Public transport network and stop place model and its importance for multimodal information systems

THNS - Shanghai, November 2012



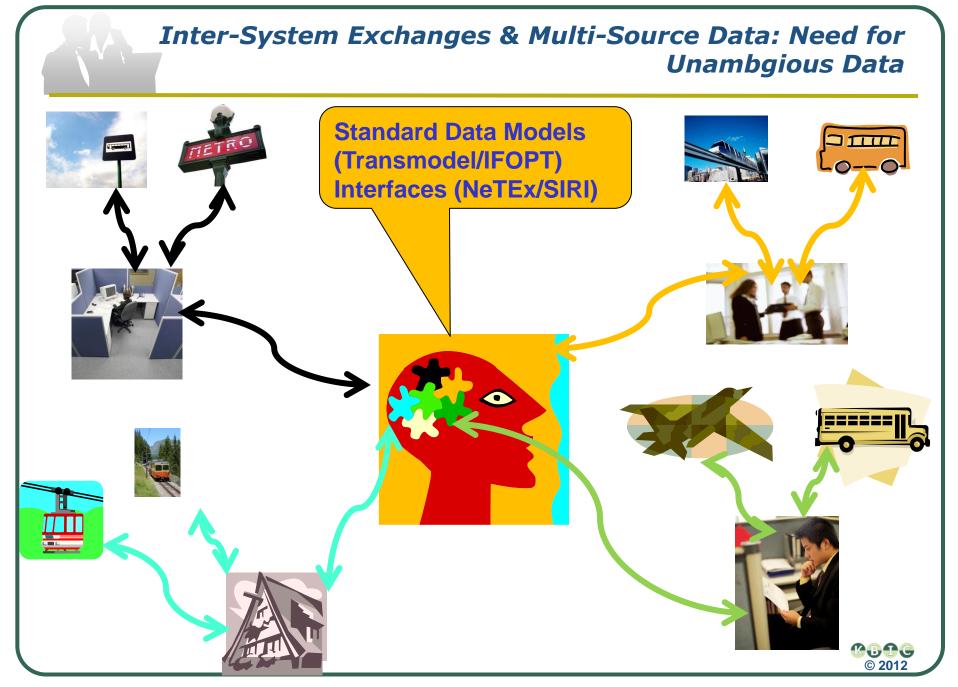
Kasia Bourée





- 1. Introduction
- 2. Main CEN Data & Interface Standards for Public Transport
- 3. Public Transport Network and Stop Model Use Cases & Projects:
 - Management information & statistics
 - User Information:
 - Inter-regional / multimodal trip planning
 - Stop place information: stop representation accessibility
 - Passenger guidance
 - Stop identification
- 4. Conclusion & Invitation







Main Standardisation Organisations & Structure

WORLD-WIDE



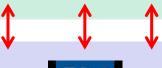
Also:

IEC: International Electrotechnical

Commission

ITU: International Telecommunications

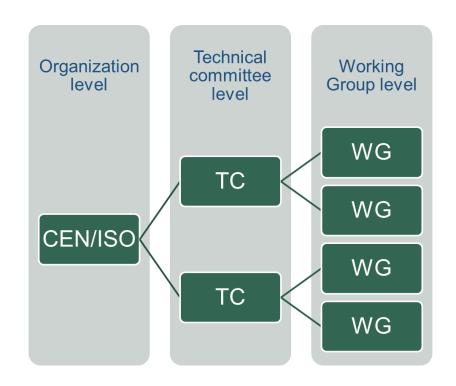
Union



EUROPE-WIDE



Also: ETSI, CENELEC







Documentation Types and Characterisitcs





- Result of standardisation: textual documentation (e.g. functional specification of a system, terminology, data model specification, interface specification, etc)
- Standards are in general not mandatory (except a small percentage)
- Have a different status than regulations/directives which are mandatory
- ❖ Directives sometimes recommend the use of norms: this is the case for the CEN norm Transmodel and the European Directve for Rail ♠♠♠♠

