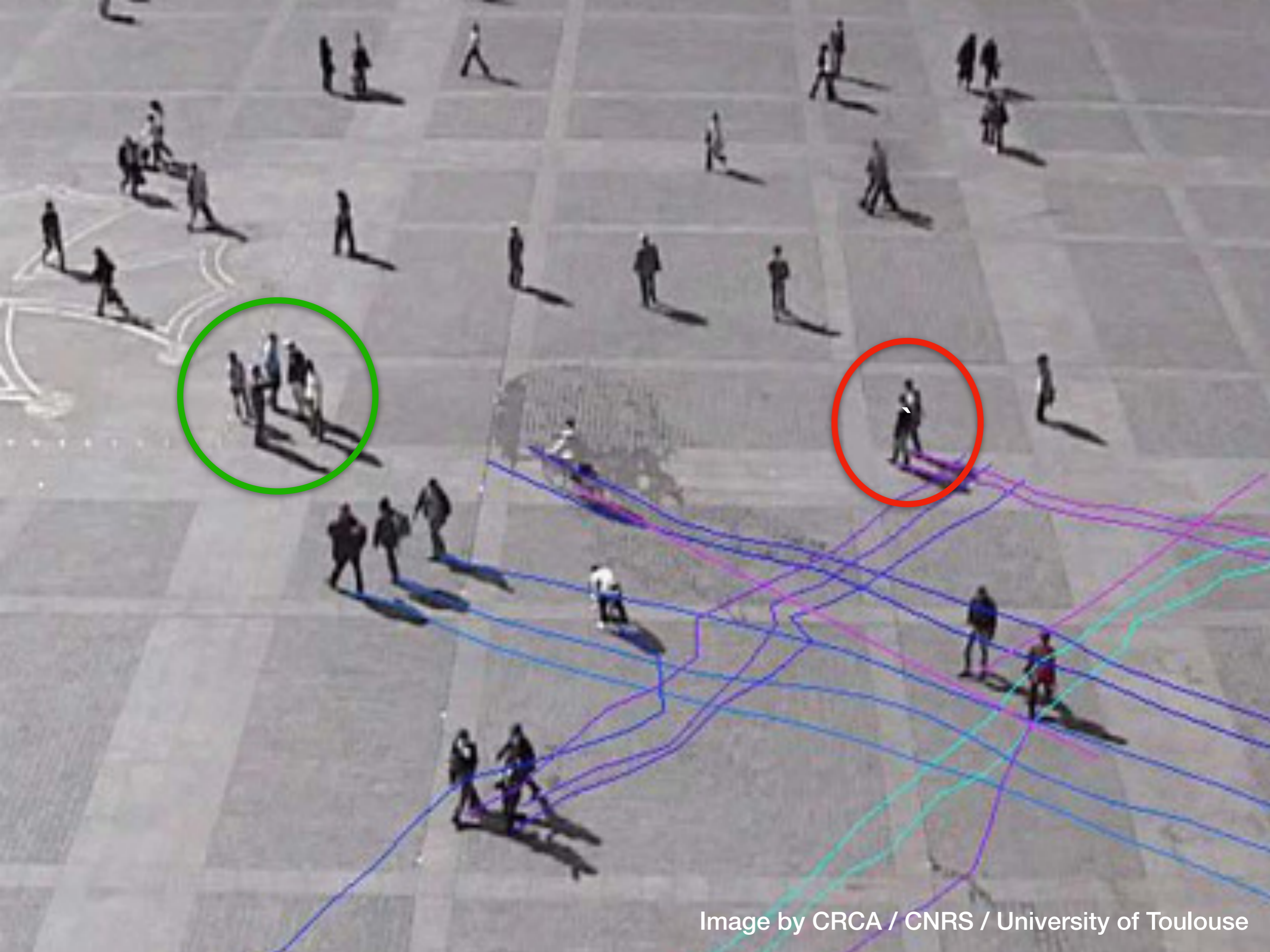


Detecting Social Interactions using Multi-Modal Mobile Sensing

Kleomenis Katevas, Katrin Hänsel, Richard Clegg,
Ilias Leontiadis, Hamed Haddadi, Laurissa Tokarchuk

12-13 September, MobiUK 2018





Kendon's F-formation System

“two or more people cooperate together to maintain a space between them to which they all have direct and exclusive access”
(Kendon, 1990)

- Directly facing each other.
- A distance between people exists (O-space).
- Rarely cross the “O-space”.
- Re-adjusting their position to maintain the F-formation.
- They remain structured and organised among most situations.



