

The Devil is in the Detail: How a Real-World IoT Technology is Made – IETF 6TiSCH

Mališa Vučinić, PhD

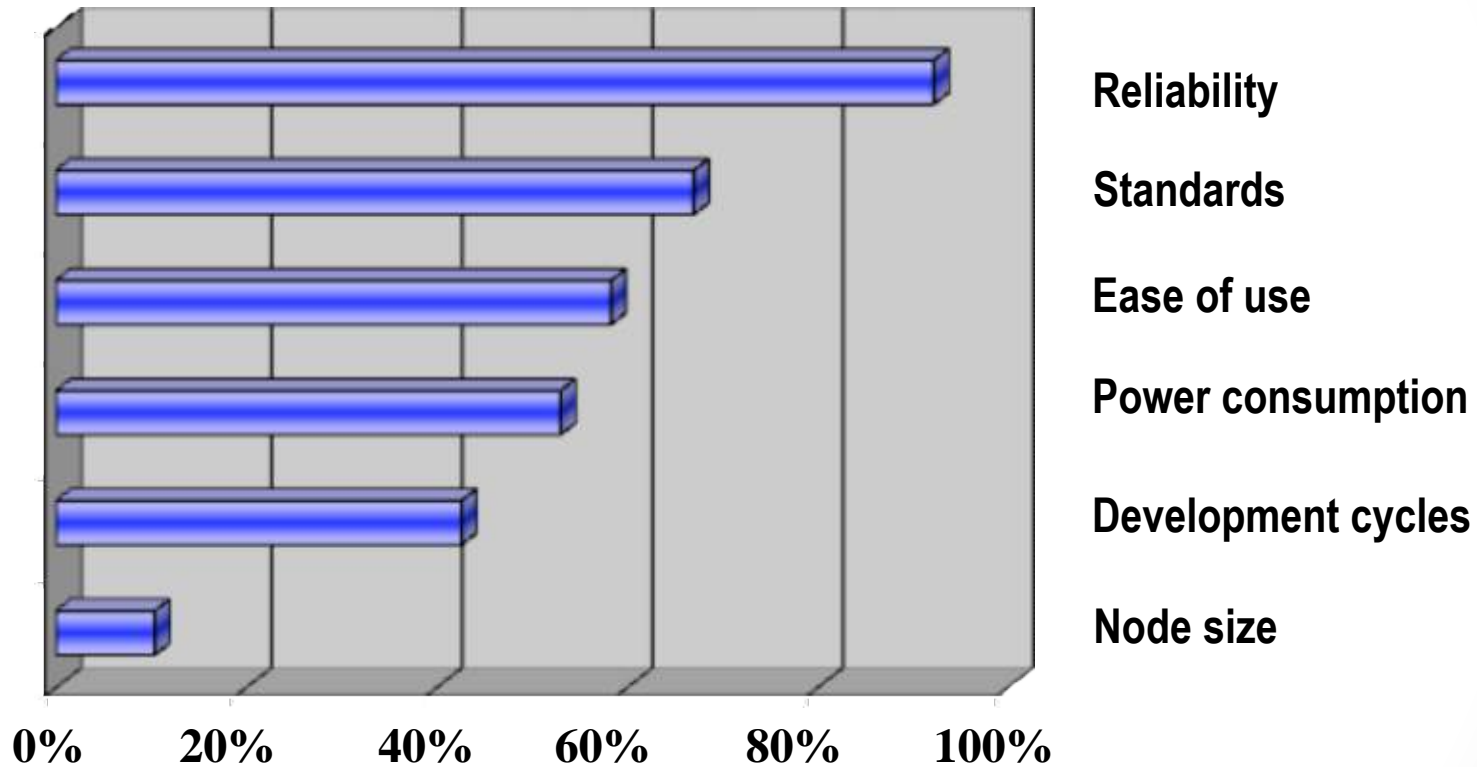
University of Montenegro

Thanks

Most of these slides, or figures were created by the following people.