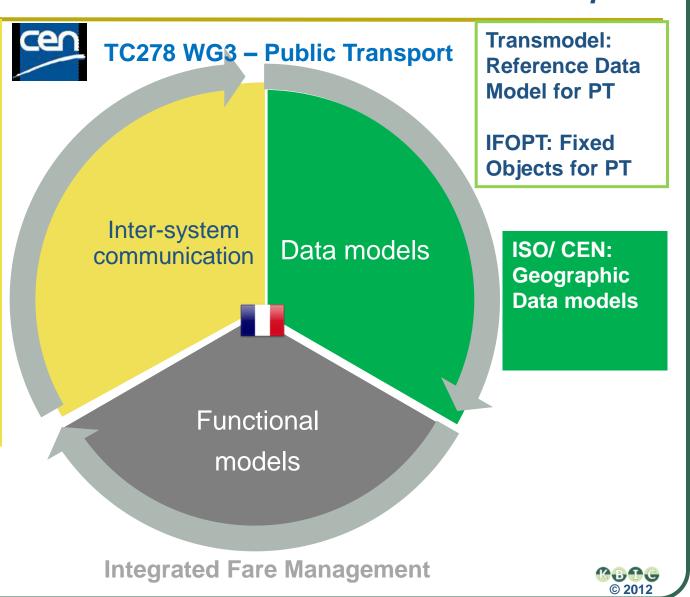
Standardisation Topics in CEN Working Group Dedicated to Public Transport

SIRI : Service Interface for Realtime Information

NeTEx: Network & Timetable Exchange

DJPS: Distributed Journey Planning (planned)

TI-VIP: Traveller Information for Visually Impaired (dormant)

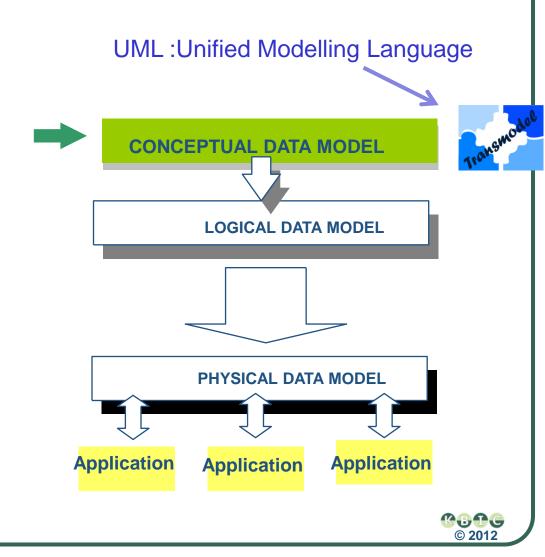




Reminder: Data Modelling Levels

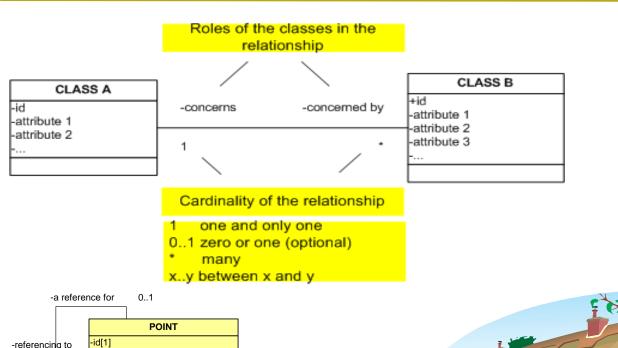
Three main steps:

- Semantics of a domain
- Hardware Independent
- No redundancy
- Additional attributes
- Data formats
- Choice of a DBMS
- Controlled denormalization optimisations & redundancies
- Organisational rules





Reminder: UML Formalism for Data Models



-end of

-start of 1

-from

LINK

Semantics of a domain

A link between two points (here stop points)

STOP

+id[1] -length \mathbf{H}

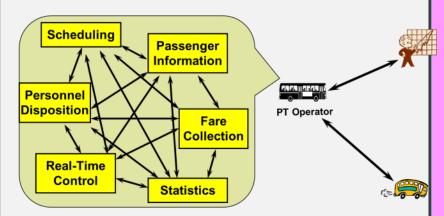
FH

STOP



Transmodel to Solve System Complexity & Lack of Interoperability

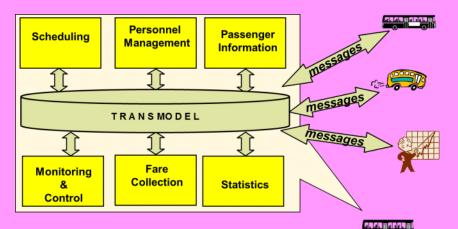
Complex System Architecture



Numerous inter-application links

- ➤ Information system complexity
- ➤ lack of interoperability
- proprietary applications
- ➤ lack of open, common system specifications

