

Port-o-matic – Smart Port Platform

Solent University students win first prize at TMforum Open Hack Nice May 14-16 2017

Winners TM Forum Open Hack Nice 2017



Joann O'Brien (TM Forum), Dr Craig Gallen (Open NMS UK), Michael Stevenpiper (3rd yr. Student), Joe Appleton (Lecturer Solent Uni), Marcin Wisniewski (2nd yr. Student), Jergus Lejko (1st yr. Student)

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Southampton Port-o-matic Smart Port Platform

- Southampton Port is the second largest in the UK
 - 52,000 ships a year
 - The UK's number one cruise port, which welcomes 1.7m passengers
 - Each cruise ship up to 6,000 passenger and crew
 - Contributes £1.23 billion to the UK economy
- Port-o-matic
 - Is a platform bringing together shipping companies and ports
- API's provided by:



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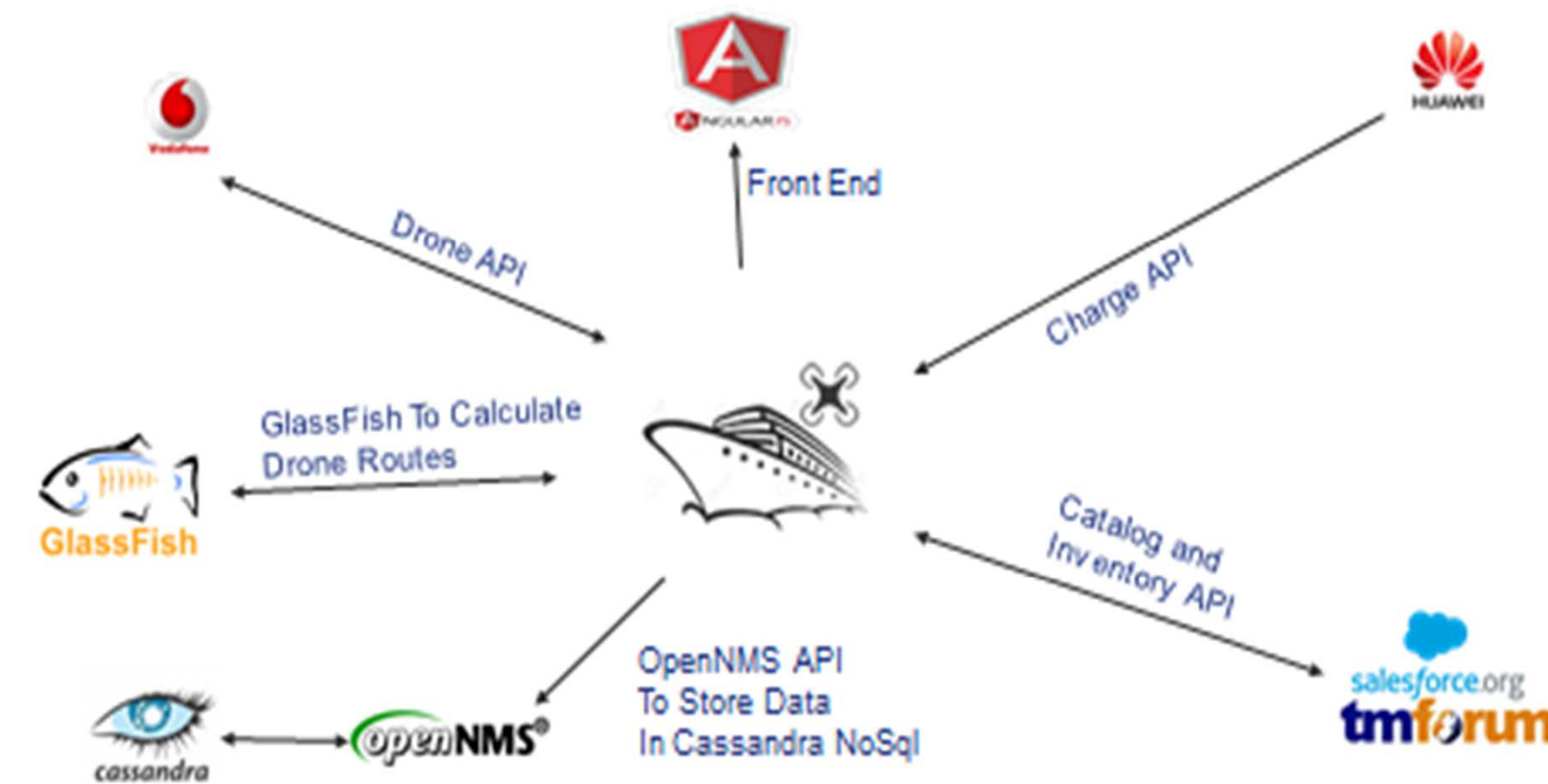
Our Platform Solution

