

Mobile Sensing

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Microsoft Research Asia, Beijing

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Outline

- Sensornet major developments in the past decade
 - Smart dust vision
 - HW, networking and SW, tasking, big data
- Ubiquity of mobile sensors
 - Sense proximity, location, and context
 - Enable new user apps and experiences

Moore's Law: IC transistor count doubles roughly every two years

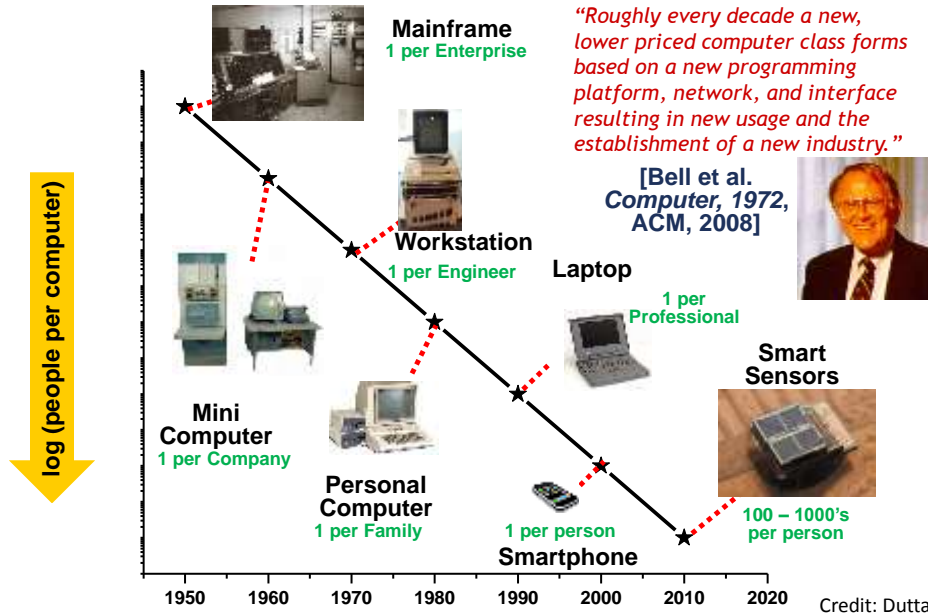


Intel 4004



Intel Core i7

Bell's Law of Computer Classes: A new computer class emerges roughly every decade

