



University of Pittsburgh

Footfall – GPS Polling Scheduler for Power Saving on Wearable Devices

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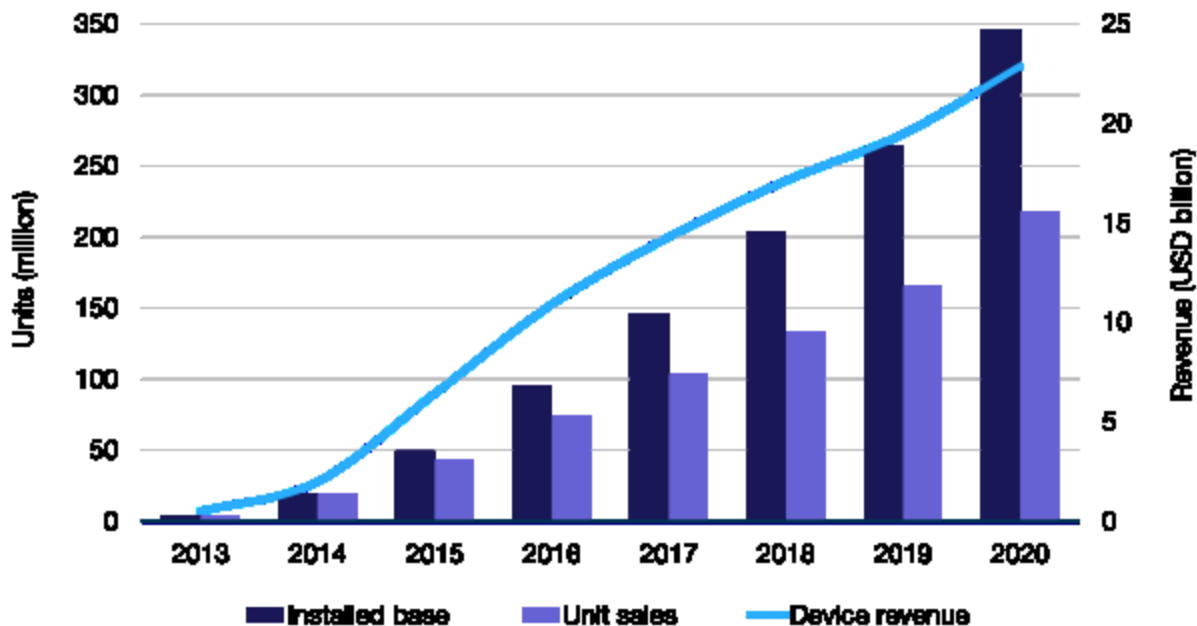


Talk Outline

- **Background**
- **Current GPS Usage Model**
- **Footfall Design and Implementation**
- **Experiment and Evaluation**
- **Conclusions**

Smart Wearables

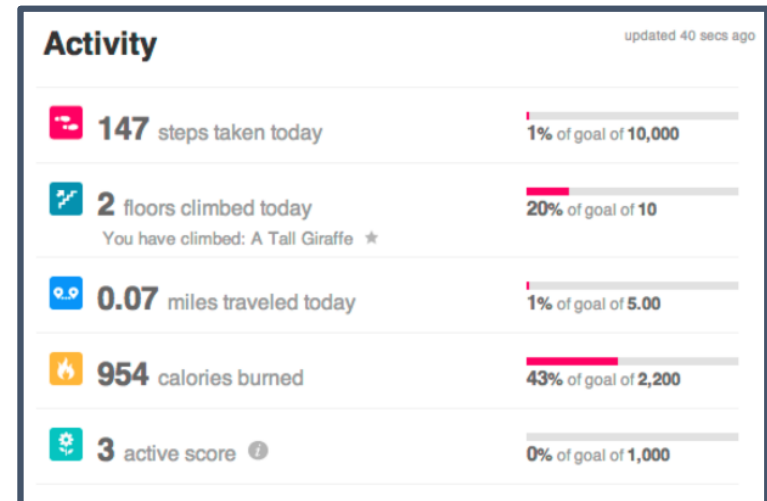
- **Computing device that is worn on the body**
 - Smartwatch, fitness tracker, eyewear, etc.
- **Growing segment of electronics market**
 - 350 million devices installed by 2020



*<http://www.ccsinsight.com/press/company-news/2332-wearables-market-to-be-worth-25-billion-by-2019-reveals-ccs-insight>

Wearable Use

- Most common use of smartwatches is fitness/activity tracking
- Fitness/activity trackers projected to make up more than 50% wearable sales in 2019



Tracking Fitness

- **Accomplished with embedded sensors**
 - Accelerometer, gyroscope, heartrate sensors, etc.
- **Logged and later transferred to another processing/visualizing unit**



Compass

A built-in compass lets you be an intrepid adventurer, and still find your way home for a cup of tea afterwards.



Accelerometer

Run, walk or take a stroll. SmartWatch 3 uses the accelerometer to detect exactly what activity you're doing.



Gyro

Combined with the accelerometer, the gyroscope enables precise calculation of your movements and direction.

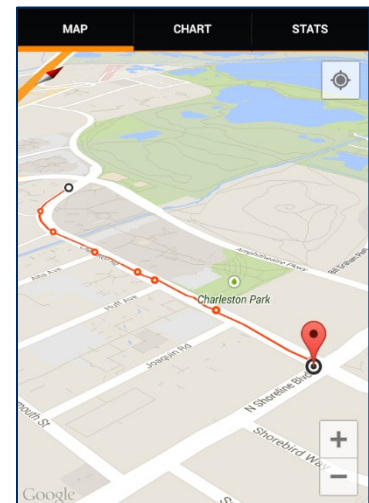
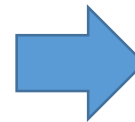
Role of GPS in Wearable

- **Wearables begin to include GPS in order to directly sample location information**
- **Goal: Track distance traveled in real time, reconstruct traveled route for later viewing**
- **Useful for both calorie tracking and training**



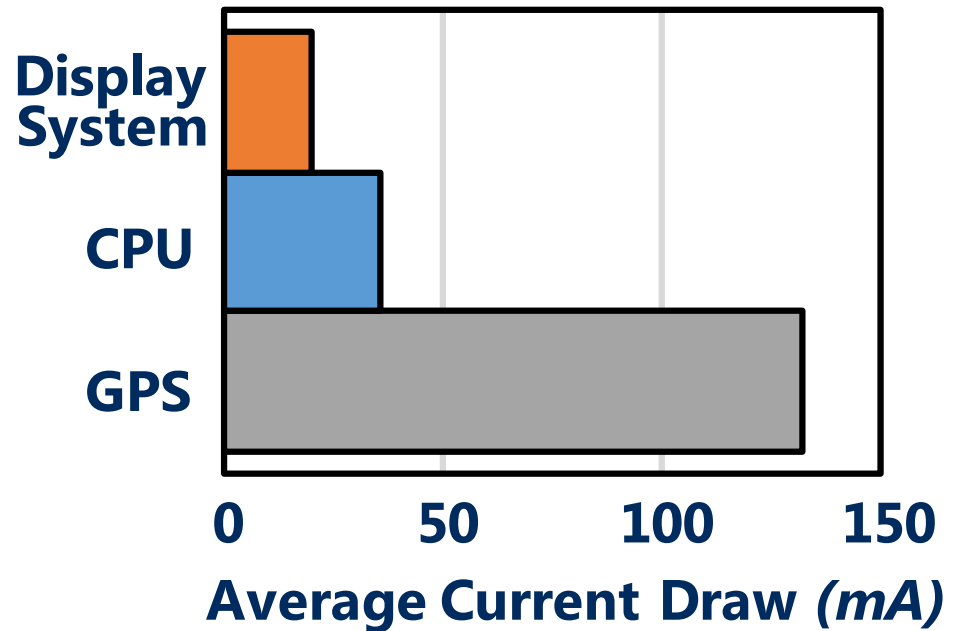
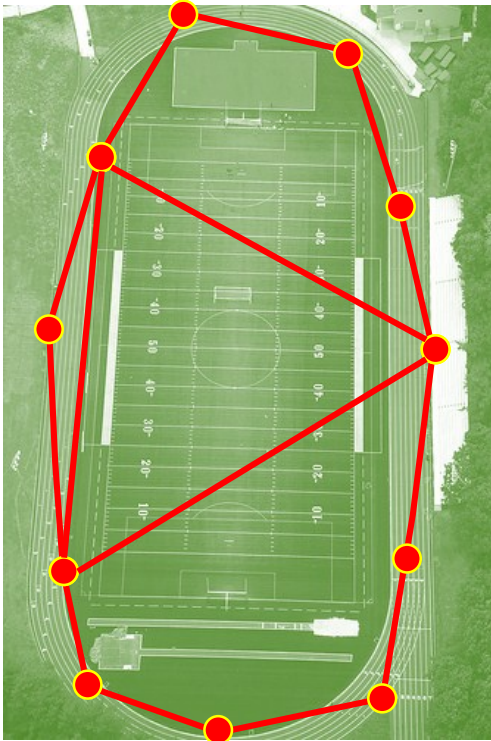
GPS

SmartWatch 3 uses GPS to track your route and distance so you can see just how far you've come.



