

# A Proposal for an Open Wireless Sensor Network On-Line Course

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# Chapter 1

## Introduction

It is a commonplace that the Internet is changing our lives. It is changing the way we learn and also the way we contribute to our communities and organize ourselves. It is our goal to use the network to teach about the construction of new networks. In this course we will explore the bottom-up creation of a wireless sensor network that can be used to gather and share data. This gathering and sharing of data empowers the citizenship to monitor - and interact with - the environment.

We are interested in bottom-up models. We use the terms peer-to-peer, do-it-ourselves and bottom-up interchangeably. The idea that we want to transmit with bottom-up is that the participant takes an active role and contributes to the community rather than being a mere consumer. For this reason, we teach the first simple steps to build, configure and program a sensor that uploads the gathered data to the Internet to make it publicly available to those that are interested in.

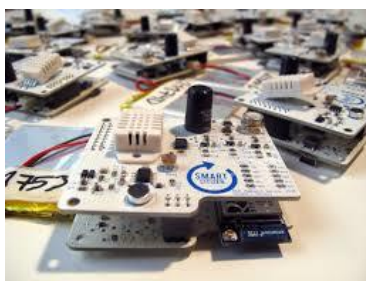


Figure 1.1: Smart Citizen Kit units. These are wireless nodes with multiple sensors.

## Chapter 2

# Methodology

The course is organized in different units. Each of the units is a basic ingredient in the construction of a bottom-up wireless sensor networks. For each of the units, we will follow the same class dynamics.

### 2.1 Class dynamics

The course is divided into video lectures and written material, both published as the course goes on. Video content includes: teaching lessons, interviews and additional instructions for the assignments (when necessary). While the written material is composed by assignments and quizzes. Further details are provided below.

Each unit starts with motivational video introduction delivered by an invited expert introducing fundamental concepts. Then, a lecturer presents the different concepts, tools and examples that are going to be useful for both the assignments and quizzes. Starting from the necessary theory underlying each unit, the lecturer then guides the students through hands-on examples providing further insight on the subject.

After each unit's video lessons, assignments and quizzes are "unlocked" to the student. Assignments are composed of written (and photographic) material detailing instructions on how to build examples, which work as hints to complete the assignment itself.

After completing the assignments, students are provided with all that is required to successfully complete the end-of-unit quizzes. These in turn are composed of both theory and assignment-related multiple-choice questions.

Teachers will propose challenges on each assignment, often composed of alternative or advanced services that can be added at various stages with little (or none) additional work. Challenges the ground for a final course project which students may submit and present in a final event.

Challenges may be completed by forming groups of one or more students, in fact, collaboration among groups is encouraged. It is strongly believed that

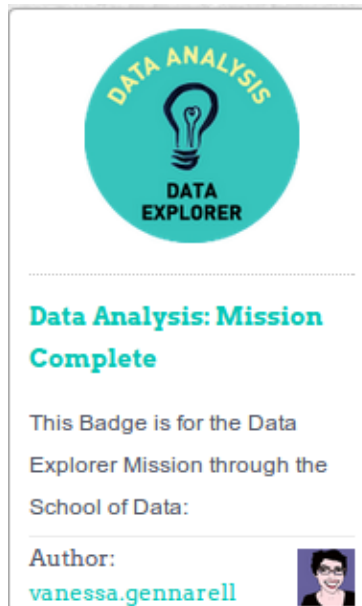


Figure 2.1: Example of a badge offered at the P2P University

discussion and feedback provide more valuable results and are considered as ways of effective learning in this platform.

Each group of students will own a blog in which the completed assignments will be posted. The blog should contain links to the code, schematics, demonstration videos and any other material that helps to better understand the work. For the final project, the groups will also prepare a presentation that will also be included in the blog.

## 2.2 Badges as a merit recognition system

This course has the following learning goals:

- Combine electronics and code in Arduino for sensory and actuation projects.
- Configure XBee and effectively use them in a communications project.
- Combining sensors (and probably actuators) with wireless communications and networking to turn creative ideas into working prototypes.

