

# NAVISON

## Sound forecast mapping for ship emission reductions

Özkan Sertlek, [Michael Ainslie](#), Johan Bosschers, Marjolein Hermans, Thomas Lloyd, [Alexander MacGillivray](#), Federica Pace, Roberto Racca, Max Schuster, Michael Wood

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[www.jasco.com](http://www.jasco.com)

**MARIN**

BETTER SHIPS, BLUE OCEANS

JASCO SHIPCONSULT

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APPLIED SCIENCES

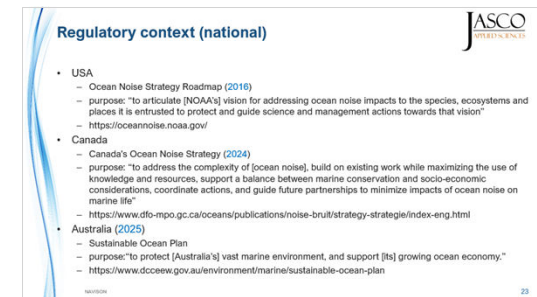
# NAVISON

# NAVISION: Sound forecast mapping for ship emission reductions

- Background to NAVISON project
  - Regulatory context
  - NAVISON overview
- NAVISON project
  - Hindcast sound maps and trends
  - Forecast sound maps
  - Synergy with greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions
- Conclusions

# Regulatory context (national)

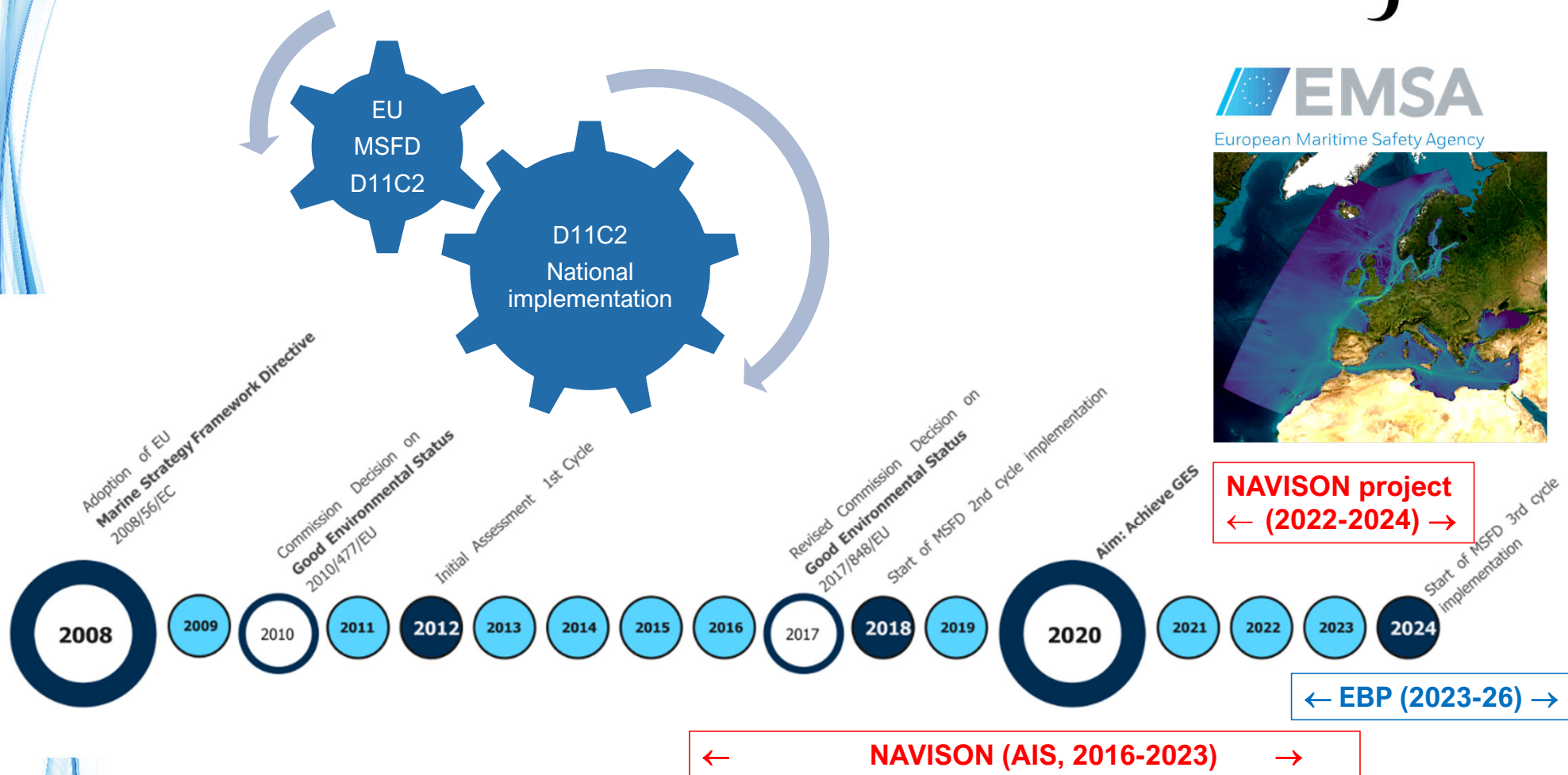
- USA
  - Ocean Noise Strategy Roadmap (2016)
  - “**to articulate [NOAA’s] vision** for addressing ocean noise impacts ...”
  - <https://oceannoise.noaa.gov/>
- Canada
  - Canada's Ocean Noise Strategy (2024)
  - “**to ... guide future partnerships** to minimize impacts of ocean noise on marine life”
  - <https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/oceans/publications/noise-bruit/strategy-strategie/index-eng.html>
- Australia (2025)
  - Sustainable Ocean Plan
  - “**to protect** [Australia’s] vast marine environment, **and support** [its] growing ocean economy”
  - <https://www.dcceew.gov.au/environment/marine/sustainable-ocean-plan>



