

# Collision Prevention in Distributed 6TiSCH Networks

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# Outline

## Introduction & Background

- General Introduction

- IEEE802.15.4 Protocols

- Project challenges & Objectives

## Proposed Mechanism

- Using 6top Transaction

- Avoid Table

- Cell Buffer

## Simulator and Results

- Simulator

- Results

## Summary and Contributions

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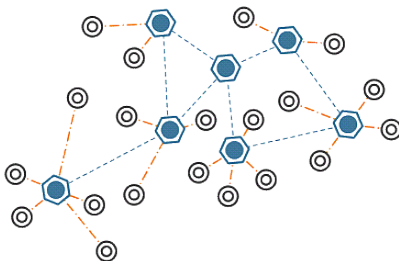
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## Summary and Contributions

# General Introduction

## IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks

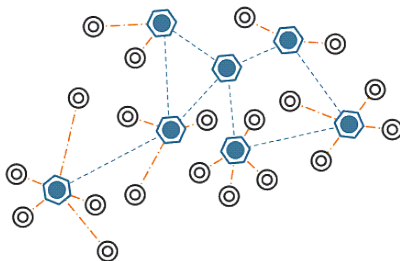
- ▶ Network technologies and IoT.



# General Introduction

## IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks

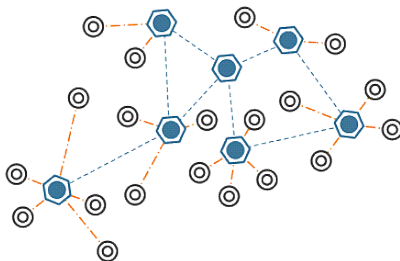
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- ▶ WSN: standardization of IoT nodes communication.



# General Introduction

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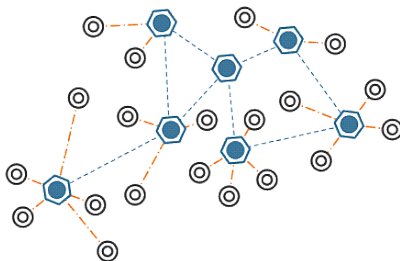
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- ▶ Low power consumption, low cost.



# General Introduction

## IoT & Wireless Sensor Networks

- ▶ Network technologies and IoT.
- ▶ WSN: standardization of IoT nodes communication.
- ▶ Low power consumption, low cost.
- ▶ IEEE802.15.4 one of the main standards of WSN.

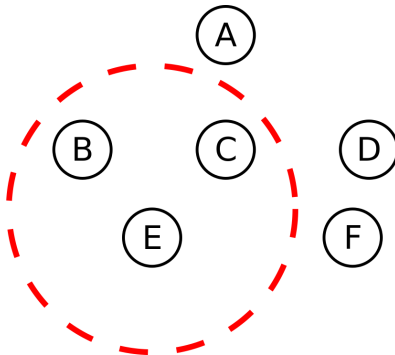


# General introduction

IEEE802.15.4

## Converge Cast Structure

- ▶ Nodes radio ranges defines the neighborhood.



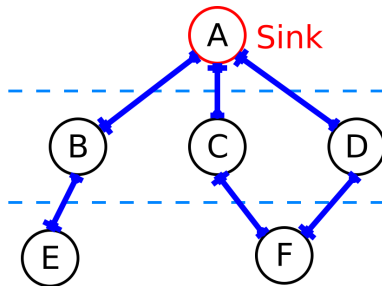


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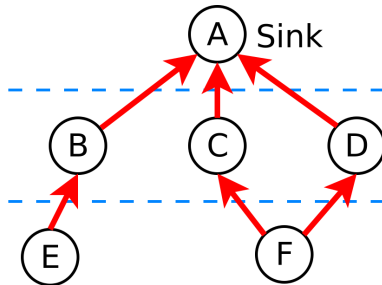


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IEEE802.15.4

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- ▶ Packets are forwarded toward the sink.