TRANSMODEL – based System Architecture



Common data structure

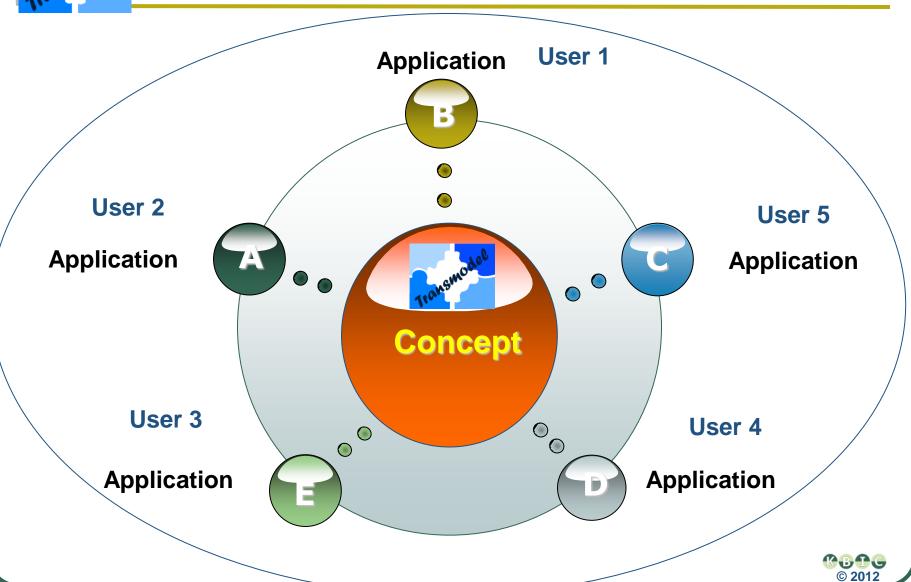
- ➤ Allows for a progressive migration
- ➤ Opens the market
- > Reduces development costs
- ➤ Considers intermodality & multi-operators
- ➤ Is hardware independent
- Considers a variety of practices

Transmodel: Conceptual & Static



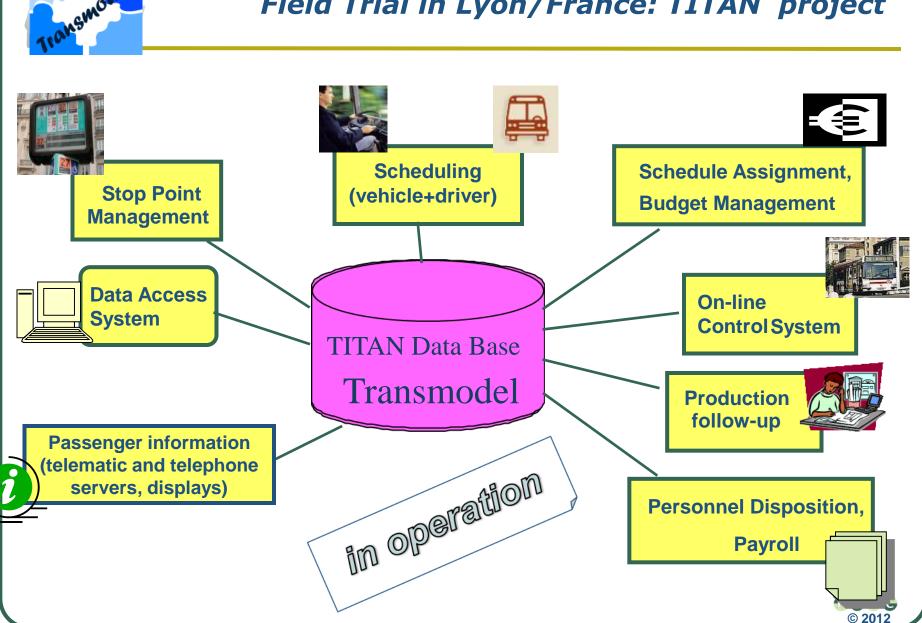


Transmodel "Philosophy"



