



University of the Aegean
Department of Shipping,
Trade and Transport

Digital Ship
CONFERENCE & EXHIBITION
Athens, 1 & 2 November 2017

Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing shortens the supply chain



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Athens, 1 & 2 November 2017

Presentation Structure

THE AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY
Definition - Processes-Materials

THE GROWTH OF THE ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY

Lessons learned from the introduction of additive manufacturing in other industries

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MARITIME SECTOR
Additive manufacturing in/and the shipping industry

The spare parts supply chain in the shipping industry

Discussion - Conclusion

Subtractive –Additive Manufacturing

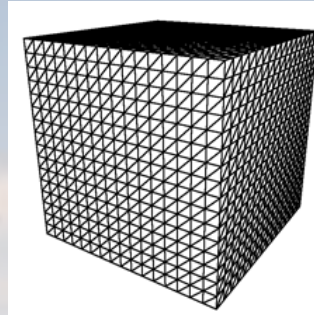


<http://www.techshop.ws>

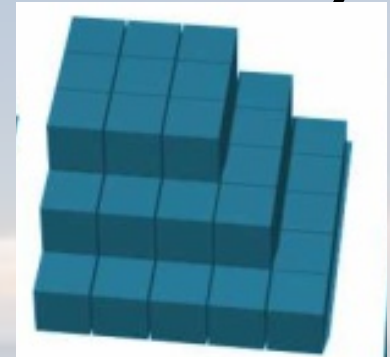
http://www.dmgmori.com/webspecial/journal_2014_1/us-EN/lasertec-65.htm
Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing
shortens the supply chain by Evanthia
Kostidi

Additive manufacturing (*ASTM F2792*)

is the process of **joining materials to make objects from 3D model data**, usually **layer upon layer**, as opposed to subtractive manufacturing methodologies.

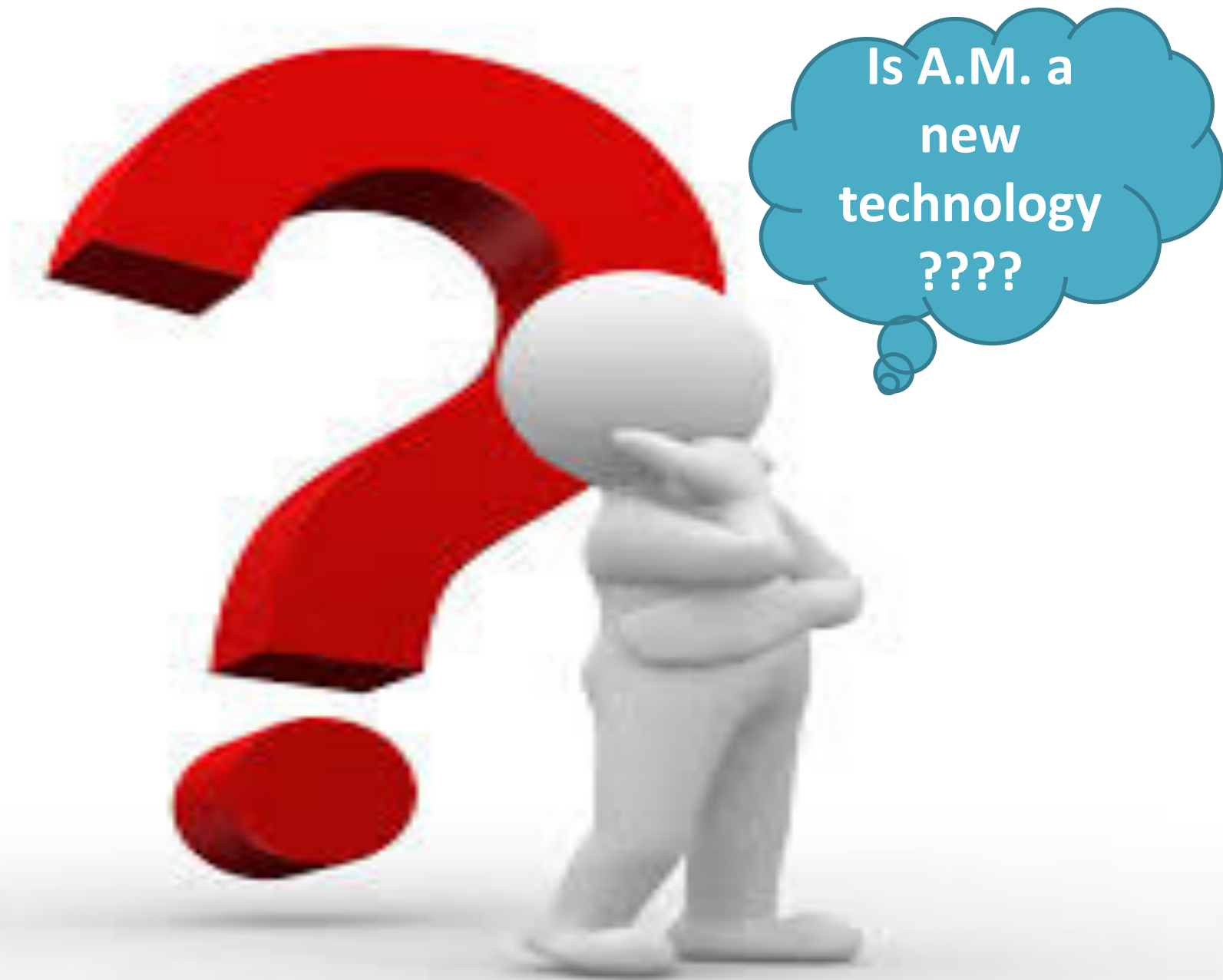


Triangular mesh



<http://www.brdisolutions.com/about-3-d-printing-aka-additive-manufacturing>





Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing
shortens the supply chain by Evanthia
Kostidi

It is not too new!



Hideo Kodama

Rapid prototyping

1980



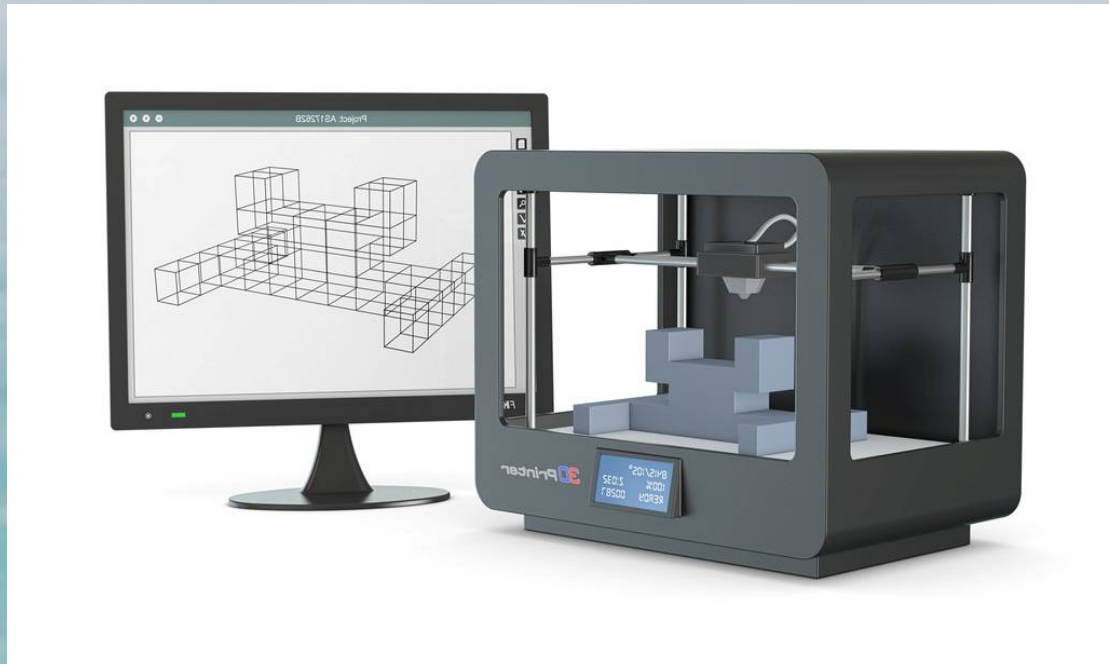
Charles Hull

Stereolithography

1983

From the digital design to manufacture

Digital design  Physical object



<https://www.3dsupplyguys.com>

From the digital design to manufacture

Digital design →

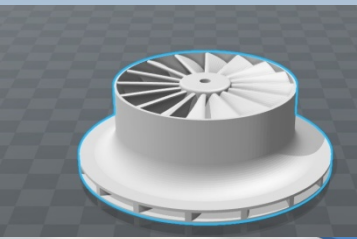


Physical object →

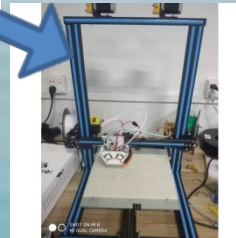
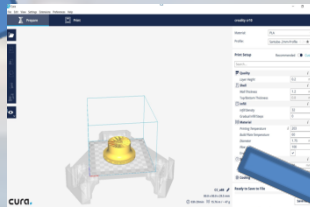
<http://marketsreports.blogspot.gr/2014/03/additive-manufacturing-medical-devices.html>

Exploring the Potential of 3D Printing of the Spare Parts Supply Chain in the Maritime Industry by Evanthia Kostidi
Kostidi

From the digital design to manufacture



CAD to STL



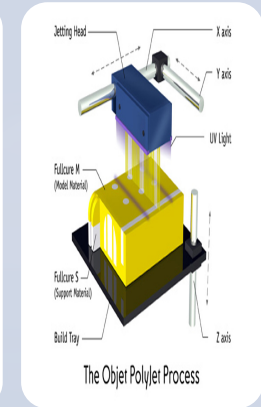
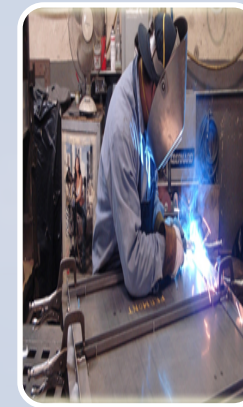
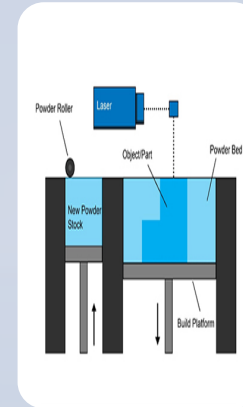
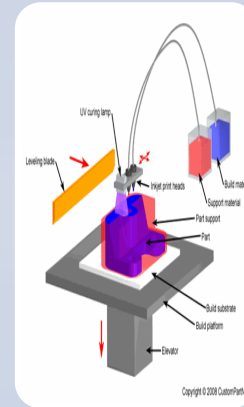
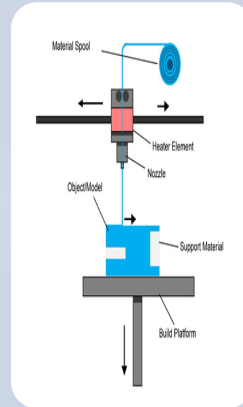
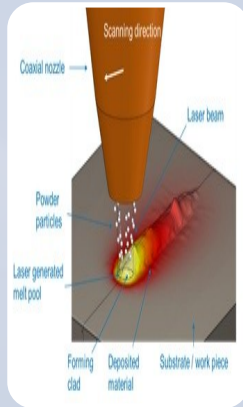
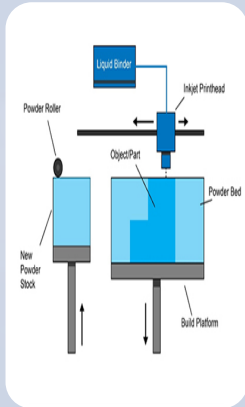
Physical object

Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing

Exploring the Potential of 3D Printing of the Spare Parts Supply Chain in the Maritime Industry by Evanthia Kostidi

Kostidi

ASTM (2013) groups them in seven types



1) Binder jetting (3D printing)

—a liquid bonding agent is deposited to join powdered materials together.

