

Towards Social Serious Gaming in the IoT

Concept and prototype development

BY

GAUTAM R.DANGE

FRANCESCO BELLOTI

MARCO SAMARITANI

PRATHEEP K.PARANTHAMAN

RICCARDO BERTA

ALESSANDRO DE GLORIA



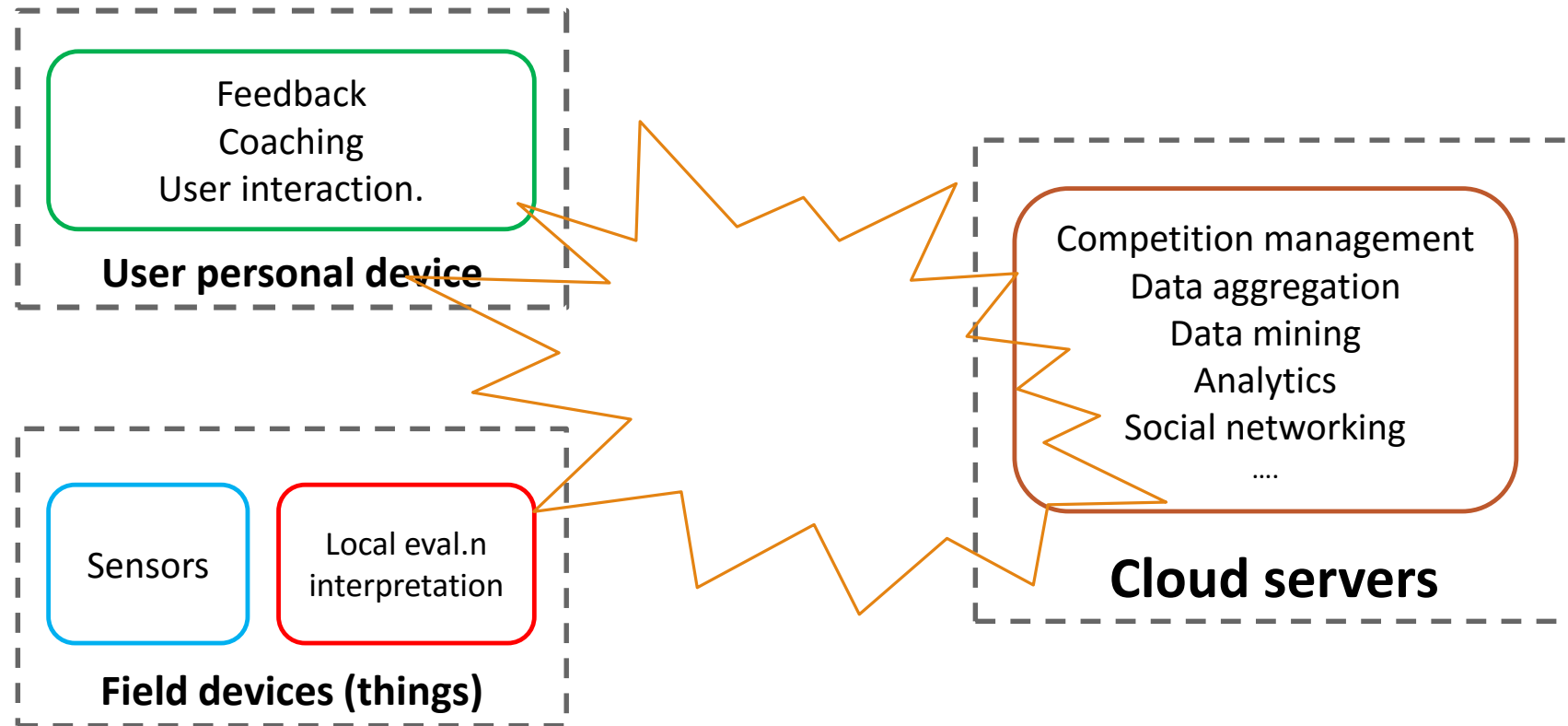
Introduction

- Internet of the Things
 - Distributed sensing, computation and actuation
- Cyberphysical system
 - Digitalization of real-world physical processes
- Cloud computing and Service Oriented Architecture
- Any kind of application domains
- Grand challenge on analytics
 - Descriptive analytics
 - Diagnostic analytics
 - Predictive analytics
 - Prescriptive analytics

