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IoT for Smart Cities: requirements, challenges, and experimental results

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**SIGNALS processing &
NETWORKING research group**

IEEE SPS Italy Chapter Summer School on Signal Processing (S3P)



□ **Part A: vision**

- Smart City Services
- Technical requirements

□ **Part B: technologies**

- Cellular
- Short range
- Low power wide area

□ **Part C: pilots and trials**

- Padova Smart City
- Smart Santander



PART A: Vision

Smart Cities



- What's **YOUR** vision of Smart Cities?





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Audience says...

(use this white page to take note of what your **smart** classmates say... hopefully that it will not remain empty)



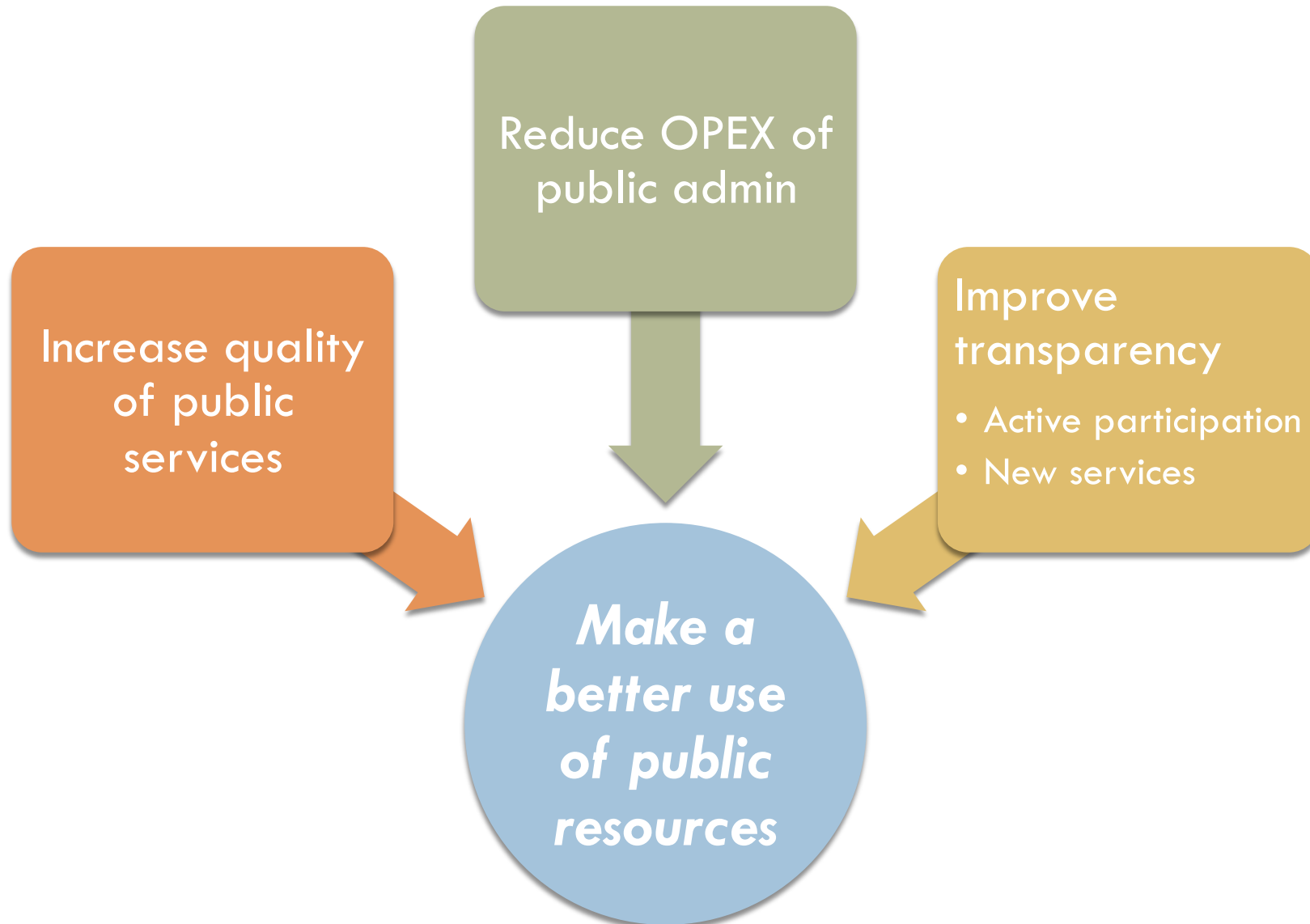
Well... actually,
no one really knows...

but

there's consensus on some points...

