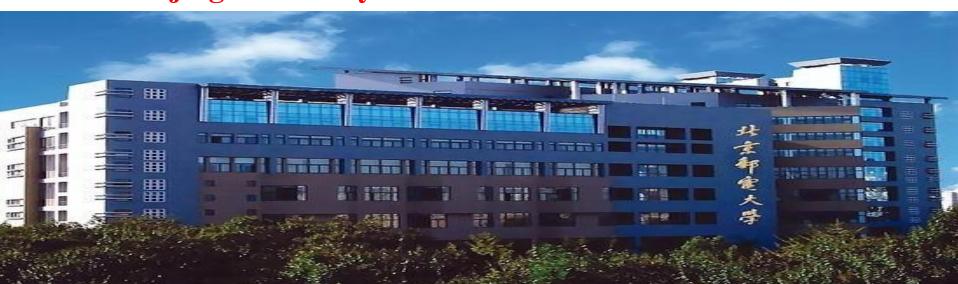




Service Platform and Applications in Smart Cities

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Outline

- Development Trends of Smart Cities & System Architecture
- **Smart Cities Service Platform of BUPT**
 - EDSOA Based Service Development Platform
 - Resource Management Platform
 - Service Execution Platform
- Deployed Applications





Development Trends of Smart Cities & System Architecture





Global smart city construction in full swing

European Union:

- Amsterdam started the construction of smart city in 2000.
- Germany made the e-European broadband strategy i2010
- "City with a Brain" is a smart city project of Spain, it monitors city energy usage through sensors.

United States:

•Austin, Seattle, Atlanta, Boston, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Marion, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee are building their smart cities.

Asia:

- •In 2009, the Japanese government introduced "Digital Japan Creation Project". In 2010, Japan launched pilot projects in cities including Yokohama, Toyota City, Kyoto and Kitakyushu.
- In 2006, Singapore launched the "intelligent Nation 2015 Plan"
- In South Korea, six cities such as Seoul, Busan and Incheon have become Wester demonstration area. 室

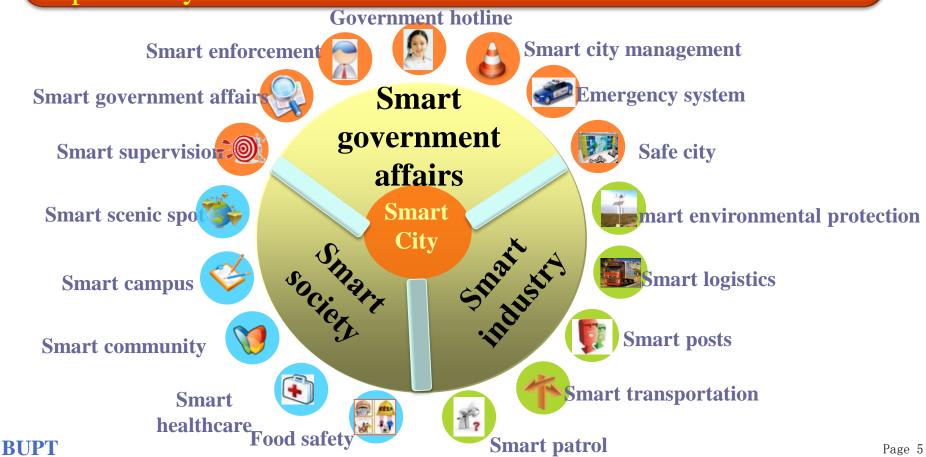
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National needs: Smart city construction

Smart city is a new height of city informatization, it is the next stage of the urbanization process, the intelligent service is an important symbol.







China's Smart City Project of the Twelfth Five-Year Plan

"The tentative measures for the administration of pilot smart cities"

- •The construction of smart city is implementing the idea of CPC Central Committee and the State Council about the innovation-driven development, promoting new urbanization, comprehensive building of well-off society in an important measure.
- •Smart city is a brand new city form under a new generation of information technology support, knowledge society, and the next generation of innovation (innovation 2).

