

## D6.5 Improved Route Handling/Exchange Capabilities in ArcticWeb

---

Project no. 636329  
Project acronym: EfficienSea2  
EFFICIENSEA2 – efficient, safe and sustainable traffic at sea

Funding scheme: Innovation Action (IA)  
Start date of project: 1 May 2015  
End date of project: 30 April 2018  
Duration: 36 months

Due date of deliverable: 27.10.2017  
Actual submission date: 30.10.2017

Organisation in charge of deliverable: Chalmers University of Technology

## Document Status

### Authors

Name	Organisation
Christopher Anderberg	Chalmers University of Technology
Cajsa Jersler Fransson	Swedish Maritime Administration
Scott N. MacKinnon	Chalmers University of Technology

### Document History

Version	Date	Initials	Description
1	9.10.2017	SNM	Review of Presentation
2	12.10.2017	SNM	Review of Presentation
3	18.10.2017	CJF/CA	Presentation at Conference
4	1.2.2018	SNM	Renewal of Report

### Review

Name	Organisation
Scott MacKinnon	Chalmers University of Technology
Christopher Anderberg	Chalmers University of Technology

## Contents

Document Status .....	2
Authors .....	2
Document History .....	2
Review .....	2
1 Introduction .....	4
2 Experimental Work .....	4
3 Results .....	4
4 Demonstration Activity .....	4



# 1 Introduction

The ArcticWeb was first developed as an in-house demonstration by the Danish Maritime Administration in 2012. Since then, it has undergone several iterations and was evaluated in EfficienSea2 through a series of simulated search and rescue scenarios allowing for virtual ships to exchange route information ("liveposition"). This allows relevant stakeholders access to this information instead of retrieving it from satellite AIS, which can be delayed for several hours.

The ArcticWeb could potentially demonstrate an increased capability to improve maritime safety in the arctic and could also be used as a complement to meeting some of the requirements of the Polar Code. Previous SAR exercises from an Arctic perspective have clearly indicated that lack of situational awareness is a limiting factor and creates limitations within emergency response chain. The ArcticWeb may be a solution to overcoming these deficits.

# 2 Experimental Work

A human factors analysis and practical testing of the ArcticWeb were conducted at Chalmers University of Technology between the 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of August, 2018. The main foci of these simulations were to assess performance of safe navigation in polar regions and evaluation of a self-organizing (3 vessels) search and rescue event utilizing the function of the ArcticWeb.

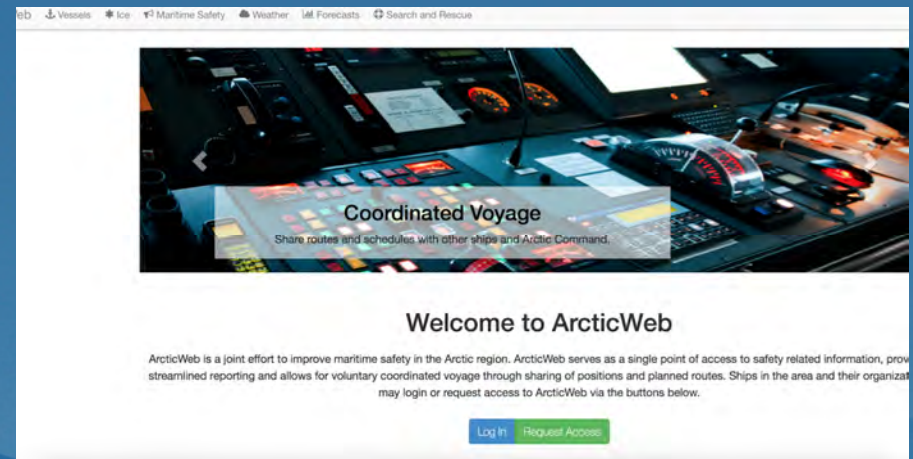
Test participants were experienced in ice navigation and the majority had undergone recent polar operations (Swedish ice breaker crews). During the first day, functionality and usability of the ArcticWeb tool was undertaken. Also, participants unfamiliar with the ECDIS interface were trained in its efficient use. This was followed by three days of SAR exercises. Data collection included naturalistic observations, ArcticWeb usage and extensive debriefings at the end of each day.

