

A nighttime photograph of a cityscape featuring a multi-level highway interchange with prominent light trails from moving vehicles. The scene is illuminated by city lights, with a body of water visible in the background reflecting the lights. The overall color palette is dominated by blues, purples, and yellows from the artificial lighting.

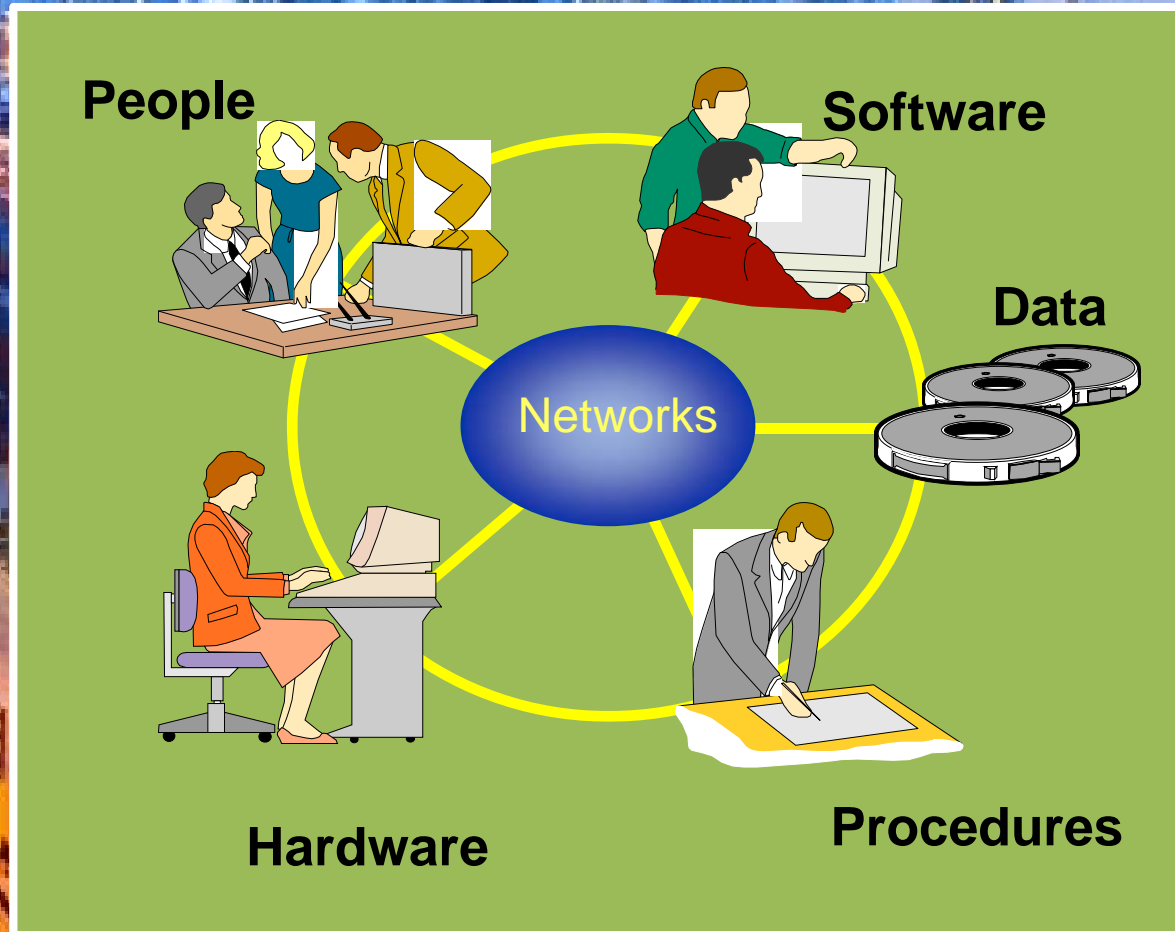
# Technological Advancements in Mapping and Tracking Logistical Operations Using GIS and Remote Sensing

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# Outline

- Foundations of GIS Technology
- Different Geospatial Integrated Products
- Visualization and Simulation
- Foundations of Remote Sensing Technology
- Importance of Satellite Imagery
- Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)
- Common Operating Picture
- Integrated Location-based Logistical Tracking
- Strengths of Location-based Logistical Tracking
- Trends in Location-based Logistical Tracking
- Conclusions

