

Emerging Technologies for Urban Cleaning

An overview of emerging technologies that can improve urban sanitation and cleaning.

Joel Curado, Managing Director, Casper Labs, joel@casperlabs.io

Introduction



Welcome remarks
Welcome and introduction



City Challenges and urban cleaning

Currency City Challenges and the Importance of urban leaning in cities

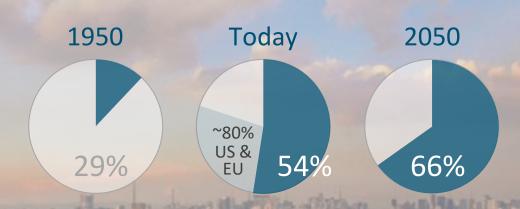


Emerging Technologies

The role of Technology and its examples applied to Urban Cleaning and Smart Cities

Rapid Urbanization

- Shifting economics
- Changing social demographics
- Environmental challenges
- Resource constraint





City Sustainability Challenges

There's a need for Cities to transform

DIGITAL

Attracting companies and the best brains Safety and Security

Budget constraints

Infrastructure renewal (roads, water, etc.)

Housing

Education

Healthcare

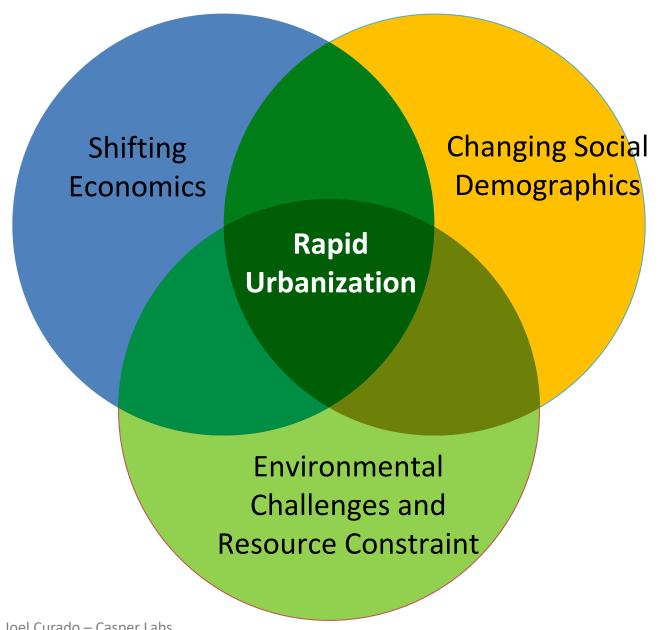
Aging Demographics

Environment & Energy

Inclusion and Citizen Services

Internet of Things: People, Process, Data & Things

Global Trends Changing the Urban Landscape



Urban Cleaning Challenges

Air Pollution

Vehicle emissions, industrial activities, and burning waste contribute to poor urban air quality.

Water Pollution

Untreated sewage, industrial waste, litter, and oil spills pollute urban water sources.

Soil Contamination

Heavy metals, chemicals, and waste contaminate urban soils.

Noise Pollution

Traffic, construction, industry, and other urban activities generate excessive noise.

Visual Pollution

Litter, graffiti, abandoned buildings and vehicles contribute to unattractive urban environments.

Waste Management

Inefficient waste collection and disposal strains urban infrastructure and harms the environment.



Citizen Challenges in Smart Cities



Citizen Participation

How do we align and educate citizens about Urban Cleaning and how can they have an active role



Data privacy and security

The large amount of data collected raises concerns over privacy and security

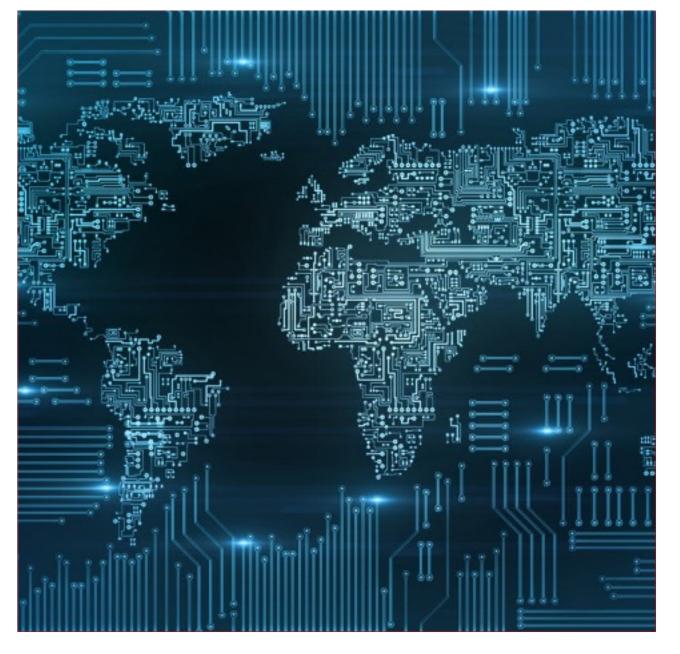


Technology and Adoption

Integrating and aligning many heterogeneous systems is challenging and having adoption is key

