

# Senseable Mobilities

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Carlo Ratti Associati

9 November 2016 | Rimini | Green Economy



1990...

**"we are headed for the death of cities"  
{due to the continued growth of personal  
computing and distributed organizations  
advances}  
"cities are leftover baggage from the industrial  
era."**

**George Gilder (1995)**

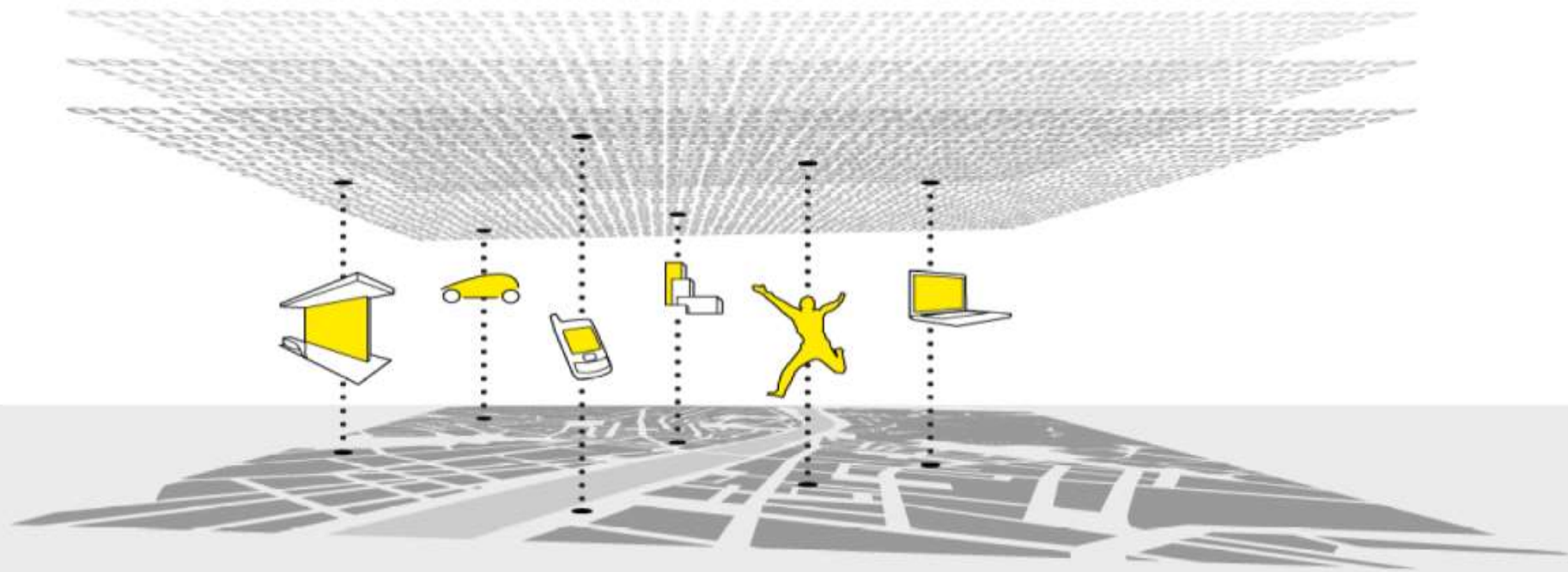


**“in 2008, the world reaches an invisible but momentous milestone: for the first time in history more than half its human population, 3.3 billion people, will be living in urban areas. by 2030, this is expected to swell to almost 5 billion”.**

