

**AN INTRODUCTION TO**  
**INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS**

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**1.212**  
**SPRING 2005**

**Professor Joseph M. Sussman**

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**Mon/Wed 2:30 -4:00**

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**BLOCK 1**

**\_\_\_\_\_ (Lectures 2, 3)**

**INTRODUCTION TO ITS**

**Basic Concepts**

**Continued**

**SPEAKER: Joseph M. Sussman**  
**MIT**

**February 9, 2005**

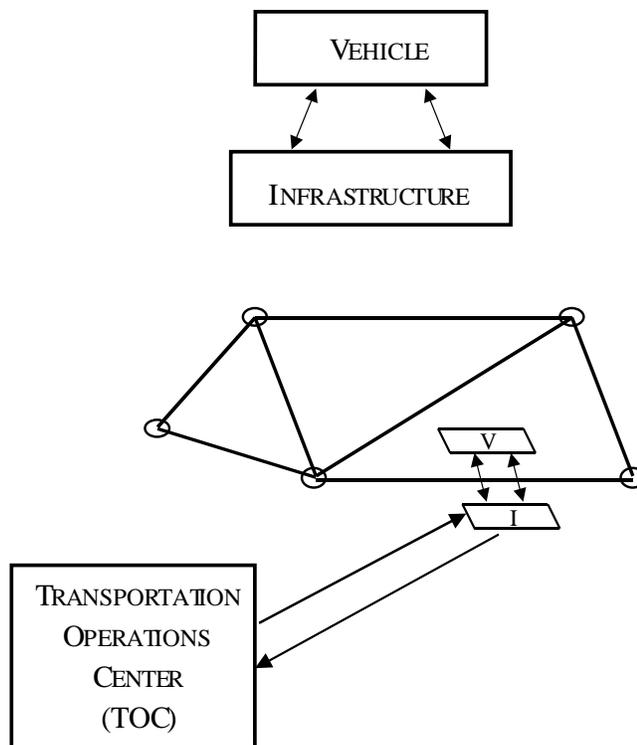
# INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

- ◆ Privacy/enforcement
- ◆ Anti-trust
- ◆ Who is in Charge?
  - ◆ Public/Private Partnership
- ◆ International Cooperation
- ◆ Tort Liability
- ◆ Procurement
- ◆ Marketplace

# INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

- ◆ Interagency Coordination and Cooperation
  - ◆ Metropolitan Area Traffic Management
  - ◆ Federal and State Departments and Agencies
- ◆ Adaptation of Existing Posers and Organizational Forms
- ◆ Collaborative vs. Adversarial Approaches
- ◆ Public/Private Partnership Agreements

