



TDC 3000 Migration

Cost-effective approaches — the engineering method behind a lower-cost migration

A cost-effective migration is phased and preserves what still has value. These are the technical approaches that keep the cost down — and an independent advisor makes sure your migration actually follows them, instead of an over-scoped vendor default.

1

Preserve field wiring & I/O

The foundation of any cost-effective migration — any credible plan keeps your field terminations and I/O. We make sure your scope keeps them and isn't quietly re-scoped.

2

Retire the highest risk first

Modernize the LCN and US/GUS consoles (Experion LCN / stations) while your HPM/APM controllers and field I/O keep running — then migrate controllers later, on your own budget cycle.

3

Migrate on-process (hot cutover)

Convert area by area during operation or scheduled turnarounds instead of buying an extended shutdown. Avoiding a single unplanned outage justifies a lot of the spend.

4

Translate control strategies — don't rebuild

Automated conversion of the existing CL and point configuration preserves proven, tuned control and slashes engineering hours and commissioning risk.

5

Right-size — don't over-scope

Keep the redundant controllers and I/O that protect uptime, but trim padded engineering hours, over-specified software, and licenses you won't use.

WATCH THE REAL TRADE-OFF

Deferring cost by keeping old I/O alive longer can raise total cost of ownership in spares and reliability. The right balance is site-specific — a roadmap quantifies it.

Two-part story: this sheet is the method. Its companion, "DCS Migration — Where ROI Saves You Money," is the money — ~20-25% off the project plus ~\$70-90K/year off the lifecycle agreement.

The cheapest path starts with a plan

An independent Obsolescence & Reliability 5-Year Roadmap defines exactly what to replace and when — so your migration follows the low-cost method, on your timeline.

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