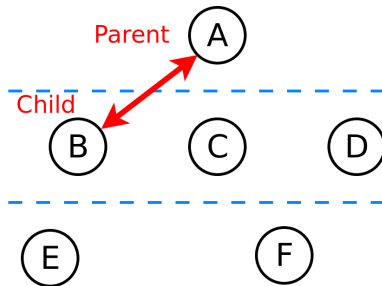


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IEEE802.15.4

## Converge Cast Structure

- ▶ Nodes radio ranges defines the neighborhood.
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- ▶ Communication pairs.



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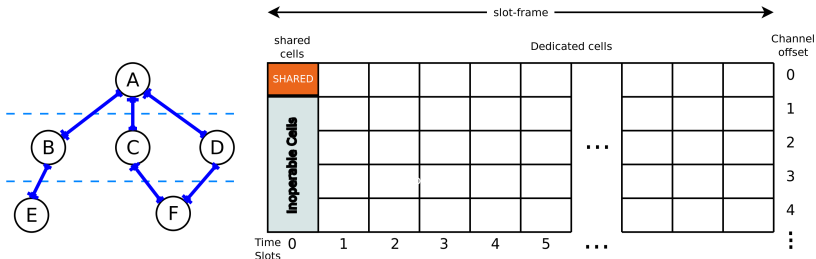
Results

## Summary and Contributions

# IEEE802.15.4 Protocols

## IEEE802.15.4e TSCH

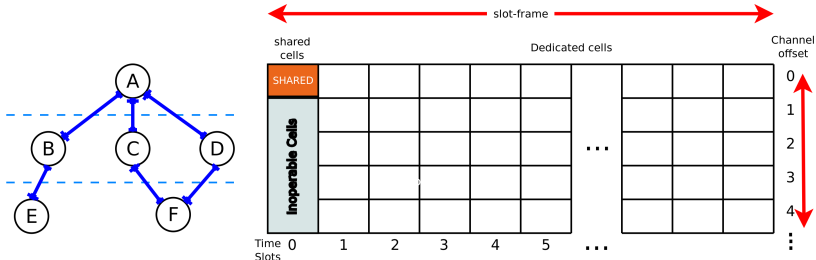
- ▶ IEEE802.15.4 defines the MAC and PHY layers.
- ▶ TSCH is an extension of the MAC layer of IEEE802.15.4.



# IEEE802.15.4 Protocols

## IEEE802.15.4e TSCH

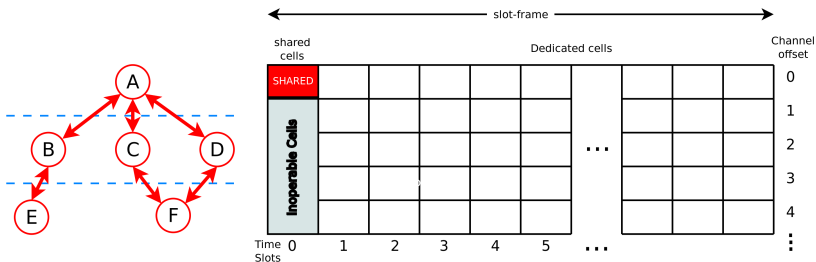
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- ▶ Shared cells/Dedicated cells..



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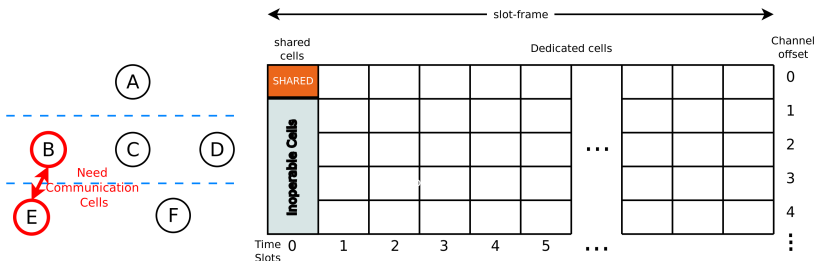
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- ▶ IEEE802.15.4 defines the MAC and PHY layers.
- ▶ TSCH is an extension of the MAC layer of IEEE802.15.4.
- ▶ Time/Frequency multiplexing of the bandwidth.
- ▶ Shared cells/Dedicated cells..
- ▶ 6TiSCH operation sublayer 6top will manage the TSCH.

