# MeshPhone: affordable mobile mesh networking for local communications

### Lee Dung<sup>1</sup>, Phillip Kangas<sup>2</sup>, Max Orhai<sup>3</sup>, Ryan Spangler<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1, 2</sup> BS, Computer Engineering <sup>3</sup> BS, Mathematics & Computer Science <sup>4</sup>MS, Systems Science

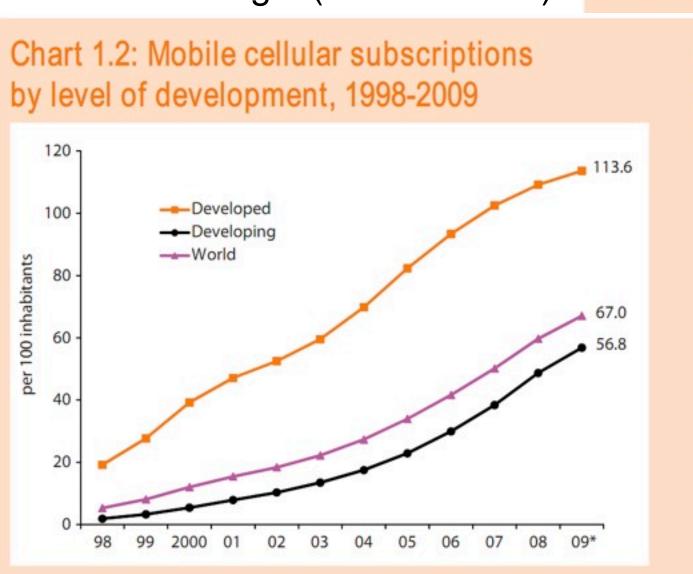


Maseeh College of Engineering and Computer Science

# opportunity:

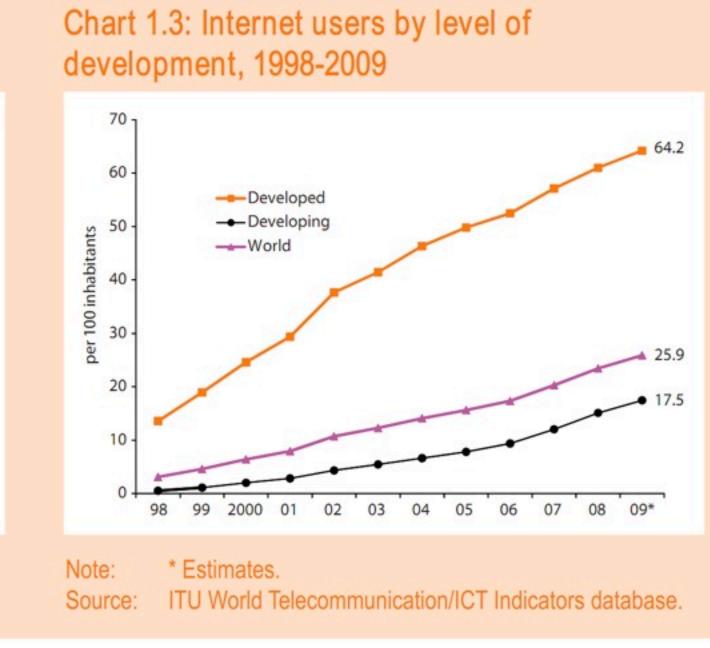


The developing world has rapidly adopted cell phone technology, but still *doesn't* have **internet** access and the communication services it brings. (UN/ITU 2010)

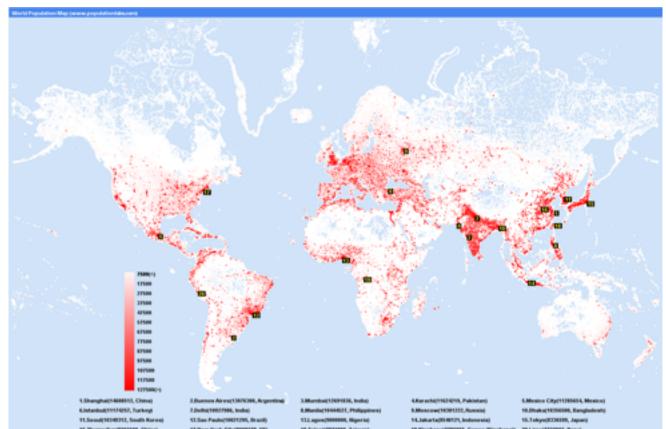


rce: ITU World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators database.

