

Peer Observations of Observation Units

Camilla Stormoen

INF-3981 Master's Thesis in Computer Science ... May 2018



Abstract

What is wrong with the world? Motivation 1-3 sentences, Arch, Des, Imp, Exp
1,2-3 sentences, results and main conclusion.

Acknowledgements

Contents

Abstract	i
Acknowledgements	iii
List of Figures	vii
List of Tables	ix
1 Introduction	1
1.1 Motivation	2
1.2 Contributions	2
1.3 Assumptions	2
1.4 Limitations	2
1.5 Outline	2
2 Routing Techniques in WSNs?	5
3 Related Work	7
3.1 Routing Protocols in WSNs	7
3.2 Data Collection/Aggregation in WSNs	8
4 Architecture	9
4.1 Node Lookup Service	9
4.2 Discovery Of Other Nodes	9
4.3 Incoming Network Requests	10
4.3.1 Connect To Neighbours	10
4.3.2 Cluster Head Election Request	11
4.3.3 Data Transmission	11
5 Design	13
5.1 Discovery Of Other Nodes	13
5.1.1 Broadcasting	13
5.2 Cluster Head Election	13
5.3 Accumulate Data	13

6 Implementation	17
6.1 Distance To Other Nodes In The Network	17
6.2 Data Transmission	18
6.2.1 Cluster Head Election	18
6.3 Minimize Path To Leader	18
6.4 Data Accumulation	18
7 Evaluation	19
7.1 Experimental Setup	19
7.2 Experimental Design	20
7.2.1 CPU Measurements	20
7.2.2 Memory Measurements	20
7.2.3 Network (Socket) Usage	20
7.2.4 Network Lifetime?	20
7.3 Results	20
7.3.1 CPU Usage	20
7.3.2 Memory Usage	20
7.3.3 Network Usage	20
7.3.4 Network Lifetime?	20
8 Discussion	21
8.1 Availability of nodes in the system	21
8.2 Cluster Head Election	21
8.2.1 Cluster Head Calculation/Rating	21
8.3 Path To Leader	21
8.4 Data Transmission	21
8.4.1 Data Accumulation	21
8.5 Base Station Access	21
9 Conclusion	23
10 Future Work	25
11 Appendix	27
Bibliography	29

List of Figures

4.1	Figure shows the architecture of the system.	10
5.1	Figure show design of the system.	14
5.2	Figure show broadcast range of a OU.	14
5.3	Figure show how new nodes (purple) contacts their neighbours.	15
5.4	Figure show how nodes get an request for sending data to the leader.	15
6.1	Broadcast simulation	18

List of Tables

7.1 Parameters of simulation	20
--	----



1

Introduction

FRA CAPSTONE: *The Arctic tundra in the far northern hemisphere is challenged by climate changes in the world today and is one of the ecosystems that are most affected by these changes[10]. The Climate-ecological Observatory for Arctic Tundra (COAT) is a long-term research project developed by five Fram Center¹ institutions. Their goal is to create robust observation systems which enable documentation and understanding of climate change impacts on the Arctic tundra ecosystems. COAT was in autumn 2015 granted substantial funding to establish research infrastructure which allowed them to start up a research infrastructure during 2016-2020[10].*

Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is a system that consists of hundreds or thousands of low-cost micro-sensor nodes. These nodes monitor and collect physical and environmental conditions. The various activities in the sensor nodes consume lots of energy and the battery of the sensor node is difficult to recharge in wireless scenarios and also because the sensor nodes are located at remote areas in the Arctic tundra.

This thesis presents the architecture, design and implementation of a peer observation that can observe and accumulate data from in-situ observation units.

¹. <http://www.framcenter.no/english>

1.1 Motivation

The motivation behind this project is...

The purpose is to fetch and accumulate data observed by observation units for further use.

The observation units to be used for the prototype comprises Observation Unit Processes executing on PCs and/or Raspberry Pi.

1.2 Contributions

The dissertation makes the following contributions:

- A
- B

1.3 Assumptions

Avgrense viktig!

1.4 Limitations

Avgrense viktig!

1.5 Outline

This thesis is structured into X chapters including the introduction.

Chapter 2 describes ..

Chapter 3

Chapter 4

Chapter 5

Chapter 6

Chapter X

/2

Routing Techniques in WSNs?

