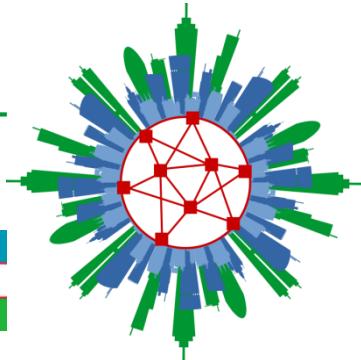


Confidential

SuMoCoS

Sustainability and Mobility
in the Context of Smart Cities



Toward Human Smart Cities in the framework of Transportation

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Toward Human Smart Cities in the framework of Transportation



- 1) Cities and infrastructure management**
- 2) The key role of data for transportation managers**
- 3) The potential of human-centered cities**

1) Cities and infrastructure management



Technological Challenge

- How to age urban infrastructure?
- How to consider independency between urban infrastructure?
- How to retrofit a city that does not have the right infrastructure?

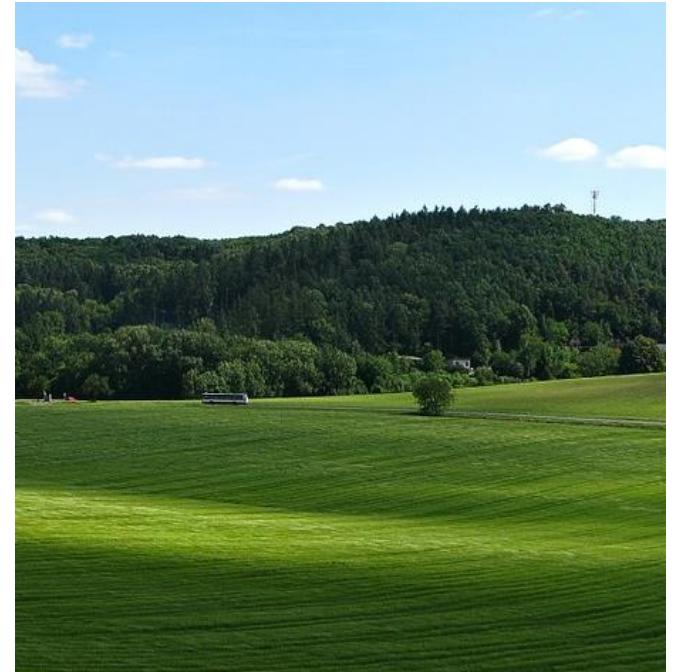
Planning Mobility



1) Cities and infrastructure management



Sustainable Mobility



Environmental and Climate Challenge

- How to make sure that urban infrastructure is robust?
- How to ensure that urban facilities remain resilient?
- How to develop efficient transportation systems?

1) Cities and infrastructure management



Human-centered Mobility



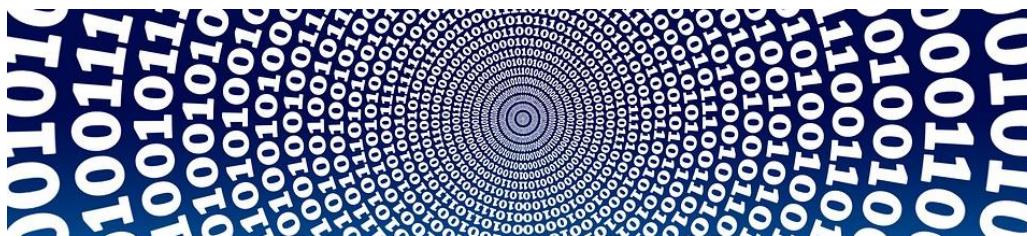
Socio-economic Challenge

- How to provide mobility for work and leisure activities?
- How to assess the evolutions of behaviors?
- How to favor equity and inclusion?

