Georgia Center for Tech Urban Innovation

SMART CITIES AND CONNECTED COMMUNITIES

Jennifer Clark

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Overview: Opportunity and Challenge

Design, development, and deployment of an emerging class of cross-platform, service-integrated, technology products to enhance performance and/or create a platform for economic development in CITIES and COMMUNITIES



What's Actually Happening

The Making of a Smart Cities Market

- Products: Service-embedded infrastructure and public service applications (aimed at institutional and citizen users)
- Actors: public, private, philanthropic, "civic" intermediaries/firms/partnerships/networks
- Process: Technology diffusion for public sector commercialization ("upgrading," efficiency, access)
- Approach: Test-beds (selected places and technologies)



Deployment Strategies : 2 Paths

Bottom UP: Social and Civic Entrepreneurship

- Civic Innovation: Hack-a-thons, crowd sourcing
- Civic IoT sets use cases: localized partnerships
- Prioritizes user connectivity, mobility, accessibility
- Prioritizes open platforms and interoperability for persistent innovation
- Grafts onto urban form/existing infrastructure

Top DOWN: Industry-led and Market-driven

- Large scale implementation and proprietary systems
 - Prioritizes systems optimization: power, ICT, urban infrastructure
- Redeploys urban form/new infrastructure

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Selecting Technologies: 2 Paths

Smart Cities Objects vs. Smart Cities Systems

Process or Mechanism: Civic IoT (User Need Driven)

- Actors: Social Entrepreneurs
- Products: software --- apps --- small scale hardware (service embedded objects)
- Requirements: Light Connectivity; Distributed Power; Open Data and Open Platforms

Process or Mechanism: Integrated Urban Systems (large scale, development projects driven)

- Actors: TNCs and Nat'l Governments implementing at the City-scale
- Products: Technology Systems upgrading established products/services/ infrastructures
- Requirements: Market demand for large scale systems and services; Heavy Connectivity; Large scale power; Proprietary Platforms

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Smart Cities Objects: Connected Living







Multimodal Connectivity



Smart Trash Cans: Wireless Hotspots, Solar Powered, Embedded Sensors

Integrated Smart Cities Systems: Large-Scale Demonstration Projects



Songdo's U-Life Center, a wall of screens streams real-time footage from the CCTV cameras



Requires Large National Infrastructure Investments at the City Scale

Example: Songdo, South Korea

Selecting Cities: Privileging Places

Process or Mechanisms:

Competitions and Challenges at City-scale

Actors:

 Defined by Resources: public, private, philanthropic, "civic" intermediaries/firms/ partnerships/networks

Priority:

 Technology diffusion: for public sector commercialization ("upgrading," efficiency, access)

Criteria:

 Capacity and Scalability: Design, development, and deployment of an emerging class of cross-platform, service-integrated, technology products to enhance performance or create a platform for development



Grand Challenge: Uneven Development

Confronting the patterns and implications of uneven investments in urban innovation

- Uneven capacities across cities to design and absorb new technologies relevant to both performance management and optimization and
- Uneven distribution of technologically-advanced infrastructure and its impact on the economic competitiveness of cities inside/outside the core
- Peripheral cities are adopting designs and models developed and tailored for core cities --- causing a convergence towards core cities needs/priorities/circumstances embedded in the design of "smart city solutions"



Implementation Grand Challenges

Navigating and Managing...

Multi-scalar and varied governance regimes

Distributed decision-making

Regional variation and locally tailored solutions (technology and process)

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Complex funding mechanisms

Contested priorities

Dynamic implementation

Lack of generalizable models

The Local isn't the Enemy. The Local is the Reality.