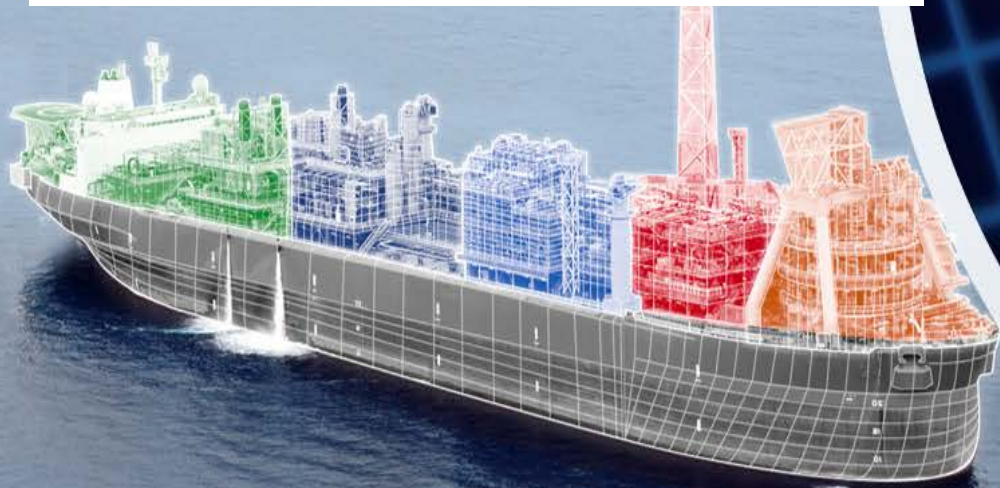

The Class Society approach to MASS

Tony Boylen

**Principle Specialist Assurance of Autonomy
Lloyd's Register Marine & Offshore**

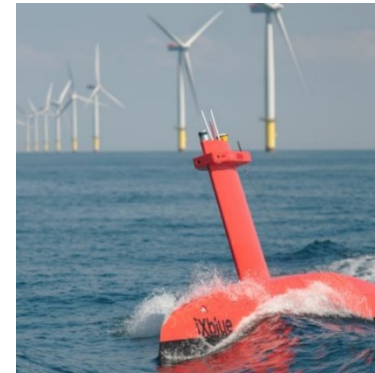


**MASRWG Conference
20 January 2021**



Unmanned Marine Systems

Some real-world applications

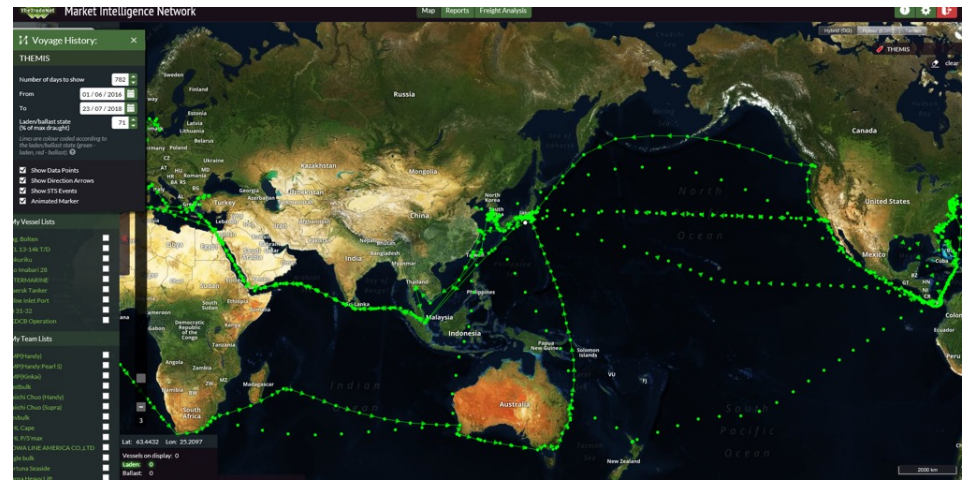


Unmanned Marine Systems

Some real-world applications

Ocean going, autonomous vessel:

