

Barcelona Supercomputing Center Centro Nacional de Supercomputación





UNIVERSITAT POLITÈCNICA DE CATALUNYA BARCELONATECH

#### **MOBILITAT SOSTENIBLE**

Alberto Gutiérrez Josep Lluís Berral

23/04/2022

Bojos per la Supercomputació

#### Agenda

#### 23 d'Abril

Bloc 1: El co • •	<b>ncepte de mobilitat sostenible</b> El problema de la contaminació Internet of Things Edge Computing	•	El Sistema AIS Emissions en vaixells: conceptes	9:
Bloc 2: Els m	odels d'emissions			11:0
•	Introducció a l'aplicació	•	Les equacions d'emissions	
•	El circuit i els mode de "circulació"			
•	Arquitectura de l'aplicació			
Treball a l'Exterior				12:
•	Explicació de l'exercici			
	Exercici a l'exterior			

#### 7 de Maig

• • •	ocessat de dades simple L'entorn de treball Càlcul d'informació derivada (Vx, Acc) Generació de sets de dades derivades	•	Implementació del càlcul d'emissions Visualització de dades	9:3
Bloc 4: Pro	ocessat de dades complex (ML)			12:0
	Sanejament de les dades	•	Aplicació del filtre sobre dades	
•				
•	Tipus de dades corruptes	•	Visualització de les dades corregides	



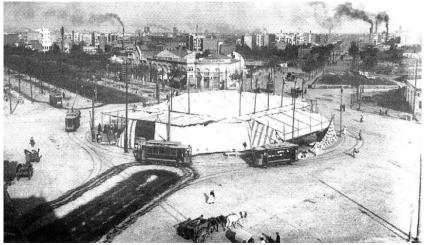


#### El concepte de mobilitat sostenible



## **Urban air pollution. Causes**

Plaça Espanya, Barcelona (1908)



C/ Gran de Gràcia, Barcelona (1908)

Plaça Espanya, Barcelona (2014)



C/ Gran de Gràcia, Barcelona (2014)



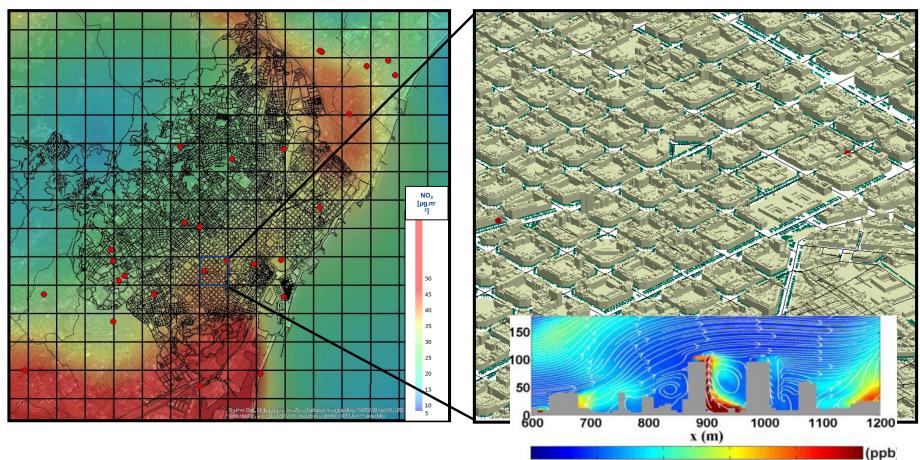


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# Modelling pollution: do we know enough?

#### Where we are now

Where we want to go



20

0

60

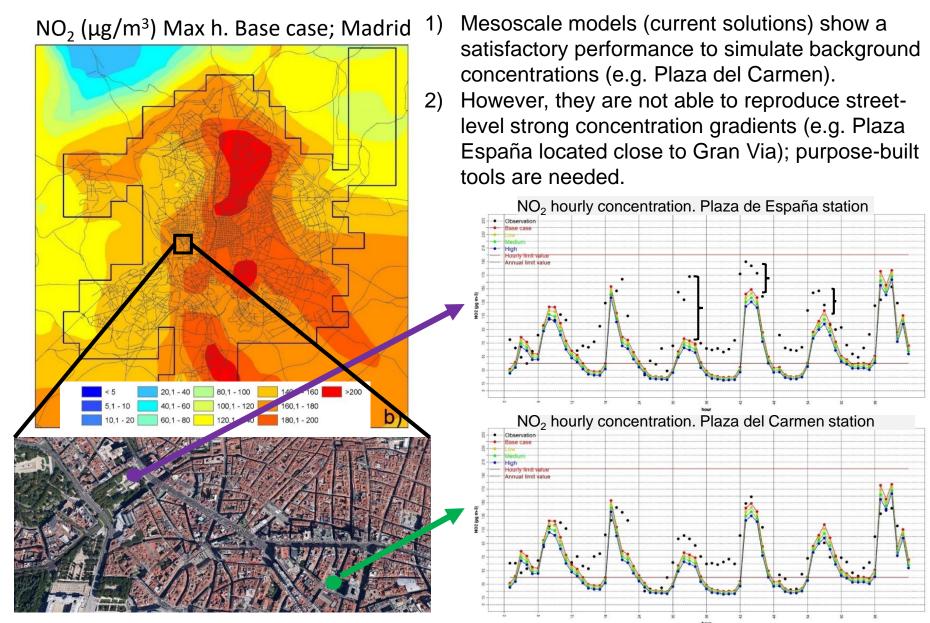
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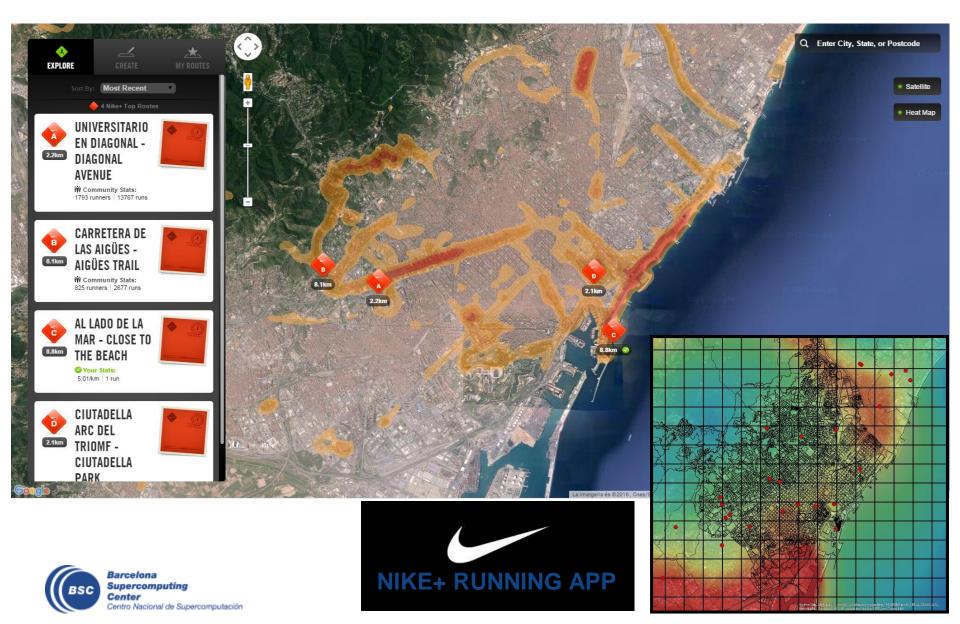
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## Rationale