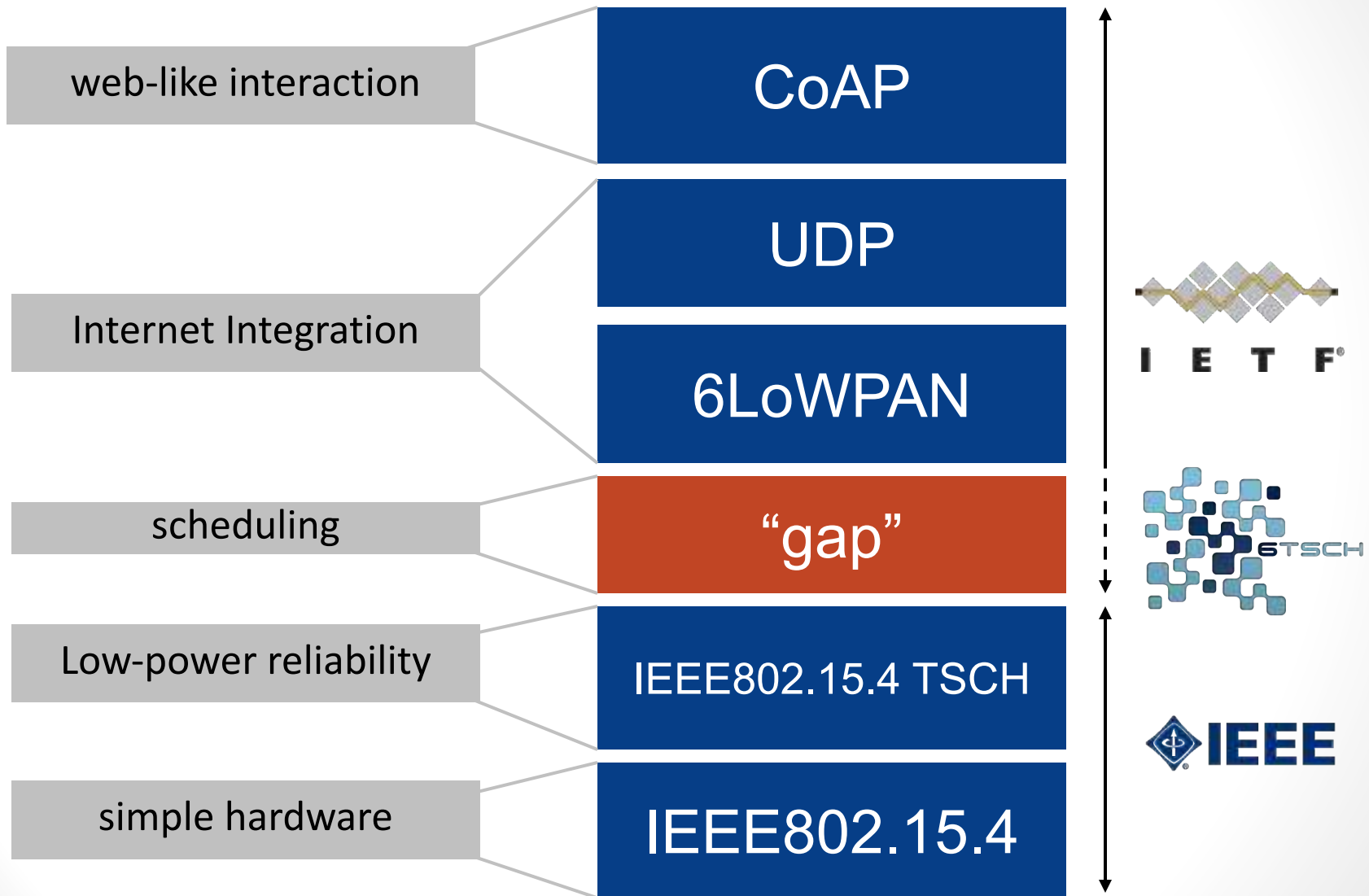
- Thomas Watteyne
- Mischa Dohler
- Zach Shelby
- Xavier Vilajosana

