

Role of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) for Multi Modal Transport

Rajnish Kumar Director Vig(Mech) At National Academy of Indian Railways, Vadodara rajnish.kumar1@gov.in

We will discuss

- Existing applications for core operations
- Technology Trend
- Future of things





Historical Application of ICT

Historically, the use of ICT in transport and logistics started in the 1960s.

Typical examples are

inventory management systems,

transport routing,

scheduling, also known as Distribution Requirement

Planning, and

billing systems

Historical Application of ICT..2

Material Requirements Planning(MRP) and

Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRP II)

And then EMERGED

Enterprise Resource Planning(ERP)

ENABLING TECHNOLOGIES

Cloud Computing

Wireless communication technologies (such as smart mobile phones, QR code, RFID and telematics tracking).

Switching from dyadic one-to-one communication to simultaneous one-to-many communication changes the way supply chains are structured and information is shared

Proper categorisation of ICT functions

REF: Giannopoulos (2004) Three functions are described below.

Transportation
resource
management This
function is related
to the control of
transportation
resources such as
load units, trucks,
trains, ships and
containers.

Ports and terminals operations management: This function enables the control of the flow of material through the ports and terminals.

Freight and vehicle tracking and tracing: This function enables the monitoring and control of the location of vehicles and freight in the transportation network.

"eFreight" Present day problems

Complexity of freight transport information exchange in the context of multimodal transport:

Problems

- lack of interoperability along the supply chain
- operators provide information several times for different purposes
- lack of information on intermodal availabilities

Result

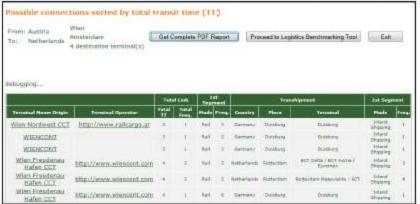
- inefficiencies, costs, reduced visibility of freight
- administrative costs + perceived complexity for multimodal transport
- no full exploitation of multimodal transport / non-optimization of use of existing transport infrastructure
- Thus there is need for interoperable interfaces for information on freight in the various transport modes

"eFreight": The vision of EU

- Interoperability between paperless freight information systems
- Zero paper documents needed for planning, executing and completing any transport operation within the EU
- Reduced waiting time at hubs related to administrative procedures
- Standard framework for intermodal information exchange
- Harmonised border crossings

ICT in transport planning





Projects/ Demos:

- SONORA, BELOGIC,...
- eFreight, SPIN-ALP,...
- GET Service platform etc.

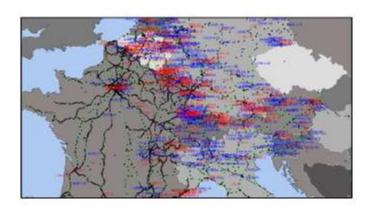
ICT services:

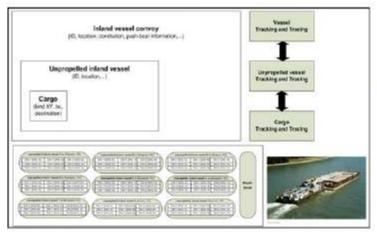
- IT-based intermodal route planning,
- Intermodal transport scheduling,
- Future: Integration into existing ERP systems



Sources: SONORA project, BE LOGIC project

ICT in transport monitoring





Telematic (ITS)
 Applications for Freight:

Rail: TAF-TSI

Road: ITS

Maritime: VTMIS, SSN

Inland water: RIS

Tracking and Tracing:

- · Of cargoes (not vehicles),
- Cross-mode (multimodal),
- Cross-border (transnational).

Sources: RISING project, http://www.railneteurope.com/tis_real-time-information.html

Intelligent Transport Systems (ITS)

ITS in the field of transport

- Providing real-time traffic information,
- Supporting traffic safety and transport operations etc.

EXAMPLES of ITS in the field of transport:

- Road intelligent transport systems (ITS),
- Air traffic management system (SESAR),
- European rail traffic management system (i.e. ERTMS) and rail information systems (i.e. TAF-TSI),
- Maritime surveillance systems (SafeSeaNet et al.), VTMIS (Vessel Traffic Management and Information System and
- Inland navigation (River Information Services [RIS]).

Basic

ICT IN INDIAN RAILWAYS

CENTRE FOR RAILWAY INFORMATION SYSTEMS (CRIS)

- The Centre for Railway Information Systems (CRIS), an autonomous Society under the Ministry of Railways set up in 1986, plays the role of the Information Technology arm of the Indian Railways.
- CRIS develops and maintains the major information systems deployed in the Railways, e.g. passenger ticketing, freight and passenger train operations, management of train crews, and management of fixed and rolling railway assets.