The first batch of 90 cities in the smart city pilot project

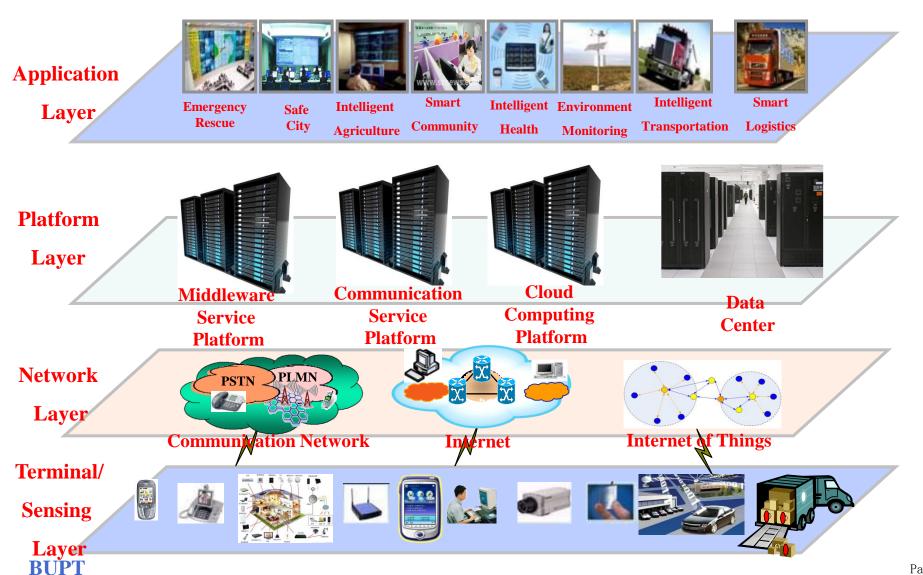
- In January 29, 2013, the housing administration identified the first batch of national "smart city" pilot cities of a total of 90, of which 37 prefecture-level cities, 50 districts (counties), 3 towns.
 - ✓ first-tier cities : Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin.
 - ✓ second-tier cities : Taiyuan, Changzhi, Shijiazhuang, Wuxi, etc.
 - ✓ 3 towns: Zhangpu of Kunshan, Baijia of Liuyang, Lecong of Fuoshan.

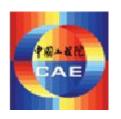
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System Architecture of Smart Cities







Lack of effective planning, redundant construction

- Lack of effective plan in the overall process of informatization, causing redundant even waste construction.
- Decentralized system construction, causing the problem of information islands
 - Various departments and industries are implementing their informatization process; however, they could not combine their effort together to play a bigger role.
 - e.g. City emergency rescue command system
 - Multiple infrastructure and support system construction caused a lot of waste of resources and manpower
 - It's hard to coordinate these services dynamically cross organizations or domains.





Smart Cities Service Platform of BUPT





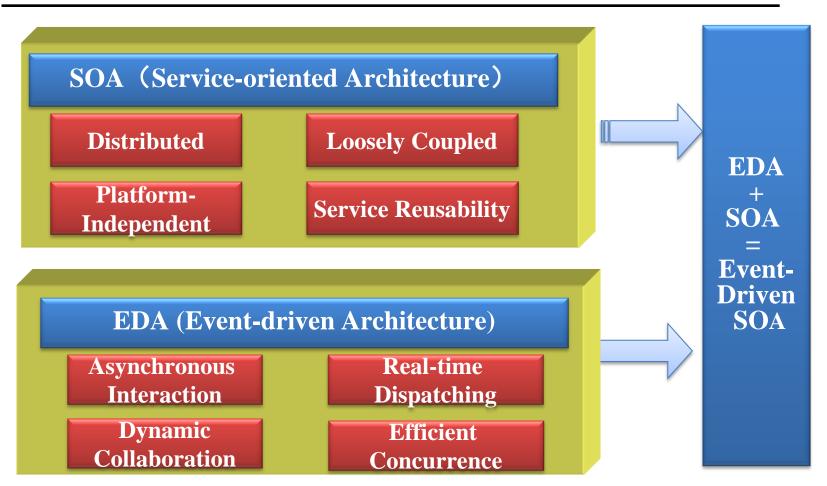
Smart Cities Service Platform of BUPT







Basic Ideas of BUPT Service Platform

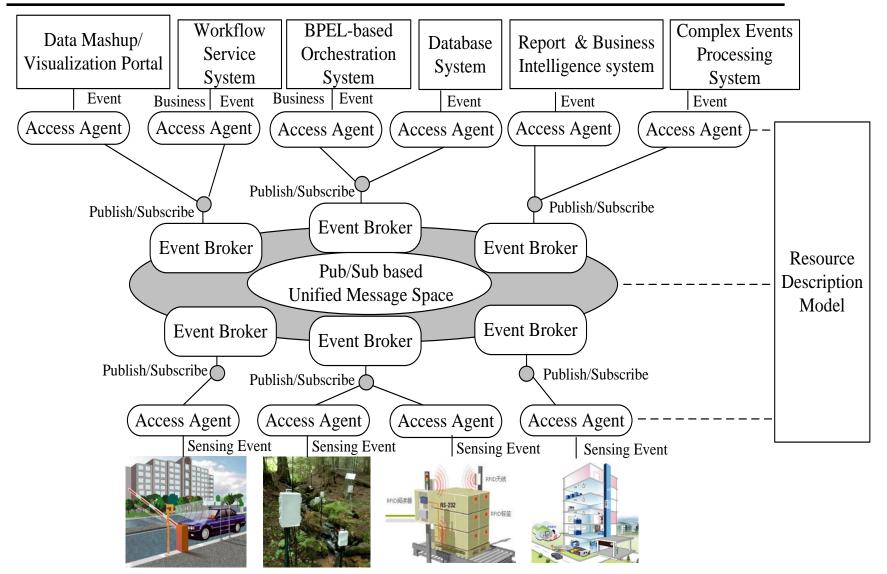


Enabling the participants of service interactions to decouple from time, space and control flow





