

2017 CPS Workshop

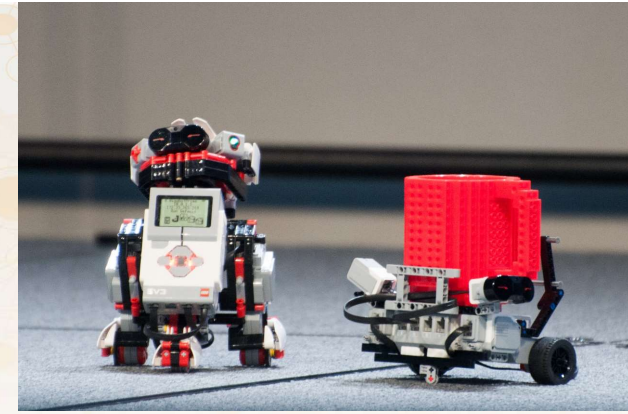
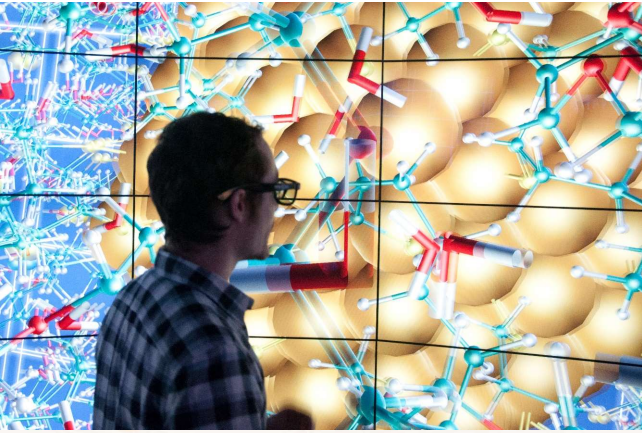
Challenges and Opportunities for Bringing Smart Services to Underserved Urban Communities



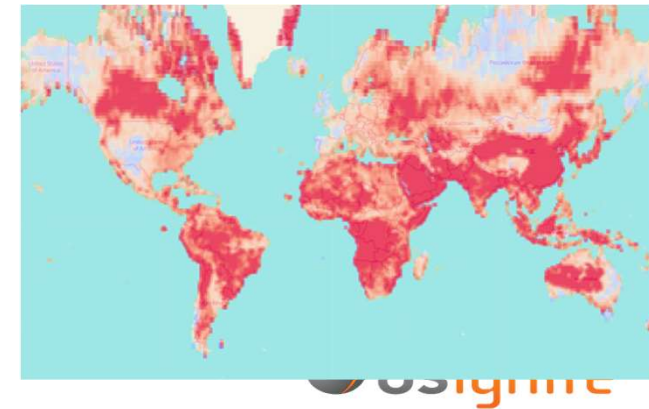
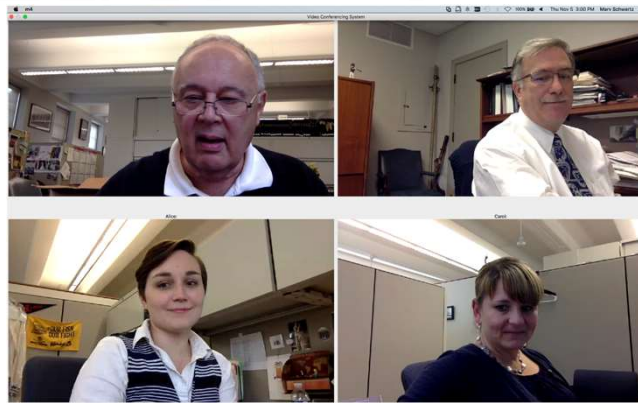
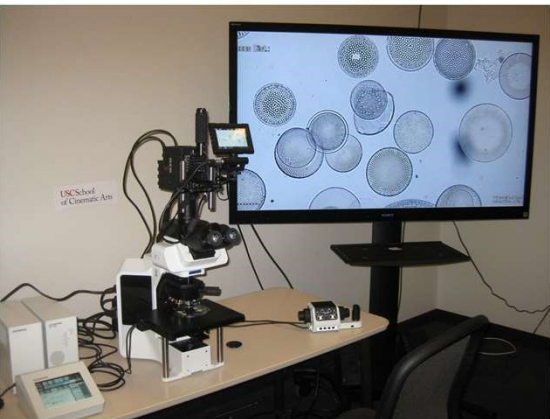
Glenn.Ricart@us-ignite.org

September 8, 2017





Next-gen applications and services leveraging advanced networking technologies in smart and connected communities



