

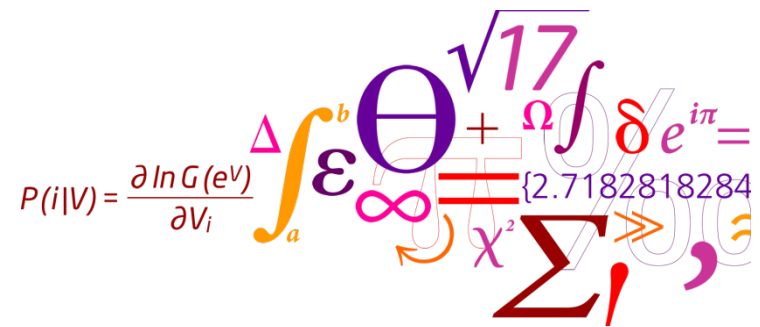
Future mobility

- Challenges of driverless vehicles and shared economy

Otto Anker Nielsen

Professor

Head of Transport DTU



$$P(i|V) = \frac{\partial \ln G(e^V)}{\partial V_i} \int_a^b \varepsilon \Theta + \Omega \int \delta e^{i\pi} = \{2.7182818284\}$$

Transport Modelling

Department of Management Engineering

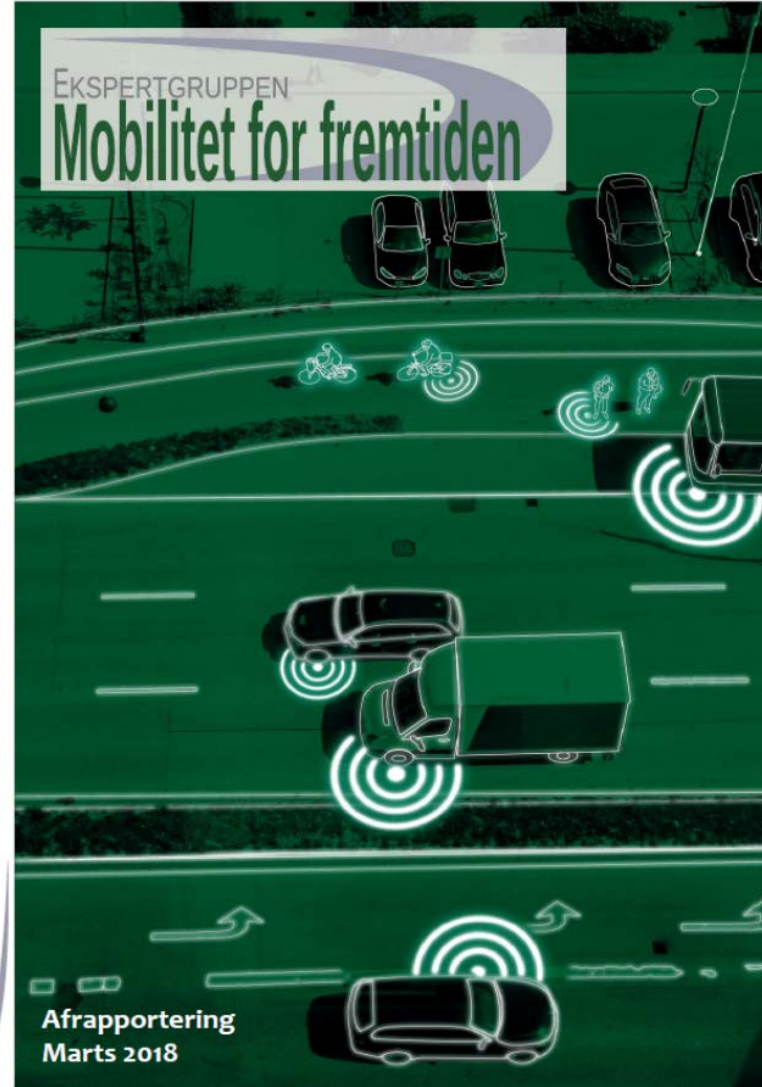
Danish transport minister expert group



Forside / Nyheder / 2017 / Ole Birk Olesen: Ny ekspertgruppe skal se på fremtidens transport

Ole Birk Olesen: Ny ekspertgruppe skal se på fremtidens transport

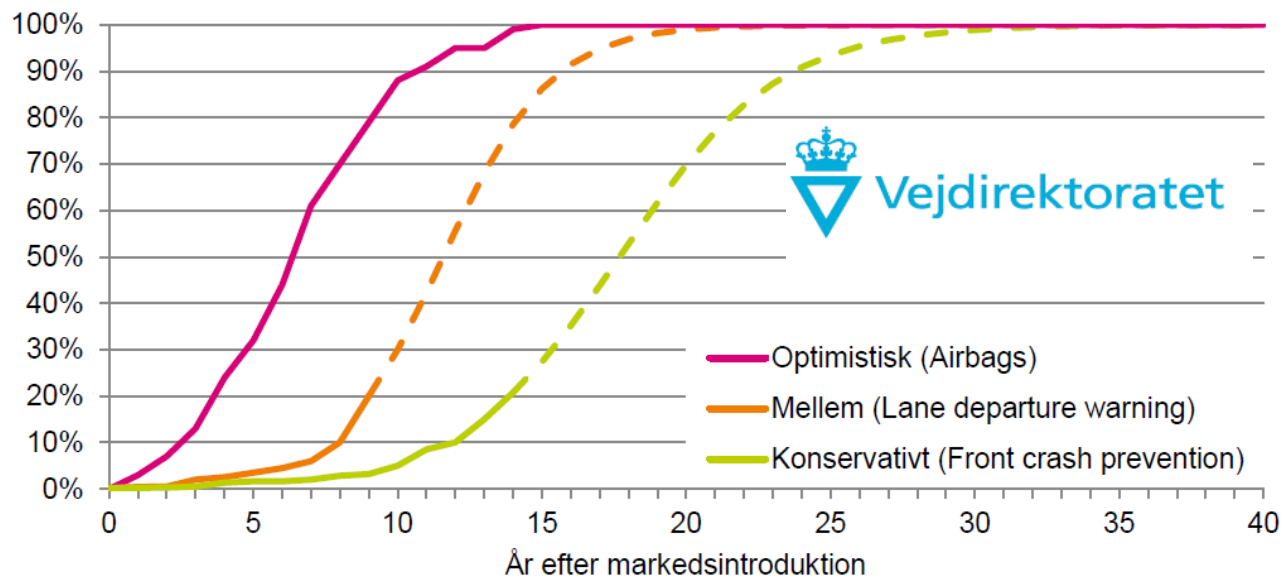
Transport-, bygnings- og boligminister Ole Birk Olesen (LA) nedsætter ny ekspertgruppe, som skal komme med anbefalinger til, hvordan vi bliver klar til fremtidens transport.



