





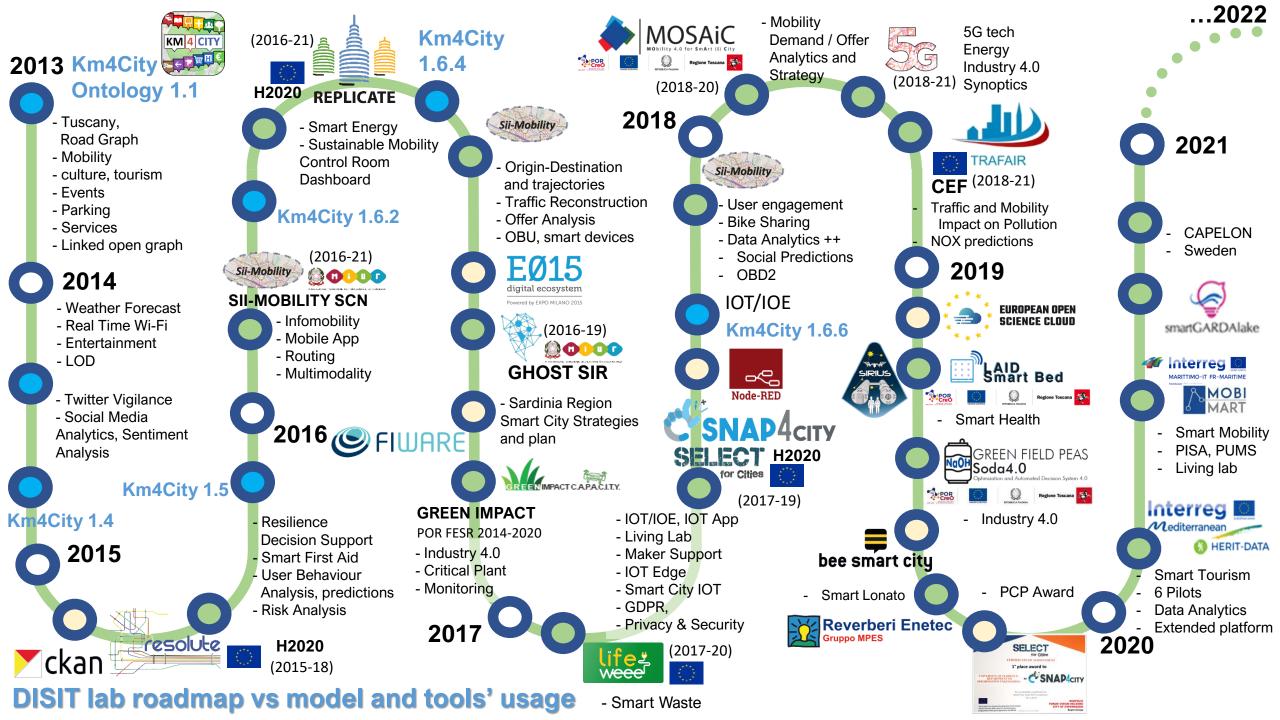
Cities facing environmental issues: the Snap4city approach

P. Nesi, I. Paoli, M. Paolucci, P. Zamperlin
Department of Information Engineering, DISIT, University of Florence, Italy
Department of Civilisations and Forms of Knowledge (CFS)
University of Pisa, 50126 Pisa, Italy,















Powered by

National and EU projects

- Connection among pollution and air quality TRAFAIR possible thanks to:
 - Traffic model (real-time data) developed in the Sii-Mobility context
 - Snap4City infrastructure
 - Km4City model and tools in several cities of the European area











Smart and Sustainable Cities Needs

- A Smart and Sustainable City is an innovative and human-centered city that tries to achieve the fusion of two **urban development** strategies with a greater respect for the **environment**:
 - achievement of sustainability
 - pursuit of smartness with the potential of ICT in order to provide the technological infrastructures, solutions and approaches needed for improving the quality of life
- City decisionmakers are increasingly oriented to use technology as a support for urban planning and to provide real time services allowing immediate and direct exchanges with citizens
- These issues are reflected in the Sustainable Development Goals (SGD) of the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development









Smart Sustainable Cities: Big Data Solutions

- Big Data Solutions for the management of smart cities must:
 - be integrated in every aspect of city life
 - provide services for all the different types of users, starting from urban planners to tourists, commuters, students, citizens, etc.
 - preferably be adopted in other Smart Cities to allow the comparison with guidelines and solutions already widely discussed and approved
 - capable to ingest and analyze data coming from sensors (IoT/IoE), along with all the geospatial, political and social information









