

[2015-Fall] WNFA lab4 Wireless Sensor Network



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Project Scheme



Mobile and Vehicular Network Lab



Packets are relayed by the Zigduinos from the source to the destination (transparent to the PCs, they only see a point-to-point link)

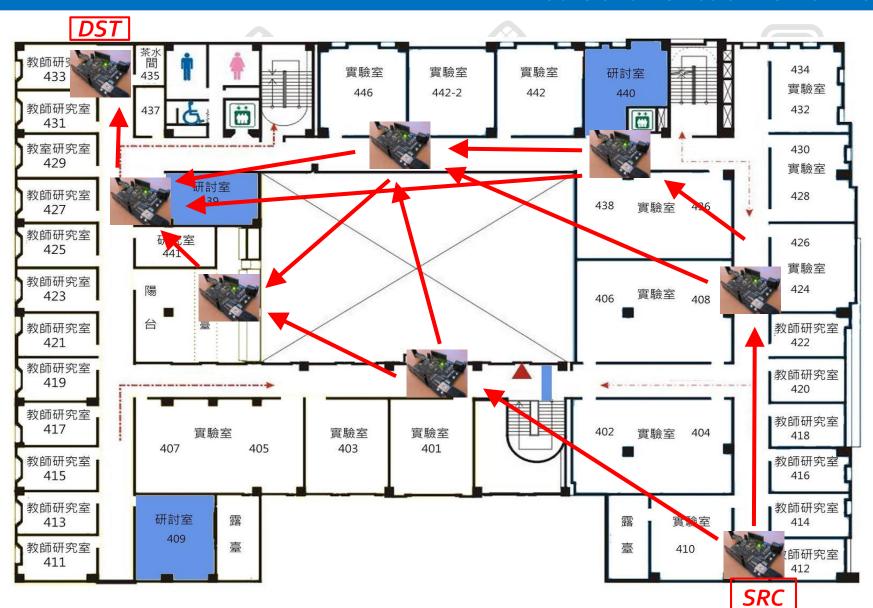
Device Map - CSIE 4F





Device Map - CSIE 4F





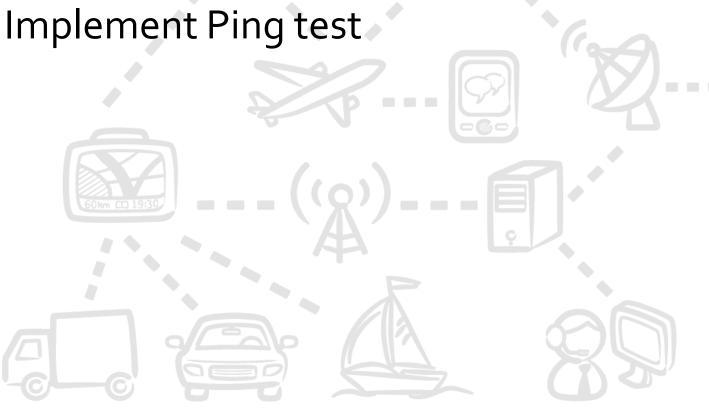


- Each group will get
 - 2 Zigduinos
 - 2 USB Line
 - 2 Antenna
- We have placed 2 sets at 4F for testing
 - lab4 routes reservation time slot
 - Use your own 2 Zigduino for src, dst.

What You Need to Do...



- Implement MAC protocol
- Implement Routing protocol



MAC Protocol



- CSMA/CA
 - RTS/CTS
- Aloha
- ACK or NACK
- Error detecting (checksum / CRC)
- ...

Routing Protocol



- AODV
- DSR
- DSDV
- ...
- Ref : Routing 2014.pdf

Ping Tests







```
huiyu@MBA:~> [18:10] ping -c 4 140.112.91.208
PING 140.112.91.208 (140.112.91.208): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 140.112.91.208: icmp_seq=0 ttl=62 time=10.124 ms
64 bytes from 140.112.91.208: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=15.155 ms
64 bytes from 140.112.91.208: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=13.931 ms
64 bytes from 140.112.91.208: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=1.963 ms
--- 140.112.91.208 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0.0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.963/10.293/15.155/5.155 ms
```





