

Nguyen Thua Duong

5th EMship cycle: October 2014 – February 2016

Master Thesis

Assessment of the Conditions of Medium-size Shipbuilding Company to Build Offshore Structures

Supervisor: Professor Tadeusz Graczyk, West Pomeranian University of Technology, Szczecin

Internship tutor: Mr. Michał Gołębiowski, Finomar Spółka z o.o., Szczecin, Poland

Reviewer: Professor R. BRONSART, University of Rostock, Rostock, Germany

Szczecin, January 2016

Aim of this thesis

1. What is the full potential of medium-sized shipbuilding company?
2. What is the recommendation to improve the competitiveness of this company?

Method

Qualitative method was used:

Only approved literature from leading experts

Practical work documents in real construction period (production drawings and pictures)

Academic books, previous research reports, articles

Presentation plan



Affected factors

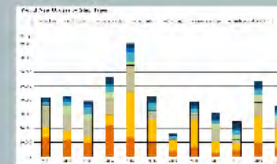
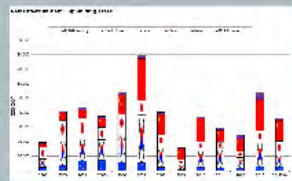


Business challenges

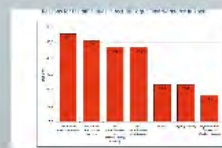
Economic crisis



Competitors



Labor difficulty



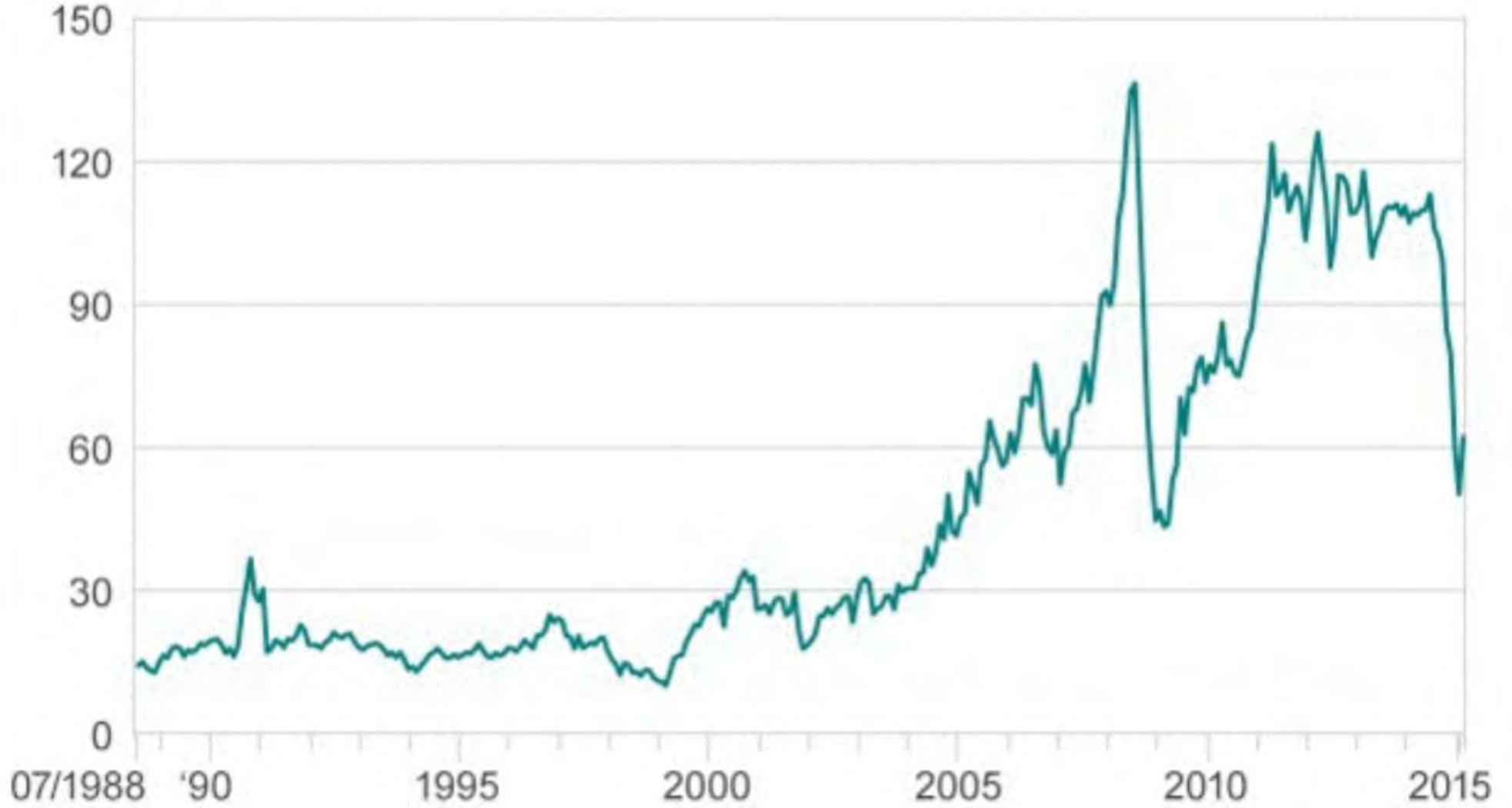
3-D stands for :



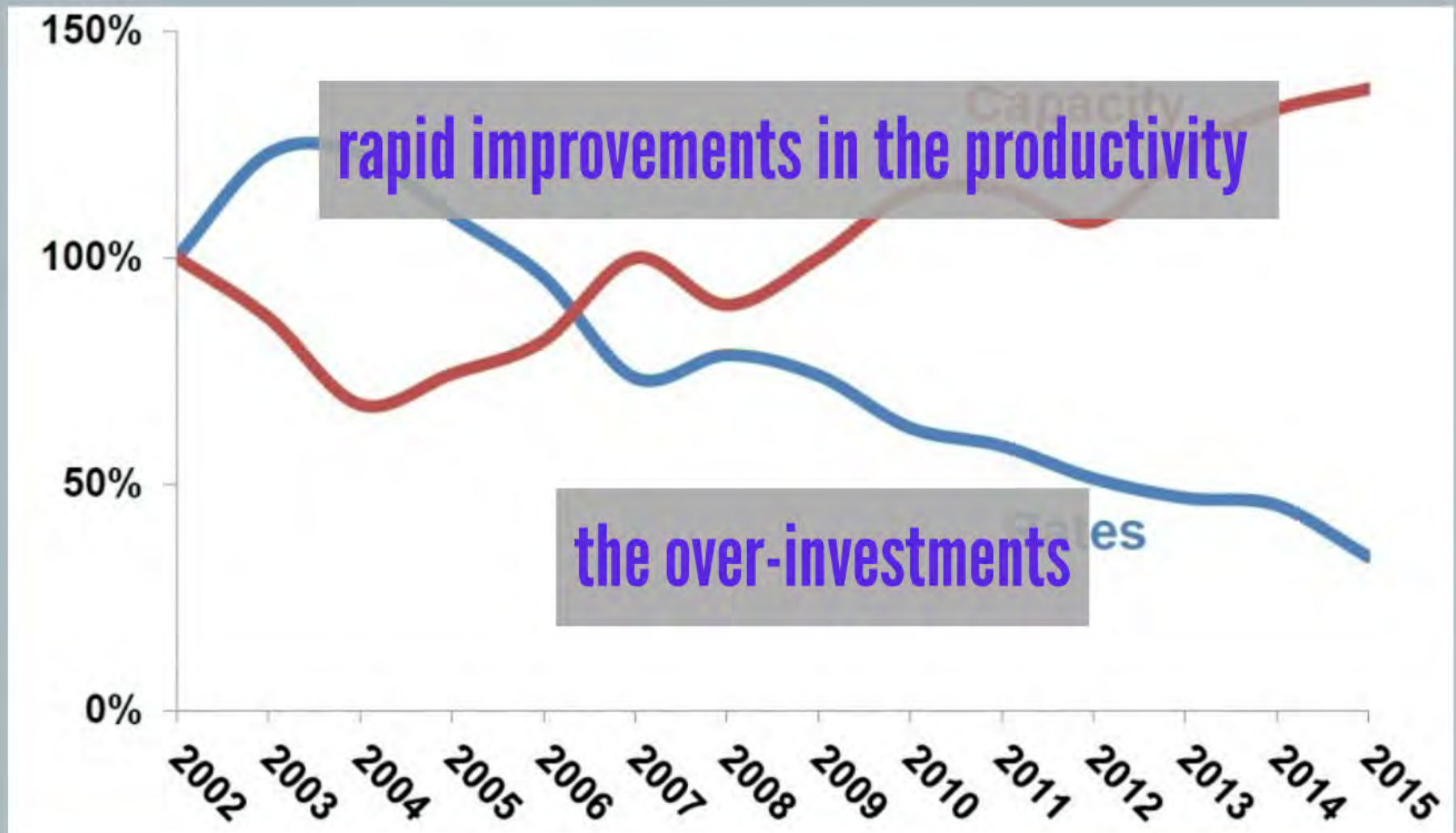
Dirty
Difficult
Dangerous

Brent crude oil price, 1988-2015

\$ per barrel

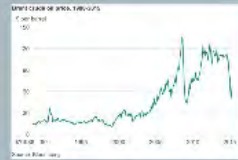


Source: Bloomberg

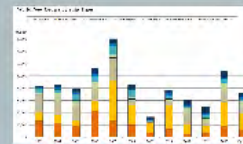
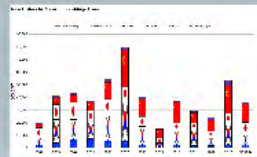


Business challenges

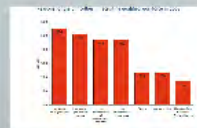
Economic crisis



Competitors



Labor difficulty



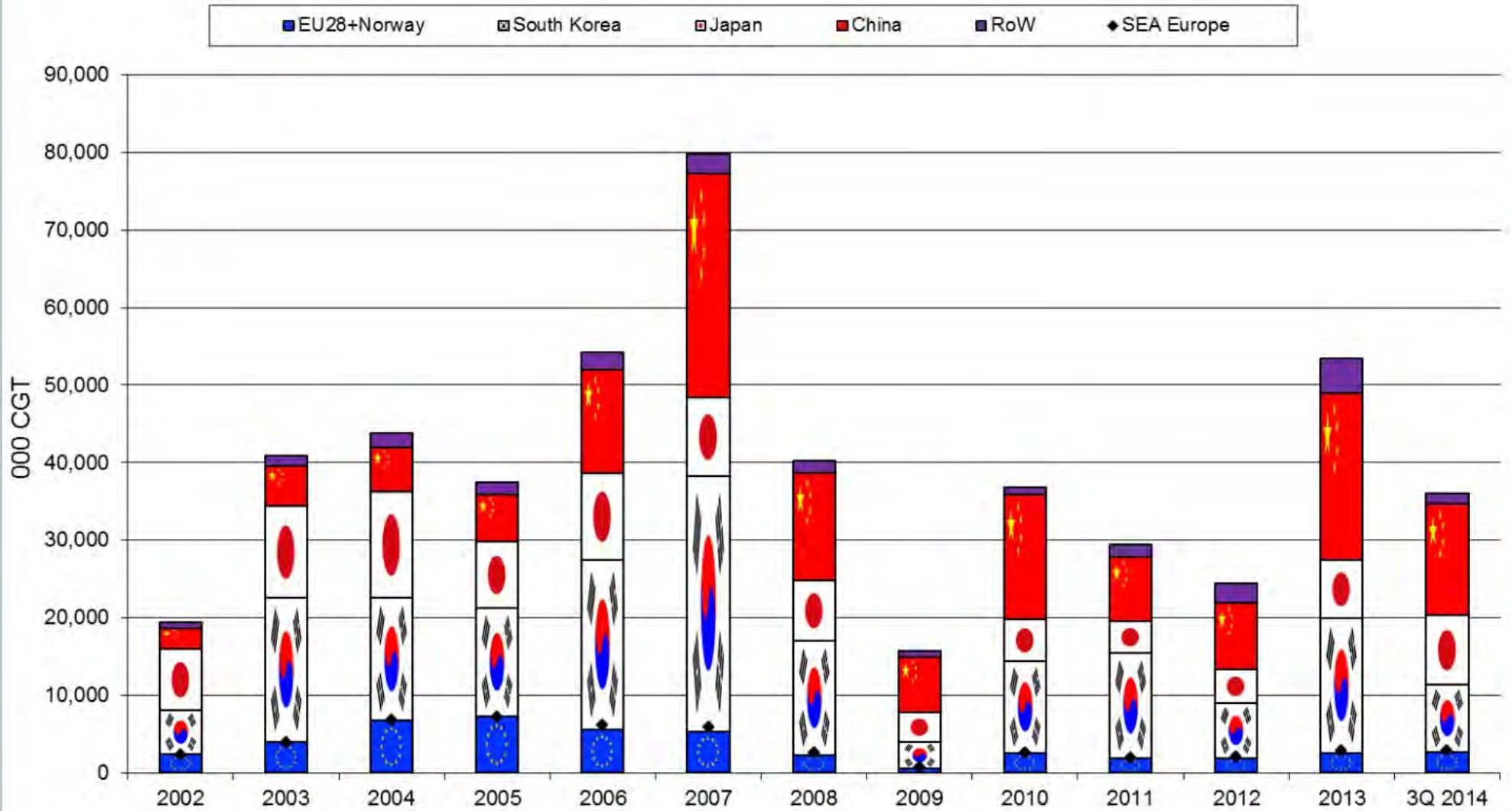
3-B stands for:

Dirty
Difficult
Dangerous

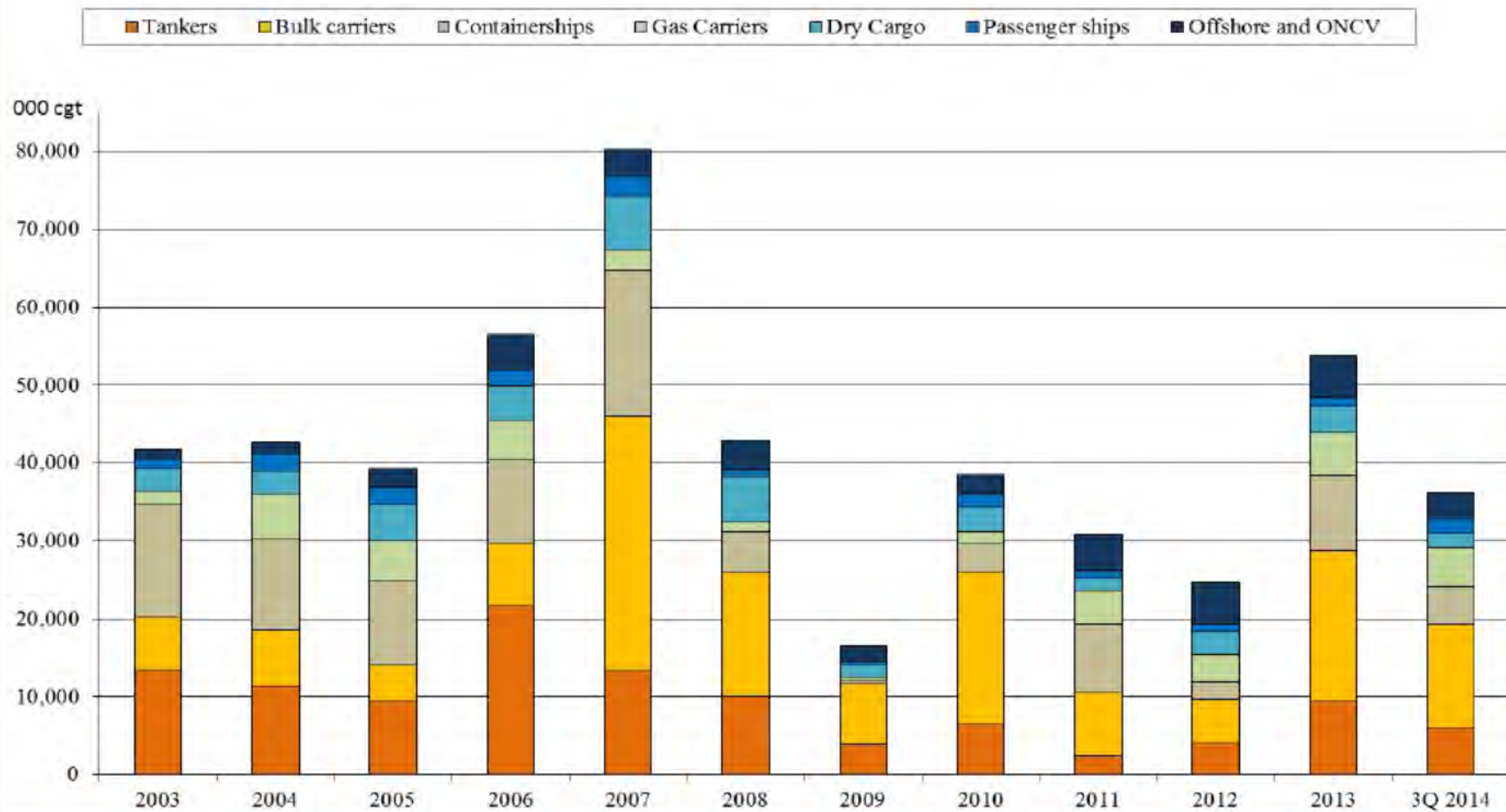


Level	Description
1	Early 19th Century Manual labor
2	Late 19th Century numerical
3	Late 1970s computers
4	Technology zones, High
5	1990s, with an increased auto
6	2000 to present large grand and

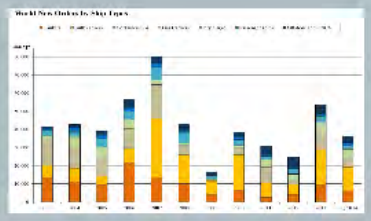
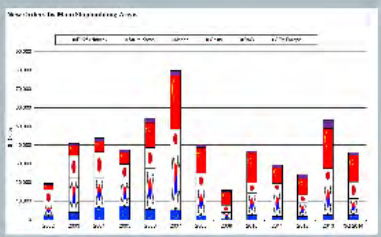
New Orders by Main Shipbuilding Areas



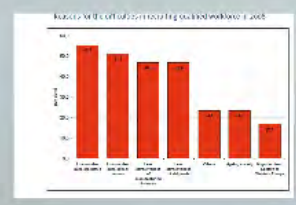
World New Orders by Ship Types



Competitors



Labor difficulty

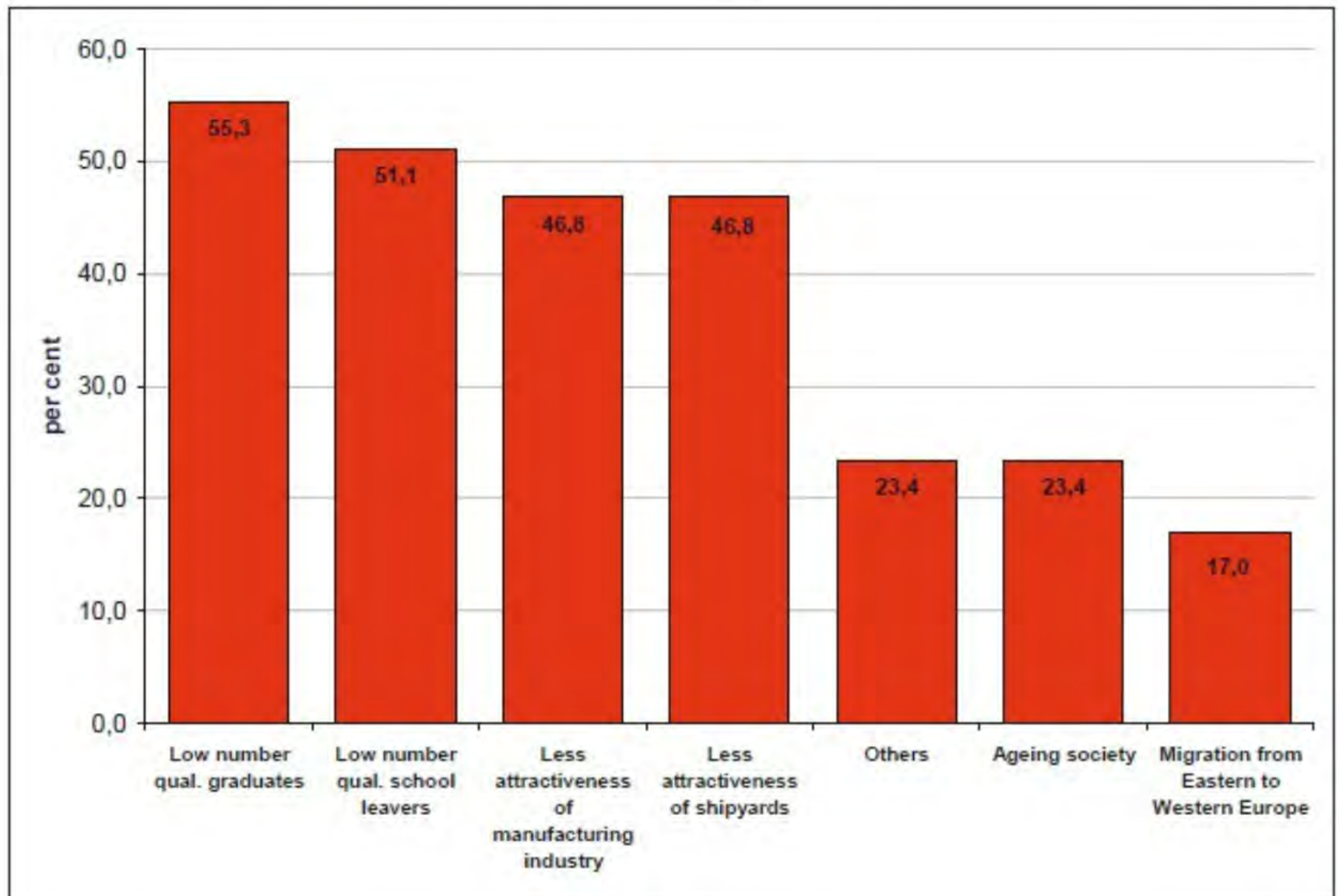


3-D stands for :

- Dirty
- Difficult
- Dangerous



Reasons for the difficulties in recruiting qualified workforce in 2008

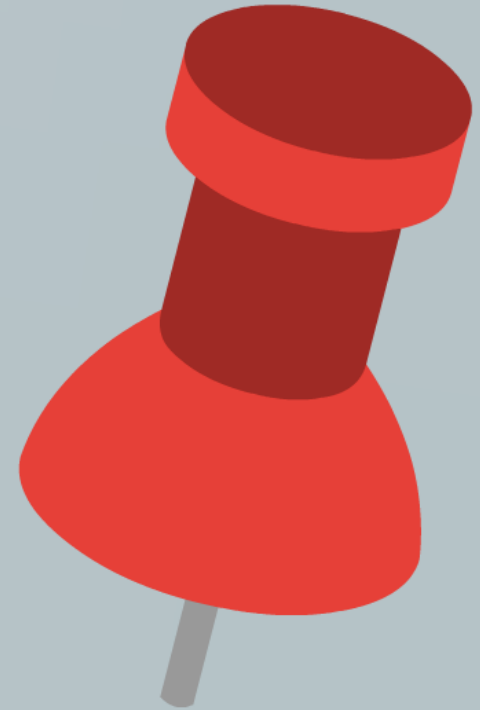


3-D stands for :

