

Increasing Productivity Through ITS Implementation

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About

• Established January 1, 2008.



- Street Light
- Solid Waste
- 🔚 Building Information

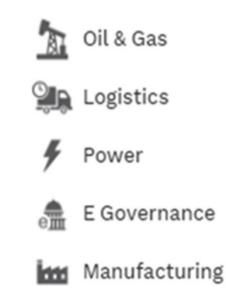


Smart Parking



Nater Distribution







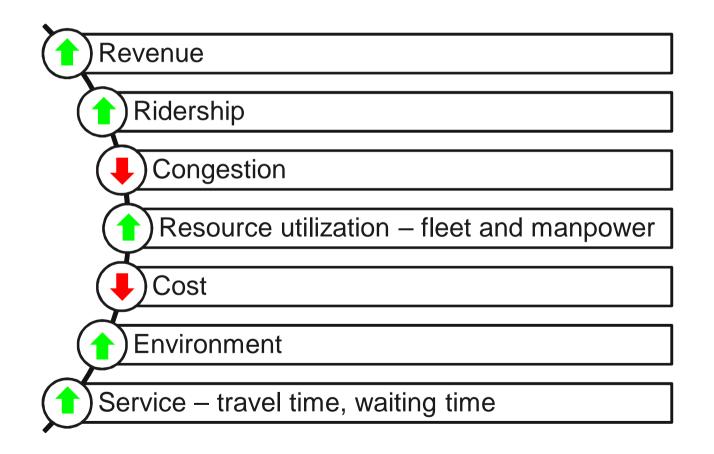


Involved in...

- Gujarat State Road Transport Corp. (GSRTC) State Transport
- Indore (AICTSL) BRT
- North Bengal (NBSTC) State Transport
- Navi Mumbai (NMMT) City Bus
- Ahmedabad Janmarg Limited (AJL) BRT
- Others...



What does productivity improvement mean?





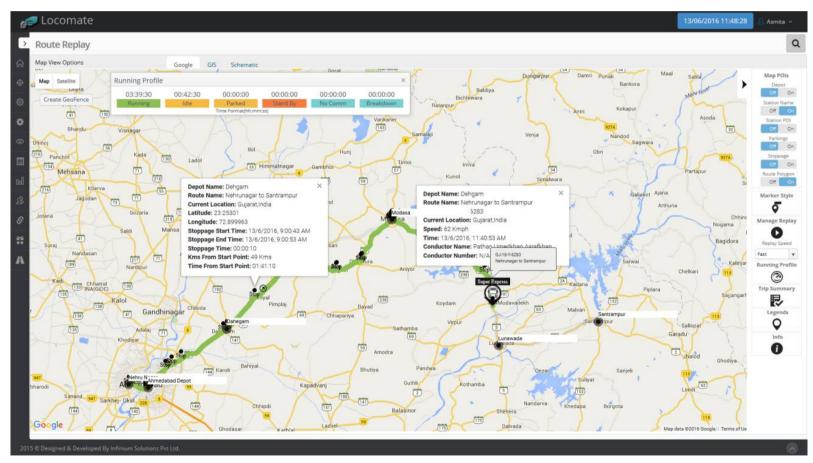
ITS – The Usual Components

- Automated Vehicle Location
- Automated Fare Collection System
- Passenger Information System
- Planning, Scheduling and Dispatching

- Incident Management
- Command and Control Centre
- Financial Management
 System
- Depot Management System
- Business Intelligence



