

PRESTO: Feedback-driven Data Management in Sensor Networks

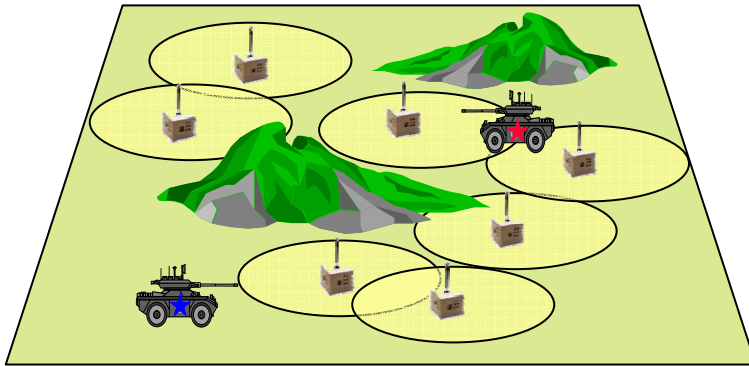
(*PREdictive STOrage)

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University of Massachusetts, Amherst



Emerging large-scale sensor networks

- *Wired/wireless network of spatially distributed sensing devices*
- *Closely and densely monitor physical phenomena*



Object Tracking



Ecosystem Monitoring



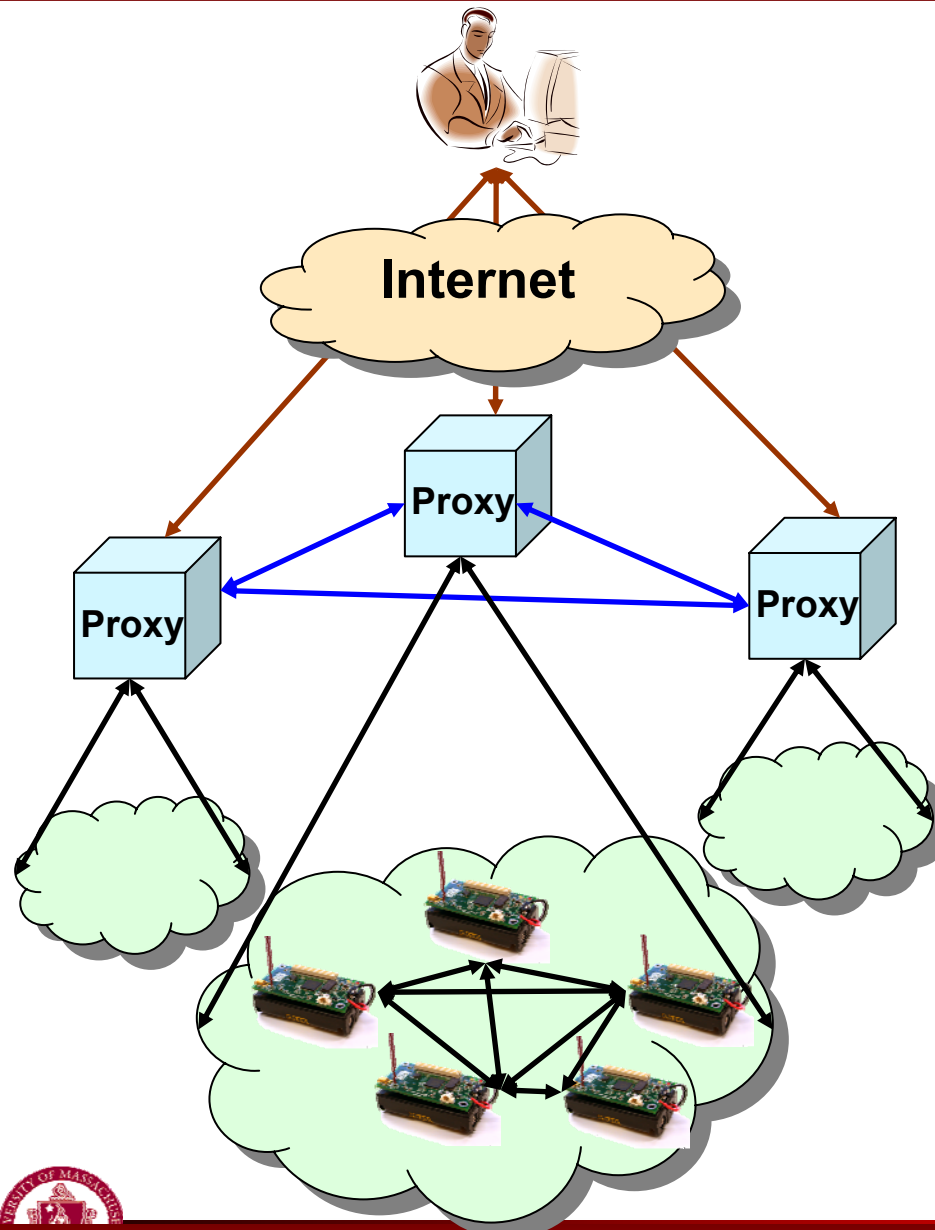
Habitat Monitoring

Resource Constraints

- Energy → 1 AA battery for 1 year
- Computation < Storage << Communication



Hierarchical Sensor Network Architecture

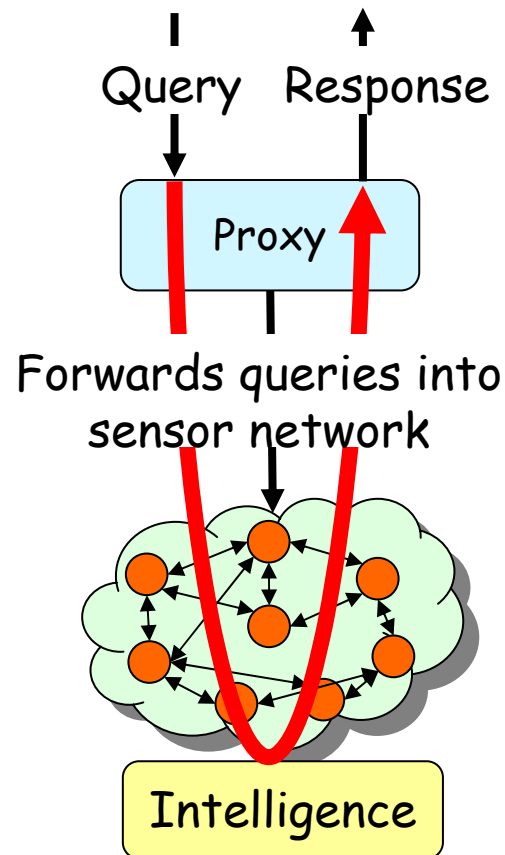


- User
 - Issues queries to the proxy.
- Proxy
 - Gateway between user and sensor
 - PDA class microcomputer
 - Tethered or solar-powered
- Sensor
 - Sensing physical world
 - Resource constrained

