

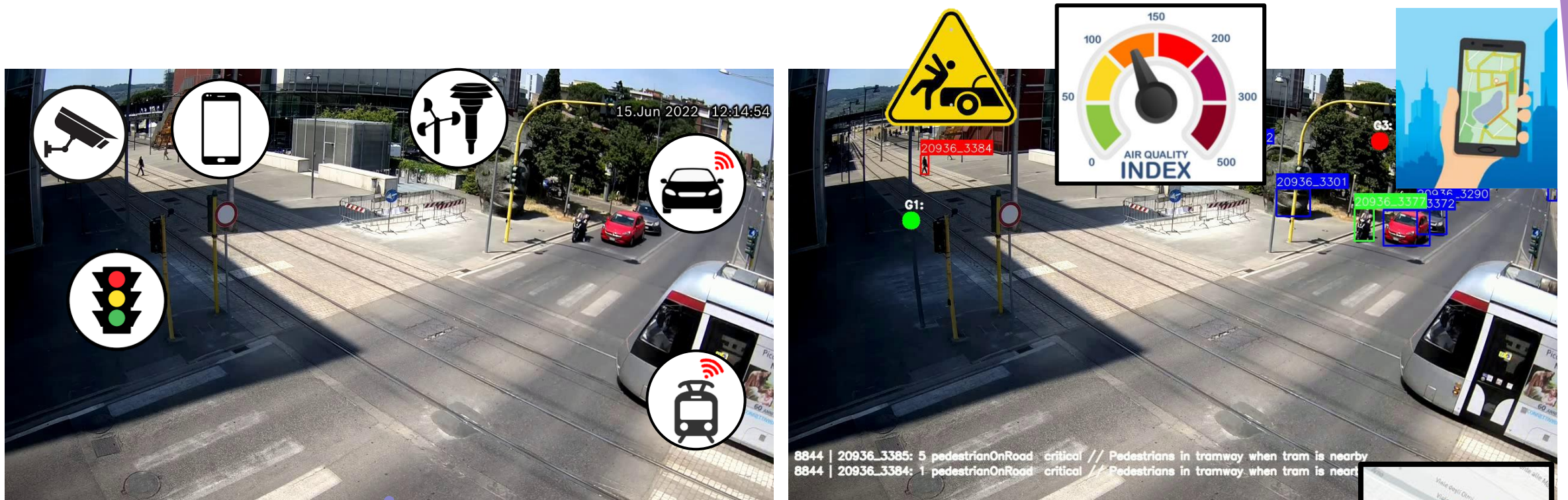
Edge computing for safe and clean mobility in smart cities

Elli Kartsakli

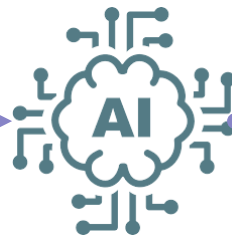
(Senior Researcher at BSC,

elli.kartsakli@bsc.es)

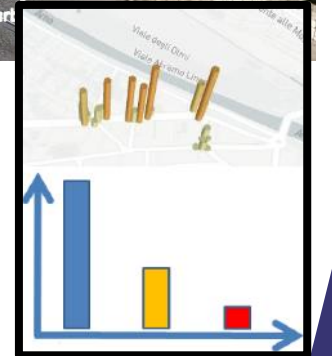
Smart city: from IoT data to knowledge



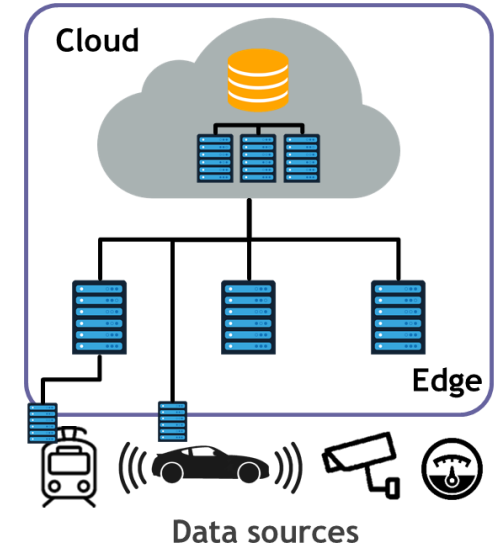
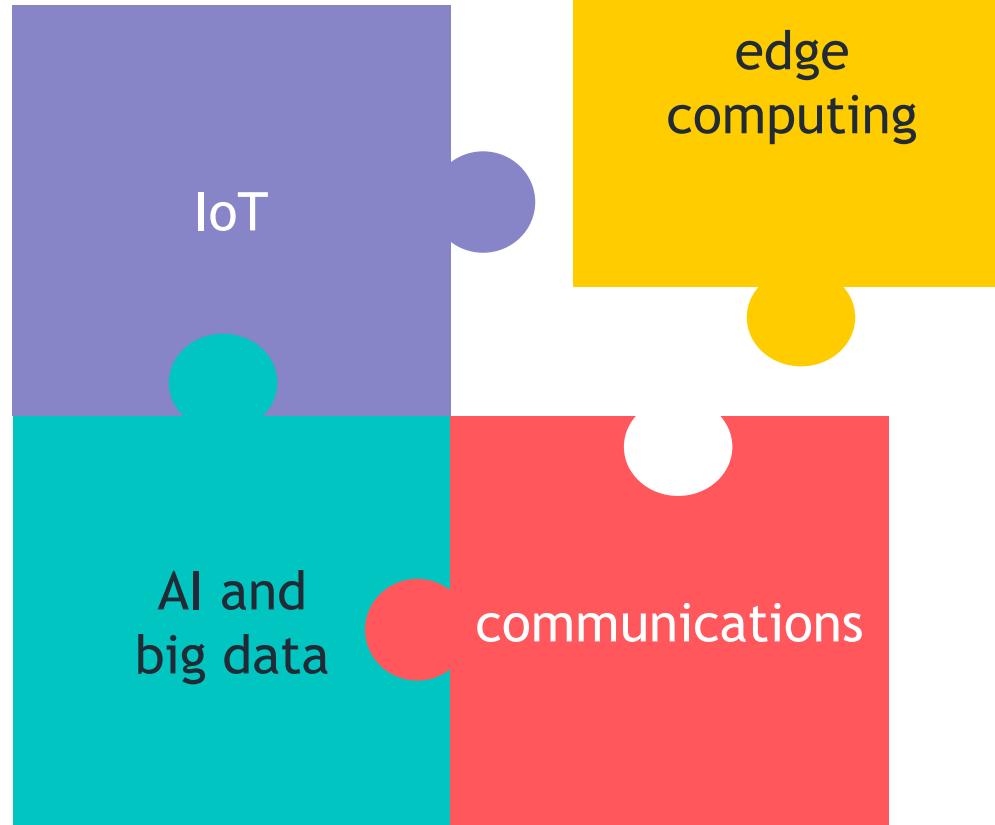
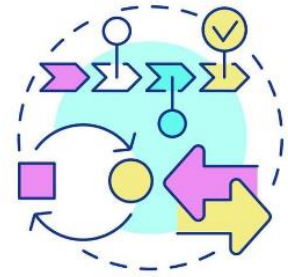
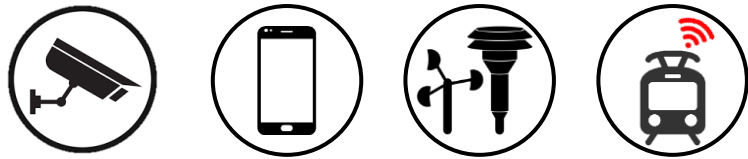
data