# 3 Results

In general, the experimental results were favourable. The tool increased the situation awareness of the participants on the three vessels involved in the SAR activities. There was improved information exchange and reduced workload between the participants. However, more work has to be done on the interface to improve its usability.

# 4 Demonstration Activity

A demonstration of the ArcticWeb and presentation of experimental findings was completed at Ocean Innovation – E Navigation Underway North America, 2017 in St. John's, Canada. The presentation slides are included with this report (see Appendix 1).



# ARCTICWEB

A web-based platform supporting maritime safety in polar regions

18-10-2017 Ocean Innovation – E Navigation Underway North America, 2017

Cajsa Jersler Fransson - Swedish Maritime Administration  
Christopher Anderberg - Chalmers University of Technology



This project has received funding from The European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement no. 636329



# Agenda

History of Arctic Web

What EfficienSea2 adds to Arctic Web

Self-organizing response and decision support in ice navigation

Practical tests with the ArcticWeb in a simulated environment

The Result from the study

Conclusions







# Arctic Web

DMA  
Built a demonstrator  
inhouse

DMA+Danish  
Ministry of  
Defence

DMA+ Nordic Council of  
Ministers

EfficienSea2  
EU funded  
project led by  
DMA

2012

2013

2014

2015

2016

2017





## Welcome to ArcticWeb

ArcticWeb is a joint effort to improve maritime safety in the Arctic region. ArcticWeb serves as a single point of access to safety related information, provides streamlined reporting and allows for voluntary coordinated voyage through sharing of positions and planned routes. Ships in the area and their organization may login or request access to ArcticWeb via the buttons below.

[Log In](#) [Request Access](#)

### Your Vessel - ORASILA

#### AIS Information

[view all](#)

MMSI	220443000
Call Sign	OYDK2
Country	DK
Destination	COASTAL GREENLAND
Nav Status	Under way using engine
ETA	2017-12-31 0:00 UTC

#### ArcticWeb Reporting

Vessel Information	OK	<a href="#">edit</a>
Schedule	ACTIVE	<a href="#">edit</a>
Reporting	OK	<a href="#">edit</a>

#### Additional Information

Nearest Vessels	AVAILABLE	<a href="#">view</a>
3-6-9 hour distance circle based on SOG	AVAILABLE	<a href="#">view</a>







The platform is intended for use by:

Ships

Shipping companies operating vessels in the area.

Arctic Command

Other shore authorities/organizations (RCC etc)





**Optimizing route according to ice thickness/ resistance**  
**Optimizing route for weather and ice conditions**



New method for finding icebergs and waves

Minimising connection time/cost

ArcticWeb Vessels Ice Maritime Safety Weather

**Weather**

**Forecast on route**

**Selected Forecast - Daneborg**

Danish Meteorological Institute  
Valid to: 2017-10-14 12:00 UTC

**Storm Warning**

**Forecast**

Storm from north 20 to 25 m/s. Poor visibility.  
Tomorrow early gale from north 17 to 22 m/s. And in southeastern part gale from north 9 to 14 m/s. Poor visibility.

**Waves**

Significant wave height: 7 m. Swells: 5 m.

**Ice**

Few icebergs and growlers.