SMART GIGABIT COMMUNITIES

Connected **Smart Communities**



THE SGC PROGRAM

Enabling Smart and Connected **Communities**



EXPERTISE

Community, Subject, Technical, Policy



FRAMEWORKS

Smart Community, Infrastructure, Grants



MEMBERSHIP

SGCs, Projects, Groups, Multi-Sector Leaders



TECHNOLOGY

Next Gen Networks, DTS



APPS

100+ Gigabit Apps and Services



EDUCATION

Next Gen Networking, Apps, Tutorials,



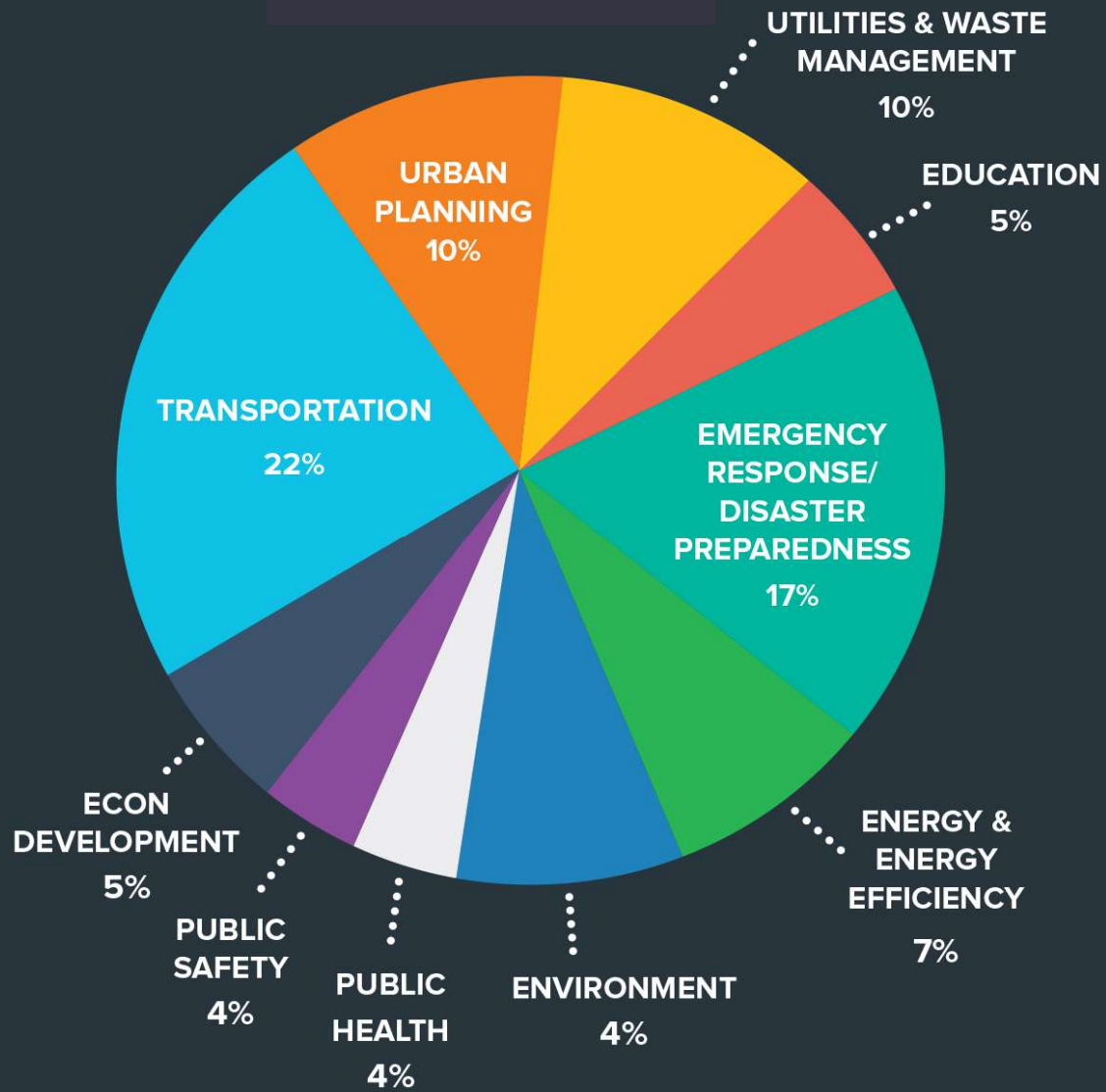
PRESS

International visibility, Marketing



CONFERENCES

Opportunities, Workshops, Summit, Seminars



Challenges

Bringing Smart Services to Underserved Urban Communities

Digital Divide Access Issues

Digital Access not a Services Priority

Expensive Cellular Data Plans

No fixed address or location

Need help turning lives around

Authentication and services coordination

Opportunities

“Beam In” Technology as needed

Housing First, Digital Access Second

They have smart phones; use WiFi

Blanketing underserved with free WiFi

AI Assistants constantly around them

Balance privacy and recognition



Challenges

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Iterations of compute location



