



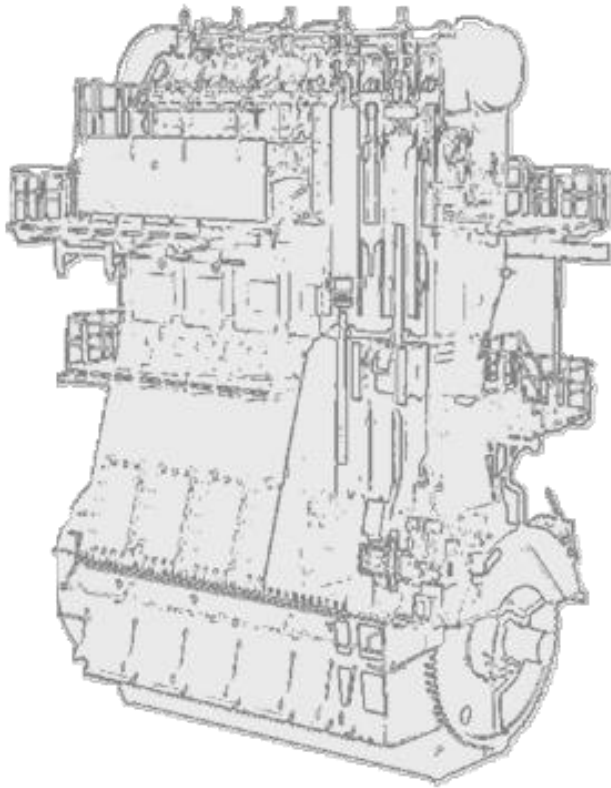
# Digital Twins for Marine Asset Performance Monitoring

## Physics-based vs Machine Learning Models for Different Applications

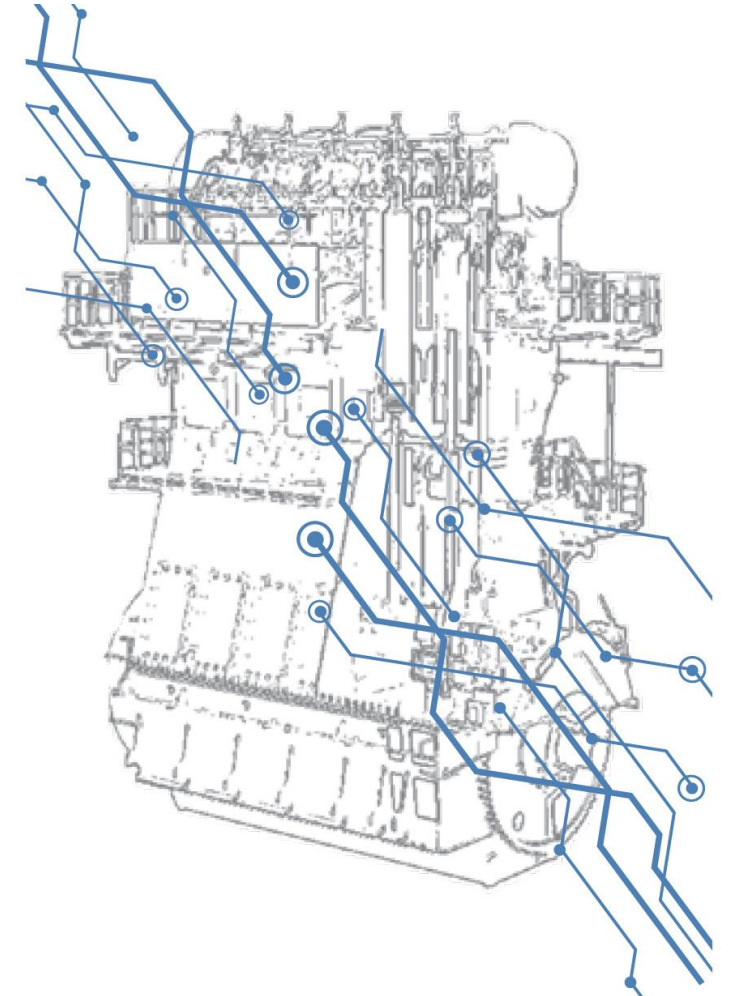
Panos Kyrtatos  
Business Development Manager  
Mech. Engineer, PhD, MBA

SNAME Greek Section  
22.03.2023

# What is a Digital Twin?



A **digital twin** is a digital representation of an intended or actual real-world physical product, system, or process that serves as the effectively indistinguishable digital counterpart of it for practical purposes

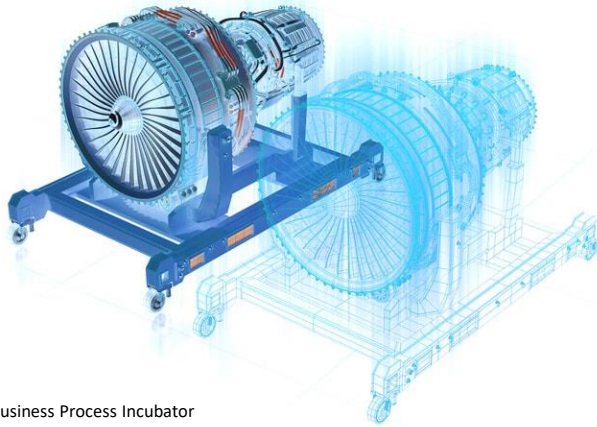


## Metrics:

1. Accuracy
2. Speed of execution
3. Ease/cost of construction
4. Ease/cost of maintenance

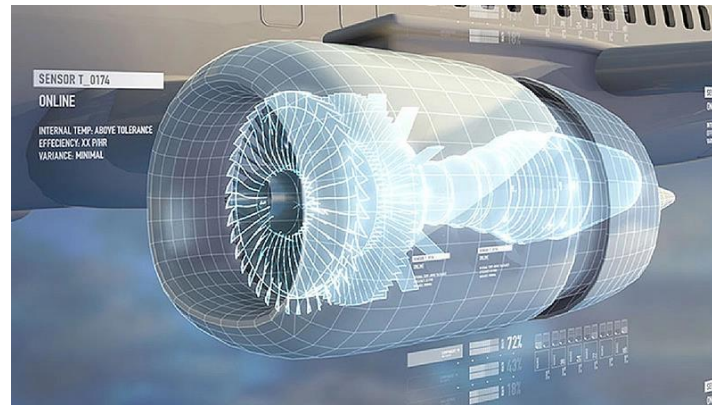
# Where are Digital Twins useful?

## System Brand-New



Credit: Business Process Incubator

## Current Condition



Credit: GE

## Prognostics



Credit: Aapsky

*What has changed?*

→ *Diagnostics*

*Where are we now?*

→ *Current performance*

*Where will we be?*

→ *Future predictions*

MARINE

Engine Fault diagnostics  
Vessel hull/propeller fouling

Vessel current performance status  
FOC/Speed tables

Performance predictions - CII  
Maintenance decisions

# Types of Digital Twins

## “Physics-based”

## “Physics-Informed” Machine-Learning

## Machine-Learning



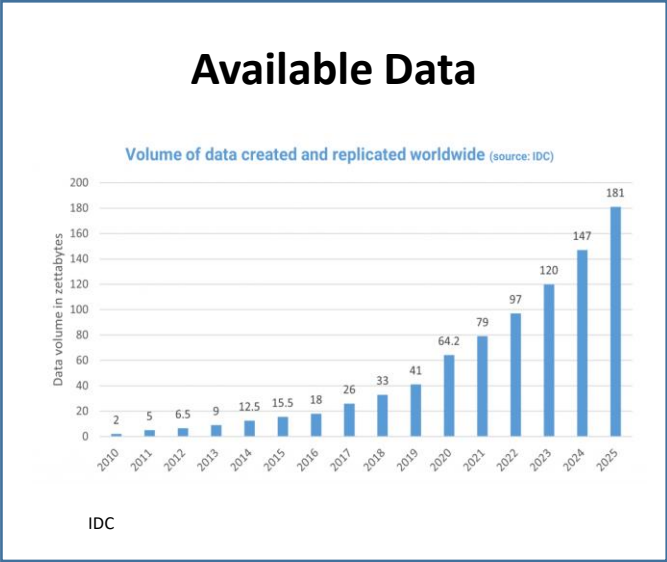
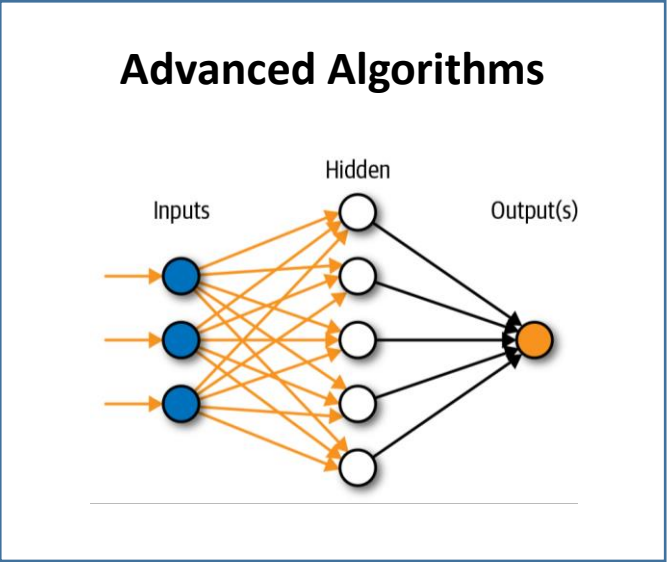
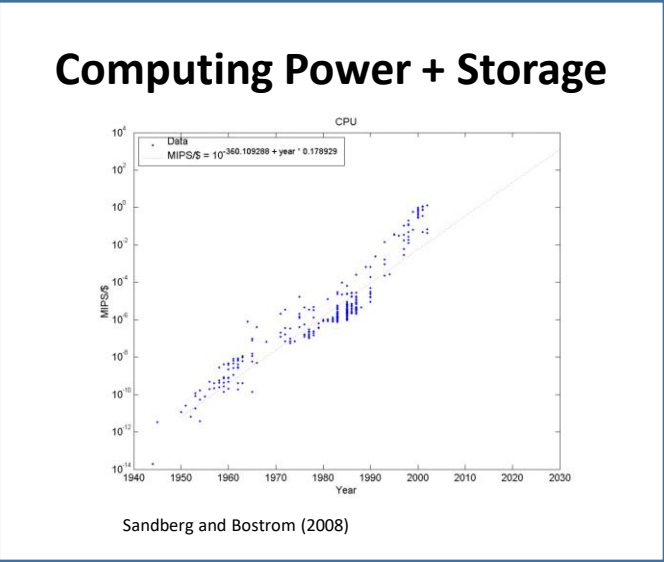
- Analytical
- Fixed relationships - prescriptive
- Tuning factors - empirical
- Reliable
- Expensive up front – limited need to monitor
- Limited flexibility to changes in system operation

