

# **Message Exchange for Flow Management in Maritime Traffic Management Systems using the Maritime Cloud.**

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## Abstract

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## 1. Introduction

As part of—and as a contribution to—the MONA LISA 2.0 [\[MONALISA2\]](#) project, the Danish Maritime Authority has worked to define message conversation scenarios and detailed message formats for *flow management* in the context of *sea traffic management (STM)* as defined by [\[ARCH\]](#).

The results contain inputs, contributions, and insights from DMA and project partners.

This paper documents the process and the results, by

1. defining the domain problem,
2. establishing a set of use cases for the domain,
3. defining message formats for use case interaction,
4. introducing a reference implementation, and by
5. supplying test data to validate its correctness.

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## Point of contact

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## 1.1. Problem definition

### 1.1.1. Flow management

As defined by [\[ARCH\]](#) flow management is communication which takes place between ships in a peer-to-peer situation, or between ships and a coordinating organisation (e.g. VTS, STCC) in order to:

1. Increase safety and prevent delays through a good flow in narrow channels with high traffic density
2. Support vessel in arriving at final destination in due time as efficient as possible
3. Provide information to interested parties about planned and predicted time of arrival to final destination or other point of interest.

For item 1 the term "good" means that collisions and dangerous situations are avoided and that vessels can safely follow their announced tactical voyage plan through the area.

Flow *management* is based on knowledge of vessels' tactical voyage plans; i.e. announcements from each vessel regarding their intended manouvers in the immediate short-term future. When this knowledge is known either centrally at a coordinating center or distributed between nearby vessels, it is possible for the coordination centre or the nearby vessels to suggest and negotiate tactical voyage plans to obtain a "good" flow. It is this process which is called *flow management*.

If flow management takes place in a self-organizaing manner between vessels on a peer-to-peer basis it is called *autonomous flow management*. When a coordinating center is performing flow management the process is called *controlled flow management*. In a fully managed scenario — whether autonomous or controlled — all vessels can safely and efficiently follow their tactical voyage plans through their entire passage of the area.

### Intension and Tactical Voyage Plan

In order to facilitate flow management vessels participate by providing intentions as well as tactical voyage plans. A tactical voyage plan is a subset of the Dynamic Voyage Plan and contains the immediate upcoming waypoints and their schedule.

## Flow Management Suggestion

A suggested change to a tactical voyage plan is called a *flow management suggestion*. A flow management suggestion can be transmitted from either a coordination centre or a peer vessel. It can take one of two principal forms:

1. Geometry-based (adding, deleting or changing waypoints)
2. Speed-based (not changing any waypoints)

Changing the geometry of a tactical voyage plan is a relatively complex operation for the vessels navigator. Among other things the process involves a safety check of the new route and re-programming of navigational equipment. The cost/workload of this operation reduces the likelihood of a vessel complying with suggested changes.

Changing the vessels speed (or waypoint ETA's) is a far simpler operation for the navigator. This involves only adjustment of the vessels speed and recalculation of the wheel-over-point in advance of each waypoint. It is therefore expected, that the likelihood of a vessel complying with a suggested change of this type is higher than suggested changes to geometry.

### 1.1.2. Controlled flow management

Controlled flow management always takes place inside a defined geographical area called the *controlled area*. The controlled area is a closed polygon.

Vessels can be located inside the controlled area — or outside the controlled area.

Vessels outside the controlled area can be in state

- *entering* — meaning that the vessel intends to enter the controlled area.

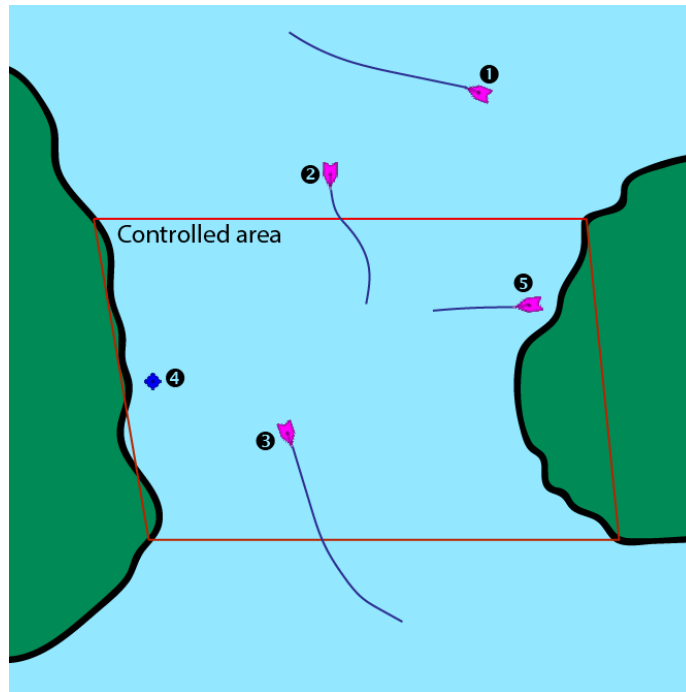
Vessels inside the controlled area can be in states

- *leaving* — meaning that the vessel intends to leave the controlled area.
- *staying* — meaning that the vessel intends to seek berth, drop anchor, or elsehow keep manouvering inside the area.