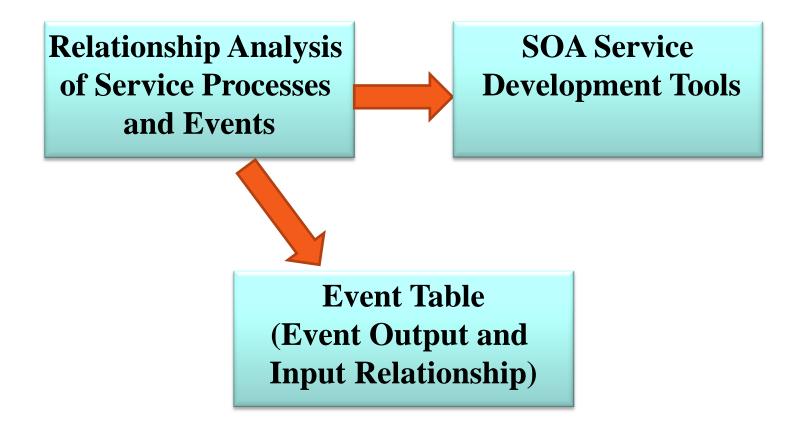
EDSOA Based Smart Cities Service Platform







EDSOA Based Service Development



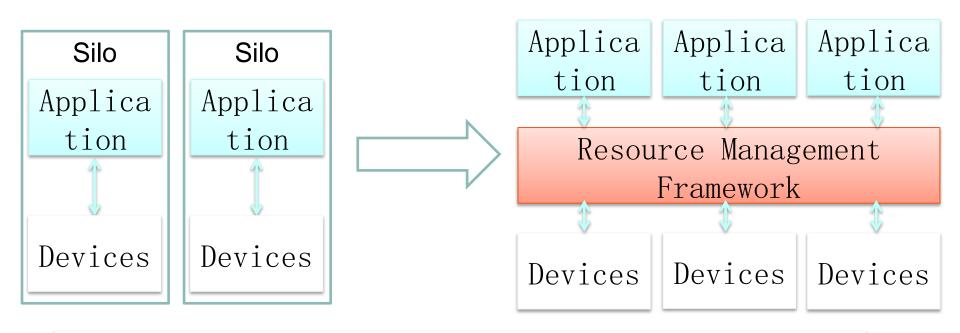




Resource Management Platform

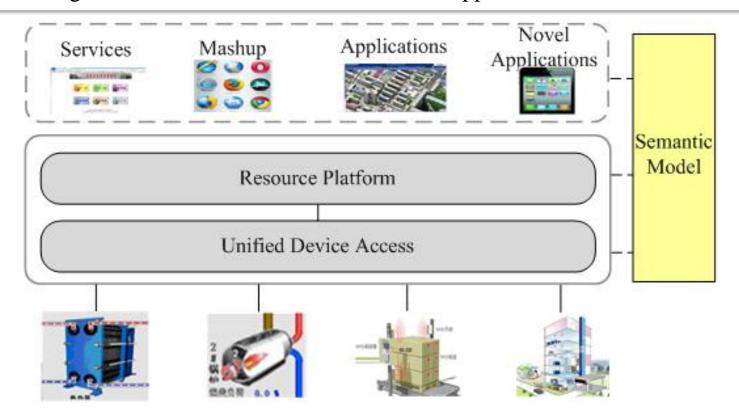


- Existing IoT application modes are focus on single application and "silos" solutions. There is a tight-coupling between the devices and the applications and they are characterized by "proprietary devices for one specific application".
- ➤ The data and resources are typically locked into closed systems without cross-system sharing, reusing, and interaction.



➤ We propose a resource management framework to open up or break the current application silos and move to a horizontal and open application mode.

- The resource management framework provides an infrastructure for accessing heterogeneous devices, formally describing resources and entities, and publishing their output in well-understood, machine-processible formats on the Web.
- ➤ It shields the heterogeneity and technical detail of devices, and exposes them in a well-defined resource way. The resources and information are represented in a self-description and semantic manner.
- ➤ It decouples the upper applications from the underneath devices, and ensures the expandability of upper and underneath layers. It enables the cross-system sharing and reusing of resources, and interaction between applications.