Places for Edges

Edges are Ubiquitous – Nature Abhors a Vacuum – Entropy Wins

Traditional Large National / International Cloud Datacenters

Regional (e.g., state) Clouds

City / Community Edge Cloud

Enterprise Cloud

Neighborhood Cloud

Cloud on a Lightpole

Home-based Cloud

Vehicle-based Cloud

Personal Cloud (e.g., smart phone)

(there are undoubtedly more)

Why: At an edge, economics changes, technology changes, regulations / policy changes, resilience changes, political changes, etc.



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Community Edge Cloud

Why?

Political support

- Differentiated economic development in tech

- Civic resiliency

Economic reasons

- Abundant local access bandwidth

- Expensive upstream bandwidth

- Space / power may already exist

- Enough scale to be competitive

Technical reasons

- Supports latency down to a few milliseconds

Social reasons

- Spans digital divide – can help close

Community Edge Cloud – Beaming Services

Shared Community Resources – Library-Like Model

Same services delivered throughout the community

Economical because they are only beamed to a limited set of locations at a time

May be scheduled or on demand (up to a limit)

Library-like model (but delivered via local access network very broadly)

Examples of services:

- access to job skill training VR environments
- tourist-friendly mainstreet AR
- hospital-quality home medical monitoring
- music master classes
- learning a less-popular foreign language interactively
- home digital security scan
- digital incident management services
- specialized local digital currency support (e.g., EBT)



Stakeholders and Engagement

Shared Community Resources – Library-Like Model

- Political Leadership
- Economic Development Leadership
- University Leadership, Faculty, and Students
- Local Foundations and Nonprofits
- Volunteer Developers (e.g., Code for America)
- Large Local Employers
- Local Access Carriers
- Local ISPs
- Homeless Support Organizations
- Citizen Groups
- Chambers of Commerce
- Regulators
- Entrepreneurs



INNOVATION TRIFORCE

Impact Multiplier

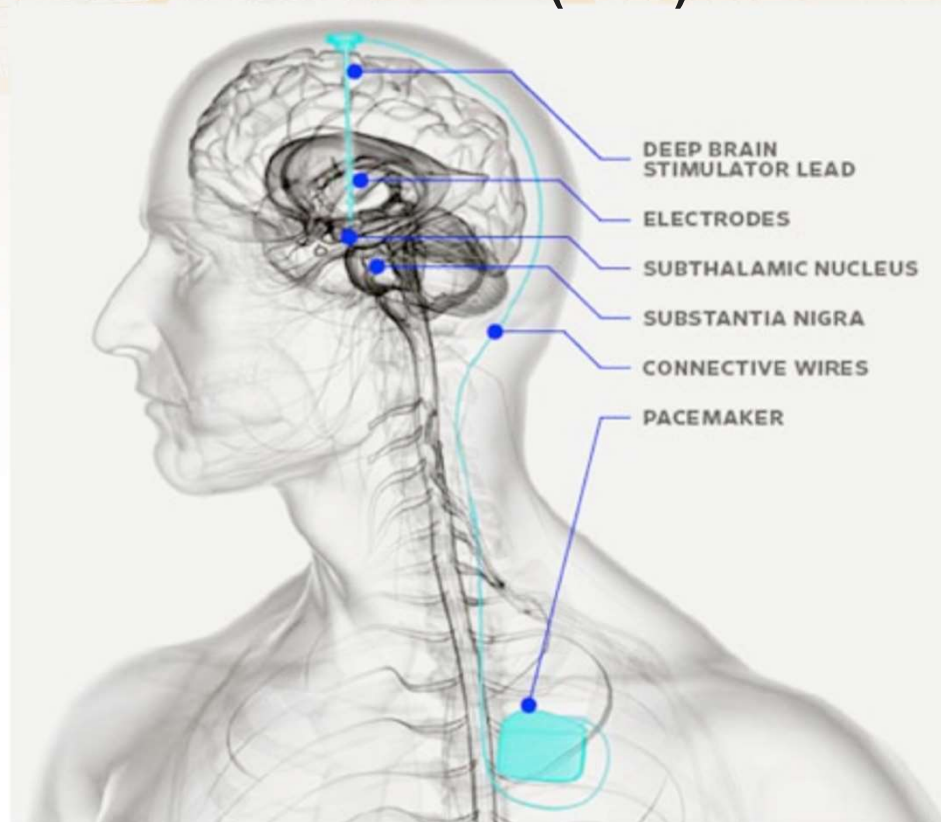


NSF US IGNITE

Remote Management of Deep Brain Stimulation (DBS) Patients Using Utah Telehealth Network (UTN)

Project Goal

Use computational modeling and high speed network infrastructure to improve access to expert care for patients who live in rural areas.



