

MASSPorts and MASS trials in Singapore

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Automation: Gaining Momentum

IMO Moves Forward to Address Autonomous Ships



IMO) has agreed on a definition of socalled Maritime Autonomous Surface Ships (MASS) as well as on a framework or analyzing the applicable IMO egulations. hese are said to be important first steps towar ernational regulation

Committee (MSC), held in London from May 10 25, a framework for analyzing applicable IMO

regulations was developed to shed light on the possible gaps between current regulations and the

Singapore

Autonomous ships in Singapore could become a reality with MPA's new innovation lab

he International Maritime Organization

t the meeting of IMO's Maritime Safety

vessel Jin Dou Yun 0 Hao

China will lead US\$1.5Bn autonomous shipping market by 2025



South Korea embarks on ambitious autonomous ship project

By Shin Ji-hye



Korea has embarked on an omous ship project by investi

Danish shipping must be Yunzhou Tech's trials with autonomous cargo won (\$130 million), seeking t autonomous pmestic eco-friendly and smar

6 MAR 19 | By Anne Kirsten Frederiksen ing industry and achieve a 50 Researchers must help Denmark develop the first I market share by 2030. autonomous ships.

INNOVATION 04 October 2018

maritime

ecosystem

The Port of Rotterdam Authority tests autonomous navigation with a floating lab

NYK Conducts World's First Maritime

Autonomous Surface One Sea — an autonomous Ships Trial

The first ever zero emission. autonomous ship

By: Asle Skredderberget

Yara Birkeland will be the world's first fully electric and autonomous container ship, with zero emissions. With this vessel, Yara will reduce diesel-powered truck haulage by 40,000 journeys a year.

NYK has conducted the world's first Maritime Autonomous Surface Ships (MASS) trial performed in accordance with the IMO's Interim Guidelines for MASS trials* as the company begins tests to realize its target of manned autonomous ships** for safer operations and a reduction in crew workload.

Digital Connectivity



Automated Ports







Objectives of MASSPorts





A. Develop detailed guidelines and conditions for MASS trials in port

B. Establish common terminology, form and standards for communication, ship reporting and data exchange to enhance interoperability of systems across different ports. C. Facilitate port-to-port MASS trials



A. Develop detailed guidelines and conditions for MASS trials in port

- MASSPorts should endeavour to agree on conditions for MASS trials within their ports, which are in line with IMO's interim guidelines for MASS trials:
 - To develop best practices for MASS trials with particular focus on autonomy, communication technologies and connectivity;
 - To **define the scope for application** of mandatory IMO instruments in ensuring that the intent is met;
 - To develop risk mitigating measures and emergency plans for MASS operations in port pertaining to communications, reporting, manning, cyber risk, port infrastructure etc.; and,
 - To determine the extent to which MASS vessels of varying degrees of autonomy should and could interact with each other and with manned vessels, during trials in port.
 - To define the functions and infrastructure of ports required to support MASS trials of varying functions and degrees of autonomy.
- For a start, MASS trials and developments *could begin in inland ports*, with an aim to adopt the guidelines developed for ocean-going MASS operation. The network should *keep these detailed guidelines and conditions under review*, with the aim of amending them in view of the experience gained with their application in trials. To further support the IMO's efforts on the regulatory scoping exercise for use of MASS, MASSPorts should also share their findings and progress at IMO, when appropriate.



B. Establish common terminology, form and standards for communication, ship reporting and data exchange to enhance inter-operability of systems across different ports.

- MASSPorts should aim to establish common terminology, form and standards for communication, ship reporting, data exchange and data governance, where appropriate, between MASS and various stakeholders in port (authorities, terminal operators, port service providers etc.). The use of common terminology, form and standards would enable integration of existing information digitally to further encourage MASS technology development. Enhanced inter-operability of various systems would allow international ports to be more accessible to MASS, especially since the vessel need not apply yet another set of standards or use unique communication systems/equipment when operating within different ports around the world.
- When appropriate, these benchmarks for port systems, could then be taken to other international platforms such as the IMO and the International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities (IALA) to influence discussions on performance standards of the system/equipment, including the type of mandatory infrastructure onboard vessels.





C. Facilitate Port-to-Port MASS Trials

- When opportune, the MASSPorts should seek to facilitate port-to-port MASS trials, with the objective of validating the proposed conditions for MASS trials in ports and to test the inter-operability of portbased systems. The trials should consider the shore-based infrastructure required to support MASS testbeds to ensure reliable communication and data exchange between MASS-and-port, and between portto-port. These trials will best emulate the international nature of shipping, and allow the network to identify and address additional challenges with regard to operation of MASS at various ports.
- Results of these port-to-port MASS trials should also be well documented, evaluated and shared at IMO and IALA when appropriate , for the purposes supporting work on the development of MASS- related regulations.



Projects under MASSPorts







Mapping Exercise - Concept of Operations (CONOPS) for MASS in Ports

 To elucidate the process and forms of interactions (eg. digital/VHF etc.) required of MASS in each port, compare processes and identify areas that may require ports to address together Guidelines For MASS Trials In Ports And Inland Waters

 To propose guidelines and best practices for MASS trials in ports and inland waters, for adoption by MASSPorts members. Study on VTS - Types of VHF Communications

 To understand the time used for the different services delivered over VHF and develop a roadmap towards more silent interaction



MASS Trials in Singapore



MASS Pilot Projects – Harbour Tugs



Smart Maritime

Autonomous Vessel

with ST Engineering Marine, POSH, ABS, M1, MPA



IntelliTug with Wartsila, PSA Marine, Lloyd's Register, TCOMS, MPA



Project MINERVA

with Keppel, ABB, ABS, TCOMS, MPA



IntelliTug

Wartsila, PSA Marine, Lloyd's Register, TCOMS, MPA

- Supervised autonomous control with on-board Master
- Autonomous navigation with optimised passage planning
- Real-time collision detection and collision avoidance



On-board Tug Master monitoring on-board console for how the smart navigation system manoeuvres the harbour tug during sea trials

*Picture provided by Wartsila and PSA Marine



Smart Maritime Autonomous Vessel

ST Engineering Marine, POSH, ABS, M1, MPA

- Shore command centre capable of:
 - Remote control
 - Health monitoring of shipboard systems
- Autonomous waypoint navigation
- Real-time collision detection and collision avoidance



Set-up of shore command centre

*Picture provided by ST Engineering Marine



Project MINERVA

Keppel, ABB, ABS, TCOMS, MPA

- Shore command centre capable of:
 - Remote control
 - Monitoring of vessel's engine and thruster



Set-up of shore command centre

*Picture provided by Keppel Offshore and Marine



What Comes Next





Singapore: Future Ready Port for MASS operations











