

An Analytical Model of 6LoWPAN Route-Over Forwarding Practices

Andreas Weigel, Volker Turau

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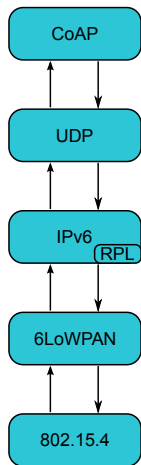
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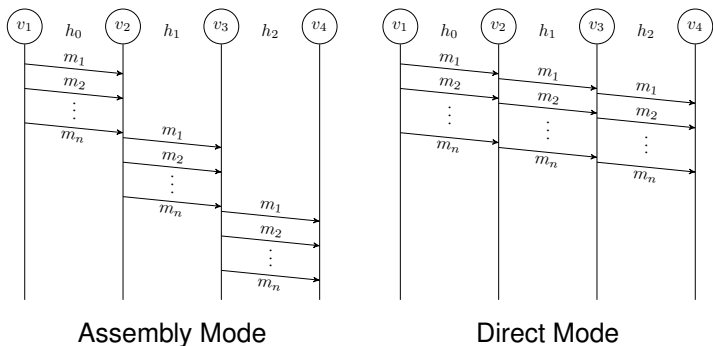
Introduction

Context

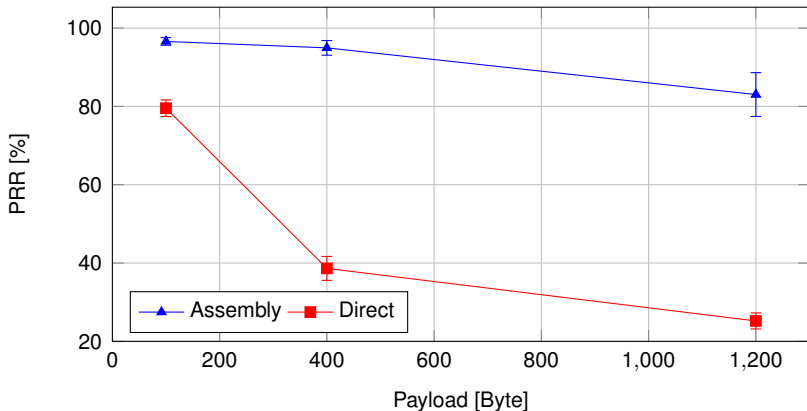
- Vision: "Internet of Things"
- Standardized protocol stack for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (LLNs)
- **6LoWPAN:**
 - ◆ compression (headers), **fragmentation** of IPv6 datagrams
 - ◆ mesh-under and **route-over** routing



6LoWPAN – Forwarding of Fragmented Datagrams



Motivation



⇒ Reason for dramatic results?

Model

Existing Model (Ayadi et al. - 2011)

Properties

- Based on bit error rate (BER)
- Yields expectation value of number of bits sent
- Additional input parameters: number of fragments, number of hops, correctable bit errors
- Assumes bit errors to be independent
- Persists in sending fragments after loss

⇒ Extend existing model to:

- ◆ Adapt to practical forwarding mechanisms
- ◆ Quantify overhead due to direct forwarding

Stepwise Model Creation, Link Layer

- Single Transmission (DATA and ACK frame)
 - ◆ Based on BER and correctable bit errors (for DATA frame)
 - ◆ Probabilities of success, failure, partial failure ($p_{s,k}$, $p_{f,k}$, $p_{p,k}$)

- Link Layer Transmission (including retries)
 - ◆ Probabilities of success, failure and partial failure after r retries ($P_{s,k}$, $P_{f,k}$, $P_{p,k}$);
 - ◆ Conditional expectation value of number of bits sent in case of success, failure, partial failure and success **or** partial failure ($H_{s,k}$, $H_{f,k}$, $H_{p,k}$, $H_{sp,k}$)

$$\blacksquare P_{s,k} = \sum_{j=1}^r p_{s,k} (1 - p_{s,k})^{j-1}$$

$$\blacksquare H_{s,k} = \frac{1}{P_{s,k}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^r p_{s,k} \sum_{i=0}^{j-1} \binom{j-1}{i} p_{p,k}^i p_{f,k}^{j-1-i} (jL_F + (i+1)L_A) \right)$$

