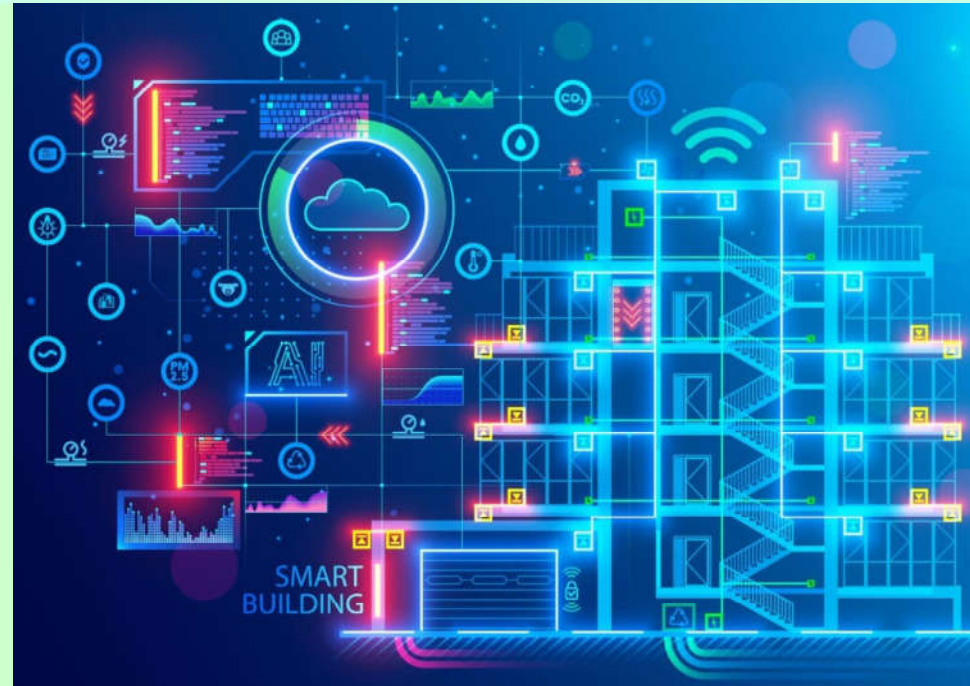


IDAT7219 Smart Building Technology

<http://ibse.hk/IDAT7219/>



智能大厦科技

Smart Cities



Ir Dr. Sam C. M. Hui

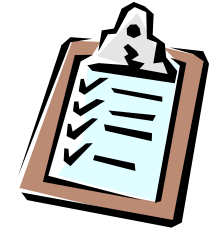
Department of Mechanical Engineering

The University of Hong Kong

E-mail: cmhui@hku.hk

Feb 2024

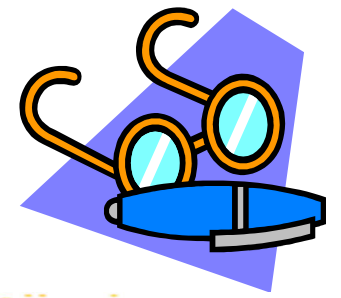
Contents



- Basic concepts
- Smart city components
- Smart city ecosystem
- IoT-based smart city
- Smart city big data

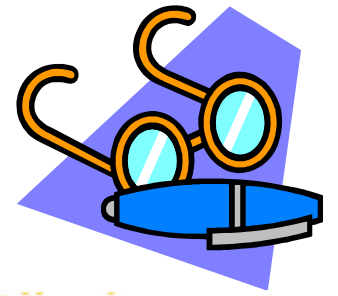


Basic concepts



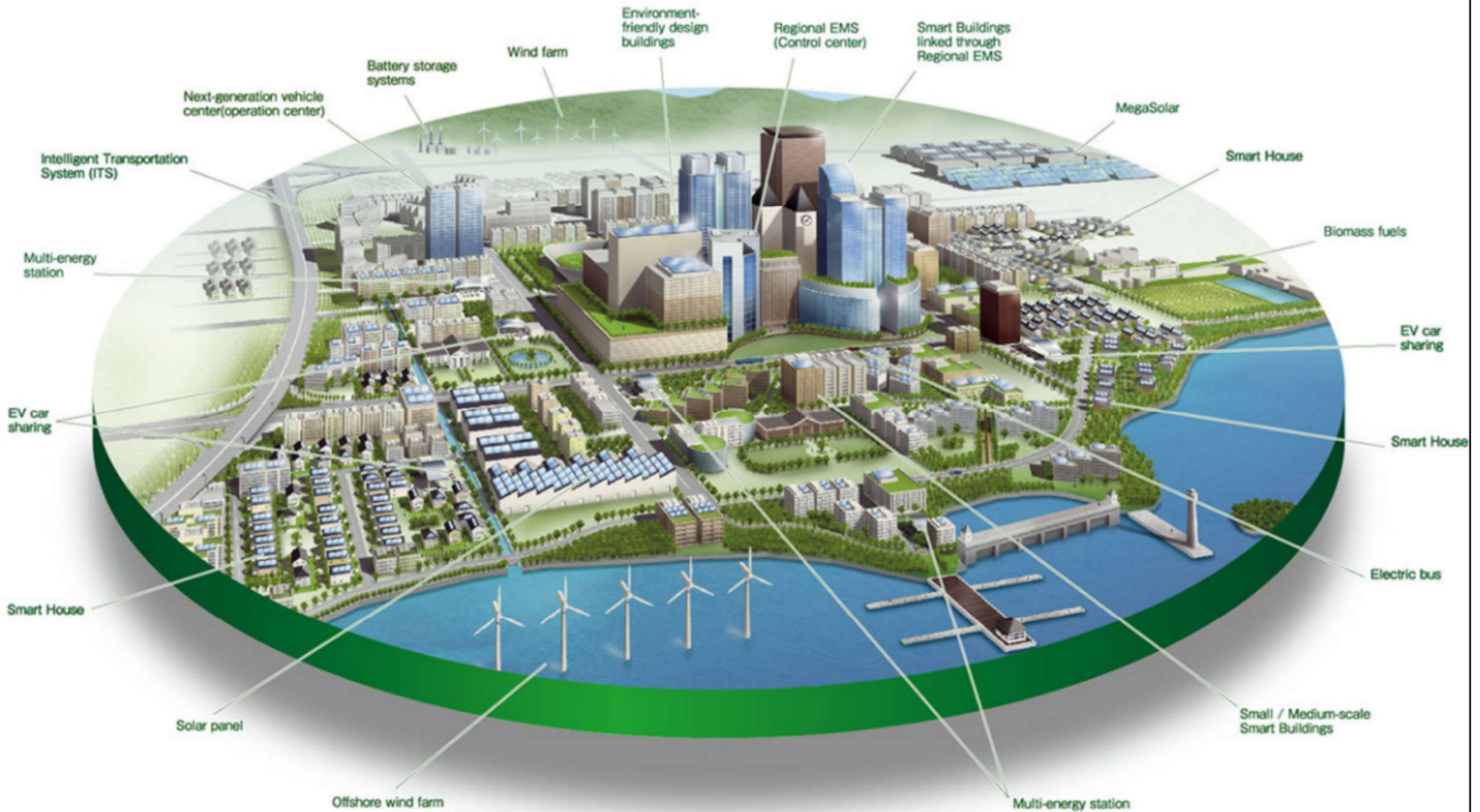
- Cities with heavy populations escalate burden on transportation, energy, water, buildings, security & many other things, resulting in poor livability, workability & sustainability
- Smart City can be defined as “A city that monitors & integrates conditions of all of its critical infrastructures including roads, bridges, tunnels, rails, subways, airports, sea-ports, communications, water & power

Basic concepts



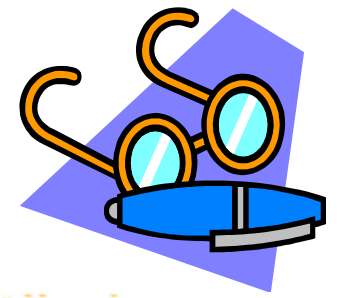
- A smart city uses information & communications technology (ICT) to enhance its livability, workability & sustainability. [Smart Cities Council]
- A smart city is one that makes optimal use of all the interconnected information available today to better understand & control its operations & optimise the use of limited resources. [IBM]

Smart City concept



(Source: Vermesan O. & Friess P. (eds.), 2014. *Internet of Things – From Research and Innovation to Market Deployment*, River Publishers, New York. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003338628>)

Basic concepts

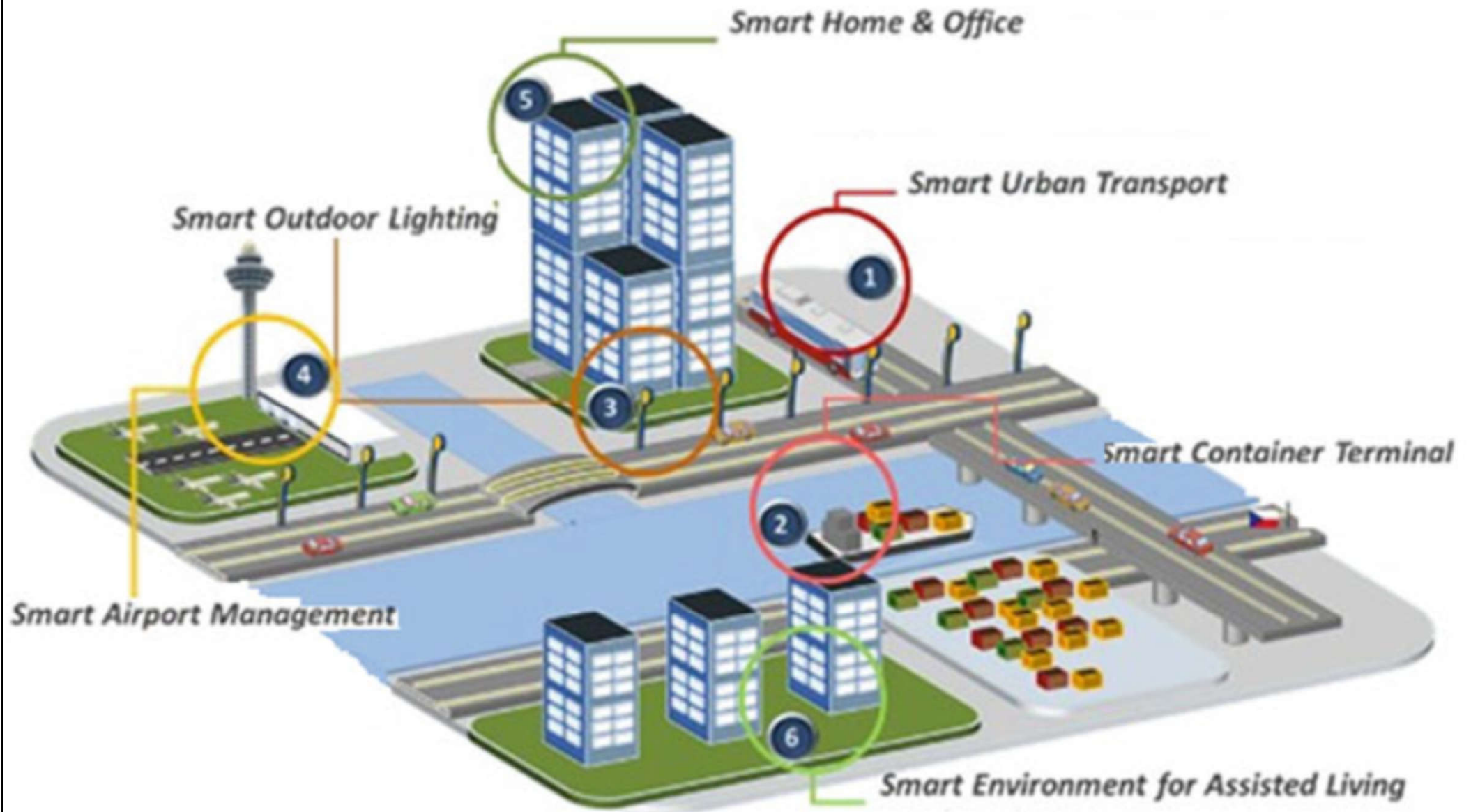


- Smart City concept

- Effective integration of physical, digital & human systems in the built environment to deliver a sustainable, prosperous & inclusive future for its citizens
- It requires consideration of governance & growth, urban development & infrastructure, the environment & natural resources, society & community
 - Use technologies & intelligence in public management

智慧城市

Examples of smart city requirements



Examples of smart city use cases



SMART CITY USE CASES



SMART
PARKING



WEATHER
SENSORS



DIGITAL
SIGNAGE



ACOUSTIC
SENSORS



WATER & GAS
METERING



TRAFFIC
LIGHTS &
CONTROLS



ELECTRIC
VEHICLE
CHARGING



SOLAR
INVERTERS

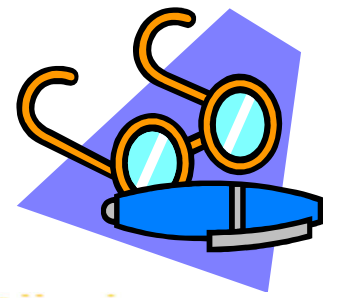


SECURITY AND
SURVEILLANCE



WASTE
MANAGEMENT

Basic concepts



- Smart cities should ensure safe, secure environmentally green & efficient outcomes with all the utility functions e.g. power, water, transportation, etc. are designed, constructed & maintained making use of integrated materials, sensors, electronics & networks which are interfaced with computerized systems comprised of databases, tracking & real-time decision-making algorithms

Application areas of smart city

Smart City

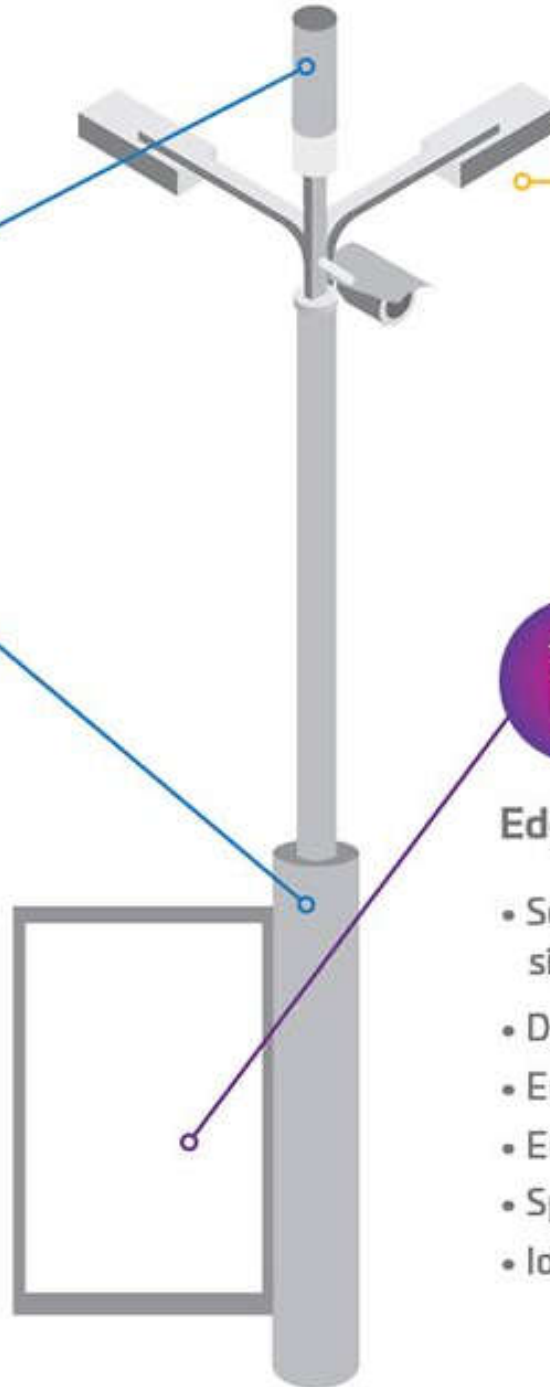
- Smart parking & real-time monitoring
- Structural health & vibration monitoring
- Noise urban maps & sound monitoring
- Traffic congestion monitoring
- Smart street lightning
- Smart waste management (pay as you throw)
- Intelligent transportation systems
- Safe city digital video monitoring
- Connected learning & sharing electronic resources
- Smart irrigation of public spaces
- Smart tourism Apps, QR codes & NFC tags

A smart pole installed in smart cities



CommScope Small Cell Pole

- Fiber / Hybrid Fiber Cable
- 4G / 5G low band Radio
- 4G / LTE Antenna
- RF path & connectivity
- 5G mmWave Radio & Antenna
- Public Wi-Fi
- CBRS private LTE
- Microwave backhaul links