1) Cities and infrastructure management



Services Layer



Data / Digital Layer

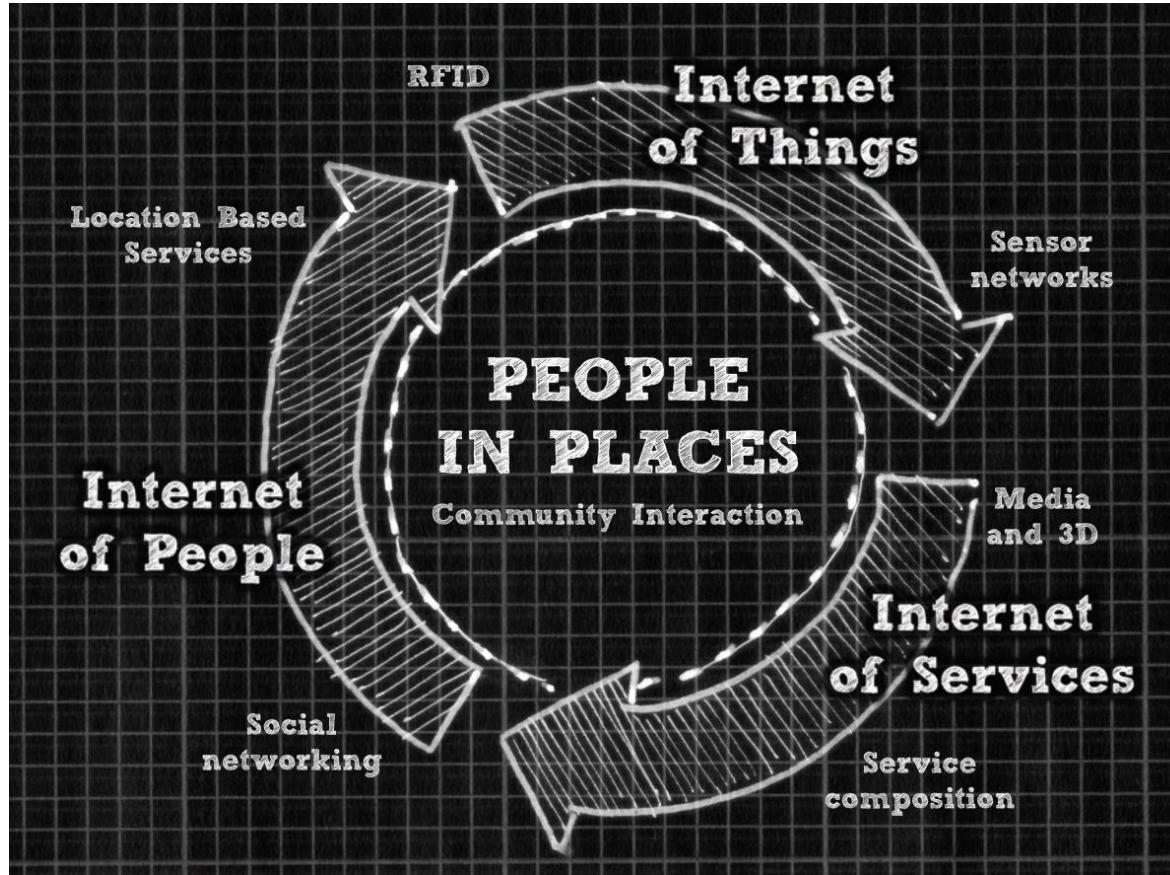


Infrastructure Layer

Performance Improvement

New services & Shift

2) The key role of data for transportation managers



**IoT refers to technologies
that sense**

**IoS delivers customized
services**

**IoP introduces the active
role of people**

2) The key role of data for transportation managers



- Mobility behaviors and demand prognostic
- Demand modeling und traveling evolution
- Life style and users expectations
- Willingness-to-pay for travelers

2) The key role of data for transportation managers



What we were interested in:

- Moving trains
- Origin-destination matrix (OD)
- The optimization of aggregated indicators (cost, travel time, etc.)

