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DEFINING SHIP STRUCTURAL & MACHINERY ONBOARD MEASUREMENT CAMPAIGN FOR ENERGY EFFICIENT OPERATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In the day-to-day ship operations, structural and machinery failures may lead to major accidents, endangering crew and passengers lives onboard, posing a threat to the environment and having a great impact in terms of ship performance and business losses. The ship onboard measurement methodology aims in addressing which systems should be monitored, when the scheduling of monitoring should occur, who will carry out the measurements and how. Information is acquired from data for machinery and structures collected from sources such as Classification Societies, ship structural drawings, planned maintenance systems, dry-dock reports and real time monitoring data. Through the examination of the above, the specifications of the various ship system parameters to be measured are conducted alongside the number of sensors to be installed. Different scenarios for monitoring the condition and performance of systems either on a day-to-day basis or periodically using either permanent sensors installed onboard the ship or portable equipment or also a combination of them is evaluated. Moreover, parameter measurements are concentrated on various systems temperatures, pressures and monitoring techniques such as vibration monitoring. The onboard measurement outcome will be further utilised for input in tools capable of calculating and assessing the performance and reliability of the ship, thus ensuring safe and efficient vessel operation. The deployment of the developed onboard system will be studied under realistic operational conditions for three different ship types, i.e. tanker, bulk carrier and container ship.

Keywords: maintenance, reliability, ship performance, condition monitoring, measurements, ship inspection

NOMENCLATURE

CBM	<i>Condition Based Maintenance</i>	MRA	<i>Machinery Reliability Assessment</i>
CM	<i>Condition Monitoring</i>	O&M	<i>Operation & Maintenance</i>
DSS	<i>Decision Support System</i>	OEM	<i>Original Equipment Manufacturer</i>
EMSA	<i>European Maritime Safety Agency</i>	PMS	<i>Planned Maintenance System</i>
EU	<i>European Union</i>	RBI	<i>Risk Based Inspection</i>
GA	<i>General Arrangement</i>	RCM	<i>Reliability Centered Maintenance</i>
INCASS	<i>Inspection Capabilities for Enhanced Ship Safety</i>	SRA	<i>Structural Reliability Assessment</i>
IMU	<i>Inertial Measurement Unit</i>	UTM	<i>Ultrasonic Thickness Measurement</i>
ISM	<i>International Safety Management</i>		

1. INTRODUCTION

Maintenance is an important contributor to reach the intended life-time of technical capital assets (trains, ships, airplanes). According to British Standards Institute, maintenance is defined as a combination of all the technical and associated administrative activities required to keep equipment, installations and other physical assets in the desired operating condition or to restore them to this condition (BS, 1993). Maintenance also includes the

engineering decisions and associated actions that are necessary for the optimisation of specified equipment capability, meaning the ability to perform a specified function within a range of performance levels that may relate to capacity, rate, quality, safety and responsiveness. Furthermore, maintenance costs are a significant portion of the operational cost and breakdowns and downtime have an impact on plant capacity, product quality and cost of production as well as on health, safety and the environment. Thus, nowadays, the shift of maintenance as a strategic perspective within a company organization can be attributed to the utilization of more advanced technologies, increased emphasis on safety, new environmental legislations, optimised operations with increased fuel efficiency and reduction of emissions (Parida et al., 2015).

Ships are part of the marine transportation system and are crucial assets of the supply chain. In this respect, maintenance tasks affect the reliability and availability standards of the shipping industry and are an important factor in the lifecycle of a ship that can minimize down-time and reduce operating costs (Lazakis and Olcer, 2015). The importance of maintenance is demonstrated by the fact that it is the only shipboard activity to have one whole element assigned to it (IMO, 1993). Also, due to the impact of shipping on the environment and the importance of the safe operation of ships; ship owners and operators pursue to adopt a maintenance plan and procedures that will reduce costs, promote the lifecycle integrity and enhance the energy efficiency of the ship.

