

# Topologies in IoT Networking

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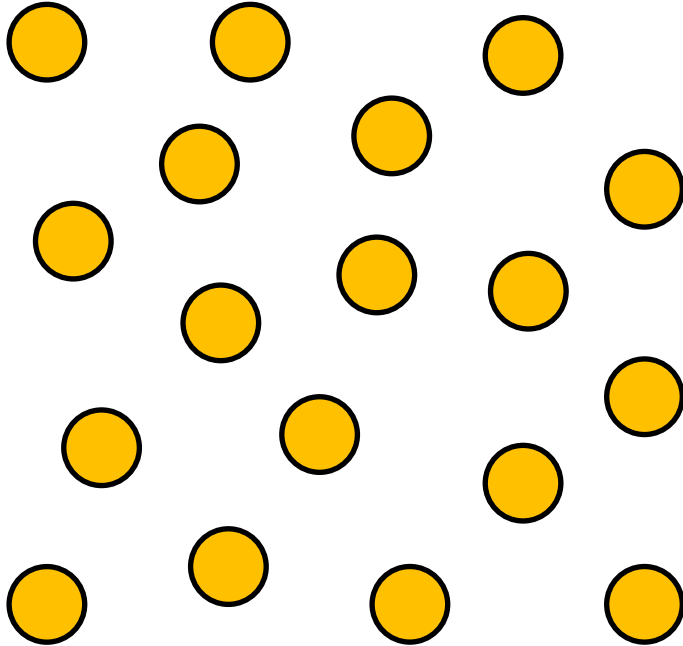
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# Context

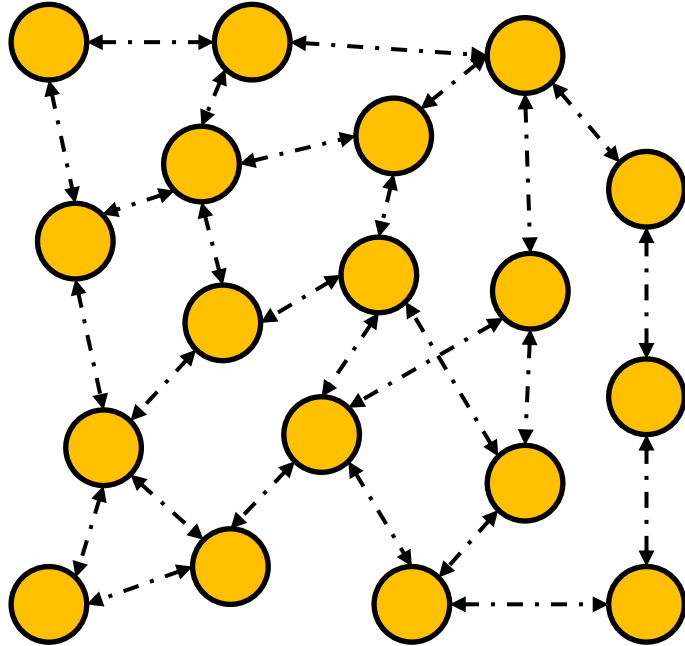
Check the relevant video “*IoT Network Topologies*”  
on YouTube!







- ▶ IoT networks are ***structured networks***.
- ▶ The nodes are organized in a given ***hierarchy***.

 A low-power wireless (constrained) node.

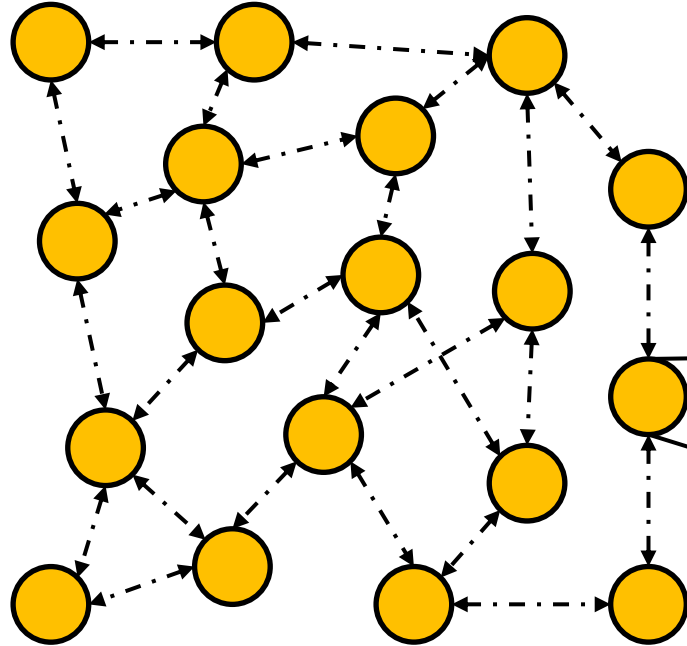


► This network arrangement is called a ***topology***.

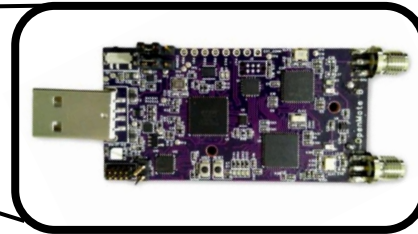
-  A low-power wireless (constrained) node.
-  A wireless link.

