

Digitalization as an enabler for safer and greener shipping

27th May 2021

Hideyuki Ando
MTI (NYK Group)

Outline

- 1. Introduction of NYK and MTI**
2. Digitalization activities
3. Ship as system and system integration
4. Autonomous ship as a complex system
5. Conclusions



NYK LINE

- Head Office: Tokyo, Japan
- Founded: September 29, 1885
- Business Scope
 - Liner (Container) Service
 - Tramp and Specialized Carrier Services
 - Tankers and Gas Carrier Services
 - Logistics Service
 - Terminal and Harbor Transport Services
 - Air Cargo Transport Service
 - Cruise Ship Service
 - Offshore Service
- Employees: 34,857 (as of the end of March 2020)
- Revenues: \$ 15.8 billion (Fiscal 2019)

MTI (R&D arm of NYK LINE)

- Established : April 1, 2004
- Stockholder : NYK LINE (100%)
- Number of employees : 71 (as of 1st April 2021)



NYK Fleet



Container ships
58 vessels



Bulk Carriers (Capesize)
114 vessels



Bulk Carriers (Panamax &
Handysize)
247 vessels



Wood-chip Carriers
43 vessels



Cruise Ship
1 vessel



Car Carriers
111 vessels



Tankers
56 vessels



LNG Carriers
78 vessels



Project ships & others
42 vessels



Shuttle Tankers
28 vessels



FPSO & FSO
5 vessels



Drill Ship
1 vessel

784 vessels
67,468 K DWT

(as of the end of March 2020)

R&D trajectory in NYK/MTI toward safer and greener shipping



Ship (Hardware)



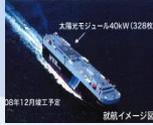
Wind Power Generator
Andromeda Leader



Electronic Controlled Engine



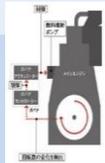
Alternative Marine Power



Solar Panel
Auriga Leader



MT-FAST
Energy Saving Device

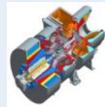


Improved Governor Controller

Wind Resistance Reduced
MT-COWL



Super Eco Ship 2030



Hybrid T/C
Shin



Air Lubrication System
YAMATO, YAMATAI



30% Energy Saving PCT



Innovative Air Lubrication System
SOYO



LNG-Fueled Tugboat
Sakigake



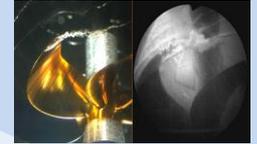
LNG-Fueled PCTC
Delivery in 2016



LNG Bunkering Vessel
Delivery in 2016



Super Eco Ship
2050



Measurement around propeller

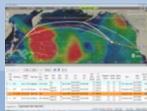
Operation (Software)



NYK's own safety and Environment standard
NAV9000



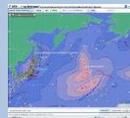
Fuel Consumption Indicator
FUELNAVI



Prediction of Current



SIMS
Automatic onboard data collection system



Integrated Operation Management System
NYK e-missions'



Onboard Broadband
NYK Satcom Project



LIVE
Operation Portal Site



ShipDC &
IoS-OP



Detection of Mach. Trouble
with monitoring data



World First
MASS Trial

2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020

Outline

1. Introduction of NYK and MTI
- 2. Digitalization activities**
3. Ship as system and system integration
4. Autonomous ship as a complex system
5. Conclusions

Value creating digitalization in shipping

1. Deep understanding of operating fleet and market
2. Optimized logistics and operations
3. Anticipation of failures

Better decisions

Continuous
learning



Continuous
Improvement

Pursuing total optimization of
operation and ship

4. Incremental automation of ship functions

Safer, more consistent
operations

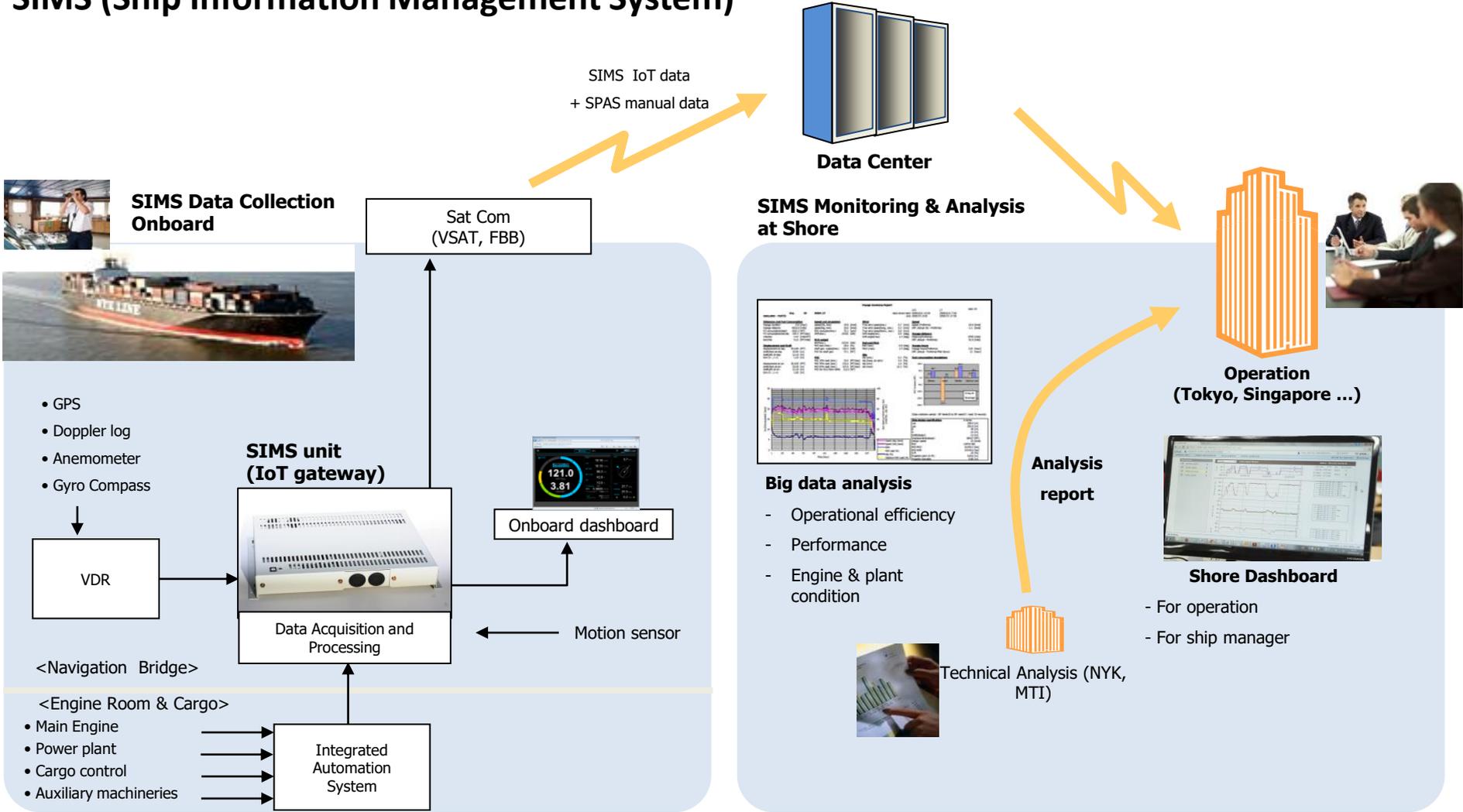
5. Monitoring fleet performance and improvement

Reference) McKinsey Company, How digital innovation can improve mining productivity, 2015

<https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/metals-and-mining/our-insights/how-digital-innovation-can-%20improve-mining-productivity>

IoT platform of NYK

SIMS (Ship Information Management System)