Hence, this paper presents the onboard measurement methodology as suggested by the INCASS (Inspection Capabilities for Enhanced Ship Safety) FP7 EU funded project. The INCASS project aims to bring an innovative solution to the ship inspection regime through the introduction of enhanced inspection of ship structures, by integrating robotic-automated platforms for on-line or on-demand ship inspection activities and selecting the software and hardware tools that can implement or facilitate specific inspection tasks, to provide input to the decision support system. Enhanced inspection of ships will also include providing ship structures and machinery monitoring with real time information using sensors and incorporating structural and machinery risk analysis, using in-house structural/hydrodynamics and machinery computational tools. Moreover, by introducing condition based inspection tools and methodologies, reliability and criticality based maintenance, INCASS provides an enhanced central database including ship structures and machinery available to maritime authorities, Classification Societies and ship operators and eventually will develop a decision support system for ship structures and machinery for continuous monitoring and risk analysis and management of ship operations. The development of the decision support systems will be capable to address emergency (short term) decision making in case of accidents occurring as well as supporting long term decisions. Figure 1 illustrates the framework of the INCASS project.

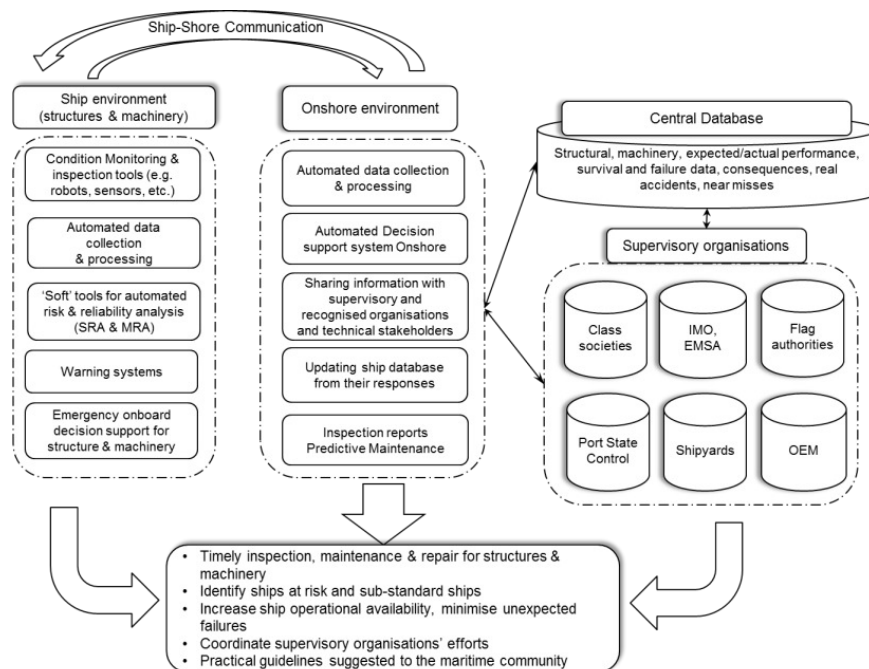


Figure 1: INCASS project framework

The deployment of the overall developed onboard INCASS system will be based on three case studies taking into account structural and machinery data for each ship type. These include the cases of a tanker, a bulk carrier and a container ship respectively. In this way the validation and testing of the INCASS framework can be achieved under realistic operational conditions. These data and information will provide the INCASS platform with the identification of which parameters will be measured for each case study. Moreover, the measured parameters are censored through Condition Monitoring (CM) so that their relative measurements can then be utilised in the Structural Reliability Assessment (SRA) and Machinery Reliability Assessment (MRA) tools and their corresponding decision support systems; assisting in the overall decision making process for repair and maintenance of ship machinery and equipment within the INCASS project framework and optimised ship operations.

This paper is organized as follows. First, Section 2 summarises the existing literature related to this work, followed by the formulation of the onboard measurement data collection in Section 3. Section 3 is separated into two sub-sections. The first one is related to structural information and data, while the second one is relative to machinery information and data. Section 4 demonstrates the onboard measurement strategy and methodology for both structures and machinery. Finally, Section 5 establishes the conclusions of this paper providing remarks on the work achieved and directions for future research actions.

2. BACKGROUND

2.1 MAINTENANCE

Maintenance was usually treated as a procedure that could be accomplished in a random day by day operation. The main aim was not to lose operational time and to minimise unexpected failures. At first maintenance was nothing more than an inevitable part of production, thus it was considered as a necessary evil. Repairs and replacement were tackled only when necessary with no optimisation taking place. However in the last years this attitude has changed as maintenance started to be regarded as a strategic issue in the organization (Pintelon and Parodi-Herz, 2008).

