

Supporting Energy-Efficient Uploading Strategies for Continuous Sensing Applications on Mobile Phones

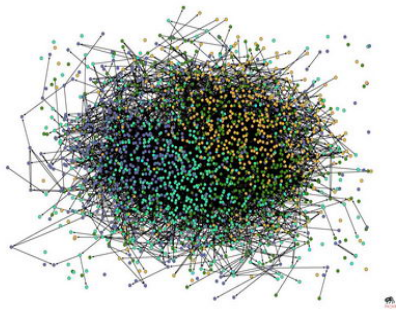


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Joint with Mattia Piraccini, Kristof Fodor, Antonio Corradi and Andrew T. Campbell



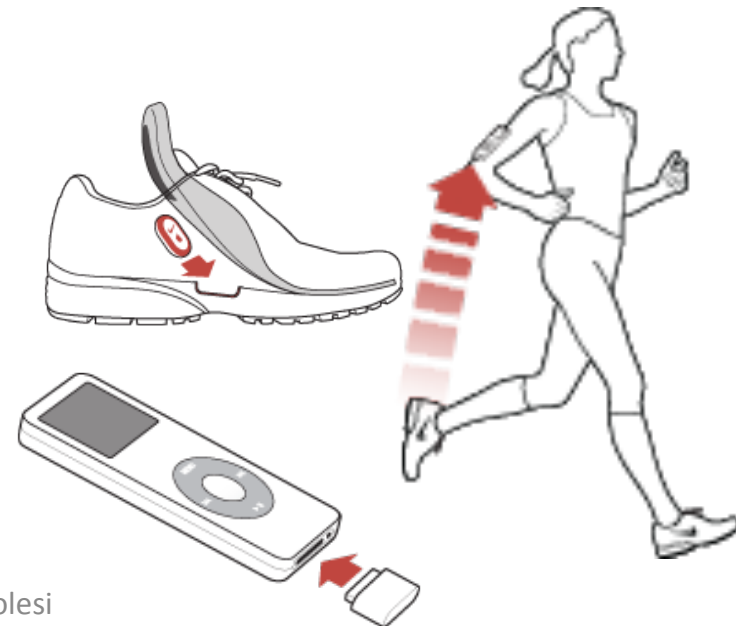
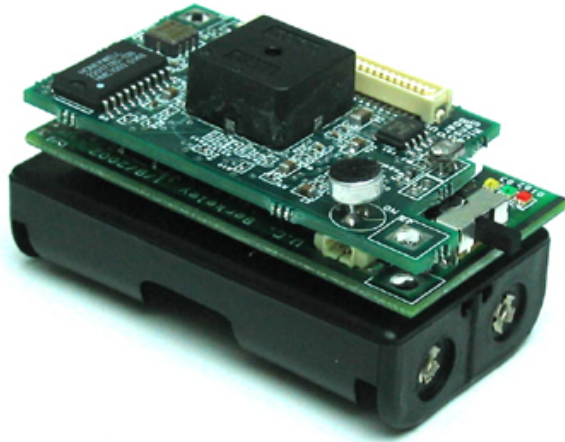
My Research Interests



- Intelligent mobile (sensing) systems
 - Algorithms and mechanisms for social computing and socially-aware mobile systems
- Large-scale network analysis&modelling
 - Temporal graphs and information diffusion models
 - Machine learning techniques applied to mobile and social network analysis



Sensor Networking: State of the Art



Continuous Sensing based on Mobile Phones



People-centric Continuous Sensing

- People at the center of the sensing process:
 - People carry phones (sensing devices with Internet connectivity)
 - People can collect data about themselves and from devices embedded in the environment



[Campbell et al. *The Rise of People Centric Sensing*. IEEE Internet Computing. July/August 2008.]

