

PTIFaaS IL FUTURO DELLA MOBILITA' INTELLIGENTE E SOSTENIBILE



Prof. Paolo Nesi, UNIFI DISIT





Decongestion





Accessibility



Cost Reduction



Decarbonization













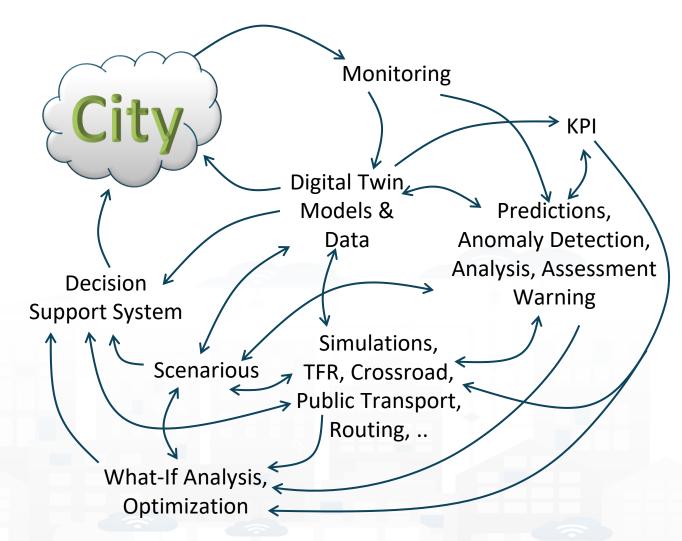




Main tasks



- Controlling Status: management, and operational
 - Monitoring via KPI
 - Predictions vs KPI
 - Anomaly detection
 - Neuro-Symbolic analysis
 - Risk assessment
 - Early warning on critical conditions
 - Fast What-if analysis
- Making plan: tactic and strategic, medium and long range, micro/macro
 - Simulation & optimization
 - Generative Al Prescriptions, scenarios
 - Resilience to Unexpected unknows
 - What-if analysis wrt scenarios
 - Collaboration with stakeholders











Mobility & Transport

Goals:

- Decongestion, Decarbonization, costs reductions
- Improve Accessibility to services
- Improve Security/Safety of city users

Operation and Plan:

- Traffic monitoring, prediction, reconstruction, identification of critical conditions (early warning), fleet management, dynamic routing, multimodal routing, city user behaviour analysis
- Optimization and what-if analysis traffic light plans, infrastructure
 - Reduction: travel time, waiting time, # stops, CO2 emissions, consume fuel, travel time for tramways and busses
- Public Transport: analysis of Mobility Demand vs Offer of Transportation
- Parking Management: monitoring, prediction, any payments, on/off-road
- Sharing / Pooling Management: eShare and mobile app, bikesharing, smart bike, fleet management
- KPI: SUMI/SUMP, travel time, emissions, traffic status, accessibility, ...
- Mobile App: final users and operators
 - Info Mobility, traffic reconstruction, charging, participation,
 - Parking, payments, overparking, fine reporting, ...
- Participatory: problem reporting, ticketing, etc.
- Data Integration of any kind: env, weather. Tickets, presences, POI, sat, etc.







Operation

OPTIFaaS







Traffic Monitoring



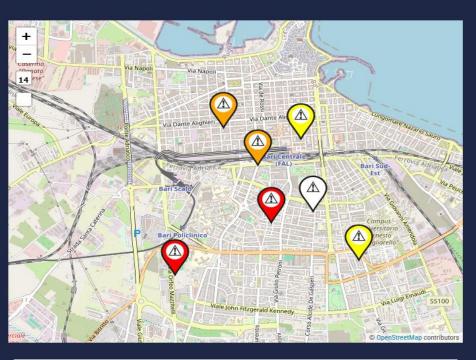
Smart Parking ▶



15 minuti index



Urban Security



Road Monitoring

Media congestionic 28.4

Nr. congestioniC 17

Picco congestionic 18:27

Riduzione Co2 ZTLC -5.2

Emissioni medie CO2 C 282

Emissioni totali CO2 C 846

Traffico in ingresso



Tot. veicoli in ingresso C 12105 Veicoli

Velocità media C

27 km/h

Traffico in uscita



Tot. veicoli in uscita 11703 Veicoli

Veicoli totali C 7825

Pannello Rischi Meteo

MINIMO	BASSO	MEDIO ALTO Rischio Idrogeologico		MINIMO	
Rischio Idraulico	MINIMO				
Rischio Temporali	МІМІМО	Rischio Neve		MINIMO	
Rischio Ghiaccio	МІНІМО	Rischio Vento		MINIMO	

Viabilità

INCIDENTI	3
Chiusura Traffico	2
Chiusura Lavori	0
Limitazioni Traffico	4
Limitazioni Lavori	0
SEGNALAZIONI	7

Trasporto Pubblico

Tempo medio di attesa	C
5.9 sec	
Ritardo autobus	C
0 %	

Attesa Media Fermate

	Linea 50	12 sec
	Linea 11	10 sec
	Linea 33	6 sec
	Linea 02/	5 sec
	Linea E	5 sec
	Linea 19	4 sec

Sensori

1 15	
Semafori	
> 22	50
Videocamere	
≋ 4	≋ 1
Sensori	



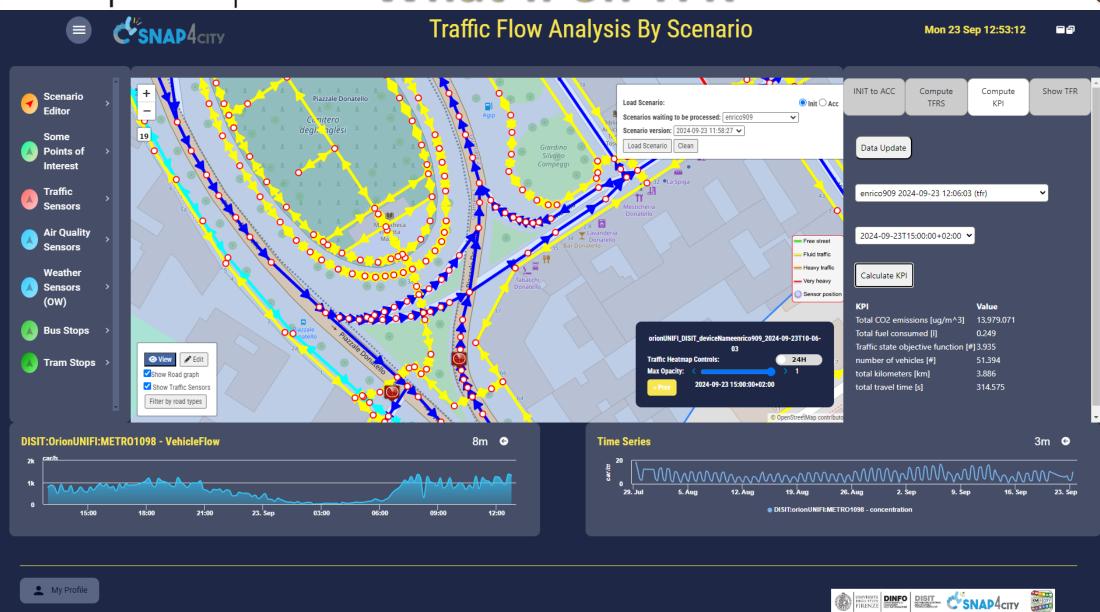
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DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES LAB

What-if on TFR



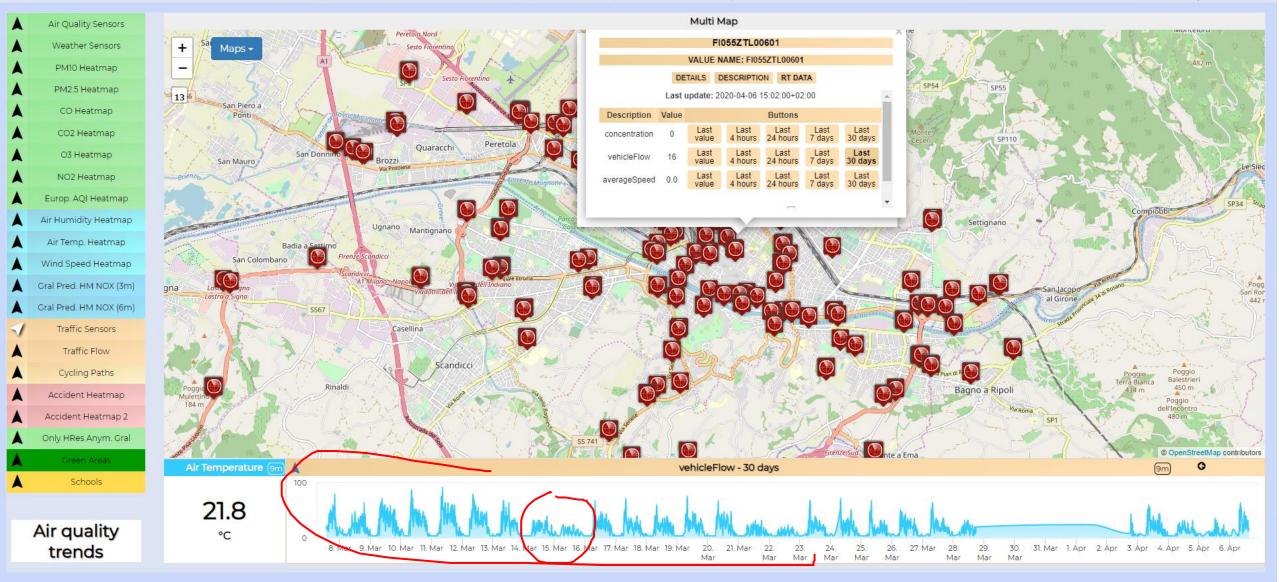




Firenze - Trafair - AirQuality Heatmaps

This dashboad contains data derived from actual sensors and predictive values under validation