By completing assignments, the participants will show their mastery of each of these aspects and will earn a badge as a reward. Deciding which badges will be offered in the course, the exact criteria to award a badge and designing such badges is one of the tasks of the preparation of the course.



Figure 2.2: The motto of the P2P University is “Learn Anything with Your Peers”

The P2P University offers all the necessary tools to create and award badges. An example of a badge is shown in Figure 2.1.

## 2.3 In-class courses

Besides the online offering, the course will also be offered in-class for students registered at Universitat Pompeu Fabra. Furthermore it will be possible to use the material for Summer Schools to promote the University and Bottom-up Initiatives.

## 2.4 On-line platform

As the goal is to reach everyone that has an interest on the construction of wireless sensor networks, the course will also be offered in the P2P University course platform. This platform will be used to host the videos, written material and tools for discussion and feedback.

In his keynote talk in Edulearn’13 in Barcelona, P2PU co-founder Philipp Schmidt explained that when they conceived P2PU they were looking for something different than Coursera or EdX. The interest was in building something inexpensive, in a bottom-up fashion, using the resources already available on the web.

The peer-to-peer principles are summarized by the words “Learning from the people, by the people. About almost anything”.

The P2P is built on strong principles. Their web highlights “open”, “community” and “peer learning”. Technologies and processes are open to make it open to collaborate. The organization is horizontal and driven by community discussions. And everyone is invited to learn and teach using the platform.

The courses are not constricted to the tools of the platform itself. On the contrary, they make use of all the resources available in the web such as mailing lists, blogging, micro-blogging, instant messaging, forums and video-conferences,

## 2.5 Completion rate, statistics and scientific analysis of the experience

One of the weaknesses of MOOCs are the low completion rates, typically below 10%. The reason is that people register for courses but do not have the necessary time and/or motivation to complete them.

The goal of the P2PU and the “mechanicalmooc” engine is to offer an engaging and enriching experience to the participants so that everyone benefits from the course. Preetha Ram, which is involved in the “mechanicalmooc” has been quoted to say: “We want to do more than sign up tens of thousands of students and have only a fraction succeed. Our goal is to have everyone who participates succeed”.

The system includes a logging and analytics system to keep tracks of clicks, emails and engagement in general. All this data is available for researchers and a team lead by June Ahn (University of Maryland) is studying the data to find the best ways encourage the participation of all registered users [Ahn et al., 2013]

## 2.6 In-person Workshops and Meeting

The participants in nearby locations will be encouraged to meet and gather to work together in the projects. In-person collaboration provides a far richer experience of on-line work and help to keep people participative and engaged. Those that cannot meet in person will also be encouraged to get acquainted with their groups with presentation videos and/or other tools for team building.

## 2.7 Additional Material

- Robert Faludi “Building Wireless Sensor Networks” [Faludi, 2010]
- Alejandro Andreu “Open Sensor Network” [Andreu, 2013]
- Massimo Banzi “Getting Started with Arduino” [Banzi, 2009]

## Chapter 3

# Working Plan

1. Identifying and specifying the course goals, the assignments and projects to learn and achieve such goals as well as the evaluation criteria.
2. Scripting of the course: preparation of the course structure including units segmentation, number/length of videos per unit, assignments and quiz dynamics and evaluation, feedback and collaboration management; and final project evaluation.
3. Preparation of the written guide: there is already a guide for the in-class course, therefore this new adapted guide should take advantage of on-line resources (video, comments, etc.).
4. Preparation of the quizzes. Embedded googleforms will be used for the quizzes.
5. Preparation of the badges using the P2P University tools.
6. Setting up the P2P University on-line platform: based on the course script, this task will configure the platform accordingly.
7. Shooting and producing the videos: this final task aims at shooting the videos according to what was designed in the course script and configured in the P2P University platform.

