

**Eighth SG13 Regional Workshop on  
“Standardization and Future Networks:  
Opportunities for Africa Beyond 2020”**



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# Applications for future networks in emerging markets.

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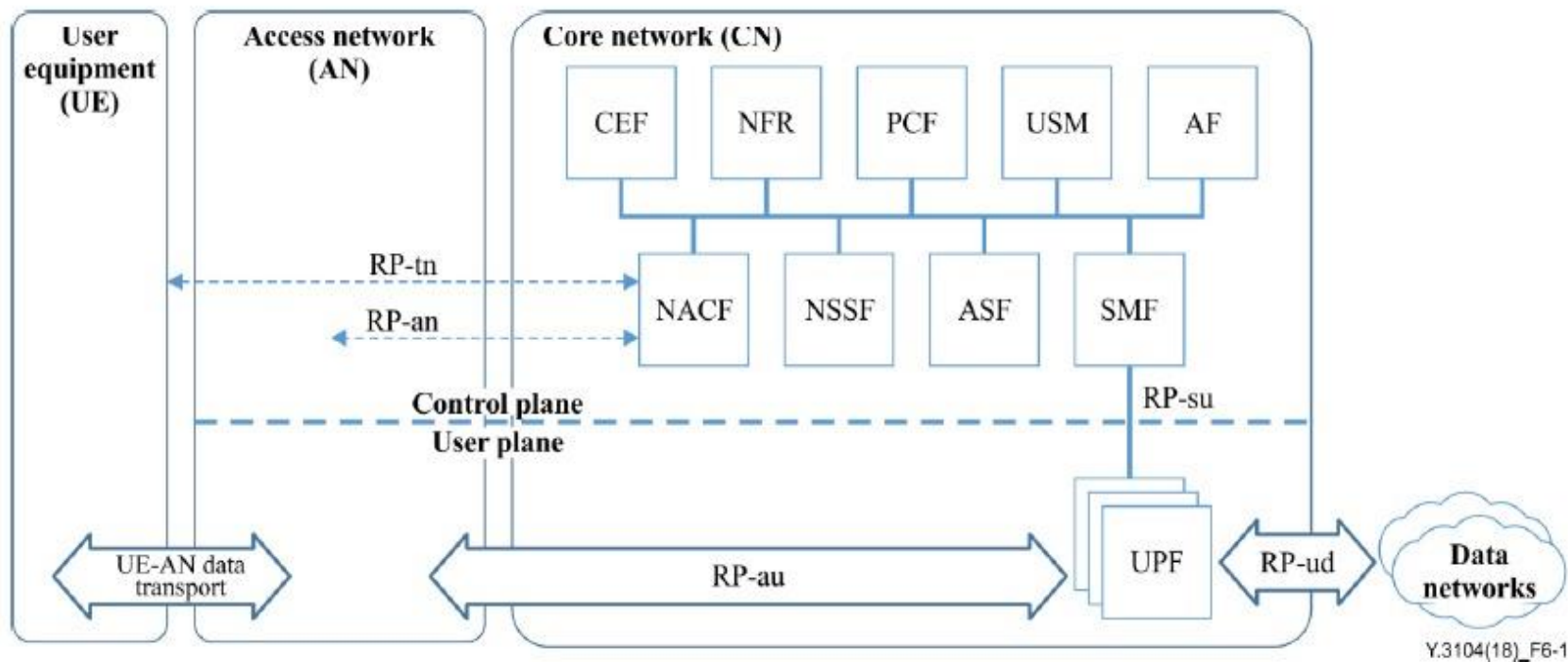
**Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria.**



# Introduction

- Three applications for future networks are to be discussed
  - Pandemic Tracing Application
  - AI-Based Classroom
  - Wazobia open speech

# Background - IMT-2020 Architecture



(AF: application function; CEF: capability exposure function)

Figure from ITU-T Y.3104



# Pandemic Tracing Application

- Effective contact tracing is very important in reducing the spread of Covid-19. (WHO)
- The manual approaches are dependent on the memory of the people involved.
- Mobile applications based on Bluetooth proximity and/or GPS locations have been developed.