Maintenance has evolved through the years. It can basically be categorized into three types. These are namely corrective, preventive and predictive maintenance. Corrective maintenance was initially applied to ships. Preventive maintenance started being applied to ships successfully due to ISM code and regulations and was then followed by predictive maintenance advances (Lazakis et al., 2010). One could say that predictive maintenance is an evolution of preventive maintenance and has basically the same principles as preventive. Predictive maintenance can be categorized into three categories of maintenance methods. These are Condition Monitoring (CM), Reliability-Centered Maintenance (RCM) and Risk-Based Inspection (RBI). Nowadays, maintenance is encountered as an operational method, which is employed as a profit generating process and a cost reduction budget center through an enhanced Operation and Maintenance (O&M) strategy.

2.2 CONDITION BASED MAINTENANCE (CBM)

The concept of Condition Based Maintenance (CBM) was first introduced by the Rio Grande Railway Company in late 1940s and initially it was called predictive maintenance (Prajapati et al., 2012). There are various definitions on the concept of CBM. Bengtsson (2004) shortly described it as preventive maintenance based on performance and/or parameter monitoring and the subsequent actions. According to British Standard (2012), CBM is defined as the maintenance policy carried out in response to a significant deterioration in a machine as indicated by a change in a monitored parameter of the machine condition. Butcher (2000) defined CBM as a set of maintenance actions based on real time or near real-time assessment of equipment condition, which is obtained from embedded sensors and/or external tests & measurements taken by portable equipment. Hence, unlike breakdown maintenance and preventive maintenance, CBM focuses on not only fault detection and diagnostics of components but also degradation monitoring and failure prediction. Generally, CBM can be treated as a method used to reduce the uncertainty of maintenance activities and is carried out according to the requirements indicated by the equipment condition. Until now it has been difficult to achieve effectiveness of maintenance operations because there is no information visibility during product usage period. However,

recently, with emerging technologies such as Radio Frequency Identification (RFID), various sensors, Micro-Electro-Mechanical System (MEMS), wireless tele-communication, Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA) and Product Embedded Information Devices (PEID) are expected to be rapidly used for gathering and monitoring the status of components, sub-systems and systems during their usage period (Shin and Jun, 2015).

The underlying maintenance process eventually triggers a business process (supply or maintenance action) to mitigate downtime at the optimal time. As a result it provides the ability for the system to continue operating as long as it performs within predefined performance limits. Not all subsystems are fit to be monitored in order to detect impending failures though. In order to develop a CBM strategy it is essential to understand equipment failure behaviour (Prajapati et al., 2012). Condition monitoring technologies are applied through various tools by recording and evaluating different measurable parameters. These technologies include vibration monitoring, noise monitoring, thermography, oil analysis and tribology, combustion performance monitoring and electrical signature analysis (INCASS, 2014b). Vibration monitoring is briefly explained due to the fact that it is one of the tools selected for the onboard machinery measurement campaign on the three ship types as seen in Section 4.2. Sullivan et al. (2010) also discuss various condition monitoring technologies and techniques such as lubricant/fuel, wear particle, bearing temperature, infrared thermography and motor current signature analysis.

2.3 VIBRATION MONITORING

Vibration monitoring applications provide an indication of rotational machinery, dealing with environmental conditions, material state and current operational status. It is mostly applicable onboard ships for main engine, diesel generators and pumps rotating components, bearings, gears and shafting systems (INCASS, 2014b). Thus, vibration monitoring techniques can be used to detect fatigue, wear, imbalance, misalignment, turbulence in such systems. Vibration monitoring measures the frequency and amplitude of vibrations. Readings change as machinery wears and these readings can be interpreted as indicators of the machinery condition and maintenance actions can be scheduled accordingly. Vibration readings are taken by first eliminating the background noise associated with an equipment operation. Usually bearings are the best places for measuring machine vibration as these locations are where the dynamic loads and forces are applied. To obtain a complete vibration signature of components, tri-axial measurements should be made at each location with rotating components. Each one of these locations vibrates at one or more distinctive frequencies and different faults cause vibrations at different distinctive frequencies. The mix of these distinctive frequencies results in the complex vibration waveform at the measurement point. The purpose of vibration analysis is to identify those frequencies that can be associated with a source and to detect changes in the overall signature with time in order to execute the appropriate maintenance actions (Tsang et al., 2006).