What we should be interested in:

- Moving people
- The individual activities chain
- The satisfaction of passengers

3) The potential of human-centered cities



ULTRA-MOBILITY

ALTER-MOBILITY

QUALI-MOBILITY

7 factors whose importance varies over time and by customer segment:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) Service coverage | 5) Comfort |
| 2) Travel time | 6) Price |
| 3) Availability | 7) Environment |
| 4) Ease of use | |

3) The potential of human-centered cities

ULTRAMOBILITY

ALTERMOBILITY

QUALIMOBILITY

Main trends

- Distances increase between home and work
- Development of weekly commuters and home office
- Changes of shopping behaviors

Faster and
further

Impacts on mobility

- Single occupancy of cars and increase in aircraft usage
- Fewer train journeys for work reason
- Fewer trips for shopping purposes



3) The potential of human-centered cities

ULTRAMOBILITY

ALTERMOBILITY

QUALIMOBILITY

Main trends

- Less car use in everyday life and in public spaces
- Reduction of car ownership in urban households
- Openness for alternatives to single occupancy vehicles

A new way
of traveling

Impacts on mobility

- Interest in „door to door“ alter mobility services
- Increased use of shared transportation modes

3) The potential of human-centered cities

ULTRAMOBILITY

ALTERMOBILITY

QUALIMOBILITY

Main trends

- Efforts to improve the quality of life
- Appreciation of proximity and reinvestment in local life

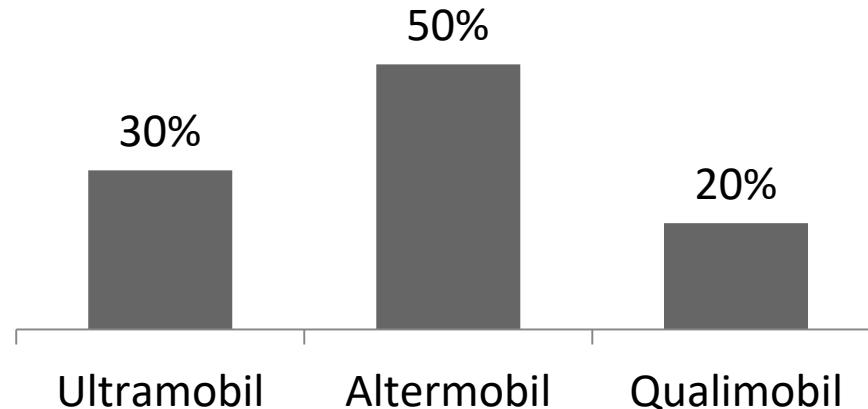
Impacts on mobility

- Shift from international travels to domestic travel
- Intensive use of activity modes (running, cycles, etc.)
- Use of train since the quality of travel time is crucial