Research Questions

- *How can we detect stationary social interactions happening in planned events using mobile sensing technology?*
- *Which phone sensors are the most appropriate?*

Why is this important?





Social Networking Study

Case Study:

- 45 minutes speed networking event.
- 24 Participants:
 - 10 Male and 14 Female
 - Age 19 - 28 years
- iPhone users using a data collection app based on SensingKit framework.

Collected Data:

- Accelerometer
- Gyroscope
- Motion Activity
- iBeacon™ Proximity
- *Magnetometer*
- *Arm acceleration*
- *Heart rate*
- *Temperature*
- *GSR (skin conductivity)*



Radius RadBeacon Dot



Estimote Location Beacon



SensingKit

<https://sensingkit.org>

iBeacon™ Proximity

Company ID
(Apple: 0x004C)

UUID
(16 byte hex)

Minor
(uint 0-36535)



Type
(always 0x02)

Major
(uint 0-36535)

Measured Power
(rssi in 1m distance)

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Radius RadBeacon Dot

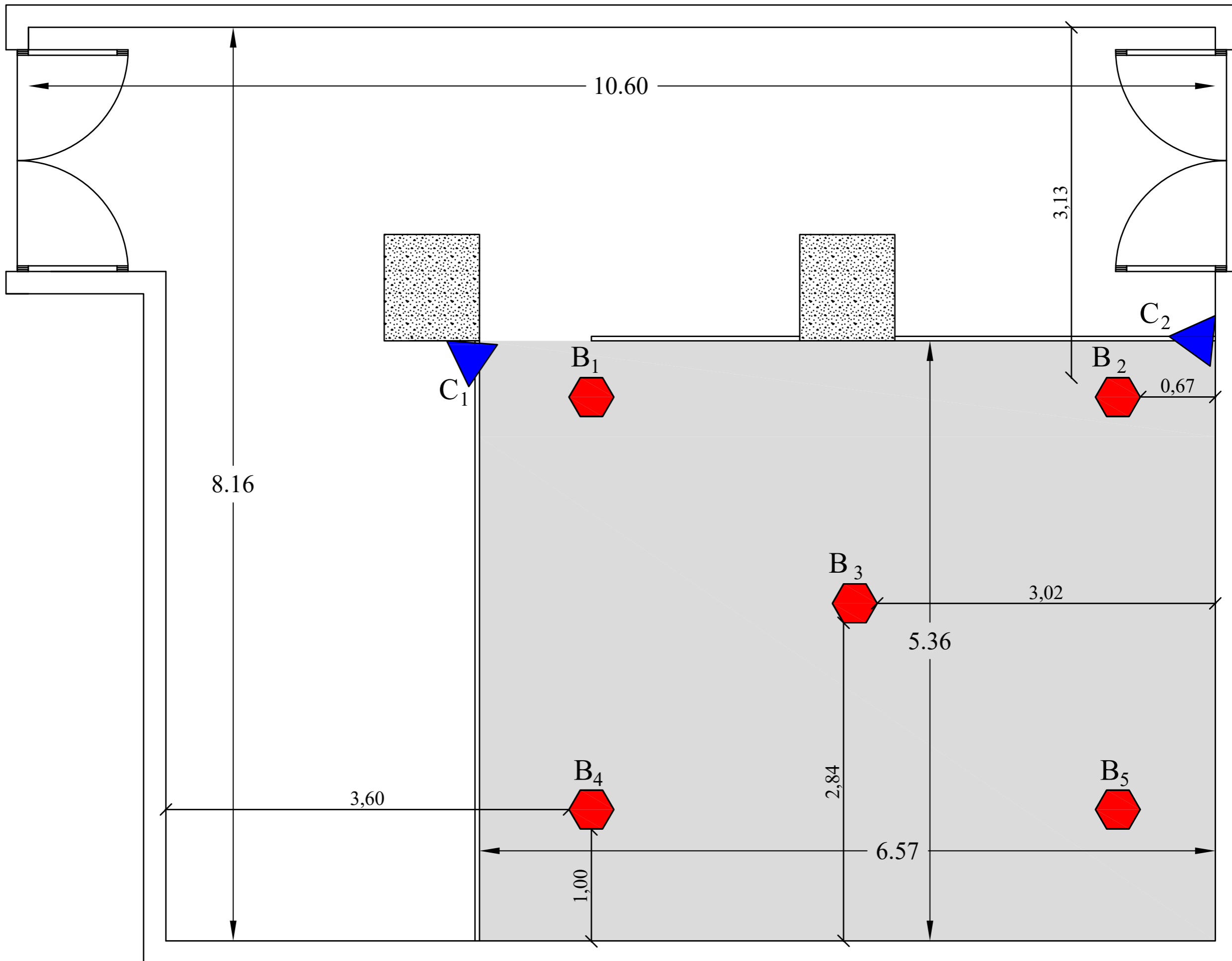


Estimote Location Beacon



SensingKit

<https://sensingkit.org>







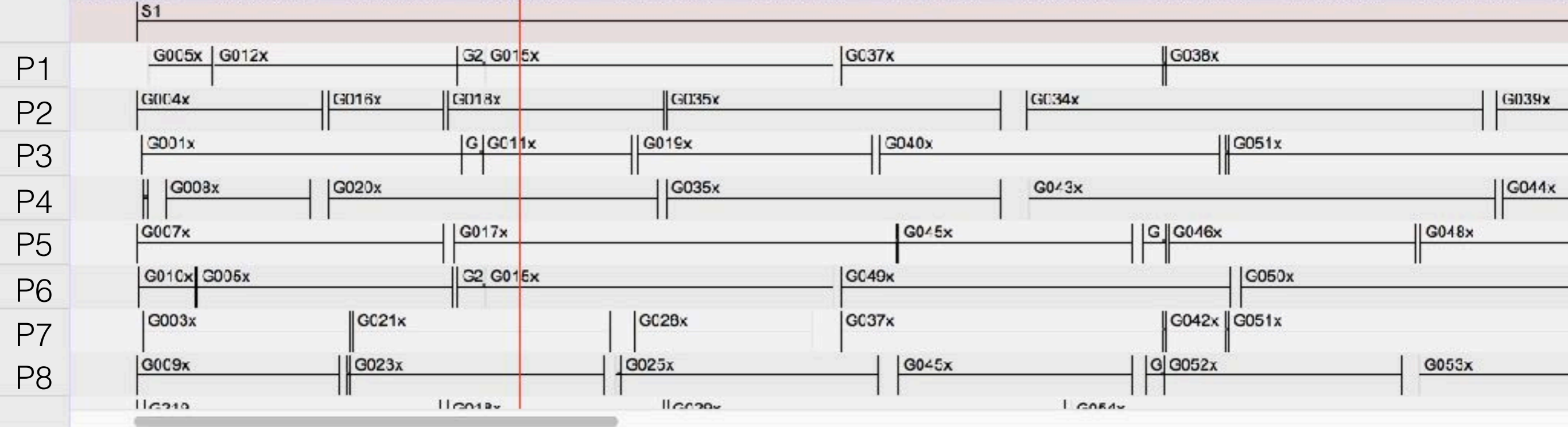
00:08:13.000

Selection: 00:00:00.000 - 00:00:00.000 0



Selection Mode Loop Mode

00:03:20.000 00:05:00.000 00:06:40.000 00:08:20.000 00:10:00.000 00:11:40.000 00:13:20.000 00:15:00.000 00:16:40.000 00:18:20.000 00:20:00.000



Data Analysis

Binary Target Variable:

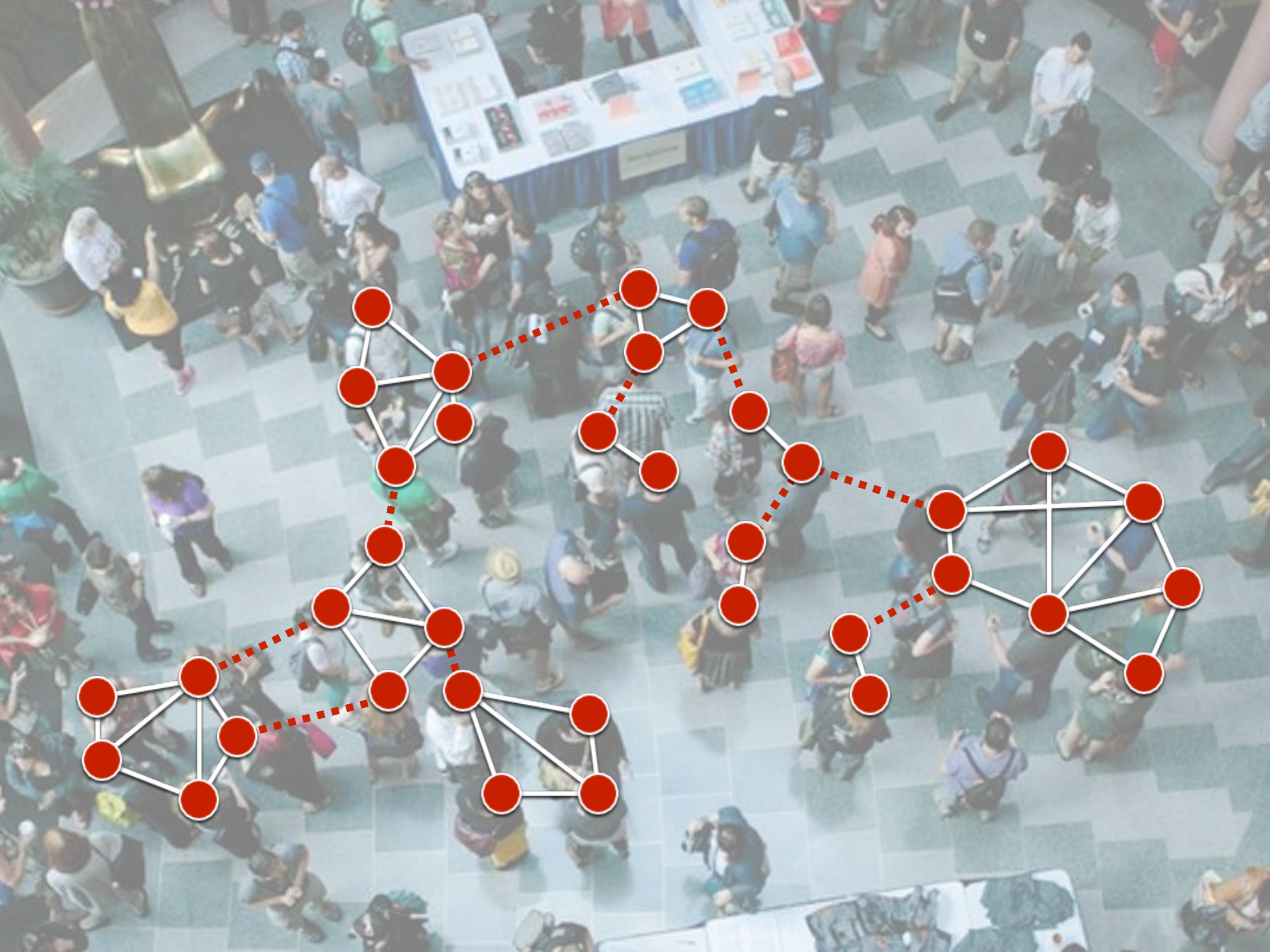
{1} a pair is interacting together

{0} a pair is not interacting

dmlc
XGBoost

74 features for each of the
 $C(24,2) = 276$ user combinations:

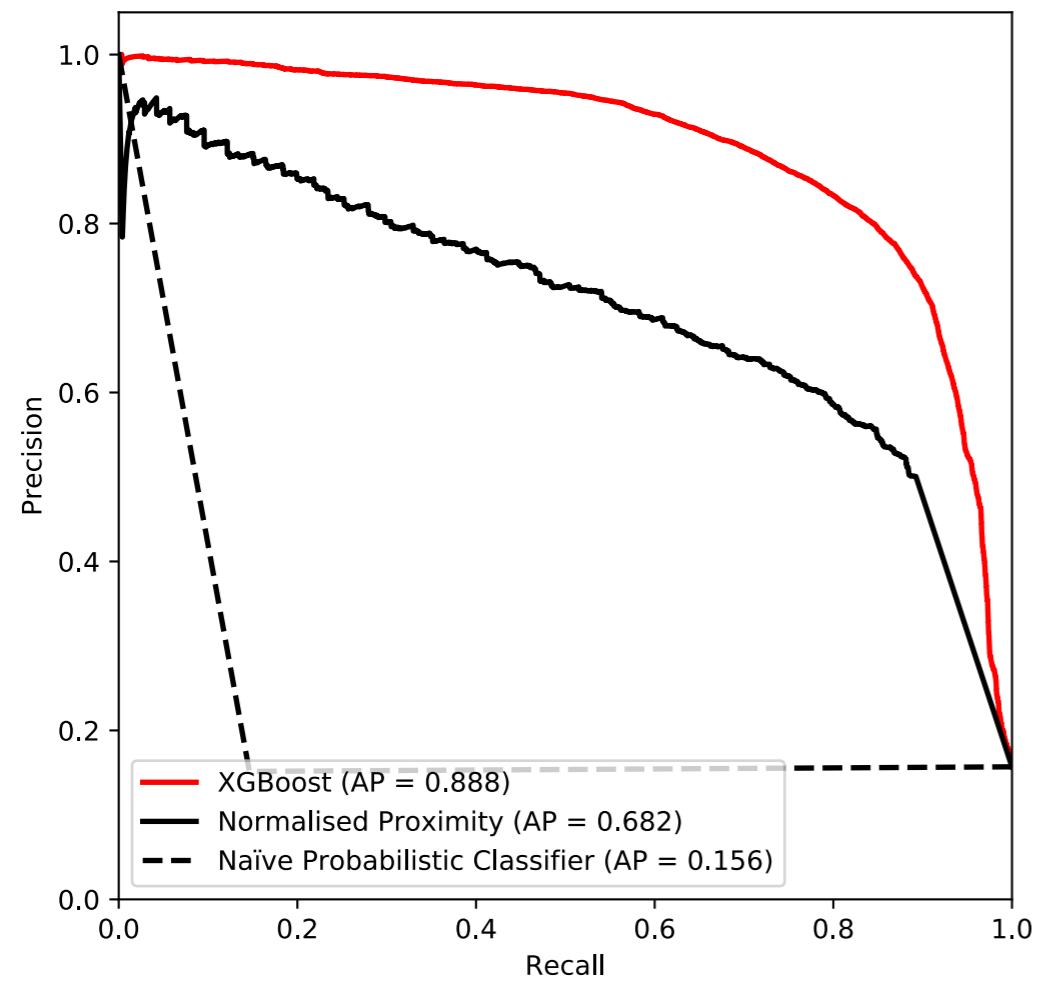
- Interpersonal Space (2)
- Device Position
(one-hot encoded)
- Indoor Positioning (5)
- Motion & Orientation (7)
- Past Information (56)