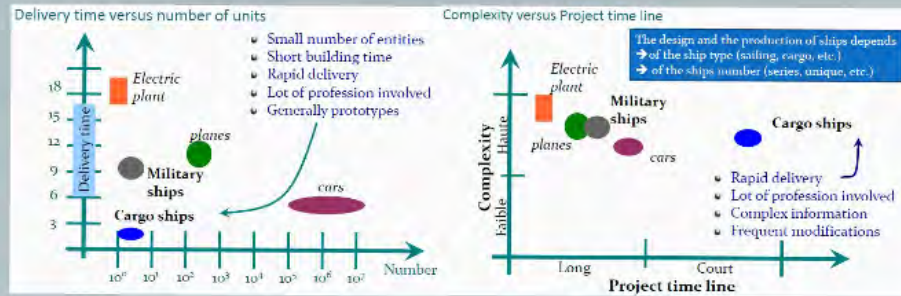
Dirty

Difficult

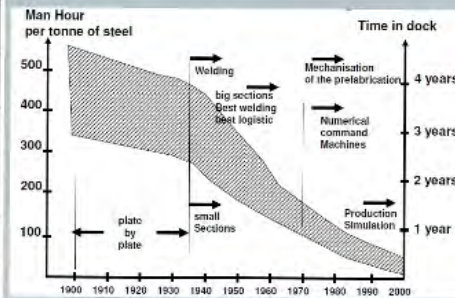
Dangerous



Technical challenges

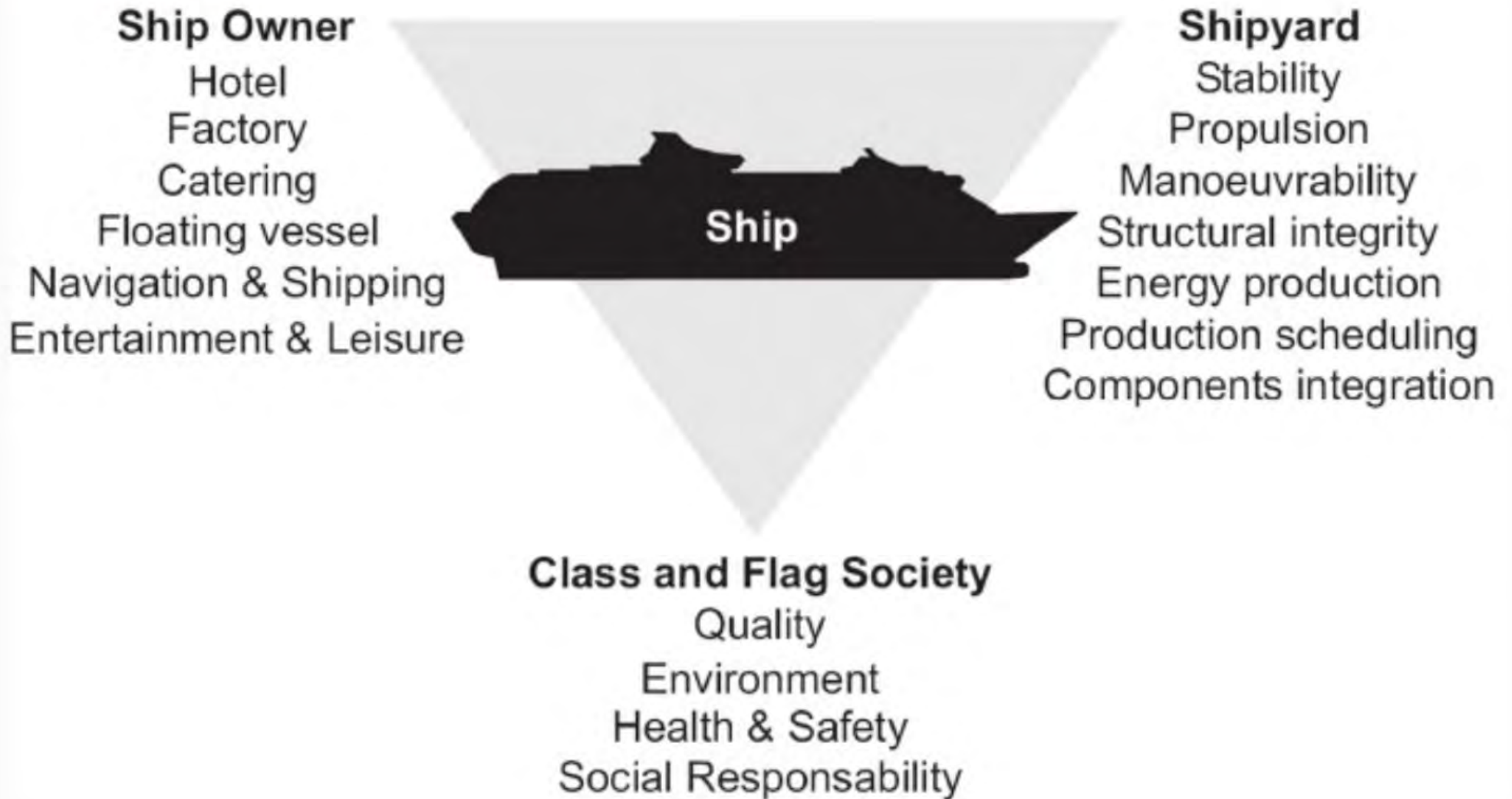


Level	Description
1	Early 1960s – welded hulls, small cranes (<50 t), multiple open berths, Manual operating systems.
2	Late 1960s/ early 1970s, larger cranes (<250 t), some mechanization and pre-outfitting, numerical controlled metal cutting machines. Some computerized systems.
3	Late 1970s, large capacity cranes (>350 t). High degree of mechanization and use of computers. Block manufacturing shops.
4	Technology advances of the middle 1980s. Generally large docks, protected microclimate zones, High lifting capacity of Goliath cranes (>800 t)
5	1990s, with automation, integration of operating systems, use of CAD, CAM, CAPP. Increased automation and robotics in welding, pipe shops.
6	2000 to present: large, renovated and some completely covered shipyards, large grand and ultra blocks to 3000 t, mainly robotics for welding and part assembly.