# TOPOLOGIES IN IoT NETWORKING

## IoT Networks



► IoT networks consist of **sensors** and **actuators**.

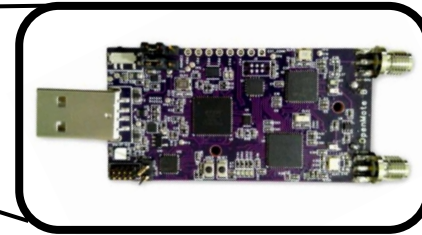
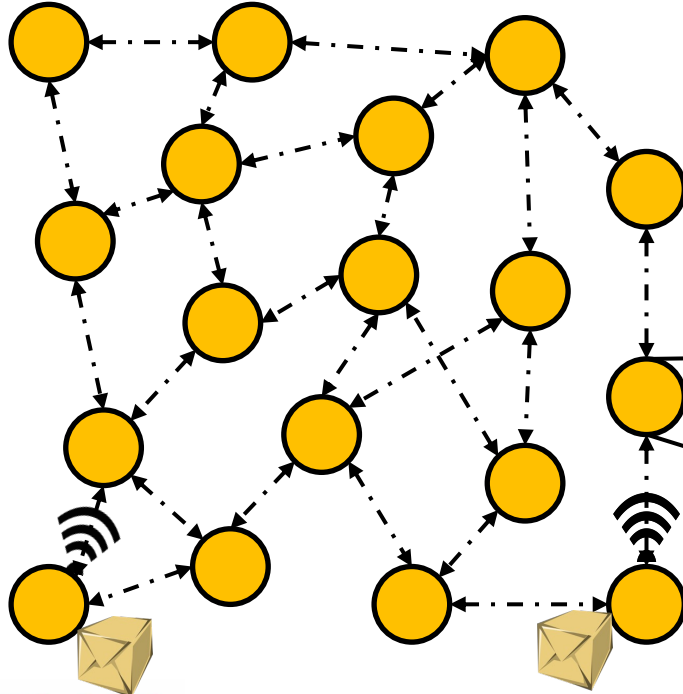


*The OpenMote B, a typical a low-power wireless node.*

# TOPOLOGIES IN IoT NETWORKING

## IoT Networks

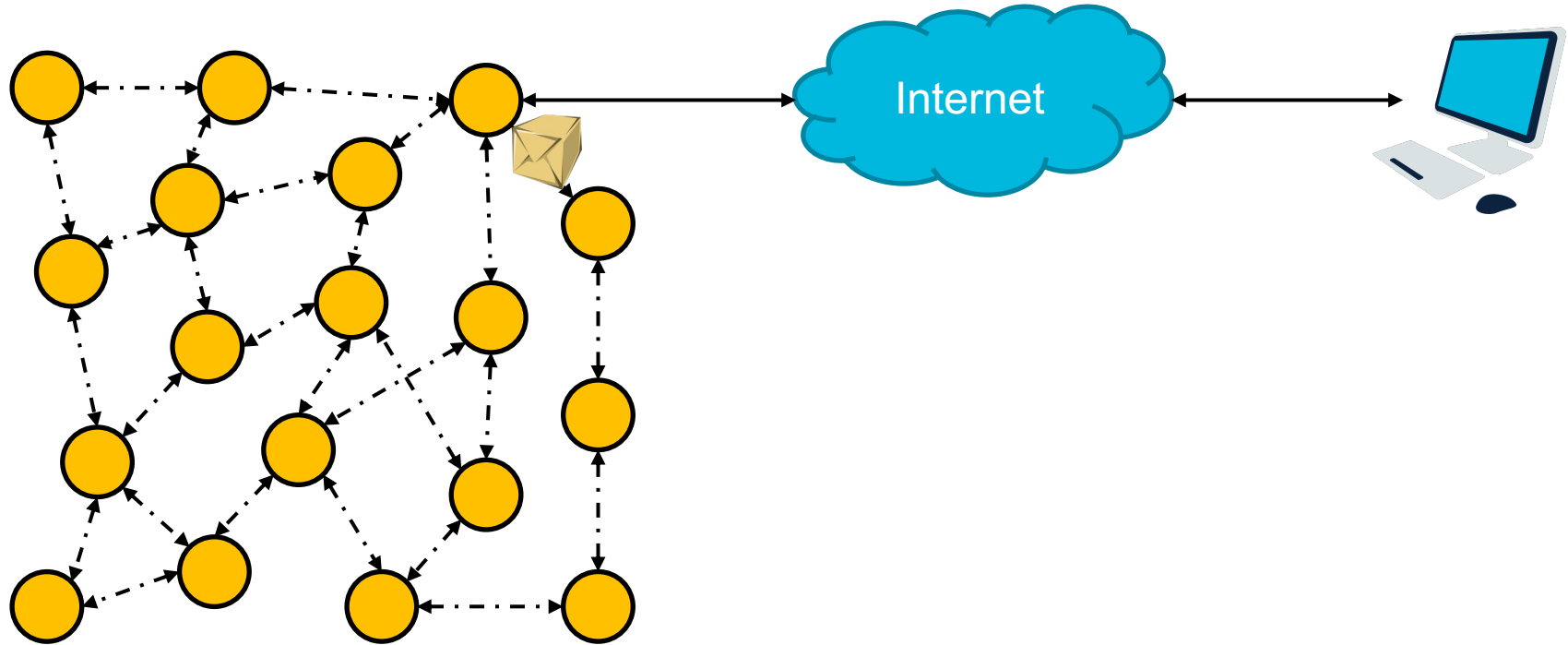
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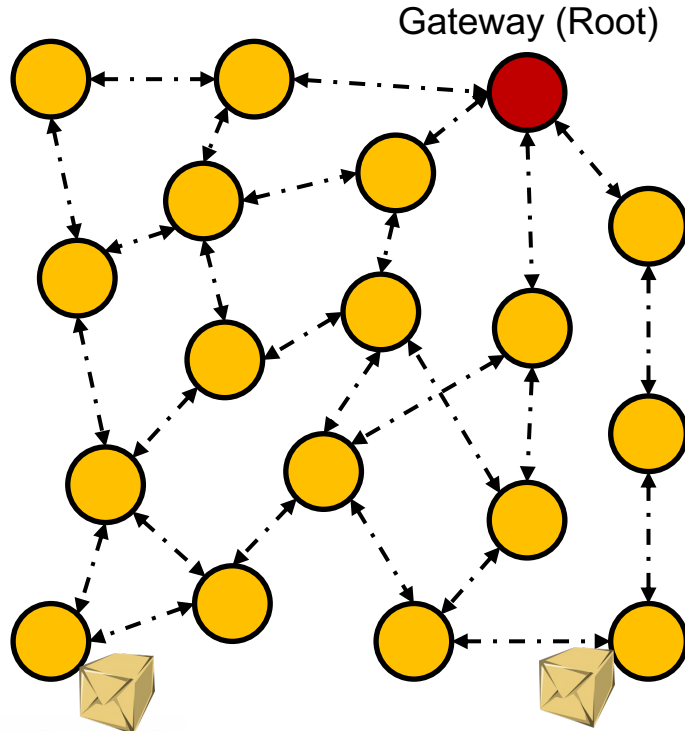


