



A Network of Complementary SMEs for a Global Infrastructure for Services: the Example of Environmental Urban Services

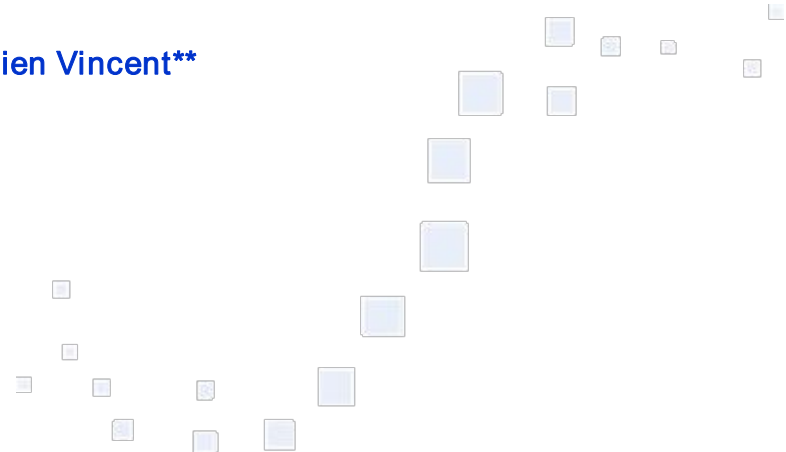
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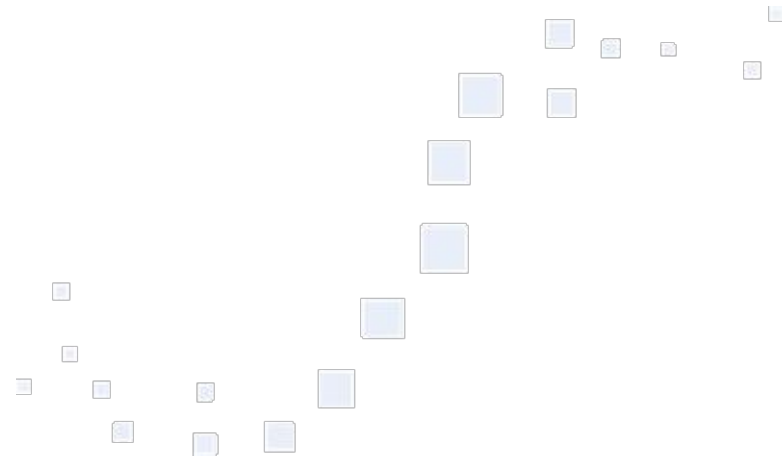
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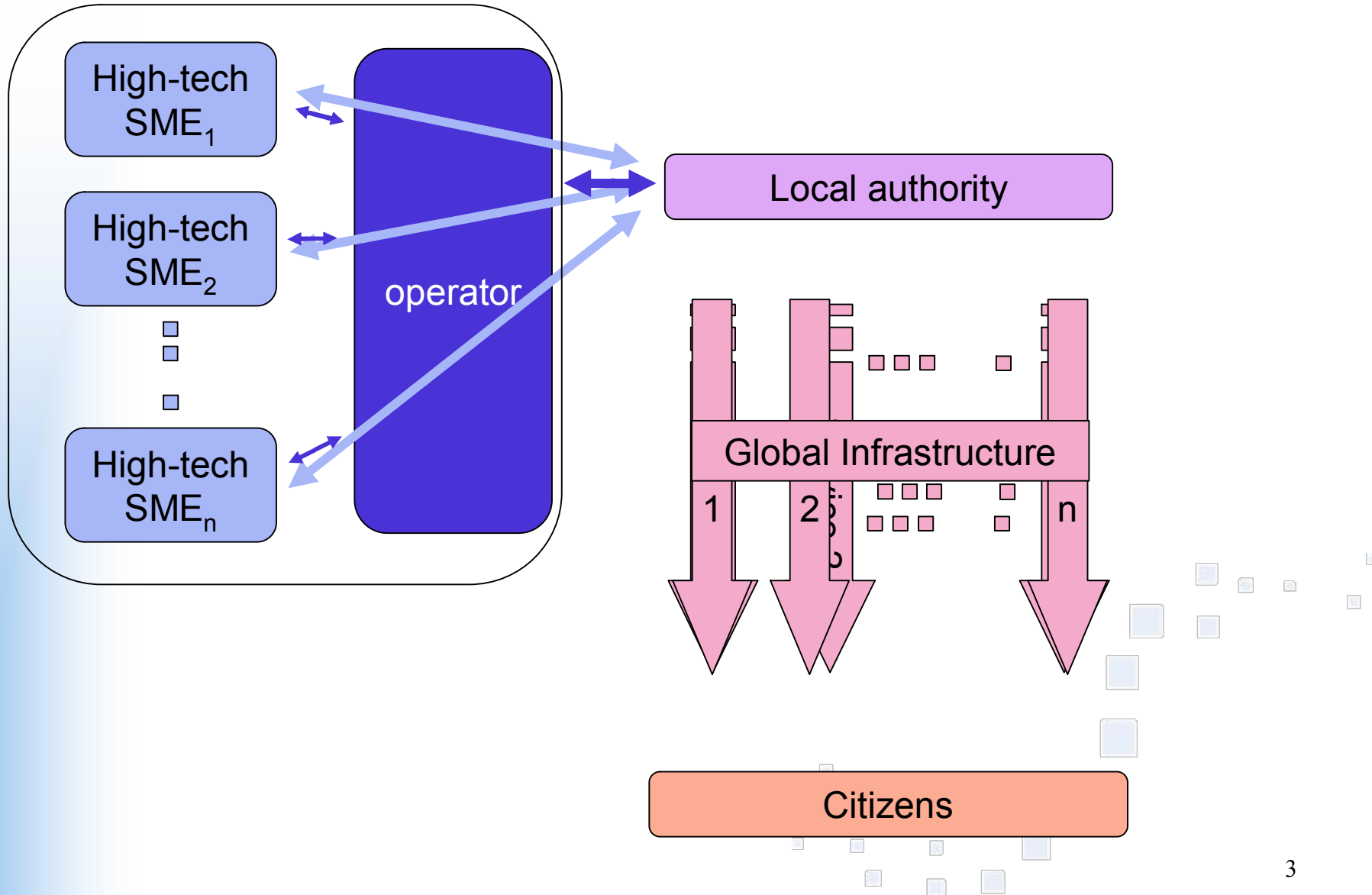
PRO-VE 2010, St. Etienne