## Regulatory context (international)

- Europe
  - Marine Strategy Framework Directive (EU, [2008](#))
  - Supplemented by
    - UK Marine Strategy (UK)
    - Integrated ocean management plans (Norway)
  - Goal: **to achieve or maintain Good Environmental Status**
    - Descriptor 11: “Introduction of energy (including underwater noise) does not adversely affect the ecosystem”
    - Low frequency continuous sound → D11C2
- UN International Maritime Organization (IMO)
  - Marine Environment Protection Committee (MEPC)
  - Underwater radiated noise (URN) management
    - High level URN guidelines (MEPC.1/Circ.883, [2014](#))
    - Major update to URN guidelines, with technical provisions (MEPC.1/Circ.906, [2023](#))
    - Experience Building Phase (EBP) ([2023-2026](#))
      - seeks synergies between “energy efficiency, GHG and URN reduction while adhering to regulatory obligations”
      - <https://www.imo.org/en/ourwork/environment/pages/imo-strategy-on-reduction-of-ghg-emissions-from-ships.aspx>

# MSFD timeline (2008-2024)



**NAVISON project**  
← (2022-2024) →

← EBP (2023-26) →

← **NAVISON (AIS, 2016-2023)** →

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Source: NAVISON, EMSA (2025)



# IMO timeline (2018-2025)

## GHG

**Initial Strategy** on reduction of GHG emission from ships

4<sup>th</sup> IMO GHG Study

Revised procedure on assessment of impacts on States

2023 Strategy on reduction of GHG emission from ships

Comprehensive impact assessment

Objectives:

20% reduction GHG

70% reduction GHG

**Net-zero GHG**

2030

2040

2050

2018

2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025

## URN

**Revised URN Guidelines**  
Approved

**SDC Action Plan**  
Approved

**IACS Rec. 181**  
Noted

SDC: Sub-Committee on Ship Design and Construction

IACS: International Association of Classification Societies

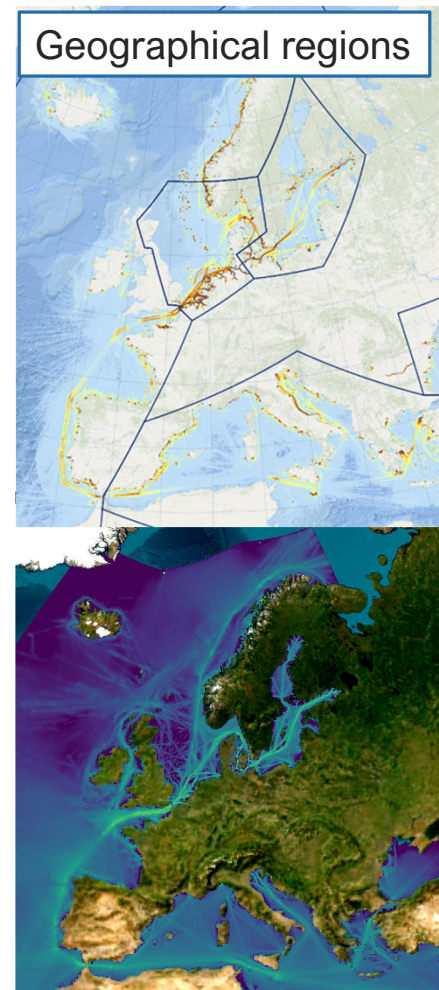
← **Experience Building Phase (2023-26)** →

← **NAVISON (2022-24)** →

← **NAVISON (AIS, 2016-2023)** →

# NAVISION project

- NAVISON (Navis Sonus)
  - Sponsor: European Maritime Safety Agency (EMSA)
  - Duration: 2022 to 2024
  - Goal: shipping sound maps for European seas
- Hindcast sound maps (AIS)
  - 2016-2023
  - MSFD frequency bands (63 Hz, 125 Hz)
- Forecast scenarios (explore GHG, URN synergy)
  - 2030, 2040, 2050
  - 63 Hz frequency band
- 5 vessel categories
  - Cargo vessels and bulk carriers (CAR)
  - Container ships (CON)
  - Cruise and passenger vessels (PAS)
  - Tankers and gas carriers (TGC)
  - Roll-on-roll-off vessels (cargo and passenger) (RRO)
- Mechanisms
  - Cavitation
  - Machinery
  - → Dependence on operational conditions
    - e.g., ship speed

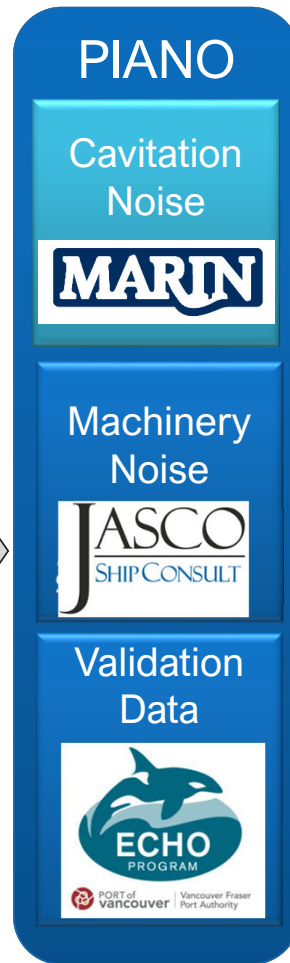
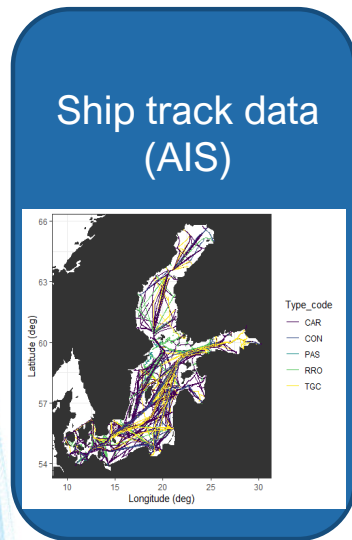


