

Presented by Chuong Ngo

# Using Mobile Phone Barometer for Low-Power Transportation Context Detection

By Kartik Sankaran, Minhui Zhu, Xiang Fa Guo,  
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Shiuan Peh

# Smart in Smartphones



- Intelligent behavior
  - Context aware apps
- Sensors = context
  - Increased power consumption
  - Specialized hardware



# Transportation-mode Detection

- Useful for many things
  - Personal tracking
  - Regional data/planning
- Usually accelerometers
  - Low power
  - 10+ Hz sampling
  - Complex ML model



**Is there a better way?**

# A Flash

- Terrain is not perfectly flat
- Faster transportation = faster traversal of terrain
- More vertical movement for faster modes of transportation

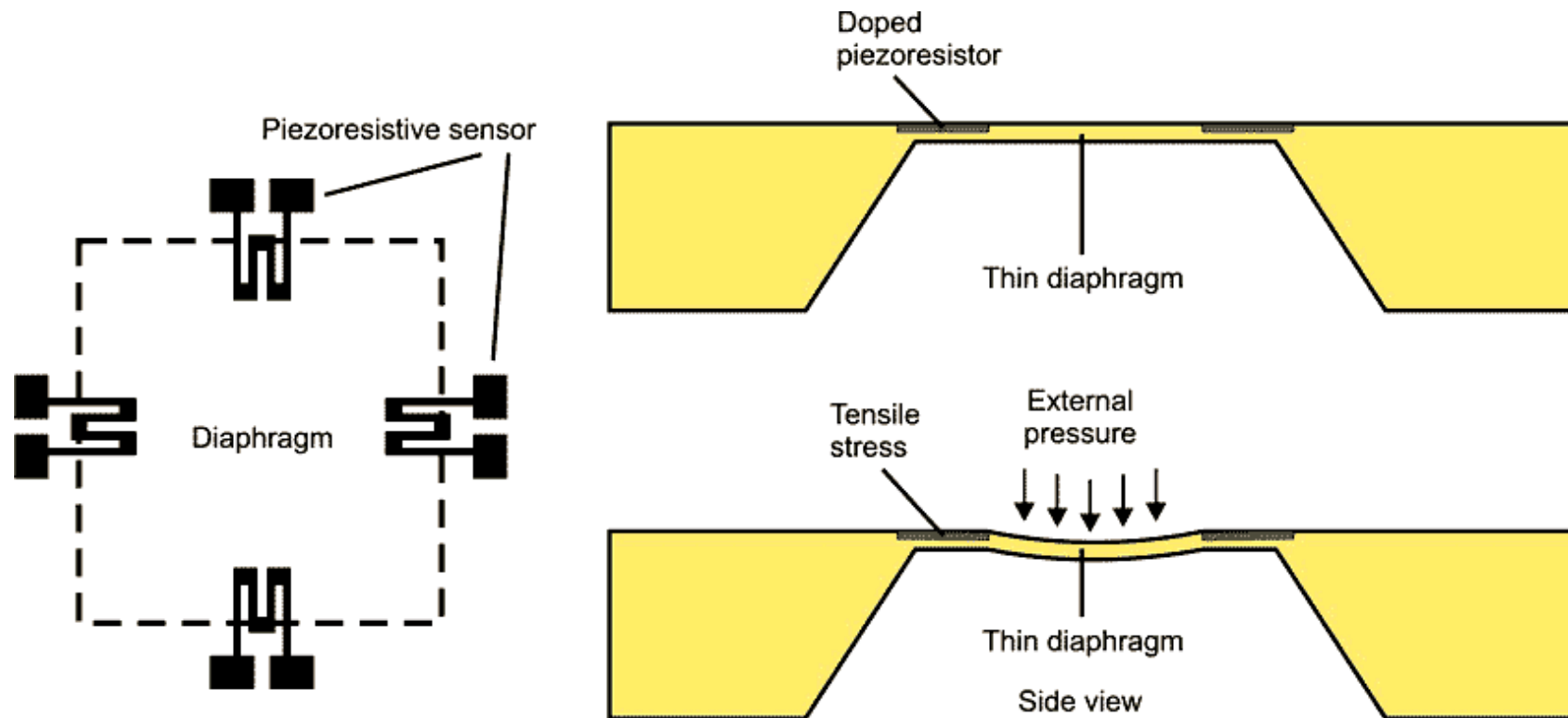


# Barometer Background

- Orientation and position independent
- Simpler calibration
- Better WAIT detection
- Lower necessary sampling rate
- Barometric pressure unstable
  - Altitude
  - Weather
  - Temperature
- Installation bias
- Aging drift



# Barometer Breakdown



# Methodology Comparisons

Sensor	Power	Limitations	Barometer advantage
GPS	Very high	Lack of indoor/underground coverage High power usage	Usable everywhere Ultra-low-power
WiFi/Cellular	High/Moderate	Requires dense access points/cellular towers	No external infrastructure
Accelerometer	Low	Extensive training required Classification complexity Position dependence	Simple calibration based on terrain Simple processing Inherently position independent





# Power Play

	Power (mW)	Increase over base power
<i>Accl (20 Hz)</i>	230	112%
<i>Accl (10 Hz)</i>	180	67%
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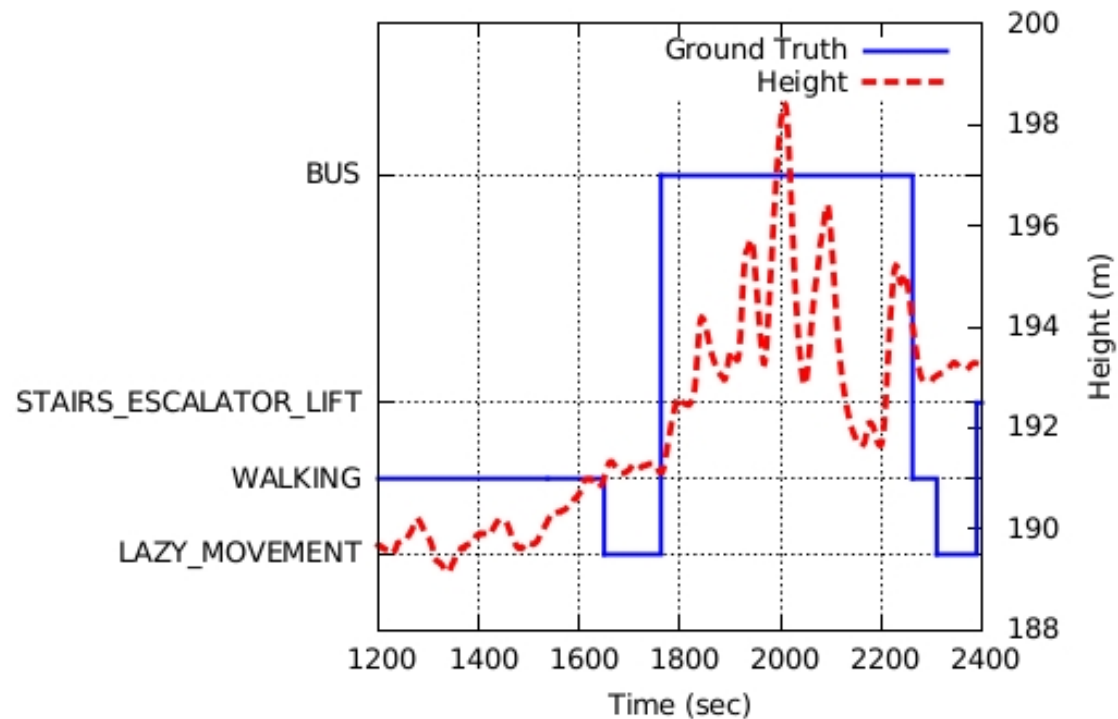
# The Grand Idea