- “Grey box”
- Partly fixed relationships
- Useful for many engineering applications

- “Black box”
- Can describe very complex relationships
- We don’t always know what happens
- Can require effort to monitor

# Why is AI/ML so popular?

The right place at the right time

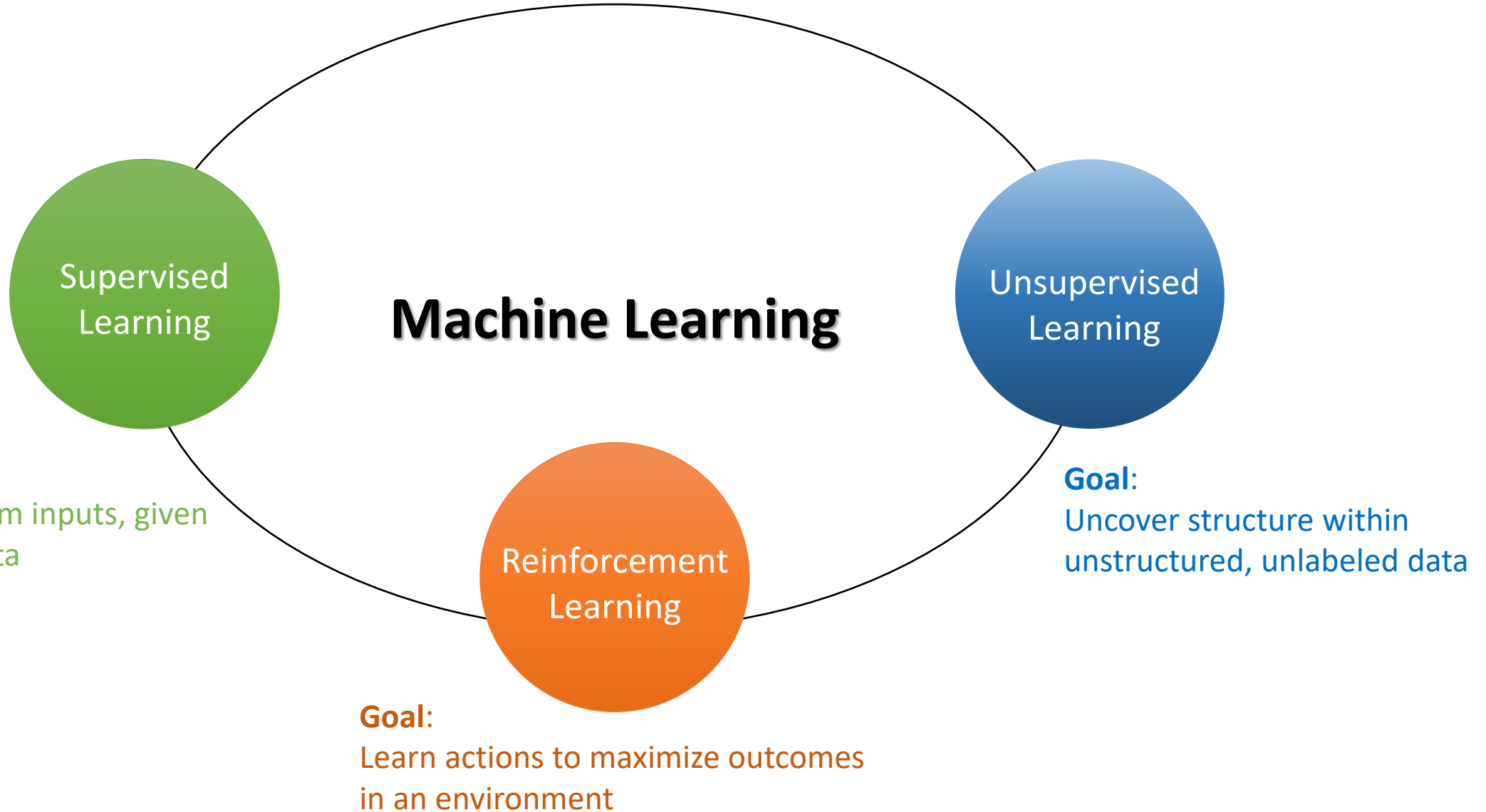


“Success with AI/ML is **not about algorithms**, but **mostly about good data**”

Mark DePristo, former Group Head Google Brain

# Types of ML Algorithms

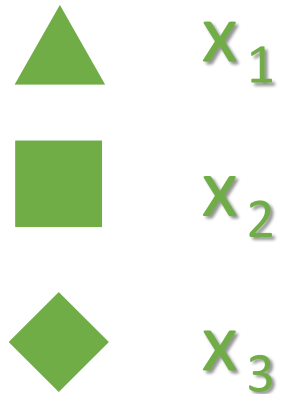
Overview



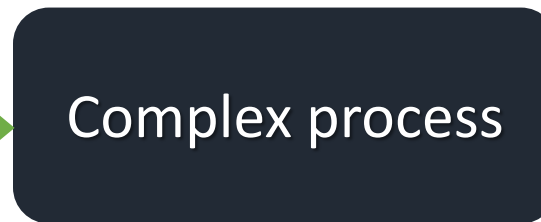
# ML for Digital Twins

## Problem Shape

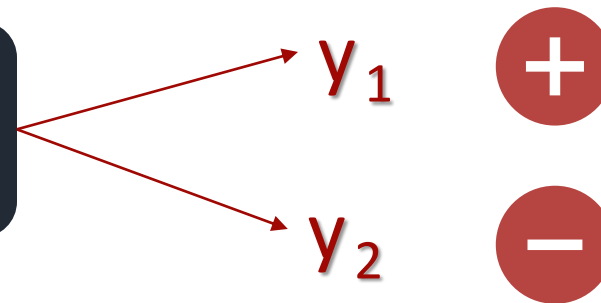
Things you can measure  
(inputs)



Things too complex to  
understand/model



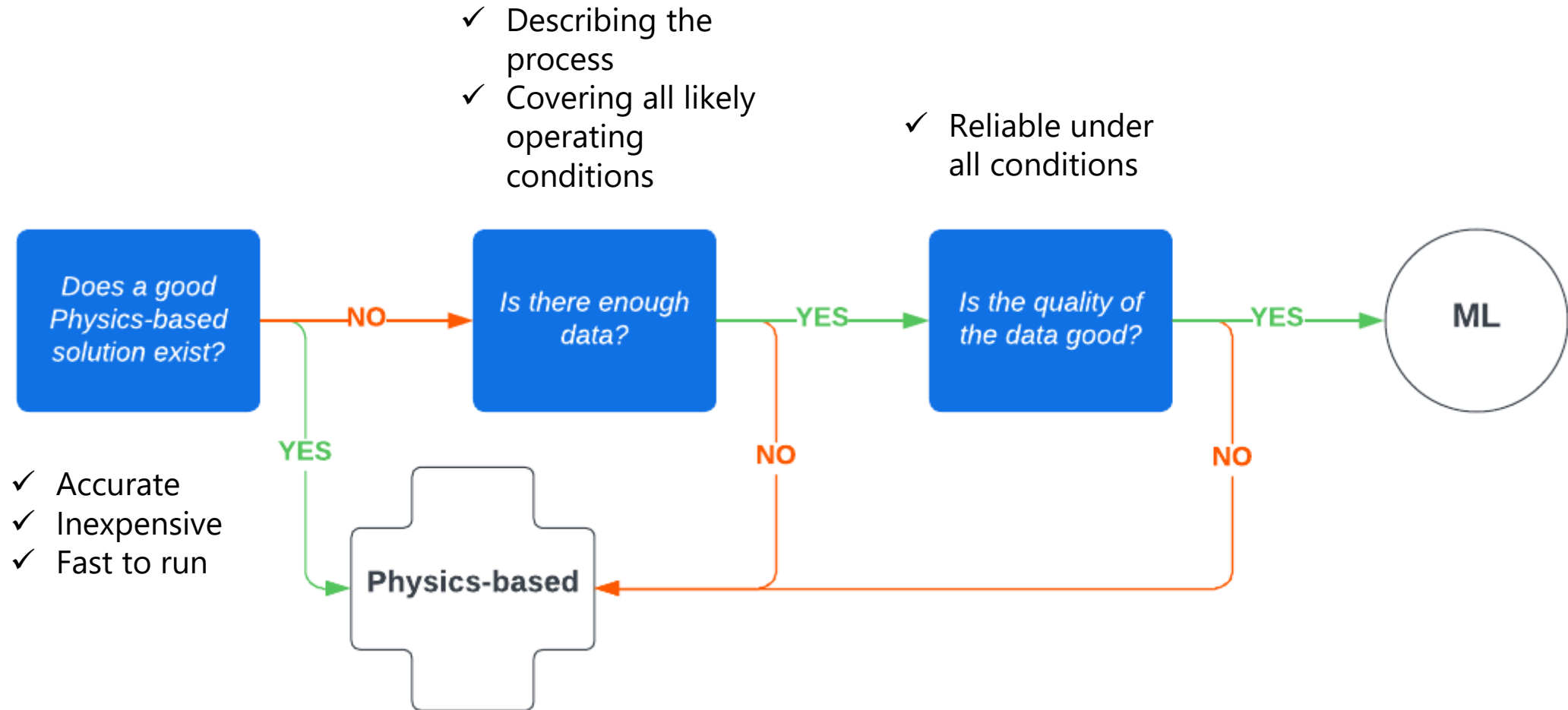
Things you can measure  
(outputs)



