

II. RELIABILTY MODELS:-

A. TIME TO FAILURE MODELS:

1) The Exponential Model:

The exponential distribution, the most basic and widely used as reliability prediction formula, models machines with the constant failure rate. The Exponential Model is used during the 'Useful Life' period of an item's life, i.e., after the 'Infant Mortality 'phase before Wear out begins. The probability distribution function is written as:

$$f(t) = \lambda e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$R(t) = 1 - \int_0^t f(t)dt = e^{-\lambda t}$$

2) The Weibull Model:

The exponential distribution is often limited in applicability due to the memory less property. The Weibull distribution (Weibull 1951) is a generalization of the exponential distribution and is commonly used to represent fatigue life, ball bearing life, and vacuum tube life. The Weibull distribution is exceptionally flexible and suitable for

modeling component life times with unpredictable hazard rate functions and for representing various types of engineering applications. The Weibull distribution has the great advantage in reliability work that by adjusting the distribution parameter. It can make to fit many life distributions. The Weibull reliability function is:

$$R(t) = e^{-\left(\frac{t}{\eta}\right)^{\beta}}$$

The hazard rate is

$$h(t) = \frac{\beta}{\eta^{\beta}} t^{\beta-1}$$

Where β is shape parameter and α is scale parameter or characteristic life. It is the life at which 63.2% of the population will have failed.

3) The Normal (or Gaussian) Model:

Normal distribution plays an important role in classical statistics owing to the Central Limit Theorem. In reliability engineering, the normal distribution primarily applies to measurements of product susceptibility and external stress. This two- parameter distribution is used to describe systems in which a failure results due to some wear out effect for many mechanical systems. The normal distribution function is:

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{(2x)}} e^{-\left[\left(\frac{(t-\mu)2}{2\sigma 2}\right)\right]}$$

$$R(t) = \int_t^{\infty} f(t)dt$$

Where μ is the location parameter equal to the mean. The mode and median are coincide with the mean as the probability distribution function is symmetrical, and σ is the scale parameter equal to the standard deviation.

4) The Lognormal Model:

The log normal lifetime distribution is a very flexible and more versatile model that can empirically fit many types of failure data such as population with wear out characteristic. This distribution, with its applications in maintainability engineering, is able to model failure probabilities of repairable systems and to model the uncertainty in failure rate information. The log normal density function is given by

$$f(t) = \frac{1}{\sigma x\sqrt{(2\pi)}} e^{-\left[\frac{(\ln x-\mu)2}{2\sigma 2}\right]}$$

$$R(t) = \int_t^{\infty} f(t)dt$$

Where μ&σ = the mean and standard deviation of the ln data.

B. Discrete Event Models:-

The Binomial Model: - The binomial distribution is one of the most extensively used discrete random variable distributions in reliability and quality assessment. It has applications in reliability engineering, e.g., when one is dealing with a situation in which an event is either a success or a failure. The pdf of the distribution is given by.

$$P(X = x) = \left\{\frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}\right\} P^x(1-P)^{n-x}$$

For x = 0,1,2,3…n

Where n = number of trials;

x= number of successes;

p= single trial probability of success.

The reliability function, R(x), (i.e., at least x out of n items are good) is given by

$$R(x) = \sum_x^n \left\{\frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}\right\} P^x(1-P)^{n-x}$$

The Poisson Model: - Although the Poisson distribution is used in a similar manner to the binomial distribution, it is used to deal with events in which the sample size is not known. This is also a discrete random variable distribution whose pdf is given by

$$P(X = x) = \frac{(\lambda t)^x e^{-\lambda t}}{x!}$$

Where λ= constant failure rate

x= is the number of events. In other words, P(X=x) is the probability of exactly x failures occurring in time t. Therefore, the reliability Poisson distribution, R(k) (the probability of k or fewer failures) is given by

$$R(x) = \sum_{x=0}^{n} \frac{(\lambda t)^x e^{-\lambda t}}{x!}$$

This distribution can be used to determine the number of spares required for the reliability of standby redundant systems during a given mission.