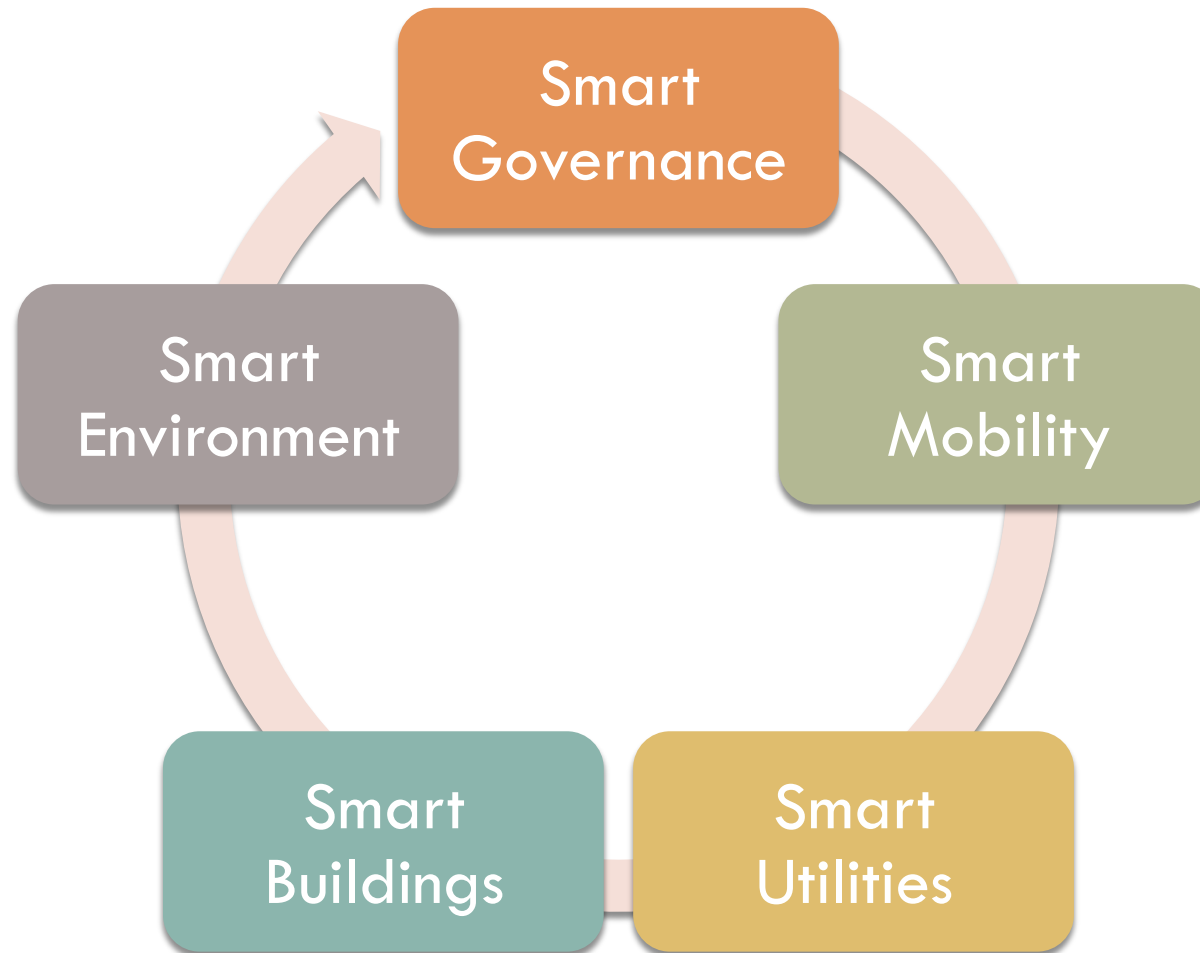


Smart Cities concept





Smart city ecosystem





Political issues

Attribution of decision-making power to different stakeholders



Financial aspects

Lack of clear business model



Technical impairments

Non-interoperability of many heterogeneous enabling technologies

SMART CITY SERVICES

A few examples



Smart buildings

- Monitoring of conditions of (historical) building
 - Polluting levels
 - Humidity/temperature
 - Vibrations
 - Tension sensors in the structure
- Improve energy efficiency
 - Control temperature, humidity, lighting to enhance comfort while reducing costs
- Keep an eye on structural health of the building
 - E.g., schools...





Waste management

- Intelligent waste containers
 - Detect level of load
 - Check quality of garbage
 - Communicate with Internet
- Optimize collector trucks route
 - Reduce costs
 - Improve efficiency
 - Reduce pollution





Air quality monitoring

- The 20-20-20 European Union directive targets:
 - 20% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 2020
 - 20% cut of energy consumption
 - 20% increase of use of renewable energy sources
- Air quality sensors can be use to
 - Check the quality of the air and trigger prompt intervention when needed
 - Provide feedback to citizens about quality of air
 - eg, suggesting healthier paths for running or strolling



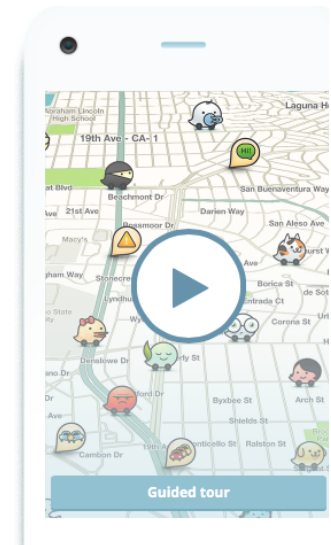
Noise monitoring

- Noise is a form of pollution that is quite annoying for citizens
 - ▣ Hospitals, residential areas, ...
- Noise sensors can be used to
 - ▣ Map the acoustic pollution over the city
 - ▣ Improve public security by recognizing alarming sounds
 - House/cars alarms, glass crashes, brawls,...



Traffic monitoring

- Many cities already use traffic monitoring cameras in critical points
- This system may be further empowered by exploiting sensing and localizing capabilities of modern vehicles
 - <https://www.waze.com>
- Real time accurate traffic monitoring can
 - Help citizens better planning their trip to office
 - Help administration to discipline traffic

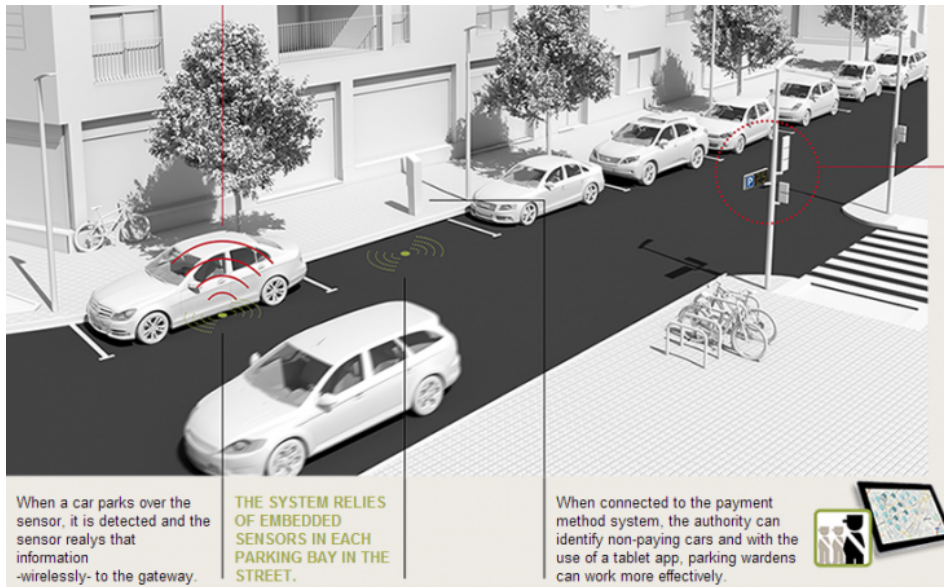




- Finding a parking place: a modern nightmare!
 - ▣ Waste of time → economic loss
 - ▣ Source of frustration → health impact
 - ▣ Pollution → health/environmental impact



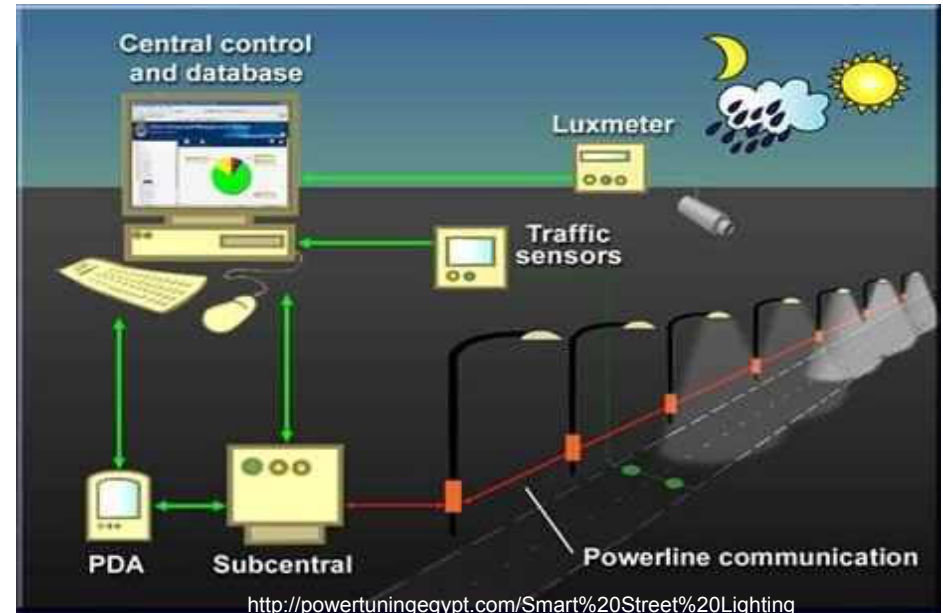
- Smart parking
 - ▣ Place sensors on each parking lot
 - ▣ Place intelligent boards along the streets
 - ▣ Provide app for smartphones





