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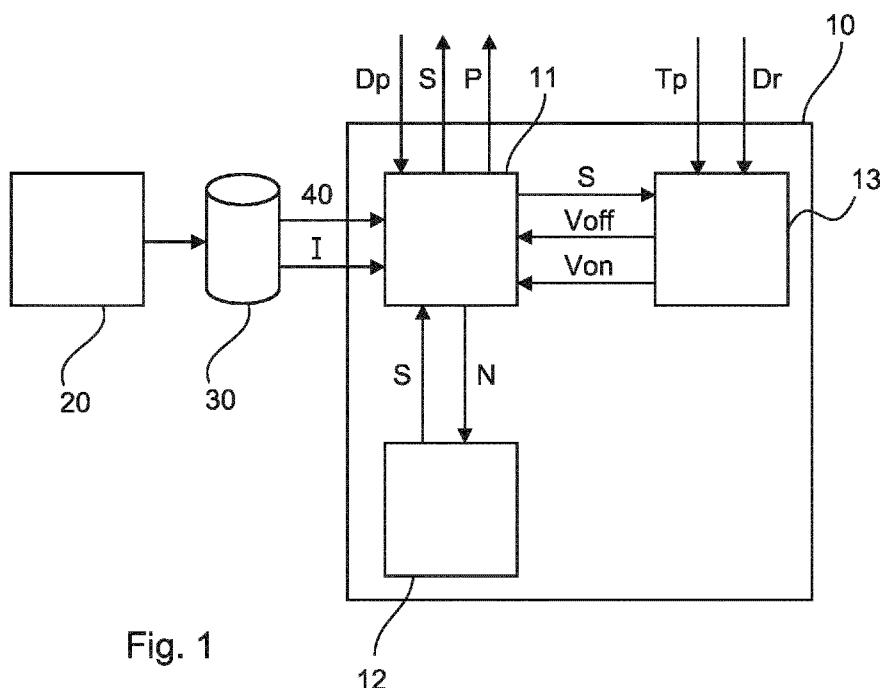


Fig. 1

(57) Abstract: The present invention is concerned with an automated maintenance schedule generation method, comprising the steps: receiving (S1) planning data for designing a modular plant comprising physical modules (20); selecting (S2) digital modules (40), correlating to the respective physical modules (20), from a database (30), depending on the received planning data (Dp), wherein the digital modules (40) comprise maintenance information (I) of the respective correlating physical modules (20); associating (S3) the selected digital modules (40) depending on the received planning data (Dp); determining (S4) an expected maintenance need (N) comprising an expected maintenance issue and/or an expected maintenance issue date for the selected physical (20) modules depending on the received maintenance information (I); and generating (S5) a maintenance schedule (S) for the modular plant depending on the determined maintenance need (N).

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DESCRIPTION

Automated maintenance schedule generation method for modular plants

5

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to an automated maintenance schedule generation method for modular plants, a control device, a computer program and a computer-readable data carrier.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10 Modular plants are assembled from a variety of pre-owned, used, or refurbished modules. Besides efficient engineering and flexible production, this re-use is also a matter of asset optimization. However, the maintenance need of a newly assembled modular plant is hard to predict, leading to an operational availability risk.

15 In today's non-modular plants, maintenance of devices and equipment must be planned with some manual effort in a dedicated planning process.

20 Today, preventive maintenance requires an overview of all devices, active and passive equipment inside of the plant to become available to maintenance planning. Predictive maintenance requires further knowledge about any of these parts to be implemented into prediction logic. For larger processes, considering operational targets requires knowledge of the process topology to identify (in)dependent parts of the process from a production perspective.

25 Modular automation suggests that continuous production processes can be set up from physical modules, where each module implements a generic process function such as mixing, heating, pumping, or more complex units such as bio-reactors. Plants are build and adapted from a stock of such generic modules, which are taken from stock owned by the process owner or leased from a module rental company.

Still, introducing preventive or predictive maintenance for modular automation requires the same integration effort as for traditional plants. In addition, asset (module) health conditions are much more diverse and harder to predict.

30 Regarding uncertainties on module health:

While the re-use of modules (production assets) is economically efficient, it also means a particular plant is made from used and refurbished equipment in different state of maintenance need. However, this information is not readily available beforehand, i.e. when selecting modules to form a new plant. These modules might still be operational in another
5 plant or sit in storage in offline-mode, i.e. direct communication with them is not possible to determine their condition. Simply checking their maintenance history in a Computerized Maintenance Management System - CMMS - would simply support a preventive maintenance approach.

