



Aalto University  
School of Engineering

# Overview of Intelligent Transport

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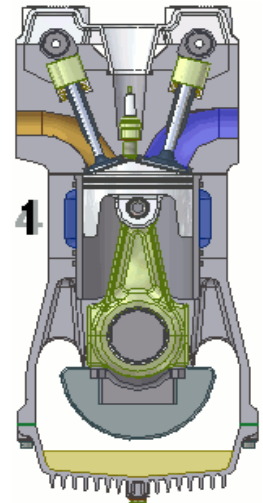
17.04.2019



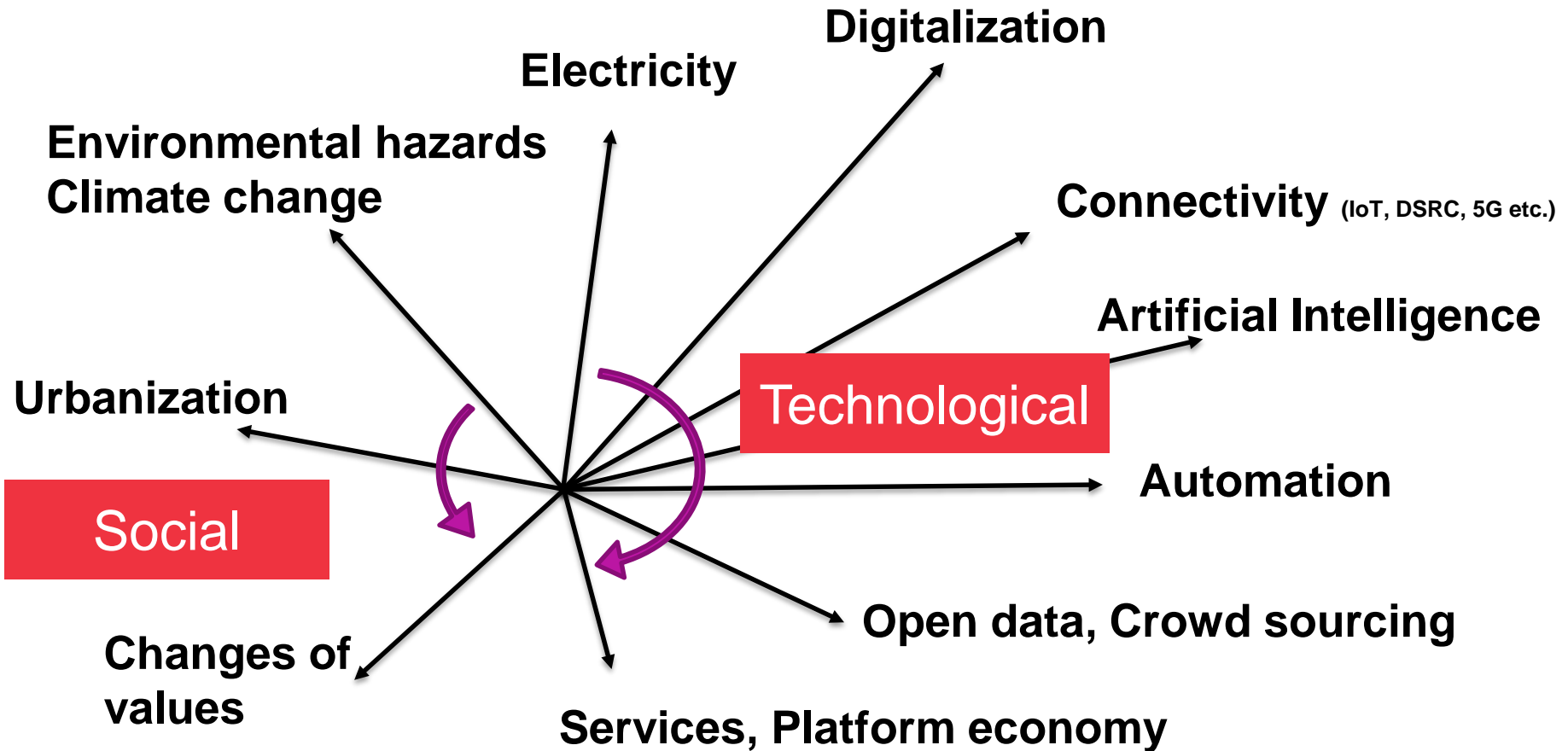
# Overview of Transport System Evolution

*The recent development can be characterized by increased number and power of vehicles*

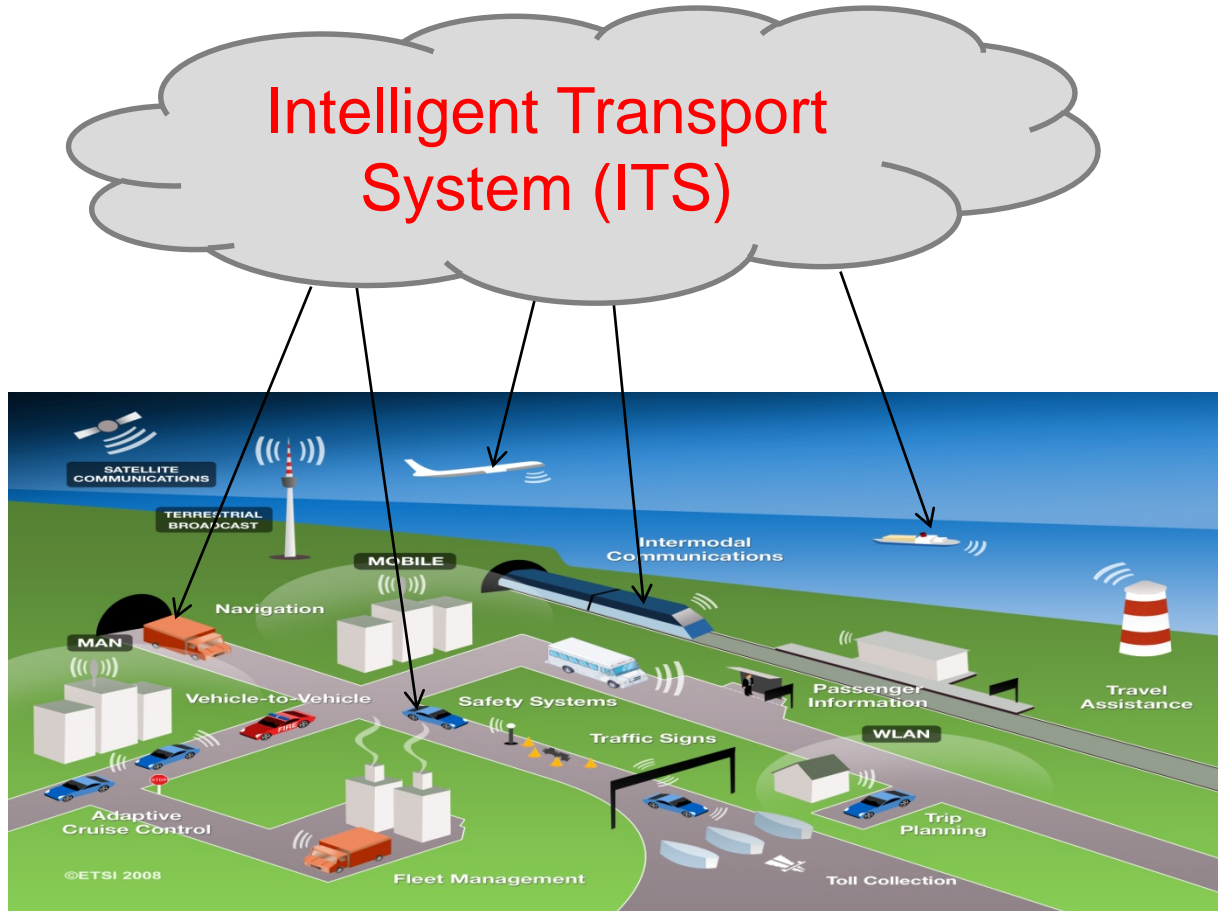
- 1900- Internal combustion engine
- 1920- First traffic signals
- 1950- Private cars becoming more common
- 1970- The first boom of transportation engineering
- 1990- Intelligent transport introduced
- 2000- First services of intelligent transport
- 2010- Electric and hybrid vehicles emerging to the market
- 2020- Established smart mobility services
- 2030- Vehicle automation in significant scale



# Transport Disruption Landscape



# A New Dimension of the Transport System

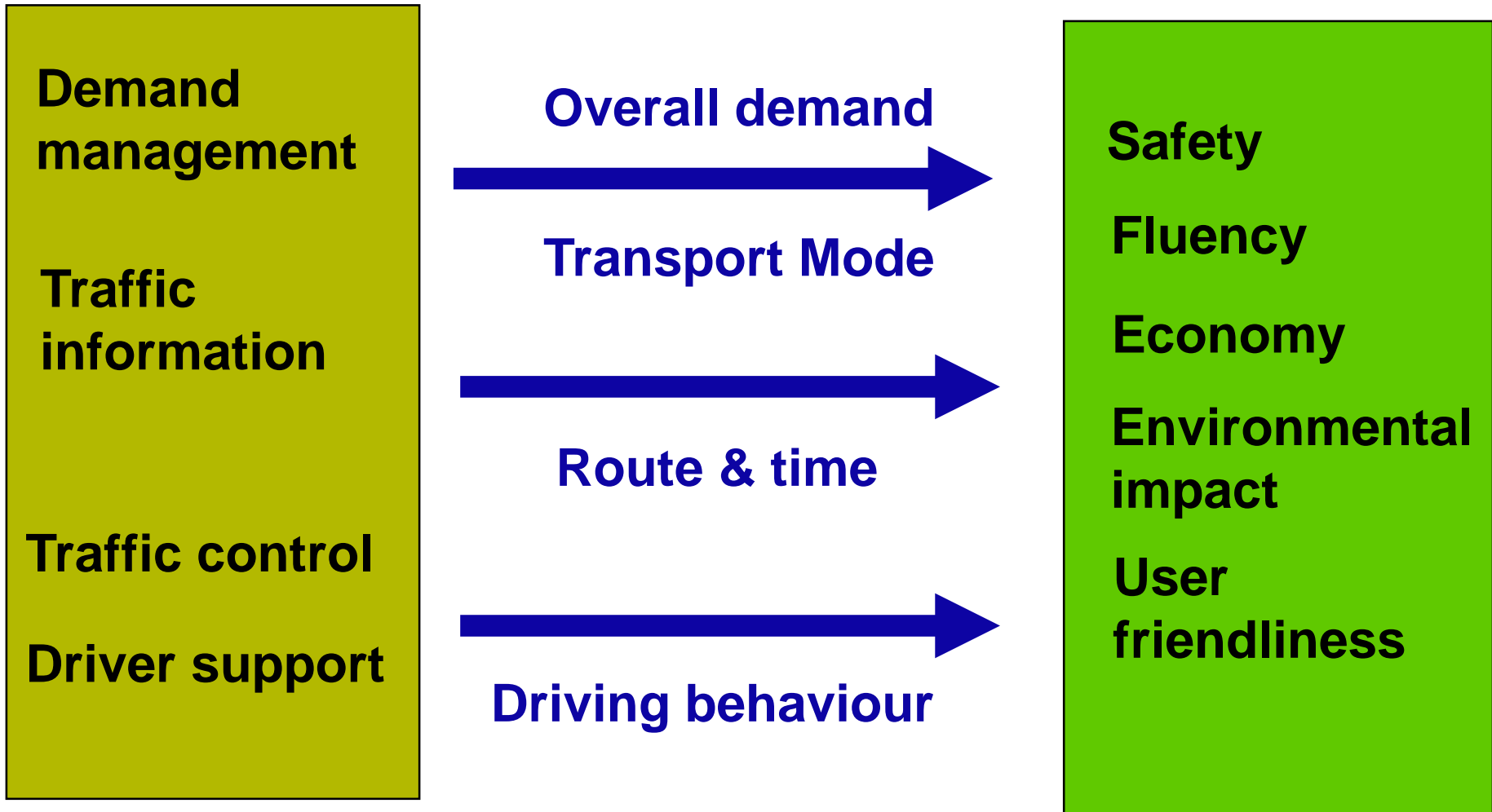


# Do We Need Intelligent Transport ?

- **Safety:**
  - The number of traffic accidents is still very high
  - Within EU 1,7 million people injured per year, cost ca. 2% of GDP
- **Fluency:**
  - Too much traffic jams
  - Within EU the costs of traffic congestion, cost ca.1% of GDP
- **Energy:**
  - Low energy efficiency in transport
  - Use of fossil fuels is not sustainable
- **Environmental impact**
  - Pollution of air in dense cities
  - Accelerating the climate change



