$14.4 trillion

An Open Framework to Deploy Heterogeneous Wireless Testbeds for Cyber-Physical Systems

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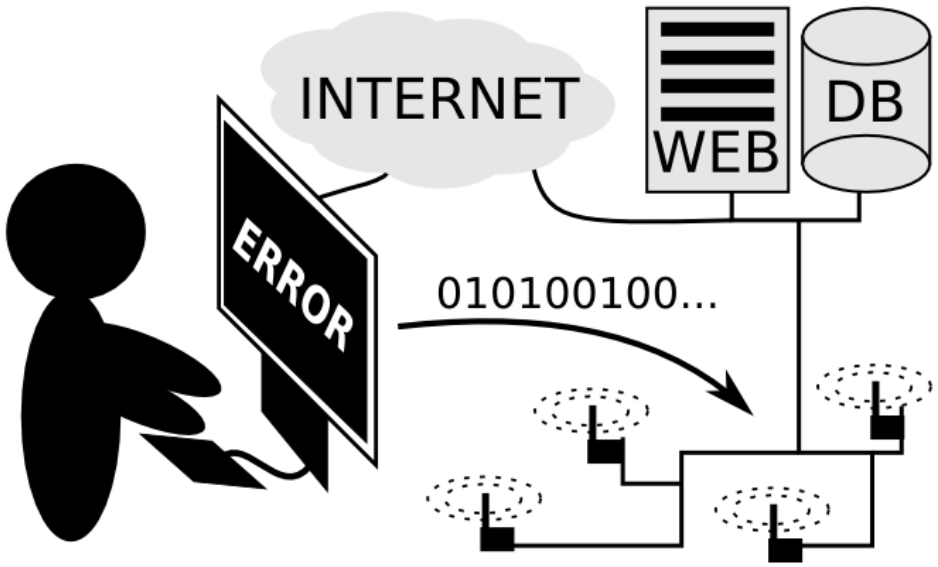
Motivation: Remote Testbeds



Remote Testbeds

MoteLab

KanseiGenie

TWIST

NUS National University of Singapore School of Computing

Indriya

Wisebed

Senslab

Existing Tools

- Simulators – (TOSSIM, COOJA) are good for early stage development
- Remote Testbeds – are good for the system performance analysis

Remote Testbed Limitations

No support for the interaction with the surrounding environment.

The Rise of Local Testbeds

Benefits of Using Local Testbeds

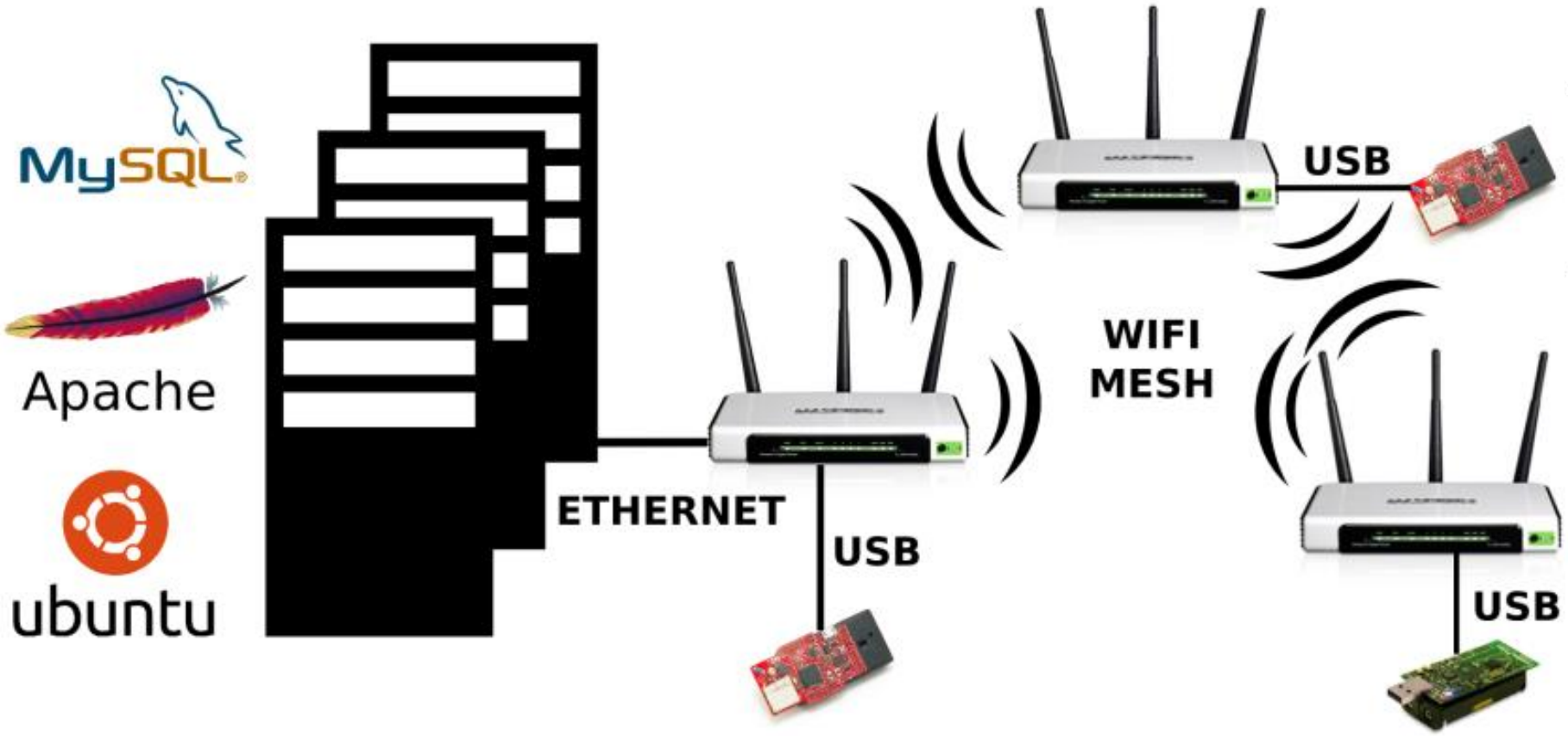
- Better understanding of the application environment
- Quick prototyping
- Build custom, high-performance and high-quality applications
- Improve products' time-to-market

