

GLOBAL CONTEXT OF MARITIME AUTOMATION AND AUTONOMY

ACHIEVING CRITICAL MASS

SPOTLIGHT ON THE U.S. VESSEL AUTOMATION INDUSTRY

CAPTAIN JÖRGEN STRANDBERG WÄRTSILÄ

Easter morning 1900: 5th Ave, New York City. Spot the automobile.



Source: US National Archives.

Easter morning 1913: 5th Ave, New York City. Spot the horse.



Source: George Grantham Bain Collection.



What has happened in shipping in the last 20 years?

Nothing!

Ships have become larger, and with that also the demand on ports and fairways

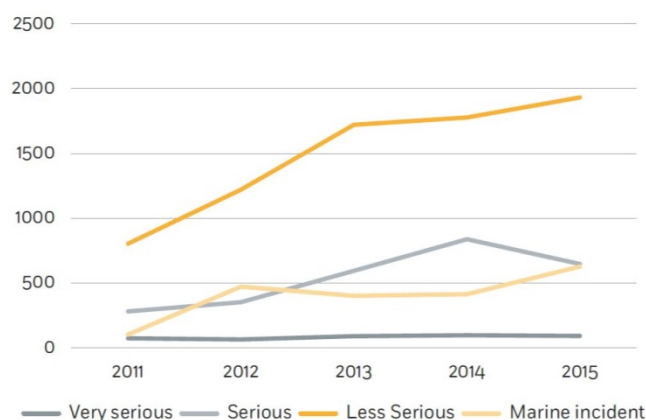
We have the same principal eco system!

We are a low value member of the transportation and logistics

We have the same accident rate!

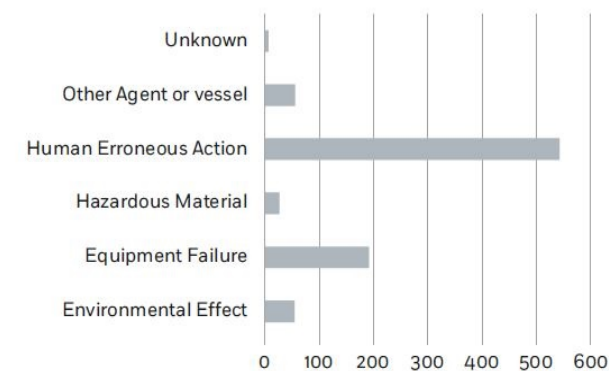
According to the latest EMSA report, the accident rate is fairly static

Figure 2: Number of marine casualties and incidents per severity



2.5.1 ACCIDENTAL EVENTS

Figure 21: Distribution of accidental events 2011-2015



While accounting knows about every dollar and cents across the company...