**United Nations Population Fund**

**<http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2007/english/introduction.html>**



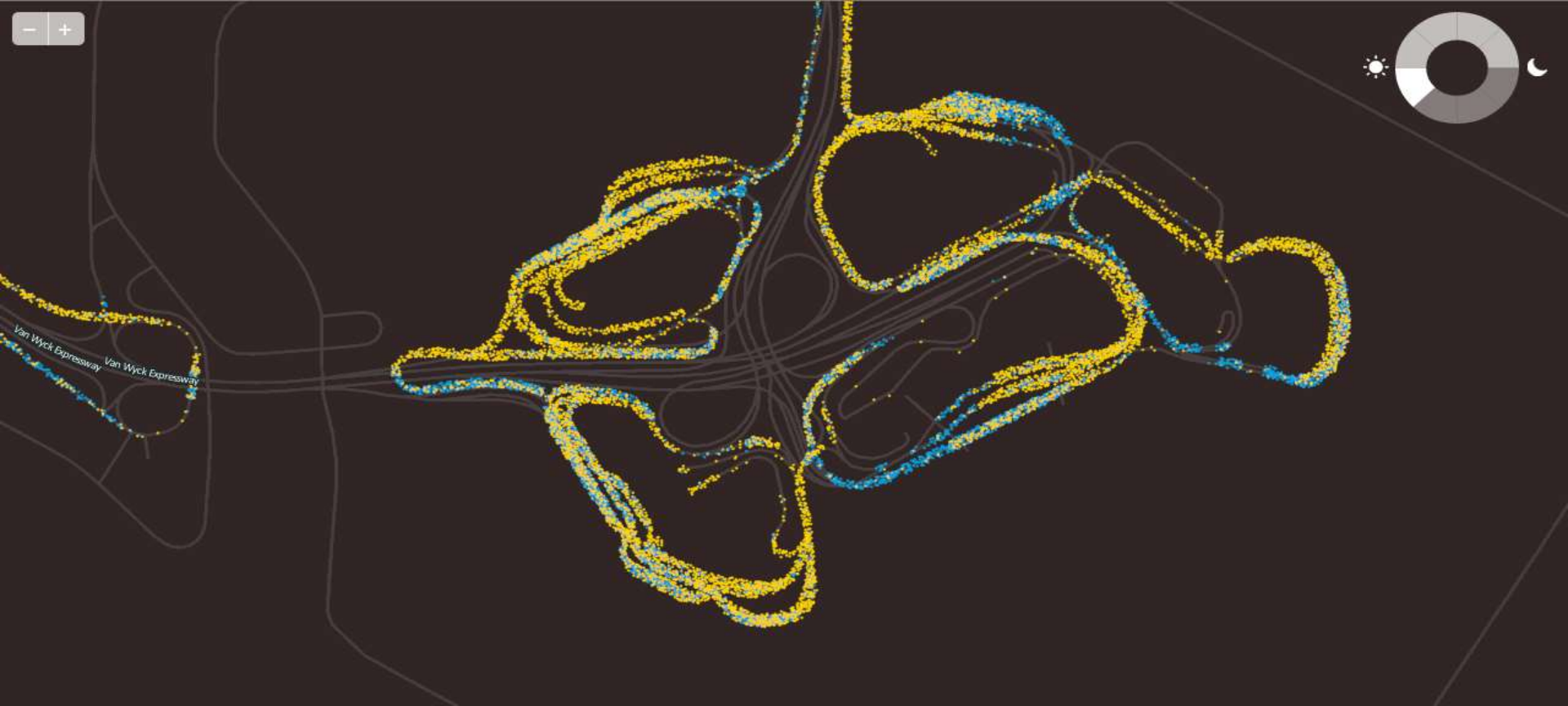




05:55



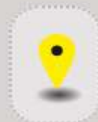




hubcab



HubCab is an interactive visualization that invites you to explore the ways in which over 150 million taxi trips connect the City of New York in a given year. [Show me how it works.](#)



Taxi Pickup



Taxi Dropoff

[Learn more about the project](#) ↓





hubcab



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Taxi Pickup



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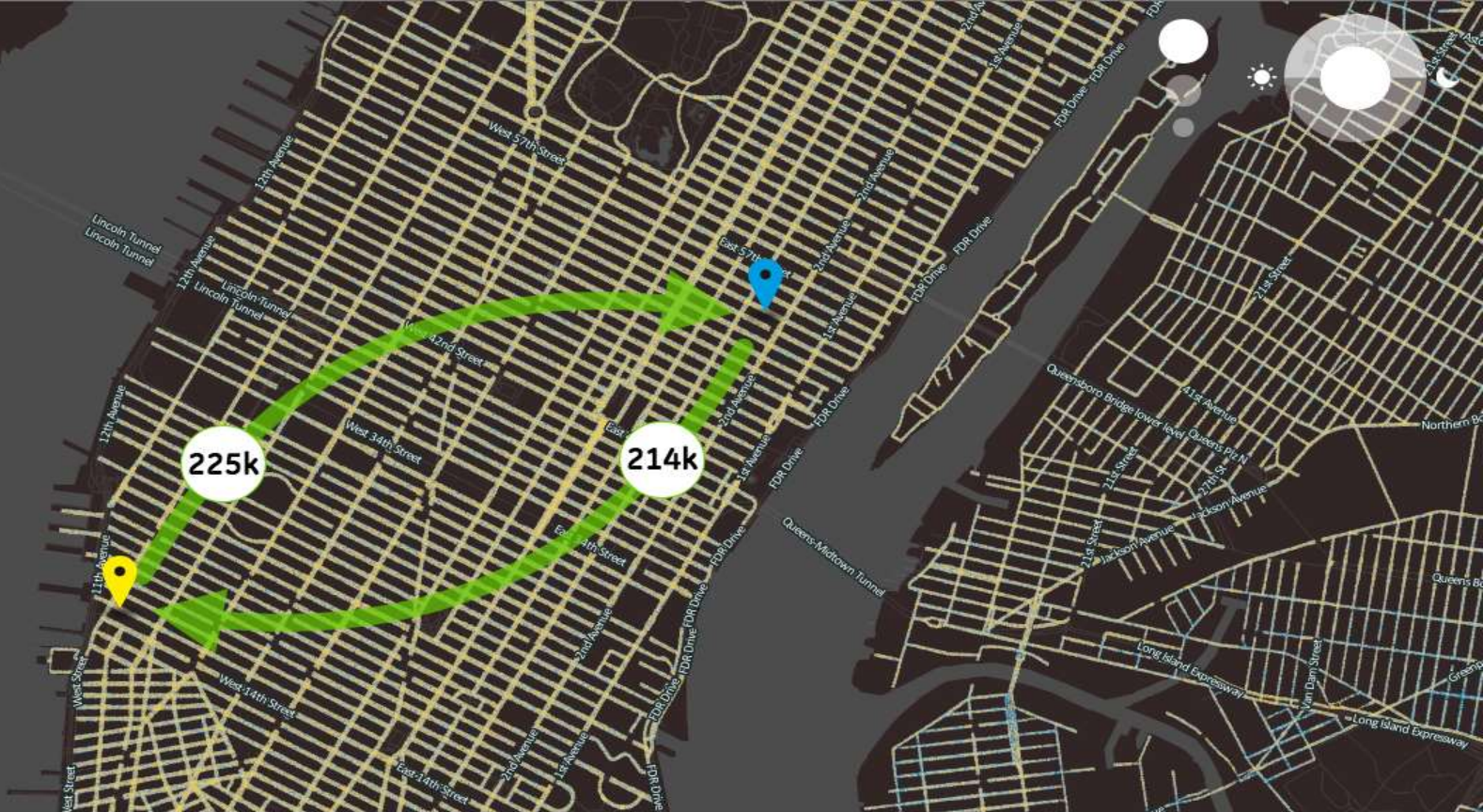


### Sharing benefits

 3,160,172 \$

 1,052,627 mi

 445,261 kg



hubcab



HubCab is an interactive visualization that invites you to explore the ways in which over 150 million taxi trips connect the City of New York in a given year. [Show me how it works.](#)

Taxi Pickup  
West 15th Street

[Reset](#)

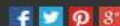
Total Pickups: 1069  
Average duration: 12.4 min  
Average distance: 3 mi

Taxi Dropoff  
East 54th Street

[Reset](#)