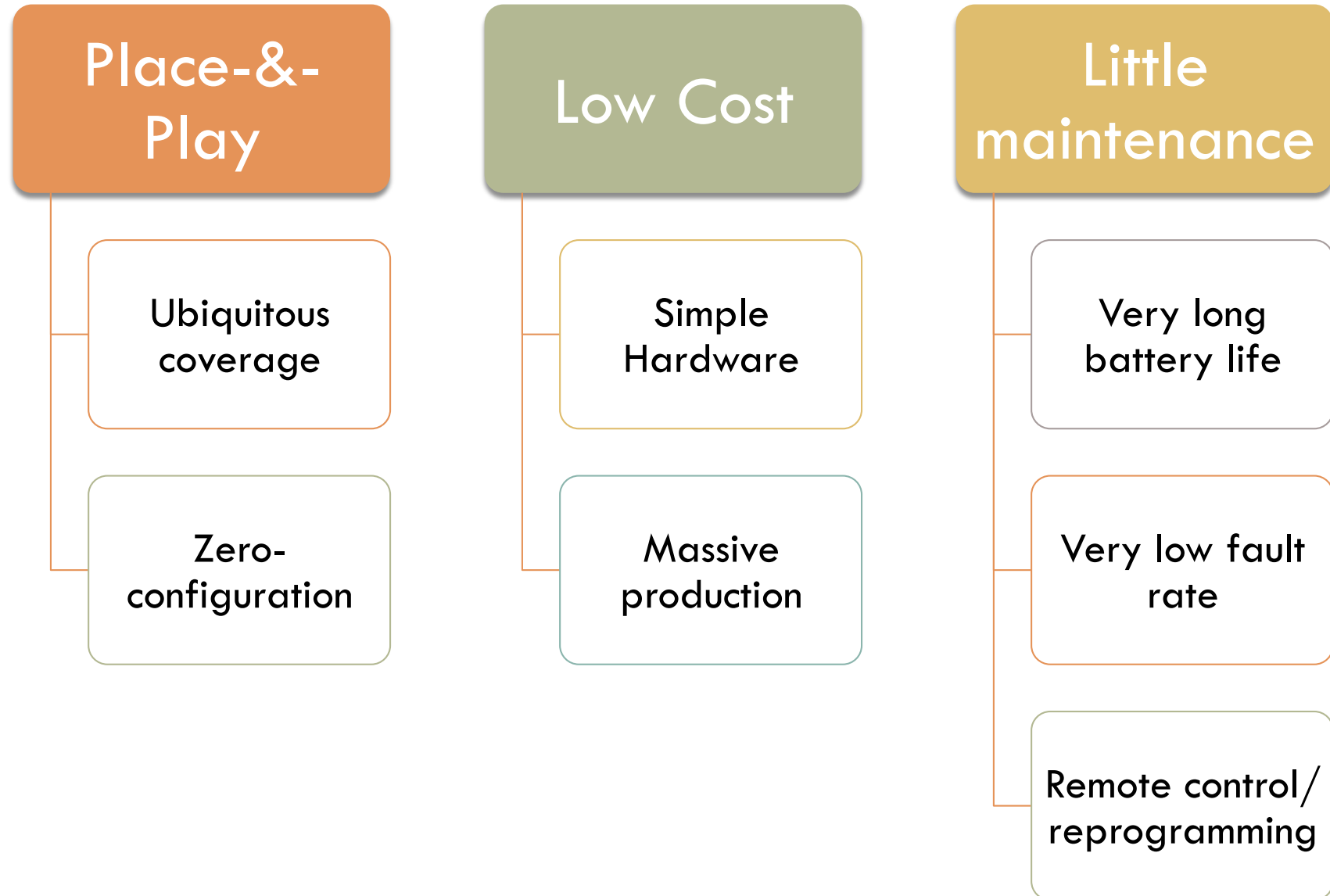
Smart lighting

- Place sensors on street lamps along the road
- Optimize the light intensity according to
 - Time of the day
 - weather conditions
 - presence of people
- Automatically find burned bulbs
 - Reduce replacement time
 - Reduce costs
- Provide WiFi access





