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Bretagne-Pays de la Loire
École Mines-Télécom

Radio Channel Blacklisting in IEEE 802.15.4

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youtube: www.youtube.com/c/gzpapadopoulos

Problem Formulation

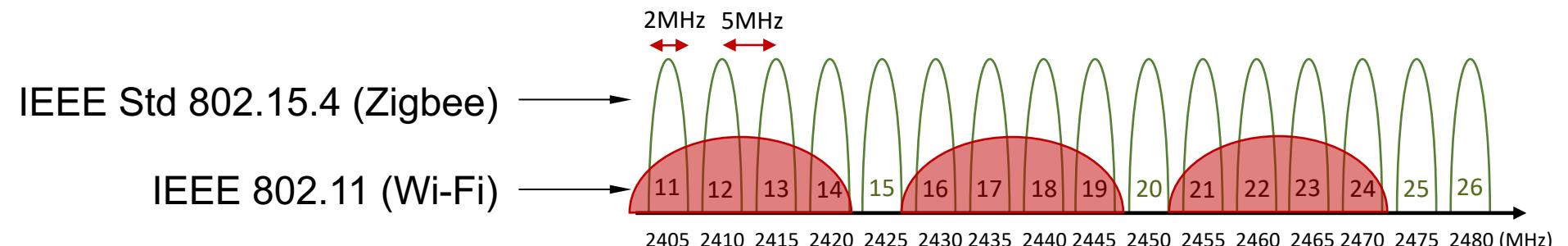


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Problem Formulation

Is Blacklisting a Relevant Strategy in TSCH to improve the PDR?

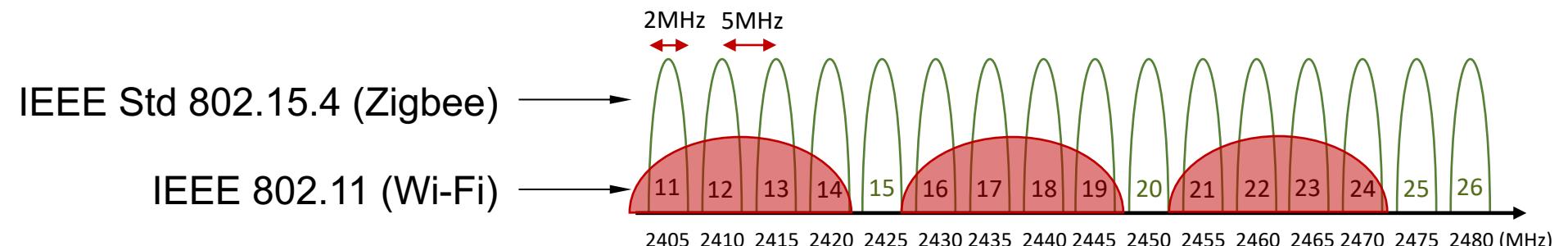
- ▶ The continues growth of wireless technologies that operate over the 2.4GHz such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), Zigbee:
 - Causing intra- and inter-technology interference.



Problem Formulation

Is Blacklisting a Relevant Strategy in TSCH to improve the PDR?

- ▶ The continues growth of wireless technologies that operate over the 2.4GHz such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), Zigbee:
 - Causing intra- and inter-technology interference.
- ▶ The Wi-Fi networks represent a “threat” to Zigbee and BLE systems:
 - High transmission power.
 - Massive spectrum occupancy (bande passante du canal).



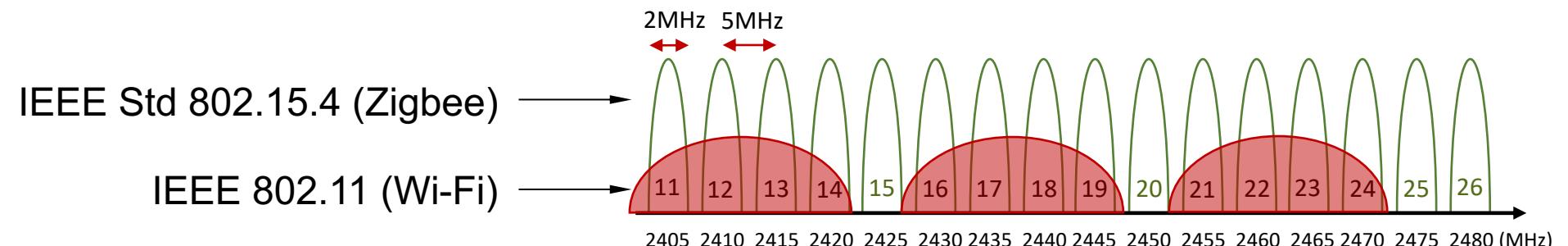
Problem Formulation

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- ▶ The continues growth of wireless technologies that operate over the 2.4GHz such as Wi-Fi, Bluetooth Low Energy (BLE), Zigbee:
 - Causing intra- and inter-technology interference.
- ▶ The Wi-Fi networks represent a major source of interference:
 - High transmission power.
 - Massive simultaneous access.

What about Radio Channel Blacklisting Technique?

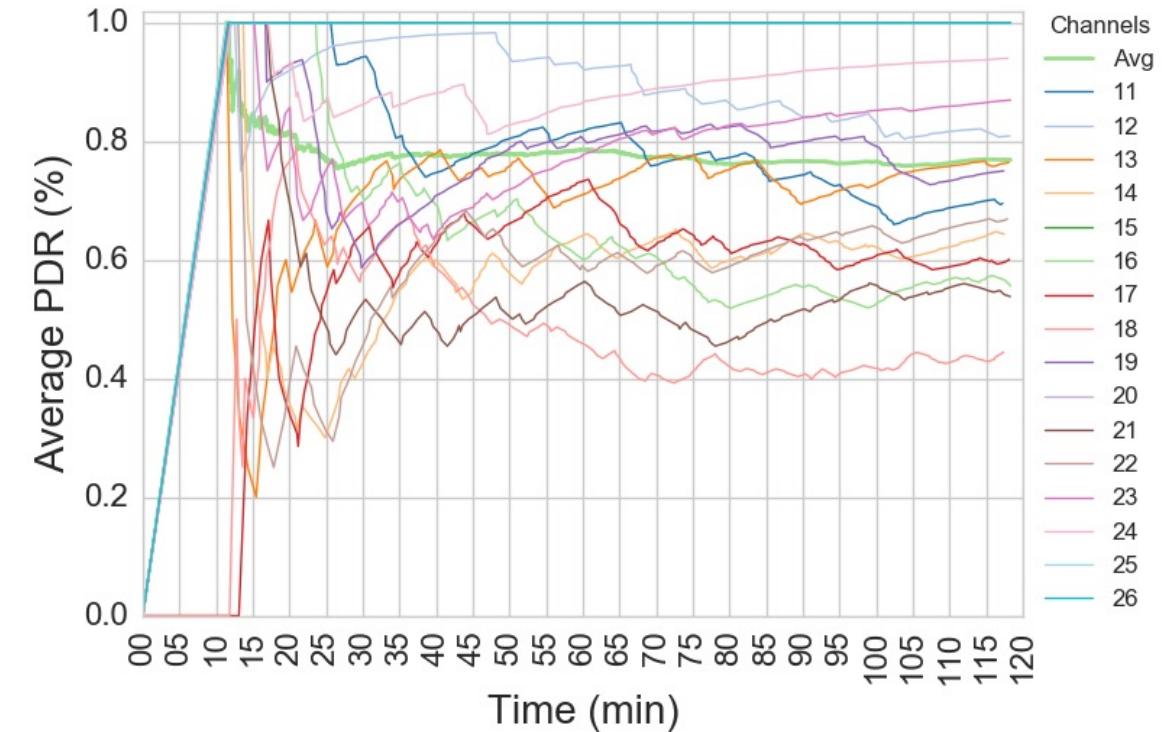
- External interference
- Multi-path fading



Problem Formulation

Is Blacklisting a Relevant Strategy in TSCH to improve the PDR?

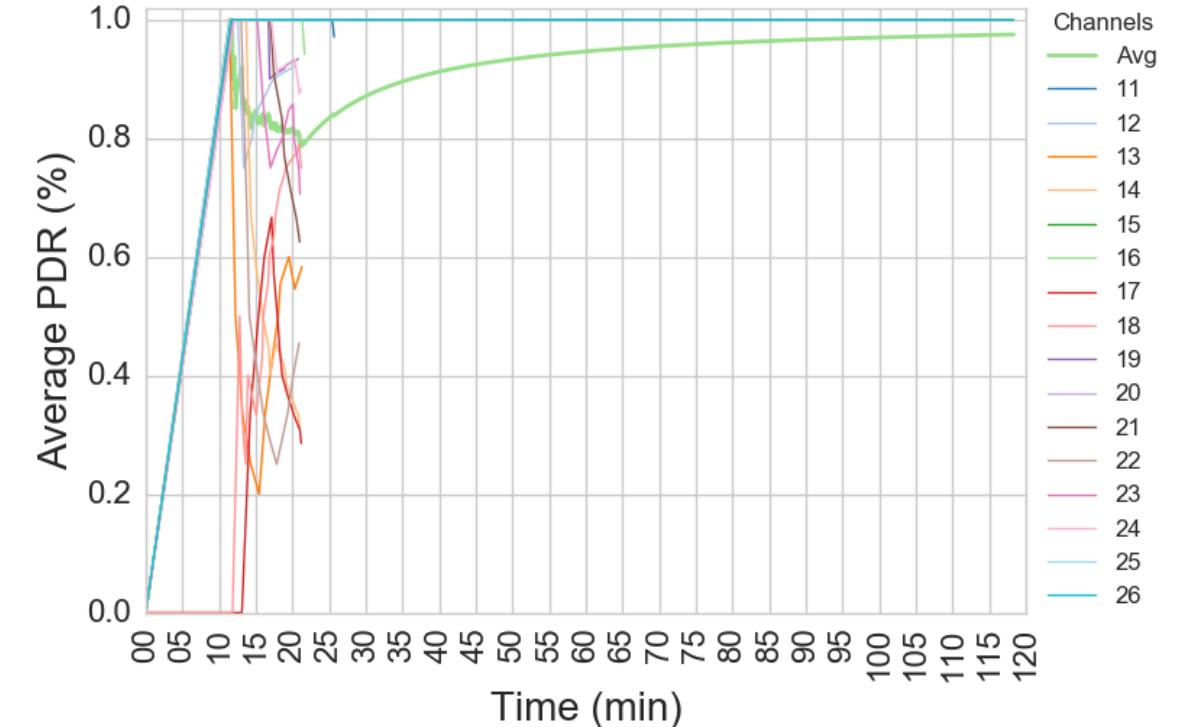
- ▶ Study of the relevance of a blacklisting technique:
 - Detecting the “poor” radio channels, e.g., radio channels below 50% of PDR.



Problem Formulation

Is Blacklisting a Relevant Strategy in TSCH to improve the PDR?

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 - Perform the *Channel Hopping Operation without* employing these bad radio channels.

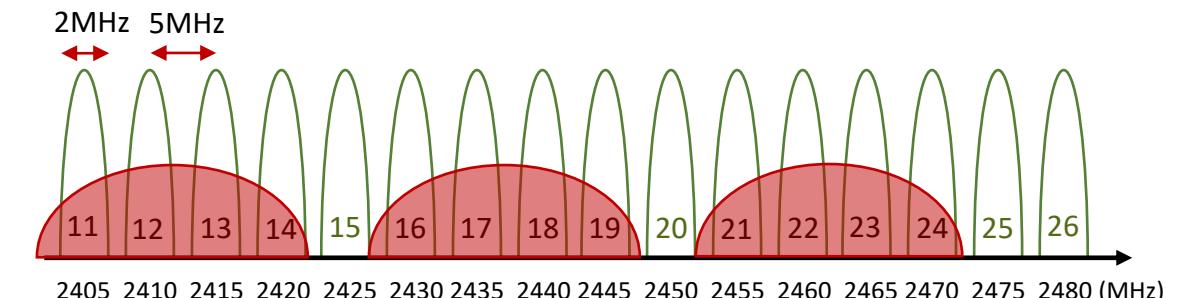


Problem Formulation

Is Blacklisting a Relevant Strategy in TSCH to improve the PDR?

- ▶ Study of the relevance of a blacklisting technique:
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 - Perform the *Channel Hopping Operation* **without** employing these bad radio channels.
 - Thus, number of radio channels ($N_{channels}$) to use will be **reduced** from total 16.

$$\text{Radio Channel} = F[(ASN + chOffset)\%N_{channels}]$$



Problem Formulation

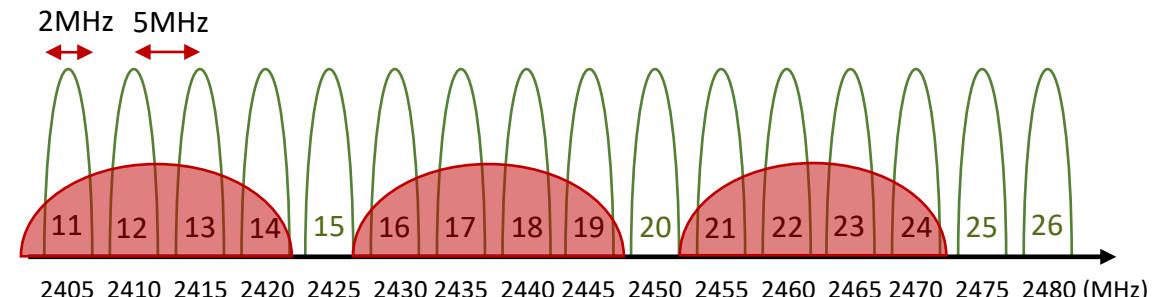
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 - Perform the *Channel Hopping Operation* **without** employing these bad radio channels.
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There's no such thing as a Free Lunch!

- Throughput (network capacity)

$$\text{Radio Channel} = F[(ASN + chOffset)\%N_{channels}]$$



Radio Characterization



IMT Atlantique

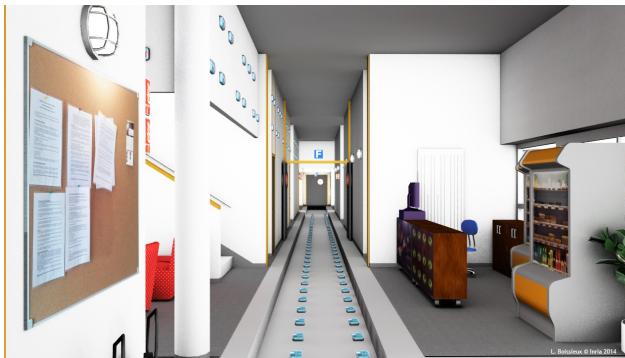
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Radio Characterization

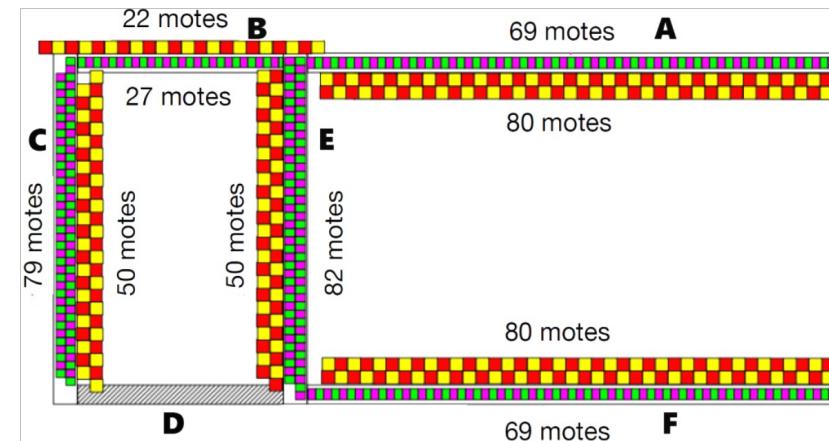
FIT IoT-LAB

► Investigate the radio spectrum characteristics:

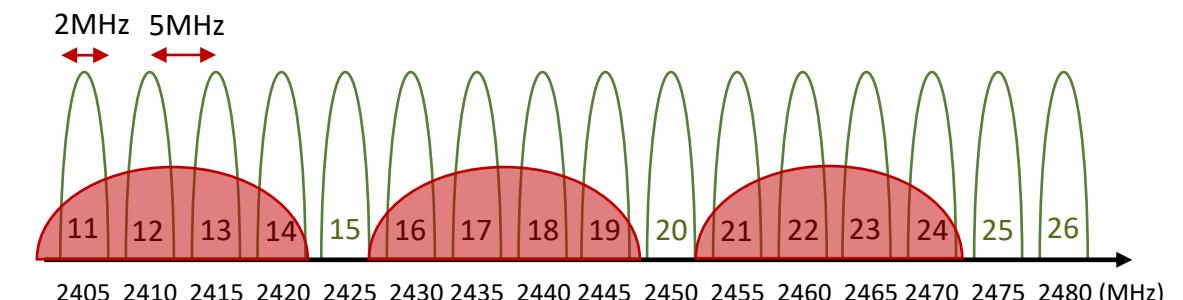
- FIT IoT-LAB platform, Grenoble testbed.
- Many Wi-Fi Access Points are deployed.



