

DI INGEGNERIA

ELL'INFORMAZIONE

IoT for Smart Cities Part C: Experimental activities

Andrea Zanella



SIGnals processing & NETworking research group

PhD School in Brain Mind and Computer Science - UNIPD





Padova municipality

PADOVA SMART CITY

Andrea Zanella





Urban IoT: the Smart City enabling technology

Padova Smart City

system architecture

data analysis

□ Conclusions

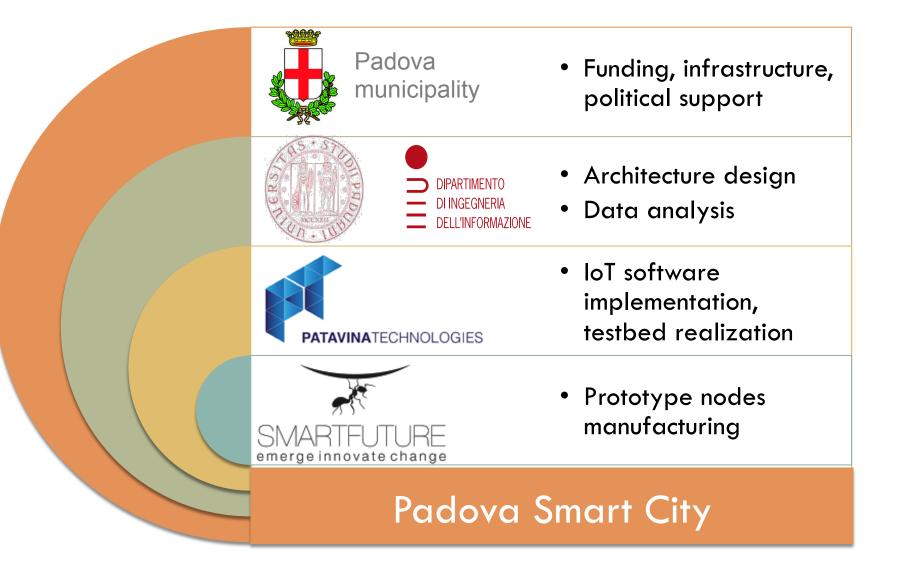


Smart Cities & loT

- Making cities smarter requires a platform for
 - Collecting heterogeneous data in a seamless manner
 - Accessing remotely devices spread over the city
 - Providing easy/public access to collected data
 - Extracting useful information from huge amounts of data
- Urban Internet of Things is what we need!
 - Padova Smart City (PSC): a proof-of-concept urban loT realized in the city of Padova (Italy)

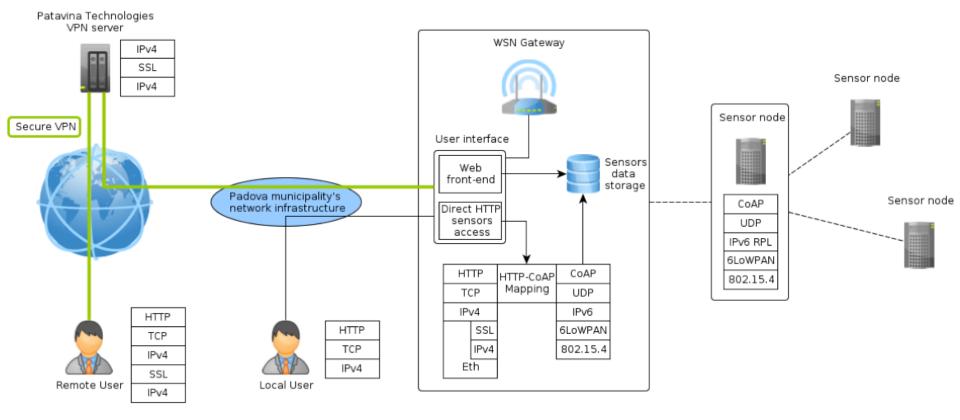








PSC: architecture





The software architecture

On sensor nodes

- CoAP: Constrained Application Protocol
 - Allows for web-like interaction with nodes
- RPL: Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks
 - Energy saving routing protocol, explicitly designed for nodes with low nodes mobility

6LowPAN

- Energy efficient implementation of IPv6 network protocol
- Low Power Listening (LPL)
 - Nodes sleep most of the time: wake up every second to listen to channel