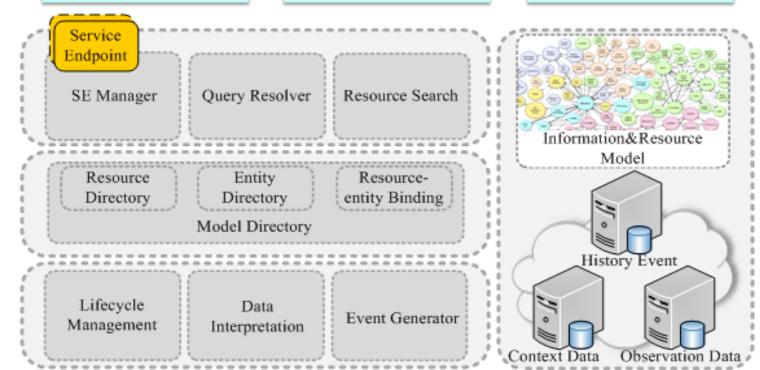




Resource Management Platform

- Expose the capabilities of resources to upper applications in the way of REST service.
- Monitor the state of resources and synchronize the information of Model Directory.
- Search required resources by Model Directory.

Interpret the outputs of resources and generate events according to model and resource-entity binding.





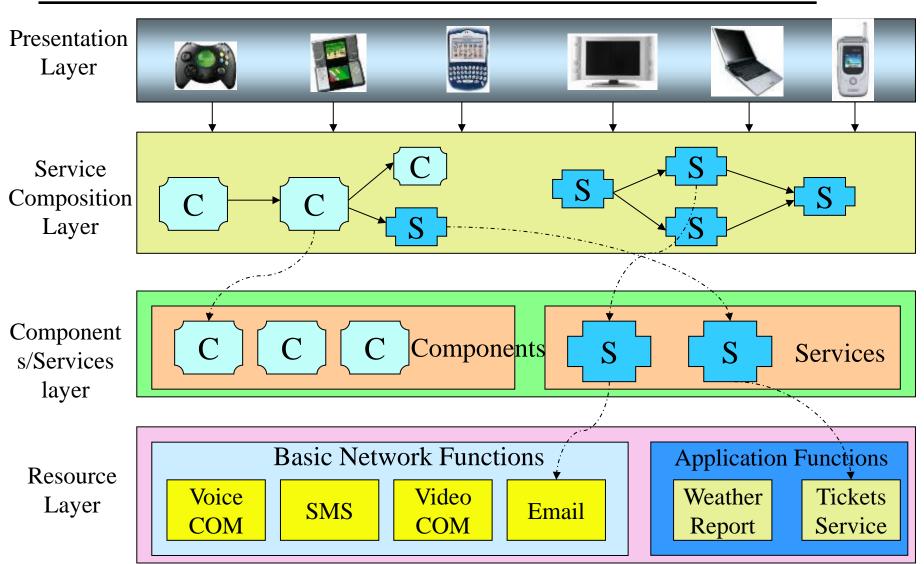


Single Process Service Development





Basic Ideas of Service Development







SOA Development Tools

- **BPEL Based Service Development Tool**
- JBPM Based Human Interaction Workflow Development Tool
- Mobile Terminal Service Development Tool



