

SMARTPHONES ARE THE KEY!

ON THE CONSTRAINTS OF MOBILE COMPUTING IN CLOUD AVOIDANCE

RÉMY RAES
SPIRALS/WIDE RESEARCH TEAMS
INRIA LILLE

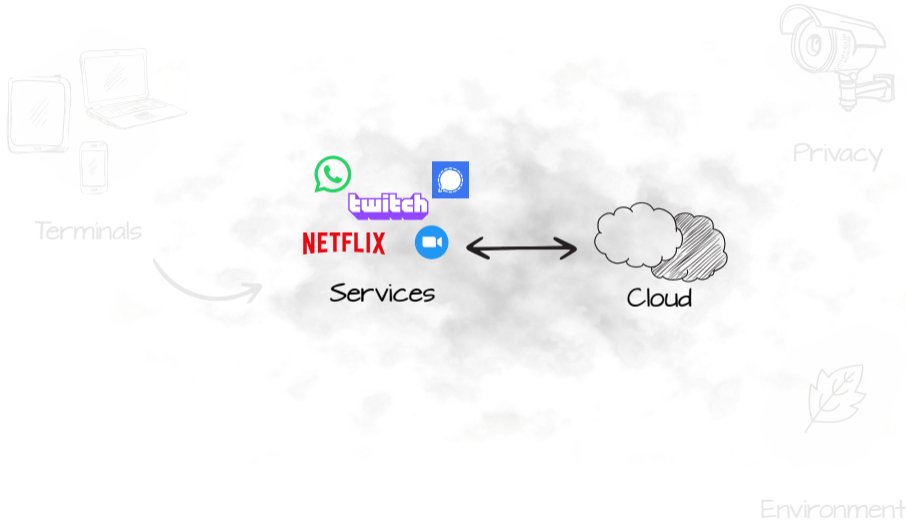
JULY 6TH, 2026

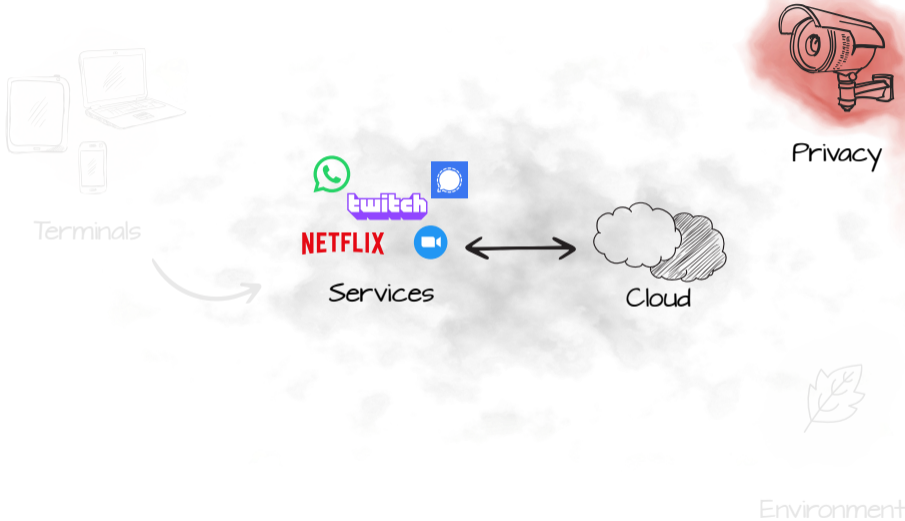
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Terminals



twitch



NETFLIX



Services



Cloud



Privacy



Environment

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Privacy

54% of data in the cloud is sensitive, up from 47% last year.



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Cloud

Services

WhatsApp users on alert after hacker drops massive dataset

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Paulina Okunyte, Senior Journalist



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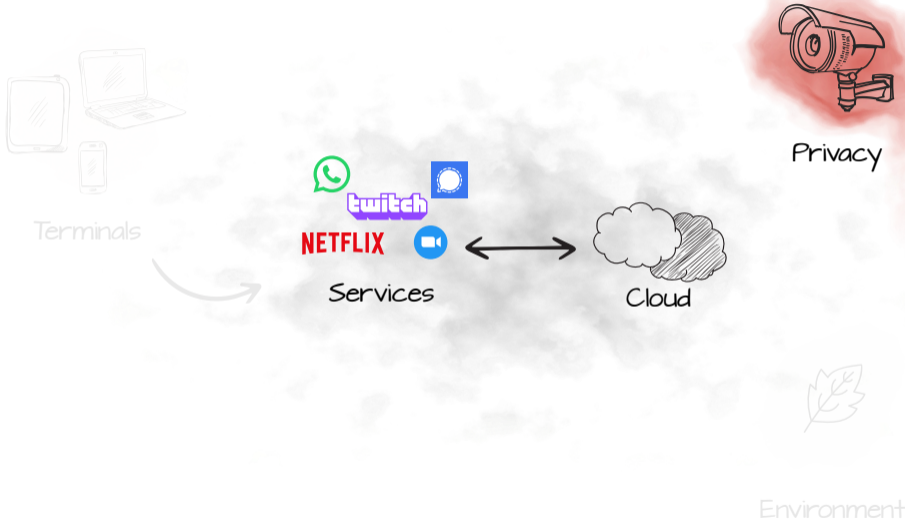
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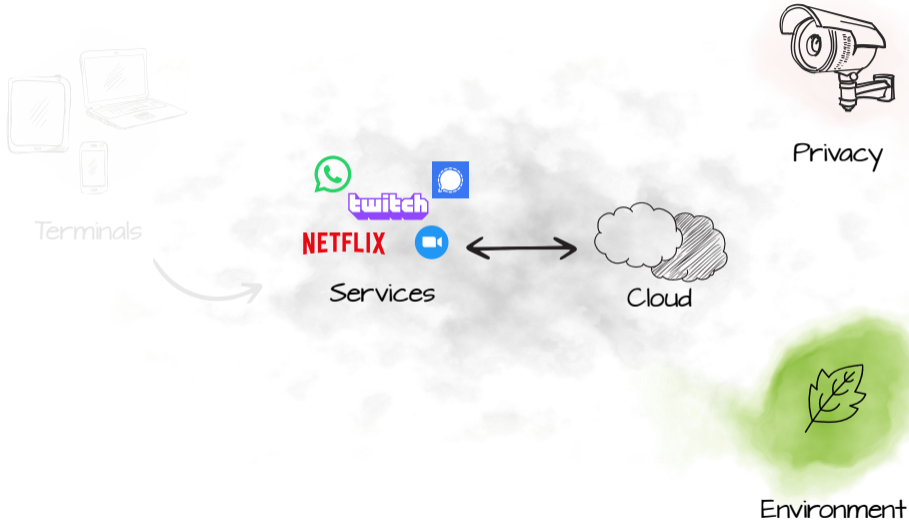
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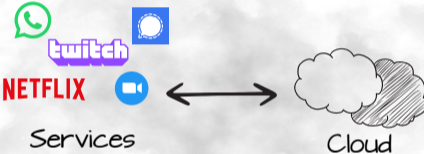
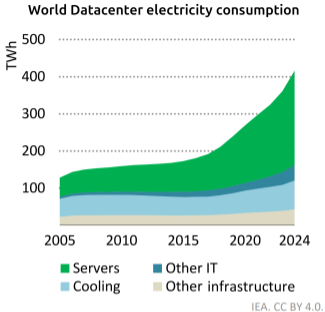
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Environment



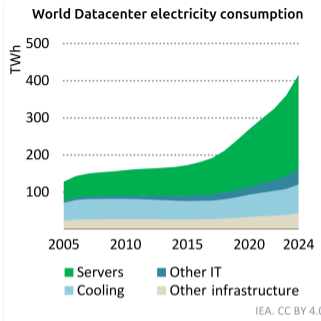




Privacy



Environment

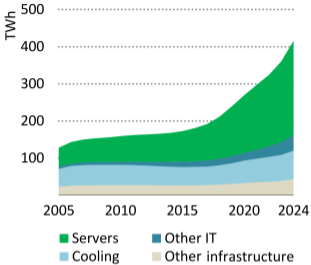


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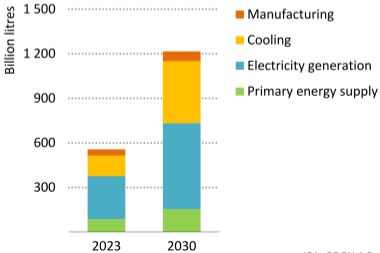


Environment

World Datacenter electricity consumption



World Datacenter water consumption



IEA. CC BY 4.0.

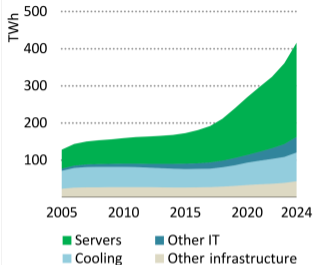


Privacy



Environment

World Datacenter electricity consumption



'I can't drink the water' - life next to a US data centre

10 July 2025

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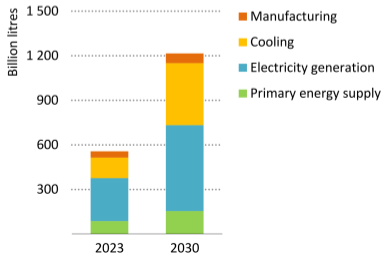
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Michelle Fleury & Nathalie Jimenez

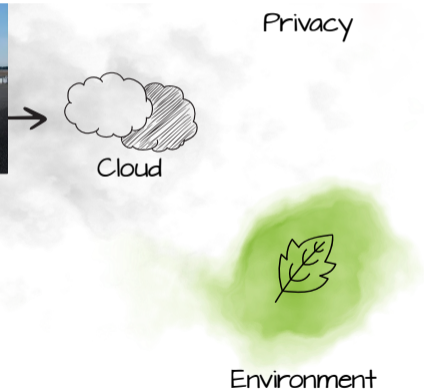
North America business correspondent & Business reporter, Georgia

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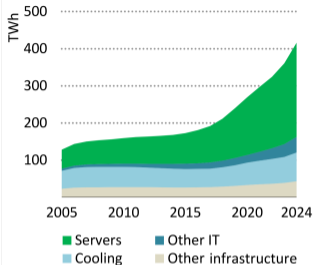
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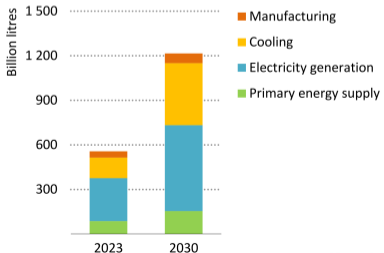
10. **We Need to Talk About AI's Impact on Public Health >**
 Mi **Data-center pollution is linked to asthma, heart attacks,**
 Nor **and more**

BY ADAM NIERMAN SHAOLEI REN | 01 MAY 2025 | 5 MIN READ |

Adam Nierman is the Carl F. Braun professor of computing and mathematical sciences at Caltech.
 Shaolei Ren is an associate professor of electrical and computer engineering at the University of California, Riverside.

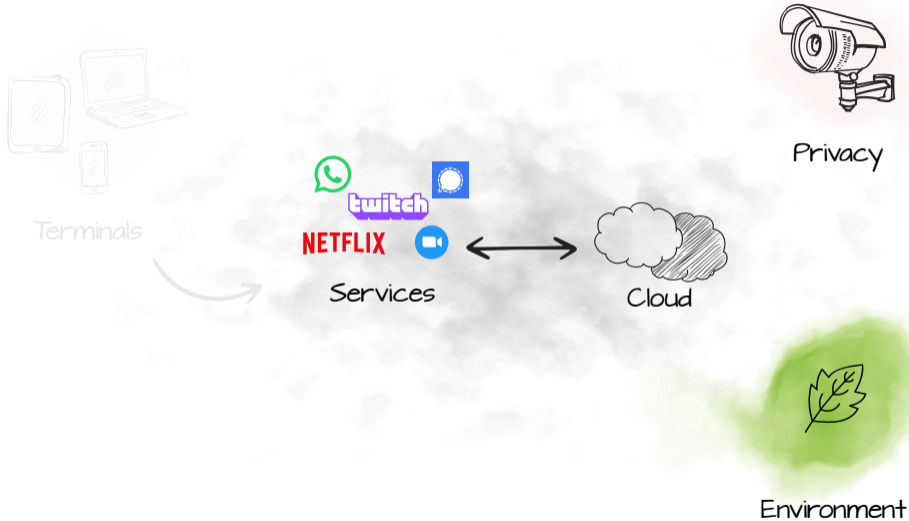


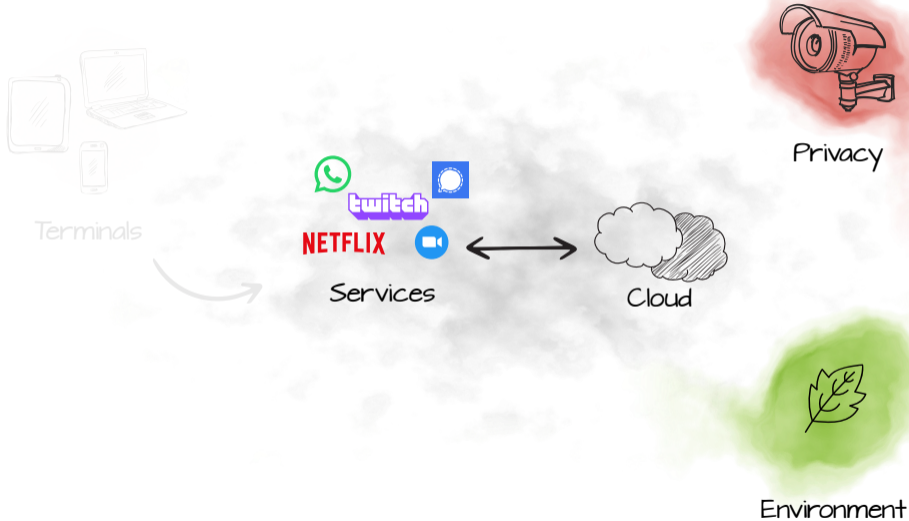
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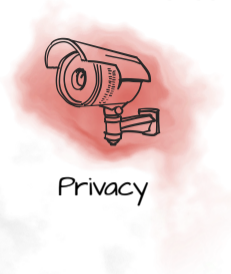
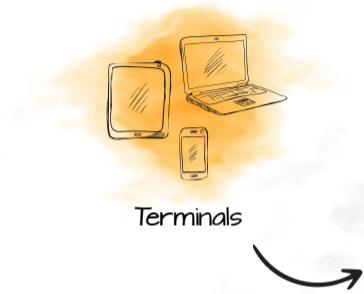


Environment

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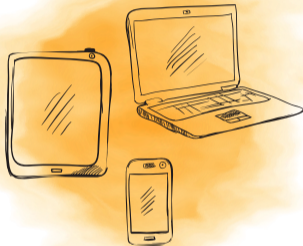
Storage

- 1. FLI
- 2. FLInD



Computing

- 3. INTACT



Terminals



Energy

- 6. Simply the Best



Communication

- 4. Survey
- 5. Venice



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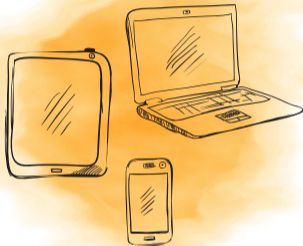
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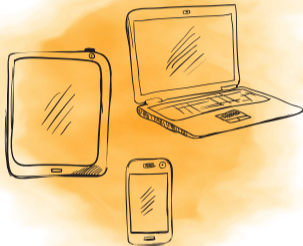
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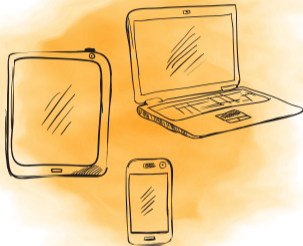
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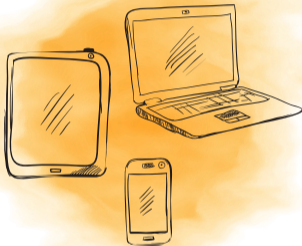
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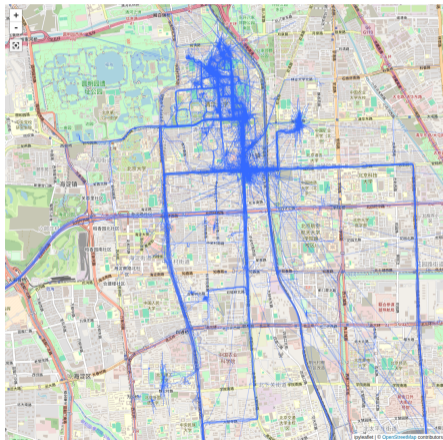
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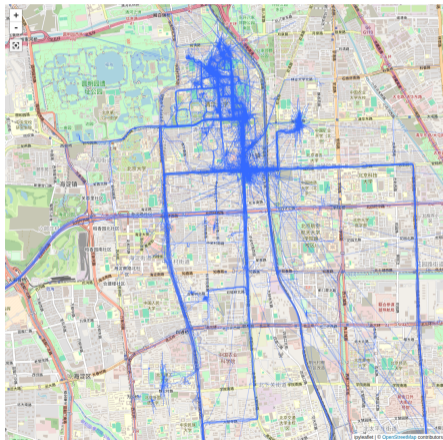
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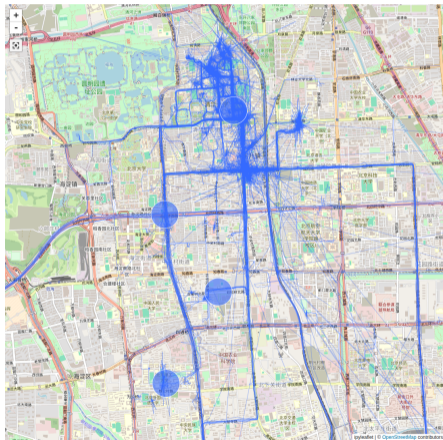
- Location data is heavy (500MB/day)
- Location data is sensitive
- Can be mined to extract **Points of Interest (POIs)**
- Storage competitors exist: SQLite, SWAB, Greycat
 - ▶ But they're not satisfying



