

#### **In-Time**

Intelligent and Efficient Travel Management for European Cities

POLIS Conference 2009 Martin Böhm





## Content

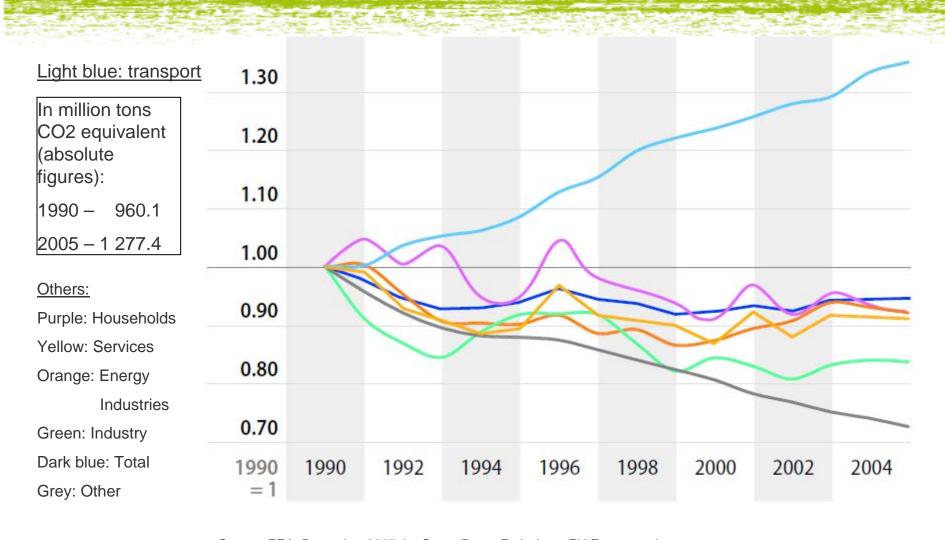


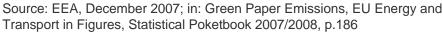
- Introduction
- o The Project
- Concept of In-Time
- Key Elements
- Services
- Expected Impacts



# **GHG-emissions EU-27 by sector –** increase/decrease since 1990









## **Green Paper**



Green Paper – Towards a new culture for Urban Mobility [SEC(2007) 1209]:

- Increased traffic in Europe's cities has resulted
  - In chronic congestion (delays, pollution)
  - In a loss of nearly 100 billion Euros per year (1% of the EU's GDP) to the European economy as a result of this phenomenon.
- Urban traffic is responsible for
  - 40% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and
  - 70% of emissions of other pollutants arising from road transport



The main policy objectives for transport and travel are to become:

- cleaner,
- more efficient, including energy efficiency
- safer and more secure.



# **How to address Urban Mobility**



Chronic congestions on urban road artery network



#### Strategies to improve mobility

- Enhancement of the arteries to the third dimension
- Intelligent Transport System (ITS)
  - → Improved Urban Traffic Management
  - Co-modality (change of travel behaviour)



# **Change of Travel Behaviour**



#### Can be achieved by

- Comfort (short transit, improved waiting time...)
- Reliability (up to date information about delays...)

→ pan-European multimodal Real-Time Travel Information



### **In-Time – Frame Data**



**In-Time** – Intelligent and Efficient Travel Management for European Cities

- Pilot Typ B for CIP-ICT PSP-2008-2
- Project with 22 Partners, co-ordinated by AustriaTech
- Budget of project: 4,58 Mio EURO, of which 2,29 Mio EURO are funded by the EU
- Kick-off: 1st April 2009
- Duration of project: 3 years