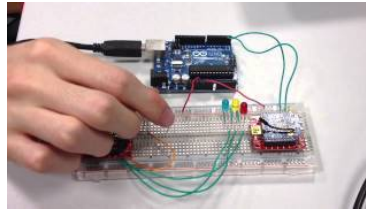


Figure 3.1: It is necessary to shoot videos with step-by-step instructions to build the pilots or complete the assignments.

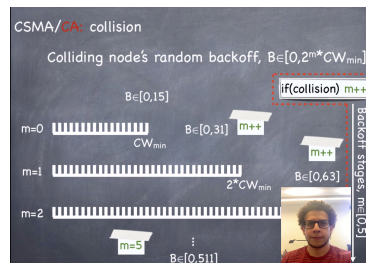


Figure 3.2: Most video lessons will show the teacher's face over supporting slides.



## Chapter 4

# Results and Impact

This course builds upon successful experiences. There is already an existing in-class course that received very good feedback from the students. Also, the idea of bottom-up smart cities implemented by Smart Citizen was applauded in Kickstarter and received over \$60,000 in crowdfunding.

The hardware used in the course includes the Digi XBee and the Arduino board. This tandem was also used in the best-selling book by Rober Faludi “Building Wireless Sensor Networks”. Arduino is a first choice platform for those interested in an introduction to electronics and micro-controllers. More than one million Arduino have been sold, confirming the success of their open business model.

The main goal of this course is to strengthen the community by teaching very basic skills to a large audience. After completing the course, the participants will be able to continue on their own with more advanced projects.

It is a basic digital education for everyone. People with no or little background in technology will make their first steps into programming, electronics, and sensing projects.

Students successfully completing this course will possess the basic tools to contribute to the creation of bottom-up smart cities.

### 4.1 Results obtained so far

By simply creating this document and discussing with the involved communities on the Internet, we have received many inputs ideas and encouragement that has helped to further the shape the idea. The experience of working on the preparation of a course in an open, horizontal, collaborative fashion.

### 4.2 Eternal work-in-progress

Many collaborative projects never come to an end. These projects keep evolving and improving, and the actual direction of the evolution is highly dependant of

the people that is working in it in every moment. The idea is to keep gathering feedback from the participants and use that information to continuously improve the course. For this reason it is very important that everyone involved does not feel like a simple “consumer”. The goal is that the participants are also the “makers” of the course and everyone learns from everyone in peer-to-peer way.

## Chapter 5

# Teaching Plan

### 5.1 Concepts and competences acquired in the course:

- Bottom-up, peer-to-peer and community-oriented collaboration models
- Sensors, actuators, sensor networks, open data, smart cities
- Very basic electronics
- Very basic microprocessor programming
- Configuration of Digi XBee
- ZigBee communication

### 5.2 Weekly organization:

1. Presentation of the participants, presentation of the course, motivation to take the course, dream about a personal project.
2. Introduction to Arduino. Arduino IDE. Input/output.  
Lab assignment: Blinking LED project.
3. Introduction to XBee. Basic configuration of AT mode.  
Lab assignment: ZigBee chat project.
4. Basic interaction. Make a measurement and react.  
Lab assignment: Wireless Sunset Sensor project.
5. Open data. The importance of sharing the data. Open data platforms.  
Lab assignment: Taking measures with a sensor and uploading them to the Internet.