# Contact tracing apps and challenges

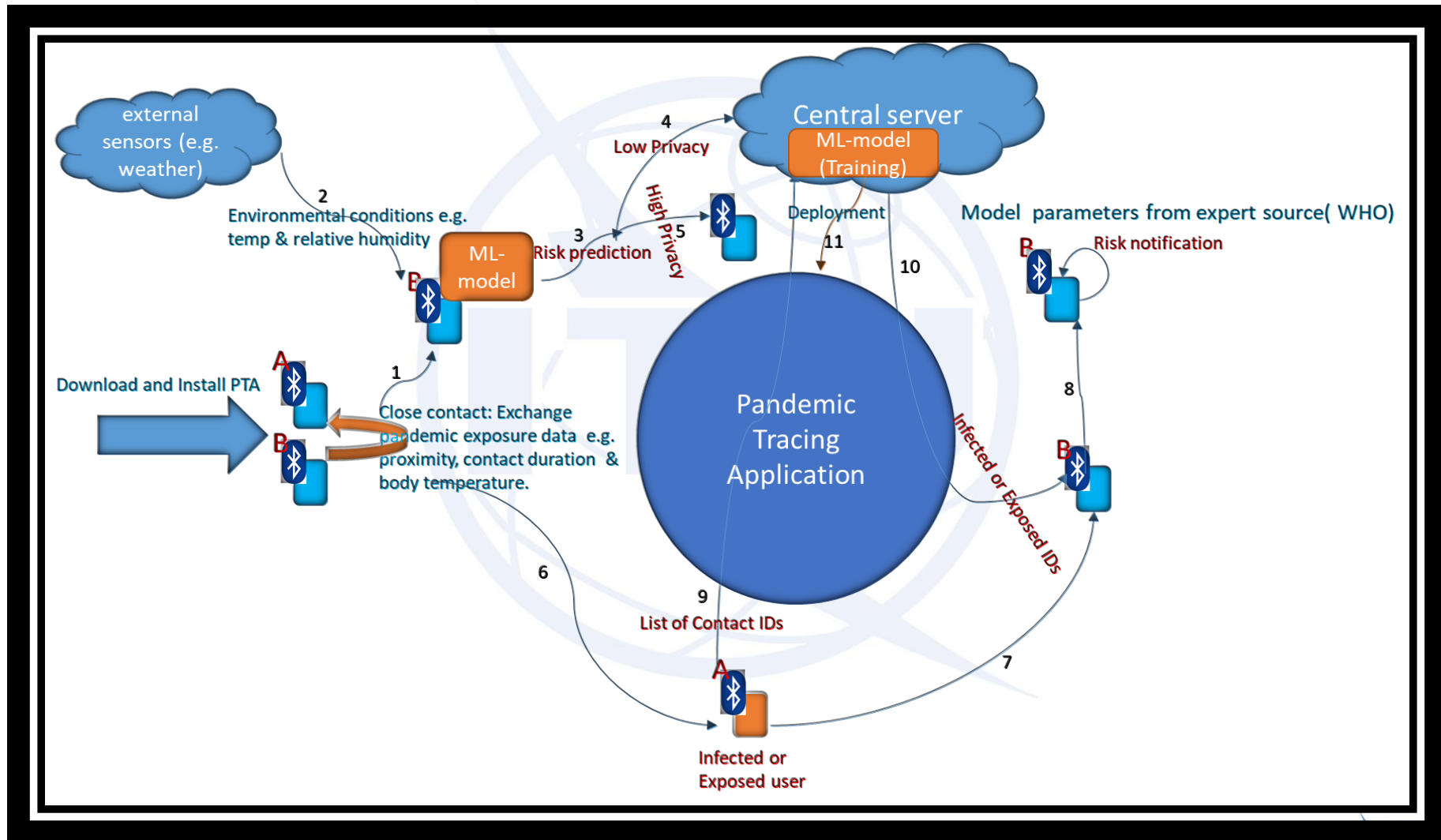
Name of App	Approach	Limitations
TraceTogether [Singapore]	Centralized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Only about one-fifth of the population are using the app.</li> <li>2. Large number of false positives.</li> </ol>
Aarogya Setu [India]	Centralized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Large number of false positives.</li> <li>2. Lots of citizens (Indians) are worried about violation of their privacy [location data is used].</li> <li>3. High battery consumption</li> </ol>
Covid Watch [Australia]	deCentralized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Large number of false positives—general problem with Bluetooth solutions.</li> <li>2 Not yet deployed.</li> </ol>
GH COVID-19 TRACKER  [Ghana]	Centralized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The app has no means to trace contacts, It is just a static form.</li> <li>2. A lot of private information is collected from the users and stored with the ministry of health.<sup>5</sup> It is difficult if not impossible for a user to know whether or not a person he/she has come in contact with is a covid-19 suspect or had been infected.</li> </ol>