Edge Devices IoT

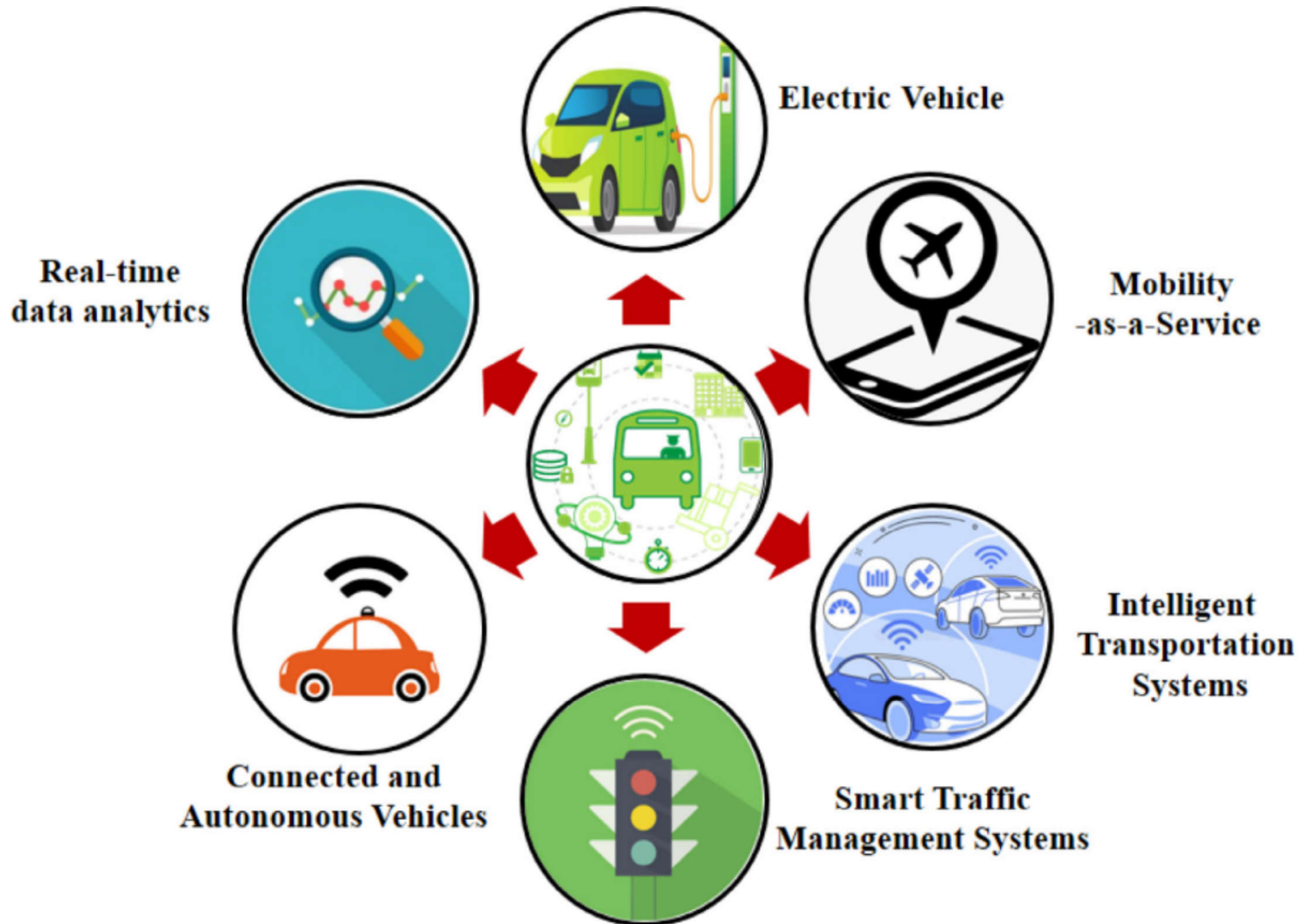
- Software platform – single pane of glass
- Digital signage / kiosk
- Environmental sensors
- Emergency call station
- Speakers
- IoT Gateway/Edge processing



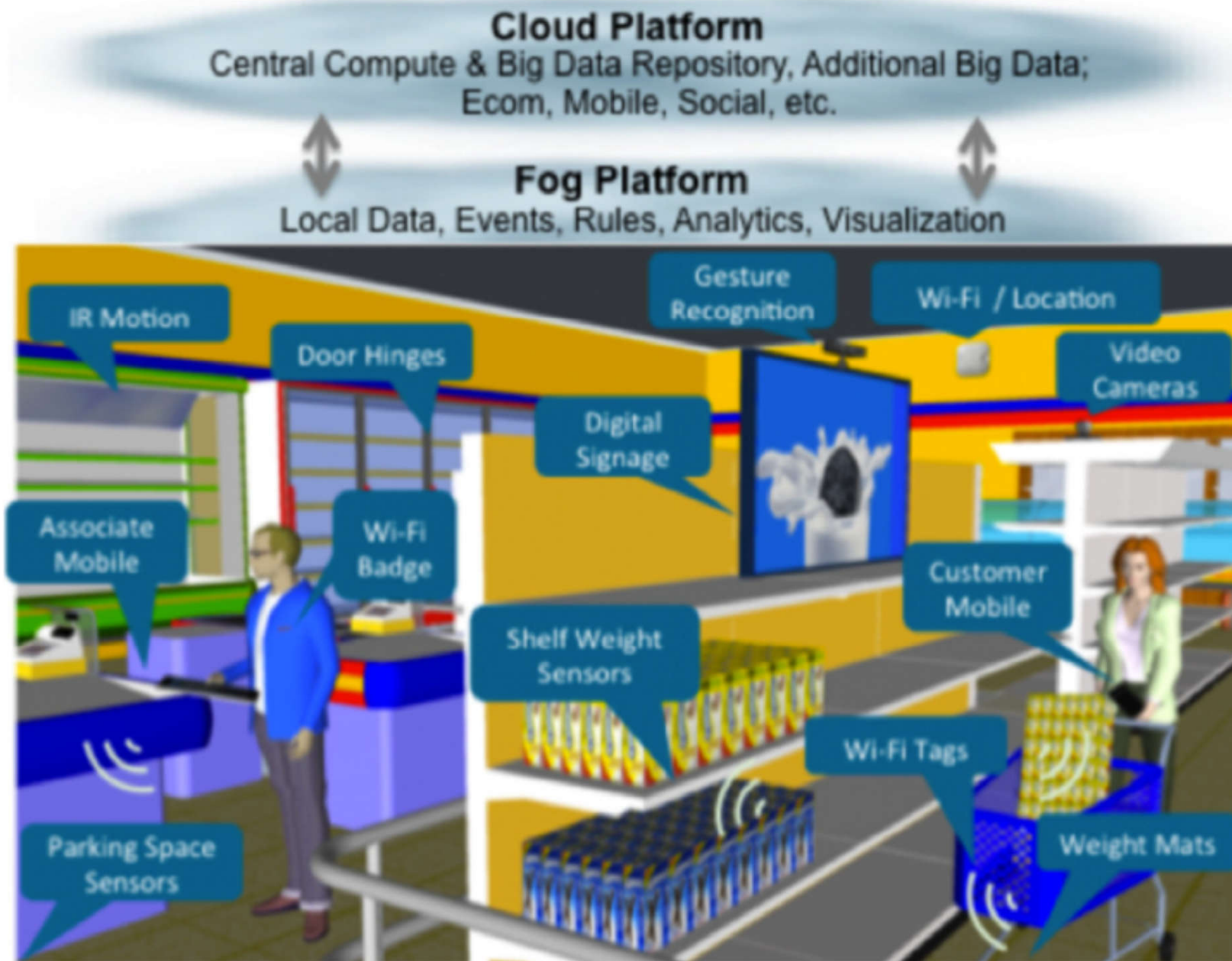
Lighting

- Lighting control system
- IP Camera
- Video Analytics
 - Security
 - Traffic / Pedestrian
 - Parking
- LED luminaire

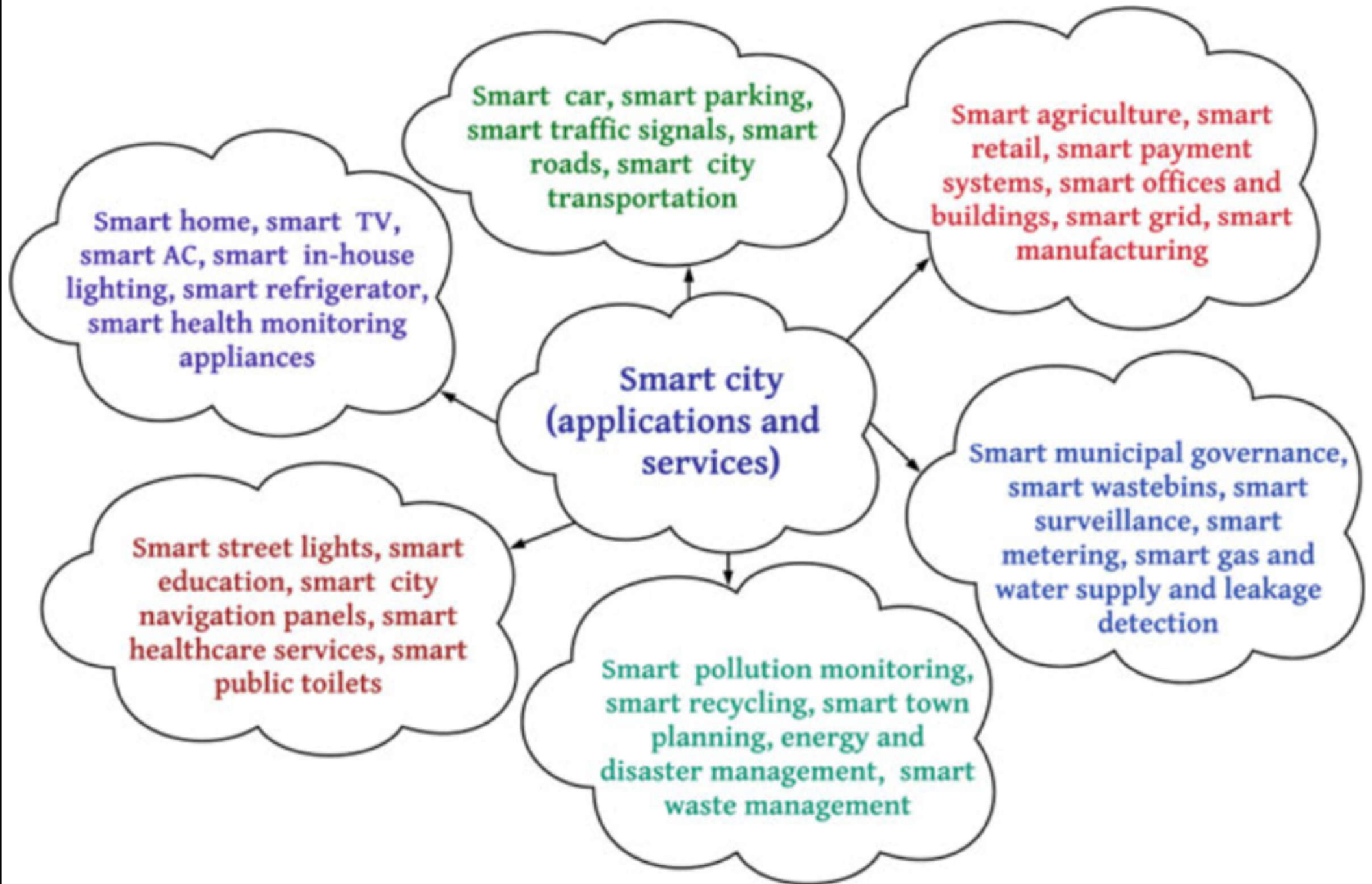
Smart transportation layout



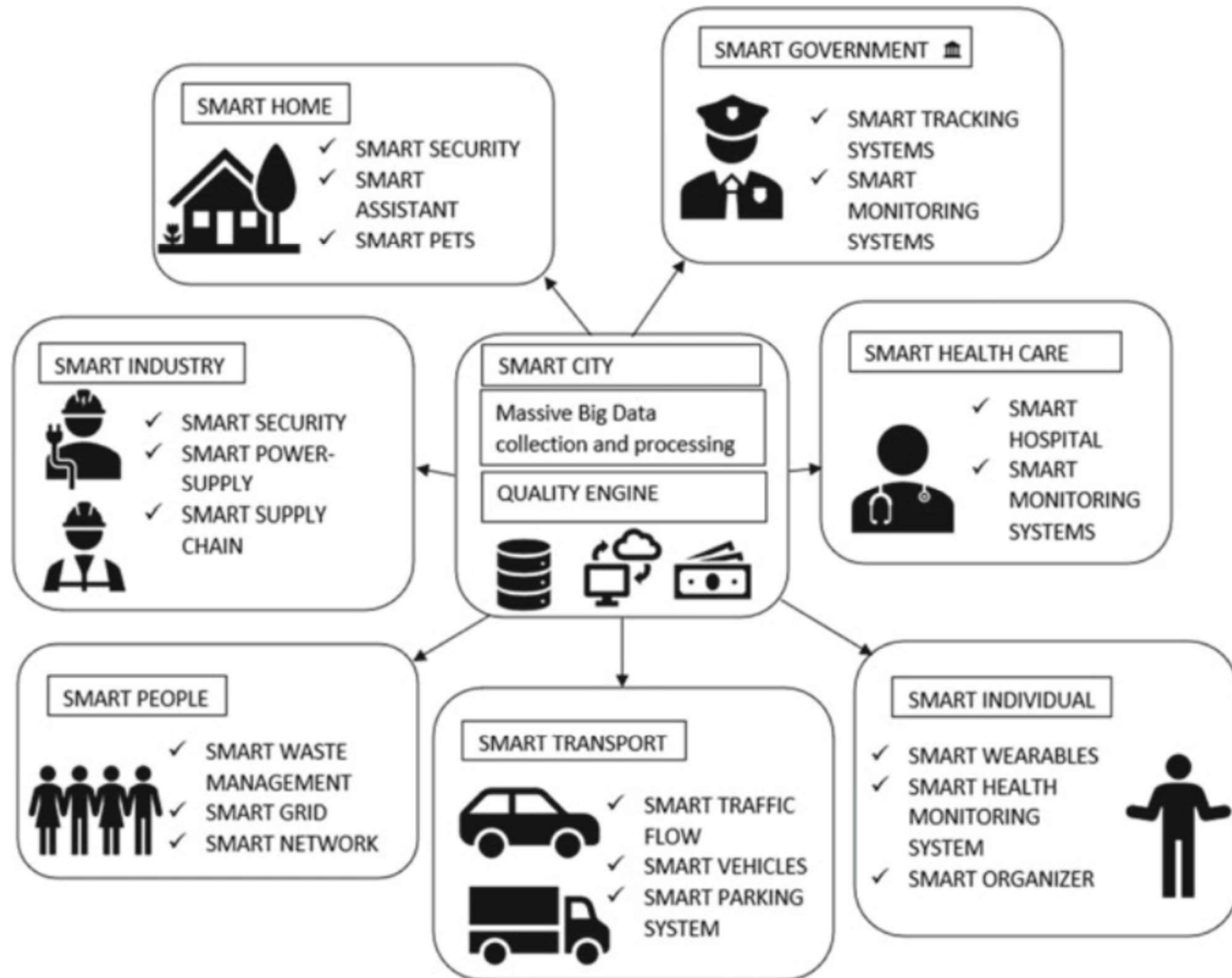
Digital retail store supported by flexible, hyper-local, real-time sensor fusion & big data analytics



