A Green Approach to a Multi-Protocol Wireless Communications Network

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Abstract—In this paper, we propose an approach for multiple commercial wireless protocols, focused around mobile networking efficiency. In addition to evaluating the proposed impact, a hardware prototype was also constructed validating the network approach a single mobile device to intelligently alternate between two wireless protocols, in this case ZigBee and Wi-Fi, in order to reduce network interface power consumption. This work was a practical approach to examine the policies that enable a system to alternate among several networking interfaces, which were chosen because of their complementary characteristics. The approach focused around commonly used applications in mobile devices such as file transfers, web browsing, streaming media and text messaging. By using the concepts of sensing and adaptation from cognitive radio, the system monitors and selects the lowest power intensive wireless protocol while still maintaining an acceptable quality of service for the desired application. Even though performance transparency could not be sacrificed for power efficiency, experimental validation of this network design shows substantial energy savings: more than a 30% reduction in energy consumption of the wireless interfaces is possible, leading to a substantial increase in the effective battery lifetime of the device itself.
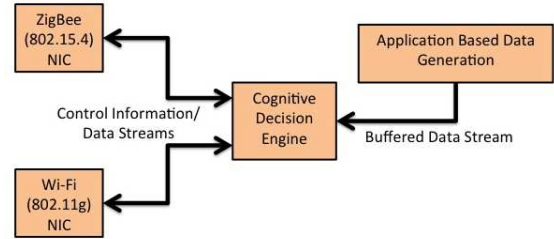
Fig. 1. Above is a system concept diagram, showing how network traffic is filtered by a cognitive decision engine to decide which networking interface received data to be transmitted. The two networking interfaces show here are ZigBee (802.15.4) and Wi-Fi (802.11g).

I. INTRODUCTION

Today wireless communications are growing at exponential rates, driven primarily by cellphone markets and mobile computing. [?] According to the *Panel on Green Communications* "currently 3% of the world-wide energy is consumed by the ICT (Information & Communications Technology) infrastructure that causes about 2% of the world-wide CO_2 emissions, which is comparable to the world-wide CO_2 emissions by airplanes or one quarter of the world-wide CO_2 emissions by cars" [?] This consumption coupled with battery technology's comparatively stagnant development [?], alternative power saving strategies must be examined to reduce consumption.

With the advent of smartphones, laptops, netbooks, and portable tablet computers, saving power to extend battery life has been a very active within industry. In terms of reducing wireless communications power consumption, an undeveloped approach is to utilize multiple wireless protocols to achieve either power savings or performance while still maintaining

acceptable bandwidth for mobile task. Many mobile devices support several wireless protocols such as Wi-Fi, bluetooth, and 3G. At the forefront of such research into combined protocol networks was the University of California, San Diego and the Intel Corporation. Their research utilized two networking standards, bluetooth and Wi-Fi on a laptop base platform. The actual prototype used complex switching intelligence to examine the advantages of a multiprotocol network and important switching characteristics [?]. This project experimented with a number of switching policies to see which resulted in the best power savings. The policies used a number of measurement techniques, such as the measured received signal strength indicator (RSSI), transmit power, and link quality, indirectly determine bandwidth capacity. These measurements were taken to determine the best time to switch between wireless protocols, none of them proved successful due to the underlying metrics not sufficiently correlating to the actual bandwidth capacity [?]. Bandwidth was the prime metric for their switching calculations. Though some of the used technics proved tobe unsuccesful, power saving were realized, but at the price a mobility.

For a practical mobile user, bluetooth is not a logical choice due to its limited range. Bluetooth was developed to replace

standard wired connections. For this reason Bluetooth has a very short transmission range making much less effective than ZigBee for wide area wireless networks [**?**]. With an infrastructure based network, bluetooth provides insufficent mobility seriously limited users or vastly increasing the needed access points. Therefore this project focused around more applicable protocols for wireless users. The two protocols chosen optimize the power efficiency of the communications system by using a low data rate, low power consumption protocol (ZigBee) for minimal network activity and a high power, high data rate protocol (Wi-Fi) for heavy network traffic. The two wireless protocols provide power efficiency without sacrificing performance relative to a single proto- col network, such as Wi-Fi. These protocols are controlled through a cognitive algorithm that monitors the bandwidth of a wireless network, reacting to increases and decreases in network activity, deciding when to switch between protocols. The algorithm monitors the bandwidth of the active radios, and correlates predetermined power consumption to that usage. When the wireless network requires a fast data rate the algorithm switches Wi-Fi on, and when little to no data rate is needed the algorithm switches Wi-Fi off and ZigBee takes control. The algorithm takes into account assumed power consumptioned, which can be accurately determined through preprofiling of the device. This design overcomes the short comings of current single protocol networks by the following:

1) This project alternates between two complementary wireless standards, without sacrificing mobility and throughput.
2) This project intelligently monitors the bandwidth of multiple radios directly and reacts to changes in the bandwidth.
3) This project is power consumption aware. It makes decisions and alternates automatically based on power consumption, bandwidth needs, battery level, etc

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: In Section II, we present the overall proposed communication system, in section III the power profiling of the communication inter- faces, then move on to the implemented prototype, the actual experiments with the hardware, results of the experiments, and finally the conclusion.

