**A02: LITERATURE REVIEW PROPOSAL**

**Proposed Research Topic:**

**Optimizing Public Transport in Suburban Areas: Exploring the Impact of Call-Based, Multimodal Transit, and AI-Driven Solutions on Emission Reduction in Järfälla Municipality**

This research explores how integrating multimodal transport, call-based buses, and AI-driven technologies can improve public transport efficiency, reduce car dependency, and lower carbon emissions in Järfälla. It will also examine how AI, like real-time data analytics, can optimize resource allocation during peak and off-peak hours.

**What is the Problem?**

Public transport in suburban areas like Kallhäll and Barkaby struggles with inefficiencies due to limited multimodal options, car dependency, and outdated systems that fail to leverage real-time data. The lack of integration between various transport modes, alongside insufficient use of innovative technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), contributes to increased emissions and overcrowded transport during peak hours. Despite ongoing efforts, these issues hinder the municipality’s goals of achieving a fossil-free transportation system and reducing reliance on private vehicles.

**Consequences of the Problem**

The consequences of inefficient public transport in suburban areas are significant:

1. **Environmental Impact**: Inefficient systems lead to higher carbon emissions due to over-reliance on cars and underutilization of public transport.
2. **Resource Misallocation**: Without real-time AI-driven data, public transport services often encounter too many people during peak hours or too few people during off-peak hours, resulting in resource inefficiency during these periods.
3. **Social Inequity**: Suburban residents who can't afford cars or rely on public transport often struggle with unreliable and inefficient services, worsening social inequalities.

**What is my question?**

1. **How can AI-driven real-time data analytics enhance resource allocation in Järfälla’s public transport systems during peak and off-peak hours?**
   * This will focus on how AI combined with data analytics can optimize transportation resources based on demand patterns, improving service efficiency and reducing emissions.
2. **What are the most effective solutions for reducing car dependency in Järfälla, and how can multimodal and call-based transport systems contribute to this shift?**
   * This examines the potential of sustainable alternatives to address Järfälla’s reliance on private cars.

**Examples:**

**International Context:**

1. **USA - Via:** In the U.S., the call-based bus service "Via" operates as an on-demand transit system in cities like New York and Chicago. Via allows riders to book shared rides through an app, where AI algorithms match passengers with others heading in the same direction, reducing the need for personal car use and improving transport accessibility. This system can be applied in suburban areas like Järfälla to create flexible and efficient transit options, minimizing emissions while offering reliable service. (Via Transportation, Inc. 2023).
2. **Singapore:** Singapore’s smart urban transportation system integrates AI-driven traffic monitoring and call-based transport services to improve efficiency and reduce emissions. For example, its "Smart Nation" initiative uses AI to predict traffic patterns and optimize public transit routes, allowing call-based buses to be deployed in areas of high demand. This system can serve as a model for Järfälla to adopt AI-driven solutions that make public transport more responsive to real-time commuter needs, helping to lower emissions and improve transit accessibility (Kumar Debnath et al., 2011).
3. **London:** London's transportation system has integrated AI technology to monitor traffic flow in real time, particularly in its Underground network. AI-driven analytics help allocate resources—such as adjusting train frequency based on passenger volume—thereby reducing congestion and improving efficiency. This approach can be adapted in Järfälla to help allocate buses and trains dynamically during peak and off-peak hours, improving service efficiency while reducing the need for private car use.
4. **South Korea - Seoul:** Seoul has implemented AI systems to predict passenger demand and adjust bus and train schedules dynamically. This prevents overcrowding, reduces delays, and ensures resources are used efficiently. Such AI-driven systems can be adopted in Järfälla to address the challenges of suburban transport by ensuring public transport is responsive to real-time demand, reducing car dependency and promoting a more sustainable transit system.

**Swedish Context:**

1. **Gothenburg’s Self-Driving Buses**: In Gothenburg, the implementation of AI-enhanced autonomous buses is a promising example, though it remains in its pilot stages. These initiatives offer insights into the Swedish approach to AI-enhanced transit.
2. **Västtrafik’s Digital Multimodal Solutions**: The Västtrafik system in Västra Götaland provides an example of integrating multimodal transport, though it lacks the AI-driven approach necessary for further optimization.

**Why is Your Topic Important?**

The importance of this topic lies in its potential to revolutionize suburban public transport, particularly in Järfälla municipality, by addressing both environmental and social challenges. AI's role in improving real-time resource allocation is pivotal for ensuring that transport systems can dynamically respond to commuter demand, reducing energy waste and emissions. Furthermore, as cities move toward fossil-free mobility, integrating call-based and multimodal transport can reduce car dependency, making transport more accessible and efficient for residents of suburban areas. This research will contribute valuable insights into how Järfälla can lead by example in achieving sustainable urban mobility.

