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# (54) Title: METHOD FOR DIAGNOSING TECHNICAL CONDITION OF SUBMERSIBLE PUMP UNIT

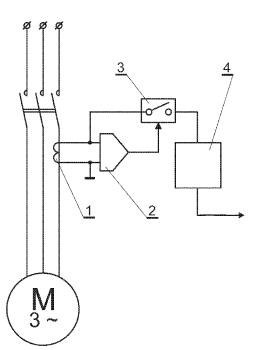


Fig.1

(57) Abstract: The invention consists in continuous monitoring of changes in the electrical current consumed by electric engine of a pump unit. In the continuous manner the effective values of the electric current drawn by the engine of the unit are determined at time intervals falling in subsequent cycles of alternating current powering this engine. On the basis of obtained effective values of the current the mean values of the current in successive acquisition periods of a length ranging from 1 to 100 minutes are determined. For each subsequent acquisition period the number of time intervals is recorded for which the determined value of the effective current exceeds the mean current consumption from the previous period by a predetermined amount of not less than 0.7 % of the mean value.

# METHOD FOR DIAGNOSING TECHNICAL CONDITION OF SUBMERSIBLE PUMP UNIT

#### Technical Field

The object of the invention is a method for diagnosing the current technical condition of a submersible pump unit installed in deep-well and consisting of a submersible electric engine and a pump.

## **Background Art**

Specification of the Polish patent No. 182760 discloses a diagnostic system of electric current for submersible pump unit based on a constant monitoring and analysis of changes in electric current consumed by an electric engine of the unit that appear already during the first stages of the unit damage. This publication, however, does not provide any teachings regarding tracking and analyzing of these changes.

#### Disclosure of Invention

The aim of the invention is to provide a simple and yet sufficiently accurate way for diagnosing the technical state of the system without a need for its periodic removal from the deep-wells.

This goal is met by the method according to the invention, consisting in constant monitoring of the changes in the electrical current consumed by the engine unit, wherein the values of the effective (RMS) electric current drawn by the engine unit are continuously determined at time intervals falling within the subsequent cycles of an alternating current powering this engine. On the basis of the determined

effective values, the mean value of current is calculated in successive data acquisition periods ranging from 1 to 100 minutes. In each subsequent period of acquisition the number of time intervals is recorded for which the evaluated effective value of the current exceeds the mean current consumption from the previous period by a predetermined value of not less than 0.7% of the mean value.

In one of embodiments of the invention, the effective value of the electric current is calculated for time intervals overlapping only with positive or only negative halves of the periodic cycle of the electric current.

In next embodiment embodiment of the invention, the length of successive acquisition periods, in which the mean value of current is defined, is in the range of 3 to 16 minutes and can be equal.

In yet another embodiment od thye invention, the number of time intervals for given acquisition period is recorded for which the effective value of the current exceeds the mean current consumption from the previous acquisition period by an value of 1.5% to 5% of the mean value.

In yet another embodiment of the invention, for the registered intervals in the given acquisition period additionally the values by which the mean current is exceeded are also recorded, wherein on the basis of these values their total sum can be calculated.

The advantage of the invention lays in an accurate diagnosis of the technical state of the deep-well submersible system without the need for periodical removal of the system from deep-wells. This decidedly improves the quality of exploitation of submersible pumps and engines, enables the user an early detection of damage in pump unit working deep under water, and thus allows one for early prediction of failure, fixing of which always requires considerable financial outlays. Users thanks to diagnosis of the technical state, according to the invention method, can quickly eliminate the damaged deep-well submersible pump. The invention effectively optimizes operation of submersible pump units.

## Brief Description of Drawings

The invention in an embodiment is described below in detail and presented on a drawings. Fig.1 shows a diagram of measurement system, and Fig.2 is a graph showing the instantaneous excess of the mean power consumption in a single acquisition period.

# Mode for Carrying out Invention

The invention was used for the diagnosis of deep-well submersible pump unit consisting of a submersible pump type UPA 200B-80/4D made by KSB SA and of three-phase electric engine of SM8-26 type with nominal power of 26 kW powered by a typical three-phase electric current of 50Hz frequency. The nominal capacity of the pump was 101 m3 per hour, and its nominal inlet suction was 65 m. The unit was built into a deep-well at a depth of 49,6 m in deep-well with a depth of 80 m and a diameter of 356 mm, drilled into the underground water reservoir. The discharge port of the pump was connected to a pipeline with a diameter of 150 mm, leading to the surface water reservoir. In the electric control cabinet, located in the vicinity of the surface reservoir, an contactor controlling the engine and diagnostic apparatus working according to the method of the invention were installed. The power consumed by the engine unit was measured using a known current transformer 1. The signal from the transformer was compared in comparator 2 with zero reference voltage. The comparator separated the time intervals in which the input signal of the transformer was positive or negative. Positive halves of the signal were cut off with analogue key 3, whereas the negative halves of the signal were transferred to the integration analogue-to-digital converter 4. In the analogueto-digital converter 4 values of effective current were determined that were consumed by the units engine for each separated negative half of the current signal. On the basis of determined effective values for each negative half of the signal, the diagnostic device determined and recorded mean values of the current from each subsequent acquisition periods of adjustable length from 1 to 100 minutes. During each acquisition period the device recorded the number of negative signal halves for which the designated effective value of the mean current exceeded the value of the previous acquisition period by an adjustable value raging from 0.7% to 5% of the mean value. Additionally, the diagnostic device is able to add up the total value of signals exceeding the mean current value. In the described above case, the mean current consumed by the engine

