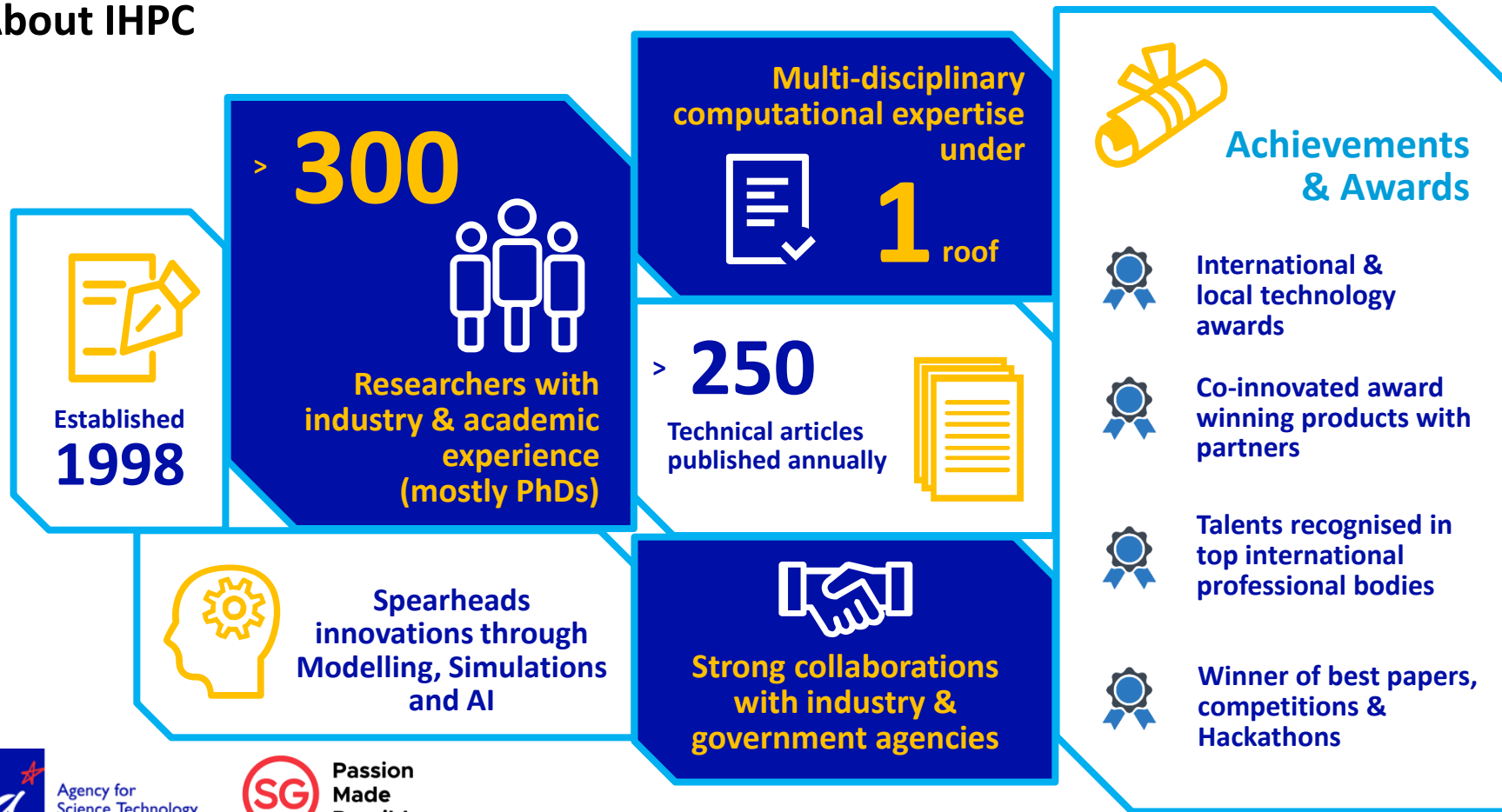


About IHPC



Institute of High Performance Computing

Co-innovation through deep multidisciplinary modelling, simulation and knowledge-driven AI



Computing Science

- Complex systems & multiscale optimisation
- Physics & data-driven digital twin



Social & Cognitive Computing

- Social & behavioural insights
- Behaviour & cognitive influence
- Social & human-level AI