Internet of Things: Barriers to Adoption

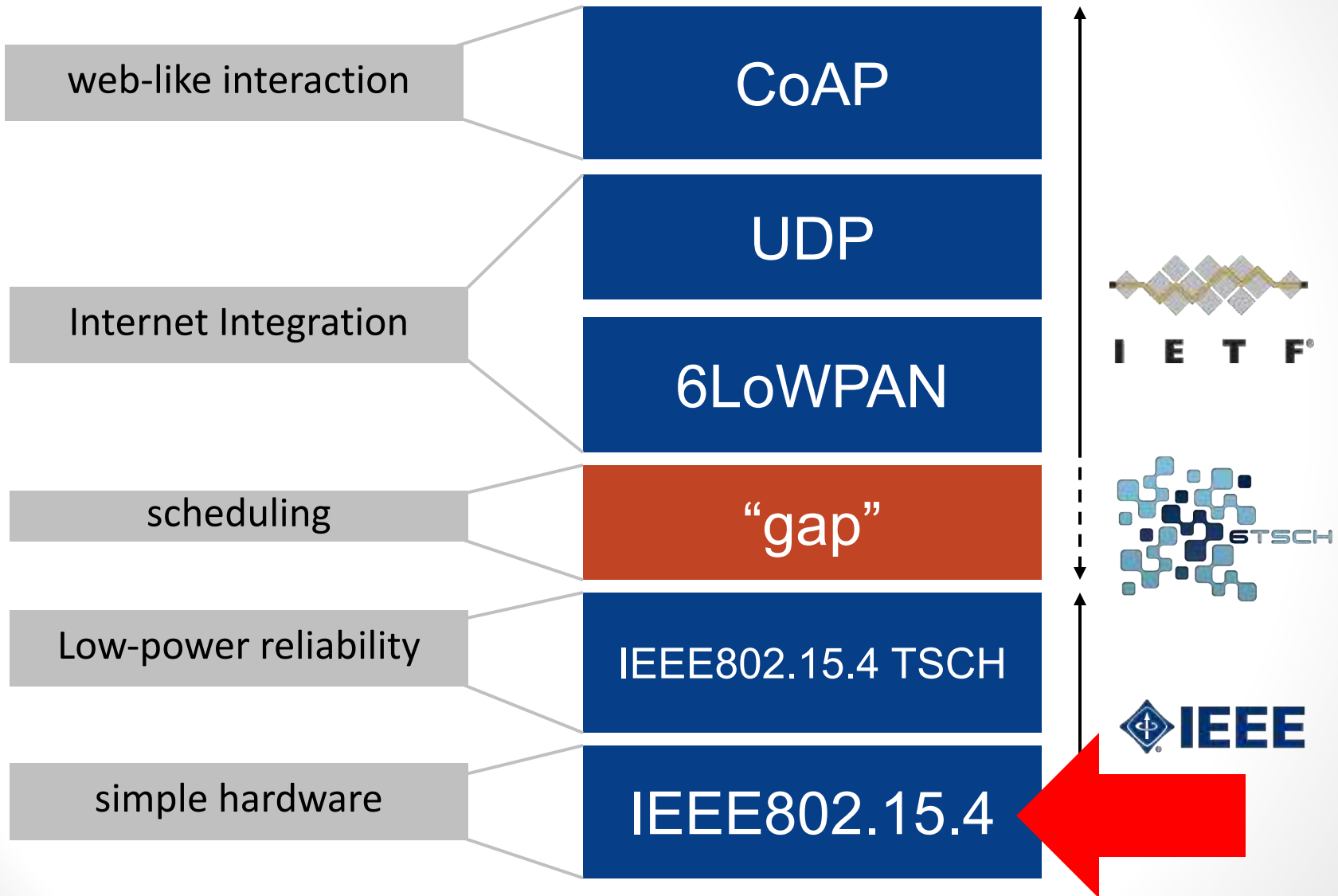


source: OnWorld

The Internet of Things Stack: 6TiSCH



The Internet of Things Stack: 6TiSCH

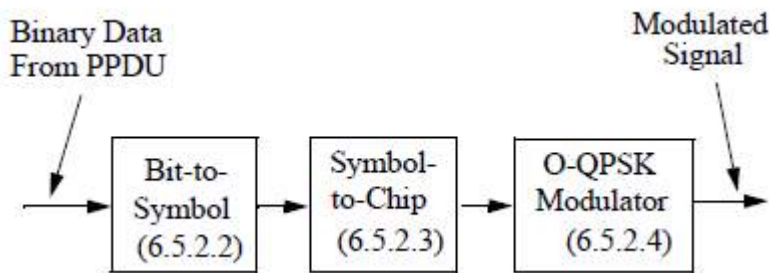


IEEE802.15.4

- Standard by the IEEE:
 - Physical and MAC layer
 - Revisions: 2003, 2006, 2011, 2015
- Typical use:
 - 2.4GHz band
 - 250 kbps (DSSS, O-QPSK)
 - 0dBm to +8dBm typical
 - Indoor range: 10's m
 - **at most 127 bytes per frame**
- Power consumption:
 - TX @ 0dBm: 5mA to 20mA
 - RX: 5mA to 20mA
- Battery lifetime:
 - From a week to a decade
 - Radio consumption
 - Radio duty cycle

IEEE802.15.4: 2.4GHz PHY

- O-QPSK, 2Mcps, 250 kbps
- **Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum**
- **Max PSDU = 127B**

