

Best standardized nautical information for safe navigation in ports - the Port ENC!

Results of the integrated EU research project EFFORTS - work package 1.3 - Port ECDIS.











The EFFORTS project

A general remark:

♣Port ECDIS was the EFFORTS work package synonym → we defined a proposal for new **Port ENC (PENC)** standard and data set!!





The EFFORTS project



Project acronym: **EFFORTS**Project title: **Effective Operation in Ports**



Effective Operations in Ports

Sub-Project 1 Navigation in Ports

WP 1.1 TUG ASSISTANCE

WP 1.2 PRECISE NAVIGATION AND MANOEUVRING in PORTS

WP 1.3 PORT ECDIS The Subproject 1 "Navigation in Ports" aims at the improvement of safety and efficiency of navigation in ports considering decreasing manoeuvring space (vessel size in relation to fairways and basins) versus increasing traffic and vessel sizes.

WP 2.2
WATER POLLUTION REL.
TO SHIP RECEPTION

WP 2.3 PORT AIR QUALITY

WP 2.4 NOISE ANNOYANCE OF PORTS WP 3.2 RISK MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK WP III EDUCATION TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

WP IV EXPLOITATION PROTECTION OF KNOWLEDGE DISSEMINATION











The Port ECDIS story starts with the question:

"Why a Port ECDIS?!"







- Ports are the hubs of global trade
- and the most challenging areas with the highest level of special requirements regarding safe and ease of navigation, manoeuvring, berthing etc.
- including the highest level of special requirements of Harbour Masters, pilots, ship's officers, transport execution and port maintenance have,
- that should be fulfilled by the Port Hydrographer!! That's a real challenge!
- Because safe and efficient arrival/departure for ships and their cargo is most crucial for ports!







- Increase of vessel sizes,
- less harbour and manoeuvre space,
- Minimum Under Keel Clearance and
- special requirements for minimum dredging
- call for the highest level of accuracy and reliability of digital chart information for navigation in fairways and ports currently not being met by equipment according to SOLAS V Carriage requirements!

Very Large Container Carrier (VLCCs)



Very Large Cruise Liner



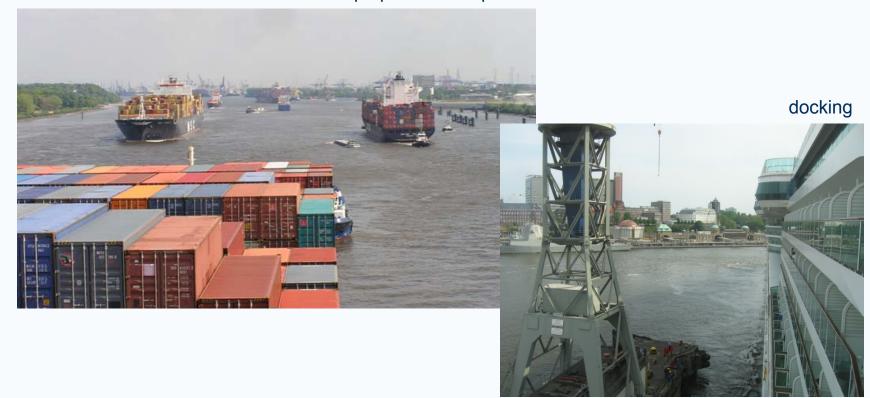
Conference







ship operations in ports



Conference



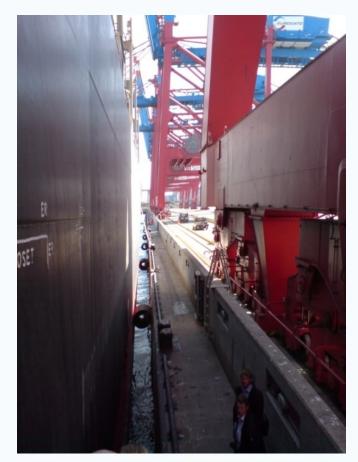




less manoeuvre space

bulk vessel berthing













less manoeuvre space

bulk vessel turning and docking









- Masters and pilots approaching a seaport use an Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS), which meets IMO/SOLAS V carriage requirements by using official maritime ENC's to obtain the required navigational information they need.
- The common IHO ECDIS standard for maritime ENC's supports navigation in the open sea, coastal areas and in seaports (like the Port of Hamburg)
- ♣ The Inland ECDIS standard for Inland ENC's (IENCs) was developed for navigation on inland waterways and uses the same accuracy and quality definitions like the maritime ECDIS standard

• but without meeting the requirements ports have regarding precise navigational, manoeuvring, berthing, turning, docking, maintenance, up to-date-ness, scale and accuracy aspects!









- ♣ Port ENC requirements for navigation, maneuvering and for the port maintenance go far beyond the current maritime ECDIS and Inland ECDIS standards regarding:
 - up-to-dateness
 - quality
 - accuracy
 - large scale charts
 - chart features/objects and attributes
 - and reliability

of hydrographic data (Bathymetry) and geographic data (Topography).









- For Port operations, there are special requirements for
 - vertical and horizontal accuracy.
- This is achieved by
 - using modern sensor technology.
- The same accuracy must be inherent in the underlying electronic charts.
- This type of source data (e.g., topography and hydrographic data) should be made available by the Port Authorities
 - using a standardized data format → Port ENC standard.









- At present, there is **no standard or extensions** considering the special requirements of port operations!
- **♣** That call for a specific "Port ECDIS" → Port ENC.

A Port ENC is needed!!

→ result of the Port ECDIS questionnaire







- The Port ENC standard should be an
 - independent but complementary standard to maritime ENC and Inland ENC.
- **♣** The development of a **Port ENC standard** focuses on high precision operations in ports.
- **A Port ENC** intended to align with the ongoing developments for **maritime** and **Inland ENCs**.
- Port ENC data should serve as the missing link between maritime and Inland ENCs.







- Using a Port ENC as the base, it's possible to overlay other types of information to improve the
 - interoperability of harbour-related tasks.
 - Ships maneuvering and docking by Pilots using Portable Piloting Units (PPUs) including the Port ENCs
 - Port Authority dredging and maintenance activities at channels, piers and terminal facilities can use the PENC

...









- **Port ENC** data are not only used onboard but also in:
 - Vessel Traffic Management and Information Systems (VTMIS)
 - Route planning application
 - Marine Simulators (ship handling, tug simulator...), Training
 - Port Planning...
 - **4** ...
- Besides ECDIS more and more applications have been developed, they are use ENCs (Electronic Navigational Chart) as backdrop information
- **♣** And on base of ECDIS technology (→GIS) it will be possible to link, combine or overlay other information to improve the interoperability of harbour related tasks.









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IHO Standards (S-57 & S-44)

Dieter Seefeldt







IHO Standards (S-57 & S-44)

- IHO Standards do not provide significant topographic source data for integration in ENCs.
- No dedicated accuracy requirements are defined that apply for different navigational purposes / categories (e.g., port operations)
- Within ENCs and Inland ENC's, the IHO S-57 Zone of Confidence (ZOC) assessment is used to describe the quality of bathymetric data,
- but is not used for topographic data!