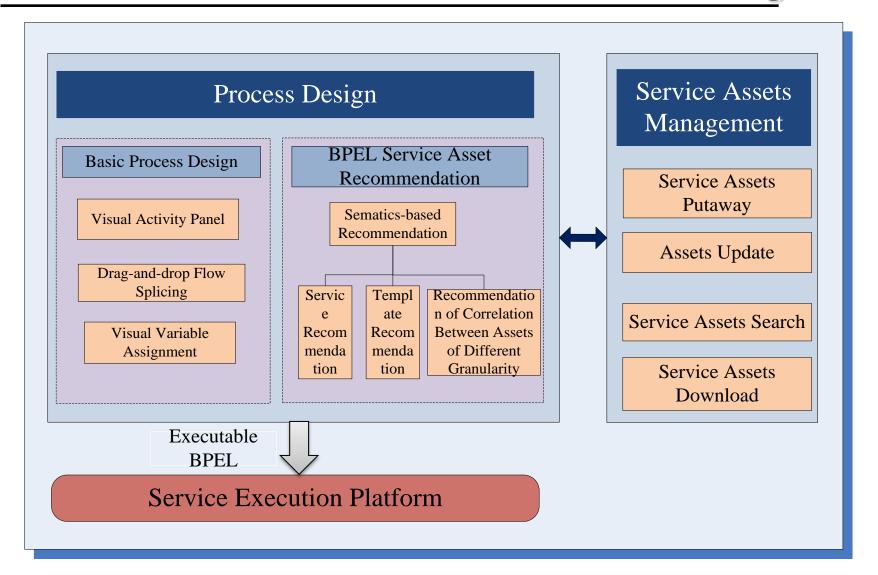


BPEL Based Service Development Tool





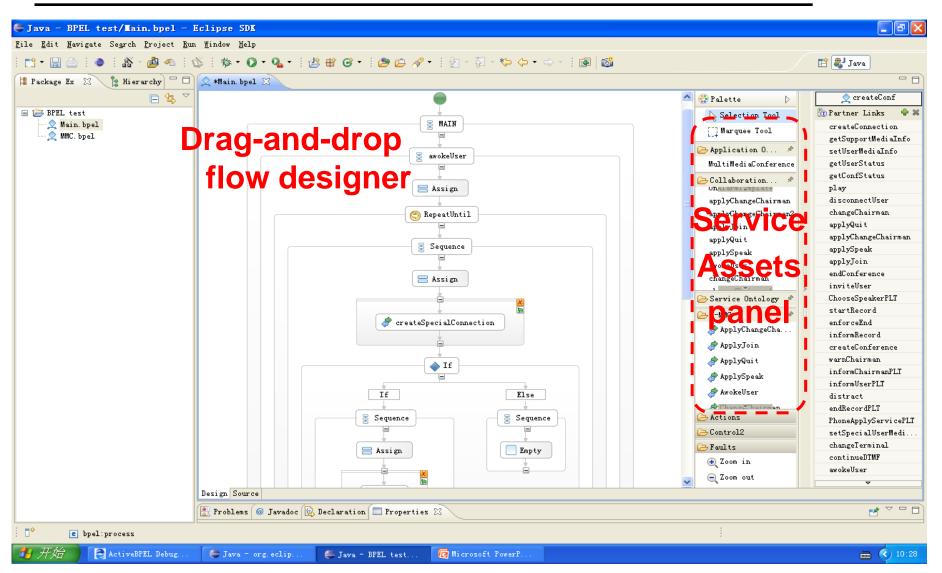
Function & Structure Chart of BPEL Generating Kit







Visual Web Service Development Based on BPEL

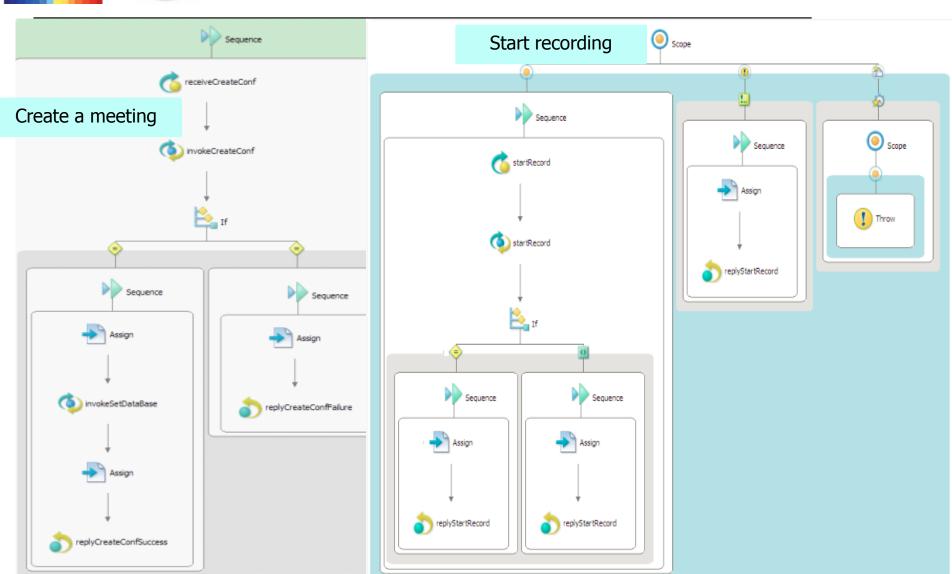








BPEL-based Multimedia Conference Process



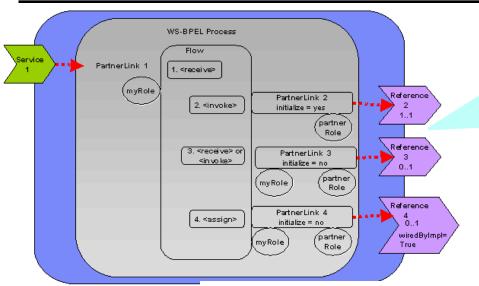




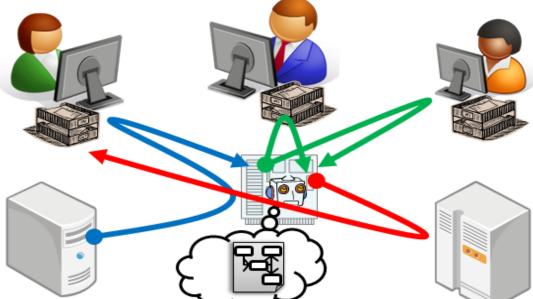
JBPM Based Human Interaction Workflow Development Tool