Target application: monitoring public lighting system

- WSN gateway placed inside the switch box that controls the monitored streetlights
 - A low-voltage DC power socket is available in the box
- 8 sensor nodes equipped with multiple sensors
 - light, temperature, humidity readings
 - Mounted close to the bulbs of streetlight poles

Battery-pack powered

One sensor node equipped with benzene sensor

placed inside the switch, power by DC source



Nodes placement

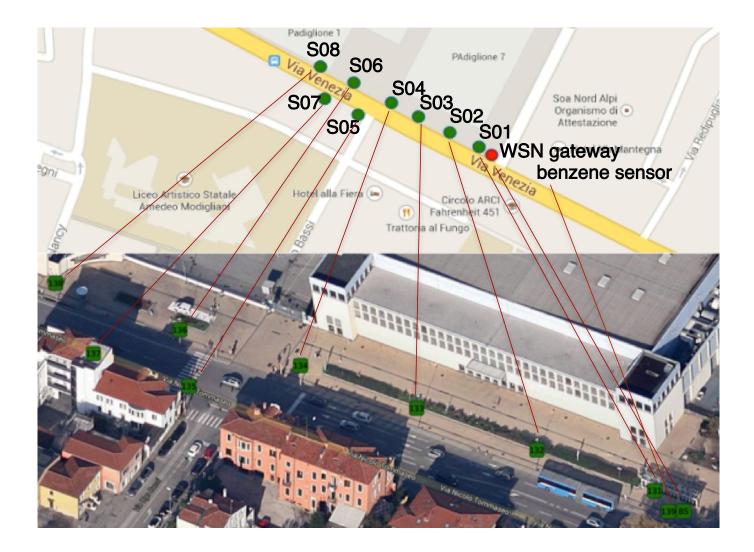




Sensor node protected by transparent plastic shield that permits air circulation