While smart cities provide many benefits, overcoming the challenges requires careful planning and design.

Emerging Technologies





Internet of Things

Smart Waste Management



IoT-enabled bins

Bins have sensors to monitor fill levels and notify collectors when nearing capacity



Route optimization

Collection routes optimized based on bin fill data to reduce miles driven



Compaction technology

Trash compactors built into bins to significantly increase storage capacity

Emerging technologies such as IoT sensors, route optimization, and compaction can enable smart waste management in cities.

Data Analytics



Predictive analytics

Use machine learning models to forecast daily waste generation peaks



GIS mapping

Map waste distribution patterns across the city using geographic information system tools

Leveraging data and analytics can help improve operational efficiency and long-term planning for waste management programs.

Data and Inclusion



Open Data

Enabling coders and city officials to create new applications based on currently available inputs (Chicago Open Data Portal)



Participative Democracy

Enabling citizens to voice their opinions and connect them to city officials (Decidim)

Open data sharing together with citizen participation opens up the creation of new applications and models that have not yet been thought of

Automation and Al



Al video capabilities

Robots can clean streets autonomously without human intervention (Cortexia)



Automation

Process automation as a way to optimize data capture and handling (Smart Contracts and Blockchain)

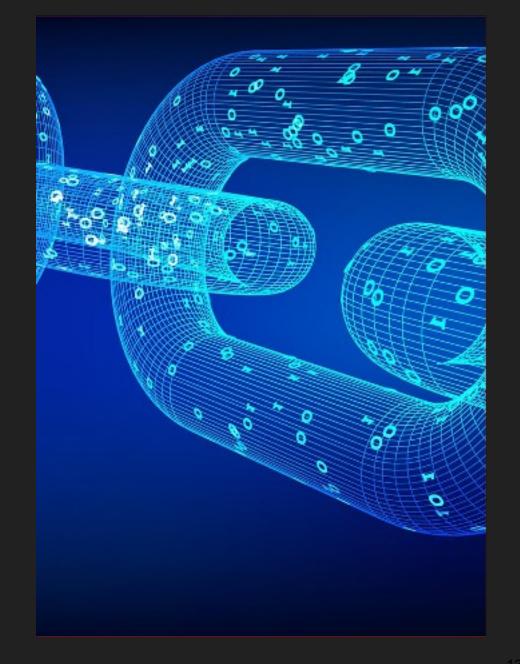
Automation and AI through video and processes can improve efficiency and coverage of urban sanitation and cleaning efforts

Blockchain

Blockchain technology allows for transparent tracking of waste as it moves from the source to final disposal. All parties can view the movement history in a tamper-proof ledger, enabling accountability.

Blockchain and other distributed ledger technologies are transforming how cities manage services and infrastructure. By enabling secure data sharing between parties, blockchain can increase transparency and automation in areas like waste management.

E.g. Sensors on trash cans could log pickups on a blockchain, reducing fraud and optimizing routes.





Blockchain Basics

What is Blockchain Technology?

Blockchain is a distributed ledger technology that allows transactions to be recorded in a decentralized, transparent, and secure manner through a

peer-to-peer network.

Decentralization

Blockchain does not rely on a central authority to approve transactions. The network is maintained by anonymous participants across the globe.

Transparency

All transactions on a blockchain are visible to every participant in the network. This allows for complete transparency.

Security

Blockchain uses cryptography and consensus mechanisms to make the ledger immutable and prevent fraudulent transactions.



Blockchain in Urban Cleaning

Tokenization of Waste collection

Increased transparency in waste disposal

Waste Separation Gamification

Decreased fraud in waste management billing



Use Cases for Blockchain in Urban Cleaning

Transparent Waste Tracking Decentralized Waste Management Recycling Supply Chain Tracking Waste Collection Route Optimization



謝謝

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