**Suggestions or Solutions:**

**International Solutions:**

1. **Singapore**: The use of AI for traffic control, as highlighted in their smart transport initiatives, offers an adaptable model for real-time monitoring and predictive analytics (Kumar Debnath et al., 2011).
2. **South Korea**: The Seoul model of AI in transit, including predicting peak travel times, ensures efficient resource allocation and minimizes emissions.

**My Recommendations:**

1. **Järfälla's Adoption of AI**: I recommend implementing real-time AI monitoring to dynamically adjust public transport services based on demand, particularly during peak hours.
2. **Pilot Programs for Call-Based Transport**: Introduce call-based buses in Järfälla on a small scale to evaluate their impact on car dependency and emissions. This could help assess the scalability of such systems.
3. **Data Privacy Solutions**: Address privacy concerns by incorporating anonymization and encryption in AI systems that gather commuter data, ensuring compliance with GDPR regulations.
4. **Public Awareness Campaigns**: To counter resistance to AI and new technologies, launch campaigns that explain the benefits of AI-enhanced transit systems, focusing on efficiency and environmental impact.

**Chosen Perspective:**

*Questions:*

* *Solution based approach.*

***An Overview of Identified Ways to Navigate and/or Solutions to the Challenges***

This section will review the main solutions proposed to address Järfälla’s public transport inefficiencies, with a specific focus on AI integration, call-based buses, and multimodal transport. Real-time data analytics from AI monitoring systems can help optimize resource allocation by adjusting train or bus schedules dynamically. Call-based buses could operate in areas with low demand, reducing unnecessary energy consumption and emissions. The research will explore these emerging technologies through case studies and assess their potential in reducing emissions and improving transport efficiency in suburban contexts.

**References:**

1. Mohammed Mustafa, M., & Cengiz, K. (2022). Call-Based Smart Transportation Using Artificial Intelligence. In *Multimedia Technologies in the Internet of Things Environment, Volume 3* (pp. 119-133). Singapore: Springer Singapore.
2. Miller, P., de Barros, A. G., Kattan, L., & Wirasinghe, S. C. (2016). Public transportation and sustainability: A review. *KSCE Journal of Civil Engineering*, 20(3), 1076-1083.
3. Kumar Debnath, A., Haque, M. M., Chin, H. C., & Yuen, B. (2011). Sustainable urban transport: Smart technology initiatives in Singapore. *Transportation Research Record*, 2243(1), 38-45.

**CRITIQUES IN GENERAL**

* Using an active voice in bringing out points. Ex: Study was designed to… this is a passive voice. If you have designed your study, you can say, I designed this study to… My opinion is that… or I believe that… to make a distinction for your audience…
* Urbanization, urban sprawl, urban growth you need to find the main concepts in your research.
* You have to give both the negative and positive aspects of something and don’t just address on thing to its entirety.
* How to bridge the gap between theory and practice. Very important. How to translate science into policy. Place your focus on that.
* Recommendations: How do you want to do that. Do you have any structure, how do they look like, design recommendations, map, how do you want to share your recommendations.
* Do you want to focus on any specific transport system. Bus, Train and any other things.
* What has been the most interesting thing that you have learnt so far. This is what you need to mention in your research. What is the most interesting lesson that you have learnt. What we have learned. What lesson was the most interesting lesson that you have learnt throughout the semester.
* There is no limitation to use any type of information, you just need to make it accurate and you just need to cite. Correct citation and that’s it.

*For example: call-based transportation has positive impact on energy use in New York (Adam et al.2023). or something like According to(Adam et al, 2023) call-based transportation has positive impact on energy use in New York.*

* *A****PA Referencing. apastyle.apa.org***
* Are the solutions offered by solutions, location in specific or they are universal. Can those solutions transferred be transferred to those places, if yes how, if not how, if they can be transferred how and if not why can they not be transferred the solutions that they offer for the US can they be transferred to Swedish context, if yes how and if not how?   
  If yes how. If No, then why?
* Recommendations: how do you want to present your recommendations. Like table map.
* Do your best to keep your report to be short. We don’t want to count the number of pages. We just look at the quality of the work. What do you think is short? Keep it as short as possible, explain your topic.
* Are you going to take them to the Swedish context finally.
* You need to state for example you have 6 points, and they are diverse. You can say that the first three are transferrable and how are they transferrable and the last three is a No and why?
* Focus on what you really like to do.
* You can have something like this which is simple

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Problem | Tool | Goal |
| Noise | Greenspace | Health |

* **Lib key:** Access research papers that are locked.

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **29/10** | **5/11** | **8/11** | **12/11** |
| Draft | Review report | Seminar present | Final report |
| Complete |  |  |  |
| Comments |  |  |  |
| Question ?? |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

* SDGs mention them but don’t really get deep into them. How to make this useful.
* You need to request for approval before using or handing out information to people.
* Data collection, Swedish language, then from there we can have translation because Swedish is more professional and more spoken here.
* Desktop research: when you want to understand research based on the written research studies.