

easy cargo moving

# Innovative technology for smart rail freight logistics



**Intermodality leads to Sustainability 30 November 2015 Palais des Nations, Geneva** 

### **Presentation**

- 1. Innovatrain Ltd
- 2. Transport Volumes
- 3. Megatrends
- 4. Combined Transport today
- 5. Switzerland
- 6. Some intermediate conclusions

- 7. Modern commuter transports
- 8. Swiss COOP Group
- 9. Implemented innovations
- **10.City Cargo Geneva**
- 11.New developments



# **Innovatrain Ltd** (AG)

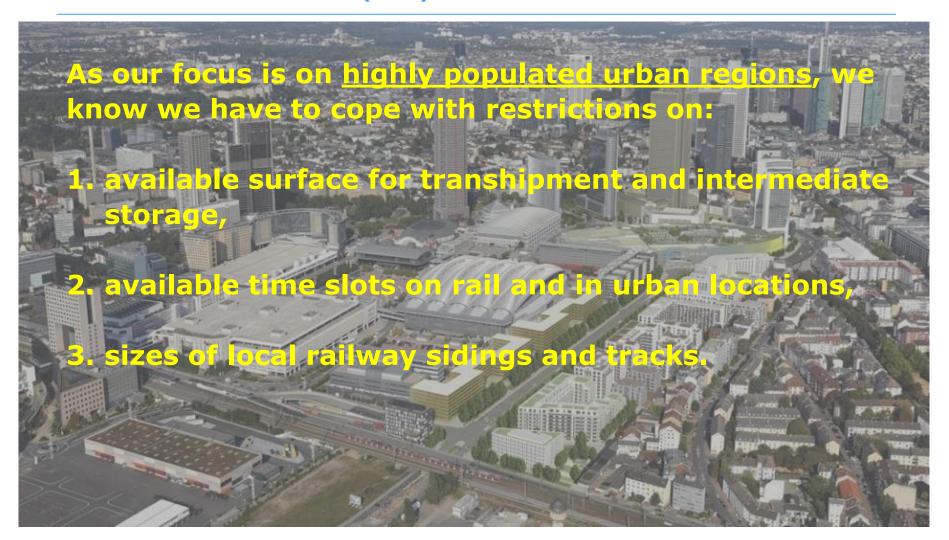
- I. Competence centre for intermodal train and transhipment concepts to help facilitate a shift from road to rail of time sensitive cargo on short routes.
- **II. Supplier of smart logistical solutions** to facilitate the introduction of combined rail/road networks in highly populated urban regions.

✓ Founded: May 2010

✓ Where: Basel, Switzerland



# **Innovatrain Ltd** (AG)





# **Transport Statistics**





### **Austria**

DVZ 18.06.2013

### Transportaufk

DVZ · THEMENHEFT ÖSTERREICH · DIENSTAG, 18. JUNI 2013

Austria Caras 2012

### LKW-Transit macht nur 0,5 Prozent aus

Straßen- und Schienentransporte entwickelten sich 2012 rückläufig - nur Binnenschifffahrt legte zu

Das Transportaufkommen in 2012 ist deutlich zurückgegangen. Nur die Luftfracht legte zu. LKW, Bahn und Binnenschiff verzeichneten ein Minus. Trotzdem sieht die österreichische Transportwirtschaft der Zukunft positiv entgegen.

von Wilfried Schneider

se in 2011 verzeichnete der öster reichische Straßengüterverkehr im vorigen Jahr wieder Rückgänge. Insgesamt wurden 2012 bei 25,4 Mio. beladenen Fahrten 333,91 Mio. t bewegt. Das entspricht einem Rückgang des Transportvolumens um rund 3,1 Prozent gegenüber 2011 (344,7 Mio. t), Davon entfielen 56,6 Prozent (189,1 Mio. t) auf gewerbliche Transporte, während 43,4 Prozent (144,8 Mio. t) im Werkverkehr transportiert wurden. Für Transportunternehmen liegt hier also noch viel Potenzial drin.

Auch die Transportleistungen entwickelten sich in allen Verkehrsbereichen rückläufig: Inlandsverkehr 14,1 Mrd. tkm (minus 2,5 Prozent), grenzüberschreitender Empfang 4,6 Mrd. tkm (minus 14,9 Prozent), Versand 4,8 Mrd. tkm (minus 16,8 Prozent), Transitverkehr 1,9 Mrd. tkm (minus 15,2 Prozent), sonstiger Auslandsverkehr 1,4 Mrd. tkm (minus 6,9 Prozent).



Güterverkehr Österreich

(40), Tschechien (44), Slowakei (51) und Slowenien (34). EU-Neueinsteiger Kroatien rangiert auf Platz 42.

