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Supported by Fawzi Behman, TelNet Management

First Responders – Public Safety and Smart Cities

Cities today are tasked with managing

- An ever-increasing human population
- Proactive urban planning: housing, transportation, healthcare, education, security, public services (utilities, environment, safety)
- Preparation for disasters and increasing terrorist threats

Requiring greater performance

- Need for real-time response (rule of thumb is 6 minutes or less)
- Increasingly advanced measures to control

Given

- Limited resources
- Tight budgets
- Raised expectations





Need of Smart Ecosystem Solutions Across Government Departments Based On:



Economic Growth



Quality of Life



Ecological Footprint, **Sustainability**

Across Multiple Sectors























Smart Mobility **Smart** Safety **Smart** Energy, Water, Waste

Smart Building & Living

Smart Health **Smart** Education

Smart Finance

Tourism Leisure

Smart

Smart Retail Logistics

Smart Manufacuring & Constr-

uction

Smart Government





Technologies Enabling Advances

5th Generation of 3GPP (5G) Impact

Massive Capacity and Connectivity
Efficient Use of Spectrum and Network Utilization
Flexible and Scalable Infrastructure
Value added services affecting following use cases
(3GPP defines about 70 use cases)

- Internet of Things
- Wireless Sensor Networks
- Smart Homes and Buildings
- Smart Grid
- Intelligent Transportation Systems
- Virtual Reality/Online Gaming
- Medical Sensors







Internet of Things (IOT) – High Level Model Across all Markets

Service Layer

This layer provides insight to the data collected from all layers and offers the information as a service to individuals, industries or infrastructures

Gateway/Aggregation Layer (Edge or Fog Computing)

This layer enables the stream of data to move from one level to the next for additional processing

Sensing Layer

This layer enables interface to objects that are currently passive, where tapping into these objects will generate a stream of pertinent data and information



Wearables, Sensors, RFID,





IoT/5G - Communication Protocol Enablers

Cloud (Public, Private, SaaS, IaaS, PaaS)
Access (Web, mobile)
Big Data/Analytics
3G/4G/5G

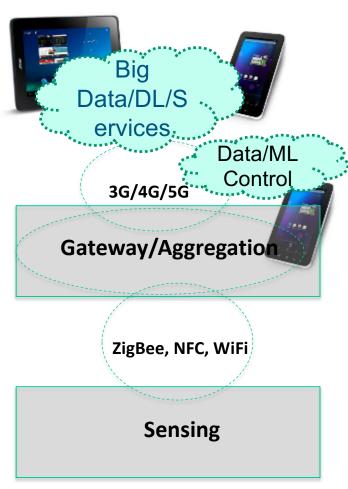
SDx, NFV IPv4/IPv6, VPN, ZigBee, WiFi, 3G/4G/5G

WSN, ZigBee, NFC, WiFi, 6LoWPAN, MEMS, Sensors, RFID, PLC, A/D, D/A Services
C/WAN

Gateway

C/BAN/LAN/WLAN/WSN

Sensing



Sensors, Digital/Analog, RFID, PLC





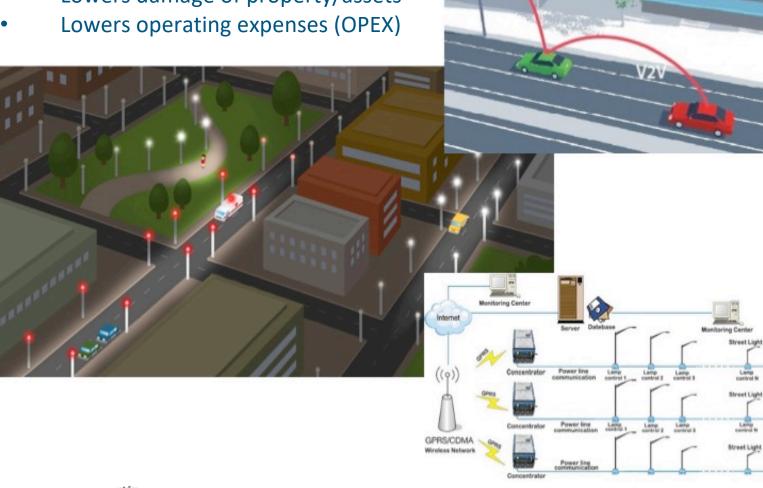
Smart Cities Crossover with Public Safety
Use Cases

Smart Cities with Intelligent Public Safety

DSRC RSU



Lowers damage of property/assets

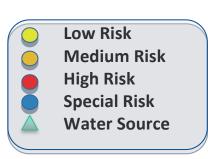






Smart Cities with Intelligent Public Safety

Situational Awareness and Risk Based Approach





Classification:

Type of construction:

Usage:

Dwelling

No of Floors:

Danger:

Secure Access:

Unknown

Exposed

Fire sensor detection & real time reporting of accident location and associated risk (GIS based)

- Real time identification of PS vehicle & supplies
- Real time dispatch of PS vehicle & finding the fastest route









Smart Cities Intelligent Public Safety

First Responder Risk Based Response Strategy

- Smart information about the incident (Risk based)
- Fast response
- Real-time network for communications and response
- State of the art supplies
- Response strategy





Adding sensors for fire (temperature, CO2,...)

