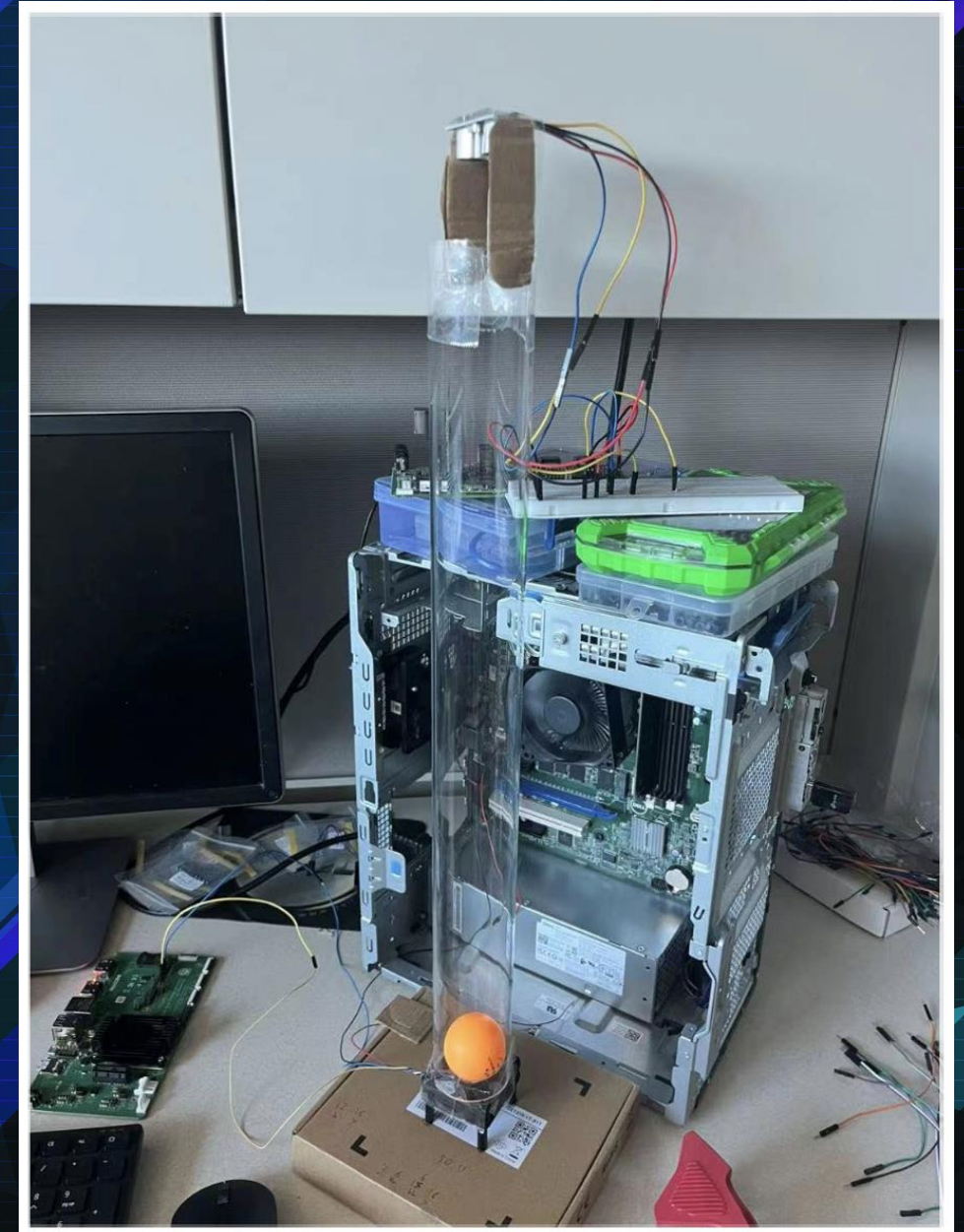

“Experimental Performance Evaluation of Real-Time Traffic Scheduler in Control Systems”

