



MAUSOM

A Business Process Framework and Operations Map for Maritime Autonomous and Unmanned Shipping
| Dr. J. van den Broek

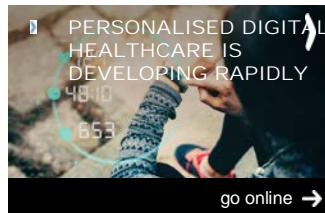
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INTRODUCTION HANS VAN DEN BROEK

- › Applied Research Professor Human Factors in maritime automation @ the Rotterdam University of Applied Sciences, RDM-campus, Heijplaat, Rotterdam
 - › Remote navigation
 - › Resilience and Safety
 - › Smart Shipping
- › Senior Human Factors Researcher @TNO, Soesterberg, The Netherlands.
 - › Adaptive Maritime Automation
 - › Shore Control Centres
 - › Conceptual design of effective operations



TNO SHOWCASES



FIRST AUTONOMOUS MANOEUVRING VESSEL TRIALS HELD ON NORTH SEA



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JOINT INDUSTRY PROJECT: AUTONOMOUS SHIPPING



A Business Process Framework and Operations Map for Maritime Autonomous and Unmanned Shipping: MAUSOM

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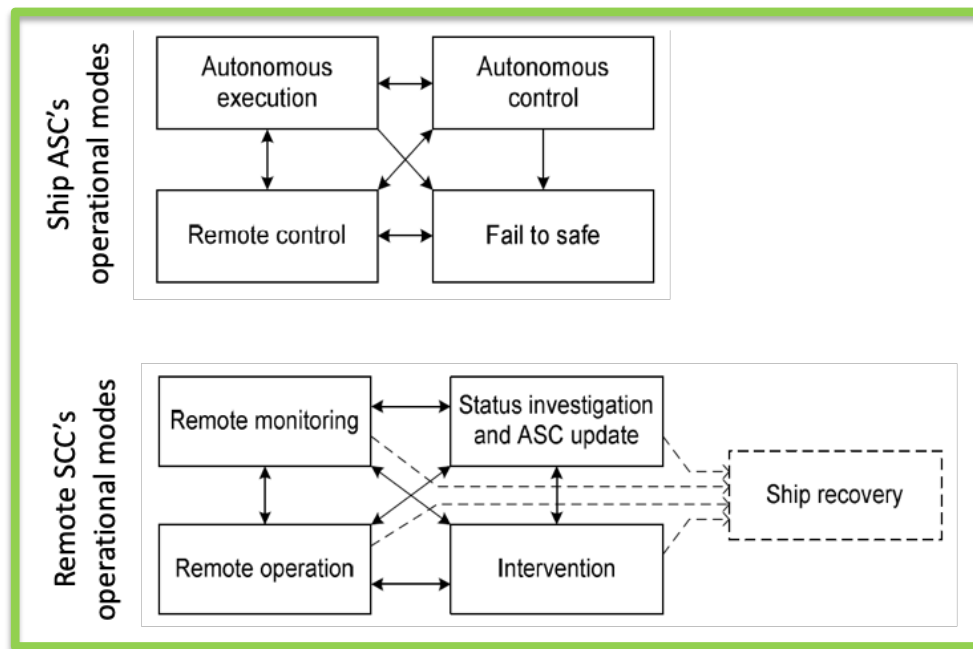
The Netherlands Organisation for applied scientific research (TNO)