CenceMe

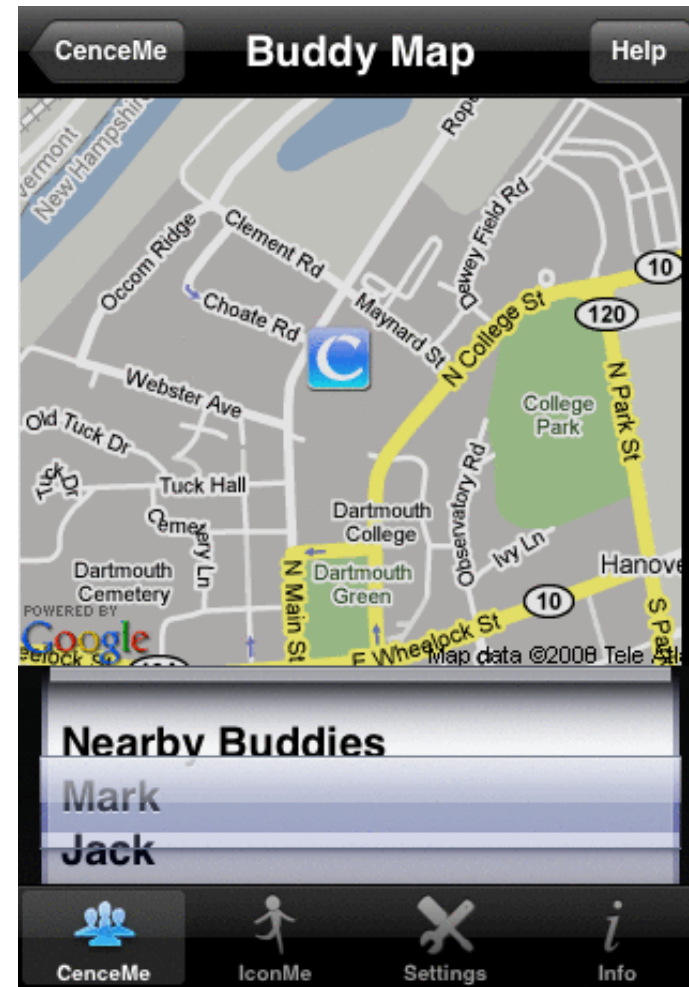
- A software for injecting ***presence information*** (activity, location, friends currently colocated with the person, etc.) in an automatic way into social networking applications (and more)



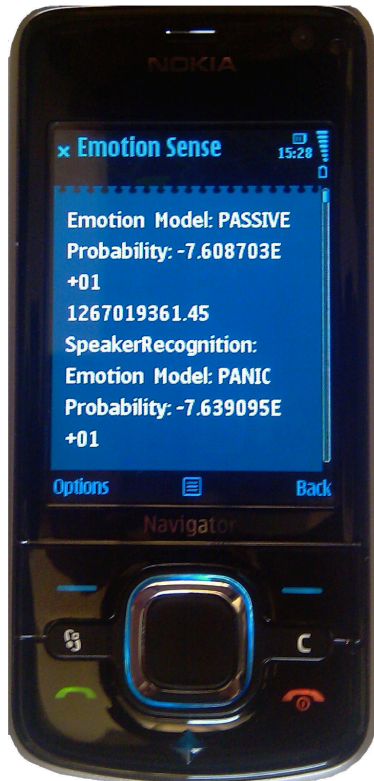
[Miluzzo et al. *Sensing Meets Social Networks: The Design, Implementation and Evaluation of the CenceMe Application*. In Proceedings of SenSys '08. November 2008.]



CenceMe



EmotionSense



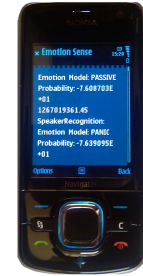
- Mobile platform for experimental sociology
- Automatic inference of:
 - Interactions (proximity and speech dynamics)
 - Speaker recognition
 - Emotion recognition

[Kiran K. Rachuri, Mirco Musolesi, Cecilia Mascolo, Jason Rentfrow, Chris Longworth and Andrius Aucinas. EmotionSense: A Mobile Phones based Adaptive Platform for Experimental Social Psychology Research. In *Proceedings of 12th ACM International Conference on Ubiquitous Computing (UbiComp'10)*. Copenhagen, Denmark. September 2010. To appear.]