AVLS



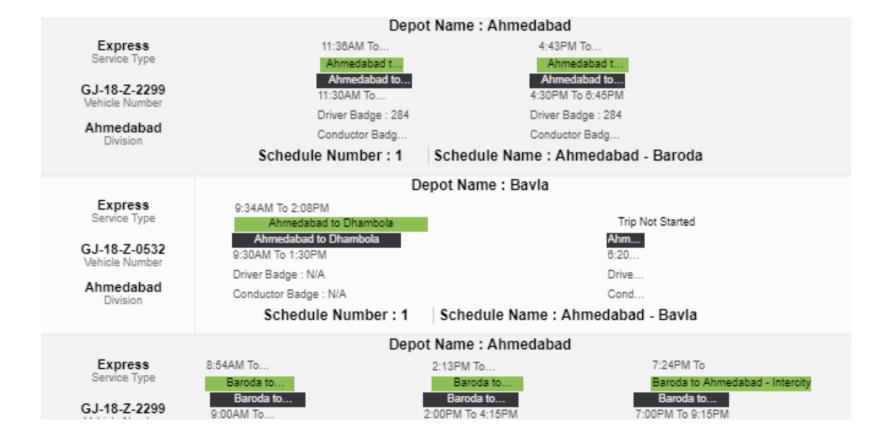


AVLS – Bus Bunching





AVLS – Schedule Performance





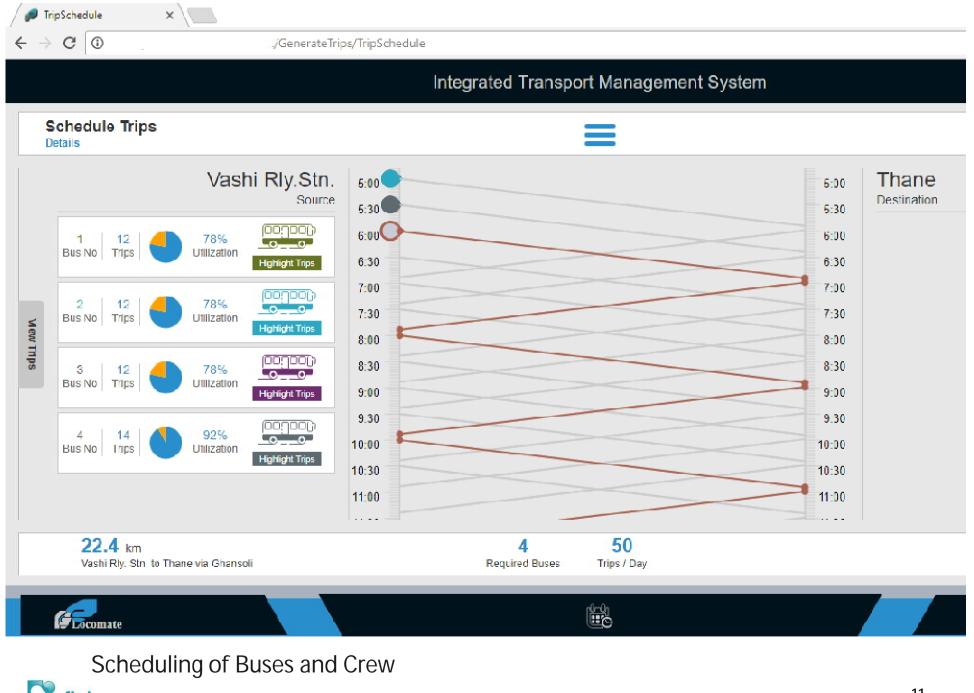
PIS





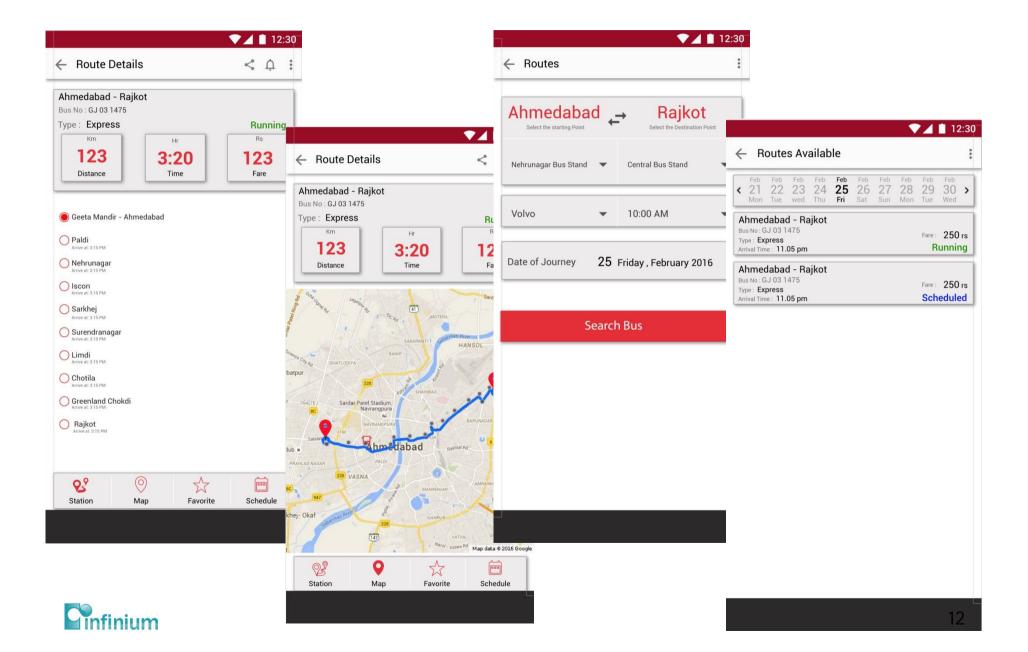
DEPOT NAME : AHMEDABAD DEPOT					DATE : 11/05/2016 TIME : 08:39 PM					
BUS ROUTE	SERVICE TYPE	ЕТА	ETD	LAST LOCATION	VEHICLE	PF	Current Location	Trip Type	Last Update	
Radhanpur to Ahmedabad	Super Express	20:48		Nehru Nagar Cross Road - Ahmedabad	GJ-18-Y-9511	12	Nehru Nagar Cross Road - Ahmedabad	RUNNING	11/May/20: 08:39 PM	
Zalod to Ahmedabad	Super Express	21:00	21:05		GJ-18-Y-8430	21	Gujarat,India	SCHEDULE	10/May/201 11:00 PM	
Baroda to Nehrunagar via Express Highway	Volvo	21:00	21:05		GJ-01-DV- 1057	24	Gujarat,India	SCHEDULE	11/May/20 08:40 PM	
