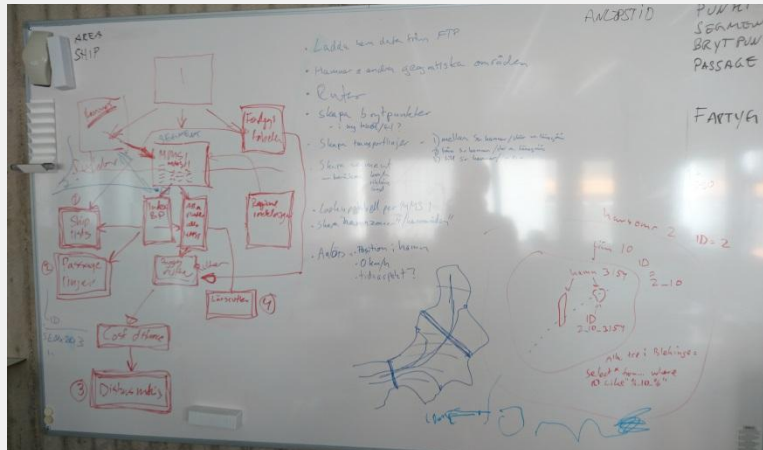


Spatial thinking and learnings using AIS data



Marcus Justesen, GIS-analyst

Ljubljana 2016-10-13



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@SCB_nyheter

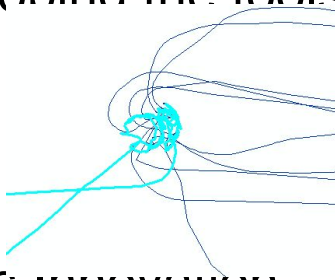


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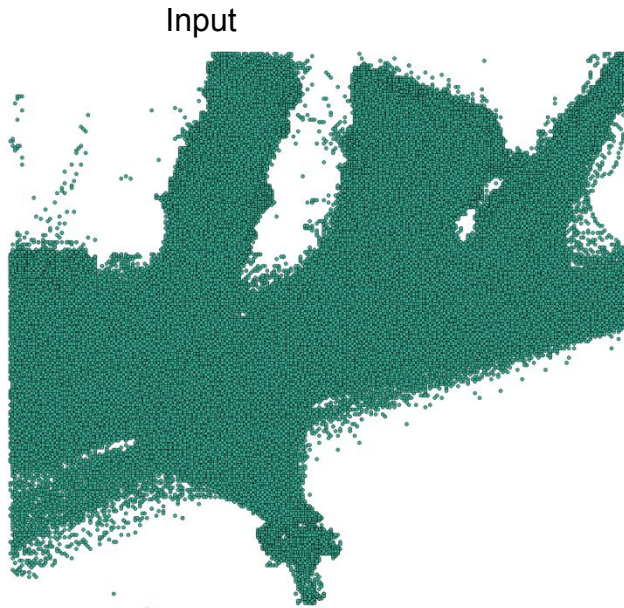


The Project – what are we doing?

- Work in progress, phase 2/3 : developing the tools and methods
 - A pilot study has been done
 - Next phase is implementation
- Partly funded by Vinnova (Swedens INNOVATION Agency)
- Joint venture between Transport Analysis and Statistics Sweden (with a bit different objectives)



The Project – what are we doing?



AIS data for Baltic Sea, years 2013-2015



Output

- Port to port distance calculations by:
 - Domestic/international/inland waters
 - ship type
- List of vessels entered in Swedish ports
- Passage lines
- Traffic in county regions

Statistical results



Challenges

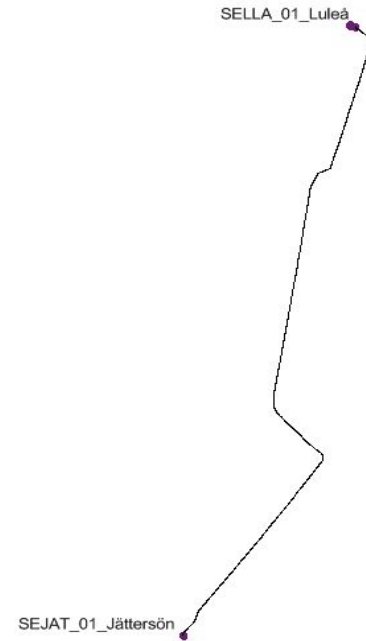
- Data must be restructured to better suit our purposes
 - Data should be reduced
 - We will in the end only use a small part of total data
- Part of filtering the data must be done geographically
- We must identify transports between Swedish ports
 - Lines must be created from points
 - Ports have to be created – using AIS data



