

Update of the Deployment of BATS Code

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n-hop technologies
Hong Kong



Smart Lamppost Connectivity

- Smart lampposts must be connected to the Internet backbone
- Possible technologies
 - optical fiber
 - 4G
 - BATS

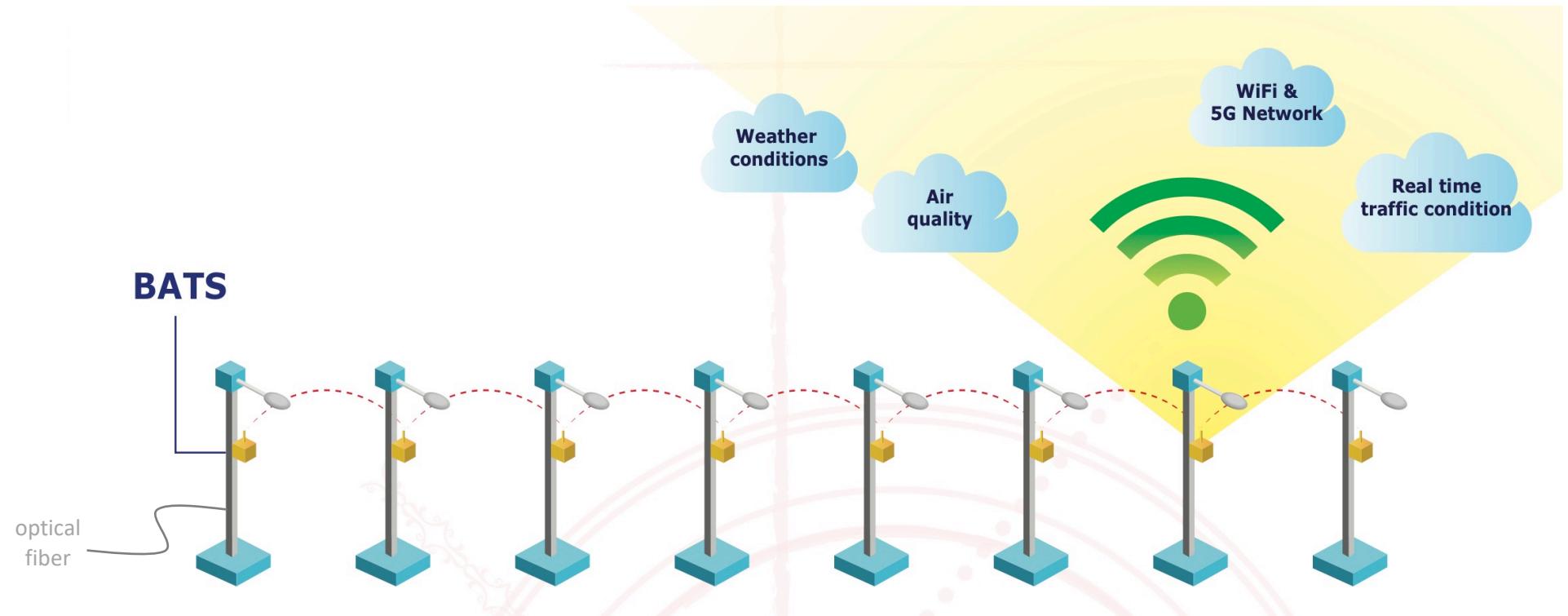
Optical Fiber

- Pros
 - very high data rate
 - highly reliable
- Cons
 - high installation cost
 - very long setup time
 - very disrupting process
 - sometimes not possible
- Realistically only a small number of lampposts can be connected by optical fiber
- The rest still need to be connected to the Internet

How about 4G?

- A 4G card is installed at each lamppost
- Pros
 - easy to deploy
 - relatively inexpensive
- Cons
 - high recurrent cost
 - bandwidth drops drastically during rush hours

BATS: The Multi-hop Solution



Why BATS?