Mon 6 Apr 15:12:27













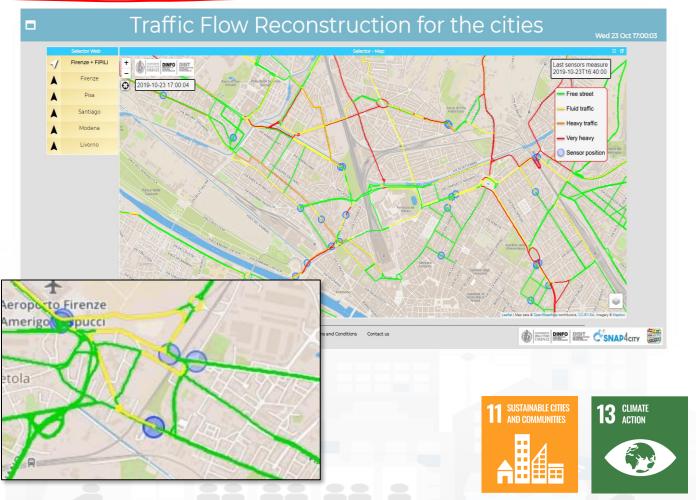






Why Dense Traffic Flow Reconstruction?

- Making decision on mobility and transport solutions \rightarrow what if analysis
- Controlling pollution
- Dynamic Routing for Firebrigade, Ambulances, general public
- Planning Public Transportation routing



https://www.snap4city.org/dashboardSmartCity/view/index.php?iddasboard=MTc5NQ==









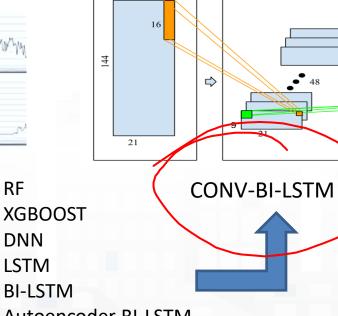
Short-Term Prediction of City Traffic Flow via Convolutional Deep Learning

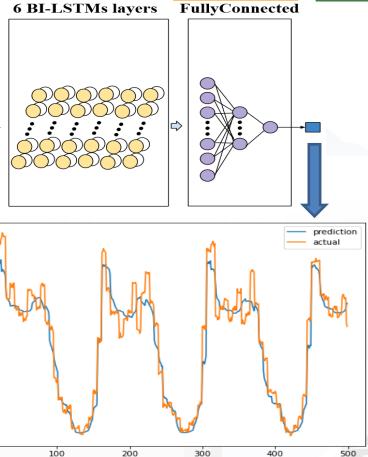
INPUT











Urban data:

Date-time

Traffic

Temporal

Seasonality

Pollution

Weather

BI-LSTM Autoencoder BI-LSTM

Attention CONV-LSTM

CONV-BI-LSTM

RF

DNN

LSTM

3500

3000

2500

2000

1000

500

를 1500

Conv1d + Max Pooling

Routing Optimization

Goals on planning:

- Reduction of costs on plan
- waste collection optimization, Reduction of Km
- car pooling trajectories
 optimization for maximize
 the pool usage
- delivering optimization, reduction of travel time, reduction of Km

• etc.

Snap4City (C), October 2025

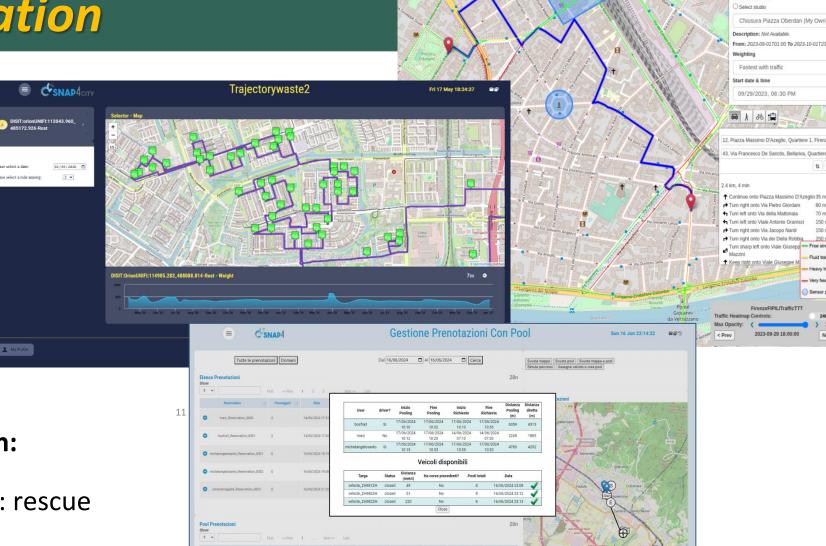
Dynamic Routing on operation:

- React in operation to define immediate routing solutions: rescue teams, ambulance, etc.
- Recovery from failure















Routing Facitilities

- modal routing: private vehicles, bikes, pedestrian
 - with start, end and multiple intermediate points
 - selecting: shorter, faster, quitter, etc...
 - dynamic conditional routing taking into account the effective traffic flow status, or typical traffic flow status
 - dynamic conditional routing taking into account eventual blocked areas (by scenario) for example for street working, restoring, etc. (what-if cases and analysis)
- multimodal routing for the city users to walk and take the public collective transport
- modal routing for public administrations (ambulance, fire brigade, police, busses, etc.) exploiting the reserved lanes, etc.
- a combination of cases.
- Full API for exploitation from your applications



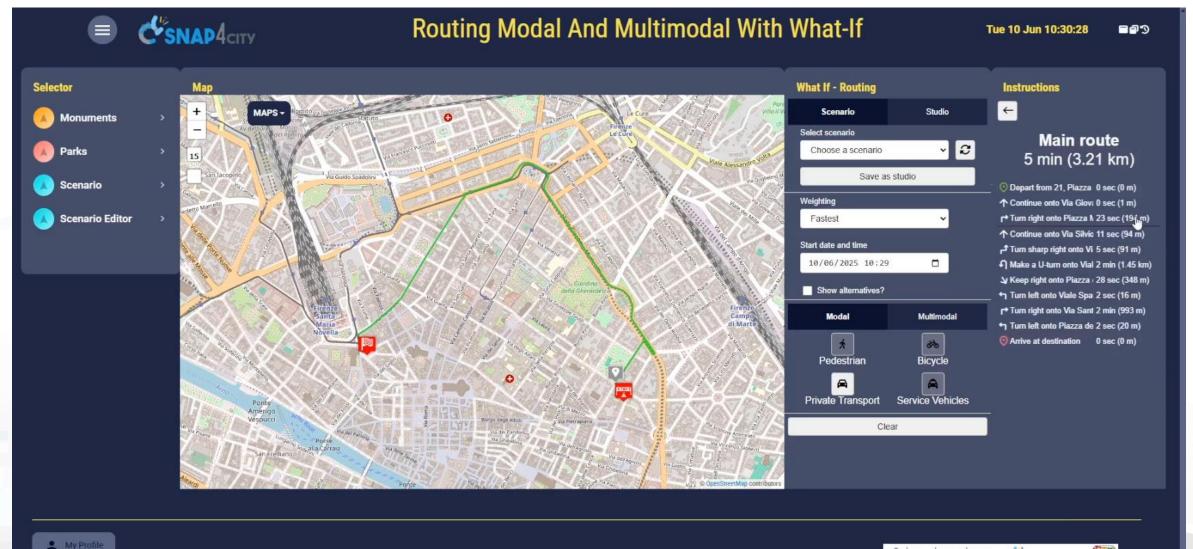








Some Routing Service Capabilities









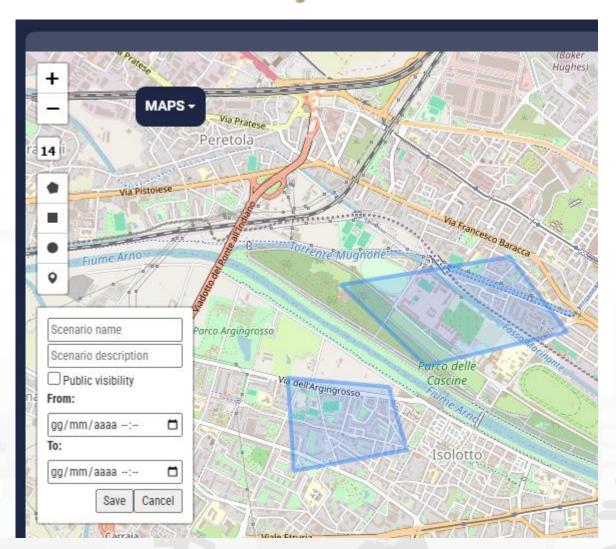








What you can do with advanced tools

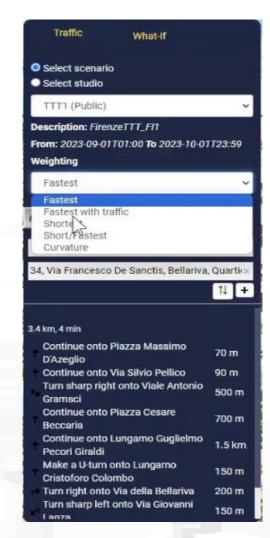


Basic Scenario editor

Single and multiple blocked areas, which can be shared among users

What-if analysis tool

- Ready to use tools for exploiting Basic Scenarios as blocked areas and simulating/
- computing in real time routing, in different traffic conditions