Freight/Operations Applications

- Freight Operations Information System (FOIS),
 Terminal Management System (TMS) and E Payment- About 2.9 million tonnes of freight are booked daily in FOIS.
- Nearly 1,600 Railway Receipts (RRs), amounting to about Rs 255 crore, are generated, constituting 99.9% of freight booked; approximately Rs 191 crore (75% of total) is collected through epayment every day.

Freight/Operations Applications

FOIS Rake Management System (RMS)-

- About 4,353 rakes are monitored daily through this module. Loads on the run / consignments in transit can be tracked by the customers on FOIS-Web.
- The Rake Allotment System provides optimum allocation of rakes for efficient freight movement.

Freight/Operations Applications..contd

 Control Office Application (COA) and Timetable Management System (Satsang)-About 5,00,000 arrival/ departure events of 14000 trains are recorded each day in 77 control offices through COA.

• **Satsang** assists in the preparation of train timetables to optimize running of trains.

Freight/Operations Applications..contd

 Crew Management System (CMS)-362 lobbies are provided with CMS.

 The system serves 47,000 calls daily via SMS, enabling train crews to sign on and sign off at CMS kiosks.

Freight/Operations Applications..contd

Locomotive Management System (LMS for Diesel Locomotives) and SLAM (for Electric Locomotives)

(Software for Locomotive Asset Management)

These applications, presently implemented at a few sheds, will ultimately manage the maintenance of over 10,000 locomotives

Coaching/Freight Maintenance Management System (CMM/FMM)

These applications, presently implemented at pilot locations, will manage the maintenance of 60,000 coaching vehicles and 2,50,000 wagons.

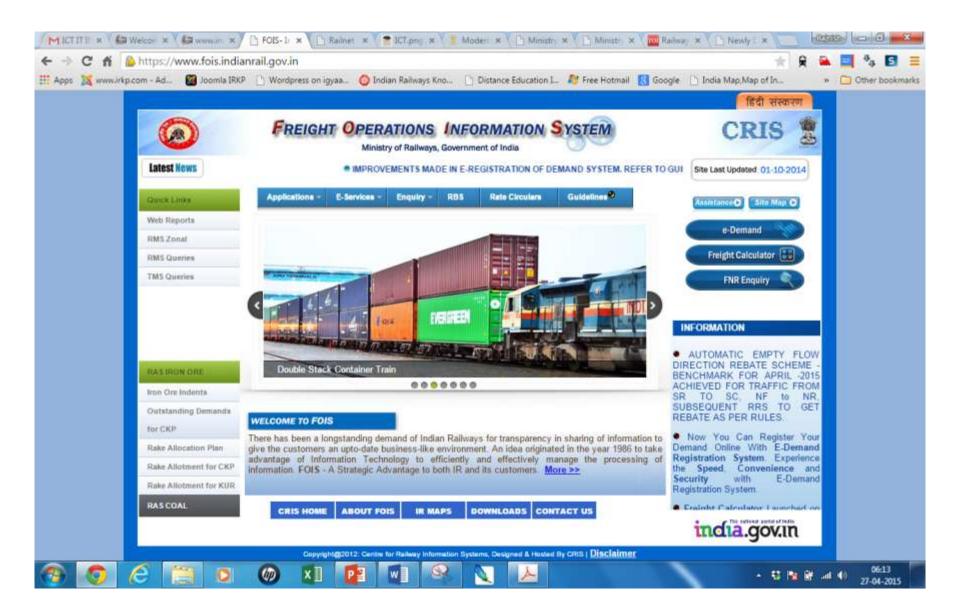
Freight/Operations Applications..advantages

- These applications provide convenience and transparency for the Freight Customer.
- They also ease the work of the Railway staff, improving overall efficiency.
- Section controllers reduced fatigue and stress through COA
- Running staff optimized crew rotation and automatic mileage calculation through CMS

Freight/Operations Applications..advantages

- Track maintenance staff easier maintenance of records through Track Mgt System
- Locomotive maintenance staff—information at fingertips through SLAM, LMS
- Planners Rake Allocation System of FOIS assists in optimal allotment of rakes