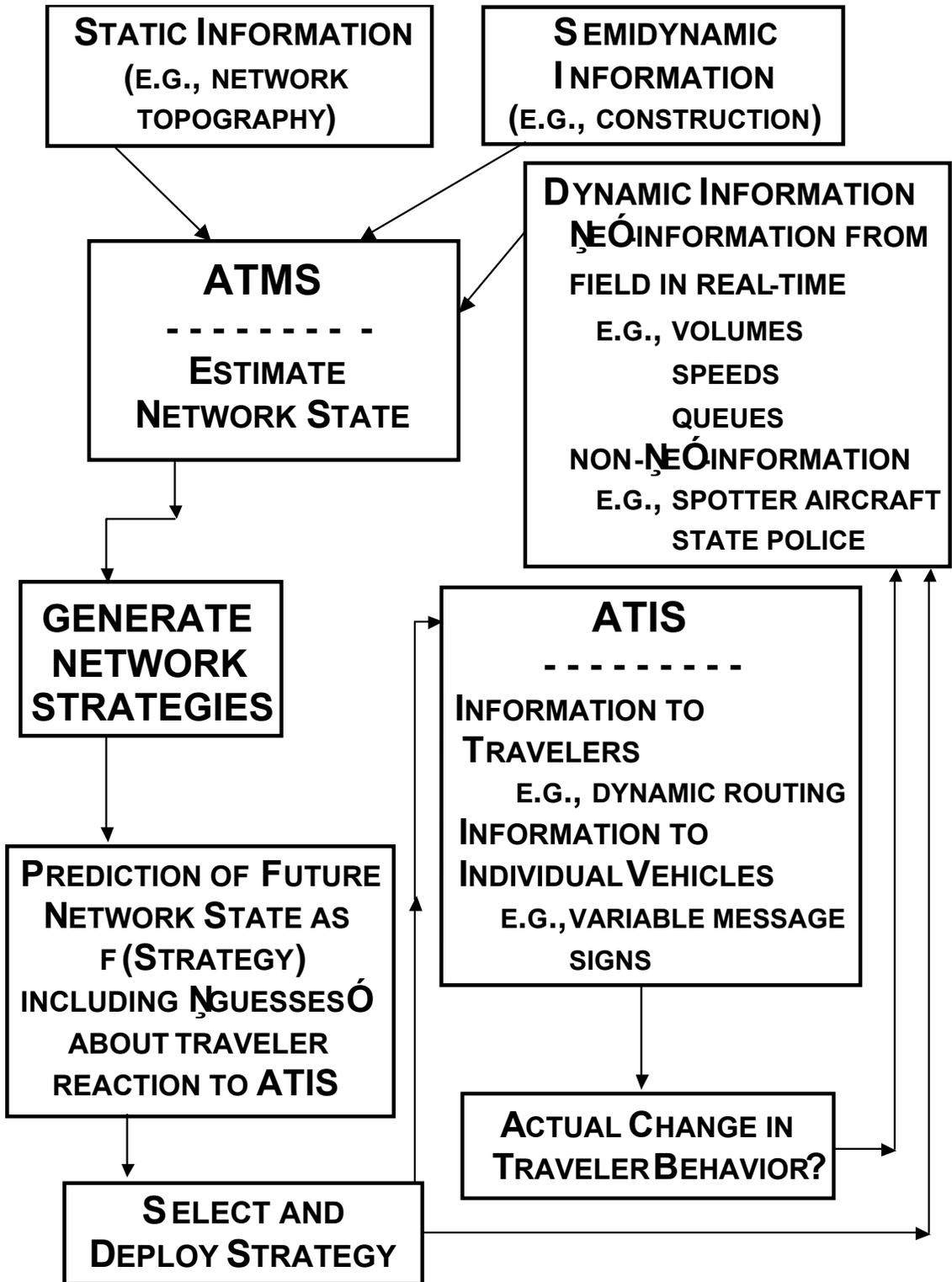
# INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS (ITS)



ATMS - - ADVANCED TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT  
SYSTEM  
(OPERATOR)

ATIS - - ADVANCED TRAVELER INFORMATION SYSTEM  
(CUSTOMER)

DISCUSSION: What specific actions can ATMS take to improve network performance?



# ITS Subsystems

ATMS	Advanced Transportation Management Systems	Network management, including incident management, traffic light control, electronic toll collection, congestion prediction and congestion-ameliorating strategies.
ATIS	Advanced Traveler Information Systems	Information provided to travelers pre-trip and during the trip in the vehicle. ATMS helps provide real-time network information.
AVCS	Advanced Vehicle Control Systems	A set of technologies designed to enhance driver control and vehicle safety. This ranges up to Automated Highway Systems (AHS), where the driver cedes all control to the system.

# ITS Subsystems (Continued)

CVO	Commercial Vehicle Operations	Technologies to enhance commercial fleet productivity, including weigh-in-motion (WIM), pre-clearance procedures, electronic log books, interstate coordination.
APTS	Advanced Public Transportation Systems	Passenger information and technologies to enhance system operations, including fare collection, intramodal and intermodal transfers, scheduling, headway control.
ARTS	Advanced Rural Transportation Systems	Mostly safety and security technologies (e.g., May-day) for travel in sparsely-settled areas.

# TRANSPORTATION AND CHANGE

Our transportation system provides fundamental and basic services to society, and has done so for thousands of years.