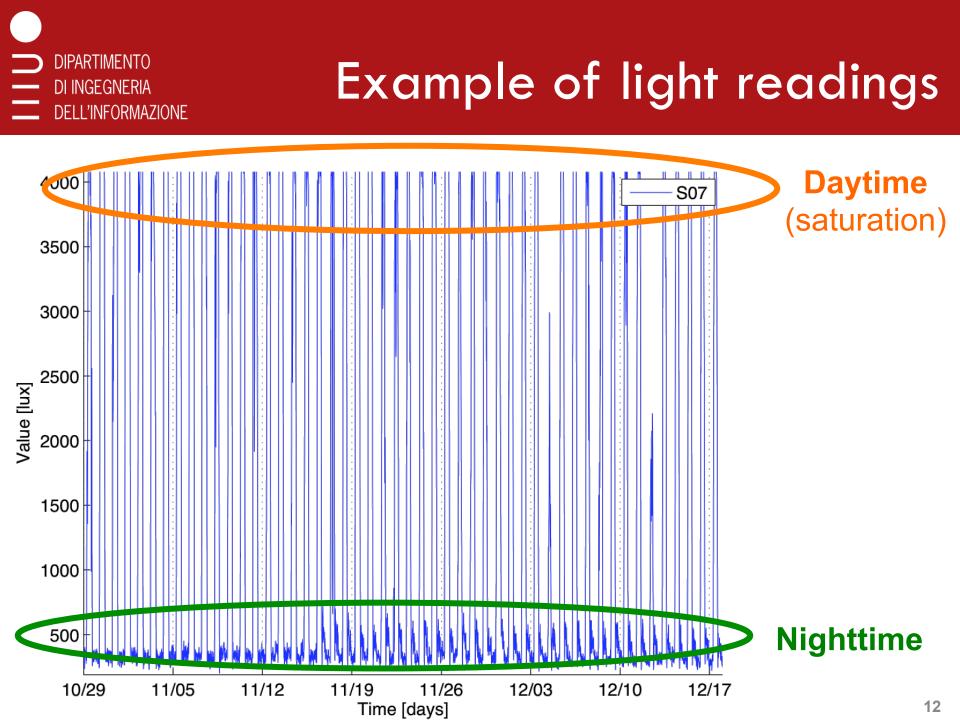
Nodes' location on the map





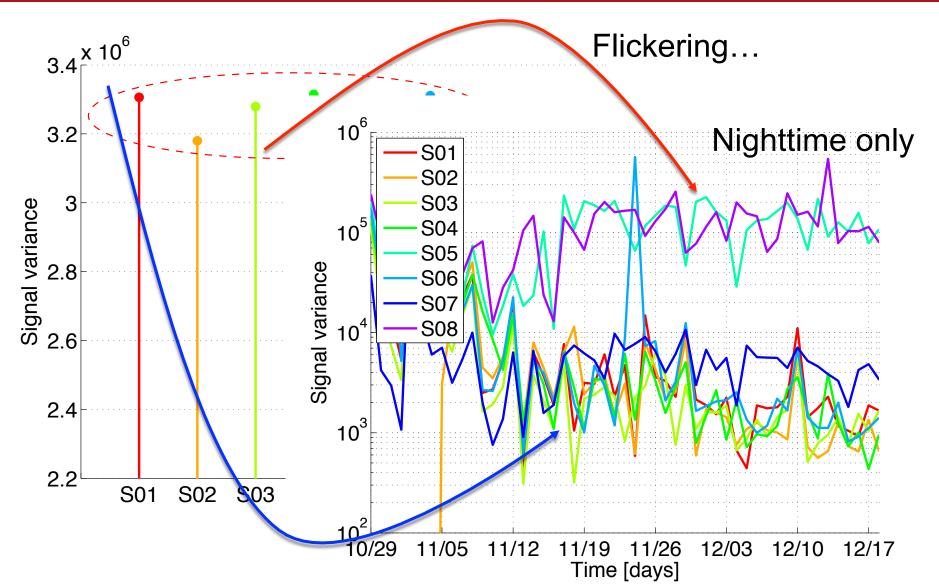
Data collection and reporting

- Each node reads sensors data every 5 minutes
- The average of three readings is stored in a buffer
 1 average value every 15 minutes
- A packet can carry 7 (averaged) values for each of the four sensors
 - One full packet transmitted every 7x15=105 min to the gateway



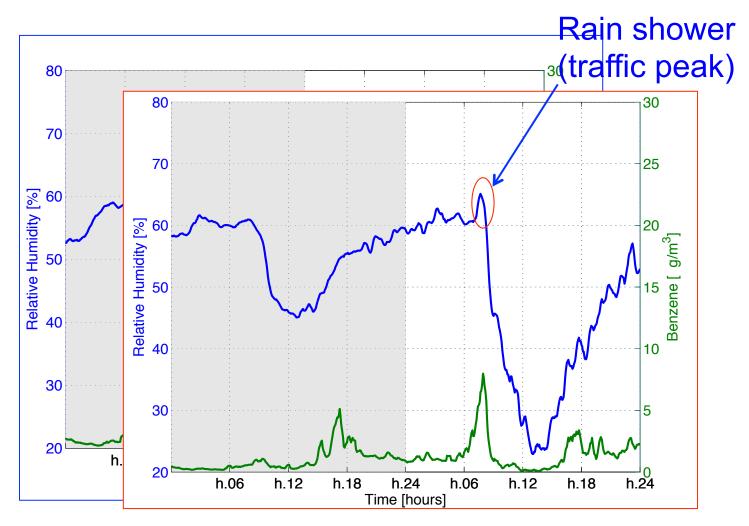


Variance analysis



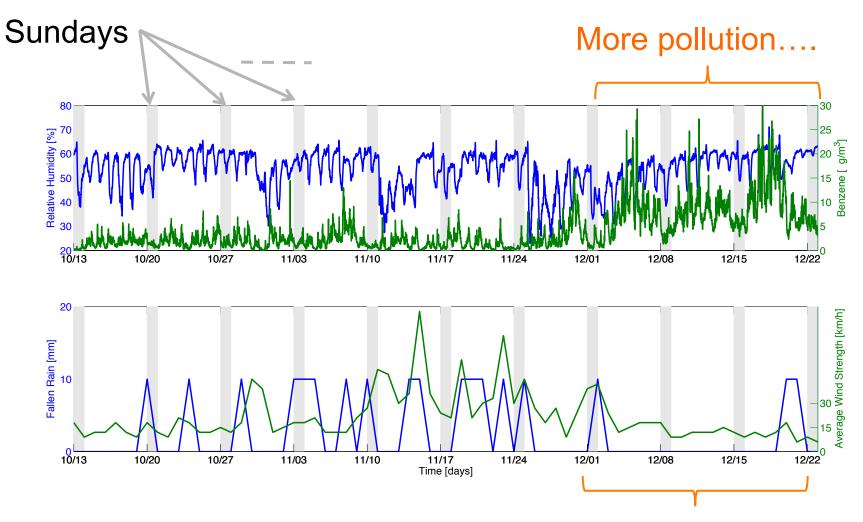


Pollution and weekdays...





