



# DIEManalytics

## FUEL ENDURANCE PLANNING ENGINE (FENPLE)

ISMOR'19

26<sup>th</sup> July 2019

## **What are we trying to do?**

Develop a proof of concept expert system to predict realistic fuel consumption for RN units based on a range of factors

## **What is new in our approach?**

- We will exploit data from a number of sources to conduct trend analysis, taking into account all related factors
- The expert system will take into account the fact that this is not an exact science

## **What difference could it make?**

- Operational efficiencies: Increased accuracy in planning and understanding of drivers to inform Replenishment at Sea planning. Evidence behind fuel reduction targets
- Strategic efficiencies: With more accurate fuel consumption predictions, the requirement for fuel storage (Operational Fuel Depots) could be better defined and deliver evidence for strategic decision-making
- Strategic support: To provide accurate predictions to use in future requirements analysis. WAVE tanker OSD ~2030

# Outline

## **Background**

- History
- Task
- Approach

## **Solution**

- Data analysis
- Expert System

## **Challenge**

- Current practice
- Current limitations

## **Benefits**

- Operational efficiencies
- Strategic efficiencies
- Strategic support

# Background | History

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# Background | Task

- The ASC260 Defence Efficiencies project aims to deliver either cost savings or more efficient use of resources
- One area which was highlighted at the ASC Supplier day was fuel planning
- We had previous experience of...

Details of the item that requires a transport decision

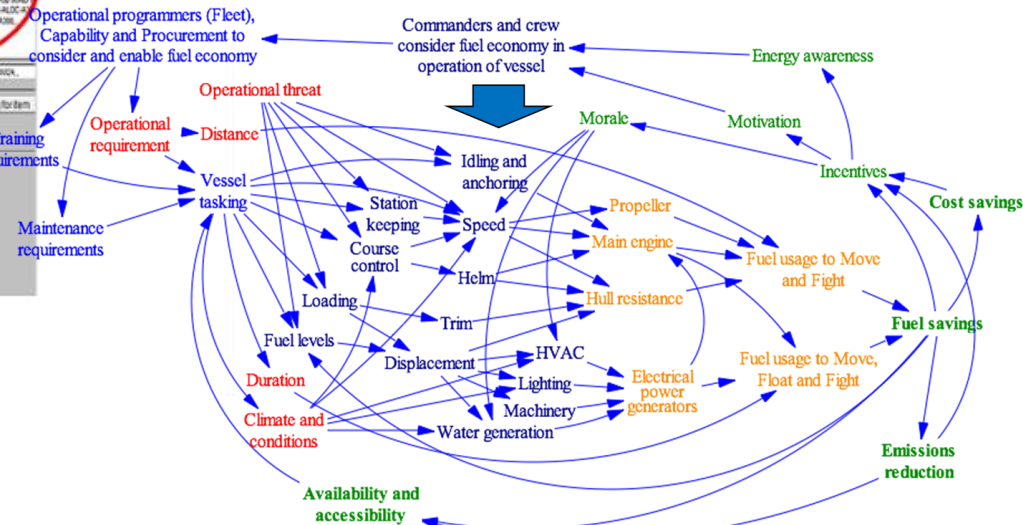
The screenshot shows the ASC260 software interface. The top section displays a table of transport options with columns: Serial #, NSN, Name/description, Gross weight, Length, Width, Height, Loose, Vehicle, ACP or, Stackable?, Restrictions, and Initial RCD. The bottom section shows a table of recent transport decisions with columns: Item, Time, Item cost, Reason, Route cost, % premium over cheapest option, Phase, Direction, Agreed RCD, and RCD/RuA file name.