# Method Behind the Madness

- 3 detected states: Idle, Walking, and Vehicle
  - Rate of height changes in a given time frame
  - States are less sensitive than with accelerometer
  - Fewer false positives
- Can be used for tipping
  - Low granularity



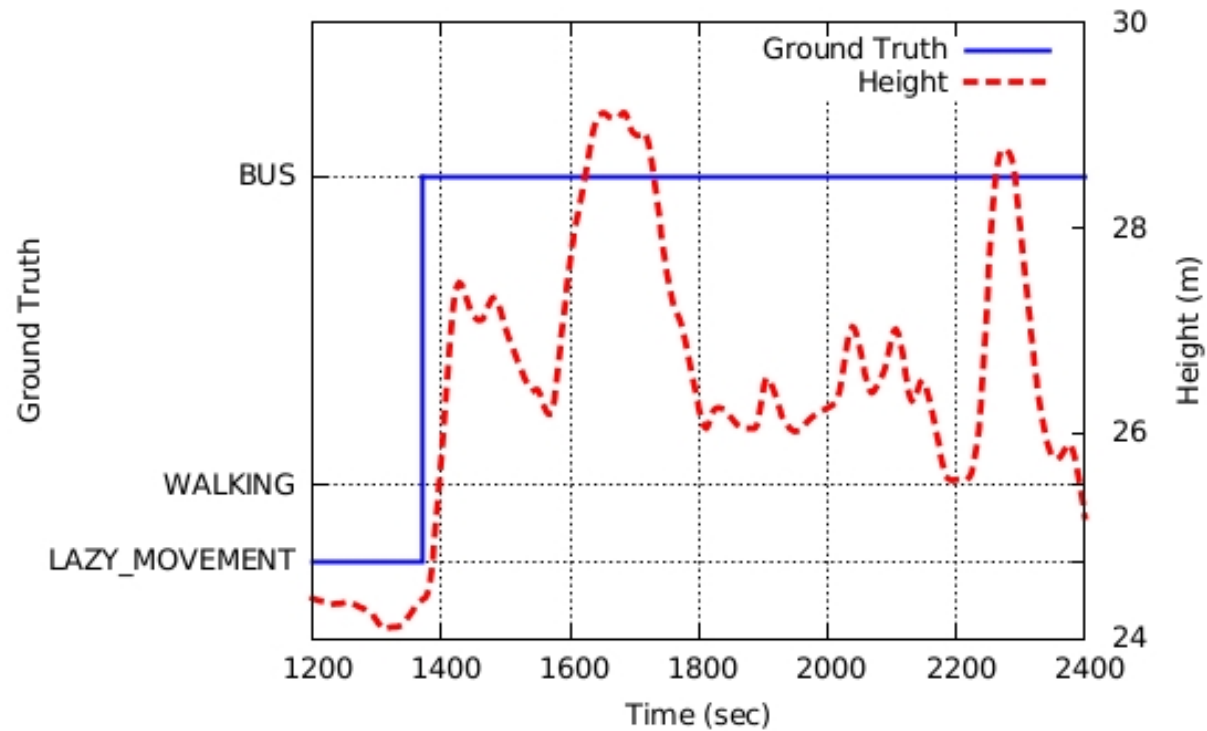
# A Picture is Worth...



(a) Commute on a bus in Boston



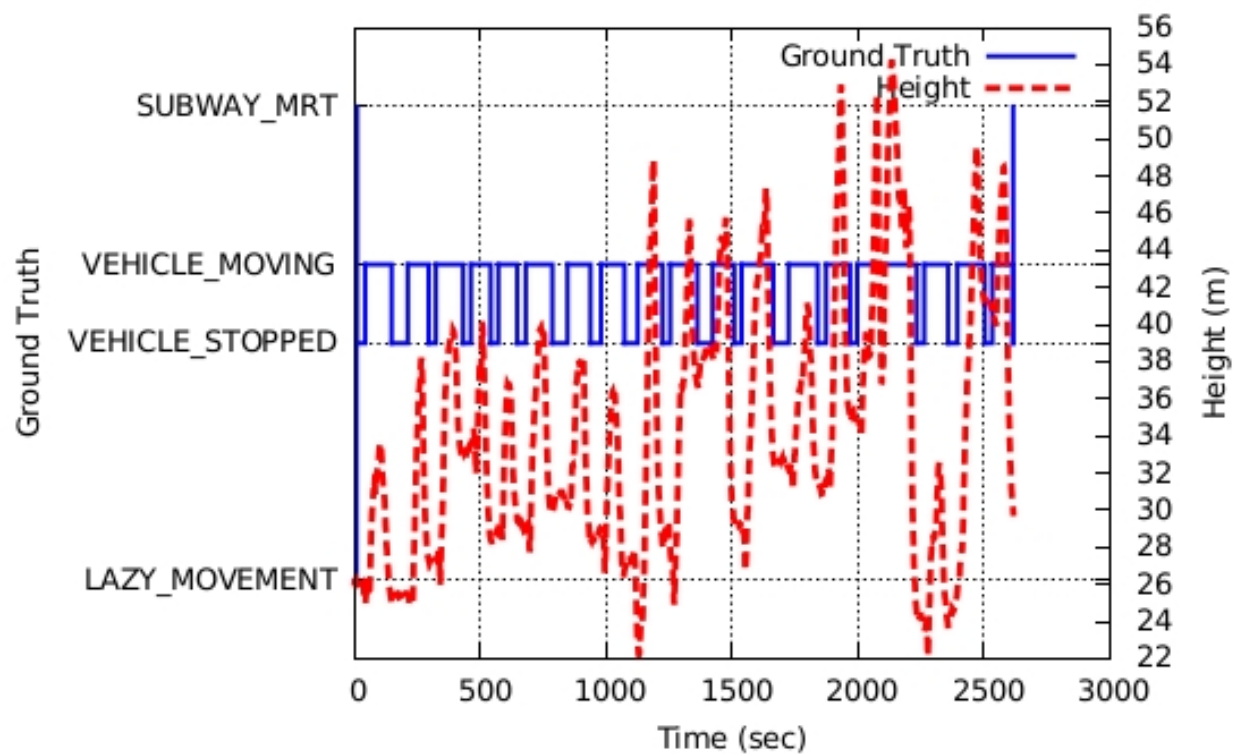
# A Picture is Worth...