FIT IoT-LAB: *Grenoble's site*



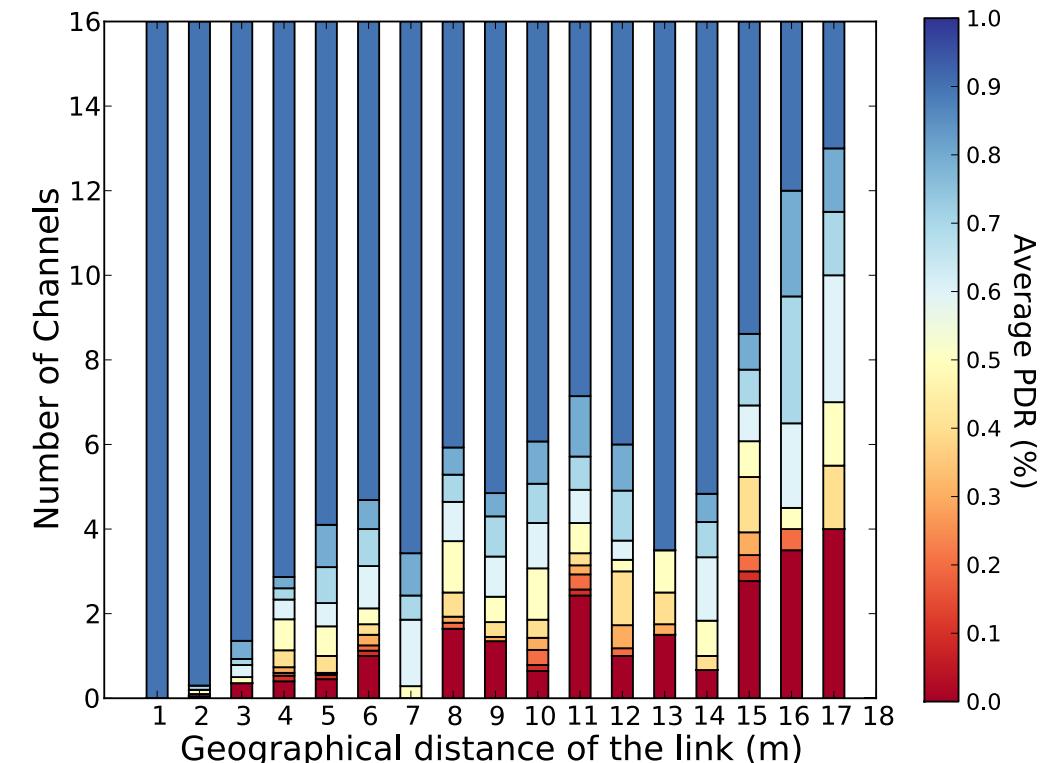
Parameter	Value
# of nodes	2
Nodes spacing	0.6 - 17 m
Duration	90 min
# of experiments	200
Application model	1 pkt / 3 sec



Radio Characterization

Distance Variability

- ▶ The quality of the radio links is:
 - Distance-dependent.

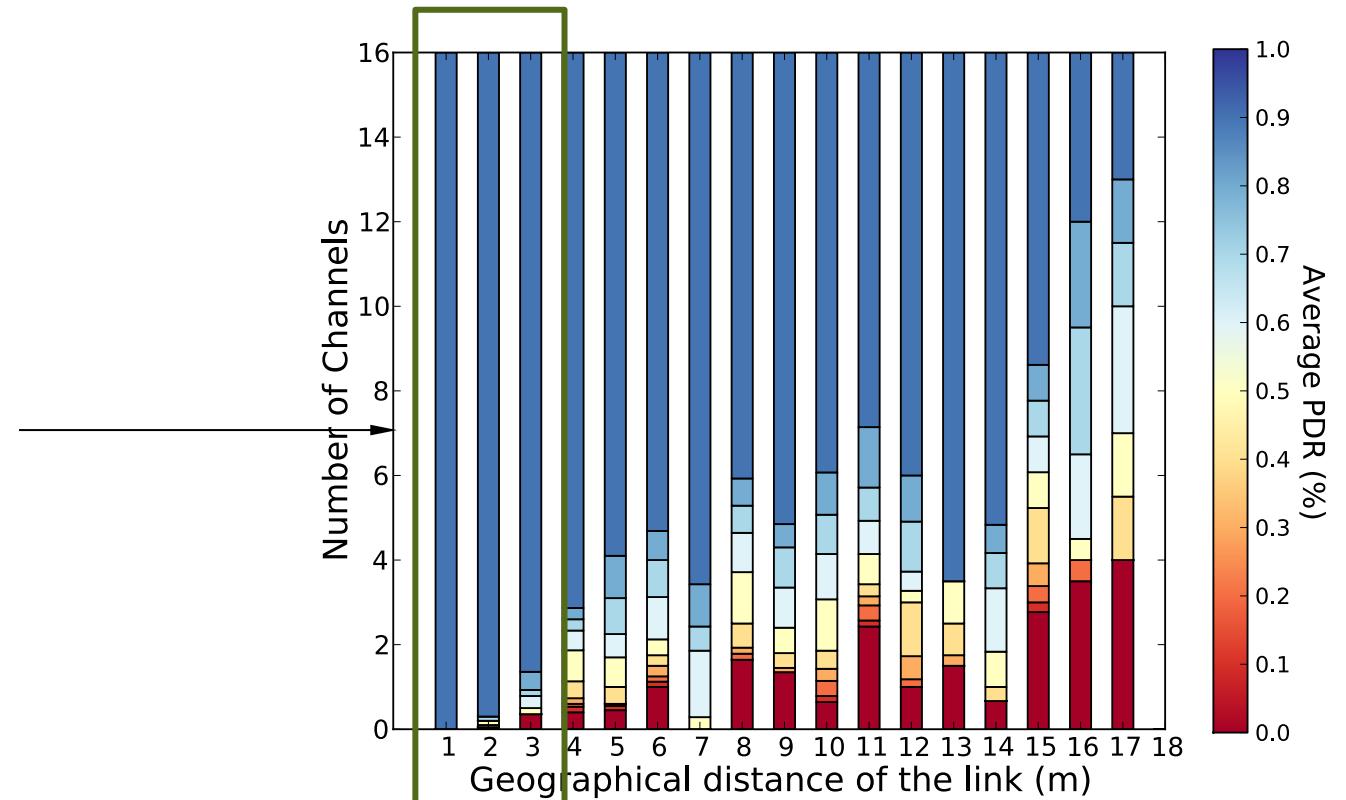


Radio Characterization

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*Short link distances →
Higher quality performance.*



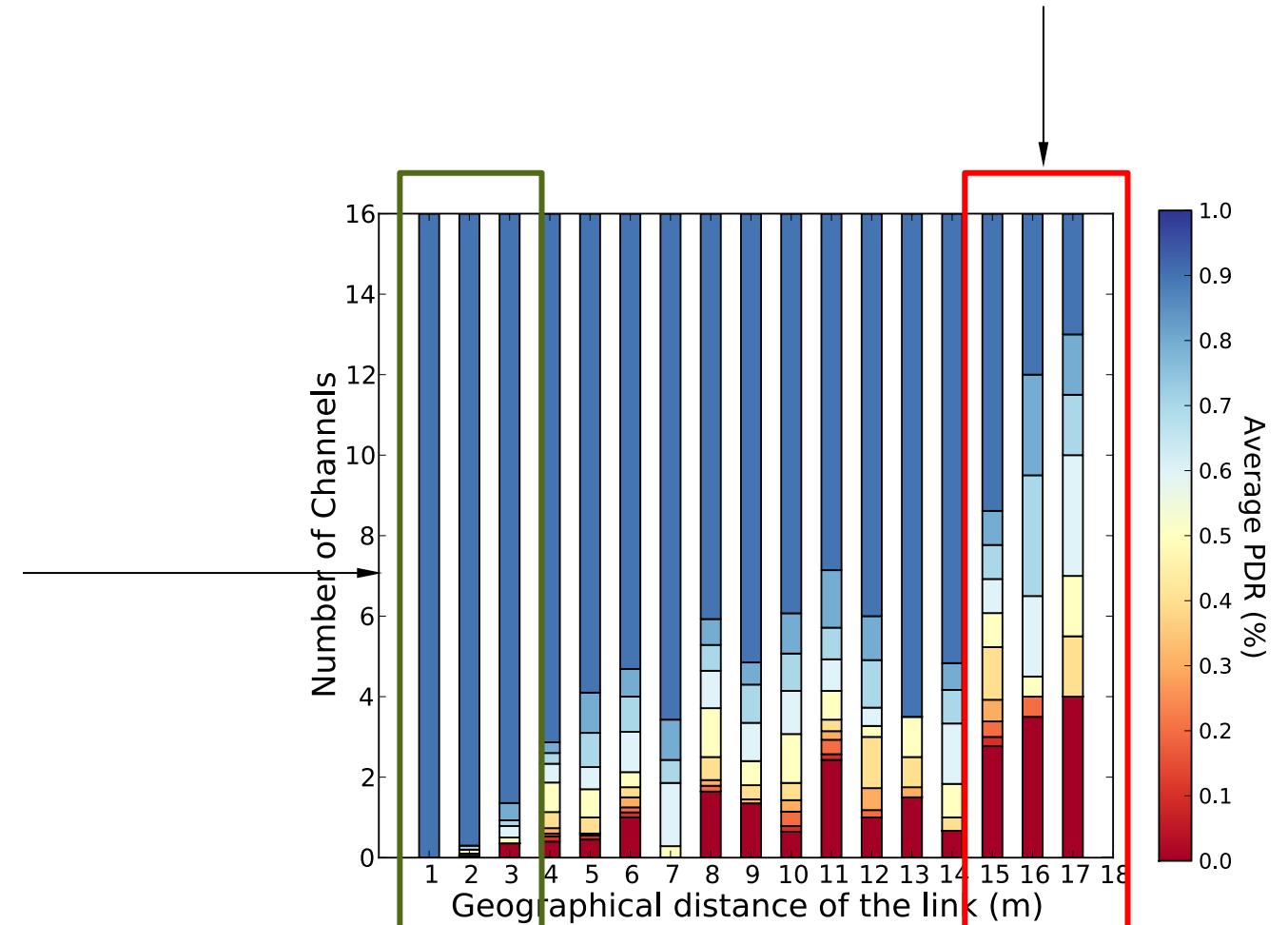
Radio Characterization

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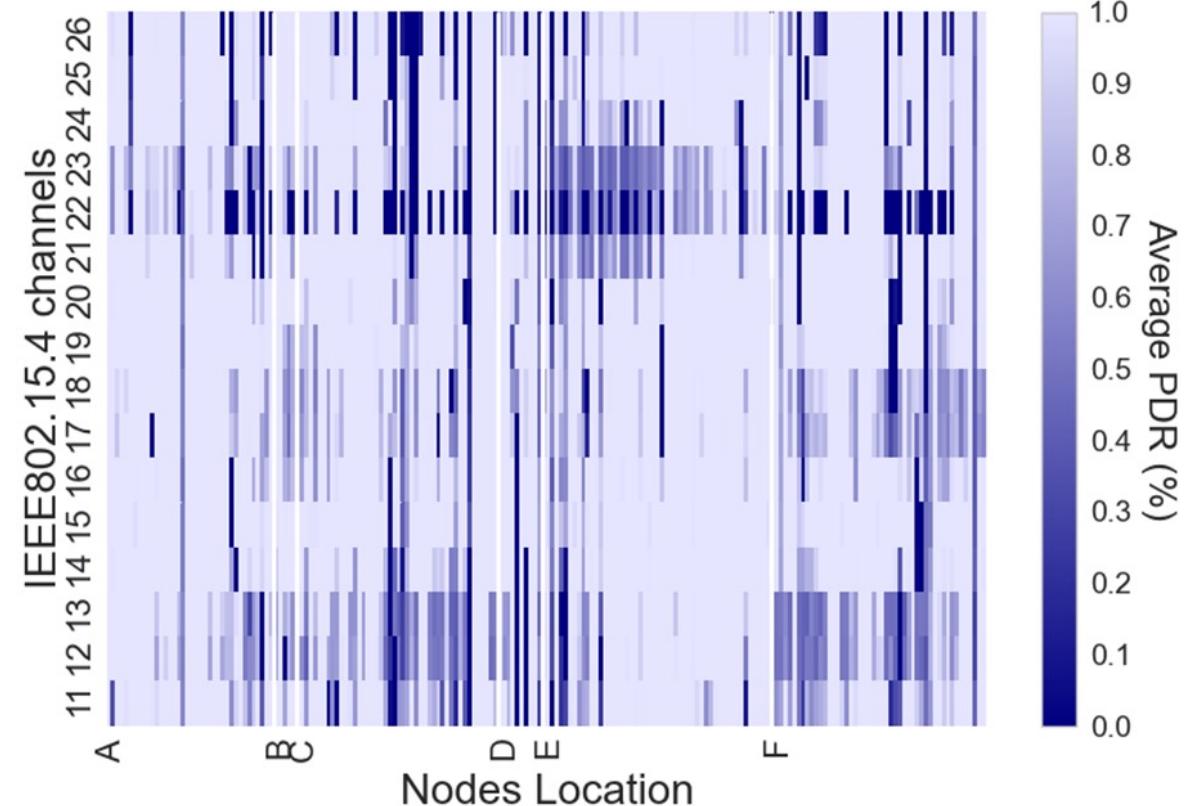
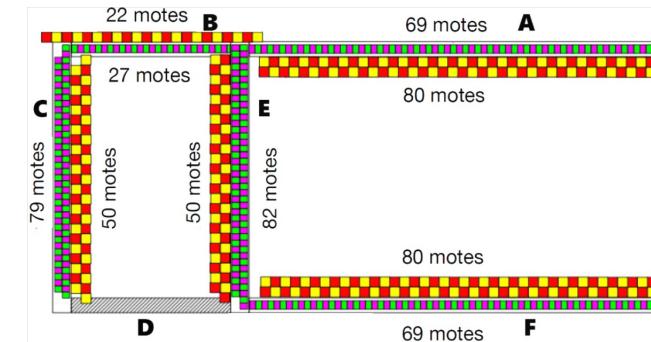
*Long link distances →
Dynamic behavior.*



Radio Characterization

Geographic Variability

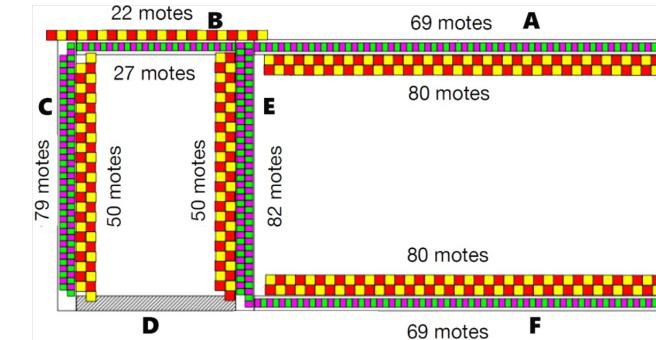
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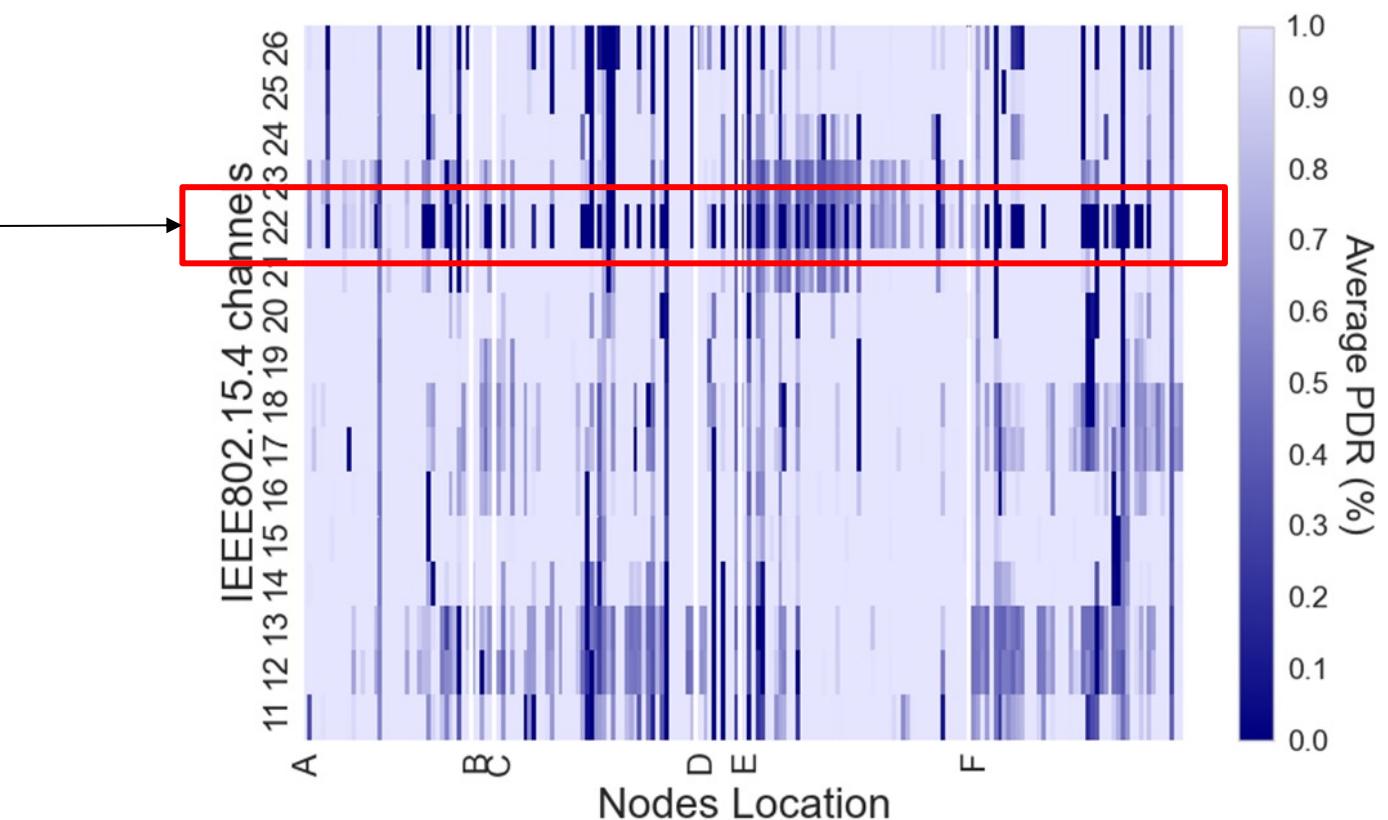
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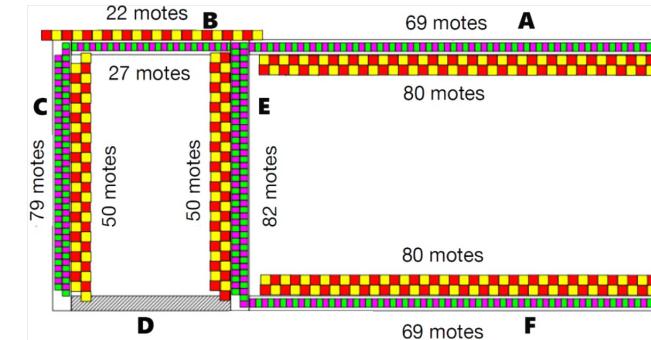
Bad radio channels for many links



