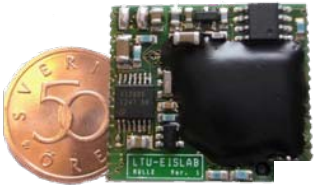


Smart Sensing and Sensor Data Collection on the move for Modelling Intelligent Environments

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Presented by
Arkady Zaslavsky

[Agenda]

- Introduction
- Sensor Data Collection – Related Work
- Motivation, Overview
- Smart Sensing
 - CAM-R Architecture
- Context Spaces - Overview
- Modelling a Virtual Environment - Context Spaces Extension
- Prototype Implementation
- Simulation and Results
- Conclusion

Introduction

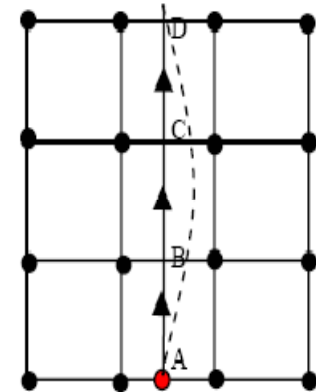
- Sensor Networks
 - Tiny low powered sensing devices
 - Use radio for communication
 - Ad Hoc Infrastructure
- Propose Smart Sensing and Cost efficient Data collection
 - Context Aware Approach
 - Mobile object based Approach
 - Virtual Modeling of Physical environment based on sensor sources (Smart Sensing)

Sensor Data Collection – Related Work

- Distributed data sources
- Valuable producer of contextual data
- Two Broad Categories of Data Collection
 - Direct Diffusion, Multi hop based
 - Mobile object based

[Related Work Cont.]

- Mobility based data collection
 - Increase the lifetime of the network
 - Existing Approaches
 - Random
 - Predictable
 - Controlled
- Existing Approach
 - Lacks context awareness
 - Not efficient data collection techniques
 - Lacks adapting sensor behavior

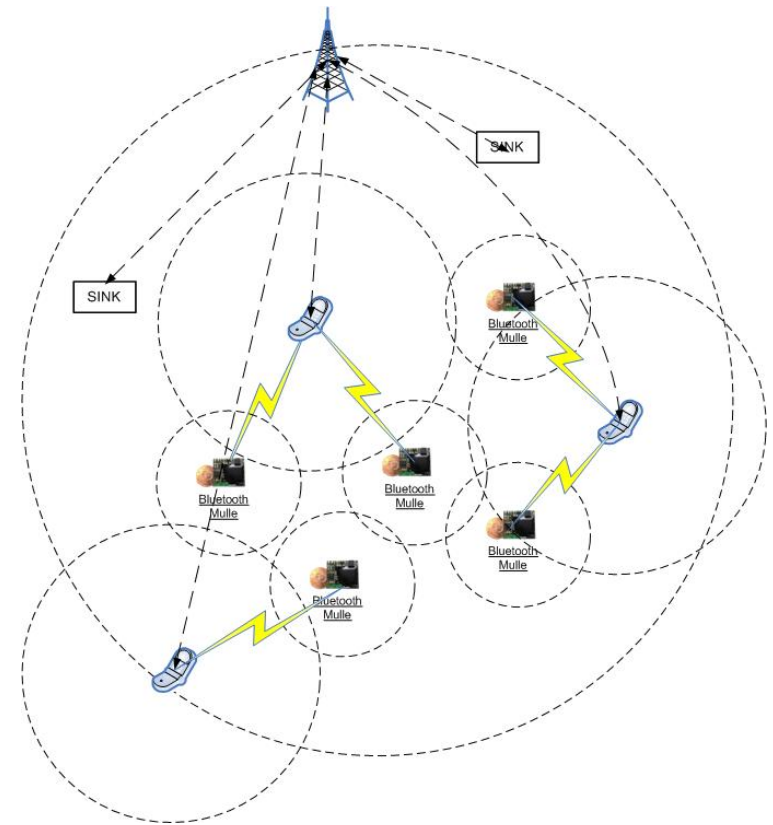


[Motivation]

