

January 21 2021 10:00-12:00 CET

SPARCS City Labs

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Fraunhofer IAO - Institute for Industrial Engineering

- ▶ **Founded:** 1949
- ▶ About **26,600** staff
- ▶ **72** institutes and research units around the world
- ▶ **Annual research budget:** 2.6 billion euros
- ▶ Over **70%** of this sum is **generated** through projects commissioned by industry and publicly funded research projects
- ▶ Roughly 30% is provided by the **German state and federal governments** for advanced research (looking at issues that will be of concern to the economy and society in five- or ten-years time).

Our role in SPARCS



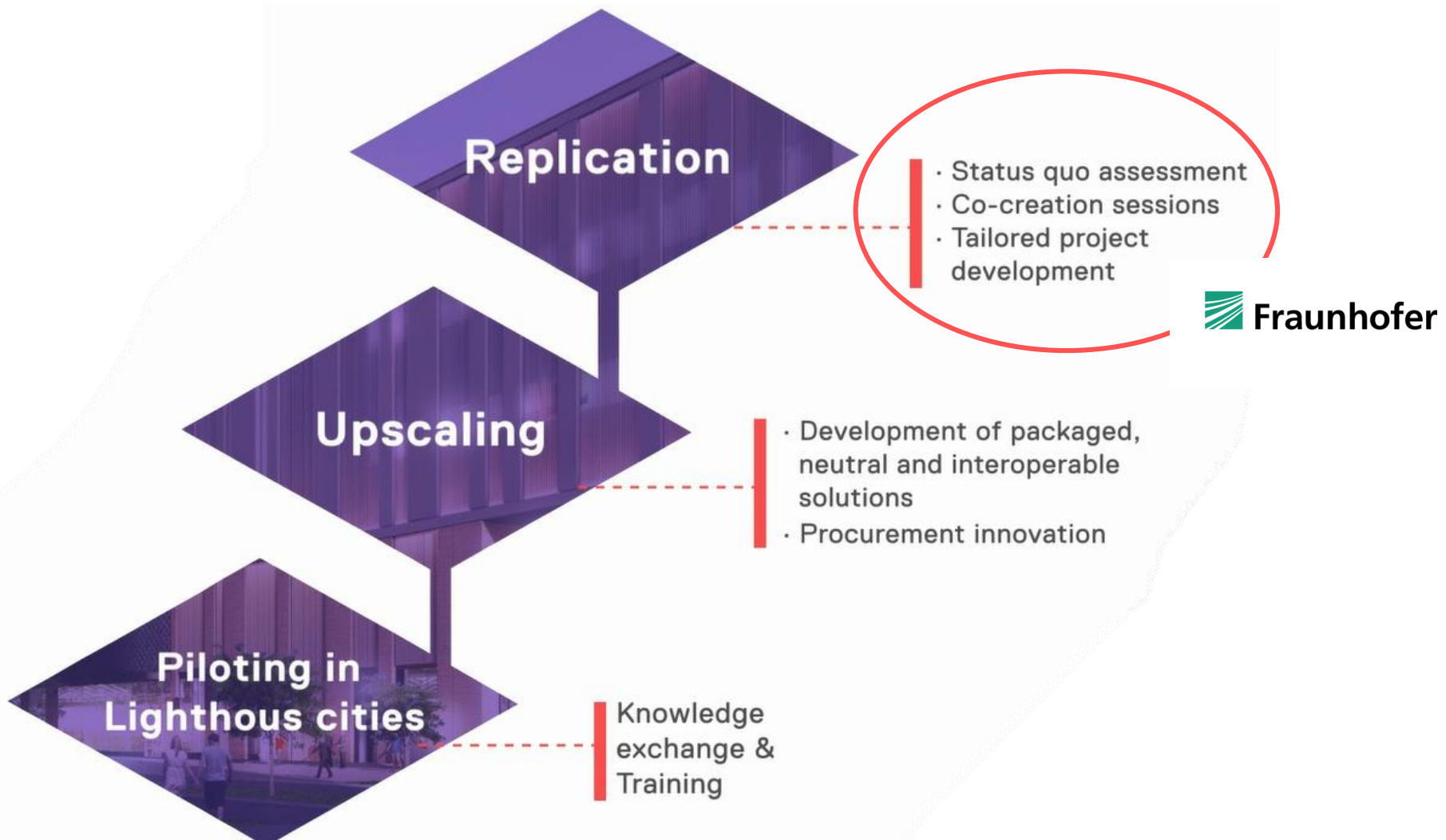
Among other we lead the Replication Activities in SPARCS, supporting our Fellow Cities in the process of developing their own **Sustainable energy Positive and zero cARbon CommunitiesS**



The SPARCS Cities



Replication Strategy



How do we do it?

