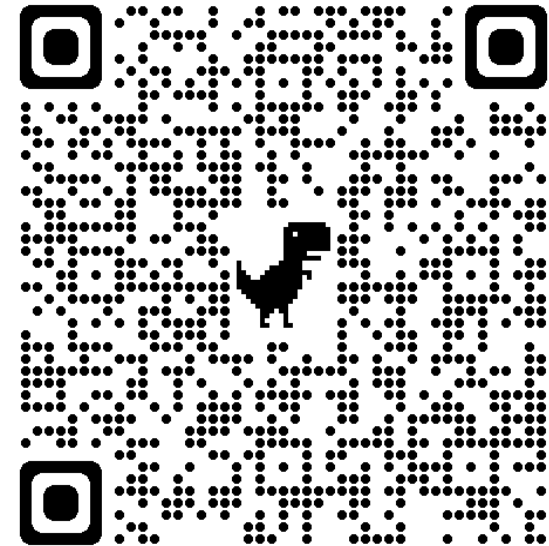
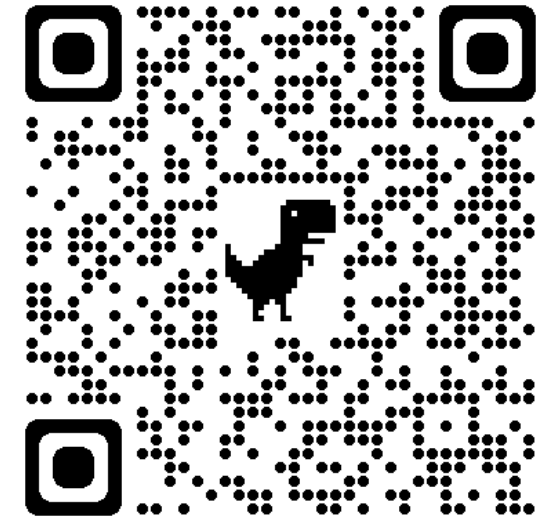
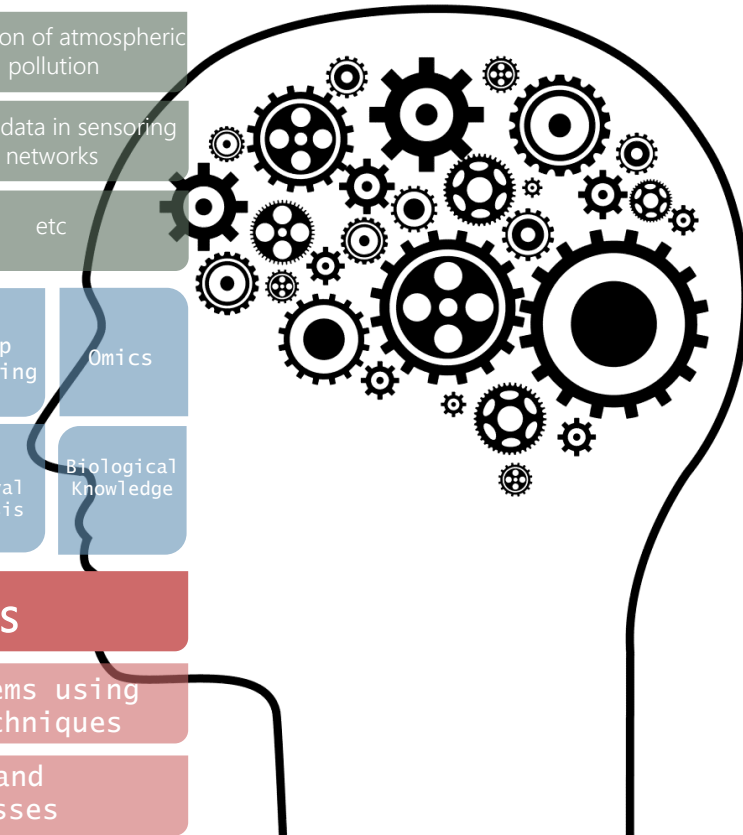
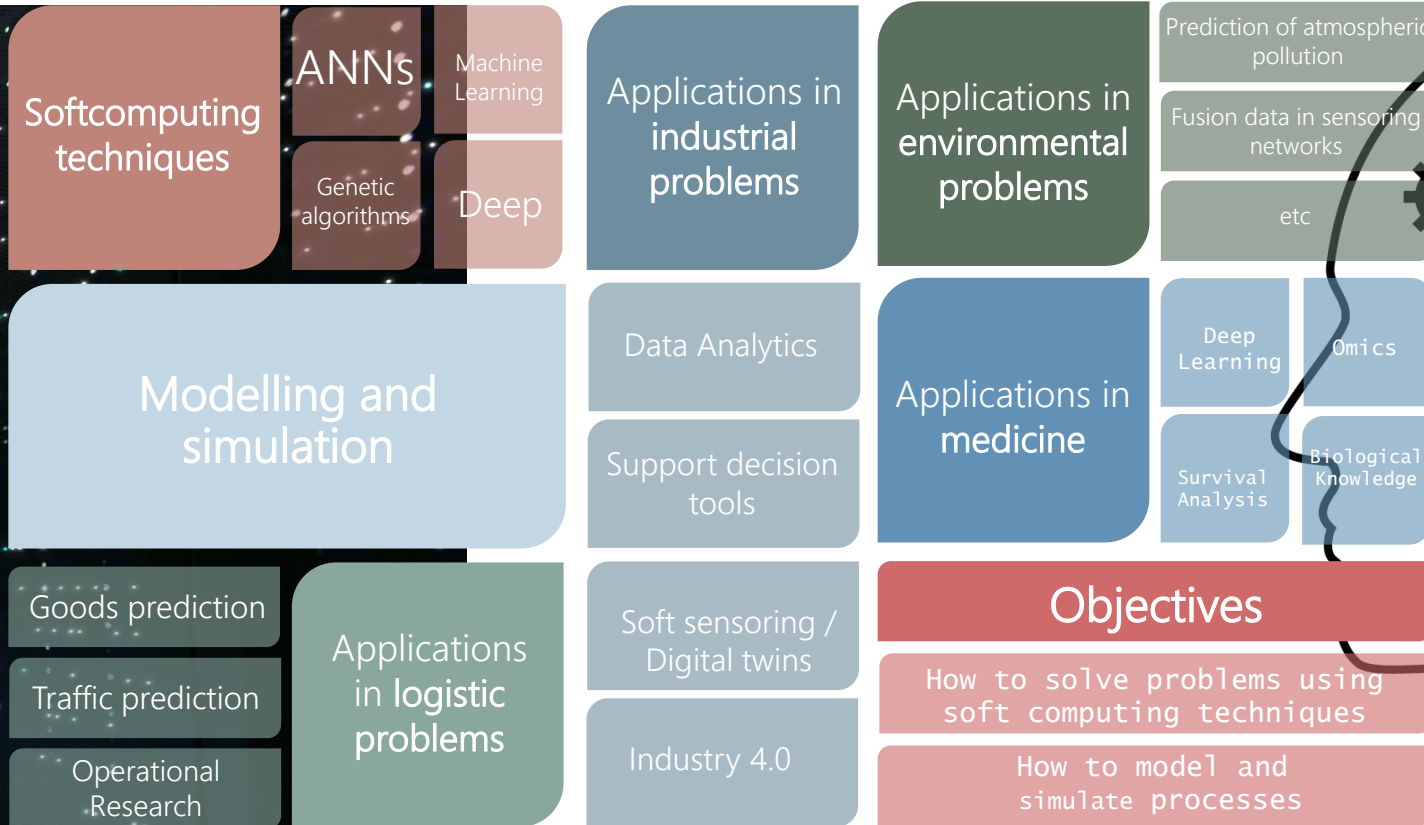


Dr. Ignacio J. Turias Domínguez (Research Group Leader)
ignacio.turias@uca.es



MIS Intelligent Modelling of Systems Research





VISTA DEL CONJUNTO DESDE EL BULEVARD PRATONAL CON EL UCA-SEA AL FRENTE Y EL FUTURO CENTRO PORTUARIO DE INNOVACIÓN A LA DERECHA

Ignacio J. Turias
INTELLIGENT MODELLING OF SYSTEMS

The importance of data in Ports 4.0: Case study of air pollution analysis with Machine Learning techniques.

Dra. María Inmaculada Rodríguez García.

Degree in Civil Engineering.

Master's Degree in Civil Engineering.

Master's Degree in Logistics and Port Management.

PhD in Energy and Sustainable Engineering.

FPI Universidad de Cádiz

International Staff Week

PAIDI · TEP · 024



Intelligent Modelling of Systems

Hyperspectral Technology

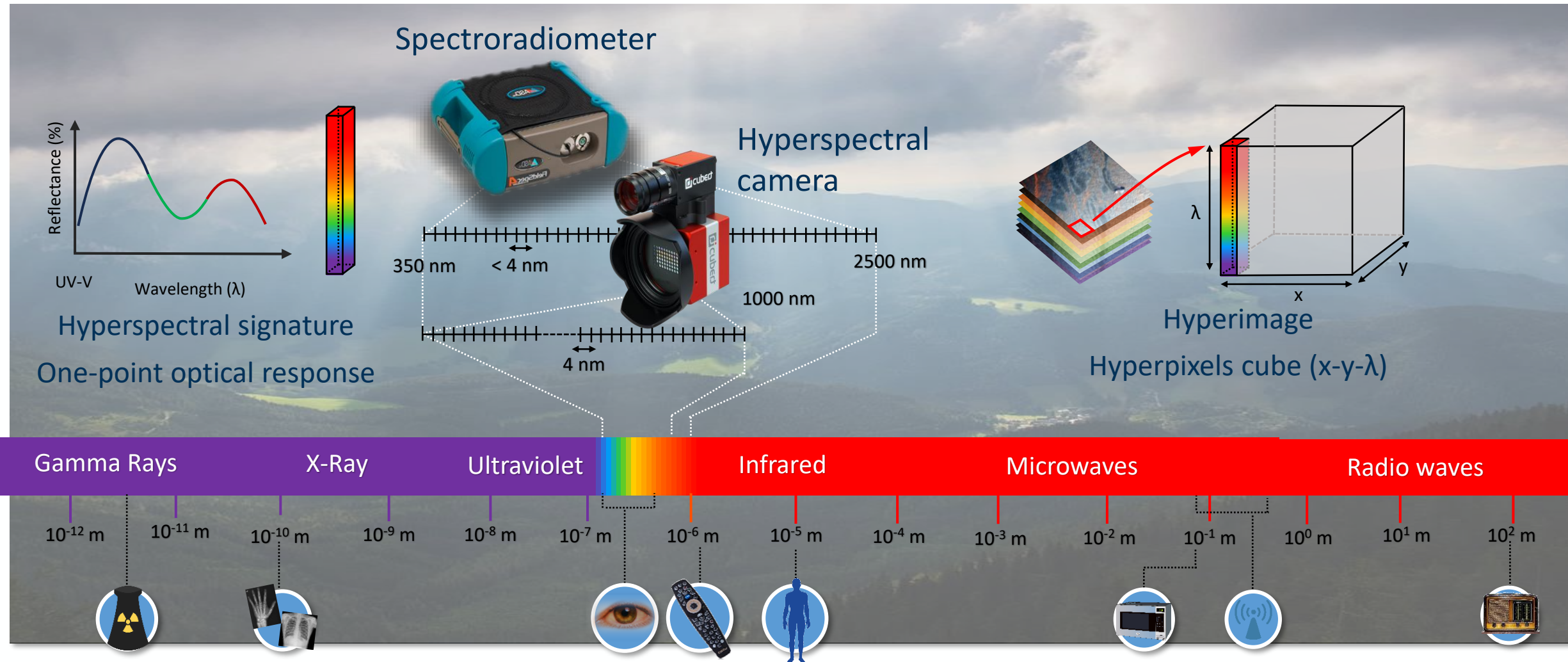
Pattern recognition, image processing and machine learning

