

Smart City

F014 - IFGW/UNICAMP

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Agenda

- → Introduction
- → Definition
- → Technology dimension
 - ◆ IoT
 - Big data
 - Data access, sharing and retention
- → Smart Campus Unicamp
- → Câmara Técnica de Gestão de Campus Inteligente





Introduction

Source: Luca Mora, Roberto Bolici & Mark Deakin (2017). The First Two Decades of Smart-City Research: A Bibliometric Analysis, *Journal of Urban Technology*, 24:1, 3-27, DOI: 10.1080/10630732.2017.1285123

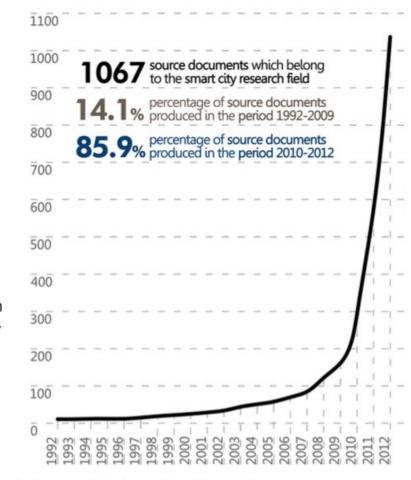






Figure 3. Cumulative growth in the number of source documents

Definition (I)

"A smart city is an urban area that uses the information that is collected by various types of sensors and devices to monitor and manage its infrastructures and its resources efficiently. Based on the sensory data, the monitor and control systems are able to continuously learn and adapt the changing circumstances, such that the systems always provide a satisfied performance."

Source: R. Du, P. Santi, M. Xiao, A. V. Vasilakos and C. Fischione, "The Sensable City: A Survey on the Deployment and Management for Smart City Monitoring," in *IEEE Communications Surveys & Tutorials*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 1533-1560, Secondquarter 2019.





Definition (II)

"A Smart City is a system that enhances human and social capital wisely using and interacting with natural and economic resources via technology-based solutions and innovation to address public issues and efficiently achieve sustainable development and a high quality of life on the basis of a multi-stakeholder, municipally based partnership."

Source: Fernandez-Anez V. (2016) Stakeholders Approach to Smart Cities: A Survey on Smart City Definitions. In: Alba E., Chicano F., Luque G. (eds) Smart Cities. Smart-CT 2016. *Lecture Notes in Computer Science*, vol 9704. Springer, Cham





Definition (III)

"A smart city is a city that engages its citizens and connects its infrastructure electronically."

Source: S. Musa, Smart Cities-A Road Map for Development, in *IEEE Potentials*, vol. 37, no. 2, pp. 19-23, March-April 2018.





Smart city dimensions

- → Human dimension
- → Technology dimension
- → Institutional dimension





Smart city dimensions

- → Human dimension
- → Technology dimension
- → Institutional dimension





Technology dimension

From the previously presented definitions:

- → Information collected by sensors
- → To monitor and manage infrastructure and resources efficiently
- → Continuously learn and adapt
- → Sustainable development and quality of life
- → Interact with natural and economic resources via technology-based solutions
- → Connect infrastructure electronically





Technology dimension

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- → Information collected by sensors
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Internet of Things