Timely concern

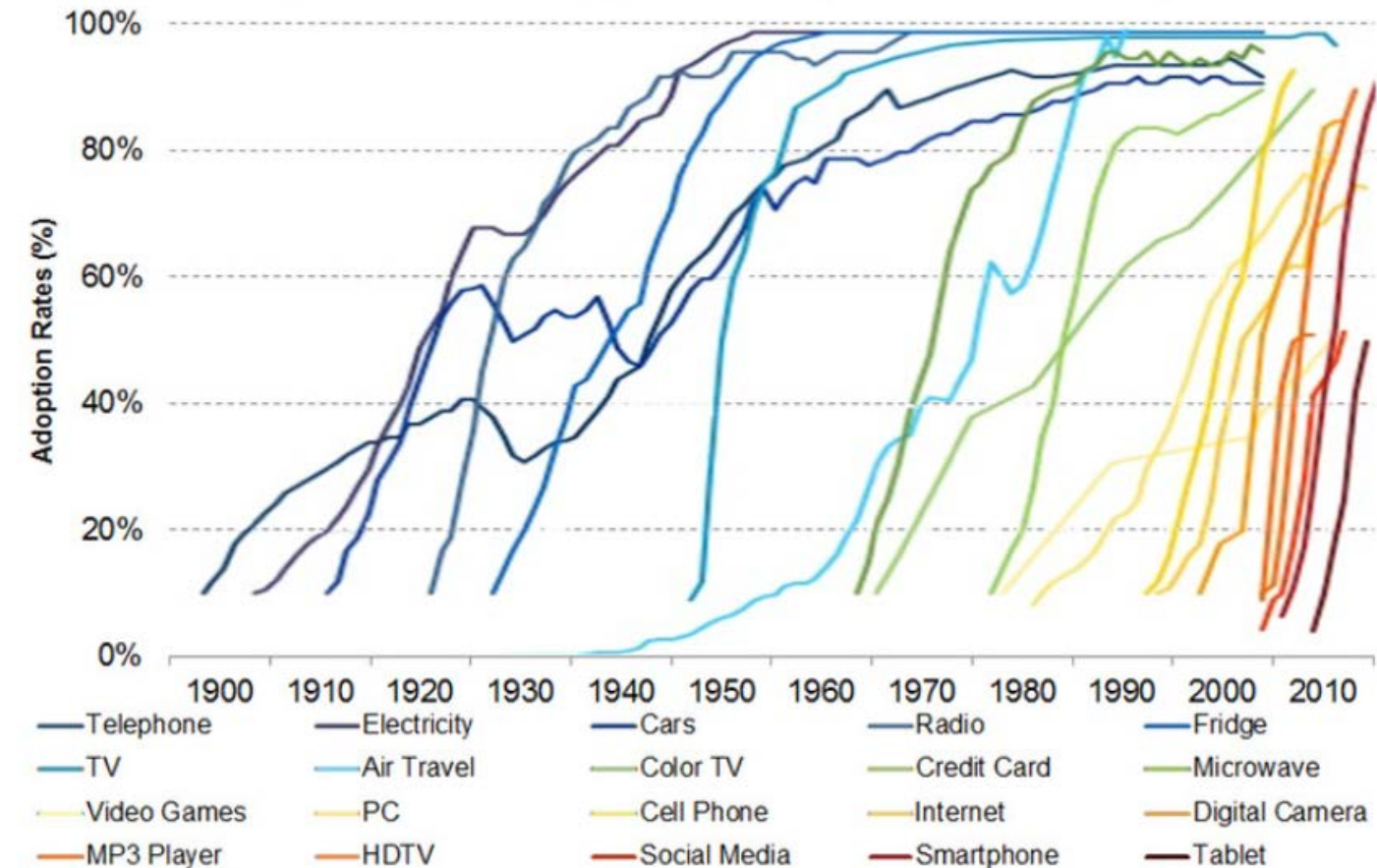
- Lifespan of decisions
 - Traffic contracts 7-12 years
 - Train rolling stock 20-30 years
 - Bridges/tunnels ~100 years
 - Railways/roads 100+ years
- Expected introduction of autonomous cars

Figur 6. Scenarier for indfasningen af automatiserede biler i MOTOBA



Adoption of new Technologies

Adoption of Technology in the US (1900 to the Present)



Market Realist

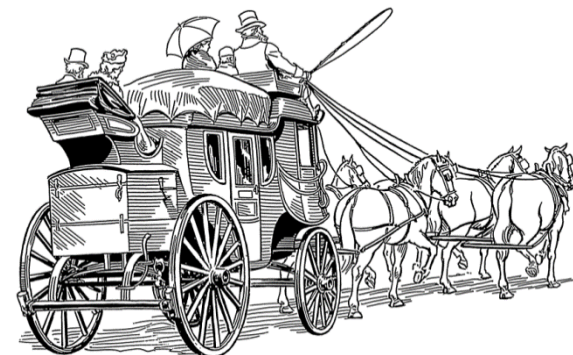
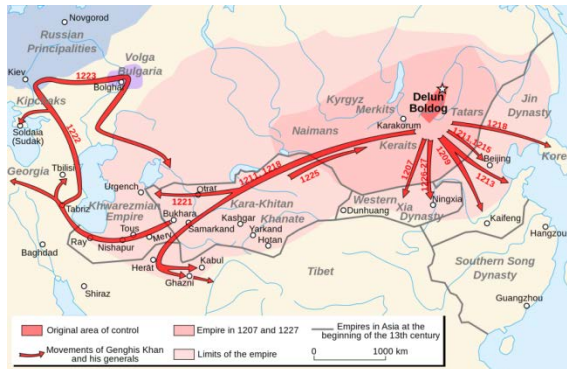
Source: BlackRock

(Blackrock)

<https://www.vox.com/2016/3/4/11161758/electric-cars-oil-crisis>

The first transport revolution

- Use of animals for transport
 - Gradually developed over thousands of years
 - Speed, distance, load



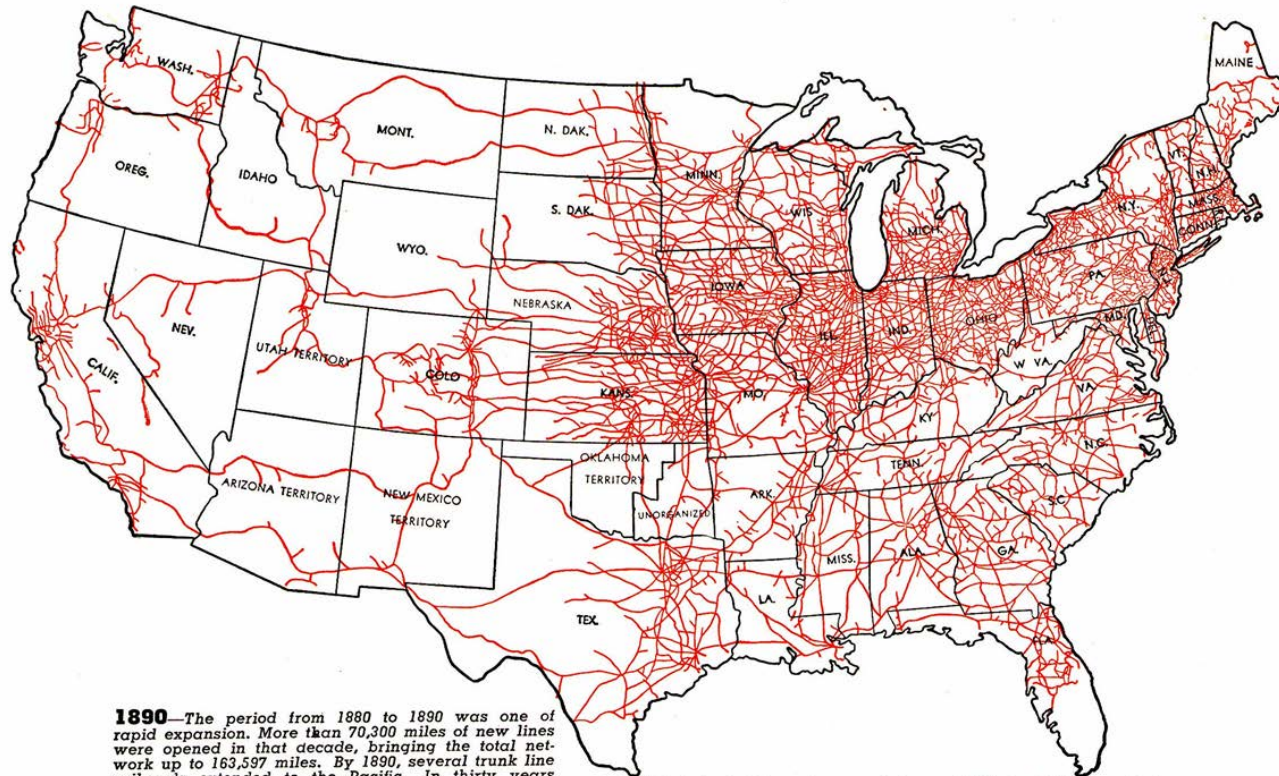
The second transport revolution

- Use of wind for sea transport
 - Gradually developed over thousands of years
 - Improved ship building technology and navigation



The third transport revolution

- Machines as power source
 - Fast technology development, US rail network development 1880-1890



1890—The period from 1880 to 1890 was one of rapid expansion. More than 70,300 miles of new lines were opened in that decade, bringing the total network up to 163,597 miles. By 1890, several trunk line railroads extended to the Pacific. In thirty years from 1860 to 1890, the total mileage of the region west of the Mississippi River increased from 2,175 to 72,389, and the population of that area increased fourfold.