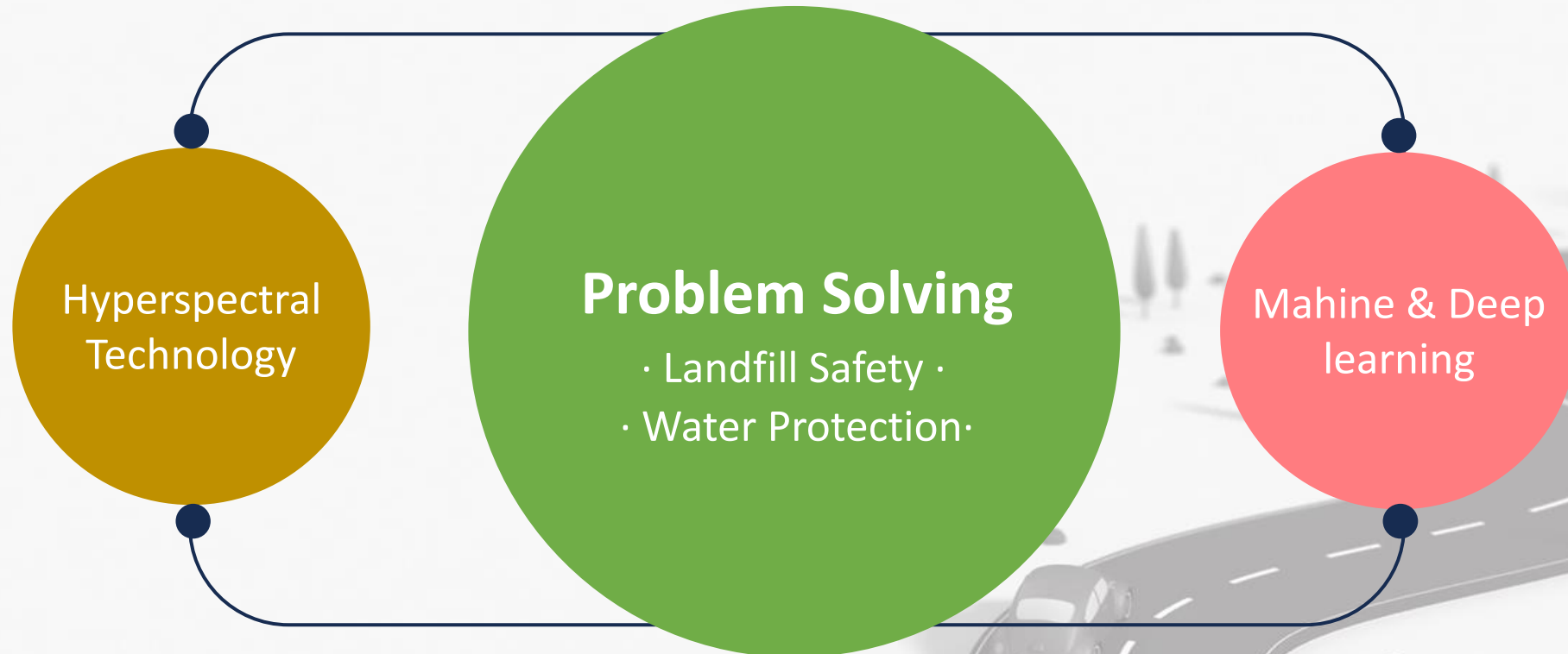


Dr. Ignacio J. Turias Domínguez (Research Group Leader) ignacio.turias@uca.es



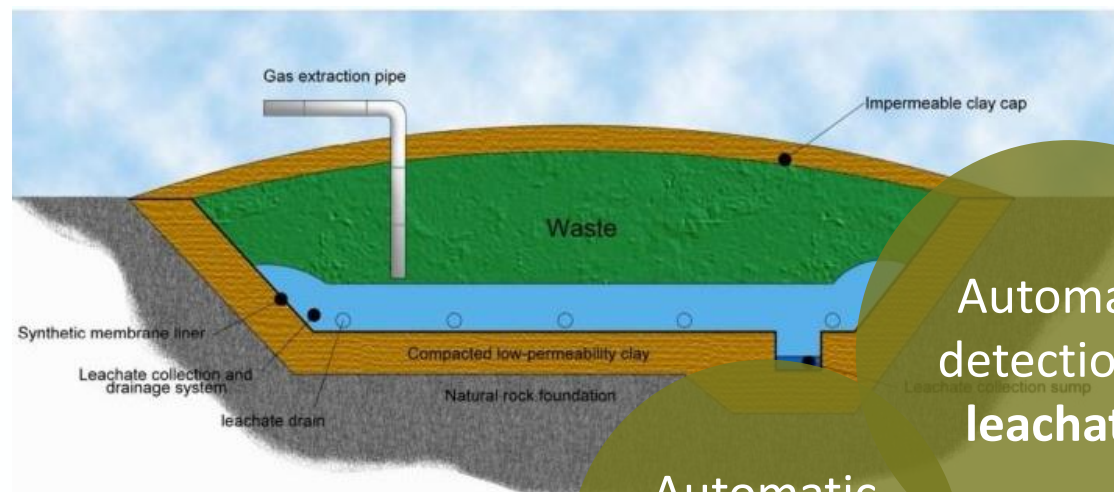
Hyperspectral Technology





Research line I: Landfill Safety

Civil Engineering Projects – Project ARCGISA-FCTA (2021-2023): Use of HSI and RPA in intelligent management of urban waste landfills



Automatic
detection of
leachates

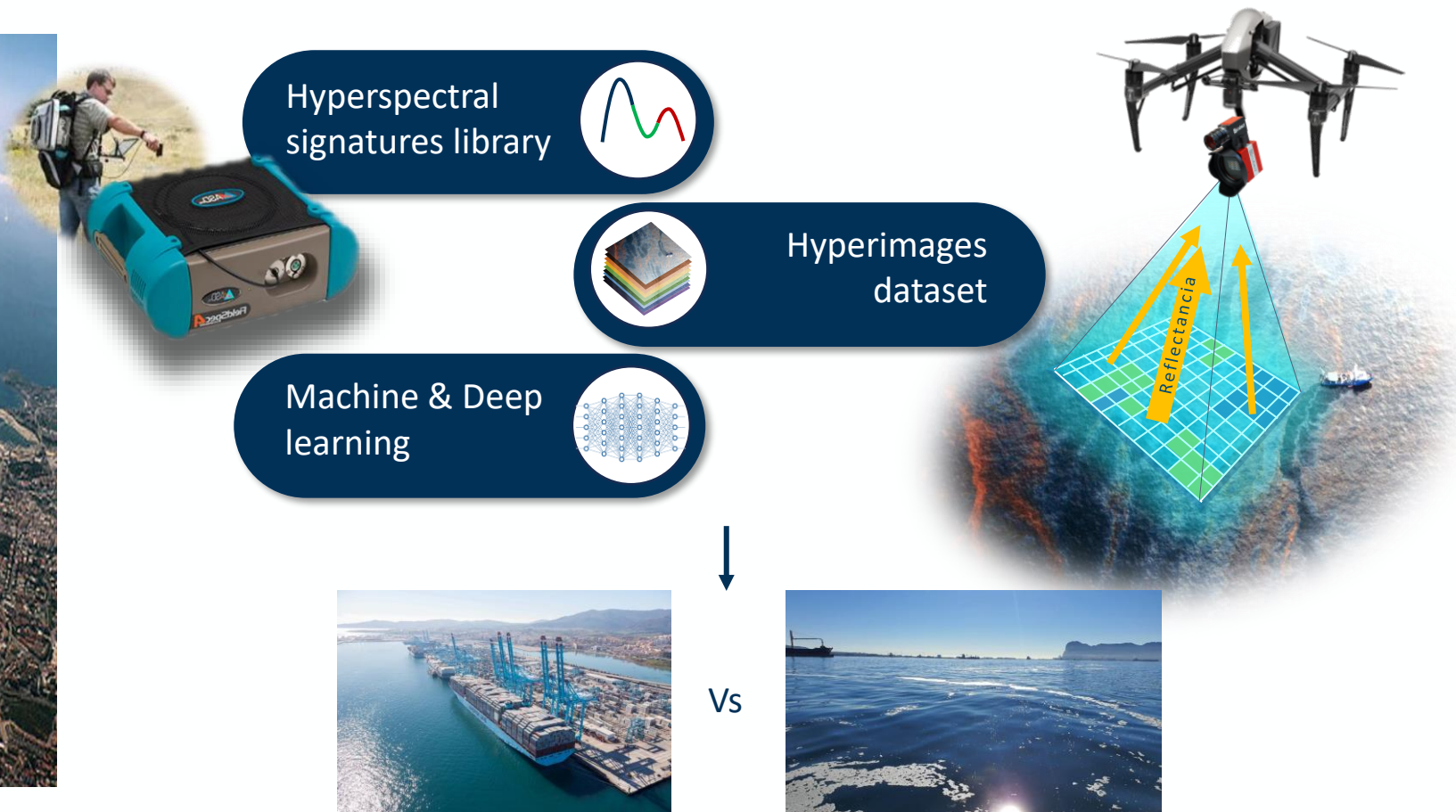
Reduction of
slope slides

Automatic
detection of
gases

Reduction of
potential explosions

Research line II: Water protection- Oil spills monitoring

Industrial Projects - CEIMAR Project 23-24 (in progress): Hyperspectral monitoring of oil spills in marine and river waters with ML