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# TOPOLOGIES IN IoT NETWORKING

## IoT Networks

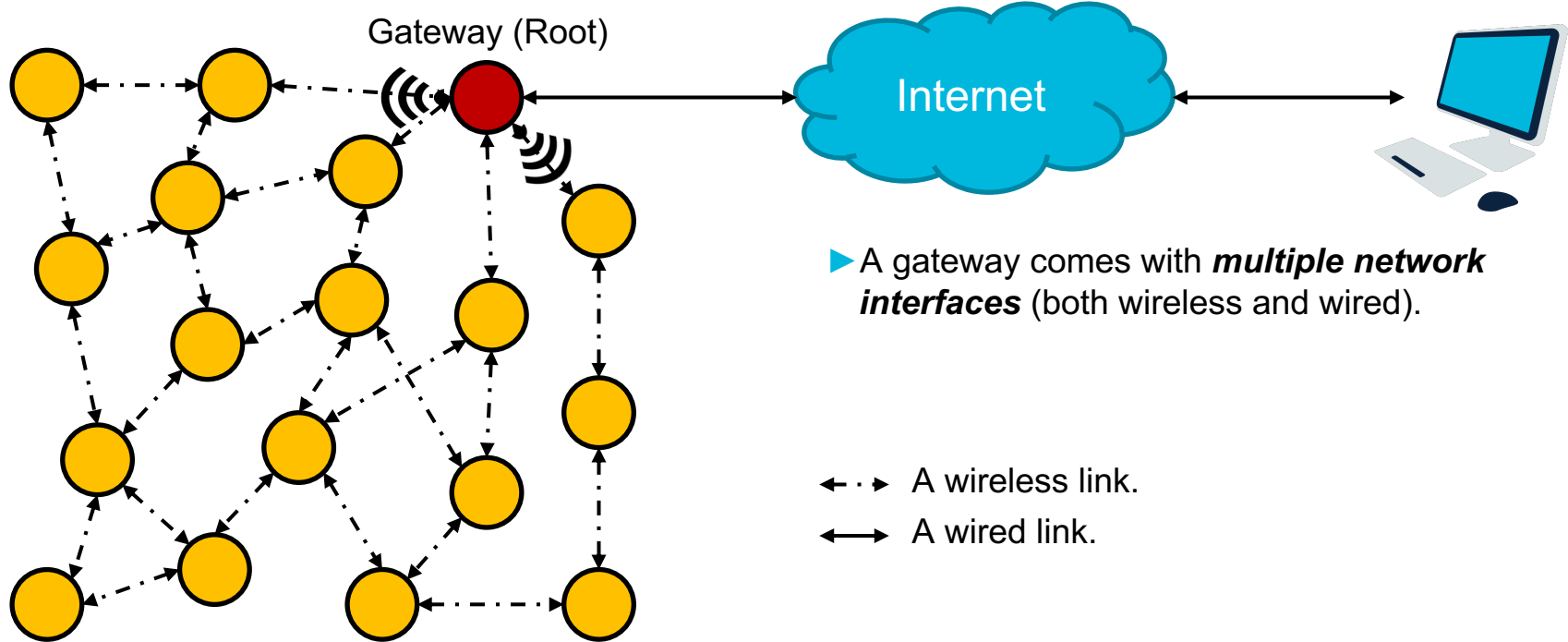




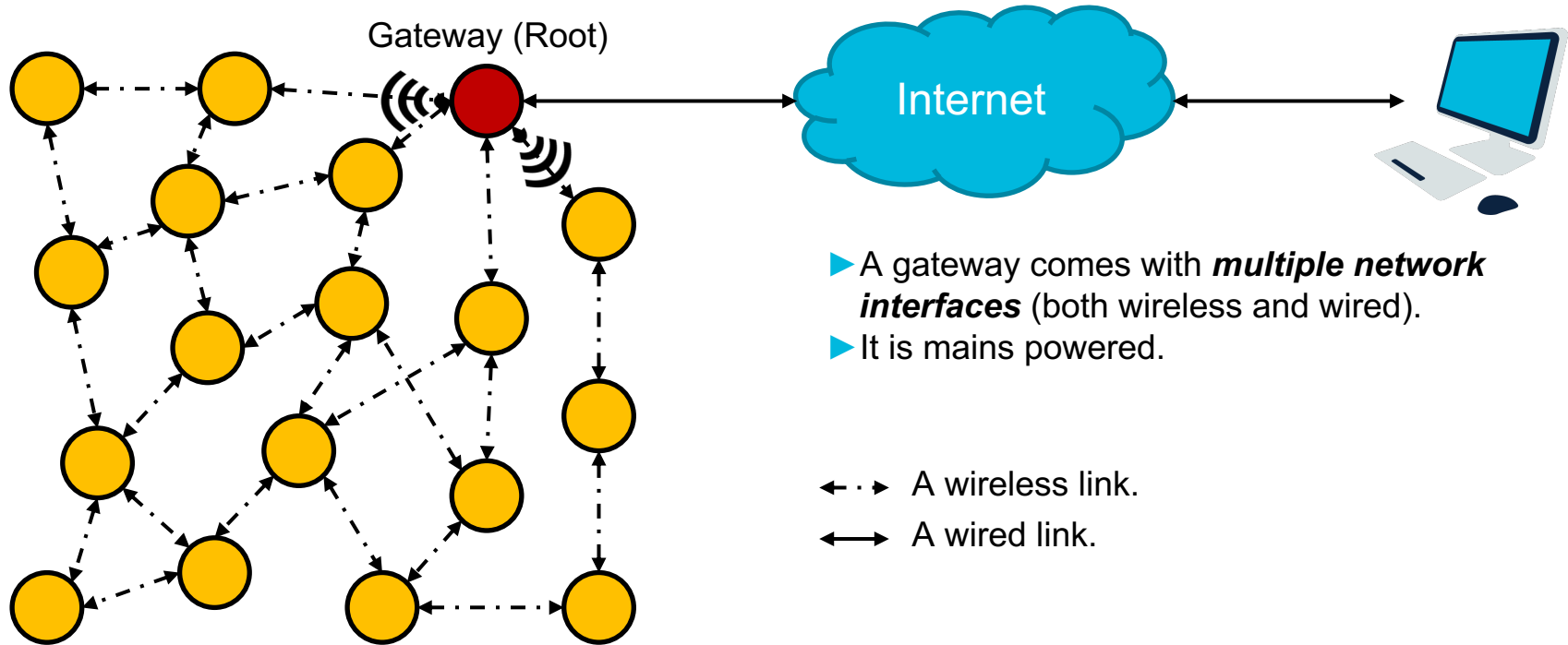
*A very intuitive network arrangement is a set of nodes that collect environment measurements and send these measurements to a **Gateway**, often called a **Border Router**.*