#### Why is it important?

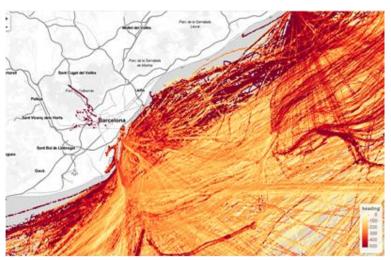


# Sources of emissions in the city

#### • Road Traffic:

- Complex due to regulations
  - ALPR means video
  - Vehicle Tags
  - Bluetooth scanning
- Mix of vehicles (Euro3, Euro4, Euro5...)





- Maritime traffic:
  - Public data of positions
  - Pseudo-public data of vehicles



# **Internet of Things**

- Progressively, all active and passive elements of the city are connected
- Sensing and acting
- Advanced control cycles





#### **Street-level infrastructure**

<u>-</u>

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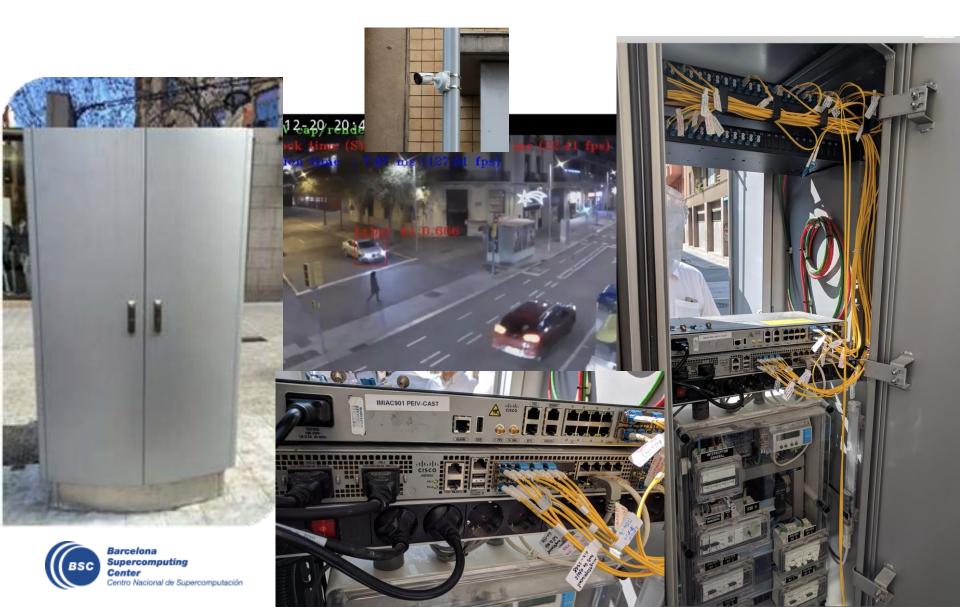




3443 JV

FEDERAL SIGNAL VAMA

#### **City connectivity**



#### **Project with the City of Barcelona**





# **Air Quality and Harbour Cities**

- Air Quality impacts directly on our health
  - Several studies suggest that there is a relationship between health issues and air quality
    - e.g. Mueller et al., 2017; Bañeras et al., 2018
- Part of this pollution is originated at the **port** 
  - Maritime traffic is now a key component for economy
    - It is a **cheap** way for shipping items in big quantities
  - By 2050 it is estimated that will grow between **50% and 250%**

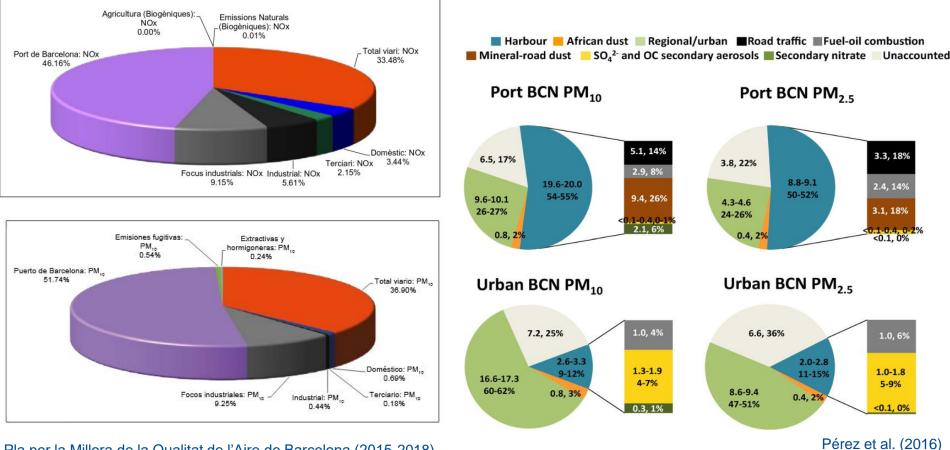




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Photography taken by Fabra Observatory's meteorologist, Alfons Puertas.