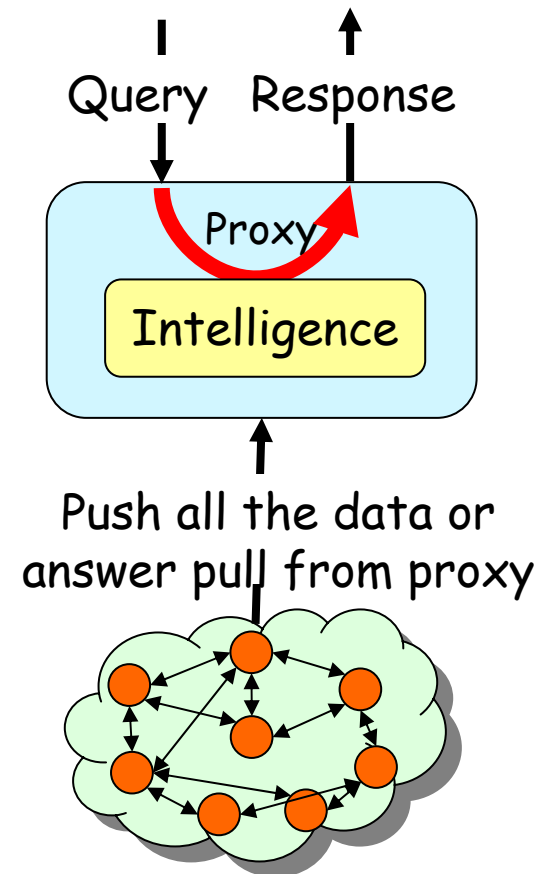


Approaches to Proxy-Sensor Interaction

Sensor-centric

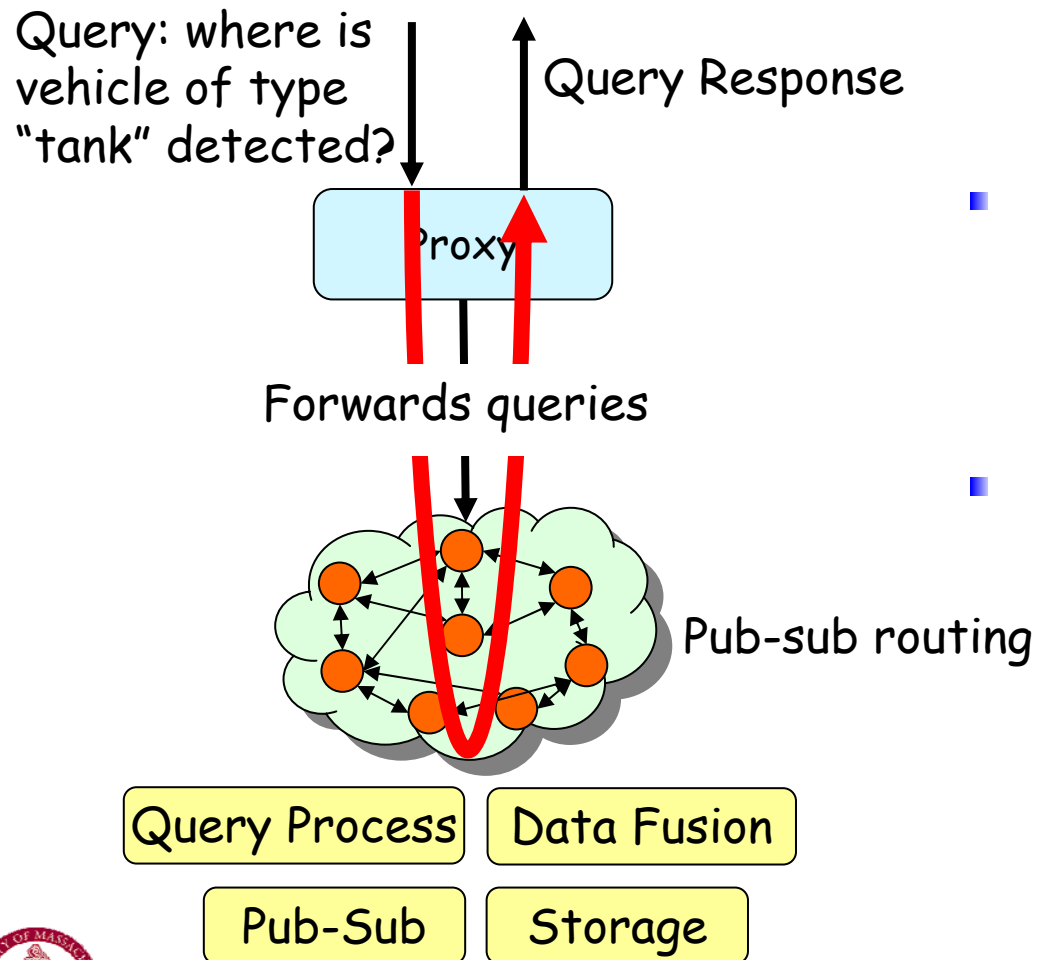


Proxy-centric



Sensor-Centric Architecture

Directed Diffusion [Heidemann01]



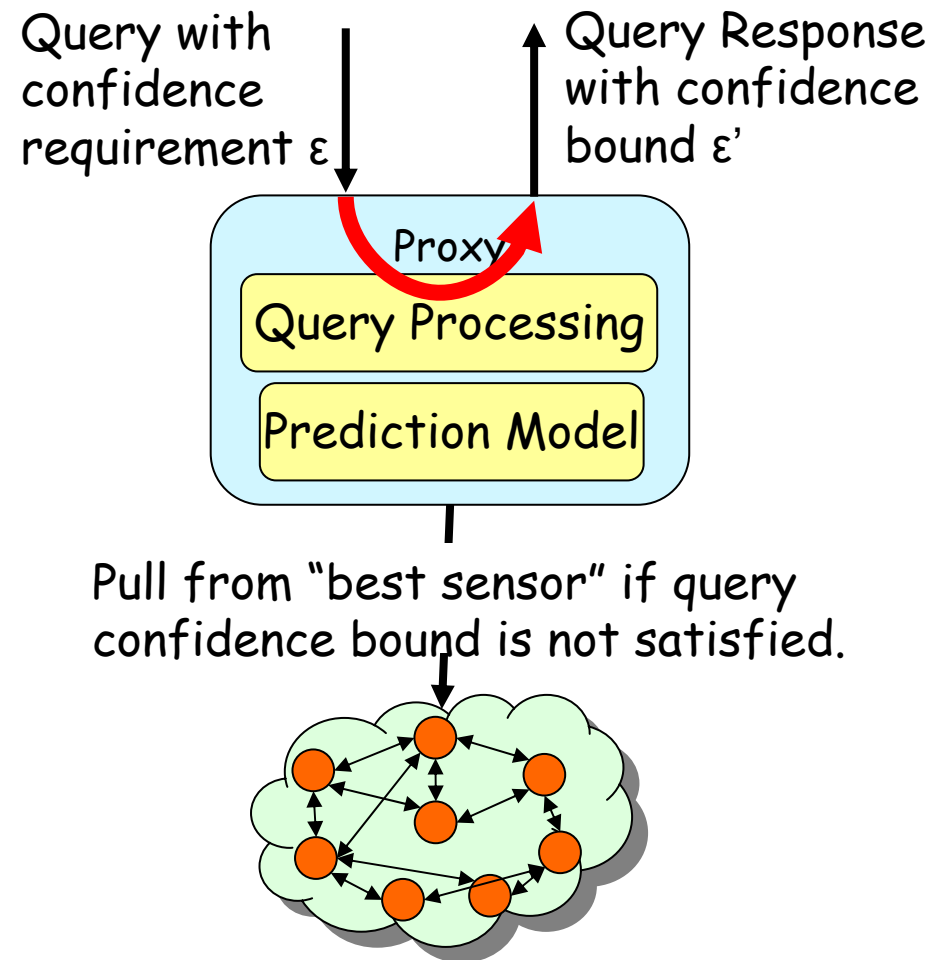
- Sensors perform data fusion, query processing and filtering within the network.
- Pros:
 - Greater query accuracy
 - Better energy-efficiency.
- Cons:
 - Greater sensor complexity.
 - Greater query latency.



Proxy-Centric Architecture

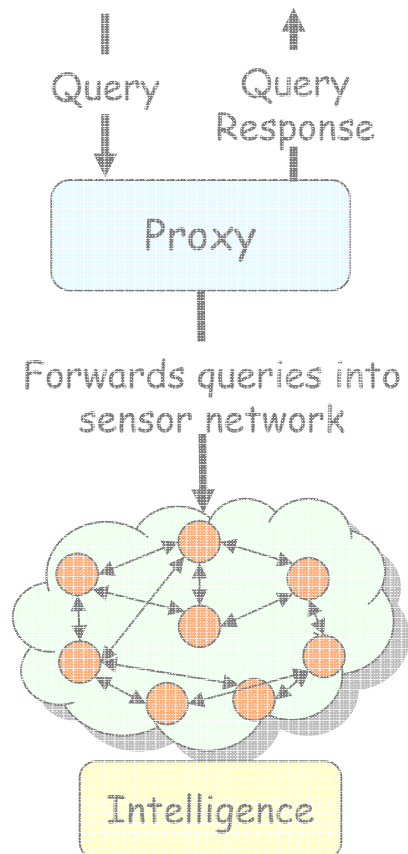
- Proxy processes queries and uses complex spatial/temporal model to predict
- Pros:
 - Intelligence placed where resources are available.
 - Lower query latency
- Cons:
 - Hard to detect anomalies.
 - Sacrifice energy-efficiency or query accuracy.

BBQ [Deshpande04]