1. Local testbed framework blueprint

2. Two case studies

3. Experimental evaluation

Contribution: Open Testbed Framework



Server Back-End

- Monitors testbeds status
- Provides User Interface

Backbone Network

- Connects the Server Back-End with the sensor motes

Management Unit

- Provide mechanisms to reprogram firmware of the sensor motes

Open Testbed Framework: Server Back-End

Firmware Upload Interface

Upload Firmware Z1:

available nodes: *5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,*

node ids:

firmware image: Choose File No file chosen

Upload Firmware TelosB:

available nodes: *1,2,3,4,*

node ids:

firmware image: Choose File No file chosen

Support 'printf'

Submit

Online Sensors' Logs Monitoring

Clear Logs | Download Logs | Refresh Logs

Timestamp (ms)	Printf	MoteId	Data
1351039234351	1	2	Motion Sensor: 2654
1351039234331	1	2	Light Sensors: 460
1351039234321	1	2	Temperature: 25
1351039231151	1	3	Motion Sensor: 501
1351039230930	1	3	Light Sensors: 390
1351039230921	1	3	Temperature: 25
1351039230911	1	4	Motion Sensor: 489
1351039227741	1	4	Light Sensors: 462
1351039227561	1	4	Temperature: 25
...			
1351039424172	0	4	0b 03 00 65 00 03 00 bc
1351039424152	0	4	0b 03 00 65 00 03 00 bc
1351039424142	0	4	01 00 00 2e 00 00 00 00
1351039424132	0	4	01 00 00 2f 00 00 00 00
1351039424132	0	4	0b 11 00 65 00 03 00 bc

Open Testbed Framework: Backbone Network

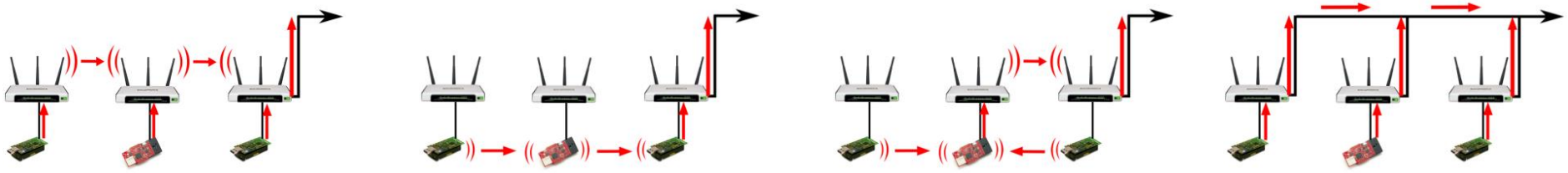
Hardware

- WiFi Routers
  - OpenWRT Linux
  - Ad-hoc mesh network

- TelosB and Zolertia Z1
  - Powered through USB on the router

Support Multiple Sensor Data Collection Methods:

1. WiFi ad-hoc network
2. Low-Power Wireless Network (LPWN)
3. Two Tier network of LPWN and WiFi
4. Ethernet

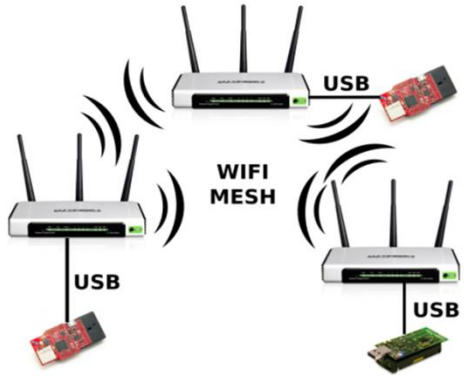


(1) (2) (3) (4)

Open Testbed Framework: Testbed Management Unit

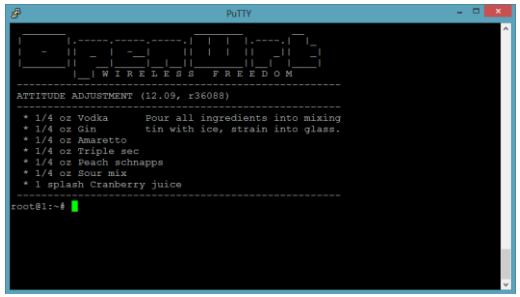
1. Server Back-End Tools

- Firmware verification
- Firmware copies
- Nodes status monitoring
- Logs collection



2. Backbone Network

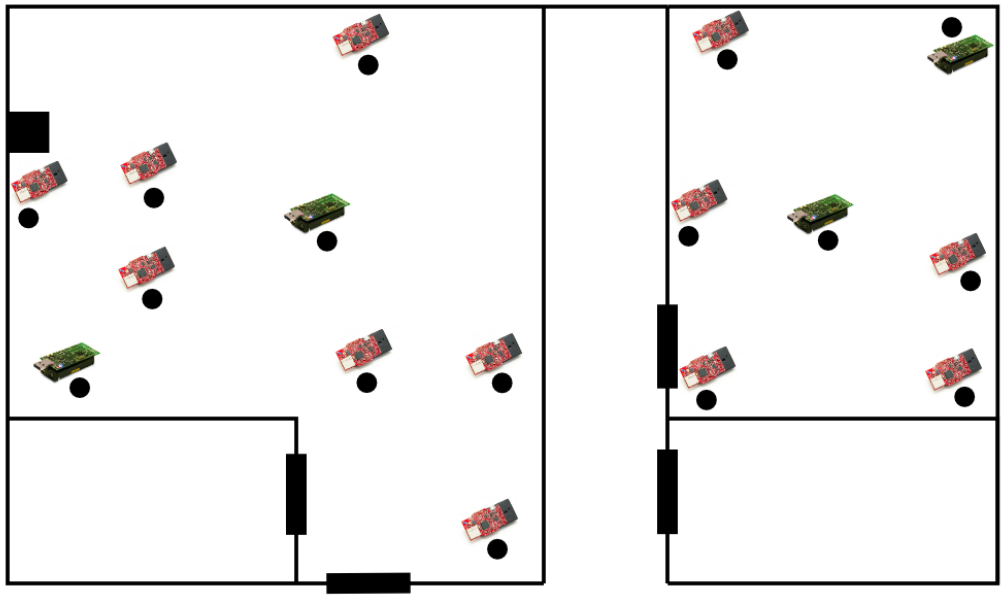
- Secured Encryption
- Routing Monitoring

