

Panel Discussion ICIW/SPWID

Internet, Wearable Devices, and Mobility

Moderator

Steffen Fries, Siemens AG, Germany

Panelists Åsa Hedman, VTT, Finland Redouane Khemmar, ESIGELEC, France

June 24th, 2015

two initial thoughts on the topic

support in daily life



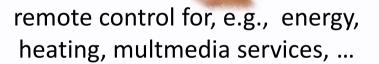
ambient assisted living



instant health analysis



social media



navigation, location based services



the flipside – keeping control

privacy

cyber bullying



ownership of data

topics from the panelists

Åsa Hedman, VTT, Finland

the interrelation between mobility and quality of life and the economics of the society

Redouane Khemmar, ESIGELEC, France

> Smart Autonomous Vehicle: the combination of urban mobility, renewable energy, and driver assistance systems

summary of discussion

- Main focus of panel discussion on urban mobility with the emphasis on autonomic mobility leveraging electric vehicles
- Different funded projects deal with the topic, targeting especially support of elderly and disabled people, but also to address the overall CO₂ footprint of urban mobility
- Autonomic driving was seen as very promising technology, but needs to be considered in the complete picture to not address single individuals but a whole city population
- Autonomous driving should not increase the traffic in bigger cities. It should support the concept of mobility on demand without requiring to own a car. It should be incorporated into mobility concepts supporting multimodal travel solutions, utilizing (full or partial) autonomic driving.
- Ideally, the vehicle is an electric vehicle to better address the overall energy consumption as it also allows to store and feedback energy



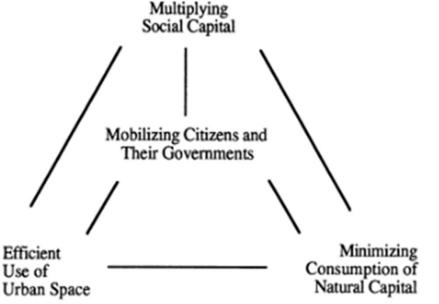
Datasys 2015 Panel discussion

Åsa Hedman VTT Technical Research Centre of Finland Ltd Senior Scientist Eco-Efficient district solutions



Mobility and Urban planning

- Car-usage can use over 50% of a residential areas total energy (Rajala et. Al, 2010).
- EcoCity definitions from 20 years ago allready listed mobility issues as the first points to consider (Roseland, 1997)
- Framework for sustainable community planning (Roseland, 2000)



Urban planning and mobility



- Target: Plan societies that 1)reduces the need for people to move around daily and 2)enable daily mobility to be car-free.
- Existing urban enivronments challenging
- Doubling the collective transport offering, the car use decreases by 6% (Johanson et. Al, 2010) (Swedish study)
- City planning actions can reduce car usage 10% (Johanson et. Al, 2010) (Swedish study)
 - increased density of urban structure (3%),
 - mixed functions (2%),
 - formation and speed limits of streets to meet pedestrian and cyclist demands (1%)
 - connecting to collective transportation (4%).
- Availability of daily services on walking distance most essential
 - Case: StPetersburg, Russia: must have daily services on 500m distance from residential buildings!



ICT and mobility

- Lots of solutions have been developed, slow uptake
- Demand based public transportation
- Robot cars
- Vehicle to grid solutions...
- Mobility impacting quality of life and economics of the society
 - Time consumed in commuting..
 - Easiness for non-car users to get to places (children, youth, elderly)..
 - Heavily jammed cities => lost business oportunities
 - Ex. Cairo, Alexandria, StPetersburg: plan maximum 2 meetings for one day!



References

- Rajala, P., Hirvonen, H., Perttula, S., Lähde, E., Pulkka, P., Jarmala, L., Laukkanen, J., Patronen, J., Jokinen, M., Rintala, T., Rajakallio, K. & Kauppinen, T. 2010. Energiatehokkuus kaavoituksessa. Publication of Sitra. ISBN 978-951-563-742-0 (URL:http://www.sitra.fi)
- Roseland, M. 1997. Dimensions of the eco-city. Cities. (14), 197–202.
- Roseland, M. 2000. Sustainable community development: integrating environmental, economic, and social objectives. Progress in Planning. (45), 73–132.
- Johansson, H., Eklöf, H. & Karlsson, L. 2010. Trafikverket. Trafikslagsövergripande planeringsunderlag för begränsad klimatpåverkan. ISBN 978-91-7467-069-1