Ahmedabad to Indore Via Nadiad	Super Express	-	21:00		GJ-18-Y-6141	28	Gujarat,India	SCHEDULE	11/May/20 08:39 PM	

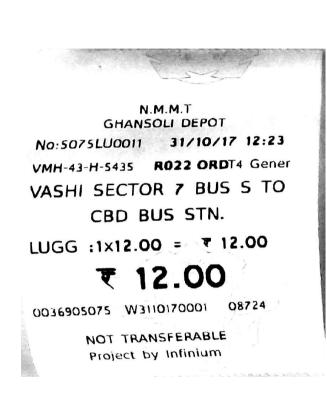




Pinfinium

Mobile App







In-bus ticketing with ETM





0027488 नवी मुंबई महानगरपालिका परिवहन उपक्रम

ES 88

2 28





N.M.M.T GHANSOLI DEPOT No:5075LU0011 31/10/17 12:23 VMH-43-H-5435 R022 ORDT4 Gener VASHI SECTOR 7 BUS S TO CBD BUS STN. LUGG :1x12.00 = ₹ 12.00 ₹ 12.00

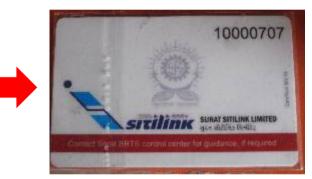
> NOT TRANSFERABLE Project by Infinium

> > न.मुं.म.प घणसोली आगार

सि.बी.डी. बस स्थानक पूर्ण :3x0.00 = रु 0.00 फुकट ٥٥३٤٤٩٥٩ मा३११०१७०००१ دوء٢٧ हस्तांतरणीय नाही इन्फिनियम द्वारे प्रकल्प

अपंग

कः ५०७५एनएक्स०००७



31/10/10 12:22 आर॰२२ सा टी४ व्हीएमएच-४३-एच-५४३५ वाशी सेक्टर-7 बस स्थानक ते सि.बी.डी. बस स्थानक