**Settings**

**Legends**



**Crowd sourcing of ice**



# Space Weather Forecast







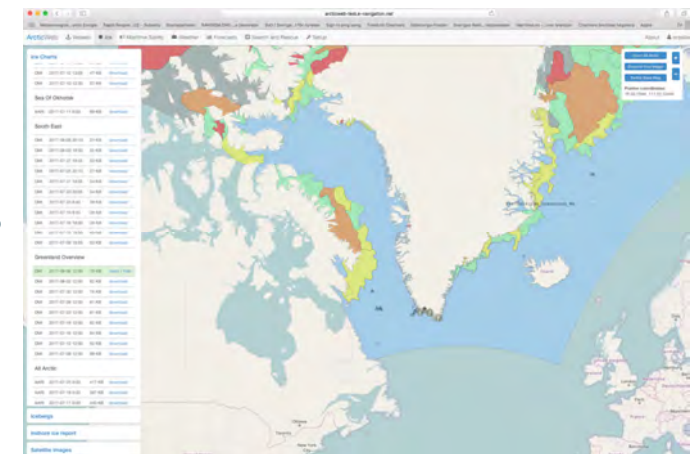
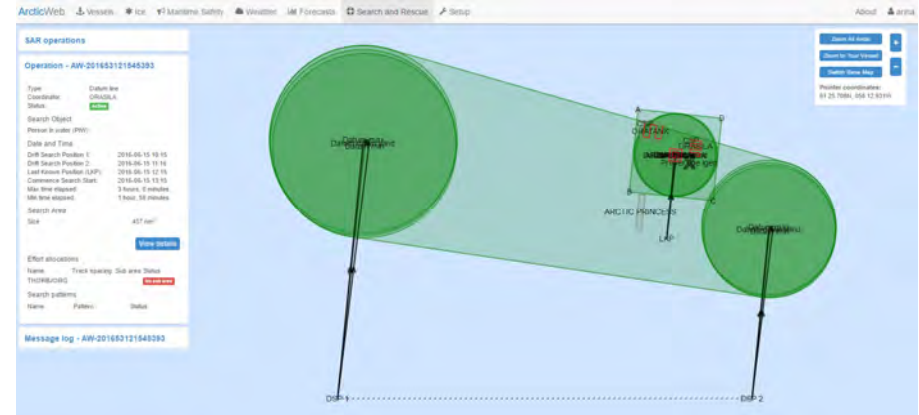
# Space Weather Forecast





# Capabilities ArcticWeb

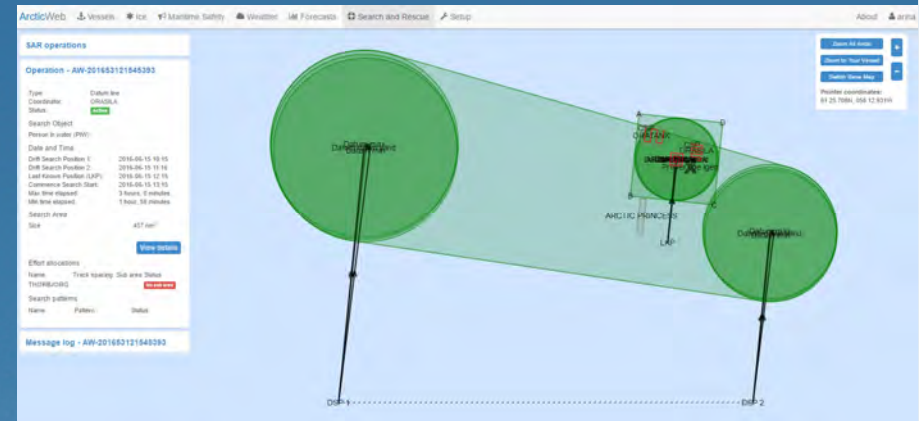
- Ice and iceberg information, specific areas
- Weather information specific areas
- Route optimization, route planning, intended routes
- Position reports
- AIS feed of vessels – establish situational awareness (Satellite AIS)
- SAR capabilities – search pattern etc (Based upon IAMSAR protocols)
- Web based.. Limitations





