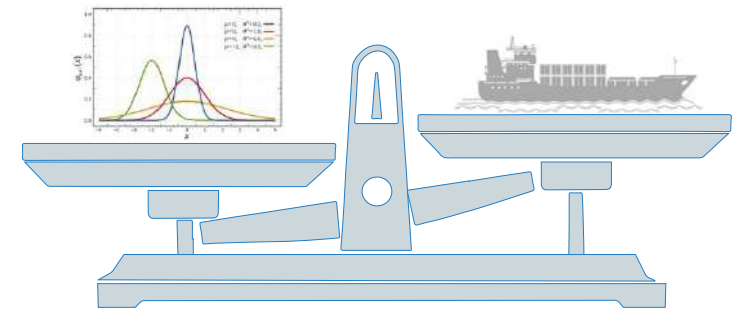




TECHNO PRO HISPANIA  
EKIUM

# WEIGHT CONTROL BASED ON UNCERTAINTIES ASSESSMENT



**Dolores Fernández Ballesteros**

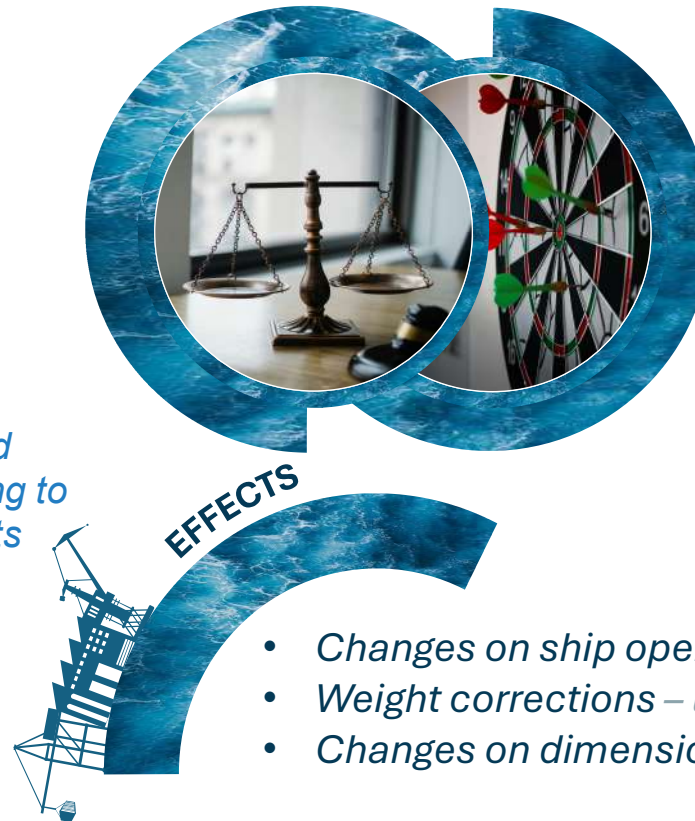
*Head of Naval Architecture, Techno Pro Hispania S.L.*

*SAWE Member No. XFER7622*

# LIGHTSHIP WEIGHT CONTROL

## WEIGHT CONTROL

*Weight control is all actions to ensure that the distribution and weight of the ship are according to naval architecture requirements*



## CHALLENGES

*Optimization of deadweight to lightweight ratio is a necessity for new ships.  
Integration the new fuels and propulsion system*

- *Changes on ship operation – loss of cargo capacity*
- *Weight corrections – lighter materials*
- *Changes on dimensions – lenght enlargement*

# LIGHTSHIP WEIGHT CONTROL

## MARGIN

### PROJECT DEVELOPMENT DEPENDENT

- *Covers the inherent limits of precision*
- *Calculation mistakes*
- *Unknow additions / Project development (statistical)*