- Multi-hop is a longstanding problem in wireless communication
- Transmission can sustain no more than a few hops **if data packets are treated as commodities**
- **The multi-hop curse**
- **BATS** is an advanced network coding technology that can sustain tens or even hundreds of hops, without relying on link-by-link retransmission (very bad for video transmission)
- Recoding is employed at the intermediate nodes
- With **BATS**, a very long multi-hop network can be realized



MORGAN & CLAYPOOL PUBLISHERS

BATS Codes

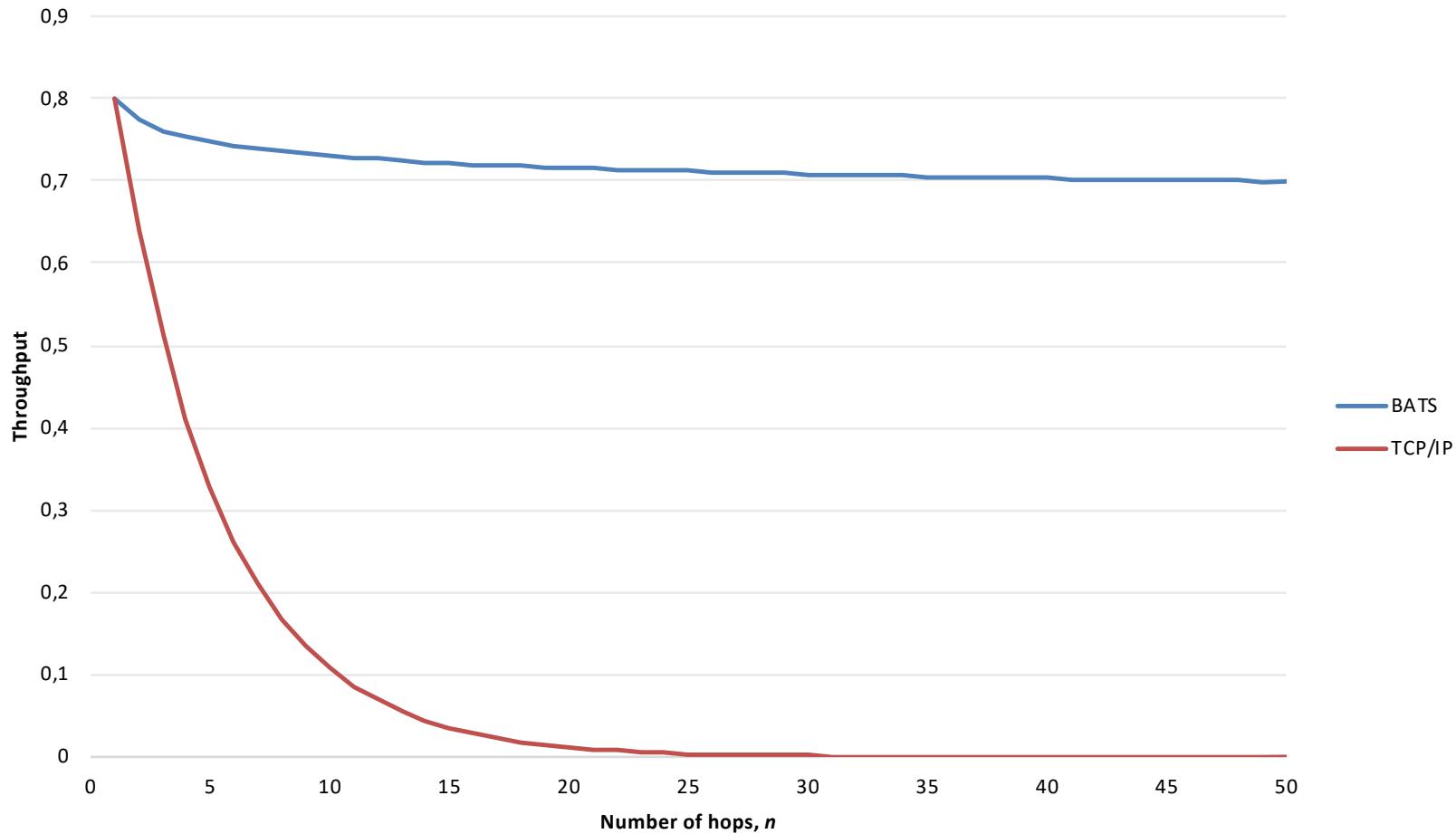
Theory and Practice

**Shenghao Yang
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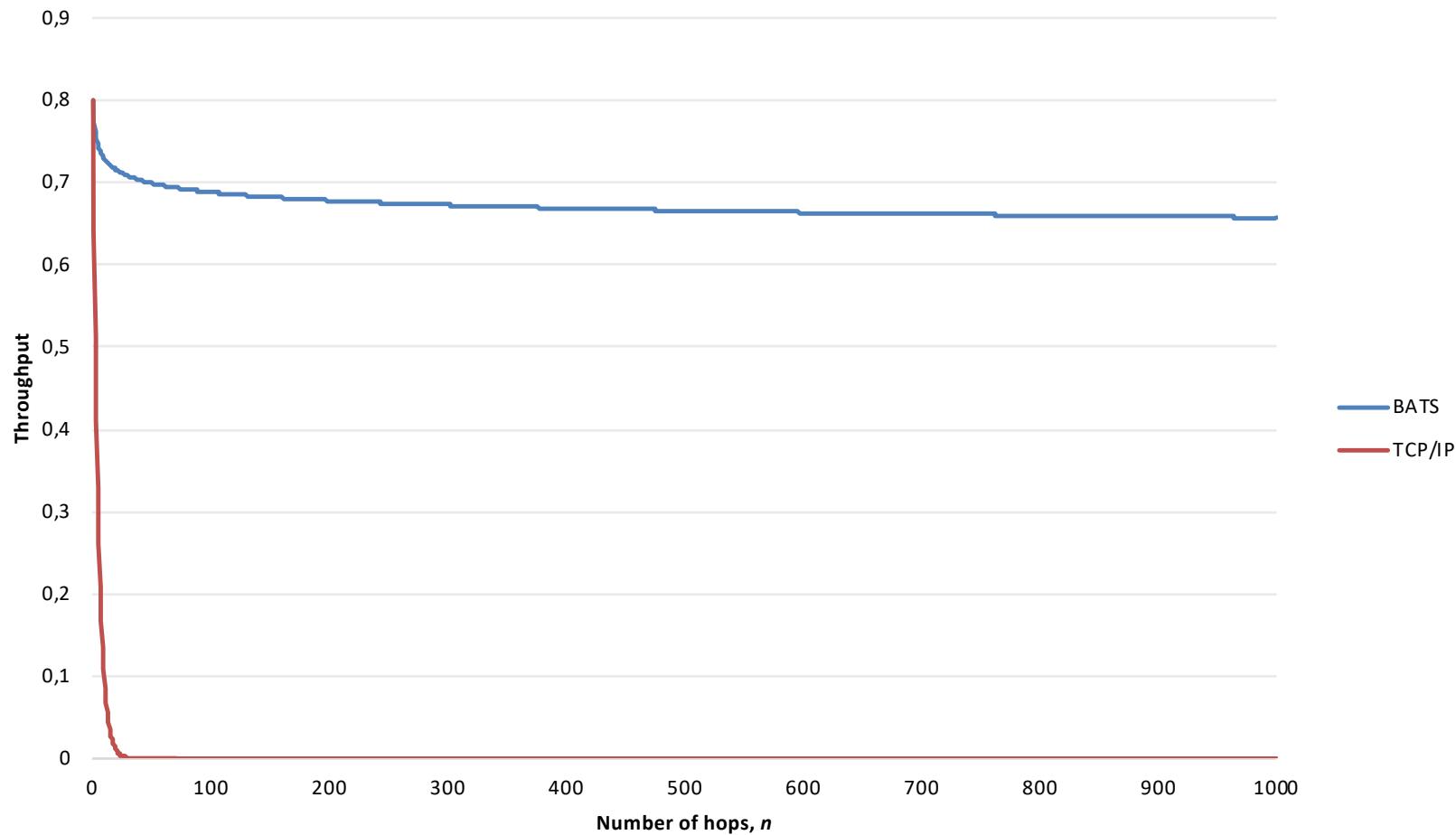
*SYNTHESIS LECTURES ON
COMMUNICATION NETWORKS*