- Retrofit of an autonomous navigation system to support manned operations
- Test system performance in open ocean
- Prove 'safety of system' in the open ocean
- Analyse 'human vs machine' performance
- Gather data on navigational scenarios



Unmanned Marine Systems

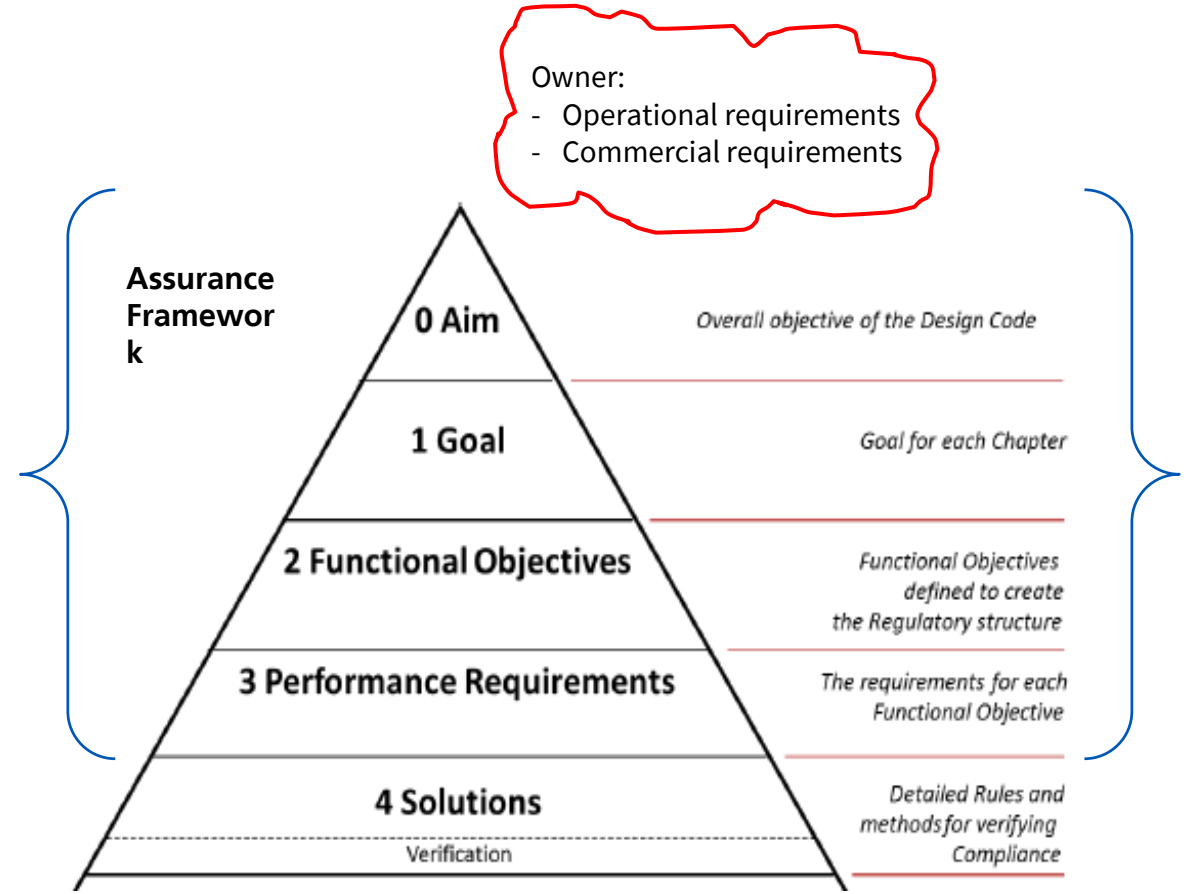
LR UMS Code – structure

Tier 0 – Aim

“The Unmanned Marine System (UMS) shall be safe, dependable, capable and resilient in all Reasonably Foreseeable Operating Conditions”