# Guiding principles for Pandemic Tracing Application

- **PRINCIPLE-001:** The framework for tracing will be generic, but flexible enough with configurable parameters (which are monitored for tracing) to accommodate future pandemics.
- **PRINCIPLE-002:** The framework for tracing will be reuse any relevant aspects from existing global frameworks but customize for application in Nigeria and other emerging countries.
- **PRINCIPLE-003:** The framework for tracing will be open and will be reviewed with experts in ITU and WHO.
- **PRINCIPLE-004:** The framework for tracing will be flexible to allow different implementation options using smart phones, wearables, sensors and other kinds of tracking devices.
- **PRINCIPLE-005:** The framework for tracing will provide value-added features like risk detection, information and awareness about valid management mechanisms for the pandemic.
- **PRINCIPLE-006:** The framework for tracing will be designed with privacy preserving mechanisms as a core requirement.



# Pandemic Tracing Application



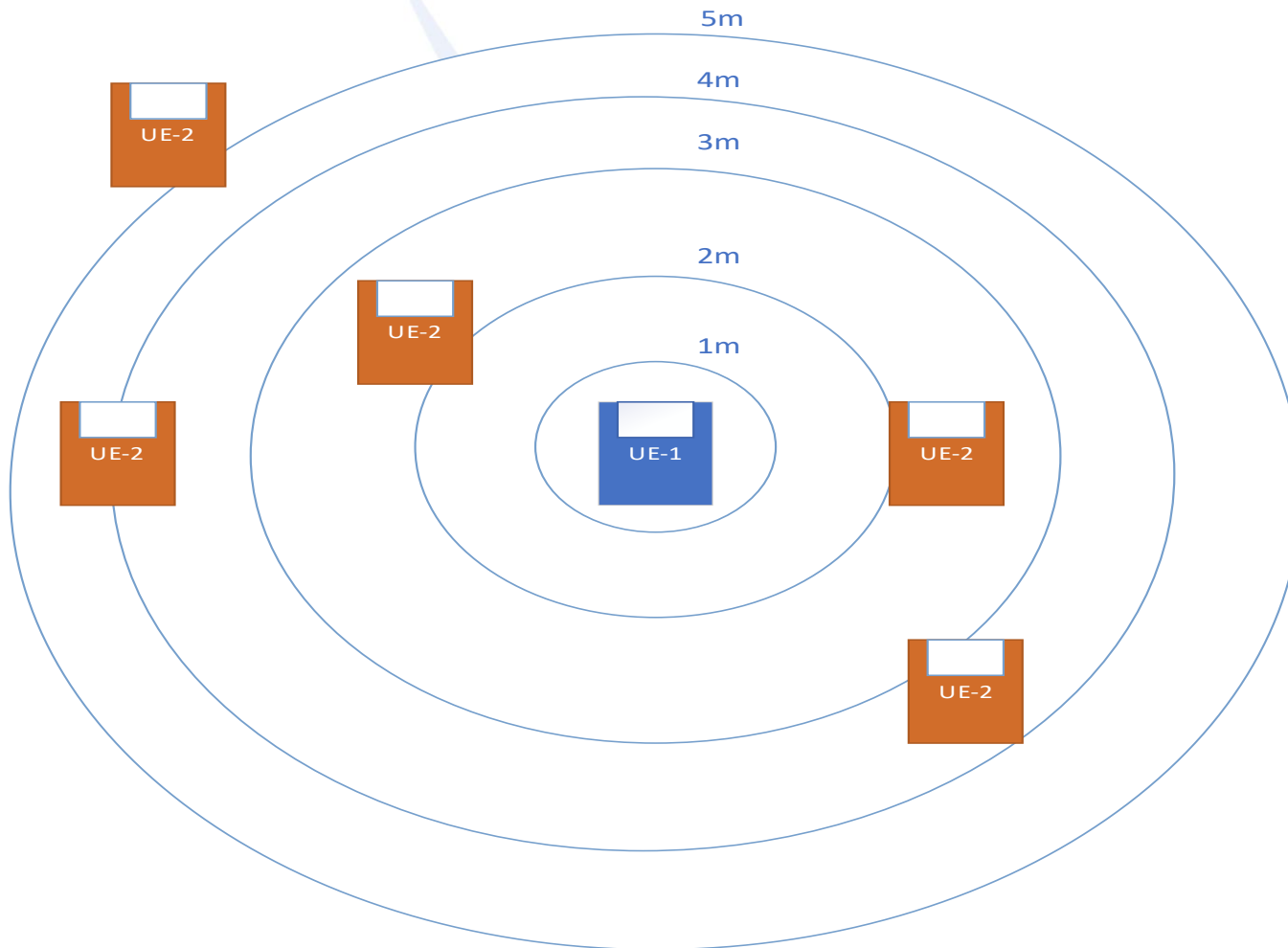


# PoC: AI- Bluetooth based Contact Detection (Distance Estimation)

Feature	Data Collected
Environment Setting	Ambient light intensity
Proximity between contacts	Bluetooth RSSI
Density of people	Count of number discovered wifi/bluetooth interference signal.
Bluetooth RSSI variations	OS version UE model Battery Charging status Battery temperature Orientation of device CPU utilization over the past 40s orientation of device (pitch, azimuth and roll)
Label	Ground truth distance (1-5m)



# PoC: Data Collection Setup



# AI- Bluetooth based Contact Detection

- A total of 272 samples were collected in Nigeria.
- ANN and SVM distance prediction models were trained on the data.
- Link to Dataset, Codes and Benchmark Results:  
<https://github.com/gblessed/covid-19-bluetooth-distance-estimator>

# References

- Jason, B., Joel, K., Alvin, T., Chai, S. H., Lai, Y., Janice, T., & Tang, A. Q. (2020, May 1). *BlueTrace: A privacy-preserving protocol for community-driven contact tracing across borders*. Retrieved from BlueTrace:  
[https://bluetrace.io/static/bluetrace\\_whitepaper-938063656596c104632def383eb33b3c.pdf](https://bluetrace.io/static/bluetrace_whitepaper-938063656596c104632def383eb33b3c.pdf)
- [Covid Watch] <https://covid-watch.org/>
- [https://gdprhub.eu/index.php?title=Projects\\_using\\_personal\\_data\\_to\\_combat\\_SARS-CoV-2](https://gdprhub.eu/index.php?title=Projects_using_personal_data_to_combat_SARS-CoV-2)

# AI-Based Class Room

AI based classroom is a smart classroom that leverages the power of ML to facilitate the learning process for younger pupils.

