

# 船舶監控系統、船橋一人操作佈置與 動態定位系統(DP system)介紹

報告人：石益全/電機設計課

時間：111年01月07日

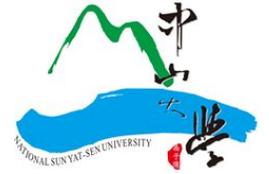
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# 內容

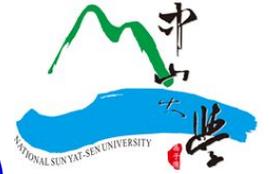


- 動態定位系統 (Dynamic Positioning System, DPS)
- 單人操作駕駛台(One Man Bridge)
- 整合監控系統(Integrated Control & Monitor System)





# 動態定位系統 (Dynamic Positioning System, DPS)



- 動態定位就是船舶或海上工作平台在不使用錨泊系統情況，仍保持船舶在大洋中維持定點的控制技術
- 藉由各類傳感器檢測船舶當前運動狀態或是外力，進而驅動主推與艏側推保持船舶當前狀態

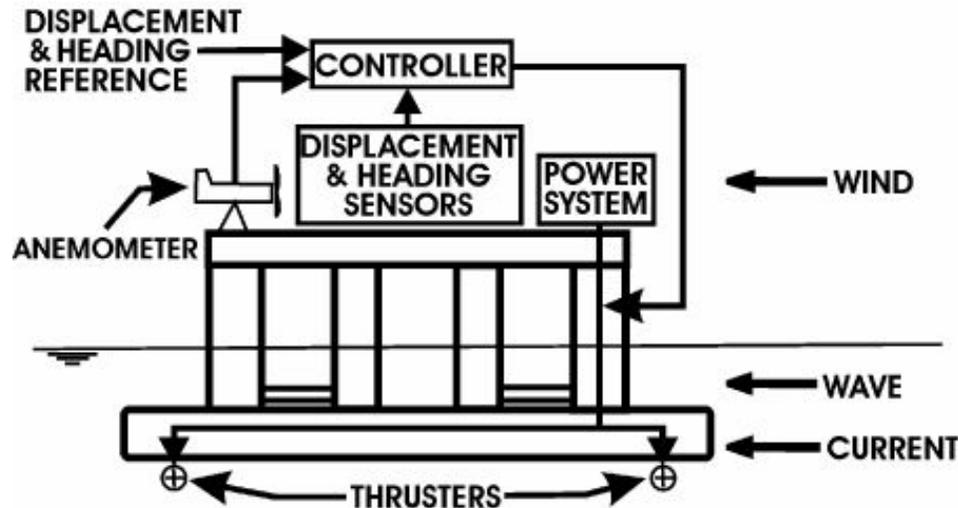
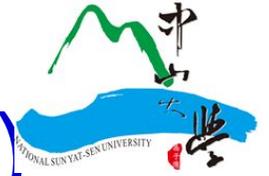


Figure 1. An example of DPS.





# 動態定位系統 (Dynamic Positioning System, DPS)



- 動態定位包含控制(Controller)、推進器(Thruster)、動力(Power)、感測(Sensor)等系統。

65,000 DWT半潛載重船



[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_RD\\_dehNnp0](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_RD_dehNnp0)





# DPS 歷史與現狀



- DPS的故事始於1960年代初期
- CUSS1為第一艘具有動態定位能力的船舶(手動)
- EUREKA為第一艘真正具有自動動態定位能力的船舶



The Eureka

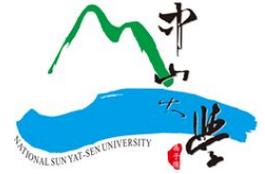


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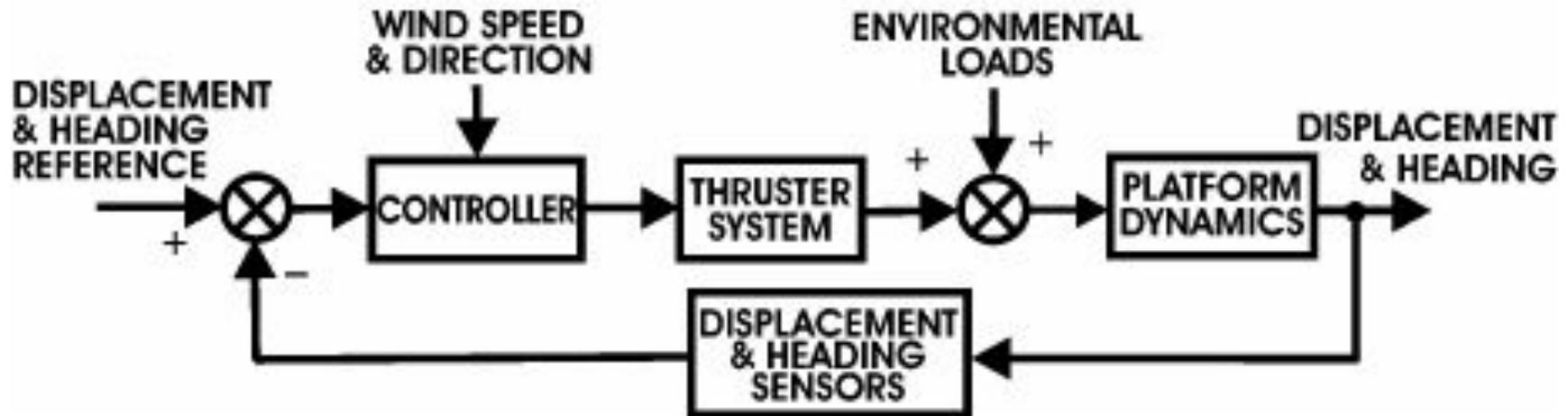




# DPS 歷史與現狀

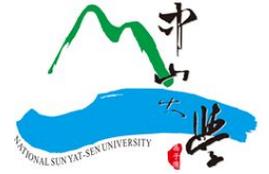


- 初代DPS僅有單一類比控制系統(Analogue Control System), 無冗餘/備援技術 (REDUNDANCY)





# DPS 歷史與現狀



- 二代DPS發展於1970年，船舶代表”SEDCO 445”
- 啟用數位式控制系統(Digital Control System)
- 各元件皆有冗餘的概念
- 安全、穩定性和作業時間大幅改善





# DPS 歷史與現狀

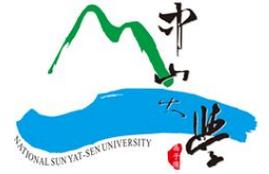


- 三代DPS發展於1980年
- 採用微處理機技術、Mutibus...等
- 已開始廣泛應用於各類船舶，研究船、佈纜船、起重船...等

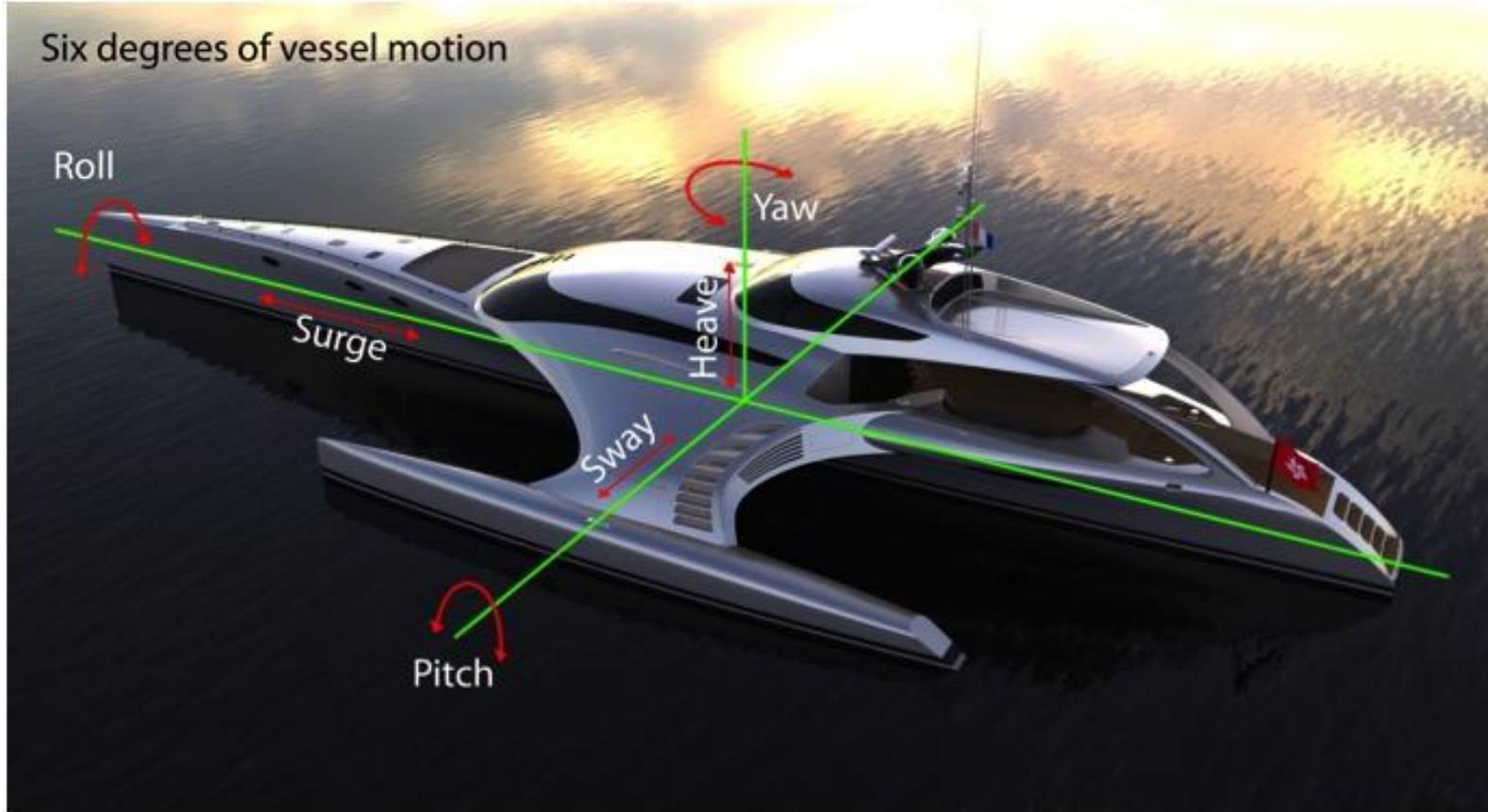




# DPS架構與原理



## □ 船舶的六種維度





# DPS架構與原理



## □ 船舶的六種維度

### □ DPS可控的三種維度

□ Surge

□ Sway

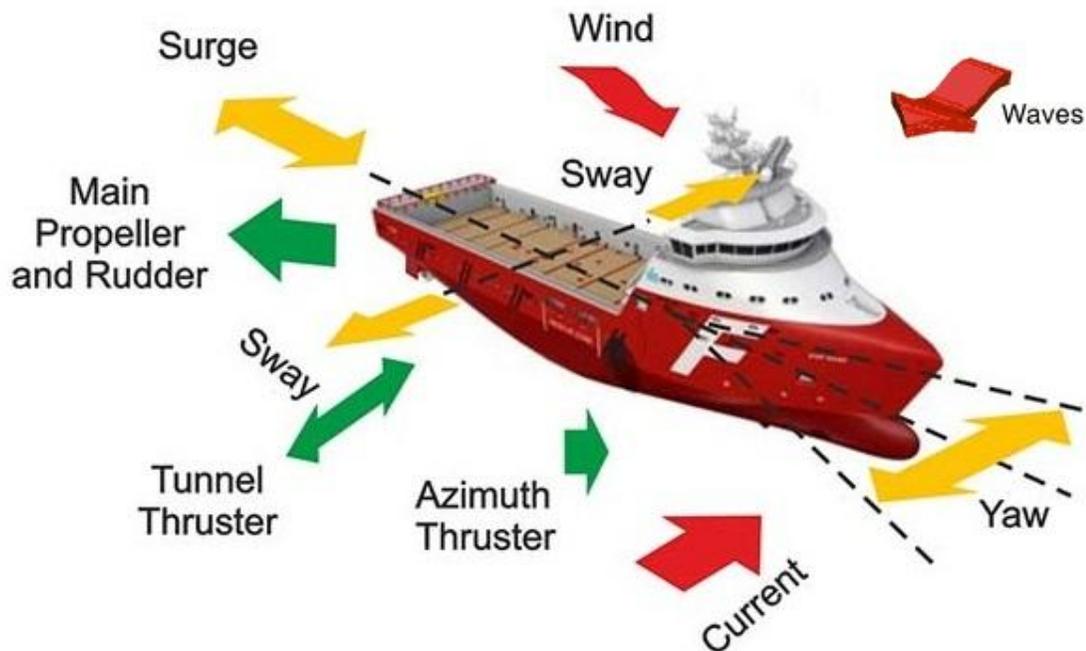
□ Yaw

### □ DPS不可控的三種維度

□ Pitch

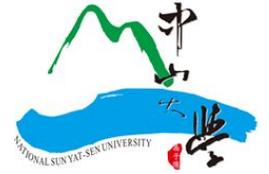
□ Roll

□ Heave





# DPS架構與原理

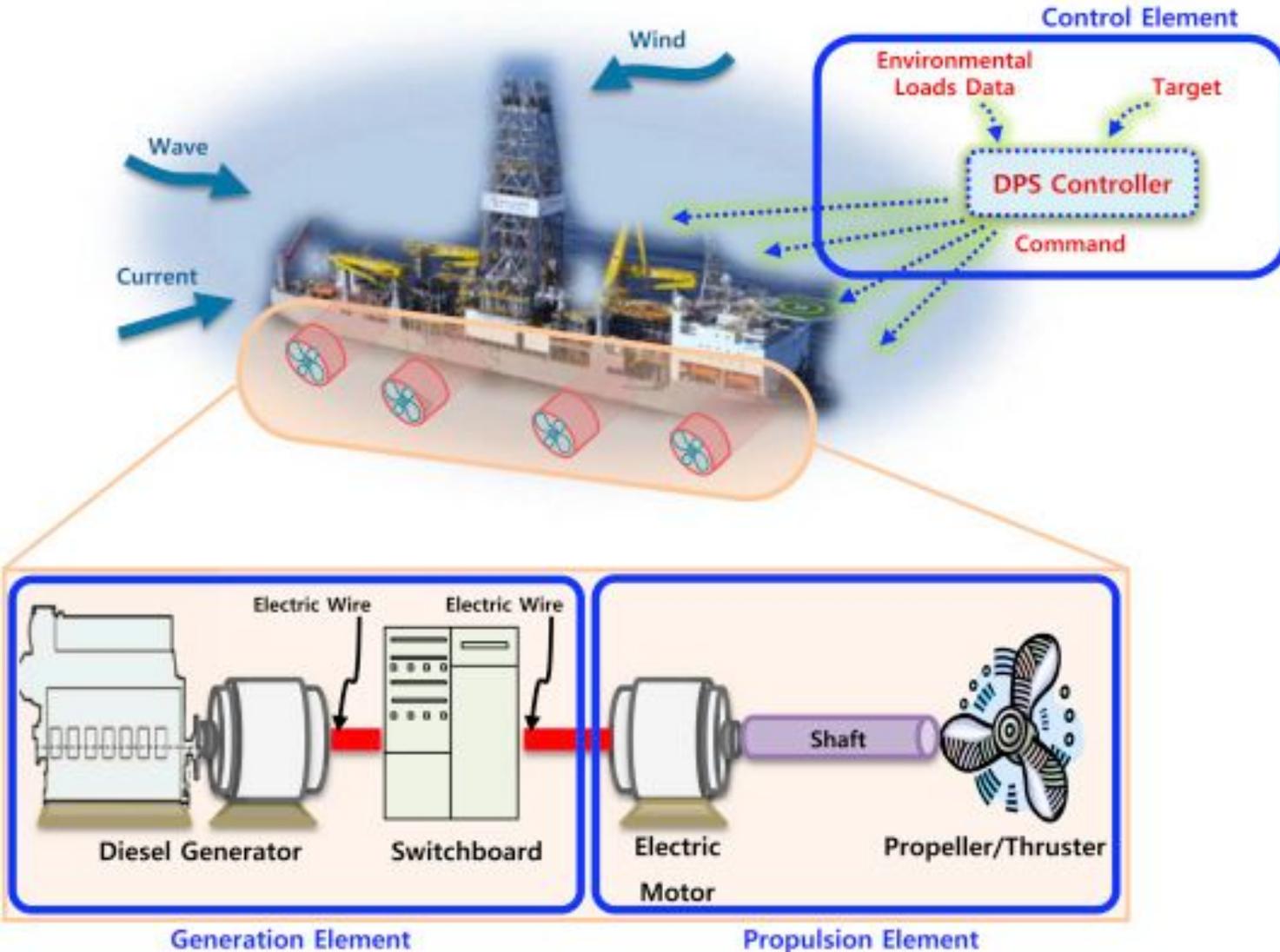
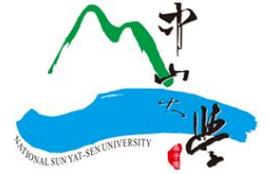


- 動態定位系統由以下四大系統構成
  - 感測系統(Sensor)
  - 控制系統(Controller)
  - 動力系統(Power)
  - 推進系統(Thruster)