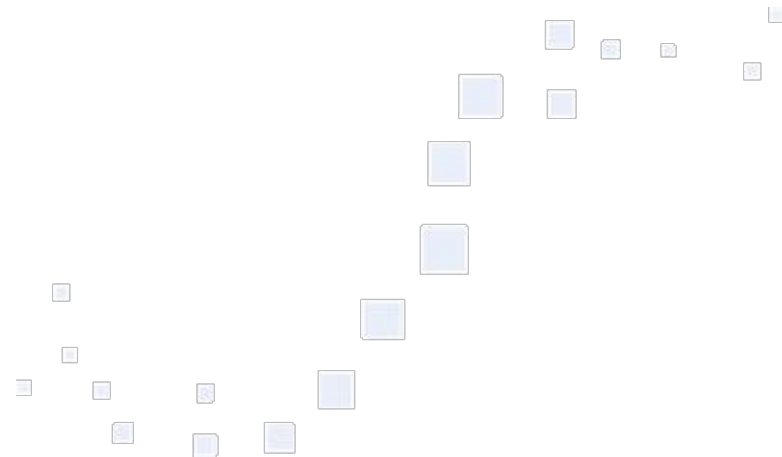
Introduction



Collaborative Networks and Global Infrastructure for Urban Services



Basic Service

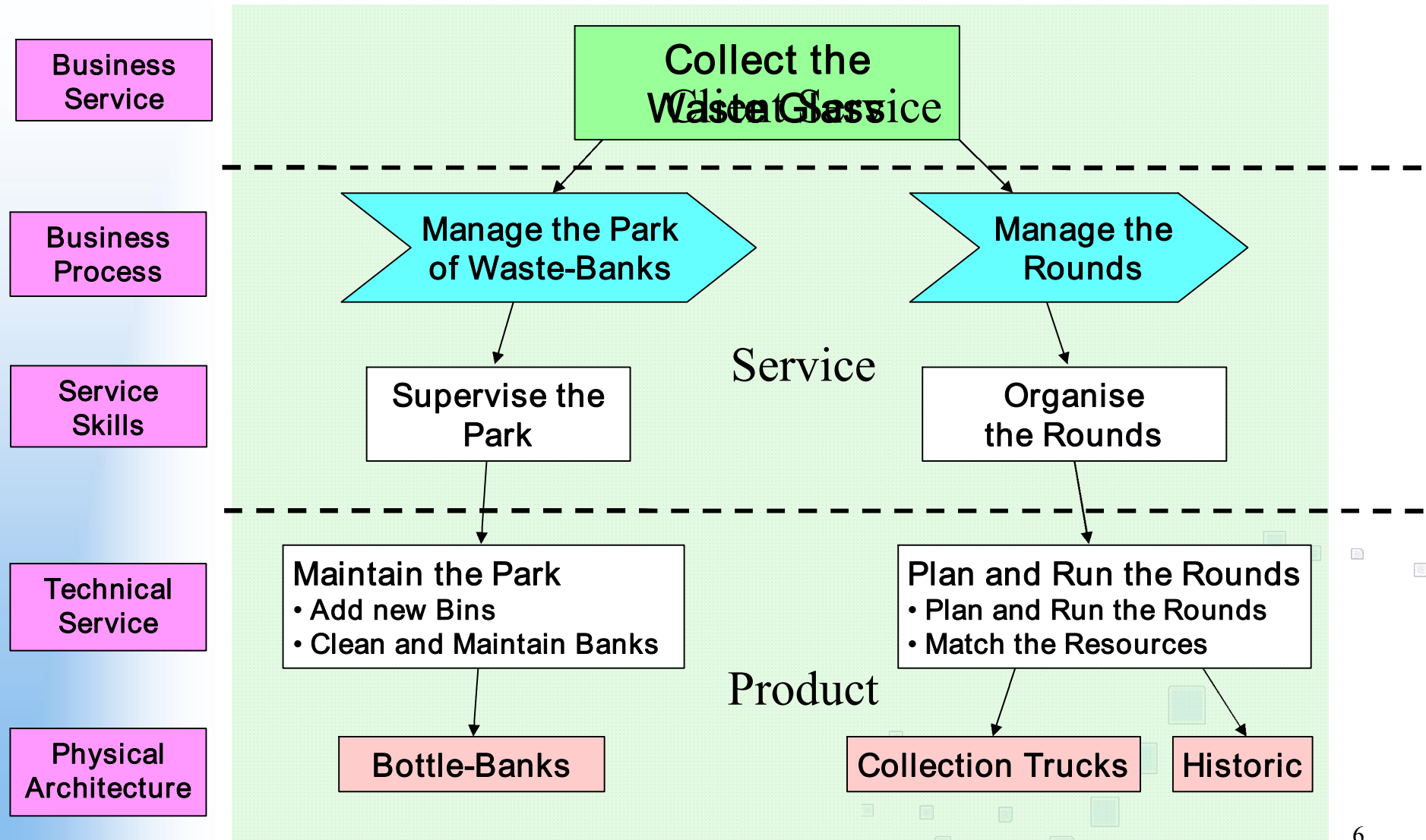


Basic Waste Glass Collection

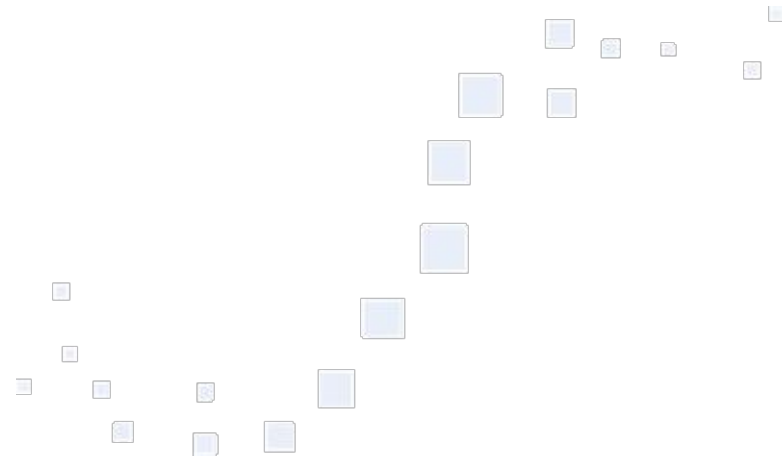
- Brief History
 - 1974: household glass waste collection for recycling started in France.
 - In the 90's: bring-in systems for glass waste began to be organized and bottle banks for collection were generalized.
- Bring-in systems:
 - Service provider
 - Local council (state controlled)
 - Sub-contracted (private)
 - Bottle-banks
 - Containers (buried or overhead)
 - Systematic rounds
 - Collection truck (weekly rounds, ...)



