The DOGE networking protocols are a “Neighbor Protocol” for neighbor discovery and the MAC ALOHA protocol for data transmission.

## Neighbor Protocol

#### Notes

1. Signaling broadcast packets do not require ACKs. A node responds to a signaling broadcast packet with a unicast signaling packet.
2. *tsb* = signaling broadcast period
3. *tsr* = signaling receiving period
4. *tsleep* = node sleeping period

#### Requirements

1. When power is first applied to a sensor node, a node shall continuously broadcast signaling packets for '*tsb*' seconds (signaling broadcast period).
2. After a node's signaling broadcast period elapses, a node shall switch its radio into receiver mode for '*tsr*' seconds (signaling receiving period).
3. Upon receiving a signaling broadcast packet, a node shall:
   1. Check the signaling node's id for neighbor table inclusion
   2. Switch into transmitter mode
   3. Send a unicast signaling packet to the signaling broadcast node.
4. During a node's signaling receiving period, a node shall check received unicast signaling packets for neighbor table inclusion.
5. After a node's signaling receiving period elapses, a node shall count the unicast signaling packets received during the signaling receiving period to determine its next state.
   1. If the number of received unicast signaling packets is non-zero, the node shall switch into a normal receiving mode.
   2. If the number of received unicast signaling packets is zero, the node shall sleep for 'tp' seconds, and then reattempt the signaling broadcast sequence.

## MAC protocol (ALOHA)

#### Notes

1. *tr* = acknowledgement receiving period

#### Requirements

1. When a node is not in an acknowledgement receiving period and a packet is present in a node's tx packet queue, the node shall inspect the current tx packet to determine if it requires an acknowledgement receiving period.
   1. If the packet is a signaling broadcast packet, the node shall:
      1. Request that the radio driver transmit the packet.
      2. Remove the signaling broadcast packet from the packet queue.
   2. If the packet is not a signaling broadcast packet, the node shall:
      1. Assign the packet a unique id.
      2. Request that the radio driver transmit the packet.
      3. Switch the radio driver into rx mode for '*tr*' seconds (acknowledgement receiving period).
2. During an acknowledgement receiving period, a node shall continuously check the rx packet queue for an ACK packet.
   1. If an ACK is received, the node shall immediately cancel the current acknowledgement receiving period.
3. After a node's acknowledgment receiving period terminates (timeout or ACK received), a node shall check its rx packet queue to determine how to process the current tx packet.
   1. If a packet ACK is present, the node shall:
      1. Calculate a PRR (“Packet Reception Ratio”) from the ACK packet’s “packet transmission counter” and “packet received counter.”
      2. Update the neighbor table entry for this node with this ACK packet’s PRR value.
      3. Remove the current tx packet from the packet queue.
      4. Perform no further processing of the tx packet.
   2. If a packet ACK is not present, the node shall perform the following steps:
      1. If the current contention period is greater than or equal to the max contention period, the node shall:
         1. Calculate the RNP (“Required Number of Packet retransmissions”) by reading the tx packet’s “packet transmission counter”.
         2. Update the neighbor table entry for this node with this tx packet’s RNP value.
         3. Remove the current tx packet from the tx packet queue.
         4. Perform no further processing of the tx packet.
      2. If the current contention period is zero, the node shall set the current contention period to the minimum contention period (e.g. 32).
      3. If the current contention period is greater than zero and less than the max contention period, the node shall double the current contention period (exponential backoff).
      4. After assigning new contention periods, a node shall set the current backoff period to a random value between 0 and the current contention period, and then sleep for that amount of time before rechecking the tx packet queue.

## Radio Driver

#### Requirements

1. The radio driver shall provide a method to switch the RF transceiver and the radio driver between rx and tx mode.
2. When the radio driver is in rx mode, the radio driver shall check the RF transceiver for new packets.
3. Upon detecting a new RF transceiver packet, the radio driver shall check the rx packet queue to determine how it must process the new RF transceiver packet.
   1. If the packet id of the new RF transceiver packet exists within the rx packet queue, the radio driver shall increment the “packet received counter” within the corresponding packet in the rx packet queue.
   2. If the packet id of the new RF transceiver packet does not exist within the rx packet queue, the radio driver shall check the rx packet queue state to continue processing the current RF transceiver packet.
      1. If the rx packet queue is full, the radio driver shall drop the RF transceiver packet.
      2. If the rx packet queue is not full, the radio driver shall insert the RF transceiver packet into the rx packet queue.
4. The radio driver shall provide a method to transmit and retransmit a specific index within the tx packet queue.
5. The radio driver shall transmit packets only when the MAC layer has explicitly requested a switch into tx mode beforehand.
6. When the radio driver has been requested to transmit a specific index within the tx packet queue, the radio driver shall increment the “packet transmission counter” within the packet, and hand over the packet to the RF transceiver for transmission.