knowledge



Key enabling technologies



Roadmap



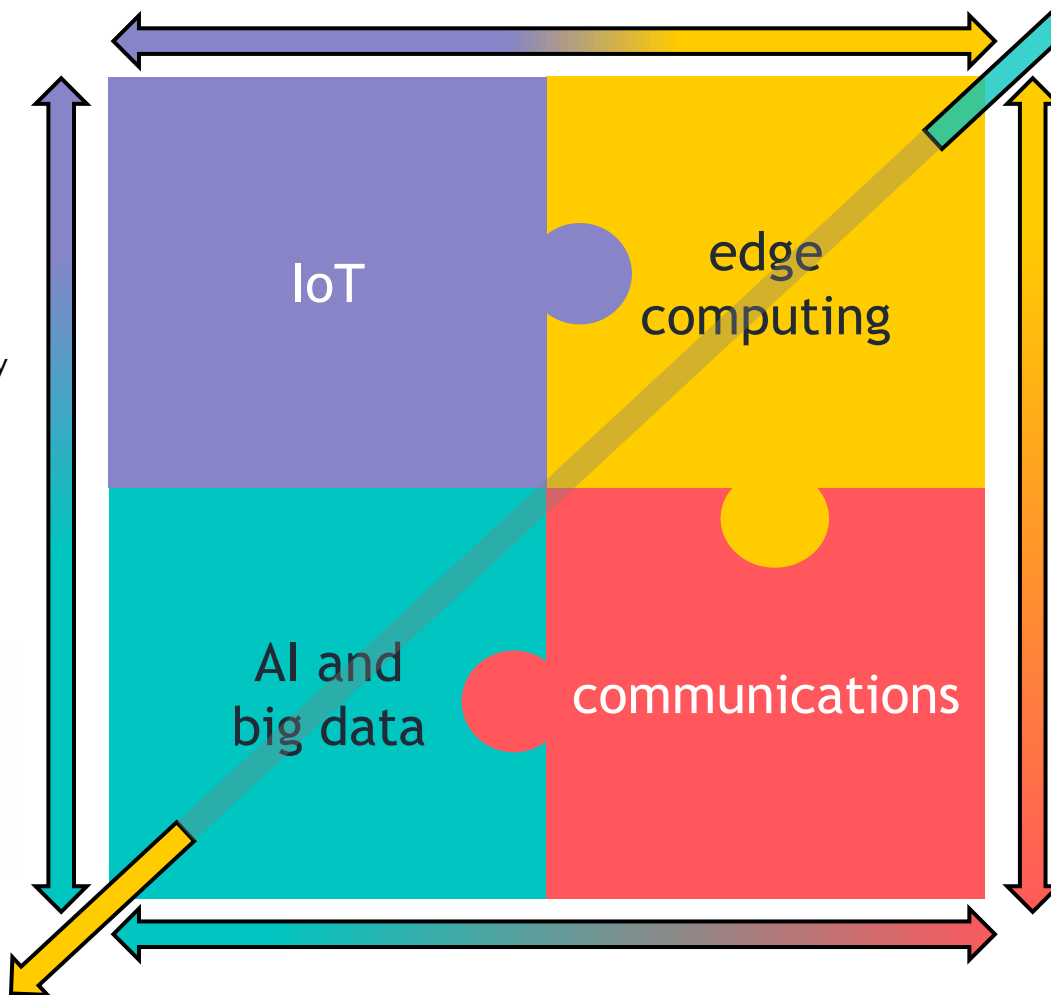
IoT and AI-enabled digital transition towards **clean** and **safe** urban mobility

Data mining lifecycle management



A distributed data-mining software platform for extreme data across the compute continuum

Process sensor data closer to the data sources



AI-based system optimization



AI-powered evolution towards open and secure edge architectures

Unify computing and communications into a **connected compute continuum** from edge to cloud and HPC



A **platform** for PRogramming, Orchestration and eXecution of real-time data analytics workflows for smart and clean **Mobility**

AI-based applications

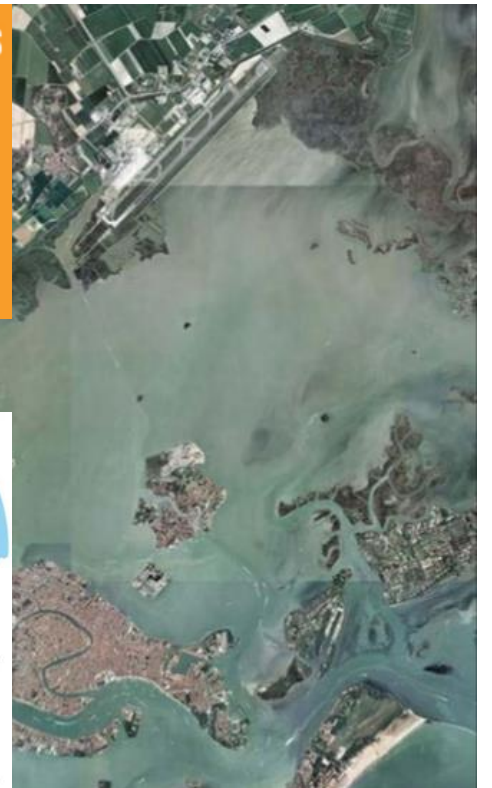
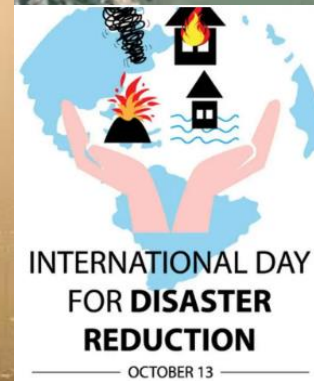
Deliver reliable services to the end users