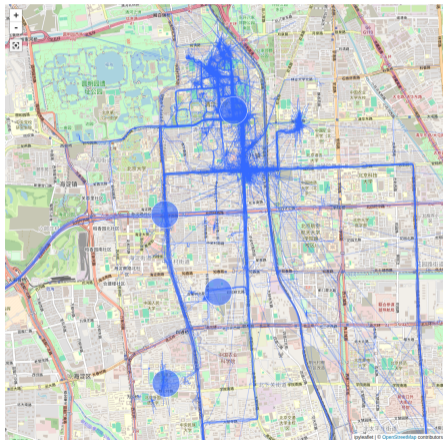
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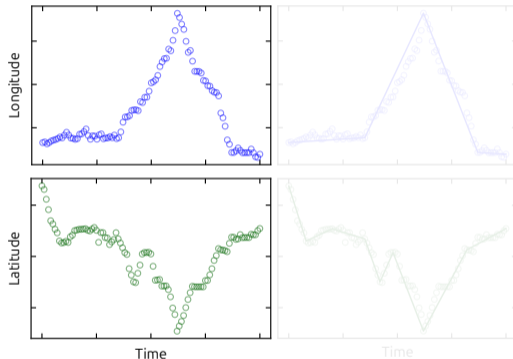
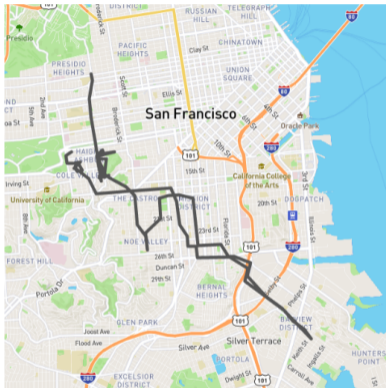


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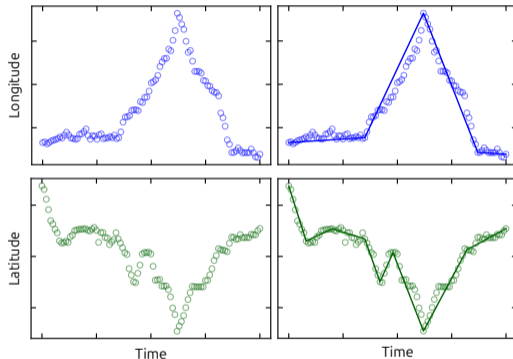
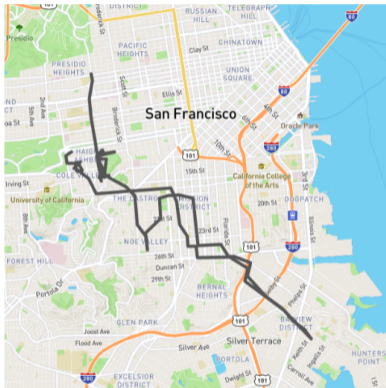


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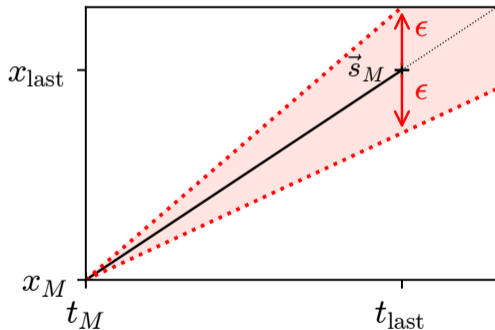


Rémy Raes, Olivier Ruas, Adrien Luxey-Bitri, Romain Rouvoy. Compact Storage of Data Streams in Mobile Devices. *DAIS'24 - 24th International Conference on Distributed Applications and Interoperable Systems, Jun 2024, Groningen, Netherlands. (hal-04535716v3)*

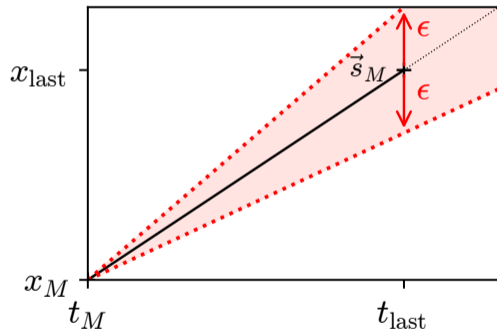


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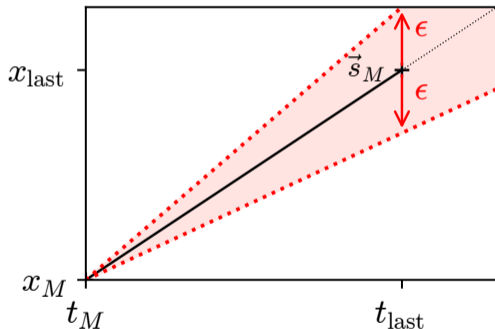
- List of piecewise linear approximations
- Capture as many points as possible per linear segment
- Data approximation through error tolerance



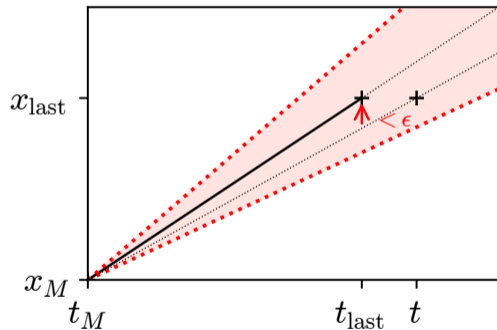
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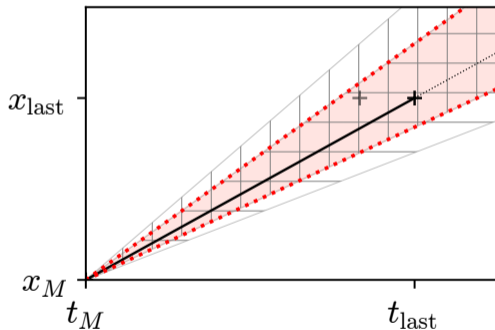
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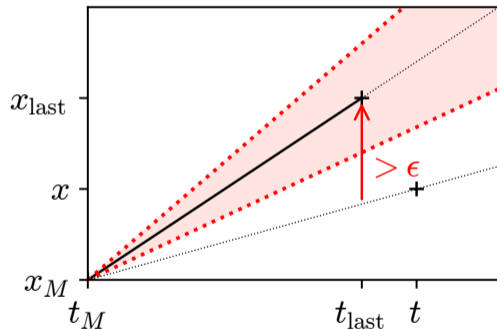
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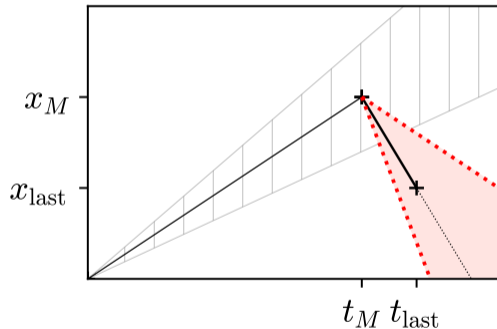
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■ Competitors

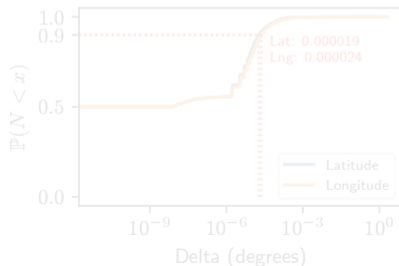
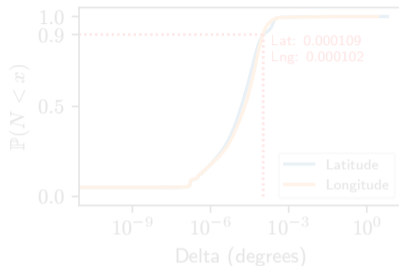
- ▶ SQLite
- ▶ SWAB
- ▶ Greycat

■ Input data

- ▶ Synthetic data
- ▶ Accelerometer data
- ▶ CABSPOTTING dataset (GPS, San Francisco)
- ▶ PRIVAMOV dataset (GPS, Lyon)

■ ϵ definition

- ▶ 1×10^{-3} by default
- ▶ Up to 2×10^{-3}



■ Competitors

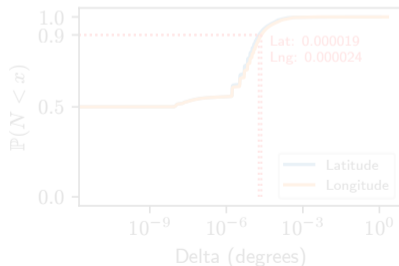
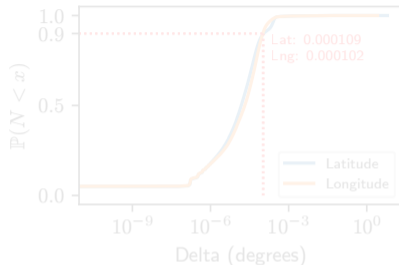
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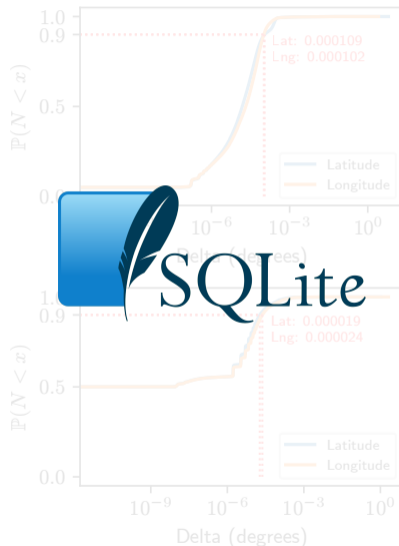
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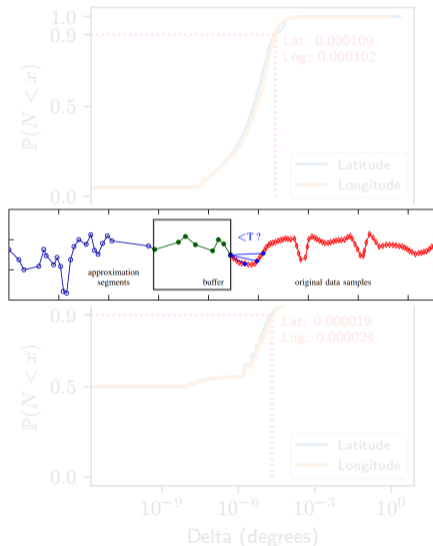
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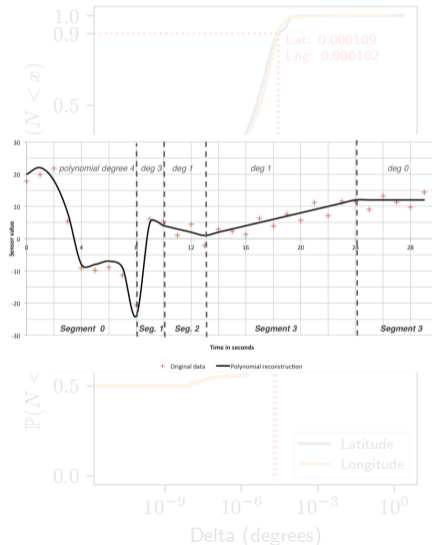
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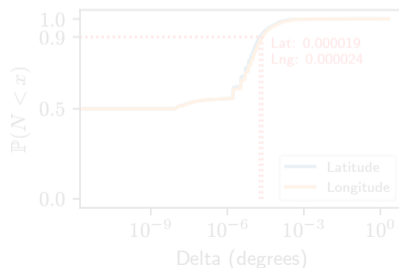
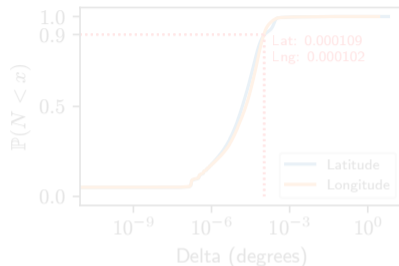
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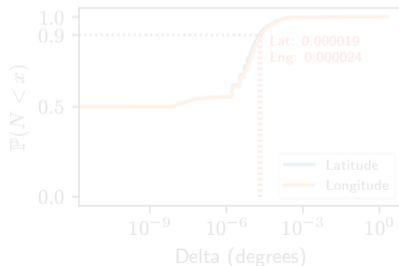
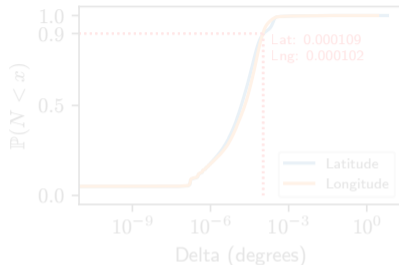
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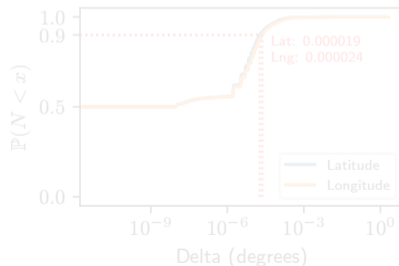
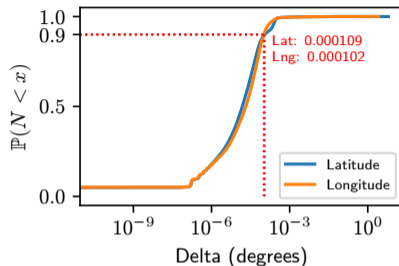
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- ▶ 1×10^{-3} by default
- ▶ Up to 2×10^{-3}



■ Competitors

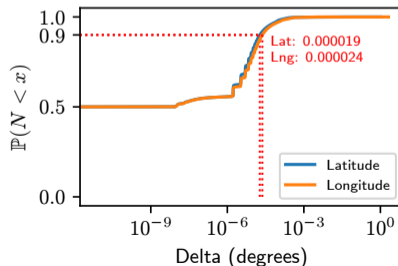
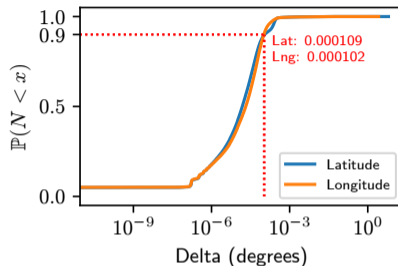
- ▶ SQLite
- ▶ SWAB
- ▶ Greycat

