



**Automatic Container Terminal Performance**

Dubai

25./26. January 2023






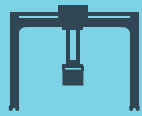






## **Gerhard Fischer**

1983-1987 University Applied Science Munich  
1988 Arizona State University, Tempe AZ  
1989 German Military Service  
1990 –1995 Siemens AG R&D  
1995 –1998 Siemens Pte. Ltd. Singapore  
1998 –2002 Siemens Ltd. Taiwan  
2002 –2004 Siemens AG Germany  
2004 –2008 Siemens Netherlands  
2008 – Siemens AG Germany

## **Memberships:**

VDI AK304 „cranes“, member  
DKE German electrotechnical commission for IEC 60204-32, member  
PEMA equipment design & infrastructure committee, vice chair  
IEEE industry applications society, member

# Crane Types - Maturity & Degree of Automation

Crane type	Sub-type	Automation Degree	Status & challenges
STS 	Single trolley		LS – Resolution trolley-mounted sensors WS – Presence of personnel, cell guides, vessel drift/tidal shift
	Double trolley		LS – solved/ in commercial operation WS – Presence of personnel, cell guides, vessel drift/tidal shift
RMG 	Portal (ASC)		Ca. 1000 units in commercial operation Majority as ASC with AGV, strad and truck interface ARMG truck interface, critical aspect of driver presence in cabin
	Cantilever (ARMG)		
RTG 	8-wheel		First units in commercial operation 16-wheel more stable than 8-wheel ARMG truck interface, critical aspect of driver presence in cabin
	16-wheel		
Strad 			First units in commercial operation



Semi-automated with limited driver assistance



Semi-automated with extensive driver assistance



Fully automated with manual intervention

# STS Cranes – Current Design Goals



**Productivity 40 mph**



**MMBF > 2000**



**Remote control with  
1:N**



**Positioning accuracy  
and speed in semi-  
automatic mode**



**Sway/skew control  
during wind gust**



**Automatic truck  
landing**



**Vessel profile  
scanning**



**Removal / insertion  
of pins**

# Current key performance indicators

- Productivity  
achieve cycle time and moves/hour targets
- Safety, LTIFR
- Autonomy  
cranes can handle operational scenarios automatically  
manual intervention (MI) rate -> 0
- Emission footprint CO2

Operational KPI

- Availability  
no breakdowns during scheduled automatic operation
- Maintenance  
system & component reliability - MMBF, MTBF  
fault recovery - MTTR  
fault diagnosis  
fault prediction - average downtime

Maintenance KPI

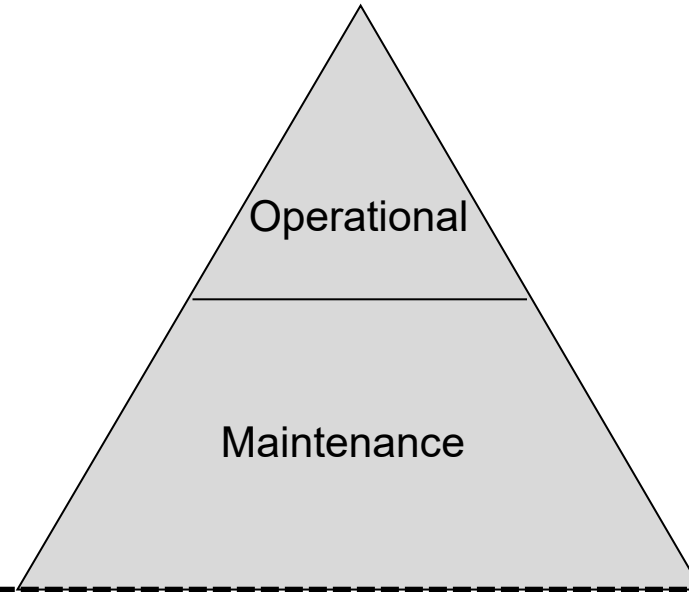
LTIFR lost time injury frequency rate  
MI manual intervention  
MMBF mean move between failures  
MTBF mean time between failures  
MTTR mean time to repair