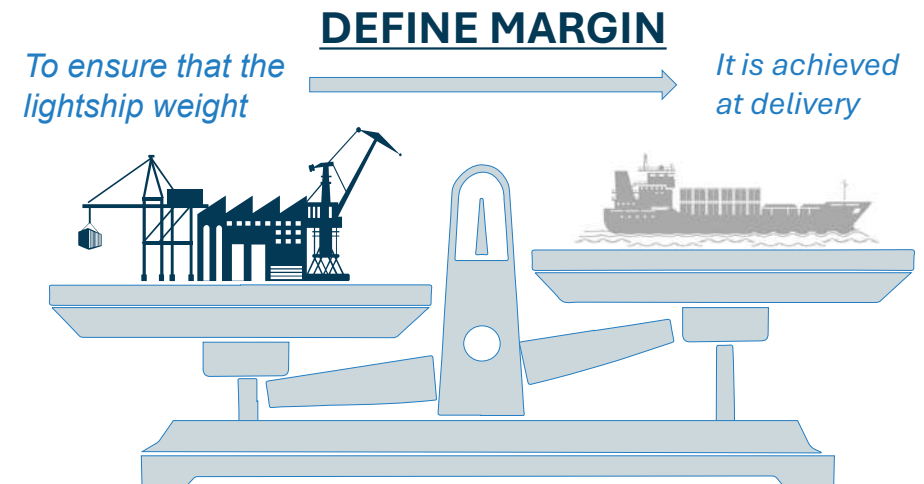
### INDEPENDENT OF PROJECT STAGE

- *Bulk items*
- *Inclining experiment uncertain margin*

## CHALLENGE on MARGIN SELECTION

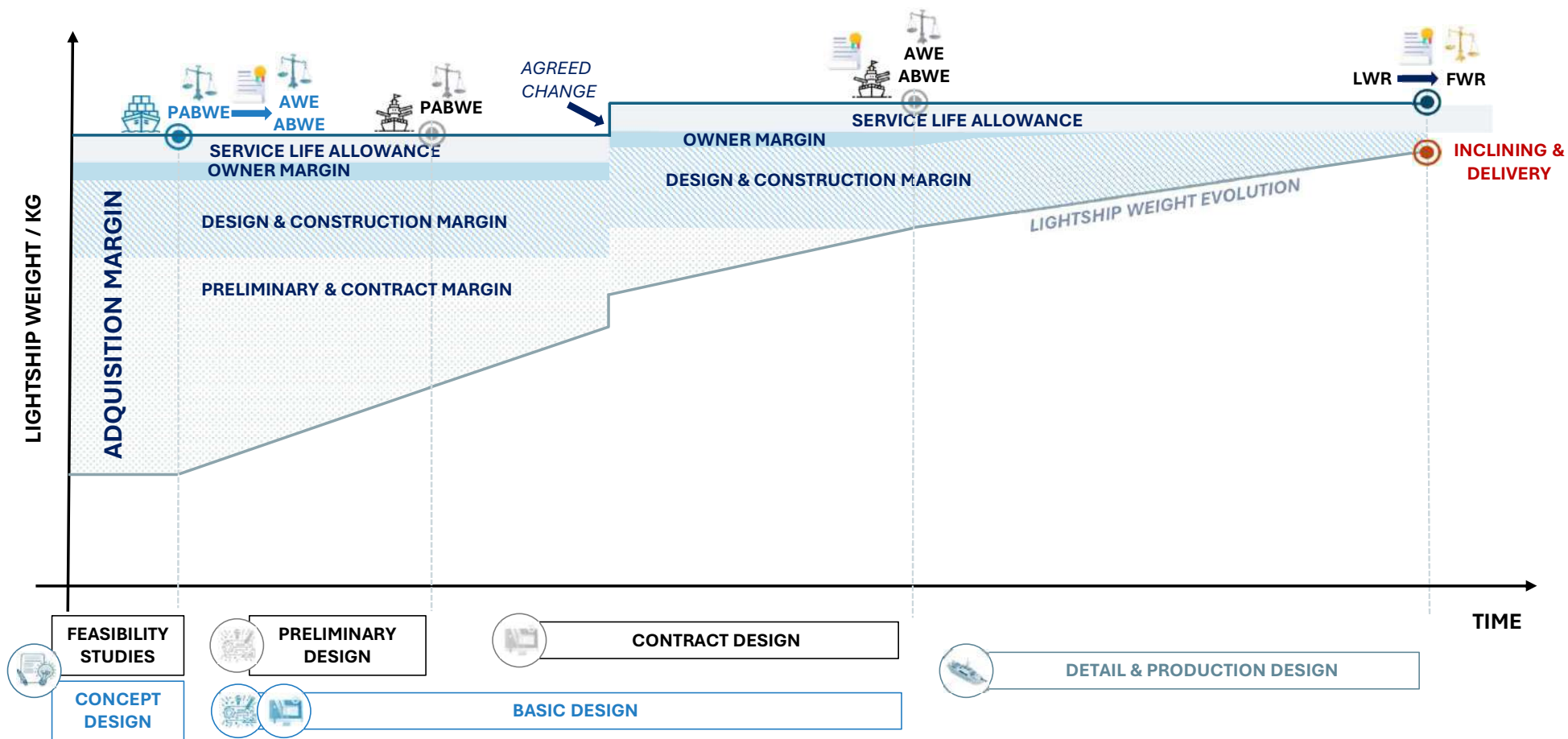


- **EXCESSIVE:** Higher costs!
- **INSUFFICIENT:** Project non-compliance!