Easter morning 1900: 5th Ave, New York City. Spot the automobile.



<http://www.businessinsider.com/5th-ave-1900-vs-1913-2011-3?r=US&IR=T&IR=T>

Easter morning 1913: 5th Ave, New York City. Spot the horse.



Source: George Grantham Bain Collection.

General transport options today

- Faster
- Larger volumes
- More reliable
- Cheaper (per unit)



...but capacity problems in the transport networks



Challenged urban transport infrastructure, space and land use

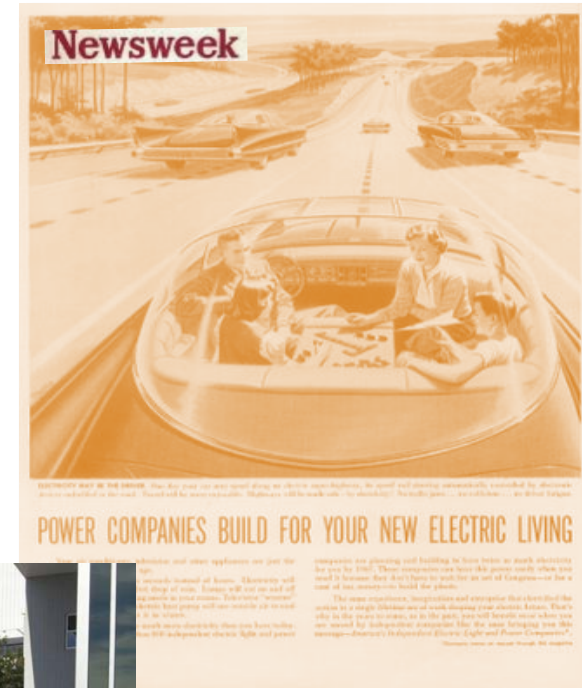
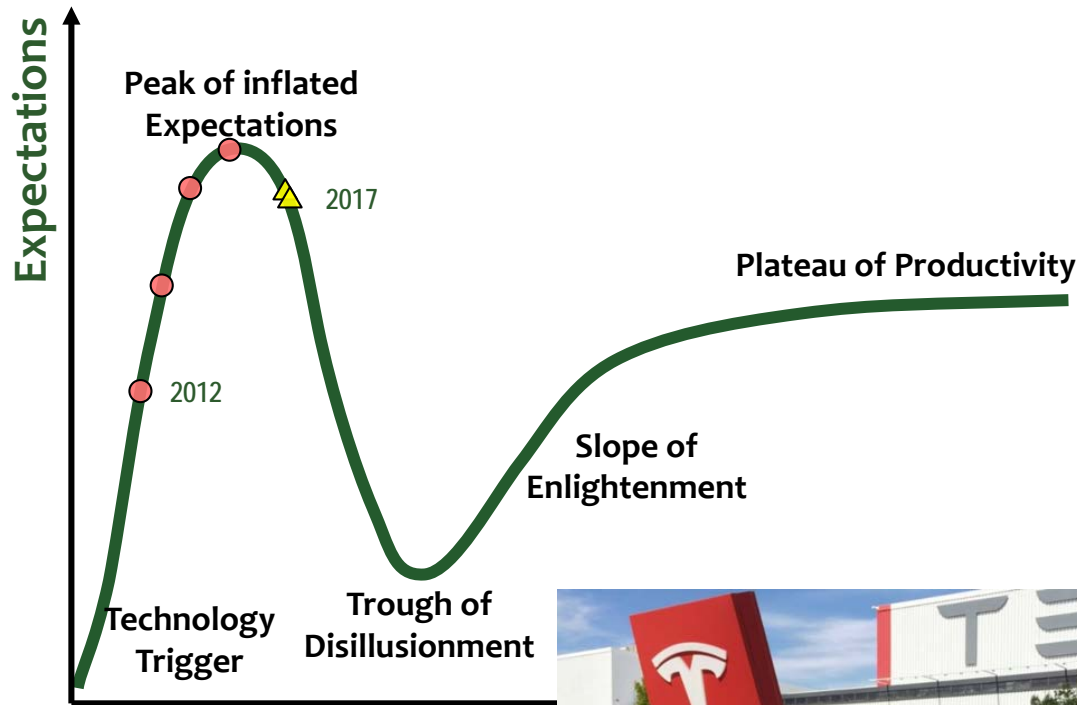


The fourth transport revolution

- Digital age transportation with self driving Autonomous vehicles



Gartner's Hype Cycle for emerging Technologies ...



Newsweek, Dec-1956



Past Visions of Future Transport



1949 ConvAIRCAR Flying Car



Segways



Jet Pack



2001 Moon Service

Supersonic Concorde (1976-2003)



Technological trends in the fourth transport revolution

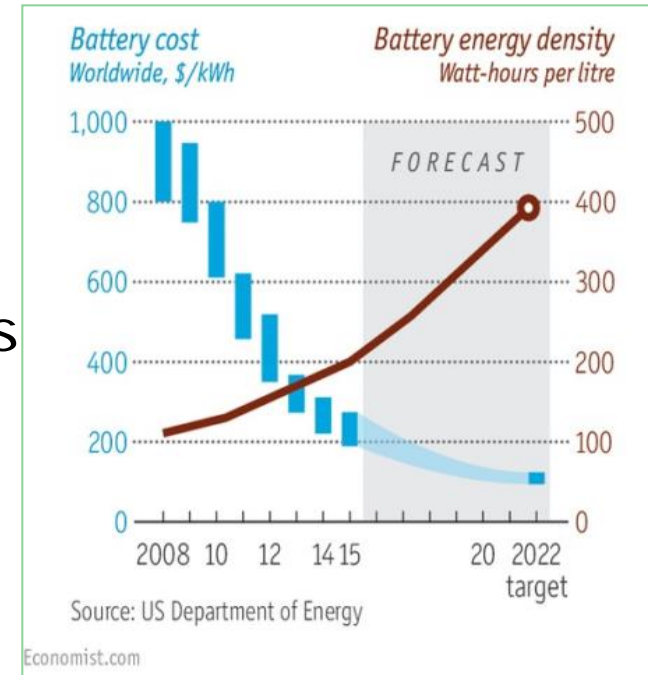
1. Electrification
2. Shared economy+ MaaS
3. Autonomous vehicles
4. Digitalisation and big data + the cloud/www

