

# Appraisal of Exelon PPC Lifecycle Initiatives

2010 R\*TIME User's Conference

Clearwater Beach, FL

Kevin J. Lindsay – Exelon BSC-IT

# Abstract

Discussion about past experiences and transformation related to maintaining R\*Time based PPC systems and supporting PPC initiatives at various stages of the Lifecycle.

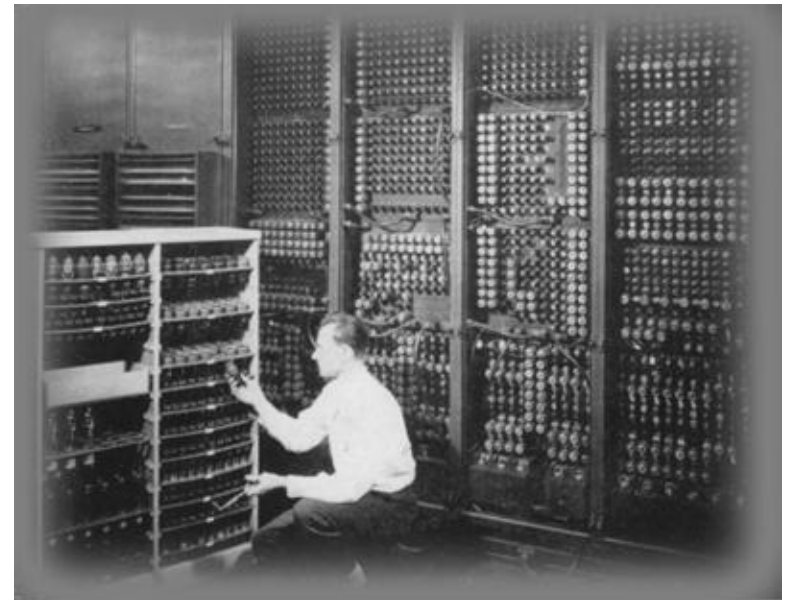
- New PPC replacement projects
- Earlier Versions of R\*Time server
- Systems recently introduced into production
- PPC replacements underway
- Systems that require “Refresh”

# The Evolution of PPC LifeCycle Planning at Exelon



# PPC Technology – Before

- 20-Year (Life of Plant) Life Cycle
- Unique Support Tools
- Non-Networked Systems
- Limited Access to Information
- Specialized Knowledge



# PPC Technology – Current

- **6-7-Year Life Cycle**
- **Standard Tools**
- **Data Integrity / Security**
- **Open Access / Information Sharing**
- **New Design Considerations – Viruses / CyberSecurity**
- **More “generalized” skills-set**



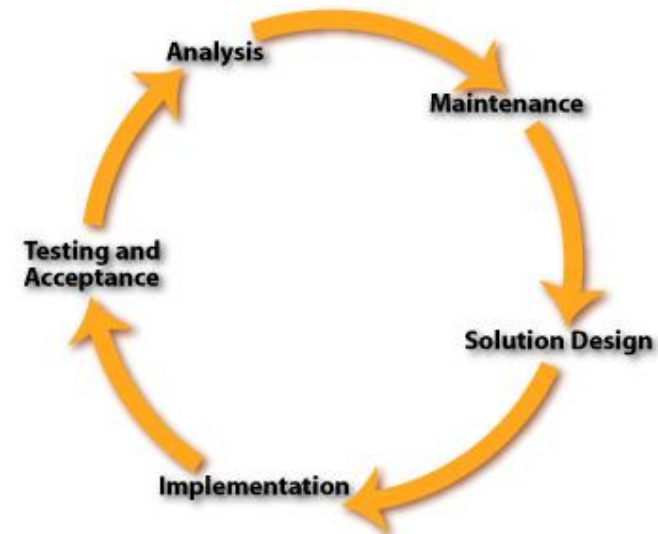
# Work Mgmt. / System Support – Before

- Error Tolerance
- “Quick” Non-Engineered Changes
- “In-House” solutions
- Non-Scheduled Work



# Work Mgmt. / System Support – Current

- Technical Rigor
- Engineered Configuration Control
- Automated tools for testing
- Reliance on Vendor for some enhancements
- Schedule Adherence
- Human Performance Tools



# Lifecycle Planning / Support Model – Before

- Individual Sites / Specific Needs
- Unique Design / Implementation
- “Ad-Hoc” Replacements / Enhancements
- “Bare-bones” SLA functionality / Only few data links
- Fixed system storage / program slots
- Long Life Cycle – “Run to Fail”
- Funding Available When Needed
- Mostly “In-House” support
- Single LAB system for multiple sites
- Source code control (binary image)
- Disaster Recovery...Internal Spare parts.
- Specialized tools to preserve system images / support.