Stepwise Model Creation, Multi-Hop

- Probabilities of success and failure after passing hops h_0 to h (Q_s, Q_f)
- Corresponding expected number of bits to send (Assembly: E^A , Direct: E^D)

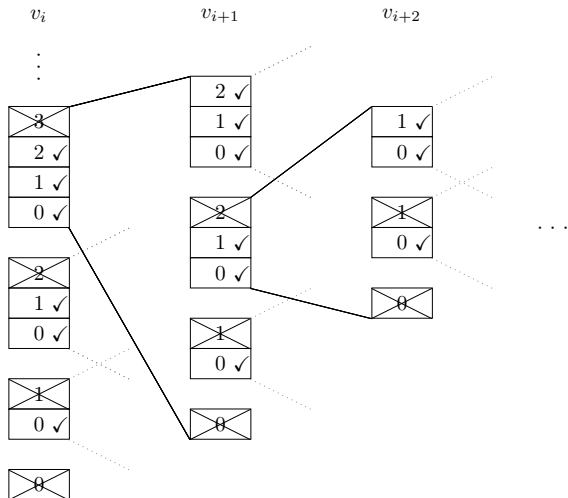
- $Q_s(h_0, h, m) = \prod_{k=h_0}^h (P_{s,k}^{m-1} (P_{s,k} + P_{p,k}))$

Model extension

Different formulas for direct and assembly modes

- Assembly mode: Sender simply gives up at first (partial) failure, no fragments propagated further
- Direct mode: On (partial) failure, already forwarded fragments continue on their path
 - ⇒ Recursive formula for expected number of bits to send

Recursive Formula



Recursive Formula (2)

- $E^D(h_0, h, m, H_{\text{acc}}, P) = P \cdot H_{\text{acc}}$ for $h < h_0$ or $m = 0$
- H_{acc}, P : carried-over expected number of bits sent / probability

$$E^D = P \cdot Q_s \left(E_s^A + H_{\text{acc}} \right) + P \sum_{k=h_0}^h \left(\sum_{x=1}^{m-1} E^D(k+1, h, x, H_p, Q_s(h_0, k-1, m)) P_{s,k}^{x-1} P_{p,k} \right) + \dots$$

with

$$H_p = H_{\text{acc}} + (x-1)H_{s,k} + H_{p,k} + E_s^A(h_0, k-1, m)$$

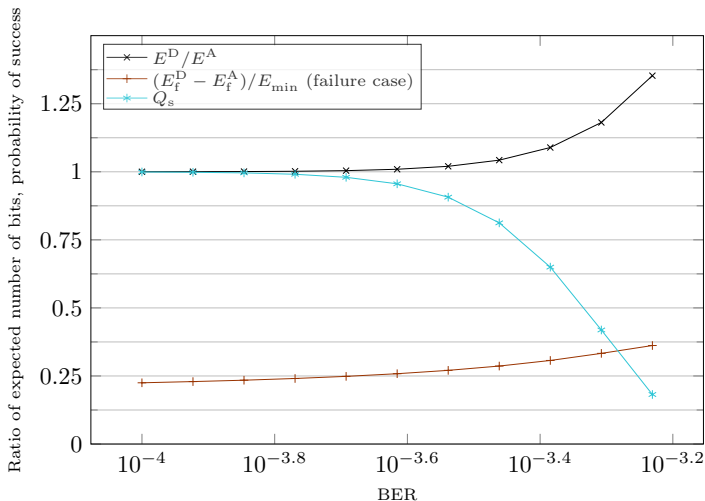


Evaluation

Parameters

r	number of link-layer retries	5
h_0, h	start hop, end hop	1, 8
m	number of fragments	12
BER	bit error rate	variable
L_F	frame size	952 bit
L_A	ack size	56 bit