# Multiple Objectives



# User preferences

- Safe traveling
- Fluent, fast and comfortable traveling
- Level of service, especially in disruptions
- Management of trip chains
- Easy planning of trips
- Reliable estimation of travel time and cost
- Easy payment, reasonable pricing



# Objectives of the society

- Balancing of demand and supply
- Broadening the use of transport modes
- Cost efficiency, raising funding for transport
- Improving energy efficiency
- Reducing emissions, improving air quality
- Use of ITS as part of everyday life
- Facilitating remote work
- Improving the urban structures





# Services



# More Flexible Services

## Old structures

## New structures and models

Profiling - segmentation  
Consumer behavior & motivations

**Traveller**



Mobile ordering



Demand responsive public transportation

Smart traffic control

Real-time traffic information



Route planners

Payment systems



Public transportation



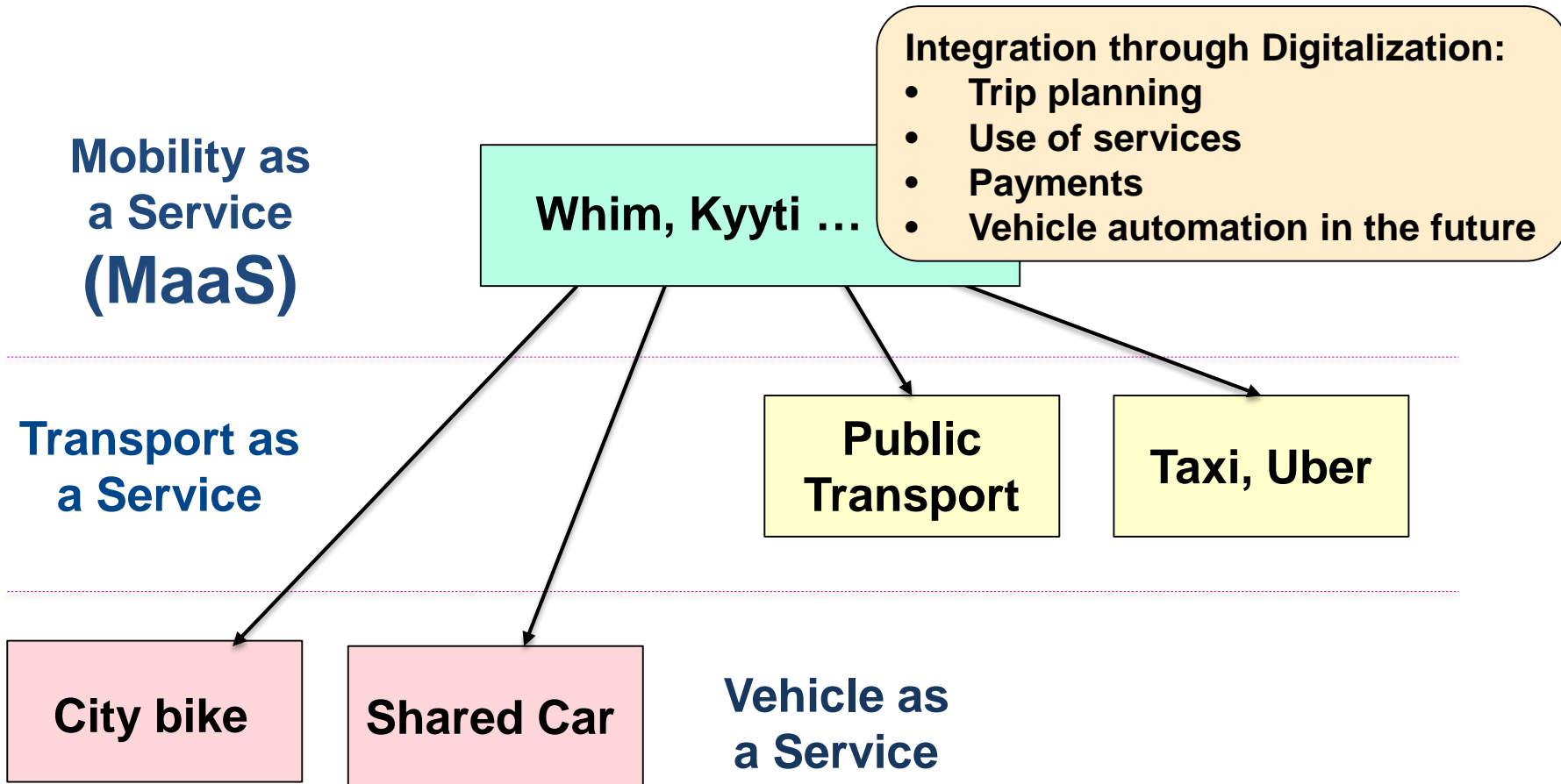
Shared vehicles



Timetabled traffic  
Separate payment systems  
Few real time information services



# Integrating the Mobility Services



# Service providers aspects

- Viability, business logics
- Cost savings, efficiency
- Administration and regulation
  - Privacy protection
  - Standardization
- Public or private services
  - Public private partnership (PPP-model)
  - Basic services and added value services



# Technology



# Technology and the Traffic Processes

ITS  
Technology

- Travellers
- Services & Applications
- Algorithms & Communications
- Software & Hardware
- Vehicles
- Infrastructure