Nobody knows the true operational sweets spots or asset health across the fleet

LACK OF OPTIMIZATION

A daily noon report based on manual input is accepted for performance comparison

Any knowledge is kept in the head of the SI and CE

Preventing best practice to be shared across fleet

TRADITIONAL ECO SYSTEM

Charterer

Ship Manager

Ship Owner

Bank

Shipyard

Competition is only with other shipping companies

Overall poor service moves freight to rail, road and air

Shipmanagement has been commoditized

TRADITIONAL ECO SYSTEM

Charterer

Ship Manager

Ship Owner

Bank

Shipyard

LACK OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

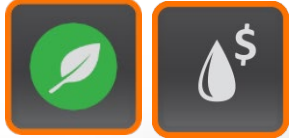
Financial control instead of technology

Economy of scale is seen as the only viable opportunity

Shortsighted cost savings targeting crew and maintenance

Market does not rewards quality due to oversupply of ship

EMISSION



AUTONOMOUS NAVIGATION



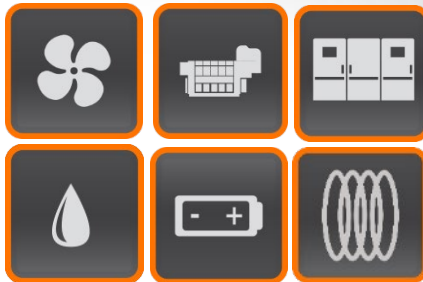
REMOTE OPERATIONAL CENTER



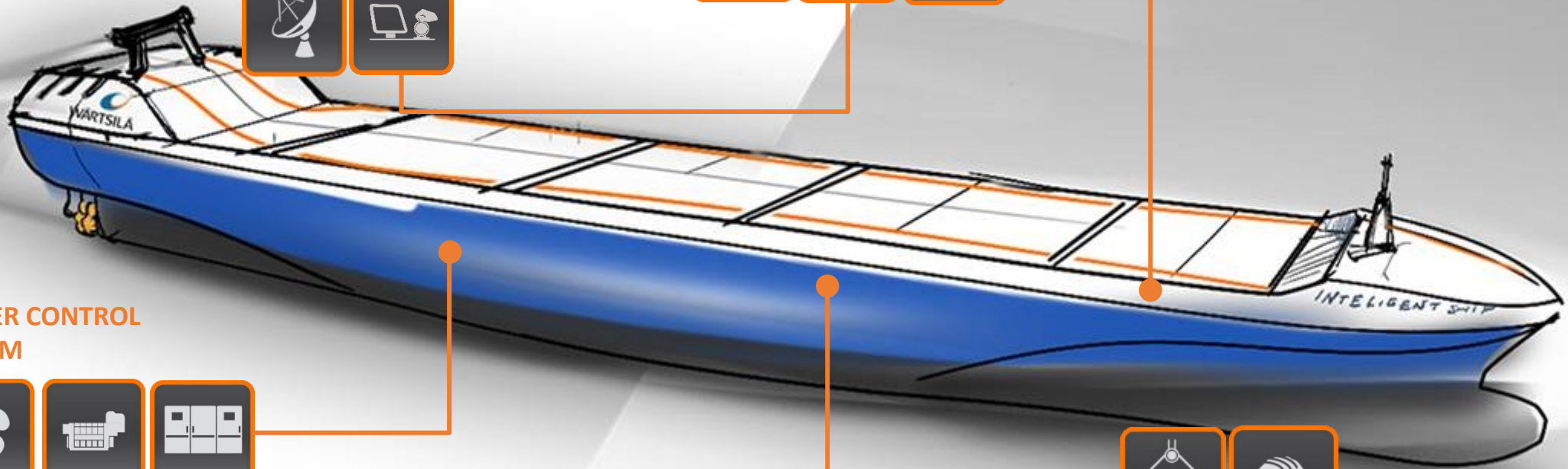
SYSTEM INTEGRATOR



POWER CONTROL SYSTEM



SERVICE / LOGISTICS



Historically – Human needed at every level



Historically – Human needed at every level

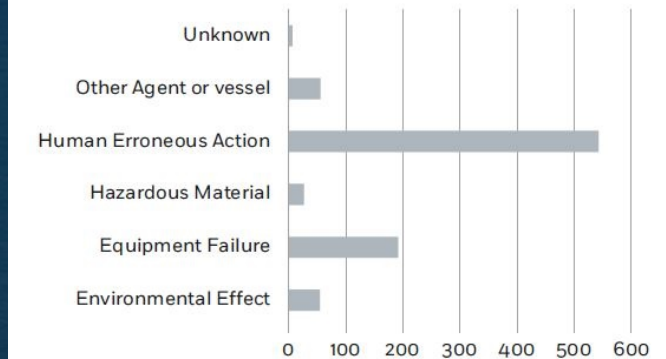


The human is

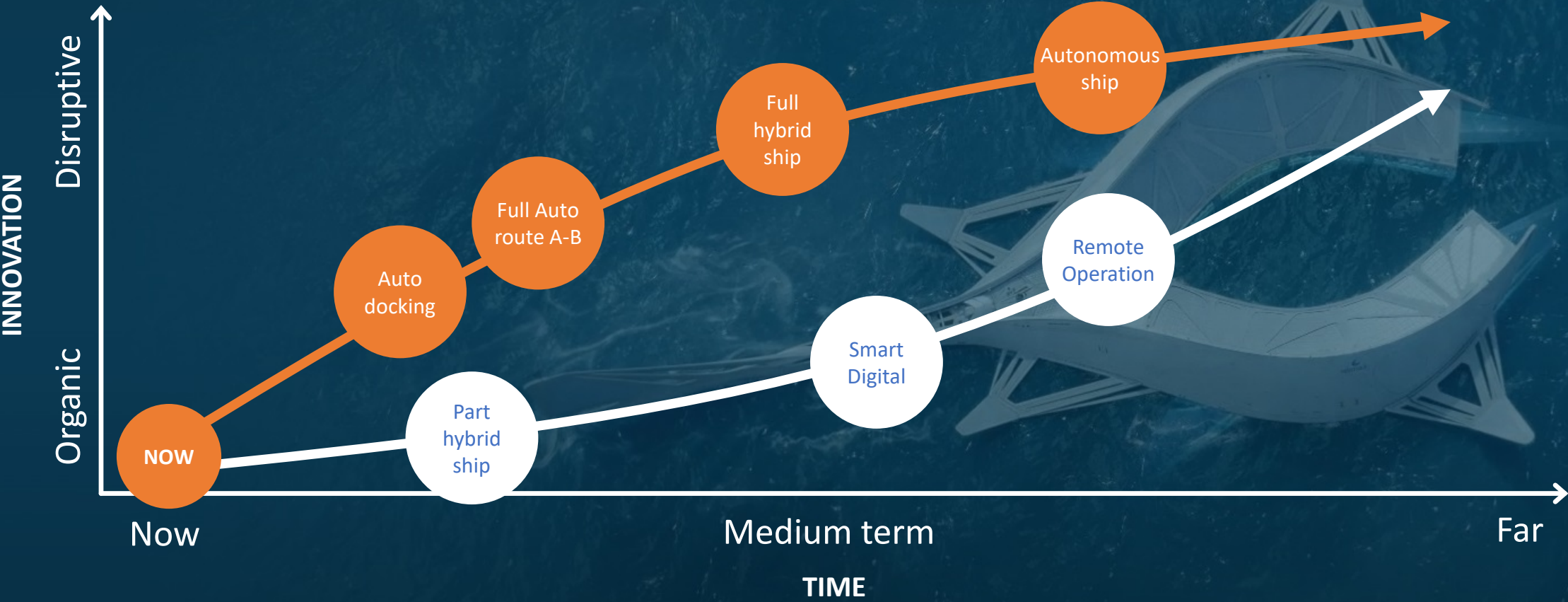
- The sensor – eyes and ears
- The integrator
- The decision maker
- The automation
- The back-up