Research line II: Water protection- Oil spills monitoring

Industrial Projects - CEIMAR Project 23-24 (in progress): Hyperspectral monitoring of oil spills in marine and river waters with ML



Article

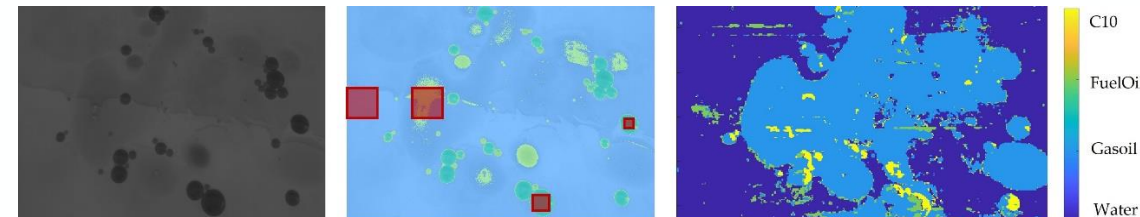
Oil Spill Classification Using an Autoencoder and Hyperspectral Technology

María Gema Carrasco-García ^{1,*}, María Inmaculada Rodríguez-García ¹,
David Elizondo ³ and Ignacio José Turias Domínguez ²

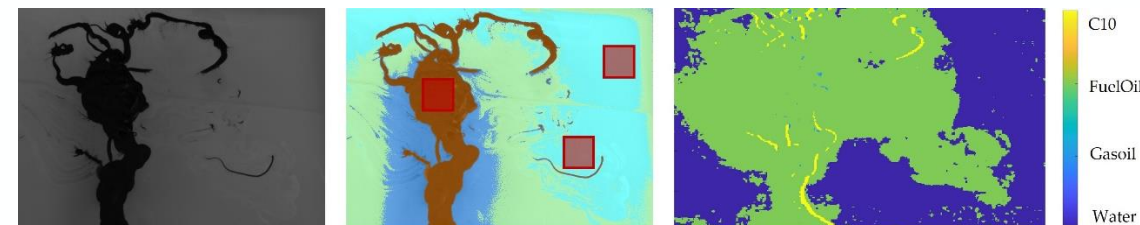


Hyperspectral imaging and artificial neural networks for oil spills automatic detection

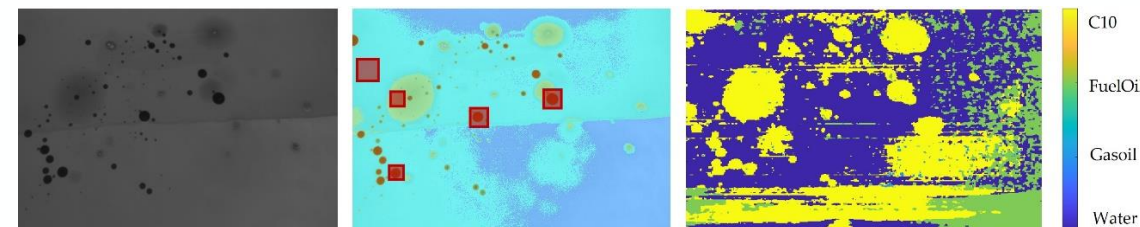
María Gema Carrasco-García ¹
María Inmaculada Rodríguez-García ¹
Javier González-Enrique ¹
Juan Jesús Ruiz-Aguilar ¹
José Manuel Alcantara Pérez ²
Ignacio J. Turias Domínguez ¹



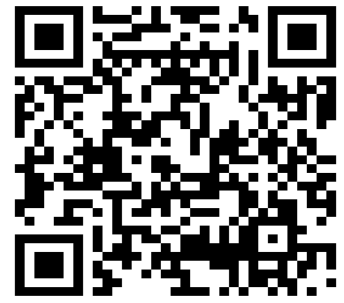
100% Water – 100% Gasoil



91% Water – 90% Fuel oil



99% Water – 92% C10



International Staff Week

Intelligent Modelling of Systems - Hyperspectral Technology -

Thank you for your attention



BAHÍA DE ALGECIRAS: Puerto de Algeciras



Description of the study area → industrial center, airport, port of Algeciras (the 4th most important port in Europe). Complexity of the area → meteorology

The Port of Algeciras → Logistics

Coordination and optimization of all flows of materials, information and personnel of the company, from the initial procurement of raw materials, through production, storage and distribution of goods and services to consumption by the end customer.

"Si los 80 fueron tiempo de calidad y los 90 de reingeniería, los 2000 serán tiempo de velocidad."

Bill Gates, 1999
Business @ the speed of thought.

Velocidad = $\frac{\text{Distancia}}{\text{Tiempo}}$

Para aumentar la velocidad debe reducirse el tiempo

Operaciones ágiles

Union of all the companies involved in the production, distribution, handling, storage and marketing of a product and its components.



Universidad de Cádiz



Cadena de suministros



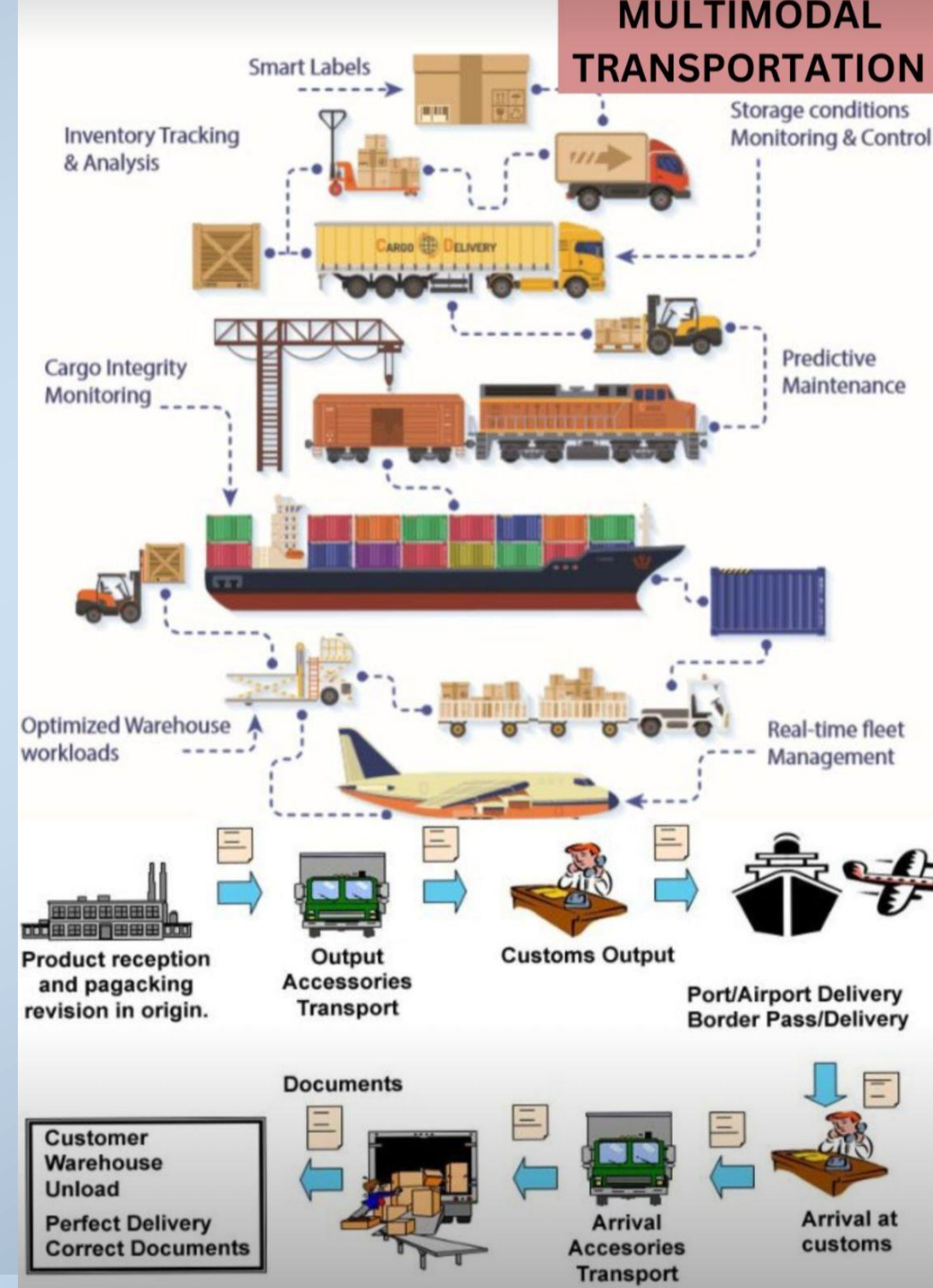
The Port of Algeciras → Logistics

Objetivos logísticos:

- Minimize costs
- Improve service levels
- shorten response time



Eliminate activities that do not add value



The Port of Algeciras

- **Infrastructure and Operations/ traffic and volume:**
- Container traffic → more than 100 million tons in 2023
- Bulk and liquid cargo
- Carga rodada (roro → roll on-roll off)
 - Passenger traffic
 - Cruises
 - Strategic location

Receipt of more than 90,000 ships per year →

↑ Air pollution in the Bay



The Port of Algeciras

- **Container terminals:**
 - Maersk and TTI Algeciras → Advanced automated technology for efficient container handling
- **Conectividad:**
 - Land, sea and rail connections



Maritime connectivity between Europe, Africa and the Americas. Its advanced infrastructure, strategic location and operational capacity make it one of the most important and active ports in the world.



UCA

Universidad
de Cádiz



The Port of Algeciras



The Port of Algeciras

- Increased pollution levels
- Prediction to take preventive and evasive measures
- Urban pollution
- Industrial emissions
- Meteorological variables
- Human health problems



Strait of Gibraltar

The Impact of Shipping in the World



Cargo transported by sea represents more than 85% of the Cargo transported in general

Maritime transport is responsible for less than 3% of responsible for less than 3% of CO2 emissions to the atmosphere.



