CATRENE Study Semiconductor Technologies for Smart Cities Urban Processes

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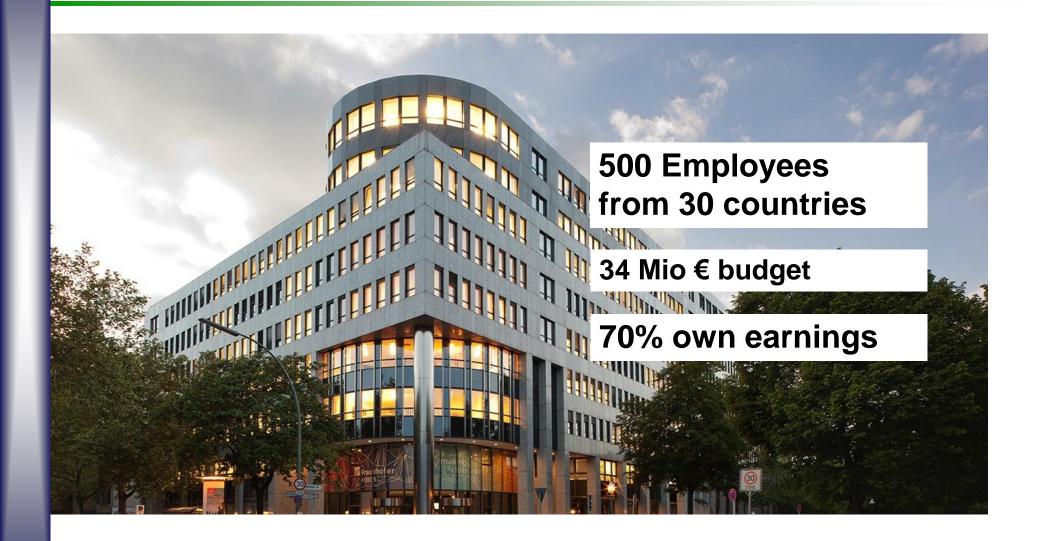
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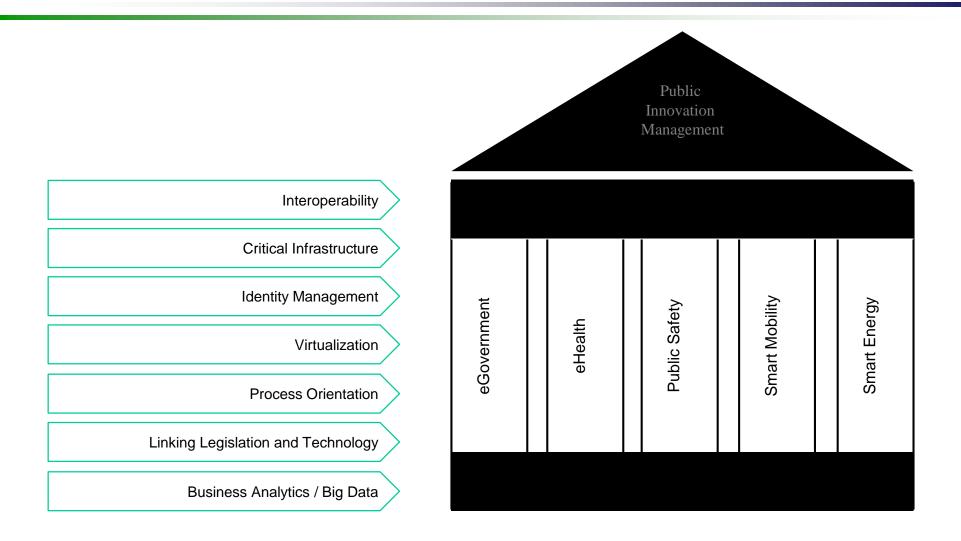
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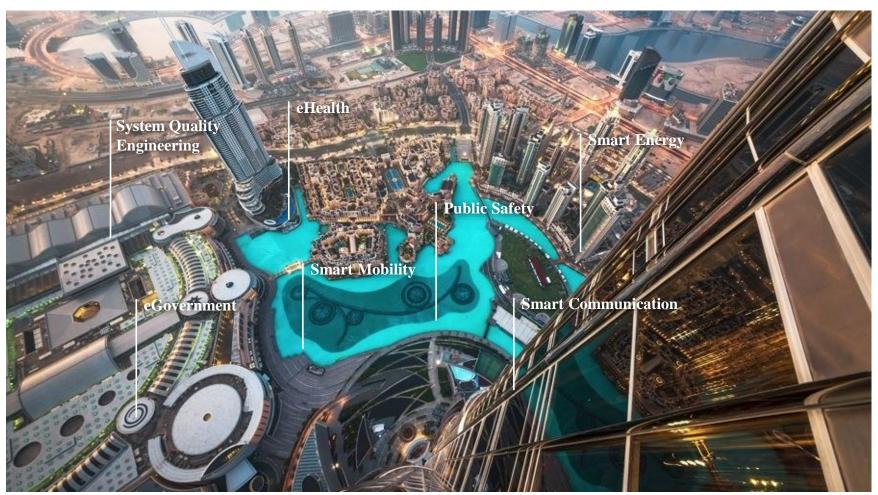
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Topics and main focus: Smart City



