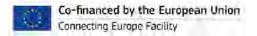


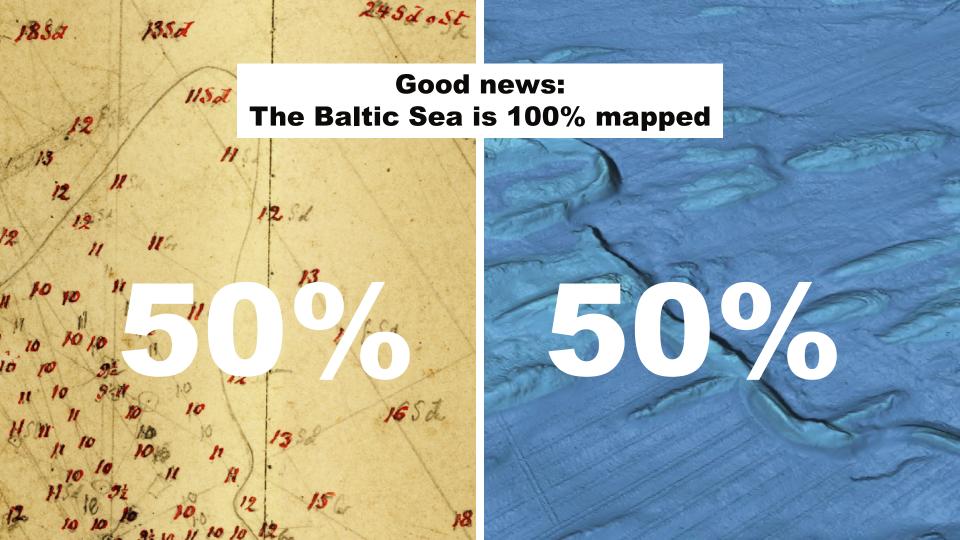


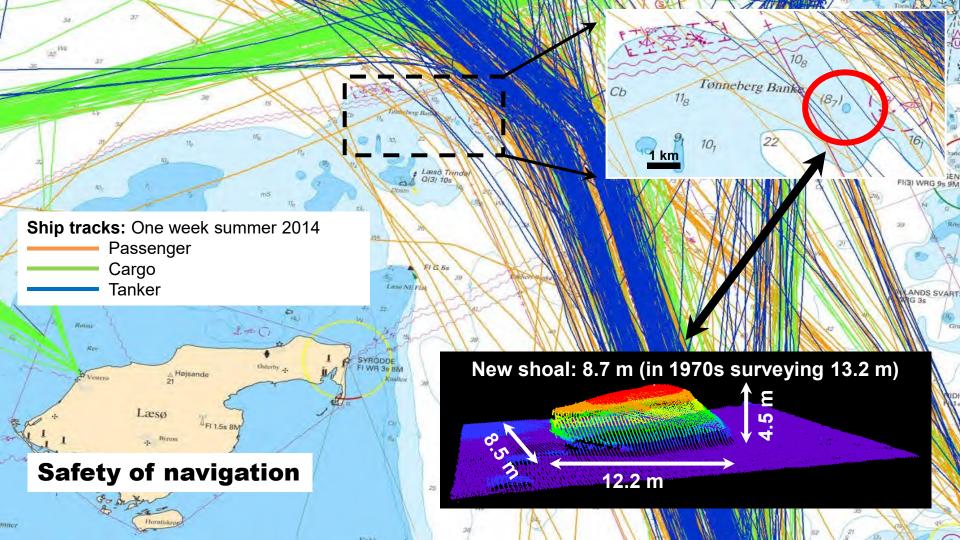
## Concerted surveying for the sake of navigation

