

# EasyBand2.0: A Framework with Context-Aware Recommendation Mechanism for Safety-Aware Mobility during Pandemic Outbreaks

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# Outline of the Talk


- Introduction
- Social Distancing & Enabling Technologies
- Related Prior Research
- Novel Contributions of Current Paper
- Proposed EasyBand2.0 Mechanism
- Log Normal Shadow Model
- Proposed CARS Mechanism
- Implementation & Results
- Conclusions & Future Research

# Introduction




# Technologies in Pandemic Management


## IoMT

 Internet-of-Medical-Things, healthcare, remote patient monitoring, reporting etc.


## IoT

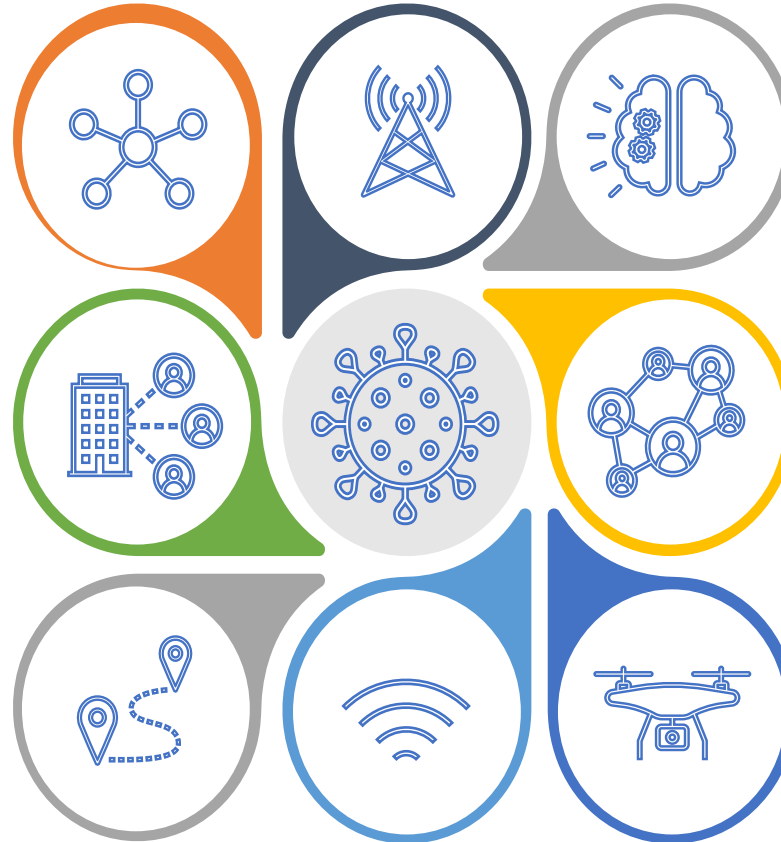
 Applications for detection and prevention, alerting systems, safe mobility systems, contact tracing, social distancing applications etc.

## Blockchain

 Decentralized system for healthcare data, patient data providing security and privacy.

## GPS

 Location specific applications, preventive applications, travel logging, contact tracing etc.



## Artificial Intelligence

Data modelling, Medical systems,, recommendation systems etc.



## UAV

Unmanned Ariel Vehicle, crowd monitoring, delivery of emergency aid etc.



## Bluetooth

Low power, Low cost, interoperable applications for social distancing, notification systems etc.



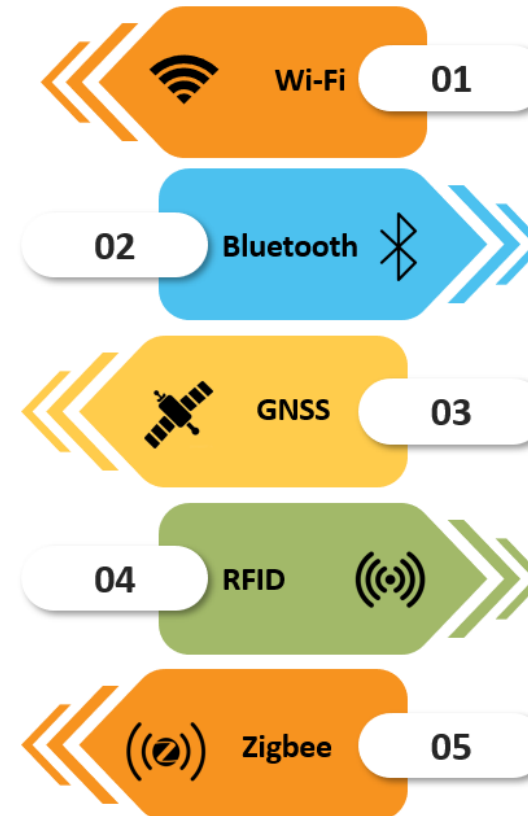
## 5G

Enabler for IoT and IoMT based applications



# Social Distancing & Enabling Technologies

- **Wireless Technology:**
  - Crowd Monitoring
  - Social Distancing
  - Alerting Systems
- **Image and Visualization technologies:**
  - Social Distance Monitoring
  - Mask Detection
  - Monitor COVID Safety Measures