1 Electrification



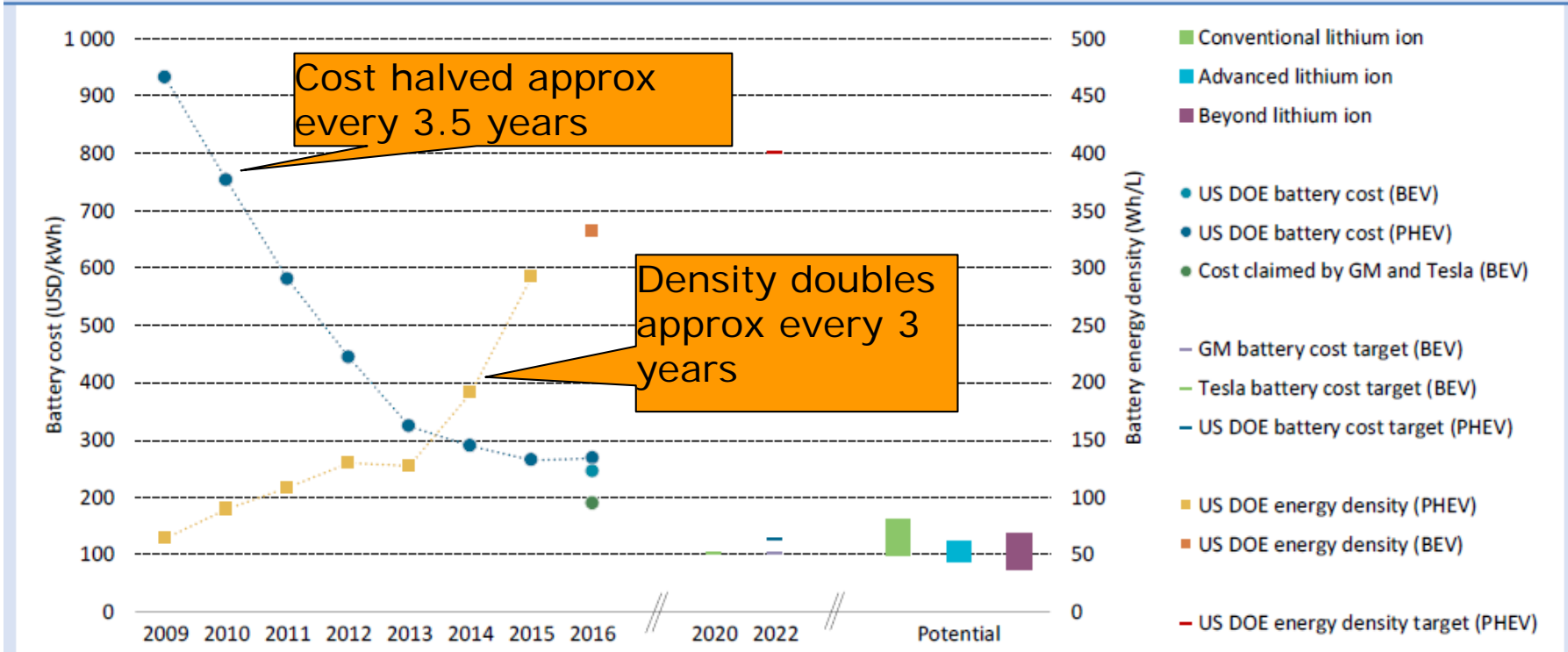
The climate agenda's consequences for the transport sector

- New passenger cars have to be CO₂-free from approximately 2035 to reach the 2050-target for Denmark's CO₂ emissions
- Economically competitive electric cars with sufficient range within 5-10 years
- Change to sustainable energy realistic – not a crucial barrier for future traffic growth
- Note though that electric cars are not CO₂ free seen from a production and life-cycle perspective



Moore's law on battery cost and density

Figure 6 • Evolution of battery energy density and cost



Global **EV** Outlook 2017
Two million and counting



Ny el-lastbil imponerer: Letkørt og lydløs

24. januar 2018 15:30 | [Sådan](#) | [Tip redaktionen om en historie](#)

New electric truck impress:
Easy to drive and soundless

9

Billeder



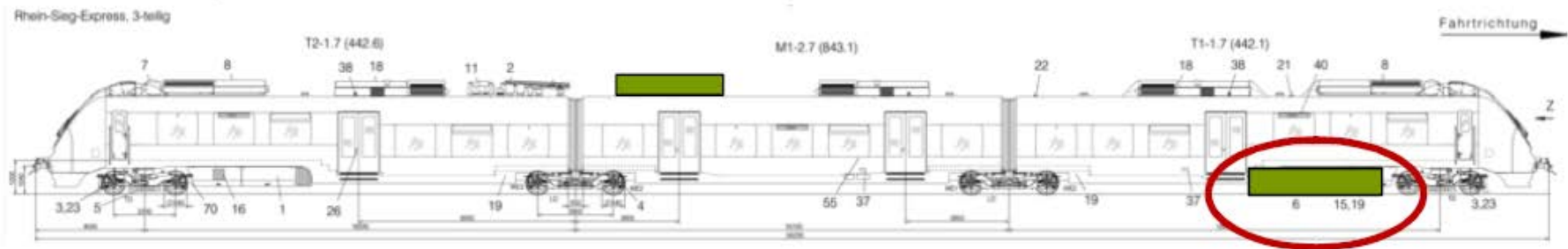
Fuso's eCanter er blevet mødt med stor spænding. Der er tale om en elektrisk lastbil, som har en passende rækkevidde. Foreløbig er den købt af en række tyske transportvirksomheder, som bruger den til forsøg med distribution i storbyerne Berlin og Stuttgart.

Battery trains



- Can charge at stations and at terminals
- Can charge along sections with power supply
- Can be achieved by retrofit diesel trainsets

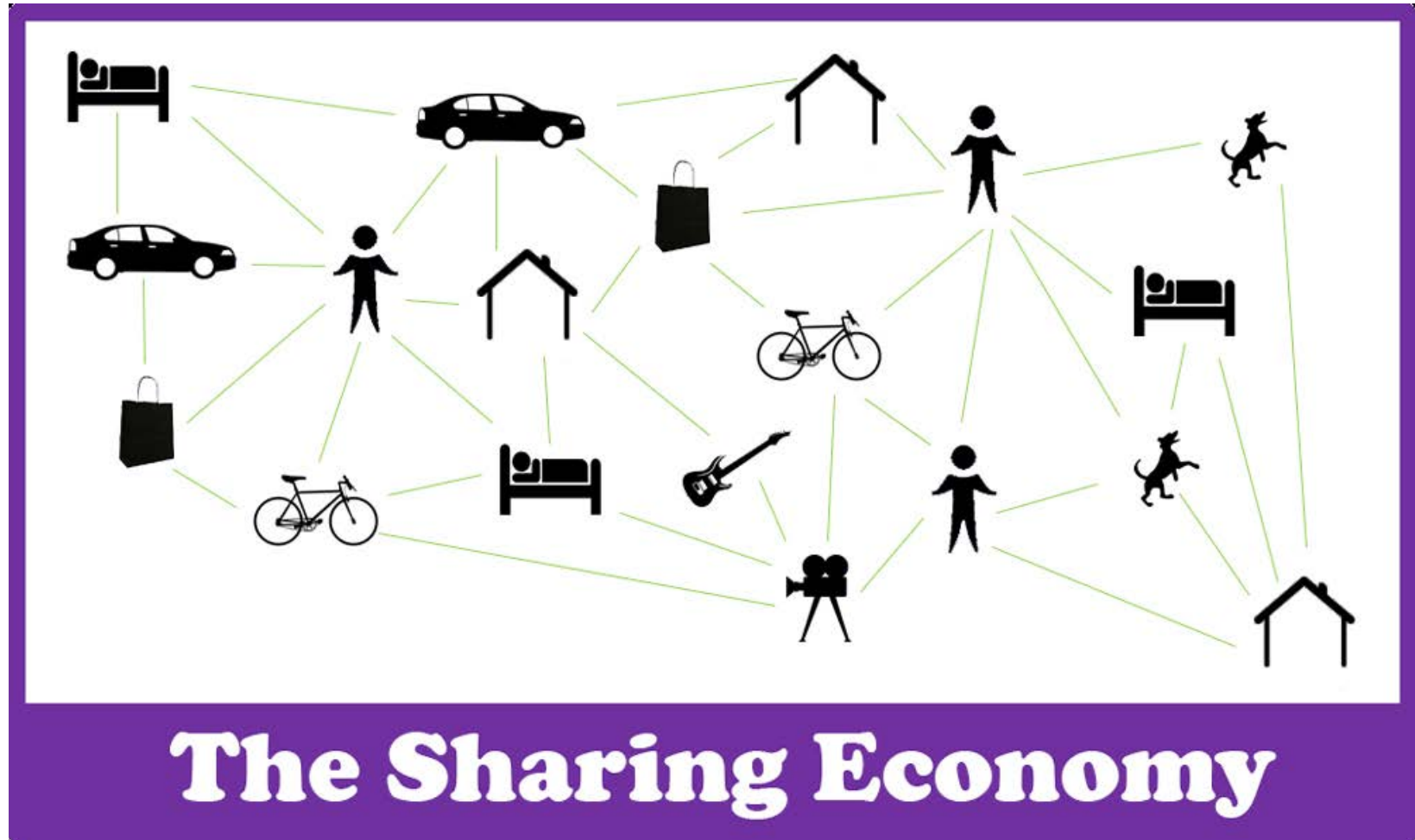
Available space in Talent 2 EMU



Electric ferries



2 Shared economy



Mobility as a Service (MaaS) Shared Economy

- Taxi variants



- Co-driving
- Carpooling



- Rented cars
/shifting drivers



Shared economy is not new,...