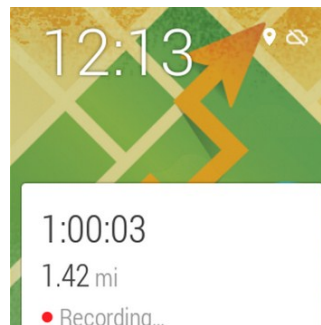
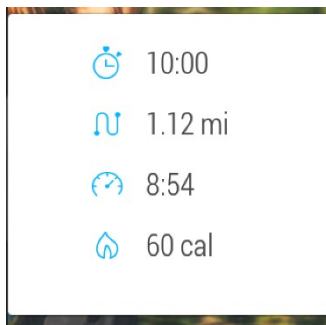
Weaknesses of GPS

- Accurate distance measurement is difficult
- High power consumption when enabled



Existing Applications

- Existing fitness apps request high sample rate when recording route
- Forces GPS unit into high power mode
- 30 minutes of GPS = 20% of battery capacity



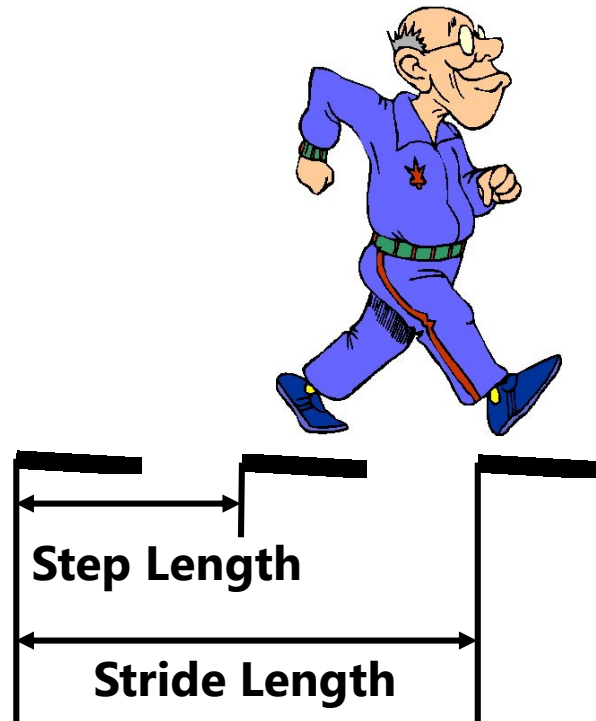
Research Question

- **Can we provide target features at lower power by...**
 - **Using existing sensors instead of GPS to accurately estimate distance traveled?**
 - **Reconstructing the traveled route in a more intelligent manner?**



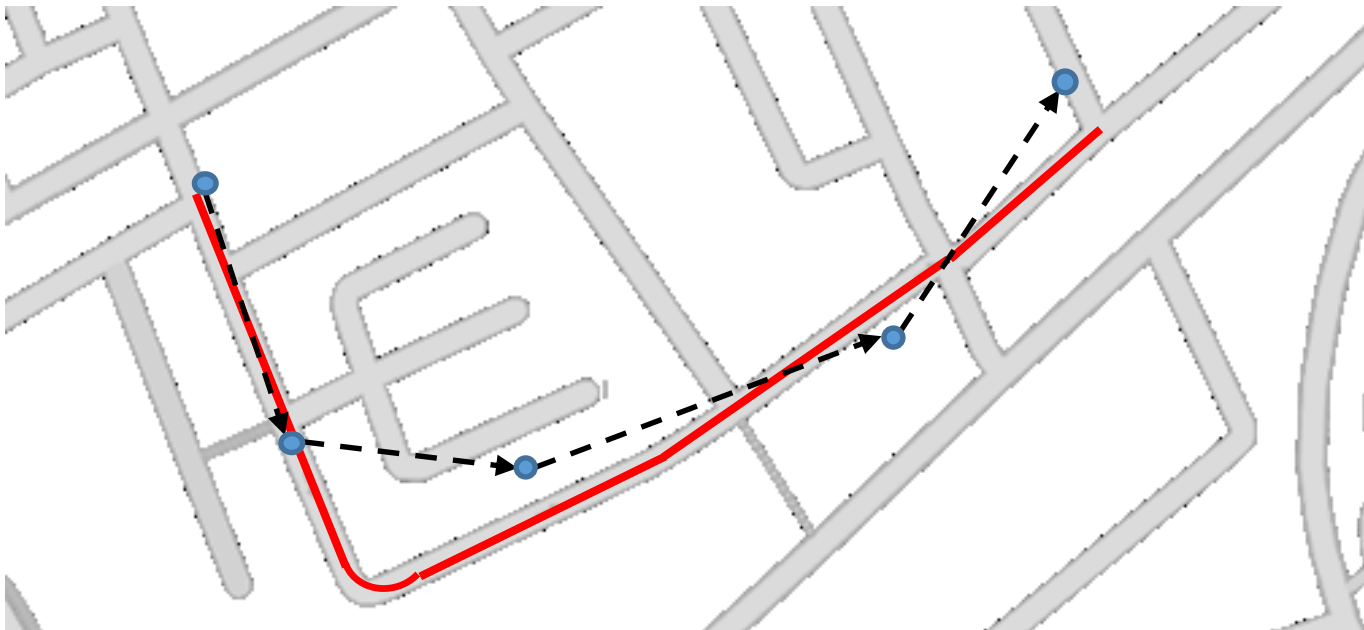
Feature #1: Distance Traveled

- **Smartwatch already records step count**
 - **Very mature technology**
- **Combine with stride length to get distance**



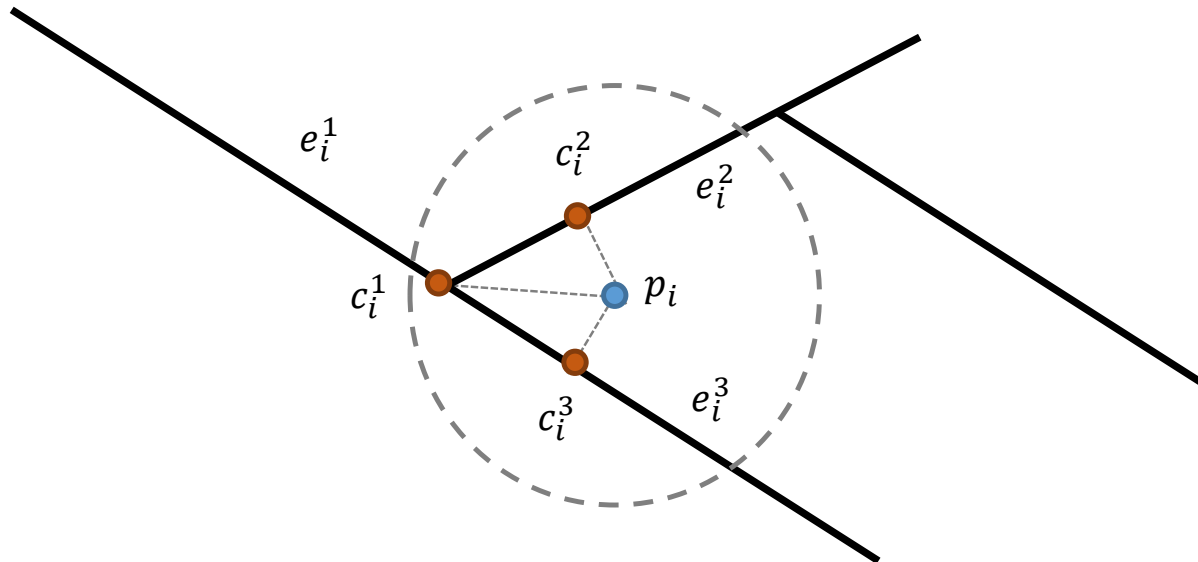
Feature #2: Route Traveled

- Can utilize map-matching algorithms (MMA's)
- Modern MMA's can function with very sparse data