How shipping can utilize Big data and IoT

- Identify right issues to solve -

Identified issues

Optimum operation

- Fuel saving
- Reasonably minimized margin

Support business decision

- Tactical ship/fleet allocation

Safe operation

Big data

IoT Data

Report data

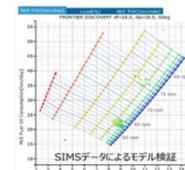
AIS data

Weather data

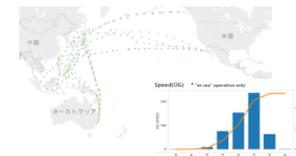


Analysis

Engineering knowledge
e.g. vessel performance



Data analytics & IT



Any useful data

Operation data

- Schedule
- Route
- CB/HB
- AIS

Technical data

- Performance
- Sea trial
- Particular
- Paint

Market data

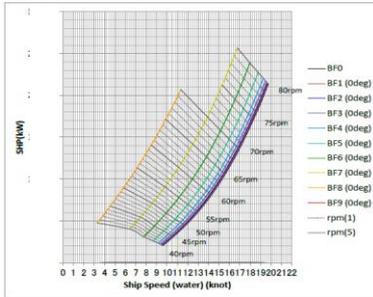
- Bunker cost
- Hiring cost
- Market

Commercial data

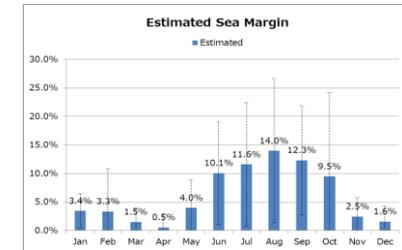
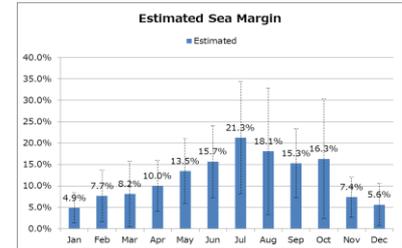
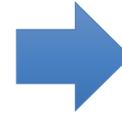
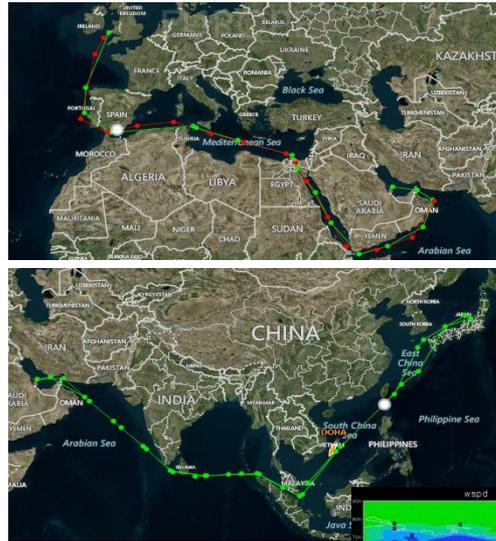
- Contract
- Fleet plan
- Owner info.

Understand seasonal impacts on ship operation

Service route



Ship performance model

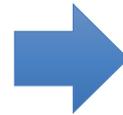
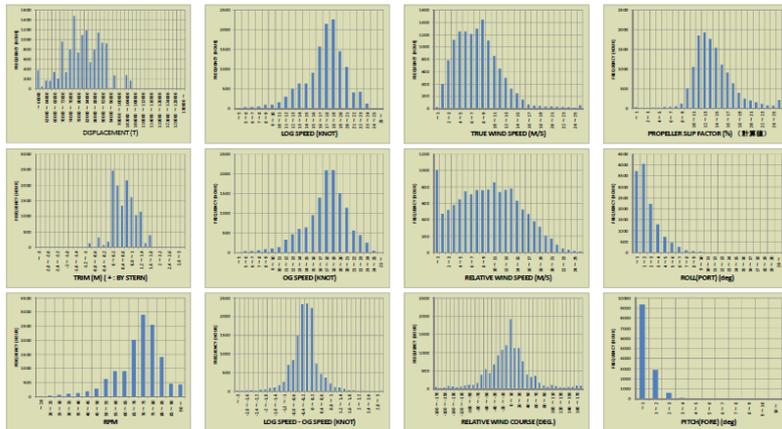


Estimation of
 - Sea margin
 - FOC and etc.

Voyage simulation with past weather data

Combine ship performance model with weather data to optimize ship services

Improve bad performance ship



23 % CO2 reduction
was confirmed

Operational profile

- Speed, RPM, Power
- Draft, trim, displacement
- Weather
- Sea margin
- Etc.

Energy saving modification

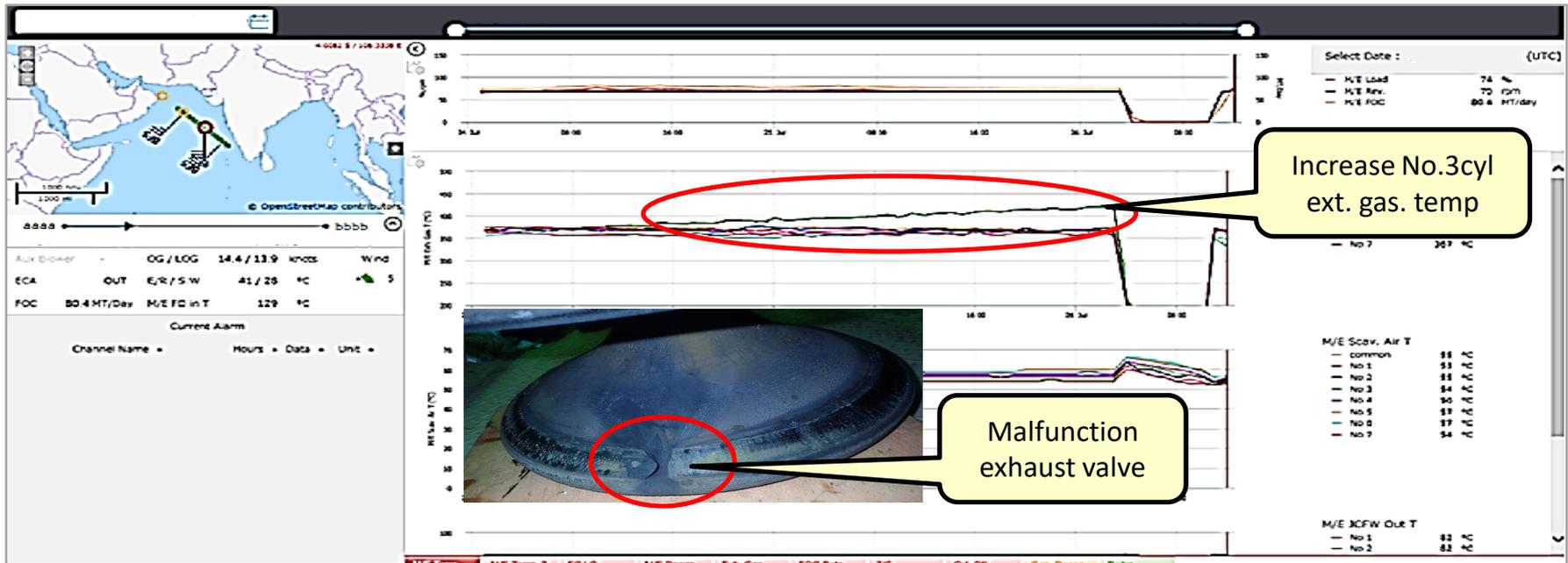
- Bulbous bow modification
 - Install energy saving device (MT-FAST)
 - Replace propeller
 - Engine de-rating
- Modifications were conducted on 40 ships

Data and simulations played important roles to optimize ship design

Anomaly detection from the collected data

- Find trouble phenomenon from the IoT data -

Case) M/E (Main Engine) No.3 cylinder abnormal exhaust gas temperature



1. Visualization of data
2. Analysis by domain experts (marine engineer) . Accumulate cases.
3. Implement automatic anomaly detection functions by using accumulated cases.