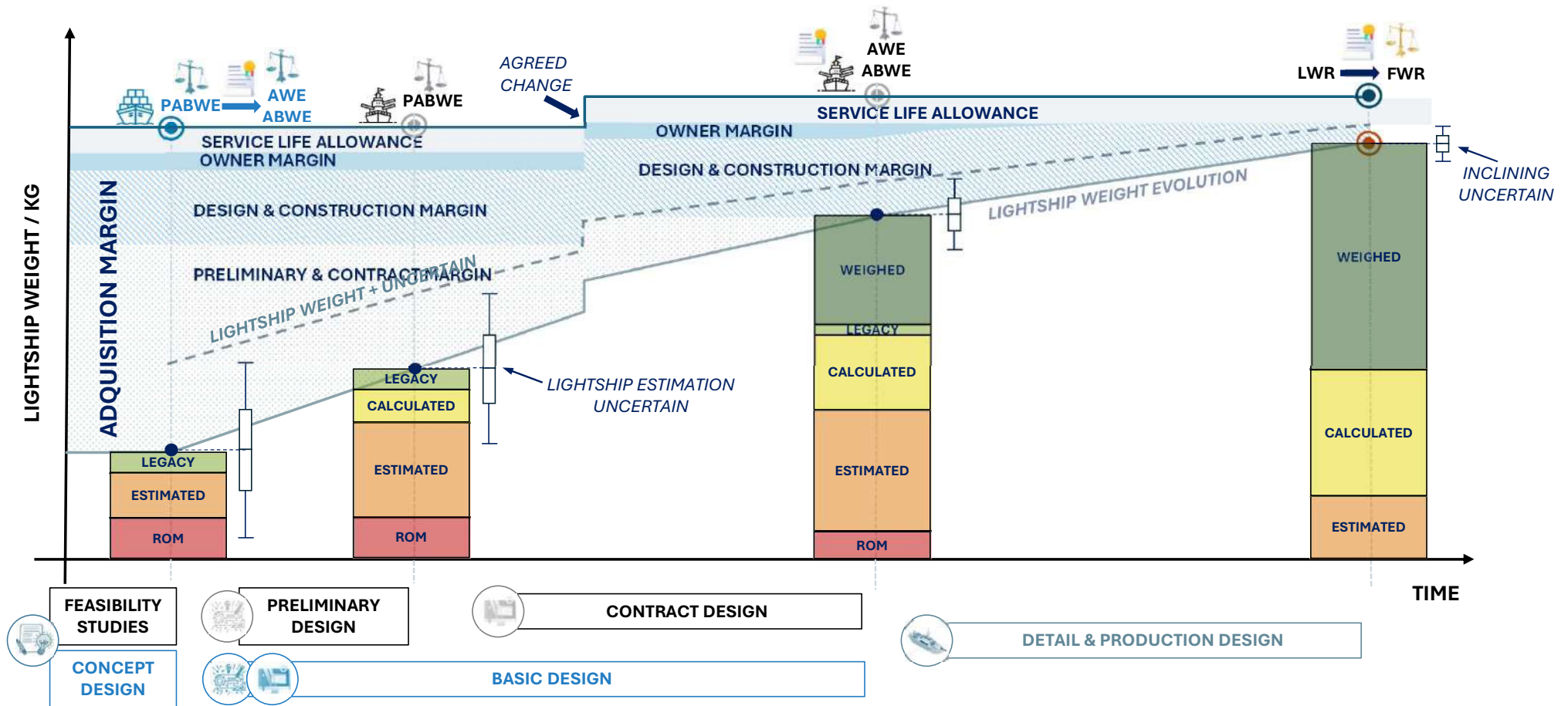




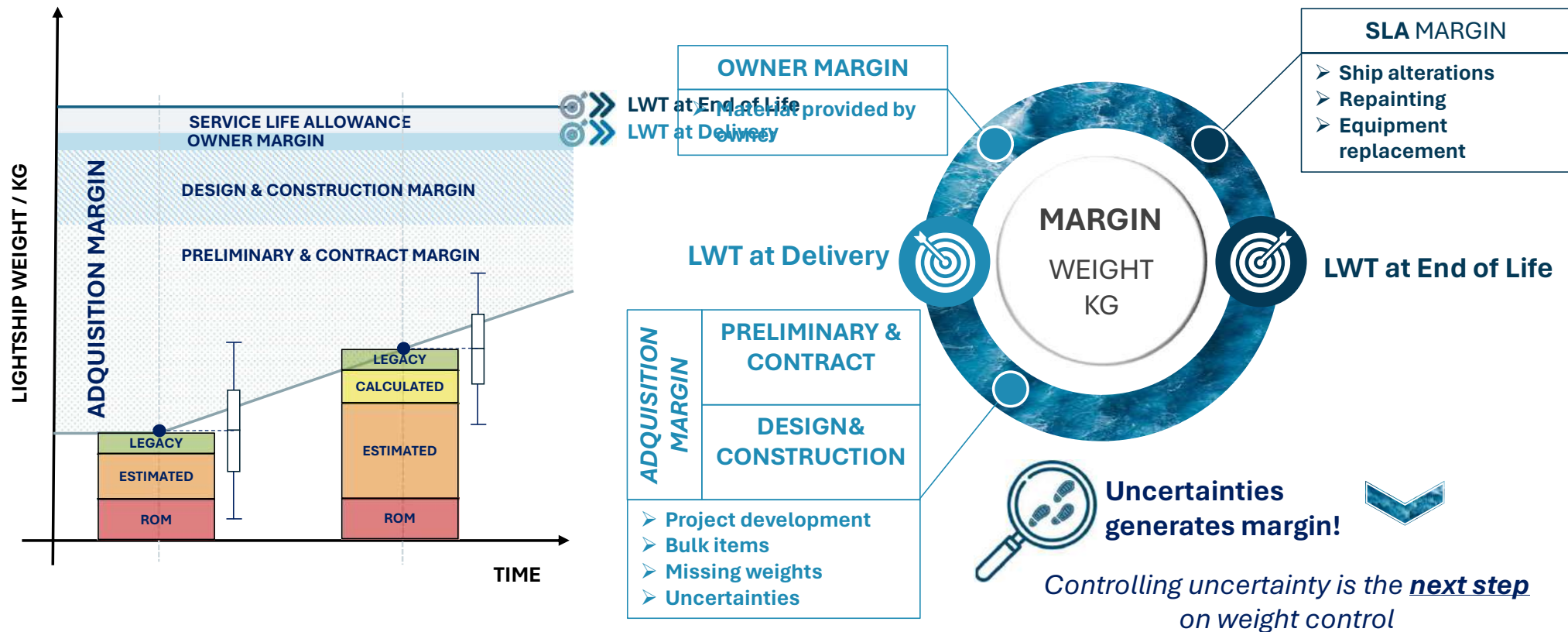
# LIGHTSHIP WEIGHT CONTROL



# LIGHTSHIP WEIGHT CONTROL

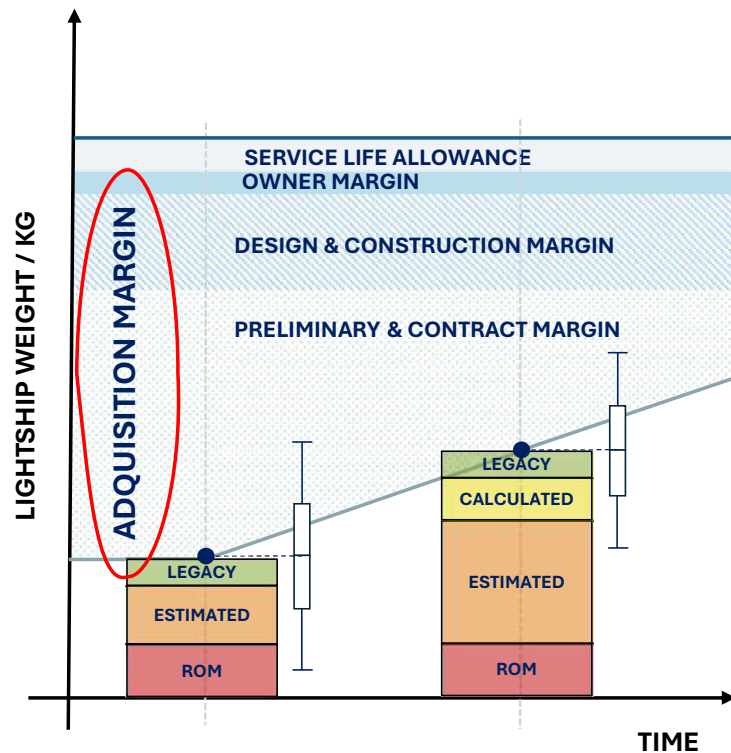


# LIGHTSHIP WEIGHT CONTROL





# LIGHTSHIP WEIGHT CONTROL



HOW TO DETERMINE ACQUISITION  
MARGIN?

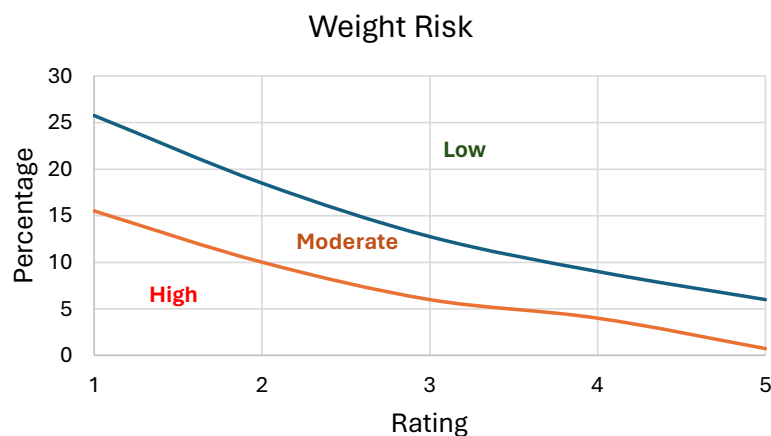