# Chart 1.1: Global ICT developments, 1998-2009 Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions



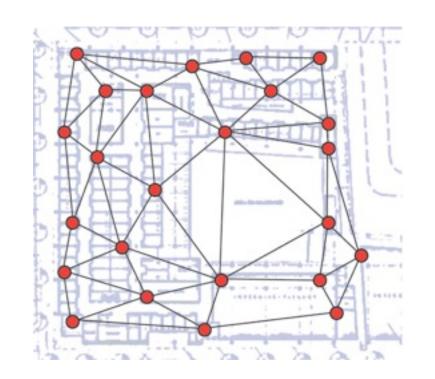
The vast majority of the world's population has no equivalent of Facebook, Twitter, Wikipedia, or even Craigslist. The modern communication services which form the basis for the **information economy** simply do not exist for most people.



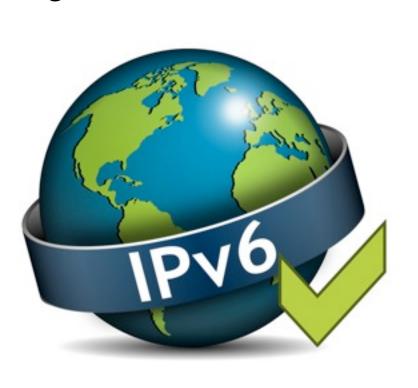


population density vs. internet connection density

Meanwhile, considerable research effort has been spent on the development of robust ad-hoc wireless networks, scalable decentralized communications protocols, and low-cost power-efficient microcontrollers and digital radios.





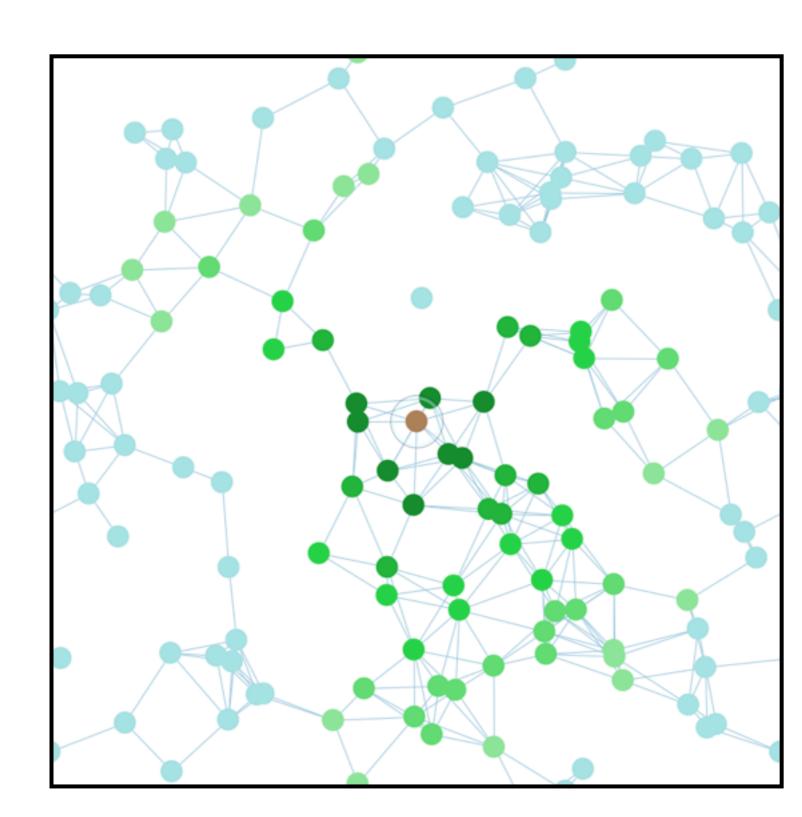


We can make digital communications services affordable by everyone on earth!

### innovation:



We are developing an open-source, standards-compliant and infrastructure-free mobile personal communications device capable of supporting one-to-one, one-to-many, and distributed persistent communications in a local area. Each MeshPhone will be capable of acting as a wireless router and server, automatically discovering and networking with other devices, as well as forming gateways to the existing internet.



This network simulation shows how mobile ad-hoc mesh networking works. Each wireless device ("node") is shown as a dot, and lines show the point-to-point connections between nodes within radio distance.

Because every node is a router, messages can be sent through the network between nodes that are not directly linked. Nodes which are reachable from the central brown node in five links or less are shown in green.

Density provides robustness by redundant paths. Because devices can store information on behalf of others, device mobility increases information dispersal through the network.