## The Gateway / Border Router / Root Node

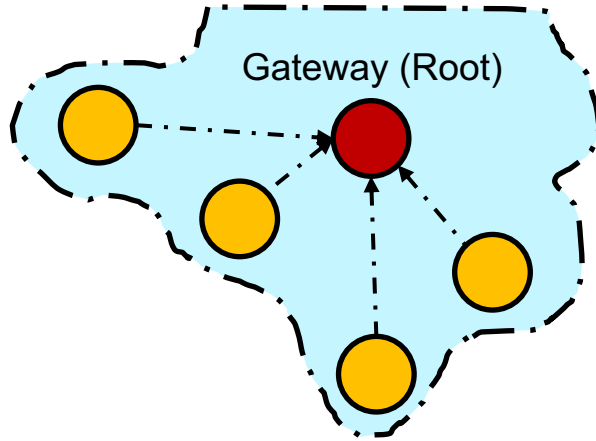


## The Gateway / Border Router / Root Node



# Topologies

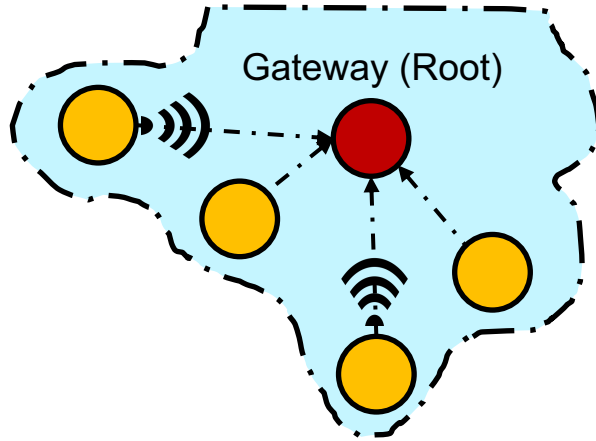
## Star Topology



### A star topology:

- ▶ The nodes are within the radio propagation of the **gateway**, and thus they can directly communicate with the **gateway**.

