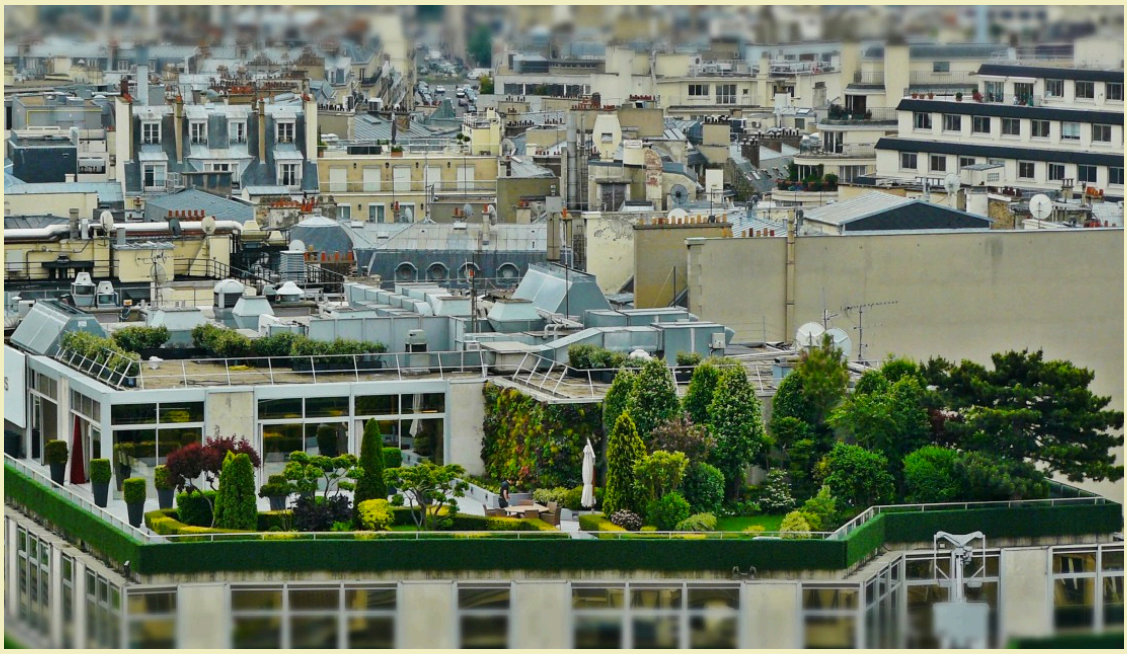
Designing for Digital Transparency in the Public Realm:

Co-Design Workshop Material

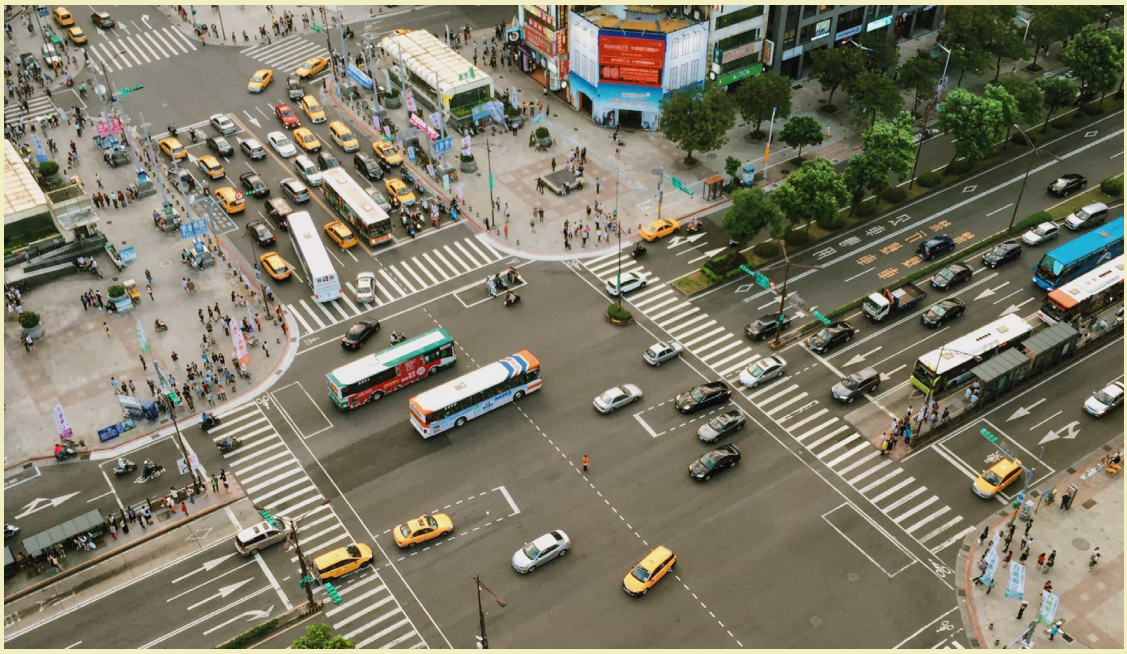
Infrared sensors detect heat patterns in order to control lights when entering or leaving an area.