2.4 ONLINE & OFFLINE METHODS

Related to the particular instrumentation used for CBM applications, two methods may be employed: the off-line and on-line methods. The off-line method consists of periodic measurements (e.g. daily, weekly, monthly) and allows trend analysis to be performed for the sampled parameters, after a period of data collection activity. This data will assist in measuring the rate of degradation of certain equipment and machinery systems. The equipment needed to acquire this data consists of analysers or data collectors (permanent or portable equipment), used together with the necessary sensors, a computer and specific software employed. Some of the advantages of the off-line mode are related to low investment cost for implementation, short-term profitability and low maintenance required for the acquisition system. On the other hand, a potential disadvantage of this type of monitoring is that there is no automatic protection capacity or automatic stop for the machinery system if there is a sudden increase in the control parameter. The on-line method is used for continuous monitoring, by installing permanent sensors and wiring to a data acquisition and processing system. This maintenance measure is aimed at critical equipment in the production and operation of the installation of machinery systems and can also be applied to systems where access is difficult or severe ambient conditions may affect the personnel operations (INCASS, 2014b). Therefore by taking into account the above remarks, the appropriate methods for the onboard measurement campaign can be selected.

3. DATA COLLECTION SOURCES

Data sources for ship structure and machinery are thoroughly examined in order to obtain adequate and useful information. More than sixty different documents (reports, drawings) were collected and examined as part of the INCASS scope in order to visualize all data and information available. This information will serve as the base for selecting the parameters to be measured for the onboard measurement campaign (INCASS, 2014c). Regarding ship structures, the information and data types include reports provided during dry-docks, Classification Societies reports, ship structural drawings and real time monitoring data. Real time measurements are achieved by positioning sensors on the ship hull structure, which then will be fed in the SRA tools. As far as the machinery data is concerned, it includes information such as Classification Societies statutory surveys, ship machinery drawings, Planned Maintenance System (PMS) and real time monitoring data. These sources are used for selecting ship machinery systems and equipment to be monitored and evaluated for the three case studies. Data is collected for all three ship types for both the structural and machinery aspect of the vessels (tanker, bulk carrier, container ship). However, all three ship types have similar information categories. In the case of the tanker vessel some machinery parameters (e.g. cargo pumps) differ from those of the other ships due to the characteristics of its operational profile. Figure 2a and Figure 2b show the data sources for both the structural and machinery part of the ship respectively.

