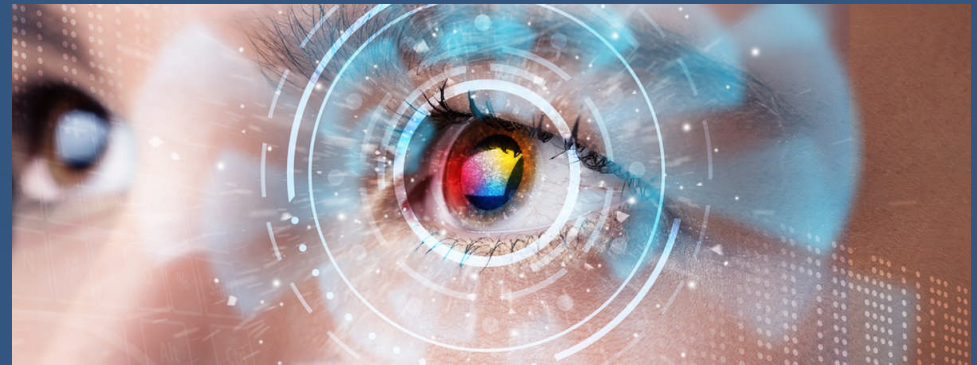




*Pannel: SIGNAL 2018
Advances on Sensing
Techniques and Signal
Processing*



Moderator : Pr. Wilfried Uhring – University of Strasbourg and CNRS

Pannel List :

Özgür Tamer, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Turkey

Laurent Fesquet, Grenoble INP/TIMA Laboratory, France

**Mohammad Mehdi Saberioon, University of South Bohemia in České
Budějovice, Czech Republic**

May 23 2018 – Nice, France

Introduction

- Sensing and Signal Processing has to be seen in this wide sense
 - Acquisition
 - Sensor
 - Low level driver
 - Pre processing
 - Analog
 - Signal conditioning
 - High level processing
 - Image processing , Microprocessor, FPGA, GPU, neuromorphic, ...

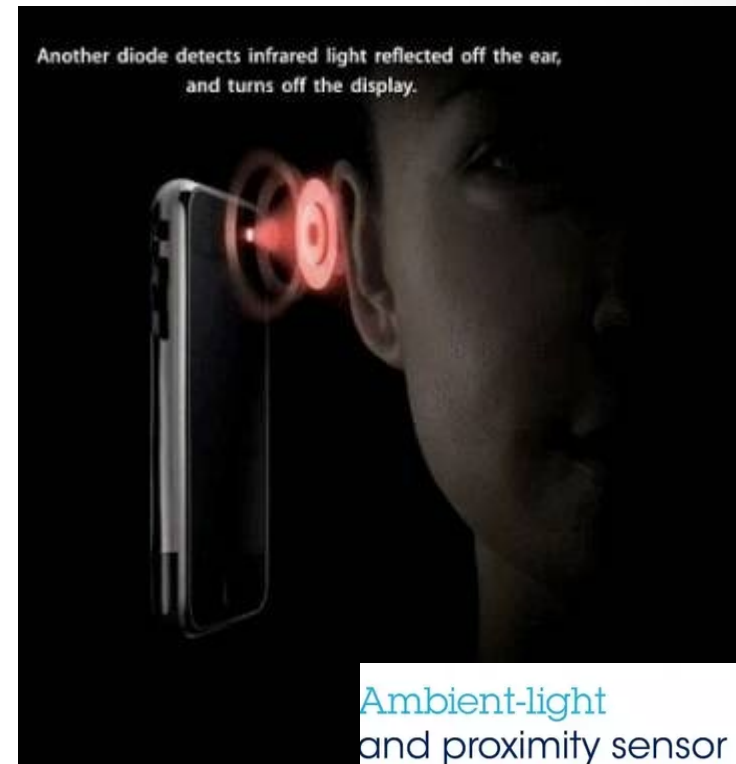
Sensing is everywhere



- Currently **60 – 100** sensor on board
- Smarter car → **200** expected number of sensor in a car in 2020
- → **22 billions** sensor per year for automotive industry

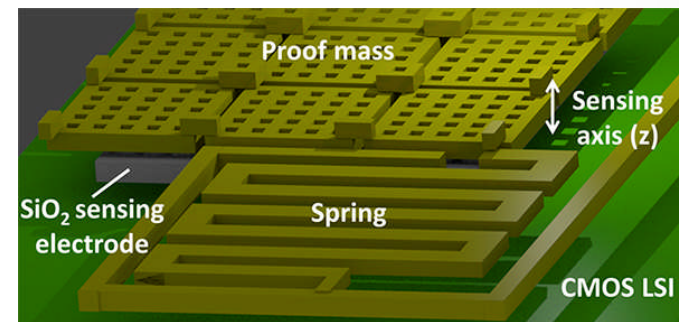
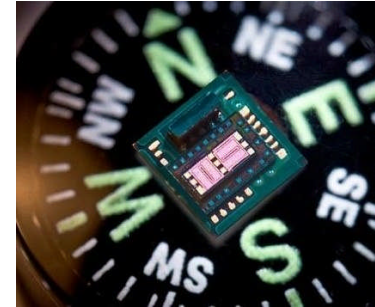
Sensing in mobile phone

