



# A Virtual Sink-based Strategy for reducing the Funneling Effect in IEEE 802.15.4 DSME Networks

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# Agenda

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- Motivation

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- Description of the Virtual Sink-based strategy

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- Simulative assessment

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- Conclusions and Outlook

# Motivation

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- Data collection produces an unavoidable funneling effect at nodes close to the sink  $\Rightarrow$  1-hop neighbors



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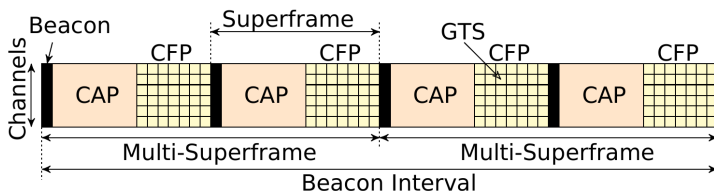
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**Resource allocation  $\Rightarrow$  efficient, dynamic and adaptable!**
- IEEE 802.15.4 DSME  $\Rightarrow$  reliability, scalability and energy efficiency in IoT applications



# Challenge

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How to extend DSME such that resource allocation and throughput managed by the sink can be done efficiently and change dynamically based on network traffic demand?

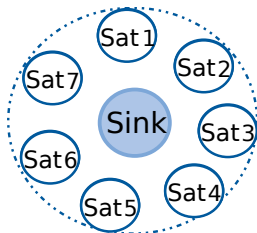
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⇒ **We propose a strategy to improve the scheduling of resources through coexistence between centralized and decentralized algorithms**

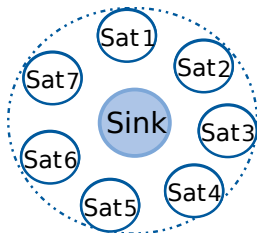
# Virtual Sink Concept

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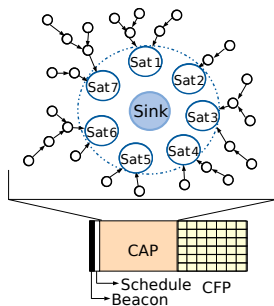
# Virtual Sink Concept



- star topology  $\Rightarrow$  sink + up to 7 child nodes
- sink controls the resource allocation at child nodes
- easy and cheap way for the sink to obtain information about traffic
- nodes outside the virtual sink  $\Rightarrow$  decentralized scheduling algorithm

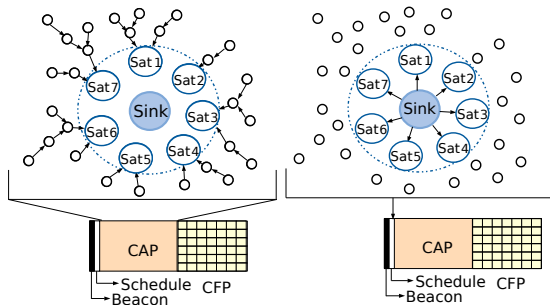
# Virtual Sink Strategy

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- Direct slot allocation mechanism