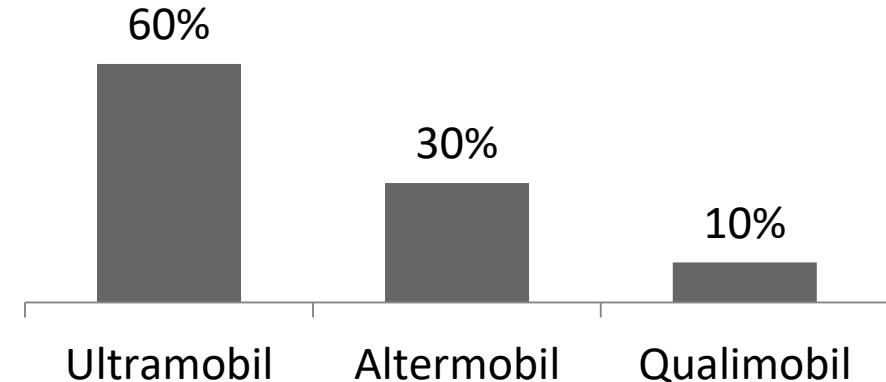
**The quality
of local life**



Projection of the modal split in Switzerland and in France

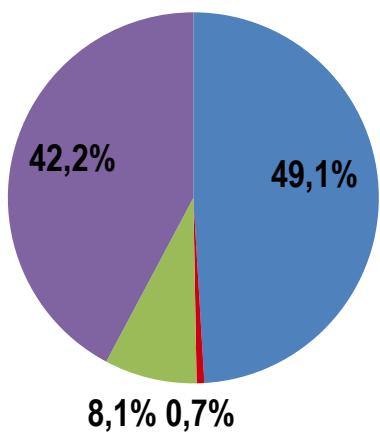


Horizon 2030

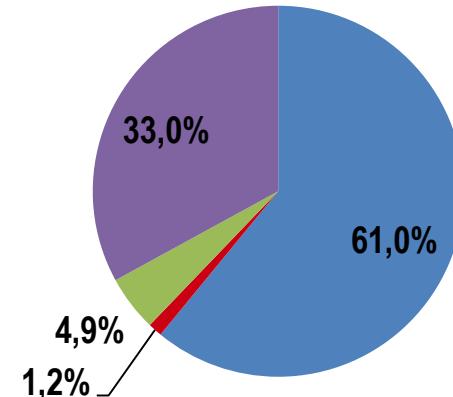


Projection of the modal split between Switzerland and France

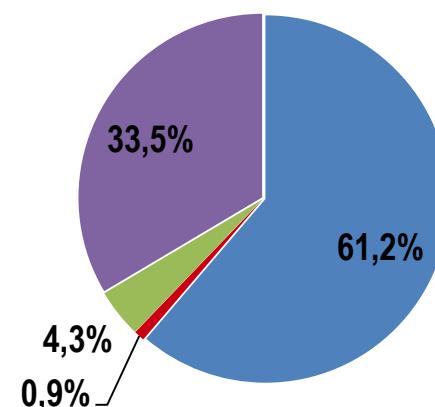
ULTRAMOBILITY
2030



ALTERMOBILITY
2030



QUALIMOBILITY
2030



Horizon 2030

- Trains in %
- Autos & Car-sharing in %
- Busses in %
- Planes in %

Development potential of the transportation industry



1) Meet customer expectations

- Door to door mobility & a better customer relationship
- Single ticketing system (1 Trip = 1 Ticket)
- Customer Information in case of service disruption
- WLAN Connection & Entertainment on Board

2) Reduce the global cost of transportation systems

- Timetable optimization
- Better reliability & punctuality
- Building of partnerships
- Involvement of policy makers

Cost reduction through passenger-centered scheduling



Design of a new timetable to improve both

- The offer (minimization of operating costs)
- The demand (maximizing passenger satisfaction)

Modelling and Optimization of Pedestrians Flows



Understanding pedestrian traffic and strategies:

- Route selection
- Stopovers
- Speed
- Density, etc.

Smart Trolleys for Intermodal Transit Hubs

Book



Meet & Match



Follow



Support travelers along the mobility chain

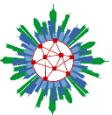
- Implementation of smart trolleys
- Development of on-demand feature for picking-up travelers