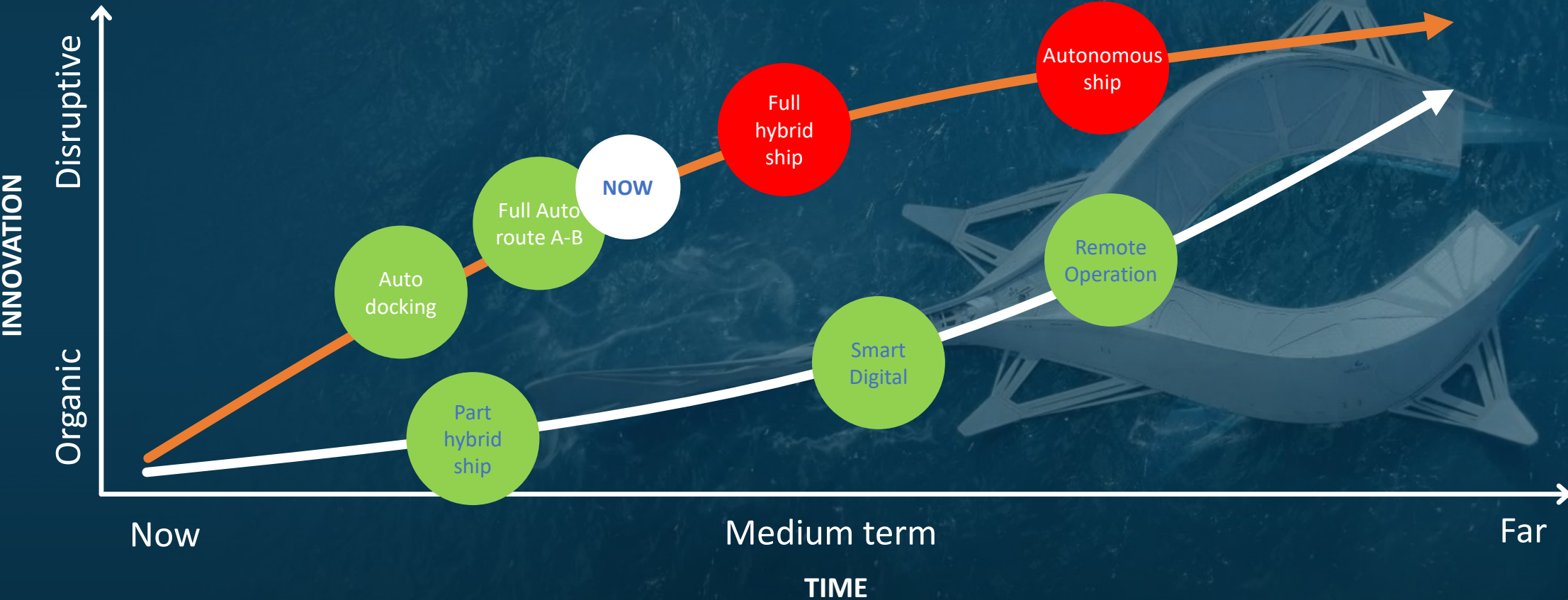
2.5.1 ACCIDENTAL EVENTS

Figure 21: Distribution of accidental events 2011-2015



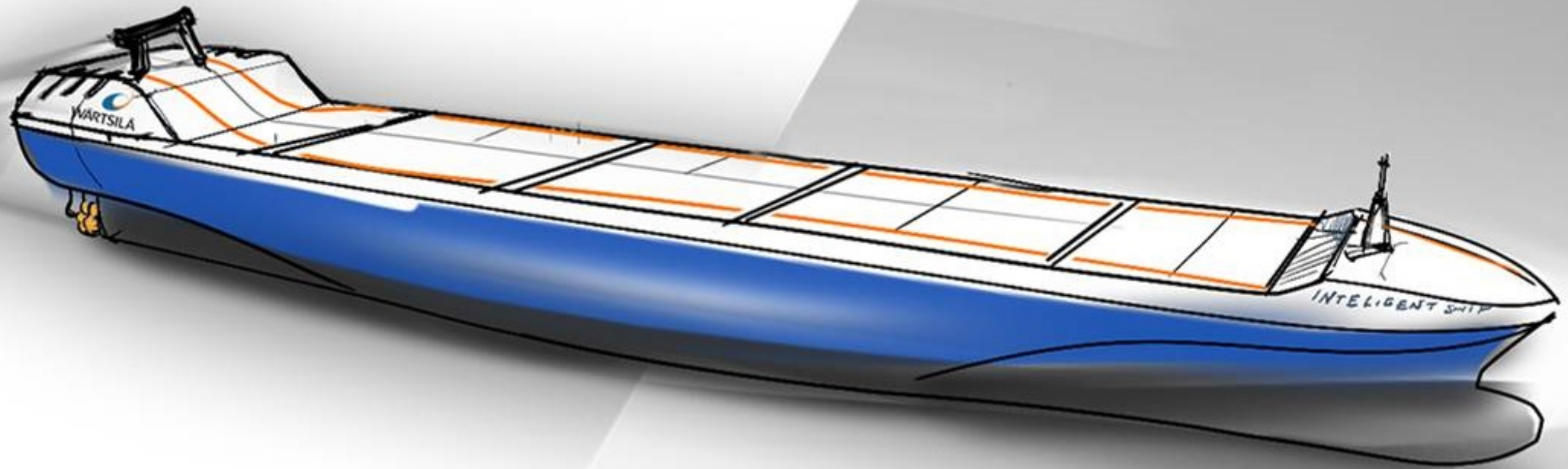
It is not strange
then, that human
error is the top
reason for
accidents...





Future – where do we have to have humans?

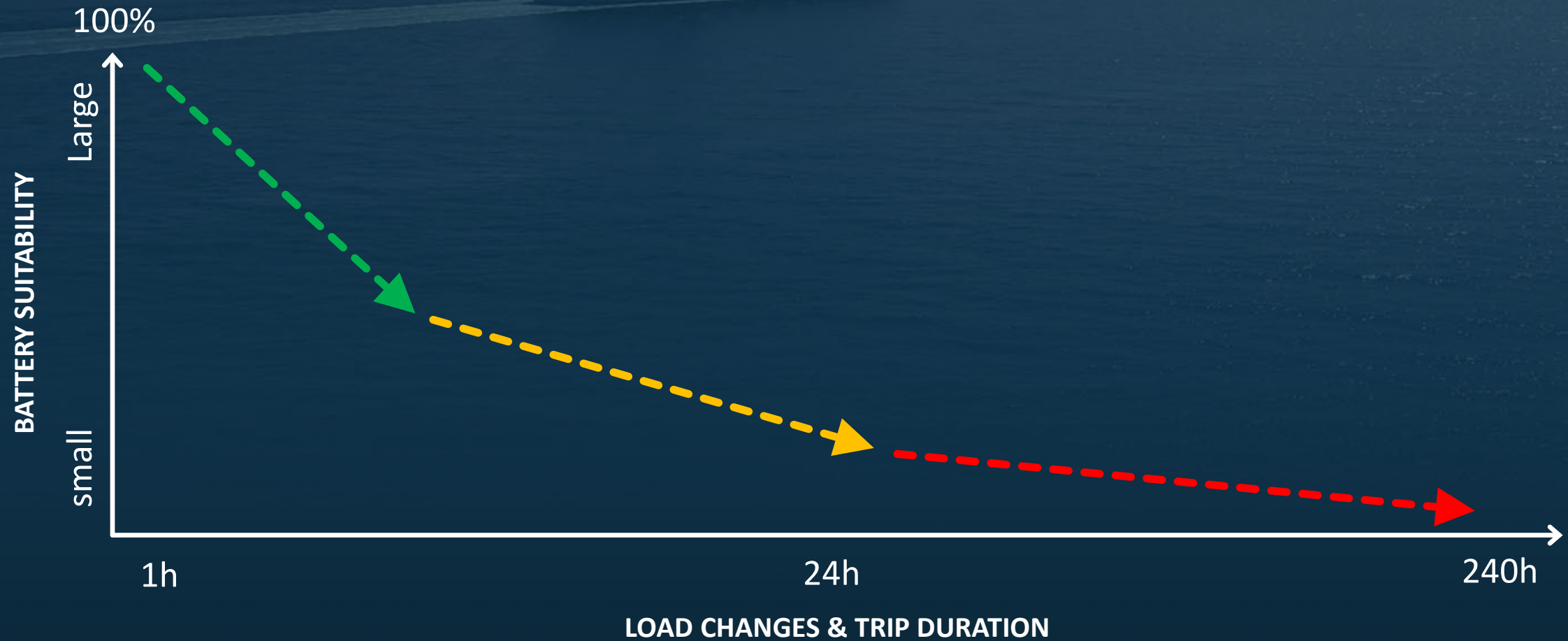




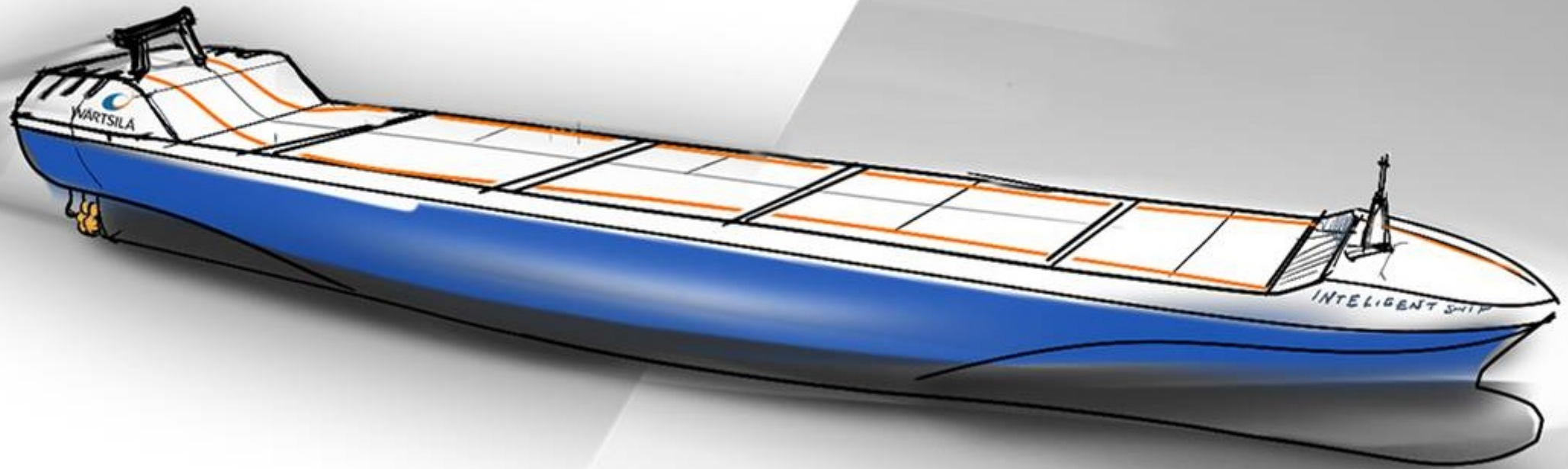
Soooo....?