■ Input data

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- ▶ Accelerometer data
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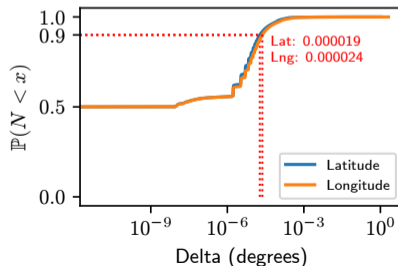
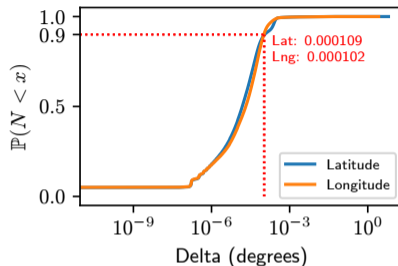
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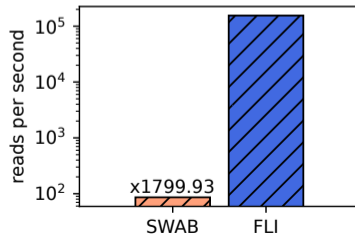
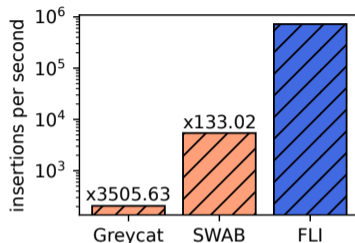
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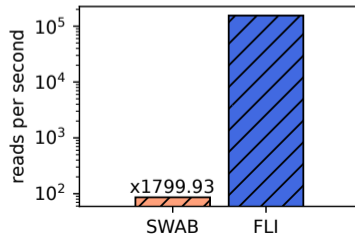
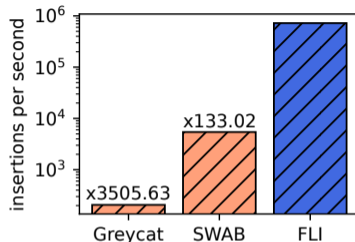
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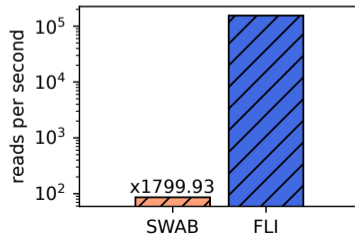
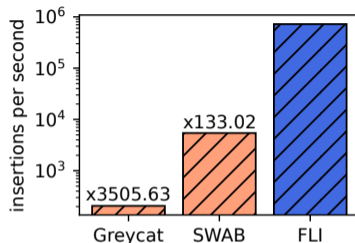
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 - ▶ CABSPOTTING: from **388MB** to **307MB** (-21%)
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- Surpassed storage constraint



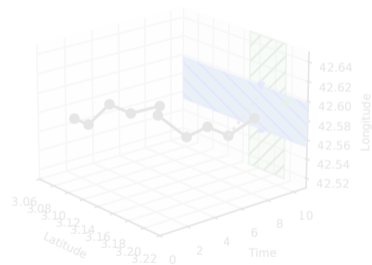
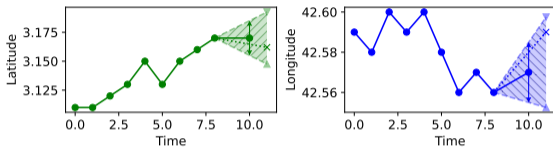
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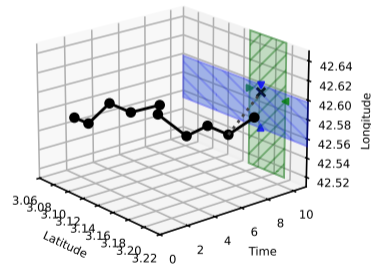
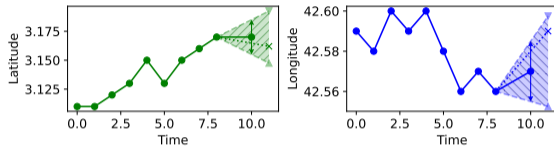


- FLI is suboptimal for storing multivariate time series
- Exploit relation between dimensions



Rémy Raes, Romain Rouvoy, François Taïani, Adrien Luxey-Bitri, Davide Frey. Less is More: a Lossy Storage Middleware for Multivariate Time Series. (hal-05547600)

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■ Impact of dimensions

- ▶ The more captured dimensions...
- ▶ The more likely the invariant is to break

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- ▶ FLI
- ▶ FLIND (all dimensions in one instance)
- ▶ SPLITFLIND (dimensions distributed between several instances)

■ Datasets

- ▶ Hardware
- ▶ Electricity
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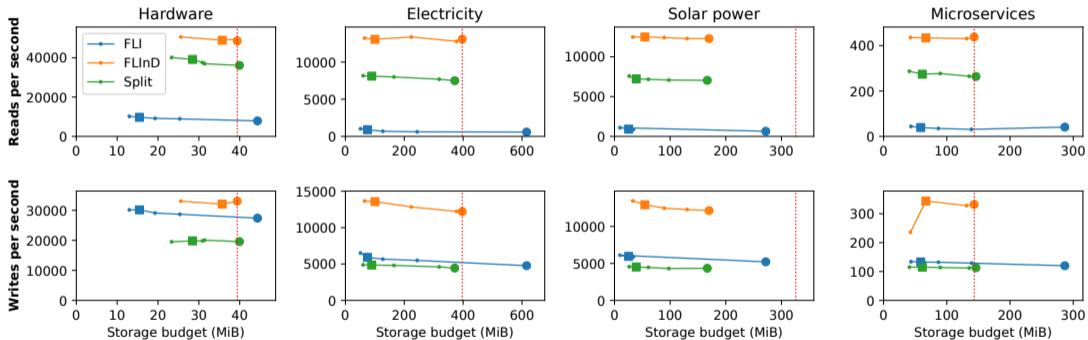


Figure: Read and write throughput VS storage budget of linear approximation competitors over several datasets.

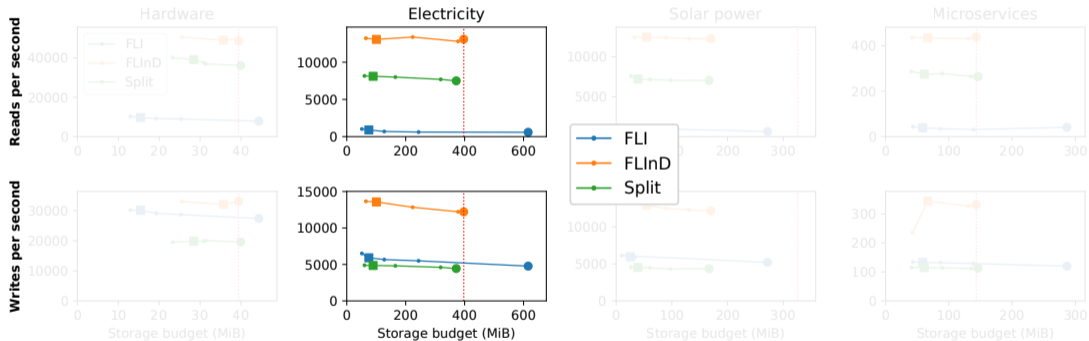


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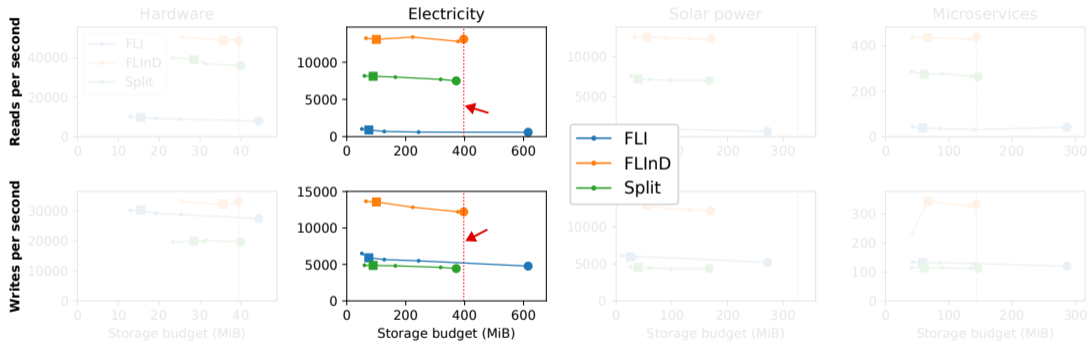


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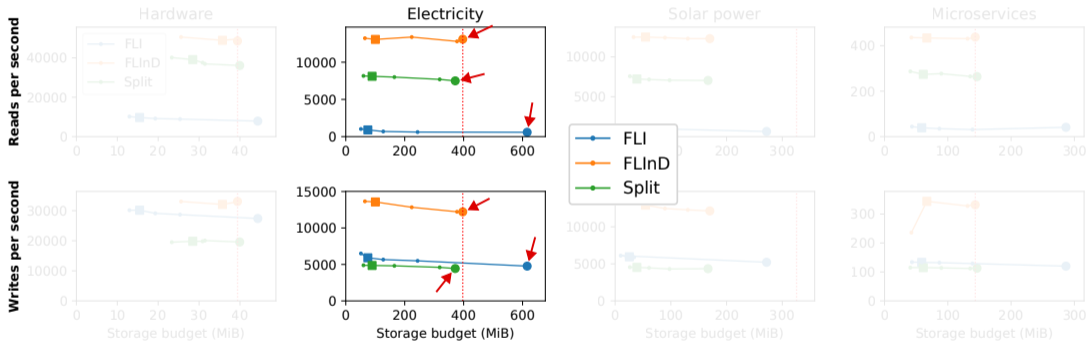


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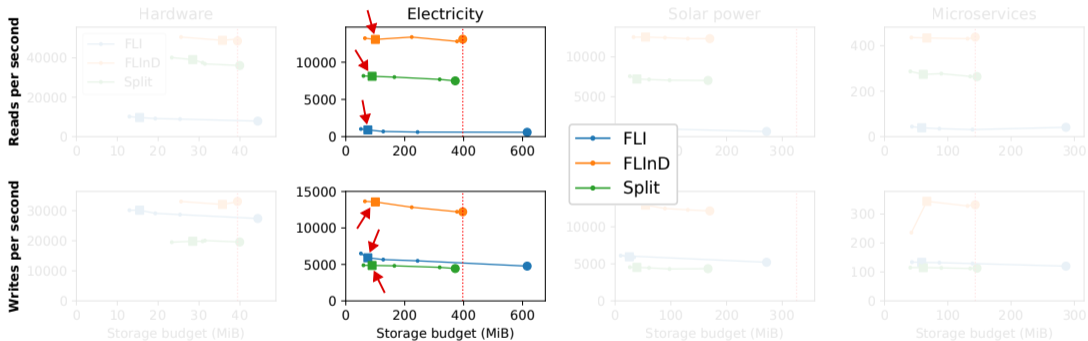


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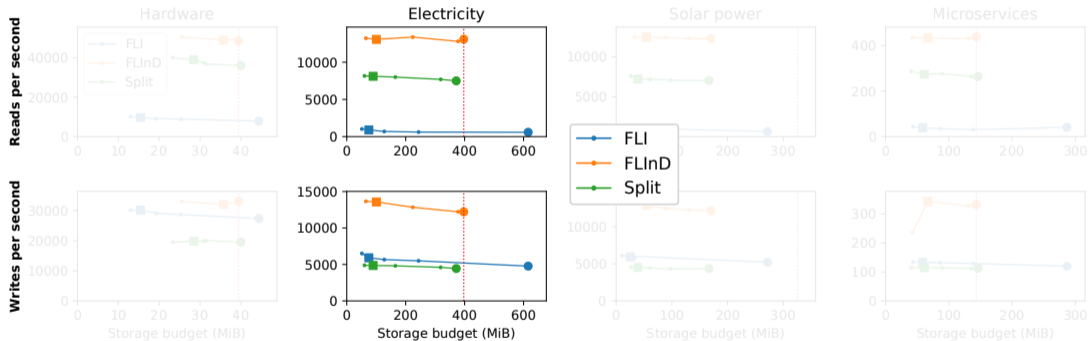
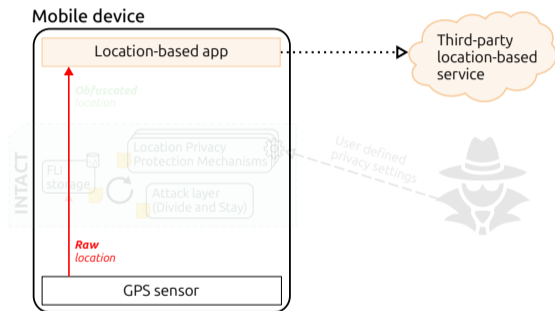


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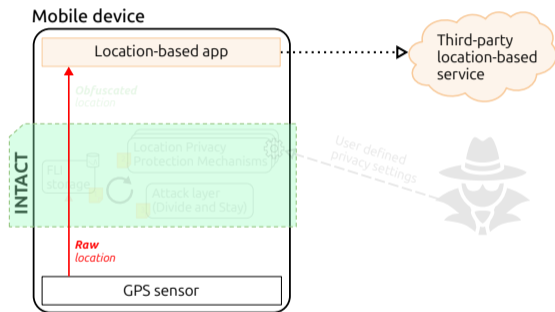
■ INTACT: *in situ* location protection

1. Local **storage** of private data
2. Local **protection** mechanisms
3. Local **attack** algorithms

- Locally **ensure data is safe** before sharing it

Rémy Raes, Olivier Ruas, Adrien Luxey-Bitri, Romain Rouvoy. INTACT: Compact Storage of Data Streams in Mobile Devices to Unlock User Privacy at the Edge. *Journal of Internet Services and Applications* (jisa.2025.5242)

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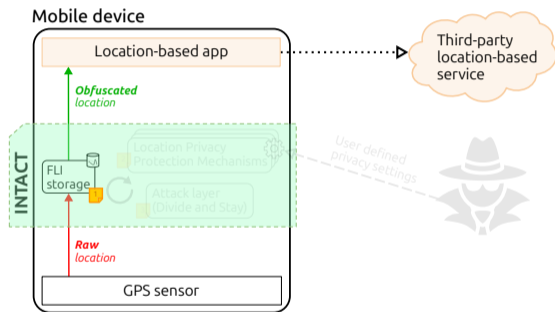


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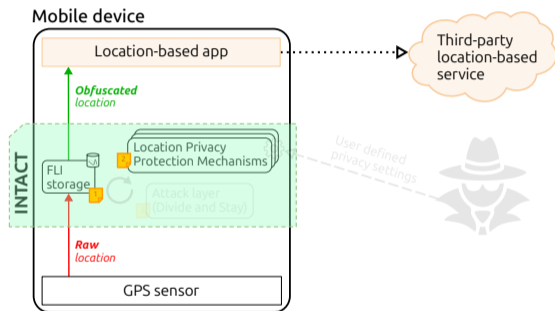


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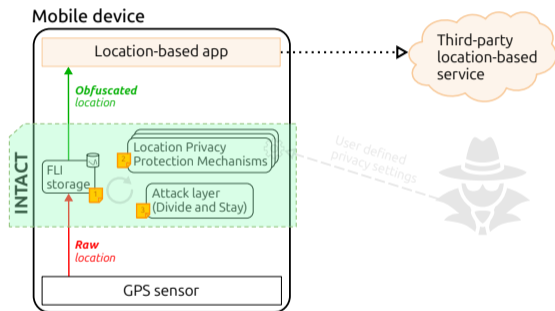


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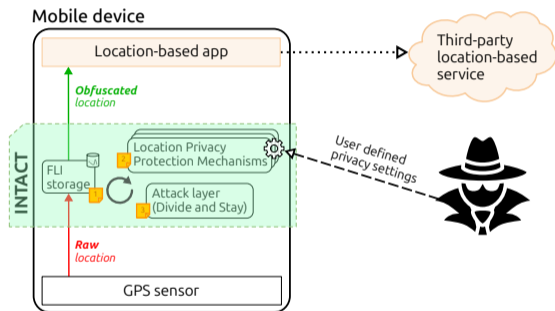


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Protection: PROMESSE

- Implementation of the LPPM
- Execution time of a second

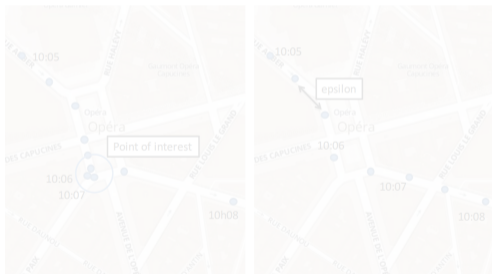


Figure: Toy example of the PROMESSE LPPM in action.

Attack: DIVIDE&STAY

- POI-ATTACK optimisation
- Execution time brought to the minute
- Accurate results

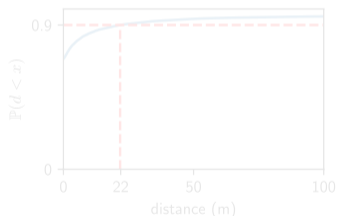


Figure: Distances distribution of modelled to closest raw POIs on CABSPOTTING.