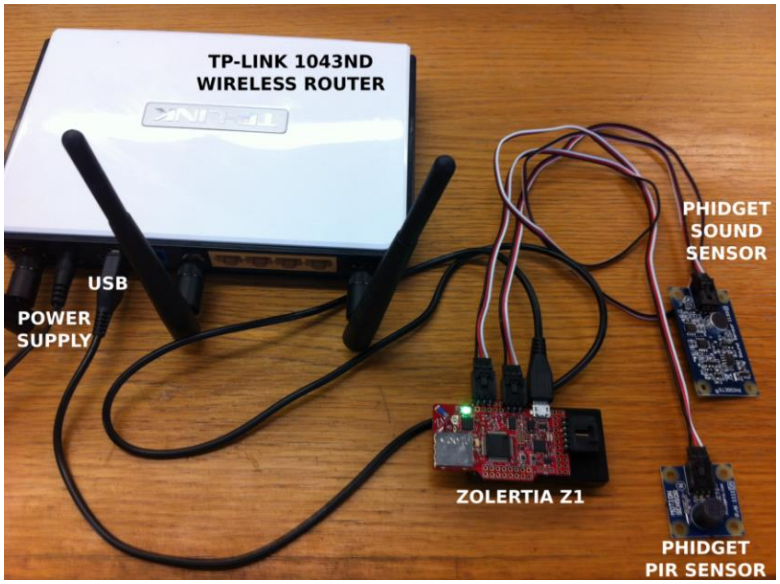


3. Router Tools

- Firmware Installation
- Mote monitoring

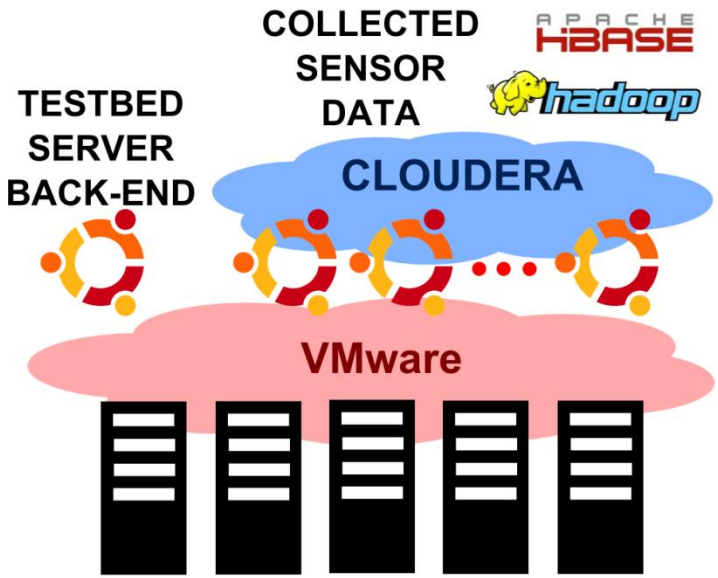
Indoor Office Space Deployment



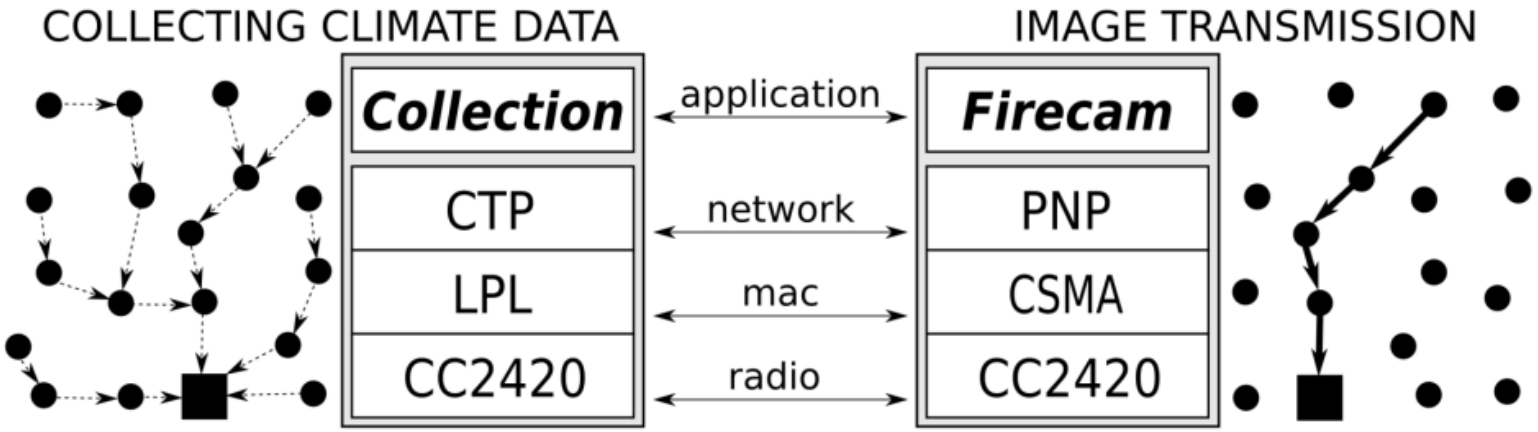


Columbia University

- Office Area
- Cost $169 per node
- Applications: Occupancy Estimation, and Smart Building



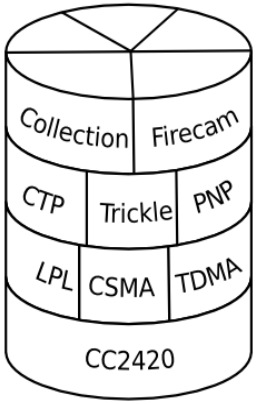
Fennec Fox Framework



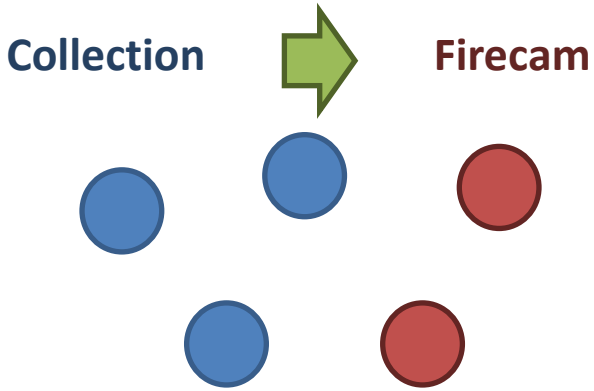
- *collecting climate data*
- *streaming series of pictures*

```
configuration Monitoring { collection(1024, NODE, 107)
                           ctp(107)  lpl (100, 10)   cc2420(1)}
configuration Emergency {firecam(28), pnp(),
                                 csma(0,0)     cc2420(0)}
event fire {smoke = ON }
event check {timer = 30 sec}
from Monitoring goto Emergency when fire
from Emergency goto Monitoring when check
start Monitoring
```