# DPS架構與原理

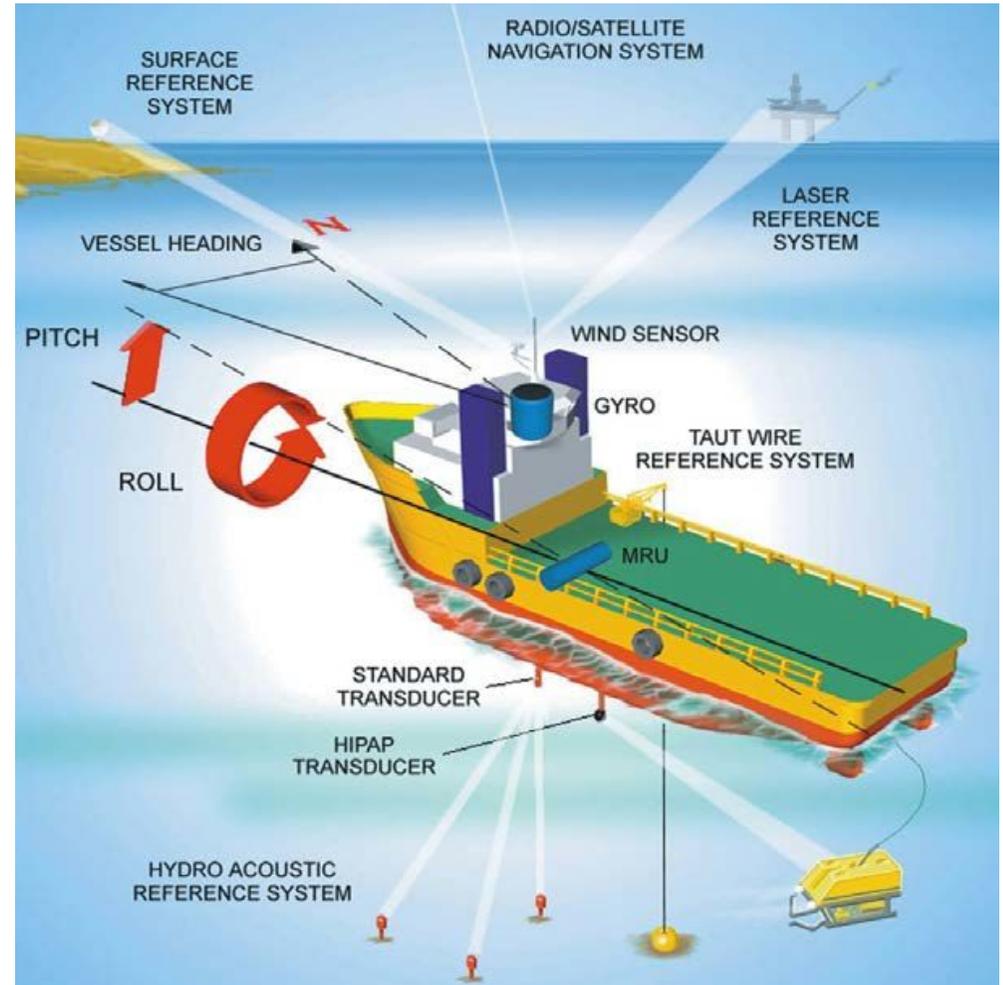




# DPS架構與原理



- 感測系統(Sensor)
  - 環境資訊系統
    - 風速風向
    - MRU/VRS
    - 羅經
  - 位置參考系統
    - DGPS
    - Laser Beam/Radar Wave
    - 水下聲學
    - Taut Wire

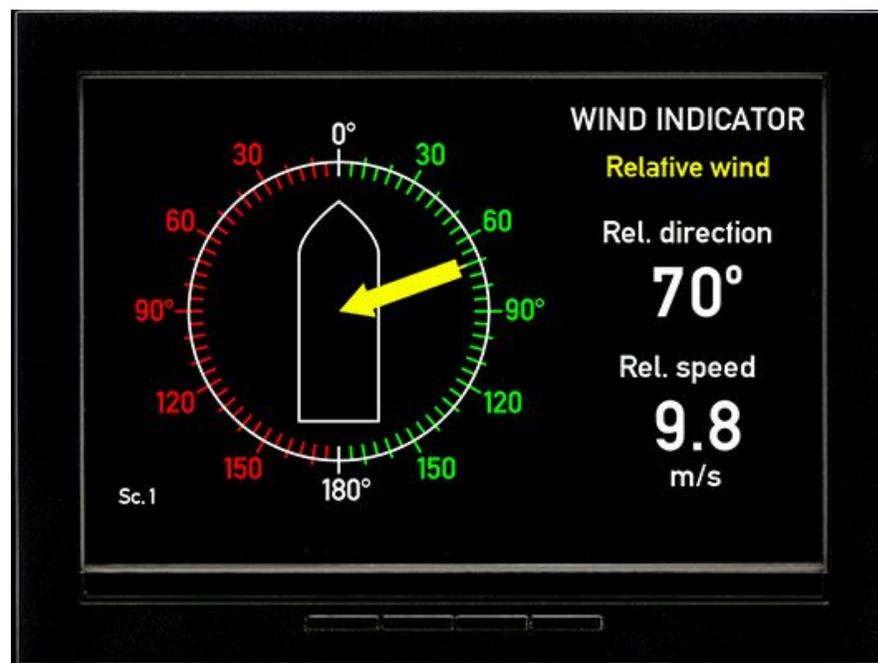




# 感測系統



- 風速風向器(Wind Sensor)
  - 機械式風速風向機
  - 超音波式風速風向機





# 感測系統



- MRU/VRS (Motion Reference Unit/Vertical Reference Sensors)
  - 確認船舶當前的狀態與姿態
  - 測量Pitch, Roll and Heave
  - 裝於船舶重心處(center of gravity, CG)





# 感測系統



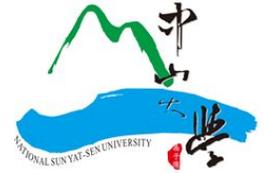
## □ 羅經 (Compass)

- 探測船艏方向(Heading), 對於DPS為十分重要之資訊
- 磁羅經、電羅經、光纖羅經





# 感測系統



- DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System)
  - 接收衛星信號，基於經緯度提供船舶實際位置
  - GPS 誤差30 – 100 mts
  - DGPS 誤差 小於10 mts
  - 2000/05/01 柯林頓總統(President Bill Clinton) 宣布取消SA, DGPS誤差小於3 mts

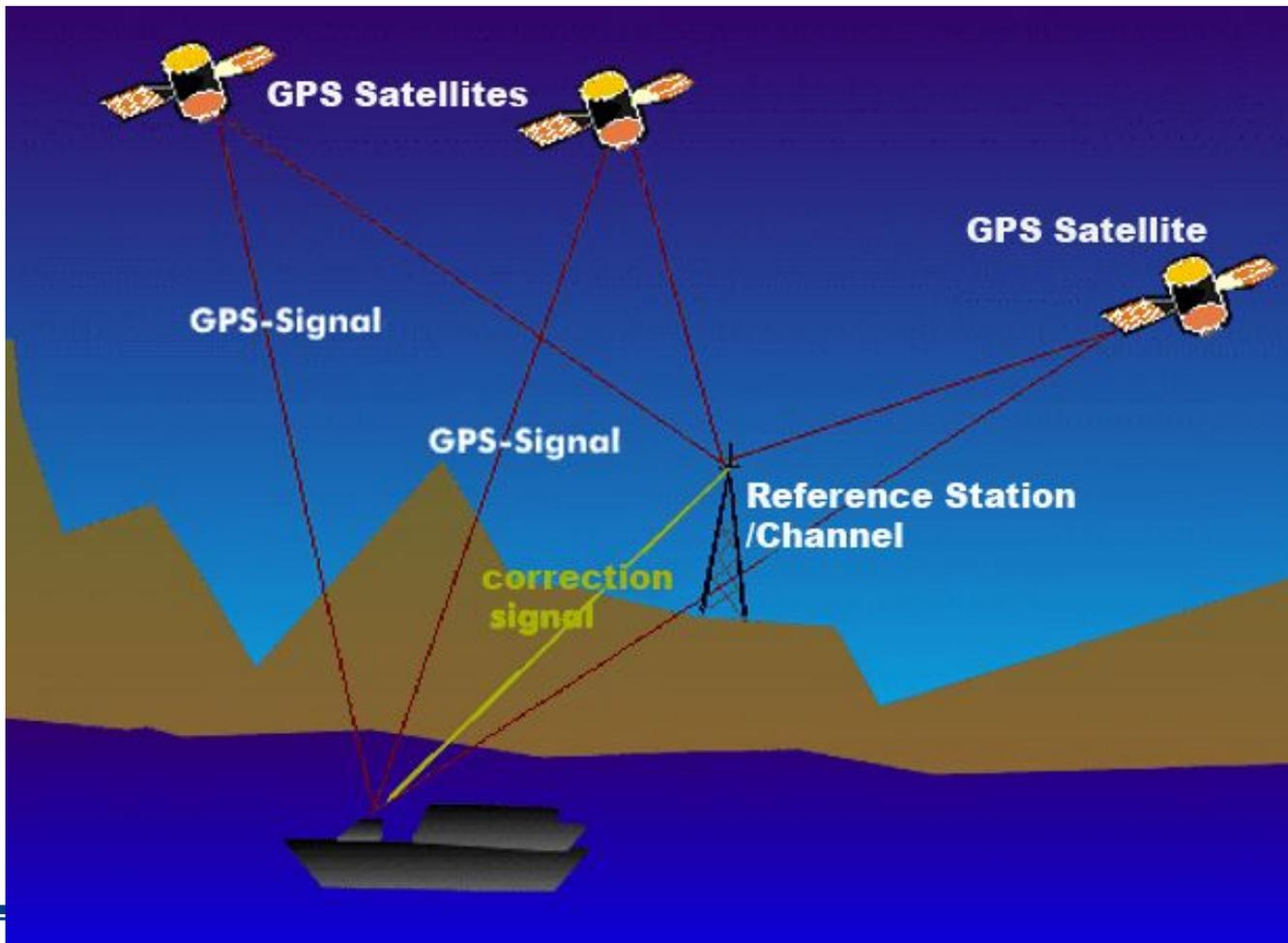




# 感測系統



## □ DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System)





# 感測系統



## □ Laser Beam/Radar Wave



## □ 優點

- 適用於所有類型船舶
- 短距離準確度高
- 對於DGPS是很好的補足裝備
- 易於操作

## □ 缺點

- 需在目標物安裝反射器  
(Reflector/Transponder)
- 受限的視角/探測角度
- 易受天氣因素干擾
- 易受周邊結構或船舶影響

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# 感測系統



- Laser Beam
- Fanbeam
- CyScan

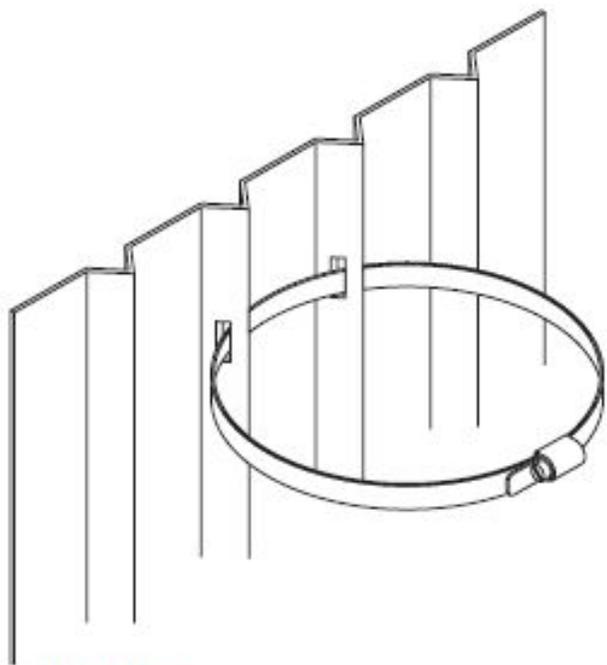




# 感測系統



- CyScan / Fanbeam
  - 目標物反射器 (Reflector)



有效距離約250m



有效距離約300m

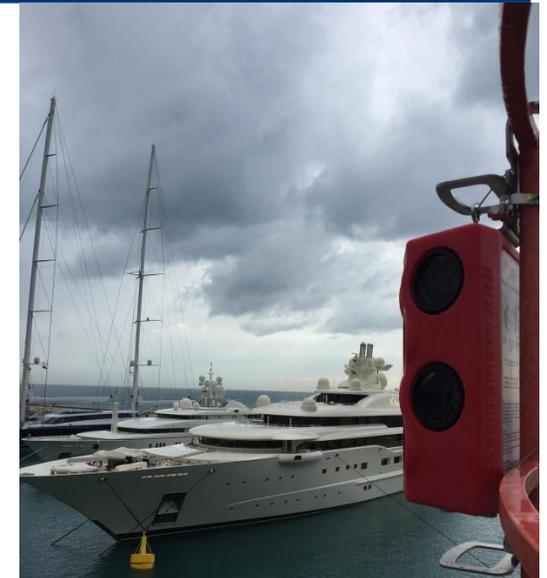
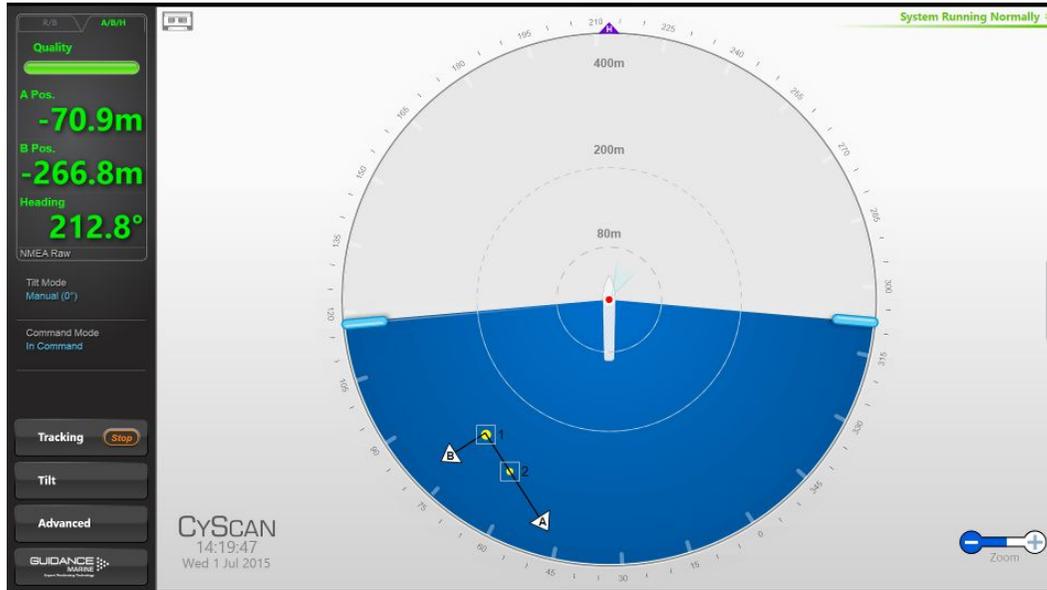
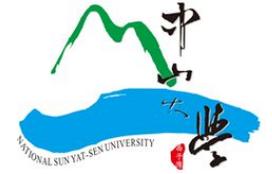


有效距離超過500m





# 感測系統

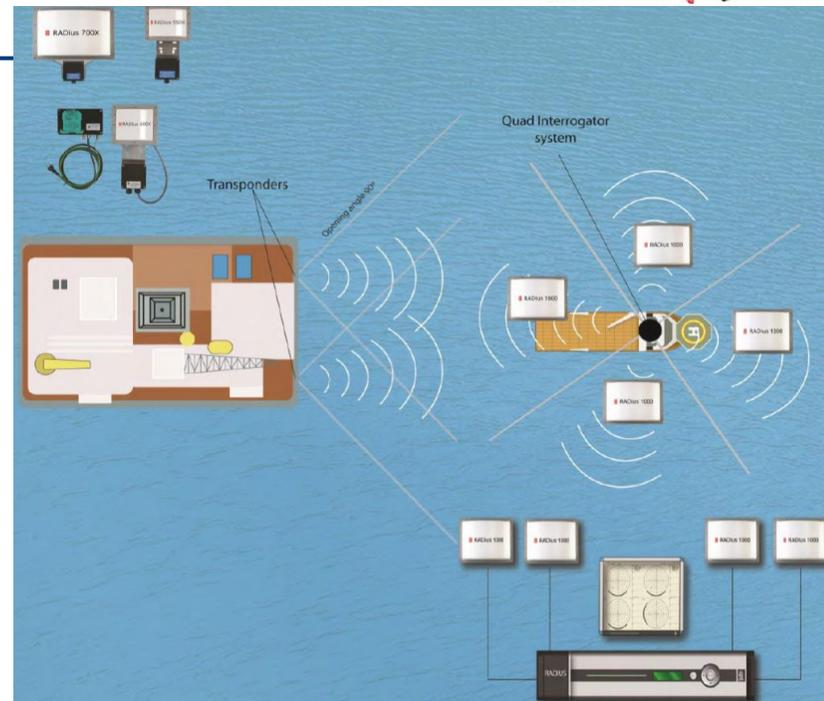




# 感測系統



- Radar Wave
- Artemis
- Radius
- Radar Scan



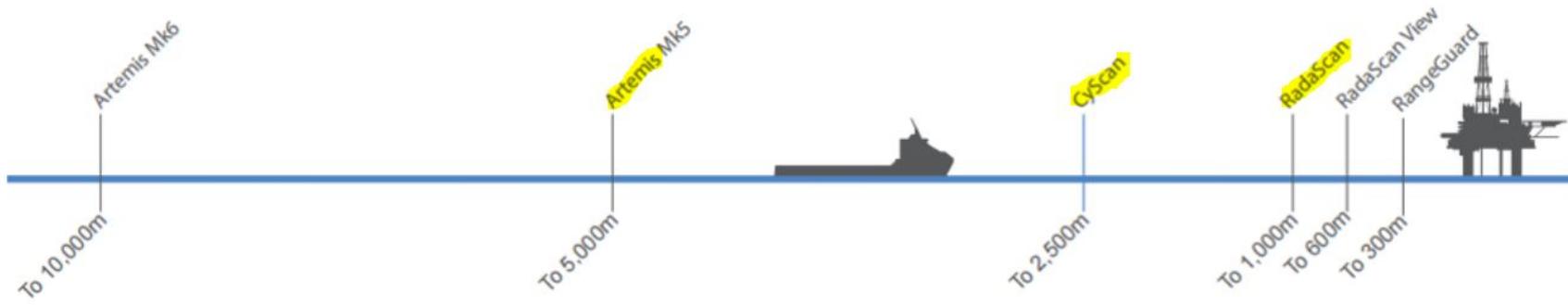


# 感測系統



## □ Radar Wave

	□ □	□ □	□ □ □ □
Artemis	□ □ □ □ □ □ 360° □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	1000 □ □ □ □
Radius	□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □ □ □ 90° □ □ □ □	100 – 200 □ □
Radar Scan	360° □ □ □ □		1000 □ □