Engineering Mechanics

- Design & optimisation of structural materials
- Virtual manufacturing & processes
- Design, structural reliability & health monitoring
- Mechanics-coupled systems



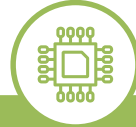
Materials Science & Chemistry

- Materials selection & design
- Chemistry & catalysts
- Polymers & formulations
- Semicon & electronic materials



Fluid Dynamics

- Engineering fluids flow
- Coupled & multiphase flow
- Computational geometry, design & optimisation
- Physics-based data driven modelling of flow



Electronics & Photonics

- Nano & quantum photonics
- Electromagnetics & wireless power
- Inverse imaging for NDT
- Irradiance & light-matter interactions

- High performance, distributed & efficient computing
- Knowledge-driven AI

Cross-departmental Initiatives



Digital Manufacturing
Processes & Design



Accelerated Materials &
Chemicals Development



Green Marine, Offshore, Oil
& Gas Engineering



Transport & Trusted
Connectivity



Environmental & Food
Sustainability

Create Impact through **Modelling, Simulation & Knowledge-driven AI**



Design better products & services cost effectively



Understand phenomenon of complex problems



Optimise processes & operations



Detect and **Predict** outcomes



A. Accelerate Exploration

- Explore many options
- Do what experiments cannot

B. Shorten Design Cycle

- Quick product or system development
- Less prototyping & testing
- Optimal design, process or solution
- Reduce cost

C. Quicken Time-to-Market

- Better products
- Productivity gain
- Lower TCO

Research Focuses in IHPC for **Enhancing Maritime Operation**



Insights from
Data



Safety research,
risk reduction



Operation
efficiency
enhancement



Planning and
strategies
evaluation

Operational data within the S-100 framework: challenges for the Common Maritime Data Structure

Presenter: Fu Xiuju (fuxj@ihpc.a-star.edu.sg)

Authors: Zhu Yongqing, Renuga Kanagavelu, Ricardo Shirota Filho, Theint Theint Aye, Rick Siow Mong Goh

13 November 2019

Institute of High Performance Computing

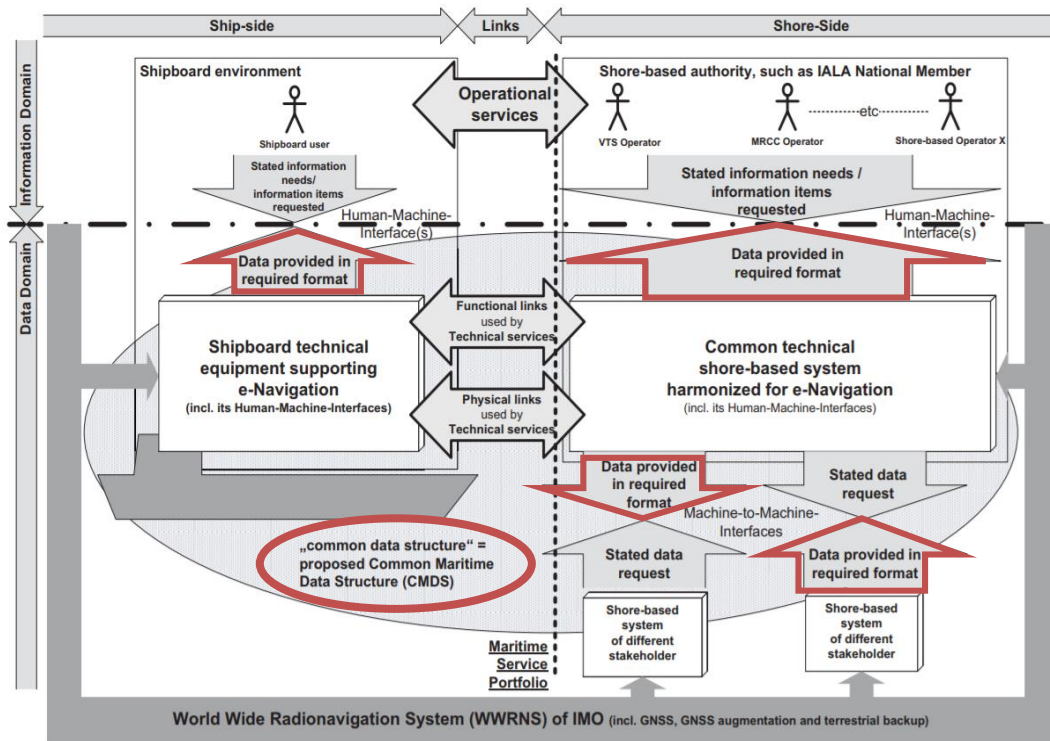
Context: IMO e-navigation

E-navigation is defined as

“the harmonized collection, integration, exchange, presentation and analysis of marine information on board and ashore by electronic means to enhance berth to berth navigation and related services for safety and security at sea and protection of the marine environment.”