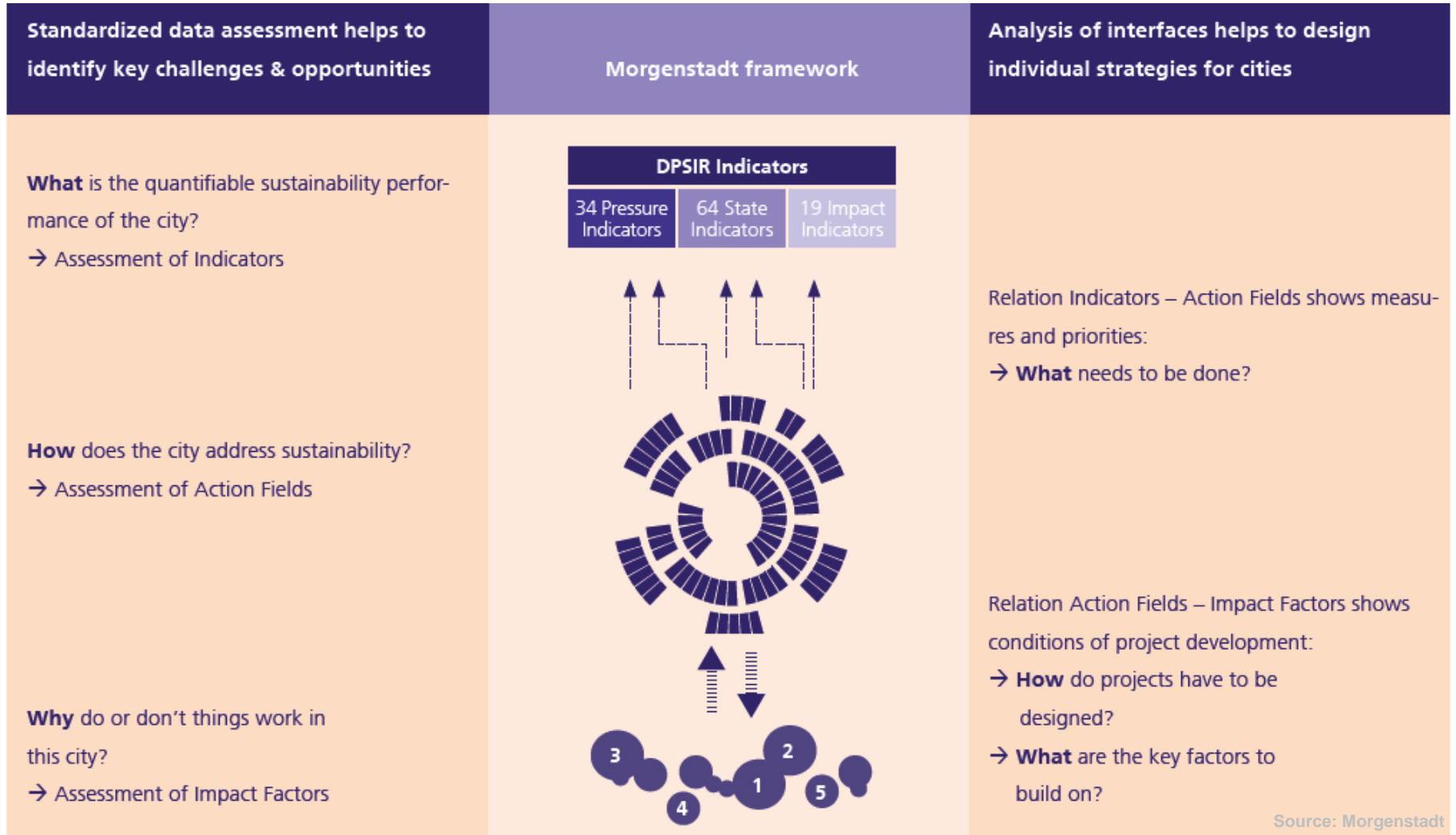
The SPARCS City Labs



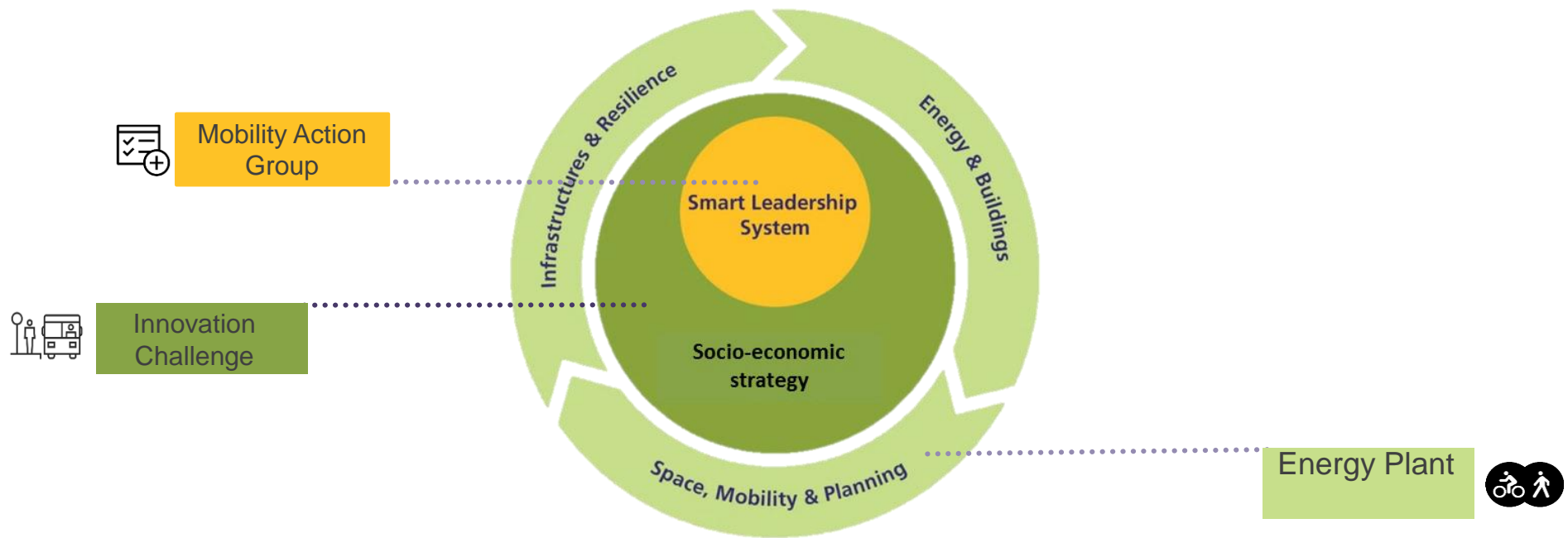
Morgenstadt is a Fraunhofer Innovation Network designing sustainable cities since 2011



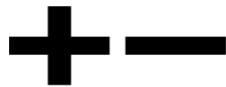
The Morgenstadt Framework



City Labs in SPARCS: Three levels of Action



Expected Results of City Labs



Individual sustainability city profile highlighting the drivers, barriers and opportunities in the city



Detailed analysis of specific sectors relevant to SPARCS



Catalogue of solution-oriented project outlines to be then further developed in a roadmap for implementation