2) Direct energy deposition (direct manufacturing)

—thermal energy fuses or melts materials together as they are added

3) Material extrusion (fused deposition modeling)

—allows for depositing material via a nozzle

4) Material jetting -droplets of material are deposited

5) Powder bed fusion (laser sintering)

—thermal energy fuses or melts material from a powder bed.

6) Sheet welding - sheets of materials are Bonded together

7) Photopolymerization (digital light processing)

—liquid photopolymer in vat is cured by light.

Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing shortens the supply chain by Evanthia Kostidi

ASTM (2013) groups them in seven types

In some processes the material is

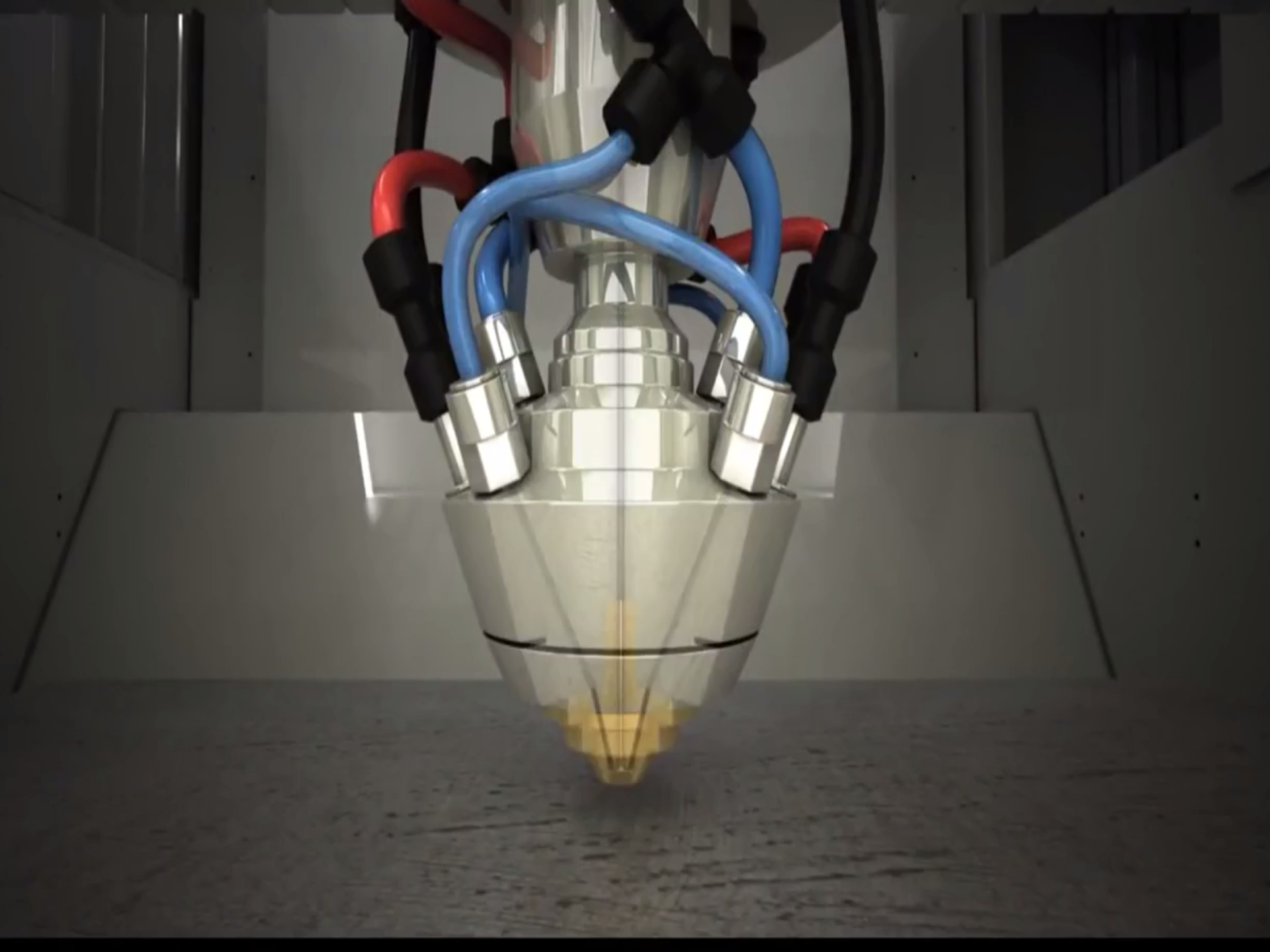
- squirted,**
- squeezed or**
- sprayed**

and in others

- fused,**
- bind or**
- glued.**

The power source is

- thermal,**
- high-powered laser beam,**
- electron beam,**
- ultraviolet laser,**
- or photo curing.**



Raw Materials for the process

ABS plus(Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene),pla,petg



metals

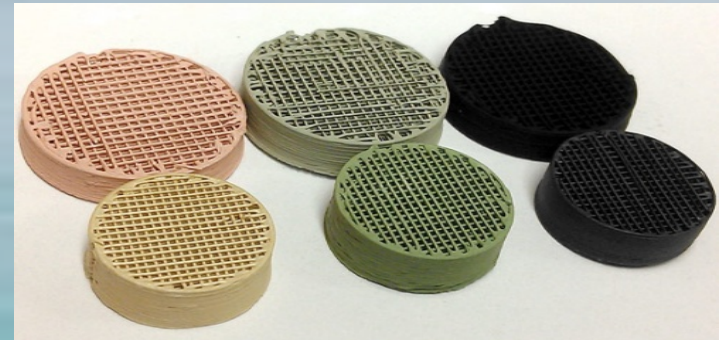


Pilot Project 3D printing of Marine spares

ceramics

biological materials

polymers



Ceramic filters

Photo: Shah TEAM 3dprint.com/29454/3d-printed-fuel-cells/

... Alloys

the most common metallic materials are:

**steels (tool steel and stainless),
pure titanium and titanium alloys,
aluminum casting alloys,
nickel-based super alloys,
cobalt-chromium alloys,
gold, and
silver**