Source: <http://www.imo.org/en/OurWork/Safety/Navigation/Pages/eNavigation.aspx>

Context: Common Maritime Data Structure, 16 maritime services



MS1	VTS Information Service (IS)
MS2	Navigational Assistance Service (NAS)
MS3	Traffic Organization Service (TOS)
MS4	Local Port Service (LPS)
MS5	Maritime Safety Information Service (MSI)
MS6	Pilotage service
MS7	Tugs Service
MS8	Vessel Shore Reporting
MS9	Telemedical Assistance Service (TMAS)
MS10	Maritime Assistance Service (MAS)
MS11	Nautical Chart Service
MS12	Nautical Publications Service
MS13	Ice Navigation Service
MS14	Meteorological Information Service
MS15	Real-time Hydrographic and Environmental Information Service
MS16	Search and Rescue Service

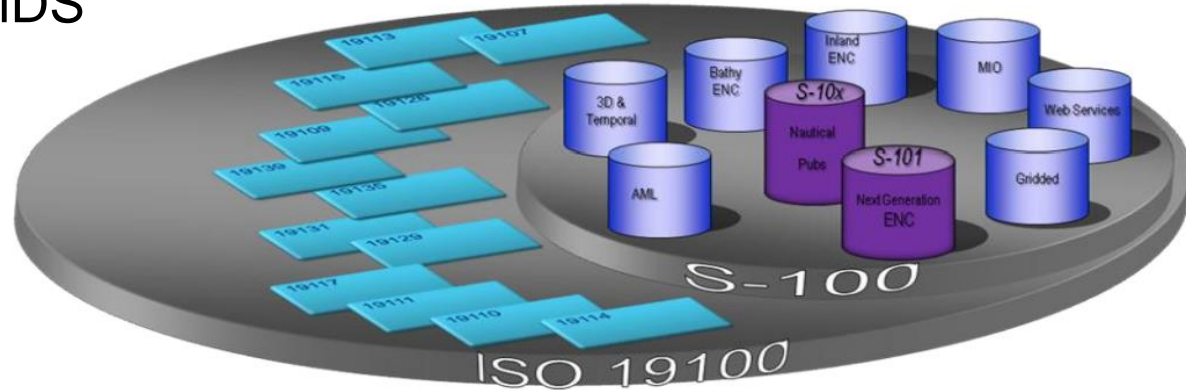
Motivation

- Singapore is an important transshipment hub in South-East Asia
- Maintaining competitive advantage is core strategy for SG relevance
- Singapore nominated Domain Coordinating Body for **MS8** and **MS16** under IMO, together with Norway

IHO S-100 Framework and CMDS

- IHO S-100: the Universal Hydrographic Data Model
- Developed to replace S-57, used mainly for production of ENC
- Fully compliant by design to ISO 19100-series of Geographic Information Systems (GIS)
- Selected as basis for CMDS

