

The NOVIMOVE project and foreseen solutions to cope with varying water levels



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NOVIMOVE project

- EU funded research and innovation project
- Collaboration of 21 partners from 6 european countries
 - The partners are: Universities Knowledge institutes
 System developpers Logistics operators
 Port Authorities
- Goal = to increase competitiveness of inland waterborne transport in front of road and rail
- By addressing inefficiencies in seaport and hinterland logistics through innovations

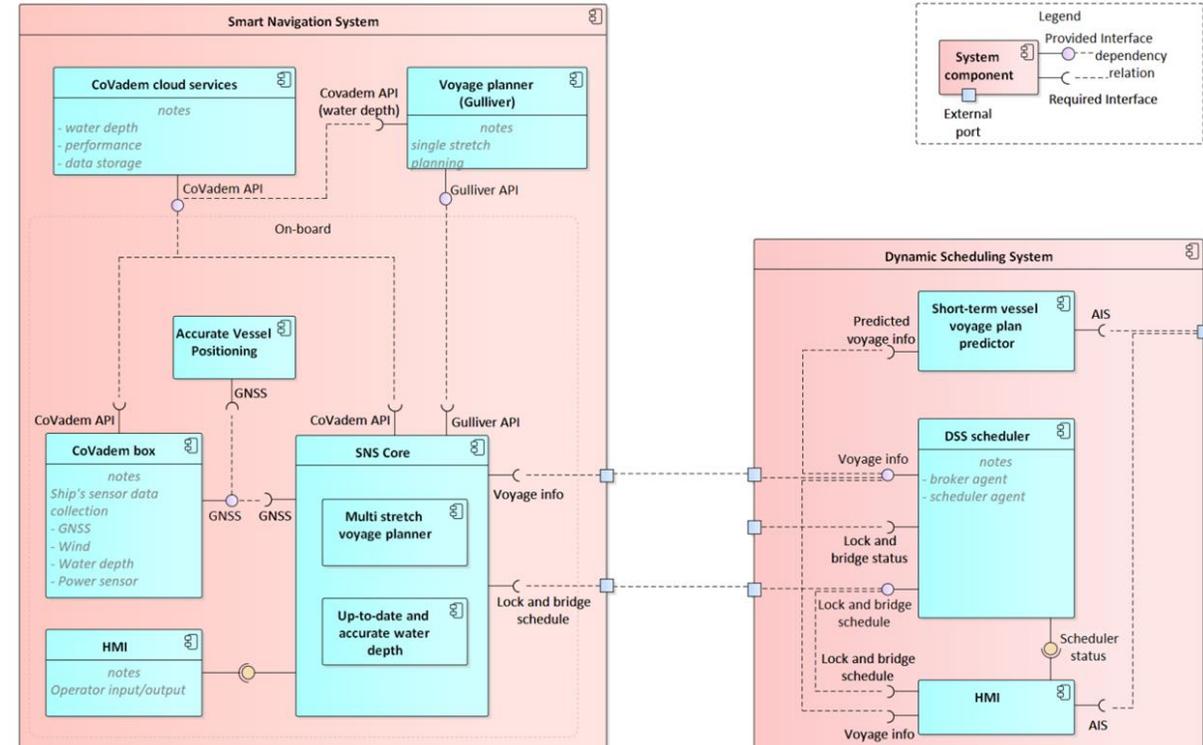
NOVIMOVE project. Innovations

- Cargo reconstruction → raise container load factors
- Mobile terminals → avoid long waiting times in ports
- New climate-resilient ships designs
- Smart navigation system → with real-time water depth data
- Dynamic scheduling system → better corridor management

SRNS – Smart River Navigation System

- Two subsystems:
 - SNS – Smart Navigation System
 - Goal to optimise the operation of vessels
 - Reduce fuel consumption
 - Increase cargo load
 - Minimise waiting times at locks & bridges
 - DSS – Dynamic Scheduling System
 - Goal to provide an optimized scheduling locks & bridges
 - Reduced waiting times
 - Reliable journey plans
- Connected + Interfaces HMI