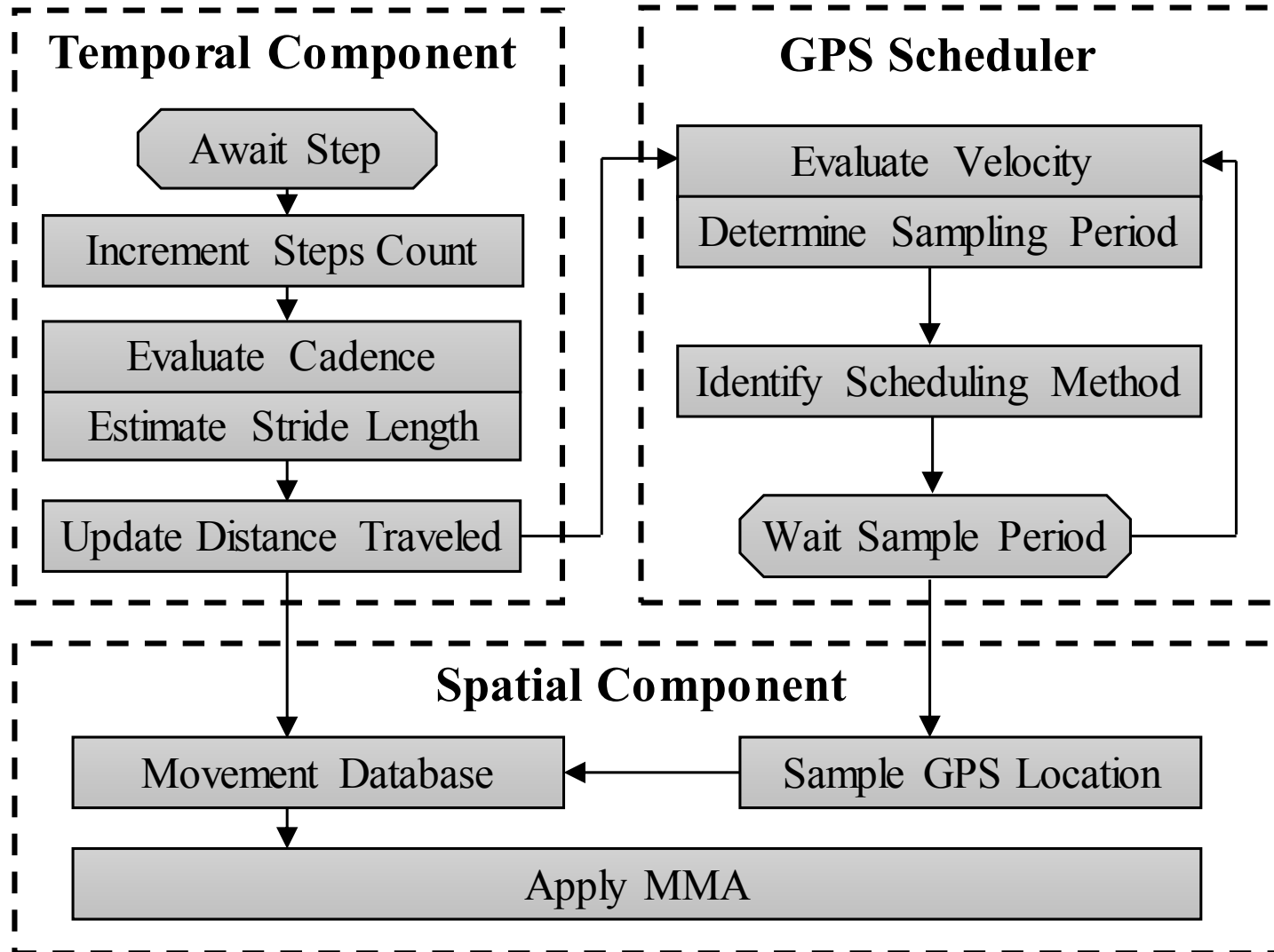


How It Works

- Road network is edges and nodes
- Location sample compared to candidate points on underlying network
- True location is considered candidate point that most closely matches observed