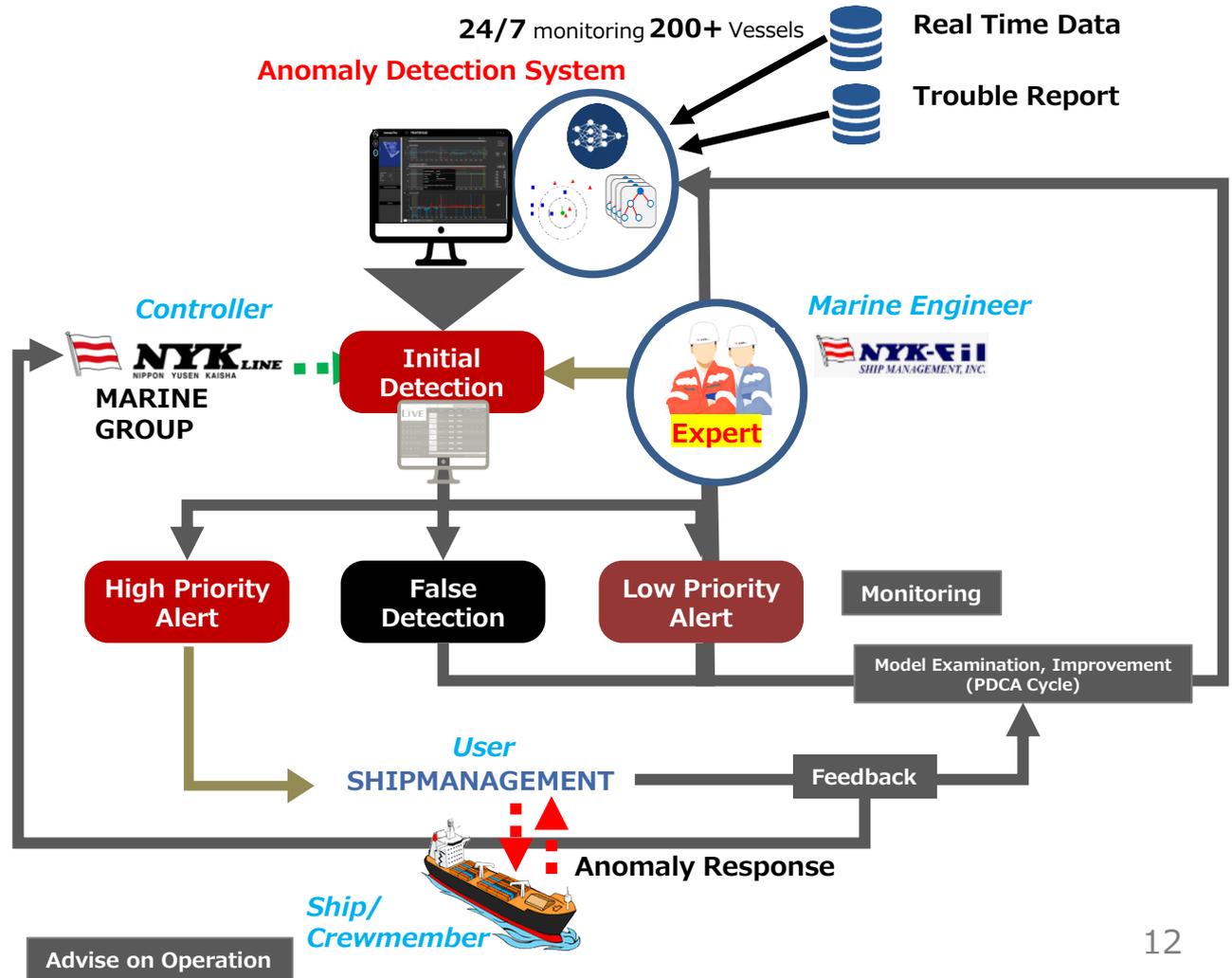
Remote Diagnostic Center

The benefit of Expert-in-the-Loop are

- Less detection misses
- Less false positive result
- Stricter threshold
- More learning data
- More explainable result

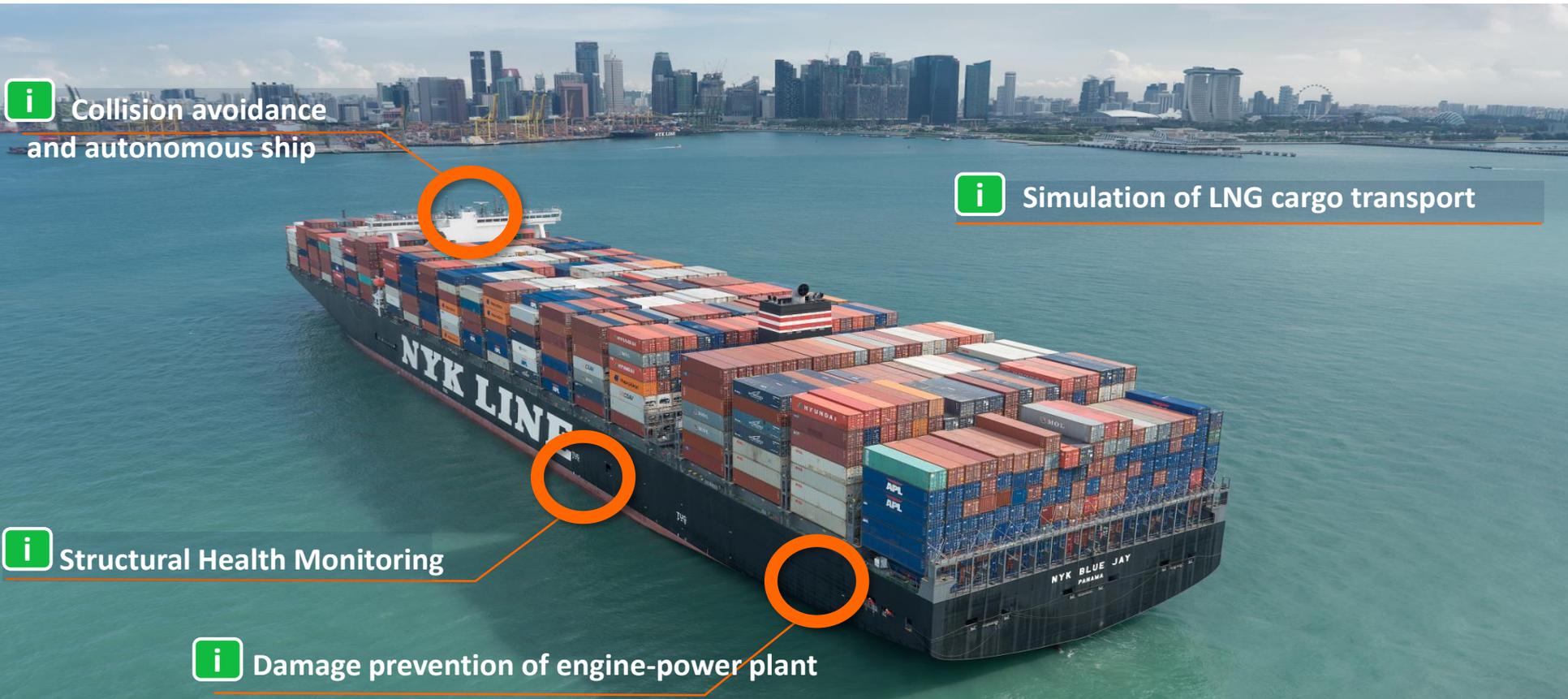


Remote Diagnostic Center (Manilla)



NYK/MTI R&D projects for safer operation

Open collaboration with industry partners



i Collision avoidance and autonomous ship

i Simulation of LNG cargo transport

i Structural Health Monitoring

i Damage prevention of engine-power plant

i i-Shipping(Operation):
Japanese government funding R&D projects – IoT for safety (2016-2020)
Joint research with ClassNK