# Related Prior Research

Research	Medium	Algorithm	Application
Tripathy et al.	Sensors and BLE	RSSI	Indoor & outdoor Spaces
Hou et al.	Video Feed	Deep CNN	Public Spaces
Ziran et al.	Stereo Vision	HOG Algorithm	Public Spaces
Sharma et al.	Video Feed	DNN	Public Spaces & Indoor Spaces
Kobayashi et al.	BLE Packets	RSSI	University Campus
EasyBand2.0	BLE signal	RSSI	Indoor & outdoor Spaces

# Novel Contributions of Current Paper

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Bluetooth based distance estimation using **RSSI** (Received Signal Strength Indicator)

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**Log Normal Shadow Model** for distance estimation

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An **alerting mechanism** which notifies the user of different conditions during contacts, like safe, mildly suspect, and highly suspect

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A **vibrator** to alert the user of **proximity** to a suspect

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A **Context Aware Recommender System** designed on the 5W-1H code dimension tree model for safe mobility

# Problem Addressed in the Current Paper

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The need for a **user friendly** and more **approachable** design

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**Low cost** and **low power** consuming application

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Easily **deployable**, **interoperable** and **adaptive** application

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**Safety-aware** application that aids in safe mobility

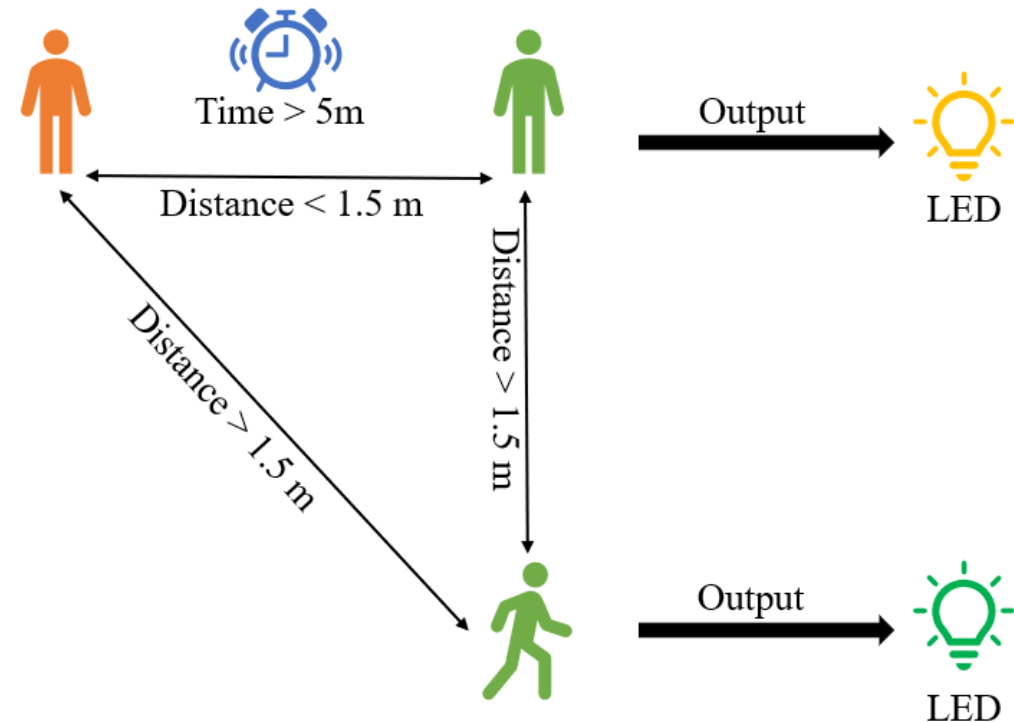
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# Proposed EasyBand2.0 Mechanism

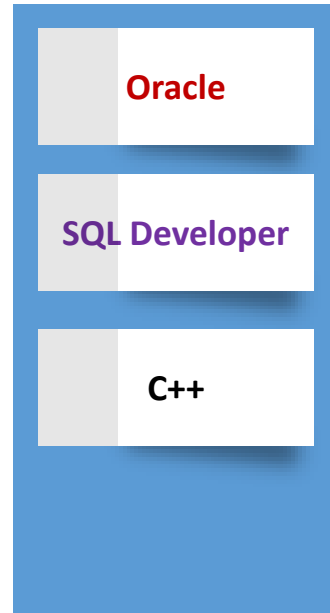
RSSI of the Bluetooth signal is used to estimate the distance of the device from a client node

