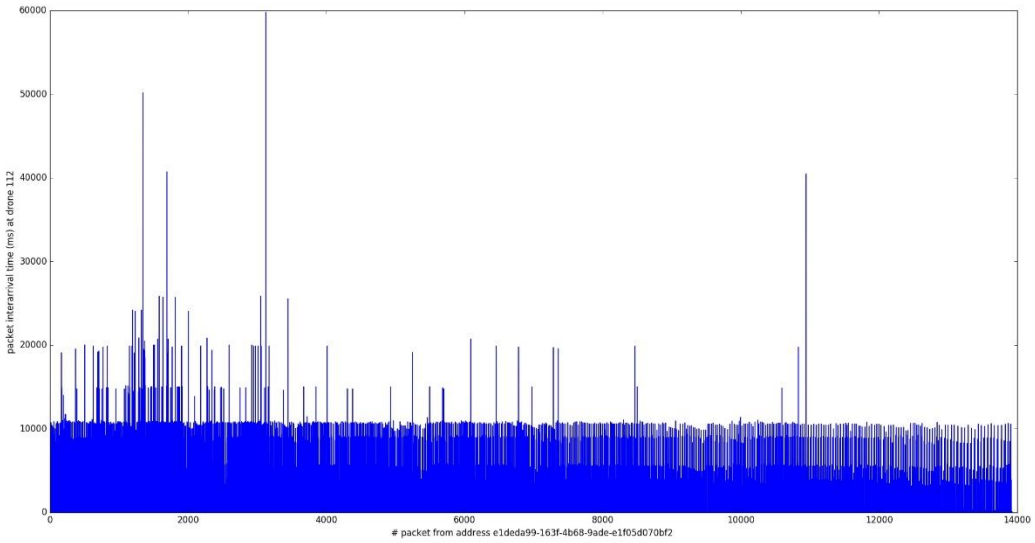
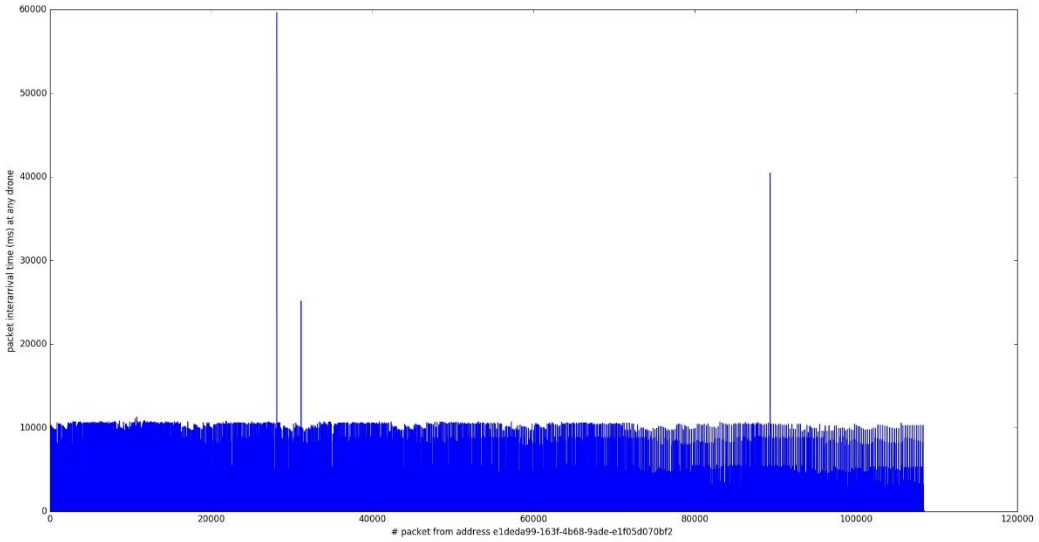
Packet rates

Non-randomized address

Packet interarrival times for the most persistent non-randomized address at drone 112. We take this drone because it is the most overloaded drone. The horizontal axis is just the order of the packet, and the vertical is how much the actual packet was delayed wrt the previous packet. (Formally, y=timestamp(x) – timestamp(x-1))