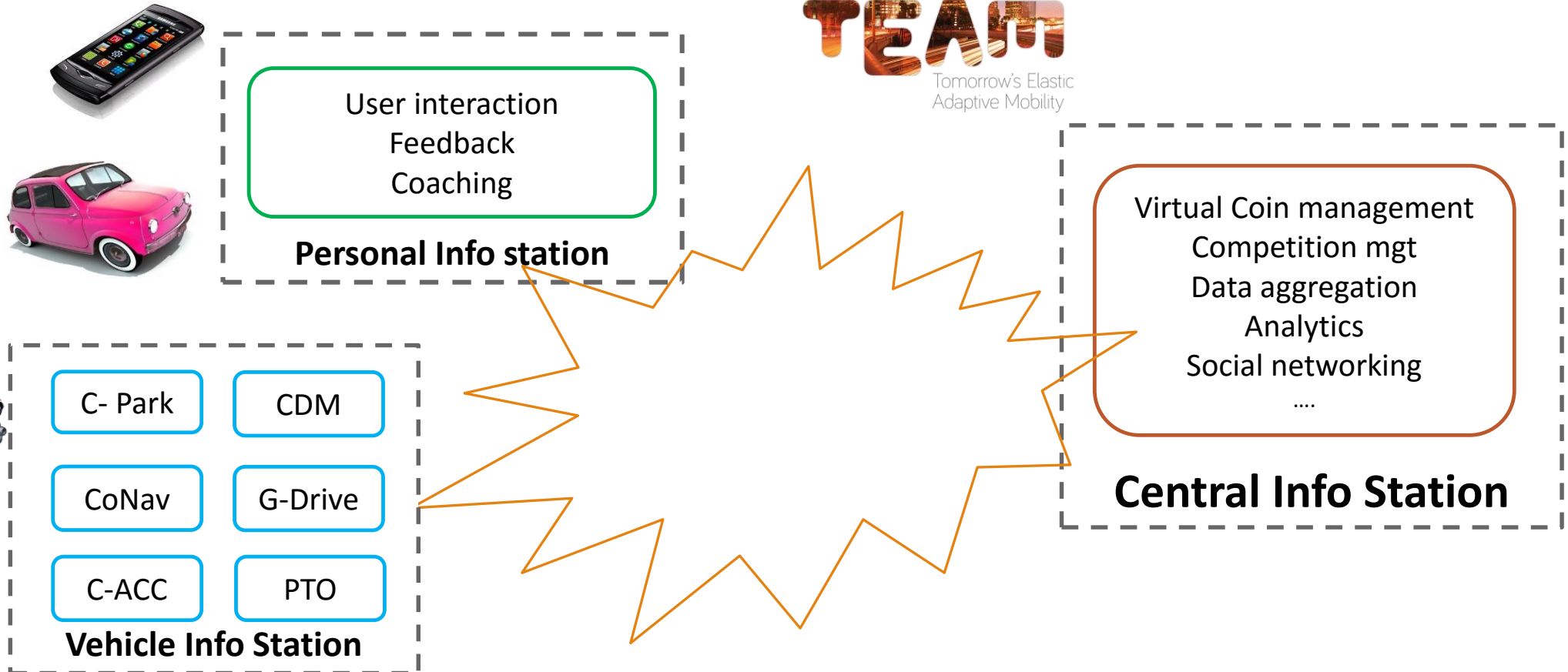
IOT Application System Design Process

- Requirement analysis and elicitation from user and market
 - Digitalization of system and processes
 - Huge availability of process data
 - Exploitation for:
 - Instruction and training
 - Performance assessment
 - Coaching
- System architecture
- Implementation
- (User testing)