Human Machine Interface



SNS – Smart Navigation System

- River Depth info up-to-date
 - Covadem Box + Covadem Cloud services
- Accurate Vessel Positioning
 - GNSS (GPS or Galileo) + EGNOS + INS
- Voyage planner
 - Gulliver + Optimisation Algorithm

DSS- Dynamic Scheduling System

→ Use of intelligent agents + corridor models

One scheduler → computationally demanding → Not quick

→ divide IW network into smaller sections ← **corridor models**

→ each section → one scheduler agent ← **intelligent scheduler agents**

→ Use of open standards and protocols

→ Integration and operatibility with other systems and services

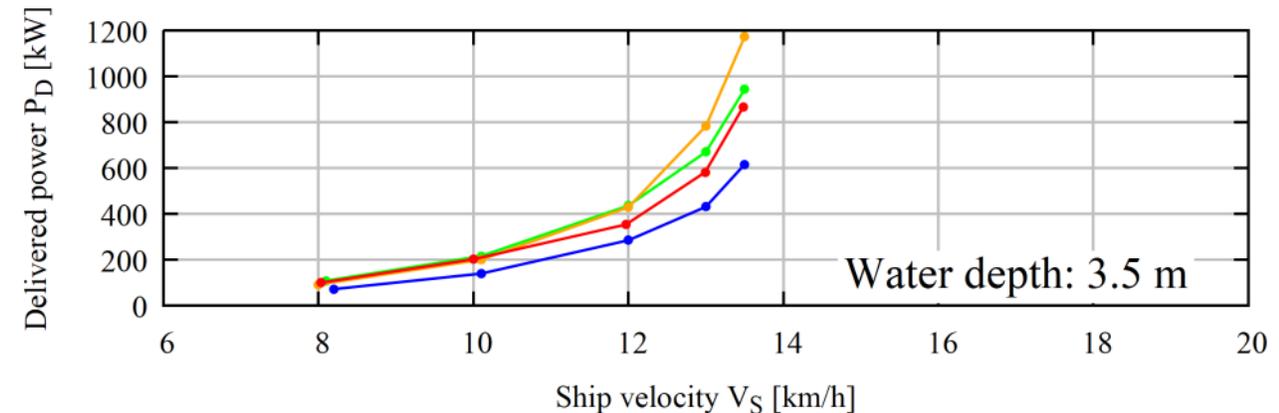
Inland ship design until 2018

- Size limitations
 - Waterways, locks
 - Regulations
- CAPEX-oriented optimisation
 - Maximising capacity
 - Full Forms, straight surface preferred
- Economies of scale
 - Large Rhine ship (CEMT Va) not large anymore
- Comparison of power demand at trial conditions
 - High water depth
 - Loaded vessels
 - → Large Propellers

