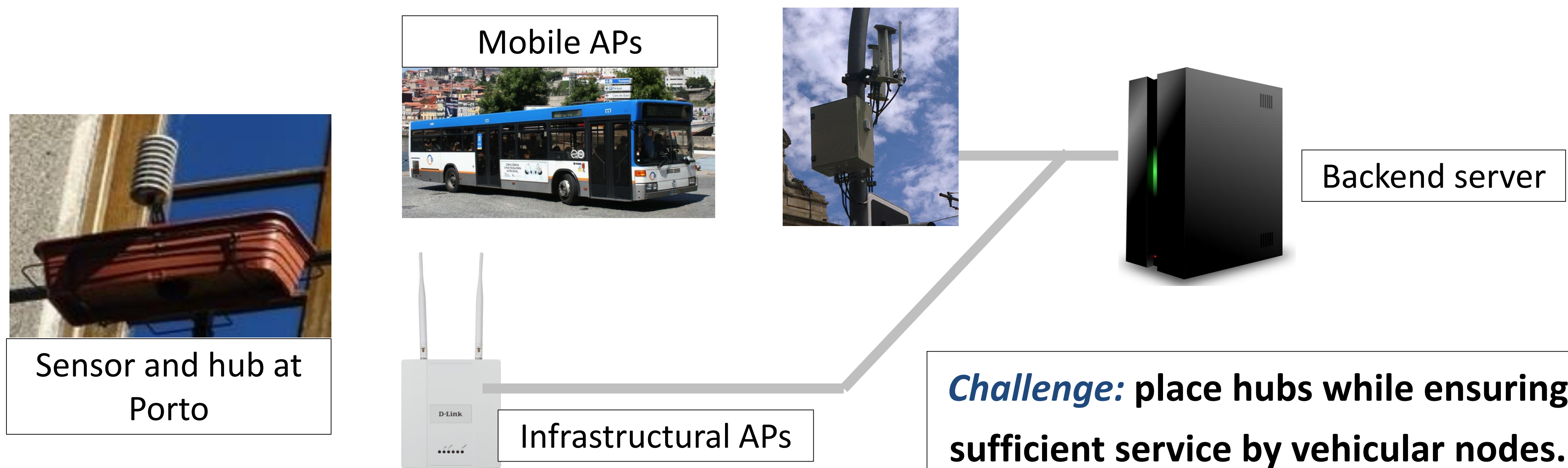


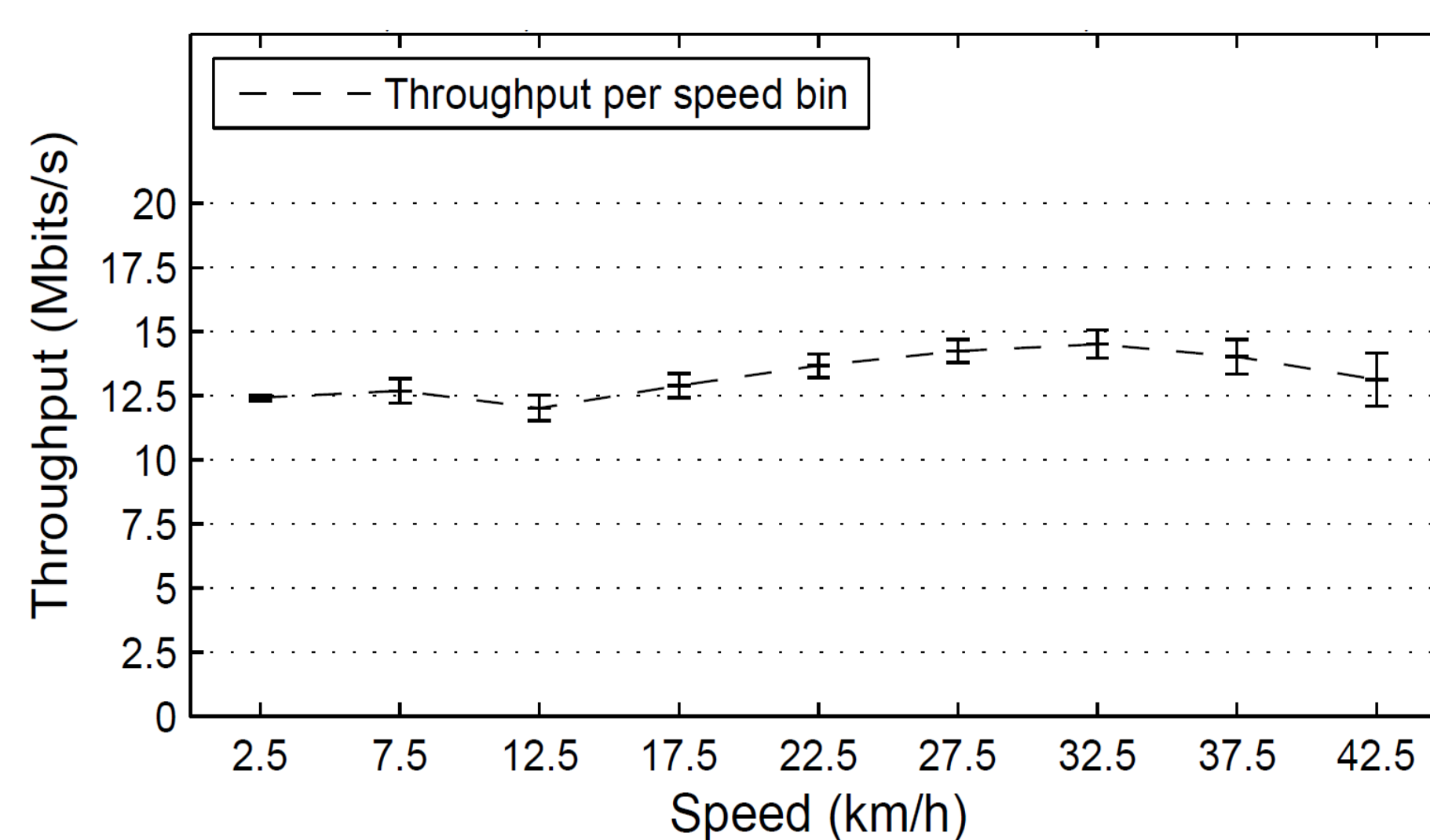
Motivation and Challenge

1. Sensors deployed at target area produce data that must reach a cloud backend
2. Sensor data is transported to the backend via wireless backhuls (fixed and vehicular)
3. **Communication hubs** bridge sensors and backhaul gateways.

