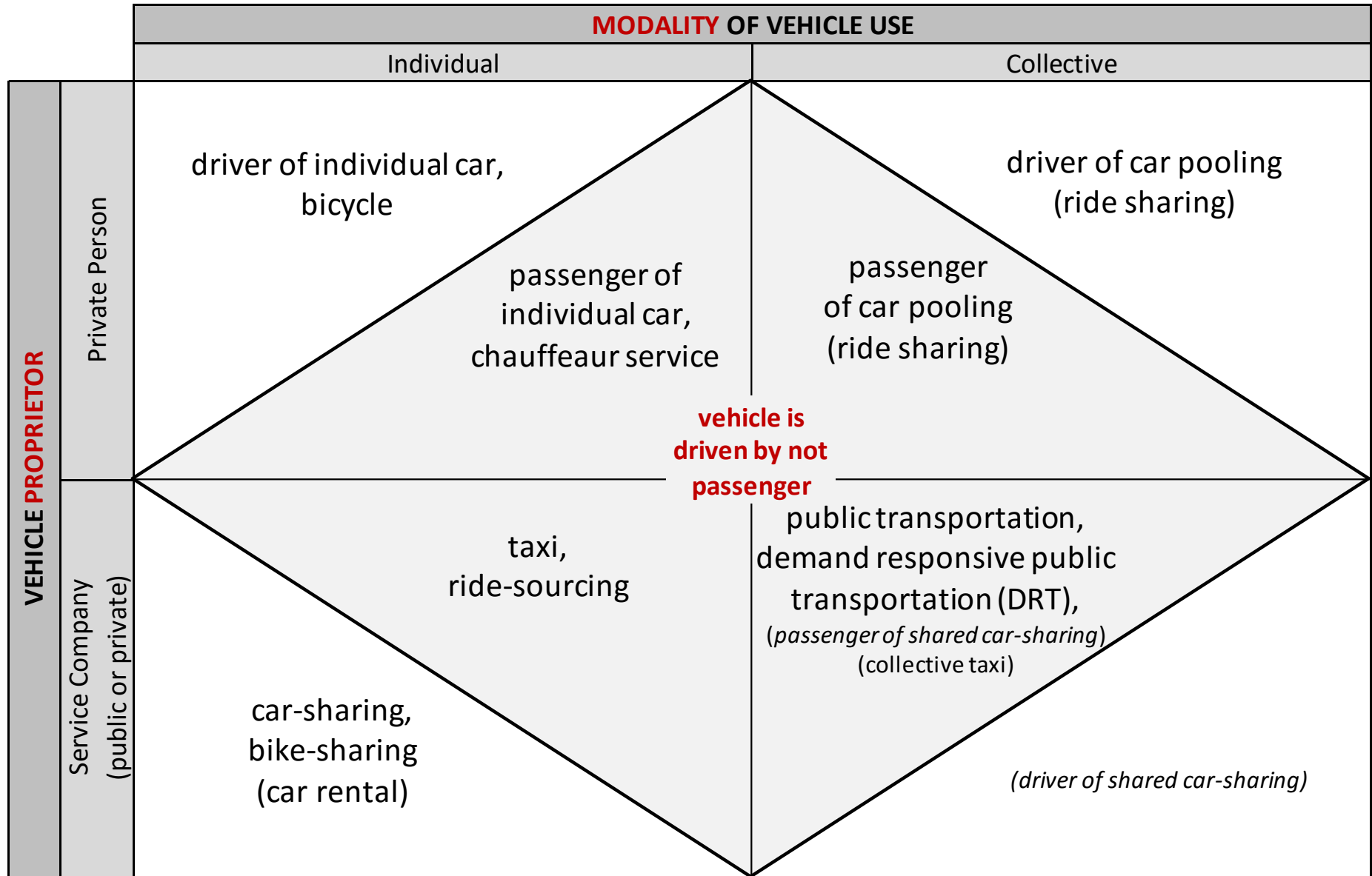