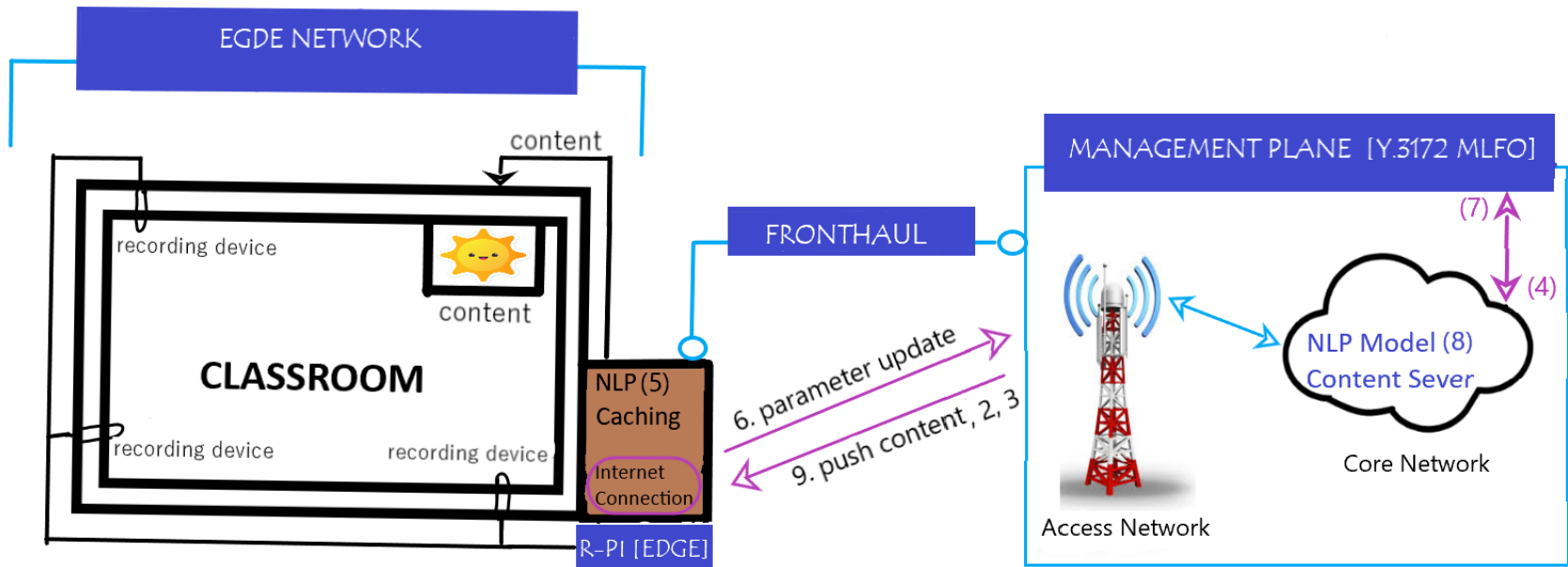


# AI-Based Class Room Contd