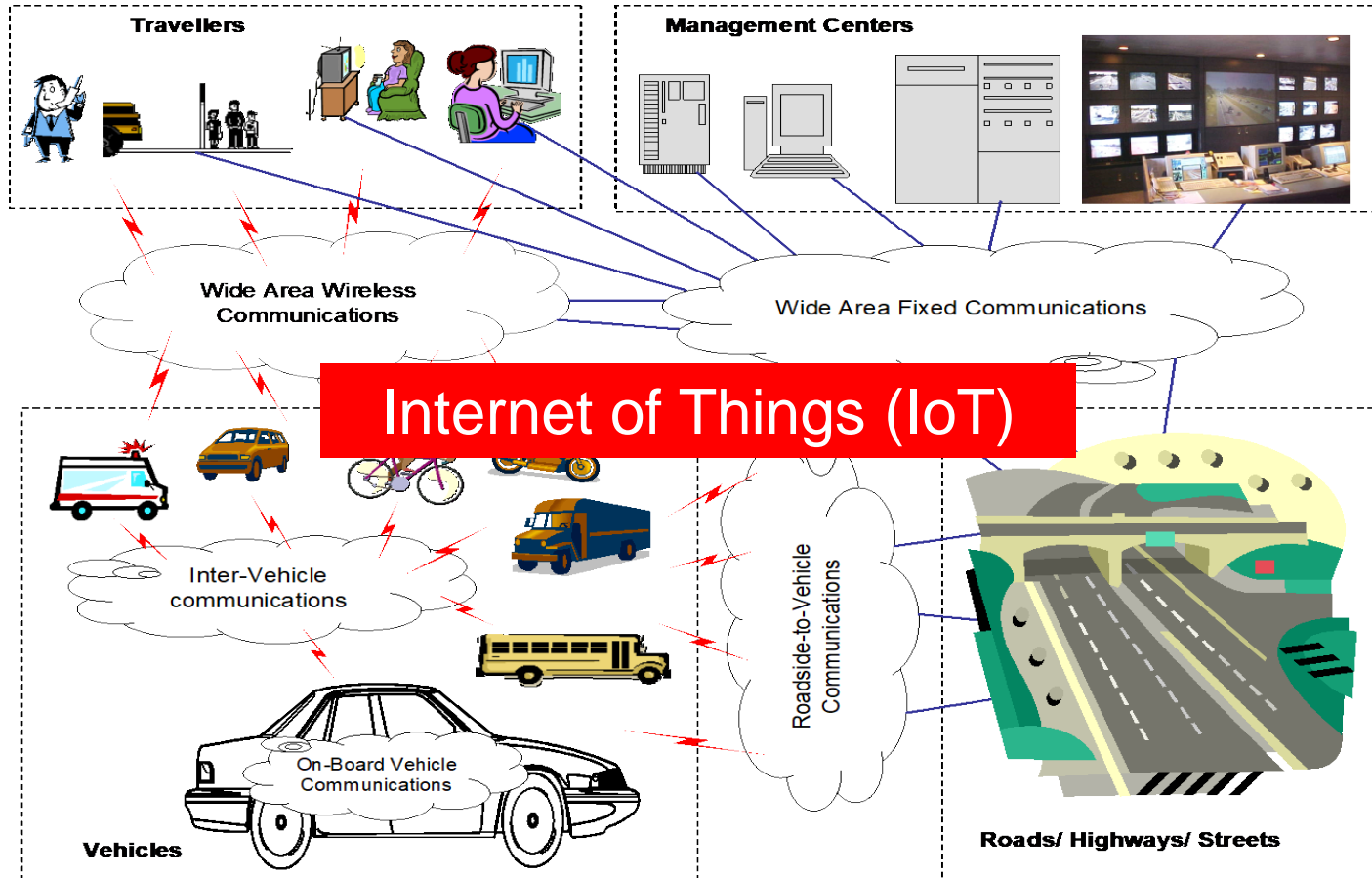
## Mobility

## Traffic

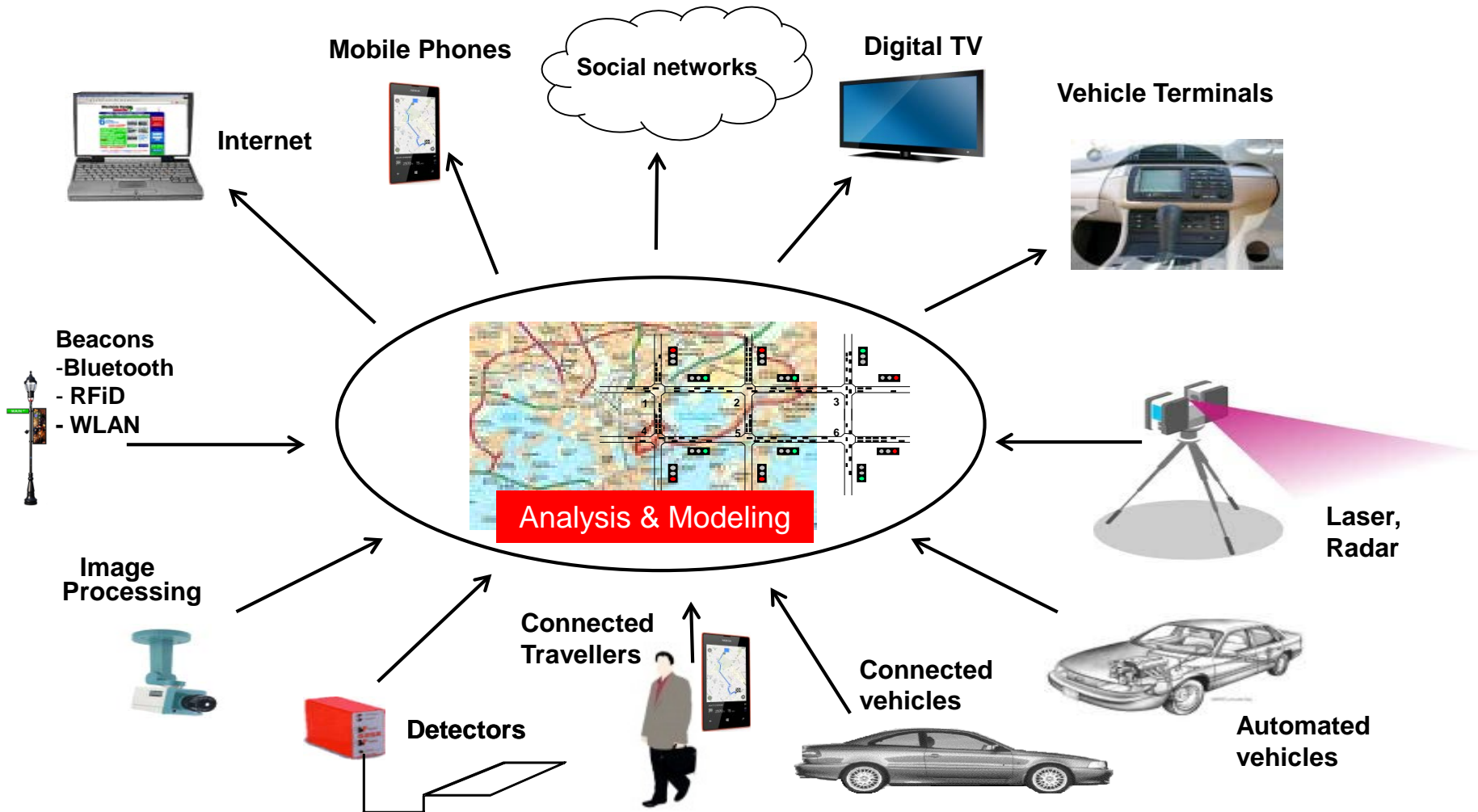
## Vehicle



# Networked Transport System



# Collecting the Big Data





# Evolution of the Information Technology

- **Data collection**

- Sensors, positioning, recognition, remote sensing

- **Communication**

- Internet, local area networks (LAN)
- Wireless local area networks (WLAN)
- Mobile networks (2-5G)
- Short range communication (DSRC, RFID, Bluetooth, NFC)
- Digital radio ja television (DAB & DVB)

- **Hardware**

- Increasing computing power
- Reduced size, cost and power consumption
- Mobile devices, embedded systems, cloud/edge/fog computing

- **Processing of the data**

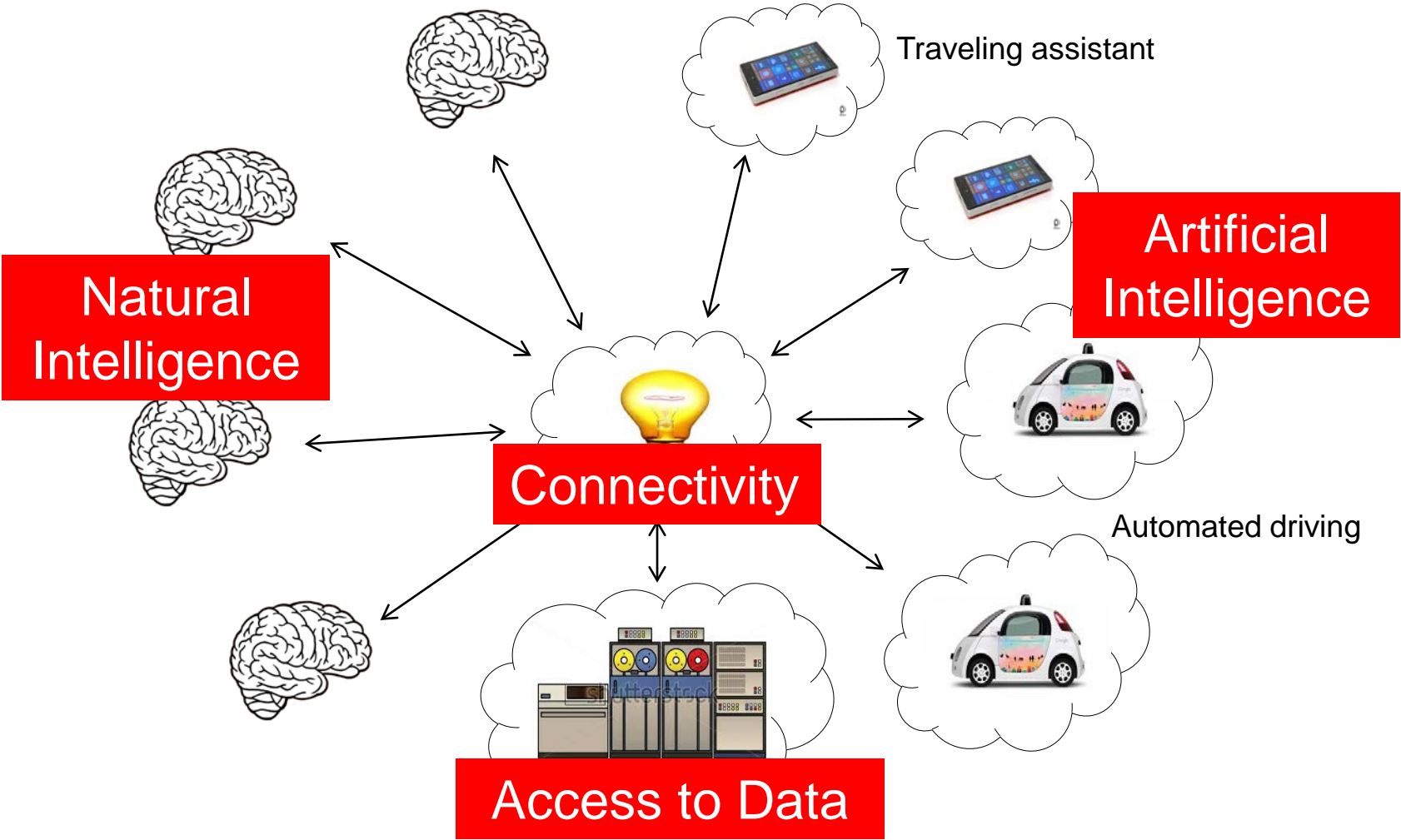
- Data bases, data models, GIS, BIM, HD-maps
- Sensor-fusion, image processing, statistical analysis, modeling, simulation
- Data mining, Soft-computing, artificial intelligence, deep learning



