

INTERNET OF THINGS IN CONNECTED CITIES

TRANSPORTATION CONGESTION SENSORS

Smart transportation systems use sensors to detect congestion and bottlenecks in traffic patterns. They also rely on cameras to enforce speed and traffic infractions. In doing so, these tools gather real time information that can be used by city DOTs to make mobility networks safer and more efficient.

WATER AND WASTEWATER MONITORING

Monitoring devices can detect leaks as well as changes in water pressure to determine whether water infrastructure is working properly.

PARKING APPS AND KIOSKS

Apps coordinate with smart parking meters to inform drivers of where there is parking availability.

BRIDGE INSPECTION SYSTEMS

Sensors monitor the structural soundness of bridges and inform city engineers of any issues. Drones are used to inspect hard to reach areas.

SELF-DRIVING CARS

Self-driving cars shuttle people in and out of the city, providing rides for others and making deliveries while their owners are occupied with work or other activities.

WASTE MANAGEMENT SENSORS

Sensors detect the amount of garbage in receptacles around the city so that sanitation workers can maximize efficiency in their routes.

LIGHTING

LED lights are weather adaptive and communications are automatically sent to the Department of Public Works when the bulbs need to be changed.

FIRE DETECTION

Sensors monitor conditions in public parks and wooded areas that might be prone to fire. Sensors can also detect fires in buildings and initiate a call to the fire department in an emergency.

ENERGY MONITORING

Power plants can be monitored for safety and city officials can be informed of any influx in radiation levels.

SOLAR PANELS

Solar panels can be monitored to determine how much energy they are providing and whether they need maintenance.

Every consumer product and piece of infrastructure increasingly has the ability to sense surrounding stimuli, to communicate with other devices and people, and to draw on the computing and storage power of the cloud. This phenomenon has been dubbed the **internet of things**. The more smart devices

and sharing platforms there are, the more data is generated about consumer's preferences and habits. But what does this mean for cities? Smart cities are employing the same technology to connect their disparate utility, infrastructure, and public service grids, generating real-time aggregate data. This, in turn, can

help cities manage their programs and services more effectively and gauge their impact immediately. The city of the future is an interconnected one, where devices communicate with one another in a constant stream of data that provides real-time information to the public and to the municipality.

DRONES

Drones can be used for law enforcement and firefighting, as rural ambulances, for infrastructure inspections, and for environmental monitoring. Commercial uses include precision farming, aerial photography, and in the near future, package delivery.

SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS

Cameras ensure security by monitoring activity in areas that are not frequented by public safety officers. Areas that are not open to public access can be monitored to keep unauthorized personnel out.

BODY CAMERAS

Public safety officers can wear body cameras that capture footage of interactions between themselves and city residents to ensure safety for both parties.

WEARABLE DETECTION

Cities can build in smartphone and wearable detection sensors so that people can be an active part of the internet ecosystem, communicating with the city, and with each other.

BROADBAND INFRASTRUCTURE

A reliable internet ecosystem is the glue that holds the internet of things together.

SMART LOGISTICS/FREIGHT

Platooning trucks carry freight efficiently from the port to their final destination. Smart inventory systems inform operators about when freight is moved between different locations.

VEHICLE FLEET COMMUNICATION

Public transit and city fleet vehicles communicate with their home agency when it is time for maintenance or replacement.

