

# EXPERIMENTS WITH MODEL-DRIVEN DATA ACQUISITION FOR CROWDSENSING

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# Air Pollution

- You are concerned about air pollution in your city
- Finding the causes of the pollution
  - ▣ Traditional Setup
    - Fixed Sensors
  - ▣ Crowdsensing Solution?
- You could start a crowdsensing campaign
  - ▣ Recruit friends, family, and strangers
  - ▣ Collect particulates per million

# Crowdsensing

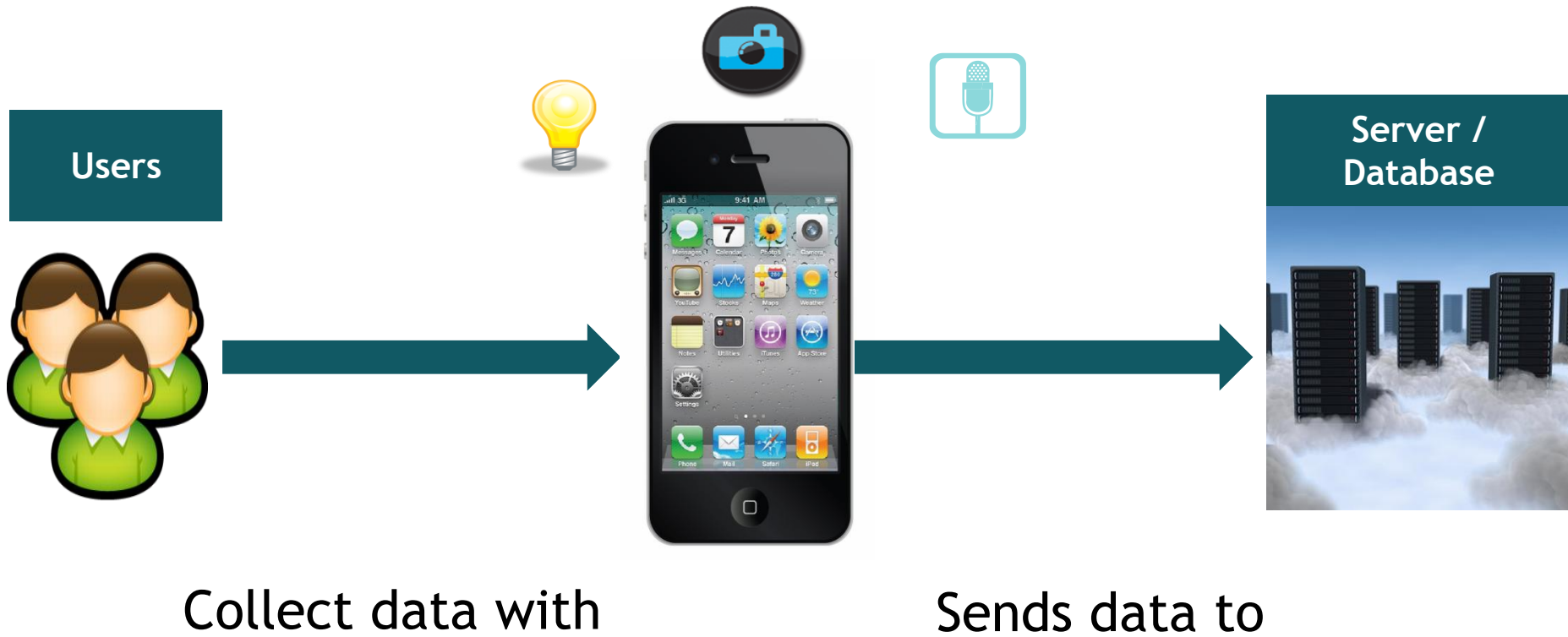
- Volunteers collect data with smartphones
- Variety of sensors
  - ▣ Accelerometer
  - ▣ GPS
  - ▣ Light Sensor
  - ▣ Microphone
  - ▣ Cameras