UCA

Universidad
de Cádiz

Puerto de
Algeciras

Strait of Gibraltar

The Impact of Shipping in the World

CO2 Emissions and Shipping Costs

Maritime Transport emits the least CO2 per ton transported and mile traveled

Ocean Freight the one with the lowest cost per tonne transported and mile traveled



UCA

Universidad
de Cádiz

DETERMINACIÓN DEL EFECTO DEL TRÁFICO MARÍTIMO EN LA ESTIMACIÓN DE LA CALIDAD DEL AIRE DE UNA CIUDAD-PUERTO

ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF MARITIME TRAFFIC ON THE ESTIMATION OF AIR QUALITY IN A PORT-CITY



TESIS DOCTORAL

María Inmaculada Rodríguez García
Grado en Ingeniería Civil y Máster en Ingeniería
de Caminos, Canales y Puertos

Programa de Ingeniería Energética y Sostenible
2023





INTRODUCTION

DATABASE

Hourly data → ANNEX I

Hourly immissions of:

Pollutants: SO_2 , O_3 , NO_x , NO , $\text{PM}_{2.5}$, PM_{10} , NO_2 , C_8H_{10} , CO , C_7H_8 , C_6H_6 .

- Contaminants most related to maritime traffic:
- **Study pollutants:** SO_2 , NO_x , NO , PM_{10} , NO_2 .

Some characteristics: acid rain, chronic respiratory and cardiac diseases, cancer.



INTRODUCTION

DATABASE

Meteorological data: Rainfall RF (l/m²), temperature T (°C), atmospheric pressure AP (hPa), solar radiation SR (W/m²), relative humidity RH (%), wind speed WS (km/h), wind direction WD (degrees).



Vessel databases: hours of vessel arrivals and departures in the Bay → a gross tonnage/hour in the Bay (GT/h).

Doctoral thesis

- **Hourly weather data from:**
 - Wind speed (km/h)
 - Wind direction
 - Solar radiation
 - Temperature
 - Atmospheric pressure
 - Rainfall
 - Relative humidity

Tabla 2. Estaciones meteorológicas.

Código	Descripción
W1	La Línea
W2	Los Barrios
W3	CEPSA 10 m de altura
W4	CEPSA 15 m de altura
W5	CEPSA 60 m de altura

Doctoral thesis

- DETERMINACIÓN DEL EFECTO DEL TRÁFICO MARÍTIMO EN LA ESTIMACIÓN DE LA CALIDAD DEL AIRE DE UNA CIUDAD-PUERTO



Tabla 1. Situación de las estaciones

Monitoring station Code

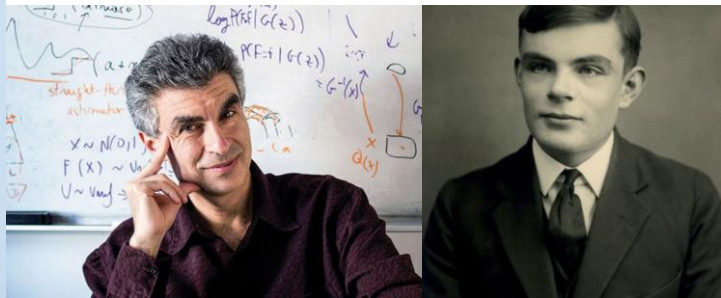
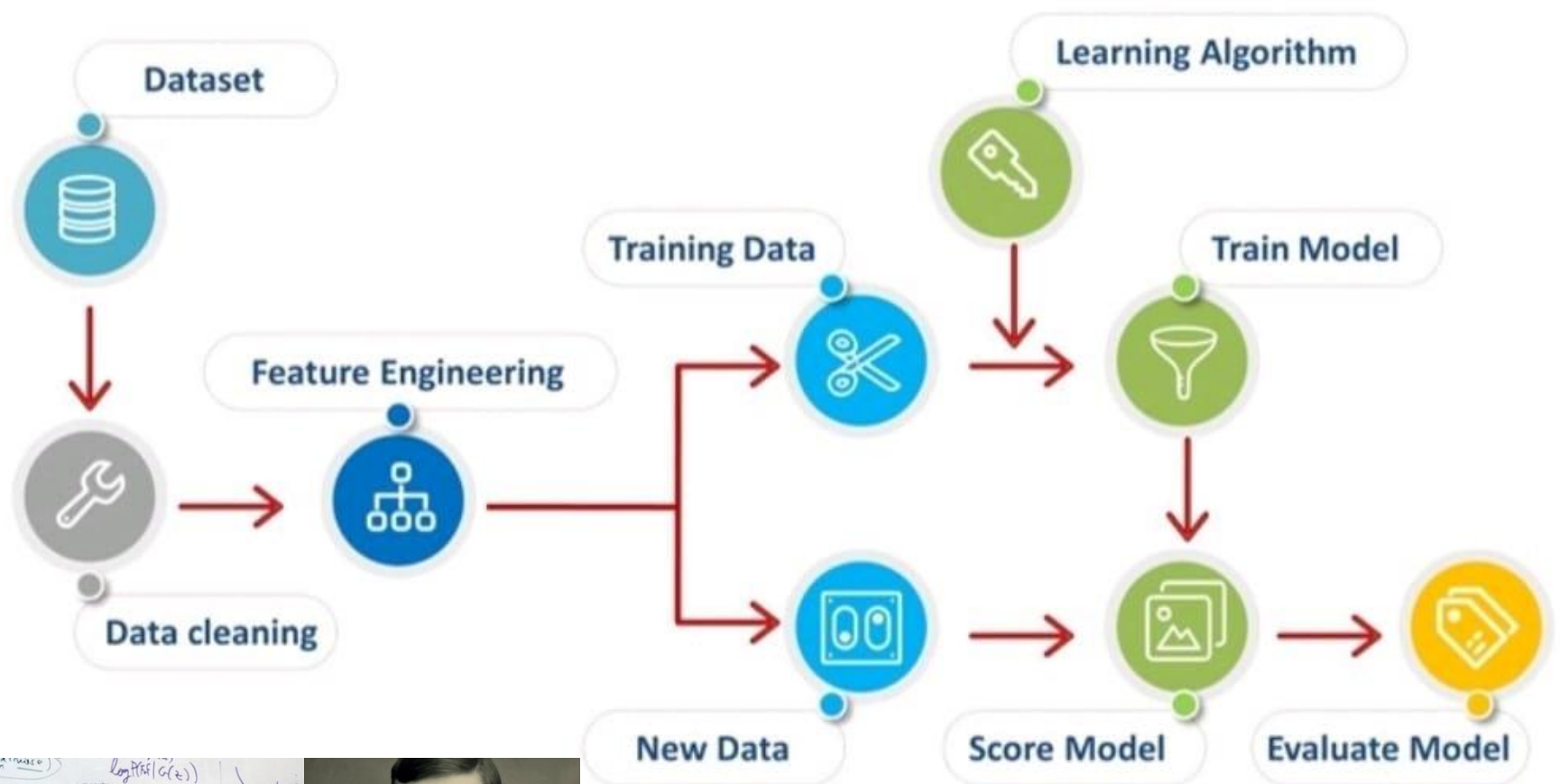
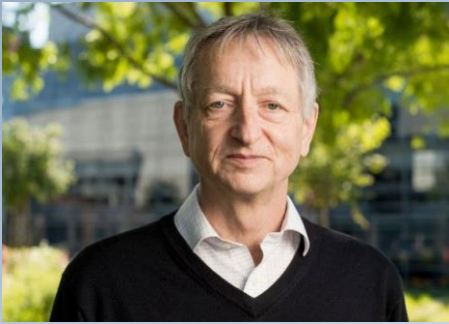
EPSA Algeciras	1
Campamento	2
Los Cortillijos	3
Esc. Hostelería	4
Col. Los Barrios	5
Col. Carteya	6
El Rinconcillo	7
Palmones	8
Est. San Roque	9
El Zabal	10
Economato	11
Guadarranque	12
La Línea	13
Madrevieja	14
Est. Los Barrios	15
Est. Puente Mayorga	16

Tesis doctoral

- DETERMINACIÓN DEL EFECTO DEL TRÁFICO MARÍTIMO EN LA ESTIMACIÓN DE LA CALIDAD DEL AIRE DE UNA CIUDAD-PUERTO



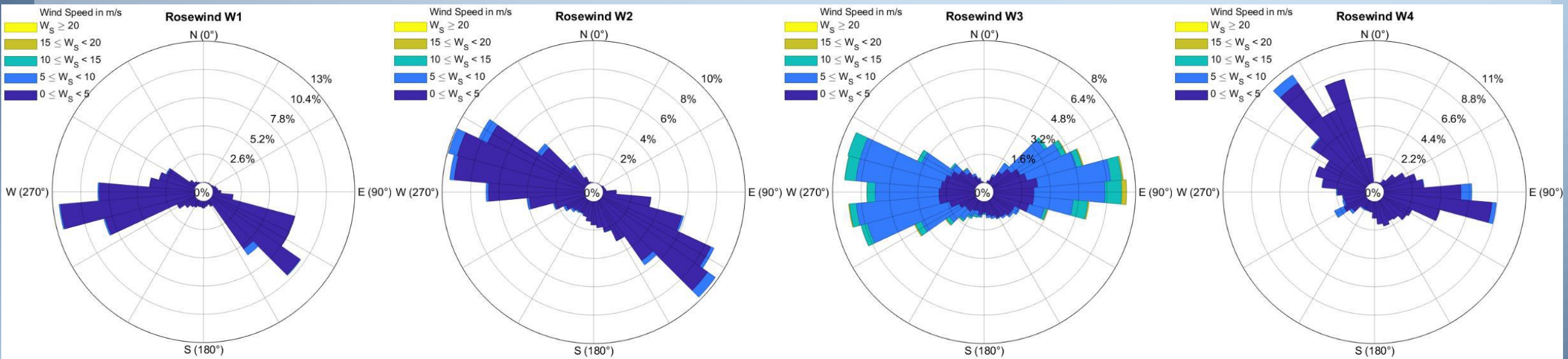
Machine Learning → data analysis



Machine Learning → Software



Machine Learning → data analysis



```
load database.mat;
WS_2017a2019 = database(:, [107:110]);
WD_2017a2019 = database(:, [111:114]);

direccion = WD_2017a2019;
velocidad_km_h = WS_2017a2019; % velocidad en km/h tal como viene en la base de datos
velocidad = WS_2017a2019*1000/3600; %velocidad en m/s

Options = {'anglenorth', 0, 'angleeast', 90, 'labels', {'N (0°)', 'E (90°)', 'S (180°)', 'W (270°)'}, ...
'freqlabelangle', 45, "vWinds",[0 5 10 15 20], ...
"labeled", "Wind Speed in m/s"};
```



UCA

Universidad
de Cádiz



Data analysis

- **Phases**

- 1) Preprocessing
- 2) Feature extraction and selection
- 3) Regression, classification, prediction
- 4) Post-processing: comparison of results and validation of models



INTRODUCTION

OBJECTIVES

Objetivos principales:

- Contrast whether computational intelligence techniques help to:
 - Study air quality between the port and the city (immissions) .
 - Study air quality with meteorological situations.
 - Study air quality with ships (port operations) → diesel combustion.