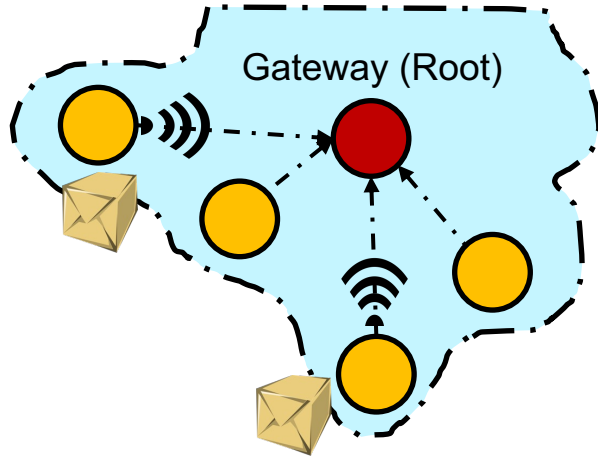
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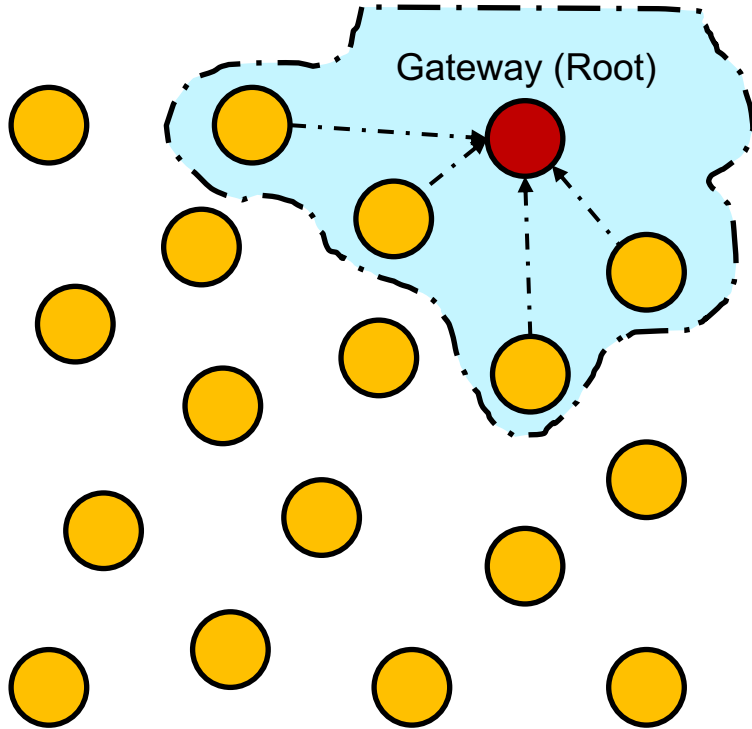
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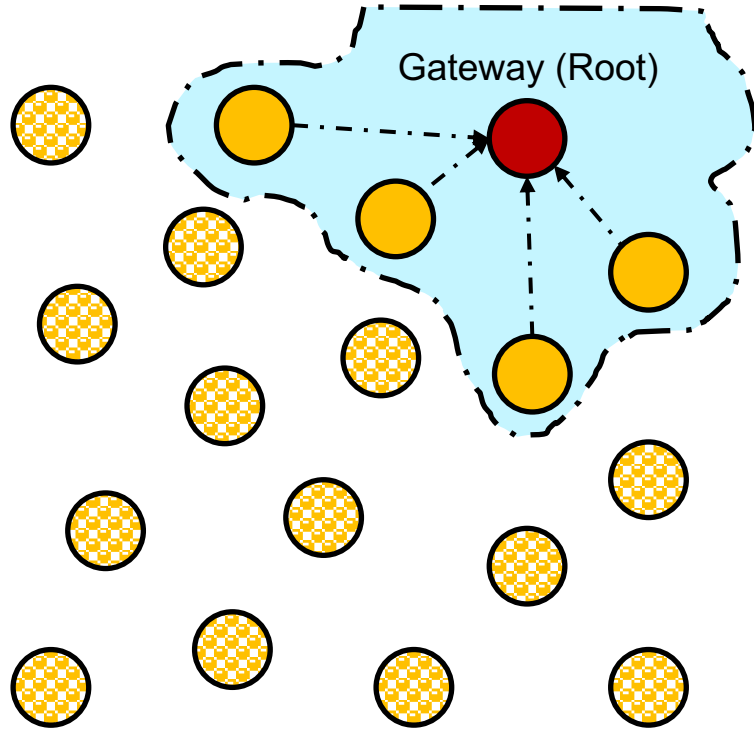
## Star Topology



### A star topology:

- ▶ The nodes are within the radio propagation of the **gateway**, and thus they can directly communicate with the **gateway**.
- ▶ However, if the nodes are out of the propagation range of the **gateway**, they cannot participate in the network.