Emotion Detection

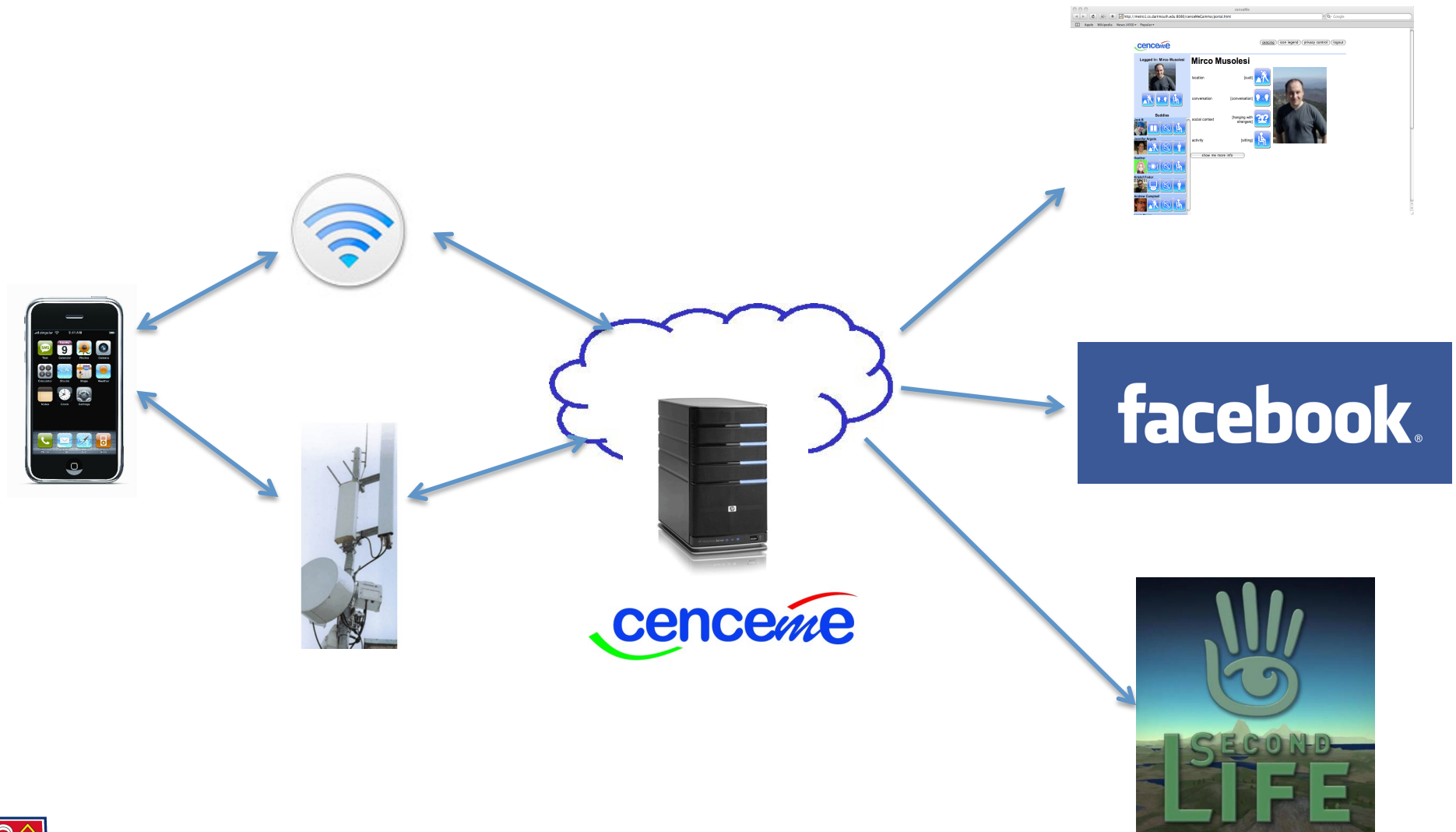


- Based on Gaussian Mixture Models
 - Training based on Emotional Prosody and Transcripts library

Broad emotion	Narrow emotions
Happy	Elation, Interest, Happy
Sad	Sadness
Fear	Panic
Anger	Disgust, Dominant, Hot anger
Neutral	Neutral normal, Neutral conversation, Neutral distant, Neutral tete, Boredom, Passive