Workflow Service Development Environment Geared to Human Activities



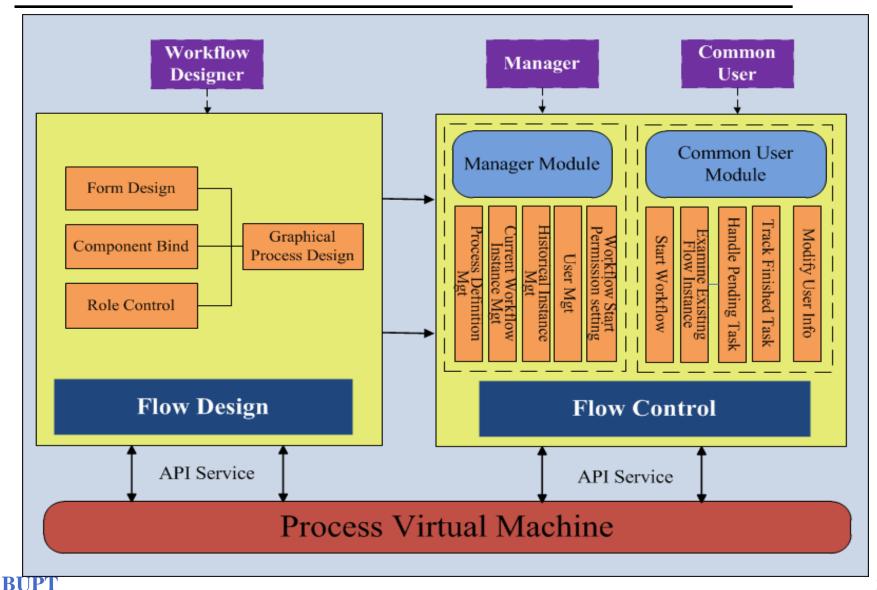
BPEL: Lack of good support of human activities. We developed the JBPM workflow tool in order to support human activity workflow in enterprise informatization.







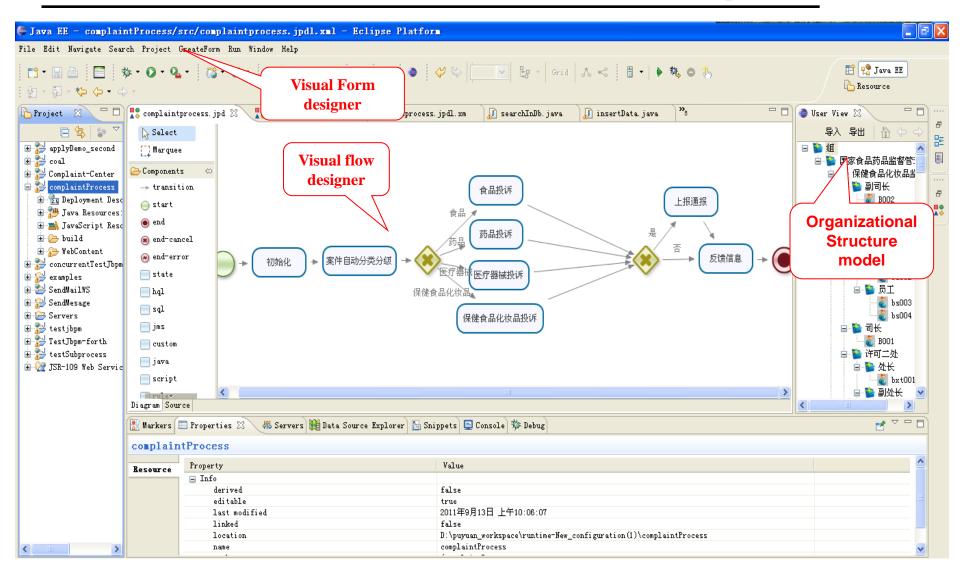
Function & Structure Chart of BUPT Workflow