Reliability Technique or Method: - Method of evaluation of reliability techniques they are categories by two approach 1) Analytical 2) Simulation. Analytical approaches gives information about mathematical modeling & evaluate reliability indices by mathematical solution. Whereas simulation technique gives information about to estimates the reliability indices by simulating the actual process & random behavior of the system (like Monte Carlo). Many tasks, techniques and analyses are specific to particular industries and applications. Commonly these include:-

- Failure mode and effects analysis (FMEA)
- Reliability Hazard analysis
- Reliability Block Diagram analysis
- Fault tree analysis
- Root cause analysis
- Sneak circuit analysis
- Accelerated Testing
- Reliability Growth analysis
- Weibull analysis
- Thermal analysis by Finite Element Analysis (FEA) and / or Measurement
- Thermal induced, shock and vibration fatigue analysis by FEA and / or Measurement
- Electromagnetic analysis
- Statistical interference
- Boolean algebra
- Avoidance of Single Point of Failure
- Functional Analysis (like Function FMEA) and functional Failure Analysis (FHA or FFA)
- Markovian analysis approach
- Predictive and preventive maintenance: Reliability Centered Maintenance (RCM) analysis
- Testability analysis
- Failure diagnostics analysis (normally also incorporated in FMEA)
- Human error analysis

- Operational Hazard analysis
- Manual screening
- Integrated Logistics Support

C. Objectives of Research:

with the incremental development of mathematical model and new techniques are used represent the performances of any kind of operational industrial organization, power generation companies are an important in order to predict the life of plant, failure causes finding by estimating the reliability parameters by using some of the mathematical technique with exact precision. The objective of this study is intended to provide criteria for future proposal and serves as a basis for power generation expansion planning of hydro power plant and also to evaluate the Reliability & Availability of all three units for some period of time and average of total time period is also calculated. The failure of the sub unit will affect the availability & reliability of any industrial setup. So here our intended to calculate the MTTR, MTTF, MTBF, Failure rate, Repair rate, State probability of each unit for separate year. The following are the objectives of this study given below-

1) To develop and establish a Markov model for hydro power plant.
2) To evaluate the availability, reliability and reliability parameters which quantify reliability computed for units for a single year and for the many years for the entire units.
3) To find the basic feasible mathematical model by comparing it with Markov model and to establish optimum feasible model by comparing results.
4) To determine frequency and duration of failure of each sub unit so that it can easily forecasted and predict failure.
5) On the basis of Study of system to build better design and planning support system for maintenance of failed unit so that performance of plant can be improved and power generation or production can be continuous and stable.

III. LITERATURE REVIEW

Adam Baharum,Faris Mahdi Alwan,and Saad Talib Hasson et al.[1] In this work he is presenting an algorithm for estimating the performance of high-power station connected in series, parallel, and mixed series –parallel with collective factor failures caused by any part of the system equipment. The objective of this work is to increase the life lifetime of the station and reduce sudden station failures. In this work data analysis was performed using the most valid distribution of the Weibull distribution with scale parameter α=1.3137 and shape parameter β=94.618. This analysis revealed that the reliability value decreased by 2.82% in 30 days. The result of this work can be used for the maintenance of power system models and preventive maintenance model for power systems.

Ungji Kwon, Trungtinh Tran, Sangheon Jeong, Bo Shi, Jaeseok Choi et al. [2] In this paper he is presenting a practical method of probabilistic reliability evaluation of KOREA Power system by using the Probabilistic Reliability Assessment (PRA) program and Physical and Operational Margins (POM).this work is case study to compute the Probabilistic Reliability Indices (PRI) by applying the above method. PRA & POM take large number of contingency in load stimulations and combines them with practical method of characterizing the effect of the availabilities & effectiveness of generators, line & transformers. In this paper he is simulating to above analyze the condition of the system under these constraints that are voltage violation, overload violation and voltage stability violation. The result shows of reliability indices are different type with other method.