Moving Walkways as Transport Route Systems in Urban Areas



Development of a new urban concept under consideration of

- the road network
- the demand
- the optimal speed
- the energy consumption

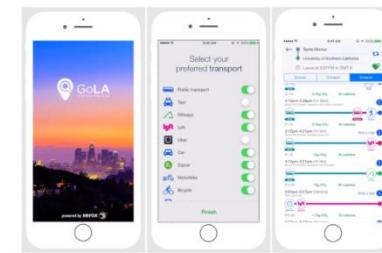


Toward adaptive Transport Systems



Smart Mobility Services

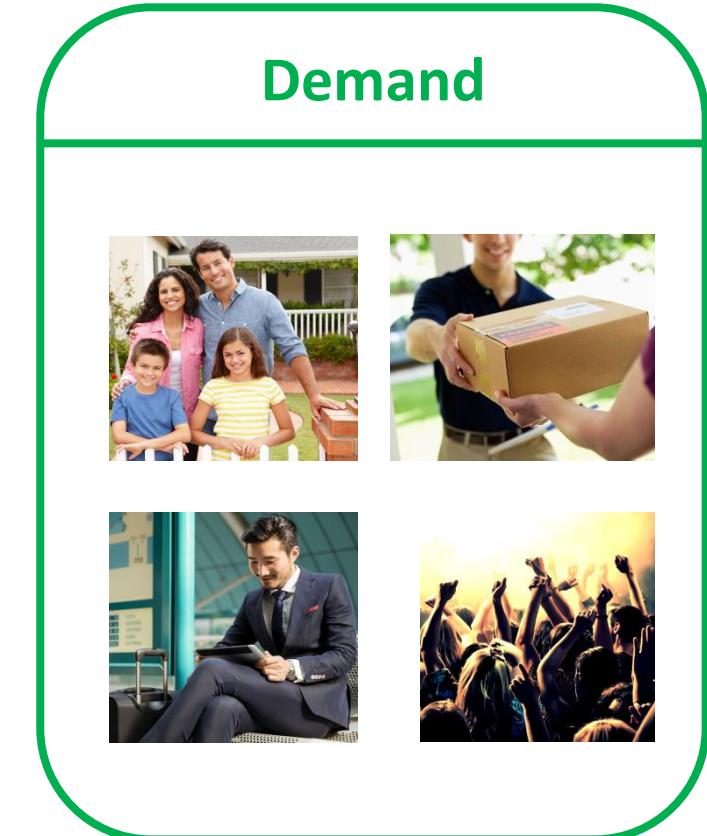
Personal advice



*Users preferences
Image Processing*