They all had high transaction costs measured with the scale of today,...

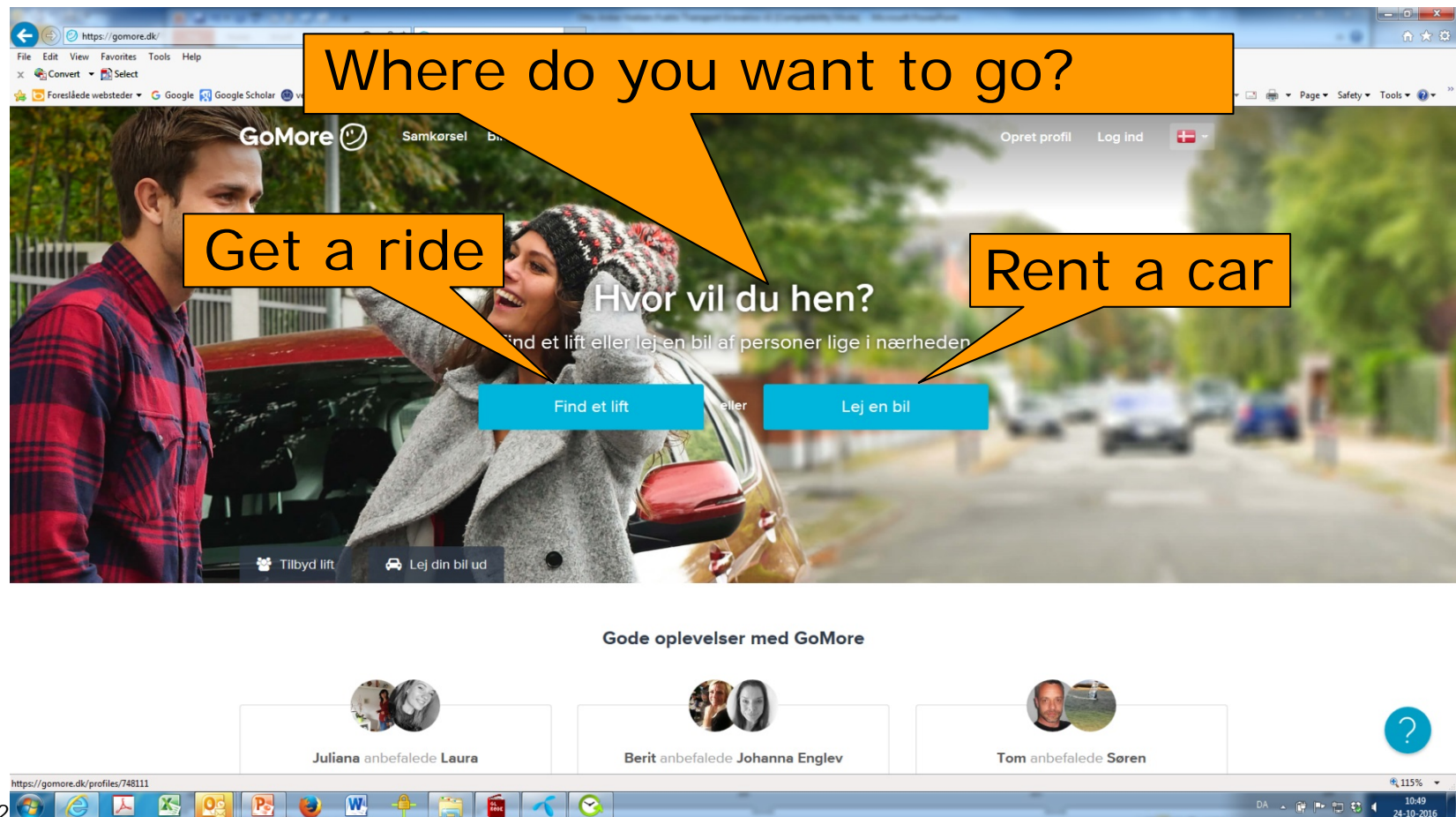
Shared economy of today



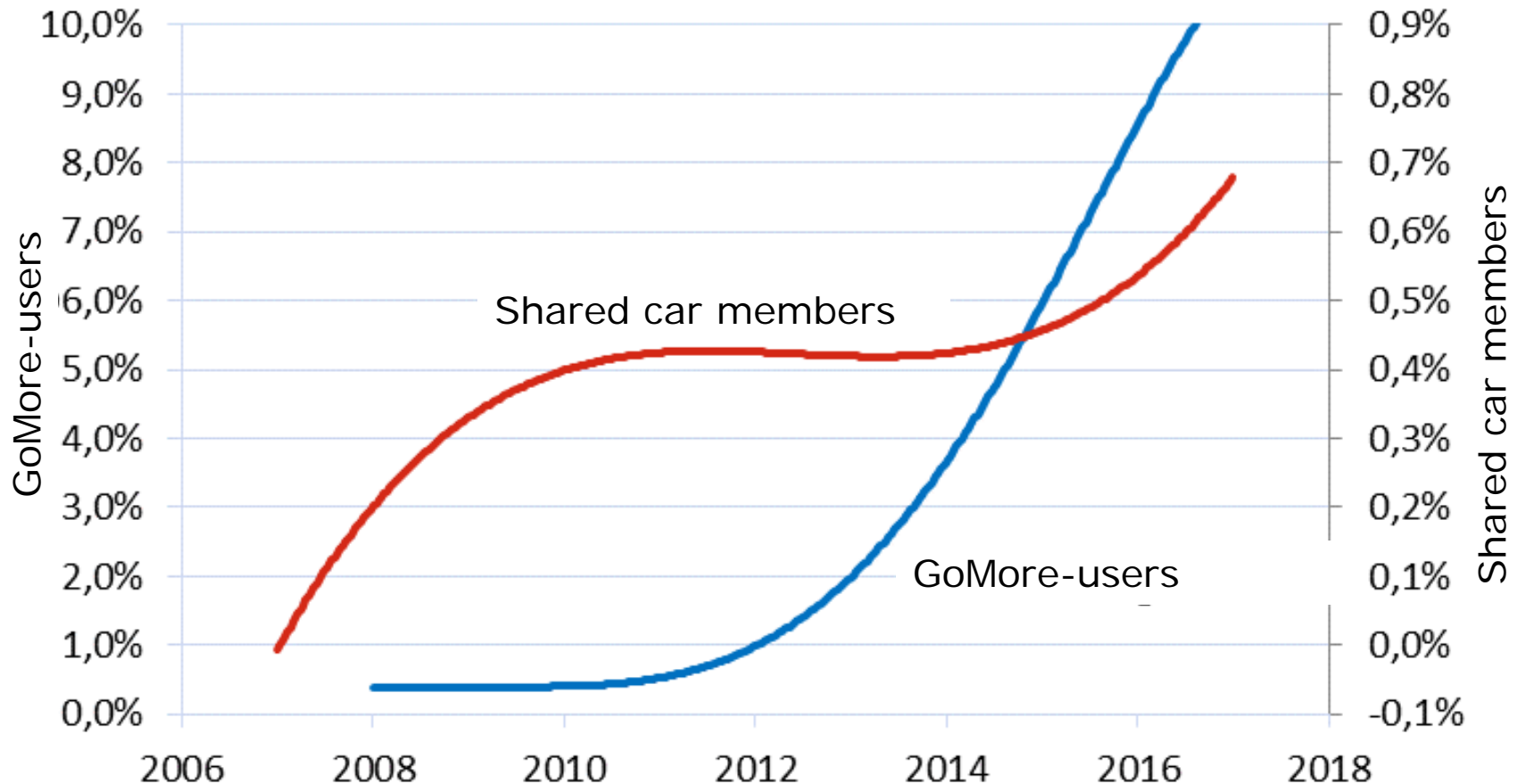
- Low transaction costs
- Eller seldom use with large benefit...
- Sometimes "creative" with regards to regulation, rules and taxes

Different concepts by same provider

- 10% of the Danish population is member of GoMore



Rapid growth in shared economy for car transport



Source: GoMores press releases on members and the national transport survey (TU).