Auf dem österre Donau wurden Güter beförd

tkm = tons x km: 2 tons over 1'000 km = 2'000 tkm200 tons over 10 km = 2'000 tkm

Austria Cargo 2012		
Type of cargo-traffic	Mio tkms	%
National cargo traffic	14'100	53%
Import-traffic	4'600	17%
Export-traffic	4'800	18%
transit	1'900	7%
other intern. traffic	1'400	5%
Total	26'800	100%

### LKW-Transportaufkommen Österreich

Gesamtaufkommen	Anteil in Prozent	2011 in Mio. t	2012 in Mio. t	Veränderung zum Vorjahr in Prozent	
Inlandsverkehr	91,5	313,1	305,3	- 2,5	
Import	3,4	12,7	11,3	- 11,1	
Export	3,5	13,3	11,8	- 11,2	
Transitverkehr	0,5	1,8	1,6 d	- 13,1	
Sonstige Ausland	1,2	3,8	3,9	+ 2,7	
Gesamt	100,0	344,7	333,9	- 3,1	
				Quelle: Statistik Austr	



# **Holland**

Holland cargo traffic 2011	in 1'000 tons						
Type of cargo-traffic	road	rail	Total Ktons	%			
National cargo traffic	492'700	5'550	498'250	76%			
International traffic	124'724	31'779	156'503	24%			
Total	617'424	37'329	654'753	100%			

inland shipping
344'095

source: CBS





Trafic jam on the A13



# **Germany**

Beförderungsleistung nach Hauptverkehrsrelationen und Verkehrsträgern 2012									
			Davon						
Verkehrsträger	Einheit	Insgesamt	innerdeutscher Verkehr	grenzübersc	Durchgangs-				
			verkeni	Versand	Empfang	verkehr			
Eisenbahn	Millionen Tkm	110'065	56'325	20'310	23'159	10'269			
Binnenschifffahrt	Millionen Tkm	58'488	10'912	12'688	22'228	12'659			
Straßenverkehr inländischer Lastkraftwagen <sup>1</sup>	Millionen Tkm	307'106	254'491	26'406	20'030	1'334			
Summe	Millionen Tkm	475'659	321'728	59'404	65'417	24'262			

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt (destatis.de) 1) Quelle: Kraftfahrt-Bundesamt (KBA), Flensburg.

Relative Beförderungsleistung nach Hauptverkehrsrelationen und Verkehrsträgern 2012									
Verkehrsträger		Insgesamt	Davon						
	Einheit		innerdeutscher	grenzübersc	Durchgangs-				
			Verkehr	Versand	Empfang	verkehr			
Eisenbahn	Millionen Tkm	100%	51.2%	18.5%	21.0%	9.3%			
Binnenschifffahrt	Millionen Tkm	100%	18.7%	21.7%	38.0%	21.6%			
Straßenverkehr inländischer Lastkraftwagen <sup>1</sup>	Millionen Tkm	100%	82.9%	8.6%	6.5%	0.4%			
Summe	Millionen Tkm	100%	67.6%	12.5%	13.8%	5.1%			

Quelle: Statistisches Bundesamt (destatis.de) 1) Quelle: Kraftfahrt-Bundesamt (KBA), Flensburg.

83% of the total road transports in Germany, performed by german-owned trucks is inland transport.



# **Germany**

### Beförderte Güter und Beförderungsleistung 2011

Transported cargo in tons and tkmrs		Beförderte Güter	Beförderungs- leistung	Durchschnittliche Wegelänge		
		Mill. t	Mrd. tkm	km dista	ance	
Insgesamt	total	4 387	654		160	
Straßenverkehr <sup>1</sup>	road	3 406	469	) (	138	
Eisen bahnverkehr	rail	375	113		302	
Seeverkehr	sea	292	X		Х	
Binnenschifffahrt	inland shippir	ng 222	55		248	
Rohrleitungen	pipelines	87	16		180	
Luftverkehr	air	4,5	1,5		332	

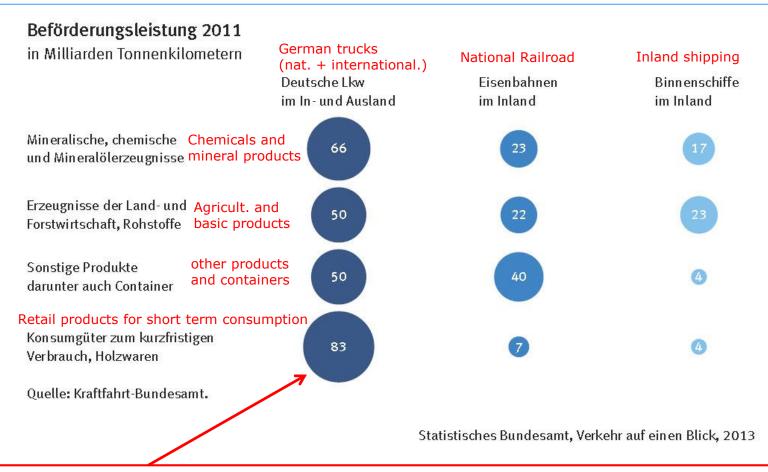
<sup>1</sup> Quelle: Mittelfristprognose, Intraplan.