# Intelligence



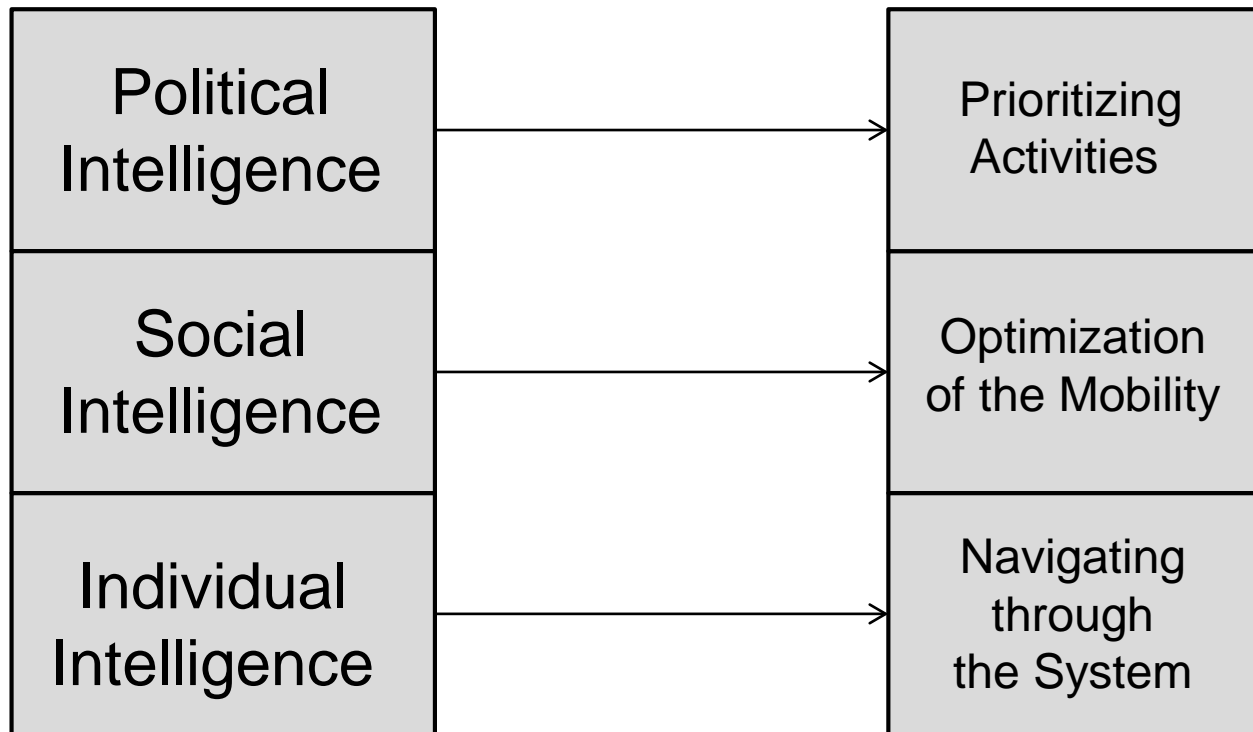
# Emerging Intelligence



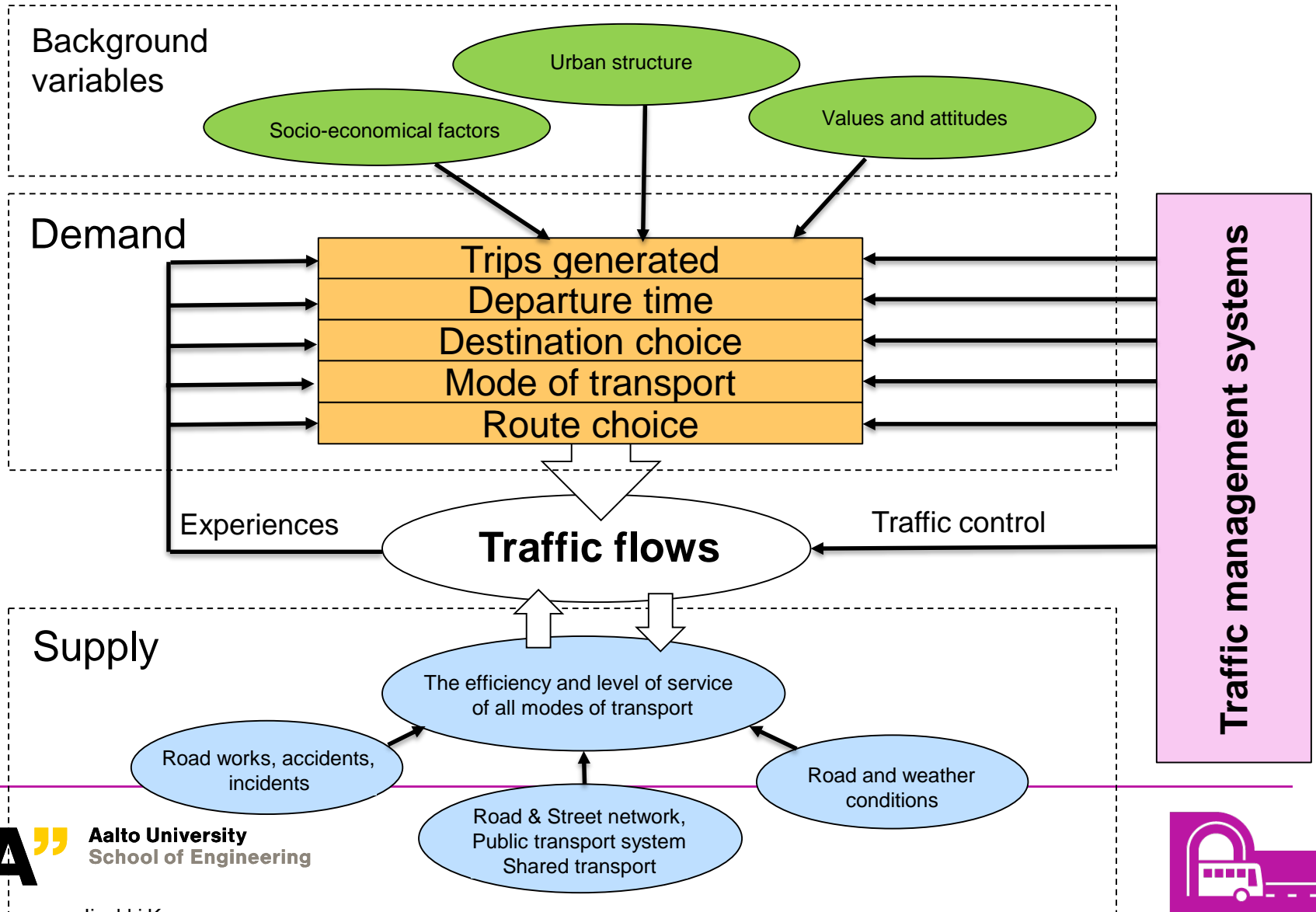
# Human Intelligence vs. Artificial Intelligence

Human Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence



# Balancing the Demand vs. Supply



# Assisting Traveling

## TrafficSense mobile service

- Facilitate the use of shared transportation (public transportation, ride sharing)
- Shorten the travel time (avoiding congestions)
- Improve the awareness of transportation energy consumption

2. Predict or recognize the current route

3. Combine the prediction with real-time traffic information

4. Create more energy-efficient options

1. Collect user mobility data

5. Notify the user, if needed

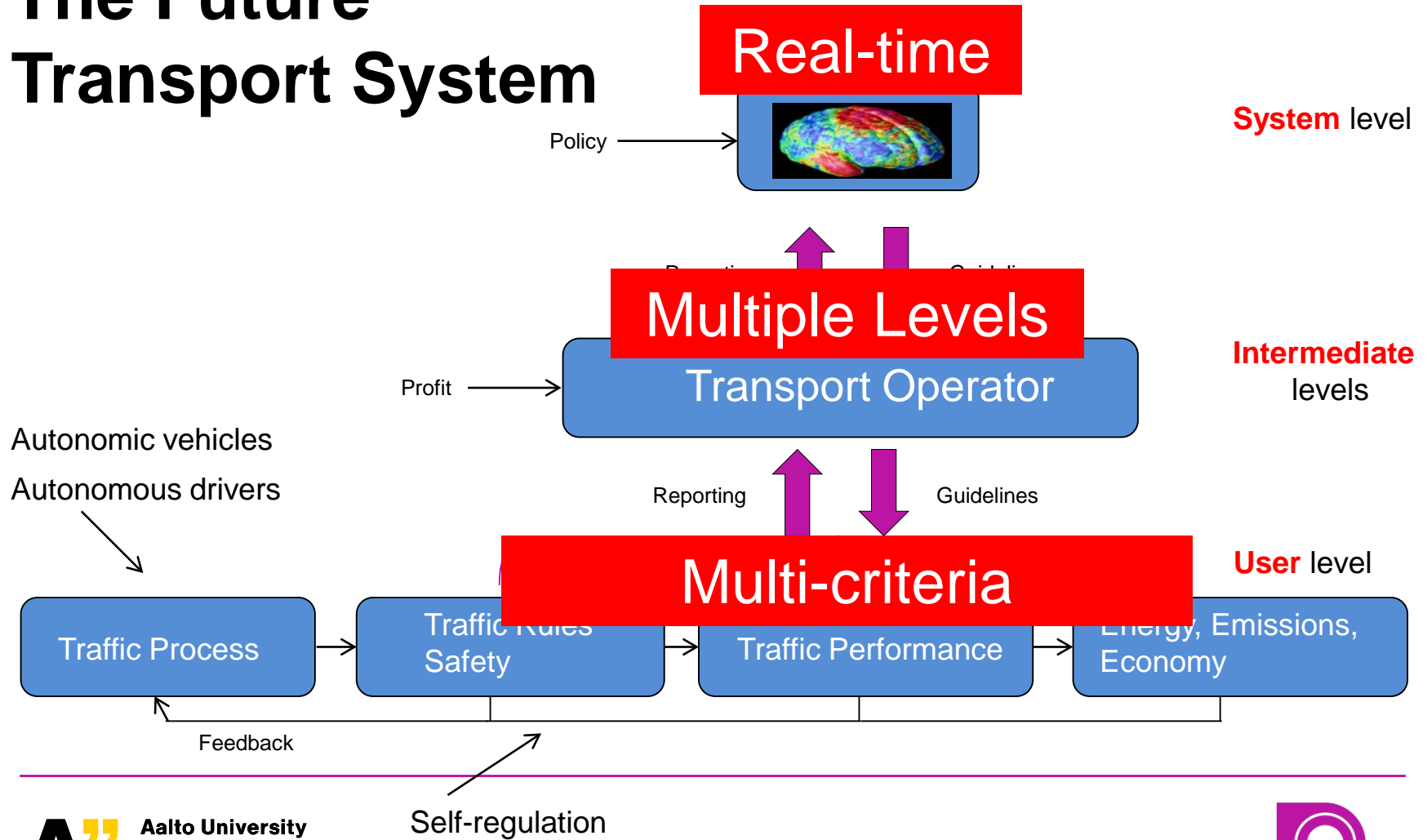
Congestion ahead  
Traffic incident  
No parking available  
Delayed bus connection

Faster route  
Better connection  
Ridesharing option  
Park&ride option  
Shared taxi