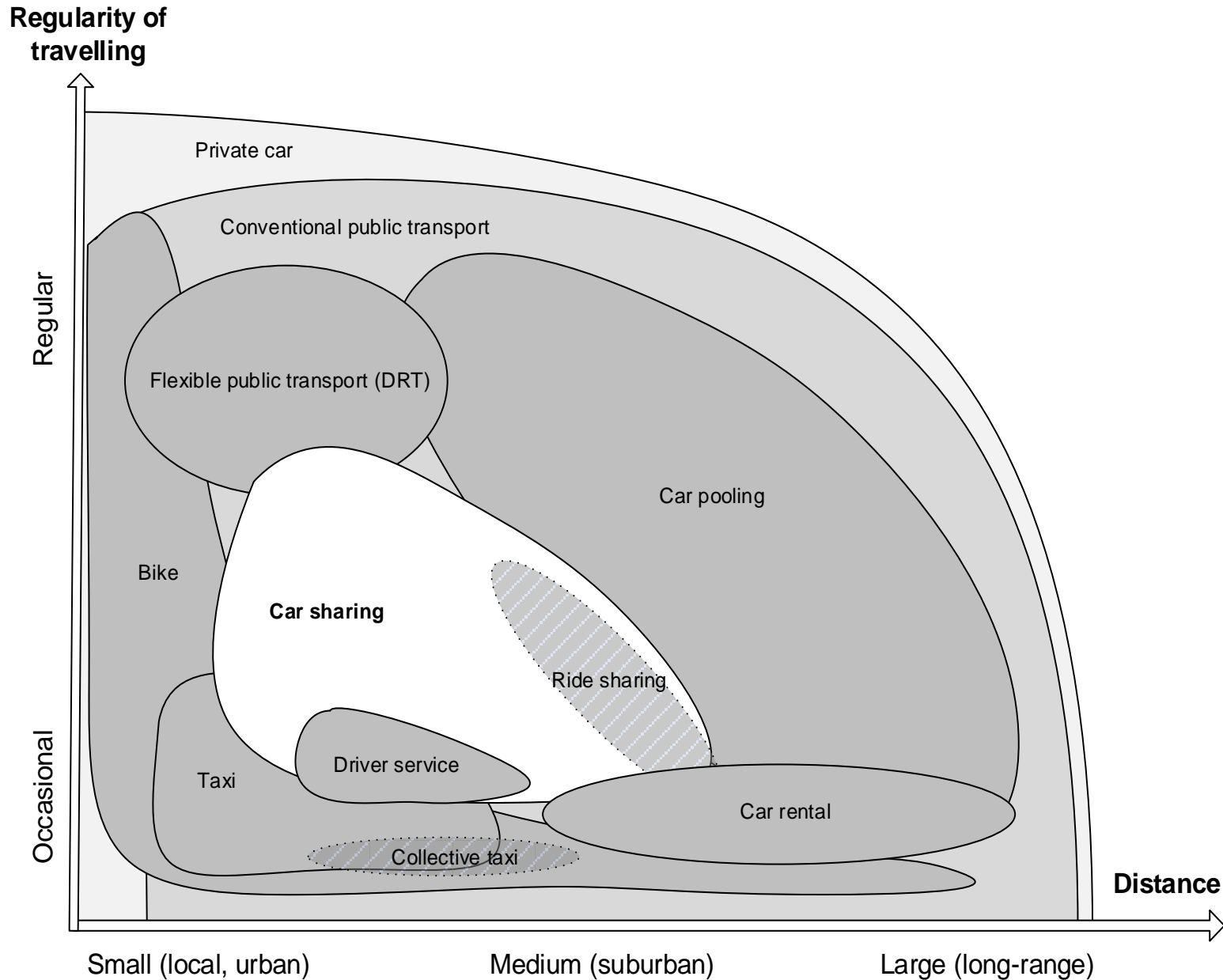