# Typical automation KPI

KPI:

Productivity  
Autonomy

Availability  
Reliability  
Diagnosability  
Predictability



Impact:

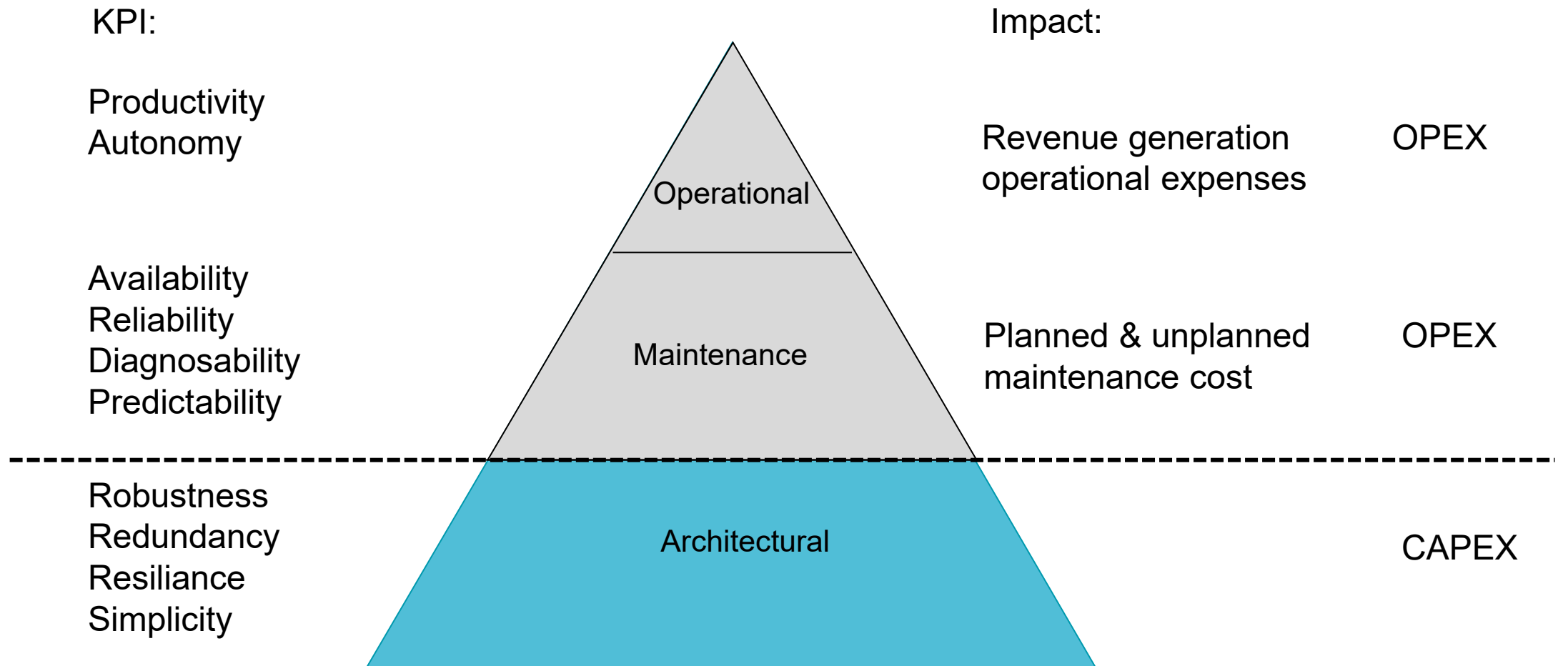
Revenue generation  
operational expenses

