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OPEN CITY

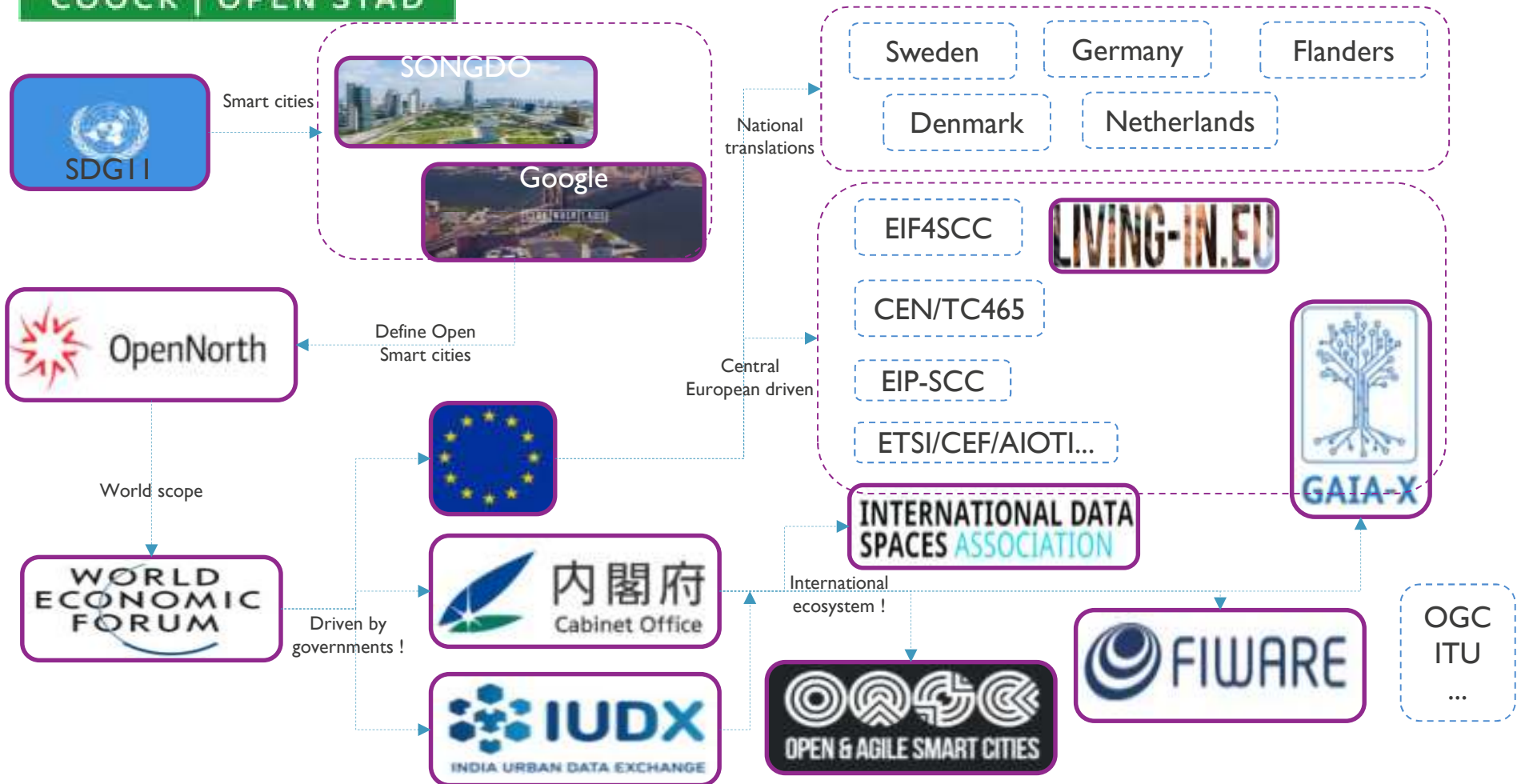
VALUABLE ENVIRONMENTAL INSIGHTS
THROUGH AN OPEN CITY APPROACH

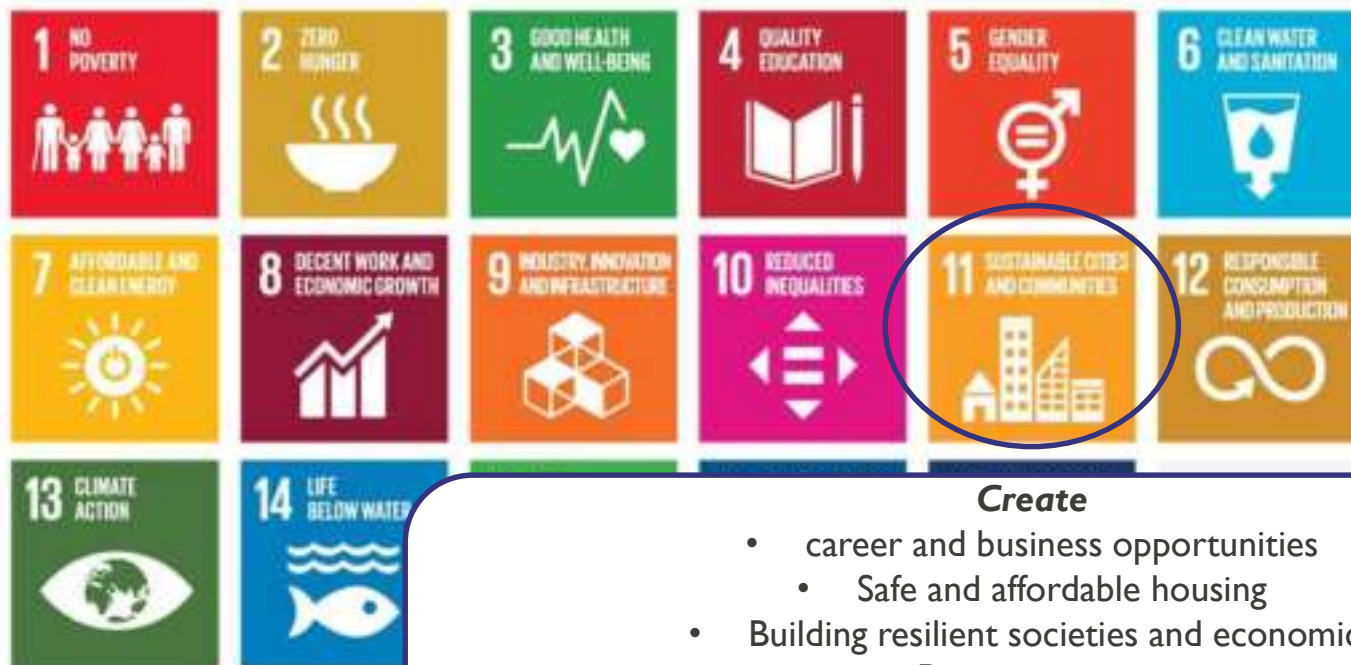
INTRODUCTION

- **Goal :** share learnings/outcome from open smart city research and activities
- 3-part series on Open Smart Cities :
 - Connecting, storing and publishing sensor data
 - Publishing and using sensor data as linked open data
 - **THIS workshop**
- What will we do ?
 - **Imec CityOfThings & VLOCA :** Flanders is not alone on open smart city (architecture) exploration : overview internationally (IMEC-EDiT)
 - **Imec CityOfThings Antwerp Smart Zone :** Some learnings from living lab Air Quality measurements in the Antwerp Smart Zone (IMEC-NL)