Classification of transportation modes – features, travel chain modelling

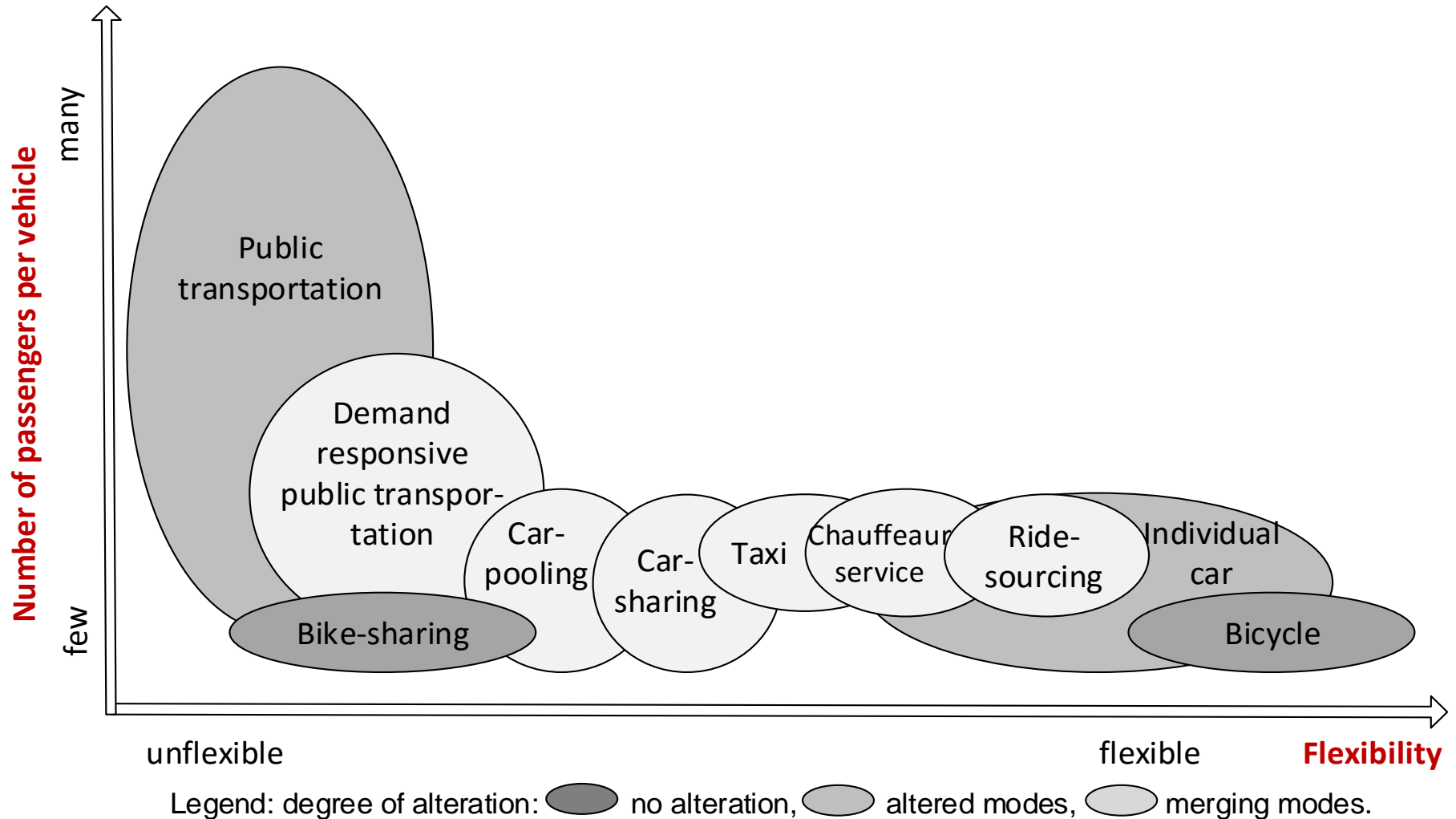


The features of the transportation modes - distance and regularity

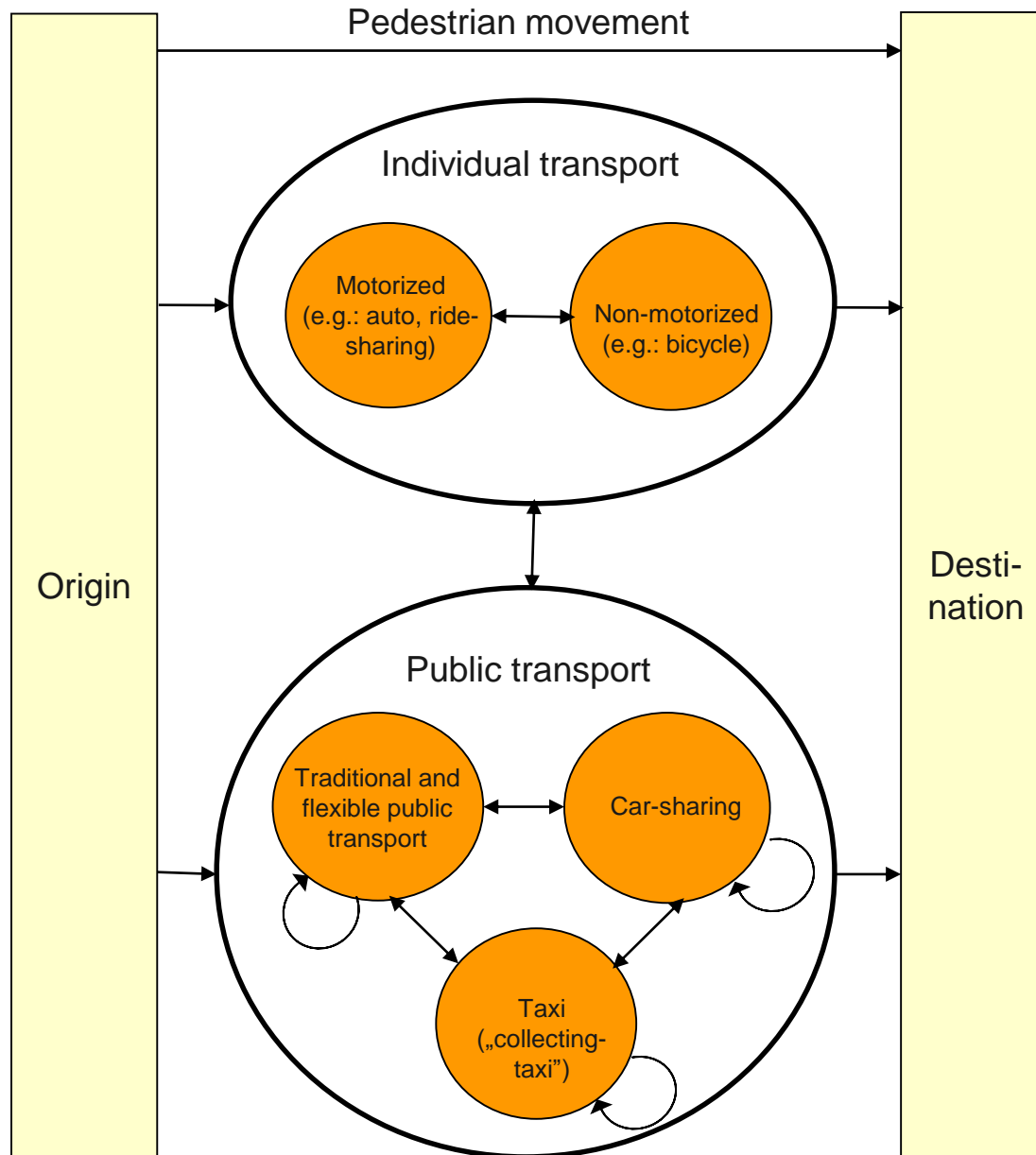


The features of the transportation modes – number of passengers, flexibility

Types of travellers: walker, passenger, driver (biker) - current transportation modes



Creating movement chains – multimodal passenger transportation



Change points for transportation means:

- Drop-off vehicle
- Pick-up vehicle
- Changes

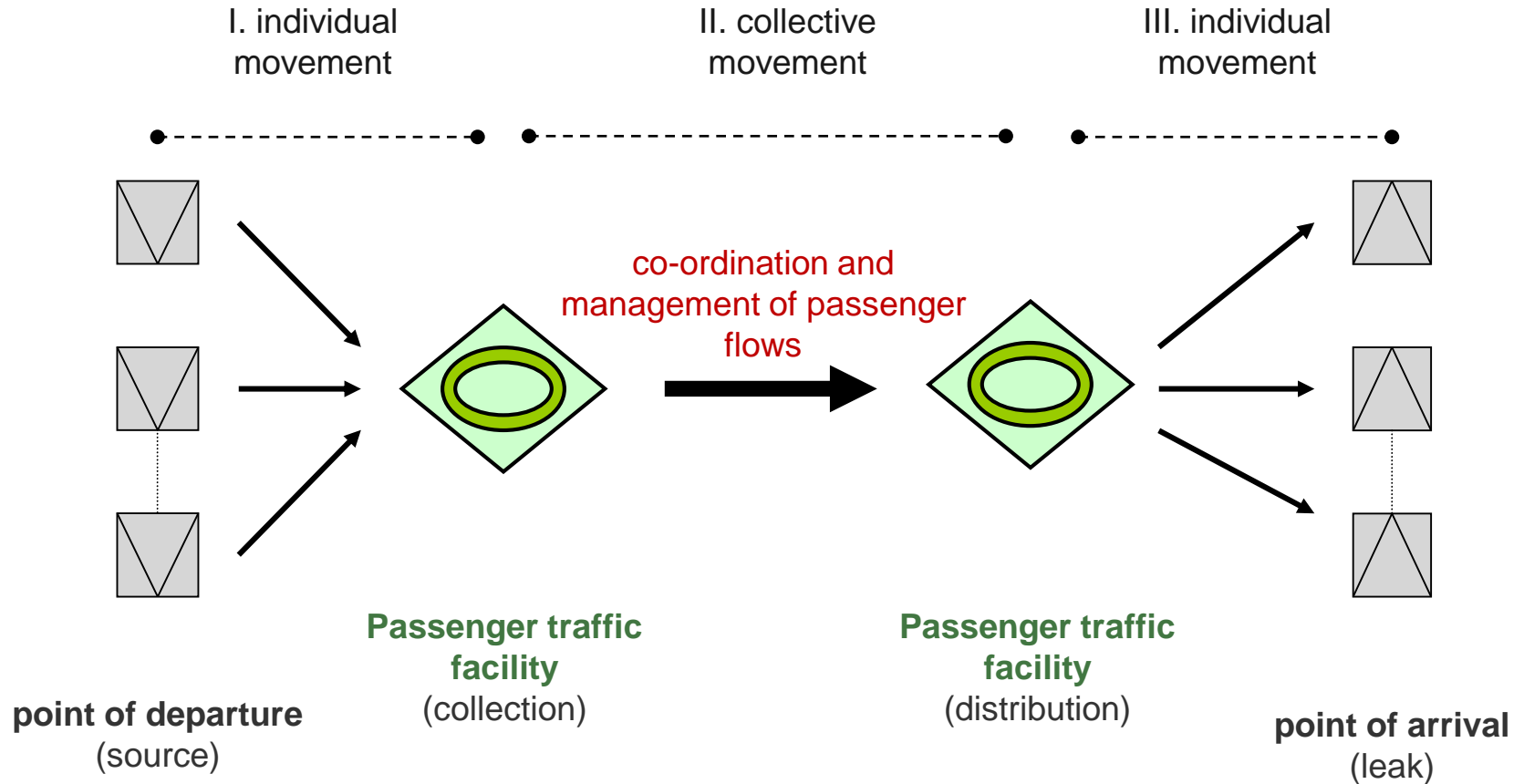
Multimodal hubs

Spatial and temporal coordination

The usage of information systems for the planning and organising processes

Passenger flows „gathering”

„ individually or by public...?”



Private transportation (by walk or by vehicle)



Public transportation or car-pooling

influence - guidance

parking (mode change)

The aims of using telematics systems in passenger transportation, mobility management

Reduction of travel demand

- teleworking,
- e-learning,
- e-commerce, etc.