Basic Service Architecture

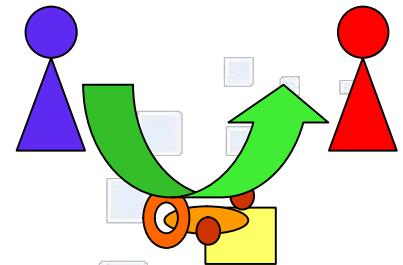


M2M-Enhanced PSS



Product-Service System

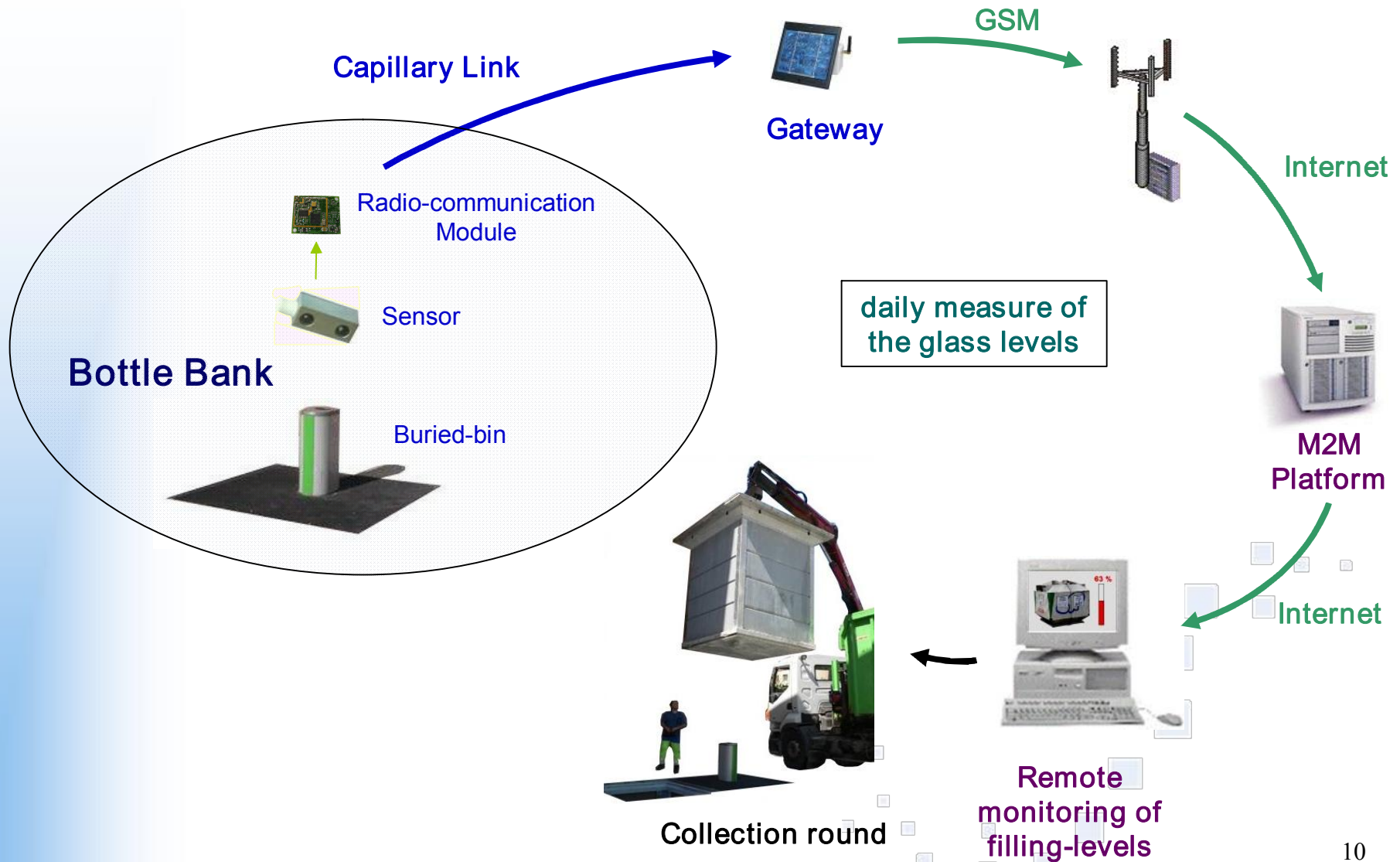
- Context
 - Strain on environment, resources.
 - Globalization.
 - Increasing demand for personalised services.
- Consequences
 - ➔ Quest for sustainable solutions.
 - ➔ Investigation of new business strategies.
 - ➔ Move to a service-based economy.