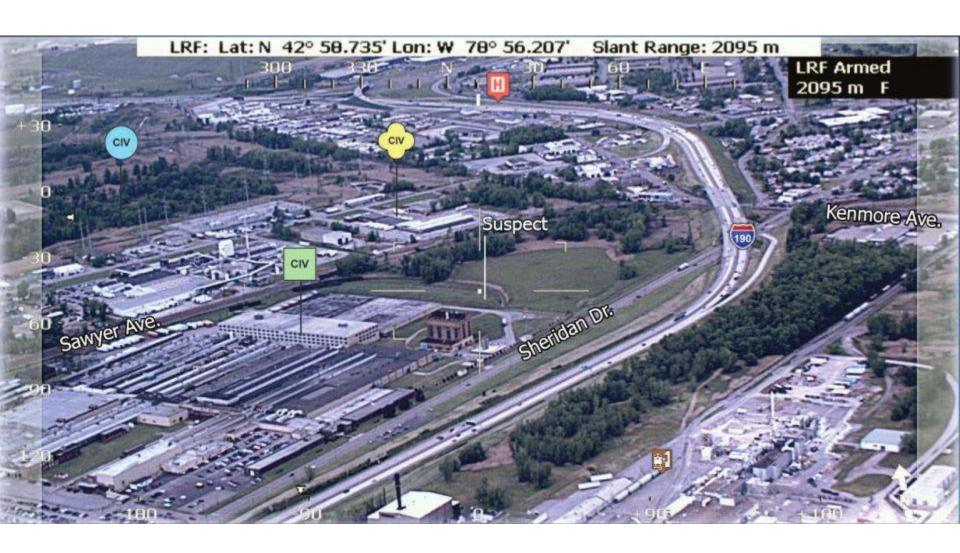
FOIS - https://www.fois.indianrail.gov.in/



Advances in interface technologies

- The latest development of augmented reality(AR)technology
- Augmented reality (AR) is a live direct or indirect view of a physical, real-world environment whose elements are augmented (or supplemented) by computer-generated sensory input such as sound, video, graphics or GPS data.

Policing Function





Application of Technology Examples from DHL

- Vision Picking at DHL Augmented Reality in Logistics https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I8vYrAUb0BQ
- DHL Supply Chain's Service Logistics innovationhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kbFbsaLmFrw
- http://www.dhl.com/content/dam/downloads/g0/about us/logistics insights/csi-augmented reality report 290414.pdf
- http://www.dhl.com/content/dam/downloads/g0/about us/innovation/CSI Studie
 e BIG DATA.pdf

Monitoring Mechanisms

Some technologies like

- RFID
- NFC
- QR Code



RFID

 Radio-frequency identification (RFID) is the wireless non-contact use of radio-frequency electromagnetic fields to transfer data, for the purposes of automatically identifying and tracking tags attached to objects.





NFC

- Near field communication (NFC) is a set of standards for Smartphone and similar devices to establish radio communication with each other by touching them together or bringing them into proximity, usually no more than a few centimetres.
- <u>List of applications of near field communication</u>





QR Code

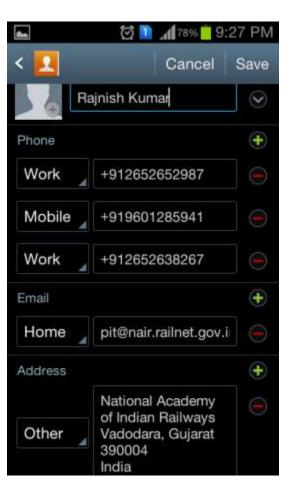


The QR (Quick Response) Code is a two-dimensional (2-D) matrix code that belongs to a larger set of machine-readable codes, all of which are often referred to as barcodes, regardless of whether they are made up of bars, squares or other-shaped elements.

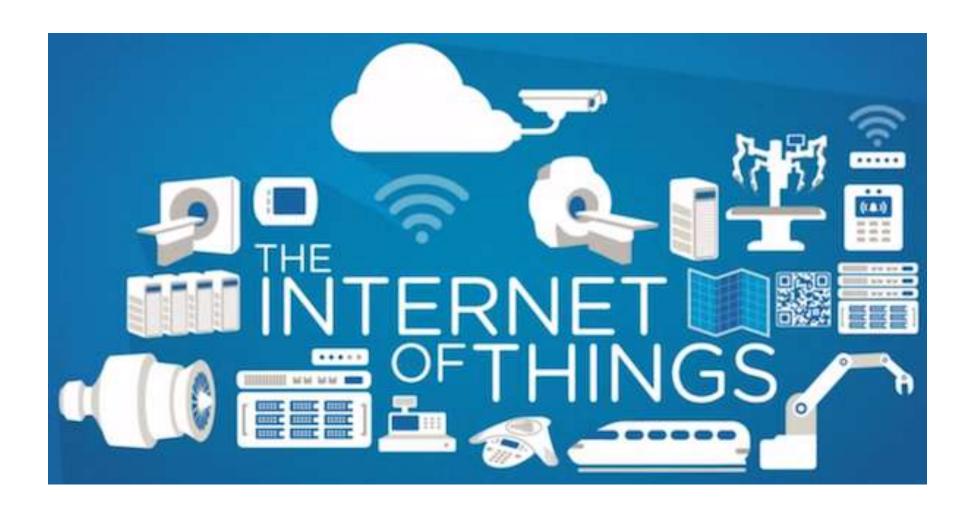
Example of QR Code







The future



What is IoT?