Progress Report I

SE5402/CSE5312: ARCHITECTURE OF
INTERNET OF THINGS

FALL 2025

ABBY HORNING & JAKE THURMAN



Project Goal & Deliverables

- Project Goal (The "Why")
 - The primary goal is to experimentally evaluate how applying a real-time traffic scheduler improves the quality of control for a physical system under heavy network congestion.
- Deliverables (The "What")
 - The project is divided into four phases, culminating in a full analysis:

Phase 1 & 2 (Baseline)

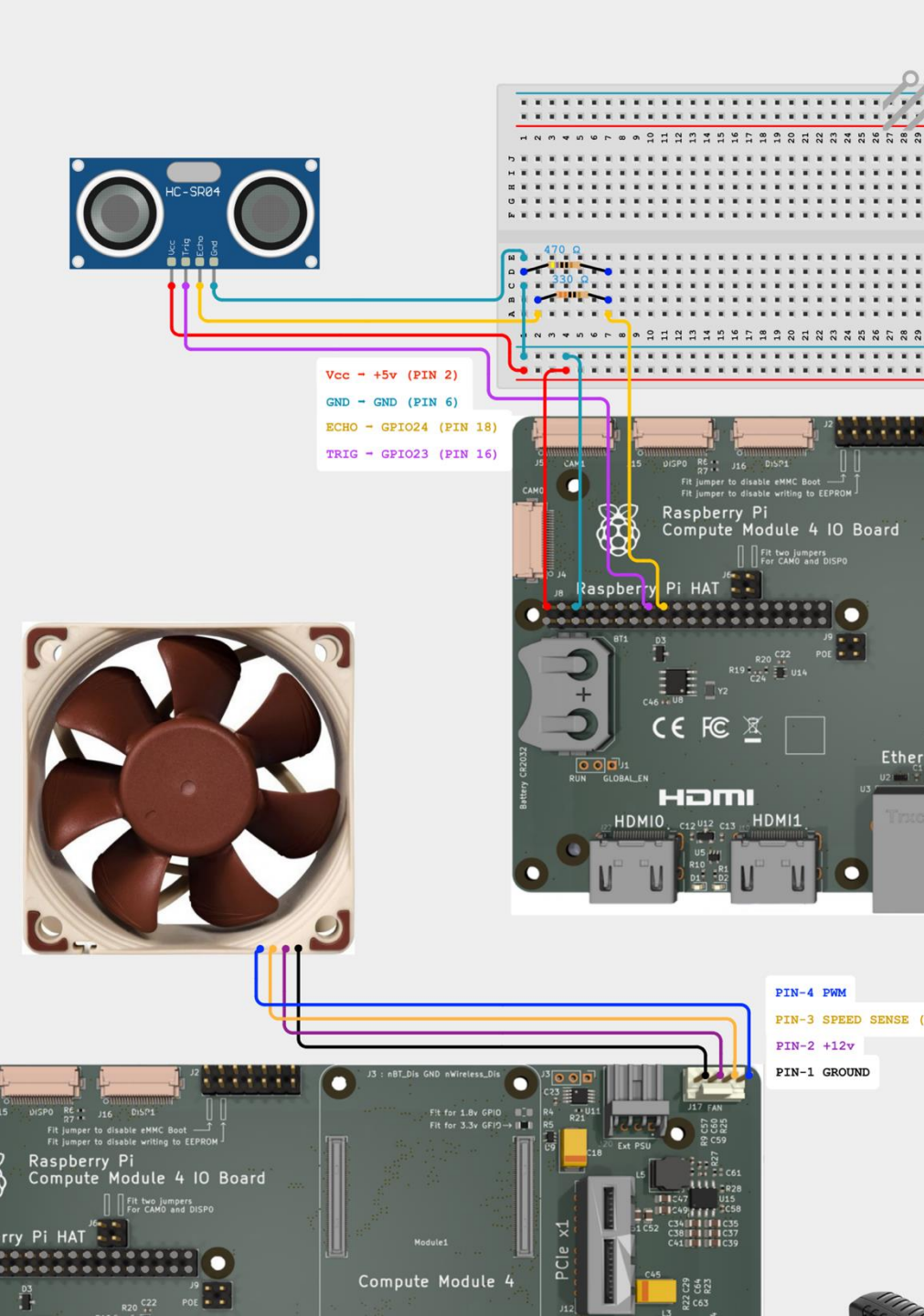
- Establish reliable communication between the **sensor node** and the **fan controller** over Wi-Fi. Implement the PID controller and successfully demonstrate performance degradation under network congestion.