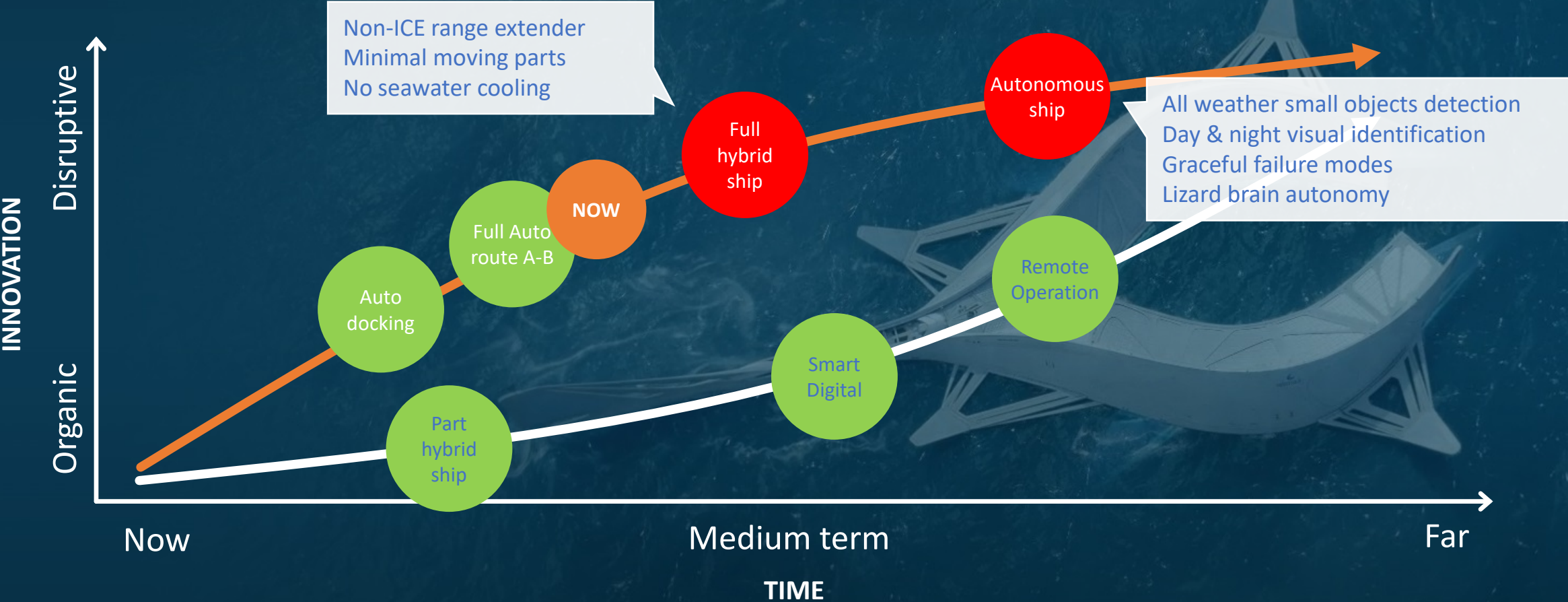
For small ships, the crew cost is a large portion of overall opex



Batteries only make sense for short trips, hybrid when load varies frequently

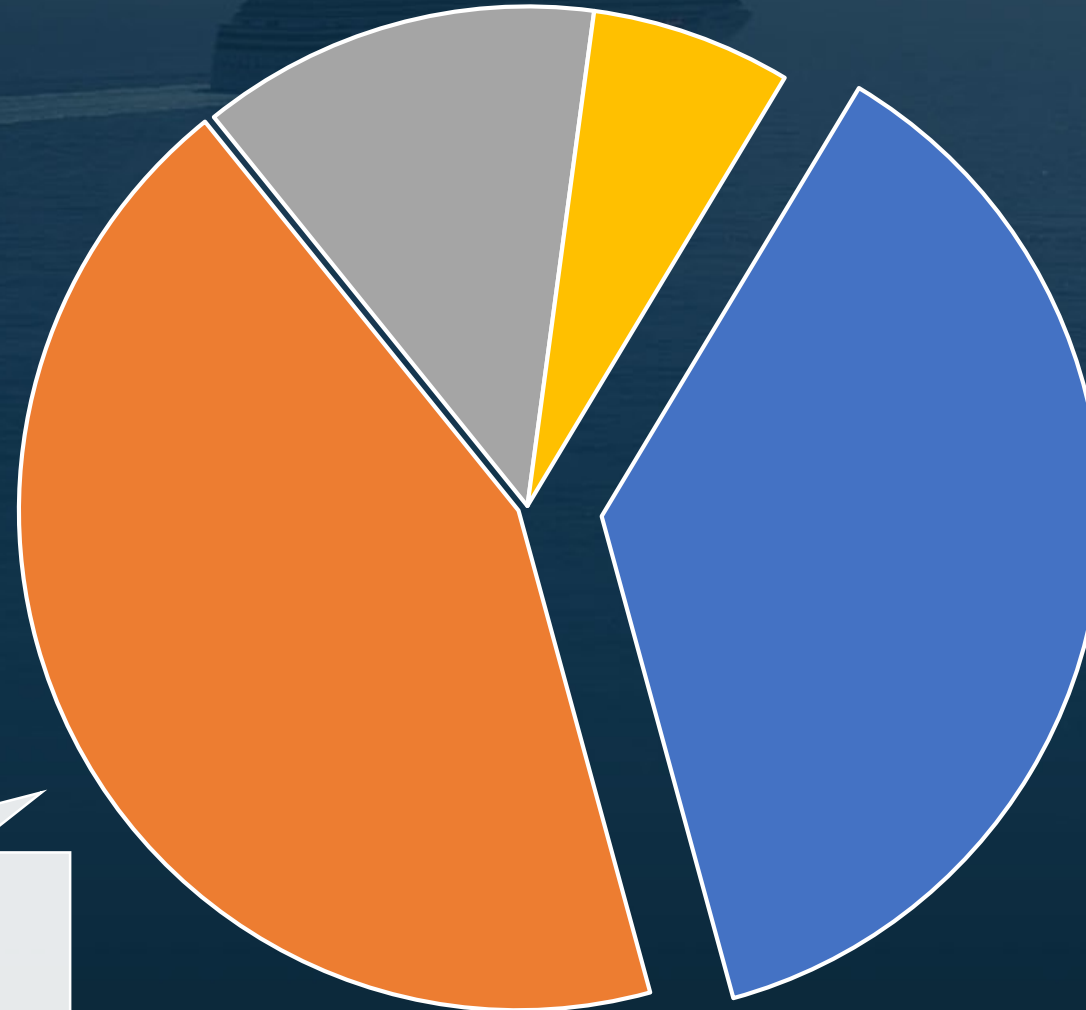


Soooo....?