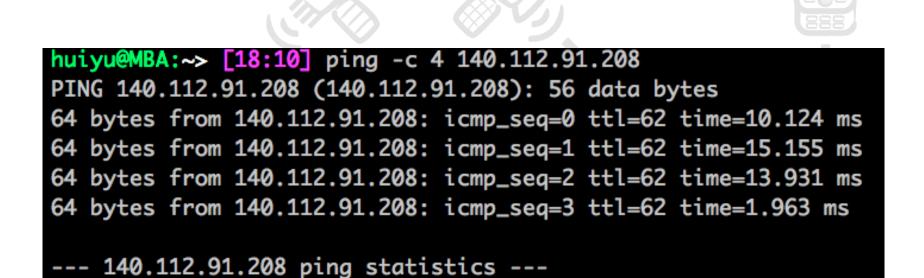




Ping Tests



Mobile and Vehicular Network Lab









4 packets transmitted, 4 packets received, 0.0% packet loss

round-trip min/avg/max/stddev = 1.963/10.293/15.155/5.155 ms



Environment Installation



- Platform
 - Zigduino hardware + Arduino software



- Steps:
 - 1. Follow lab1 Zigduino+Arduino installation guide
 - 2. Download Zigduiono Radio library on course website
 - 3. Move ZigduionoRadio directory to

 **PATHWHEREARDUINOINSTALLED|Arduino|libraries (for Window)

 **/Document/Arduino|libraries (for OS X)
 - 4. **Restart** Arduino Software, then you can see 2 examples through "File -> Examples -> ZigduinoRadio"

ZigduinoRadio



- Arduino library
 - Allow users using Zigduino's built-in 2.4 GHz radio transceiver easily, simple API for radio propogation
- Examples
 - ZigduinoRadioExample
 - SpectrumAnalyzer

HelloWorld



- Compile and upload ZigduinoRadioExample for both Zigduino board
- Modify NODE_ID(line10) and receiver address (line60) pkt_Tx(addr, teststr)
 - EX
 - Board 1: NODE_ID oxooo1, pkt_Tx(oxooo2, teststr)
 - Board 2:NODE_ID oxooo2, pkt_Tx(oxooo1, teststr)
- Then you will see the transmitting and receiving messages between them
 - Take Board 1'Serial Terminal as an example



```
|TxDone: o (OK) |
||
||
|| Rx: ......TT 2.... |
|| LQI: 255, RSSI: -37 dBm, ED: -90 dBm |
||
|| ca fail with rssi = -87 |
||
|| TxDone: 1 NO ACK |
||
|| TxDone: o (OK) |
||
|| Rx: ......TT 2.... |
|| LQI: 255, RSSI: -37 dBm, ED: -90 dBm |
||
```



Functions You Should Know



- Application layer examples :
 - examples/ZigduinoRadioExample/ZigduinoRadioExample.pde
 - examples/SpetrumAnalyzer/SpectrumAnalyzer.pde
- For detail :
 - ZigduinoRadio.cpp
 - ZigduinoRadio.h
 - radio_rfa.c
 - radio.h



API - Serial Port Functions



- Use Tools -> Serial Monitor
 - Zigduino reset itself when press the "reset" button.
- Serial I/O functions
 - Serial.begin(int baudrate) // default 9600
 - Serial.available()
 - Serial.read()
 - Serial.print()
 - Serial.println(uin8_t inchar)
- Zigduino has small buffer crash if too fast I/O
 - Solution : higher baudrate or call delay()

API - About Packet TX



- uint8_t pkt_Tx(uint16_t addr, uint8_t* msg, uint8_t pkt_len)
 - In ZigduinoRadioExample.pde
 - A simple packet transmit function.
 - Feel free to modify it.
 - Set addr oxffff for broadcast.
 - Return 1 if get HW ACK. (broadcast will get o)

API - About Packet TX



- ZigduinoRadio.attachTxDone(void(*funct)(radio_tx_done_t))
- onXmitDone(radio_tx_done_t x)
 - Register a handler
 - Called after a packet delivery.
 - You should check tx status in that handler.
 - (note: The TX_CCA_FAILED isn't implemented)

API - About Packet RX



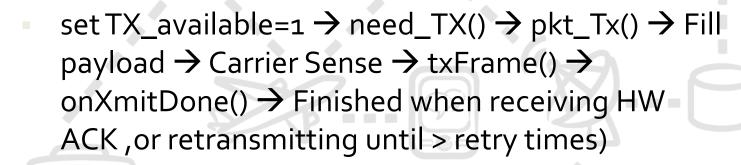
- ZigduinoRadio.attachReceiveFrame(uint8_t* (*funct)(uint8_t, uint8_t*, uint8_t, uint8_t))
- uint8_t* pkt_Rx(uint8_t len, uint8_t* frm, uint8_t lqi, uint8_t crc_fail)
 - pkt_Rx() is called automatically when Zigduino got a packet. No calling by yourself.
 - pkt_Rx() will put packet in RxBuffer, then set RX_available.
 - Use has_RX() to check if got packet
 - uint8_t fcs_failed : a variable indicates incorrect packet

API - About Packet TX/RX



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- The whole process :
 - TX:



RX:

(Hardware and pkt_Rx() will automatically run and send HW ACK) →Use has_RX() to Check RX_available==1 or not →Data is in RxBuffer

- ZigduinoRadio.begin(channel_t chan, uint8_t* frameHeader)
 - Initilizer, 11 <= channel <= 26.
 - You can see correspond frequency list in SpectrumAnalyzer.pde (the other example).
 - Header must follow the IEEE802.15.4 standard.