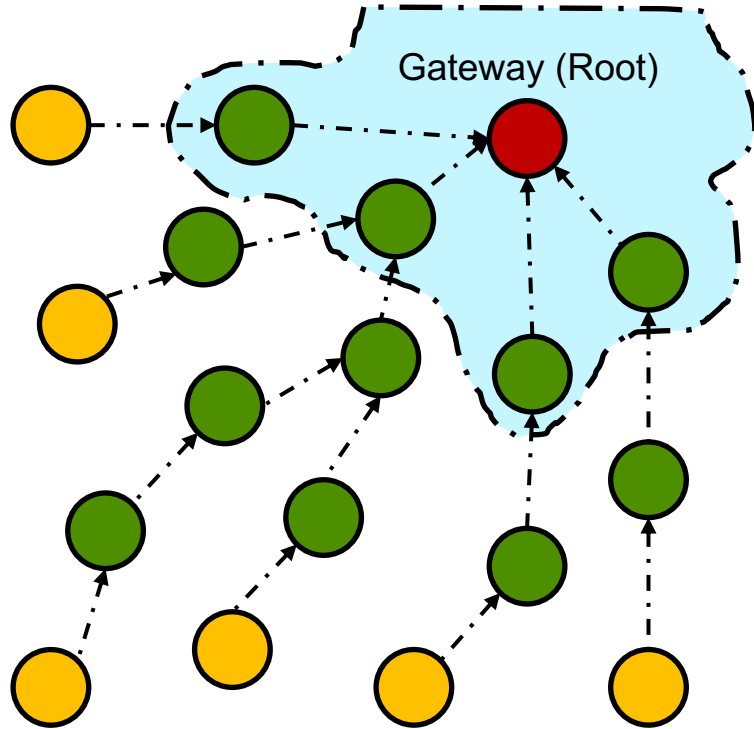
## Tree Topology



A tree topology:



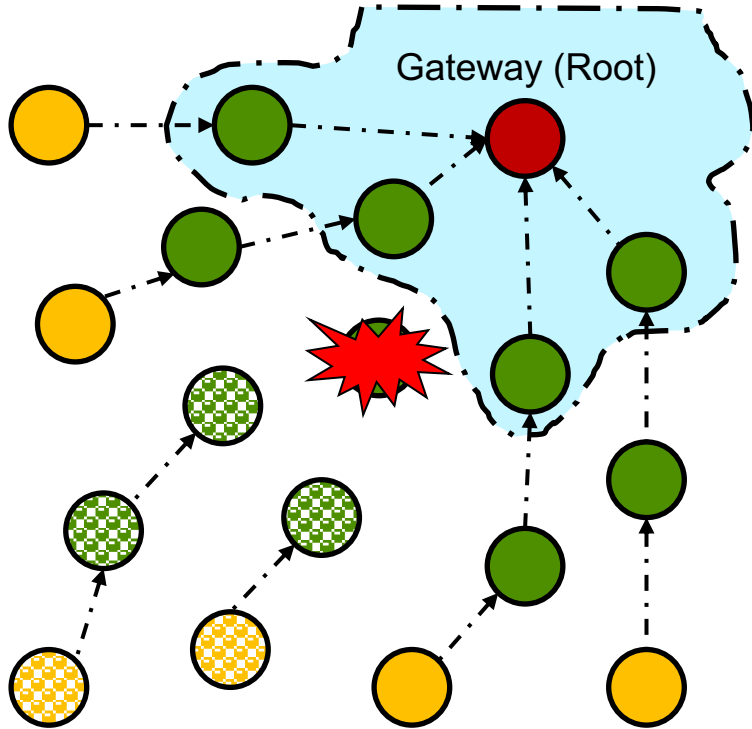
## Tree Topology



### A tree topology:

- In **tree** topology, some of the nodes operate as relays for others.