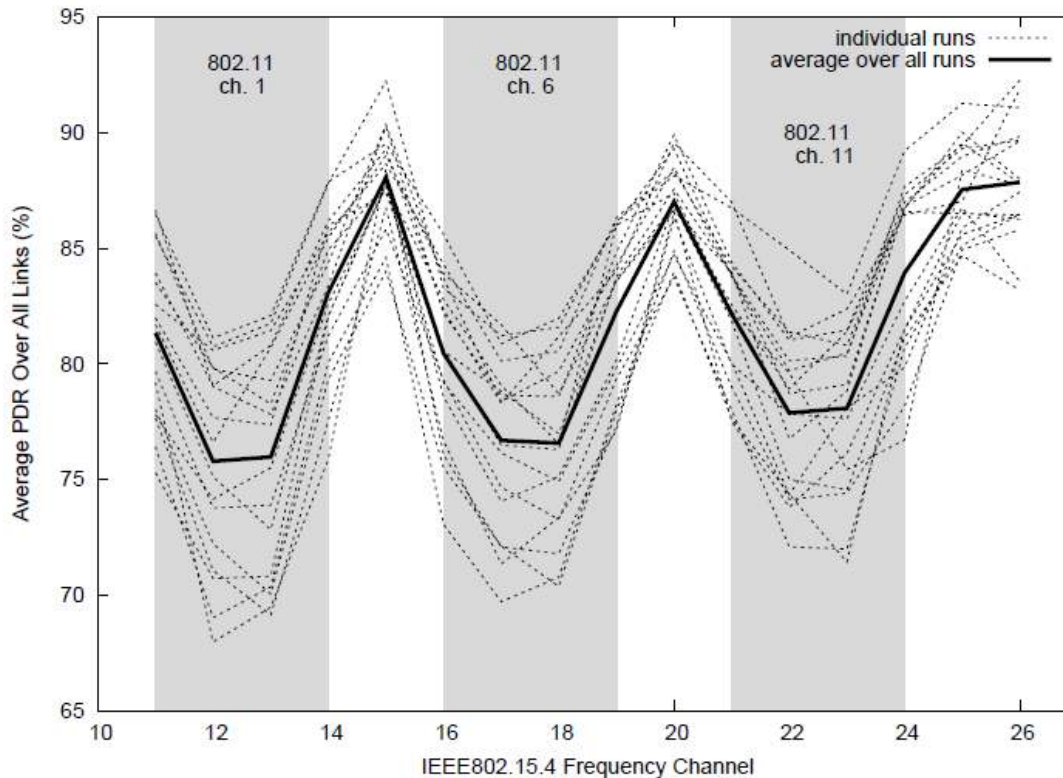


Data symbol (decimal)	Data symbol (binary) ($b_3 b_2 b_1 b_0$)	Chip values ($c_0 c_1 \dots c_{31} c_{32}$)
0	0000	11011001 11000011 01010010 00101110
1	1000	1110 11011001 11000011 01010010 0010
2	0100	00101110 11011001 11000011 01010010
3	1100	0010 00101110 11011001 11000011 0101
4	0010	01010010 00101110 11011001 11000011
5	1010	0011 01010010 00101110 11011001 1100
6	0110	11000011 01010010 00101110 11011001
7	1110	10011100 0011 01010010 00101110 1101
8	0001	10001100 10010110 00000111 01111011
9	1001	1011 10001100 10010110 00000111 0111
10	0101	01111011 10001100 10010110 00000111
11	1101	01110111 0111 10001100 10010110 0000
12	0011	00000111 01111011 10001100 10010110
13	1011	0110 00000111 01111011 10001100 1001
14	0111	10010110 00000111 01111011 10001100
15	1111	1100 10010110 00000111 01111011 1000

DSSS: 4 bits of information = 32 chips

IEEE802.15.4: 2.4GHz PHY

First Challenge: External Interference



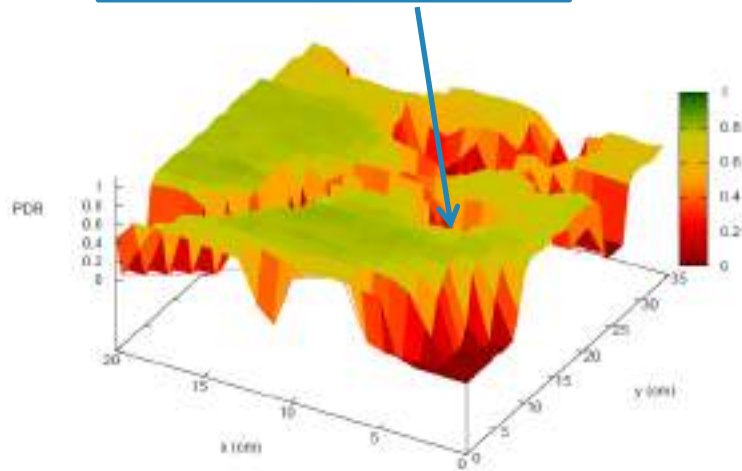
- 45 motes*
- 50x50m office environment
- 12 million packets exchanged, equally over all 16 channels

