

**Paper for Consideration by the S-101 Project Team and ENCWG**

**Improvement of ENC's display on ECDIS**

<b>Submitted by:</b>	France
<b>Executive Summary:</b>	This paper points out various current shortcomings of the current display of ENC's on ECDIS and suggests improvements.
<b>Related Documents:</b>	S-52, S-57 UOC, S-101DCEG, S-101 Portrayal Catalogue
<b>Related Projects:</b>	S-101

**Introduction / Background**

The ENC/ECDIS standards (IHO, IMO and IEC) were elaborated around 1990 and haven't much evolved (mainly due to the hard work and long time that are needed from the decision of a change in the standard and its implementation in the ECDIS, but also to the need of stability to ease the use of ECDIS navigation). On the other hand, during these last 25 years, technology has made progress as regards, amongst others, to computers performances and the quality of the screens (size and definition).

Feedbacks from ECDIS users often point out different issues related with the use of ENC's on ECDIS.

This paper is a review of some of these issues. It is focussed on the display of ENC's on the ECDIS.

**Analysis/Discussion**

The display of an ENC on ECDIS is a consequence of several inputs:

- S-57 data in the ENC: how much data is encoded and how it is encoded (including SCAMIN rules);
- S-52 (symbols, display priorities, conditional symbology procedures, etc.) and "soon" S-101 portrayal;
- The ECDIS screen (size and resolution);
- The proper ECDIS functionalities (which may vary from one to another);
- SENC loading policy, taking account of the CSCL;
- The proper mariner's global experience (e.g. e-navigation education) and use of his ECDIS (e.g. personal settings).

This paper is only focussed on the display aspect, and especially on screen clutter. The discussion is based on the different parameters that have an influence on the display. It is also based on the principle that the ENC is derived from the paper chart and has about the same content. Some HOs have already started producing ENC's separately from the paper chart (and this is indeed a goal to achieve for all HOs), but it will take long years (if not decades) before having a worldwide "original" ENC portfolio.

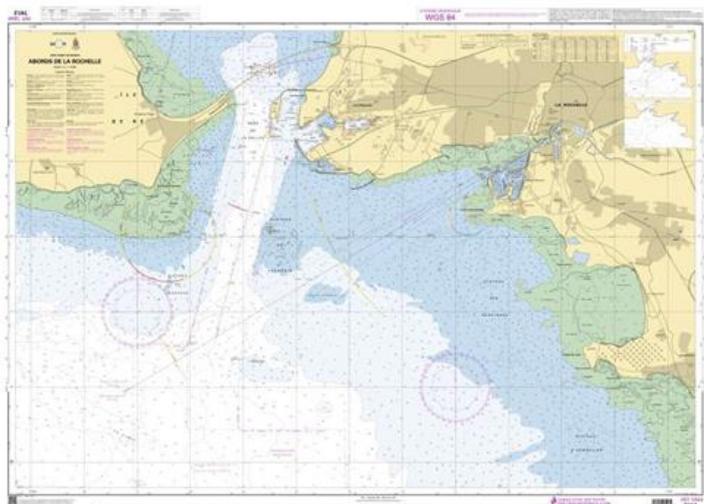
1. The scale of the paper chart versus the Compilation scale (CSCL) of the ENC

One first question is: « What is the scale of a paper chart? ».

Let's consider the 2 examples below.



**Chart A - 1 : 15 000 paper chart**  
**(Publication 1889 – Edition 2016)**  
 -Leadline surveys 1883-1924



**Chart B - 1 : 15 000 paper chart**  
**(Publication 1998 – Edition 2016)**  
 -Recent multibeam surveys  
 -High precision coastline

Chart A : 1 : 15 000 - (Publication 1889 – Edition 2016) – Source: *Leadline surveys 1883-1924*.

Chart B : 1 : 15 000 - (Publication 1998 – Edition 2016) – Source: *Recent multibeam surveys - High precision coastline*.