Applications & services within a smart city



Smart city services & functions



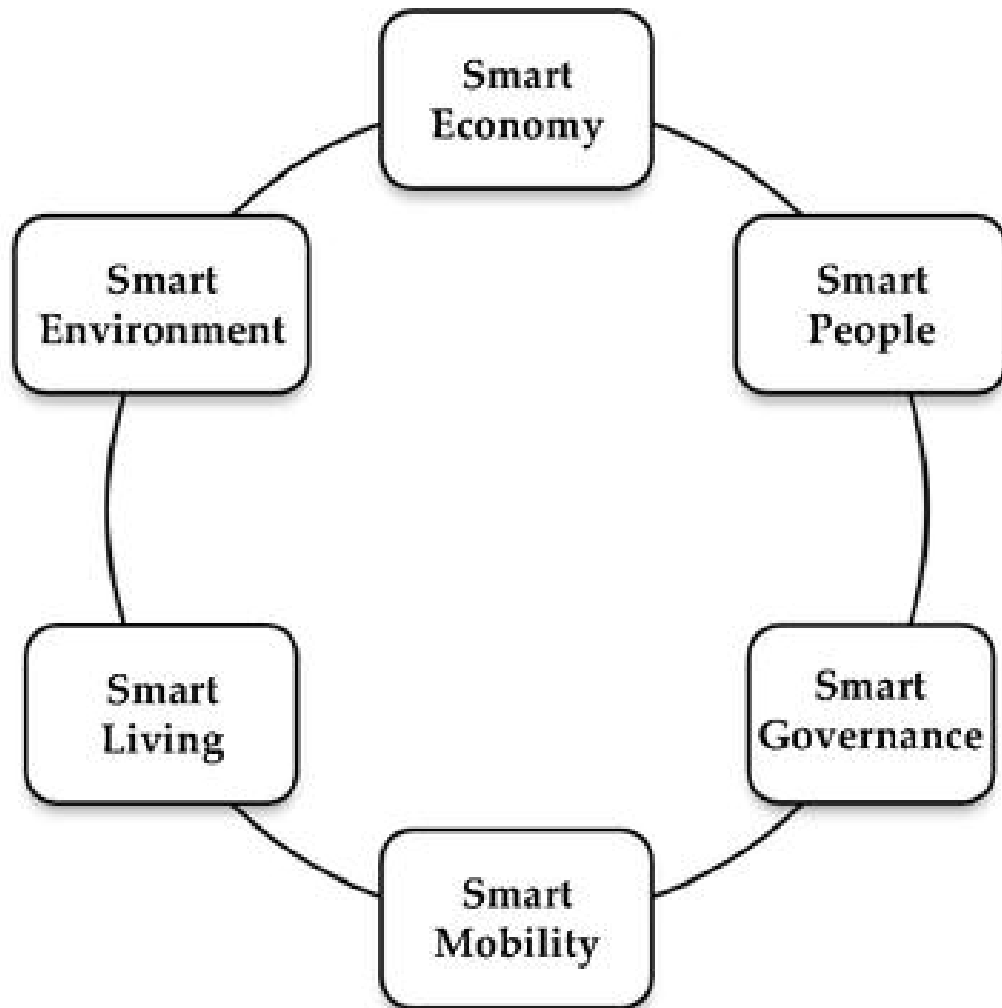
Smart city components



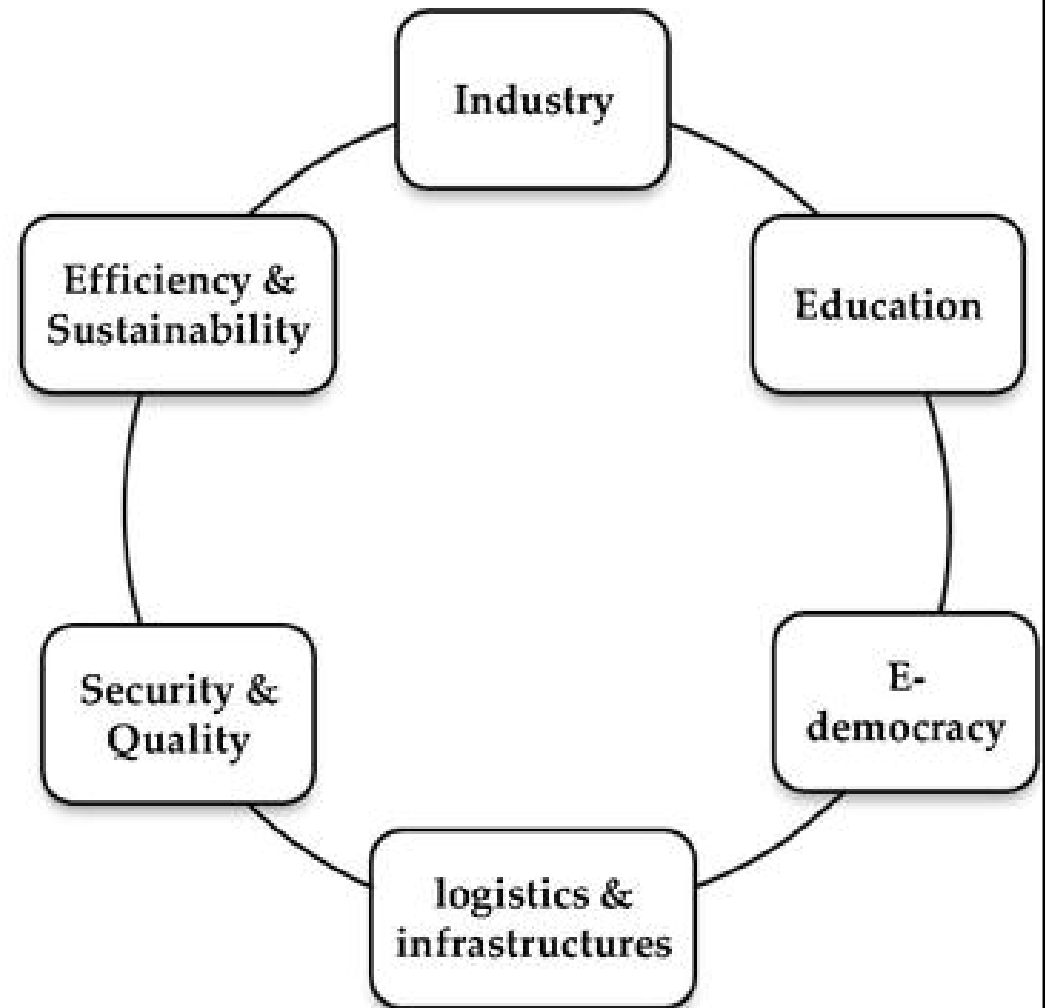
- Core elements of a smart city:
 - Good governance (e-Governance & citizen)
 - Safety & security of citizens
 - Sustainable environment
 - Adequate water & electricity supply, sanitation
 - Efficient urban mobility & public transport
 - Affordable housing (especially for the poor)
 - Robust IT connectivity & digitalization
 - Health & education

Key components of a smart city & related aspects

Components



Related Aspects



Description of smart city components

| Components | Description |
|-------------------|---|
| Smart Economy | E-economy which is associated with the presence of industries in ICT or employing ICT in production processes. |
| Smart People | Refers to people possessing creativity, diversity & education |
| Smart Governance | Various stakeholders are engaged in decision making & public services |
| Smart Mobility | Refers to the use of ICT in modern transport technologies to improve urban traffic |
| Smart Living | The smart people factor comprises various aspects, such as affinity to lifelong learning, social & ethnic plurality, flexibility, creativity, cosmopolitanism, open-mindedness & participation in public life |
| Smart Environment | Refers to efficiency and sustainability of environment, while smart technologies are in use |