What-If Analysis SNAP4city



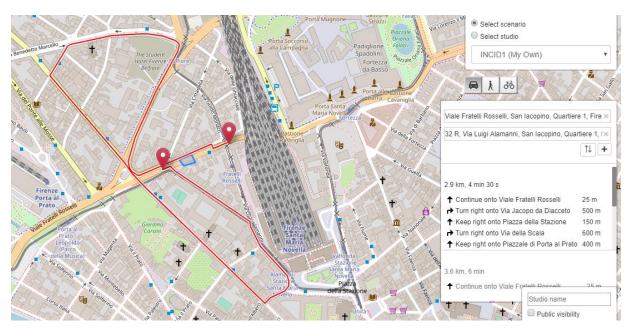


Accidents and elements blocking Points and Shapes taken into account for:

- Routing
- Traffic Flow reconstruction
- Evacuation paths
- Rescue team paths

Assessment on the basis of changes:

- Mobility demand assessment
- Mobility Offer assessment











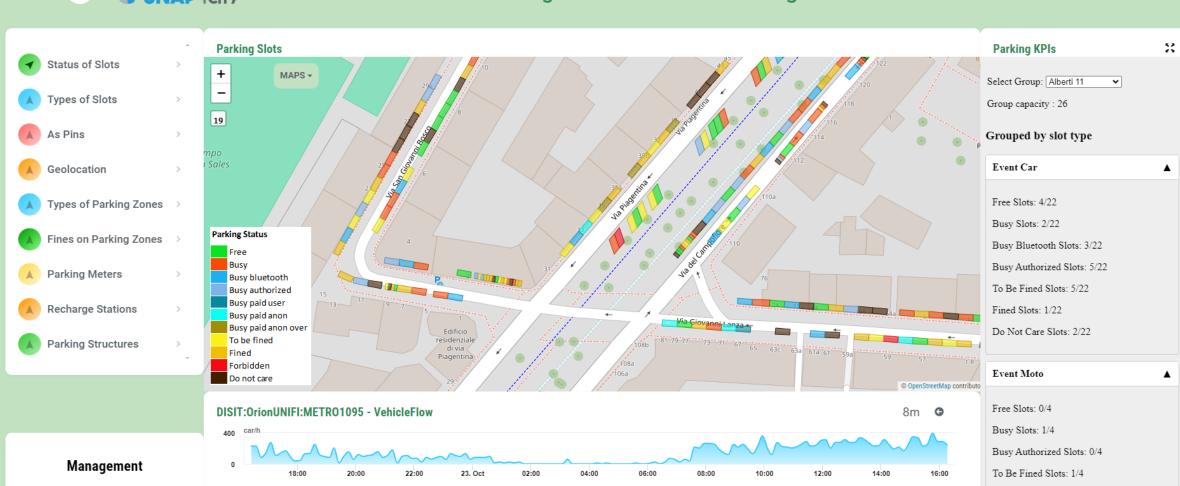
Road Parking





Parking Conditions Monitoring

Wed 23 Oct 16:24:41











Fined Slots: 1/4







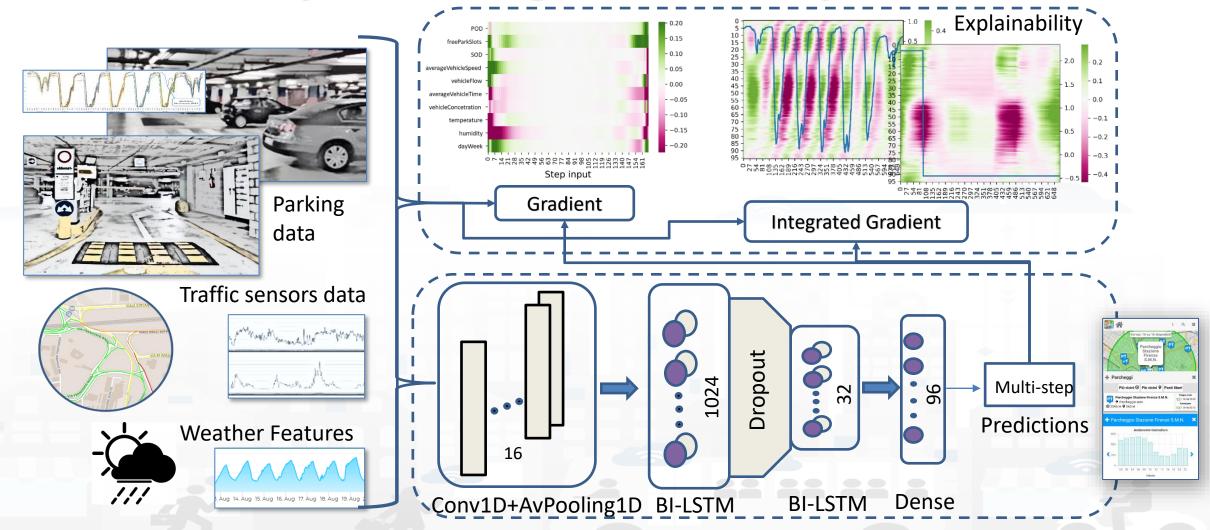








Deep Learning AI to surely Park!







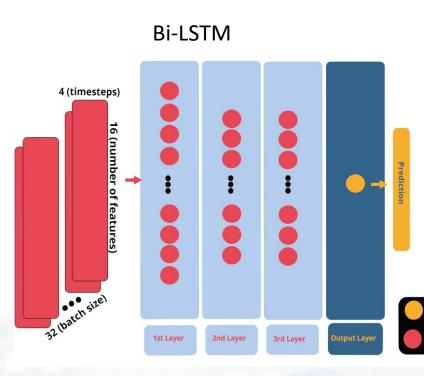
Deep Learning for Short-Term Prediction of Available Bikes on Bike-Sharing Stations

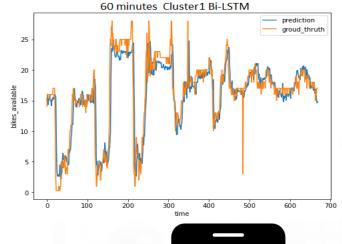














E. Collini, P. Nesi and G. Pantaleo, "Deep Learning for Short-Term Prediction of Available Bikes on Bike-Sharing Stations," in *IEEE Access*, vol. 9, pp. 124337-124347, 2021, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3110794.