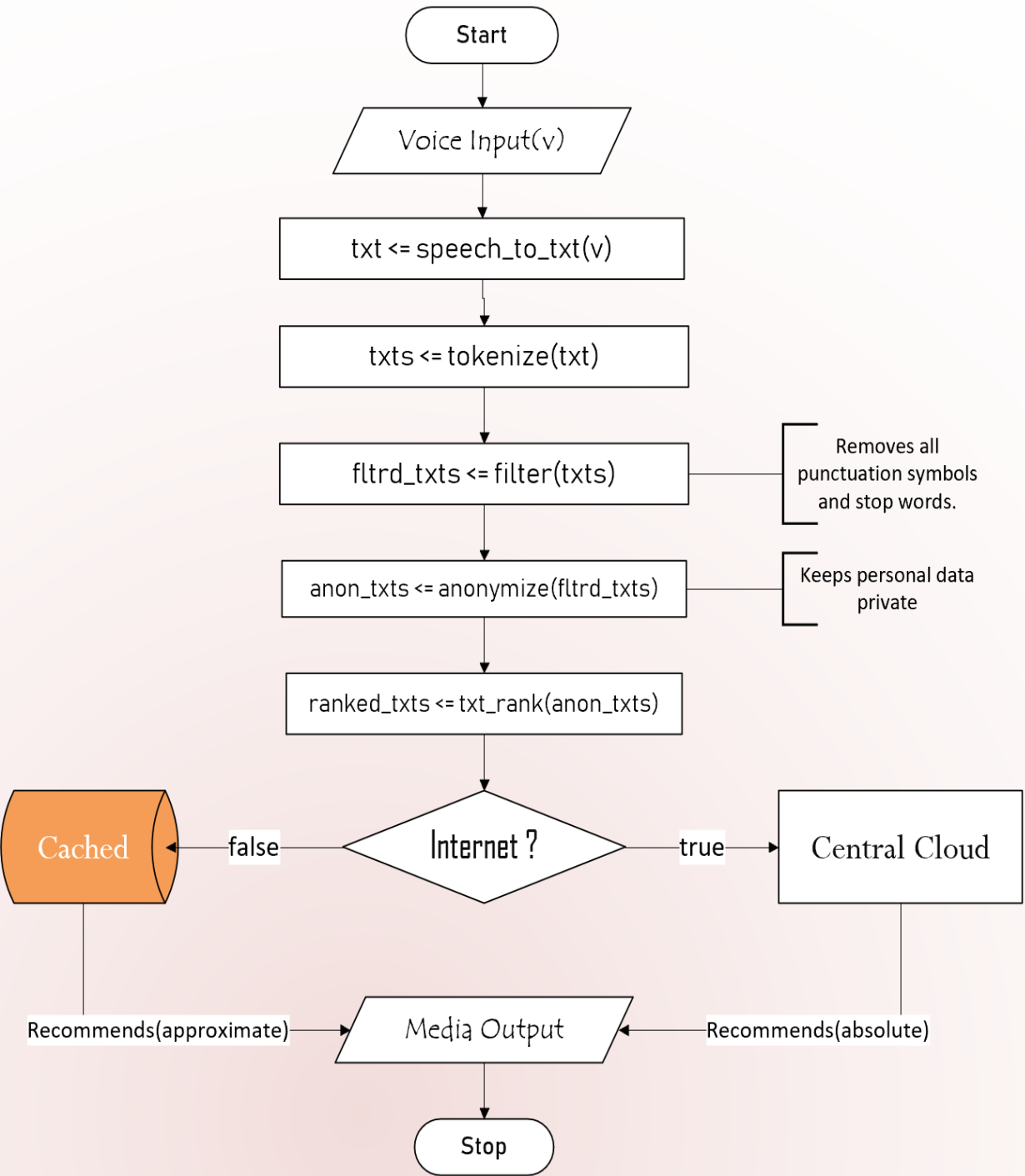
It consists of the following:

- **Data collection** – Listening devices, record pupils & teacher.
- **Data processing** – NLP model processes voices at the edge.
- **Distributed ML** – Periodic reports sent to the cc while keeping personal data private.
- **Content output** – CC recommends appropriate media based on model predictions.

# AI-Class Overview



# AI-C Flow Chart





# References

- Mihalacea, R., & P, T. (2004). *TextRank: Bringing order into Texts*. Retrieved from <https://researchgate.net/publication/200042361>.
- Veton, K., & Gamal, B. (2017). Comparing Speech Recognition Systems (Microsoft API, Google). *International Journal of Engineering Research and Application*, 20-24.
- Guangming, L., Yule, X., Jiamei, W., & Zhenling, Y. (2016). Research on Text Classification Based on TextRank. *International Conference on Communications, Information Management and Network Security*.

## Link to video

<https://mega.nz/#!EQBkTKjAIXgmch6RJQjZKr9P3maWNhC3zqQ7hntLQr2YBw5fDT0>



# Open Problems And Suggestions

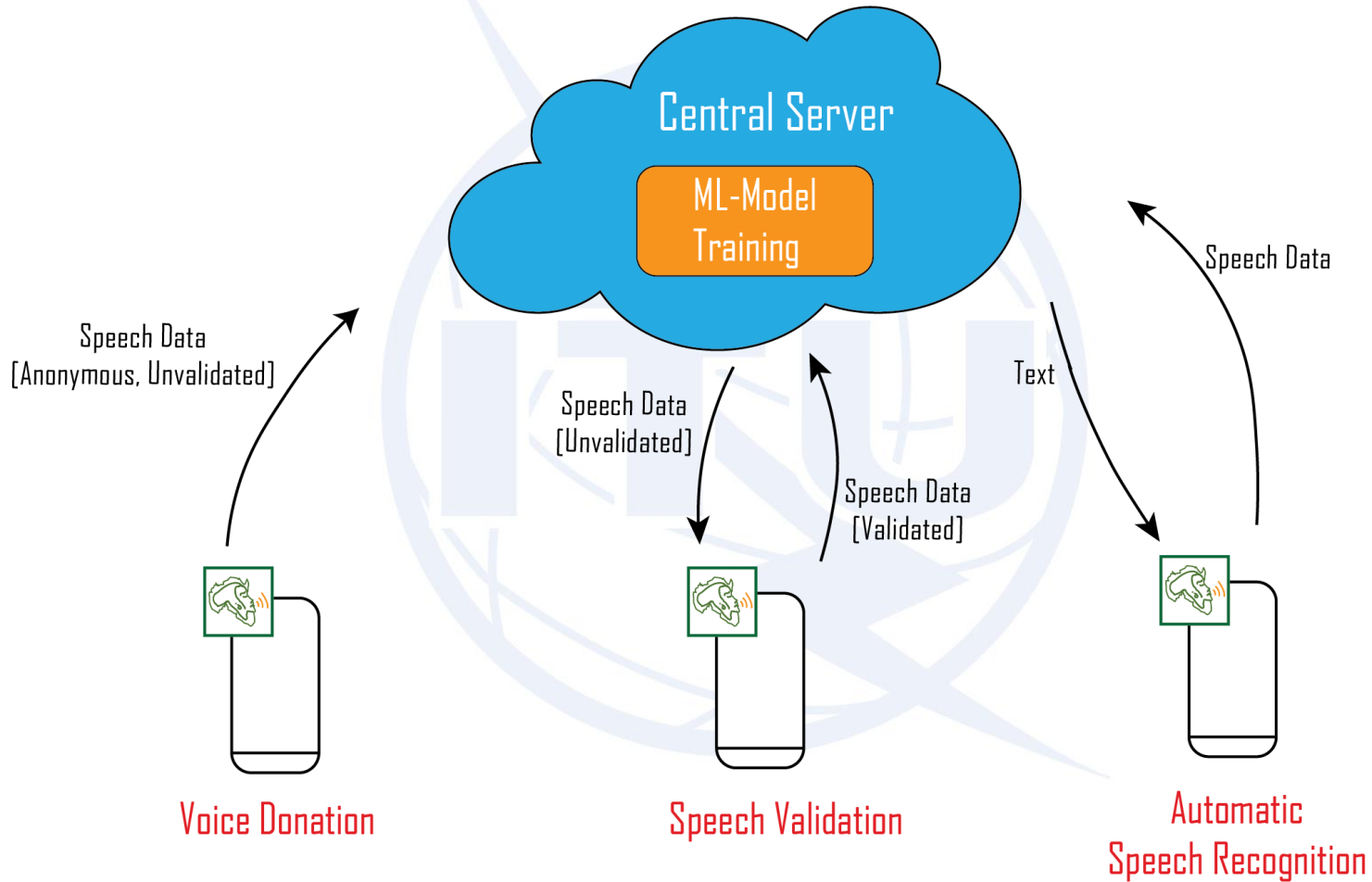
## Problems

- For confidentiality speech recognition should be done locally.
- The Carnegie Mellon University, CMUsphinx offline Speech Recognition engine performs poorly on Africans accents.
- This has led us to building **Wazobia Open Speech**.