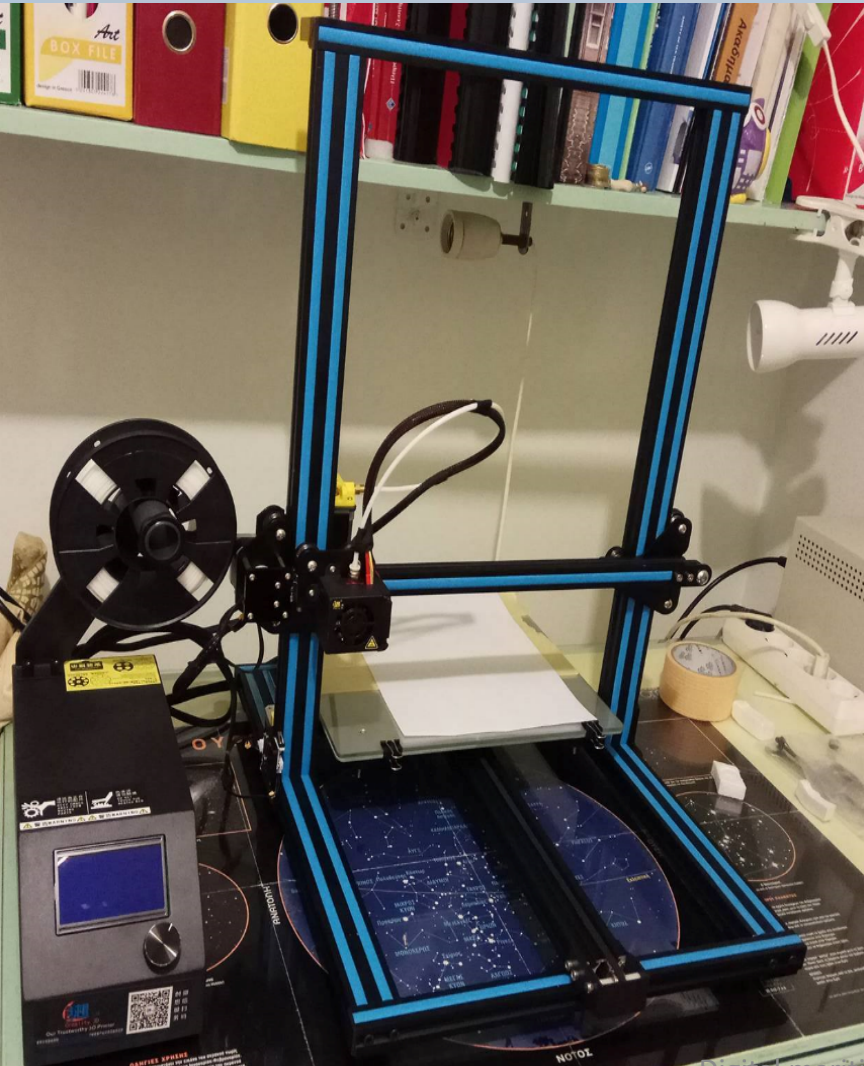


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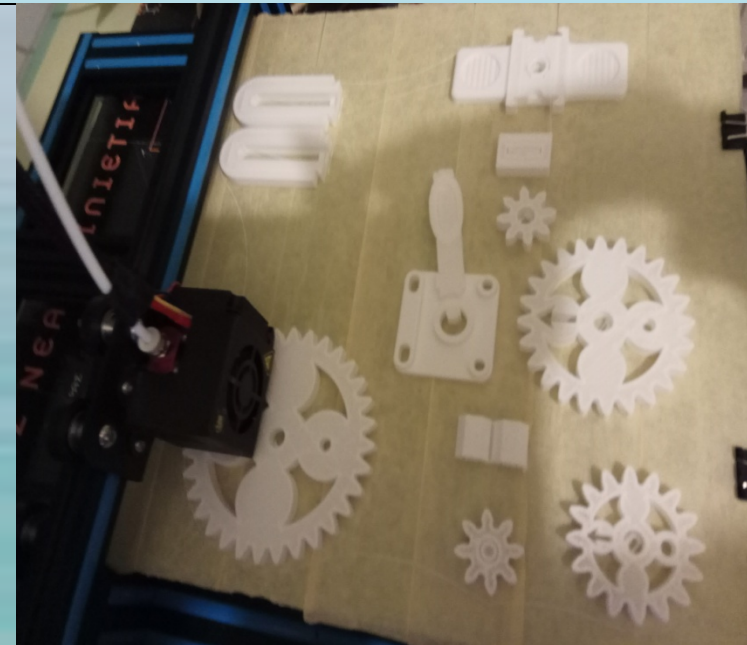
<http://www.phenix-systems.com/en/materials>

Capabilities

It is an integrated production machine



E.Kostidi personal 3d printer



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Kostidi

Evanthia Kostidi 3d printing

Capabilities

Freedom of complexity



<http://www.engadget.com/2014/04/02/japan-3d-printer-alliance/>

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shortens the supply chain by Evanthia
Kostidi

Capabilities

Offers flexibility

**One machine
many products**



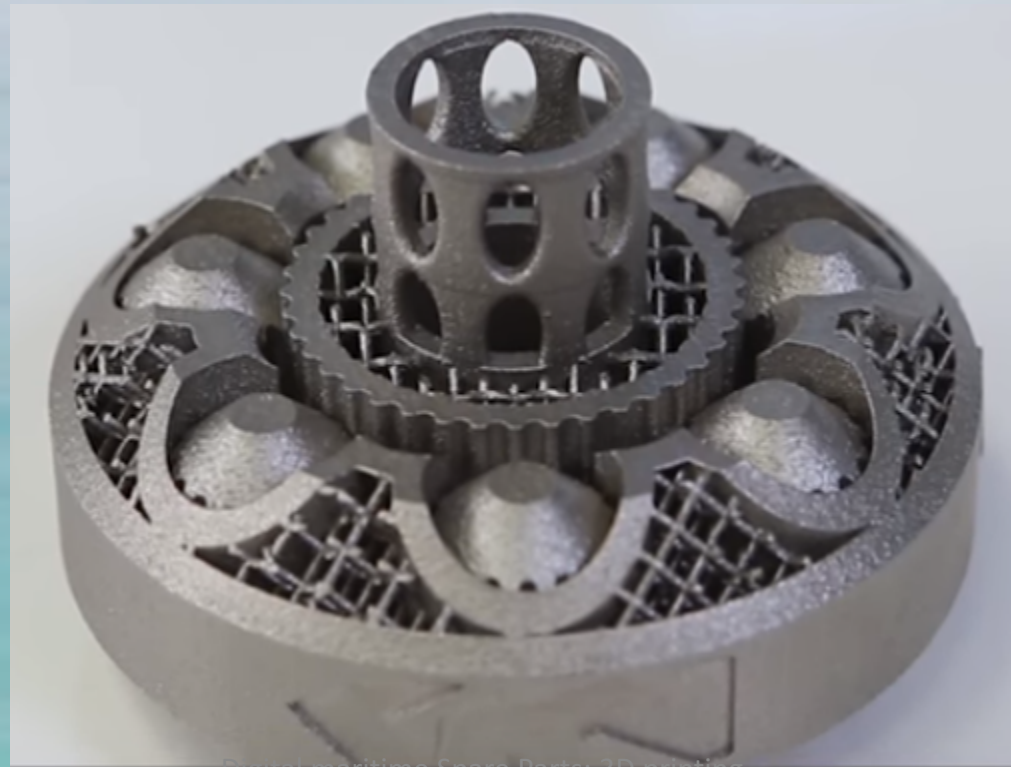
Evanthia Kostidi 3d printing

Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing
shortens the supply chain by Evanthia

<http://www.mtialbany.com/turbo-collector-project-stainless-steel-3d-printing/>

Capabilities

Elimination of assembly



Evanthia Kostidi 3d printing

<http://sintermedia.gkn.com>

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Market size

3D Printing Industry
Surpassed \$5.1 Billion



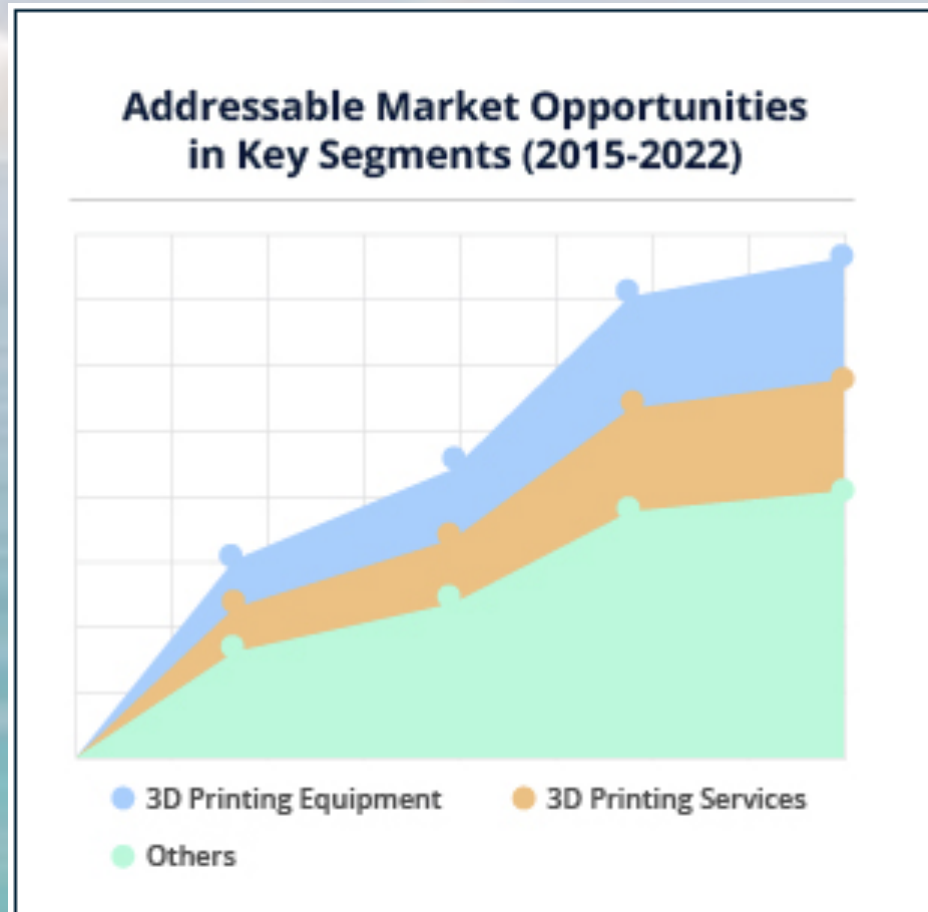
([Wohlers Report 2016](#))

Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing
shortens the supply chain by Evanthia

www.forbes.com/.../wohlers-report-2016-3d-printer-industry-surpassed-5-1-billion/

The global market for 3D Printing is projected to reach US\$16.8 billion by 2022

(Published April 2017)



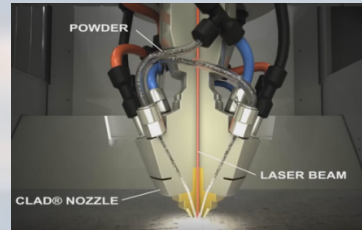
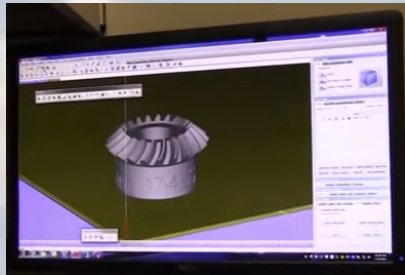
http://www.strategyr.com/Marketresearch/3D_Printing_Market_Trends.asp

Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing shortens the supply chain by Evanthia

Kostidi

Impact

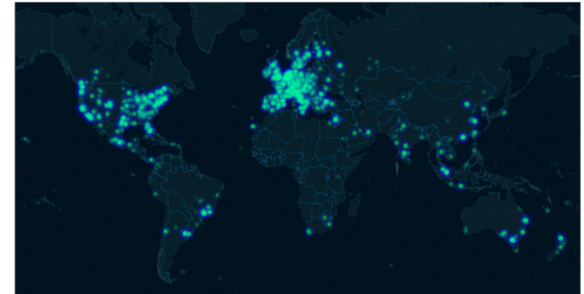
Market structure



Sale before production

Decentralized production

3D Printing Map of the World



Source: www.3dhubs.com/trends

Impact on transportation

Environmental impact

Industries with similar characteristics (moving assets) to maritime industry

Automotive (truck manufacturer)

Aircraft industry

Aerospace industry

Defence

Lessons learned from the introduction of additive manufacturing in other industries(2)

Additive manufacturing is a promising technology

The inventory costs for low turnover spare parts can be lowered and at the same time increase in customer service.

AM could be beneficial for low demand, single-item situations, if it is difficult to make it otherwise.

Lessons learned from the introduction of additive manufacturing in other industries(3)

The centralized production of spare parts is most likely to succeed.

The total inventory of spare part can be significantly reduced using additive manufacturing.

The most important goal is to secure the supply of spare parts, followed by respectively improving service and reducing costs.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MARITIME SECTOR

Maritime assets are capital intensive and downtime has financial consequences.

Operate away from the base in remote areas and are in constant movement.

Maintenance networks involve many actors

The IMO and classification societies impose rules.

Spare parts supply may involve emergency transport.

Assets can be classified as long-lived.

The apparatus is in an environment that is highly corrosive, with vibrations & shocks.