 - **VLAIO CityOfThings 2019 :** Some learnings from DataBroker, MoDI and ANPR) (IMEC-IDLAB)

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MINDMAP – INTERNATIONAL INITIATIVES / ALIGNED ORGS





Mission 2030 :
Make cities
inclusive, safe,
resilient,
sustainable.

Create

- career and business opportunities
 - Safe and affordable housing
- Building resilient societies and economics

By investing in

- Public transport
- Green public spaces
- Improving urban planning and management

In participatory and inclusive ways

SUSTAINABLE

“Addressing the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs – long lasting”



politics

technology

culture

In
smart



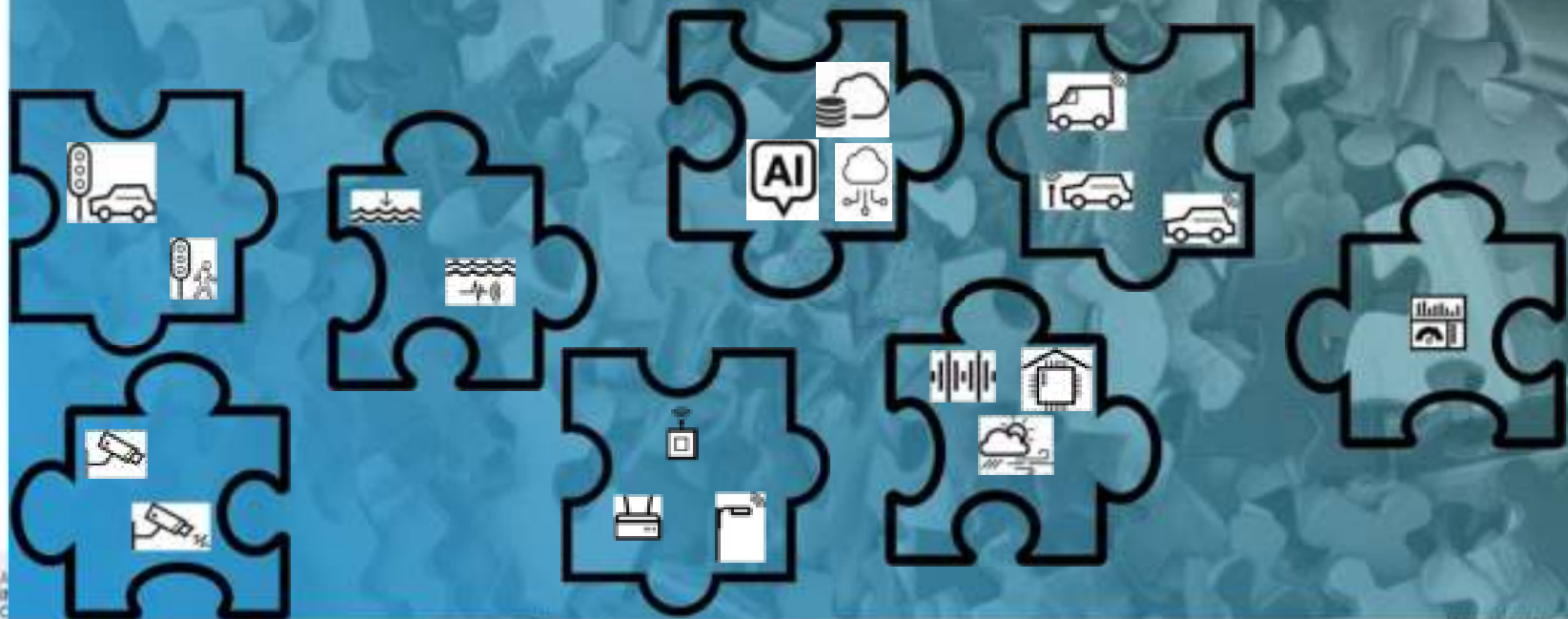
Smart cities

Can smart cities
contribute to /
leverage SDG 11?