The client node also enables data transfer from the Bluetooth devices upon detection

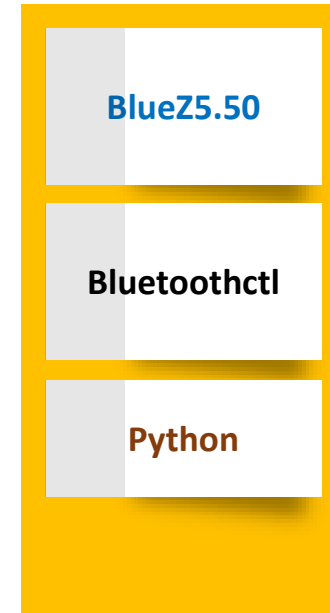


# Software & Hardware Used

## CARS



## RSSI



## EasyBand2.0



# Log Normal Shadow Model

The most common **range-based** technology for distance estimation is based on RSSI measurements

To estimate the distance of a transmitter to a receiver using the power of the received signal along with a **path loss model**

Unreliable estimation due to path loss and shadowing in localization can be modeled considering **environmental variables** and calibrating **path loss exponents**

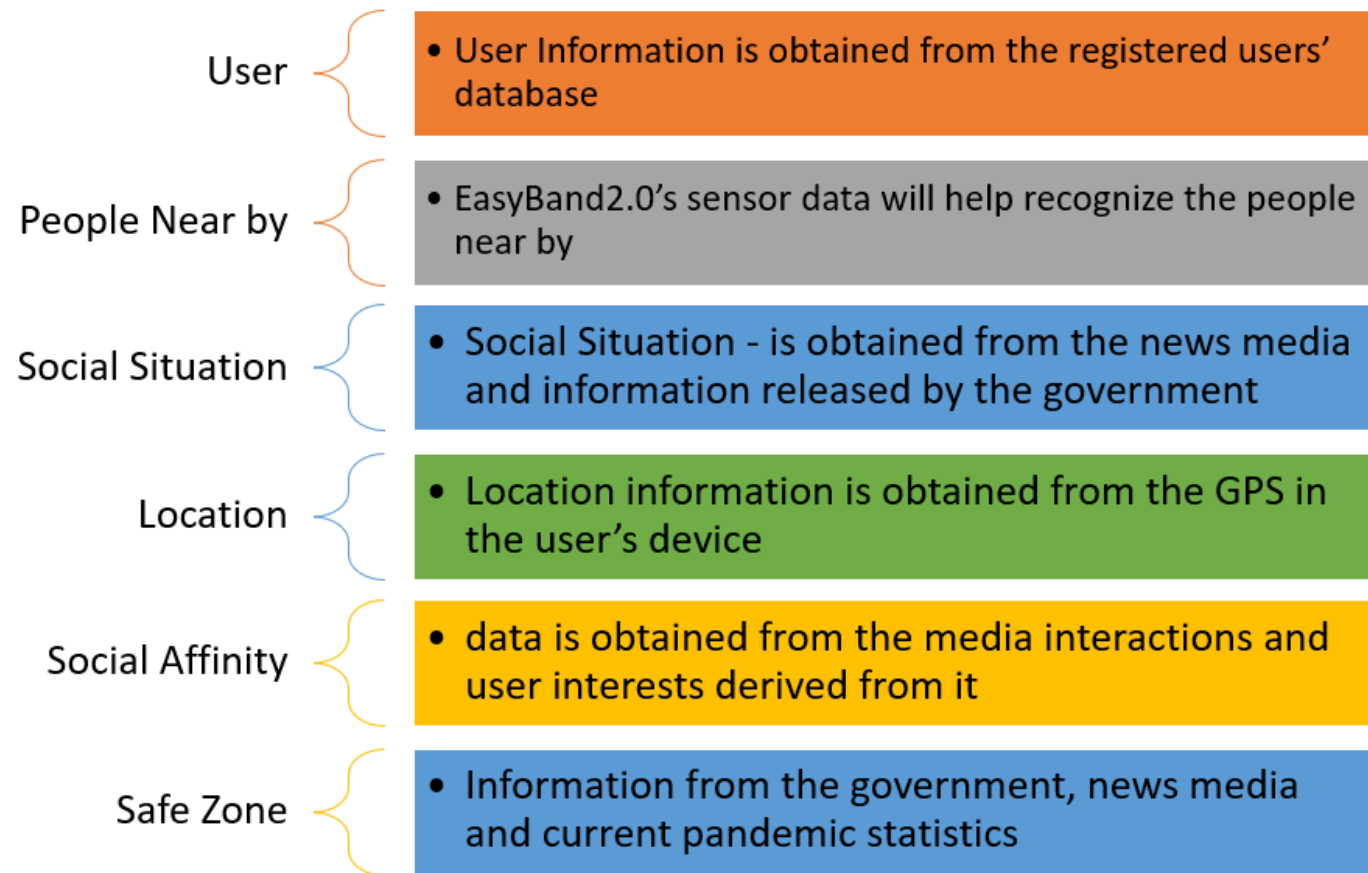