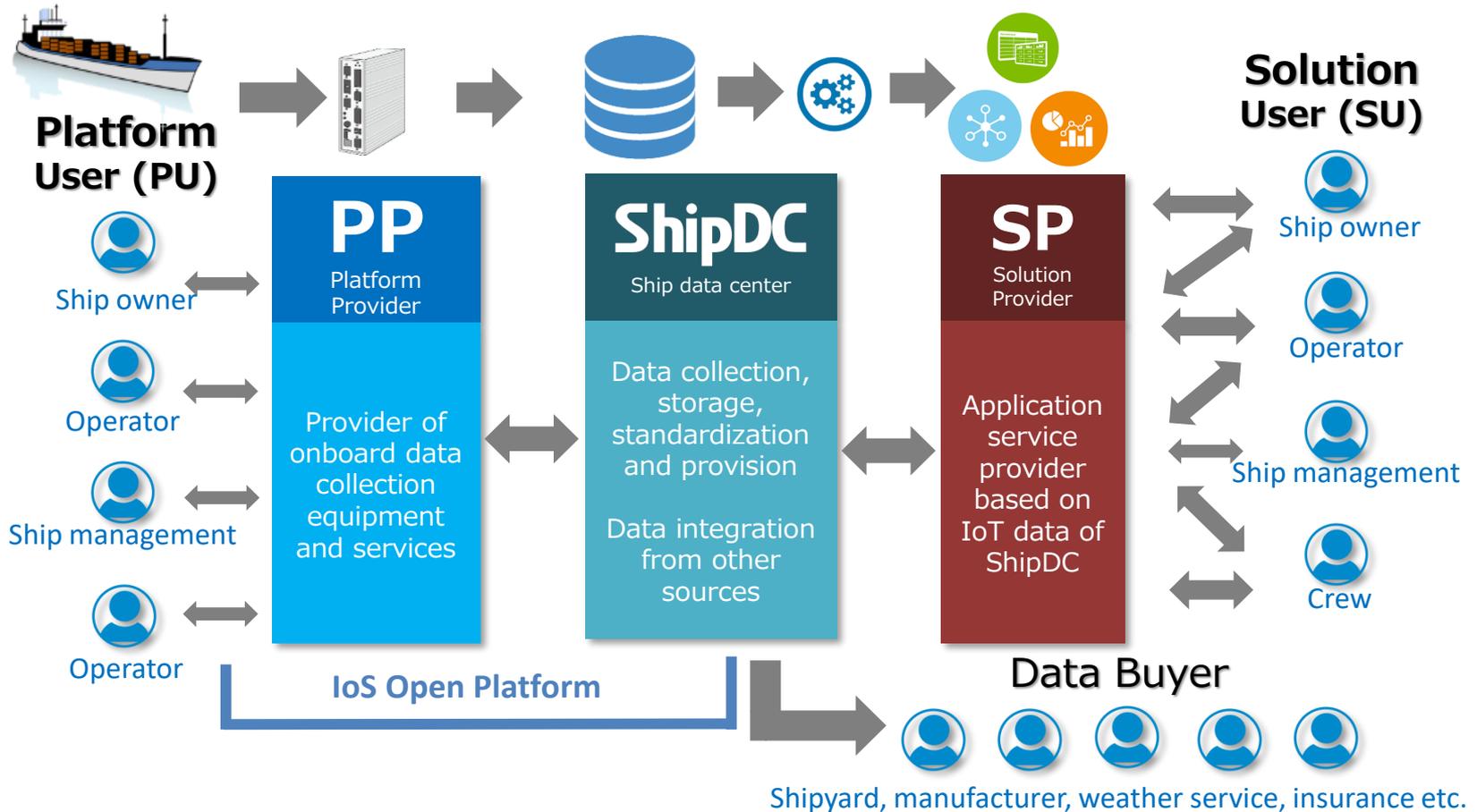
Internet of Ships Open Platform (IoS-OP)

56 members

- ✓ Stakeholder's role
- ✓ Data ownership rule
- ✓ Transparent and fair data sharing rule



Accelerate data driven innovation



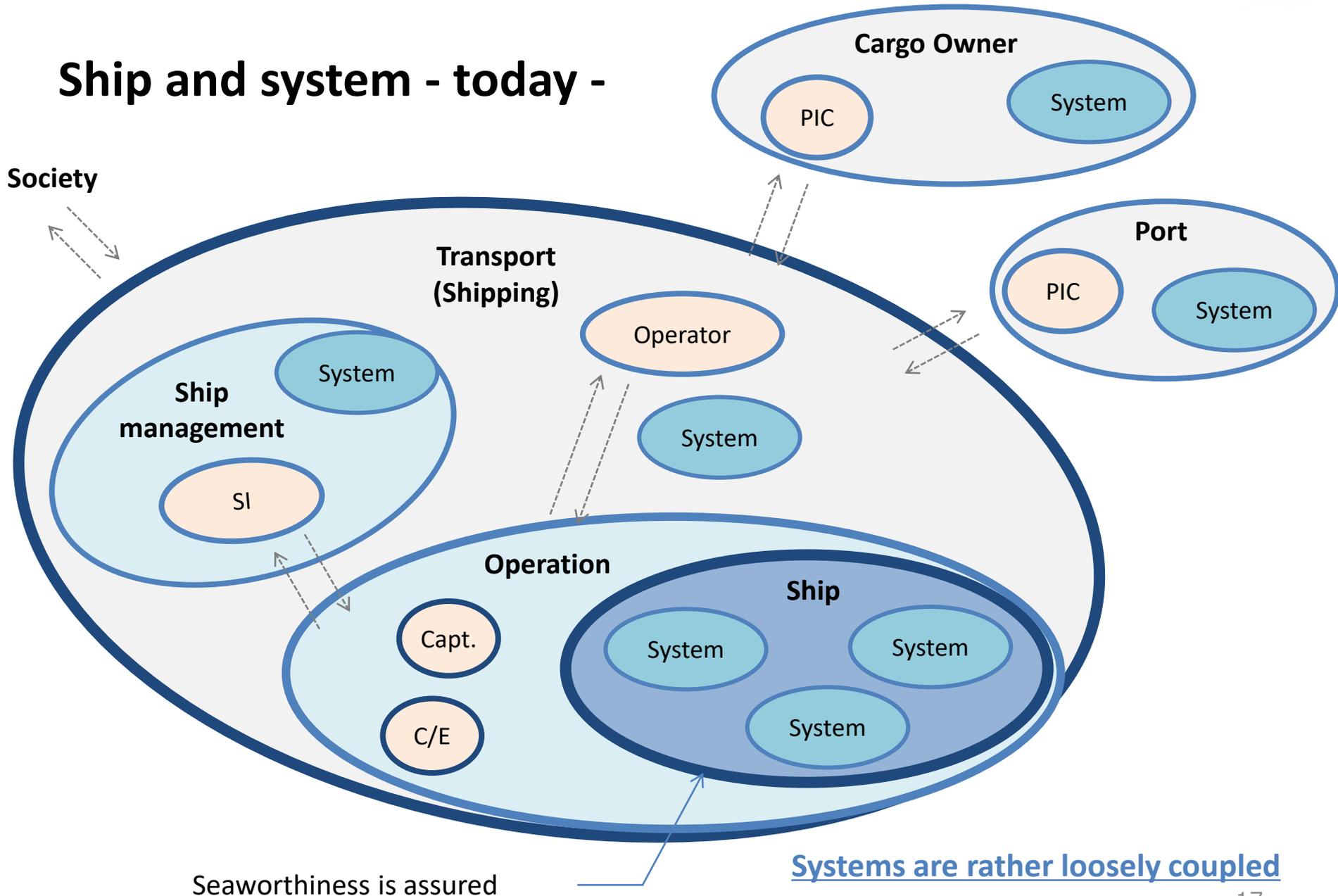
Outline

1. Introduction of NYK and MTI
2. Digitalization activities
- 3. Ship as system and system integration**
4. Autonomous ship as a complex system
5. Conclusions