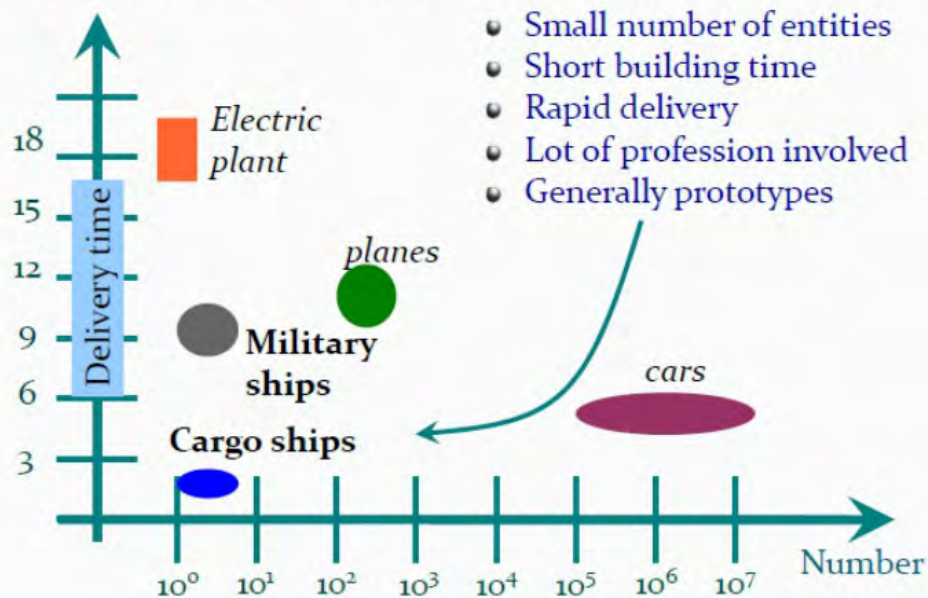


- Level of
- Innovat
- strong p
- Strong
- Efficient
- Special

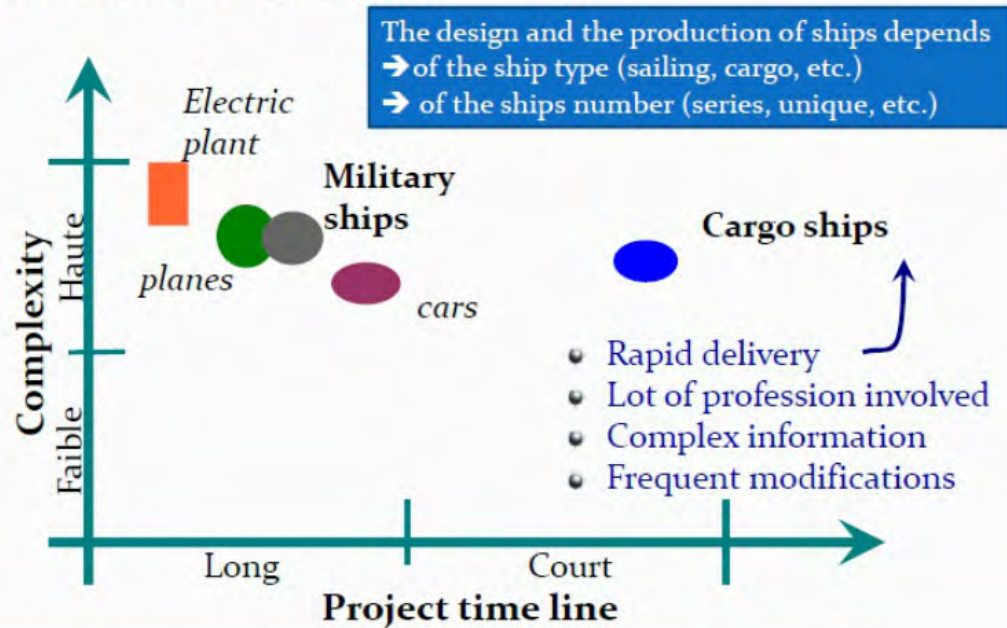
3 stakeholders

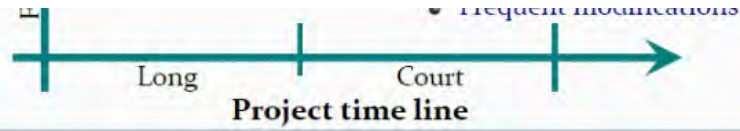


Delivery time versus number of units

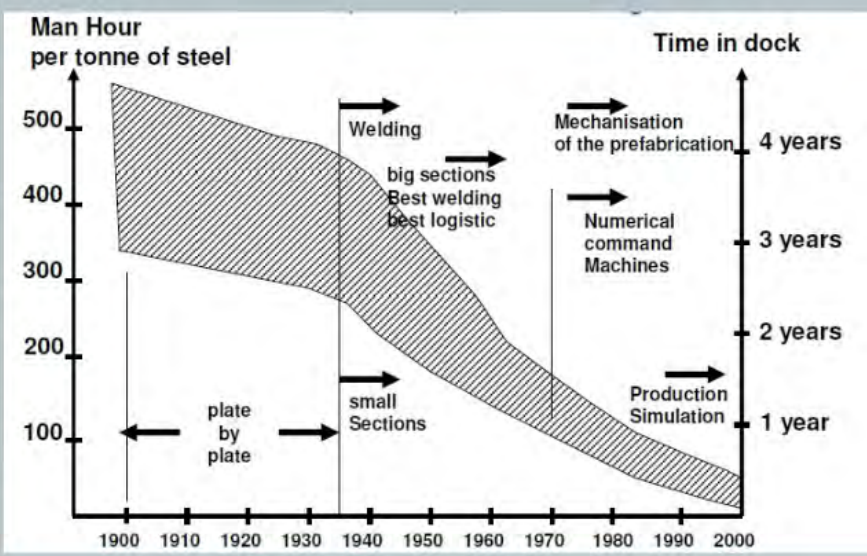


Complexity versus Project time line





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Summary

Strengths of EU shipyards

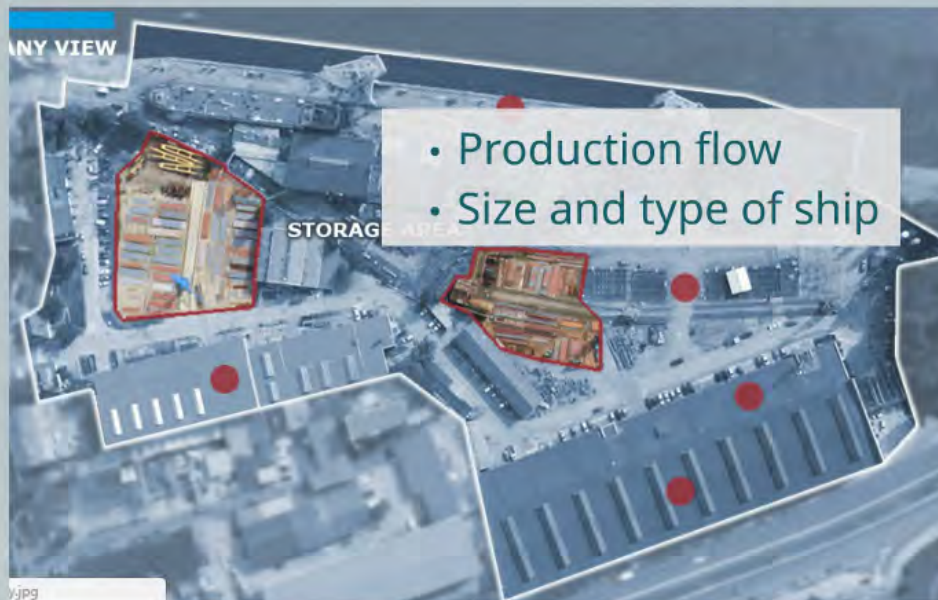
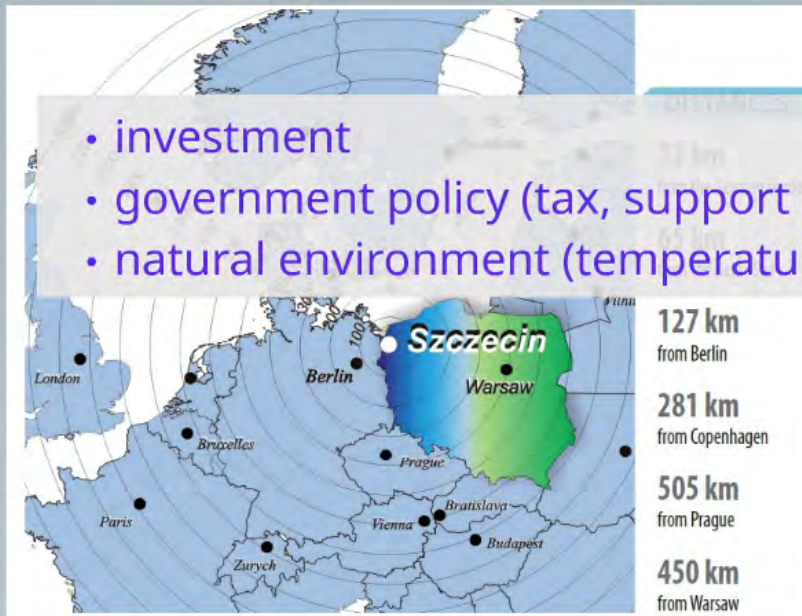
- Level of innovation
- Innovative SMEs (Small and medium-sized enterprises) and strong position of marine equipment industry
- Strong connections between shipyards and marine equipment suppliers
- Efficiency
- Specialization in niche markets

Weaknesses

- Cost levels (wage levels and steel prices)
- Access to skilled labour
- Access to finance
- Potential difficulties in knowledge protection
- Fragmented government responses

Location of shipyard

- investment
- government policy (tax, support program)
- natural environment (temperature, sunlight hour)



CLUSTER



Labour resource

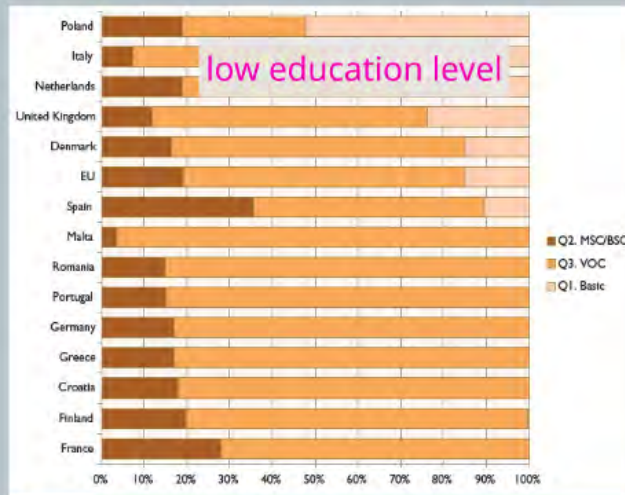
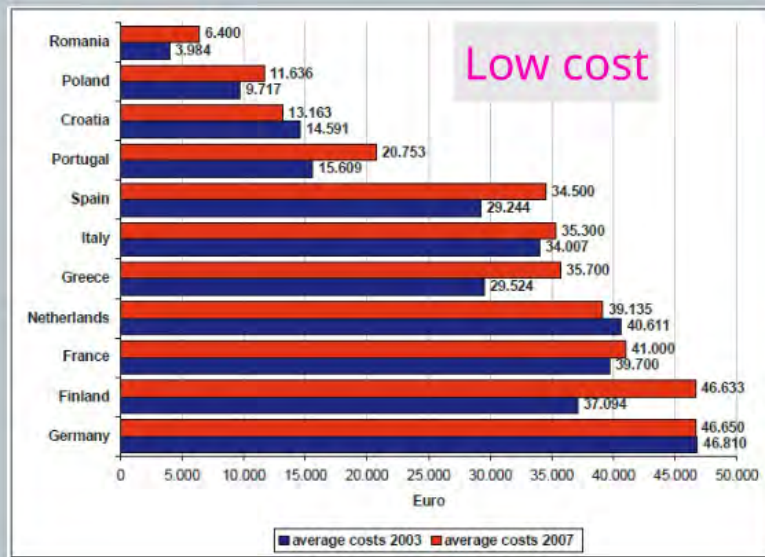
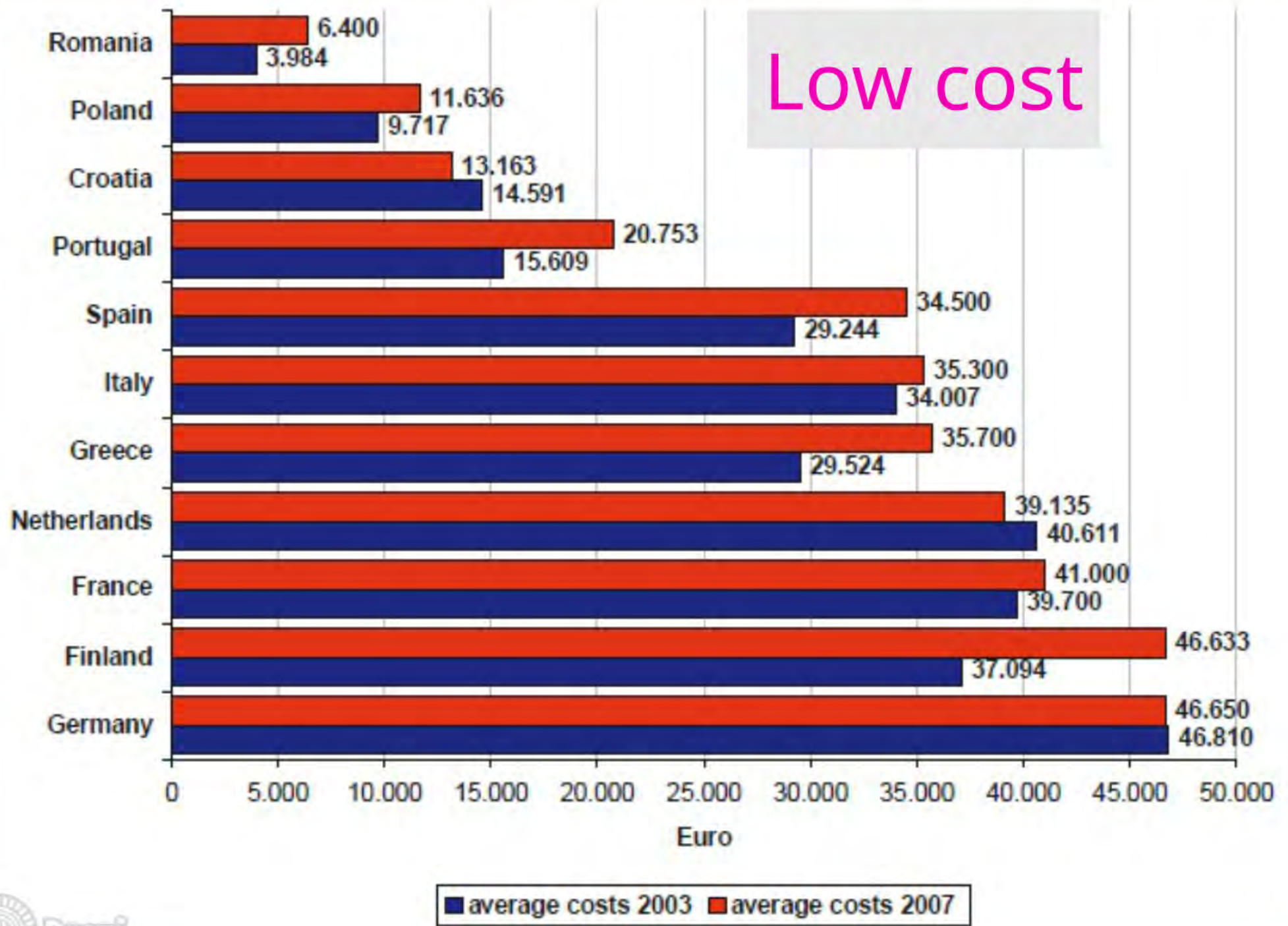