Statistisches Bundesamt, Verkehr auf einen Blick, 2013

72% of all transports in Germany is done by road. Interesting is the fact that these transports on German roads only had an average german distance of 138 km



# **Germany**



The largest chare of the road transports in Germany consists of daily consumer products



# **National Swiss Cargo Volume**

In Switzerland 2/3 of the total transported cargo-volume is national transported cargo (19'543 mio tonkm\*).

From this national transported cargo;



74% is transported on the road



26% is transported by rail

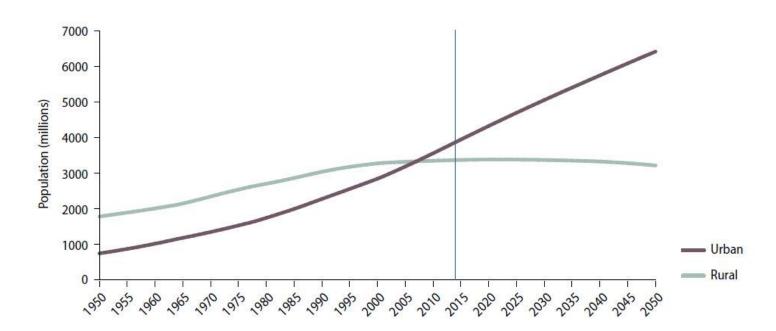
(\*transit /imp-export= 11'446 mio tonkm: 40% by road / 60% by rail)



# **Megatrend Urbanisation**

Figure 2.
Urban and rural population of the world, 1950–2050

A majority of the world's population lives in urban areas



Quelle: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs

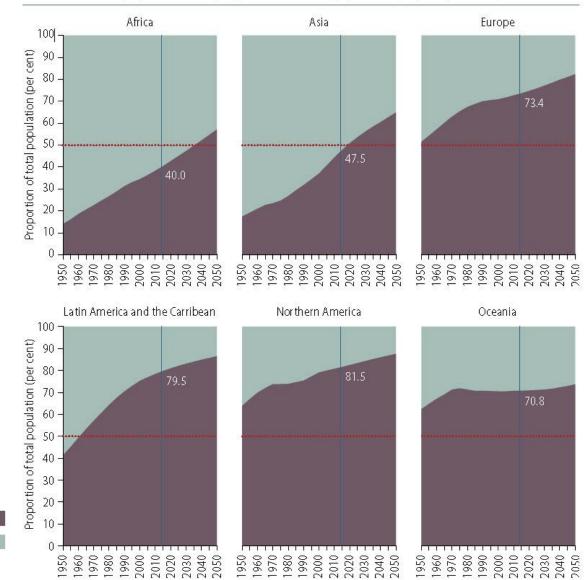


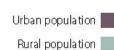
# **Megatrend Urbanisatior**

Urbanization has occurred in all major areas, yet Africa and Asia remain mostly rural

Figure 3.

Urban and rural population as proportion of total population, by major areas, 1950 – 2050



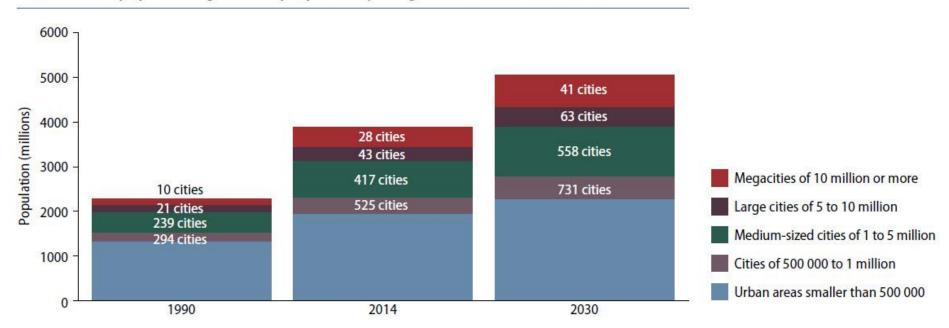




### **Megatrend Urbanisation Megacities**

Figure 8.