$$f(x) = y$$

# Digital Twin: Physics-based or ML?

(Not so) simple choice

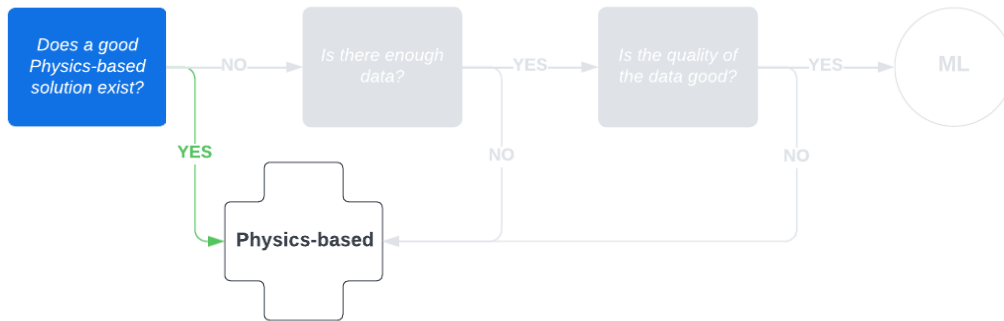




# Where does this leave us?

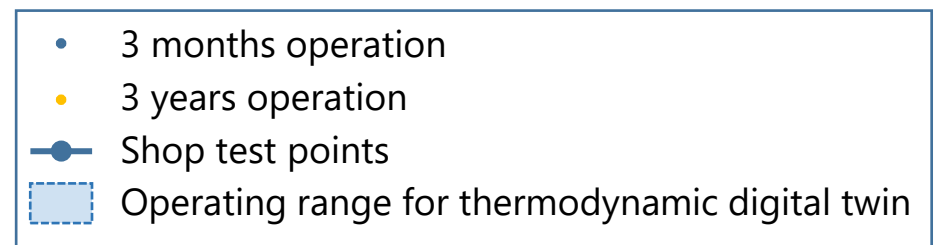
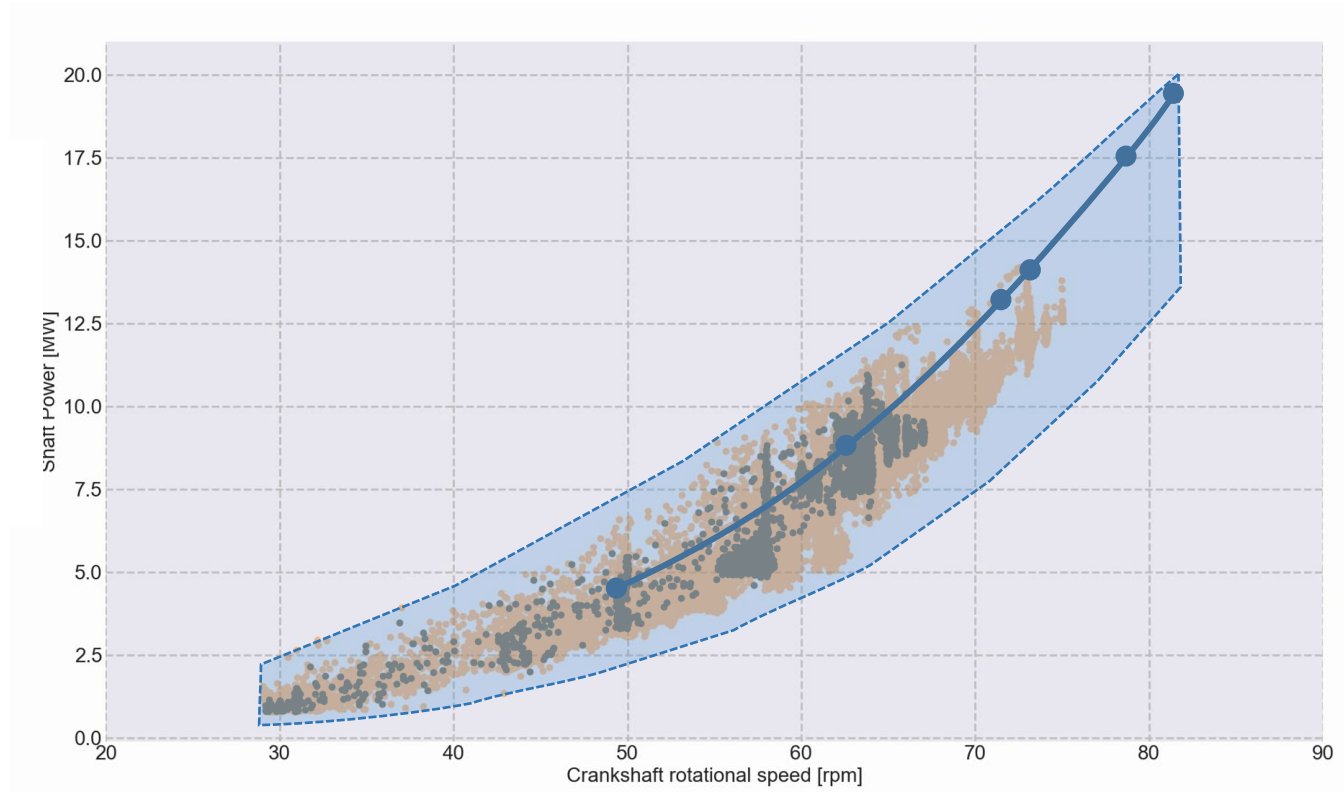
## Marine Applications

### Continuous Engine Performance Monitoring



### Characteristics:

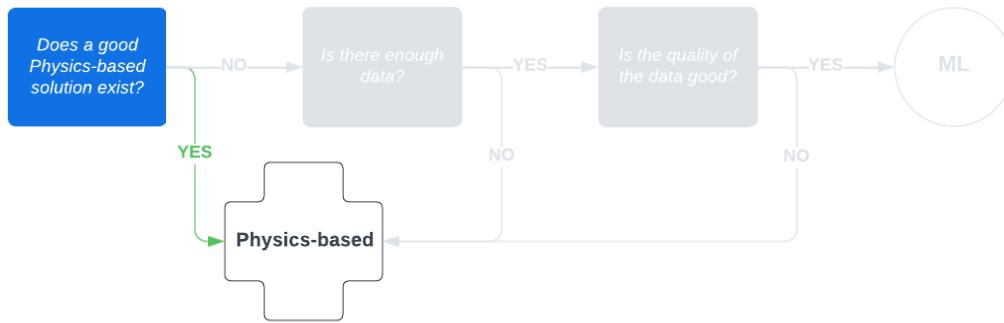
- Many possible operating conditions
- Increasing number of parameters
- Requirement for accuracy under all operating conditions



# Where does this leave us?

## Marine Applications

### Continuous Engine Performance Monitoring



	Accuracy	Speed	Construction Cost	Maintenance Cost
Machine Learning	Low	High	Low	Med.
Shop Test Reference	Low	High	v. Low	v. Low
Thermodynamic Model	High	High	Med.	v. Low

### Characteristics:

- Many possible operating conditions
- Increasing number of parameters
- Requirement for accuracy under all operating conditions

### What can be achieved:

- ✓ Early fault diagnostics
- ✓ Differentiation between sensor and actual faults
- ✓ Estimation of efficiency penalty from fault
- ✓ Analysis of trends for prognostics

# Where does this leave us?

## Marine Applications

### Vessel Performance Monitoring

#### Characteristics:

- Varying operating regimes
- Very complex interaction of parameters – different for each vessel
- High accuracy needed