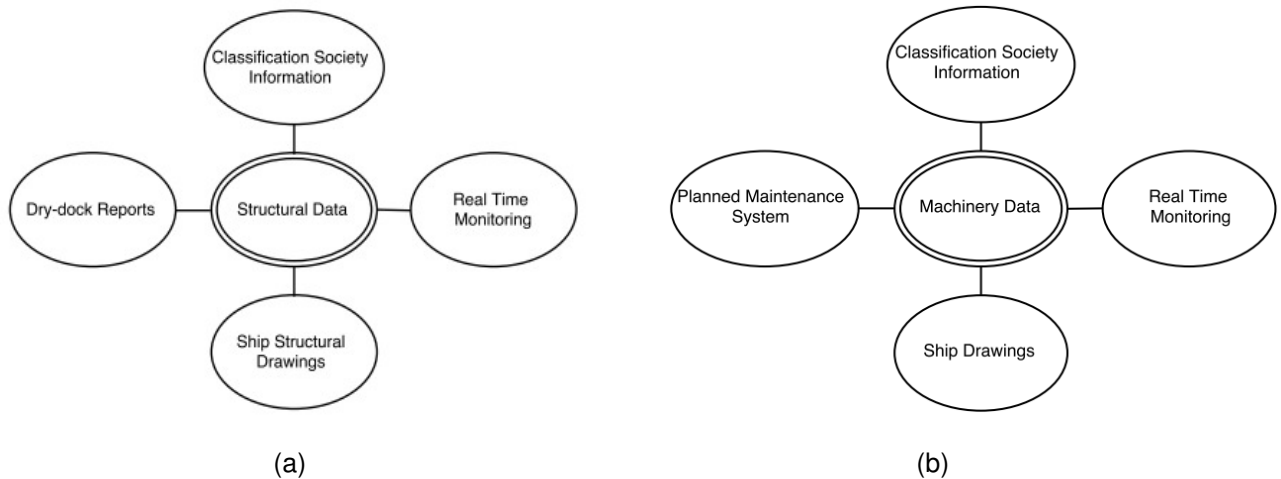


Figure 2: (a) Structural data sources (b) Machinery data sources

3.1 SHIP STRUCTURAL DATA SOURCES

Information and data types for the ship structural measurements include dry-dock reports, Classification Societies reports, ship structural drawings and the real time monitoring as illustrated in Figure 2a and are described in the following paragraphs.

Structural drawings include amongst others General Arrangement (GA) drawings, midship section, capacity plan and shell expansion drawings. One of the most important structural drawings available is the capacity plan one. This type of drawing shows all the cargo and storage areas inside the ship and it also demonstrates the boundary conditions of ship structures primary structural members. Another essential drawing that is used is the GA plan of the ship. This drawing includes the sectional drawings of the deck plan, emergency room floor deck plan, navigation bridge deck, ship profile plan, upper deck plan and ship midship section. Similar to the capacity plan, the GA plan also illustrates the different sections of the ship. However, it can also demonstrate the longitudinal and transverse boundaries of the ship. One other useful drawing is the ship shell expansion plan. This drawing is used for checking dimensions, topology, and structural integrity of shell plates and it verifies the welding seams and internal hull structure related to the shell plating. This type of drawing can show beneficial information on thickness and dimensions of the steel plates, and thickness and dimensions for both primary and secondary structural members.

Dry-dock reports contain information such as surface condition report and schematics, paint specification reports, consumable specification tables, daily inspection reports, repair and maintenance action images and Ultrasonic Thickness Measurement (UTM) reports. The ship surface condition report contains all aspects of the hull surface such as fouling, rusting, peeling-off and blisters. Another type of report is the daily inspection report. This report contains all the scheduled inspection and maintenance activities in addition to environmental conditions. The ship surface treatment report includes hull surface images, at the initial viewing, after surface preparation and after repainting and surface treatment has been done. The UTM report provides insight into previous structural surveys and repair works on structural elements. The original thicknesses of the plates, their measured thickness and maximum allowable tolerance are included in a UTM report.

Classification Societies structural information contains structural checklists, special close-up survey and corrugated strength reports. The Classification Societies assure the safety and sea worthiness of the ships by carrying out their own inspections and surveys. On one typical Class survey, structural components such as main deck plating, butts and seams are checked. This survey uses non-destructive techniques such as ultrasonic method and magnetic particle methods for its measurements and analysis. All the welds are tested and defective ones are removed for re-welding. Another method of survey information of hull structures is to use checklists, which can easily determine which survey and inspection jobs are missing. The checklists can provide useful information on the maintenance activities carried out so the inspection and maintenance effort and priorities can be focused on other areas. Other type of information provided by Classification Societies is the close up special surveys carried out on older ships. Classification Societies also provide valuable information on strength analysis of structural members such as information about corrugated bulkhead strength between two different cargo holds in a bulk carrier. It also illustrates thicknesses measured for flange and web sections on different homogeneous and non-homogeneous load conditions. From other additional information and equations provided, the structural strength of such a section can be determined.

Finally, real time monitoring data shows information on the importance of sensors and the types used, sensor locations and analysis types. The INCASS structural platform requires calibration of its models to predict fatigue damage and extreme response of ship structures. Thus, Inertial Measurement Unit (IMU) and accelerometers are used for hull condition monitoring. Moreover, sensors measure the performance of both structural and hydrodynamic computational models implemented within the structural mechanics platform. Hence, the condition of the ships in operation can be monitored before performing a regular ship inspection. This will allow the prevention of any unexpected catastrophic failure of ship structures which can cause significant financial loss; environmental damage in addition to threat to human lives onboard the ship. Moreover, collection of real-time data will help designers to obtain an invaluable insight of the actual ship response in operation at different locations in the world and subjected to different environmental conditions. Therefore, a much more realistic screening of information and data will be collected as opposed to laboratory tests done on small ship models. As mentioned earlier, improvements in design will result in more efficient designs which will reduce both the operational and maintenance costs for ship owners and allow for energy savings to be achieved.