Global urban population growth is propelled by the growth of cities of all sizes



source: UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs,

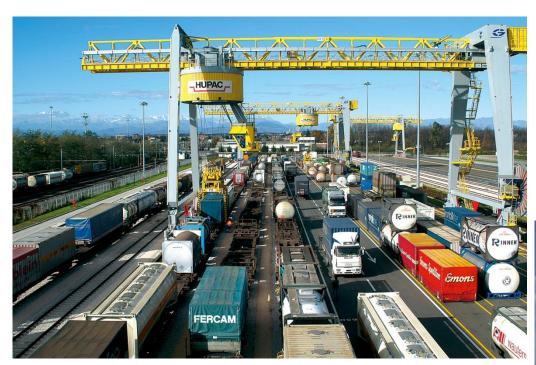


# todays Combined Transport road/rail





# todays Combined Transport road/rail









# **Combined Transport road/rail versus direct road**

### Road transport A to B:









B

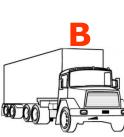
### Transport chain combined transport A to B:



(5 Players)









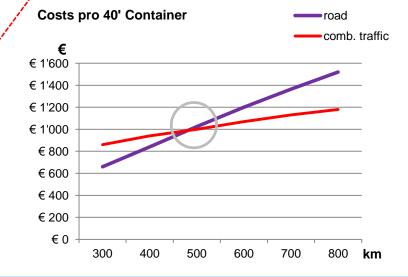
### **Costs: The basic comparison: road versus rail**

### A 40'container per road or per intermodal-transport?:

		tranship-	rail		tranship-		
km	pre haul	ment	transport	shunting	ment	after haul	total
100	€ 200	€ 30	€ 150	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 650
200	€ 200	€ 30	€ 260	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200 🏑	€ 760
300	€ 200	€ 30	€ 360	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 860
400	€ 200	€ 30	€ 440	€ 40	€ 30	€200	€ 940
500	€ 200	€ 30	€ 500	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'000
600	€ 200	€ 30	€ 570	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'070
700	€ 200	€ 30	€ 630	€ 40	€,30	€ 200	€ 1'130
800	€ 200	€ 30	€ 680	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'180
900	€ 200	€ 30	€ 720	€ 40 🗸	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'220
1000	€ 200	€ 30	€ 750	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'250



		berr
km	road	comb. traffic
100	€ 240	€ 650
200	€ 460	€ 760
300	€ 660	€ 860
400	€ 840	€ 940
500	€ 1'025	€ 1'000
600	€ 1'200	€ 1'070
700	€ 1'365	€ 1'130
800	€ 1'520	€ 1'180
900	€ 1'665	€ 1'220
1000	€ 1'800	€ 1'250 E





### **Dogma on Combined Transport**

# "Combined Transport Road/Rail only makes sense on distances over 500km"

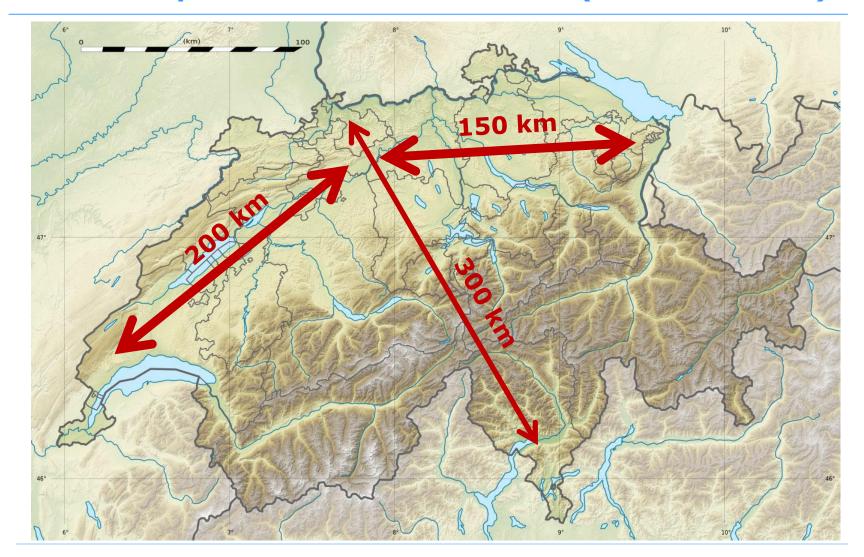
This assumption stems from the 1970-ties, when combined transports with sea-containers and trailers (Huckepack) started.

From this moment on, this assumption has been in the heads of many (EU)-politicians.