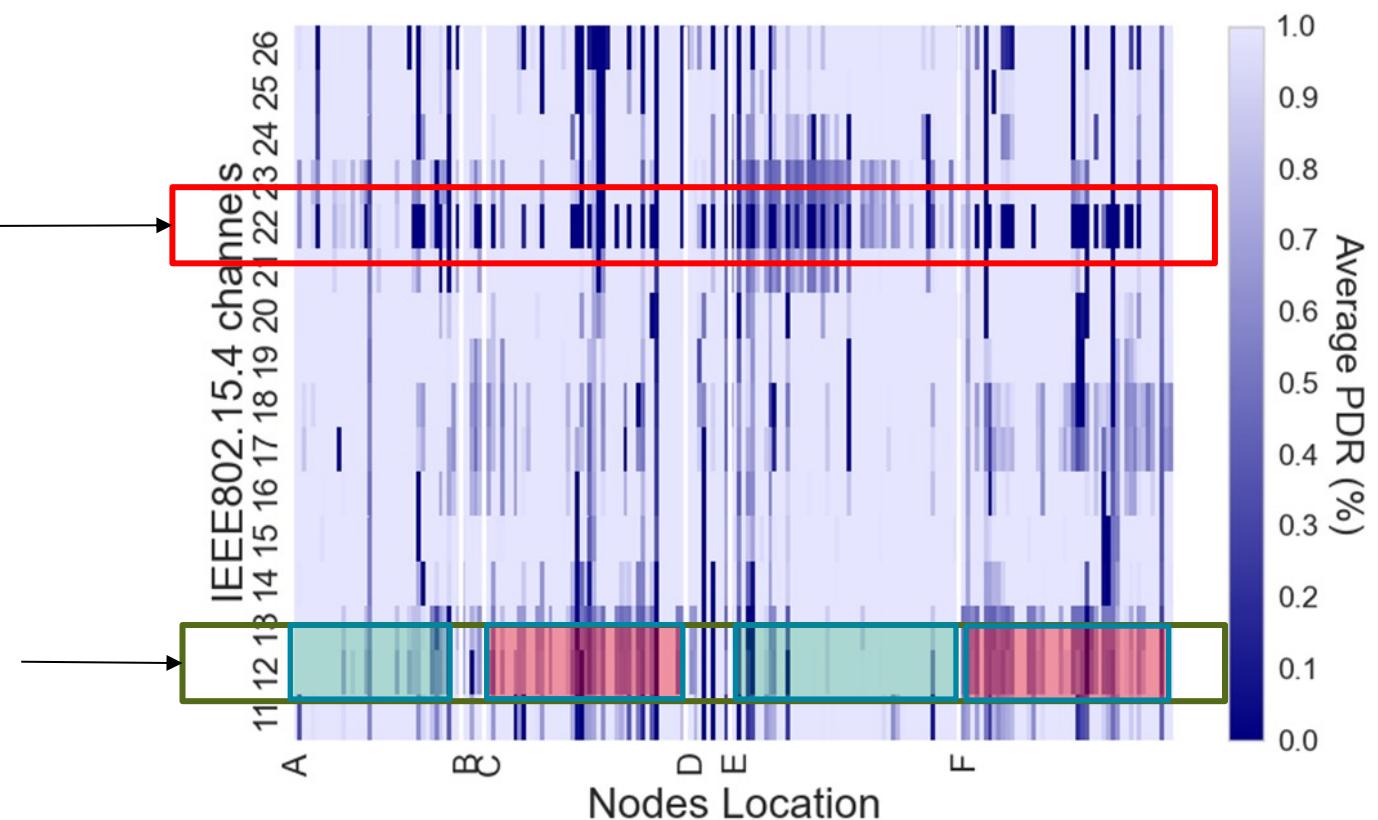
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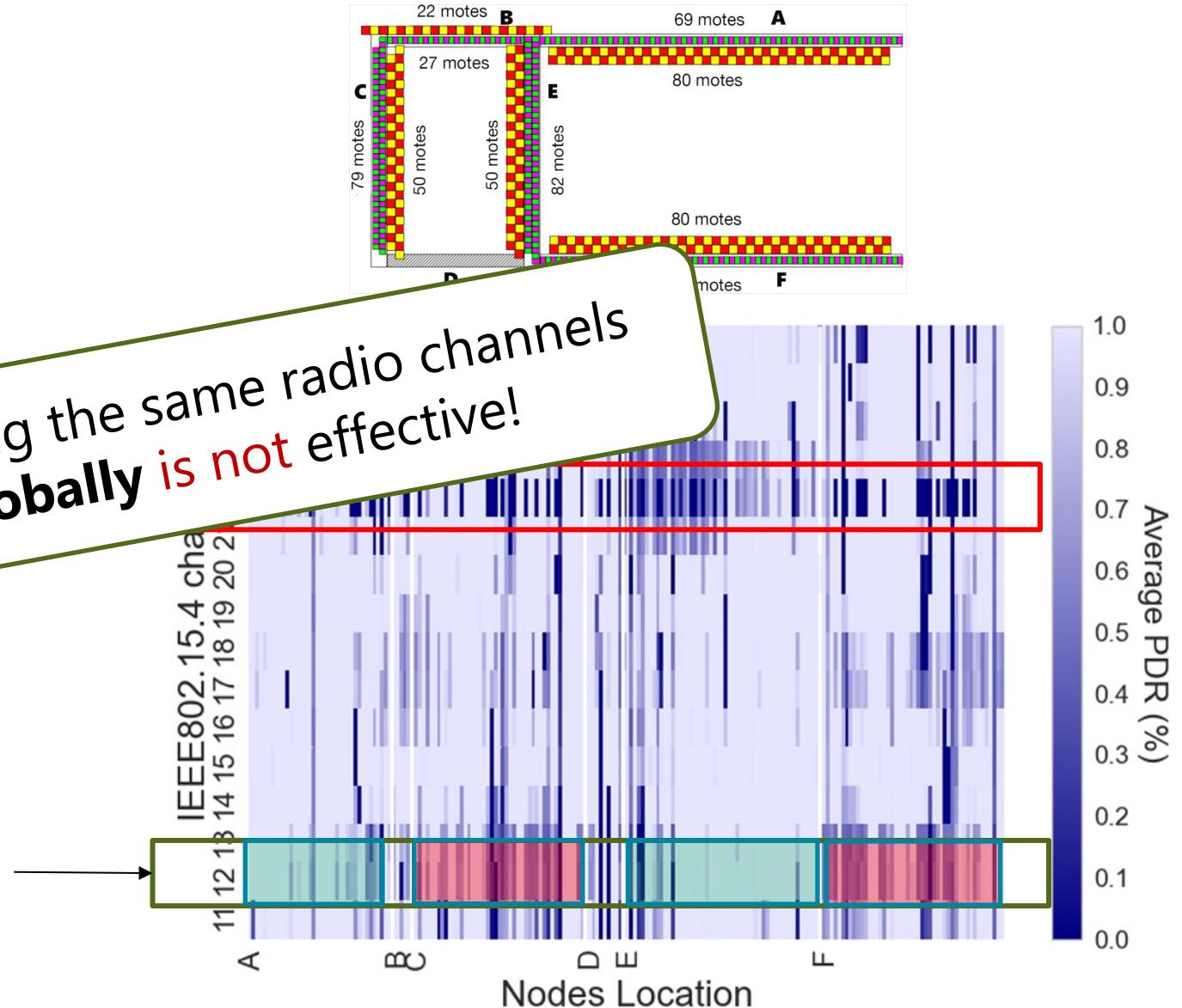
Radio Characterization

Geographic Variability

- ▶ The quality of the radio links is:
 - Distance-dependent.
 - Location-dependent.

Bad radio channels for

*Excluding the same radio channels
Globally is not effective!*

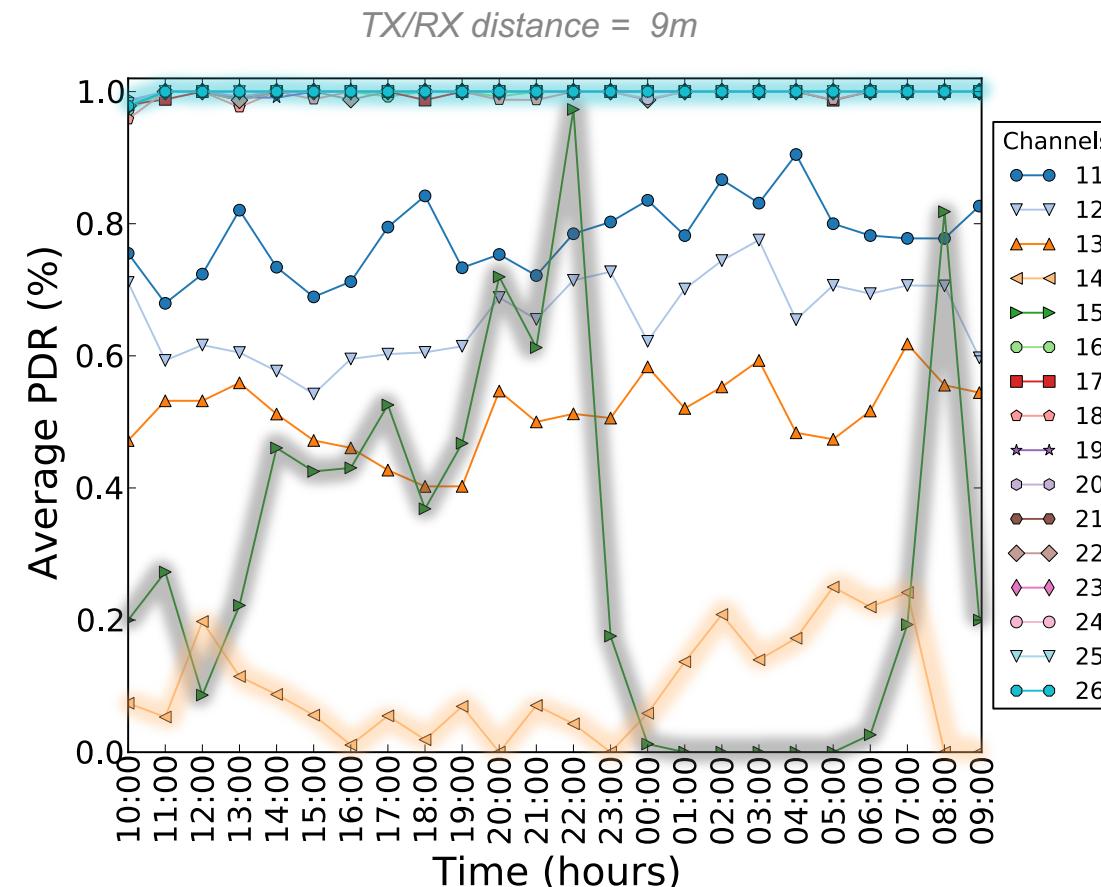


Radio Characterization

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Time Variability

- ▶ The quality of the radio links is:
 - Distance-dependent.
 - Location-dependent.
 - Time-dependent.



Radio Characterization

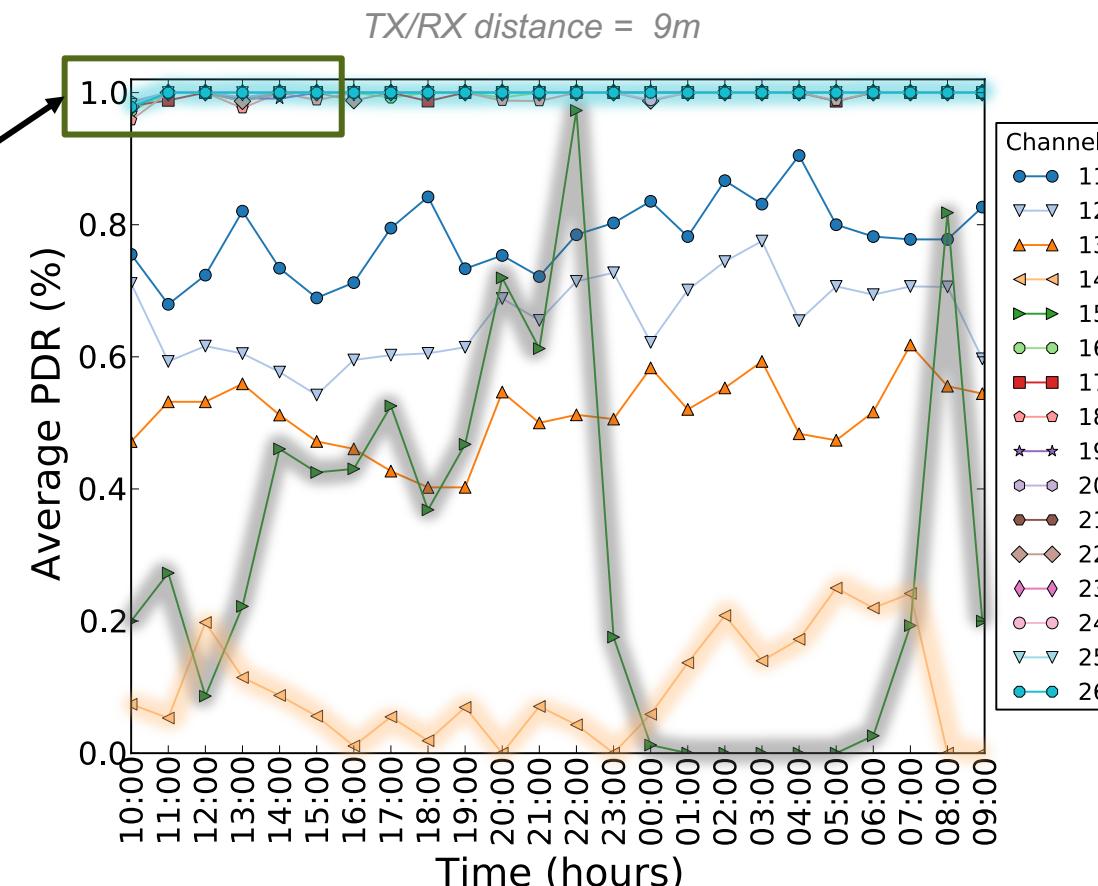
20

Time Variability

- The quality of the radio links is:

- Distance-dependent.
- Location-dependent.
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Perform well, and
are very stable, e.g.,
radio channel 26.



Radio Characterization

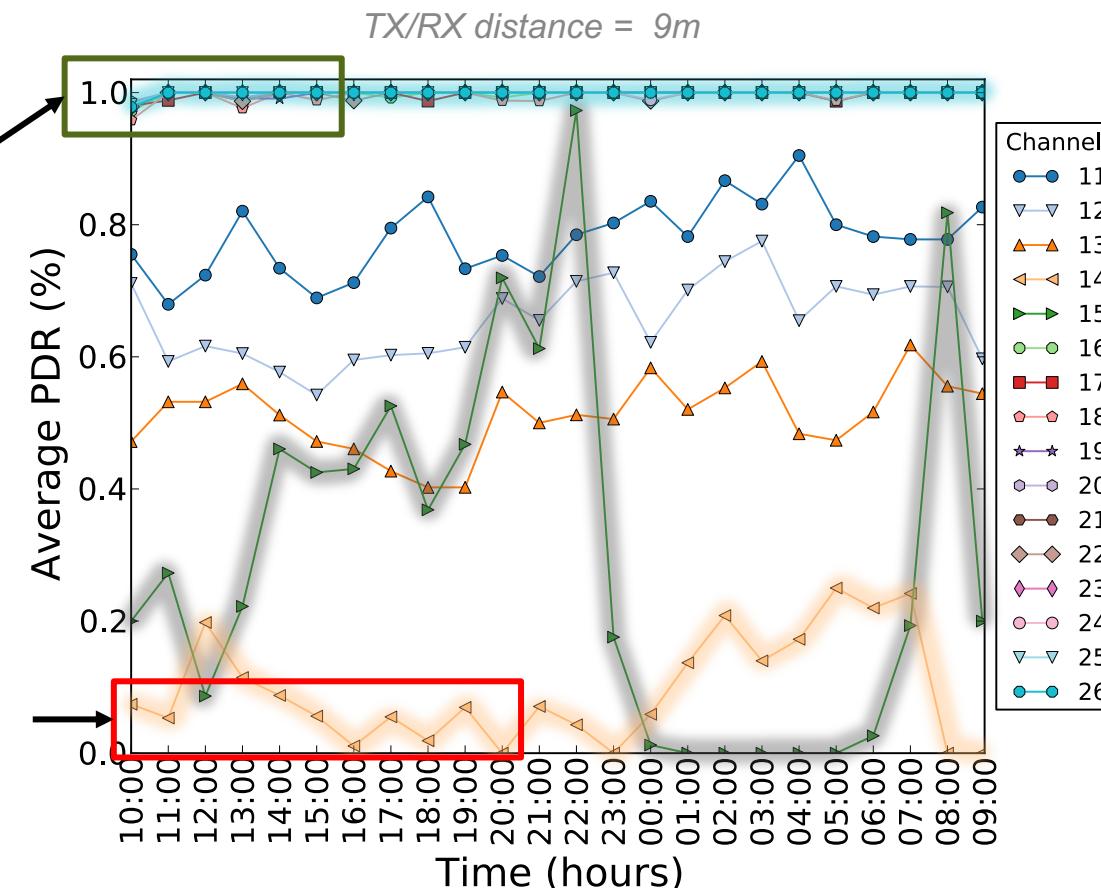
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Perform well, and
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Always bad, e.g.,
radio channel 14
→ blacklist it!