- Proximity Sensor →
- Ambient Light sensor
 - Screen brightness
- Barometer



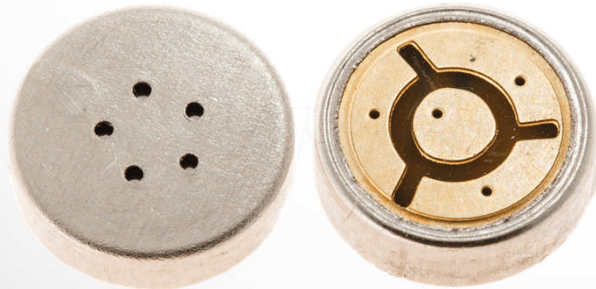
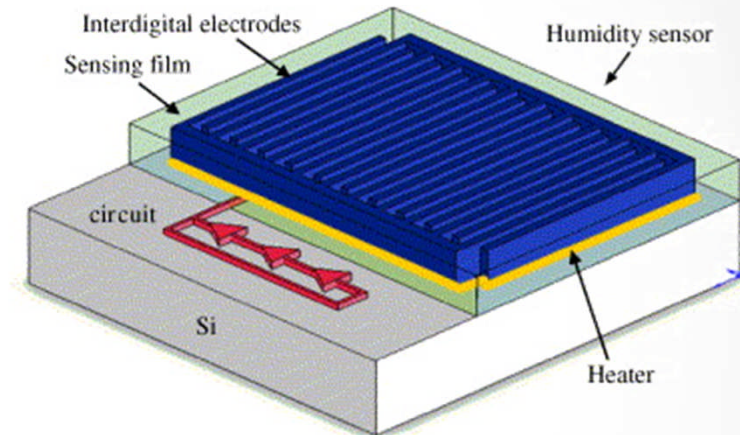
Sensing in Mobil phone

- Magnetometer
- Accelerometer
- Gyroscope
- Thermometer



Sensing in mobile phone

- Humidity
- Camera
- Microphone

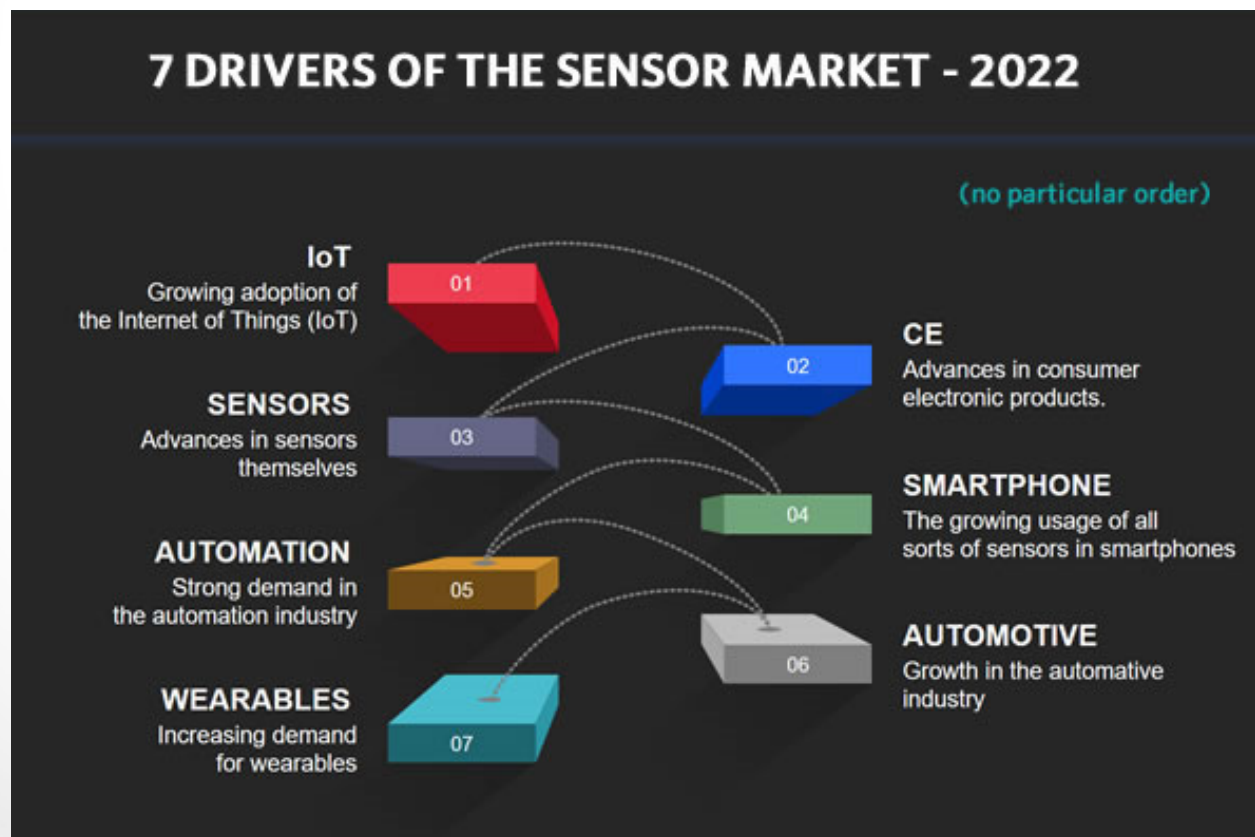


Sensing, always sensing, ...

- Radar Sensor
- Optical Sensor
- Not visible wavelength camera (IR, THz, ...)
- Biosensors
- Touch Sensor
- Image Sensor
- Proximity Sensor and Displacement Sensor
- Level Sensor
- Motion and Position Sensor
- Humidity Sensor
- Accelerometer and Speed Sensor
- Chemical Sensor
- Force Sensor
- Electric & Magnetic Sensor
- Gesture Sensor
- Photoelectric Sensor
- Ultrasonic Sensor)
- ...

