Mobile self-organizing networks

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Trends: Internet of Things

Smart Cities - M2M applications everywhere

Source: Eurotech - Smart City – Many Applications and Devices








Logistics Smart Buildings Remote Monitoring

Automatic Vehicle Location **Signage**


Waste Management Transportation

Air Conditions Sports Medical Application **Elderly Living** Reverse Vending

Ticketing **Retail**

Smart City Industrial Medical

Rail Cool Chain Monitoring

Environmental Value Transport

Energy Monitoring

Irrigation

Vending Green Houses

Public Transport

Metering

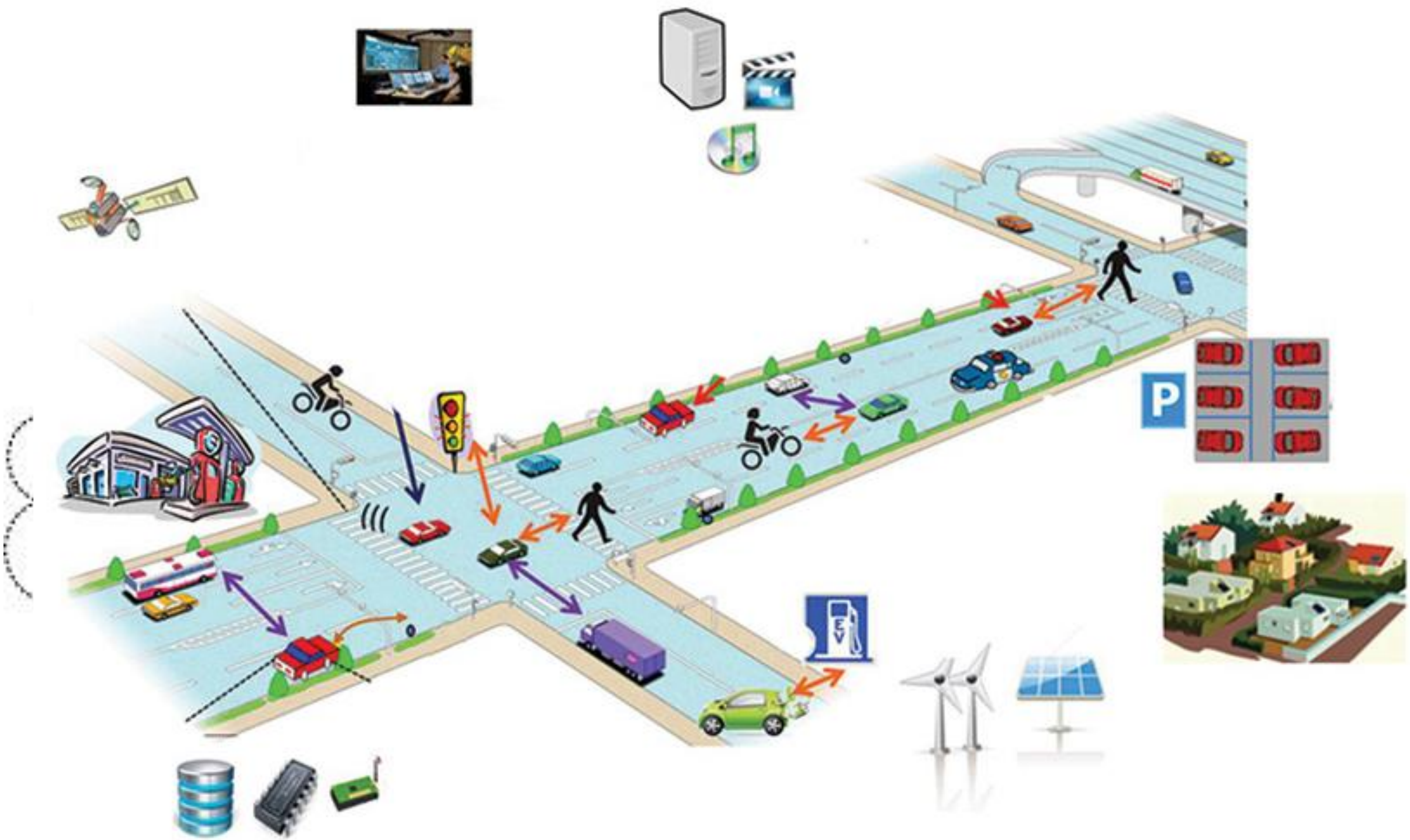
Smart Grid First Responders





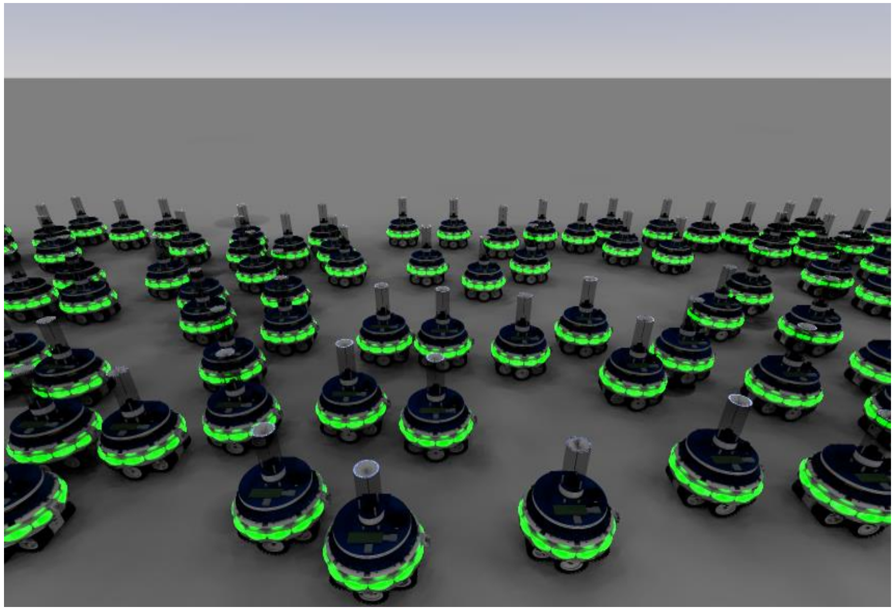


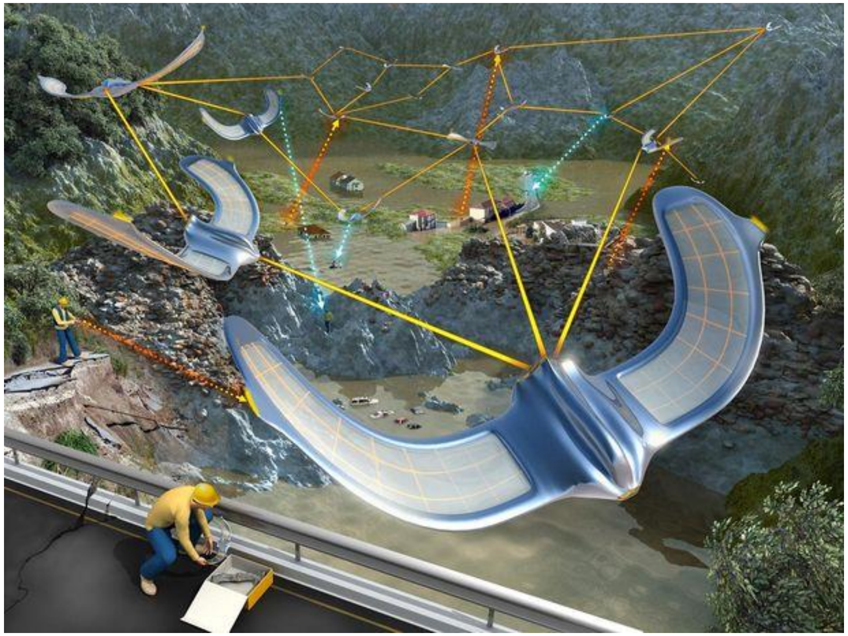
Trends: V2X communication



Trends: self-organized flocking

- Mobiles users moving in autonomous groups: flocks
  - UAVs, robots, cars
- Novel research: patrolling, autonomous task allocation