Some of the vessels are aware of some of the other vessels tactical voyage plans, and the coordination centre is aware of some of the vessels tactical voyage plans.

As part of vessels are required to publish their Dynamic Voyage Plan to STCC when it has been changed and safety checked.

The coordination centre is continuously receiving an AIS data stream, including type 1-3 position messages and type 5 ship and static voyage messages, so that it can maintain an updated real-time picture of the current traffic situation.



*Figure 1. A controlled area and five vessels showing their intended routes. There are vessels outside (1, 2) and vessels inside (3-5) the controlled area. A vessel (2) is entering, a vessel is leaving (3), and two vessels are staying (4,5).*

### 1.1.3. Autonomous flow management

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### 1.1.4. Maritime Cloud

The Maritime Cloud [\[MARCLOUD\]](#) is defined as “A communication framework enabling efficient, secure, reliable and seamless electronic information exchange between all authorized maritime stakeholders across available communication systems” and contains

1. A Maritime Identify Registry
2. A Maritime Service Portfolio Registry
3. A Maritime Messaging Service (MMS)

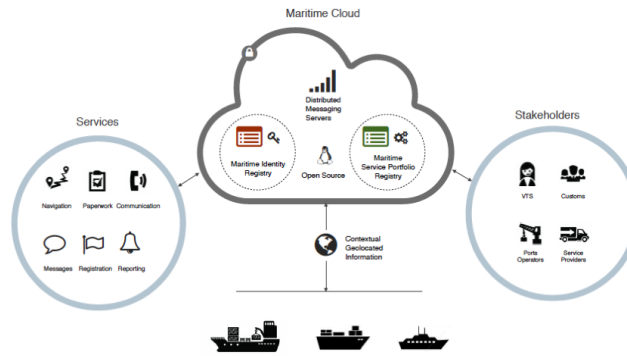


Figure 2. The Maritime Messaging Service enable vessels and stakeholders to provide services in a secure exchange

Vessels, STCC and other stakeholders may enable a service by providing an *endpoint* which can be queried. Requests may be initiated from any stakeholder by invocation of the *endpoint*.

Vessels, STCC and other stakeholders may also choose to *broadcast* a set of messages. Messages may be geo-located to a specific area.

Service endpoints and broadcast messages are described in a specific Maritime Service Descriptor Language (MSDL).

## 1.2. Scope of work

The scope of the work in this paper is *controlled flow management in a limited area (managed by an STCC) based on flow management suggestions using maritime cloud services*.

The objective is to define *which* information (i.e. messages) that need to be exchanged and to define the criteria/triggers for *when* this information is transmitted.

The outcome is a set of message definitions, endpoints, test data, and a reference implementation to support controlled flow management.

The interaction is specified in [\[ARCH\]](#) chapter 10 - Core Services, and include all interaction between vessel and STCC using MMS.

## 2. Use cases

### 2.1. Use cases for controlled flow management

The use cases presented in this chapter are specified in [\[ARCH\]](#) chapter 10 - Core Services. Although the chapter contains other services, the use cases presented here are all made available through MMS.

### 2.1.1. Use case: Requesting a tactical voyage plan

Table 1. Use case.

1	The STCC detects that a vessel approaches or has already entered the controlled area.
2	The vessel receives a request for a tactical voyage plan. The request specifies the time interval of the tactical voyage plan as a configurable time window (Default five hours).
3	The vessel check that it wish to communicate the tactical voyage plan with the requestor.
4	The vessel responds with a tactical voyage plan.
<b>Exception</b>	Requestor may not be a coordination centre. Vessel may choose not to disclose the tactical voyage plan.
<b>Exception</b>	The vessel may not have a tactical voyage plan at present.

### 2.1.2. Use case: Vessel receive flow management suggestion

1	The vessel receive a flow management suggestion from the coordination centre.
2	The vessel acknowledge the receipt of the suggestion.
3	The officer on watch (OOW) verify the proposal.
4	If the vessel accepts the proposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>— The vessel update the dynamic voyage plan if needed. Any changes to the route or schedule will result in an update being sent to the STCC.</li><li>— The vessel respond with approval message.</li><li>— The vessel starts broadcasting new tactical voyage plan via AIS.</li></ul>
5	If the vessel does not accept the proposal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>— The vessel respond with a rejection message.</li></ul>
<b>Exception</b>	The vessel do not respond to the flow management suggestion.

## 3. Message and Endpoint definitions

Communication in MMS is specified through endpoint and broadcasts. In order to support the use cases, there is currently no particular need for broadcast, so this chapter outlines the endpoint definitions as well as the message formats.

Details of the service definitions is described in the Maritime Cloud Developer Guide, which is published online .