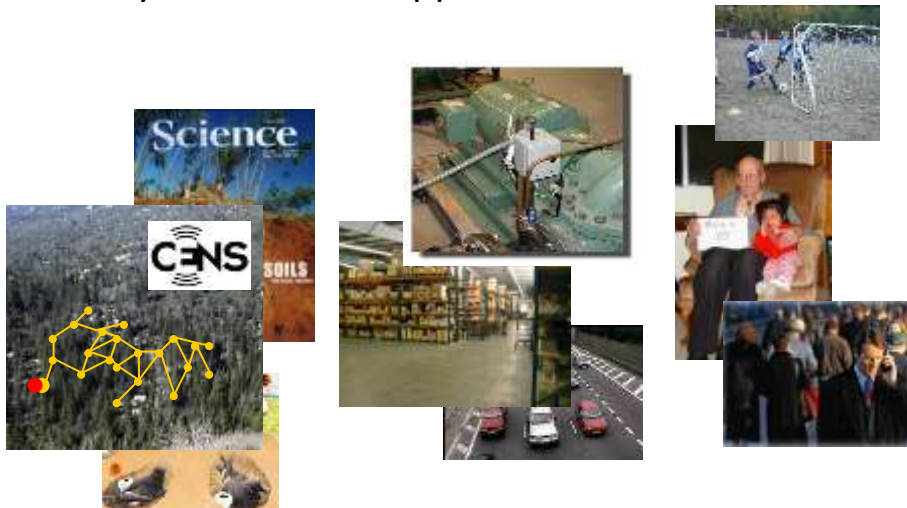


A Brief History of Sensornet

- 1980: DARPA DSN (PM: Bob Kahn) – sensors are truck-sized, connected via Ethernet using microwave radios
- 1994: Smart dust (Kris Pister)
- 1994-98: *UCLA WINS*, *Xerox PARC Smart Matter*
- 2000: *Berkeley motes*; Intel Berkeley Lab
- 1999-: Gov't funding
 - DARPA SensIT (USC/ISI, Cornell, Xerox PARC, BBN, BAE, UCLA, Penn State, Wisconsin, UIUC, MIT, Berkeley, LSU/Tennessee)
 - DARPA NEST (Berkeley TinyOS, Ohio State, UVA, ...)
 - NSF NETS/NOSS/CPS
 - China 973, Korea, Japan, EU, IoT, ...
- 2000-: Industry:
 - Startups: Crossbow, Ember, Dust, Sensicast ...
 - Industrial R&D: Agilent, Cisco, Hitachi, HP, Intel, IBM, Microsoft, Motorola, Nokia, Sun, Xerox PARC, ...



Diversity of sensornet applications



Environmental

- Monitoring space
- E.g., habitat, birds

Industrial:

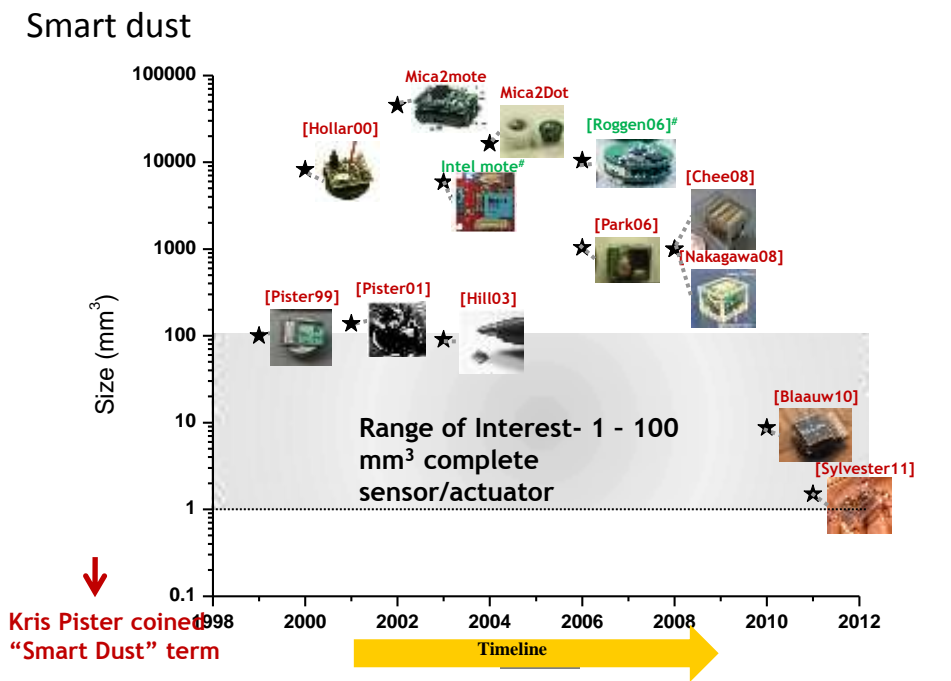
- Monitoring objects
- E.g. machines, inventories

People and community:

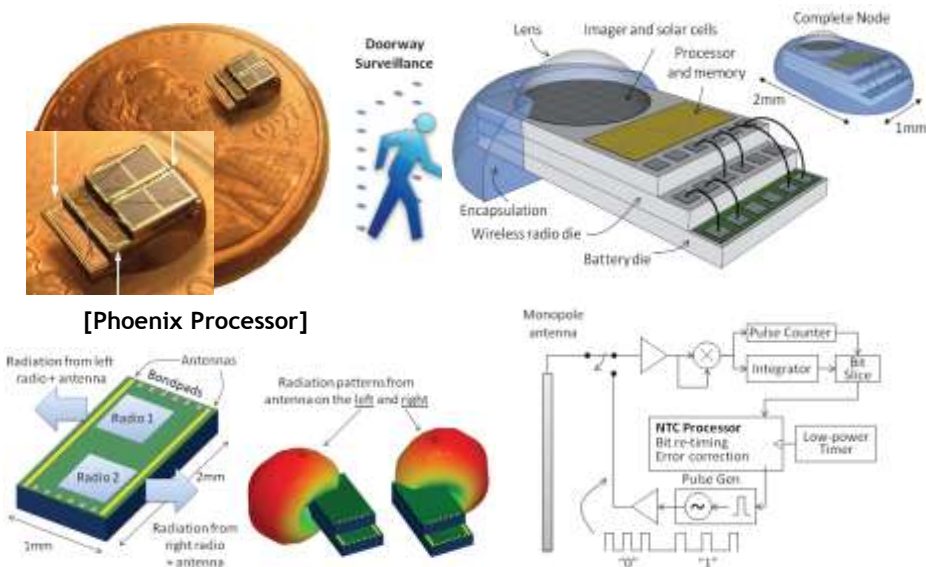
- Monitoring activities
- E.g. health, play, connect

Major advances in sensornet

- Hardware miniaturization and lowering cost
- Network standardization and modular software
- Sensor tasking
- Big (sensor) data



Michigan Micro Mote (M3): cubic-mm, nW



Dutta, Wentzloff, Blaauw, Schmid, Sylvester, 2012, in progress

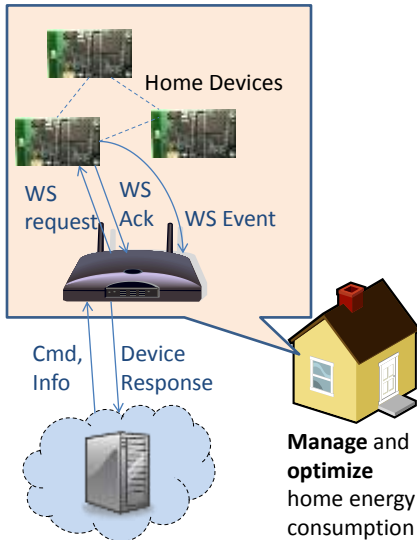
A Low-Power Standard Link



	802.15.4	802.15.1	802.15.3	802.11	802.3
Class	WPAN	WPAN	WPAN	WLAN	LAN
Lifetime (days)	100-1000+	1-7	Powered	0.1-5	Powered
Net Size	65535	7	243	30	1024
BW (kbps)	20-250	720	11,000+	11,000+	100,000+
Range (m)	1-75+	1-10+	10	1-100	185 (wired)
Goals	Low Power, Large Scale, Low Cost	Cable Replacement	Cable Replacement	Throughput	Throughput

- Low transmit power, Low signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), modest BW, Little frames

Tiny Web Services



Why is Web Service Hard?



Web Server:
MSP430 processor
and 802.15.4 radio

Because Server is Low Power, Low Cost:

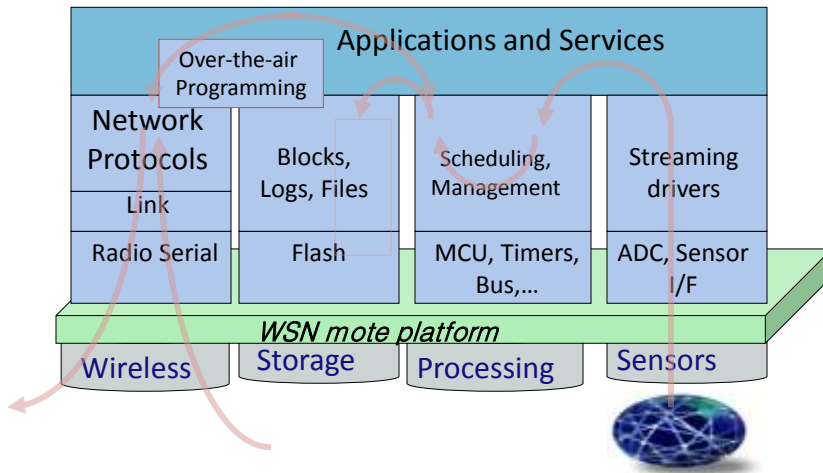
- 48k code space, 10k RAM
- 250kbps radio
- Server MUST sleep: 4 years on AA battery

Our approach:

- Server sleeps: using WS Eventing
- Reduce msg size via HTTP binding
- Simplify XML processing by constraining WSDL

Bodhi Priyantha, Aman Kansal, Michel Goraczko, and Feng Zhao, "Tiny Web Services for Sensor Device Interoperability." Demo abstract, IPSN'08.