Total Dropoffs: 1053  
Average duration: 10.2 min  
Average distance: 2.38 mi

[Learn more about the project](#) ↓





# Quantifying the benefits of vehicle pooling with shareability networks

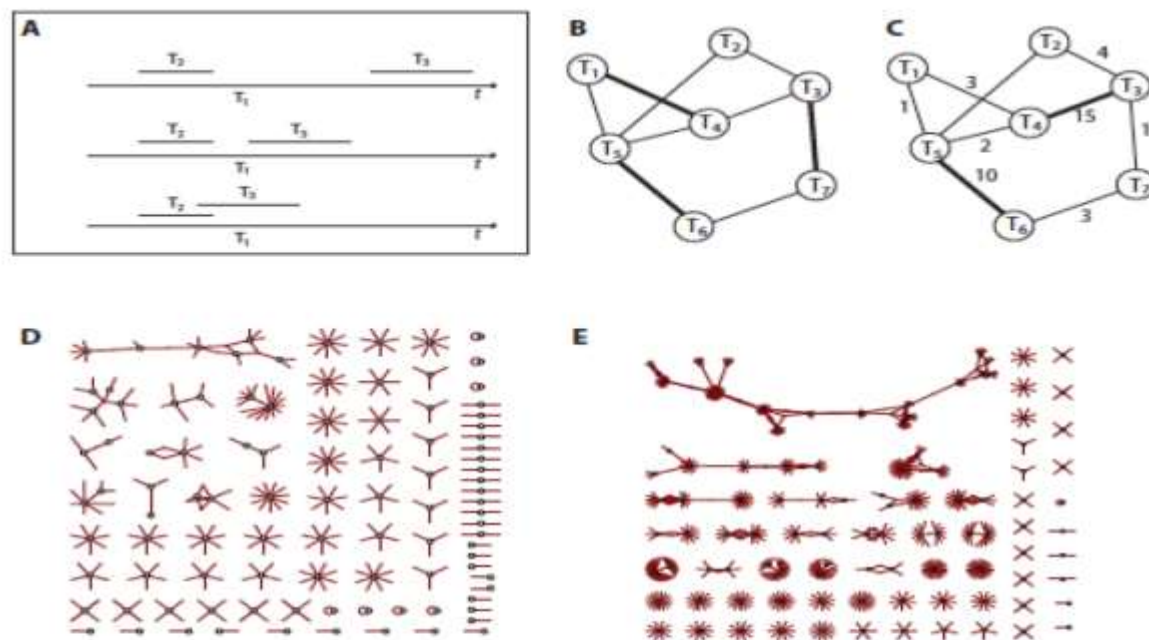
Paolo Santi<sup>a,b</sup>, Giovanni Resta<sup>b</sup>, Michael Szell<sup>a,1</sup>, Stanislav Sobolevsky<sup>a</sup>, Steven H. Strogatz<sup>c</sup>, and Carlo Ratti<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Senseable City Laboratory, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA 02139; <sup>b</sup>Istituto di Informatica e Telematica del Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, 56124 Pisa, Italy; and <sup>c</sup>Department of Mathematics, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853

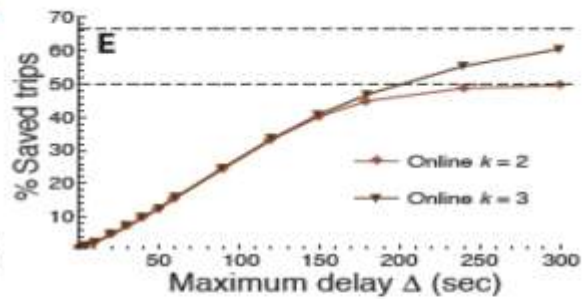
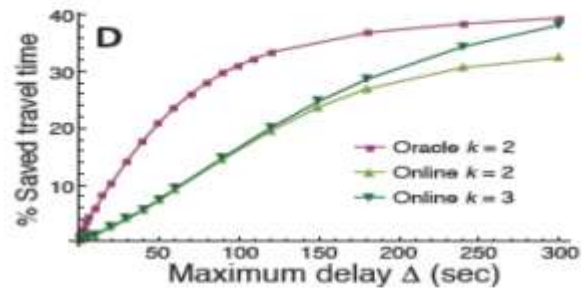
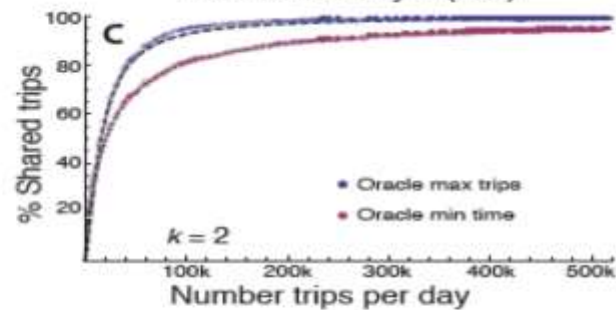
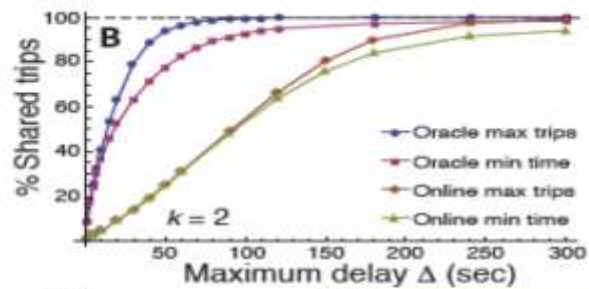
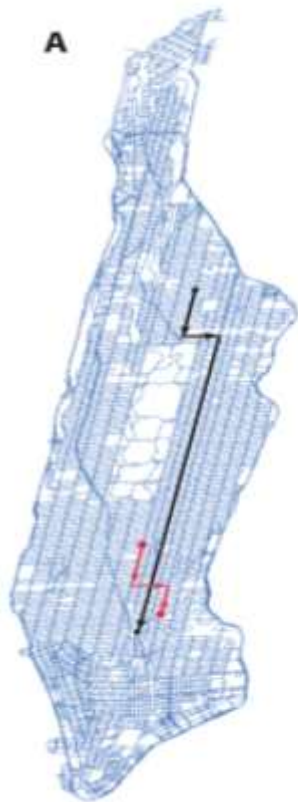
Edited\* by Michael F. Goodchild, University of California, Santa Barbara, CA, and approved July 25, 2014 (received for review March 3, 2014)

Taxi services are a vital part of urban transportation, and a considerable contributor to traffic congestion and air pollution causing substantial adverse effects on human health. Sharing taxi trips is a possible way of reducing the negative impact of taxi services on cities, but this comes at the expense of passenger discomfort quantifiable in terms of a longer travel time. Due to computational challenges, taxi sharing has traditionally been approached on small scales, such as within airport perimeters, or with dynamical ad hoc heuristics. However, a mathematical framework for the systematic understanding of the tradeoff between collective benefits of sharing and individual passenger discomfort is lacking. Here we introduce the notion of shareability network, which allows us to model the collective benefits of sharing as a function of passenger inconvenience, and to efficiently compute optimal sharing strategies on massive datasets. We apply this framework