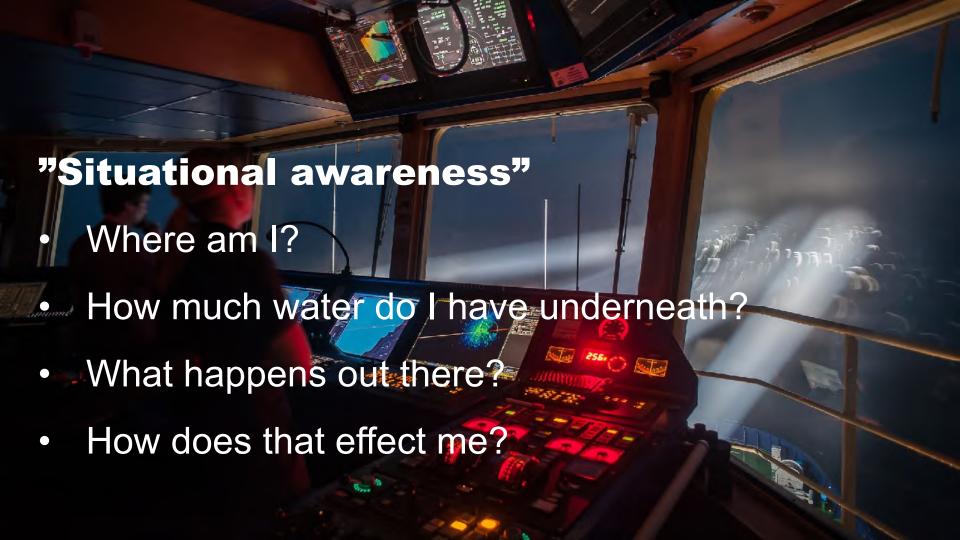
Benjamin Hell – Swedish Maritime Administration
Gunter Liebsch – German Federal Agency for Cartography and Geodesy