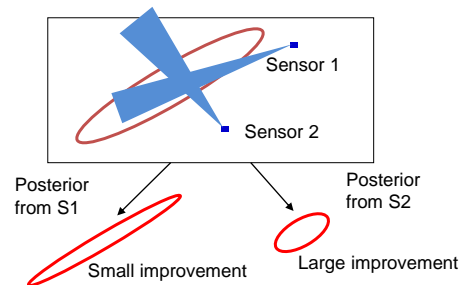
TinyOS – Communication centric, resource-constrained, event-driven



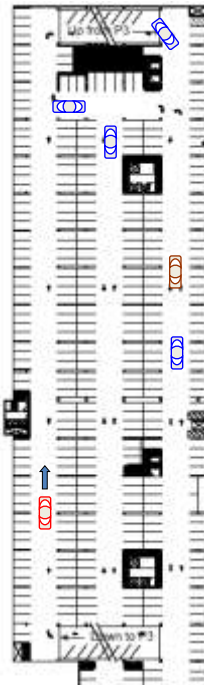
Credit: Culler

IDSQ: Information-Directed Sensor Tasking

- **Idea:** maximize the *predicted* information that a sensor's measurement will bring, given the current estimation
- Information is measured using mutual information;
Choose the sensor which will give the greatest change to the current belief



Zhao, Shin, & Reich, 2001



Parking garage application

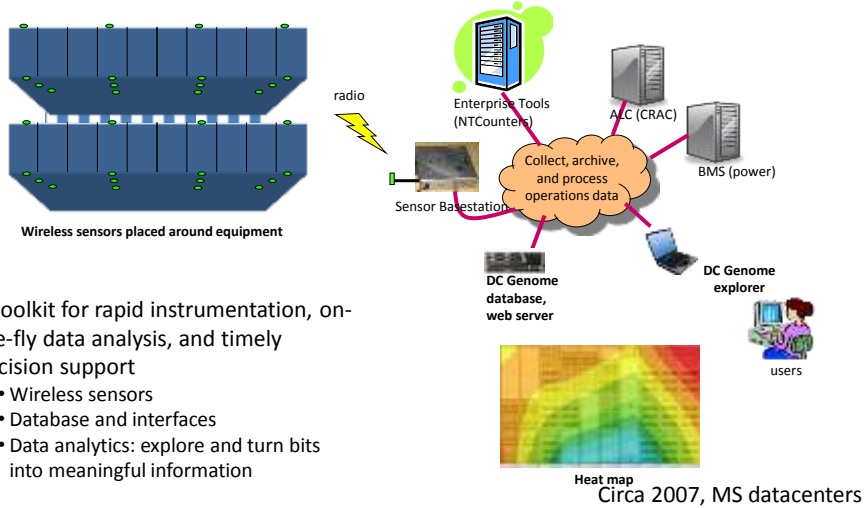
- Application scenarios
 - Parking space finder
 - Each spot costs \$1000s / year to maintain
 - Other apps include security and air quality monitoring
- Sensors may be used to monitor vehicle traffic
 - To improve space usage
 - But wiring is expensive, sensor may fail
- Re-taskable wireless sensor net testbed
 - Multi-sensing modality
 - Support cross-node coordination
 - Answer independent queries from concurrent users



Circa summer 2004, B112 garage, MS campus

Data center sensing: DC Genome

Instrumentation, data collection, and evaluation tools for *capacity planning, power management, and diagnostics*



A toolkit for rapid instrumentation, on-the-fly data analysis, and timely decision support