Programming Language
Swift Fox

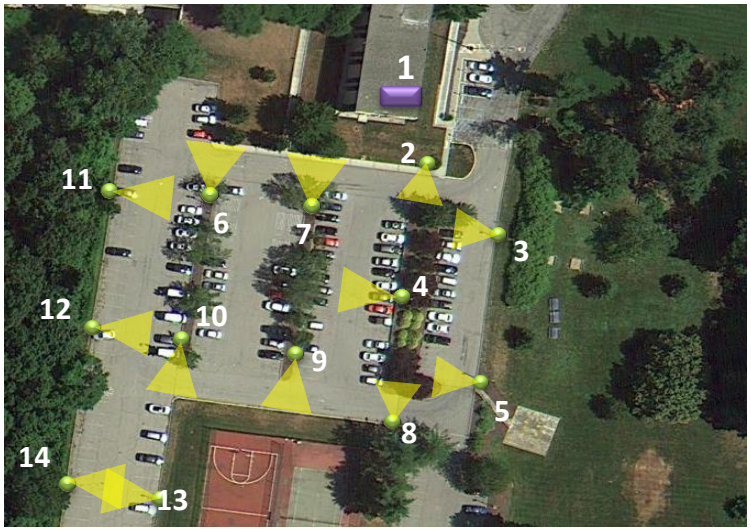


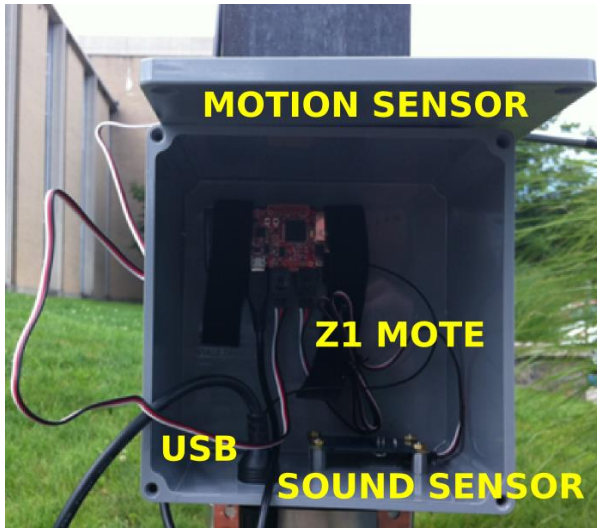
Reconfigurable
Protocol Stack



Application Context-Switch
Across the Network

Outdoor Parking Lot Deployment





Philips Research North America

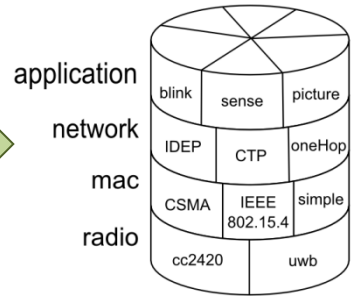
- Outdoor Parking Lot
- Cost $282 per node ($113 for boxes)
- Applications: Intelligent Outdoor Lighting

Testbed Usage Flow

Swift Fox Program

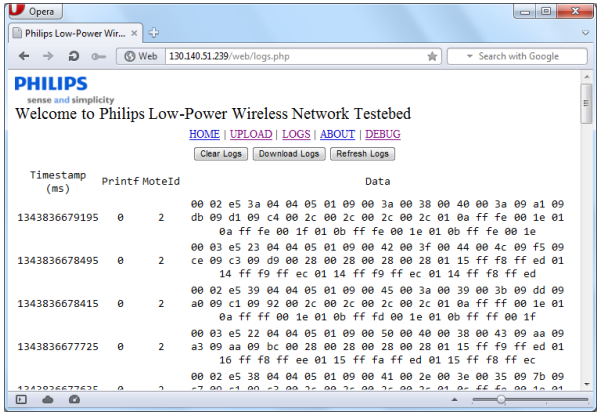
```
configuration demo {
        philips004(200, 1, NODE, 2)
        # Application Params:
        #     * sensing delay
        #     * delay's scale (1 means ms, 1024 means seconds)
        #     * data source (this is mote's ID)
        #     * data destination (this is mote's ID - the gateway)
        ctp(2)
        # Network Params:
        #     * gateway's address
        nullMac()
        # simple IEEE 802.15.4 - no params
        cc2420(2, 26, 31, 0, 0, 10, 10, 1, 1, 1)}
        # Radio Params:
        #     * gateway's address
        #     * Radio's Channel (IEEE 802.15.4)
        #     * Radio's TX Power (31 -> 0db)
        #     * Duty-Cycle Remote Wakeup Interval
        #     * Duty-Cycle Delay After Receive
        #     * Random Backoff Interval (jiffies)
        #     * Min Random Backoff (jiffies)
        #     * Use Acknowledgements
        #     * Use Clear Channel Assesment
        #     * Use Cyclic-Redundancy Check
start demo
```