II. PROPOSED COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

The proposed network uses a hybrid Wi-Fi and ZigBee interface to provide improved power efficiencies on mobile de- vices. From a hardware perspective, each node in the network is equipped with a ZigBee and a Wi-Fi radio. The proposed network concept uses two different protocols in an implemen- tation that seamlessly integrates with existing networks for a single device. In essence, the proposed network implements multi-radio power management that directly takes advantage of the diversity between different two radio technologies. Based on the idle power consumption of typical Wi-Fi and ZigBee radios (Table 1), this concept has the potential to realize a large reduction in power consumption for an idle system; however, the actual power savings depends highly on the
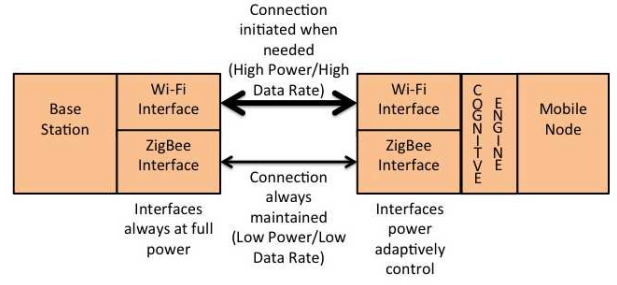

Fig. 2. Above is a system diagram of the test-bench setup with both external networking interfaces being monitored in real-time. Both wireless networking interfaces are monitored directly to provide direct information about power consumption, and allow for evaluation of the switching intelligence of the mobile user.

switching characteristics. The proposed network uses common networking infrastructure and does not require any significant hardware changes. A ZigBee interface, which already exists in many mobile devices, may need to be installed. ZigBee was designed as a low-power and low-cost interface, and so would be relatively inexpensive to add into many current mobile devices, such as cellphones.

TABLE II
STANDARDS COMPARISION [**?**], [**?**], [**?**], [**?**], [**?**], [**?**]

Qualifier	Wi-Fi	ZigBee
Data Rate	54 Mb/s	250Kb/s
Transmission Power Draw	32-100mW	0.001-.003mW
Idle Power Draw	0.085W	0.001-.003mW

III. PROTOTYPE IMPLEMENTATION

A. System Architecture

The experimental setup is designed to evaluate the perfor- mance of the proposed network and single protocol networks across a variety of network usage conditions. The architecture of the system is design to abstract both the ZigBee and Wi- Fi interfaces into a single network interface. The network topology was designed to infrusture based, which is generally more ubiquitous in our internet connected wireless landscape. The overall design would only utlize two nodes, a mobile user and a base station or router. All power savings and adapting protocol switching would be aimed at the mobile user. Since the base station will not operate on battery power, its consumption can be overlooked.

Data for the network was generated to represent typical internet usage for a given duration. This data was then buffered into a single queue,as seen from the diagram above, then the cognitive design engine would determine which interface would transmit this data. At all times the ZigBee connection would be maintained and Wi-Fi would be initiated through ZigBee control packets when additional bandwidth was de- manded. Since bandwidth can be relatively difficult to measure from two independant interfaces quickly, the data queue was
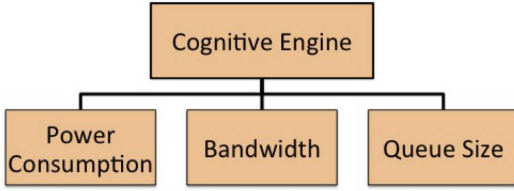
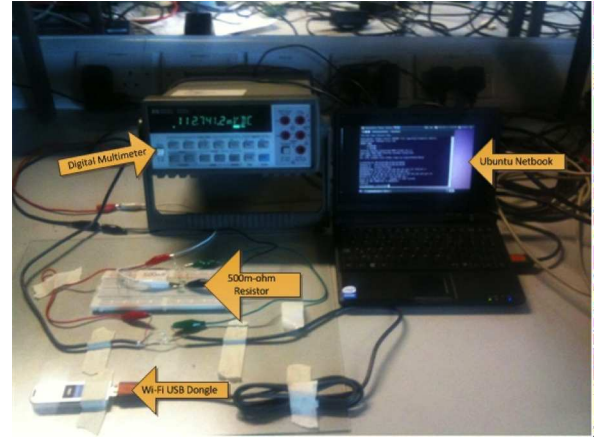Fig. 3. Above shows the breakdown of parameters for the cognitive engine.