- Product-Service System (PSS)
 - Marketable services based on underlying products jointly produced by the provider and the customer.



M2M-Enhanced Collection Scenario



M2M-Enhanced PSS



M2M Technical Installation

Waste Collection Park

- Bottle Banks
- Bins + Sensors
- Gateways

Communication Systems

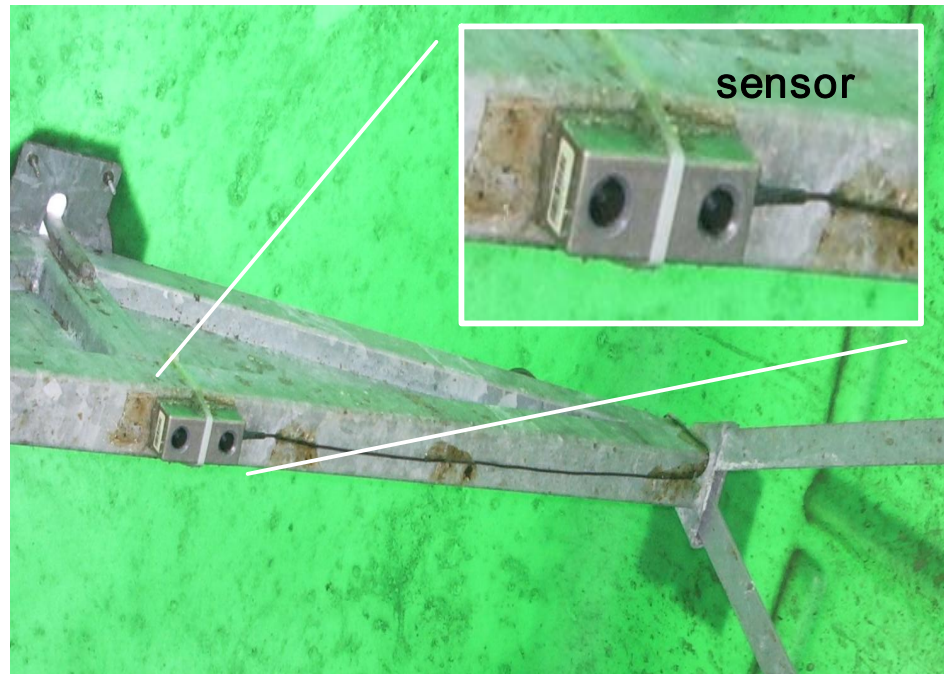
- GSM: Gateway \leftrightarrow Telecom Network
- IP: Telecom Network