Figure 8: EU-14 shipbuilding workforce sorted by basic education level

Low cost



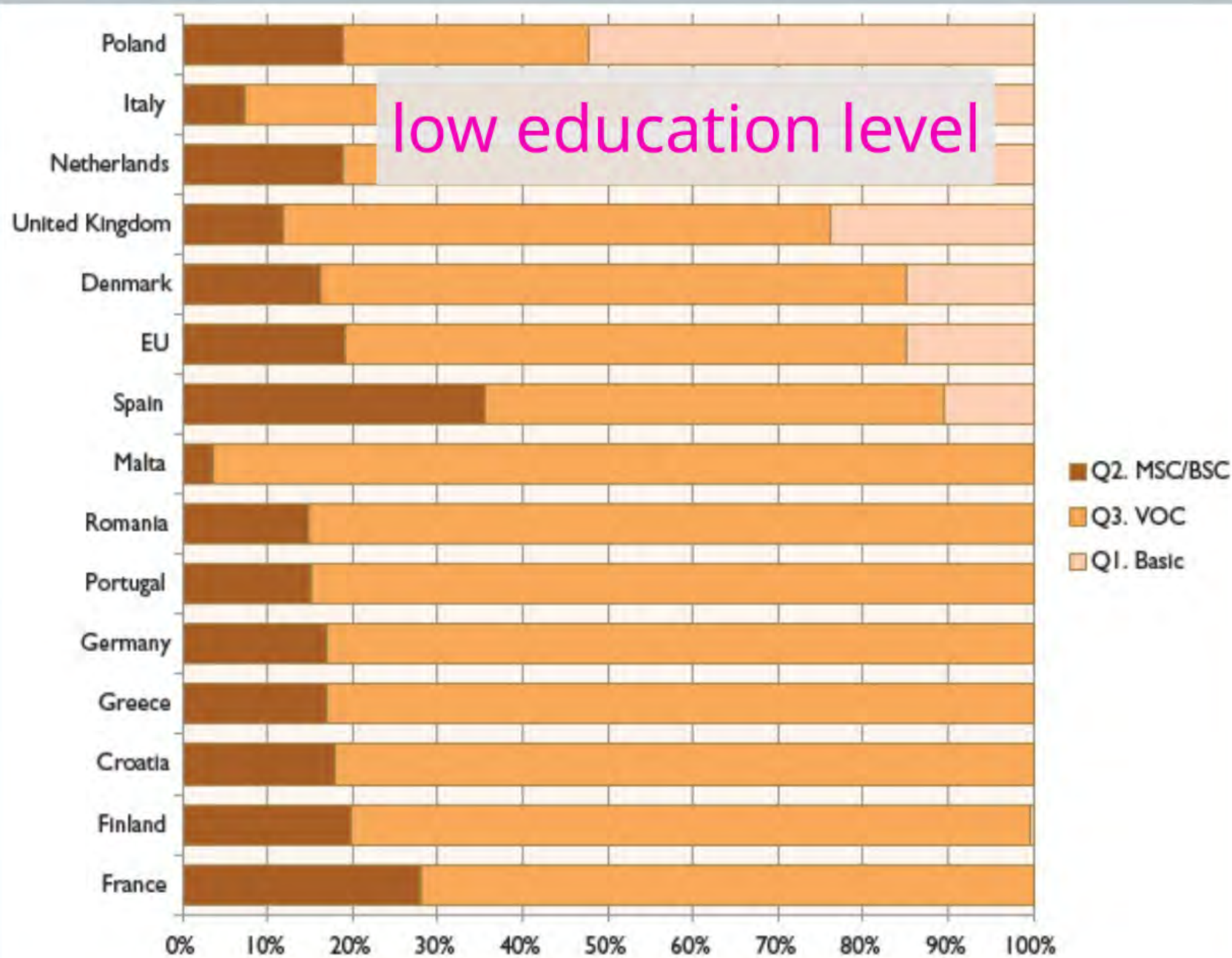
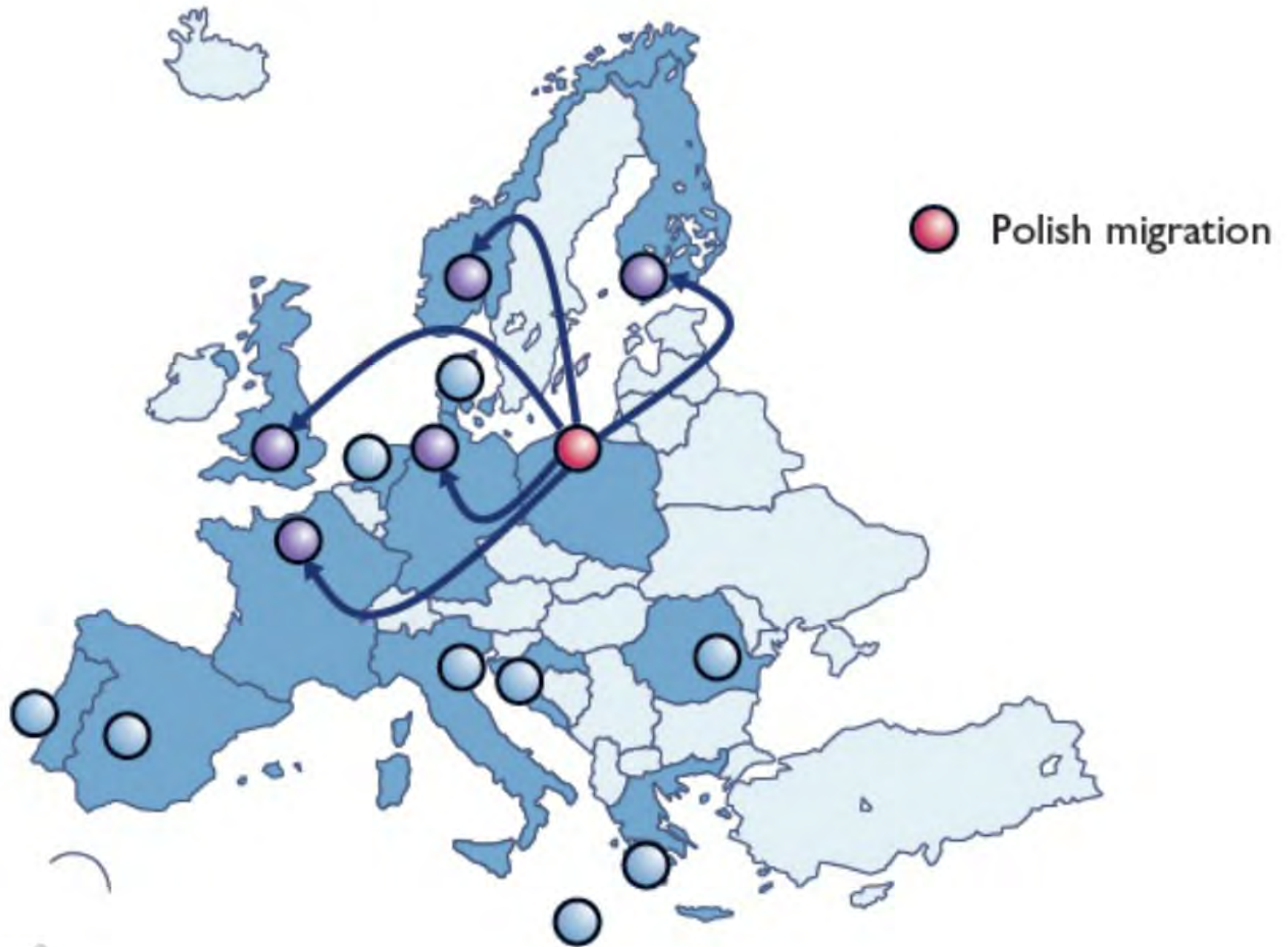
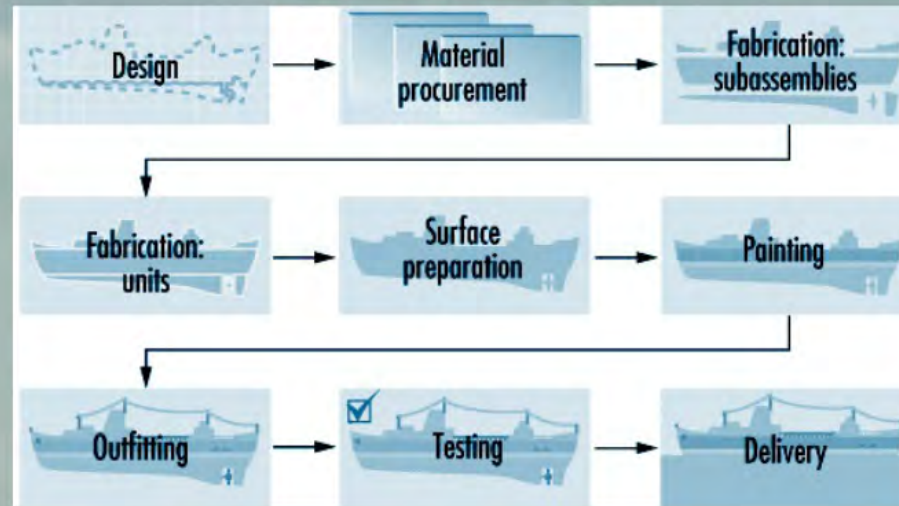


Figure 8: EU-14 shipbuilding workforce sorted by basic education level

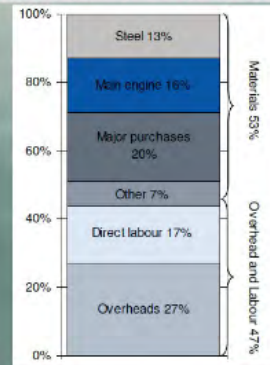
Migration of Polish workers



Ship Construction Process



The cost breakdown for new construction of ship



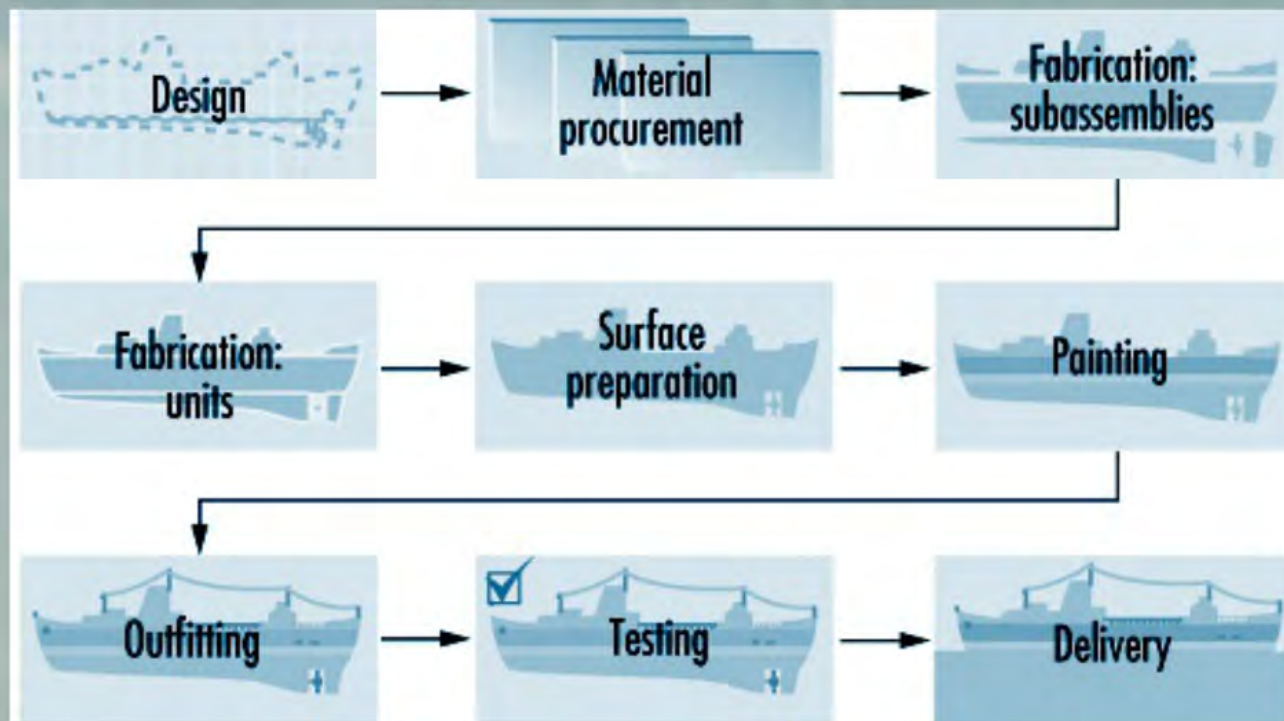
Mainly for steel fabrication

- Cutting
- Bending
- Welding
- Painting

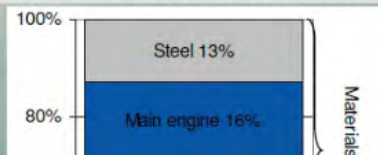
Products



Ship Construction Process



The cost breakdown for new construction of ship

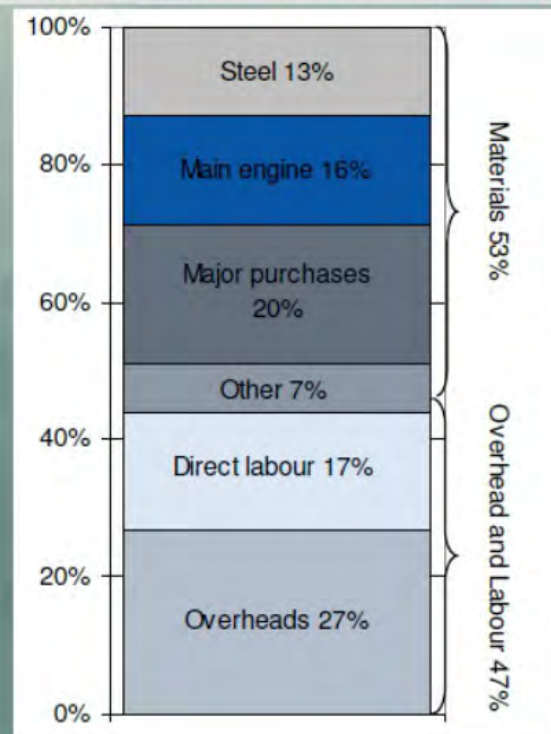


Mainly for steel fabrication

• Cutting



The cost breakdown for new construction of ship



Mainly for steel fabrication

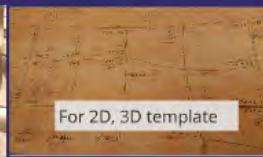
- Cutting
- Bending
- Welding
- Painting

Cutting

Plate



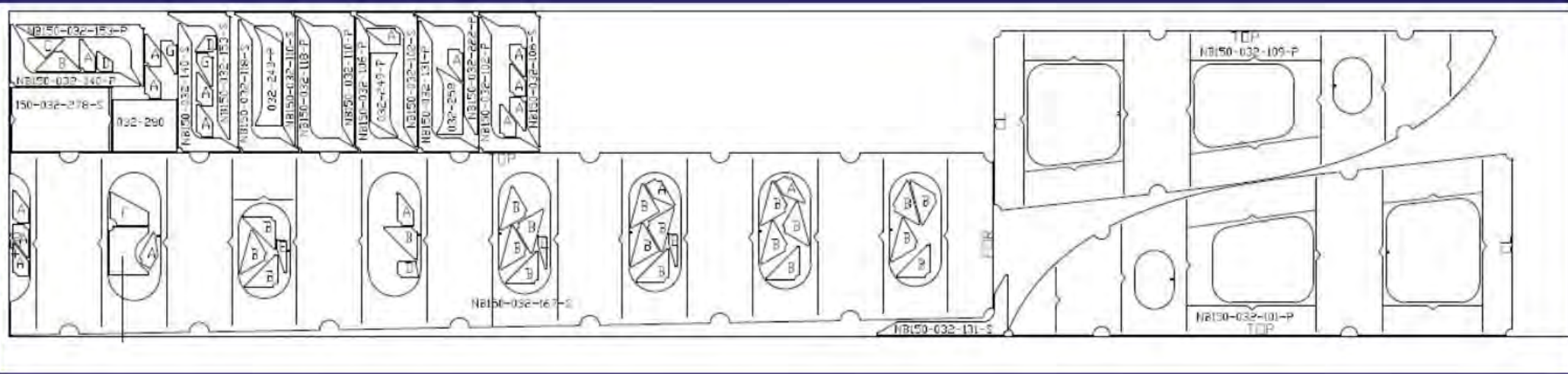
- Wide range of thickness
- Excellent quality of cutting edges
- Very narrow cutting jet
- High speed of cutting