- Advances in Pervasive Computing Environments
- Acceptance of sensor networks
- >2 billion Bluetooth enabled mobile device
- Context Aware research advances
- Abundance of mobile devices with huge potential to form a distributed mobile access network

System Overview

- Context Aware Mobile Objects
- Underlying Sensor Network Infrastructure
- Massive amount of sensor data
- Approach for Smart Discovery and Sensing
- Efficient Data Collection Approach
- Context Aware Sensor Adaptation

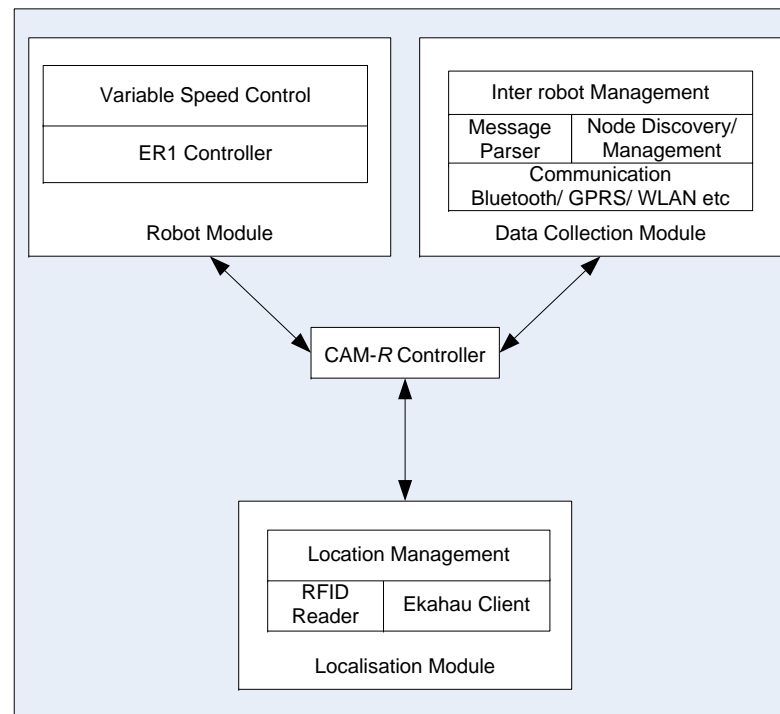


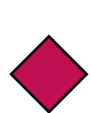
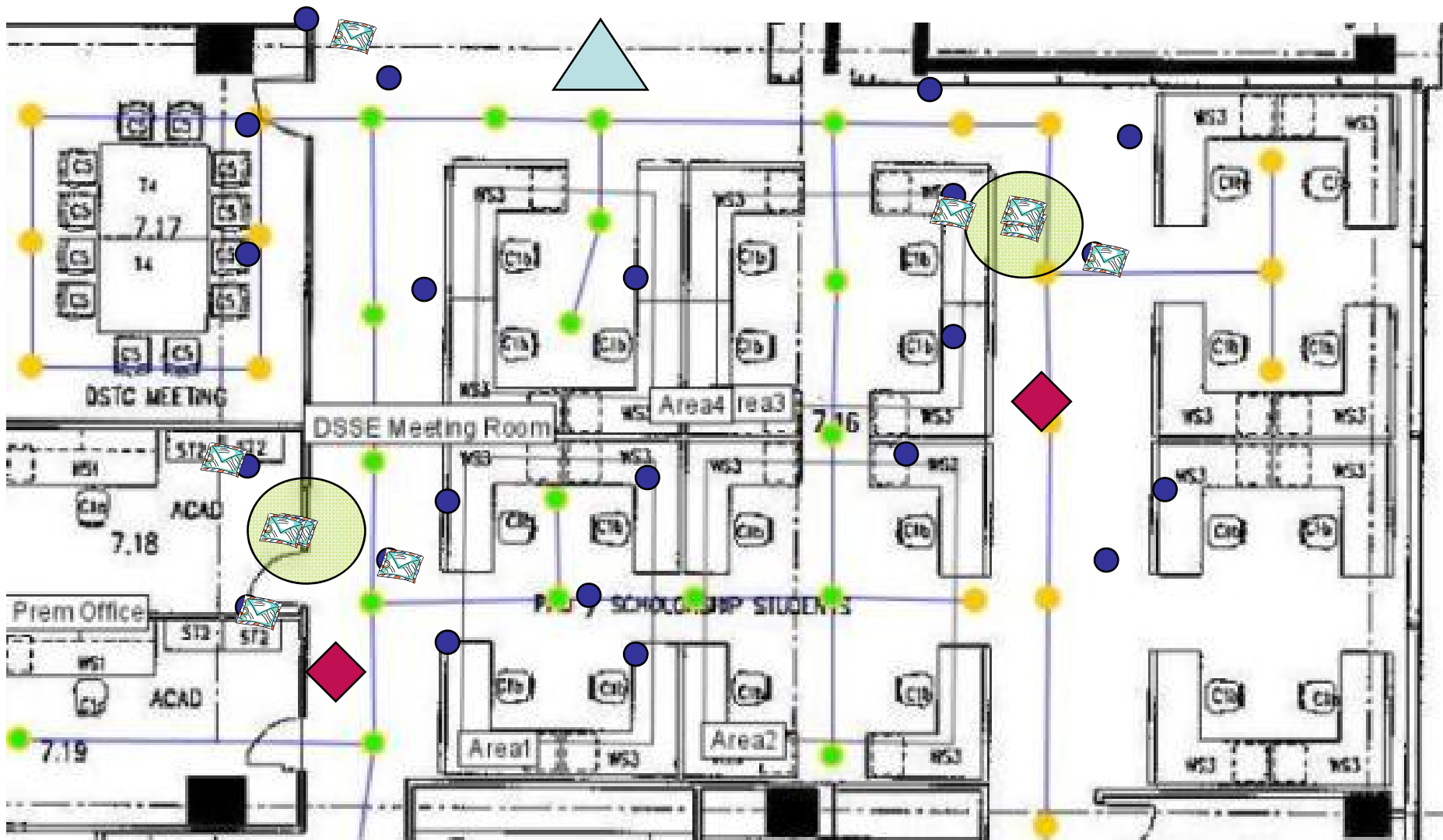
[Smart Sensing]

- Discovery Context at Runtime
- Using context aware mobile objects in the environment