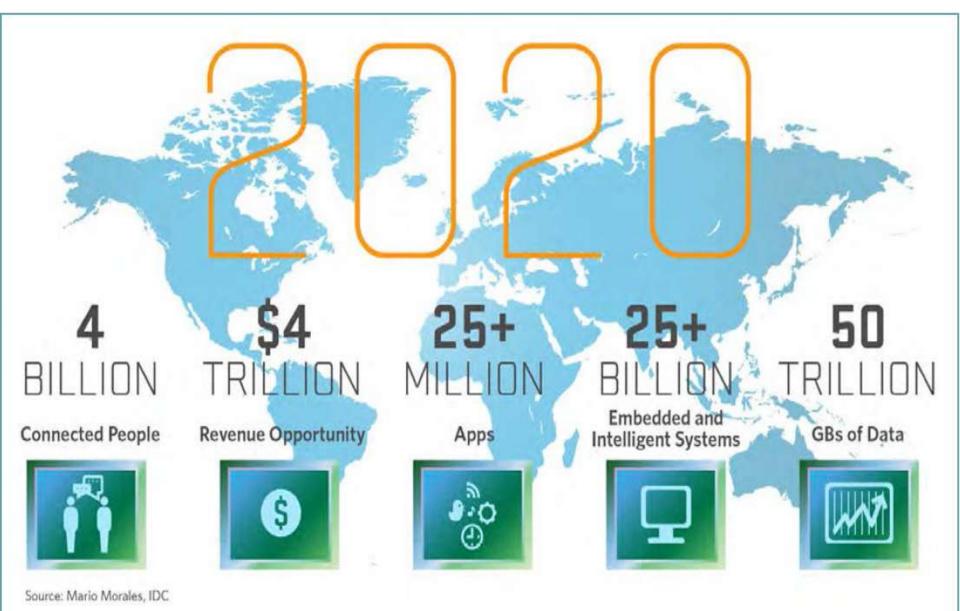
- The Internet of Things (IoT) has been defined by *International Telecommunication Union* in Recommendation ITU-T Y.2060 (06/2012)
- The IoT is a "network" of 'things' that can broadcast data and connect to the internet or to a network.
- Objects, animals or people are given unique identifiers and the capability to transfer data over a network.
- The convergence of wireless technologies, microelectromechanical systems (MEMS) and the Internet leads to IoT.

Potential of IoT – Internet of Things



 According to Gartner, by the 2020, there will be 26 billion devices connected to the internet, with 10 billion already connected.

 Gartner further estimates that IoT products and services will generate revenue exceeding \$300 billion in 2020. IDC on the other hand has forecast that the worldwide market for IoT solutions will grow to \$7.1 trillion in 2020.



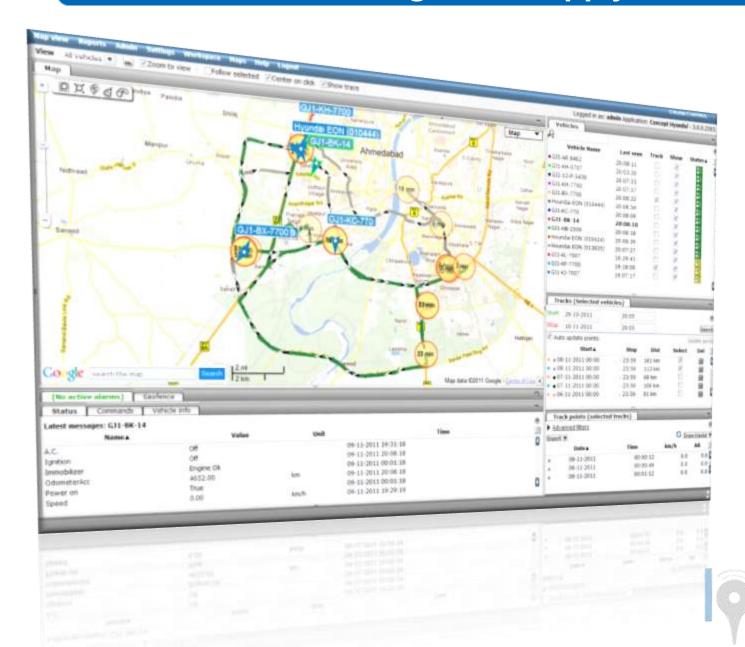
By 2020, the Internet of Things will have achieved "critical mass". Linking enormous intelligence in the cloud to billions of mobile devices and having extremely inexpensive sensors and tags embedded in and on everything, will deliver an enormous amount of new value to almost every human being. The full benefits—in terms of health, safety and convenience—will be enormous.