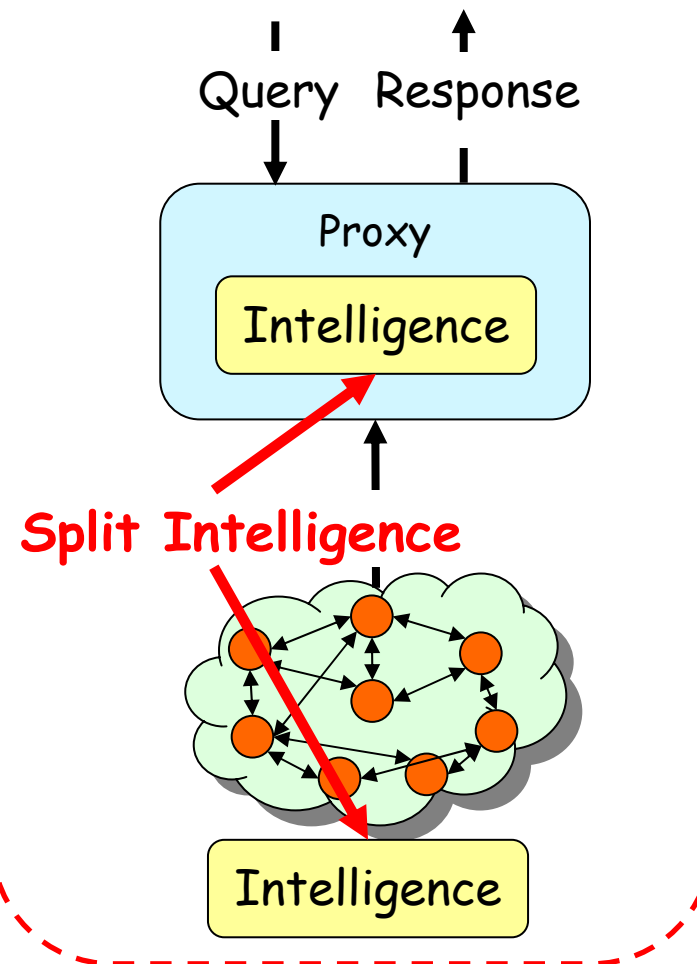


PRESTO

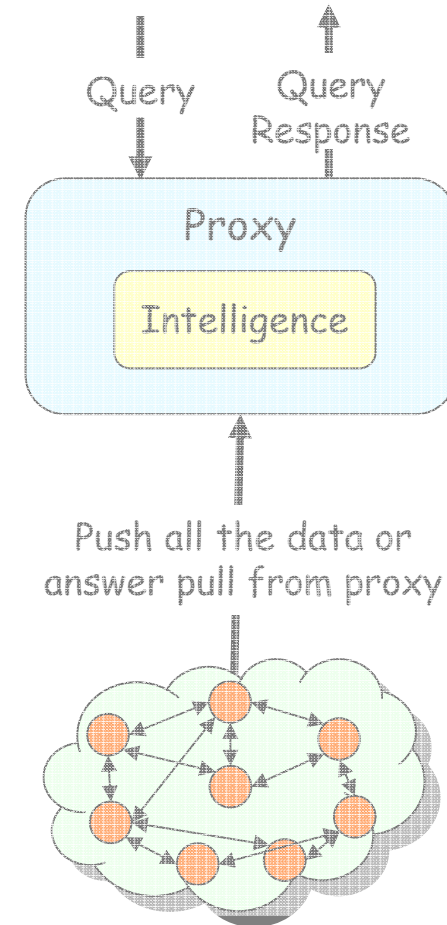
Sensor-centric



PRESTO



Proxy-centric



Key Ideas in PRESTO

- **Split intelligence** between the proxy which has greater resources, and the sensor which has ground truth.
- Exploit **predictable structure** in sensor data
- Use continual **feedback** from the proxy to sensors to adapt to data and query dynamics

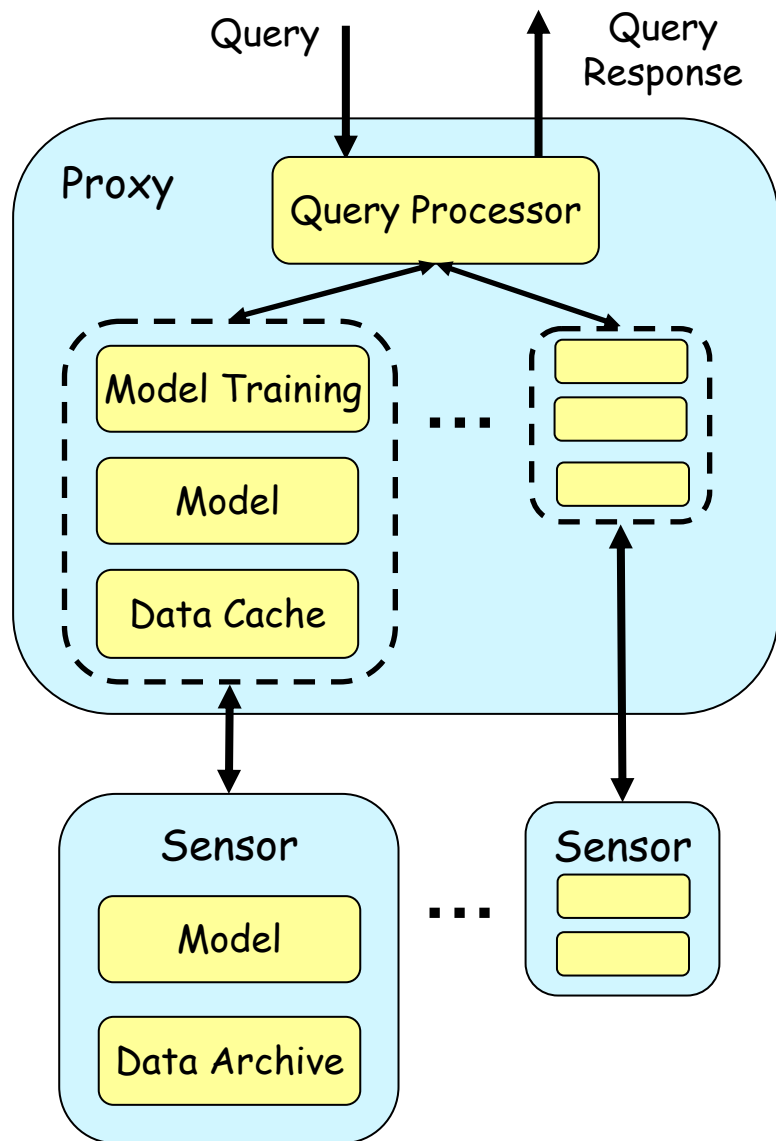


Outline

- Motivation & Key Ideas
- **PRESTO Architecture**
- ARIMA Model
- Evaluation
- Summary & Future Work



PRESTO Architecture



Query

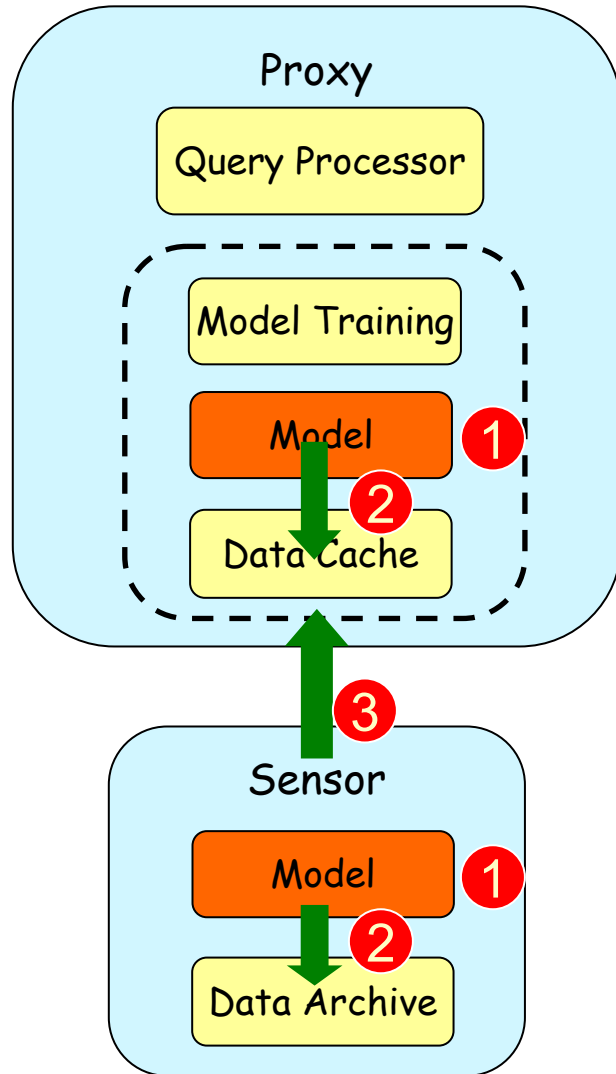
Which sensor to query
Which time point to query
Confidence bound of the result

Key Components

- Model-driven Push
- Model-driven Pull
- Cache Update
- Adaptive Feedback



Model-driven Push

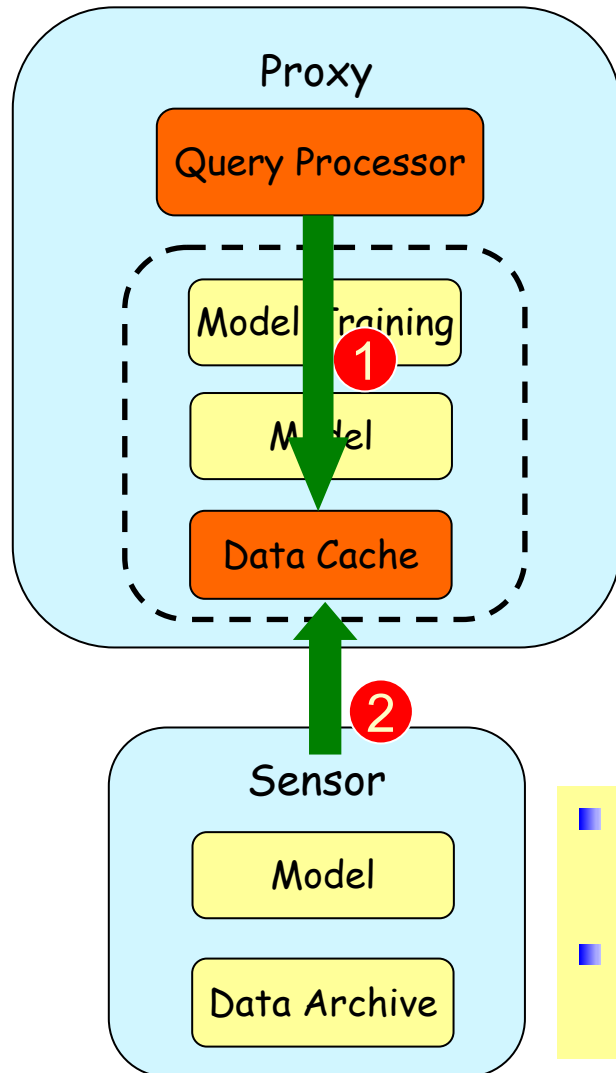


- Capture the unpredictable data to guarantee the accuracy of the prediction.
- Procedure
 1. In each sampling period, sensor and proxy both predict current data
 2. Proxy and sensor cache the result. Proxy also caches the confidence of the prediction
 3. Sensor pushes data if difference between the prediction and the real data is higher than a threshold