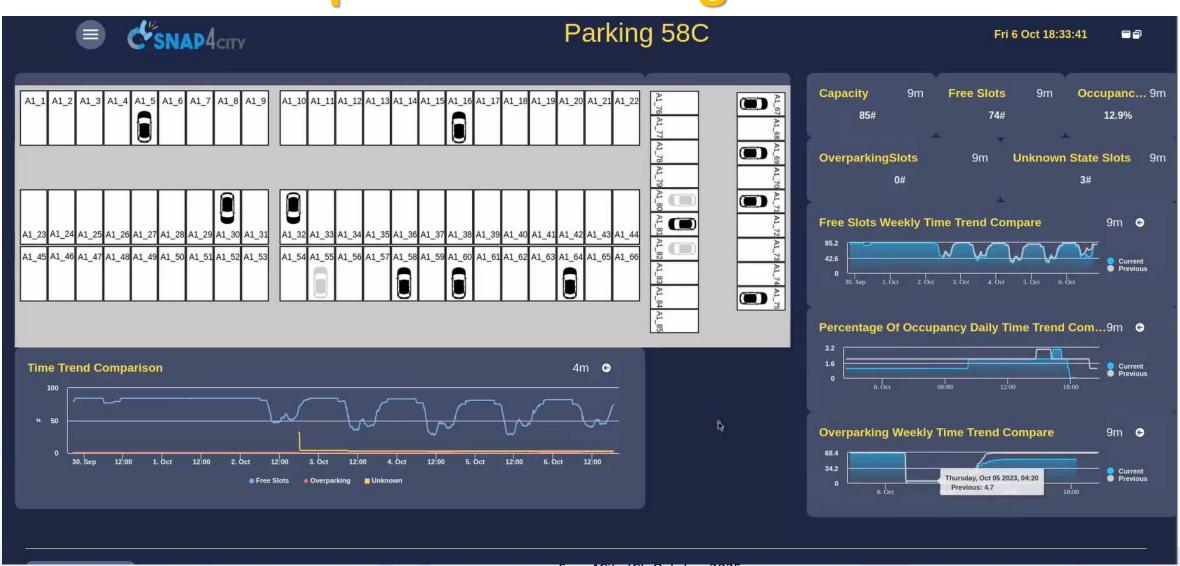








Snap4ISPRA Parking: ISPRA JRC







Snap4Parking



Smart Parking

-- payments, profiles

INGEGNERIA DELL'INFORMAZIONE

-- Fines

Careggi 1

My Profile

-- mobile for parking

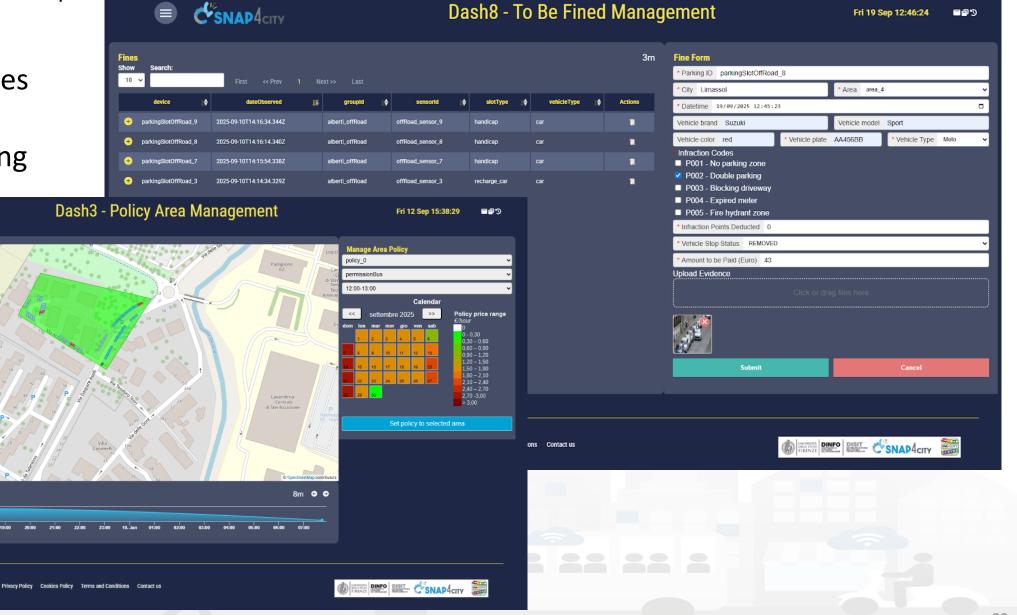
Bus Cargo Event car

Forbidden
Free car
Free moto
Handicap
Mixed car
Org car
Org moto
Recharge car
Recharge moto
Resident

Timed car Timed moto Women car

▲ Free Slots Of Careggi_01

C SNAP4CITY





Posto auto

Smart parking







Monitoring

Smart Parking ▶

15 minuti

Security



Disponibilità parcheggi

Liberi 20 stalli

Occupati 26

Non disponibili

0 stalli Tipologia parcheggio

Gratuiti A pagamento 35

Prioritari Disabili stalli stalli

Carico/Scarico stalli

Tipologia veicolo

0

0

Bici stalli

Camper

Auto

46

stalli

Camion

0

stalli







DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES LAB DISTRIBUTED DATA INTELLIGENCE AND TECHNOLOGIES LAB



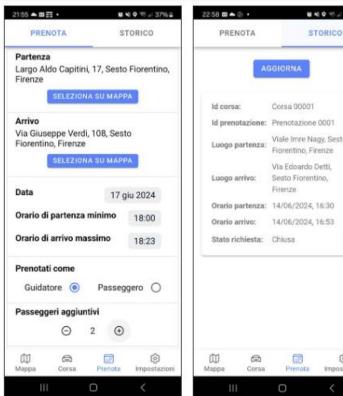


eShare in a Snap, by Snap4

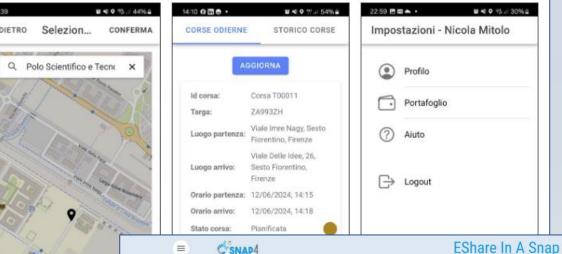


















Integrated car sharing and pooling
Multiple drivers on the same means
Dynamic pooling and e-sharing

Snap4City (C), October 2025

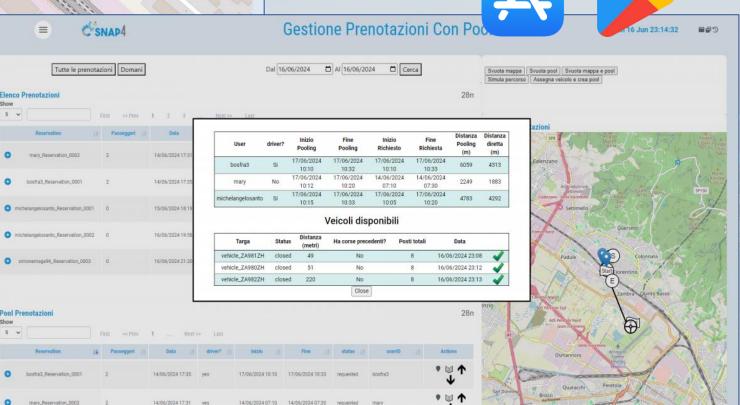
eShare in a Snap, by Snap4











Integrated car sharing and pooling Multiple drivers on the same means Dynamic pooling and e-sharing

Snap4City (C), October 2025

Time Trend Batteria



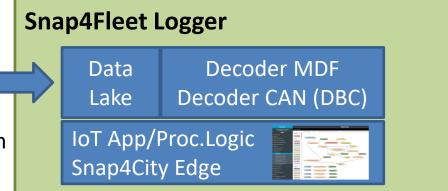




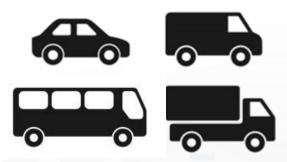


Fleet Monitoring and Management





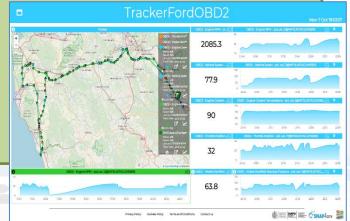
- Configuring data logger
- Selecting parameters
- Decoding and pushing data on Snap4City Platform AI enabled platform
- Toward the Snap4Fleet Manager



Snap4Fleet Manager



on Snap4City Platform







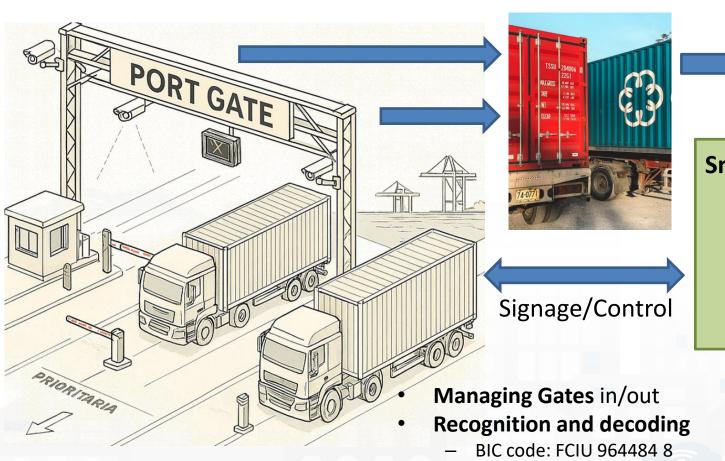








Trucks' Plates and Container ID Recognition



Interoperability

Snap4City Platform

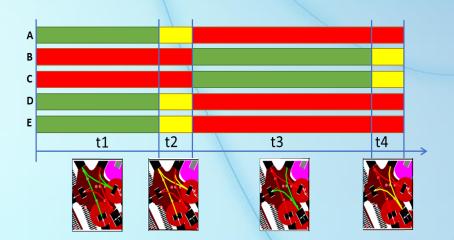


ISO code: 45G1

Seal status: on/off

Multi-national Plates: EX 398AE













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https://www.snap4city.org/1015



















Traffic Light Optimisation

Traffic Light Plan:

- General construction of Traffic Light Plans for the area
- TLP are loaded on the basis of the expected conditions: football game, ferial and festive, school period, morning and afternoon, etc.
- Single Junction TLP can be:
 - adjusted exploiting local data, on demand signals, etc.
 - Actuated on the basis of the measures of traffic

Issues:

 Making multijunction synchronization to keep under control of quality of Service for TRAMWAYS and/or Busses Rapid Transit, BRT/HRB