1 : 15 000 is definitely the scale at which both paper charts are printed but, in terms of accuracy, is there any common point between these charts? Can we compare a recently published chart, compiled on a modern production system from the most recent and accurate data, with a chart compiled more than 100 years ago? It can be noted that nowhere in S-4 standard there is a mention of a « compilation scale ».

Horizontal precision is probably at least 10 times better for of chart B than for chart A.

In other words: while considering the ENC's that are directly derived from these paper charts, isn't the « real/effective » overscale reached much sooner with chart A than chart B?

CSCL is a mandatory subfield in an ENC. It is defined in the S-57 Use of the Object Catalogue (UOC) as "the optimum display scale of ENC data". The UOC gives additional recommendations :

- ✓ Normally, the nearest larger standard scale should be used, e.g. an ENC produced from a 1:25 000 paper chart should have a compilation scale of 1:22 000;
- ✓ Exceptionally, if source material permits, the next larger scale may be used.

This is a sensible point as CSCL is the starting point for the calculation of:

- ✓ SCAMIN attribute values on individual objects;
- ✓ Overscale indication on the ECDIS;
- ✓ ECDIS "switch" for one chart to a larger scale.

Another aspect is the distance at which the chart is visualized. When a mariner uses a paper chart, he generally looks at it from a short distance (about 30cm). On the other hand, an ECDIS is looked at between 0.5 and 1 metre (1 metre is the distance that was used to decide the size of the S-52 symbols, which are thus larger than those on the paper chart).

It must also be reminded that the effective size of the chart presentation for route monitoring on the ECDIS is at least 270mm by 270mm. This is 0.0729m<sup>2</sup>, about 14 times smaller than a A0 paper chart !  
 Even showing an ENC on a full 27" ECDIS monitor, the mariner will see less than half of the area covered by the paper chart.

If we add other factors such as the resolution of the ECDIS screen, we get to the conclusion that **using a paper chart of a certain scale is not the same than using the equivalent ENC displayed on the ECDIS at the same scale** and it seems logical to set CSCL to a larger scale than the equivalent paper chart.

## 2. CSCL and its implications

According to the UOC, CSCL value is normally set at one of the following standard radar ranges:

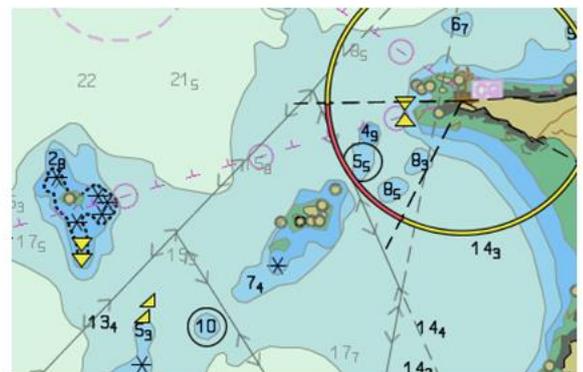
Selectable Range	Standard scale (rounded)
200 NM	1:3000000
96 NM	1:1500000
48 NM	1:700000
24NM	1:350000
12 NM	1:180000
6 NM	1:90000
3 NM	1:45000
1.5 NM	1:22000
0.75 NM	1:12000
0.5 NM	1:8000
0.25 NM	1:4000

If we consider a 1 : 50 000 scale paper chart, the CSCL of the ENC should normally be set to 45 000.

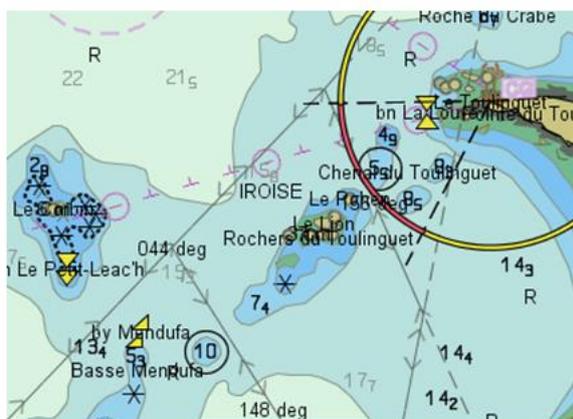


**Paper chart displayed at 1 : 50 000**

No overlap between objects nor between texts and objects.