# 感測系統



## □ 水下聲學

□ 利用船底換能器(Transducer)與海床應答器(Transponder)發射接收信號進行定位

□ 易受推進器運轉干擾

□ 常用三種類型

□ 長基線 (Long Baseline)

□ 短基線 (Short Baseline)

□ 超短基線 (Ultra- or Super- Short Baseline, USBL or SSBL)

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □	□ □ □ □
LBL	<10 cm
SBL	20 ~ 50m
USBL, SSBL	100 ~ 6000m





# 感測系統



- 長基線 (Long Baseline, LBL)
  - 海床上需架設三組以上的應答器
  - 利用換能器與各應答器間的傳送信號時間不同得知船舶位置
  - 定位精準度高於短基線與超短基線
  - 常用於深水區 (> 1000m)





# 感測系統



## □ 長基線 (Long Baseline, LBL)

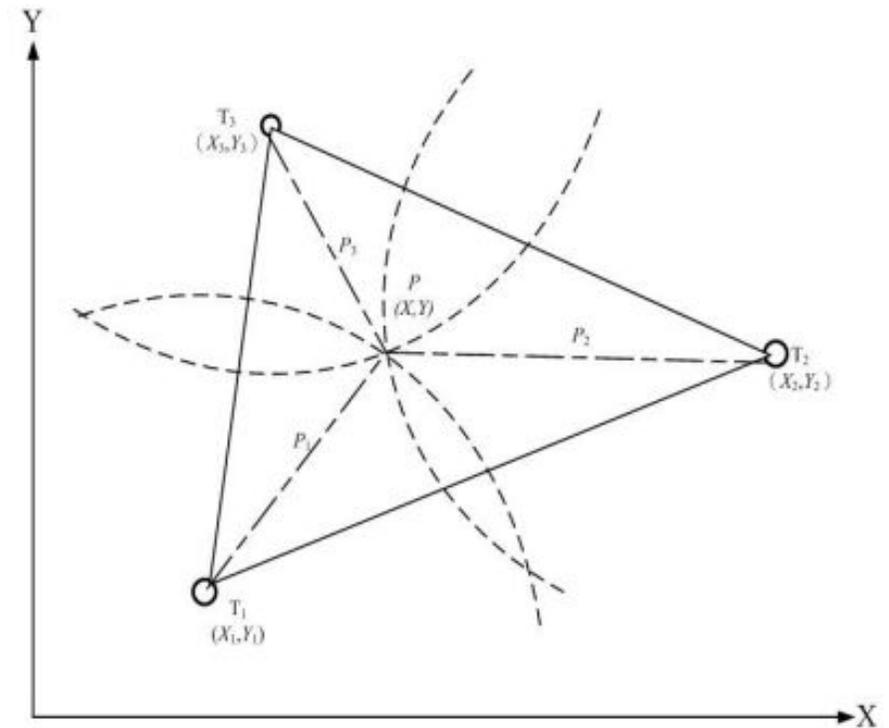
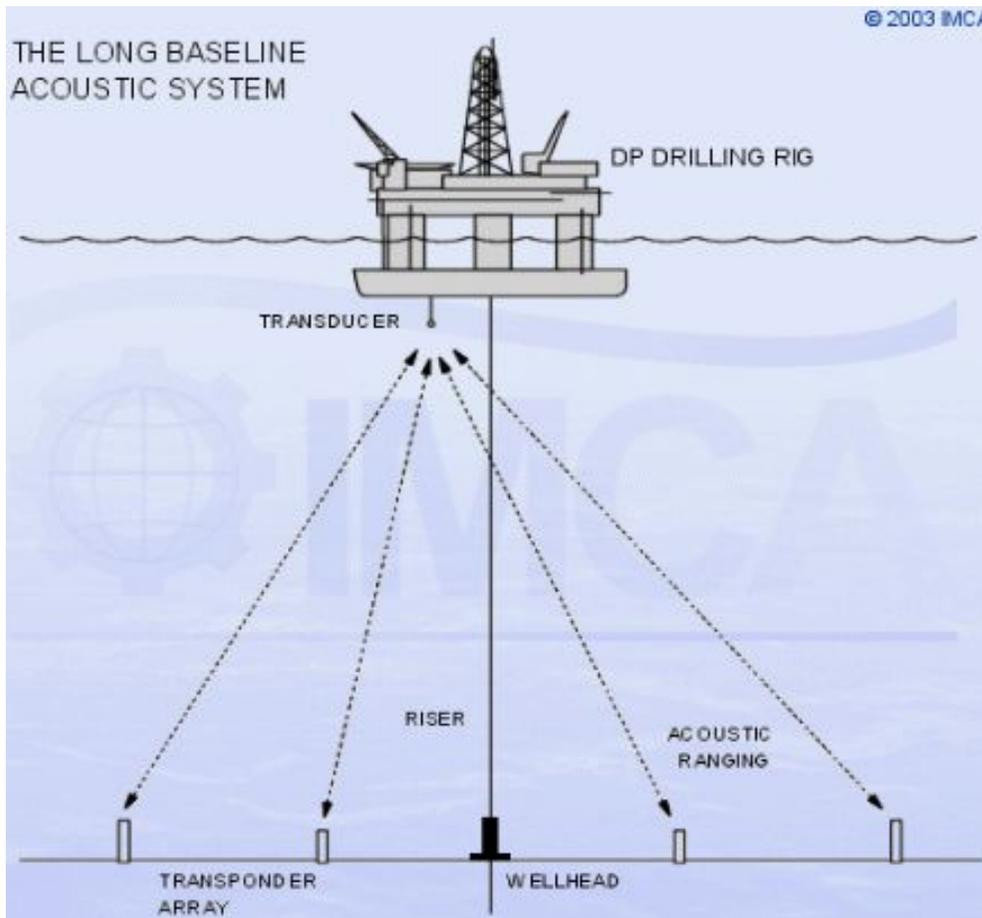


圖 1-1 長基線定位示意圖



# 感測系統



- 短基線 (Short Baseline, SBL)
  - 三組以上換能器安裝於船底
  - 盡可能拉大換能器間的距離( $> 10\text{m}$ )
  - 不須安裝應答器於海床
  - 同LBL, 利用時間差得知船舶位置

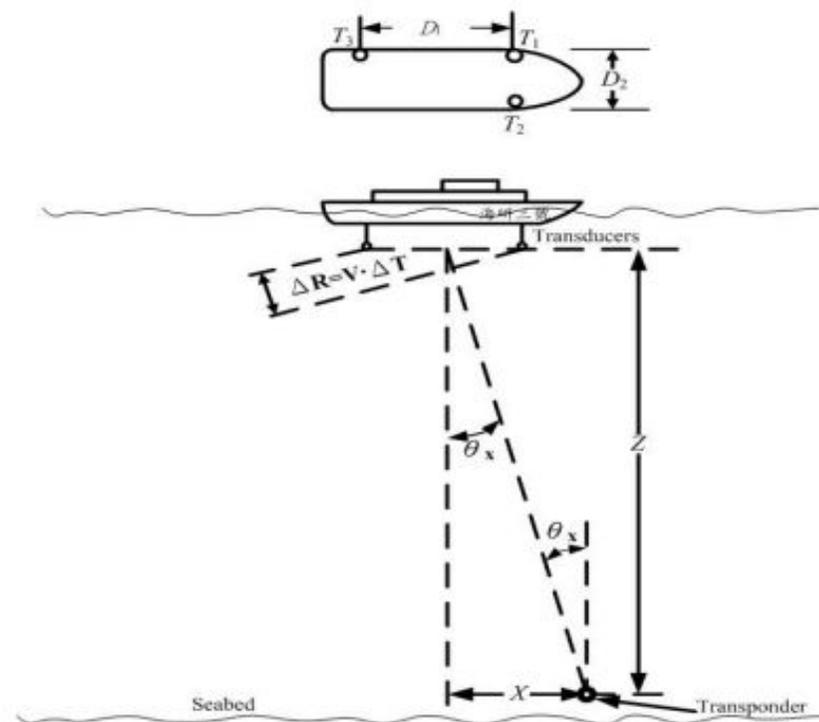
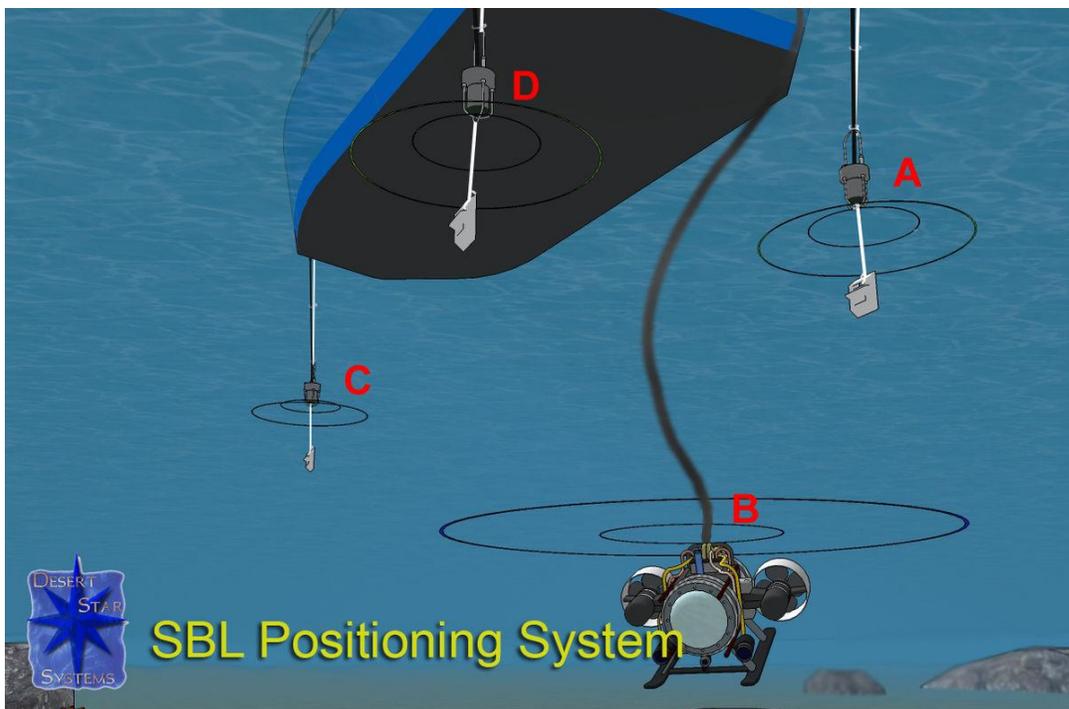




# 感測系統



## □ 短基線 (Short Baseline, SBL)





# 感測系統



- 超短基線 (Ultra- or Super- Short Baseline, USBL or SSBL)
  - 僅需一組應答器
  - 將數個換能器併於單一收發器中
  - 不適用時間差計算，改由信號接收角度的相位差確認船舶位置
  - 需搭配DGPS、MRU、Gyro Compass提高定位精準度

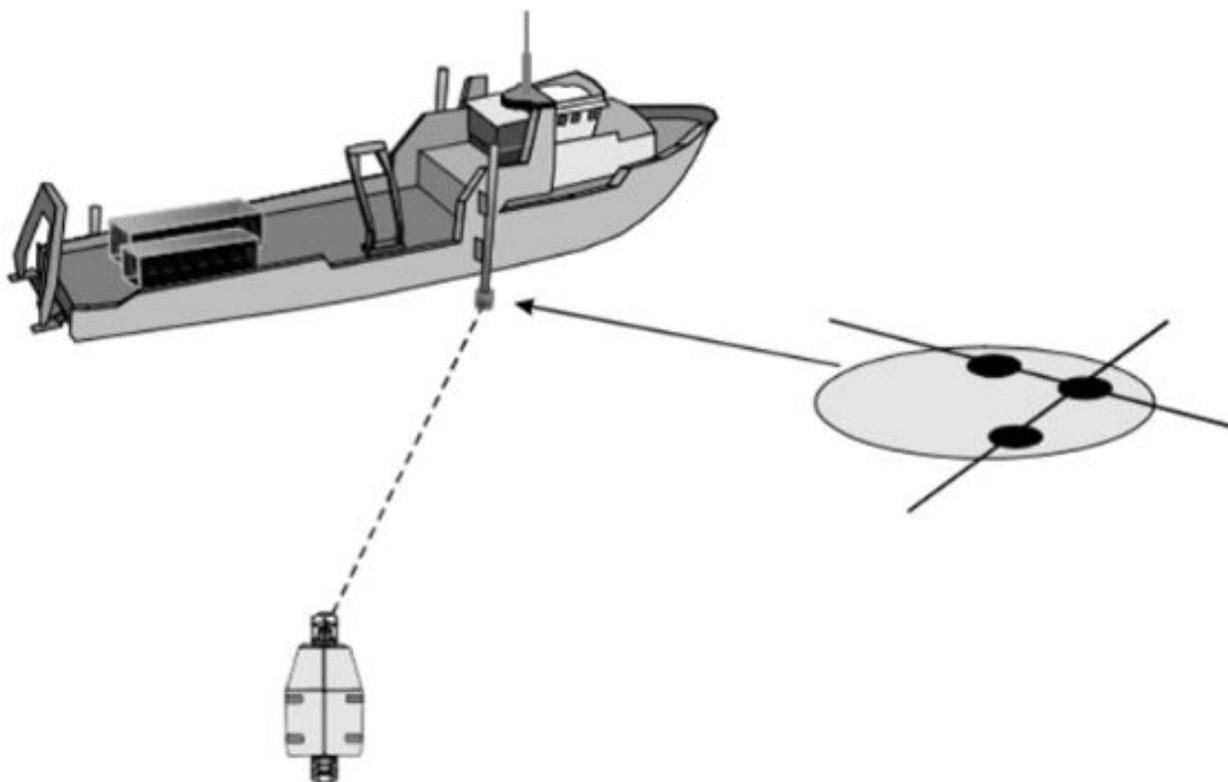




# 感測系統



- 超短基線 (Ultra- or Super- Short Baseline, USBL or SSBL)