This means that when selecting modules to form a new plant, there is an uncertainty with
10 regard to the maintenance need already at day one of production. One of the benefits of modular automation, setting up new production processes quickly for a limited time to satisfy an unexpected market demand, would be at risk. Even though a faulty module can more easily replaced than in a traditional plant, the production process would have to be partly shut down, which is economically prohibitive e.g. in bio-chemicals or pharma
15 productions.

DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It is therefore an objective of the invention to provide an improved automated maintenance schedule generation method for modular plants. This objective is achieved by a method according to the claims 1, a control device according to claim 12, a computer
20 program according to claim 14 and a computer-readable data carrier according to claim 15. Further preferred embodiments are evident from the dependent patent claims.

According to an aspect, the automated maintenance schedule generation method for modular plants comprises the steps:

- receiving planning data for designing a modular plant comprising physical modules;
- 25 selecting digital modules, correlating to the respective physical modules, from a database, depending on the received planning data, wherein the digital modules comprise maintenance information of the respective physical modules;
- associating the selected digital modules depending on the received planning data;

determining an expected maintenance need comprising an expected maintenance issue and/or an expected maintenance issue date for the selected physical modules depending on the received maintenance information; and

5 generating a maintenance schedule for the modular plant based on the determined maintenance need.

Preferably, the digital module comprises a modular type package - MTP -. The modular type package contains all necessary information to integrate a module into a modular plant, such as the communication, the services, a human machine interface - HMI- description and the maintenance information.

10 Preferably, the selected digital modules are known assets, in particular to a computerized maintenance management system - CMMS -, configured for generating the maintenance schedule for the modular plant. Thus, the digital modules can be handled efficiently.

For any specific modular plant, a full maintenance schedule can be automatically generated at design time.

15 In other words, the digital module represents a physical module, wherein the digital module comprises additional information, for example maintenance information, of the physical module.

Preferably, the maintenance schedule is automatically generated, for example by a CMMS, based on the planning data, in particular the selected digital modules. Preferably,
20 the maintenance schedule comprises information about the production of the modular plant that is formed by the selected physical modules. In other words, the maintenance schedule indicates for each physical module, when the physical module is expected to be operable and when it is expected to be under maintenance and thus cannot be operated. Preferably, the maintenance schedule comprises a list of selected digital modules, relating to physical
25 modules forming the modular plant, wherein for each selected digital module the respective maintenance need is indicated.

In other words, the maintenance schedule comprises a compilation, of maintenance need that will occur when operating the modular plant in the selected composition of physical modules.

30 Preferably, the maintenance need comprises maintenance time data, indicating when a maintenance need will occur, and/or maintenance type data, indicating what the maintenance need will be.

Preferably, the maintenance need for the selected digital modules is predicted based on the received maintenance information.

Preferably, the planning data comprises the amount and type of physical modules necessary for the modular plant.

- 5 Preferably, the impact of maintenance on the production of the plant is considered by interpreting the process connectivity. The maintenance schedule preferably considers having parts of the physical modules of the plant continuing to operate, maintaining them one after another based on the operation of the plant.

- 10 Preferably, changing maintenance information of the digital module is updated and exported to the database. Therefore, when selling the physical module or returning the physical module at the end of a lease, the respective digital module is up to date.

Thus, a maintenance schedule can be generated automatically. This reduces effort to support a mandatory maintenance process in a plant, and thus helps lowering operational risk.

- 15 Thus, the maintenance schedule can be generated in a predictive and preventive manner instead of a reactive manner.

Thus, the generation and update of precise, predictive maintenance schedules is automated. This saves manual effort. Additionally, it yields plannability of maintenance and downtime.

- 20 Preferably, the database comprises a module library and/or a marketplace.

The digital modules, in particular the module type packages, are preferably collected in a module library. However, digital modules also may be provided externally, in particular by a market place.

- 25 Preferably, the digital module is provided by a module vendor, in particular in case of a refurbished physical module and/or from a module rental company, from which the physical module is leased.

Thus, a wide variety of digital modules can be used.

In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises the steps:

- 30 generating the maintenance schedule by a computerized maintenance management system –CMMS- ; and

calculating an expected production downtime of maintenance and/or an expected direct costs of maintenance by the computerized maintenance management system.