**Alex**

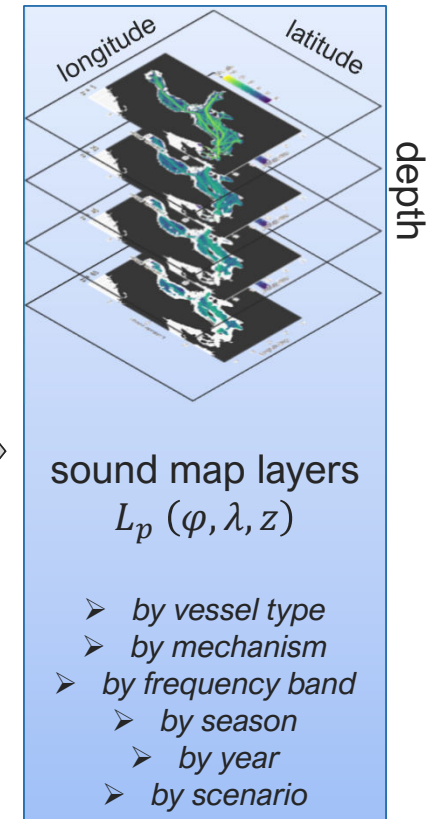
NAVISON



# Model overview

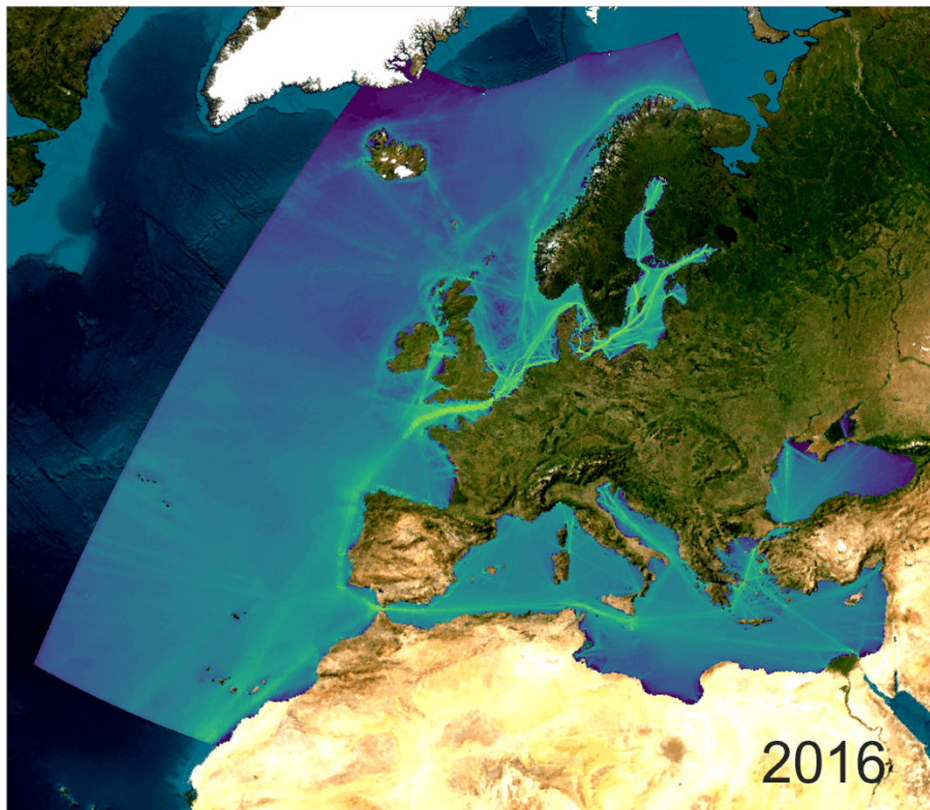


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# NAVISON Hindcasts

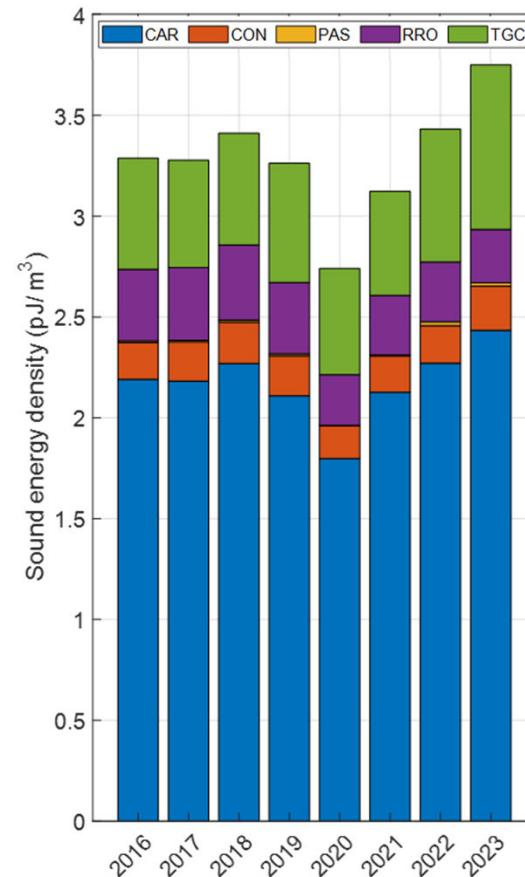
Sound pressure level maps (63 Hz)



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70  130  
SPL (dB re 1 µPa)

Sound energy density



$$\text{S.E.D.} = \frac{\text{total sound energy}}{\text{volume of sea water}}$$

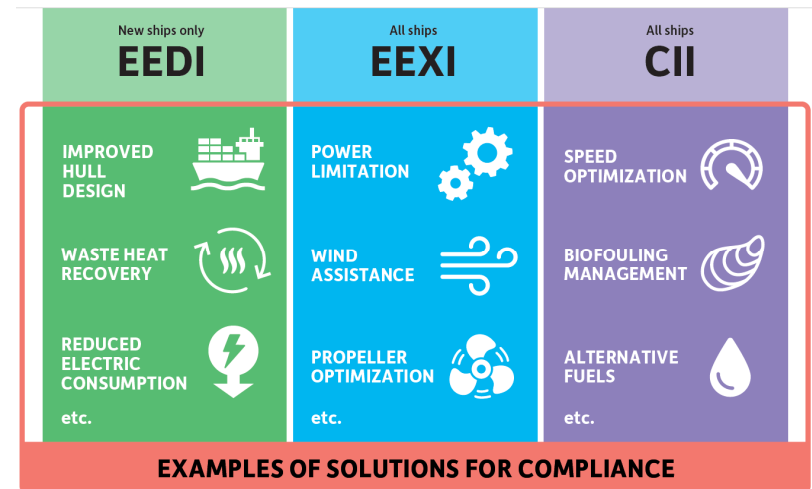
Source: NAVISON, EMSA (2025)

## Forecast scenarios (2030, 2040, 2050)


*Baseline year is 2022*

- **Scenario 1: Business as Usual**
  - Increasing traffic over time
- **Scenario 2: GHG emissions roadmap**
  - More efficient propellers
  - Biofouling management
  - Optimized hull form
  - Speed reduction
- **Scenario 3: URN management in isolation**
  - Quiet propeller
  - Air injection
  - Speed reduction
- **Scenario 4: URN management plus GHG emissions roadmap**
  - Six combined measures