# Log Normal Shadow Model

$$PL(d) = PL(d_0) - 10n \log_{10}(d/d_0) + X(\sigma)$$

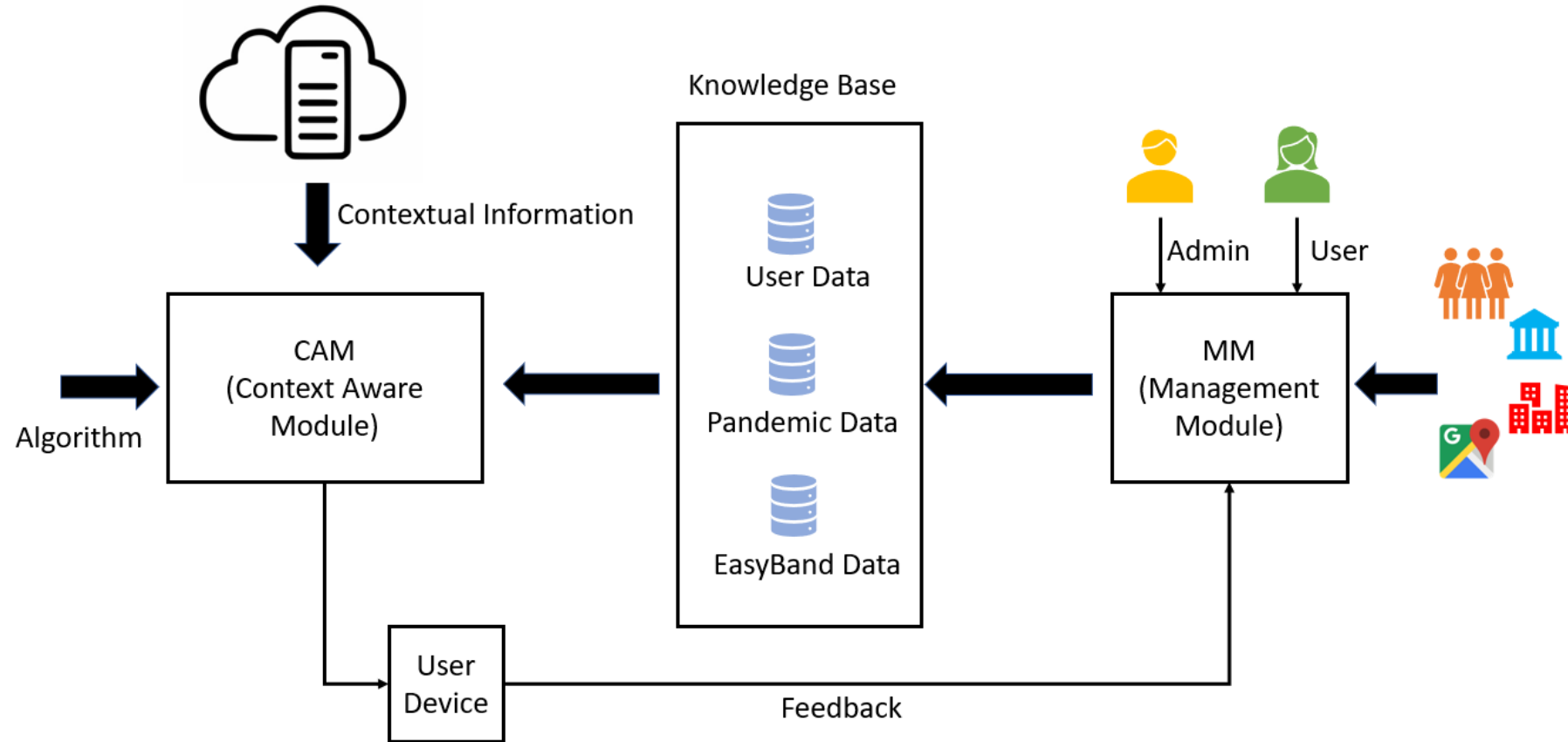
- $PL(d)$  - The received signal power loss (expressed in dBm)
- $d$  - The distance between a transmitter and receiver
- $d_0$  - The reference distance, typically 1m
- $PL(d_0)$  - The path loss (expressed in dBm) at the reference distance
- $n$  - The path loss exponent
- $X(\sigma)$  - Is a Gaussian random variable with zero mean and standard deviation  $\sigma$  that reflects the random variation in the path and shadow fading

# Context Aware Recommendation System

Applications Fields: e-commerce, e-learning, Tourism, IoMT, Smart Cities etc.