Sensor market

- According to Allied Market Research (AMR), global market sensors → **\$241 billions by 2022**

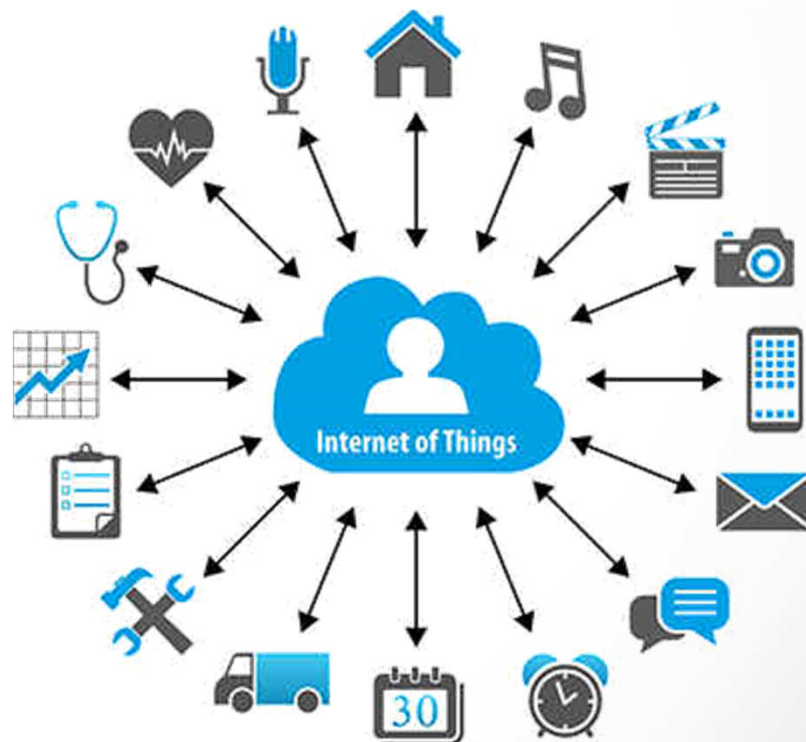


outline

- Sensor in IOT context
- Uncertainty in sensing information
- Sensor Fusion
- Trends
 - Compressed sensing
 - Signal processing
 - sustainability

Sensing in IOT Context

- Laurent Fesquet
 - Event driven sensor
 - Low power
- Big Data ?



Uncertainty in sensing information

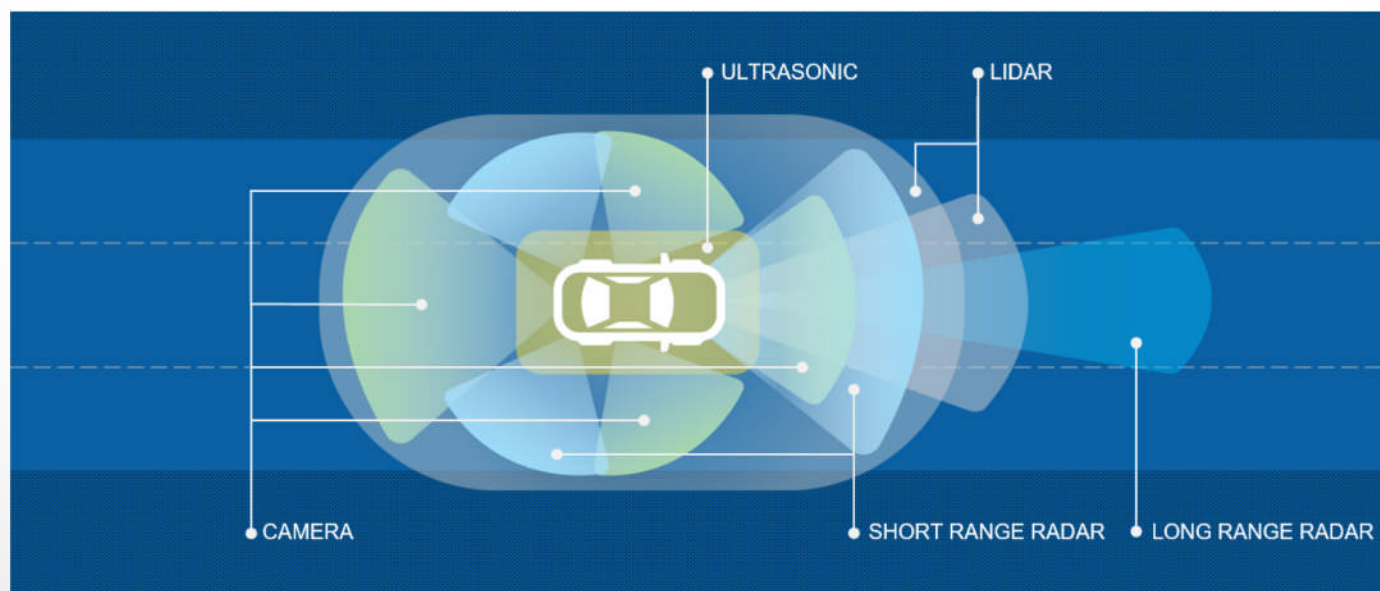
- Unpredictive behavior from objects
 - Mohammad Mehdi Saberioon