Smart diamond to define smart city

Smart Governance

Smart Citizen

Smart Energy

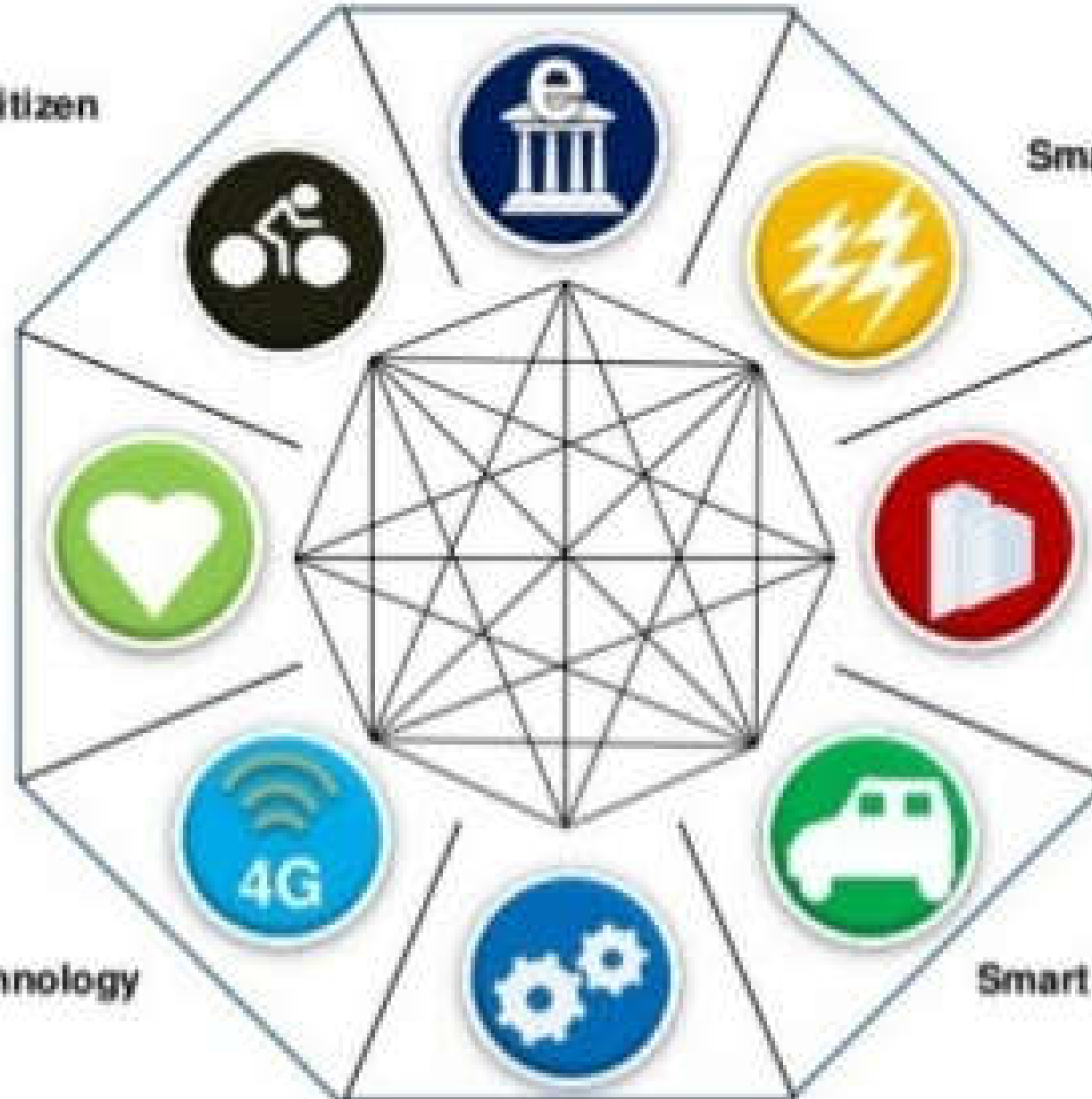
Smart Healthcare

Smart Building

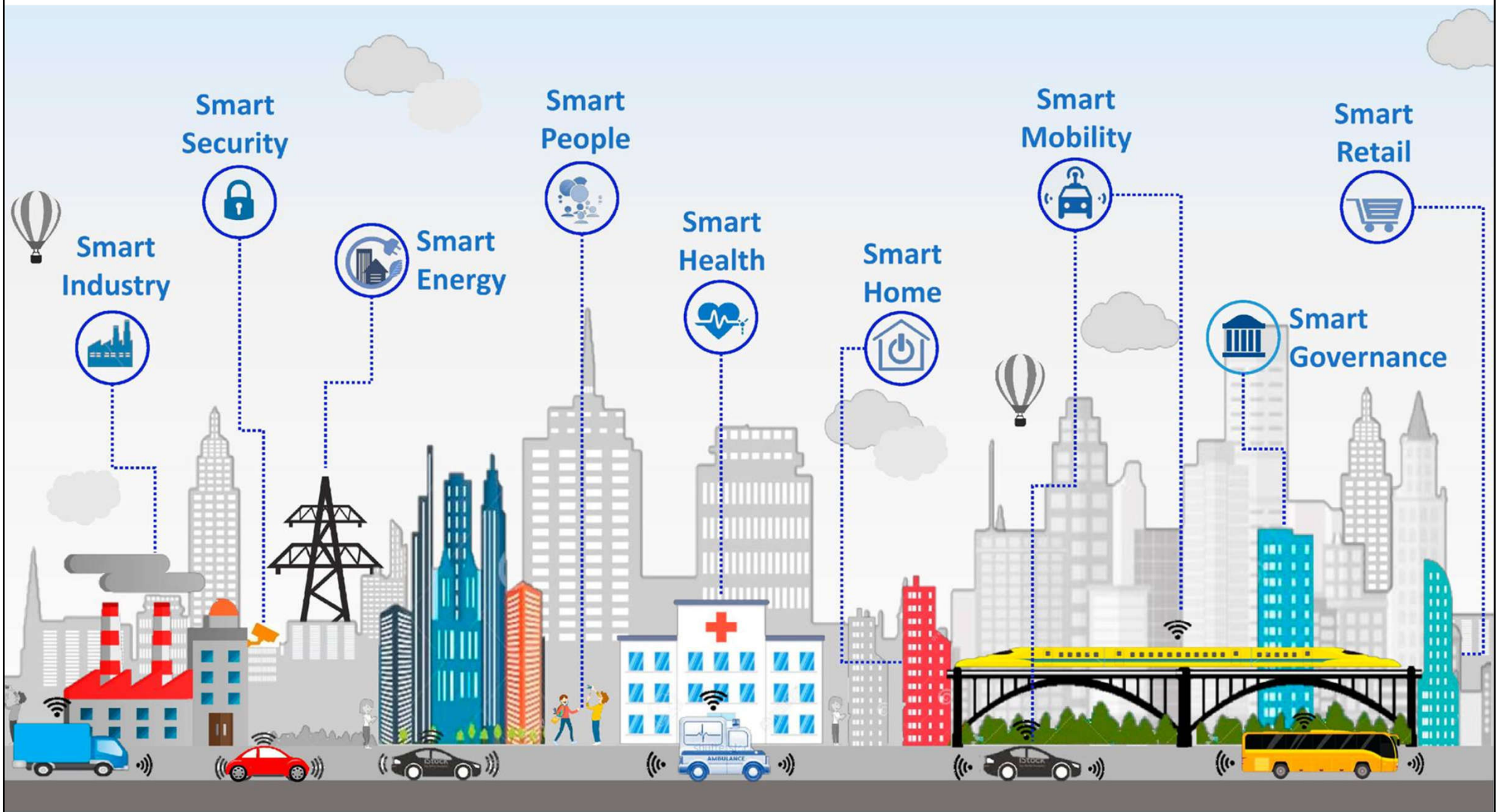
Smart Technology

Smart Mobility

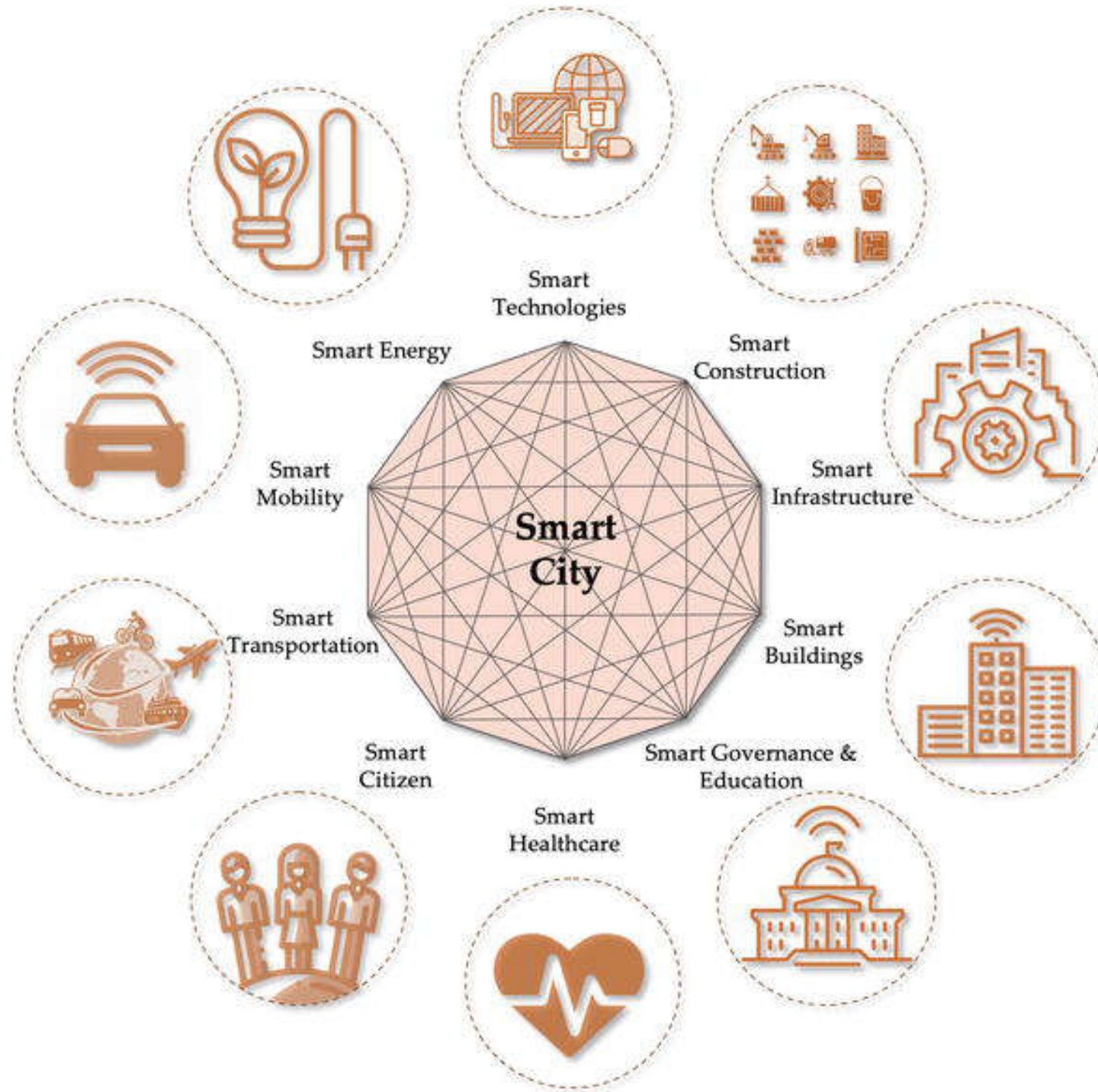
Smart Infrastructure



Example of smart city components



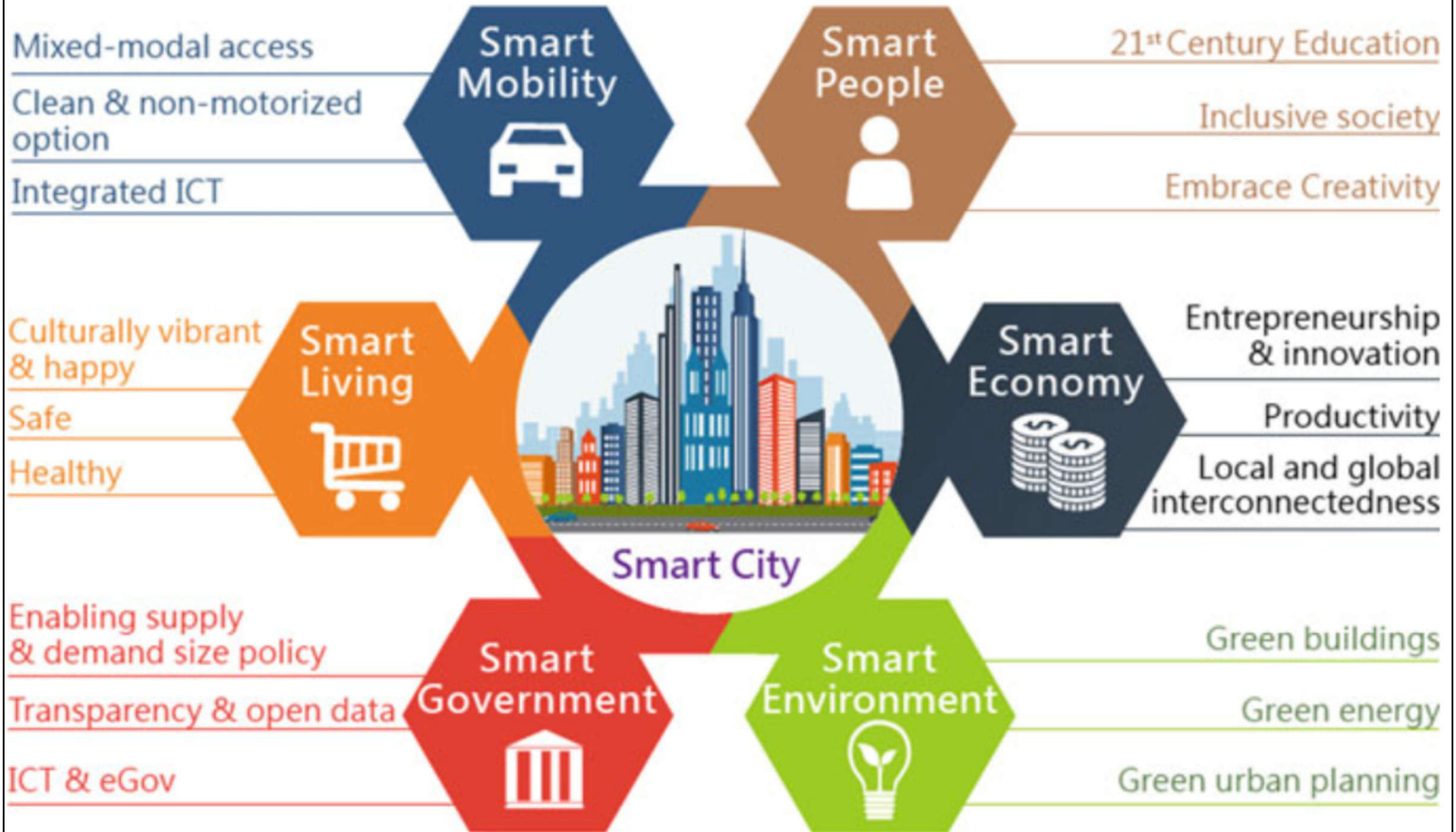
Smart city components & the connections among them



Application examples of smart city components

| Smart Buildings | Smart Health | Smart Living |
|--|---|---|
| Perimeter access control Liquid detection Indoor climate control Intelligent thermostat Intelligent fire alarm system Intrusion detection systems Motion detection Art & goods preservation Residential irrigation | Fall detection Aging people monitoring Medical fridges control Sportsmen care monitoring Patient surveillance Chronic disease management Measure ultraviolet radiation Hygienic hand control Sleep control w/ sensors Dental health device & app | Intelligent shopping Smart home appliances Remote control appliances Energy & water monitoring Weather station Fuel gas monitoring Safety monitoring (e.g. baby) Smart jewelry |
| Smart Transport | Smart Energy | Smart Enviro. Monitoring |
| Automatic vehicle payment Electric vehicle charging Vehicle auto-diagnosis Management of cars Fleet tracking Shipment conditions Item location Storage detection | Smart grid management Photovoltaic installations Wind turbines Water flow & transportation Nuclear radiation alerts Power supply control | Forest fire detection Air pollution control Prevent landslide/avalanche Earthquake early detection Protecting wildlife Meteorological station Marine/Coastal surveillance |

Basic concepts & requirements of smart city



(Source: Ahmed S., Abbas S. M. & Zia H. (eds.), 2019. *Smart Cities--Opportunities and Challenges*, Select Proceedings of ICSC 2019 International Conference on Smart Cities: Opportunities and Challenges (2019 : India), Springer, Singapore. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-2545-2>)

Smart solutions & infrastructure elements for smart cities

E-Governance and Citizen Services

- 1 Public Information, Grievance Redressal
- 2 Electronic Service Delivery
- 3 Citizen Engagement
- 4 Citizens - City's Eyes and Ears
- 5 Video Crime Monitoring

Waste Management

- 6 Waste to Energy & fuel
- 7 Waste to Compost
- 8 Waste Water to be Treated
- 9 Recycling and Reduction of C&D Waste

Water Management

- 10 Smart Meters & Management
- 11 Leakage Identification, Preventive Maint.
- 12 Water Quality Monitoring



Energy Management

- 13 Smart Meters & Management
- 14 Renewable Sources of Energy
- 15 Energy Efficient & Green Buildings



Urban Mobility

- 16 Smart Parking
- 17 Intelligent Traffic Management
- 18 Integrated Multi-Modal Transport



Others

- 19 Tele-Medicine & Tele Education
- 20 Incubation/Trade Facilitation Centers
- 21 Skill Development Centers

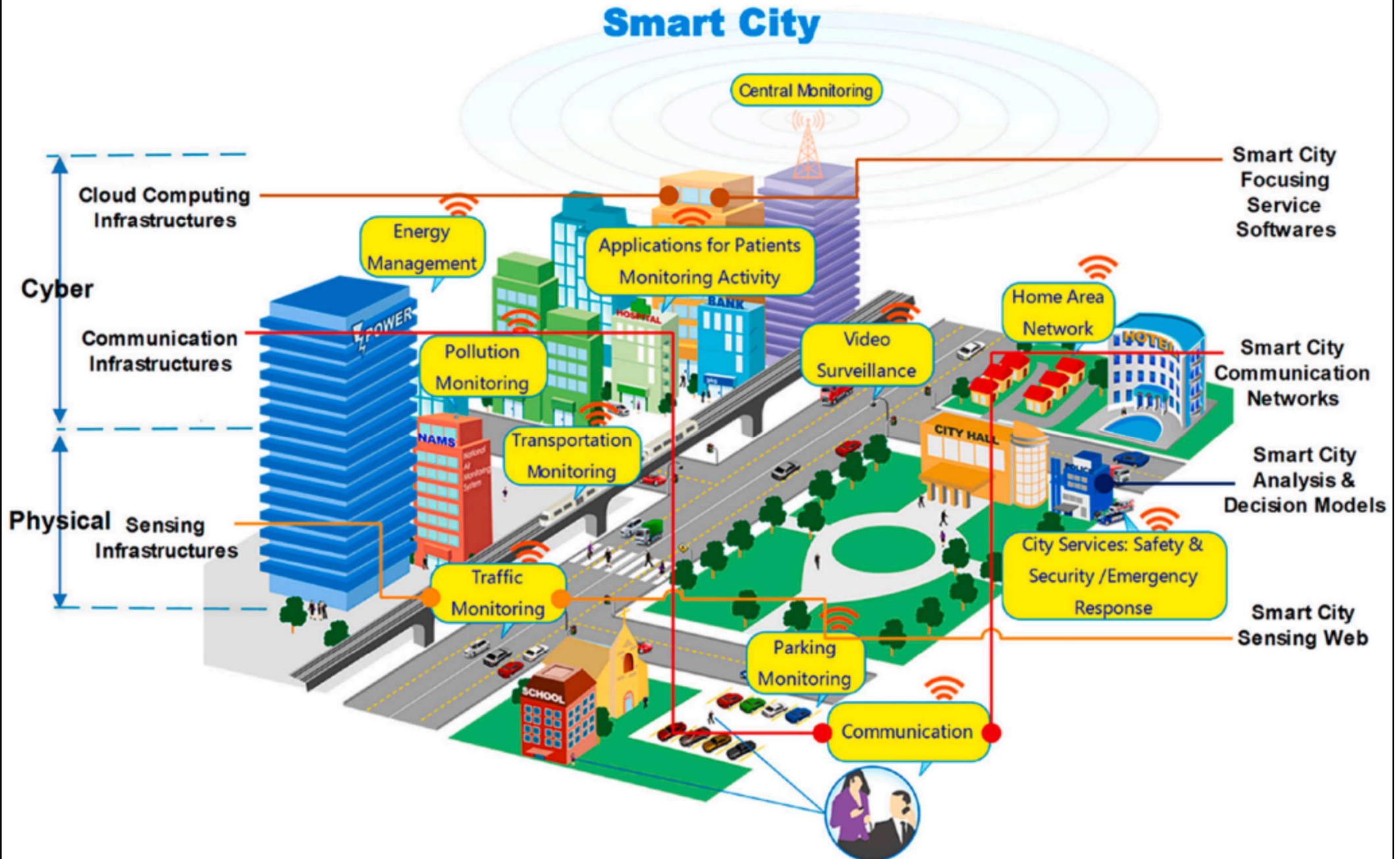


Smart city ecosystem



- People interacting with urban services & employing digital services, energy, materials & funding to promote economic growth & provide a better quality of life
 - Make strategic application of digital infrastructure & services related to ICT with urban management & planning to meet the economic & social requirements of society
 - Use connected devices to monitor & manage their streets & public spaces

Conceptual illustration of an operational smart city



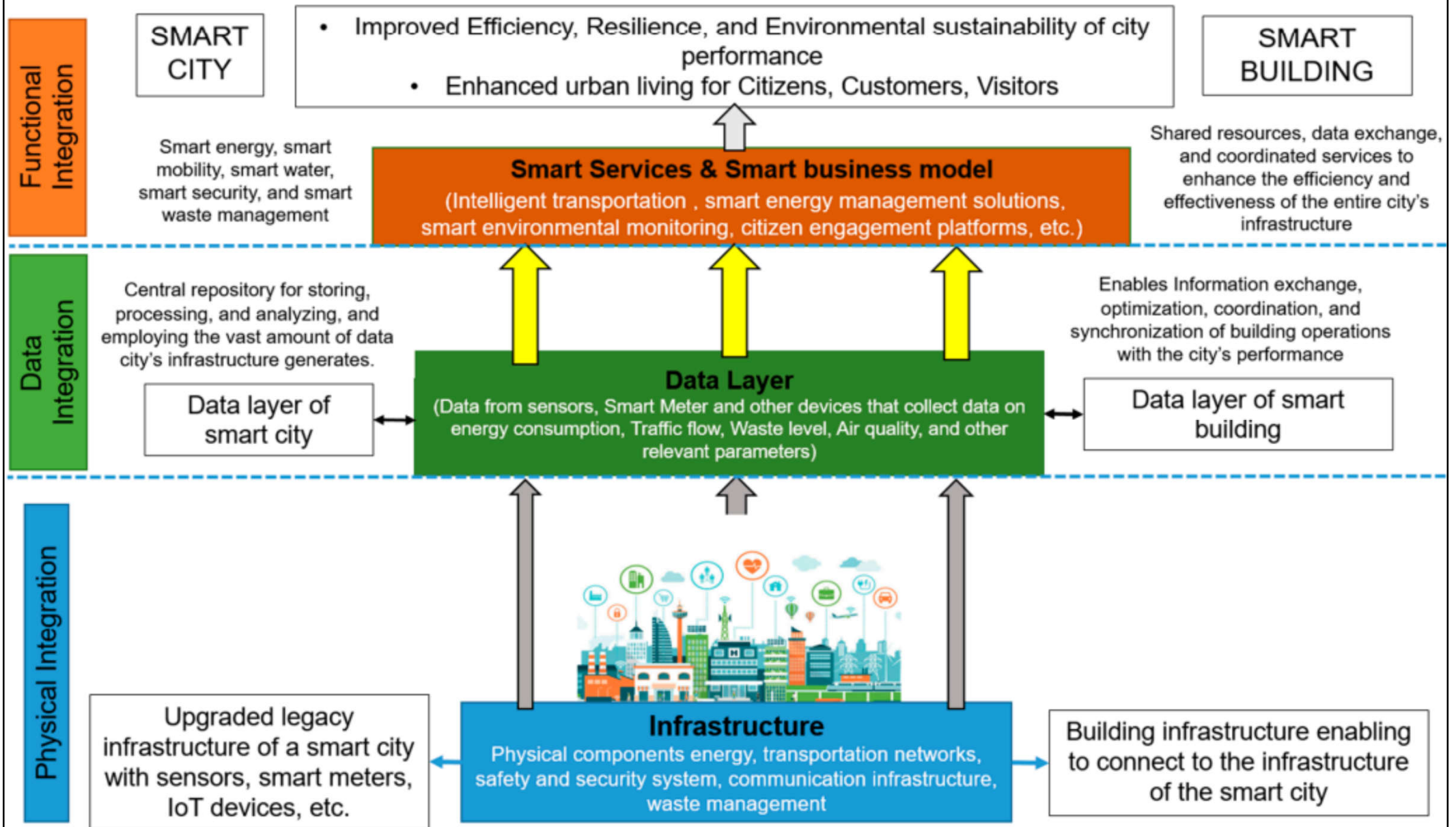
(Source: Baduge S. K., Thilakarathna S., Perera J. S., Arashpour M., Sharafi P., Teodosio B., Shringi A. & Mendis P., 2022. Artificial intelligence and smart vision for building and construction 4.0: Machine and deep learning methods and applications, *Automation in Construction*, 141: 104440. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.autcon.2022.104440>)

Smart city ecosystem



- Objectives of smart city ecosystem:
 - 1. Government efficiency
 - 2. Economic development (business, productivity)
 - 3. Sustainability (environmental, energy, etc.)
 - 4. Public safety (protect from crime, disasters)
 - 5. Health & wellness (mental/physical, social care)
 - 6. Quality of life (living standard, satisfaction)
 - 7. Mobility (transportation, traffic management)
 - 8. Resilience (continuity of services & operations)