World SOLAS fleet - ship sizes

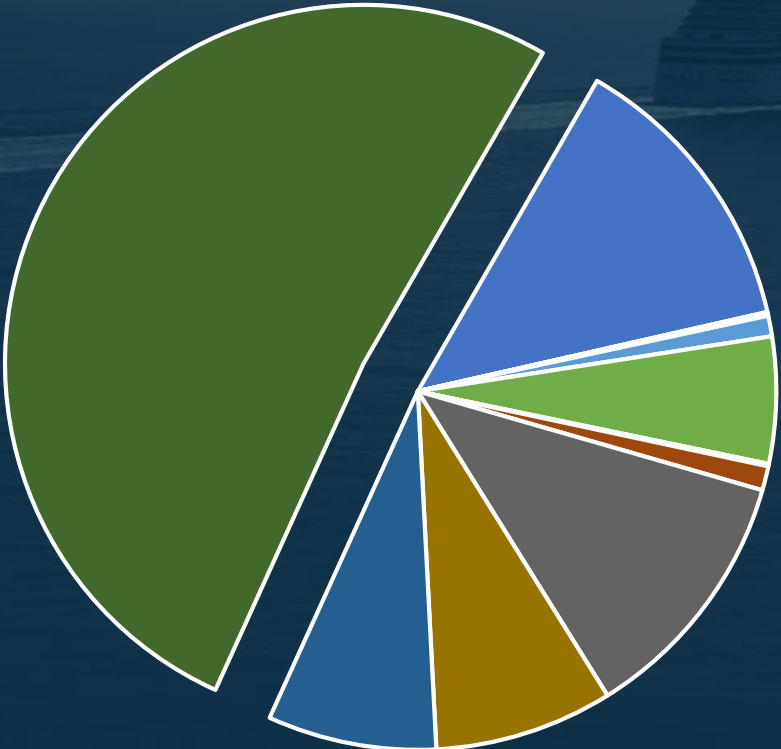
- small
- Medium
- Large
- Very Large



Larger ships benefits more from smart technologies

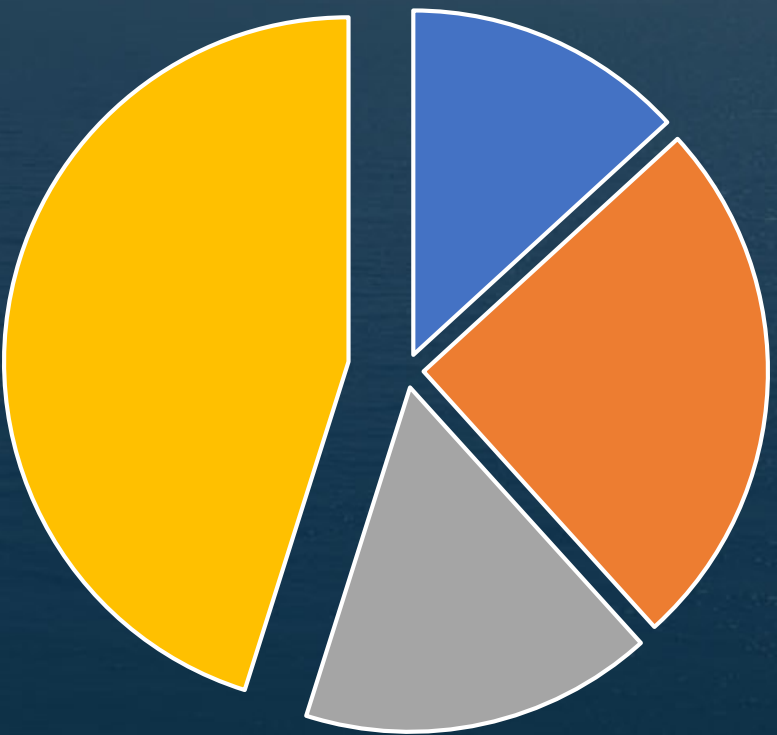
Primary area of interest for autonomy

Small ships by Type

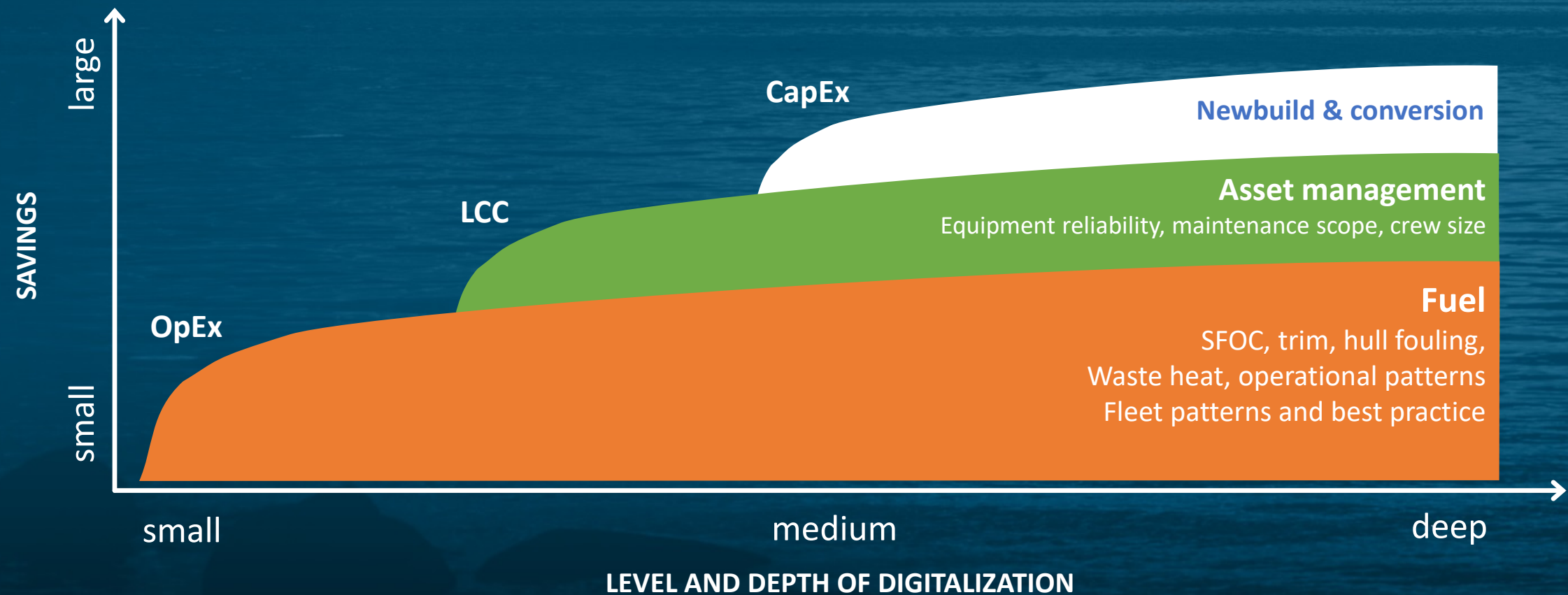


- General cargo ship
- Specialized Cargo ships
- Container
- RoRo
- Bulk
- Oil / Chemical
- Gas
- Other Tanker
- Passenger
- Offshore
- Service ships
- Tugs