TRADITIONAL (SIMPLE) METHOD

# ADQUISICION MARGIN BASED ON HISTORICAL PATTERNS

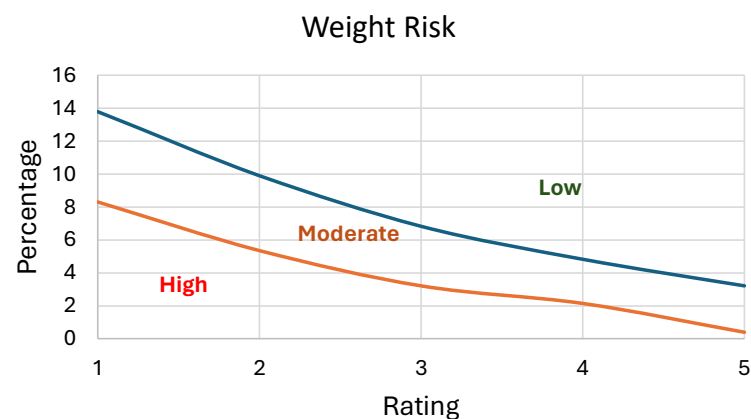
Considering the historical data of increasing lightship weight/KG

HISTORICAL  
PATTERNS

## MILITARY SHIPS



## COMMERCIAL SHIPS



RATING

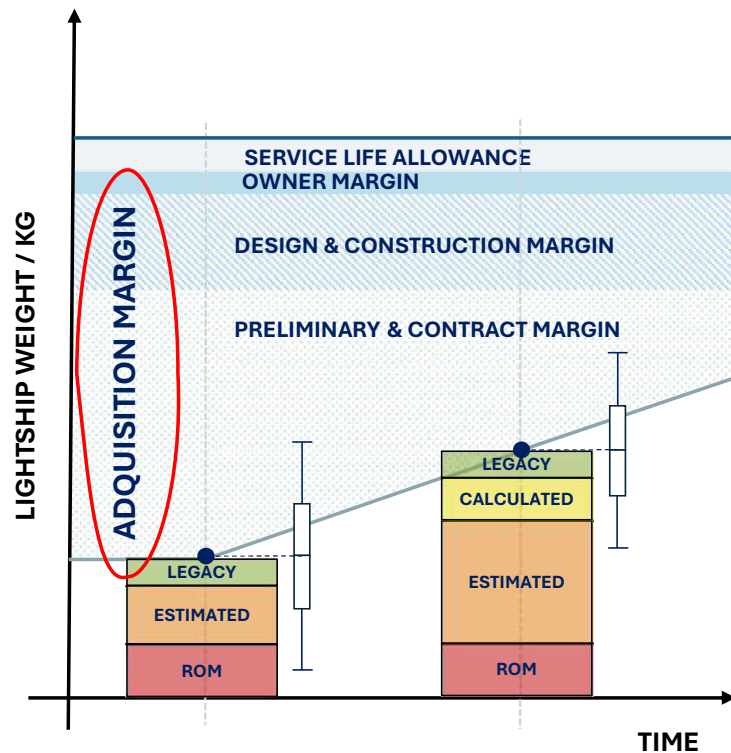
DESIGN CHARACTERIZATION (1-5)

RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK CONSEQUENCES



# LIGHTSHIP WEIGHT CONTROL



HOW TO DETERMINE ACQUISITION  
MARGIN?

ALTERNATIVE (ADVANCED) METHOD

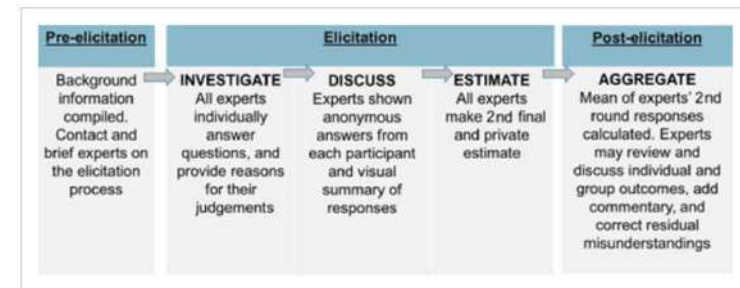
# ALTERNATIVE MARGIN SELECTION

## Experts based criteria of each discipline

### ALTERNATIVE MARGIN SELECTION

	RISK SURVEY RESULTS							AVERAGE RISK
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1 - HULL STRUCTURE	5	7	4	3	5	5	2	4,4
2 - PROPULSION PLANT	6	6	7	5	5	5	4	5,4
3 - ELECTRIC PLANT	5	6	5	6	5	6	4	5,4
4 - COMMAND & SURVEILLANCE	8	8	7	6	6	9	7	7,2
5 - AUXILIARY SYSTEMS	8	6	6	7	5	5	4	5,8
6 - OUTFIT & FURNISHINGS	6	6	5	4	5	6	4	5,2
7 - ARMAMENT	7	6	8	7	7	8	6	7

1. Lightweight breakdown into main disciplines (1...7)
2. Select several experts per discipline (A...G)
3. Perform experts survey:



4. Remove two extreme results (min/max) per discipline
5. Calculate average risk per discipline



RISK ASSESSMENT

Experts selected on each main discipline

# ALTERNATIVE MARGIN SELECTION

## Experts based criteria of each discipline

### ALTERNATIVE MARGIN SELECTION

	RISK SURVEY RESULTS							AVERAGE RISK
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
1 - HULL STRUCTURE	5	7	4	3	5	5	2	4,4
2 - PROPULSION PLANT	6	6	7	5	5	5	4	5,4
3 - ELECTRIC PLANT	5	6	5	6	5	6	4	5,4
4 - COMMAND & SURVEILLANCE	8	8	7	6	6	9	7	7,2
5 - AUXILIARY SYSTEMS	8	6	6	7	5	5	4	5,8
6 - OUTFIT & FURNISHINGS	6	6	5	4	5	6	4	5,2
7 - ARMAMENT	7	6	8	7	7	8	6	7

6. Use the average risk to calculate the margin for each discipline using the statistical bounds:

STATISTICAL BOUNDS VALUES FOR MARGIN				
	WEIGHT		KG	
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
ADQUISITION MARGIN	6%	18%	5%	14%
PRELIMINARY & CONTRACT MARGIN	1%	8%	3%	8%
DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION MARGIN	5%	10%	2%	6%

$$\%W(1 \dots 7)_M = \left( \%Min. + \left( \frac{Risk(1 \dots 7)}{10} \right) * (\%Max. - \%Min.) \right)$$