Shared economy and new business concepts

Two ways to regulate the taxi business
 – 1 billion DKK as a difference!

2 MÅDER AT REGULERE

SKEL

DEN NUVÆRENDE REGULERING

LIBERALISERING DER TILLADER NY TEKNOLOGI

Present regulation;
 Seat sensors,
 taximeter with
 paper receipt



Liberalisation which allows new technology;
 Shorter waiting time, more "taxies",
 lower prices, more tax money
 1 Billion in socioeconomic benefit



Sædefølere

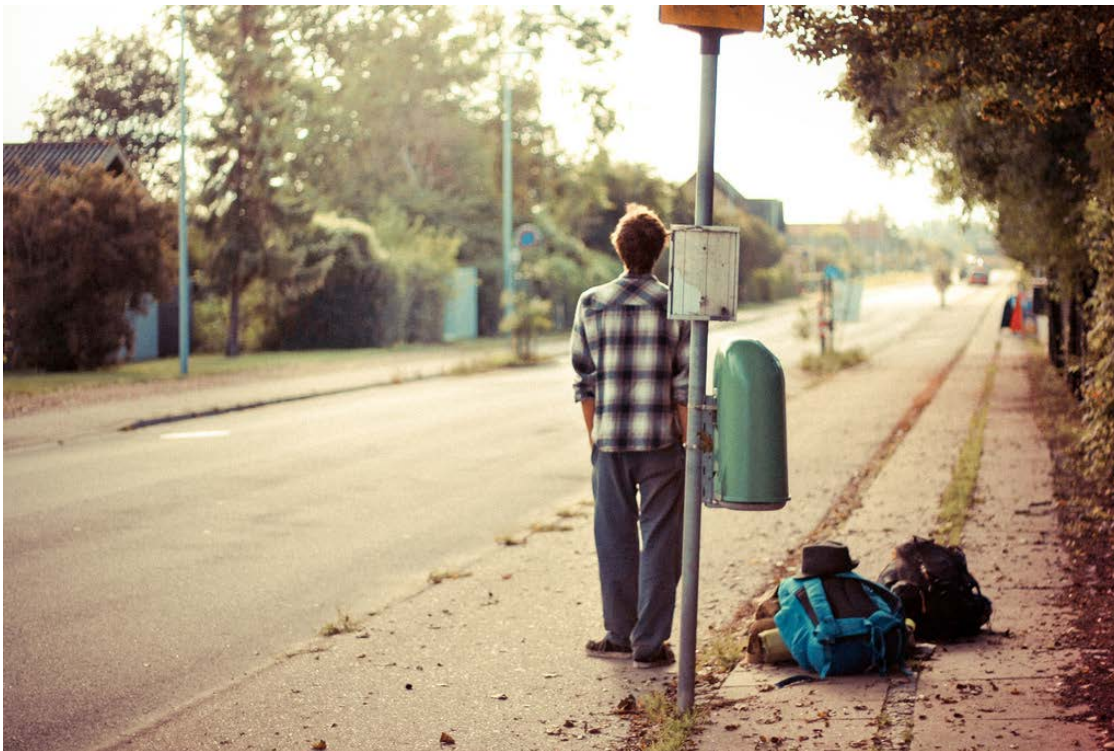
Taxameter med papirbon

I statskassen
 1. MIA.KR. I SAMFUNDSØKONOMISK GEVINST

CEPOS

Public transport – a bit provocative

- Drives from a place, where you are not located
- To a place, where you are not going
- At another time than you need



Shared economy provide more flexibility, but require critical mass



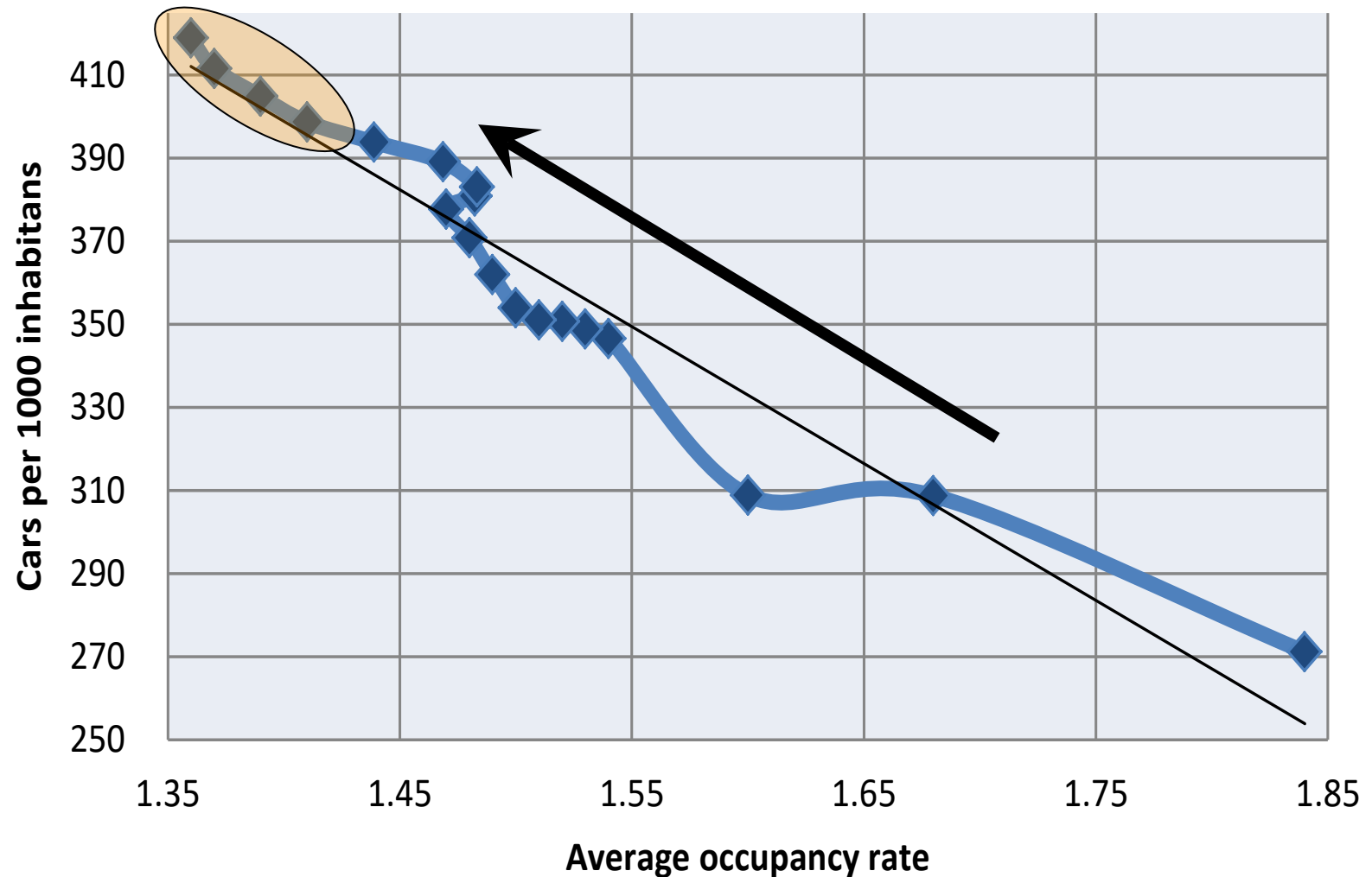
..., balancing trip patterns for car sharing



When we are not using a benefit ourselves, then somebody else can rent it,...



Development of car ownership and the average number of persons per car in Denmark the last 25 years



Economy and willingness to share,...



Visions,...