Ship as system

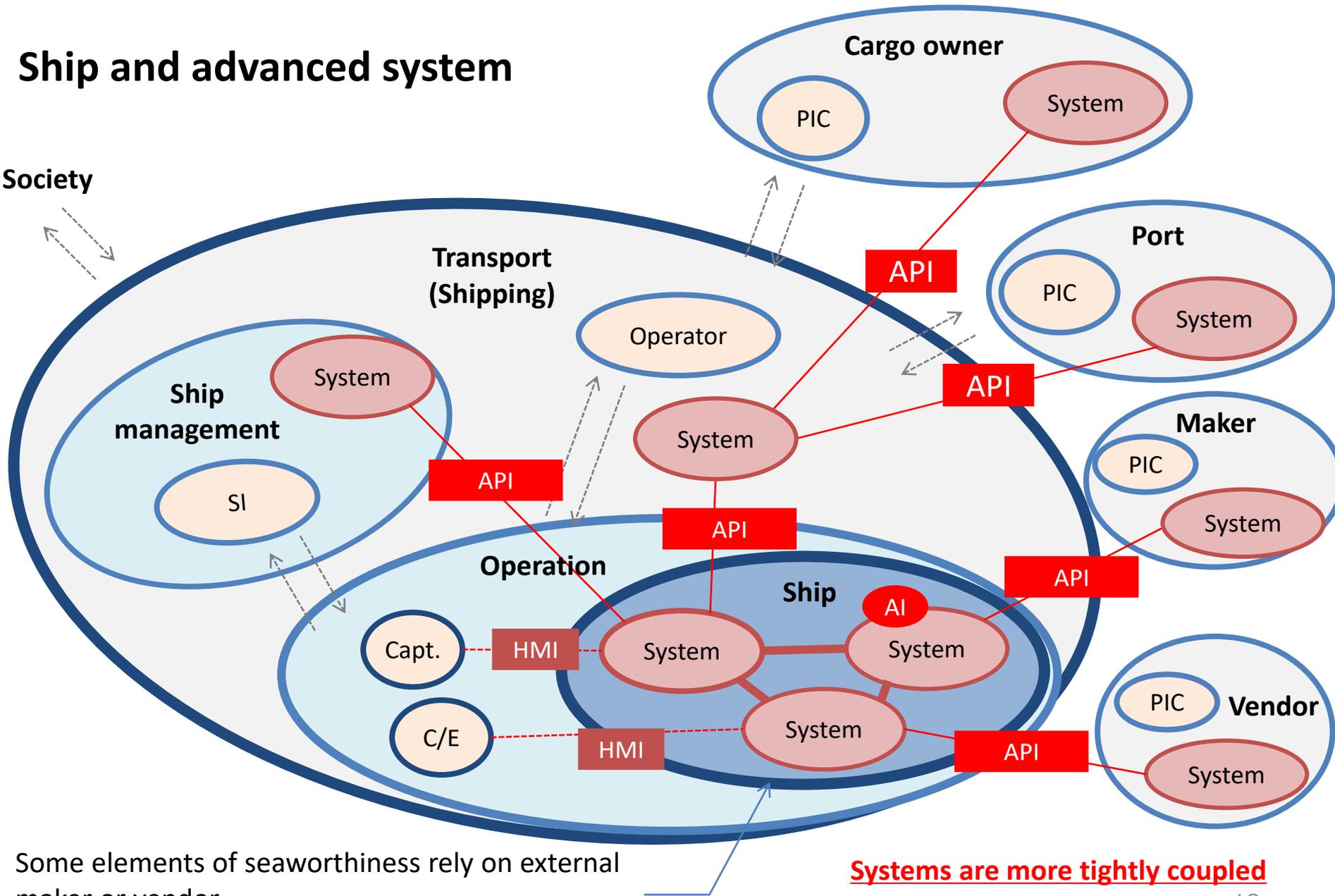
- For safer and greener shipping, complex system will be used onboard and ashore.
- Integrity of complex system will become critical. System conformity and reliability test will play important roles in system integration.
- System failures may happen and need to be properly considered and managed both in design and operation.
- Systems may apply AI, which will require frequent update of software programs or models.
- Cyber security (security by design and security management) is one of the pillars to achieve system reliability.

Ship and system - today -



Ship and advanced system

Society



Some elements of seaworthiness rely on external maker or vendor

Systems are more tightly coupled

System integration for computer-based systems

- Ship is considered as a group of functions
- Integrity of each function become more important, especially for critical functions
- Roles and responsibilities of owner/operator, system integrator and supplier at each product life cycle phase are defined in rule and guidelines

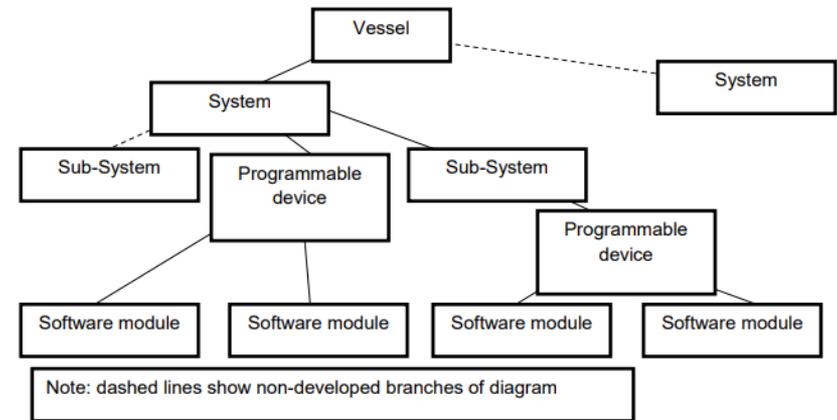
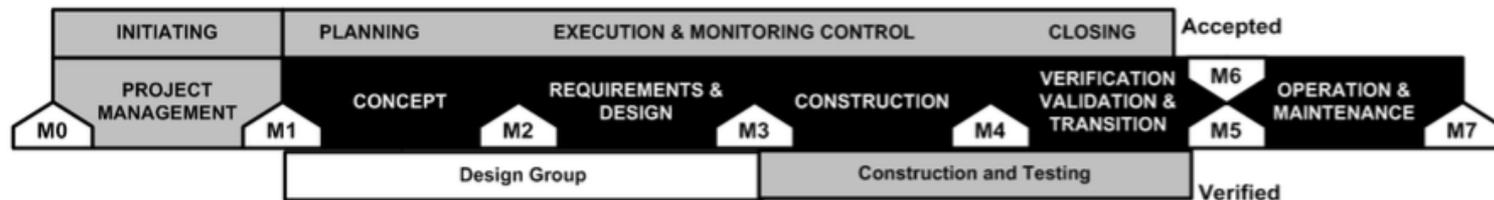


Figure 1 - Illustrative System Hierarchy

(Ref. IACS UR E22 Rev.2 CR)

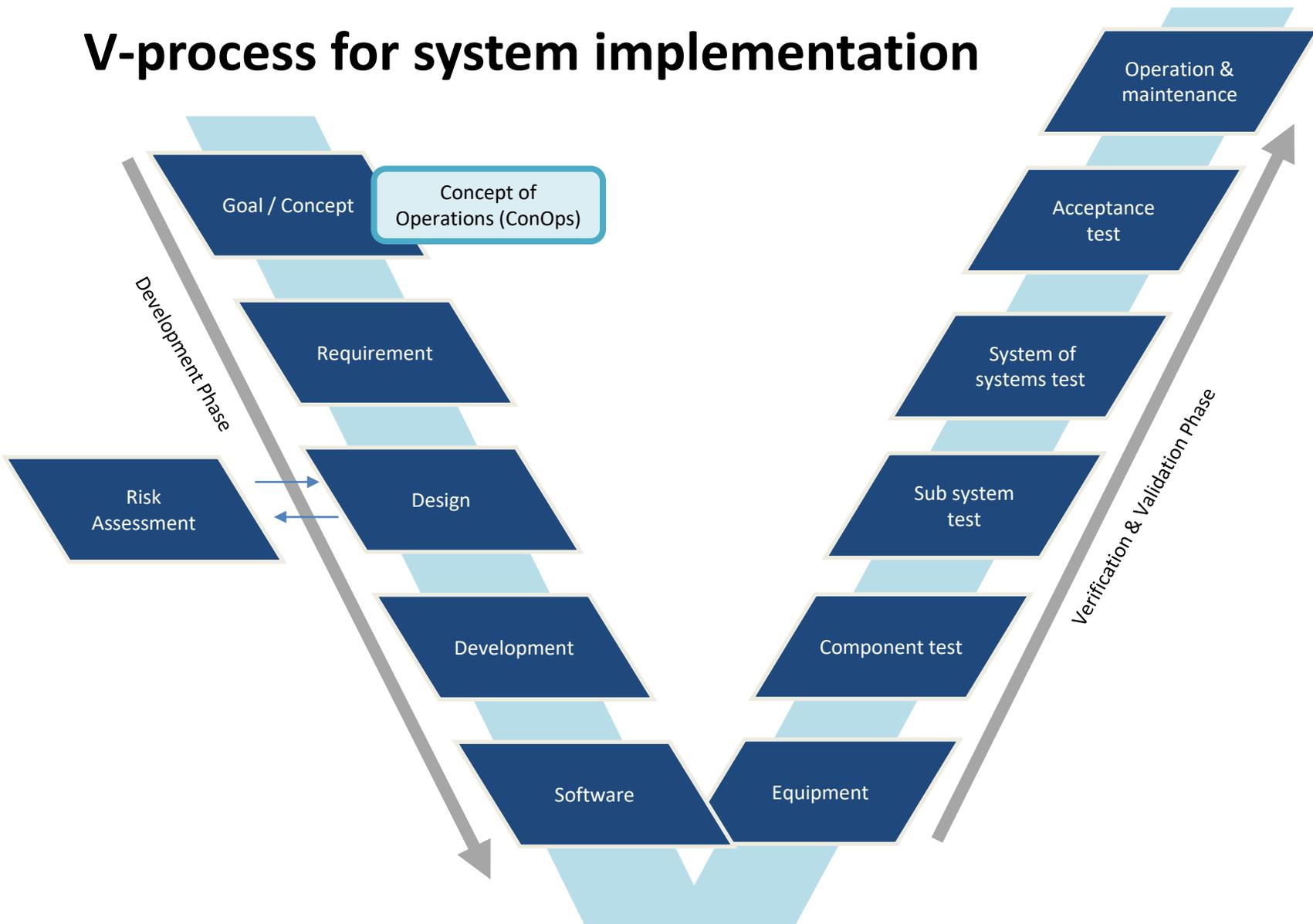


(Ref. ABS ISQM)