IHO Standards (S-57 & S-44)

1.Co.34 Replace the existing ZOC table and the associated comments with the following:

"ZOC Table:

S57 ECDIS definitions (Zone of Confidence - bathymetry)

1	2	3		4	5	
ZOC 1	Position Accuracy ²	Depth Accuracy ³		Seafloor Coverage	Typical Survey Characteristics ⁵	
		=0.50 + 1%d		Full area search undertaken. All significant seafloor features detected ⁴ and	Controlled, systematic survey ⁶ high position and depth accuracy	
A1	± 5 m	Depth (m)	Accuracy (m)	depths measured.	achieved using DGPS or a minimum three high	
		10 30 100 1000	± 0.6 ± 0.8 ± 1.5 ± 10.5		quality lines of position (LOP) and a multibeam, channel or mechanical sweep system.	
		= 1.00 + 2%d		Full area search	Controlled,	
		Depth (m)	Accuracy (m)	undertaken. All significant seafloor features detected ⁴	systematic survey ⁶ achieving position and depth accuracy less than	
A2	± 20 m	10 30	± 1.2 ± 1.6	and depths measured.	ZOC A1 and using a modern survey echosounder ⁷ and a	

highest level

Dieter Seefeldt

Canadian
Hydrographic 2010

Conference







S44 Ed. 5 new - Minimum Standards for Hydrographic Surveys - February 2008

Minimum Standards for Hydrographic Surveys

(To be read in conjunction with the full text set out in this document.)

	(To be read in conjunction with the full text set out in this document.)						
Reference	Order	Special	la	1b	2		
Chapter 1	Description of areas.	Areas where under-keel clearance is critical		Areas shallower than 100 for the Port of Han	if of the sea floor is		
			<u>features</u> of concern to surface shipping may exist.	be an issue for the type of surface shipping expected to transit the area.	considered adequate.		
Chapter 2	Maximum allowable THU 95% Confidence level	2 metres	5 metres + 5% of depth	S57 ECDIS	20 metres + 10% of depth		
Para 3.2 and note 1	Maximum allowable TVU 95% <u>Confidence level</u>	a = 0.25 metre b = 0.0075	a = 0.5 metre b = 0.013	ver			
Glossary and note 2	Full Sea floor Search	Required	Required		pecial Order		
Para 2.1 Para 3.4 Para 3.5 and note 3	Feature Detection	Cubic features > 1 metre	Cubic <u>features</u> > 2 metres, in depths up to 40 metres; 10% of depth beyond 40 metres	+/-			
Para 3.6 and note 4	Recommended maximum Line Spacing	Not defined as <u>full sea floor</u> <u>search</u> is required	Not defined as <u>full sea floor</u> <u>search</u> is required	S57 ECDIS F	•		
Chapter 2 and note 5	Positioning of fixed aids to navigation and topography significant to navigation. (95% Confidence level)	2 metres	2 metres	2 metres	ecial Order! 5 metres		
Chapter 2 and note 5	Positioning of the Coastline and topography less significant to navigation (95% <u>Confidence level</u>)	10 metres	quay walls, bridges, locks etc. ?!				
Chapter 2. and note 5	Mean position of floating aids to navigation (95% Confidence level)	10 metres	10 metres	10 metres	20 metres		







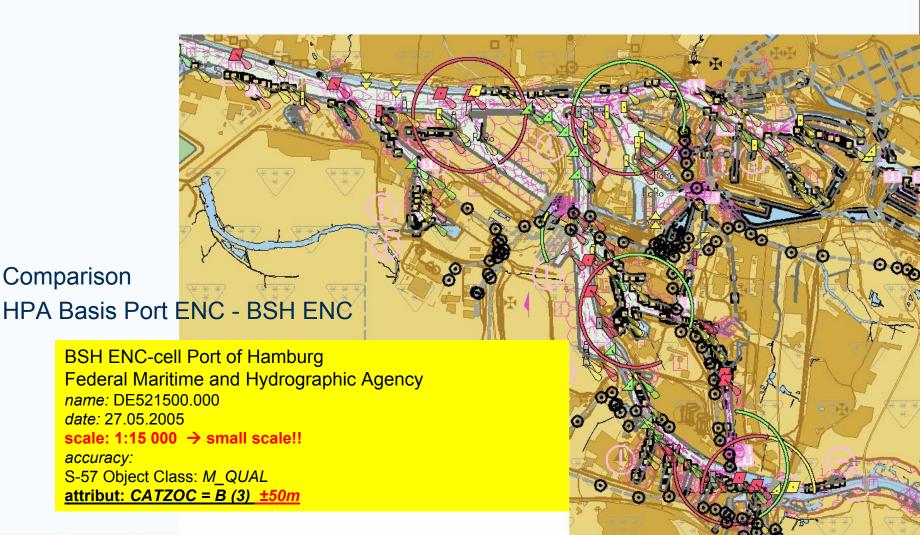
IHO Standards (S-57 & S-44)

- One example is the official ENC of Hamburg.
 - Produced and issued by BSH (Federal Maritime and Hydrographic Agency / Germany),
 - it meets all the relevant ENC related standards and fulfills the requirements for maritime navigation,
 - **...** but the ENC is too small in scale,
 - does not have any bathymetric detail,
 - not showing up-to-date information
 - and poorly defined horizontal accuracy for topographic features such as quay walls, piers, pontoons, etc.









Comparison

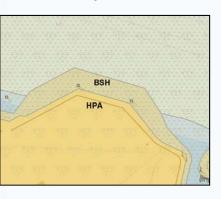


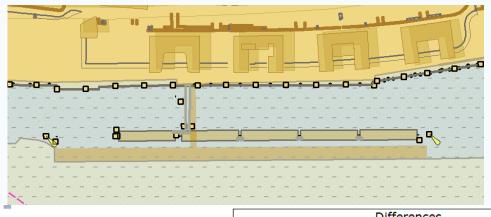


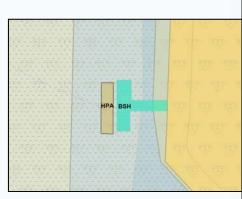


IHO Standards (S-57 & S-44)

Comparison the official maritime ENC and the Port ENC







		Differences HPA - BSH		
		East	North	Distance
		(m)	(m)	(m)
	Average	-0,01	0,01	0,01
Fixed marks / navigational aids	MIN	-0,19	-0,62	0,02
	MIN -0,19 -0,62 0,02 MAX 0,15 0,56 0,62 Average -4,75 -3,65 7,79			
	Average	-4,75	-3,65	7,79
Quay wall corner	MIN	-13,93	-17,15	2,42
	(m) (m) Average -0,01 0,01 ids MIN -0,19 -0,62 MAX 0,15 0,56 Average -4,75 -3,65	17,67		
	Average	1,60	-2,89	8,05
Pontoon corner	MIN	-11,00	-11,69	3,84
MAX		10,42	19,74	22,30







IHO Standards (S-57 & S-44)

Comparison the official maritime ENC and the Port ENC

Result:

- the official maritime ENC is not suitable for special operations within the port area
- **3** the official BSH ENC has a different purpose to meet (usage band 5 harbour)!







The EFFORTS Work Package 1.3 - Port ECDIS - tasks







The EFFORTS Work Package 1.3 - Port ECDIS - tasks

- **■** Task 1 Potential user requirements → structured questionnaire
- Task 2 Port ENC Technical specification
 - accuracy; precision of topography and aids of navigation; special new Port ENC objects (features and attributes); precise 3D depth information using Digital Terrain Models (DTM) technologies; 3D reference DTM (the Channel Reference Model CRM)
- Task 3 Prototype of a Port ENC
 - **♣ Port ENC dataset of the Port of Hamburg,** including precise **Port ENC chart data**, so named **gridded bathymetry** (in BAG format), **bathymetric ENC's** (bENC) and a **3D channel reference model** (CRM).
- Task 4 Testing of prototype(s)
 - Tests on board of a HPA survey vessel; test using a PPU on board of a container vessel, functional tests onboard of a Trailer Suction Hopper Dredger (TSHD) and during docking process of a cruise liner.