INTRODUCTION

Particular objectives:

OBJECTIVE

- **Design multivariate regression models for each pollutant-station** → Most relevant variables.
- **Design indirect estimation models for each pollutant-station** → as a virtual sensor: Imputation of missing values.



- **Obtain reliable predictions. Predict if high pollution level situations will occur** → European Directive 2008/50/CE.

Make predictions with deep learning → Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM).



DOCTORAL THESIS

DESCRIPTION

Preliminary phase: Pre-screening of data and imputation of missing data (ANNs).

Three phases were developed to analyze air quality:



Phase 1: Air quality diagnosis.

Phase 2: Estimation-Prediction of air quality.

Phase 3: Air Quality Time Series Prediction.

PHASE 1: AIR QUALITY DIAGNOSIS.

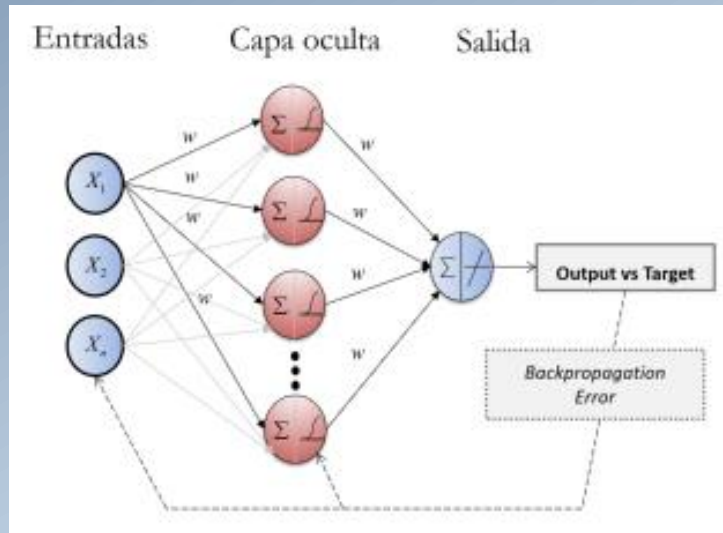
This phase involved an in-depth analysis of air pollution in the two main cities of the Bay of Algeciras (Spain): Algeciras and La Línea. An extensive database of air pollutant concentrations and meteorological measurements was collected through a monitoring network installed throughout the region from 2010 to 2015. The concentration parameters contain nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and particulate matter (PM₁₀). The analysis was developed in two monitoring stations (Algeciras and La Línea) performing the studies of each pollutant in each of the two monitoring stations.



PHASE 2: ESTIMATION- PREDICTION OF AIR QUALITY.

To obtain reliable estimates of concentrations of maritime traffic-related pollutants (SO₂, PM₁₀, NO₂, NO_x and NO) in a port city, Algeciras. The three scenarios analyzed are the locations of the Parque de los Alcornocales and the cities of La Línea and Algeciras. These scenarios allow us to compare the results. The objective is to predict future air quality levels of the main pollutants related to maritime traffic in the Bay of Algeciras as a function of other pollutants, meteorological variables and a ship database.





FASE 2. METODOLOGÍA

- Métodos basados en *Machine Learning*. Redes neuronales artificiales (ANNs) → Estimación, predicción, regresión múltiple no lineal.

- **Redes Neuronales Artificiales (ANNs) → Tipos**

- Capa oculta con 10, 25 y 100 neuronas
- Dos capas ocultas con 10x10 neuronas
- Tres capas ocultas de 10x10x10 neuronas

Esquema principal y ecuación de una red neuronal de una capa oculta.

$$\hat{y}_i = G \left(\sum_{i=1}^N w_i \left(f \left(\sum_{i=1}^N w_i \cdot x_i \right) \right) \right)$$

Expresión analítica de una red neuronal artificial típica de dos capas



UCA

Universidad de Cádiz

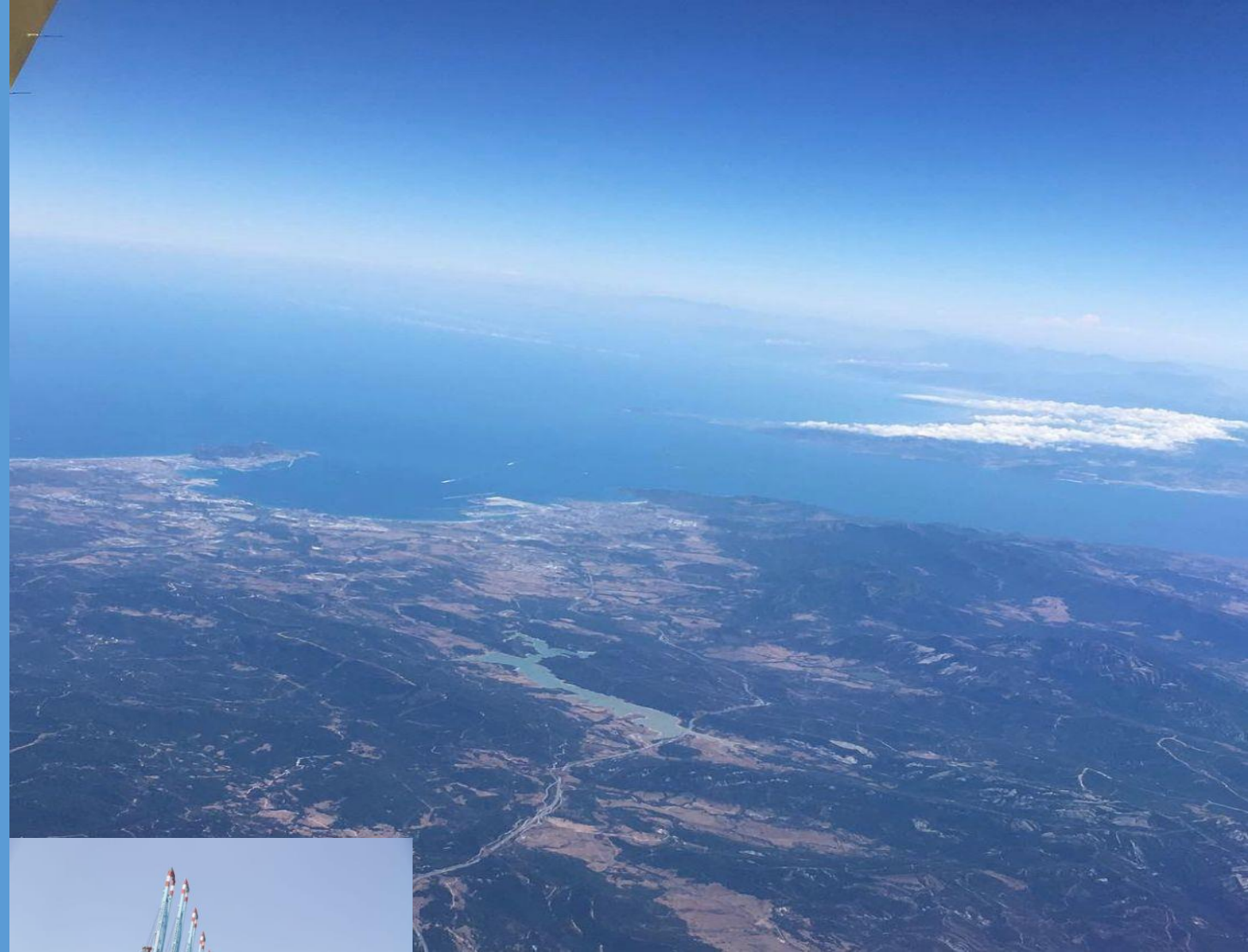
Hornik, K., Stinchcombe, M., and White, H. (1989). Multilayer feedforward networks are universal approximators. *Neural Networks*, 2(5), 359-366. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0893-6080\(89\)90020-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0893-6080(89)90020-8)

FASE 2. RESULTADOS variables top-10 ALGECIRAS

SO ₂ Algeciras concentraciones diarias		PM ₁₀ Algeciras concentraciones diarias		NO ₂ Algeciras concentraciones diarias		NO _x Algeciras concentraciones diarias		NO Algeciras Estación monitorización	
Variable	Estación monitorización	Variable	Estación monitorización	Variable	Estación monitorización	Variable	Estación monitorización	Variable	Estación monitorización
SO ₂ (t)	Algeciras	PM ₁₀ (t)	Algeciras	NO ₂ (t)	Algeciras	NO _x (t)	Algeciras	NO(t)	Algeciras
WD	W1 (La Línea)	Tolueno	Puente Mayorga	WD	W1 (La Línea)	WD	W5 (CEPSA 60 m altura)	RF	W3 (CEPSA 10 m altura)
NO	Alcornocales	WS	W4 (CEPSA 15 m altura)	NO _x	Los Barrios	WS	W4 (CEPSA 15 m altura)	NO	Cortijillos
O ₃	Cortijillos	PM ₁₀	Alcornocales	RF	W2 (Los Barrios)	NOX	Los Barrios	Benceno	Campamento
NO ₂	Algeciras	NO ₂	Algeciras	O ₃	Algeciras	PM ₁₀	Palmones	NO ₂	Algeciras
PM _{2,5}	Economato	PM ₁₀	La Línea	PM ₁₀	Rinconcillo	O ₃	Algeciras	SR	W4 (CEPSA 15 m altura)
SO ₂	Los Barrios	PM ₁₀	Carteya	NO ₂	Cortijillos	NO ₂	Algeciras	Tolueno	Cortijillos
SO ₂	Alcornocales	PM ₁₀	Palmones	NO _x	Algeciras	NO _x	Cortijillos	PM ₁₀	Palmones
SO ₂	Palmones	PM _{2,5}	Alcornocales	WS	W4 (CEPSA 15 m altura)	WD	W1 (La Línea)	NO	Rinconcillo
PM ₁₀	Palmones	PM ₁₀	El Zabal	WD	W5 (CEPSA 60 m altura)	NO	Algeciras	O ₃	Algeciras

PHASE 3: TIME SERIES PREDICTION OF AIR QUALITY.

During the period 2017-2019, a database of 131 variables was recorded to predict air quality at Algeciras station using LSTM models. Four different approaches have been developed to perform SO₂ and NO₂ 1h and 4h predictions at Algeciras. The first one uses the remaining 130 exogenous variables. The second uses only the time series data without exogenous variables. The third approach is to use an autoregressive array of time series as input and the fourth is similar using the time series together with wind and ship data. The third approach also uses exogenous variables such as the ship database and wind information (direction and speed).



PHASE 1-2. CONCLUSIONS



Air quality estimation-prediction

- Para concretar más, los contaminantes PM10, SO₂ se predicen mejor con clasificadores tipo árbol en todos los casos y estaciones.
- Los óxidos de nitrógeno tienden a predecirse mejor con redes neuronales.

