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Data standards for system interoperability and people mobility

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MaaS and interoperability



- MaaS: full mobility services for travellers require
 - provision information associated with a particular trip,
 - related fare data,
 - consideration of operational changes,
 - consideration of events, delays, accidents influencing public transport services and modifying information provided to travellers.
- Necessary condition: interoperability of application systems across domains



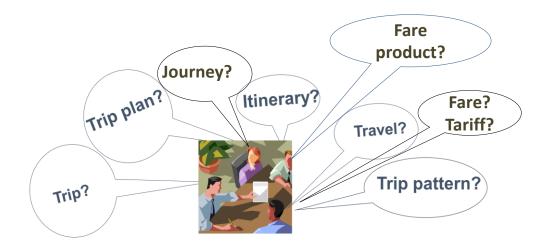
Interoperability requirement



- "Interoperability" means here "building coherent services for users when the individual components are technically different and managed by different organisations"
- Parameters influencing interoperability:
 - good cooperation between actors (public/private organisations);
 - provision of efficient software components;
 - easy communication between software components;
 - availability and collection of basic data and its reliability;
 - clear contractual aspects between actors
 - Etc
- Semantic interoperability:
 - systems that communicate smoothly, "understanding" the information they exchange without ambiguity
 - without the need for complex translators



Transmodel: standard data model data semantics and structure for Public Transport domains



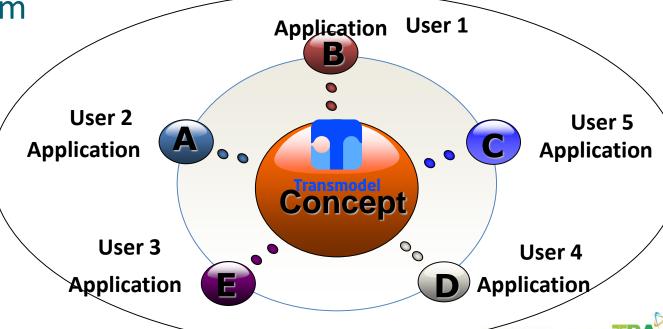
- Network topology: routes, lines, stops, etc;
- Vehicle schedules and public timetables
- Operations Monitoring and Control: vehicle follow-up, facility monitoring, etc;
- Fare Management: tariffs, fare products, sales, validation, control of access rights
- Passenger Information: general information and specific trip plans
- Driver Management : driver schedules
- Management Information : raw data for service performance indicators

Transmodel principle

Semantics of a concept is

independent from

- > domain
- > user
- > system

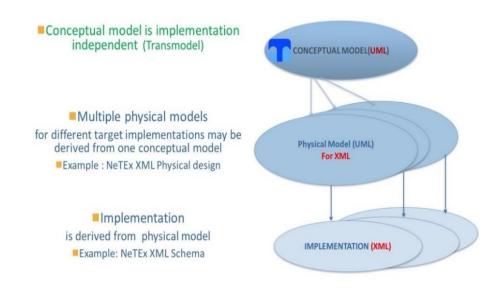


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Transmodel for model driven design



 Same semantic model for different types of implementations

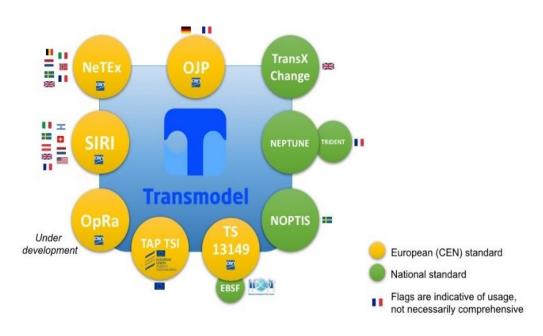


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Benefits: coherent series of standards

- Co-existence of data exchange formats:
 - static data (NeTEx)
 - dynamic data (SIRI)
- « Bridges » to other standards:
 - TAP-TSI rail timetables
- Flexibility: adaptations to local needs
 - TransXChange (UK)
 - NEPTUNE (FR)
 - NOPTIS (Scandinavia)



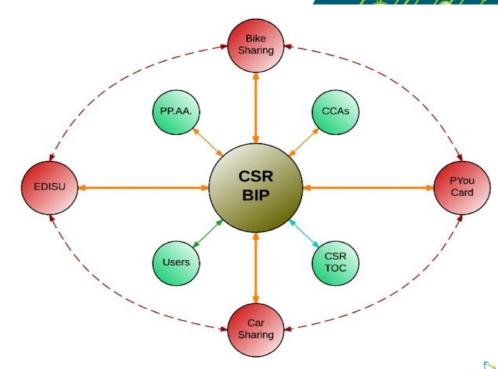
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Benefit: integrated systems

 Same semantic model for fares and payment allows for one integrated fare system in the Piemonte Region

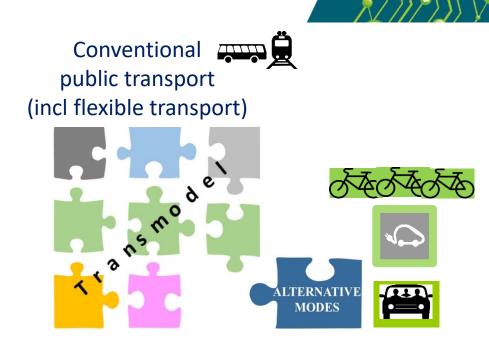




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Benefits: easy extensions

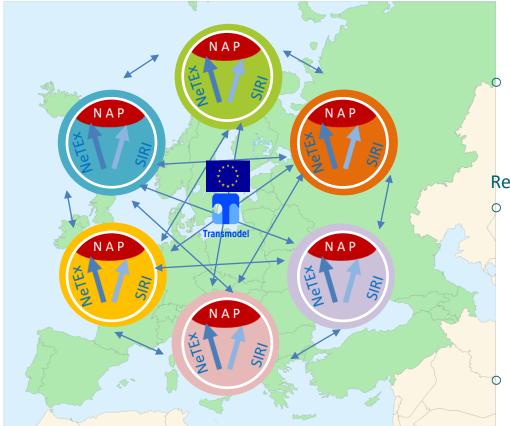
- Generic concepts allow for more specific additions
- Modular structure
 allows for extensions
 without change of the
 core structure





Basis for the National Access Points





The Delegated Regulation (adopted in May 2017)

- supplementing the Directive 2010/40/EU
- dedicated to the provision of EU-wide multimodal travel information services

Requires that

Each Member State shall provide a National Access Point

- where static scheduled data for public transport should be exchanged using the CEN data exchange standard NeTEx CEN/TS 16614
- based on the underlying conceptual data reference model Transmodel EN 12896: 2006
- and subsequent upgraded versions or any machine-readable format fully compatible

And for dynamic data: SIRI is recommended







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