- Mobile object responsible for intelligently sensing the environment for new sensor sources
- Update the context model (The virtual model of the physical environment) with new sensor sources
- Our Virtual Model is a multidimensional representation of context attributes

CAM-R Architecture

- Smart Sensing using mobile robots
- A robot built on off-the-shelf hardware

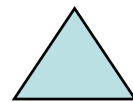




**Mobile Robot
(CAM- R)**



Mulle Sensor Node

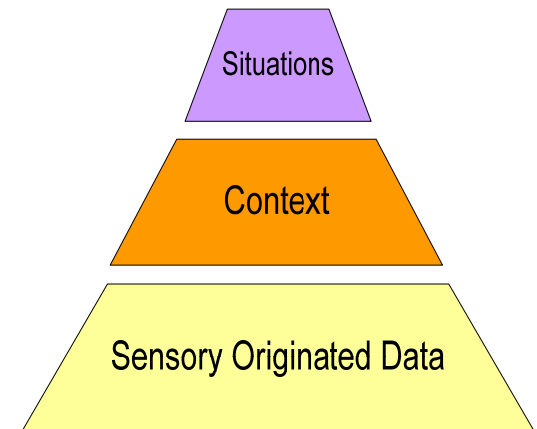


Sink

Context Spaces - Overview

■ Context Spaces

- Multidimensional context representation
- Definition
 - Application Space
 - Context Attribute
 - Context State
 - Situation State
- Probabilistic reasoning approach