Machine Learning

Cloud Computing

Big Data

Communication Networks





Internet of Things ecosystem

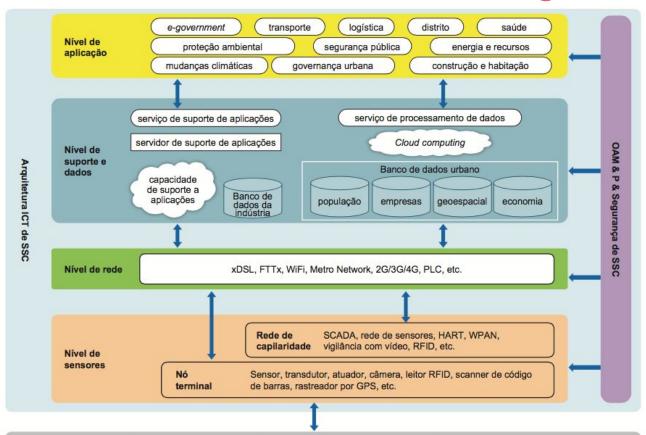








Information and communication technology architecture



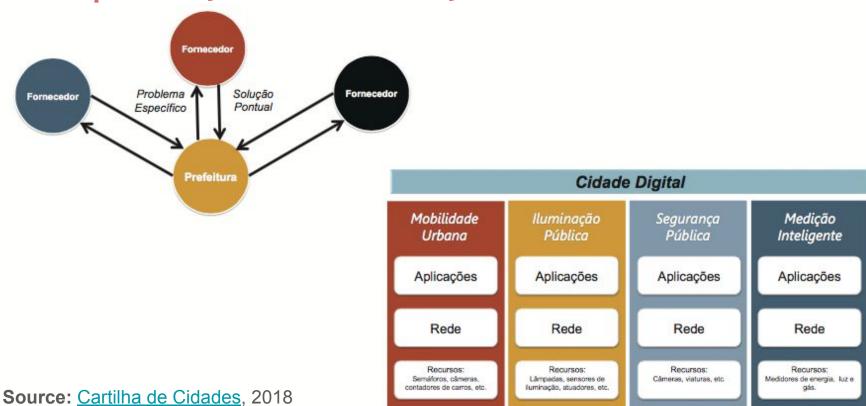
Source: Cartilha de Cidades,

2018





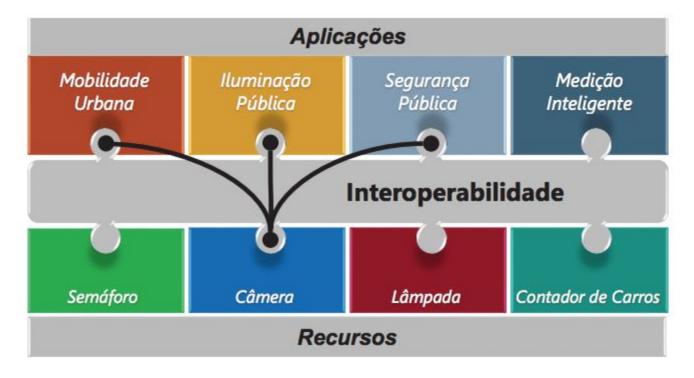
Interoperability & IoT: Smart City Use Case







Interoperability & IoT: Smart City Use Case

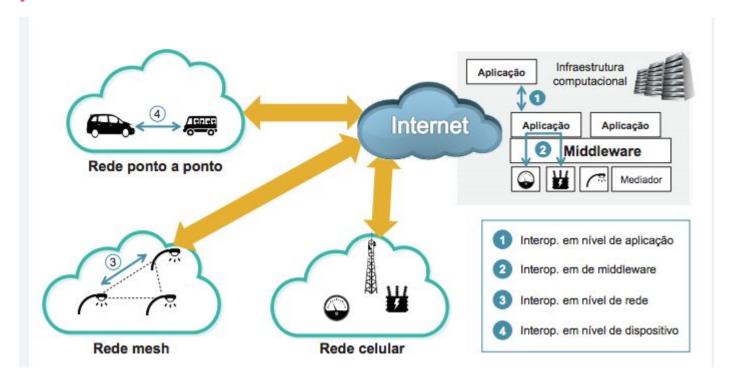


Source: Cartilha de Cidades, 2018





Interoperability & IoT: Smart City Use Case



Source: Cartilha de Cidades, 2018





Big Data: 6 V's

- Volume: quantity of generated data
- Velocity: rate of big data production and processing
- Variety: different forms and types
- Veracity: quality, consistency, and trustworthiness of the data
- Variability: different rates of data flow (burst of data)
- Value: all sensor data x random samples; keep data x discard data after a specific period.

