Marine Asset Protection using AIS Data

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Introduction

• UltraMAP manages and maintains a 24/7 service protecting subsea and surface based marine assets.



• AssetMonitor was created in 2009 while part of EADS with its first user being Channel Islands Electricity Grid



• ULTRAMAP formed in 2013 to focus on the growth in demand for AssetMonitor.



Agenda

- Examples of the types of assets we help to protect
- Examples of the threats to those assets
- Introduction to the technologies involved
 - AIS
 - AssetMonitor
 - Virtual Beacon
- Live Example at NYPA
 New York Power
 Authority



The Problem

- Critical Infrastructure in the marine environment
- Can be vulnerable to damage by shipping
- Measures protect assets from damage by shipping



Telecomms Cables







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Power Cables



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Renewables (Irish Sea)



Renewables (North Sea)





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Busy Oceans



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Main threats are from vessels where their activity can impact on infrastructure which is on the sea bed or suspended in the water column...

Activity	Depth
Fishing	Up to 1500m
Anchoring	Less than 200m
Dredging	Less than 200m



Telecommunications

- Records extending back to 1959 suggest fishing and shipping activities account for at least 60 per cent of all cable faults
- Recent studies suggest that in some regions, cable faults caused by anchors and fishing is 77 per cent of all faults
- Global estimates for faults from fishing are 50 to 100 each year



Oil and Gas

PARLOC 2001 (Pipeline & Riser loss of containment) details 44 incidents of anchor damage (nearly 25000km of offshore pipeline)

- 11 incidents to operating steel pipelines caused by construction vessels (8 within platform safety zone, 5 of these <100m of platform)
- 18 incidents caused by supply boats (11 of these in safety zone)
- 11 resulted in loss of containment; 22 required some degree of repair

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Costs of Repair

- Reports of cable repair costs averaging 1 to 3 million \$
- Repairs involve specialised cable ships (thousands of \$/day)
- Replacement costs of damaged equipment
- Suggested historical average repair period is 20.6 days
- Further costs may arise because of the need to re-route and restore communications using unaffected cable systems



Marine Asset Protection

and now.... vessel monitoring using AIS



What is AIS (Automatic Identification System)

Communication system using VHF to exchange navigational information....

- between vessels
- between vessels and shore stations



Designed to be....

- autonomous (little or no interaction with personnel)
- continuous (automatic and frequent transmission of data)

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Purpose of AIS

Improves navigational safety and environmental protection by...

- Avoiding collision
- Coastal states obtain information about ships
- Traffic management
- Rapid response to incidents



AIS Regulation

IMO SOLAS Convention (Regulation 19, Chapter 5) sets out navigational equipment to be carried on ships IMO adopted new requirement (*revised Chapter 5*) in 2000 for ships to carry AIS

By end of 2004 the following categories of ship to be fitted with AIS:

- All ships 300 gross tonnage or above engaged on international voyages
- Cargo ships 500 gross tonnage not engaged on international voyages
- Passenger ships irrespective of size

Ships shall maintain AIS in operation at all times except where international agreements, rules or standards provide for the protection of navigational information



AIS Regulation

Local implementations extending AIS usage beyond SOLAS vessels

In the EU....Directive 2002/59/EC of the European Parliament.....

"Any ship calling at a port of a Member State must, in accordance with the timetable set out in Annex II(I), be fitted with an AIS which meets the performance standards drawn up by the IMO."

and.... importantly....

Fishing vessels with a length of more than 15 metres shall be fitted with AIS not later than 31 May 2014



AIS – Data Types

Dynamic data from sensors such as gyro compass, Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS), rate of turn indicator. Reporting interval depends on speed and changes in course (see table)

- Ship position
- Position Timestamp
- Course over ground
- Speed
- Heading
- Navigational status
- Rate of turn



AIS – Data Reporting Intervals

Class A shipborne

Vessel Behaviour	Reporting Interval
At anchor or moored and not moving faster than 3 knots	3 min
0-14 knots	10 s
0-14 knots and changing course	3 1/3 s
14-23 knots	6 s
14-23 knots and changing course	2 s
>23 knots	2 s
>23 knots and changing course	2 s



AIS – Data Types

Static (reporting interval 6 minutes or when amended)

- MMSI (Maritime Mobile Service Identity)
- Vessel name
- Radio call sign
- IMO number
- Length and breadth
- Vessel type

Voyage-related (reporting interval 6 minutes or when amended)

• Destination



Why Use AIS to Monitor Marine Assets

Near real-time monitoring of vessels operating near assets.

