

(4)  
**Innovative Transportsysteme  
auf westdeutschen Wasserstraßen**

*Rupert Henn – Duisburg*

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# **Innovative Transportsysteme auf westeuropäischen Wasserstraßen**

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Dr.-Ing. Rupert Henn



## Challenges



- Skills shortage
- Low water
- Freight structure effect
- Competitive pressure
- Emission-free drives



## Skills shortage



- Automation
- Reorganisation of work processes
- Increasing the attractiveness of
  - the education/training
  - the work



# What is „automated“?



- Automated ↔ Autonomous
- Automated ↔ Unmanned
- Automated ...
  - ... Navigation
  - ... Mooring
  - ... Loading/Unloading
  - ... Refuelling
  - ... Inspection, Repair
  - ... etc.

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# Levels of Automation



Level	Description	Ship's command	Monitoring	Fallback
0	No Automation			
1	Steering assistance			
2	Partial automation			
3	Limited Automation			
4	Extended Automation (with operation limitations)			
5	Full automation			

Source: CESNI

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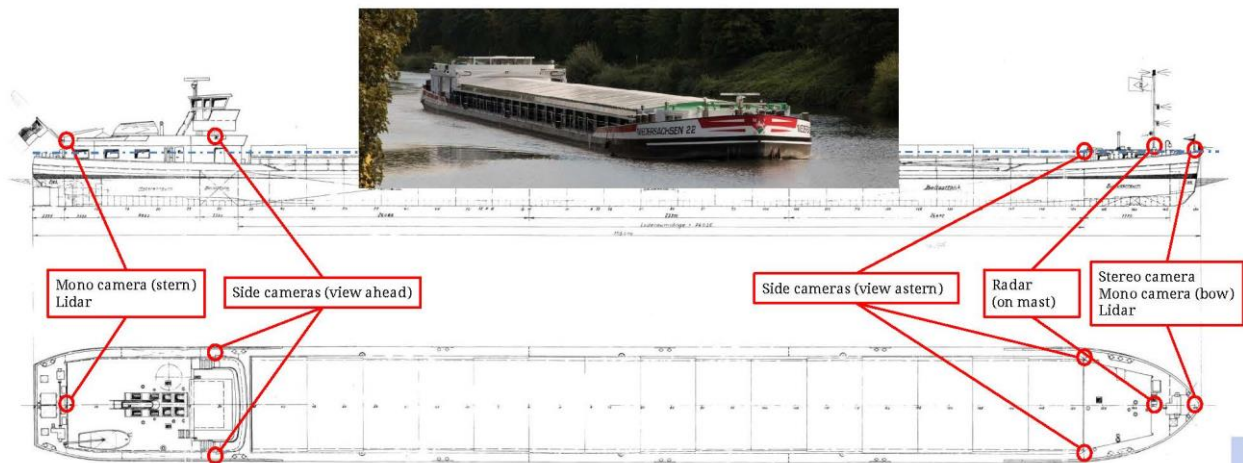
# Automated Navigation



- Path control
  - The ship sails on a predefined or self-calculated course from the start to the end point.
- Environment recognition
  - The vessel recognises navigationally relevant environmental conditions and objects
- Driving strategy
  - The ship reacts to the environment and the behaviour of the surrounding objects

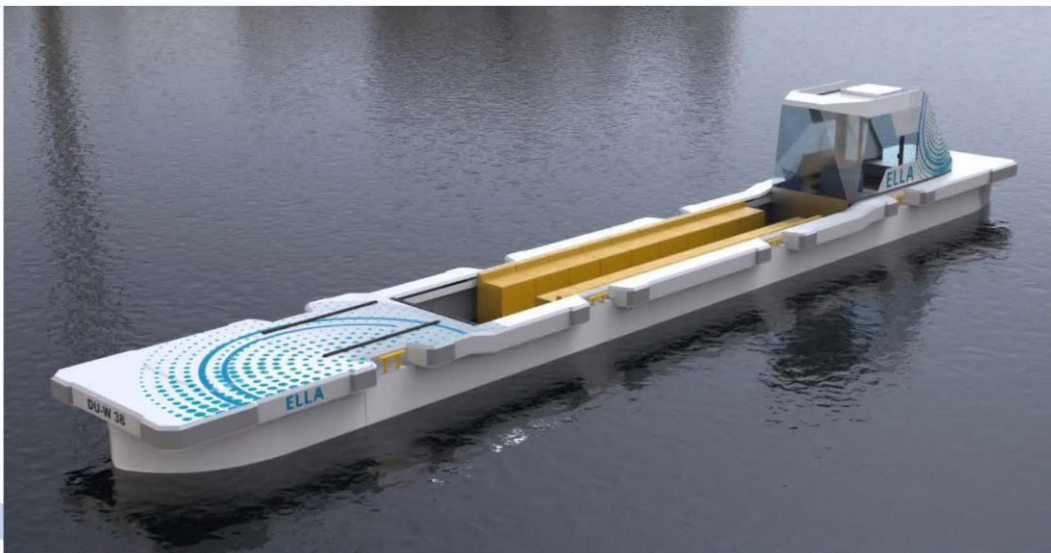
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# Sensors for automation