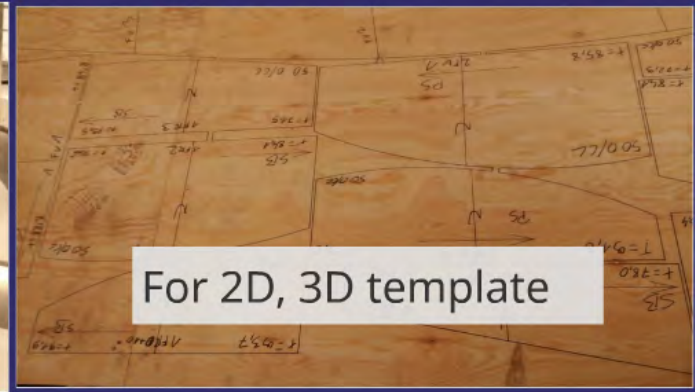


For 2D, 3D template



High Speed of Cutting





For 2D, 3D template

Bending

Plate rolls



Heat line bending



Cold frame bending

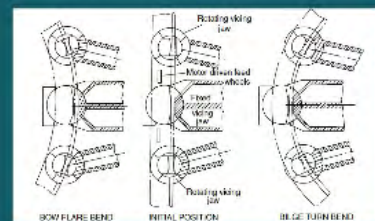
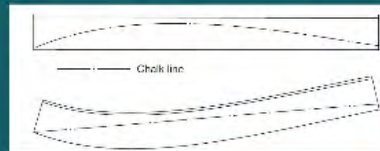
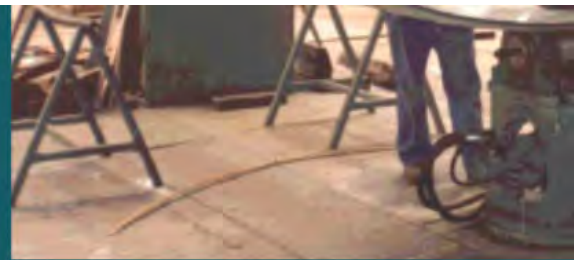


Plate rolls



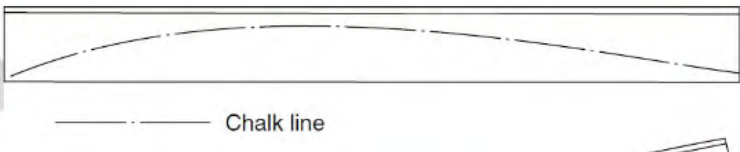
Heat line bending



Heat line bending



Cold frame bending

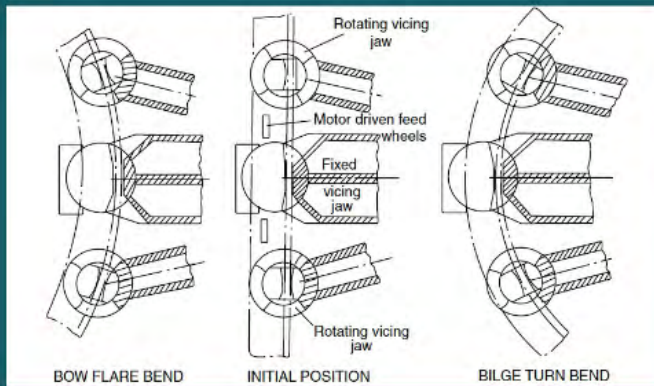
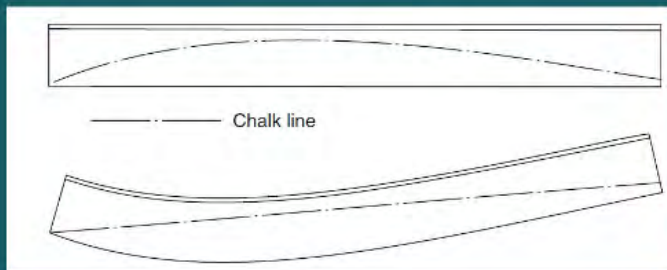


How into bending



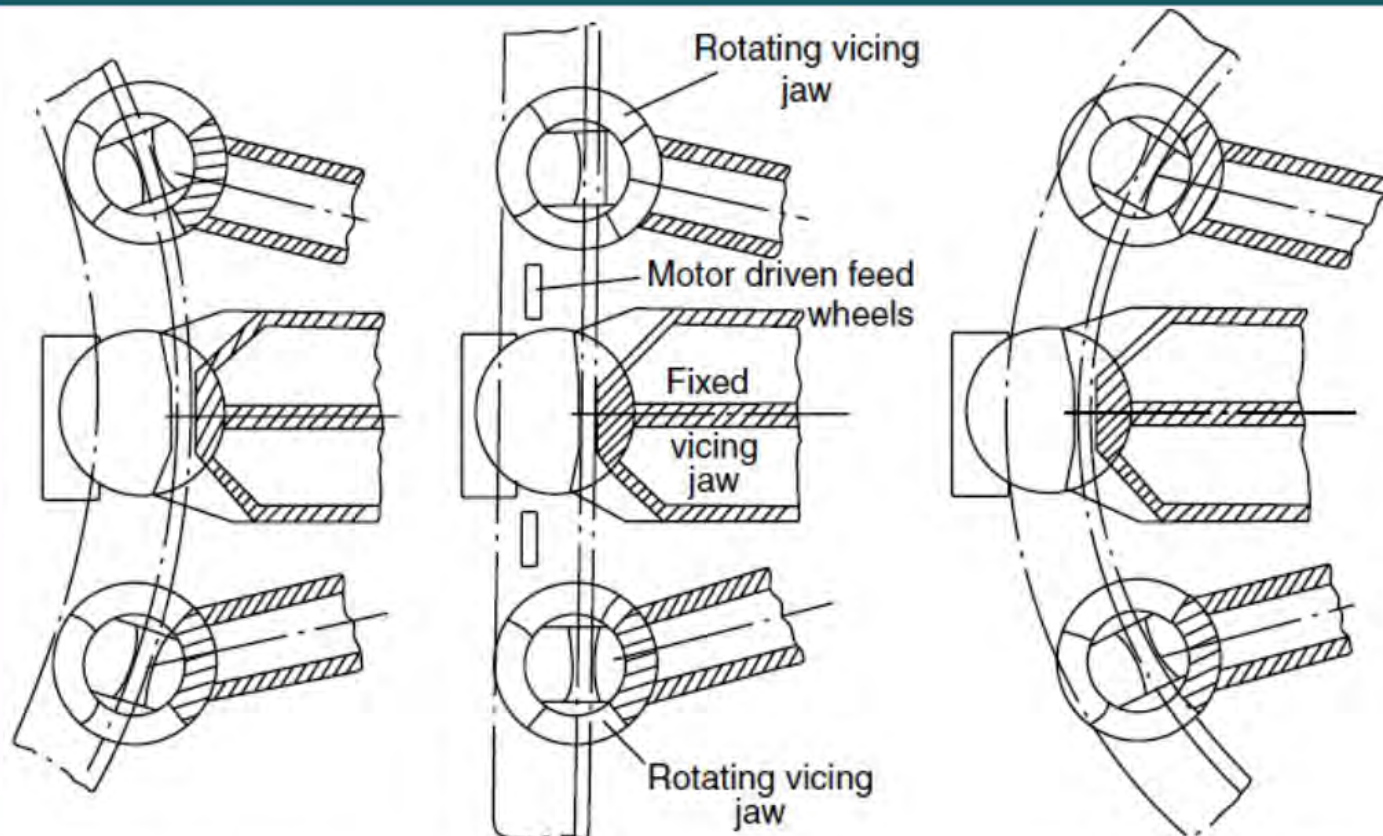
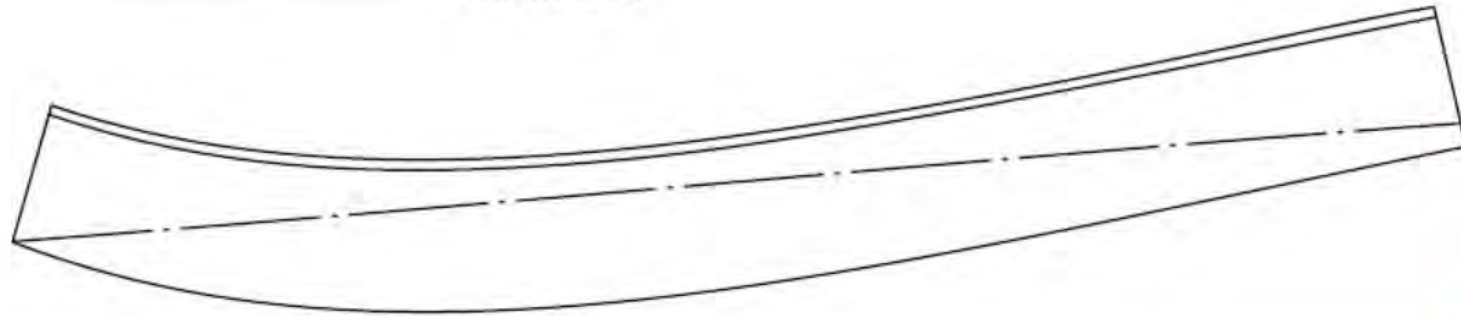


Cold frame bending





----- Chalk line



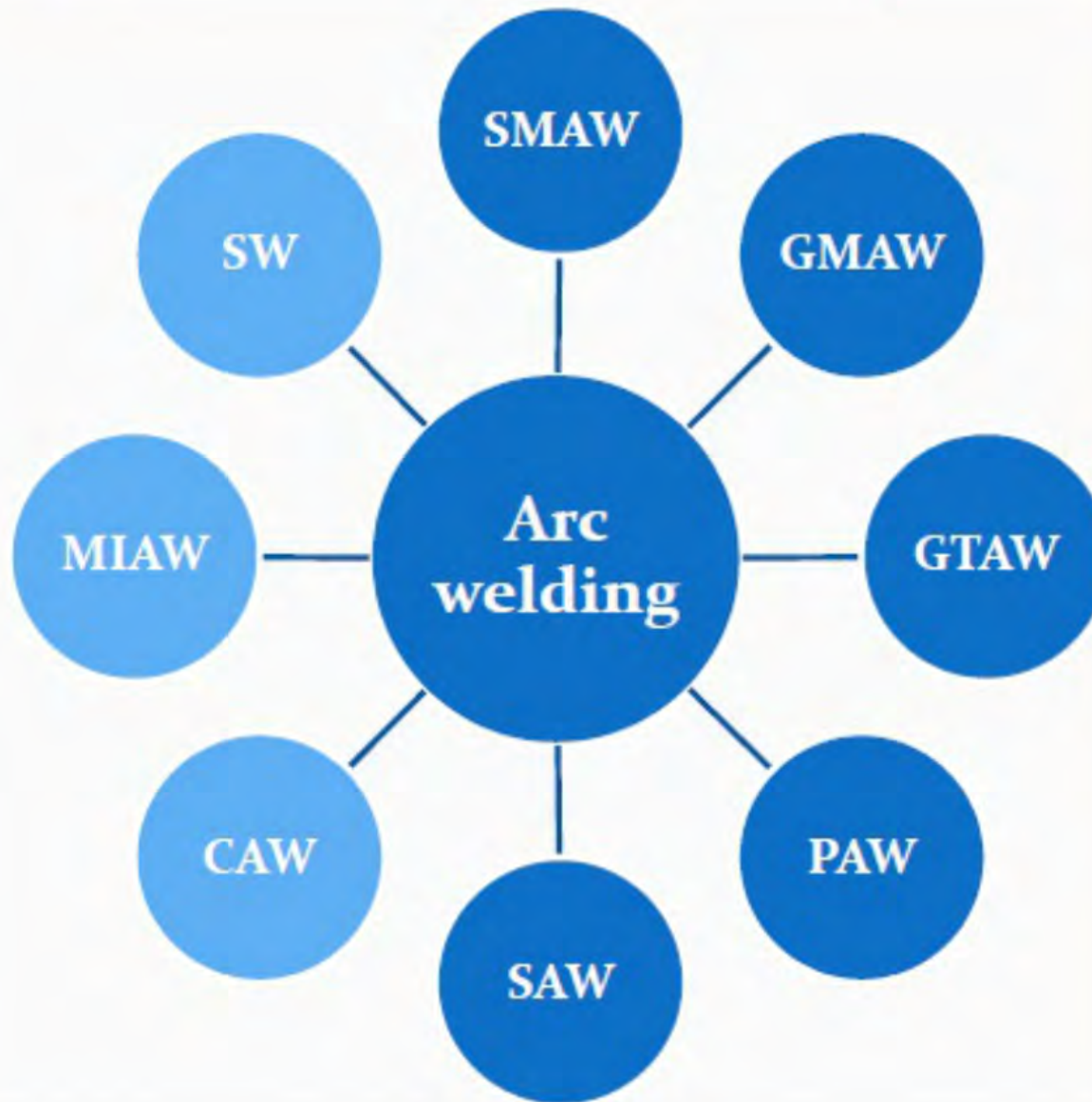
ROW EL ARE BEND

INITIAL POSITION

RIL GE TURN BEND



Welding



Submerged arc welding (SAW)