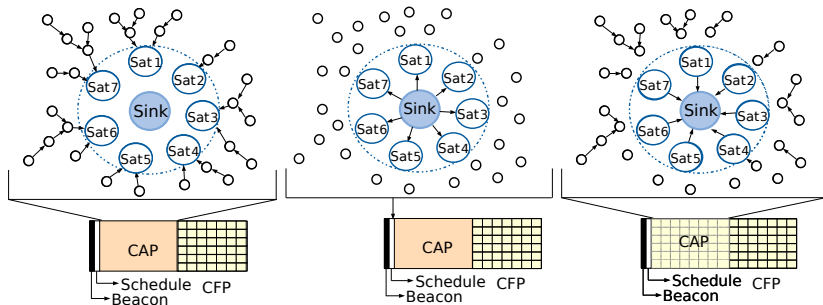
# Virtual Sink Strategy



- Direct slot allocation mechanism

- Centralized scheduling performed by sink node

# Virtual Sink Strategy

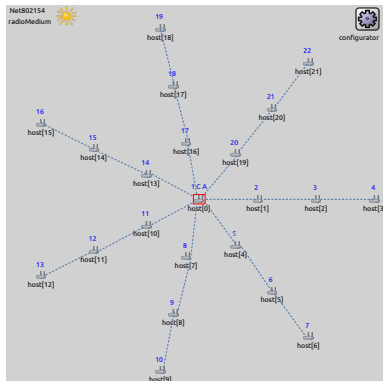


- Direct slot allocation mechanism

- Centralized scheduling performed by sink node

- Dynamic bandwidth expansion

# Simulative evaluation



- Data collection - convergecast pattern
- Rooted 3 and 7-multiline (10 and 22 nodes)
- Packet generation rate  $\Rightarrow \delta$  [packets/s]
- Packet generation  $\Rightarrow$  Poisson distribution with mean =  $\lambda$ 
  - ◆ Varying  $\delta$

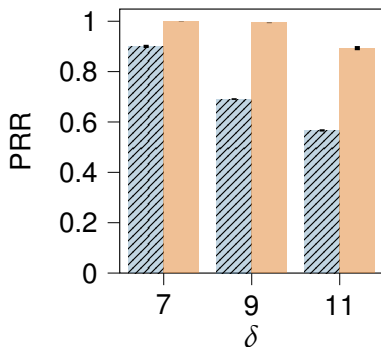


Parameter	SO	MO	BO	$Q_{GTS}$	$\delta$
Values	3	6	12	92	{3,4,5} for 3-multiline
	3	6	12	92	{7,9,11} for 7-multiline

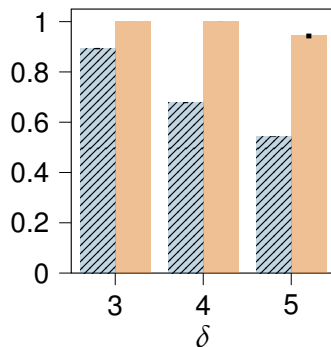
# Simulative evaluation

Packet Reception Ratio (PRR)

3-multiline



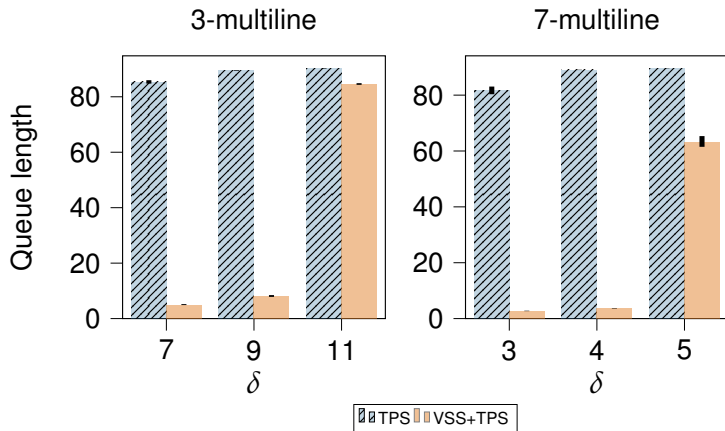
7-multiline



TPS VSS+TPS

# Simulative evaluation

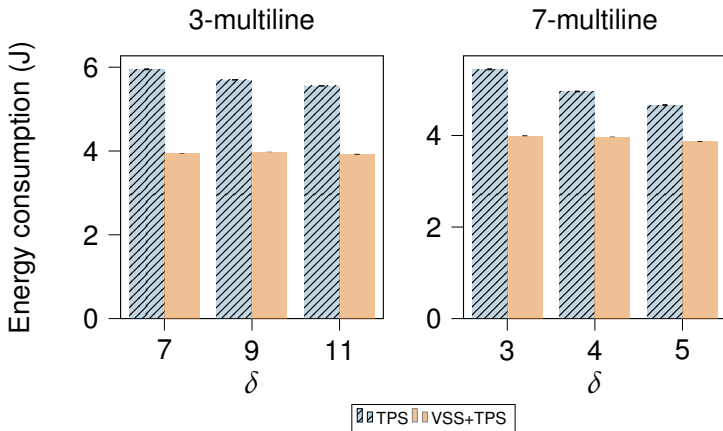
Queue length





# Simulative evaluation

Energy consumption



# Conclusions and Outlook

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## **Advantages**

- Computational load lies at the sink
- Remaining network nodes operate according to the standard
- Throughput is improved up to 38%, as well as a reduction of delay and overall energy consumption



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