Footfall Design

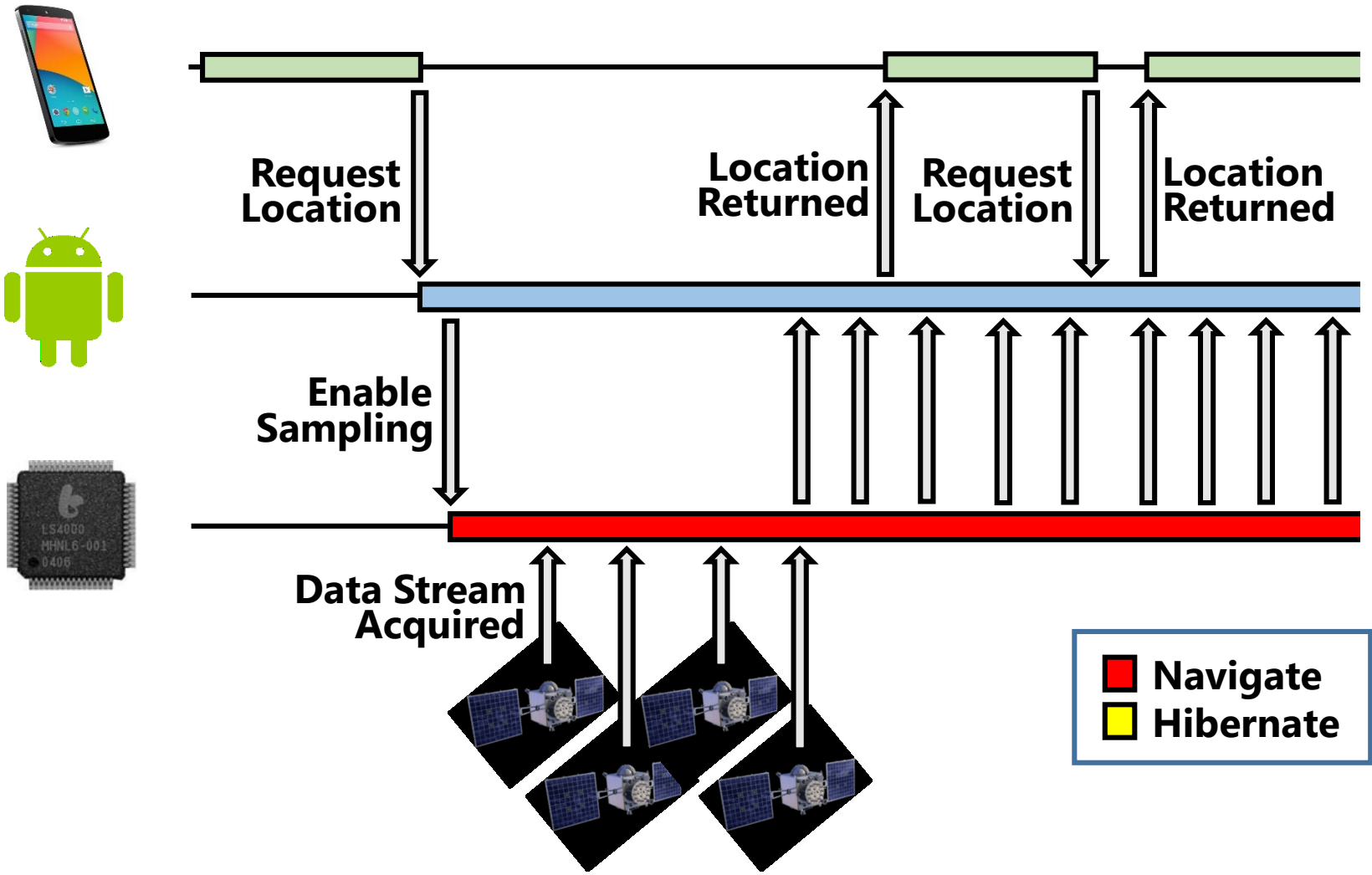


Android GPS Management

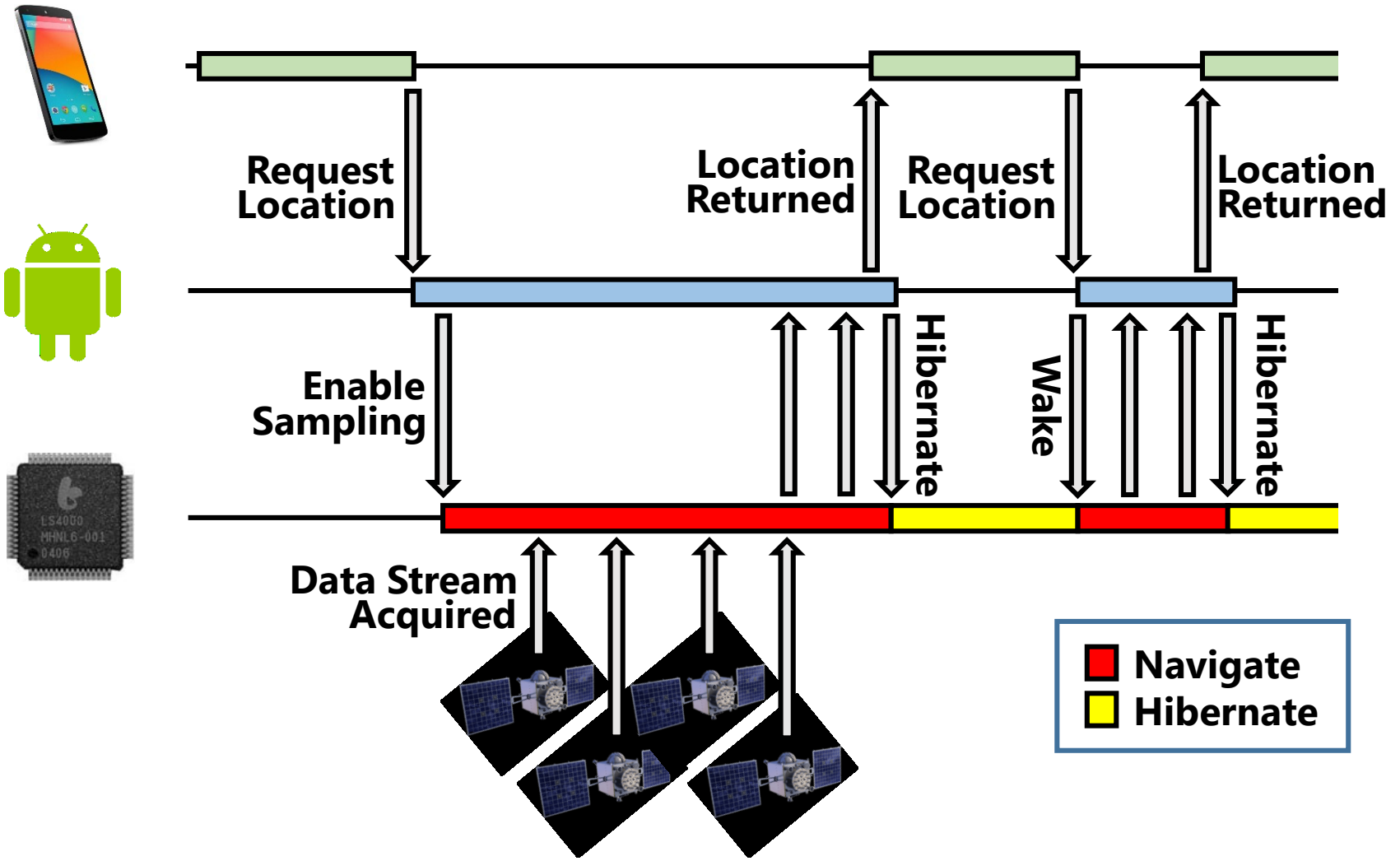
- GPS power mode is managed by system
- Hardware supports 3 power modes:
navigate, hibernate, and off

Power Mode	Description
Navigate	Powered on, actively sampling
Hibernate	Powered on, not actively sampling
Off	Completely powered off