Small ship age distribution



- 0-4 years old
- 5-14 years old
- 15-24 years old
- ' +25 years old



Conclusion

Autonomous ships will create new business opportunities in areas with

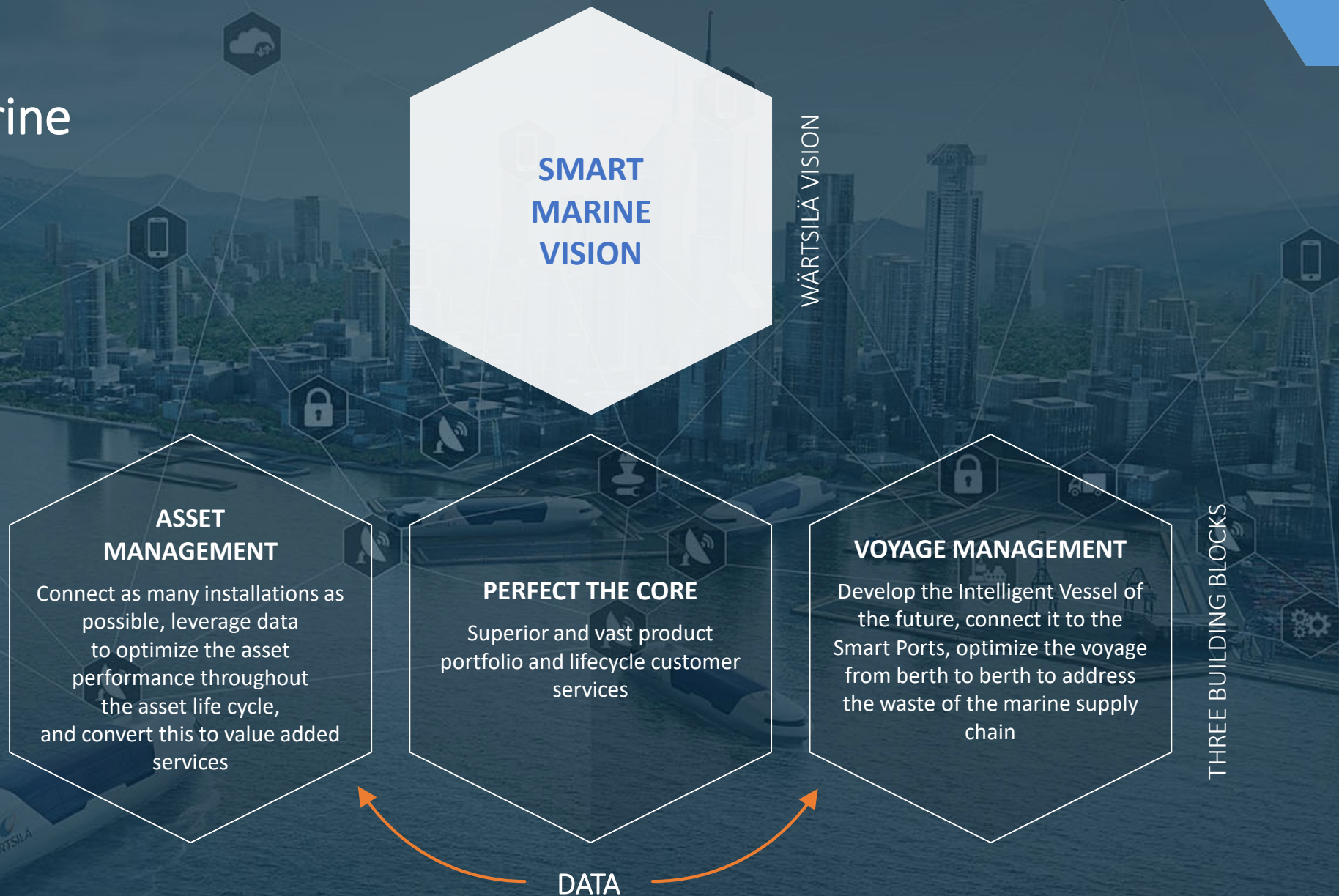
- High labour costs
- 3D – dirty – dangerous - demeaning
- Small – short
- Point to point

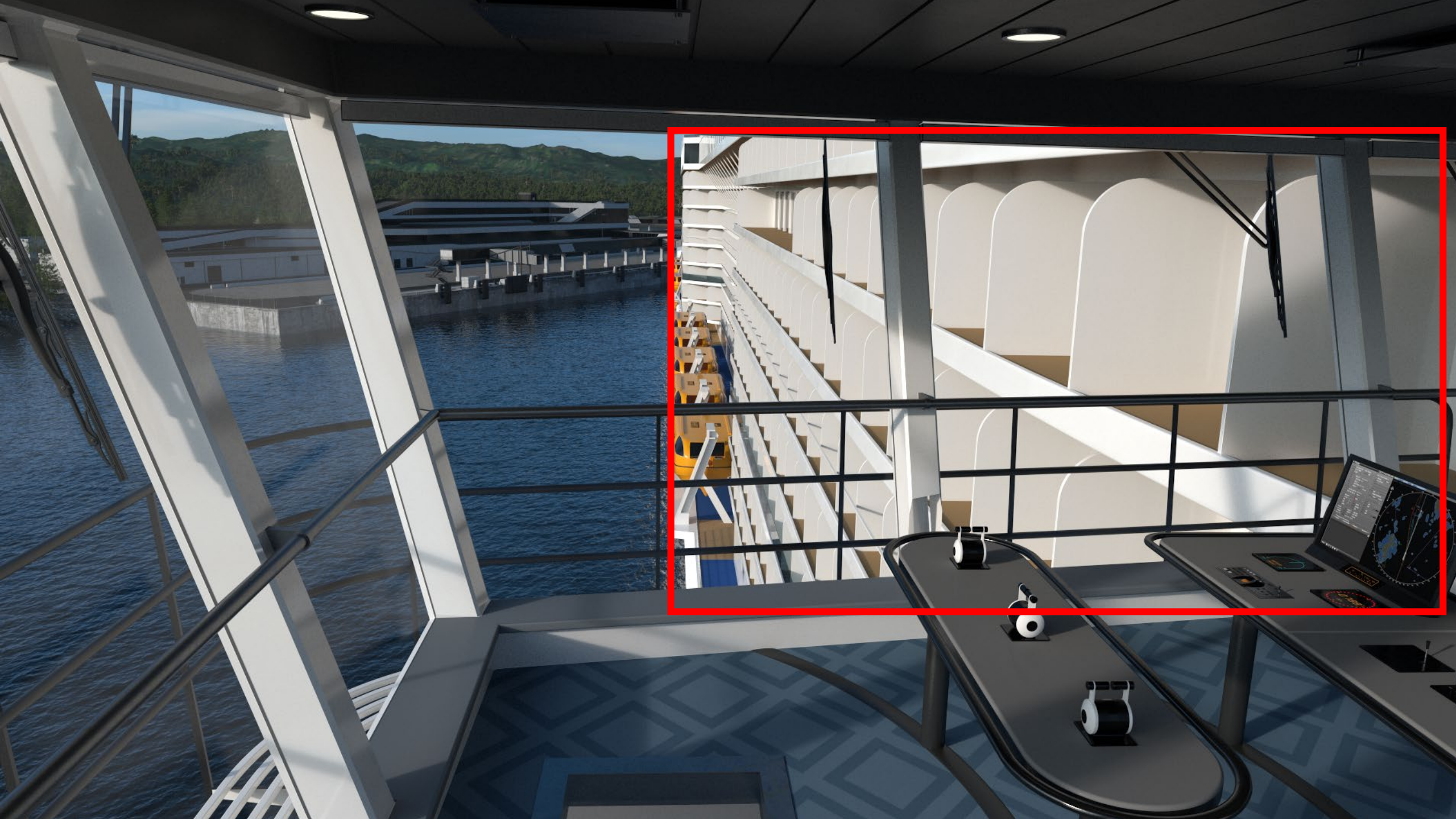
At the same time, conventional shipping will benefit from the new technologies such as