PHASE 3. CONCLUSIONS



Air quality prediction

- Winds have been shown to affect the movement of pollutants in the Bay.
- Citizens need to know air quality.
- The LSTMs method has proven to be an effective tool for the prediction of air pollutants.
- On the other hand, it has been additionally demonstrated that the use of lagged information with an autoregressive data input scheme is an effective tool for the prediction of atmospheric pollutants.

PRODUCCIÓN CIENTÍFICA

1. Air pollution relevance analysis in the bay of Algeciras (Spain)

1. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13762-022-04466-4>

2. Long Short-Term Memory Approach for Short-Term Air Quality Forecasting in the Bay of Algeciras (Spain)

1. <https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/15/6/5089>

3. Forecasting air pollutants using classification models: a case study in the Bay of Algeciras (Spain)

1. <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s00477-023-02512-2>

4. Air Pollution PM₁₀ Forecasting Maps in the Maritime Area of the Bay of Algeciras (Spain)

1. <https://www.mdpi.com/2077-1312/12/3/397>

- **THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

inma.rodriquezgarcia@uca.es

INTERNATIONAL STAFF WEEK 2024



Intelligent Modelling of Systems PAIDI TEP 024

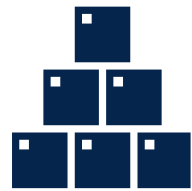
Modelling and Simulation in Transportation and Logistics

Adriana Pabón Noguera

Research Project

Container traffic in the colombian Caribbean. An approach to the competitiveness study of the Port of Santa Marta

Doctoral Program: Management and Conservation of the Sea



PRODUCTIVITY

Optimal use of resources



EFFICIENCY

Meet objectives/goals with the least amount of resources



COMPETITIVENESS

Offer a good/service with higher quality than its competitors

Geographical context of Santa Marta, Colombia



Santa Marta
Dpto.de Magdalena
Colombia

Main Objective



The assessment of the competitiveness factors of activities related to Container traffic in the Port of Santa Marta - Colombia, through an integrated technical-economic for evaluating the perception of the different agents involved in the port phase of containerization (containerized)

Main competitiveness factors assessed



1. Geographic location
2. Physical conditions
3. Port Terminal Infrastructure and Superstructure
4. Operating conditions
5. Port costs and quality of services
6. Logistics Offer (Impor/Expor)
7. Hinterland and Foreland connections



Stages of the investigation

Background analysis

Other qualitative and quantitative Data searching

Data analysis, based on the Economic Model

Discussion/Doctoral Thesis

Survey instrument design

Survey instrument application

Data análisis, based on the Multicriteria Decision Model

Publications



Present and future of the port context



Big Data and AI

Standardization and massive data collection,
Changes in decisión,
Making demand predictions



Digital Twin

Simulation,
Prediction,
Analysis real time



Port planning

Continuous process improvement

Santa Marta and its Maritime Port as an object of study



Tourism
potential

Agroindustrial
economic
development
potencial



Multimodal
Logistics
Platform
potencial



Santa Marta and its Maritime Port as an object of study



Competitive Port in accordance with the demands of international markets



Exporting Port, not importing



First port in Colombia in Reefer type Containers. Controlled atmosphere



Possibilities for growth and optimization of its Container Terminal



Improve positioning as a Port of colombian agriculture

The container and the Container Terminal as an object of study



Solide Bulk

Decrease in the use of coal.



Liquid Bulk

Petroleum Derivatives (export) and Palm Oil (decrease and limitation in large markets)



Bulk cargo and other goods

In the future they will travel in containers. Increase in container traffic in the future

THANKS





INTERNATIONAL STAFF WEEK

Research and Technology Transfer at ASET



Machine learning for predicting neurodevelopmental impairments in very preterm infants

Early-Stage Researcher 7: Arantxa Ortega Leon
Supervisors: Ignacio Turias, Daniel Urda



The PARENT project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie – Innovative Training Network 2020, Grant Agreement N° 956394



Univerza v Ljubljani



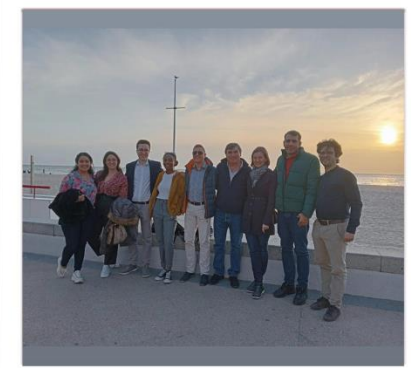
The PARENT project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under the Maria Skłodowska-Curie – Innovative Training Network 2020, Grant Agreement N° 956394



Leuven



Ljubljana



Cádiz



Trento



Systematic review:
ML techniques for
the prediction of
NDI.



Brain injury
prediction using
clinical data

NDI prediction
using clinical data



NDI prediction
using total brain
volume

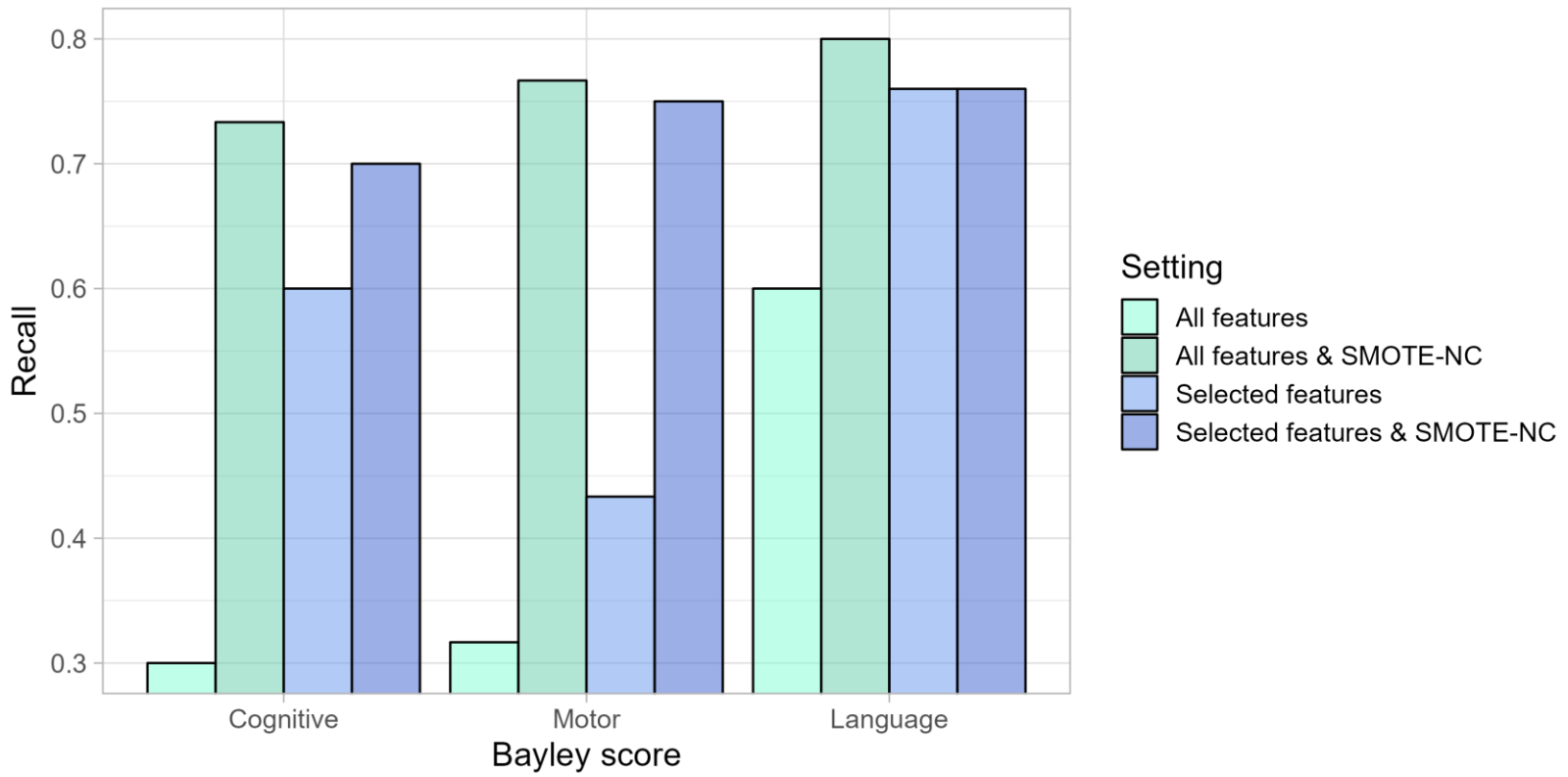


Association of
neonatal glycemia with
clinical outcomes



microRNA diffuse white
matter injury

Neurodevelopmental impairments prediction in premature infants based on clinical data and machine learning techniques

