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The Role of Big Data and Technology

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“Railways as the Low-Carbon and Sustainable Transport Development Solutions in Achieving Safe, Inclusive, Efficient and Resilient Communities under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”

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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)



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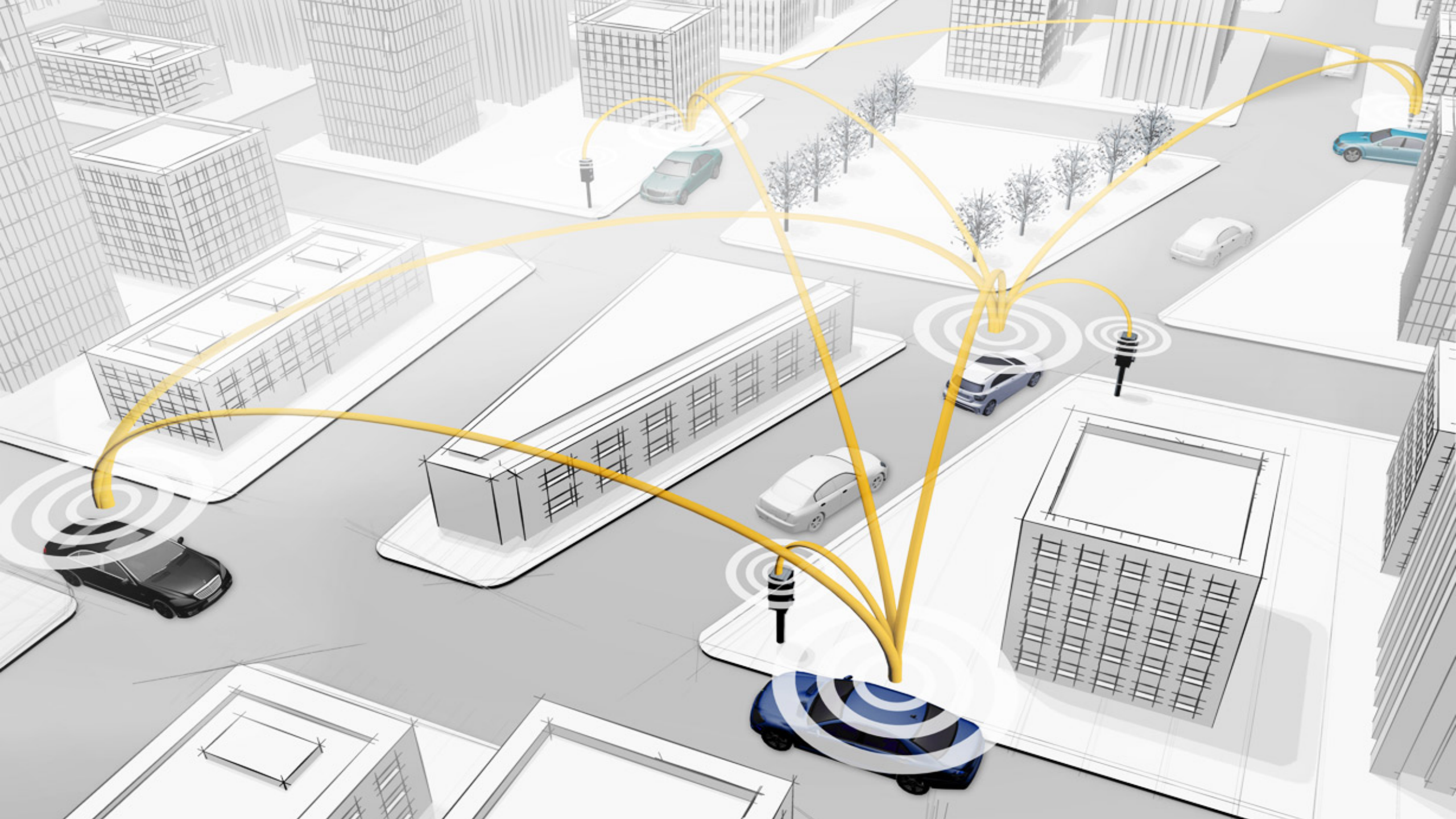
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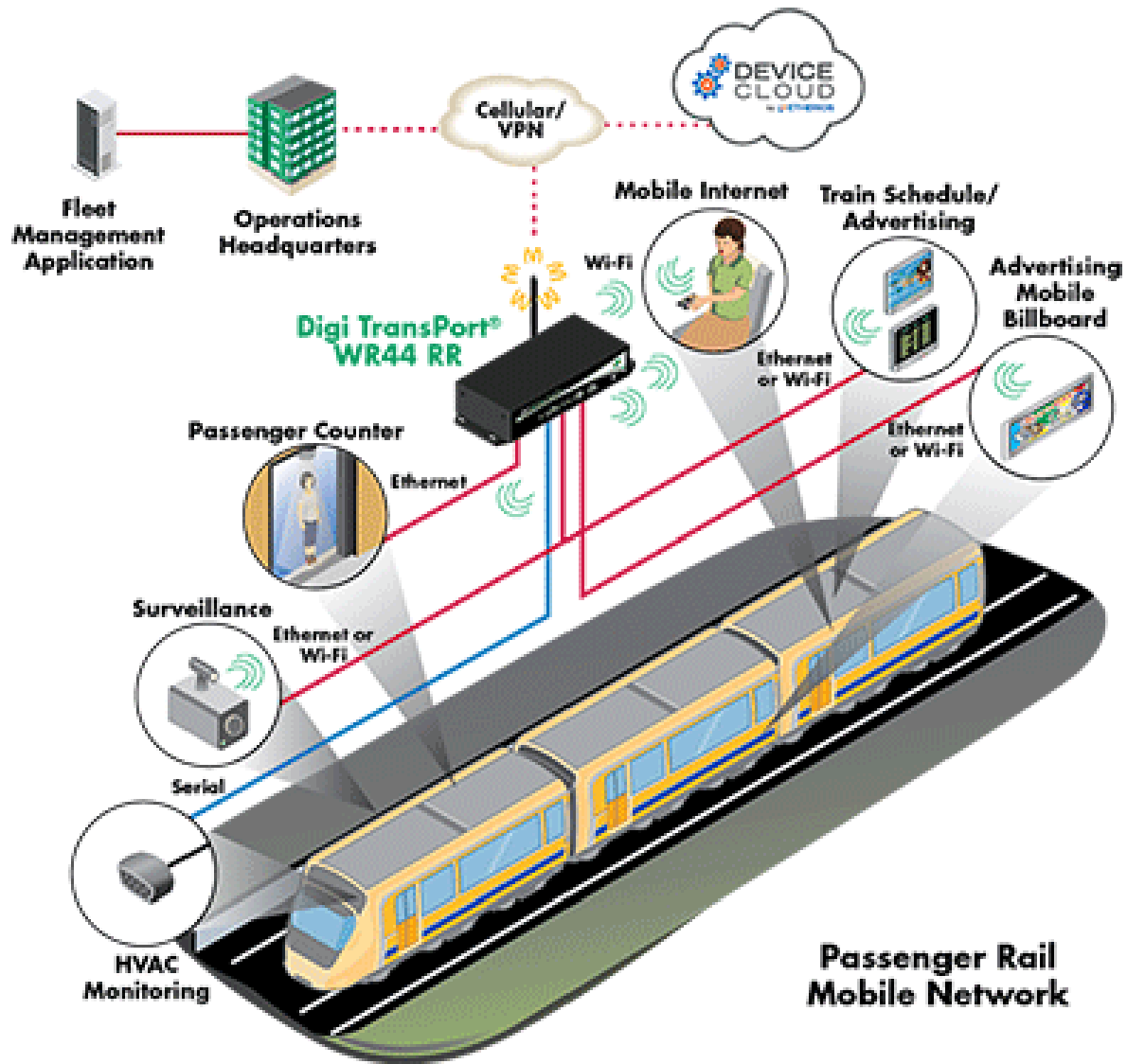
What is Big Data?

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
No. of fallen trees
Location of people
Level of water in rain water tanks
Type of road surfaces
No. of vehicle ownership
UV index
Task allocation
Flow capacity of gutters
Stress level on bridge crossing
Back-up power supplies
Access to mobile networks
Status of surrounding vegetation
Average response time
Sources of electricity
Access to radio
Real time visual inspection
Road blockages
Type of insurance coverage
Location of fallen power lines
Range of radio coverage
Location of live stock
No. of people trained in first aid
Capacity of shelters
Insurance premiums of buildings
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, braking 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



Big Data, Technology and Transport: The State of Play

A Sustainable Built Environment
National Research Centre (SBEnc)

Final Industry Report Project 1.45 - April 2017



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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).