Smart cities in the common sense of the term and as per their current manifestations are “[technologically] instrumented and networked [cities], [with] systems [that are] interlinked and integrated, and [where] vast troves of big urban data are being generated [by sensors] and used to manage and control urban life in real-time”.¹ Public administrators and elected officials invest in smart city technologies and data analytical systems to inform how to innovatively, economically, efficiently and objectively run and manage the cities they govern. Predominantly, a smart city is about quantifying and managing infrastructure, mobility, business and online government services and a focus oriented toward technological solutionism.

CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGY

“Highly-advanced, innovative, pioneering”



CONSTRUCTING A SUSTAINABLE SMART CITY FROM SCRATCH USING C-E-T ?

Date: 2003-2020

Intended population: 500.000 (with 300,000 – 400,000 commuters)

Estimated cost: USD \$40 billion

Sattelite : 25 miles of Seoul

Size: >100 square kilometers

How : built by architects and technologists, based on “success ingredients”

Focus on smart public services : Traffic safety, crime prevention, environmental protection, disaster handling, ...

Builds on principles of New Urbanism, Smart Growth, Transit Oriented Development, Green Growth

NO MAGIC ALL-INCLUSIVE FORMULA

EXIS

Takes longer th

Mobility : not yet

"Everything is exp

Conclu
sustaina
cutting
heart

This Week in Asia / Economics

South Korea's 'Smart City' Songdo: not quite smart enough?

Promoted as the answer to the ills of modern-day living in Seoul, the development is overdue, overpriced and underpopulated. 'A Chernobyl-like emptiness', as one critic puts it

Chris White
Published: October 2016



SONGDO

than expected
cultural fabric
cycle racks are empty"

age per month
everywhere

which shows
ing selected
city with a
needed...

Alphabet's Sidewalk Labs shuts down Toronto smart city project

The high-tech 'city-within-a-city' drew criticism from local residents

By Andrew J. Rossiter | @andrewjrossiter | July 7, 2020, 11:00am EDT

f t e



Sidewalk Labs, Alphabet's smart city subsidiary, is pulling away from its [ambitious plan to transform a slice of Toronto's waterfront](#) into a high-tech utopia.

The plan, which was projected to cost over a billion dollars and has been under development for over two years, had run into community opposition from local residents who objected to the company's high-tech, sensor-laden vision for the city's waterfront.

varaa



Define Open
Smart cities

An **Open Smart City** is where residents, civil society, academics, and the private sector **collaborate** with public officials to mobilize data and technologies when warranted in an **ethical, accountable and transparent way** to govern the city as a **fair, viable and liveable** commons and balance economic development, social progress and environmental responsibility.



Define Open
Smart cities

1. **Governance** in an Open Smart City is **ethical, accountable, and transparent**. These principles apply to the governance of social and technical platforms which include data, algorithms, skills, infrastructure, and knowledge.

2. An Open Smart City is **participatory, collaborative, and responsive**. It is a city where government, civil society, the private sector, the media, academia and residents **meaningfully participate in the governance** of the city and have **shared rights and responsibilities**. This entails a culture of **trust** and **critical thinking** and **fair, just, inclusive, and informed** approaches.

3. An Open Smart City uses data and technologies that are **fit for purpose**, can be **repaired and queried**, their **source code are open**, adhere to **open standards**, **are interoperable, durable, secure**, and where possible **locally procured** and scalable. Data and technology are used and acquired in such a way as **to reduce harm and bias**, **increase sustainability** and enhance flexibility. An **open smart city** may defer when warranted to automated decision-making and therefore designs these systems to be legible, responsive, adaptive and accountable.

4. In an Open Smart City, **data management** is the norm and **control over data** generated by smart technologies is held and exercised in the public interest. Data governance includes sovereignty, **residency, open by default, security, individual and social privacy**, and **grants people authority over their personal data**.

5. In an **Open Smart City**, it is recognized that data and technology are not always the solution to many of the systemic issues cities face, nor are there always quick fixes. These problems require innovative, sometimes long term, social, organizational, economic, and political processes and solutions.

- INFRATECH = technology-enabled infrastructure for Smarter Cities
 - For smart, greener cities / connected transport systems / carbon-neutral construction / faster responses to pandemics / ...
- BUT it is complex and needs that :
 - Governments need to take the lead for Infratech to flourish
 - Should invest and encourage technology integration through cross-sectoral solutions
 - Adapt to evolving technologies and risks
 - Flexible guidelines, Data protection, environmental standards, ...
 - Put data at the centre of policy
 - Foster data sharing and interoperability
 - Use a broad range of policy levers
 - PPP, new public organizations, training programs, ...
 - Attract private capital



European Innovation Partnership on
Smart Cities and Communities

H2020 ESPRESSO

- Smart city strategy
- City maturity models
- Growth map tool
- Stakeholder mapping
- Standardization
- Recommendations

EIP-SCC DIN SPEC 91357

Reference Architecture Model
Open Urban Platform

H2020 Synchronicity

- Reference architecture for IoT-Enables Smart Cities
- Large-scale market validation of the OASC MIM approach, 49 pilot deployments in 18 cities in Europe
- Catalogue of scalable IoT and AI-enabled services



AIOTI

Focusing on IoT (sensors)

- Data sharing and integration must be supported by standards (e.g. SAREF, NGSI-LD,...)
- Resilient cities must bridge the gap between IoT and public safety
- AI must be ethical and take into account social impact
- Urban planning will determine how cities will evolve, e.g. using data-driven Digital Twins

CEF



eArchiving



Blockchain (EBSI)



eDelivery



eID



eInvoicing



eSignature



eTranslation



Public Open Data

(including both Big Data Test Infrastructure and Context Broker CEF Building Blocks)