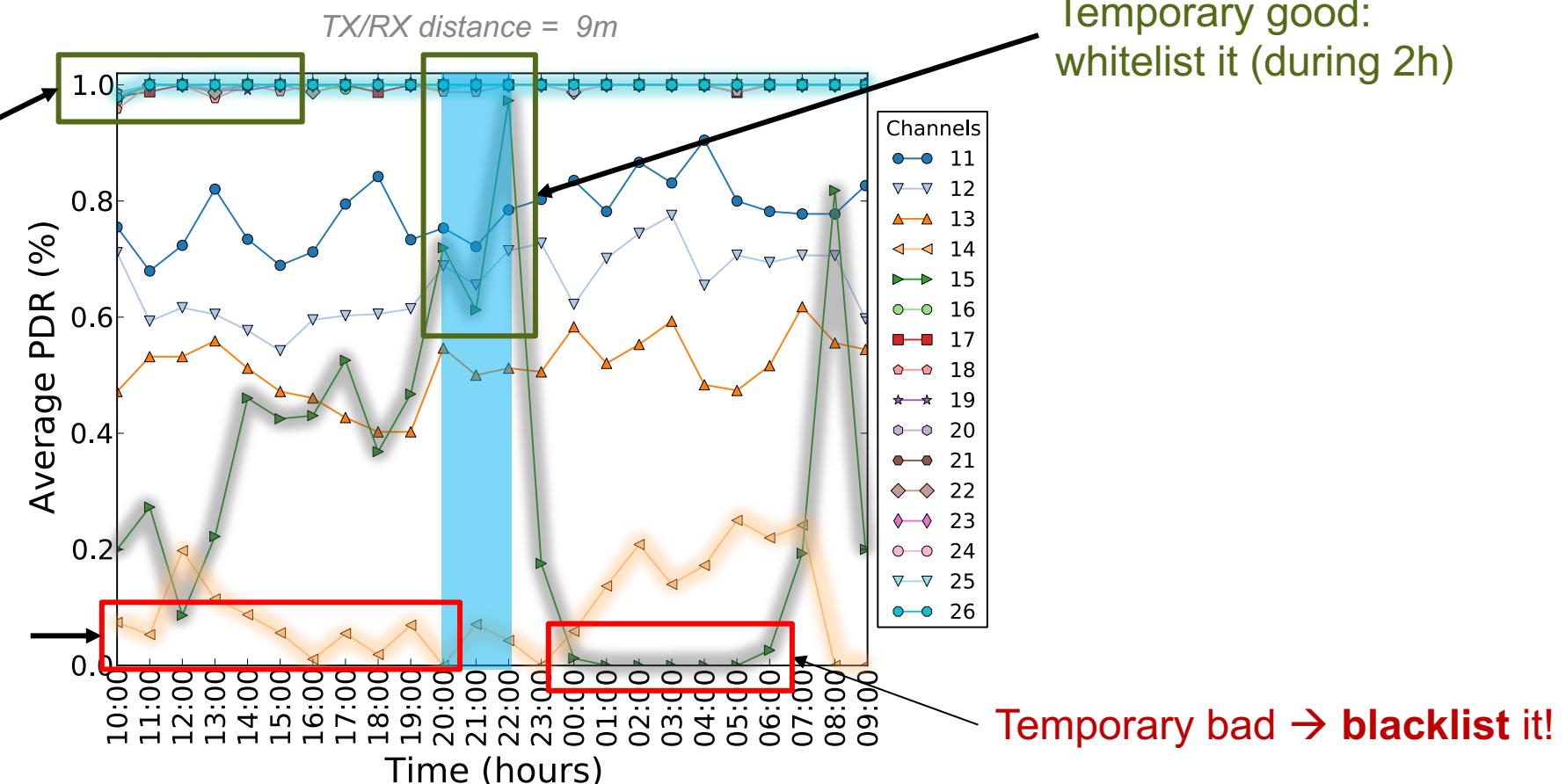
Radio Characterization

Time Variability

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Radio Characterization

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Time Variability

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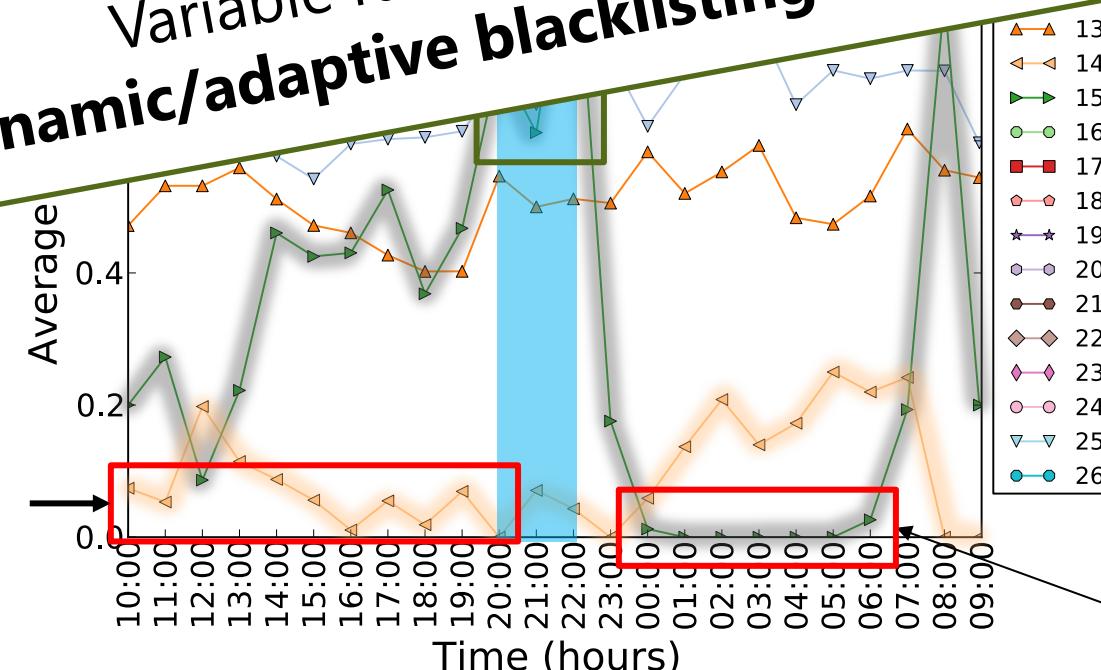
- Distance-dependent.
- Location-dependent.
- Time-dependent.

Always good, e.g.,
radio channel 26.

TX/RX distance = 9m

Variable radio conditions →
dynamic/adaptive blacklisting strategy!

Temporary good:
whitelist it (during 2h)



Always bad, e.g.,
radio channel 14
→ blacklist it!

Temporary bad → blacklist it!

Blacklisting Techniques



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Distributed Strategy

Link-Based Adaptive
Blacklisting Technique

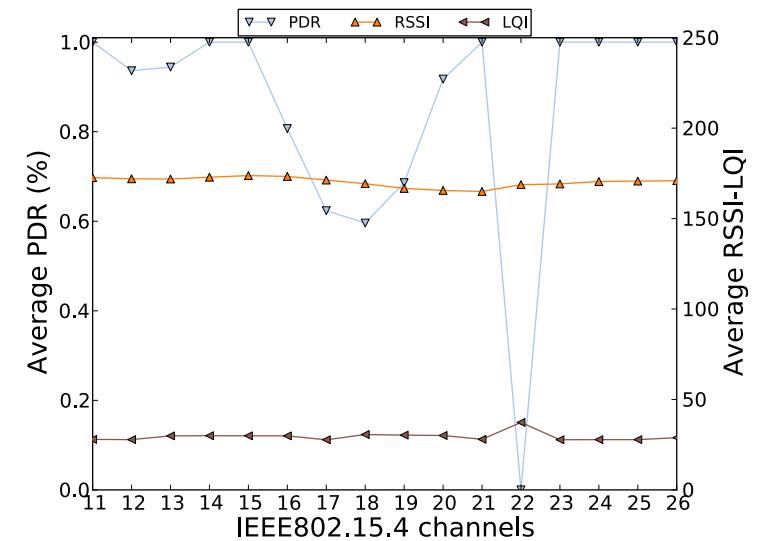


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Distributed Strategy

Which Radio Channel Quality Metric Should be Employed?

- ▶ Continuously evaluate their radio link qualities, e.g., based on PDR metric.
 - Alternatively, RSSI or LQI: calculated for received data packets.

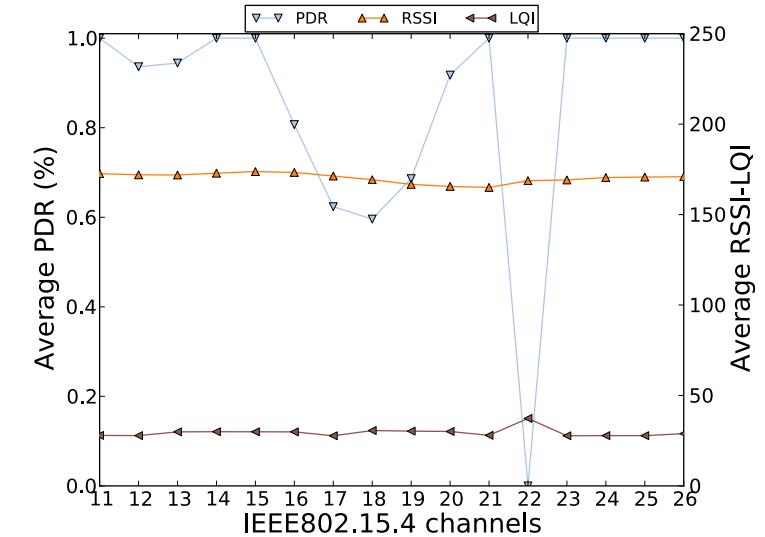


Distributed Strategy

Which Radio Channel Quality Metric Should be Employed?

- ▶ Continuously evaluate their radio link qualities, e.g., based on PDR metric.
 - Alternatively, RSSI or LQI: calculated for received data packets.
- ▶ How to predict the quality of a channel?
 - E.g., Window Mean Exponential Weighted Moving Average (WMEWMA) estimator to smooth the PDR values.

$$PDR_{wmewma}[c] = \alpha PDR_{wmewma}[c] + (1 - \alpha)PDR_{last16}[c]$$

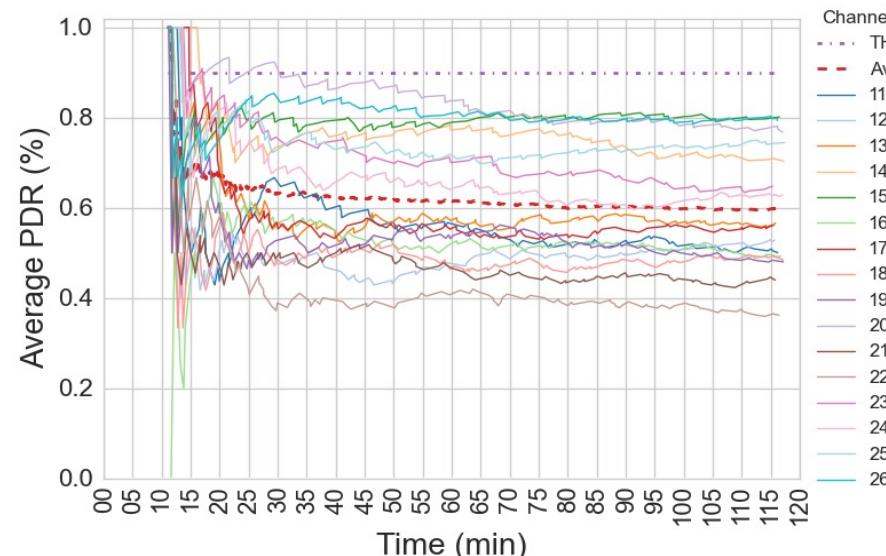


Distributed Strategy

Which criteria should be used to decide which Radio Channels to Blacklist?

► Fixed Threshold value:

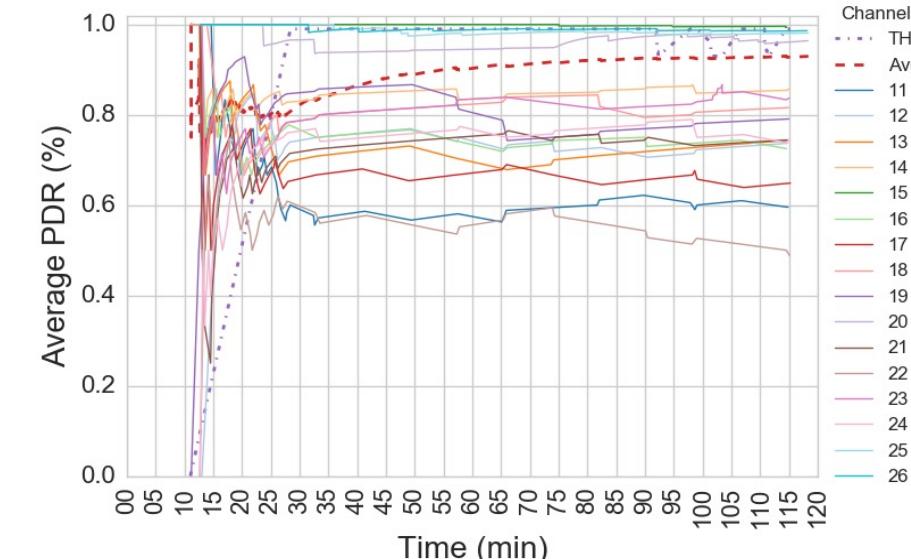
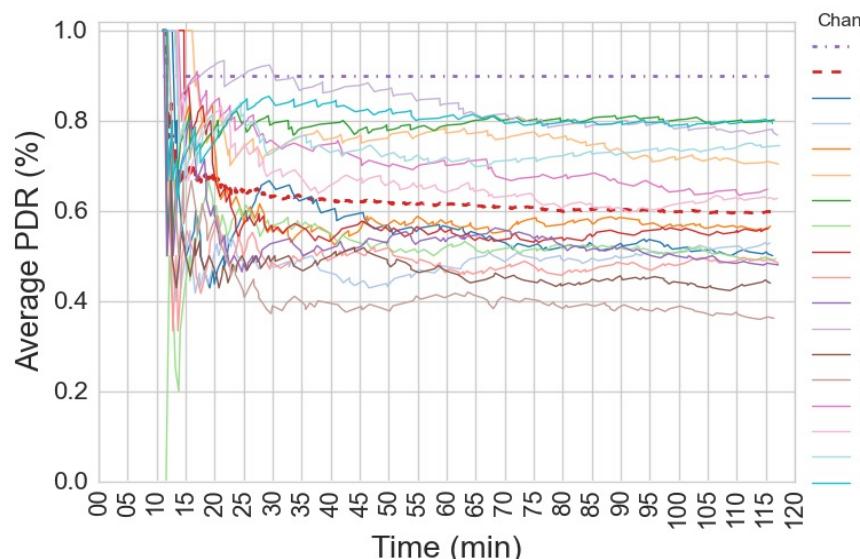
- In the case of a low-quality links, all channels maybe blacklisted.



Distributed Strategy

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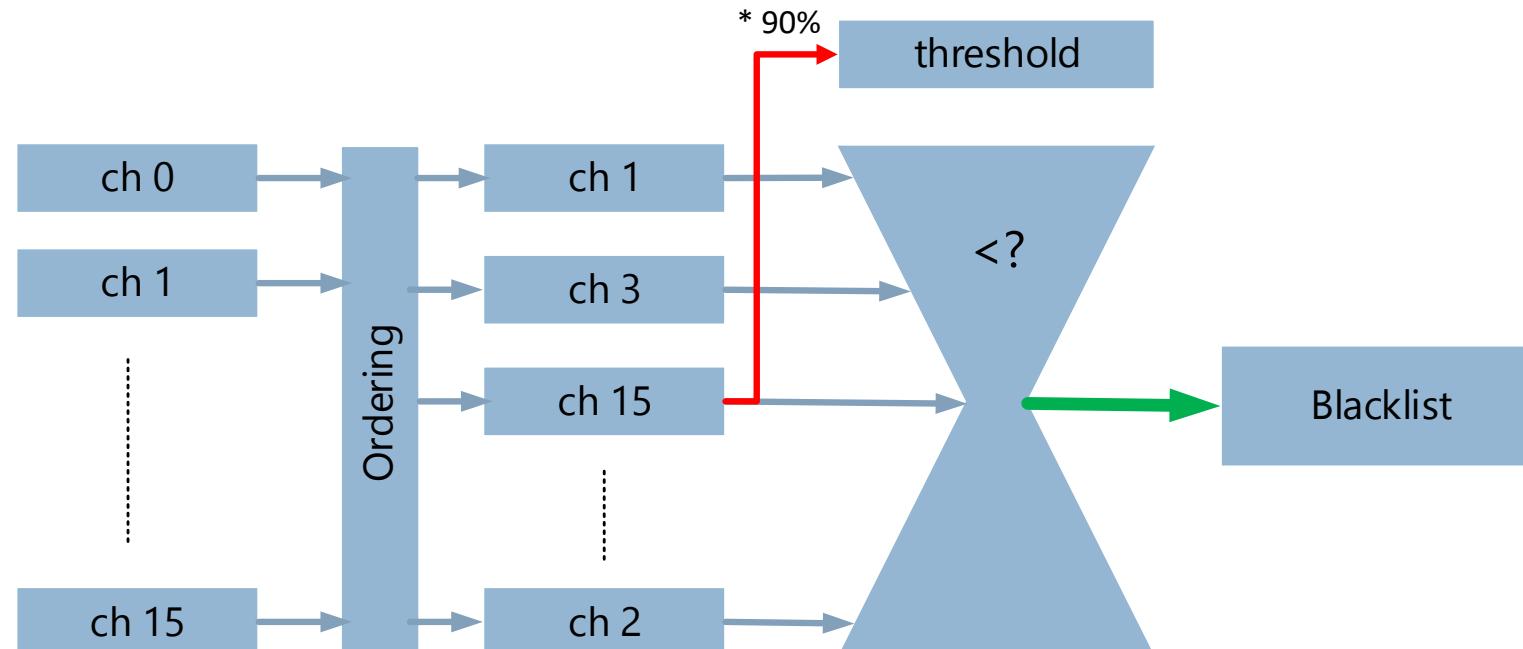
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- ▶ Adaptive Threshold, exclude the radio channels that perform poorly:
 - Threshold value depends on the average link quality of the network and is not fixed globally.
 - Maintains at least **k** radio channels.



