



INTERNATIONAL UNION
FOR ROAD-RAIL
COMBINED TRANSPORT



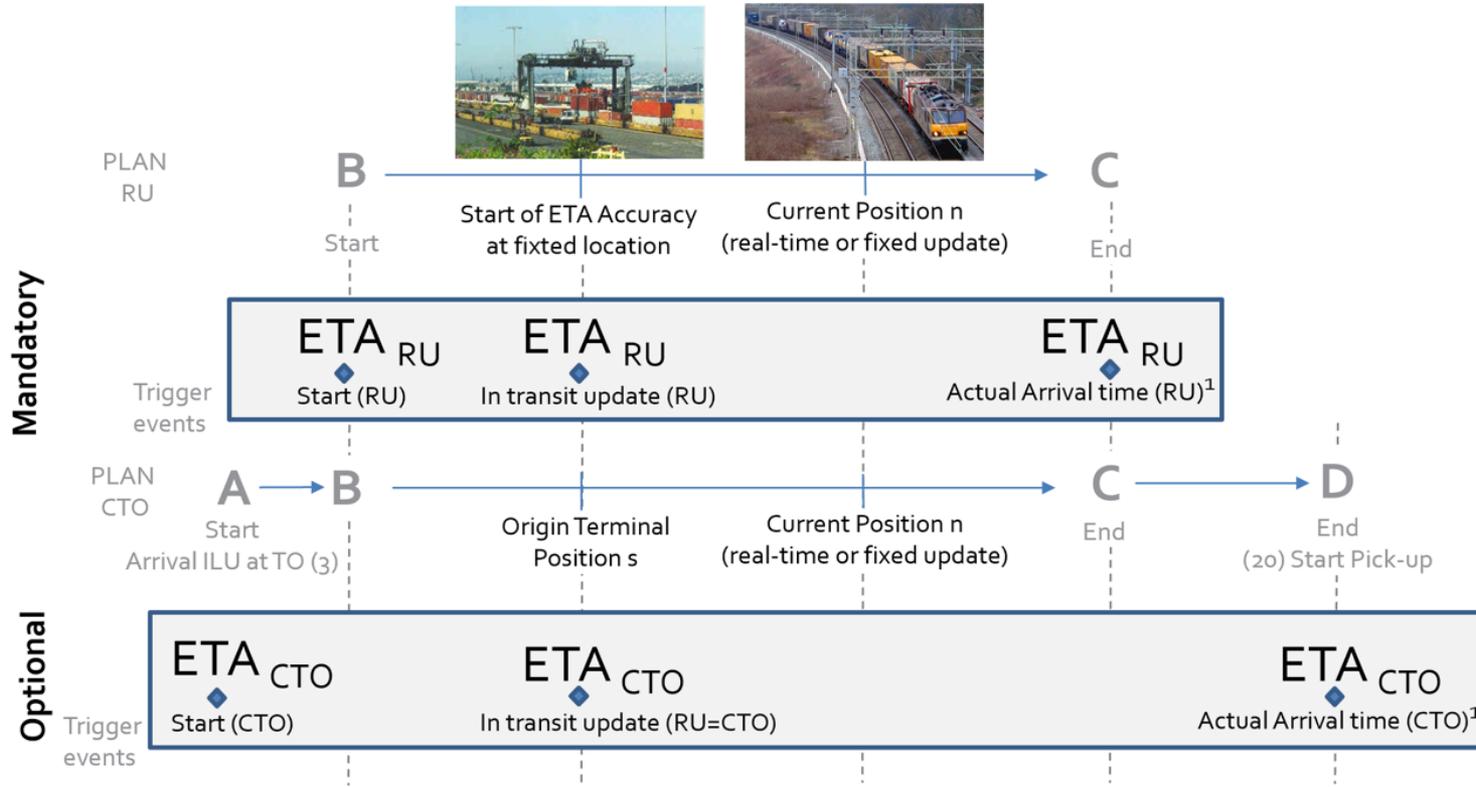
Co-financed by the European Union
Connecting Europe Facility