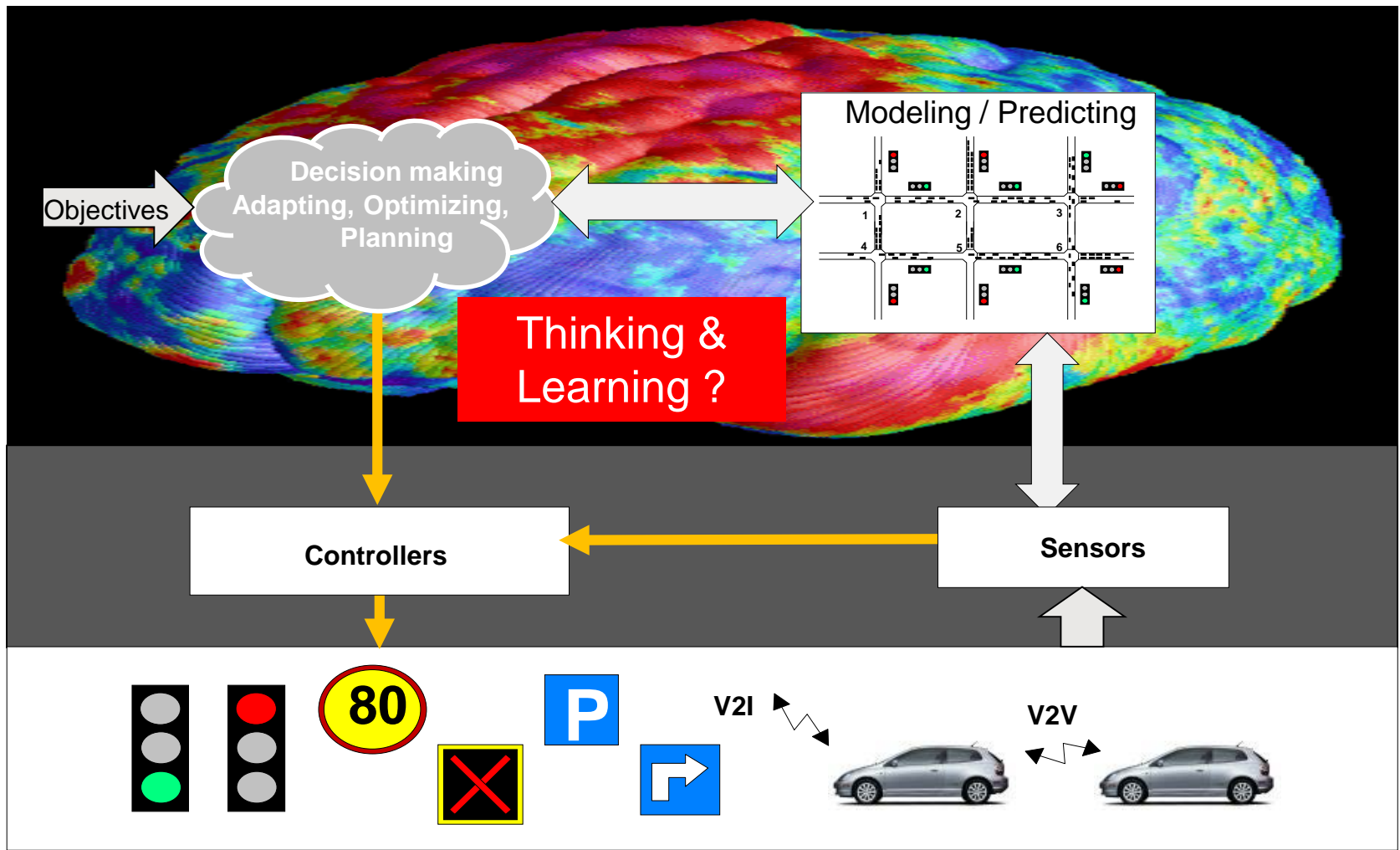


# Optimizing the Transport System

## The Future Transport System



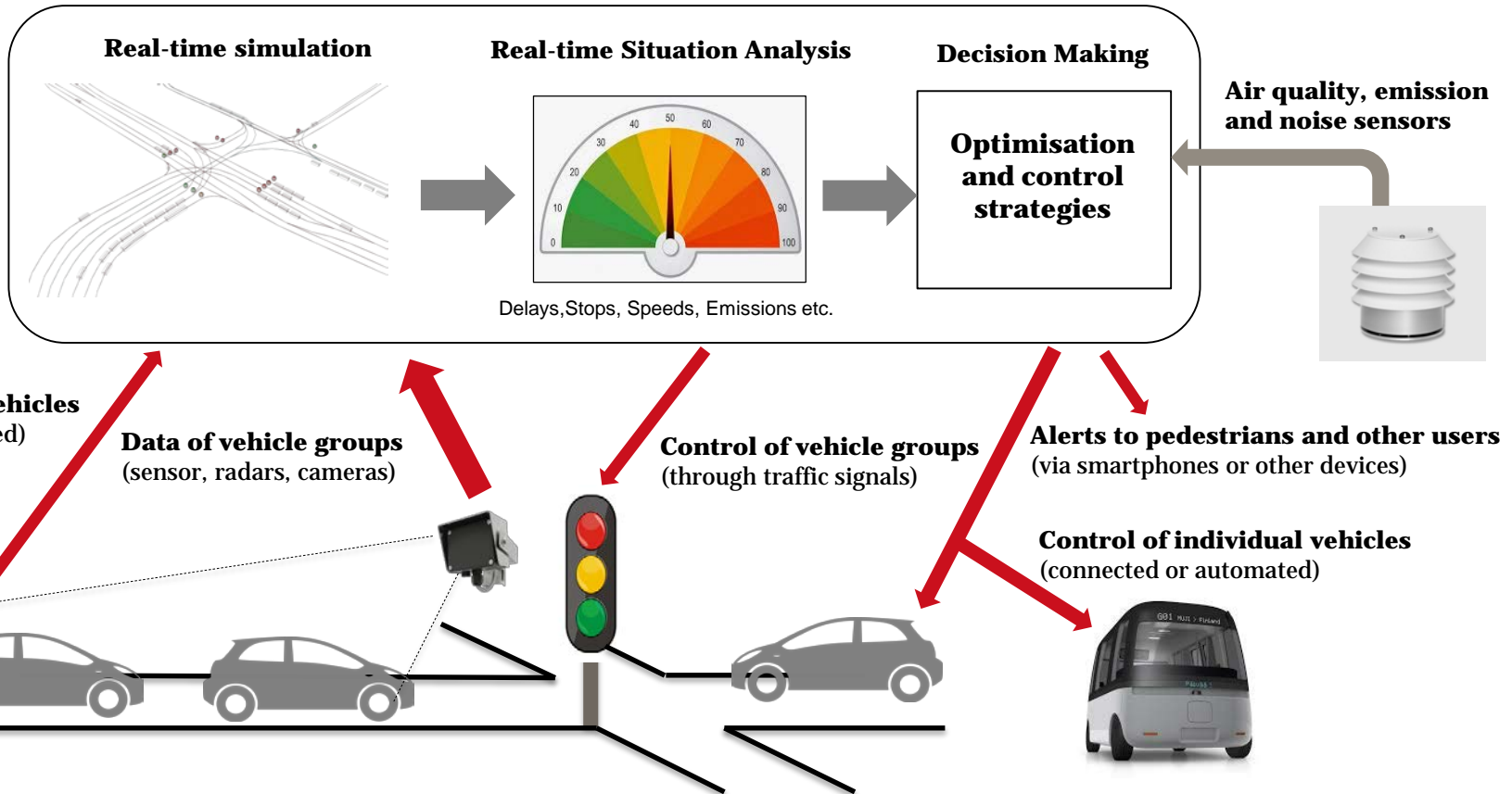
# Improving Traffic Management





# Smart Infrastructures

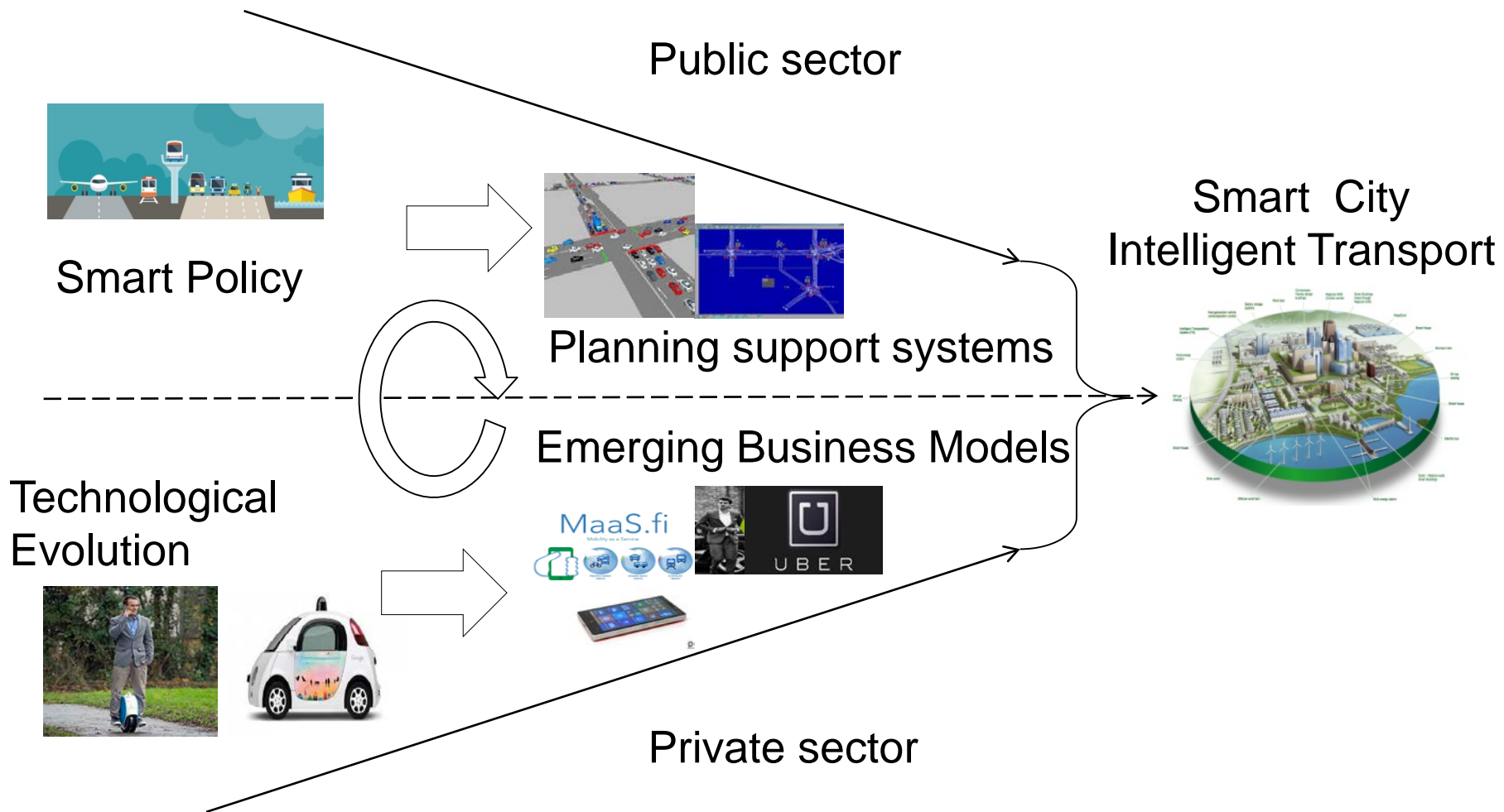
5G  
IoT



# Planning

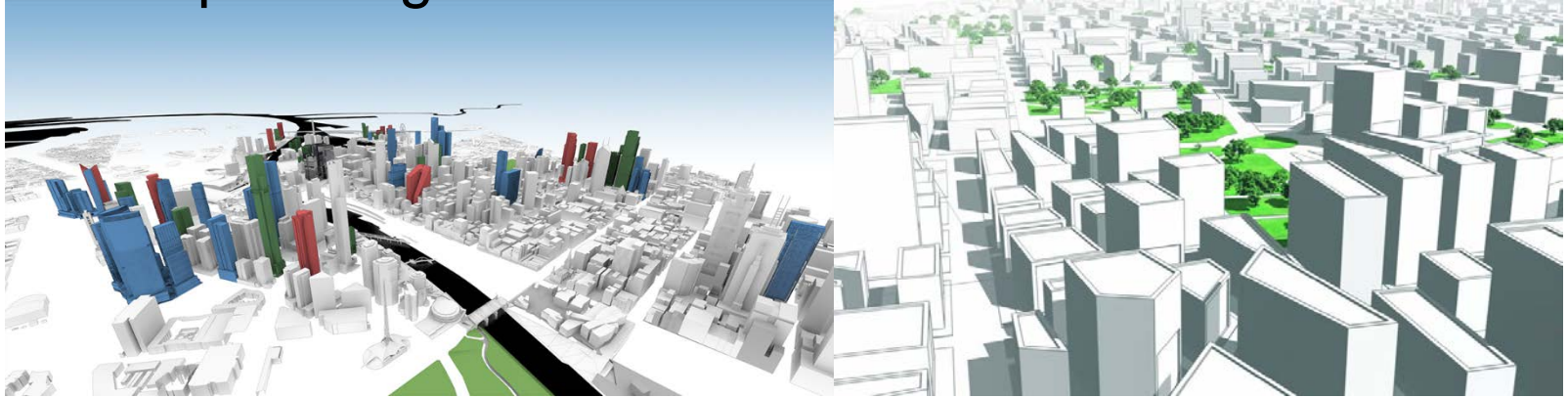


# Supporting Planning

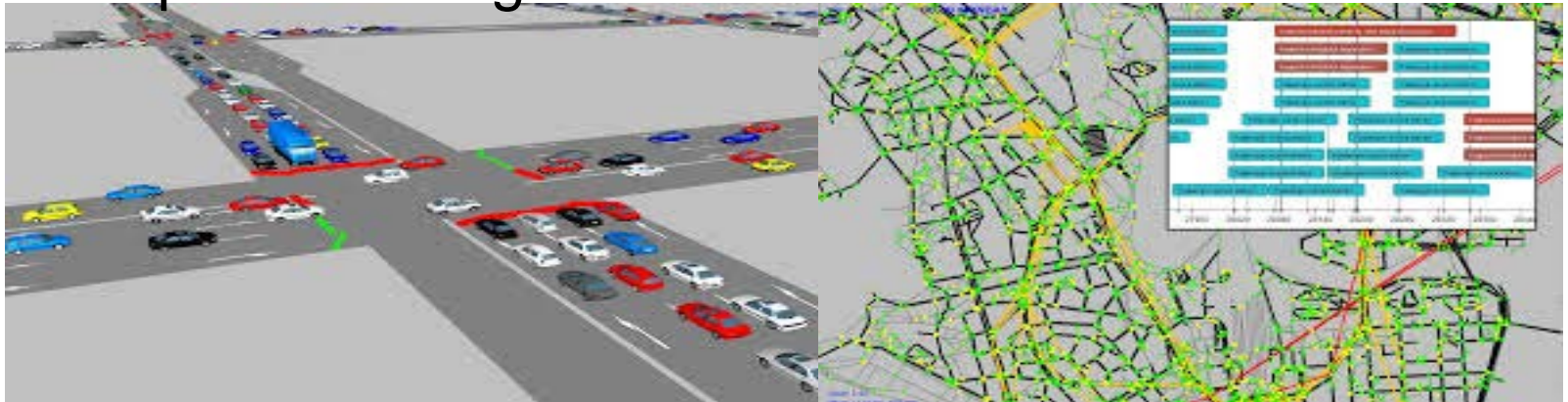


# Simulation and Modeling Tools

Urban planning



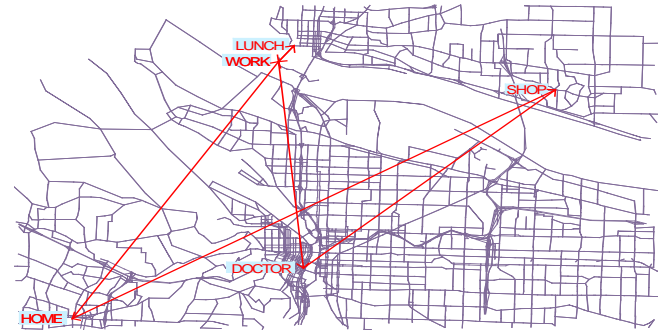
Transport Planning



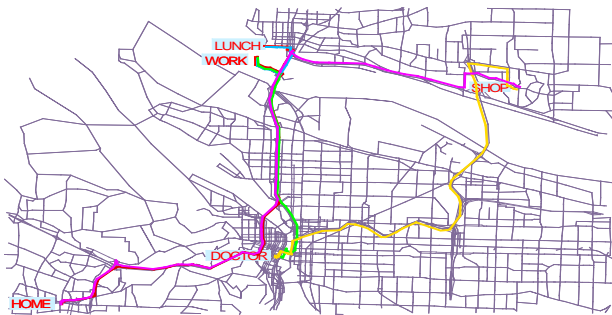
# Activity-based Modeling

			
Age	26	26	7
Income	\$27k	\$16k	\$0
Status	worker	worker	student
Automobile			

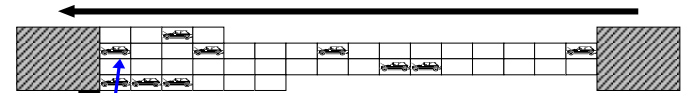
SYNTHETIC POPULATION



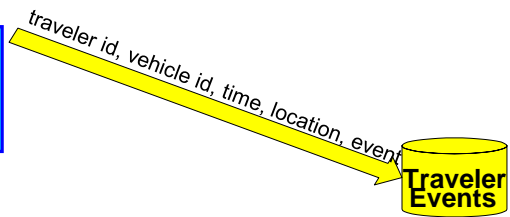
ACTIVITIES



PLANS: ROUTES AND MODES



The traveler has started his trip. An event is recorded.