- Nevertheless diverse fleet
 - 4 representative hull shapes

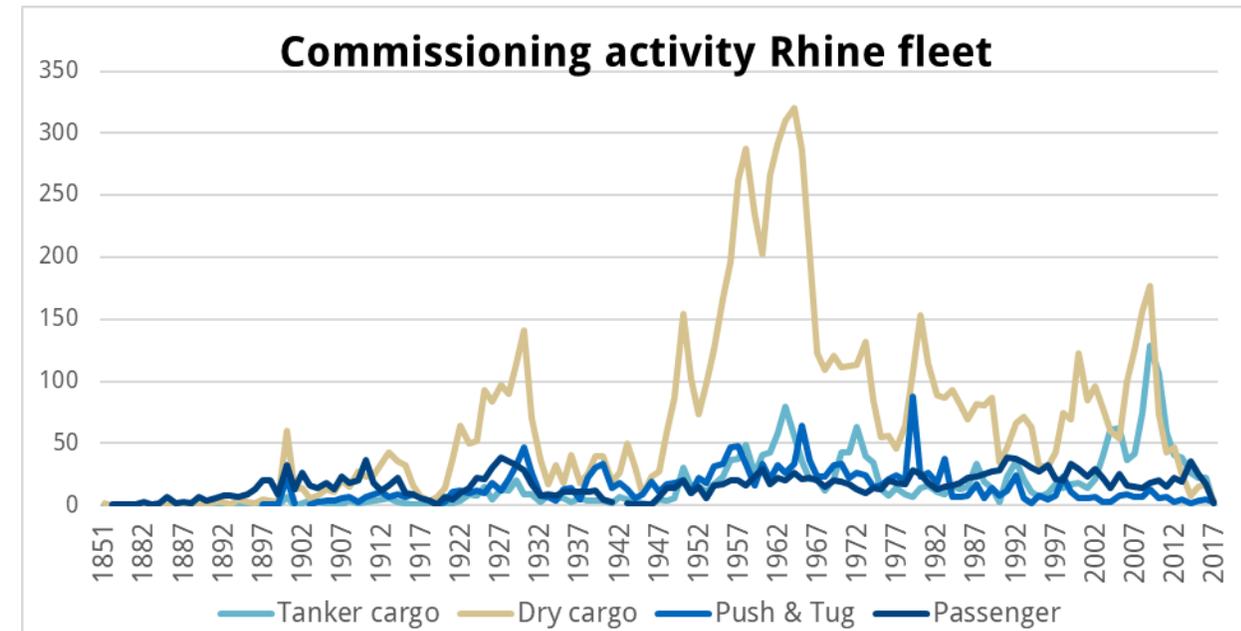
	M2051	M2052	M2053	M2054
# Prop.	1	1	2	2
Ø Prop. /m	1.76	1.76	1.60	1.60
Volume /m ³	3088	3150	3162	3129
C _B	0.88	0.89	0.90	0.89