The EFFORTS Work Package 1.3 - Port ECDIS - tasks

- **♣** Task 5 Defining requirements for follow-up developments and standardization (Port ENC Roadmap).
 - ♣ The Port ENC can be used as base information within a PORTIS (Port Information System) which also includes AIS, Radar, VTMIS, Route Planning, dredging information, river and port basin maintenance information, current and velocity, tidal information etc. Follow-up work to enhance the prototype, widen its application and organise standardisation was described.
 - ♣ Port ENC can also be used in Marine Simulators (ship handling, tug simulator...)
- **♣** The outcome should be a <u>proposal</u> and <u>comprehensive concept</u> as basis and input for European / international standardization proved by validation and functional tests in the Port of Hamburg.







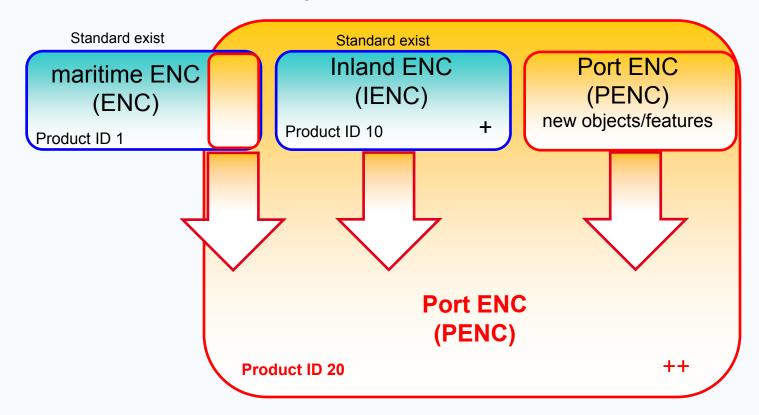








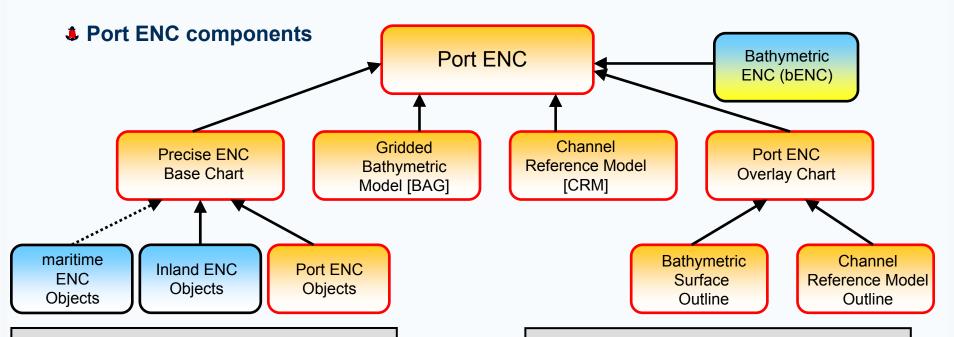
Gradation of the S-57 ENC products











As part of the EFFORTS project, there are a number of new port specific objects, as well as requirements for the accuracy of these objects. These new requirements will ensure that the Port ENC makes the most accurate data available to the port users.

The use of gridded bathymetry, channel outlines and channel depth model data will allow the users of the Port ENC to have an accurate and up to date 3 D information of the depth situation within the port. This will improve both, safety of navigation as well as port maintenance.

Conference







- **♣** D 1.3.1 Potential users and requirements (structured questionnaire, study)
- **D** 1.3.2 Port ENC specification (documents)
- **Journal of the Project of the Proje**
 - including a Port ENC viewer
- D 1.3.4 Tests with Port ENC prototype (based on basic dataset) and evaluation of tests (report)
- **■** D 1.3.5 Port ENC follow-up requirements (document)









♣ D 1.3.1 Potential users and requirements (structured questionnaire, study)

Result:

- All the answers are reflecting exact the impression we had and why we are thinking, a precise Port ENC is necessary and a benefit for port navigation, manoeuvring and maintenance work!
- For Port operations a new port related dataset, a **Port ENC**, is needed and required (known request and the result of the **Port ECDIS questionnaire**).









- **♣** D 1.3.1 Potential users and requirements (structured questionnaire, study)
- What is left uncovered?
 - **high accuracy charts** (for using RTK-DGPS, local RTK DGPS services deliver cm accuracy, position must fulfil or be better than IHO S44 Special Order)
 - **Iarge scale information** (1:500 up to 1:5000) with up to date information including special objects / features for port navigation and operation such as e.g. fenders etc.
 - **3 D possibilities** (Grid / Raster / TIN)
 - **4** a designed / constructed channel **reference model (CRM)** e.g. for dredged areas.







- **ID 1.3.2 Port ECDIS (Port ENC) specification (documents)**
 - Definition of present Data Quality in Standards used for ENC data (S57 versus S44 standard)

Study about data quality in the following standards:

- IHO maritime ECDIS
- Inland ECDIS
- IHO S44 Standards for Hydrographic Surveys

Definition of Data Quality in Standards used for ENC Data

EC FP6 project Efforts WP 1.3 Port ECDIS









- **D** 1.3.2 Port ECDIS (Port ENC) specification (documents)
 - **5** Port ENC Feature Catalogue description of the Port ENC features

Port ENC Feature Catalogue

Edition 1.0







♣ Port ENC bathymetric data quality – suggestion → CATZOC → accuracy

Object Class Accuracy of ENC data

Acronym: m_aenc

Set Attribute_A: batacc; topacc;

Set Attribute_B: INFORM; NINFOM; ntxtds; txtdsc;

Set Attribute_C: RECDAT; RECIND; SORDAT; SORIND;

S44 Ed. 5 (new)

Minimum Standards for

Hydrographic Surveys

February 2008

Hydrographic survey

The attribute batacc is from the type "enumerated". There is one attribute value, this value is based on the IHO Standards for Hydrographic Surveys (Special Publication N° 44 Ed.5) and be called Special.

batacc

ID	Meaning	Max. allowable THU	Max. allowable TVU
1	Special	±2 m	a = 0.25 m b = 0.0075

represents the IHO S44 SO

Tab.1: allowable uncertainty for bathymetric data







Fixed object relevant for

navigation (maneuver-

ing, turning, towage)

The EFFORTS Work Package 1.3 - Port ECDIS results

♣ Port ENC geo-/topographic data quality – suggestion → CATZOC → accuracy

ID	Meaning	Object class	accuracy	accuracy	Group
1	Zone A	(BCNCAR), (bcncar), (BCNISD), (bcnisd), BCNLAT, bcnlat, (BCNSAW), (bcnsaw), (BCNSPP), (bcnspp), bridge, cblohd, clrseg, DRYDOC, FLODOC, flodoc, GATCON, gatcon, HULKES, hulkes, lokbsn, MORFAC, PILPNT, pipohd, PONTON, ponton, PYLONS, SLCONS, slcons	± 0,1 m	±0,1 m	Fixed object relevant for berthing, docking and lock passage
		berths, BUISGL, HRBFAC, hrbfac,			

 $\pm 0.5 \, \text{m}$

Positional Vertical

±0,5 m

topacc Zone A

LNDMRK, NAVLNE,

(RADLNE), RADSTA,

RESARE, resare,

(RSCSTA), RTPBCN, SILTNK, sistat, sistaw

Conference







♣ Port ENC geo-/topographic data quality – suggestion → CATZOC → accuracy

ID	Meaning	Object class	Positional accuracy	Vertical accuracy	Group
2	Zone B	(BCNCAR), (bcncar), (BCNISD), (bcnisd), BCNLAT, bcnlat, (BCNSAW), (bcnsaw), (BCNSPP), (bcnspp), bridge, cblohd, clrseg, DRYDOC, FLODOC, flodoc, GATCON, gatcon, HULKES, hulkes, lokbsn, MORFAC, PILPNT, pipohd, PONTON, ponton, PYLONS, SLCONS, slcons	± 0,5 m	± 0,5 m	Fixed object relevant for berthing, docking and lock passage
		berths, BUISGL, HRBFAC, hrbfac, LNDMRK, NAVLNE, (RADLNE), RADSTA, RESARE, resare,	± 2,5 m	± 2,5 m	Fixed object relevant for navigation (maneuver- ing, turning, towage)

topacc Zone B

Tab.2: The characteristic of the attribute "Accuracy of topographic data"