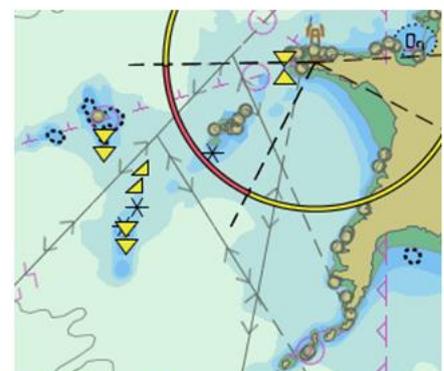


**ENC displayed at 1 : 45 000 - No text displayed**  
 Overlap between objects (LNDARE, UWTRC)



**ENC displayed at 1 : 45 000, with texts**

When displayed with the texts, the clutter becomes more obvious and makes the chart unreadable in some places.



**ENC displayed at 1 : 90 000 - No text displayed**  
 Note the over importance of Point LNDARE

Screen clutter in the above cases are due to:

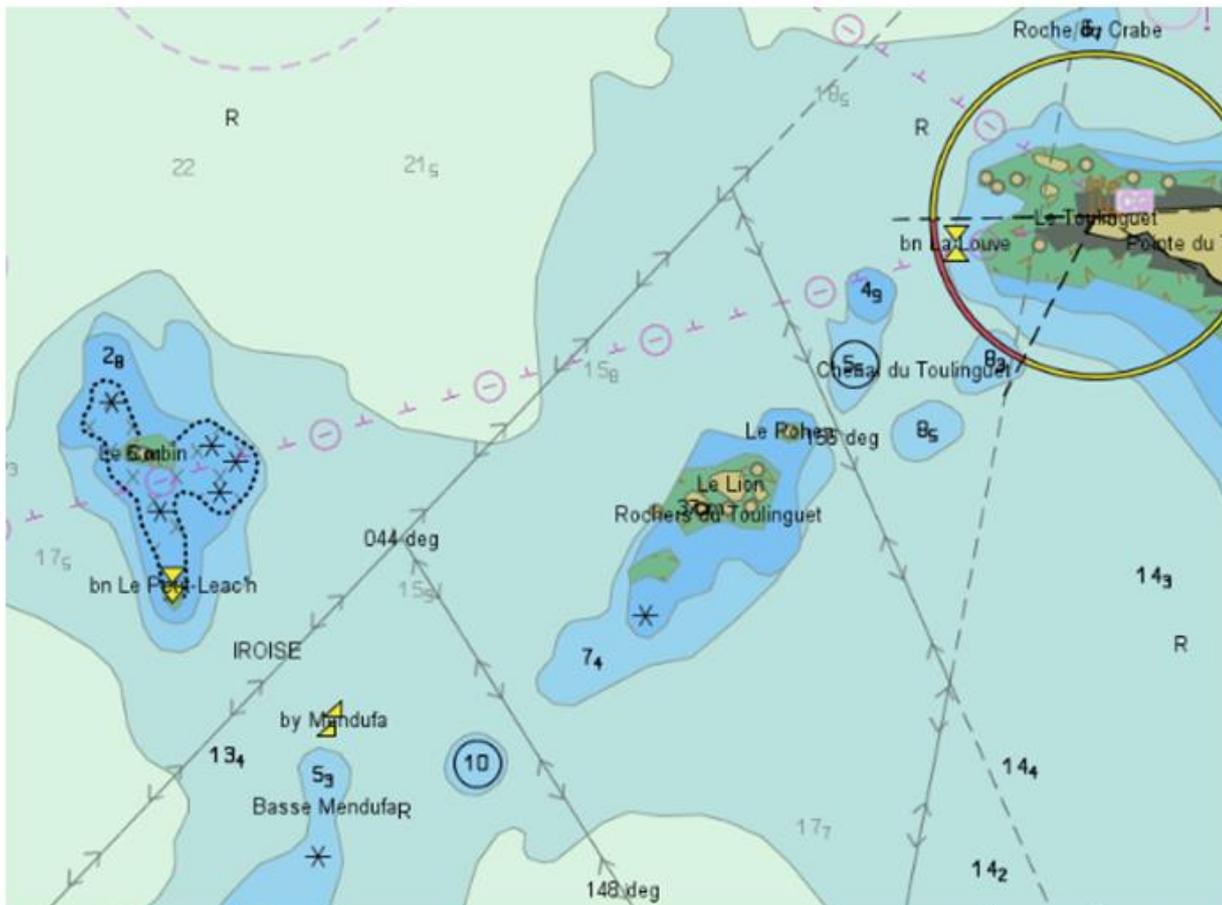
- ✓ the size of the S-52 symbols,
- ✓ the amount of encoded objects that does not support zooming out,
- ✓ the value of SCAMIN on UWTRC situated within Area OBSTRN,
- ✓ the fact that there is no SCAMIN on point LNDARE (according to UOC, there is no SCAMIN on display base objects).