# Wazobia open speech

Wazobia open speech is an automatic speech recognition system that can understand english accents spoken by native Africans. Wazobia open speech is built on top of Mozilla's DeepSpeech engine.

# Wazobia open speech



# Wazobia open speech (Implementation)

Audio file  
(16kHz, MP3)

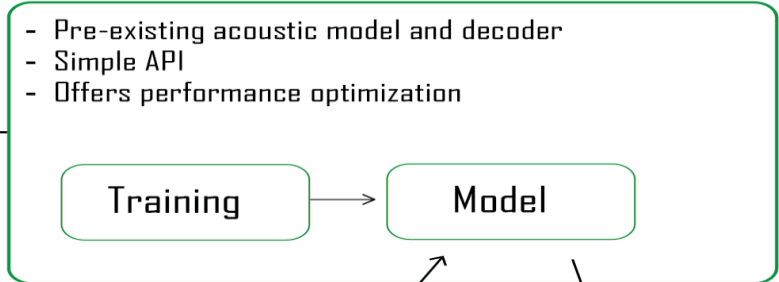
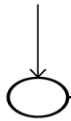


Segmentation



- Audio reduced into a collection of clips. Usually sentences
- Clips are mapped to their corresponding transcripts

DeepSpeech  
ASR Engine



Speech Input

Text Output



# Wazobia open speech

- Hours of audio collected: 3.58
- Female donors: 37%
- Male donors: 63%

# Links to Implementation

- Link to Dataset, Codes and Benchmark Results:  
<https://github.com/Heatwave114/wazobia-open-speech>
- Link to Android Data collection application:  
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.fgml5g.wazobia>

# Acknowledgements

We would love to express immense gratitude to our teacher and HOD **Dr James Agajo** for his relentless mentorship as well as for introducing us to ITU. Contributing under ITU student project has drastically increased us in practical knowledge that pertains to our course of study and has also improved our research skills in general.

Secondly, we want to show appreciation to our ITU supervisor **Dr Vishnu** for his genuine efforts in guiding us through our work. We are truly glad that we met a benevolent man.





**Thank you for  
listening**