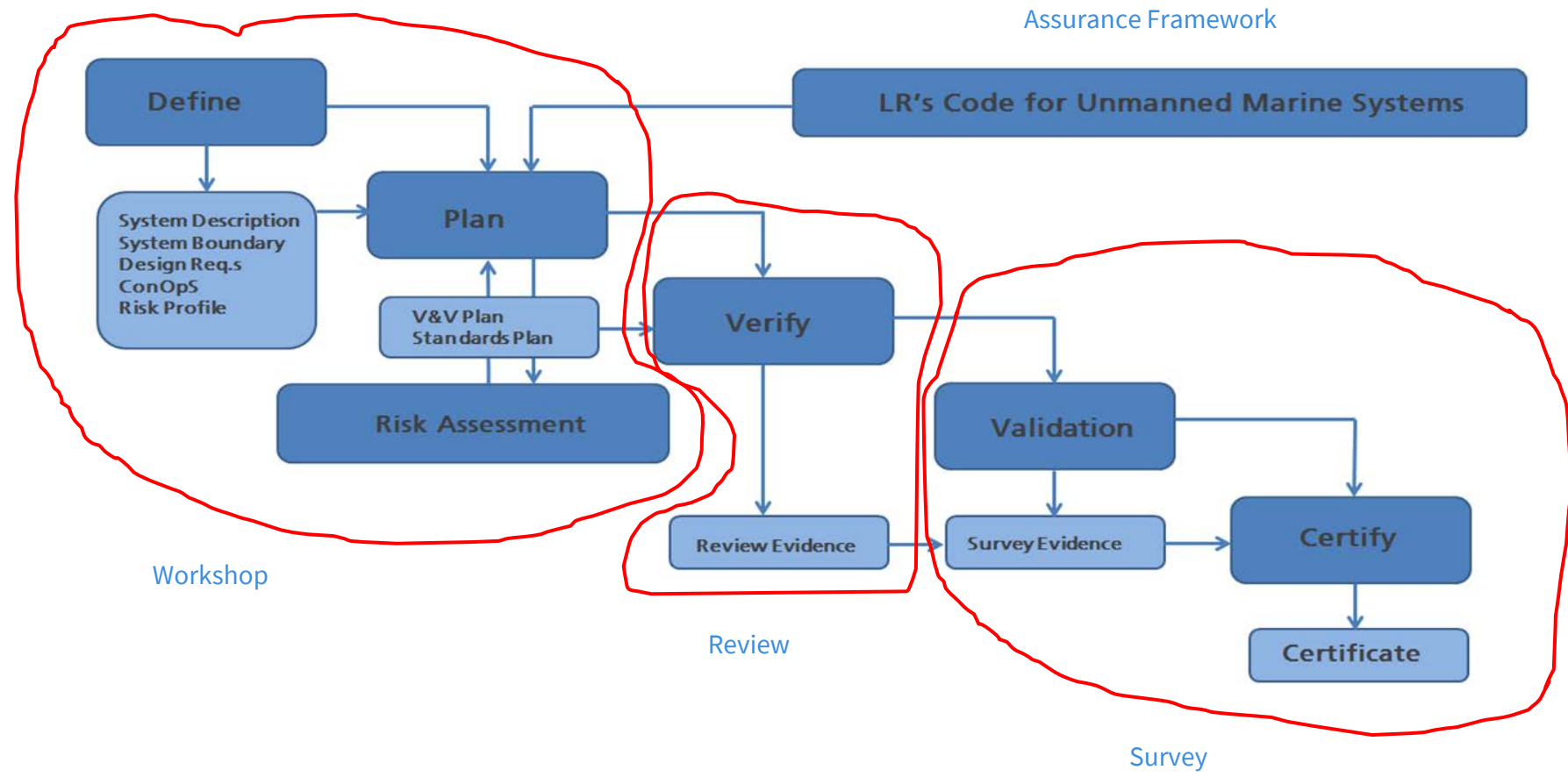
Nine Chapters, each having:

- Goal
- Functional Objectives
- Performance Requirements



Unmanned Marine Systems

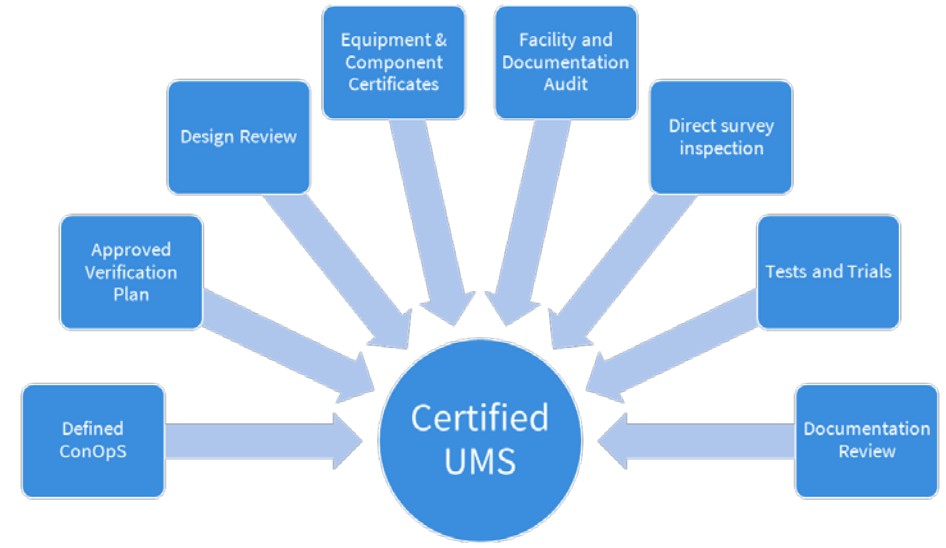
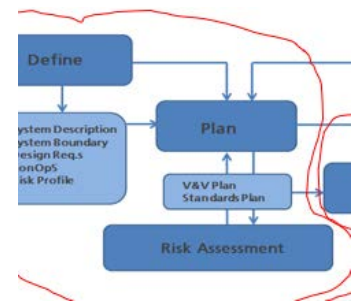
LR UMS Code – certification process



Unmanned Marine Systems

LR UMS Code – verification plan

- Define Solution
- Justify Standards
- Assign Performance Requirements
- Determine Verification/Validation Process
- Identify Risk Controls
- Identify Survey Requirements
- Capture Evidence



Unmanned Marine Systems

Levels of autonomy

- Manual: no autonomous function; all action and decision-making performed by human operator



- On-board Decision Support: all actions taken by human operator, but decision support tool can present options / influence the actions chosen. Data is provided by systems on board.

- On & Off-board Decision Support: all actions taken by human operator, but decision support tool can present options / influence the actions chosen. Data may be provided by systems on or off-board.



