









TU1208 Final Conference Civil Engineering Applications of Ground Penetrating Radar

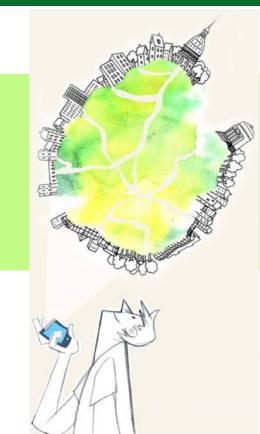
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Intelligent Transport Systems - Research, innovation and trends

Cristina Pronello



Professor, Chair of ITS and Territorial Dynamics Sorbonne Universités – UTC Département Génie des systèmes urbains (GSU) & EA 7284 AVENUES



What's happening in transport?

Is there a new revolution of transport?

- ➤ the concept of car use is changing (in dense urban contexts) <u>BUT</u>
- >is the attitude towards car changing?
- raine the transport providers changing?

Have we found innovative and integrated transport systems or solutions?



Are the new technologies able to change travel behaviour?

Have we improved the data collection?



Let's start from the travel experience: how many decisions? the lourne to talk to knowledge and beliefs of the lounge location Values клом авоит Valia Holiday Lounge Worldviews Decision to travel **Norms** booth to his trave discuss plans Customer's Personality traits Journey and lifestyles Post-materialism (for Western countries) **Emotions and** personal stories Returns fravel needs Individualism Mayleave versus Attitude and intentions without Social cooperation booking Confirmation Packs for of travel plan Habits and past behaviour Receipt, Ageing tickets and

Which solutions? The sliding door



- PKNOW <u>USERS' NEEDS</u> to better plan urban and trasport systems and to increase accessibility and connectivity → BIG <u>DATA</u>: usercentric approach (transparency)
- INTEGRATION AMONG TRANSPORT MODES



 MOBILITY AS A SERVICE: the common good → bottom-up approach (passengers and freight)



 KNOW USERS' NEEDS to give customised services and control people → BIG DATA: big playerscentric approach (privacy violation)

 COMPETITION AMONG TRANSPORT MODES (one kills the other)



 MOBILITY AS A SERVICE sharing in competition (companies) → top-down approach

MaaS, autonomous vehicles, e-mobility ... a solution?

Infrastructure Vehicles Rules of management Ticketing ... and the integration?

> Mobility as a Service enables new market approach



- Free public transport in home city area Up to 100 km free taxi
- Up to 500 km rental car Domestic public transport 1500 km

15 minutes package for 135 €/ month:

- 15 minutes from call to pick up by shared taxi EU wide roaming for shared taxi at 0,5 €/km
- Free public transport in home city,
- Domestic public transport 1500 km

My mobility operator

Business world package for 800 €/month:

- 5 minutes pickup in all EU
- Free taxi in home city
- Lease car and road use
 - Taxi roaming worldwide

Family package for 1 200 €/month:

- Lease car and road use Shared taxi for all family with 15 minutes pickup
- Home city public transport for all Domestic public transport 2 500 km







WE NEED MORE:

Know more

Understand more

Speak and interact more

Educate more and better















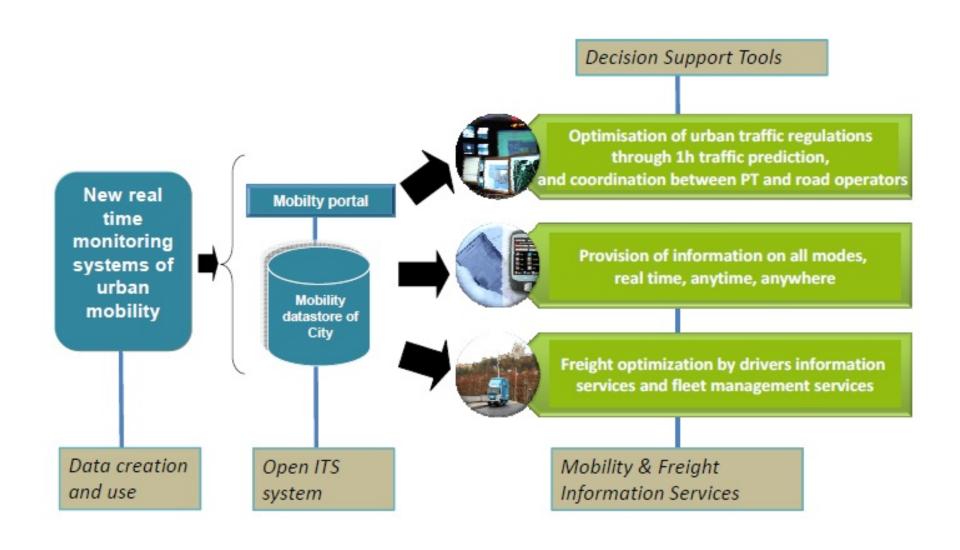


Collaborative project (Call: FP7-SST-2013-RTD-1)

- → CHALLENGE 2. SAFE AND SEAMLESS MOBILITY
- → Activity 7.2.3. Ensuring sustainable urban mobility
- → SST.2013.3-1. Managing integrated multimodal urban transport network
- → Budget: 13 ML Euros

Objectives

- ✓ Improve mobility of people and freight in an urban context with very high level information and traffic management services, using ITS
- ✓ Provide incentive and tools for modal shift by adapting current mobility habits through information
- ✓ Help European cities tackle complex mobility challenges
- → Development of **public/private partnerships** and the experimentation of innovative **ITS** services.



http://www.opticities.com/dissemination/media/

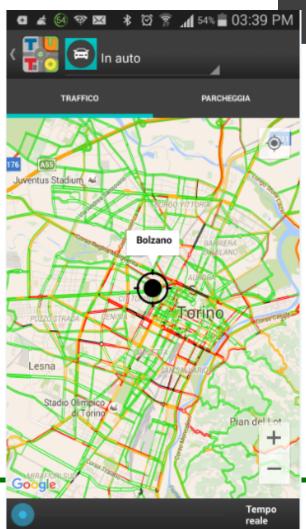
URBAN ITS SERVICE Transferability handbook

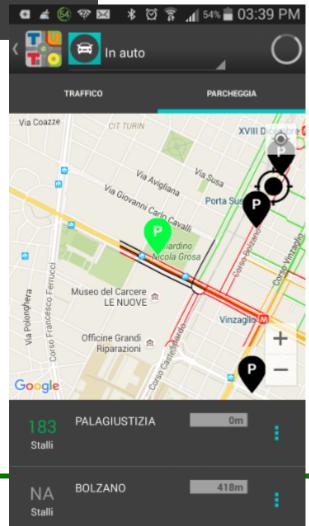
OPTICITIES - Transferability Handbook web.pdf