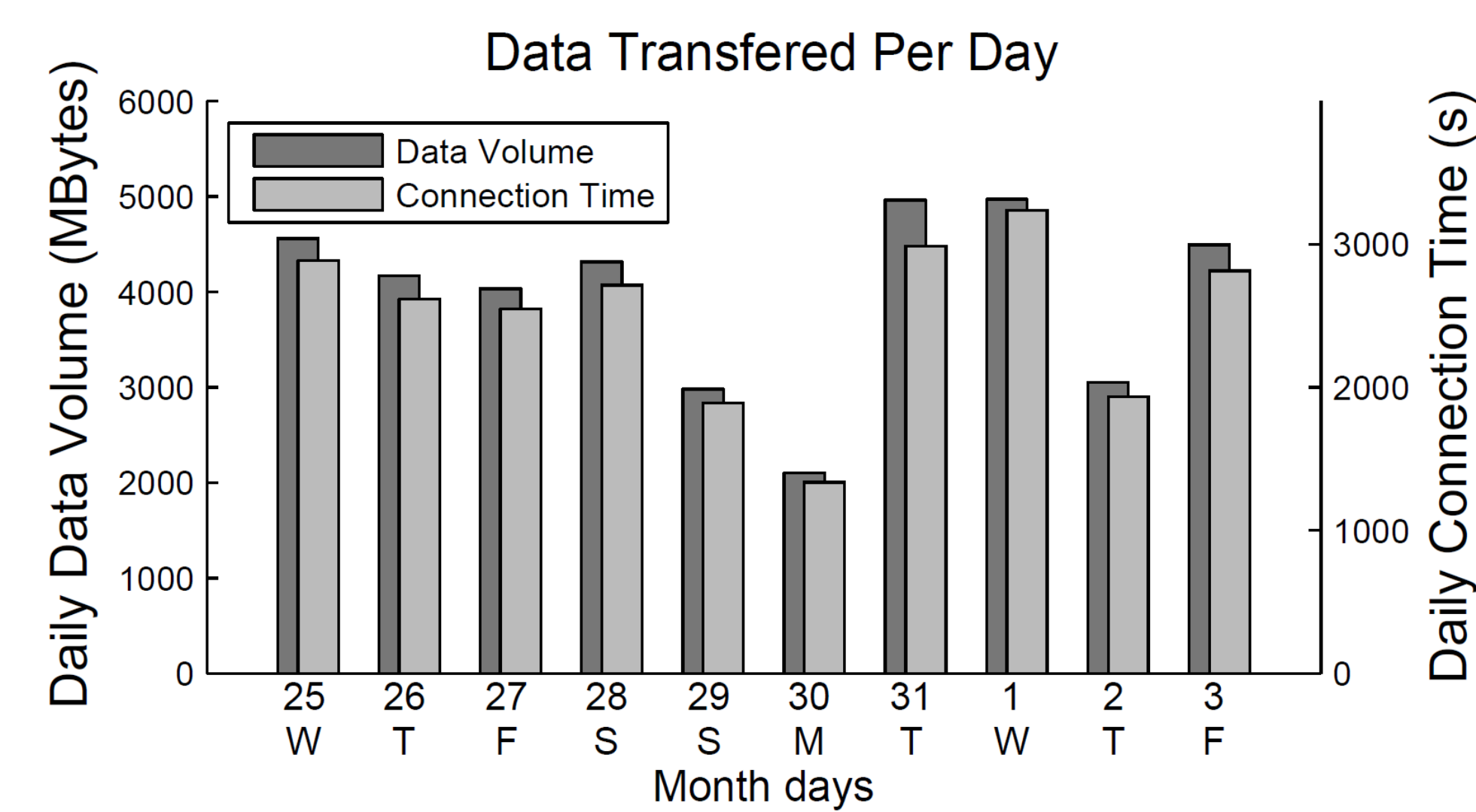


1. I2V Service Characterization at a Single Location

- **Question1:** What throughput can be achieved in I2V links from road-side hubs to WiFi-equipped buses? Does speed play a significant impact?
- **Question 2:** How much data can be transferred from a hub to buses over the course of a day?
- **Measurements:** throughput, connection duration and vehicular position traces for a month



Answer to Q.1: Speed has little impact



Answer to Q.2: Up to 5 Gigabytes/day

2. Large-Scale I2V Service Estimation

- **Problem:** how to estimate the data transfers to the vehicular backhaul that can be achieved at any given location in e.g. a city?