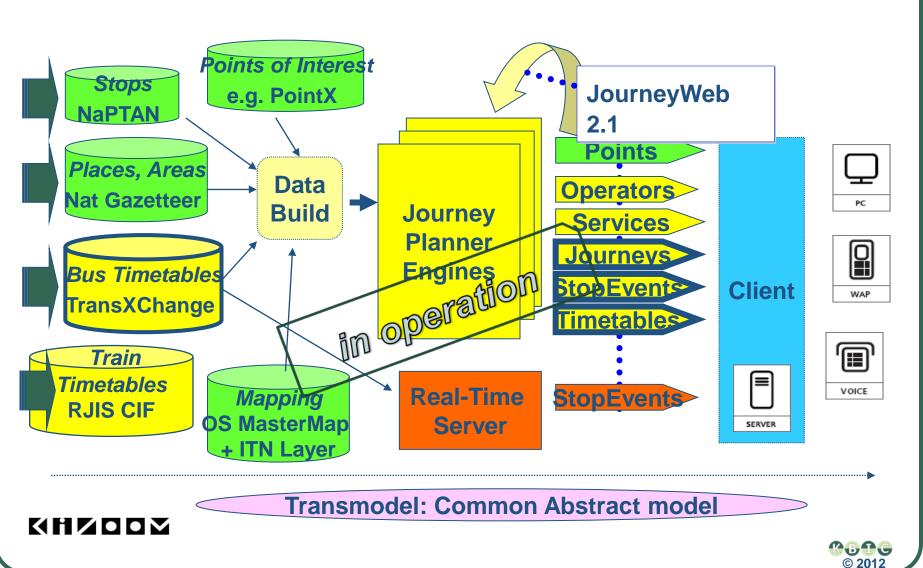


Field Trial in Lyon/France: TITAN project



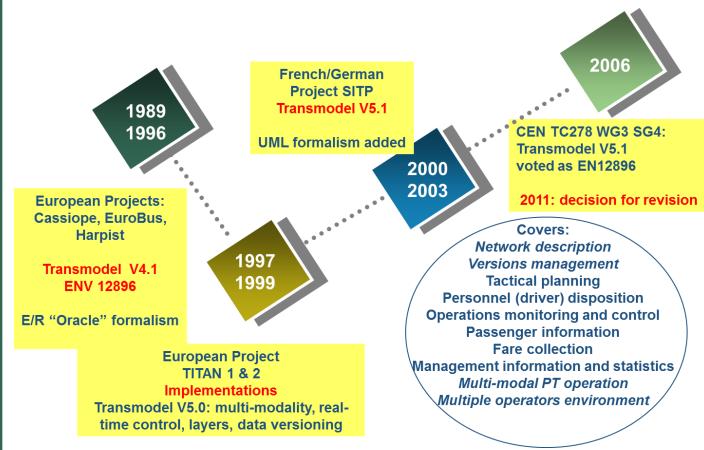


Transmodel-based Implementations in UK





A Robust Basis for Information System Architecture



Contributors over 10 years:

France
UK
Germany
The Netherlands
Spain
Austria
Italy
Greece
Sweden/Denmark

Support of EC & French/German/Dutch Ministries

http://www.normes-donnees-tc.org/spip.php?rubrique22

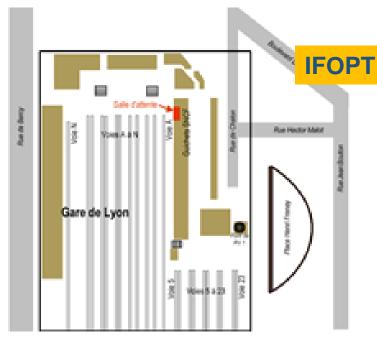
http://www.transmodel.org





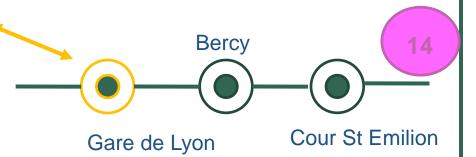
IFOPT: Stop Place Model

Physical view



Details of a stop

Logical/macroscopic view



Transmodel

Global view of a stop





IFOPT Complex Monomodal Stop Place

IFOPT means: Identification of Fixed Objects for Public Transport

Gives a precise definition of the concept STOP

and its physical «reality »:

- Dedicated zone
- Quay
- Boarding position -
- Vehicle stopping position
- Entrance
- Equipment & services
- Navigations paths

IFOPT became recently a norm (EN)





IFOPT Complex Multi-Modal Stop Place

Transmodel STOP POINT is a view of the IFOPT STOP PLACE

IFOPT Stop Model is multimodal

Rail, coach, metro stations, bus stops, airports, etc.