# Foundations of GIS Technology



# Different Geospatial Integrated Products

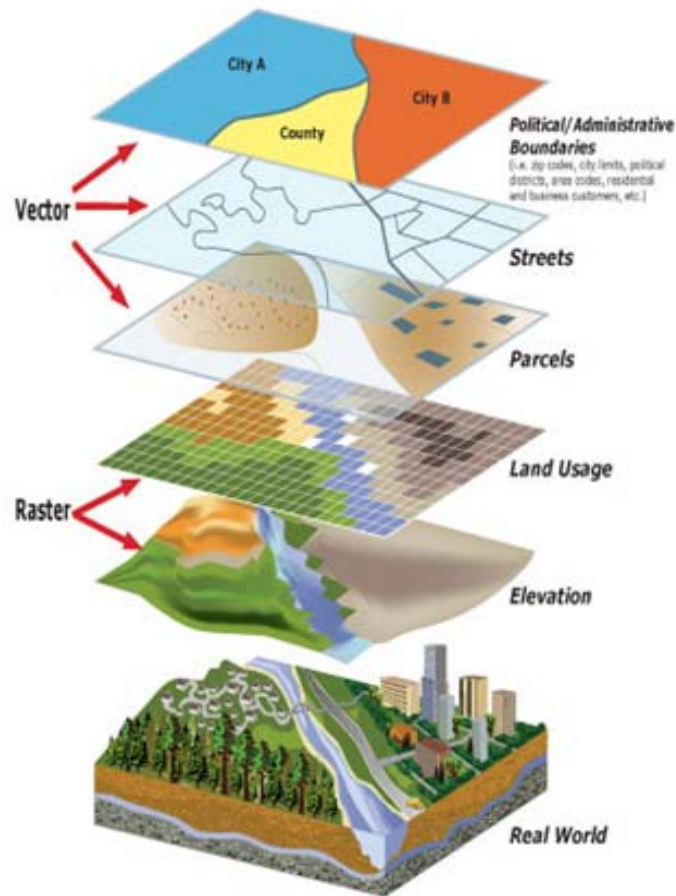
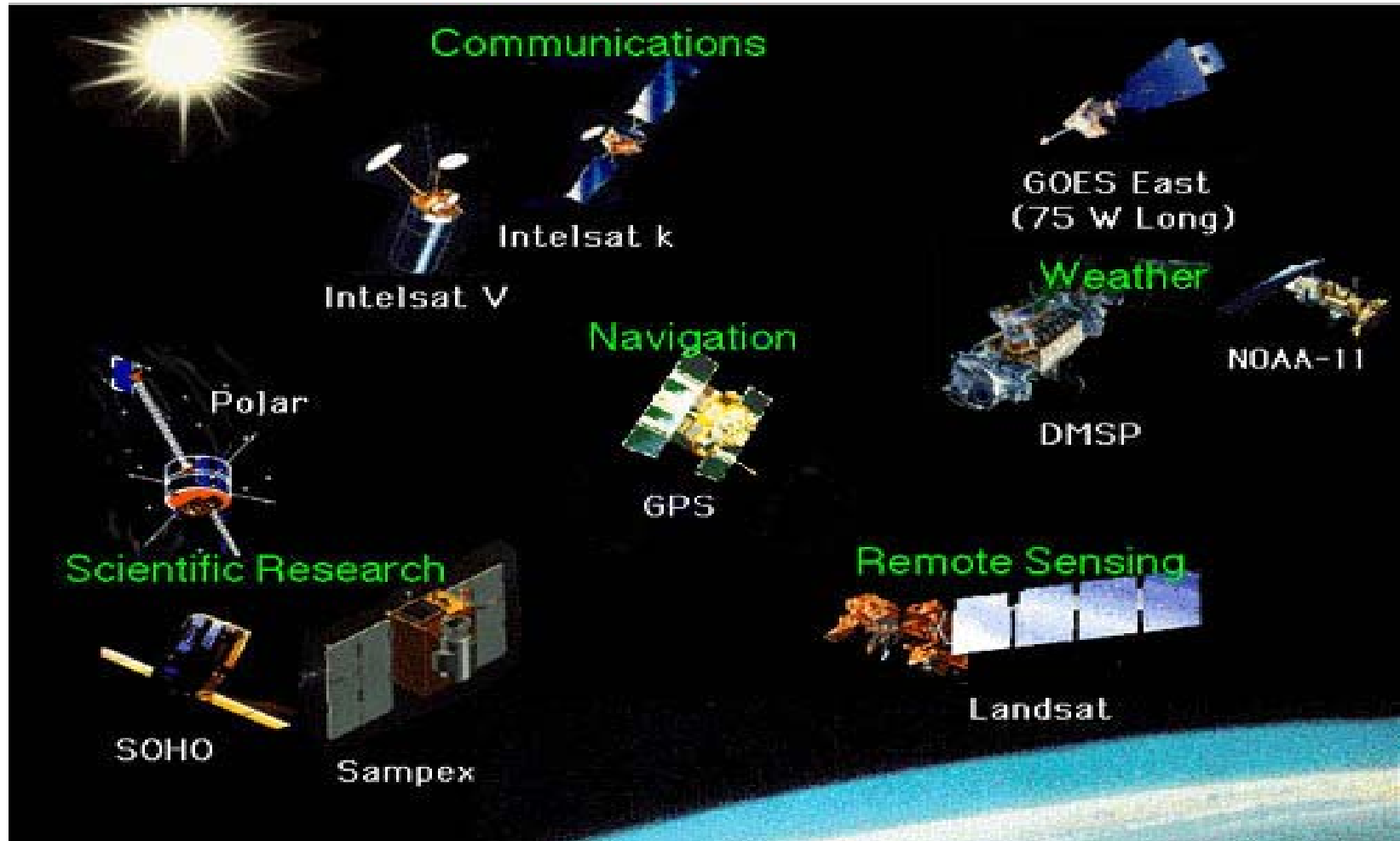


Figure 2: An example of map layers used together in GIS  
San Bernardino County GIS Dept, 2012. Used for educational purposes only. <http://gis.sbcounty.gov/>

