# SOUTHAMPTON 23rd OCT 24

# SHORE-BASED INTEGRATED SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS FOR SHIPS IN PORT



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#### **AGENDA**



- 1. INTRODUCTION
- 2. IPMS
- 3. IN-PORT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES
- 4. TRAINING
- 5. INCIDENT REACTION
- 6. NEW DEVELOPMENTS
- 7. CONCLUSIONS



#### INTRODUCTION



"Damage control is the responsibility of ALL HANDS, from the commanding officer to the newest recruit".

Resilience

INDIVIDUAL & COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

DC NATIONAL DOCTRINE

- Intense Training
- Properly and Ready Equipment
- Refined & Smart Organization
- On board Automation

**Successful Key Factors** 

Survivability

Avoid Destruction

Avoid Impact



Avoid Engagement

Avoid Detection

Effective Damage Control (DC) requires the correct use of equipment and techniques to prevent or minimize the damage effects caused by battle (weapons, strikes, CBR attack, etc), fire, collision, grounding, explosion, and so forth.



#### INTRODUCTION



#### **DC IMPLEMENTATION & EVOLUTION**

#### **Doctrine**

#### **Training**

#### **Organization**

- Quicker reactions.
- Easier procedures.
- Semi-automatic stages.
- Higher standarization.

- Virtual context.
- IPMS training module.
- IPMS community.
- Complex scenarios.

- More simple structure.
- Easier DC material control.
- Well-defined roles.