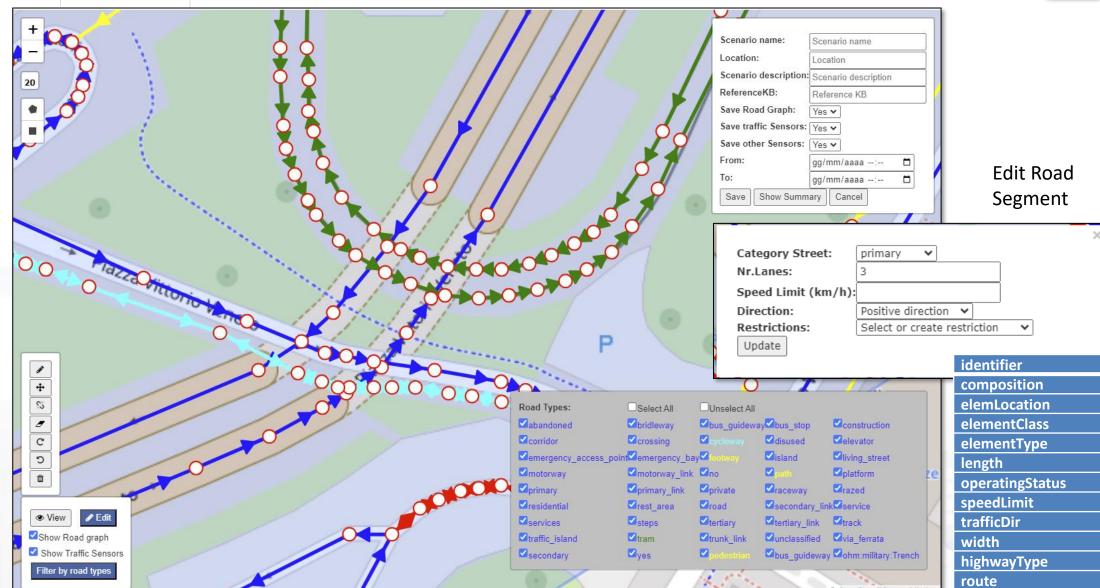


DISIT DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS AS CENARIO Editor CSNAP4CITY INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES LAB AND TECHNOLOGIES LAB





Select map Zoom



New Scenario

Editing Drag & drop Split & Join Delete Do and Undo



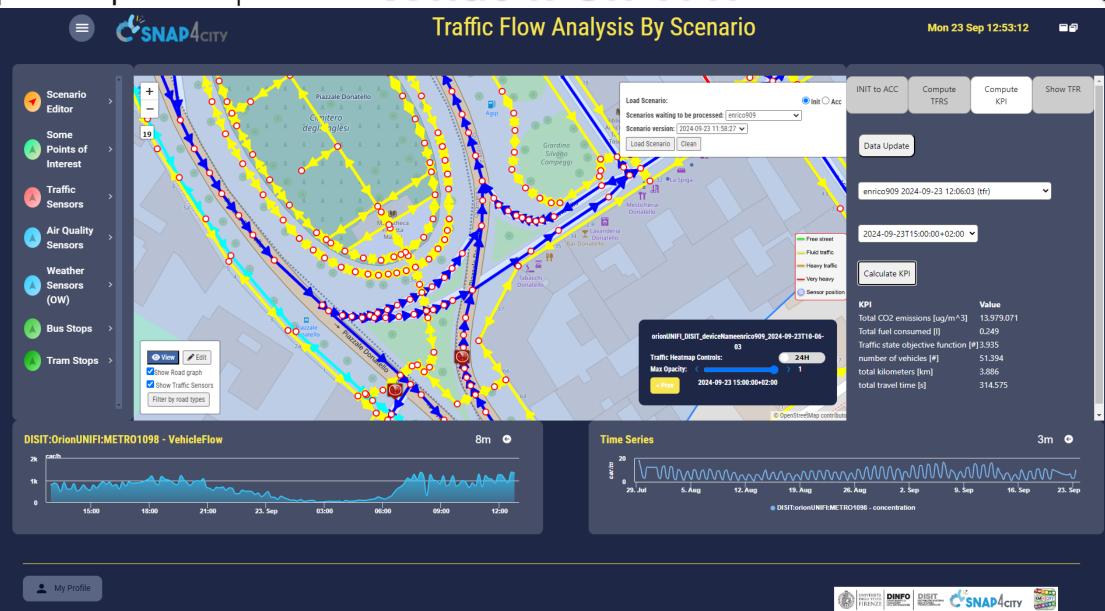
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What-if on TFR









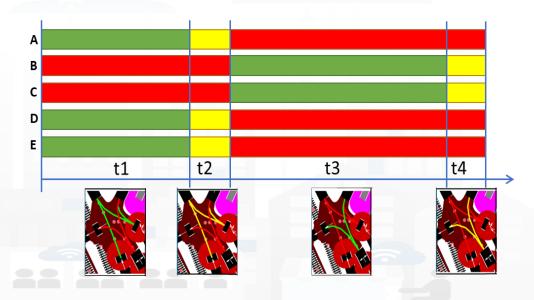




Traffic Light Plan Optimisation, Digital Twin

- Match Multiple Objectives and Synchronization:
 - public and private traffic, tramway priority
 - Micro and Macro Scales
 - AI: Genetic Algorithms, Deep Reinforced Learning
 - Fixed and Actuated Cycles
 - Adjusted on Demand
- Validation/integ. with SUMO simulation
 - Travel Time, waiting time, waiting count
 - Specific travel time on directions
 - CO2 emissions, etc.
- Reductions from 5% to 15%





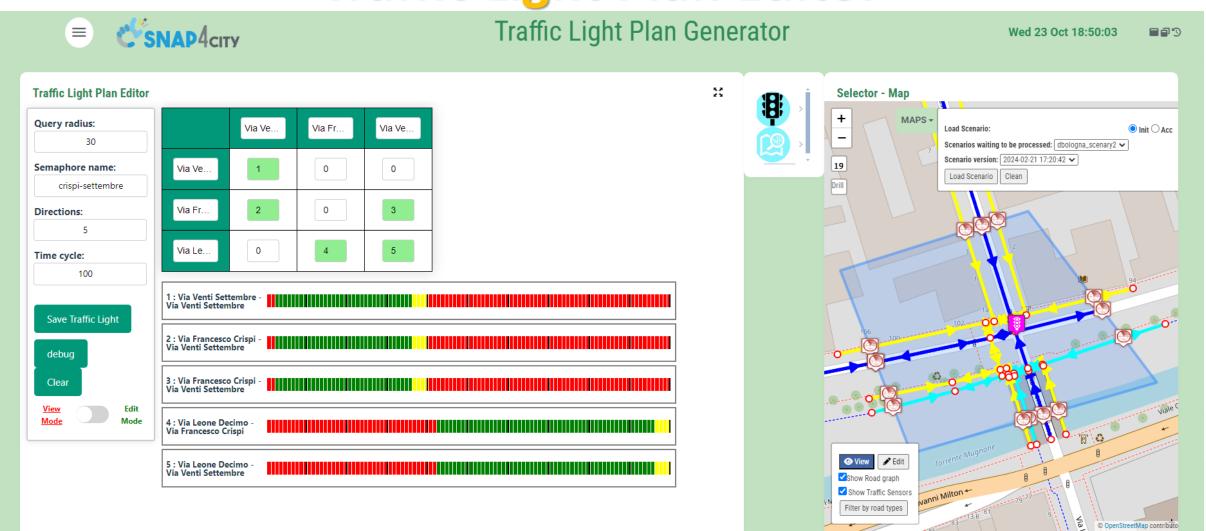








Traffic Light Plan Editor



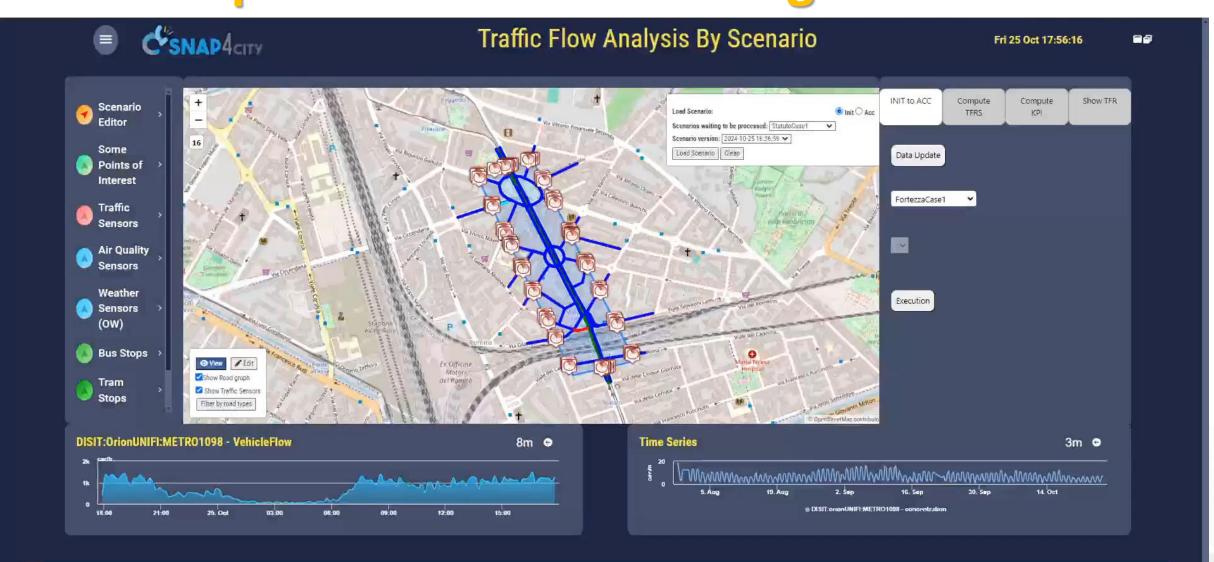








Optimization of Traffic Light Plan





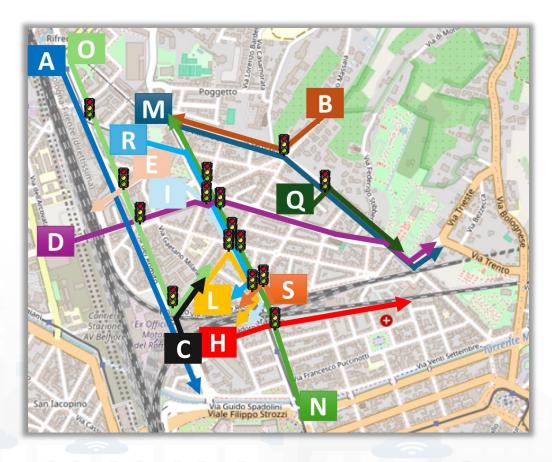






Optimization Drivers

- MTT, Mean Travel Time on
 - Multiple Directions or globally
 - For specific service
- MWT, Mean Waiting Time on
 - specific direction or globally
 - For specific service
- MNS, Mean Number of Stops on
 - specific direction or globally
 - For specific service