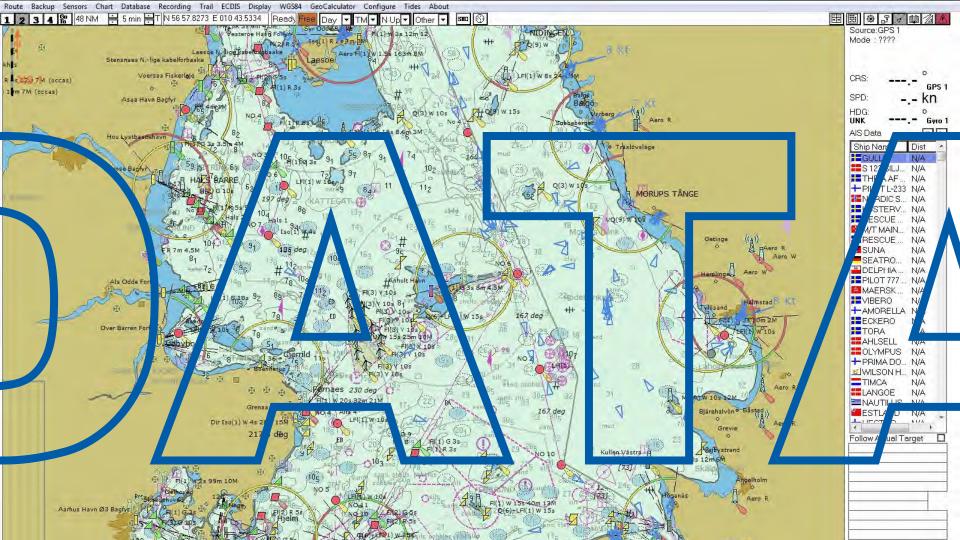




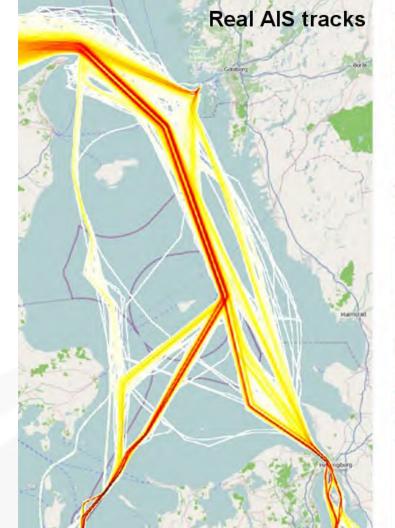


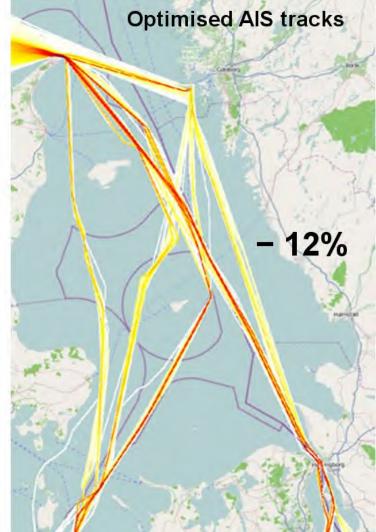






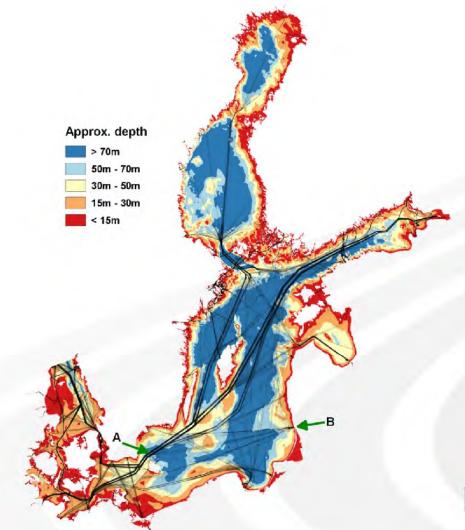
Optimising where vessels go can save a lot of fuel



