

CIMPL: A Public Safety Tool based on Opportunistic Communication

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Agenda

- Introduction
- Motivation
- CIMPL application
- Small-scale Experiment
- Conclusions and Ongoing Work

Introduction

- Public safety guarantees social welfare
- Well-known approaches
 - Police presence, road maintenance task forces
- Society counts with citizens cooperation
 - Neighborhood watch (burglary, drug dealing)
- Safety measures can be
 - Reactive/Proactive: after/before an incident
 - Mitigating/Preventive: impact of an incident

Motivation

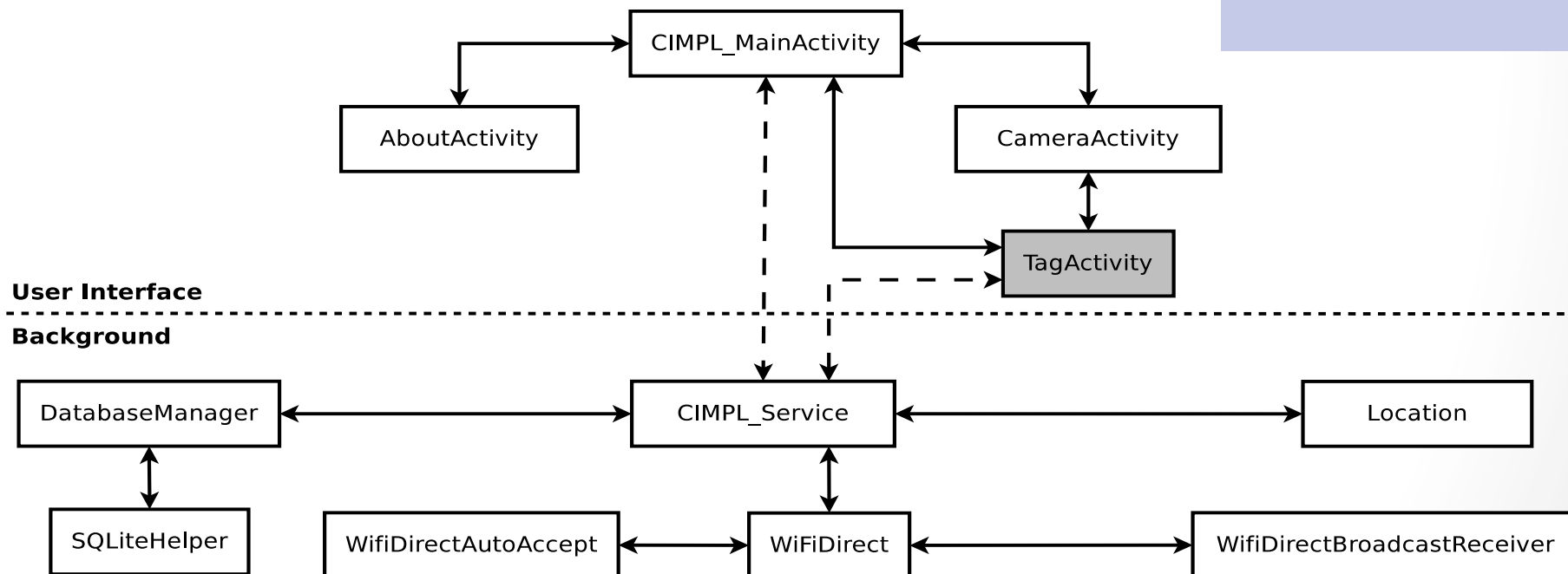
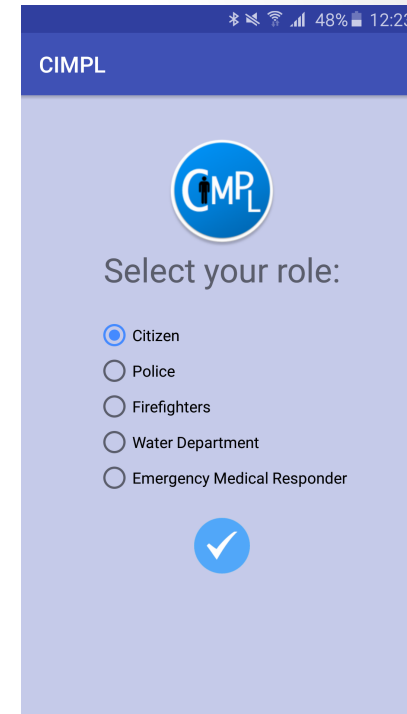
- Use of technology in public safety
 - Drones watching crowds, cameras monitoring
- Existing applications
 - Internet connectivity, account creation, user input
- Exemplary citizens are proactive
 - Willing to help in keeping their communities safe
- Increased capabilities of mobile personal devices
 - Processing, storage, wireless comm., sensors