Sensor Fusion

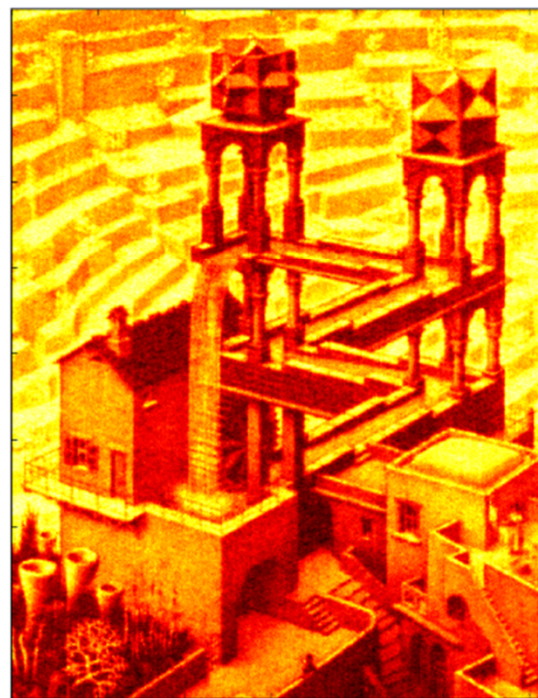
- Combining all the available information

Özgür Tamer



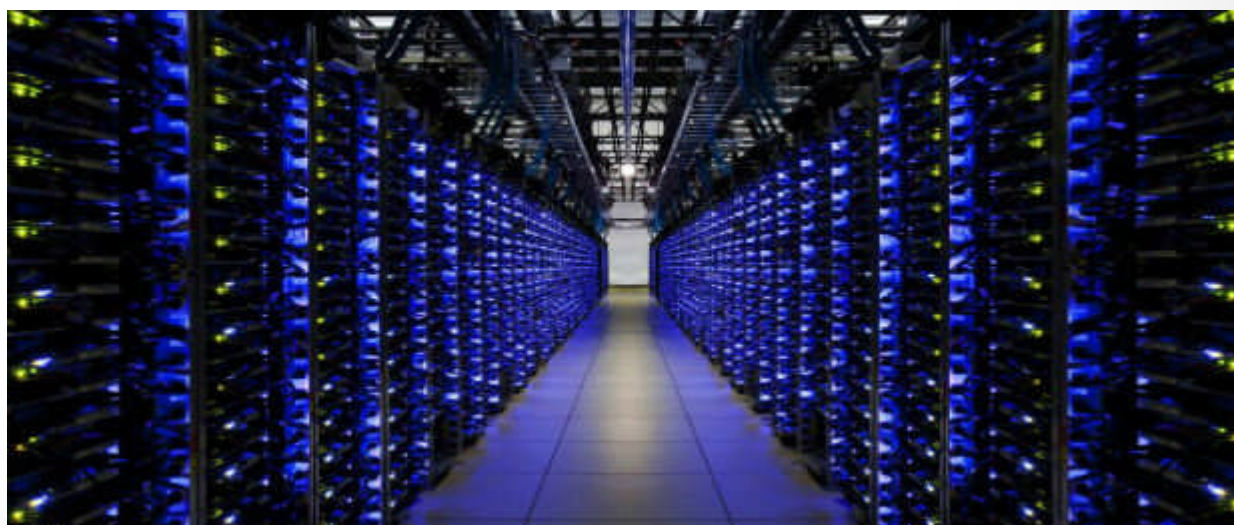
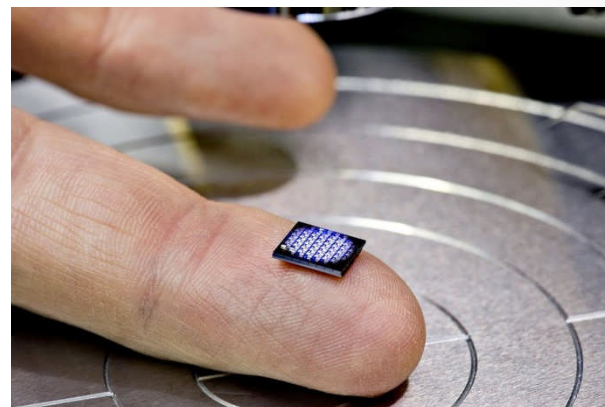
Compressive sensing

Compressed
Sensing



Signal processing


- Embedded processing
- Cloud processing




Sustainability

- Sensing for sustainability
 - Air metric
- Sustainable sensing
 - Low power, recyclable sensor
 - New technology
 - Organic electronic





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and Protection
of Waters

Jihoceská univerzita
v Českých Budějovicích
University of South Bohemia
in České Budějovice
Czech Republic



 Institute of Complex Systems
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University of South Bohemia
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Uncertainty in sensing information



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May 2108, Signal2018, Nice, France 1



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Czech Republic

Challenges !!

- Unpredictive behavior from objects (usually living organisms); artificial and unnatural objects in environment
- High cost of sensors, limited availability and the complexity involved in processing the raw data

Nice 2018 2



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Czech Republic

How to overcome?!