Implemented City Labs



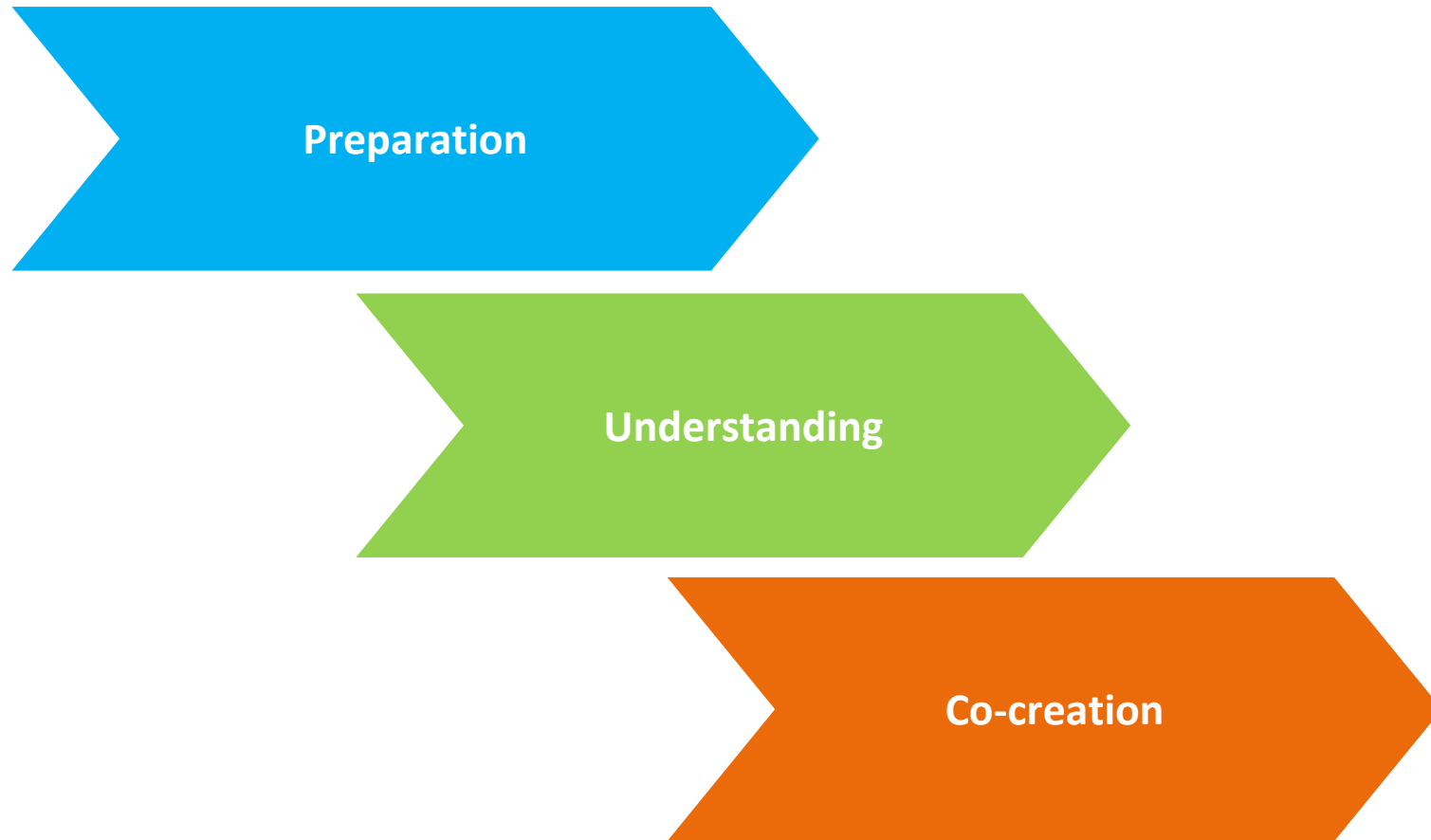
SPARCS