*data collected by Jorge Ortiz and David Culler, UC Berkeley

IEEE802.15.4: 2.4GHz PHY

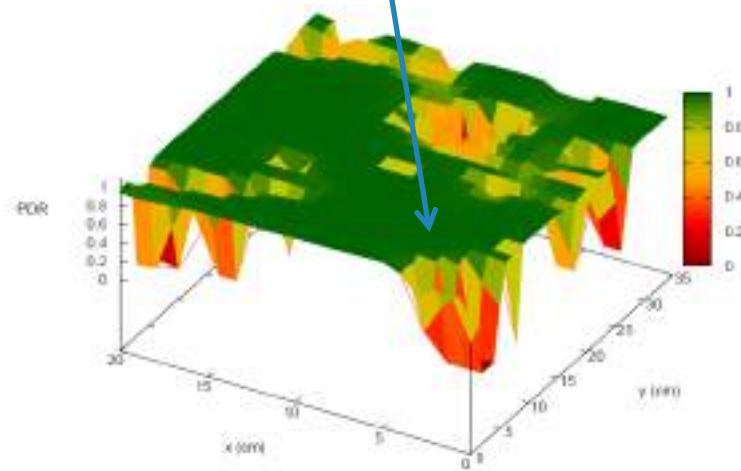
Second Challenge: Multipath Fading

0% PDR



ch.11

100% PDR



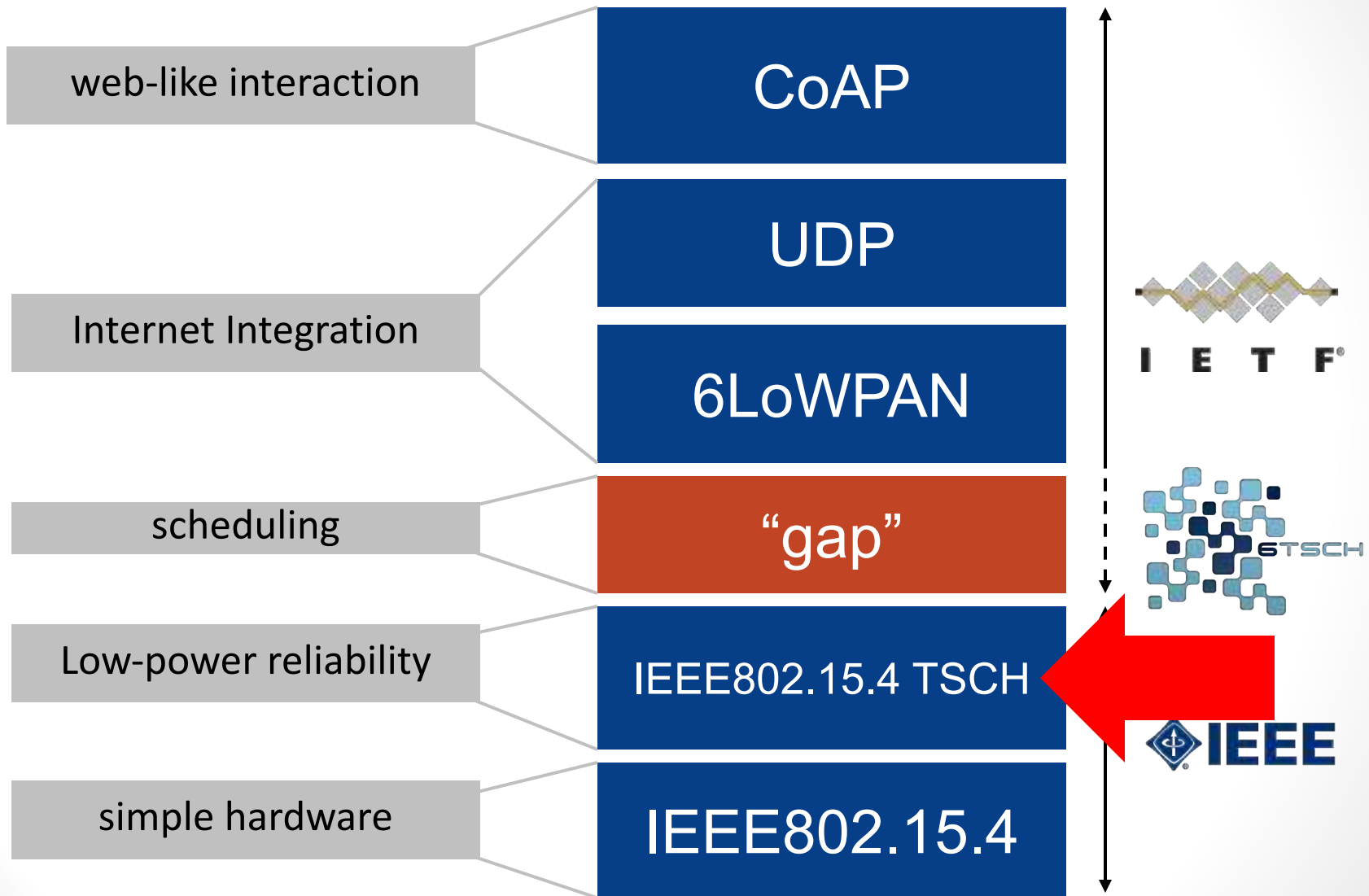
ch.12

- Separate sender and receiver by 100cm