- Standardization of the rules for assessing the accuracy and precision of predictions is a prerequisite for the comparison of different optical sensors and their applications across different studies

Nice 2018 3

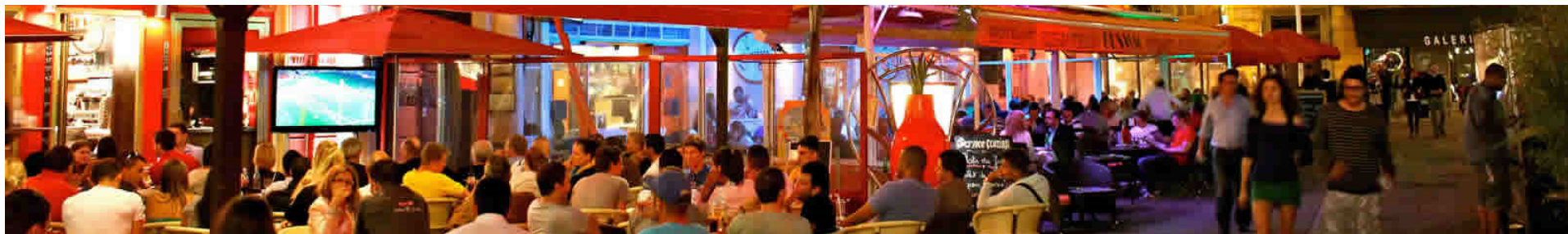

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For instance

- To develop the specific image processing protocols for more accurate results
- To develop algorithms and techniques for automating the measurement process with the possibility of robust feature matching and verification, under variable conditions of lighting and perspective, to avoid delays in data processing. [**Can Deep learning be useful?**]

Nice 2018 4



The Third International Conference on Advances in Signal, Image and Video Processing
SIGNAL 2018

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Advances on Sensing Techniques and Signal Processing

Panel

Laurent Fesquet

University Grenoble Alpes / CNRS – TIMA – Grenoble, France

EPFL – ICLab – Neuchâtel, Switzerland

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SIGNAL, May 23rd, 2018





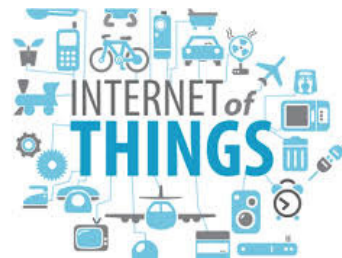
Internet of Things Challenges



- + more data
- + more storage
- + more computation
- + more communications
- + more consumption**
- + more autonomy**



Nyquist-Shannon Theorem

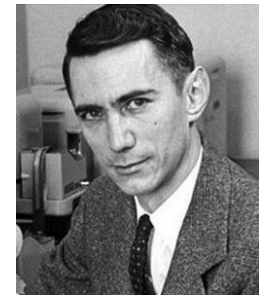




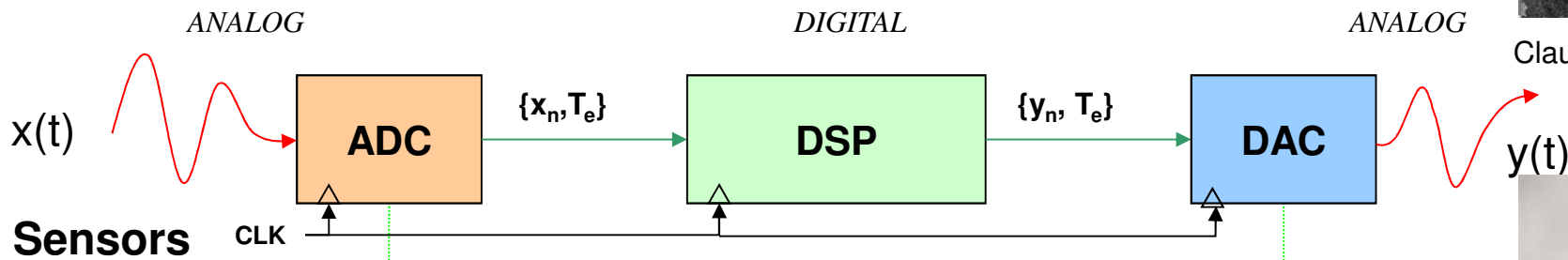
A new paradigm for signal applications

How to reduce the activity and the number of samples?

Uniform and Synchronous



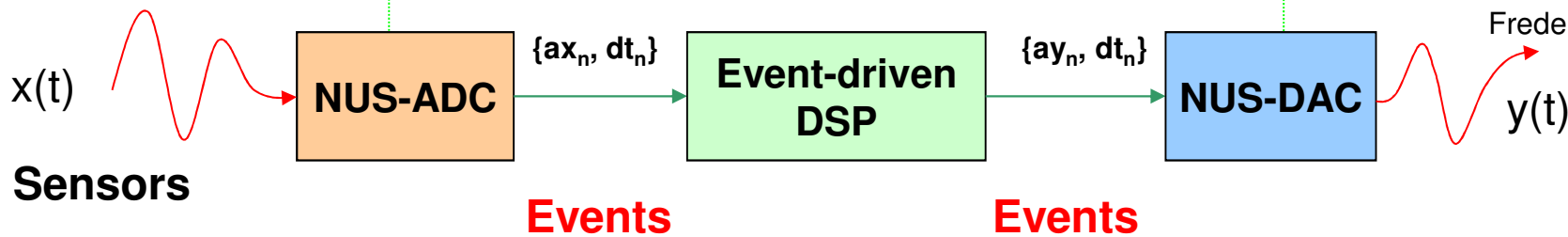
Claude Shannon



Non Uniform and Event-driven



Frederick J. Beutler





Event-driven electronics

$$P = \alpha C V^2 f$$

- Power consumption is sensitive to V^2 , f and C

➔ Reduce **V, f and C**

... **but you will loose performances**

- Other option:

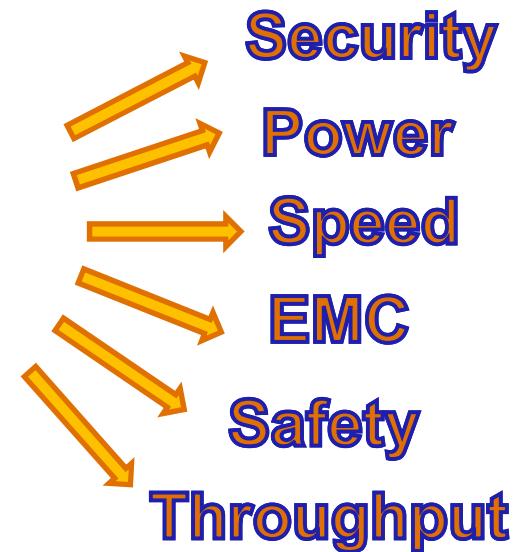
➔ Reduce the **activity α**

➔ **Design Event-driven circuits**

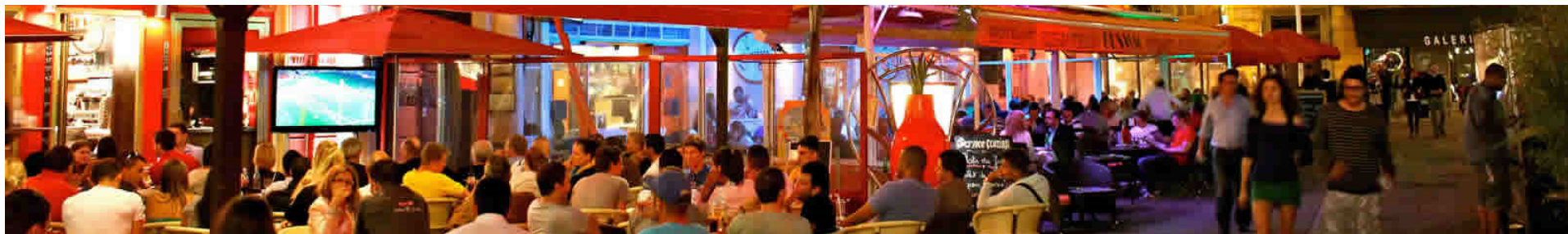


Event-Driven Signal Applications

- Sampling should be **specific to signals and applications**
- Only compute **few events**
- Use **Event-driven electronics**



➔ New freedom degree for app-designers



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Sensing and Sampling for Low-Power Applications

Laurent Fesquet

University Grenoble Alpes / CNRS – TIMA – Grenoble, France

EPFL – ICLab – Neuchâtel, Switzerland

Laurent.Fesquet@univ-grenoble-alpes.fr

Thursday, May 24, 9:15



SIGNAL, May 24th, 2018





Thanks for your attention

SENSOR FUSION

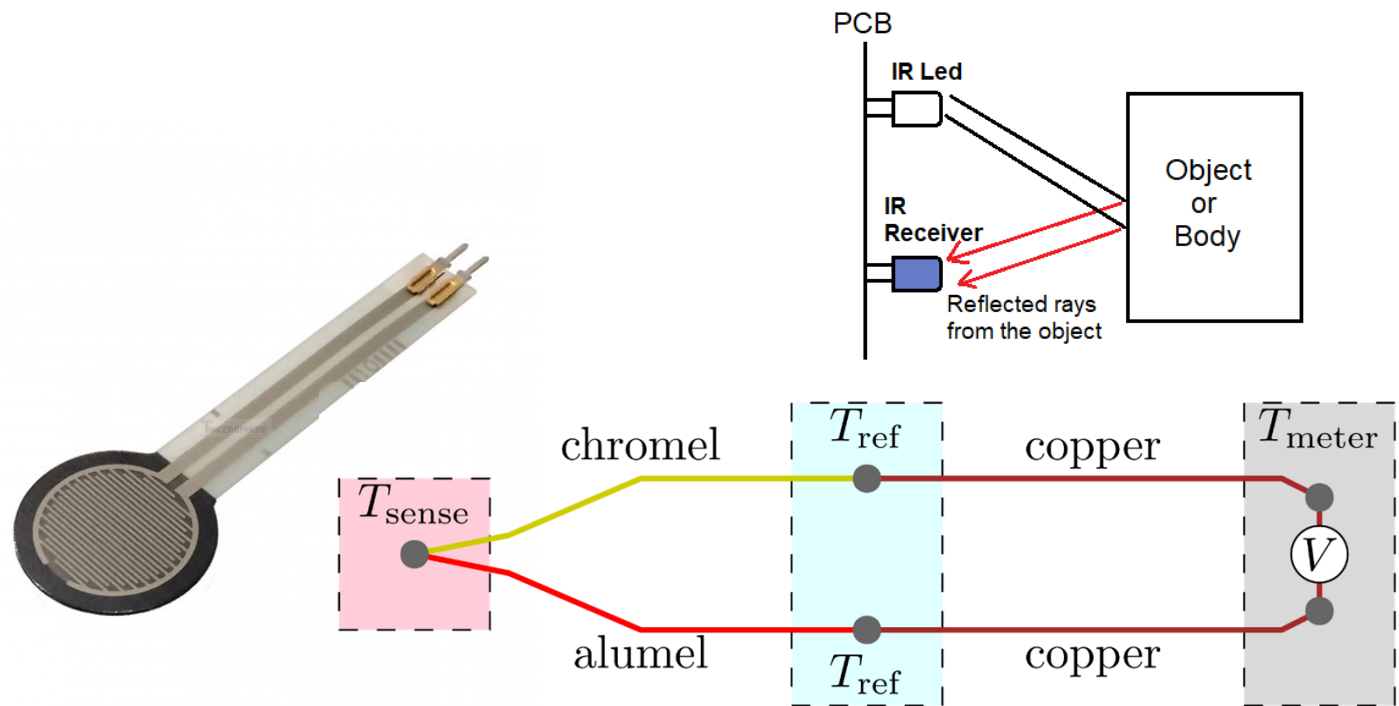
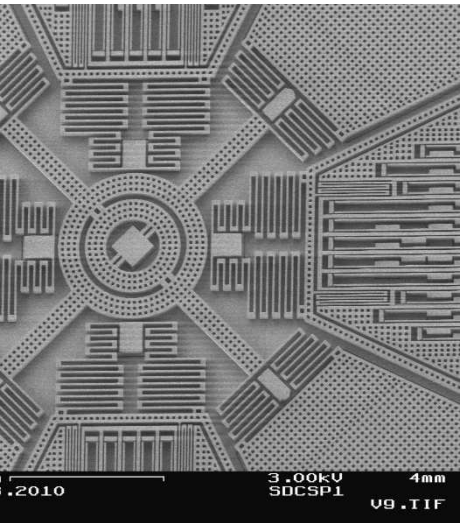
Dr. Özgür TAMER