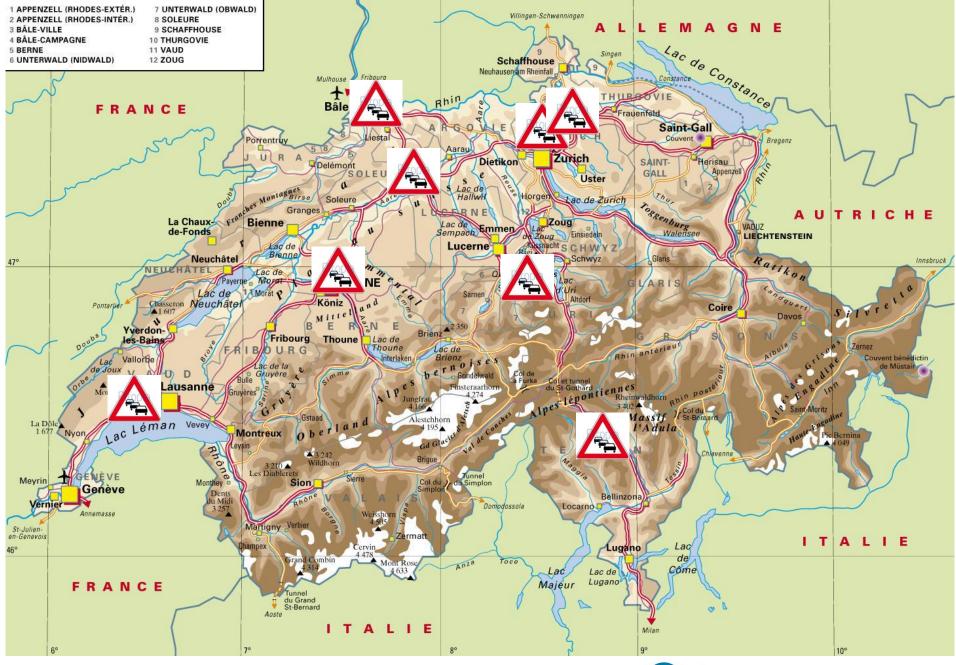
The question is: Is this assumption still valid?



# **Main transport routes in Switzerland (national traffic)**









### **Description of a problem**

### daily traffic jams:

- West-East: A1 Geneva- Bern Zürich / Zürich St Gallen
- ➤ North South: A2 Basel- Gotthard Highway Tunnel-Chiasso

### At the same time, the Industry needs reliable logistics ...

- Wholesalers: COOP / Migros / Lidl / Aldi / Spar
- Food suppliers: Heineken / Feldschlössen / Nestlé / Coca Cola
- Postal Services (Swiss Post): 400'000 parcels per day

### ... and high quality transports:

- Within 2 6 hours
- Fixed distribution patterns
- Temperature controlled



### Trying to solve the problem

 $\checkmark$  on short distances, costs of rail transport are not really the problem

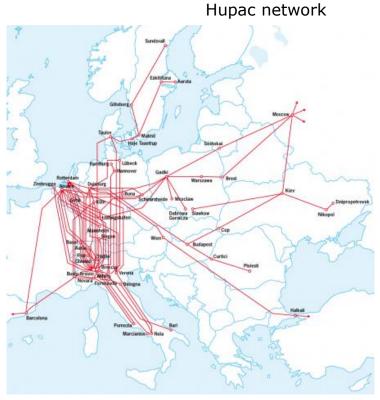
		tranship-	r	ail		tranship-			% rail	% other
km	pre haul	ment	tran	sport	shunting	ment	after haul	total	transport	costs
100	€ 200	€ 30	€ :	150	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 650	23%	77%
200	€ 200	€ 30	€ 2	260	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 760	34%	66%
300	€ 200	€ 30	€ 3	360	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 860	42%	58%
400	€ 200	€ 30	€ 4	440	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 940	47%	53%
500	€ 200	€ 30	€ !	500	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'000	50%	50%
600	€ 200	€ 30	€!	570	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'070	53%	47%
700	€ 200	€ 30	€ (	630	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'130	56%	44%
800	€ 200	€ 30	€ (	680	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'180	58%	42%
900	€ 200	€ 30	€ :	720	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'220	59%	41%
1000	€ 200	€ 30	€ :	750	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'250	60%	40%
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- ✓ on short distances, the "other costs" are the problem,
- ✓ so we have to look at pre-haul, shunting and transhipments



### 5 ascertainments

- 1. The combined transport road/rail has developed well in Europe on long distances and from ports. The typical appearance is "mass production": big Terminals, heavy trains on long distances (ship on wheels)
- 2. This "mass production" works well where transport volumes are big (see ports and big industries) and big areas for big terminals are available.
- 3. Volumes on short distances, especially in urbanised areas are very big (supermarket and shop distribution)
- 4. Traffic jams in the urbanised areas are getting worse by the day, also adding to the environmental problems
- 5. In highly urbanised areas, there isn't much room for big container terminals

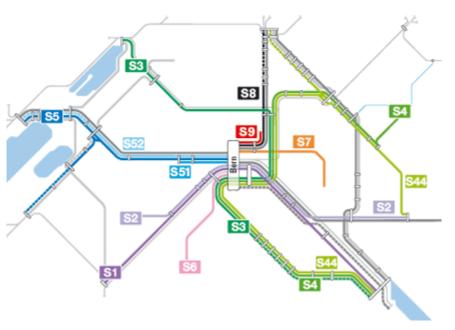






### our example

Every day, in highly populated areas around the world, well organized passenger commuter train systems bring hundreds of thousands of people punctually to their work places in an ecologically sound and safe way.