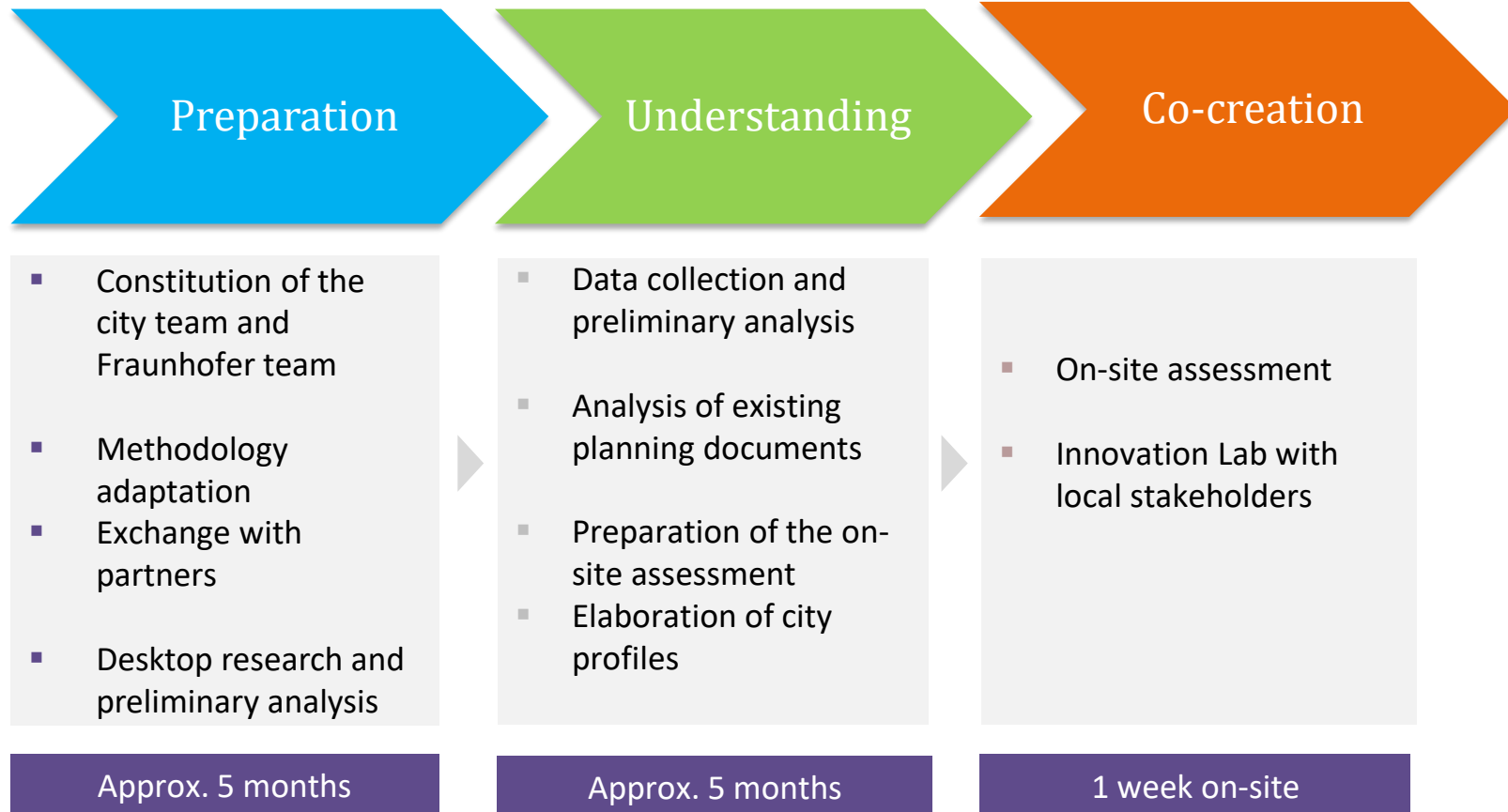
Horizon 2020
European Union funding
for Research & Innovation