REAL LIFE EXAMPLE OF IOT



Cold-Storage and Supply-Chain Management

THE MECHANICS OF LOCATION



Key Goals

- Real-time monitoring of Cold-storages
- Regular Performance Feedback
- Business Integration
- Advanced Reporting
- Complete Supply Chain Management System under one single umbrella



Cold-Storage – Technology Specifications

- Very Specialized Temperature Technology
- Completely Digital Temperature sensing Technology
- Measurable Temperature Range : -55°C ~ +125°C (-67°F ~ +257°F)
- Accuracy: ±0.5°C @ -10°C ~ +85°C
- Maximum Resolution: 0.0625°C
- Very Stable Technology: Once installed, does not require any kind of maintenance or services



Cold-Storage - Real-Time View

- Specialized View for monitoring of the Coldstorages.
- You can see your complete supply-chain coldstorages in singe view on the map.





Cold-Storage – Preventive Measures

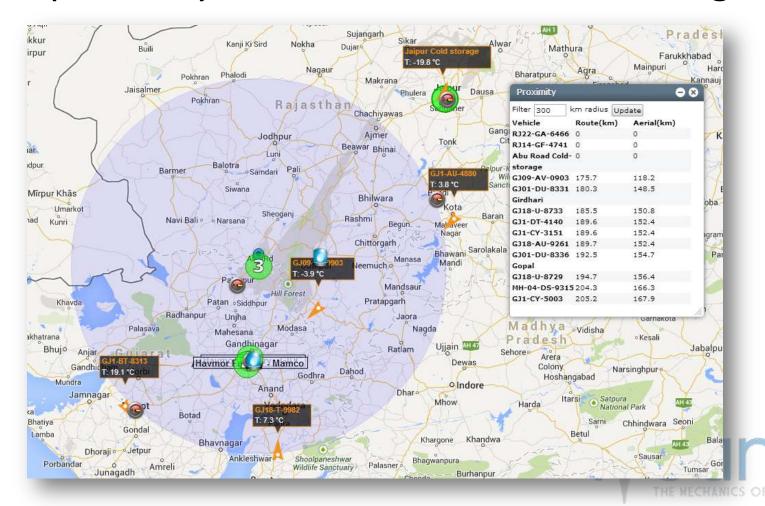
- If units are disconnected or Temperature sensor is disconnected inside the Coldstorage, an alert can be raised on the server with actual time of disconnect.
- Supervisors are immediately notified of any such event.

Temperature	-19.70	°C	08-04-2014 18:09:22
Temperature Sensor Status	Connected		08-04-2014 00:00:12
Voltage	11.70	V	08-04-2014 18:12:22



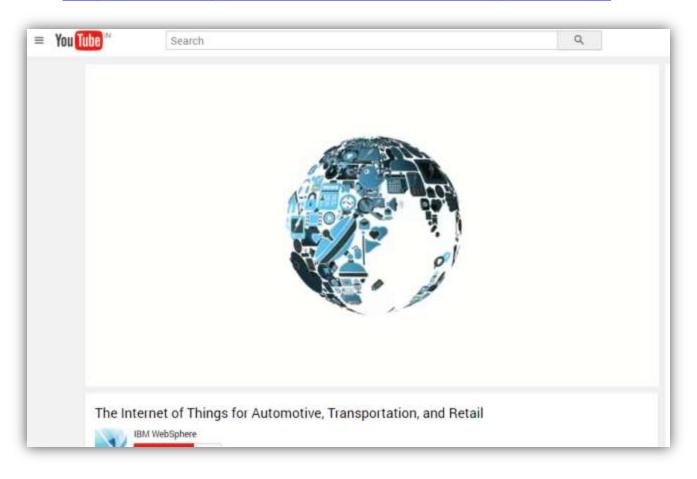
Cold-Storage - Advanced Supply Chain Management

For Ex: This screen shows all vehicles in 300
 Km. proximity of the ABU ROAD Cold-storage.