Distributed Strategy

Which criteria should be used to decide which Radio Channels to Blacklist?

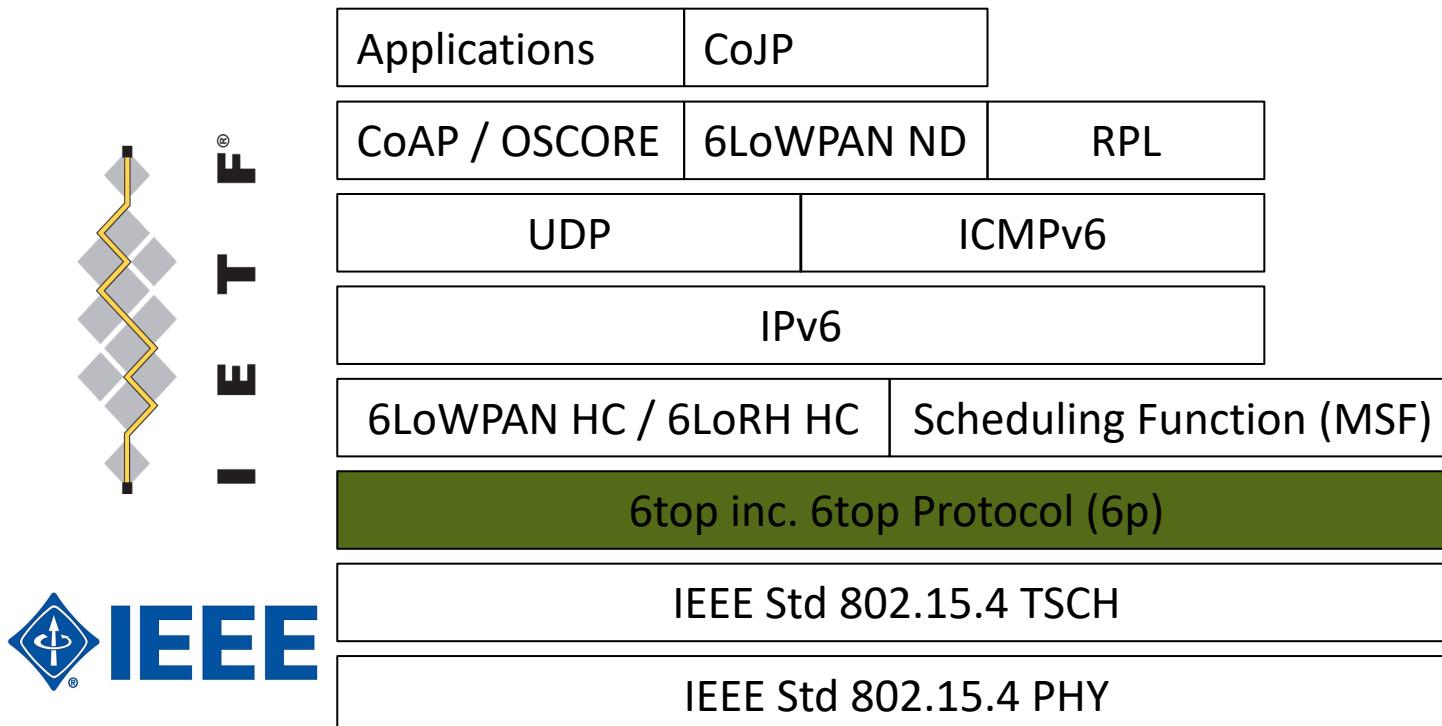
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 - Threshold value depends on the average link quality of the network and is not fixed globally.
 - Maintains at least k radio channels.
- ▶ Blacklist construction depends on the PDR of the k_{th} best radio channel.



Distributed Strategy

6P Control Packets for Whitelist exchanges

- ▶ Exchange their ***Whitelists*** (Channel Hopping Sequence → “good radio channels”) through the 6P control packets with their parent nodes.



Distributed Strategy

Modifying the Channel Hopping Sequence

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LookUp Table

Index	Channel
0	16
1	17
2	23
3	18
4	26
5	15
6	25
7	22
8	19
9	11
10	12
11	13
12	24
13	14
14	20
15	21

ASN	chOffset	k	Index	Channel
25	0	0	9	11

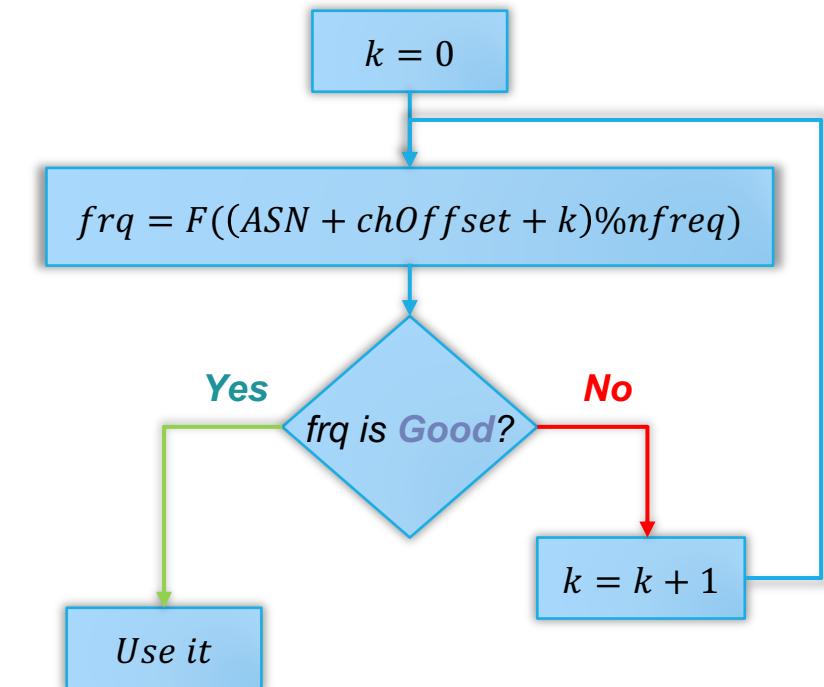
$$(ASN + chOffset + k) \% nfreq$$

$$(25 + 0 + 0) \% 16$$

9

F(9)

11



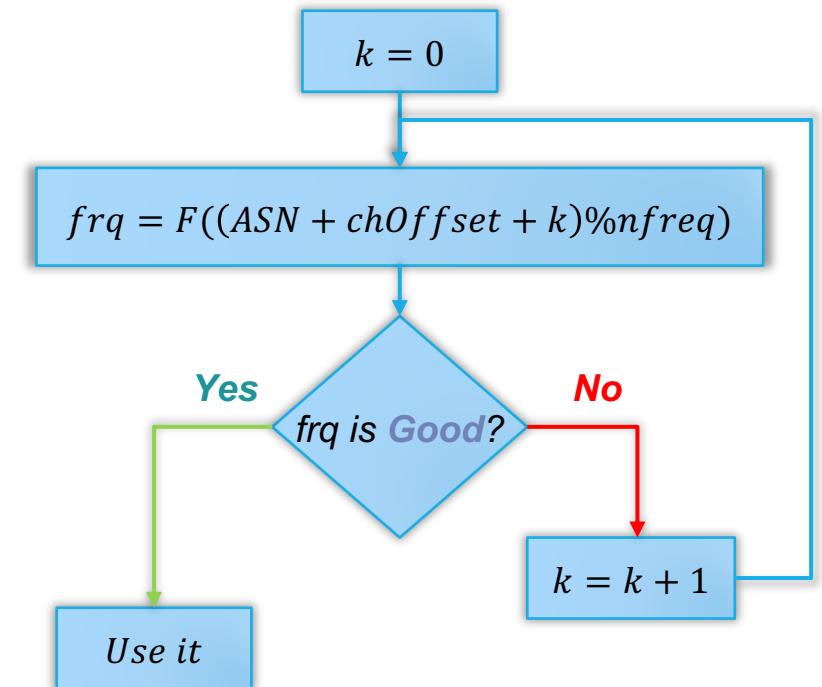
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33	0	0	1	17



Distributed Strategy

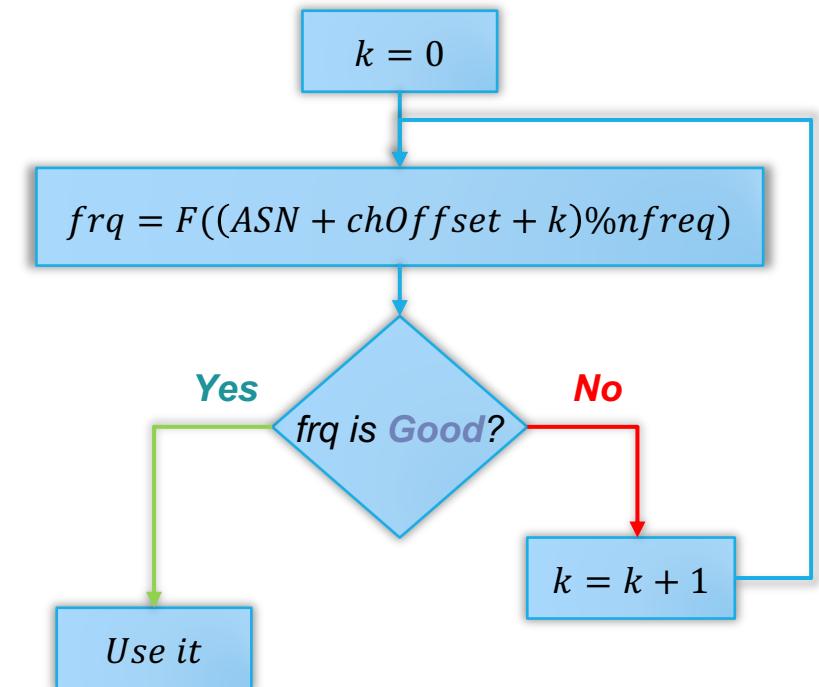
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34

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15	21

ASN	chOffset	k	Index	Channel
25	0	0	9	11
33	0	0	1	17
33	0	1	2	23



Distributed Strategy

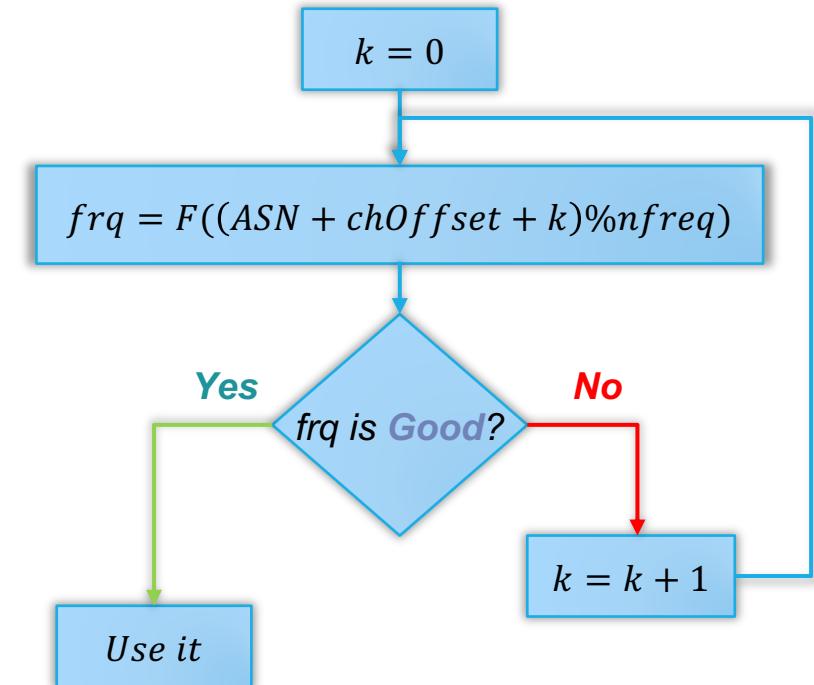
Modifying the Channel Hopping Sequence

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ASN	chOffset	k	Index	Channel
25	0	0	9	11
33	0	0	1	17
33	0	1	2	23
33	0	2	3	18



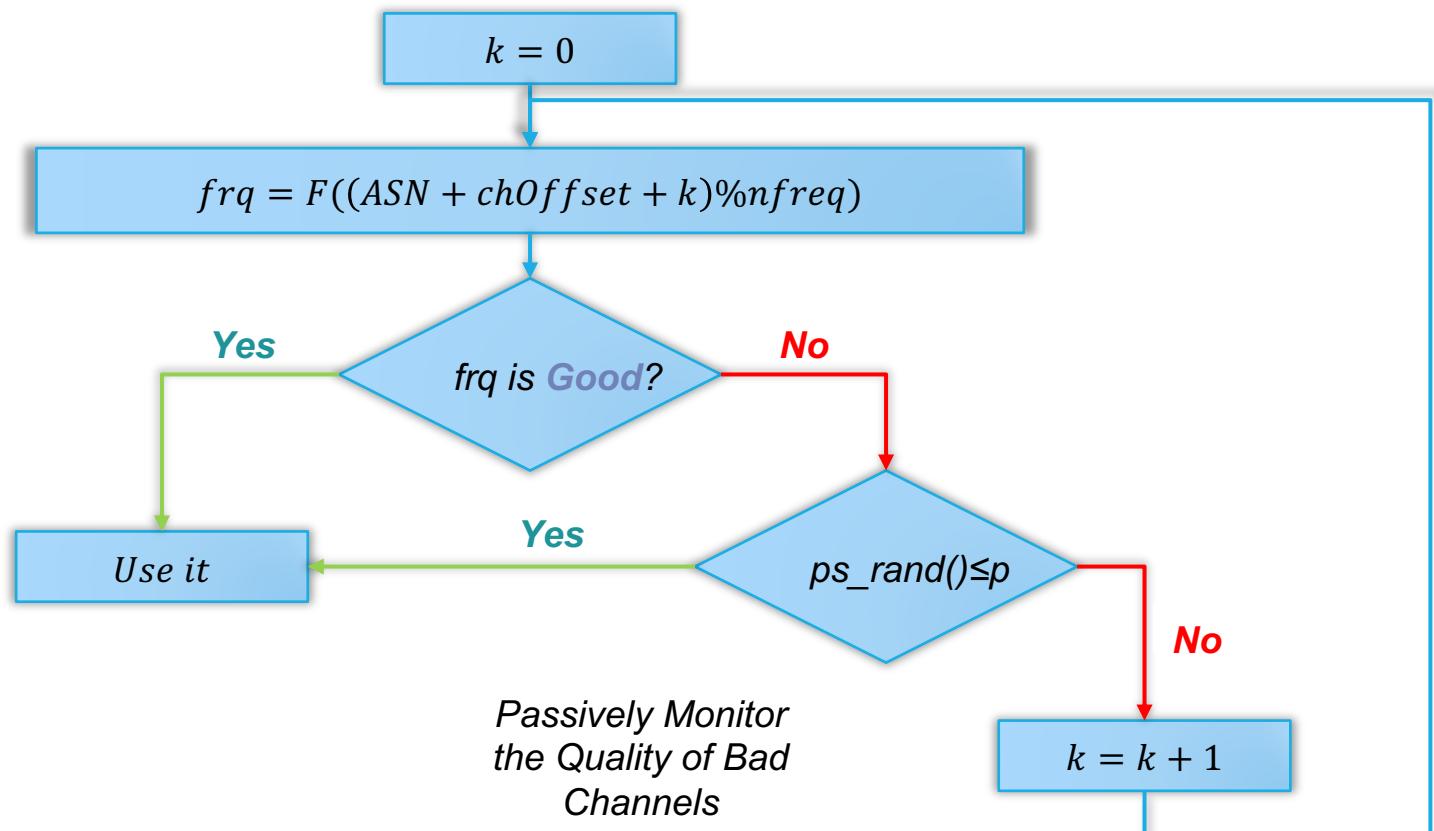
Distributed Strategy

Passively Monitoring the Quality of the Blacklisted Radio Channels

- ▶ Probing with control packets:
 - Produces unnecessary traffic.

Approach:

- ▶ Good radio channel → let's use it!
- ▶ Bad radio channel:
 - Probability p : let's use the bad channel (monitoring).
 - Probability $(1-p)$: let's use pseudo-randomly a good one.



Internal Collision Issue



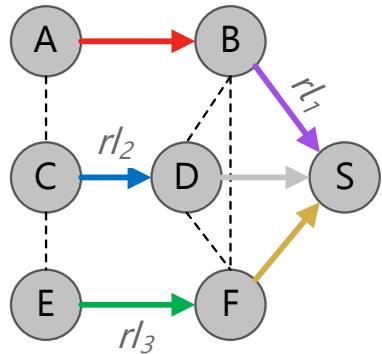
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Distributed Strategy

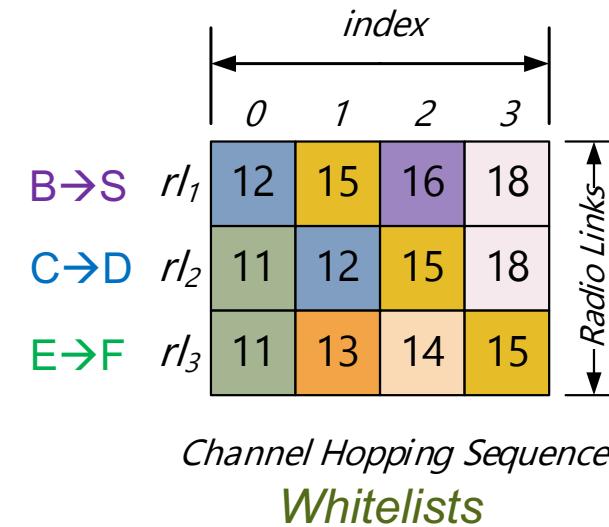
Internal Collision Issue

38

- ▶ However, when two or more radio links are scheduled at the **same timeslot**, even with **different channel offsets**, they **may collide** if they **do not have the same Channel Hopping Sequence (whitelist)**.