Smart City Use Cases

Safe and connected mobility

Urban air quality

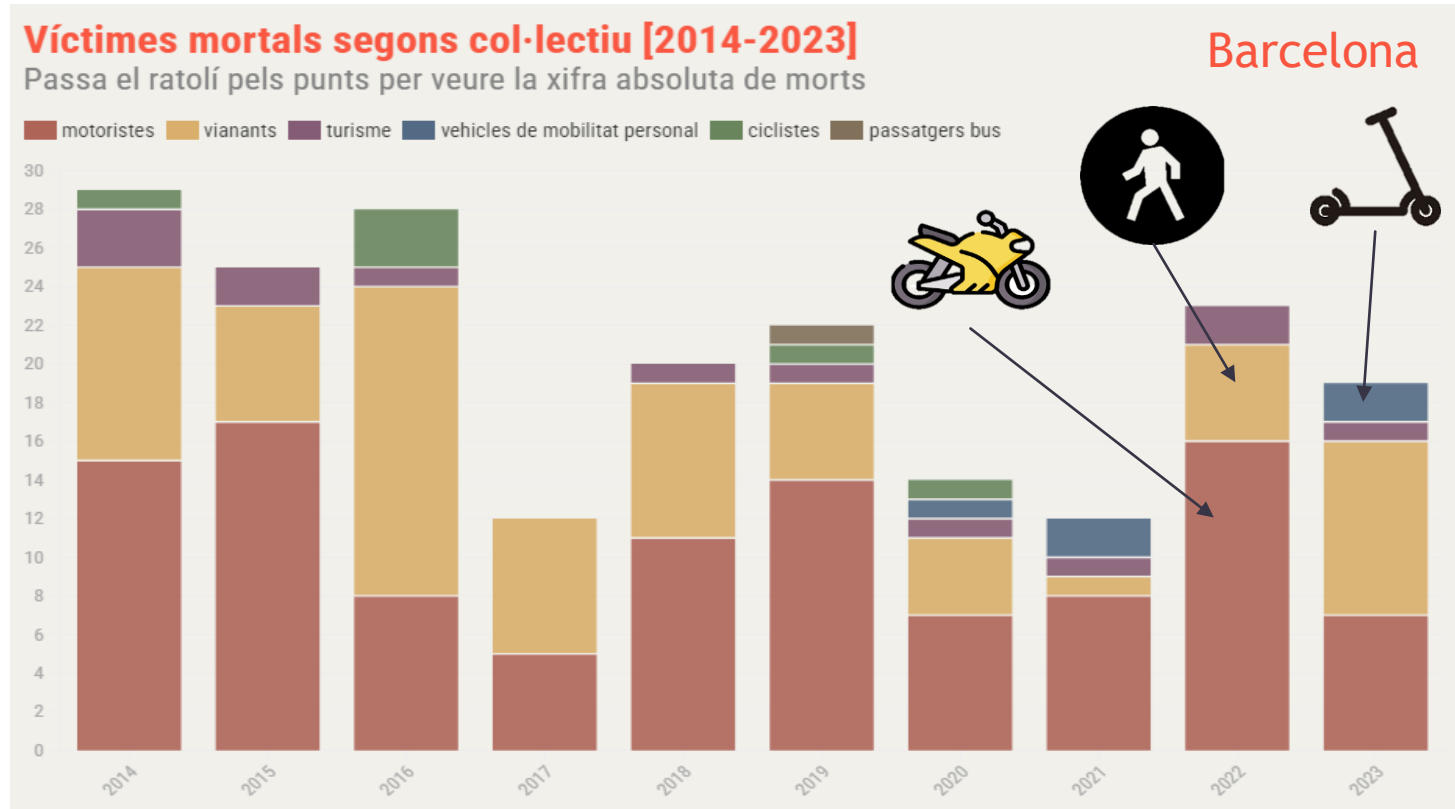
Urban crisis management



Use case 1: Safe and connected mobility

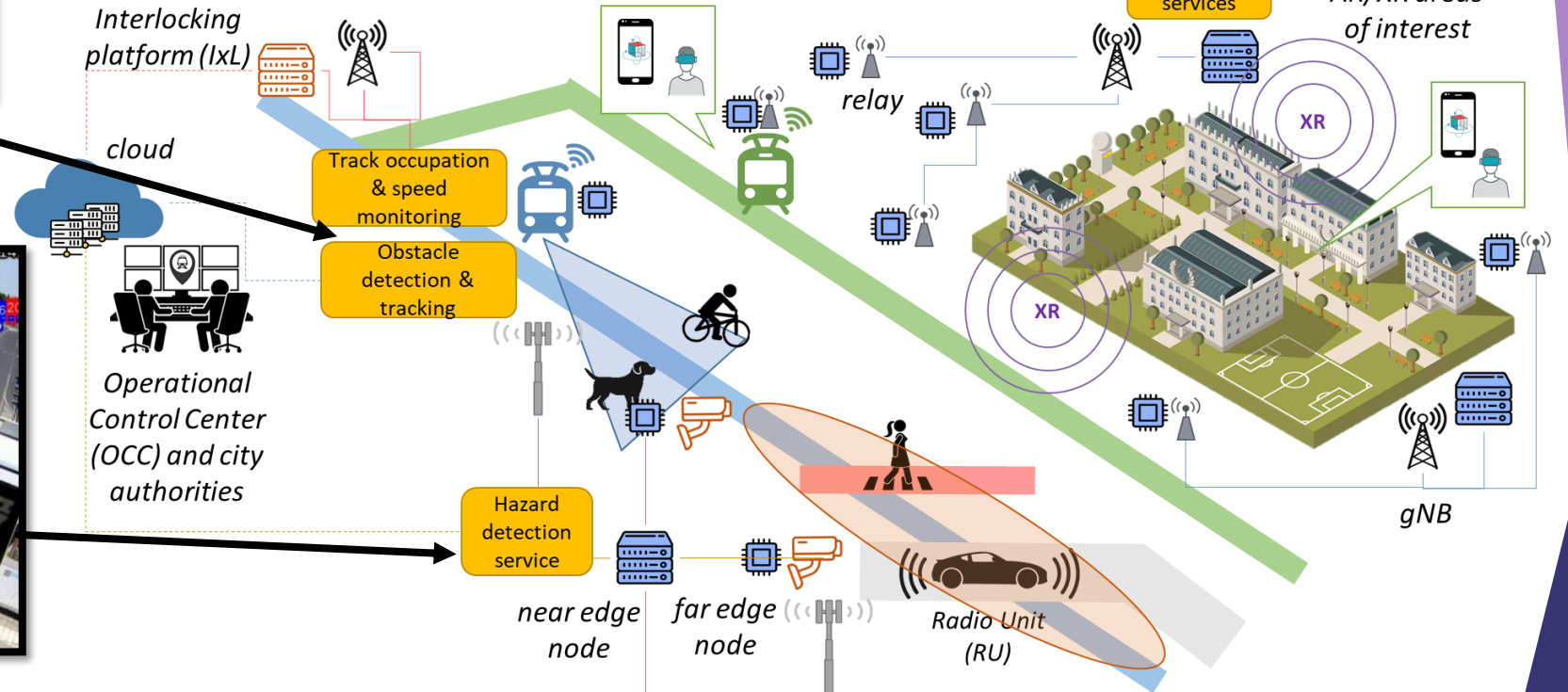


The need for urban safety