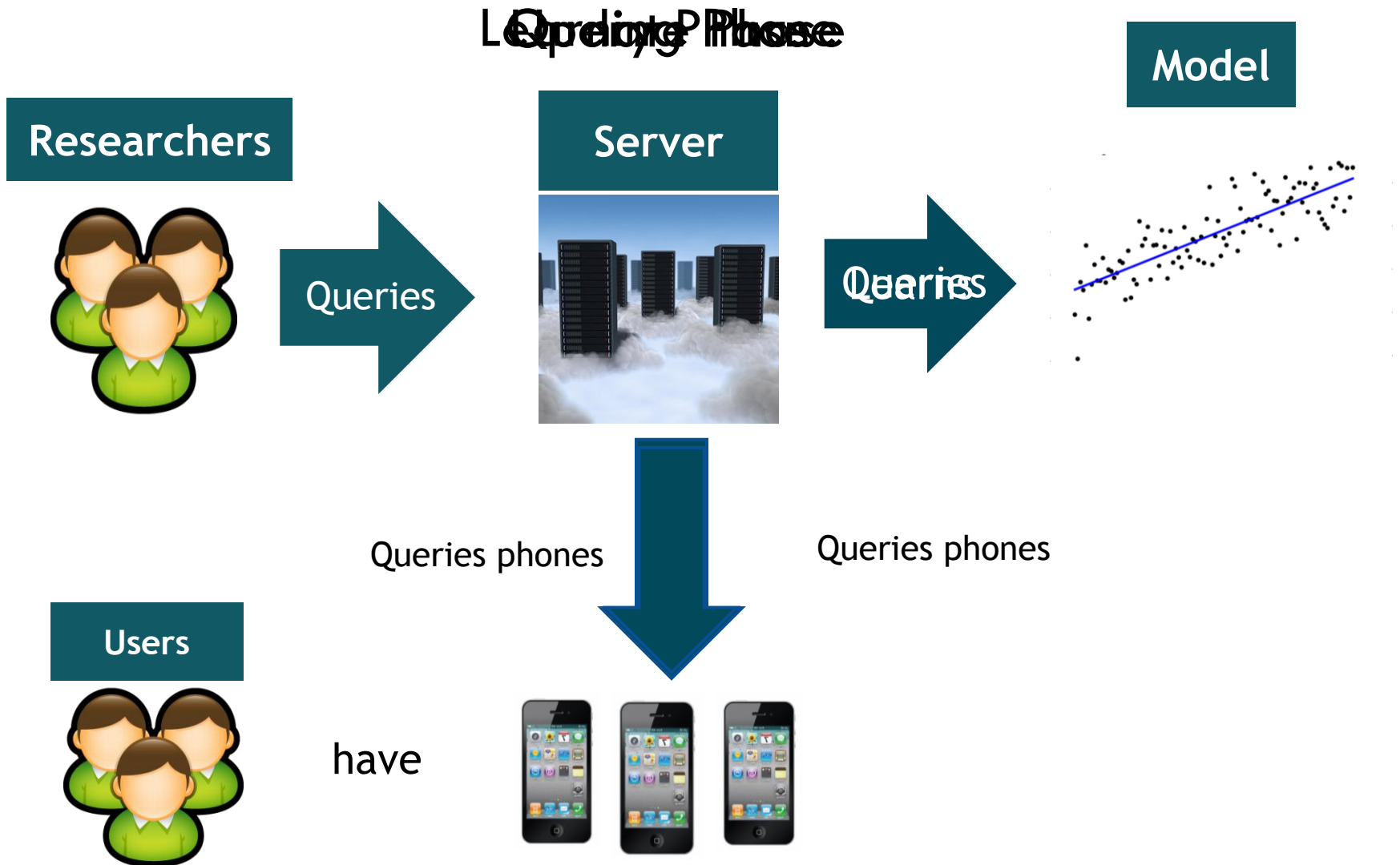
# Challenges of crowdsensing

- Energy consumption
  - ▣ Sensors require energy
  - ▣ Communication is one of the biggest energy drains
- Monetary Costs
  - ▣ Mobile data plans are not free nor “unlimited”
- Both of these could decrease participation