Benzene analysis



Nice weather....





- Padova Smart City: a pilot implementation of urban loT within a Smart City framework
 - Based on web-service, with CoAP+6LowPAN

Some results from simple data processing

Humidity, light intensity, temperature, benzene level, weather conditions

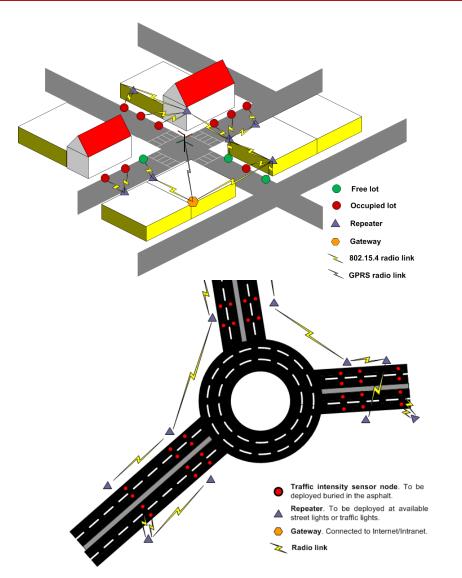
Next steps

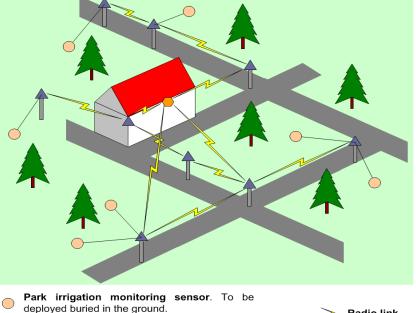
- Space/time tagging of data (GIS database)
- Include other types of data
 - traffic intensity, parking occupancy, city events
- apply more sophisticated data analysis techniques
- Get some more funding... ③
 - Many thanks to HIT (Human Inspired Technology) @ Univ. Padova

Andrea Zanella

SMART SANTANDER



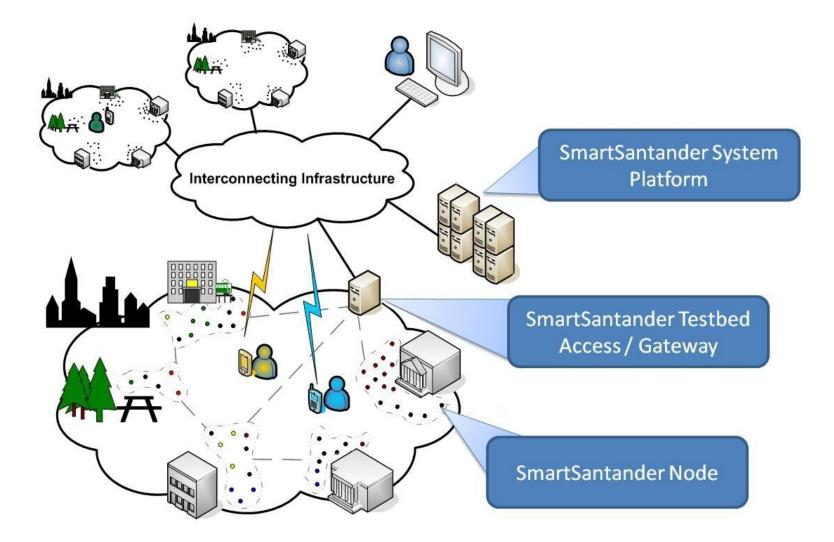




- Repeater. To be deployed at available street lights or traffic lights.
- **Gateway**. Connected to Internet/Intranet.