<https://beteve.cat/mobilitat/victimes-mortals-accident-transit-barcelona/>

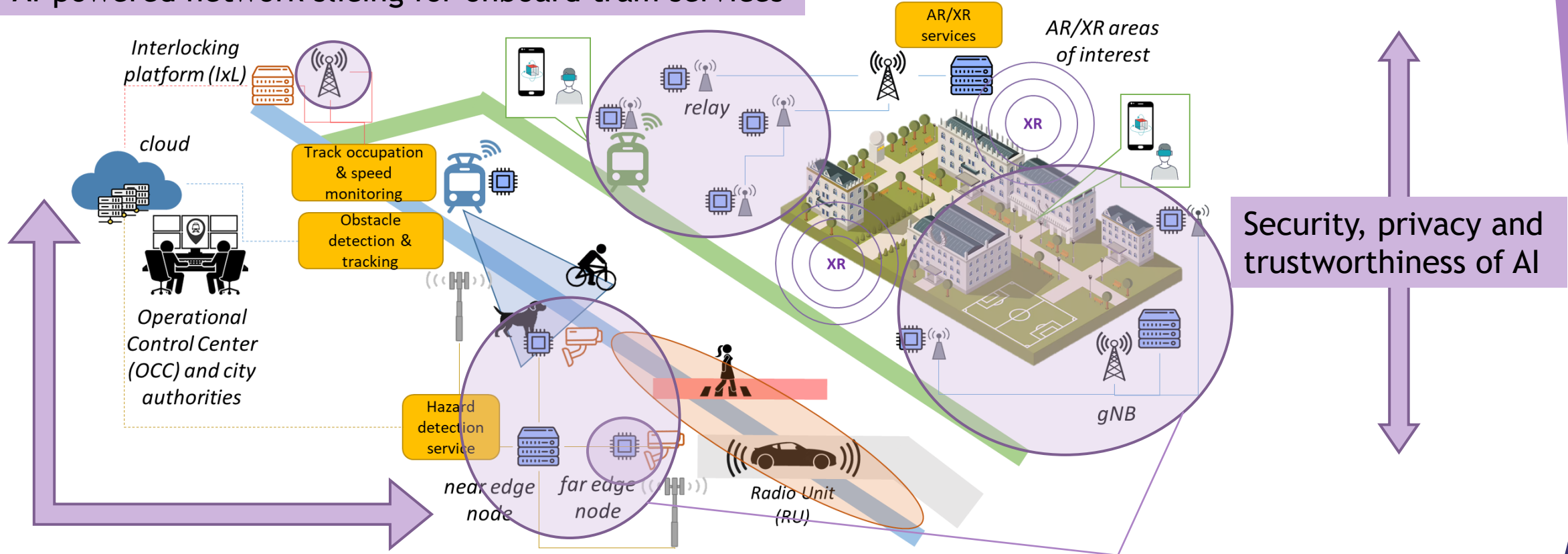
Autonomous tram use case



Use case innovations

AI-powered network slicing for onboard tram services

✓ Data-driven resource optimization (e.g., relay selection for XR services)