Additive manufacturing in/and the shipping industry

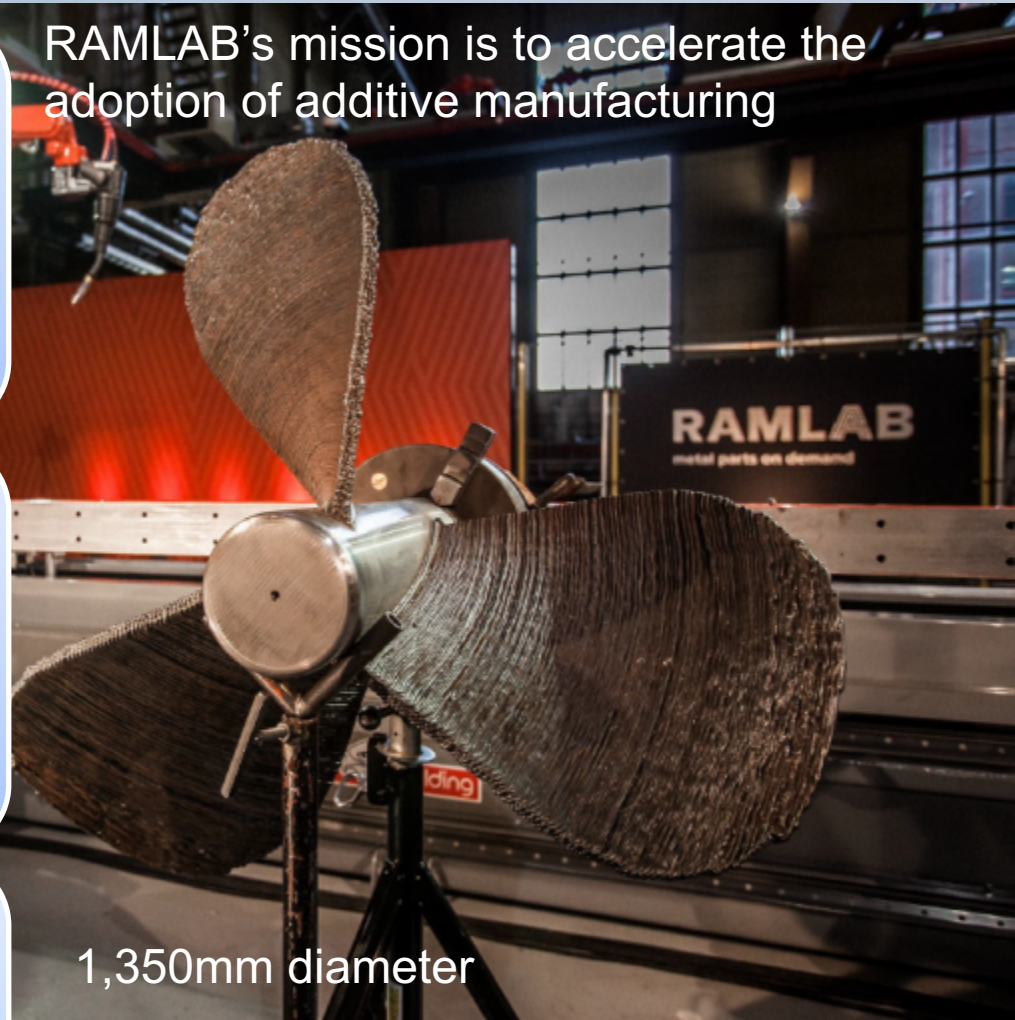
Port of Rotterdam

A pilot project '3D Printing of Marine Spare Parts' was initiated by Innovation Quarter, the Port of Rotterdam Authority and RDM Makerspace with the participation of 28 businesses and agencies.

The conclusion was that 3D printing indeed holds promises for a number of parts, and that product requirements can be met in a number of cases. Also the business case can be positive, especially when time to market is essential.

On the other hand the findings also indicate that extra work needs to be done to get regulations adjusted to be able to qualify 3D printed parts.

RAMLAB's mission is to accelerate the adoption of additive manufacturing



1,350mm diameter

<https://3dprint.com/172387/ramlab-autodesk-propeller/>

(Zanardini, Bacchetti, Zaroni, & Ashourpour, 2016).

tens the supply chain by Evanthia Kostidi

Additive manufacturing in/and the shipping industry



MAN Diesel & Turbo claims that they are the first manufacturer in the world to use complex 3D-printed metallic components not only for test runs but also for serial production.



[From the 3D printer to patent pending: Guide vane segment for a MAN Diesel & Turbo gas turbine](#)

“MAN Center for Additive Manufacturing,” will to extend to further components and products, for example compressor impellers or fuel nozzles for engines.

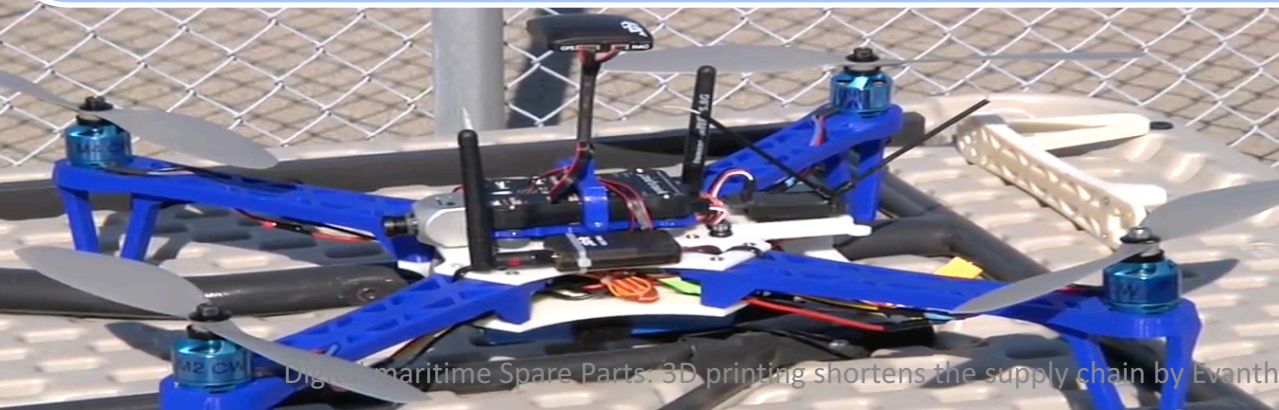
Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing
shortens the supply chain by 50%
Kostidi

Additive manufacturing in/and the shipping industry(2)

US Navy

US Navy has already tested the technology for maintenance activities.

The reason why AM technologies are under evaluation is the possibility to reduce the time to supply spare parts and components to remote zone, eliminating unnecessary actors and lead time.



3dprint.com

(Scheck et al., 2016)

Green Ship of the Future (2016)(4)

20+ industry partners have explored the opportunity space of the technology and derived opportunities for the maritime industry.

They end up with the need to explore how shipping and the maritime industry can be on the forefront of development and be part of the disruption.



Printed Metal Laminates (PML) 3D printing process, Inc.

greenship.org

Additive manufacturing in/and the shipping industry(3)



developed the following:
a theoretical supply
chain model with a
deeper elaboration of
the different roles of
spare parts .

Additive manufacturing in/and the shipping industry(5)



<http://www.3ders.org>

Hyundai Heavy
hopes to print
multiple ship
components by 3D
printers, in order to
save time and money
in the process of
production and
promote the industry

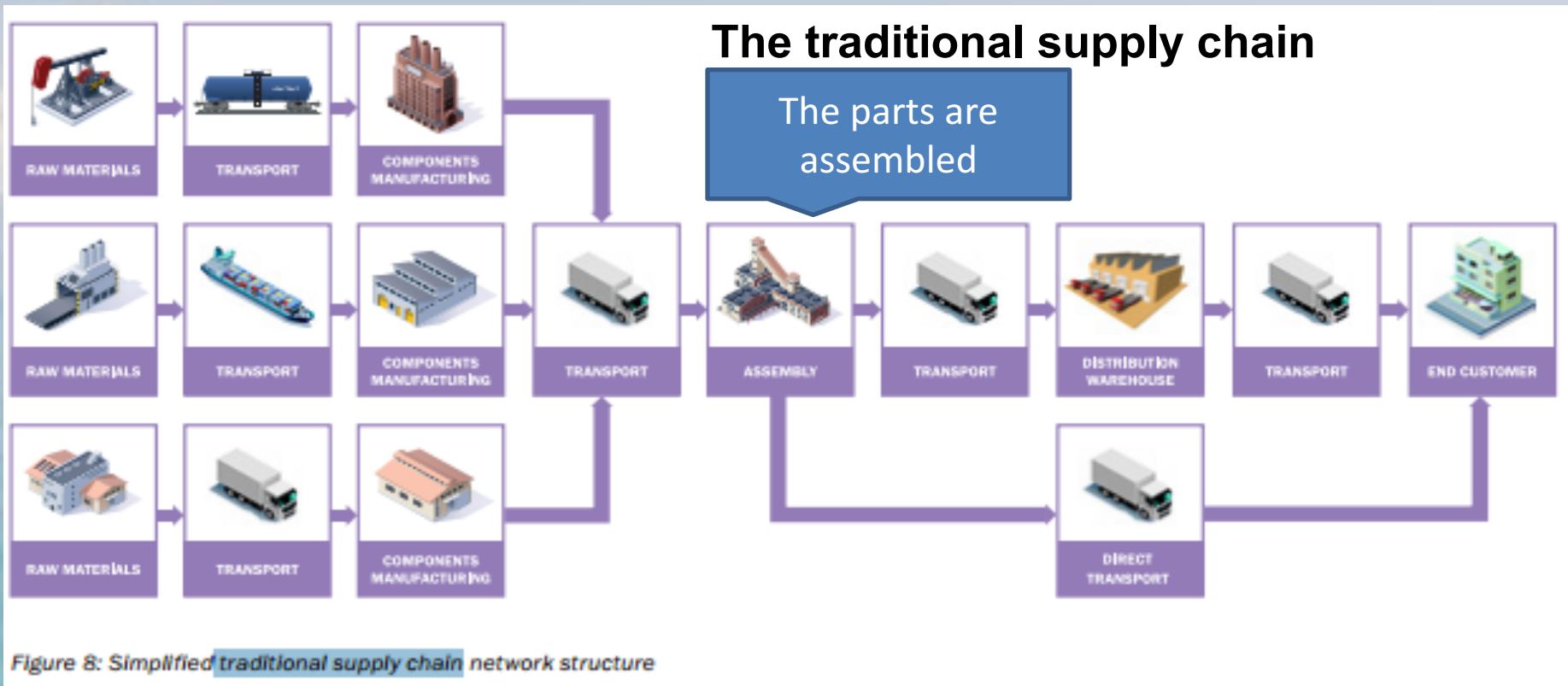
Additive manufacturing in/and the shipping industry(6)