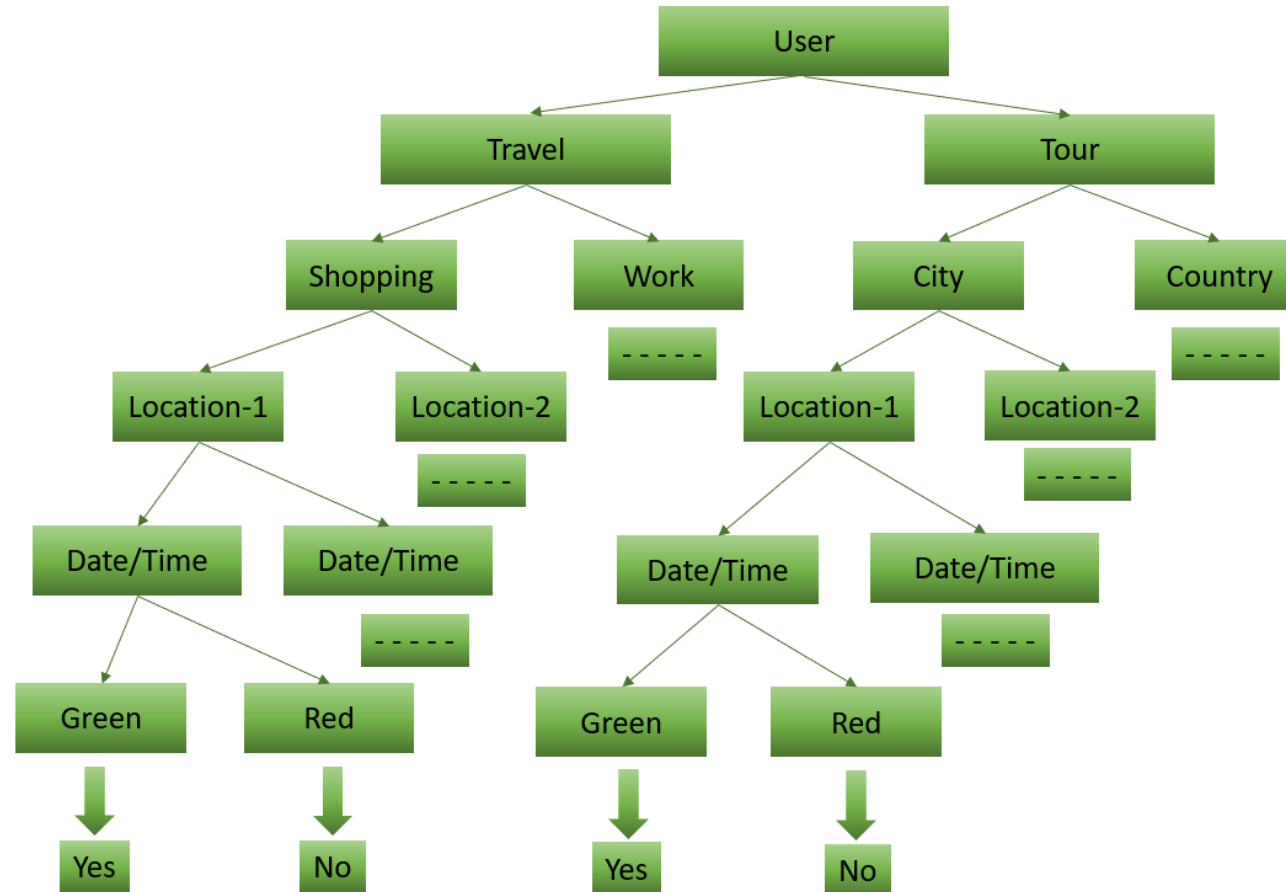


# Proposed CARS Mechanism

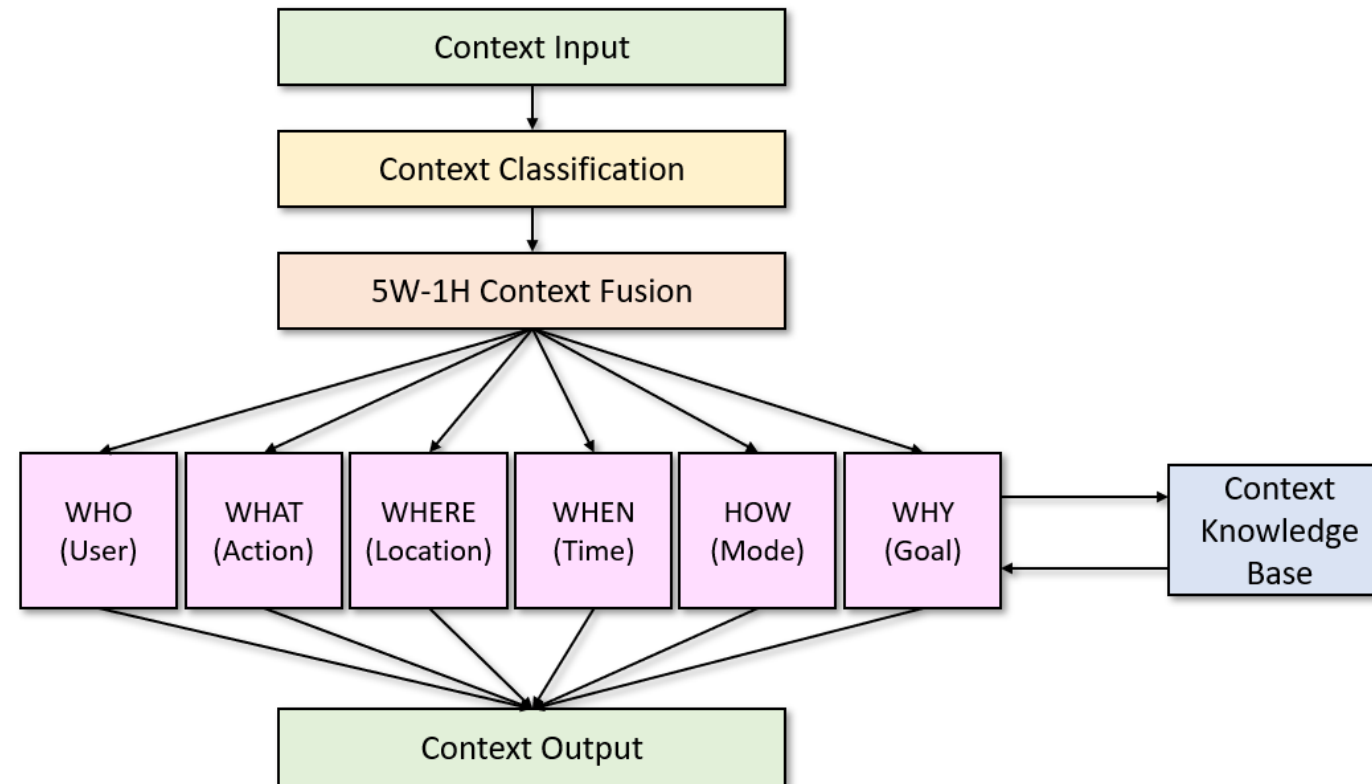


# Implementation of 5W-1H Recommender System

- The 5W-1H are:
  - Location (WHERE)
  - Role (WHO)
  - Time (WHEN)
  - Interest (WHAT)
  - Utilization (WHY) and
  - Situation (HOW)