# 感測系統



## □ Tautwire

- 為機械式量測系統
- 測量繩索的傾角與長度確定船舶位置
- 範圍小、距離短
- 快速安裝，精準度高

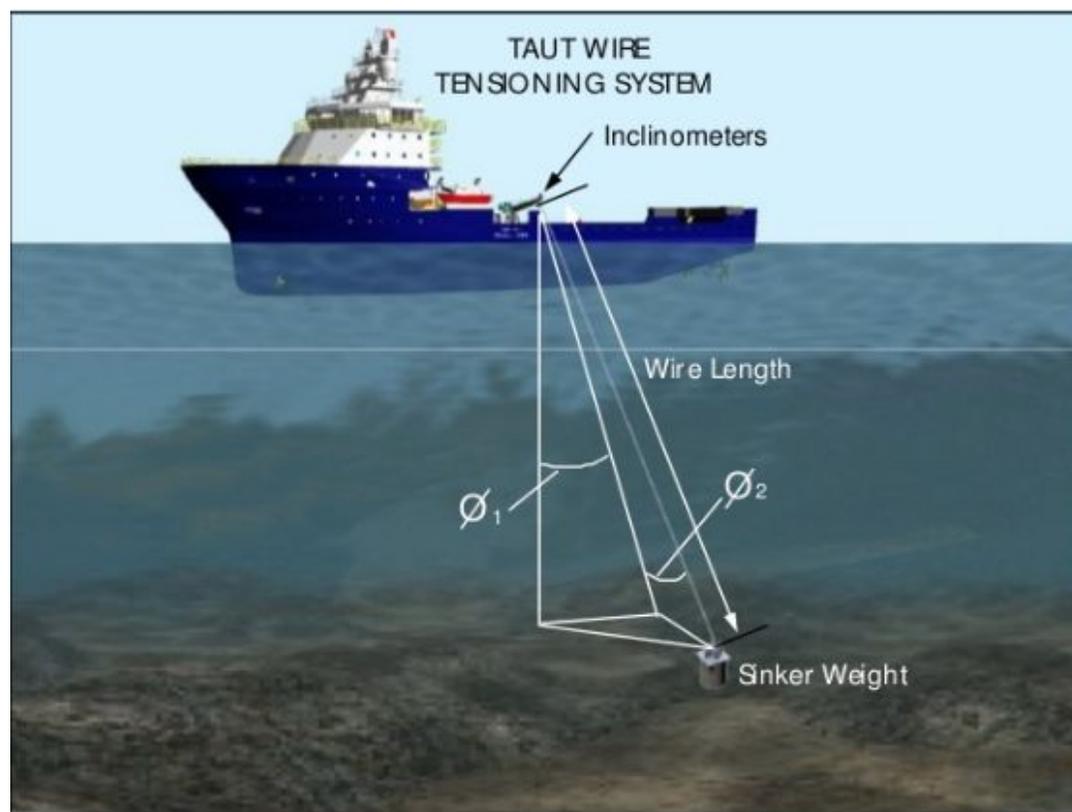
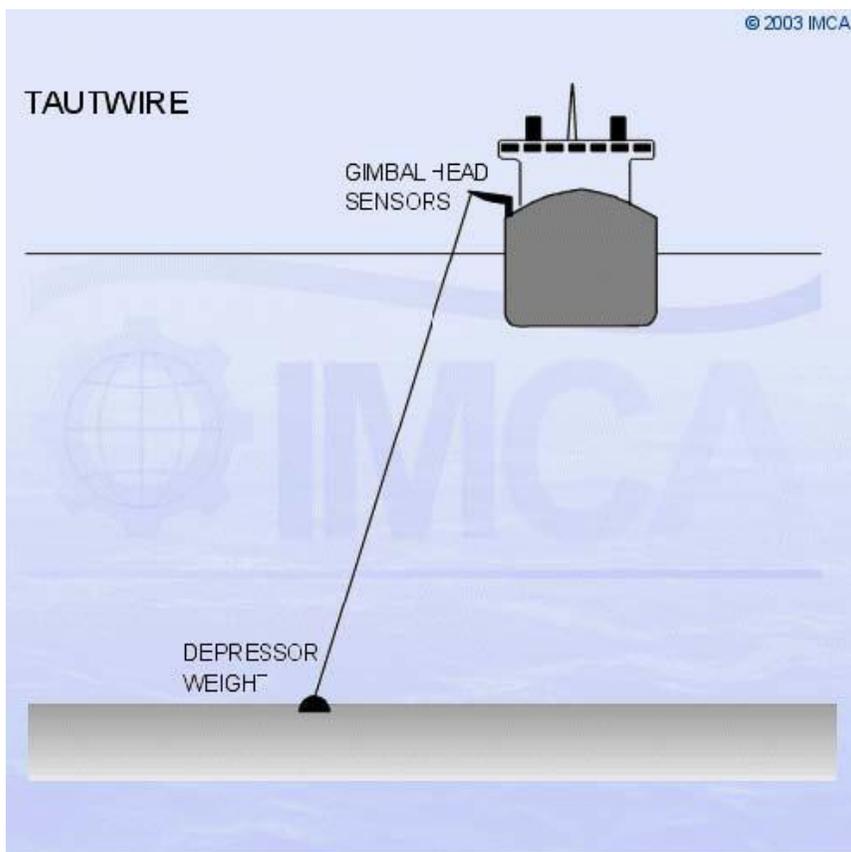




# 感測系統

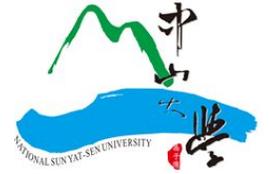


## □ Tautwire





# 控制系統



- 包含控制台與信號處理櫃
- 控制台提供DPS人機操作介面(Human Machine Interface, HMI)。主要負責操作與控制。
- 信號處理櫃負責信號蒐集與處理，透過演算法對船舶推進器下達指令，從而控制船舶位置



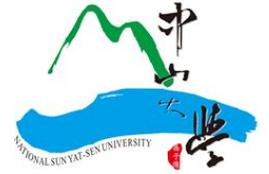


# 控制系統





# 動力系統

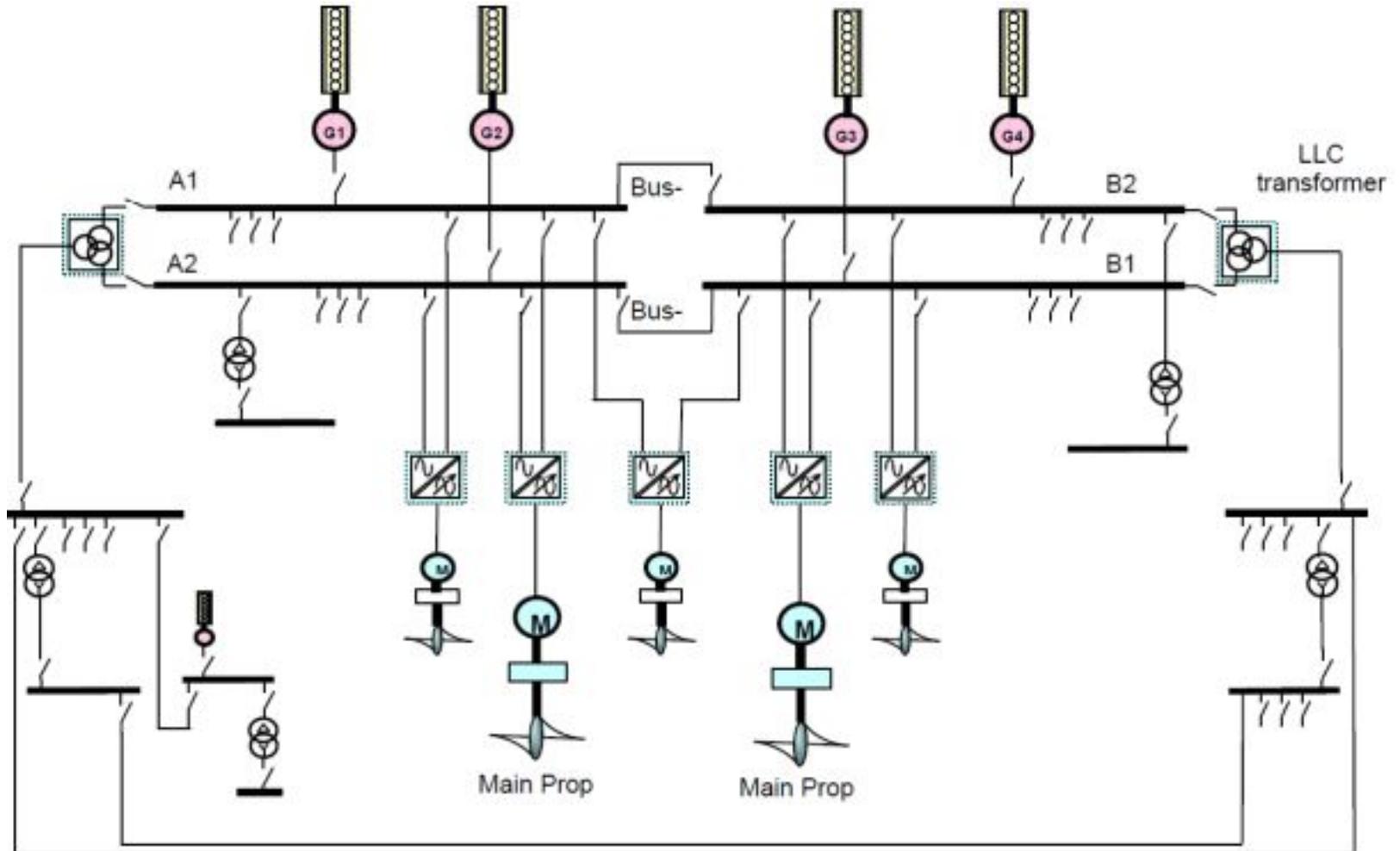
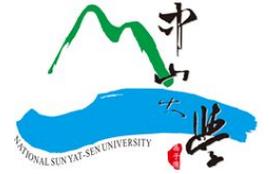


- 提供DPS電源的必要組件與系統
  - 動力機組：柴油機、燃氣輪機、蒸氣輪機
  - 配電盤
  - 分電箱
  - UPS
- DPS需備有一不斷電系統(UPS)。斷電後最少維持30 min系統運作





# 動力系統

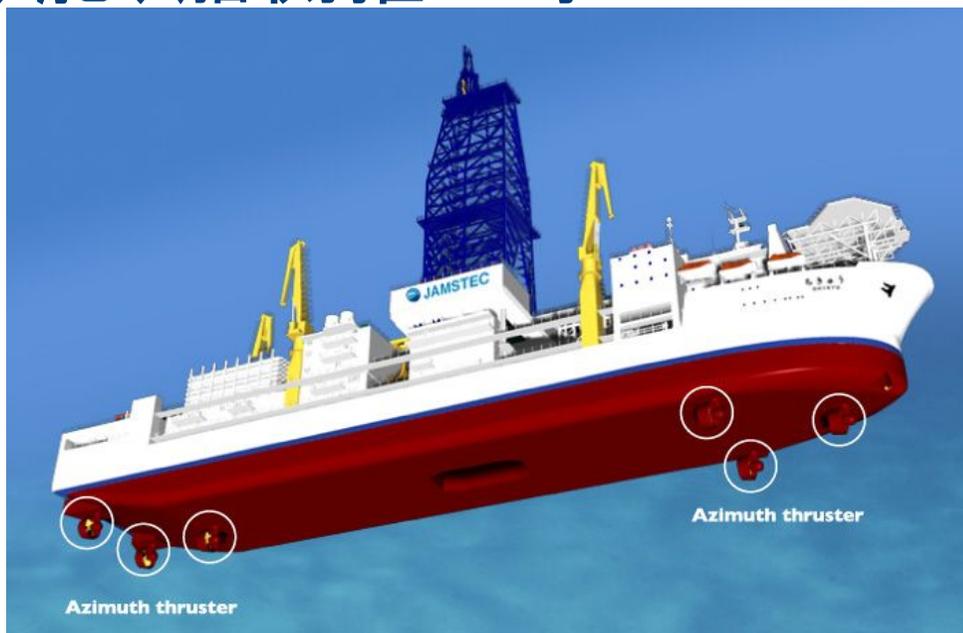
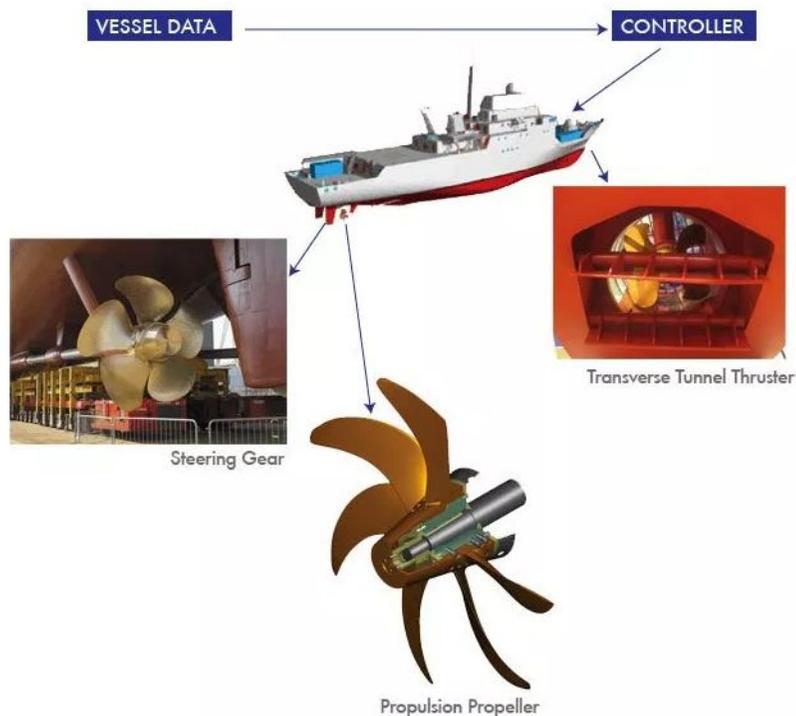