Planned & unplanned  
maintenance cost

OPEX

OPEX

# Extended automation KPI



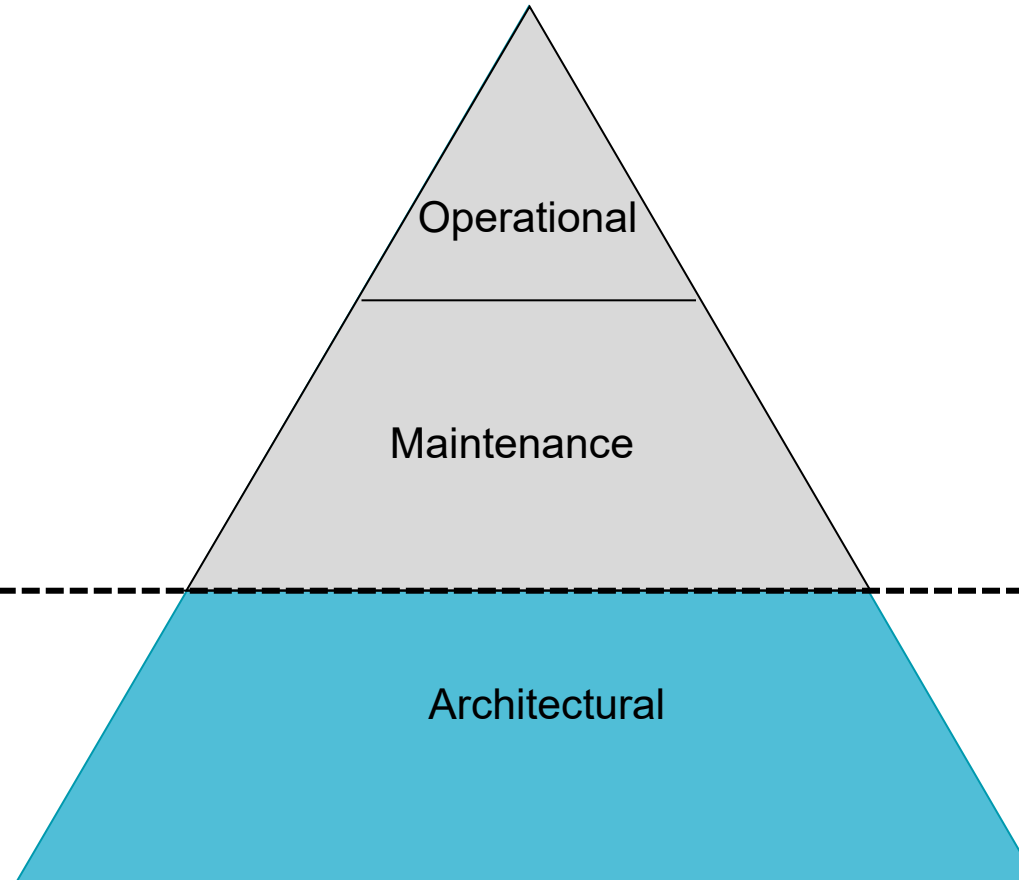
# Extended automation KPI

KPI:

Productivity  
Autonomy

Availability  
Reliability  
Diagnosability  
Predictability

Robustness  
Redundancy  
Resilience  
Simplicity

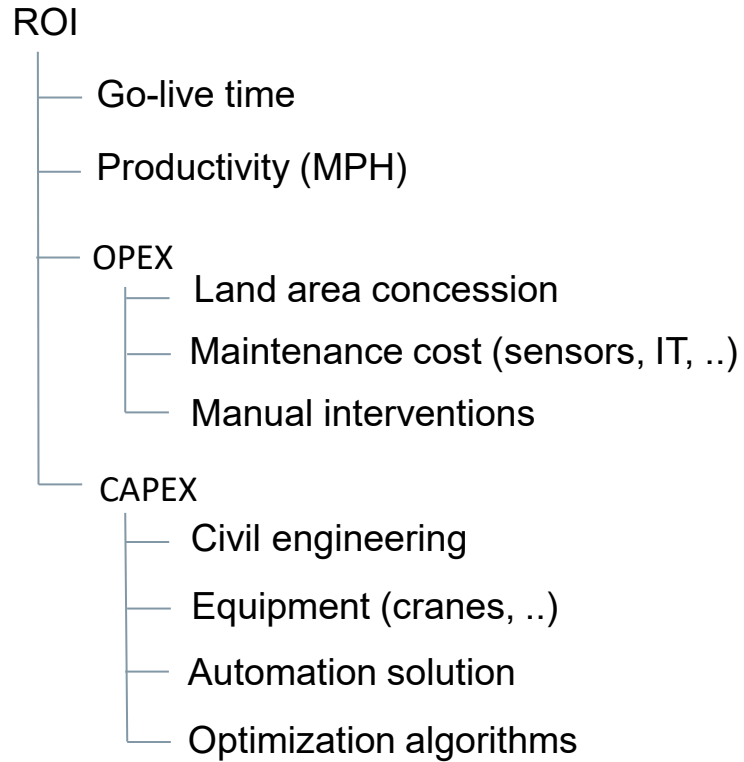


Openness (interfaces)  
Modularity  
Scalability  
Usage of AI/ML  
Security (cyber)