IEEE802.15.4 Header

Octets:

2

Frame

Control

MHR

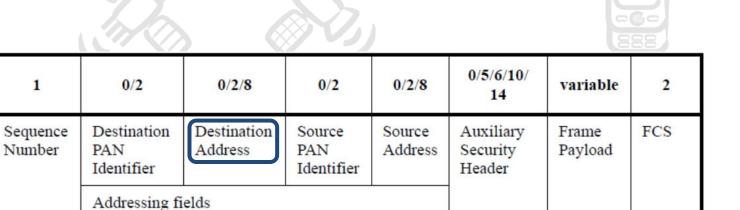


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MAC

Payload

MFR



60km (C) 19:30

Bit 0-	 3	4	5	6	7–9	10–11	12-13	14–15
Fran Type	Security Enabled	Frame Pending	Ack. Request	PAN ID Compression	Reserved	Dest. Addressing Mode	Frame Version	Source Addressing Mode

API - About Protocol, Settings (p.2)

- STATE_TX / STATE_TXAUTO / STATE_RX / STATE_RXAUTO.
 - STATE_TXAUTO requires an ACK or return with TX_NO_ACK.
 - STATE_RXAUTO implements destination address check, hardware ACK, but no FCS (one kind of error detecting code).
 - Zigduino sends ACK once the packet passed dst addr check.
 - We strongly recommend you using both STATE_TXAUTO and STATE_RXAUTO, and paired with original/your SW error detection(FCS).



API - About Protocol, Settings (p.3)

- Error detection schemes
 - checksum, CRC, FCS,
 - Hardware FCS is broken, please ignore that
 - uint16_t cal_fcs(uint8_t* frm, uint8_t len)
 - in ZigduinoRadioExample.pde
 - kind of checksum, very simple
 - not good in some situations

API - About Protocol, Settings (p.4)

- MAC layer design already in ZigduinoRadioExample.pde
 - #define NODE_ID oxooo1 // node id of this node. change it with different boards
 - #define CHANNEL 26 // check correspond frequency in SpectrumAnalyzer
 - #defineTX_DO_CARRIER_SENSE 1
 - #defineTX_SOFT_FCS 1
 - They are defined in ZigduinoRadioExample.pde, feel free to modify it
 - Set o as unused, 1 as used
 - Change NODE_ID with different boards (used as node id)
- What you can implement
 - Retransmission
 - Error indicating packet RX got bad packet, then tell TX retransmitting latest packet.
 - O

API - About Protocol, Settings (p.5)

- ZigduinoRadio.getRssiNow()
- cZigduinoRadio::doCca()
 - for RSSI and carrier sense
 - Should add "ZigduinoRadio.setParam(phyCCAMode, (uint8_t)3);" in setup().
 - You can implement CSMA using these function

API - Problems



- The hardware FCS
 - Usually wrong. Suggest you do it by yourself.
 - EX. Pad 2 bytes after data, and ignore the last 2 bytes in pkt (the original FCS part in the protocol)
 - header payload(msg) myFCS FCS
- The hardware ACK
 - The HW ACK have no sender information / FCS.
 - RX still send ACK even if packet content error (FCS failed.)

API - Problems



- The software ACK
 - Usually wrong. Please do not use Software ACK (set SOFT_ACK as o instead of 1)
 - Just use Hardware ACK and design your own algorithm to detect packet error



Ping Tests



- Write your own ping()
- What we focus on :
 - Average RTT (round-trip time)
 - 2. Ping success rate (we'll ping 100 times)
 - 3. the route this pkt has passed through
- Calculate and print them in your code
 - show above information during pinging

Calculate Consumed Time





Review - all you have to do (1)

- MAC protocol
 - change CHANNEL
 - design carrier sense and retry machenism
 - modify pkt_Tx() function
 - random backoff time
 - STATE_TX(AUTO), STATE_RX(AUTO)
 - use hardware ACK
 - modify time period waiting ACK
 - add delay in ISR(TRX24_TX_END_vect) in radio_rfa.c
 - design error detecting code (FCS / checksum / ...)