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Urban Process Characteristics

From Urban Planning to Sustainable Development

- Management approach, business-like
- Participatory oriented (stakeholder involvement)
- Integrated cross-sectoral approach
- Based on sustainable development
- Sees ICT technology as enabler

Term "process" derives from the reckoning of an the city as an organisation, that needs to be managed correctly.

Responsive-readiness, change-sensitivity, city stays in transition, in permanent self optimisation in a control loop ..





What makes a city smart

Value Sustainability

Attractiveness, Resilience, Well-being,...

City Indicators

Quality of Life
Social Responsibility
Health
Space

Smart Community Infrastructure Life-

APIs, Sensors, Networks, Architectures, Data, Tools.

Multi-Stakeholder Participation

Municipality based partnership, Open Gov., Engagement strategies, Sharing

Smart City

INTEGRATION and INTERACTION of partial domains, systems, data

Economy

New Business Models

Management approach Objectives, Processes, Roadmaps, Implementation Plans,

Indicators

Security and privacy Protection of PII, Right to Denial to be part of the Smart City

Management System Performance, Evaluation, Effectiveness, Risks, Requirements, Monitoring, Prediction





DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/DIS 37101

Titel: Sustainable development of communities — Management systems — Requirements with guidance for resilience and smartness





DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/DIS 37101

This international standard establishes the requirements of a management system for sustainable development and provides guidance on smartness and resilience of communities, taking compliance obligations and relevant information into consideration, in order to:

- manage sustainability and foster smartness and resilience of communities, while taking into account
- the territorial boundaries to which it applies;
- improve the contribution of communities to sustainable development;
- assess the performance of communities in progressing towards sustainable development and the level of smartness and of resilience that they have achieved.





DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/DIS 3710

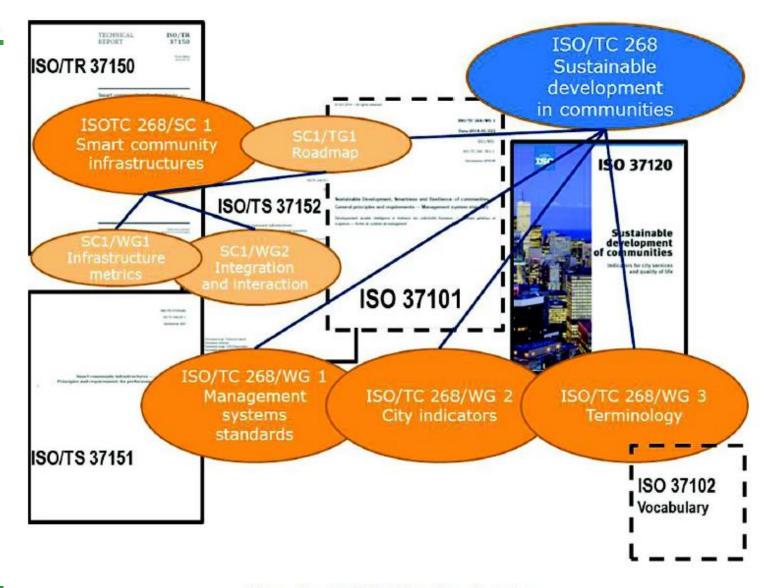




Figure 1 — TC 268 deliverables inventory

SMARTNESS

NEW: Draft International Standard ISO/DIS 37101

Smartness contributes to sustainable development, through soundly based decision making and the adoption of the long and short term perspective.

- Note 1: Smartness is embedded in the process of sustainable development, i.e. sustainable development is the overarching process, while smartness is a characteristic. It implies an holistic approach, include good governance and adequate organization, processes and behaviours, and appropriate innovative use of techniques, technologies and resources.
- Note 2: Smartness is addressed in terms of performance, relevant to technologically implementable solutions.





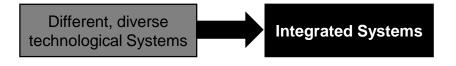
Sustainable development

- Strategic guideline for urban development since 1990
- Focus on ecological, economic and social aspects
- Normative approach: respecting the fact, that each city has values and interests of their own
- Requires a multi-actor process
- Requires degree of organization from the community
- Requires an "integrated-cross-sectoral view" from the management

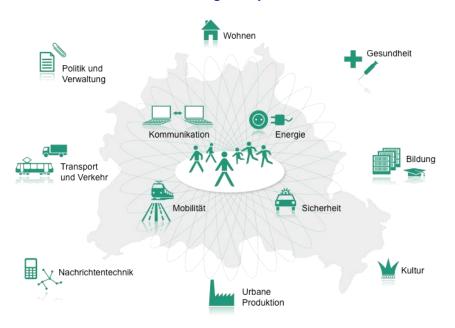


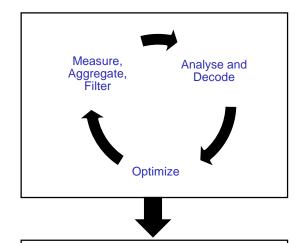


Integrated cross-sectoral Management



Effectivity and Effizienciency arise out of Integration of technological systems





ICT is an enabler but not a precondition for achieving smart community infrastructures.





Integrated Management Process/Control Loop

Business Project Management

Process: set of interrelated actions and activities which transforms input into outputs - Process covers diverse knowledge areas

Initiation, Planning, Implementation

- Participation, Decision
- Monitoring, Simulation
- Forecasting, Controlling
- Closing: Optimization



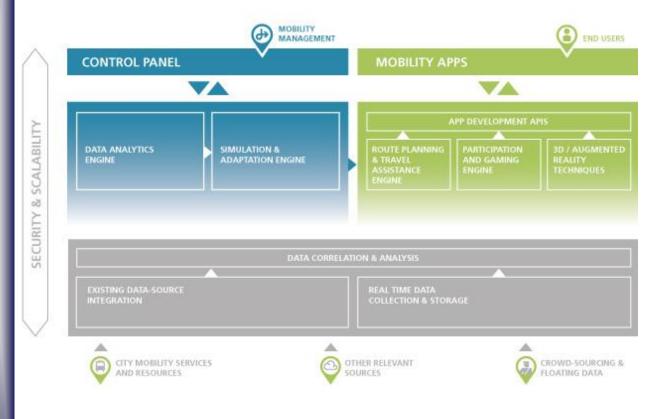
Takes place against defined Implementation Plans/KPIS





Smart City Architectures

FUNCTIONAL BLOCKS OF THE STREETLIFE MOBILITY INFORMATION SYSTEM



Trends:
Smart City Cockpits
(Algos, Simulations Predictions)
3D City Models with Aug. & Mixed Reality)
User Engagement
Fog Computing
Real Time Data Service Hubs
Networktechnologies