Som eget kapittel eller ha det under Related Work? Si noe om routing protocols som hierarchical (evt flat-based og location-based) og si noe om routing protocol operations som multipath (evt. query-based, QoS-based, coherent-based etc..)?

Har også fra WSN-bok ("Protocols and Architectures for Wireless Sensor Networks, Holger Karl, Andreas Willig) kap. 11 som heter "Routing Protocols" som sier noe om gossiping, energ-efficient unicast, broadcast/multicast, geographic routing og mobile nodes..

/3

Related Work

3.1 Routing Protocols in WSNs

Wireless sensor networks main task is to periodically collect information of the interested area and broadcast the information to a Base Station (BS). An easy approach to achieve this task is to make each sensor node transmit their data directly to the BS. But the problem is that the BS can be far away from the sensor node and the sensor node will die due to energy consumption. LEACH, PEGASIS, TEEN and APTEEN are different hierarchical protocols that has been proposed as solutions to this problem [3][4].

LEACH [1] introduce a hierarchical clustering algorithm for sensor networks. It is self-organized and use randomization to distribute the energy load evenly among the sensors in the network. The sensor nodes organize themselves into local clusters where one node is the local BS or Cluster Head (CH). The CH are not fixed to avoid nodes to drain their battery and to spread the energy usage over multiple nodes. The nodes self-elect a new CH depending on the amount of energy left at the nodes at different time-intervals. LEACH is divided into different rounds where each round include a setup phase and a steady-state phase [4]. In the setup phase will each node decide whether to become a CH or not. When a CH is chosen, each node will select its own CH based on the distance between the node and the CH and join the cluster. In the steady-state phase will the CH fuse the received data from the node members in the cluster and send it to BS.

PEGASIS is a chain-based protocol with the idea to form a chain among the sensor nodes so each node will receive from and transmit to a close neighbor. The sensor nodes will also take turns on being the leader for transmitting data to the BS and therefore distribute the energy load evenly among the sensor nodes. The chain can be organized by the nodes themselves using a greedy algorithm starting from some node or the BS can compute the chain and broadcast it to all the nodes in the network [6].

Fuzzy logic is also a suitable problem-solving control system methodology [8].

CH were elected by the BS in each round by calculating the change each node has to become the CH using three fuzzy descriptors [9].

3.2 Data Collection/Aggregation in WSNs

/ 4

Architecture

This chapter describes the architecture of the system. The main functionality can be divided into 3 sub-sections: a nodes lookup service, discovery of other nodes and incoming network requests. The architecture of the system is presented in 4.1.

4.1 Node Lookup Service

The lookup service is responsible for storing a list of all previous discovered nodes and their address.

4.2 Discovery Of Other Nodes

Each node can only discover nodes within a possible range. Figure 5.2 shows how a possible range of a node may be discovered. When a new node in the network has been discovered will meta-data about the node such as address be stored on locally on the device in the cluster.