Restructuring data: creating lines

Four attributes are needed to create transport lines between ports:

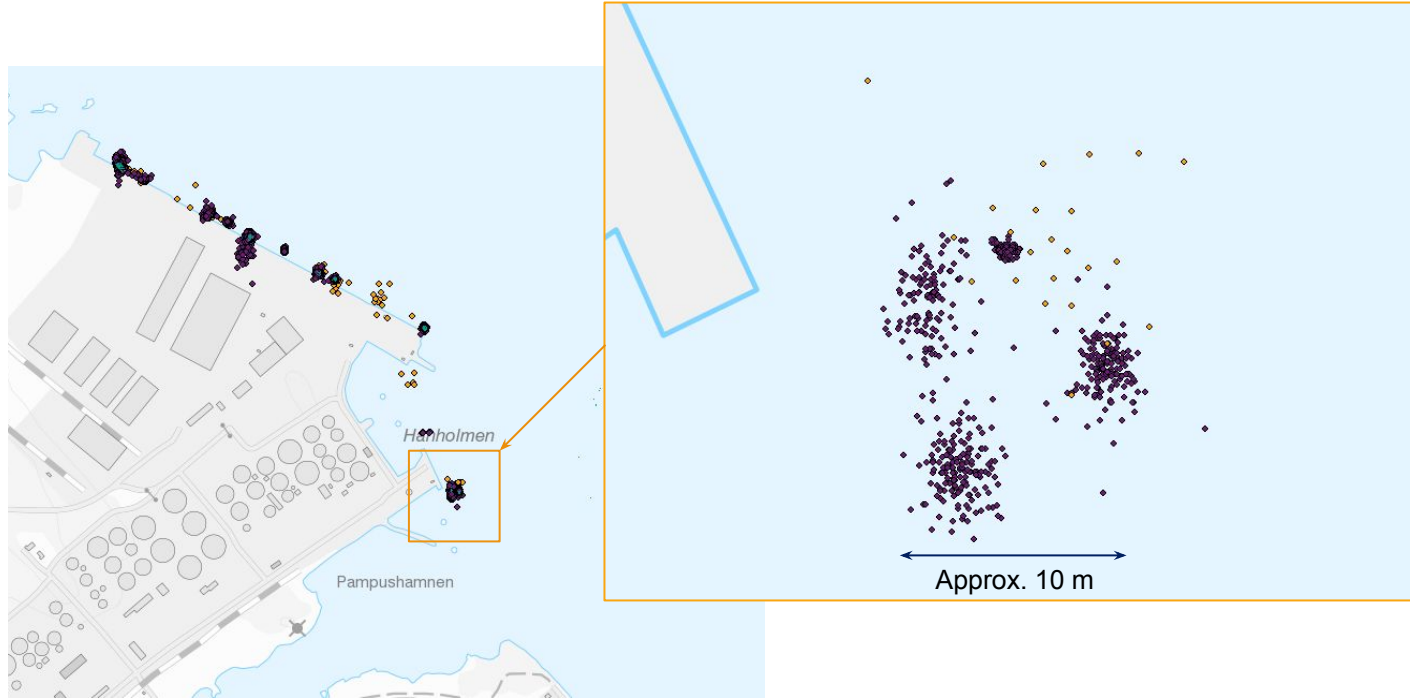
- Ship id (MMSI)
- Position
- Time
- Ports
 - This is not available to us so must be created