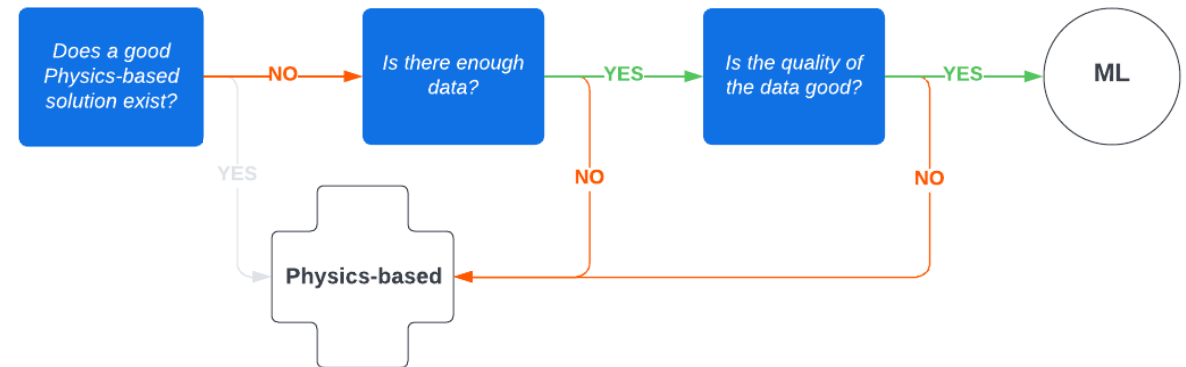
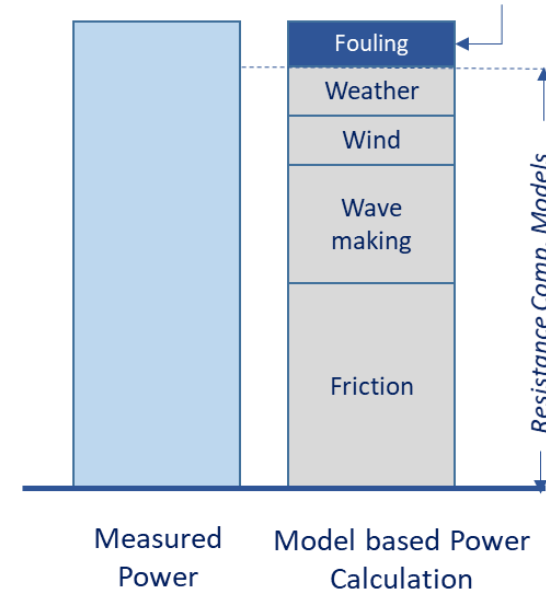
Physics-based models exist

but

Often **cannot capture very complex effects**

Design does not always correspond to reality

Issue of error summation



→ Limited data available – **Physics-based**

# Where does this leave us?

## Marine Applications

### Vessel Performance Monitoring

#### Data availability:

- New technology and competition pushing sensor, DAQ and data transmission costs down
- Legislation pushing for increased sensor adoption

When data is available ML models *clearly superior*

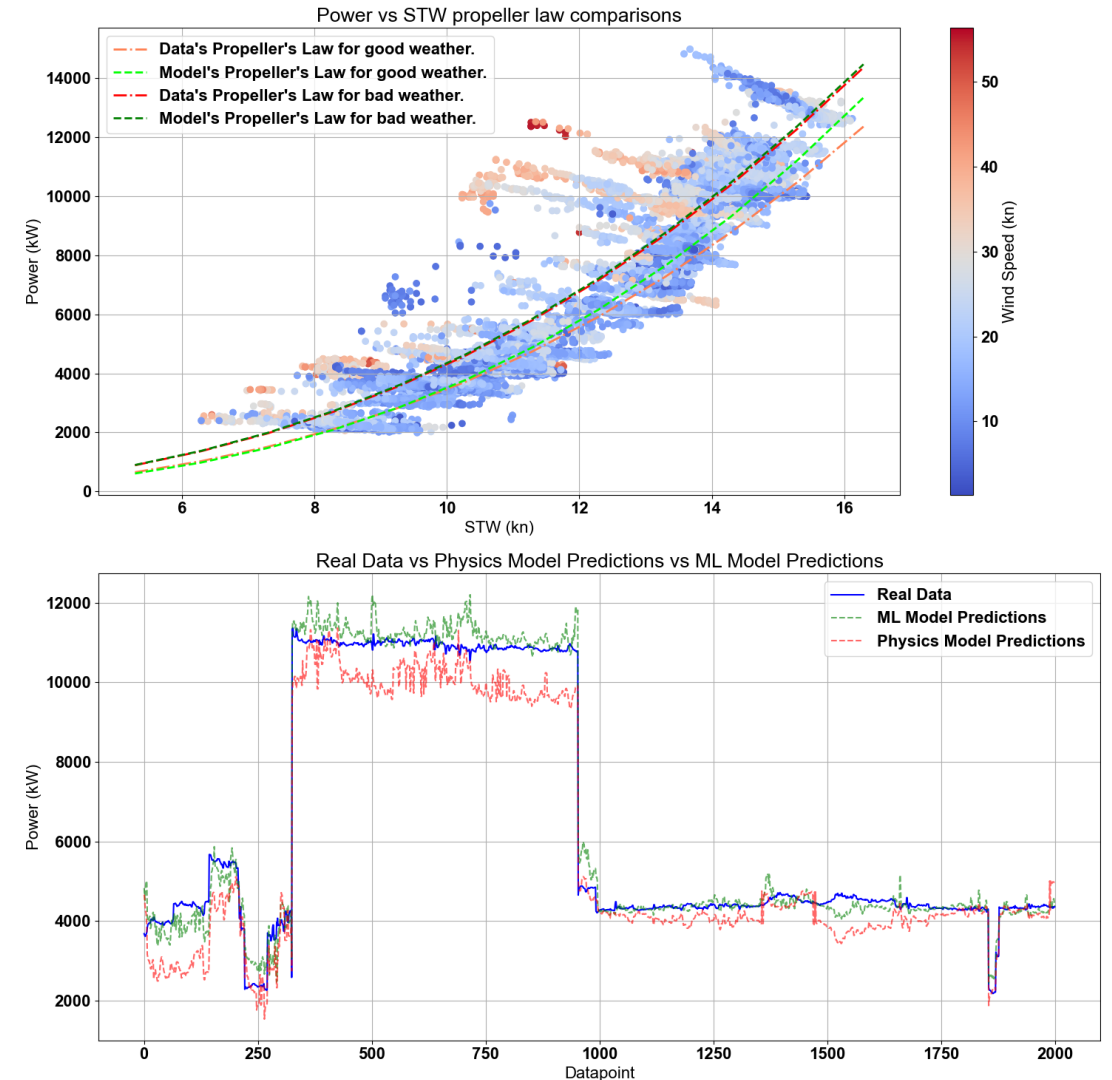
but

Importance of **data accuracy!**

Power, FOC and STW most important parameters

→ Corroboration of log speed and onboard meteo data with Metocean data

→ Validation for torque and FOC



# Who we are

At Propulsion Analytics we specialize in **Performance Management Solutions** for the maritime industry.

We use **Simulation models, Data analytics & Machine-learning** to provide:



**Engine Hyper Cube®** Engine Performance Assessment & Fault Diagnosis



**VesselQUAD®** Vessel & Engine Performance Evaluation & Decision Support



**ADQM** Continuous Data Quality Management

2014

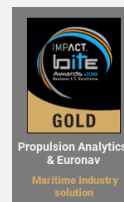
Founded  
Athens and Piraeus  
Greece

2016

Selected by **WINGD**  
*Simply a better different*  
for the development of their on-board  
Engine Diagnostic System EDS

2018

Gold Bite Award with



2020

Ship CBM with



2022

*Patent EP 3810498B1*  
Remote assessment of  
ship propeller fouling



The *most advanced* engine performance monitoring solution.

Enables the continuous monitoring of engine performance and the automatic identification of the source of any underperformance