# Lifecycle Planning / Support Model – Current

- Fleet / Centralized (common solutions)
- Design Once / Install Many
- Planned Replacements / Enhancements
- Added functions / New data interfaces
- Expanding storage needs, new applications
- Shorter Life Cycle (Vendor Driven – Hardware/OS)
- Internal Competition for Funding
- Internal support augmented by vendor support (maintenance)
- Multiple LAB systems
- Long Planning Process for Replacements
- Source code control more sophisticated – better tools
- Disaster Recovery...Commercially available tools and systems. 9

# LifeCycle Planning prior to PPC Replacement



# Typical Activities – Pre Project

- **Gather current system failure data (to build business case)**
- **Identify system owners / stakeholders**
- **Validate software design specifications and test plans (Analysis/Design)**
- **Choose hardware (standardization / platforms)**
  - **Unix**
  - **Windows**
- **Establish LifeCycle Plan (strategy) AND communicate it.**
- **Service Level Agreements**
- **Define support strategy, support model**
- **Update Disaster Recovery Plans**
- **Identify Backup Strategies**

## Lesson / Pre-Project

### ***Problem identified:***

LifeCycle Plan needs to be part of Plant Process Computer Projects early on.

### ***Impact:***

Failure to properly address LifeCycle issues early in project may lead to increased difficulty in planning for refresh options. Delayed transitions implies greater risk.

***Lesson Learned:*** Communicate Lifecycle plan early so expectations are set and issue is on “radar screen”. It will be easier to make the business case.

# Moving PPC Replacement into production environment

# Typical Activities – Moving to production

- **Alarm Deadbanding (fine tuning)**
  - Employing System Tools
  - Observation
- **Training (Prior to deployment / Manuals / Procedures / Boot Camp)**
  - Internal User's Group
- **Database Issues (I/O)**
  - Fine Tuning
  - Noise / Filtering (not evident until system in production).
  - Scan rates
- **Site Specific applications**
  - Features
  - HMI Interface
- **SAT (TERs)**
  - Maintain living "Issue Lists"
  - Pre-Define
- **Maintenance Agreement**
  - New Functionality / Updates / Patches

# Main Lesson / Move to production

## Issue:

**Issues with Plant Process Computers as it relates to PPC and I/O scan system replacements projects. Numerous post-production database configuration and I/O scan system issues as part of PPC Replacement projects.**

## Key Actions / Lesson Learned:

**To identify processes and corrective actions that will reduce number of typical post production issues related to PPC and I/O scan system replacements.**

- 1. Proactively reduce the number of issues**
- 2. Identify only meaningful alarms**
- 3. More timely identification of issues**
- 4. Establishing criteria address configuration issues in the database**

# Success Criteria / Move to production

- Reduction of issues related to typical post production issues related to PPC and I/O scan system replacements.
- Faster time to “steady state”. (reduction of nuisance alarms)
- Increased confidence in new PPC (by engagement/training)
- Establishing a plan for PPC cutover and handling “expected issues”.

# Post Production Support

## Post Production / Typical Activities

- Issue Resolution / Tracking
- Configuration control
- Pre-defined Maintenance Activities
- Comprehensive Maintenance agreements
- Updating LifeCycle Plan
- Engaging Vendor Maintenance agreements  
Hardware/Software
- Dual Unit plants (retro-fit)

# PPC Refresh Considerations

## Main Reasons for PPC Refresh

- Degradation and obsolescence of the computer hardware platform, including disks, network interfaces, network infrastructure, printers, and end-user workstations due to continuous use and operation
- Obsolescence and discontinuation of support for the computer platform operating system software by the operating system vendor.
- Depletion of spare capacity / computer resources due to installation of physical plant modifications that require computer resources.

## A Modular Approach...

### Replace Hardware

- Replaces all applicable hardware (unix servers, newer OS, PC components) Same applications, re-compiled to run for new OS
- Limited FAT (Factory Acceptance Test; using mostly existing procedures).
- Preserves existing set of tools; (with the exception of moving to the latest possible version of R\*Time viewer client.
- Testing not tied to outage, will introduce new machine and conduct parallel run.

## Complete Refresh...

### Full System Upgrade

- Replaces all applicable hardware (unix servers, newer OS, PC components (option))
- Upgrades version of R\*Time software
- Applications re-visited and re-architected to make use of new functionality in R\*Time version
- Database Conversion
- Full featured FAT (Factory Acceptance Test)
- Install would need to be tied to outage for extensive SAT testing.

## Summary / Conclusions

- Different concerns at different stages of LifeCycle
- Implementation Strategies to address issues
- Continuous improvement
- Vendor/Client engagement

# Discussion Questions

- What other factors have challenged your plant computer maintenance, upgrades, and replacement strategies?
  - How have these challenges been managed?
  - What strategies have been effective in addressing maintenance / refresh issues?