Main Interface of Workflow Development Kit







Workflow Service Runtime System

Workflow implementation and execution







Service Execution Platform





Overall Structure of IoT-oriented Intelligent Service Execution Environment

IoT Object Presence and HMI

Flow-based man-machine interface & coordination

Event-driven Coordinated Service Execution

Event Scheduling, Event Execution

Unified Message Space

Event filtering, Routing, Aggregation

rivacy of Io Services

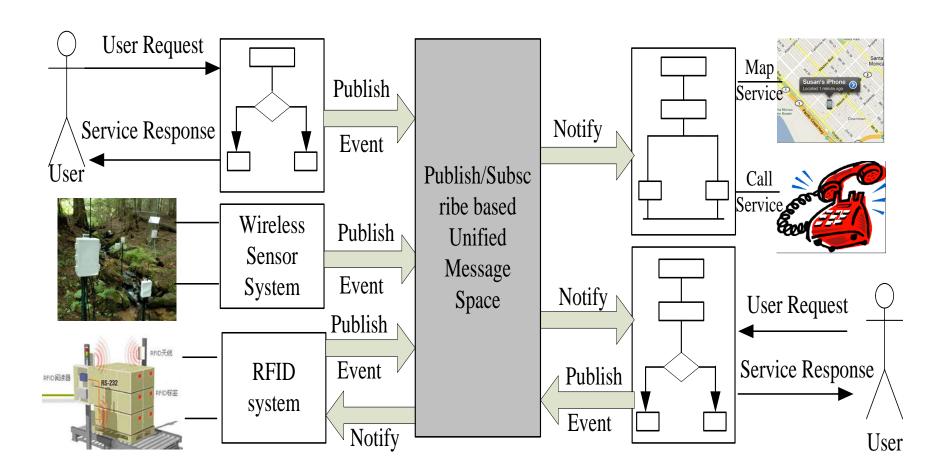
Resource Management & Access Layer

WSRF, CIM, Ontology





Unified Message Space

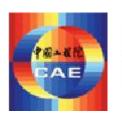






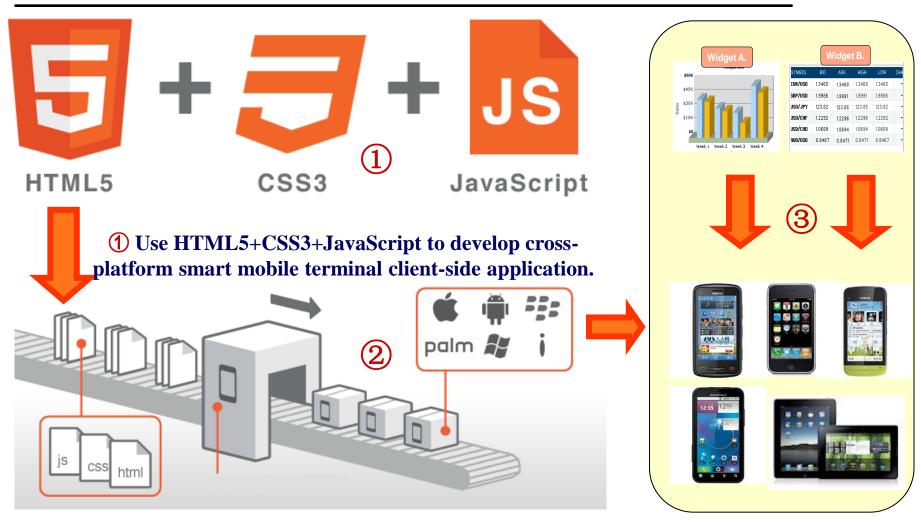


Mobile Terminal Service Development Tool





Principle of Smart Terminal Application Development Platform



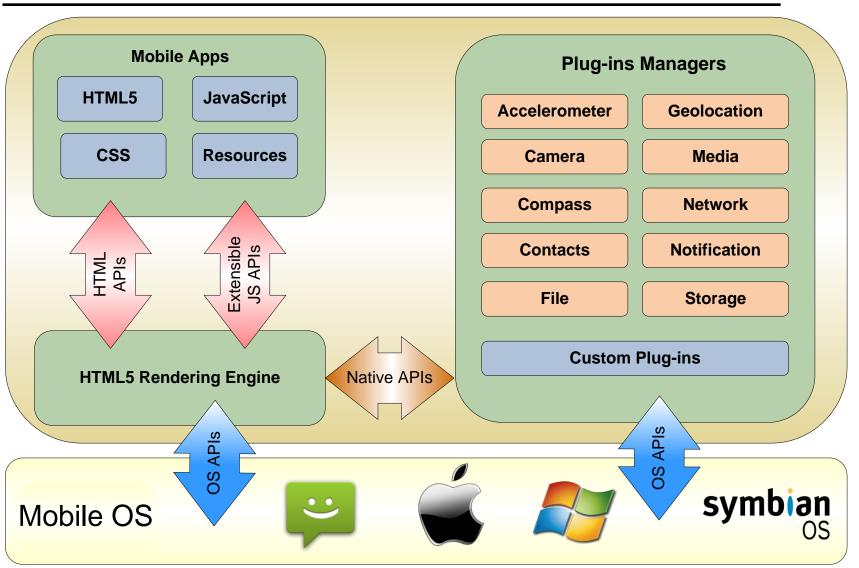
2 Generate different installation package for different mobile operating system.