# IEEE802.15.4 Protocols

## Cell Reservation Process

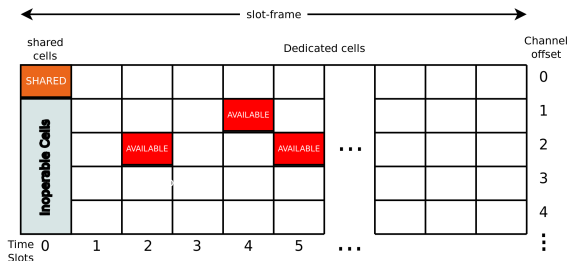
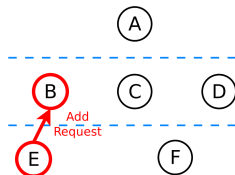
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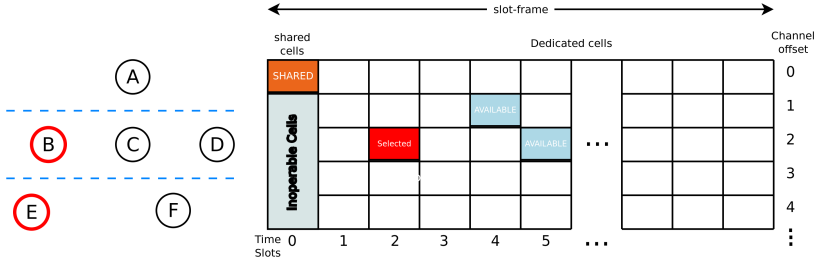
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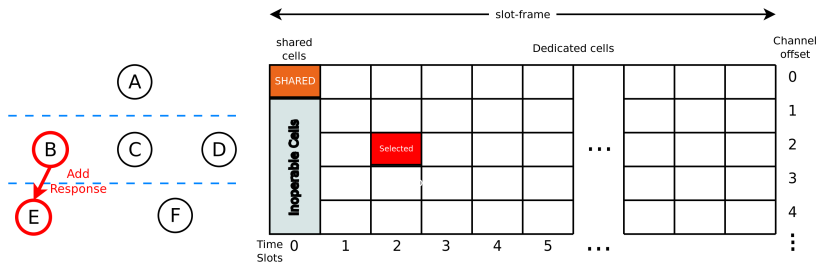
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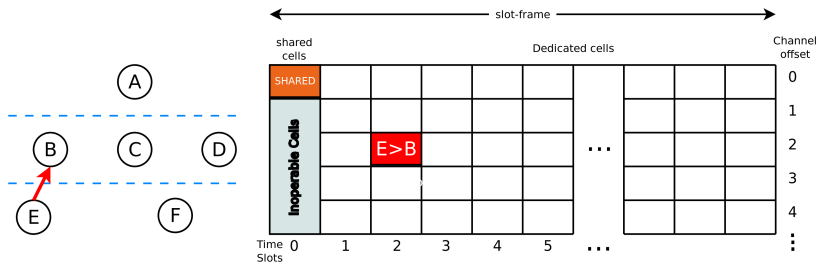
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4. Parent node replies with an Add response.
5. Cell is added and communication start.