- Wireless sensors
- Database and interfaces
- Data analytics: explore and turn bits into meaningful information

DC Genome Explorer Demo

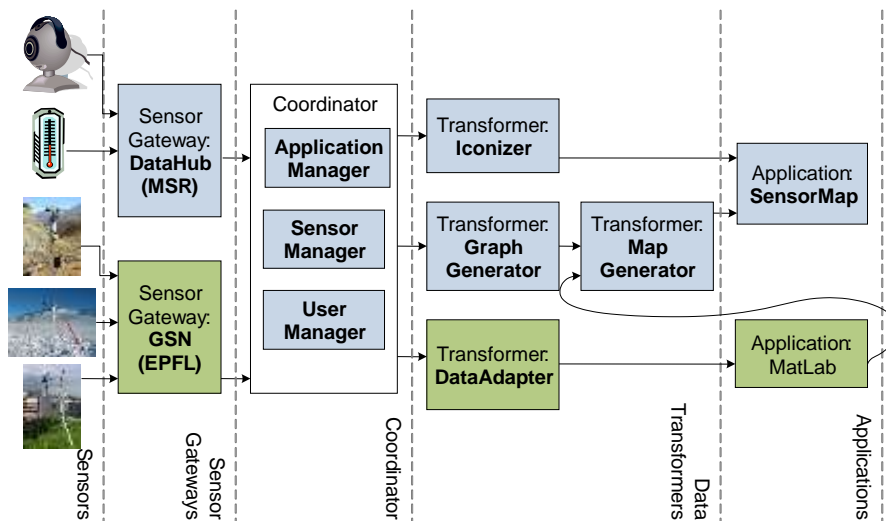


Swiss Experiment



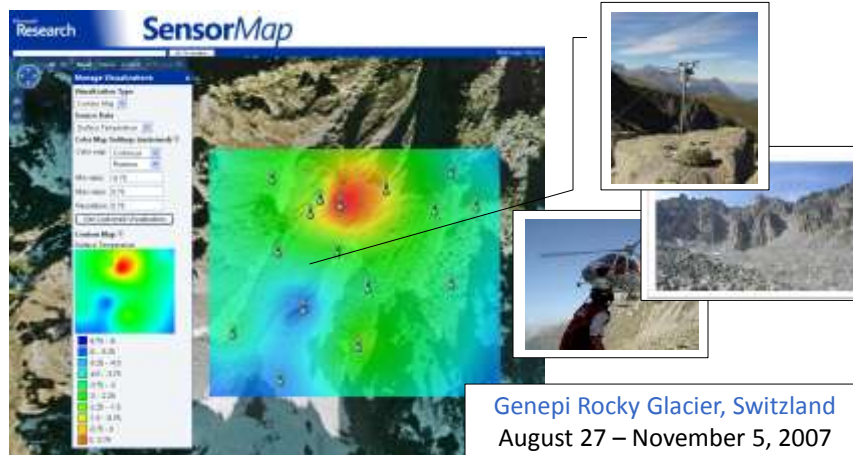
Karl Aberer, Marc Parlange, et al., EPFL, in collaboration with MSR, 2007-2009

SenseWeb Architecture



In-Situ Data Visualization (space + time)

Generate real-time spatial visualizations overlaid on maps, and also over time



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GPS
 WiFi
 Accelerometer
 Compass
 Bluetooth
 Light
 Barometer
 Gyroscope
 Camera
 Microphone

fitbit automatically tracks your
fitness & sleep

Did I get enough exercise today?
 How many calories did I burn?
 Am I getting good rest?

LEARN MORE »

PURCHASE \$99

Anoop Gupta: why not have FitBit on phone?