## **Basic Idea of In-Time**



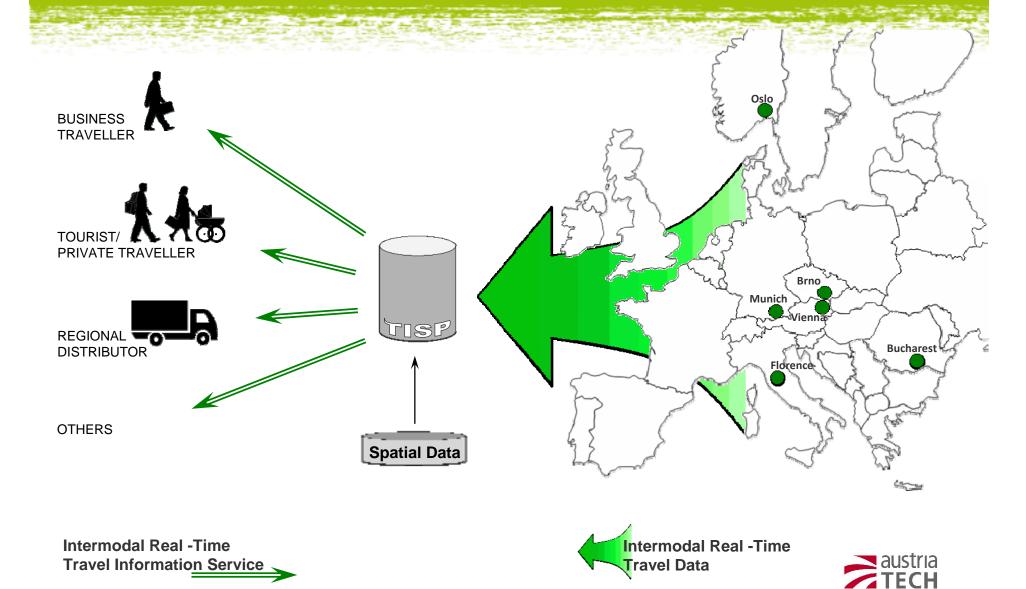
Implementation of a pan-European multimodal Real-Time Travel Information System through the

- implementation of a standardised harmonised interface between operators and service providers,
- aiming at the reduction of the energy consumption of the single traveller by changing his travel behaviour.



## **In-Time concept**





# **In-Time information delivery**



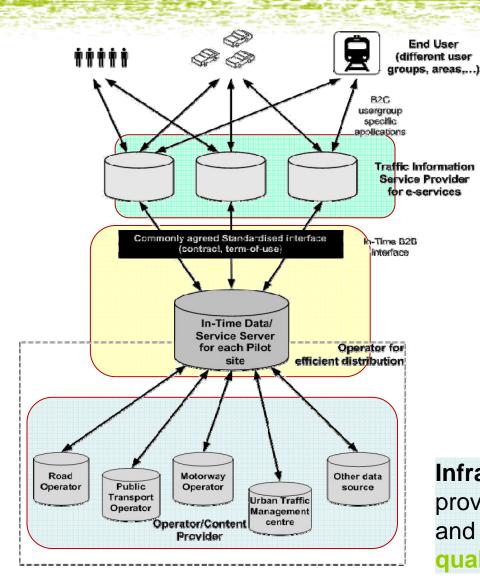






# Concept of the RDSS (Regional Data/Service Server)





TISPs get requests from their User Groups, fetch and merge relevant data from RDSS and provide them to their User Groups