# Traditional Crowdsensing



# Model-Driven Data Acquisition



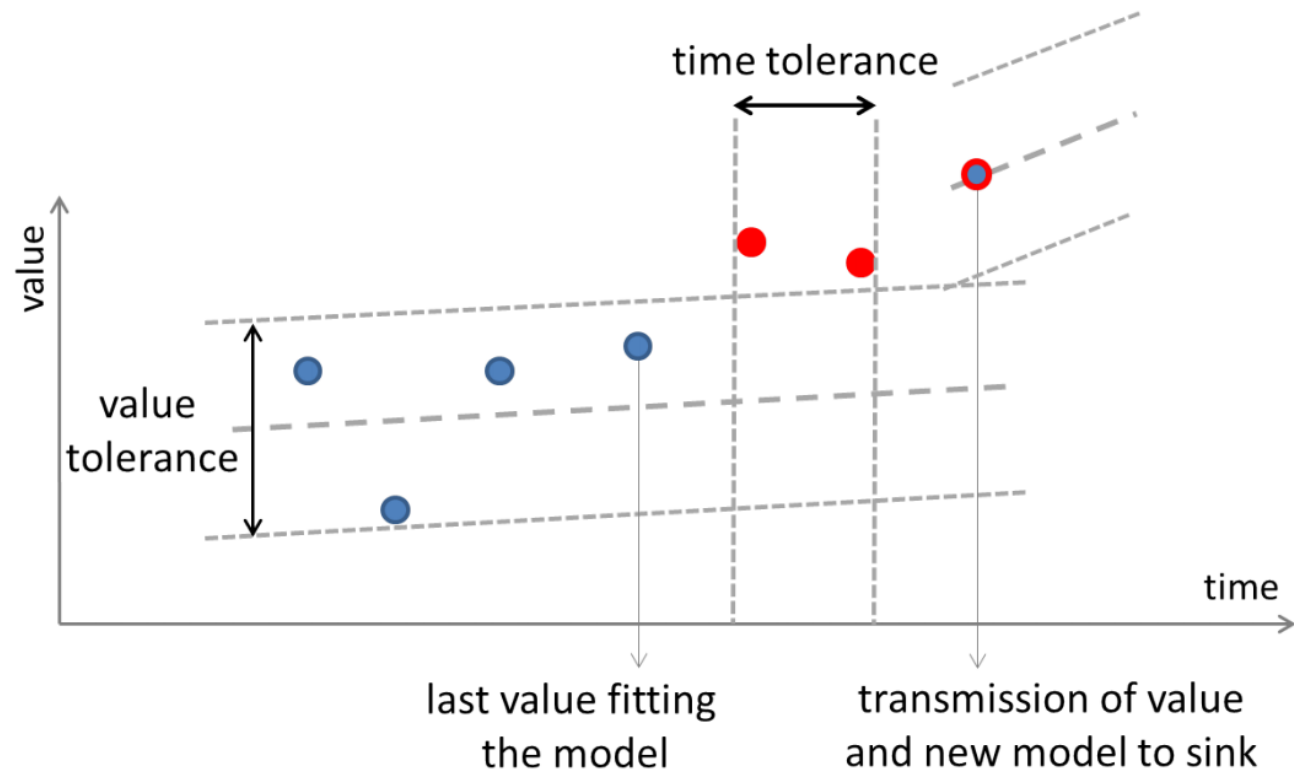
# Experimenting with Models

- Implemented a simulator in Java that can be used to experiment with models and implementations
- Experimental Variables:
  - ▣ Degree of mobility
  - ▣ Density of network
  - ▣ Type of data
  - ▣ Length of learning phase
- Evaluation of Metrics
  - ▣ Length of learning
  - ▣ Accuracy of model
  - ▣ Number of Updates