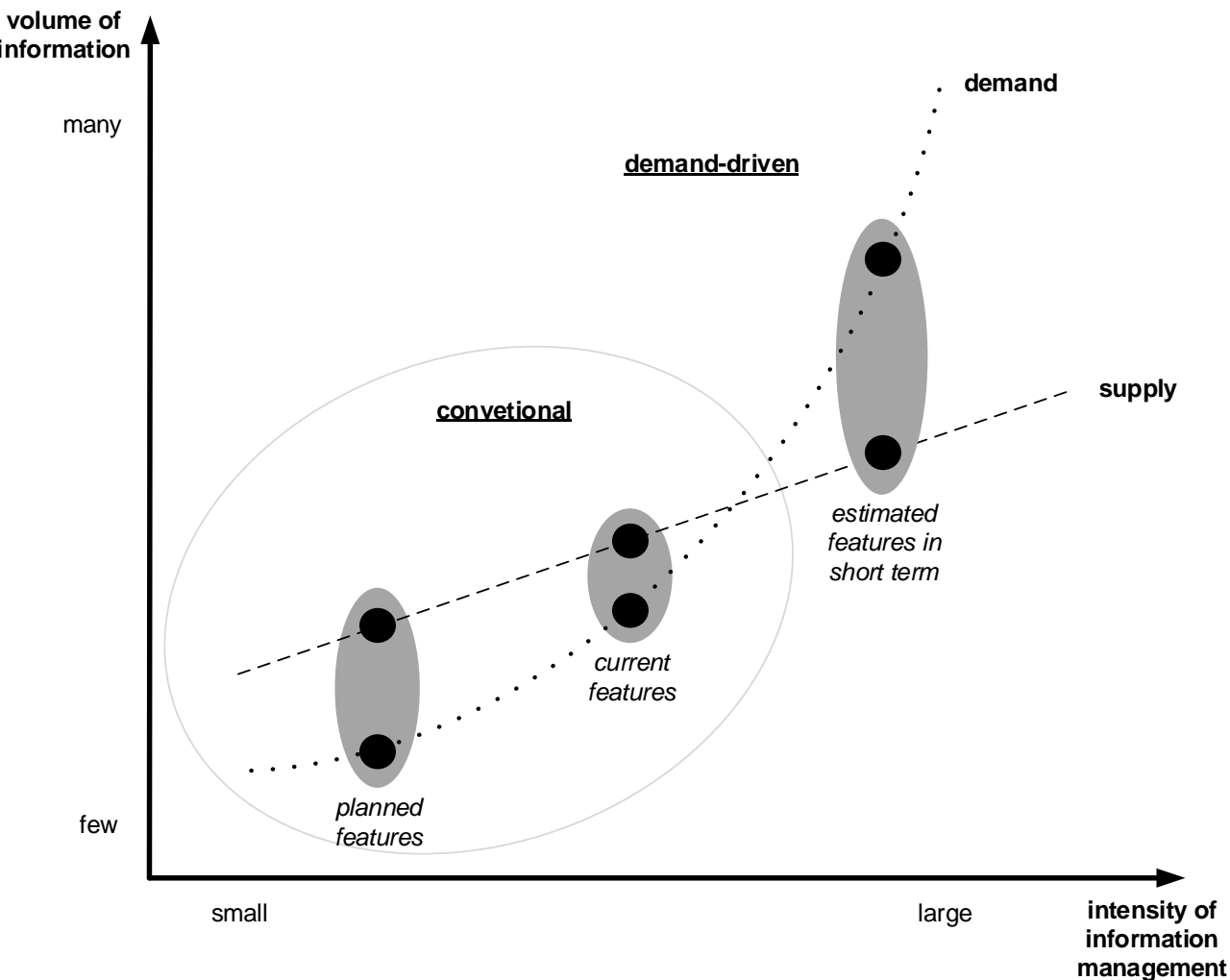
Demand influence, traffic flows management

- increase the capacity utilisation of the transportation infrastructure,
- manage the transportation flows in a seamless (according to schedule) way, reduction of the energy consumption and the number of accidents,
- value-added, comprehensive, dynamic information service,
- modern fee collection, seat reservation,
- guarantee of changes at the hubs between the vehicles,
- managing the unexpected events, and the breakdowns,
- data collection for the transportation planning,
- personal and property protection (increase the subjective and objective safety).