(RSCSTA), RTPBCN, SILTNK, sistat, sistaw







- Port ENC encoding guide
 - representation and
 - symbolisation

Encoding Guide for PENCs

Edition 1.0

Encoding Guide for Port ENCs







Port ENC encoding guide

Contents

A. Introduction

Background

Use of this Encoding Guide

B. General Guidance

Accuracy of Data

Compilation Scale and Coordinate Multiplication Factor

Use of other data types

C - PENC Meta Information

C.1 PENC Meta Features C.1.9 Accuracy of ENC data

G - Ports, Waterways

G.1 Bridges, Tunnels, Overhead Obstructions G.1.11 Clearance Segment

G.2 Hydraulic Structures in General

G.2.8 Flood protection wall

G.2.9 Quay ladder

G.2.10 Fender line G.3.22 Double Bollard

G.4 Locks, Barrages, Exceptional Navigational Structures
G.4.9 Dredge Field

I - Depths

I.1 Depths in Fairways and Areas
I.1.10 Outline of External Model
I.1.11 Channel Section

M - Areas, Limits

M.1 Anchorage Areas and Berths M.1.5 Berths

O - Buoys, Beacons and Daymarks, Notice Marks

O.5 Equipment Features
O.5.1 Connection rod
O.5.2 Radar Reflector

Page 2

Port ENC Encoding Guide









- **♣** Port ENC encoding guide → CATZOC → accuracy
 - representation and
 - symbolisation

Port ENC highest quality level

Port ENC second highest quality level

T I	ID		
bathymetric	topographic	representation	
1	1	Zone A **	
1	2	Zone B *	

Tab.3: S-52 representation for the meta object "Accuracy of ENC data"







Port ENC encoding guide

- representation and
- symbolisation

G - Ports, V	Naterways
--------------	------------------

G.2 Hydraulic Structures in General

G.2.10 Fender line (O)

A theoretical line that shows the pilot the connection between the leading edges of the fenders for mooring and berthing manoeuvres. (HPA, Port ECDIS Requirements 1.3).

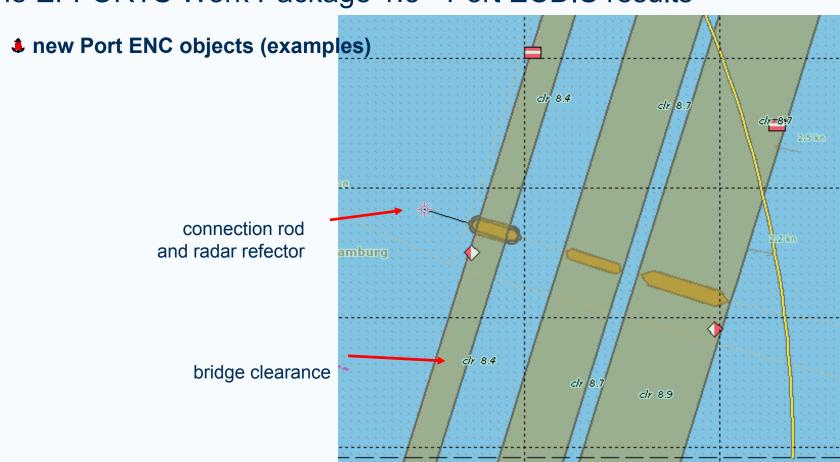
Graphics	Encoding Instructions	Object Encoding
PENC Symbolisation	A) The fender line and fenders should be associated using a C_ASSO collection object (refer to "The Use of the Object Catalogue for ENC" 15. Collection objects).	Object Encoding Object Class = slcons (L) (M) catslc = [21 (fender line)] (O) SCAMIN = [12000] (C) SORDAT = [YYYYMMDD] (C) SORIND = (Refer to IEHG EG 1.3.1, Section B, General Guidance) (C) verdat = [3 Mean Sea Level), 5

Conference





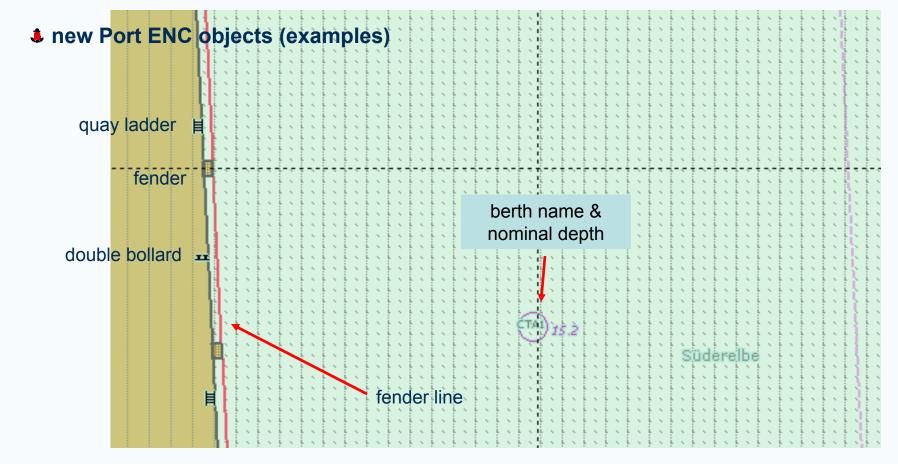


















new Port ENC objects (examples)



dredge field









Port ENC product specification

Product Specification for PENCs Edition 1.0 **Product Specification for Port ENCs**







♣ D 1.3.4 Tests with Port ECDIS (Port ENC) prototype (based on basic dataset) and evaluation of tests (report)

Remark:

Dieter Seefeldt

- All the tests running very successful
- Delivering very promising results
- Demonstrating the outstanding quality and accuracy of the developed Port ENC!!



Dieter Seefeldt





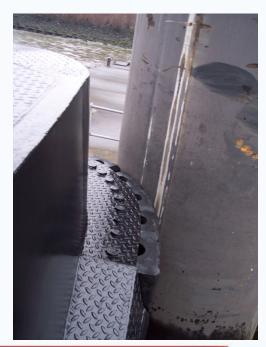
The EFFORTS Work Package 1.3 - Port ECDIS results