NeTEx Interfaces: Planned Information Exchange

Planning Planning NeTEx System A: System B: Network Network **Timetables Timetables** Fares Fares **Automatic** Vehicle Passenger **Monitoring** Information System System

NeTEx stands for Network and Timetable Exchange and is a TS

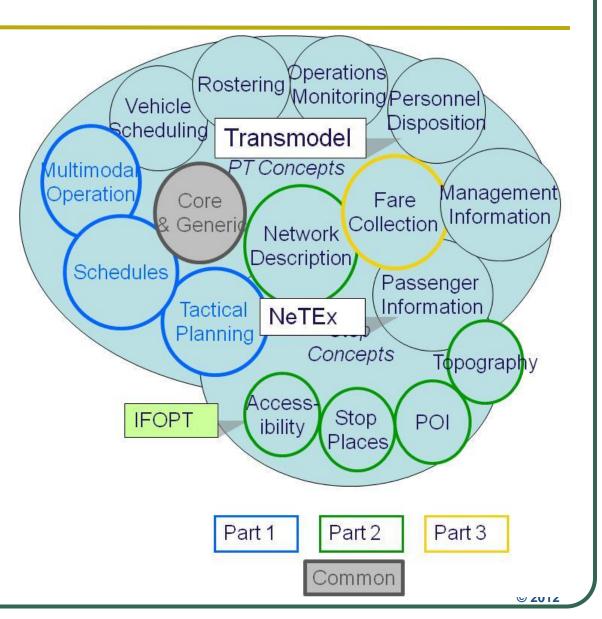




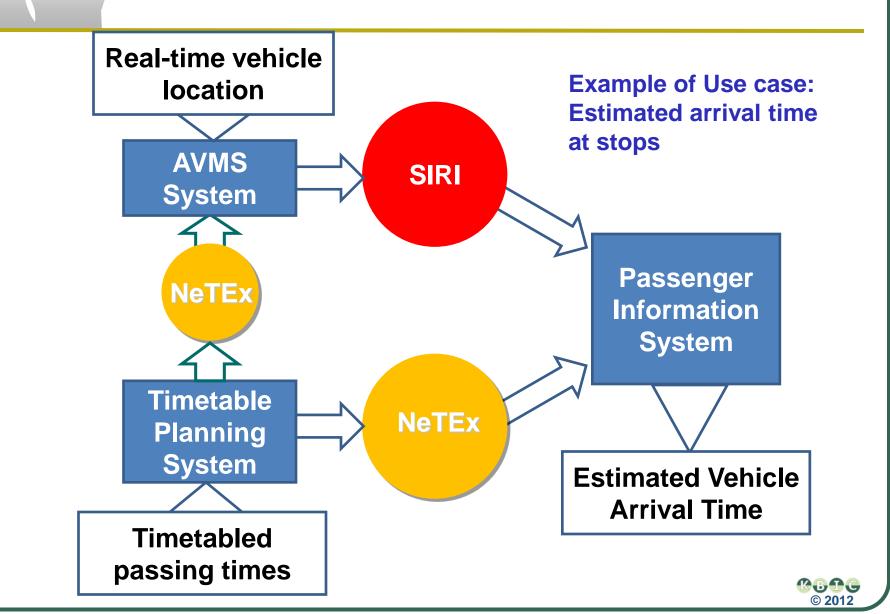
NeTEx Approach

From Transmodel to NeTEx

- Modularised: Transmodel Domain Model + harmonised with IFOPT
- Created: a physical UML model: add attributes, formats, etc
- Encoded: as XML schema
 - Reusable, Modular subpackages
 - Well defined dependencies
 - Uniform versioning and data ownership model
 - Validation with Examples of data from each country



SIRI : Real-Time Information Exchange





SIRI Interfaces

Transmodel: PT model

Stop Points, Vehicle Journeys, Lines, Journey Patterns, Vehicles, etc.

C

SIRI is for Real Time Information Exchange

Structured into a range of services

Common data transport layer

SIRI is a TS

Estimated timetable

Production

timetable

Status

Stop monitoring
Stop timetable

onnection monitoiring
Connection timetable

Vehicle monitoring

General Message

Facility Management
Situation Management

SIRI: Common Services

Pull

Push

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Currently Known SIRI Users

EU: Germany, France, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, UK

Switzerland, Australia - considered

Israel

Canada, USA

China (Shanghai)

https://groups.google.com/group/siri-developers







Transmodel + IFOPT => Standard PT Network Model



The PT topology is a submodel of Transmodel:

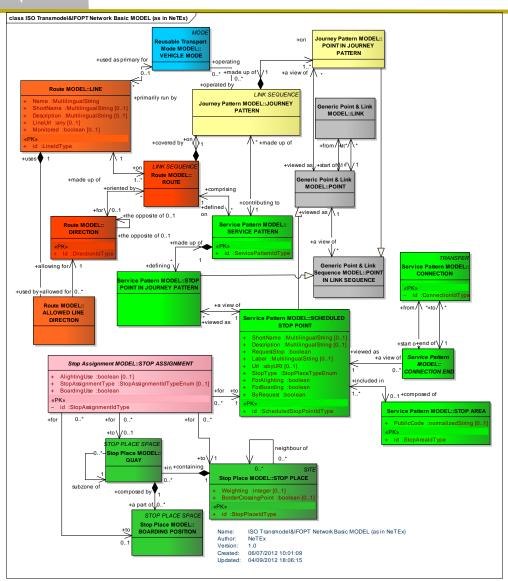
Line, Route, Route Point, Journey Pattern,