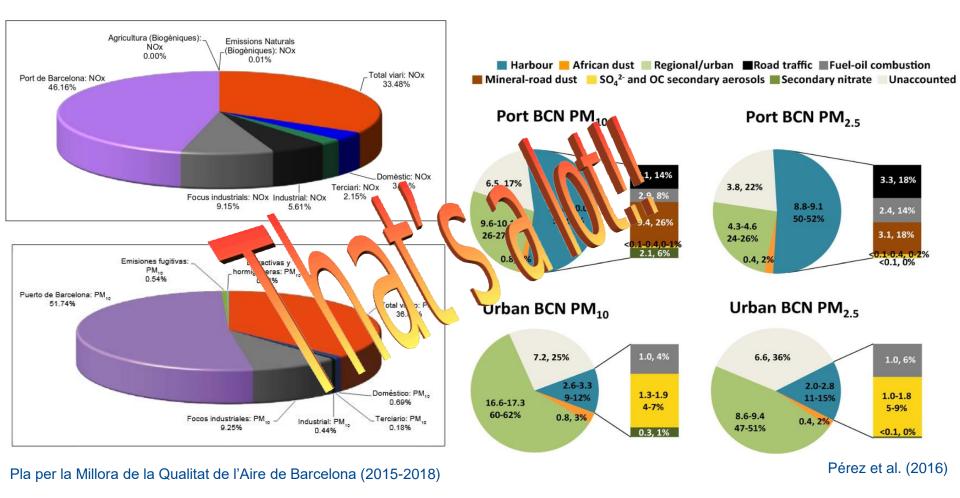
#### Impact of harbour emissions on Barcelona urban air quality



Pla per la Millora de la Qualitat de l'Aire de Barcelona (2015-2018)



#### Impact of harbour emissions on Barcelona urban air quality





#### What can we do about it?

- Order less internationally shipped goods
- Make policies and regulations to mitigate the impact of the ship pollution on the city
  - We need measures and simulations to evaluate the policies
  - Hello, politicians





arcelona

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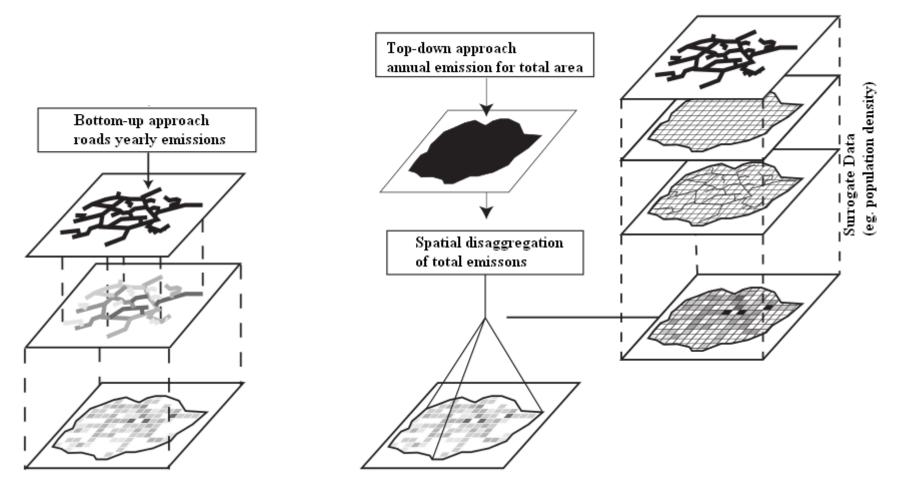




arcelona

\*Barcelona during complete lockdown

#### **Top-down & Bottom-up**

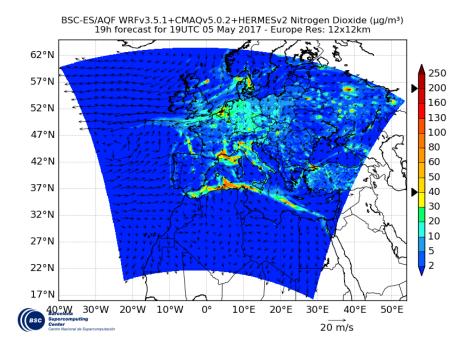


Extracted from "New Approaches for Urban and Regional Air pollution Modelling and Management" (Puliafito et al. 2010)



# A modelling approach

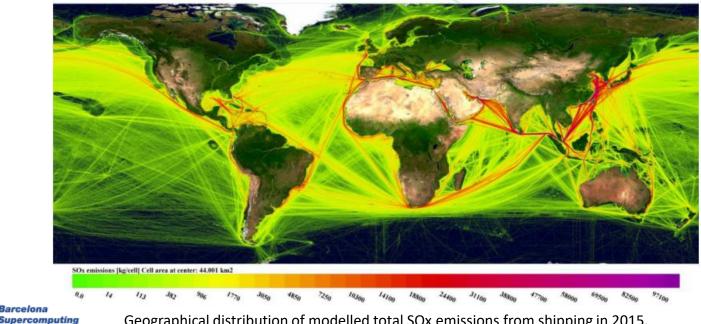
- **CALIOPE** Air Quality modelling project
- **HERMESv3** is the core for **Emission Estimation** (Guevara et al., 2019)
  - Ship Emissions module (SNAP0804) is based on several parameters, e.g.
    - Annual operations + Weekly/Hourly profiles + Operational mode
    - Ship properties
    - **Total emissions**
  - **Top-down** approach: Disaggregation of cumulated emissions
  - However, it lacks of precision regarding the actual position of the ship