Smart City Service Requirements



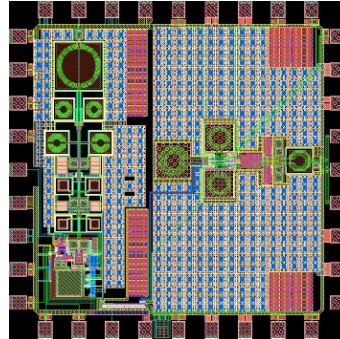


PART B: Technologies

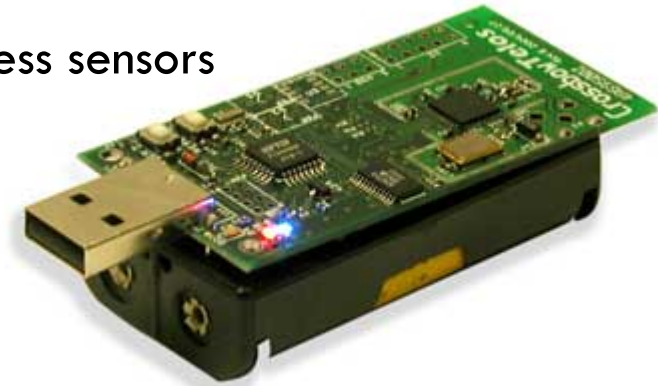


Components

✓ Low-power wireless transmitters



✓ Wireless sensors



✓ Management systems



✓ Services



✓ Algorithms and communication protocols



Three main approaches



Short-range multihop

- ZigBee
- WiFi low energy
- RFID



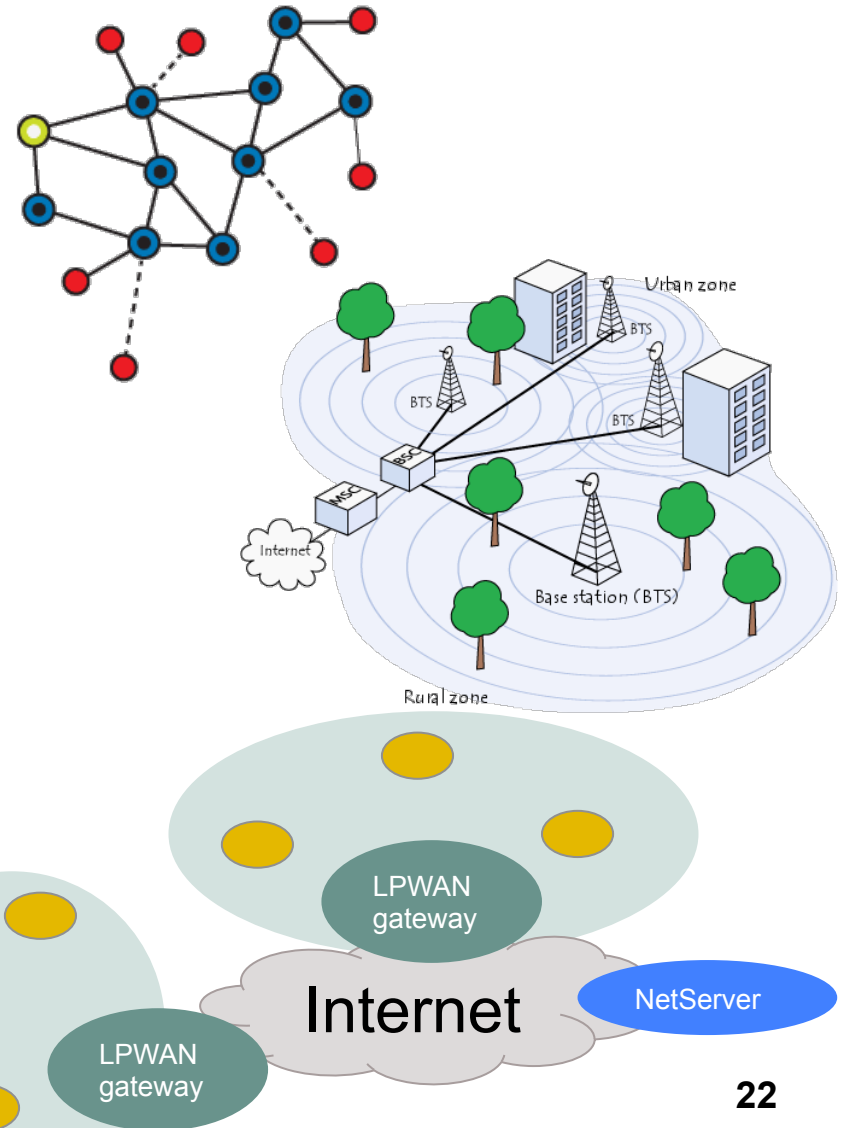
Cellular

- GSM
- LTE-A
- 5G



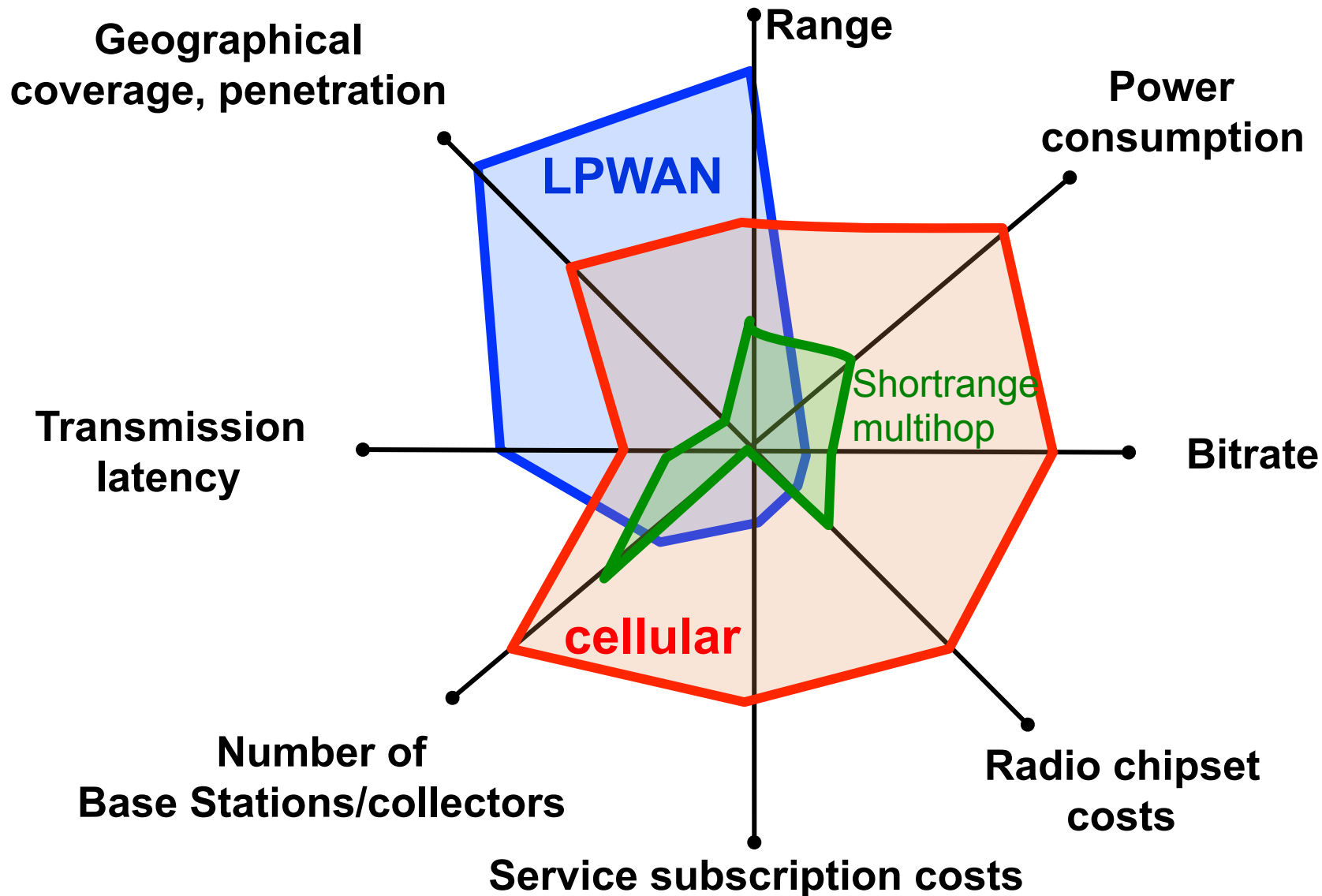
Low Power Wide Area Networks (LPWAN)