Conceptual framework of smart building integration into a smart city

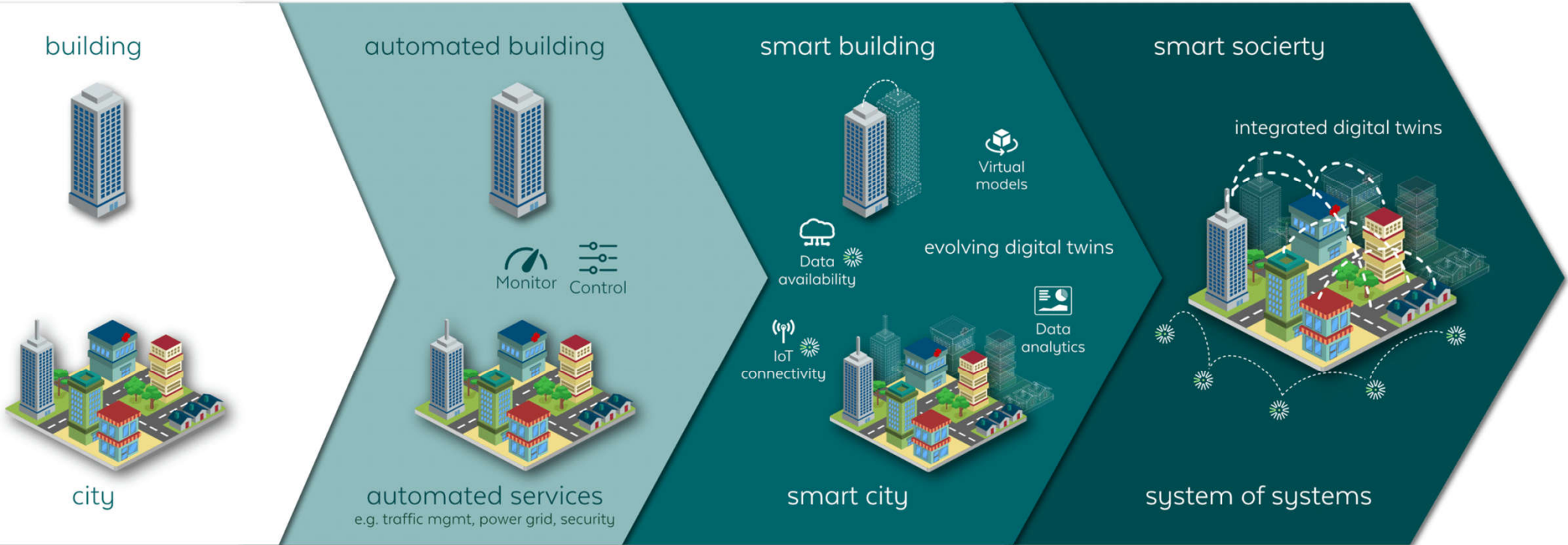


Smart city ecosystem



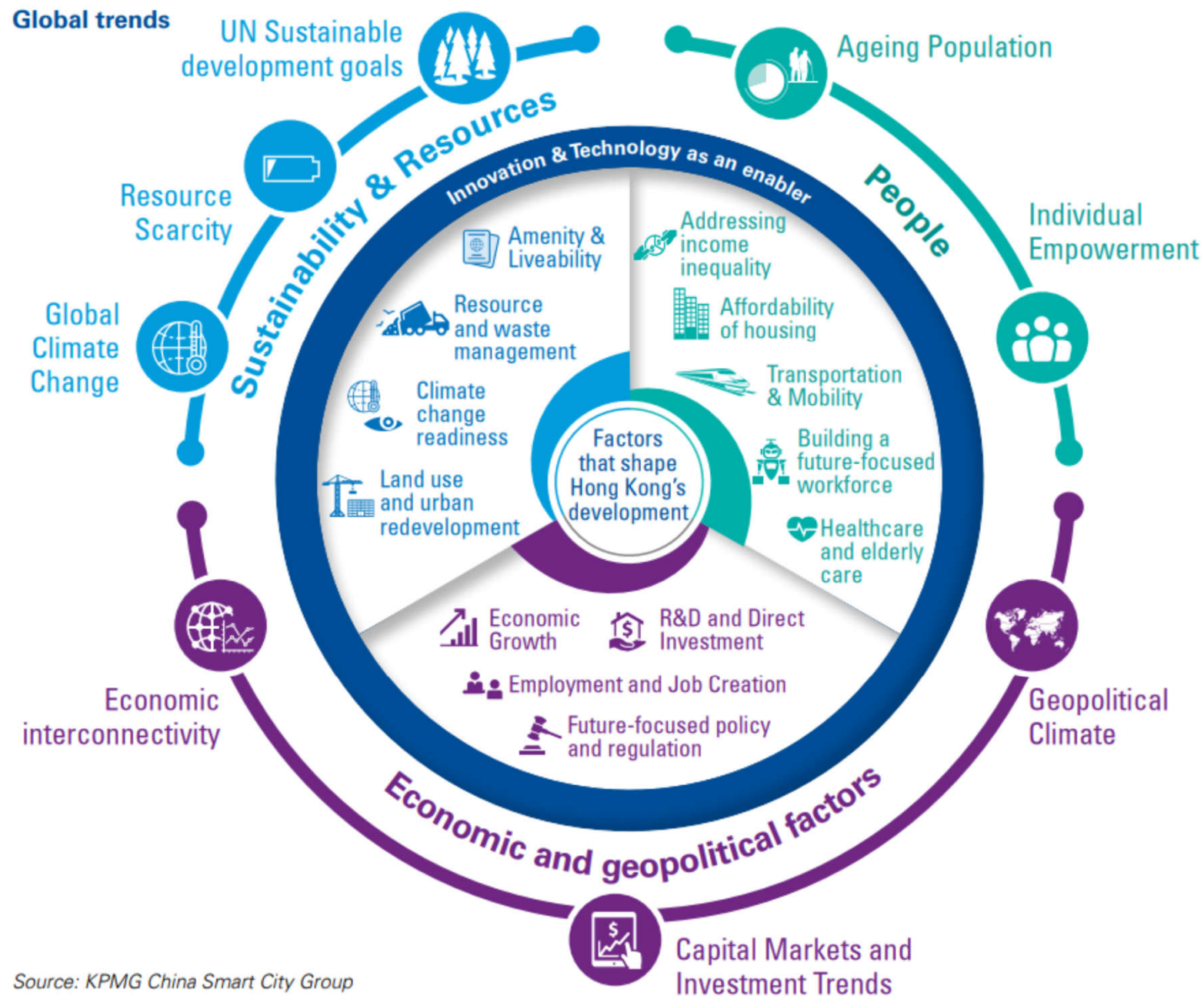
- Smart buildings are connected & can provide a platform for multiple services that help to enhance the development of the smart city
 - For example, the smart grid is the link between the smart building and the smart city
- Smart society is one dimension of the smart city, focusing on humans as city elements
 - Within the Smart City, human interaction moves towards a socio-technical ecosystem, where the physical & virtual dimensions converge

From smart building & smart city to smart society



(Source: <https://sensative.com/iot-use-cases-by-sensative/digital-twin/>)

Factors shaping Hong Kong's ongoing development as a smart, sustainable & connected city



Source: KPMG China Smart City Group

(Source: KPMG, 2021. *Hong Kong's Connected Future Report 2021- Building a smarter and greener city*, KPMG, Hong Kong. <https://assets.kpmg/content/dam/kpmg/cn/pdf/en/2022/01/hong-kong-sconnected-future.pdf>)

Smart city ecosystem



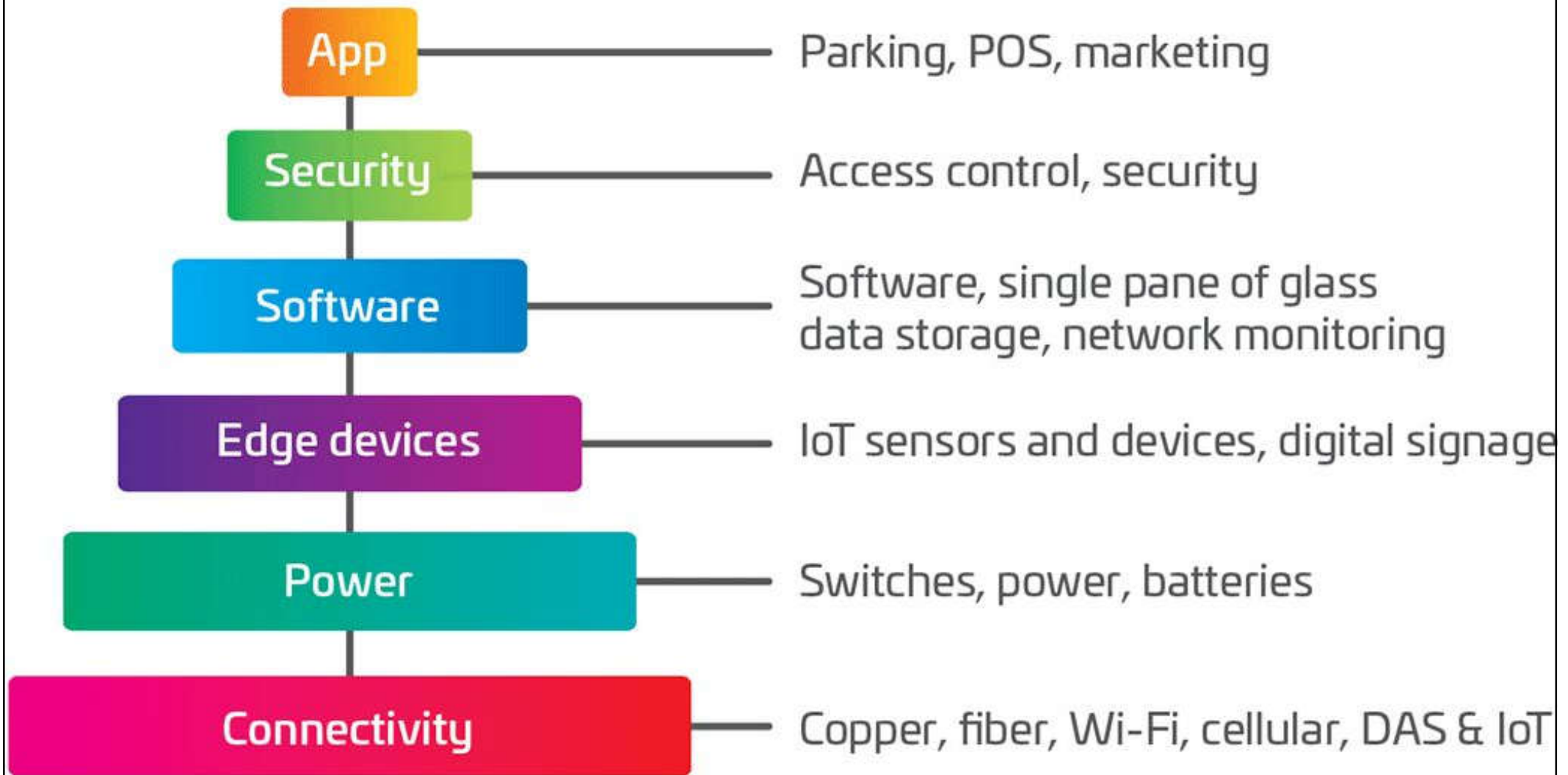
- 3 fundamental layers of smart city operations:
 - 1. Technological Layer: A large number of sensors & connected IoT devices used to provide a wide range of services
 - 2. Dedicated Applications: Information systems used by city officials & citizens to improve city operations (e.g. transport, healthcare, utilities)
 - 3. Application Usage: Implementation & usage of the applications inside the city by designated users

Smart city ecosystem



- How smart cities work?
 - 1. Collection – Smart sensors gather real-time data
 - 2. Analysis – The data is analysed to gain insights into the operation of city services & operations
 - 3. Communication – The results of the data analysis are communicated to decision makers
 - 4. Action – Action is taken to improve operations, manage assets & improve the quality of city life for the residents

Different layers of infrastructure for smart cities

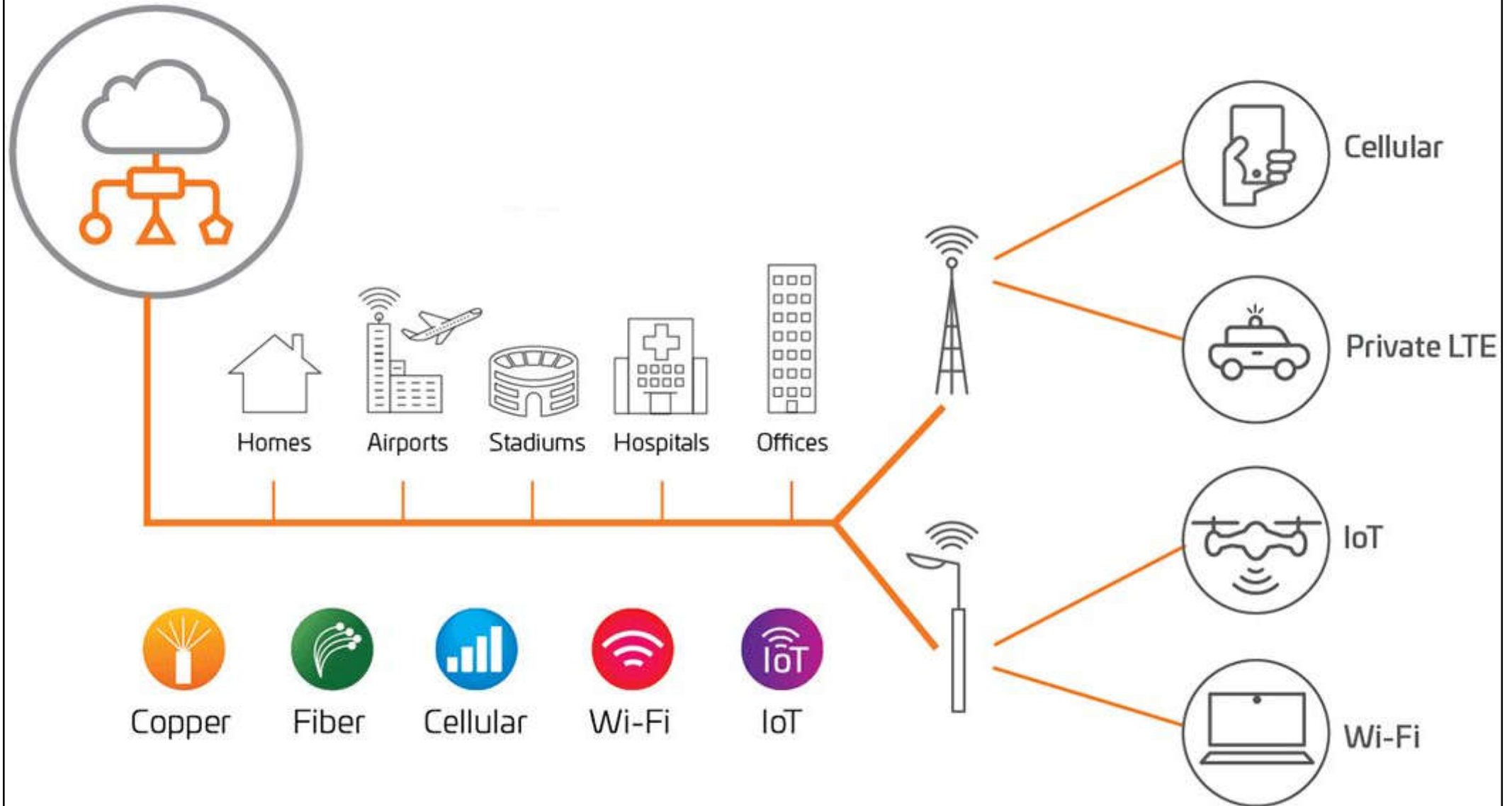


Smart city ecosystem

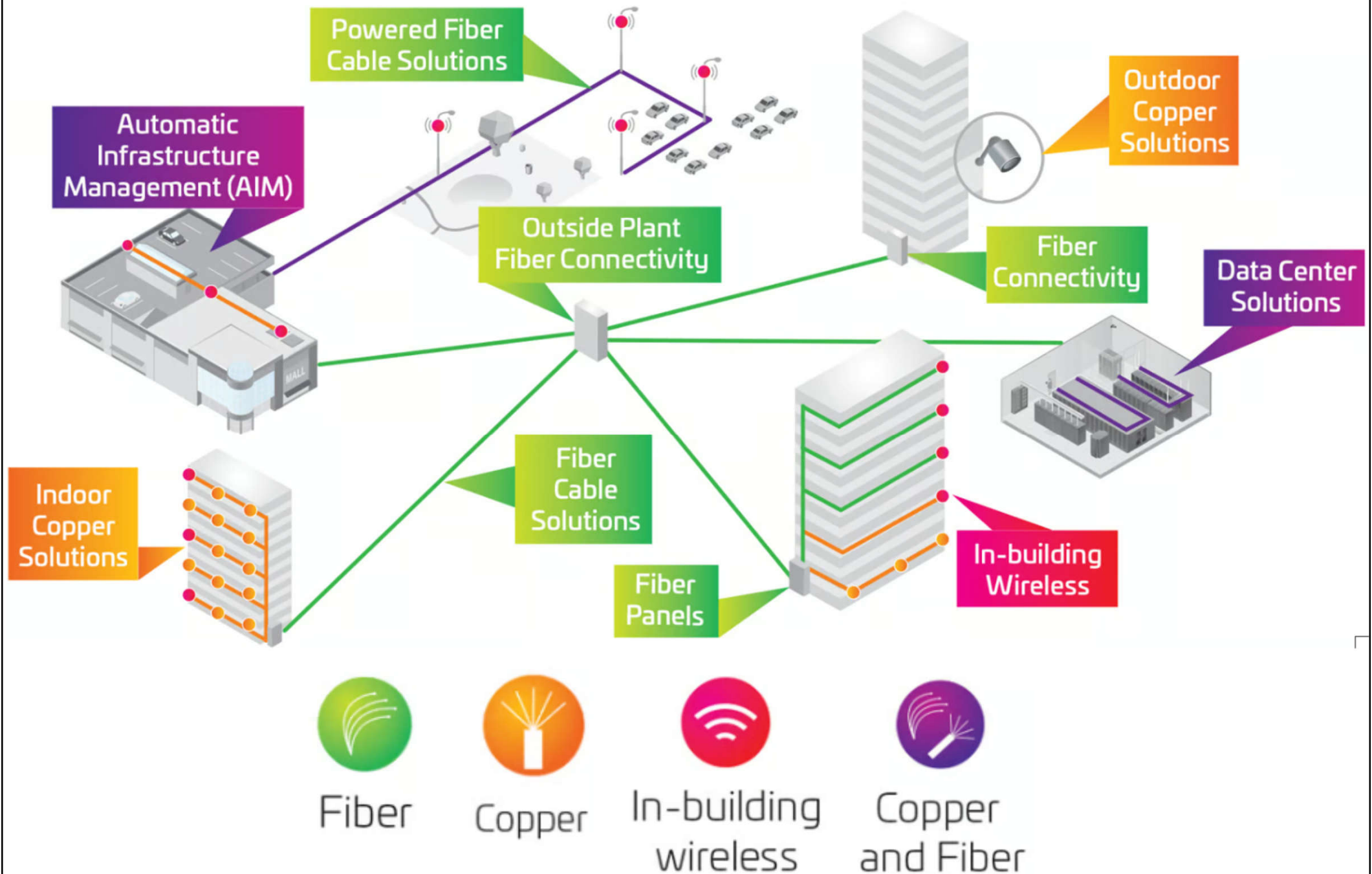


- Technologies used in smart cities:
 - Data acquisition with sensors & IoT
 - Network & communication technology
 - Cloud computing & data centres
 - Edge computing (at the device end)
 - Software-defined networks (SDN)
 - Block chain (retains authentication & security)
 - Big data (analysis & systematic processing)
 - Artificial intelligence & machine learning