Fig. 4. Above is a picture of the actual testbench with only a single multimeter, which is being used to measure the power consumption of the Wi-Fi USB dongle

used instead to measure bandwidth. Based upon how data built up and left the queue, relative data rates could be determined.

The cognitive engine dynamically alternated between Zig-Bee and Wi-Fi by using three primary parameters: bandwidth, queue size, and power consumption. Power consumption was predetermined directly though measurements, and was directly related to transmission usage. Therefore at any given time, consumption could be determined through bandwidth usage. This cognitive engine not only had the ability to direct data flow, but also to initiate connections of the interfaces and reduce their overall power as well. This cognitive engine was only developed on the mobile user, the base station or routing unit remained at full power on both interfaces at all times.

The base station device effectively acts as a wireless hub which supports both ZigBee and Wi-Fi capabilities, keeping them active at all times. The mobile user is responsible for running all network utilization tests and has both wireless interfaces power consumption actively monitored. A third data acquisition machine was originally used for power profiling, and then to measure power usage during experiments. It utilized a pair of multi-meters to capture detailed power usage of the mobile user.

The tests performed by the mobile user represent common tasked performed by mobile devices such as smart phones. The four primary tasks examined were: large file transfers, small file transfers, web browsing, and idle utilization. All the relevant data is captured by the data acquisition machine. From this machine, the data is viewed graphically in real-time and exported to a file for analysis.

B. Hardware

The base station and mobile node are virtually identical hardware components built around the Eee PC 4G Netbook. Each netbook runs a standard version of the Ubuntu 9.10 operating system. The mobile node uses a Linksys WUSB54G wireless interface adapter for Wi-Fi, and a XBee Series 2 OEM RF Module for ZigBee. The Wi-Fi module uses hand compiled drivers based upon the MadWifi driver. Unless otherwise noted, all Wi-Fi traffic is performed in constantly active mode (CAM), due to that fact that only an ad-hoc wireless mode needed to be utilized. Also Wi-Fi connection information is passed through the always on ZigBee connection to primarily reduce the association time of Wi-Fi.

C. Protocol Alternating

The basic switching process encompasses a start-up process for the higher-level radio that incurs some delay. The initial switching process can roughly be divided into three parts: connection initiation request, power-up, and connected. Since the ZigBee channel is always available for communication, data transfer continues until the switch to use the Wi-Fi interface is complete. Both interfaces are abstracted as a single interface to the operating system. Data is first buffered into a queue that leads to both interfaces. Then based upon the amount of data in the queue and how quickly data is added or removed from it determines when to switch between the interfaces occurs. This switch causes a switch in the queues output interface as well, forcing data either through only ZigBee or only Wi-Fi. These thresholds are based upon measured power characteristics of the physical wireless hardware, the battery level of the node, and application demand. Since a design requirement was performance transparency, most tasks need to use Wi-Fi to transfer data without considerable delay visible to the user. Therefore application demand does trump most switching decisions.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

A. Experimental Results

Figure 2 shows an overview of the benefits provided by the proposed network, compared to a Wi-Fi CAM, Wi-Fi PSM, and ZigBee showing both energy and time for a variety of transfer task-base tests. These results clearly show how dynamic switching can reduce energy consumption of the wireless interface by as much as 30%. The ZigBee interface has the lowest energy consumption during idle testing, but as soon as any bandwidth intensive task is performed it becomes very power hungry. Wi-Fi is very power efficient when it comes to data transfer, but when the node becomes idles this is no longer the case. The proposed network implementation shines in both these cases, expect when the transfer takes place
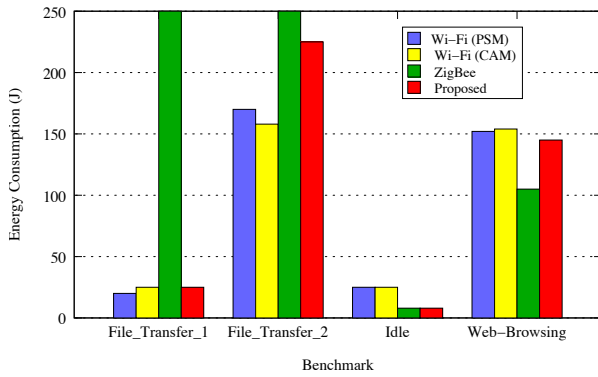
Fig. 5. The above graph examines the four tests used to evaluate the performance of ZigBee (Green), Wi-Fi PSM (Red), Wi-Fi CAM (Blue), and the proposed combined network (Purple). File transfer 1 (Far left test) examines the power usage of a transfer that last for 25% of the test duration. File Transfer 2 (Second from left) transfers a file for 80% of the test. The Wikipedia or web-browsing test (second from right) examines common web-browsing usage across a 60 second interval derived from the IMIX web studies of web-browsing habits. [**?**] The final test (far right) examines power usages for 20 seconds during active no transfers or an idle state.