Preferably the maintenance schedule is provided to a Manufacturing Execution System – MES – in charge of production scheduling, to calculate and provide the indirect cost of maintenance due to production downtime in general and/or delays of specific customer orders

- 5 Thus, the expected downtime of maintenance and/or the expected partial or total costs of maintenance can be provided automatically. This saves manual effort and lowers operational risk. Additionally, it yields plannability of maintenance and downtime.

10 In a preferred embodiment, the maintenance information comprises an age of the physical module, preventive maintenance cycles of the physical module, lease costs of the physical module, availability of predictive maintenance support of the physical module, a maintenance history of the physical module, recurring issues of the physical module, a model usage history of the physical module and/or a last known condition data of the physical module.

15 The maintenance history preferably comprises historic maintenance cycles and/or untypically high maintenance needs of the physical module.

 The recurring issues preferably comprises historic maintenance issues and/or historic maintenance issue dates of the physical module.

 Preferably, the maintenance history and/or the recurring issues of the physical module are provided by a computerized maintenance management system - CMMS - .

20 Preferably a model usage history of the physical module comprises for which production the physical module was used in the past. Further preferably, a physical module, which was in contact with a substance known for triggering allergic reactions with customers, for example peanuts, should not, or under special constraints, be used for production of antiallergic products.

25 Preferably, dependent on the module usage history an initial maintenance need, in particular a cleaning procedure to be performed prior to setting up the module plant, is identified and scheduled.

30 The last known condition data of the physical module relates to specific conditions affecting the maintenance information of the physical module to be used for the modular plant.

 Thus, the generation of the maintenance schedule can be improved.

In a preferred embodiment, the maintenance need comprises initial and/or repeated cleaning of the physical module between each production run and/or unavoidable reconfiguration of the modular plant.

5 Preferably, maintenance needs such as repeated cleaning of modules are inherent part of the production process, for example when producing medication such as individualized cancer medication for chemo-therapy, which require cleaning between each production run, are used to calculate inherent maintenance needs (e.g. by a CMMS), in order to calculate added indirect cost of production and expected production performance; this information can also be used to select modules, e.g. choosing a more expensive module that cleans faster in
10 case of products that require repeated cleaning during production.

In some production processes it is unavoidable to reconfigure at least part of the modular plant. Therefore, choosing a more expensive module that can be added or removed from the modular plant faster could improve the maintenance schedule.

Thus, the generation of the maintenance schedule can be improved.

15 In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises the step:

generating the maintenance schedule before the modular plant is assembled and the physical modules start communicating.

Thus, the maintenance schedule can be automatically generated already at design time.

In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises the step:

20 providing a simulation model of the digital module, configured for predicting the maintenance need.

Thus, a prediction function of the maintenance need can be provided independent of concurrent access to the physical module.

Thus, further operational risk is mitigated.

25 Thus, the generation and update of precise, predictive maintenance schedules is automated. This saves manual effort. Additionally, it yields plannability of maintenance and downtime.

In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises the step:

30 receiving the simulation model from an external source, preferably, from a module vendor, in particular for a refurbished physical module and/or from a module rental company, in particular from which the physical module is leased.

Thus, the simulation model of the digital module does not have to be created multiple times.

In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises the step:

receiving the predicted maintenance need from the selected physical module itself.

Preferably, the physical modules provide predictive maintenance functions for predicting the expected maintenance need of the respective physical module themselves and further
5 preferably expose the maintenance need online.

Thus, the expected maintenance need does not have to be predicted afterwards.

In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises the steps:

suggesting physical modules from a pool of available physical modules depending on the received planning data, wherein the planning data comprises planning constraints,
10 which the design of the modular plant has to fulfil; and

selecting digital modules, correlating to the respective physical modules, from the suggested physical modules.

In a preferred embodiment, the planning constraints comprise an age of the module, a time to maintenance of the physical module, a time to repair the physical module, costs of
15 the physical module and/or availability of predictive maintenance support of the physical module.

In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises the steps:

receiving production targets of the modular plant having to be achieved by the design of the modular plant;

20 validating the generated maintenance schedule offline, based on the production targets, thereby providing offline validation data; and

adjusting the selection of digital modules for the modular plant based on the offline validation data.

Validating the generated maintenance schedule offline based on the production target
25 is preferably understood as checking if the generated maintenance schedule is suitable to achieve the production targets.

Preferably, the digital module stores the maintenance information about the related physical module. Thus, physical modules with unsuitable maintenance needs can be excluded from the scheduling already at design time.