Fill level sensors detect how full a garbage can is so staff know it needs to be emptied.



Weather stations measure temperature, humidity, wind direction and speed, and rainfall.

Traffic video cameras monitor traffic volume, vehicle speed or enforce rules, on streets.



Air quality sensors detect carbon and other chemicals to measure the air people breathe.

Soil moisture sensors measure water capacity so that water is provided when the plants need it.

Infrared sensors detect changes to heat patterns to count the number of people using a space.

Pneumatic tube counters send bursts of air to a data logger when car or bike tires pass over them, so traffic can be counted.

Surveillance cameras capture video footage and are monitored for security purposes.

License plate cameras collect pictures to collect tolls or enforce red lights at intersections.

Radar is used to monitor speed
on city streets and highways.

Noise sensors detect decibel levels to monitor for excessive levels of noise.

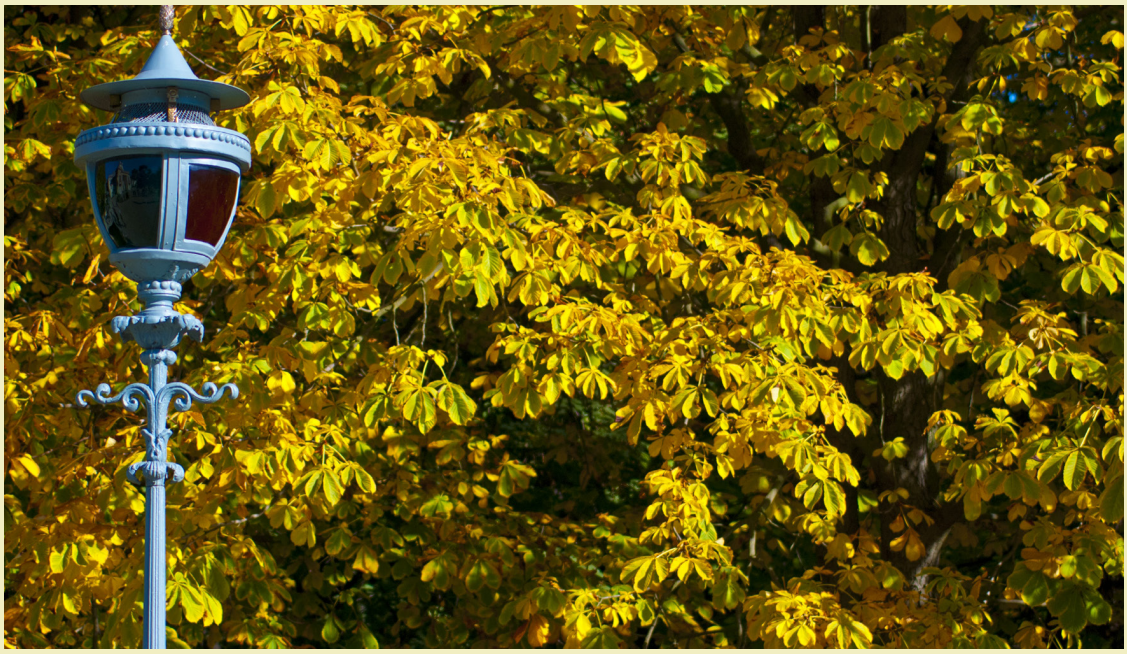


Photo cells measure
light levels in order to dim or
brighten lighting to save energy
and reduce glare.

Water quality sensors measure
turbidity and nutrient pollution
in order to determine water is safe.

Bluetooth beacons transmit a unique ID which helps determine the device's location.

RFID readers identify tags in cards or key fobs in order to provide access to spaces or services.

Computer vision collects travel paths of bikes, pedestrians, or buses to understand how streets are used.