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under Grant Agreement No. 864242
Topic: LC-SC3-SCC-1-2018-2019-2020: Smart Cities and Communities

City Lab Phases and Process



SPARCS City Lab Timeline



Preparatory Phase

Goal → familiarize researchers and local team with the city and defining the focus sectors.

Steps →

Constitution of the
City Lab teams



- Fraunhofer
- Local Teams

Adaptation of mci
methodology to the
SPARCS project



- Fraunhofer

Desktop research and
preliminary analysis



- Fraunhofer

Who?

Icons: thenounproject.com (various artists)

Methodology adapted to the SPARCS sectors of focus

Indicators, action fields and benchmarks adapted and updated

Innovation



Social



ICT



Mobility



Buildings



Water & Sanitation



Solid waste and resources



Urban resilience



Environment



Governance



Industry



Energy



Economy



Icons: thenounproject.com

Understanding Phase - Steps

Goal →

Understanding the city and its core elements related to the focus sectors in our SPARCS project.

Steps →

Data collection and analysis



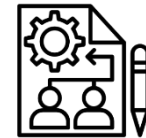
- Cities & Fraunhofer

Analysis of strategic documents



- Cities provide the documents
- Fraunhofer analyzes/summarizes

Draft of city profile



- Fraunhofer

Who?

Understanding Phase

Mci Framework adapted for SPARCS - 50 indicators defined and updated

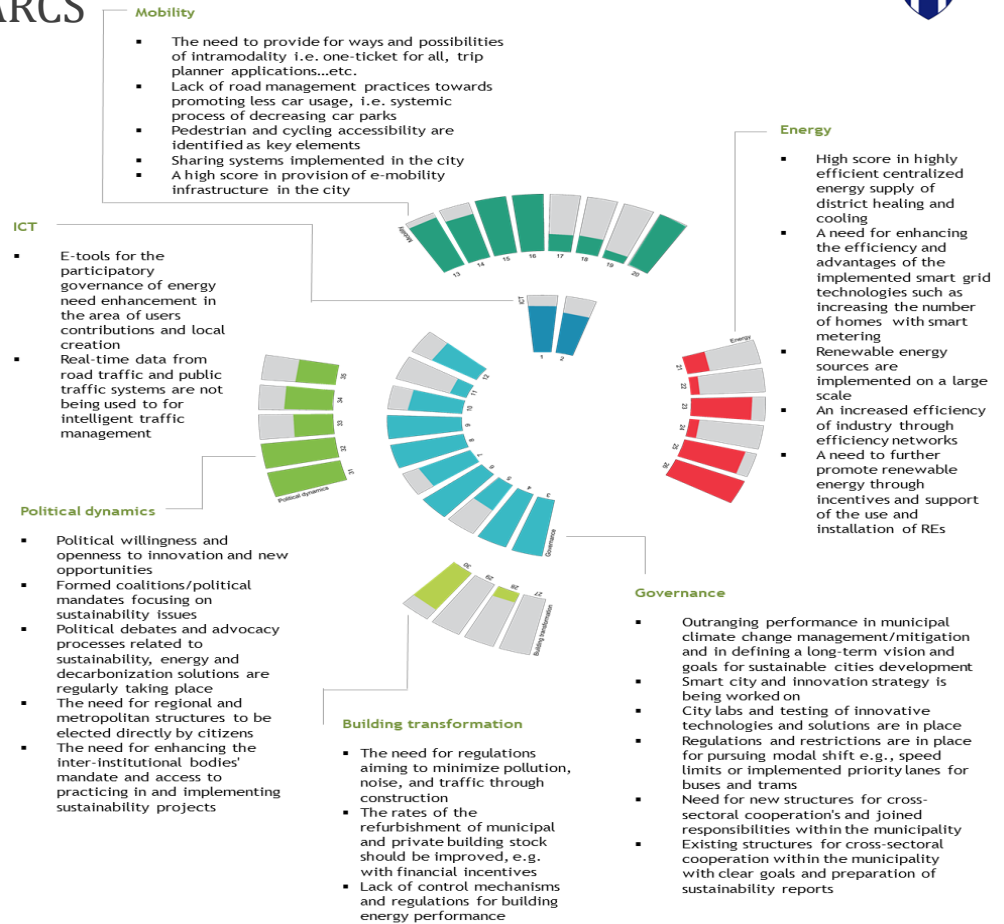
Indicator Description	City Value	Green	Yellow	Red
Number of personal automobiles per cap (per cap.)	0.694	< 0.6	0.4 - 0.6	> 0.4
The ratio between the total number of passenger motorised vehicles (incl. cars and taxis) within the urban agglomeration and the population (passenger vehicles per 1000 city inhabitants)	749	< 250 (Amsterdam)	250 - 400	> 400 (poorly performing German cities)
Average age of fleet in use (years)	6	< 6	6 - 12	> 12
Kilometers of bicycle path per 100,000 population (km/100,000 inhabitants)	35.8	> 90	35-90	< 35
Number of mobile broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (%)	119%	> 90	70 – 90	< 70