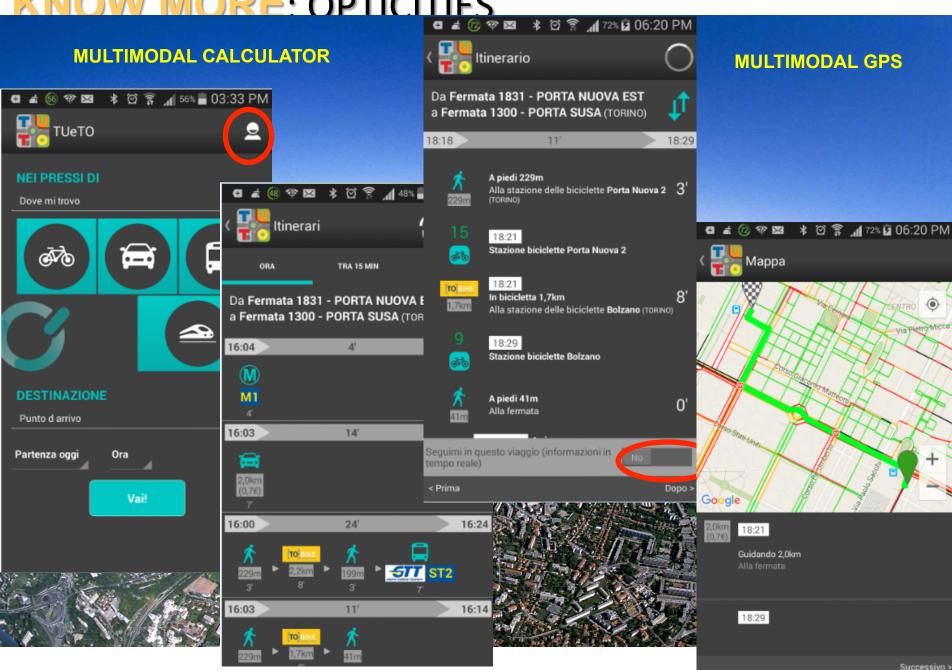


TUeTO

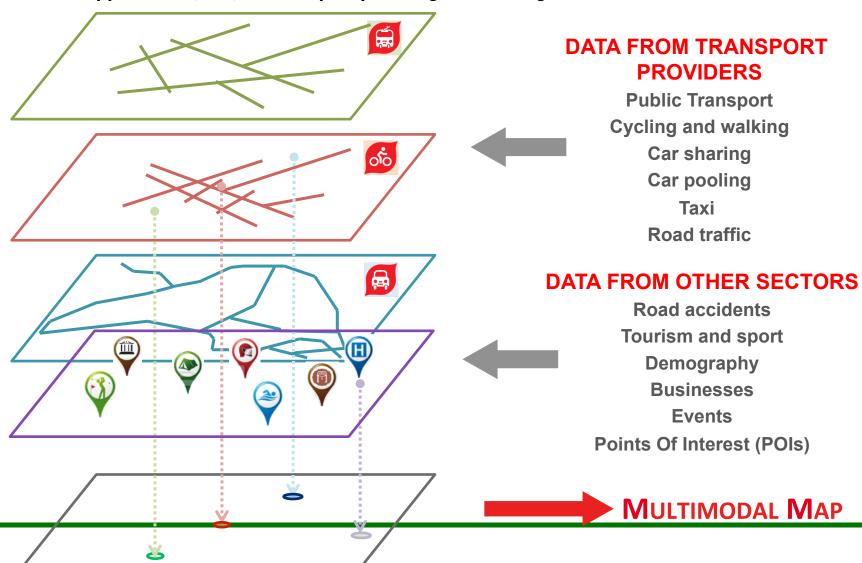








Decision Support Tool (DST) for transport planning and management





La Mappe multimodale dei trasporti, detta anche DST (Decision Support Tool), è un ptototipo progettato per supportare decisori, pianificatori e operatori dei trasporti nella sfida verso la mobilità sostenibile: un set di strumenti per consultare, condividere e analizzare informazioni relative alle diverse modalità di trasporto (trasporto pubblico, auto, bioi, taxi, car sharing, bike sharing) insieme ad altri dati territoriali dell'area metropolitana di Torino. Il sistema risponde soprattutto all'asigenza di accedere a dati ed indicatori condivisi tra i diversi comuni dell'area metropolitana di Torino (Torino e i 31 comuni di prima cintura), emersa dalla fase di analisi Ex-ante del progetto.



Visualizzatore mappa

Strumento web per visualizzare e consultare su mappa tutte le informazioni diponibili. Consente di sovrapporre diversi livelli informativi, di consultare, ricercare, scaricare e stampare i dati di interesse.



Visualzzatore indicatori

Componente sviluppata per mostrare alcuni esempi di indicatori sui sistemi di trasporto calcolati con gli strumenti del DST e con i dati disponibili e presentati con mappa, grafici e tabelle.



Gestore dati

Strumento desktop per consultare, analizzare, aggiornare e aggiungere dati georiferiti. Consente operazioni complesse da parte di utenti con conoscenze di base sui GIS (Sistemi Informativi Geografici).



Sperimentazione

Sezione dedicata agli aperimentatori della Mappa multimodale (o DST). Raccoglie il materiale didattico strutturato in quattromoduli e dà accesso ai questioneri di valutazione, a cura del Politecnico, e a un'erea forum di confronto tra i partecipanti.



Strumenti di analisi

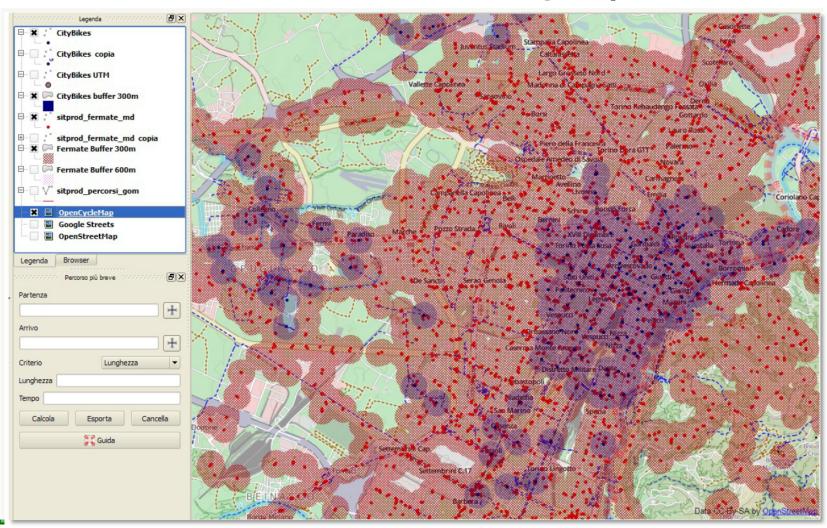
Strumenti di analisi specifiche sui servizi di trasporto (OTP Analyst e OTP Journey Planner), che consentono di visualizzare isocrone e tempi di viaggio multimodali.