(b) Commute on a bus in Singapore



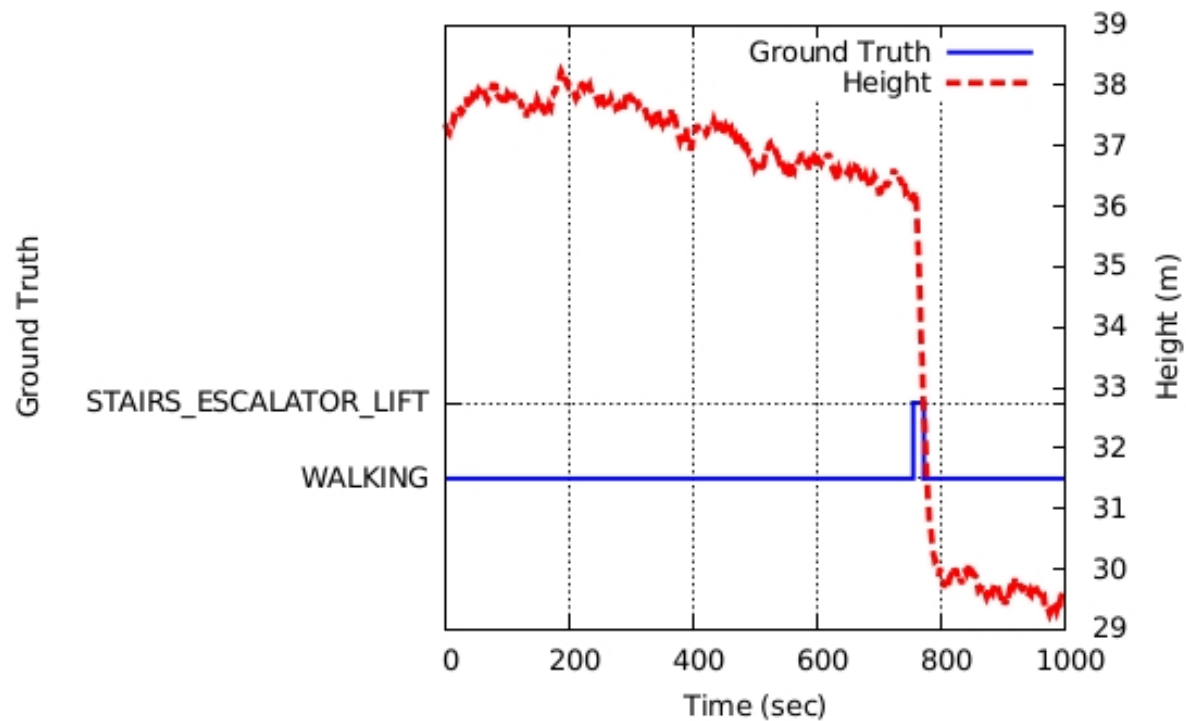
# A Picture is Worth...