ETSI-CIM

e.g. NGSI-LD specification for CEF context broker

- Launched by the European Commission as a movement to
 - Share experiences among cities
 - Work with standard-based, interoperable and reusable solutions, focusing on aggregated material from Fiware, EIP-SCC, ESPRESSO, Synchronicity, OASC, CEF, ...
- The main principles of the declaration are :
 - Citizen-centrix approach
 - City-led approach at EU level
 - City as citizen-driven and open innocation ecosystem
 - Ethical and socially responsible access, use, sharing and management of data
 - Technologies as key enablers
 - Interoperable digital platforms based on open standards and technical specifications, APIs and shared data models
- Work Programme 2021-2022

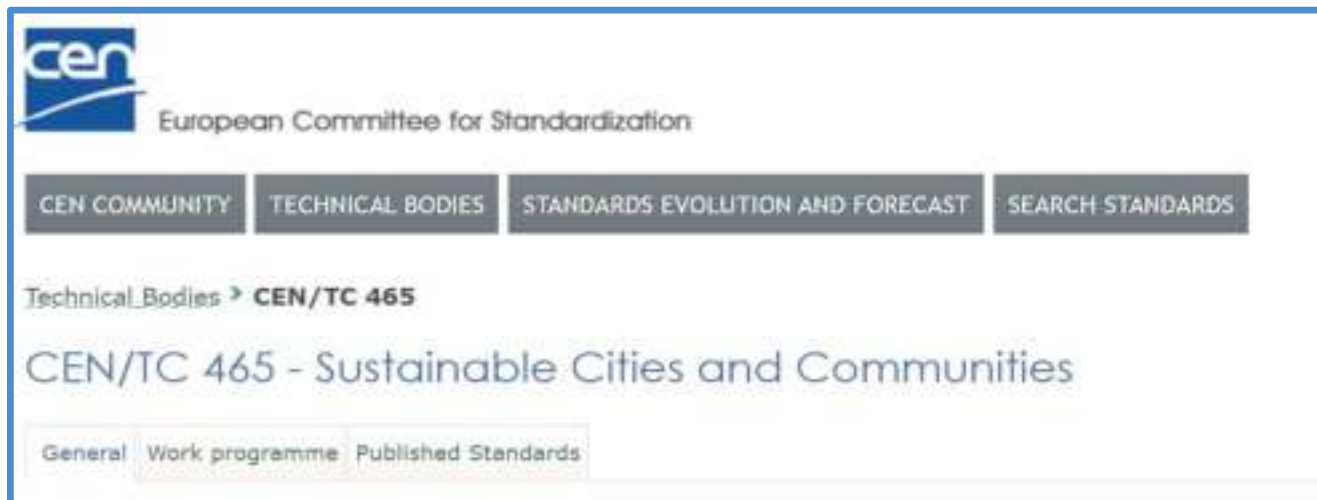


The European Commission – through the Smart Cities and Communities European Interoperability Framework (EIF4SCC) – aims to support local administrations and other actors with challenges that relate to providing interoperability services to citizens and businesses. The Framework intends to support primarily local administrations and, in particular, local policy makers. This work in progress is jointly managed by DG DIGIT as part of the ISA² Programme (2016-2020), and by DG CONNECT in the framework of the Living-in.eu movement.



European Interoperability Framework for Smart Cities and Communities – EIF4SCC



**.AGORIA**

De 4 belangrijkste uitdagingen van deze commissie zijn:

- Aandacht voor de behoeften van steden, burgers en lokale overheden
- Afstemming op het relevante beleidskader
- Afstemming op de lopende normalisatieactiviteiten
- Integratie van aspecten met betrekking tot duurzaamheid en veerkracht

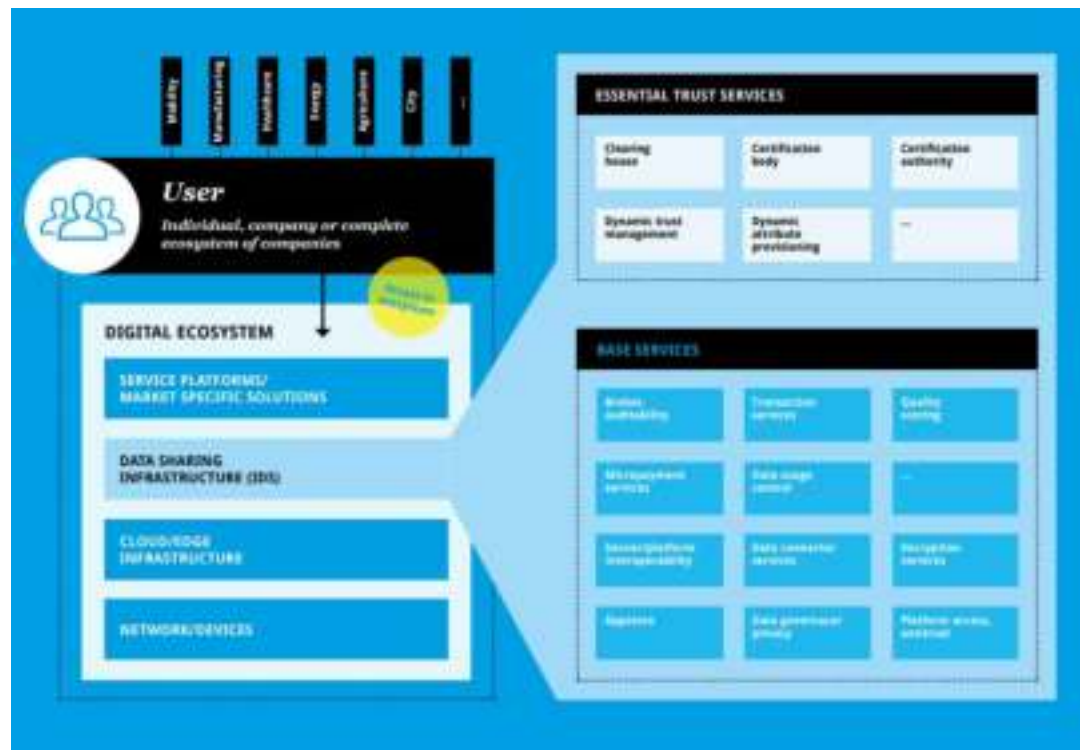
There are three reasons why we need GAIA-X:

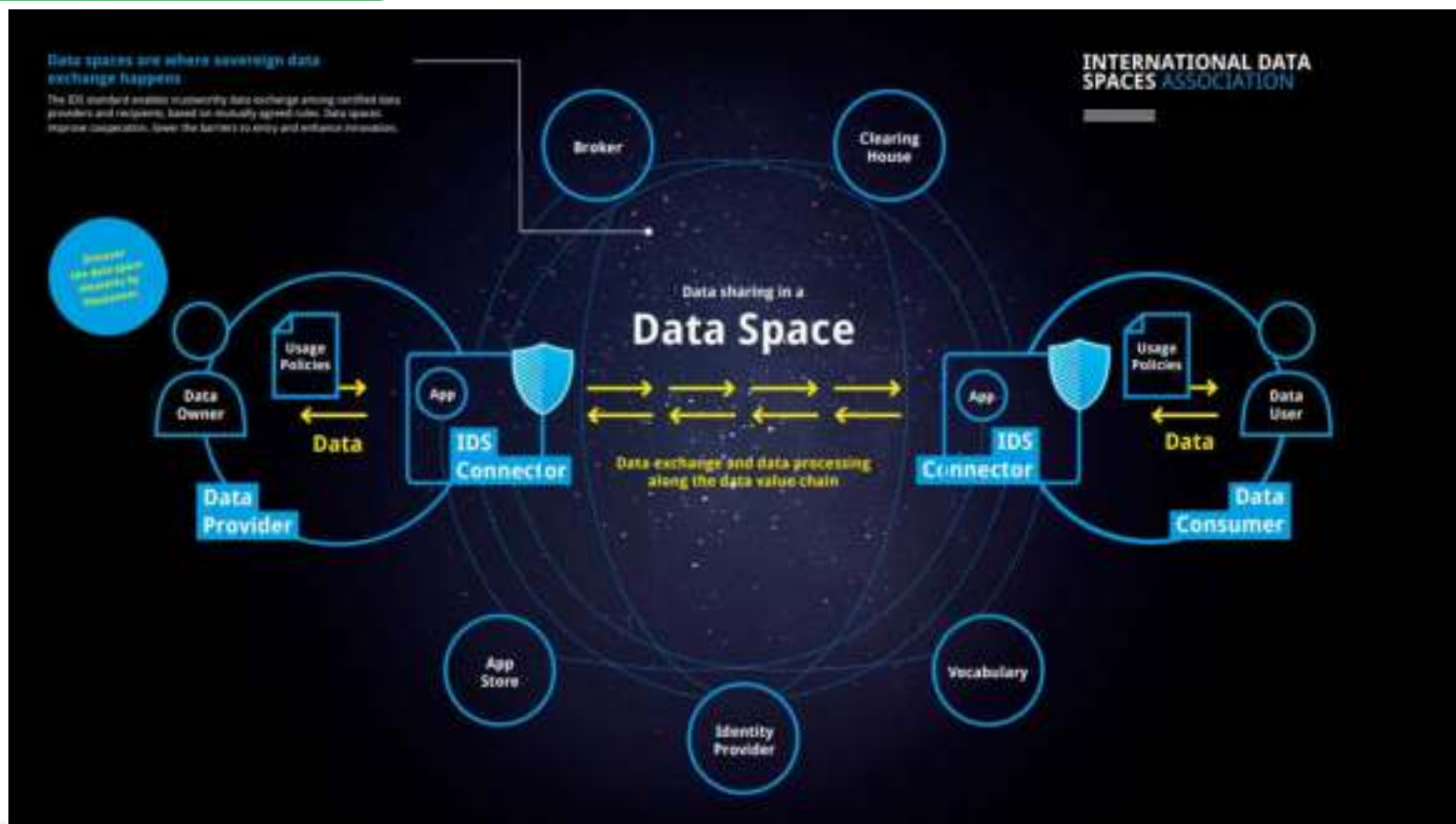
1. Data sovereignty: Existing cloud offerings are currently dominated by non-European providers, that are able to rapidly scale their infrastructure, and that hold significant market power and large amounts of capital. At the same time, we are seeing growing international tensions and trade conflicts across the globe. Europe needs to ensure that it can establish and maintain digital sovereignty permanently.
2. Data availability: We need a trustworthy, secure and transparent data infrastructure that can be used to exchange and process data. This is the only way we can use the economies of scale created by the availability of large data sets in Europe.
3. Innovation: We need a digital ecosystem that allows for the development of innovative products and helps European companies and business models scale up and be globally competitive. GAIA-X provides the basis for this.



— 18. What does the architecture look like?

GAIA-X is a federated data infrastructure. Each node of the infrastructure forms an independent unit and can be clearly identified and classified by the decentrally administered self-description. A software repository provides components that must or can be used by all providers, depending on their categorisation. The components can be provided interoperably across multiple nodes. The necessary interfaces, services and products should be harmonized by standards and be easily identified and used in a central repository for all participants.





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Pagina Overleg

Lezen Bronstok bekijken Geschiedenis weergeven

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Welkom bij de Vlaamse Open City Architectuur (VLOCA) Kennishub

English speaking ?



Wat wil VLOCA bereiken ?

VLOCA verenigt humans, kenniscentra, de bedrijfswereld, lokale en regionale besturen, Vlaamse overheidsinstellingen en kennisorganisaties om het regionale kader voor een open city

- Hoofdpagina
- Recente wijzigingen
- Wikeurige pagina
- Hulp met MediaWiki
- Contribueer
- Hoe bijdragen ?
- Aanvraag tot co-creatie
- VLOCA trajecten
- VLOCA Kennishub
- Semantische Onderbouw
- Taarten en Concepten
- Componenten
- Technische principes
- Effectiviteitsprincipes
- Standaarden
- Organisaties
- Referentie architectuur
- Bouwlagen
- Systeemeigenschappen

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OGC, ITU, IETF, ONEM2M, ...