Periodic Samples, <10 Seconds



Periodic Samples, ≥ 10 Seconds

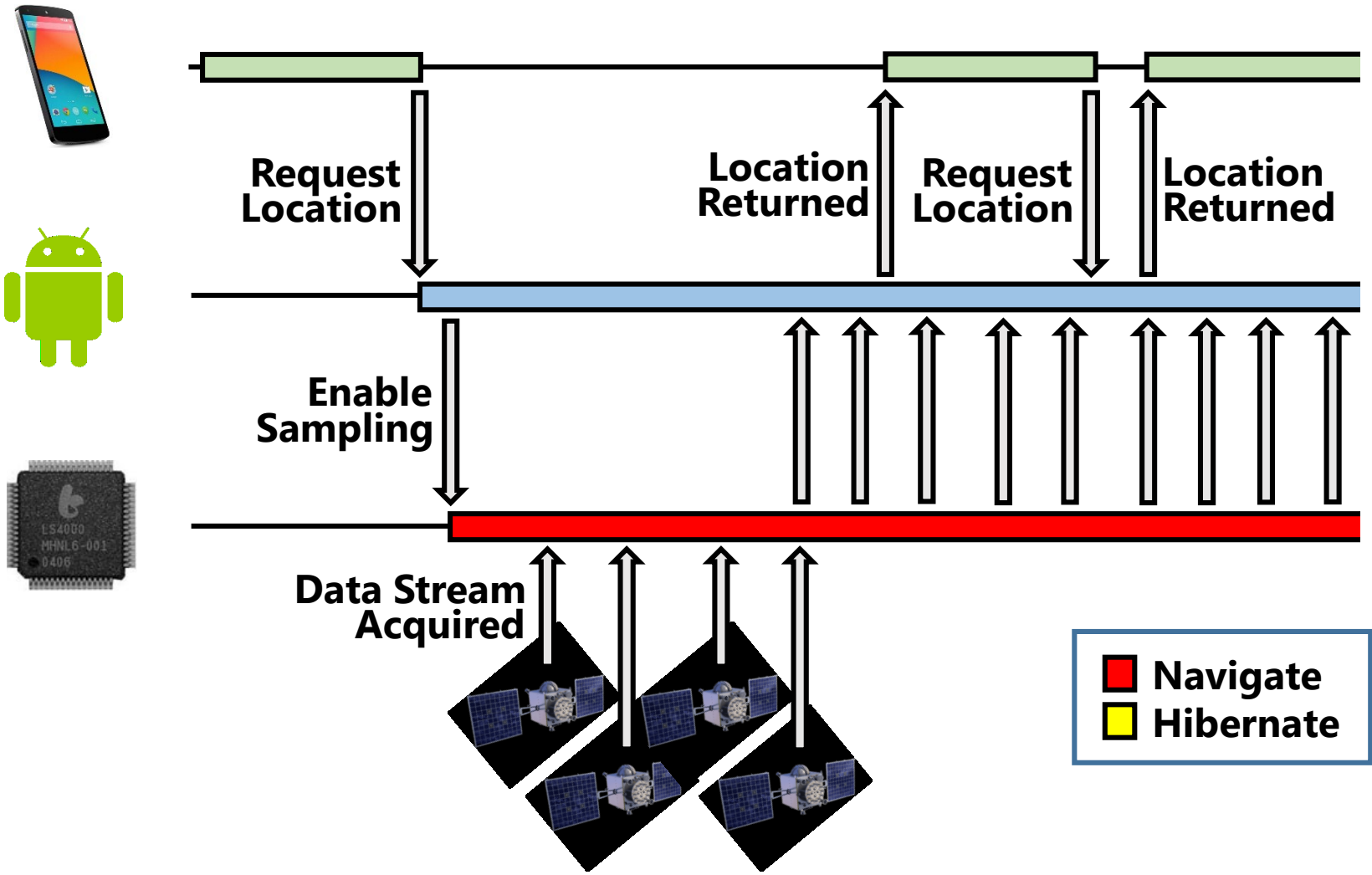


GPS Scheduler

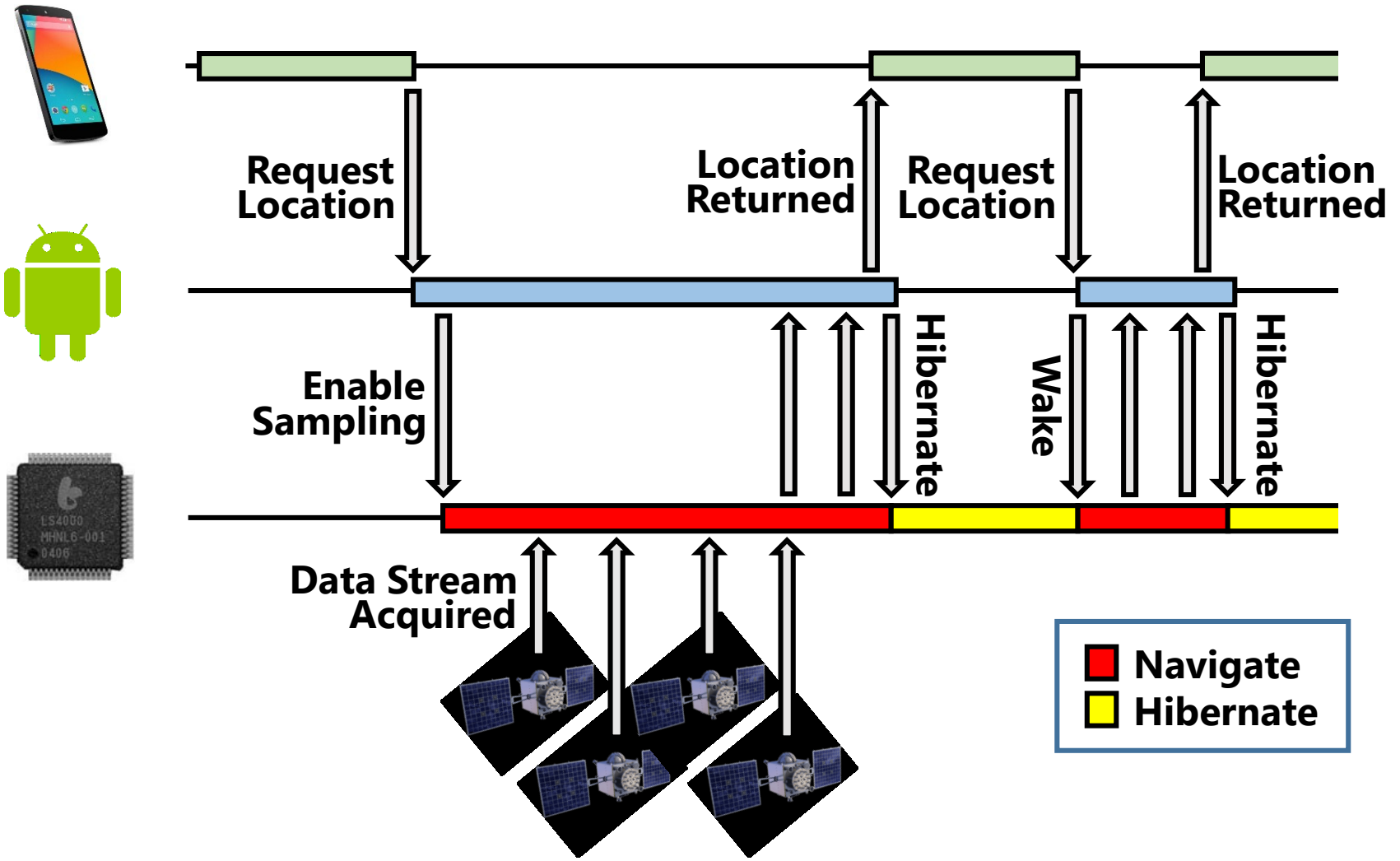
- Existing scheduler is optimized for higher sampling rate
- Can update the scheduler to more efficiently utilize the time between samples

Sample Period	Power Model
$T < 2$	$G_{NAV} * t$
$2 \leq T \leq 13$	$\frac{t}{T} * \{ [G_{NAV} * TTAA] + [G_{HIB} * (T - TTAA)] \}$
$T > 13$	$\frac{t}{T} * [G_{NAV} * (TFF + TTAA)]$