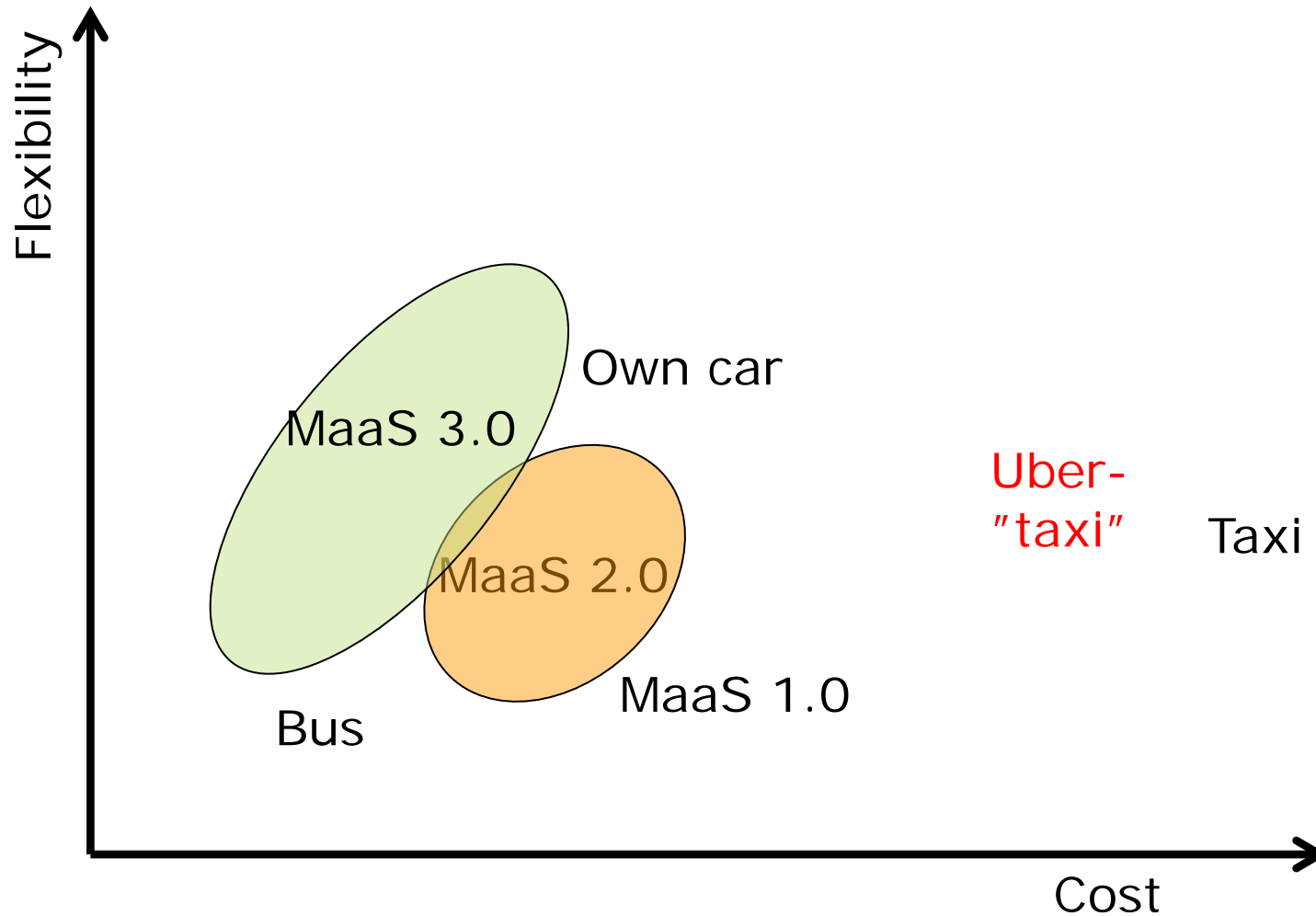
And,...

40% of Brits don't offer lifts due to dirty interiors

Forty per cent of British drivers do not offer friends or colleagues a lift due to the mess in their car.



Shared economy and "Mobility as a Service", MaaS, as concept



New transport solutions

- Passenger cars
- Public flex traffic with driver
- Busses
- Trams/Light rails
- Trains
- Passenger cars
- Individual shared cars
- Shared cars (+1 per car)
- Flexible mini busses
- Busses
- Self driving BRTs
- Trams/Light rails
- Trains





3 Autonomous vehicles



Five levels of automation

[SAE J3016 \(Jan-14\) Driving Automation Definitions](#)

Self driving features – seen from the user:

- **Self driving:** Driving – under certain conditions – does not require attention from the driver.
 - The driver can therefore better utilise the travel time
 - BUT must be ready to take over driving
- **Driverless:** The vehicle can completely drive itself from door-to-door
 - New users without driving license
 - Empty repositioning

The self driving features can be limited to certain parts of the road network, and by weather speed, traffic conditions, etc.

Different degrees on assisted driving

- More safe – maybe!
- More comfortable - probably
- Better use of time – but how much does this matter?
 - Value of Time for passengers?
- Better use of capacity (on motorways), however, dependent on critical mass
- Improved traffic control?
 - Dependent on level of connectivity
 - Traffic signal control, etc.
 - Public versus private marked



Three paths for automating passenger transport

- three business concepts

Development path

1. Gradually automating private cars

Self driving private cars



2. Fully self driving "taxis"

Driverless taxi concepts

- 'Taxis'
- 'Shared taxir'
- 'Taxi busses'

Mobility-as-a-Service



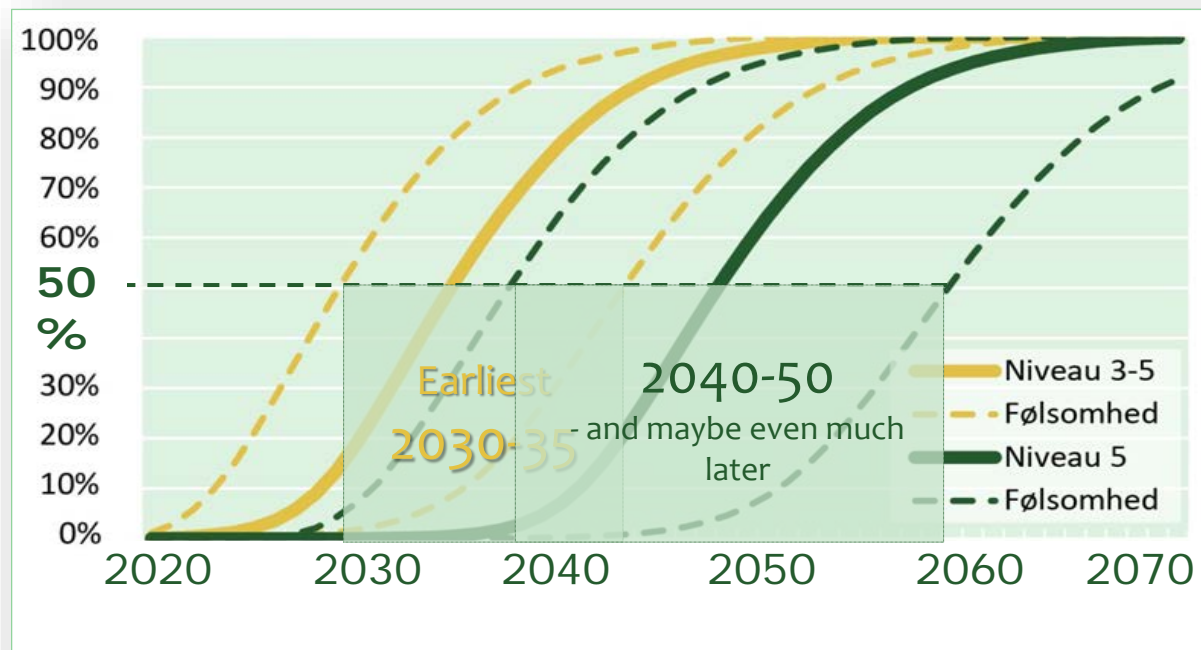
3. Driverless public transport systems

Automated public transport



Large share of driverless private cars are possible long out into the future

- but there is large uncertainty and lack of consensus about the time perspective



1. **Introduction** to the market
2. New technologies penetrates slowly into the **market for new cars**
3. Share of the **car stock** increase slowly due to the long life of cars