30 Preferably, the production target comprises a production time window, for example 2 month, in which the plant has to be producing and must not be interrupted by maintenance

of one of the physical modules. Preferably, digital modules with expected maintenance need during the production time window are excluded.

Preferably, the digital module comprises a bill of component material of the physical module. Further, preferably, the costs of spare parts can be considered by generating the maintenance schedule. This is in particular useful when the engineering process of the plant is modular and the physical plant is not modular.

Preferably, the production target comprises a constraint for the maintenance schedule finding a maintenance timing, in which all physical modules are maintained together and/or a constraint for the maintenance schedule with a time period without any maintenance that is as long as possible.

Thus, the generation and update of precise, predictive maintenance schedules is automated. This saves manual effort and allows for early validation of maintenance and/or production schedules. Additionally, it yields plannability of maintenance and downtime.

In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises the steps:

receiving online condition data of the physical modules relating to a real condition of the physical modules in view of its maintenance needs when the modular plant is assembled and the physical modules start communicating;

validating the generated maintenance schedule based on the online condition data online, thereby providing online validation data; and

adjusting the selection of physical modules for the modular plant based on the online validation data.

Preferably, if the physical modules cannot be changed in view of the plant operation, the operator of the plan is provided with a proposal of an adjusted use of the physical modules, for example stressing the relevant physical modules less.

Thus, the generation and update of precise, predictive maintenance schedules is automated. This saves manual effort and allows for early validation of maintenance and/or production schedules. Additionally, it yields plannability of maintenance and downtime.

In a preferred embodiment, the method comprises the steps:

checking, if adjusting the selection of physical modules is possible in view of the operation of the modular plant; and

suggesting an adjustment of operation of the modular plant, if adjusting the selection of the physical modules is not possible.

Preferably, a purchase or a leasing of a physical module suitable for the maintenance schedule is suggested. Further preferably, the suggestion is dependent on a vendor catalogue, a delivery time for the physical module and/or a cost for the physical module.

5 According to an aspect, the control device is configured for executing the method as described herein.

In an advantageous embodiment, the control device comprises a computerized maintenance management system - CMMS- and/or a distributed control system - DCS -.

Preferably, a computer program comprises instructions, which, when the program is executed by a computer, cause the computer to carry out the method as described herein

10 Preferably, a computer-readable data carrier is provided having stored thereon the computer program as described herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The subject matter of the invention will be explained in more detail in the following text with reference to preferred exemplary embodiments, which are illustrated in the attached
15 drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 schematically shows a control device;

Fig. 2 shows a flow chart of an exemplary automated maintenance method for modular plants.

The reference symbols used in the drawings, and their meanings, are listed in summary
20 form in the list of reference symbols. In principle, identical parts are provided with the same reference symbols in the figures.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Fig.1 shows a control device 10 with a control unit 11, in this case a distributed control system – DCS -, a schedule unit 12, in this case a computerized maintenance management
25 system - CMMS- and a validation unit 13.

Furthermore, a database 30 is shown, which contains digital modules 40, correlating to physical modules 20, and maintenance information I of the physical modules 20. The digital modules 40 and the maintenance information I are stored in the database 30 as module type packages - MTP - . The physical modules 20 comprise any physical unit that can be used as
30 a part in a plant, in particular a modular plant. For example, physical modules 20 comprise pumps, boilers and/or condensers.

Each physical module 20 is digitally reproduced by a digital module 40. When a new production plant should be engineered, it has to be decided, which different physical modules 20 are available and suitable to form the plant. In order to manage the maintenance of the different physical modules 20, a maintenance schedule S has to be generated. The maintenance schedule S contains a schedule of the maintenance of all physical modules 20 used for the plant.

In a first step, planning data Dp is provided to the control unit 11, which comprises the information, which physical modules 20, in particular which type and which amount of physical modules 20, is needed for the plant. Just as an example, two boilers and two pumps are needed for the plant.