ELETA FINAL CONFERENCE – BRUSSELS - 5.11.2019

Introduction on the main functional requirements

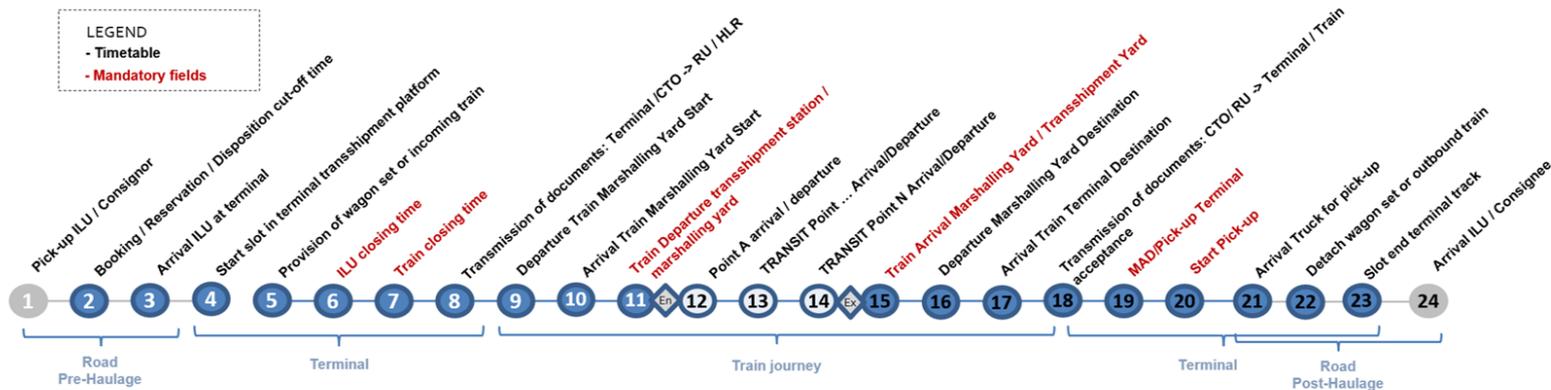


Scope	Definition of the business and IT-related requirements for the calculation of a ETA in Road-Rail Combined Transport
Types	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Functional requirements: system components (design area scope, system functionality, data definitions, user classes, user Interfaces, information needs, business processes/activities, business rules)2) Non-functional requirements: system operations (performance, security, reliability, compatibility, maintainability, transferability, usability, metrics and measurements)
Request for proposal	Basis for the selection and evaluation of the ETA service providers (in coordination with the European Commission)



- Electronic interface to RNE TIS (train information system)
- Calculation of an ETA (as role of a Lead RU - line dependent)
- Display of the actual train position
- Interface to send 'train run' and 'ETA' information to the CTO and TO electronically

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS – TIMESTAMPS



Key output of the project

#	Timestamp name	Timestamp description
3	Arrival ILU at terminal	ETA of truck provided by LSP
En	IM Entry Point (first)	
13	Transit Point... arrival/departure	ETA from RU at a handover point
Ex	IM Exit Point (final)	ETA option for Lead RU
15	Train Arrival Marshalling Yard	ETA option for Lead RU (line configuration)
17	Arrival Train Terminal Destination	ETA option for Lead RU (line configuration)
20	Start pick-up	ETA for CTO (information to LSP)



POSSIBLE DATA SOURCES

- IMs (national, TIS)
- (L)RUs
- Terminals
- CTOs
- Shunting Operators (optional)
- LSPs (optional)
- Wagon keepers (optional)

DATA TYPES

- Timetables
- Train running information
- Near-to-real time updates
- Historical data
- Weather data
- Operational incident and works data
- GPS or general telematics information

DATA CONSISTENCY CHALLENGES

- 1) Trains change their numbers during international transports.
- 2) Possibility for the CTOs to overwrite a computed ETA in case of more up-to-date information from other sources



1) **Real-time predictive:** based on real-time data updates

$$ETA_1 = position_n + t_{n\ to\ B}$$

2) **History-based stochastic predictions**

$$ETA_2 = position_s t_{actual} + t_{s\ to\ B} + \Delta t_{historic}$$

3) **Machine Learning based prediction:**

Supervised learning algorithm integrating multiple sources, e.g.

- 1) Based on past data
- 2) Based on timetables
- 3) Based on real-time updates
- 4) Based on current influencing factors from external sources (congestion, weather, terminal waiting time, etc.)