Information Systems

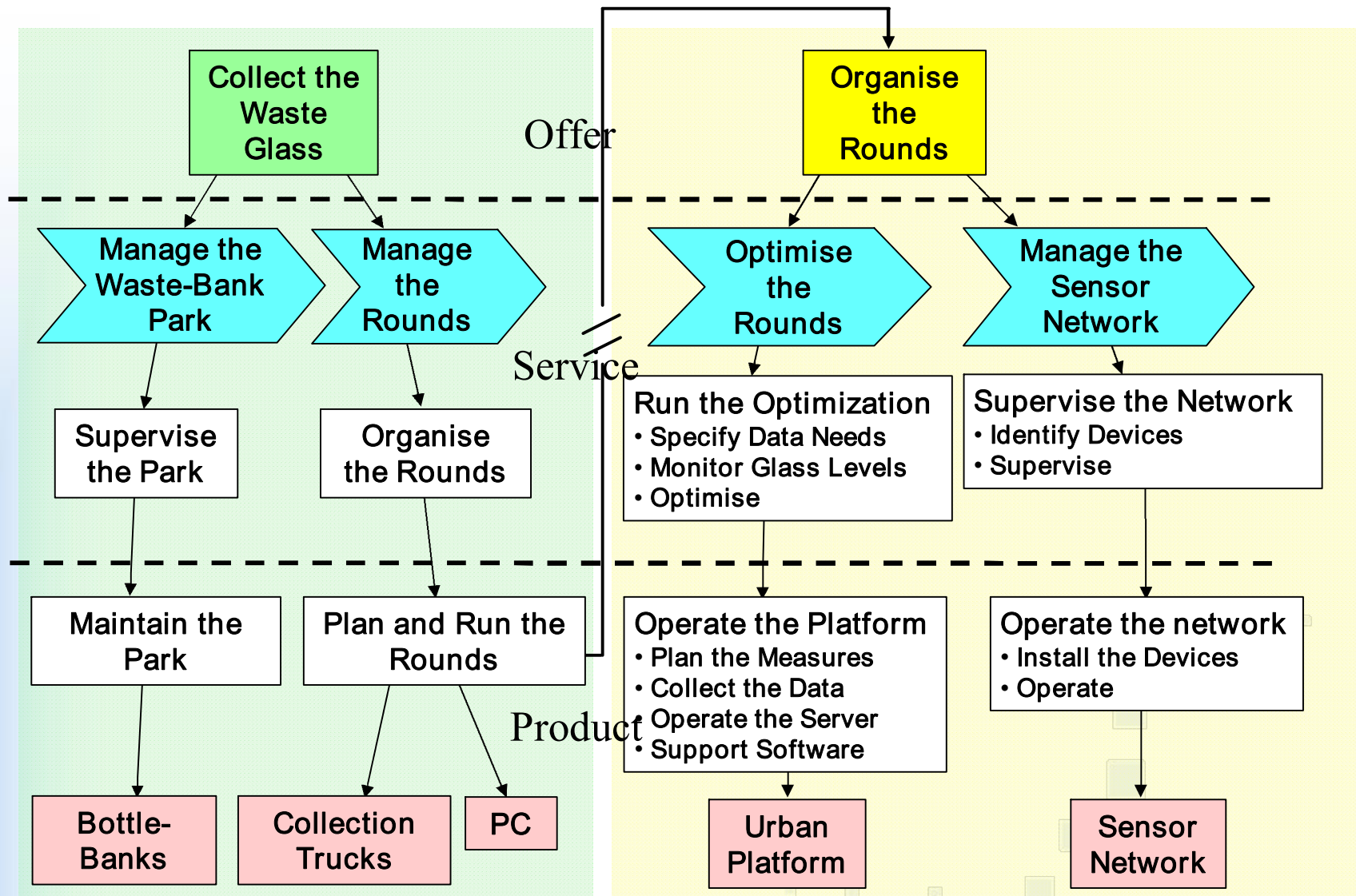
- M2M platform
- PC Terminal

Collection

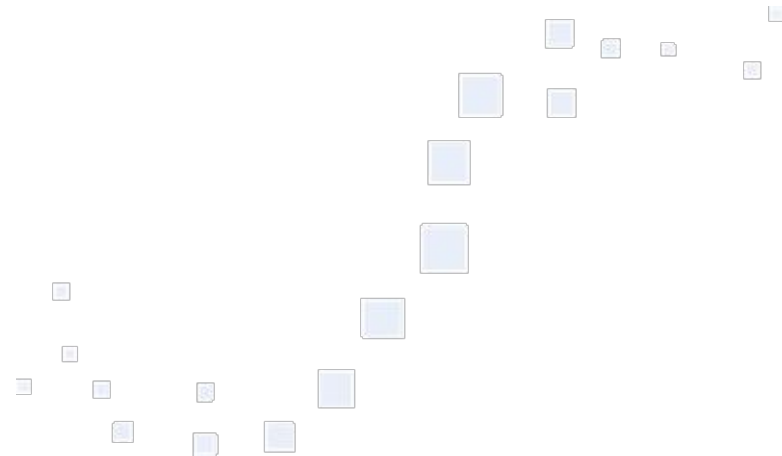
- Truck



PSS Architecture

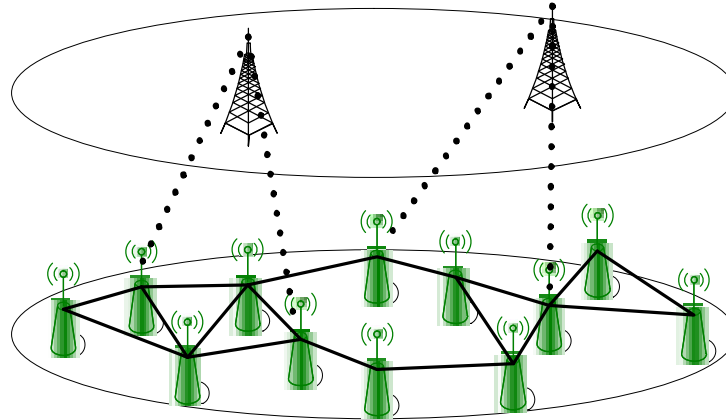