IoT Introduction-Potential

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RFqIsAh7wqE

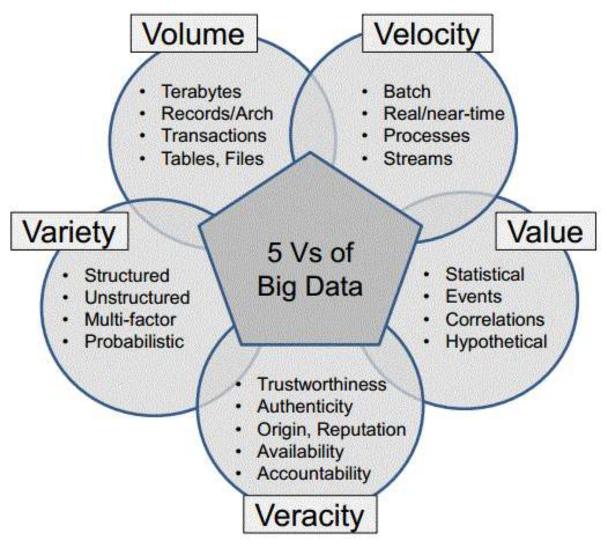


Big Data



Big data is a term for **data** sets that are so **large** or complex that traditional **data** processing applications are inadequate. Challenges include analysis, capture, **data** curation, search, sharing, storage, transfer, visualization, querying and information privacy.

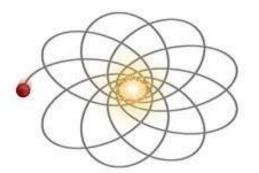
Big Data ... just a little bit more!!!



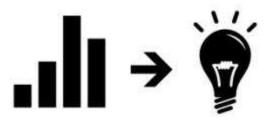
What is Analytics?

Mathematical or Scientific methods that highlight data for insight

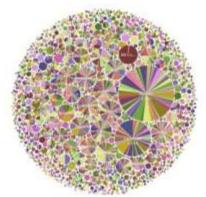
Insight = Competitive Advantage
Used to inform actions and decisions



$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \left| \frac{a_{n+1}}{a_n} \right| = r.$$



Data is becoming the world's new natural resource



With analytics, insights are created to augment the gut feelings and intuition for decisions



Big Data & Analytics

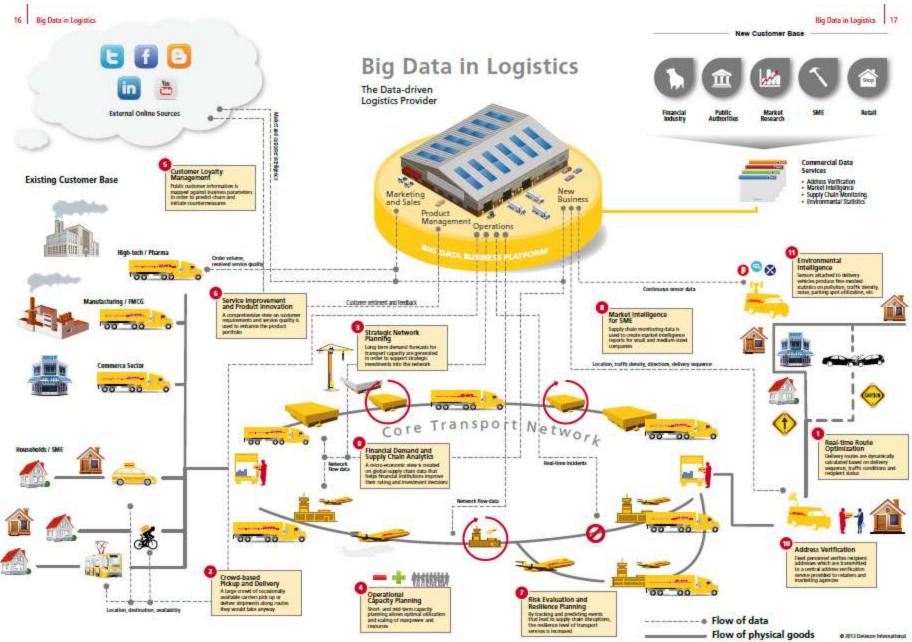
A great example of Visualization

Hans Rosling's 200 Countries, 200 Years, 4

Minutes - The Joy of Stats - BBC Four

Link to Video

https://youtu.be/jbkSRLYSojo



http://www.dhl.com/content/dam/downloads/g0/about us/innovation/CSI Studie BIG DATA.pdf

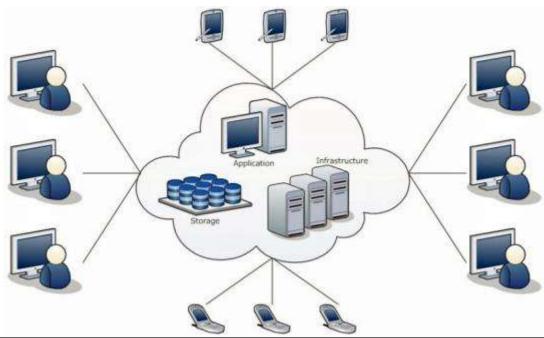
Big Data Potential

In addition to data fusion, there is process fusion—such as standardizing processes and understanding the various interlinked processes.