Analyzed Indicators example from RVK

Understanding Phase

Mci Framework adapted for SPARCS
 - 35 action fields defined and updated

Action Fields assessment Reykjavik (September 2020)



Assessed Action Fields example from RVK

Understanding Phase

Reykjavik City Profile



Figure 4: Aerial view of Reykjavik (Hrönn Hrafnisdóttir, 2018)

Established in 1786, Reykjavik is relatively young in comparison to other European cities, in addition to being the northernmost capital in the world. It has a projected population of 130,000 for 2020, and encompasses a space of 274 km² with a density of 480 residents per kilometre squared (City of Reykjavik, 2011a). Reykjavik is located in southwest of Iceland, on the southern shore of Faxaflói bay. In total, the greater Reykjavik area includes about 60% of Iceland's residents (City of Reykjavik, 2011a), so it's not surprising that the city's culture influences the whole of Iceland. The coast is a large part of the city's identity, with its own portion within the **New Municipal Plan**, due to the fact that it is so closely tied to the economy.

City	Reykjavik
Population	131.136
Area	273km ²
Density	480/km ²
GDP/Capita	\$73.191

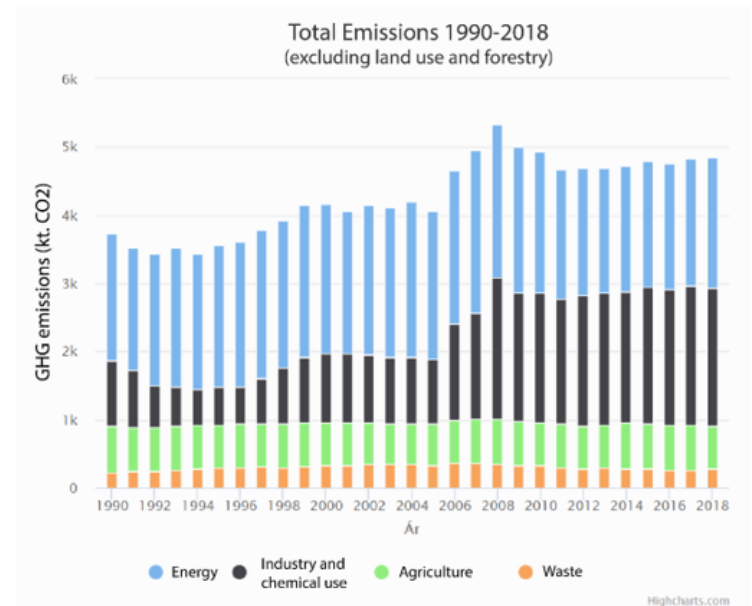


Figure 2: Iceland's total historical emissions, translated (Umhverfis Stofnun, 2018)

Icelanders benefit greatly from vast geothermal and hydropower resources. The electricity mix in Iceland is near 100% renewable with about 70% coming from hydropower and 30% from geothermal power plants (Orkustofnun, 2019a). In addition, geothermal energy covers over 90% of the heating demand in Iceland (Orkustofnun, 2019b). Affordable supply of electricity and heat has attracted foreign and domestic investment in various industries such as aluminum and silicon metal production, data-farming and geothermally heated greenhouses. Iceland intends to be carbon

Draft implementation plan example from RVK

Co-creation Phase

Goal →

Develop inter-relationship hypothesis within the analyzed system elements, possible project outlines, and future points of action.