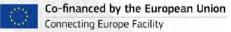


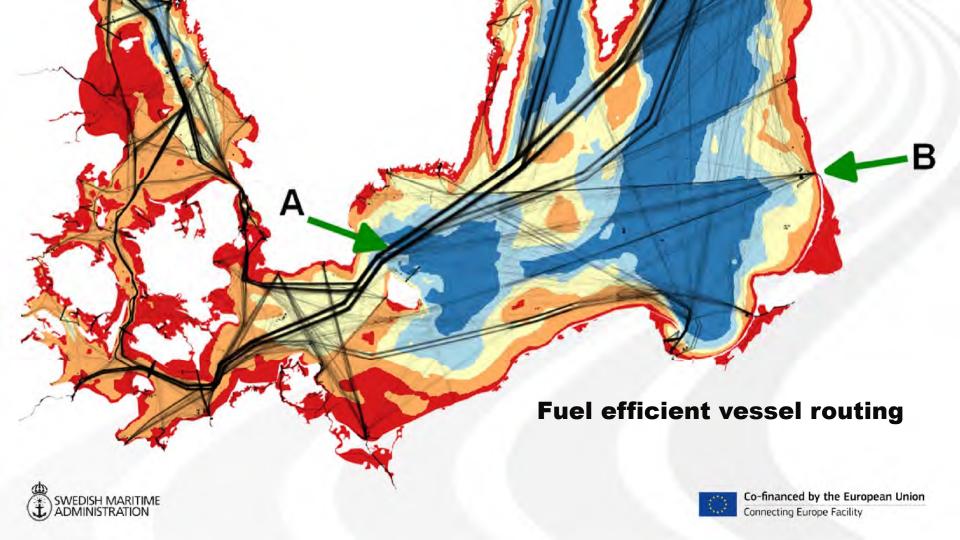


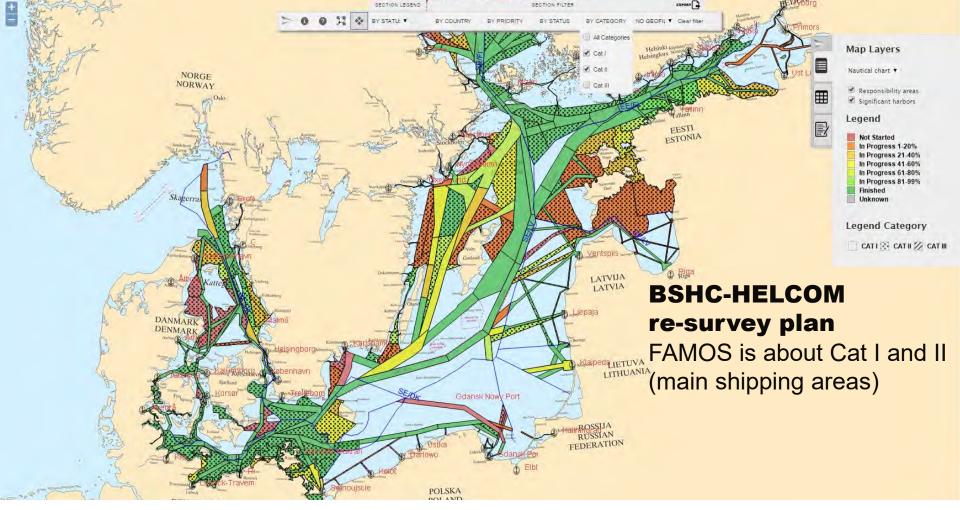












https://helcomresurvey.sjofartsverket.se/

#### Helsinki Commission



# HELCOM Copenhagen Ministerial Declaration

Taking Further Action to Implement the Baltic Sea Action Plan
- Reaching Good Environmental Status
for a healthy Baltic Sea

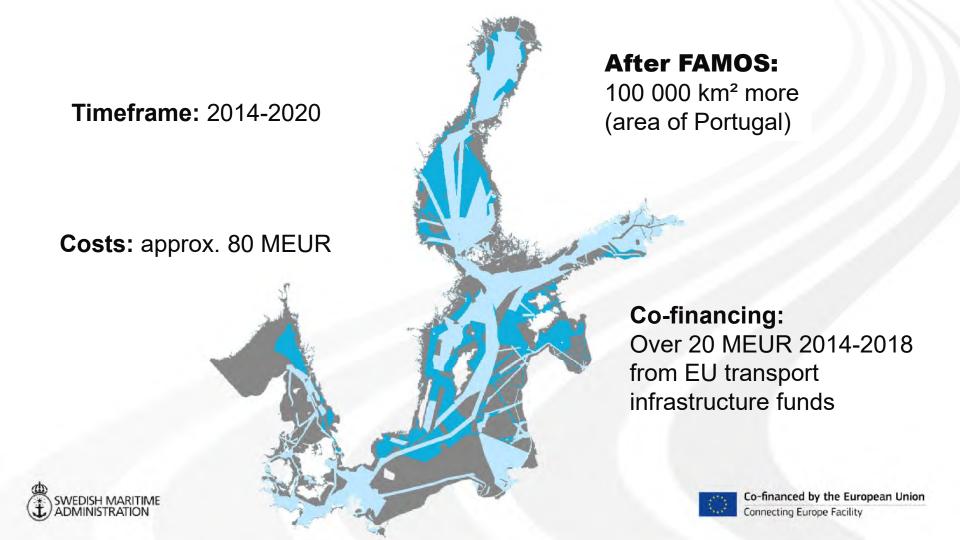
14 (M).RECALLING the HELCOM Copenhagen 2001, Krakow 2007 and Moscow 2010 commitments on hydrographic to according to the HELCOM-BSHC Re-surveying of major shipping routes ports in the region according to the HELCOM-BSHC Re-survey Scheme aimed at ensuring that safety of navigation in the Baltic Sea region is not endangered by inadequate source information;

take actions to ensure the completion of the re-surveys for areas used by navigation (CAT I and II) within the time schedules estimated

developing existing and/or new products including an enhanced and freely accessible Baltic Sea Depth Model, and to foster CAT III re-surveys of other areas not primarily for safety of navigation purposes, e.g. for environmental protection;