Single point for ordering and accessing port services

- Service Catalogue
 - Easily discoverable services
 - Aggregation of 3rd party offers
 - Port services (Docking charges, Water, Electricity, Waste Water and Data Communications etc.)
 - Pollution charging (for running generators in port)
- Measurements
 - Ship Side IoT devices Measuring Water, Electricity, Waste Water and Data consumption
 - Flying Drones measuring smoke emissions for pollution charging
- Presentation
 - User Web Application to view, order and access services

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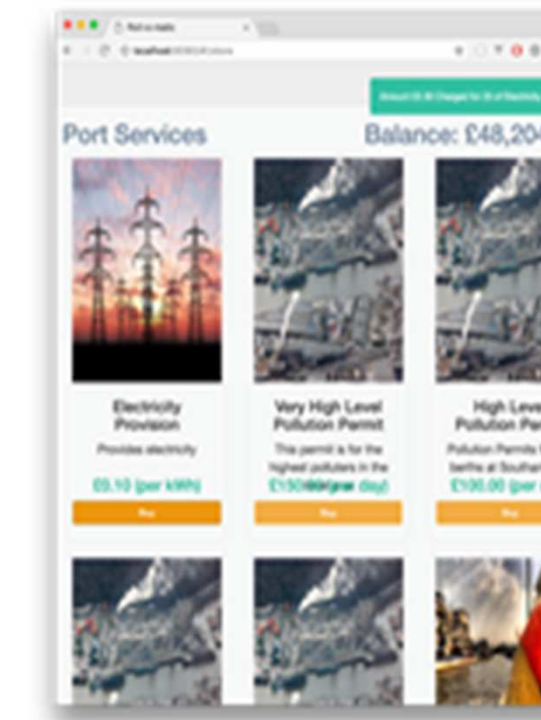
System Architecture



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SalesForce & Huawei API integration

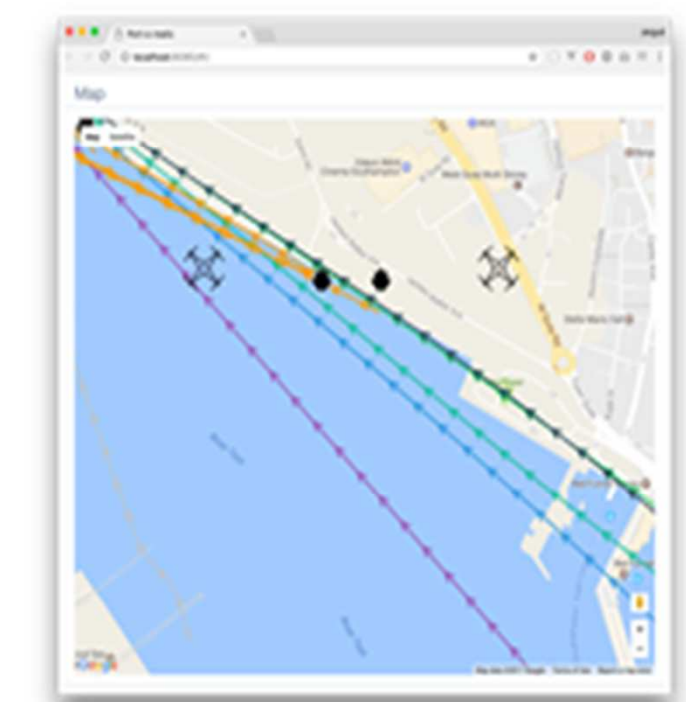
- SalesForce Catalog
 - Pulled services
 - Their data/pricing
- Huawei Charging & Balance API
 - Used to charge for services



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Vodafone Drone API integration

- Real-time data mapping
 - Position, direction
- API's
 - TMForum Address API
 - Vodafone Drone API
- Flight Control Algorithm
 - Automatic mission handling



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Grafana

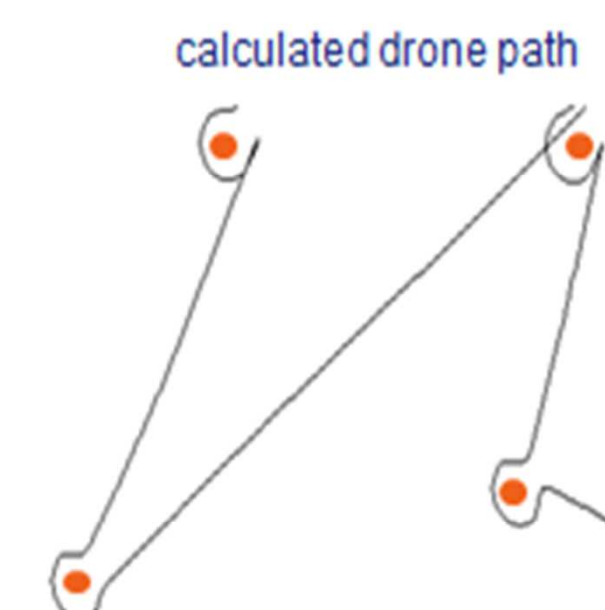
Display of real time data from drones and metering devices