# Core technology

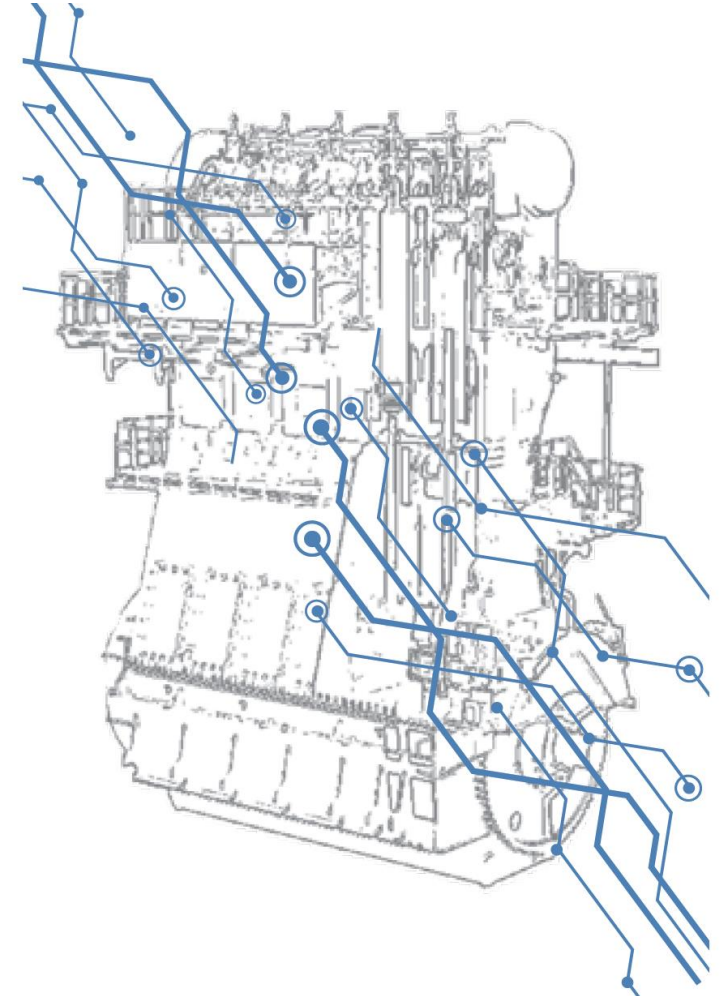
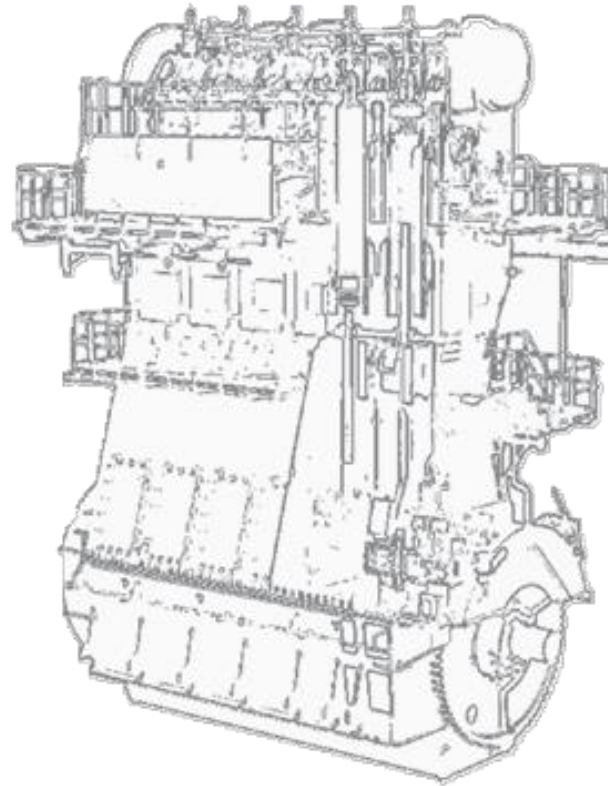
Digital Twin – The Reference Model of each engine

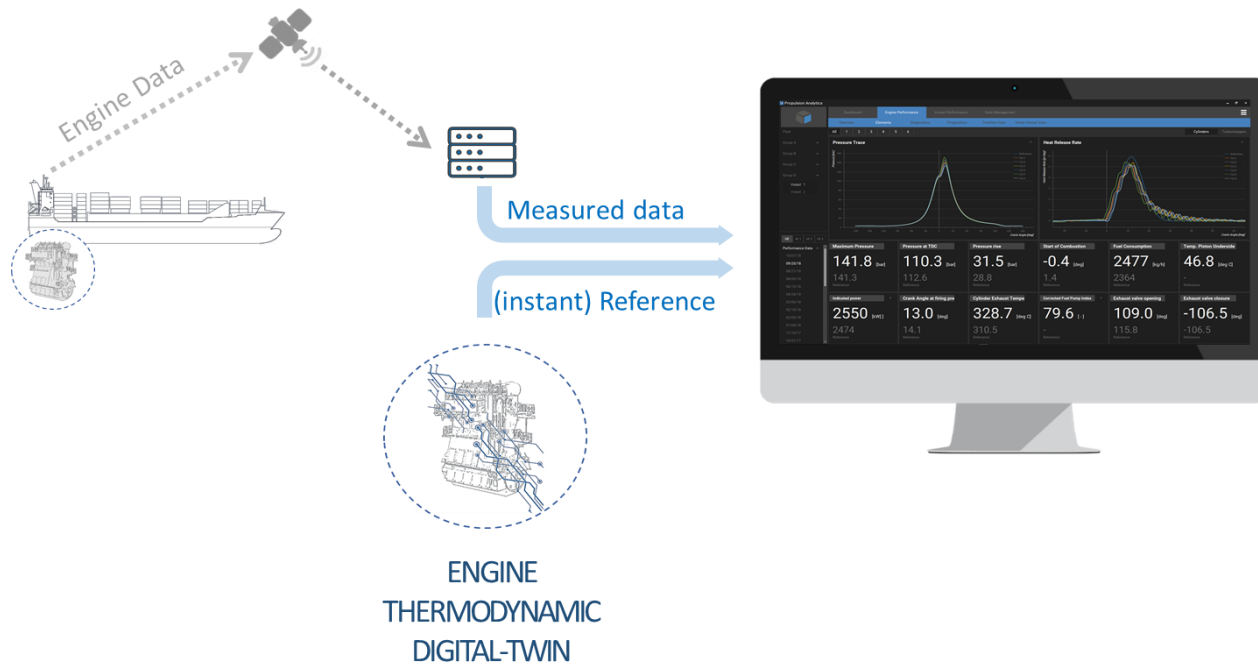
## We create the “Digital Twin”

for each specific engine

We don't just use the engine shop tests as a reference - we calibrate a full **thermodynamic model**.

The **Thermodynamic Digital Twin** provides the “reference” values of **all performance parameters at any operating condition**, leading to more advanced and more accurate diagnostics and predictions





Engine Hyper Cube® can function with either **intermittent (monthly) performance reports** or **continuous data** for immediate identification of engine underperformance

### Engine Health Monitoring and Prognostics

- ✓ Automatic early identification of faults
- ✓ Identification of sensor errors
- ✓ Quantification of effect of fault on FOC
- ✓ Fault prognostics

### Engine Performance Optimization

- ✓ Recommendations for engine performance optimization

### Virtual Sensors

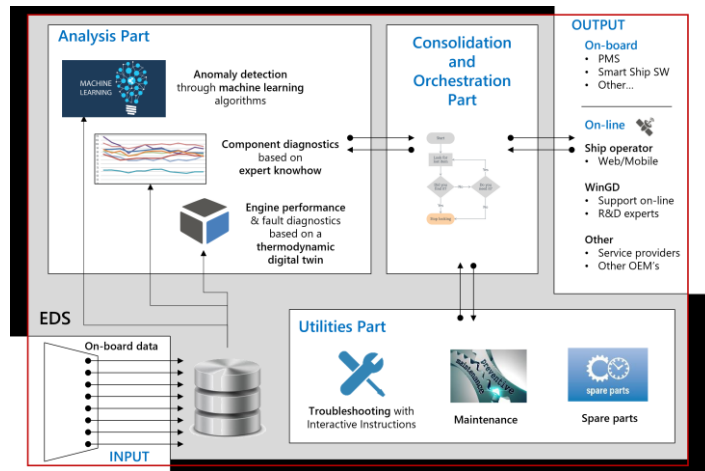
Verified **Torque**  
**Power**  
**FOC (CO<sub>2</sub>)**

- ✓ Validation of key measurements for vessel performance evaluation



## Market Success

Forms the basis of the **Engine Diagnostic System (EDS)** within **WiDE - WinGD Digital Expert**