- ◆ However, as we begin the 21st century, the field is subject to many changes.
- ◆ These transitions occur on the dimensions of technology, systems and institutions and characterize the field in its broadest sense.

# TRANSITIONS

- ◆ What are these transitions?
- ◆ What do they mean for the education of the “New Transportation Professional”?

# CLIOS

**Complex**

**Large-scale**

**Integrated**

**Open**

**Systems**

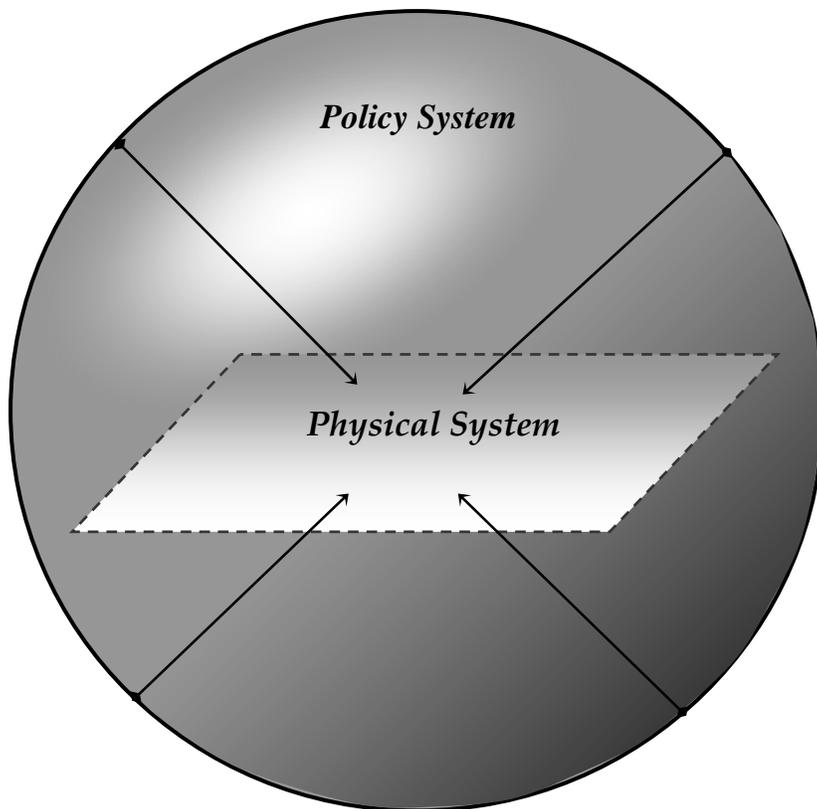
# COMPLEXITY

## Complexity as in CLIOS

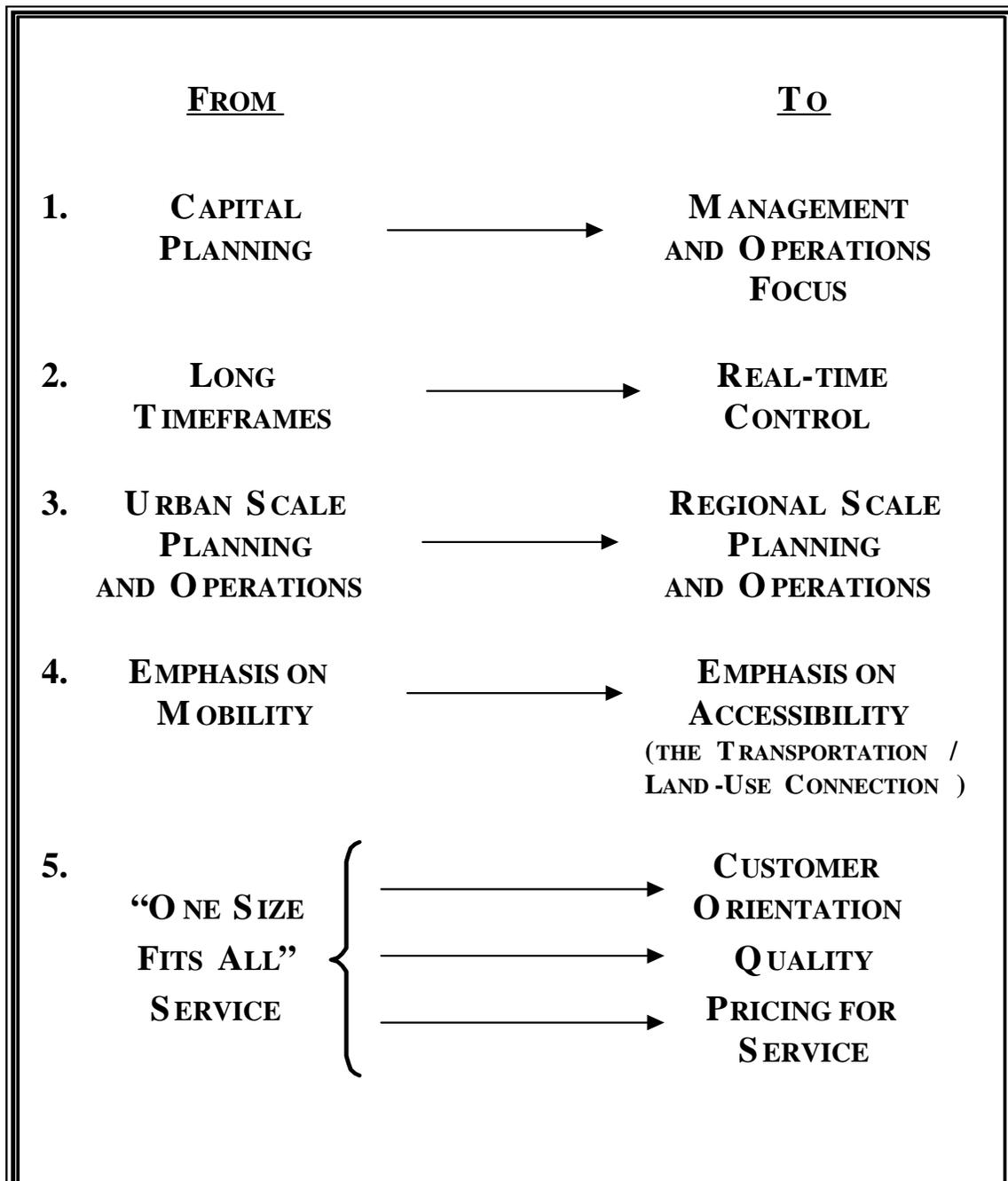
(Sussman, “The New Transportation Faculty: The Evolution to Engineering Systems”, *Transportation Quarterly*, Summer 1999):

- ◆ A system is *complex* when it is composed of a group of related units (subsystems), for which the degree and nature of the relationships is imperfectly known. Its overall behavior is difficult to predict, even when subsystem behavior is readily predictable. Further, the time-scales of various subsystems may be very different (as we can see in transportation -- land-use changes, for example, vs. operating decisions).

# NESTED COMPLEXITY



# SUMMARY OF TRANSITIONS



FROM

TO

6. ALLOCATE  
CAPACITY  
BY QUEUING



ALLOCATE  
CAPACITY  
BY PRICING

7. AGGREGATE  
METHODS FOR  
DEMAND PREDICTION



DISAGGREGATE  
METHODS FOR  
DEMAND PREDICTION

8. EPISODIC DATA  
FOR  
INVESTMENT PLANNING



DYNAMIC DATA  
FOR  
INVESTMENT PLANNING  
(AND OPERATIONS)

9. PUBLIC FINANCING  
FOR  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
AND OPERATIONS



PRIVATE AND PUBLIC/  
PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS  
FOR FINANCING  
OF INFRASTRUCTURE  
AND OPERATIONS  
USING HYBRID RETURN  
ON INVESTMENT  
MEASURES