Reference)

- 1) IACS UR E22 Rev.2 CR, On Board Use and Application of Computer based systems
- 2) DNV-GL / Integrated software dependent systems (ISDS), DNVGL-RP-D201 (Edition July 2017)
- 3) ABS, Guide for Integrated Software Quality Management (ISQM)

V-process for system implementation



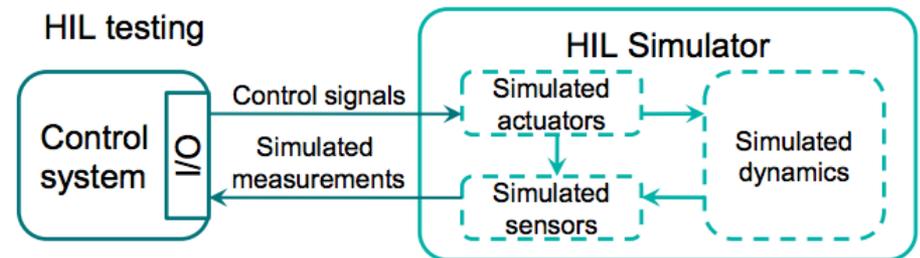
- To develop shared process, methodology, tools and standards will be the key.

Simulation-based test

- Simulation-based test is indispensable for evaluating complex systems
 - MIL(Model-In-the-loop)
 - SIL(Software-In-the-loop)
 - HIL(Hardware-In-the-loop)



- Utilization of simulation-based test is the key for productivity of system development, verification & validation in V-process.



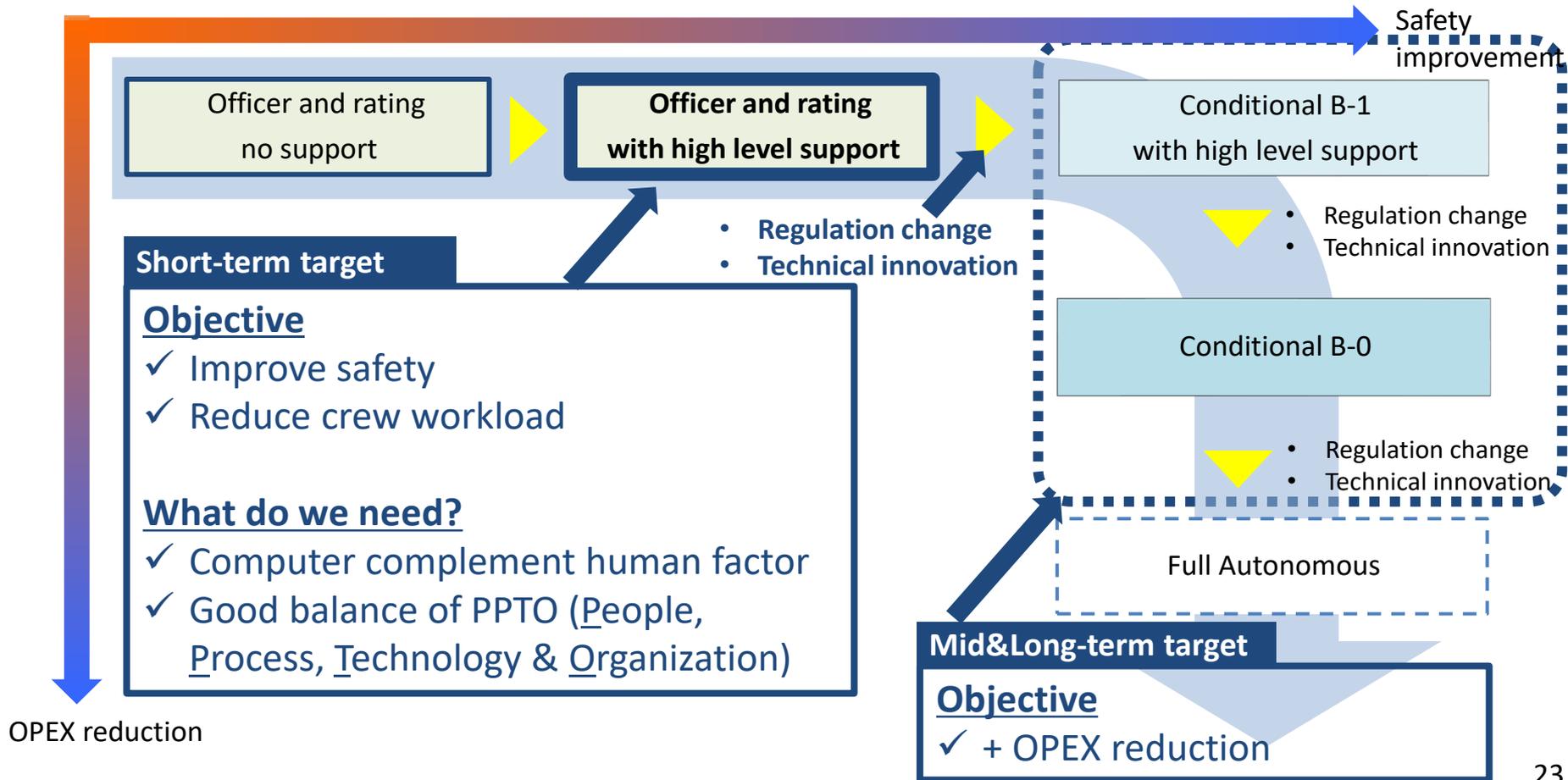
Ref) DNV Marine Cybernetics Advisory

<https://www.dnvgl.com/services/hil-testing-concept-explanation--83385>

Outline

1. Introduction of NYK and MTI
2. Digitalization activities
3. Ship as system and system integration
- 4. Autonomous ship as a complex system**
5. Conclusions

Contribution of Autonomous Navigation for Deep Sea Going Vessels



Manned-Autonomous Ship



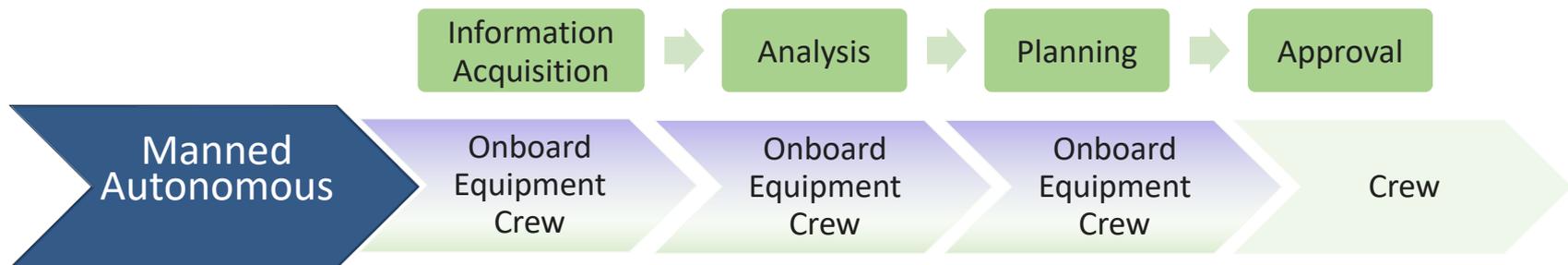
Provided by Japan Radio Co. Ltd.