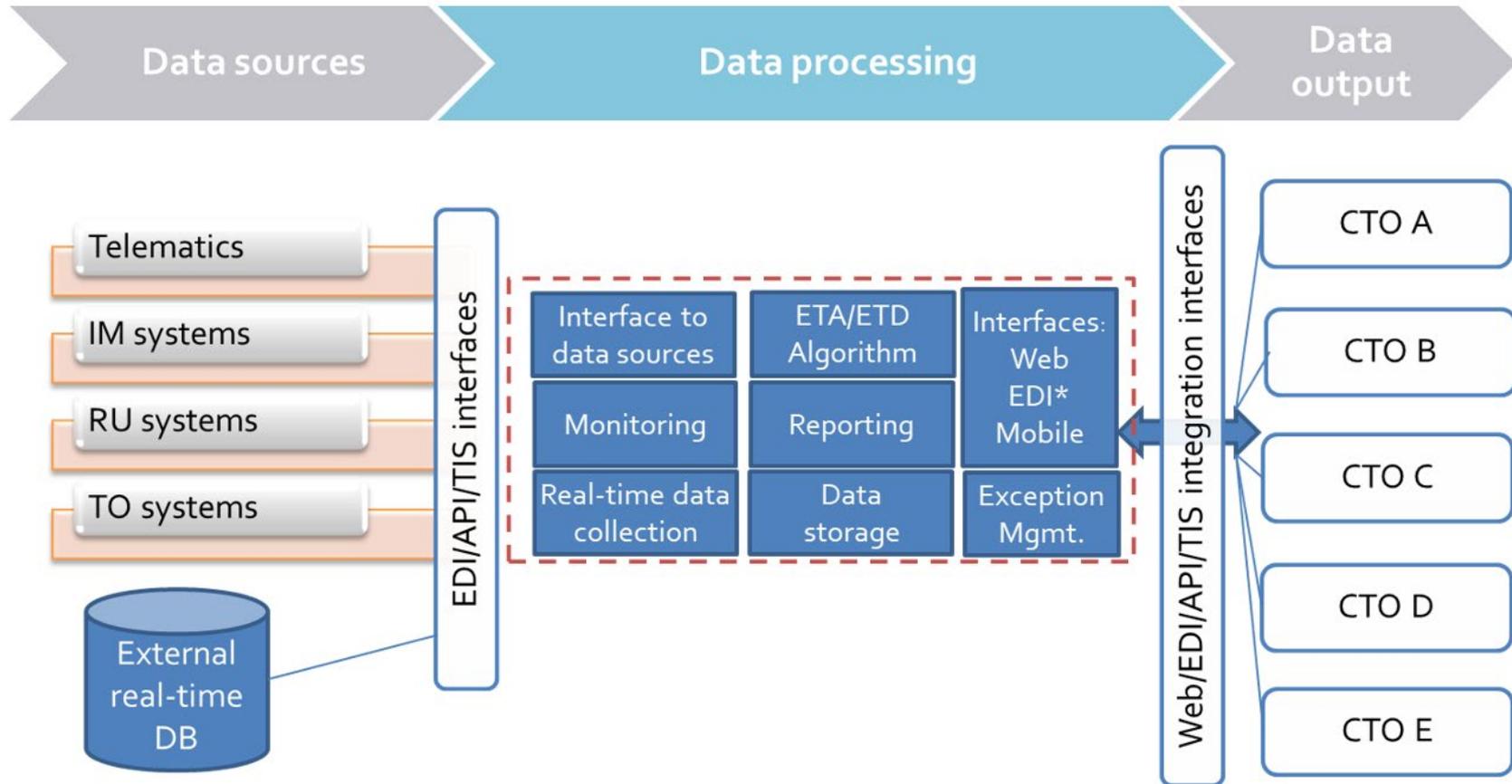
$$ETA_3 = position_n + multiple-source\ t_{n\ to\ B}$$

'Computed Smart ETA' better than 'time shifting'

- Line-specific approach (with or without fixed location)
- Train run dependent percentage (e.g. 30% of the train run achieved)



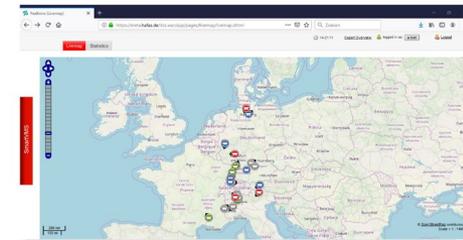
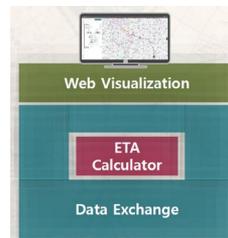
Definition	ETA calculation compared to the effective actual time of arrival (ATAs)
Minimum requirement	ETA – Delivery (ATA) at defined location = Deviation incidence (if tolerance level is surpassed)
Tolerance levels	1) 30' for national trains 2) 60' for international trains
Target	>95% computed as number of deviations / number of total trains
ETA accuracy types	1) Single ETA accuracy (per train, per line) 2) Total ETA accuracy (all trains per line)



Main Data Provider



Two selected ESPs





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !

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