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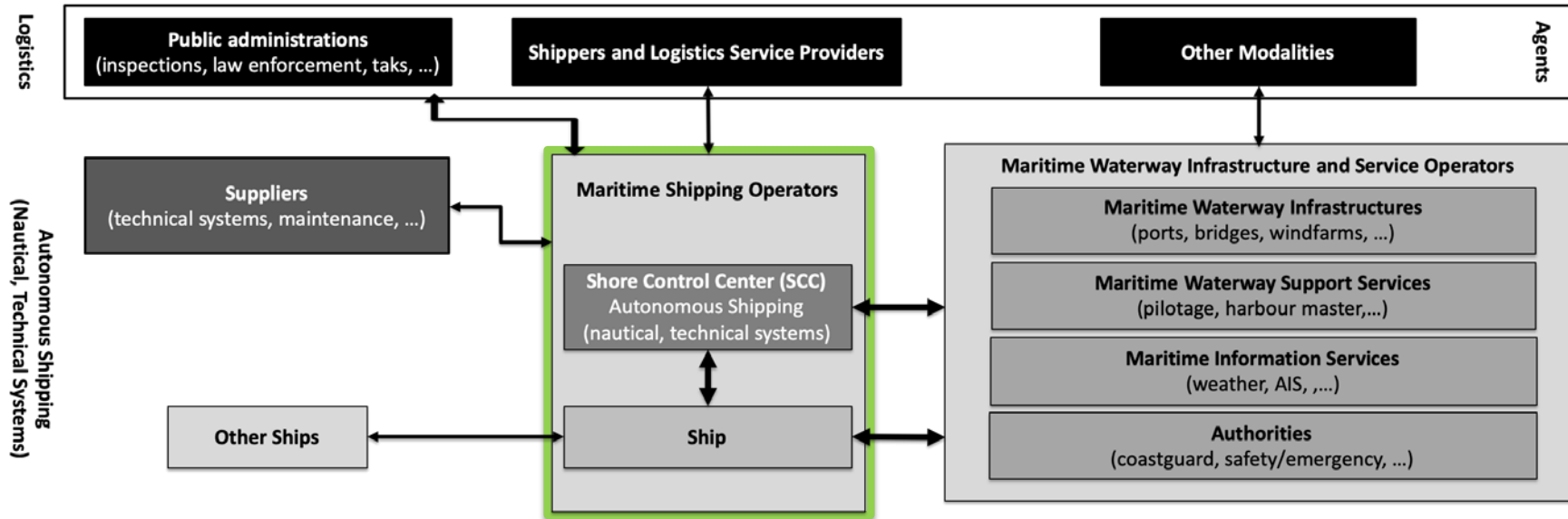
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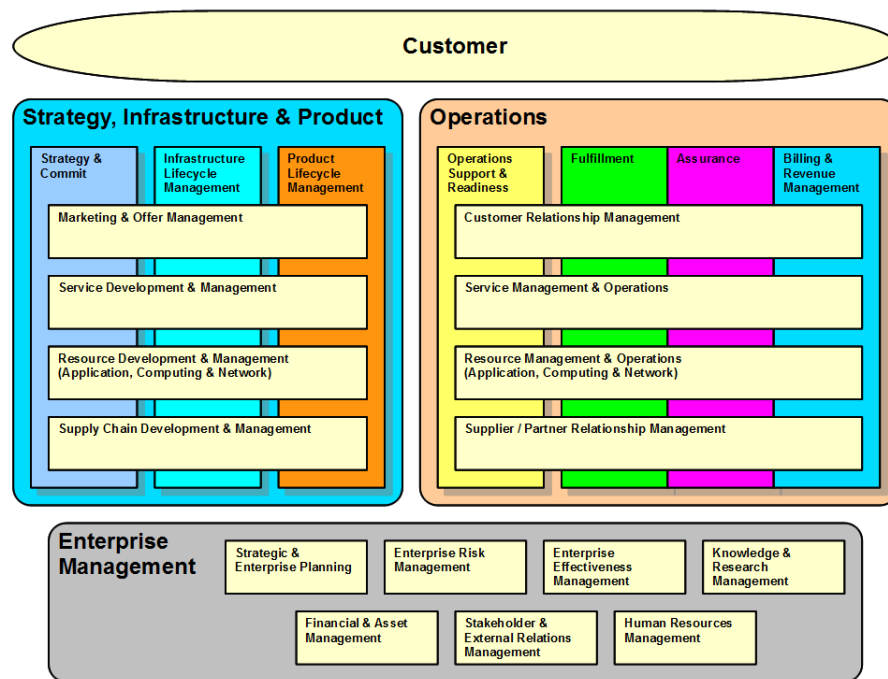
SAILING OPERATIONAL MODES