# 推進系統



- 根據控制系統指令，產生推力和力矩，抵銷船舶外在推力，使船舶保持相對位置
- 推進器包含主推螺槳、舵、艙側推...等





# 應用領域



## □ 鑽井船



## □ 佈管船



## □ 挖泥船



## □ 起重駁船





# 應用領域



## □ 軍艦

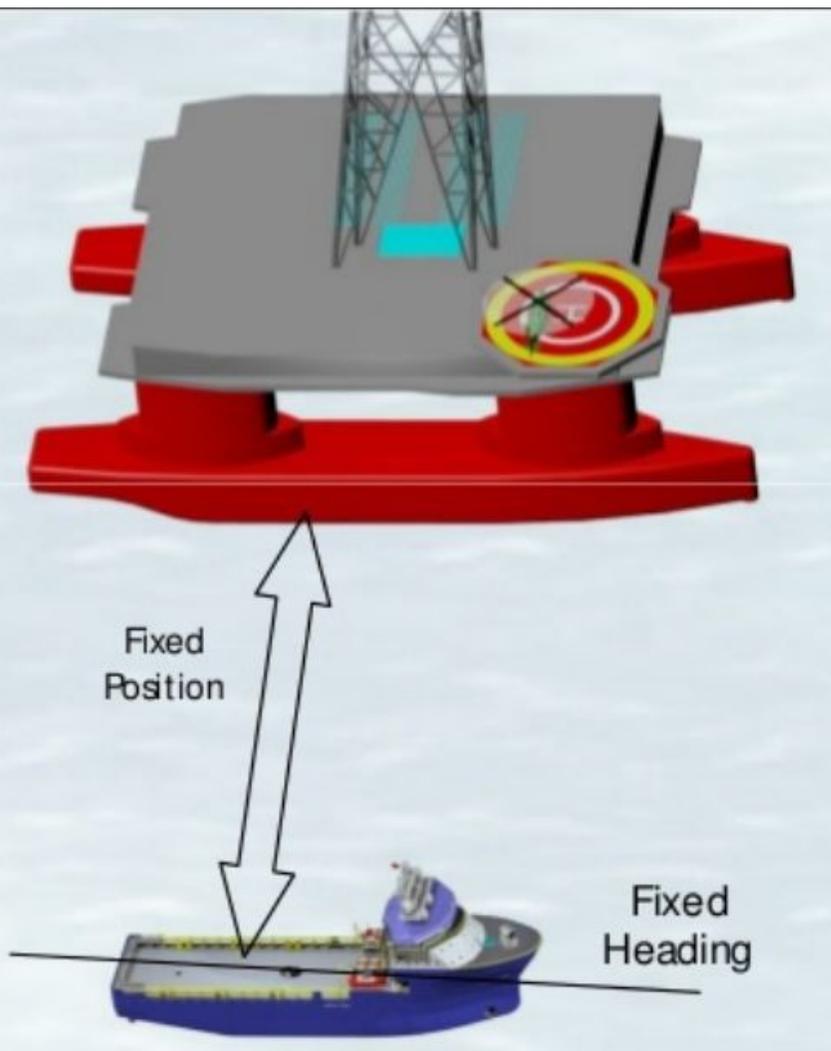


## □ 半潛式甲板載運船





# 應用領域

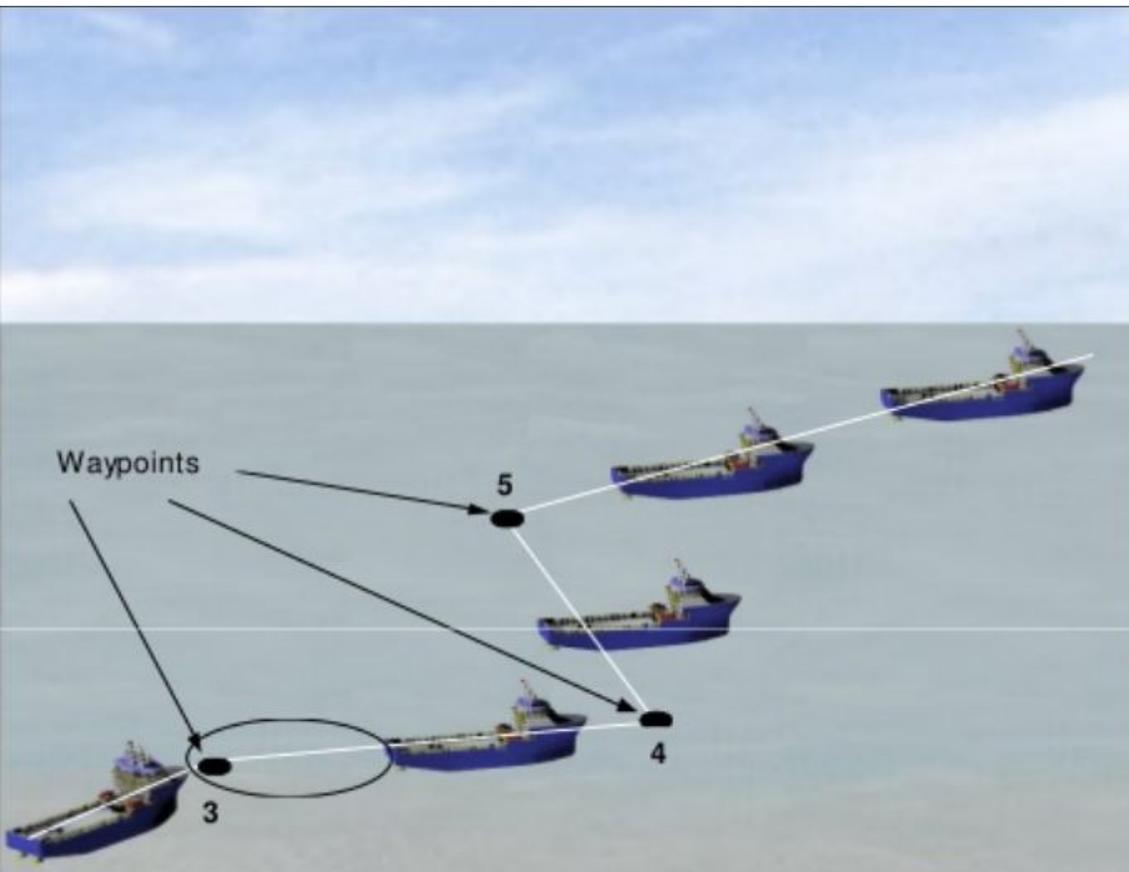


- 定點控制(Keep Position): 透過DPS發出指令使船舶固定在設定點附近





# 應用領域

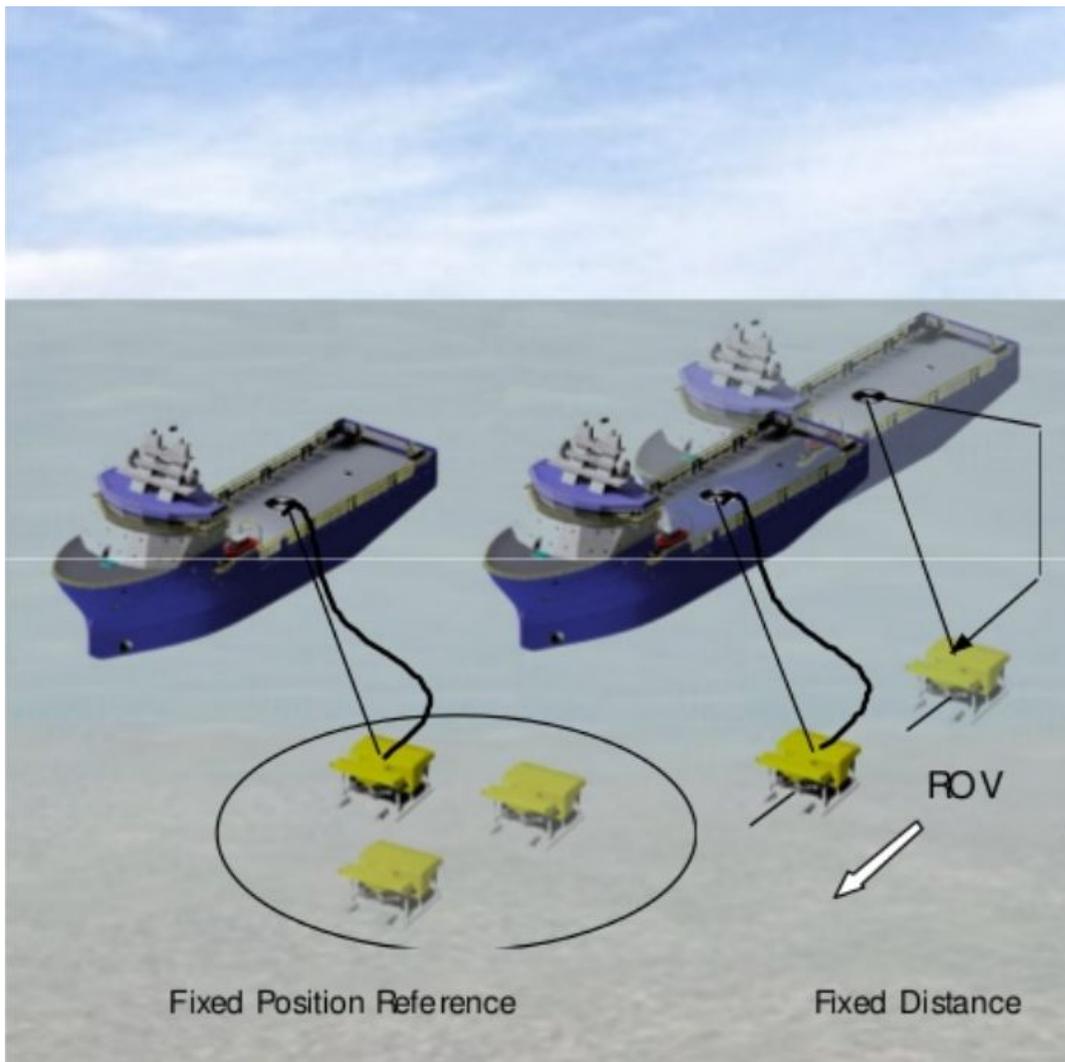


- 軌跡追蹤(Track Follow): 延一條預定路線前進，船舶狀態根據外在環境自行調整
- 循線控制：類似軌跡追蹤，但艏向需與規劃路線一致





# 應用領域



- 目標追蹤(Follow Target): 一般用於ROV工作母船, 可即時跟隨ROV運動



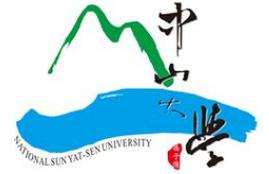


# 單人操作駕駛台 (One Man Bridge)





# 單人操作駕駛台 (One Man Bridge)

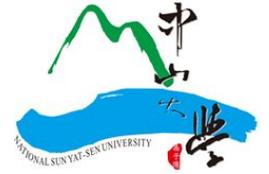


- 單人駕駛台
  - 透過自動化設計概念，整合操作船舶所需相關面板集中佈置
  - 另包括視線、工作環境、通道 & 照明等要求
  - 相關裝備皆在駕駛員觸手可及之範圍內
  - 各船級社皆提出相應的船籍符號及要求
    - ABS-NBLES、LR-NAV1、BV-SYS-NEQ、DNV-NAUT-OC 等等





# 工作環境規定



## □ 振動(Vibration)

□ 0.5Hz到5Hz的振動頻率不得大於 $0.16 \text{ m/s}^2$

□ 5Hz到100Hz的振動頻率不得大於 $5 \text{ mm/s}$

### B 100 Vibration

**101** Uncomfortable levels of vibration causing short and/or long term effects on human body shall be avoided in the bridge area.

**Guidance note:**

The vibration levels on the bridge deck shall not exceed  $0.16 \text{ m/s}^2$  from 0.5 Hz to 5 Hz, and  $5 \text{ mm/s}$  from 5 Hz to 100 Hz

## □ 噪音(Noise)

### B 200 Noise

**201** Uncomfortable levels of noise, and noise which may affect safe and efficient bridge operation, shall be avoided in the bridge area. Consideration shall be made to the need for speech, telephone and radio communication and for hearing audible alarms and sound signals.

**Guidance note:**

The noise level (sound pressure) for the wheelhouse workplace shall not exceed  $65 \text{ dB(A)}$  while the ship is underway and with all normal bridge equipment in operation (*measured in good weather conditions*).



# 工作環境規定



## □ 環境溫度與通風

□ 室外溫度 $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  –  $35^{\circ}\text{C}$ 時，室內須維持 $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  –  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$ ；且溫度變化不超過 $5^{\circ}\text{C}$

□ 在室內溫度 $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  –  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$ 時，通風應保持 $0.3$  m/s，不得超過 $0.5$  m/s

It shall be possible to maintain the effective temperature range in the wheelhouse within  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $27^{\circ}\text{C}$  for an external temperature range of  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+35^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The temperature gradient inside of the wheelhouse shall not exceed  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

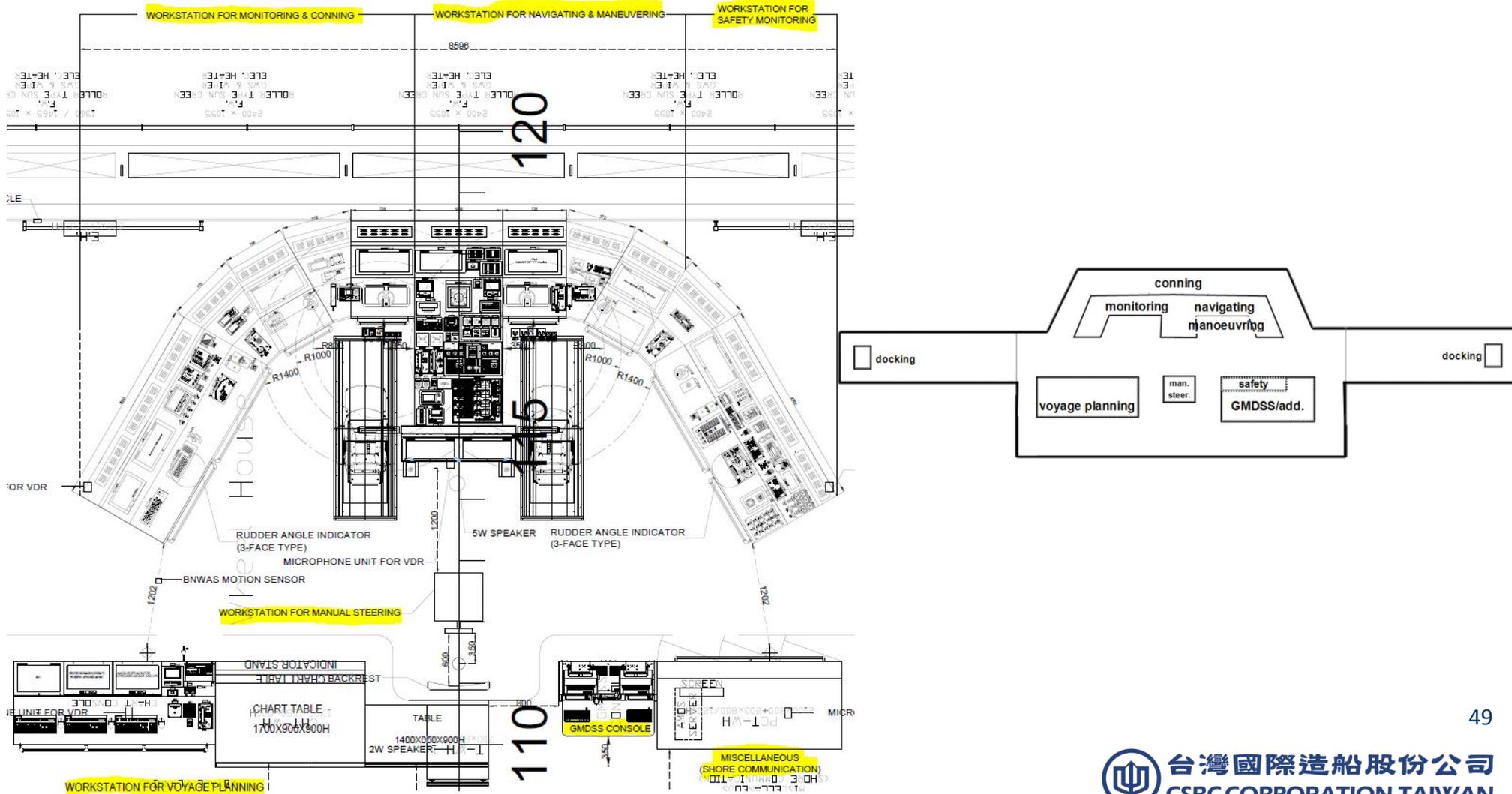
— In general, air movement should vary with the different temperatures in the wheelhouse: the higher the temperature, the greater the air movement needed for comfort. With temperature maintained in the range  $18^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $23^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the air movement should preferably be  $0.3$  m/s and not exceed  $0.5$  m/s.







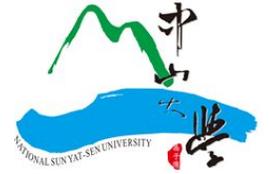
# 駕駛台安排







# 通道/走道規定



- 通往兩翼的通道需1200mm, 且任一障礙物點不得小於700mm
- 兩獨立的工作站間距離不得小於700mm

## C 200 Passageways

**201** There shall be a clear route across the wheelhouse from bridge wing to bridge wing for two persons to pass each other. The width of the passageway shall in the main be 1200 mm and not less than 700 mm at any single point of obstruction.

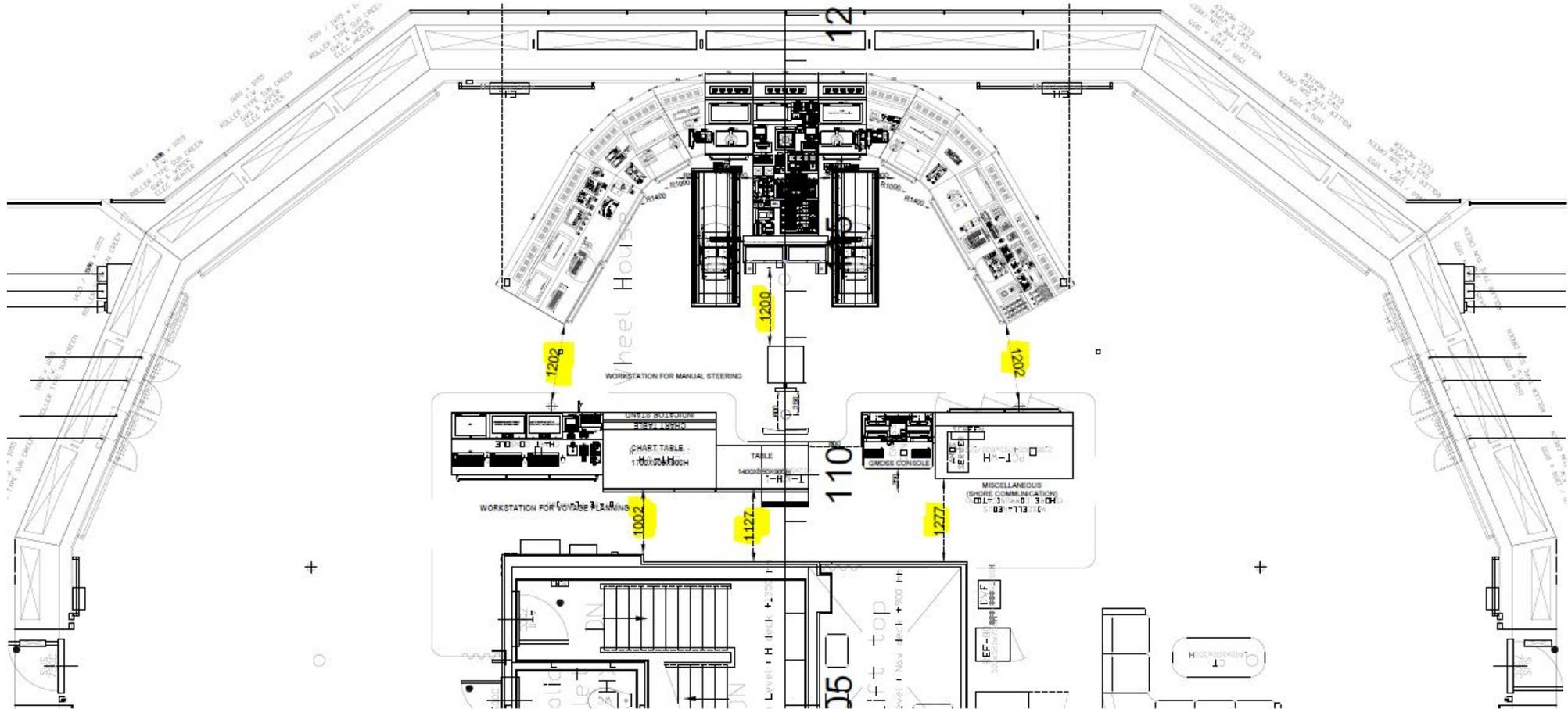
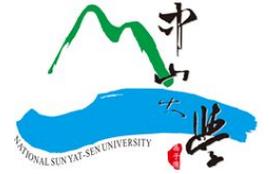
**202** The distance between separate workstation areas shall be sufficient to allow unobstructed passage for persons not working at the stations. The width of such passageways shall not be less than 700 mm allowing for persons sitting or standing at their workstations.

**203** If the consoles of the monitoring and navigating & manoeuvring workstations are not to be located directly against the front bulkhead of the wheelhouse then the distance between the front bulkhead and the consoles shall be sufficient for one person to pass a stationary person. The width of this passageway should preferably be 1000 mm and shall not be less than 800 mm.



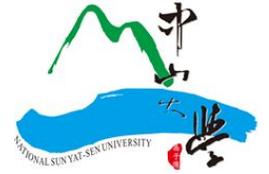


# 通道/走道規定





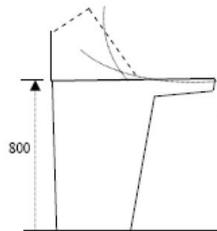
# 駕駛台高度限制



- 操作台區分為兩區
  - 用於顯示資訊的傾斜區
  - 用於操作者輸入裝備的水平區

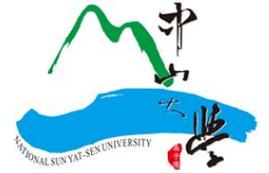
To provide a functional reach from standing position, the height of console desktops above bridge deck surface, equipped with UIDs should preferably be 800 mm and not less than 750 mm.

---e-n-d---of---G-u-i-d-a-n-c-e---n-o-t-e---





# 駕駛台高度限制



- 用於“監視”與“航行操作”操作台總高不得高於1200 mm，以可視高度1500 mm為基準
- 其餘操作台總高不得高於1300 mm

## 305 Console height

The consoles forming the workstations for monitoring and navigating & manoeuvring shall not obstruct the lower part of the window panes as seen from a sitting position behind the consoles (eye height 1500 mm). The height of these consoles shall not exceed 1200 mm.