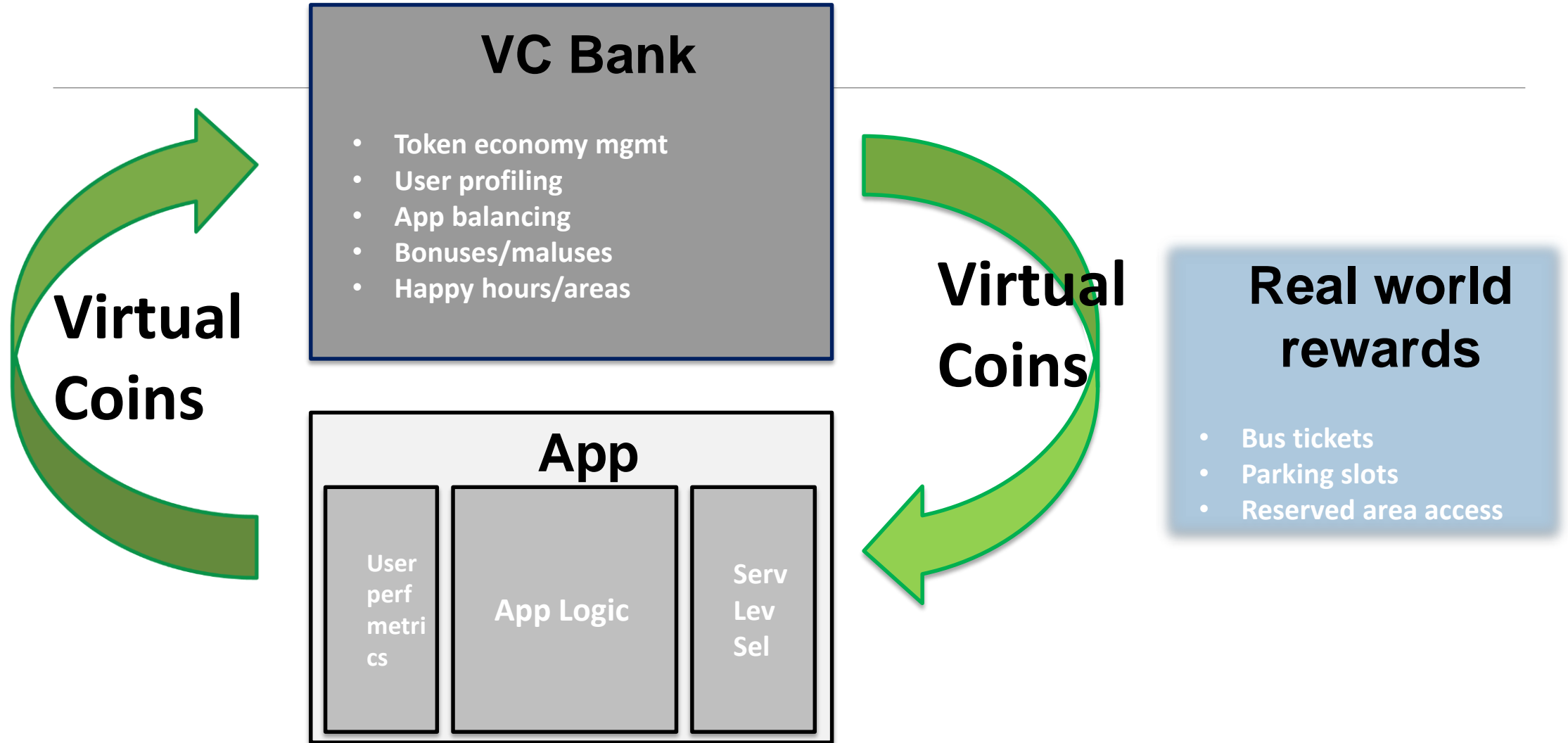
IoT Social Gaming Platform concept



Application in the Automotive Domain



Social Gaming Services (I)