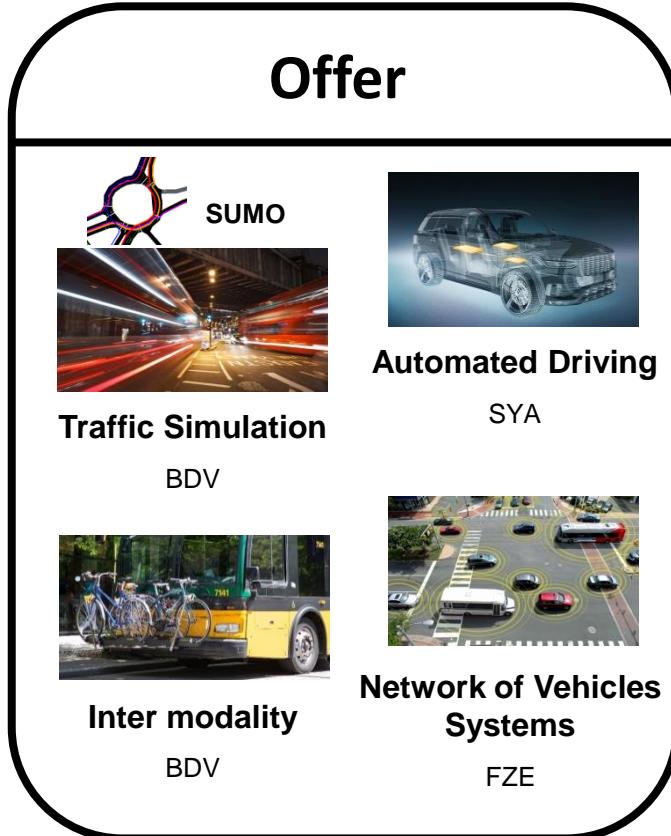
Physical Internet

*Sensing
Mobile Signals*

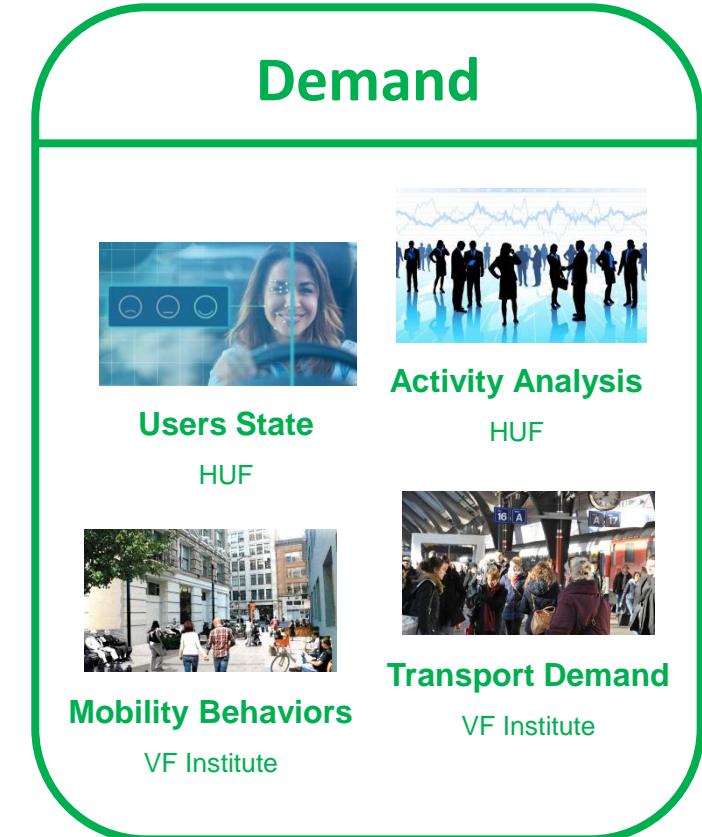
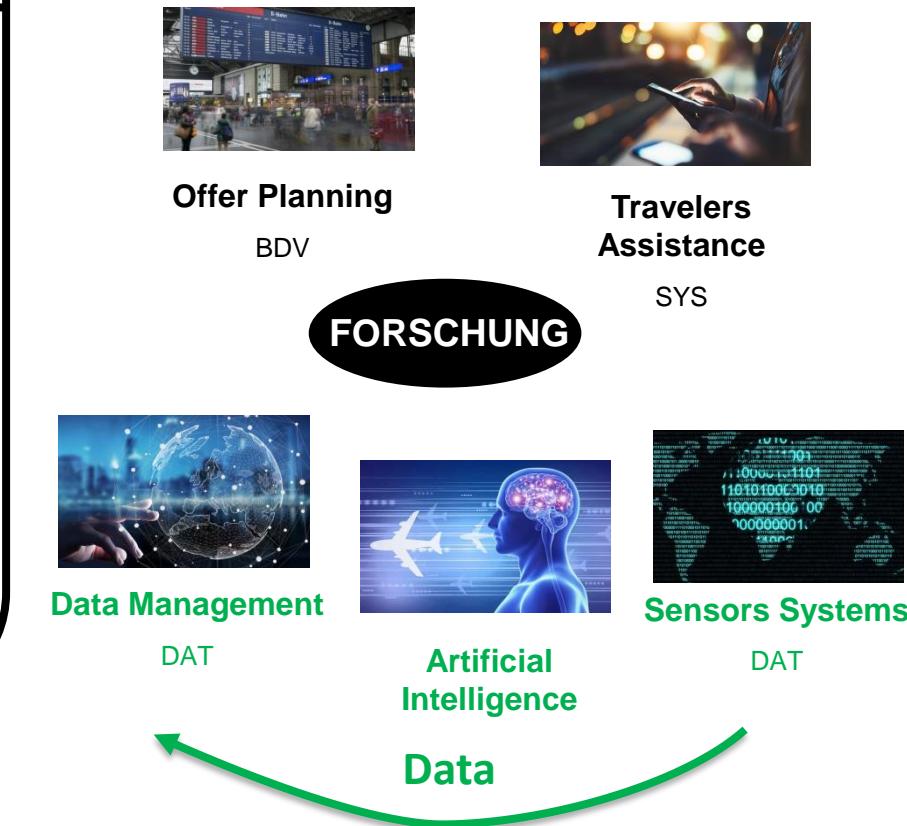


Data

Toward adaptive Transport Systems @ DLR



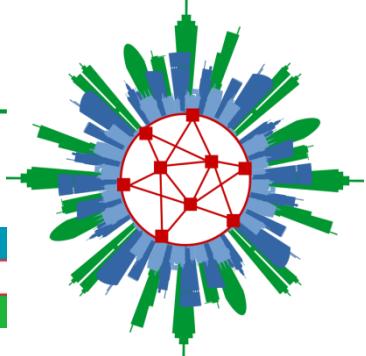
Smart Mobility Services





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Thank you for your attention

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