

Redes de sensores inalámbricos (RSI)

Protocolos de acceso al medio (MAC)

Leonardo Steinfeld

Inst. de Ingeniería Eléctrica, Fac. de Ingeniería
Universidad de la República (Uruguay)



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



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Objetivos

- Objetivos
 - Introducir conceptos de MAC en RSI
 - Comparar los diferentes mecanismos de MAC de bajo consumo
 - Describir los diferentes tramas IEEE 802.15.4.
 - Explicar los métodos de acceso IEEE 802.15.4
 - Dar ejemplos de implementación

Agenda

- Conceptos
 - Características & clasificación
 - Problemas clásicos
- Consideraciones para RSI
 - Consumo & otras
 - Protocolos para RSI
- Protocolos de IEEE 802.15.4 MAC
 - Introducción (norma, incluye PHY)
 - Métodos de acceso: CSMA etc.
 - TSCH

Características y desafíos

- Características del medio inalámbrico
 - Medio compartido: imposible Rx y Tx simultáneamente (mismo canal)
 - Interferencias: transmisor no puede saber si el receptor recibió bien.
 - Pérdida de paquetes: dificultan la señalización
- Requerimientos
 - Usual: high throughput, low overhead, low error rates, ...
 - Se agrega: energy-efficient, apagado de radio

Clasificación clásica

- Protocolos basados en
 - Reserva
 - Contienda (*contention*)

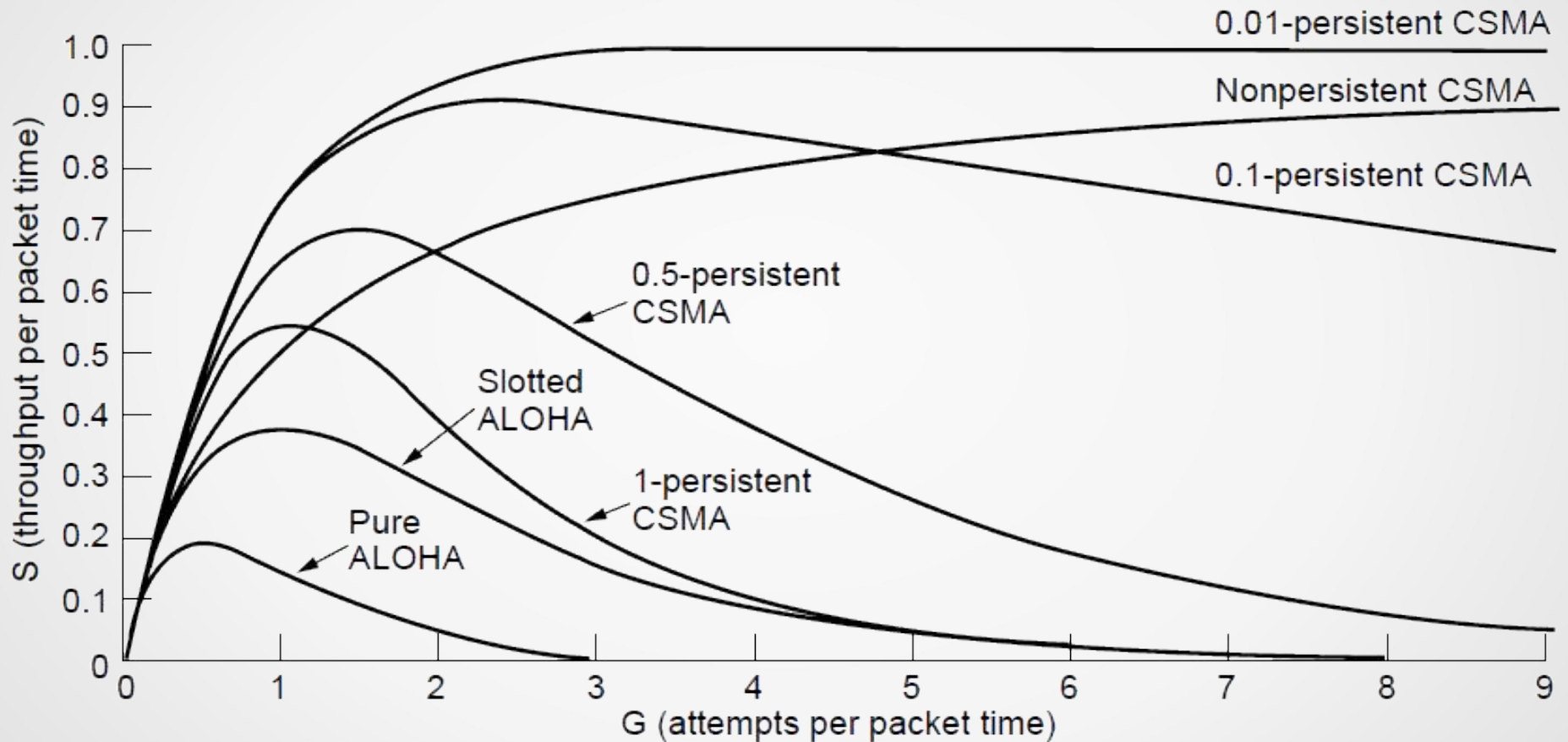
Protocolos basados en reserva

- Idea básica
 - Cada nodo es asignado a un slot (derecho a transmitir)
 - Existe un *schedule* para acceder y comunicarse (link, rx, tx)
- Ejemplo:
 - TDMA (Time-division multiple access)
- Ventajas
 - Evita colisiones
 - Latencia predecible
 - *Throughput* alto para tráfico alto aunque limitado (individualmente)
 - Justo
- Desventajas
 - Necesidad de sincronización

Protocolos basados en contienda

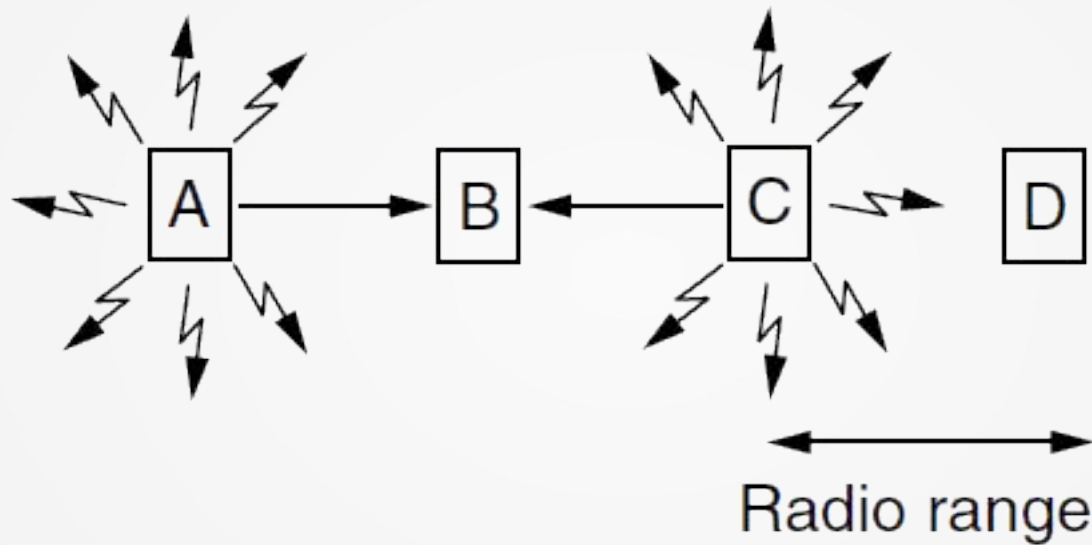
- Idea básica
 - Nodos compiten por el canal, ganador usa el canal para transmitir
- Ejemplos:
 - ALOHA: simplemente transmite
 - CSMA-CA (**C**arrier-**S**ense **M**ultiple **A**ccess with **C**ollision **A**voidance): antes sondea el canal (múltiples variantes: slotted vs unslotted, 1 o p-persistente)
- Ventajas
 - Simple (no requiere sincronización)
 - Descentralizado
- Desventajas
 - Propenso a colisiones
 - *Throughput* decae si tráfico aumenta
 - Eficiencia en término de uso de capacidad de canal menor a *reserva*