# Visualization and Simulation

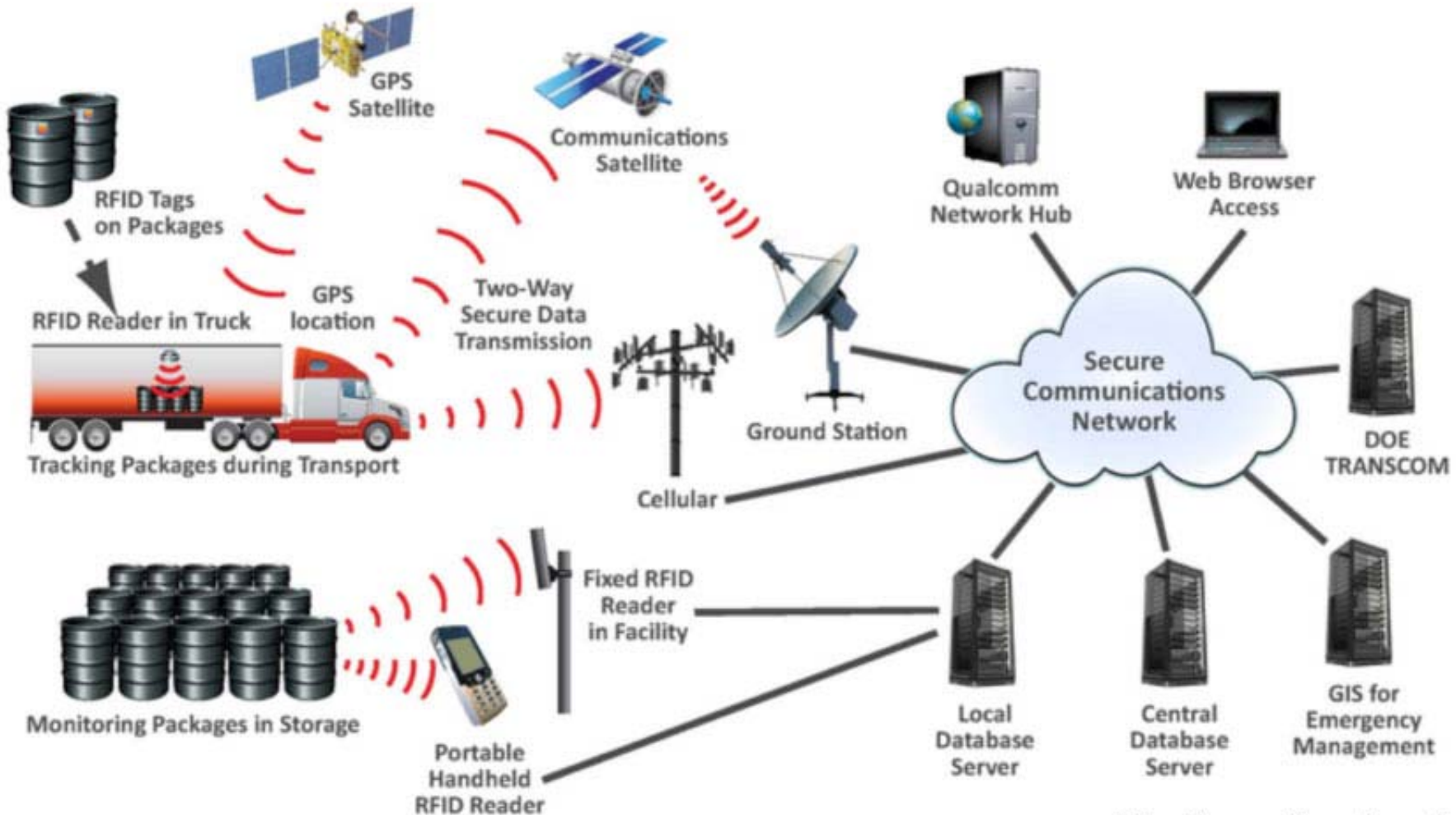


# Foundations of Remote Sensing Technology





# Remote Sensing in Logistics



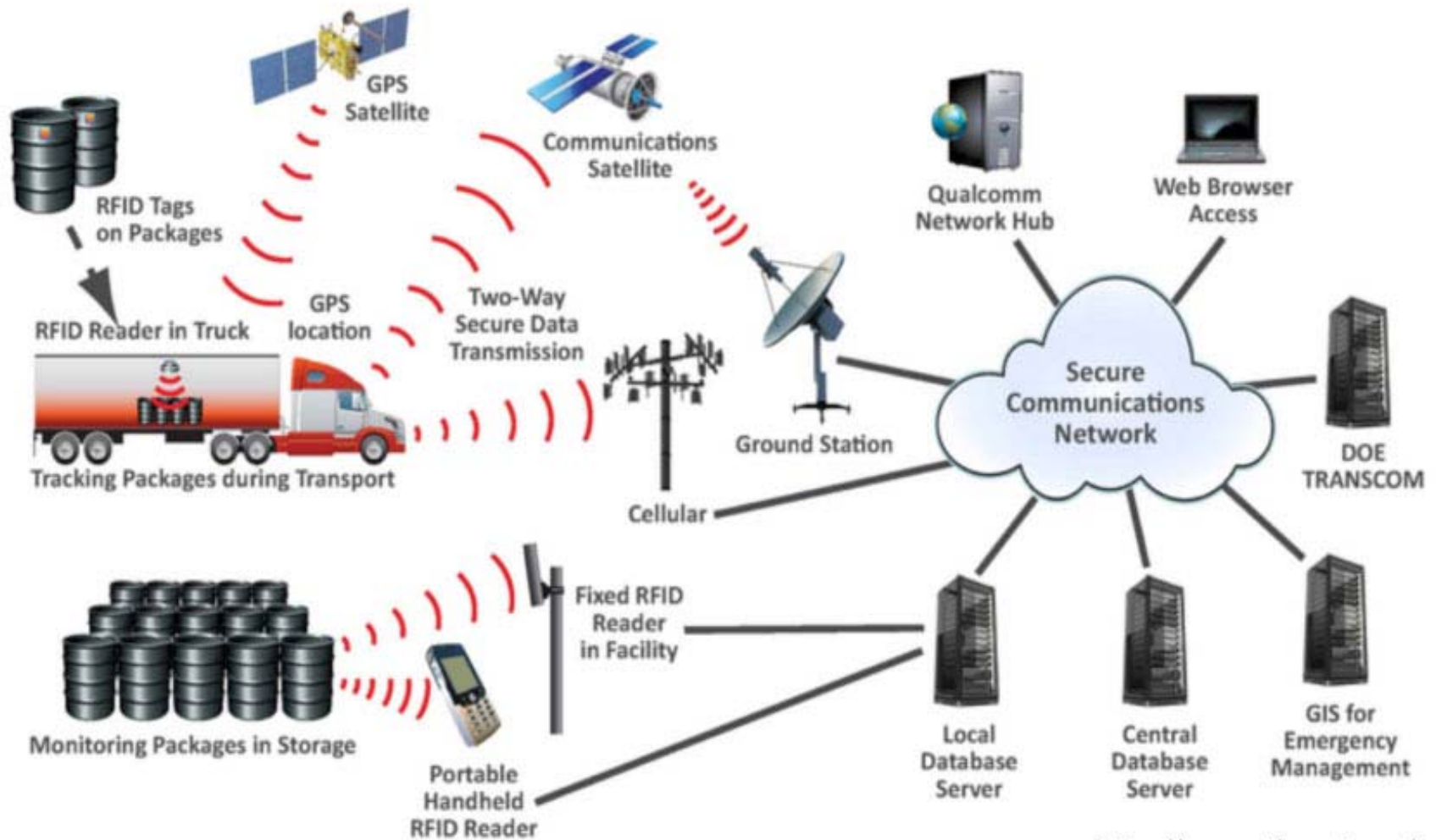
<http://www.dis.anl.gov/>

# Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)

- *RFID* uses electromagnetic fields to automatically identify and track tags attached to objects.
- The tags contain electronically stored information.
- Passive tags collect energy from a nearby RFID reader's interrogating radio waves.
- Active tags have a local power source such as a battery and may operate at hundreds of meters from the RFID reader.
- Unlike a barcode, the tag need not be within the line of sight of the reader, so it may be embedded in the tracked object.
- RFID is one method for Automatic Identification and Data Capture (AIDC).



# Remote Sensing in Logistics



<http://www.dis.anl.gov/>

# Integrated Logistics Tracking

*Siemens IT Solutions and Services has conducted a proof-of-technology test on RFID-based equipment that can be utilized to monitor shipping containers while they're at sea.*



# Integrated Logistics Tracking

**Table 1** GIS in the value chain. *Source: Hendriks, 1998*

ADMINISTRATION & INFRASTRUCTURE: GIS as a tool for strategic planning; as a spatial decision support tool for asset management				
HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: Flexible workforce management based on project location				
PRODUCT / TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT: Examination of effects of spatialization in process/product				
PROCUREMENT: fleet management, supply management				
<b>INBOUND LOGISTICS:</b> optimization of warehouse usage; logistics modelling	<b>SALES &amp; MARKETING:</b> GIS as a market analysis tool; simulation of dispersion of new products; target marketing and advertising	<b>SERVICES:</b> route planning; dealer network maintenance; customer complaints; dispatch; maintenance forecasting	<b>OPERATIONS:</b> enhancing the spatial content of process or product	<b>OUTBOUND LOGISTICS:</b> route planning; fleet management; delivery assessment