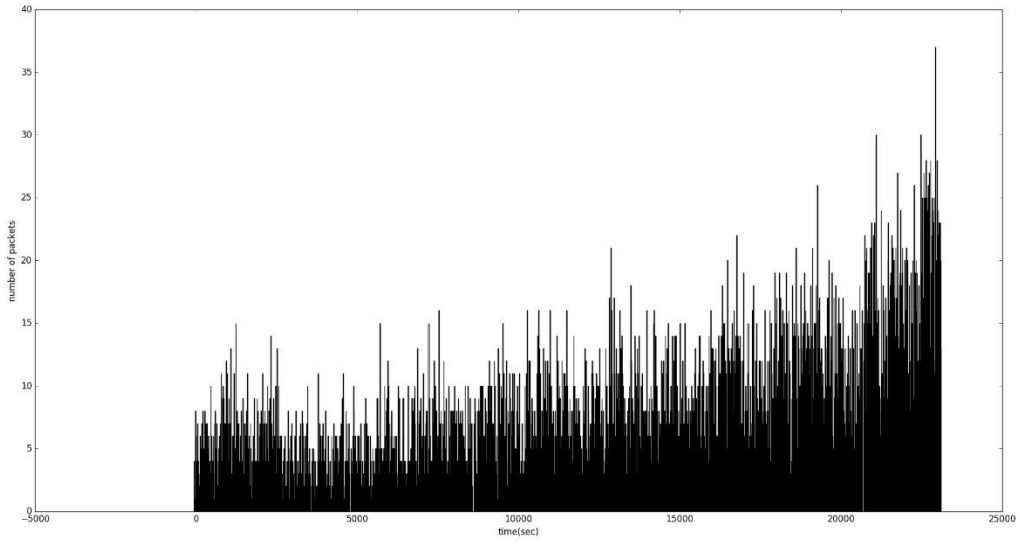


Compare the previous to the following, where all drones that detected **that** address are taken into account (think of one big drone consisting of all drones). The reason we are doing this is to see whether the drones are inefficient or the smart phones (looks like the second explanation holds).

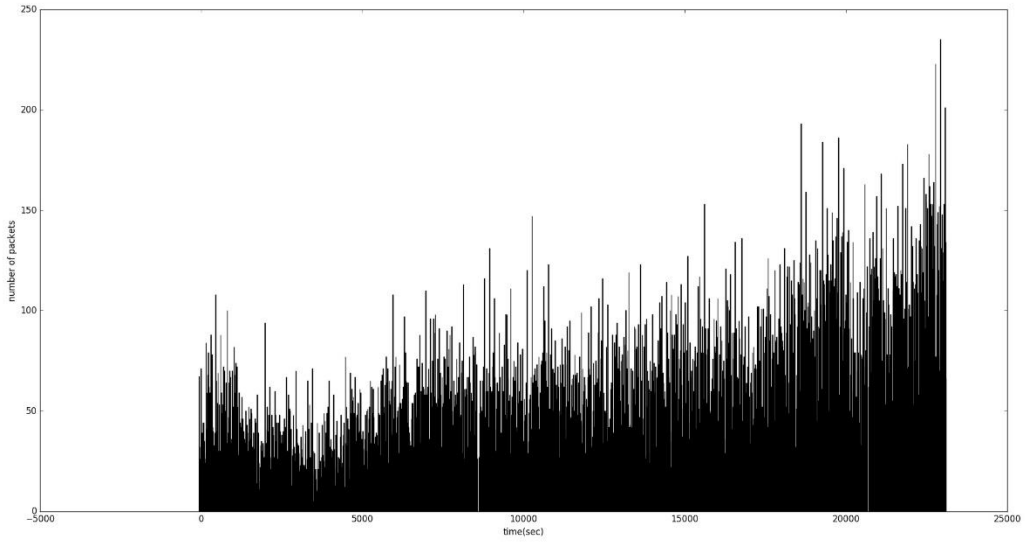


Next, same data as above, but this time the horizontal axis is time in seconds and the vertical is number of packets that arrived in the particular second. So, this graph is packet rate through time, with time unit = 1 sec. Time = 0 at midnight between 04-07-2015 and 05-07-2015.

For drone 112:



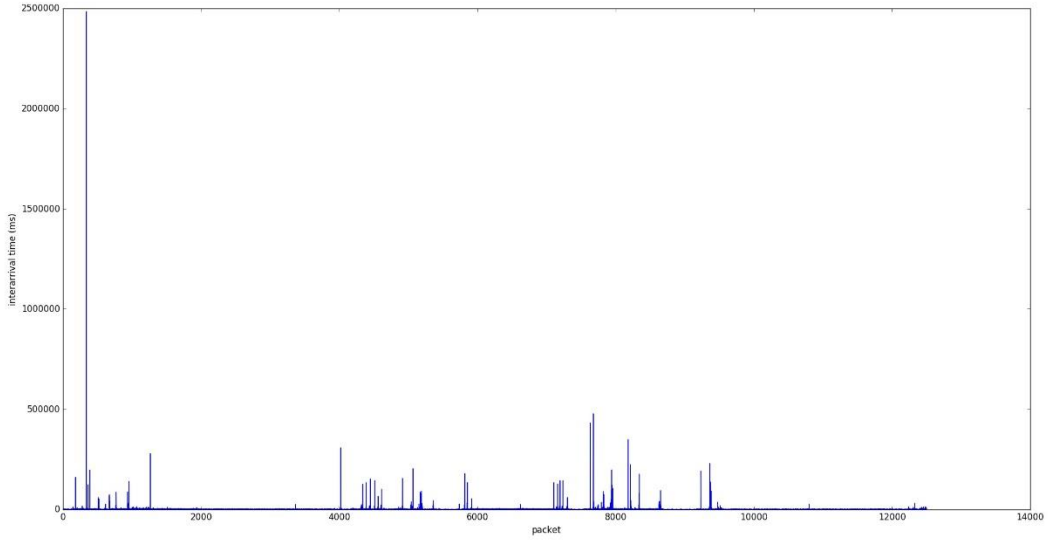
For any drone:



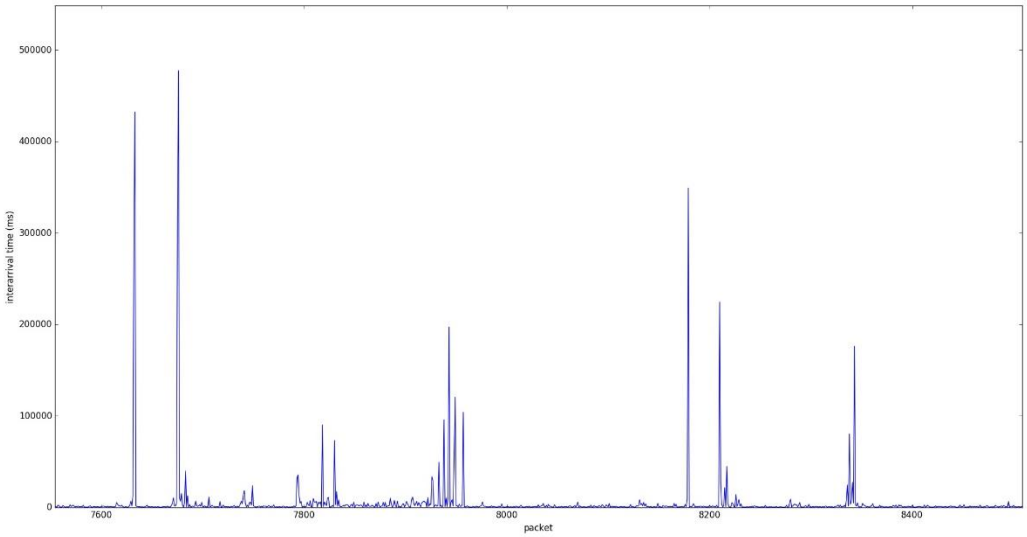
Randomized address

Now, the same graphs as above, but for a persistent randomized address 8b8a2356-d11e-4bd5-bb35-d8370bf48b1e :

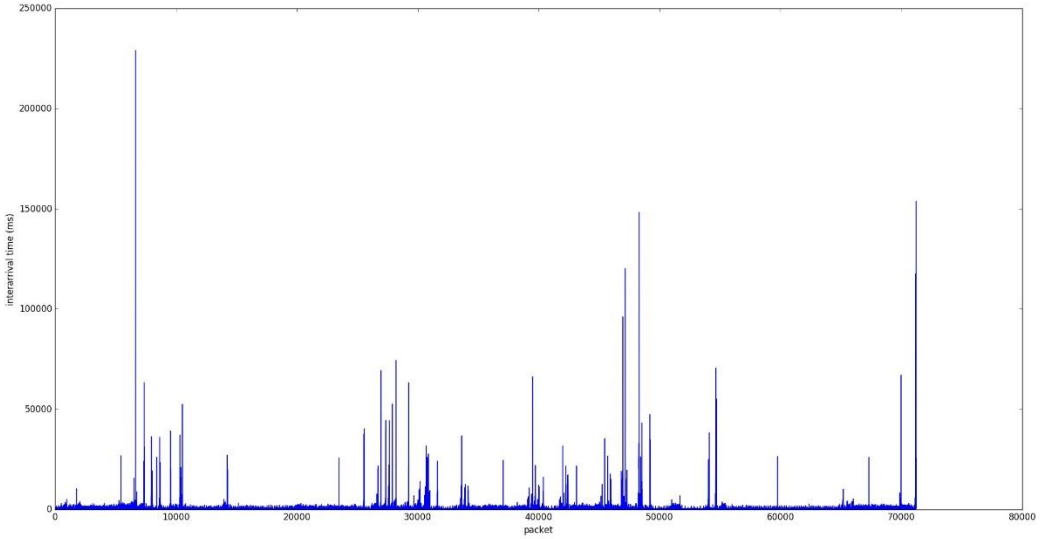
For drone 112:



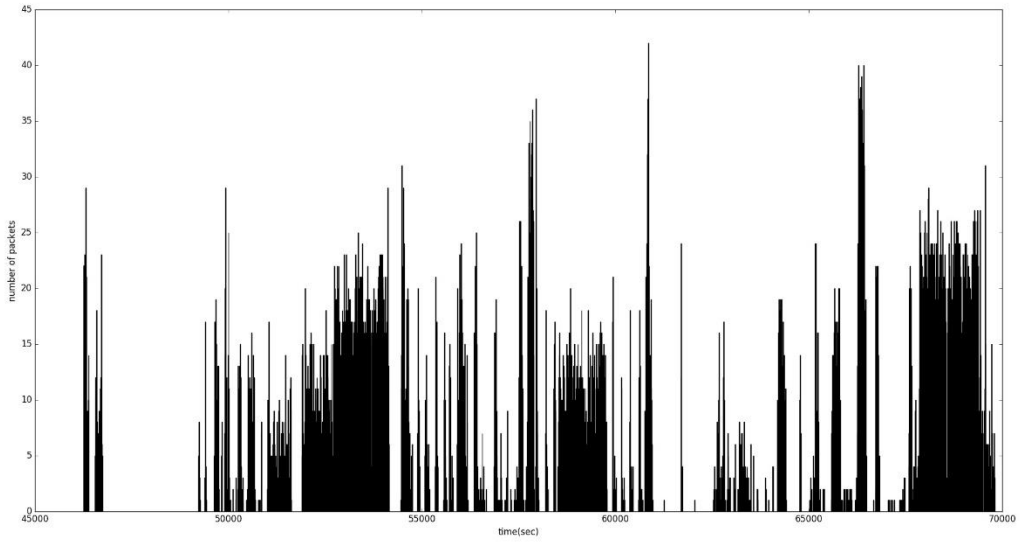
For drone 112 zoomed-in:



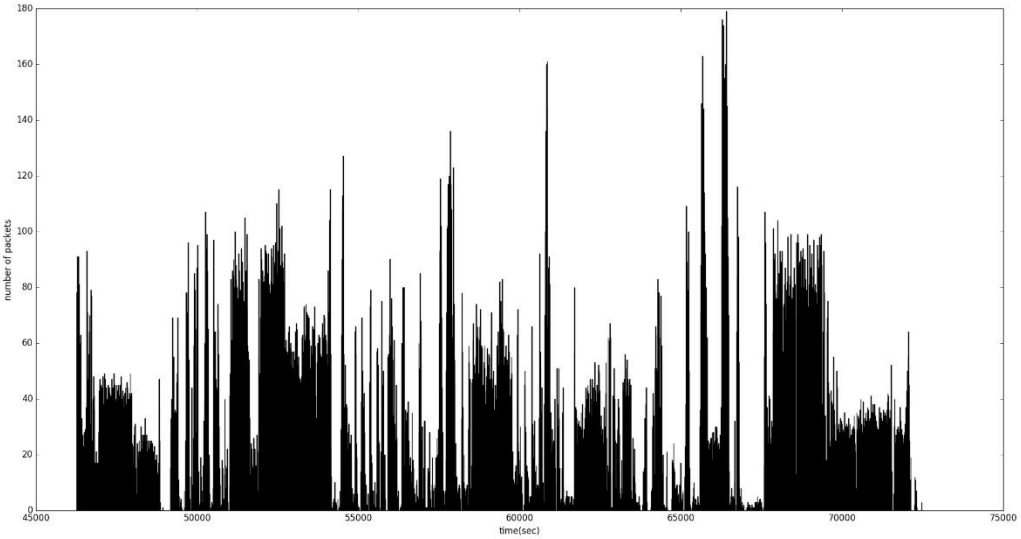
For any drone:



Arrival rate at drone 112:



Arrival rate at any drone:



- I can send also different standard statistics over all addresses, but because of the volatility of the packet rates, they are not very interesting. We will need to think of other ways to convey this information, if needed.