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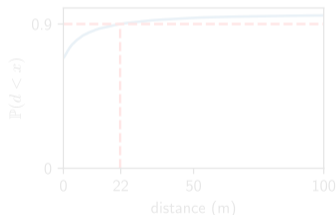


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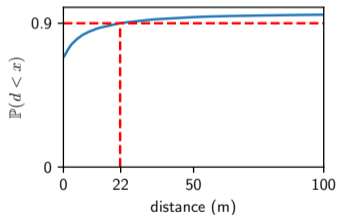


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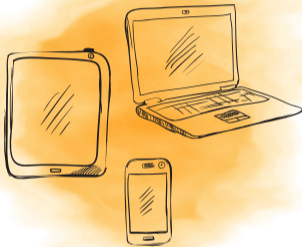
Storage

- 1. FLI
- 2. FLInD



Computing

- 3. INTACT



Terminals



Energy

- 6. Simply the Best



Communication

- 4. Survey
- 5. Venice



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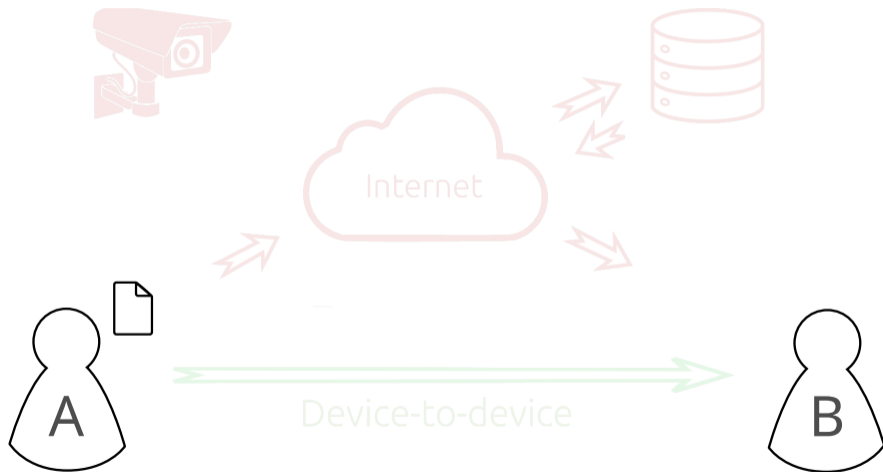
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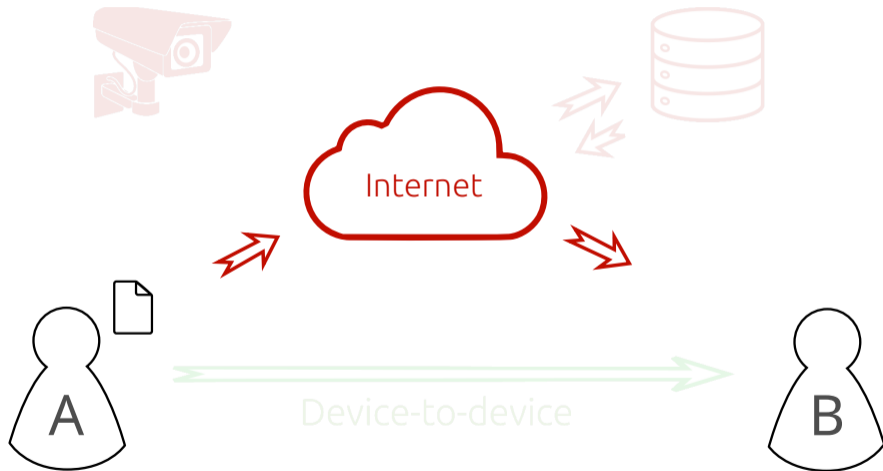
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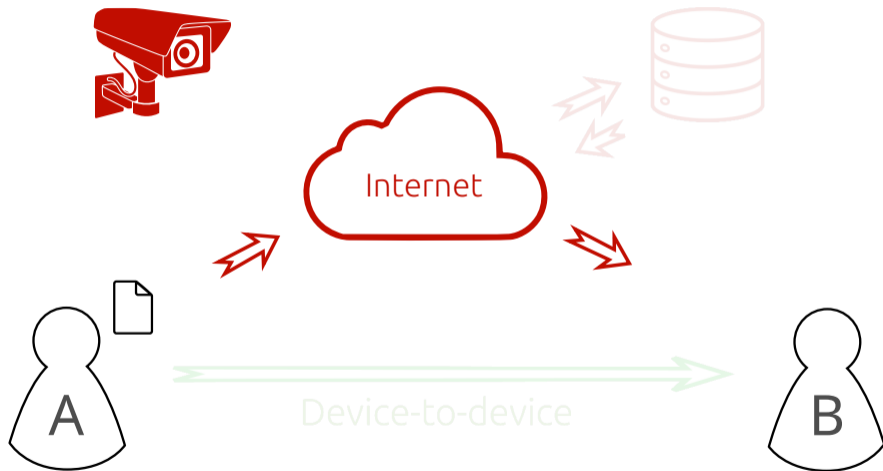


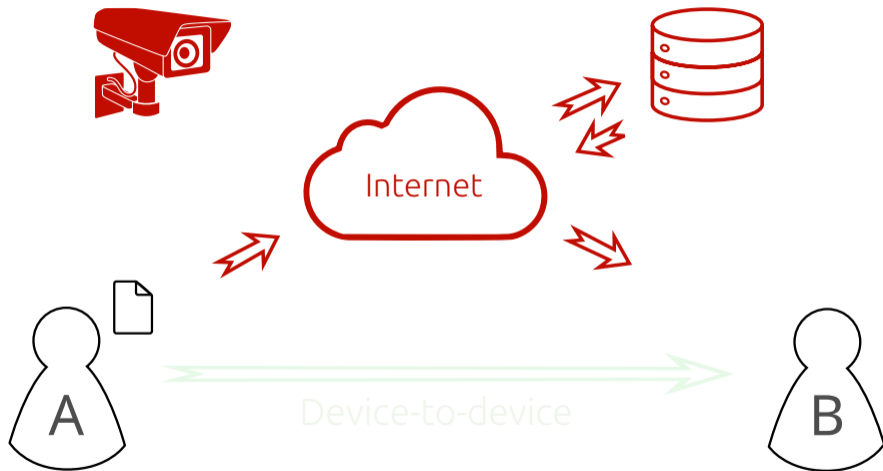
Communication

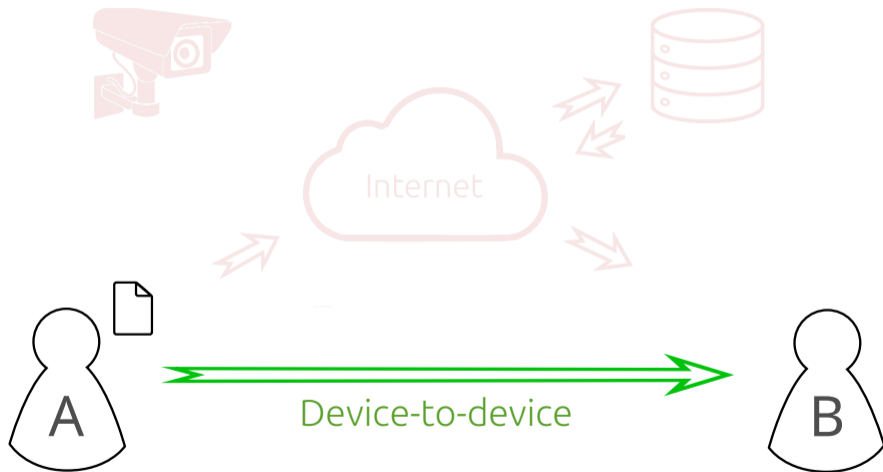
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- Many technologies
- Widely deployed
- Proprietary frameworks
 - ▶ AirDrop
 - ▶ Quick Share

Name	Specification date	Maximum distance	Maximum data rate
Optical			
Infrared (IrDA)	1994	Several meters	16 Mb/s
QR code-flashing	—	Around a meter	23.6 kb/picture
Wi-Fi			
802.11 (legacy)	1997	100 m	1-2 Mb/s
802.11ax (Wi-Fi 6E)	2021	100 m	1.2 Gb/s
802.11ay	2021	10 m	100 Gb/s
Bluetooth			
Bluetooth Core v1	1999	100 m	1 Mb/s
Bluetooth Core v5	2016	100 m	1-3 Mb/s
RFID			
NFC	2004	20 cm	106-424 kb/s
Ultra-WideBand			
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We realized a survey asking end users about their usage of communication technologies; it collected 364 answers.



Figure: Word cloud of received answers in the free-text feedback field.

Lauric Desauw, Adrien Luxey-Bitri, Rémy Raes, Romain Rouvoy, Olivier Ruas, et al. A critical review of mobile device-to-device communication. *DAIS 2025 - 25th International Conference on Distributed Applications and Interoperable Systems*, Jun 2025, Lille, France. (hal-04198528v2)

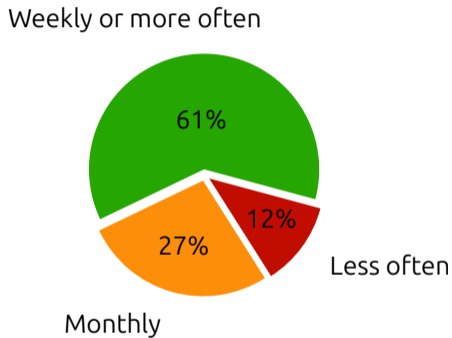


Figure: Distribution of the frequency of the need for D2D communication.

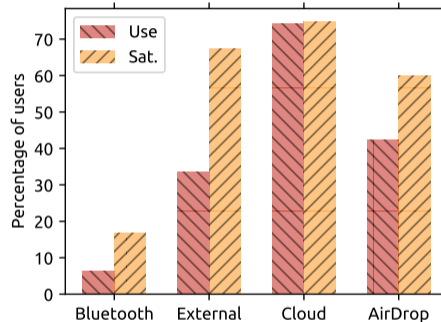
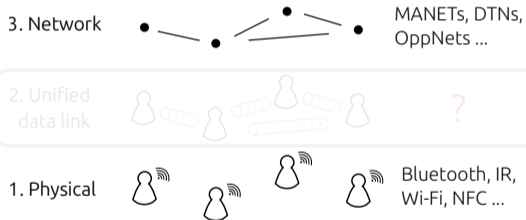


Figure: Use and satisfaction of the different available technologies.

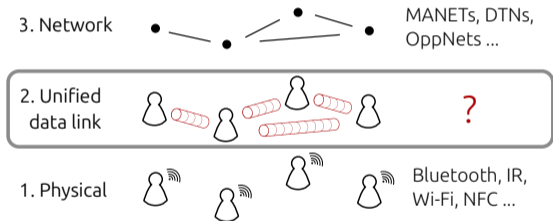
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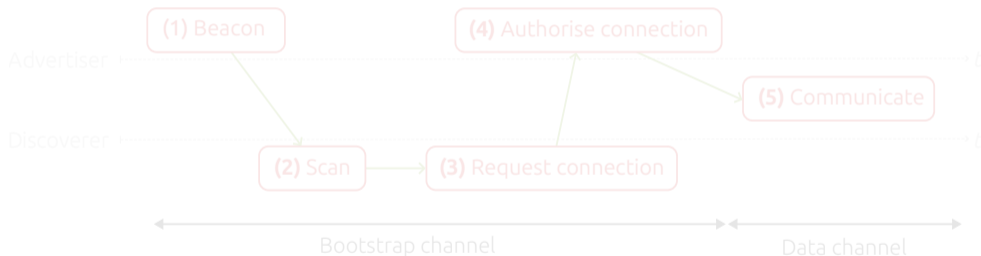


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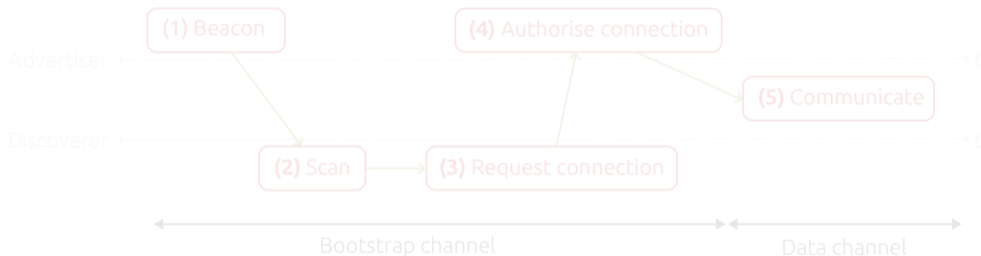
- Set of abstractions to support any tech implementation



Rémy Raes, Adrien Luxey-Bitri, Romain Rouvoy, Davide Frey, François Taïani. Venice: eschewing the cloud by leveraging local communication channels. ICT4S 2024 - International Conference on Information and Communications Technology for Sustainability, Jun 2024, Stockholm, Sweden. (hal-04576743)

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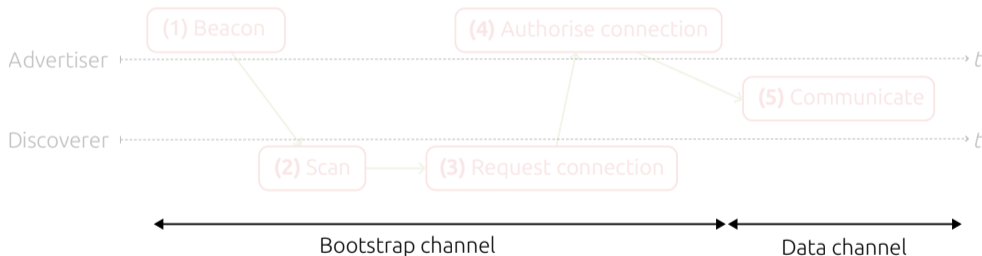
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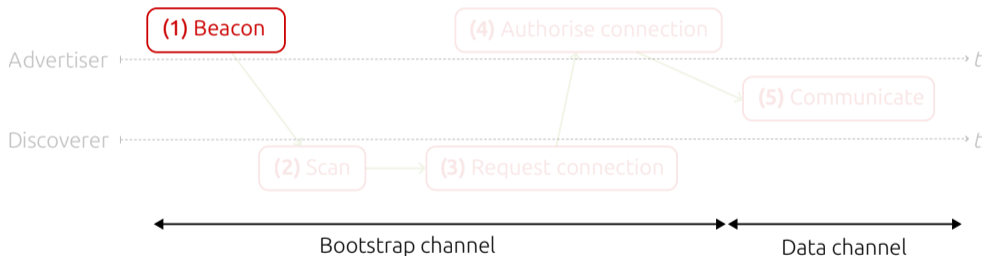
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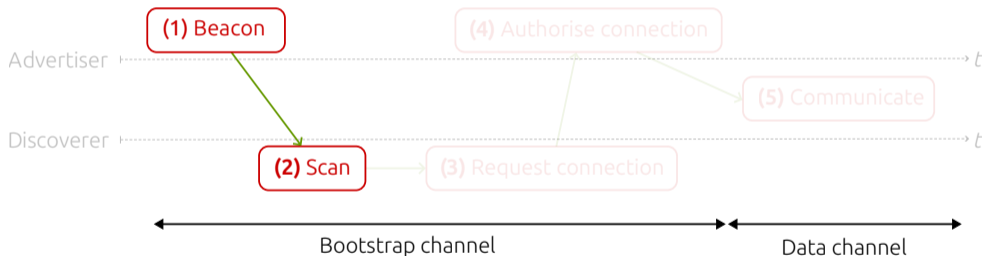
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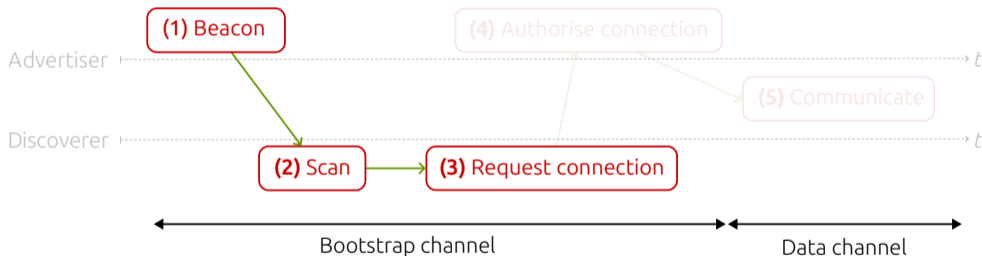
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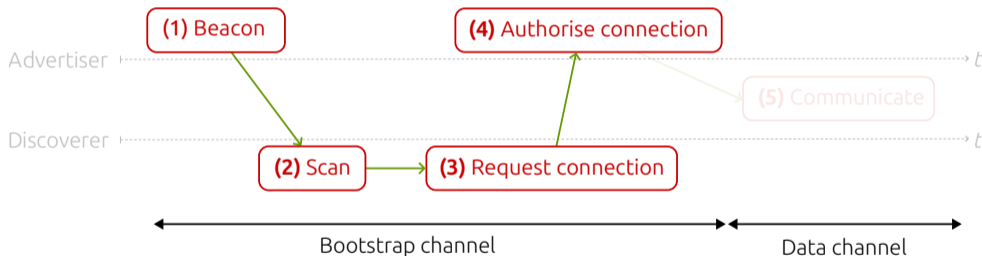
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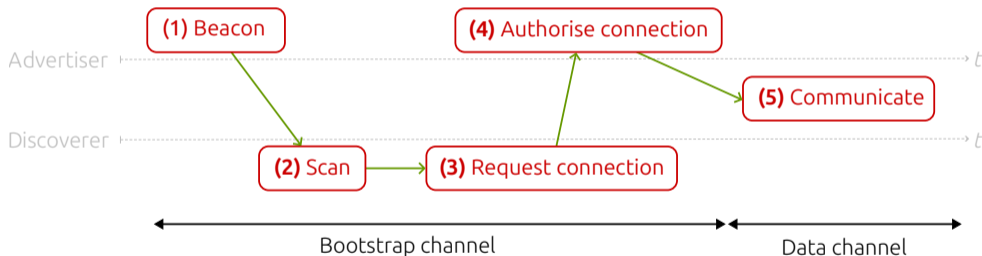
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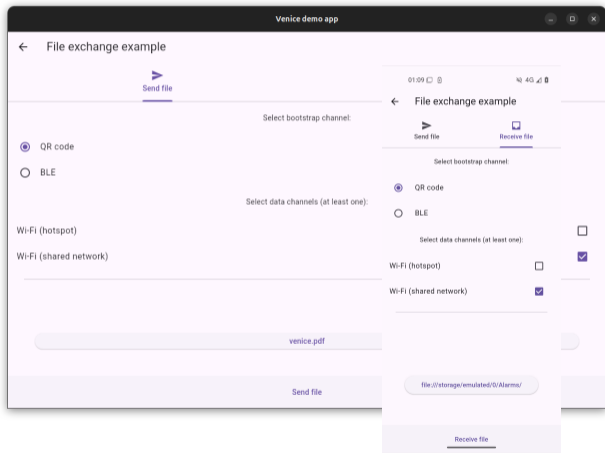
Rémy Raes, Adrien Luxey-Bitri, Romain Rouvoy, Davide Frey, François Taïani. Venice: eschewing the cloud by leveraging local communication channels. *ICT4S 2024 - International Conference on Information and Communications Technology for Sustainability*, Jun 2024, Stockholm, Sweden. (hal-04576743)

