Packet Structure

MeshGuardian Packet Structure

The MeshGuardian protocol uses a modular, secure, and extensible packet structure designed for Delay-Tolerant Networks (DTNs) and challenging connectivity environments.

```
## Packet Segments
| Segment | Size | Description |
|-----|
**Header** | 128 bytes | Routing, synchronization, control, encryption flags, and plugin metadata |
| **Payload** | Variable | Compressed and encrypted application data |
**Trailer** | 96 bytes | Signature + Audit Trail Hash for integrity and traceability |
> Example total packet size: **491 bytes**
> Payload: 267B (based on compression)
## Header (128 bytes)
Includes:
- 'Version' (1B), 'Packet Type' (1B), 'Priority' (1B)
- `Capability Flags` (4B), `Protocol ID` (1B)
- `Source Node ID`, `Destination Node ID`, `Relay ID` (3 16B)
- `Sequence Number` (4B), `Timestamp` (8B)
- `Hop Count`, `TTL`, `Compression Type`, `Encryption Algorithm ID`
- `Plugin Data` (4B), `Biometric Hash` (32B)
- `Energy Mode`, `Congestion Flags`, `FEC Flags` + `Checksum` (4B)
- `Reserved` (2B padding for alignment)
## Payload (Variable Size)
```

The payload includes:

- Encrypted JSON or binary message
- Optional Forward Error Correction (FEC) block

- Optional redacted fields (PrivacySafePod) for field-level encryption
Payload is compressed (e.g., zlib, Brotli) **before** encryption.
Trailer (96 bytes)
- **Signature (64B):** Ensures authenticity (e.g., Schnorr) - **Audit Trail Hash (32B):** Used for local + blockchain logging (e.g., Solana Tier 1)
Security & Trust
Each packet is validated using: - Sequence Number + Timestamp for deduplication - Signature for zero-trust validation - Optional blockchain sync via Tier 1 audit events

See Also
- [consensus_engine.md](./consensus_engine.md) - [synchronization.md](./synchronization.md)
Consensus Engine
MeshGuardian Consensus Engine
The MeshGuardian Consensus Engine ensures decentralized agreement on packet validation, blockchain-backed audit logging, and trust propagationtailored for Delay-Tolerant Networks (DTNs), disaster zones, and interplanetary networks.
Purpose
- Establish global trust in decentralized environments - Validate packets under zero-trust conditions

- Trigger audit trail writes on consensus events

- Adapt consensus rigor to context (e.g., energy or mission-criticality)
Supported Consensus Mechanisms
Proof-of-Stake (PoS)
Used for low-priority packets (default)Energy-efficient, ideal for IoT and remote nodesLeader election based on stake and signal strength
Practical Byzantine Fault Tolerance (PBFT)
 Used for high-priority packets (`Bit 3 = 1`) Ensures strong agreement across a quorum of nodes Used in critical infrastructure and safety-of-life deployments
Hybrid Mode
Toggles between PoS and PBFT based on:`consensus_mode_flag`Network density or energy flagsPacket priority bits
Validation Flow
 Packet arrives Header is parsed. **Signature checked** If valid, continue. **Consensus mode triggered** If PoS validate via local stake/role If PBFT initiate quorum round **Audit Trail Logging** Tier 1 events blockchain (e.g., Solana) Tier 2 events local + P2P
Packet Fields Involved

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 `consensus_mode_flag`: indicates PoS, PBFT, or hybrid `pbft_leader_id`: used during quorum rounds `priority`: triggers escalation to PBFT `capability_flags`: determines consensus plugins enabled

Conflict Resolution
 Uses sequence numbers and logical timestamps (Lamport) Deterministic fork resolution with lowest hash + quorum sync

Security Features
 Zero-trust validation model Quantum-ready signature handling Optional post-quantum consensus plugin (future)
Related
- [packet_structure.md](./packet_structure.md)- [synchronization.md](./synchronization.md)
Synchronization Mechanism
MeshGuardian Synchronization Mechanism
MeshGuardian ensures data consistency across Delay-Tolerant Networks (DTNs) through a robust, energy-aware synchronization engine. This system adapts to scenarios where nodes may be offline for extended periods or connected only intermittently.
Purpose
- Prevent data loss and duplication in disconnected networks

- Enable causal and temporal ordering across async nodes

- Maintain audit integrity via hash-consistent event chains
- Operate in both terrestrial and interplanetary DTNs
Key Features
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- **Nano-Sync Packets**
Minimal overhead sync messages (~10 bytes) for extreme low-power operation.
- **Event Hashing + Audit Chain**
All events hashed and stored for traceability. Critical entries optionally anchored to Solana or other chains
- **Logical Clocks & Lamport Timestamps**
Ideal for async systems where UNIX time fails (e.g., Mars base vs. Earth).
- **Conflict Resolution**
Merges conflicting updates via vector clock detection + plugin arbitration.
- **Offline Buffering**
Nodes store unsent packets with TTL until reconnected.
Use Cases
- First responders syncing bodycam footage in disaster zones
- Mars rover syncing telemetry to Earth during blackout windows
- Remote wildlife sensors buffering environmental data for weeks
Relevant Packet Fields
Field Size Description
`sequence_number` 4B For ordering + deduplication
`timestamp` 8B Logical or real-time clock
`hop_count` 2B Tracks number of relays
`ttl` 2B Time-to-live; auto-decrements `nano_sync_flag` 1B Activates lightweight sync mode
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| `audit_trail_hash`| 32B | Hash of previous event in chain |