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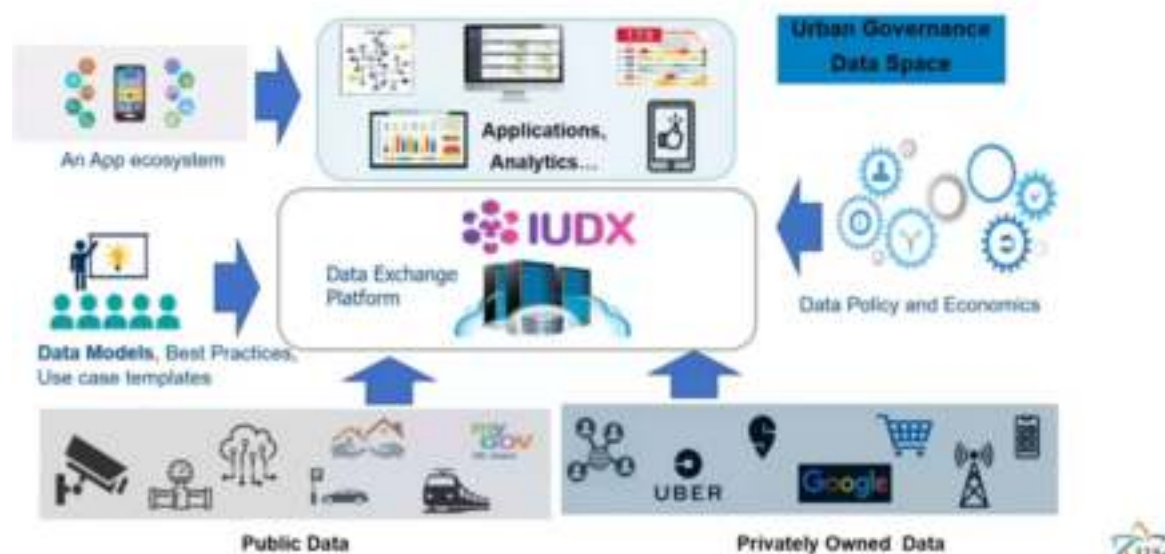
Mission ?

National Urban Digital Mission

Create a shared digital infrastructure for urban India, working across the three pillars of people, process and platform to provide holistic support to cities and towns, with citizen-centric and ecosystem-driven approach to urban governance and service delivery.

IUDX Why ?

- High-Quality data is not available
- Finding Pertinent Data (catalogue...)
- Understanding the Data (semantics)
- Privacy and security policies for data sharing
 - Cybersecurity
 - Data privacy
 - Data consent
 - Data leakage

What?A data *space* built around IUDX

What?

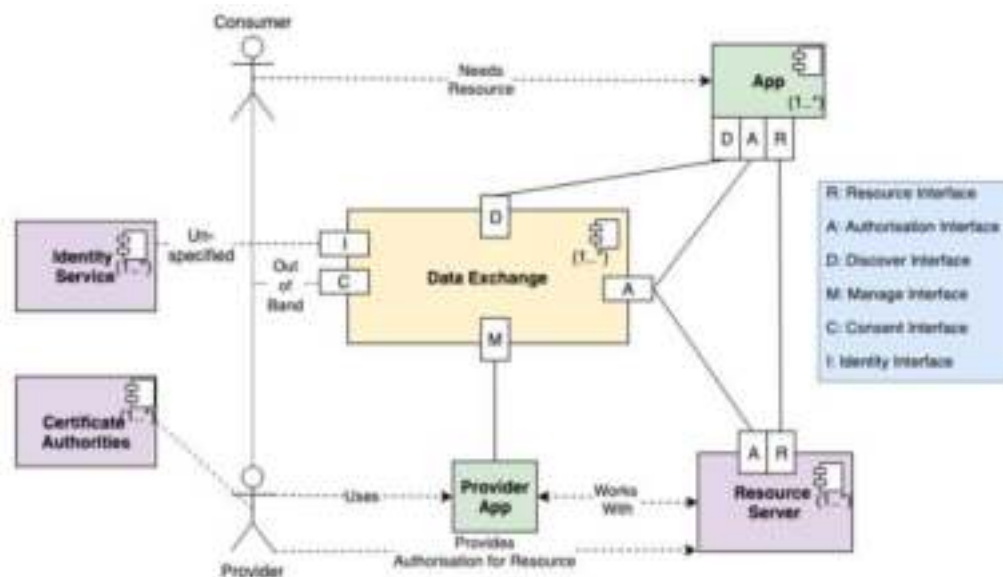


Figure 4-1: High Level Architecture of the Data Exchange Framework

Roadmap?

Current ?**Current Deployment**

- **IUDX deployed in cities of Pune, Varanasi and Surat**
- **Surat**
 - Bus Transit Data, AFCS data, SWM data etc.
 - Mobility Use Case
- **Pune**
 - AQM sensor data, Flood sensor data, Weather data
 - Flood prediction use case
- **Varanasi**
 - Solid Waste Management data, AQM sensor data, Crowd-source issue reporting data
 - SWM use case
- **Deployment in additional 6 cities by March 2021**

Principles?