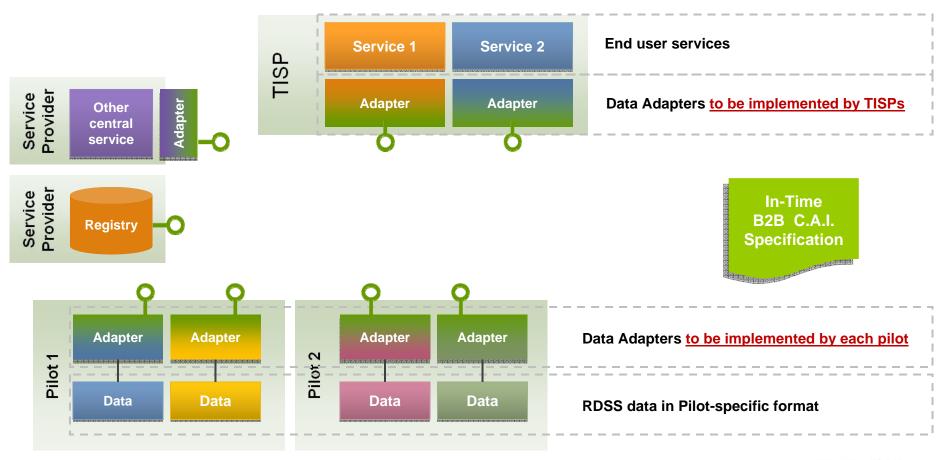
RDSS "translates" different data into a standard format and provides them on a harmonized, standardised level to Transport Information Service Providers (TISPs)

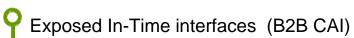
Infrastructure Operators (Road, PT,...)
provide continuously up-dated data
and services on an agreed data/service
quality

## **Architectural concepts**



#### In-Time system: a distributed architecture (SOA)







### **End-User Services**



#### **Dynamic Multimodal Journey Planning**

#### Mandatory Core Service

- static road traffic information
- dynamic road traffic information (higher road network)
- static parking info
- static public transport information
- walking information

#### **Core Service**

- dynamic road traffic information (secondary road network)
- dynamic PT info
- dynamic PT journey routing
- dynamic parking info
- enhanced walking planning
- dynamic cycling planning

#### **Add-on Service**

- dynamic freight traffic information
- dynamic POI info
- dynamic traffic event information
- dynamic weather information
- static and dynamic flight information



### **B2B Services**



- The ownership of data is with the regional infrastructure operator.
- Transport Information Service Provider (TISPs) will be the users of B2B Services, offering their customers interoperable und multimodal RTTI Services (individual customised).
- Clear definition of data/services to be exchanged.
- Elaboration of "Terms of Use" (incl. cost model)



## **B2C Services**



B2C Services can be divided into two major groups:

- o e-services will influence the on-trip travel behaviour by optimising journeys taking the energy consumption into account. The community will be the users of mobile devices or a navigational device.
- Internet based pre-trip information can influence travel behaviour.







# **Operating Traffic Management** for reducing the amount of energy needed:

- reducing traffic congestions in all modes (efficient and intermodal operating traffic management solution for more fluent traffic)
- enabling intermodal real-time on- and pre-trip information, to result in intelligent decisions of the traveller and lower energy consumption
- lowering energy consumption drastically by the introduction of modern technologies like the adoption of LED technology for signal heads.



# Functionalities and benefits for users, operators and providers



- Users: receive in each In-Time city requested relevant realtime intermodal travel information on their favourite tool and HMI.
- Operators (cities): install a single distribution channel for dynamic traffic information transmission to all user groups.
  - => support for strategy based routing
- TISP: generate and deliver high quality information services to targeted user groups.



## **Expected impacts on travel behaviour**



- o modal shift away from individual traffic: around 3%, as private users will be enabled to compare transport modes and make a choice.
- o improved customer acceptance of PT operation.
- o a positive impact on improved safety, efficiency and competitiveness of transport systems across European cities, with the objective of reducing road fatalities by 50% in EU-27 by 2010.
- higher mobility of people and goods across different transport modes through the provision of accessible and reliable information services.



### **Expected impacts on the environment**



- providing intermodal real-time traffic information for a better selection of the travel mode towards greener transport modes.
- o reducing the following emissions through an improved traffic management system:
  - pollutants and CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions,
  - particle emissions, noise
- lowering energy consumption by
  - optimising traffic control (Eco-flow),
  - enhancing the product life-cycle
  - reducing power consumption by using LED technologies



#### **Partners**



#### 22 partners from 9 EU countries, incl. AustriaTech





































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