<http://www.3ders.org/articles/20170206-siemens>

**Siemens is using
EOS metal
printers to print
gas turbine
components**

Impact of 3d printing on supply chain(1)



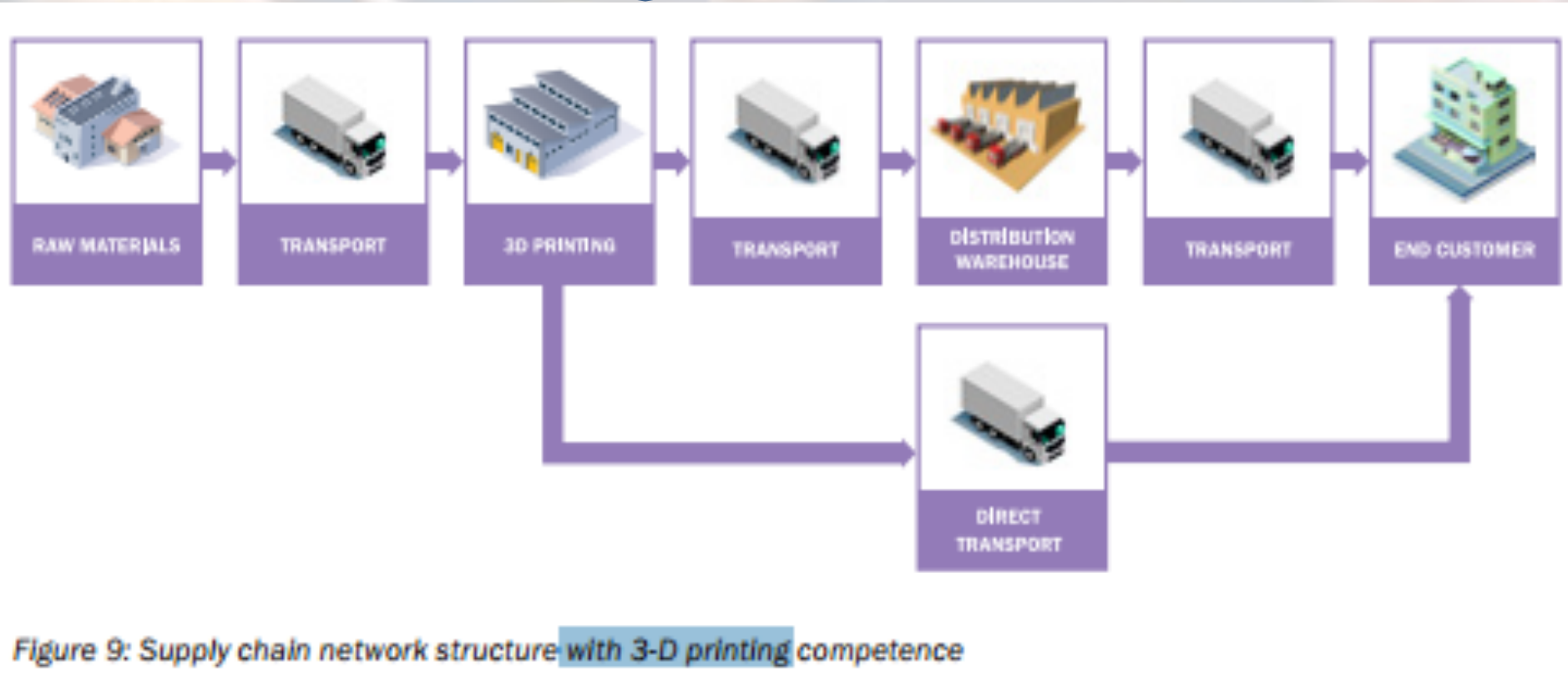
(Janssen et al. 2014)

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Impact of 3d printing on supply chain(2)

With 3d printing

No assembly



(Janssen et al. 2014)

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The spare parts supply chain in the shipping industry



Ship (Position A)



Ship (Position B)



Technical Dep.
Land office

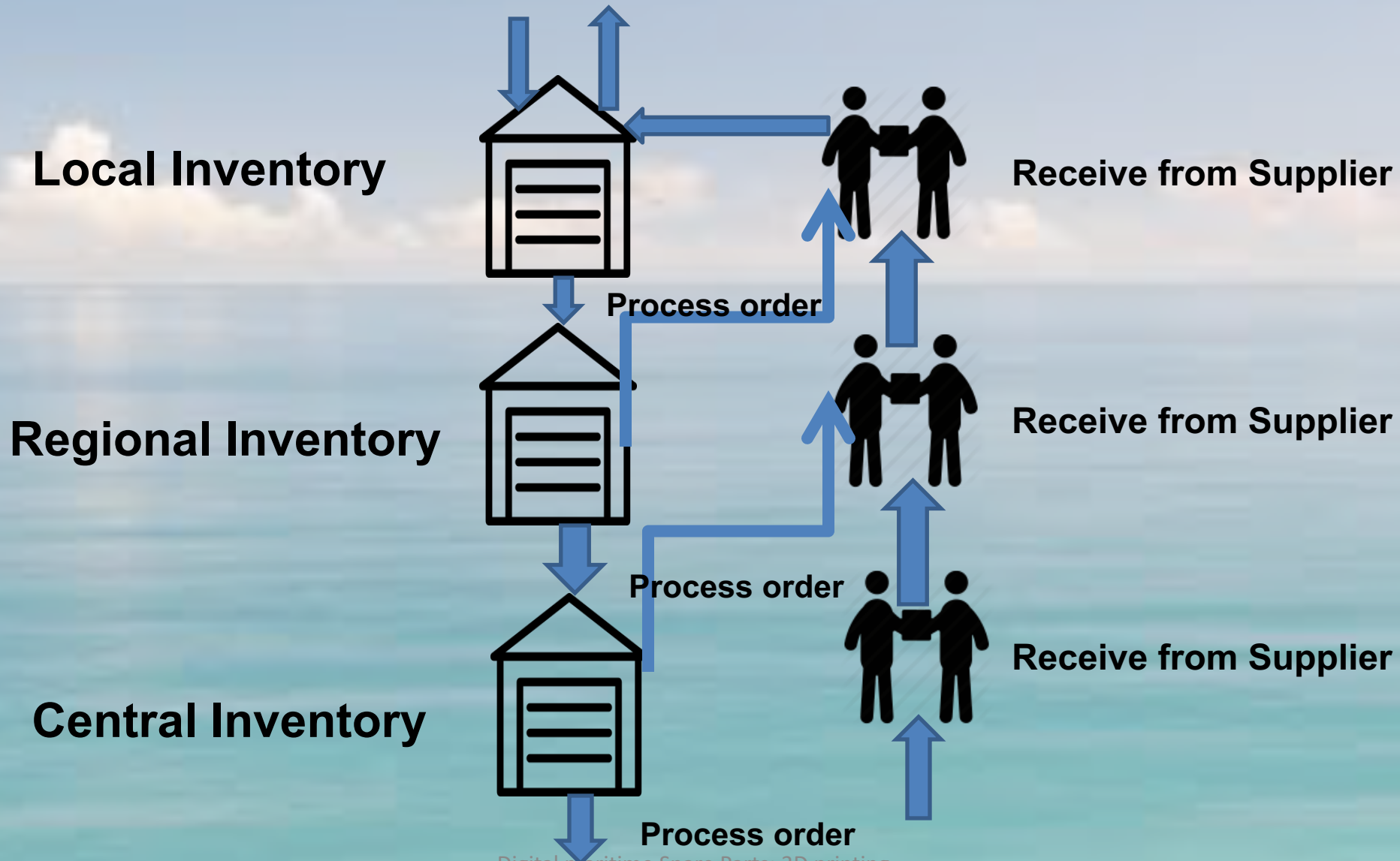


Procurement Dep.



Supplier

Local, Regional or Central Inventory



(E. Kostidi)

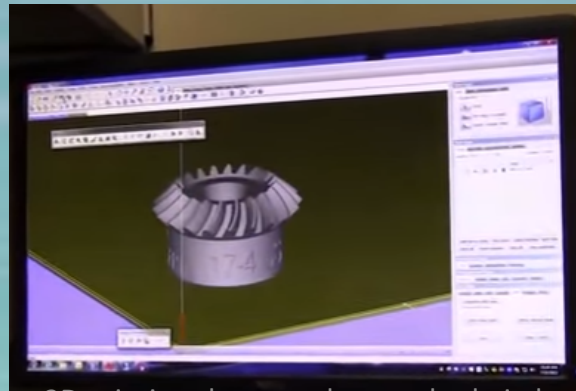
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Spare parts manufacturing