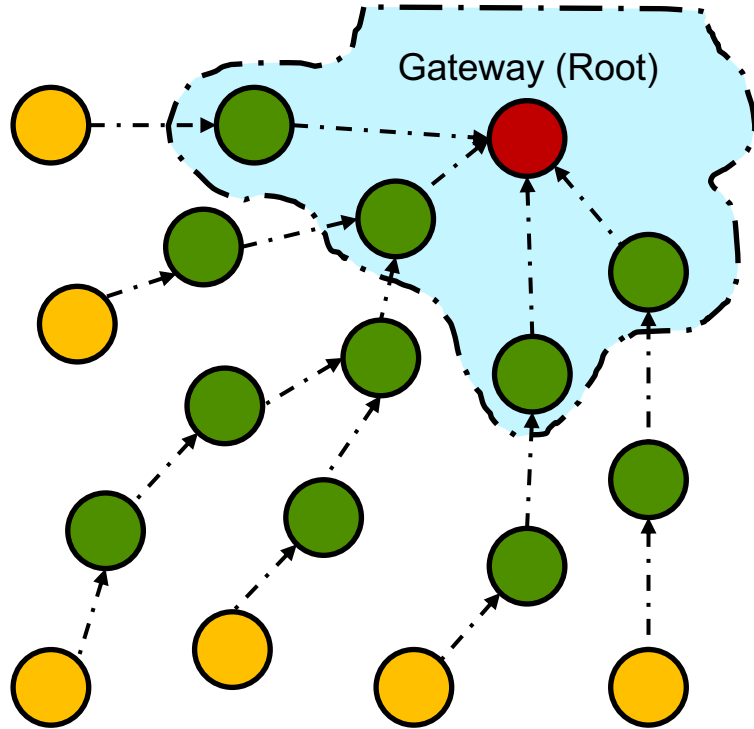
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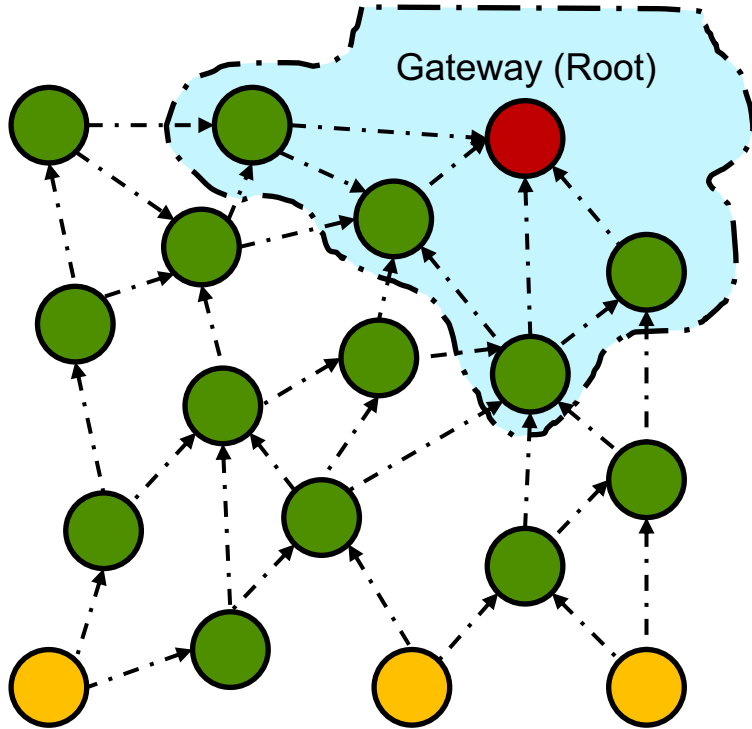
- ▶ In **tree** topology, some of the nodes operate as relays for others.
- ▶ However, if one of the relaying nodes crashes or the link quality drops, all its descendants in the network are disconnected.

## Mesh Topology



A mesh topology:

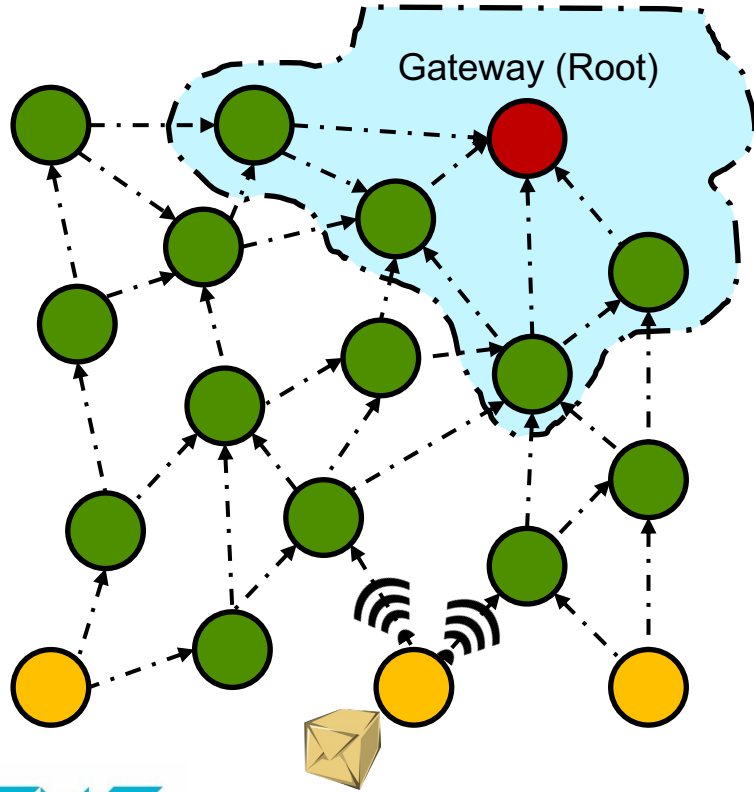
## Mesh Topology



### A mesh topology:

- ▶ It extends the **tree** topology by adding redundant paths.
- ▶ Each node has at least two neighbors to transmit the packet to.