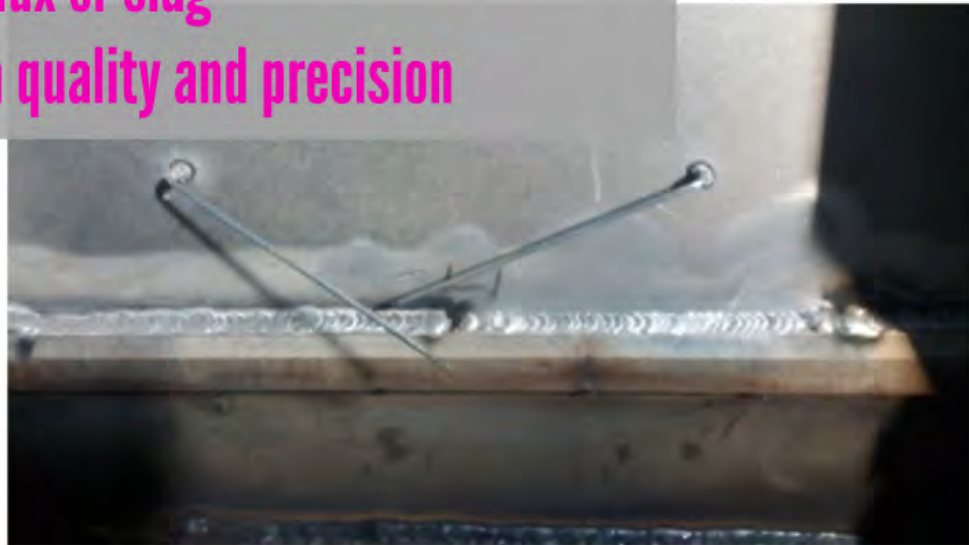
- High deposition rates
- Deep weld penetration
- High speed welding
- High mechanization



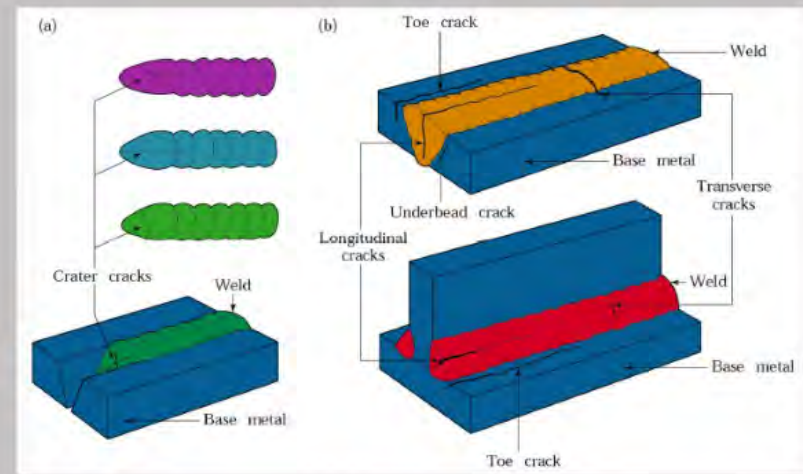
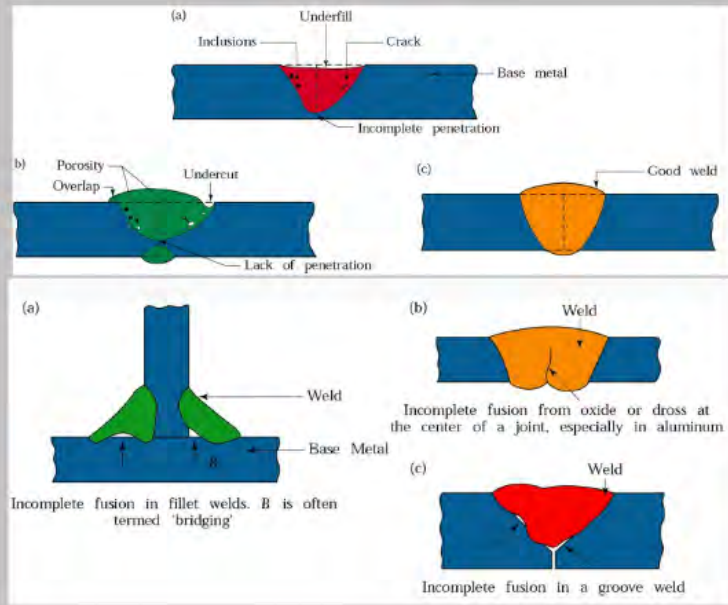
Gas tungsten arc welding (GTAW)

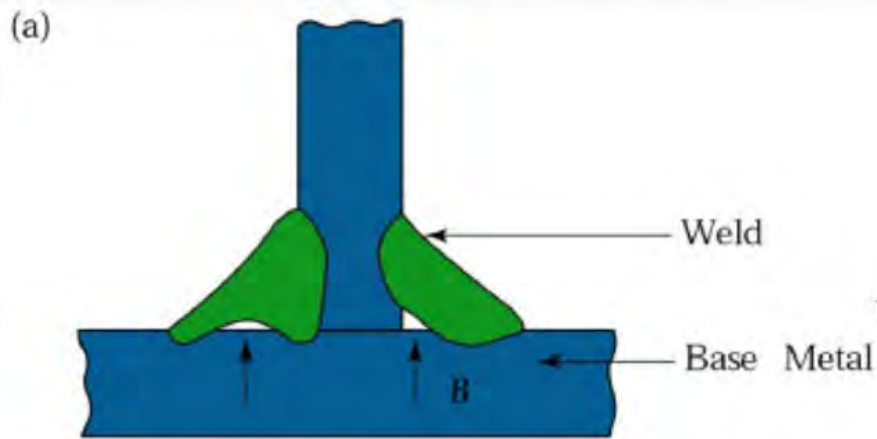
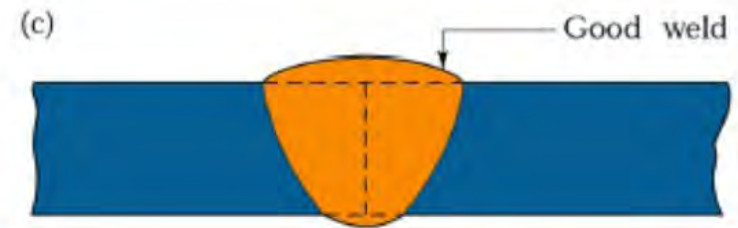
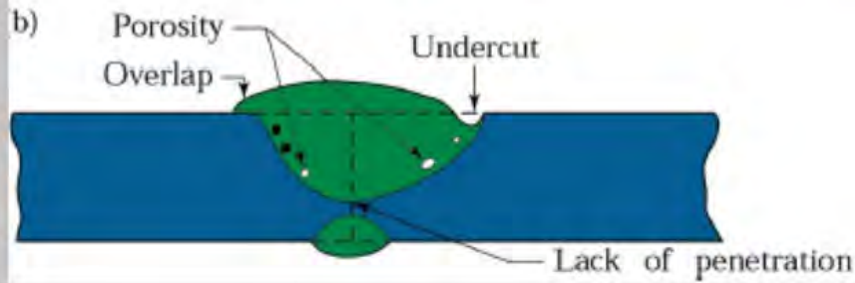
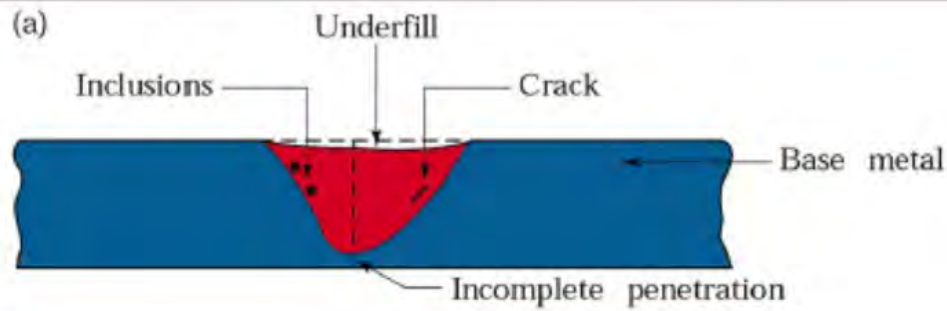


- Welds more metals and metal alloys
- No spark or spatter
- No flux or slag
- High quality and precision

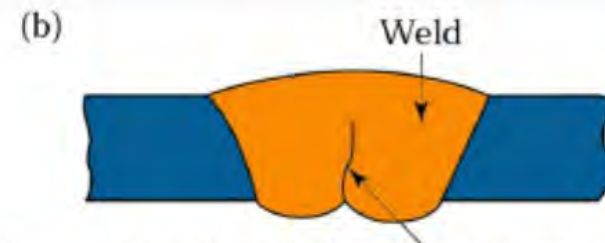


Weld faults

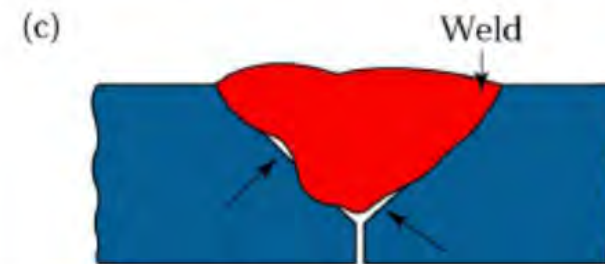




Incomplete fusion in fillet welds. B is often termed 'bridging'

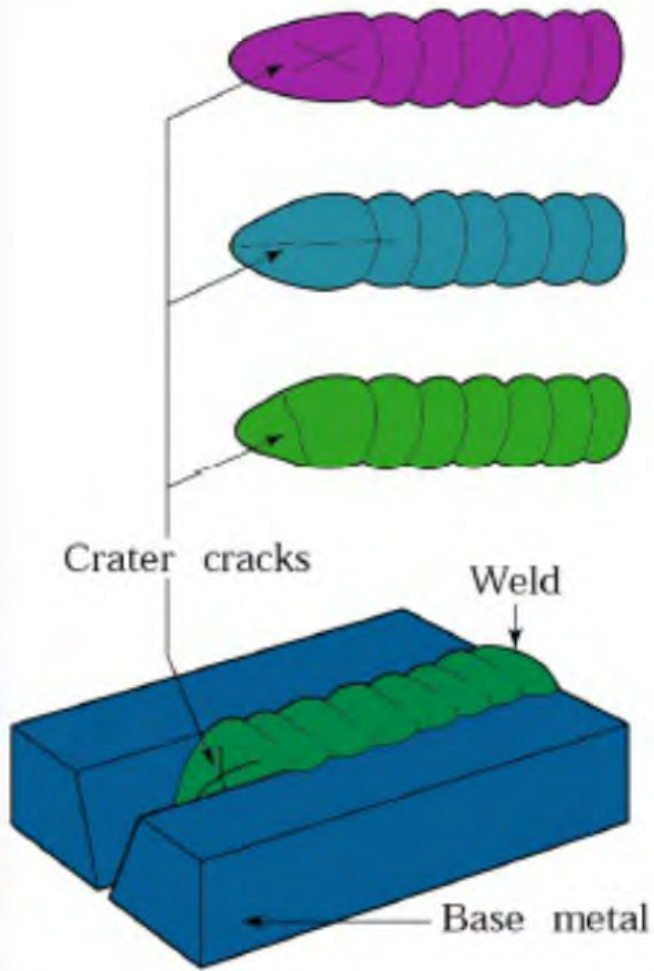


Incomplete fusion from oxide or dross at the center of a joint, especially in aluminum