Focus on LNDARE: when zooming out, Area LNDAREs will progressively disappear as the area becomes smaller. Point LNDAREs will get more and more importance, then overlap and finally mask the Area LNDARE that is close (and which should be more prominent), and possibly other important objects.

To get rid of these overlappings between objects, the ENC must be displayed at a scale of about 1 : 22 000 (Let's remind that the paper chart scale is 1 : 50 000 and "normal" CSCL of the ENC is 45 000), that is the next larger standard CSCL (see image below), but also a scale at which the over scale indication is shown on the ECDIS if CSCL has been set to 45 000.

So, there seems to be 2 options here:

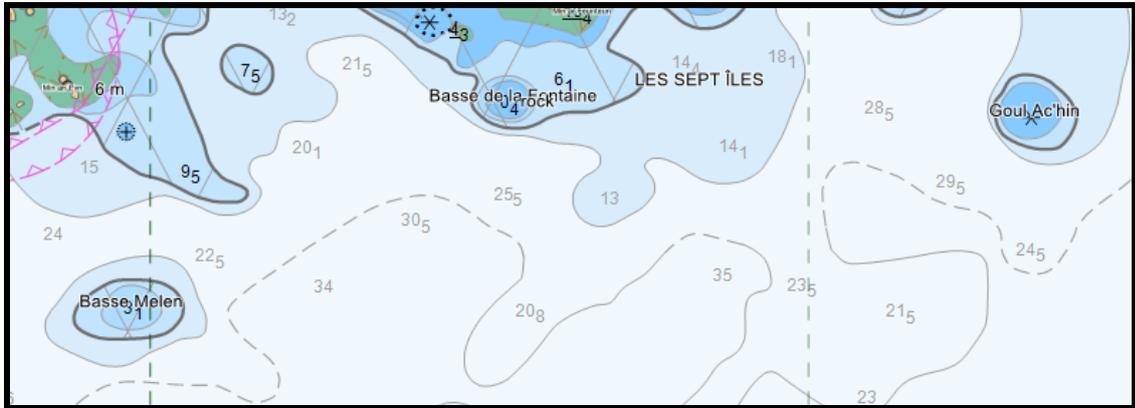
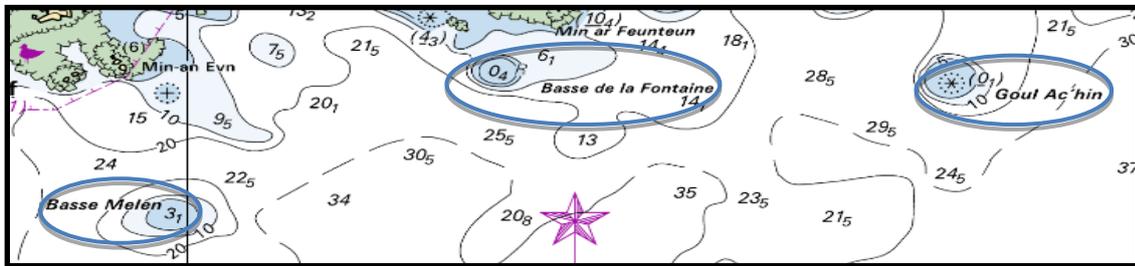
- Option 1: CSCL = 45 000 and the display will only become readable close to the over scale;
- Option 2: CSCL = 22 000 and the over scale indication will appear at 11 000. In other words, the mariner can zoom in 4.5 times as compared to the paper chart.