Official webpage:
<http://s100.iho.int/S100>



Strengths and weaknesses of S-100

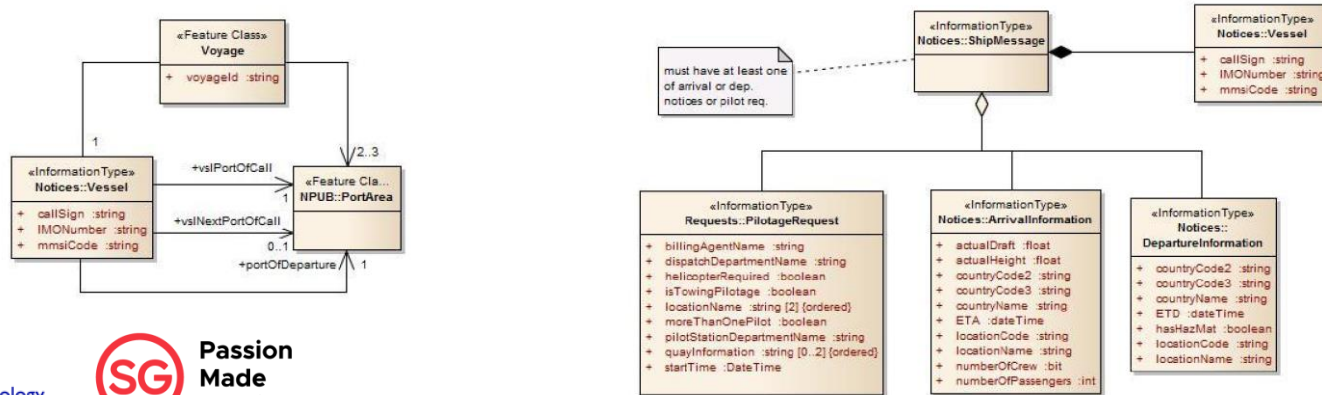
- GIS meant for representing spatial or geographic data
- As a GIS, S-100 is built around the concept of geospatial coordinates
- Convenient for hydrography, meteorology, navigation
- Not so straightforward for non-geographical applications, also referred to as “operational data” (cargo, crew and passengers, certificates, environmental, etc.)
- With increasing digitization of maritime, growing interest to go beyond geographical

Geospatial coordinates at the center of S-100

- S-100 specification currently at version 4.0.0.0
- Detailed documentation, 700+ pages
- Data model is organized into registers
- Two main constructs of S-100:
 - Feature Type: represents “real-world phenomenon”, but tied to geospatial coordinates (show specific construct of standard)
 - Information Type: provides information about some other entity; not tied to geospatial coordinates, but not meant to be an independent entity

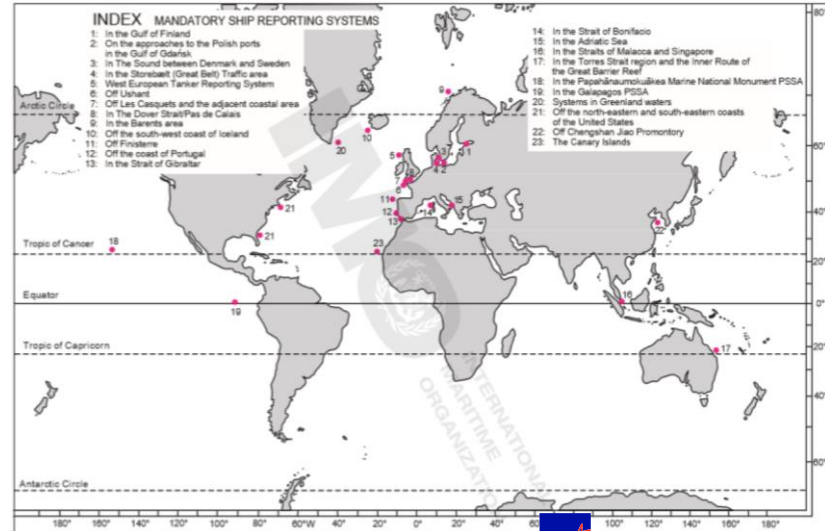
Past attempts: NOAPR feasibility study using S-100

- Notice of Arrival and Pilotage Requests (NOAPR) feasibility study
- Submitted to IMO in 2011 by Jeppesen with Norwegian Coastal Authority
- Strategy was to define 'voyage' as main feature
- Limited scope of study (concept exploration), but useful insights



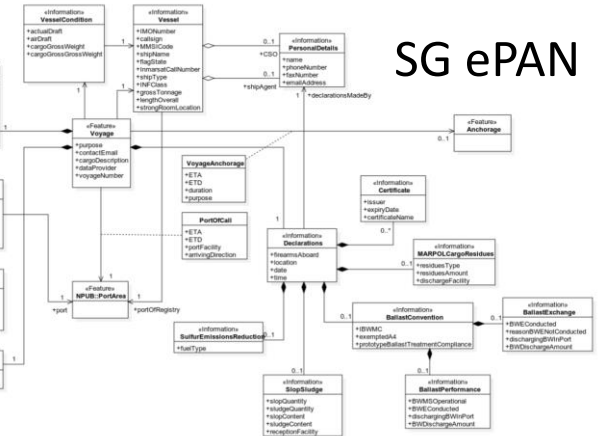
MS8: Vessel Shore Reporting

- Vessel Shore Reporting identified as maritime service 8 under IMO e-Navigation SIP
- Singapore and Norway as Domain Coordinating Bodies for MS8
- Encompasses two regimes:
 - IMO Mandatory Ship Reporting Systems
 - Pre-arrival notification