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- Project challenges & Objectives

## Proposed Mechanism

- Using 6top Transaction

- Avoid Table

- Cell Buffer

## Simulator and Results

- Simulator

- Results

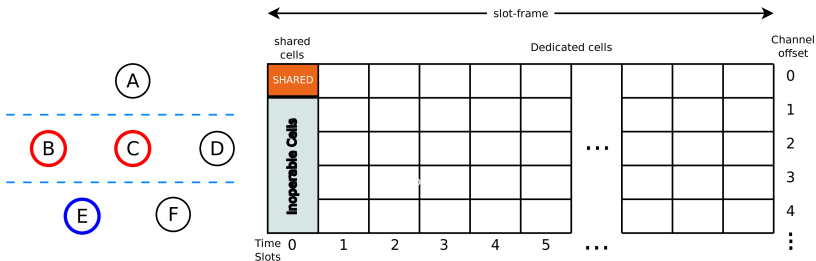
## Summary and Contributions



# Project challenges & Objectives

## Collision in Dedicated Cells

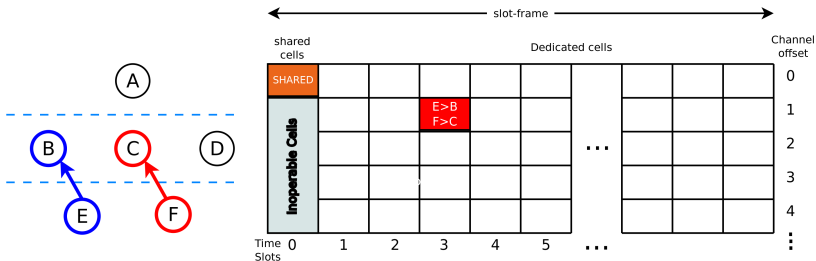
- ▶ Collision free Dedicated Cells?
- ▶ Neighbor nodes can select the same communication cell.



## Project challenges & Objectives

## Collision in Dedicated Cells

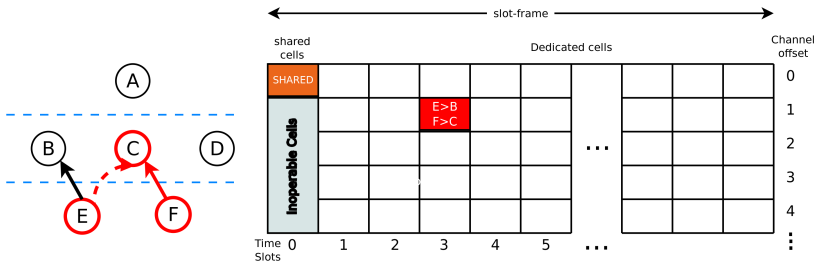
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# Project challenges & Objectives

## Collision in Dedicated Cells

- ▶ Collision free Dedicated Cells?
- ▶ Neighbor nodes can select the same communication cell.
- ▶ Collision at the reception Node.



# Project Objectives

- ▶ Reducing the collisions in TSCH dedicated cells.

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- ▶ Modifying the Cell reserving process without introducing new overhead on the network
- ▶ Creating a flexible mechanism, compatible with all scheduling functions

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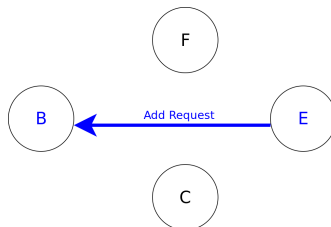
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## Why?

- ▶ Submitted in the shared slot.
- ▶ Contains the reserved cells.

## How?

- ▶ The child node Sends an Add Request.





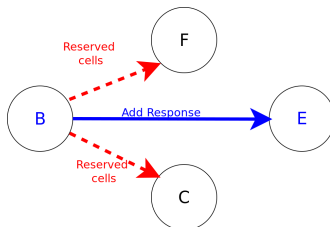
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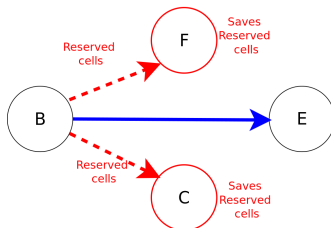
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- ▶ The child node Sends an Add Request.
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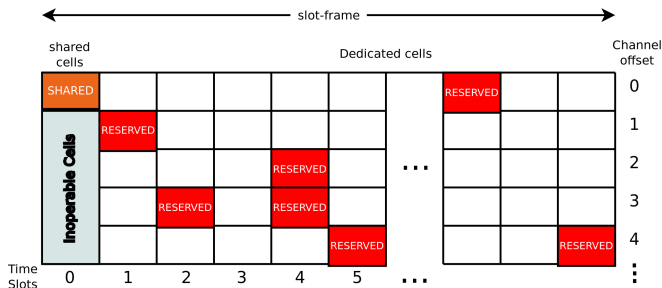
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## Summary and Contributions