# INTEGRATED PLATFORM MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (IPMS)



End user

Tech Partner



1990's

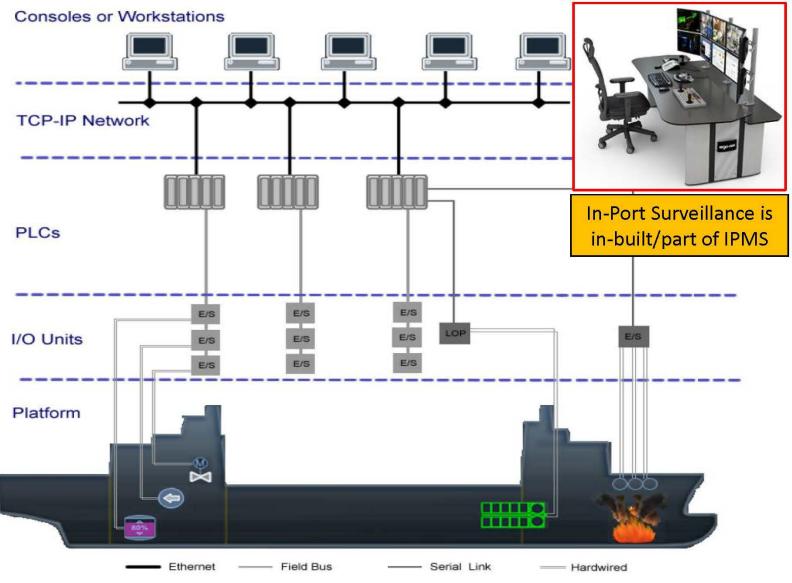
**MATURE TECHNOLOGY** 



# IPMS ARCHITECTURE

# **IPMS**



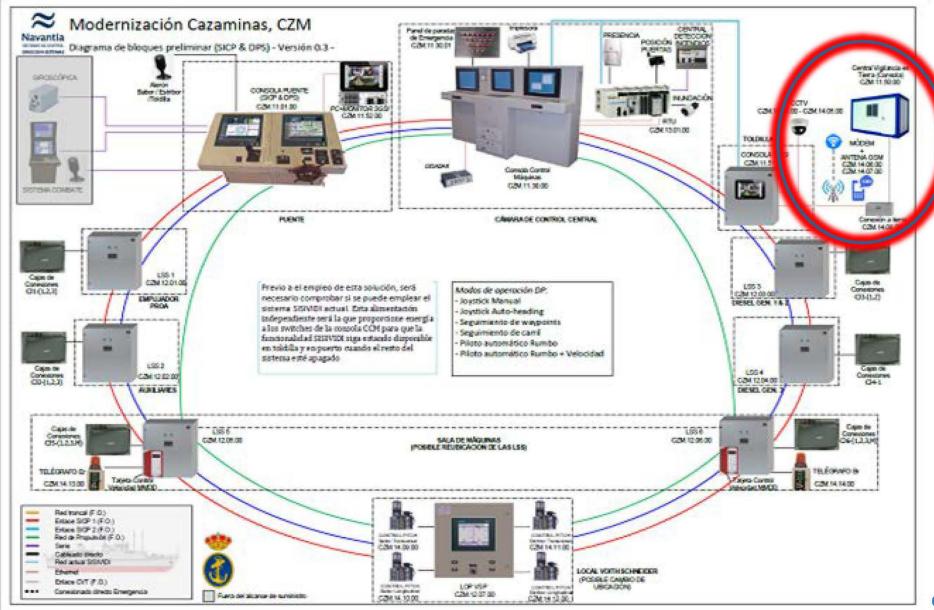




#### **MHC IPMS Architecture**

# **IPMS**







### **IPMS**







- Less Lifecycle cost
- Highest Automation
- Making-Decision Process Aid Tool



Incident

#### IPMS DC Service

#### **DAMAGE CONTROL**

FIRE DETECTION

FLOODING DETECTION

NBC DETECTION

FIRE FIGHTING

**BILGE & BALLAST** 

HVAC



- Type of incident
- > Priority
- Status
- Affected Compartments

**ACCURATE STATUS** 

#### Kill Cards

- Tightness Integrity
- Electrical & Mechanical isolation
- Fire-fighting material status.
- Reconfiguration of Vital Systems
- Immediate answer & continous feedback
- Operator Guidance Tool







Goals

# IN-PORT SURVEILLANCE CAPABILITIES

# **CONDITIONS**





- Saving resources.
- Increasing crew's quality of life.
- Higher crew's availability.



# Monitoring Capability

Remote Control of Equipment

Requirements

#### Non-working time

- No personnel on board
- External electric power
- CCTV & IPMS On
- DC equipments and Systems On
- HVAC equipment On
- A set of auxiliary equipments On
- Minimum ilumination On
- DC material available
- Shortened Duty team

#### **Special Scenario**

- No personnel on board
- Electric power Off
- IPMS Off & In-port CCTV On
- No ammunition & weapons on board
- No danger material on board
- No food & water on board
- External DC equipment & material
- Full equipments & systems Off
- Minimum Duty team



# **FACILITIES**

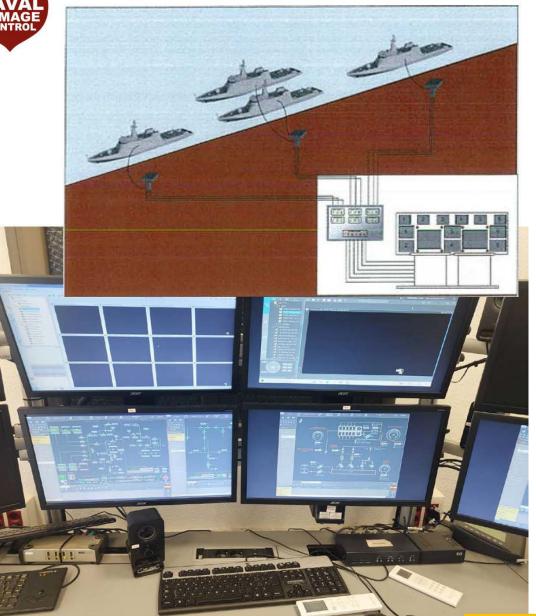


- Temporal or permanent location.
- Commercial Hardware.
- Ethernet / Gb cable & wifi Antenna.
- IPMS program loading on local stations & available Laptop connection.
- Reliable and redundant Communication link (Tetrapol network).
- IPMS network with fibre optic or wifi connection.











**FACILITIES** 











**FACILITIES** 

Cartagena MHC Dockside Container



**BENEFITS** 



- Secure framework and non-relevant operational incidents.
- Electric Energy saving around 35%.
- Decreasing the number of duty personnel between 35% to 70% & depending on the Naval Authority.
- Greater crew's motivation and responsibility.
- Higher awareness about incident detection & preparation.

