CRITICALITY-BASED SCHEDULING OF WIRELESS IMAGE SENSORS





of cover-sets defines redundancy level

Nodes with large # of cover-sets can take images at a faster rate

Link capture rate to criticality level, [0,1], and the # of cover-sets

High-criticality apps use convexe curves to have higher capture rate, even for nodes with small # of cover-sets.

Concave curves would yield lower capture rate for low-criticality apps.

Criticality level can be dynamically modified on intrusion detection



Image sensor built with off-the-shelves components: Arduino Due & uCamII



Performance measures for an 128x128 image

		N		R	A	B = D - A`	C = B / N	D
								global
				time to	global	global		encode + pkt
	size in		r	ead data	encode + pkt	transmit	transmit	+ transmit
Quality	bytes	Number		from	time	time	time/pkt	time
Factor Q	(MSS=90)	of packets		ucam	(measured)	(computed)	(computed)	(measured)
100	9768	158		1.512	1.027	1.064	0.0067	2.091
90	5125	70		1.512	0.782	0.539	0.0077	1.321
80	3729	48		1.512	0.704	0.384	0.0080	1.088
70	2957	37		1.512	0.686	0.304	0.0082	0.99
60	2552	32		1.512	0.662	0.263	0.0082	0.925
50	2265	28		1.512	0.646	0.233	0.0083	0.879
40	2024	25		1.512	0.657	0.207	0.0083	0.864
30	1735	21		1.512	0.649	0.177	0.0084	0.826
20	1366	17		1.512	0.638	0.14	0.0082	0.778
10	911	11		1.512	0.628	0.093	0.0085	0.721
5	576	7		1.512	0.624	0.058	0.0083	0.682

Adapt the criticality model to the image sensor hardware performances

- The image sensor needs 1512ms to read data from uCam & perform intrusion detection. Plus an additional 200ms for initiating the snapshot. In total 1712ms is the minimum time between 2 snapshots
- The maximum image capture rate is then about 0.58 image/s
- We can vary the maximum # of cover sets to change the increment amount





Criticality level of 0.2, max # of cover sets is set to 12