Farshad Khosravi, Naziha Ahmad Azli, Ebrahim Babaei et al.[3] Some paper have introduced the modeling methods for reliability production of transferring distribution parts at the power system but in this work for the first time he is presenting the analysis of reliability indices for all parts of generation unit (Thermal power plants) by using the new method of modeling. In this work he is calculating the unit indices in different states of power limitations and power not supplied can be calculated. It can be also calculated the total average of annual not supplied energy on the basis of occurred different errors.

Manjit verma, Amit Kumar, Yaduvir Singh et al. [4] in this paper he describes a fault tree technique based on generalized fuzzy numbers to a possibility distribution of reliability indices for power system are used. In this paper, the fault-tree incorporated with the generalized trapezoidal fuzzy number and minimal cut sets approach is used for reliability assessment of power systems and us by using this approach fuzzy system reliability can be analyzed in a more flexible and intelligent manner. In this work he has been constructed fault for gas power plant and due to uncertainty all the collected data are represented by generalized trapezoidal fuzzy number.

M. VALDMA, M. KEEL, H. TAMMOJA, K. KILK et al. [5] In this work he is evaluating the reliability principle of electric power generation in a power system including thermal and wind power plants. In this work he is recommended uncertain probabilistic models of reliabilities besides of classical probabilistic model. This work is based on reliability studies of oil shale power plants and unit. In this work the power output by wind power plants is treated as non-stationary random process. This case study is done on pakri wind park and wind power plant of Denmark.

S.O. Oyedepo, R.O. Fagbenle, S.S. Adefila, S.A. Adavbiele et al. [6] In this study he is evaluating the performance and economic analysis of (in terms of power outage cost due to system downtime) of a gas power plant in Nigeria for a period of 2001-2010 in thermal power plant. The thermal power station consists of nine gas turbine units with total capacity of 301MW. This study reveals that 64.3% of the installed capacity was available in the period. To improve the performance indices of the point he has been suggested such as training of operation and maintenance. Personal regularly improvement in O & M practices proper spare parts inventory etc. This developed performance indicator to evaluate the performance indices and outage cost for the station can also be applicable to other power station elsewhere.

Mr. S. S. Hirve, Dr. Mrs. S. R. Deshmukh et al. [7] Since wind speeds vary from month to month and second to second, the amount of electricity produced by wind can varies constantly so the main objective of this work is to study the concept of capacity availability of wind turbine for maximum

utilization of resources. This work shows excellent potential as a form of contribution to conventional power generation systems. In this work he is using wind turbine model and probability theory. Capacity availability for wind power estimation which forms an important input to proper resource utilization along with the probability of wind turbine. I this work the most commonly used analytical method for calculating reliability indices are- Markov process, the capacity outage probability table, loss of load probability (LOLP), loss of load expectancy(LOLE), loss of energy expected(LOEE). Another method used for reliability evaluation is Monte Carlo Simulation.

Shikha Bansal, S.C. Agarwal & Kuldeep Sharma et al. [8] In this work he is computing the terminal reliability of milk powder manufacturer plant based on minimizing Boolean expression technique for system of multistate elements. In this work he is developing Boolean reliability models was considered on the basis of logic, algebra of groups of incompatible events and classical logic and probabilistic method. The milk powder consists of four subsystems A, B, C, D viz. storage, hot plates, evaporator, dryer arranged in series. Sub system A&C has two units in standby with perfect switching, sub system B has two unit in parallel redundancy and sub system D has one unit. The reliability and MTTF have been evaluated for these systems and the failure rate is considered to be exponentially distributed.

Apoorva Kulakarni, Sharada Prasad C.R. et al. [9] The main objective of this project is to develop a method to evaluate the reliability of output power obtained from wind electric conversion system. The approach used for this work involves the simplified reliability model for wind energy conversion system. In this methodology four factors are calculated which are wind availability factor, constant power output factor, variable power output factor and factor for mechanical failure. To determine these factor Wiebull distribution are used and to plot the sensitivity graph for the several key parameter MATLAB are used.