- Only data anomalies are transmitted
- Bound the error of cache



Model-driven Pull



- Answer the queries which can not be satisfied by the cached data

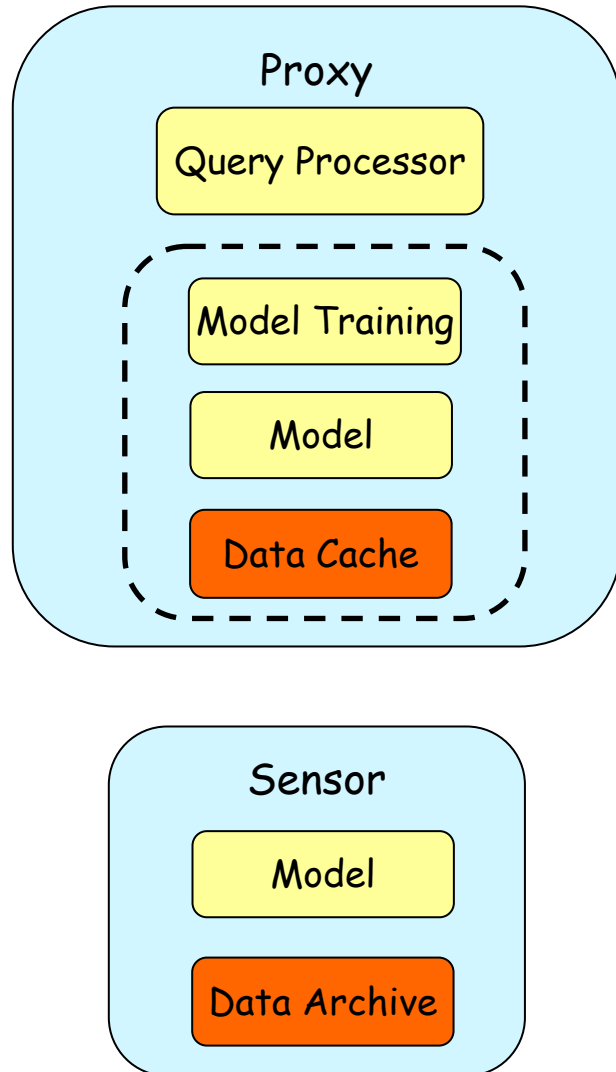
- Procedure

1. Proxy answers query using cached data if it is accurate enough
2. Proxy pulls data from sensor if the cached data does not satisfy the query

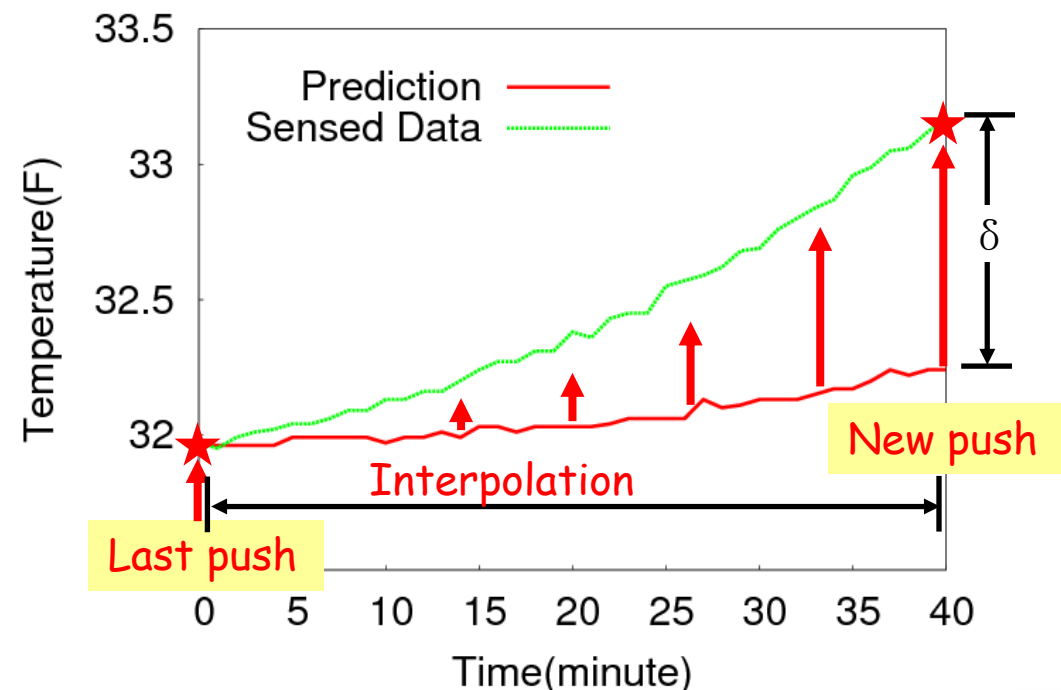
- Ensure the accuracy of the query response
- Most of the queries can be answered using cached data.



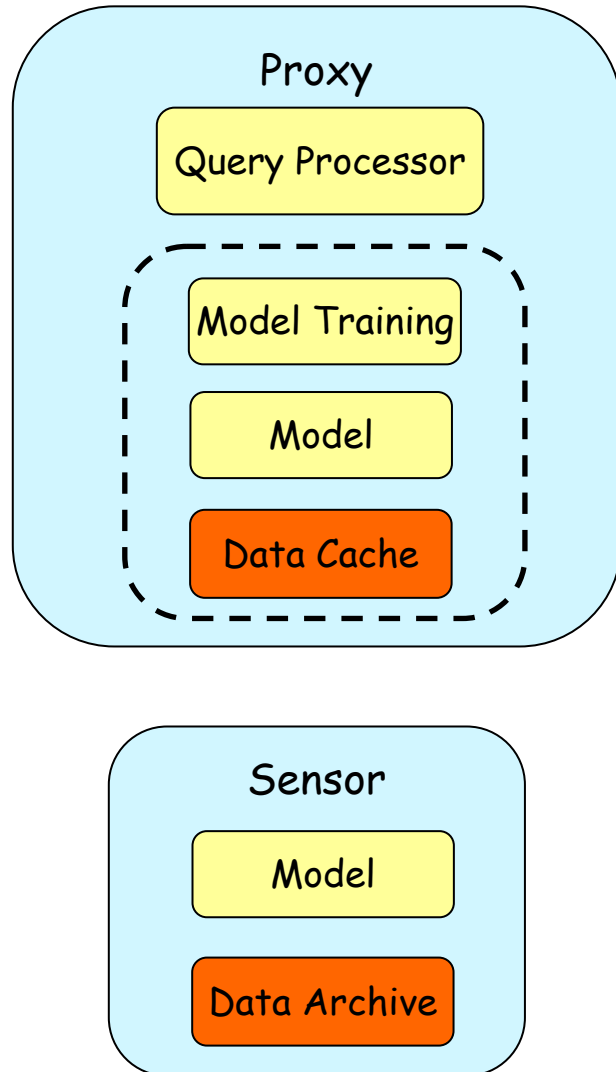
Cache Updating



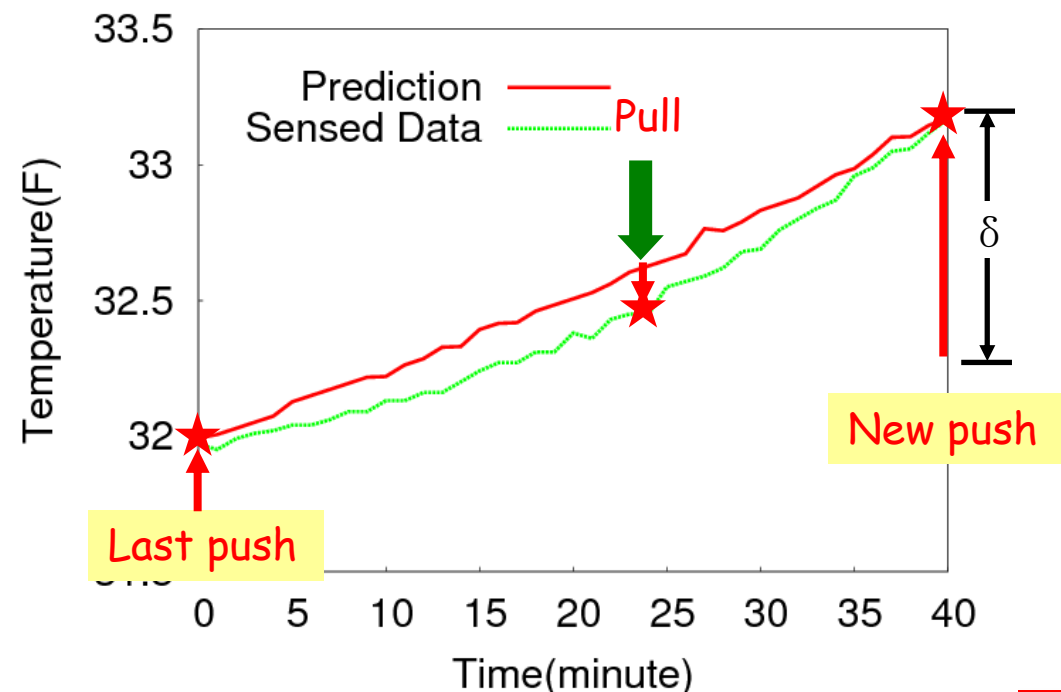
- Use any information from sensor to refine the accuracy of data cache
- Cache is refined after each push/pull
 - Interpolation
 - Re-prediction