Source: M. Mohammadi *et al*, Deep Learning for ioT Big Data and Streaming Analytics: A Survey. IEEE Communications and Tutorials, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 2923-2960, Fourthquarter 2018.





Data Access, Sharing and Retention

→ Hundreds of different IoT platforms (ex.: AWS IoT, Google Cloud, Azure IoT, Konker, Dojot).

- → Developers and startups need access to rich data sets to innovate.
 - ◆ Data anonymization.
 - Standardized APIs (Application Programming Interfaces)

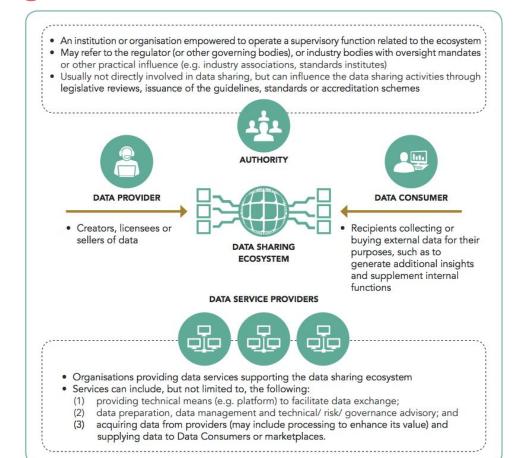




Data Access, Sharing and Retention

- → Approaches:
 - Urban Data Trust:

Source: IMDA. <u>Trusted Data</u> <u>Sharing Framework</u>







Data Access, Sharing and Retention

→ Approaches:

Circular City Data is an effort to build a safe environment whereby start-ups, city agencies, and larger firms can collect, produce, access and exchange data, as well as business insights, through transaction mechanisms that do not necessarily require currency, i.e., through reciprocity.

Source: A. C. d'Almeida, Introduction to The Circular City Research Program. The Circular City Research Journal, vol. 1, pp. 7 - 13, 2019.





Smart Campus & Smart Cities

→ University campuses in many ways are small-scale cities.

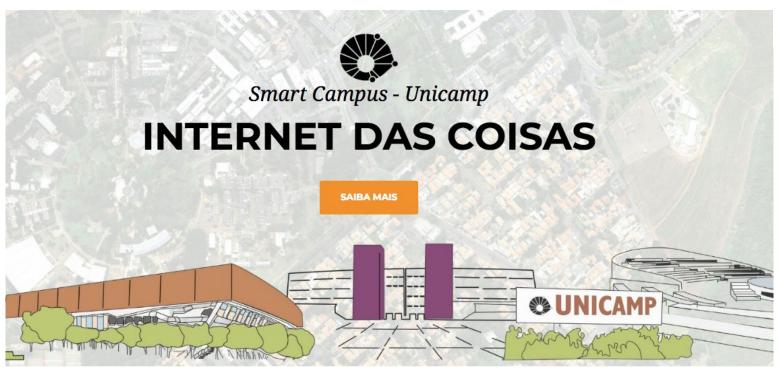
→ What can we learn from smart campuses that can be scaled up to smart cities?

Source: R. Vasileva *et al.* What Smart Campuses Can Teach Us about Smart Cities: User Experiences and Open Data. *Information* 2018, 9, 251.









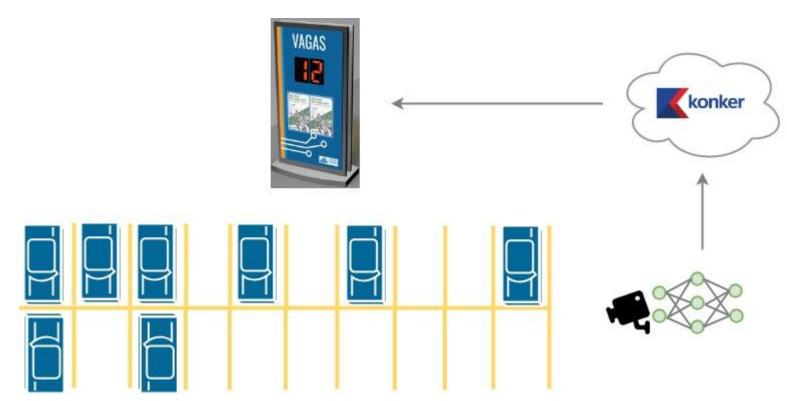
http://smartcampus.prefeitura.unicamp.br/