The control unit 11 then automatically suggests digital modules 40, correlating to the respective physical modules 20, from a pool of available physical modules 20 depending on the design of the plant reflected by the planning data Dp. The pool of available physical modules 20 are preferably physical modules 20 available in a self-owned stock, offered by a module vendor for refurbished physical modules 20, a module rental company, from which the physical module 20 is leased and/or physical modules 20 owned, but at used at the time. The database 30, comprising a library about self-owned physical modules 20 as well as marketplaces of module vendors and module rental companies, contains digital modules 40. The suggested digital modules 40 in this example for a plant of two boilers and two pumps comprise several boilers and pumps, which are available in stock, can be leased or bought and/or are in operation right now, but are available, when the plant is to be set up. The digital modules 40 in this case are module type packages - MTP – comprising maintenance information I of the respective digital modules 40. The maintenance information I for example comprises the age of the physical module, preventive maintenance cycles of the physical module, which is the regular time frame in which the specific physical module 20 has to be maintained for preventive reasons, lease costs of the physical module, availability of predictive maintenance support of the physical module, a maintenance history of the physical module, recurring issues of the physical module and/or a last known condition data of the physical module.

The control unit 11 then selects digital modules 40 from the suggested digital modules 40 based on planning constraints, which are part of the planning data. For example, the control unit 11 would select the two boilers and the two pumps with the lowest age. However, for example, the planning constraints comprise that a preventive maintenance of at least 6 month

should be applicable to the physical modules 20. Therefore, the control unit 11 selects the two boilers and two pumps, which have a preventive maintenance of at least 6 month.

The selected digital modules 40 are then associated by the control unit 11 to the modular plant depending on the planning data.

5 Based on the maintenance information I, an expected maintenance need N for the selected digital modules 40 is determined by the control unit 11. The maintenance information additionally comprises additional information from the CMMS 12 from earlier schedules, such as a maintenance history, recurring issues and/or a last known condition data of the physical modules. In addition, for each digital module 40, a simulation of the module is
10 executed for the purpose of predicting maintenance needs N. When there is no simulation of the module available, the maintenance need N is predicted based on the maintenance information I.

 Based on the maintenance need N provided by the control unit 11, in other words, which maintenance issue will occur to which time, the schedule unit, in this case CMMS 12,
15 automatically generates a maintenance schedule S for the modular plant.

 The maintenance schedule S is then provided back to the control unit 11, which provides the maintenance schedule S to the validation unit 13. The validation unit 13 is provided with production targets. The validation unit 13 provides offline validation data Voff, stating, if the provided maintenance schedule S is in line with the production targets. The production
20 targets Tp for example comprises a production time window, for example 2 month, in which the plant has to be producing and must not be interrupted by maintenance of one of the physical modules 20. Preferably, digital modules 40 with expected maintenance needs N during the production time window should then be excluded.

 The offline validation data Voff is then provided to the control unit 11, which reselects
25 the digital modules 40. This chain of steps is repeated until the offline validation data Voff does not object the maintenance schedule S and the maintenance schedule S is provided for external use.

 The plant is then physically set up with the physical modules 20 that were selected by the control unit 11. When the physical modules 20 are online and communicate with each other,
30 online condition data Dr is available, which is provided to the validation unit 13.

 The validation unit 13 then provides online validation data Von to the control unit 11. In this example, a physical module 20, has a worse condition than expected and expectedly needs an earlier maintenance as set up in the maintenance schedule S. The control unit 11

either selects a new digital module 40 in order to swap the corresponding physical module 20 with the physical module 20 having a bad condition, or provides proposed instructions P for the operator of the plant that this specific physical module 20 has to be treated with caution, for example by not stressing the physical module 20 as planned.

5 Thus, an automated maintenance method for modular plant can be provided.

Fig. 2 shows a flow chart of an exemplary automated maintenance method for modular plants.

In a first step S1, planning data for designing a modular plant comprising physical modules 20 are received.

10 In a next step S2, digital modules 40, correlating to the respective physical modules 20, from a database 30, are selected depending on the received planning data Dp, wherein the digital modules 40 comprise maintenance information I of the respective physical modules 20.

15 In a next step S3, the selected digital modules 40 are associated depending on the received planning data Dp.

In a next step S4, an expected maintenance need N is determined comprising an expected maintenance issue and/or an expected maintenance issue date for the selected physical modules 20 depending on the received maintenance information I.

20 In a next step S5, a maintenance schedule S for the modular plant is generated depending on the determined maintenance need N.

25 In a next step S6, the generated maintenance schedule S is validated offline, based on the production targets Tp, thereby providing offline validation data Voff. If the production targets Tp are met by the maintenance schedule S, the method jumps to step S7. However, if the production targets Tp are not met by the maintenance schedule S, the method jumps back to step S2, where the selection of the digital modules 40 is adjusted.

In a next step S7, online condition data Dr of the physical modules 20 are received when the modular plant is assembled and the physical modules 20 start communicating.