- SIGFOX
- Neul
- LoRa



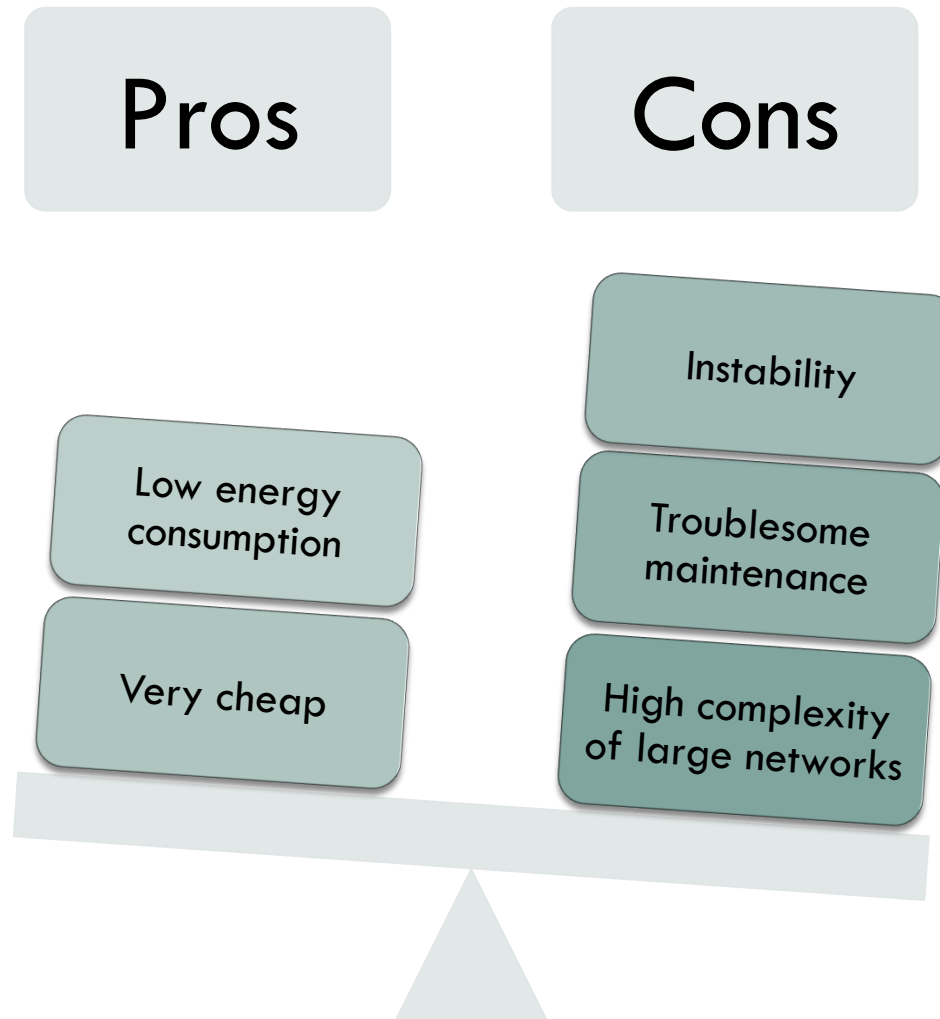


Quick comparison





Short range multihop





Cellular-based solutions

Pros

Cons

Easy integration with
rest of the world

Well-established
technology

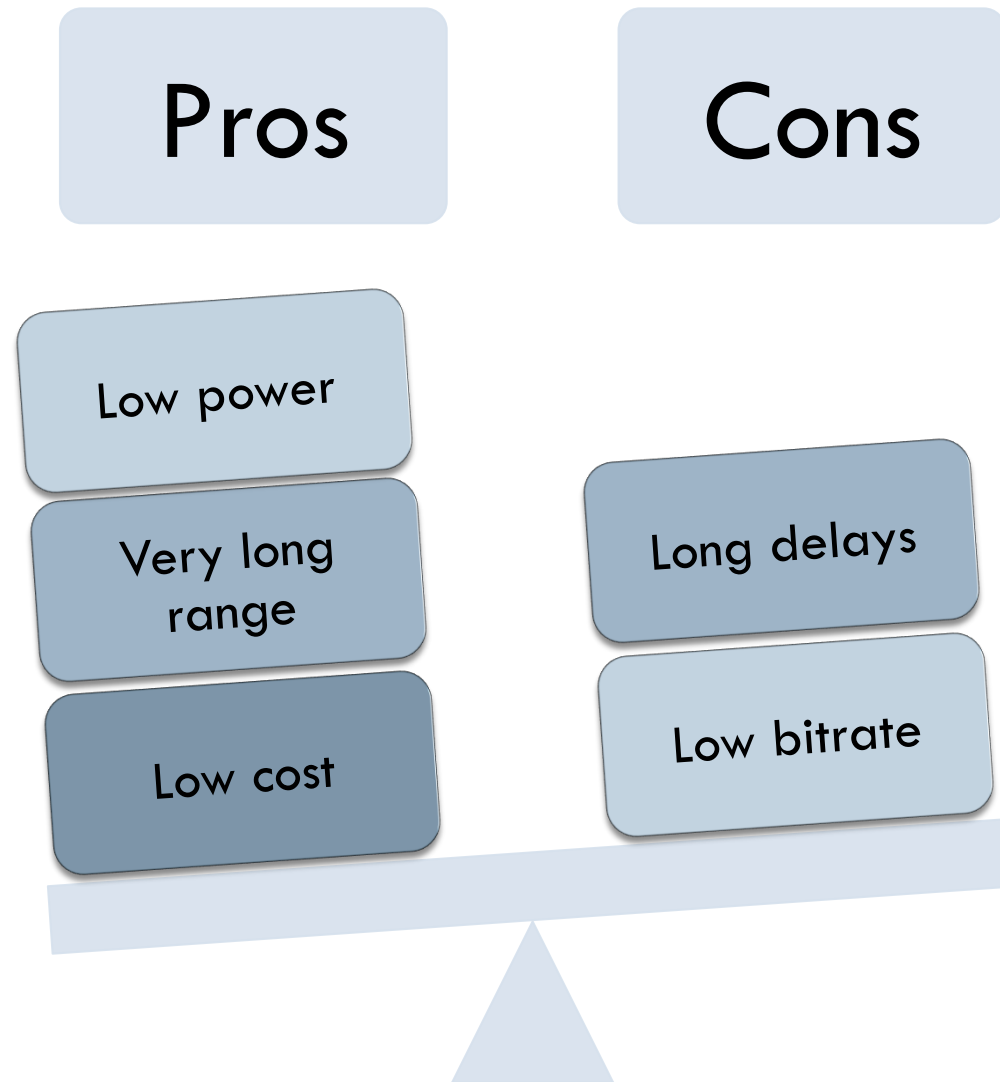
Almost ubiquitous
coverage

Long range

Architectural limits