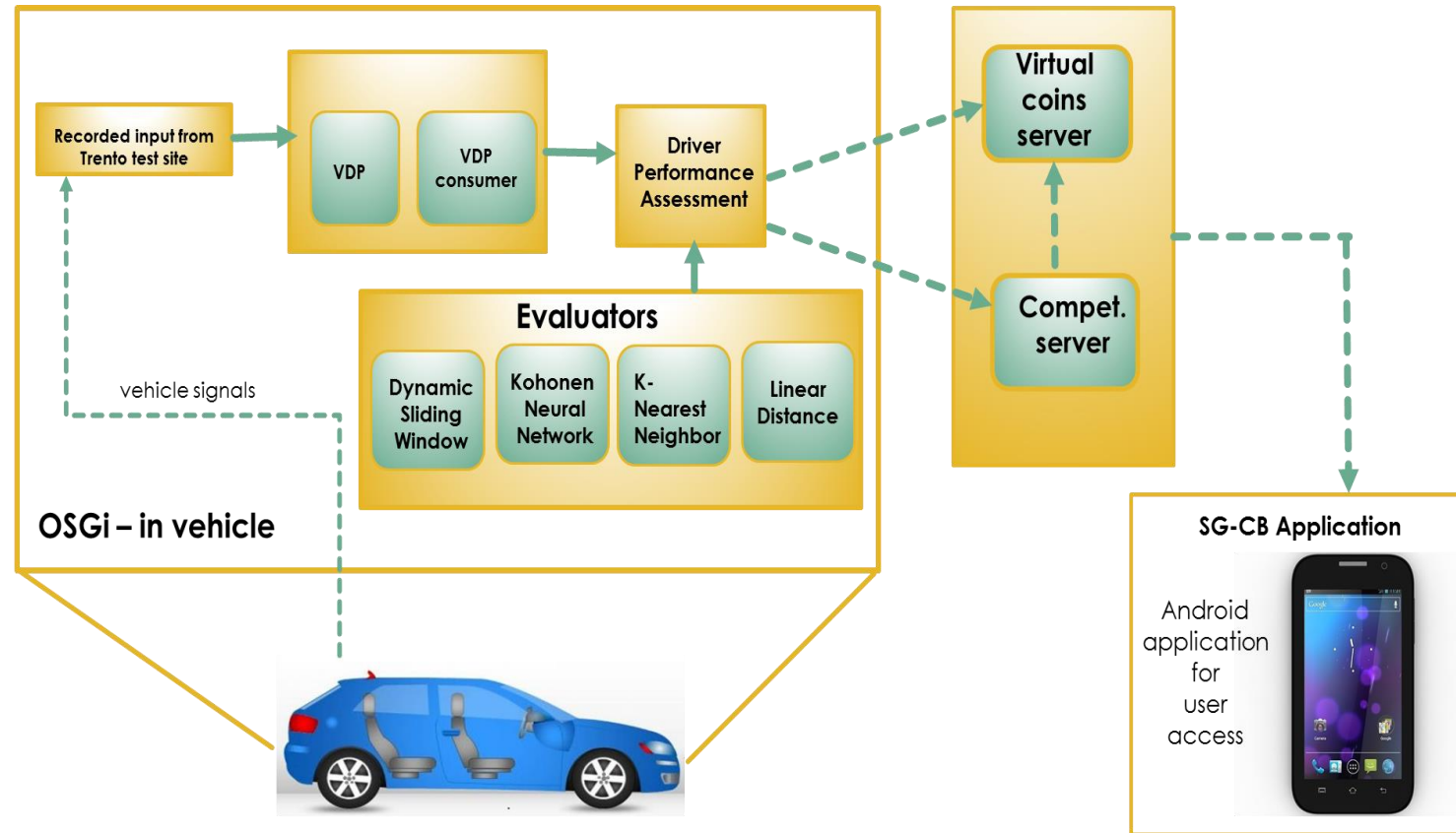


Social gaming services (II)

Competition service

- Self and social comparisons
- Periodic (time and space-based) competitions
- Several different apps can be aggregated in competitions
- Game features (Charts, comparison and ranking, badges)
- Feeds to the VC server