unit built into the deep-well was approximately 47 A. In the diagnostic device the acquisition length was set to 16 minutes and the registration threshold of exceeded mean current value was set to 0.7% of the mean, i.e. about 51 A. On the diagram in Fig.2 six registered episodes of exceeded current consumption are shown, with a total value of 17.5 A. On the basis of comparable data collected previously for similar pump units, it was assumed that the pump should be removed from the well and undergo an moderate repair, which was confirmed after removing the unit from the well and conducting technical check of the unit in a workshop. The value of the adjustable registration threshold of the exceeded mean current depends, among others, on the design of the pump and the engine power. The optimum for most used pump units of the acquisitions length ranges from 3 to 16 minutes. The described diagnostic device analyzed only the power consumption for the negative half of the measured signal, but according to the present invention one can use effective values of current determined for any constant time interval contained in the full spectrum of variation of the signal of the electric engine powering given unit, for example, the positive halves of signal or the full cycle of the signal. According to the invention the length of acquisition periods used can vary over time.

#### **Claims**

- 1. A method for diagnosing technical condition of submersible pump unit consisting in continuous monitoring of changes in electrical current consumed by engine of the unit, wherein values of the effective electric current consumed by the engine of the unit are continuously determined at time intervals falling within subsequent cycles of alternating current powering this engine, the mean values of the current are determined in periods contained in each acquisition period of a length ranging from 1 to 100 minutes, and during each subsequent acquisition period the number of time intervals is recorded for which the determined effective current value exceeds mean current consumption from the previous period by a predetermined amount not less than 0.7% of the mean value.
- **2.** The method according to Claim 1, **wherein** the effective value of the electric current is determined at the time intervals overlapping only with positive or only with negative halves of the periodic cycle of the electric current.
- **3.** The method according to Claim 2, **wherein** length of the subsequent acquisition periods, in which the mean value of current is determined, is within the range from 3 to 16 minutes.
- **4.** The method according to Claim 1, 2 or 3, **wherein** length of the subsequent acquisition periods, in which the mean value of current is determined, are equal.
- **5.** The method according to one of Claims from 1 to 4, **wherein** in given period of acquisition the number of time intervals is recorded for which the effective value of the current exceeds the mean current consumption from the previous period by a value raging from 1.5% to 5 % of the mean value.

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- **6.** The method according to one of Claims from 2 to 5, **wherein** for the recorded time intervals in given acquisition period additionally the value by which the mean current is exceeded is registered.
- **7.** The method according to Claim 6, **wherein** for the given acquisition period the sum of the recorded values exceeding the mean value is determined.

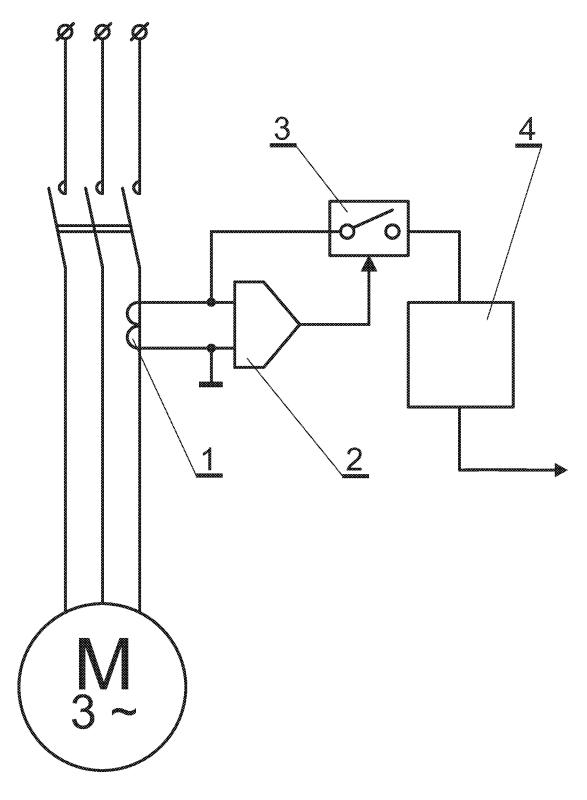
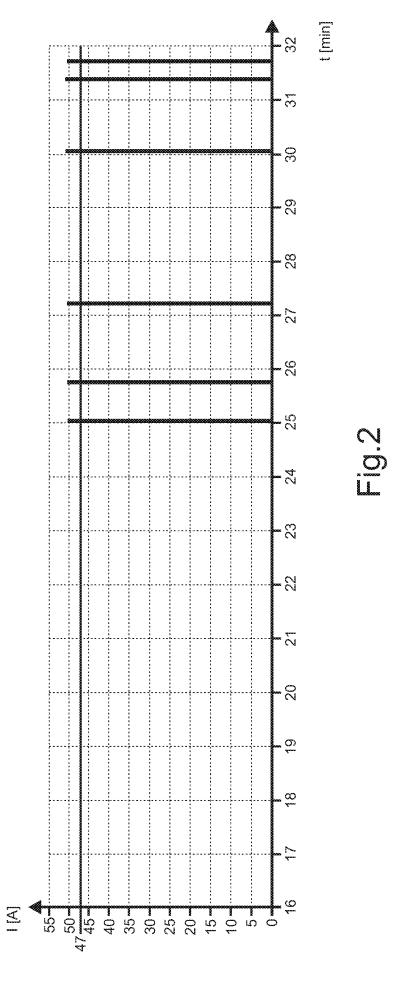


Fig.1



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According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) G01R

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

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X Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.	X See patent family annex.
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