CIMPL application

- Portuguese Cidadão exeMPLar
 - Exemplary, model citizen
- Requirements
 - Simple – citizens report by means of photos
 - Proactive – exploiting users willingness to help
 - Preventive – authorities can take fast actions

CIMPL application

Architecture



CIMPL application

User interface - Citizen

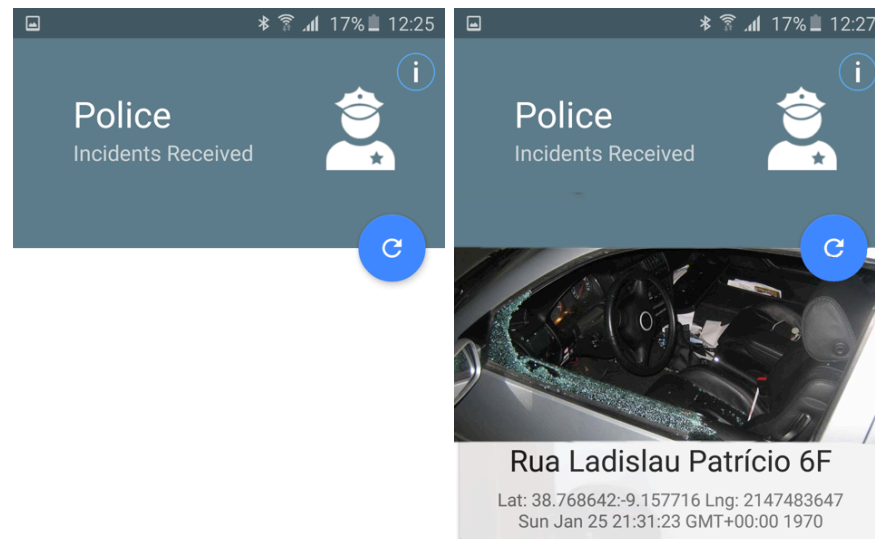
The image displays four sequential screenshots of the CIMPL application's citizen user interface. Each screenshot features a blue header with a camera icon and the text "Be a nice citizen".

- First Screenshot:** Shows the main interface with a camera icon and the text "Be a nice citizen". At the bottom, it displays "Undelivered incidents: 0" and "Disseminated incidents". A "Powered by ODISSEIA" logo is at the bottom left.
- Second Screenshot:** Shows a photo of a car with a shattered windshield. A camera icon is visible in the bottom right corner.
- Third Screenshot:** Shows the tagging options for the incident. The text reads "Tag the spotted incident with the intended authority:" followed by four radio button options: "Police" (selected), "Firefighters", "Water Department", and "Emergency Medical Responder". A checkmark icon and the text "Click to confirm" are below the options.
- Fourth Screenshot:** Shows the confirmation screen with a dark grey button that says "Incident has been recorded". The status at the bottom now reads "Undelivered incidents: 1".

Each screenshot also includes a status bar at the top with icons for signal, Wi-Fi, and battery (48%), and a clock showing the time (12:23 or 12:24). The "Powered by ODISSEIA" logo is present in the bottom left of each screen.