#### Improvement of HERMESv2 model: STEAM methodology

- **Bottom-up** methodology proposed by *Jalkanen et al.* 
  - Estimates emissions from each ship
  - Accumulate them into the desired grid
- This model requires two types of data to work
  - Positioning, speed and other data provided by AIS
  - Extra ship properties and **engine** details provided by a third party register



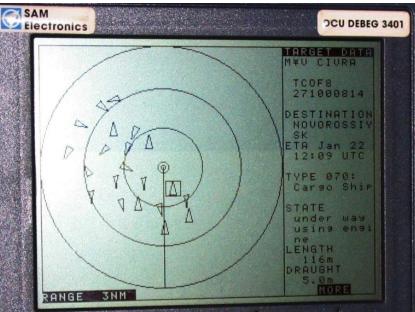


ter Geographical distribution of modelled total SOx emissions from shipping in 2015. Extracted from Jalkanen et al. 2017

#### AIS

- Automatic Identification System (AIS), a GPS-based system built for preventing collisions on ships and planes
  - Provides in **real time ship position** along with other ship properties
- Messages of two types
  - Static messages that contain ship properties, e.g. length or type of ship
  - Dynamic messages that contain the current ship status, e.g. speed or navigational status.

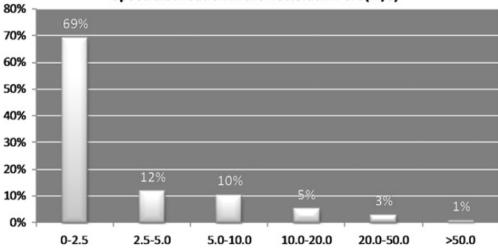






## AIS is good but...

- It does not consider small vessels without AIS equipment (<300GT)</li>
  - Usually recreational boats which do not have a large contribution to total emissions
- VHF AIS only covers the coast
  - Which for this use case is correct
- Data gaps and anomalies



Speed distribution in the Rotterdam Port (m/s)

**Fig. 5.** Ships' speeds distribution in the port of Rotterdam. They are derived from ships' positions retrieved by the marinetraffic.com AIS network on 10/06/2010



Miola et al. 2010

# **AIS Data Acquisition**

- AIS Data can be **bought** from several organizations including *Puertos del Estado*
- But it can be obtained using a receiver
  - Data is transmitted in two VHF channels
  - It is **public** (remember the main objective)
- How we did it
  - We **bought an initial batch** of data for exploration and testing
  - We have captured some data using regular TV equipment with some tweaks
    - You can also do it at home! [1]





#### Bloc 2

#### Els models d'emissions



# How can we estimate emissions without sensors?

- AIS provides ship activity
- Ship registries provide static ship information
  - Size
  - Engines
  - Type of cargo
  - Number of refrigerated containers
  - •
- We just have to merge that information and do some basic chemistry to have a good enough method <sup>(C)</sup>



#### **Emission Modelling (STEAM)**

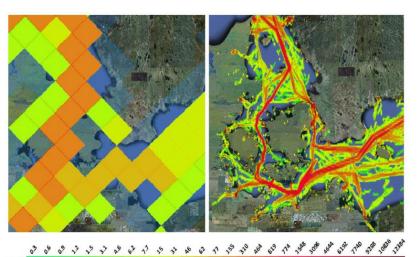
**Power consumption** 

**Emission Factor** 

$$E_{s,p,x,t}[g/h] = P_{s,x,t}[kW] \cdot EF_{s,p}\left[\frac{g}{kWh}\right]$$

Ship properties, speed, (waves) and operation mode [AIS Data]

Ship and fuel properties (And speed) [IHS + AIS Data]



From Jalkanen et al. 2012



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#### Power consumption estimation Main Engine

$$P_{\text{transient}} = \frac{k V_{\text{transient}}^3}{0.514^3},$$

#### where k is defined as

$$k = 0.514^3 * \frac{\varepsilon_p * P_{\text{installed}}}{\left(V_{\text{design}} + V_{\text{safety}}\right)^3}$$



## Power consumption estimation Auxiliary Engine

• If the ship is a Cruiser/Ro-Ro Cargo/Passenger Ship

➢ PAE = 4000kW

- If not
  - If speed < 1 (Hotelling)</li>
    - PAE = 1000kW
  - $\circ$  If 1 < speed < 5
    - PAE = 1250kW
  - If speed < 5
    - PAE = 750kW
- And then
  - PAE = min(installed power, PAE)



#### Emission factors SOx

SFOC = Specific Fuel Oil Consumption (g/kWh) SC = Sulphur content of fuel (mass-%) M(S) = Molar mass of sulphur (g/mol) $M(SO_2) = Molar mass of sulphu dioxide (g/mol)$ n(S) = number of moles of sulphur (mol) $n(SO_2) = number of mols of sulphur dioxide (mol)$ m(S) = mass of sulphur (g) $m(SO_2) = mass of sulphur dioxide (g)$ 

$$n(S) = \frac{m(S)}{M(S)} = \frac{SFOC * SC}{M(S)} = \frac{200 \ g / kWh * 0.015}{32.0655 \ g/mol} = 0.09356 \ mol/kWh$$
$$n(S) = n(SO_2)$$

 $m(SO_2) = M(SO_2) * n(SO_2) = 64.06436 \text{ g/mol} * 0.09356 \text{ mol/kWh} = 5.994 \text{ g/kWh}$ 



## Emission factors CO2

SFOC = Specific Fuel Oil Consumption (g/kWh) CC = Carbon content of fuel (mass-%) M(C) = Molar mass of carbon (g/mol) n(C) = number of mols of carbon (mol) m(C) = mass of carbon (g) M(CO2) = molar mass of carbon dioxide (g/mol) n(CO2) = number of mols of carbon dioxide (mol)m(CO2) = mass of carbon dioxide (g)

$$n(C) = \frac{m(C)}{M(C)} = \frac{SFOC * CC}{M(C)} = \frac{200 \ g / kWh * 0.85}{12.01 \ g/mol} = 14.15487 \ mol/kWh$$
$$n(C) = n(CO_2)$$