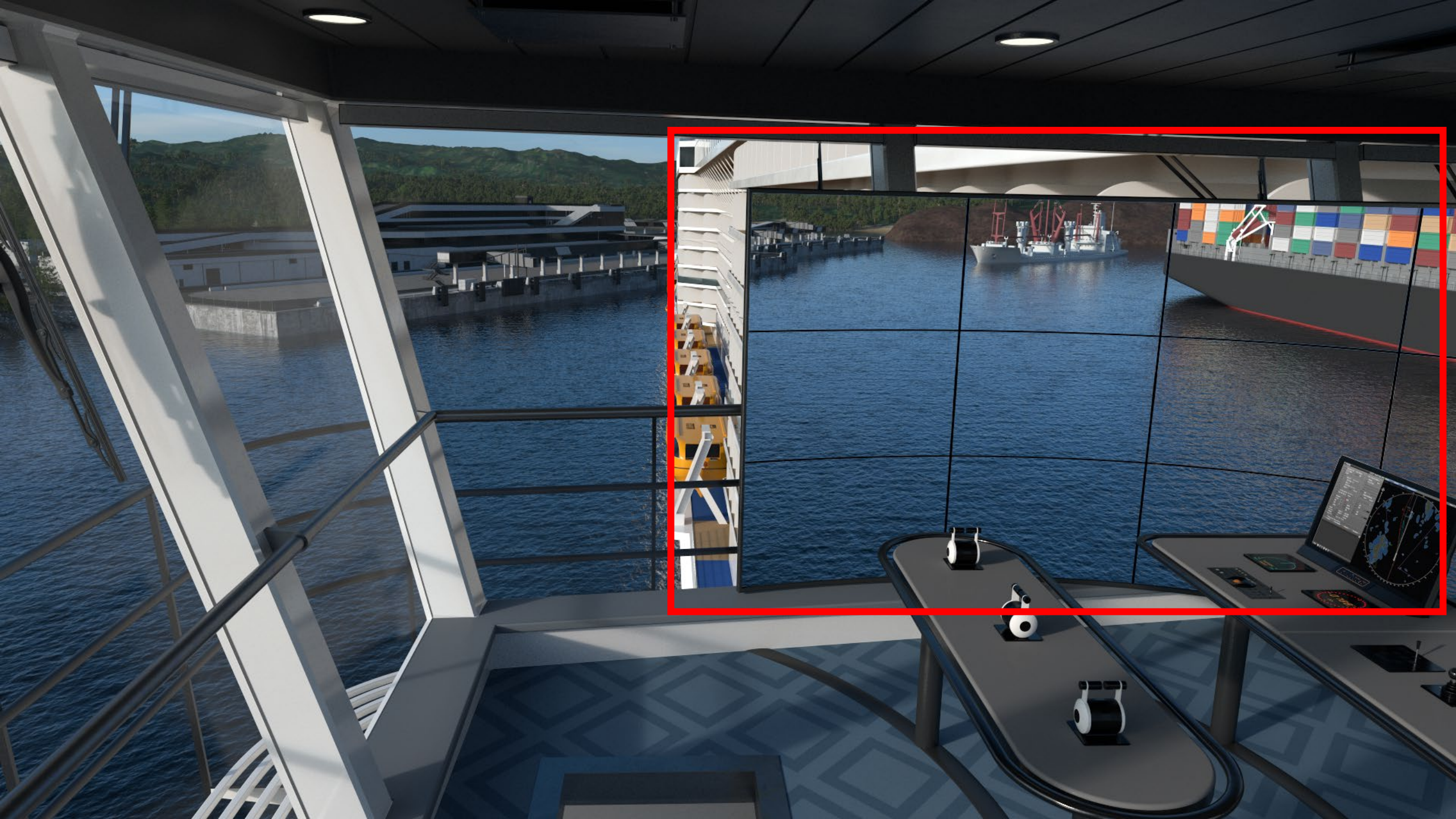
- Remote control, autonomous navigation and collision avoidance
- Digitalization and optimization

Smart Marine

In essence







Current Location:

60° 10' 11.4816" N

24° 56' 18.1644" E

Eastern Gulf of Finland:

Strong breeze 11 m/s

True 5.9 m/s

Drift: 0.3kn

78°

10°

20°

30°

20°/min

30.9 m

Distance
to shore

28.6 m

1.95 kn

2.03 kn ▶

1.87 kn

10%

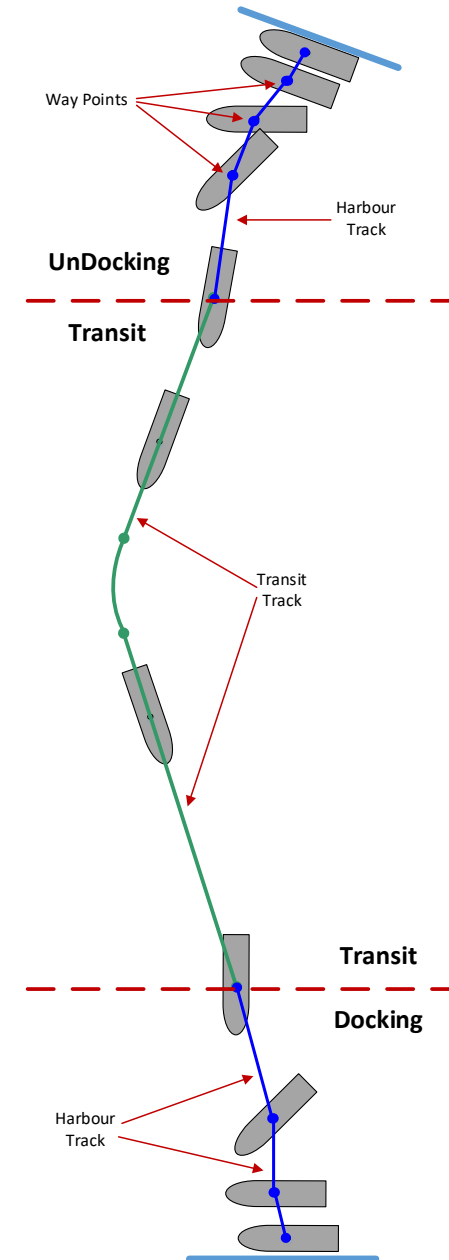
STARBOARD THRUSTER

PORT THRUSTER

Auto Docking

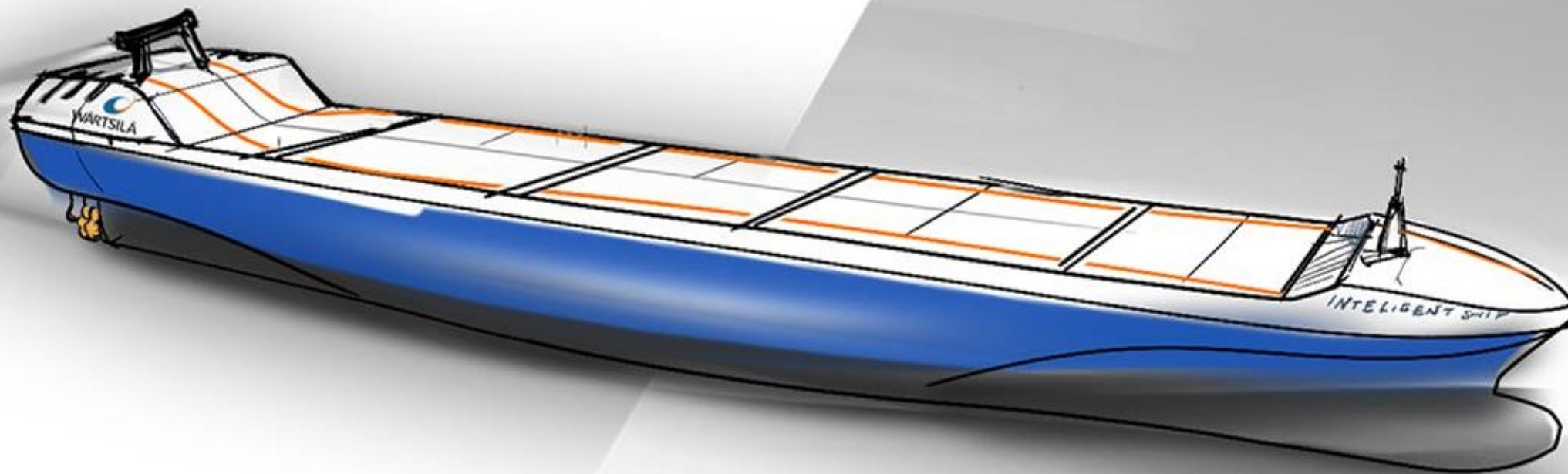
Provides for autonomous dock-to-dock operation, optimized energy consumption and minimized danger of collisions.