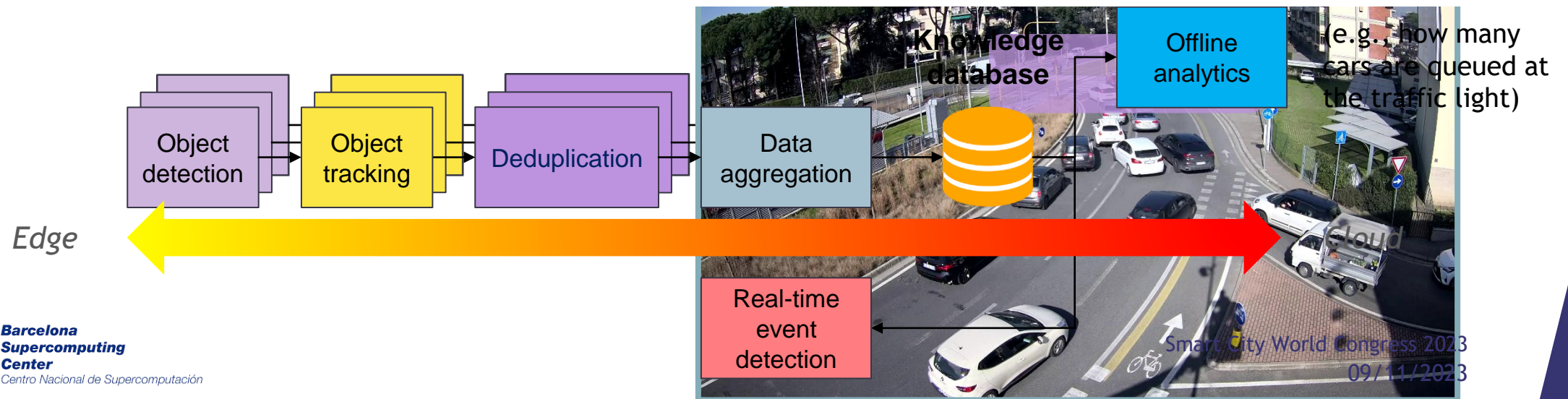


Distributed and split computing across edge and cloud

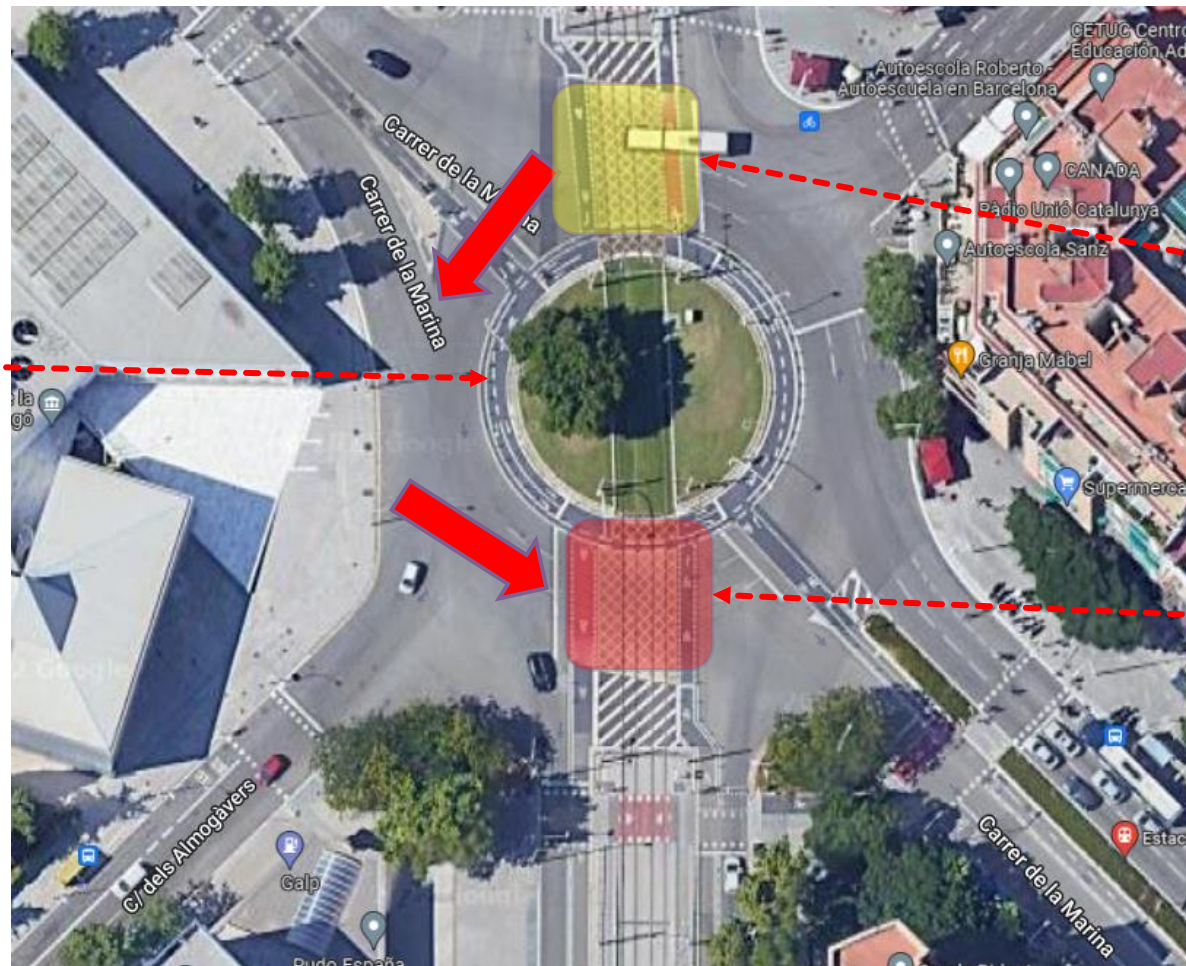
Multi-tier orchestration: intra-node, edge-site, multi-site

Hazard detection service

- ✓ distribution of complex workflows across the compute continuum
- ✓ end-to-end latency requirements guarantee
- ✓ service orchestration for scalability and multi-tenancy