R. Srikant, *Series Editor*

Performance Comparison



Performance Comparison



Technical Features

- high throughput
- low latency
- low coding complexity
- low storage requirement

Hong Kong Smart Lamppost Project

Pilot Project

- Installation of 400 smart lampposts starting summer 2019
- Followed by several 10,000 lampposts
- **n-hop** has been commissioned to deploy BATS in 36 out of the first 50 smart lampposts

52枝智慧燈柱 觀塘九龍灣率先裝

【本報記者徐超軒報導】推動智慧城市計劃，香港政府計劃在2020年中期完成安裝52枝智慧燈柱，收集城市數據，並為市民提供多項服務。林偉強表示，「我們計劃在2020年中期完成安裝52枝智慧燈柱，收集城市數據，並為市民提供多項服務。」林偉強說：「到今年中前將繼續應用，助政府加強城市管理；港府目標設置400枝智能燈柱，數將安裝鐵塔及探測器，整個智能燈柱，預計支票2.72億元。」

今年即啟用 加強城市管理

另外，「數碼個人身份（eID）」亦擬於2020年推出，屆時市民只須2個步驟申請，就可利用eID使用26項政府服務，包括預約申請車牌、辦公室、申請牌照等。

智能燈柱

據悉，智能燈柱將在2020年中期完成安裝，並在2021年中期完成「智能燈柱計劃」，即今後將在全港多處設立智能燈柱，作為智能城市的基礎建設。計劃完成後，智能燈柱的工程將由民間公司負責，而智能燈柱將會有以下幾點：設置4個智能門禁系統，並有獨立的「智能燈柱」中間杆，安裝最多3個「智能燈」；感應智能裝置；用於收斂實時交通、地政及法例諮詢的電子顯示屏；以及供市民充電的4G及5G基站。

計劃開始時正在觀塘南河段，啟德消防及避難建築項目安裝52枝燈柱，到今年年中啟用；下半年亦會於觀塘東翼項目及啟德郵輪碼頭附近安裝33枝燈柱，而計劃目標亦擬在中環／金鐘、灣仔／銅鑼灣、尖沙咀和旺角安裝，合共設置110枝智能燈柱。

我們計劃在九龍灣和觀塘，約一半燈柱將被安排在位置安裝攝影機和探測器，所有燈柱都有藍牙傳感器，燈柱地理位置二維碼和無線射頻識別器，感應器能於一身，更可放置智能相機，收集城市數據、地政法例查詢、易付，至2021年中，市民可利用「數碼個人身份（eID）」，使用超過110項政府服務，包括預約申請車牌、登記駕駛執照等。

編輯：梁曉楓 美術：熊偉然

**目標安裝約400支
港產智慧燈柱
收集
城市
數據**

資料局提交給立法會財委會的文件顯示，試驗計劃總支預算2.72億元，首兩段先安裝52枝燈柱，下半年會在觀塘東翼項目及啟德郵輪碼頭附近安裝33枝燈柱，目標為安裝約400支。政府資訊科技總監林偉強表示，燈柱內不少技術由本地中小企及大學研究，包括城大及理大提供的感應器、中大研究的燈柱間傳輸資料等，並非從外國買入一整支燈柱，而是「自己做」智能燈柱。