Further application areas

- supporting systems for passenger safety
(e.g.: e-Call, video surveillance, preventing pedestrian run over)
- guiding systems for the pedestrian movement
- support for disabled people's movement
- managing systems in depots
(e.g.: maintenance, repair)
- support systems of the surveillance at depots

Alteration of passenger transportation services and information management



demand (travel):

individuals' static and dynamic features

features of the demand for material and intellectual properties

supply:

features of transportation infrastructure

features of transportation processes

volume of information:

breakdowns (details) of information

number of information sources

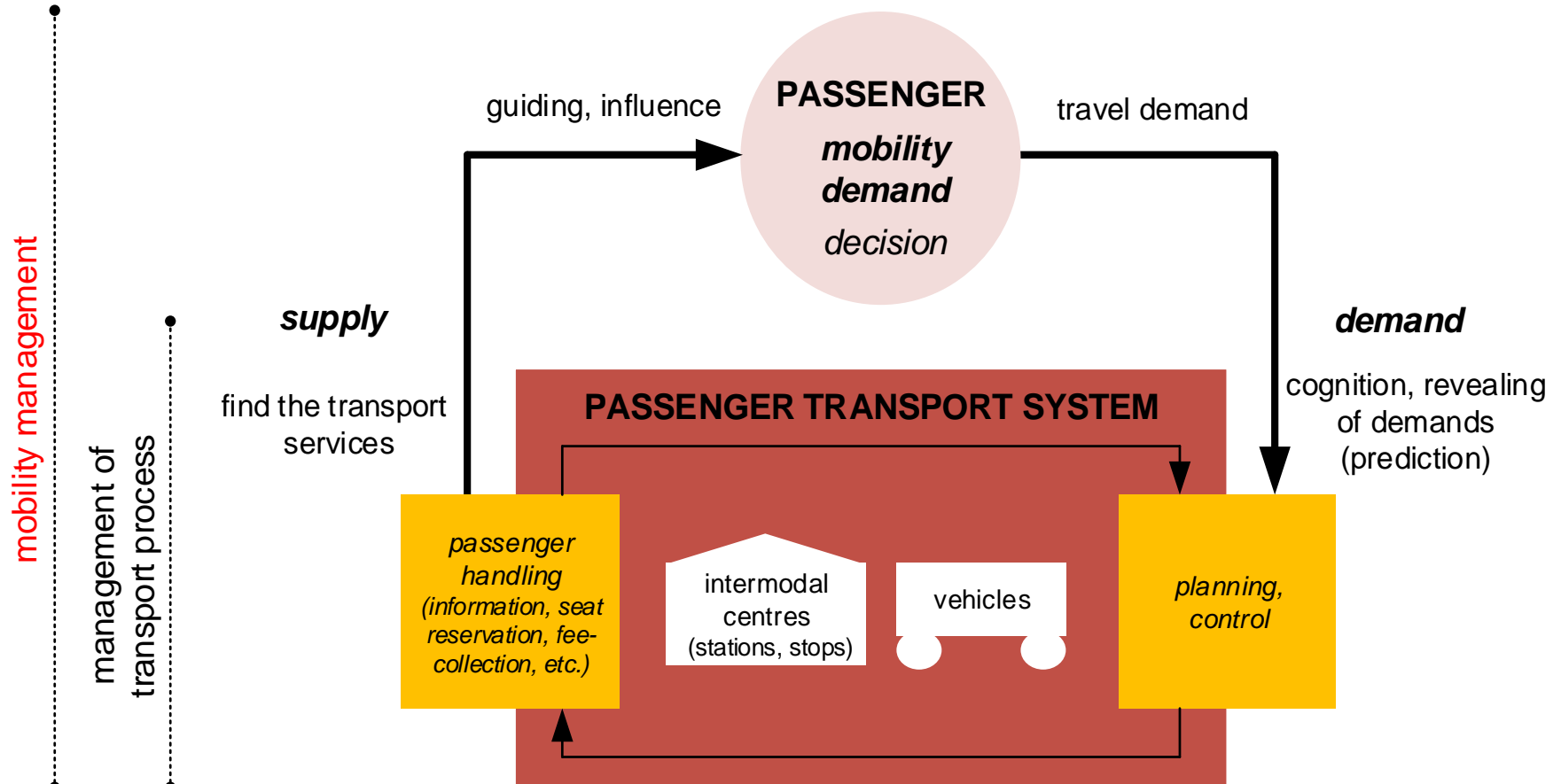
intensity of information management:

information collection – frequency of sampling (time- or event-driven)

information process – complexity of demand-supply coordination

Mobility management

„ From separated systems to integrated solutions”