Unmanned Marine Systems

Levels of autonomy

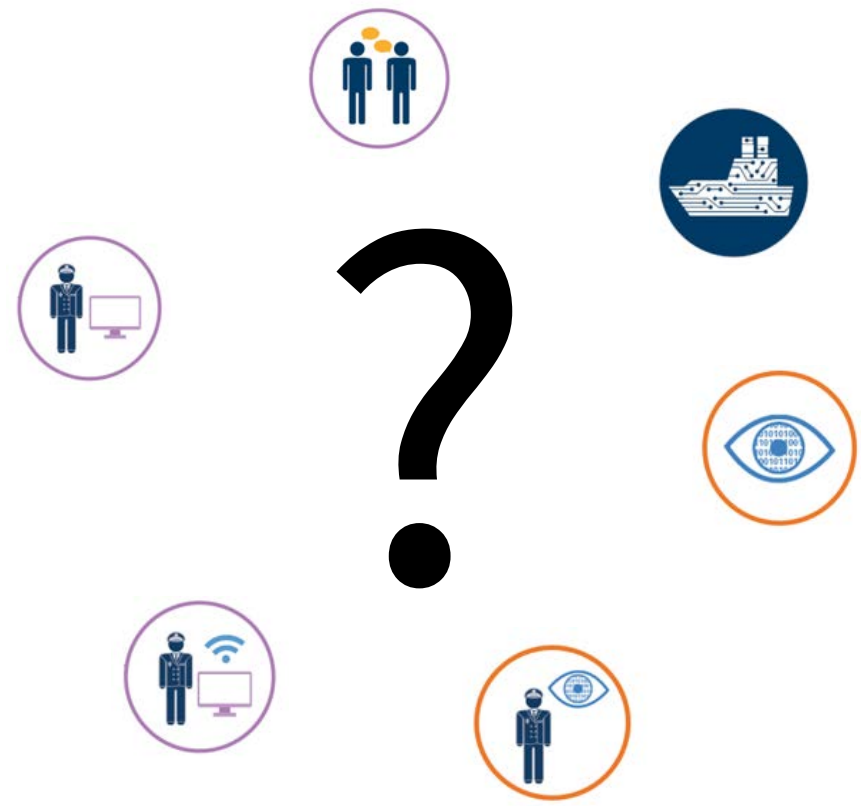
- Active Human in the loop: decisions and actions are performed with human supervision. Data may be provided by systems on or off-board.
- Human in the loop as operator/ supervisor: decisions and actions are performed autonomously with human supervision; operators have opportunity to intercede and over-ride on high impact decisions.
- Fully autonomous: unsupervised operation; decisions are entirely made and actioned by the system during the mission.



- Fully autonomous: rarely supervised operation; decisions are entirely made and actioned by the system.

Unmanned Marine Systems

Levels of autonomy



Managing risk – application of best practice

Depending upon the size of an autonomous ship, good Practice may include but is not limited to:

Classification Rules and Procedures

- LR ShipRight Procedure for assignment of digital descriptive notes for autonomous and remote access ships, March 2019
- Unmanned Surface Vehicle (USV) - LR Code for Unmanned Marine Systems, **February 2017**
- LR Best Practice Guide for Equipment Manufacturers; The Human-Centred Approach, April 2014
- LR Guide to resources; Human-Centred approach to ship and equipment design, August 2014
- LR ShipRight Procedure for Human-Centred Design, November 2020

International Standards

Industry guidance

- Maritime Autonomous Surface Ships (MASS) UK Industry Conduct Principles and Code of Practice, version 4, 17 Dec 2020