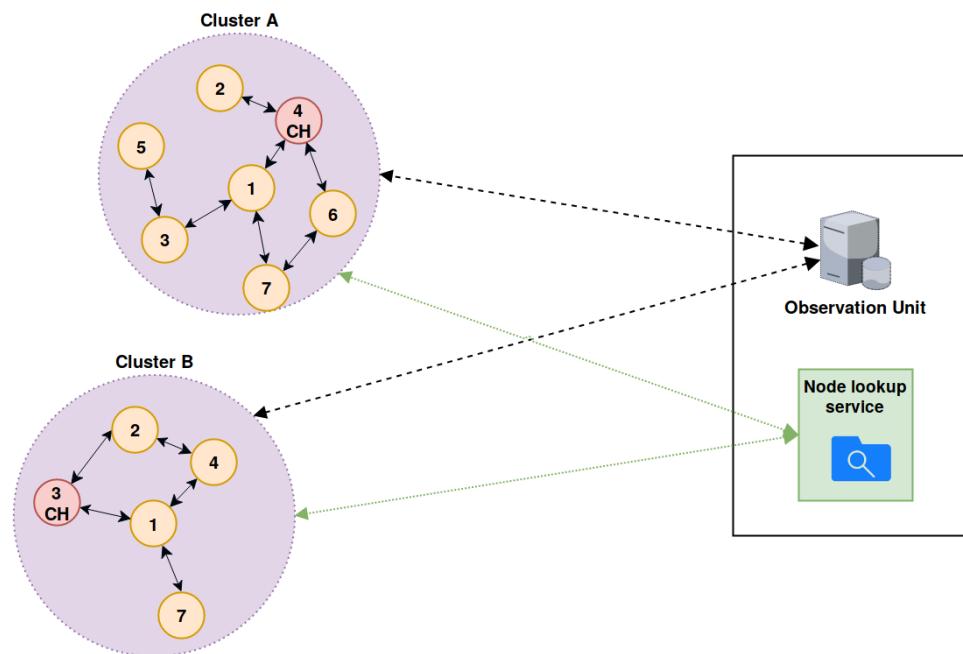


Figure 4.1: Figure shows the architecture of the system.

4.3 Incoming Network Requests

A node may receive incoming requests from other nodes in the network. The request handler will handle the request based on the type of request. The types of requests a node may receive are listed below.

4.3.1 Connect To Neighbours

When a node receives a list of neighbours in range, it will try to connect to the neighbours that are within the node's range. It will only connect to the neighbour node if it receives a OK-message.

Receive OK From Neighbours

When a node receives a OK-message it will connect itself to the neighbour. The neighbour will also then have connected to the new node.

4.3.2 Cluster Head Election Request

A node may receive a CH election request when a node has joined the cluster.

Cluster Head Election Request

When a node receives a CH election request it will perform a leader election and forward the result to its neighbours which will do a leader election as well.

Cluster Head Election Calculation Request

If there is a leader in the cluster already and a new election should be proposed, a CH election calculation request is sent from the leader. Nodes receiving this request will calculate their CH election number. This is explained further in Section xx.

4.3.3 Data Transmission

Notify Neighbours About Sending Data To Leader

A node may receive a request that it should send its data to the leader. This request is forwarded to the nodes neighbour and so on.

Send Data To Leader

This request forwards a nodes data to the next node in the path to the leader. If the nodes data receiving this requests isn't sent to the leader of the cluster, will the data be accumulated with the received data and then forwarded to the next node.

/ 5

Design

In this chapter we will look at the design of the system and present the design of each component of the architecture. Figure XX shows how the cluster network may appear (in the system). Nodes are connected to other nearby nodes represented by arrows and together they form a cluster network.

5.1 Discovery Of Other Nodes

5.1.1 Broadcasting

When a new node starts it will contact the node lookup service to discover other nodes in the network. The node will then initiate a broadcast. Broadcast is limited due to a radio range limitations where only nodes that are within this range will receive the broadcast, shown in Figure 5.2. *Node 1* will only reach *node 5* and *node 7*.

5.2 Cluster Head Election

5.3 Accumulate Data

A node may at times forward data to another node in the cluster.