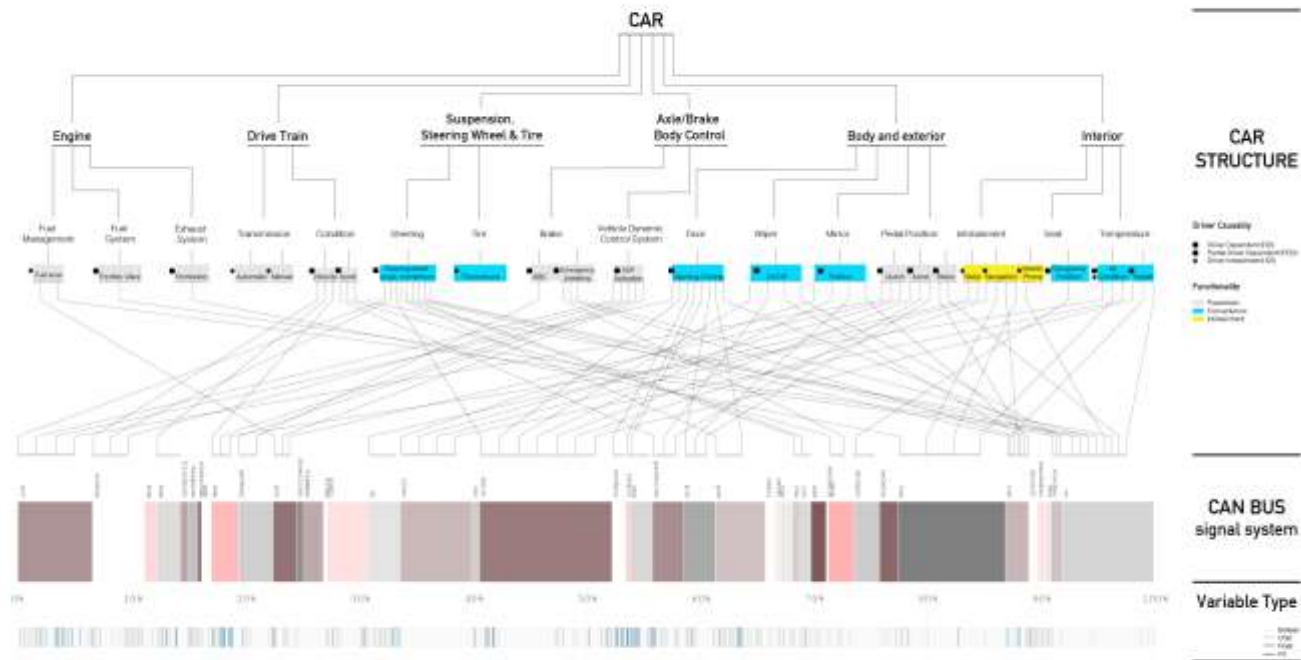
At the basis of a shared taxi service is the concept of ride sharing or carpooling, a long-standing proposition for decreasing road traffic, which originated during the oil crisis in the 1970s (6). During that time, economic incentives outbalanced the psychological barriers on which successful carpooling programs depend: giving up personalized transportation and accepting strangers in the same vehicle. Surveys indicate that the two most important deterrents to potential carpoolers are the extra time requirements and the loss of privacy (7, 8). However, the lack of correlations between socio-demographic variables and carpooling propensity (8), the design of appropriate economic incentives (9), and recent practical implementations of taxi-sharing systems in New York City (<http://bandwagon.io>) give ample hope that many social obstacles might be overcome in newly emerging “sharing economies” (10, 11).