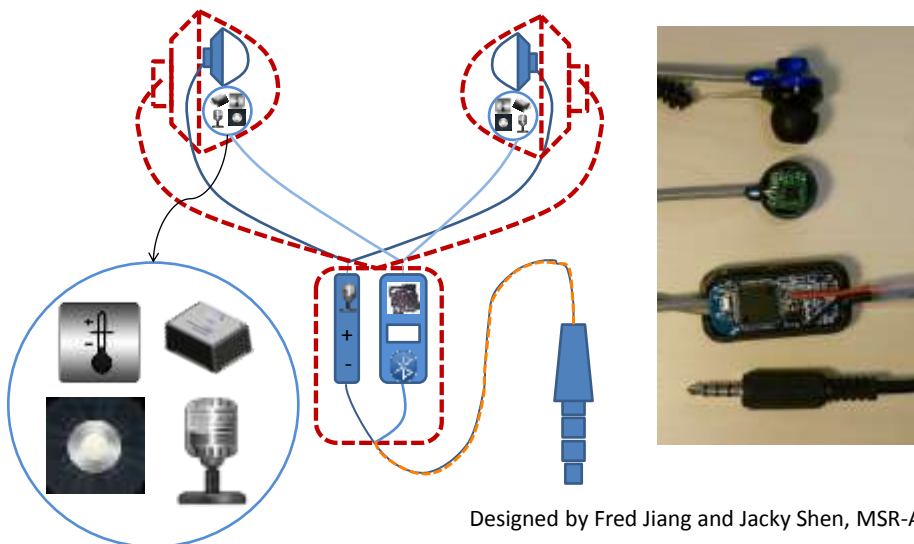
Gordon Bell's Life Logging

Phone as the life logger?

Storage

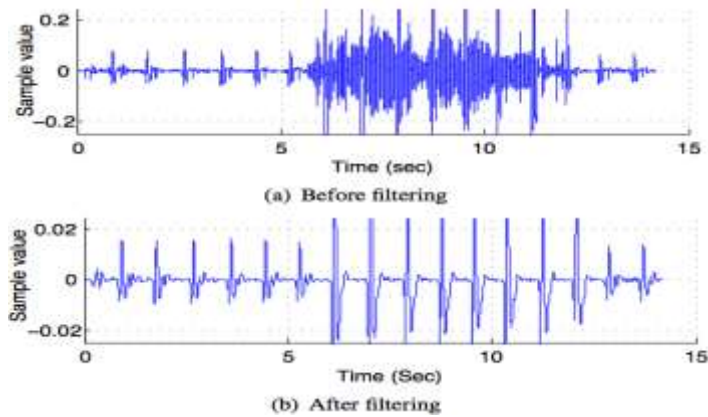
- How much data in one's life
 - (8hr audio + picture@30sec)/day, for 60yrs
 - ⇒ ~10TB
 - ⇒ If continuous video => ~10PB
- Disk storage
 - \$44/GB in 2000 => \$0.07/GB in 2010
 - A x600 reduction!

SEPTIMU: add sensors to earbud



Designed by Fred Jiang and Jacky Shen, MSR-A

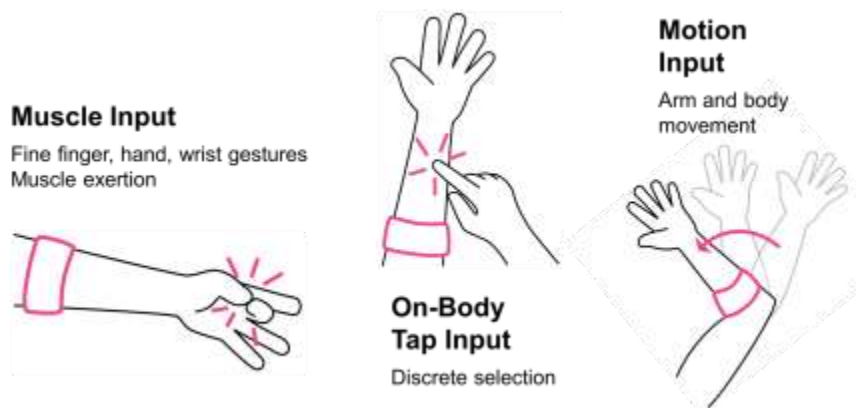
Heart-rate, activity level detection



Heart rate detection

In collaboration with Stankovic/UVA, "MusicalHeart: A Hearty Way of Listening to Music."