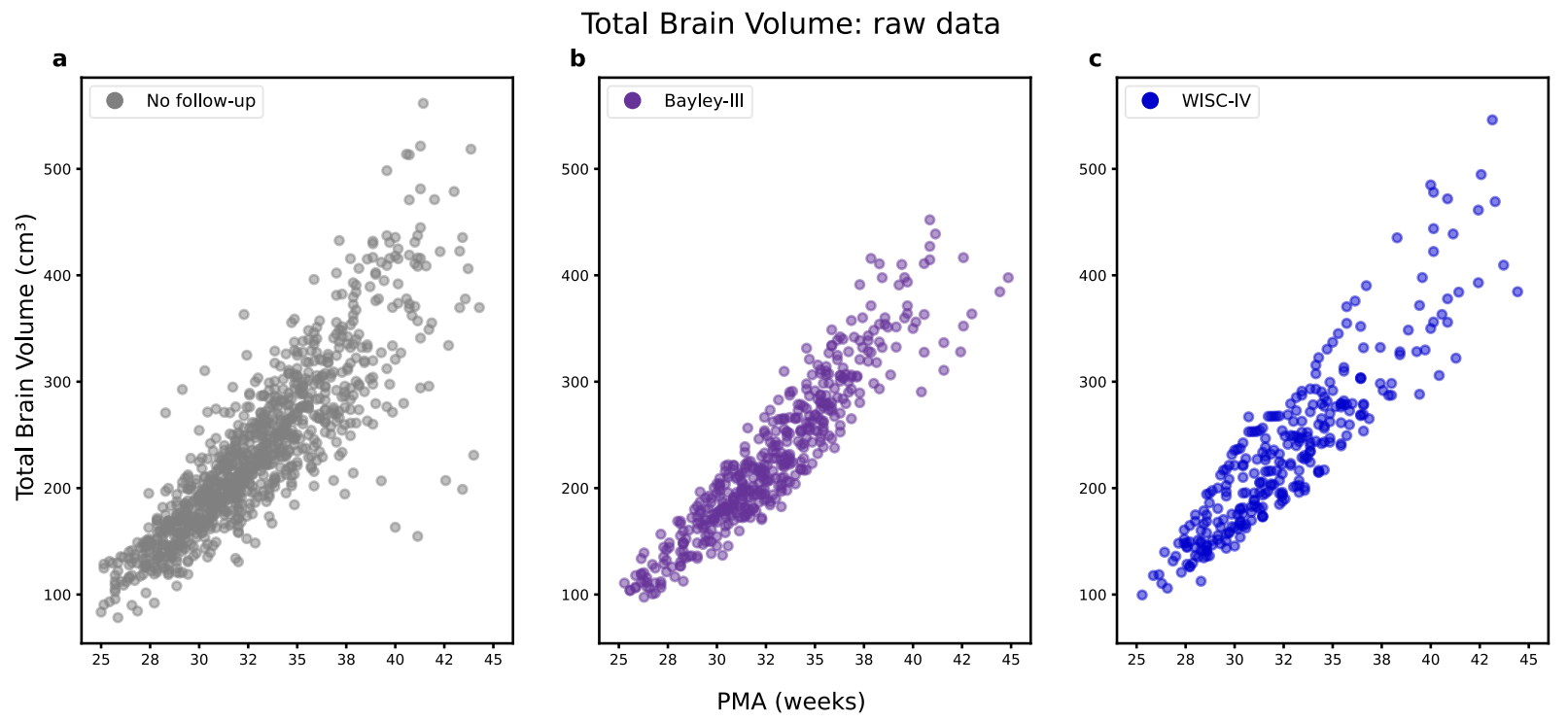
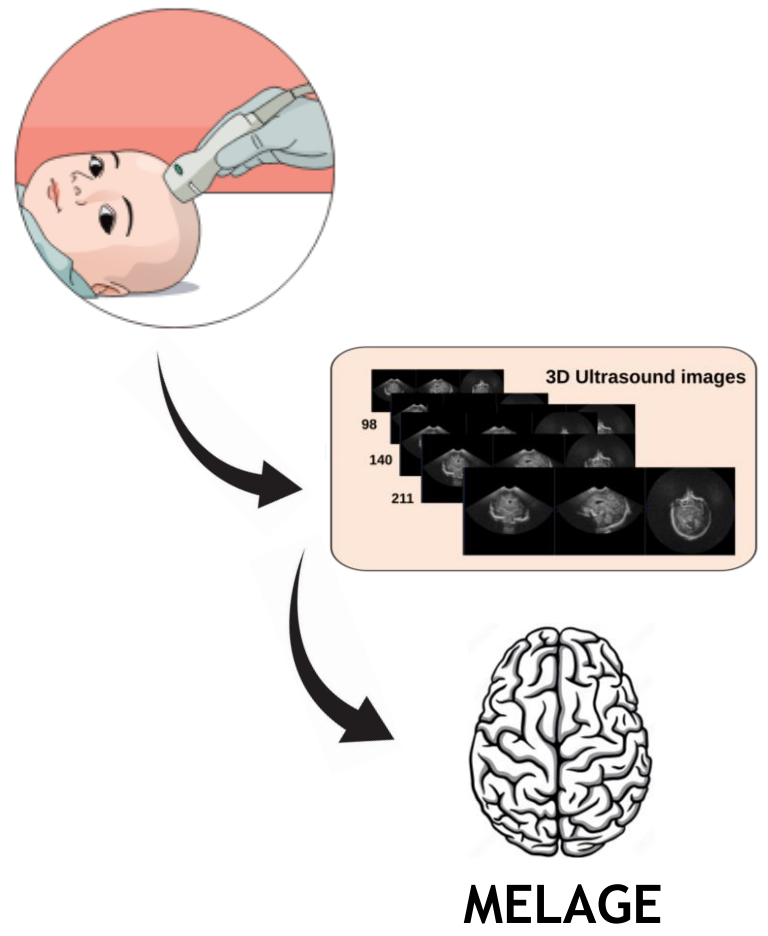


Best prediction setting: All features and SMOTE-NC which the highest recall in the three cases.

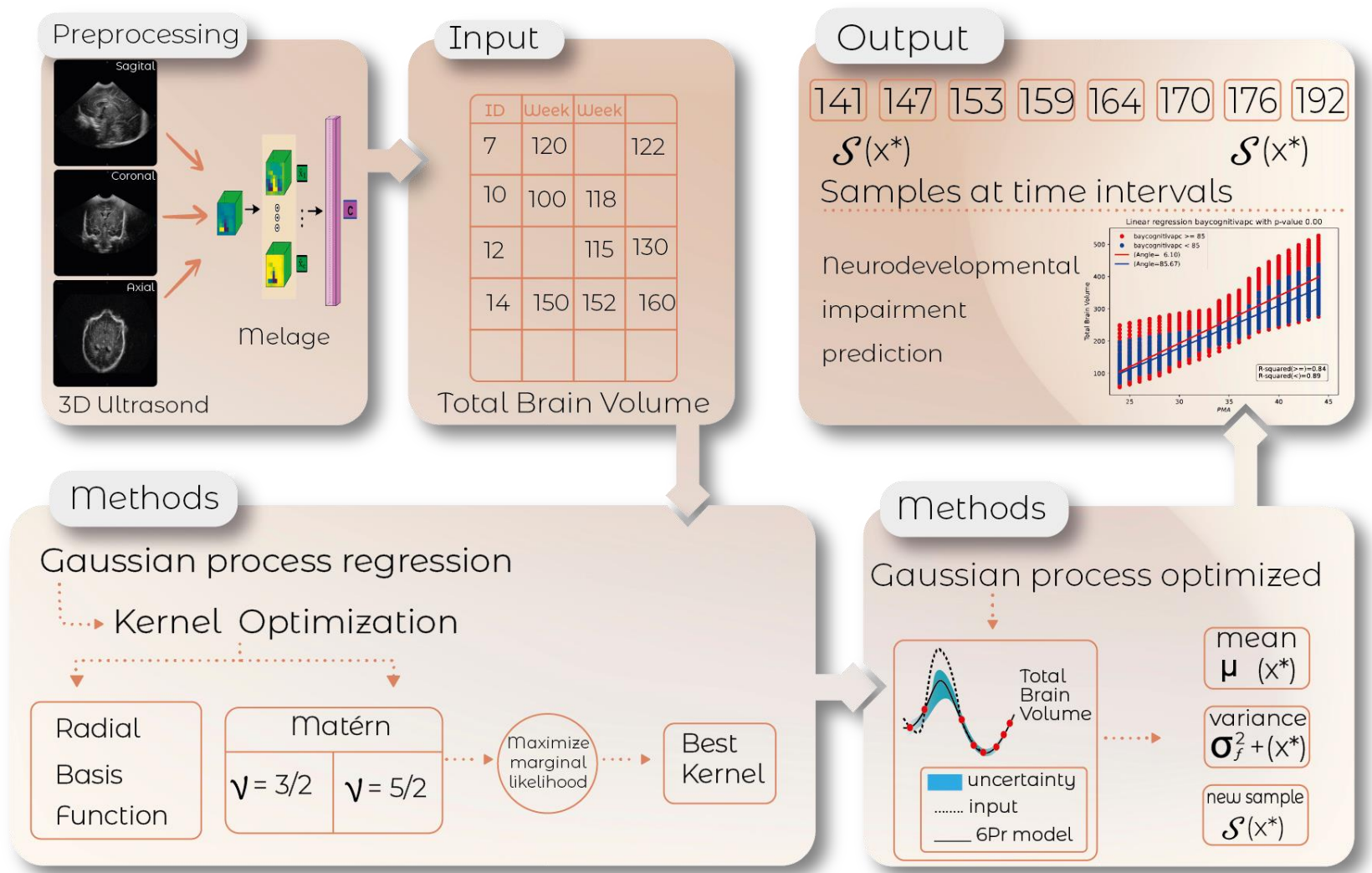
Best model performance: Logistic Regression for cognitive impairment. K-nearest neighbours for motor and language impairment.

Feature selection didn't improve notably results. Juul et al. (2023) stated that even by applying advanced methods the field is still not able to predict complex long-term outcomes such as the Bayley score using clinical data.

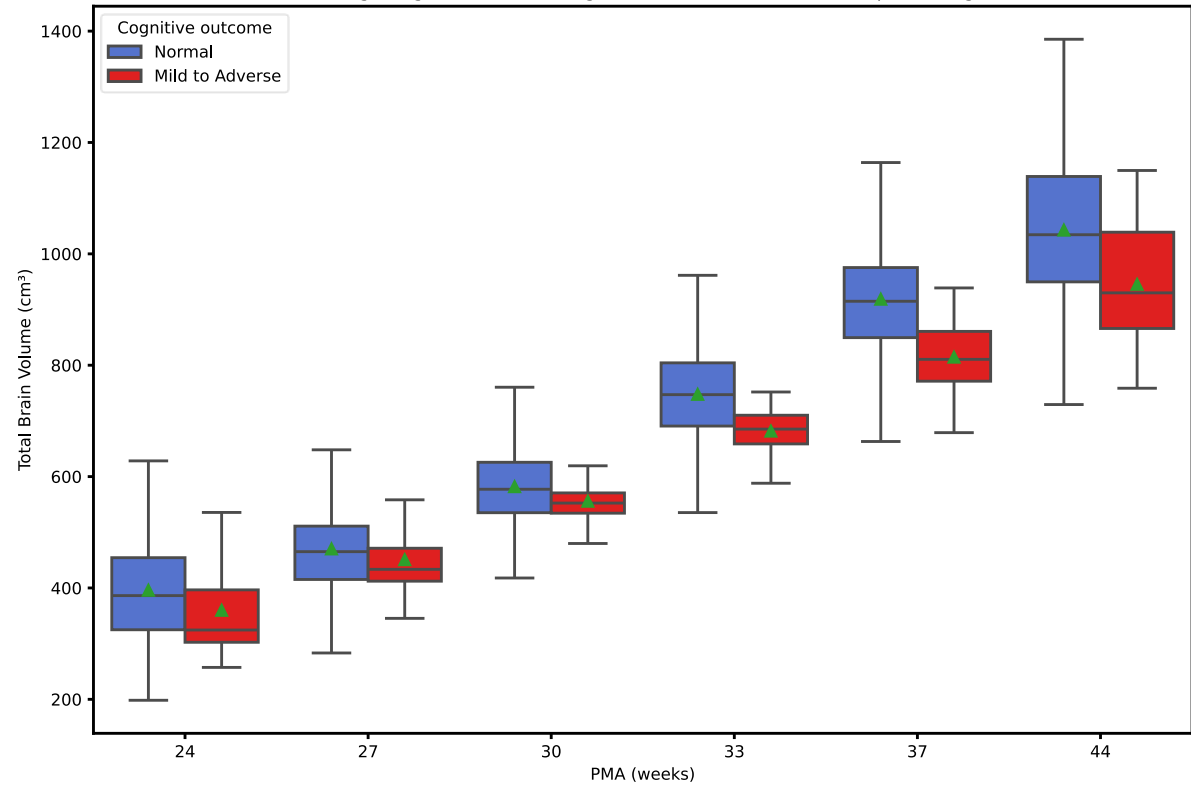
Enhancing Knowledge Extraction from Longitudinal Data Using Gaussian Process Modeling