Design Principles

- **Open APIs and data models**
- **Consent Driven**
 - Allows sharing of data only if an explicit consent is provided by the data provider
- **Secure by design**
 - Security considerations are part of the design right from the start and all the best practices are followed
- **Minimalistic**
- **Open source**
 - Uses leading tools, technologies from the open-source industry
- **Cloud deployable**
 - Designed for cloud deployment and utilize the state-of-the-art cloud infrastructure
- **Scalable and Elastic by design**
 - Upfront considerations for scalable and elastic designs for all the software components
- **Service oriented**
 - Incorporate service-oriented designs which can be scaled up/down without affecting the other components

WHO? Japan : Cross-Ministerial Strategic Innovation Promotion Program
(updates 2020)

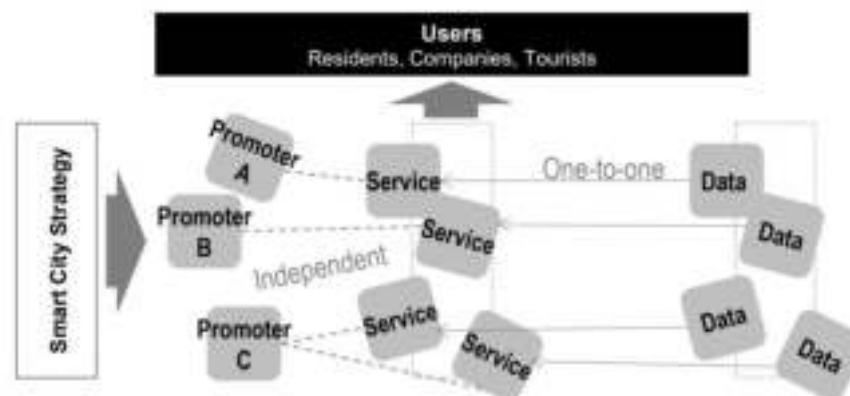
Domain ?

- Big-data and AI enabled Cyberspace techno
- Smart City Architecture Development
- Smart City Architecture Design and Promotion

GOAL ?

- Become the leading nation of Smart City through efficient development in many regions.
- Society 5.0 : human-centered that balances economic advancement with the resolution of social problems by a system that highly integrates cyber and physical spaces.

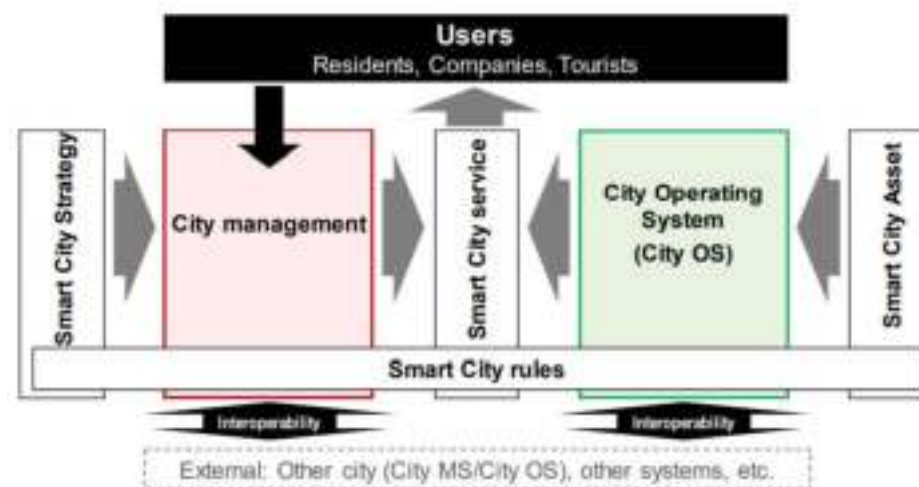
WHY ?



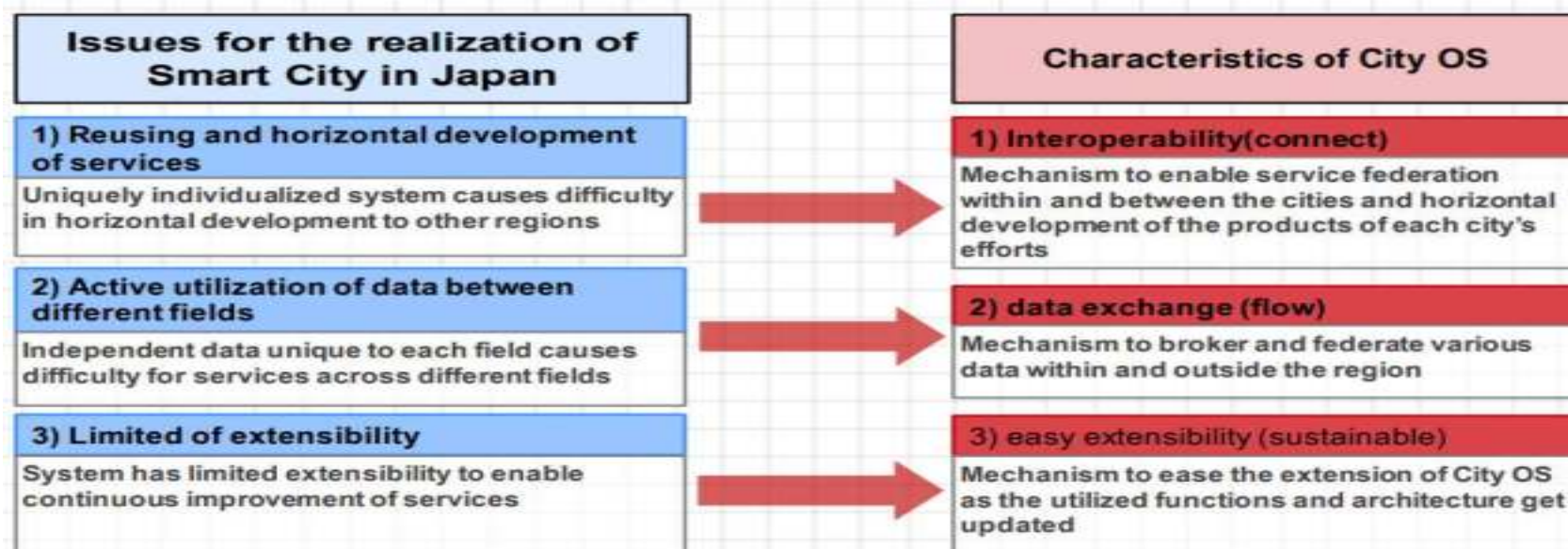
SCOPE ? Society 5.0 reference architecture