ozgur.tamer@deu.edu.tr



SENSOR FUSION

- Sensors



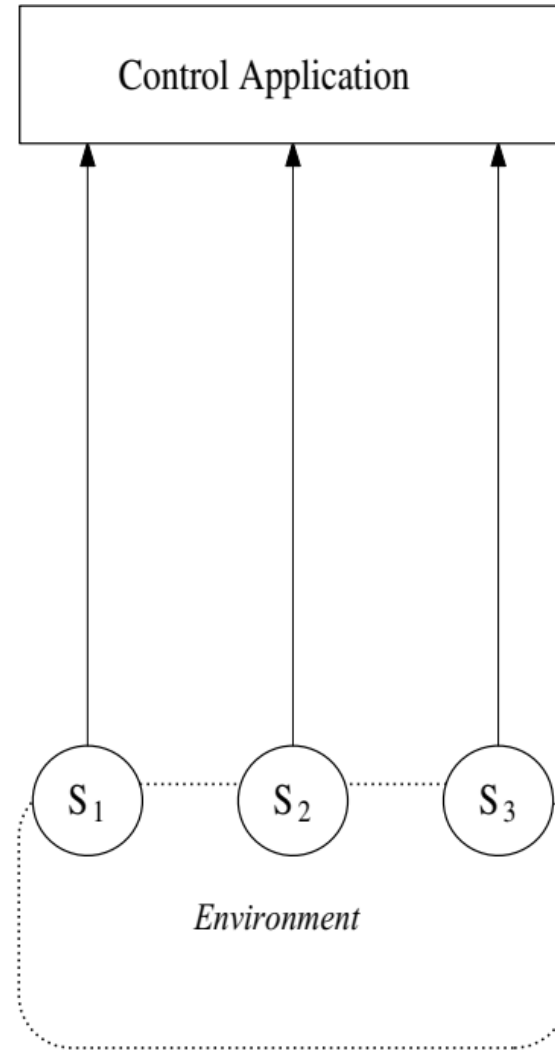
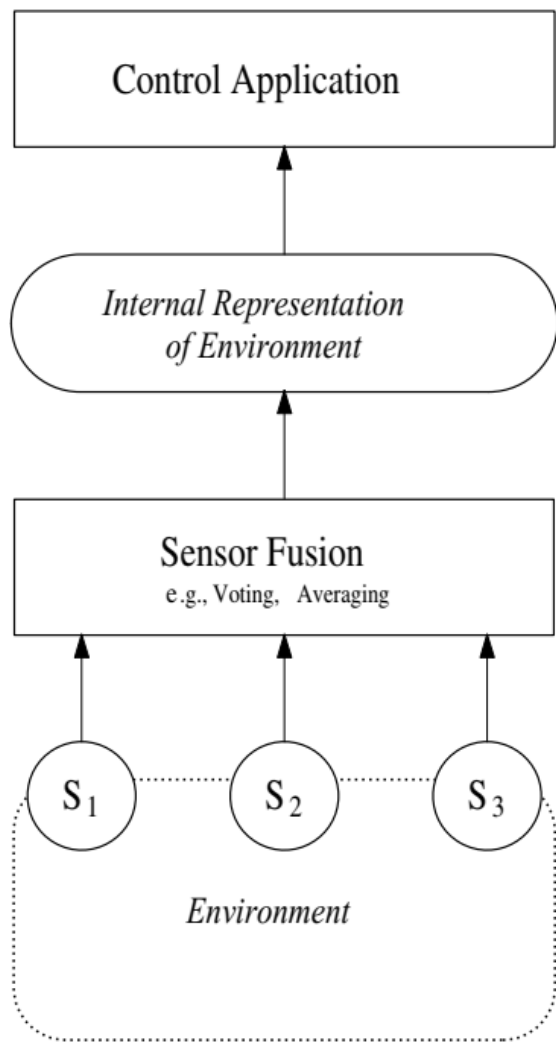
SENSOR FUSION

- Sensors are far from perfect devices.
- Each has limitations based on their physical structures
- General Limitations
 - Sensor Deprivation
 - Limited spatial coverage due to region restrictions
 - Limited temporal coverage due to set up time before measurements
 - Imprecision
 - Uncertainty due to limited observation of the object

SENSOR FUSION

- How do we cope with imperfect sensors?
- Sensor fusion is the art of combining multiple physical sensors to produce more accurate than any of the sensor alone can give.
- Combining data from multiple sensors corrects for the deficiencies of the individual sensors