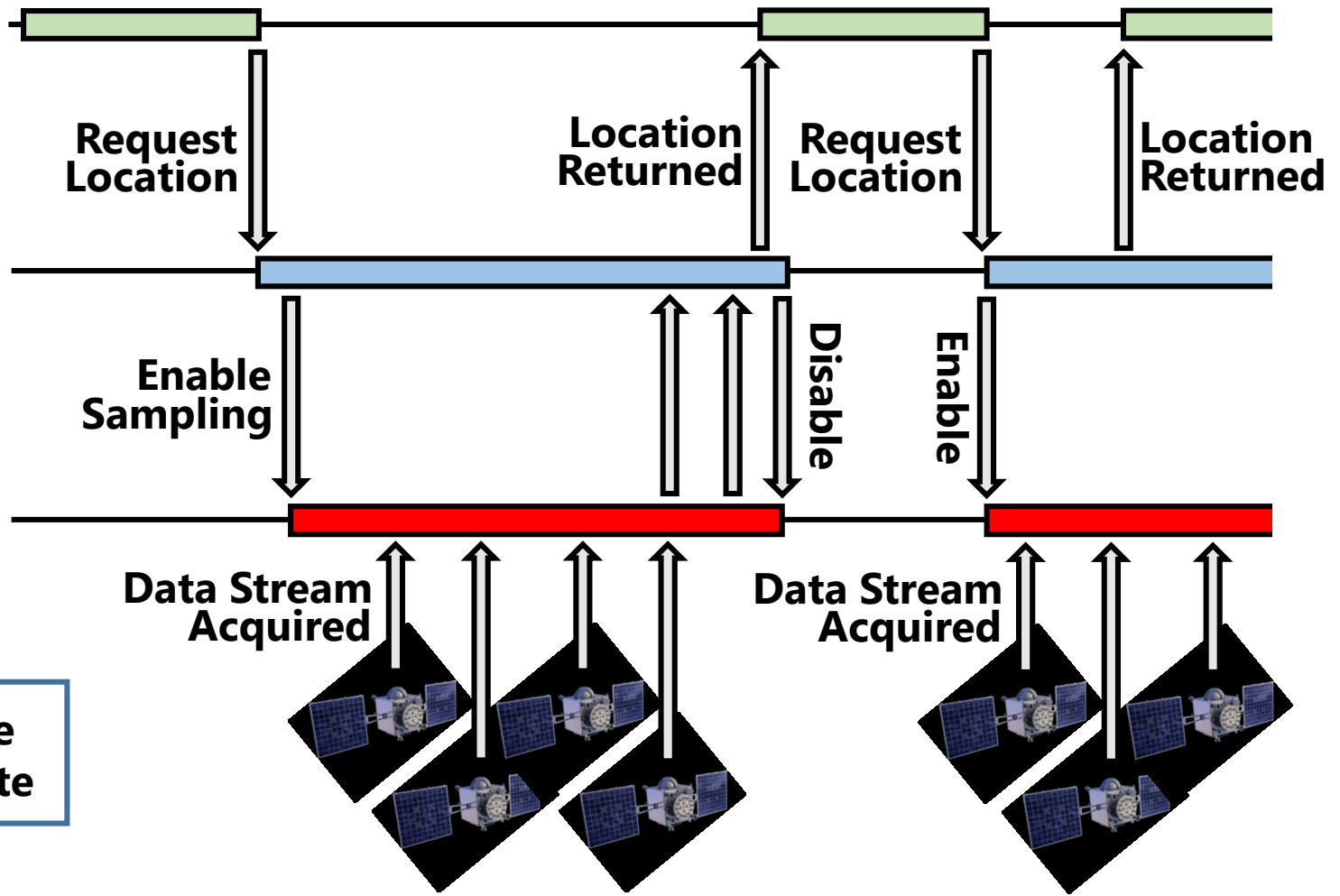
Periodic Samples, <2 Seconds



Periodic Samples, $2 \leq T \leq 13$ Seconds



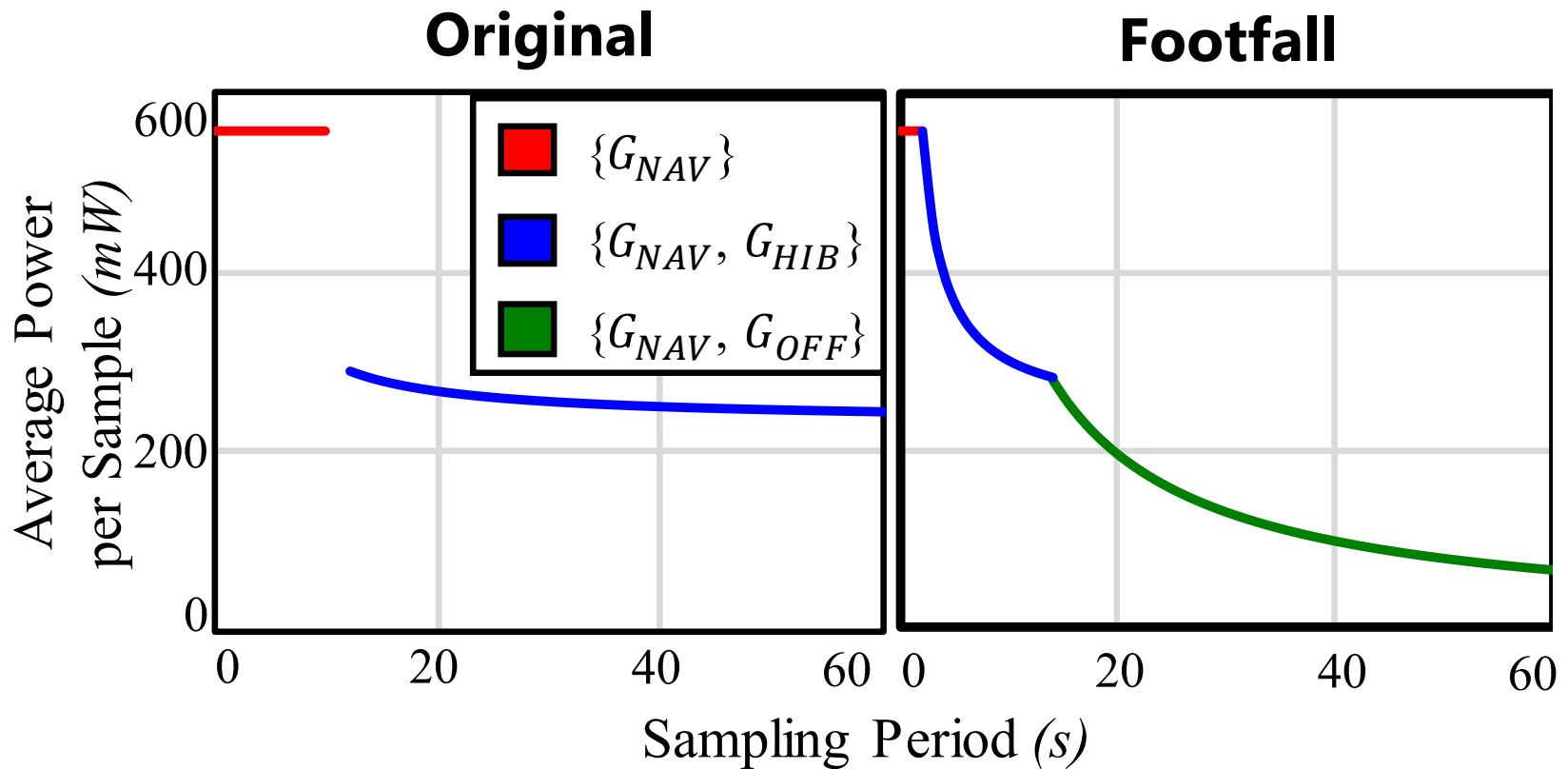
Periodic Samples, >13 Seconds



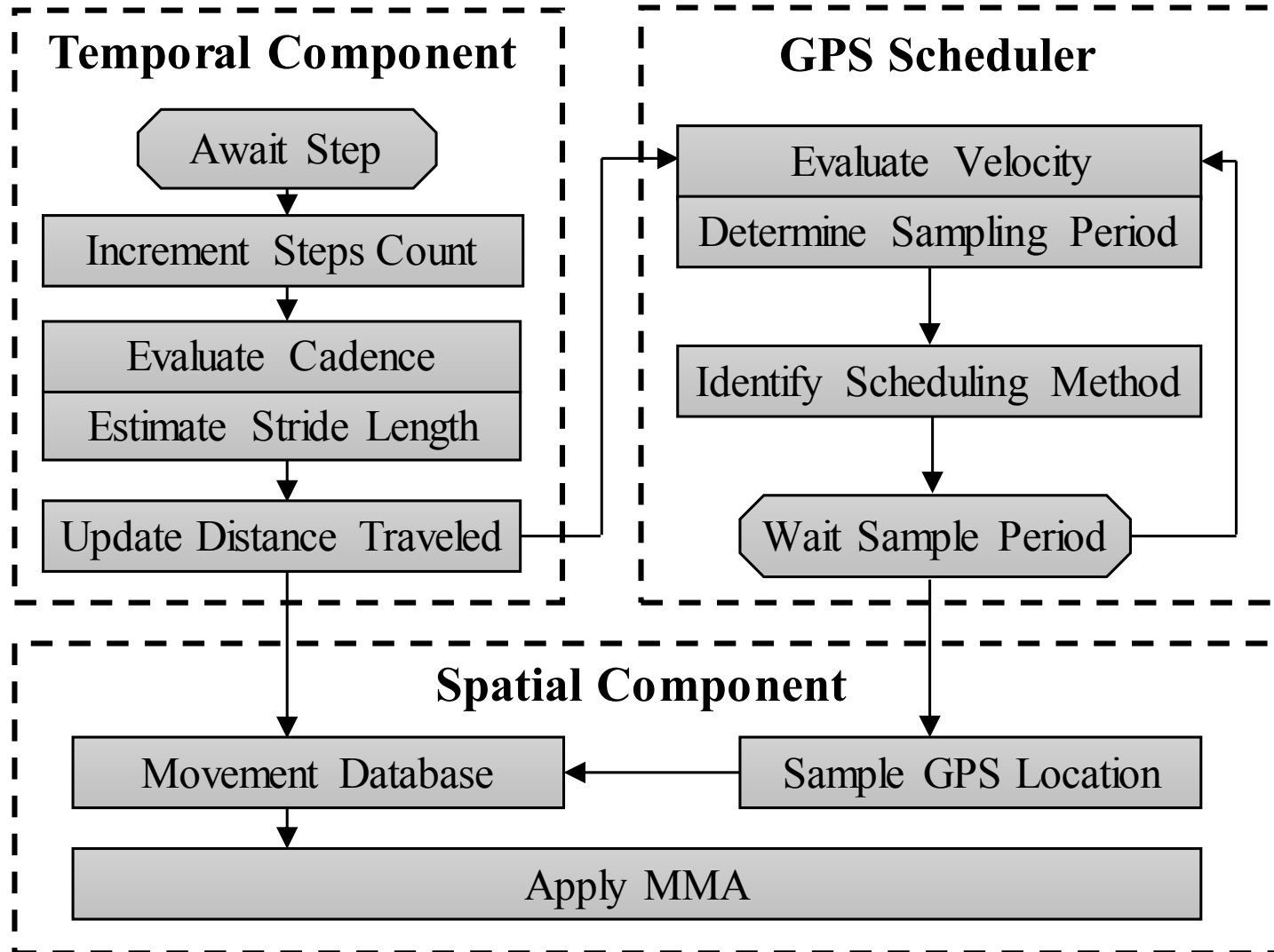
-  Navigate
-  Hibernate

What Does This Allow?