IMO GHG emissions roadmap scenario



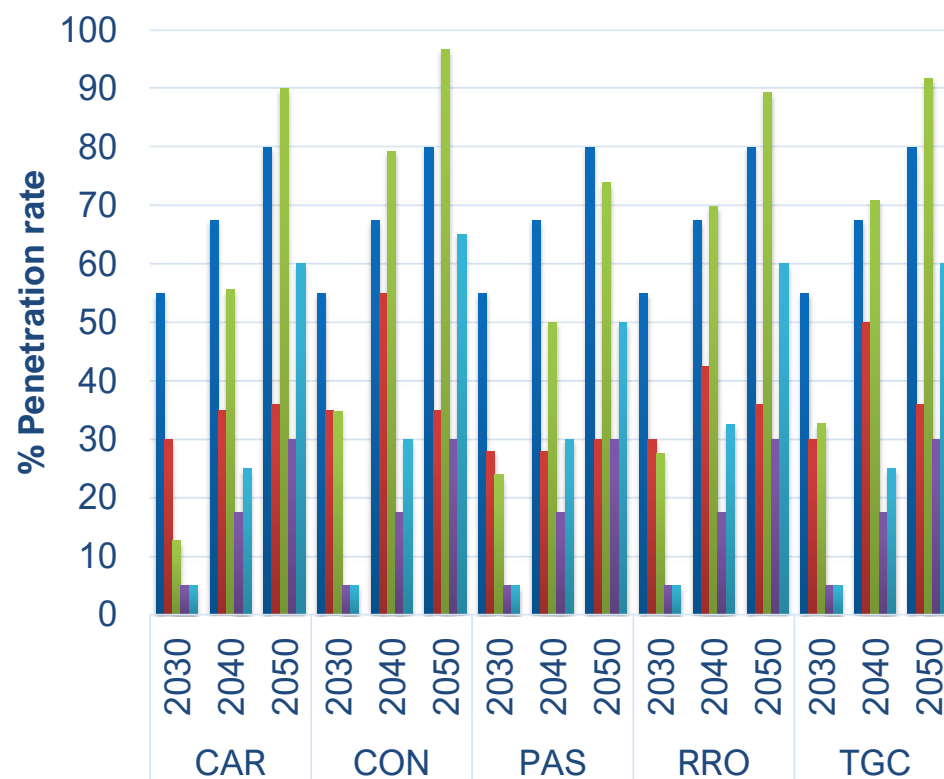
# Mitigation measures modelling



Measure name	Category	Type	Main stakeholder group(s)	Cavitation	Machinery
Speed reduction	GHG/URN	Operational	Regulatory bodies	✓	✓
Hull and propeller cleaning	GHG	Operational	Ship operators	✓	✓
More efficient propeller	GHG	Technical	Propeller designers	✓	✓
Optimised hull form	GHG	Technical	Ship builders/ naval architects	✓	✓
Air injection (for propeller and machinery noise)	URN	Technical	Equipment manufacturers/ ship builders	✓	✓
Quieter propeller	URN	Technical	Propeller designers	✓	✗

*In PIANO, changes in URN depend on vessel design & operating condition*

## Forecast input: Combined GHG and URN Scenario



		Penetration Rate (%)				
Ship type	Year	Hull and propeller cleaning	Efficient propeller	Optimised hull form	Air injection	Quieter propeller
Cargo	2030	55	30	12.7	5	5
	2040	67.5	35	55.6	17.5	25
	2050	80	36	90	30	60
Container	2030	55	35	34.8	5	5
	2040	67.5	55	79.3	17.5	30
	2050	80	35	96.7	30	65
Passenger	2030	55	28	23.9	5	5
	2040	67.5	28	50	17.5	30
	2050	80	30	73.9	30	50
Roro	2030	55	30	27.6	5	5
	2040	67.5	42.5	69.8	17.5	32.5
	2050	80	36	89.3	30	60
Tanker	2030	55	30	32.7	5	5
	2040	67.5	50	70.9	17.5	25
	2050	80	36	91.8	30	60

- Hull and propeller cleaning
- Efficient propeller
- Optimised hull form
- Air injection
- Quieter propeller



# Forecast sound map layers: 2030, 2040 and 2050

Difference between Business As Usual and mitigated forecast sound map layers, 63 Hz