- **Approach:** develop estimation solution –

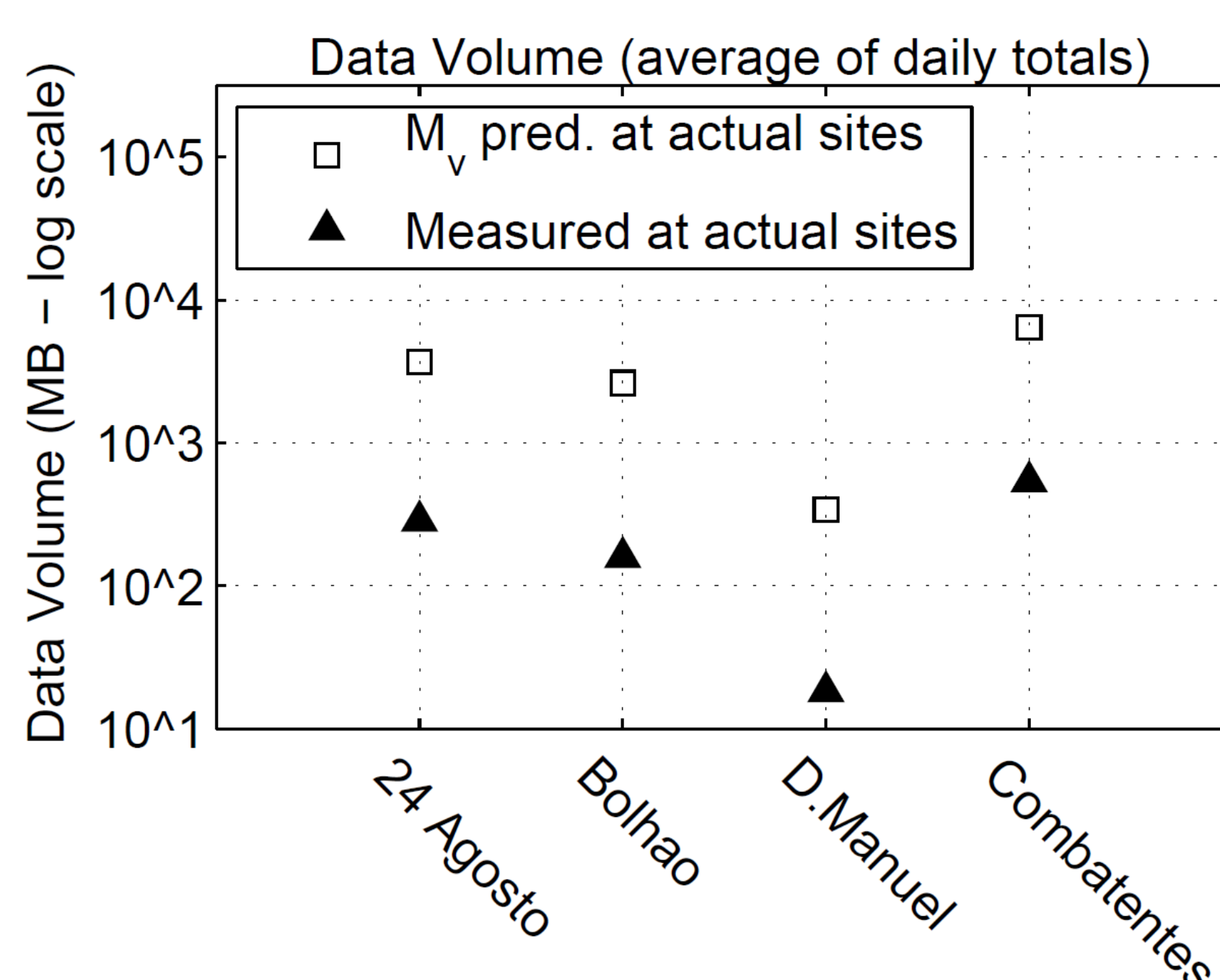