# Avoid Table structure and functioning

## Avoid Table

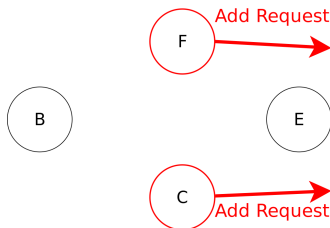
- ▶ The cells reserved by neighbors will be saved by a structure similar to TSCH table.



# Avoid Table structure and functioning

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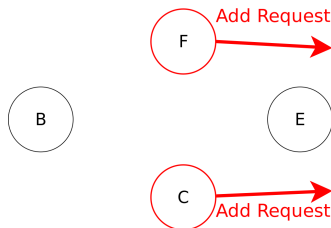
- ▶ The cells reserved by neighbors will be saved by a structure similar to TSCH table.
- ▶ Scheduling function will avoid selecting cells found in this structure.



# Avoid Table structure and functioning

## Avoid Table

- ▶ The cells reserved by neighbors will be saved by a structure similar to TSCH table.
- ▶ Scheduling function will avoid selecting cells found in this structure.
- ▶ 6top will manage this table.



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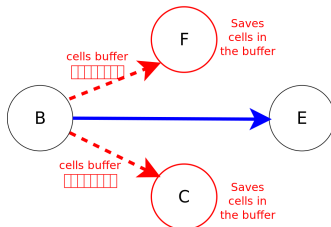
# Cell Buffer

## Why?

- ▶ Some of the 6top Transaction are lost.
- ▶ Number of the neighbors will not receive the reserved cells.

## How?

- ▶ Creating a cell buffer that will contain  $k$  reserved cells for each node.





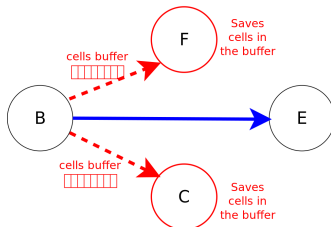
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- ▶ Creating a cell buffer that will contain  $k$  reserved cells for each node.
- ▶ Transmitting the cell buffer each time a cell is reserved.



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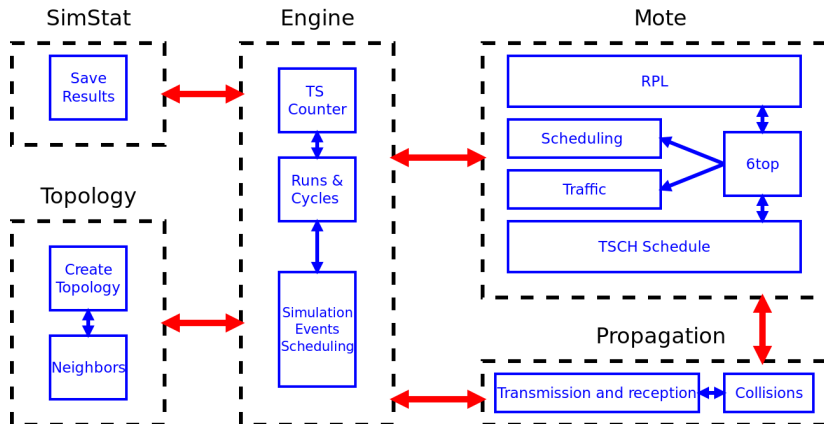
## Simulator and Results

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## Summary and Contributions