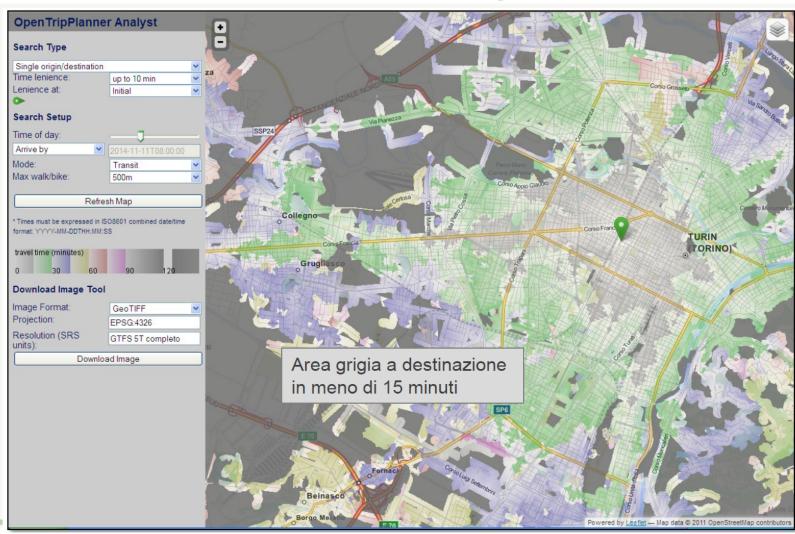
Progetto

Informazioni di contesto sul progetto OPTICITIES e sulla Mappa multimodale per l'area metropolitana di Torino.

300 m buffer around PT and bike sharing stops



Destination: Porta Susa (all PT working)



Evaluate the ATIS from the travellers' point of view, to understand their effect on travel behaviour:

Opticities project (<u>www.opticities.com</u>): multimodal real time navigator in Lyon, Torino, Madrid and Gothenburg

Oct-Dec 2014

Ex-ante survey

Mixed method: quantitative questionnaire + focus group



Users' needs

Expectations

Potential for behavioural change

Selection of the sample

150 participants

Feb-June 2016

In-itinere survey

Questionnaire each month



Technical problems with the app

Ergonomic problems

Users' reactions

Behavioural reactions

A Smartphone
Grand Prime
Galaxy and one
year free pass has
been given to
participants

July-Sept 2016

Ex-post survey

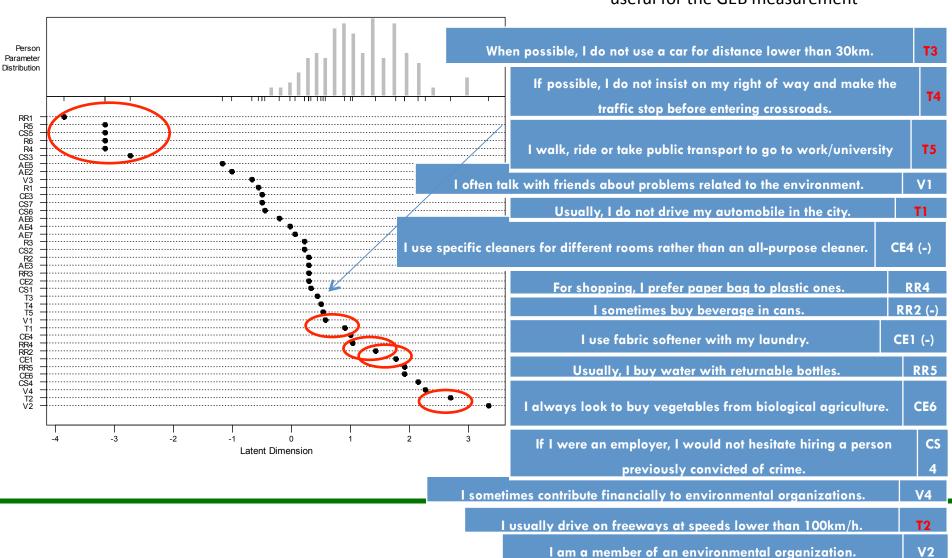
Mixed method:
o quantitative
questionnaire +
focus group



Sample of 140 participants

From the easier-to-engage item to the most difficult one

The eight easiest items are too easy, not targeting anyone, and so they are not very useful for the GEB measurement



Personal norms (PN) Problem Awareness (PA) Adverse Consequences (AC) Ascription of Responsibility (AR) Subjective Norms (SN) Affect (AFF) Perceived Accessibility (PAC) Perceived Behavioural Control toward bicycle use (PBCb) Perceived Behavioural Control toward public transport use (PBCpt)

psycho-social factors

Transport related Values (Exploratory Factor Analysis)

5-point Likert scale → the level of importance of choosing their mode of transport for their most frequent trip, according to:

"Cost", "Speed", "Comfort", "Pleasure (I like this mode of transport)", "Flexibility and independence", "Respect towards the environment" and "Reliability of travel time".

Two factors

Utilitarian (U) (Speed, Flexibility and independence, Reliability of the travel time, Comfort

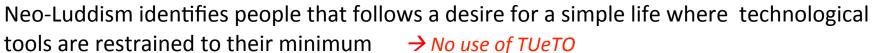
Convenience (C) (Cost, Pleasure [I like this mode of transport], Respect towards the environment)

Home localisation (Home), divided into: Urban (U), SubUrban (SU), Rural (R)

THREE CLUSTERS

Neo-Luddites Opportunists:

they value whatever they can benefit from



Hedonic Techy Ecologists

in favour of technological use

higher score on the Convenience than on the Utilitarian transport value they prefer cheap and pleasant trips than fast and efficient ones

They expect that technology will solve many problems, including transport-related ones, and are aware of the need to pay to benefit from a service such as the multimodal navigator. They can represent the main source of revenue in a business model assessment

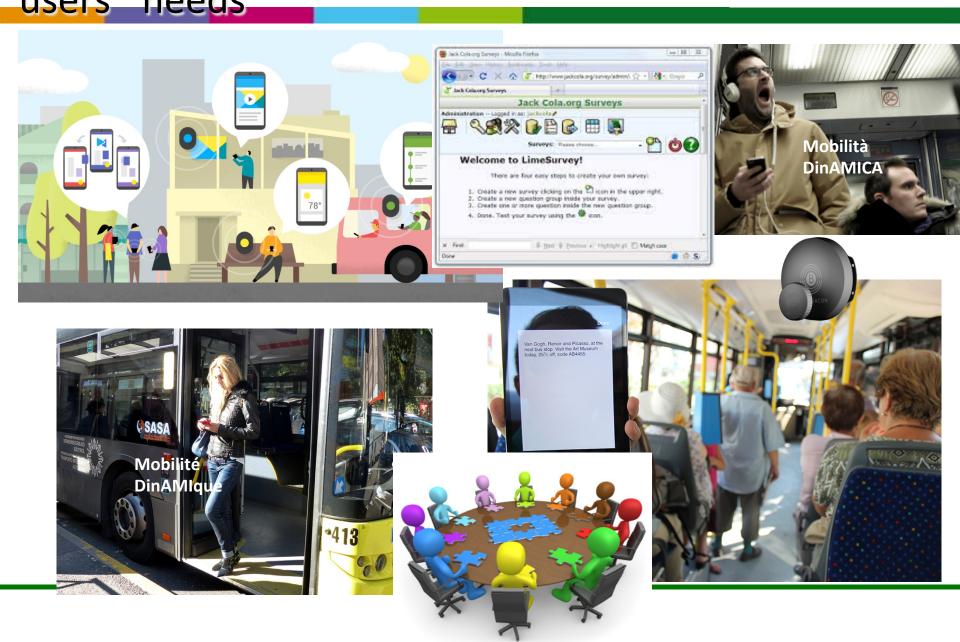
Neoclassical Agents

Higher score on the utilitarian over the convenience transport related value low score on the measure of attitude toward the environment \rightarrow homo economicus: an agent who will tend to maximize its own short-term utility without consideration for the others or the environment