Serial #	NSN	Name/description	Gross weight	Length	Width	Height	Loose	Vehicle	ACP or	Stackable?	Restrictions	Initial RCD
2304402	5050	ACP - GENERAL	4000.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	ACP	no	no	no	no	24-Mar-12

Item	Time	Item cost	Reason	Route cost	% premium over cheapest option	Phase	Direction	Agreed RCD	RCD/RuA file name
2012019-AF02-ALOC-AN04	1 days	£25,000	ACTD	£500,000	1884%	Deploy	East	24-Mar-2012	20120304

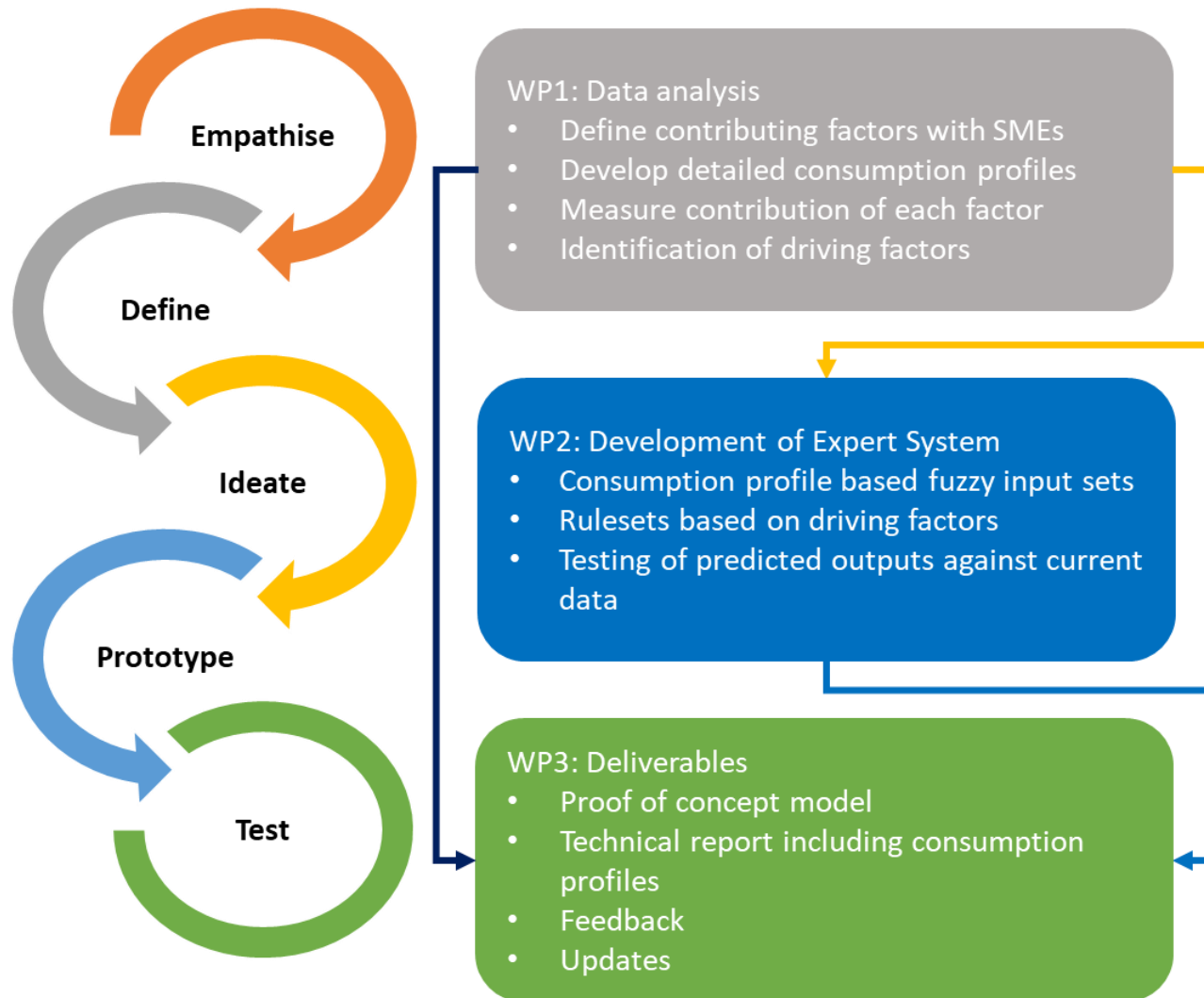
All the available transport options with the allocated cost for each one