7. Compound per discipline and overall margin.

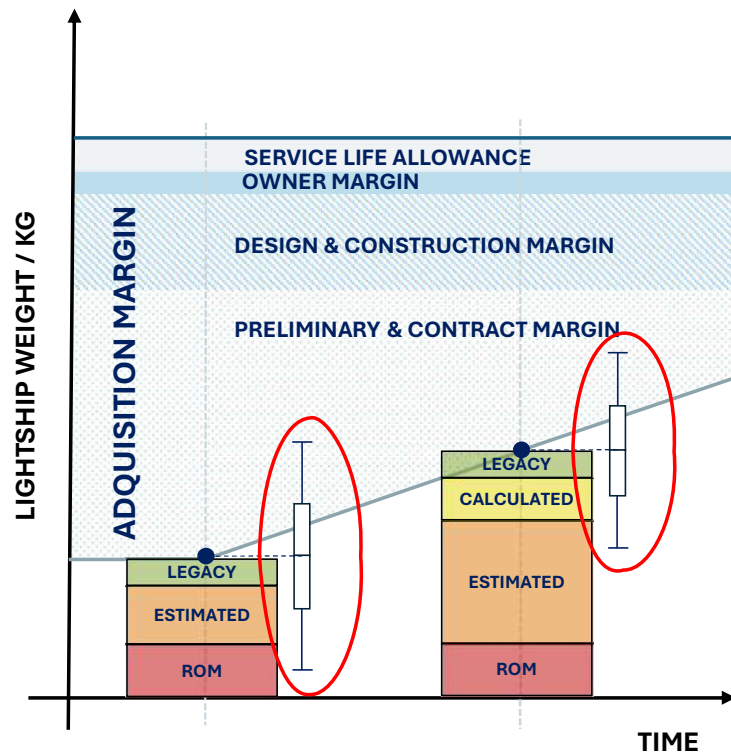


RISK ASSESSMENT

Experts selected on each main discipline



# LIGHTSHIP WEIGHT CONTROL



## HOW TO DETERMINE UNCERTAIN?

## NEXT STEP ON WEIGHT CONTROL

UNCERTAIN CONTROL WILL:

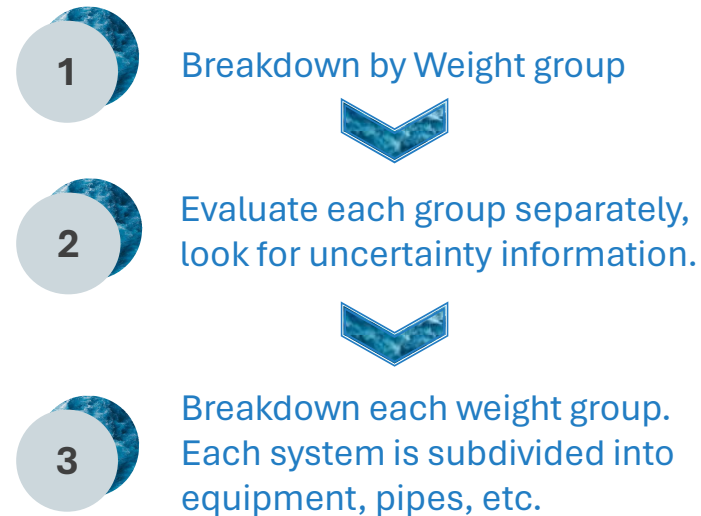
- ✓ Generate confidence on the estimations
- ✓ Optimize weight control effort by focus on most important items
- ✓ Determine accurately and prematurely the risks of the project
- ✓ Check if the weight control progress correctly

# UNCERTAINTIES CALCULATION

*Weight breakdown will reduce uncertain*



*Divide et impera*  
Julio César



**Example:**

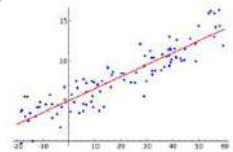
System: 100 ton +/- 10 ton (10% uncertain)

- Piping: 70 ton +/- 4 ton (5,7% uncertain)
- Fittings: 10 ton +/- 2 ton (20% uncertain)
- Equipment: 20 ton +/- 4 ton (20% uncertain)

Total= 100 ton +/-6 ton (6% uncertain)

$$\sigma_{sum} = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \dots}$$

# UNCERTAINTIES CALCULATION



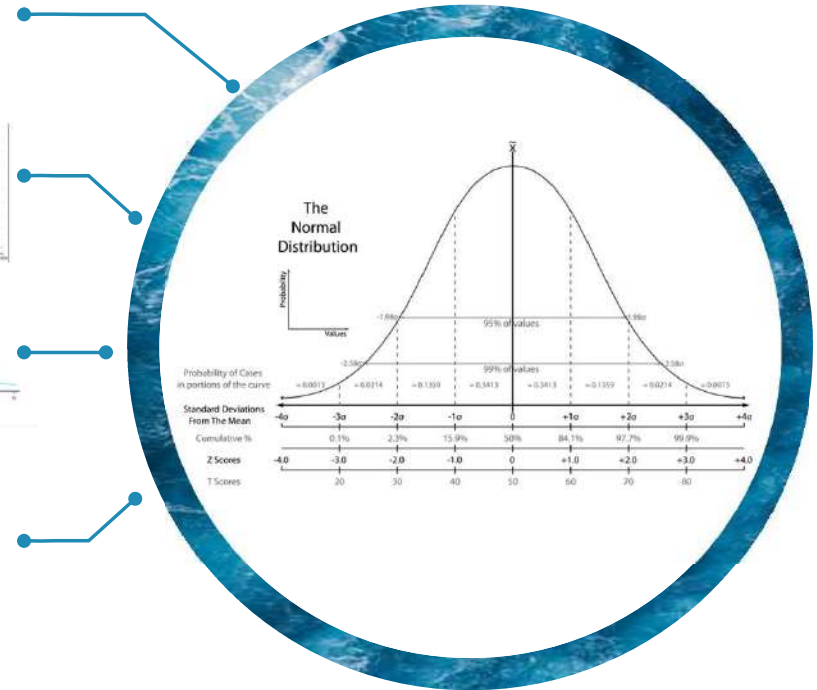
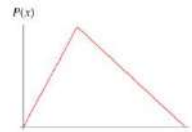
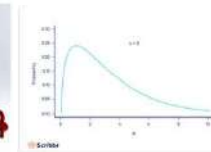
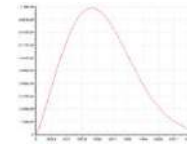
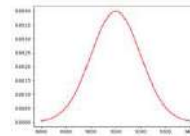
**Calculation by  
sampling or data  
literature**



**Values from  
quality control**

WEIGHED
LEGACY
CALCULATED
ESTIMATED
ROM

**Weight  
maturity status**



## CENTRAL LIMIT THEOREM

$$\sum_{i=0}^n X_i$$

In probability theory, the sum of a large number of distributions with non-zero variance will converge to a standard normal distribution. This holds even if the original variables themselves are not normally distributed.