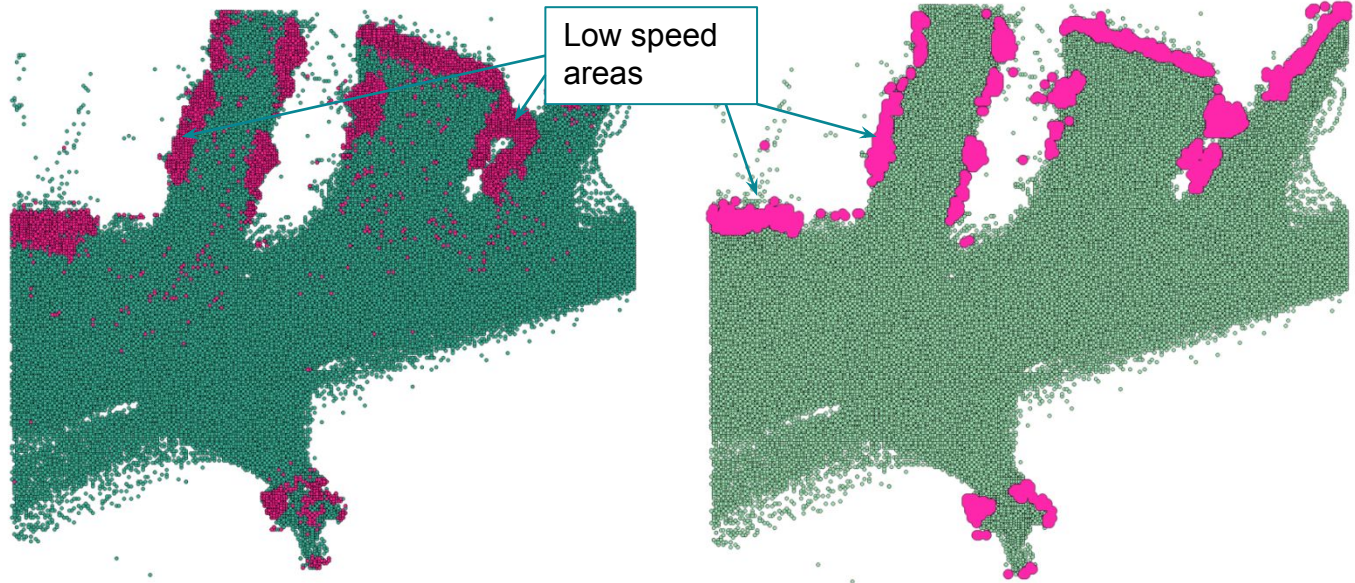
Using AIS data to create ports



High data resolution can be useful when creating ports



High data resolution can be useful when creating ports

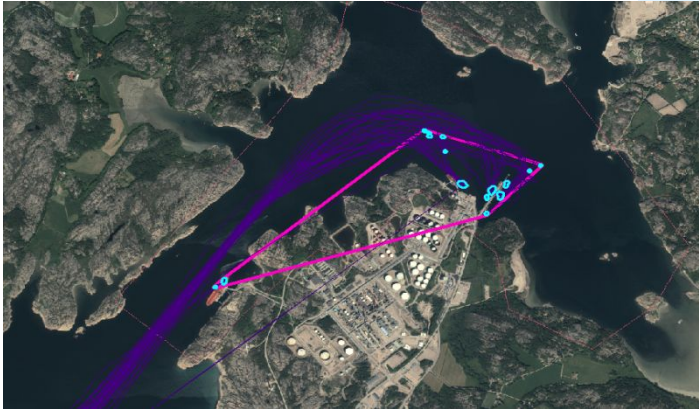


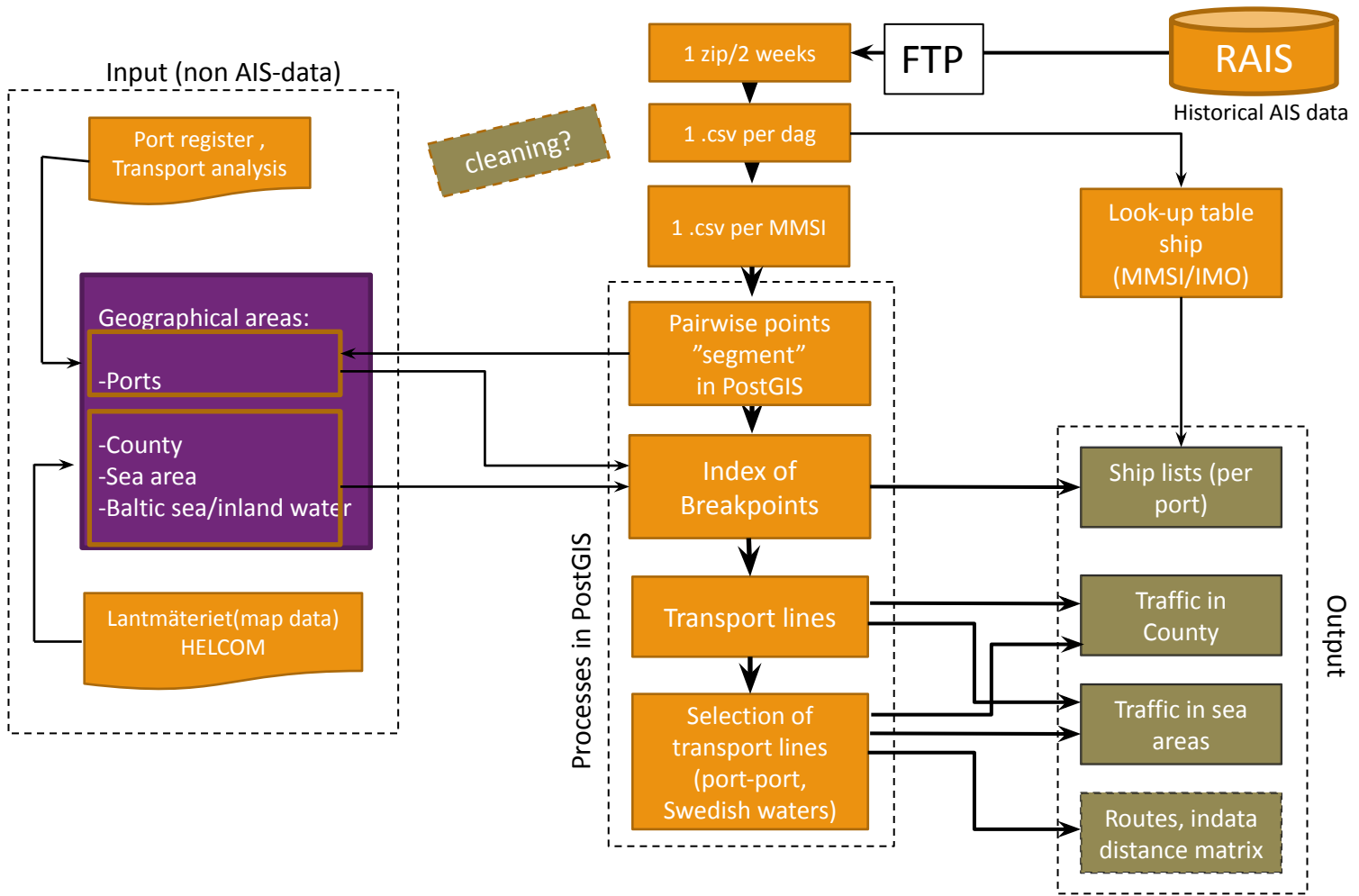
Original data

Aggregated data (10m resolution)

Ports, status and results

- Work still in progress, but:
 - Rough port areas created for all countries around Baltic Sea
 - Good port areas created for Swedish ports



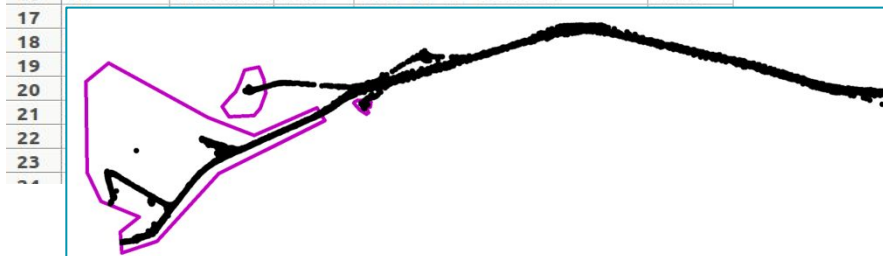


Index of breakpoints

	id [PK] serial	mmsi integer	angomr integer	ts timestamp without time zone	enter boolean
1	1	209734000	1640	2013-01-03 00:06:41	FALSE
2	2	209734000	1640	2013-01-03 00:15:41	TRUE
3	3	209734000	1640	2013-01-03 17:12:41	FALSE
4	4	209734000	1541	2013-01-03 21:00:55	TRUE
5	5	209734000	1541	2013-01-04 14:58:49	FALSE
6	6	209734000	1752	2013-01-11 18:37:10	TRUE
7	7	209734000	1752	2013-01-11 18:49:21	FALSE
8	8	209734000	1782	2013-01-11 19:32:31	TRUE
9	9	209734000	1782	2013-01-11 20:50:45	FALSE
10	10	209734000	1782	2013-01-11 20:56:46	TRUE
11	11	209734000	1782	2013-01-12 07:11:46	FALSE
12	12	209734000	1541	2013-01-12 14:40:51	TRUE
13	13	209734000	1541	2013-01-17 10:35:11	FALSE
14	14	209734000	1752	2013-01-24 02:14:59	TRUE
15	15	209734000	1752	2013-01-24 02:29:39	FALSE
16	16	209734000	1782	2013-01-24 03:03:19	TRUE