Stop Point, Timing Point

IFOPT: Stop Place & related concepts



Transmodel+IFOPT=> Standard PT Network Model



UML Data Model:

Description of a Public Transport

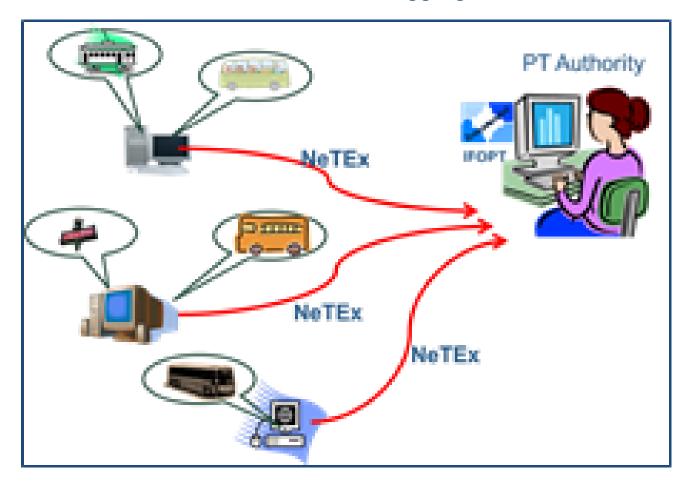
Multimodal Network



What is the Use of a Network and Stop Model? Management Information Systems

Multisource Data Collection by A PT Authority for statistics:

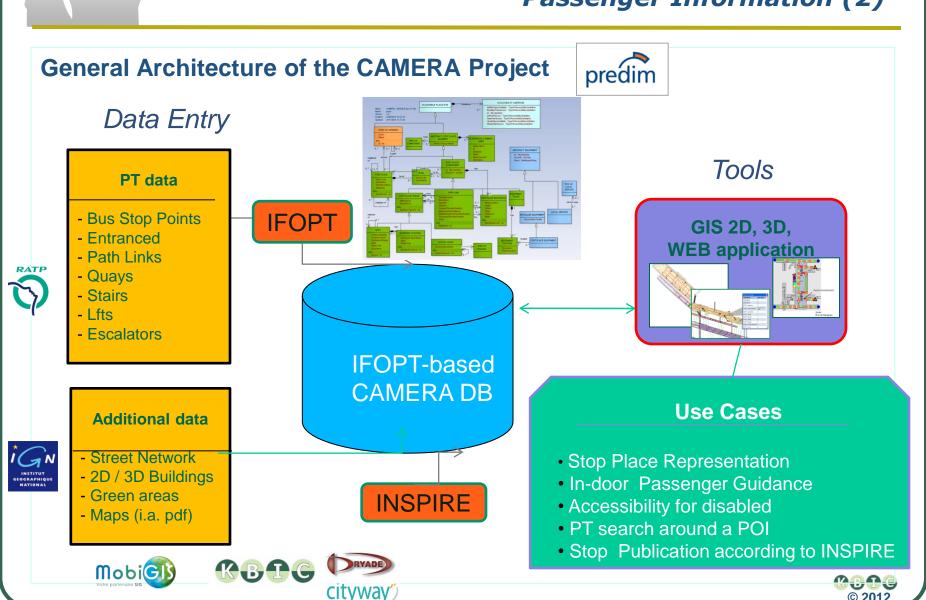
A common reference model facilitates data aggregation







What is the Use of a Network and Stop Model? Passenger Information (2)





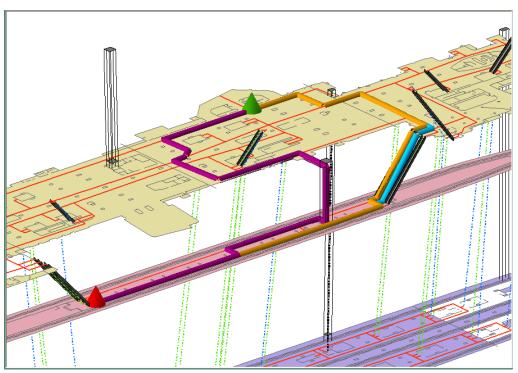
What is the Use of a Network and Stop Model? Passenger Information (3): navigation paths