 $m(CO_2) = M(CO_2) * n(CO_2) = 44.00886 \text{ g/mol} * 14.15487 \text{ mol/kWh} = 622.94 \text{ g/kWh}$ 



#### Emission factors NOx

Emission\_factor (g/kWh) =  $\begin{cases} 17, \text{ for engines less than 130rpm} \\ 45.0*n^{-0.2}, \\ \text{for engines } 130 < n < 2000, \\ n = \text{engine rpm} \\ 9.8, \text{ for engines over } 2000 \text{ rpm} \end{cases}$ 

NOx IMO curve (IMO, 1997)

From a study with several ships by IMO in 1997

0

500



RPM

1500

2000

2500

1000

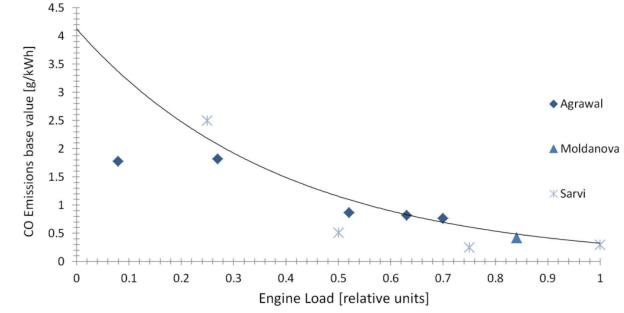
#### Emission factors CO

$$EF_{CO} = CO_{base}ABC$$

where

$$ABC = \max\left\{\alpha \frac{|\Delta v|}{\Delta t}, 1\right\}$$

- $\alpha$  = 583 by regression analysis (Jalkanen et al. 2012)
- CObase = 0.8 for simplicity (in today's application!)





#### **Activity description**

#### Mens sana in corpore cansao



#### **Routes**





## **Behaviors**

- Slot1: R1 / Slow & smooth
- Slot2: R1 / Fast & Furious
- Slot3: R1 / Stop & Go
- Slot4: R2 / Slow & smooth
- Slot5: R2 / Fast & Furious
- Slot6: R2 / Stop & Go



#### **Intro application**

User I	D						
Choose	٥						
Trace slot							
Slot 1	$\Diamond$						
Enable Debug Click mode							
Start							

https://patrons.bsc.es/patrons/bojos



### **The Modules**





### Let's use the application

#### Now we will follow part of the execution with some help



## Let's use the application



Harold enters to the application with his web browser

#### Give me all the files!





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### **The Webserver**

HTML5 Geolocation	x +		patrons.bsc.es/datasets/gp × +					
$\leftrightarrow$ $\rightarrow$ C $\textcircled{a}$	🔟 🔒 🖙 🤂 https://patrons.bsc.es/datasets/gpsap 🛛 🚥 🖂 🚖	👱 III\ 🗊 😰 🖲 💧 🖃	$(\in \to \mathbb{C} \ c$ $\mathbb{O} \ =$ 5 https://patrons.bsc.es/datasets/gp: $\square \ \cdots \ \bigtriangledown \ c$ $\checkmark \ \square \ O \ \odot \ 0$ $\equiv$					
FullScr Your current position is Your current speed: 0.0	s ( Latitude: 41.39, Longitude: 2.12 ) )0		// Set global variable var watchID const noSleep = new NoSleep() var wakeLockEnabled = false					
			<pre>var id = 'TODO: no id' var slot = "-1" // Enable to debug using clicks // const debugClick = true var debugClick = false // Base API url //var url_base = "patrons.bsc.es" //var url_base = "localhost"</pre>					
								<pre>const ship = getShipProfile() // TODO: Accumulate emissions var cumEmis = {     NovAME: 0,     SovAME: 0,     CO2ME: 0,     COME: 0,     NovAE: 0,     SovAE: 0,     CO2AE: 0,</pre>
					🕞 🗘 Inspector 🕞 Conso	e 🕞 Debugger 🚺 Network {} Style Editor 🕜 Performance 10: Memory 😑	Storage 🕇 Accessibility 📋 🚥 🗙	COAE: 0 }
🛍 🛛 🗑 Filter URLs	II Persist La	ogs Disable cache No throttling 🛊 HAR 🛊	var prevCoords = {					
All HTML CSS JS XHR Fonts Images Media WS Other			latitude: 400, longitude: 400					
Sta M Domain File		▶ Headers Cookies Params Re▼	}					
304 GET Apatrons index.cs		Response headers (189 B) w headers     Connection: keep-alive	var prevSpeed = 0					
304 GET Apatrons map_lea		Onnection: keep-alive     Date: Fri, 15 Nov 2019 10:38:37 GMT	var prevTime = 0					
304 GET 🔒 patrons NoSleep		⑦ ETag: "Sdcbedbc-ae0"	<pre>function manageClick(e) {</pre>					
304 GET 🔒 patrons jquery.m		② Last-Modified: Wed, 13 Nov 2019	// console.log("You clicked the map at " + e.latlng)					
304 GET 🔒 unpkg.c leaflet.cs		11:49:16 GMT Server: nginx/1.10.3 (Ubuntu)	<pre>position = {     coords: {</pre>					
304 GET 🔒 unpkg.c leaflet.js		Request headers (482 B)taw headers	latitude: e.latlng.lat, longitude: e.latlng.lng					
304 GET 🔒 patrons emis.js	script js cached 4.0 1 ms	Accept: */*						
304 GET 🔒 patrons ui.js	script js cached 0 B 1 ms	<ul> <li>Accept-Encoding: gzip, deflate, br</li> </ul>	} successCallback(position)					
304 GET 🔒 patrons database		⑦ Accept-Language: en-US,en;q=0.5	}					
30.4 GET       ip patrons index.js       script       js       cached       0.8       zms       Image: Cache Control: max-age=0         Image: Construction: keep-alive       Image: Construction: keep-alive       Image: Construction: keep-alive       Image: Construction: keep-alive         Image: Construction: keep-alive       Image: Construction: keep-alive       Image: Construction: keep-alive       Image: Construction: keep-alive         Image: Construction: constructindex construction: construction: constructindex constr			<pre>function init() {     // Identification     id = getUsername()     slot = getSlotId()     // Clean slot info     cleanSlot(url base, id, slot)</pre>					
O 10 requests 18.15 KB / 0 B transferred Finish: 1.30 min DOMContentLoaded: 227 ms load: 244 ms 11:49:16 GMT			-					
			// Always awake if (!wakeLockEnabled) {					
Init user droplist	, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}, {}}	<pre>document.addEventListener('click', function enableNoSleep() {</pre>						
	ւ լայւ լայւ լայւ լաք։ Ղաք։ Ղաք։ Ղաք։ Ղաք։ ա 1	ui.js:9:13	<pre>document.removeEventListener('click', enableNoSleep, false) noSleep.enable()</pre>					
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>								