GHG 2030



URN 2030



U&G 2030

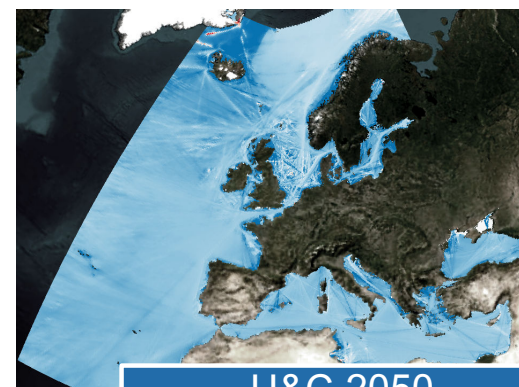
-10 10  
Difference (dB)



GHG 2050



URN 2050



U&G 2050

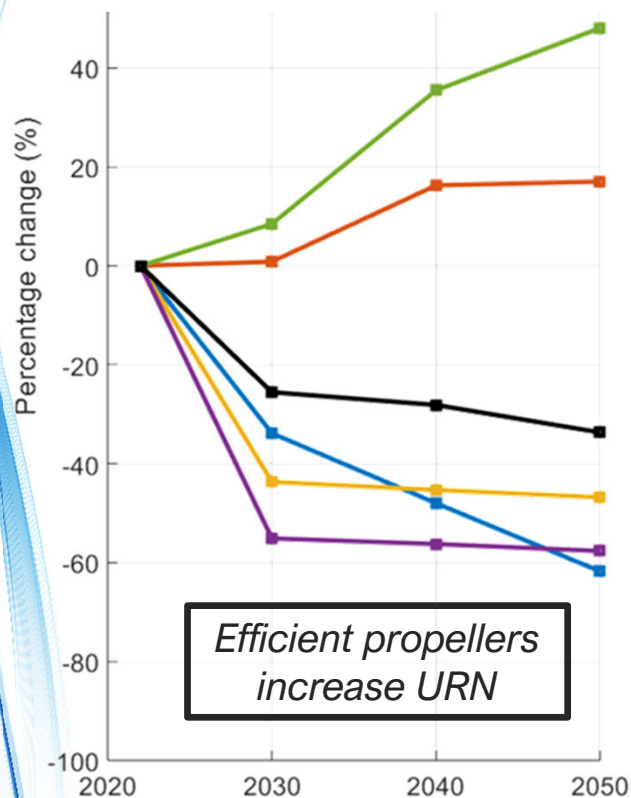
Including  
all vessel  
categories

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*total over all 5 ship categories*

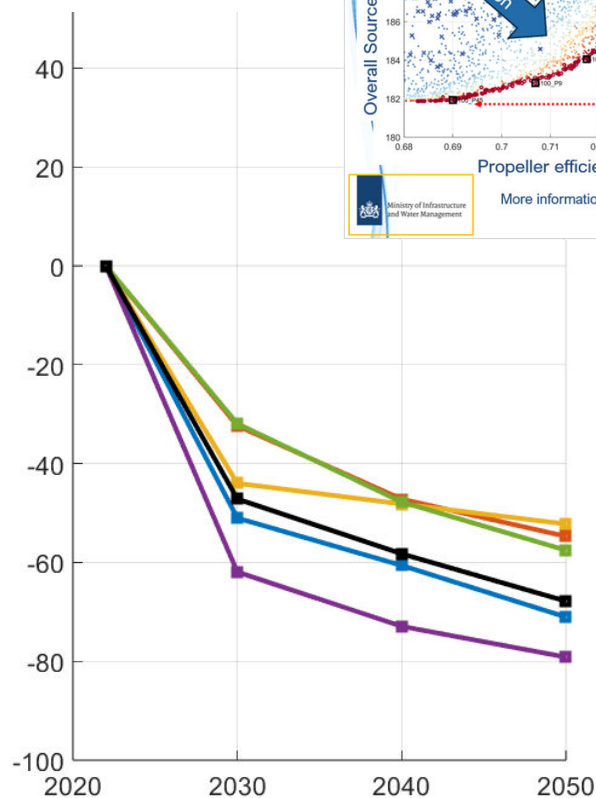
Source: NAVISON, EMSA (2025)