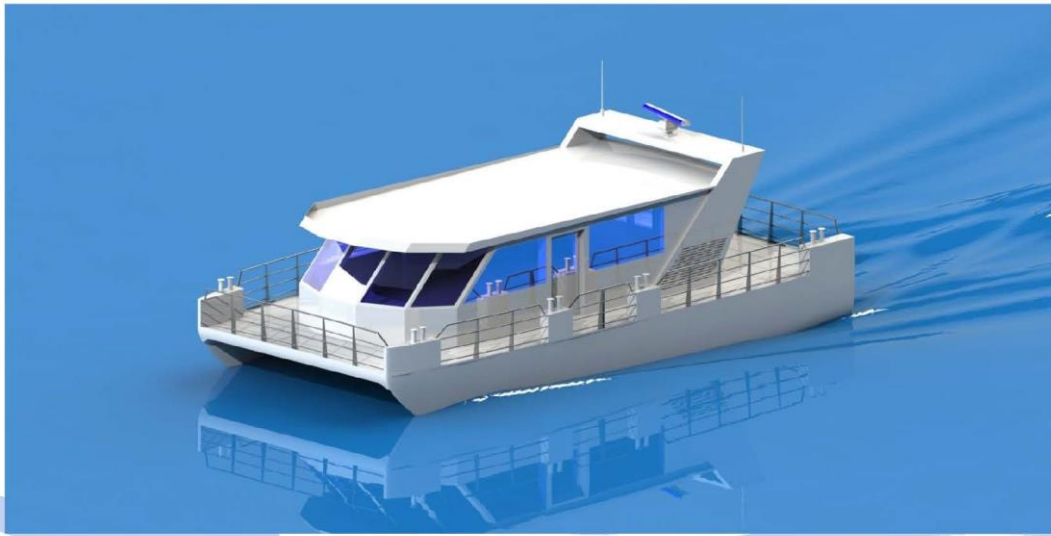
# ELLA



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# Smart & Green Ship



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# Increasing the attractiveness



Training and Examination on the simulator

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## Increasing the attractiveness



- Project „Fernbin“  
**Remote control** of an inland vessel with the aid of assistance systems and a control centre
- Office workplace
- Partial automation (Level 3)
- Mobile network coverage



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## Low water



- Transport volumes/speeds

$$\nabla = C_B \times L \times B \times T$$
$$Fr_h = \frac{V}{\sqrt{gh}} \leq 0,75$$

- Reliability of the transport mode

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## Low water



- Reserve vessels + reserve crew
- Auxiliary drives for existing ships
- Technical adaptation for new builds:  
Aft body shape and propulsors
- Lower draft → increasing length and breaths, lightweight structure
- Extended storage at the customer

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## Low water



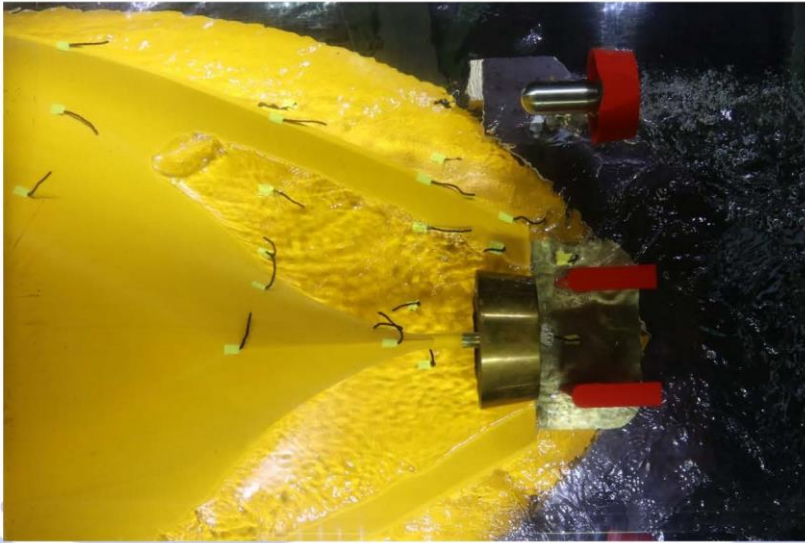
- Project „FlaBi“
  - Adapted aft body shape
  - Alternative propulsors (paddle wheel, paddle chain drive, auxiliary drives for existing vessels)
  - Structural lightweight construction