## Web browser magic now



Web browser executes the program!





## We got a GPS point and emissions!



Harold now is happy because he can see the calculations Now he wants to save them

Save this piece of data!





## The API

```
1 router.post('/new session', async ctx => {
       console.log(ctx.request.body);
       const gj = ctx.request.body
       console.log(`${gj})`);
       const results = await database.newSession(gj.username)
       if (results.length === 0) { ctx.throw(404) }
       // Add row metadata as geojson properties
       ctx.body = results
11 })
   router.post('/point', async ctx => {
       console.log(ctx.request.body);
       const gj = ctx.request.body
       console.log(`${gj})`);
       const results = await database.insertGPSPoint(gj)
       if (results.length === 0) { ctx.throw(404) }
       // Add row metadata as geojson properties
       ctx.body = `Inserted ${qj})`
24 })
```



## We got a GPS point and emissions!



Harold waits around 5 ms while enjoying his coffee

Save this piece of data!





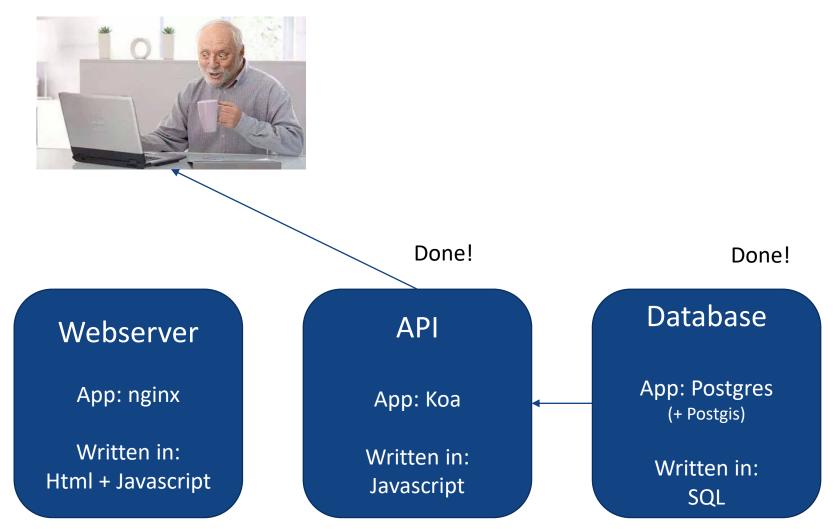
### **The Database**

SELECT \* FROM locations WHERE soxme IS NOT NULL AND pae IS NOT NULL limit 20;

cleaner/bojos # SELECT * FROM locations WHERE soxme IS NOT NULL AND pae IS NOT NULL limit 20;						
gid	sid	ts	geom	noxme	noxae	
	++			+	++	
4490	1	2019-11-13 11:57:04.249	0101000020E610000001000060D0DC0040CB2D6A041CB24440	1.99872038449419	3.99471464797576	
4491	1	2019-11-13 12:55:45.647	0101000020E6100000CE7BAD951AEB00402DDB3D2FCBB14440	Θ	3.99471464797576	
4583	1	2019-11-13 15:11:06.425	0101000020E610000001000010A3E100404B583D9ADAB14440	6.02115238809226	2.99603598598182	
4584	1	2019-11-13 15:11:10.13	0101000020E610000001000040A0E10040076F127ED8B14440	4.76498510649342	2.99603598598182	
4585	1	2019-11-13 15:11:14.678	0101000020E6100000010000709DE10040B462E761D6B14440	2.5761130276004	2.99603598598182	
4586	j 1 j	2019-11-13 15:11:18.094	0101000020E6100000010000A09AE100405033BC45D4B14440	6.0795664082767	2.99603598598182	
4587	1	2019-11-13 15:11:21.478	0101000020E6100000010000D097E10040DAE09029D2B14440	6.25367411450232	2.99603598598182	
4588	1	2019-11-13 15:11:24.59	0101000020E61000000100000095E10040536B650DD0B14440	8.04095221676862	2.99603598598182	
4589	j 1 j	2019-11-13 15:11:27.574	0101000020E61000000100003092E10040C1D239F1CDB14440	9.12073419414485	2.99603598598182	
4590	1	2019-11-13 15:11:30.622	0101000020E6100000010000608FE100401B170ED5CBB14440	8.55368349024175	2.99603598598182	
4591	1	2019-11-13 15:11:32.566	0101000020E610000001000090C4E50040937FEF41C3B14440	89.0277520536668	2.99603598598182	
4592	j 1 j	2019-11-13 15:11:35.446	0101000020E6100000010000608FE10040F33F3976C9B14440	89.0277520536668	2.99603598598182	
4593	1	2019-11-13 15:11:39.623	0101000020E61000000100003092E1004066F26D37C7B14440	4.00315678093222	2.99603598598182	
4594	1	2019-11-13 15:11:43.201	0101000020E61000000100000095E10040FFC6411BC5B14440	5.29060341347115	2.99603598598182	
4595	j 1 j	2019-11-13 15:11:46.265	0101000020E6100000010000D097E10040867815FFC2B14440	8.4248058915139	2.99603598598182	
4596	1	2019-11-13 15:11:49.261	0101000020E6100000010000A09AE10040FF06E9E2C0B14440	9.01157902912697	2.99603598598182	
4597	j 1 j	2019-11-13 15:11:51.869	0101000020E6100000010000709DE100406772BCC6BEB14440	13.6616596078334	2.99603598598182	
4598	j 1 j	2019-11-13 15:11:54.333	0101000020E610000001000020B1E1004051843575BDB14440	7.13630054912688	2.99603598598182	
4599	1	2019-11-13 15:11:56.882	0101000020E610000001000090E6E10040B81CE5B8BDB14440	24.7505796771366	2.99603598598182	
4600	1	2019-11-13 15:11:59.44	0101000020E6100000010000102AE20040AAD3662CBFB14440	64.6575739012891	2.99603598598182	