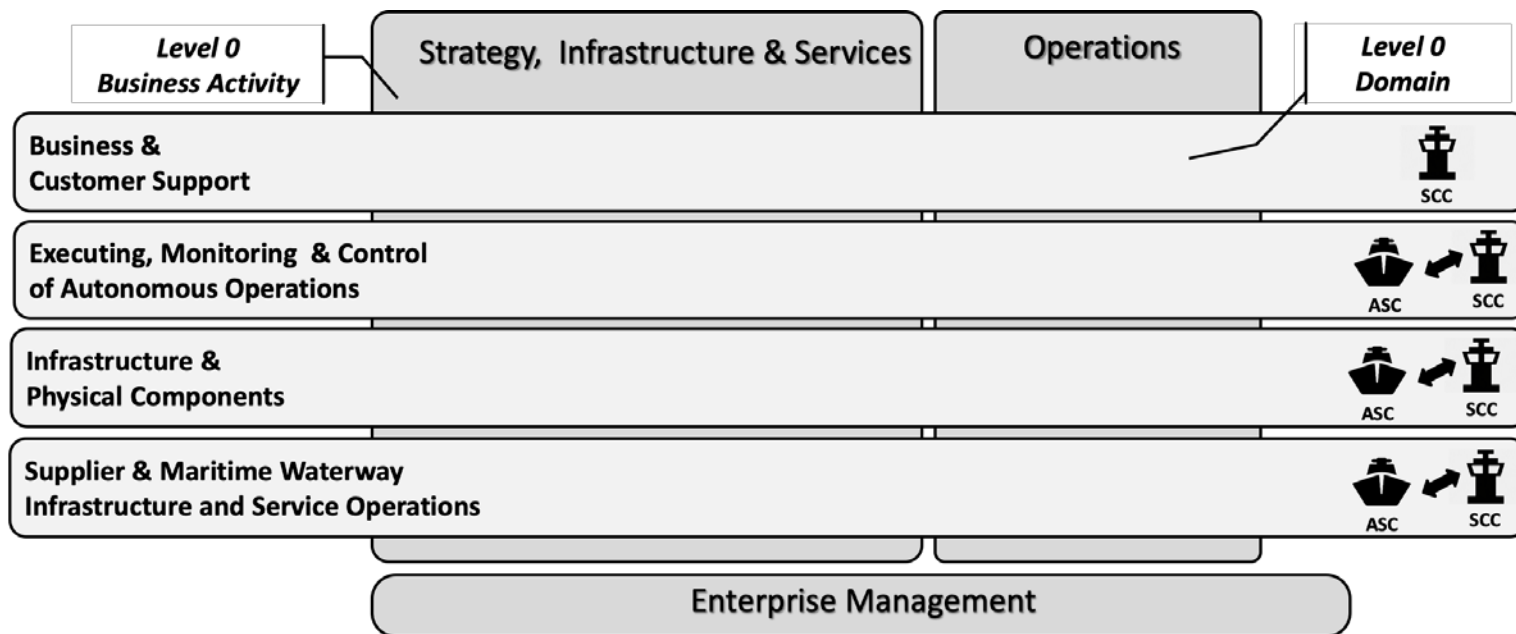
THE OPERATIONAL ROLE MODEL FOR MASS EMBEDDED WITHIN THE OVERARCHING LOGISTICS DEPLOYMENT PROCESSES.



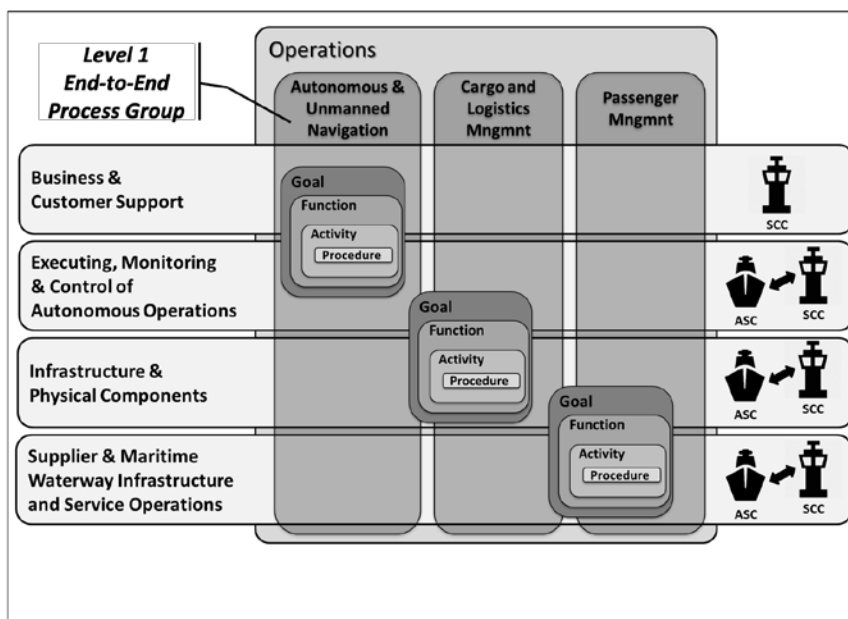
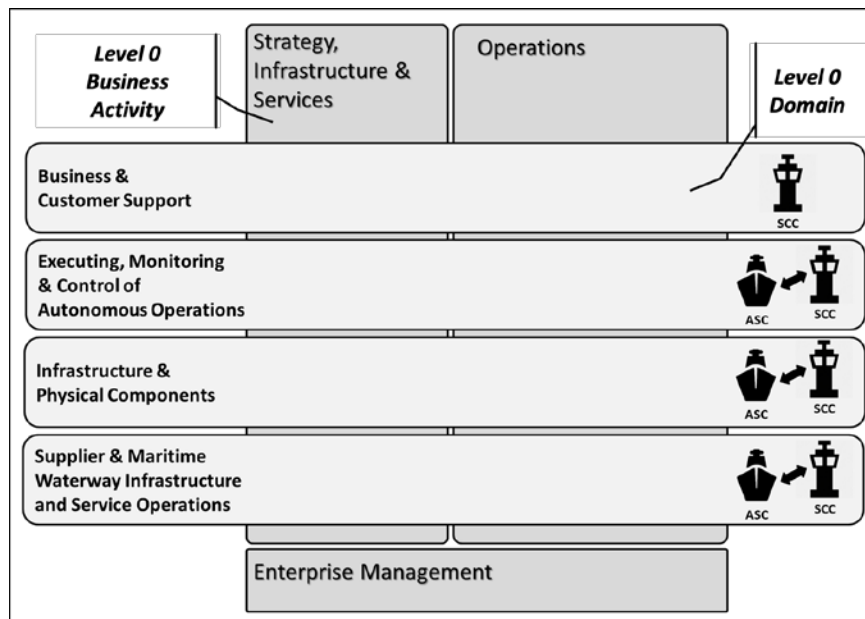
ENHANCED TELECOM OPERATIONS MAP (ETOM)



