

### The Role of Big Data and Technology

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Big Data, Technologies, and Transportation: Relieving peak congestion and improving emergency responses across the transport network



Project Steering Group Chairperson:

Dr. Ken Michael, AC

30th Governor of Western Australia (2006-11)

Western Australian Commissioner of Main Roads (1991-96)



#### Our Partners



















# What is Big Data?

No. of passengers sitting ROAD INCLINATION

#### Size of footpath Vehicle acceleration rate

**GPS IDLE TIME TEMPERATURE** 

Vehicle break usage

Average overtaking distance between vehicle and bike Average vehicle wait time at an intersection

No. of road potholes per unit distance NO. OF BREAKDON ocial media event location/size/attendance/time NO. OF LANE CHANGES PER VEHICLE Average vehicle appointment of the control of

section Phone location

Average distance before intersection vehicle breaks

Average heavy vehicle speed

AVERAGE BIKE SPEED Average time bus is stationary at bus stop

AD AVERAGE VEHICLE SPEED THROUGH AN INTERSECTION CARPARK EARLY BIRD COST

No. of lanes

Vehicle value % OF CARS TRAVELLING OVER SPEED LIMIT % OF TIME HAND BREAK IS ON

**Carpark** cost

FREQUENCY OF BIKE ACCIDENTS **GPS** speed ROAD SURFACE TYPE

**Carpark size** Intersection size

**Sun strength Vehicle type** 

AVERAGE DISTANCE BETWEEN VEHICLES **Carpark height restrictions** NO. OF STOPS ON BUS ROUTES Carpark usage

#### Average heavy vehicle acceleration

SOCIAL MEDIA KEY WORDS: ACCIDENT/CONGESTION ETC Heavy vehicle lane usage on multilane roads

AVERAGE TIME OF PASSENGER PICK-UP/DROP-OFF

VEHICLE USAGE (% TIME)

% of cars travelling under speed limit Average wait time to overtake heavy vehicle

No. of tram/train carriages per train/tram AVERAGE TIME VEHICLE STOPPED REHIND STATIONARY BILS

**Rain intensity** 

AVERAGE VEHICLE WAIT TIME TO OVERTAKE BIKES

NO. OF PEDESTRIANS USING CROSSING No. of passengers getting on/off at train/tram stop

No. of road cracks per unit distance STREETLIGHT COVERAGE

Instantaneous vehicle emissions No. of accidents on road/intersection

#### No. of toll roads

NO. OF HEAVY VEHICLES ON ROAD AVERAGE VALUE OF VEHICLE INSURANCE

#### Cloud coverage

Instantaneous vehicle velocity No. of past tyre changes per road SPEED OF CARS THROUGH SCHOOL ZONE % of oxygen in vehicle emissions

STRENGTH OF SUNLIGHT ON CARPARK

Last service date of vehicle FREQUENCY OF ROAD UPGRADES % USAGE OF INDICATORS **BUS WEIGHT** 

Frequency of motorbike lane filtering No. of seats available on train/tram

No. of stopped delivery vehicles

% tread wear of vehicle tyres No. of parked car break-ins No. of double parked cars

Phone activity Building elevation Intensity of lightning

Location of pets
Coverage of affected areas

Demographics in buildings

**Density of people** 

Value of affected buildings Humidity Design life of structures

No. of emergency vehicles available No. of displaced people Building design capacity

No. of building occupants No. of children in community

Water capacity of emergency vehicles

Location of fallen trees No. of medical personnel

Drone temperature sensing Level and density of rainfall

Volume of local traffic No. of distress calls made Wind velocity History of flooding in area

Type of road surfaces No. of vehicle ownership

Stress level on bridge crossing Flow capacity of gutters
Twitter trends
Back-up power supplies