### We saved the point!







Press Play and then any key []

https://patrons.bsc.es/patrons/bojos



### **Download your data**

https://patrons.bsc.es/patrons/bojos/csv.html



### **Bloc 3**

#### **Processat de dades simples**



### Let's code

#### https://github.com/HiEST/bojos/releases Download the last release

- bojos\_ships.zip: Code to use (including templates)
- Bojos2020.csv: Data. Just in case your traces are not ok

### And then use Google Colab to execute and implement code https://colab.research.google.com

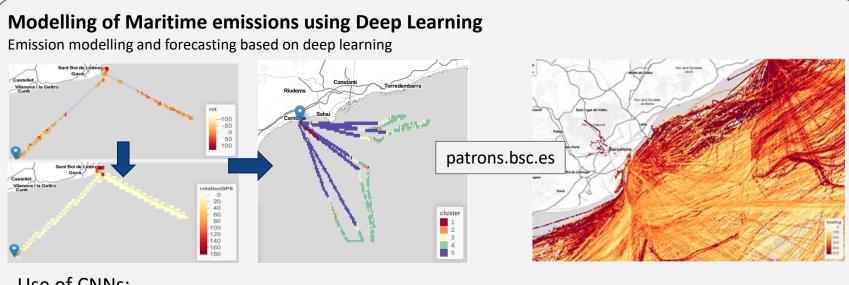


#### **Bloc 4**

#### Processat de dades complex (ML)

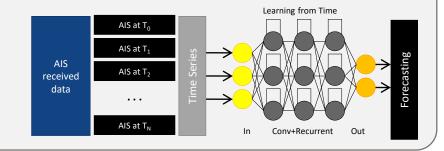


## **Maritime Traffic Modeling**



#### Use of CNNs:

- Convolutional-LSTM
- 3D convolutional
- Learning patterns and forecasting
- Input:
  - AIS traces (position, operation...)
  - Emission modeling (Jalkanen)
  - Time/space aggregation
- Output:
  - Future position and emissions

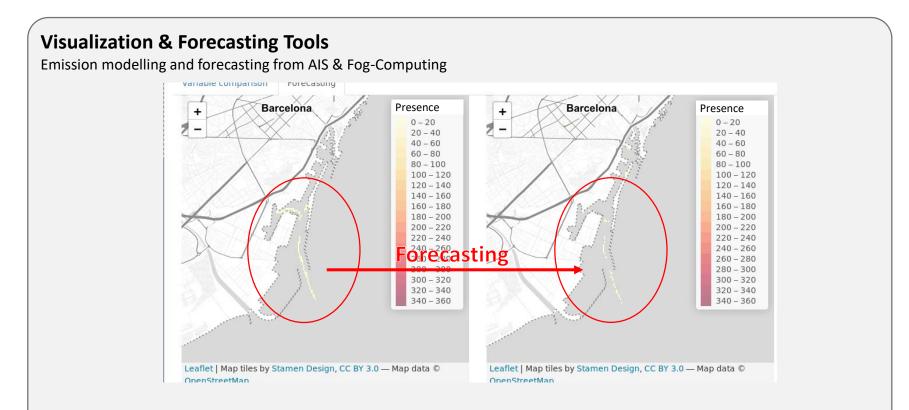




LSTMs:Long/S

#### LSTMs:Long/Short Term Memory

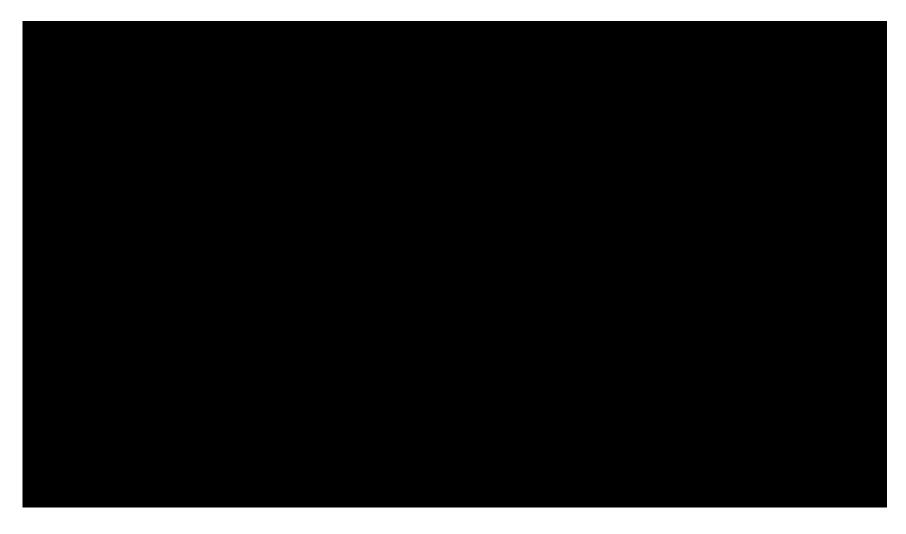
## **Modeling, Prediction & Forecasting**



- Forecasting of occupation and emissions in port vicinity
- Applicability of these techniques to road traffic
  - More complex/chaotic environment



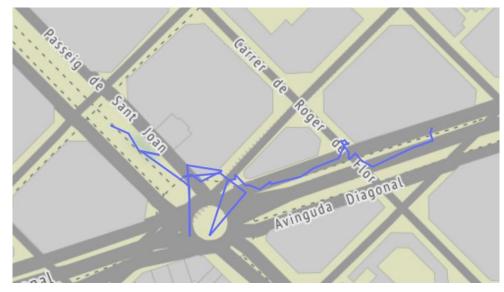
#### **Emissions forecasting using Convolutional-LSTMs**





## What is happening to my data?

I have seen my data and my GPS is a disaster What is the problem?