## Drivers of naval fuel usage



## Logistics decision-aides

# Background | Approach



# Solution | Data analysis

- Trend analysis per class of ship taking into account
  - Detailed consumption profiles
  - Contribution of each factor
  - Driving factors
    - Fuel consumption per day
    - High level tasking
    - Detailed operational tasking when deployed
    - Quality of fuel
    - Location data and any corresponding environmental data
    - Maintenance data i.e. time since last hull clean
- Variation analysis of platforms within each

# Solution | Expert System

- Benefits of a fuzzy approach
  - It can deal with imprecise problems
  - It represents natural language descriptions of the situation
  - It allows the planner to easily carry out 'what if' analysis
- Inputs
  - Definition of fuzzy sets based on SME language
  - Consumption profiles and
- Rulesets
  - Driven by the results of the analysis
  - Class specific and based on the drivers of consumption
- Outputs
  - A crisp output figure to use for operational and strategic planning



# Challenge | Current practice

## Operational Planning/Strategic support

- 15kt consumption rate is used as a baseline planning figure
  - The rate will have been recorded when the class entered service
  - It will not get updated routinely
- Where higher or lower periods of consumption are known, these will be added to the plan
  - 17kt rate for higher periods
  - 12kt or 'alongside' rate for lower periods

## Strategic Planning

- The total amount of fuel consumed during a deployment will be known
  - The next ship doing the same deployment (if of the same class) will be assumed to use the same amount of fuel
  - A factor may be applied for time of year to taken into account the impact of temperature on consumption rates

# Challenge | Current limitations

- Using an average figure over a 6-month period, with assumptions based on a previous ship conducting the same tasking or the same ship but under different conditions, does not provide an accurate prediction of fuel consumption
- In higher sea temperatures, is it a linear relationship with the speed that the vessel is operating at or is it right to apply an arbitrary figure?
- Without accurate consumption predictions, strategic assets such as tankers and strategic stocks held ashore cannot be optimised
- Without an accurate prediction of how much fuel a ship may use, imposing fuel reduction targets on units is unrealistic
- With reduction targets not having clear evidence, they are largely ignored

# Benefits | Operational efficiencies

Scenario 1: The RN needs to meet targets to reduce fuel consumption. They reduce a ship's annual allocation by 10%

## Challenges

- What is the 10% based on? Is there any evidence for it?
- Is it achievable?
- What happens if a ship doesn't meet the target?
- What is the incentive for a Commander? They have a job to do

## How FENPLE helps

- If reducing consumption = increased endurance, it has an impact on operational freedom. That incentivises Comds.
- Consumption will only be reduced if the drivers are fully understood
- Evidence is key – realistic, achievable goals with justification behind them is the only way targets will be met

# Benefits | Strategic efficiencies

Scenario 2: Operational fuel depots require constant investment to maintain. There is a limited budget – how should it be spent?

## Challenges

- The depots have different capacities and are in locations in the UK and overseas. Understanding where and when fuel will be needed is key to informing investment decisions
- These are long term strategic decisions, high level requirements are needed over a long period of time

## How FENPLE helps

- Strategic planners can predict the volume of fuel required in the UK/Overseas each year, rather than increasing/decreasing last year's consumption by an arbitrary amount

# Benefits | Strategic support

Scenario 3: The WAVE tankers go out of service in ~10 years.  
What do we need to replace them with?

## Challenges:

- Strong evidence is required before procuring a new platform. Current fuel planning is based largely on consumption rates recorded when platforms first came into service, which do not match the reality
- The tankers will need to support the RN for 20-30 years, the consumption drivers to predict fuel requirements over that time scale do not exist

## How FENPLE helps:

- Realistic predictions for today and in the future will contribute to providing evidence to procure a capability which meets the RN's needs



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