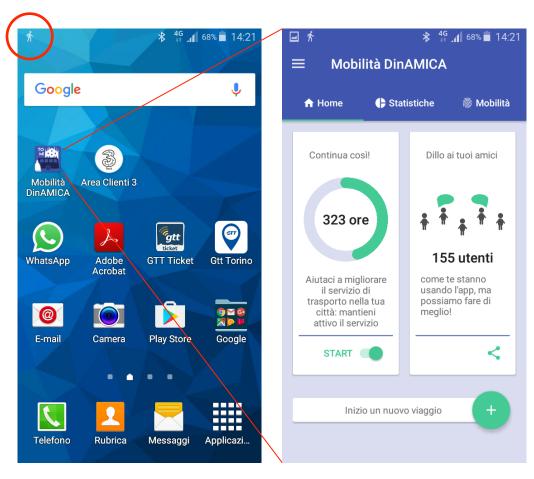


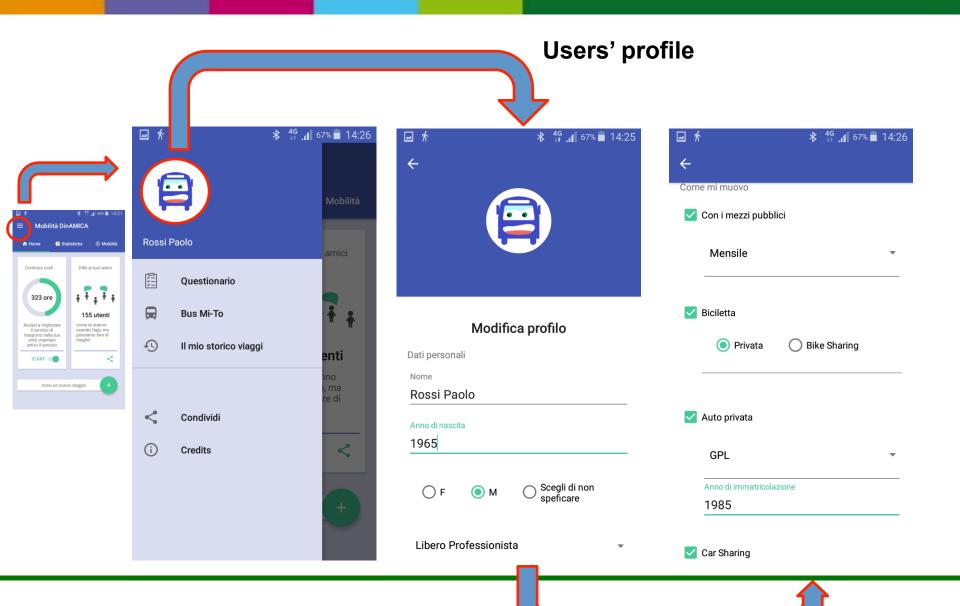
Even if they may benefit from the multimodal navigator, it is unlikely that they'll will shift from their most favoured mode until economical constraints will force them to do so

KNOW MORE: collection and investigation of target users' needs



Main Screen

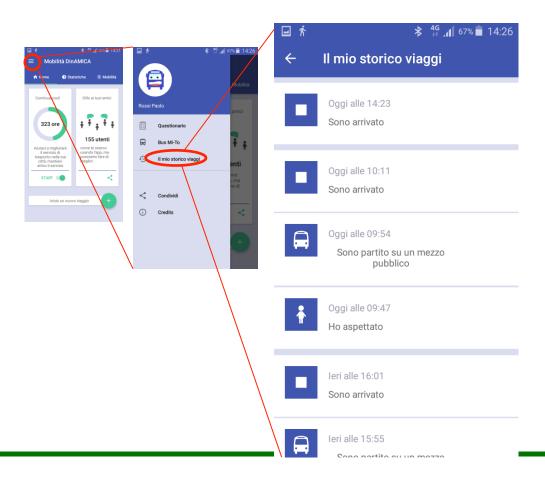




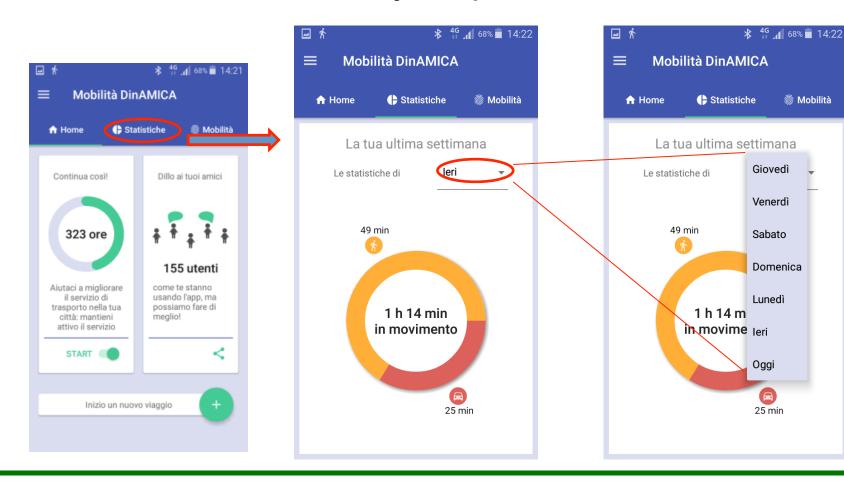
Choice of transport mode to increase precision

Time history of travels

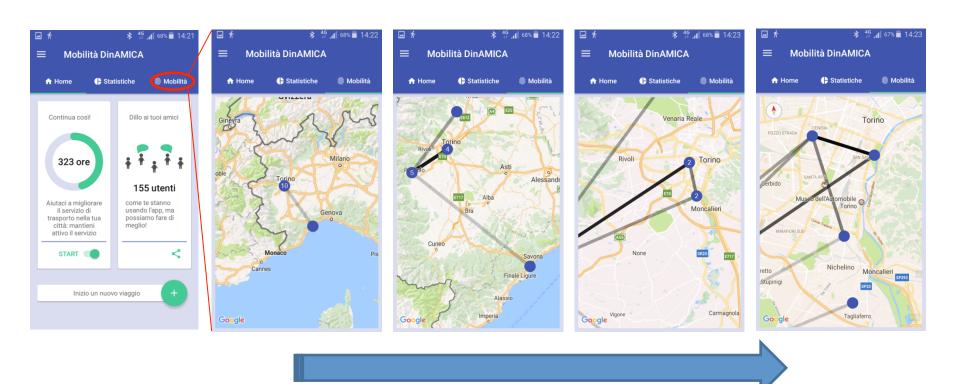




Possibility to show the travel statistics (weekly) «travel time by transport mode»