# Forecast sound energy densities: Difference between Business As Usual and mitigated

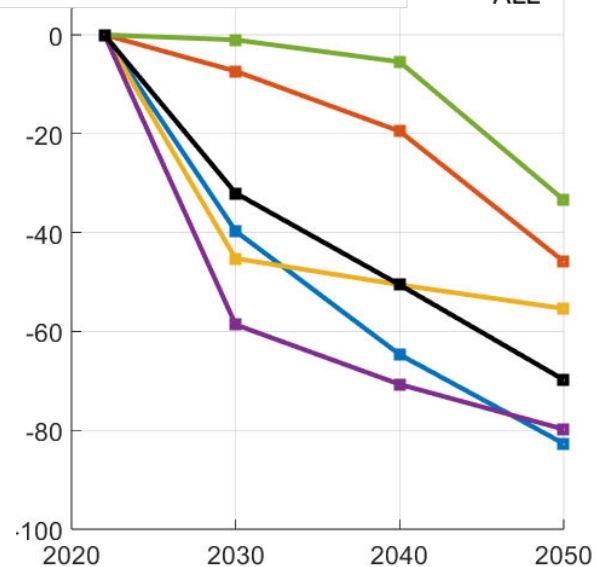


GHG

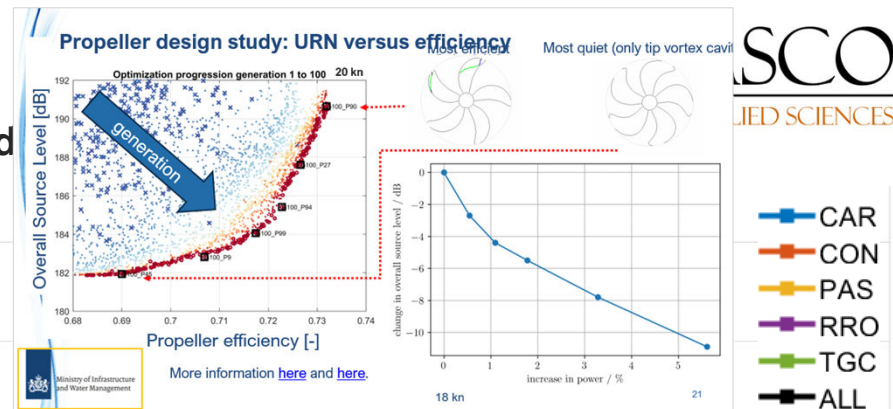
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URN



U&G



Source: NAVISON, EMSA (2025)



## Conclusion

Highest SPL: English Channel, Strait of Gibraltar, Dardanelles, and some regions in the Baltic Sea

Lowest SPL: northwest part of the northeast Atlantic Ocean, southern part of Mediterranean Sea and east of Black Sea.

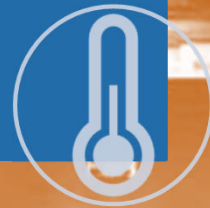
Noise  
hotspots



Bathymetry: SPL values are lower in the deeper parts of the Ionian Sea and the Bay of Biscay for similar source levels

Sea surface temperature: strong sound propagation in the winter (and spring) and weak propagation in the summer.

Environmental  
parameters



- GHG Scenario -more efficient propeller: increases average source level for some categories
- U&G scenario: following initial increase, sound energy density decreases for later forecast years as an increasing proportion of vessels are equipped with a Quieter Propeller rather than a More Efficient one.

Mitigation  
measures



*Study findings are based on 2018 GHG Strategy. Revised 2023 GHG Strategy now published.*

## Project funding



European Maritime Safety Agency

Samy Djavidnia, project director

Project number EMSA/OP/18/2021



<https://www.emsa.europa.eu/navison.html>

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APPLIED SCIENCES

Special thanks



Permission to  
use source  
levels for  
model  
validation

# Questions?