		Dedicated Slots			
		0	1	2	3
Channel Offsets	Shared Slot				
	0	A→B	C→D	D→S	
1	F→S	E→F			
2		B→S			
3					

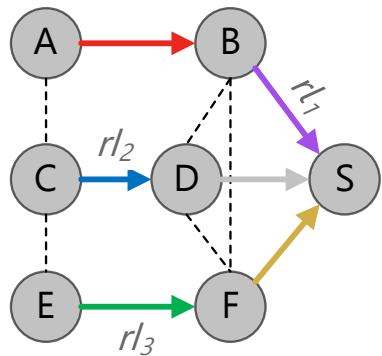


Distributed Strategy

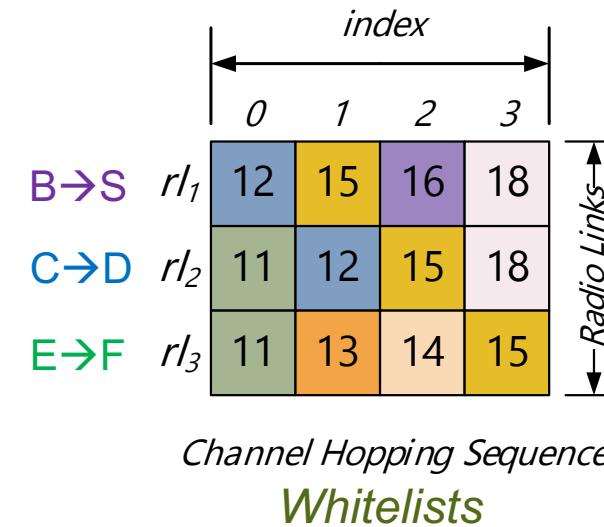
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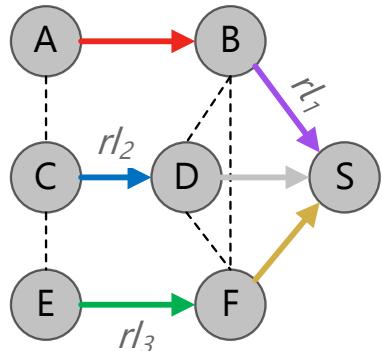


Distributed Strategy

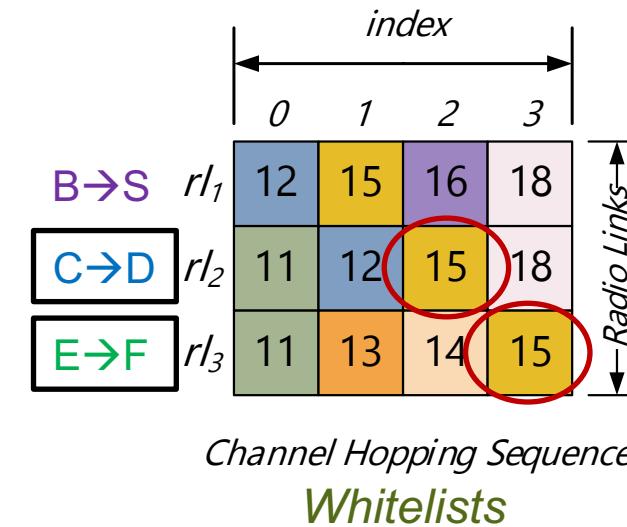
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40

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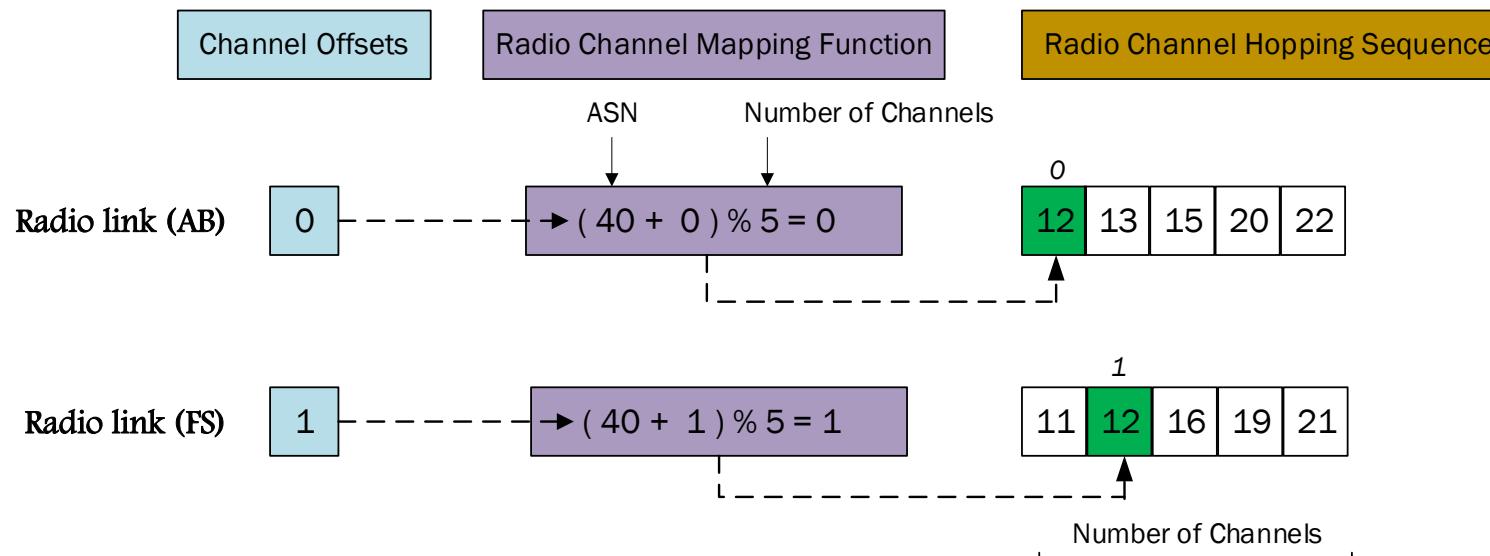
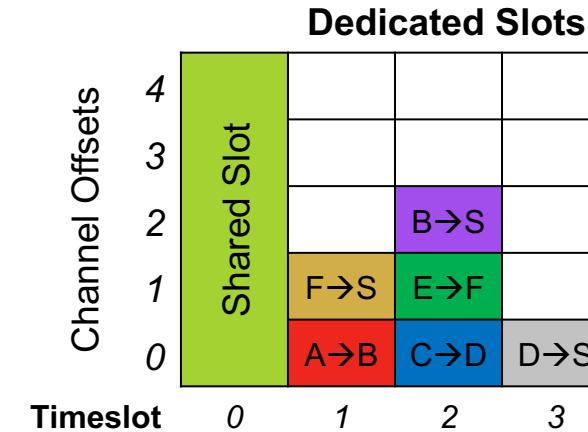
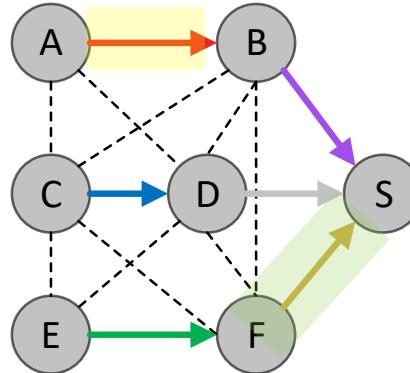
		Dedicated Slots			
		0	1	2	3
Channel Offsets	Shared Slot				
	0	A→B	C→D	E→F	D→S
1	F→S		B→S		
2					
3					



Distributed Strategy

Internal Collision Issue: Another Example

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Travaux Dirigés (TD)

Internal Collision Examples



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Internal Collision Exercises

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Exercise 1

		A->B		C->D	
Channel Offset		2		Channel Offset	1
Whitelist		1	5	Whitelist	5
ASN		Radio Channel		Radio Channel	
0					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					

$$f() = F\{(ASN + \text{Channel_Offset}) \bmod n_{ch}\}$$

Internal Collision Exercises

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Exercise 1

A->B			C->D		
ASN	Radio Channel		Radio Channel		
0	1		7		
1	5		5		Collision
2	1		7		Collision
3	5		5		Collision
4	1		7		
5	5		5		Collision
6	1		7		
7	5		5		Collision
8	1		7		
9	5		5		Collision
10	1		7		
11	5		5		Collision
12	1		7		
13	5		5		Collision

$$f() = F\{(ASN + Channel_Offset) \bmod n_{ch}\}$$

Collision in all even timeslots!

Internal Collision Exercises

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Exercise 2

	Links			ASN	Links		
	A->B	C->D	E->F		A->B	C->D	E->F
Channel Offset	3	4	2	0			
Whitelist Size	5	5	4	1			
Whitelist	1	2	2	2			
	2	5	7	3			
	6	7	9	4			
	7	9	13	5			
	8	11		6			
				7			
				8			
				9			
				10			
				11			
				12			
				13			
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				23			
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				25			
				26			

Internal Collision Exercises

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Exercise 2

	Links			ASN	Links		
	A->B	C->D	E->F		A->B	C->D	E->F
Channel Offset	3	4	2	0	7	11	9
Whitelist Size	5	5	4	1	8	2	13
Whitelist	1	2	2	2	1	5	2
	2	5	7	3	2	7	7 Collision
	6	7	9	4	6	9	9 Collision
	7	9	13	5	7	11	13
	8	11		6	8	2	2 Collision
				7	1	5	7
				8	2	7	9
				9	6	9	13
				10	7	11	2
				11	8	2	7
				12	1	5	9
				13	2	7	13
				14	6	9	2
				15	7	11	7 Collision
				16	8	2	9
				17	1	5	13
				18	2	7	2 Collision
				19	6	9	7
				20	7	11	9
				21	8	2	13
				22	1	5	2
				23	2	7	7 Collision
				24	6	9	9 Collision
				25	7	11	13
				26	8	2	2 Collision

Internal Collision Exercises

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Exercise 2 with Schedule

	Links			Slotframe Length	11	ASN	Slot	Transmit	Links		
	A->B	C->D	E->F						A->B	C->D	E->F
Channel Offset	3	4	2	Schedule		0	0	#N/A			
Whitelist Size	5	5	4	TX slots	3	1	1	#N/A			
Whitelist	1	2	2		6	2	2	#N/A			
	2	5	7		7	3	3	1	2	7	7 Collision
	6	7	9			4	4	#N/A			
	7	9	13	Number of Collisions	9	5	5	#N/A			
	8	11		Number of TX	35	6	6	1	8	2	2 Collision
			%		25.71%	7	7	1	1	5	7
						8	8	#N/A			
						9	9	#N/A			
						10	10	#N/A			
						11	0	#N/A			
						12	1	#N/A			
						13	2	#N/A			
						14	3	1	6	9	2
						15	4	#N/A			
						16	5	#N/A			
						17	6	1	1	5	13
						18	7	1	2	7	2 Collision



Hybrid Strategy



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Hybrid Strategy

Multiple Channel Offsets Assignment per Timeslot

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- ▶ Hybrid Strategy:

- Adaptive multiple channels offsets assignment on a ***Timeslot basis.***

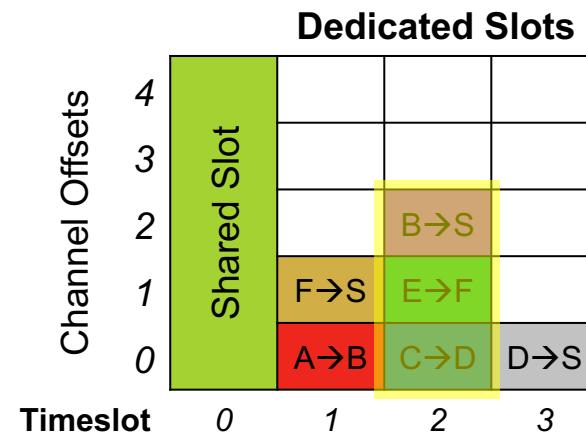
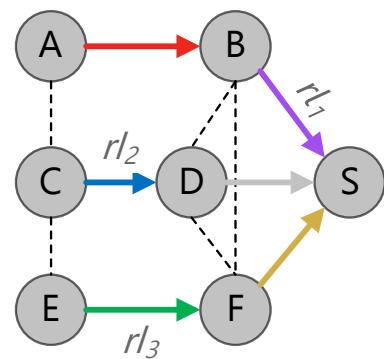
Hybrid Strategy

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Multiple Channel Offsets Assignment per Timeslot

► Hybrid Strategy:

- Adaptive multiple channels offsets assignment on a **Timeslot basis**.

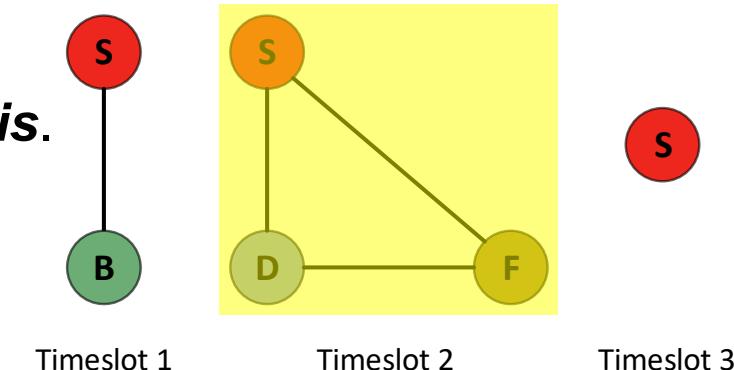
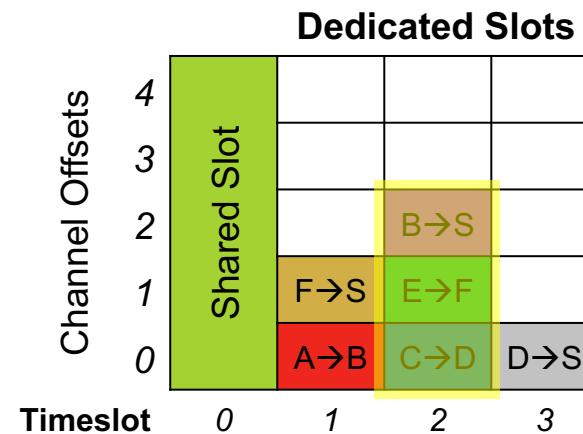
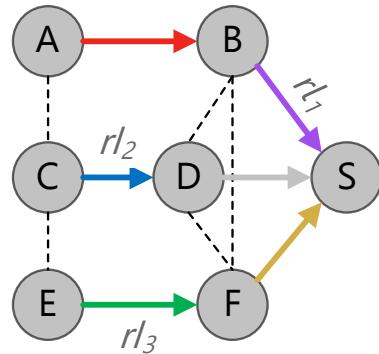


Hybrid Strategy

Interference Graph of Radio Links Scheduled in the same Timeslot

► Hybrid Strategy:

- Adaptive multiple channels offsets assignment on a **Timeslot basis**.
- Construct an interference graph of the radio links scheduled in the same timeslot.