Phase 3 (Evaluation)

- Implement and apply a real-time traffic scheduler (simulated via Linux **tc**) and collect improved performance data.

Phase 4 (Final)

- Analyze collected data, evaluate trade-offs (cost, performance), and deliver the final report and presentation.



Hardware Process & Challenges

Power

- Exchanged external fan power with direct IO board connection.
- Lost an initial power supply, causing delays.

CM4 Availability

- Stability issues with original device; had to exchange for new.

Driver/Device Support

- Initially struggled with the PWM vs EMC2101/2301 support on the CM4 (likely exasperated by original problem device).

Software Architecture & Implementation

Control Loop (Sensor/PID Controller Node)

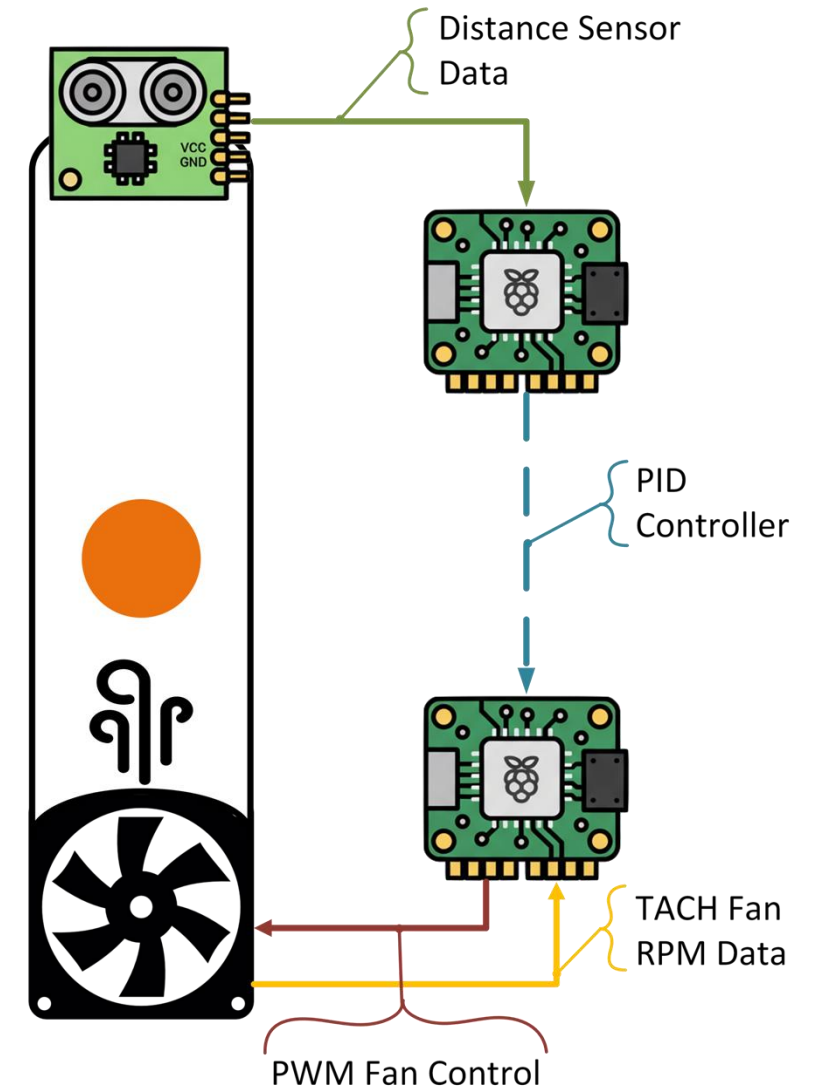
- Reads ball height and runs PID control loop
- Sends control output (fan speed %) over UDP