3.2 SHIP MACHINERY DATA SOURCES

Machinery information contains Classification Societies statutory surveys, Class reliability data, ship machinery drawings, critical jobs list and maintenance information from operators, and real time monitoring data. The ship machinery data/information collected is divided into four major subsections. These include Classification Society machinery information, machinery drawings, PMS and real time monitoring data which illustrates the machinery components and parameter types analysed for condition monitoring.

One of the most common Classification survey reports is the machinery statutory survey report that states the condition of the major machinery systems. This report contains the faults identified, actions taken and recommendations for future action and work. This can be helpful on creating historical information on ship machinery and it can be used to determine the reliability of various systems and components. Classification Societies also provide expert incident data for different machinery components. This also helps on determining the reliability of different components. This reliability information in turn can be combined with circumstances of the component failing in order to come up with the risk and criticality values for each component.

One major drawing is the GA plan which includes different sectional views of the ship that also describes the position of the ship machinery including engine room and the steering room. Tank top plan view can be also useful as it can give a more detailed map location of the machinery onboard the ship. Within the engine room space, second and third deck plans also describe the particular system components and their interactions with each other more clearly.

Furthermore, one of the major types of operators' report is a voyage noon report, which demonstrates the operational conditions of the vessel at the time of data recording and voyage. A typical voyage report contains information on date, sailing time, location, barometer reading, wind force & direction, speed, voyage distance, wave height, revolutions per minute, fuel consumption and additional remarks. There are various other internal reports generated by ship operators for their own use. One of them is the components jobs report. This report contains the list of all available ship machinery components. This type of report can help to have an idea of the available components on the ship and the typical frequency of maintenance for each of them. This typical frequency can be used as the basis for improving reliability of the components. Other beneficial report generated by ship operators is the critical jobs report. This includes all previous inspection, maintenance and repair jobs performed on ship machinery systems. It also provides planning for the future inspection. Finally, it gives extra information on running hours of the component, which would be vital on determining the reliability of components. Real time monitoring data is carried out using PMSs and different types of sensors. The machinery systems and parameters selected for the onboard measurement campaign are described in Section 4.2.

4. SHIP ONBOARD MEASUREMENT DEFINITIONS

The onboard measurement campaign aims at collecting real time monitoring information (raw data) both for structural and machinery reliability analysis and assessment. The DSS provides onboard decision support taking into consideration the risk and criticality assessment and the information gathered from the SRA and MRA tools for ship structures and machinery respectively (Figure 3).

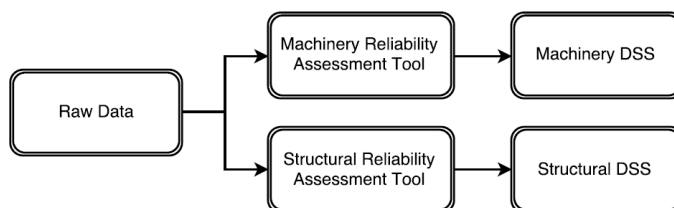


Figure 3: Raw data input to DSS framework

The measurement methodology can be seen clearly in Figure 4 which aims in answering which systems/parameters will be monitored (what), when will the selected systems/parameters be scheduled to be monitored (when) from the crew or technicians (who) and if permanent sensors or portable equipment will be used (how). Finally, the cost of implementing different monitoring scenarios, sensors or portable equipment is also taken into account (how much).