- **Intelligently scheduling GPS power allows significant reduction in power per sample**

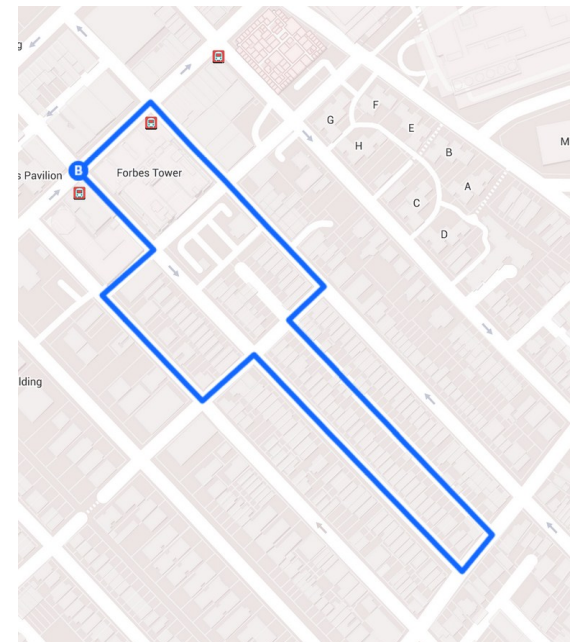
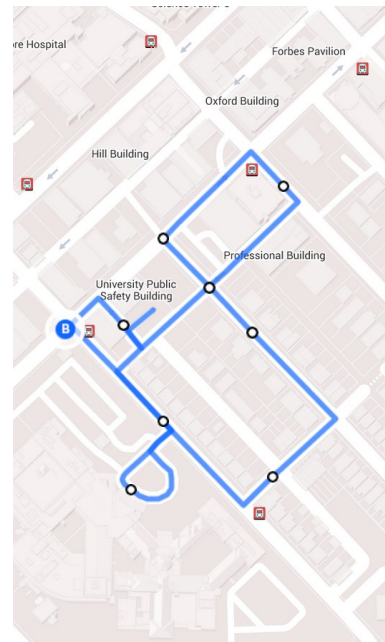
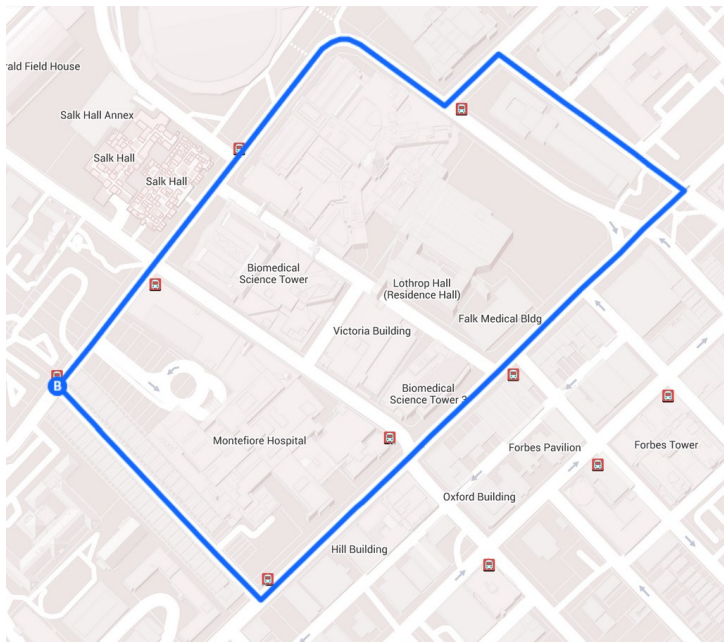


Footfall Design



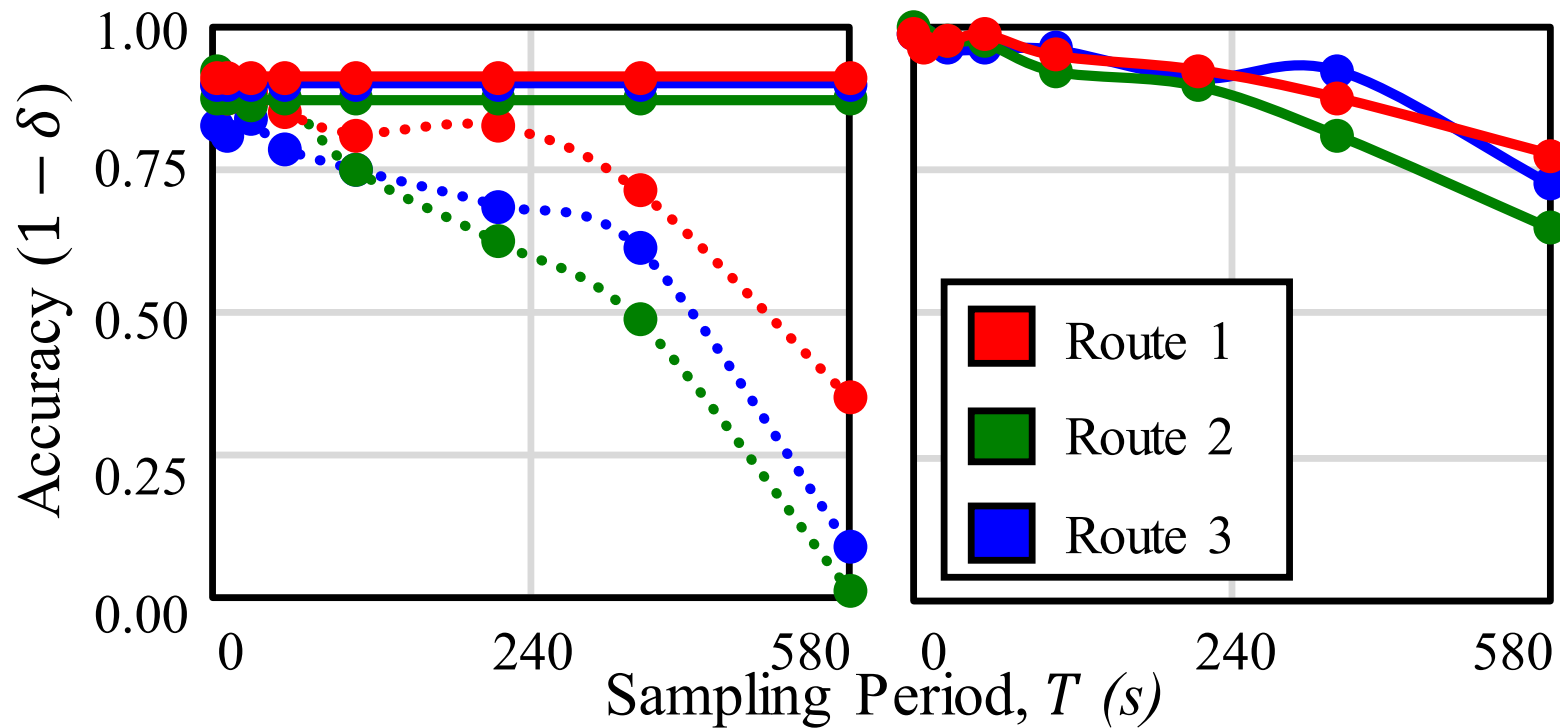
Experimental Evaluation

- Captured information from routes traveled on local roads by 5 users
- Varied in length, elevation, and underlying road network complexity