Smart Parking based on IoT and Deep Learning









Smart Parking based on IoT and Deep Learning





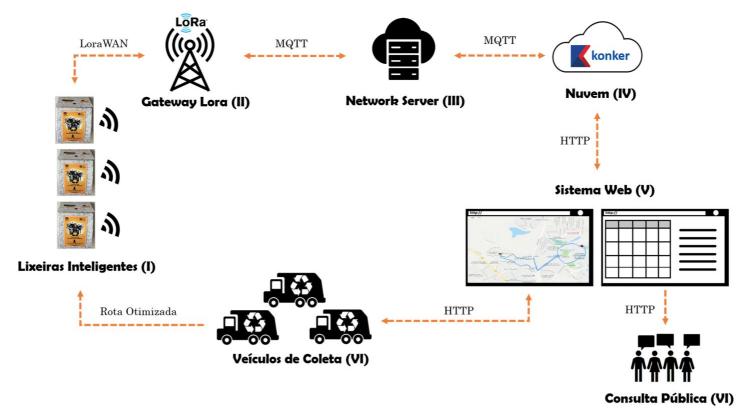






Smart Waste Collection System using IoT









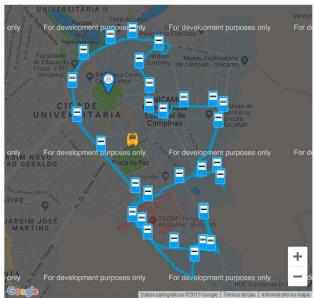
Real Time Bus Tracking

SERVICOS → Diretoria de Servicos de Transporte - UNITRANSP

Instruções gerais

- Selecione a linha desejada para carregar o itinerário (Circular I, Circular II via FEC, Circular II via Museu ou Circular Noturno)
- Clique sobre o ponto desejado para obter os horários previstos de passagem dos ônibus nos próximos 60 minutos
- Clique no botão traçar rota para ver a distância entre o ônibus e o ponto mais próximo de você
- Para relação geral dos horários das linhas, acesse a página da Unitransp

Esta funcionalidade foi desenvolvida dentro do Projeto SmartCampus.



Atualmente o ônibus está em Avenida Martin Luther King A velocidade média atual é 11 km/h.



Estou em

Marcador (arraste o marcador para indicar sua posição)
 Minha localização (apenas para dispositivos com GPS)

Tipo de Linha

- Circular 1 (sentido anti-horário) Ônibus 1 🗔
 Circular 1 (sentido anti-horário) Ônibus 2
- Circular 1 (sentido anti-horário) Ônibus 2
 Circular 2 via FEC (sentido horário)
- Circular 2 via Museu (sentido horário) Ônibus 1
- 🖶 Viagens com ônibus adaptado para deficientes físicos

Opções

Centralizar no ônihus

Traçar rota

Qual circular pegar?

Legenda



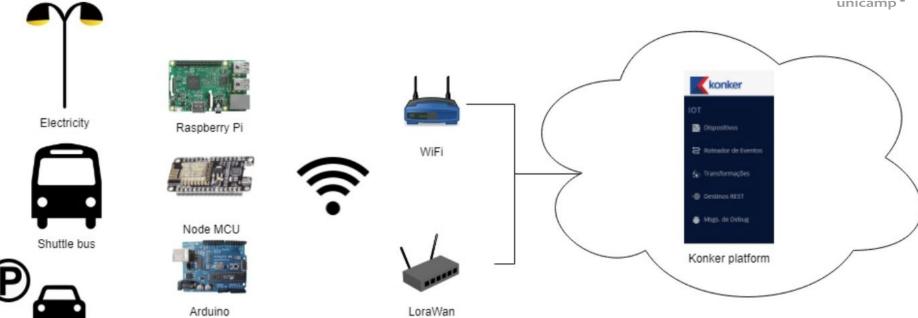






Over-the-air (OTA) Software Update







Parking



CTGCIn- Câmara Técnica de Gestão de Campus Inteligente



Prof. Dr. Henrique Cândido de Oliveira (Faculdade Engenharia Civil, Arquitetura e Urbanismo)