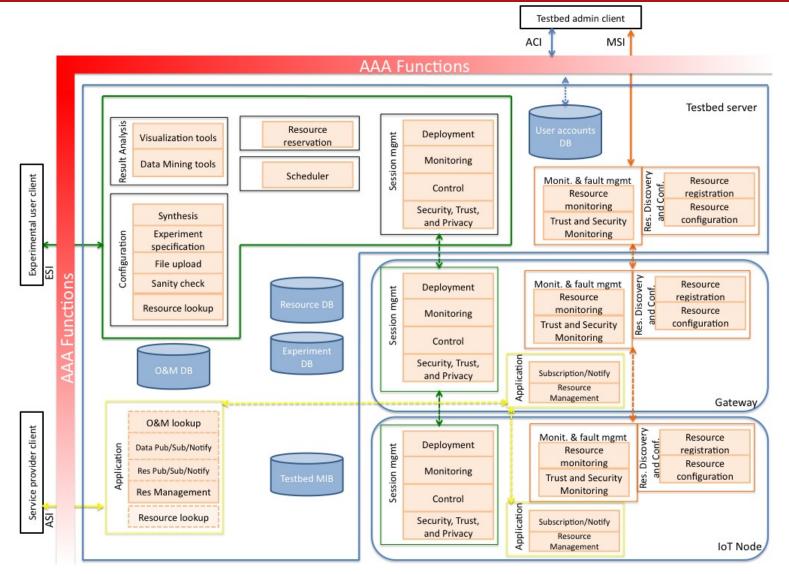




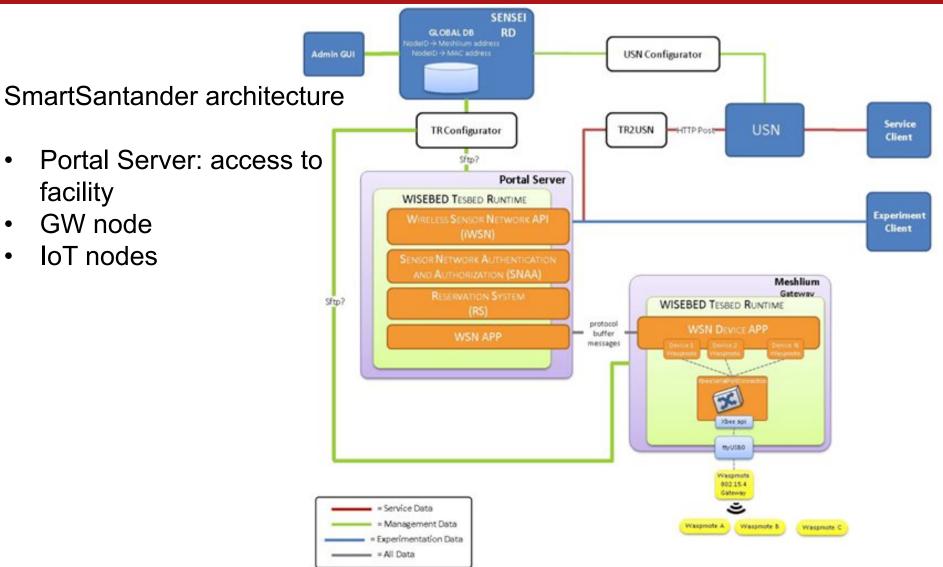
3-tiered architecture

- IoT nodes
- Repeaters
- Gateways
- 4 subsystems, which operate across a set of different devices (IoT, Gateway and Testbed server nodes) providing different characteristics and capabilities:
 - Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) subsystem
 - Testbed management subsystem
 - Experimental support subsystem
 - Application support subsystem

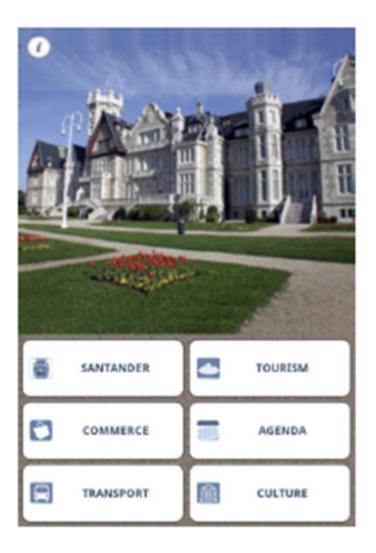
























http://www.overstock.com/Home-Garden/Keep-Calm-and-Drink-Coffee-Unframed-Print/7967447/product.html25