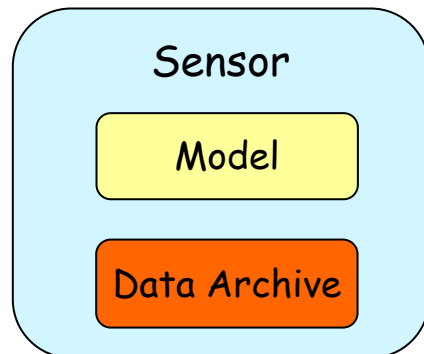
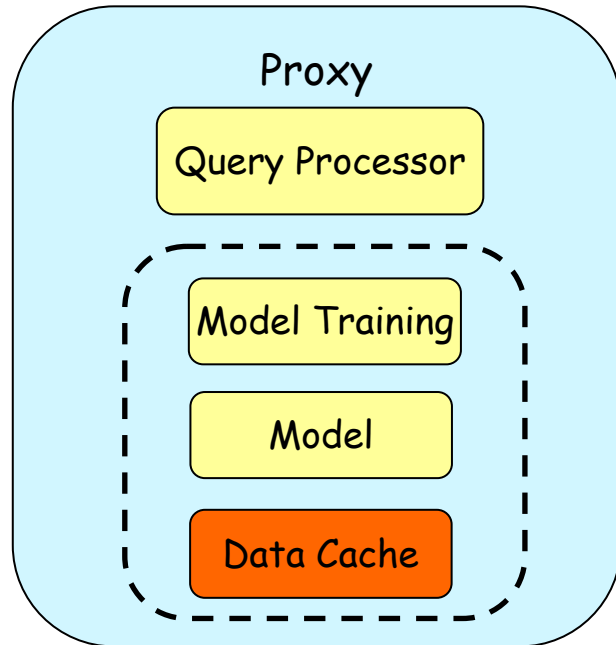
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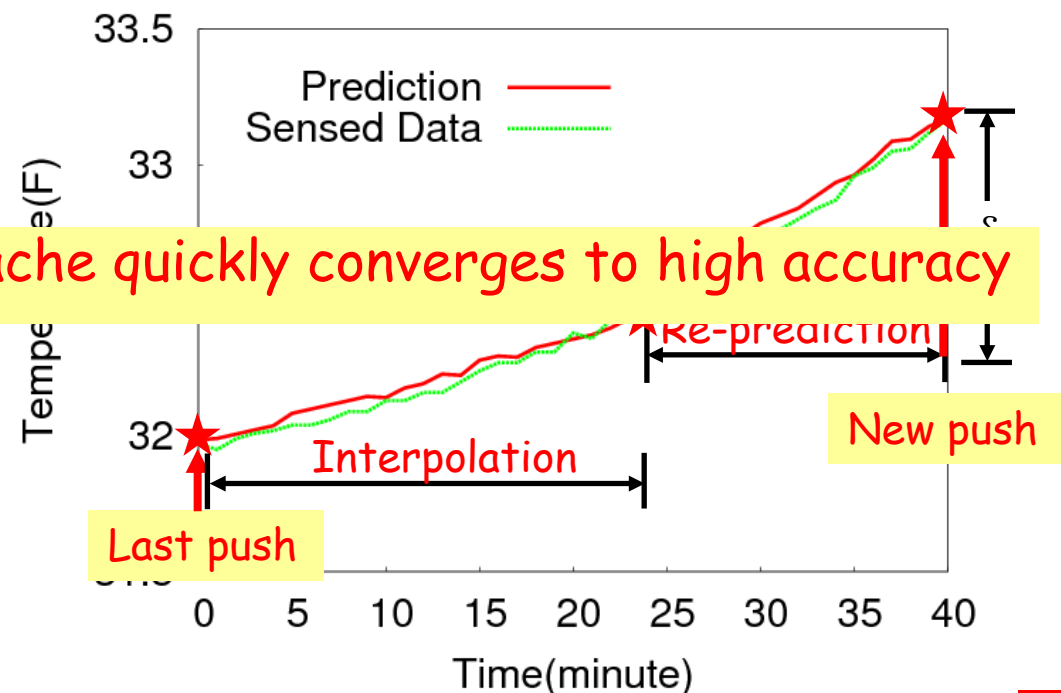
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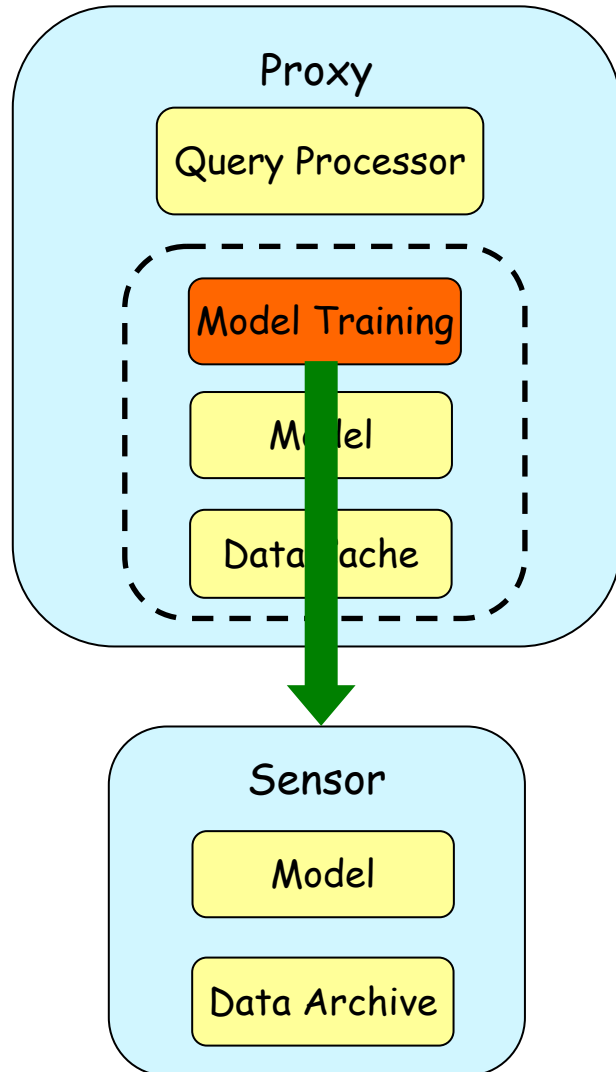
Cache Updating



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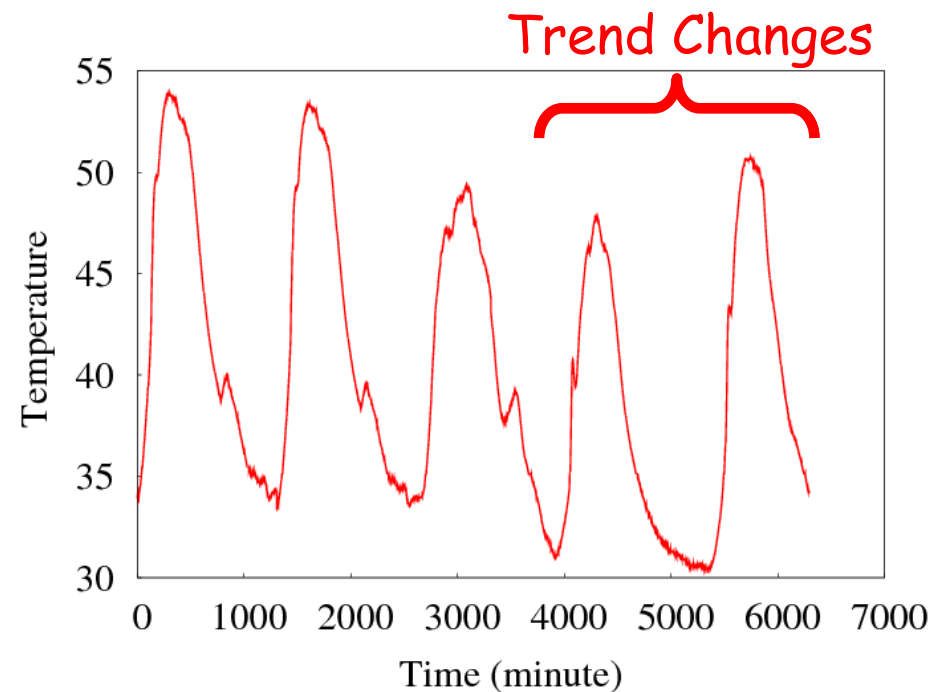