- ✓ No transhipment costs
- ✓ very low costs of the last mile (by foot, tram bike)
- ✓ No costs calculated ...





It must be possible to deliver goods by cargo train into these same urban areas, with the same efficiency and effectiveness, over the same short distances.

# But how can this be done?



### A first attempt: what again was the problem?

✓ on short distances, costs of rail transport are not really the problem

		tranship-	rail		tranship-			% rail	% other
km	pre haul	ment	transport	shunting	ment	after haul	total	transport	costs
100	€ 200	€ 30	€ 150	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 650	23%	77%
200	€ 200	€ 30	€ 260	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 760	34%	66%
300	€ 200	€ 30	€ 360	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 860	42%	58%
400	€ 200	€ 30	€ 440	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 940	47%	53%
500	€ 200	€ 30	€ 500	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'000	50%	50%
600	€ 200	€ 30	€ 570	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'070	53%	47%
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900	€ 200	€ 30	€ 720	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'220	59%	41%
1000	€ 200	€ 30	€ 750	€ 40	€ 30	€ 200	€ 1'250	60%	40%
								/	

- ✓ on short distances, the "other costs" are the problem,
- ✓ so we have to look at <u>pre-haul</u>, <u>shunting</u> and <u>transhipments</u>



### **Transhipment and last mile**



- ✓ How can we lower the cost of the last mile?
- to lower the trucking cost per km is a mission impossible, but
- you can try to lower the trucking distance
- ✓ How can we simplify the transhipment of containers , making it smaller, smarter faster, and cheaper ?







### Mayor Player: CH-retail-company: COOP-group

- ✓ COOP is the largest retail and wholesale company in Switzerland (2013: 28 bld CHF turnover, 1'933 sales points)
- ✓ In 2008 COOP decided on their strategy to become a CO₂ neutral company latest per 2023 (reduction of 50% on the 2008 CO₂ level which can be affected by COOP)
- ✓ As transports to regional distribution centres are already done by rail, good potential for an additional shift to rail was to be found with the transports to the final shops.
- ✓ However, as the final points of sale lacked appropriate railway sidings, solutions using combined transport rail-road had to be found.
- ✓ COOP had had some first experience with a new service from a small private company railCare 

  —



### Mayor Player: CH-retail-company: COOP-group

- ✓ The pioneer developments of railCare, who used an earlier form of direct horizontal transhipment of containers instead of cranes or reach stackers. This was the key to the transfer of the final shopdistribution to the rail.
- ✓ As railCare was using an old system for the horizontal transfer, for which you needed specially designed swap bodies. They asked the Innovatrain if we could find a solution to horizontally transfer <u>standard</u> swap bodies and <u>standard</u> ISO-containers between truck and railway wagon.



✓ 2010 COOP bought railCare ltd in order to be able to implement the new logistical strategy. This was the start of a very fruitful cooperation between railCare and Innovatrain for the development, testing and improvement of a new technique.



### **Our first innovations**

### **Solution 1: horizontal transfer system by the truck itself:**

The development of a simple, but robust horizontal transfer system for swap bodies and 20 foot containers which has low costs also at low volumes.