Adding location based sensors at street intersections

Adding data repository for all incidents + Analytics

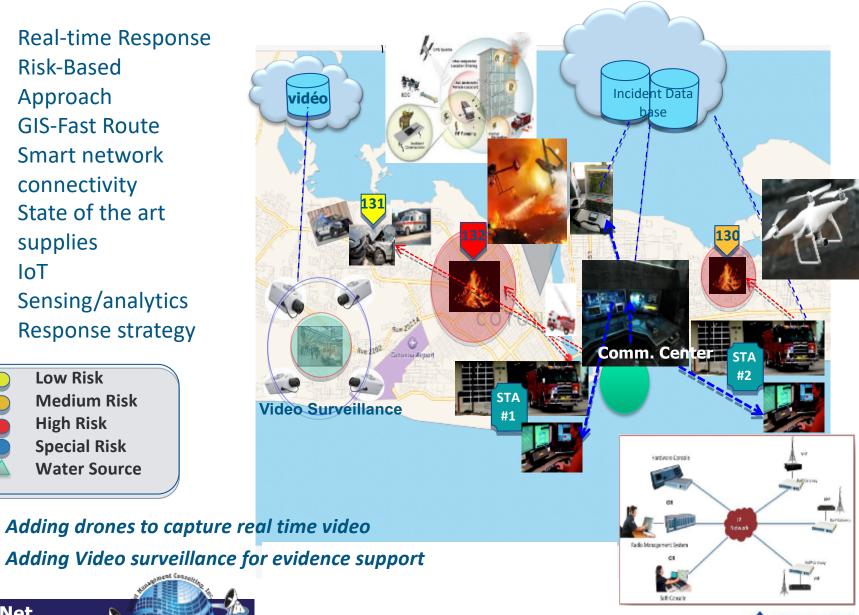




Smart Cities Intelligent Public Safety – Cognitive Approach

- Real-time Response
- Risk-Based Approach
- **GIS-Fast Route**
- Smart network connectivity
- State of the art supplies
- IoT Sensing/analytics
- Response strategy









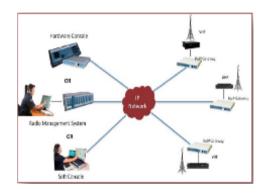
Public Safety Response Model

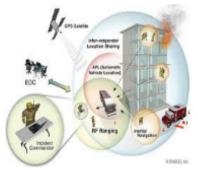
Analytics/Machine Learning Control:

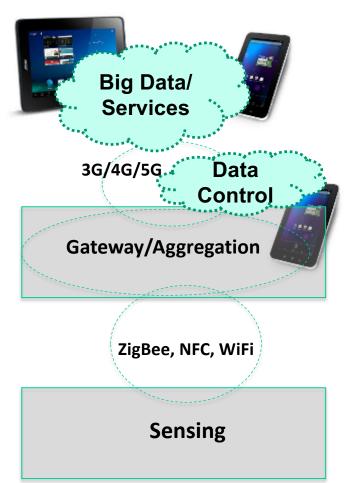
- Real-time Response
- Risk-Based Approach
- GIS-Fast Route
- Smart network connectivity
- State of the art supplies
- IoT Sensing/analytics
- Combat strategy

Examples of Fire Sensors:

- Fire detection sensors
- Smoke detection
- Heat detection
- Flame detection
- Multi-sensor detection
- Optical smoke detection
- Video fire detection
- Gas fire detection
- Video Surveillance
- Drone assistance







Sensors, Digital/Analog, RFID, PLC

Disruptive technologies applied to public safety ecosystem contribute to:

- Saving lives
- Lower damage of property/asset
- Lower OPEX





Additional Use Cases and Applications

Voice/Data

Two way "land mobile" radio
Telephone interconnect via radio
Talk groups with priority
Security and encryption
License plate checks
National criminal databases

Video

Cameras; fixed, vehicular and body License plate and facial recognition Peer to peer, Vehicle to Vehicle Night vision Camera resolution File storage for evidence

Situational Awareness

Sensors; WMD, chemicals, pressure, traffic Cameras used to locate personnel & assets Voice/Data/Video
Mapping of personnel/assets
Augmented Reality
Virtual reality for Training



Picture by Motorola Solutions





Smart Cities Smarter Buildings

Connected Buildings

Sensors

- WMD
- Chemicals
- Traffic Lights

Alarm Reporting
Situational Awareness

- Location of Hazardous Materials
- Location of Standpipes

IOT for Buildings

Power savings
Heating/Air conditioning
Security
Alarms
Sensors



Picture by Exchange Communications



Picture by Excellent Webworld





Emergency Responder Radio Coverage

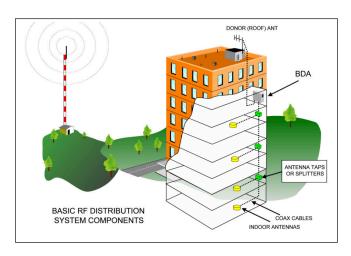
Considerations

Local guidelines and laws
Regional/National
Minimum acceptable signal strength
Enforcement
Inspections
Budget and who pays?



Distributed Amplifier Systems (DAS)

Access point
Donor antenna
Right of Way
Drop antennas or leaky cable
Radio frequency link budget
Cable Junction points



Pictures by National Public Safety Telecommunications Council