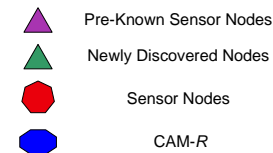
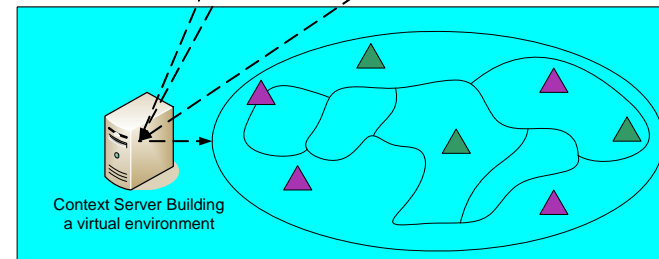
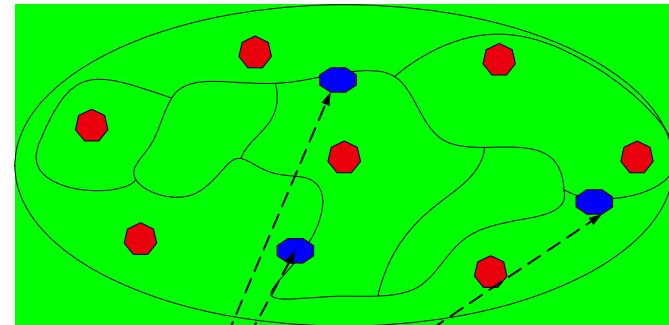


Virtual Environment Modeling

- Modeling the physical world into a virtual context model
- Each new parameters is a new attribute in the dynamic context model
- Built on top of underlying Context Spaces theory
- CAM-*R* based smart sensing of new sensor sources

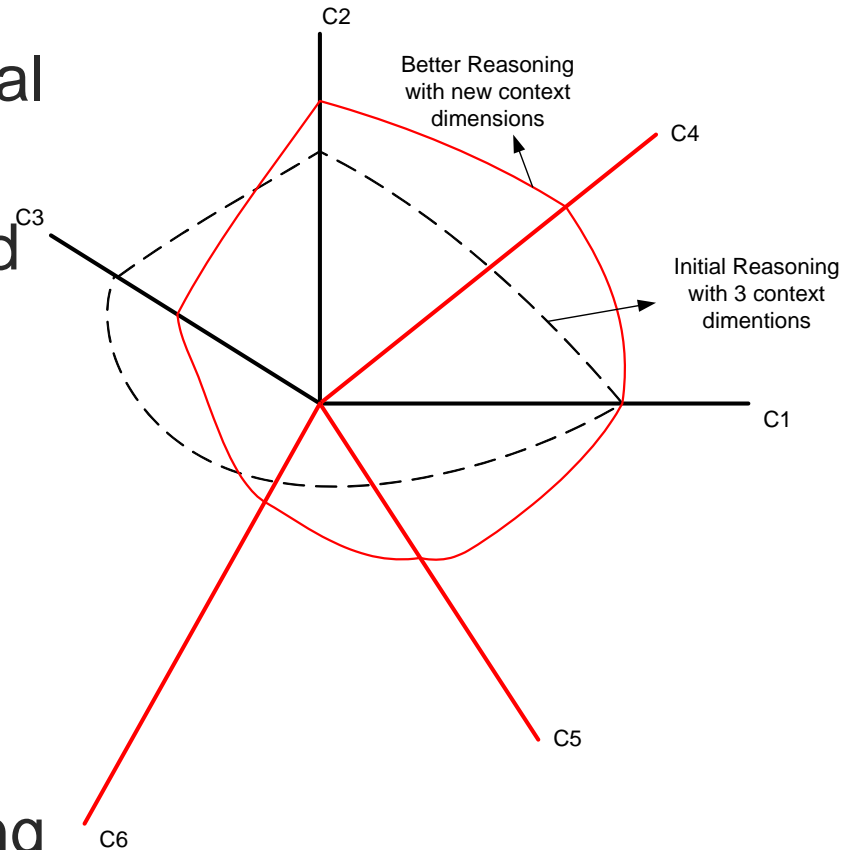
Virtual Environment Modeling - Overview

- Smart Sensing – CAM-R Approach
 - Discovery
 - Negotiation
 - Collection
- Update Context Server
 - Update Existing Model
 - Add new sources with its attributes
 - Re-compute the virtual context model on the fly