सामान :२x१२.०० = रु २४.०० रु २४.००

> हस्तांतरणीय नाही डन्फिनियम हारे प्रकल्प

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100 Carlos Ca

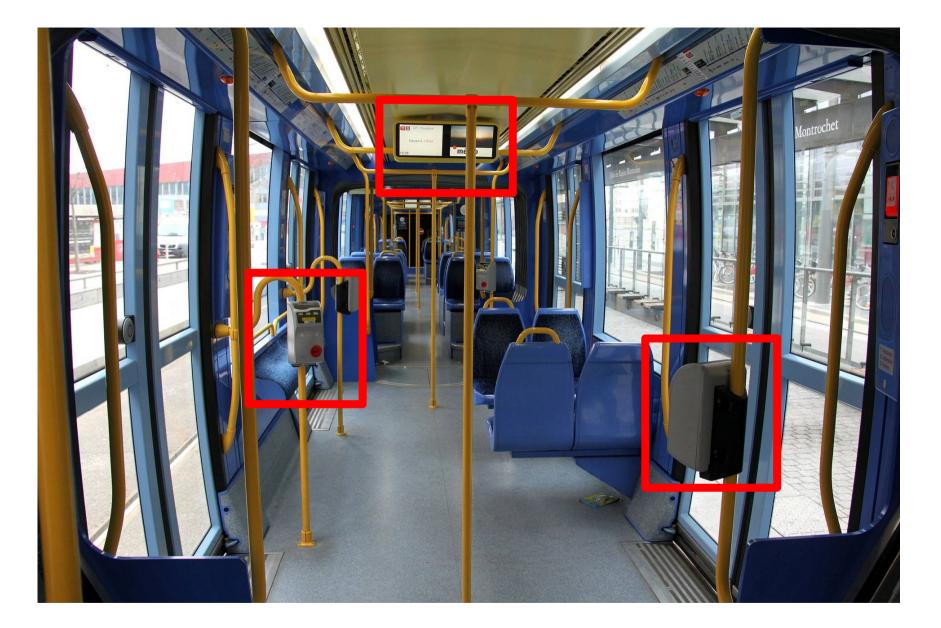
#13110160001 06638

Fare Collection Report from ETM

Carl St. F. L	1		
Trip Wise Ghansoli			
Report Date : Service Date : Way Bill No : Route No & Name c.7 To CBD Bus Conductor No Uehicle No Trip No.	31/10 W3110 e : 02 Stn.0 : 0872	0/17 01700 22 Va Jia J 24	01 shi Se uinaga
Ticket	Qts		Ant(Rs)
Full Ticket Half Ticket Lussase Ticket	; ; ;	12 4 3	145 48 36
Net Cash Collec Total passenger			229
***** TRIP IS	RUNNI	NG *	****
Condoctor Sign),		
ETM No.: 003690	05075		

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In-bus components

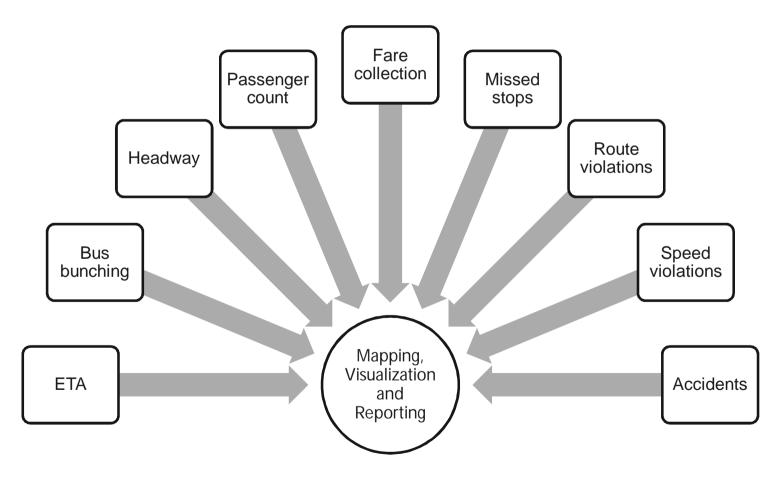


Fare Collection

- The BRT Standard recommends off-board fare collection
 - Barrier-controlled,
 - Proof-of-payment
- Both approaches can significantly reduce delays but barrier controlled systems are slightly preferred
 - Minimizes fare evasion, as every passenger must have his/her ticket scanned in order to enter the system versus proof-of-payment, which requires random checks;
 - The <u>data collected</u> by barrier-controlled systems upon boarding, and sometimes upon alighting, can be useful in future system planning.