Fan Management (Fan Node)

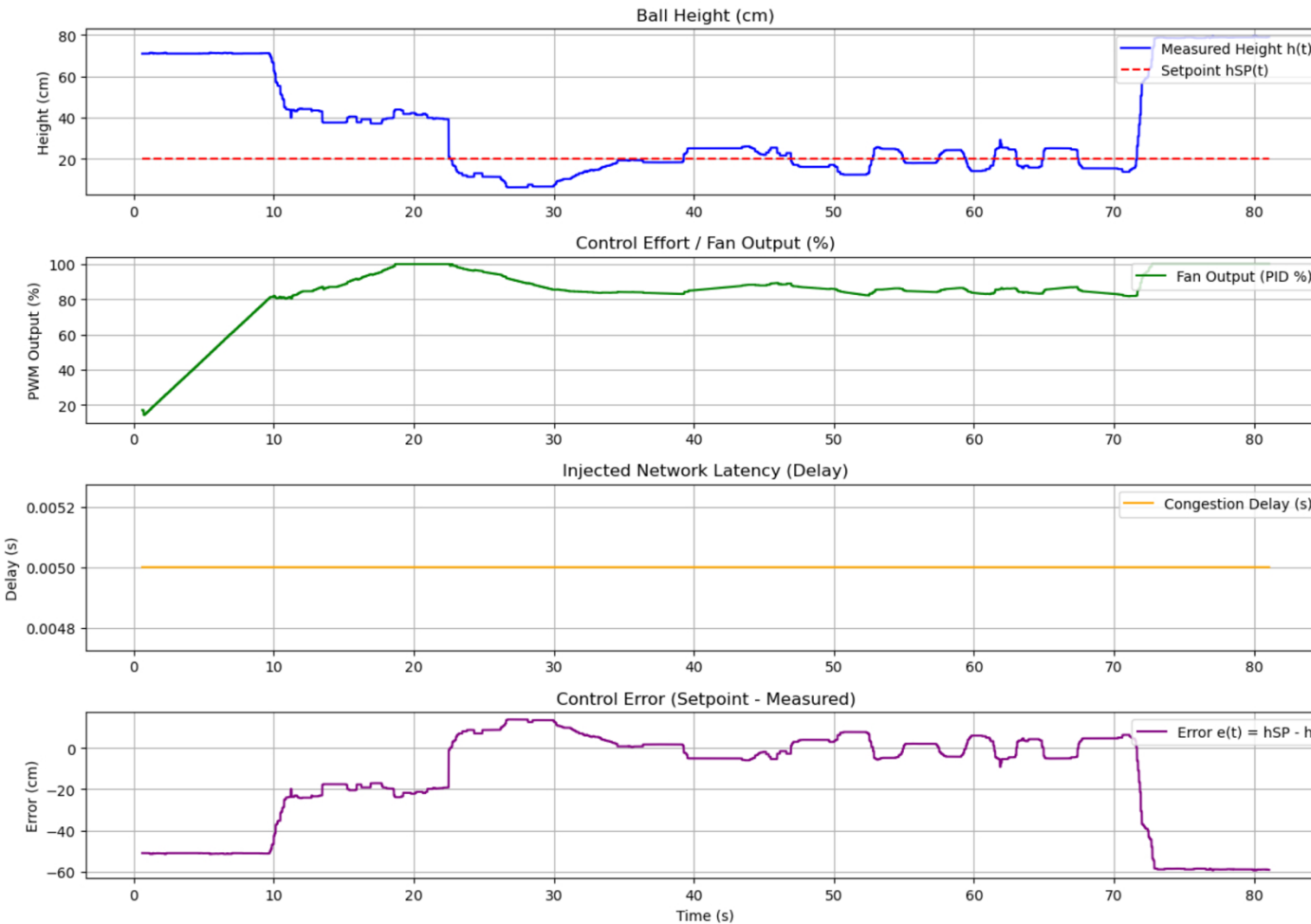
- Receives control value and applies PWM to fan

Utility & Stability Scripts

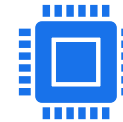
- Configures static IP addresses for both Raspberry Pis
- Exchanges SSH keys to enable passwordless communication
- Injecting delay / jitter / bandwidth load for experiments



Distributed Ping-Pong Ball PID Response



Real-Time Scheduling (Network Congestion)

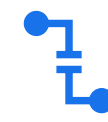


Goal: Evaluate Control Performance

How does network latency affect the PID loop's ability to maintain a stable temperature?