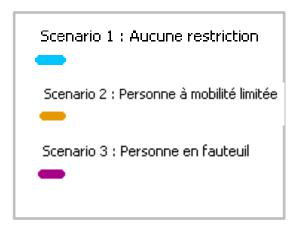
CAMERA: 2D/3D representations of complex stations











Navigation paths through complex stations according to mobility constraints Implementation of webservices: http://stationways.dryadebox.net



What is the Use of a Network and Stop Model? Passenger Information (4)

Stop Place maps for trip preparation : pilot stop places

















What is the Use of a Network and Stop Model? Passenger Information (5)

Representation of Complex Stations













What is the Use of a Network and Stop Model? Passenger Information (6)

Virtual visit of Stop Places



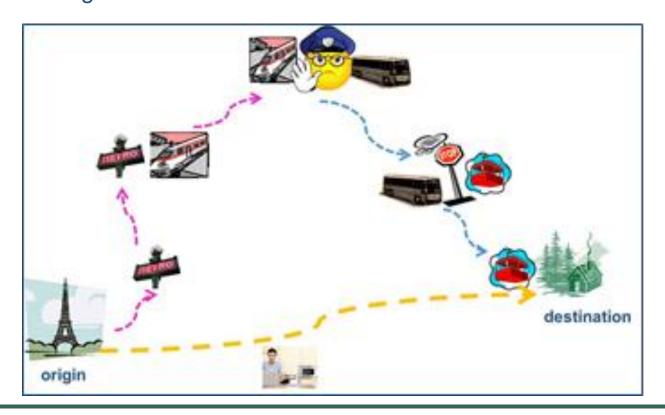




What is the Use of a Network and Stop Model? Passenger Information (7)

Inter-regional Trip Planning

A trip from Paris to the Swiss Alps may involve several systems and several modes: in order to correctly describe each part of the trip a common stop place identification is necessary. IFOPT indicates a method for such an unambigous identification.





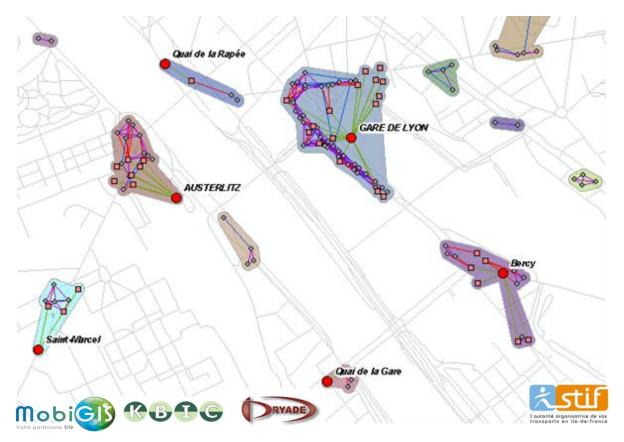


What is the Use of a Network and Stop Model? Network Planning & Management: Stop Identification

Method to build clusters of physical stops (STOP PLACEs)

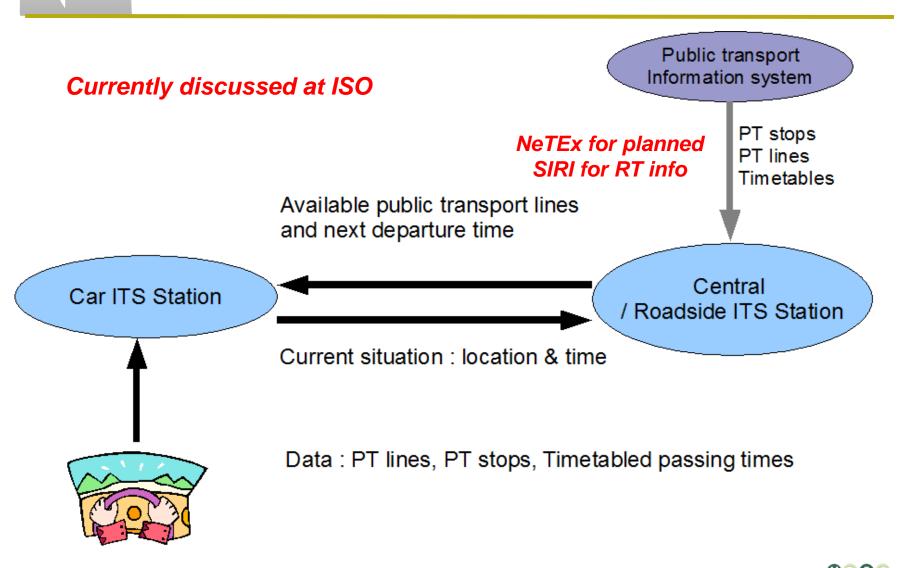
Systematic built of IDs → stop « numbering » method