# ArcticWeb combines and provides information from:

- AIS data by **national and commercial satellites and base stations in the Arctic region.**
- **GREENPOS and COASTAL CONTROL** reporting.
- Coordinated Voyage through of **sharing of routes and schedules.**
- Sharing of **routes and schedules with Arctic Command.**
- **Ice charts** from **Danish Meteorological Institute (DMI).**
- **Inshore ice reports** from **Danish Meteorological Institute.**
- **Satellite images from NASA** provided by Danish Meteorological Institute.
- Navigational warnings from **Arctic Command and Danish Maritime Authority.**
- **Weather forecasts from DMI** including weather forecasts for a planned route.
- **Forecasts for ice, current and waves** provided by DMI and Defense Centre for Operational Oceanography (FCOO).



# ARCTICWEB - Human factor evaluations and Practical tests

Conducted at Chalmers University of Technology,  
Gothenburg Sweden, between August 15th to 18th



This project has received funding from The European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under Grant Agreement no. 636329





# ArcticWeb – Evaluations and Practical Tests

## Purpose

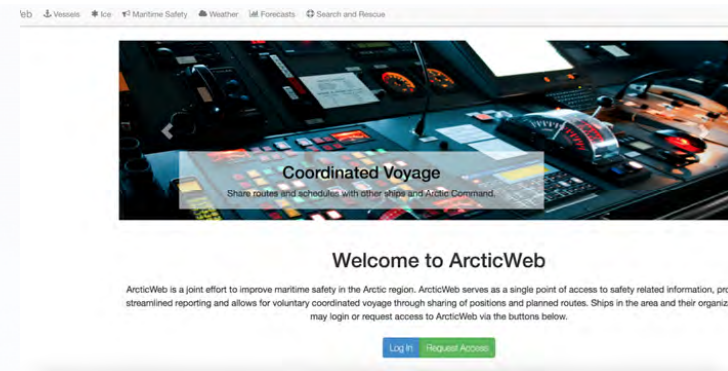
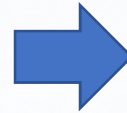
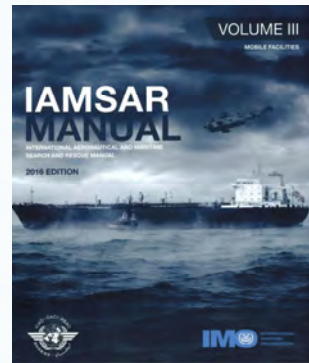
- Evaluate **functionalities and usability**
- Evaluate the **SAR (Search and Rescue) capabilities**

## Main Focus

- Support for **safe navigation in polar regions**
- **A common operating picture in a SAR situation** for OSC (On Scene Commander), RCC (Rescue Coordination Centre) and other involved resources
- Could **you self-organize** in a SAR event with ArcticWeb







# The SAR tool

- Organize search areas
- Allocate Resources
- Assign SRU to search pattern
- Communicate
- Monitor progress

- Common operating picture
- ....Could we self-organize???

30/10/2017

**SAR operations**

**Operation - AW-20170818081453380**

**Search Object**  
Raft (4-6 person), unknown drift anker status

**Date and Time**  
Last Known Position (LKP): 2017-08-18 15:00  
Commence Search Start: 2017-08-18 19:00  
Time elapsed: 4 hours, 0 minutes.

**Search Area**

	Latitude	Longitude
A	68 09.236N	057 41.501W
B	68 13.264N	057 44.064W
C	68 12.065N	057 57.698W
D	68 08.037N	057 55.138W
Size	22 nm <sup>2</sup>	

[Recalculate](#) [View details](#)

**Effort allocations**

Name	Track spacing	Sub area	Status
balderViking	0.1 nm	1.77 nm <sup>2</sup>	<a href="#">Shared</a>

**Search patterns**

Name	Pattern	Status
balderViking	Creeping line	<a href="#">Shared</a>

[Manage effort allocations](#)

**Message log - AW-20170818081453380**

**Effort Allocation**

Search and rescue units (SRUs)