# DBP (Derivative Based Predictions) [Raza 2012]

Expectation: Performance will drop with mobility

- Simple Time Series Model
- Simpler Calculations
- Less data needed

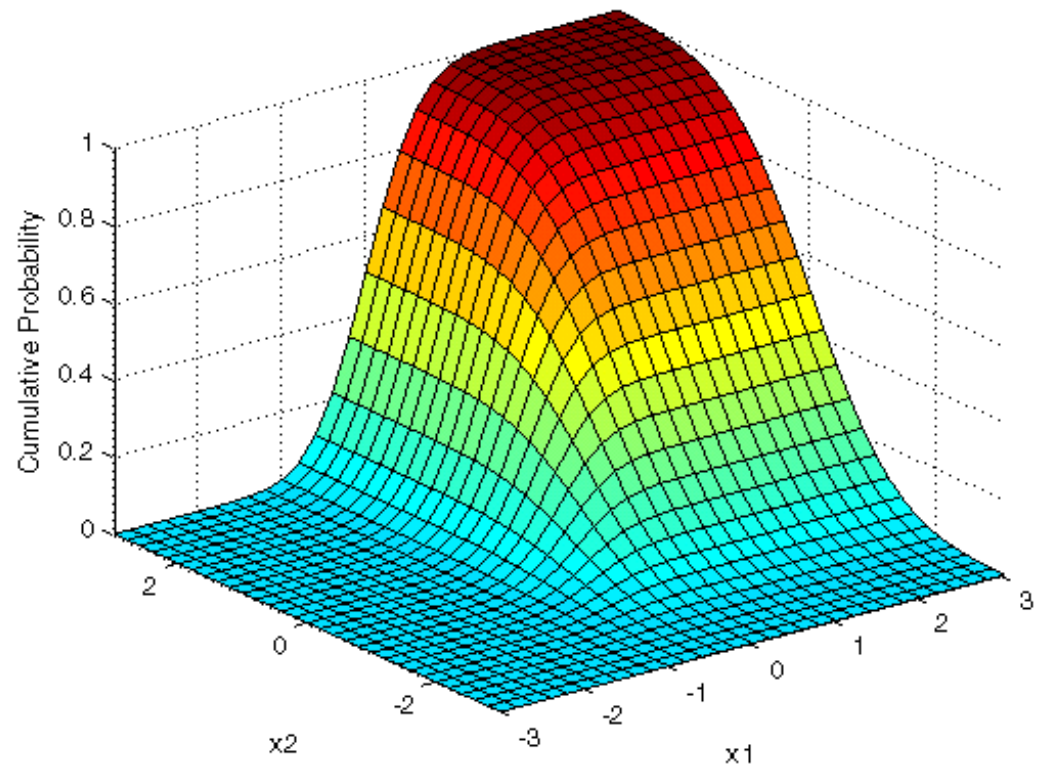




# DrOPS (model-Driven Optimizations for Public Sensing) [Philipp 2013]

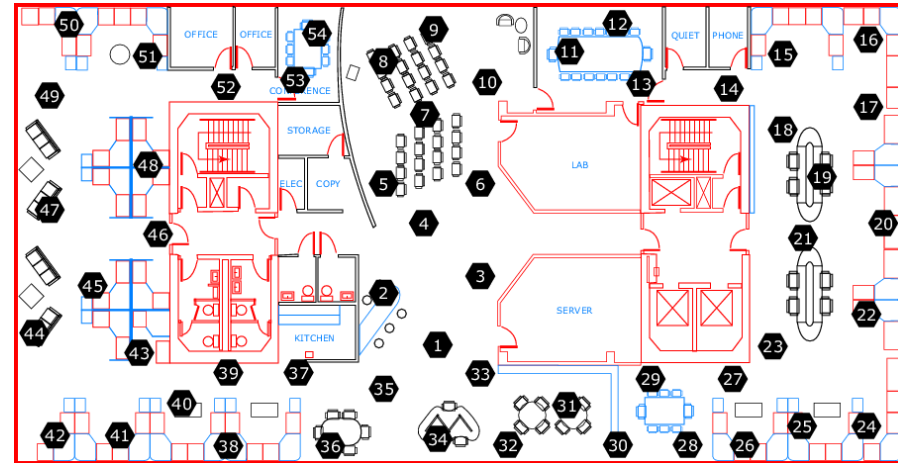
Expectation: Model will perform well, but will consume more energy than DBP

- Multivariate Gaussian Distribution Model
- More Complex Calculations
- More data needed



# Experimental Setup

- Simulator built in Java
  - Estimates Energy usage
    - Communication
    - Sensors
- Datasets
  - Intel Lab
  - Lausanne Urban
    - Canopy Experiment
- Mobility Traces
  - Cab spotting data from Crowdad



Intel sensor lab

# Conclusions

- Model-Driven Data Acquisition
  - ▣ Building a model rather than constantly sending data
  - ▣ It can help reduce communication
- The simulator is still under development
- Looking for additional data sets to use



Questions?

# References

Philipp, D., Stachowiak, J., Alt, P., Durr, F., and Rothermel, K. DrOPS: Model-Driven Optimization for Public Sensing Systems. In 2013 IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Communications (PerCom) (PerCom 2013) (San Diego, CA, USA, March 2013), IEEE Computer Society, pp. 1-8.

Raza, U., Camerra, A., Murphy, A. L., Palpanas, T., and Picco, G. P. What does model-driven data acquisition really achieve in wireless sensor networks? In Pervasive Computing and Communications (PerCom), 2012 IEEE International Conference on (2012), IEEE, pp. 85-94.