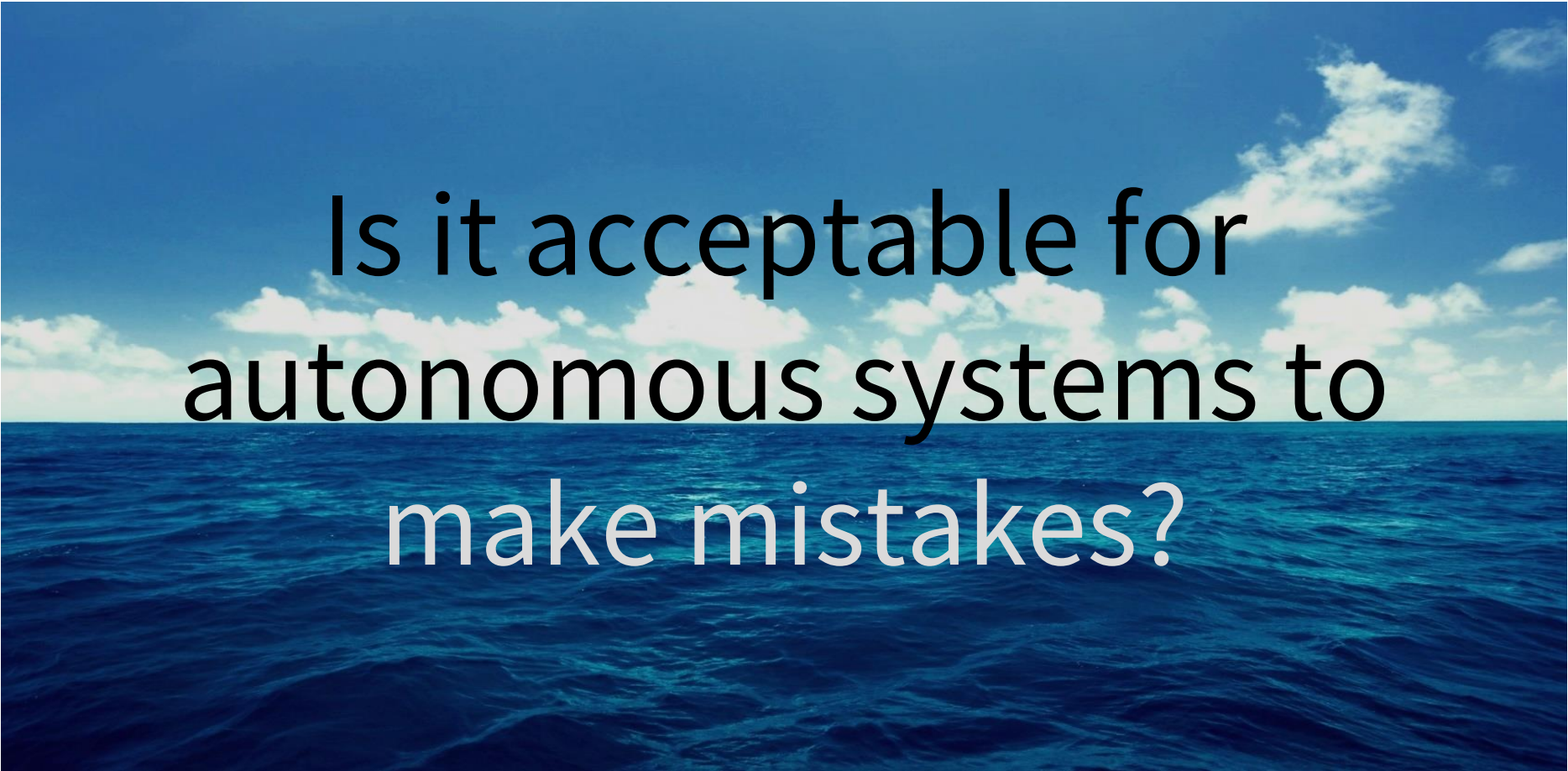


BBC.CO.UK

What is a 'safe look-out'?



Failure of the Imagination



Is it acceptable for
autonomous systems to
make mistakes?



Free Images : water, waterfall, boat, escape, river, canoe, paddle, vehicle, closeup, extreme sport, kayak, waterway, boating, poland, watercraft, kayaks, the risk of, rafting, i with, kajakowa, a small pan 2218x1652 - - 562675 - Free stock photos - PxHere

Management of other traffic.....



Free Images : water, waterfall, boat, escape, river, canoe, paddle, vehicle, closeup, extreme sport, kayak, waterway, boating, poland, watercraft, kayaks, the risk of, rafting, i with, kajakowa, a small pan 2218x1652 - - 562675 - Free stock photos - PxHere

Management of other traffic.....within the environmental context



[Storm Leaves Trail of Destruction in Philippines - The New York Times \(nytimes.com\)](#)

Sensor characteristics

- ability to detect objects, distinguish distinct objects, and the features of the sensor that may lead to incorrect decisions such as noise or poor contrast.