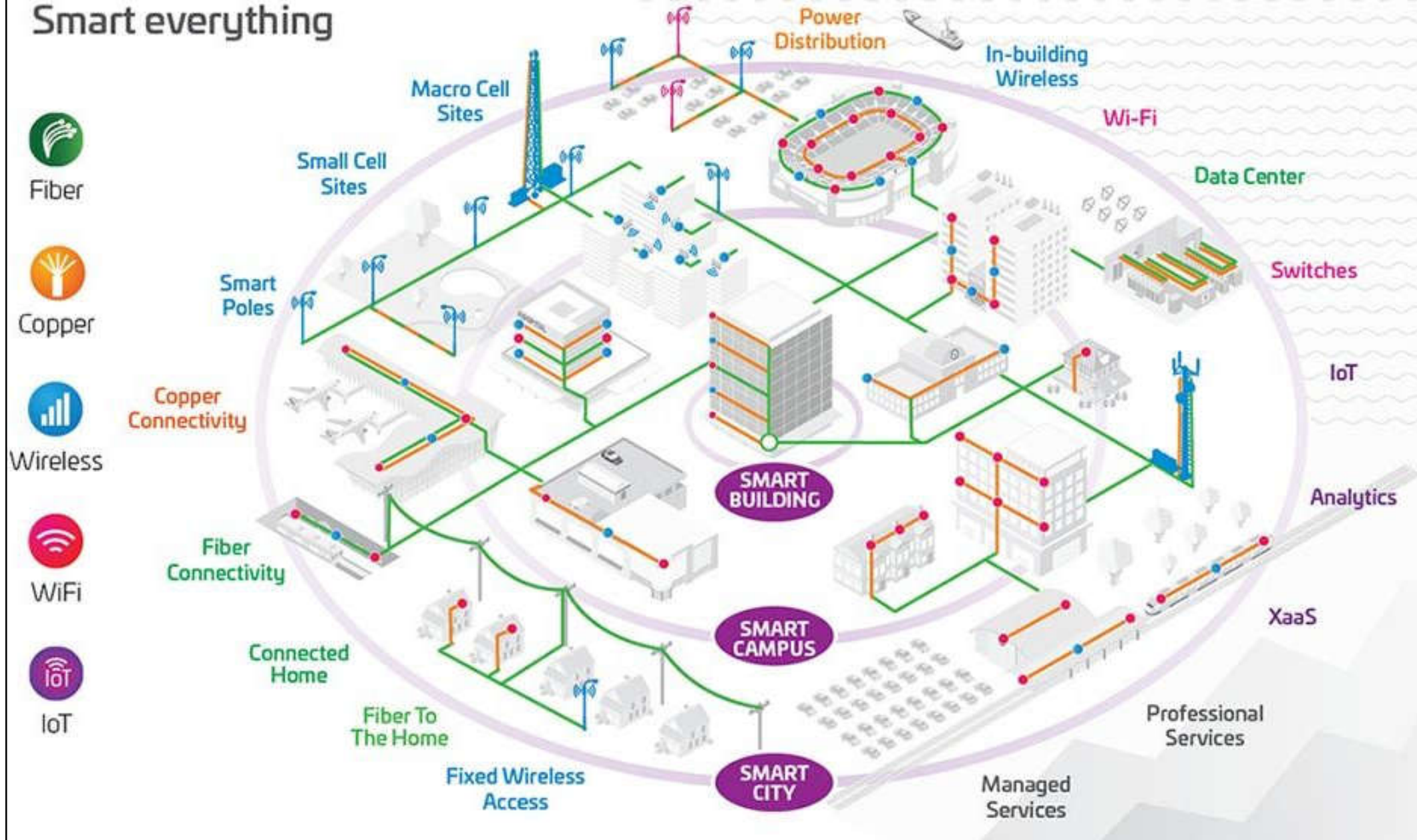
Our connected world & urban environment for smart cities with different connectivity methods



Smart campus network



From smart building to smart campus to smart city

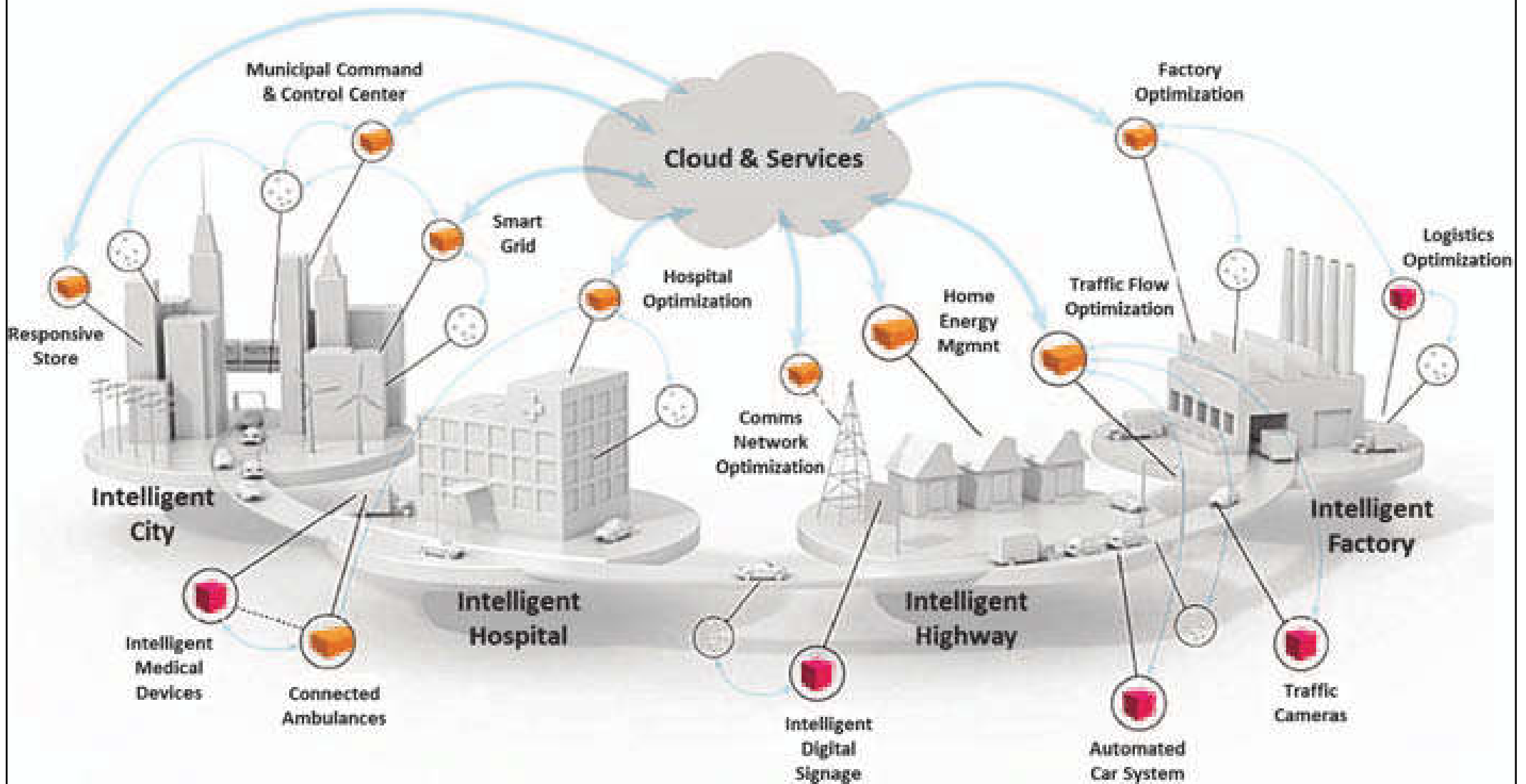




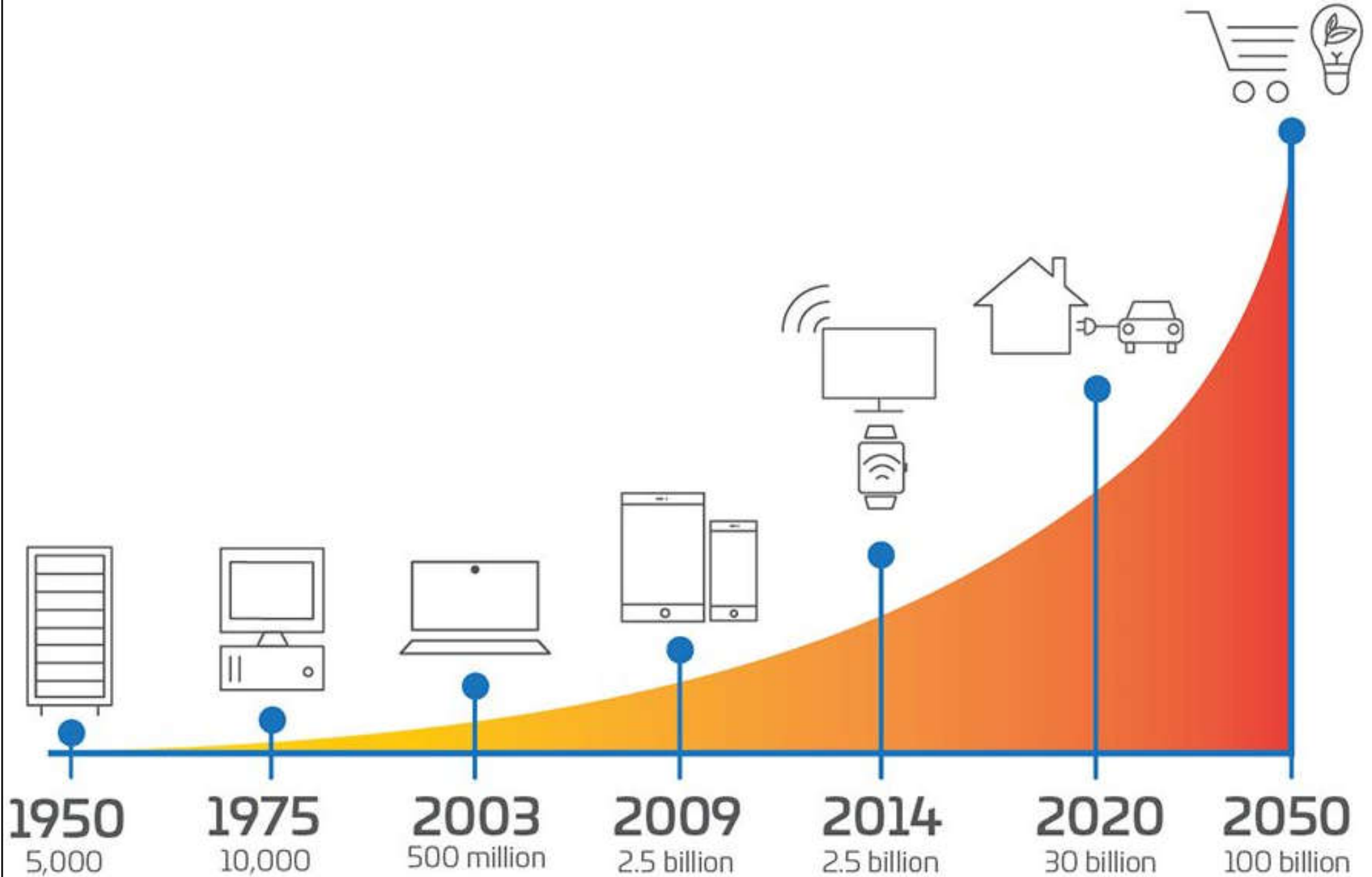
IoT-based smart city

- Internet of City Things (IoCT)
 - Smart cities use IoT devices (e.g. sensors, lights & meters) to collect & analyze data
 - The cities then use this data to improve infrastructure, public utilities & services, etc.
 - Using IoT to create smarter, more connected cities requires a reliable & efficient network infrastructure, e.g. cellular licensed networks like 4G, 5G, or LTE-M, or unlicensed networks like Wi-Fi or LoRaWAN