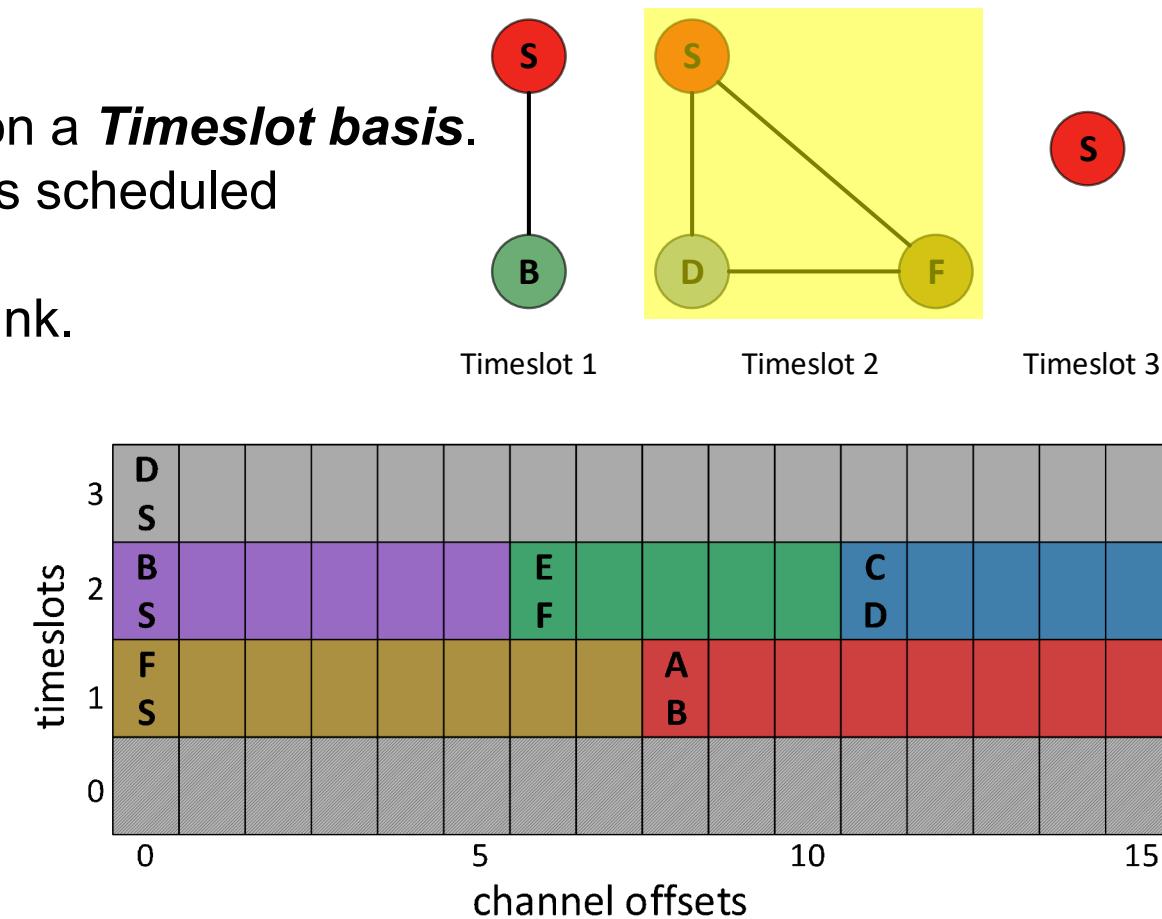
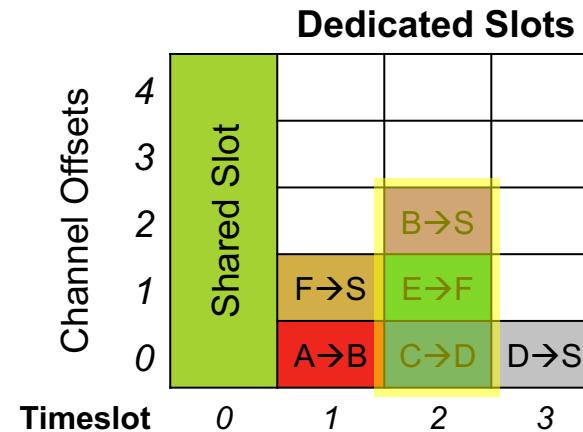
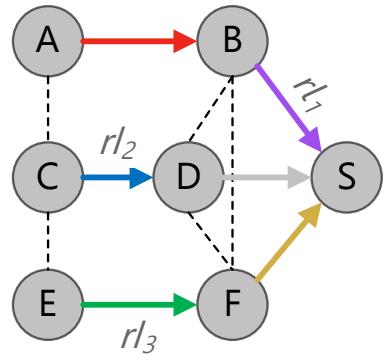


Hybrid Strategy

Assign Multiple Channel Offsets per Radio Link

► Hybrid Strategy:

- Adaptive multiple channels offsets assignment on a **Timeslot basis**.
- Construct an interference graph of the radio links scheduled in the same timeslot.
- Assigns multiple channel offsets on each radio link.



$$\text{Radio } C. = F[(ASN + chOffset)\%N_{channels}]$$

← index →

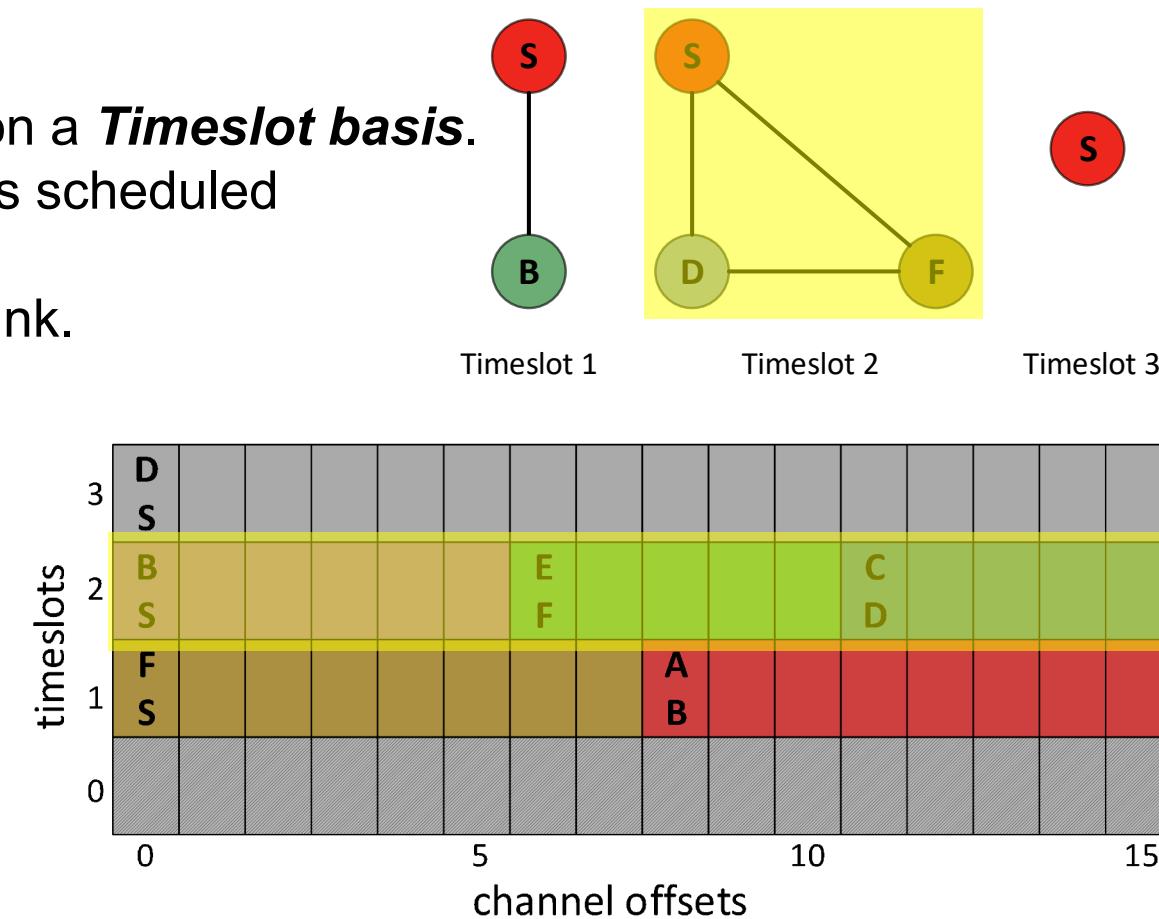
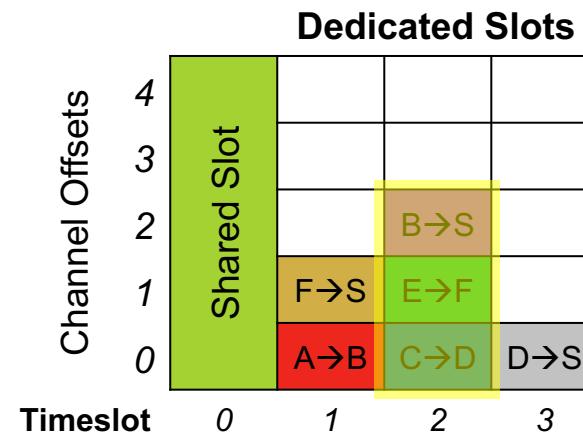
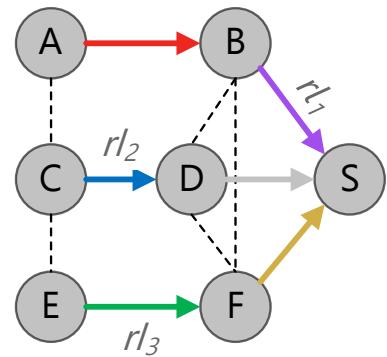
Hybrid Strategy

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Assign Multiple Channel Offsets per Radio Link

► Hybrid Strategy:

- Adaptive multiple channels offsets assignment on a **Timeslot basis**.
- Construct an interference graph of the radio links scheduled in the same timeslot.
- Assigns multiple channel offsets on each radio link.



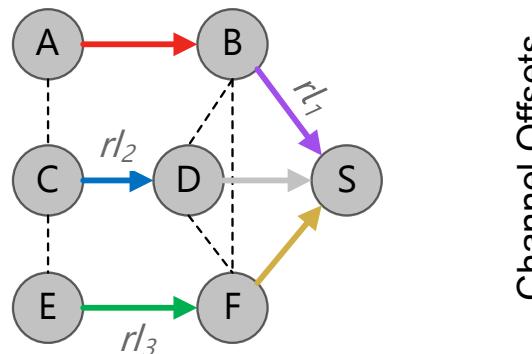
Hybrid Strategy

Example

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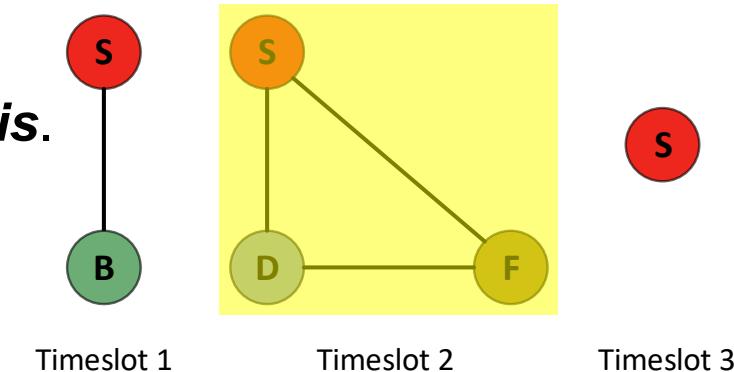
Hybrid Strategy:

- Adaptive multiple channels offsets assignment on a **Timeslot basis**.
- Construct an interference graph of the radio links scheduled in the same timeslot.
- Assigns multiple channel offsets on each radio link.



Channel Offsets

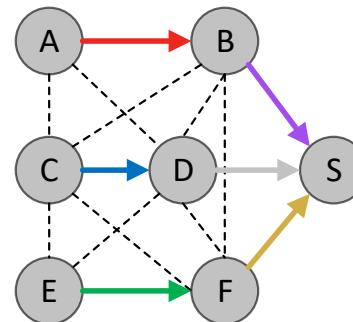
Dedicated Slots	
Shared Slot	Timeslot
0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5	
6, 7, 8, 9, 10	B → S
11, 12, 13, 14, 15	F → S E → F A → B C → D D → S



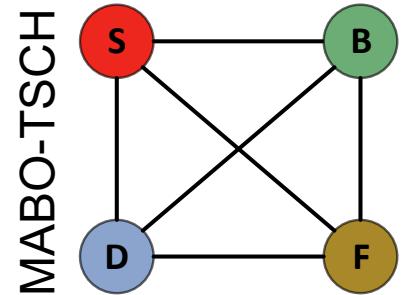
Hybrid Strategy

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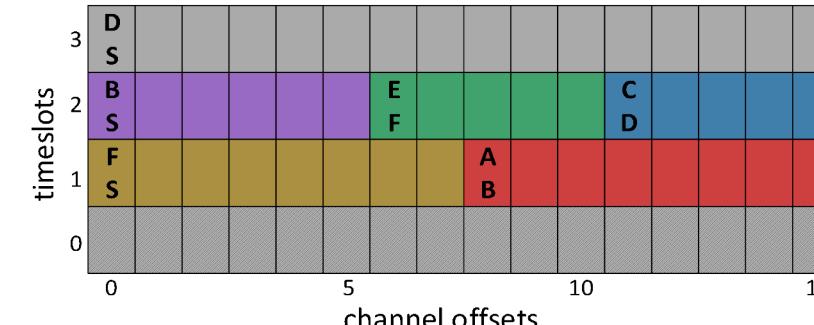
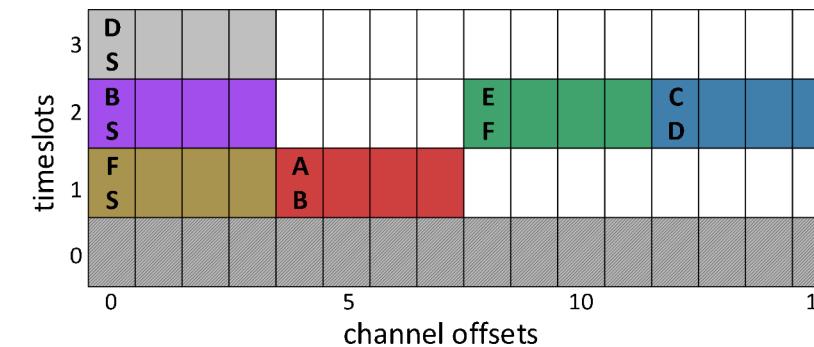
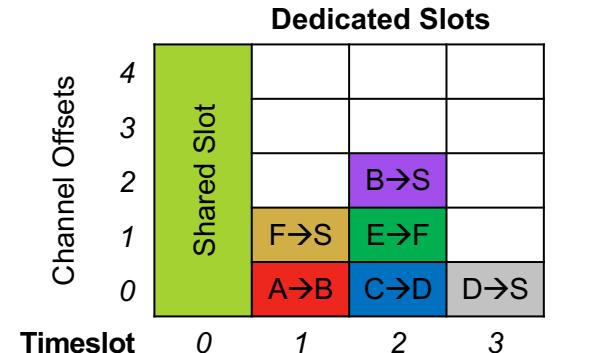
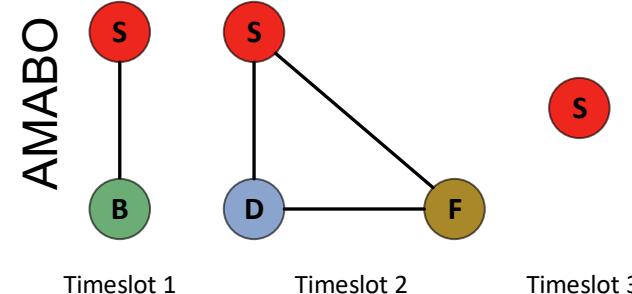
Receiver-based vs Timeslot-based Multiple Channel Offset Assignment



AVG 4 Channel
Offsets per
Transmission



AVG 8 Channel
Offsets per
Transmission



Centralized Strategy



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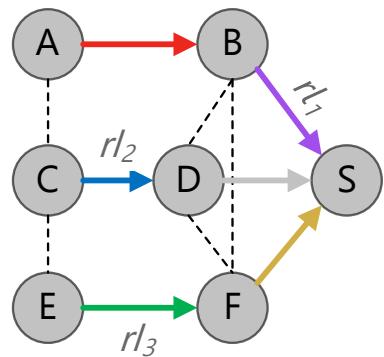
Blacklisting Techniques

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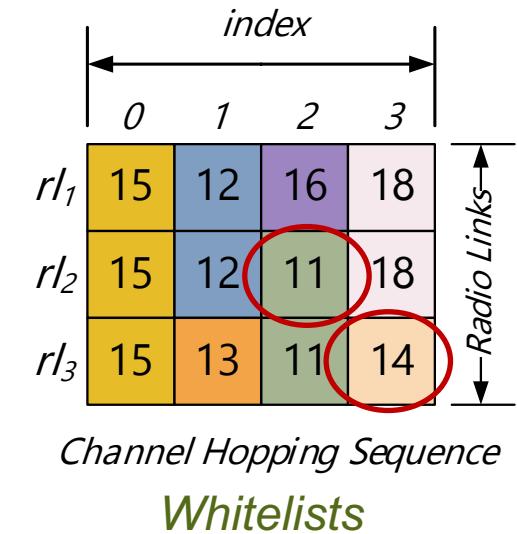
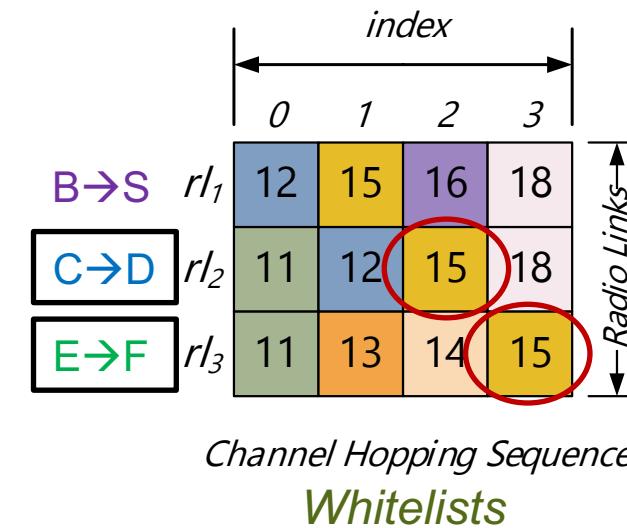
Centralized Strategy

► Centralized Strategy:

- Greedy Re-Ordering Process.
- Adapt the whitelists for each radio link by re-arranging the Channel Hopping Sequence (the conflicting whitelists).
- The **same radio channels** to be allocated on the **same column** (index).