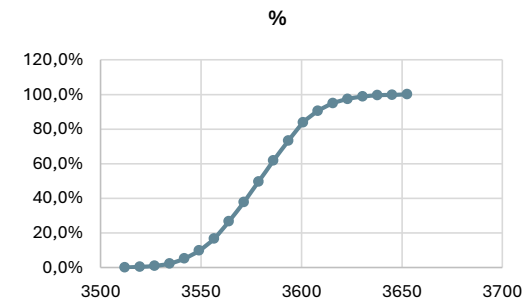
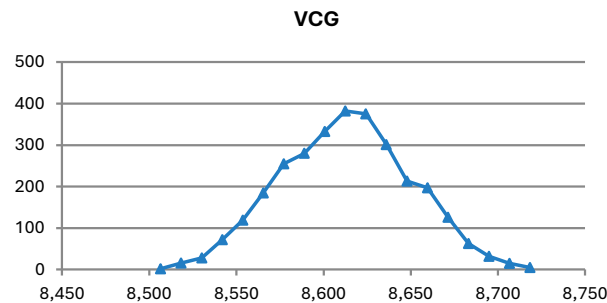
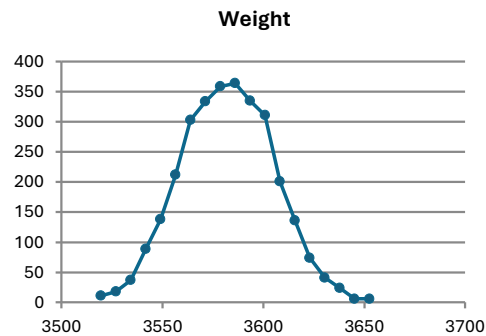


# WEIGHT CONTROL BASED ON UNCERTAINTIES ASSESSMENT

## MONTECARLO ANALYSIS SPREADSHEET

Item ID	Description	Number of Units	Unit pcs m m <sup>2</sup> m <sup>3</sup> liter	Specific weight kg kg/m kg/m <sup>2</sup> kg/m <sup>3</sup> kg/liter	Weight (kg)	LCG (m)	TCG SB(+) PS(-) (m)	VCG (m)	Stage ROM Estimated Calculated Legacy Weighed	Date DD/MM/YYYY	Uncertain Ranking Weight	Uncertain Ranking KG
---	Original Lightship	1	pcs	3182996	3182996	39.045	-0.030	7.688	Weighed	06/03/2024	0.6%	0.5%
	Methanol Tanks Modification (new stores)											
100	Corrugated bulkheads openings	1	pcs	-200	-200	11.400	0.000	5.900	Estimated	06/03/2024	6.5%	2.5%
600	False floor installation	97.96	m2	60	5877.6	11.100	0.000	3.700	Estimated	06/03/2024	10.0%	3.7%
600	Side stairs	2	pcs	60	120	10.720	0.000	4.095	Estimated	06/03/2024	2.0%	0.8%
600	Main stairs	1	pcs	150	150	13.480	-2.900	6.700	Calculated	06/03/2024	1.5%	0.5%
600	Shelves	97.96	m2	5	489.8	11.100	0.000	4.700	Estimated	06/03/2024	5.0%	3.0%
500	New ventilation ducts	1	pcs	300	300	13.500	0.000	7.000	Calculated	06/03/2024	0.5%	0.3%
300	Lighting and electrical	1	pcs	200	200	11.100	0.000	7.000	Estimated	06/03/2024	2.0%	0.8%
600	Safety (piping and fire equipment)	1	pcs	200	200	15.000	0.000	5.000	Calculated	06/03/2024	0.8%	0.3%
500	Remove methanol piping	1	pcs	-5000	-5000	18.000	0.000	2.000	Weighed	06/03/2024	0.0%	0.0%