- Uses mature DP controller to follow dedicated Harbor and Transit tracks:
 - Full 3 axis control (surge, sway, yaw) at low speed (docking and un-docking)
 - 2 axis control (surge and yaw) at high speed (transit)
- Captain responsible for collision detection and avoidance.
- Functions can also be used standalone – such as for autonomous docking or un-docking only.
- Full dock-to-dock operation tested Nov 2019 using the Norwegian ferry Folgefonn.
 - Video available:
<https://m.youtube.com/watch?feature=youtu.be&v=8uedSwkeaUg>



“Flashy corporate video”

Folgefonn autodocking





Folgefonn

- › The Folgefonn ferry in Norway has been converted to fully electric, with the old diesel engines as back-up
- › She has also been converted to induction charging
- › She is also equipped with an autodocking feature, which takes her from berth to berth.

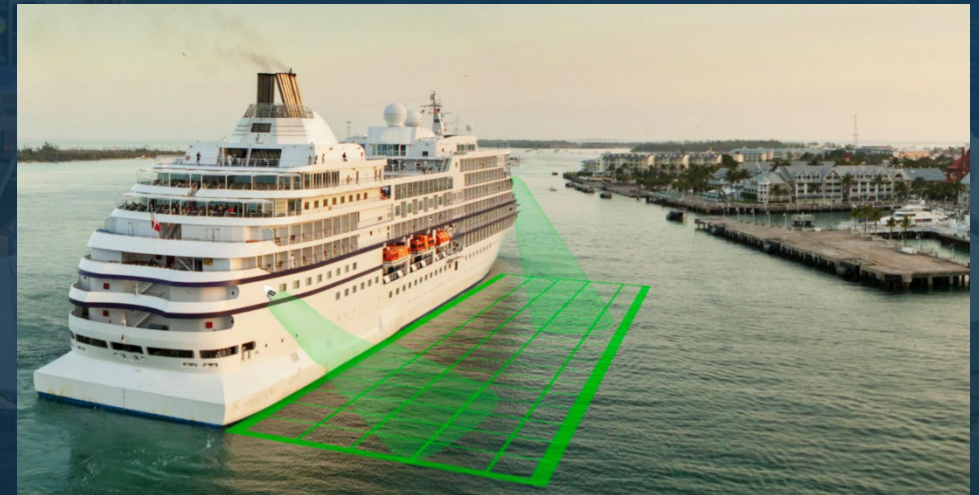
Nearfield Sensors

- Availability of new near field sensor suit provided by Wärtsilä Guidance Marine
- Integration of nearfield sensors based on different technologies into NACOS Platinum
 - 24GHz Radar
 - Lidar
 - IR Cameras



Smart Quay – application for smart docking

- Camera based distance measurement (absolute)
- Integration into NACOS Platinum using AR technology



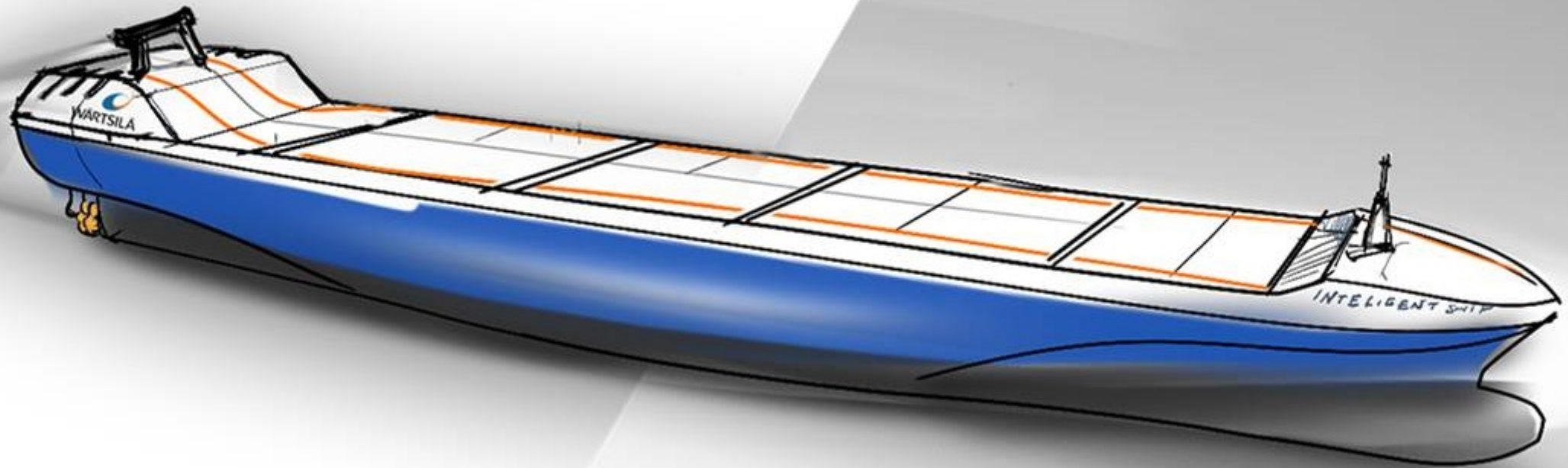
Auto Docking

- New and simpler HMI design
- Product can be scaled up:
 - Base system uses a single controller, operator workstation, and one sensor of each type.
 - Additional controllers, operator workstations, and/or sensors can be added if redundancy is required



“Flashy corporate video”

Intellitug



Intellitug

- harbour tug with autonomous navigation
- Singapore PSA & MPA cooperation



Easter morning 1900: 5th Ave, New York City. Spot the automobile.

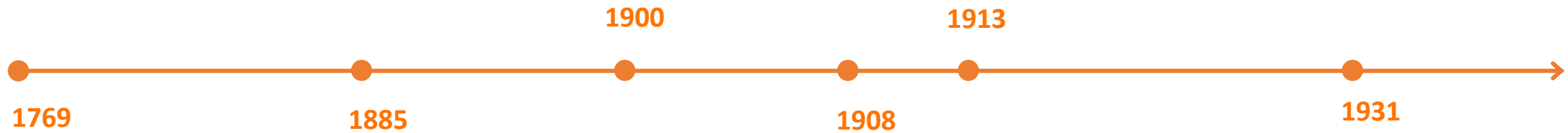


Source: US National Archives.

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