# Simulator Architecture



# Simulation Parameters

Parameter	Value
Number of Motes	100
Number of cycles per run	1000
Number of runs per simulation	1000
Timeslot duration	10ms
Slotframe length	101
Number of channels	16
Area	1Km × 1Km
Topology constraint	$\geq 3$ neighbors with PDR 50 %
Radio sensitivity	−97 dBm
Radio range	100m
Traffic	1 packet/node each 10 cycles

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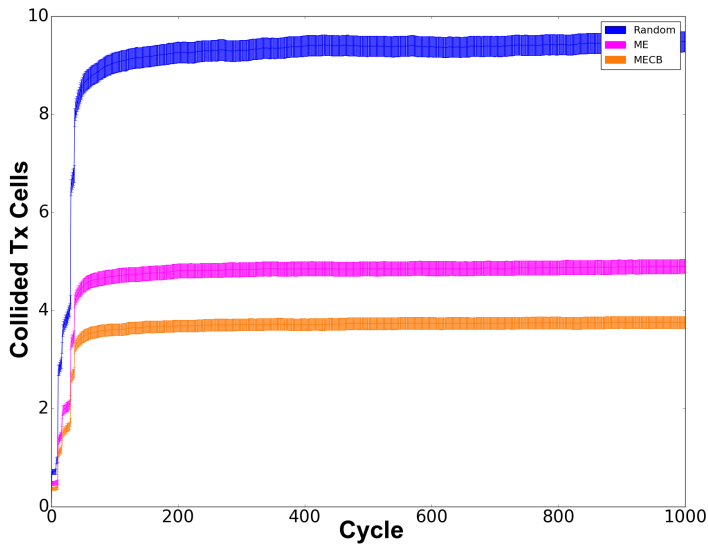
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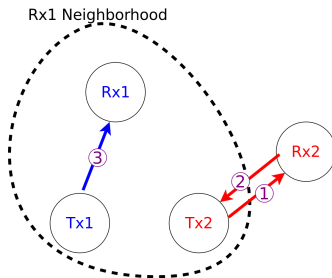
## Collision reasons

- ▶ The lost 6top transactions.

# Results

## Collision reasons

- ▶ The lost 6top transactions.
- ▶ Special Case That Induce Collisions.





# Project challenges & Objectives

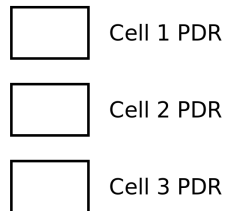
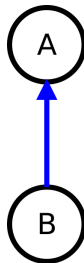
## Collision in Dedicated Cells

- ▶ Housekeeping approach and cell relocation.

# Project challenges & Objectives

## Collision in Dedicated Cells

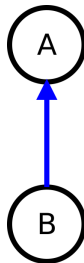
- ▶ Housekeeping approach and cell relocation.
- ▶ Tx housekeeping.



# Project challenges & Objectives

## Collision in Dedicated Cells

- ▶ Housekeeping approach and cell relocation.
- ▶ Tx housekeeping.



0.8

Cell 1 PDR

0.8

Cell 2 PDR

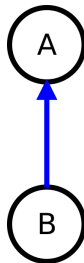
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Cell 3 PDR

# Project challenges & Objectives

## Collision in Dedicated Cells

- ▶ Housekeeping approach and cell relocation.
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Cell 1 PDR

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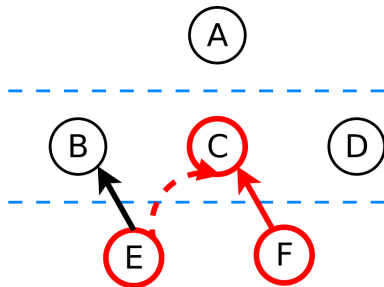
0.3