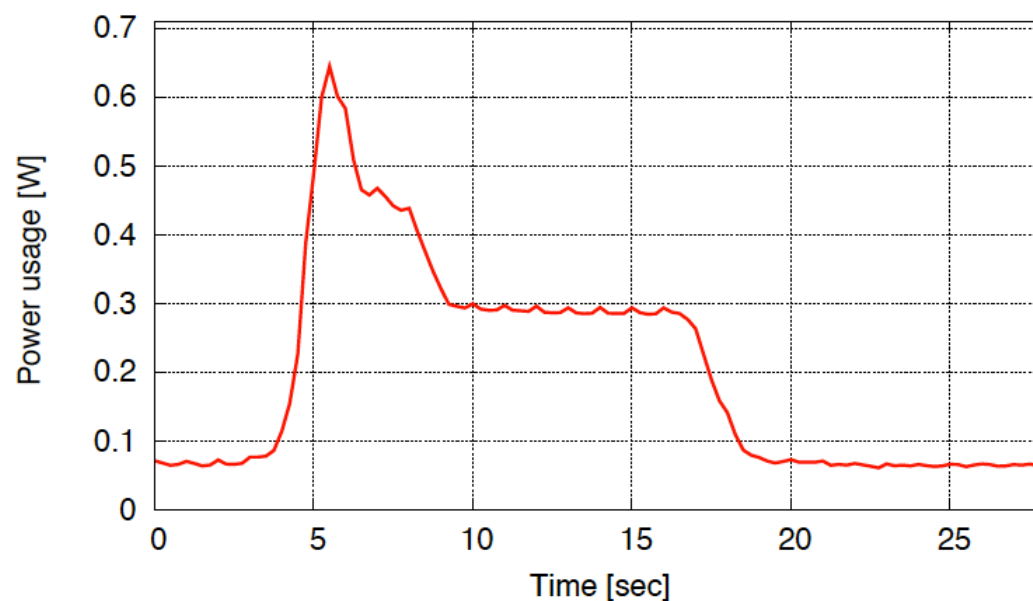


Server-based Information Processing



Energy is the Key Issue for Continuous Mobile Sensing

GPRS connectivity is power-hungry



Energy consumption profile related to the transmission of 100 bytes using a Nokia N95 over GPRS.



A Possible Solution

Intelligent upload of discrete data for
continuous sensing applications



[Mirco Musolesi, Mattia Piraccini, Kristof Fodor, Antonio Corradi and Andrew T. Campbell. Supporting Energy-efficient Uploading Strategies for Continuous Sensing Applications on Mobile Phones. In *Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Pervasive Computing (Pervasive '10)*. Helsinki, Finland. May 2010.]



Streams of States



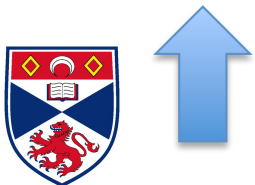
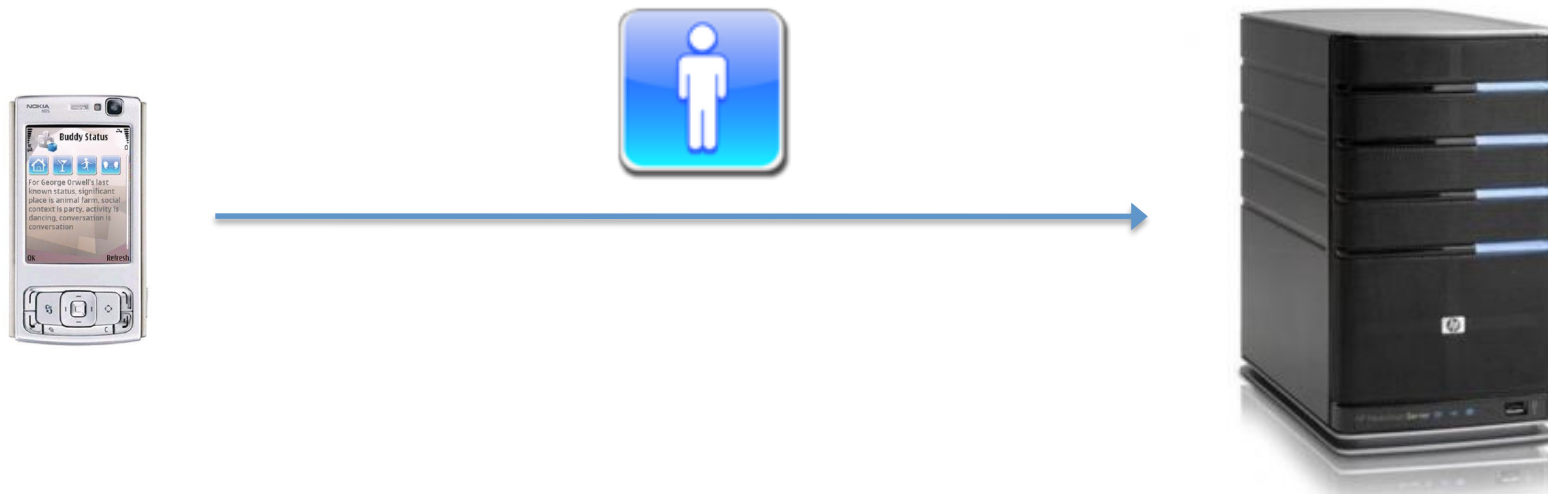
In our study:

A set of states S

$S = \{\text{Running, Walking, Sitting, Standing, ...}\}$



Solution: Intelligent Uploading of Updates



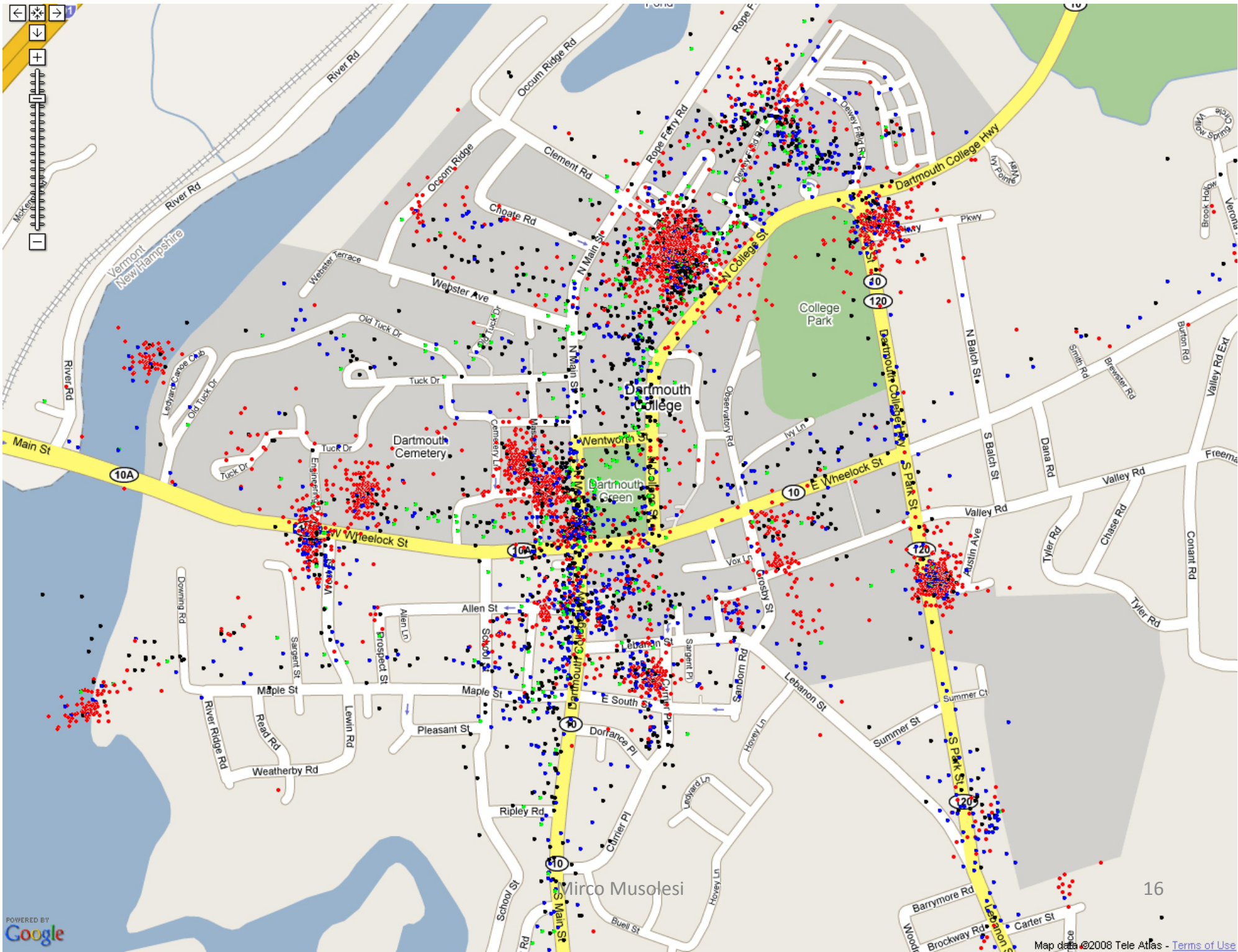


Our Dataset



- Study based on real measurements
 - 20 students and staff members from the CS and Biology Departments at Dartmouth College
 - Collected using the CenceMe app for Nokia N95
- Dataset containing activity and location information (soon available on CRAWDAD)
- Two weeks of data:
 - for evaluating prediction techniques, the first was used for training and the second for testing