Entering port area

Leaving port area



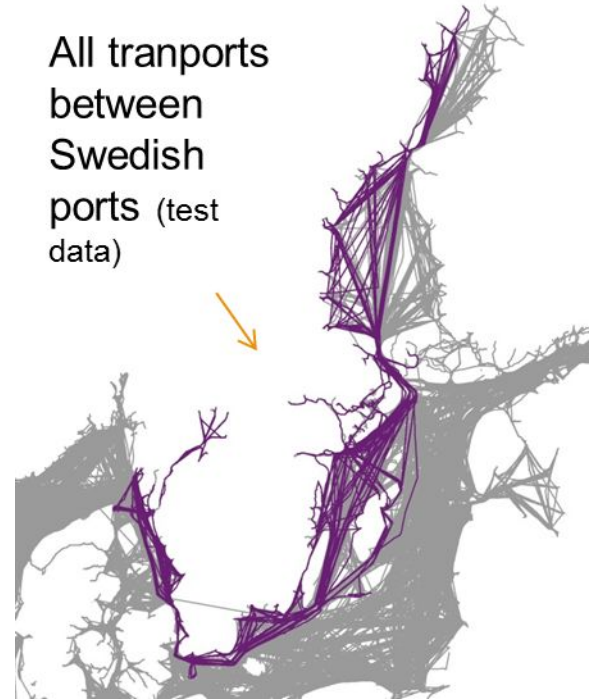
Index of breakpoints

From each exit to next enter in the index a line can be created that represents the transports between ports (or within regions)

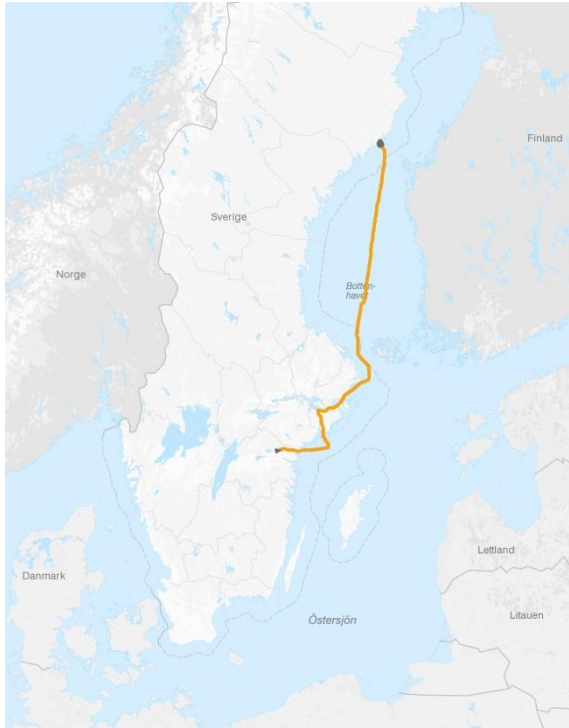
Some advantages of this:

- We only create the lines we are interested in, e.g. transports between Swedish ports
- It makes us flexible and can create ad hoc transport lines
- Saves us data storage space

And we use this as input for the distance matrix model!



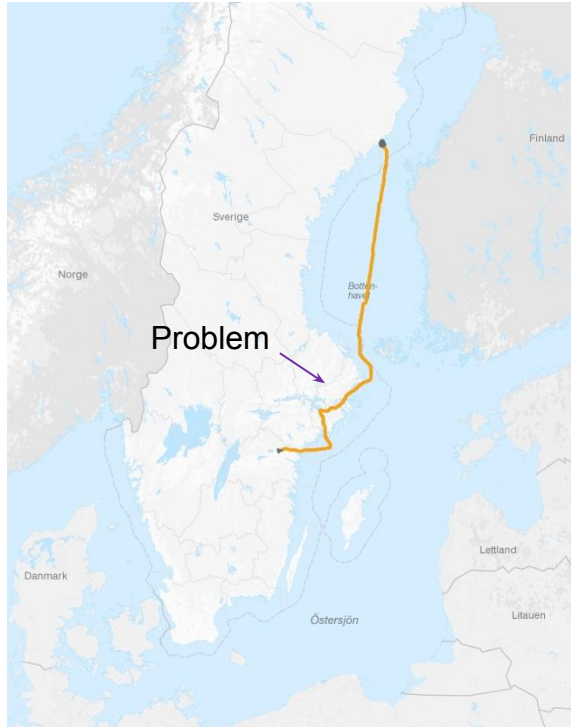
Distance matrix



- Distances between ports is used to calculate transport performance (tonne kilometers)
- Distance between ports should equal distance of the most common route.
- A transportation network is created
 - Built from the line we created earlier, converted to raster with 1 km resolution.
 - Additional weights are added to the network:
 - Destination
 - density
- Most common route is calculated using shortest path analysis (the resulting route= route with least accumulated cost)