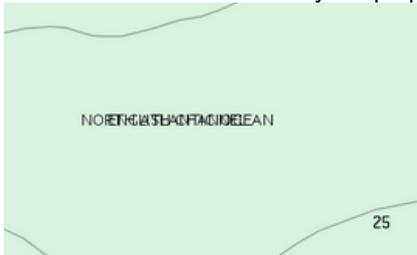
**ENC displayed at 1 : 22 500, with texts**

This picture is at the very limit of the overscale.





Although it seems logical for the cartographer to encode SEAARE at the “real world” position, this is not satisfying in terms of display, as long as the OBJNAM is displayed in a centred position (S-52). Text placement will be useful in S-101 but the current version of the standard can still be improved. There are probably situations that could be administrated by the proper ECDIS to avoid cases as below.



The same applies on how to encode toponyms relating to large areas. The option to encode the real world leads to the encoding of OBJNAM on large Area objects (SEAARE, LNDRGN, LNDARE, etc.) rather than on Point objects, and on successive usage band ENC's. The consequence is the continuous display of the OBJNAM up to a scale and in areas where it is probably no more useful.

Guidance could be added to the UOC/DCEG to minimize such issues (e.g. considering the encoding of Names on Point objects rather than on large Area objects). S-101 portrayal also probably needs further developments to solve such issues.

### 5. Symbols

As seen earlier in this paper, S-52 symbols were elaborated about 30 years ago. They are larger than paper chart symbols and certainly participate in the screen clutter. IHO workings groups will have to work together with ECDIS OEMs to improve the Presentation Library.

### Conclusions

The display of ENC's on the ECDIS as it is today is not satisfying.

ENC's are products elaborated for mariners. While the lack of training of mariners as regards to the use of the ECDIS and the understanding of the ENC's is often mentioned as an issue, cartographers also have little knowledge on how ENC's are displayed and used on the ECDIS. IHO standards such as S-4, S-57 UOC or S-101 DCEG are probably the best mean to “educate” the cartographer.

On the other hand, standards and ECDIS's performances (in adding more “intelligence”) must now be improved to get a better display.

Shom considers there is an urgent need for member states and expert contributors to work on the ENC display on the ECDIS within the various Working Groups of the IHO. S-57 ENC's will still exist for at least 10 years and the focus cannot only be on S-101.

Can we ask the mariners to wait?

This paper has identified some elements on which we can work: CSCL, SCAMIN, Symbols/Portrayal, Texts, ECDISs performances. There are certainly others.

### **Recommendations**

- Shom recommends setting up sub-groups or teams within the NCWG, ENCWG and S-101WG Project Team, or as a combination of these WGs.
- This or these teams would first be tasked to make an assessment of the current situation as regards to the display of ENCs on the ECDIS (this paper could be one of the inputs). This assessment would have to contain an exhaustive list of "issues to solve".
- Then, the IHO WGs would have to study how they can improve the standards they are in charge of, to solve the issues identified.

### **Action Required of S-101PT and ENCWG**

The S-101 Project Team is invited to:

- a. note this paper
- b. discuss on the ENC display forthcomings identified
- c. agree with the recommendations
- d. take any necessary step to handle the recommendations.