Physiological signal as input



Credit: Desney Tan

Sensing Finger Gestures with Muscle-Computer Interfaces

Scott Saponas, Desney Tan, Dan Morris, Ravin Balakrishnan, James Landay



Activity Recognition

- Diverse, noisy signals
- Important for context awareness



Mobile Sensor Data Classification



Audio Pipeline

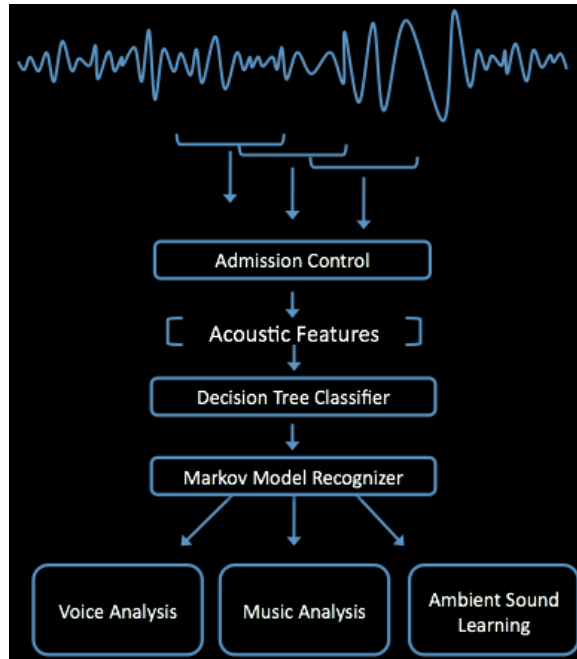
Sound Waveform

Framing

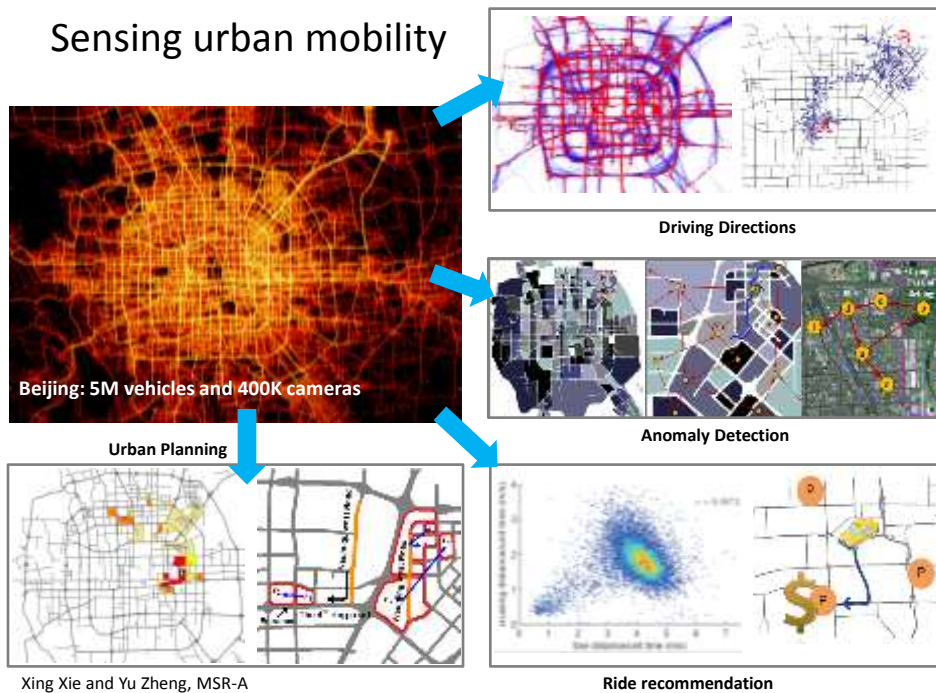
Feature Extraction

Coarse Category Classification

Intra-Category Classification



Credit: Nic Lane



Take-Aways

- Sensornet has come a long way, finding apps from env, energy, to health
 - Advances in hardware, networking, software, big data
- Mobiles as the new ubiquitous platform for sensing
 - Enable new user apps and experiences built on proximity, location, and context