Name	Type	Search speed	Fatigue	Sub area	Status	Search Pattern	Status
balderViking	Merchant vessel	10 knots	1		<a href="#">Edit</a>	<a href="#">Shared</a>	<a href="#">Replace</a> <a href="#">Shared</a> <a href="#">Remove</a>

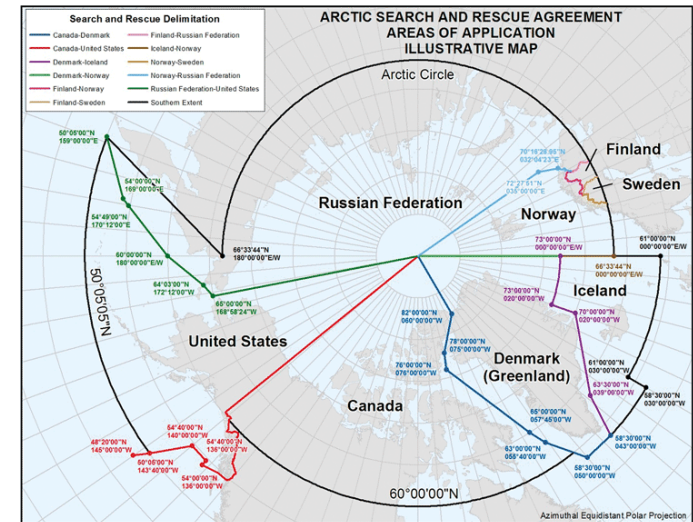
[Add new SRU](#) [Close](#)

**Map View:** A map showing the search area with a red hatched rectangle indicating the CSP (Current Search Pattern). The map also shows the LKP (Last Known Position) and the search area boundaries (A, B, C, D). The map includes labels for 'Datum min' and 'Datum max'.



# Polar regions/remote areas Increased need for self-organizing?

- Lack of SAR resources and infrastructure
- Response time..
- Remote – involvement of RCC?
- Environment and weather
- Local conditions – RCC limitation – OSC better overview?
- Could local communities be involved?
- Communication/technical limitations..





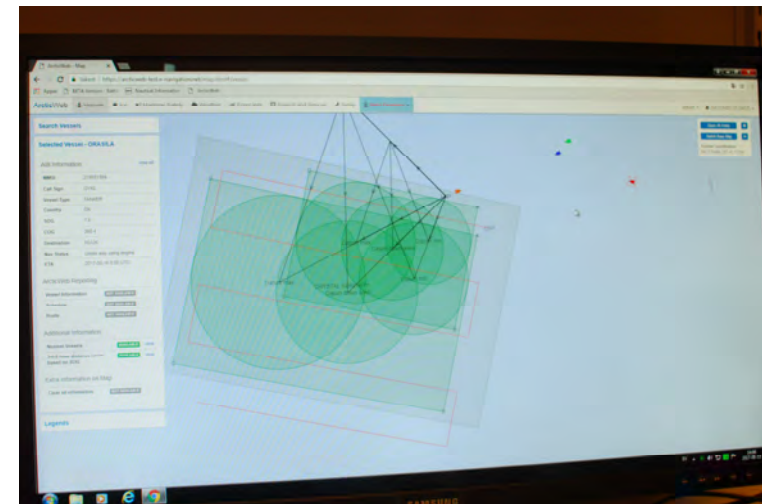
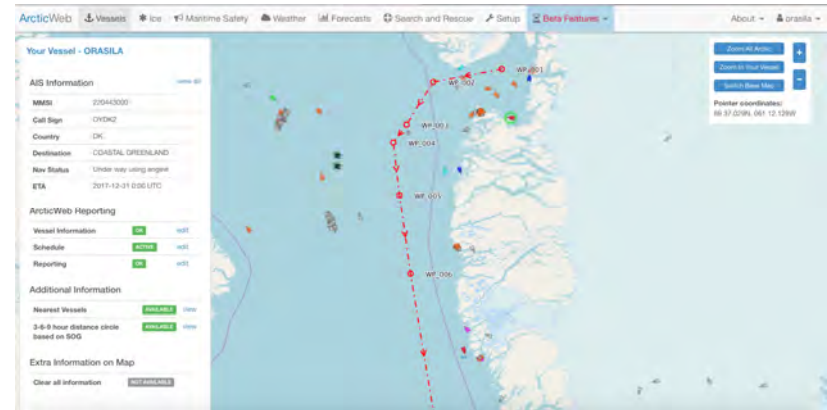
# Set-up and structure of the simulations