TRAFAIR: Relate Level of pollution to air quality

- http://trafair.eu INEA CEF, TELECOM PROJECT
- Problem to be solved:
 - How much pollution affects the quality of the air that citizens breathe to properly regulate urban mobility and give to all the awareness that they are living in a city that is increasingly technological and oriented towards focusing on the health of its citizens
- Cities involved:
 - Tuscany: Firenze, Pisa, Livorno
 - Emilia Romagna: Modena
 - Spain: Santiago de Compostela, Zaragoza



TRAFAIR

Understanding traffic flows to improve air quality



Snap4City Big Data Platform





Powered by

- Snap4City has been considered as the Big Data infrastructure starting point, both in terms of:
 - services provided
 - the reusable data necessary to reach the goal



- Snap4City semantically aggregates many different types of data coming from different European Smart Cities (and covering the area around them):
 - Florence, Pisa, etc. (all Tuscany), Helsinki (Finland), Antwerp (Belgium), Cagliari (Sardinia), Garda Lake, Venezia, Bologna, Valencia, Pont Du Garde, Dubrovnik, WestGreece, Mostar, etc.
- Snap4City semantically aggregates data in compliance with the smart city ontology KM4City





Snap4City BigData Metodology **SNAP4city**





Powered by

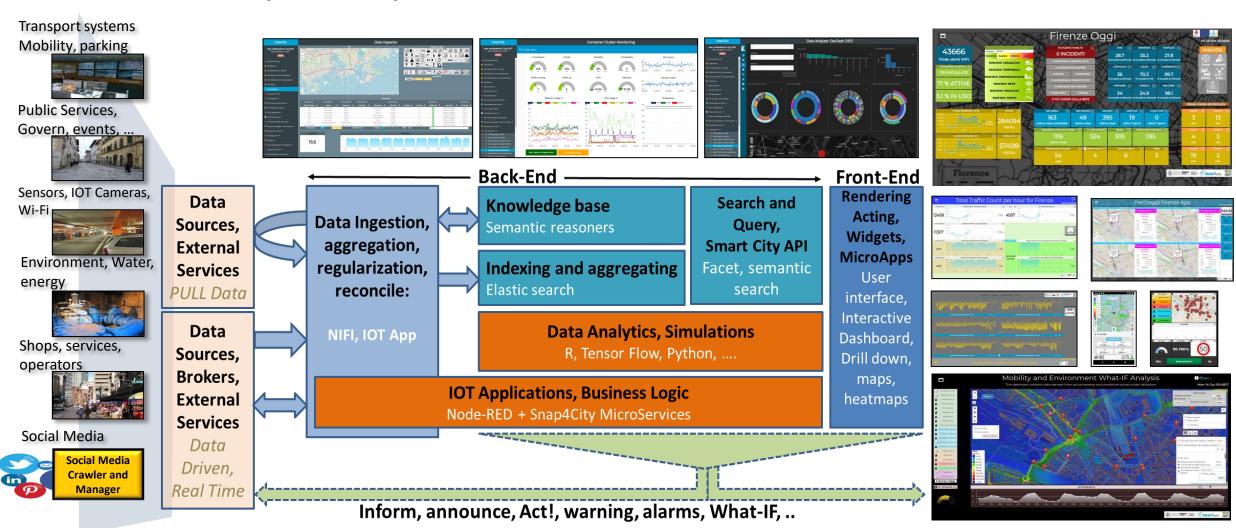
www.snap4city.org Snap4City Snap4City methodology starts with the context analysis and the study Dashboards (Public) Extra Dashboard Widgets of the goals to be reached to make the city smart and sustainable 🔟 Data, my Data, OpenData 🔻 (Living Lab Support and co-working): Knowledge and Maps IOT Applications ▼ which are the main relevant aspects decision-makers want to keep under control? ☐ IOT Directory and Devices ▼ Resource Manager 🔻 which are the available resources? Development Tools Management 2. The next step is the available data analysis: Decision Support Systems T Help and Contacts . Who are the city providers? Documentation and Articles ☑ Km4City portal who collaborate with the municipalities by providing public or private services? ☑ DISIT Lab portal Data gathering and data aggregation in the Snap4City Big Data Platform, according to the objectives outlined in the first phase Data analytic processes to production smart services