GA based: Mean Travel Time

	Traffic Load	MTTall	MTT dir_N	MTT dir_M	MTT dir_A	MTT TW Careggi	MTT TW Costanza
4TW-NTNS-MWD-P	1.5	3542.50	198.90	242.14	197.64	436.00	427.00
4TW-NTNS-MWD-A	1.5	3242.71	178.33	243.28	195.79	436.00	427.00
4TW-NTNS-MWD-P-A	1.5	3242.71	178.33	243.28	195.79	436.00	427.00
2TW-NTNS-MWD-P	1.5	4538.02	207.40	456.14	615.00	436.00	427.00
2TW-NTNS-MWD-A	1.5	3940.07	179.30	428.67	481.53	436.00	429.75
2TW-NTNS-MWD-P-A	1.5	4380.63	182.05	456.59	654.21	436.00	427.00
SUMO Actuated	1.5	3409.13	280.09	515.34	200.66	497.54	499.81
Webster	1.5	6474.95	465.45	441.93	210.50	1379.25	493.87
WebsterAdjusted	1.5	4035.08	195.82	441.09	205.66	463.87	447.06
		-5%	-8%	-45%	-3%	-6%	-4.5%

-8%

Reductions of Travel time of 3-45% and elimination of the **#stops for the tramways**

4TWD-NTNS-MWD-P-A: optimization by prioritizing traffic directions, the normalized number of vehicles stops, NTNS, the mean waiting delay MWD, for all traffic lights, and post synchronization, with Penalty and Adjust dynamically performed

-3%







S. Bilotta, Z. Fereidooni, L.A. Ipsaro Palesi, P. Nesi, "Macroscopic GA-based Multi-Objective Traffic Light Optimization Prioritizing Tramways", Applied Soft Comp. Journal, Elsevier, 2025.











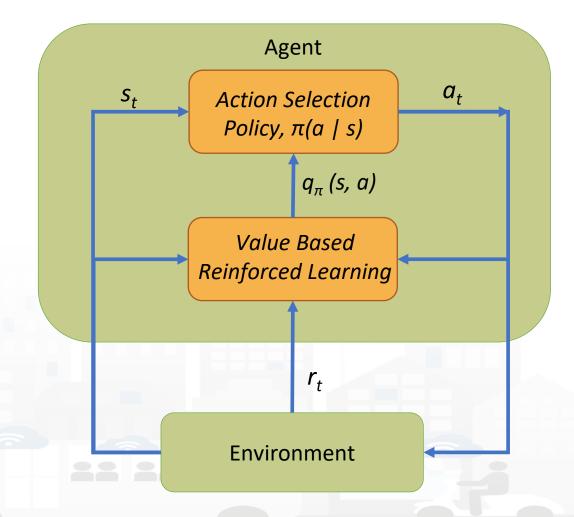
Multi Agent Reinforced Learning

Single Actuated

- Taking into account the status of each traffic source of each Juction
- Compouting the best compromise of G/R ratio
- Act on the next cycle

Multi Agent

- As Single Actuated
- Taking into account syncronization, as condition and travel time of main specific travel means





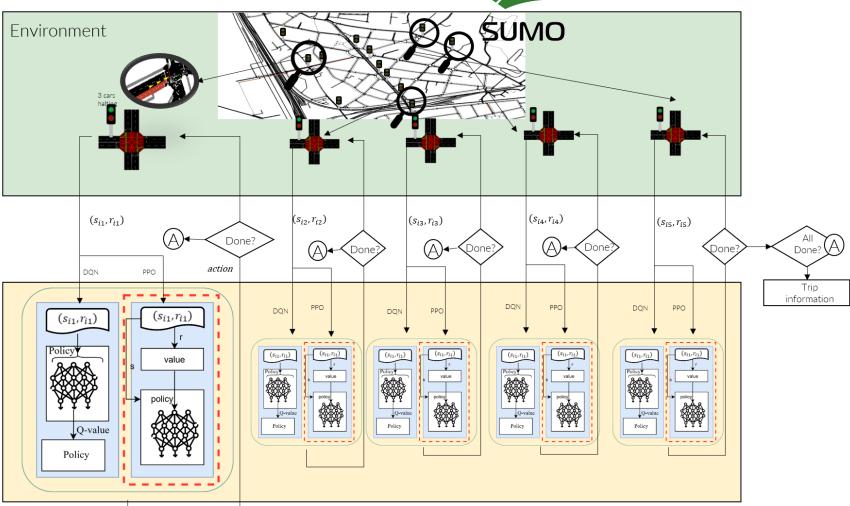




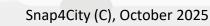


Multi Agent DRL





Z. Fereidooni, L.A. Ipsaro Plaesi, P. Nesi, Multi Agent Optimizing Traffic Light Signals Using Deep Reinforcement Learning, IEEE Access, 2025.











MTT for Multi Agent DRL for TLP

Model	TL	all	dir_N	dir_M	dir_A	dir_D	Careggi	Costanza
4TWD-NTNS-MWD-A	1	3013.85	176.93	233.75	194.46	237.65	436.00	427.00
4TWD-NTNS-MWD-P-A	1	3013.85	176.93	233.75	194.46	237.65	436.00	427.00
SUMO Actuated	1	2935.41	249.60	209.77	202.42	270.86	486.73	478.36
Webster	1	5188.87	211.66	242.32	205.46	562.31	984.00	427.00
Webster A	1	2968.90	183.50	242.67	201.27	251.76	482.27	427.00
SARL-FC D QN	1	2834.93	206.68	244.78	199.21	243.26	486.72	485.00
SARL-FC DQN A	1	2760.12	206.35	244.63	198.00	244.76	436.00	427.00
MADRL-FC DQN	1	3089.20	188.29	220.91	205.07	248.06	485.00	445.00
MADRL-FC DQN A	1	2983.69	189.11	220.70	187.00	248.79	436.00	427.00
MARL-FC PPO	1	2910.76	200.38	235.41	198.14	237.78	547.00	445.00
MARL-FC PPO A	1	2855.12	200.93	235.53	196.39	237.97	436.00	427.00
SMART A	1	2599.13	182.14	200	188.28	235.11	436.00	427.00







Ottimizzazione Trasporto Collettivo

Prof. Paolo Nesi, UNIFI DISIT

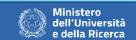


























In the large

Mobility Demand → ODM:

- Telecom Operator ODM, all movements on ACE Area
- Reduction on local actual percentage and behaviour distributions
- Matching on MGRS 200 mt, exploiting presence data of Telecom Operators

Transportation offer

- Road graph
- GTFS/NeTex, transmodel
- Bike sharing, carsharing, scooters, etc.