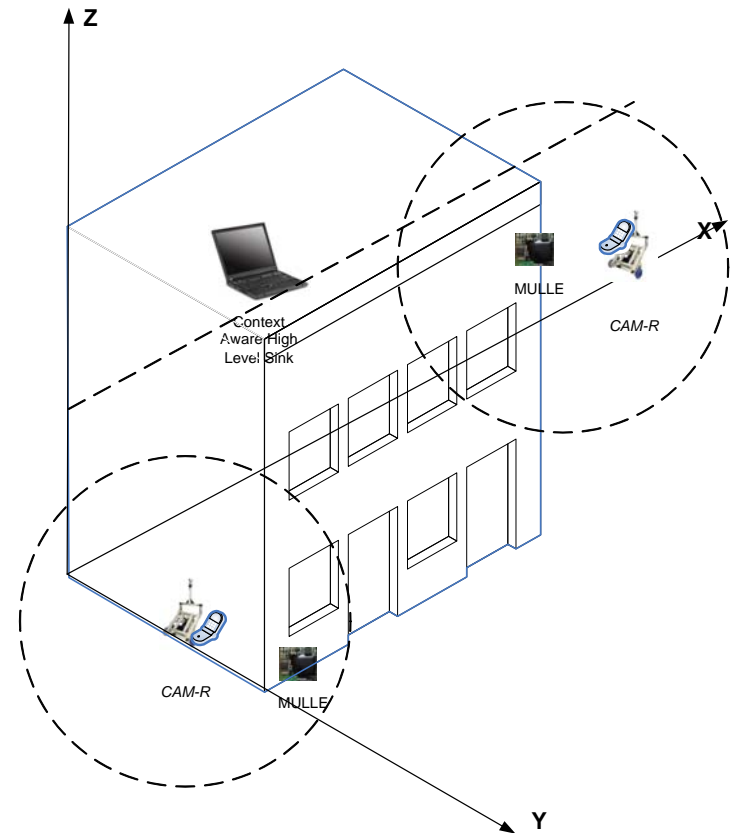
Virtual Environment Modeling - Cont

- Update Existing Virtual Model
- Include Newly sensed sensor sources
- New context Dimensions
- Re-evaluate parameters
- New confidence values while reasoning situations



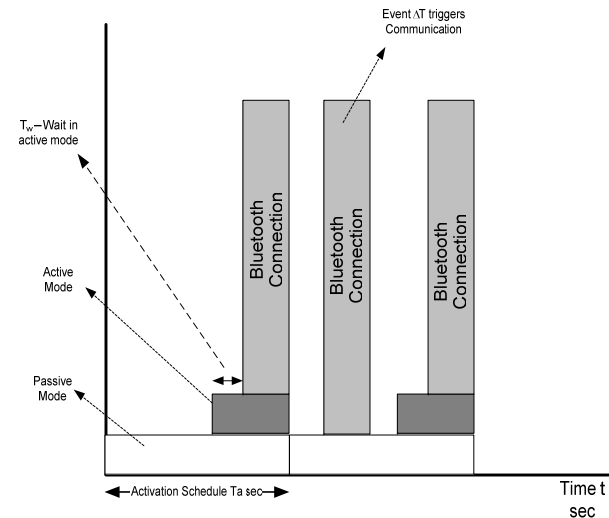
Prototype Implementation Scenario

- A building scenario
- Bluetooth based sensor network spread across the building - Mulle
- CAM-R a part of the infrastructure
- Smart Sensing and Data Collection
- Implemented with 3 Mulle and 1 CAM-R