Implementation:

- Linux Traffic Control (**tc**)



Congestion Test

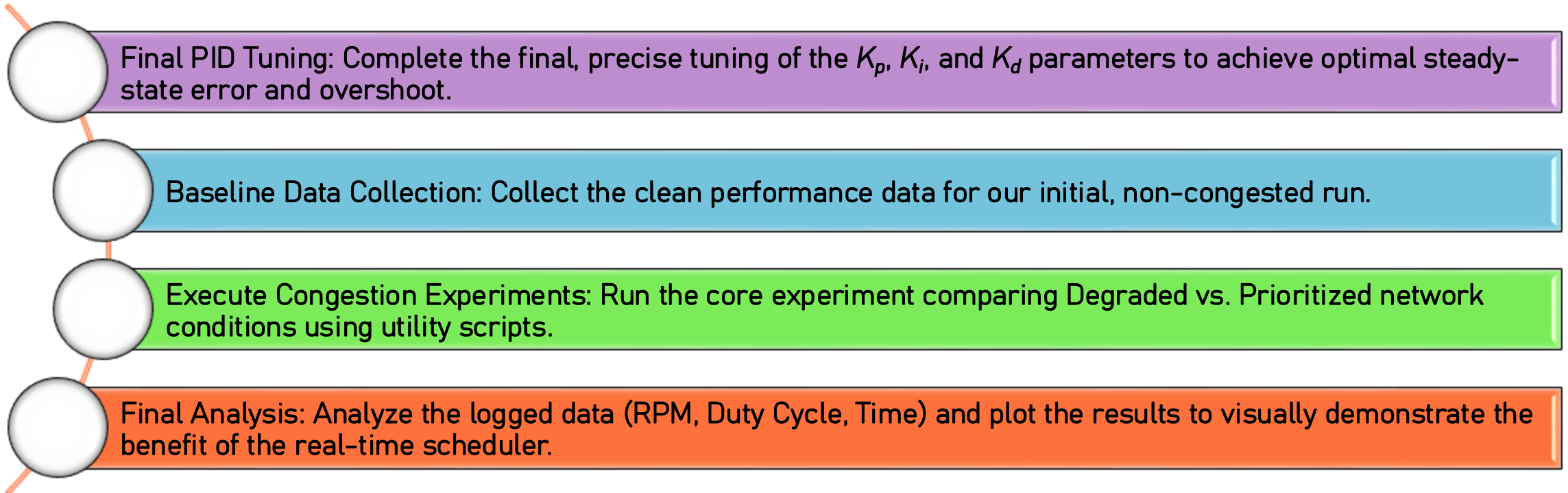
1. Degraded Baseline:

- No **tc** rules applied.