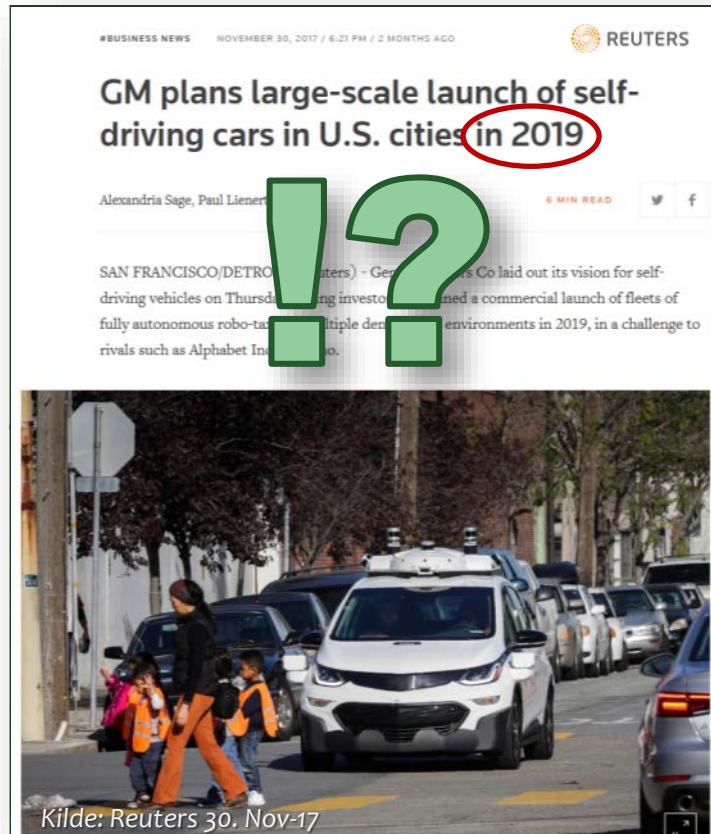
The Danish value-based car taxation even slow down this transition as compared to other countries...

Disruption potential, driver costs

Mode	Share (%)
Passenger car	0
Taxi	73-77
Bus	67
Truck	33-40
Passenger train	25-27
Passenger airplane	10
Ship/ferry	3-70



Driverless taxi concepts



- Driverless taxis may be introduced much earlier than driverless cars
 - Automation of taxis develops as driverless from start to save the salary

Is this difference in expected time of market introduction between private cars and taxis realistic?

Kilde: Wired 29. Dec-17
 driving SUVs to families in Gothenburg, Sweden. The cars would be able to ferry their passengers through at least 30 miles of local roads, in everyday driving conditions—all on their own. "The technology,

Driverless busses

- Today: Mini busses for niche markets
Later: Normal busses
- Driverless busses will probably also appear before private cars
 - Salary costs strong driver
 - Fixed route makes it possible to adapt the infrastructure, establish support systems and interact easier with the other traffic

Stockholm får Skandinaviens første førerløse bus

Den førerløse bus har plads til 12 passagerer og vil følge en programmeret rute på 1,5 kilometer.

ONSDAG D. 24. JANUAR 2018 KL. 10:57



ADRIENECYTO - FUGI i antitetavnina 2017 En vevvullfæst førerløse hvev kortvev stvonen læng på en 300 m. læng lœrejk. Det er Aalborg i fredag d. 30. juni 2017.

THE STRAITS TIMES

NTU and Volvo Buses to develop electric, driverless buses by 2019

ik 24. Jan-18



Through a partnership inked on Thursday (Jan 11), Volvo will provide two 12m, 40-seater battery-powered buses, which will be fitted with autonomous driving technologies. ST PHOTO: TIMOTHY DAVID

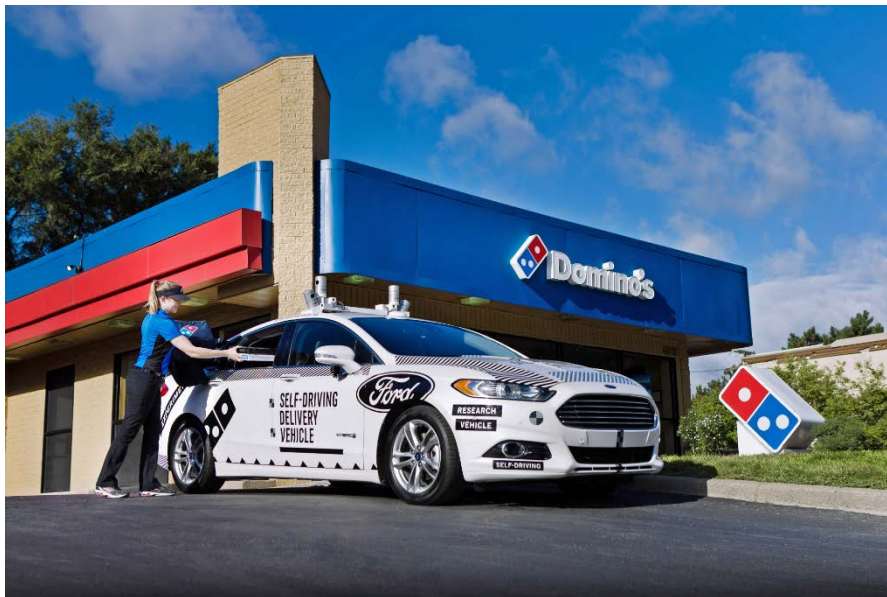
www.straitstimes.com 11. Jan-18

Self driving trucks are already driving in closed areas



When we get completely autonomous cars!

- New use of cars
- New user groups
- Self-parking
- Easier Mobility as a Service
- Delivery transport by passenger cars



New use of cars

- Moving office
- Moving hotel room
- Assumably this will lead to (much) more transport



New user groups

- Children
- Handicapped
- Elderly
- Drunk



Parking

- Empty drive waiting
 - No dis-benefit for the owner
 - Value of Time = zero
- Self driving to parking
 - Or empty return run

Average number
of persons per
car can be less
than 1



- Result

- Urban centres can be relieved for parked cars
- BUT the road network will be loaded with more congestion due to empty cars driving around
- And more car driving in general

Mobility as a service, empty driving

- Self driving cars solves the imbalance between flows of persons and goods in space and time
- Empty return run
- Repositioning of cars to expected demand
 - Swarm of cars driving around
- How Uber Uses Psychological Tricks to Push Its Drivers' Buttons
 - https://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2017/04/02/technology/uber-drivers-psychological-tricks.html?_r=0

Will autonomous MaaS cars replace private cars in the long run?

- MaaS becomes
 - Cheaper
 - Easier to use and more reliable
 - But still some transaction costs
- Private cars may become
 - Cheaper (relatively to income)
 - More flexible when autonomous
 - Still convenience of owning
 - And we become richer!



Some policy implications

- Possible more car traffic and pressure on roads
- Even more conflicts on use of urban space
 - Shared mobility concepts will change parking needs, but will also increase car use
- Rail has a speed/comfort benefit on long distances, maybe with new type of feeder transport
 - But may also be challenged by new mobility concepts
- Rail has a role in the big cities due to the efficient land use
- Shared economy concepts and driverless vehicles may help public service in rural areas

Road pricing, dependent on time and location

- Benefits increases
- Costs decreases
- But still challenging to implement
- Does benefits justify the costs and risks?



And what happened with the expert group conclusion

Ole Birk: Sådan gør vi noget ved trængslen - Transportministeriet

Page 1 of 2

Ole Birk; This is how we can do something about congestion
More investments in roads, new technology and intelligent road pricing can in the long term keep congestion at a reasonable level



[Forside](#) / [Ministeren](#) / [Taler og artikler](#) / 2018 / Ole Birk: Sådan gør vi noget ved trængslen

The technology is still not good and robust enough to introduce time and space dependent road pricing, but it is only a matter of time before it will be a sufficient cheap and precise solution, which can replace the present car-related taxes, which are both too high and imprecise. If one instead of a high registration tax and high fuel taxes pay after how much on drive and contribute to congestion, then it will distribute the traffic both temporal and geographical. This will also increase the incentive to drive together in the rush hour and hereby utilise the car-fleet better

Thank you for your attention!



"Plug in to nearby taxpayer's wallet and she's ready to go!"

Capacity for different modes of transport (Passengers per hour per lane)