智慧燈柱的杆身下層，有4個設有智能門禁的間隔空間，底座為主要系統設備，上層可用作安放工具用電腦、蓝牙交通探測器及網絡系統設備等。杆身中段可安裝最多3個圓型外殼，以玻璃纖維製作，用作放置智能裝置，例如可助運輸署和環保署收集實時交通數據和非法傾倒數據、地政處署可藉無線射頻識別及燈柱地理位置二維碼提供定位及周邊設施資訊，以及供電訊商安裝4G或5G小基站等。

明年可用eID登入政府服務

另外，政府計劃在2020年中期完成「數碼個人身份（eID）」，目前仍在開發階段，資料局將由明日起示範如何申請及使用eID。林偉強解釋：當eID正式啟用，市民可透過手機應用程式申請，程式會要求申請人用手機拍攝身份證，並對資料，確認認無誤後，申請人需面向手機前鏡頭兩次，與入庫資料即時對比，通過後，就會確定於申請手機中，市民在2020年中期可用eID登入26項政府服務，至2021年中期增至逾110項服務。林強調：「身體和面部資料，只會在登記時儲存於政府的後台系統，政府會用「最高規格」管理，並做好渗透測試（Penetration Test），確保無紙攻擊，所有開發者都須經過不能應用測試。」





- Participated in the 47th International Exhibition of Inventions of Geneva, 2019:
“Wireless Multi-hop Network for Smart Lampposts”
- Awarded a Gold Medal with Congratulations of the Jury



co-developed with



Photo for reference only

BATS box specification

Inter-pole communication:
Support max 120Mbps inter-pole communication at max distance 120m.

Dimension:	230 x 100 x 90mm (box) 103 x 83 x 35mm (external antenna)
Weight:	3kg
Interface type:	1x 10/100/1000 Ethernet (RJ45) 1x USB 2.0 1x USB 3.0
Power requirement:	24V DC, max 1.5A
Power LED:	Yes
Operating temperature:	-40°C to 70°C
Storage temperature:	-40°C to 85°C
Operating humidity:	5-95% @ 40 °C non-condensing
Ingress protection:	IP65
Antenna Type:	2 pieces of MIMO directional antennas
Antenna Gain:	11dBi
Max transmitted power:	500mW each antenna
Supported protocol:	TCP, UDP, IP
CPU:	Intel® Atom E3950™ quad-core processor, TPD 12W
RAM:	on board 4G memory, DDR3L 1855MHz
SSD:	120G

Current Status

- Successfully deployed at two streets
 - one street heavily vandalized during a protest on 8/24
- Almost done at another street
- The general public has concern about the installation of video cameras on the lampposts due to possible infringement of privacy
- The Government has formed a special committee to review the smart lampposts applications
- One possible recommendation is to replace the cameras by radars or lidars

BATS + Fog Computing

- BATS is inherently a fog computing application because the computation must be done at the edge
- Plan to install 20 fog computing based smart lampposts on the CUHK campus, with BATS being provided as a service by the fog node
- A prototype for next generation smart lampposts

Further Opportunities

- The HK Government is interested in installing smart lampposts in the country parks (largely not covered by cellular) for providing WiFi services to hikers
- Many cities in Southeast Asia are interested in pilot smart lamppost projects

Internet Draft Submitted

BATS Coding Scheme for Multi-hop Data Transport
draft-yang-nwcrg-bats-00 (Oct 21, 2018)

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BATS IPs

- 3 US patents
 - US Patent No. 8,693,501
 - US Patent Application No. 14/871,257
 - US Patent No. 10,237,782
- 6 EU patents
 - DE validation of EP Patent No. 2644004
 - FI validation of EP Patent No. 2644004
 - FR validation of EP Patent No. 2644004
 - GB validation of EP Patent No. 2644004
 - SE validation of EP Patent No. 2644004
- 2 China patents
 - CN Patent No. ZL 201180055775.3
 - CN Patent Application no. 201610857698.8

The BATS solution