Protocolos de contención: *throughput*



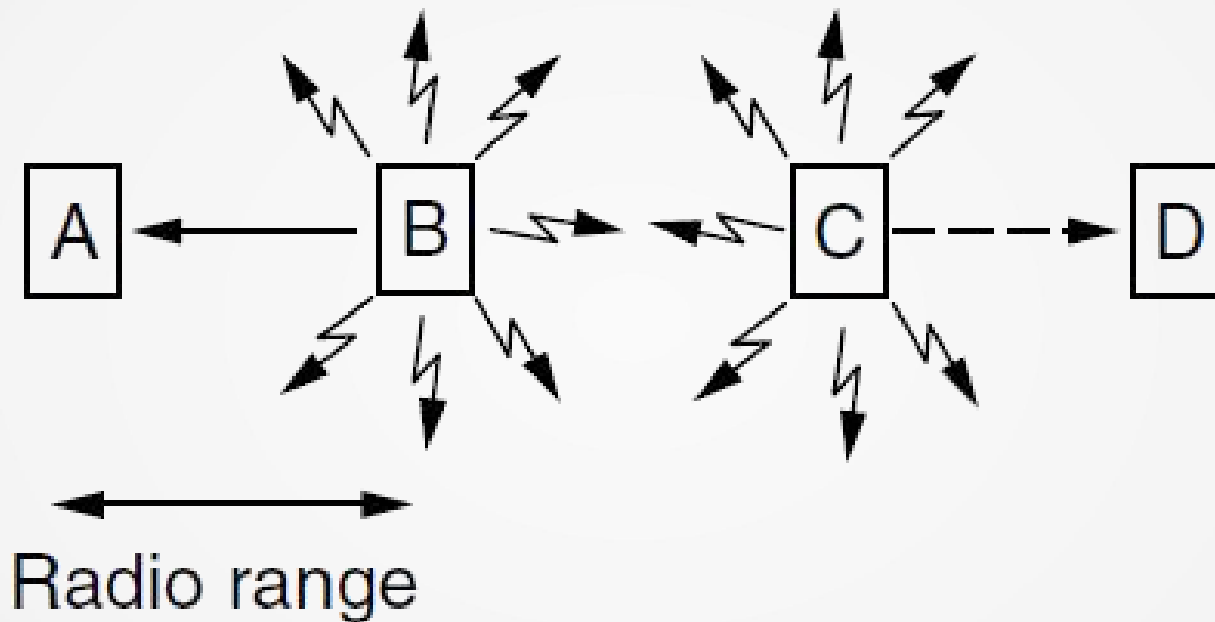
Computer Networks, Fifth Edition by Andrew Tanenbaum and David Wetherall, © Pearson Education-Prentice Hall, 2011

Problemas clásicos: nodo oculto



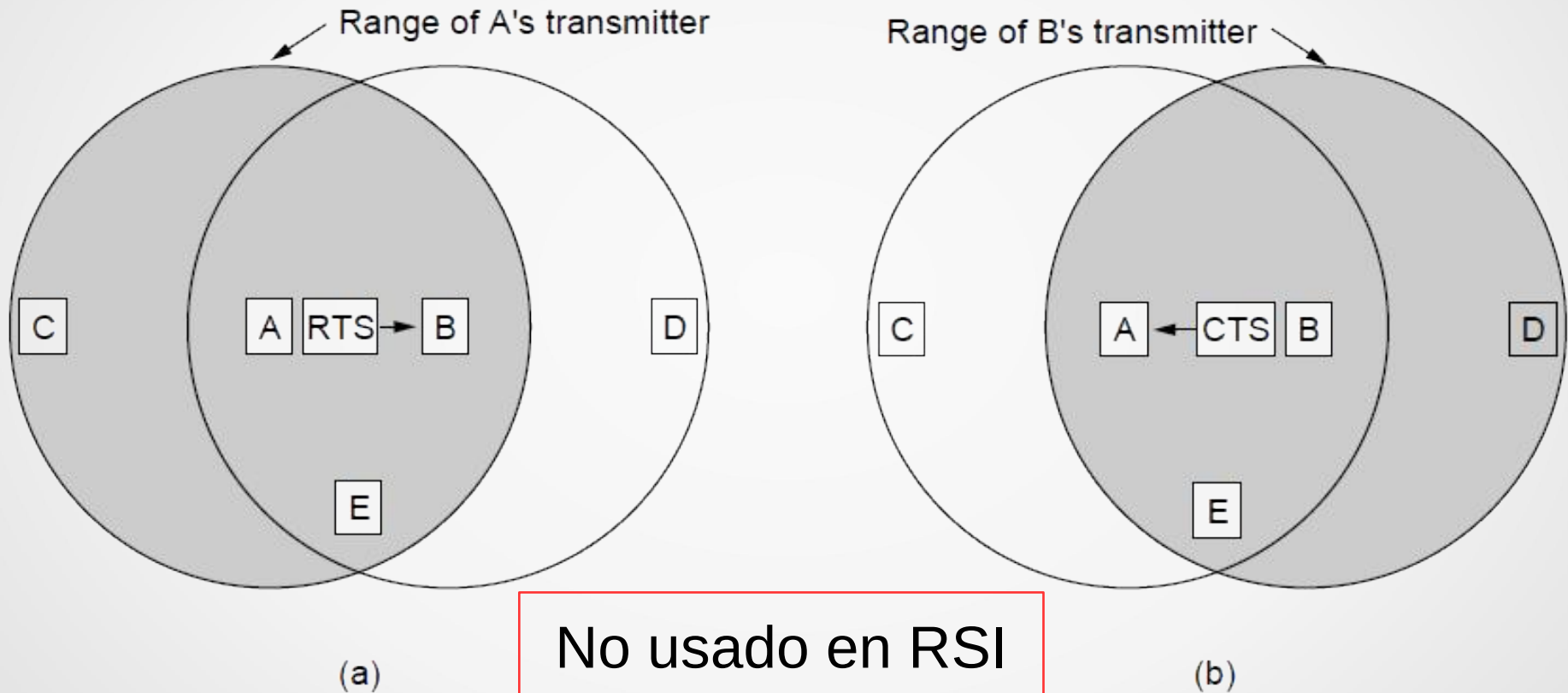
Computer Networks, Fifth Edition by Andrew Tanenbaum and David Wetherall, © Pearson Education-Prentice Hall, 2011

Problemas clásicos: nodo expuesto



Computer Networks, Fifth Edition by Andrew Tanenbaum and David Wetherall, © Pearson Education-Prentice Hall, 2011

Solución: reducción de colisiones



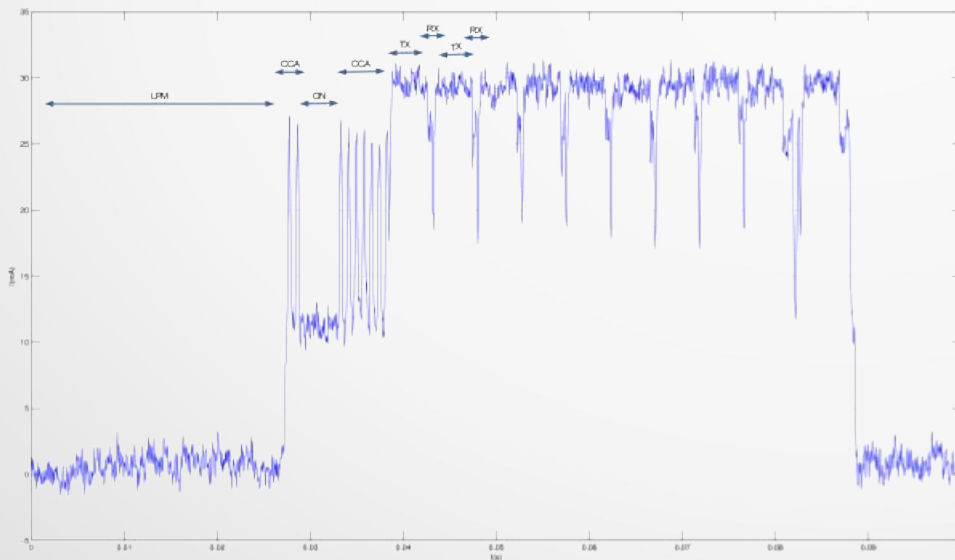
Computer Networks, Fifth Edition by Andrew Tanenbaum and David Wetherall, © Pearson Education-Prentice Hall, 2011

RSI: consideraciones para MAC

- Limitaciones
 - Energía
 - Memoria y capacidad de cómputo
- Requerimientos
 - Confiabilidad
 - Bajo tiempo de acceso (latencia)
 - *Throughput*
- En general:
foco en **energía** cuidando el resto

RSI: consumo de energía MAC

- Consumo de energía (nodos homogéneos)
 - Tx son “caras”, RX también
 - Escuchar menos, pero importante (CCA)
 - CCA: Clear Channel Assessment / Carrier Sense



State	$I_{avg}(mA)$
ON	11.23
TX	29.64
RX	24.17
CCA	21.64

Protocolos específicos para RSI

- Protocolos *Scheduled*
 - Tráfico periódico de alta carga
- Protocolos con períodos activos comunes
 - Escenarios de tráfico de carga media
- Protocolos de muestreo de preámbulo
 - Carga baja (reporte de eventos esporádicos)
- Protocolos híbridos
 - Combina anteriores

Un universo de protocolos...

TABLE VI
SUMMARY OF MACs BELONGING TO THE DISCUSSED MAC FAMILIES.