**Access to mobile networks** 

Status of surrounding vegetation Average response time

Road blocks are

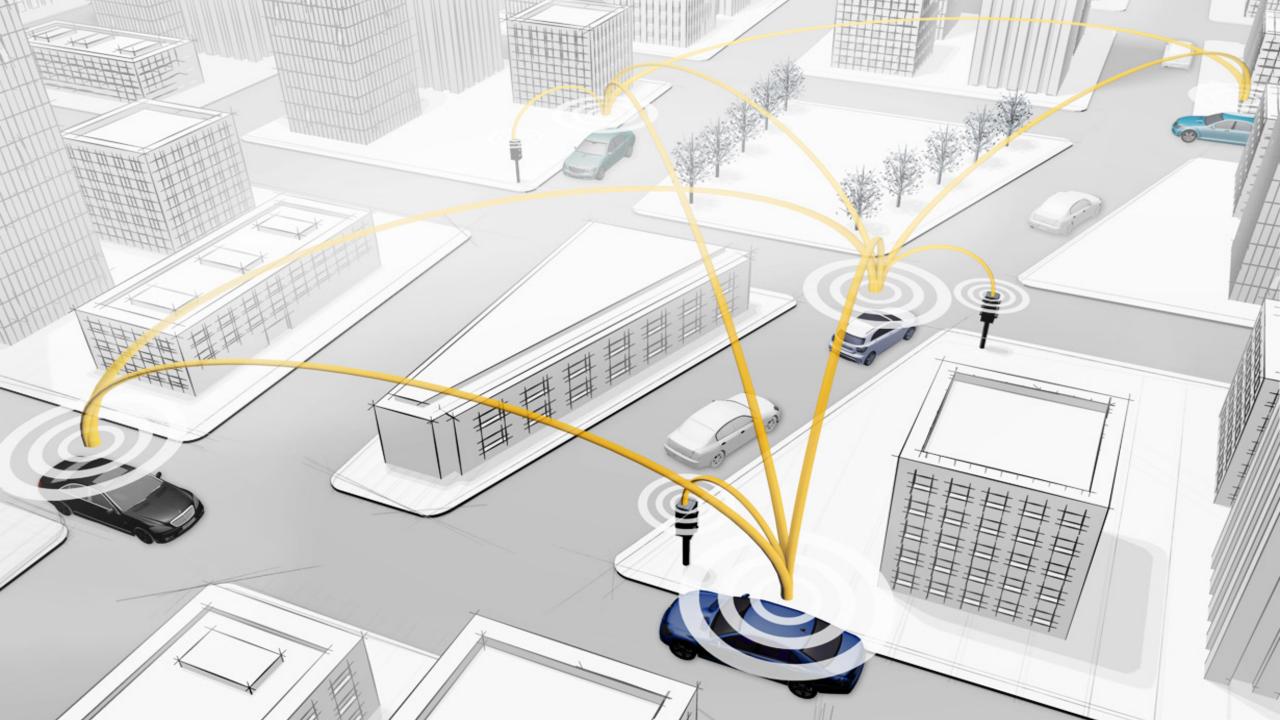
Real time visual inspection Road block

Location of fallen power lines Range of radio coverage Location of live stock Capacity of shelters

No. of people trained in first aid

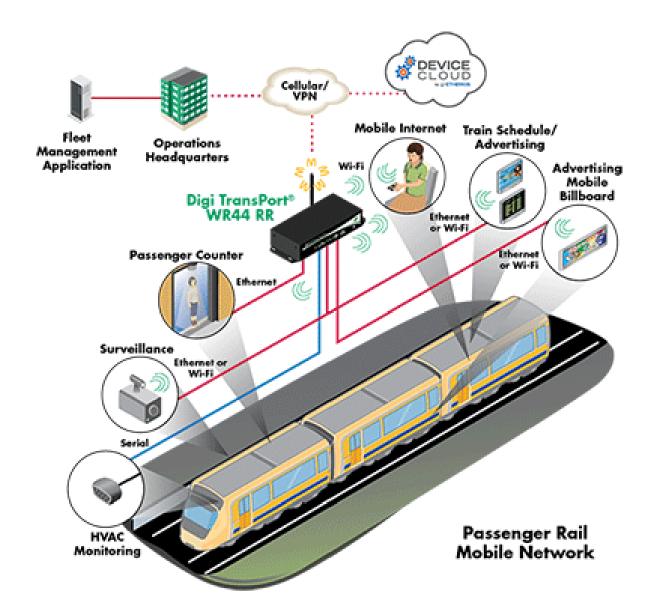
Elevation of affected area Soil moisture content Temperature

Location of deployed units Updates on social media Porosity of road:





# What are the implications for Rail Transport?





#### Big Data benefits for Rail Operation

Predictive Maintenance: Using sensors to avoid breakdowns by monitoring of the condition of components and triggering maintenance actions (can access as much as 6000 parameters per second including engine current, overhead voltage, engine speed, breaking force, traction force, and energy consumption).

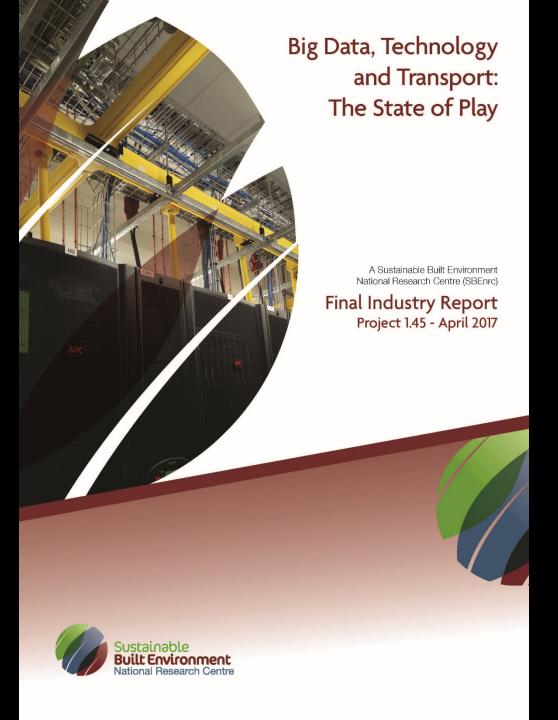
**Status Forecasting**: Using sensors to improve estimates of remaining lifespan of carriages and rail infrastructure.

**Cost Forecasting**: using data to inform estimations of costs forecasts for maintenance or carriages and infrastructure.

## What types of data could inform the feasibility of transit activation in a corridor?



# How to best prepare to capture value associated with Big Data



#### Strategy related recommendations

- Be clear on what is to be achieved and store only what is needed.
- Ensure existing data is harnessed and review new data options to ensure strong utility.
- Consider the development of multi-jurisdictional legislation or standards around data to ensure compatibility.
- Consider the development of specific policies to ensure privacy concerns are appropriately handled.

#### Data related recommendations

- Decide on the format, language and syntax of data and ensure historic datasets are formatted accordingly.
- If sensors are added to the network ensure they are located at high priority locations and are able to communicate with data platforms.
- Create protocols for the verification of data from secure third party providers or unsecured public sources.
- Decide between cloud-based (cheaper/insecure) or local storage and analytics (more expensive/secure/faster).