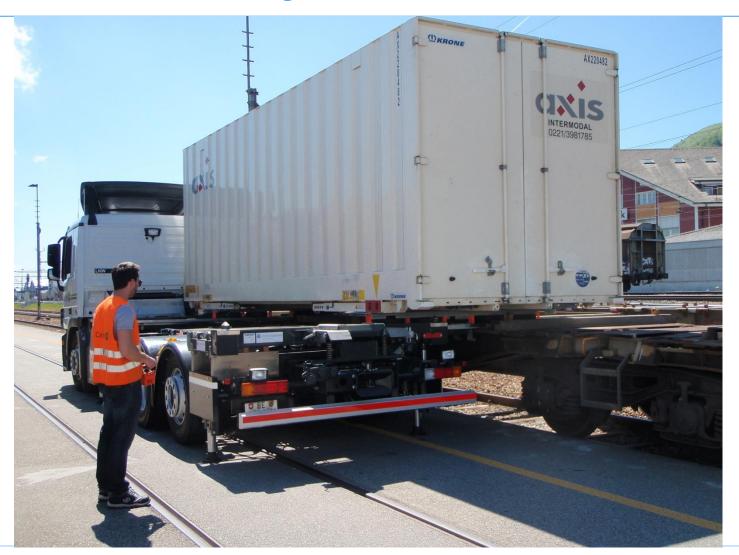




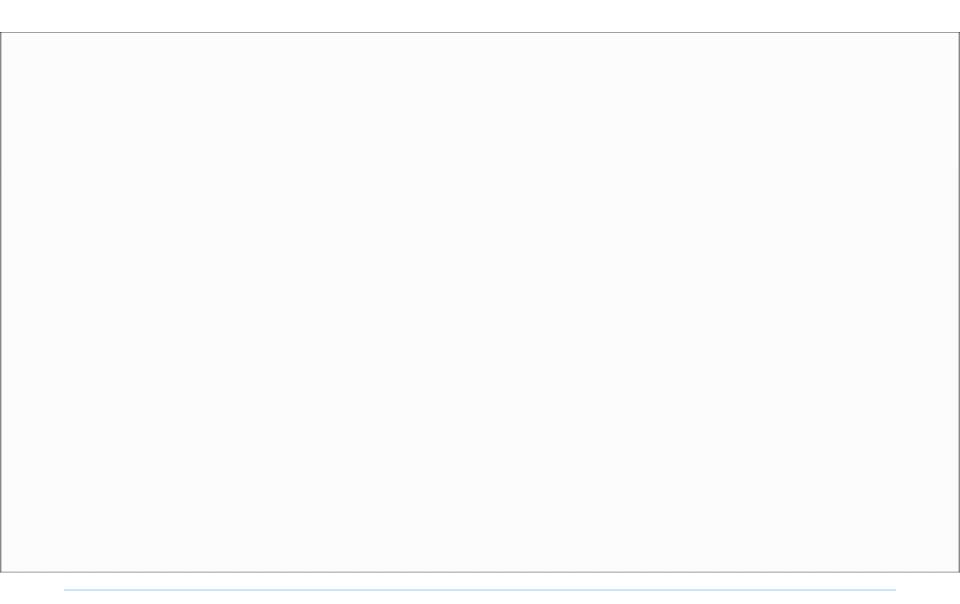
Container Mover 3000 for standard 20' container and standard swap bodies



# **ContainerMover-3000®**









### **Our first innovations**

#### The Container Mover - 3000®;

- ✓ Is compatible with standard 20 foot containers and swap bodies (C715, C745, C782)
- ✓ can be used at all locations and can be easily transferred between locations.
- ✓ no costly infrastructure, just a simple railway siding and an asphalted road surface.
- ✓ compatible with normal standard container wagons
- easy to control by the truck driver himself, using a remote control
- ✓ can be used for a wide range of containers and therefore products, e.g. fresh consumer products, frozen and deep-frozen products, bulk & liquid products, industrial products, timber

As the recently introduced trains in Switzerland show, real solutions for City-Logistics and wholesale distribution logistics, without the use of expensive container terminals, are now within practical reach.

Instead of € 30.-, a container-move now costs less than € 15.-



### **Our first innovations**

### Small and narrow infrastructure in urban regions

The containermover is able to perform on narrow infrastructures. In most cases, the available local industrial railway sidings are already sufficient.

On the other hand, the local operation and shunting of the train can be time consuming and costly, due to the fact that you need to change the loco and operate with 2 persons.