Function	Protocols
Scheduled Protocols	TSMP [27], IEEE 802.15.4 [5], Arisha [29], PEDAMACS [30], BitMAC [31], G-MAC [32], SMACS [33], TRAMA [34], FLAMA [35], μ MAC [36], EMACs [37], PMAC [38], PACT [39], BMA [40], MMAC [41], FlexiMAC [42], PMAC [43], O-MAC [44], PicoRadio [45], Wavenis [3], f-MAC [48], Multichannel LMAC [49], MMSN [51], Y-MAC [52], Practical Multichannel MAC [53], LMAC [50], AI-LMAC [54], SS-TDMA [55], RMAC [56]
Protocols with Common Active Period	SMAC [57], TMAC [59], E2MAC [61], SWMAC [62], Adaptive Listening [63], nanoMAC [64], DSMAC [65], FPA [66], DMAC [67], Q-MAC [68], MSMAC [69], GSA [66], RL-MAC [71], U-MAC [72], RMAC [73], E2RMAC [74]
Preamble Sampling Protocols	Preamble-Sampling ALOHA [75], Preamble-Sampling CSMA [76], Cycled Receiver [77], LPL [78], Channel Polling [79], BMAC [78], EA-ALPL [80], CSMA-MPS [82], TICER [77], WOR [21], X-MAC [83], MH-MAC [84], DPS-MAC [87], CMAC [88], GeRAF [89], 1-hopMAC [90], RICER [77], WiseMAC [92], RATE EST [93], SP [20], SyncWUF [94], STEM [46], MFP [95], 1-hopMAC [90], SpeckMAC-D [85], MX-MAC [86]
Hybrid Protocols	IEEE 802.15.4 [5], ZMAC [98], Funneling MAC [100], MH-MAC [84], SCP [79], Crankshaft [102]

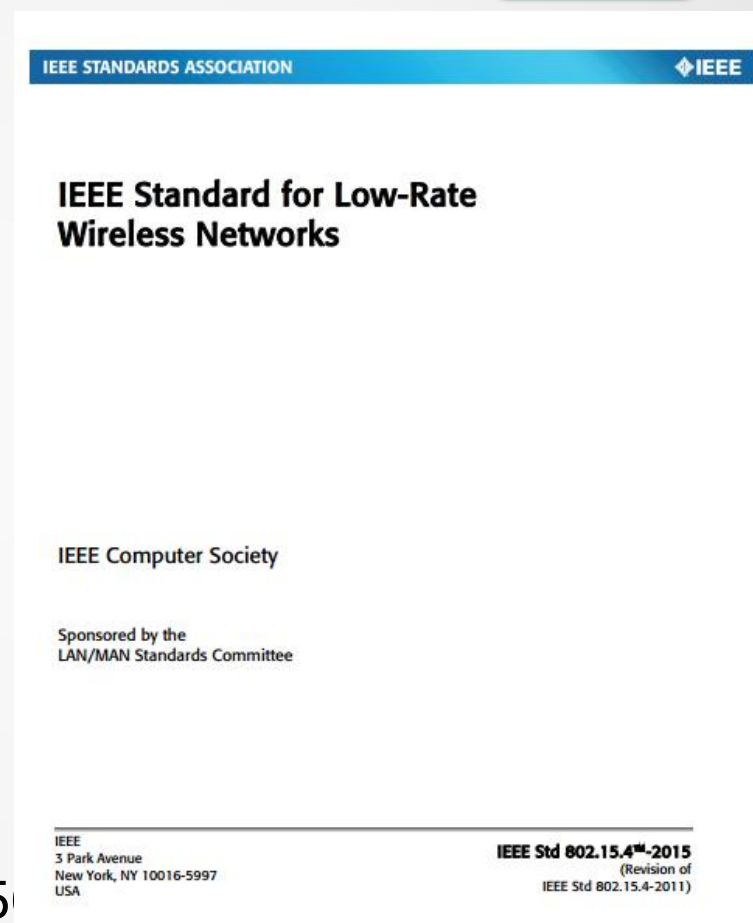
A. Bachir, M. Dohler, T. Watteyne, and K. K. Leung, "MAC essentials for wireless sensor networks," Communications Surveys & Tutorials, IEEE, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 222-248, 2010.

Protocolos de IEEE 802.15.4 MAC

- Agenda
 - Introducción a IEEE 802.15.4
 - Formato de *frames* (tramas)
 - Estructuras de “super” *frames*
 - Métodos de acceso
 - ContikiMAC
 - TSCH

IEEE Std 802.15.4™-2015

- LR-WAN (Low Rate WPAN), define:
 - PHY: capa física
 - MAC: subcapa de acceso al medio
- versiones:
 - 2003, 2006, 2011, 2015, **2020**
- Enmiendas:
 - incorp. versión 2015, ejemplos:
 - 802.15.4e-2012
 - 802.15.4g-2012
 - vigentes (a incluir en prox. ver.):
 - 802.15.4y-2021 – Amdt. 3: AES-25



IEEE GET Program

IEEE 802.15.4 PHY & MAC: funciones

- PHY

- Tx & Rx datos
- ED: energy detection
- LQI: link quality indication
- channel selection
- CCA: clear channel assesment

- MAC

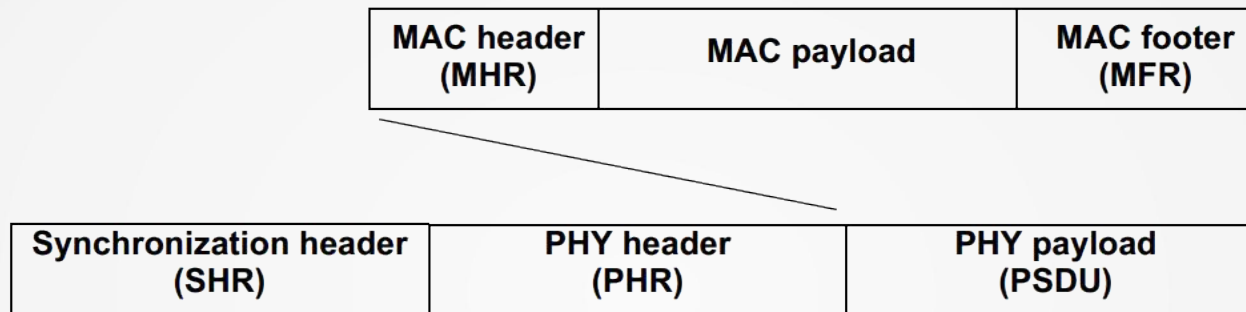
- channel access
- frame validation
- acknowledged frame delivery
- beacon management
- GTS management
- etc.

IEEE 802.15.4 PHY

- Canales y bandas
- Antes: unificado
 - frec. de los canales identificados por num.
 - limitado a 27 canales
 - no había PHY opcionales.
- Ahora: channel page
 - desde IEEE 802.15.4-2006
 - distinguir capas físicas soportadas
- Channel pages:
 - 0: definido en 2003 ⁽¹⁾
 - 1: definido como opcionales 2006 ⁽²⁾

Page	Num.	Description
0 ⁽¹⁾	0	868 MHz band (BPSK)
	1–10	915 MHz band (BPSK)
	11–26	2.4 GHz band (O-QPSK)
1 ⁽²⁾	0	868 MHz band (ASK)
	1–10	915 MHz band (ASK)
	11–26	Reserved
2	0	868 MHz band (O-QPSK)
	1–10	915 MHz band (O-QPSK)
	11–26	Reserved
3	0-13	2450 MHz (CSS)
4	0	sub-GHz band for UWB
	1-4	low band for UWB PHY
	5-15	high band for UWB PHY
5	0-3	780 MHz band (O-QPSK)
	4-7	780 MHz band (MPSK)
6	0-9	950 MHz band (BPSK)
	10-21	950 MHz band (GFSK)
7-31	Reser.	Reserved

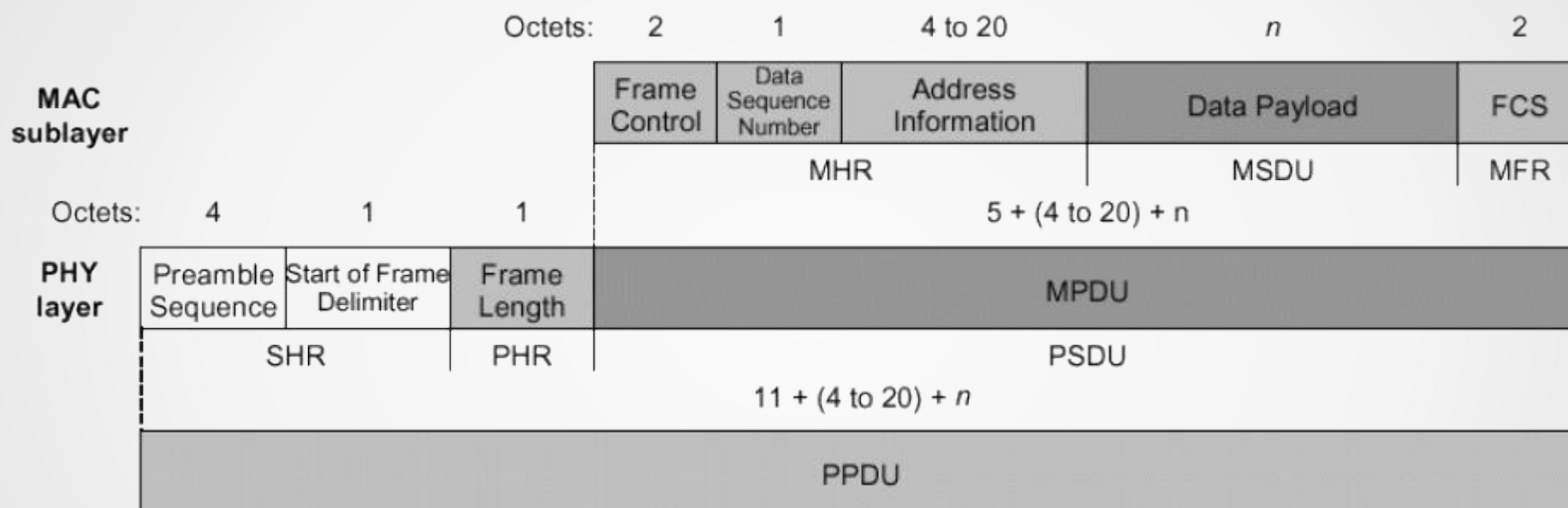
IEEE 802.15.4 PHY & MAC: tramas



"IEEE standard for Low-Rate wireless networks," IEEE Std 802.15.4-2015, pp. 53, Apr. 2016.