## RESULTS



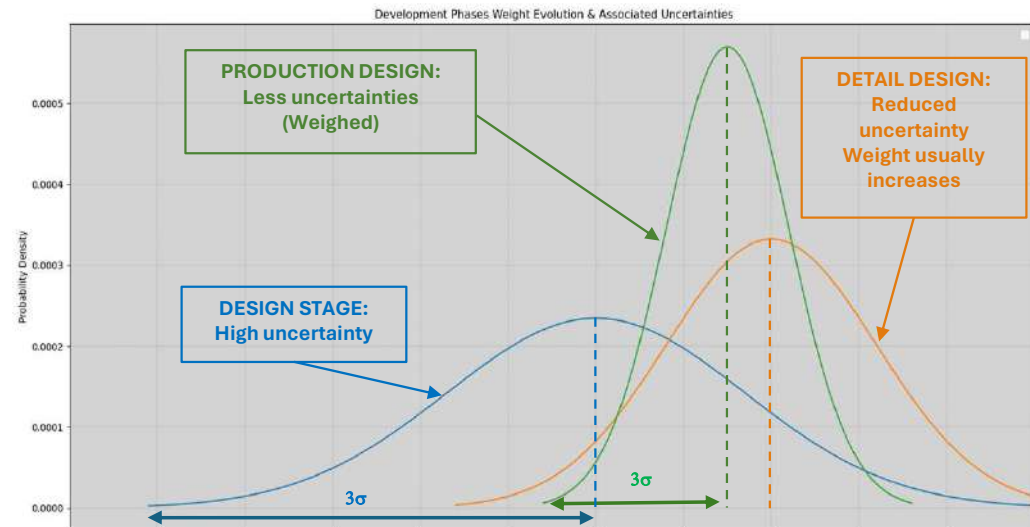
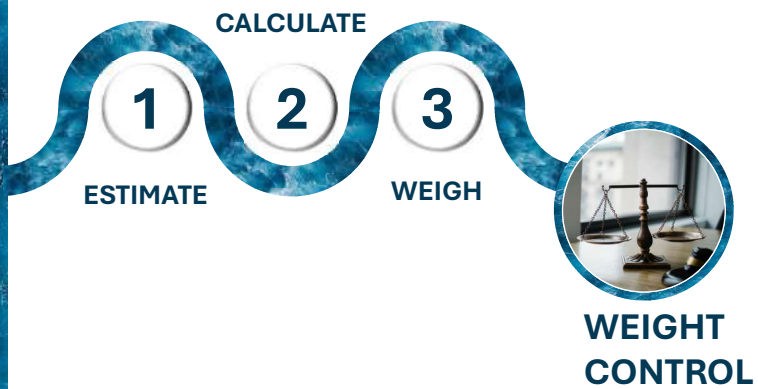
## CONFIDENCE LEVEL → SAMPLE SIZE

NORMAL DISTRIBUTION STATISTICS

Sigma	1.64	Confidence level	95.0%	
	Weight (ton)	LCG (m)	TCG SB(+) PS(-) (m)	VCG (m)
Weight (95%)	3615.6	35.696 (+-0.204)	-0.076 (+-0.009)	8.668



# UNCERTAIN as RISK MEASURE



- Allows risk monitoring (margin monitoring)
- Makes it easy to focus on the weights with the greatest uncertainty

# IDENTIFYING OPPORTUNITIES



AERONAUTICAL SECTOR



MARINE SECTOR

Experts in each area of the design, identifying viable weight saving opportunities and their uncertainties

## Weight saving are known in an early stage

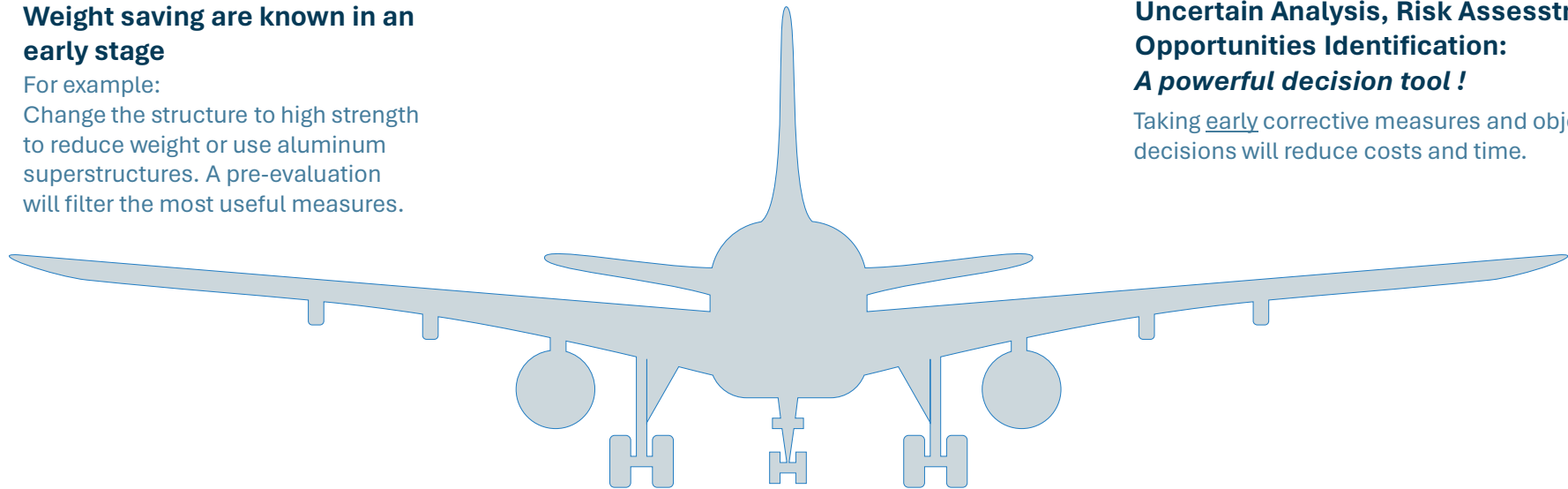
For example:

Change the structure to high strength to reduce weight or use aluminum superstructures. A pre-evaluation will filter the most useful measures.

## Uncertain Analysis, Risk Assessment & Opportunities Identification:

***A powerful decision tool !***

Taking early corrective measures and objective decisions will reduce costs and time.







# María Dolores Fernández Ballesteros

*mdfernandez@tphispania.com*

## ***Acknowledgements:***



## **SAWE Central European Chapter**

*<https://sawe.org/chapters/centraleurope/>*

***Thank you for  
your attention!***