Wired Magazine, Issue 15.03, March 2007

Deep Brain Stimulation Overview

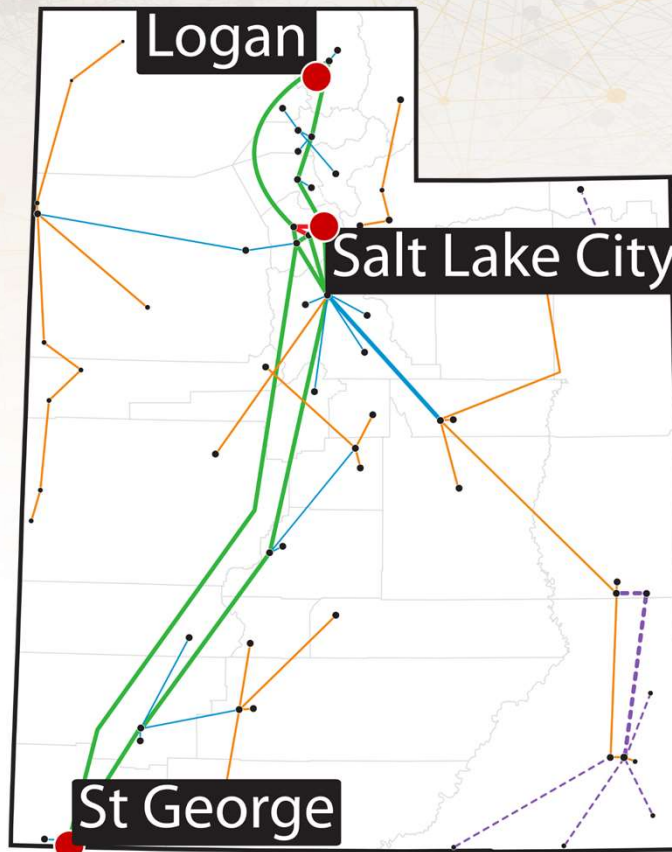


Before DBS

- DBS is an effective therapy for patients with Parkinson's disease (PD) or essential tremor (ET).
- Programming DBS devices is a time-consuming process that requires considerable experience and expertise that is generally limited to academic medical centers in big cities.
- Hence, there is a need to improve access to DBS for patients who live in rural areas.

After DBS

Remote Management of Parkinson's Disease Patients



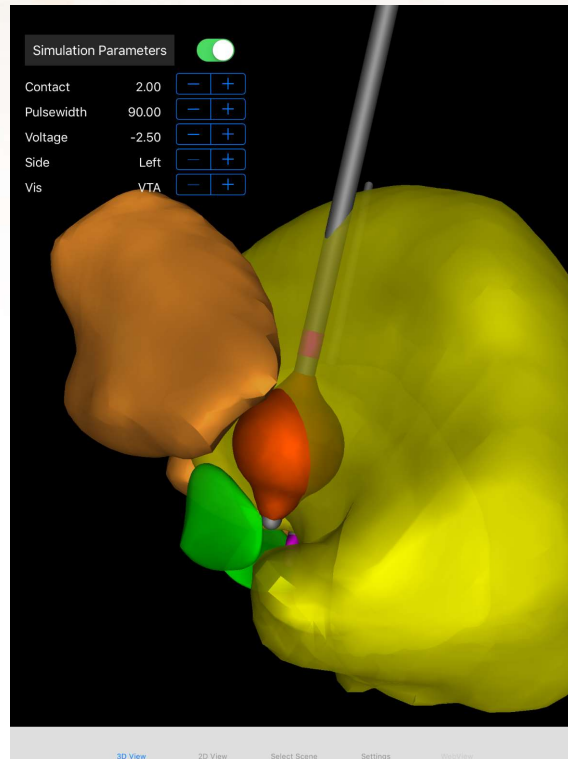
 UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
HEALTH CARE
Movement Disorder Specialists


www.sci.utah.edu
Computational Resources
Visualization Experts

Case study

- 59 year old patient with tremor-predominant Parkinson's disease; bilateral DBS targeting subthalamic nucleus (STN)
- Initial programming session in December 2016
- Both initial relief and long-term treatment outcome were non-satisfying

Initial programming settings (simulation):



Case study

- In the follow-up visit (May 2017), the iPad-app was used to support the decision making
- The active contact was changed on both sides
- The patient reported immediate symptom improvement
- Long-term relief yet to be determined

New programming settings (simulation):