Online Strategies: Stream Analysis Techniques

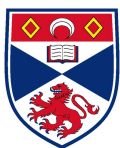
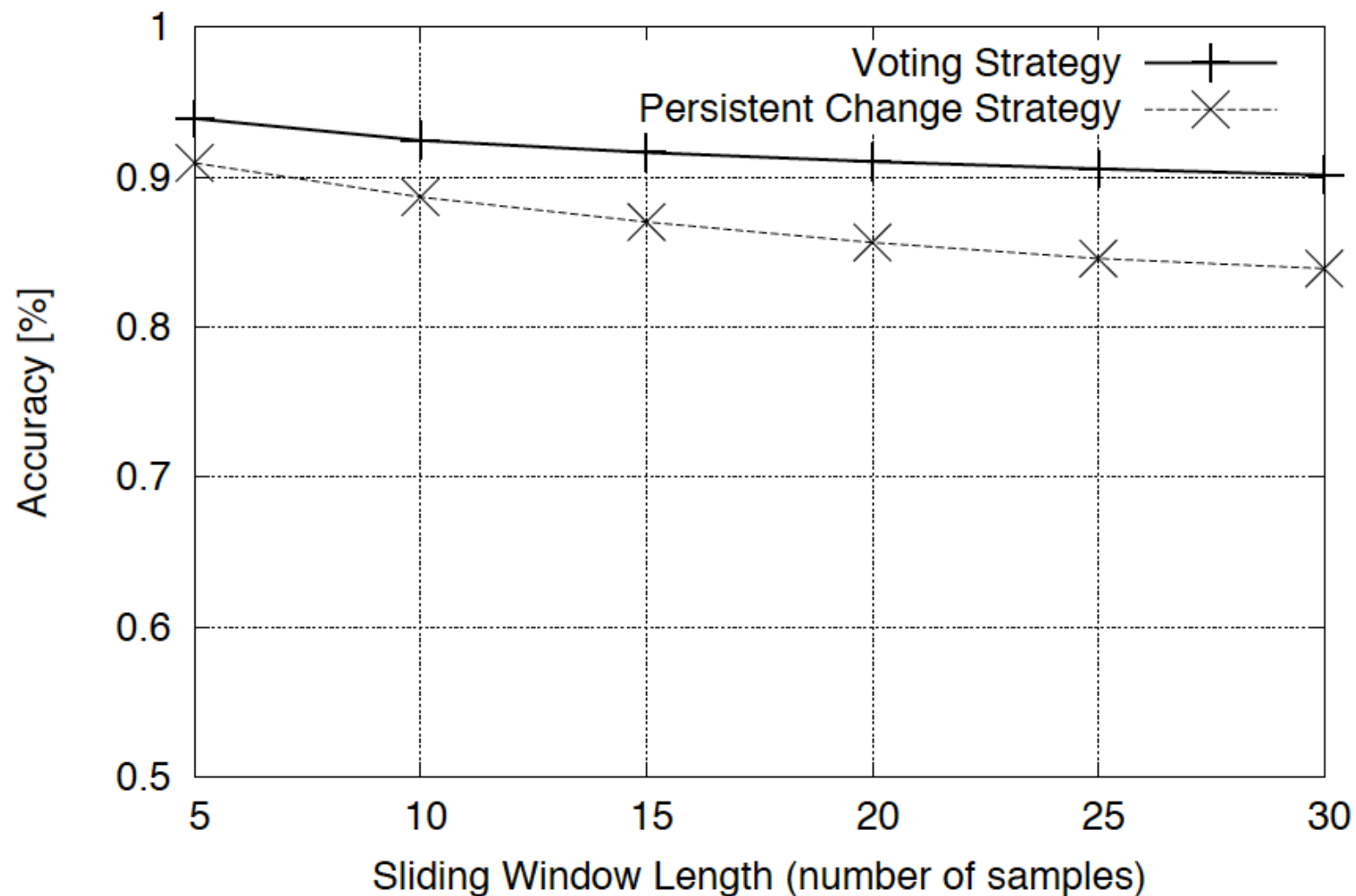
- Strategies assuming **continuous availability** of network connectivity
- Uploading decision made by analysing the stream of states