Degradation

- change of performance in differing weather conditions will provide vital information for verification of the system as a whole.



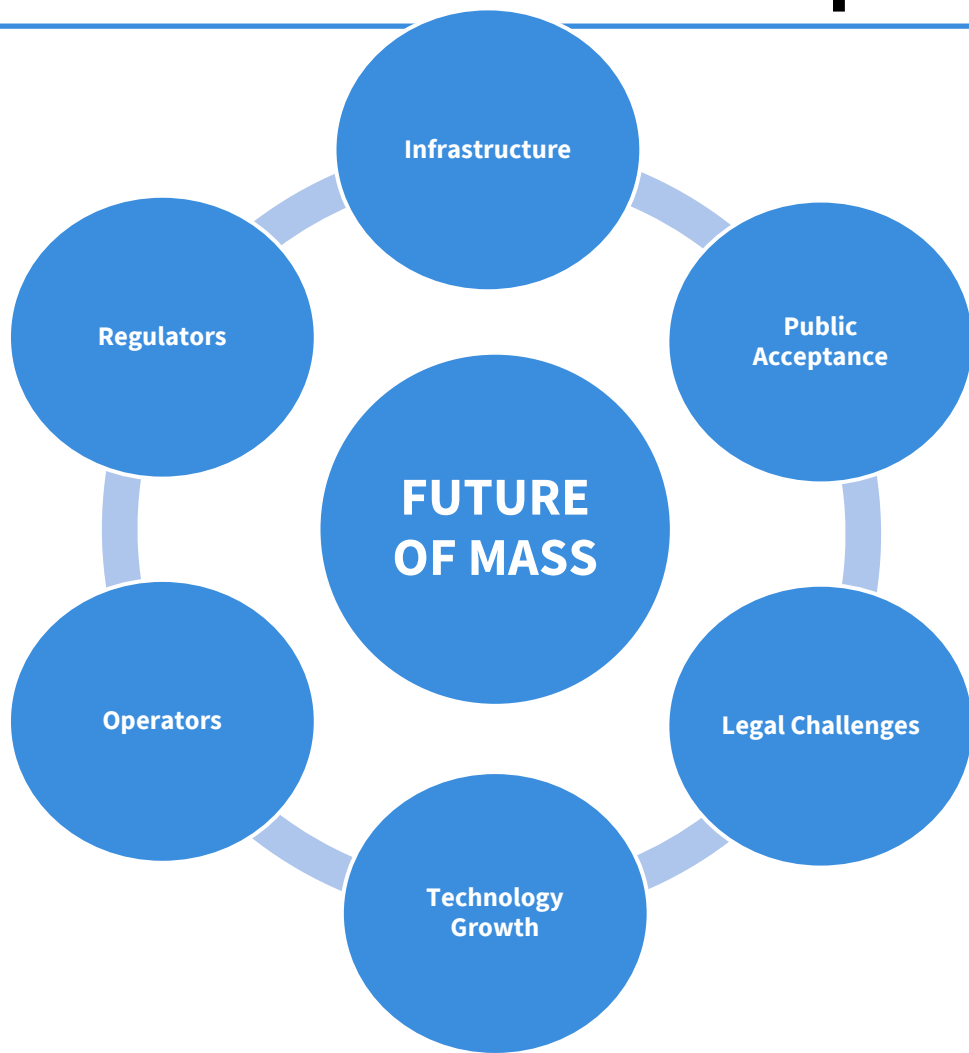
"Sir, the possibility of successfully navigating an asteroid field is approximately three thousand seven hundred and twenty to one."

"Never tell me the odds!"

—C-3PO and Han Solo, The Empire Strikes Back

https://starwars.fandom.com/wiki/Hoth_asteroid_field

The need for Collaboration and not Competition



MASRWG Conference Presentation

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