

Mobile Crowdsensing in Software Defined Opportunistic Networks

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The authors propose a software defined opportunistic network scheme for mobile crowdsensing. They design a centralized control structure to manage the opportunistic network and mobile crowdsensing. By the centralized structure, they also design an incentive mechanism for data forwarding and collection in a software defined opportunistic network and solve the optimal decision of mobile devices and the sensing service provider.

ABSTRACT

Mobile crowdsensing is a new paradigm, sharing sensing data collected by mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets. As mobile devices are usually connected by an opportunistic network for data transfer, it is hard to acknowledge the contribution of each mobile user in network forwarding and find a sustainable incentive mechanism. In this article, we propose a software defined opportunistic network scheme for mobile crowdsensing. We design a centralized control structure to manage the opportunistic network and mobile crowdsensing. By the centralized structure, we also design an incentive mechanism for data forwarding and collection in a software defined opportunistic network and solve the optimal decision of mobile devices and the sensing service provider. From the extensive simulation results, our incentive mechanism performs better than original solutions.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years, more and more mobile devices equip sensors such as cameras, accelerometers, and digital compasses to support various mobile applications [1]. Meanwhile, these sensors provide rich information about the environment and users' activities, which are also important sources to measure phenomena of different interest. Mobile crowdsensing is such a new paradigm, which organizes mobile devices and collects richness information, thus providing sensing services for different purposes [2, 3].

For mobile crowdsensing, a significant issue is the incentive mechanism as sensing and data forwarding brings additional energy consumption to participants. As the final sensing information is valuable in numerous ways, the sensing service provider can spend part of the revenue to motivate mobile users to provide sensing. Usually, the sensing service provider can return some revenue to mobile users who contribute valuable sensing data.

Since the cellular network consumes a large amount of energy to transfer large sensing data, an opportunistic network is very appropriate for crowdsensing. In an opportunistic network, mobile devices can transfer information, each without a determined forwarding route, which is an efficient solution for forwarding sensing data in mobile crowdsensing. A difficulty is that the incentive mechanism is ignorant of the forwarding route. However, it is hard to measure the contribution of

mobile users who forward data in the opportunistic network. Users will escape data forwarding without incentives, and it is hard to maintain a sustainable network for mobile crowdsensing.

Software defined networking (SDN) is an important methodology for managing the opportunistic network [4]. SDN decouples the data plane and control plane and manages the data forwarding through a centralized controller, which is also able to acknowledge the data forwarding activities of each mobile device. In this article, we propose a software defined opportunistic network (SDON) structure for mobile crowdsensing. An SDON provides fine-grained management of the opportunistic network and records the user contributions in data forwarding through accurate statistics.

Therefore, we present a sustainable incentive mechanism that returns cellular network traffic to mobile users who contribute in mobile crowdsensing, including data collection and forwarding. The incentives for data forwarding can reduce the packet loss, thus increasing energy efficiency since users can receive reimbursements for their additional power consumption in data forwarding. We study the payoffs of mobile users and the sensing service provider and formulate the optimization of the incentive mechanism as a leader/follower Stackelberg game. We find the optimal solutions for mobile users and the sensing service provider by solving the convex optimization problems. To evaluate our solution in mobile crowdsensing, we execute extensive simulations, and the results show our solution performs better than earlier solutions.

The main contributions of this article are summarized as follows:

- We first propose an SDON structure for the data forwarding management in crowdsensing. Since the SDON is a prospective methodology, our work is the first work that focuses on mobile crowdsensing in an SDON.
- We then design the sustainable incentive mechanism by returning cellular traffic to participants, including data collection and forwarding. It is a challenging problem that requires a thorough understanding of mobile crowdsensing.
- We model the interaction of the sensing service provider and mobile users as a two-stage Stackelberg game and analyze the game equilibrium. A general analysis with variable system settings is used for applicability of different mobile crowdsensing scenarios.

- We take the performance evaluation of the strategy with extensive simulations with settings from realistic mobile devices.

The remainder of this article is organized as follows. We discuss related work on mobile crowdsensing and software defined wireless networks. We present the structure of an SDON and the incentive mechanism for mobile crowdsensing. The Stackelberg-game-based incentive mechanism optimization is described. We evaluate the proposed incentive mechanism performance in an SDON through extensive simulations. Finally, this article is concluded.

RELATED WORK

In this section, we first discuss some related works about crowdsensing and opportunistic networks, and then introduce software defined wireless networking.