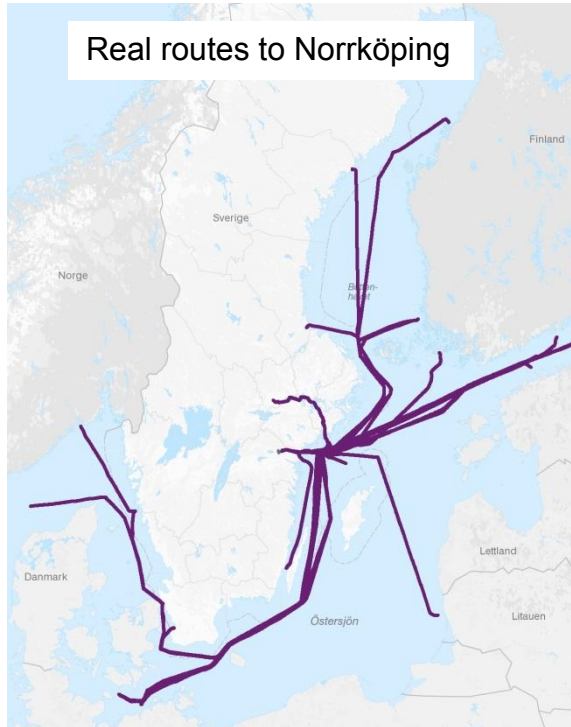
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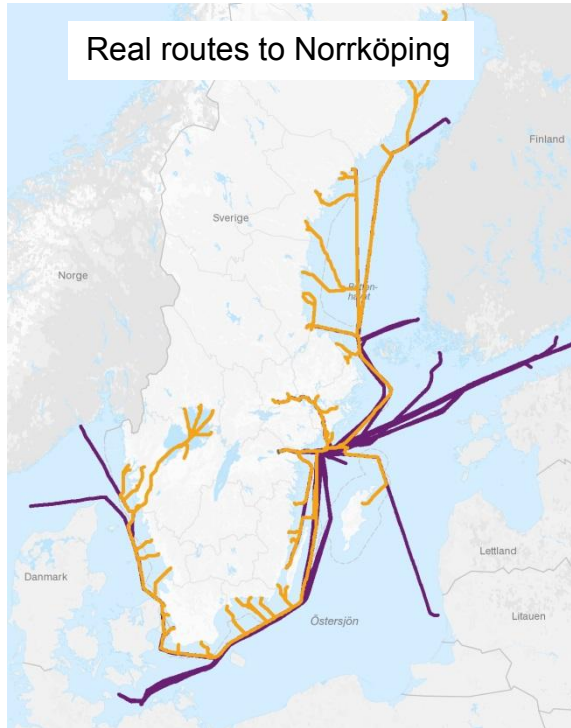
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Distance matrix

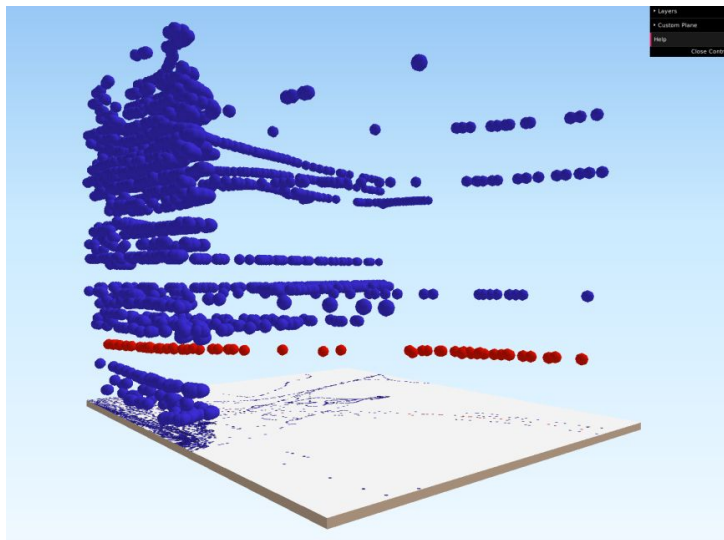


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Thank you!



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