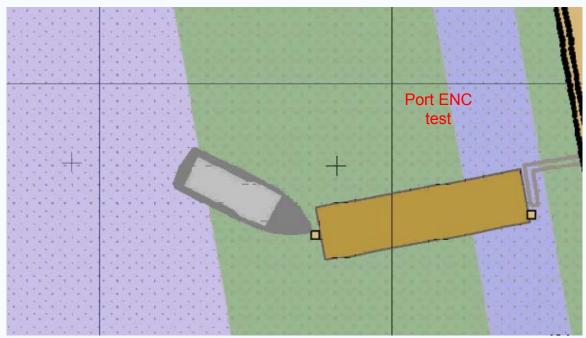




















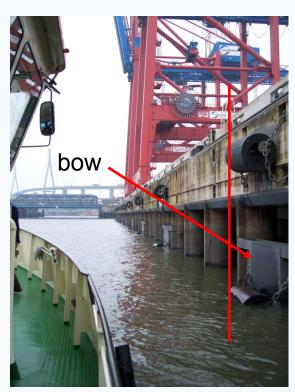


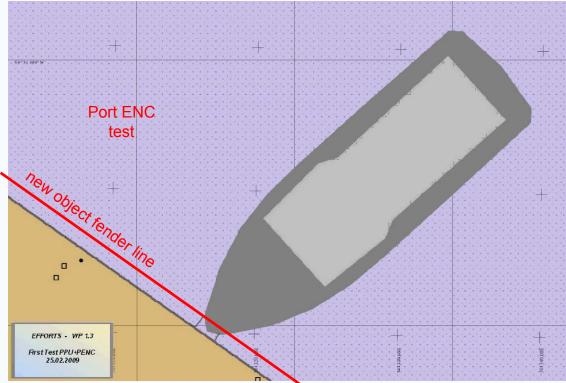


















♣ D 1.3.4 Tests - functional test during docking manoeuvre



7Cs ORCA Master

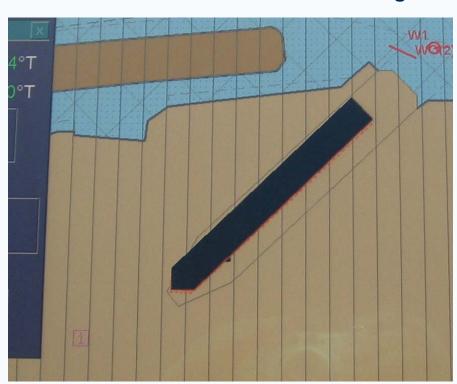
Conference







♣ D 1.3.4 Tests - functional test during docking manoeuvre





Onboard ENC – (inaccurate)

Port ENC – (precise)



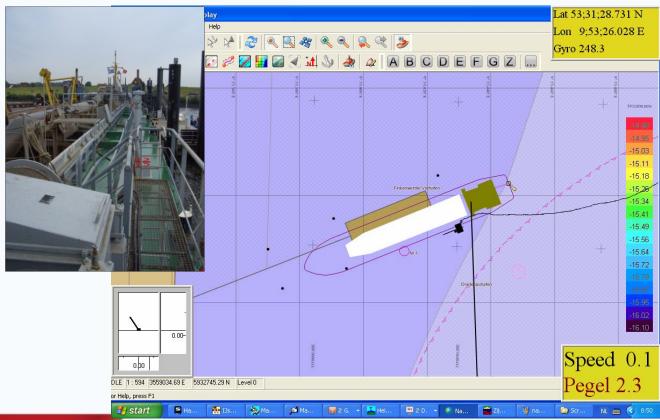








♣ D 1.3.4 Tests - functional test onboard of a TSHD (Trailer Suction Hopper Dredger)

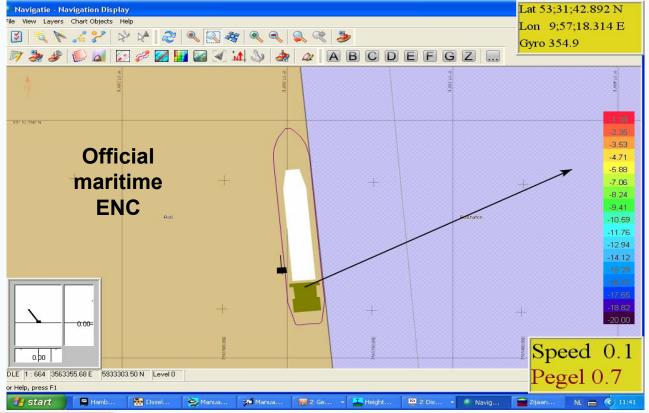








♣ D 1.3.4 Tests - functional test onboard of a TSHD (Trailer Suction Hopper Dredger)

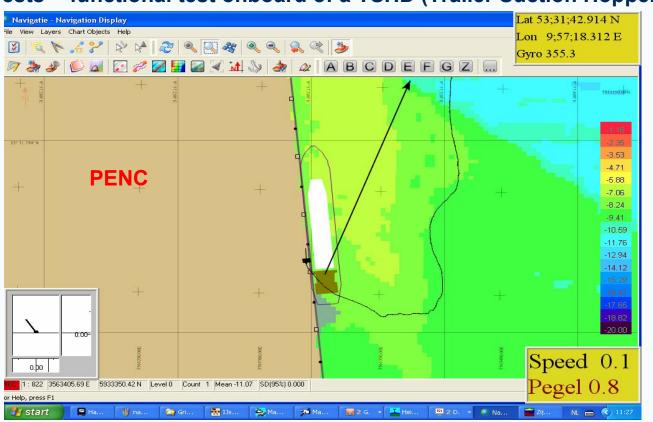








♣ D 1.3.4 Tests - functional test onboard of a TSHD (Trailer Suction Hopper Dredger)



same position!!

Conference







♣ D 1.3.4 Tests - PPU (Marimatech) test onboard of a Container vessel (VLCC)

Container Vessel → Yang Ming Uberty (Lenght 333.5m - Breadth 42.8m - Draught: 11.0m).



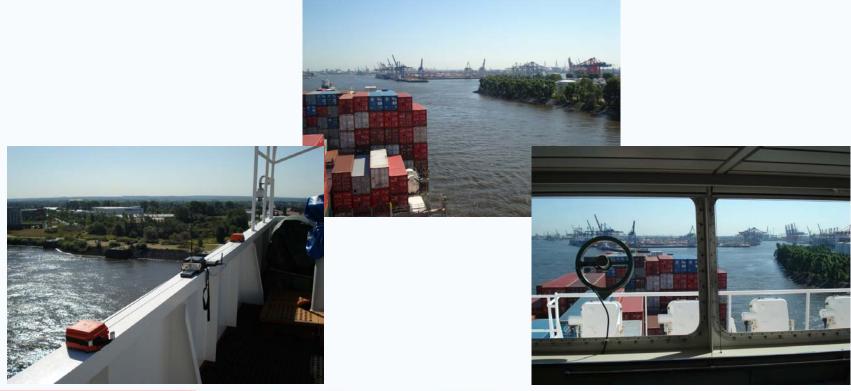
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♣ D 1.3.4 Tests - PPU test onboard of a Container vessel (VLCC)

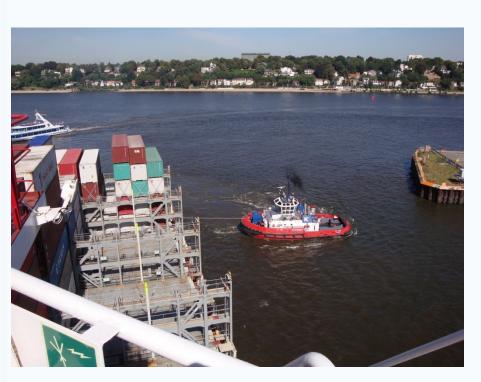








♣ D 1.3.4 Tests - PPU (Marimatech) test onboard of a Container vessel (VLCC)





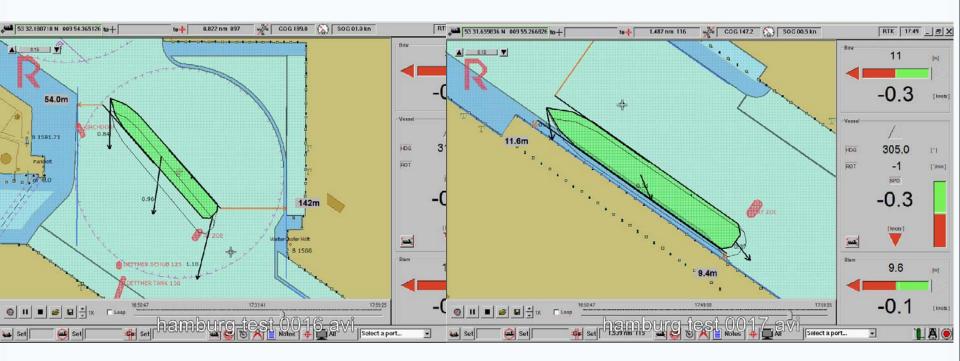
Conference







♣ D 1.3.4 Tests - PPU (Marimatech) test onboard of a Container vessel (VLCC)