- Shallow water case: 3.5 m
- Huge differences in power demand



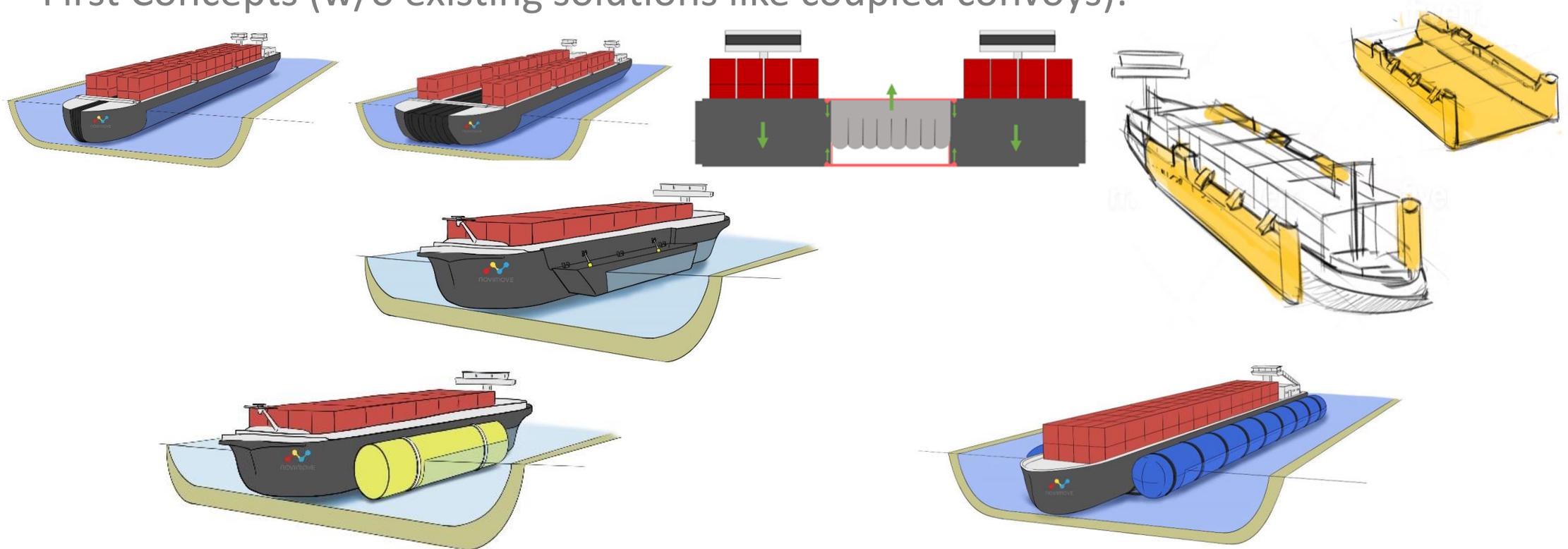
Measures to increase resilience

- Improved infrastructure
- Dedicated new-build ships
 - Optimised hull shape + propulsion
 - Reduced max draught
 - Tailored hull girders
 - Weight-Watching
 - Smaller ships
- Retrofits
 - Propulsor
 - Aft-ship
 - Added buoyancy



Added buoyancy

- “Innovative vessels that can adapt their physical properties (buoyancy) and maintain an economic feasible payload in low water conditions.”
- First Concepts (w/o existing solutions like coupled convoys):