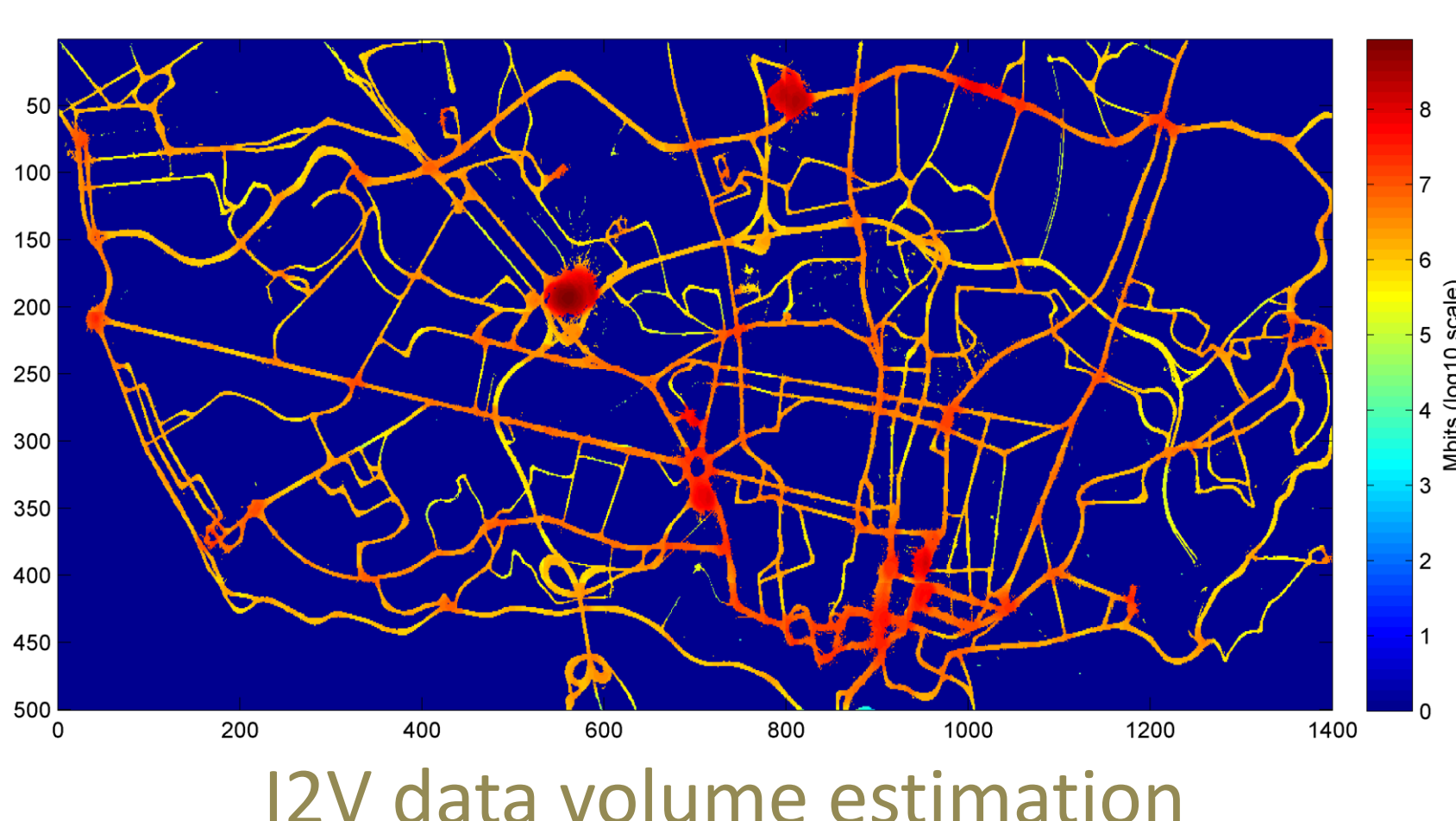
Map of I2V Transfers