"Who, What, Where, When"

Who: Vessel Name and IDs (MMSI, IMO, Radio Call Sign)

What: Vessel Type, Length and Breadth, navigational status

Where: Vessel location, speed, rate of turn, destination

When: AIS messages time-stamped



A Monitoring System Using AIS

Components:

- AIS data (commercial source, install own AIS receiver)
- Database containing AIS data, asset locations, protection zones
- Software to analyse vessel activity against rules and identify potentially damaging behaviour (fishing, anchoring, dredging)
- User Interface (web site) so users can view/interact with system
- Alerts raised to warn users of potentially damaging activity
- Logging of AIS messages (for use as evidence)

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A Monitoring System Using AIS



Database

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User Interface





Vessels (Rotterdam)





Vessel Information





Vessel Tracks (showing fishing activity)









Monitoring Rules

Name Dala

Rule:		Description:			
	~				
Angle of Drift	*	Comparison:	Value:		
Closest Point of Approach		Select	~		
Time to Closest Point of Approach					
Rate of Turn					
Seconds Since Last Message					
Rate of Speed Decrease					
Enter Zone				Save (Cancel
Exit Zone				Save	Calicei
Not Member of Group					
Member of Group					
Navigation Status Equal					
Navigation Status Not Equal					
Speed Over Ground (knots)					
Vessel Type Not Equal					
Vessel Type Equal					
Vessel Type Group Equal					
Vessel Type Group Not Equal	-				



Monitoring Alerts (on Map)





Monitoring Alert (Details)

	Severity	Title	Zone	Rule Group	Vessel Name	MMSI	IMO Number	First Occurred	Last Occurred	Coordinates	Vessel Type
0	High	System Generated	500m Buffer	Anchor risk (Rule Group)	TANKER 2	000000000	0	03-Nov-2013 10:34:34	03-Nov-2013 11:28:33	29° 44.614'S 31° 14.977'E	Tanker
ο	High	System Generated	500m Buffer	Anchor risk (Rule Group)	TANKER 2	000000000	0	03-Nov-2013 08:40:45	03-Nov-2013 08:40:45	29° 44.610'S 31° 15.020'E	Tanker
0	High	System Generated	500m Buffer	Anchor risk (Rule Group)	TANKER 2	000000000	0	03-Nov-2013 05:28:34	03-Nov-2013 05:28:34	29° 44.606'S 31° 15.040'E	Tanker
ο	High	System Generated	500m Buffer	Anchor Risk (Rule Group)	CARGO 1	00000001	0	17-Apr-2013 15:19:08	17-Apr-2013 15:19:08	54" 38.775'N 0" 1.234'E	Cargo
0	High	System Generated	500m Buffer	Anchor risk (Rule Group)	ANOTHER 1	00000002	0	03-Nov-2013 03:31:05	03-Nov-2013 04:16:04	29° 44.840'S 31° 11.320'E	Other Type
0	High	System Generated	500m Buffer	Anchor risk (Rule Group)	ANOTHER 1	000000002	0	02-Nov-2013 04:39:54	02-Nov-2013 05:42:49	29*44.860'S 31*11.300'E	Other Type



Playback Vessel Movements





'Interesting' Vessel Behaviour

Fishing





'Interesting' Vessel Behaviour

Slow Moving





'Interesting' Vessel Behaviour

Safety Zone Incursion





Further Developments - Virtual AIS Beacon

Improve visibility of assets on ship navigation equipment using Virtual AIS Beacons to mark asset locations/routes



Send alerts directly to vessels using special type of AIS message (Addressed Safety Message)

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Further Developments - SeaGard

Taking asset protection logic and installing devices on vessels to raise alarms if they are in close proximity to assets.