The PROXIMITY pilot in Barcelona



Interaction zone between the tram and cars/public bus

Interaction zone between the tram and bicycles

bicycle lanes



Institut Municipal d'Informàtica



Àrea de Barcelona Autoritat del Transport Metropolità



Barcelona Supercomputing Center

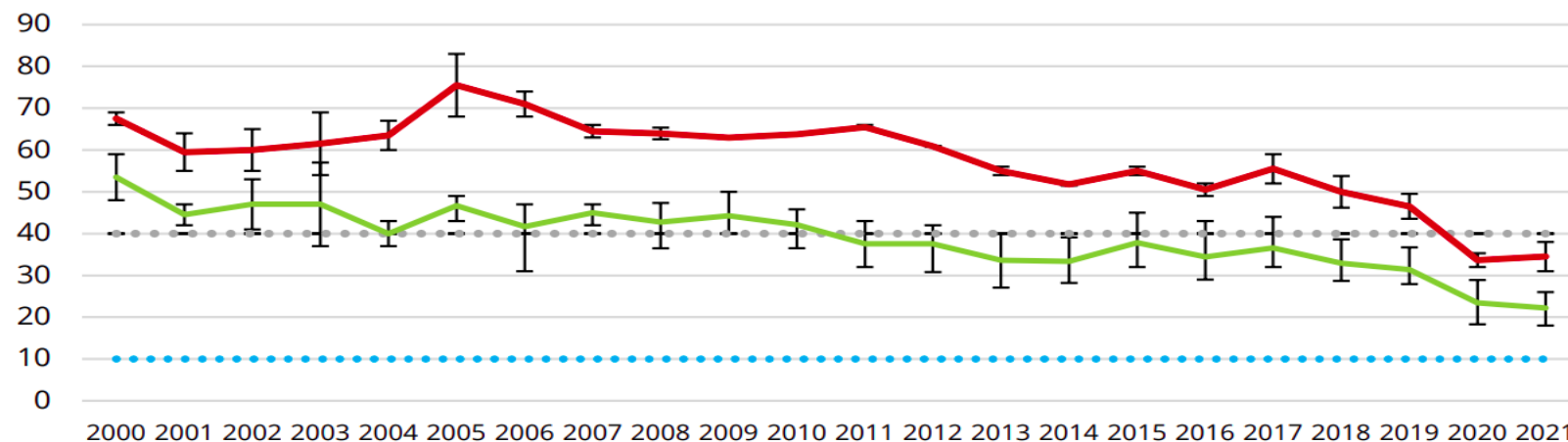
Centro Nacional de Supercomputación

Use case 2: Urban air quality



The need for better air quality

- ▶ In 2019, 94% and 97% of the EU urban population were exposed to nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (PM) concentrations above the World Health Organization guidelines (EEA 2019).
- ▶ Barcelona is the sixth European city with the highest mortality burden associated with NO₂ (Khomenko et al. 2021)

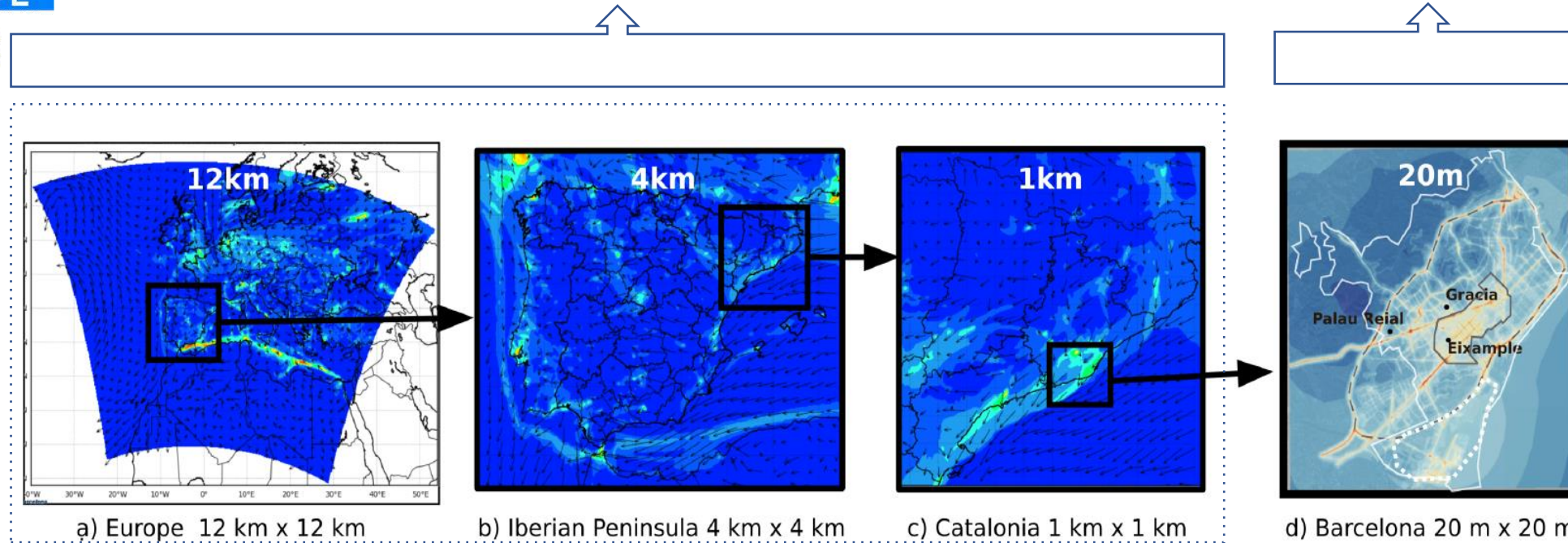


CALIOPE-Urban: air quality model at street scale



Regional model⁽¹⁾


Urban model⁽²⁾



- ▶ (1) Soret, A. et al. (2022). Status and Future Vision of the CALIOPE Air Quality Forecasting System: Support for Air Quality Policies. In: Mensink, C., Jorba, O. (eds) Air Pollution Modeling and its Application XXVIII. ITM 2021. Springer Proceedings in Complexity. Springer, Cham. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-031-12786-1_23
- ▶ (2) Benavides, J., Snyder, M., Guevara, M., Soret, A., Pérez García-Pando, C., Amato, F., Querol, X., and Jorba, O.: CALIOPE-Urban v1.0: coupling R-LINE with a mesoscale air quality modelling system for urban air quality forecasts over Barcelona city (Spain), *Geosci. Model Dev.*, 12, 2811–2835, <https://doi.org/10.5194/gmd-12-2811-2019>, 2019.