- PHY service data unit (PSDU) \Leftrightarrow MAC frame
- Capa física: modulación clase “Capa física y antenas”.

IEEE 802.15.4: formato de trama



M: MAC
P: PHY

X

PDU: protocol data unit
SDU: service data unit

=

MSDU: MAC service data unit
MPDU: MAC protocol data unit
PSDU: PHY service data unit
PPDU: PHY protocol data units

Formato de trama (versión 1, 2003+)

Octets: 2	1	0/2	0/2/8	0/2	0/2/8	0/5/6/10/14	variable	2
Frame Control	Sequence Number	Destination PAN Identifier	Destination Address	Source PAN Identifier	Source Address	Auxiliary Security Header	Frame Payload	FCS
		Addressing fields						
MHR							MAC Payload	MFR

Bits: 0-2	3	4	5	6	7-9	10-11	12-13	14-15
Frame Type	Security Enabled	Frame Pending	Ack. Request	PAN ID Compression	Reserved	Dest. Addressing Mode	Frame Version	Source Addressing Mode

"IEEE standard for Low-Rate wireless networks," IEEE Std 802.15.4-2006, Sept. 2006.

Tipos de trama (versión 1, 2003)

Octets: 2	1	0/2	0/2/8	0/2	0/2/8	0/5/6/10/14	variable	2
Frame Control	Sequence Number	Destination PAN Identifier	Destination Address	Source PAN Identifier	Source Address	Auxiliary Security Header	Frame Payload	FCS
Addressing fields								
MHR							MAC Payload	MFR

Bits: 0-2	3	4	5	6	7-9	10-11	12-13	14-15
Frame Type	Security Enabled	Frame Pending	AR	PAN ID Compression	Reserved	Dest. Addressing Mode	Frame Version	Source Addressing Mode



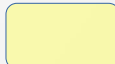
Frame type value $b_2 b_1 b_0$	Description
000	Beacon
001	Data
010	Acknowledgment
011	MAC command
100-111	Reserved

"IEEE standard for Low-Rate wireless networks," IEEE Std 802.15.4-2006, Sept. 2006.

Formato de trama (versión 2, 2015)

Octets: 1/2	0/1	0/2	0/2/8	0/2	0/2/8	variable	variable		variable	2/4
Frame Control	Sequence Number	Destination PAN ID	Destination Address	Source PAN ID	Source Address	Auxiliary Security Header	IE		Frame Payload	FCS
		Addressing fields					Header IEs	Payload IEs		
MHR								MAC Payload		MFR

Bits: 0–2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10–11	12–13	14–15
Frame Type	Security Enabled	Frame Pending	AR	PAN ID Compression	Reserved	Sequence Number Suppression	IE Present	Destination Addressing Mode	Frame Version	Source Addressing Mode

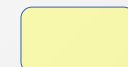
 nuevo

"IEEE standard for Low-Rate wireless networks," IEEE Std 802.15.4-2015, Apr. 2015.

Tipos de trama (versión 2, 2015)

Table 7-1—Values of the Frame Type field

Frame type value b2 b1 b0	Description
000	Beacon
001	Data
010	Acknowledgment
011	MAC command
100	Reserved
101	Multipurpose
110	Fragment or Frak ^a
111	Extended

 nuevo

"IEEE standard for Low-Rate wireless networks," IEEE Std 802.15.4-2015, Apr. 2015.

IEEE 802.15.4: Information Elements

Octets: 1/2	0/1	0/2	0/2/8	0/2	0/2/8	variable	variable		variable	2/4
Frame Control	Sequence Number	Destination PAN ID	Destination Address	Source PAN ID	Source Address	Auxiliary Security Header	IE		Frame Payload	FCS
		Addressing fields					Header IEs	Payload IEs		
MHR								MAC Payload		MFR

Bits: 0–2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10–11	12–13	14–15
Frame Type	Security Enabled	Frame Pending	AR	PAN ID Compression	Reserved	Sequence Number Suppression	IE Present	Destination Addressing Mode	Frame Version	Source Addressing Mode

"IEEE standard for Low-Rate wireless networks," IEEE Std 802.15.4-2015, Apr. 2015.

Direccionamiento

Octets: 1/2	0/1	0/2	0/2/8	0/2	0/2/8	variable	variable		variable	2/4
Frame Control	Sequence Number	Destination PAN ID	Destination Address	Source PAN ID	Source Address	Auxiliary Security Header	IE		Frame Payload	FCS
		Addressing fields					Header IEs	Payload IEs		
MHR							MAC Payload		MFR	

Bits: 0–2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10–11	12–13	14–15
Frame Type	Security Enabled	Frame Pending	AR	PAN ID Compression	Reserved	Sequence Number Suppression	IE Present	Destination Addressing Mode	Frame Version	Source Addressing Mode

Addressing mode value b1 b0	Description
00	PAN ID and address fields are not present.
01	Reserved
10	Address field contains a short address (16 bit).
11	Address field contains an extended address (64 bit).

Tipos de trama: Data & ACK

Data Frame Format

Octets:2	1	4 to 20	variable	2
Frame control	Data sequence number	Address information	Data payload	Frame check sequence
MAC header			MAC Payload	MAC footer

Acknowledgement Frame Format

Octets:2	1	2
Frame control	Data sequence number	Frame check sequence
MAC header		MAC footer

Estructuras de "super" frames

- Beacon superframe

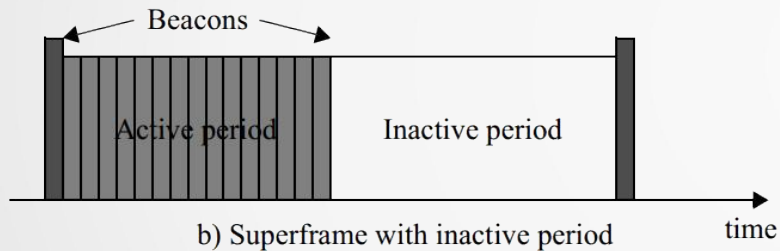
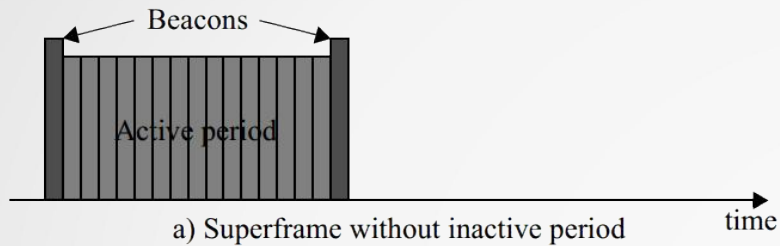