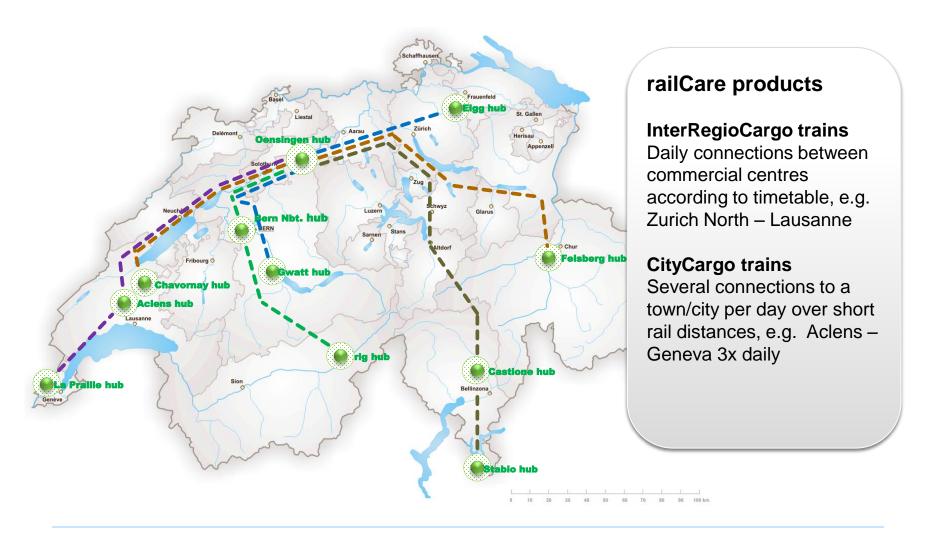
### **First customers of Innovatrain**





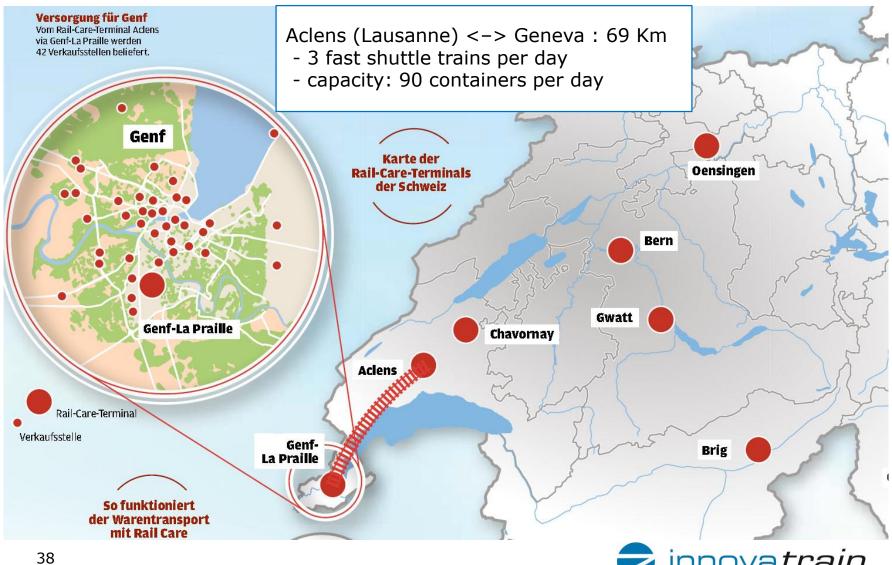


# The logistical network of railCare in Switzerland





# **Example: City Cargo Geneva**



# **City Cargo Geneva**



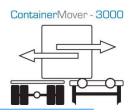








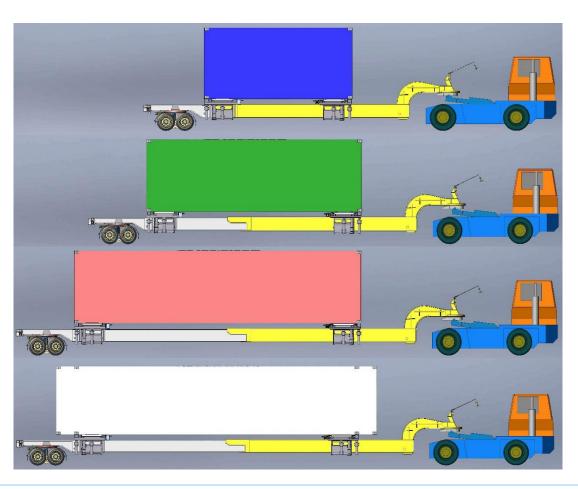




# **New developments: Container Mover**

➤ Horizontal transfer for 20 – 45 foot containers and 13.60m SB









# **New developments: Container Station 3000**

EU swap bodies: Putting a swap body on ist legs in the old way:





The new way: With the ContainerStation:







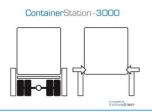


# Container Station - 3000

# **New developments: ContainerStation 3000**







# **New developments: Container Station 3000**

#### What is the idea:

For our mayor client COOP, its just a matter of time. With the Container Station, the loading up of a swap body on a HGV just takes 3 minutes. Taking up two swap bodies by at the same moment is done in 5 minutes.

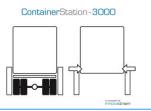
**ISO Containers** don't have any legs, and can also be heavy (32 tons). When the container is on the truck, you are dependent on a crane or reach stacker to get it off. At the delivery point (loading-bay), the container blocks the HGV or the trailer. It needs to stay there until the container is (un)loaded.







# **ContainerStation 3000**



# > First efforts for the ISO Containers 2014:





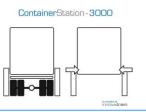












# **New developments: Container Station 3000**

#### requirements to the Container Station:

- ✓ Accessible for any truck with normal pneumatic suspension (adjustable)
- ✓ High stability up to 35 tonnes container weight
- ✓ Easy positioning of the container due to horizontally and vertically adjustable support heads on the supporting legs
- ✓ Special designed guiderails which are gentile to the truck tyres
- ✓ Very robust construction
- ✓ Affordable



# Container Station - 3000

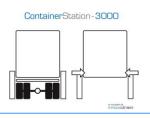
### **ContainerStation 3000**

- > Newest Prototype for Container Station 3020/3040:
  - 20 or 40/45 Foot 35 tons capacity





# **ContainerStation 3000**







The ContainerStation 3020/3040 will be available in the beginning of 2016