Energy efficiency

Costs

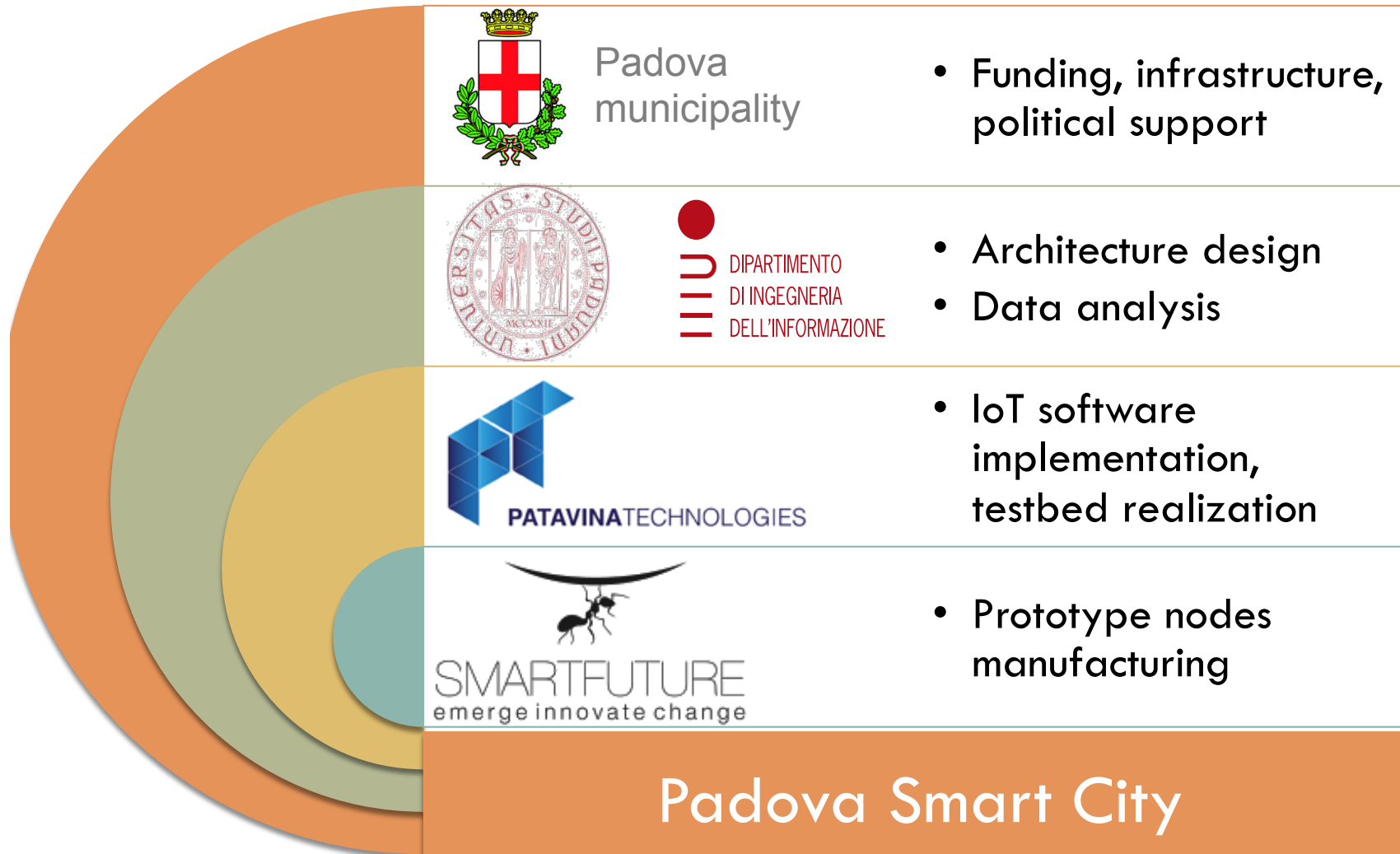




PART C: pilots and trials

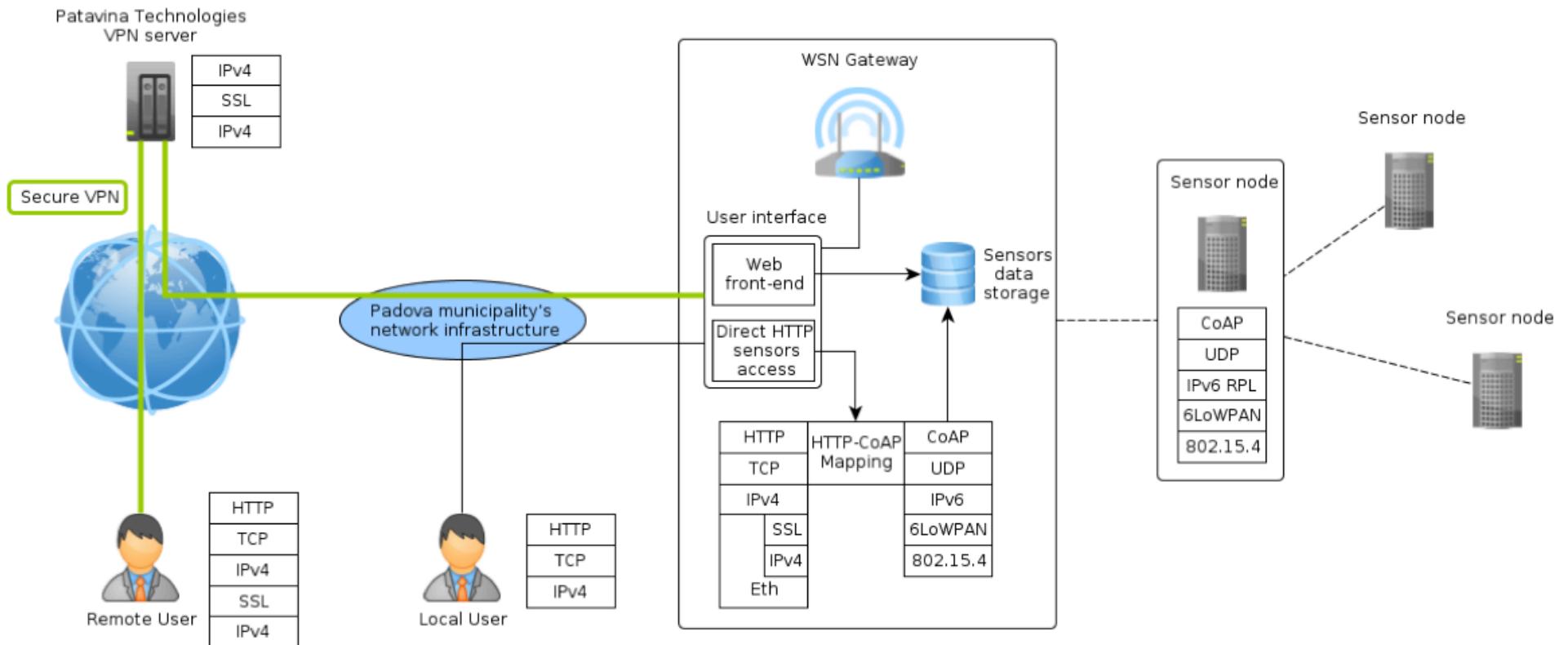


PSC: the players





PSC: architecture





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



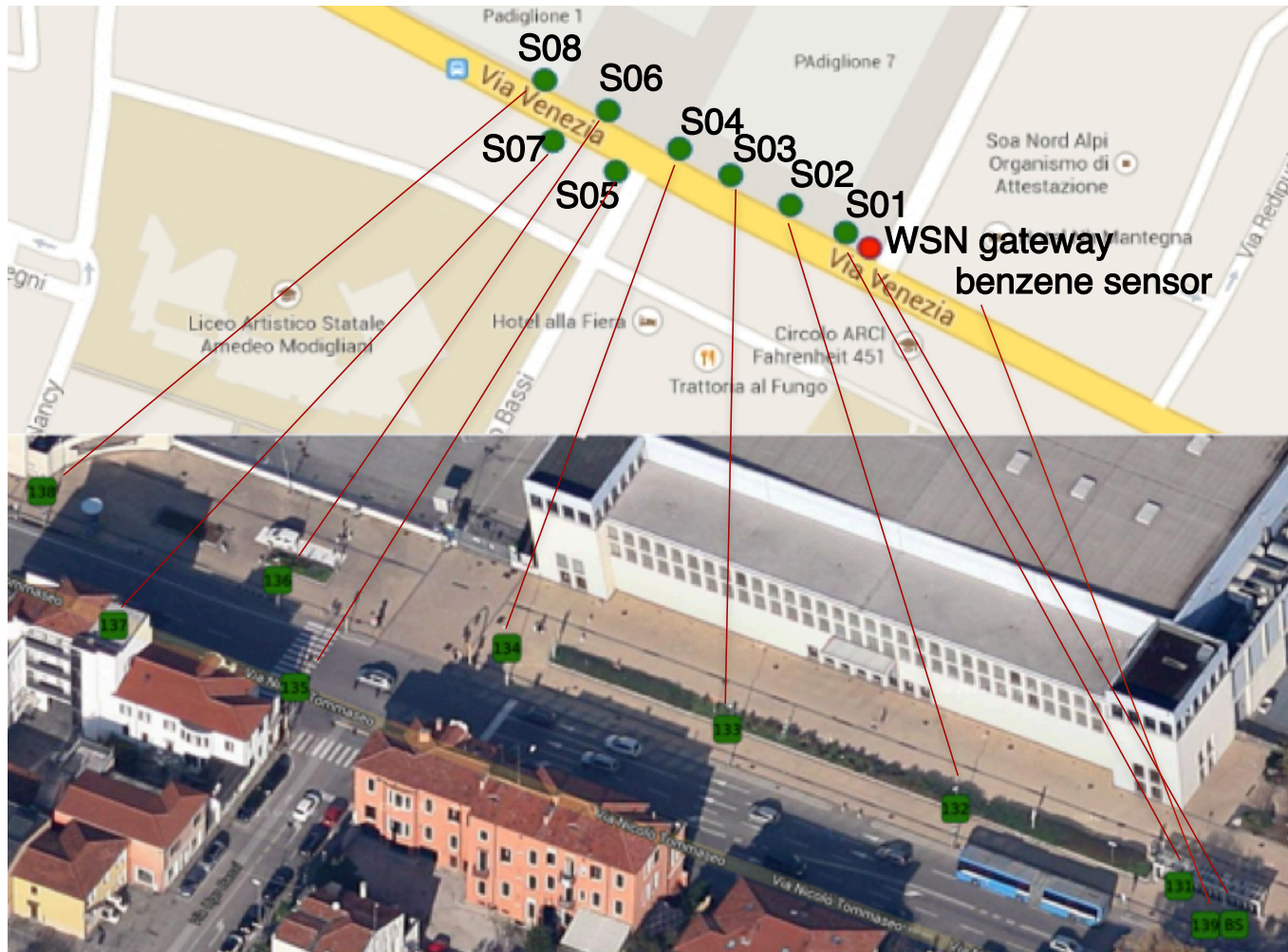
Nodes placement