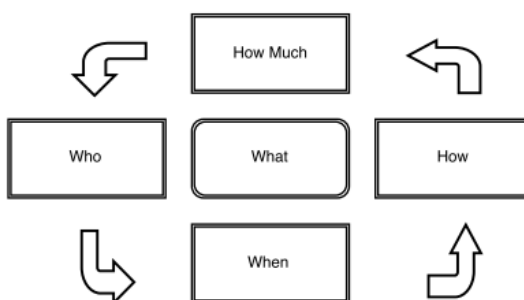


Figure 4: INCASS onboard measurement methodology

4.2 SHIP MACHINERY MEASUREMENTS

4.2 (a) Selected Machinery Systems

The major machinery systems selected are described and their selection is based on the data/information gathered as explained in Section 3.2. Four systems are selected and their corresponding subsystems and components have been examined in order to select which specific equipment and parameters will be monitored. The above identification of main systems, sub-systems and components, also reflect the criticality of onboard machinery based on their consequences and impact on ship safety, unavailability and equipment cost. At this point it is important to mention that the initial classification of the criticality level of the machinery systems and equipment was based on industry best practices and standards, as well as on the operating/running hours of such systems onboard ships. Thus, based on the systems selected and the parameters to be monitored, the number of sensors for each system can be designated. The four main systems selected are namely the ship main engine, turbocharger, steering gear and pumps. These systems are extremely vital regarding ship operation, safety and energy efficiency.

The main engine comprises of systems such as the main shaft, lube oil and fuel oil systems, cylinders, pistons, scavenging air receivers and air coolers, all important both if examined as an individual system but also as an interconnectivity of systems with interdependencies that when operated correctly and maintained efficiently contribute to the safe and efficient operation of the main engine as a whole (INCASS, 2014c). The turbocharger may vary in numbers depending on the engine type. Turbine and compressor blades and inlet piping are monitored. Moreover, the steering gear system includes components such as rams, hydraulic valves, hydraulic pumps, actuators and bearings. Finally, there is a vast number of pumps used onboard a ship for purposes such as heating, cooling, lubricating and transferring fuel to the main engine amongst others. Pumps selected for the onboard measurement campaign include pumps such as fuel, lube, ballast, cooling and fire pumps. Additionally, for the case of the tanker ship, cargo pumps are also monitored.

4.2 (b) Monitoring Scenarios

Having in mind all the above, three main scenarios are considered for monitoring the condition and performance of the machinery subsystems/components onboard the ships. The first scenario considers the use of only sensors (e.g. thermal, vibration) for the level of monitoring. The data from the sensors will be collected at regular intervals. These intervals can range per hour, per 4 hours, per 12 hours or per day, depending on the requirements and level of analysis to be conducted. The second scenario, considers the combination of attached sensors plus periodic measurements by inspection companies or technicians at various intervals (every 2-4 months). Periodic measurements can be obtained using handheld/portable equipment. Finally, the third scenario considers using only periodic measurements by inspection companies or technicians every 2-4 months intervals.

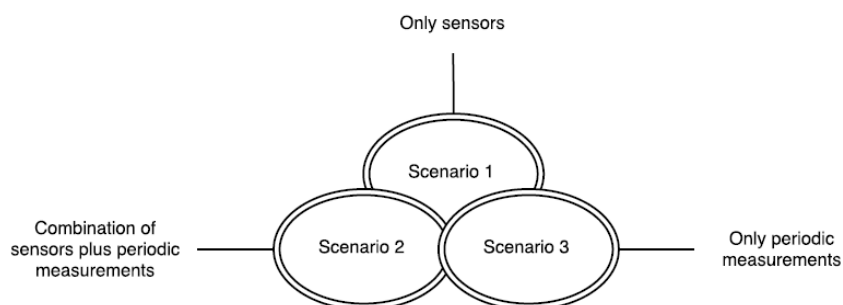


Figure 6: Scenarios for machinery monitoring

These proposed monitored scenarios provide an indication of the various strategies that can be followed in order to measure parameters for machinery equipment based on the requirements and demands of a ship operator or shipping company. The three scenarios provide different configurations for obtaining measurements and time intervals. Moreover, the scenarios will be selected based on further discussions and agreement with ship owners and operators.

4.2 (c) Machinery Monitored Parameters

Each machinery system consists of several components and these components themselves require various types of parameters to be monitored or calculated. Using the data collected for the selected machinery systems, a list of parameters is generated in order to gather real time data that will be in the MRA tool (Dikis et al., 2015) and decision making.