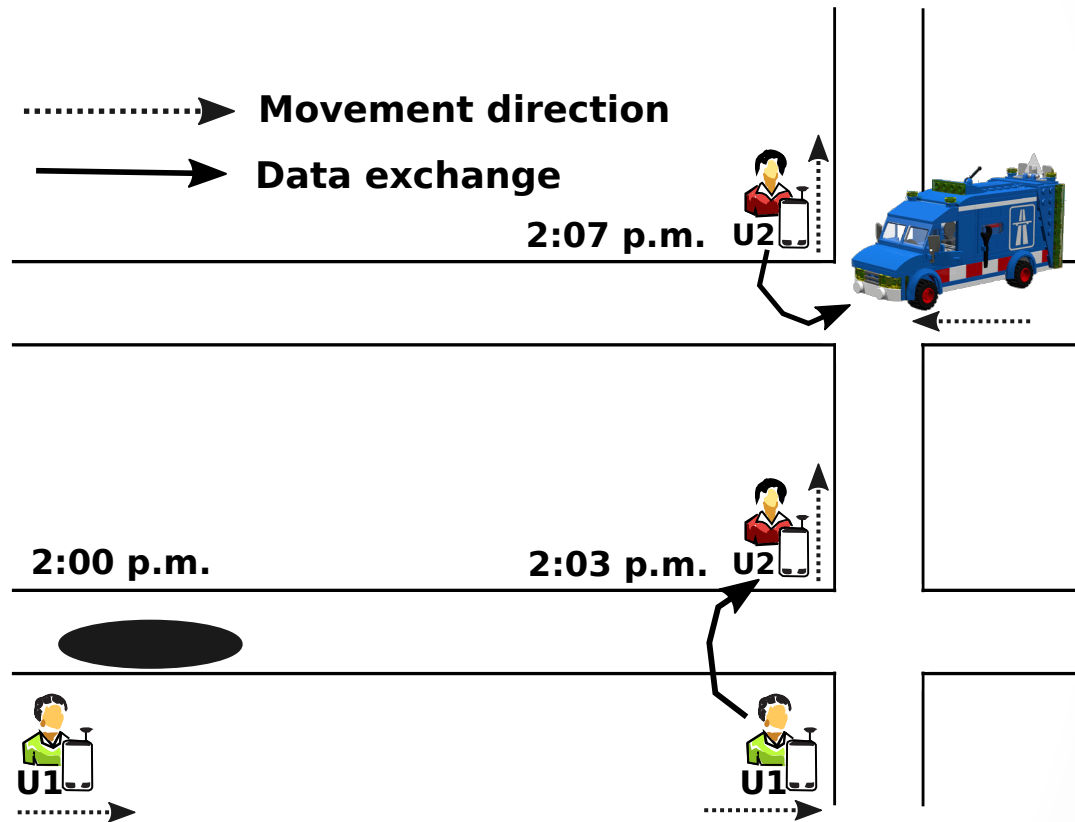
CIMPL application

User interface - Authority



No photos received

Small-scale Experiment



CIMPL users (U1 and U2)
City Maintenance Authority (CMA)

Small-scale Experiment

- Take advantage of the opportunistic contacts
- Latency
 - Time the content remains at the device (7 min)
 - Transmission time irrelevant: photo has ~132 KB, taking 0.055 s to be transmitted
- Cost
 - 2 replicas are needed to achieve a successfully delivery given the epidemic nature of CIMPL
 - Replications may be a burden
 - Many users, various incidents, and limited storage

Conclusions and Ongoing Work

- CIMPL exploits opportunistic contact for the exchange of public safety data, having a positive impact on social welfare
- Photo tagging to be done automatically
 - In current version, users do the tagging
 - OpenCV computer vision library (recognition of the incident and authority)
- Employing social-based opportunistic approach
 - Current version relies on an epidemic

Acknowledgements

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