MOBILE CROWDSENSING AND OPPORTUNISTIC NETWORKS

Several types of networks are able to support mobile crowdsensing. A straightforward method is transferring sensing data through cellular networks. Since most places are covered by cellular signals, mobile devices can directly upload their collected data to the sensing servers through carriers' networks. However, cellular links are not appropriate for crowdsensing because of the unacceptable cost for transferring a large amount of sensing data [5].

A mobile ad hoc network (MANET) is another solution for mobile crowdsensing [6]. Some works proposed different forwarding strategies for mobile crowdsensing in a MANET. The cost and energy consumption of data transferring with a MANET is much cheaper than that with the cellular network. As the connectivity becomes worse with a lower density of mobile devices, a MANET only works well in scenarios with dense devices. For transferring data in a sparse mobility environment, some works focus on mobile crowdsensing in a delay-tolerant network (DTN). Even though the forwarding path is not always needed by data transferring, the DTN is not efficient because of the "store and forward" approach [7].

By integrating the merits of MANETs and DTNs, an opportunistic network seems appropriate for mobile crowdsensing. Sensing data can be transferred by different links from the source to the destination. When there is no forwarding path to the destination, the sensing data can be stored in the relay device, which is similar to a DTN. Because of its flexibility and efficiency, more and more works focus on mobile crowdsensing in an opportunistic network [8].

INCENTIVIZING MOBILE CROWDSENSING

An incentive mechanism is another important issue for mobile crowdsensing, and many works proposed various incentive methodologies for motivating mobile users to participate in crowdsensing. Usually, there are three types of incentive mechanisms: entertainment as the incentive, service as the incentive, and money as the incentive. Entertainment as the incentive means a sensing service provider motivates mobile users to participate in mobile crowdsensing as to participate in games. Mobile users will feel funny when they contribute their data in crowdsensing. A difficulty of entertainment as the incentive is making an interesting game to attract enough users [9].

Service as the incentive will bring some additional services to participants. A typical method in service as the incentive is exchanging the contribution and consumption of users. The main problem of service as the incentive is modeling the payoff of both the sensing service provider and participants' consumption of the same services [10]. Money as the incentive is similar to service as the incentives: money as the incentive provides money to participants in mobile crowdsensing. It is more convenient to calculate user payoff based on money rather than service consumption. However, money as a service usually increases the cost of the service provider by inappropriate strategies or user cheating [11]. However, existing incentive mechanisms mainly focus on motivating mobile users to participate in data collection. Few works consider the cost of data forwarding in mobile crowdsensing and barely propose appropriate incentive solutions.

SOFTWARE DEFINED WIRELESS NETWORKING

Software defined wireless networking is a technology to decouple the control plane and data plane in wireless networks. As the management of wireless networks is more complex than the wired networks in data centers, many researchers proposed different solutions to implement or optimize software defined wireless networking [12].

In wireless networks, spectrum management is an important issue that is different from the wired network. Some works focus on SDN-enabled spectrum management in wireless networks. As the controller directly controls all base stations, spectrum management becomes more dynamic and efficient. The controller can change the communication spectrum between mobile devices and base stations according to the traffic and other metrics. For opportunistic networks, the controller can easily set a communication channel for each pair of mobile devices to improve the network throughput and energy efficiency.

Another profit brought by the SDN paradigm is the flexible forwarding strategy. In traditional ad hoc networks, as the network topology is agnostic to each network node, it is hard to design an efficient forwarding path for each network flow. In software defined wireless ad hoc networks, since the centralized controller is aware of the entire network topology, it is convenient to design an appropriate forwarding strategy for fine-grained flow control. Thus, in SDN-enabled opportunistic networks, the controller is able to adjust the forwarding rule for each network flow.

However, a difficult and important issue in software defined wireless networks is the southbound communications [13]. In software defined radio access networks, since devices in access networks are connected to the controller through wired links, it is similar to the traditional SDN scenario in wired networks. However, for a MANET and a vehicle ad hoc network (VANET), since there is no wired connection between the controller and forwarding devices, it is difficult to spread the controller's message to each device on time.