- Have sender send bursts of 1000 packets
- Have receiver count the number of received packets
- Move sender around in a 20cmx35cm square and start over

changing channel improves performance

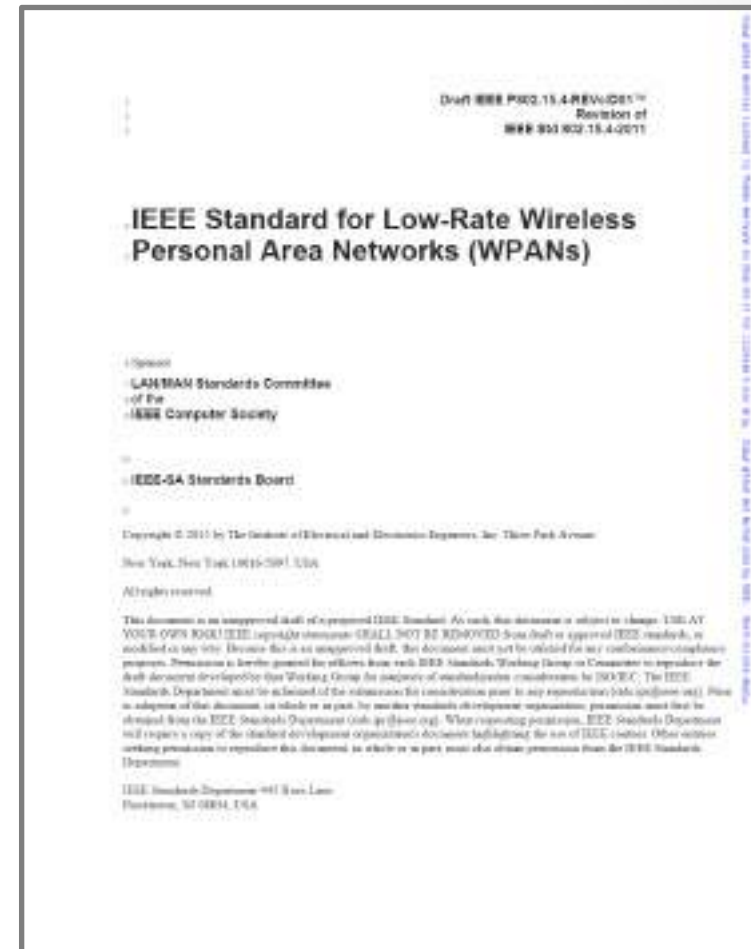
*data collected by Thomas Watteyne, Inria