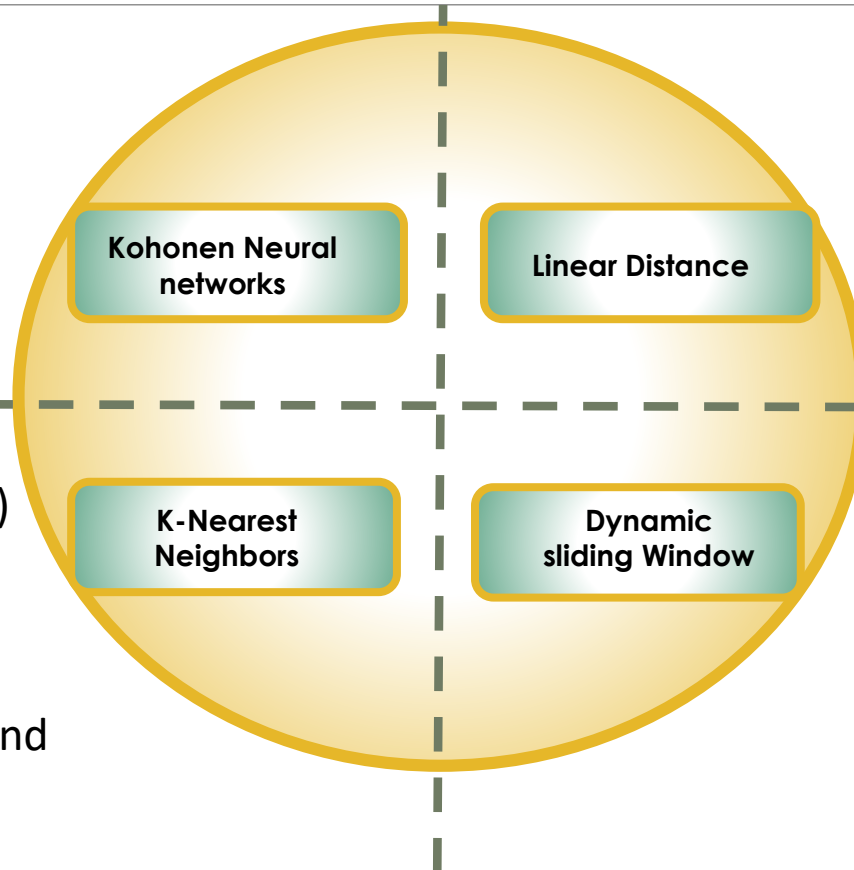
Implemented System Architecture



Algorithms used for evaluation

- Unsupervised learning
- Classification of signal patterns into clusters
- Event-based penalizing criterion
- Batch processing (2-5 minutes)

- Supervised learning (training set)
- Sample by sample classification
- Combination of signals
- $K=1$
- Suited for immediate feedback and coaching



- Comparison with ideal linear functions (single signals by now)
 - Sample by sample evaluation
 - Suited for immediate feedback and coaching
-
- Recognition of significant windows of signal values
 - Detection of events
 - Suited for event-based feedback and coaching

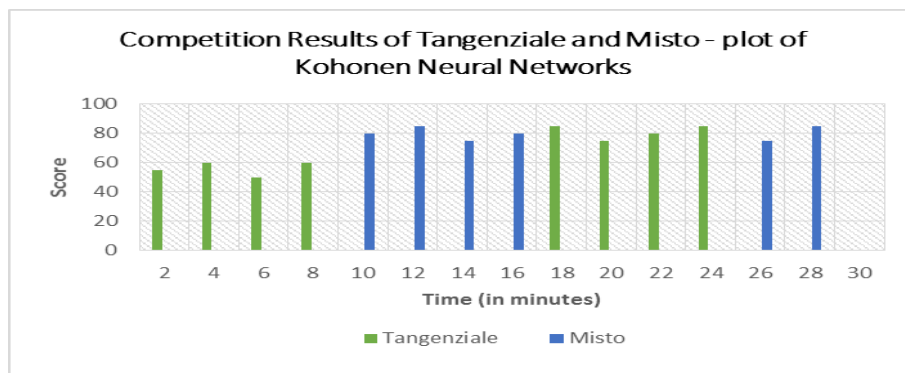
Early algorithm tuning tests

- Vehicular signals gathered by CRF vehicles in Trento
 - Three 20-minute drives
 - Different drivers on the same road

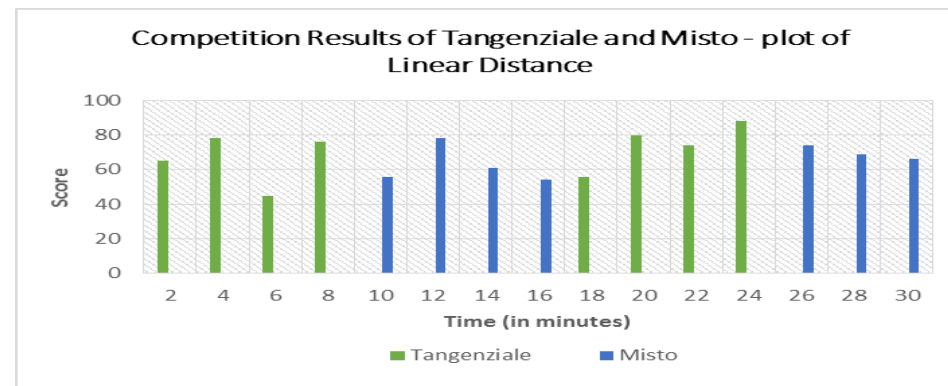
App name	Evaluation algo	Signals evaluated	Signal weights
Green drive 1	Linear distance	Acceleration, RPM, fuel consumption	Equally weighted linear combination
Green drive 2	Kohonen Neural Networks	Acceleration, brake	Equally weighted linear combination
Green drive 3	K-Nearest Neighbors	Speed and brake	-
Green drive 4	Dynamic Sliding Window	Speed	-
Fluid traffic	Linear distance	Speed	-