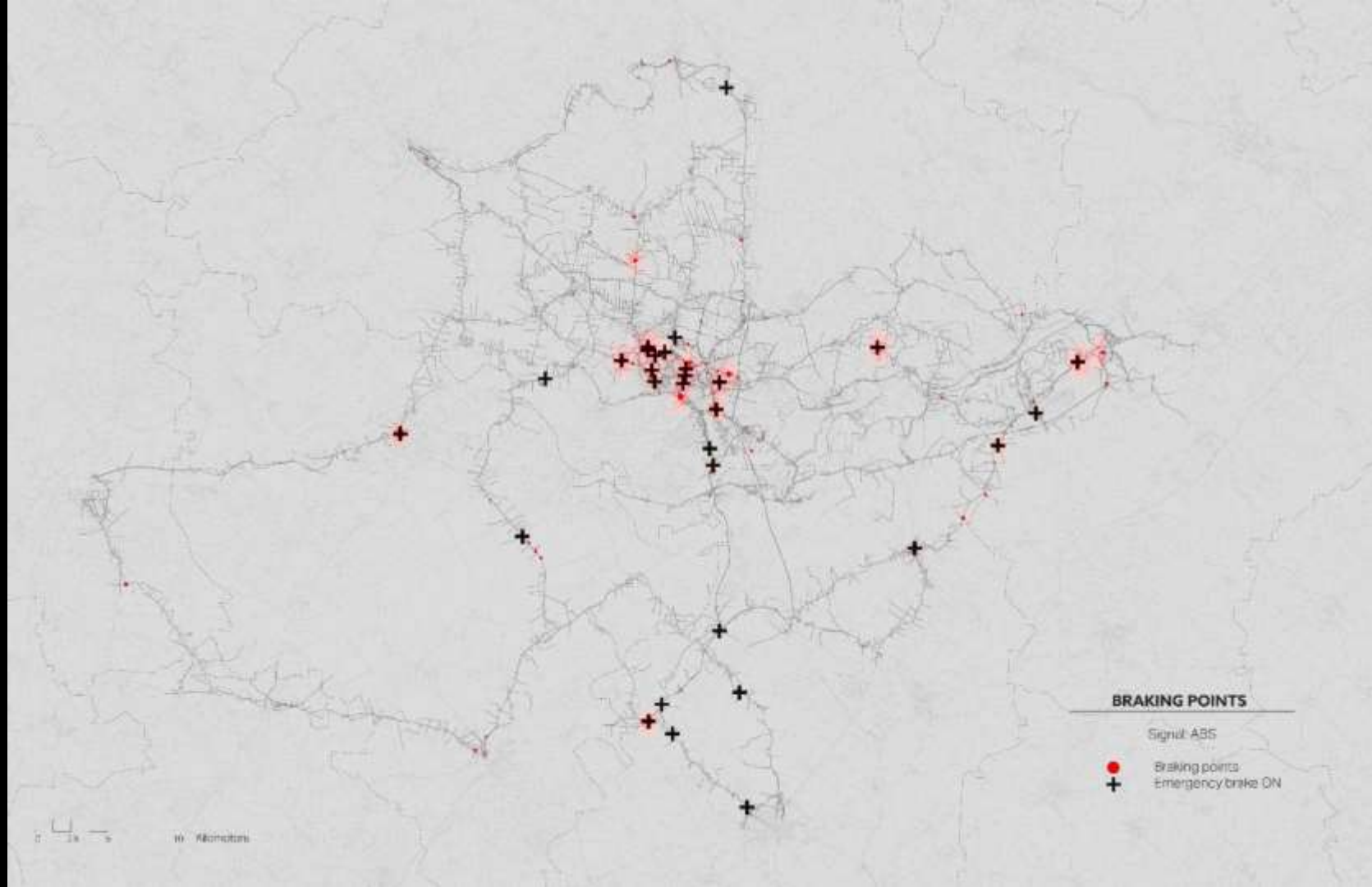


**Figure 1: Shareability networks.** (A) Trip sharing model and taxi capacity. Each of the three cases involves three trips  $T_1$ ,  $T_2$ , and  $T_3$  to be shared, but ordered differently in time  $t$ . The top case corresponds to a feasible sharing according to our model with  $k = 2$ , and the trips can be accommodated in a taxi with capacity  $\geq 2$ . The middle case corresponds to a model with  $k = 3$  since three trips are combined; notice that the three trips can be combined in a taxi with capacity two since two of the combined trips are non-overlapping. The bottom case corresponds to  $k = 3$ , but here a taxi capacity  $\geq 3$  is needed to accommodate the combined trips. (B) Example of maximum matching ( $\#$ ) in a simple shareability network. The links belonging to the maximum matching are displayed in bold. (C) Example of maximum weighted matching ( $\#$ ). (D) Exemplary subset of the shareability network corresponding to 100 consecutive trips for values of  $\Delta = 30 \text{ sec}$  and (E)  $\Delta = 60 \text{ sec}$ , showing network densification effects and thus an increase of sharing opportunities with longer time-aggregation. Open links point to trips outside the considered set of trips. Isolated nodes are represented as self-loops. Node positions are not preserved across the networks.