AL3

- Cyber access for autonomous/remote monitoring and control
- onboard permission required
- onboard override possible

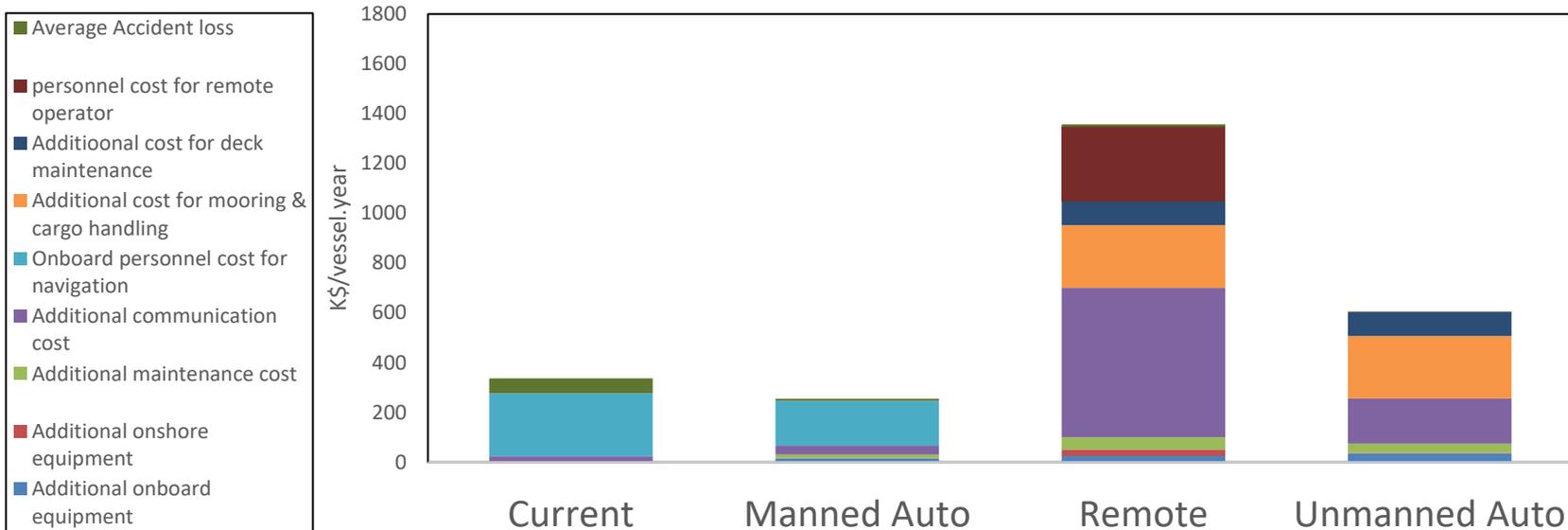
- Advanced support system ... additional functions to assist cognitive process of human operator



Reference : 1) Lloyds Register, "Current and Emerging Cyber Risks facing Maritime Industries", European Maritime Cyber Risk Management Conference, London, June 2017

Economic evaluation (case: deep-sea going vessel)

Based on internal feasibility study, at current stage, manned-autonomous navigation has the highest economic performance with practicability.

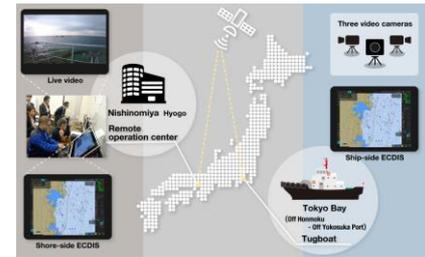


Cost efficiency	Base	+	--	-
Incident risk	Base	+	+	++
Workload	Base	+	++	++
Cyber risk	Base	Base	--	-
Total reliability	Base	+	-	-

Tug Remote Operation Demonstration in Japan

- Objective: Demonstrate Remote Operation Concept
- Target ship: Tug boat “Yoshino Maru” (Shin-Nippon Kaiyosha)
- Project period: 2018.4 – 2021.3
- Project members: company name (role)
 1. MTI (project coordinator/concept design)
 2. JMS (project coordinator/simulator)
 3. NYK (project coordinator/ship owner)
 4. IKOUS (ship owner)
 5. Furuno Electric (navigation equipment)
 6. Japan Radio (navigation equipment)
 7. Tokyo Keiki (navigation equipment)
 8. BEMAC (DPS)
 9. Keihin Dock (shipyard)
 10. Mitsubishi Shipbuilding (engineering)
 11. Sky Perfect JSAT (satellite communication)
 12. NTT DoCoMo (4G/5G network)
 13. NTT (system provider)
 14. Niigata Power Systems (propulsion)
 15. ClassNK (verifier)
 16. NMRI (risk assessment)

Objective: Demonstration of the developed technology in i-Shipping (operation) project (2016-2020) and feedback to MLIT for their guideline & rule making

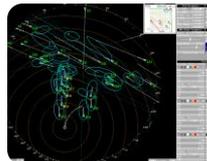
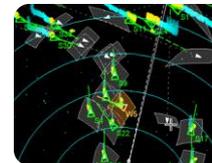
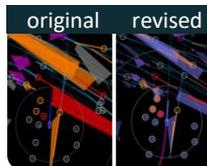


1st demonstration was conducted on 22nd January 2020.
2nd demonstration was conducted on 3rd December 2020.

Remotely operate tug-boat in Tokyo bay from ROC in Nishinomiya (500km away)

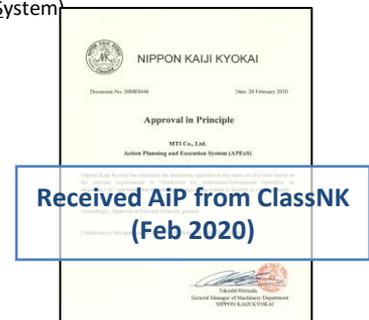
Enhanced situation awareness

- Visualize collision risk



Autonomous Ship Framework

- APExS (Action Planning and Execution System)



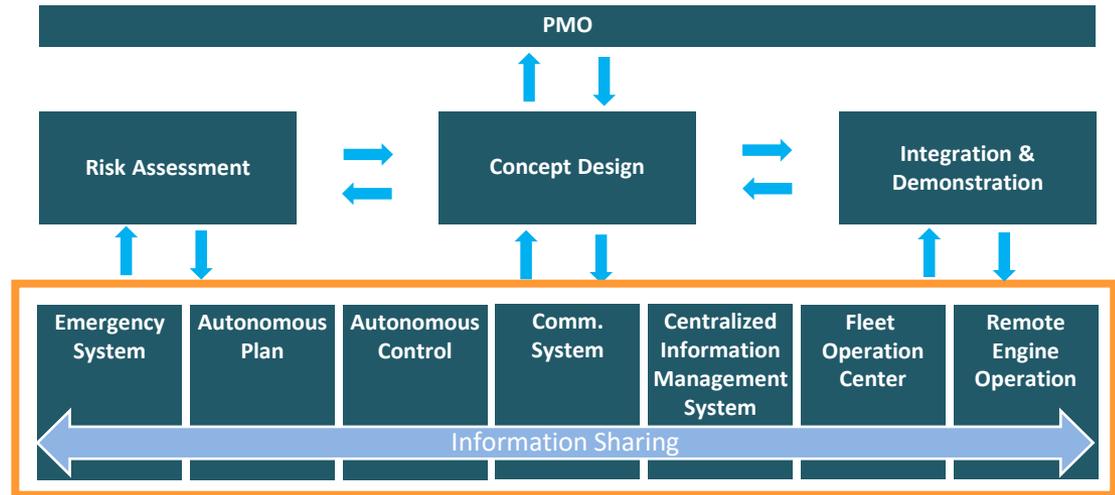
**Open Innovation by
Diverse Expertise + Shared Concept + Project Management**

DFFAS (Designing the Future of Full Autonomous Ship) Project

- Objective
 - Demonstrate functions for full autonomous ship
- Project consortium & partners
 - Consortium: 27 organizations (domestic)
 - Partners: 20 organizations (global)
- Target schedule
 - Demonstration in Feb 2022 (plan)**