		Dedicated Slots			
		0	1	2	3
Channel Offsets	0	Shared Slot			
	1	F→S	E→F	B→S	
2	A→B	C→D			D→S
3					



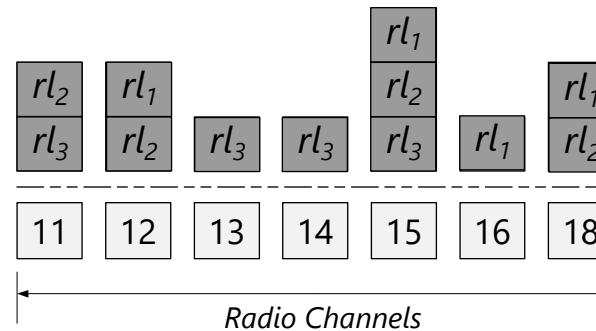
Greedy Re-Ordering Process

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- ▶ We first construct the list of links associated with each radio channel
- ▶ Each of the columns in the matrix is complemented by the channels that fill the maximum number of its empty cells.

	index				
	0	1	2	3	
rl_1	12	15	16	18	Radio Links
rl_2	11	12	15	18	
rl_3	11	13	14	15	

Channel Hopping Sequence (Whitelist)



	index				
	0	1	2	3	
rl_1	15	16	12	18	Radio Links
rl_2	15	11	12	18	
rl_3	15	11	13	14	

Channel Hopping Sequence (Whitelist)

Performance Evaluations

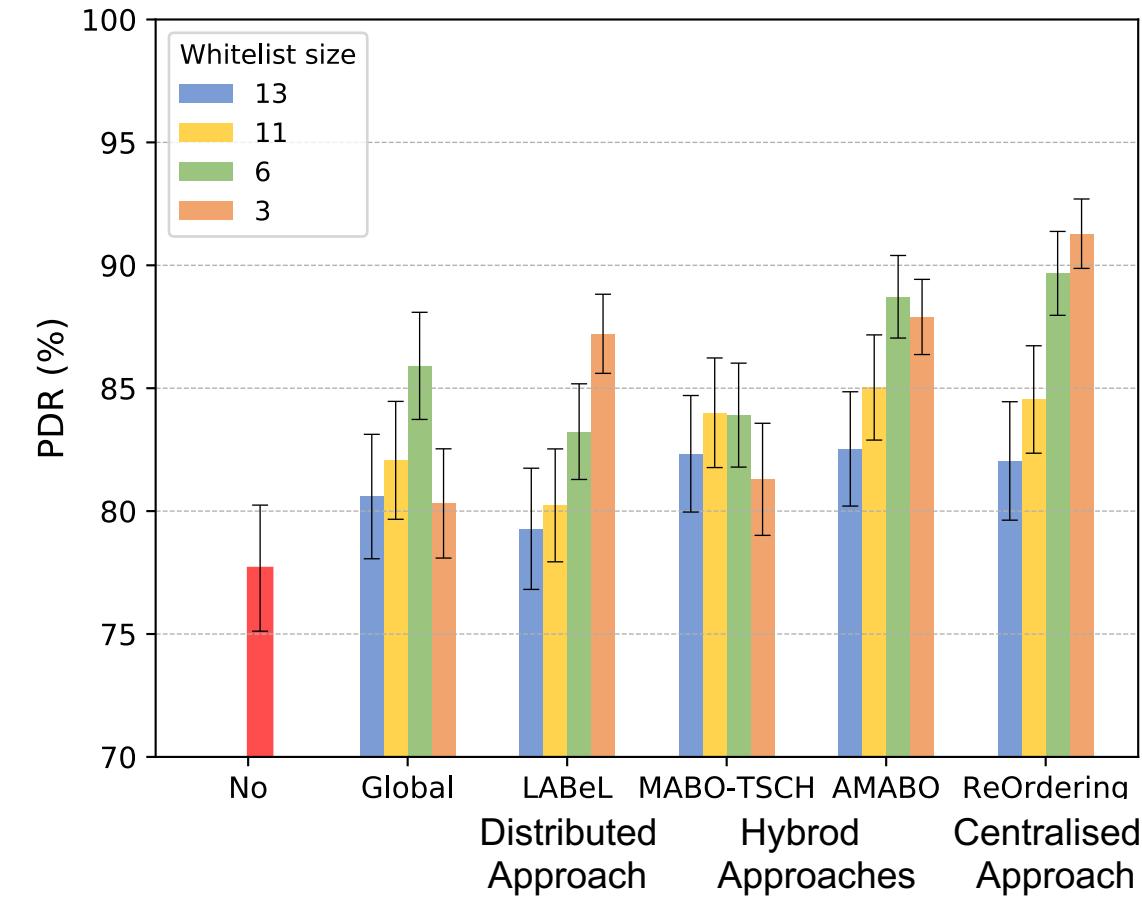


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Performance Evaluation

Link-level Packet Delivery Ratio

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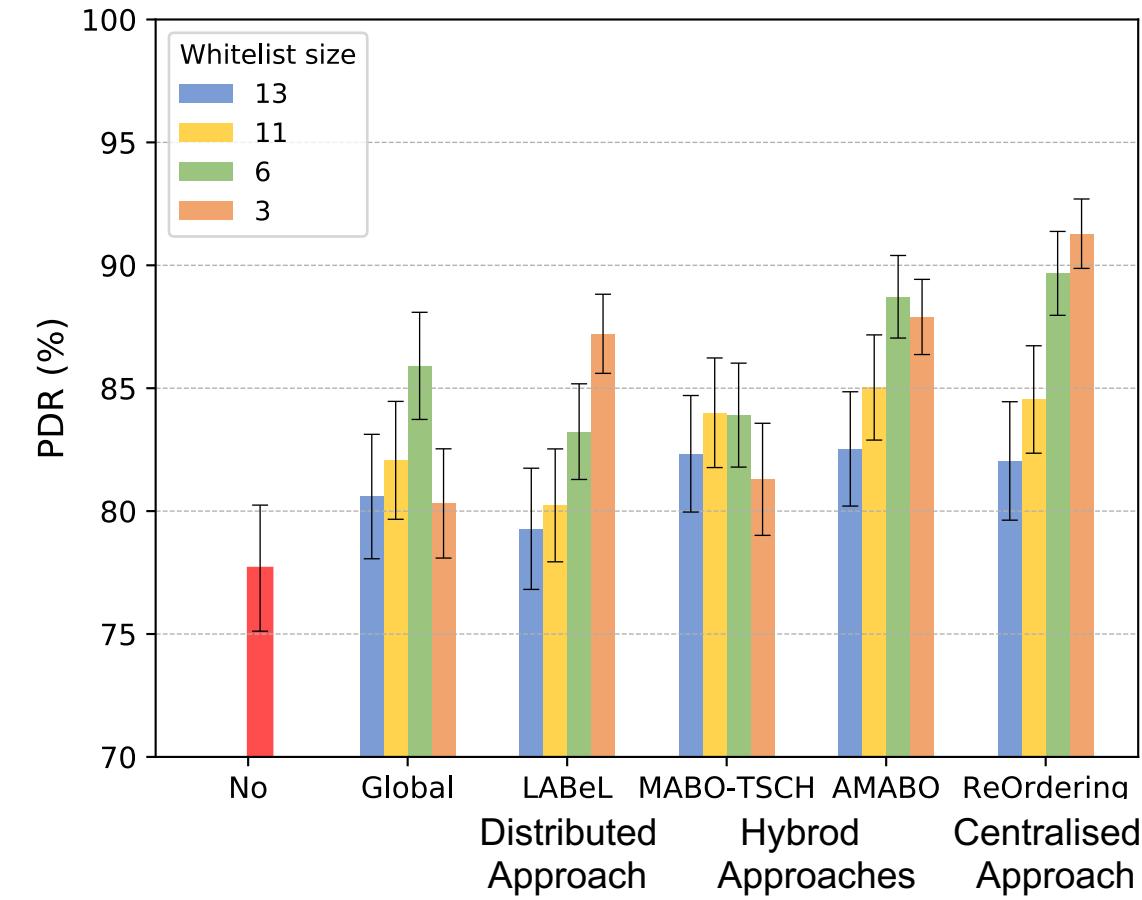


Performance Evaluation

Link-level Packet Delivery Ratio

65

- ▶ **No Blacklisting** Strategy (default TSCH): worst performance.
- ▶ **Global**: some of the whitelisted radio channels provide a lower PDR for some links.

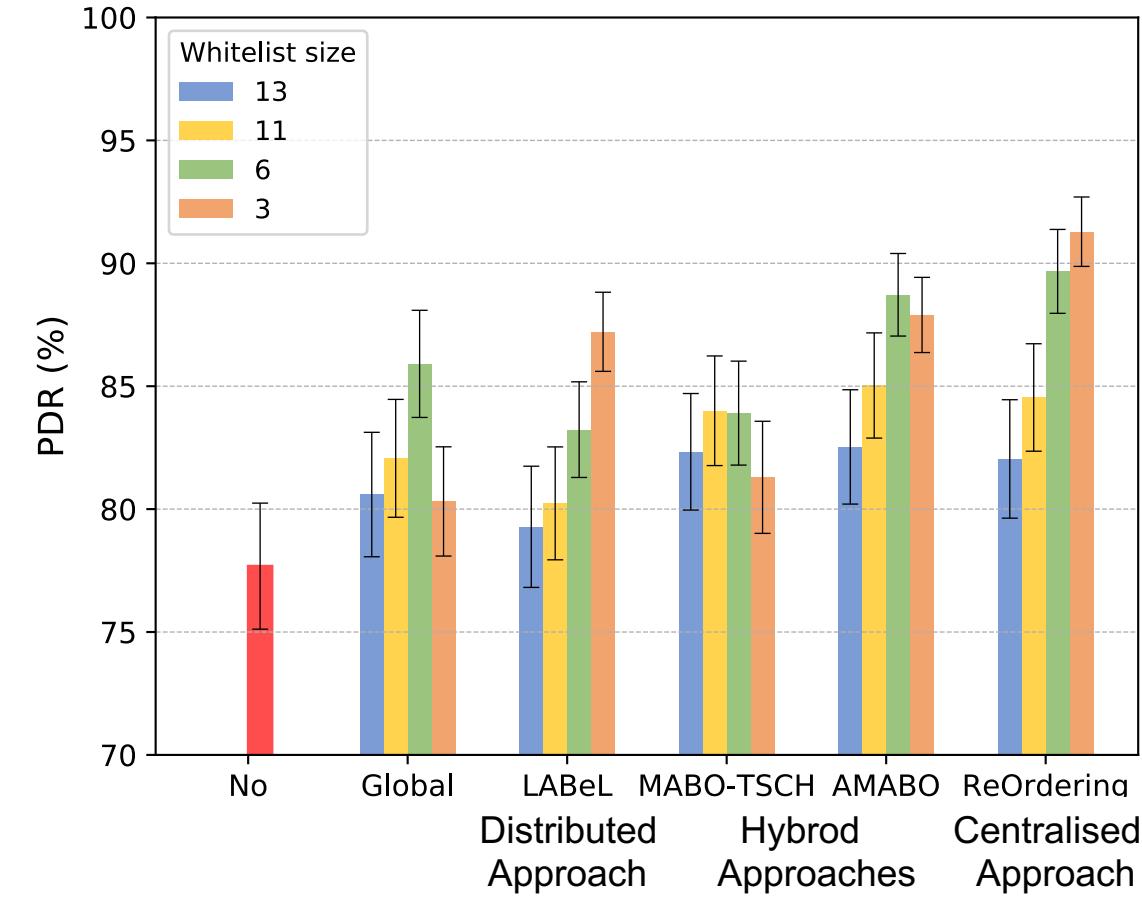


Performance Evaluation

Link-level Packet Delivery Ratio

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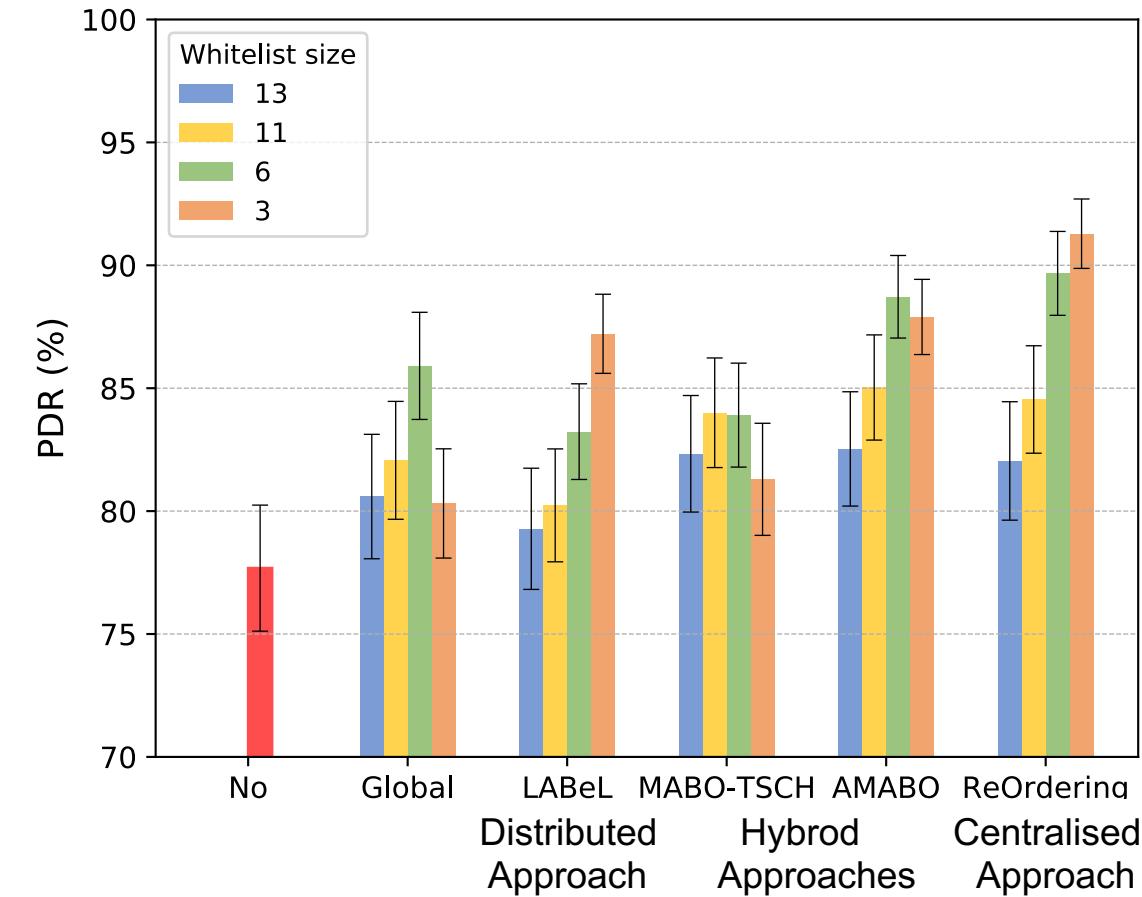
- ▶ **No Blacklisting** Strategy (default TSCH): worst performance.
- ▶ **Global**: some of the whitelisted radio channels provide a lower PDR for some links.
- ▶ **Distributed (LAbEL)**: proportional to the **size** of the whitelist.



Performance Evaluation

Link-level Packet Delivery Ratio

- ▶ **No Blacklisting** Strategy (default TSCH): worst performance.
- ▶ **Global**: some of the whitelisted radio channels provide a lower PDR for some links.
- ▶ **Distributed (LAbEL)**: **proportional** to the **size** of the whitelist.
- ▶ **Hybrid**: presents better performance than LAbEL in scenarios with small size of blacklists, since LAbEL introduces internal collisions.

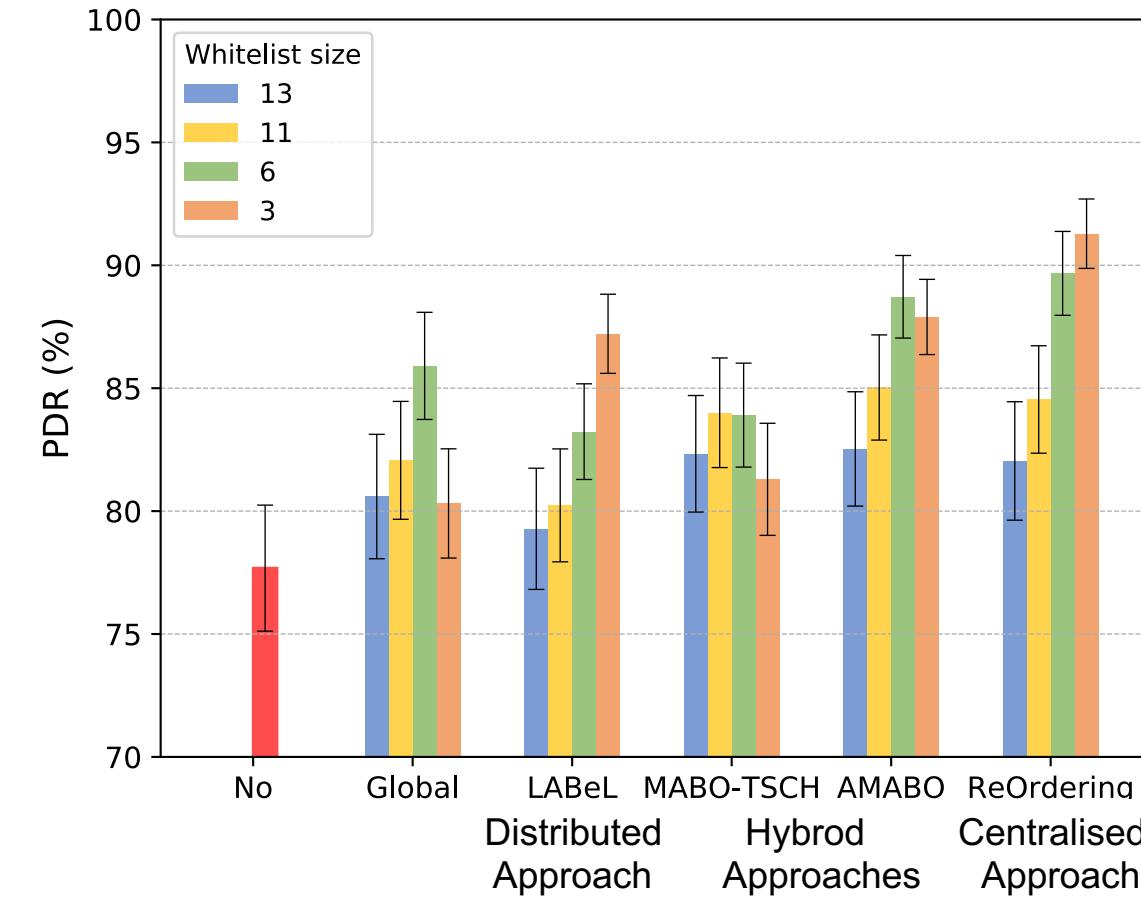


Performance Evaluation

Link-level Packet Delivery Ratio

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- ▶ **No Blacklisting** Strategy (default TSCH): worst performance.
- ▶ **Global**: some of the whitelisted radio channels provide a lower PDR for some links.
- ▶ **Distributed (LAbEL)**: **proportional** to the **size** of the whitelist.
- ▶ **Hybrid**: presents better performance than LAbEL in scenarios with small size of blacklists, since LAbEL introduces internal collisions.
- ▶ **Centralized (Re-Ordering)**: best performance, links use only their best radio channels.
 - **However**, slow converging/adaptation time to link quality variations.





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Medium Access Control (MAC)

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