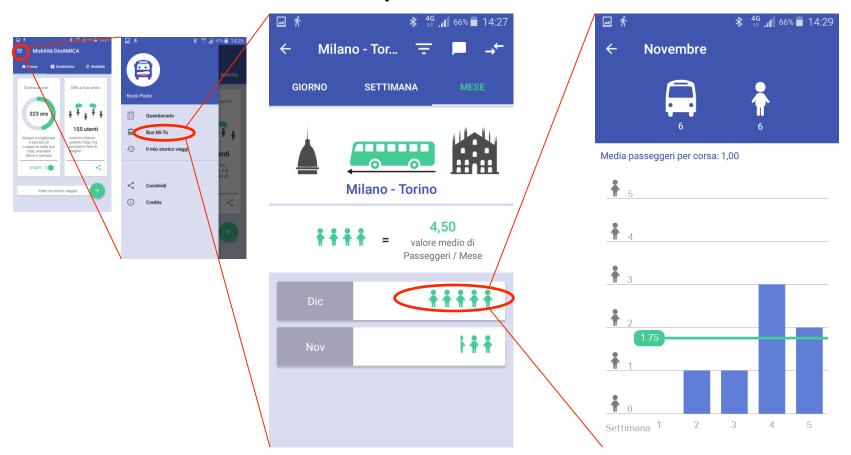


Possibility to show travels Travel visualisation (O/D)

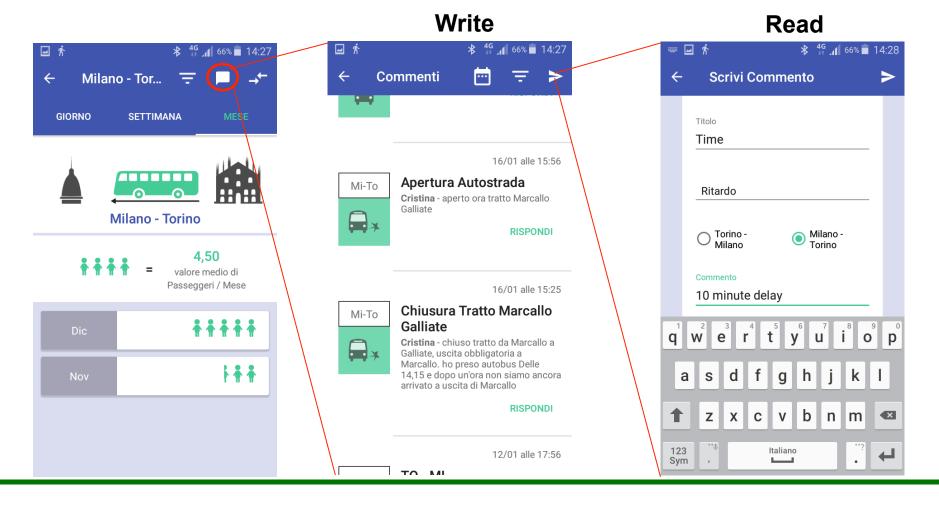


«images sensible to ZOOM»

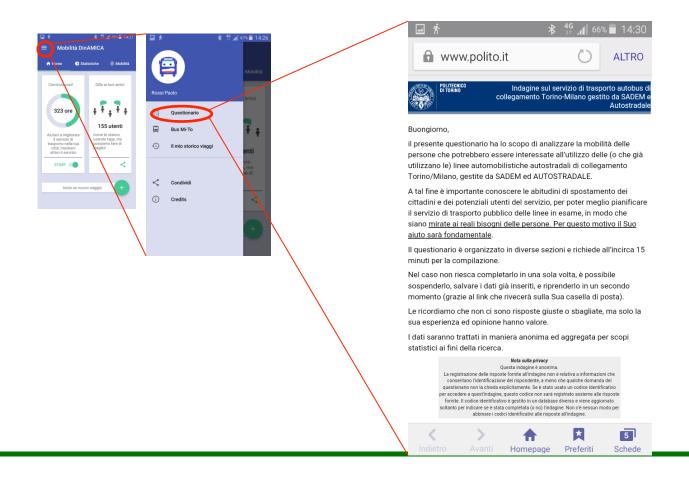
Possibility to show information on public transport lines «Example of load factor »

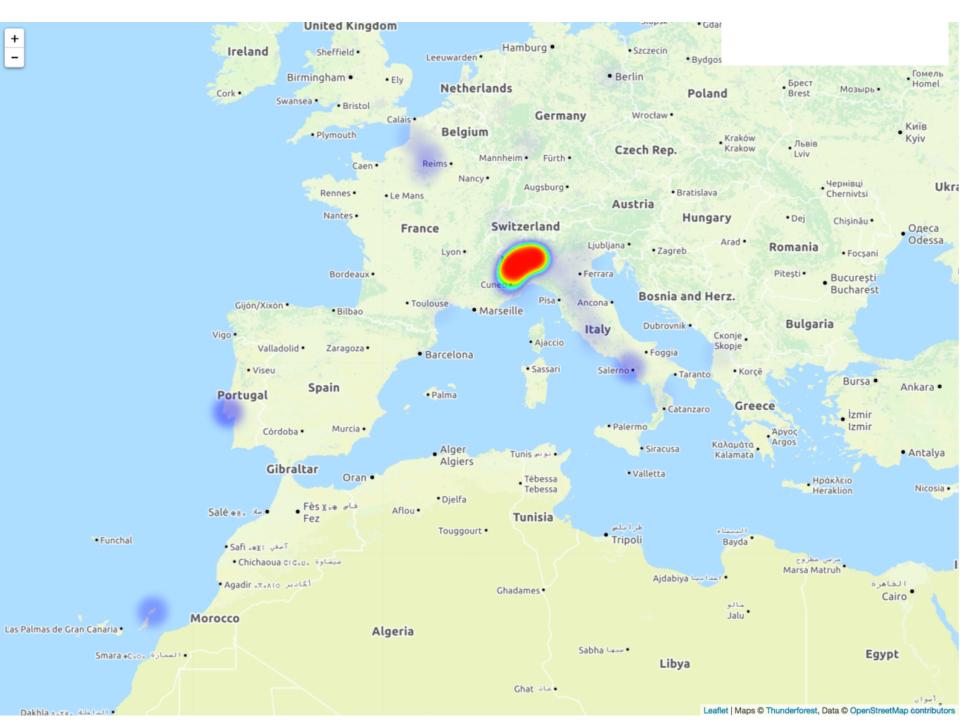


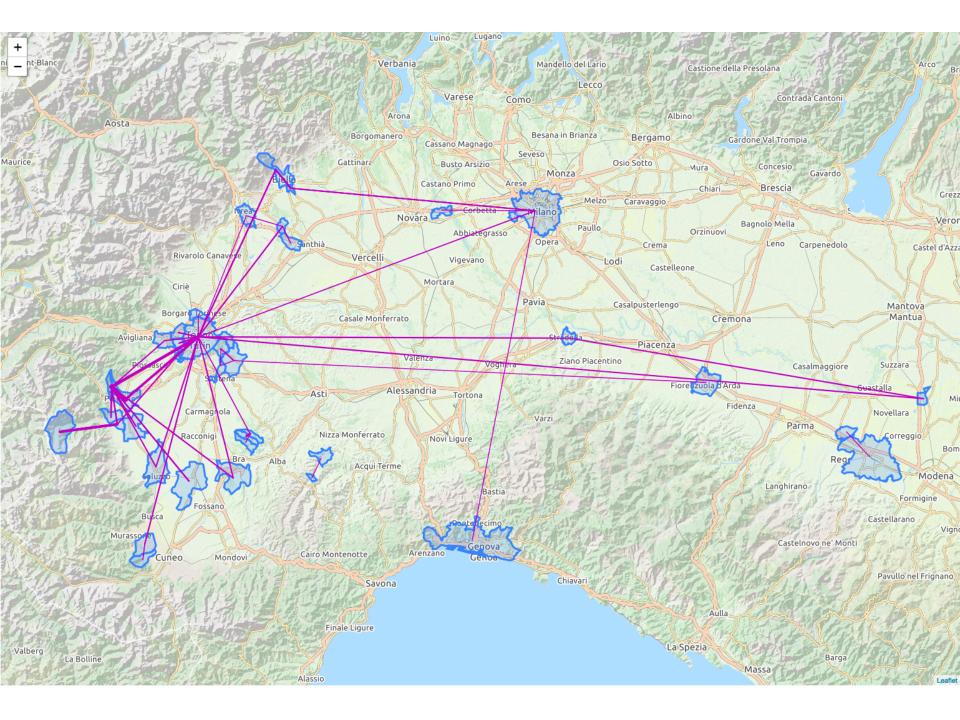
Possibility to speak with the «community»