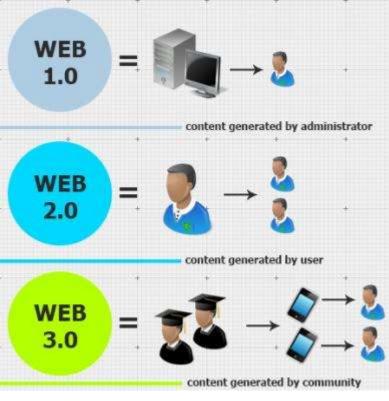
This provides operations visibility across the entire process chain, which can improve all logistics-related functions, such as:

- Distribution center sort optimization
- Back-haul activities
- Revenue and fuel management

Cloud computing

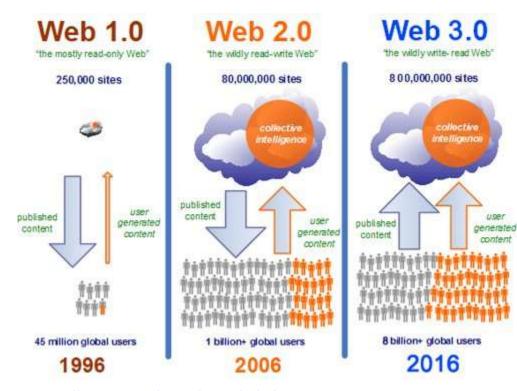


- Cloud computing is a service provided by IT experts that acts as an alternative to the ongoing high-cost of investment into IT resources and management which minimises technology- and in particular user-related barriers.
- **Software as a service (SaaS)** is becoming a
 popular way of accessing specific
 software on-demand through an
 Internet browser via a fixed or per
 usage subscription fee.



https://www.ukietech.com/filemanager/BLOG/web3.jpg





http://img.hc360.com/infoeap/201010/21/16/1287651043197219557789543.jpg

Web 3.0 and Social Networking

The development of social networks should accelerate the development of the business network sector

With social network sites such as Facebook and Twitter bringing revolutionary changes in the way individuals communicate,

The same technological platform could be used in the transport and logistics environment to facilitate instant communications between various stakeholders.

Ref: (http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0925527314002837).

Yammer -A private social network for business called Yammer has

recently gained momentum. Now acquired by Microsoft



Microsoft & yammer







COLLABORATION + ENTERPRISE SOCIAL NETWORKING = SOCIAL FOR GETTING WORK DONE TOGETHER



growing like crazy



YAMMER adding

SHAREPOINT **FASTEST BUSINESS** to reach \$1 billion

FUSING A PLATFORM TO HELP PEOPLE get work done

700,000

DEVILOPERS: building on the parts

YAMMER COUNTRIES

TOGETHER WE WILL DELIVER THE MOST COMPLETE SOLUTION IN THE MARKETPLACE



Key Enabling Factors for Multimodal Integration

Data standards

Development of common global standards such as General Transit Feed Specification (GTFS)

GTFS allows transit agencies globally to share information in a standardized format with developers of multimodal trip applications

Technology advancements

Advancements in technologies for real-time vehicle tracking, and real-time information at transit stations and on mobile phones

Role of major technology companies

Investments by companies such as Google, IBM, Siemens, Cisco, and Panasonic to promote smart urban mobility

Google Transit, which provides multimodal transit planning service, has expanded to over 250 cities in 67 countries, since its launch in 2005 in Portland, Oregon

Role of application developers

A growing community of start-up application developers, who are developing innovative apps using GTFS data, for multimodal trip planning.