■ Demo application

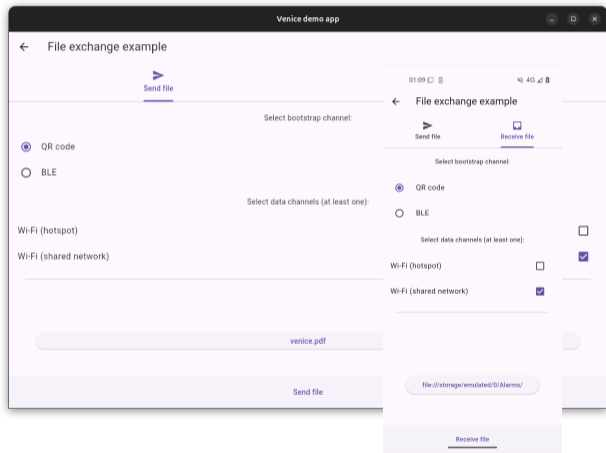
■ Manual choice of channels

■ Several use-cases:

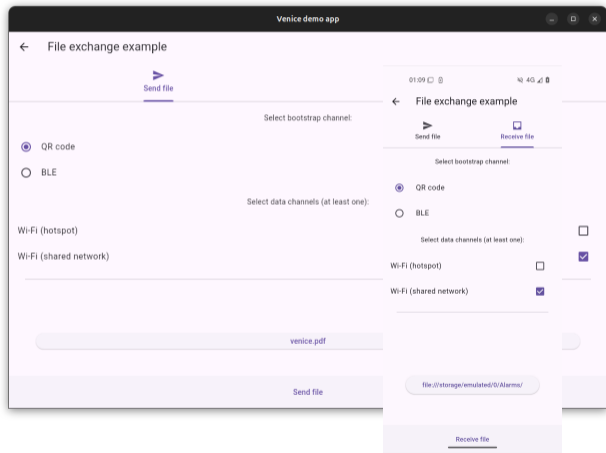
- ▶ Text copy-pasting
- ▶ File exchange
- ▶ Video streaming



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- Manual choice of channels
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- Uneven system API support
- Tedious integration process
- Creating a multi-platform framework requires multi-platform knowledge
- Missing high-level API

PeripheralManager

API	Android	iOS	macOS	Windows	Linux
state	✓	✓	✓	✓	
stateChanged	✓	✓	✓	✓	
authorize	✓				
showAppSettings	✓	✓			
connectionStateChanged	✓				
mtuChanged	✓				✓

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```
@Override
Future<void> initReceiver() async {
    ConnectionData? connectionData;
    await centralManager.setUp();

    // Wait for Bluetooth to be ready
    while (await centralManager.getState() != BluetoothLowEnergyState.poweredOn) {
        debugPrint("Waiting for Bluetooth to be ready...");
        await Future.delayed(const Duration(milliseconds: 500));
    }

    // Start listening to devices
    centralManager.discovered.listen((event) async {
        String? advName = event.advertisement.name;
        if (advName != "venice") {
            return;
        }

        // Explore device only if it's Venice compatible
        await centralManager.stopDiscovery();
        await centralManager.connect(event.peripheral);

        // Retrieve data channel data from the correct service/characteristic
        List<GattService> services = await centralManager.discoverGATT(event.peripheral);
        List<GattService> matchingServices =
            services.where((element) => element.uuid == veniceUuid).toList();

        GattCharacteristic distantChannelCharacteristic =
            matchingServices.first.characteristics
                .firstWhere((element) => element.uuid == veniceChannelCharacteristicUuid,
                    orElse: () => throw RangeError("Channel characteristic not found."));

        Uint8List cValue = channelNullValue;
        do {
            cValue = await centralManager.readCharacteristic(distantChannelCharacteristic);
            await Future.delayed(const Duration(seconds: 1));
        } while (cValue.toString() == channelNullValue.toString() || cValue.isEmpty);