## 3.1. STCC endpoint

### 3.1.1. Tactical Voyage Plan Exchange

Two endpoint methods are defined in an exchange of a tactical voyage plan. One endpoint method for requesting a tactical voyage plan and one endpoint for the response.

Such a response may be generated automatically and synchronous, however allowing the response to be sent asynchronously allow the OOW to decide on the best course of action for the request.

```
endpoint TacticalVoyagePlanEndpoint {  
  
    void requestTacticalVoyagePlan(  
        1: TacticalVoyagePlanRequest request  
    );  
  
    void respondTacticalVoyagePlan(  
        1: TacticalVoyagePlanResponse response  
    );  
  
}
```

The nature of the asynchronous endpoints allow an exchange of a tactical voyage plan from ship to ship as well as ship to shore.

In a single ship to shore scenario the ship is expected to implement the behaviour behind a request method and the shore is expected to implement the behaviour behind the response method.

In a ship to ship scenario ships can request a tactical voyage plan from other ships and would need to implement the response method as well.

A shore station cannot logically emit tactical voyage plan and may ignore a request or simply provide an empty response.

### 3.1.2. Flow Management Suggestion Exchange

Two endpoint methods are defined for flow management suggestions. One method for posting the suggestion and another endpoint method for the response.



```

endpoint FlowManagementSuggestionEndpoint {

    void flowManagementSuggestion(
        1: FlowManagementSuggestionRequest request
    );

    void flowManagementSuggestionResponse(
        1: FlowManagementSuggestionResponse response
    );

}

```

The asynchronous nature of the conversation allows the vessel to verify the suggestion before deciding upon further action.

Similar to the tactical voyage plan exchange the interaction can be ship to ship and ship to shore. The ship to ship scenario would enable Autonomous flow management.

## 4. Glossary

### 4.1. Definitions

Term	Definition
Strategic voyage plan	MONALISA 2 term for long term planning that consists of a route with a voyage number (and other Route information), a list of waypoints (geometry), a schedule, charter parties, legal conditions, and more. When a Strategic voyage plan is given to the ship as a voyage order it changes to <i>dynamic voyage plan</i> .
Dynamic voyage plan	MONALISA 2 term for an optimised version of the <i>strategic voyage plan</i>
Tactical voyage plan	MONALISA 3 term for a dynamic voyage plan in conning mode; i.e. under tactical execution. Whole or parts of the tactical voyage plan can be transmitted to increase situational awareness and support flow management.

### 4.2. Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Expansion	Description
MSDL	Maritime Service Definition Language	A computer language used to defined services in the maritime cloud

<b>Abbreviation</b>	<b>Expansion</b>	<b>Description</b>
MMS	Maritime Messaging Service	Exchange of messages through the maritime cloud
AIS	Automatic Identification System	A tracking system used on ships and by vessel traffic services for identifying and locating vessels by electronically exchanging data with other nearby ships, base stations, and satellites.
STM	Sea Traffic Management	The aggregation of the seaborne and shore-based functions (sea traffic services, maritime space management and sea traffic flow management) required to ensure the safe and efficient manouvering of vessels during all phases of operation.
STCC	Sea Traffic Coordination Center	A central, shore-based, hub maintaining record of all vessels at sea using AIS and/or radar to enable managed distribution of vessel routes between ship-to-ship and ship-to-shore.
VTs	Vessel traffic service	A vessel traffic service is a marine traffic monitoring system established by public or port authorities, somewhat similar to air traffic control for aircraft.
IALA	International Association of Lighthouse Authorities	The International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities is a non-profit organization founded collect and provide nautical expertise and advice.
ITU	International Telecommunication Union	The International Telecommunication Unio is an agency of the United Nations that is responsible for issues that concern information and communication technologies, such as coordinating the shared global use of the radio spectrum, promoting international cooperation in assigning satellite orbits, assisting in the development of worldwide technical standards.

Abbreviation	Expansion	Description
ASCII	American Standard Code for Interformation Interchange	A character encoding scheme used in computers, communications equipment, and other devices that use text, to represent text with numbers.
ETA	Estimated time of arrival	-
ETC	Estimated time of departure	-
SOG	Speed over ground	Speed made good measured in knots.
OOW	Officer on watch	-

## 5. Bibliography

### 5.1. Standards and specifications

### 5.2. Articles and papers

[ARCH] "Architecture for STM in EMSN and STM Data format for Route Exchange".

### 5.3. Web resources

[MONALISA2] "MONALISA 2.0". A joint project from 10 different countries in the European Union to introduce Sea Traffic Management (STM) and make real-time information available to all interested and authorised parties in the maritime world. <http://monalisaproject.eu/>.

[MARCLOUD] Maritime Cloud. A framework consisting of standards, infrastructure and governance that fascilitate secure interoperable information exchange between stakeholders in the maritime community using the principles of Service Oriented Architectures. <http://www.maritimecloud.net/>.

[MARCLOUDDEV] Marimtime Cloud Developer Guide. A guide for developers using the maritime cloud. Also includes a section on current MSDL. <http://dev.maritimecloud.net/devguide/index.html#mms-and-services>.