Snap4City Functional Architecture





Florence Scenario

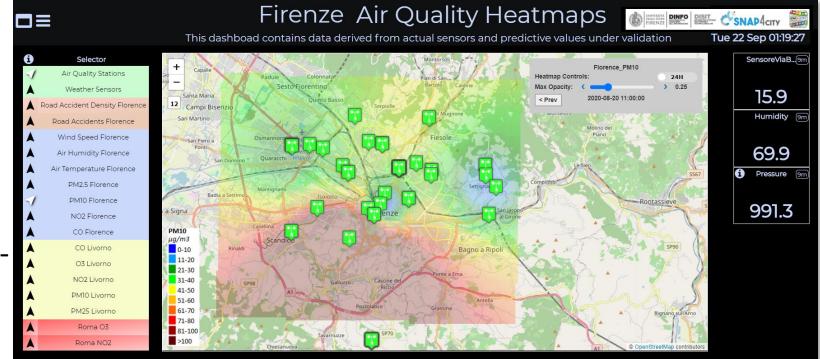




Powered by

https://www.snap4city.org/dashboardSmartCity/view/index.php?iddasboard=MTI2OA==

- Data comes from:
 - air quality stations (Agenzia Regionale Protezione Ambientale Toscana, ARPAT)
 - "AirQino" air quality lowcost sensors, (CNR IBE)
- Results obtained:



- Algorithms to estimate heatmaps for each pollutant on PM10, PM2.5, NO2, CO, humidity, air temperature
- Algorithms to obtain the European Air Quality Index, EAQI, based on the European Environment Agency guidelines the quality of air: index from 1 to 5 indicating air quality (good, fair, moderate, poor and very poor)



Helsinki Scenario

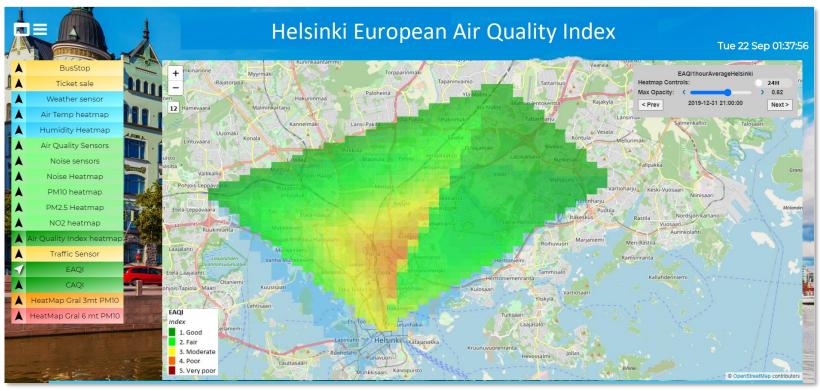




Powered by

https://www.snap4city.org/dashboardSmartCity/view/index.php?iddasboard=MTY4Ng==

- Data comes from:
 - about 25 AQ Burk lowcost installed by Forum Virium Helsinki (campaign to involve citizens in monitoring the air quality level)



• Results:

- Algorithms to estimate heatmaps for each pollutant on PM10, PM2.5, NO2, AQI, humidity, air temperature
- Algorithms to obtain the European Air Quality Index, EAQI, based on the European Environment Agency guidelines



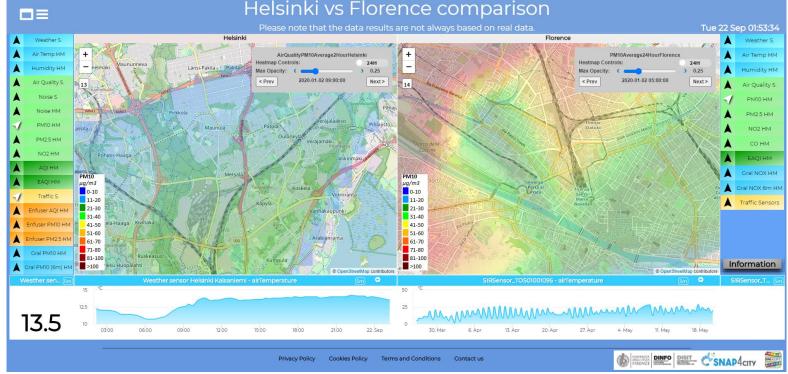




Powered by

Helsinki and Florence: PM10 comparision

- Heatmaps are computed using a bilinear interpolation (Akima method) which consists of:
- 1. triangulation of the x-y plane
- selection of several data points that are closest to each data point (sensor) and are used for estimating the partial derivatives
- 3. organization of the output with respect to triangle numbers
- 4. estimation of partial derivatives at each data point
- 5. punctual interpolation at each output point