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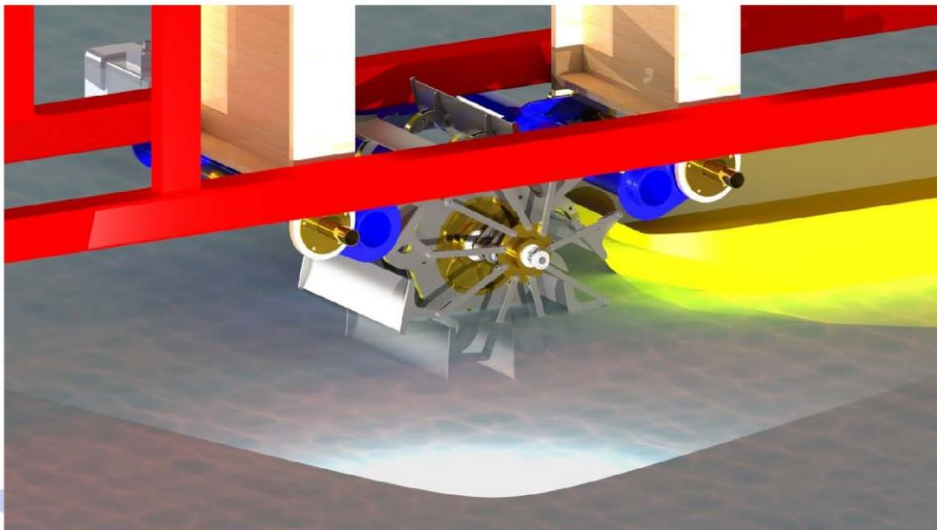


# Auxiliary drives for existing ships



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# Paddle wheel



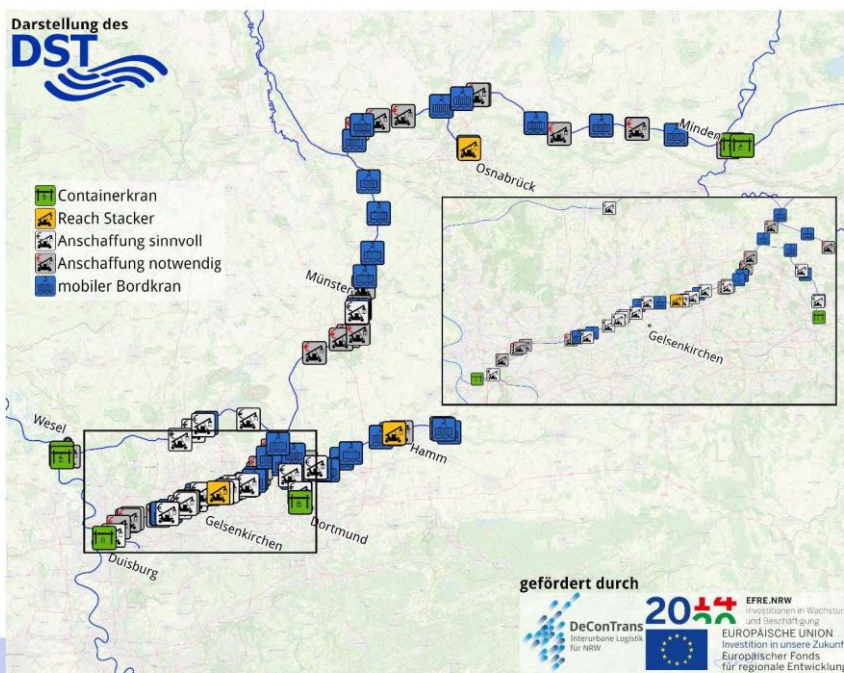
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# Freight structure effect



- Bulk goods become significantly less
- Smaller cargo units
  - Project cargo
  - Container
  - Paletts, bigbags

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## Project “DeConTrans”

## Decentralised Container Transport

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## Competitive pressure



- Automation on road and railway
- Multimodal transports
  - Think in system terms
  - shift to the waterway, if possible
- Costs of cargo handling kills multimodal transports





## HaFoLa

Versuchszentrum für  
innovative Hafen- und  
Umschlagtechnologien



## HaFoLa

- Simulation
- Model tests
- Automation
  - Mooring
  - Container handling
  - Handling of liquid goods
  - Interface to road/railway

## Conclusions

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- Technical solutions (at least approaches) for inland vessels available.
- Not only inland vessels have to be adapted.