ITS – What does it tell you?





Potential Benefits

- Complete visibility of
 - Asset performance
 - Revenue generation
 - Schedule performance cancelled trips, lost revenue, etc.
- Safety better monitoring and response to incidents
- Dispute resolution, contractor payments
- Commuter convenience



The low hanging fruit...

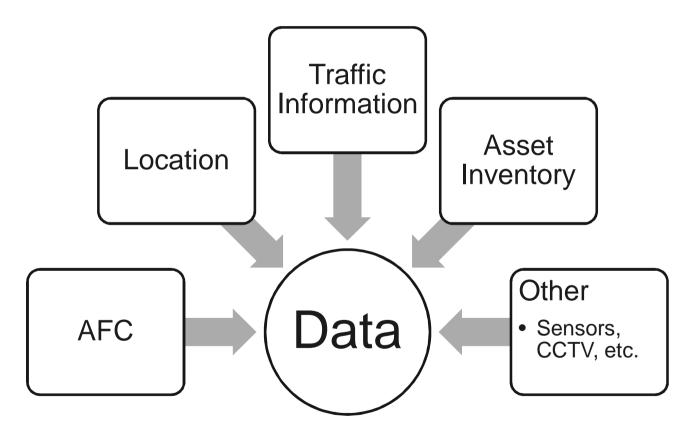
- Mobile based functionality
 - Journey planning
 - Where's my bus?
 - Directions to/from bus station
- Open loop payments electronic ticketing, smart cards, mobile, NFC, EMV, etc.
- Multi-modal travel, ticketing and scheduling



Modern transit systems generate a lot of data – some of it in "real time."

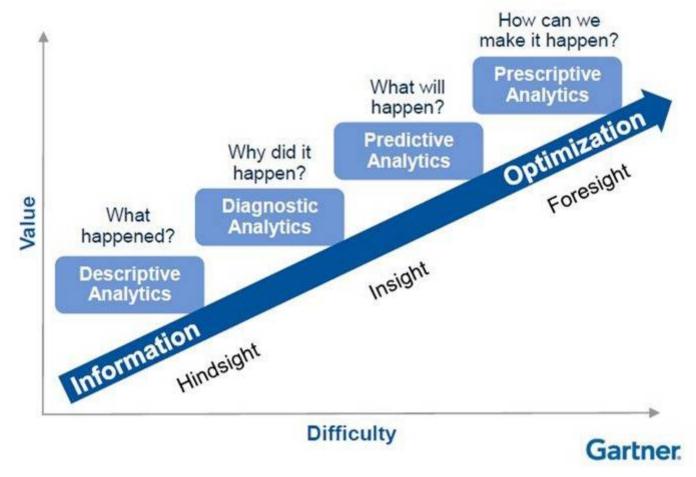
Can we make better use of the data?

Where does the data come from?





Where are we currently?





Analytics Maturity Model

- Descriptive
 - What was the passenger load today? (Hindsight)
 - What is the passenger load right now? (Real time)
- Real time is too late!

- Diagnostic
 - Why was a particular bus/route more congested today?