Instead of inventory



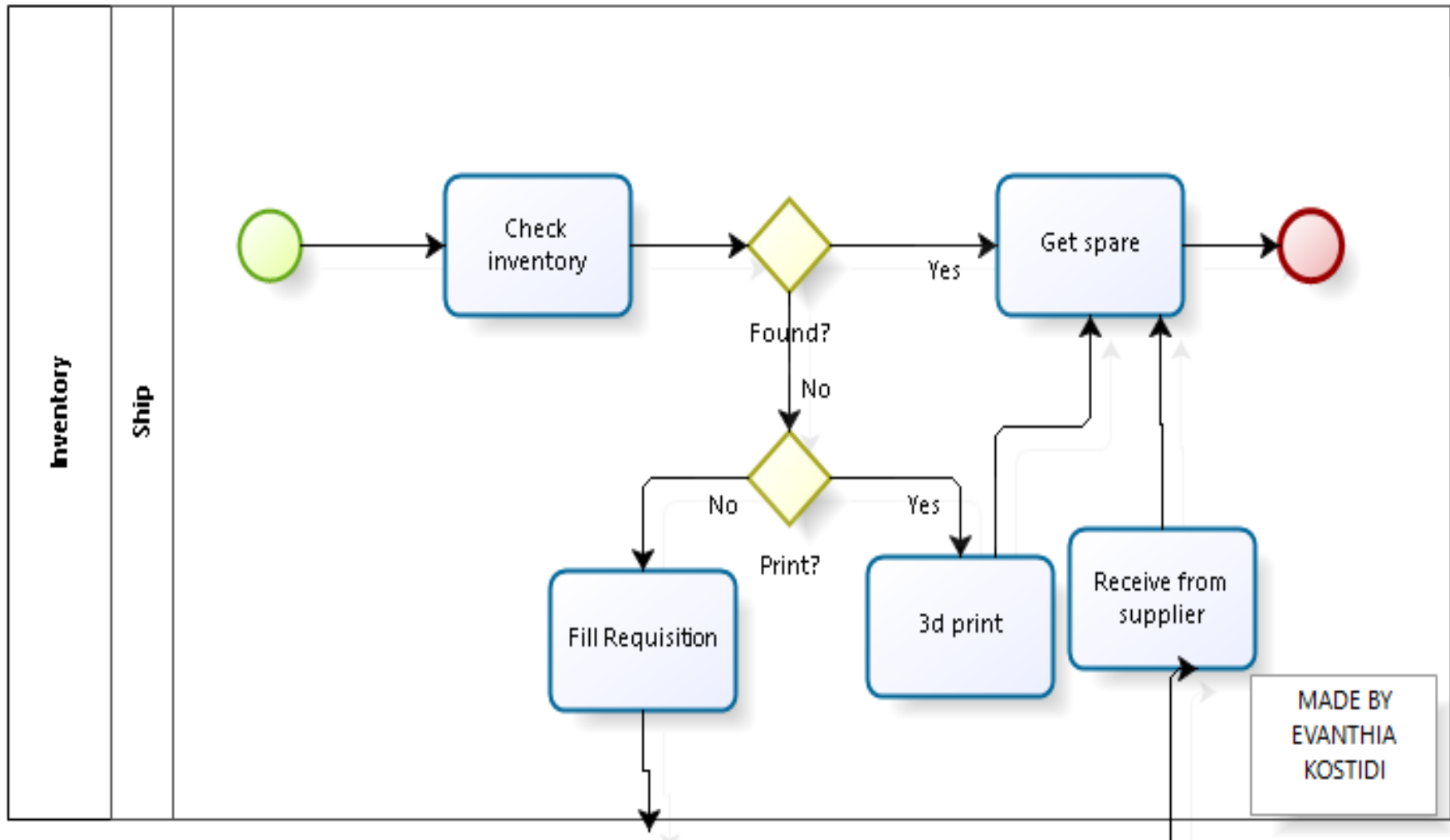
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(3D PRINTING) An alternative new technology future scenario

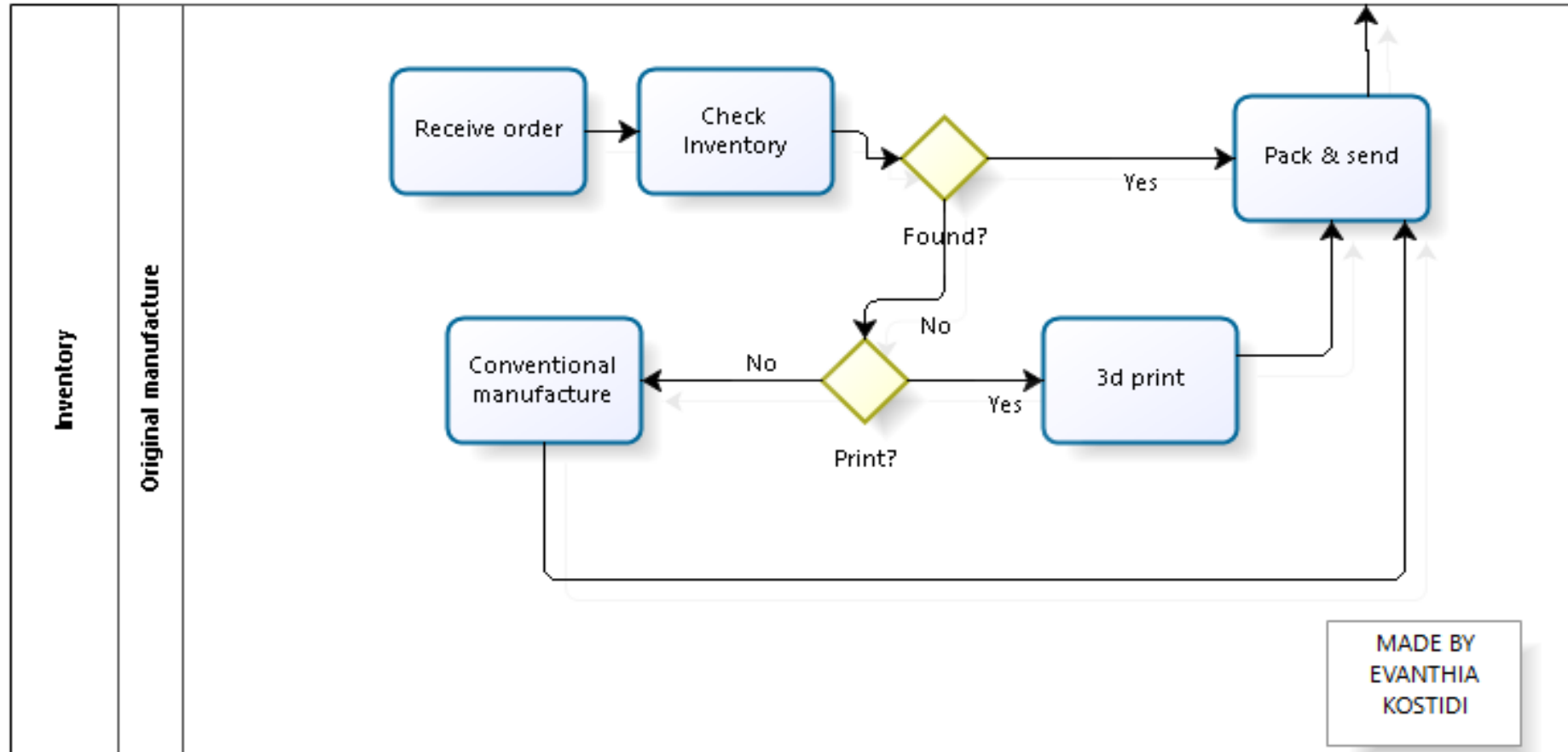


(E. Kostidi)

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To Be scenario at the manufacturer