#### **OPV** (Since 2014)



#### MHC (Installed 2024)





#### **TRAINING**

#### IPMS COMMUNITY



- Flood, fire or multiple incidents are setting virtually in the OBTS, IPMS training module.
- Sharing general knowledge among the IPMS users.
- Authentic training exercises are taking place on board, weekly.

#### VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT

**REAL SITUATION** 







#### INCIDENT REACTION



#### INNOVATIVE EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

New OPV In-port Emergency Plan

DC DOCTRINE

- Sizing Emergency Team (4-6 Pax). Features, roles, missions and background.
- DC material ready to deploy.
- Communications links On.
- DC Systems, CCTV, IPMS & critical assets On.

**PREPARATION** 

- Basic Roles: Petty Officer, senior sailor, junior sailor & IPMS operator. Ad-hoc group.
- On board rounds periodically (2 per duty time).
- Internal & external Communications links On.
- DC Systems, CCTV, IPMS & Critical Assets On

DETECTION

Killcard activation

Quick deployment Emergency Team

- High degree of tightness integrity.
- Mechanical Isolation.
- Electrical isolation.
- Fire-fighting material.
- Counter-flooding measures.
- Guidance semi-automatic Process.

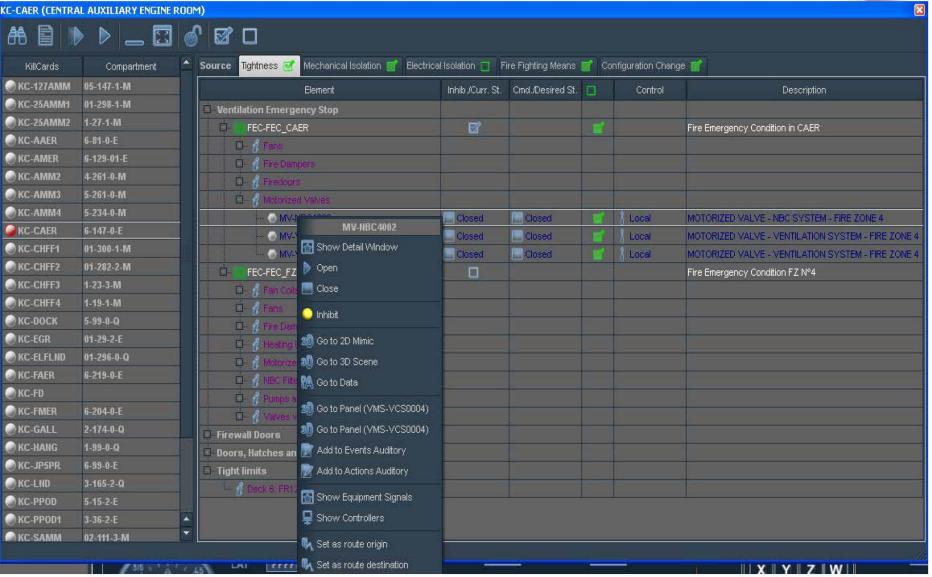


# Killcard Context Menu

#### INCIDENT REACTION









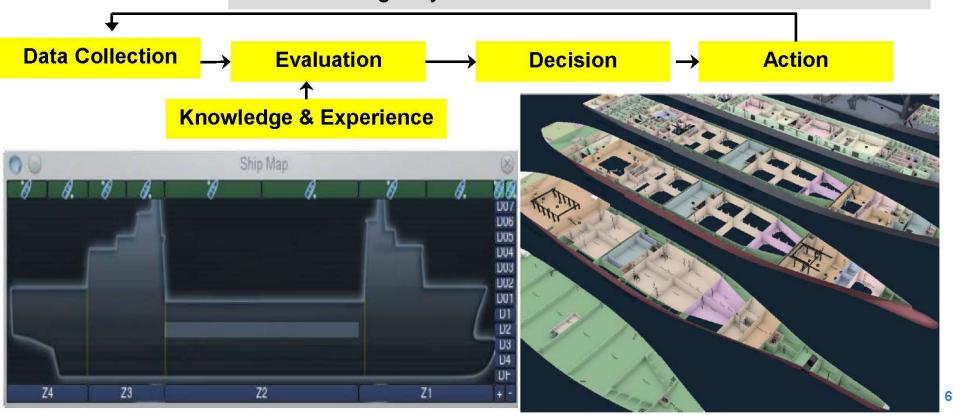
# **INCIDENT REACTION**

**EMERGENCY TEAM** 



#### **ACTION**

- Killcards executed.
- Emergey Team deployed and constant coordination with IPMS operator.
- Ground support with duty personnel from the Arsenal.
- Civil Emergency services.