30 In a next step S8, the generated maintenance schedule S is validated based on the online condition data Dr online, thereby providing online validation data Von. If depending on the online validation data Von the maintenance schedule S is determined as valid, the method jumps to step S9. If the maintenance schedule S is determined invalid, the method jumps to step S7, where the plant is operating normally and the online condition data Dr is updated

on a predetermined time frame. For example, the online condition data Dr is requested once a week.

In a next step S9, it is checked, if the adjustment of the selection of the physical module is possible. Step S9 is only reached, if the online validation data Von determine that the maintenance schedule S is invalid. Therefore, action has to be taken in order to prevent the maintenance schedule S to fail. If an adjustment of the selection of the physical module 20 is possible, the method jumps to step S1. In this case, the physical module 20, which has a worse real condition than expected depending on the online condition data Dr, is swapped for a different physical module 20. The maintenance schedule S is then generated as described. In case it is not possible to adjust the selection of physical modules 20, for example, because the operation of the plant must not be interrupted, the method jumps to stop S10

In step S10 an adjustment of operation of the modular plant is suggested, if adjusting the selection of the physical modules 20 is not possible. For example, the operator of the plant is instructed to use the physical module 20 with worse real condition with reduced load or stress in order to still be able to fulfil the generated maintenance schedule S without failure of said physical module 20. The selection of physical modules 20 therefore can be prevented.

Preferably, the functional modules and/or the configuration mechanisms are implemented as programmed software modules or procedures, respectively; however, one skilled in the art will understand that the functional modules and/or the configuration mechanisms can be implemented fully or partially in hardware.

LIST OF REFERENCE SYMBOLS

	10	control device
	11	control unit (distributed control system)
	12	schedule unit (computerized maintenance management system)
5	13	validation unit
	20	physical module
	30	database
	40	digital module
10	I	maintenance information
	Dp	planning data
	TP	production target
	Dr	online condition data
15	Von	online validation data
	Voff	offline validation data
	S	maintenance schedule
	N	maintenance needs
	P	proposed instructions to the operator of the plant
20		
	S1	receiving planning data
	S2	selecting digital modules
	S3	associating the selected digital modules
	S4	determining an expected maintenance need
25	S5	generating a maintenance schedule
	S6	validating the generated maintenance schedule offline
	S7	receiving online condition data
	S8	validating the generated maintenance schedule
	S9	checking if adjusting the selection of physical modules is possible
30	S10	suggesting an adjustment of operation

PATENT CLAIMS

1. Automated maintenance schedule generation method, comprising the steps:

5 receiving (S1) planning data for designing a modular plant comprising physical modules (20);

selecting (S2) digital modules (40), correlating to the respective physical modules (20), from a database (30), depending on the received planning data (Dp), wherein the digital modules (40) comprise maintenance information (I) of the respective correlating physical modules (20);

10 associating (S3) the selected digital modules (40) depending on the received planning data (Dp);

determining (S4) an expected maintenance need (N) comprising an expected maintenance issue and/or an expected maintenance issue date for the selected physical (20) modules depending on the received maintenance information (I); and

15 generating (S5) a maintenance schedule (S) for the modular plant depending on the determined maintenance need (N).

2. Method of claim 1, comprising the steps:

20 generating the maintenance schedule (S) by a computerized maintenance management system –CMMS- (13); and

determining an expected downtime of maintenance and/or an expected costs of maintenance by the computerized maintenance management system (13).

3. Method of any of the preceding claims, wherein

25 the maintenance information (I) comprises an age of the physical module (20), preventive maintenance cycles of the physical module (20), lease costs of the physical module (20), availability of predictive maintenance support of the physical module (20), a maintenance history of the physical module (20), recurring issues of the physical module (20), a model usage history of the physical module (20) and/or a last known condition data
30 of the physical module (20).

4. Method of any of the preceding claims, wherein

the maintenance need (N) comprises initial cleaning and/or repeated cleaning of the physical module (20) between each production run and/or unavoidable reconfiguration of the modular plant.

5

5. Method of any of the preceding claims, comprising the step:

generating the maintenance schedule (S) before the modular plant is assembled and the physical modules (20) start communicating.

10 6. Method of any of the preceding claims, comprising the step:

providing a simulation model of the digital module (40), configured for predicting the maintenance need (N).

7. Method of claim 6, comprising the step:

15 receiving the simulation model from an external source, preferably, from a module vendor, in particular for a refurbished physical module (20) and/or from a module rental company, in particular from which the physical module (20) is leased.