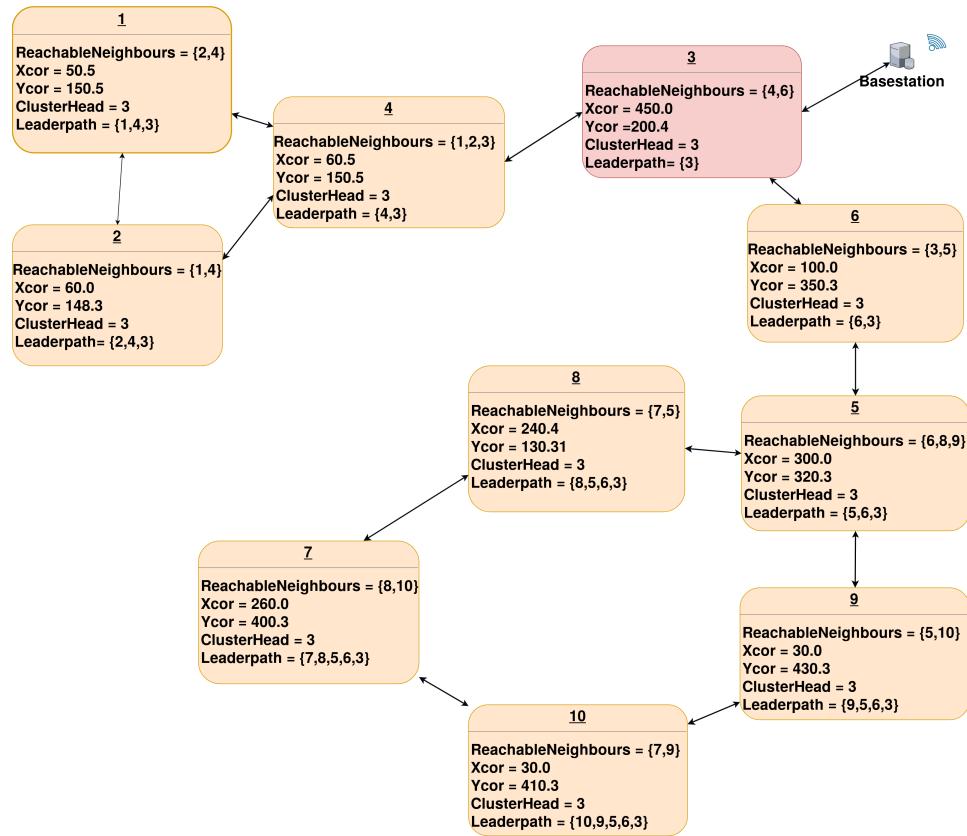


Figure 5.1: Figure show design of the system.

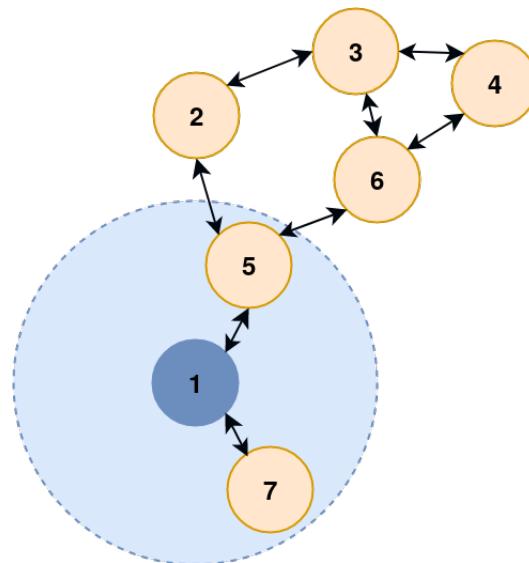


Figure 5.2: Figure show broadcast range of a OU.

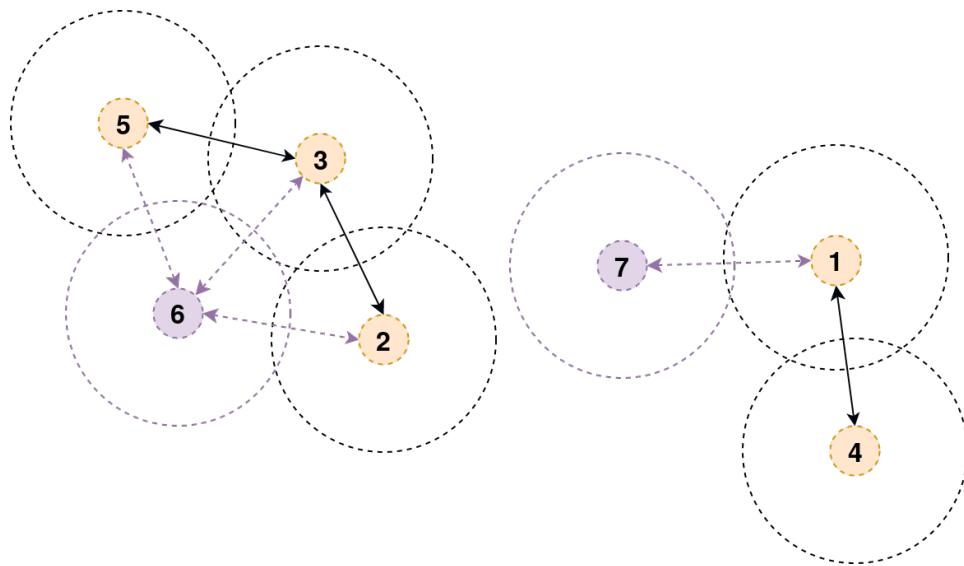


Figure 5.3: Figure show how new nodes (purple) contacts their neighbours.