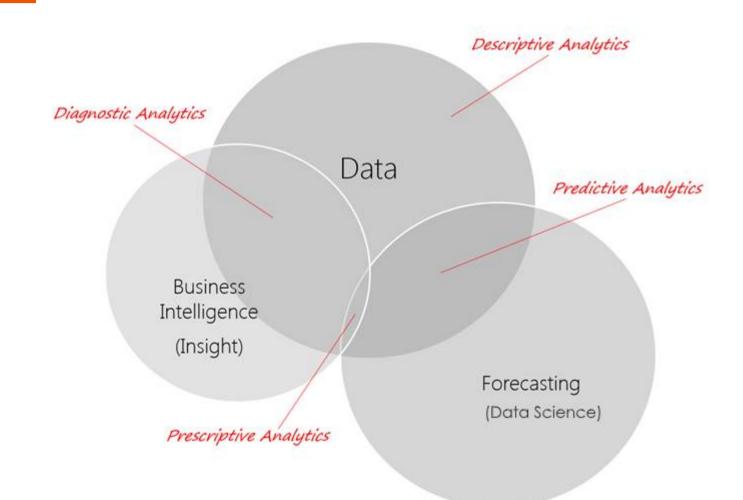


Analytics Maturity Model

- Predictive
 - What will be the passenger load tomorrow (or on a certain day)?
 - How will demand for public transit grow over the next 10 years?
- Prescriptive
 - If the passenger load is at a certain level on a certain day (according to the predictive model), what should I do?
 - What should the optimal schedule be?
 - How many buses will be required?
 - What should the duty rosters be like?

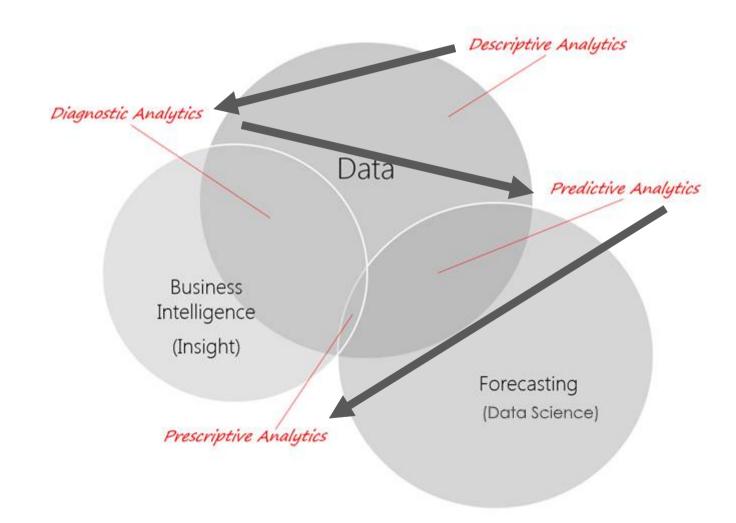


Approach



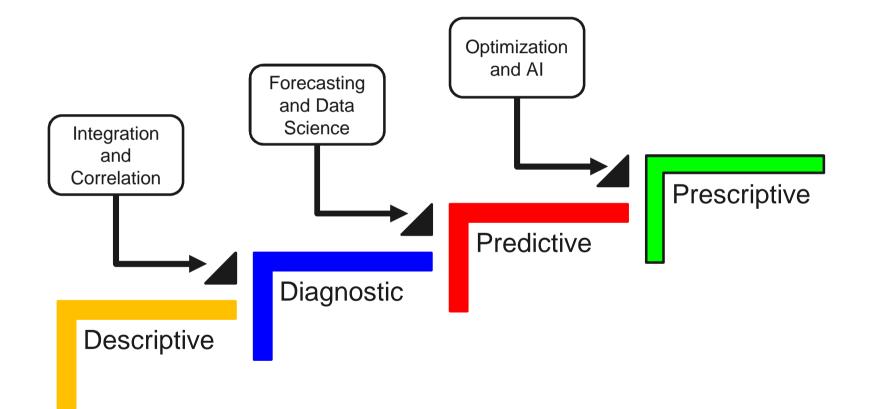


Approach





How do we get there?





What's possible?