Figure 5-5—Superframe structure

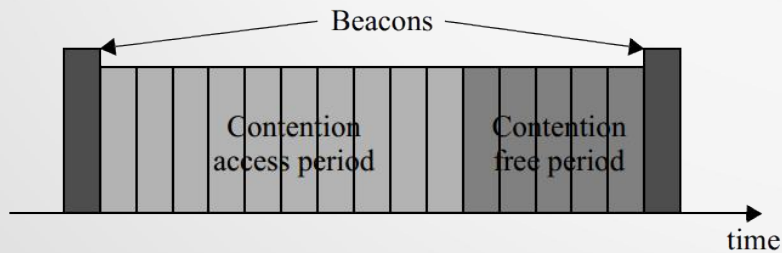


Figure 5-6—Structure of the active periods with GTSS

- Slotframes

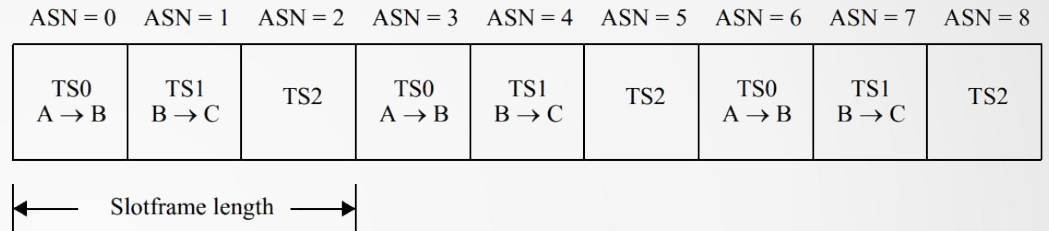


Figure 6-9—Example of a three time-slot slotframe

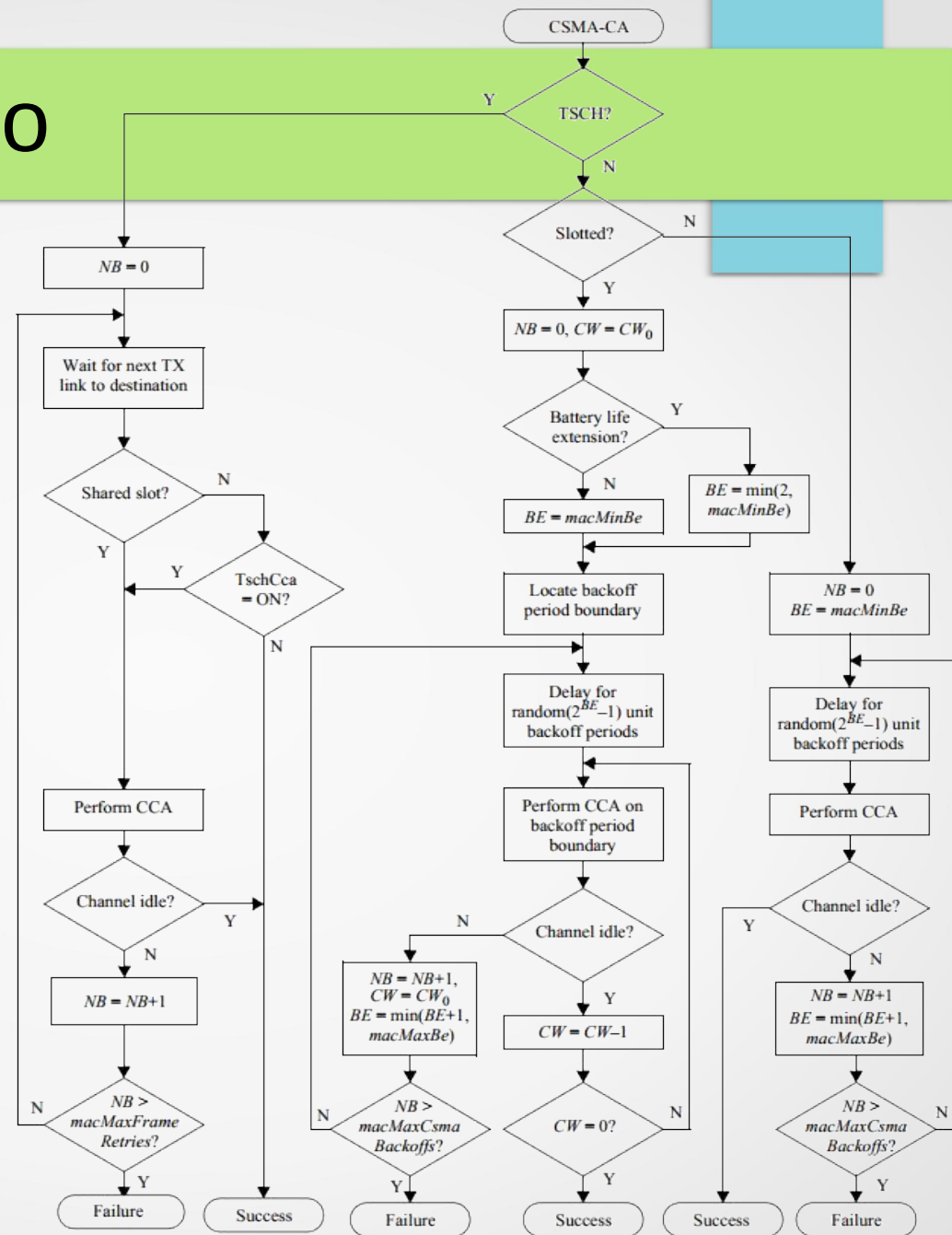
- Libre (sin beacon/superframe)

Métodos de acceso

- Tipos de PANs y métodos de acceso
 - Nonbeacon-enabled (libre): unslotted CSMA-CA
 - Beacon-enabled: slotted CSMA-CA
 - TSCH (slotframe)
 - TSCH CCA: non-shared slots
 - TSCH CSMA-CA: shared slots
 - otros

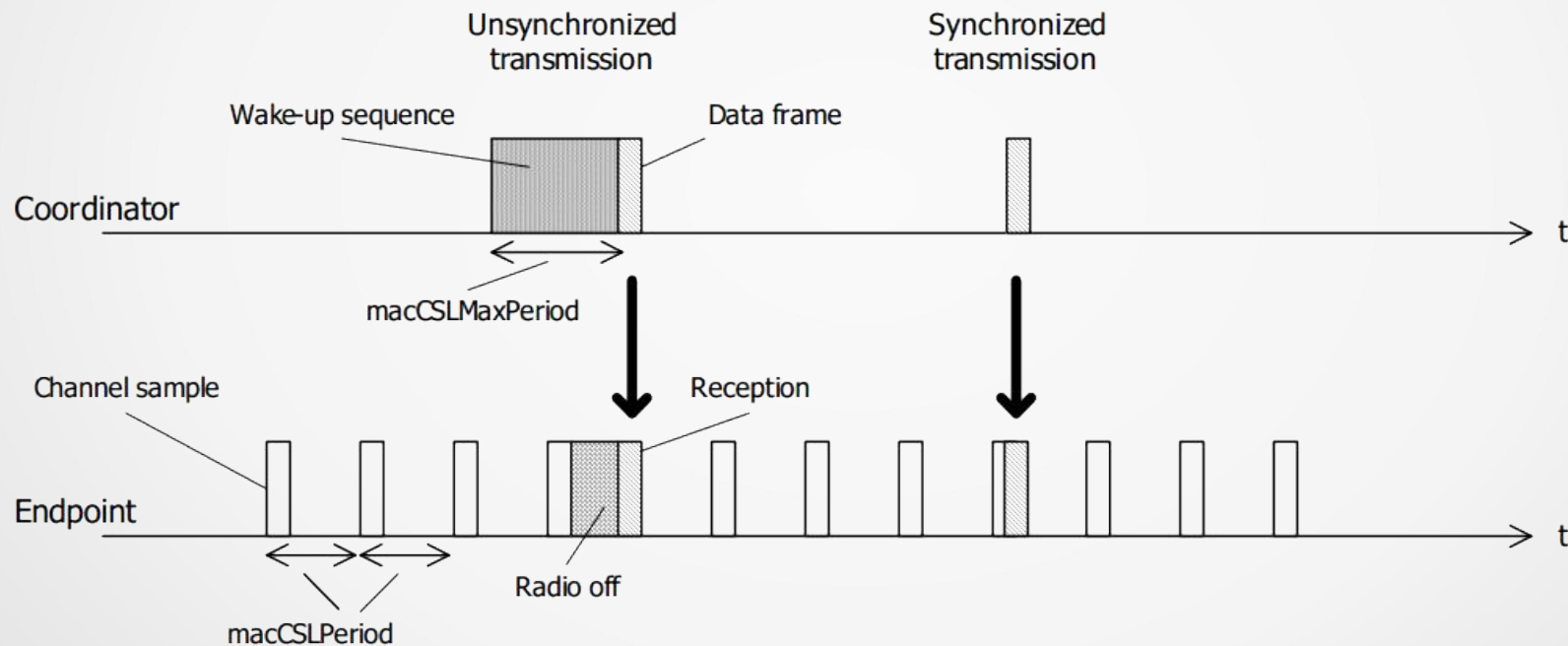
Métodos de acceso

- Algoritmo CSMA-CA



Coordinated Sampled Listing (CSL)

- IEEE 802.15.4- 2015 incorpora el modo de CSL
Coordinated Sampled Listing



Time-Slotted Channel Hopping (TSCH)