M2M-Enhanced Mutualised Infrastructure for PSS



Urban Low Power M2M Network

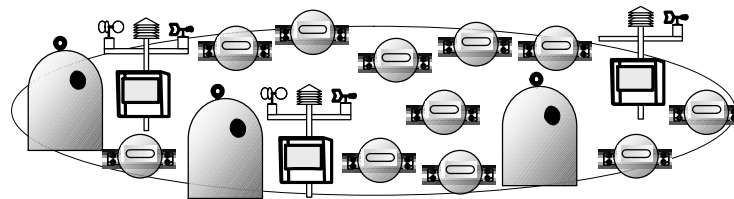
Telecom Network



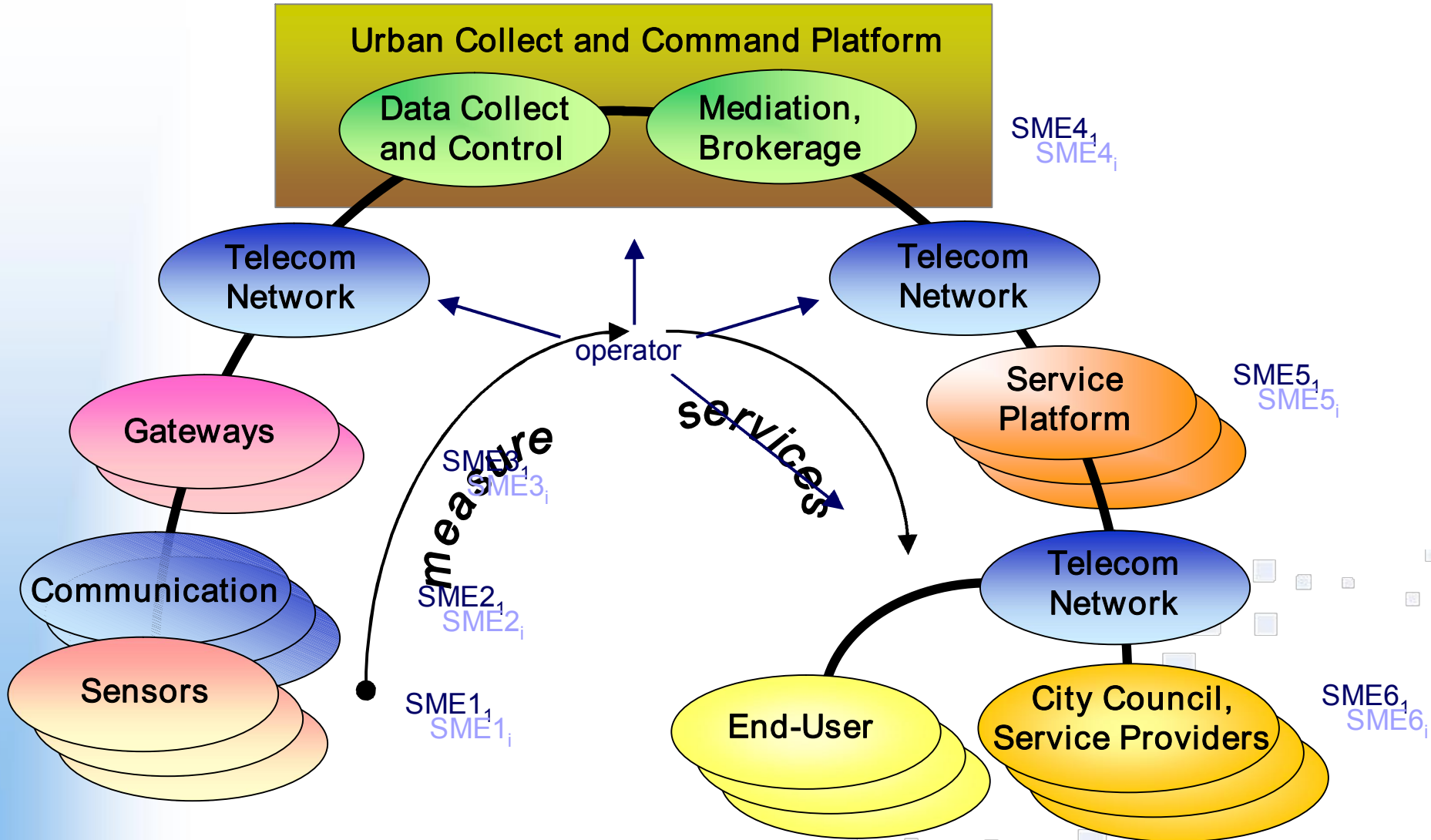
Gateways

Equipments, sensors:

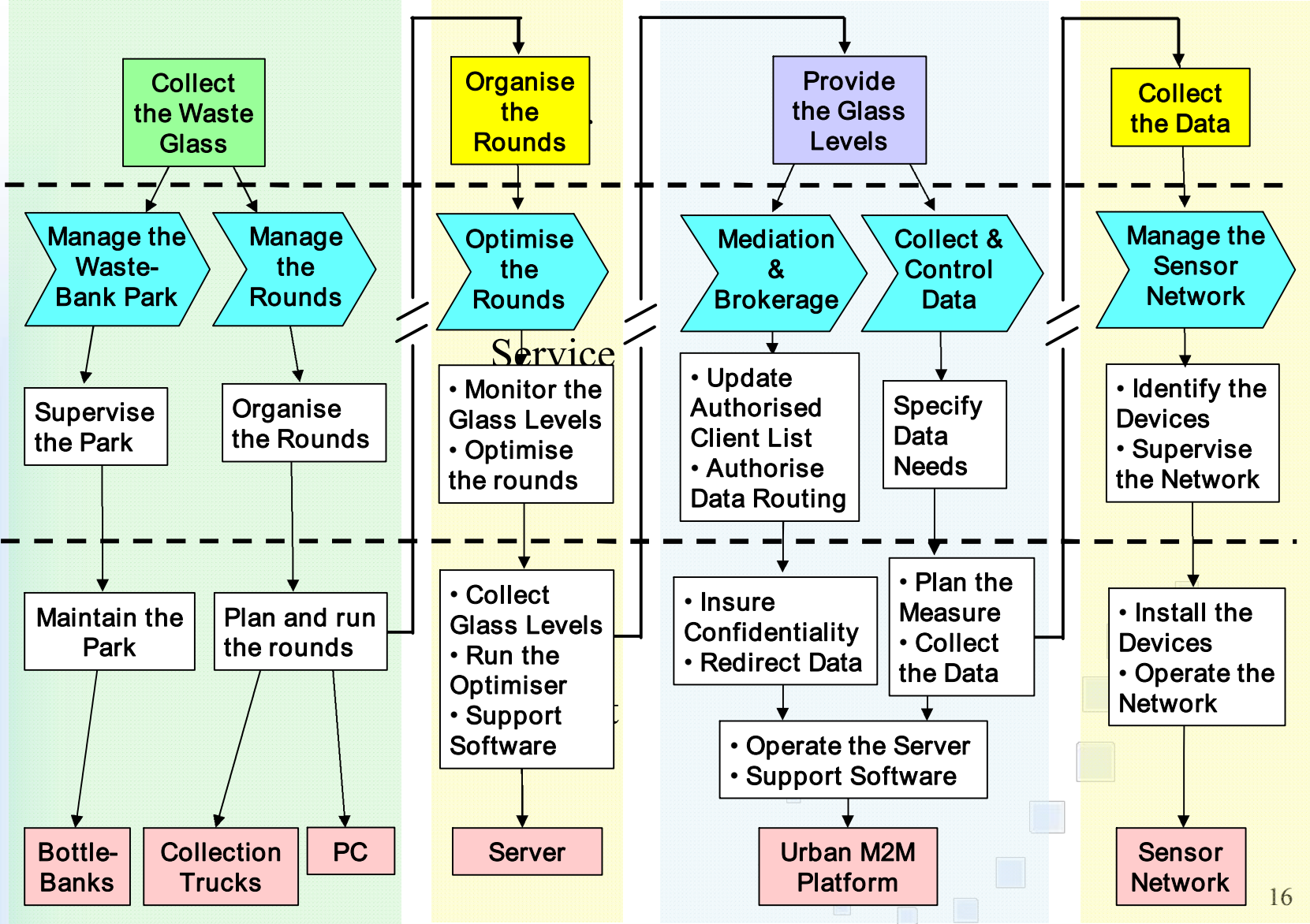
- Counters
- Environment
- Waste
- Transport...