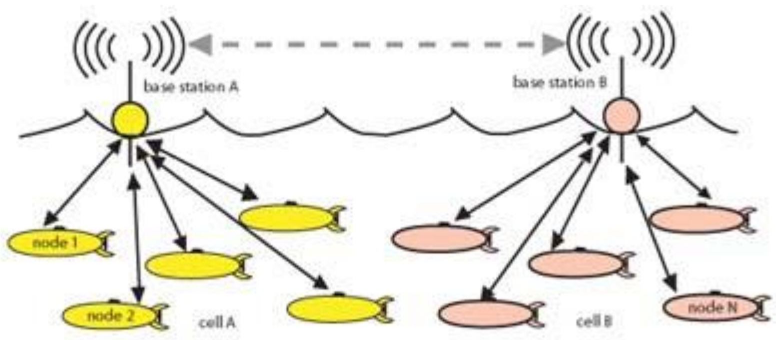




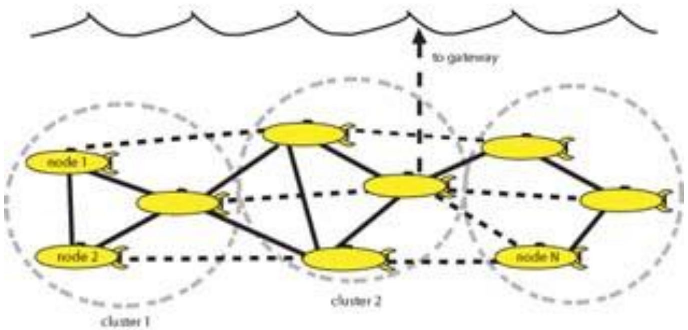
Network topologies

- Types of network topologies
  - Centralized
  - Decentralized (peer-to-peer)
  - Hybrid

Centralized



Decentralized



Centralized topology

- Communication from one node to another goes through a hub or base station (BS)
- Hub station controls nodes and monitors transmissions from each node
- Hub manages access by nodes to network's allocated bandwidth
- Configuration for cellular mobile and WLAN networks

Advantages of centralized topology

- Efficient use of transmit power
- Optimized placement of Hub/BS: minimizing obstruction
- Hub/BS: provides connection to backbone network
- Power control
  - a central point can determine required power for nodes to minimize interference and conserve battery

Disadvantages of centralized topology

- Single point of failure
- Can not deal with unpredictable propagation environments
- Cannot cover wide areas
  - where connections exceed range of single link
- **Not suitable for self-organizing networks**
- Requires significant infrastructure setup

Decentralized topologies

- Fully-connected network
  - All nodes can communicate directly
  - Requires nodes to be co-located

- Multi-hop network
  - If nodes can not directly reach the destination: intermediate nodes must relay messages to destination
  - Widely used in ad-hoc and mesh networks
    - Not possible to guarantee connectivity of all nodes

Fully-connected peer-to-peer network

- Advantages
  - No single point of failure
  - No store-and-forward delay
  - A node can be designated as a gateway to backbone network
- Disadvantages
  - Performance degradation in large networks
  - Near-far problem

Multi-hop peer-to-peer

- Advantages
  - Only solution if no infrastructure available
  - Widely used in military applications
  - Gaining popularity in other types of wireless networks
    - Ad hoc networks
    - Sensor networks
- Disadvantages
  - Multiple store-and-forwards
  - Increase delay
    - for users separated by multiple hops
  - No central timing or power control authority

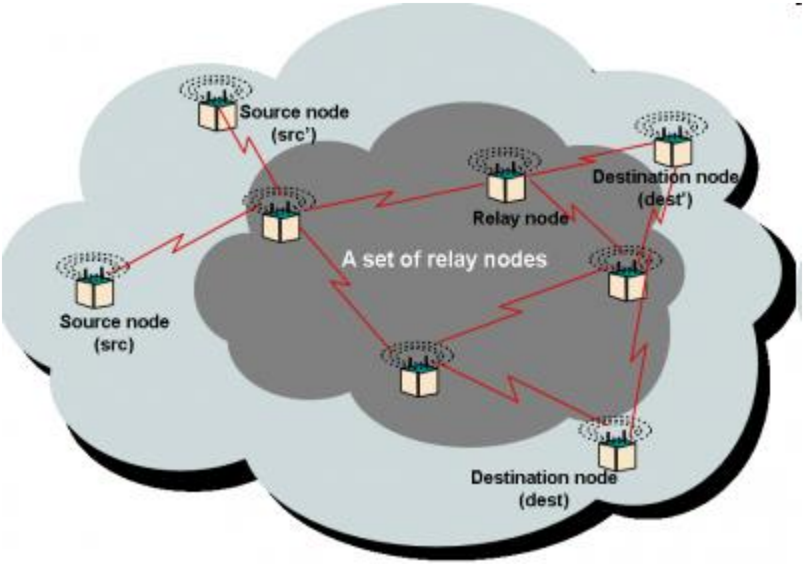
Types of networks

- WiFi/ 802.11
  - Two modes
    - Centralized: wireless local area data network
    - Peer-to-peer: MAC/PHY for ad hoc networks
- Self-organized networks
  - Multi-hop peer-to-peer networks
  - Hybrid networks
  - Unicast, multicast and broadcast networks
- Wireless sensor networks

Self-organizing networks

- Dynamic topology
  - nodes enter and leave the network continuously
- No centralized control or fixed infrastructure