Adamu Murtala Zungeru, Adegboye Babatunde Araoye, Bajoga Buba Garegy et al. [10] In this paper (work) his aimed at evaluating the reliability performance of Kainji hydro electric power station of Nigeria. Here the adopted approach are used for reliability evaluation are based on the frequency and duration (F & D). To set the reliability parameters which quantify the generating unit reliability are computed for each unit using the annual outage duration and then overall station reliability is evaluated by the convolution of the generation and load models using the F&D. There are total eight units and Kaplan turbines are using of the installed capacity of 760 MW.

IV. IMPLEMNTATION & METHODOLOGY

The Methodology that is useful to evaluate reliability parameters is technically categories by two approaches: - 1) Analytical 2) Simulation. Analytical approaches gives information about mathematical modeling & evaluate reliability indices by mathematical solution. Whenever simulation technique gives information about Monte Carlo simulation methods, they give estimates the reliability indices by simulating the actual process & random behavior of the system. In this study development of mathematical model using analytical techniques to evaluate the reliability & availability of each unit of hydro power station will be calculated. In this paper it is required to collect the operational data of the period of any year of any plants & analysis is done using Markov model with comparative calculation of other mathematical model. After collection of data for each year & each unit, we classified for each unit the different types of failures occurred, that classification we defined Markov states. Evaluation of failure rate (λ) repair rate (μ), MTTR, MTTF, MTBF, each of the states are found from the classified data. For each state, state probability are then calculated through repair rate & failure rate of the corresponding state. The used approaches are discussing below.

In this chapter the method/approach adopted which is Markov model is applying and calculating the relevant data with respect to the reliability parameter for individual plant and for the whole plant which are very necessary to gather the information so that on the basis of this information we can easily check out the failure point, reduce the occurrence of failure by performing the some required maintenance action which improve the reliability and performance of power station. Actually this work is a case study which enables us to excel at bringing to an understanding of a complex issue or object of hydro power stations and can extends experience and add strength to what is already known through previous research. This case study will emphasize detailed contextual analysis of a limited number of events of events or condition and their relationships. By using this qualitative research method to examine existing real life situations and provide the basis for the application of ideas and extension of methods. This case study research method is successful and could be used to carefully planned and crafted studies of real-life situations, issues, and problems. To successfully implement the case study research work on Sirmour hydro power plants six steps are using for organizing and conducting which is clearly indicated in figure 4.1.

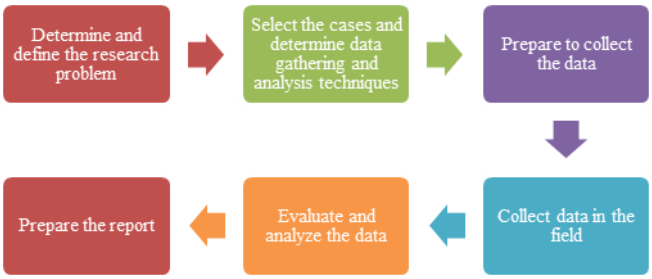

Fig. 4.1: Indicative Flow Diagram of steps

V. CONCLUSIONS

Applying necessary scheduled maintenance action should be preferable before failure criterion being developed and make plants long lasting in order to make them machine equipment to perform their operational sequences. In this article it is analyzed various research articles, during study the related work on reliability evaluation of different power generation plant and mathematical model, theory adopted and outcome results may be compared with Markov Model representation to find optimum results of power generation, that involved the evaluation of reliability parameter, availability, frequency

of failure of the system and repair rate are very essential for proper monitoring and to collect the information of the individual or whole system of the plants. This gathered data will provide the information regarding the plants system running/functioning performance & condition which will be very helpful to plan some required maintenance action before the occurrence of systems failure. In this paper it is discussing only about the reliability distribution model and the approach/technique listed above which can be frequently employed to evaluate the reliability parameters and can also compare the results with the new Markov model Technique. These calculated data base can also be used for further plant expansion. The result of this work will published in the main paper soon.

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