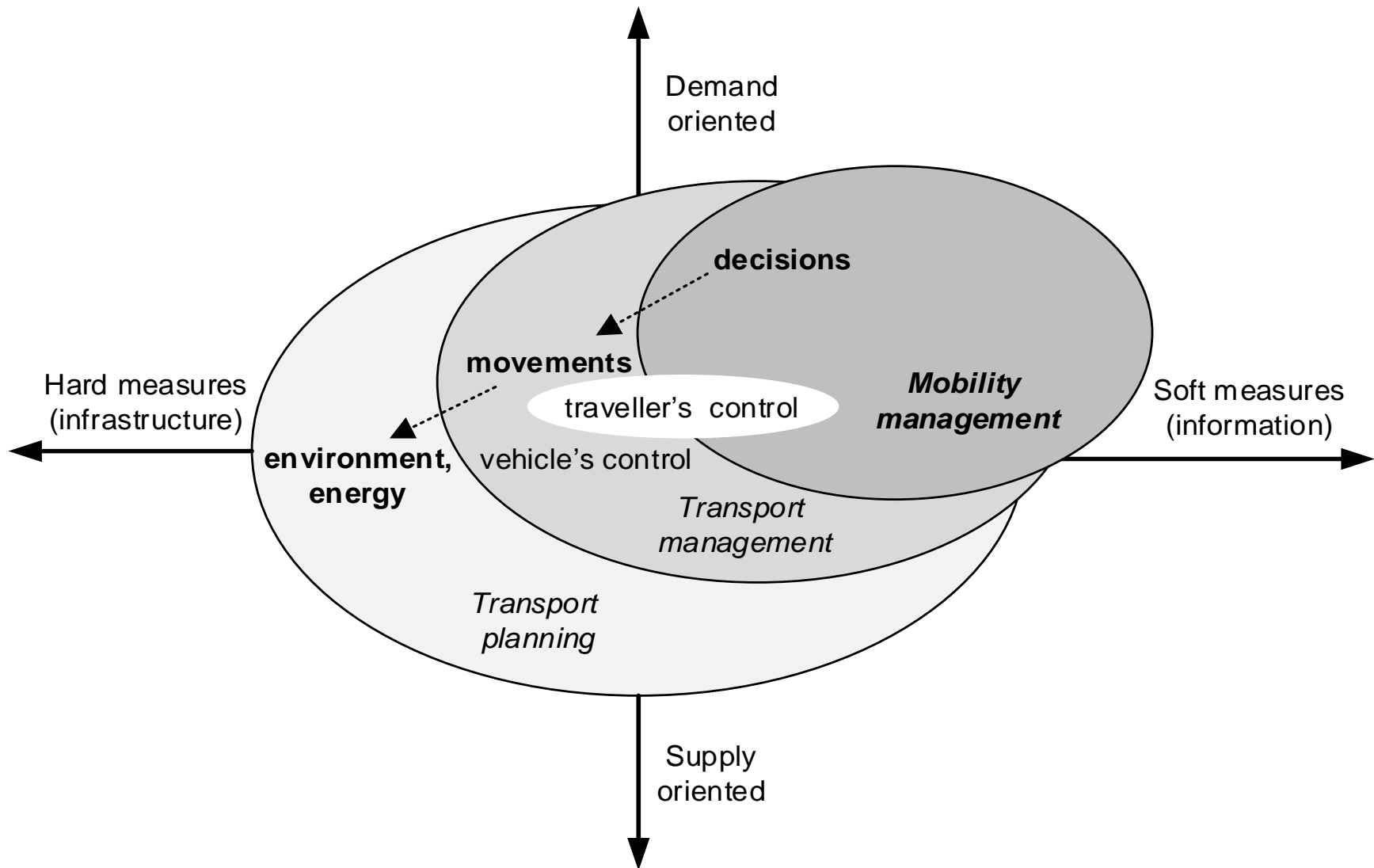


transportation process management



mobility management (influence the decisions)

The relationships between the types of measures



Mobile phones in passenger transport – serving individual demands