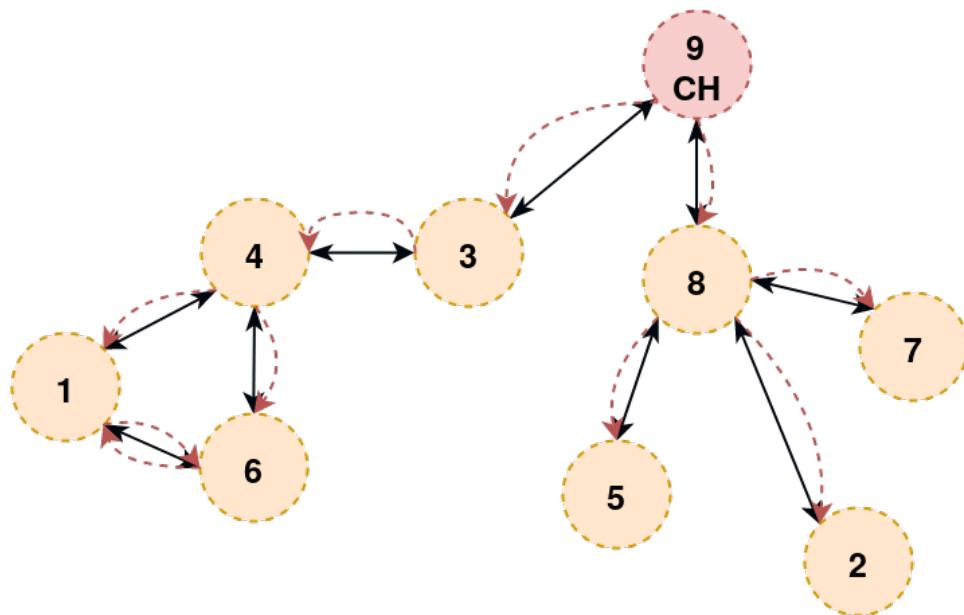


Figure 5.4: Figure show how nodes get an request for sending data to the leader.

/ 6

Implementation

This chapter will elaborate on how we implemented the system, general implementation requirements, issues and choices.

The system is implemented in the open source programming language GO 1.9.3¹.

6.1 Distance To Other Nodes In The Network

The formula 6.1 is used to calculate the range between two points in a two-dimensional coordinate map and is used to see if a node is within a range or not.

$$d = \sqrt{(X_2 - X_1)^2 + (Y_2 - Y_1)^2} \quad (6.1)$$

Figure 6.1 shows ...

¹. <https://golang.org/>

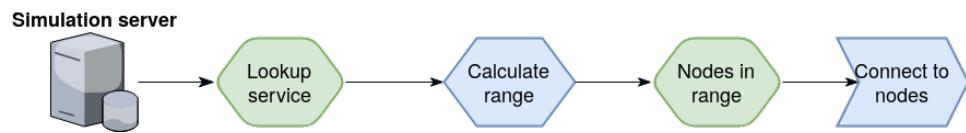


Figure 6.1: Broadcast simulation

6.2 Data Transmission

6.2.1 Cluster Head Election

6.3 Minimize Path To Leader

6.4 Data Accumulation

The collected data is stored in a map and maps in Go are not safe for concurrent use. If a map is read from and wrote to from concurrent goroutines, the access must be compromised by a synchronization mechanism. One of the most common ways to protect maps is by using mutexes.

Listing 6.1: Small Go program showing how mutexes are used when updating a map

```

/*DBStation is data stored at leader*/
var DBStation struct {
    sync.Mutex
    BSdatamap map[uint32][]byte
}

func sendDataToLeaderHandler() {
    DBStation.Lock()
    defer DataBaseStation.Unlock()

    DBStation.BSdatamap[sData.FP] = receivedData
}
  
```



7

Evaluation

This chapter describes the experimental setup and metrics used to evaluate the implemented system.

7.1 Experimental Setup

All experiments were done on a Lenovo ThinkCenter with the following specifications:

- Intel® Core™ i5-6400T CPU @ 2.20GHz × 4
- Intel® HD Graphics 530 (Skylake GT2)
- 15,6 GiB memory and 503 GB disk
- Ubuntu 17.04 64-bit with gcc V6.3.0 compiler and GO 1.9.3

Parameter	Value
No. of nodes	100
Network size	500 x 500
Node broadcast width	100

Table 7.1: Parameters of simulation

7.2 Experimental Design

7.2.1 CPU Measurements

7.2.2 Memory Measurements

7.2.3 Network (Socket) Usage

7.2.4 Network Lifetime?

7.3 Results

7.3.1 CPU Usage

7.3.2 Memory Usage

7.3.3 Network Usage

7.3.4 Network Lifetime?

/ 8

Discussion

This chapter discusses our approach, experience, how we solved the problem and why we chose the solution we ended up with..