Adaptive Feedback

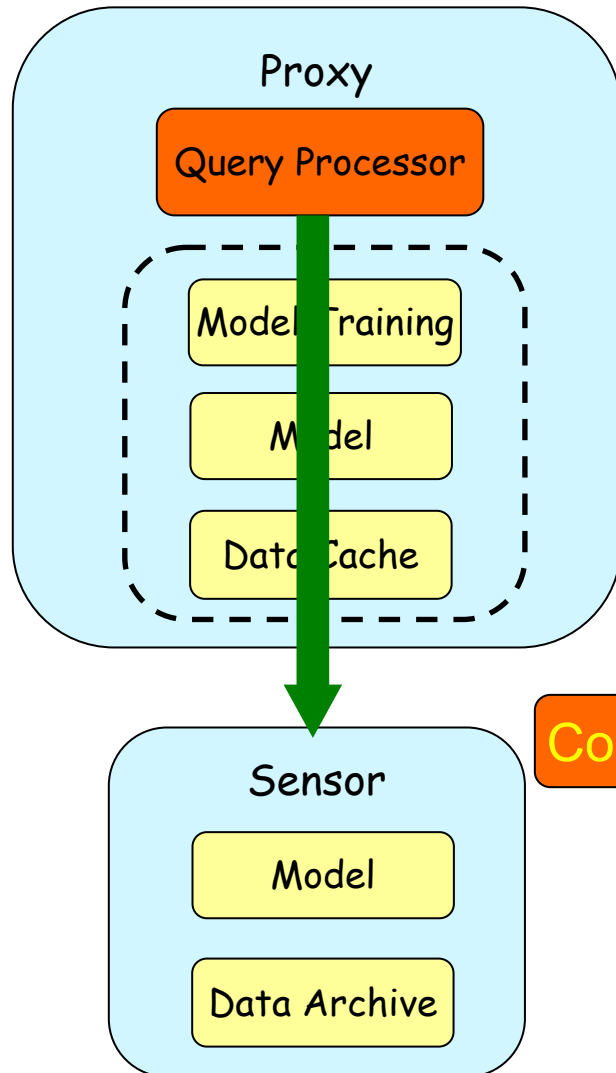


- Data dynamics

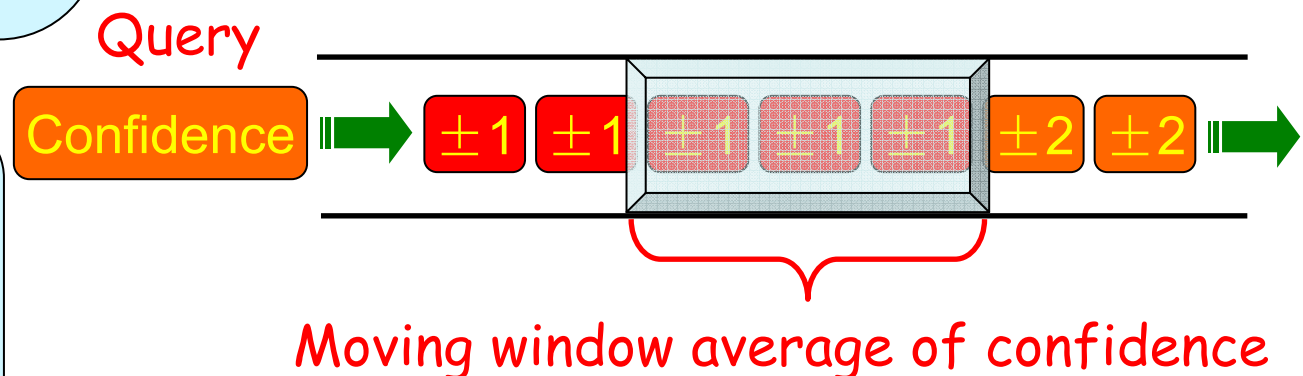
- Periodically retrains and provides feedback of model parameters to sensor



Adaptive Feedback



- Data dynamics
 - Periodically retrain and provides feedback of model parameters to sensor
- Query dynamics
 - Computes and provides feedback of optimal δ to sensor



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Split Computation Load

- Allocate computation between proxy and sensor according to their resources.

Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average Models (ARIMA)

Training/Re-training at Proxy

Min Mean Square Error (MMSE)
Estimator requires thousands of floating point operation for training

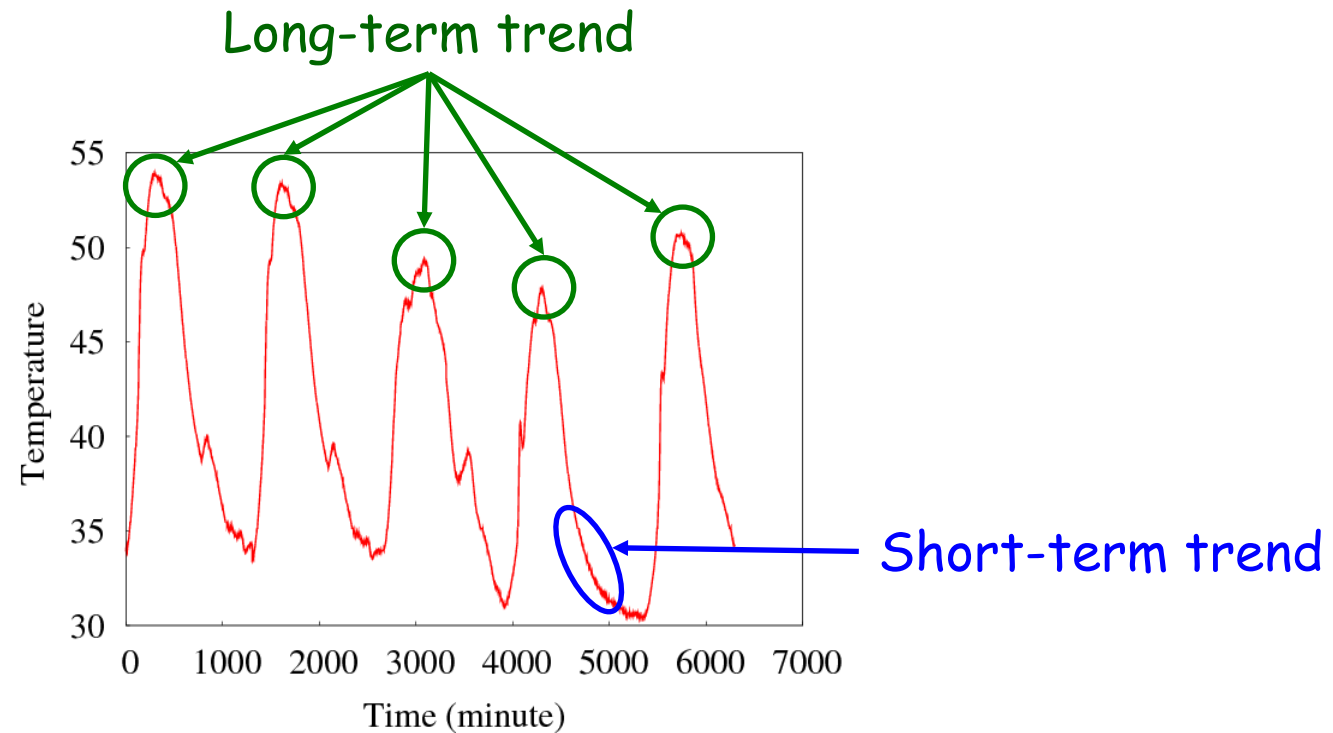
Simple Prediction at Sensor

Three multiplications and five additions

$$X_t = X_t + X_{t-S} - X_{t-S-1} + \theta e_{t-1} - \Theta e_{t-S} + \theta \Theta e_{t-S-1}$$



Capture Long-term and Short-term Trends



$$\Phi_P(B^S) \cdot \phi_p(B) \cdot (1-B^S)^D \cdot (1-B)^d \cdot X_t = \Theta_Q(B^S) \cdot \theta_q(B) \cdot e_t$$