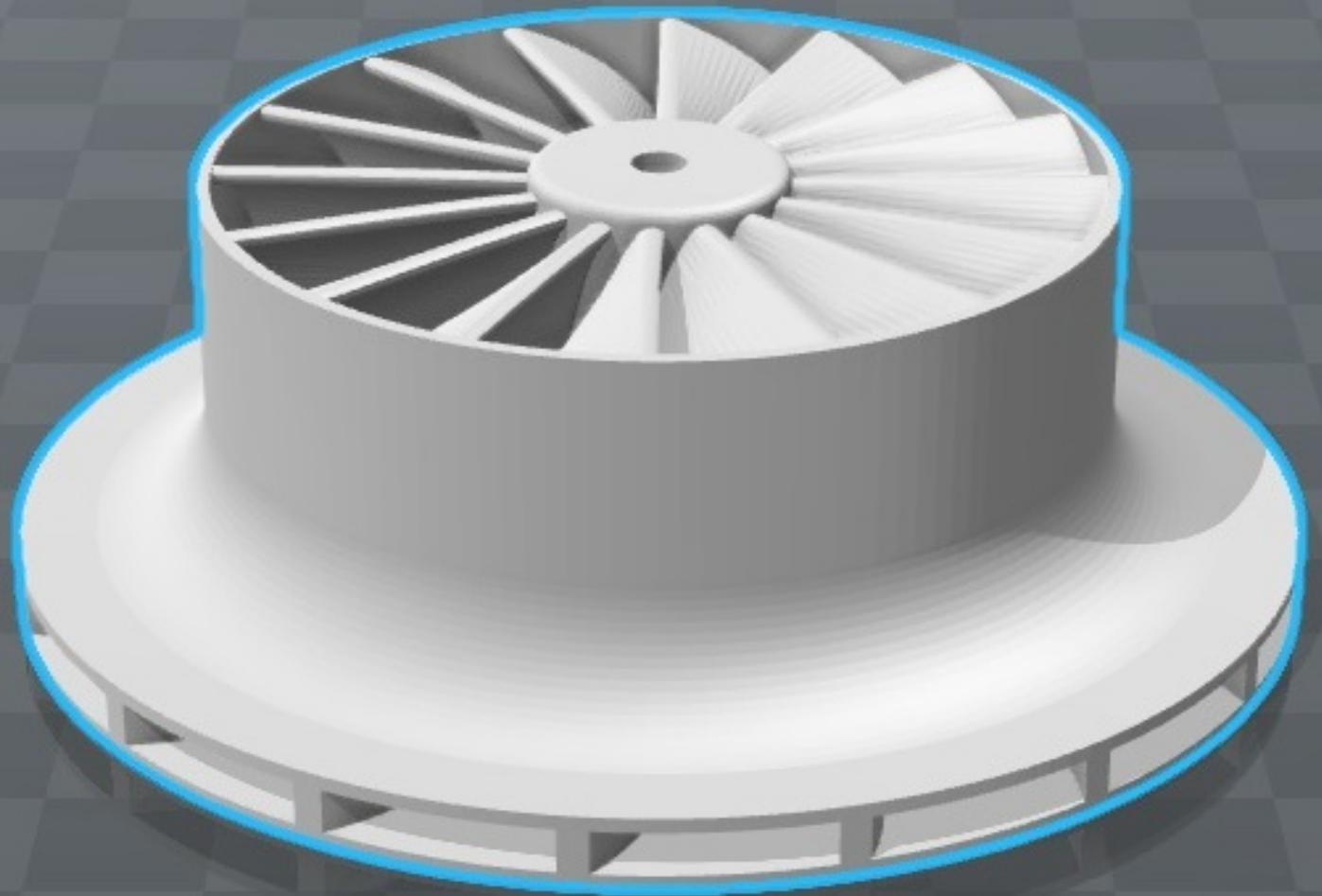
Conventional Or 3d printing



Case study

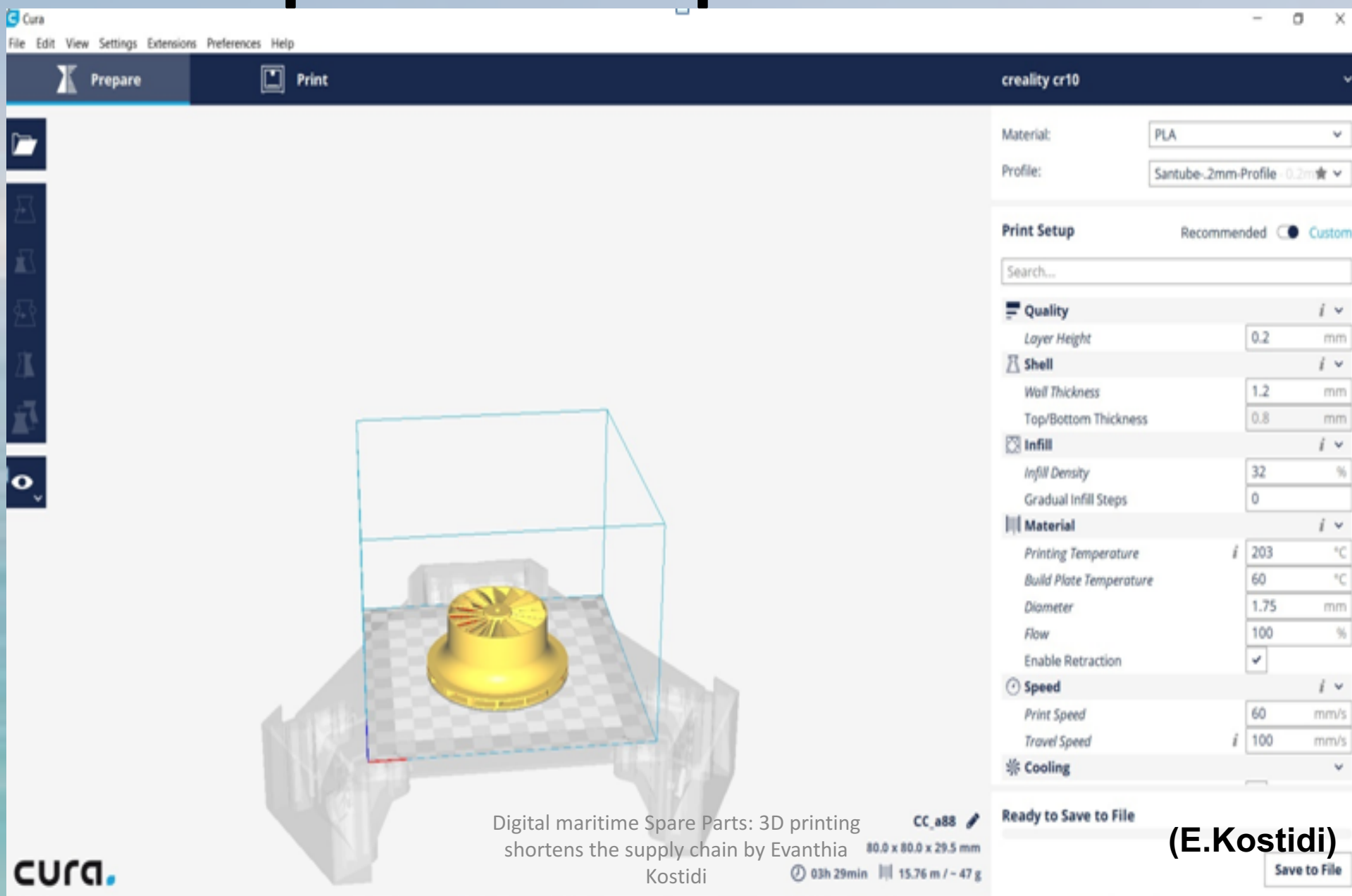
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Impeller 3d file



(E.Kostidi)

Impeller to 3d printable file



The screenshot displays the Cura 3D printing software interface. The main view shows a yellow impeller model positioned on a build plate within a virtual printing chamber. The interface includes a menu bar at the top with options like File, Edit, View, Settings, Extensions, Preferences, and Help. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for Prepare and Print. The right sidebar contains the 'creality cr10' settings panel, which includes a material dropdown set to 'PLA', a profile dropdown set to 'Santube-2mm-Profile', and a 'Print Setup' section with various parameters.

Print Setup Parameters:

Category	Parameter	Value	Unit
Quality	Layer Height	0.2	mm
	Shell	1.2	mm
	Top/Bottom Thickness	0.8	mm
Infill	Infill Density	32	%
	Gradual Infill Steps	0	
	Material	Printing Temperature	203
Build Plate Temperature		60	°C
Diameter		1.75	mm
Flow		100	%
Enable Retraction		✓	
Speed		Print Speed	60
	Travel Speed	100	mm/s
Cooling			

At the bottom of the interface, a status bar displays the following information:

- CC_a88
- 80.0 x 80.0 x 29.5 mm
- 03h 29min
- 15.76 m / ~ 47 g

The Cura logo is visible in the bottom left corner.

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(E.Kostidi)

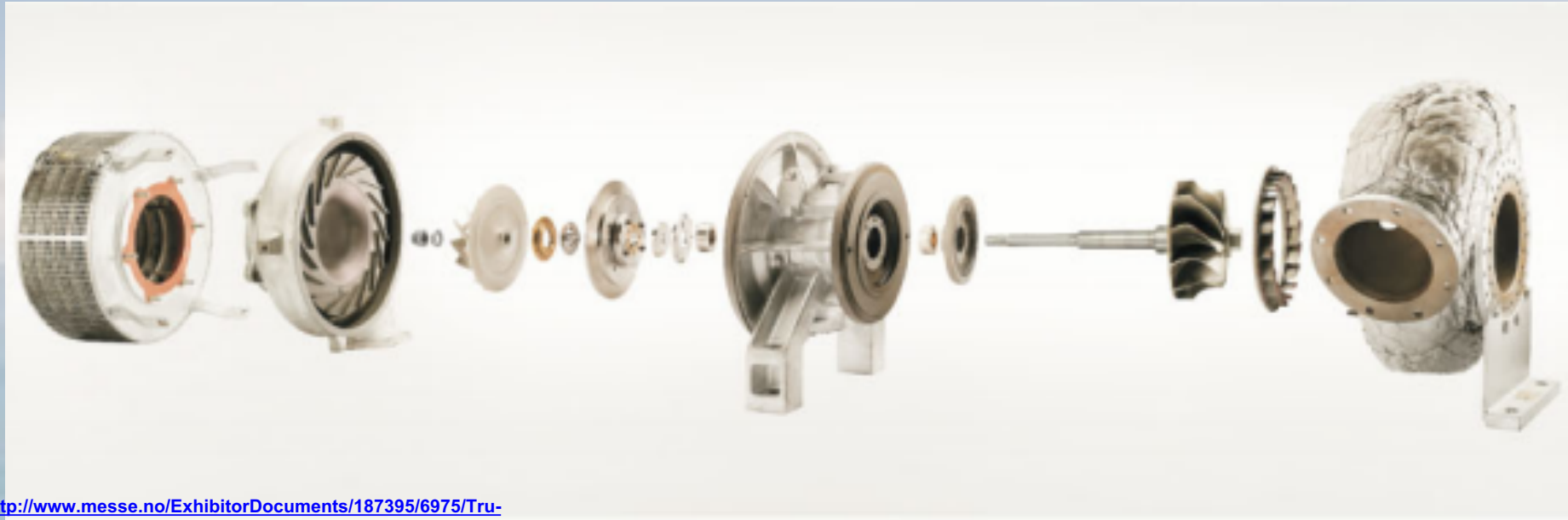
Save to File

Impeller final item



(E.Kostidi)

Commercial case



<http://www.messe.no/ExhibitorDocuments/187395/6975/Tru-Marine%20Profile.pdf?ExhibitionId=557>



Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing
shortens the supply chain by Evanthia
Koussor

Damaged and refurbished part (Tru-Marine)

Discussion

Most of the people we talked (semi structured interview) had an idea of what 3D printing is (we did not ask about AM).

Almost all had a positive attitude for the new technology and the rest were sceptical, but not negative.

Their main concern was if the spare part made by the AM is comparable with the part made by the traditional method.

Another concern was the cost of the AM machine, and the cost to build the part.



Overcoming skepticism

Overcoming skepticism

**Is a spare part made by the AM
comparable with the part made
by the traditional method?**

Standards for the materials

	Material	DIN
Aluminium Alloys	AlSi10Mg	3.2381
	AlSi7Mg	3.2371
	AlSi12	3.3581
Cobalt Based Alloys	ASTM F75	2.4723
	CoCrWC	
Tool Steels	AISI 420	1.2083
	Marage 300	1.2709
	H13	1.2344
	AISI D2	1.2379
	AISI A2	1.2363
	AISI S7	1.2357
Nickel Based Alloys	Inconel 718	2.4668
	Inconel 625	2.4856
	Inconel 713	2.4670
	Inconel 738	
	Hastelloy X	2.4665
Stainless Steels	SS 304	1.4301
	SS 316 L	1.4404
	SS 410	1.4006
	SS 440	1.4110
	15-5 PH	1.4540
	17-4 PH	1.4542
Titanium Alloys	Titanium Grade 2	3.7035
	Ti6Al4V	3.7165
	Ti6Al4V ELI	3.7165 ELI
	TiAl6Nb7	
Precious Metal Alloys	Jewellery Gold	18 Carat
	Silver	930 Sterling
Copper Alloys	CC 480 K	2.1050

ASTM and ISO Standards

ISO/TC 261 and ASTM F42 joint plan for AM Standards work in the direction to assure that there will be methods to test processes and parts.

General AM Standards (general concepts, common requirements, generally applicable)			
<u>Terminology</u> ASTM F 2792 ISO / ASTM 52921	<u>Processes / Materials</u> ISO 17296-2	<u>Test Methods</u> ISO 17296-3 ASTM F 2971 ASTM F 3122	<u>Design / Data Format</u> ISO 17296-4 ISO / ASTM 52915 ISO / ASTM DIS 20195 DRAFT
Raw Materials	Process / Equipment	Finished Parts	
<u>Materials Category-Specific</u> Metal powders, polymer powders, polymer resins, ceramics, etc. ASTM F 3049	<u>Process Category / Materials Specific</u> Powder Bed Fusion, Material Extrusion, Directed Energy Deposition, etc. ASTM F 3091 / F3091M	<u>Standard Protocols for Round Robin Testing</u> Mechanical Test Methods, Parts Specification, etc.	
<u>Materials-Specific Standards</u> Material-Specific Size Specification, Material-Specific Chemical Composition, Material-Specific Viscosity Specification, etc. ASTM F 2924 ASTM F 3001 ASTM F 3055 ASTM F 3056	<u>Process/Materials-Specific Standards</u> Process-Specific Performance Test Methods, Process-Specific Performance Test Artifacts, System Component Test Methods, etc.	<u>Application-Specific Standards</u> Aerospace, Medical, Automotive, etc.	

ASTM και ISO prototypes of A.M. (Thompson et al., 2016).