Motivating videos:

- Do-it-ourselves, Bottom-up, Sensors, Smart Cities, Smart Cities Kit: Laia Albo, Someone from P2PF (Michel Bauwens?), Tiberius Brastaviceanu, Guillem Camprodon and Tomas Diez (FABLAB), Alex Posada (MID)
- Arduino (Blinking LED): Someone from Arduino - David Mellis?, (Jaume)
- XBee (Chat): Someone from Digi - Robert Falludi?, (Luis)
- Interaction design (Sunset Sensor): Alex Posada (Luis)
- Open Data, Open Data platforms (Internet thermometer): Albert Domingo, Manuel Palacin, (Alejandro Andreu)

# Chapter 6

## Team

### 6.1 Lead teacher

- Jaume Barcelo (Universitat Pompeu Fabra): He is a lecturer at Universitat Pompeu Fabra where he takes part in the Wireless Sensor Network course. He has also taught at Universidad Carlos III de Madrid where he took part in the opencourseware experience that published the class materials online. Together with Luis Sanabria, he has prepared the basic laboratory guide for the WSN course that has been shared with the Internet community. Jaume has taught more than 20 courses at the graduate and undergraduate level at two universities. Visit [www.jaumebarcelo.info](http://www.jaumebarcelo.info) for more information.

### 6.2 Other members of the team

- Laia Albo (Universitat Pompeu Fabra): She is a research technician at Telefonica-UPF chair “Social Innovation in Education”. Audiovisual Systems Engineer from the University Pompeu Fabra, she has worked in the Teaching Quality and Innovation Support Unit (USQUID) of the Poly-



Figure 6.1: Jaume Barcelo

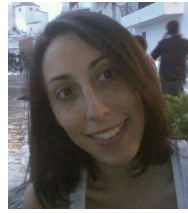


Figure 6.2: Laia Albo



Figure 6.3: Alejandro Andreu

technic School of the UPF to support the project linked in creating educational videos and academic support (both for teachers and students) of the Introduction to ICT course.

- Alejandro Andreu (Universitat Pompeu Fabra): He completed his degree on Computer Communications with a thesis entitled “Open Sensor Networks”. He has also contributed to the Smart Citizen Kit project.
- Someone from Arduino - David Mellis? (Arduino)
- Someone from P2PF - Michel Bauwens? (P2P Foundation)
- Tiberius Brastaviceanu (Sensorica): He is founder, active member, coordinator, facilitator, engineer and product designer at Sensorica.
- Guillem Camprodon (FabLab Barcelona): He is a researcher at the Institut d’Arquitectura Avancada de Catalunya (IAAC). He participates in the



Figure 6.4: Tiberius Brastaviceanu



Figure 6.5: Tomas Diez



Figure 6.6: Albert Domingo

Smart Citizen Kit project as the main responsible for integration and project development (hardware and software).

- Tomas Diez (FabLab Barcelona): He is the director of FabLab Barcelona at the Institut d'Arquitectura Avancada de Catalunya (IAAC) and co-founder of the Smart Citizen Kit initiative. Tomas is also part of the master programs taught at IAAC.
- Albert Domingo (Universitat Pompeu Fabra): He is currently a Ph.D. candidate at the Networking and Strategies (NeTS) group at UPF. He has also been a visitor with the Advanced Network Architecture group at MIT.

He is a teaching assistant in a course about networking protocols. His research interests include Super-Wifi communications, Open Data, Big Data, public administration data and regulation. He participates in the 'Commons for Europe' and 'Open Cities' European projects.

- Someone from Digi - Robert Falludi? (Digi International)
- Vanessa Gennarelli: She is Learning Lead at Peer 2 Peer University.
- Luis Sanabria-Russo (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)
- Manuel Palacin (Universitat Pompeu Fabra)
- Alex Posada (Media Interaction Design Lab): He is the founder and CEO at Media Interactive Design (MID) and also coordinates the Interaction Lab at hangar.org . Alex teaches in the Master of Advanced Architecture



Figure 6.7: Vanessa Gennarelli



Figure 6.8: Luis Sanabria-Russo

and the Master of Advanced Interaction at the Institut d'Arquitectura Avancada de Catalunya (IAAC). Alex is a co-founder of the Smart Citizen Kit initiative.

- And you, if you want. Everyone is invited to join the team and collaborate.

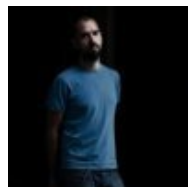


Figure 6.9: Alex Posada



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