- Baltic Sea environmental ministers, Oct 2013



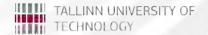






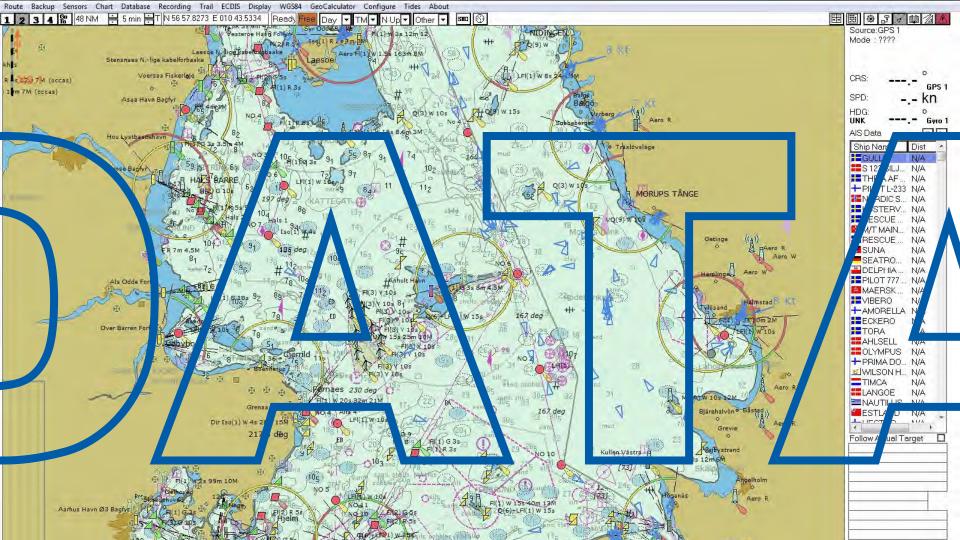


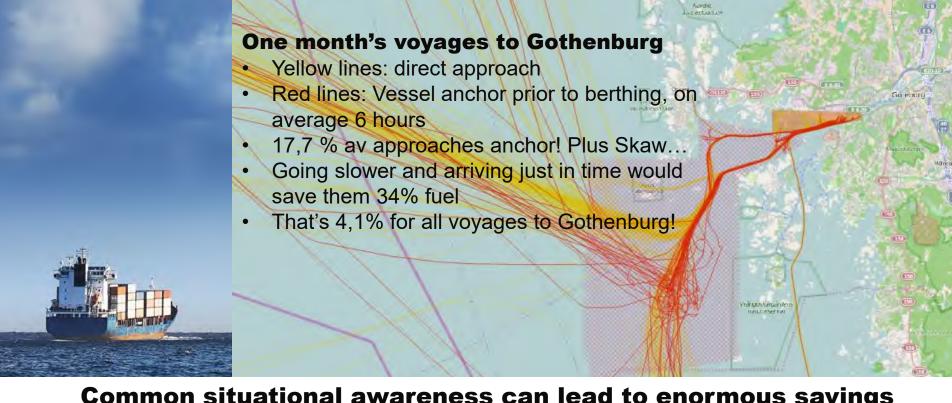












## Common situational awareness can lead to enormous savings







www.stmvalidation.eu

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=03QLivaG\_jE

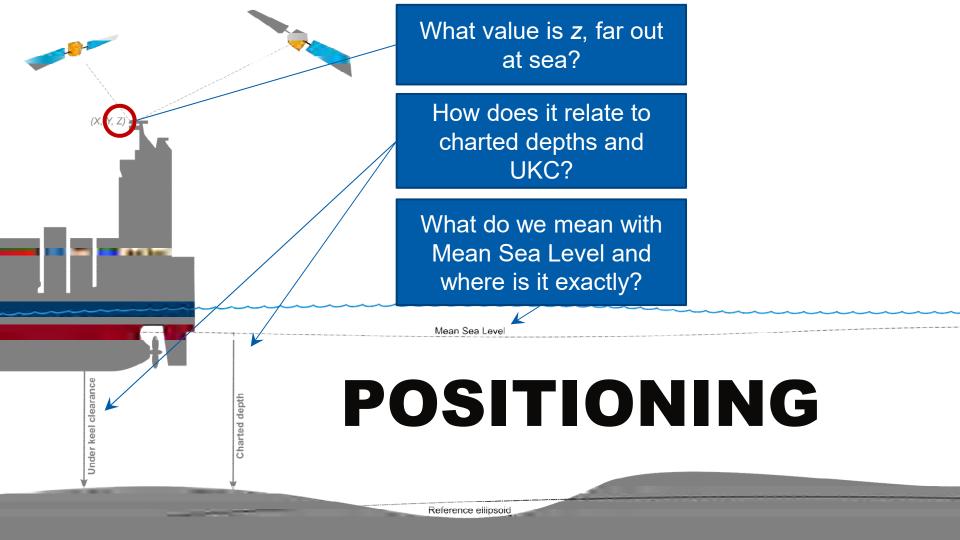


# FAMOS activity 2: A new geodetic chart datum for the Baltic Sea

Gunter Liebsch (BKG), Jonas Ågren (Lantmäteriet), Wilfried Ellmer (BSH), et.al.