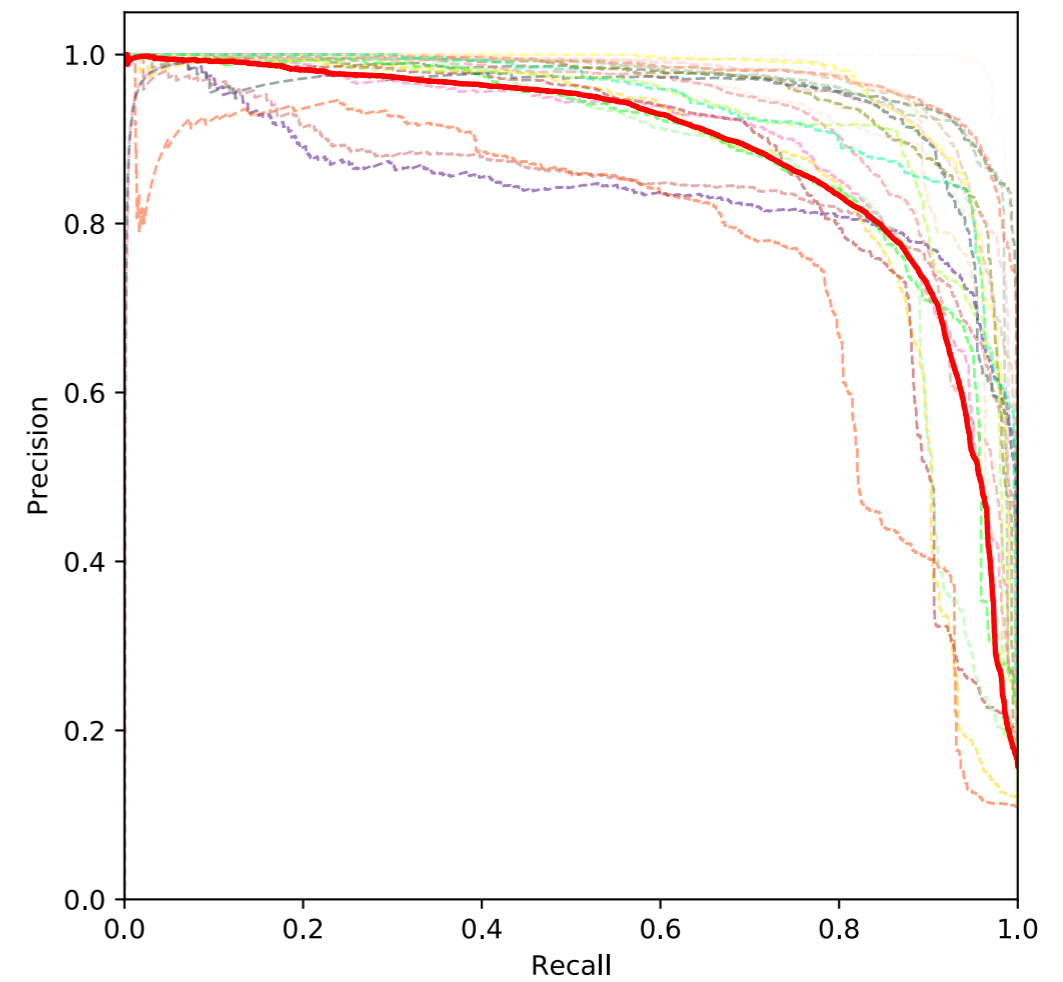
Evaluation

- **Link-level** - a link represents an interaction between a pair of participants.
- **Node-level** - a node represents a participant that belongs to the correct interactive group.
- **Group-level** - a group is detected to include the correct participants.