Cell 3 PDR

# Project challenges & Objectives

## Collision in Dedicated Cells

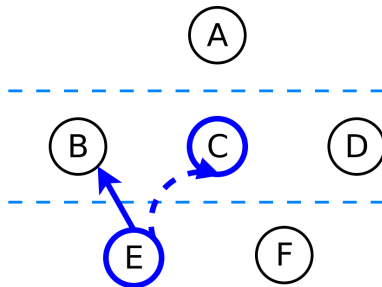
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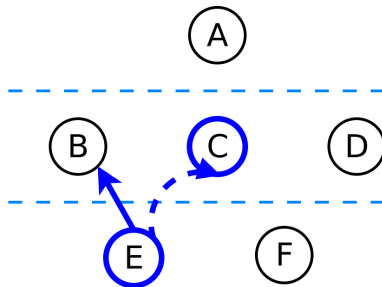
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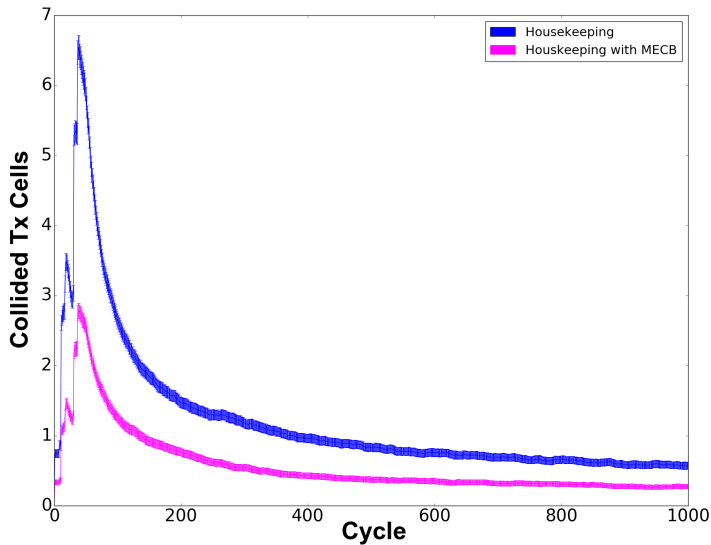
# Project challenges & Objectives

## Collision in Dedicated Cells

- ▶ Housekeeping approach and cell relocation.
- ▶ Tx housekeeping.
- ▶ Rx housekeeping.
- ▶ Dealing with collisions after they occur. Good idea ?



# Comparison with Housekeeping





# Summary

- ▶ Our implementation introduce **no overhead** in the network.
- ▶ The implementation **achieved 60% reduction** in the number of collided Tx cells and **70% reduction** of the Collided Packets.
- ▶ The Combination of Our approach and Housekeeping accomplish an **almost collision free dedicated cells**.
- ▶ Outlook
  - ▶ Our goal is to reach a place where we have collision free network, using more complex methods.
  - ▶ Our perspective in this project was work on 6top, but our next steps is to study the effects of traffic in the protocols performances.

## General introduction

### IEEE802.15.4

#### Converge Cast Structure

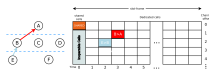
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## IEEE802.15.4 Protocols

### IEEE802.15.4e TSCH

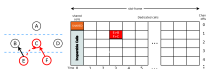
- IEEE802.15.4 defines the MAC and PHY layers.
- TSCH is an extension of the MAC layer of IEEE802.15.4.
- Time/Frequency multiplexing of the bandwidth.
- Shared cells.
- Dedicated cells.



## Project challenges & Objectives

### Collision in Dedicated Cells

- Collision free Dedicated Cells?
- No central entity in distributed approach.
- Neighbor nodes can select the same communication cell.
- Collision at the reception Node.
- Collision in terms of power, latency.



## Using 6top Transaction

### Why?

- Submitted in the shared slot.
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### How?

- The child node Sends an Add Request.
- The parent replies with the selected cells.
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## Simulator Architecture

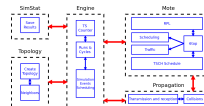


Figure: Simulator Architecture

## Comparison with Housekeeping

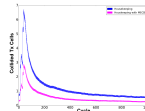


Figure: Simulation of the Number of Collided Tx Cells as Function of Cycle Number (Time) - comparison with the housekeeping approach

Thanks for your attention!  
Questions?