SIMULATION OF FLOWS AND EVENTS



# Automation



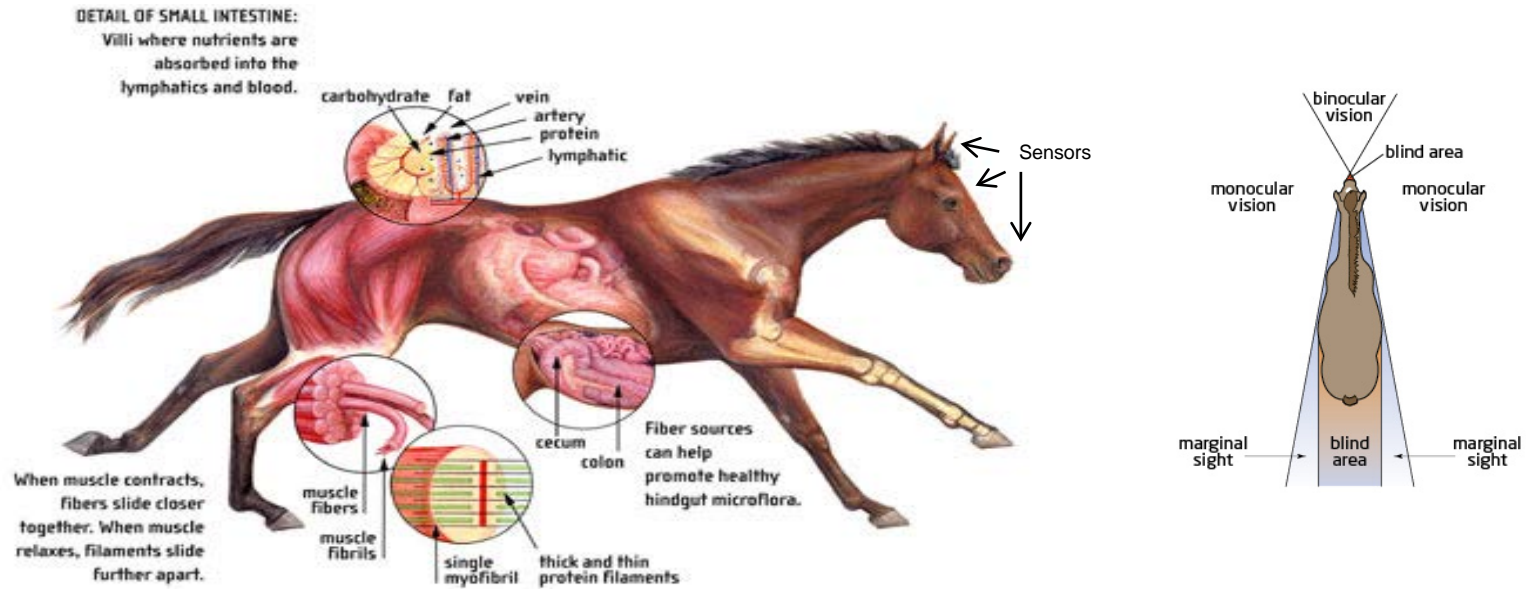
# What is autonomous vehicle ?

- Takes independently care of all functions related to maneuvering the vehicles
- Various sorts of intelligence:
  - Sensory: ability to make relevant findings from the raw data streams
  - Motoric: takes care of details of movements
  - Interactive: understand the signals of the driver, giving response
  - Learning: environment, traffic conditions, driver preferences
- Is there such a vehicle ?





# Autonomous vehicle, model. 4000 BC

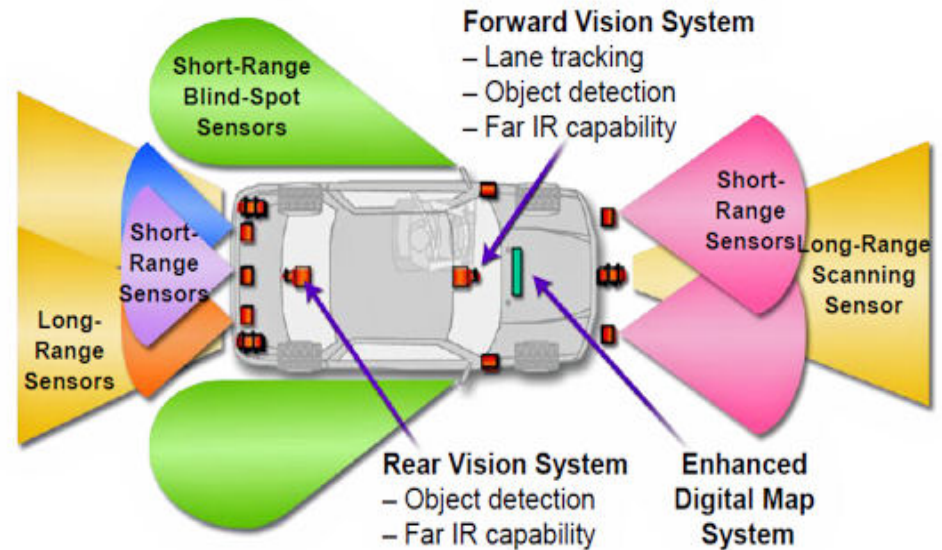
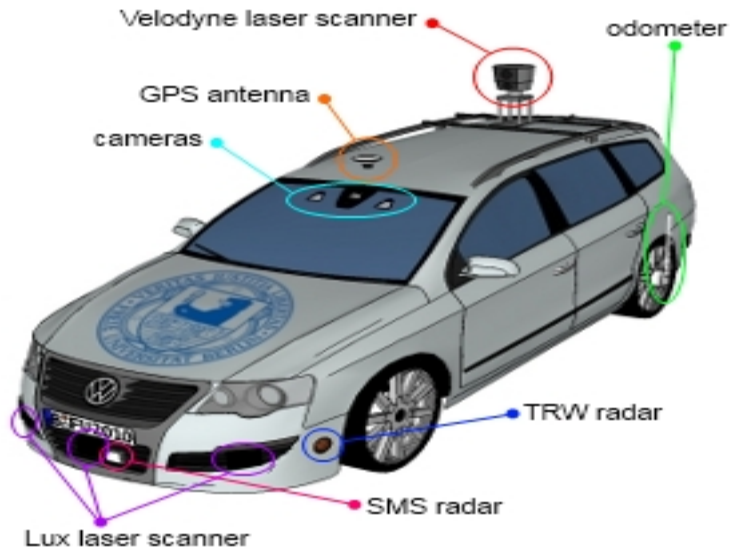


- Autonomic features: yielding obstacles, returning to home etc...
- Sensors: stereo vision, hearing, smelling, position, equilibrium, temperature ...
  - Motoric: capable of moving is very difficult terrain
- Fuel: Multifuel, bioenergy, very good energy efficiency
  - Emissions: recyclable waste only





# Automated vehicle Model 2019 A.D.

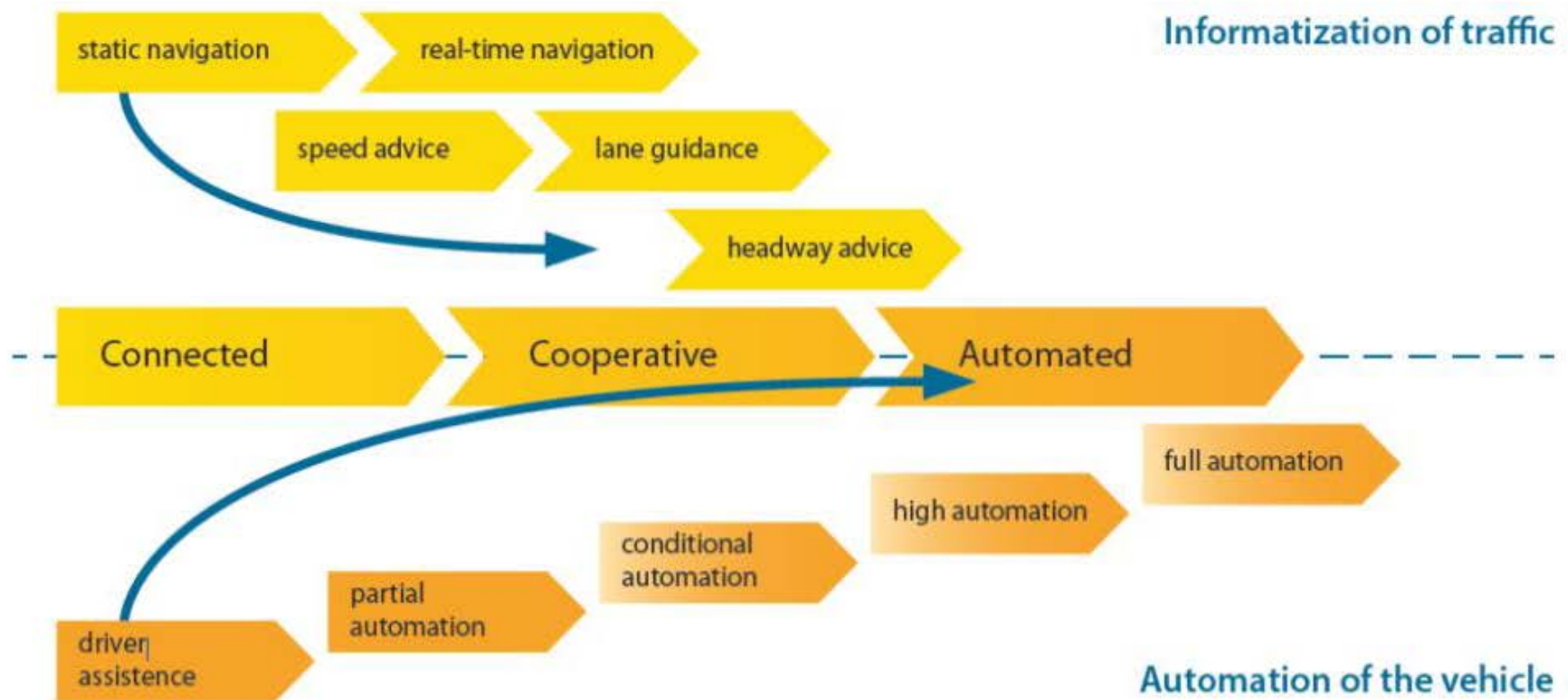


# Last-mile Services

- **Transit oriented vehicle automation**
- **Robot buses can support the public transport**
- **Frequent service rate (like metro)**
- **Fixed route or flexible**
- **Door-to-door for disabled travelers**
- **Campus traffic (universities, hospitals ...)**
- **Remote control for unexpected situations**