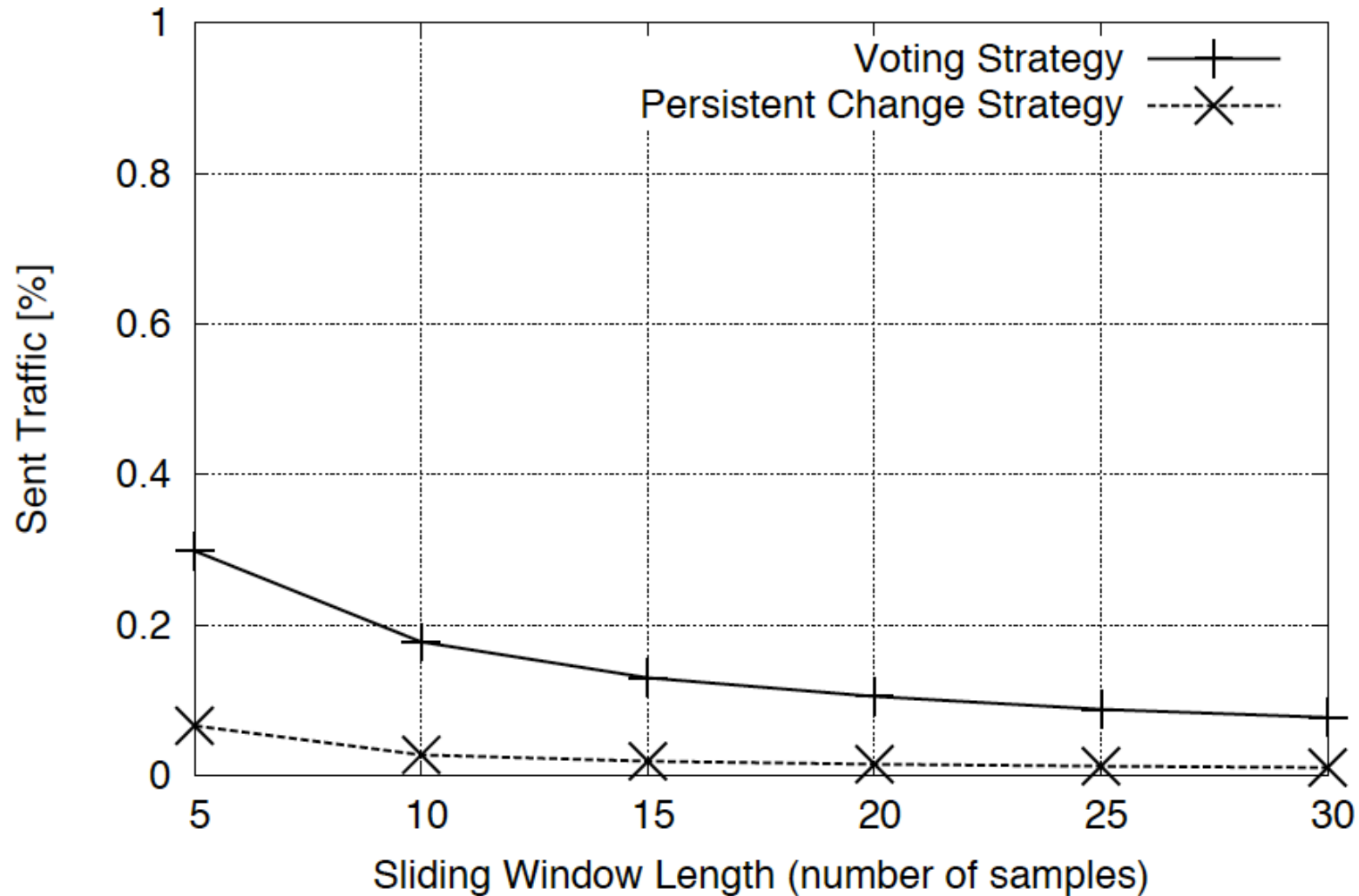
Phone activity classifier



Activity Representation Accuracy for Online Strategies



Percentage of Traffic Sent [with respect to upload]





Offline Strategies: Markov Chain based Prediction



- In online strategies the back-end server is not involved in the process
- When the mobile device is disconnected from the Internet, the back-end can just make the last known state available or publish an *unknown state message*
- ***An alternative strategy is to try to forecast the next state during a disconnection***

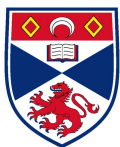












Offline Strategies: Markov Chain based Prediction



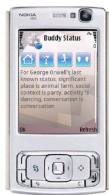
- Strategies used in presence of
 - continuous connectivity (voluntary disconnections)
 - but also intermittent (involuntary disconnections)
- Use of a **transition matrix** to model the sequence of the state changes on the server also during a disconnection from the mobile client
- Distributed decisions made on the phones
 - Back-end server not involved in the decision process











Transition Matrix

				
	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1
	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0
	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2
	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5

Used by the server to generate the sequence of the states when no fresh information is available











Transition Matrix

				
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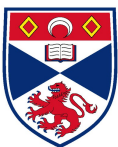


Transition Matrix Uploading Mechanism

M_{phone}	M_{server}	M_{server}
Run-time matrix	Server-side matrix	Server-side matrix
0.7 0.2 0.2 0.1	0.6 0.1 0.2 0.1	0.6 0.1 0.2 0.1
0.2 0.7 0.1 0.0	0.2 0.7 0.1 0.0	0.2 0.7 0.1 0.0
0.1 0.2 0.5 0.2	0.0 0.3 0.5 0.2	0.0 0.3 0.5 0.2
0.1 0.1 0.2 0.6	0.1 0.1 0.3 0.5	0.1 0.1 0.3 0.5



- Phone keeps two matrices:
- its current estimation
 - the current estimation of the server