(c) Subway ride in Singapore



# A Picture is Worth...



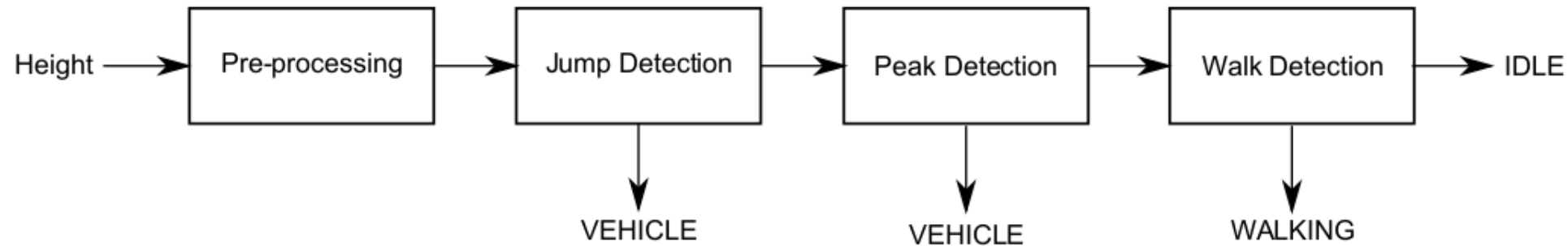
(d) Walking between floors in a mall





**An Idea Made Real**

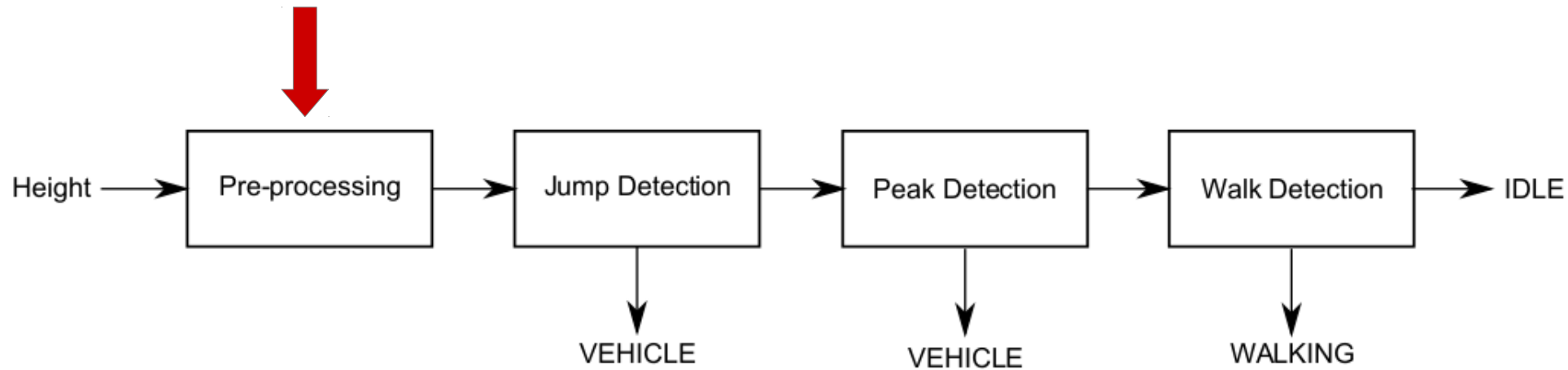
# System Overview



**Figure 3: Overview of Barometer-based transportation context detection**



# System Overview

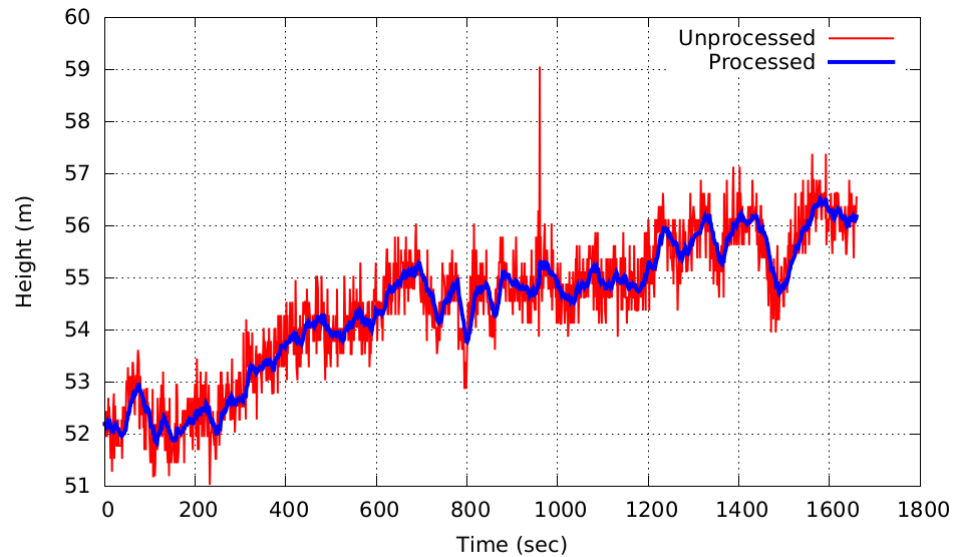


**Figure 3: Overview of Barometer-based transportation context detection**



# Data Pre-processing

- 1 Hz sampling rate
  - Software/hardware limit
- Data is noisy
  - Smoothing applied



**Figure 4: Barometer data after processing**

$$currentHeight = \alpha * sensorHeight + (1 - \alpha) * prevHeight$$



# JUMP DETection (Vehicle Detection)

- Jumps occur at **high speeds** or when traversing **highly sloped roads**.
  - $> 0.8$  m per 5 sec
- Track observed jumps in **sliding 200 sec window**.
- **30% - 70%** ratio
  - Positive to negative
  - $> 10$  observations needed



# PEAK DETection (Vehicle Detection)

- JumpDet fails for slow speeds on a non-highly sloped road.
  - Vehicles faster, experience **more peaks**
- Detects **1 m** peaks & valleys
  - Simple, online algorithm
  - Run on every reading
- Track peaks & valleys in **sliding 200 sec window**
  - **> 1** required
- Vehicle detections stitched together
  - < 2 min separation
  - < 30 sec detections ignored



# Walking and Idle Detections

- Default state: Idle
- Calculate **standard deviation** of height values in time window
  - Sliding 200 sec window
  - $> 0.3$  m is walking state
- Algorithm unaffected by weather drift.



# Evaluation



# The Arena

Country	Volunteers	Total hours	Vehicle hours	Walking hours	Idle hours
Singapore	7	15	6.5	6.4	2.1
Boston (USA)	6	55.95	3.75	7.8	44.4
China	1	108.5	22	1.5	85

- Phones used: Nexus 4/5, Galaxy S3/S4
  - Android Jellybean (4.1 – 4.3)
- Special barometer traces for weather
- Barometer detection simulated



# Accuracy

	<b>Baro</b>	<b>FMS</b>	<b>Google</b>	<b>GoogleSmooth</b>
<i>Idle</i>	76%	33%	76%	76%
<i>Walking</i>	54%	46%	79%	91%
<i>Vehicle</i>	81%	90%	31%	34%
<i>Overall</i>	69%	68%	56%	62%



# Accuracy

	<b>Baro</b>	<b>Google</b>	<b>GoogleSmooth</b>
<i>Idle</i>	99%	97%	98%
<i>Walking</i>	23%	40%	50%
<i>Vehicle</i>	78%	24%	25%
<i>Overall</i>	93%	82%	83%



# Accuracy by Location

	<b>Singapore</b>	<b>Boston</b>	<b>China</b>
<i>Idle</i>	76%	85%	99%
<i>Walking</i>	54%	40%	23%
<i>Vehicle</i>	81%	72%	78%
<i>Overall</i>	69%	79%	93%



# Confusion Matrix

**Table 7: Confusion Matrix for Barometer Algo**

	Idle	Walking	Vehicle
Idle	76%	19%	5%
Walking	19%	54%	27%
Vehicle	6%	13%	81%

**Table 8: Confusion Matrix for Google**

	Idle	Walking	Vehicle	Unknown
Idle	76%	0%	0%	24%
Walking	10%	79%	0%	11%
Vehicle	38%	6%	31%	25%



# Confusion Matrix

**Table 9: Confusion Matrix for FMS**

	<b>Idle</b>	<b>Walking</b>	<b>Vehicle</b>
<b>Idle</b>	33%	34%	33%
<b>Walking</b>	37%	46%	17%
<b>Vehicle</b>	6%	4%	90%