for more than 70% of the time the node is active. Fortunately for mobile users, 70% network utilization time is extremely rare. Overall, when compared with Wi-Fi, the less time the node is actively transferring data the more energy is saved with the proposed network implementation. The graph below illustrates this fact, extrapolated from measured result of the implemented hardware.

B. Power Measurement Strategy

The energy measurement setup consists of a HP DAQ Multi-meter data acquisition device connected to a standard Windows XP desktop system with MATLAB. The individual power rails for Wi-Fi and ZigBee are monitored by placing separate 1%-tolerance 500 m resistors in series with each subsystems power supply. The voltage drop across this resistor is measured, enabling the current flowing into the device to be calculated. The absolute voltage of the supply line at the device is also measured, and when multiplied by the current measurement provides the instantaneous power dissipation for the respective subsystem, which is then logged by the data acquisition computer. Samples are measured at 500 ms intervals, the maximum speed of the multi-meters. Energy, and not power consumption, is used to show the majority of the results because it captures both the power and time aspects of a particular benchmark. For example, if two benchmarks run and one consumes half as much power as the other, but takes twice as long, it will consume the same amount of energy. The energy numbers reported here only measure the communication components of the system. Other components, such as processor, power regulators, memory, display, etc. are not included because, although they are significant power consumers of the mobile devices battery, they cannot be easily directly measured independently.

Since power consumption monitors do not exists on common network interface cards, it was assumed that direct real-

time measurement and feedback would be impractical. Therefore a power profile was determined for each network interface cards. With this profile data, at any data-rate the power being consummed could be calculated in real-time indirectly. This data was then directly used by our cognitive engine to make determinations when to alternate protocols. This profile was compared with direct measurements during testing to confirm proper switching and assumed power consumption.

V. CONCLUSION

With such focus in our world today being on mobility, greater efficiencies in communications of these mobile devices must be realized. For this project was a stepping stone in a new direction in efficiencies of wireless technologies. The fact alone that off the shelf parts were used with such substantial results only cements the expectation for rapid growth of such a concept. Combined with the ubiquity of wireless devices and the ever growing market place, multiprotocol systems show tremendous promise for the future. The applications for multiprotocol systems are far ranging. From large scale communication networks, to house hold appliances and networks. The greatest advantage is the simplicity and omnipotence of such a concept. The concept of this multiprotocol approach was proven by the achieved goals of this project. The implementation described in this report has successfully achieved the following goals:

1) Multi-protocol Network: The system was able to utilize dual radio protocols to transmit data synchronously
2) Power Efficiency: The system was able to considerably reduce the communications power consumed compared with a single protocol network
3) Performance Transparency: The multiprotocol network performed equally or greater than the a single protocol network as in terms of throughput
4) Standard Equipment: This project only utilized off the shelf part in both nodes of the network

By demonstrating the practical feasibility of this network, a foundation is being established for research and exploration into multiprotocol systems. As standards like WiMax and ZigBee become more common, the practicality for these types of multi-protocol networks will grow. As this project was completed with common equipment, it is only a matter of time before networks like the one described in this report are implemented. The technology already exists in the market place, it only needs to be recognized and combined.

VI. FUTURE WORK

The goal of this project was to develop a multi-protocol wireless network, which combines the energy efficiency of the ZigBee protocol IEEE 802.15.4 and the speed and high bandwidth of the Wi-Fi protocol IEEE 802.11 in order to improve the energy efficiency of current Wi-Fi only networks. The network also possesses cognitive radio attributes that analyze and react to the surrounding radio environment. From the results of this project, it is clear that if ZigBee were to be used in place of Wi-Fi in idle mode, significant power

savings will be seen. However, this implementation is far from being a completely functional multiprotocol green energy communication system for commercial use.