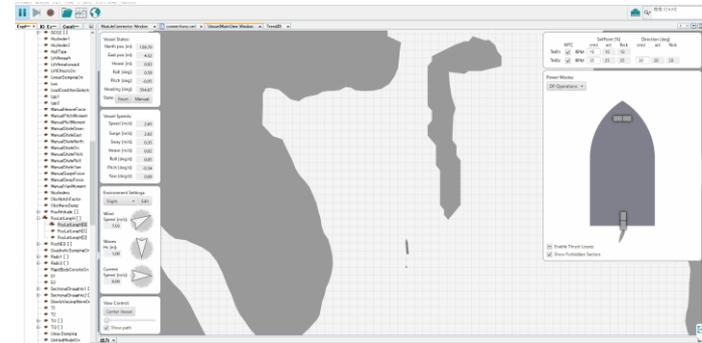
Organization chart of DFFAS PJ



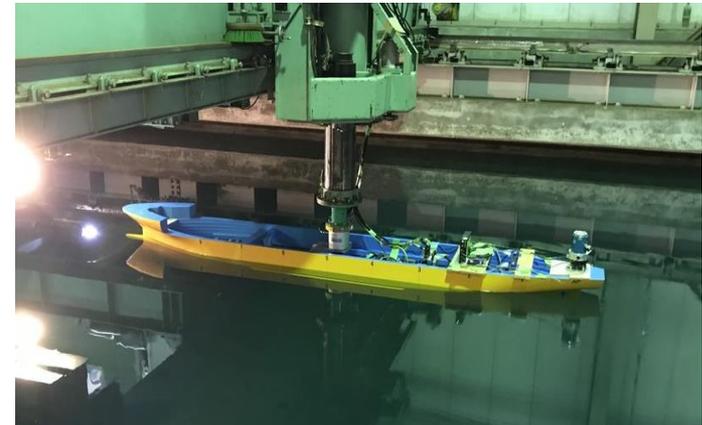
Operation Concept (ConOps), Risk Assessment, Model-based Systems Engineering (MBSE), System Reliability Test by using Simulation and Project Management → Development of Open Architecture & Open Process for Open Innovation for future complex system development & operation

Simulation-based test in DFFAS PJ

- Autonomous navigation system, a system of systems, is tested by using simulation platform
- Reliability of simulation itself is also very important

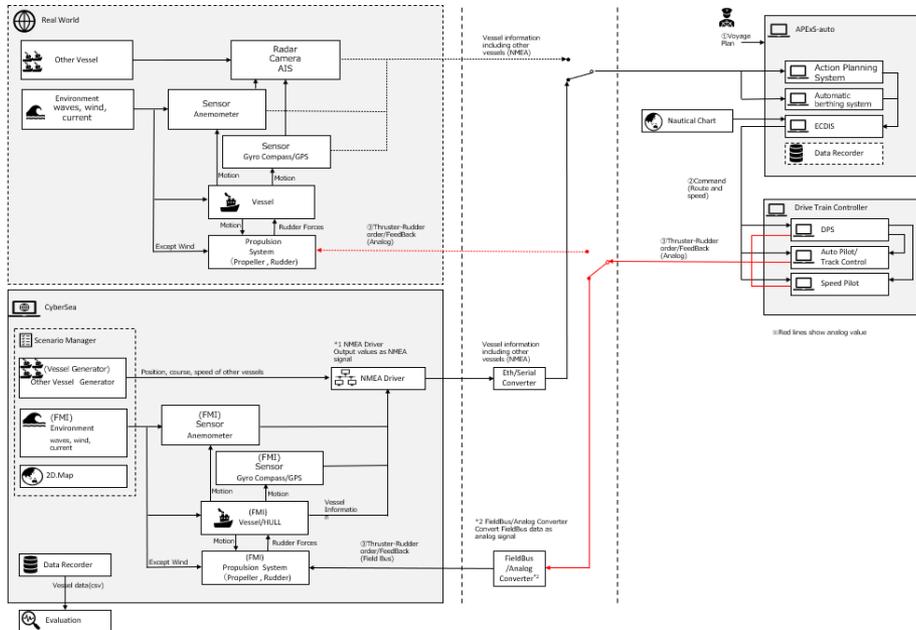


Simulation Platform, CyberSea, DNV



Ship scale-model in model basin

CyberSea Configuration for Autonomous Ship PJ Rev2



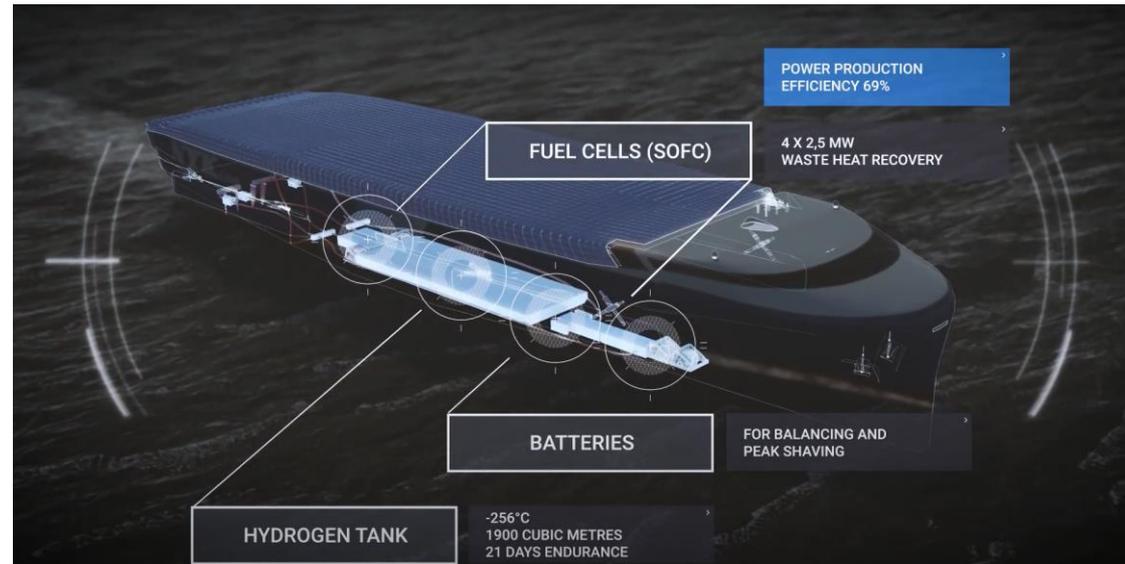
System configuration for simulation-based test

Outline

1. Introduction of NYK and MTI
2. Digitalization activities
3. Ship as system and system integration
4. Autonomous ship as a complex system
- 5. Conclusions**

Digitalization will play important role in proceeding decarbonization

- System integration and V-process will be necessary in decarbonization projects.
- Simulation will play an important role in system design, development, commissioning and operation for decarbonization projects.
- Especially, combination of simulation and optimization will be crucial in system design.
- MTI started simulation team in April 2020 to enhance simulation capabilities.



Ref) NYK Super Eco Ship 2050

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bYlcgxqqjB>

Challenges when implementing V-Process

1. Shipping industries have to learn and experience the process, methodology and tools of V-Process.
2. V-Process requires large amounts of man-hours and costs. Improving productivity is necessary. Sharing knowledge, experiences and good platform as the industry will be the key. Standardization, simulation platform and simulation models are necessary.
3. Education and trainings of crews for such complex system and advanced automation system is crucial. Crews have to take the role of back-up when system fails.
4. Collaboration between users (captains & chief engineers) and designers in manufacturers (system integrators & suppliers) is crucial to develop practical goal & ConOps.

Summary

- Digitalization plays important role in safer and greener shipping.
- We are gradually facing the era of 'ship as system' and capability of system integration become critical.
- Players of maritime industry need to learn V-process methodologies and tools, and to develop shared experiences. Standards, shared simulation platform and shared model will be necessary.
- Reliability of simulation itself is also important.
- V-Process and shared experiences as the industry will be utilized in the coming decarbonization challenges.

We would like to seek possibilities further discussion and collaboration with ShippingLab !

Thank you very much for your attentions

Hideyuki Ando
Director, MTI (NYK Group)

hideyuki_ando@monohakobi.com