Table 1 presents a sample of the list of parameters generated for the main engine alongside the units they will be measured and monitored. Through the data collected and research, it is highlighted that parameters such as temperature and pressure are critical records of ship performance. Furthermore, the engine parameters are the best source for finding out any faults or variations regarding the performance of the engine. For example, variations in temperature, pressure and power produced by each cylinder can be frequently monitored and adjustments can be done accordingly in order to achieve enhanced and efficient engine combustion.

Table 1: Main Engine System Parameters

System/Component	Parameter	Unit
Cylinder	Cylinder exhaust gas temperature	°C
Cylinder	Cylinder lube oil feed rate	m ³ /s
Fuel injectors	Fuel injectors flow rate	m ³ /s
Fuel injectors	Fuel injectors pressure	bar
Lubrication	Lubrication oil temperature	°C
Scavenging air	Scavenging air temperature	°C
Air filter	Air filter pressure drop	bar or Pa
Cooling Fresh Water	Cooling fresh water temperature inlet	°C
Cooling Fresh Water	Cooling fresh water temperature outlet	°C
Air cooler	Air cooler temperature inlet	°C
Air cooler	Air cooler temperature outlet	°C
Engine main bearings	Main bearings temperature	°C
Shaft	Intermediate shaft bearing vibration	accelerometer
Shaft	Torsional vibration measurement (strain gauge on the shaft)	microstrain (μS)

4.2 (d) Machinery Sensors

The type of sensors selected will depend among a number of factors such as the type of machinery, which parameter detects best a specific fault or failure and the frequency range of interest. Additionally the factors were further scrutinised in order to assist with the data collection activity, introducing the variables to be controlled such as temperature, pressure, vibration, deflections and clearances as demonstrated in Table 1. In brief, all the possible systems to be monitored and the number of sensors required per each of them can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2: Number of Sensors per System

System	Type of Sensors	Number of Sensors
Main Engine	temperature, pressure, vibration, clearances, deflection	12
Turbocharger	temperature, pressure	2-4
Steering Gear	flow rate, pressure, electrical	2-4
Pumps	Vibration, electrical, flow rate, pressure	2 per pump (e.g. 3 cargo pumps x 2 sensors= 6 sensors)

5. CONCLUSIONS

This paper presented the onboard measurement campaign that will take place for the cases of a tanker, bulk carrier and container ship. First of all, the paper reviewed some general aspects of maintenance types and the most applicable CBM tools which are selected for the onboard measurement campaign. The data collection sources for both required ship structural and machinery data was presented and identified. Furthermore, the process for the structural and machinery measurements onboard the ships was demonstrated. In the case of structures, accelerometers will feed real time data to be fed in the INCASS software for further evaluation and reliability examination in order to enhance ship repair, inspection and maintenance. The hull monitoring system aims at recording twist angle of girder beam, hogging and sagging actions and global hull motions. On the other hand, machinery measurements present the definition of the selected machinery systems under examination, the different possible scenarios available for monitoring these systems, the machinery monitored parameters and the number of suggested sensors for these systems and their components. Additionally the parameters were further scrutinised in order to assist with the data collection activity, introducing the variables to be controlled such as temperature, pressure, vibration, deflections and clearances. Moreover for each mentioned sub-system, the specific components and the level of survey involving off-line, on-line, periodic monitoring is also identified. The onboard measurement outcome will be further utilised for input in tools capable of calculating and assessing the performance and reliability of the ship, thus ensuring safe and efficient vessel operation. The deployment of the developed onboard system will be studied under realistic operational conditions for three different ship types.

Concluding, future research steps include the implementation of the proposed onboard measurement campaign for the three case studies as the monitored parameters will be further expanded and examined in the remainder of the INCASS project. Moreover, the hull condition monitoring system has been installed onboard the container ship and is expected to be utilised further. Future steps in this direction include the completion of the onboard measurement campaign for all tools (robotics, SRA, MRA) developed. Additionally, more systems can be monitored such as boilers, generators depending on the level of investment. Monitoring of additional systems under real operational conditions, would ensure safer, increased operational efficiency of the ship with optimised operations such as increased fuel efficiency and emissions reductions. Finally, based on the implementation costs and budgets, more sensors can be installed on a specific system of interest or periodic measurements can be conducted, to allow for improved measurements and data collection for analysis and assessment in order to enhance safety, maintenance and ship performance and efficiency.

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