# Latency

**Table 13: Latency (sec) for each user state for barometer and Google algorithms (stddev in brackets)**

	<b>Baro</b>	<b>Google</b>
<i>Idle</i>	176 (142)	78 (66)
<i>Walking</i>	158 (138)	26 (24)
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# Power Usage

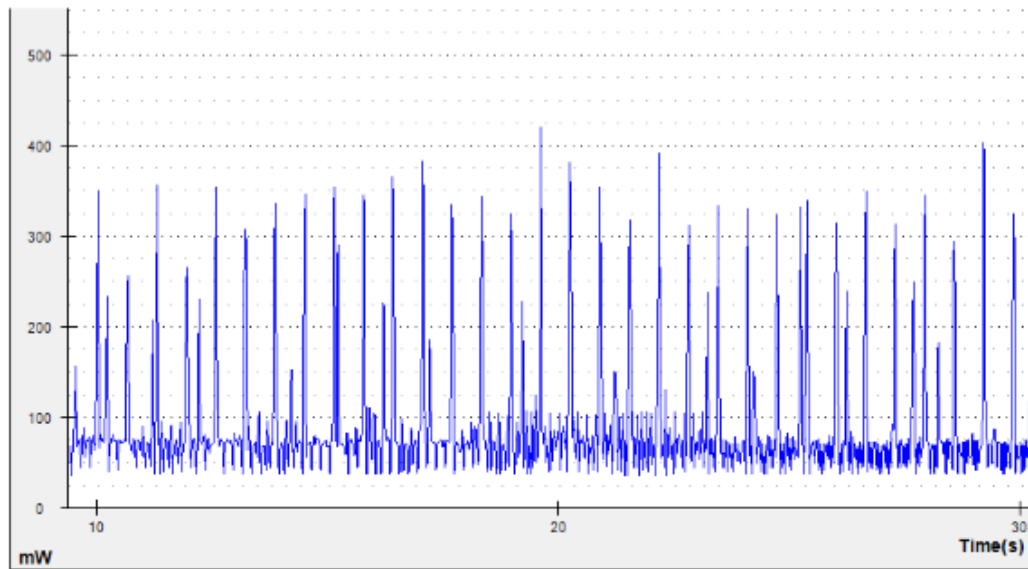
**Table 14: Power usage**

	<b>Power (mW)</b>
CPU Idle	25
CPU Awake	85
Google	120
Baro	88

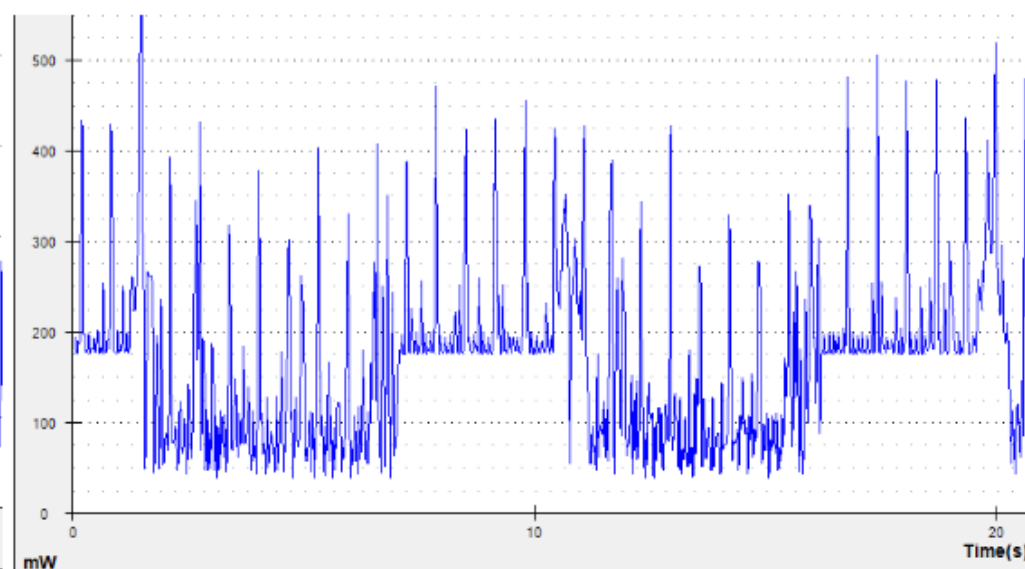




# Comparing the Power Levels

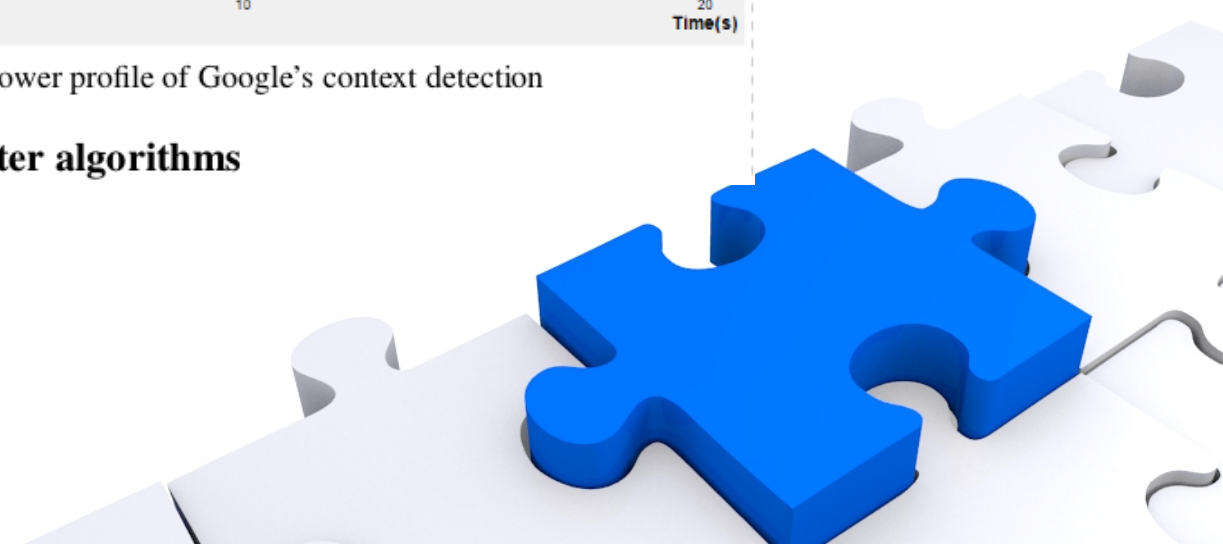


(a) Power profile of barometer-based context detection



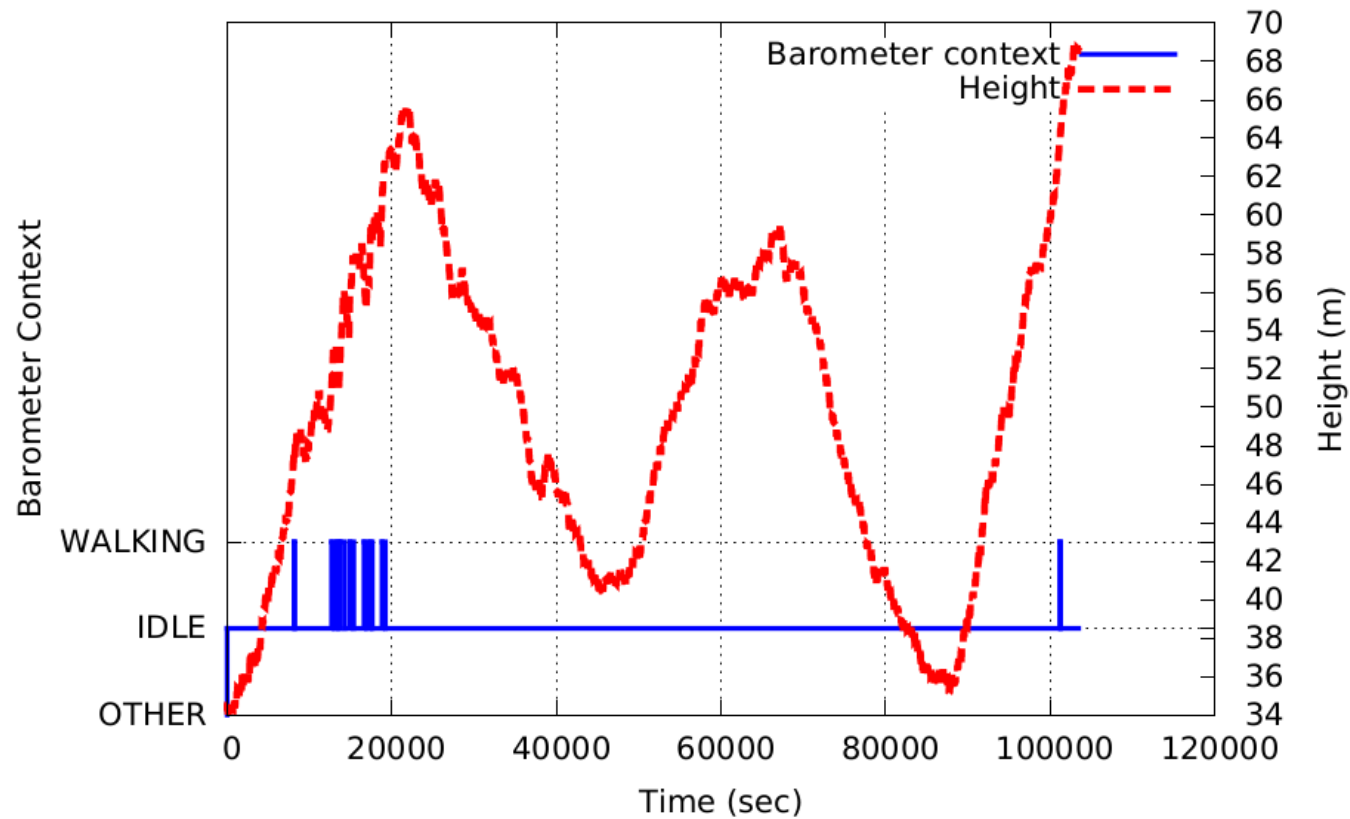
(b) Power profile of Google's context detection

**Figure 10: Power profile of Google and barometer algorithms**



# **Taking a Closer Look**

# Weathering Heights



# Applicability Across Locations

**Table 12: Comparison of terrain characteristics (stddev in brackets)**

	<b>Avg Elevation Change (m)</b>	<b>Avg Peak Distance (m)</b>
<i>Kansas City</i>	0.84 (0.99)	479 (494)
<i>San Francisco</i>	1.05 (1.17)	645 (709)
<i>Lausanne</i>	1.04 (1.19)	395 (536)
<i>Singapore</i>	0.69 (0.65)	332 (252)
<i>Boston</i>	0.56 (0.66)	476 (435)



# Applicability Across Locations

**Table 11: Accuracy of barometer-based context detection algorithm using map elevation data at different speeds**

	Vehicle (50 kmph)	Vehicle (35 kmph)	Vehicle (25 kmph)	Walk (5 kmph)	Walk (8 kmph)
<i>Kansas City</i>	96%	93%	89%	73%	56%
<i>San Francisco</i>	92%	90%	76%	74%	66%
<i>Lausanne</i>	84%	83%	79%	58%	50%
<i>Singapore</i>	99%	99%	98%	63%	32%