# A Possible Path Towards Automation



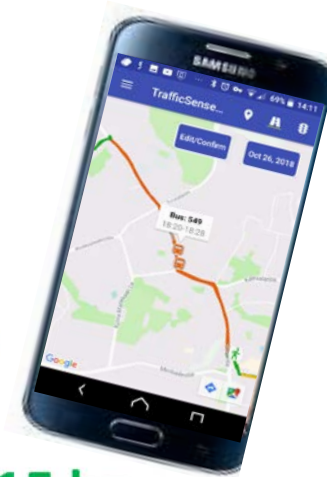
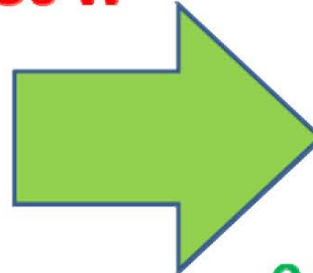
# Energy



# Energy Efficiency - Towards Low Power Technology



70 kg  
350 W



0,15 kg  
0,5 W



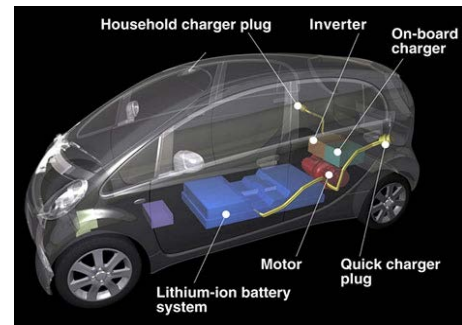


# Towards electric mobility

Optimization of production, distribution and energy efficiency



Fast charging



Electric car



Compact city vehicle

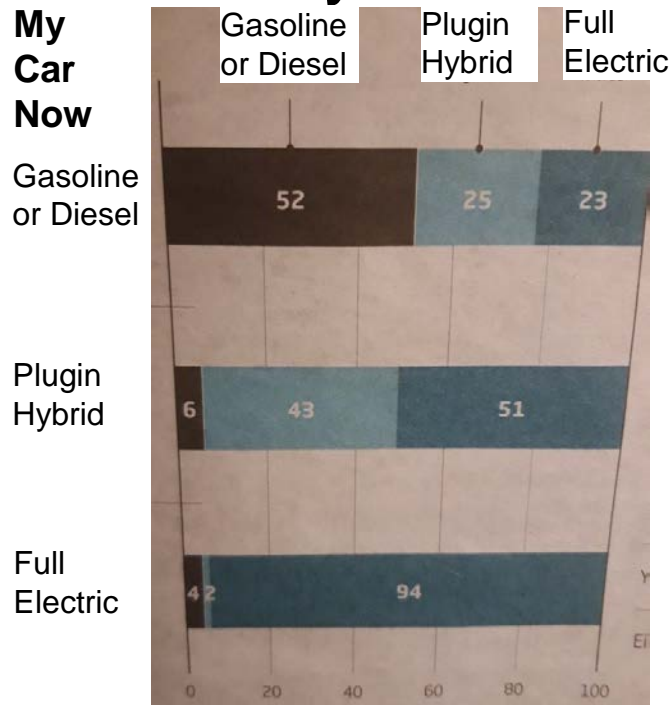


Electrically assisted bicycle



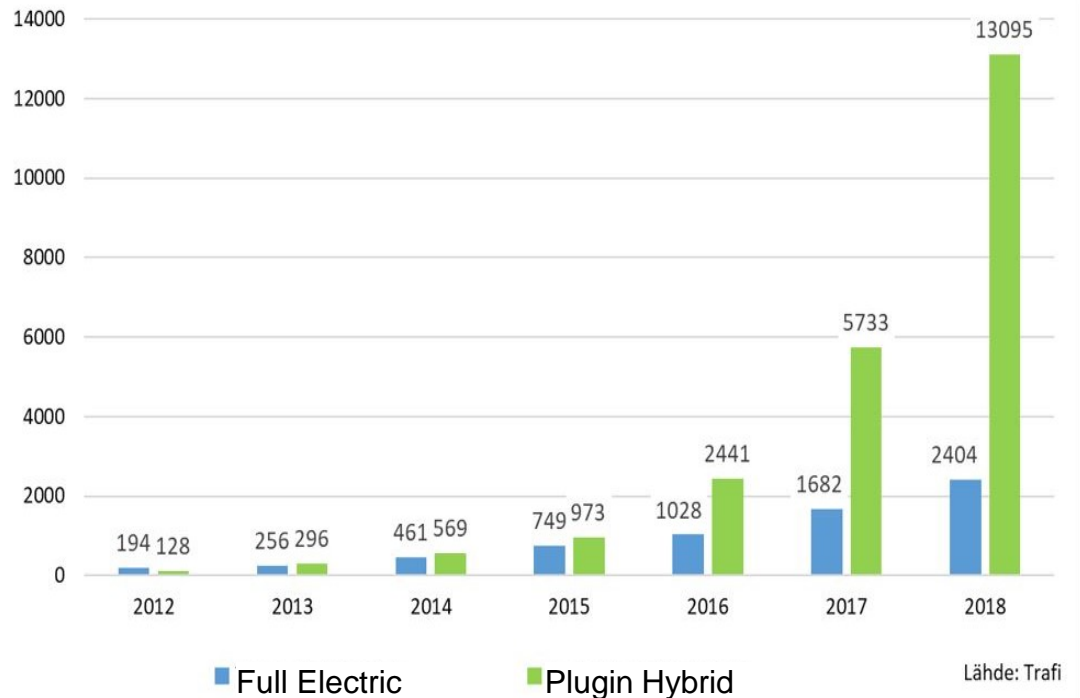
# The Change is Ongoing Now

## What's your next car ?



## The increase of electric vehicles: 109% per year

2018:  
yht. 15 500 autoa



# Innovations on Very Low Energy Mobility

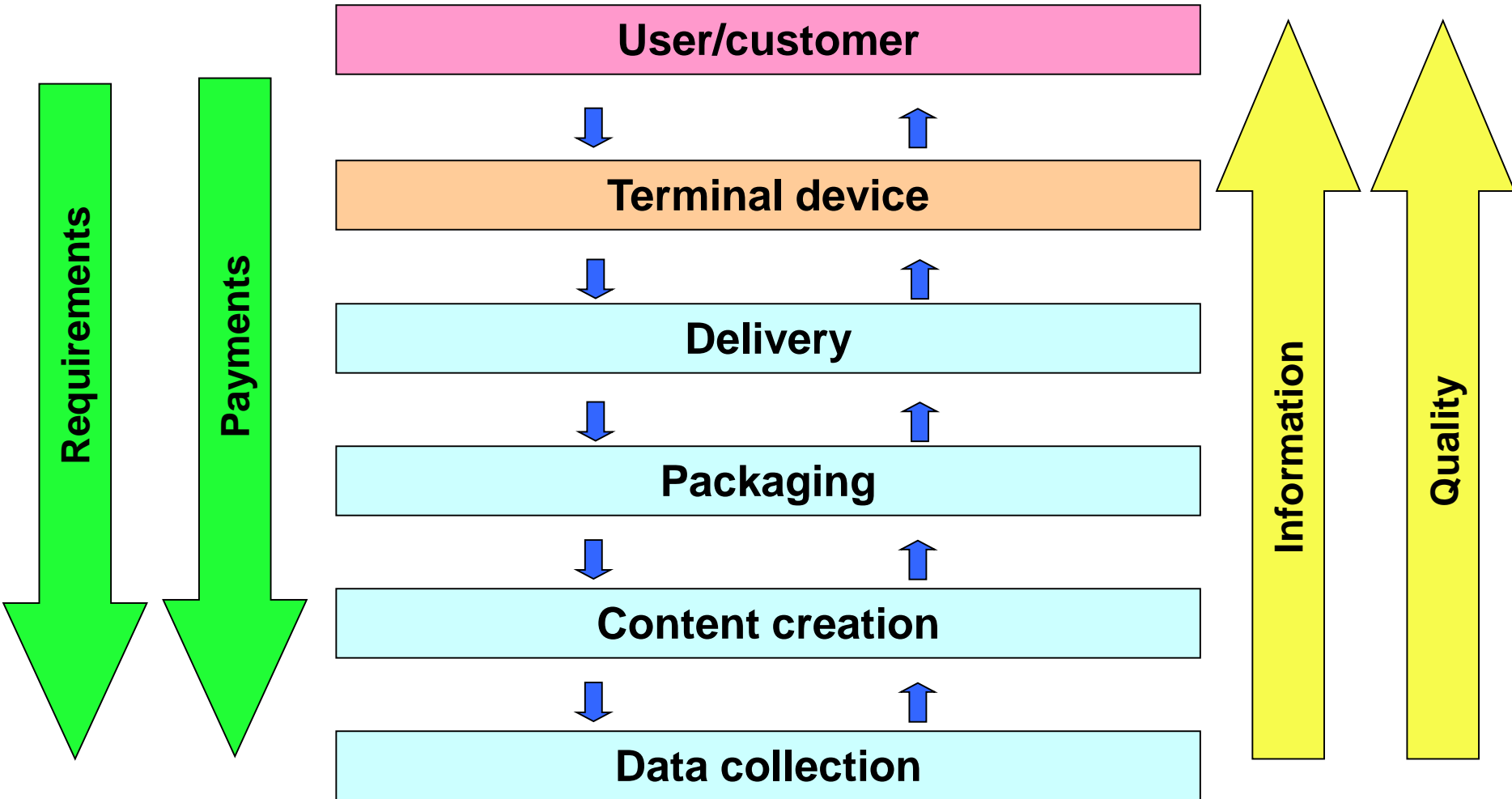




# Architectures and Ecosystems



# Service Chain



# Enablers

- **Guidelines**

- Regulation, administration
- Open architectures
- Standardization

- **Resources**

- Cloud services
  - *Capacity for storage and computing*
- Communications
  - *Radio frequencies for wireless communication*
- Data bases
  - Raw sensor data, refined data*