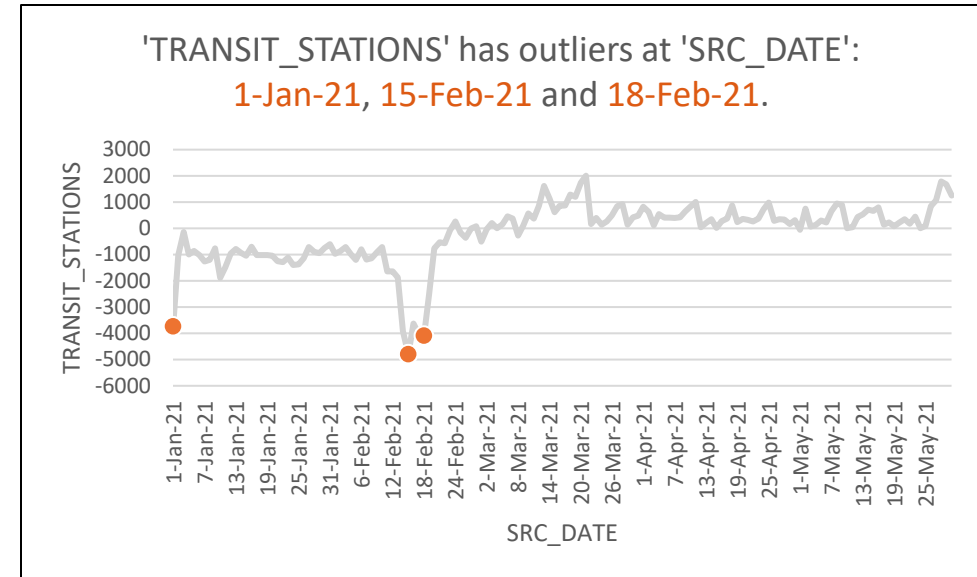
# 5W-1H Recommender System Design





# Context Knowledge Base

- 100K dataset from Google's Community Mobility Reports
- 23K dataset which consists of all the COVID-19 measures taken from governments across the globe
- 300K COVID-19 Dataset from Kaggle