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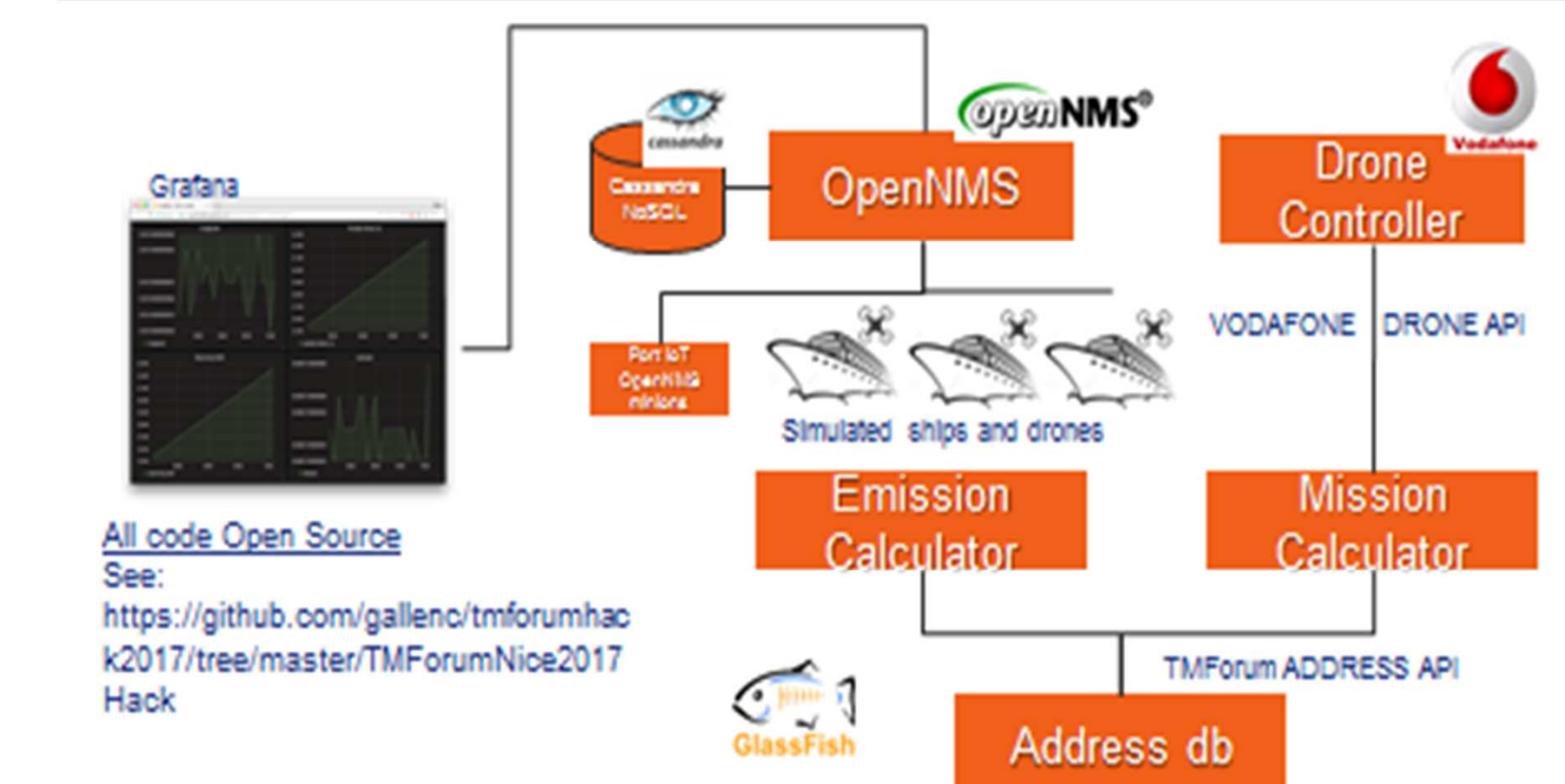
Calculating Measurements

- double measuredCy; is the total measured concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) at distance Dy;
- double distanceDz; // Dz is the distance from the ship (m) at which concentrations are to be predicted;
- double predictionCz = ((measuredCy) / (2.7171)) * (-0.5476 * Math.log(distanceDz) + 2.7171);



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Architecture



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