- **Solution strategy:**

- **Data volume:** approximated by throughput times duration of connection

- **Throughput-distance model:** from field measurements

- **Connection duration:** from position traces of vehicles



- **Validating Estimates:**
- **Experiments:** volume measured at 4 hubs
- **Results:** estimated is 10x larger than measured; relative ordering is kept

3. Minimal Hub Placement Problem

- **Problem:** place hubs throughout city to serve pre-existing sensors
- **Goal:** as hubs can be shared by sensors, minimize hubs

- **Approach:** define optimization problem –

Min-Hub Problem

- **Constraints:**

Min-DCU Problem Formulation:

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{minimize} && \sum_i c_i^f \cdot q_i^f + c_i^s \cdot q_i^s \\ &\text{subject to:} && v_i^s \geq v_{\min}, \forall i && \text{(c1)} \\ &&& |\mathbf{P}| \leq |\mathbf{S}| && \text{(c2)} \\ &&& x_i \in \mathbf{X}_u, d(x_i^s, x_i^u) < r_d, \forall i && \text{(c3)} \\ &&& v_i \geq v_{\min} \cdot |\text{cover}(x_i, x_i^s)|, \forall i && \text{(c4)} \\ &&& q_i^f = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } \exists x^u \in \mathbf{X}^u : d(x_i, x^u) < r_c \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} && \text{(c5)} \\ &&& q_i^s = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } M_u(x_i^u) < v_{\min} \cdot |\text{cover}(x_i, x_i^s)| \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} && \text{(c6)} \\ &&& c_i^f = f^f(\text{user-defined criteria}), c_i^s = f^s(\text{user-defined criteria}) && \text{(c7)} \end{aligned}$$

Mathematical formulation of Minimal-DCU Placement Problem

| Class | Description | Example (Porto) |
|---------------|--|---|
| Sensors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum range between hubs and sensors; Sensor produce V bits/day | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> UrbanSense sensing platform |
| Logistic | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locations with power supply Deployment authorized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic lights |
| Communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed backhaul Vehicular backhaul | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Porto Digital STCP Free WiFi |

- **Solution Strategy:**