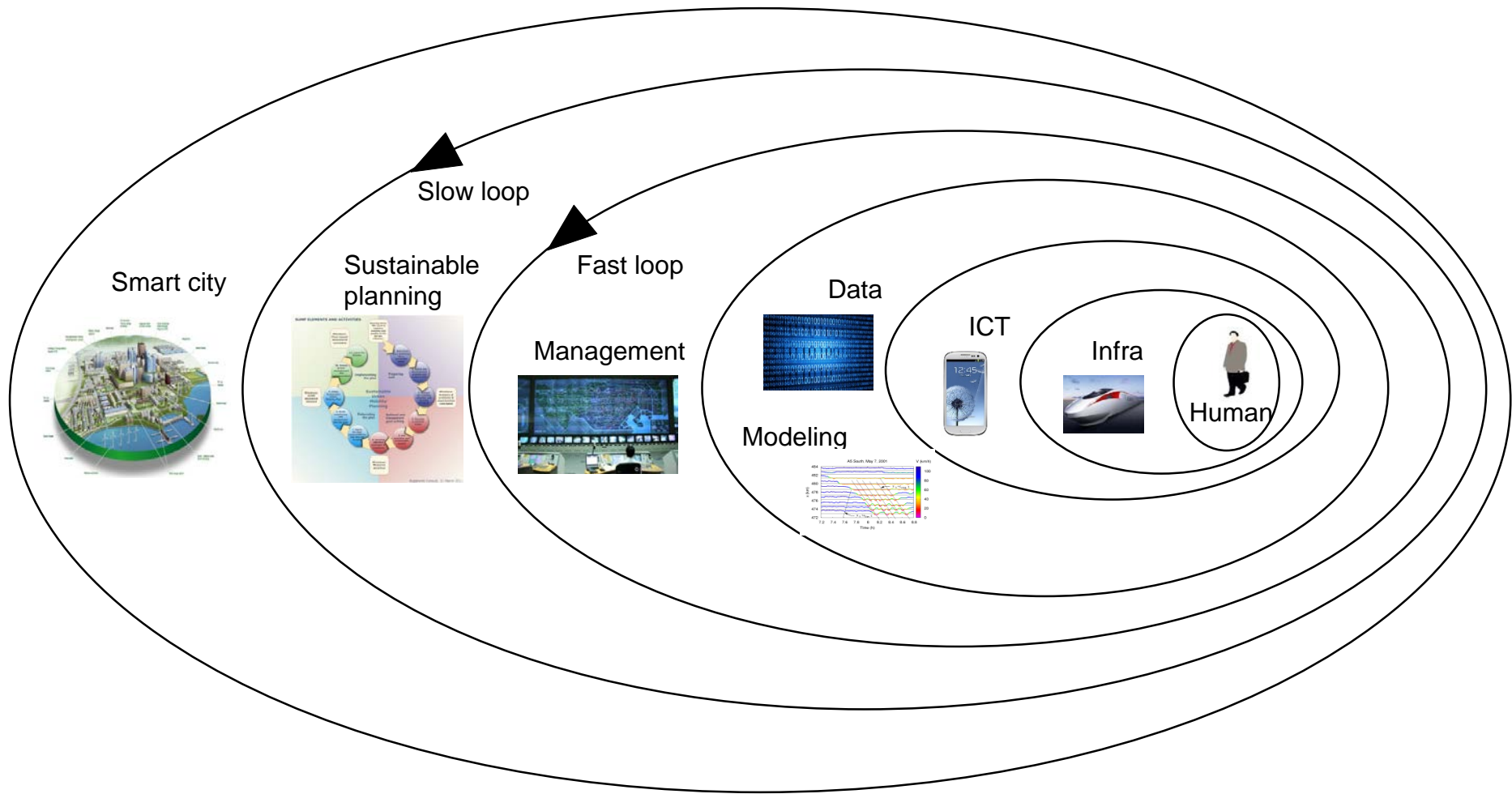


# Openness

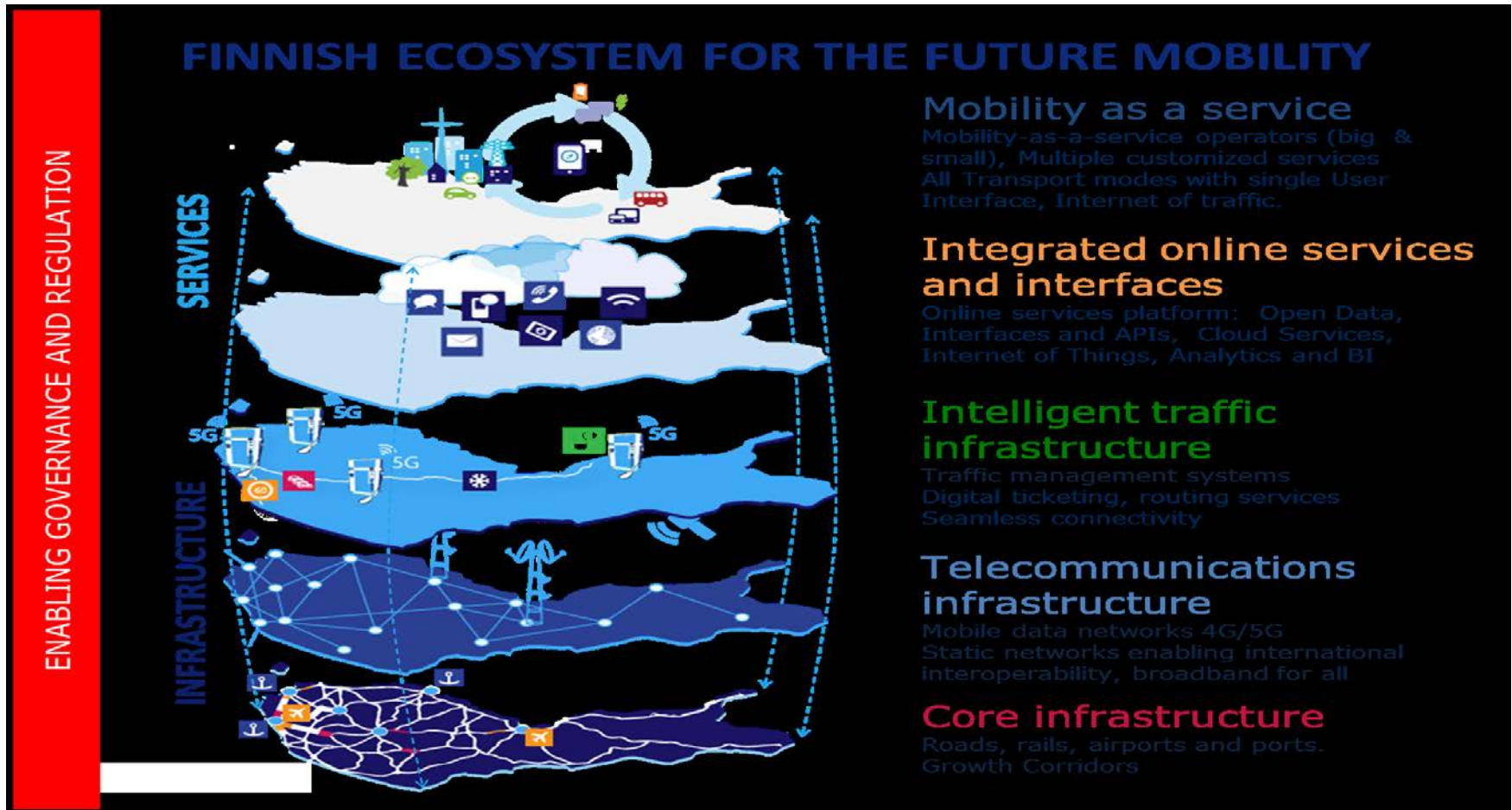
- **Open hardware**
  - PC/ARM ...
- **Open API:s (Application Programming Interface)**
  - Operating systems
  - Access to data
- **Open software**
- **Open data formats**
  - HTML, XML, JSON ...
- **Open data**
  - Files, data bases, real-time data



# Operating System of Transportation



# The Finnish Ecosystem



# Challenges



# The present state of the ITS ?

- New services emerging with increasing speed
- Heterogenous collection of various systems are not able to co-operate with each other
- There is no common platform for ITS
- The business logics is unsettled
- ITS is solving individual tasks, but there is a little intelligence the operation of the transport system as a whole





# Business Logics in ITS

*How to make business profitable ?*

- Who should be paying whom in the service chain ?
- The share between public and private partners
- Some possible options:
  - Free services with taxpayers money
  - Subsidizing services with taxpayers money
  - Packaging services to vehicle price
  - Pricing per transaction
  - Service packets, monthly price
  - Credit schemes

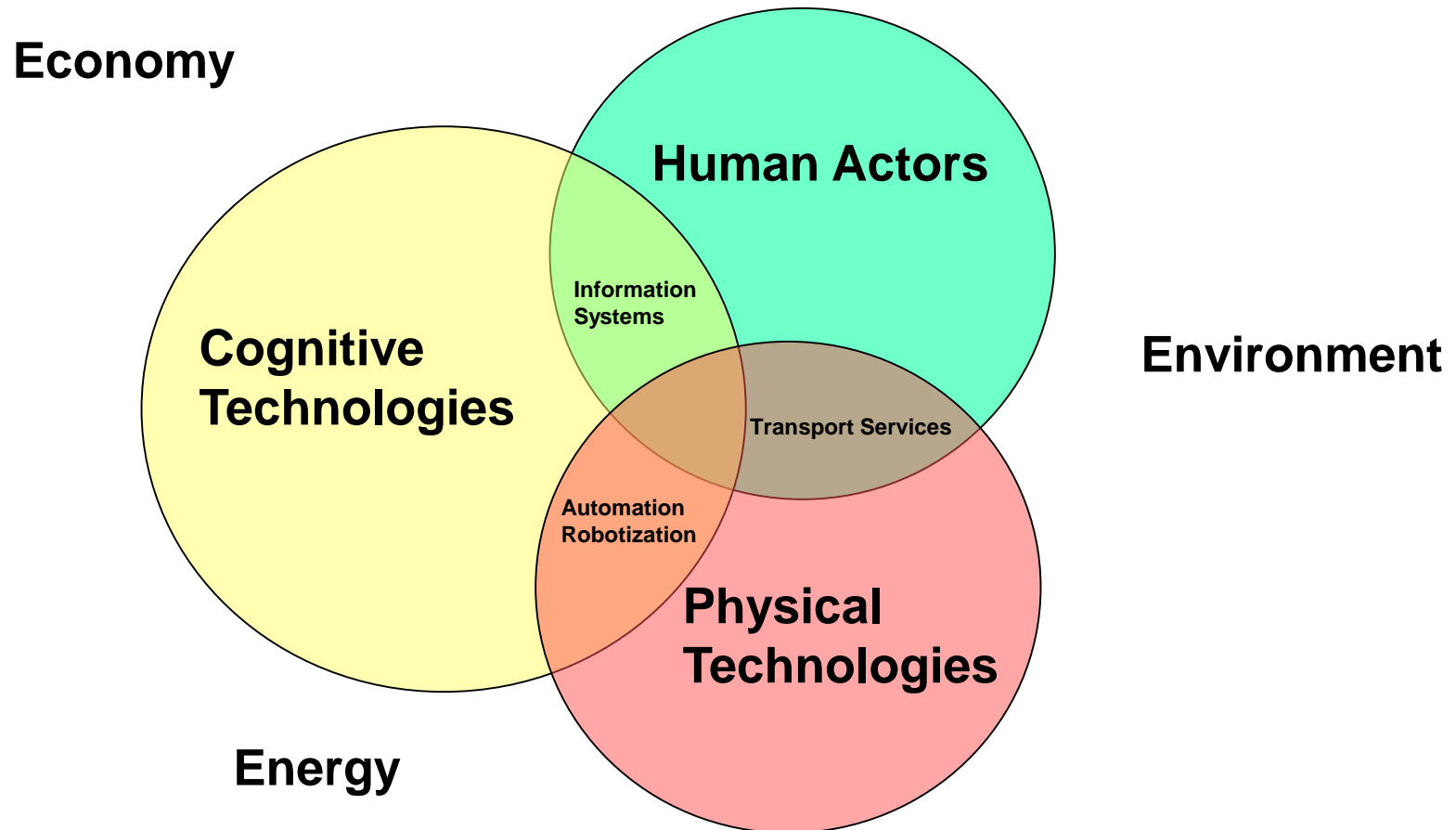


# Future directions

- Real-time traffic and traveler data will be collected
- Data is accumulating and getting more detailed
- Improved mobility, traffic management and transport planning can be achieved by analyzing the "big data"
- Vehicles and travelers are connected all the time
- Transport will be more service-oriented, with multiple size of vehicles available
- Vehicle automation takes place gradually



# The Future ?



# Thank you !

# Let's discuss