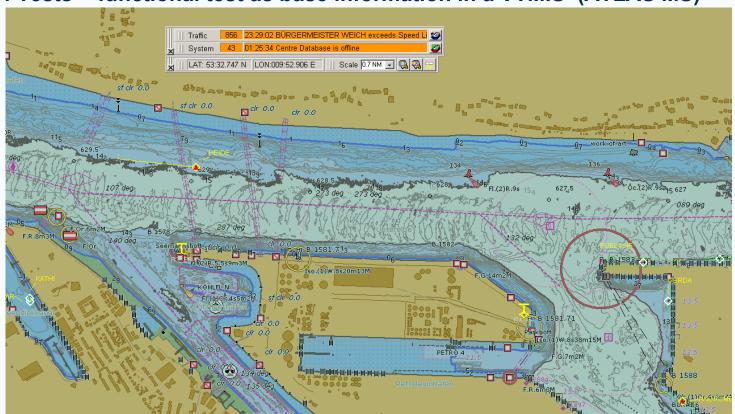








♣ D 1.3.4 Tests - functional test as base information in a VTMIS (ATLAS MS)



ATLAS Maritime Security GmbH









D 1.3.4 Tests - functional test as base information in a VTMIS (ATLAS MS)



ATLAS Maritime Security GmbH







Innovative aspects









Innovative aspects

- The new standard takes into account the different accuracy definitions of S57- ECDIS / Inland ECDIS and also of IHO S44 Standards for Hydrographic Surveys and defines a new Port ENC accuracy definition / class.
- Metaobject Accuracy of ENC data m_aenc and

the characteristic of these Metaobject = combined bathymetric and topographic

accuracy meta objects -> batacc and topacc)

ID		S-52
bathymetric	topographic	representation
1	1	Zone A **
1	2	Zone B

Tab.3: S-52 representation for the meta object "Accuracy of ENC data"









- Innovative aspects
- The proposed Port ENC standard has a far higher density of information, allowing more precise navigation / manoeuvring et cetera.
- ♣ The proposed Port ENC standard introduces additional data models and includes information not available in current standards,
 - like 3D gridded bathymetry (in BAG format) and
 - **3D** channel reference model (CRM) and supports the
 - bENC (bathymetric ENC)
- allowing new usages. New data representations allow for new visualization methods (3D) and new functionality for better data analysis.







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The EFFORTS Work Package 1.3 - Port ECDIS results

Innovative aspects

♣ The Port ENC – could be a core component for e-Navigation



Dieter Seefeldt

DRAFT STRATEGY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF E-NAVIGATION

1 DEFINITION AND SCOPE

- 1.1 E-navigation is the harmonized collection, integration, exchange, presentation and analysis of <u>marine information</u> on board and ashore <u>by electronic means</u> to enhance <u>berth to berth navigation</u> and related services for safety and security at sea and protection of the marine environment.
- 1.2 E-navigation is intended to meet present and future user needs through harmonization of marine navigation systems and supporting shore services.







Implementation of results within the port industry and beyond







- Implementation of results within the port industry and beyond
- ♣ Harbour Masters, Pilots and Captains of the arriving and departing vessels, Port Authorities, TUG operators and other organisations, they work on port water area related maintenance tasks (e.g. dredging...), they all need and can use the higher accuracy and additional information of the Port ENC.
- ♣ They can navigate and work more easily, safely and precise within the PENC covered area (river, access channel, port basin, turning basin...).
- ♣ The new within the Port ENC presented information fills the current ECDIS Inland ECDIS data lack.







Implementation of results within the port industry and beyond

- If more and more data becomes available in the proposed PENC standard, the data can be used for numerous other GIS driven approaches like:
- Vessel Traffic Service (VTS), Vessel Traffic Management and Information System (VTMIS)
- IALA PAWSA (Port and Waterways Safety Assessment)
- Integrated Navigation Systems (INS) Portable Pilot Units (PPU's)
- Risk Management Accident Analysis
- Port planning / strategy
- Port Maintenance (dredging, embankment monitoring)
- Tug and maritime simulation
- Route planning
- Harbour Rescue Coordination
- Port services (stowage, logistics, public transport management etc.)
- •









4 the Port ENC & the Port ECDIS viewer - examples



This software must not be used as an aid to navigation.

The Efforts Port ECDIS Viewer was designed and developed exclusively as a demonstrator. The idea is to give an impression how Port ECDIS data can be visualized and how Port ECDIS data can help to make Operations in Ports more effective.

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Moreover General Terms and Conditions of **SevenCs GmbH** (as of July 2009) must be accepted when using this software.

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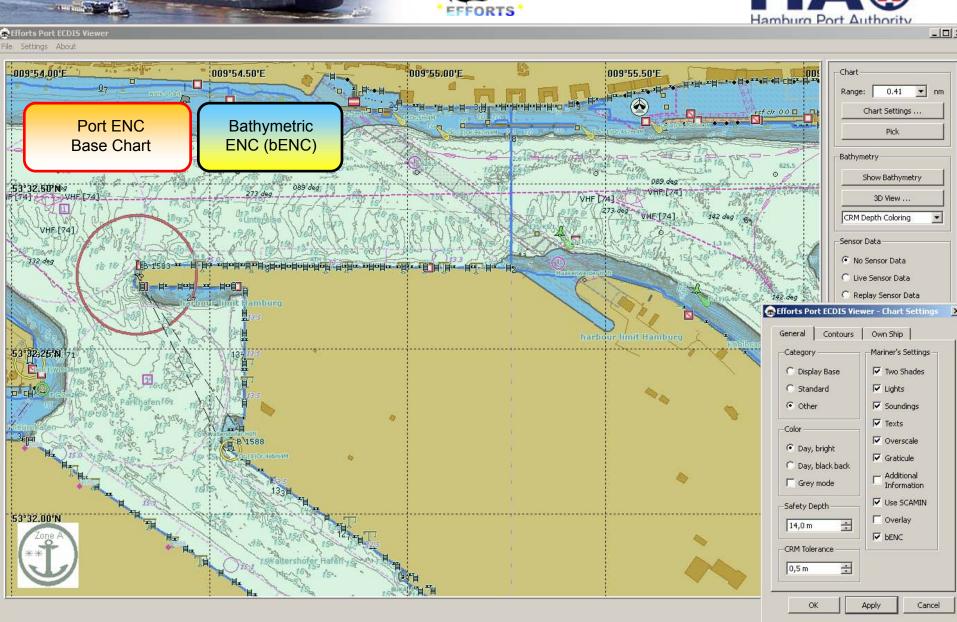