<i>Boston</i>	99%	97%	91%	66%	58%



**Coming Together**

# A Meeting of the Minds

- Barometer
  - **IDLE** and certain **VEHICLES**
  - **WALKING**
- Google Activity Recognition
  - **WALKING**
  - **IDLE** and certain **VEHICLES**



# Two Minds Are Better Than One

**Table 15: Fusing barometer and Google algorithms**

	<b>Baro</b>	<b>Google</b>	<b>Fusion</b>
<i>Idle</i>	76%	76%	76%
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<i>Vehicle</i>	81%	31%	77%
<i>Overall</i>	69%	56%	81%





# Conclusion

- Allows for activity detection with lower power usage compared to accelerometer.
- Classifies three kinds of movement states: IDLE, WALKING, and VEHICLE.
- A good method for detecting IDLE states and fast vehicle movement.
  - Poor WALKING detection.



# Discussion

- What are some other ways to correct the issue with the barometer's WALKING detection?
- Are the three categories of IDLE, WALKING, and VEHICLE enough?
- Does this approach have any real value?





## Smart in Smartphones



- Intelligent behavior
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Android application – Cover

- needs context to make is possible.
- Context for location readings.

Hardware:

M7/M8 Co-processor

- Collects and process from accelerometer, gyroscope, and compasses
- IOS

Step counter

- Android
- Coprocessor

## Transportation-mode Detection

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  - Low power
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### Android Move

- First to use Google's Activity Recognition API.