        ChannelMetadata channelMetadata = ChannelMetadata(utf8.decode(cValue).split(";"));
        // Data channel can now be opened...
    });
}
```

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PeripheralManager

API

Android iOS macOS Windows Linux

sta					
sta					
au					
sh					
connectionStateChanged			✓		
mtuChanged			✓		✓



Storage

- 1. FLI
- 2. FLInD



Computing

- 3. INTACT



Terminals



Energy

- 6. Simply the Best



Communication

- 4. Survey
- 5. Venice



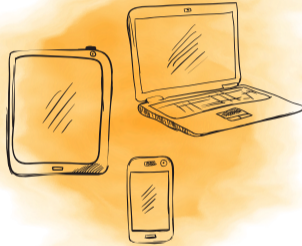
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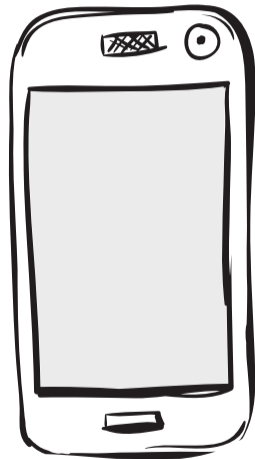
- 6. Simply the Best



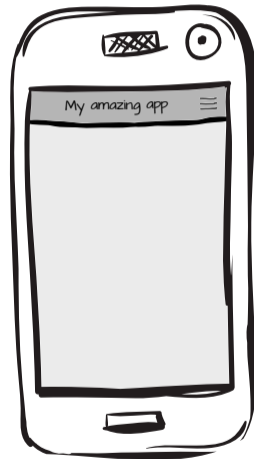
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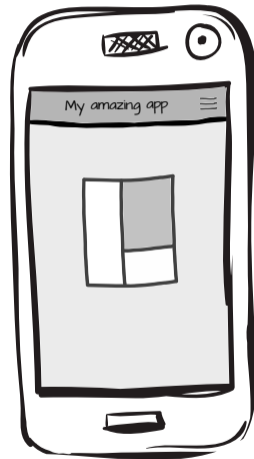
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- Many TPLs for the same feature...
- ...and biased ways to pick one



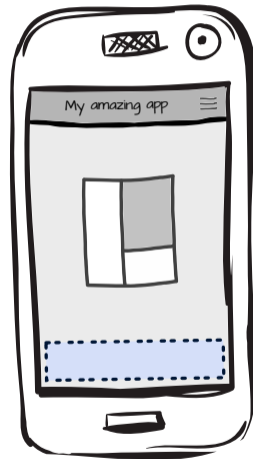
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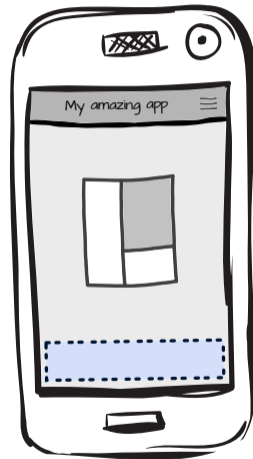
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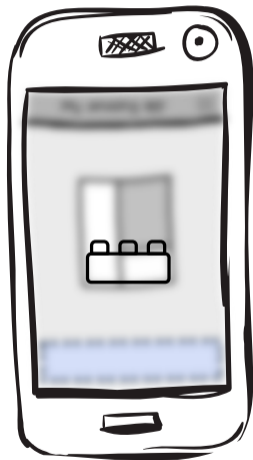
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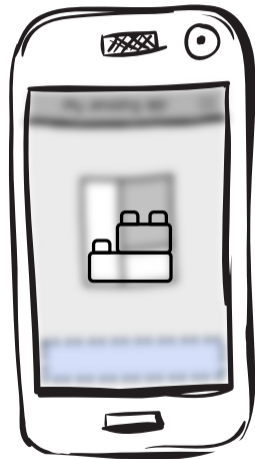
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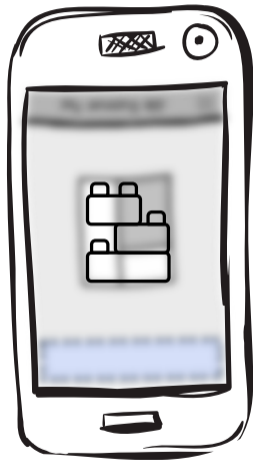
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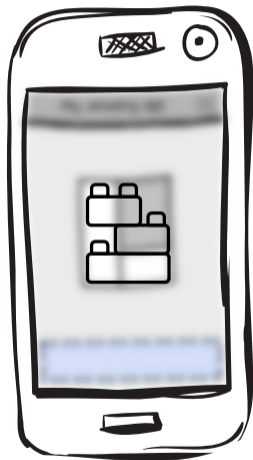
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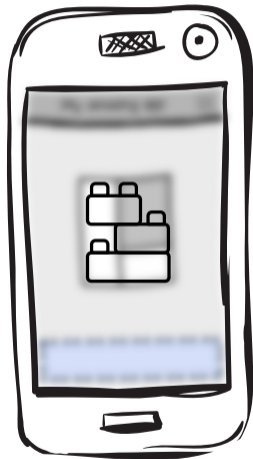
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Android Ad Network statistics and market share



Use the market share of Android Ad networks below to find the best and most popular Ad networks.

[More information about these statistics](#)

Ad networks

Social libraries

Development tools

Sort by: Installs, **Apps**

Market share in: Overall, **New**, Top 500



AdMob

AdMob is one of the world's largest mobile advertising networks, offering solutions for discovery, ...

40.97% of apps



33.55% of installs



Open Measurement

The IAB Open Measurement SDK (OM SDK) offers common code and libraries for facilitating third-party...

9.55% of apps



18.56% of installs



facebook

Facebook Audience Network

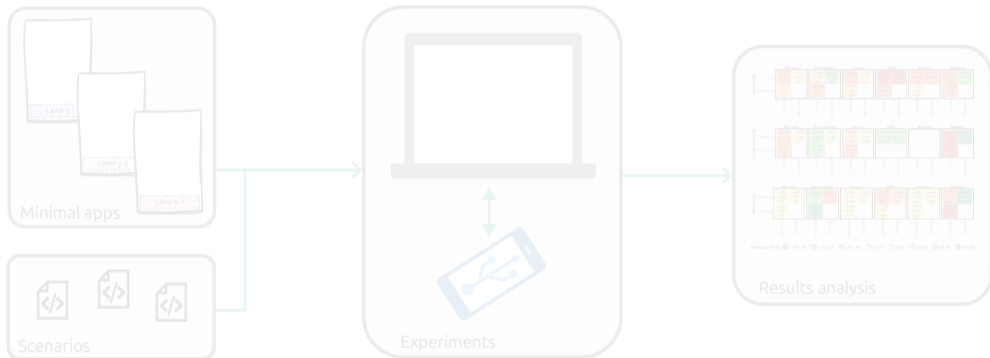
Facebook Audience Network allows you to monetize your Android apps with Facebook ads.

12.38% of apps

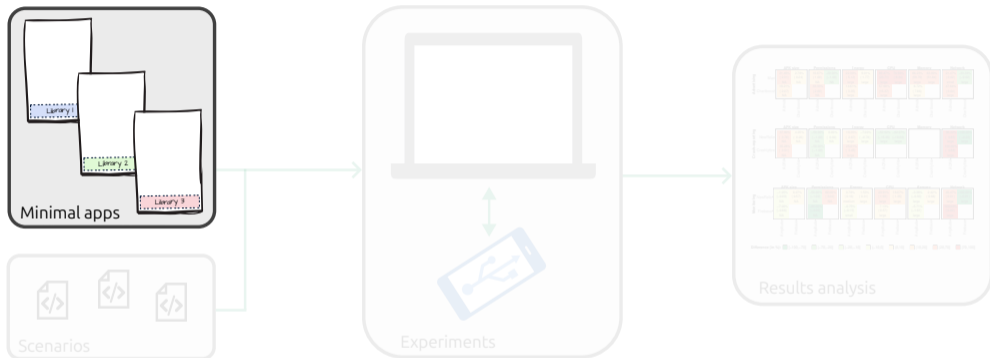


16.86% of installs





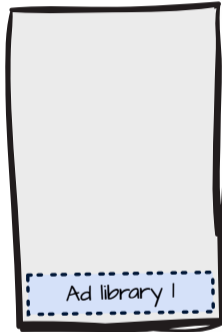
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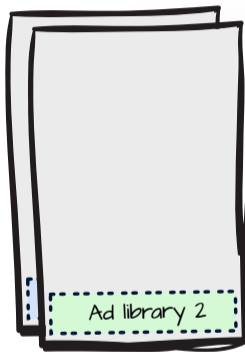
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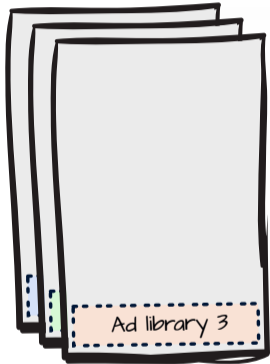
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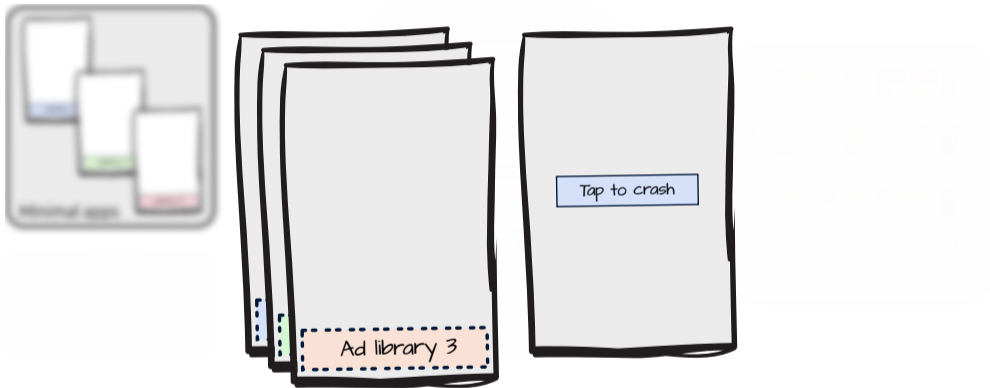
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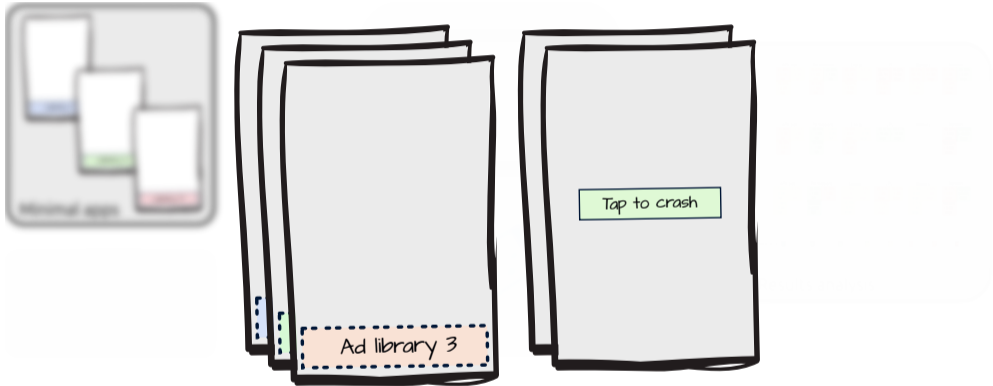
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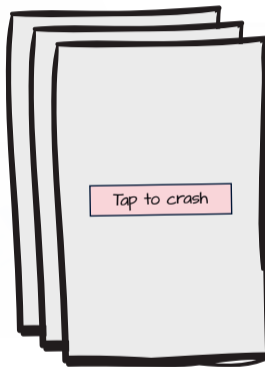
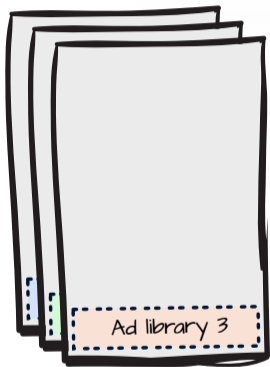
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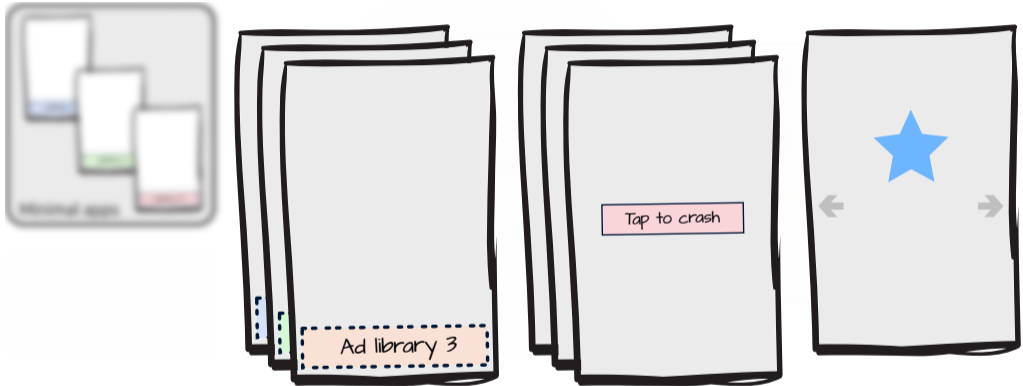
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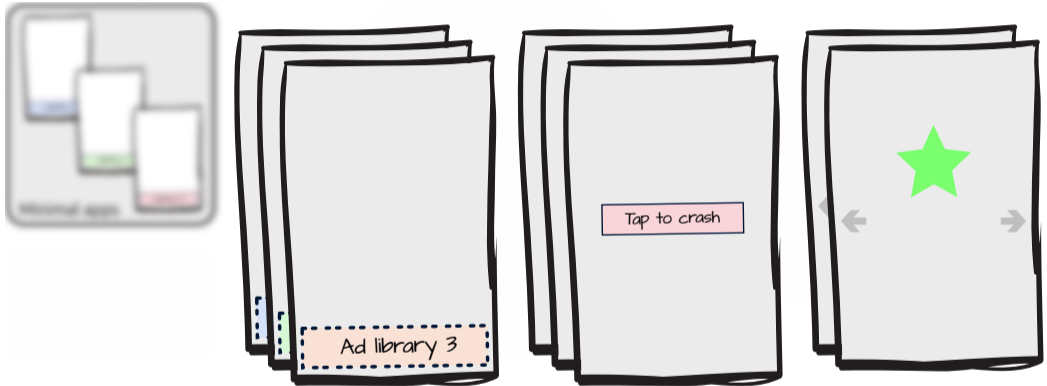
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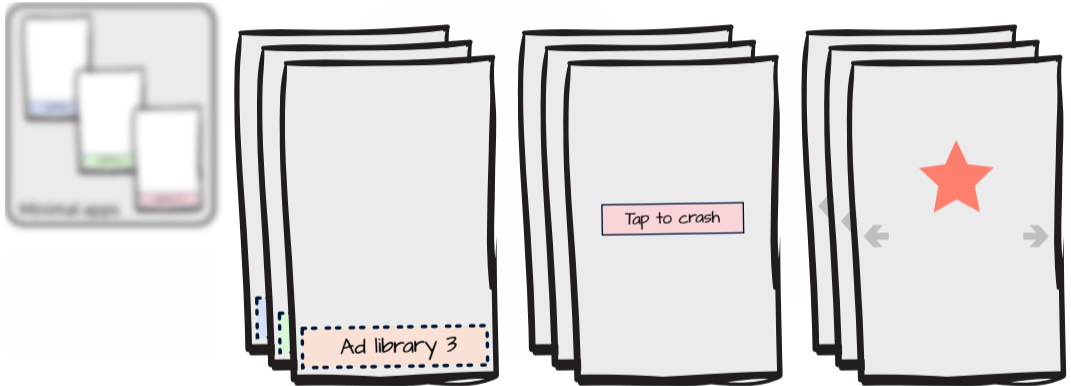
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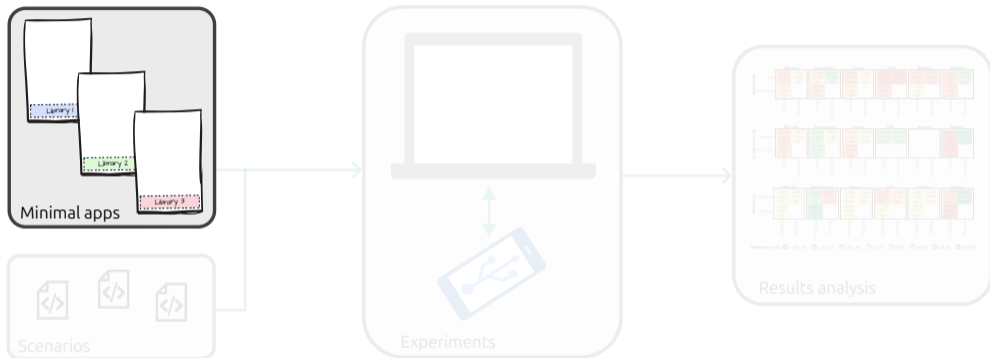
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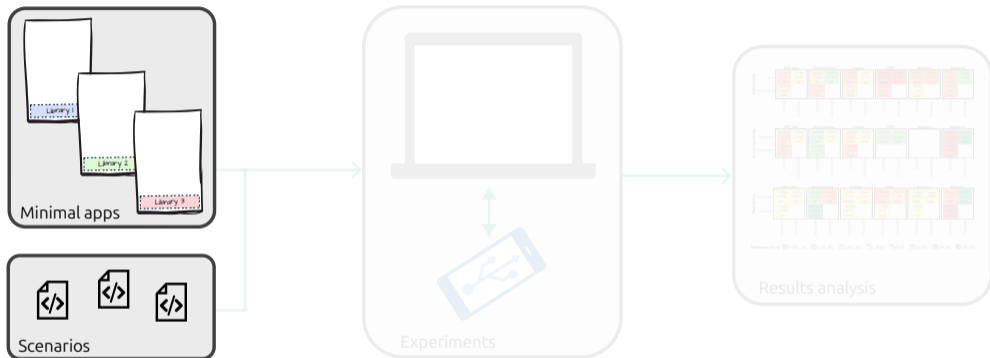
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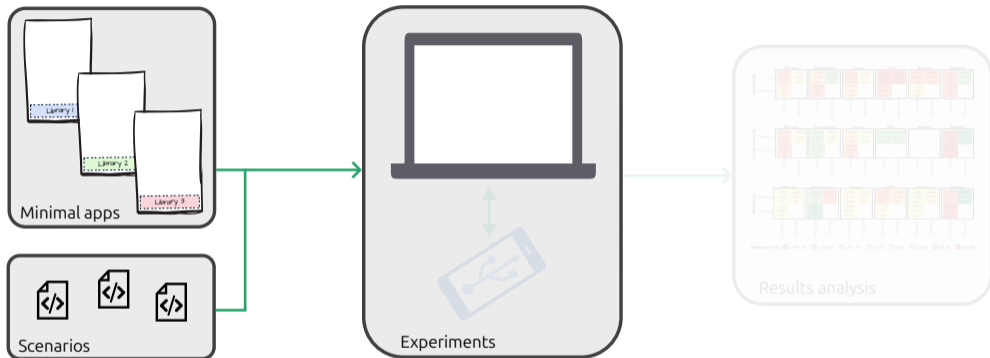
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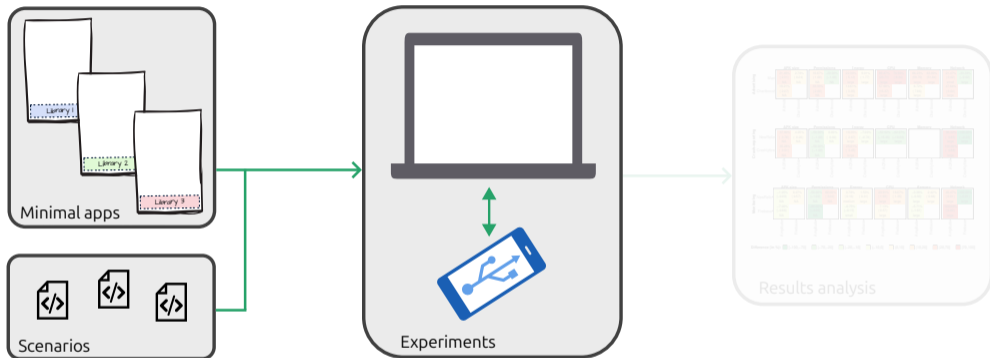
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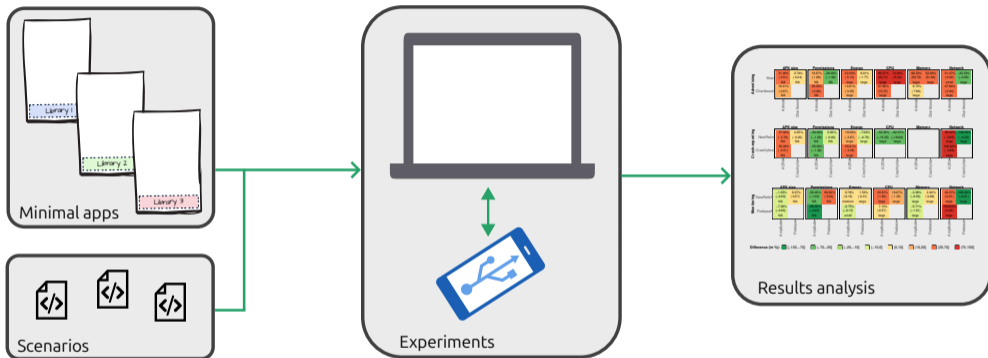
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Table: Popular Android TPLs for popular TPL categories.

Name	Version	Provider	Category
Admob	20.5.0	Google	Advertising
Chartboost	9.1.0	Chartboost	Advertising
Max	11.5.3	AppLovin	Advertising
ACRA	5.9.7	ACRA	Crash-reporting
Crashlytics	29.0.4	Google	Crash-reporting
NewRelic	6.4.1	New Relic	Crash-reporting
Amplitude	2.23.2	Amplitude	Monitoring
Firebase	29.0.4	Google	Monitoring
NewRelic	6.4.1	New Relic	Monitoring

- App size
- Energy
- Memory
- Permissions
- CPU
- Network

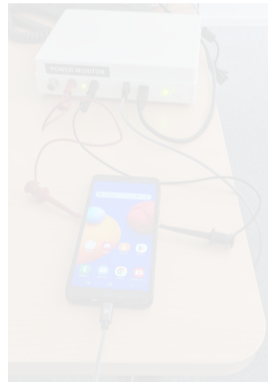
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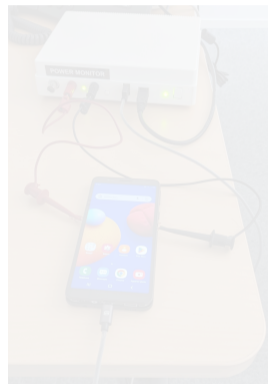
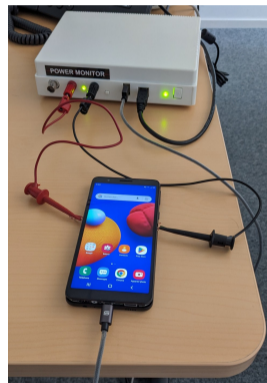


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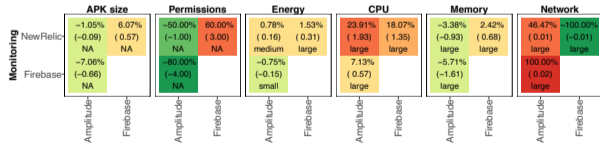
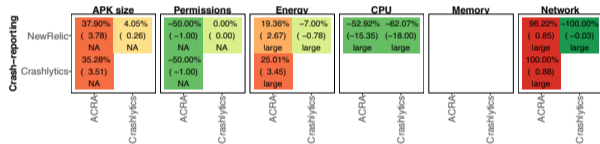
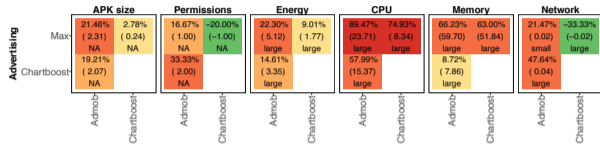
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**Figure:** Android library energy test bench.

COMPARISON RESULTS

ENERGY > SIMPLY THE BEST (6/6)

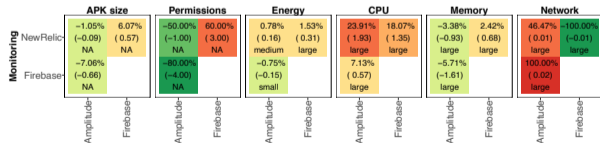
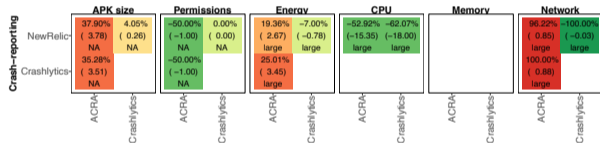
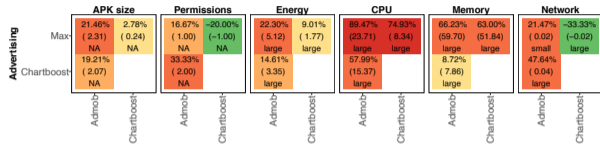


Difference (in %): [-100,-70] [-70,-20] [-20,-10] [-10,0] (0,10] (10,20] (20,70] (70,100]

- Dashboard as output
- Global overview of libraries

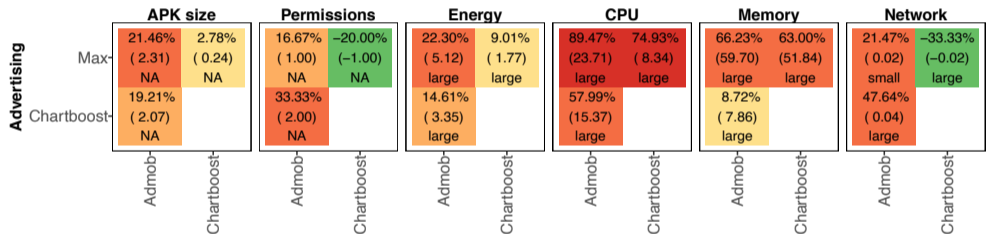
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Difference (in %): [-100,-70] [-70,-20] [-20,-10] [-10,0] (0,10] (10,20] (20,70] (70,100]

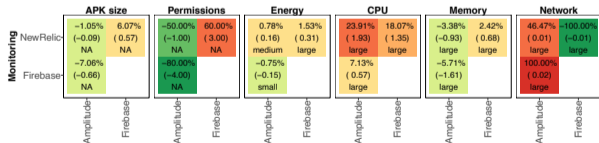
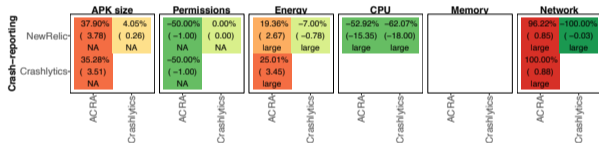
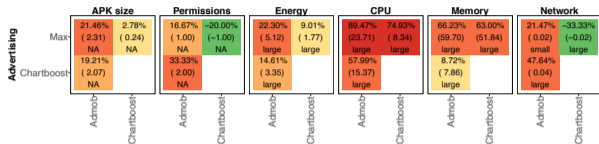
- Dashboard as output
- Global overview of libraries



Difference (in %): ■ [-100,-70] ■ (-70,-20] ■ (-20,-10] ■ (-10,0] ■ (0,10] ■ (10,20] ■ (20,70] ■ (70,100]

COMPARISON RESULTS

ENERGY > SIMPLY THE BEST (6/6)

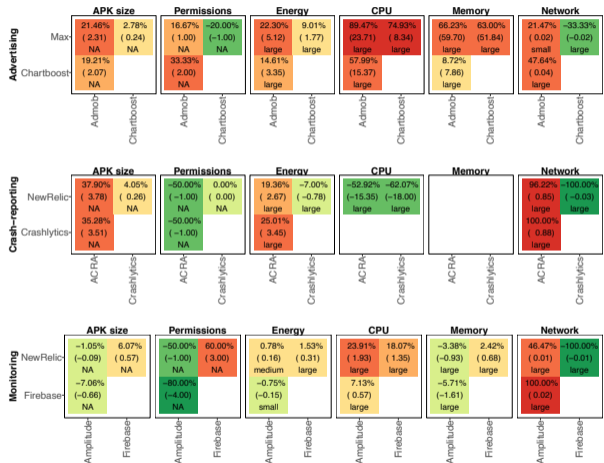


Difference (in %): ■ [-100,-70] ■ [-70,-20] ■ [-20,-10] ■ [-10,0] ■ (0,10] ■ (10,20] ■ (20,70] ■ (70,100]

- No clear winner... as expected!
- Multiple libraries, for multiple use-cases

COMPARISON RESULTS

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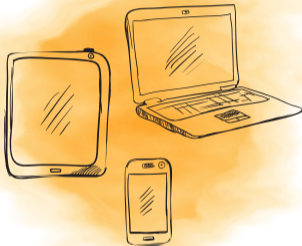
Storage

- 1. FLI
- 2. FLInD



Computing

- 3. INTACT



Terminals



Energy

- 6. Simply the Best



Communication

- 4. Survey
- 5. Venice



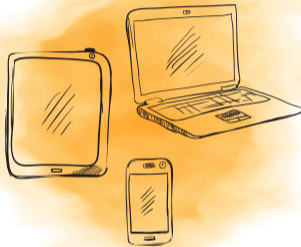
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1980's										1990's										2000's										2010's										Radioactive									
H																				He																													
Li	Be																			B	C	N	O	F	Ne																								
Na	Mg																			Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar																								
K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr																																
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1980's 1990's 2000's 2010's

H	He	Radioactive																Ho																						
Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne																	He																
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Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe																	Xe						
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																		Es	Fm	Md	No	Lr																	Lr	



Computing
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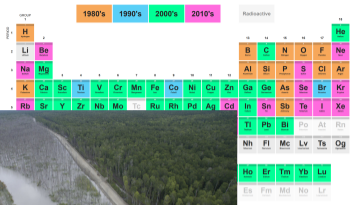
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LES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES
 QUEL AVENIR POUR NOS MATÉRIELS USAGÉS ?

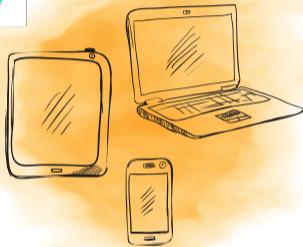
Superficie sur notre planète d'un quart des déchets électroniques collectés dans le monde. Un quart est recyclé, le reste se retrouve dans les décharges ou dans des pays à faible niveau de développement.

En 2010, 40 millions de tonnes de déchets électroniques ont été générés dans le monde. Cette quantité continue d'augmenter, à un rythme de 10% par an.

Une fois les appareils collectés, on trouve à l'intérieur des composants électroniques qui peuvent être réutilisés ou recyclés. Mais ce n'est pas toujours le cas. Beaucoup de déchets électroniques finissent dans des décharges ou sont incinérés, ce qui pose de nombreux problèmes de santé et de pollution.

SAIS-TU QU'EN UN AN, EN MOYENNE, EN FRANCE, 2 MILLIONS DE TÉLÉPHONES MOBILES ET 2 MILLIONS DE TABLETTES SONT VENDUS ? C'EST UNE VÉRITABLE MONTAGNE DE DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES !

CONSERVATION HONNÊTE DE LA MERVEILLE À CÔTÉ D'UN DÉCHET ÉLECTRONIQUE ?



Terminals



Computing
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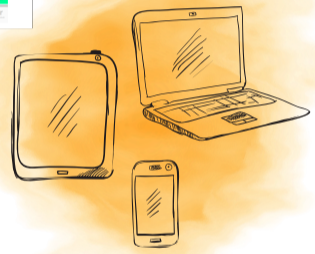
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A low-carbon computing platform from your retired phones

June 12, 2016 - Jennifer Switzer, Visiting Postdoctoral Researcher, and David Patterson, Fellow, Google



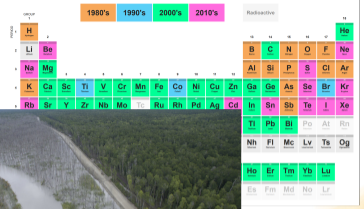
Computing
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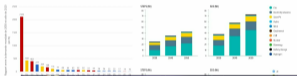


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2. Modèle de développement et MPM : les dérives

2.3. Implications des modèles actuels associés à la transition énergétique



LES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES

QUEL AVENIR POUR NOS MATÉRIELS USAGÉS ?

Supposons que votre ordinateur est devenu un déchet et que vous ne pouvez plus l'utiliser. Que se passe-t-il ? Que devient le type de déchet auquel il appartient ?

En France, 3 millions de tonnes de déchets électroniques sont générés chaque année. Les déchets électroniques sont des déchets dangereux car ils contiennent des substances toxiques.

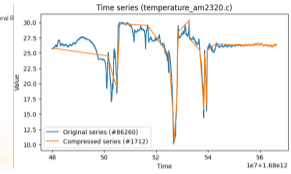
Une fois les appareils collectés, on les trie et on les recycle. Les composants sont réutilisés, les métaux précieux sont récupérés, les métaux communs sont recyclés. Les déchets dangereux sont envoyés à des sites de traitement.

SAIS-TU QU'EN UN AN, EN MOYENNE, ON PRODUIT EN FRANCE 2 MILLIONS DE TÉLÉPHONES ET 3 MILLIARDS DE DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES ? C'EST UNE VÉRITABLE TEMPÊTE DE DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES !

CONSERVATION HONNÊTE DE LA SANTÉ À CARRINGTON HALL DE TITANUM DE DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES ?

A low-carbon computing platform from your retired phones

June 12, 2016 - Jennifer Switzer, Visiting Postdoctoral R



Terminals

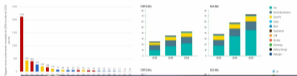


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2. Modèle de développement et MPM : les dérivés

2.3. Implications des modèles actuels associés à la transition énergétique



LES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES

QUEL AVENIR POUR NOS MATÉRIELS USAGÉS ?

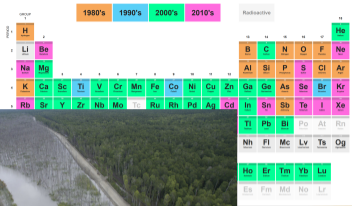
Superficie sur laquelle il faudrait étaler les déchets électroniques produits dans le monde en 2014. C'est à peu près la taille de la France.

En 2014, 47 millions de tonnes de déchets électroniques ont été produits dans le monde. C'est à peu près la même quantité que les déchets ménagers.

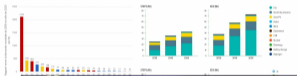
Si l'on ne trouve pas de solutions innovantes pour gérer ces déchets, ils finiront dans les décharges ou les incinérateurs, ce qui est très mauvais pour l'environnement.

LES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES SONT LA SOURCE DE LA SAINTE TRINITÉ DES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES : LE DÉCHÈTE, LE DÉCHÈTE ET LE DÉCHÈTE.

LES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES SONT LA SOURCE DE LA SAINTE TRINITÉ DES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES : LE DÉCHÈTE, LE DÉCHÈTE ET LE DÉCHÈTE.



2. Modèle de développement et MPM : les dérives
 2.3. Implications des modèles actuels associés à la transition énergétique

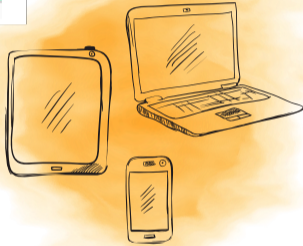


LES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES

QUEL AVENIR POUR NOS MATÉRIELS USAGÉS ?

LES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES

CONVERSATION HORIZONALE DE LA SANTE A CARACTERE MULTI-DEPTERMAN DE DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES



Terminals

A low-carbon computing platform from your retired phones

June 12, 2026 - Jennifer Switzer, Visiting Postdoctoral Fellow

Time series (temperature_am23)

Value

Original series (#86260)
 Compressed series (#1712)

CONCLUSION

Local-First Software: You Own Your Data, in spite of the Cloud

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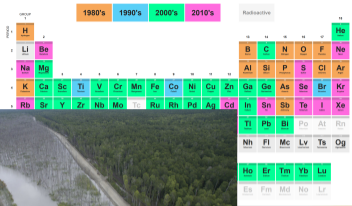
Mark McGrathgan
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Abstract
 Cloud apps like Google Docs and Trello are popular because they enable real-time collaboration with colleagues, and they make it easy for us to access our work from all of our devices. However, by centralizing data storage on servers, cloud apps also take away ownership and agency from users. If a service shuts down, the software stops functioning, and data created with that software is lost.

In this article we propose local-first software, a set of principles for moving towards local-first software for researchers, for app developers, and a startup opportunity for entrepreneurs.

CCS Concepts • Human-centered computing → Collaborative content creation; Ubiquitous and mobile computing systems and tools • Computer systems organization → Peer-to-peer architectures • Software and its engineering → Remote execution; Operating systems

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2. Modèle de développement et MPM : les dérivés

2.3. Implications des modèles actuels associés à la transition énergétique



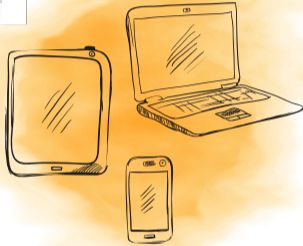
LES DÉCHETS ÉLECTRONIQUES

QUEL AVENIR POUR NOS MATÉRIELS USAGÉS ?

Superficie équivalente à environ 10 fois la superficie de la France en déchets électroniques. Un chiffre qui ne cesse d'augmenter.

En 2020, la France a produit 1,2 million de tonnes de déchets électroniques, soit 12 kg par habitant et par an.

CONSERVATION HONNÊTE DE LA SANTÉ À CÔTÉ D'UN DÉCHÈTE ÉLECTRONIQUE ?

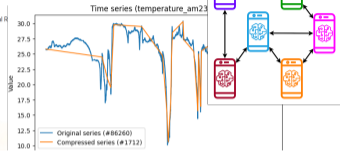


Terminals

CONCLUSION

A low-carbon computing platform from your retired phones

June 12, 2026 - Jennifer Switzer, Visiting Postdoctoral Fellow



Local-First Software: You Own Your Data, in spite of the Cloud

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PUBLISHED ON MARCH 28, 2025

Cross-Platform P2P Wi-Fi: How the EU Killed AWDL

This post investigates how we got from Wi-Fi Direct to AWDL to Wi-Fi Aware, what makes Wi-Fi Aware technically superior, and why this shift unlocks true cross-platform peer-to-peer connectivity for developers.

Adam Fish
FOUNDER AND CEO

some
for ac-
tivity for

• Cul-
e com-
muni-
cations



Storage

- 1. FLI
