

#ESOF2018

Y

Big data: uncovering new mobility patterns and redefining planning practices



ESOF.eu

Funded by the Horizon 2020 Framework Programme of the European Union

Big data in the transport sector: needs for standardisation

Tatiana Kovacikova

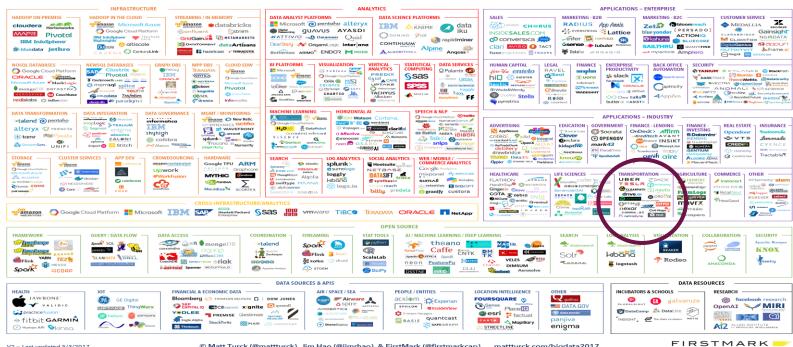
ERA Chair Holder on ITS – university of Zilina

Scientific Committee member at COST



Big Data Landscape 2017

Big Data + AI = The New Stack Open Science, Open data - Data moving to the Cloud



© Matt Turck (@mattturck), Jim Hao (@jimrhao), & FirstMark (@firstmarkcap) mattturck.com/bigdata2017

BIG DATA LANDSCAPE 2017

V2 – Last updated 5/3/2017



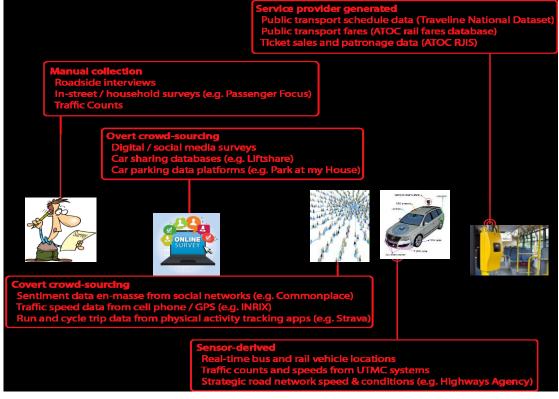
http://mattturck.com/bigdata2017/

What is specific for big data in transport

- Complex, multilevel topology corresponding to the various aspects of transport research, planning, design and operation
 - Different transport modes (road, rail, maritime, air, multimodal)
 - Different transport types (persons/freight, urban/interurban/rural, domestic/international transport, commuting/school/recreational, etc.)
 - Covering all phases of transport projects lifecycle (planning, design, implementation, operation and management)
 - Variety of technologies: ITS, IoT, CAV, innovative technologies (machine learning, artificial intelligence)
 - All types of transport data (sensor generated data, traffic management and traffic control data, user behaviour data, tracking data, ticketing and fare collection systems ...)



Transport data resources and mechanisms for data collection







Typology of mobility service types influenced by transport data

Information, intelligence & insight services			
for Private Consumers for Trans		port Industry	for Other Industries
 Journey planning Route guidance Disruption alerts Behaviour change tools 	 Operational insight Strategic planning Network coordination Infrastructure management 		 Peripatetic services Retail Event organisation Emergency response
		\$	1
Transport data services			
Suppliers Aggregators Developers Enrichers Enablers			
‡			
Tangible mobility service delivery			
for People		for Thing	rs in the second s
 Bike hire Private car / car club Taxi / ride-on-demand Bus / light rail / metro Rail / coach Air / ferry / intl. rail 		 Cycle couriers Local delivery HGV Rail freight Air freight Sea container 	vans



Where/why standardisation of transport data is needed

- Develop and adhere interoperable (global) data standards
 - because of the wide range of systems from which these data are created
 - significant challenge to the development of data-driven intelligent mobility services

• Understand content of data - description of the data available

- each data collection is based on harmonised metadata profiles*
 - data elements (description of a dataset in a minimal but adequately way),
 - wordings and semantics,
 - predefined categorisations transport specific
 - data field names,
 - data value type,
 - data field lengths

Understand structure of data – description of the technical format of the data sets

- following data formats are currently foreseen for different transport domains**
 - DATEX II for road transport data
 - NeTEx and SIRI for public transport data
 - TN-ITS and Inspire for geographical data
- Data formats currently valid and used for the creation of traveller information services
- Further work required for the formats for **other transport data**

*DCAT-AP (Application profile for data profiles in Europe

https://joinup.ec.europa.eu/release/dcat-ap-v11

** Delegated Regulations following the European ITS Directive (2010/40/EU)





EUROSCIENCE **OPEN FORUM**

SHARING SCIENCE: TOWARDS NEW HORIZONS

9-14 JULY 2018 TOULOUSE, FRANCE

ESOF.eu

5