Future Outlook

MULTIMODAL LOGISTICS IN INDIA: AN ASSESSMENT KNOWLEDGE PAPER

Ocean Freight

- Maritime Agenda 2010-20 objectives will be a key driver
- · Growth of non-major ports, containerisation and east coast ports
- · BOT terminals opened for international bidding

Rail Freight

- · Rising investment in the rail will fuel growth in allied industries
- Wagon manufacturing, port handling equipment, railway electrification systems and construction companies key areas

Air Freight

- Tier-2 cities next cargo centres
- Development of 25 greenfield airports in Tier-2 and Tier-3 cities
- Modernization of 35 non-major airports

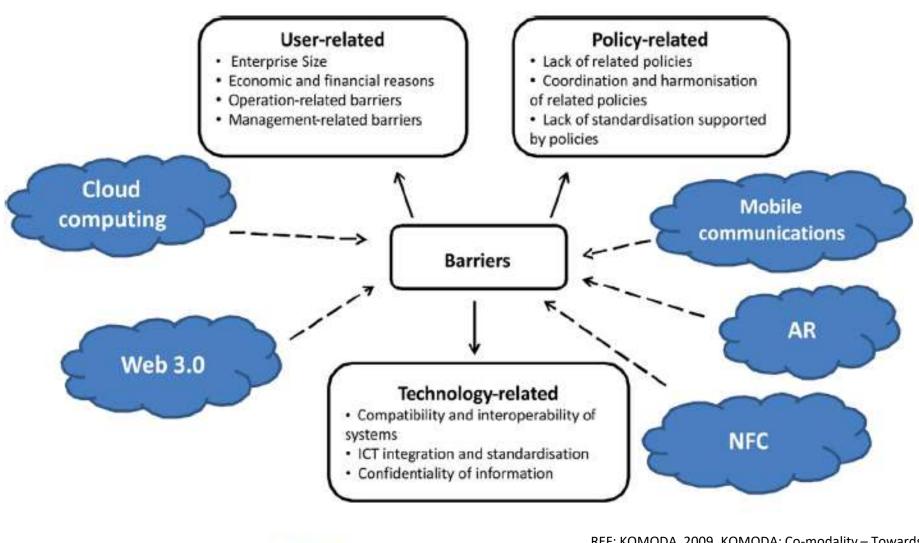
Trucking

- About 110 new logistics parks are expected to be operational
- Spread over approximately 3,500 acres at an estimated cost of USD 1 Billion

3PL Services

- Companies currently outsource an estimated 52% of logistics, and 3PL represents only 1% of logistics cost – huge potential
- Revenue expected to increase from USD 1.2 Billion (2010) to USD 4 Billion (2015)

Barriers to Adoption of Technology



Enabling technologies

Barriers

REF: KOMODA, 2009. KOMODA: Co-modality – Towards Optimised Integrated Chains in Freight Transport Logistics Deliverable D3.2: Action Plan. European Commission within the Seventh Framework Programme (2007–2013).

Barriers to ICT implementation

- Large investment requirements,
- The implementation costs,
- Managing and maintenance costs
- Operation-related barriers include human capital issues such as difficulty in employing qualified personnel,
- Lack of ICT specialists, and personnel skill shortage to operate new applications,

Barriers to ICT implementation

- Management capability has a large impact on how companies perceive the adoption of ICT.
- For example, the uncertainty of commercial success with regard to ICT applications, including a lack of knowledge on payback times and unclear returns on investment, seems to act as an obstacle hindering organisations from investing and implementing ICT applications in multimodal transport.

The technology-related barriers

- Relate to the technological constraints that prevent operators making full utilisation of ICT applications, including the issues such as interoperability of systems, ICT integration, standardisation, security and data protection
- Low compatibility may exist between these ICT applications thus serving as a key barrier to the interconnectivity between different applications and integration with future applications.
- The interconnectivity of applications used by different actors in multimodal transport is of vital importance for reliable and efficient cargo movement.

References

- Irina Harris, Yingli Wang, Haiyang Wang, ICT in multimodal transport and technological trends: Unleashing potential for the future, International Journal of Production Economics, Volume 159, January 2015, Pages 88-103, ISSN 0925-5273, http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ijpe.2014.09.005.
 (http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0925527314002837).
- BELOGIC EU project: http://www.be-logic.info/
- eFreight EU project: http://www.efreightproject.eu/
- European Commission (DG MOVE): ICT for transport logistics in the White Paper context,
 ECITL 2011 (14
- October 2011, Thessaloniki).
- http://www.railneteurope.com/tis real-time-information.html
- RISING EU project: http://www.rising.eu/web/guest;jsessionid=73E0BFE8488F7FF97C2A0D7334FBFAE3
- SONORA EU project: http://www.sonoraproject.eu/
- WHITE PAPER Roadmap to a Single European Transport Area Towards a competitive and resource
- efficient transport system, Brussels, 28.3.2011, COM(2011) 144 final
- Telematic Applications for Freight Technical Specification for Interoperability (TAF TSI)
- http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/05/14/informationandcommunicationtec http://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2015/05/14/informationandcommunication



Discussion