Prof. Dr. Leandro Tiago Manera (Faculdade de Engenharia Elétrica e de Computação)



Rafael Pereira de Sousa (Prefeitura)



Profa. Dra. leda Kanashiro Makiya (Faculdade de Ciência Aplicadas)



Prof. Dr. Luiz Henrique Antunes Rodrigues (Faculdade de Engenharia Agrícola)



Tania Almeida (Prefeitura)



Profa. Dra. Juliana Freitag Borin (Instituto de Computação)



Prof. Dr. Paulo Licio de Geus (Conselho de Tecnologia da Informação e Comunicação -ConTIC)





CTGCIn- Câmara Técnica de Gestão de Campus Inteligente

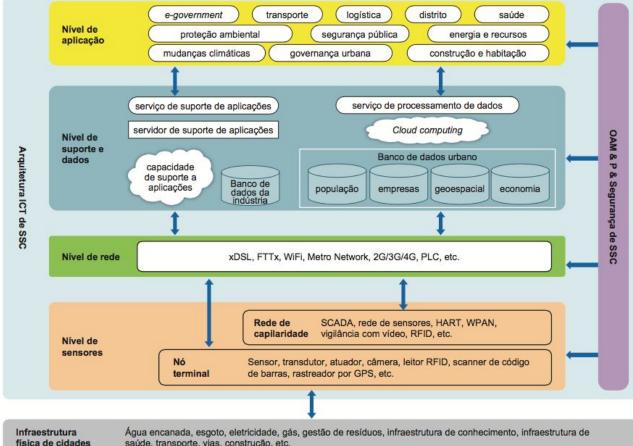
Objetivos:

- propor diretrizes que irão nortear o desenvolvimento sustentável de um Campus Inteligente;
- promover a integração das soluções desenvolvidas na Universidade buscando a criação de uma rede interna de dados e conhecimentos compartilhados;
- propor e promover o uso dos campi como "laboratório urbano" em projetos de pesquisa e inovação;
- propor e promover ações para compartilhamento de conhecimento entre a comunidade interna e externa;
- assessorar a administração superior em questões associadas ao tema "Campus Inteligente"





HIDS ICT Architecture (?)

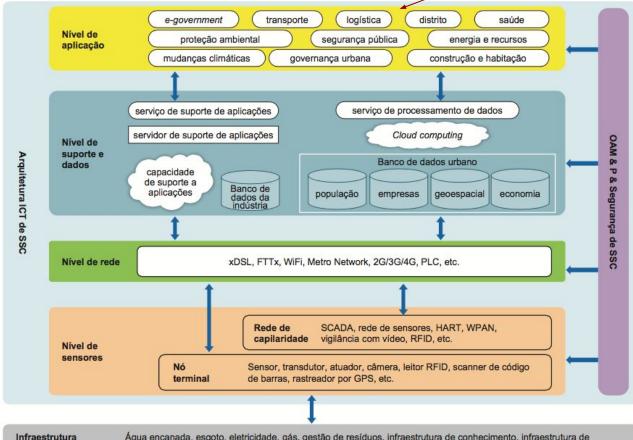






HIDS ICT Architecture (?)

Indicadores de sustentabilidade





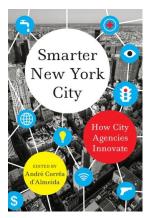
física de cidades



Smart City vs Smarter City

"The goal line of what it means to be <u>smart</u> moves continuously"

- André Corrêa d'Almeida - Columbia University









Thank you!

Questions?

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Institute of Computing UNICAMP