For improving the stability and security of southbound communications, some works introduce additional networks to connect the controller and devices in the data plane. Usually, a cellular network is introduced to maintain the southbound communications. For example, as most vehicles

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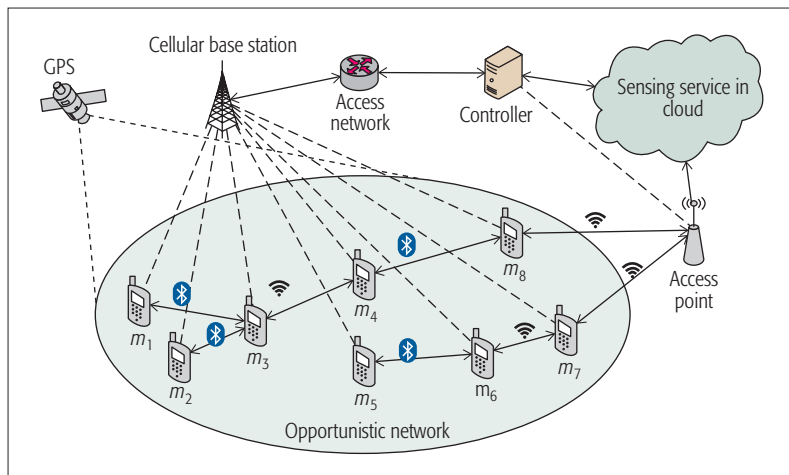


Figure 1. Mobile crowdsensing in a software defined opportunistic network.

can access the cellular network, the controller can easily deploy the forwarding rules through cellular links. Therefore, in this article, we also introduce the cellular links into an SDON for the management of data forwarding and incentive mechanism. As an SDON provides adequate information about data forwarding, it is possible to motivate mobile users in both data collection and forwarding.

SUSTAINABLE MOBILE CROWDSENSING IN SOFTWARE DEFINED OPPORTUNISTIC NETWORKS

In this section, we first introduce the main structure and network management of an SDON; then we discuss the mobile crowdsensing incentive mechanisms in an SDON.

SOFTWARE DEFINED OPPORTUNISTIC NETWORK

As shown in Fig. 1, we use a small example to show the main structure of SDON. First, mobile devices (m_1, m_2, \dots, m_7) are organized into an opportunistic network. Access points connect the opportunistic network to the cloud service. Each mobile device is able to access GPS satellite to get its position. To support SDON, each mobile device has a connection to a cellular network, and a centralized SDON controller is connected to the cellular access network. Meanwhile, the controller is also connected to all access points.

An SDON usually has two planes: a data plane and a control plane. The data plane consists of the connections between mobile devices and access points, and the control plane is the SDON controller. As it is not acceptable to transfer control messages through the unstable and high-latency links in the opportunistic network, the southbound communications between the control plane and data plane are supported by the cellular network. As the data traffic in the southbound communications is very light, the cost of the cellular network is almost negligible compared to data flows in the data plane.

Based on the SDON structure, we introduce the main processes in the network management. When device m_1 enters the network, the controller connects to m_1 through a cellular link. Then device m_1 will update its position, network address, and identification to the controller. As each mobile device will check its position and send its changed position to the controller during movement, the

controller will calculate the forwarding path for device m_1 . A forwarding path consists of forwarding rules in all devices in the path, such as: m_4 should forward flow packets from m_1 to m_8 . When a mobile device in the path receives a new network flow from device m_1 , it will request the forwarding rules from the controller. Each rule has a lifetime setting. When the rule is out of date, the device will ask the controller for updating. The controller will promptly update the forwarding path and rules of each device. Generally, as the speed of a moving mobile device is not so fast to leave the communication range in a short time period, timely updating is acceptable. Furthermore, it is possible that the controller can predicate the future position of each device and calculate stable forwarding paths to decrease the southbound communications.

SUSTAINABLE INCENTIVE MECHANISMS FOR MOBILE CROWDSENSING IN AN SDON

With network management in the SDON, it is convenient to support sustainable incentive mechanisms for crowdsensing since the centralized controller can accurately measure the contribution of each mobile device.

In mobile crowdsensing, there are two activities that need incentivizing: sensing data collection and data forwarding. If users do not participate in one of these two activities, the mobile sensing will become unsustainable. In original mobile crowdsensing, although it is not hard to acknowledge the activities of the data collection of each mobile device through its identification, lost collected data packets cannot be recorded as intensively, while packet loss is inevitable in data forwarding through the opportunistic network. The SDON can provide a tracking capability to collect statistics of all sensing data packets in data forwarding. With the packet statistics, it is convenient to reimburse users who contribute in data collection while collected data packets are lost in the opportunistic network.