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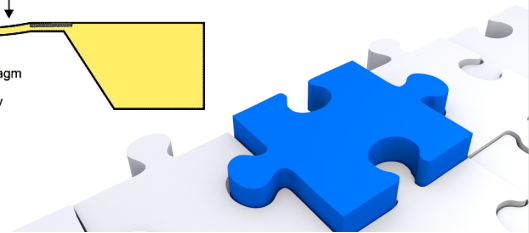
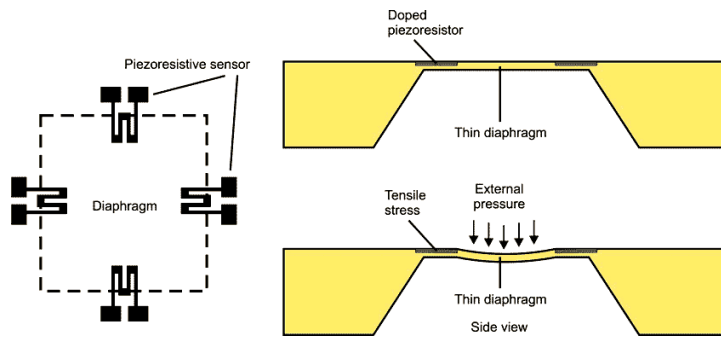
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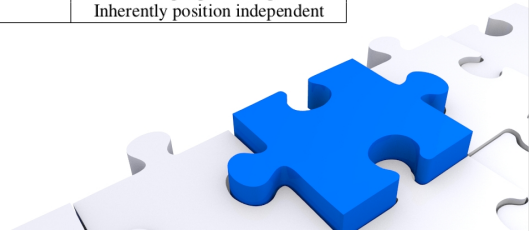


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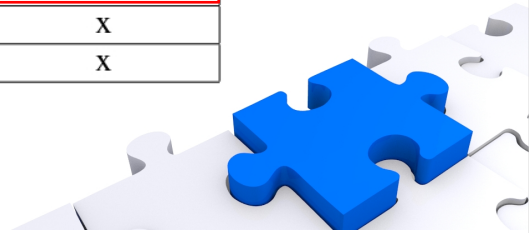
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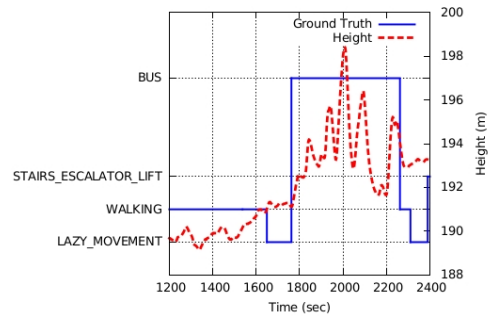


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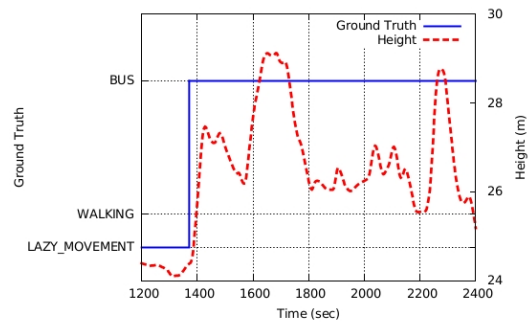
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(a) Commute on a bus in Boston



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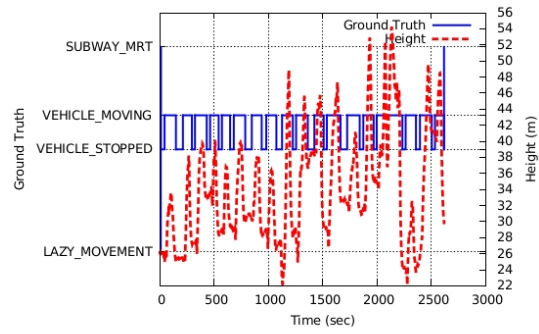


(b) Commute on a bus in Singapore





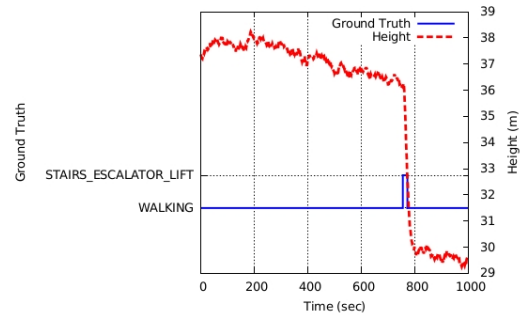
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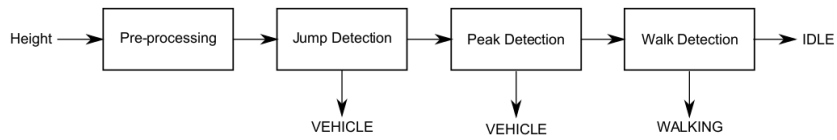


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## System Overview



**Figure 3: Overview of Barometer-based transportation context detection**



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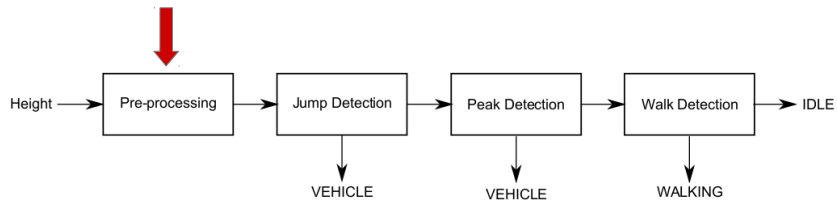


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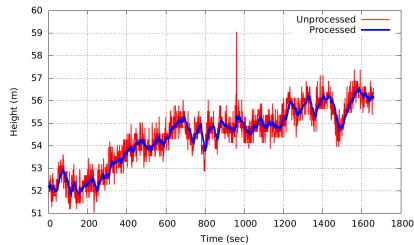


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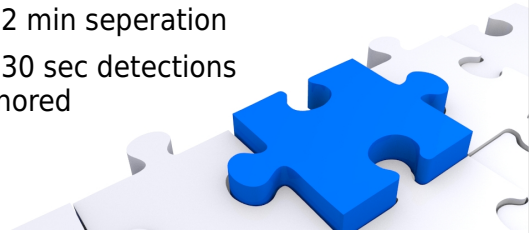
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- Algorithm unaffected by weather drift.