8.1 Availability of nodes in the system

8.2 Cluster Head Election

8.2.1 Cluster Head Calculation/Rating

8.3 Path To Leader

8.4 Data Transmission

8.4.1 Data Accumulation

8.5 Base Station Access

/9

Conclusion

In this thesis, we have implemented a system/prototype...

Our experiments showed that the system ...



10

Future Work



11

Appendix

Bibliography

- [1] W. R. Heinzelman and A. Chandrakasan and H. Balakrishnan, *Energy-efficient communication protocol for wireless microsensor networks*, 2000, in *Proceedings of the 33rd Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences*, 10 pp. vol.2-.
- [2] K. Latif and M. Jaffar and N. Javaid and M. N. Saqib and U. Qasim and Z. A. Khan, *Performance Analysis of Hierarchical Routing Protocols in Wireless Sensor Networks*, 2012, in *2012 Seventh International Conference on Broadband, Wireless Computing, Communication and Applications*, pp. 620-625.
- [3] K. Gotefode and K. Kolhe, *Energy efficiency in wireless sensor network using Fuzzy rule and tree based routing protocol*, 2015, in *2015 International Conference on Energy Systems and Applications*, pp. 712-717.
- [4] Z. Han and J. Wu and J. Zhang and L. Liu and K. Tian, *A General Self-Organized Tree-Based Energy-Balance Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Network*, 2014, in *IEEE Transactions on Nuclear Science Vol.61, Nr.2*, pp. 732-740.
- [5] J. N. Al-Karaki and A. E. Kamal, *Routing techniques in wireless sensor networks: a survey*, 2004, in *IEEE Wireless Communications Vol.11, Nr.6*, pp. 6-28.
- [6] S. Lindsey and C. S. Raghavendra, *PEGASIS: Power-efficient gathering in sensor information systems*, 2002, in *Proceedings, IEEE Aerospace Conference Vol.3*, pp. 3-1125-3-1130.
- [7] X. Liu, *Atypical Hierarchical Routing Protocols for Wireless Sensor Networks: A Review*, 2015, in *IEEE Sensors Journal Vol.15, Nr.10*, pp. 5372-5383.
- [8] A. K. Mishra and R. Kumar and J. Singh, *A review on fuzzy logic based clustering algorithms for wireless sensor networks*, 2015, in *2015 International Conference on Futuristic Trends on Computational Analysis and Knowledge*

Management (ABLAZE), pp. 489-494.

- [9] Indranil Gupta and D. Riordan and Srinivas Sampalli, *Cluster-head election using fuzzy logic for wireless sensor networks*, 2005, in *3rd Annual Communication Networks and Services Research Conference (CNSR'05)*, pp. 255-260.
- [10] Maryam Sabet and Hamid Reza Naji, *A decentralized energy efficient hierarchical cluster-based routing algorithm for wireless sensor networks*, 2015, in *AEU - International Journal of Electronics and Communications Vol.69, Nr.5*, pp. 790 - 799.
- [11] Shio Kumar Singh, M P Singh and D K Singh, *Routing Protocols in Wireless Sensor Networks – A Survey* , 2010, in *International Journal of Computer Science & Engineering Survey (IJCSES) Vol. 1, No.2, November 2010*, pp. 63-83.
- [12] W. B. Heinzelman and A. P. Chandrakasan and H. Balakrishnan, *An application-specific protocol architecture for wireless microsensor networks*, in *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications Vol.1, No.4, October 2002*, pp. 660-670.
- [13] Demers, Alan and Greene, Dan and Hauser, Carl and Irish, Wes and Larson, John and Shenker, Scott and Sturgis, Howard and Swinehart, Dan and Terry, Doug, *Epidemic algorithms for replicated database maintenance*, in *ACM: Proceedings of the Sixth Annual ACM Symposium on Principles of Distributed Computing, 1987*, pp. 1-12.