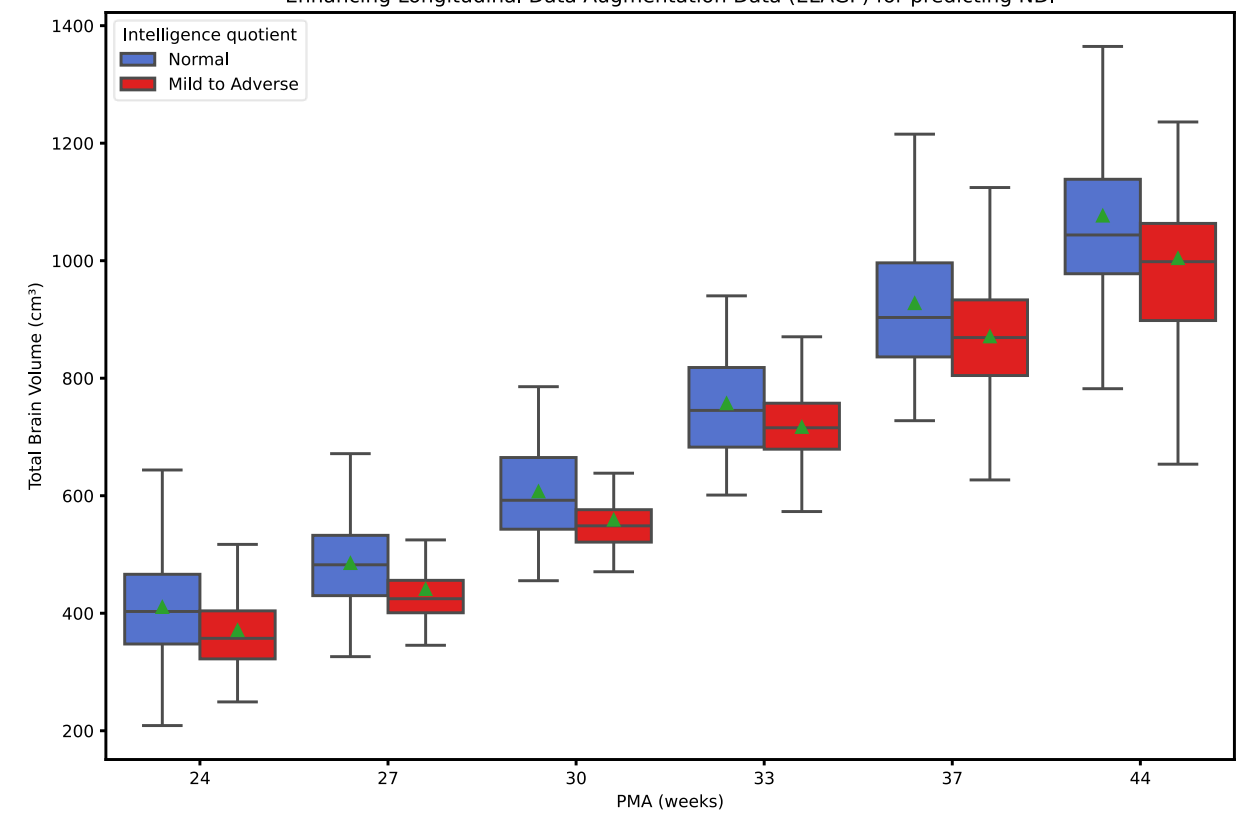
Enhancing Knowledge Extraction from Longitudinal Data Using Gaussian Process Modeling



Enhancing Longitudinal Data Augmentation Data (ELAGP) for predicting NDI



Enhancing Longitudinal Data Augmentation Data (ELAGP) for predicting NDI

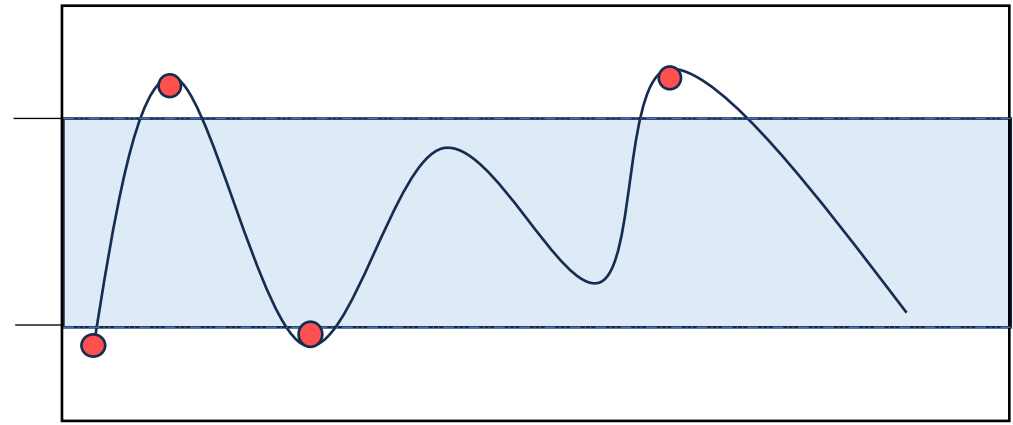


Association of neonatal glycemia with clinical outcomes



Hyperglycemia

Hypoglycemia



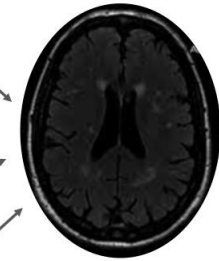
Inflammation

Oxidative stress

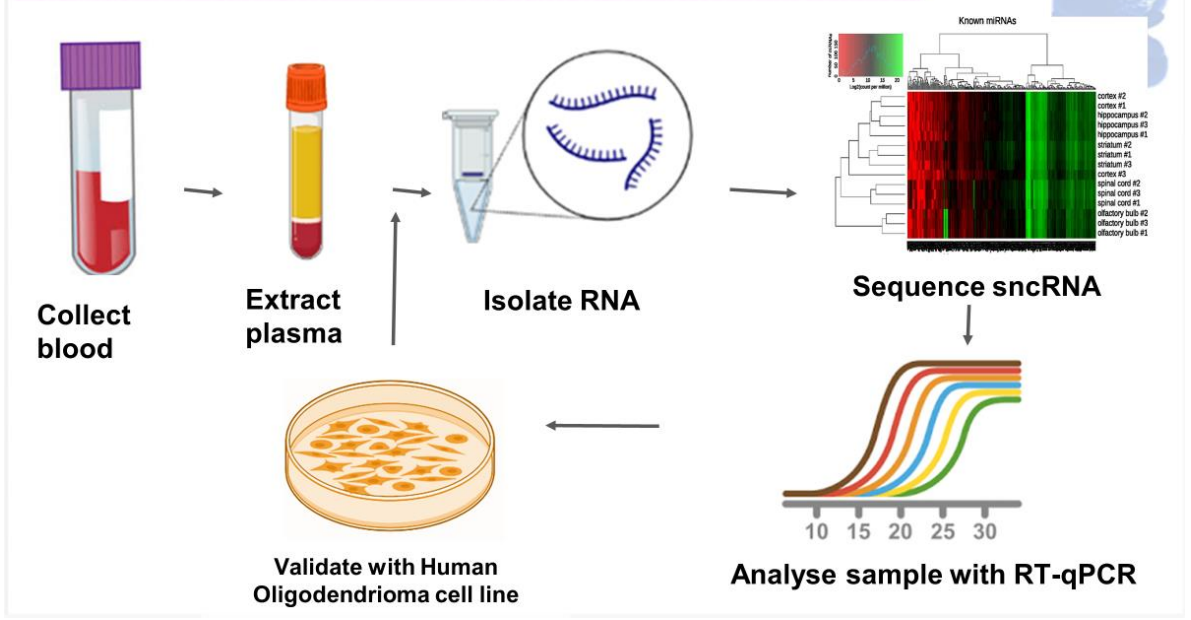
Hypoxia

Ischaemia

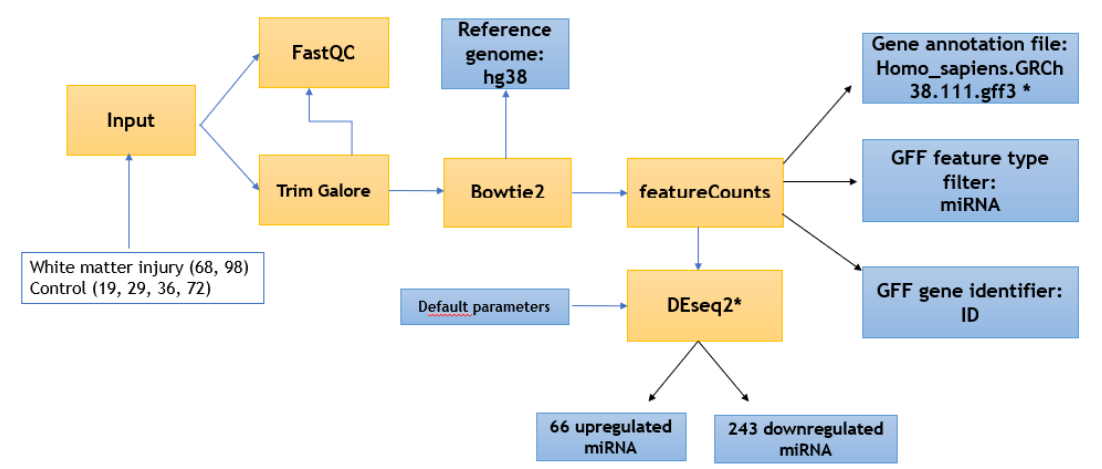
WMI in PTIs



Biological experiments/ Liquid Biomarker Discovery



miRNA analysis pipeline: Control vs White matter injury



Thanks for your attention!