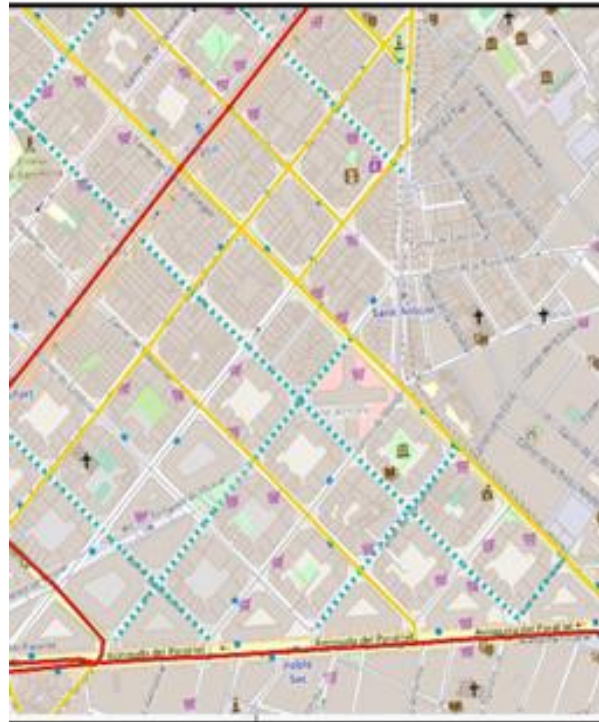
CALIOPE-Urban granularity



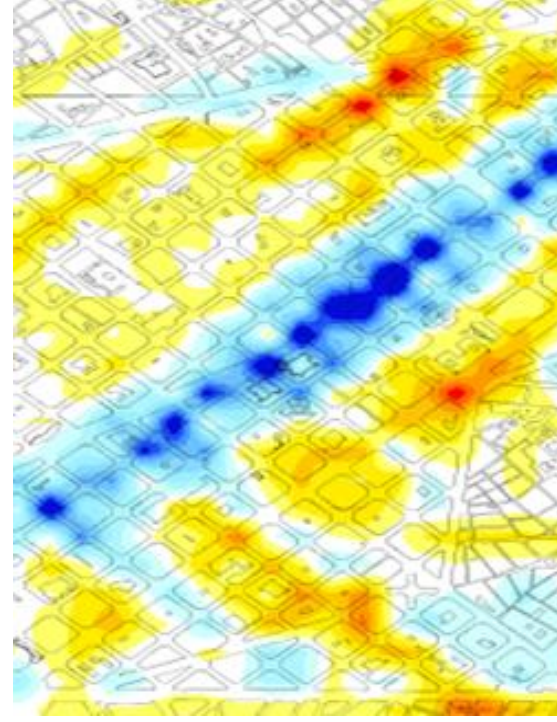
 Urban planning



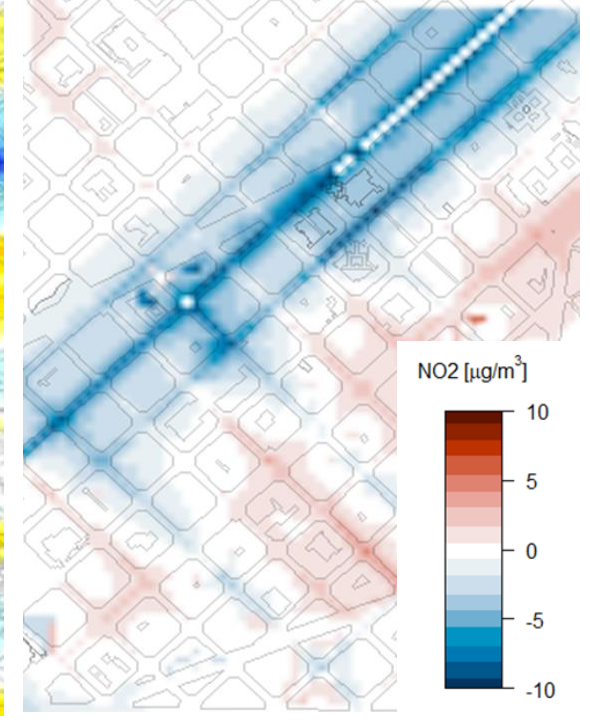
Traffic model



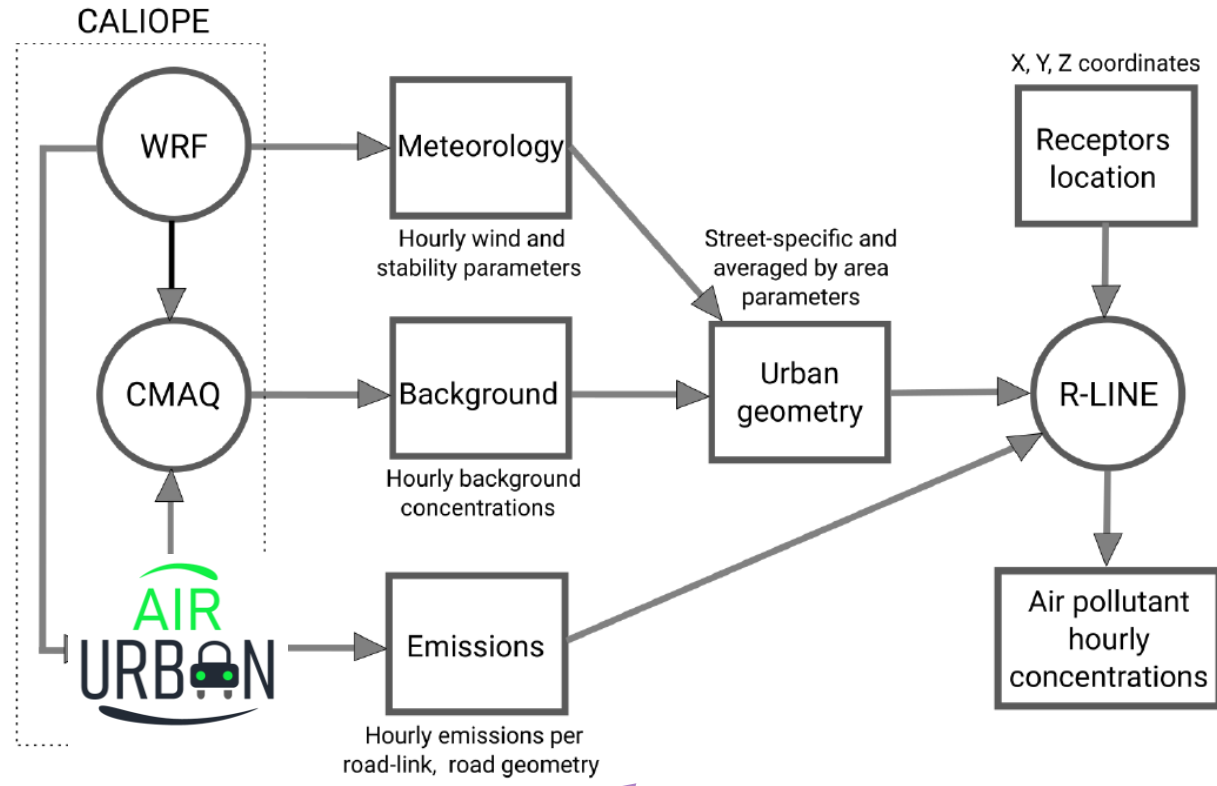
Emission model



Air quality model



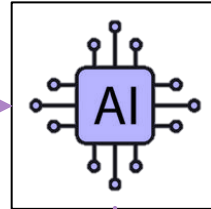
AIR-URBAN innovation



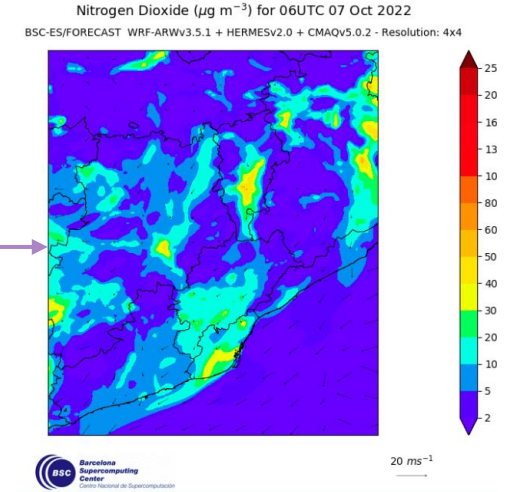
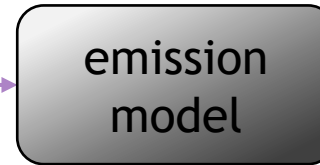
✓ emissions estimated based on real-traffic (near-real time scale)