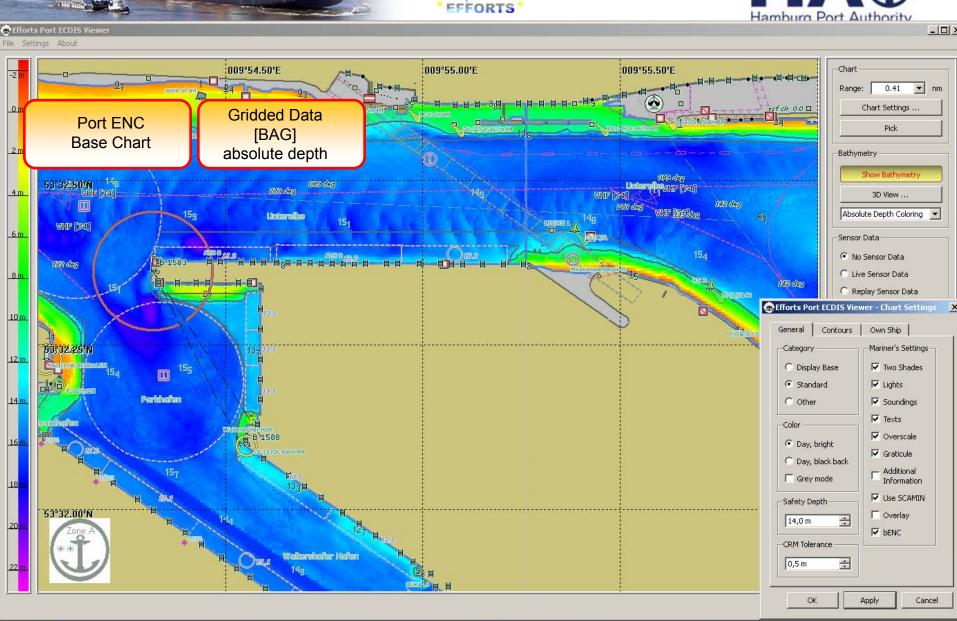
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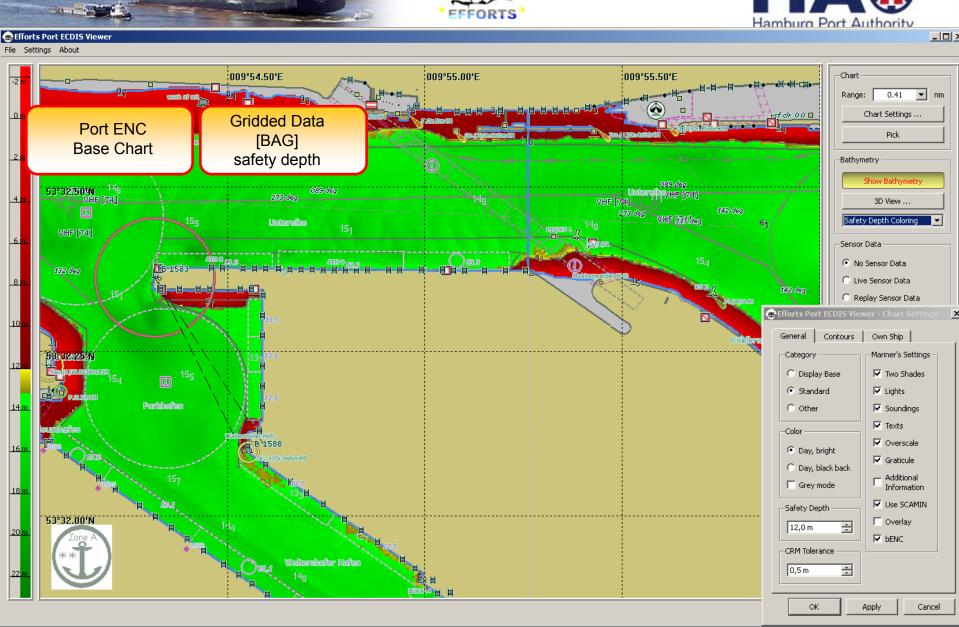
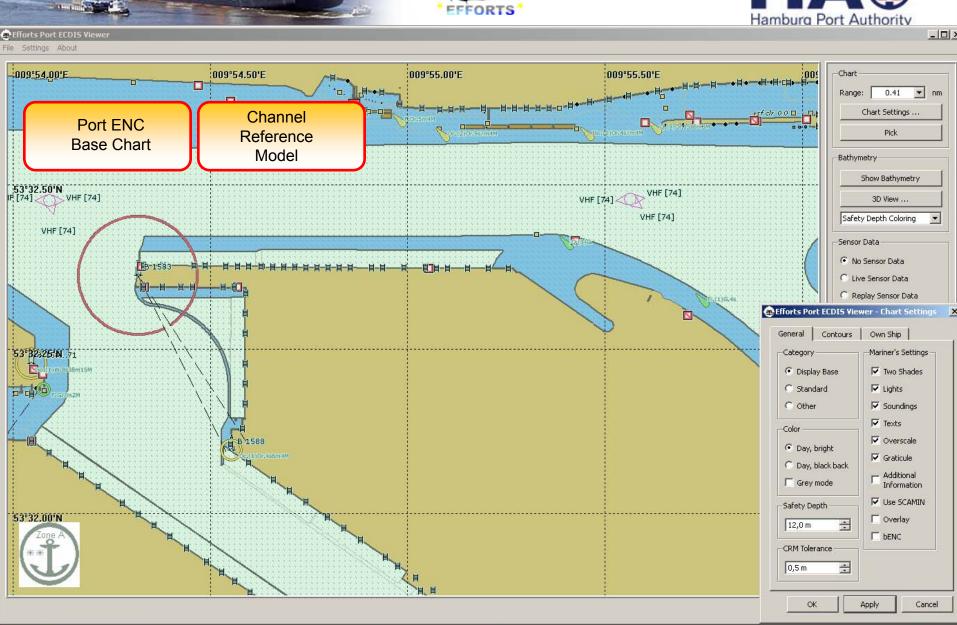