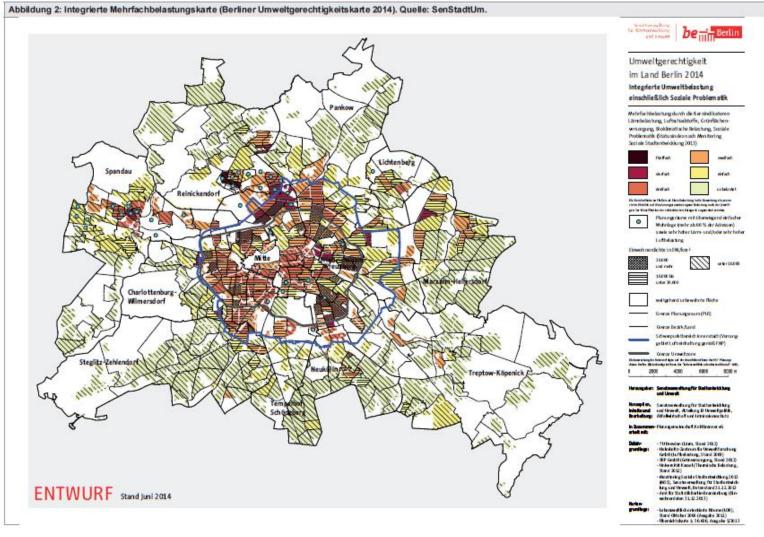
Copyright: FP7 STREETLIFE project @ www.streetlife-project.eu





Example on an Integrated View

Berlin Integrated Environmental Stress Map Including Social Problematics



Source: UMID: Umwelt und Mensch – Informationsdienst, Nr. 02/2014 ISSN 2190-1120 (Print), ISSN 2190-1147 (Internet)

Herausgeber: Bundesamt für Strahlenschutz (BfS), Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung (BfR), Robert Koch-Institut (RKI), Umweltbundesamt (UBA)





Mixed Reality Visualisations



Source: A Mixed Reality Interface for Real Time Tracked Public Transportation; Antti Nurminen, Juha Järvi, Matti Lehtonen in: 10th ITS European Congress, Helsinki, Finland 16–19 June 2014. at: streetlife-project.eu.

Android client

AR/3D map mode switchable Basic 3D touch screen manoeuvring

GPS+orientation sensor support

No application level features yet

Linux back end

Tampere bus tracking via SIRI Lite

Matches SIRI data to squeezed OSM

Transmits via binary tokenised XML TCP/IP protocol

Indicative results

4-5s latency a challenge

3D map useful, AR yet to prove itself

Requirements

- Area-wide, permanent measurement of a set of indicators on small-scale city level
- Variablility of the monitoring network according to cityspecific conditions (climate, architecture, topography)
- Low maintencance costs
- Indicators measured on one instrument
- Set of indicators on a mobile for crowd sensing, sourcing
- Protection of Personal Identifable Inforamtion
- Durability and eco-friendlyness
- Al
- Efficiency, flexibility, adaptability, low-power-consumption, security, privacy, interoperability, identifiable..





Status Urban IT

- Build on ERP-Systems (Enterprise Resource Planning)
- Many Bottlenecks between ICT and "reality of the city"
 - Sectors with their data divided from each other
 - Interactions possible restricted
 - No tailored, little real-time Information
 - Interoperability issues, diverse legacy systems of all domains
 - Severe privacy issues: "regarding protection of personal identyfiabel information" and "provision of the right to denial" to citizens to be part of the smart city.





Summary Urban Processes supported by IT

- ICT is an enabler but not a precondition for achieving smart community infrastructures.
- It is a infrastructure task
- Is more than communication: offers: Data, Informationen, Services, Processes
- View: City as Cyberphysical System

- Handlungsfelder in »Integrierende IKT für die Stadt der Zukunft«, acatech, January 2014
- Referencearchitecture in » Towards an ICT Framework for Smarter Cities«, Fraunhofer FOKUS, definiert
- Examples and Blueprints in several Pilots and projects