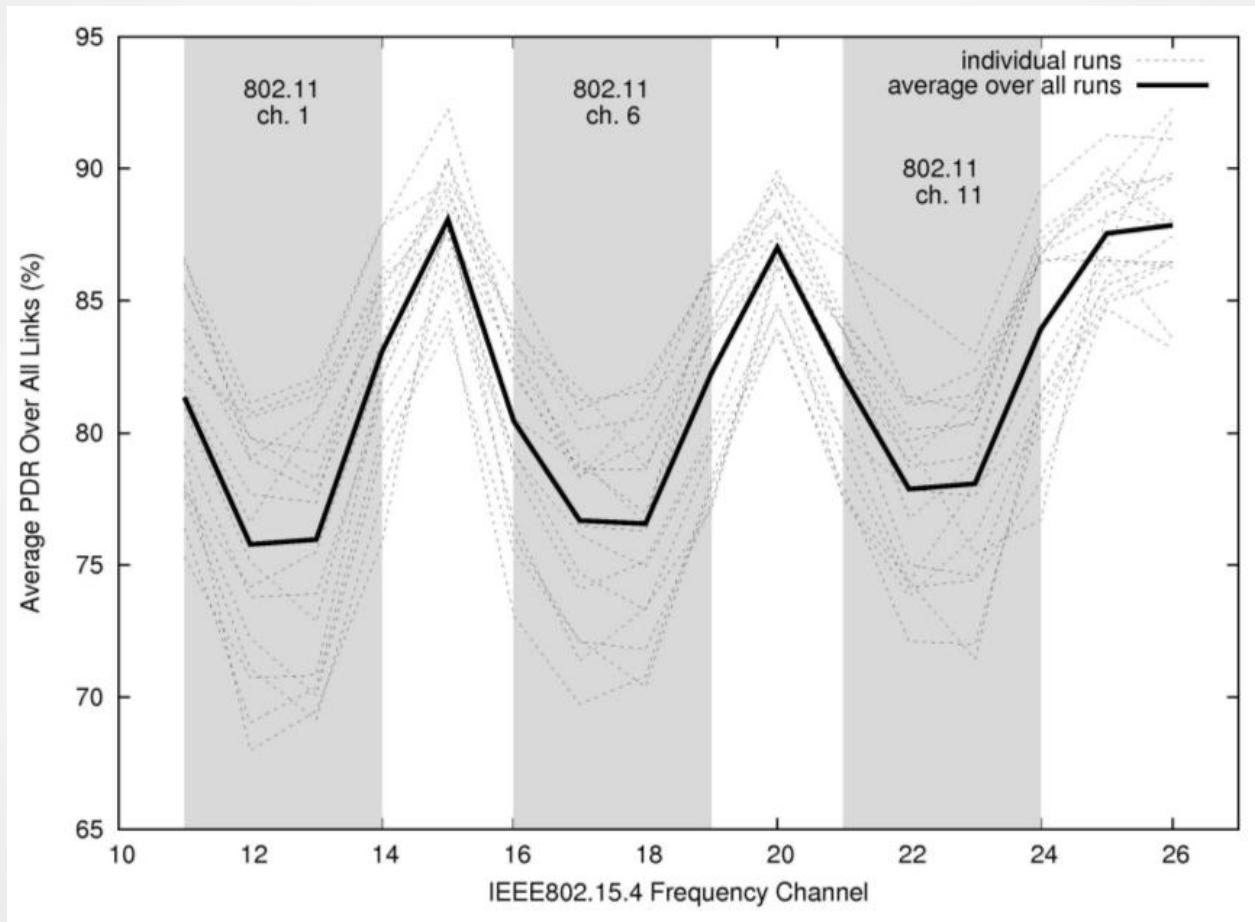
¿Qué es?

- Técnica de acceso al medio que usa:
 - **TS** (Time-Slotted): sincronización
 - **CH** (Channel Hopping): saltos de canal
- Objetivo
 - Bajo consumo (apagado de radio)
 - Mayor confiabilidad (diversidad de canales)

Motivación & antecedentes

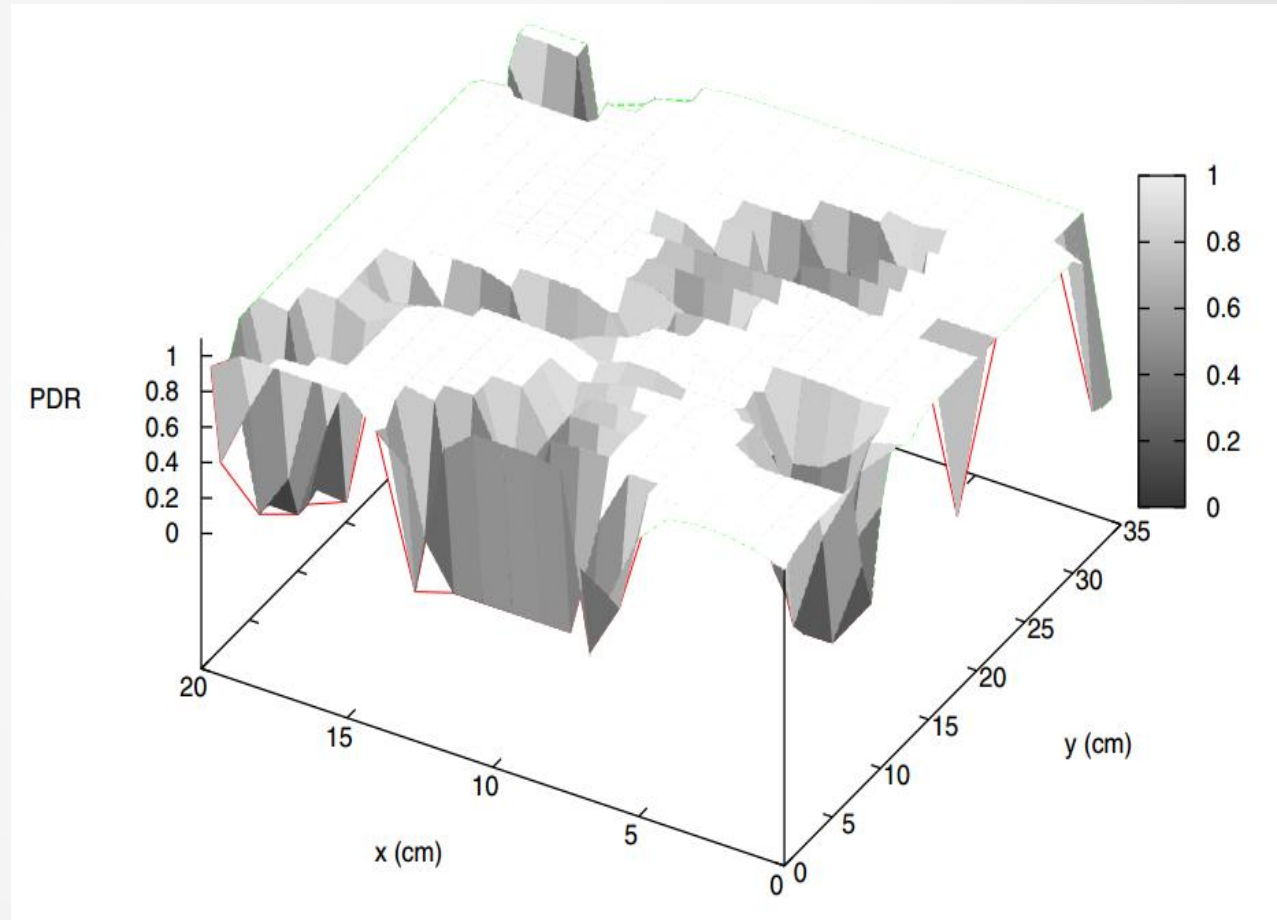
- Problema de ambientes industriales
 - Multi-path fading (desvanecimiento por múltiples caminos)
 - Interferencia
- Uso canal único: debilidad
- Solución: salto de canal
- Soluciones previas:
 - WirelessHART / ISA100.11

Motivación



Motivación

- IEEE802.15.4 (2.4 GHz)
- canal 20
- $P_{Tx} = -16\text{dBm}$
- Tx y RX separados 1m



T. Watteyne, S. Lanzisera, A. Mehta, and K. S. J. Pister, "Mitigating multipath fading through channel hopping in wireless sensor networks," in 2010 IEEE International Conference on Communications, May 2010, pp. 1-5.

Norma: IEEE 802.15.4e-2012

- IEEE 802.15.4e-2012
 - Enmienda norma existente 2006 (versión 1) => 2015
 - Define
 - Mecanismo MAC
 - NO altera capa física (sirven “viejas” radios)
 - No define
 - Política para crear y mantener agenda de comunicación (schedule)
 - Cómo se asignan time slots y canales
- Logical Link Control (LLC)
 - Entidad funcional que define “schedule”
 - Tipos:
 - Protocolo distribuido
 - Servidor centralizado

Conceptos & Definiciones

- Método de acceso usado una superestructura
- Información enviada en EB (Enhanced Beacon)
- Red TSCH iniciada por un nodo y luego une el resto
- Noción de tiempo común:
ASN (Absolute Slot Number)

Conceptos & Definiciones

- Time Slots: tiempo se divide en time slots
 - Duración suficiente para enviar un marco MAC y recibir ACK
 - Típica: 15 ms slot
- Slotframes: grupos de uno o más time slots
 - Se repite a través del tiempo
- Cell = {slotOffset, channelOffset} (celda)
- Node TSCH schedule:
 - qué hacer en cada celda
 - Opciones: transmit, receive, o sleep.