8. Method of any of the preceding claims, comprising the step:

20 receiving the predicted maintenance need (N) from the selected physical module (20) itself.

9. Method of any of the preceding claims, comprising the steps:

25 suggesting physical modules (20) from a pool of available physical modules (20) depending on the received planning data (Dp), wherein the planning data (Dp) comprises planning constraints of the physical module (20), a part of the physical module (20) and/or the modular plant, which the design of the modular plant has to fulfil; and

selecting digital modules, correlating to the respective physical modules (20), from the suggested physical modules (20).

30

10. Method of claim 9, wherein

the planning constraints comprise an age of the module, a time to maintenance of the physical module (20), a time to repair the physical module (20), costs of the physical module (20) and/or availability of predictive maintenance support of the physical module (20).

5

11. Method of any of the preceding claims, comprising the steps:

receiving production targets (Tp) of the modular plant having to be achieved by the design of the modular plant;

validating (S6) the generated maintenance schedule (S) offline, based on the
10 production targets (Tp), thereby providing offline validation data (Voff); and

adjusting the selection of digital modules (40) for the modular plant based on the offline validation data (Voff).

12. Method of any of the preceding claims, comprising the steps:

15 receiving (S7) online condition data (Dr) of the physical modules (20), relating to a real condition of the physical modules (20) in view of its maintenance needs (N), when the modular plant is assembled and the physical modules (20) start communicating;

validating (S8) the generated maintenance schedule (S) based on the online condition data (Dr) online, thereby providing online validation data (Von); and

20 adjusting the selection of physical modules (20) for the modular plant based on the online validation data (Von).

13. Method of claim 12, comprising the steps:

25 checking (S9), if adjusting the selection of physical modules is possible in view of the operation of the modular plant; and

suggesting (S10) an adjustment of operation of the modular plant, if adjusting the selection of the physical modules (20) is not possible.

14. Control device (10), configured for executing the method of any of claims 1 to 13.

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15. Control device of claim, comprising

a computerized maintenance management system - CMMS- (13) and/or a distributed control system - DCS – (11).