Example: Project of the Greater Paris Region (PT Authority STIF)



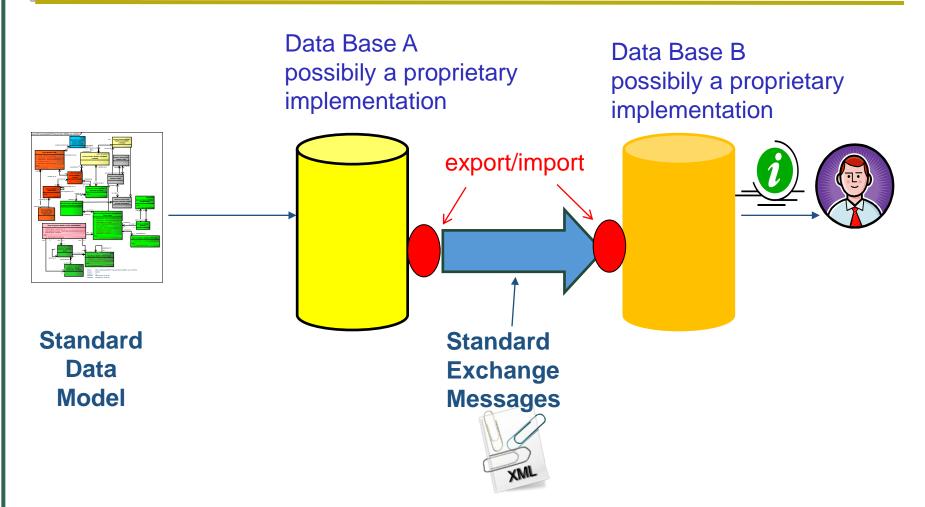


What is the Use of a Network and Stop Model? Multi-Modal On-board Information Private Car/Public Transport (ISO)



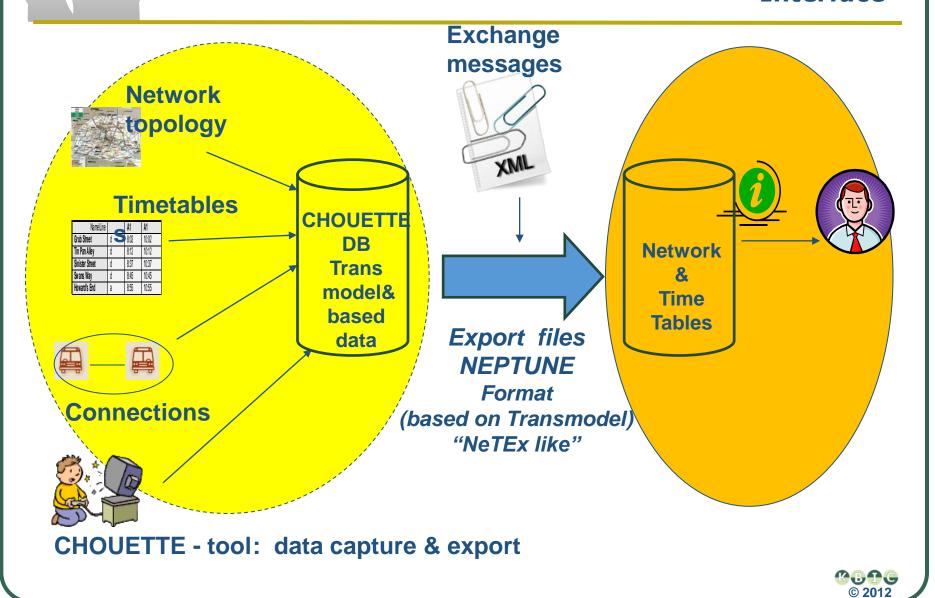


Importance of Coherent Data and Interface Standards



A coherence between standard interfaces & data models - basis for data bases simplifies export/import applications

Use of Standards Suite in France: Standard based DB and Interface









Use Standard Data Models

for Your Data Bases and Interfaces!

Join the Standardisation Groups!

Your Input and Needs will be Taken Into Account



Thanks to MobiGIS and to my CEN TC278 WG3 colleagues Christophe Duquesne and Nick Knowles for providing some of the pictures for this presentation

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