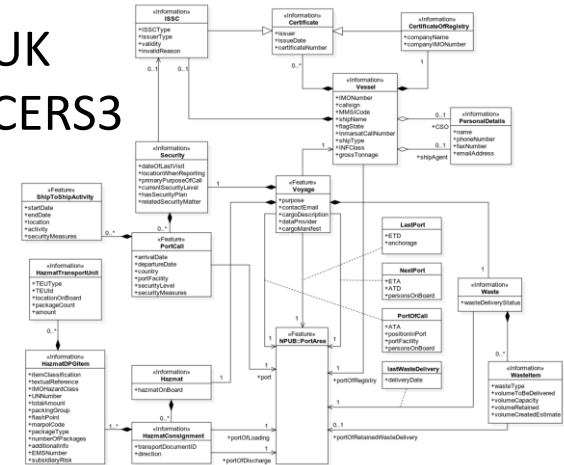


Case study: Pre-arrival forms

- Modeling exercise using pre-arrival forms from 3 different ports/countries:
 - Singapore
 - United Kingdom
 - Norway
- Following S-100 specification 4.0.0
- Goal to understand both the common information requirements and the challenges in complying to S-100 specifications

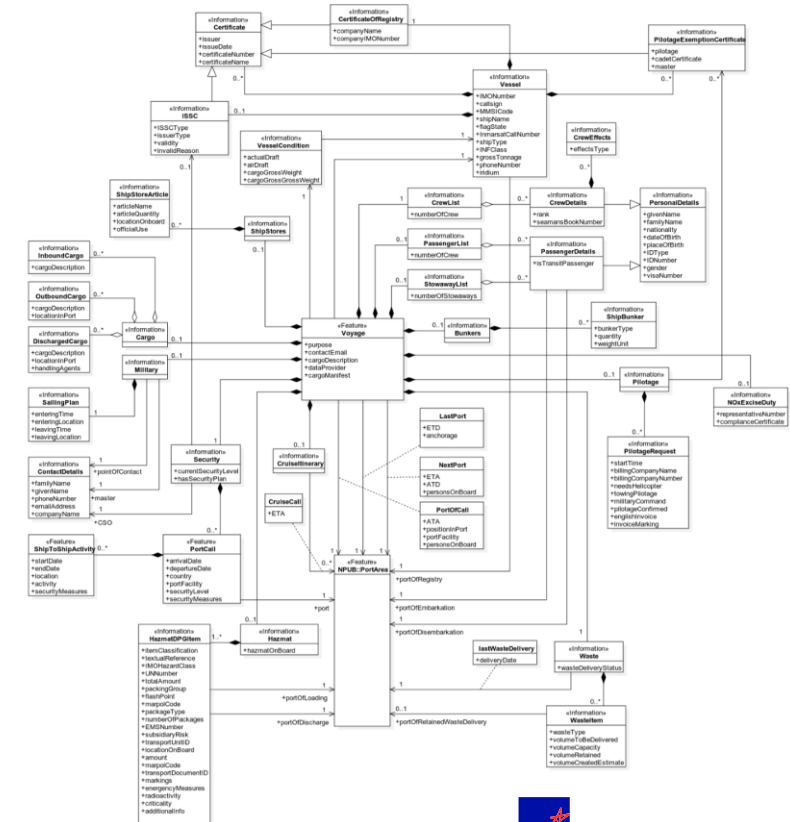


UK CERS3



Case study: Pre-arrival forms

- Conclusions:
 - Information and level of detail requested varied largely (could be partially explained in single window)
 - Possible to arrive at a model for each form, but S-100 may make it difficult to design an efficient model for a generic pre-arrival form
 - Small-scale case study, need to dig deeper



Next steps

- Continue to investigate pre-arrival forms and required information, with special interest in non-geographical content
- Potential goal to produce a product specification for MS8
- Expand scope to other maritime services
- Connection to other data models such as IMO Reference Data Model / FAL forms and ISO 28005
- Explore collaborations with other researchers

Thank you