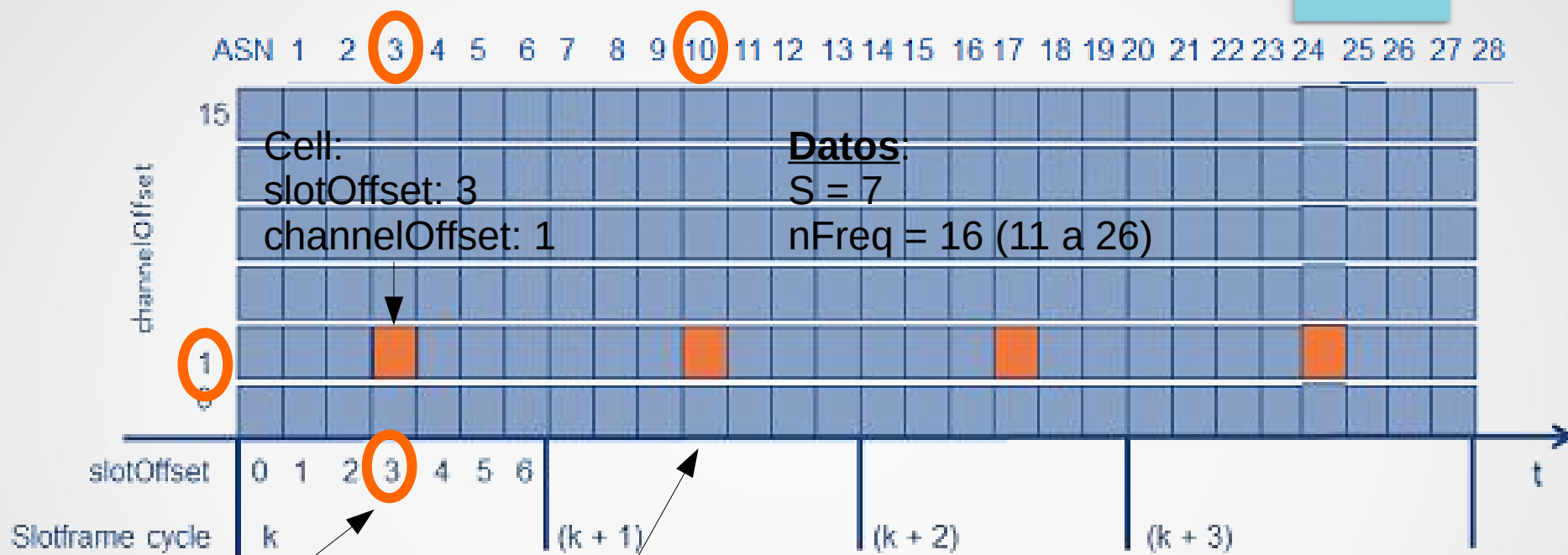
Definiciones: ASN

- Absolute Slot Number
 - Se cumple: $ASN = (k*S+T)$
 - K: slotframe cycle (i.e., numero slotframe)
 - S: tamaño de slotframe
 - T: slotOffset

Definiciones: celda

- Celda = {slotOffset, channelOffset}
- Se calcula usando ASN
 - Time-slot
 - slotOffset: $T = \text{ASN} \bmod S$
(resto de la división entera de ASN entre S)
 - S largo del slotframe
 - Channel hopping
 - frequency: $F \{(\text{ASN} + \text{channelOffset}) \bmod \text{nFreq}\}$
 - F lookup table
 - nFreq: cantidad canales (tamaño de tabla)

Slotframe: ejemplo



ASN = 3
 $fch = F \{(3+1) \bmod 16\}$
 $fch = F(4) = 15$

ASN = 10
 $fch = F \{(10+1) \bmod 16\}$
 $fch = F(11) = 22$

Fórmulas:

slotOffset: $T = ASN \bmod S$

channelOffset:

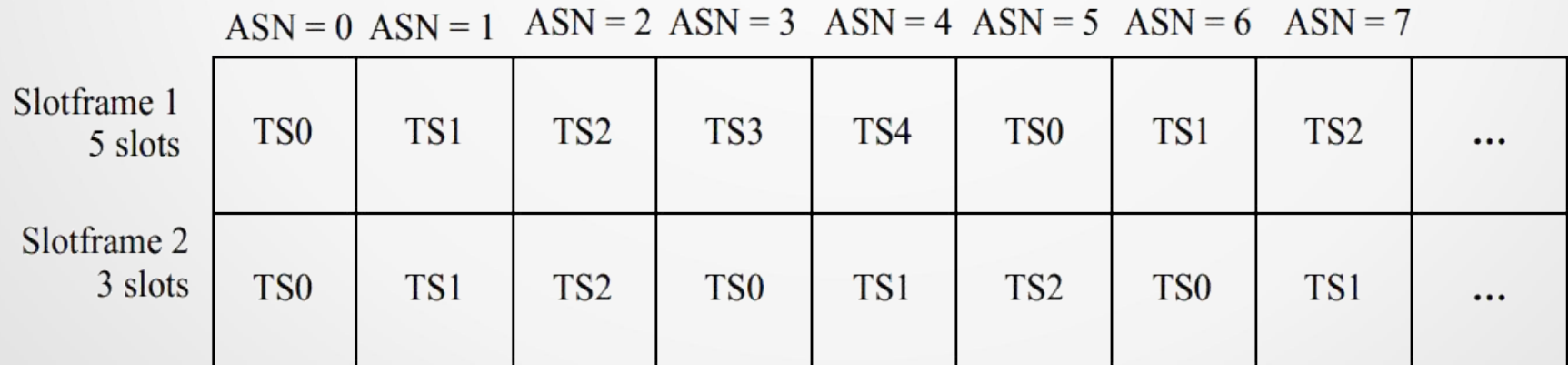
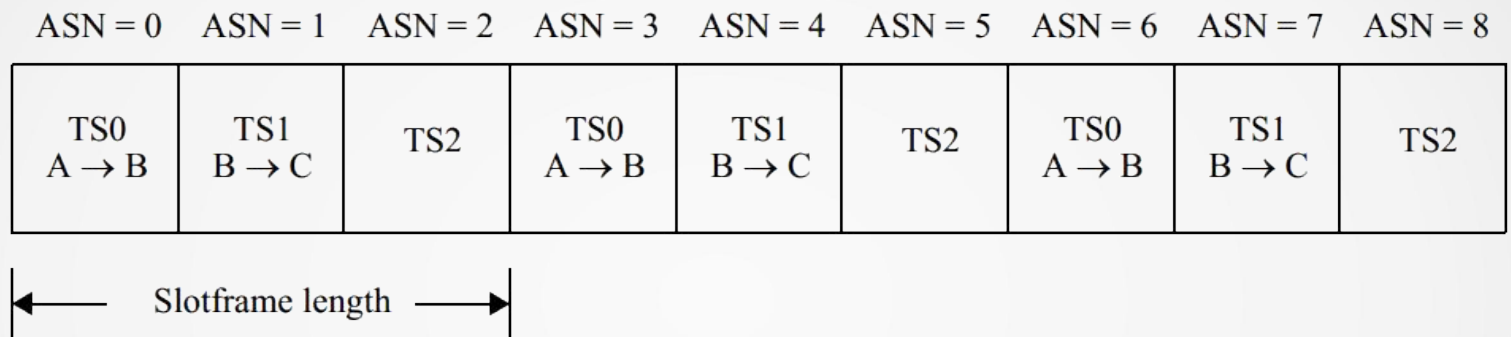
$fch = F \{ (ASN + channelOffset) \bmod nFreq \}$
 con $F(x) = 11 + x$ (x: 0 a 15)

C. M. García Algora, V. Alfonso Reguera, and K. Steenhaut, "Evaluación experimental del protocolo IEEE 802.15.4 TSCH en una red 6TiSCH," Ingeniería Electrónica, Automática y Comunicaciones, vol. 39, pp. 70-78, 2018.