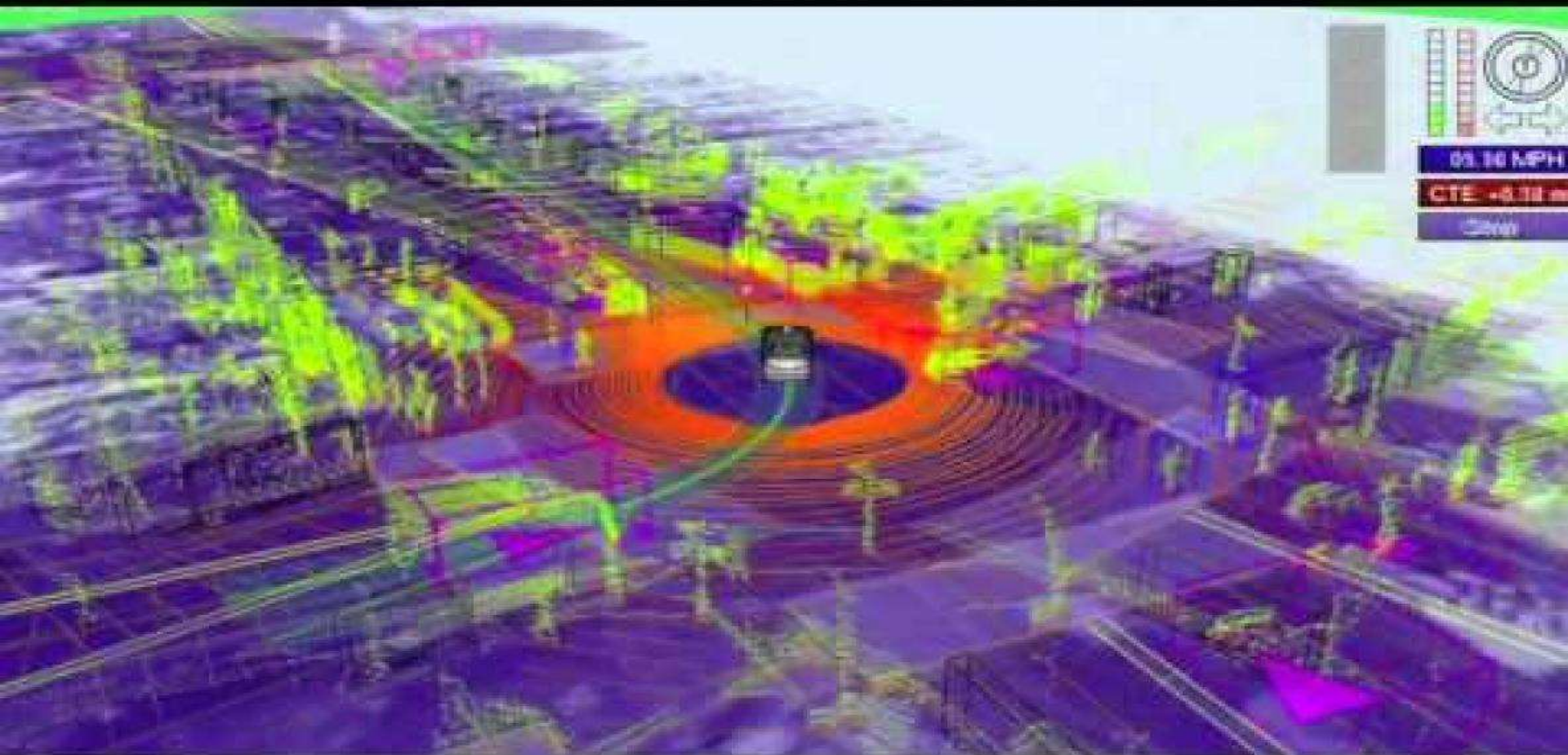












03.10 MPH

CTE -0.10 m

0.00





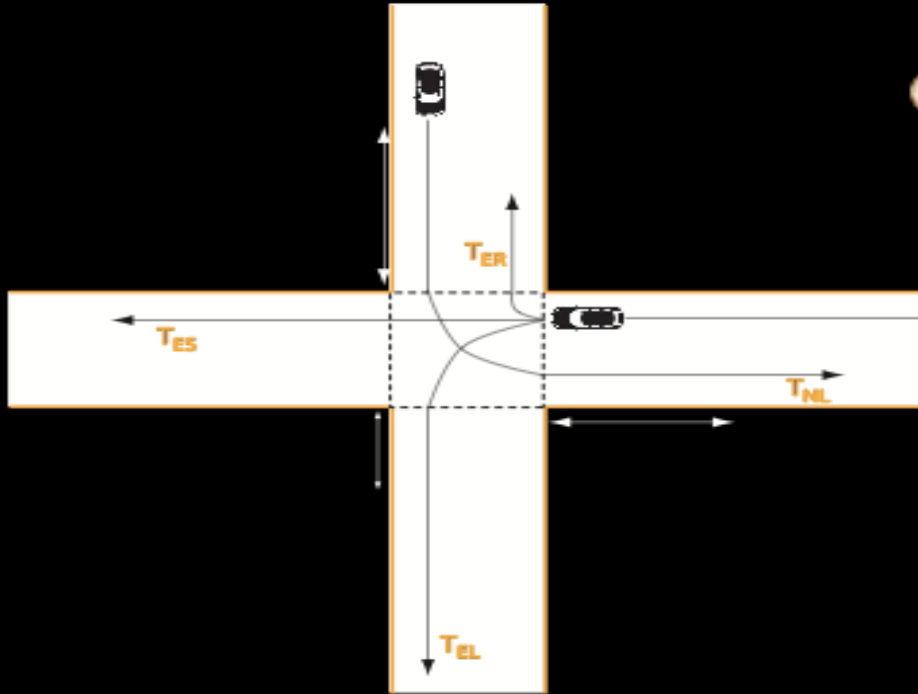
**We developed a new intersection  
control paradigm called AIM.**



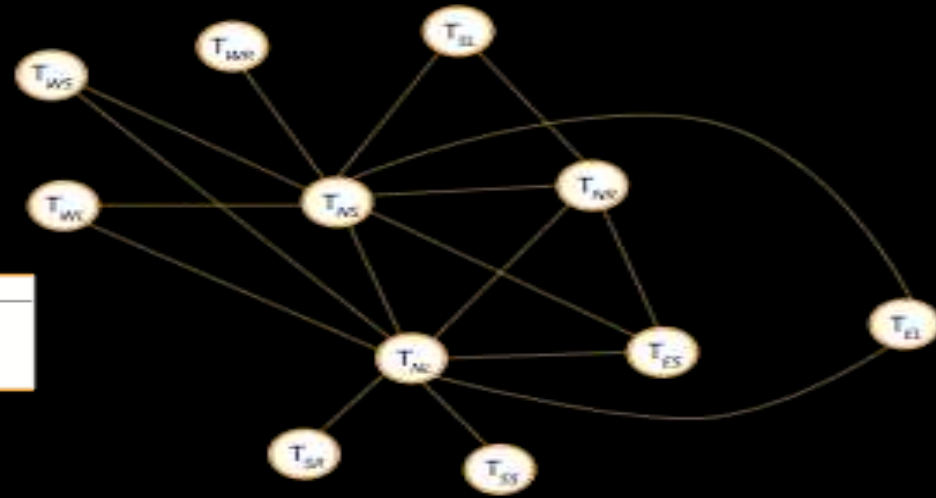
"In Milan, traffic lights are instructions.  
In Rome, they are suggestions.  
In Naples, they are Christmas  
decorations."

*Antonio Martino, Italian Minister*

■ Access to intersection based on **Incompatibility Network** and ....



Vehicle trajectories  
(partial view)

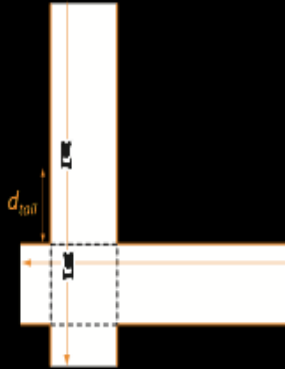


**Incompatibility Network**  
(partial view)

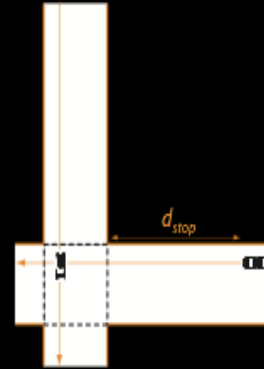
■ Access to intersection based on Incompatibility Network and safety constraints

## Safety constraint

- based on tailgate distance (a.k.a. two seconds rule) for vehicles with compatible trajectories
- based on vehicle stopping distance for vehicles with incompatible trajectories