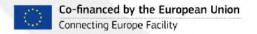


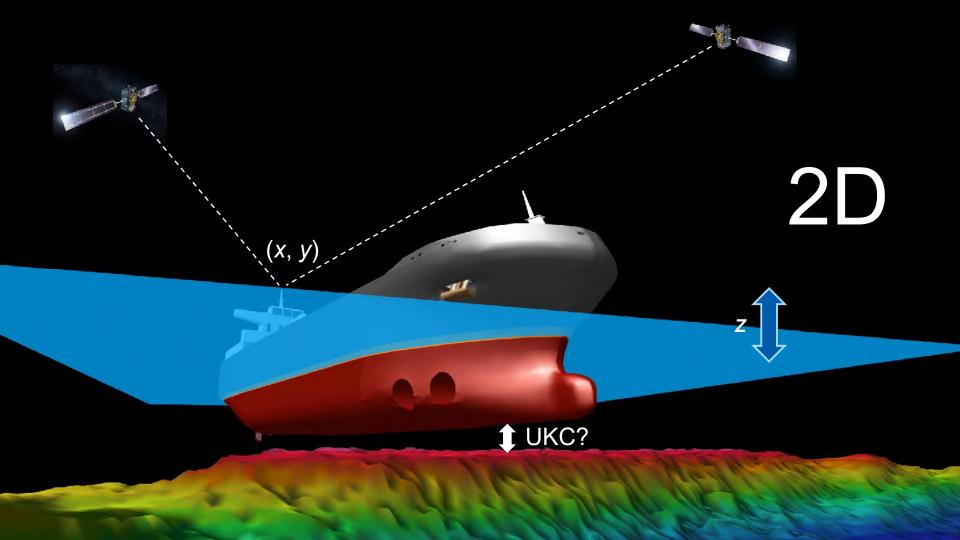


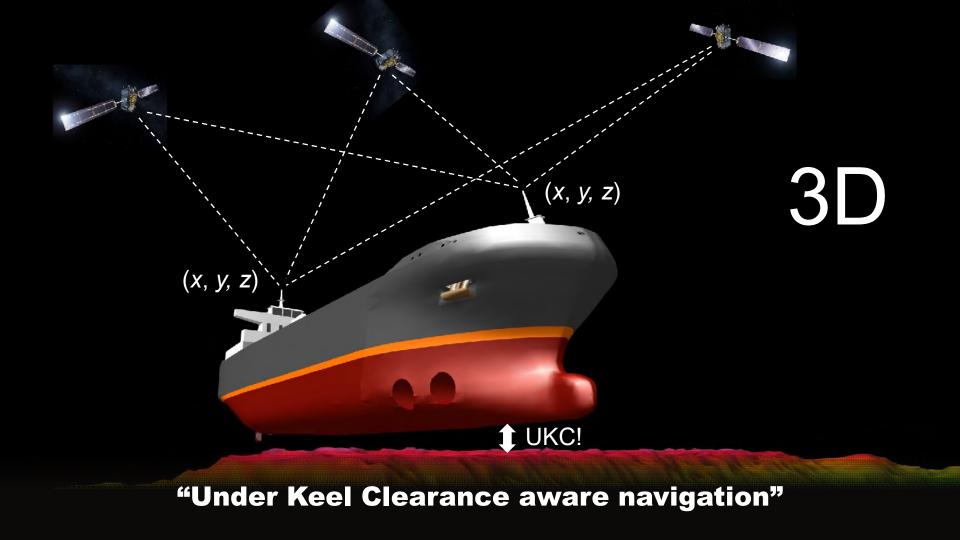
#### **Problems**

- Complexity: We use a multitude of different MSL in the Baltic Sea.
  - → harmonize and use one chart datum only
- Compatibility: Reference level in nautical charts lacks strong coupling to GNSS coordinates
  - → use a geodetic reference
- Accuracy: How good are GNSS heights at sea?
  - → study and improve if needed
- Vessel dynamics: Where is the vessel hull in relation to the water surface?
  - → measure vessel position and orientation absolutely instead
- Hydrodynamics: Where is the water surface in relation to the chart reference?
  - → use the water surface only for planning, not for navigating