- Application areas:
  - Meetings
  - Emergency or disaster relief
  - Military communications
  - Wearable computers
  - Sensor networks



Self-organizing networks

- Limited communication range of the mobile nodes
  - Enables spatial reuse of limited bandwidth: increased network capacity
- Each mobil node is a
  - Packet source
  - Packet sink
  - Router
- Problem: how to determine where a destination node is located relative to a sending node

„Routing” in self-organizing networks

- Route-finding is a current area of much research
  - Want to determine an “optimal”way to find “optimal”routes
- Dynamic links
  - Broken links must be updated
  - New links must be formed
  - Based on this new information: routes must be modified

- Frequency of route changes a function of node mobility

Issues in self-organizing networks

- Routing performance
  - Routes change over time
    - due to node mobility
  - To avoid long delays when sending packets
  - But also to avoid lots of route maintenance overhead

- MAC
  - Broadcast communication channel
  - Neighbor nodes change over time
  - Sleep mode: to reduce energy drain
  - No coordination/cooperation among nodes?

Issues in self-organizing networks

- Quality of service
  - Link variability
  - Collisions
  - Congestion

- Security
  - New vulnerabilities and complexities
  - Routing denial of service
    - Nodes may agree to route packets
    - Nodes may then fail to do so
    - Broken, malicious, selfish nodes
  - Key distribution and trust issues

MAC protocols

- No centralized control therefore:
  - Nodes independently determine access
  - Local nodes elected to control channel access

- Goals for MAC protocols
  - High channel efficiency
  - Low power
  - Scalable
  - Support for prioritization (QoS)
  - Distributed operation
  - Low control overhead

MAC: Channel separation

- Common channel vs. multiple channels

- Typical use of channel
  - Data transmission
  - RTS/CTS handshake
  - Carrier sensing

- **Common**: single channel for all packets
- **Multiple**: some packets (overhead) on one channel, while other packets (data) on others
  - allow more simultaneous users

Single channel

- Data and control messages on the same channel
- Collisions and contention
  - Handshake protocol
  - ACKs
  - Backoff protocol

Multiple channels

- Typically, one channel for control, others for data

- **TDMA-based**
  - Time slots + synchronization
  - Best with real-time, periodic data

- **FDMA-based**
  - Allows multiple nodes to transmit simultaneously

Multiple channels (cont.)

- **CDMA-based**
  - Simultaneous transmissions via code separation
- **SDMA-based separation**
  - Directional antennas to transmit in particular direction
- **Hybrid schemes**
  - Combine channel separation methods

Topologies: Flat

- **Flat**
  - Nodes make independent decisions to access the channel
    - Local coordination via handshaking, carrier sensing
  - **Single-hop**: concerned only with immediate neighbors
    Scalability issues
  - **Multi-hop**: some notion of nodes outside local neighborhood
    - Most use multiple channels

Topologies: Clustered

- **Clustered**
  - Elect local cluster head (CH) to perform control/management of network resources
  - Reduces burden on nodes, increases burden on cluster head
    - Good for heterogeneous networks
    - Bluetooth: elect CH (Master) as node that initiated cluster (piconet)

Reducing energy consumption

- Radio operates in 3 modes: transmit, receive, standby

- Reduce transmit power
  - Use "just enough" to reach intended destination

- Place nodes in standby mode as much as possible
  - Nodes do not need to be on when not receiving data
  - Requires nodes to know when they must listen to the channel and when they can "sleep"
  - MAC protocols cannot use "promiscuous" mode to listen to other conversations
  - Node must know when other nodes have data to transmit to it

Reducing energy consumption (cont.)

- Collisions should be minimized
  - Retransmissions expend energy
  - Introduce delays (e.g. Random Assessment Delay)
  - Reduce number of ACKs required
  - Use contention for reservations and contention-free for data transmission

- Allocate contiguous slots for transmission/reception
  - Avoids power/time in switching from Tx to Rx

- Have node buffer packets and transmit all packets at once
  - Allows node to remain asleep for long time
  - Trade-off in delay to receive packets and buffer size

Reducing energy consumption (cont.)

- Make protocol decisions based on battery level
  - Choose cluster head to have plenty of energy
  - Give nodes with low energy priority in contention
- Reduce control overhead
  - Need control to avoid collisions, but reduce as much as possible

Transmission Initiation

- **Sender-initiated**
  - In most of the protocols
  - Sender attempts to access channel when it has data
- **Receiver-initiated**
  - Receiver attempts to clear channel for transmissions
  - Send request-to-transmit (RTR) to all neighbors or specific node
  - Only efficient if large amount of traffic on network