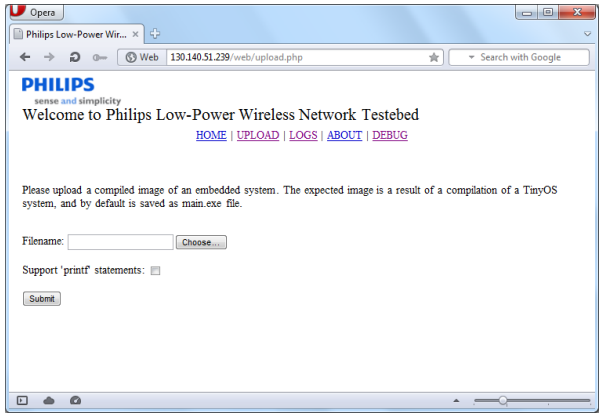
Fennec Fox Framework

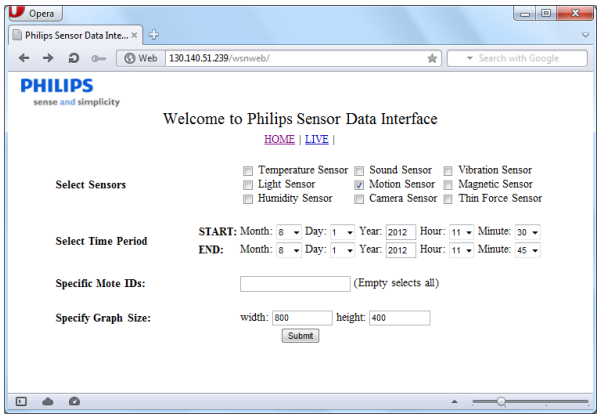


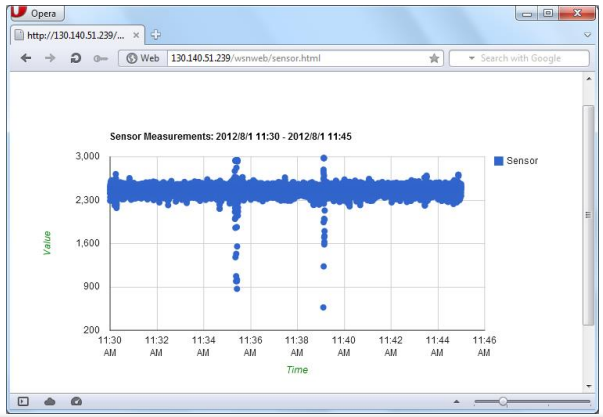
+ TinyOS

Firmware Image

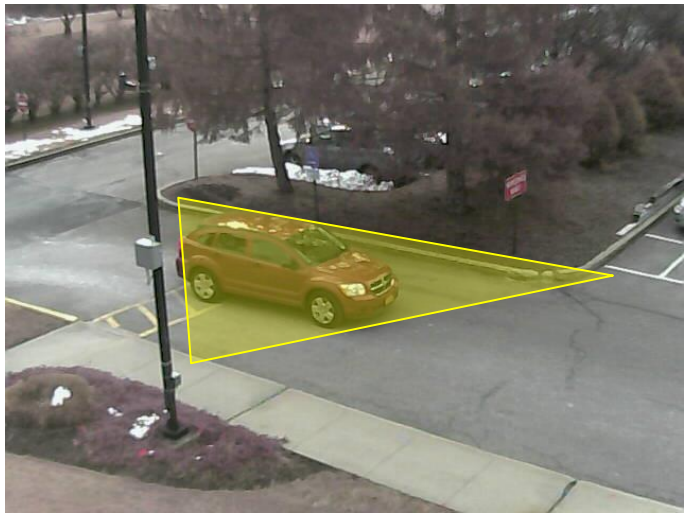




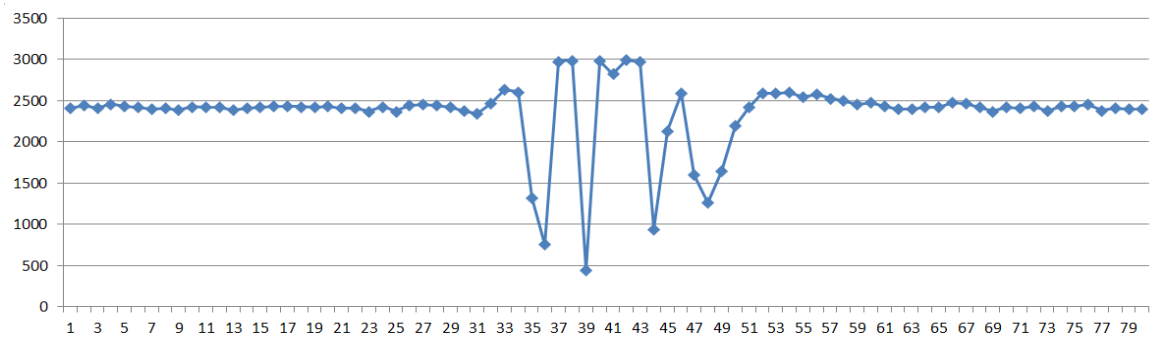


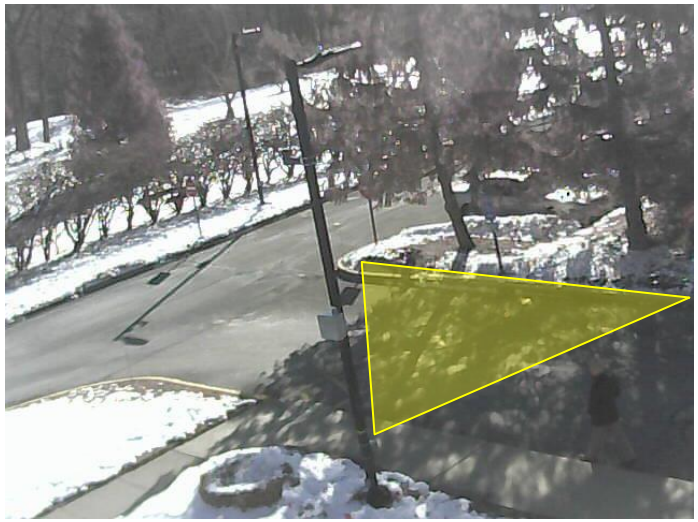


Philips Parking Lot Motion Detection