International
Organization for
Standardization



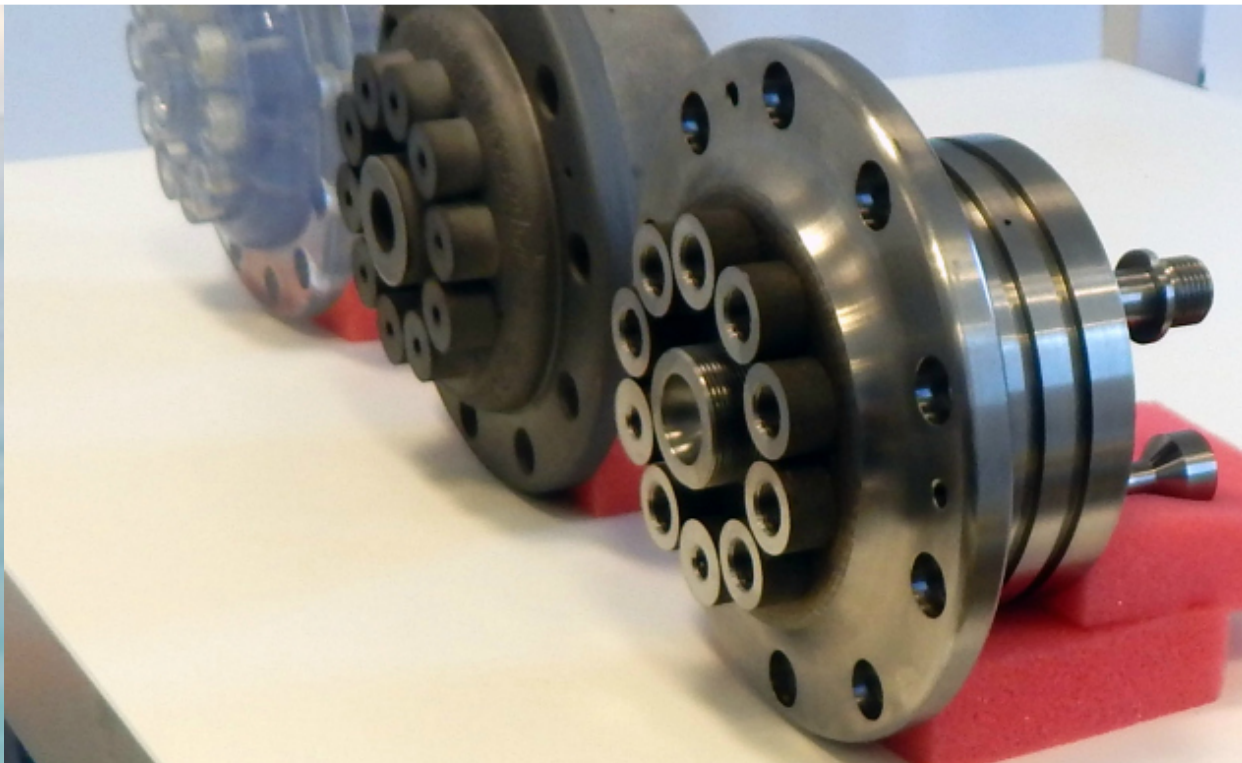
Lloyd's Register
Energy



Lloyd's Register
Energy

Part certified

Lloyd's Register (LR) announces the first certification of a part produced through additive manufacturing (AM) for the oil and gas industry. (5 September 2017)



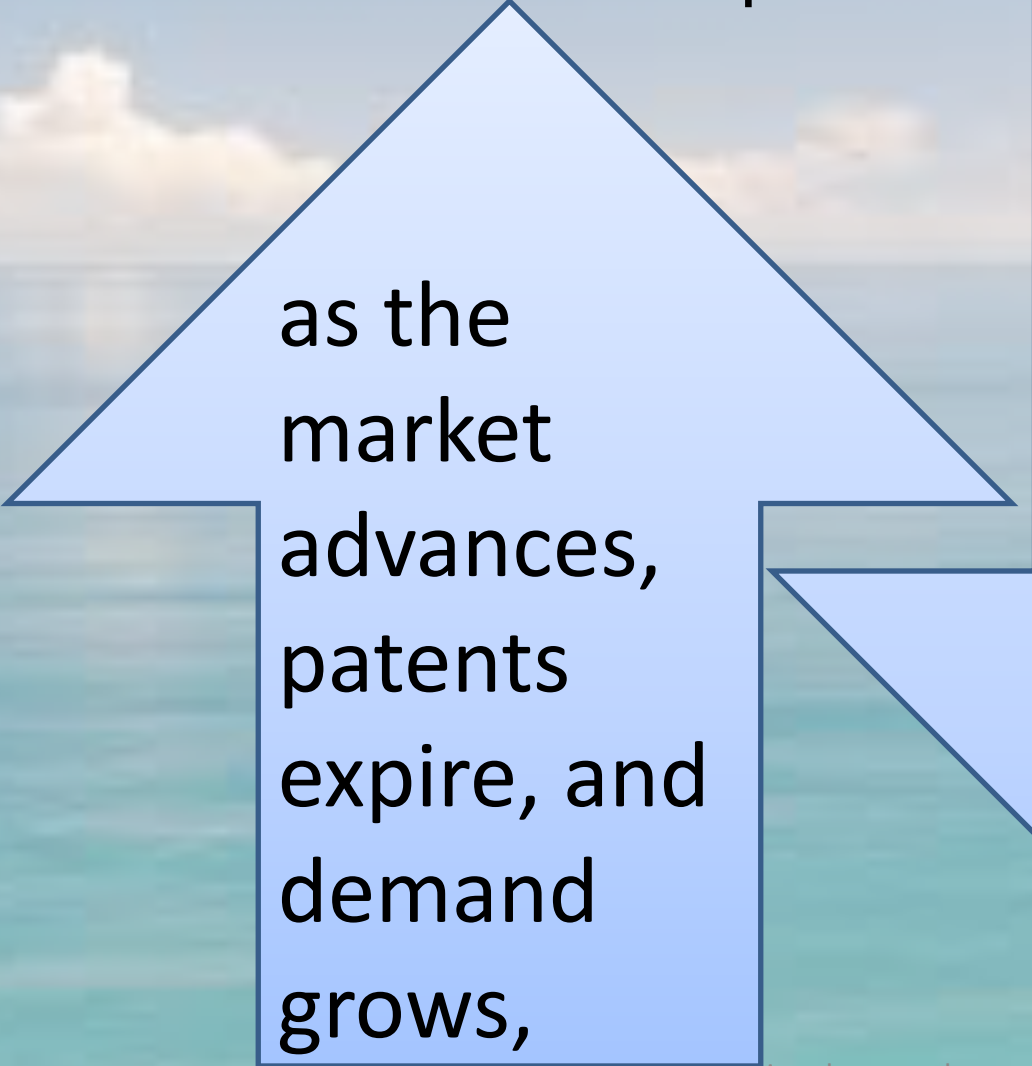
From left to right, Safer Plug's gateway manifold is shown in three states of manufacture: Transparent stereolithographic prototype, additively manufactured in titanium but not machined, and the final, machined titanium part.

Digital maritime Spare Parts: 3D printing
shows the potential of 3D printing in the
oil and gas industry

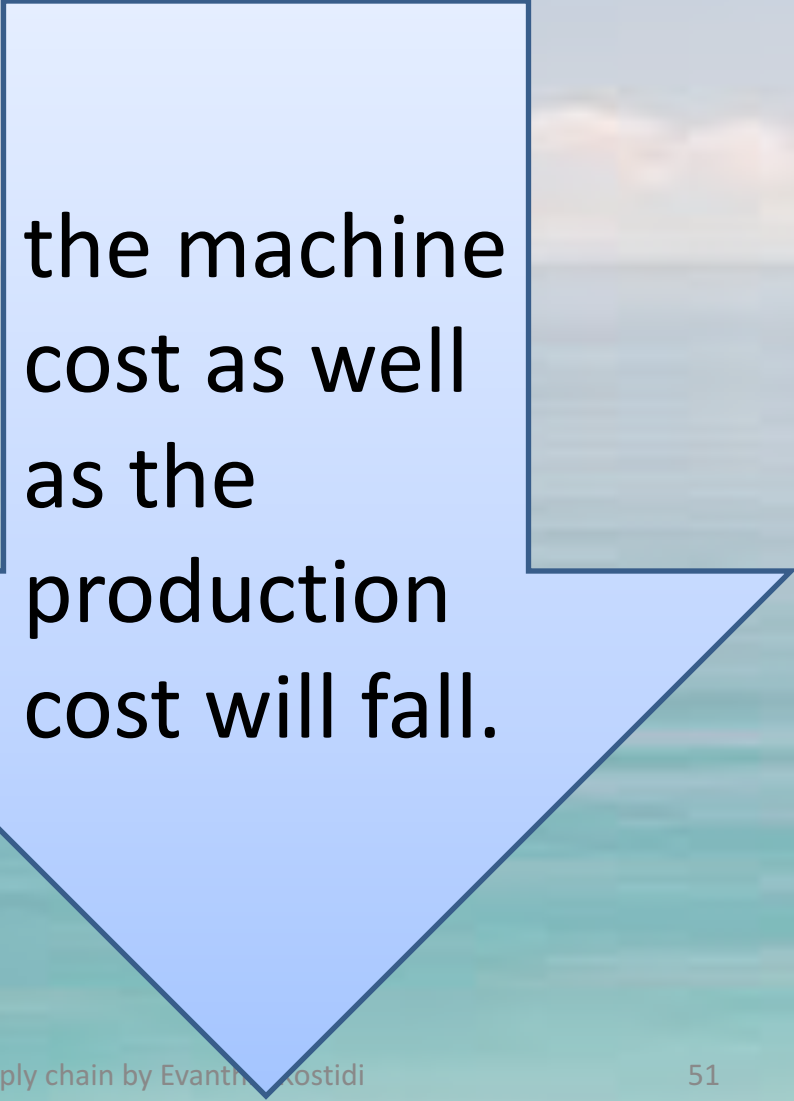
Kostidi

Overcoming skepticism

The cost of the AM machine, and
the cost to build the part.



as the
market
advances,
patents
expire, and
demand
grows,



the machine
cost as well
as the
production
cost will fall.

Further Research

Which of the processes best suits the installation on board a ship?

How will the intellectual rights be protected?

How the required files will be distributed?

Where in the supply chain is optimum to have the AM of the parts?

How will the personnel be trained in the new technology, taking into consideration that

the salesman at the supplier will be made manufacturer?

Summing up

The shipping industry can learn from other industries that already adapted AM in one way or the other, but further study that will take into consideration the special characteristics is needed.



Thank you