SENSOR FUSION



SENSOR FUSION

- Fusion processes are often categorized in a three-level model distinguishing low, intermediate, and high level fusion
 - Low-level fusion: combines several sources of raw data to produce new data that is expected to be more informative than the inputs
 - Intermediate-level fusion: Combines various features processed from raw data to be used for further processing
 - High-level fusion: Combines decisions from several methods

SENSOR FUSION

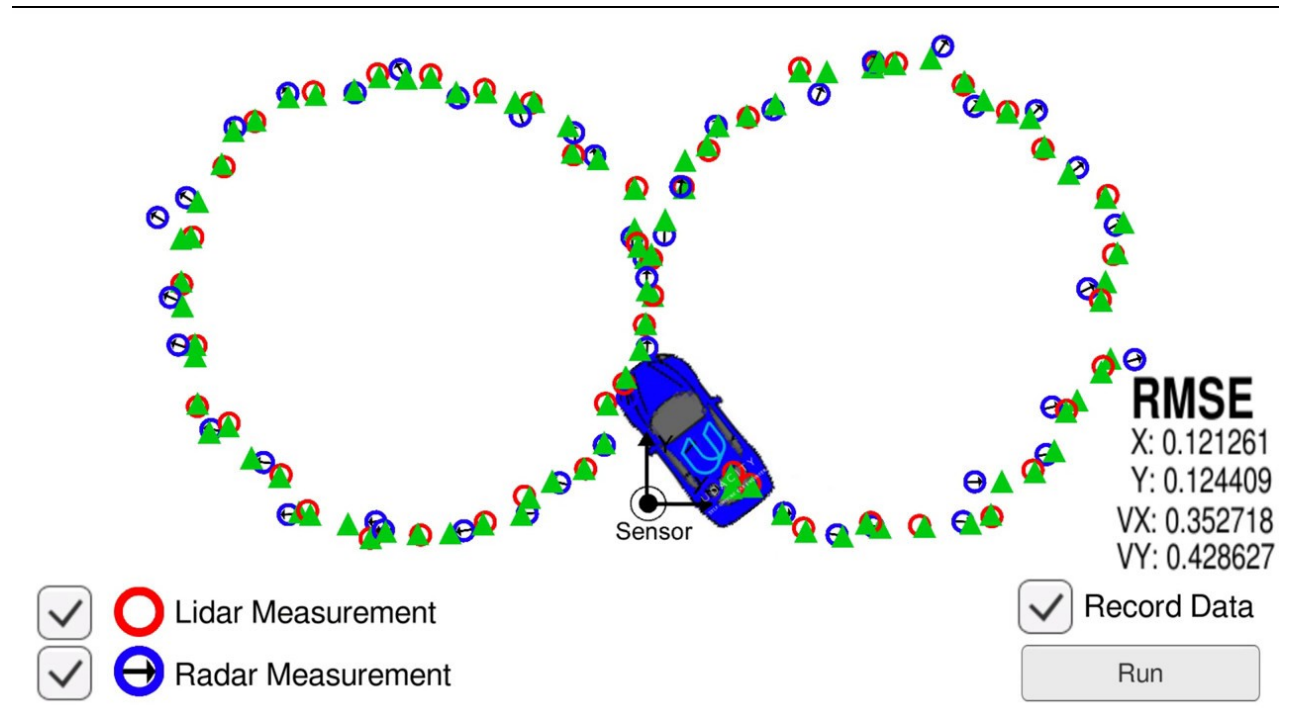
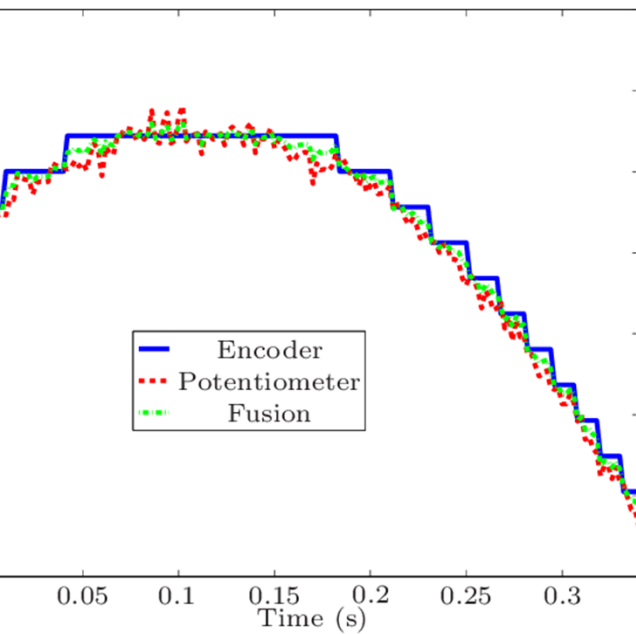
- What do we gain
 - Robustness and reliability
 - Extended spatial and temporal coverage
 - Increased confidence
 - Reduced ambiguity and uncertainty
 - Robustness against interference
 - Improved resolution

SENSOR FUSION

- Determining the weights
 - Kalman Filter: uses Markov Chains and Bayesian Inference to iteratively refine its guesses for weights using prior observations.
 - PID (Proportional–Integral–Derivative) Filters are like primitive Kalman filters with all the iterative tuning are replaced with three fixed values.
 - Real systems are often hybrids, somewhere between the two.

SENSOR FUSION

- Some examples



- **Ref:**

- An articulated assistive robot for intuitive hands-on-payload manipulation Alexandre Campeau-Lecours Pierre-Luc Belzile Thierry Laliberté Clément Gosselin
- Junsheng Fu youtube video