- Conducted in full mission bridge simulators: **3 vessels**
- Test participants – **all experience from ice navigation** and the majority **experience from Polar operations** (Swedish ice breaker crews)
- **3 days of simulations** – Focus on SAR response and self-organizing
- **1 day functionality and usability evaluation. Familiarization** with SAR tool
- **Data collection:** Naturalistic observations – examining progress – Long debriefings



# Areas and Scenario

- **Area:** West Greenland – west/southwest of Disko Bay
- **One baseline scenario (normal response), SAR with RCC coordination, OSC – No ArcticWeb**  
*Fishing vessel collides with growler, ingress of water*
- **Three self-organizing scenarios with ArcticWeb, OSC leading/organizing response, little involvement from RCC**  
*Vessel collision with growler x2 / Sailing yacht not under Command, drifting, unclear LKP (Last known position)*
- **Simplified scenarios: In Focus: SAR and Self-organizing capabilities**
- **Technical:** Assumed full access to AIS data/no disturbances in data traffic







# Observed results baseline scenario

*How a SAR response is organized today...*

- **RCC responded in a traditional way** - calculation of **drift/search areas**
- **Appointing OSC** – organizing search pattern and the search – difficult
- **Increased communication** between OSC and RCC
- **Increased communication** between OSC and SRU's
- **Shared operating picture** - ECDIS/Radar, AIS..







## Results SAR – Self organizing

- The ArcticWeb provides a tool to **self organize**
- **With training** – organize search areas and designate SRU's with specific search pattern – **common operating picture – shared SA**
- **Improved information exchange** between SRU's - reduce **open communication**
- A designated OSC could **command and control** multiple SRU's at the same time
- **Increased workload** for the OSC
- A SAR involving - **known LKP (Last know position)** – good response
- **Uncertain LKP - difficult to self-organize**, need assistance from a RCC



## Learnings from previous Arctic SAR exercises; ARCTIC SAR TTX in 2016 and Arctic Zephyr exercise in 2015. Where can ArcticWeb fit in?

### Learnings (Some)

- **Available information about SAR resources** was in some **instances found to be inadequate.**
- ***Poor communication, lack of situational awareness and logistical support...***
- **Vessels of opportunity** - best option for responding to a mayday, and will often be on scene before the RCC can manage to organize other resources
- **Vessels of opportunity and local communities** constitute resources that can be implemented in a response.



# Conclusions

- SAR and maritime safety in Polar regions are complicated
- **There exist a need for a platform**, where local maritime units could trigger a response – **common operating picture with RCC**
- How to assess the best “**Vessel of opportunity**”
- Further research/evaluation in the concept of “**Self-organizing**” in remote areas
- Communication/technical limitations ?
- Polar vessels, act as OSC.. **Need for training?**



# SAVE THE DATES

---

**APRIL 5-6 2018  
COPENHAGEN**



# Thank you for your attention !

Questions or comments ?

30/10/2017

Christopher Anderberg & Cajsa Jersler Fransson





# Questions popped up after?

Contact us:

Christopher Anderberg: [christopher.anderberg@chalmers.se](mailto:christopher.anderberg@chalmers.se)

Cajsa Jersler Fransson: [Cajsa.jerslerfransson@sjofartverket.se](mailto:Cajsa.jerslerfransson@sjofartverket.se)