### Guidance note:

A console height of 1200 mm is acceptable even if it should interfere with the line of sight from an eye height of 1500 mm providing the height of the chair can be adjusted to compensate for the obstruction.

---e-n-d---of---G-u-i-d-a-n-c-e---n-o-t-e---

306 The height of consoles forming other workstations that are intended to be operated by the OOW shall not exceed 1300 mm. If such workstations are to be located within the horizontal field of vision required from the workstations for monitoring and navigating & manoeuvring then the console height shall not exceed 1200 mm.





# 視線規定



- 在駕駛室內須可以清楚外在360°環境情況。不要求在一定點完成，但不超過兩點；兩點間距離不超過15m

203 A horizontal field of vision (FOV) to the horizon of 360° shall be obtained by using not more than 2 positions within the confines of the wheelhouse on either side of the workstation for navigating & manoeuvring and being not more than 15 m apart. (Fig.1). The 360° view shall as a minimum be attained 1 nautical mile from the observers position.

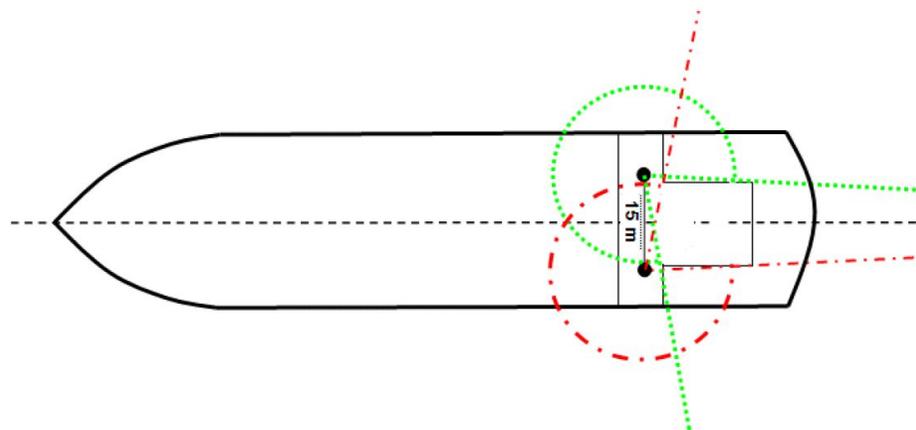


Fig. 1  
Two positions combined provide  $\geq 360^\circ$  field of vision from inside the wheelhouse





# 視線規定

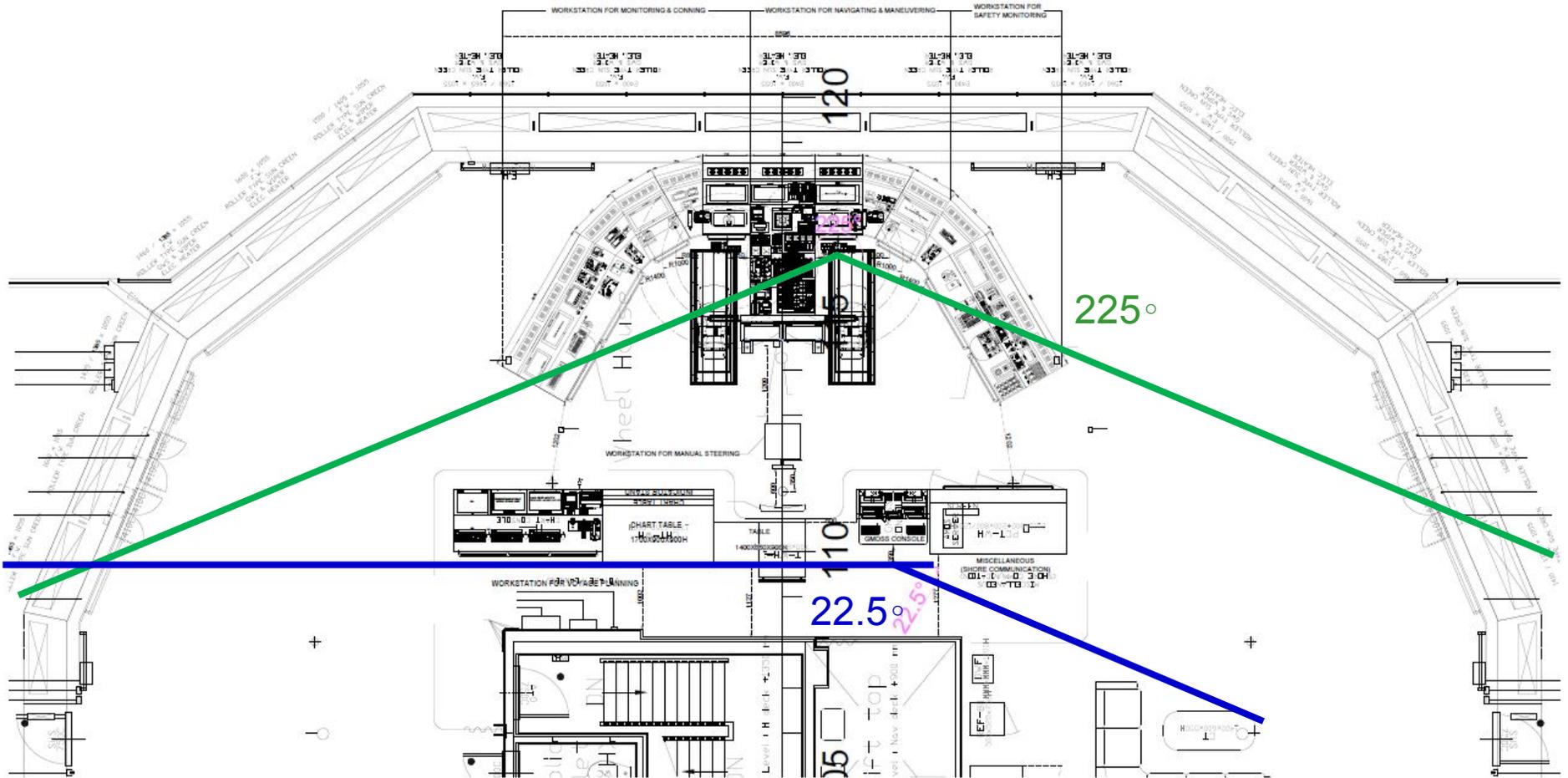
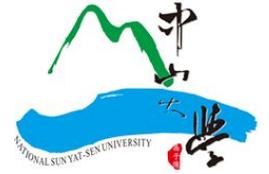


- 站於“監視”與“航行操作”操作台，水平視線225°內不得有阻擋物
- 針對GMDSS裝備操作台或安全監控操作台，其水平視線為左邊90°至右邊後方22.5°



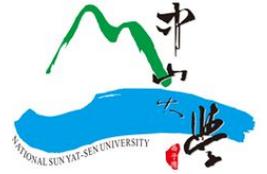


# 視線規定





# Within Reach (伸手可及)



- Within Reach (伸手可及)
  - 定義由“Standing Position”
    - 前方800 mm內; 兩側1400 mm內
  - 定義由“Seated Position”
    - 位置點定於距離操作台邊350 mm處
    - 所定義之裝備應於1000 mm內
    - 使用次數頻繁之裝備應於800 mm內  
(電話、主推控制盤、操舵系統...等)





# Within Reach (伸手可及)

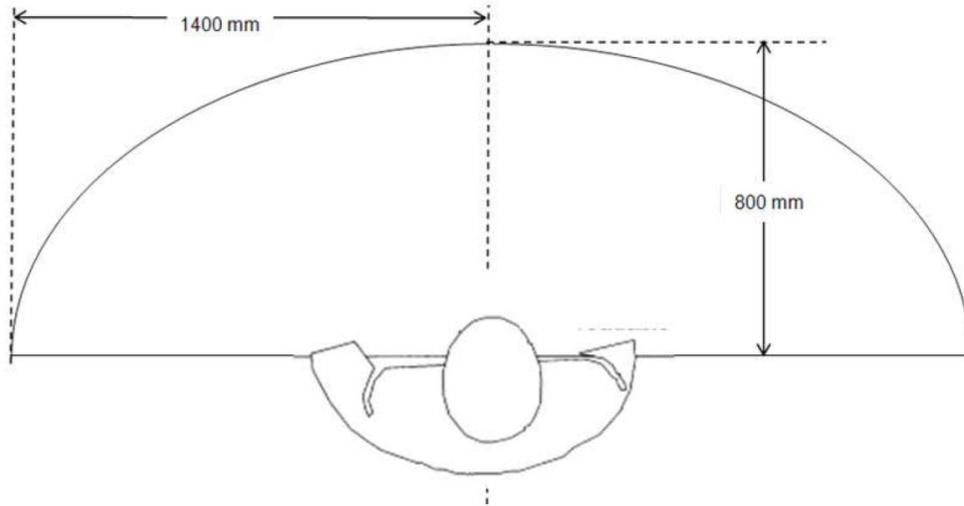


Fig. 14  
Area within reach from standing position

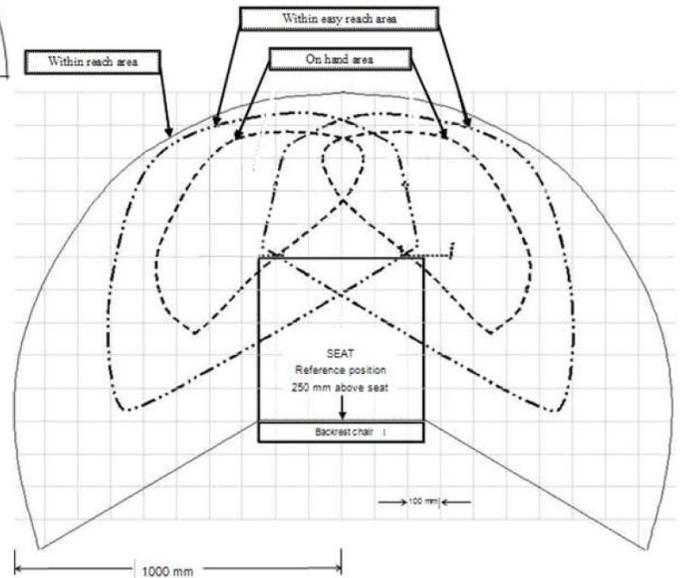
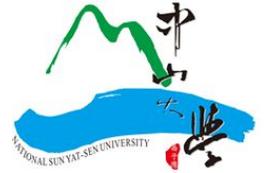


Fig. 15  
Areas within reach from seated position



# Easily Readable (易於讀取)

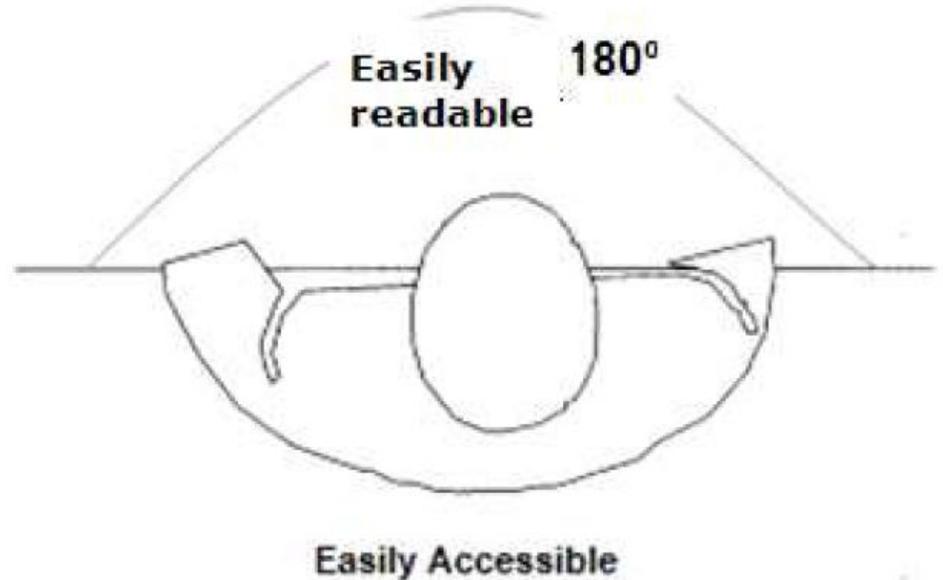
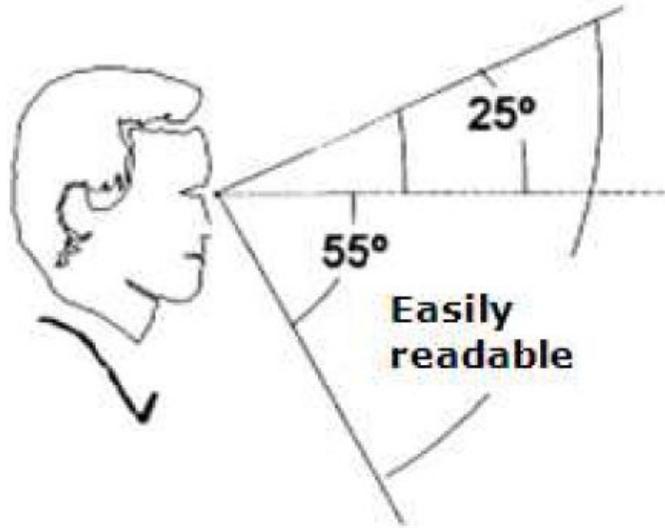
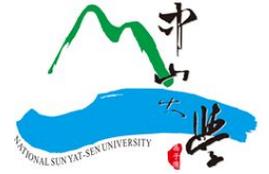


- Easily Readable (易於讀取)
  - 視線角度為水平向前 $180^{\circ}$
  - 垂直上下各為 $25^{\circ}$ 和 $55^{\circ}$
  - 指示器字體高度為距離的3.5倍；字體寬度為高度的0.7 – 0.9倍





# Easily Readable (易於讀取)



## Guidance note 1:

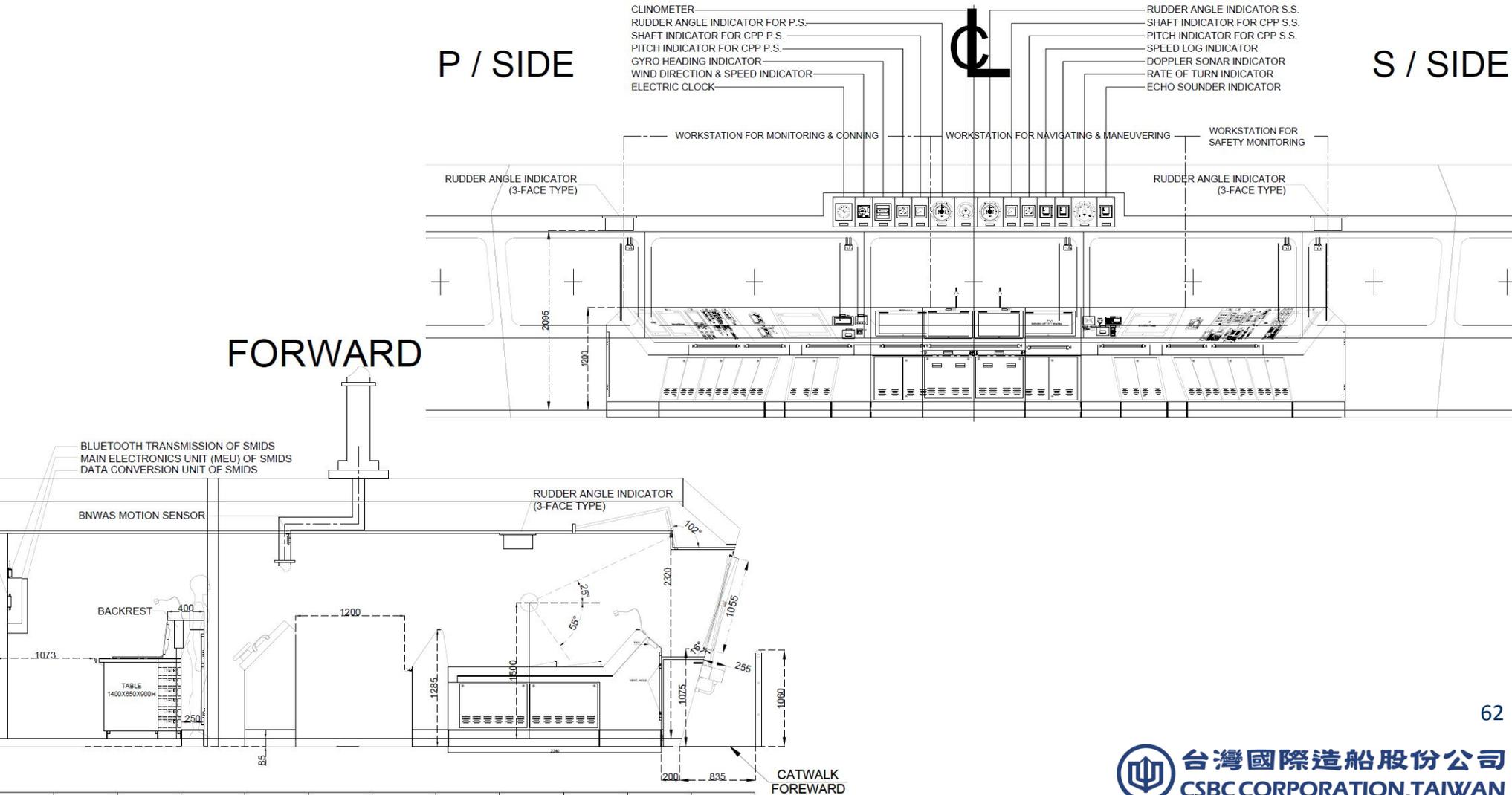
The height of letters and figures in mm should be not less than 3.5 times the reading distance in m. Pertinent character width should be approximately 0.7 to 0.9 times the character height, e.g.:

- Letter height for reading distance 2 m:  $2 \times 3.5 = 7$  mm
- Letter width for character height 7 mm:  $7 \times 0.7(0.9) = 4.9$  to 6.3 mm
- Resulting minimum letter size: 7 mm  $\times$  5 mm.