Transition Matrix Uploading Mechanism

$$\begin{array}{c}
 M_{\text{phone}} \quad M_{\text{server}} \quad M_{\text{server}} \\
 \text{Run-time matrix} \quad \text{Server-side matrix} \quad \text{Server-side matrix} \\
 L \left(\begin{array}{cccc|cccc}
 0.7 & 0.2 & 0.2 & 0.1 & 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.1 \\
 0.2 & 0.7 & 0.1 & 0.0 & 0.2 & 0.7 & 0.1 & 0.0 \\
 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.5 & 0.2 & 0.0 & 0.3 & 0.5 & 0.2 \\
 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.2 & 0.6 & 0.1 & 0.1 & 0.3 & 0.5
 \end{array} \right) > th
 \end{array}$$

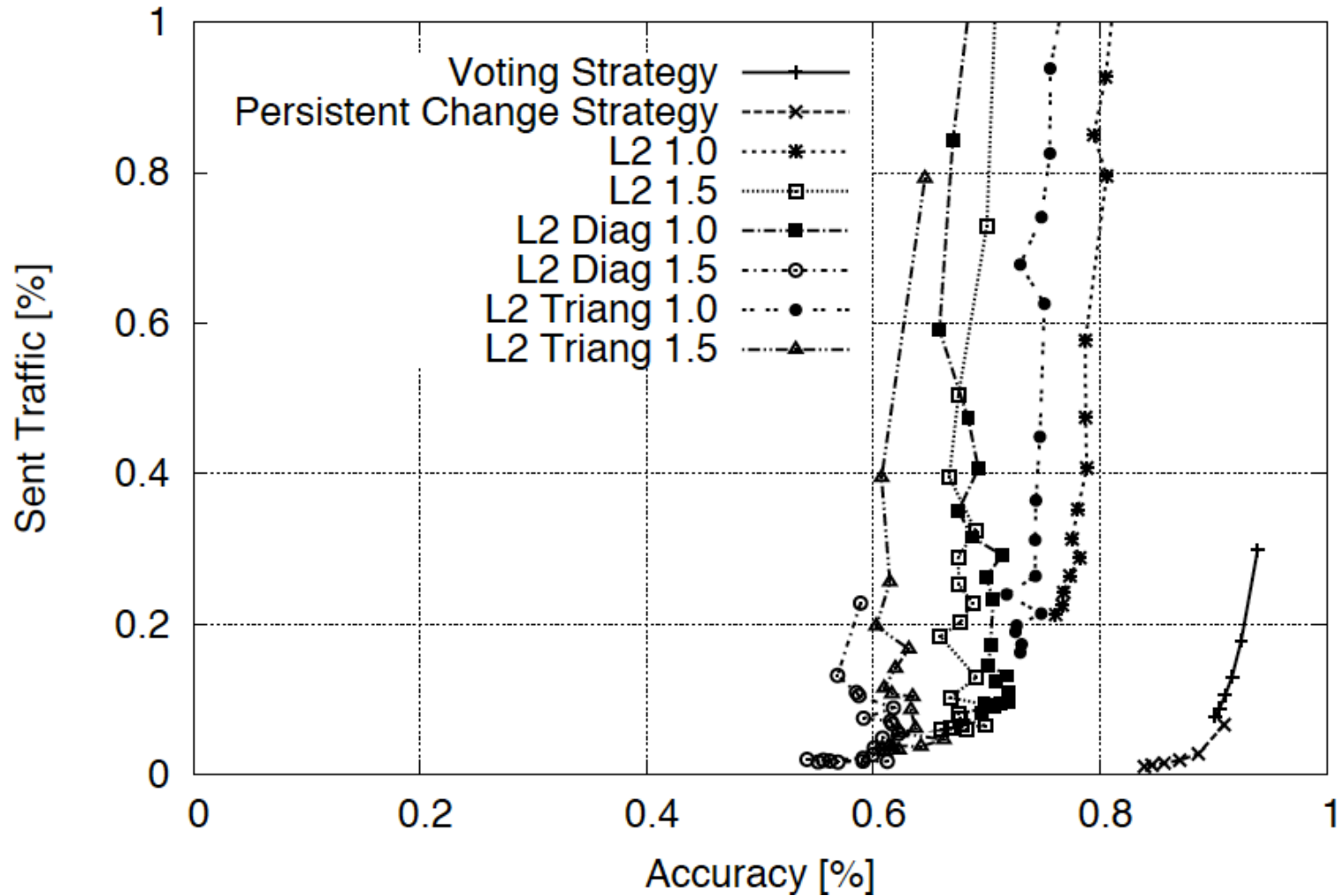


If and only if the *distance* L is greater than a certain threshold th , the matrix is sent to the server



[in the paper you can find a thorough analysis for different distance metrics]

Accuracy Vs Traffic Overhead



Questions?

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