Sensor node protected by transparent plastic shield that permits air circulation



Nodes' location on the map





Data collection and reporting

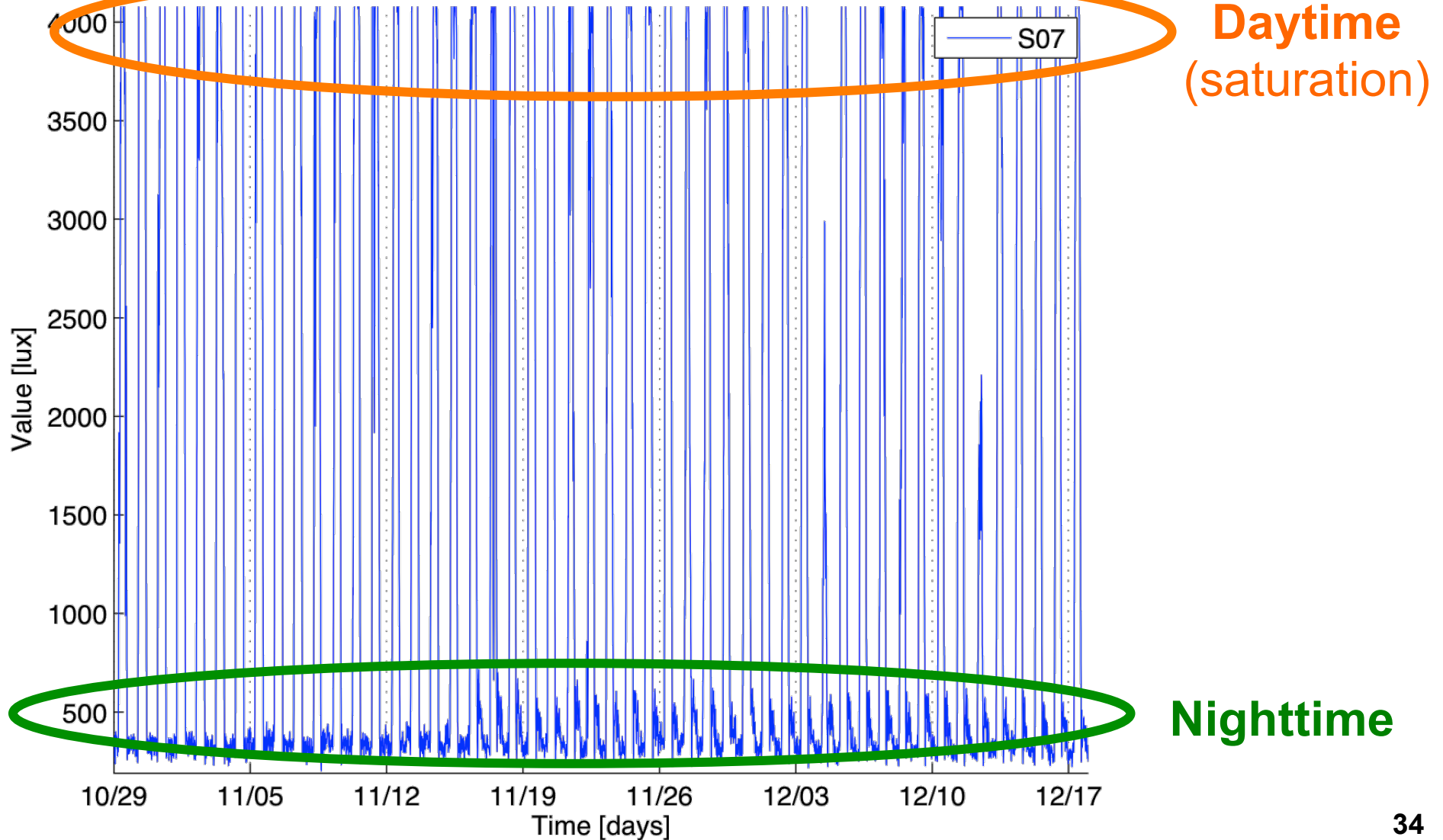
- Each node reads sensors data every 5 minutes

- 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 $7 \times 15 = 105$ min to the gateway