Review - all you have to do (2



- Routing table the algorithm
 - "reset" packet (clear table quickly, save time :P)
 - Route rebuild
 - Traffic estimate: packet send rate / packet loss rate
 - route optimize : ETX (hop count vs. success rate)

Review - all you have to do (3)

- The ping test
 - packet design (sequence number, get route, ping period)
 - timing to rebuild path?
 - calculate time
 - whole I/O design
 - reset routing table
 - start ping
 - print time+route
- Tips
 - Use LED to debug !!!
 - Note the "reset" button on Zigduino board





Grade



 Deadline:5/28(Thur.) 23:59 email to wn@csie.ntu.edu.tw



- Email subject:[WN]lab4_teamXX
- [WN]lab4_teamXX.zip
 - Source code and Modified Library Files (ex ZigduinoRadio.cpp)
 - Report(pdf)
- Demo-5/28(Thur.)
 - Please register the demo slot. And come to CSIE
 R424 at that time. http://ppt.cc/mA4Zs



- Demo the ping test (70%)
 - 40%: base line, a success ping
 - 10% : average RTT, get by ranking
 - 10%: success rate (100 pings, 0.2% for each sec)
 - 10%: path rebuild after removing 1 node
- Report (20%)
 - Describe what you have done, why choosing this way, and problems encountered
- Peer Review (10%)
- Bonus (5%)
 - any other things you have done





- Contact to TAs :
 - facebook
 - https://www.facebook.com/groups/wn15spring/
 - Email: wn@csie.ntu.edu.tw
 - Office hour: Thur. 16:00~17:00@ CSIE R424





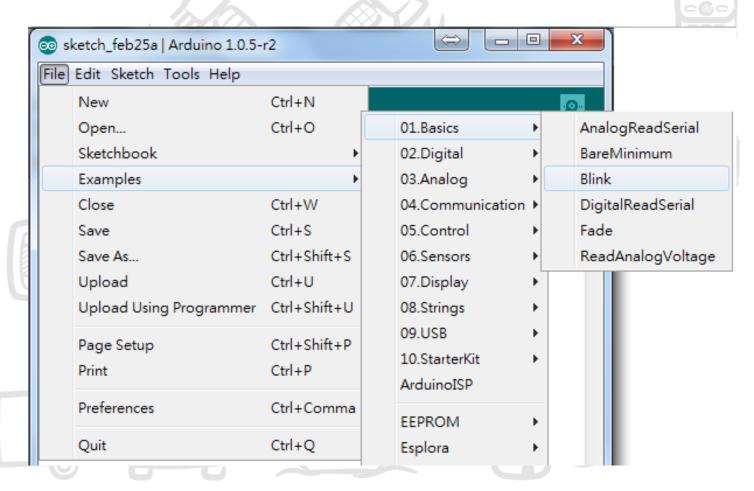


Zigduino



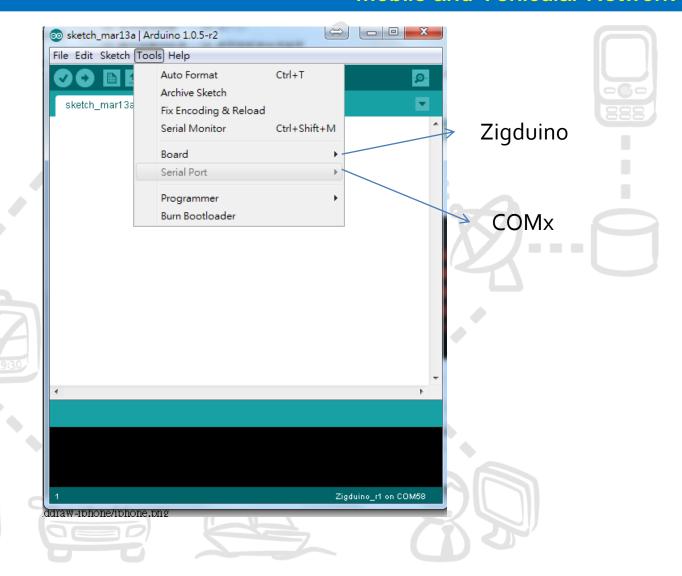
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• First program – Blink.ino



Zigduino

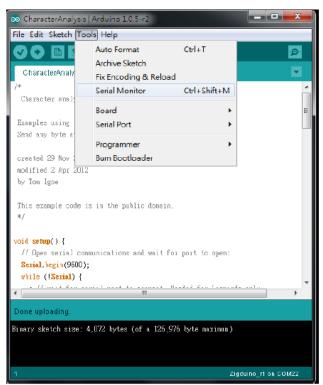




Zigduino



- serial port monitor text I/O
 - see Examples o8. Strings
 - Use the serial monitor to communicate











Reference



- Zigduino-radio
 - https://code.google.com/p/zigduino-radio
 - http://www.daxia.com/bibis/upload/ZigDuino%B5%C4Arduino%D1%A7%CF%Bo%B1%CA%BC%C7.64o.pdf



- FCS
- http://cs.nju.edu.cn/yangxc/dcc_teach/fcs-calc.pdf
- CRC
- checksum
 - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Checksum