Steps →

High level and expert interviews



Site visits in the city



Project ideas development sessions



Innovation workshop with local stakeholders



On-site week includes:

- 2 FHG researchers
- Approx. 12 interviews
- Approx. 3 site visits
- 1 workshop

Icons: thenounproject.com (various artists)

Co-creation Tools



Co-creation Phase – On-site

Drafted project outline example from RVK's virtual on-site

ICT solution 1: Reykjavik turns green app

Citizen participation app for encouraging sustainable behaviour

Description and Objectives

There is a lack of sustainable citizens participating in environmental initiatives. The app will increase awareness and encourage participation. Users can be rewarded for service events.

Objectives:

- Increase awareness
- Reduce waste
- Support sustainable living
- Promote sustainable consumption
- Promote refund and recycling
- Education



Waste solution 2: Introduction of Pay-as-you-throw system

Introduction of a usage-pricing model for disposing of municipal solid waste

Description and Objectives

Users are charged a rate based on how much waste they dispose of at their local authority. Bin bags are taxed with pay-per-bag. Bulky items, batteries, sofas, electrical appliances, and other items that have a payment sticker attached, in official bins, are purchased or weighed at central collection bins. Composting, are offered to a comparatively lower rate.

Objectives:

- Increase environmental awareness
- Promote separation at source
- Reduce waste production



Energy solution 3: Pilot Smart Grid at University

Universities' Smart Grid project

Description and Objectives

The University Campus is an ideal location for implementing a Smart Grid project and gaining more circular systems experience. Local energy production and consultation, regulated by smart building management systems, could allow the city to gain experience with these systems and make more asserted decisions regarding the distribution networks, the existing regulations, and tariff systems.

Objectives:

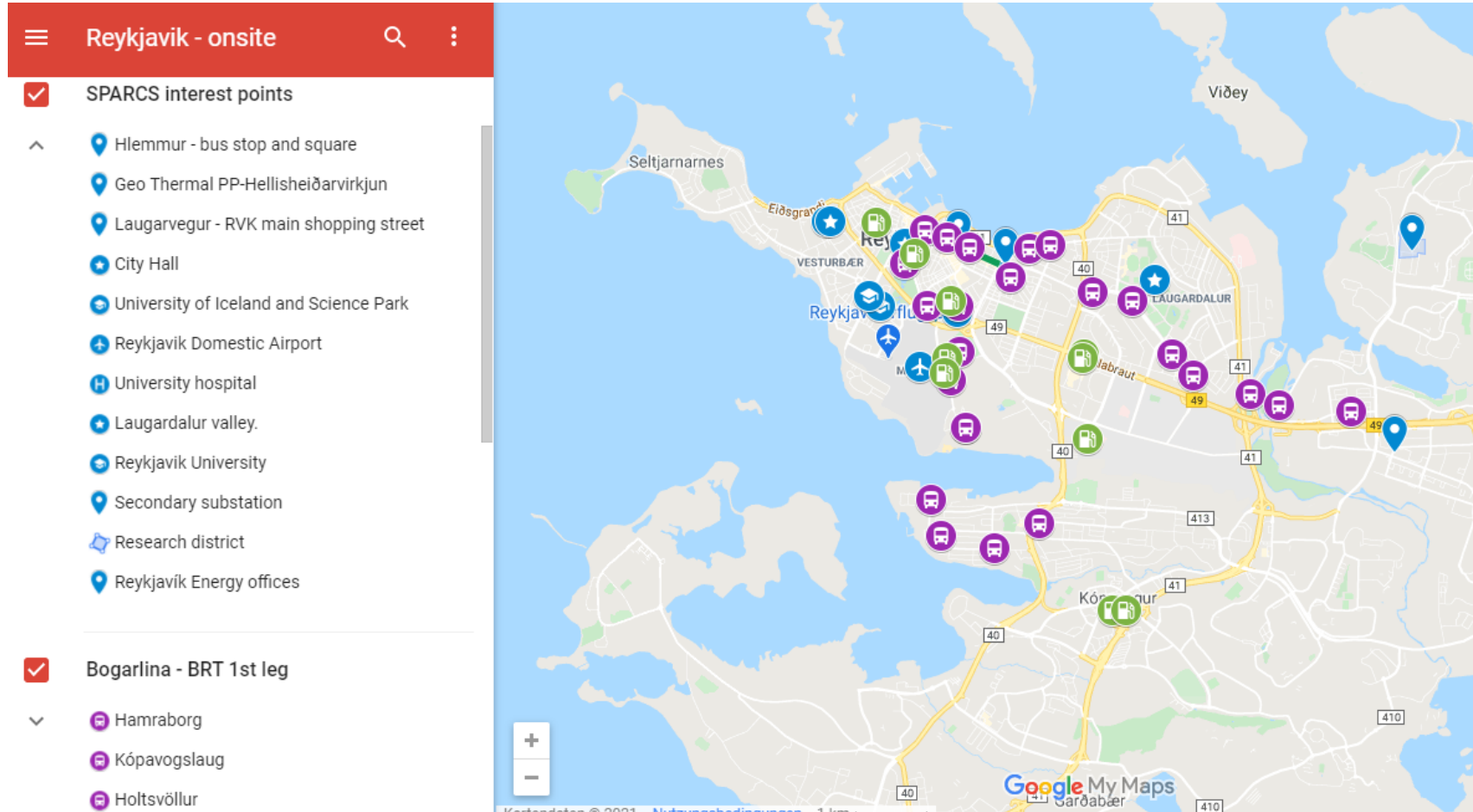
- Promote the use of EV
- Reduce energy consumption
- Promote solar energy
- Develop adequate regulations for promoting the transition
- Increase environmental awareness