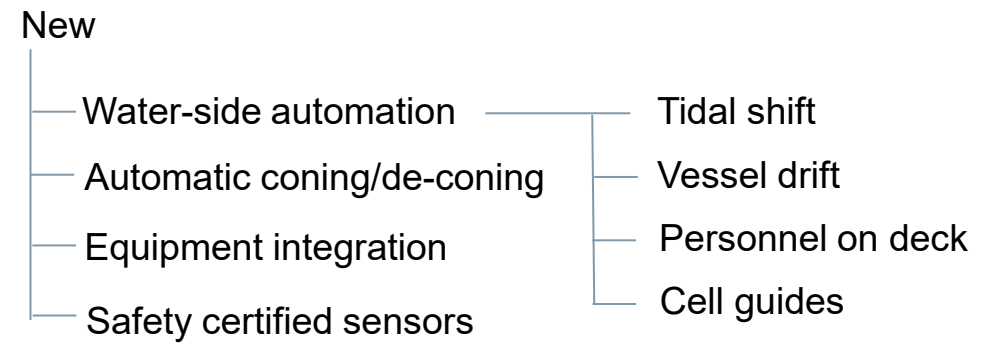


# Architecture – Investment Trade-Offs

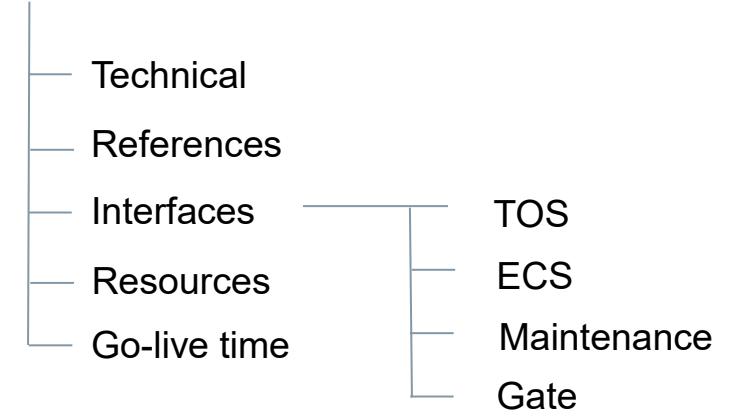
Invest €



Technology

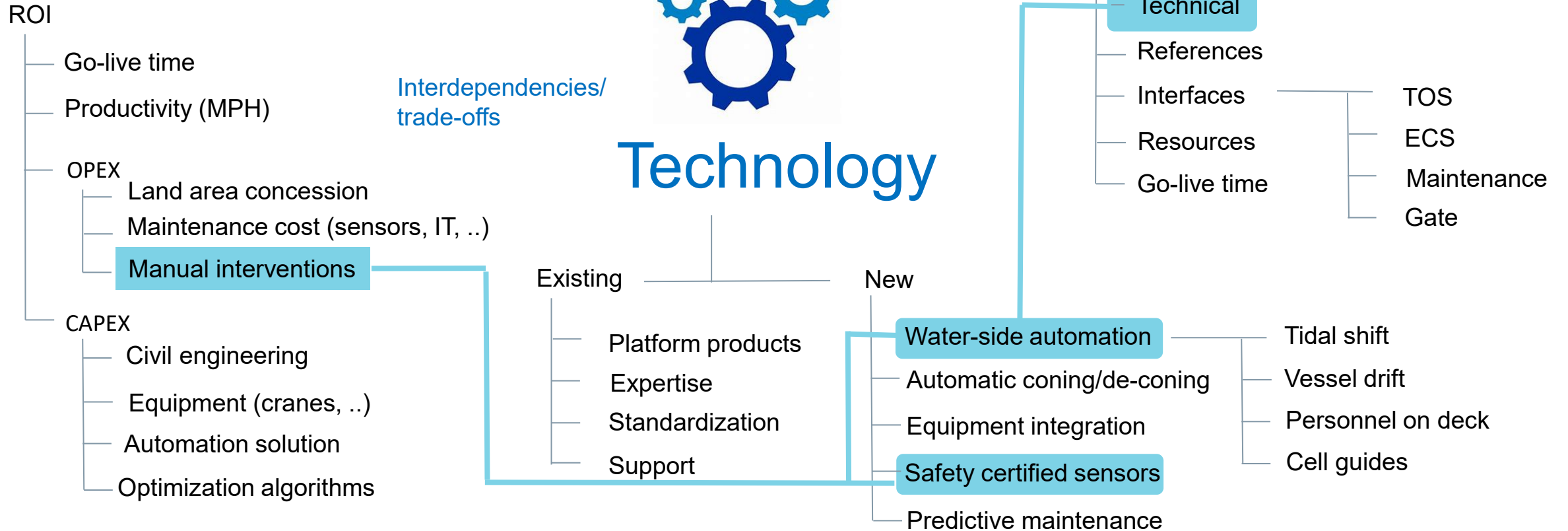


Risk



# Architecture – Investment Trade-Offs

Invest €



# Architecture – Investment Trade-Offs

Invest €

ROI

Go-live time

Productivity (MPH)

Interdependencies/  
trade-offs

OPEX

Land area concession

Maintenance cost (sensors, IT, ..)

Manual interventions

CAPEX

Civil engineering

Equipment (cranes, ..)

Automation solution

Optimization algorithms



## Technology

Existing

Platform products

Expertise

Standardization

Support

New

Water-side automation

Automatic coning/de-coning

Equipment integration

Safety certified sensors

Predictive maintenance

Tidal shift

Vessel drift

Personnel on deck

Cell guides

## Risk



Technical

References

Interfaces

Resources

Go-live time

TOS

ECS

Maintenance

Gate

# References ARMG



<p><b>PSA PPT</b>  <b>56 ARMG</b>  <b>Singapore</b></p>	<p><b>APMT Tangier Med 2</b>  <b>32+10+14 ARMG</b>  <b>Morocco</b></p>	<p><b>BASF Ludwigshafen</b>  <b>2 ARMG</b>  <b>Germany</b></p>	<p><b>HIT CT6</b>  <b>9 ARMG</b>  <b>Hongkong</b></p>	<p><b>Evergreen CT7</b>  <b>40 ARMG</b>  <b>Kaohsiung</b></p>
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Commercial operation since 2015

Commercial operation since 2018

Commercial operation since 2018

Commercial operation since 2019

Commissioning

# References ARTG



Port of Felixstowe  
8 ARTG  
United Kingdom

DPW Jeddah  
17 ARTG  
Saudi Arabia

Ningbo Port  
2 + 4 ARTG  
China



Commercial operation  
since 2020

Commissioning

Commissioning

# Conclusion

- Continued evolution of crane automation
- Established KPI for operational and maintenance performance
- Introduction new KPI for architecture
- Trade-offs between Invest – Technology – Risks
- Modular automation
- Open interfaces as basis for application of ETL and AI/ML

ETL Extract Transfer Load  
AI Artificial Intelligence  
ML Machine Learning