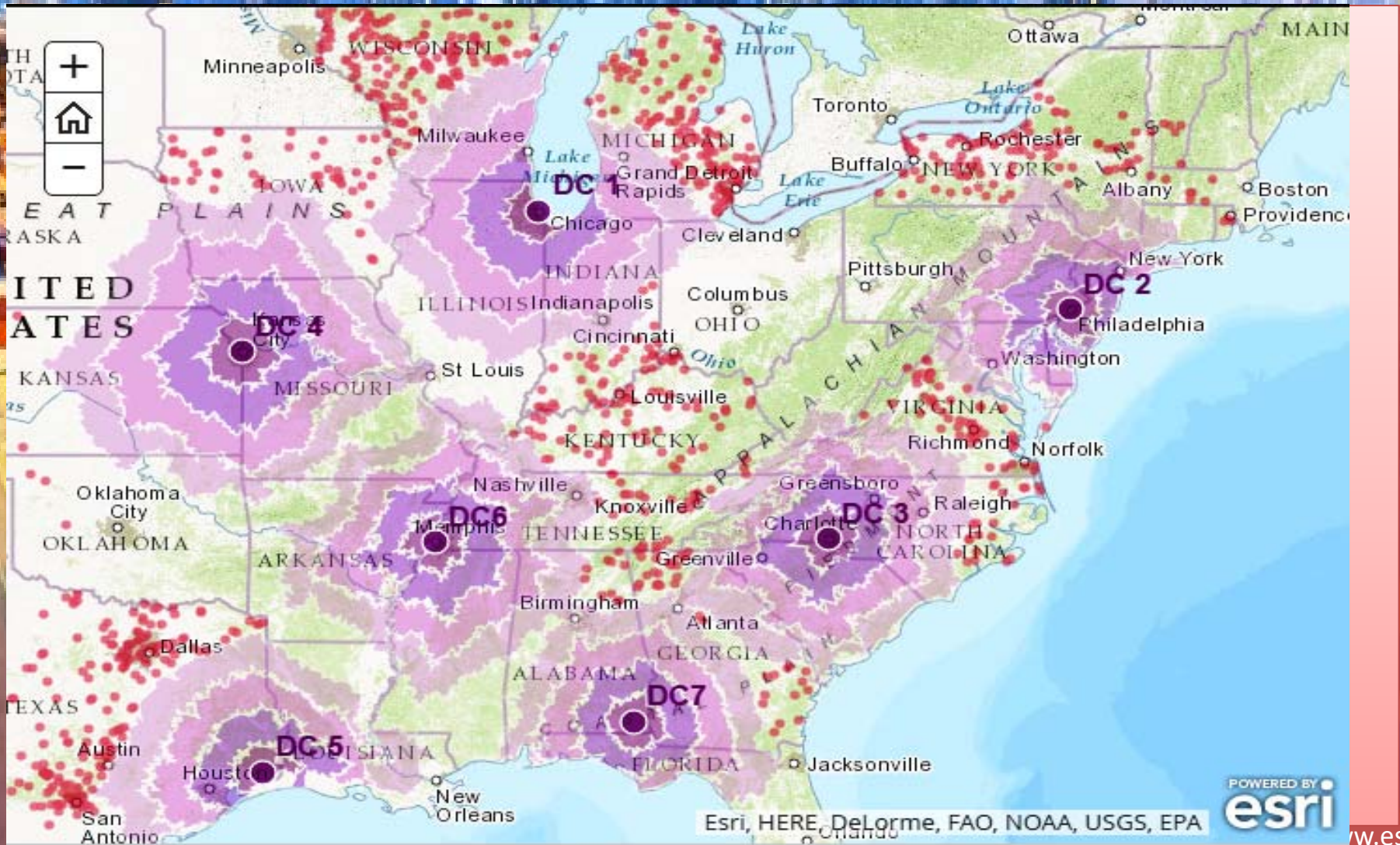
# Integrated Logistics Tracking

**Table 2** A taxonomy of logistics decisions. *Source: McKinnon 1998*

<b>Level</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>Logistics structures</i>	Numbers, locations and capacity of factories, warehouses and terminals
<i>Pattern of trading links</i>	Created by commercial decisions on sourcing, sub-contracting and distribution, and manifest as a freight network linking a company's premises to those of its trading partners
<i>Scheduling of product flow</i>	The programming of production and distribution operations translate trading into discrete freight flows. Adherence to a just-in-time (JIT) regime, for example, usually requires frequent delivery of small orders
<i>Management of transport resources</i>	Within the framework defined by decisions at the previous three levels, transport managers still have discretion over the use of transport resources.