3 Multi-deployment with one development process. Page 34





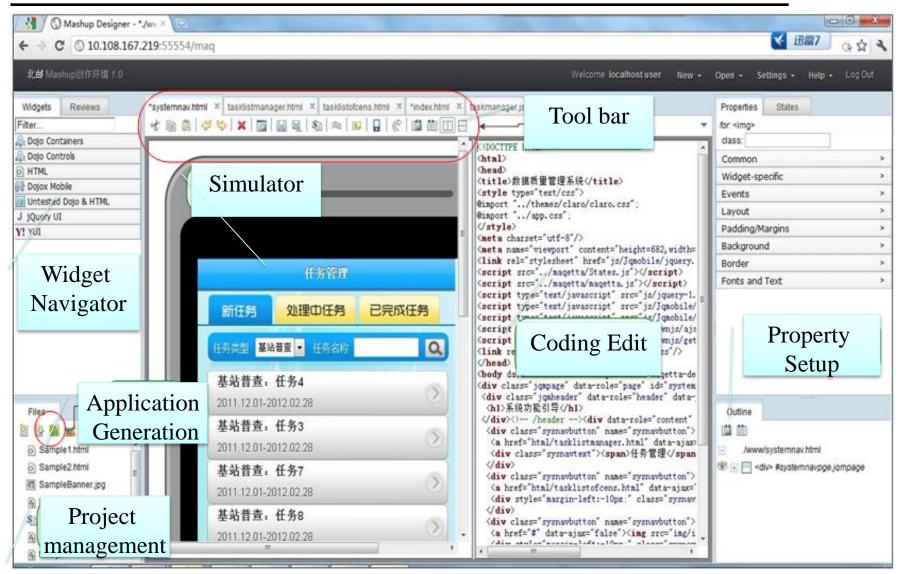
Internal Structure of Smart Terminal Application Development Platform







Integrated Environment of Smart Terminal Application Development Platform







Mainstream Smartphone Operating System Supported



■Our platform supports:

Android iOS WinPhone7





Deployed Applications





Application1: Information Monitoring Service for District Heating System



a complex service system based on multiple cross-domain, heterogeneous systems





System Deployment Scale and Architecture



The Deployment Scale

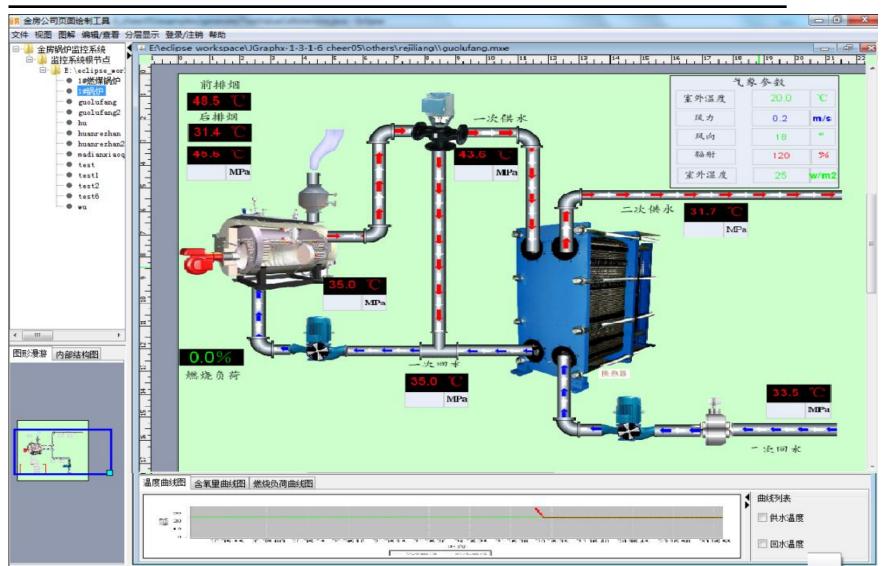
120 District heating neighborhoods in Beijing, including 400 remote monitoring boiler rooms and heat exchanger, 150,000 heat metering users.







Information Monitoring Service for District Heating System-Gas Boiler Room









Application2: E-Mine Mobile Information System of Jining, Shandong





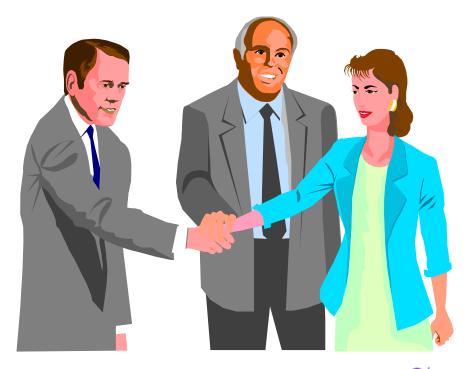


System Main Interfaces and Remote Video Monitoring









Thanks! Look Forward to Cooperation!