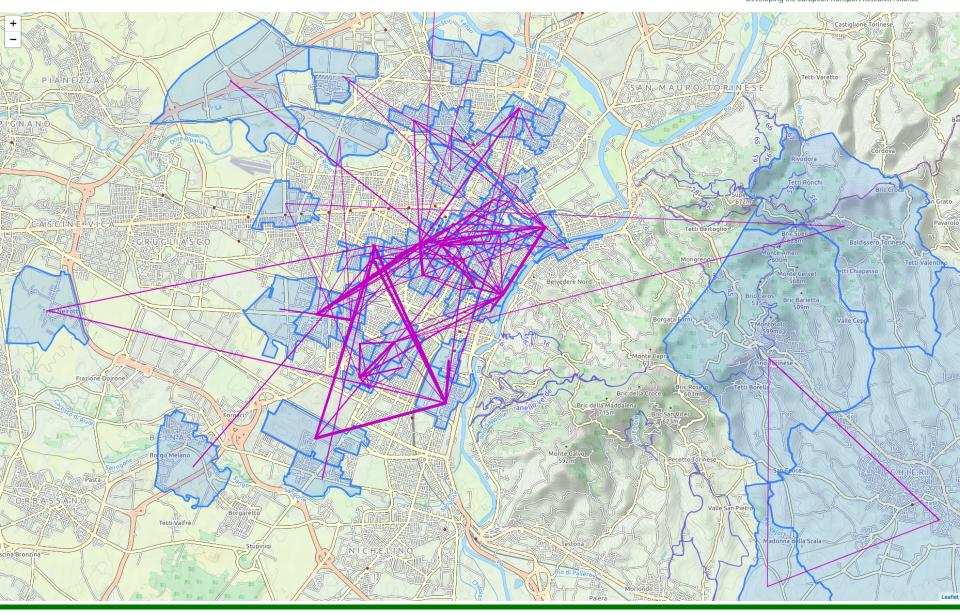
Possibility to share information with the community Example of «travel survey» administered through the app