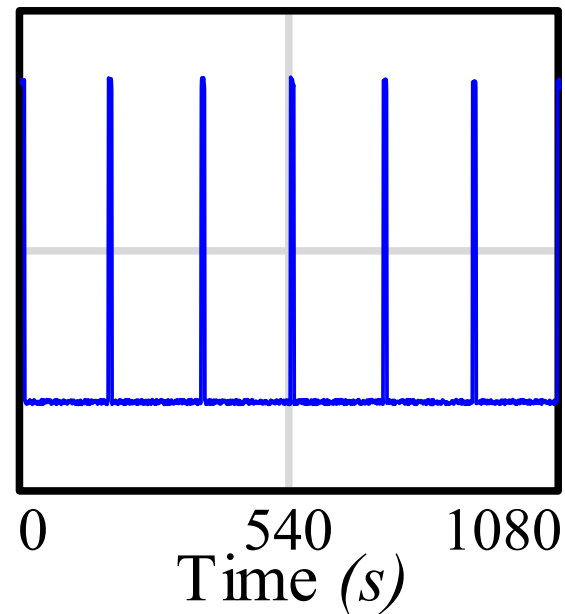
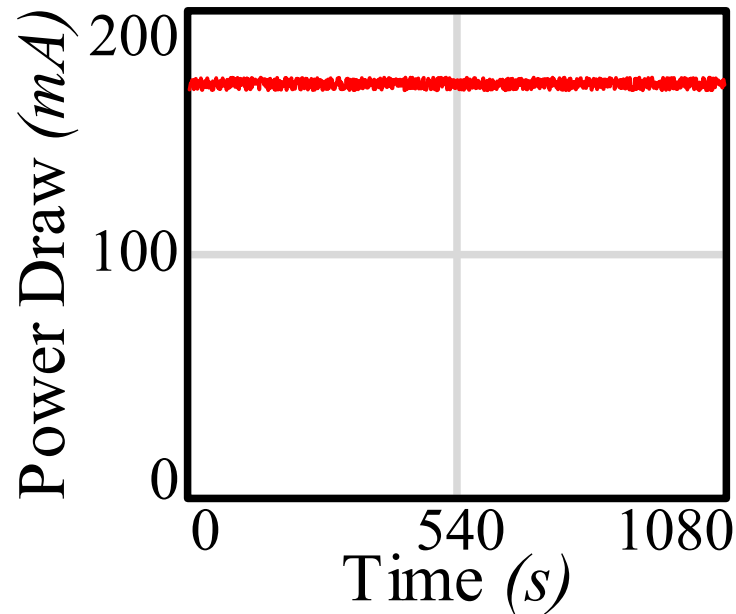
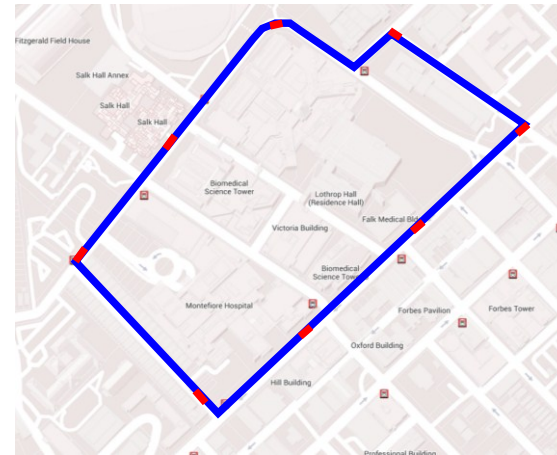
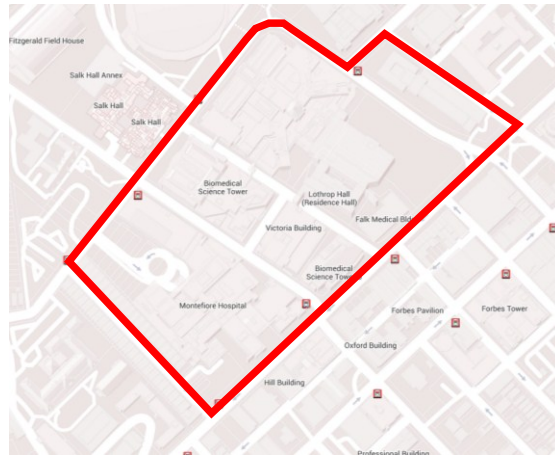


Accuracy vs Existing

- Distance traveled estimation remained high
- Route reconstruction proved robust to low sample rates

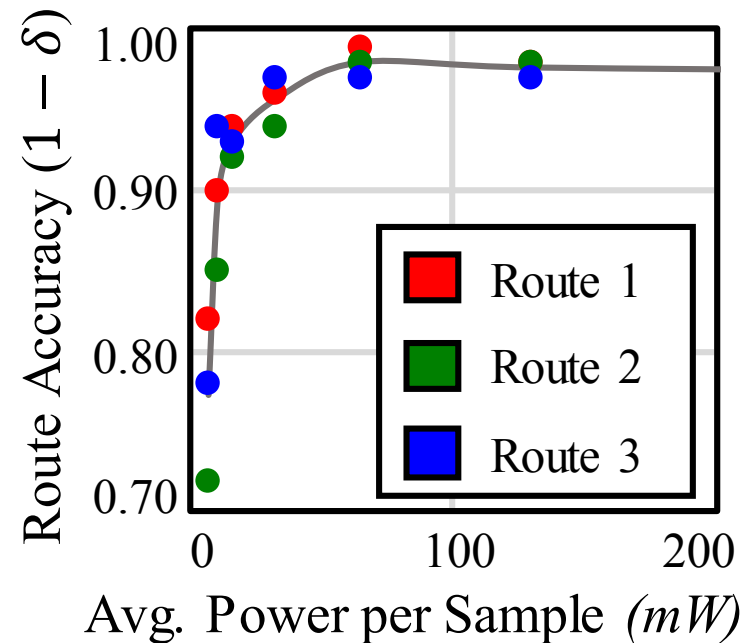
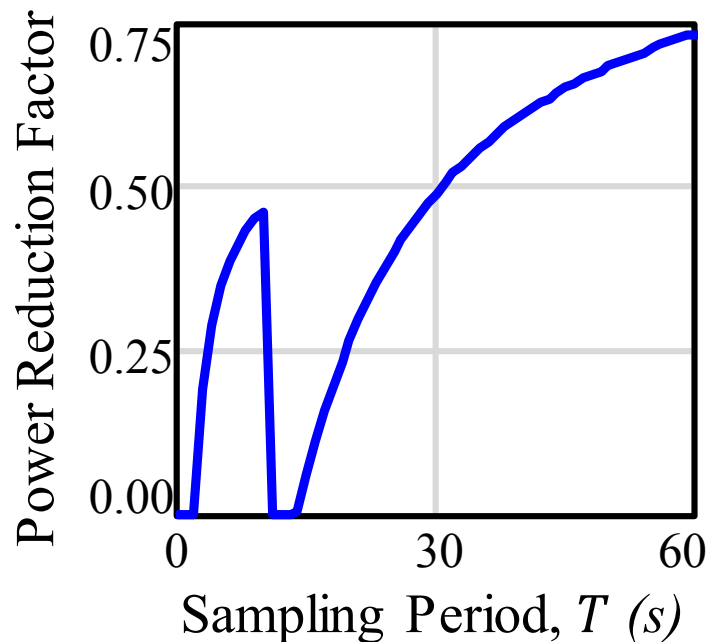


Power Picture



Reductions in Power

- Updated scheduler reduces power consumption by up to $\sim 75\%$
- Obvious relationship demonstrated between power utilization and route accuracy



Conclusions

- **Existing wearable fitness application inefficiently utilize GPS capabilities**
- **GPS power overhead can be greatly reduced while still providing target features**
- **A updated GPS scheduler can provide significant power savings at low sample rate**

Thank You!