The MeshPhone is being designed to provide low-bandwidth asynchronous packet-based communication and storage, sufficient for text, voice, and picture messages, as well as distributed software applications. Using biologically inspired techniques, we are engineering for:

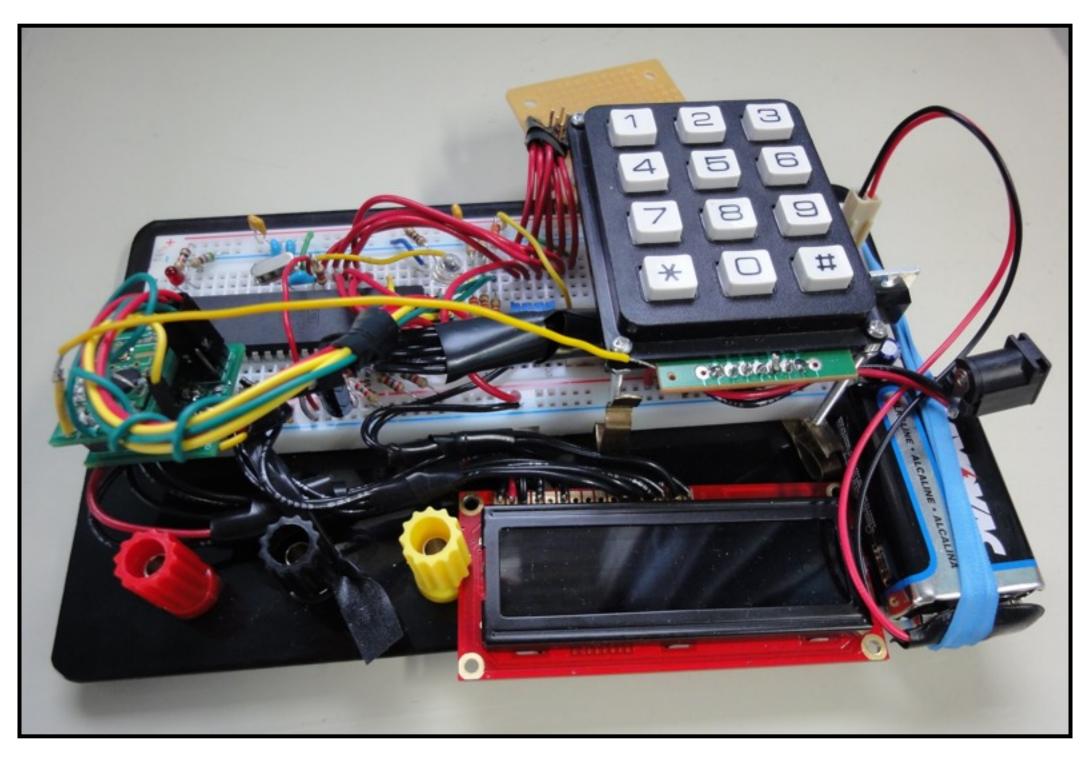


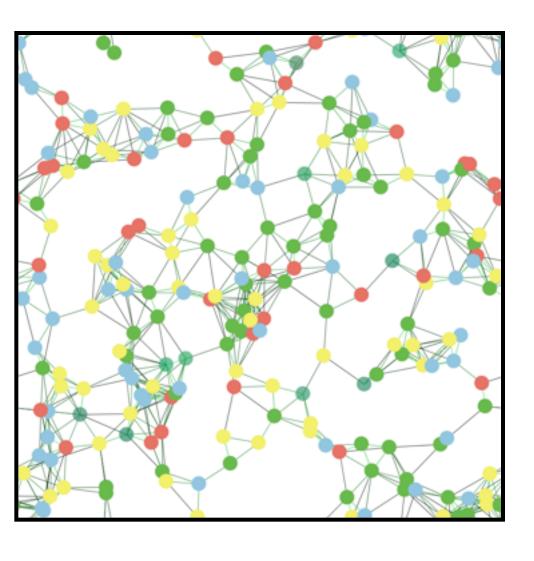
- power conservation network **resilience** and **security**
- user programmability in local languages
- very low unit cost
- system scalability



## results:

We have built, and are currently testing, four first-generation hardware protoypes, using eight-bit Atmel AVR microcontrollers and Hope RF12 digital radios in the unlicensed 900 MHz band, running the open-source FreeRTOS real-time operating system.









series of software simulations to test routing protocols and distributed services under large-scale network conditions, drawing from over a decade of cutting-edge research in mobile ad-hoc wireless networking.

This year we expect to build custom circuit boards for around two dozen prototype MeshPhones, capable of routing, storing, and forwarding text messages over a dynamic ad-hoc internet protocol network on the PSU campus. We are also investigating a secondgeneration design based on the 32-bit ARM Cortex M3 microcontroller and EverSpin non-volatile magnetoresistive memory, capable of hosting the Lua programming language for rapid development of user interface and application software.







We're developing a digital communication infrastructure that everyone on earth can afford to participate in.