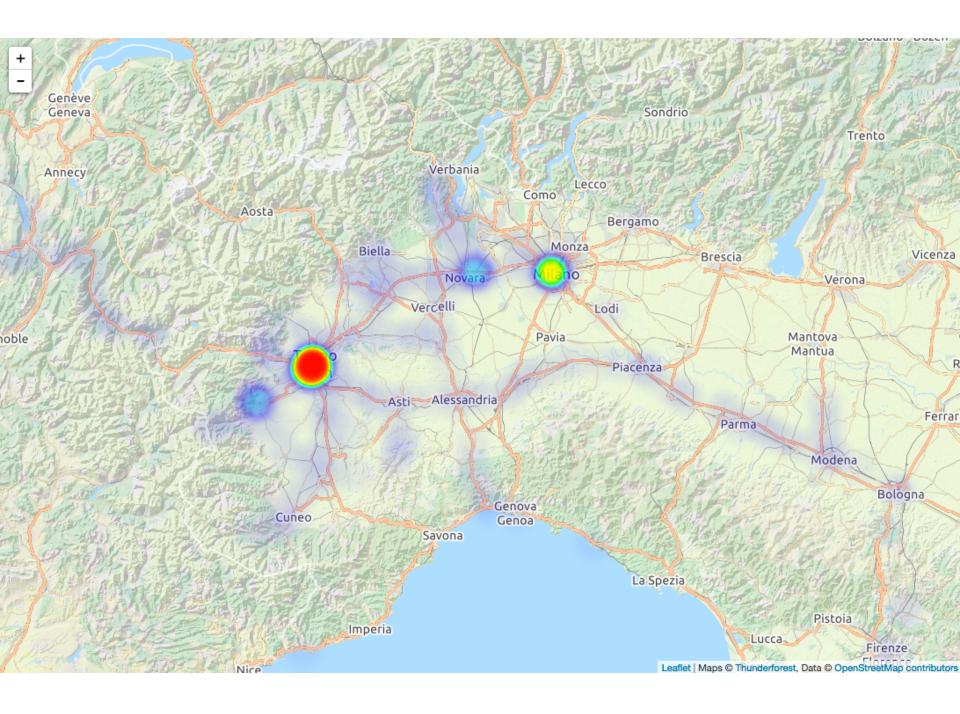


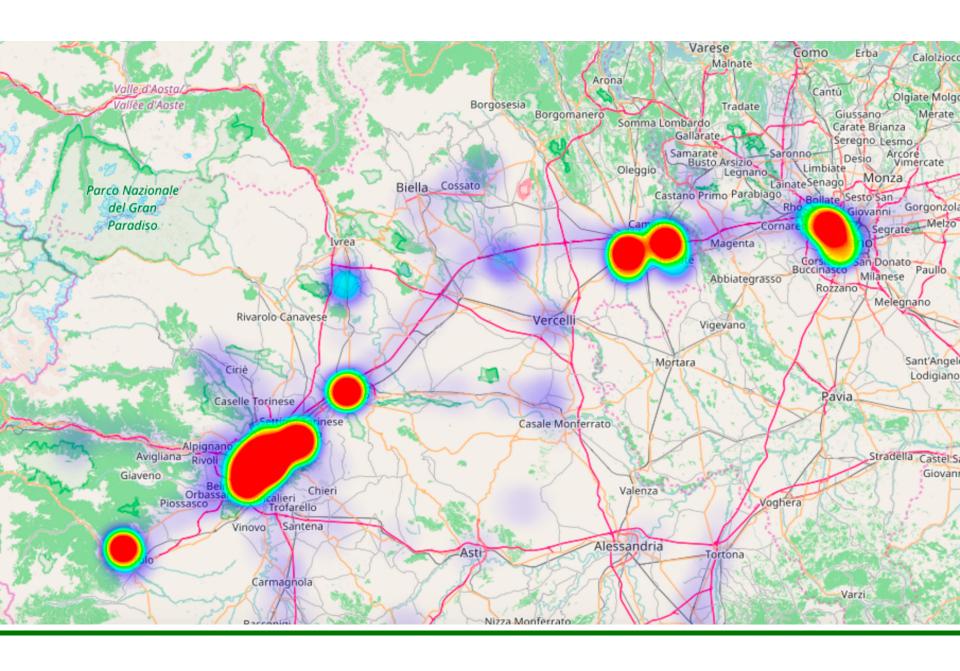


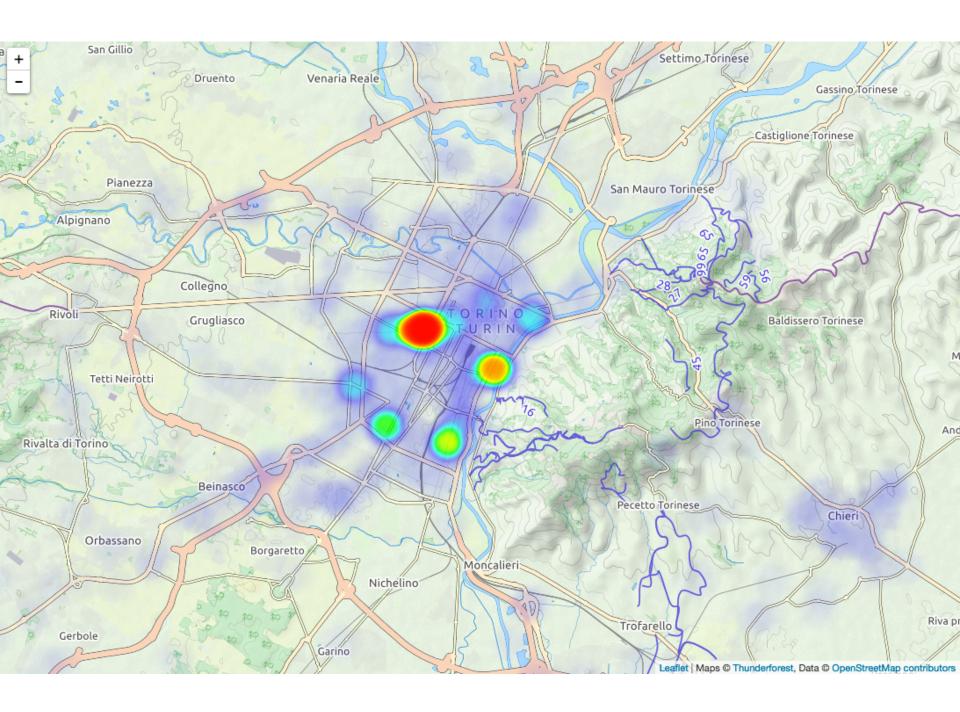


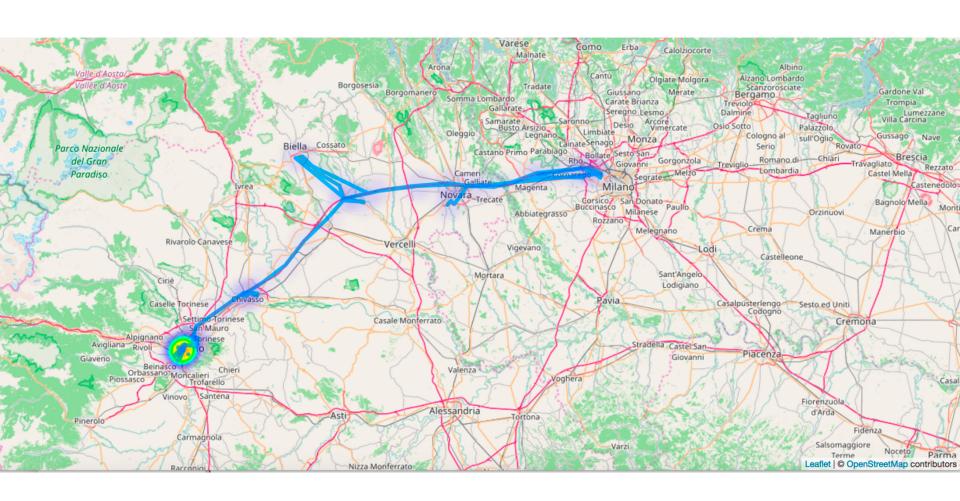




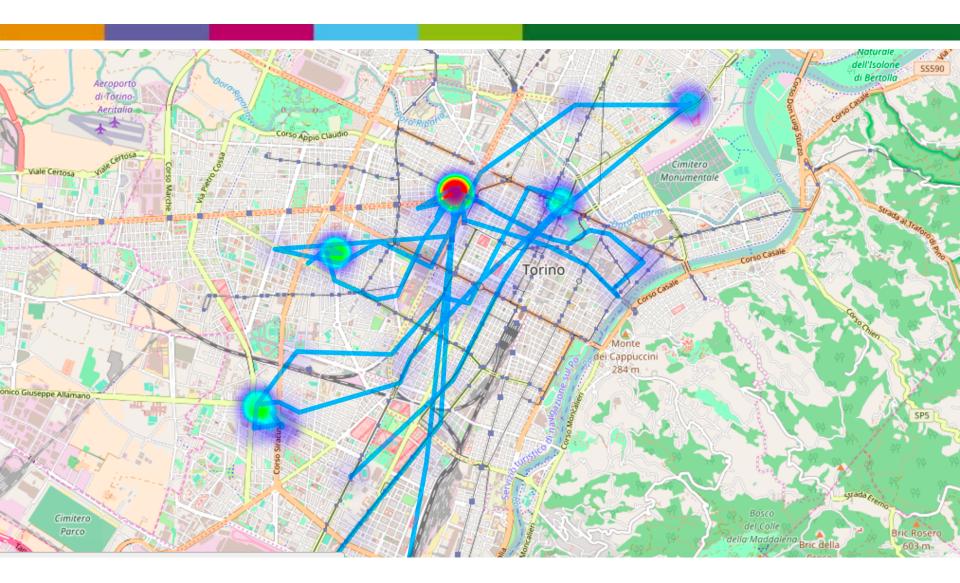








Travel behaviour during the week of a group of users travelling between Torino and Milano