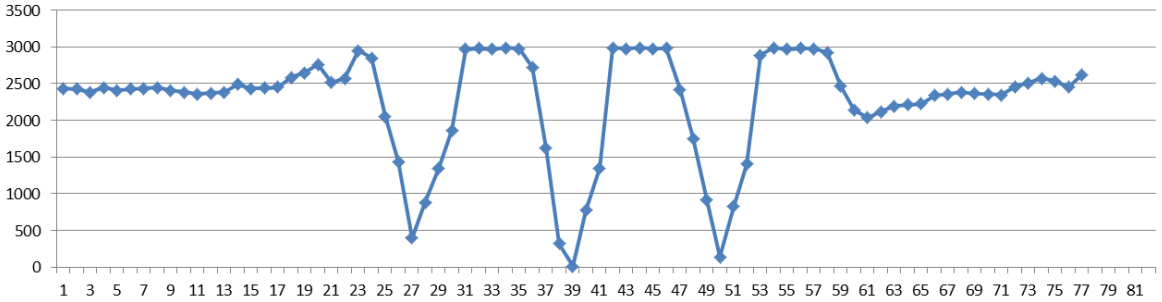


Motion Detection Triggered by a Car



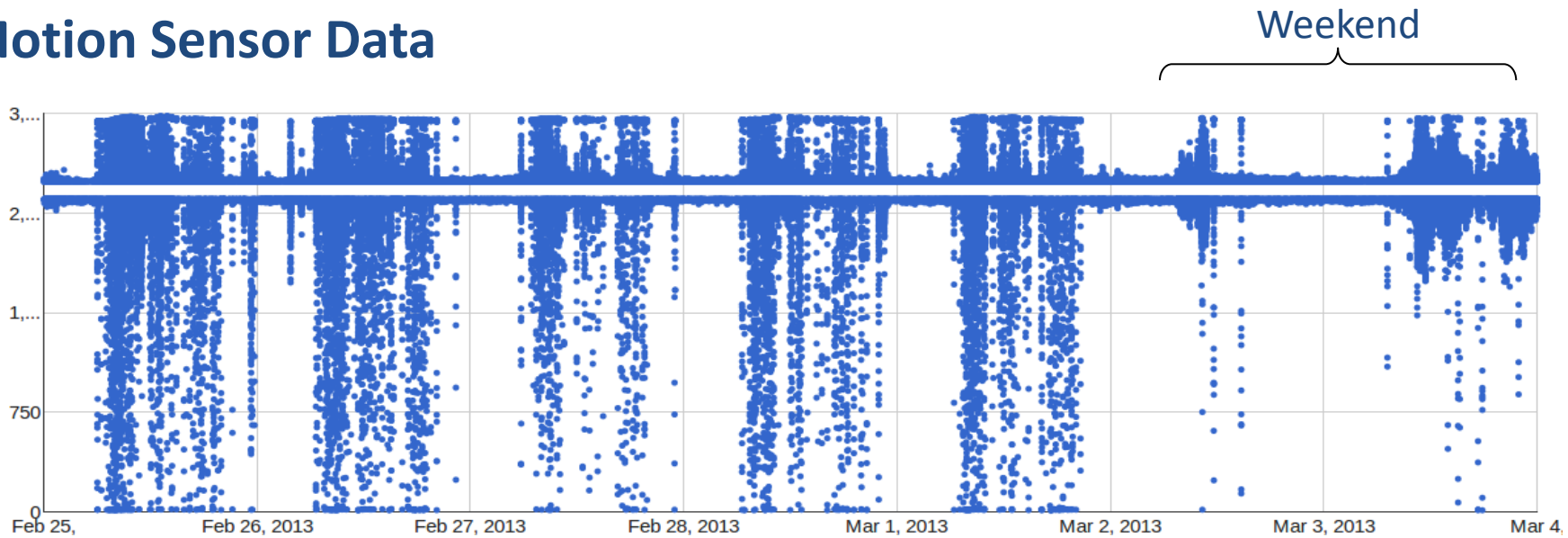


Motion Detection Triggered by a Person

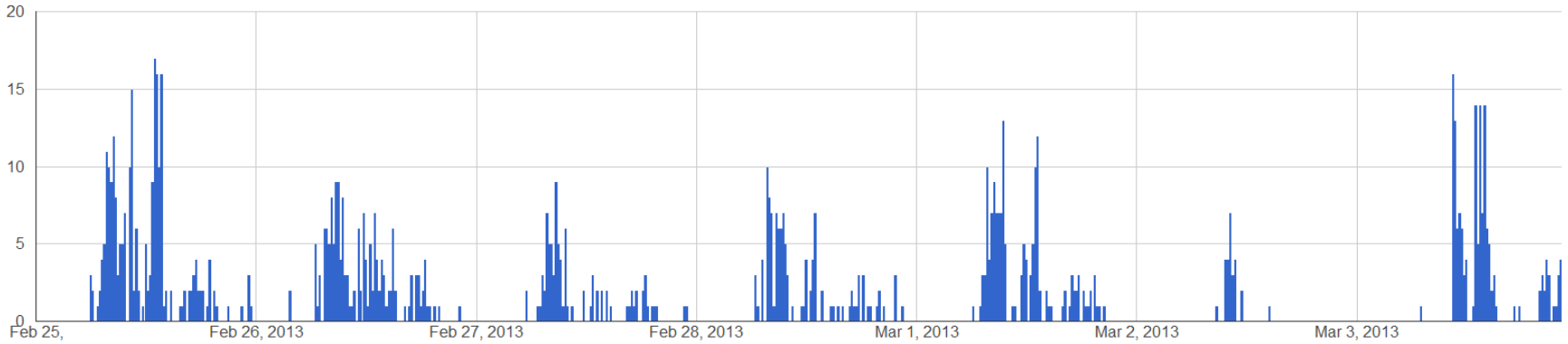


Sensor Data Processing for Traffic Estimation

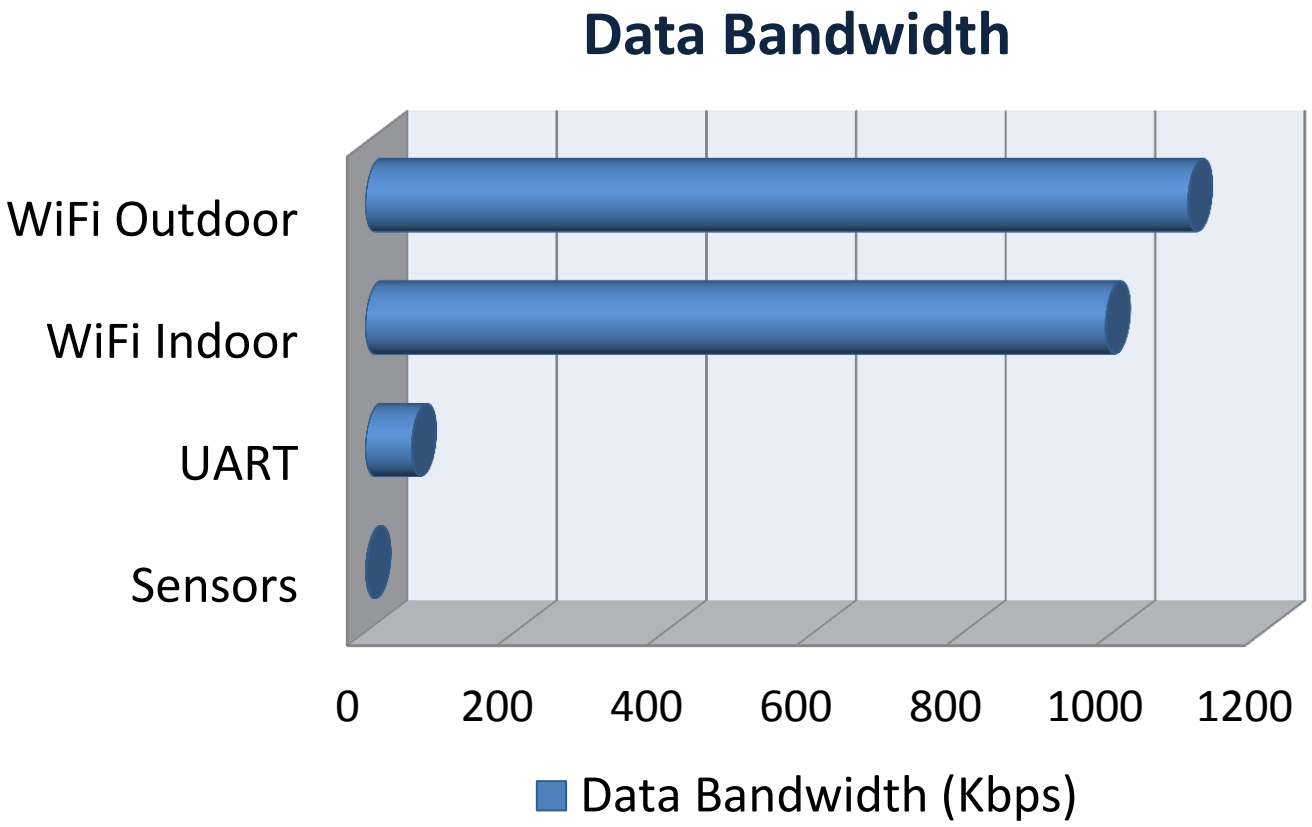
Motion Sensor Data