Typically,  $d_{tail} < d_{stop}$

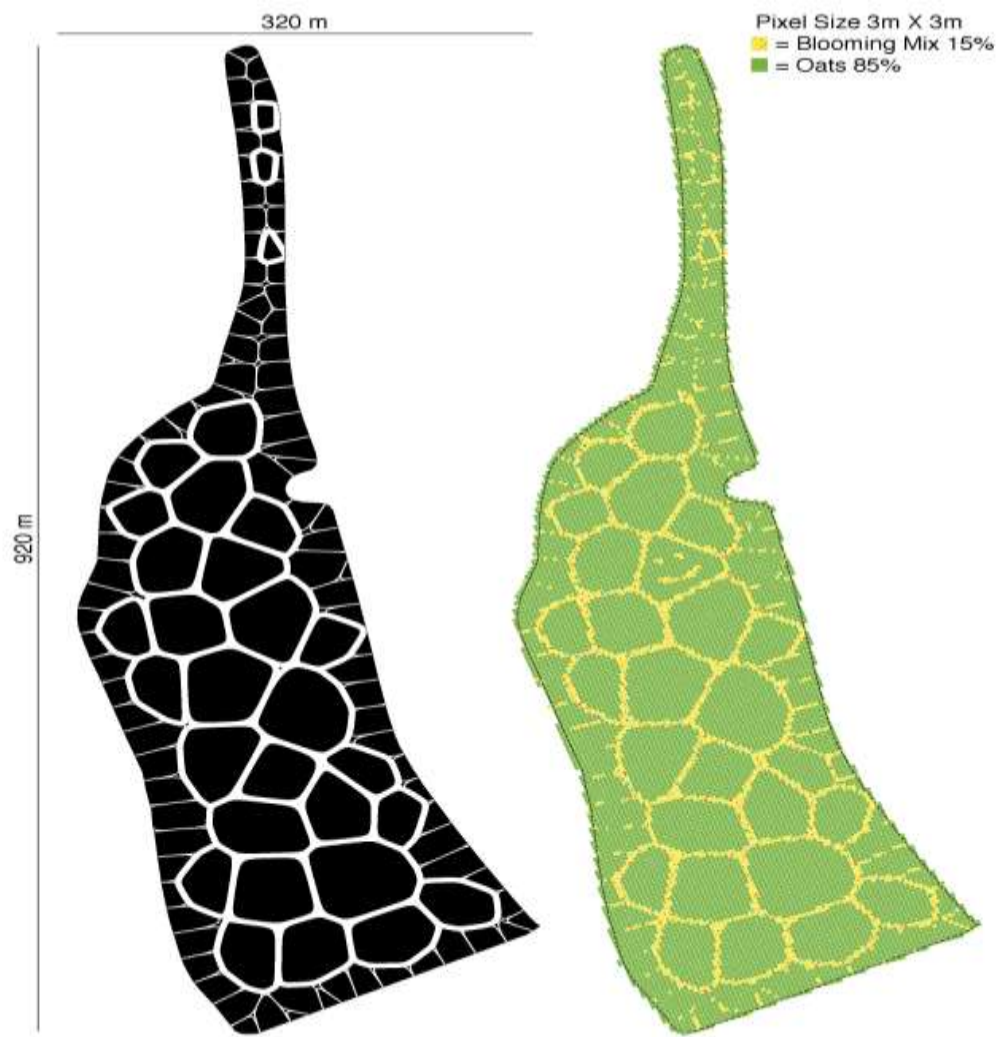


City Drive

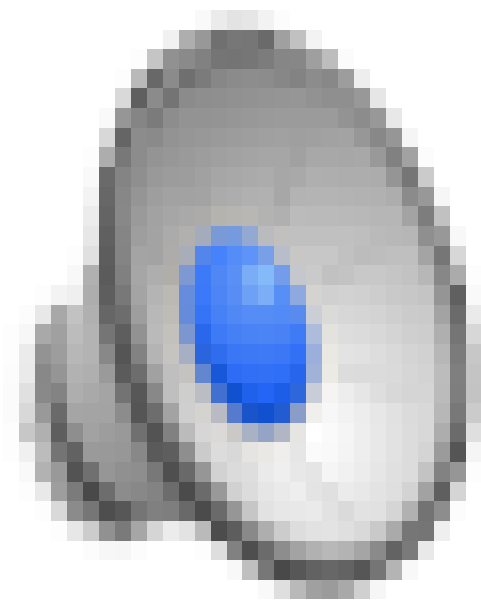






























# TIME

20 November 2014

311 notes

tech  
boston  
cycling  
urbanism  
design  
red  
time



**SUPERPEDESTRIAN**

**SUPERPEDESTRIAN**





**Future Food District**  
Expo 2015, Milan





“Behind every cheese there is a pasture of a different green under a different sky. This shop is a museum: Mr. Palomar, visiting it, feels as he does in the Louvre, behind every displayed object the presence of the civilization that has given it form and takes form from it”