Seasonal Parameters

One Step Parameters



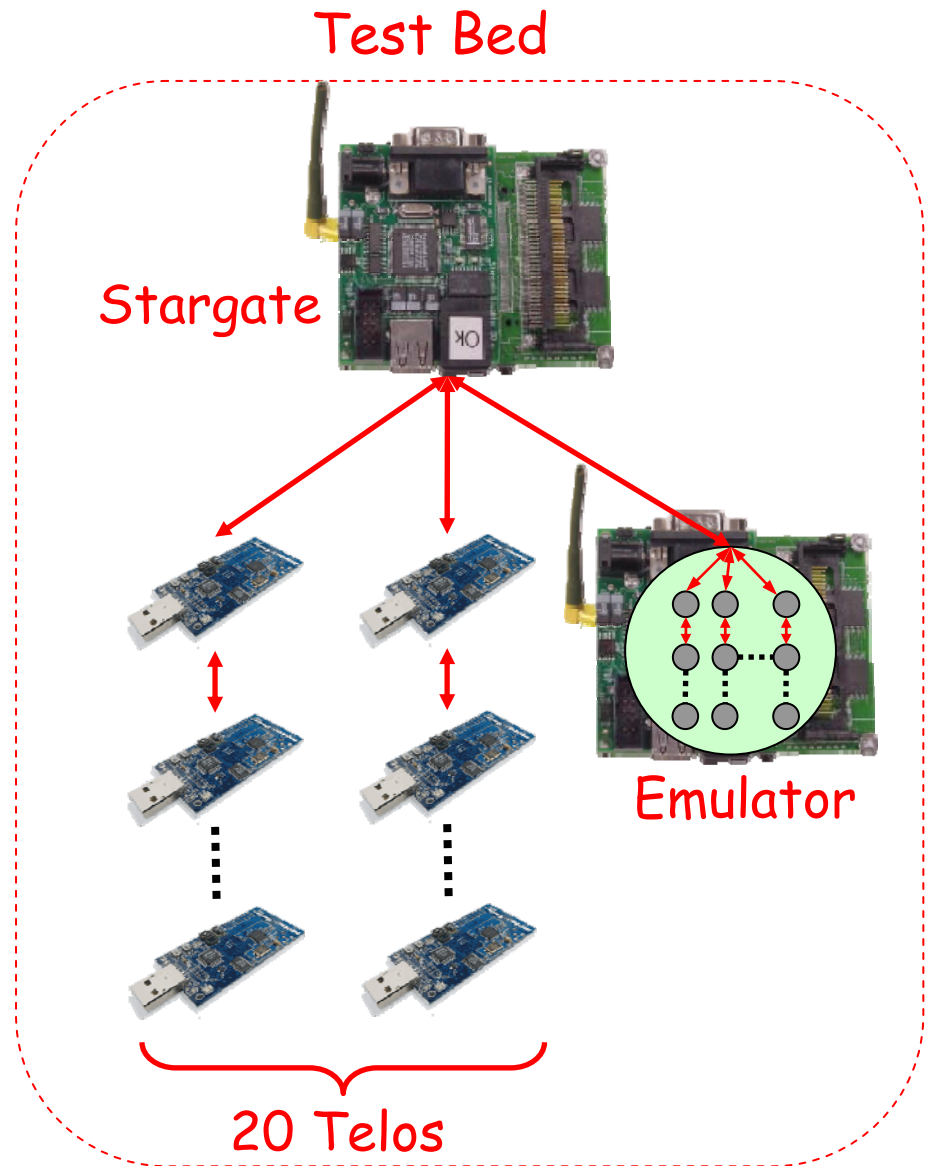
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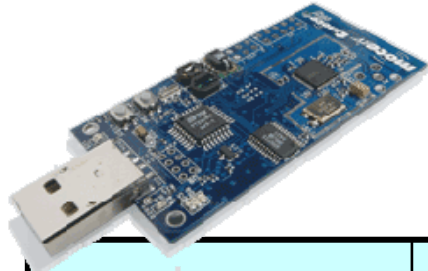


Evaluations

- Uses both numerical simulations and real deployments
- Datasets
 - One month of temperature readings from James Reserve at CENS, UCLA.
 - Live temperature monitoring at Umass Amherst.
- Metrics
 - Number of messages
 - Query latency
 - Mean-square error



Sensor Micro-Benchmark



Breakdown of Energy Costs

Component	Operation	Energy (nJ)
Model	Predict 1 Sample	27
Data Archive	Read + Write + Erase 1 sample	21
Push/Pull	Transmit 1 sample + Receive 1 ACK	3300

- PRESTO exploits modeling and archival to save the cost of pushes and pulls.
- Prediction operation at the sensor incurs low energy cost

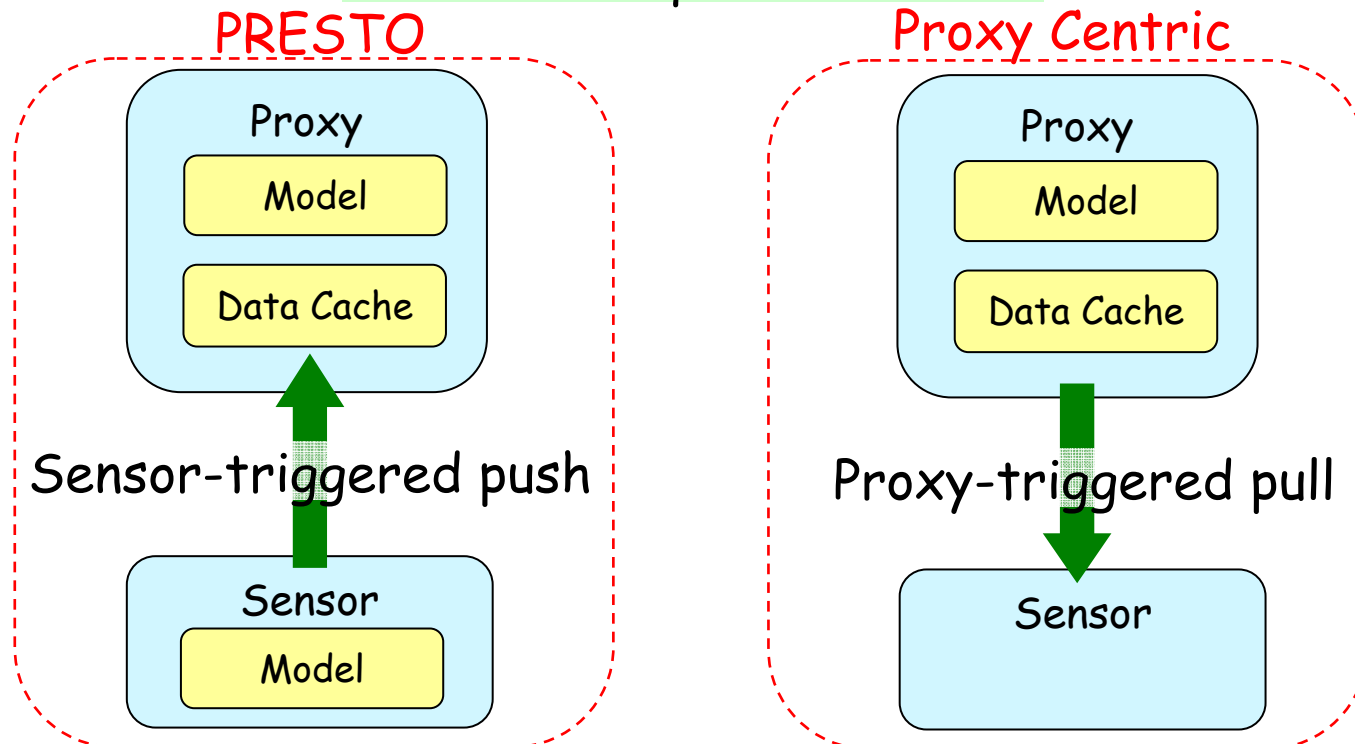


PRESTO vs. Proxy Centric

- Compare energy efficiency and cache accuracy of PRESTO against proxy-centric approach

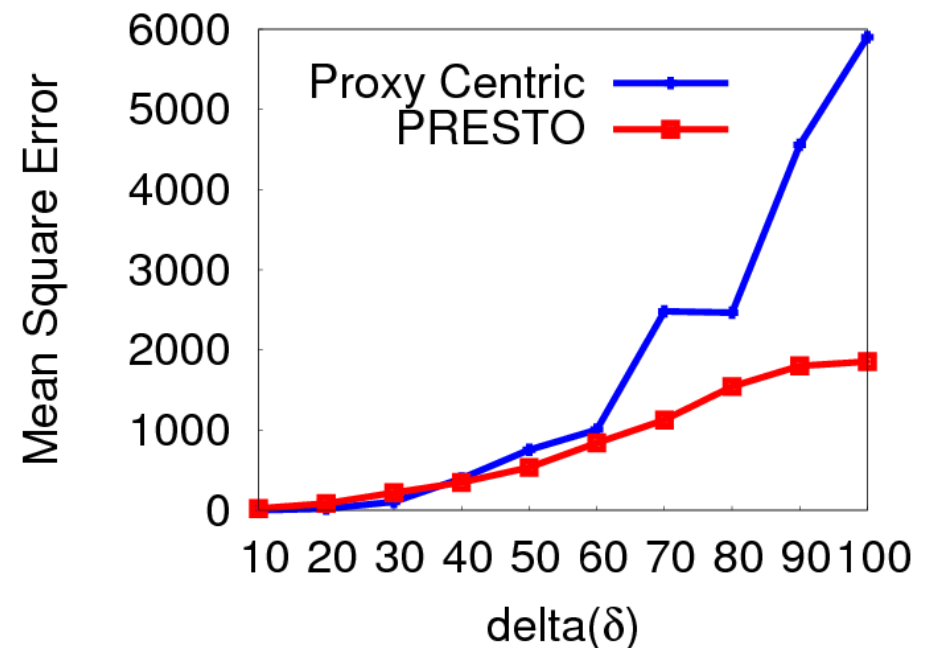
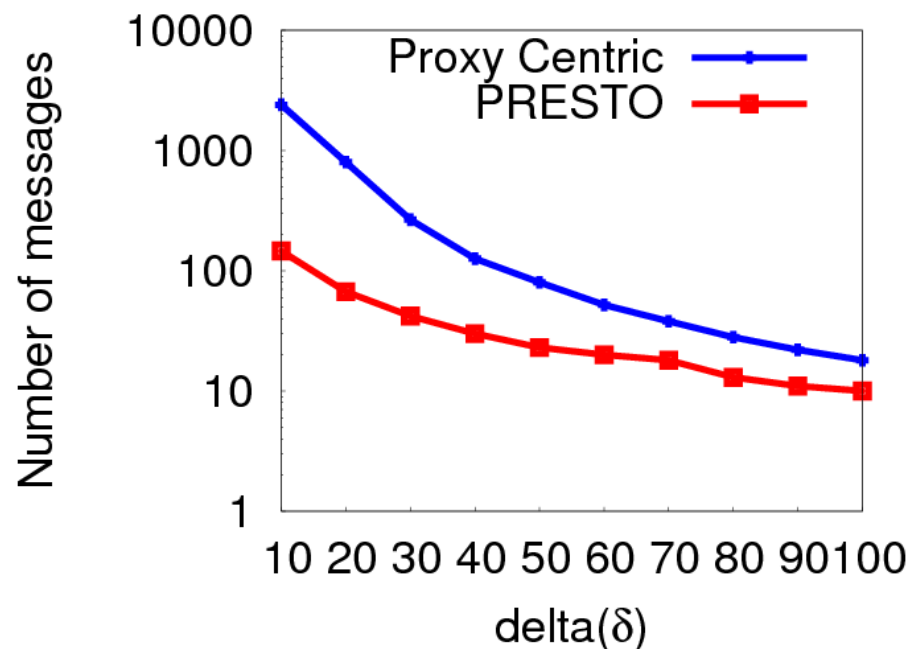
Setup