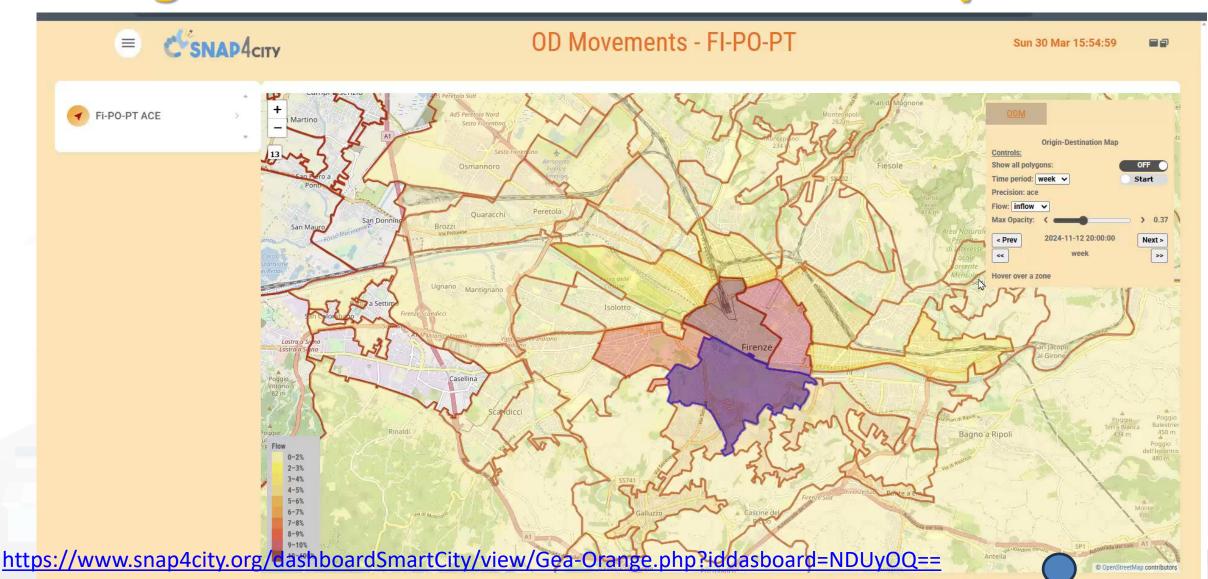








Origin Destination Matrices: Mobility Demand





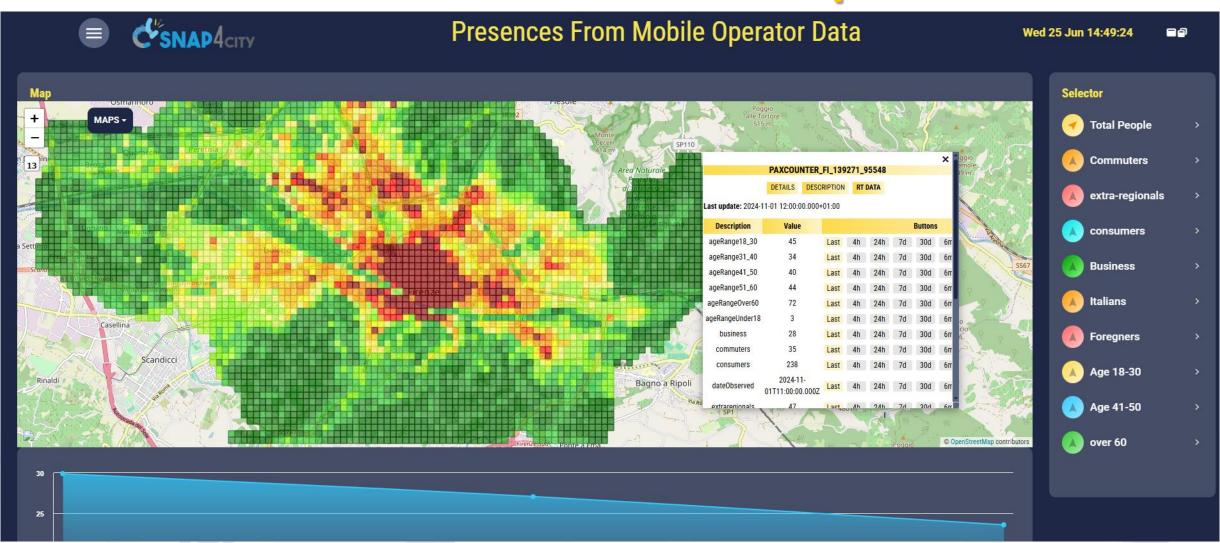








Presences from Mobile Operator



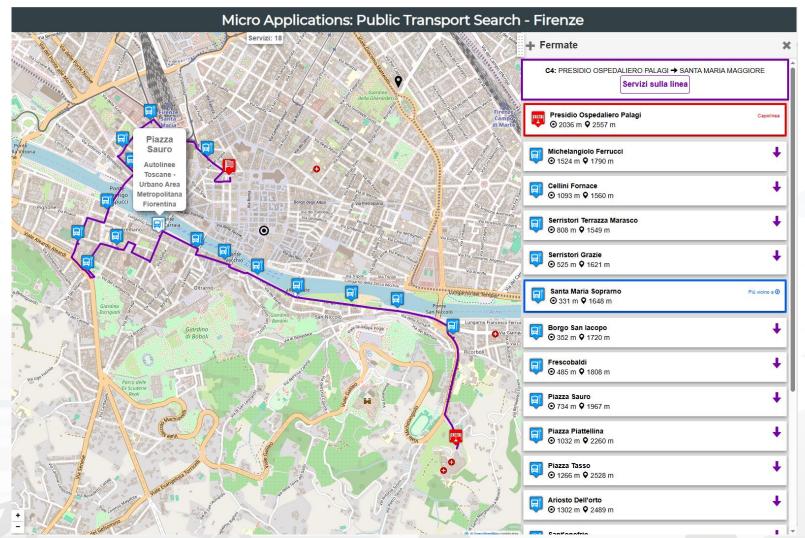








Offer of Transportation, GTFS, for example

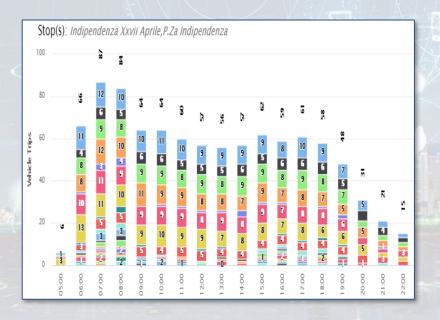


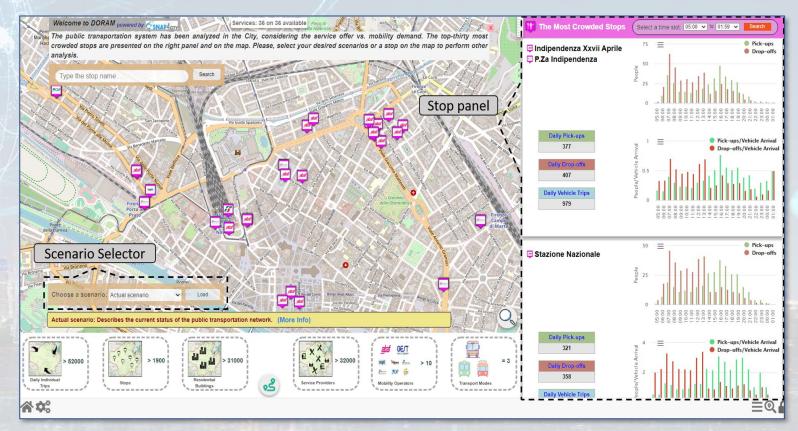
What-if Analysis on Collective Transport: DORAM

- **SNAP**4city
 - KM 4 CITY

- Simulation / analysis of Mobility Demand wrt Transportation Offer
 - GTFS/TranSmodel vs ODM, taking into account road graph and services
- Definition of scenarios impact on
 - Traffic, Pollutant, parking, public transport, private flows, etc.
 - KPI analysis