✗ emissions calculated through a traffic simulator

Key objectives

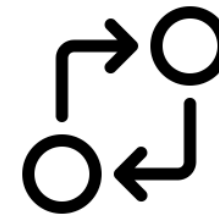


vehicle types,
speed,
acceleration



- ✓ Enhance air quality forecasting by considering real traffic information in the emission models
- ✓ Assess the impact of traffic events on air quality
- ✓ Estimate real-time air quality levels based on real traffic data

traffic events
(e.g., bus stopped)



Air Quality (AQ) Measurements



AIR-URBAN pilot

IoT infrastructure (cameras and traffic counters)

Air quality measurements (Generalitat de Catalunya)



Supercomputing facilities



BSC

Edge Computing infrastructure

Use case 3: Urban crisis management



EXTRACT

Crisis management challenges in Venice

- ▶ Venice is a unique city
 - ▶ Unique city layout
 - ▶ 177 canals, 417 bridges (72 are private)
 - ▶ Limited escape routes & accessibility
 - ▶ Water level variations (flooding)
 - ▶ Massively touristic



The need for a personalized approach

- ▶ A plan-for-all may not capture:
 - ▶ rapidly changing conditions due to disaster (e.g., fire, blockages, etc.)
 - ▶ dynamic evacuation possibilities
 - ▶ different walking speeds and limitations of individuals
 - ▶ dependencies (e.g., families, pets, etc.)
 - ▶ knowledge of the city (locals vs. tourists)
- ▶ Challenges:
 - ▶ Extreme data from city, satellite imaging, user positioning and requirements
 - ▶ Extreme computation for real-time personalized decisions

Use case block diagram

Semantic annotation and fusing of extreme data

Urban environment description (city plan, people, dynamically changing events)

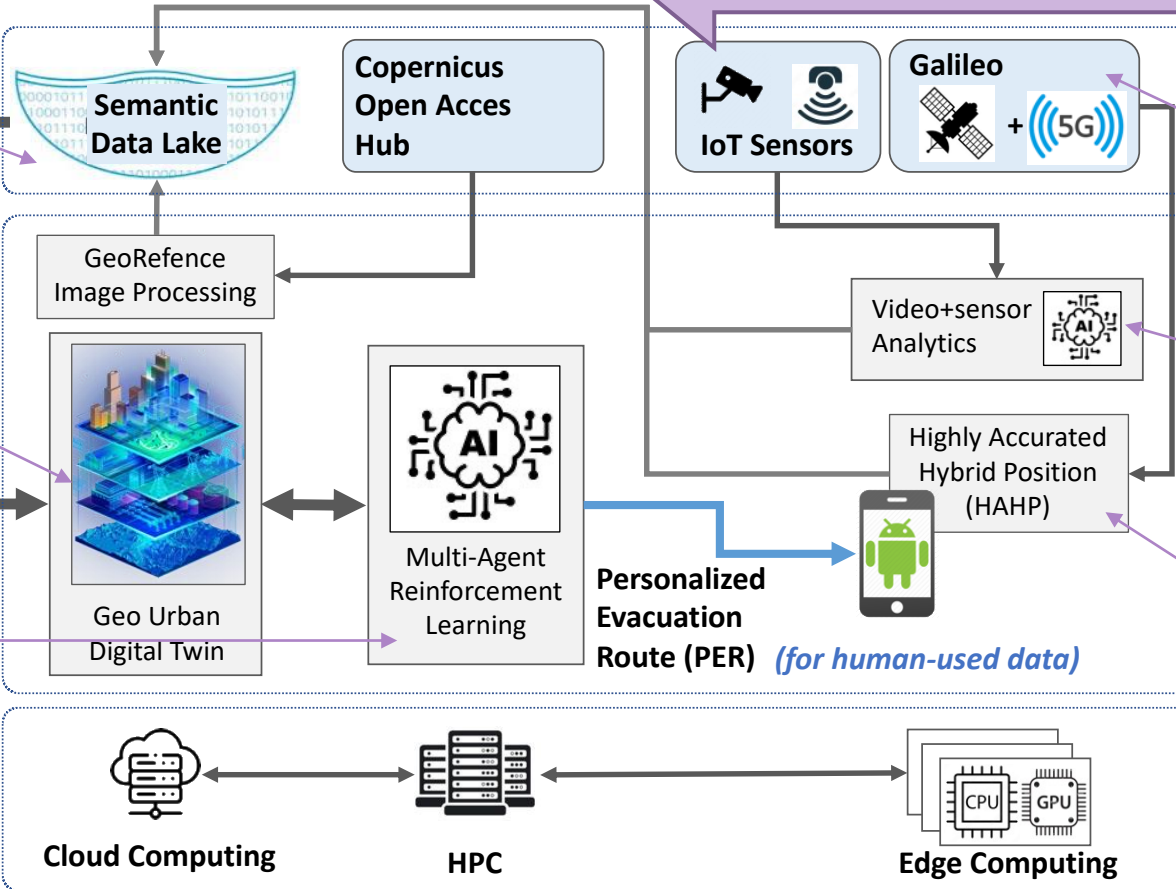
Personalized evacuation decisions

data-driven orchestration

Extreme Data

Extreme Data Mining Workflow

Compute Continuum



“extreme data” mining workflows

Real-time positioning information

Smart city IoT data

Real-time positioning information

2 data, AI models and infrastructure security

3

Thank you very much!



<https://www.verge-project.eu/>
<https://www.linkedin.com/company/verge-snsproject>



<https://extract-project.eu/>
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