Better Planning and Demand Modelling

- Precise understanding of the customer demand on different routes.
- Map customer journeys across multiple modes of transportation trains, buses, private modes of transportation etc.
- Use this data to improve planning on the future routes resulting in increased ridership.
- Plan parking along bus corridors/routes



Better Planning and Demand Modelling

- Naïve approach
 - Estimate ridership data
 - Extrapolate
- Approach #1
 - Collect ridership data from AFC system
 - Extrapolate considering patterns
 - Day of week
 - Time of day



Better Planning and Demand Modelling

- Do other factors influence the demand for public transit?
 - Day of week
 - Time of day
 - \circ Price of fuel
 - \circ Fare
 - Availability of alternative modes of transport
 - Cost of other transport alternatives
 - Population
 - Demographics employment status, income levels, etc.
 - Other
- Build a model
- Improve accuracy advanced data science models



Predictive Maintenance

- Currently, we can monitor vehicle parameters (<u>descriptive/diagnostic</u>) through sensors on buses (CAN/OBD integration)
- Data from the sensors can be analyzed to <u>predict</u> upcoming faults at the individual component levels such as brakes, engines, etc.
- Authorities can schedule maintenance (prescriptive) of the equipment precisely at the right time – not too early (which is unnecessary and expensive) or not too late (which is expensive and disruptive to the service).



Prescriptive

- Capacity Planning
- Optimize the scheduling of buses and crew based on demand and desired service levels.
- Network and route design
- Dynamic dispatch
- What if?
 - What should I (planner and commuter) do if a particular segment of road is closed due weather or an incident or for maintenance?
 - Dynamic re-routing
 - How many passengers will be affected?
 - Capacity estimation



Optimum Response

- Recommend optimum response in case of likely occurrence of unplanned service incidents have the high economic impact/cost to a transit agency like
 - Late-arriving bus
 - A traffic accident
 - Vehicle breakdown
 - Signal outages / blocked corridor
- What-if?
 - Examine the impact of a major commercial development, such as the building of a new stadium to take account of the relationships between transit usage and other relevant factors such as demographics, geospatial data



Road Condition Monitoring

- Sensors on the bus provide data that may be helpful to monitor road conditions
 - Jerks, vibration, etc.
- Build a model to predict road conditions based on sensor data
- Extend to automatically create an alert for bad road condition and dispatch repair crew (we already know the location from GPS)
- Re-route if required
- Improvement in vehicle health lower maintenance cost



Off-peak Pricing

- Israel has introduced a 13-mile fast lane on Highway 1 between Tel Aviv and Ben Gurion Airport.
 - The lane uses a toll system that calculates fees based on traffic at the time of travel.
 - The system counts the cars on the road
 - Also evaluate the space between cars to measure congestion.
 - If traffic density is high, tolls are high; if there are few cars on the road, charges are cheap.
 - This not only keeps toll revenues flowing but also reduces congestion by "steering" demand.
- Can we do something similar in public transit?
 - Influence demand using congestion pricing



Off-peak pricing at Hong Kong Mass Transit Railway

- Introduced a discount in September 2014 to encourage users to travel before the peak.
- Data were reviewed to reveal travel patterns and congestion.
- Then, changes to users' departure times were studied to evaluate the promotion's effects.
- The incentive was found to have affected morning travel, particularly at the beginning of the peak hour period and among users with commuter-like behaviour.
- Aggregate and group-specific elasticities were developed to inform future promotions and the results were also used to suggest other potential incentive designs.



EXIT THE GATE BETWEEN 7:15 AND 8:15 A.M. TO EARN A 25% FARE DISCOUNT



MTR continues to bring you the Early Bird Discount. Become an early riser to avoid the crowds and save more! There's no better way to start the day!

Available Monday to Friday (except public holidays), from 7:15 and 8:15 a.m., passengers using an Adult Octopus can enjoy a 25% fare discount when exiting any of the designated core urban stations.

Promotion period: 1 June 2017 to 31 May 2018



Can we not do the same for bus transit?



http://www.mtr.com.hk/en/customer/main/early_bird.html

Issues and Challenges

- Awareness and acceptance
- Garbage in, garbage out
 - Need for good data
 - What do we mean by "good" data
 - Relevant, complete, accurate, current, economical
- Integration
 - Enablers open data, GTFS, standard APIs, etc.

- Cost benefit analysis
 - If we add facilities, will people use them?
 - Are people willing to pay for them?
- There are many stakeholders. How do we share the benefits?
- Privacy concerns and data protection
- Disciplined operations
- Skills



Data is here to stay.

Make the data work for you.

Thank you.