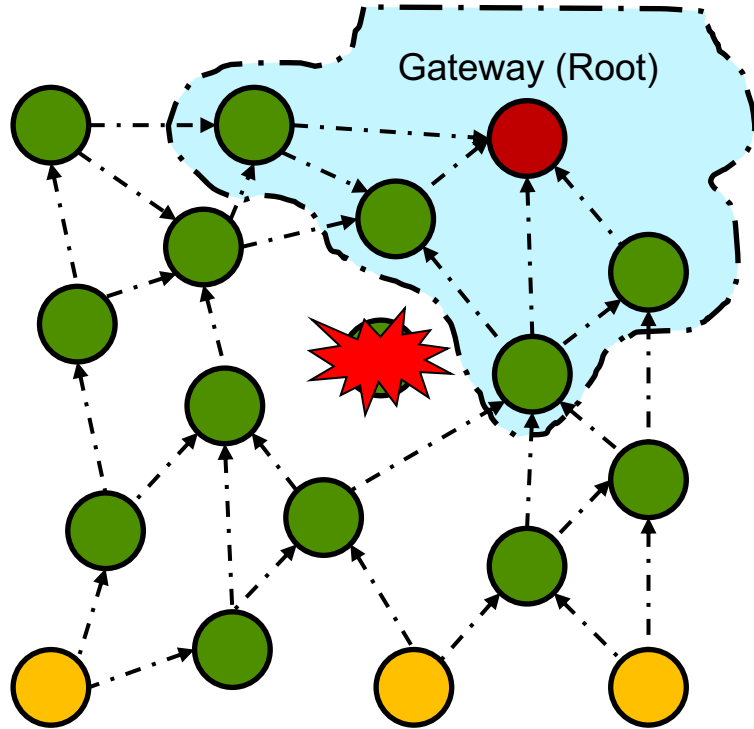
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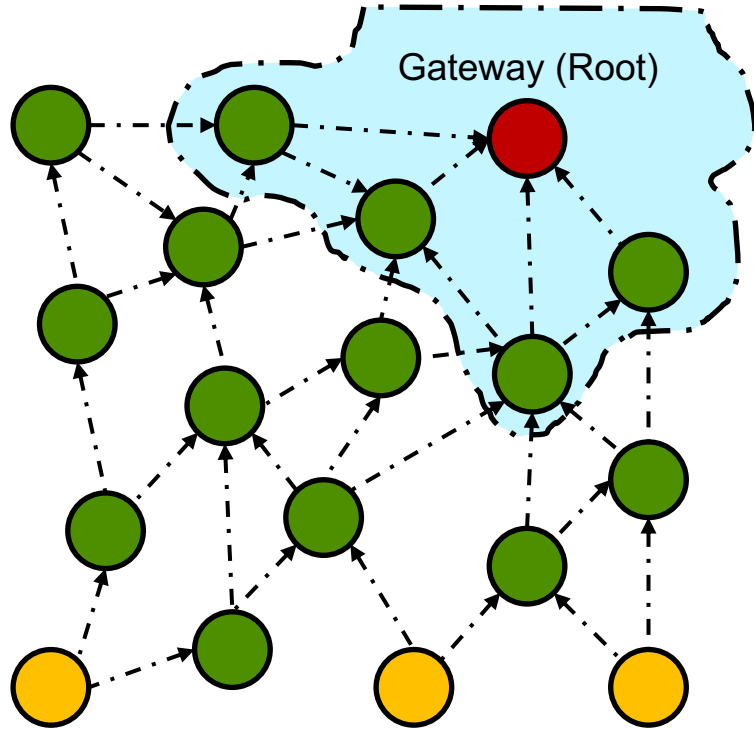
## Mesh Topology



### A mesh topology:

- ▶ It extends the **tree** topology by adding redundant paths.
- ▶ Each node has at least two neighbors to transmit the packet to.
- ▶ Thus, even if some of the nodes go OFF, neither the multi-hop network nor the traffic flow will be impacted.

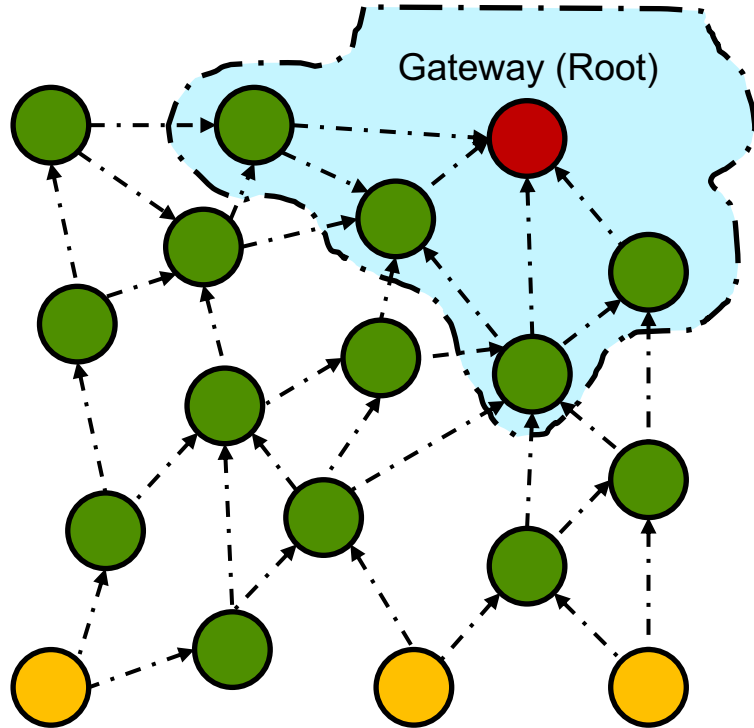
# Low-Power Wireless Mesh Networks



## Potential tunable trade-offs:

- ▶ The network capacity (the data traffic the nodes can generate).
- ▶ The end-to-end network latency.
- ▶ The end-to-end network reliability.
- ▶ The energy consumption.





## A typical industrial trade-off scenario:

- To **target** network reliability and bounded latency at the **cost** of network capacity and energy.

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