# Algorithm -1

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## Algorithm 1: Algorithm for Extracting Information from Context Knowledge Base

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**Input:** Location data of user device, date, Action item looked up by user

**Output:** Information Extracted and Exported to \*.CSV file

```

/* The COVID Database is queried based on the algorithm to extract the relevant
   COVID-19 data from the Context Knowledge Base */
1 Get User Location  $U_i$ , date  $U_d$ , Action Item  $A_i$  /* SQL Query and Procedures used to query the
   COVID data tables in the Database to extract information From Table A
   (Gov_Measures) */
2 while Check== True do
3   if A.Location ==  $U_i$  then
4     Gm=A.Measures
5   else
6     Output = "Data Not Found, Try Again!";
7     check = False;

/* Extracting Mobility Data from Table B */
8 for  $A_i$  in C and Location == $U_i$  and date==  $R_i$  do
9   if A.Location=B.Location and A.date=B.date and C.Action==B.Action then
10    Md = B.MobilityData
11  else
12    Output ="Data Not Found, Try Again!";
13    check = False;

/* Accessing Table D to extract Number of cases in the location */
14 while D.Location== $U_i$  do
15   Cc=D.ConfirmedCases

/* After Joiners on tables the resulting data is exported as *.CSV file for further
   Processing */

```

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# Algorithm-2

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## Algorithm 2: Algorithm for Context Fusion and Context Output

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**Input:** Verifying User ID, Extracting user data like Location, Date, Time, Action Item

**Output:** Information Processed and Output Displayed

```
/* C++ Program which verifies the User ID and Calls the appropriate functions based
   on the user choice of action */
1 while Repeat==True do
2   if ID==Ui then
3     | Output="Select From the Options";
4   else
5     | Output="User not Identified"; Repeat = True;
6   Input = UserChoice;
7   Repeat = False;
8 while Location==Ui do
9   CaseData=Cd;
10  CKBdata =Kr;
   /* Switch Block to call funtions based on UserChoice */
11 if UserChoice==1 then
12  | call funtion RetailandRecreation();
13 if UserChoice==2 then
14  | Call function GroceryandPharmacy();
15 if UserChoice==3 then
16  | Call function Parks();
17 if UserChoice==4 then
18  | Call function TransitStations();
19 if UserChoice==5 then
20  | Call function Workplaces();
21 if UserChoice==6 then
22  | Call function Residential();
   /* Each function retrieves the exported data from database, analyzes the mobility
   data and anything above baseline is considered populated by people and outputs
   the suitable message. */
```

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# Algorithm Verification

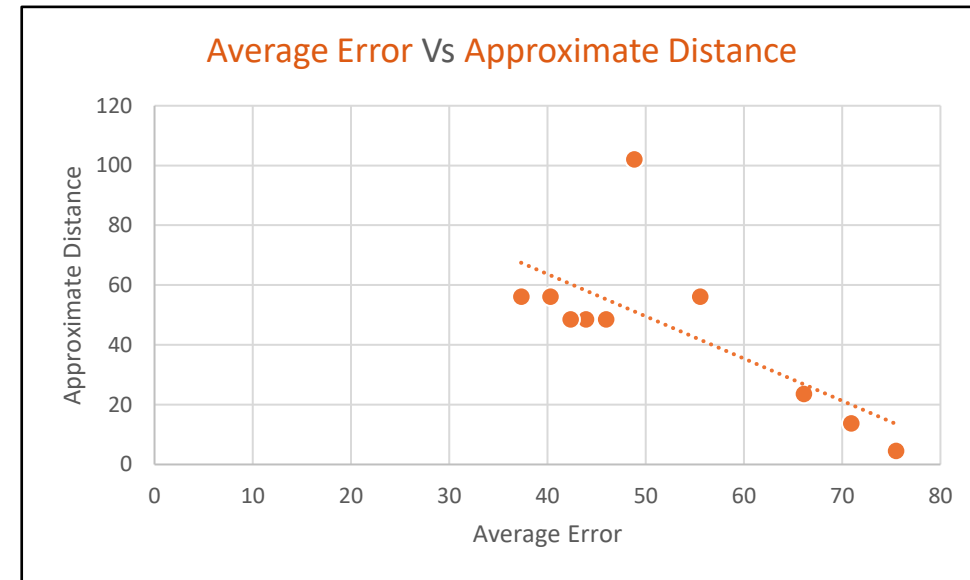
```
Command Prompt
C:\Users\cmaor\Desktop\RS\RS_Code>g++ Covid.cpp

C:\Users\cmaor\Desktop\RS\RS_Code>a.exe
Enter your User ID: 101
Welcome: John Smith
Location: Denton County
Please select from the Menu:
1. Retail and Recreation
2. Grocery and Pharmacy
3. Parks
4. Transit Stations
5. Workplaces
6. Residential
Enter your Choice:
1
You Selected: 1
*****
Number of Confirmed Positive Cases in Texas is : 2890257
*****
Current Government Measures Implemented:
1.Strengthening the public health system
2. Economic Measures
*****
Denton County: The Mobility Data For Retail and Recreation shows less frequency
*****
Safe for Retail and Recreation

C:\Users\cmaor\Desktop\RS\RS_Code>
```