# Easily Readable (易於讀取)

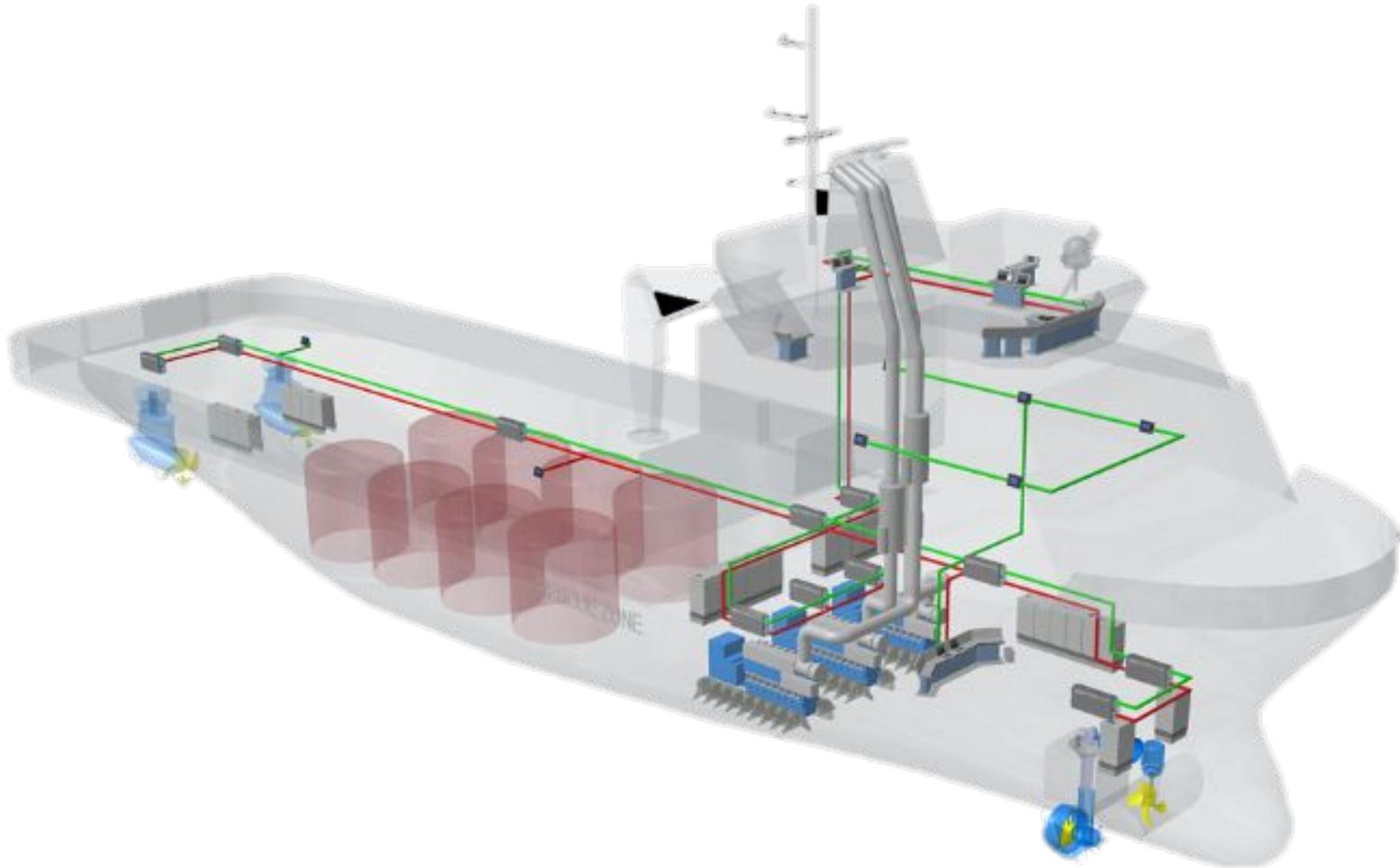
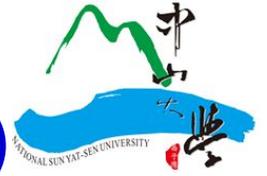






# 整合監控系統

(Integrated Control & Monitor System)





# 整合監控系統架構

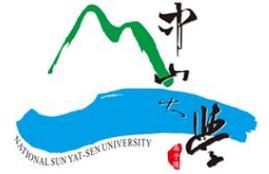


□ 監控系統 =  
控(自動控制或手動控制)  
+  
監(聽到Alarm+看到Display)  
+  
安全及緊急停止





# 整合監控系統架構

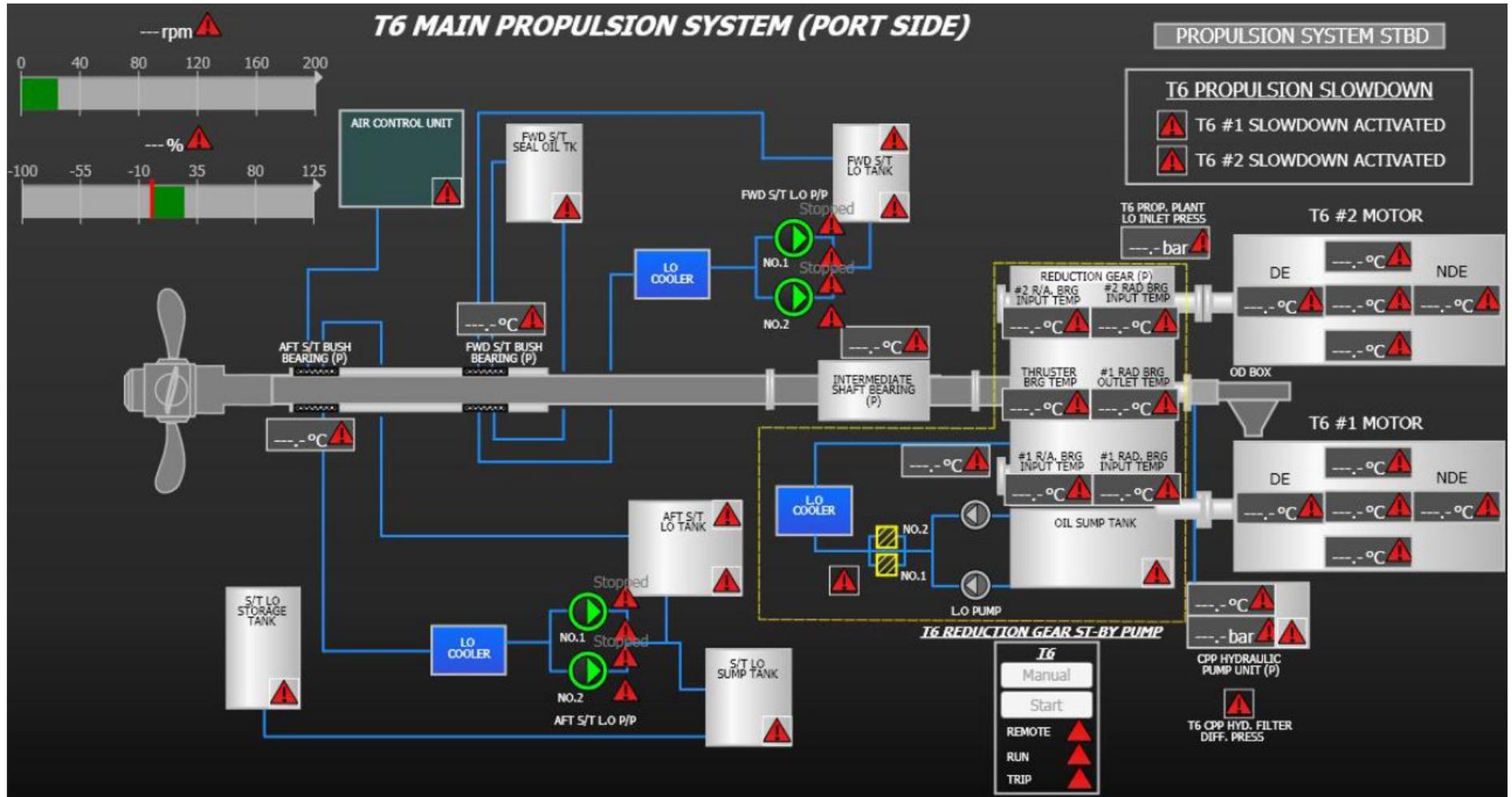
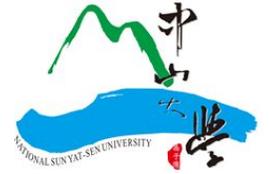


- 檢測器(Detector)
- 執行器(Actuators)
- 信號整合工作站(Process Station)
- 輸出入信號單元(I/O Sender Box)
- 監控系統通信介面



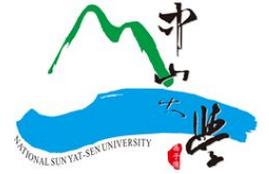


# 整合監控系統架構





# 整合監控系統發展



- 主要目標: 主推系統、電力系統、閘系統、機艙監測報警系統...等
- 機艙監測報警系統為實現「無人機艙」的關鍵系統
- 從20世紀50年代船舶自動化已開始發展
  - 單一裝備自動化
  - 集中式系統 (Centralized Control System)
  - 分散行系統 (Distributed Control System)
  - 現場總線式系統 (Fieldbus Control System)





# 整合監控系統發展



Extension Alarm Groups	Alarm Groups	HARBOUR MODE	When Harbour mode selected WTD and WTH alarm will be inhibited automatically.	Mimics	Monitoring System
<p>MAIN PROPULSION TRIP/SLD MAIN PROPULSION ABNORMAL DG TRIP/SLD DG ABNORMAL T.O.BLR &amp; ECON ABNORMAL FIRE BILGE HIGH OTHERS ABNORMAL ELECTRIC POWER SYSTEM ABN SYSTEM ALARMS</p>	<p><b>ALARM GROUP OVERVIEW</b></p> <p>PROPULSION MANEUVERING PROPULSION(DRIVE MOTOR) PROPULSION(CONVERTER) PROPULSION(CPP) PROPULSION(R/G) BOILER ECONOMIZER SHAFTING EMERGENCY GENERATOR GENERATOR ENGINE LO SYS GENERATOR ENGINE FO SYS NO.1 MAIN GENERATOR SYSTEM NO.2 MAIN GENERATOR SYSTEM NO.3 MAIN GENERATOR SYSTEM NO.4 MAIN GENERATOR SYSTEM HARBOUR GEN. ENGINE SYSTEM HARBOUR GEN. SYSTEM F.O TRANSFER&amp;PURIFYING SYS L.O TRANSFER&amp;PURIFYING SYS AIR SYSTEM FRESH WATER SYSTEM SW, BILGE&amp;BALLAST SYSTEM VENTILATION STEERING GEAR SIDE THRUSTER SYSTEM FIRE AND OTHERS WATER TIGHT HATCH</p>	<p><b>POWER PLANT</b> POWER PLANT OVERVIEW POWER PLANT ALARMS NO1 MAIN DG SYSTEM NO2 MAIN DG SYSTEM NO3 MAIN DG SYSTEM NO4 MAIN DG SYSTEM NO1 HARBOUR GE NO2 HARBOUR GE</p> <p><b>PROPULSION SYSTEM</b> MAIN PROPULSION SYSTEM ALARMS SIDE THRUST SYSTEM ALARMS PROPULSION SYSTEM PORT PROPULSION SYSTEM STBD</p> <p><b>FO SYSTEM</b> PORT FO SUPPLY SYSTEM STBD FO SUPPLY SYSTEM PORT FO TRANSFER SYSTEM STBD FO TRANSFER SYSTEM PURIFIERS SYSTEM</p> <p><b>LO SYSTEM</b> PORT ST LO SYSTEM STBD ST LO SYSTEM</p> <p><b>COOLING WATER SYSTEM</b> PORT ER CENTRAL CFW SYSTEM STBD ER CENTRAL CFW SYSTEM PORT MDG CFW SYSTEM STBD MDG CFW SYSTEM PORT PROPULSION ROOM CFW SYSTEM STBD PROPULSION ROOM CFW SYSTEM BOW THRUSTER CFW SYSTEM BOW THRUSTER CSW SYSTEM</p>	<p><b>AIR SYSTEM</b> PORT START CONTROL AIR SYSTEM STBD START CONTRIL AIR SYSTEM</p> <p><b>THERMAL OIL SYSTEM</b> THERMAL OIL SYSTEM PORT THERMAL OIL SYSTEM ST'BD</p> <p><b>PUMP &amp; FAN SYSTEM</b> STANDBY PUMP CONTROL SYSTEM PUMP&amp;FAN CONTROL SYSTEM</p> <p><b>WATER TIGHT SYSTEM</b> 1 PLATFORM FORE &amp; UPPER DECK D &amp; E DECK WTH PARTIAL &amp; A DECK WTD PLATFORM TOWER TOP (P&amp;S SIDE) UPPER &amp; UNDER UPPER UPPER DECK&amp;1 PLATFORM WTH</p> <p><b>BALLAST WATER SYSTEM</b> BALLAST PUMP SYSTEM ALARMS BALLAST SYSTEM FWD BALLAST SYSTEM AFT STRIPPING SYSTEM VENT SYSTEM</p> <p><b>TANKS</b> BALLAST TANKS 1 BALLAST TANKS 2 BALLAST TANKS 3 &amp; FUEL TANKS</p> <p><b>RUNNING HOURS</b> RUNNING HOURS 1 RUNNING HOURS 2</p>	<p>FPD 1 FPD 2 FPD 3 FPD 4 FPD 5 FPD 6 FPD 7 FPD 8 FPD 9</p> <p>SYSTEM CONFIGURATION</p>	
<p><b>Communications</b></p>					
<p>MDG NO.1 INTERFACE MDG NO.2 INTERFACE MDG NO.3 INTERFACE MDG NO.4 INTERFACE HDG NO.1 INTERFACE HDG NO.2 INTERFACE PGS NO.1 GROUP PGS NO.2 GROUP MAIN PROPUSION (T5-1) MAIN PROPUSION (T5-2) MAIN PROPUSION (T6-1) MAIN PROPUSION (T6-2) TANK LEVEL GAUGING SYSTEM ICCP NO.1 S/G NO.2 S/G</p>					



# 整合監控系統發展



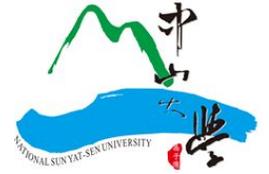
## □ 集中式系統

- 20世紀60年代開始發展(日本、丹麥)
- 將所有需監控的信號傳送至監控室
- 大多使用4-20mA的類比信號，易受干擾
- 鋪設大量屏蔽電纜，系統造價昂貴
- 主系統損壞，整個系統都將癱瘓

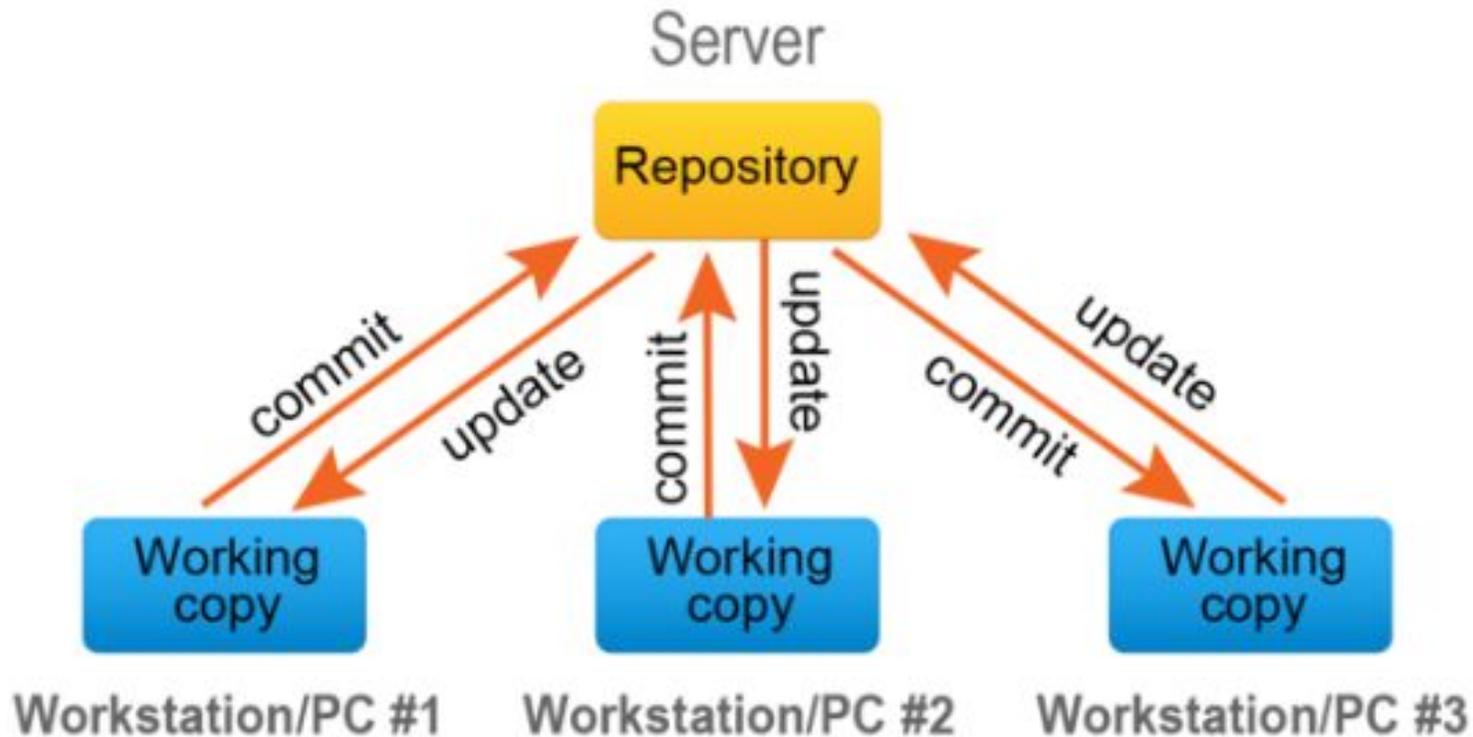




# 整合監控系統發展

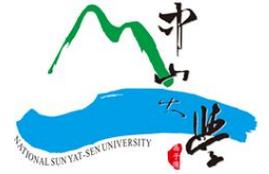


## Centralized version control





# 整合監控系統發展



## □ 分散式系統

- 1975年美國Honeywell推出第一套分散式控制系統
- 由多台控制器取代一台電腦執行監控任務
- 使用網路通信連結各控制系統
- 各廠家系統不同標準，無法輕易擴展結合其他系統