Since data forwarding brings additional energy consumption to mobile devices, users will find it is hard to forward packets without reimbursements, which results in packet loss. Thus, the opportunistic network seems unsustainable without incentive mechanisms for data forwarding. However, the activities in data forwarding are very hard to acknowledge by crowdsensing providers since the forwarding path of each packet needs to be determined. In the SDON, as the controller communicates with each mobile device, it is convenient to request forwarded traffic from mobile devices. Meanwhile, as the controller manages all forwarding paths, forwarded traffic is also able to be verified from the collected data packets.

As shown in the example in Fig. 1, when device m_1 collects data for crowdsensing, it will send its data to device m_3 . As data packets are forwarded to the network interface of device m_1 , the number of packets in detailed rules will be updated. The controller can ask the packet statistics from each mobile device. When device m_3 receives the packet from m_1 , it can decide whether forwarding the packet to m_4 . If device m_1 forwards the packet from m_1 , the number of packets in the forwarding rule will be updated. If a data packet of crowdsensing from device m_1 is sent to the cloud, the controller can acknowledge the contribution of each device in the forwarding path from the rule statistics.

Thus, we propose a simple incentive mechanism for mobile crowdsensing in the SDON. For crowdsensing incentivizing, the service provider offers some free service quota to users as reimbursement (incentives) for their contribution. The incentive based on the service quota is limited by the specific service, which is not always able to increase the utility of users. In our work, we consider the cellular data quota as a good incentive for mobile users. The carriers provide cheap wholesale rates for bulk access through business agreements. It is very appropriate and inexpensive for the crowdsensing service providers as mobile users usually need to pay for cellular traffic. The incentive mechanism will increase cellular traffic of mobile users who contribute in mobile crowdsensing. When a mobile device collects and sends data to the sensing service cloud, the sensing service provider will assign some incentive cellular traffic to the device. Meanwhile, incentive traffic is also assigned to those devices that contribute to data forwarding. The main issue of the proposed incentive mechanism is the ratio between the assigned incentive cellular traffic and the data in collection and forwarding. For higher or lower incentive ratio, the higher cost of incentive traffic or less collected data will decrease the revenue of the sensing service provider. In the next section, we focus on the optimal decision of the incentive ratio in our proposed incentive mechanism.

SUSTAINABLE INCENTIVE MECHANISM OPTIMIZATION

In this section, we optimize the sustainable incentive mechanism for maximizing the payoffs of both the sensing service provider and all mobile users.

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incentive traffic is set to \$2 per gigabyte, which is the lowest price in Japan.

For comparison, we test the payoffs by a contribution-dependent prize (CDP) from an existing work [14]. We also test the payoffs of two original solutions as follows:

- **Uniform:** The sensing service provider returns fixed cellular traffic to each participant. Fixed cellular traffic is set to 1 KiB/s.
- **Sensing data only:** The sensing service provider returns cellular traffic to the participant who contributes in data collection. The ratio of incentive cellular traffic and collected data is set to 1.

In each simulation, we run the test 20 times, then calculate the average results.

We first discuss payoffs with a different number of mobile users in the network. We set the number of mobile users from 100 to 500

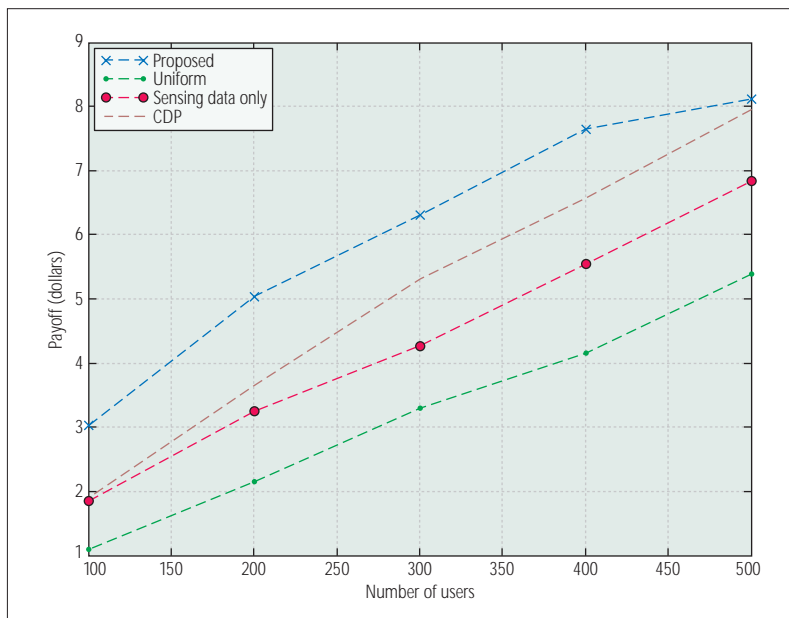


Figure 2. Incentive mechanism payoffs with a different number of mobile users.