Internet of Things (IoT): Intelligent systems framework

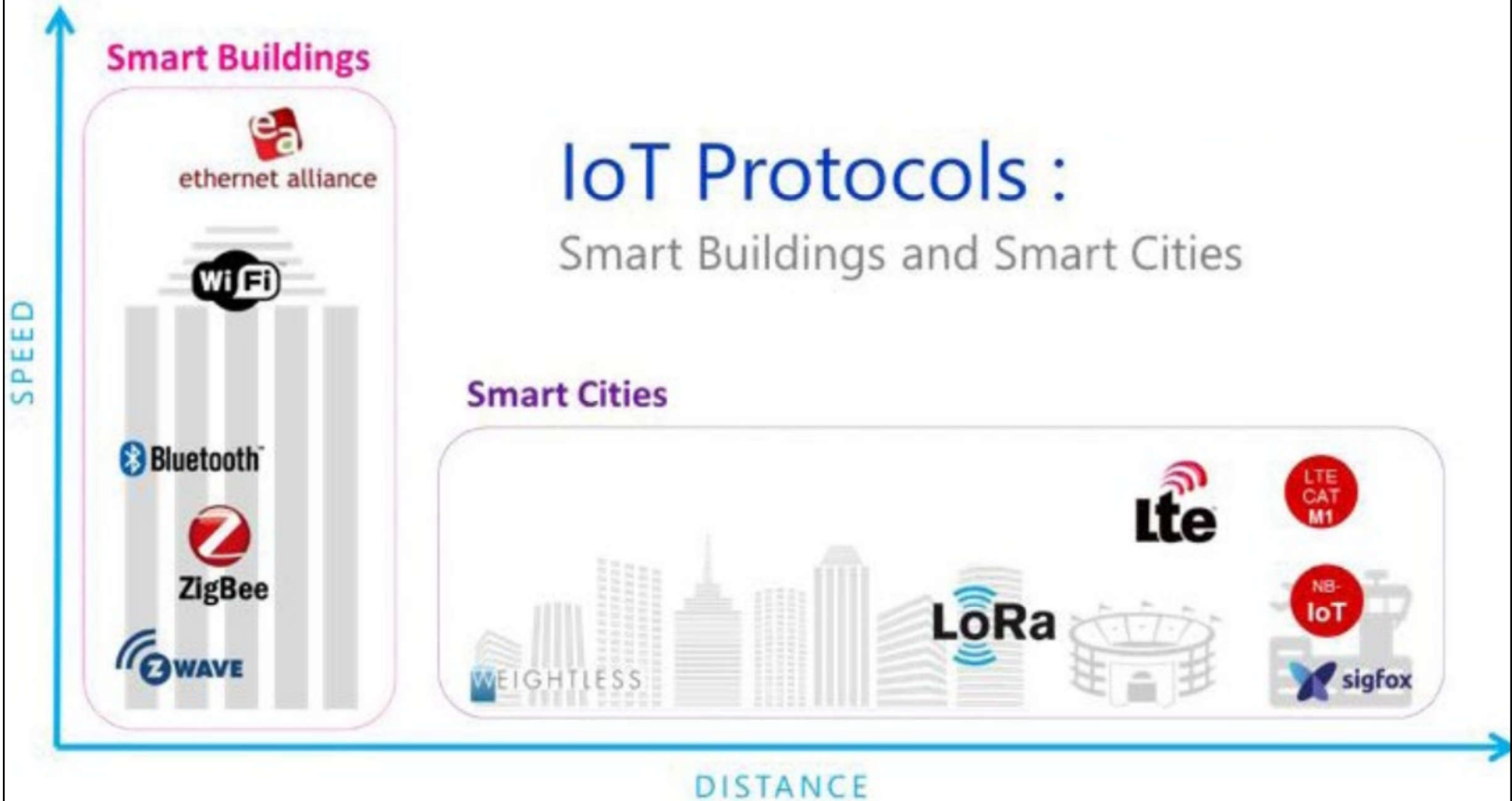


Expected adoption growth of IoT devices

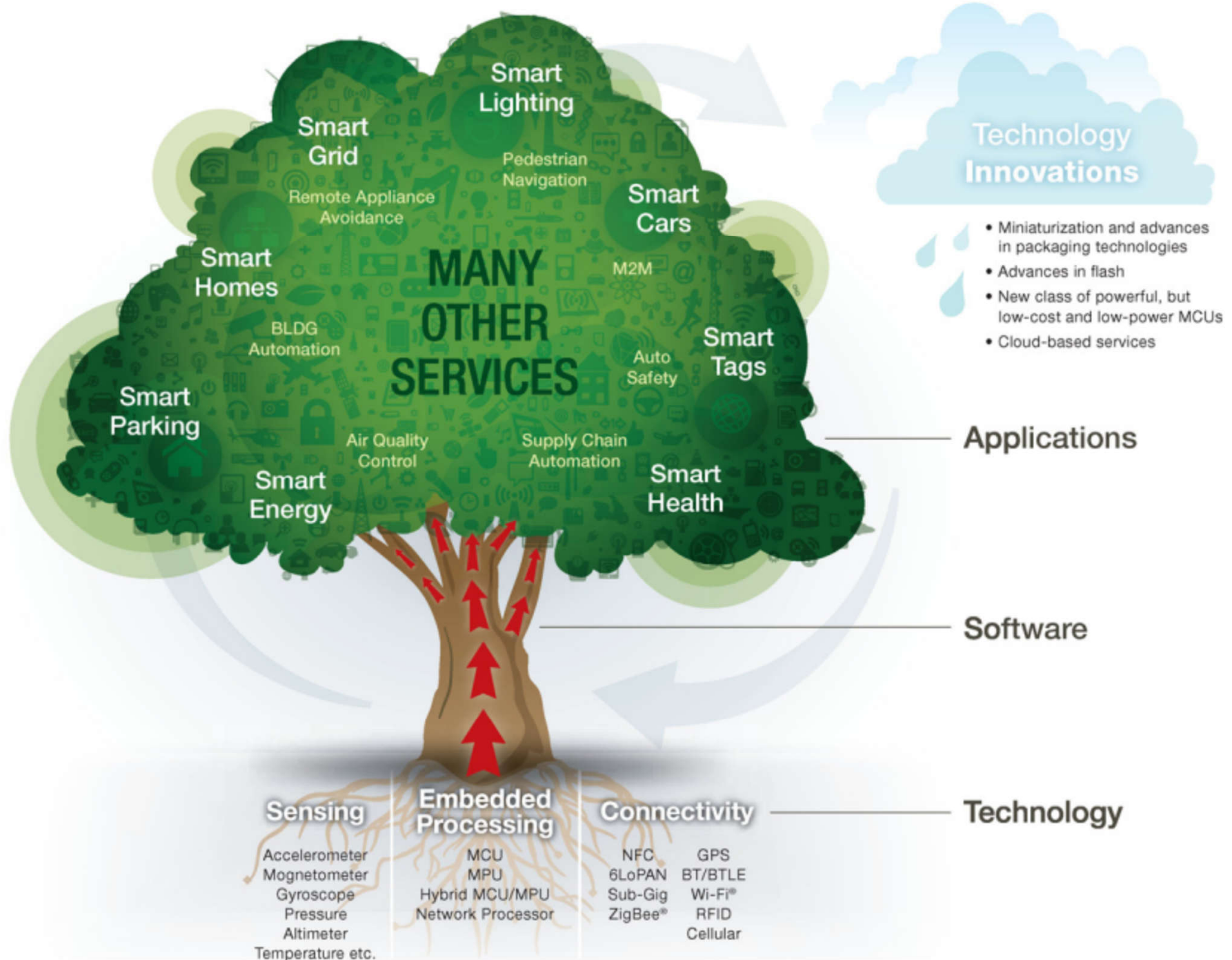


(Source: Capra M., Peloso R., Masera G., Roch M. R. & Martina M., 2019. Edge computing: a survey on the hardware requirements in the Internet of Things world, *Future Internet*, 11 (4) 100. <https://doi.org/10.3390/fi11040100>)

Common Internet of Things (IoT) communication protocols for smart buildings & smart cities



The IoT: different services, technologies, meanings for everyone

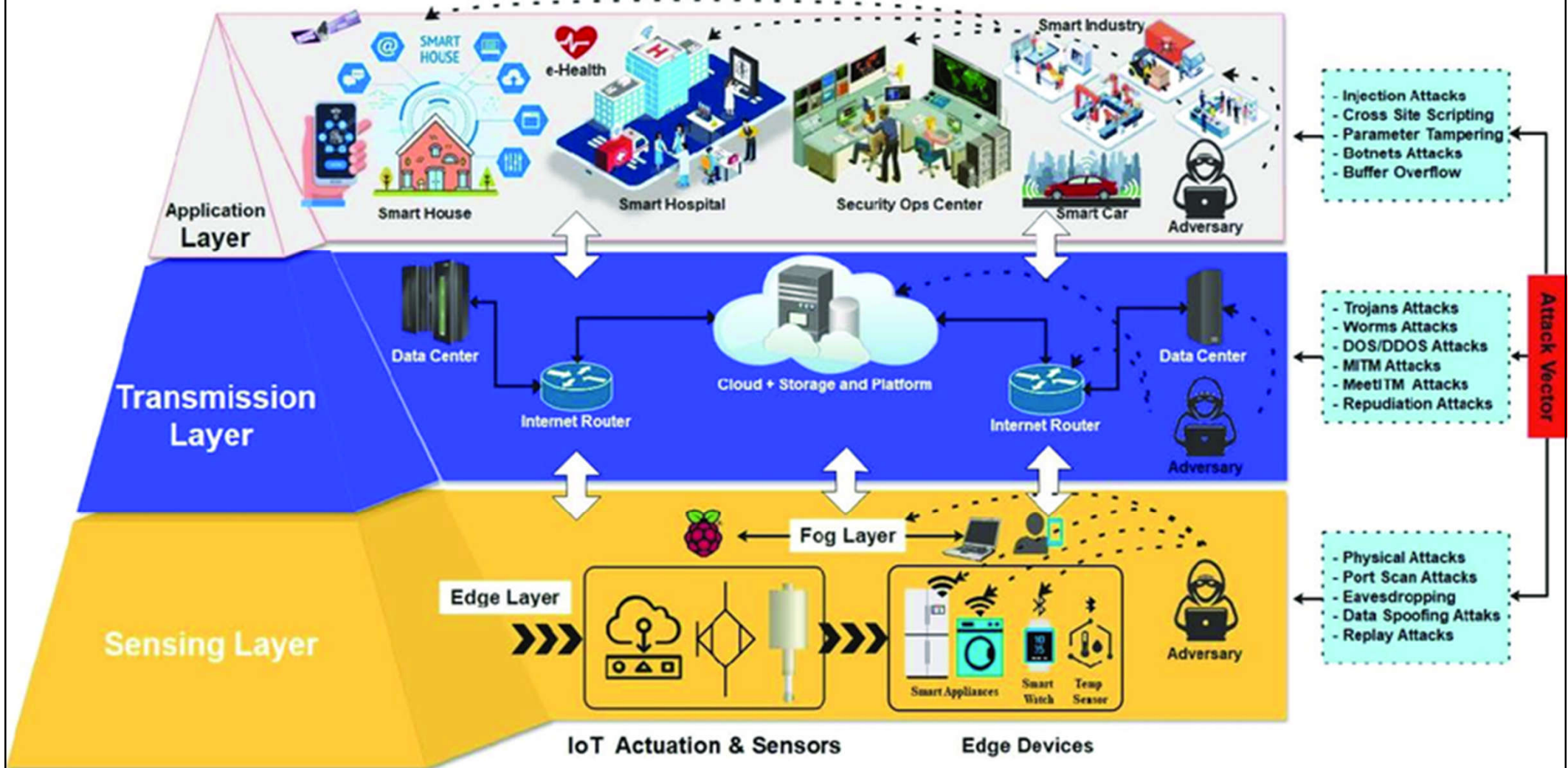




IoT-based smart city

- Smart city IoT examples:
 - 1. IoT Public Transport – a network of IoT sensors to monitor traffic & improve public transport
 - 2. Smart Waste Management – improve waste collection, cleansing, detoxification & disposal
 - 3. Smart Street Lights – manage & control remotely to optimize power consumption
 - 4. Air Quality Monitoring – can alert air pollutants
 - 5. EV charging stations with IoT connectivity – ensure they are being used effectively

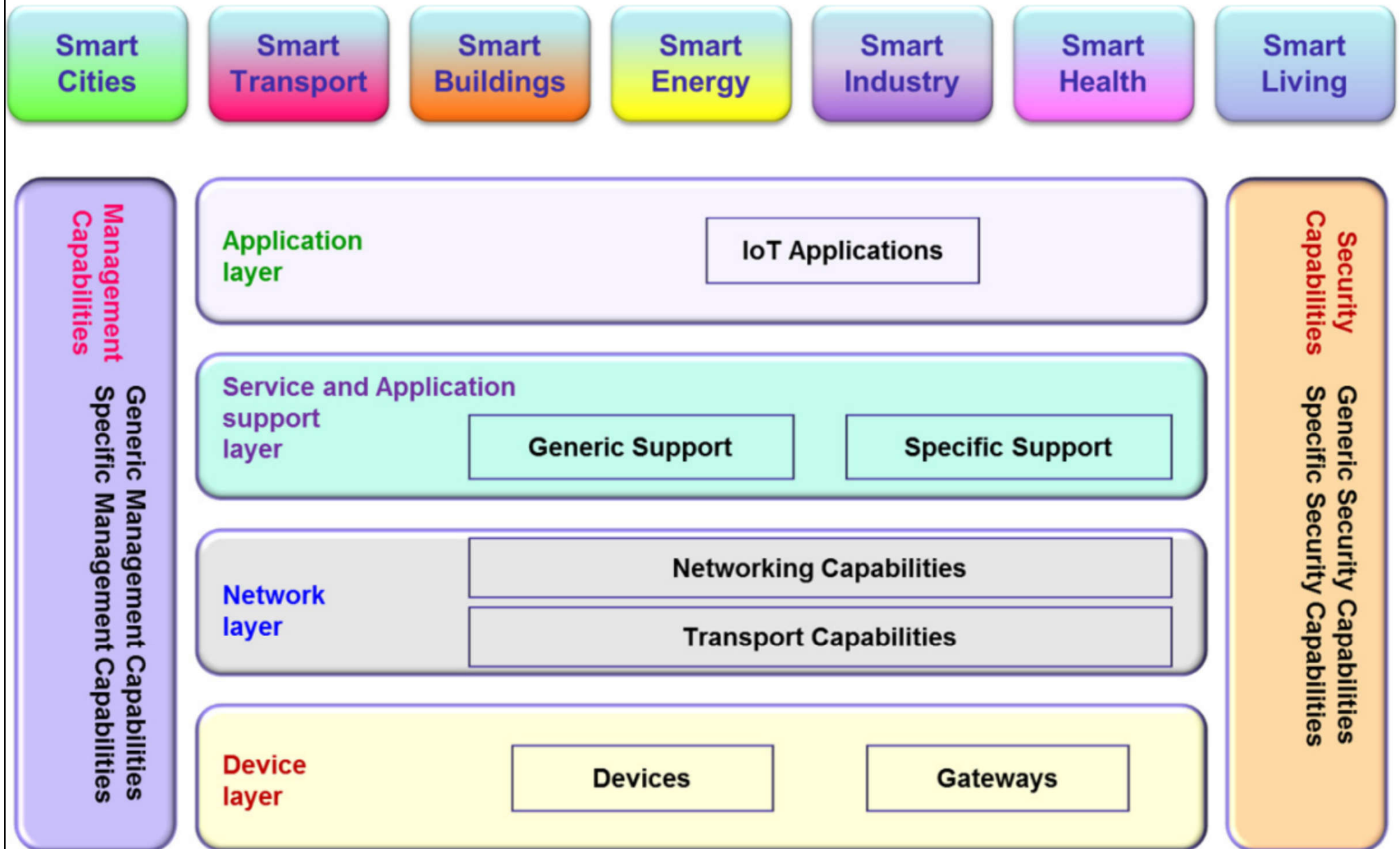
Generalized smart city layered architecture



(Source: Khalil U., Uddin M., Malik O. A. & Hussain S., 2022. A blockchain footprint for authentication of IoT-enabled smart devices in smart cities: state-of-the-art advancements, challenges and future research directions, *IEEE Access*, 10: 76805-76823.

<https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2022.3189998>)

Internet of Things (IoT) layered architecture to support smart cities





IoT-based smart city

- Implementing IoT in smart cities requires integrating various components:
 - IoT network infrastructure
 - IoT hardware & IoT-enabled devices
 - IoT data management (database solutions)
 - IoT user-friendly interface (e.g. web & mobile)
 - IoT data analytics (to gain valuable insights)
 - IoT security (protect from cyber threats)
 - IoT integration with existing systems

Smart environments & smart spaces creation

Smart Cities

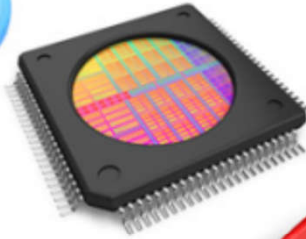
Smart Transport

Smart Buildings

Smart Energy

Smart Industry

Smart Health



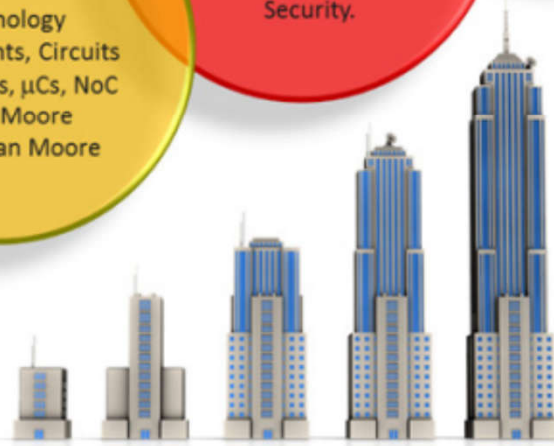
**SENSORS
ACTUATORS**
Micro sensors
Nano sensors
Bio sensors
Lab on chip
Actuators

