C R M

IHO Stakeholder Forum

The view of the ship electronics industry

Michael Bergmann Director, CIRM

Need for Standardisation





IMO S-Mode Guideline

Now:

Guidelines for the standardization of user interface design for navigation equipment

CIRM S-Mode proposal development

- CIRM proposal was developed and shared with the relevant working groups
- During 2018 the proposal was evaluated by mariners
- The validation included interviews, surveys, card-sorting exercises, webbased simulators, etc.
- Results were used to improve/refine the CIRM proposal.
- Improved CIRM proposal was presented to the S-Mode correspondence Group and integrated in the final input paper for IMO NCSR6

Update: Workshop on User Testing

IMO NCSR6

- Input paper from "S-mode correspondence group"
- Discussed a the proposed S-Mode Guideline Draft
- Agreed on a name change to Guidelines for the standardization of user interface design for navigation equipment
- Complete the guideline and send it to IMO MSC for approval

NAVIGATION-RELATED TERMINOLOGY AND ICONS OF FUNCTIONS (HOT KEYS AND SHORTCUTS)

Explanation	Term	Abbreviation	lcon (hot key)
To set display brilliance	Display brilliance	BRILL	
To select ECDIS mode (for multifunction displays)	ECDIS	ECDIS	
To select Radar mode (for multifunction displays)	Radar	RADAR	
To select Conning display or to select "navigation control data" task of the INS (for multifunction displays)	Conning	CONN	E

Control of Chart display functions

Explanation	Term	Abbreviation	Hydrographic symbol	Proposed icon (hot key)
To show accuracy related symbols	Accuracy	CATZOC	***	***
Selector for viewing group layer	All isolated dangers	ISODNG	\bigotimes	\bigotimes
	Archipelagic sea lanes	ASL	····	
			- A	
	Boundaries and limits	BNDLIM		BND LIM
	Buoys, beacons, aids to navigation	ATON	ج	چً
	Cautionary notes	CTNNTE		()
Chart boundary shown	Chart boundary	CHTBND		777

Icons and terminology for groups of functions (Shortcuts)

Group of functions	Term	Abbreviation	lcon (Shortcut)
To set collision avoidance limits and other target-related parameters (including CPA, TCPA, etc.)	Target settings	TGT SET	TGT
To set radar controls (including tunings, anti-clutter, etc.)	Radar settings	RADAR SET	RADAR
To set chart related limits and other chart-related parameters (including safety contour, safety depth, areas with special conditions, own ship check area, etc.)	Chart safety settings	CHT SF SET	CHART
To set trial manoeuvre parameters	Trial Settings	TRIAL SET	TRIAL
To add or remove information from the ECDIS display	Chart display settings	CHT DISP SET	
To provide additional mariner's information	User Chart	USR CHT	

Other aspects:

- LOGICAL GROUPING OF INFORMATION
- FUNCTIONS THAT MUST BE ACCESSIBLE BY SINGLE OR SIMPLE OPERATOR ACTION
- DEFAULT AND USER SETTINGS
- PRESENTATION OF NAVIGATION-RELATED SYMBOLS
- PRESENTATION OF NAVIGATION-RELATED TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Bridge Display of the Future?

Thoughts of CIRM Members

What will the bridge displays of the future look like?

How will digital information from shore be displayed to the navigator?

What will be the evolution process of equipment made by CIRM members?

How will this affect the services provided by shore authorities?

How will digital information from shore be displayed to the navigator?

In future, systems and data will become more integrated

Situational awareness displays will evolve and improve

Integration requires a change in thinking about how we display data

Autonomous shipping will influence the future design of bridge displays

Integration of data sources will be transparent for the bridge team

We need to expand our conception of the term 'manufacturers'

Systems need to be able to integrate in a variety of ship ecosystems

There will be great opportunities for innovation of back-of-bridge displays

Manufacturers must ensure human factors are considered during design

Systems will evolve in response to integration

Shore authorities need to be aware that more data will be required

Increased pressure on data volume, coverage and quality

Shore data will be collected in a shipboard database and distributed

Integration of diversed data streams

Digitization is broader

- Various players work on digitization, data sharing and data integration
- Systems need to handle all requirements
- Navigational data may compete with other needs for information display
- Standards need to define display priorities and interactions between data from different sources
- Isolated standardization work will fail
- IHO S-100 GI Registry may be able to support and facilitate this development

John Erik Hagen, Norwegian Coastal Administration, Copenhagen 24th January 2018

The CMDS Concept

Examples of integrated displays

Source: Captain Jorge Viso, IMPA Conference 2018

Components needed for trusted data management

- 1. Accuracy
- 2. Resolution
- 3. Assurance Level
- 4. Traceability
- 5. Timeliness
- 6. Completeness
- 7. Format

IMO HCD and SQA Guidelines

Source: Nick Lemon at e-Navigation Underway 2015

Validating the use of data integration and visibility

Changes are coming to how information is displayed on the ship's bridge

e-Nav developments and data integration will impact in the short-term

Looking at individual data streams in isolation will be a thought of the past

The S-100 concept enables integration of primary navigation information with supporting information to support decision making on the bridge

NIPWG needs to work on standards supporting this paradigm shift

The situation is ripe for innovation... IHO support is needed!

CPR M

Thank you

Michael Bergmann

michael.bergmann@bergmann-marine.com