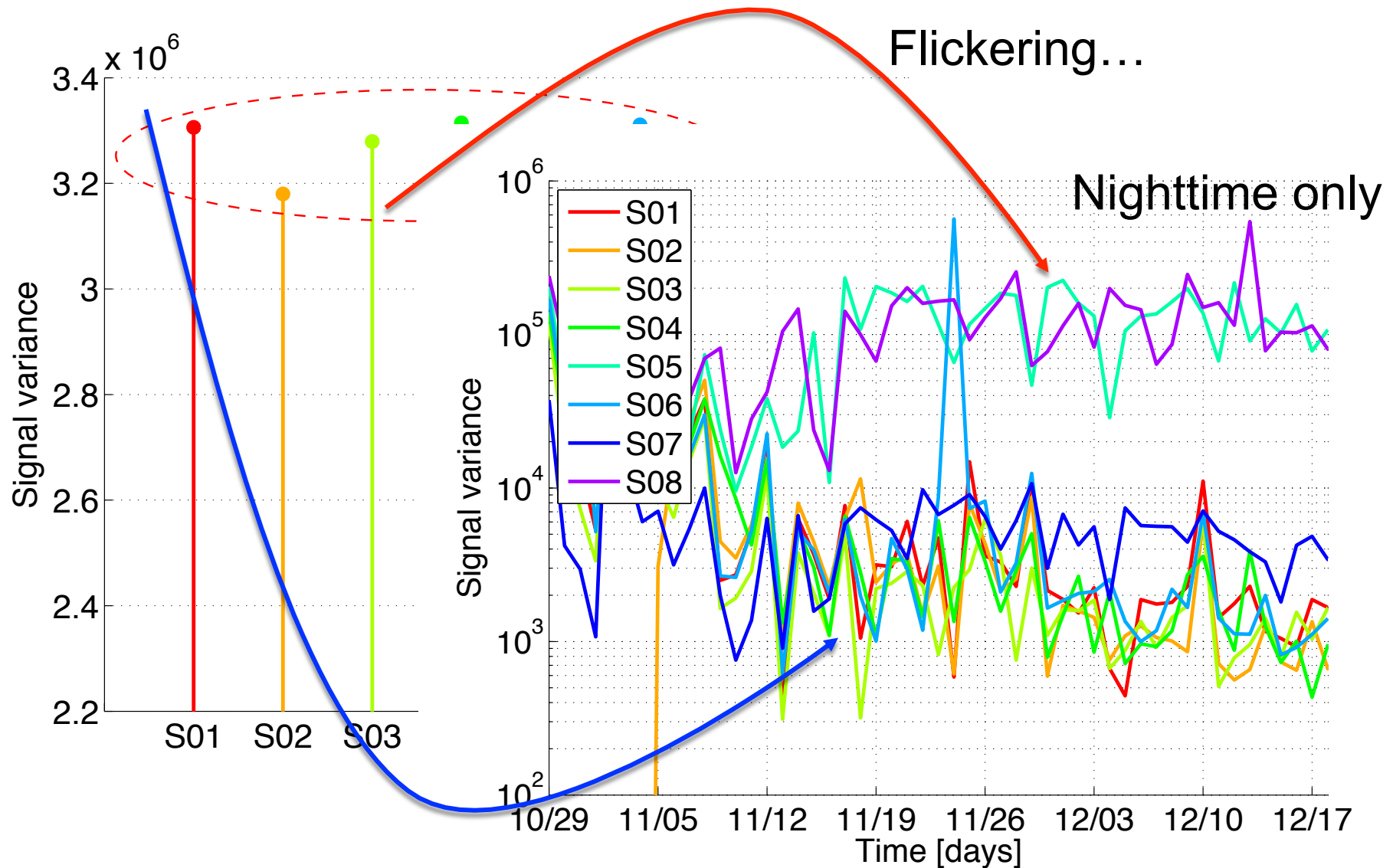


Example of light readings



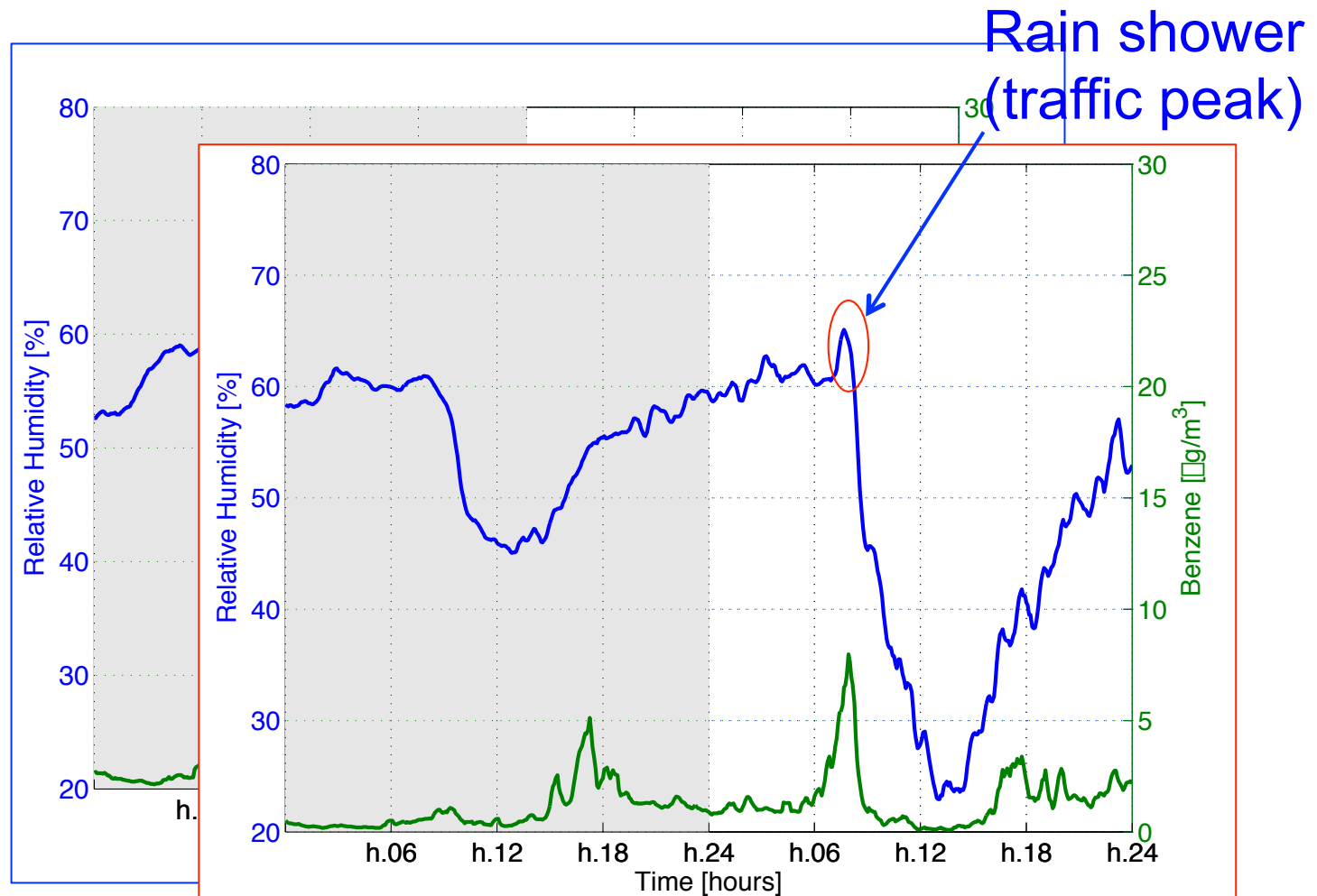


Variance analysis





Pollution and weekdays...

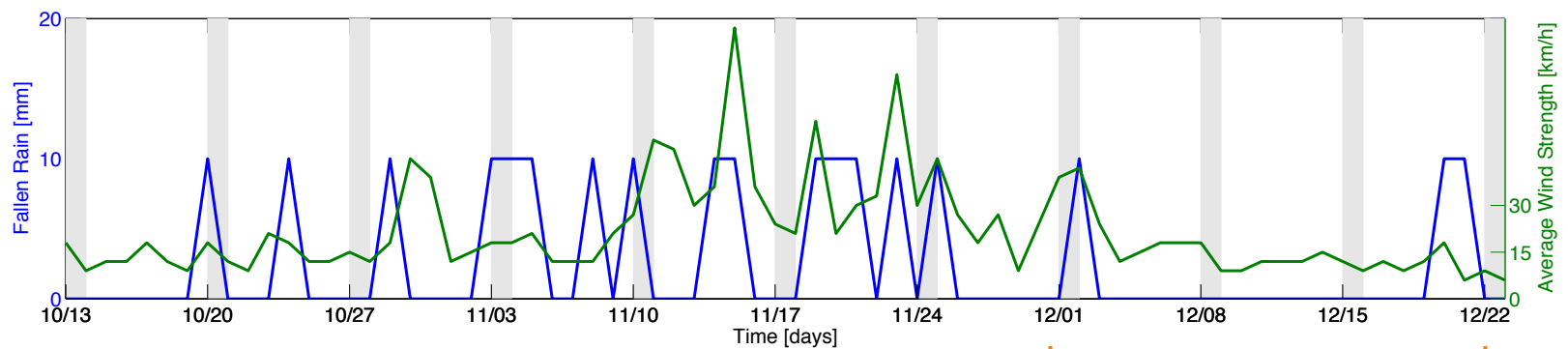
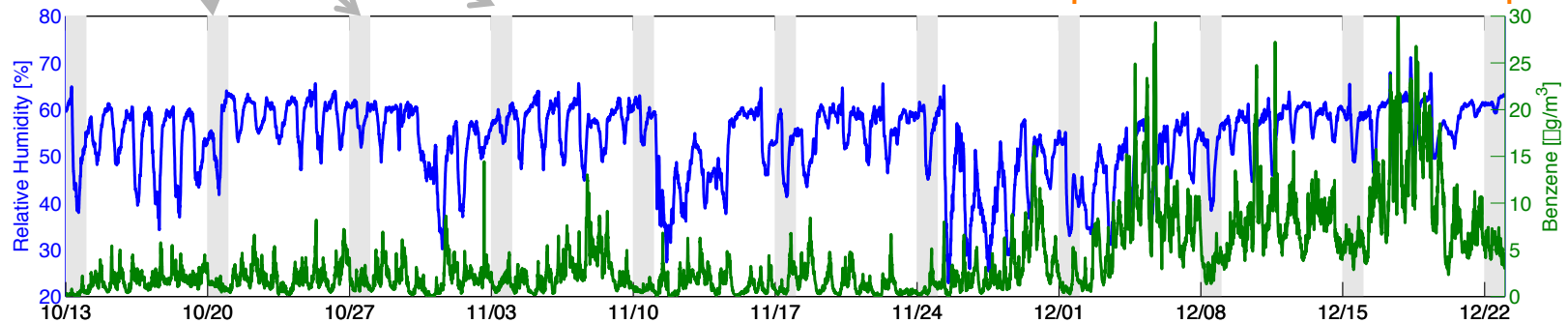




Benzene analysis

Sundays

More pollution....



Nice weather....



- Smart City
 - ▣ a nice promise... but still to come!
- Why?
 - ▣ Many enabling technologies... not yet a clear winner
 - ▣ Many data... not clear what to do with them
 - ▣ Many players... not clear who leads the play
- Then, what?
 - ▣ Keep working on service design, data mining, and signal processing for performance improvements!
 - ▣ More trials: 1 test teaches more than 1000 simulations!



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11. <http://www.zigbee.org/About/OurMission.aspx>
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13. IEEE 802.15.4 web site: <http://www.ieee802.org/15/pub/TG4.html>
14. <http://homepage.uab.edu/cdiamond/How%20Zigbee%20Works.htm>
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Questions?





Bye bye!