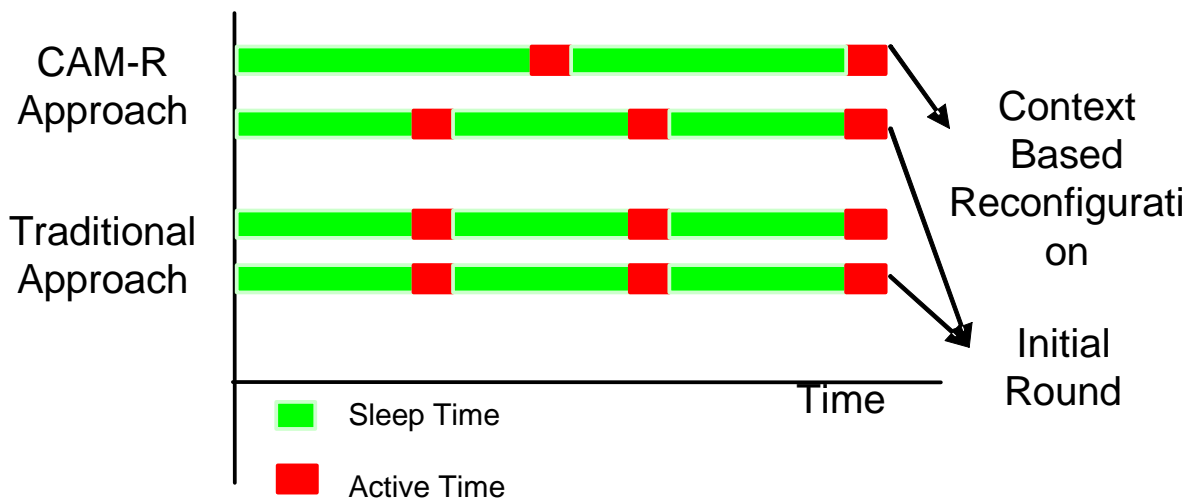
Mulle

- EISLAB, Lulea University of Technology
- Bluetooth based Sensor Node
- Operating Voltage 3.7 V
- Standardized protocols and stack
- TCP/IP and Bluetooth
- Event Based Operation
- XML for activation schedule
 - Download
 - Upload



Context Aware - Sensor Adaptation

- Adapt Sensor Sleep/ Wake Interval
- Context Aware – Determined by CAM-R on the fly
- Enables extending sensor life time
- Allows efficient data collection



Simulation

- Simulate a Bluetooth based sensor network
- Simulate CAM-*R*
 - To obtain better results with more sensors
- Test CAM-*R* speed control algorithm for efficient data Collection
- Dynamically Adapt Sensor based on Context
- Use cost function to Compute Energy Spent
- Compare our approach with Traditional direct hop approach

Simulation - Cont

- Bluetooth Mulle sensor node
- Simulation developed using VisualStudio.net
- Activation Schedule
 - Sleep / Wake Interval
 - Altered using Context
- Simulation
 - A 2200 mAh Li-ion (7.4 Watt power)
 - Use Mulle power consumption values
 - Data transmission interval of 5 mins

| Mode | Power |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| MCU 10.0 MHz, BT off | 25.1 mW |
| MCU sleep, BT active | 132.9 mW |
| MCU sleep, BT sniff (210 slots) | 27.8 mW |

Mulle Power Consumption

Simulation Results

$$T_{Energy} = E_f (Send\ Recv(X_{bits}), d) + E_{con} * N_R + E_{cpu} + C_f (Activation_s, Power_{mode}) * w_i$$