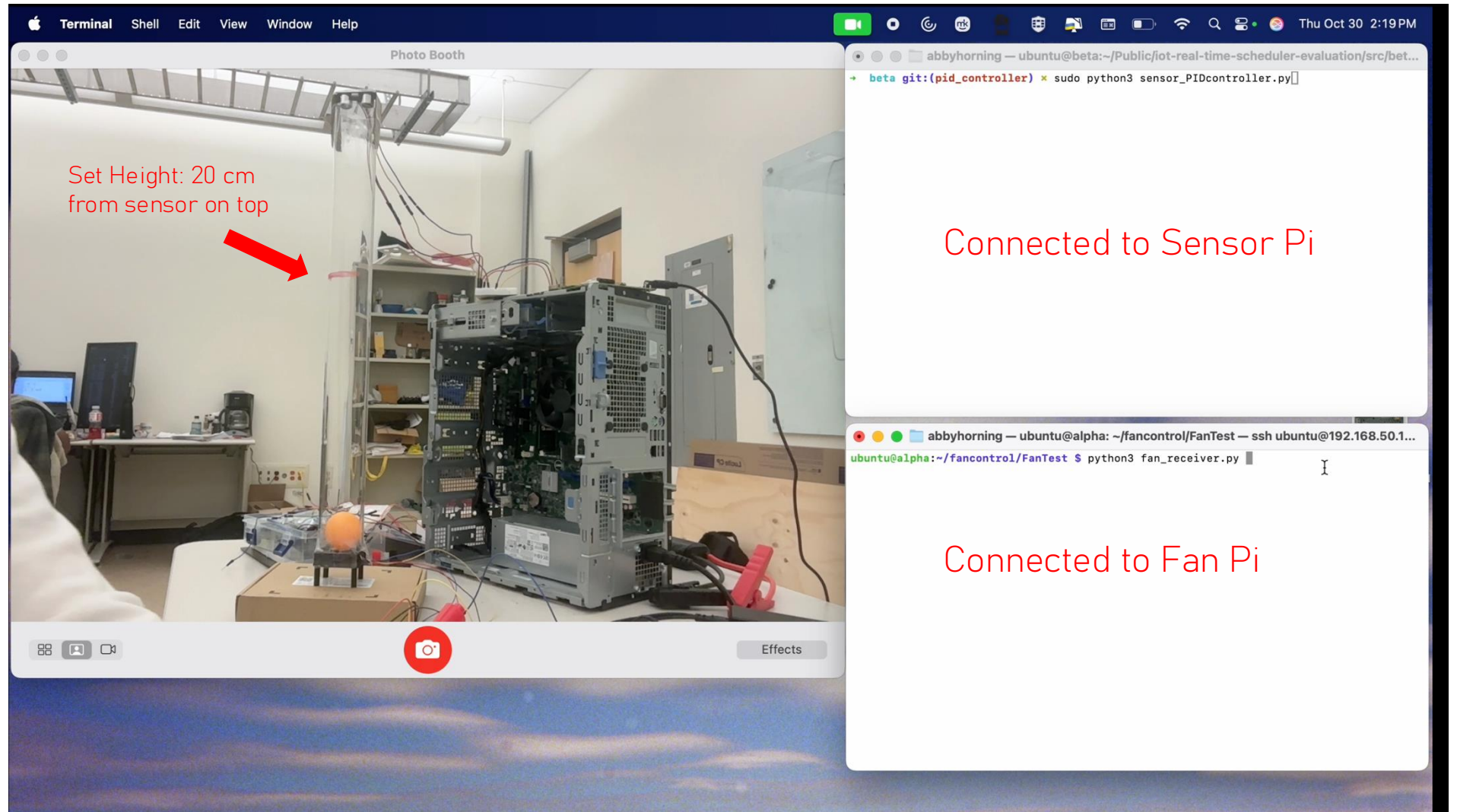
2. Improved Control:

- **tc** priority rules applied to the network interface.
- UDP packets on port 5005 are filtered into a High-Priority Queue.
- Bulk background traffic is relegated to a Low-Priority Queue.

Next Steps



Demo



References

- Salzmann et al. (2025): Hovering a ping-pong ball: A demonstration setup for teaching PID control
 - (<https://doi.org/10.26434/chemrxiv-2025-328tk>)
- An example of how Linux traffic scheduler improves control under traffic congestion:
 - (<https://github.com/NXP/dds-tsn>)
- Depth/Distance Sensors:
 - (<https://randomnerdtutorials.com/complete-guide-for-ultrasonic-sensor-hc-sr04/>)
- Tuning PID parameters:
 - https://davidr.no/iav3017/papers/Ziegler_Nichols_%201942.pdf
- PWM Fan Control:
 - PWM basics: <https://www.arduino.cc/en/Tutorial/Foundations/PWM>
 - PWM fan control: <https://github.com/folkhack/raspberry-pi-pwm-fan-2>

<https://github.com/jthurm11/iot-real-time-scheduler-evaluation>