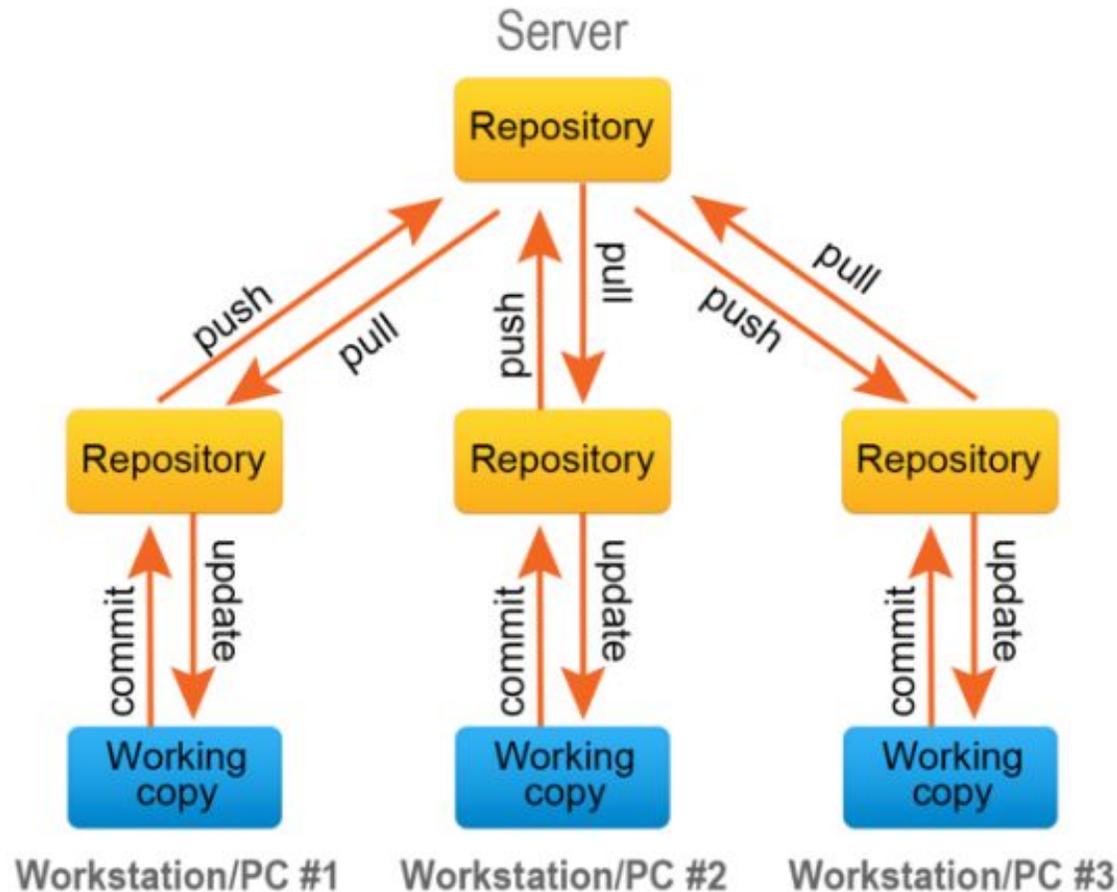




# 整合監控系統發展



## Distributed version control





# 整合監控系統發展

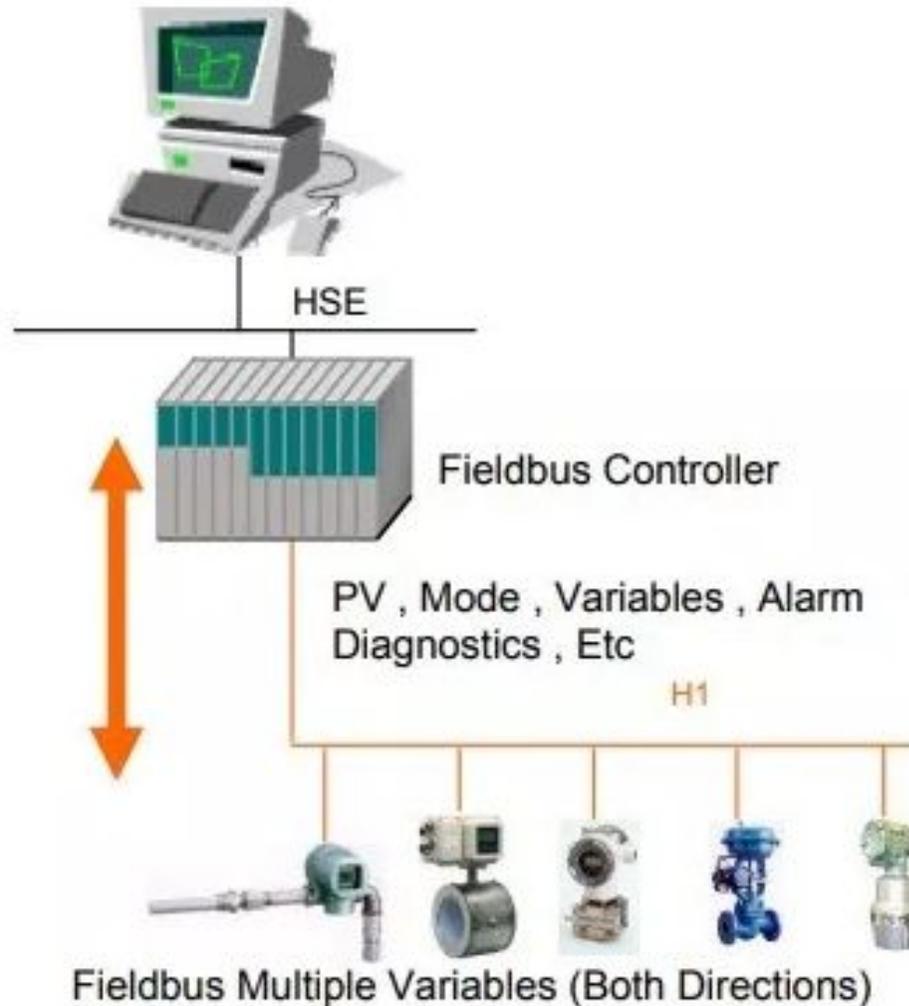


- 現場總線式(Fieldbus)系統
  - 20世紀80年代開始發展, 90年代引入船舶工業
  - 將各種偵測器、控制器信號接至現場總線系統
  - 系統全數位通訊、高度分散性、開放式系統相容性高





# 整合監控系統發展





# 整合監控系統功能

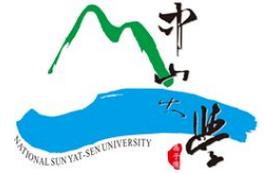


- 監視報警系統最少應具有以下功能
  - 聲光警報
  - 參數與狀態顯示
  - 報警列印
  - 報警延時
  - 報警隱蔽
  - 延伸報警





# 整合監控系統功能



## □ 聲光警報

□ 因監測點發生異常，系統自動發出聲光警報

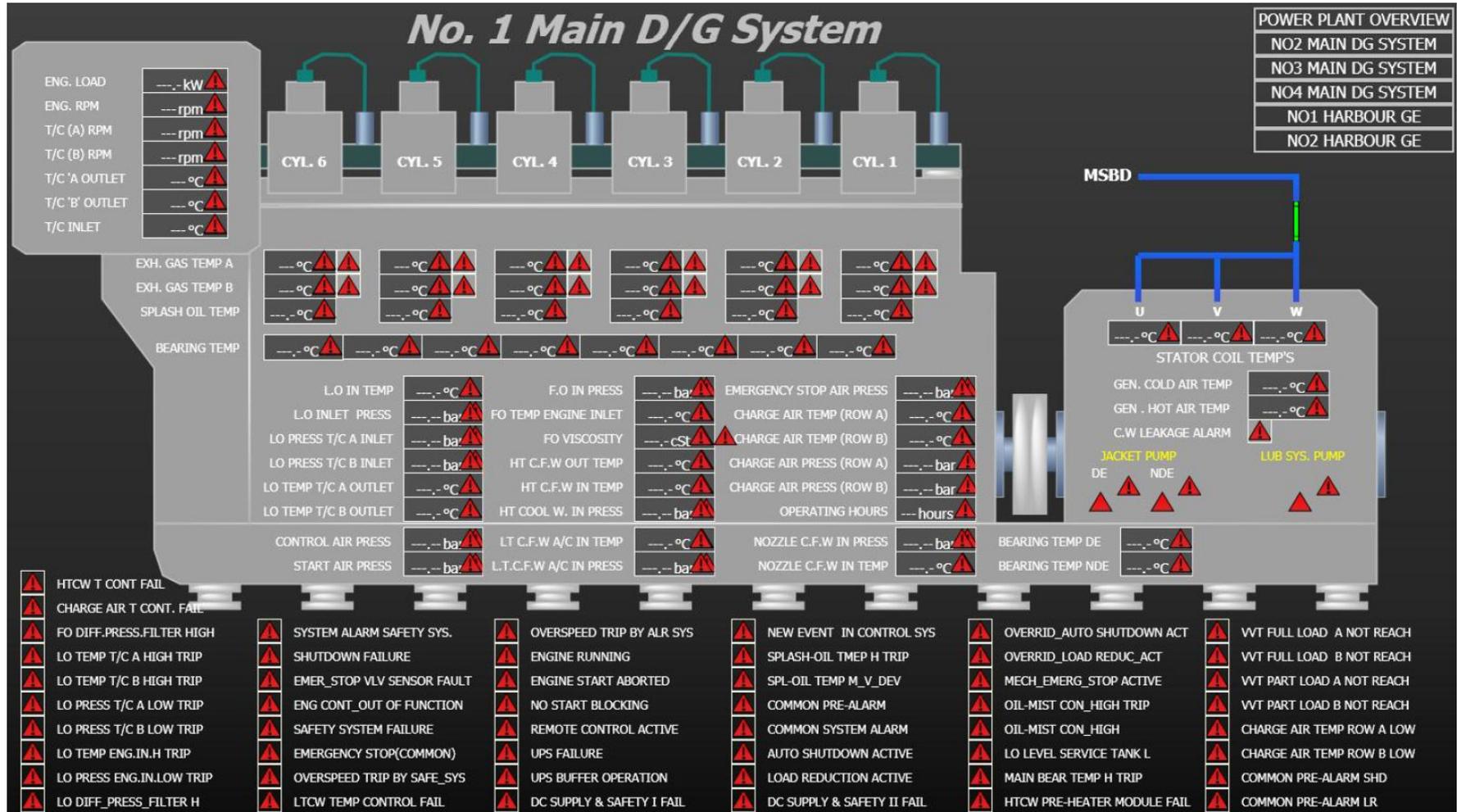
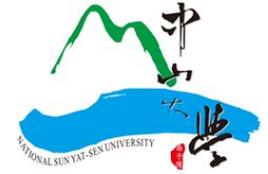
## □ 參數與狀態顯示

□ 透過模擬儀表(Mimic)或是電腦螢幕顯示監測點的參數



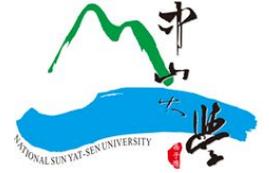


# 整合監控系統功能





# 整合監控系統功能



- 報警列印
  - 報警發生時，系統自動列印報警名稱、內容以及時間
- 報警延時
  - 根據監測的目標不同，訂定不同的報警延遲時間，避免誤動作
- 報警隱蔽
  - 根據船舶的狀態，隱蔽不必要的警報







# 整合監控系統功能



## □ 延伸報警

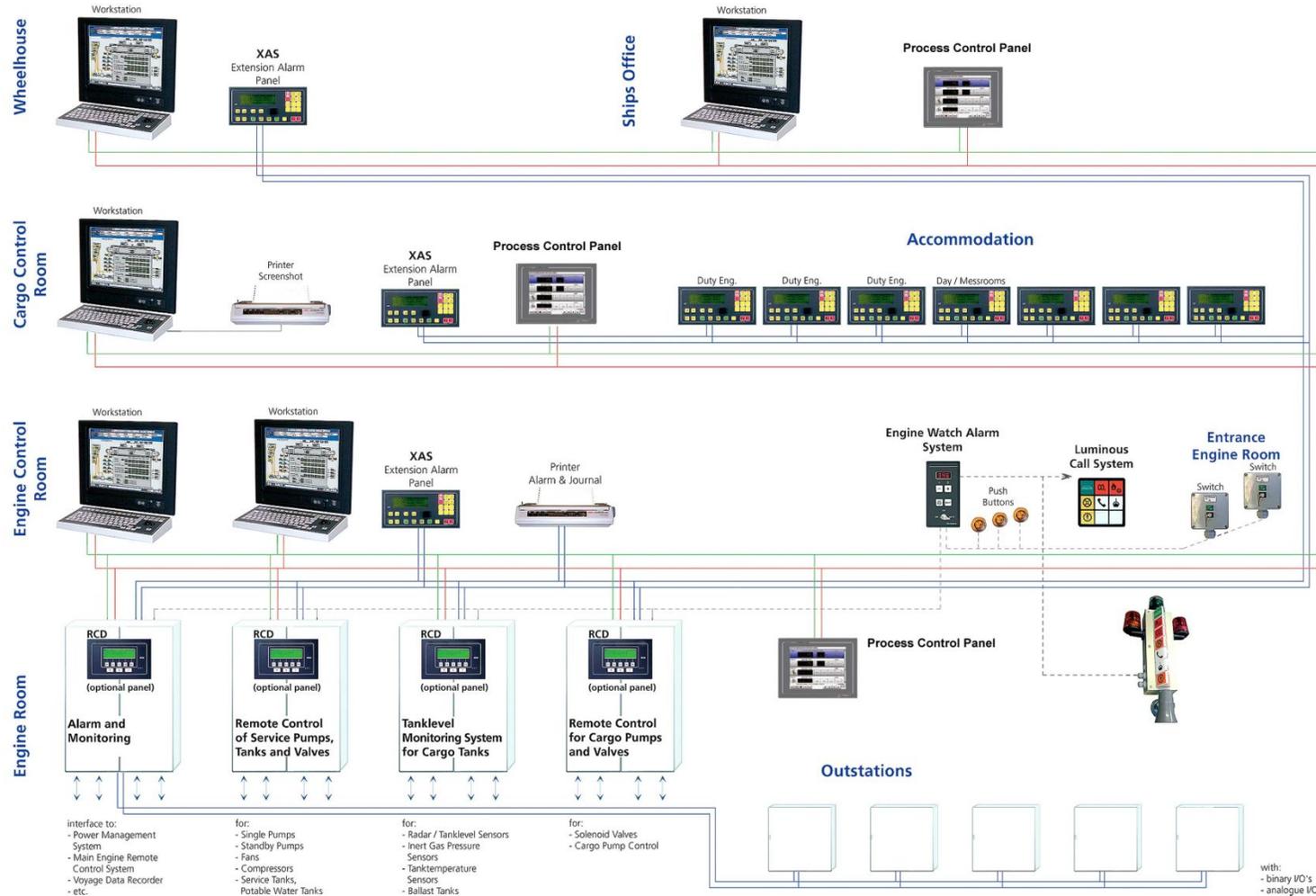
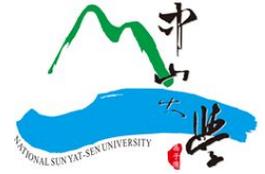
- 因無人機艙而設置

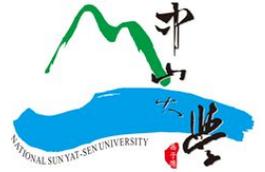
- 將機艙裝備故障報警傳送至駕駛台、公共場所、輪機長及值班輪機員住所

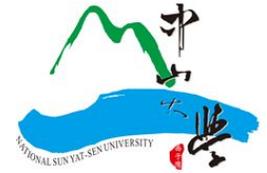




# 整合監控系統功能







Be a Pilot in Ocean



CSBC