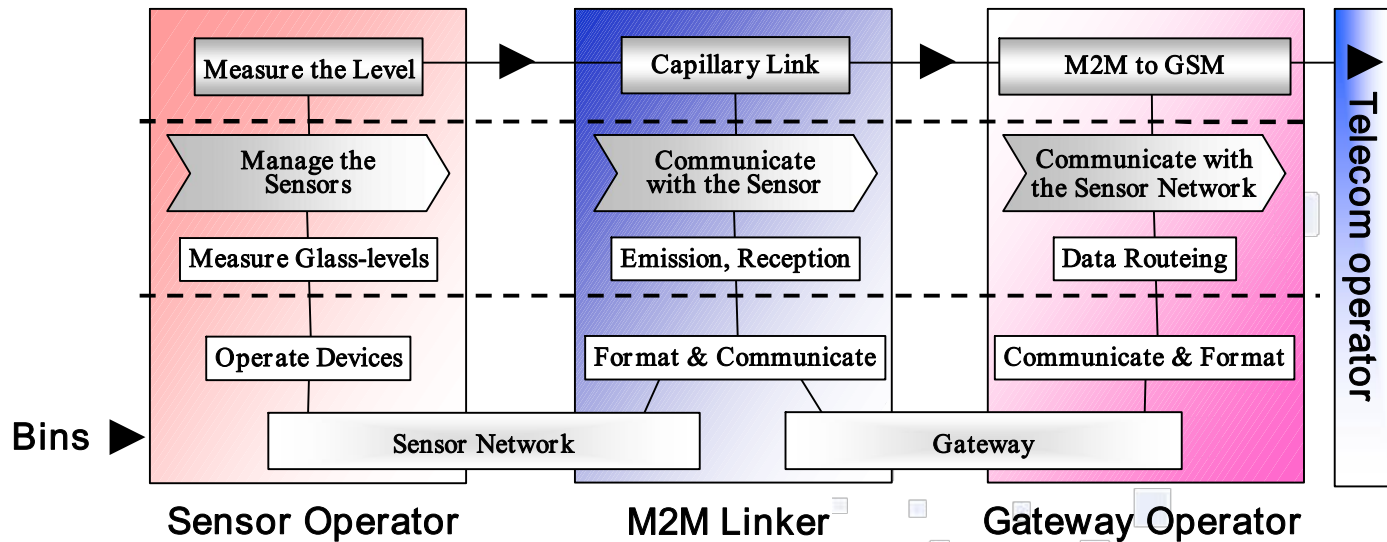
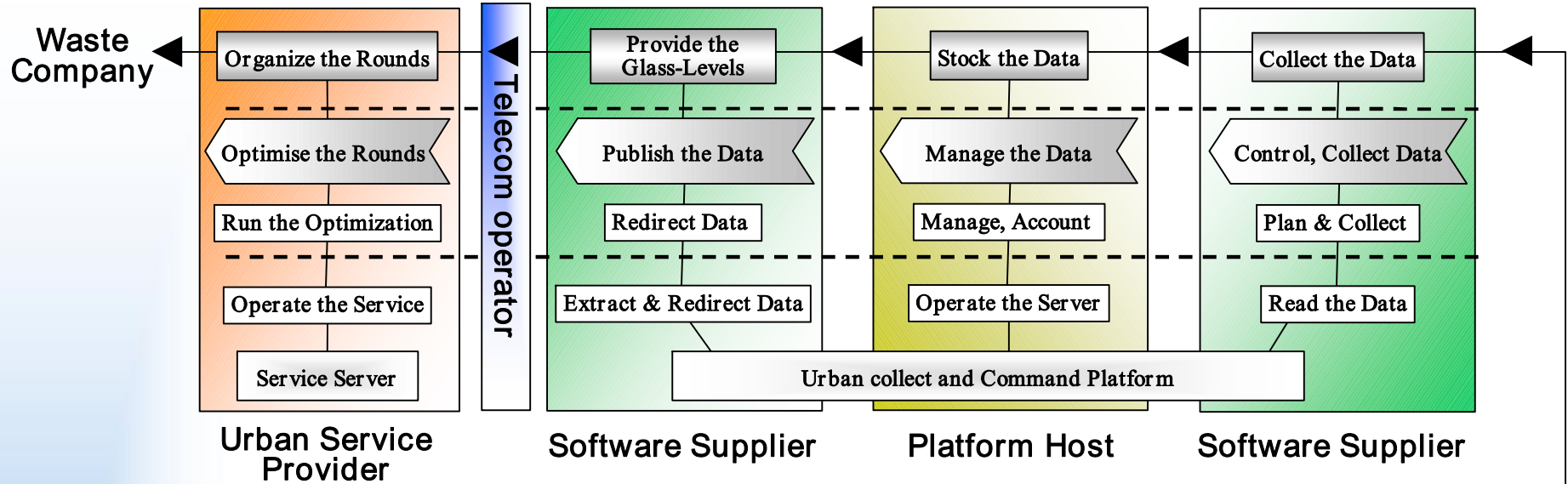
Global Urban M2M Infrastructure for PSS



PSS Architecture with a mutualised telecom infrastructure



PSS Network



Discussions and Conclusion



Opportunities and Limits of a Network of Enterprises Providing Environmental Urban Services

- **Optimal Size**
 - Operator: Create the conditions for a solid infrastructure capable of quickly adapting to changing markets
 - SME: Capable of rapidly integrating new tools, but its' small size does not allow it to penetrate the market alone
- **Delegation of power by the SME**
 - Preponderant position of the operator
 - SME concedes parts of its' service to other specialized companies
 - SME concentrates on the real added value of its core skills
- **Environmental Pressure**
 - Europe / Public → Operator → SME ↔ SME
- **Territorial Advantages**
 - Backbone capable of supporting multiple services
 - Environmental advantages from sharing facilities
 - Equipment doesn't necessarily have to be duplicated
 - Professional intervention for installation, maintenance and end-of-life

- We have presented a network of complementary SMEs lead by an operator / integrator to provide a global infrastructure for urban services.
- The representation of the PSS architecture can help:
 - Clarify the passage from the *basic services* to *vertical M2M services* and finally to *a mutualised infrastructure for services in the city*.
 - Clarify the positioning of the different SME partners.