Drive evaluation

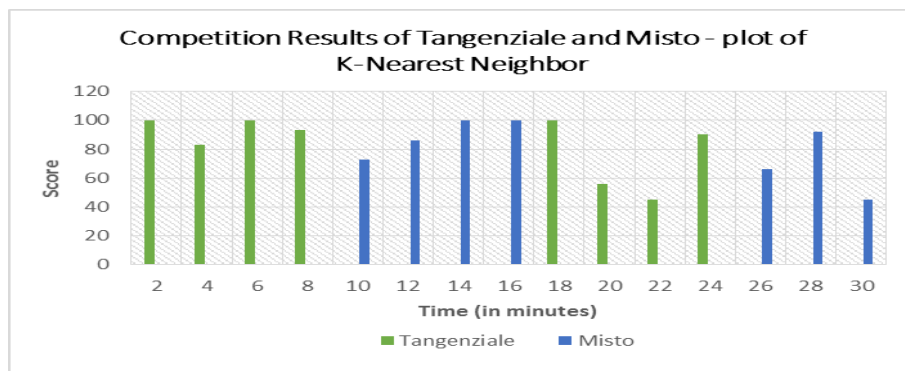
(avg values of the algorithms, different inputs)



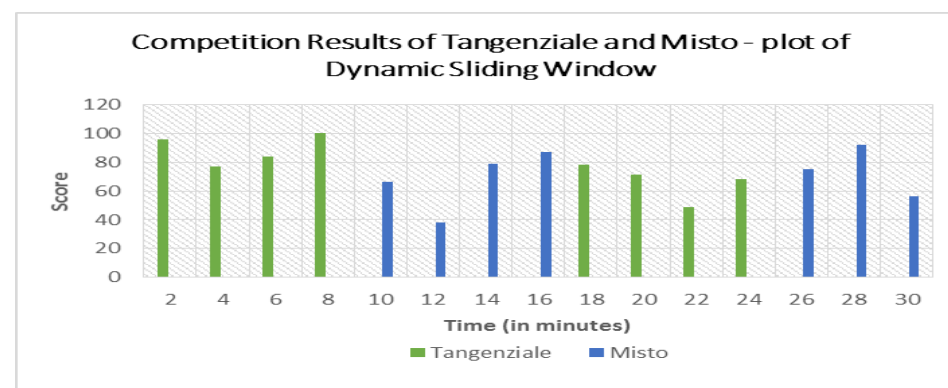
Kohonen Neural Networks



Linear Distance



K-Nearest Neighbors



Dynamic Sliding Window

Preliminary analysis

- The Kohonen Neural Networks tends to penalize minor harsh, suited for personal training (self comparison and improvements)
- K-NN has nominal penalizing criterion in which certain patterns are provided as a sample set to the system and specific harsh patterns are picked up and penalized.
- The Linear distance and sliding windows tend to be subject to noise
 - Need for hysteresis/low pass filtering
- Sliding windows allows detecting events, thus warning the driver at the end of the event
- Importance of processing different signals and target different events and goals

Conclusion and ongoing work

- **Driver assessment**
 - Preliminary analysis presented
 - Comparison between algorithms with same inputs
 - Noise robustness
 - More test drives are needed
 - Different vehicles
 - Semantic analysis for driver coaching
- **System implementation (Serious Game for Mobility and Transportation)**
 - UI on vehicle and smartphone
 - Social networking
 - Integration of different apps
 - Parking
 - Collaborative Adaptive Cruise Control
 - Collaborative Navigation
 - Collaborative Driving and Manouvering
 - Public Transport Optimization
 - Flexible social gaming platform
 - Service Oriented Architecture
 - Different application domains

Thank you for listening

QUESTIONS?