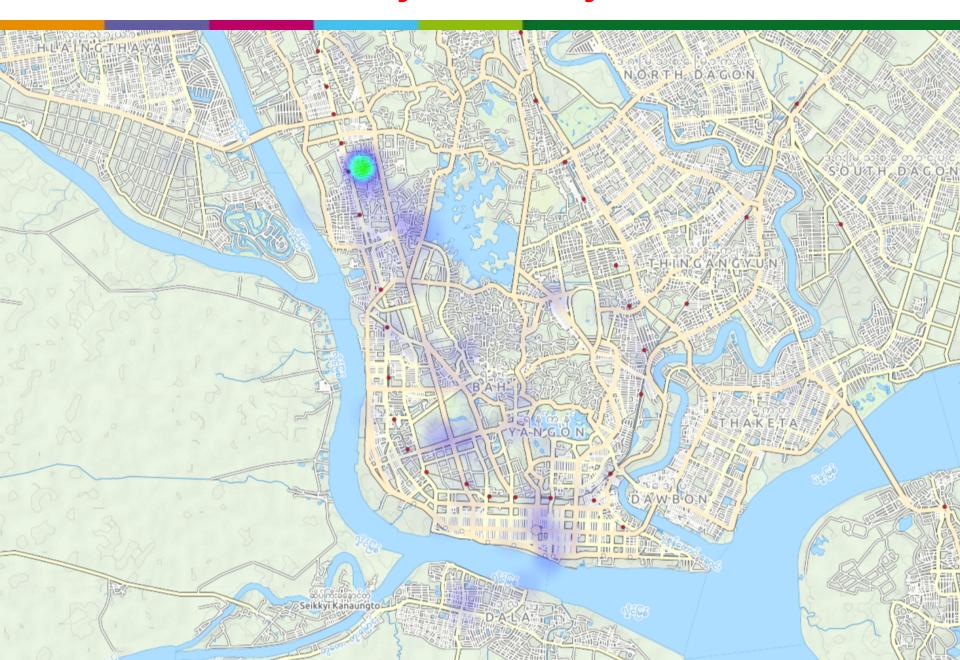


Urban mobility of a group of users on Sunday and potential residential locations

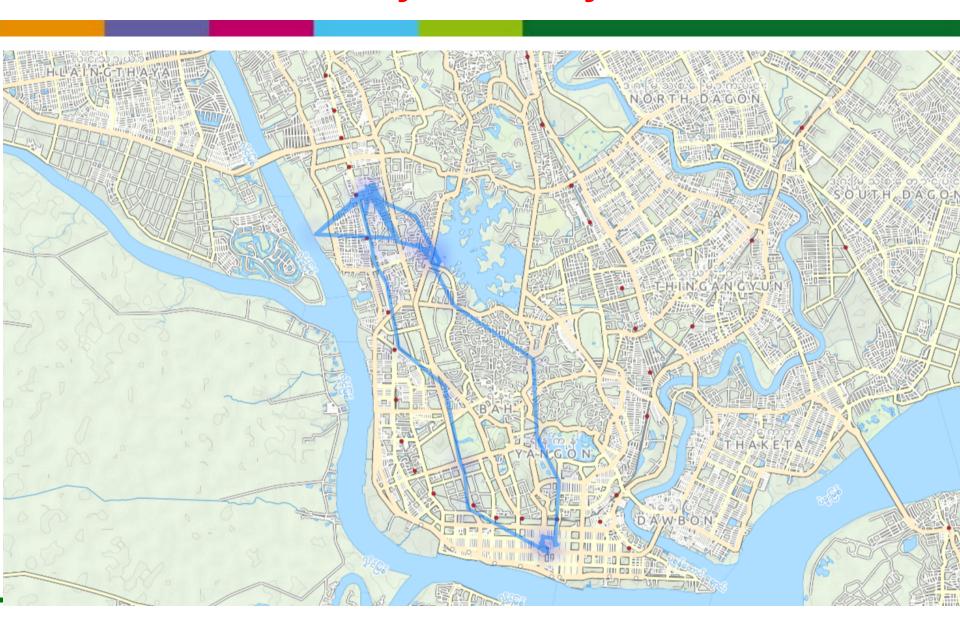
YANGON – Myanmar: MyMOBY



YANGON - Myanmar: MyMOBY

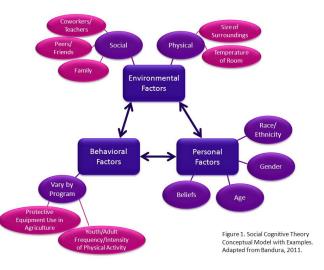


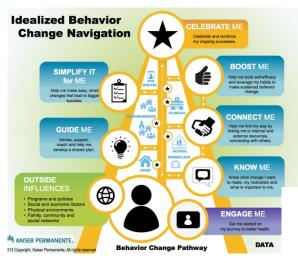
YANGON - Myanmar: MyMOBY



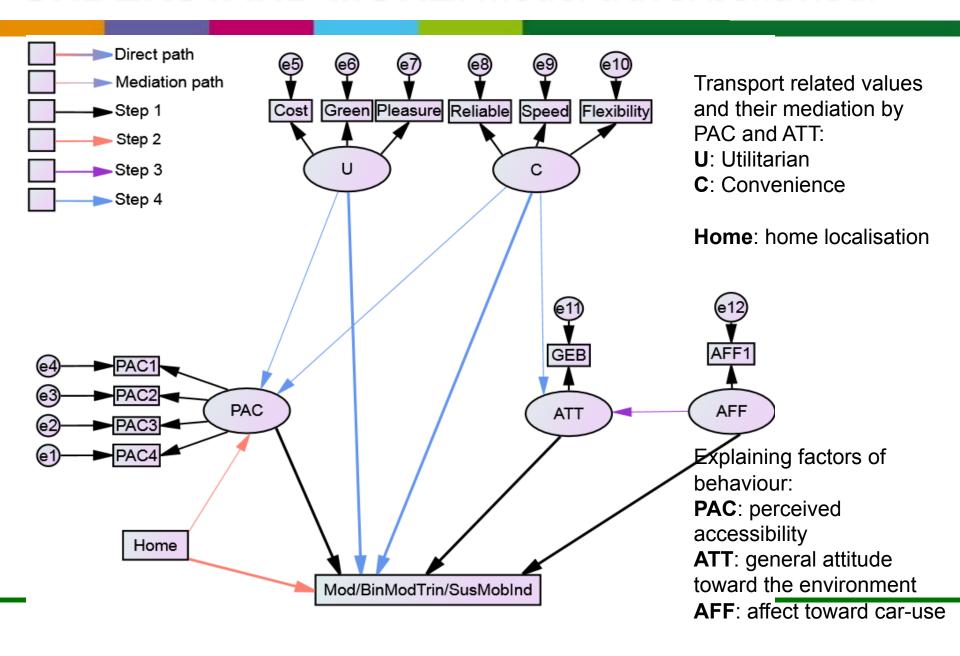
UNDERSTAND MORE: analysis of travel behaviour

➤ analyse and evaluate behavioural data, related to personal traits, attitudes, habits, travel behaviour, daily activities, etc., to develop further state-of-theart theories (e.g. TPB, TIB, NAT, TTM, etc.), finding new variables influencing travel behaviour to improve current behavioural models





UNDERSTAND MORE: model travel behaviour



UNDERSTAND AND SPEAK MORE

Develop a framework for collecting, analysing and extracting urban mobility information from several sources



through a mixed method, joining a qualitative and a quantitative approach

Speak and interact more

to support:

- planning and programming of public transport
- control of the quality of service
- managing mobility
- supplying new services for the customers

Understand more

EDUCATE MORE AND BETTER

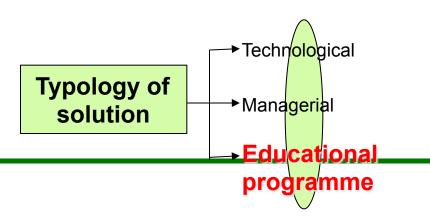
 Tackle transport problems as a trans-disciplinary process and as an evolutionary one, which considers all the scientific, social, cultural, political and economical aspects

How to make people involved and deliver successful

solutions?

Tailored communication

- Tailored education child; young; adult; elderly people





HIGH SCHOOL GAME



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION



CONTACT: Cristina Pronello

Sorbonne Universités – UTC. Département Génie des systèmes urbains (GSU) & EA 7284 AVENUES <u>cristina.pronello@utc.fr</u>