



# An application of statistical symptoms in machine condition diagnostics

Tomasz Gałka<sup>a,\*</sup>, Maciej Tabaszewski<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Power Engineering, 8 Mory St., 01-330 Warszawa, Poland

<sup>b</sup> Institute of Applied Mechanics, Poznań University of Technology, 3 Piotrowo St, 60-965 Poznań, Poland

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## ABSTRACT

Analysis of symptom lifetime histories (trends) is widely employed in diagnostics of machines, in particular those designed for long service life. These trends, however, often reveal considerable irregularities, or fluctuations, which cannot be attributed to technical condition evolution. They can render diagnostic reasoning vague and uncertain. This results from the fact that symptom values are influenced not only by object condition parameters, but also by a number of other factors, which sometimes are dominant. More detailed analysis leads to a conclusion that a measure of symptom value fluctuations can itself be used as a diagnostic symptom. This conclusion is supported by the model-based consideration, employing a modification of the Energy Processor (EP) model, developed specifically for this purpose. To illustrate this special feature, several examples are presented and discussed, employing databases obtained for large steam turbines.

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## 1. Introduction

When referring to machines in general, their damage can be defined as a ‘continuous or sudden loss of integrity and/or operational feature’ [7]. At early stages of technical diagnostics development, attention was focused mainly on the ‘sudden losses,’ i.e. random damages [1,19]: the aim was to detect and identify such occurrences, a procedure which can be referred to as the *qualitative* diagnostics. With growing complexity, cost and importance of machines, the question of damage extent, or lifetime consumption, estimation (i.e. *quantitative* diagnosis) became vital. This naturally has led to the remaining life *prognosis* [18,24], at least for machines operated beyond their design life, which is by no means an uncommon practice, especially with both fossil fuel-fired and nuclear power generating units. Attention has thus shifted to the ‘continuous losses,’ alternatively referred to as ‘natural damage,’ resulting from general ageing and/or wear.

Machine technical condition can be described by the condition parameters vector:

$\mathbf{X}(\theta) = \{X_1(\theta), X_2(\theta), \dots, X_n(\theta)\}$ ;  $\theta$  denotes lifetime. When considering ‘natural damage,’ we may assume that  $X_i(\theta)$ ,  $i=1, 2, \dots, n$  are continuous and monotonic functions.<sup>1</sup> It is thus reasonable to assume that measurable diagnostic symptoms,<sup>2</sup> which are related to  $X_i(\theta)$  via diagnostic relations, are also continuous and monotonic functions of  $\theta$ . This

\* Corresponding author. Tel.: +48 22 3451431; fax: +48 22 6428378.

E-mail address: [tomasz.galka@ien.com.pl](mailto:tomasz.galka@ien.com.pl) (T. Gałka).

<sup>1</sup> Stepwise changes are introduced by overhauls or repairs; at this point their influence is neglected.

<sup>2</sup> Symptom is understood here as a ‘condition symptom’ (i.e. a measurable quantity covariant with system condition) rather than a ‘failure symptom’ (i.e. an event). For more details see e.g. [6,21].