Suggested location:

Campus at the Reykjavik University

Co-creation Phase – On-site

Produced map of interest - example from RVK's virtual on-site



Next steps

► Detailed project development

2: New circular bus routes

Objectives

tem in Coimbatore is designed in a way that all bus lines go through radial routes. As a consequence the city center is very congested, ea around Gandhipuram bus terminal. Many areas in between radial grown with urban infill and these residents need bus route access.

v city growth patterns, the introduction of circular bus routes or ring ion to current radial bus routes will increase the reach of bus

efore proposed to introduce four circular bus routes for better d to decongest the city center through these alternate ring routes. ress bus service line as a high speed suggested with limited stops on il road connecting airport.

jectives are:

t and provide access to residents between radial routes

congestion in the city center.

bus commuting experiences

irect travel to destinations without coming to the city center.

ie project components finalized as given below.

Measures and impact

ils of proposed four circular lines are given below:

ng route sections overlapped with city ward map and blue line 1 d below:



Ramanathapuram Bus Stop - GH Bus Stop - Ukkadam Bus Stop - Poomarket Bus Stop - Coimbatore North Bus Stop - New Bus Stand - Housing Unit Bus Stop - Kanappa Nagar Bus Stop - Ganapathy Bus Stop - Voc Nagar Bus Stop - Villan Kuruchi Bus Stop - Cheran Managar Bus Stop - Peelamedu Bus Stop - Lakshmi Mills Bus Stop - Puliakulam Bus Stop

ng route sections overlapped with city ward map and yellow line 2 d below:

	holes filled-up. The length of the road stretches for improvement Link 1 about 12.01 km, Link 2 about 7.1 km, Link 3 about 3.211 about 0.90 km summed up to about 23 km.																				
	This proposed express bus service on Avinashi arterial road net to Shukravarepet was also earlier considered for an exclusive system, but now the same is included in the proposed Metro transit. Therefore to differentiate the services of this express line operate Electric bus operations and with limited stops, without speed services line to help attract more commuters. Such route provision till Metro commences its operations. The success of this route other routes as well. Four electric bus services can initially be in frequency. Overall about 2 new electric buses on each route and services for express line route required to resume operations.																				
Legal / Policy	There is no legal hurdles to implement this project. However Government state transport policy the proposed routes need ap and RTA agencies. In other words, there are no policy or implementing this project.																				
Financial (cost table)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Details</th> <th>Quantity</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Five new bus stops: Construction, amenities improvement, new amenities like bus poles, LED lighting, modernization with solar bus stops and other beautifications</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unit costs estimated to be 25 lakhs per shelter</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Brief road improvements to cover across 23 km in length across the proposed four routes considered. Most of the reasonable expenses on few stretches as paving/relaying and footpath/drainage provisions. Also two Road Over Bridges as required</td> <td>23 km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unit costs estimated to be 1 cr l per km</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Four circular routes demand assessment and rationalization of circular bus route operations and express bus services study.</td> <td>4 months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 month consulting study</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Number of Electric Buses Fleet to be procured for proposed 4 bus routes and also on express electric bus services on Avinashi road.</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unit costs estimated to be 2 cr per electric bus</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Cost</td> <td>INR 41.25 crores (€)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Details	Quantity	Five new bus stops: Construction, amenities improvement, new amenities like bus poles, LED lighting, modernization with solar bus stops and other beautifications	5	Unit costs estimated to be 25 lakhs per shelter		Brief road improvements to cover across 23 km in length across the proposed four routes considered. Most of the reasonable expenses on few stretches as paving/relaying and footpath/drainage provisions. Also two Road Over Bridges as required	23 km	Unit costs estimated to be 1 cr l per km		Four circular routes demand assessment and rationalization of circular bus route operations and express bus services study.	4 months	4 month consulting study		Number of Electric Buses Fleet to be procured for proposed 4 bus routes and also on express electric bus services on Avinashi road.	8	Unit costs estimated to be 2 cr per electric bus		Total Cost	INR 41.25 crores (€)
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► Elaboration of a roadmap

ROADMAP - TIMELINE

IMPLEMENTATION LAYERS





Thank you!

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<https://www.sparcs.info/>



Stadt Leipzig



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