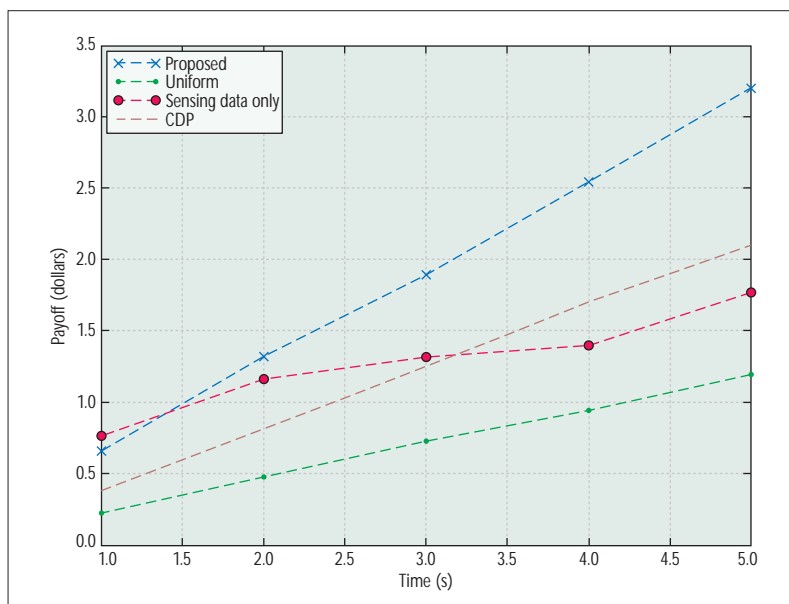


Figure 3. Incentive mechanism payoffs with different time periods.

and increase the number by 100 in each step. From the result shown in Fig. 2, the payoff of each solution is increased with more mobile users in the network. Meanwhile, the payoff of our solution is two times that of the uniform solution. With an increasing number of mobile users, the payoff of the uniform solution performs worse than the sensing data only solution since some users who contribute nothing still receive incentive traffic. The payoff of the CDP model is near to our solution when the number of users increases to 500, as the opportunity for data forwarding is higher with more users even without incentive traffic.

Then we study the payoffs with different time periods. We set the number of mobile users to 100, and the number of time slots from 1000 to 5000, which is increased by 1000 in each step. As shown in Fig. 3, the payoffs of all solutions are increased by increasing time periods. Our solution performs a little worse than sensing data only at the beginning and better than that after 1.5 s. The uniform solution still performs the worst because of the additional cost of non-contributing users. The CDP solution performs better than the sensing data only solution but worse than our solution.

We also study the influence of the cost of cellular traffic. We set the number of time slots to 5000, and the cost of incentive cellular traffic from \$0.5 to \$2.5/GB, which is increased by \$0.5/GB in each step. We compare the payoffs in the simulation results shown in Fig. 4. When the cellular traffic cost is set to \$0.5/GB, CDP performs better than other solutions. Obviously, the cost of incentive cellular traffic will influence the payoffs of the incentive mechanism seriously. When the cost increases more than \$2.5/GB, the payoff from the sensing service will be less than zero with the uniform, sensing data only, and CDP solutions. We also find that the uniform solution can perform better than the sensing data only solution with lower cost on incentive cellular traffic.

In the proposed solution, an important issue is the value of the ratio between incentive cellular traffic and the total data in collection and forwarding. As the ratio in Eq. 1 is relevant to the energy consumption of data collection and forwarding, we test the best decision of η with different energy consumption. We set the cost of incentive cellular traffic at \$2/GB and choose a node for the simulation. Then we adjust the value of η from 1500 μ J to 28,500 μ J, increasing 3000 μ J in each step, and the value of η from 150 μ J to 1500 μ J, increasing 150 μ J in each step. We find ratio η needs to be increased with increasing energy consumption, as shown in Fig. 5. Ratio η is increased smoothly with increasing η while there is an obvious fluctuation of increased η with increasing η . This fluctuation is because of the varying forwarded data as we change the network topology in each simulation.

As a result, incentive mechanisms can increase the payoff of the sensing service provider with acceptable cost on incentive cellular traffic. However, since original solutions are not able to motivate users who contribute in data forwarding, the uniform, sensing data only, and CDP solutions perform worse than our solution, which motivates users in both data collection and forwarding.