Detections counter every 15 minutes



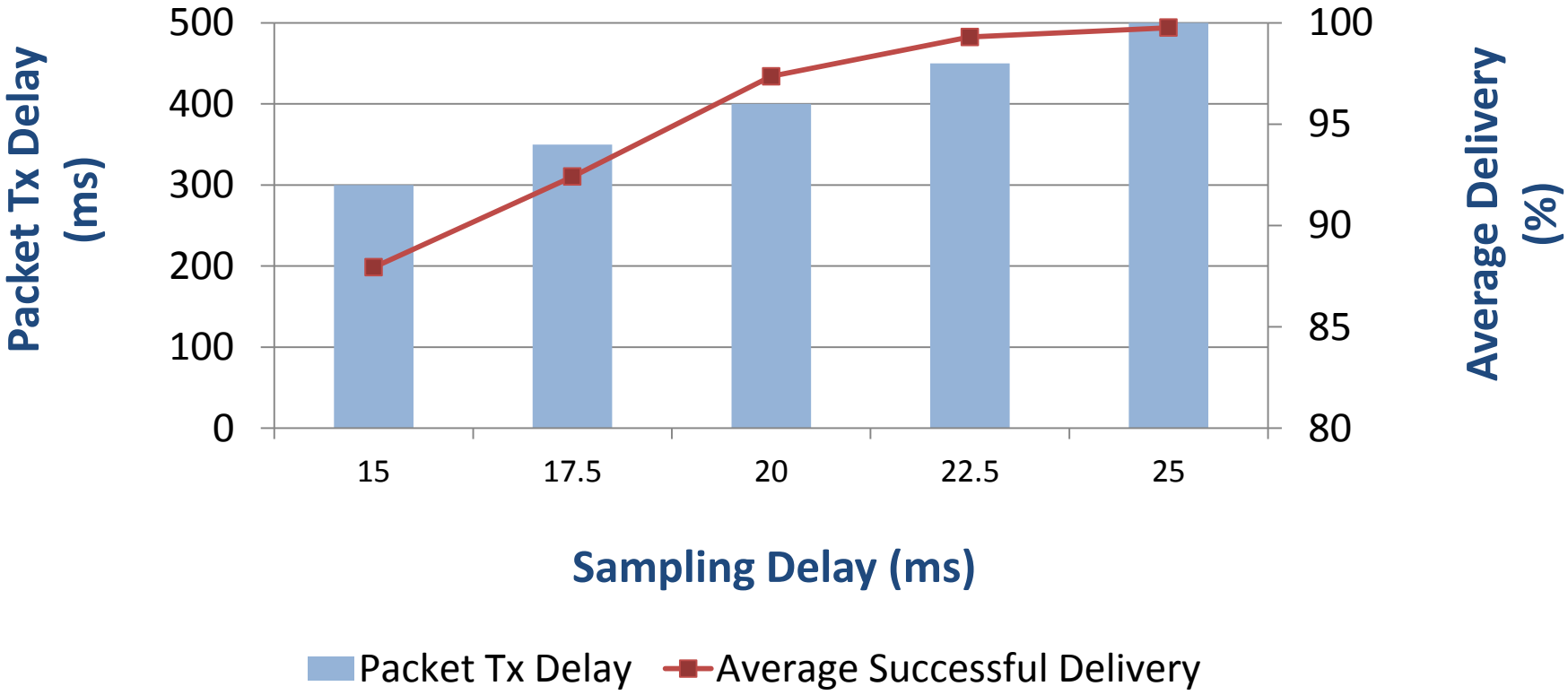
Testbed Evaluation: Hardware Limitation



WiFi-based Backbone is Sufficient to Collect Sensor Measurements

The wireless communication bandwidth across the ad-hoc network is orders of magnitude larger than the maximum rates at which motes collect sensors' samples