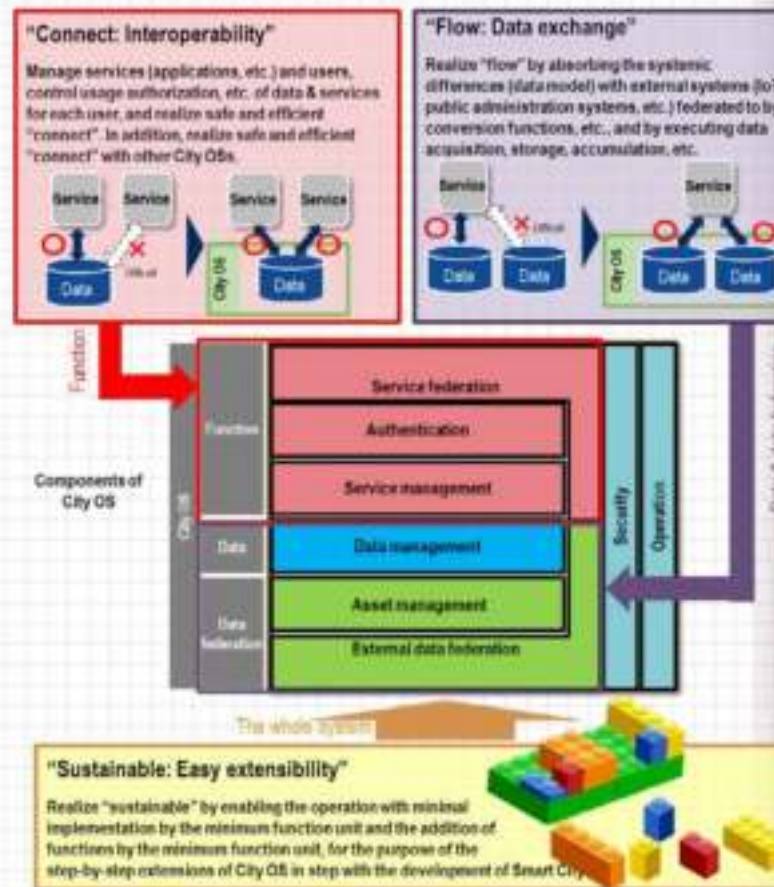
ARCHITECTURE ?



Fundamentals problems to solve?



Components and characteristics of City OS

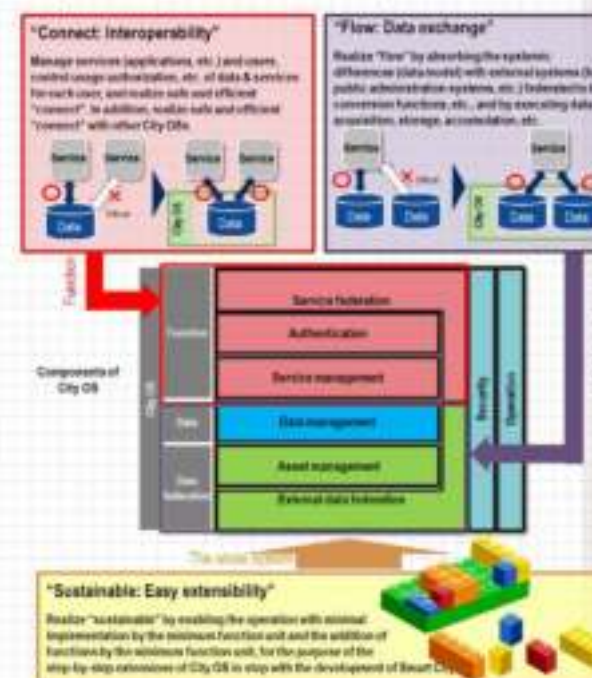


User Experience ?



City manag

Components and characteristics of City OS



Use cases ?

00001	Citizen safety-care (improving crime prevention in the region)	(p43)
00002	Wide-area disaster prevention – developing robust region	(p48)
00003	Developing healthy region	(p53)
00004	Region with the leading-edge services promoted by City OS & users' viewpoint	(p58)
00005	Regional development utilizing sensor network	(p63)
00006	International business center by way of digital & content	(p69)

Interop ecosystem ?

Inter-Operability	Component element	Options (example)
Semantic	Vocabulary scheme (type, code, etc.)	<Common vocabulary base <DataCatalog vocabulary (DCAI) <Scheme.org, RDFS, etc.
	Data item	<Government CIO portal <FWARE/SyntrendCity <OpenCITI, GSMA, DATEX II, etc.
	Data structure	<Scheme.org <RDS/RDS-LO <RDF+OWL, etc.
	API specification	<OAuth2.0/OpenIDConnect <RDS/RDS-LO <SPARQL, D2QL, SQL, etc.
	API model	<REST/RESTful <GraphQL, etc.
	Data format	<JSON/JSON-LD, XML, CSV <Database(RDB, NoSQL), etc.
Technical	Communication protocol	<HTTP/HTTPS <MQTT, CoAP, etc.
	Transport	<TCP, UDP
	Network interface	<WWAN, LPWAN, WLAN

Data model

Data specifications standardized for data transmission across domains and regions

API provided on City OS

Federation specifications utilized in common for cross domain OS link, service federation, asset federation & other systems federation

Figure 7.3-6 Consideration policies for API on City OS and data model

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SUMMARY – LESSONS LEARNED

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SUMMARY – NETWORKED INITIATIVES