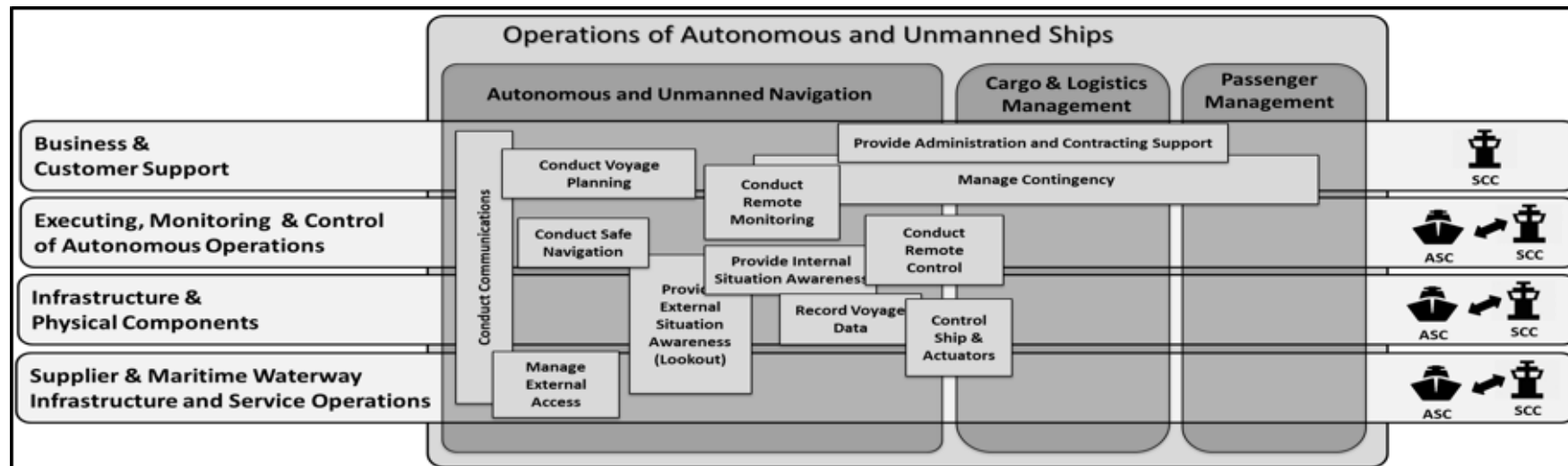
LEVEL 0



LEVEL 1



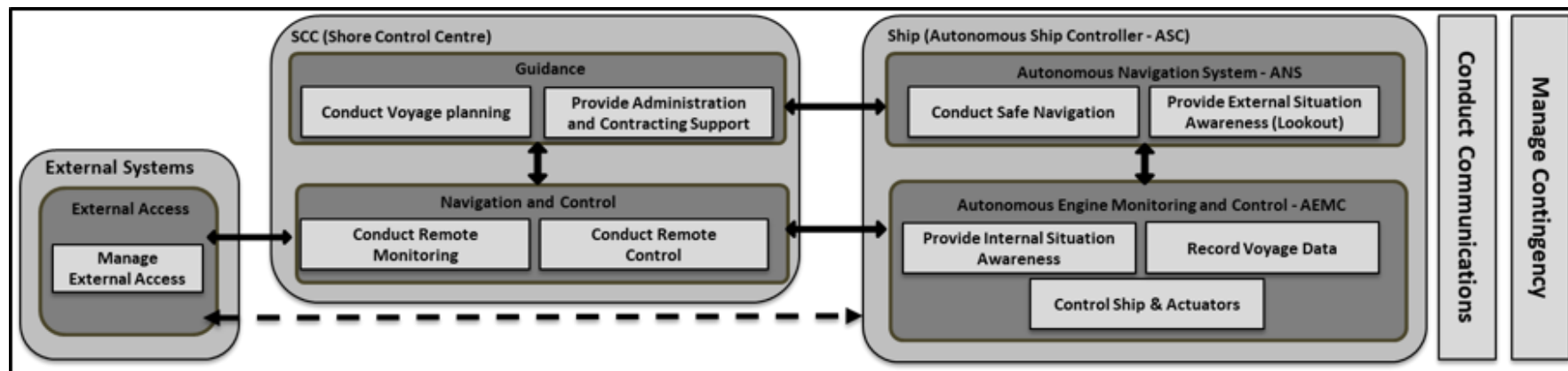
LEVEL 2



LEVEL 2 GOALS - LEVEL 3 FUNCTIONS

MAUSOM Level 2 Goals	MAUSOM Level 3 Functions
Conduct safe navigation: Plan and direct the course of a ship both under regular conditions and for special manoeuvres (e.g. docking or potential collision).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan path Keep track Avoid collision
Provide external situation awareness: Generate a complete (current and predicted) external maritime picture of the navigational environment to support the navigation process, including tracking of ships and objects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perceive extern. situation (Radar, AIS, Video, ...) Build and predict maritime picture Receive audio comms (e.g. voice, horn)
Record voyage data: Acquire, record and report of operational process data and the ship's technical systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record navigation and nautical data Record sensor and system data
Provide administration and contracting support: Acquire, record and report of business-oriented process information, e.g. authority reporting, logbook,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report to authorities reporting Log voyage Administrate cargo/passenger operations
Conduct voyage planning: Define, update and describe (by a shore-based operator) of the vessel voyage from start to finish (berth-to-berth).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select ship Define itineraries Plan route & waypoints
Conduct remote monitoring: Remotely monitor and control the business and operational processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor ship route Monitor vessel voyage Monitor cargo/passenger operations
Conduct remote control: Remotely monitor and control the business and operational processes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Control ship Control ship-to-ship operations

Control ship and actuators: Maintain and operate the ship (the hull, construction,...), its technical systems (the machinery, propulsion, rudder, thrusters, ...) and its ICT processing systems (the IT and communication infrastructure).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor (condition of) ship, technical systems, and ICT-systems Detect/manage contingency constraints Interact with ships and VTS in proximity