10. INFRASTRUCTURE  
CONSTRUCTION AND  
MAINTENANCE PROVIDERS



NEW HIGH-  
TECHNOLOGY  
PLAYERS



FROM

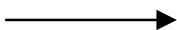
To

16. INDEPENDENT  
CONVENTIONAL  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
PROJECTS



LINKED ADVANCED  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
PROJECTS REQUIRING  
A SYSTEM  
ARCHITECTURE

17. VEHICLES AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE  
AS INDEPENDENT



VEHICLES AND  
INFRASTRUCTURE AS  
ELECTRONICALLY  
LINKED

18. REDUCING  
CONSEQUENCES  
OF CRASHES



CRASH AVOIDANCE

19. FROM  
MODAL  
PERSPECTIVE



To  
INTERMODAL  
PERSPECTIVE



AND ON TO  
SUPPLY CHAIN  
MANAGEMENT

20. NARROW  
TRANSPORTATION  
SPECIALISTS



THE NEW  
TRANSPORTATION  
PROFESSIONAL

# Change and the Interstate

- ◆ Expansion of trucking industry; financial blow to railroads; deregulation
- ◆ “Unprecedented and Unequaled Mobility”; regional transportation concept; MPOs
- ◆ New urban structures; edge cities
- ◆ Post WWII economic expansion
- ◆ “Stop the highway” backlash; build vs .no-build factions

# Change and ITS

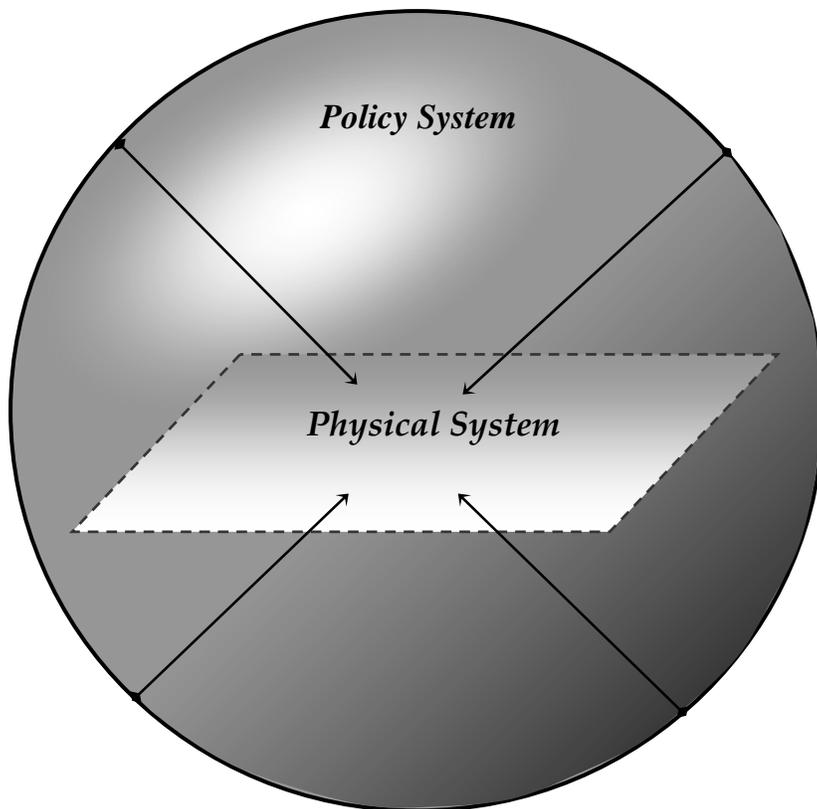
- ◆ Reinvention of logistics.
- ◆ New transportation players
- ◆ Changes in academia.
- ◆ New public sector partnerships at regional scale
- ◆ New public/private partnerships

# **Regional Deployment: A Strategic Vision (Sussman)**

*“The strategic vision for ITS, then, is as the integrator of transportation, communications, and intermodalism on a regional scale.”*

Quite different than the 1991  
Strategic Plan vision!

# NESTED COMPLEXITY



# THE T-SHAPED TRANSPORTATION PROFESSIONAL