- We are not using Google services for GPS
  - Which incorporate data correction
- GPS is not exact
- Walls and trees can affect the precision



## What is Kalman Filter?

- Data **smoothing** algorithm for Dynamic systems with noise
- Introduced in 1958-1961 (Yes, it's old... but works!)
- Vital in US missiles... but also used for spacecraft navigation!
- Optimal linear filter if:
  - Model perfectly matches the real system
  - The noise is uncorrelated (i.e. it is random)
  - Covariances (how much the data varies) of the noise are known

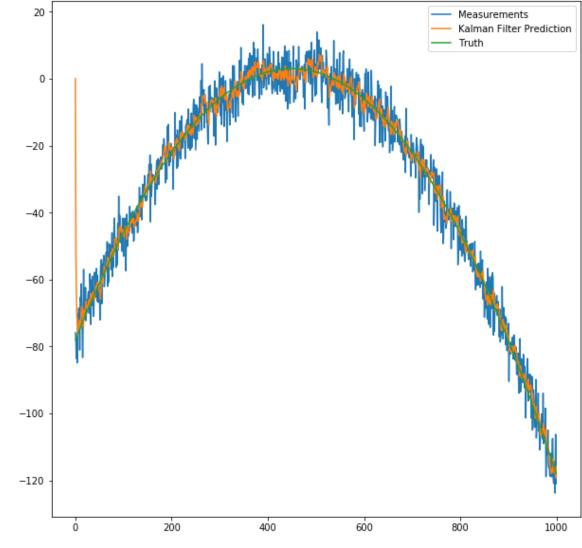


It's common sense that if you're in Spain and suddenly the sensor says you're in Africa, there is something wrong. Use my filter.



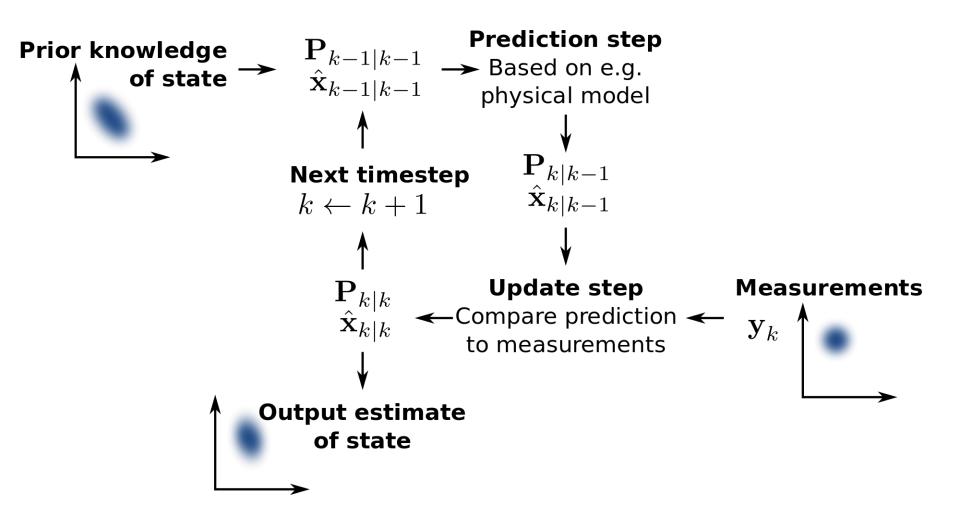
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### How does it look like?



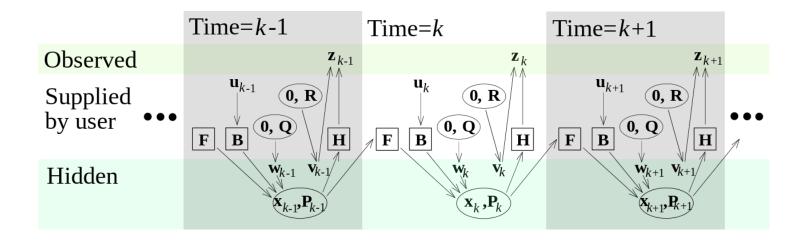


### How does it work?





## How does it work?



- **F**<sub>k</sub>, the state-transition model: How to **evolve** from a state to the next
- $H_k$ , the observation model: How to **translate** the state to the actual value
- $\mathbf{Q}_{k}$ , the covariance of the process noise: How much do we **trust** our **process**
- **R**<sub>k</sub>, the covariance of the observation noise: How much do we **trust** our **measures**

... and sometimes  $\mathbf{B}_{k}$ , the control-input model, for each time-step, k, as described below.



### Let's code II

#### Time for Kalman filter notebook!

# And also time for finishing implementing emissions if you're not done!



## Agraïments

Les feines mostrades en aquest seminari pertanyen als següents projectes:

- Programa Severo Ochoa 2015-2019
  - Ministeri d'Economia i Competitivitat (GA SEV-2015-0493)
- Projecte FemloT
  - Fons Europeus de Desenvolupament Regional (GA 001-P-001662)
  - Departament de Recerca i Universitats (RIS3CAT)
- Hi-EST Project
  - European Research Council
  - ERC Starting Grant (GA 639595)







Generalitat de Catalunya Departament de Recerca i Universitats