*on-board and on-line system with Engine Hyper Cube®  inside*

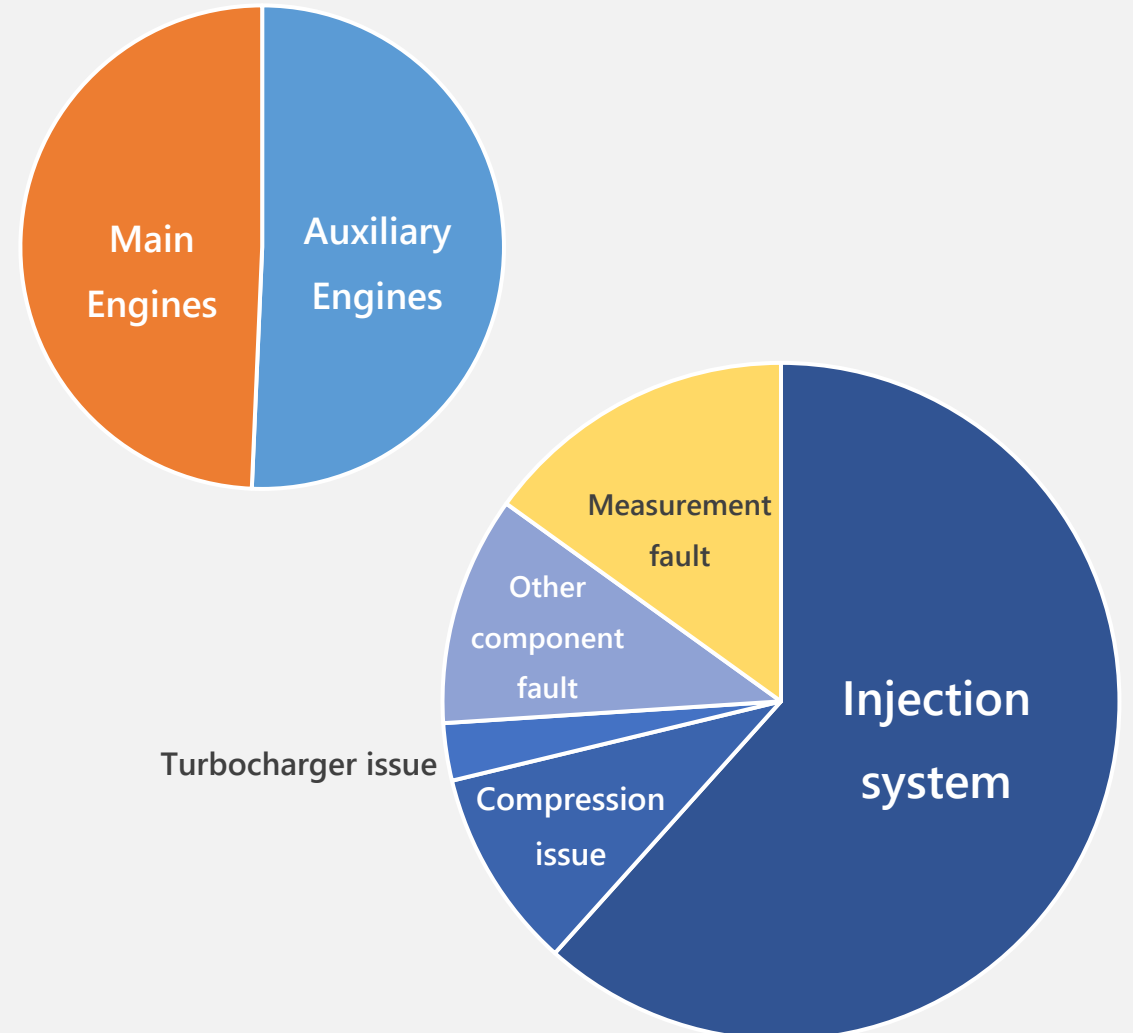


More than **300 installations** on marine engines to date (>150 WinGD, ~100 MAN 2-stroke, ~50 DGs)

**Universally applicable** condition monitoring system for any engine technology, from any engine maker.

## Fault Statistics for Marine Engines between 2018-2021

- Average 3 faults per vessel per year
- Even split between ME and AE issues
- >50% of faults in the injection system
- Increase in FOC caused by fault:
  - Average: +1.2g/kWh
  - Highest: Compression issue, >+5g/kWh i.e. >1ton/day @10MW
- 12% are measurement faults, from wrong reporting or faulty sensors (often torquemeter out of calibration)





## Examples of Faults Detected

### Importance of Digital Twin:

Suezmax ME:

Water contamination of fuel caused damages on all injector plunger barrels and suction valves.

- No temperature deviation between cylinders
- No limits exceeded

→ Inability to detect fault without digital twin





### Importance of Reference Accuracy:

VLCC AE:

May-June 2020:

Detection of slight compression issue on cylinder #7. Instruction to limit use and power of AE.

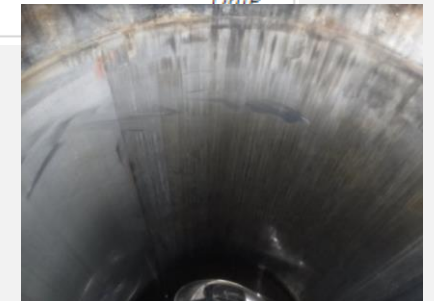
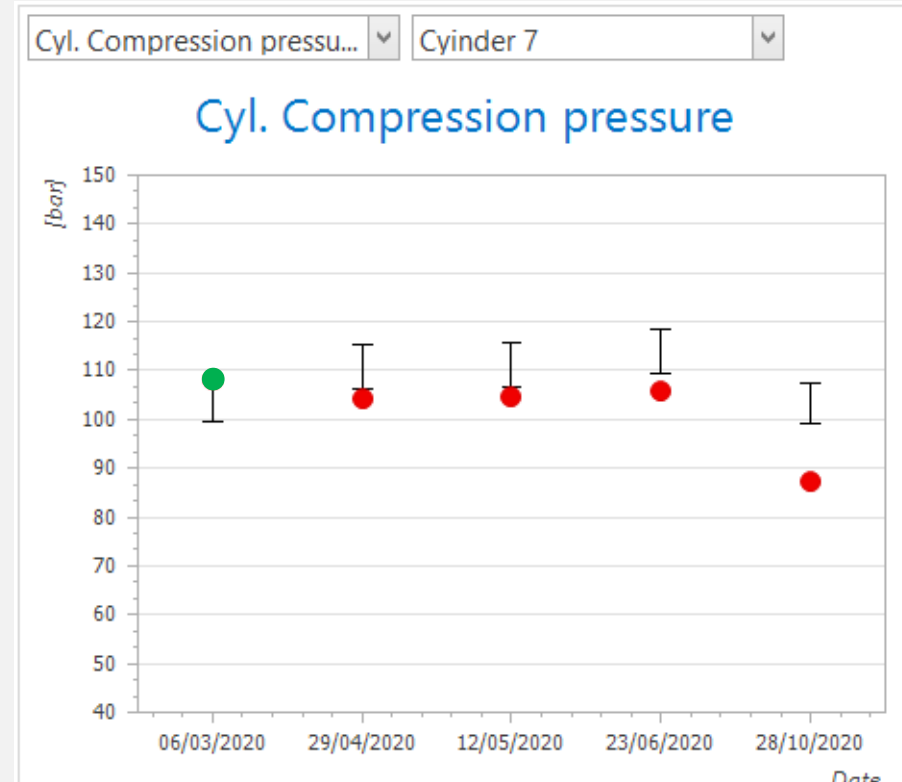
October 2020:

Test showed severe underperformance of cyl. #7.

November 2020:

Overhauling showed cracked piston bushings and debris causing damage to piston and liner

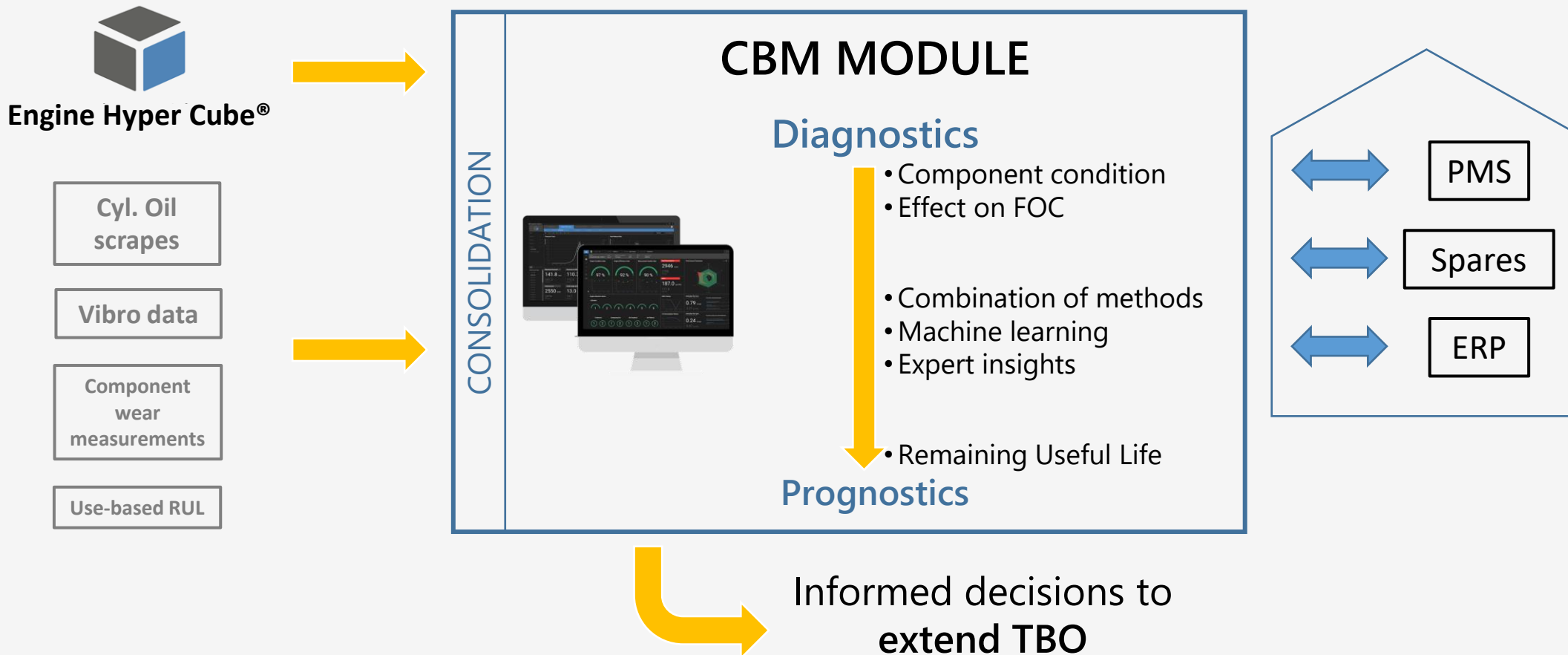
→ **Early detection allowed unloading of engine, improved planning**



# Engine Condition-Based Maintenance

## Methodology

We integrate 5 established CBM methods:



# Engine Condition-Based Maintenance

## Methodology

We integrate 5 established CBM methods:

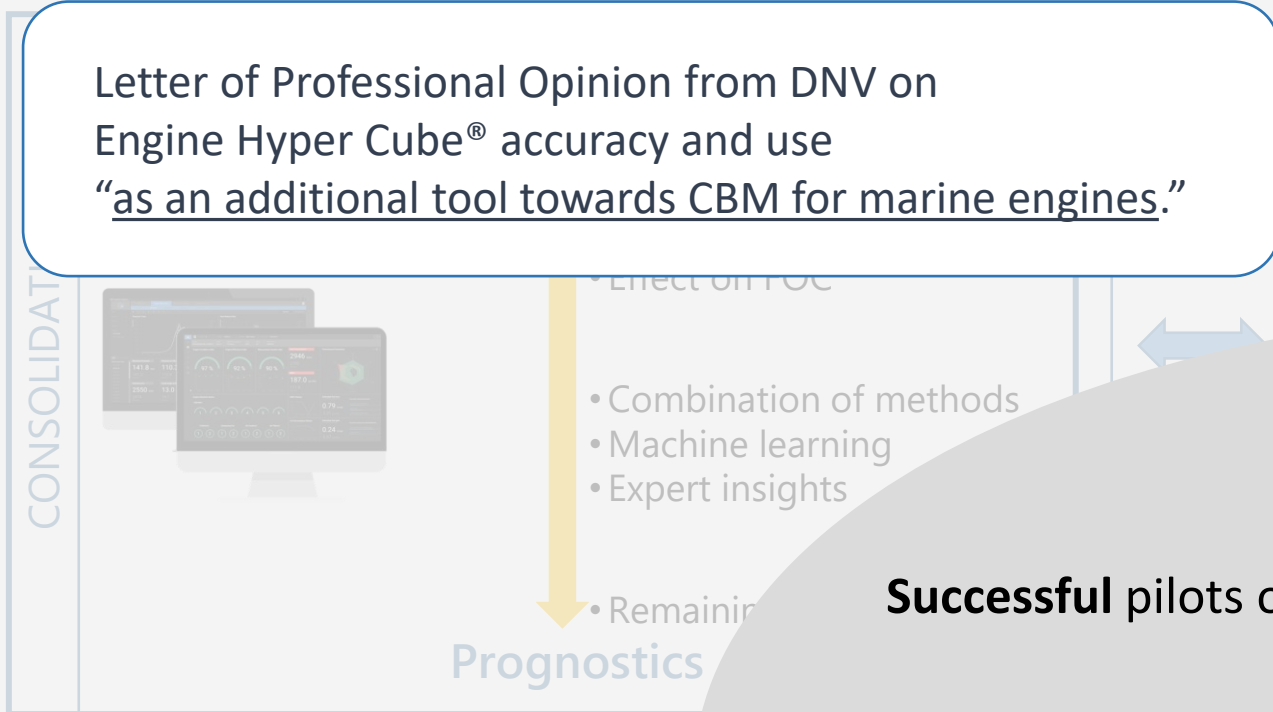


Cyl. Oil scrapes

Vibro data

Component wear measurements

Use-based RUL



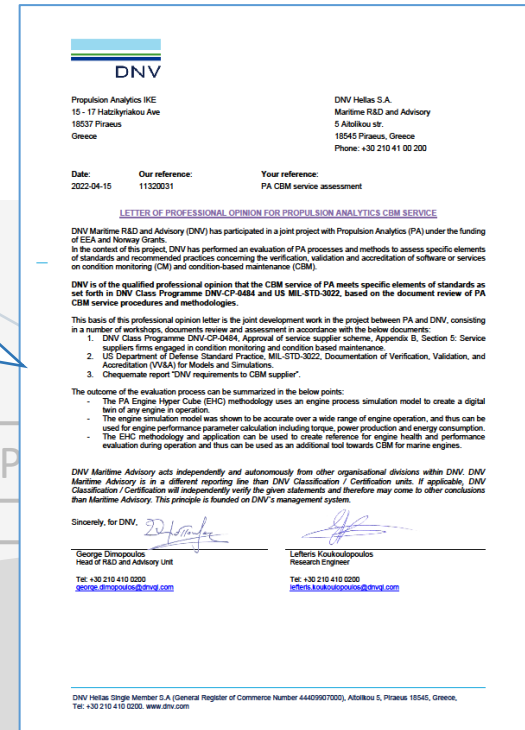
Letter of Professional Opinion from DNV on Engine Hyper Cube<sup>®</sup> accuracy and use “as an additional tool towards CBM for marine engines.”

- Combination of methods
- Machine learning
- Expert insights

• Remaining

Prognostics

Informed external



Successful pilots on 7 vessels (M/E, A/E)

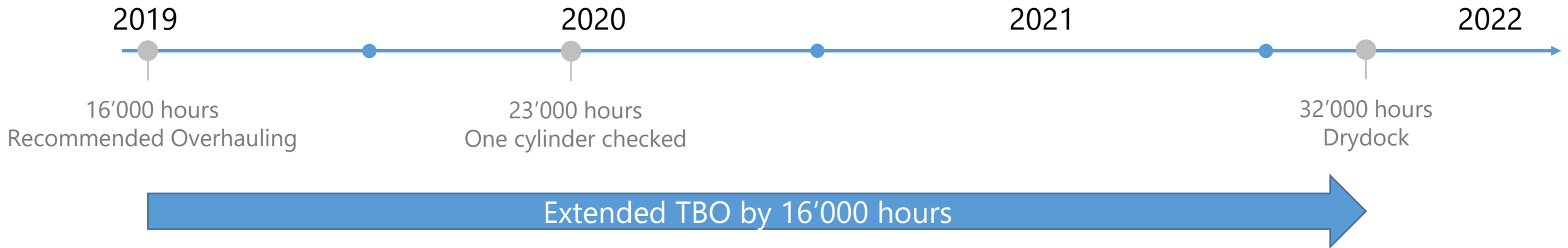
Ongoing pilot on 1 vessel





## Component TBO Extension Examples

Vessel main engine piston overhauling extended:



At 16'000 hours all pistons overhauling delayed based on good performance reporting from EHC and oil analysis

→ Savings in spares and maintenance costs

At 23'000 hours only one cylinder checked, no issues

→ Savings in maintenance costs

At 32'000 hours vessel into drydock, no issues with pistons

# Engine Hyper Cube®



Vision

Propulsion Analytics





Value for the customer:

- ✓ Avoid engine underperformance and downtime
- ✓ Reduce troubleshooting time
- ✓ Optimize engine performance
- ✓ Validate key measurements for vessel performance analysis





VesselQUAD<sup>®</sup>



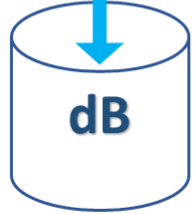
The most accurate  
vessel AND engine  
performance assessment



# Combined engine, vessel and fleet performance evaluation



Telemetry from ships



Raw data



EngineHyperCube®



Engine performance & emissions evaluation



Torque, FOC verification  
Engine Underperformance?



Vessel & Fleet performance evaluation





Combining Engine and Vessel Performance Evaluation



Measurements

**Data Analytics/AI**  
on continuous vessel data

## Performance Evaluation



*Clean Vessel Model*

- ✓ Underperformance evaluation and quantification – fouling/weather/engine
- ✓ Hull/Propeller cleaning suggestions
- ✓ Past cleaning event evaluations
- ✓ Evaluation of vessel adaptations/paints

## Performance Prediction



*Current Vessel Model*

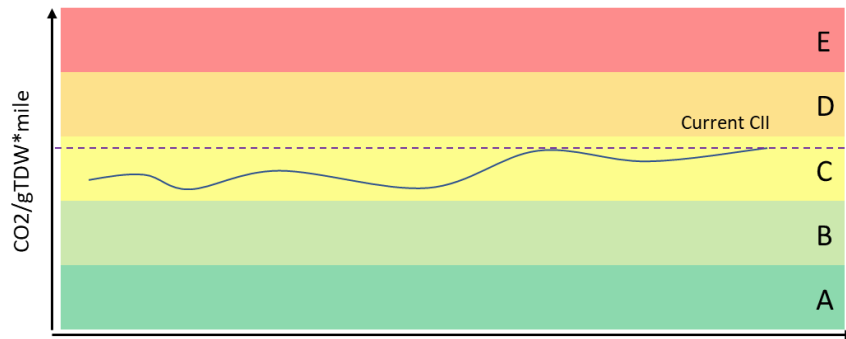
- ✓ Up-to-date speed-FOC tables – input for chartering
- ✓ Input for vessel optimal routing
- ✓ CII projections

# CII Evaluation & Prediction



## Historical CII

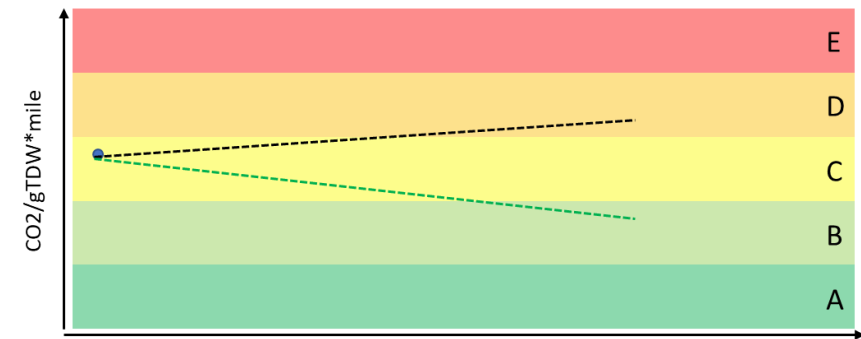
*Understand the past*



- ✓ **Understanding of contribution of different trips** (idle, ballast, laden) on CII
- ✓ **Detailed analysis of source of underperformance** (weather, fouling, engine)
- ✓ **Detailed understanding of effect of adaptations** (performance devices, hull paints etc.) on CII