- Matlab simulations
- Real temperature trace
- Without queries



PRESTO vs. Proxy Centric

- Compare energy efficiency and cache accuracy of PRESTO against proxy-centric approach



- PRESTO is 2-20 times more energy efficient and up to 3 times more accurate



Scalability

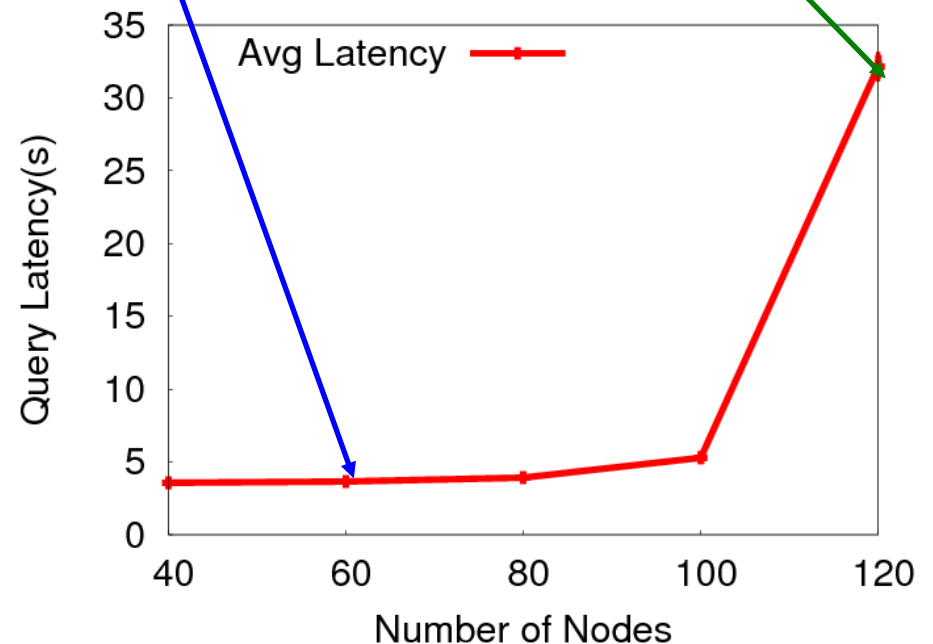
- How many sensors can a single proxy support at high query rate?

Congestion point of sensor-centric system

Congestion point of PRESTO

Setup

- Runs on test bed
- Real temperature trace
- Queries request data at each sensor as Poisson process at the rate of **1 query/node/min**
- Network is duty-cycled and can support at most **1 query/node/sec**

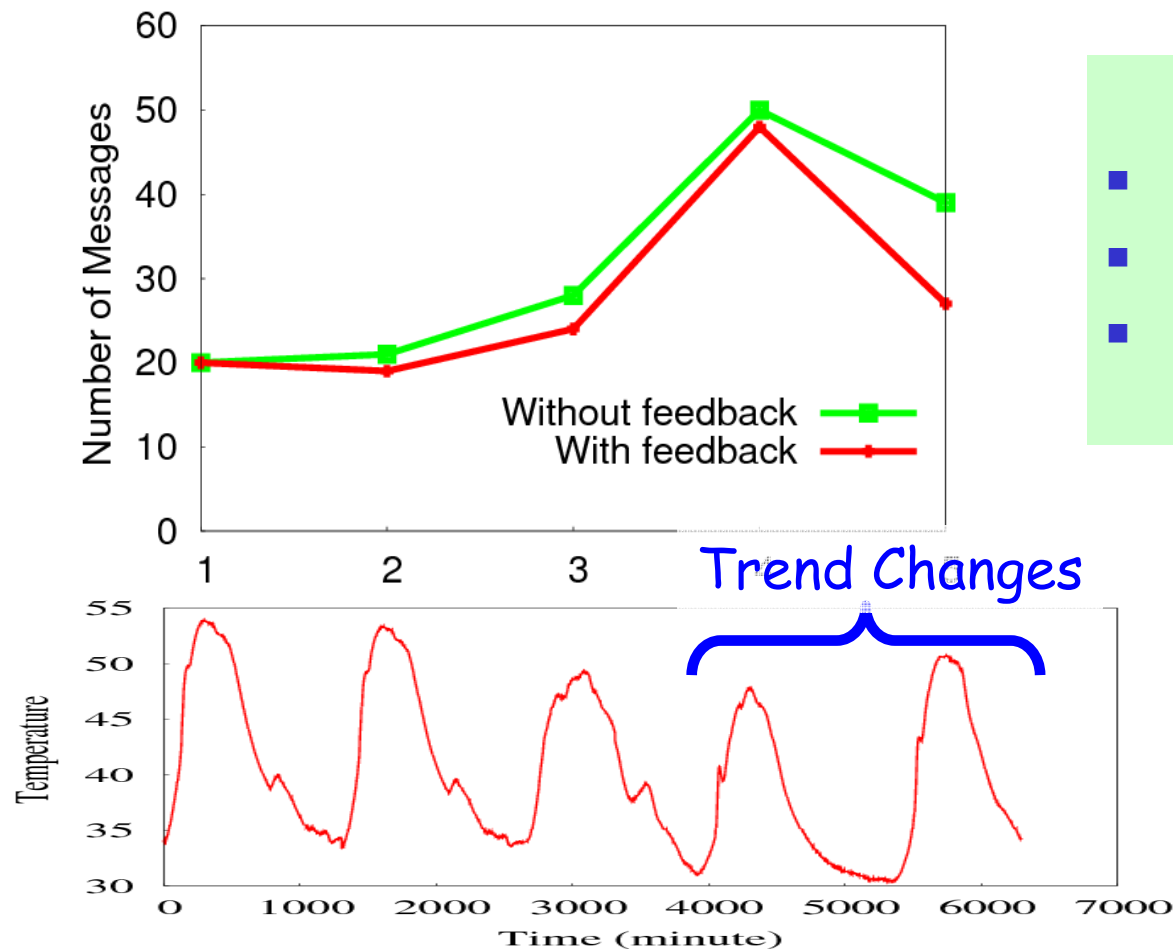


- One proxy supports **100%** more sensors than a sensor-centric system



Adapt to Data Dynamics

- What the energy benefit of feedback-driven adaptation



Setup

- Runs on test bed
- Real temperature trace
- Feedback is sent in the end of each day

- Reduce communication by 30% compared to non-adaptive scheme



Summary

- PRESTO achieves low energy cost, low query latency and high accuracy by:
 - **Splitting intelligence** between the sensor and proxy using model-driven push and pull.
 - Using **interpolation and prediction** to maintain a precise proxy cache at low energy cost.
 - **Feedback** to update data and query model parameters.



Future Work

- Explore other models besides ARIMA that can be used to split complexity between the proxy and sensor.
- Extend to consider spatial correlation.
- Explore use of PRESTO in new sensor application domains.



The End

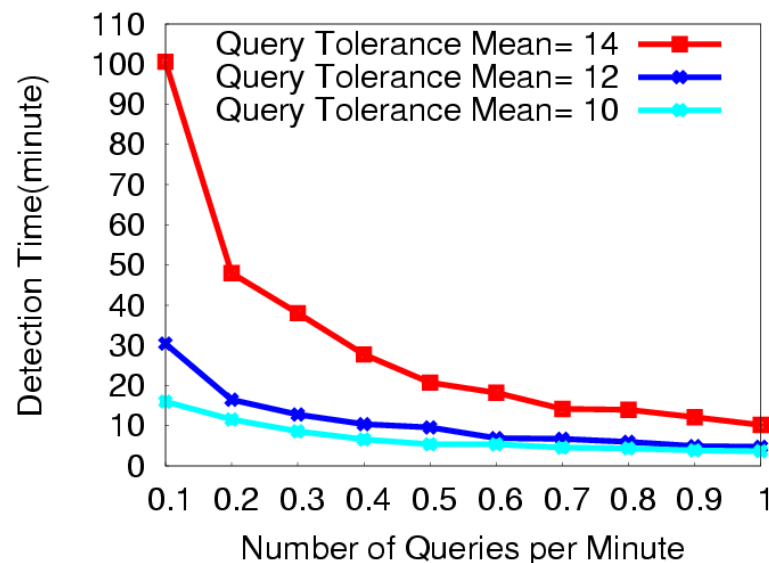
Thank You!

Questions?



Failure Detection

- Detection latencies in different query tolerances and query frequencies
- Setup
 - Runs on one Tmote
 - Using James Reserve data set
 - Queries arrive as Poisson arrival



Longest detection latency less than 2 hours