- 2. FLInD



Energy

- 6. Simply the Best



Terminals



Computing

- 3. INTACT



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- 4. Survey
- 5. Venice

THANKS FOR LISTENING!

- 7 Storage
 - FLI
 - FLInD
 - Right to be forgotten
 - Datasets

- 8 Privacy
 - Divide&Stay

- 9 High-level
 - Research questions

- The quality of the models directly depends on the selected ϵ

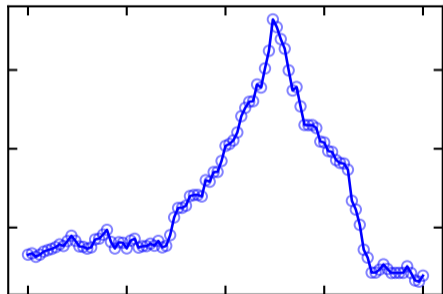


Figure: **Overfitting** case.

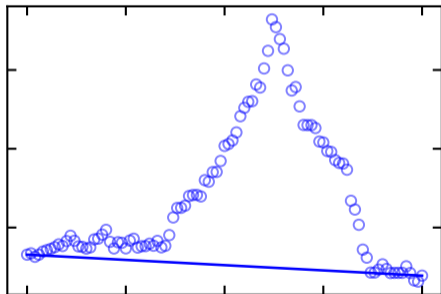
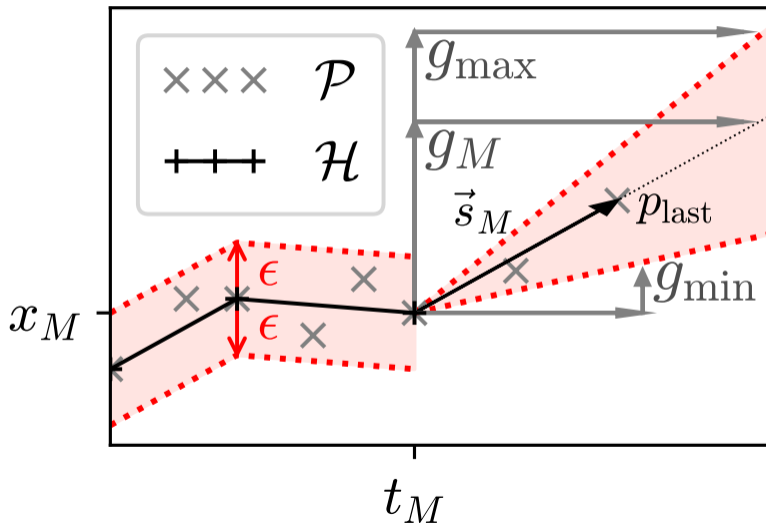


Figure: **Underfitting** case.



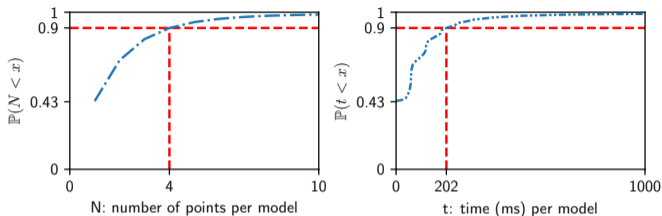


Figure: CABSPOTTING compression

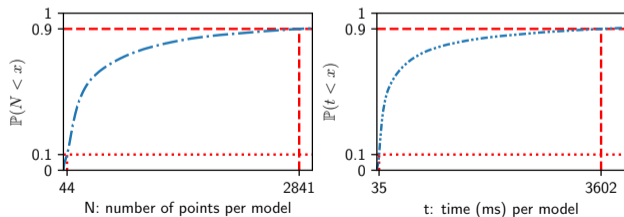


Figure: PRIVAMOV compression

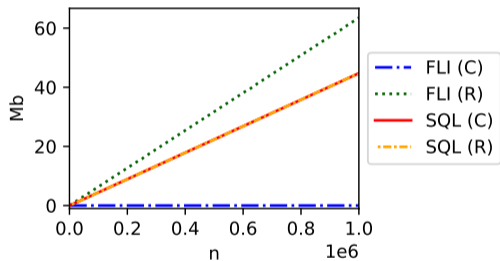


Figure: Inserting 1M samples, random (R) or constant (C), in SQLITE and FLI.

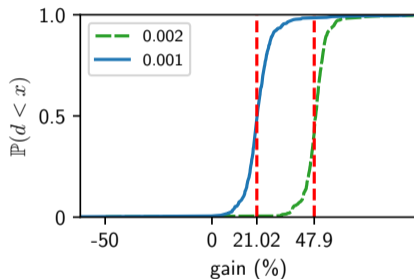


Figure: Memory gain distribution when storing CABSPOTTING with FLI.

■ **STORING PRIVAMOV:**

- ▶ *SQLite*: from 7.2GB to 5 (30.56% gain)
- ▶ *SWAB*: comparable to FLI
- ▶ *Greycat*: too slow

■ **Input speed:**

- ▶ *SWAB* is slower because of the bottom-up segment building
- ▶ *Greycat* even slower, we could only insert 10k samples instead of 1M

■ **Output speed:**

- ▶ FLI is better due to its dichotomy search of the correct linear segment
- ▶ Comparison with *Greycat* would be unfair (due to the above criterion)

Size results

- $\epsilon = 10^{-3}$
- From 7.2 GB to **25 MB**

Data utility

- Latitude
 - ▶ Tolerated error: $10^{-3} \text{ deg} \approx 111 \text{ m}$
 - ▶ Median error: 5.33×10^{-5}
 - ▶ RMSE: 3.72×10^{-4}
- Longitude
 - ▶ Tolerated error: $10^{-3} \text{ deg} \approx 88 \text{ m}$
 - ▶ Median error: 2.81×10^{-5}
 - ▶ RMSE: 3.44×10^{-4}

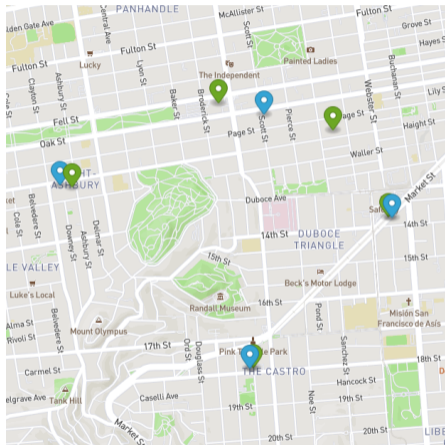


Figure: Points of Interest computed using **raw data** and **FLI-modeled data**.

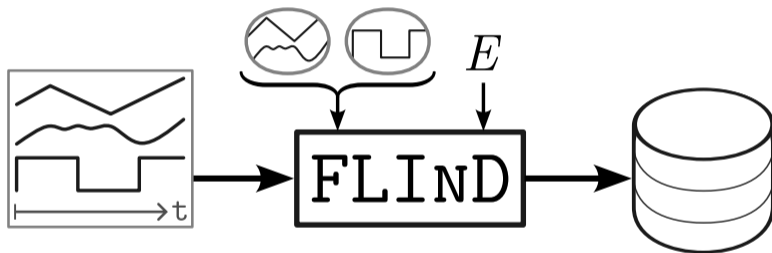
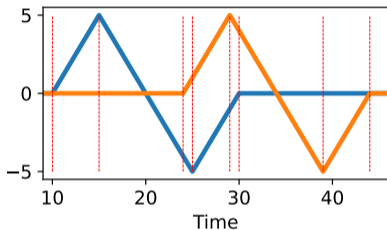
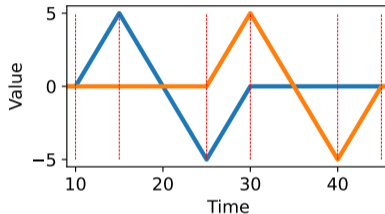


Figure: To compress a multivariate time series, FLIND requires two main parameters: the mapping of the input dimensions into different compression groups G , and the array of per-dimension error bound E .



(a) Suboptimal situation for FLIND: the two series change momentum in asynchrony.

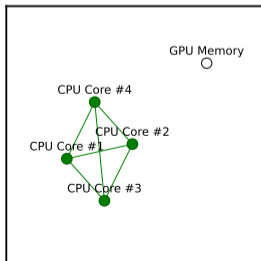
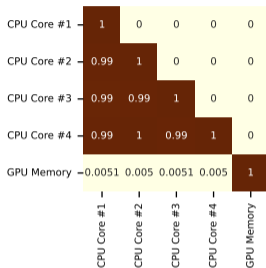


(b) Optimal situation for FLIND: both series change tendencies at the same times.

Figure: Toy example showcasing the influence of a series' alignment on FLIND's compression. Vertical, red-dotted lines mark the breakpoints where an interpolation will be recomputed. FLIND works best when breakpoints occur at the same time across dimensions.

CLUSTERING SERIES THROUGH TIMESTAMPS

STORAGE > FLIND



One model for several series	One model per series	Size (floats)
CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#3, CPU#4	GPU Memory	385.356
CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#3	CPU#4, GPU Memory	462.164
CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#4	CPU#3, GPU Memory	462.218
CPU#1, CPU#3, CPU#4	CPU#2, GPU Memory	462.222
CPU#2, CPU#3, CPU#4	CPU#1, GPU Memory	462.306
CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#3, CPU#4, GPU Memory	∅	462.408
CPU#1, CPU#2	CPU#3, CPU#4, GPU Memory	539.024
CPU#1, CPU#3	CPU#2, CPU#4, GPU Memory	539.030
CPU#1, CPU#4	CPU#2, CPU#3, GPU Memory	539.083
CPU#2, CPU#3	CPU#1, CPU#4, GPU Memory	539.118
CPU#2, CPU#4	CPU#1, CPU#3, GPU Memory	539.168
CPU#3, CPU#4	CPU#1, CPU#2, GPU Memory	539.174
CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#3, GPU Memory	CPU#4	539.212
CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#4, GPU Memory	CPU#3	539.270
CPU#1, CPU#3, CPU#4, GPU Memory	CPU#2	539.272
CPU#2, CPU#3, CPU#4, GPU Memory	CPU#1	539.358
CPU#1	CPU#2, CPU#3, CPU#4, GPU Memory	615.796
CPU#2	CPU#1, CPU#3, CPU#4, GPU Memory	615.796
CPU#3	CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#4, GPU Memory	615.796
GPU Memory	CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#3, CPU#4	615.796
CPU#4	CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#3, GPU Memory	615.798
∅	CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#3, CPU#4, GPU Memory	615.798
CPU#1, CPU#2, GPU Memory	CPU#3, CPU#4	616.070
CPU#1, CPU#3, GPU Memory	CPU#2, CPU#4	616.074
CPU#1, CPU#4, GPU Memory	CPU#2, CPU#3	616.132
CPU#2, CPU#3, GPU Memory	CPU#1, CPU#4	616.166
CPU#2, CPU#4, GPU Memory	CPU#1, CPU#3	616.220
CPU#3, CPU#4, GPU Memory	CPU#1, CPU#2	616.224
CPU#4, GPU Memory	CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#3	692.728
CPU#3, GPU Memory	CPU#1, CPU#2, CPU#4	692.744
CPU#2, GPU Memory	CPU#1, CPU#3, CPU#4	692.750
CPU#1, GPU Memory	CPU#2, CPU#3, CPU#4	692.788

Table: Performances metrics over compressing the MICROSERVICES TRACES dataset using an increasingly smaller count of dimensions per instance. The lower the dimensions count, the better the error is acknowledged, leading to better total size, but also to increased read/write times due to the dataset being split between many FLIND instances.

Name	Size (MiB) ↓	Reads/sec ↑	Writes/sec ↑	Error P95 ↓
FLIND	143.27	380	257	0.0
100 series per instance	72.63	260	177	0.030
50 series per instance	59.76	181	99	0.038
20 series per instance	44.37	115	48	0.049
10 series per instance	35.05	95	29	0.057
5 series per instance	27.77	59	17	0.066
2 series per instance	21.27	29	7	0.078
1 series per instance (FLI)	18.44	17	4	0.088

INTUITION (1/2)

STORAGE > RIGHT TO BE FORGOTTEN

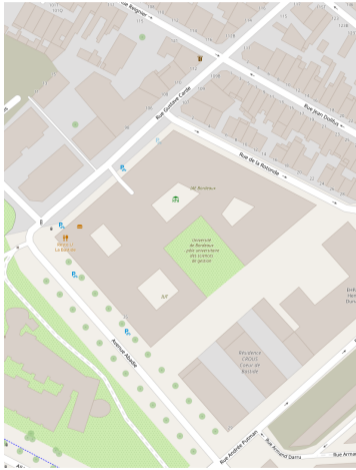


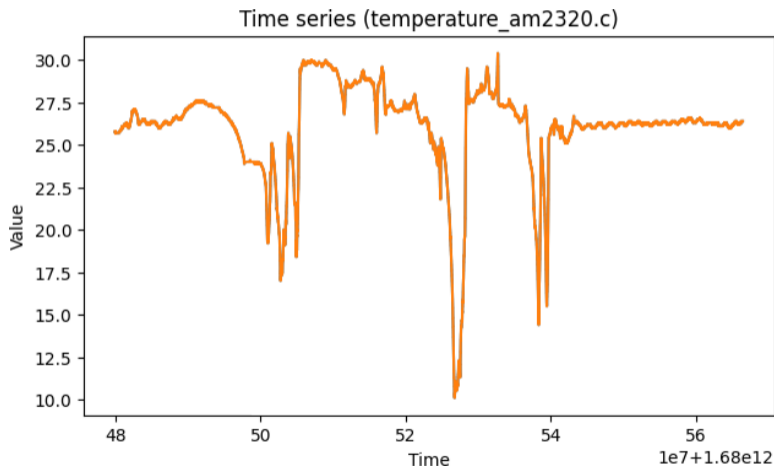
Figure: Data days old

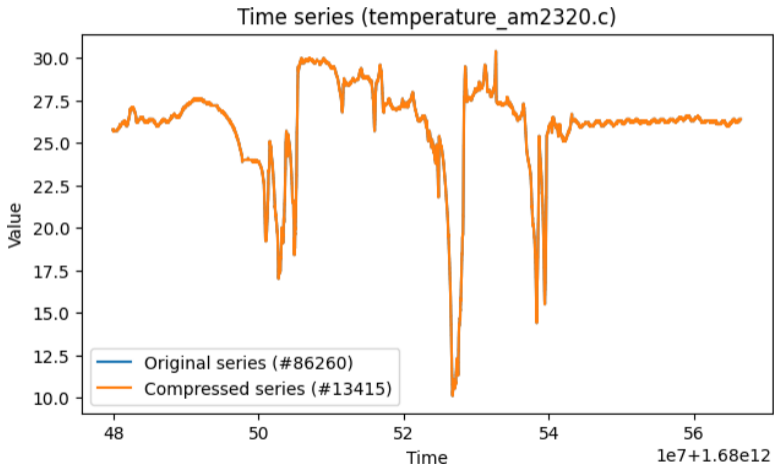


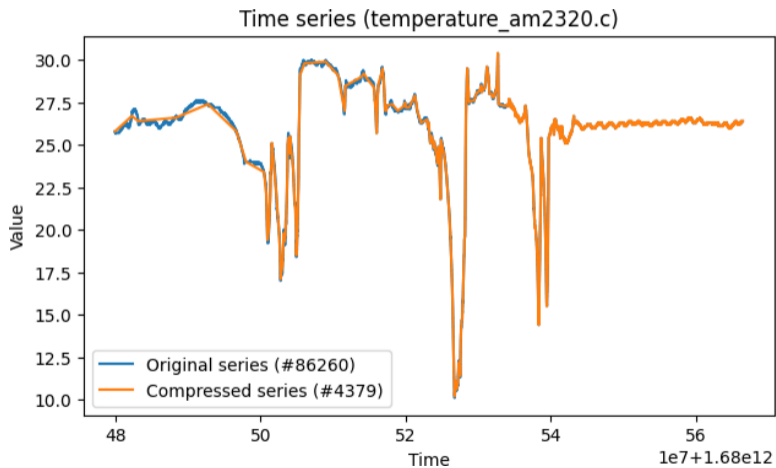
Figure: Data months old

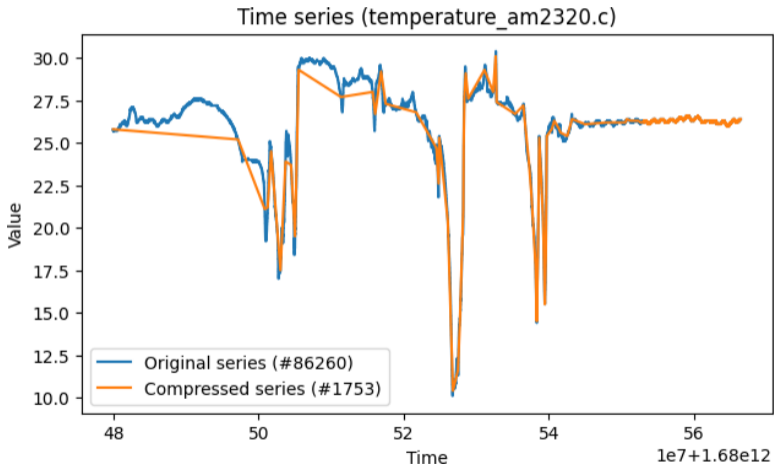


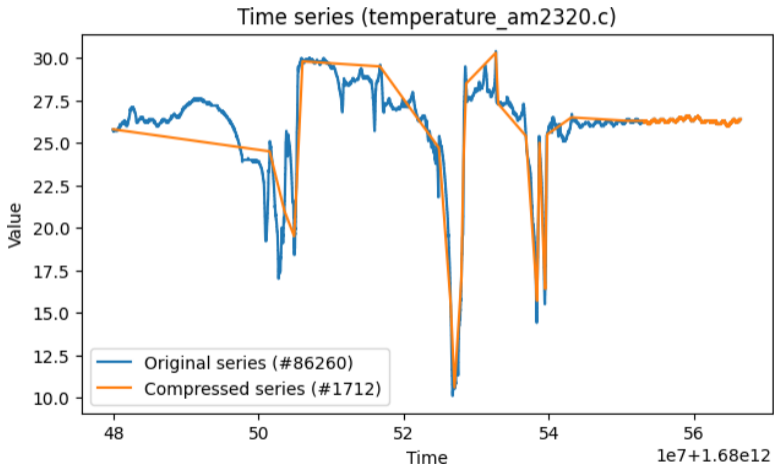
Figure: Data years old











■ CABSPOTTING

- ▶ 536 taxis
- ▶ San Francisco, CA, USA
- ▶ 1 month
- ▶ 11M GPS records
- ▶ 388 MB

■ PRIVAMOV

- ▶ 100 users
- ▶ Lyon, France
- ▶ 15 months
- ▶ 156M GPS records
- ▶ 7.2 GB

Dataset	Hardware performance profile	Electricity load	Solar power data	Microservices traces
Series count	66	370	405	13, 058
Samples count	77, 000	140, 257	105, 120	1, 440
Frequency	1 sec	15 min	5 min	30 sec
Initial size	39.40 MiB	397.00 MiB	325.61 MiB	143.47 MiB

Table: Execution time for PRIVAMOV user 1 on different mobile platforms. Previous deployments of these algorithms were made on desktop computers. FLI now enables their instantiation on ubiquitous devices, with reasonable processing times.

TASK	Moto Z	Fair Phone 3	Google Pixel 7 Pro	iPhone 12	iPhone 14+
PROMESSE	1.5S	1.3S	0.4S	0.2S	0.2S
POI-ATTACK	114.4S	109.2S	30S	18.8s	19.4S

Table: Impact of FLI and D&S on the number of inferred POIs from user θ trace in CABSPOTTING. Thanks to FLI and D&S, PROMESSE succeeds to protect user privacy at the edge.

Algorithm	without PROMESSE		with PROMESSE	
	Raw POIs	FLI	Raw POIs	FLI
POI-attack	30	31	0	0
D&S	30	30	0	0
POI-attack \cap D&S	21	20	-	-

Distributed Machine Learning in Ubiquitous Environments using Location-dependent Models

- How to store unbounded data streams on constrained mobile devices?
- How to exchange relevant model samples among nearby devices?
- How to program DML algorithms for the masses?