Figure Pout ECDIC Via





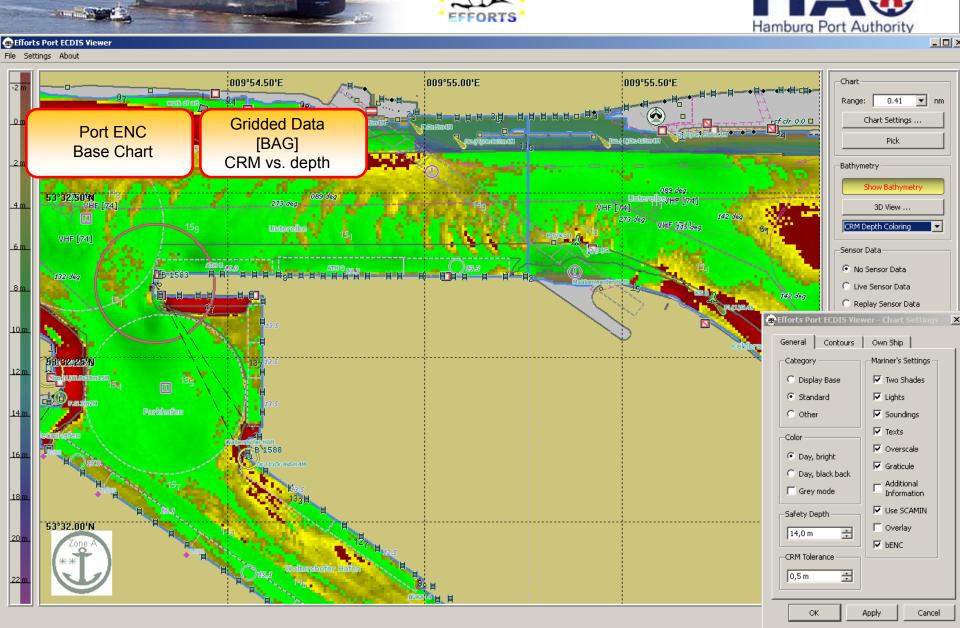








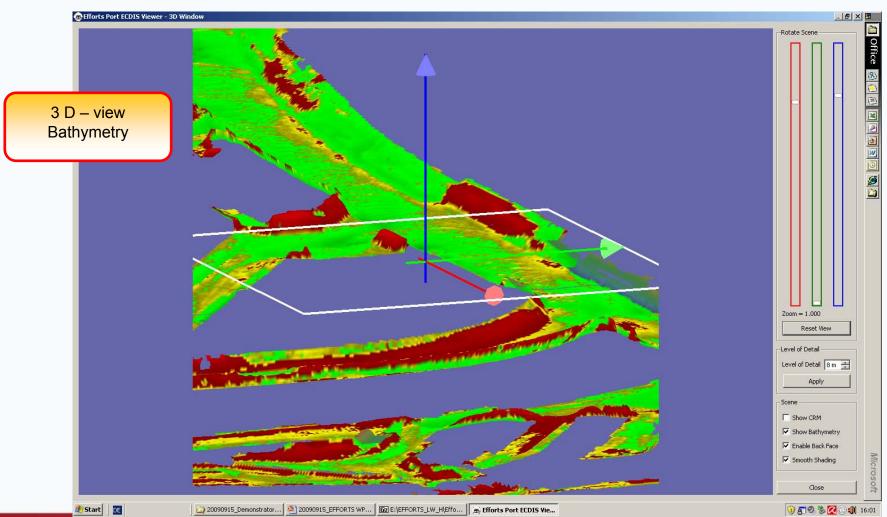










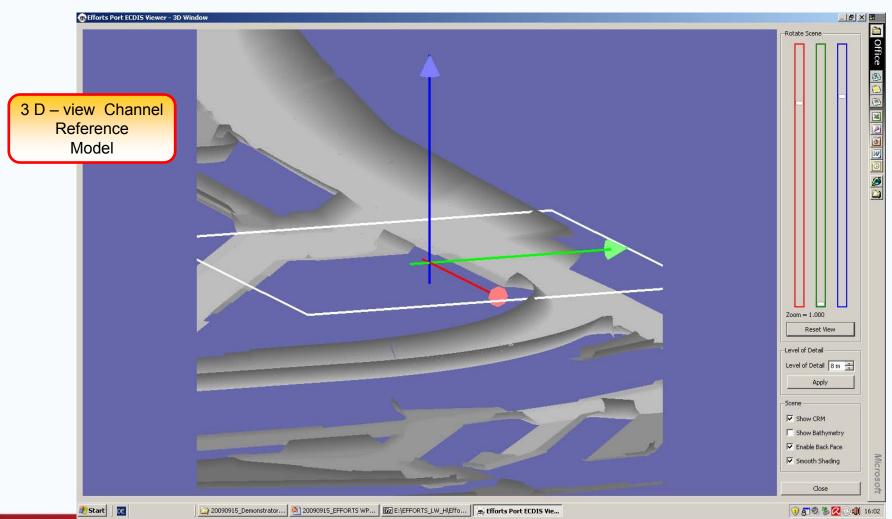










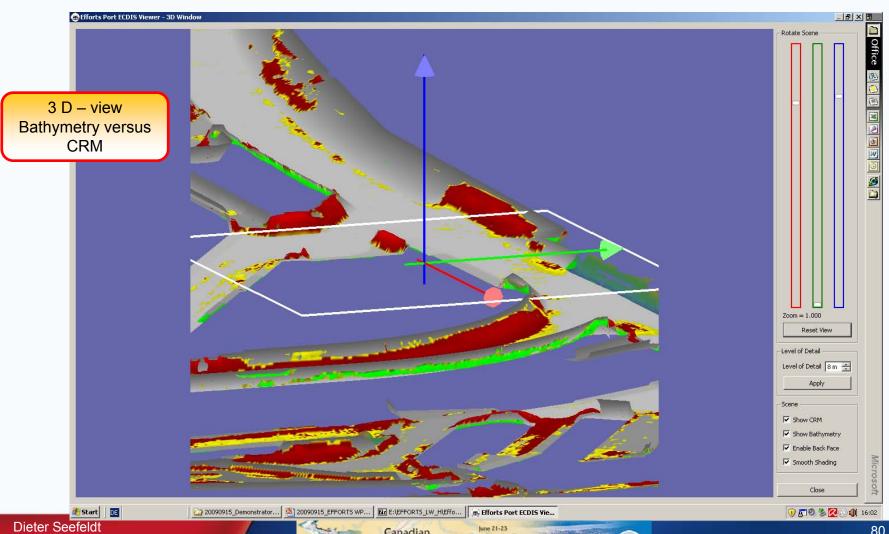


















The EFFORTS Work Package 1.3 - Port ECDIS results

4 D 1.3.5 Port ECDIS (Port ENC) follow-up requirements (document)







The EFFORTS Work Package 1

D 1.3.5 Port ECDIS (Port ENC) followup requirements (document)

If you have some additional requirements or new ideas, please let us know!!





Project no: FP6-031486

Project acronym: EFFORTS

Project title: Effective Operations in Ports

Instrument: Integrated Project

Thematic Priority: Integrating and Strengthening the European Research Area

[D1.3.5 PortECDIS follow-up requirements (document)]

Due date of deliverable: [31/10/2009] Actual submission date: [03/10/2009]

Start date of project: 01/05/2006 Duration: 42 months

Organisation name of lead contractor for this deliverable: [Hamburg Port Authority]

Revision: [final, 1]

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We informed about the project:

- IHO International Hydrographic Organisation
- IMO International Maritime Organization
- Open ECDIS Organisation
- Inland ENC Harmonization Group
- EC European Commission Directorate-General Energy and Transport
- UN/ECE Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations
- CCNR Central Commission for Navigation on the Rhine
- DC Danube Commission
- IAPH Head Office (Tokyo) International Association of Ports and Harbors
- IAPH Europe Office (Rotterdam)
- IHMA International Harbour Masters' Association
- **LEMMC** European Harbour Masters' Committee
- PIANC International Navigation Association
- BMVBS Federal Ministry of Transport, Building and Urban Affairs, Germany
- IALA International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities
- IMPA International Maritime Pilots Association
- EMPA European Maritime Pilot's Association
- EMSA European Maritime Safety Agency



Project no: FP6-031486 Project acronym: EFFORTS Project title: Effective Operation in Ports

WP 1.3 PortECDIS
Port ECDIS information paper

The EU Project - Port ECDIS Development of a new enhanced ENC standard for use in ports
and harbours.

Why a Port ECDIS?!

Masters and pilots approaching a seaport usually use an Electronic Chart Display and Information System (ECDIS) to obtain the required navigational information they need. The common ECDIS standard supports navigation in the open sea and coastal areas; the Inland ECDIS standard was developed for navigation on inland waterways. The chart requirements for mano euvring big ships in narrow fairways (harbour access channels) and harbours and for the port maintenance go far beyond the current ECDIS standard in scale, accuracy, chart objects and attributes ("object catalogue") in future "feature catalogue") and







The Port ENC – proposal for a new standard







The Port ENC – proposal for a new standard

- ♣ The successful result of the EFFORTS work package 1.3 Port ECDIS could be only a
 - proposal and comprehensive concept for a new Port ENC standard!!
 - It can be currently only a first step!









Developing a Port ECDIS - a challenge mastered!!

Final statement

It must be reliable and clear, that the harbour master, the pilot, the captain and all other user can trust the topographic and bathymetric information within the Port ENC!

So the Port ENC can be used as reference system for navigation!

"If the vessel sails on land the positioning of the vessel is inaccurate, not the Port ENC!"









Developing a Port ECDIS - a challenge mastered!!

Thank you for your attention!!





Kontaktdaten

on behalf of the

HPA Hamburg Port Authority AöR

Neuer Wandrahm 4

20457 Hamburg

Germany

www.hamburg-port-authority.de

Dieter Seefeldt (Ret.)

Phone.: +49 40 677 19 43

Mobile: +49 170 218 36 40

E-Mail: Dieter.Seefeldt[at]DieSee.com