Results - Link Level

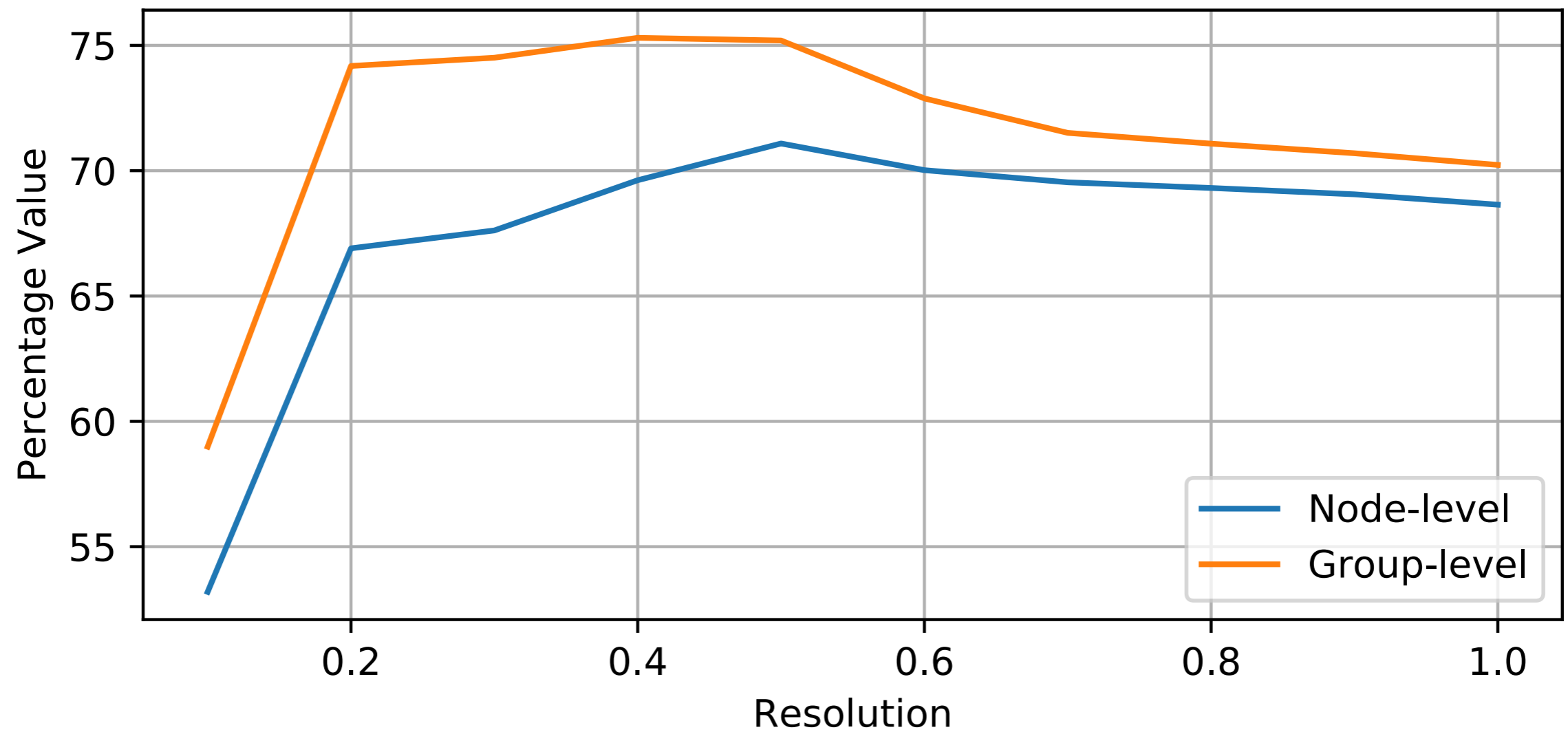


General Performance



Performance per Participant

Results - Node/Group-Level



Summary

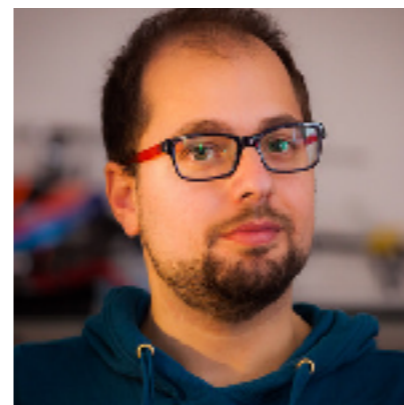
- We detect stationary social interactions inside crowds using mobile sensor data.
- We achieved a performance of 77.8% precision and 86.5% recall in link-level, 71.09% in node-level, and 75.19% group-level evaluation.
- Evaluation was made in a natural setting with 24 participants.
- Dataset (anonymised) will be available in CrowDad repository (<https://crowdad.org>).

Future Work

- Explore the use of the relative orientation using the magnetometer sensor.
- Investigate other types of social interactions, such as the flocking behaviour.
- Apply the model in a real-world social event and present analytics about the ways in which people are interacting.



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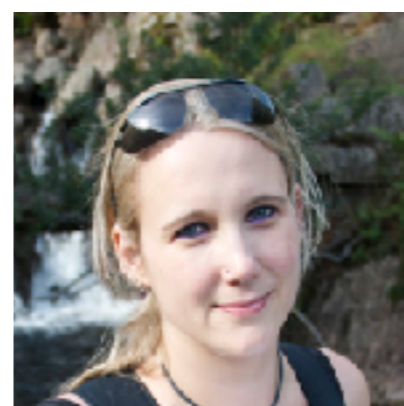
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Queen Mary University of London



Hamed Haddadi
Imperial College London



Richard Clegg
Queen Mary University of London



Laurissa Tokarchuk
Queen Mary University of London

Thank you for your attention!

For more details, please read:

Finding Dory in the Crowd: Detecting Social Interactions using Multi-Modal Mobile Sensing
Kleomenis Katevas, Katrin Hänsel, Richard Clegg, Ilias Leontiadis, Hamed Haddadi, Laurissa Tokarchuk
Under Review. Preprint is available in arXiv.

SensingKit — A Multi-Platform Mobile Sensing Framework for Large-Scale Experiments
Kleomenis Katevas, Hamed Haddadi, Laurissa Tokarchuk
Extended abstract, ACM MobiCom 2014, Maui, Hawaii, September 2014.

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