• The z value of the function at point of coordinates (x,y) in a triangle is interpolated by a bivariate fifth-degree polynomial in x and y

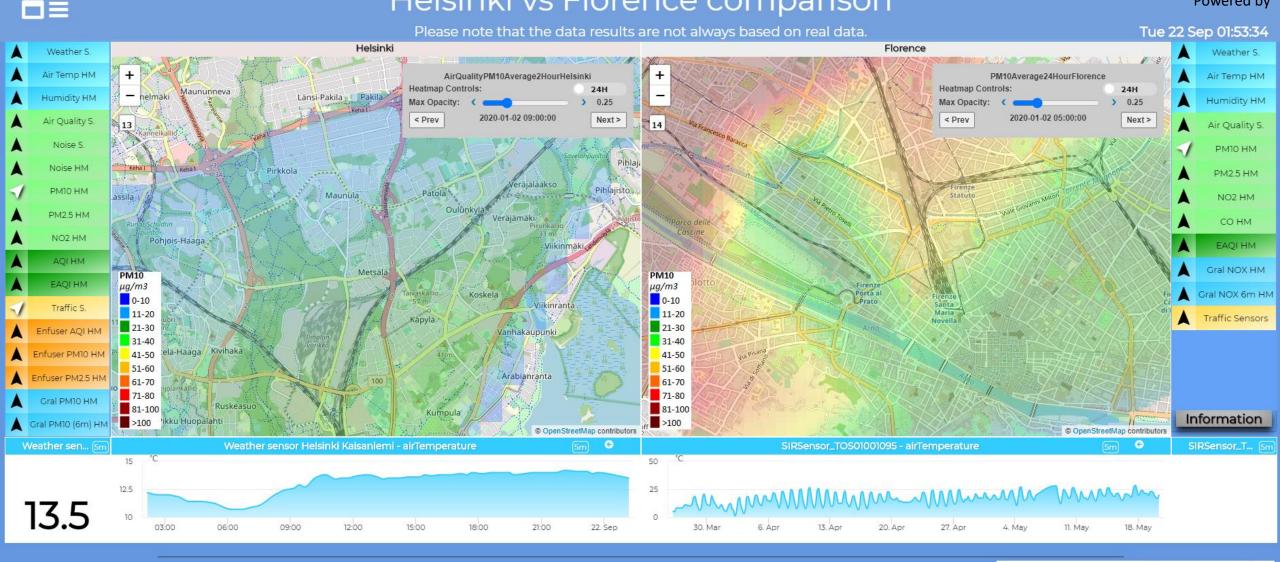






Helsinki vs Florence comparison

Powered by



Terms and Conditions



Conclusions





Snap4City Dashboards (Public) Extra Dashboard Widgets 🔟 Data, my Data, OpenData 🔻 📕 Knowledge and Maps 🔻 O IOT Applications ▼ ☐ IOT Directory and Devices ▼ Resource Manager ն Development Tools 🔻 🚳 Management 🔻 Decision Support Systems Help and Contacts 🔻 Documentation and Articles ☑ Km4City portal ☑ DISIT Lab portal

www.snap4city.org

ne How and Why To Use it ▼ 1

ols 🕶 📑

「utorials and Videos ▼



- Snap4city architecture, through experimentation conducted in different urban areas, highlights a paradigm shift:
 - it does not adopt an approach simply driven by technology but more specifically driven by data
- Big Data, open data, sensors, IoT, IoE for monitoring, controlling and managing urban developments, resources, urban infrastructure, energy consumption, traffic congestion, waste, pollution, risks and people, etc. are the tools for governance and urban planning, for which the expected changes are a consequence of a decision-making process based on the data









Cities facing environmental issues: the Snap4city approach

P. Nesi, I. Paoli, M. Paolucci, P. Zamperlin

Department of Information Engineering, DISIT, University of Florence, Italy

Department of Civilisations and Forms of Knowledge (CFS)