Public Services











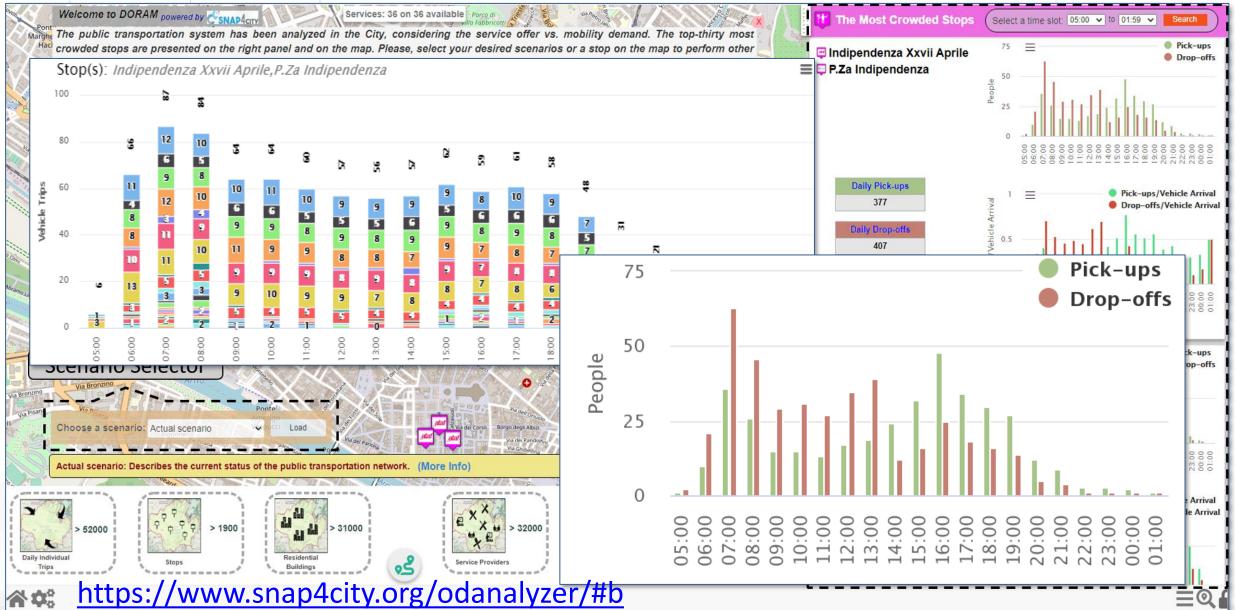


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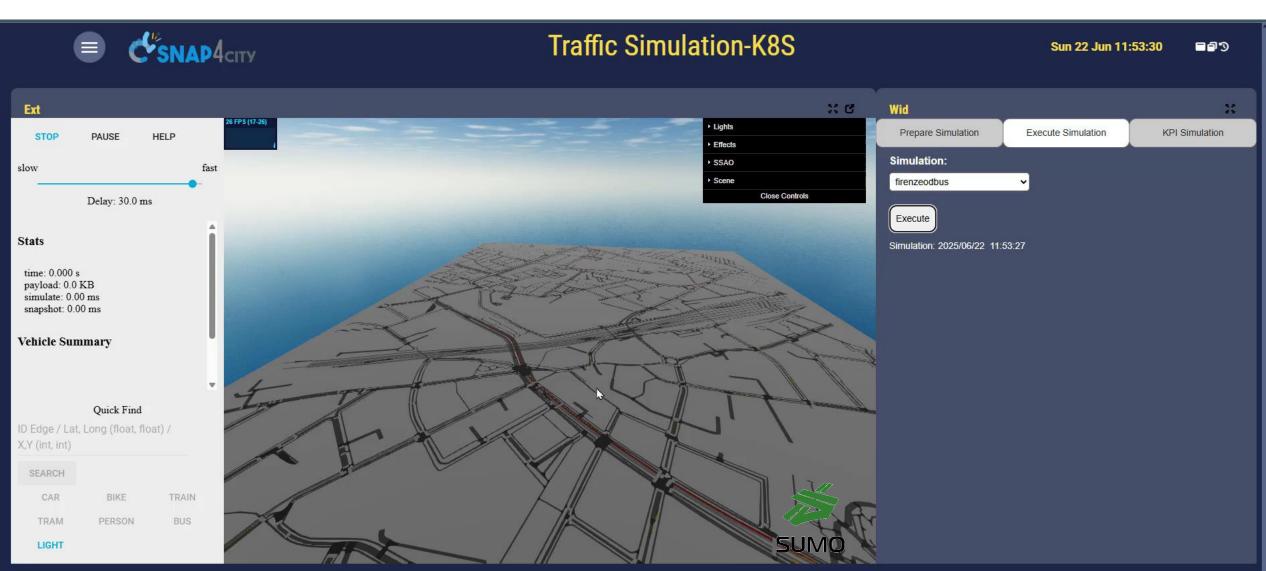




















KPI on Match D-O of Collective Transport

- On users
 - Unmet Demand
 - Number of passengers who could not board their planned bus
 - Average Walk Time
 - The average time spent by passengers during walking before and after taking a ride from source to destination of their trip.
 - Etc.
- On Service performance
 - Average Ride Wait Time
 - The average amount of time spent by passengers at bus stops while waiting for their desired vehicle.
 - Average Ride Duration
 - The average time spent by passengers in a vehicle taking a ride from source to destination of their trip.
 - Average Vehicle Occupancy
 - The average number of people boarded in vehicles of different bus lines at different timestamps of a day.
 - Critical Bus Lines
 - Bus lines for which the load factor of a bus line exceeds the threshold value of 15 in the service hours.
 - Critical Bus Stops
 - Bus stops where the crowding ratio is highest at top 20 bus stops served by different bus lines.
 - Average Vehicle Depart Delay
 - Vehicles which depart later than their expected time from the bus stops.
 - Etc.

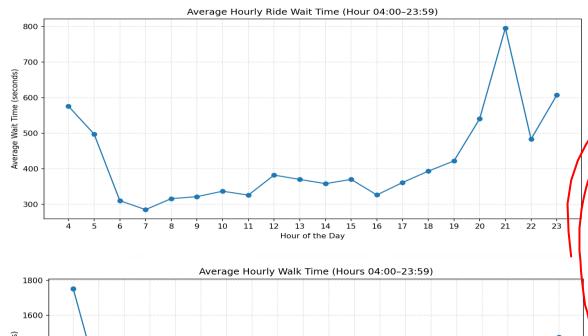


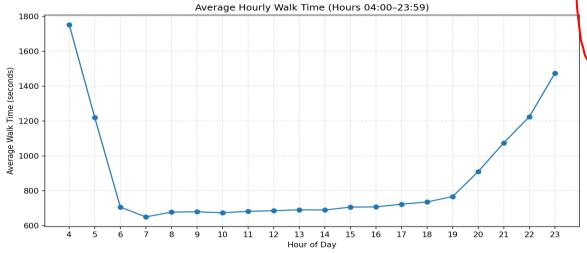


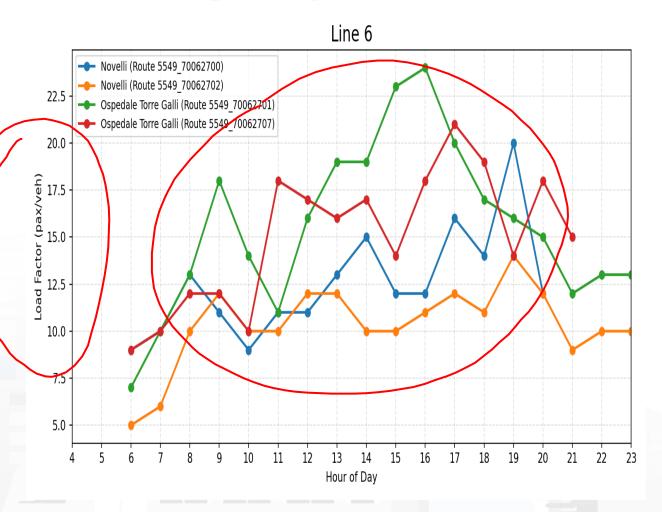




The typical working day









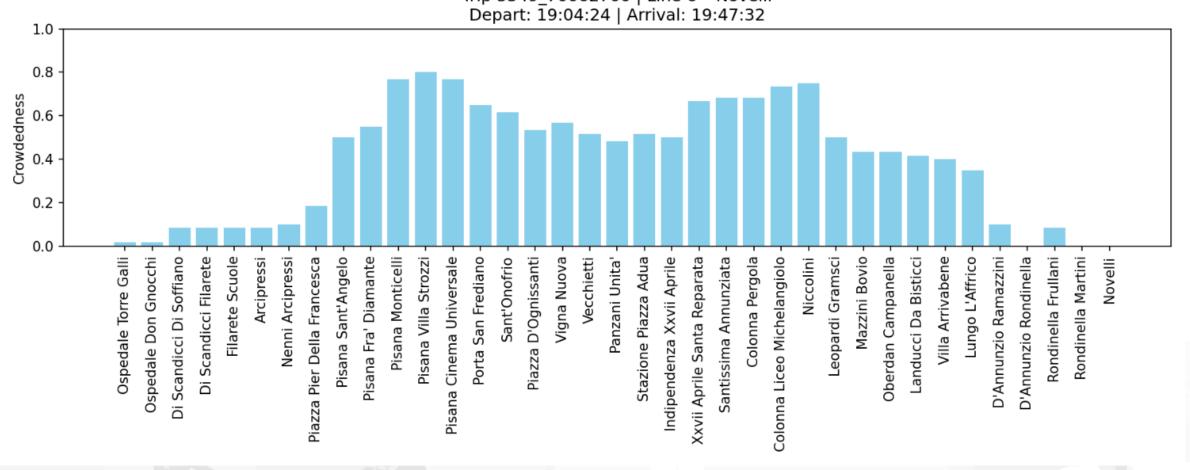






Crowdedness

Trip 5549_70062700 | Line 6 - Novelli Depart: 19:04:24 | Arrival: 19:47:32



Agenda



Registrazione	10:00 - 10:30	Registrazione e Welcome Coffee				
Avvio Lavori	10:30 - 10:40	Saluti - <i>Prof. Paolo Nesi</i> , <i>UNIFI DISIT Lab/Snap4City</i> - <i>Franco Prampolini</i> , Head of R&D and Innovative Industry Solutions Lutech Group				
CN MOST SPOKE 8	10:40 - 11:00	Presentazione generale e obiettivi di OPTIFaaS - <i>Mauro Starinieri</i> , Head of Smart City & Mobility Solutions CoE Lutech Group				
Overview OPTIFaaS	11:00 - 11:30	Presentazione dell'infrastruttura - Prof. Paolo Nesi , UNIFI DISIT Lab/Snap4City				
Strumenti OPTIFaaS	11:30 - 11:50	Ottimizzazione del Traffico - Prof. Luigi Pariota , Università degli Studi di Napoli				
Scenario OPTIFaaS	11:50 - 12:10	Ottimizzazione Semaforica e di Infrastruttura. Ottimizzazione del Trasporto Collettivo - <i>Prof. Paolo Nesi</i> , <i>UNIFI DISIT Lab/Snap4City</i>				
Scenario OPTIFaaS	12:10 - 12:40	MaaS e OPTIFaaS: potenziali integrazioni con TPL e Micromobilità per una mobilità come servizio più interconnessa ed efficiente - Prof. Luigi Pio Prencipe, Politecnico di Bari				
Q&A	12:40 - 13:00	Sessione aperta				
Light Lunch (offered)	13:00 - 14:00					
Incontri 1:1	14:00 -	Incontri 1:1 con i referenti di Snap4City/OPTIFaaS (in presenza)				









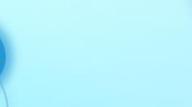






IL FUTURO DELLA MOBILITA' INTELLIGENTE E SOSTENIBILE





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