## Future CII

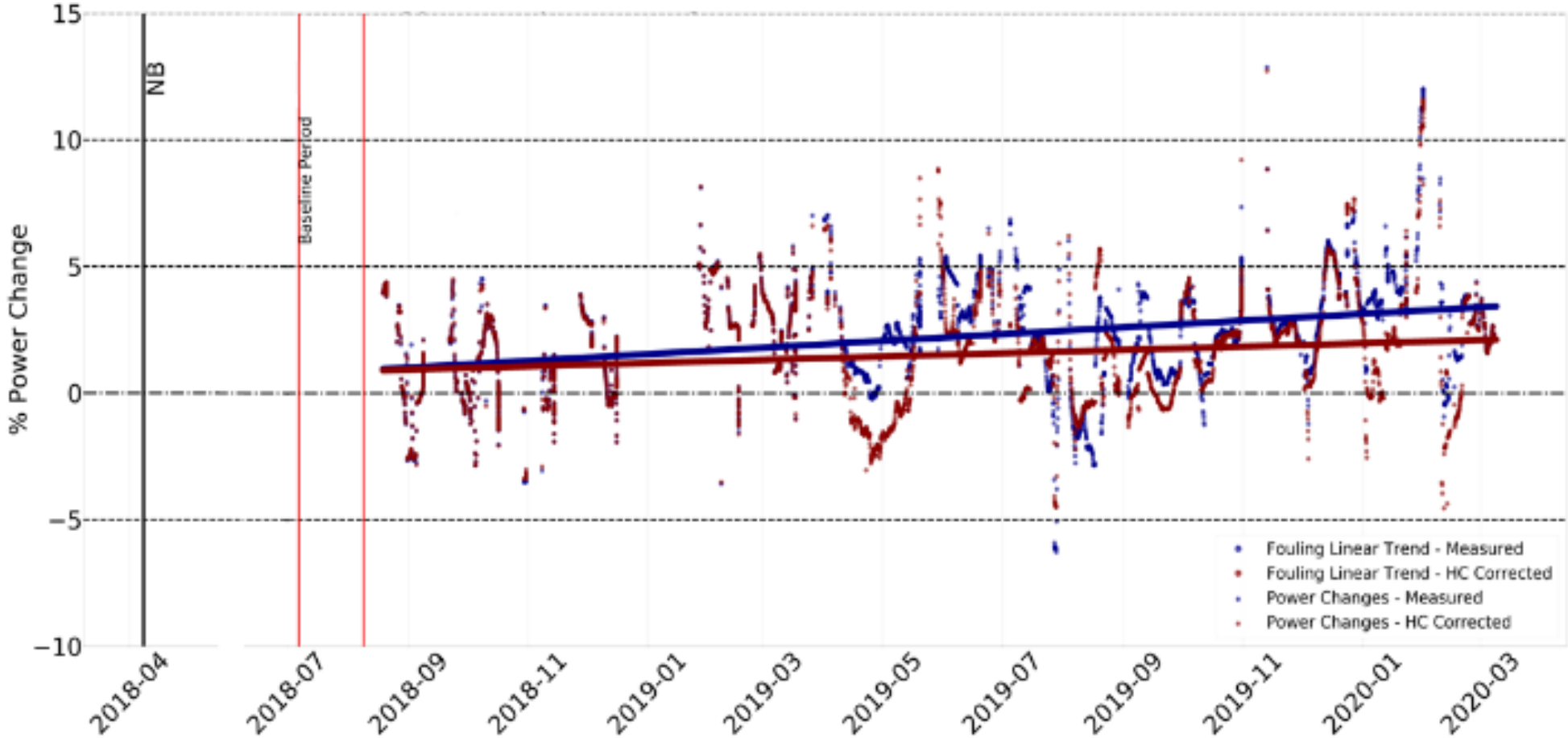
*Predict the future*



- ✓ **Study of different scenarios:**
  - Operating profile
  - Speed
- ✓ **Study of effect of timing of cleaning events** – help with decision making
- ✓ **Forward look on performance in future years**



## Examples from Vessels Monitored

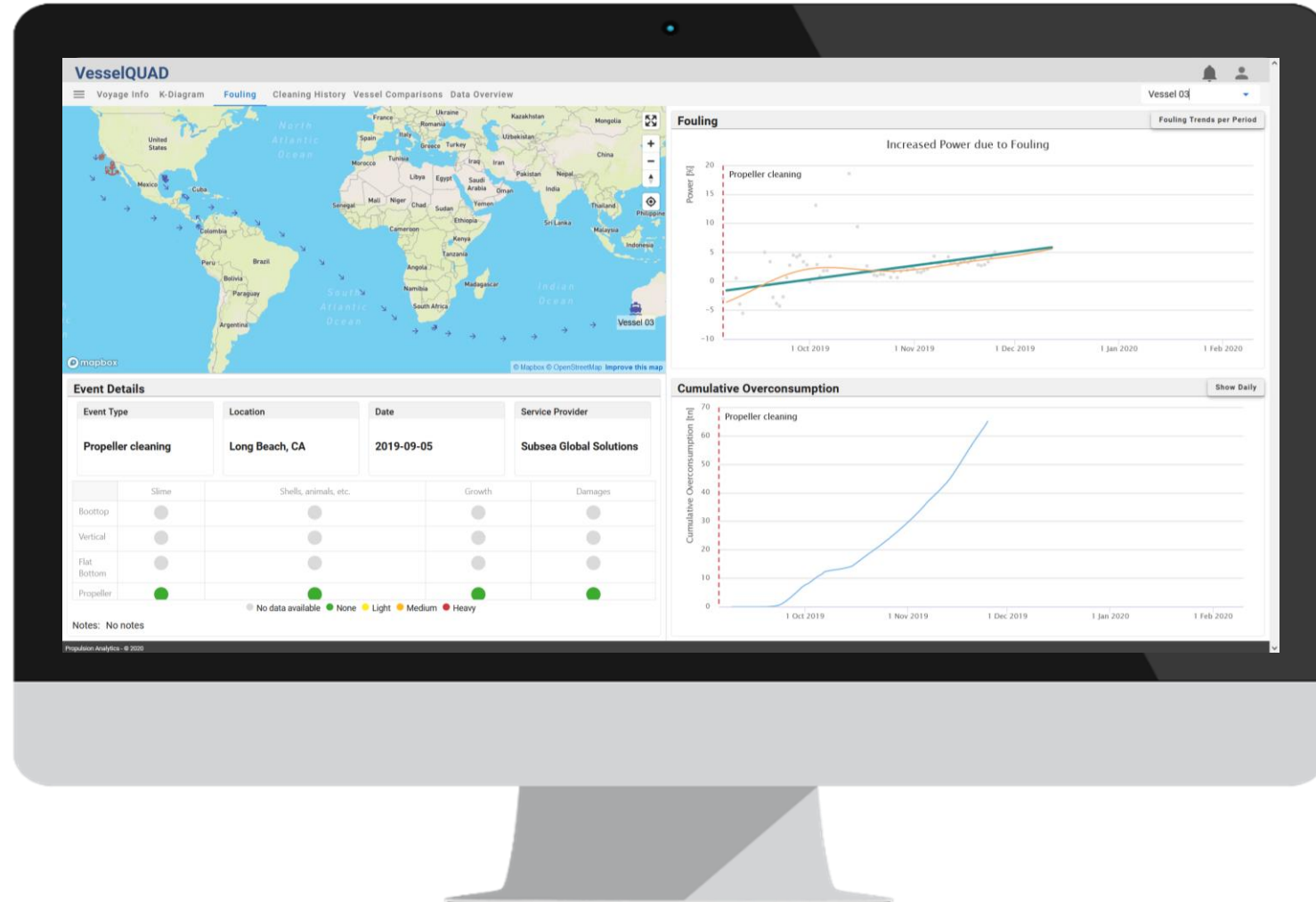


→ Importance of data quality/validation!



Value for the customer:

- ✓ Key measurement data validation
- ✓ Real-time identification and analysis of vessel & engine underperformance
- ✓ Detailed engine fault diagnostics
- ✓ Hull/propeller fouling analysis and cleaning decision support
- ✓ Accurate current vessel performance for chartering and weather routing
- ✓ Detailed CII analysis and projections



# Digital Twins for Marine Asset Performance Monitoring

## Summary

Digital Twin applications are available today – can help with:

- ✓ **Engine fault diagnostics and optimization** – retain high *availability* and reduction in *troubleshooting time* and *FOC/emissions*
- ✓ **Vessel performance monitoring** – improvement in *performance-related decision making* and *FOC/emissions management*
  
- **Physics-based** approaches are established but not always feasible or viable
- **ML models** are emerging, but not ideal for all applications; they require:
  - Continuous, high quality data – increasingly available, cost-effective
  - Detailed understanding of processes involved
  
- ➔ *Different solutions are appropriate for each application*



# Propulsion Analytics



Thank you!



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@propulsionanalytics



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