**SEMICONDUCTORS
ELECTRONICS**
Technology
Components, Circuits
Processors, μ Cs, NoC
More Moore
More than Moore

**SENSORS
NETWORKS**
Networks
Topology
Protocols/Standards
Re-configurability
Security.

**FUTURE
NETWORKS**
Software Defined
Networks
Network Overlay,
Virtualization
Seamless Service
Self-Management

**KNOWLEDGE
CREATION**
Data aggregation
Cloud computing
Event management
Data processing

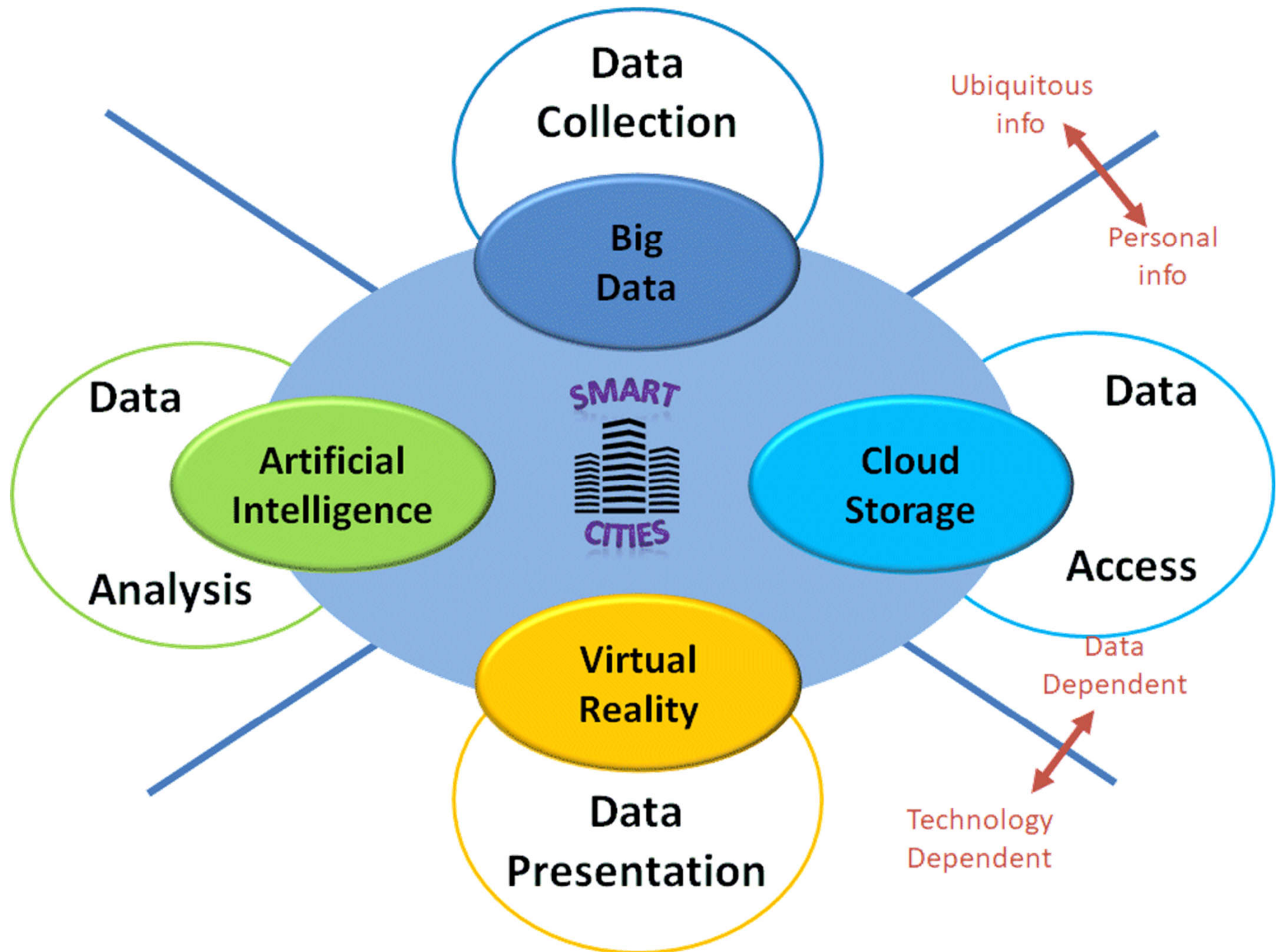




Smart city big data

- For smart city services to take shape, large amounts of data emerging from many sources must be (i) collected, (ii) integrated & (iii) analyzed to generate insights in order to take informed actions & decisions automatically and/or semi-automatically
 - Data collection: with IoT sensors & devices
 - Data integration: with cloud computing
 - Data analysis: with analytics & AI tools

Data framework of smart cities





Smart city big data

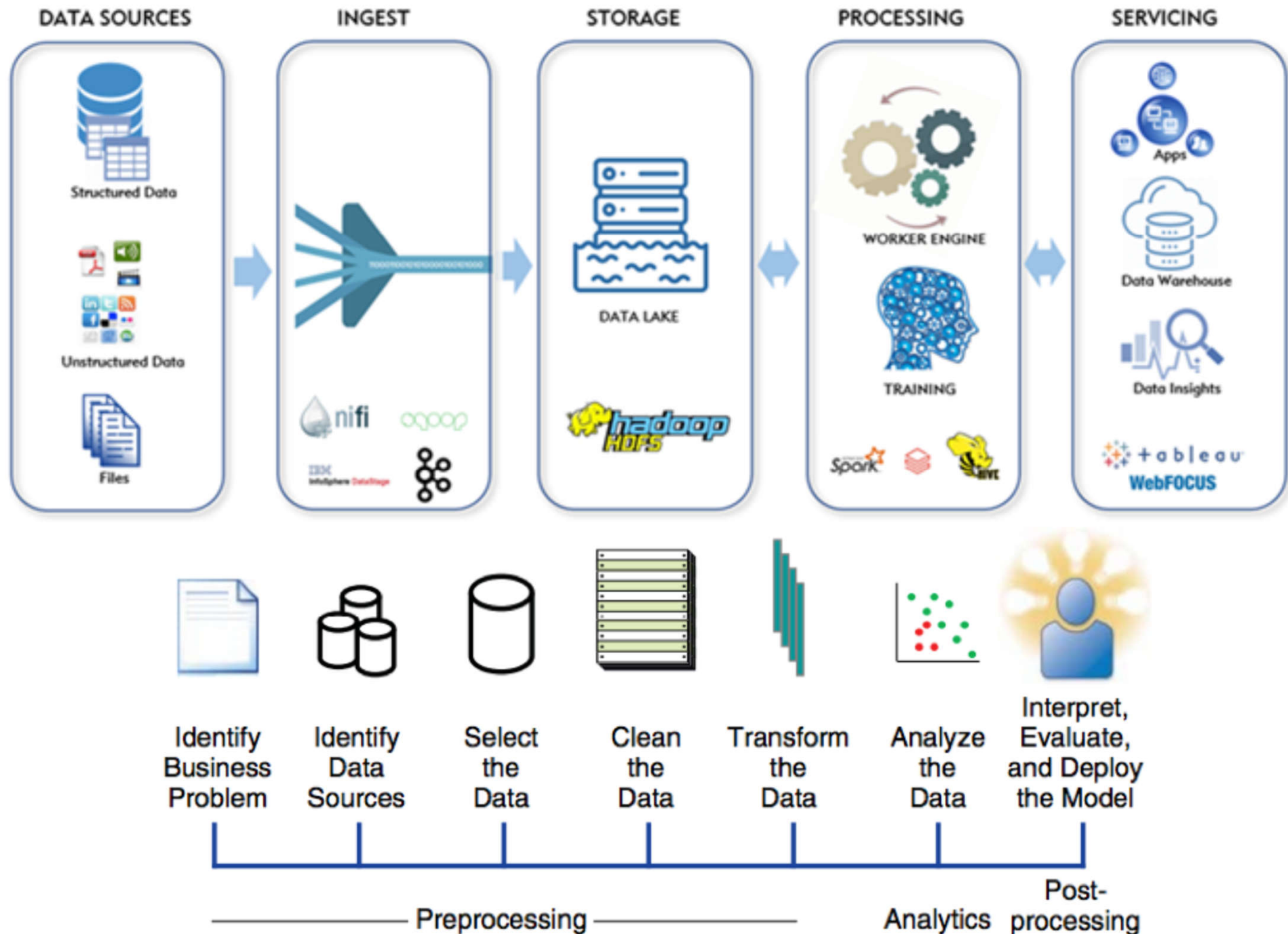
- A smart city uses sensors & connected devices to collect & analyze data to optimize city operations, manage resources & improve the everyday life of citizens
 - Enhance public transport & manage traffic
 - Improve smart urban lighting & reduce crime
 - Optimize water & power supply
 - Improve law enforcement services, schools, hospitals, and many more



Smart city big data

- Big data analytics for smart cities
 - Gather a huge volume of urban city data
 - Provide descriptive & predictive models as valuable support to inspire & develop data-driven smart city applications & services
 - Use big data analysis & machine learning algorithms to bring improvements in city policies & urban issues e.g. traffic congestion, large-scale resource planning, air pollution, crime, energy consumption, water quality, etc.

Typical steps & software tools of big data analytics



(Source: <https://industry40.co.in/smart-city-big-data-analytics/>; <https://blogs.sas.com/content/sgf/2019/05/14/big-data-in-business-analytics-talking-about-the-analytics-process-model/>)



Smart city big data

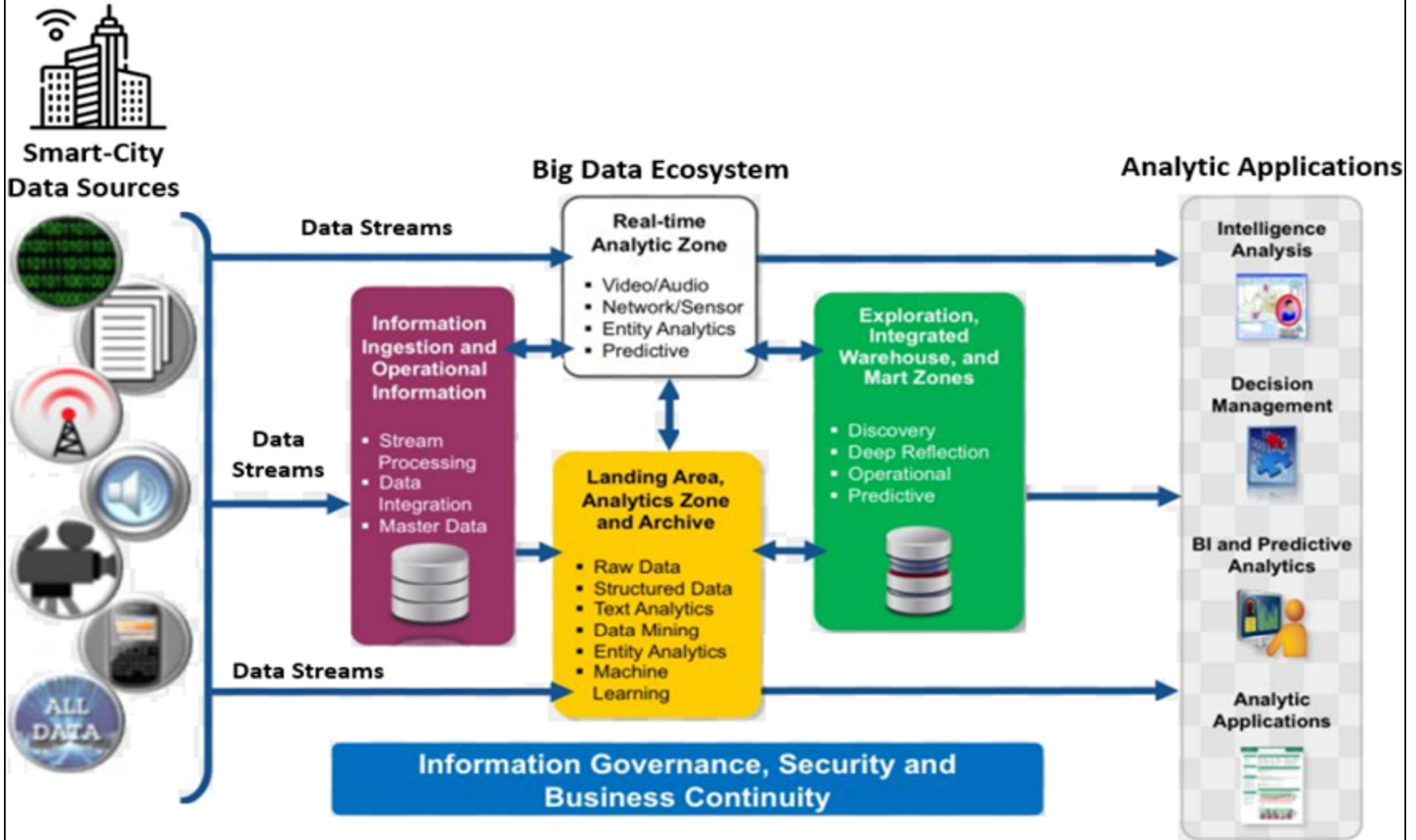
- Common big data analytics tools:
 - Data mining (in search of patterns & relationships)
 - Predictive analytics (build forecast models)
 - Machine learning (ML)(to analyze large data sets)
 - Deep learning (a more advanced offshoot of ML)
 - Text mining & statistical analysis software
 - Artificial intelligence (AI)
 - Mainstream business intelligence (BI) software
 - Data visualization tools



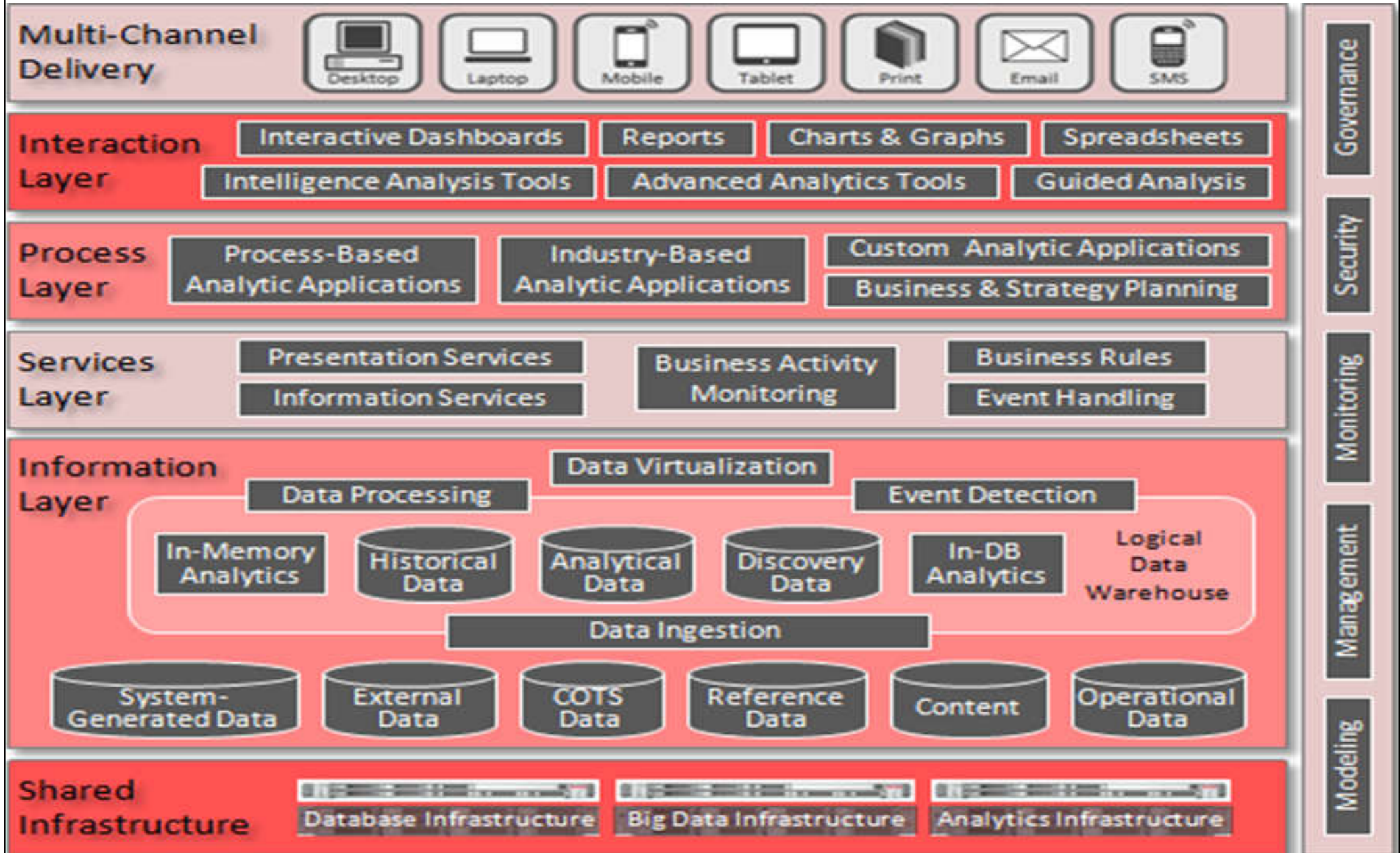
Smart city big data

- Key challenges of smart city data analytics:
 - 1. Accessibility of data – Big data should be stored & maintained properly to ensure it can be used by less experienced data scientists & analysts
 - 2. Data quality maintenance – Requires significant time, effort & resources to properly maintain it
 - 3. Data security – The complexity of big data systems presents unique security challenges
 - 4. Choosing the right tools – must pick the tool that aligns with users' needs & infrastructure

High-level logical view of architecture for smart city big data analytics



Solution layers of smart city big data analytics





Smart city big data

- Type of data captured will vary widely from images, videos, electricity & water consumption, social media, text, etc.
 - Collection of data using sensors, CCTV cameras, smart energy meters as well as social media engines that capture real-time human activity
- A digitalized eco-system of Big Data & smart environments, augmented by analytics has the potential to drive optimized & informed decision making



Smart city big data

- Core data security objectives of smart cities:
 - 1. Availability – Data needs to be available in real time with reliable access
 - 2. Integrity – The data must be accurate & reliable, preventing manipulation from outside
 - 3. Confidentiality – Sensitive data needs to be kept confidential & safe from unauthorised access
 - 4. Accountability – System users need to be accountable for their actions & interaction with sensitive data systems



Further reading

- What is a Smart City? - Definition and Examples
<https://www.twi-global.com/technical-knowledge/faqs/what-is-a-smart-city>
- Smart City – Big Data Analytics
<https://industry40.co.in/smart-city-big-data-analytics/>
- SMARTHON Smart City IoT Starter Kit for micro:bit
<https://en.smarthon.cc/micro-bit-smart-city-kit>
 - Overview of Smart City IoT Starter Kit for micro:bit by Smarthon (2:00) <https://youtu.be/6iYZ4XrWBt4>
- Hong Kong Smart City Blueprint 香港智慧城市藍圖
<https://www.smartcity.gov.hk/>