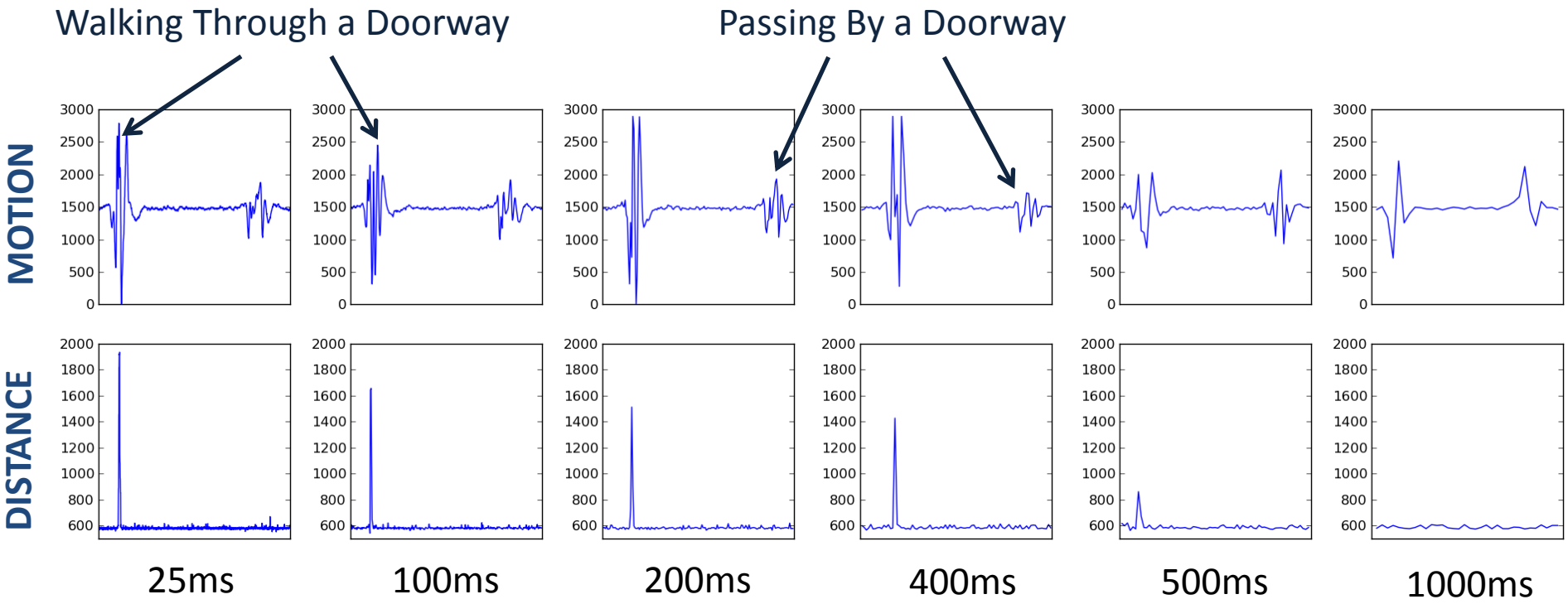
Testbed Evaluation: Data Collection Through LPWN



Collecting Data From 17-Node Testbed

Collection Tree Protocol can successfully collect data when every mote samples one sensor measurements at 50Hz (every 20 ms) or lower frequency.

Testbed Evaluation: Event Detection



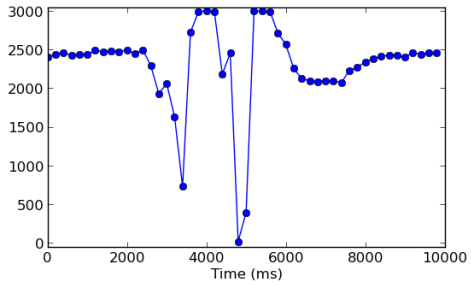
Experimental Setup

- Motion and distance sensors mounted on top of the door frame, facing downward
- A person **walks through the doorway** and next **passes by the door**

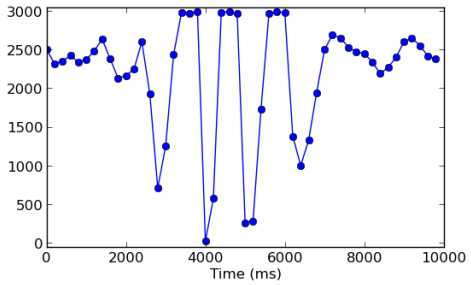
Experimental Results

- Motion sensor detects both events
- Distance sensor only detects walks through the door
- 2.5Hz (every 400ms) is the minimum sampling frequency sufficient to detect and to distinguish the two events

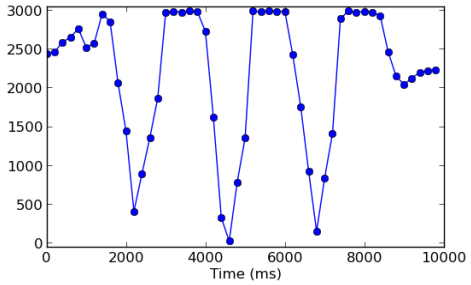
Testbed Evaluation: Event Classification



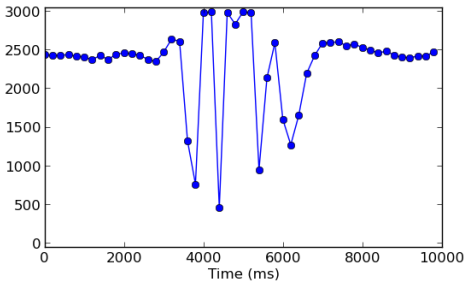
Office Doorway



Parking - Person (6ft)



Parking - Person (12ft)



Parking - Car

- Outdoor, distinguish people from cars based on event length
- The length of an event reveals the distance to a person
- Deployment context helps in classifying events

Conclusion

Open Testbed Framework enables development of Wireless Sensor Networks, Cyber-Physical Systems and Internet of Things

- Framework Building Blocks
- Indoor and Outdoor Case Studies
- Experimental Evaluation

Open Source Code:

- GitHub: https://github.com/mszczodrak/otf

Thank You,

Marcin Szczodrak - msz@cs.columbia.edu