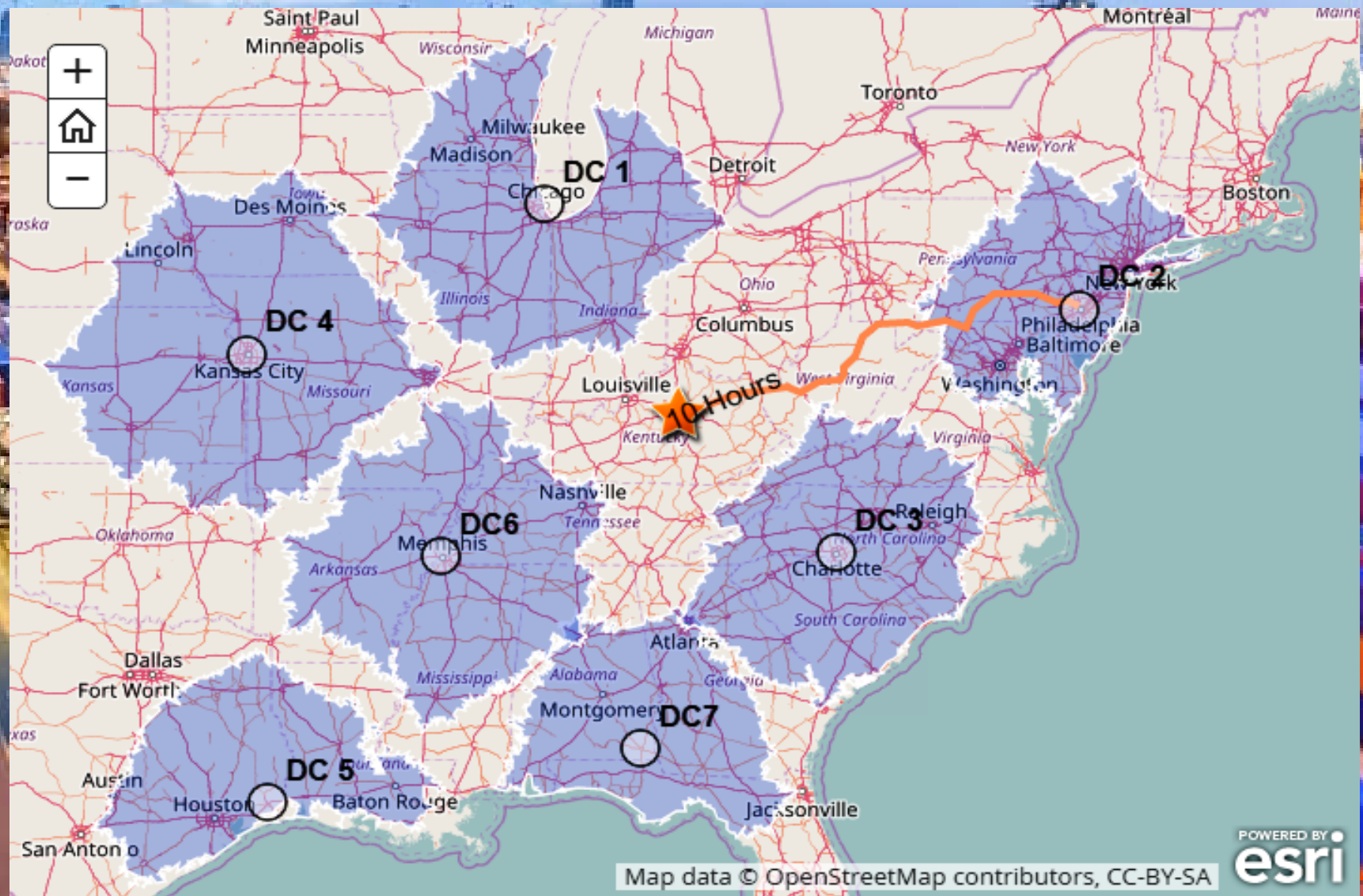


# Integrated Logistics Tracking

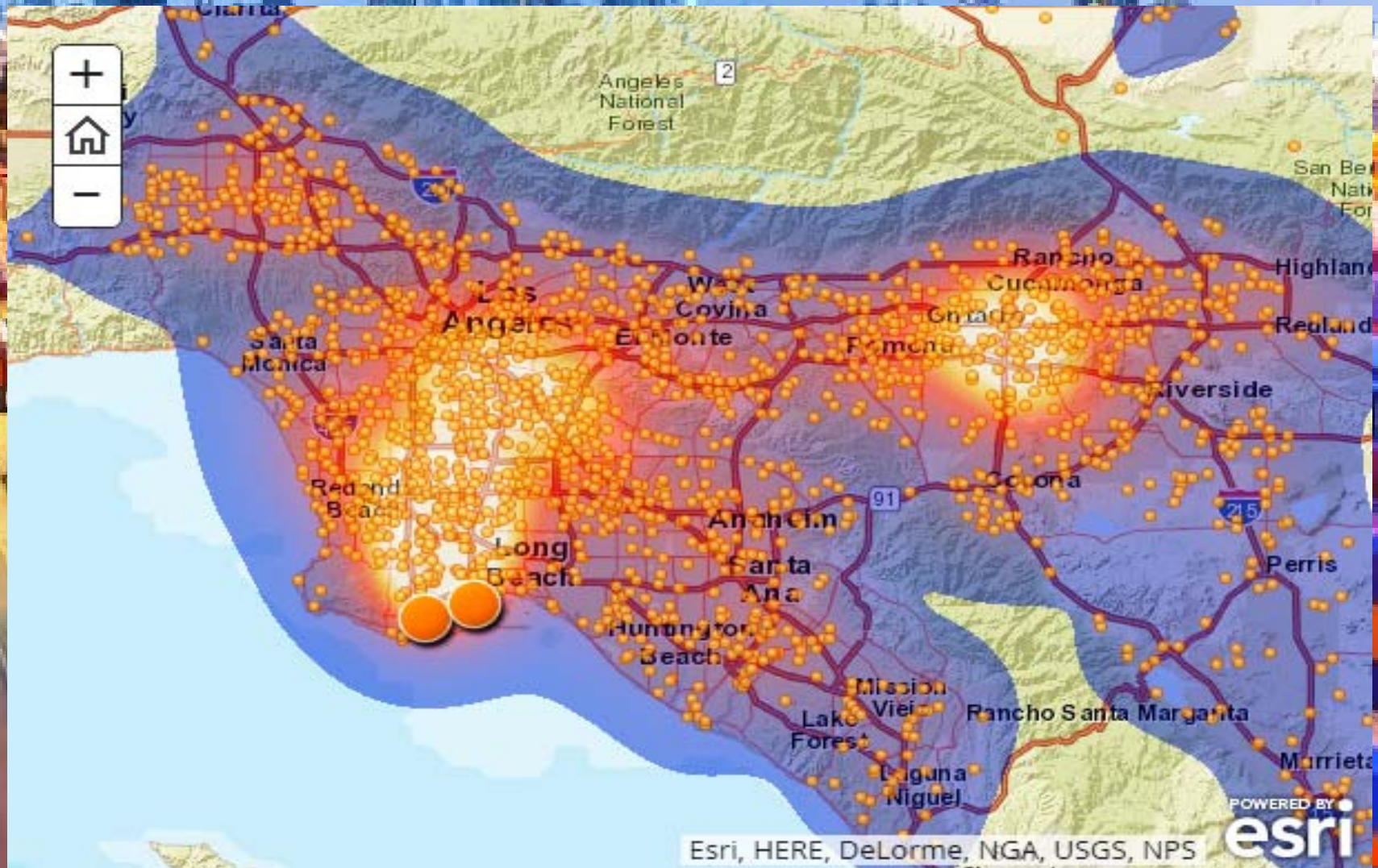




# Integrated Logistics Tracking

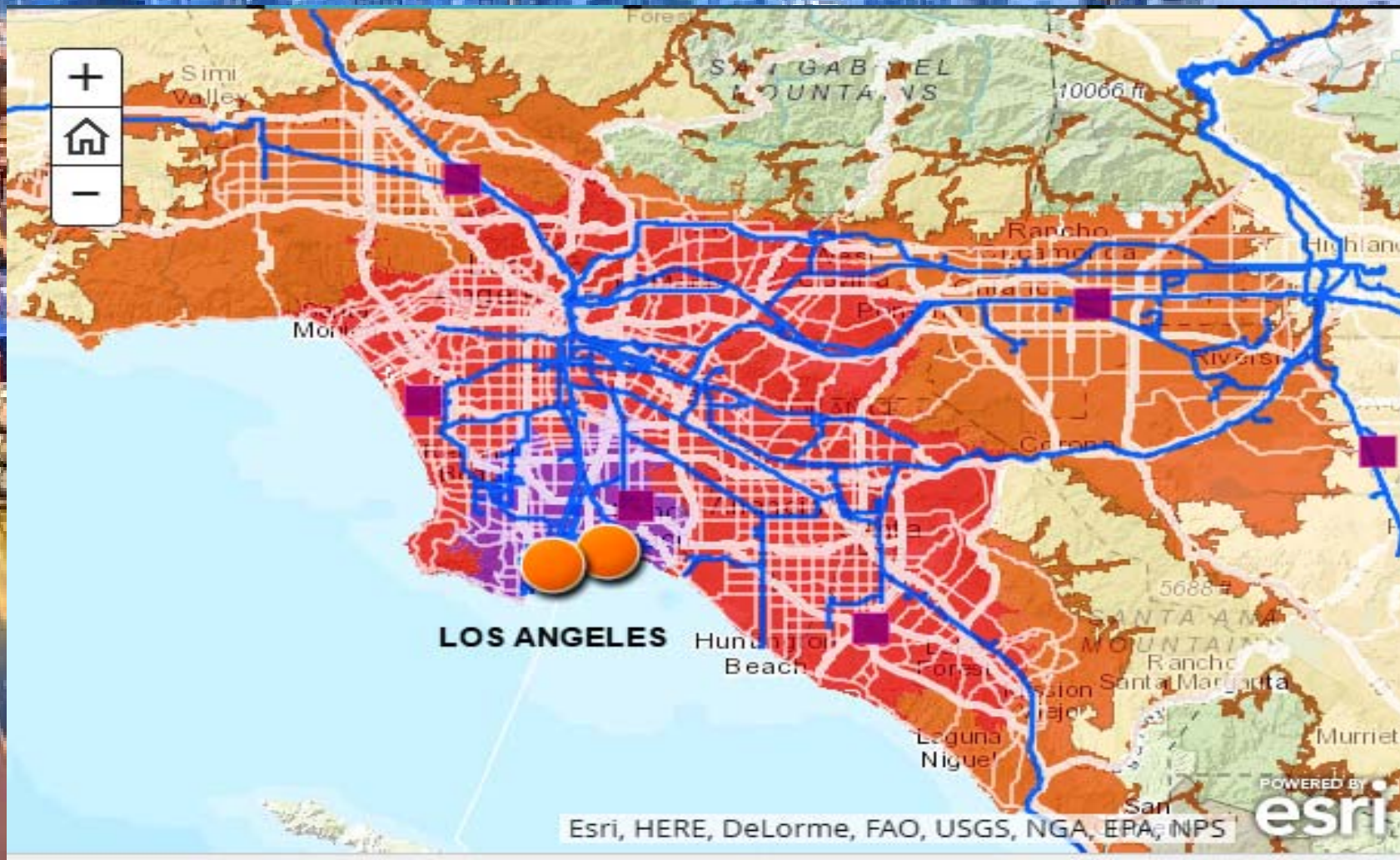


# Integrated Logistics Tracking





# Integrated Logistics Tracking

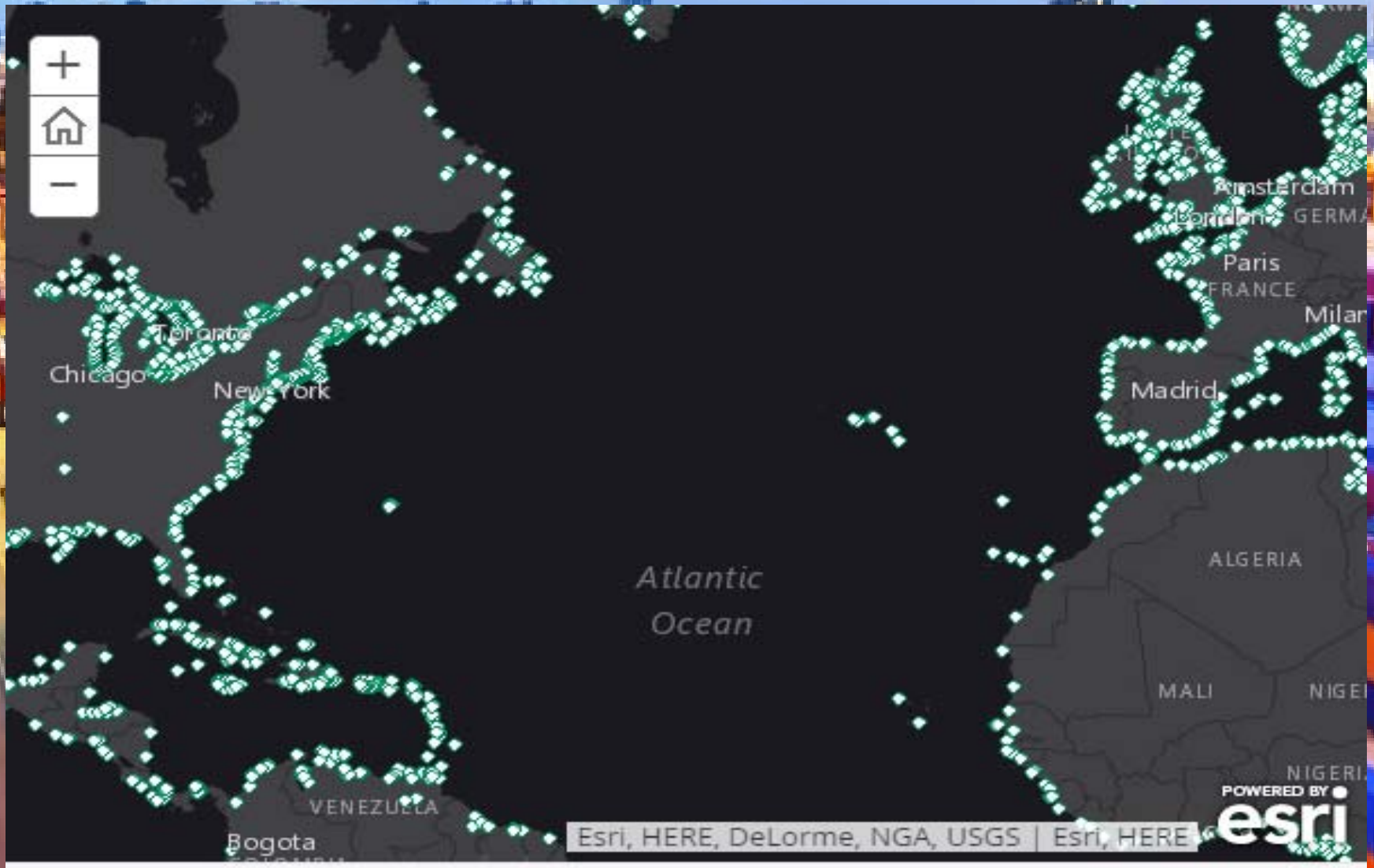




# Integrated Logistics Tracking

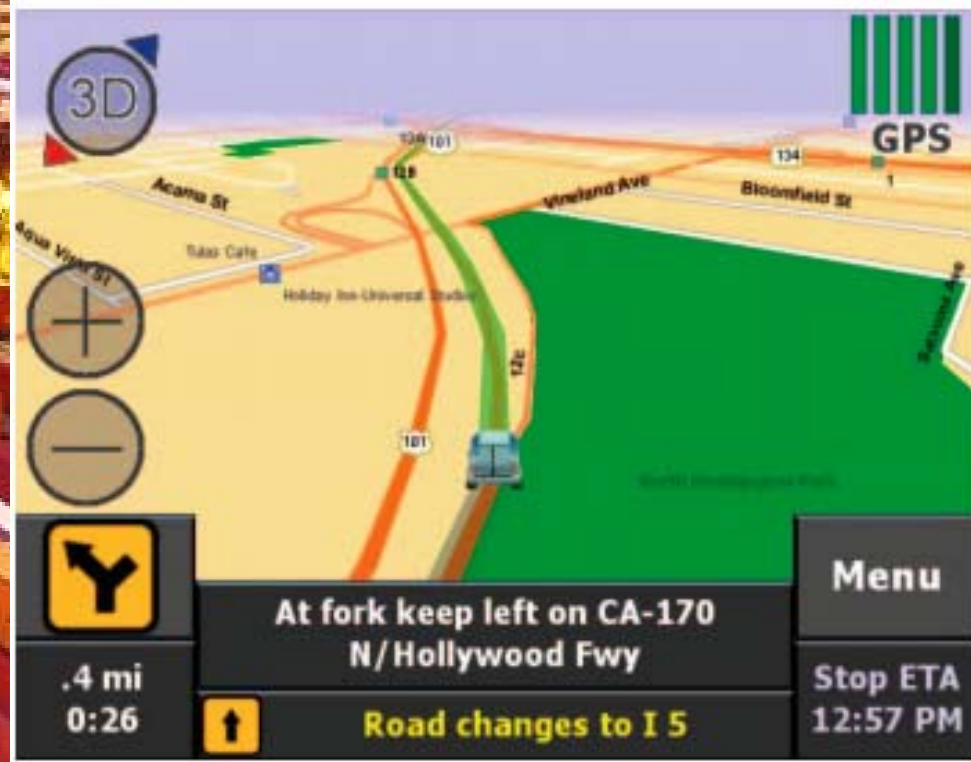


# Integrated Logistics Tracking





# Integrated Logistics Tracking



Routes can be instantly changed to avoid traffic, severe weather conditions, and other delays.

# Integrated Logistics Tracking



# Strengths of Location-based Logistical Tracking

- Robust
- Effective
- Easy deployable and easy to use
- High rate of return
- Standardized to far extent
- Accessible worldwide
- Considered to be a major infrastructure in many large corporations.

# Conclusions

- Increasing Use of IoT, RFID, and AIDC
- Increasing Use of Bluetooth Technology
- Increasing Popularity of e-Commerce Solutions
- Identifying Companies That Follow Trends and Provide the Best Shipping Solutions



**Thank you!**