# Locy: Energy-efficient sensing with Android smartphones.

Martin Kukla (Supervisor: Dr Tristan Henderson)

### Introduction

- LOGOS]
- Phone sensing
- Energy
- Energy-efficient phone sensing [GIF SAD FACE] + mobile phone + dead battery]

### Solution

- Advanced services/ examples [GRAPH SERVICES] different energy efficiency levels across devices [GRAPH the difference]
  - however, accelerometer always better than others [GRAPH accelerometer]
  - movement detection which leverages energy-efficienconclusions accelerometer to switch off GPS [MAYBE GRAPH]
  - duty-cycling + adaptive towards the battery life

## **Evaluation**

- scenario I [GRAPH]
- scenario II [GRAPH]

What does it mean? [GIF HAPPY FACE + mobile] phone + full battery]

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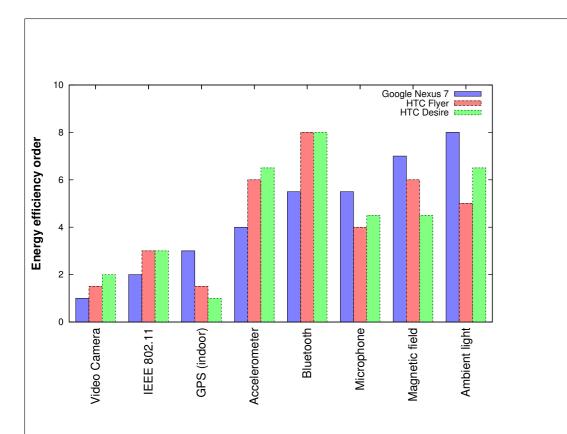


Figure 1: Energy efficiency of shared sensors across different devices. The order of energy efficiency differs depending on a device e.g. Bluetooth is the most energy efficient sensor for HTC Desire and HTC Flyer, but not for Google Nexus 7.

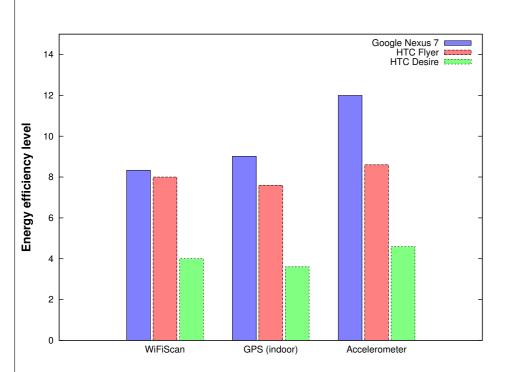


Figure 2: Energy efficiency levels of IEEE 802.11, GPS and accelerometer sensors across different devices. Accelerometer is more energy-efficient, but the difference is not substantial, and thus, efficient accelerometer sampling strategies needs to be introduced.

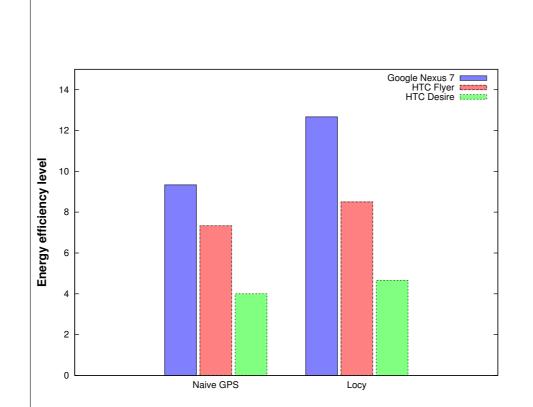


Figure 3: Energy efficiency levels of Locy library and Naive GPS Localization while a user is in place. Locy is more energy-efficient than baseline implementation for every phone.

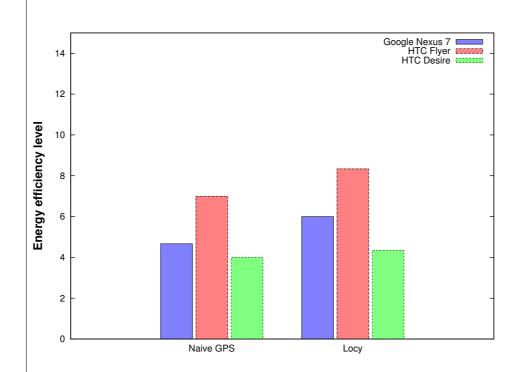


Figure 4: Energy efficiency levels of Locy library and Naive GPS Localization while a user is half of the time moving and the rest he is staying in one place. Locy is more energy-efficient than baseline implementation for every phone.