Provide internal situation awareness: Monitor, report and predict the internal ship technical status, and assess their impact on the ships sailing, manoeuvrability and contingency capabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detect failures and alarms Determine buoyancy and stability Estimate maneuverability
Conduct communications: Manage the communications of the ship with the external environment (SCC, other ships, authorities, ...), incl. the connectivity links and prioritization of information flows under varying operational conditions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manage internal communication Manage external communication Prioritize information flows
Manage contingency: Manage the robustness of the physical environment (personal, ship, environment), the ICT-systems and cyber resilience to anticipate, withstand and recover from both unanticipated events (anomalies) and from malicious (physical and cyber) threats and attacks, including y	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor health of technical systems Provide recovery procedures Monitor ship, personal and environmental safety Manage cyber security Manage transitions of operational modes
Manage external access: Hand-over of autonomous and unmanned shipping monitoring and control to third parties for special activities, e.g. (un)docking and (un)mooring, tugs, remote piloting, helicopter approach, ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Rendezvous Control Unit (RCU) services: pilot, tug, emergency, ... Maintain Maritime Service Portfolio (MSP): harbour, VTS-control, ...



THE MAIN MERITS INCLUDE

- › Wide-scale adoption and development of MASS can be enormously facilitated and stimulated with an aligned, accepted and preferably agreed upon (standardized) overarching business process framework and operations map.
 - › it provides a validated, complete and shared model for identifying all functions and tasks for autonomous and unmanned shipping,
 - › it guides the task (re-)allocation process to either autonomous (sub-)systems or to human operators,
 - › it enables interoperability between (sub-)systems and thereby reduces the costs of integration,
 - › it forms the basis for a structured information model supporting system interconnectivity, and
 - › it provides a blueprint for operational process and runtime use case (re-)design.



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