Direct and Assembly Modes



Conclusion

Summary & Future Work

Summary

- Extended BER-based model for 6LoWPAN
- Quantified additional bits produced using direct forwarding
- Led to re-evaluation of testbed

Future Work

- Assess impact of effects in testbed experiments
- Implementation efficiency

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AdHo

Andreas Weigel

Research Assistant

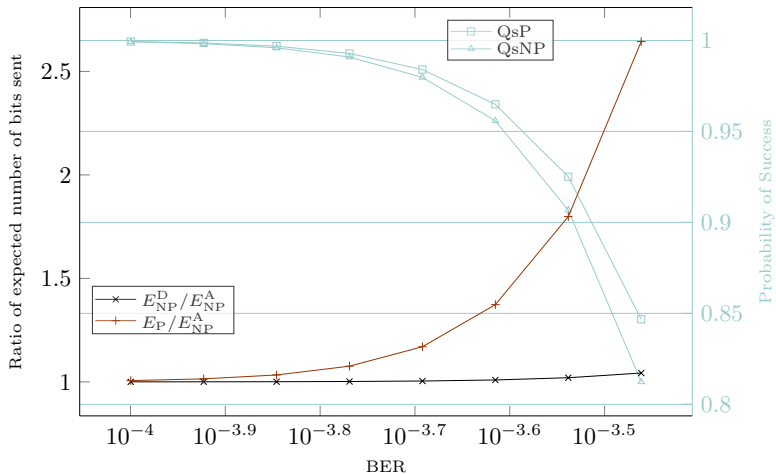
Phone +49 / (0)40 428 78 3746

e-Mail andreas.weigel@tuhh.de

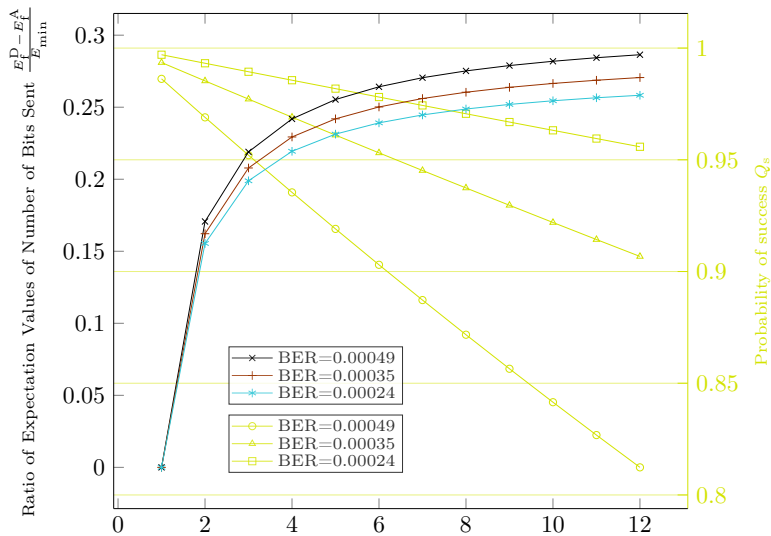
<http://www.ti5.tuhh.de/staff/weigel>

Persistent vs Non-Persistent

NP: non persistent; P: persistent



Variable Number of Fragments





A. Ayadi, P. Maille, and D. Ros.

Tcp over low-power and lossy networks: Tuning the segment size to minimize energy consumption.

In New Technologies, Mobility and Security (NTMS), 2011 4th IFIP International Conference on, pages 1–5, Feb 2011.



A. Ayadi, P. Maillé, and D. Ros.

Tcp over low-power and lossy networks: tuning the segment size to minimize energy consumption.

CoRR, abs/1010.5128, 2010.