## The Arena

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- Phones used: Nexus 4/5, Galaxy S3/S4
  - Android Jellybean (4.1 – 4.3)
- Special barometer traces for weather
- Barometer detection simulated



178 hours of traces (47 transportation)

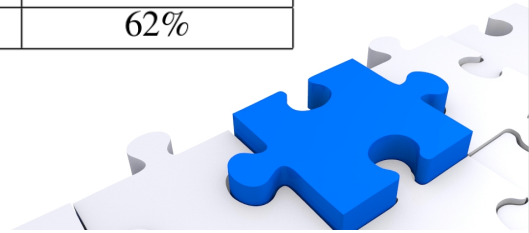
Galaxy x3 samples at 5 Hz

Nexus 4 samples at 4 Hz

Nexus 5 (internal smoothing) value every 2 sec

## Accuracy

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In Singapore

## Accuracy

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In China

## Accuracy by Location

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### China

- cross country train ride
- walking ground truth possibly inaccurate

### Boston and Singapore

- inaccurate traces disregarded

# Confusion Matrix

**Table 7: Confusion Matrix for Barometer Algo**

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**Table 8: Confusion Matrix for Google**

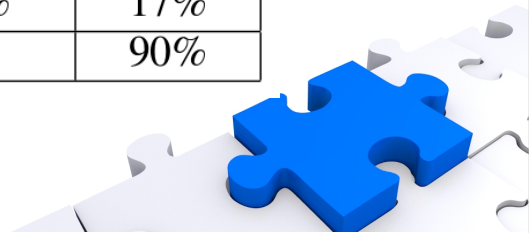
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## Confusion Matrix

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## Latency

**Table 13: Latency (sec) for each user state for barometer and Google algorithms (stddev in brackets)**

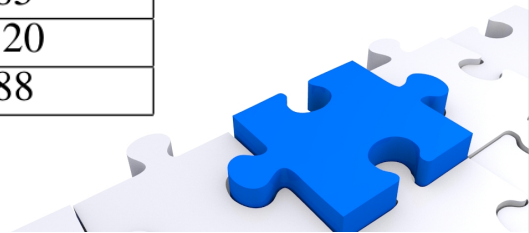
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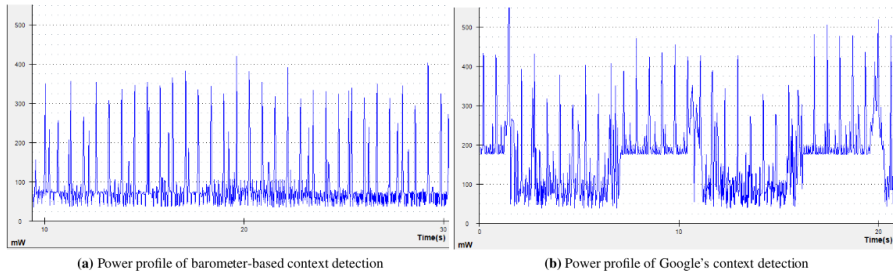
## Power Usage

**Table 14: Power usage**

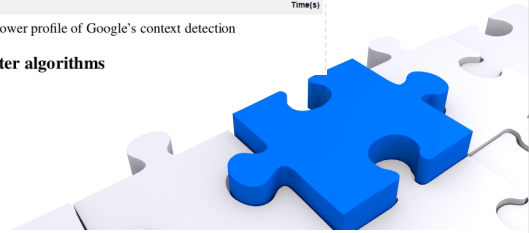
	<b>Power (mW)</b>
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## Comparing the Power Levels

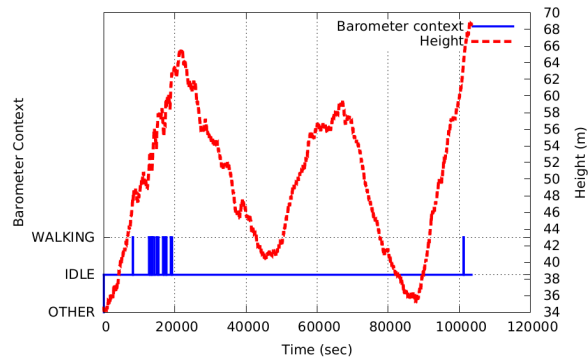


**Figure 10: Power profile of Google and barometer algorithms**





## Weathering Heights

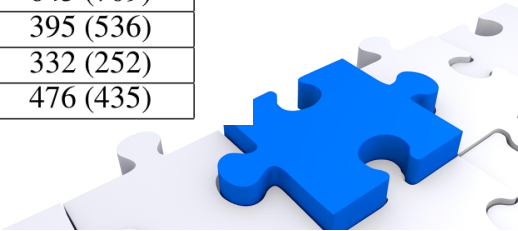


Weather variance during eval traces in Boston  
and Singapore  
Tested only against IDLE  
Collected in Singapore for rainy and windy  
days

# Applicability Across Locations

Table 12: Comparison of terrain characteristics (stddev in brackets)

	Avg Elevation Change (m)	Avg Peak Distance (m)
<i>Kansas City</i>	0.84 (0.99)	479 (494)
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## A Meeting of the Minds

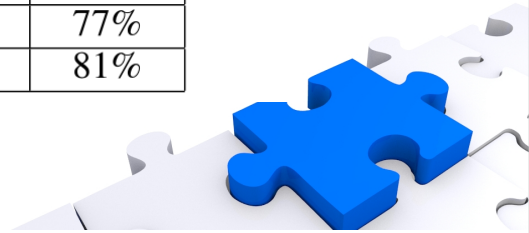
- Barometer
  - IDLE and certain VEHICLES
  - WALKING
- Google Activity Recognition
  - WALKING
  - IDLE and certain VEHICLES



## Two Minds Are Better Than One

**Table 15: Fusing barometer and Google algorithms**

	<b>Baro</b>	<b>Google</b>	<b>Fusion</b>
<i>Idle</i>	76%	76%	76%
<i>Walking</i>	54%	79%	88%
<i>Vehicle</i>	81%	31%	77%
<i>Overall</i>	69%	56%	81%



## Conclusion

- Allows for activity detection with lower power usage compared to accelerometer.
- Classifies three kinds of movement states: IDLE, WALKING, and VEHICLE.
- A good method for detecting IDLE states and fast vehicle movement.
  - Poor WALKING detection.



## Discussion

- What are some other ways to correct the issue with the barometer's WALKING detection?
- Are the three categories of IDLE, WALKING, and VEHICLE enough?
- Does this approach have any real value?