Cost Formula Used to Compute Energy Spend by the Mulle

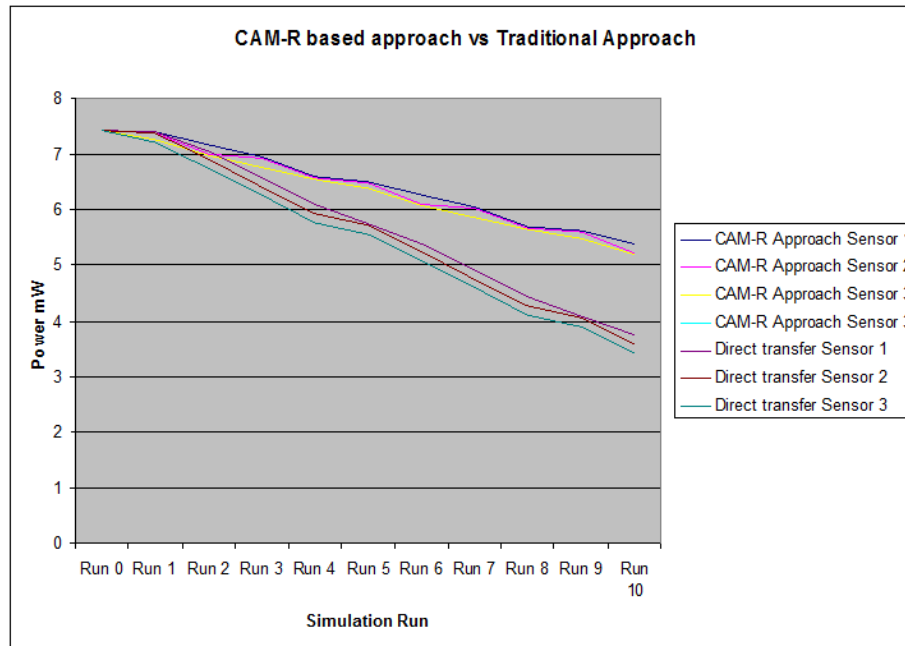
The screenshot shows the 'Context Server' application window. It features a 'Results Log' on the left, a 'Virtual Model of the Environment' in the center, and a 'Sensor List' table at the bottom. The virtual model displays a floor plan with various nodes: green circles for 'Etakau Calibration points', orange circles for 'Etakau Calibration points', red triangles for 'Pre Known Nodes', blue triangles for 'Newly Discovered Nodes', black triangles for 'Mobile Nodes', and a camera icon for 'CAM-R'. The 'Sensor List' table contains the following data:

| Sensor Name | Location | Type | Range | Mobility |
|-------------|----------|---------------|--------------|----------|
| S111 | 220.50 | Pressure | | False |
| SN2 | 146.86 | Pressure | | False |
| SN3 | 350.84 | Pressure | | False |
| SN4 | 494.140 | Pressure | | False |
| SN5 | 317.129 | Pressure | | False |
| MSN3 | 257.96 | Noise | 40 to 50 dba | True |
| MSN3 | 140.174 | Temperature | 22 to 25 C | True |
| MSN3 | 238.282 | Pressure | | True |
| MSN3 | 207.215 | Accelerometer | | True |

At the bottom of the interface, there are input fields for 'Static Nodes: 5', 'New Nodes: 5', 'CAM-R: 2', and 'Mobile Nodes: 5'. There are also 'Start' and 'Stop' buttons and a progress bar.

Simulation Results

- Traditional Approach
 - Direct Communication with sink
 - Bluetooth based
 - No Context incorporated



Conclusion

- Context aware Mobile Robot (CAM-R) based data collection
- Smart Sensing Approach to discover new sensor sources
- Context Aware Sensor adaptation for efficient data collection
- Context Spaces Extension
- Virtual Modeling of the environment using discovered sensor sources

Conclusion and Future Work

- Prototype Implementation
- Simulation
 - Simulated Mulle
 - Simulated CAM-*R*
- Efficient Data Collection – Cost efficient proposed approach
- Future Work
 - Intelligent Environmental Sharing Algorithm
 - Exchange Sensed Context among CAM-*R* for much dynamic decisions