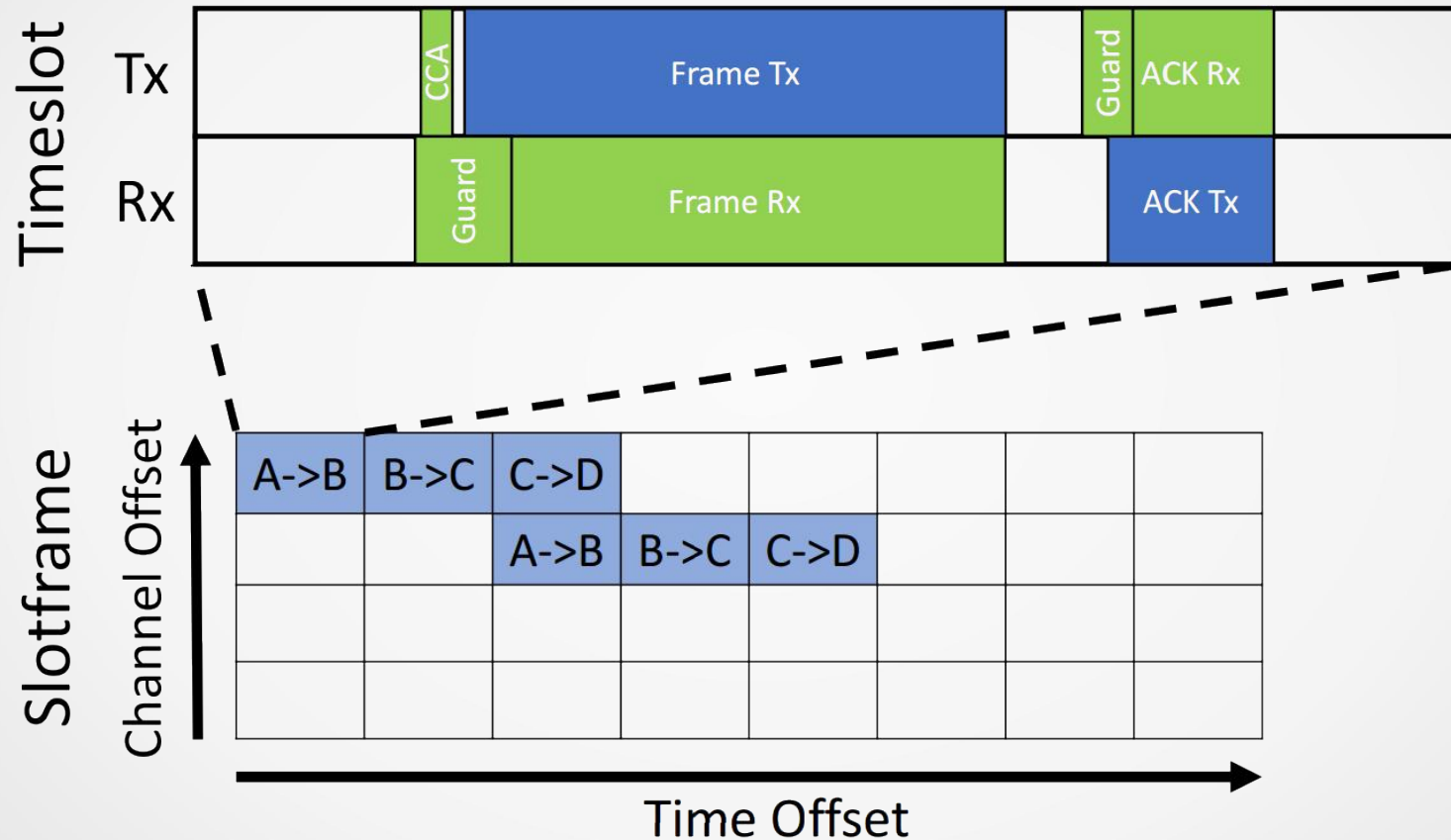
Definiciones

- Bundles: union de cell entre dos vecinos
 - Cada cell provee un "quantum" de ancho de banda
- Dedicated vs. Shared Cells
 - shared cell: muchos nodos pueden transmitir en el mismo time slot y frecuencia
 - Se define algortimo de backoff
- Schedule especifica: cell
 - SlotOffset
 - ChannelOffset

Conceptos & Definiciones



Conceptos & Definiciones



S. Duquennoy, A. Elsts, B. Al Nahas, and G. Oikonomou, "TSCH and 6TiSCH for contiki: Challenges, design and evaluation," in International Conference on Distributed Computing in Sensor Systems (IEEE DCSS), 2017.

Formación / Join process

- Formación de la red TSCH
 - Nodo inicia red enviando Enhanced Beacon (EB)
 - Otros nodos se unen y envían EB
- EB contiene IEs (Information Elements):
 - TSCH Synchronization IE
 - Channel hopping IE
 - TSCH Timeslot IE
 - TSCH Slotframe and Link IE

Sincronización

- Sincronizarse con otros nodos
 - topología en árbol
 - cada nodo tiene su fuente de reloj (source)
 - elección: Join metric (distancia a root)
- Problema
 - clock drift (deriva) típica ~ 10 ppm
 - clock drift relativo ~ 20 ppm
- TSCH agrega información de tiempo a todos los paquetes
 - Data
 - ACK

Implementaciones

- Minimal configuration
 - IETF RFC 8180
Minimal IPv6 over the TSCH Mode of IEEE 802.15.4e (6TiSCH) Configuration
- Orchestra
 - S. Duquennoy, et al. "Orchestra: Robust mesh networks through autonomously scheduled TSCH," in ACM SenSys 2015), vol. 93.
 - IETF WG
IPv6 over the TSCH mode of IEEE 802.15.4e (6tisch)
<https://datatracker.ietf.org/wg/6tisch/documents/>

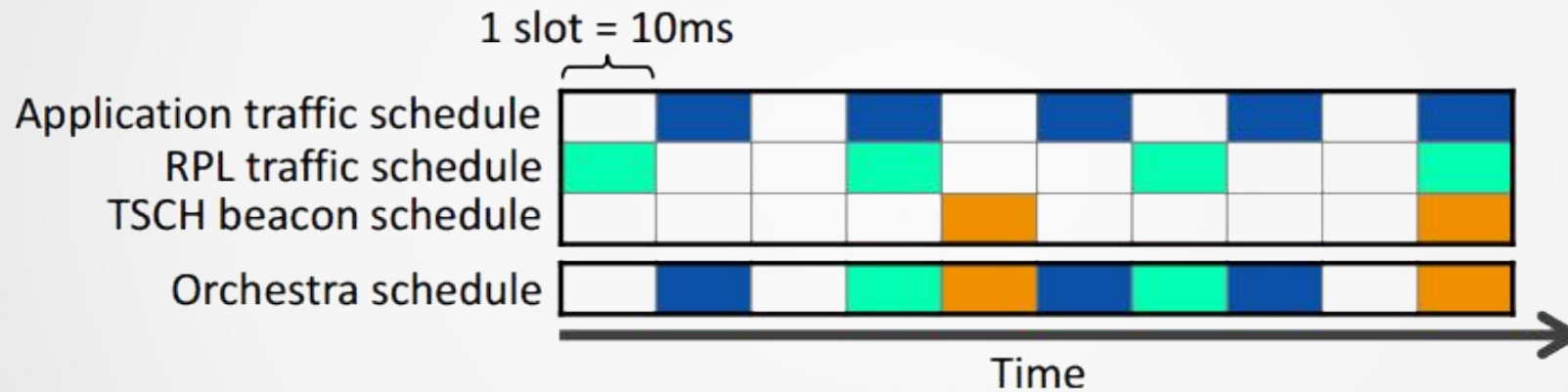
Example: Minimal Conf. (RFC8180)

Chan.	+-----+-----+				+-----+-----+		
Off.0	TxRxS/EB	OFF			OFF		
Chan.	+-----+-----+				+-----+-----+		
Off.1	OFF	OFF		...	OFF		
	+-----+-----+				+-----+-----+		
	.						
	.						
	.						
Chan.	+-----+-----+				+-----+-----+		
Off.15	OFF	OFF			OFF		
	+-----+-----+				+-----+-----+		
slotOffset	0	1			100		

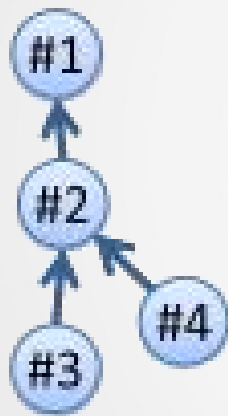
EB: Enhanced Beacon
 Tx: Transmit
 Rx: Receive
 S: Shared
 OFF: Unscheduled by this specification

Figure 2: Example Slotframe of Length 101 Timeslots

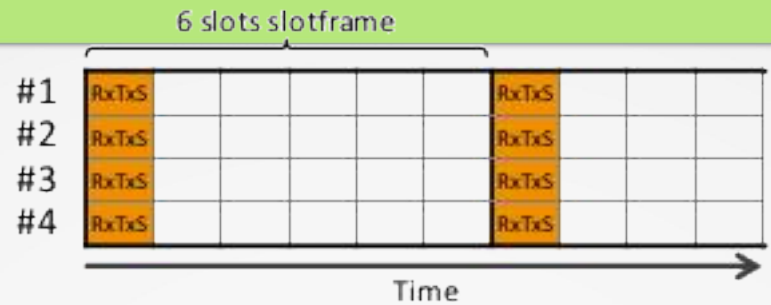
Ejemplos: Orchestra



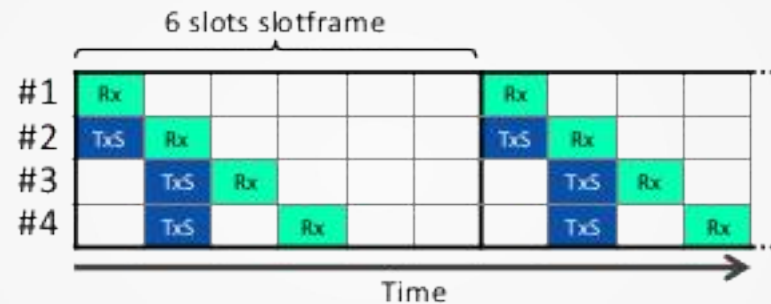
Ejemplos: Orchestra



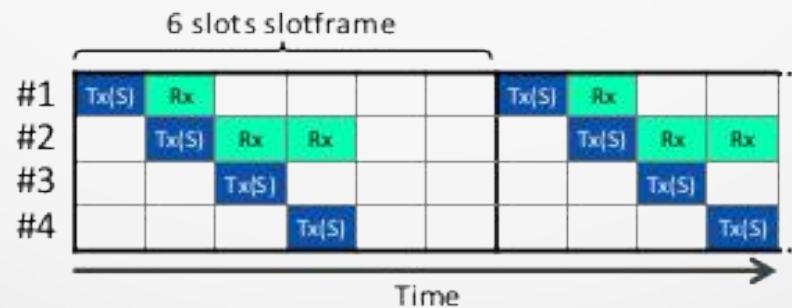
(a) Topology



(b) Common Shared Slot



(c) Receiver-based Shared Slot



(d) Sender-based (Shared) Slot

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Planificación clases

- 1) Introducción RSI
- 2) Plataformas de hardware
- 3) Arquitectura 6LoWPAN (IPv6)
- 4) Plataforma de software: Contiki-NG (parte 1)
- 5) Plataforma de software: Contiki-NG (parte 2)
- 6) Capa de aplicación: CoAP / MQTT
- 7) Capa de red: RPL
- 8) MAC / IEEE 802.15.4**
- 9) Capa adaptación 6LoWPAN
- 10) Capa Física & antenas
- 11) IoT y las RSI



gracias... ¿más preguntas?