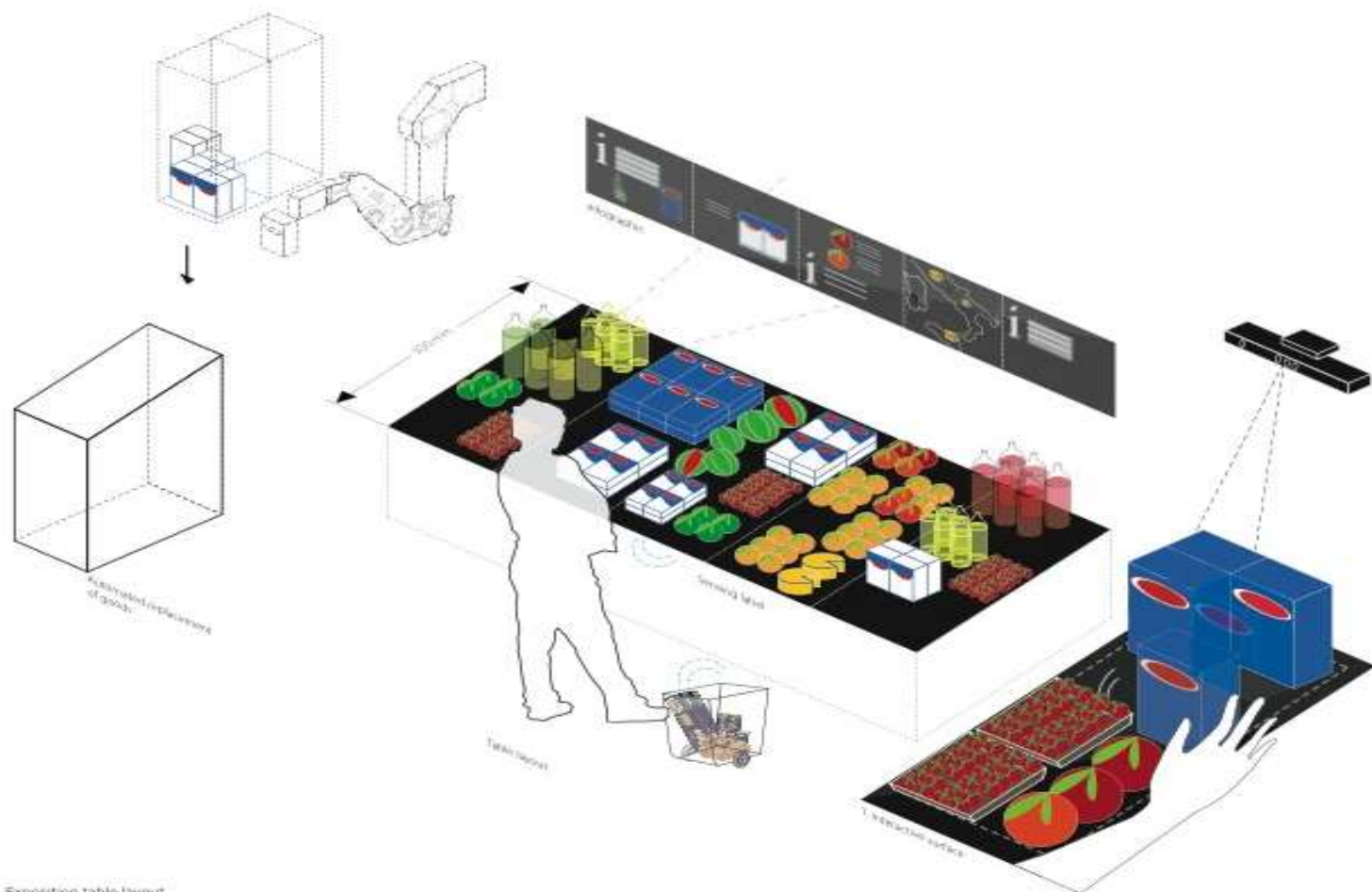
Italo Calvino, Mr. Palomar





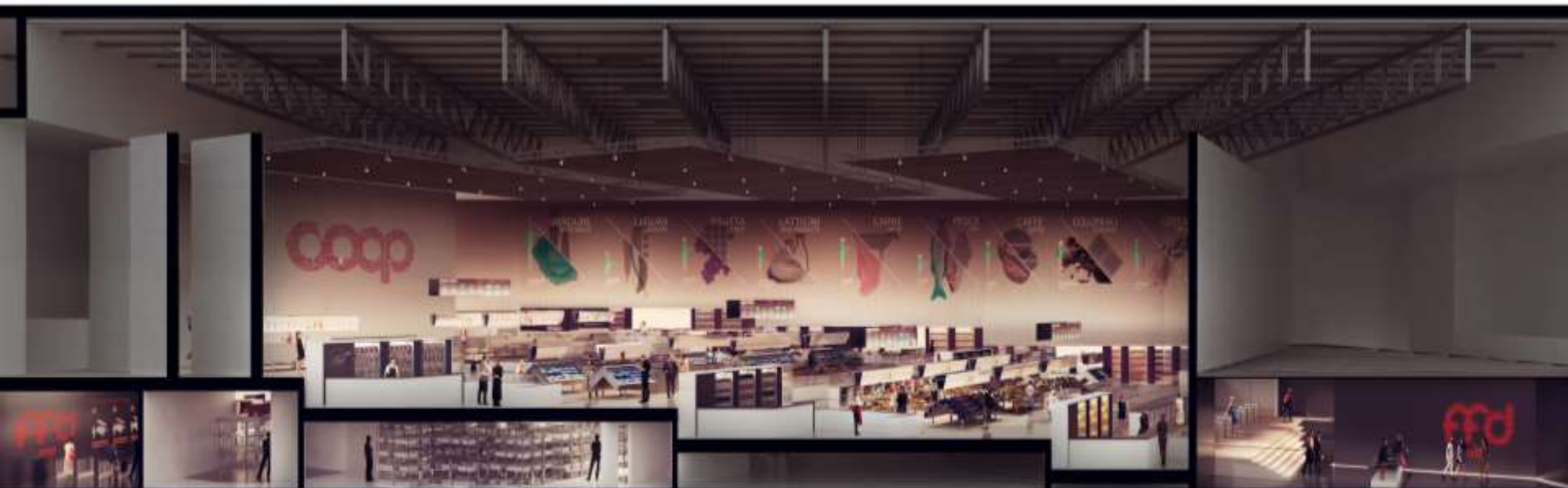






Exposition table layout









PESCE  
Carni e Pesce

DAL POM.  
ALLA  
DOLCE

VINO

TECNOLOGIA  
DIGITALE

ESPOSIZIONE  
INTERATTIVA

ESPOSIZIONE  
INTERATTIVA

ESPOSIZIONE  
INTERATTIVA

CARNI E PESCE  
meat and fish

L'ESSENZA  
DELLE OLIVE  
the essence of olives

Franciacorta

















VIVI VERDE SPREMITA 100% DI  
ARANCE ROSSE BIOLOGICA  
750ML

VIVI VERDE 100% ORGANIC RED ORANGES JUICE  
750ML

2.25 €

at L/per L



VALORI NUTRIZIONALI PER PORZIONE A.R. / NUTRITIONAL VALUES - R.I.

ENERGIA ENERGY	ZUCCHERI SUGAR	GRASSI FATS	AC. GRASSI SATURI SATURATED FATS	SALE SALT
52.00 kcal 217.57 kJ	12.30 g	0.00 g	0.00 g	0.00 g
3%	12%	0%	0%	0%

IMPATTO AMBIENTALE /  
CARBON FOOTPRINT



0.6 g/Kg  
Co2





# The Supermarket of the Future Knows Exactly What You're Eating

May 28, 2015 / 6:15 pm

BY ALBERTO MUCCI

SHARE

TWEET



<http://munchies.vice.com>



















200

Trackers

4 km

Average Travel Distance

0 days

Average Active Time

Starting cities

Ending cities

Traveling paths

Selected paths

## by Device Type



CRT 75



LCD 49



Printer 3

## by Starting Region



## by Ending Region

Inside of US 139 Outside of US 42

## Highlights

11/71

LCD from Waukegan, IL

LCD from Cadillac, MI

LCD from Wapakoneta, OH

LCD from Oxford, MI

LCD from Willard, OH

LCD from Orlando, FL

CRT from Youngstown, OH

CRT from Norcross, GA

CRT from Doraville, GA

CRT from Doraville, GA





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