# RSSI Values and Estimated Distance

Count	RSSI	Average Error	Approximate Distance
1	25.00	75.488	4.511
2	15.00	70.9144	13.659
3	11.00	66.094	23.544
4	5.00	55.541	56.116
5	1.00	48.833	102
6	6.00	45.958	48.415
7	6.00	43.905	48.415
8	6.00	42.365	48.415
9	5.00	40.311	56.116
10	5.00	37.324	56.116



# EasyBand2.0 Validation

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~/bluez-5.50/bluetooth-proximity/bt_proximity
File Edit Tabs Help

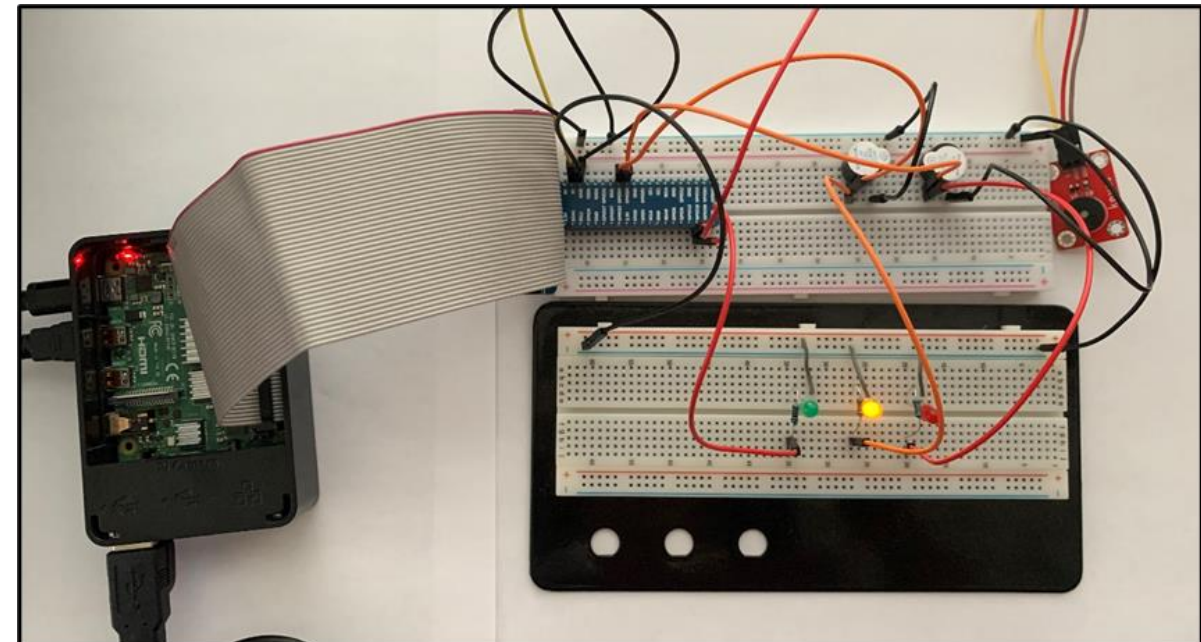
pi@raspberrypi:~/bluez-5.50/bluetooth-proximity/bt_proximity $ python sd_time_test.py
Elapsed time is for user A 125.328685999
Elapsed time for user B 10.7519581318

-----
User A
2021-12-20 01:33:47.806772
User ID: F8:E9:4E:43:A2:04
Distance of user A:95.7695898591

-----
User B
2021-12-20 01:35:53.135622
User ID: 4C:6A:F6:02:25:B2
Distance of user B:95.7695898591

-----
STATUS - A
Alert for user A: Yellow

-----
STATUS - B
Status unchanged: Green
```



# Conclusions & Future Research

- The application is **low power consuming** and easily **deployable**
- In future the software **can be quickly modified** and deployed to assist in any other similar pandemic situation
- CARS recommendation system will ensure **safe mobility** during pandemic
- The RSSI based distance estimation used is sufficient for **accurate distance estimation and alerting**
- Under the **Internet-of-Medical-Things** the application can be modified to work as a **case monitoring and reporting tool**
- Further research towards **data security & privacy**
- User-friendly **graphical** interface

# Questions?

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## Contact Information

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# Thank you!