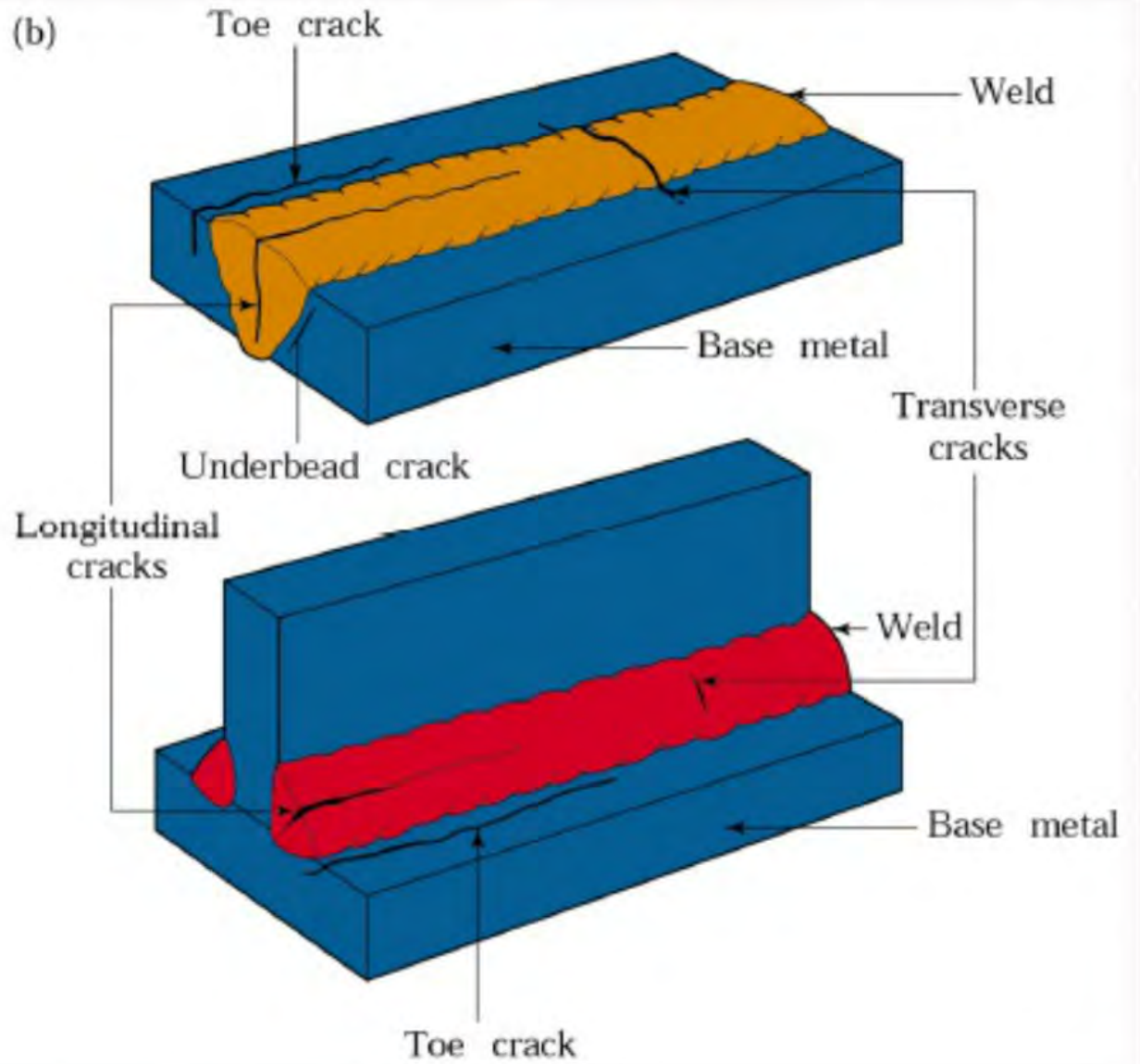


Incomplete fusion in a groove weld

(a)



(b)



Erection

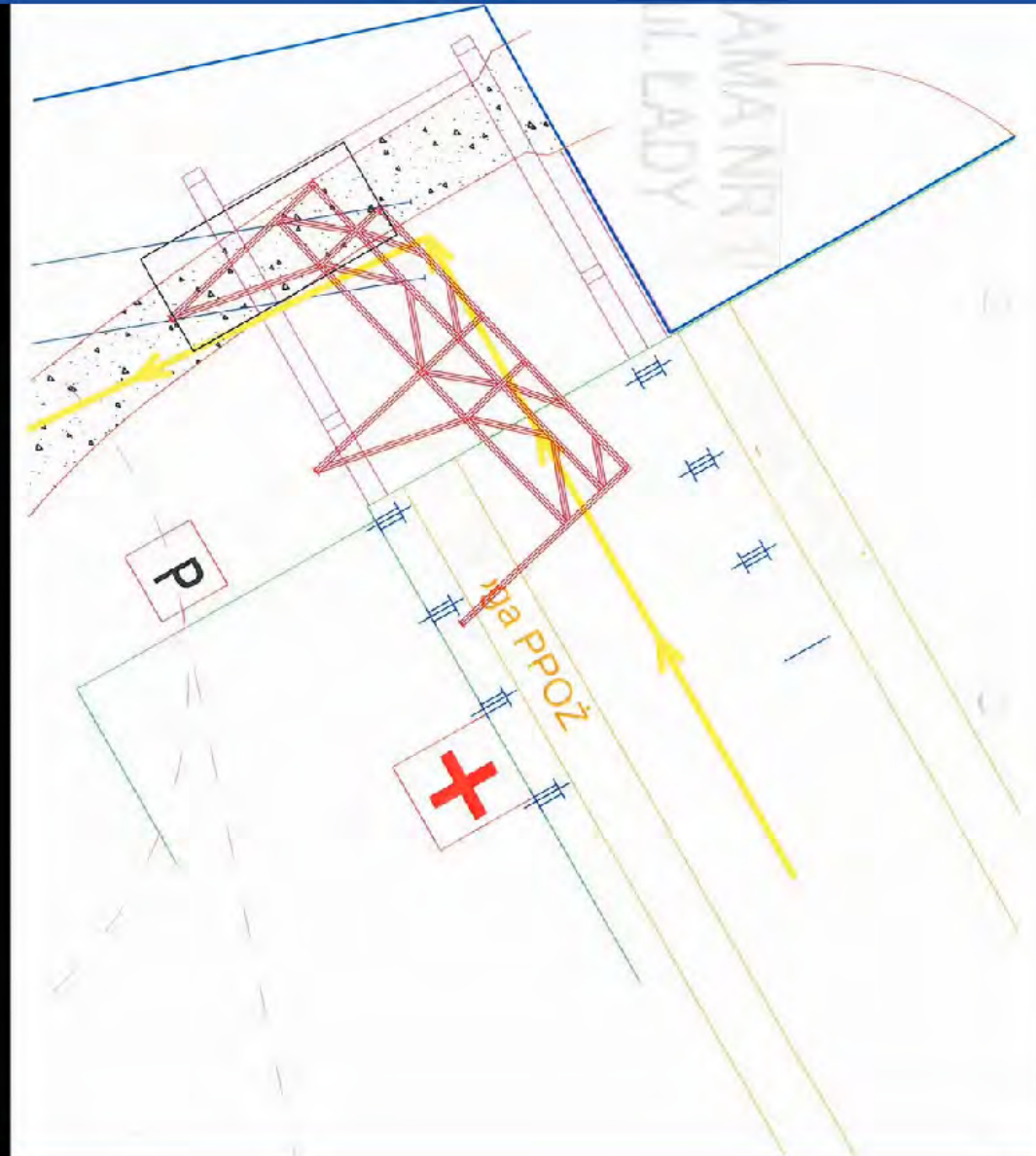


Limitation:

Workshop area
Crane capacity







Painting

Surface preparation



Blast cleaning

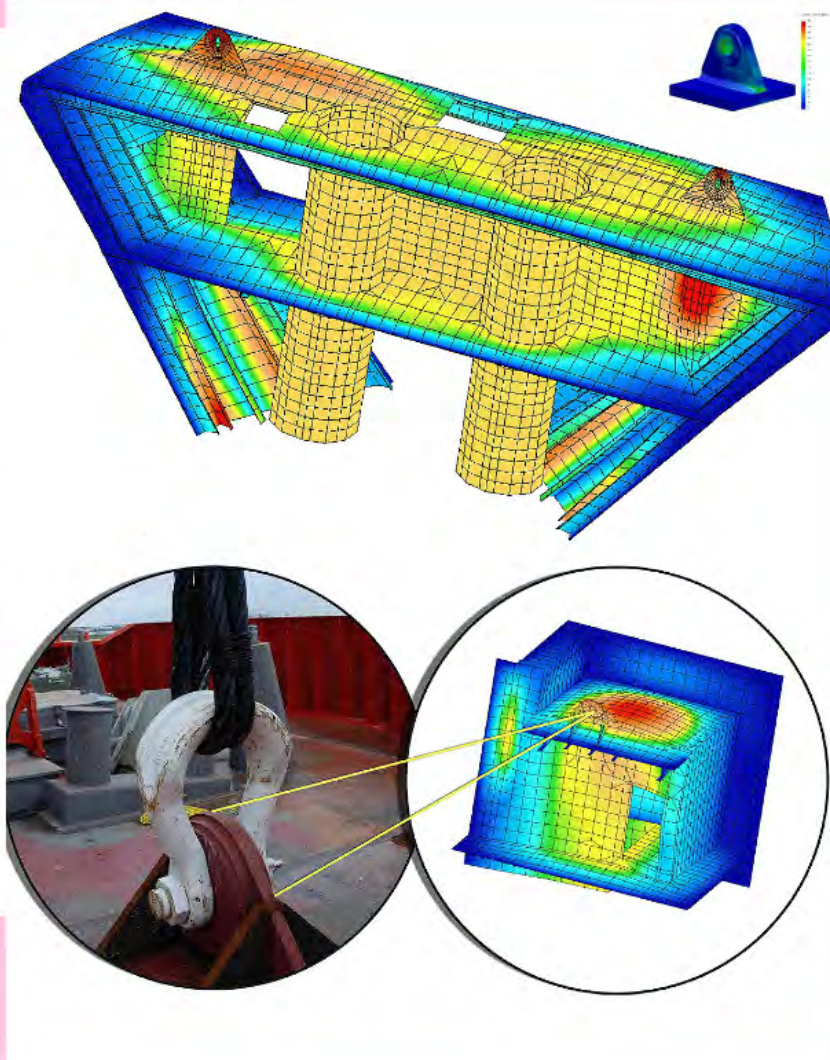


Painting

Equipment



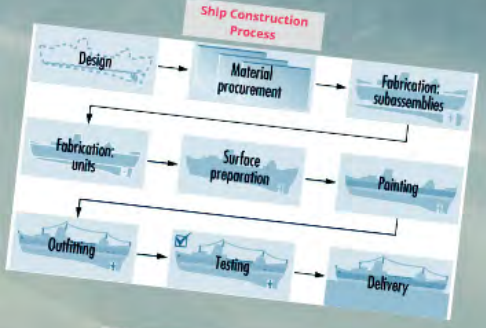
Launching







Ship Construction Process

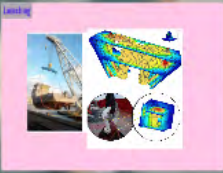
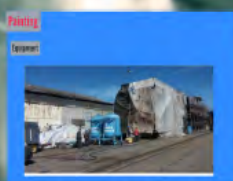


The cost breakdown for new construction of ship

10%	Design
15%	Material
40%	Manufacturing
15%	Shipping
10%	Commissioning
5%	Operational

Mainly for steel fabrication

- Cutting
- Bending
- Welding
- Painting



Master Thesis

Products







EMShip Master Thesis