# £ 10 cm (vertically, at sea)

As soon as we get this, the current maritime 1.1% share of the GNSS market will skyrocket



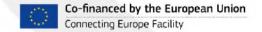


# + 10 cm draft → + 20 kUSD profit

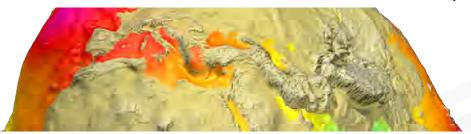
(per port call)

assuming typical Aframax tanker, 3 USD profit per barrel





## A more suitable chart datum: The idealized MSL, called geoid



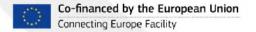
### **Advantages:**

Can be measured rather precisely at the open sea

Has a practical relevance as it coincides well enough with MSL







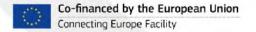
Measure 10<sup>-6</sup>*g* on a moving platform. Pretty cool.

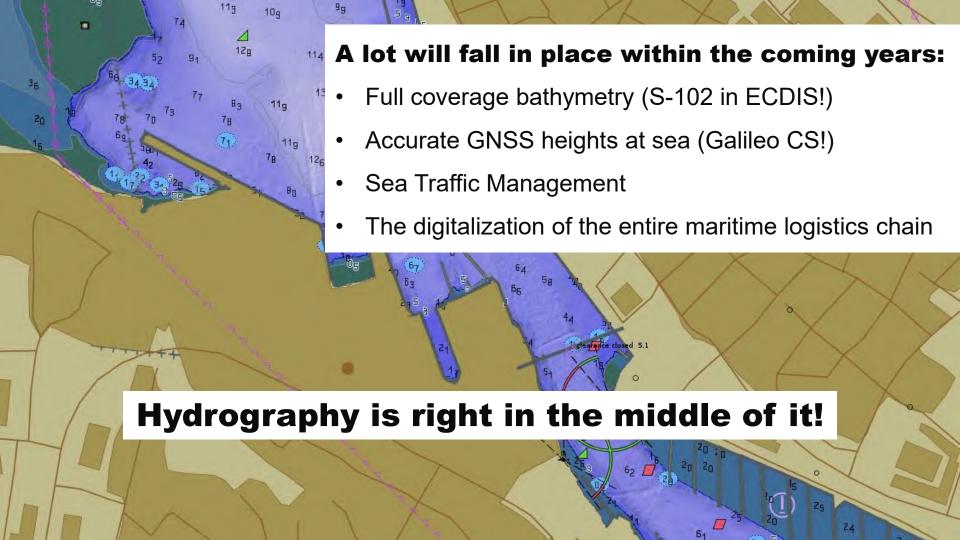


From gravity data, the geoid can be modelled.

Ambition: Uncertainty < 5 cm











http://www.famosproject.eu/ http://www.stmvalidation.eu/