Hydromechanics

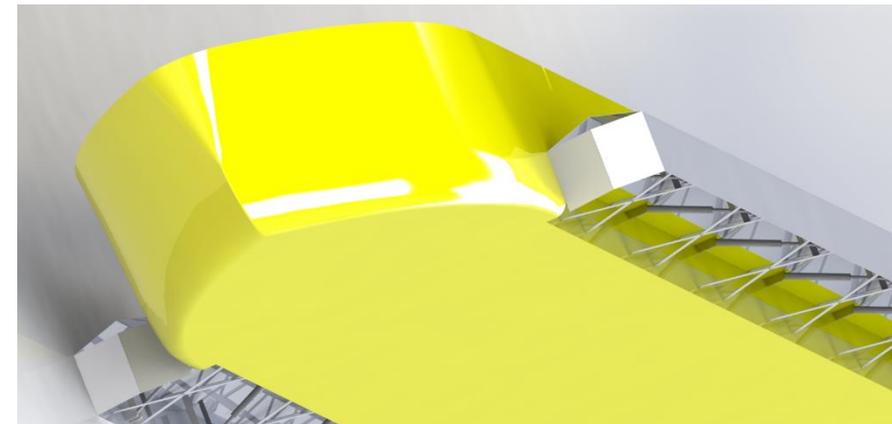
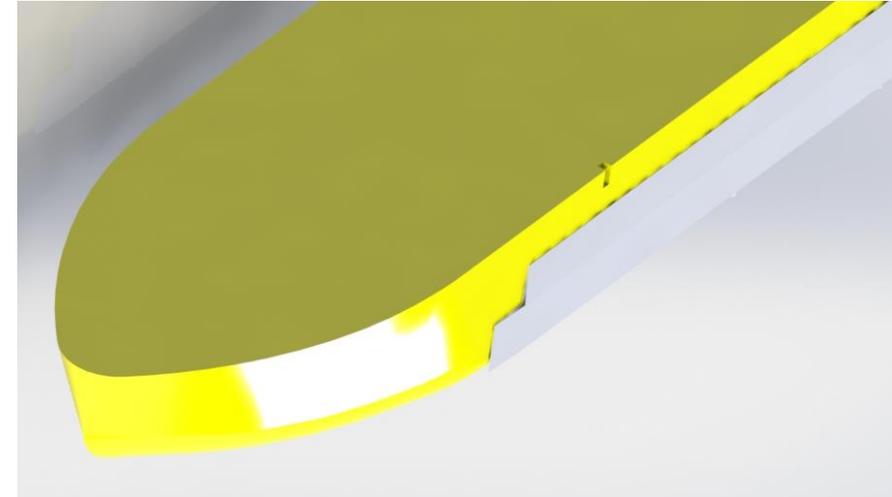
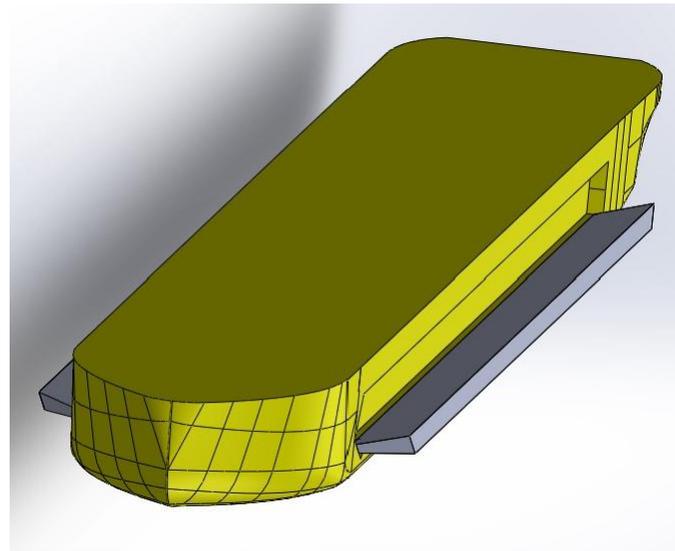
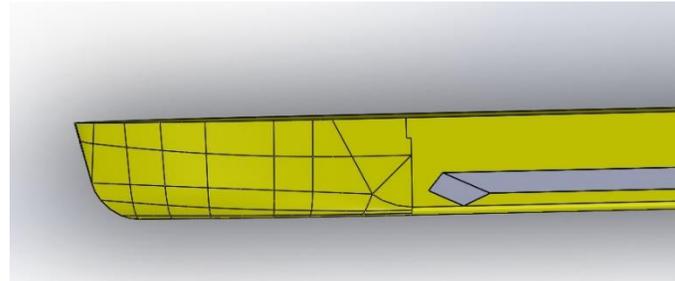
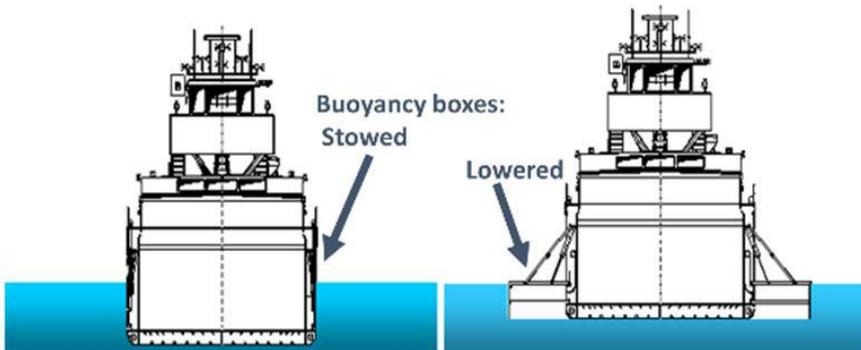
- Quantification of power demand for several variants, ventilation limits..

Draught [m]	Hull only [t]	Boxes [t]	2 PBB [t]	1 PBB [t]
1.2	1262	1719	1765	1699
1.8	1946	2556	2521	2697



WIP to help increase the resilience of IWT in a holistic approach

- Regulatory aspects
- Stability
- Structure & strength
- Operational guidelines
- Kinematics of side-boxes
- New business models



Thank you
for your attention!



NOVIMOVE

smart & sustainable waterways