#### **NEW DEVELOPMENTS**

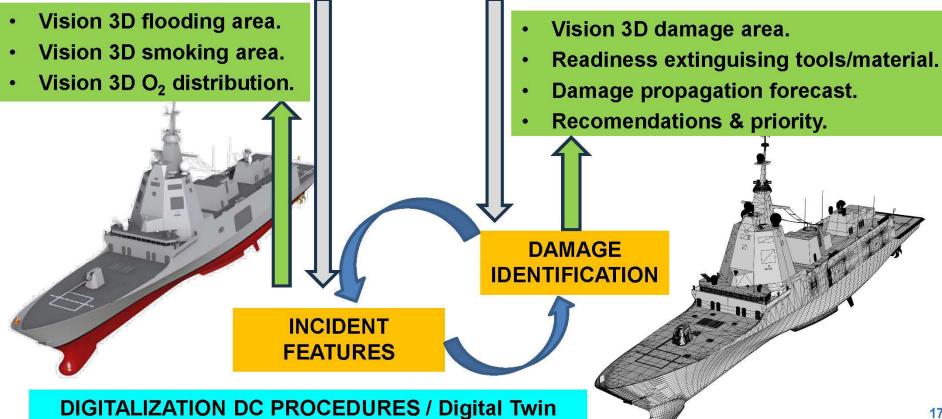
#### **DC EXPECTATIONS**

- Incident typology.
- Flloding, Fire & Engine Room.
- Sensor data.

- Tightness condition.
- Operational priority.
- Sensor data.

- Lessons learned
- DC Experience.
- Smart Rules.

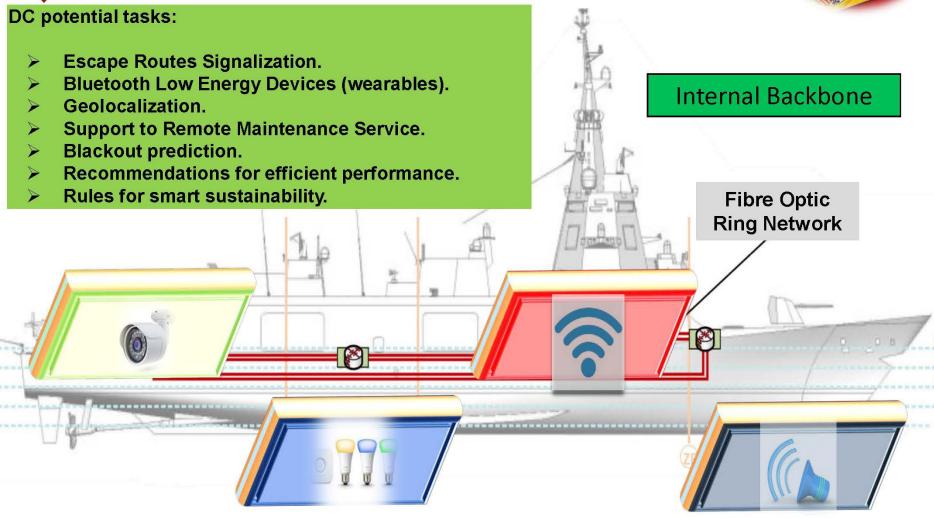
**Key factors** 





# **NEW DEVELOPMENTS**







# **CONCLUSIONS**



 Using Technology for the DC issue is an affordable, feasible and fruitful way. In-Port surveillance is a good example.

 The use of In-Port surveillance capabilities generates multiple benefits for Ship's crew, increasing its DC

awareness.

 The Spanish Navy will keep on using in-port surveillance capabilities due to their positive outcomes.