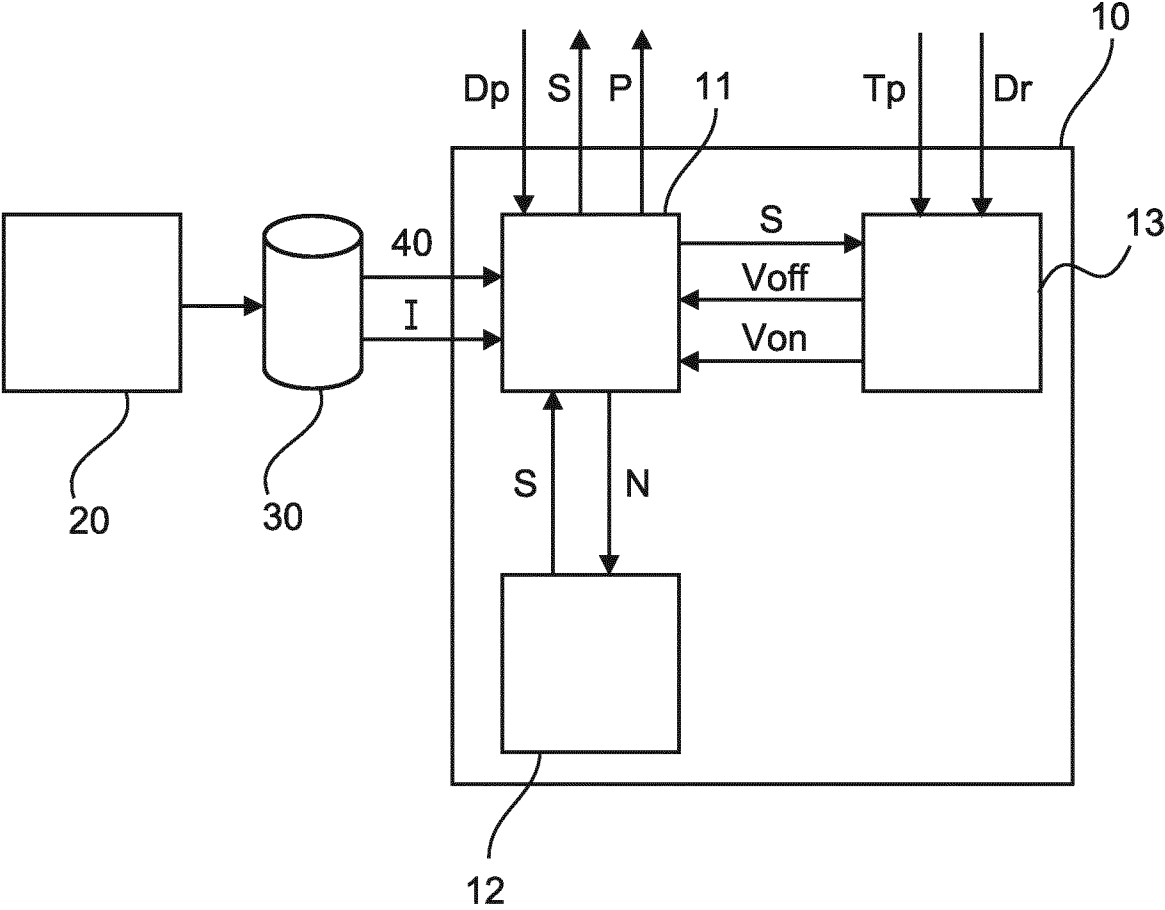


Fig. 1

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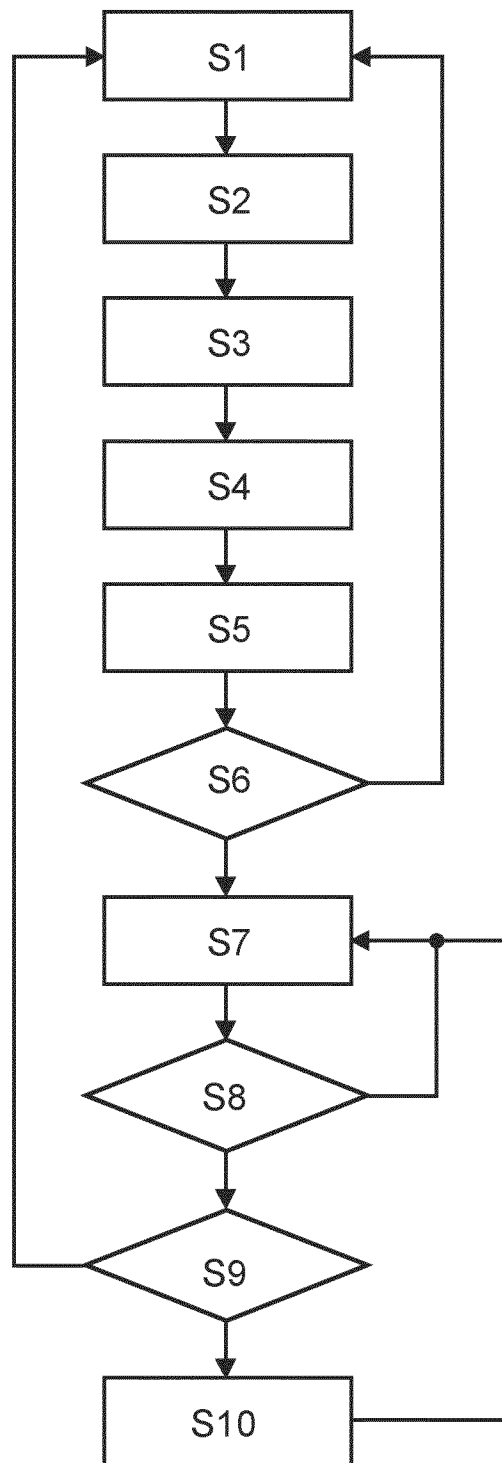


Fig. 2

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2020/053562

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. G06Q10/00 G06Q10/06 G06Q50/04
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
G06Q

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 2007/050070 A1 (STRAIN CATHAL [US] ET AL) 1 March 2007 (2007-03-01) paragraph [0004] - paragraph [0007] paragraph [0019] - paragraph [0022] paragraph [0067] - paragraph [0075] paragraph [0081] - paragraph [0087] -----	1-15
X	US 2003/130755 A1 (BAZZOCCHI RENZO [IT] ET AL) 10 July 2003 (2003-07-10) paragraph [0002] - paragraph [0008] paragraph [0051] - paragraph [0057] paragraph [0107] - paragraph [0125] ----- -/-	1-15



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

27 February 2020

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/03/2020

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2020/053562

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2020/053562

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