

EUROPEAN COMMISSION  
HORIZON 2020 PROGRAMME - TOPIC H2020-LC-BAT-2020

Solutions for Large Batteries for Waterborne Transport

GRANT AGREEMENT No. 963560



D5.3 – Process Failure Mode and Effect  
Analysis and Control Plan

## Report Details

Deliverable No.	SEABAT D5.3	
Deliverable Title	PFMEA and Control Plan	
Deliverable Date	2024-02-01	
Dissemination level	Confidential member only (CO)	
Author	Deniz Süzen / Can Gökçe / Mark Lander / Ömer Sarihan / Mehmet Can Şaşmaz, / Ahmet Sağlam / Gökhan Eravcı (IMECAR) Mohammad Hossein Morshed Varzandeh (ABEE)	2024-01-15
WP leader	Deniz Süzen (IMECAR)	2024-01-30
Reviewers	Jonathan Baake (FM) Eva Shelter (FHG-LBF) Olve Mo (SINTEF) Michele Pastorelli & Mariapia Martino (POLITO) Mohammad Hossein Morshed Varzandeh (ABEE)	2024-01-25 2024-01-26 2024-01-29 2024-01-29 2024-01-30
Coordinator	Jeroen Stuyts (FM)	2024-02-01

## Document History

Version	Date	Author	Remarks
V0.1	2024-01-15	Deniz Süzen	Draft
V1	2024-01-22	Deniz Süzen	First version for internal review
V2	2024-01.29	Deniz Süzen	Updated according to reviews
V2.1	2024-02-01	Can Gökce	Updated according to coordinator review
V2.2 final	2024-02-01	Cor van der Zweep	Final editing and ready for submission

## Project Abstract

The goal of the SEABAT project is to develop a full-electric maritime hybrid battery concept that is based on:

- Modularly combining high-energy batteries and high-power batteries,
- Novel converter concepts and
- Production technology solutions derived from the automotive sector.

The modular approach will reduce component costs (battery cells, convertors) so that unique ship designs can profit from economies of scale by using standardized low-cost components. The concept will be suitable for ships requiring up to 1 MWh of storage or more.

## Public Summary

In this report, as a scope of Task 5.3, focusing on 'De-risking the Assembly Process' for HESS Modules. The report outlines the de-risking methodology, PFMEA development steps, and Control Plan definition, all aligned with industry standards. The Appendices provide detailed insights into the Module Assembly Structure Tree, PFMEA, and Control Plan, offering essential guidance for executing assembly tasks in Task 5.4.

Overall, risk mitigation, and reliability in the assembly processes for HESS Modules. The document serves as a valuable resource for stakeholders, showcasing a robust methodology and adherence to industry standards for achieving precision and quality in every aspect of the manufacturing process.

## 8 Acknowledgements and disclaimer

The author(s) would like to thank the partners in the project for their valuable comments on previous drafts and for performing the review.

Project partners:

#	Partner	Partner Full Name
1	FM	FLANDERS MAKE
2	DAMEN	SCHEEPSWERF DAMEN GORINCHEM BV
3	FCSI	FINCANTIERI SI SPA
4	RINA	RINA SERVICES SPA
5	SOERMAR	FUNDACION CENTRO TECNOLOGICO SOERMAR
6	VARD	VARD ELECTRO AS
7	ABEE	AVESTA BATTERY & ENERGY ENGINEERING
8	IMECAR	IMECAR ELEKTRONIK SANAYI VE TICARET LIMITED SIRKETI
9	UNR	UNIRESEARCH BV
10	CEA	COMMISSARIAT A L ENERGIE ATOMIQUE ET AUX ENERGIES ALTERNATIVES
11	Fraunhofer	FRAUNHOFER GESELLSCHAFT ZUR FOERDERUNG DER ANGEWANDTEN FORSCHUNG E.V.
12	IKERLAN	IKERLAN S. COOP
13	MGEP	MONDRAGON GOI ESKOLA POLITEKNIKOA JOSE MARIA ARIZMENDIARRIETA S COOP
14	SINTEF	SINTEF ENERGI AS
15	POLITO	POLITECNICO DI TORINO



Copyright ©, all rights reserved. This document or any part thereof may not be made public or disclosed, copied or otherwise reproduced or used in any form or by any means, without prior permission in writing from the SEABAT Consortium. Neither the SEABAT Consortium nor any of its members, their officers, employees or agents shall be liable or responsible, in negligence or otherwise, for any loss, damage or expense whatever sustained by any person as a result of the use, in any manner or form, of any knowledge, information or data contained in this document, or due to any inaccuracy, omission or error therein contained.

All Intellectual Property Rights, know-how and information provided by and/or arising from this document, such as designs, documentation, as well as preparatory material in that regard, is and shall remain the exclusive property of the SEABAT Consortium and any of its members or its licensors. Nothing contained in this document shall give, or shall be construed as giving, any right, title, ownership, interest, license or any other right in or to any IP, know-how and information.

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 963560. The information and views set out in this publication does not necessarily reflect the official opinion of the European Commission. Neither the European Union institutions and bodies nor any person acting on their behalf, may be held responsible for the use which may be made of the information contained therein.

## References

- [1] K. G. Johnson and M. K. Khan, “A study into the use of the process failure mode and effects analysis (PFMEA) in the automotive industry in the UK,” *J. Mater. Process. Technol.*, vol. 139, no. 1, pp. 348–356, 2003, doi: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0924-0136\(03\)00542-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0924-0136(03)00542-9).
- [2] N. Rachieru, N. Belu, and D. C. Anghel, “Improvement of Process Failure Mode and Effects Analysis Using Fuzzy Logic,” *Appl. Mech. Mater.*, vol. 371, pp. 822–826, 2013, doi: [10.4028/www.scientific.net/AMM.371.822](https://doi.org/10.4028/www.scientific.net/AMM.371.822).
- [3] W. L. Mikos, J. C. E. Ferreira, P. E. A. Botura, and L. S. Freitas, “A system for distributed sharing and reuse of design and manufacturing knowledge in the PFMEA domain using a description logics-based ontology,” *J. Manuf. Syst.*, vol. 30, no. 3, pp. 133–143, 2011, doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmsy.2011.06.001>.
- [4] “SEABAT Project, "Deliverable 5.2 Outputs, Submitted Version," 2023.
- [5] C. Fasolo, “Analysis of DFMEA and PFMEA use for enhanced co-development of product and production: A case study in two Swedish manufacturing companies.” 2022.