The Internet of Things Stack



IEEE802.15.4 TSCH

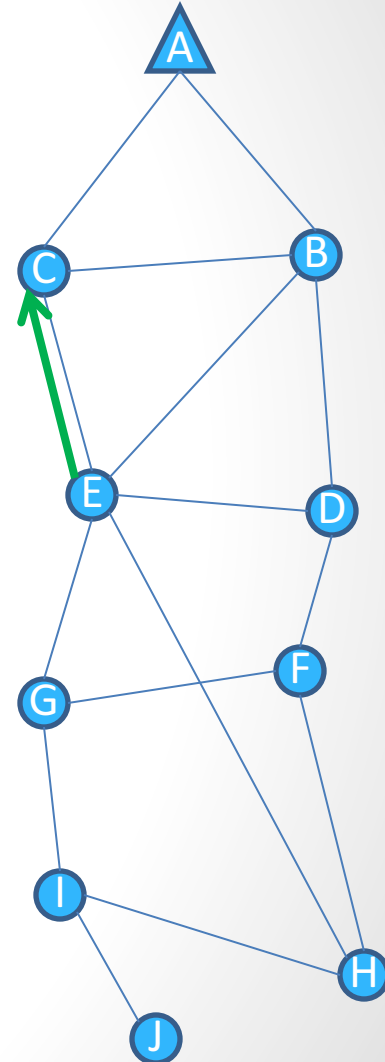
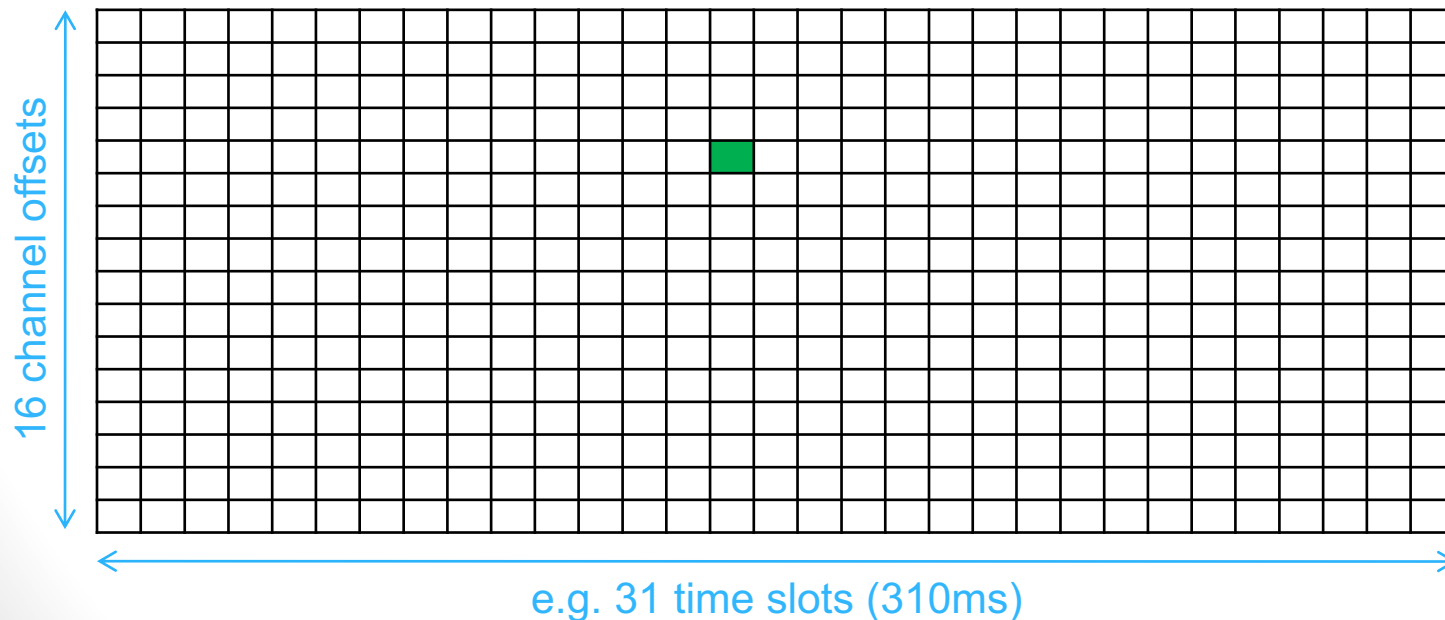
- Published in 2012 as IEEE802.15.4e
- Only amends MAC layer of IEEE 802.15.4-2011:
 - Does not modify PHY layer
- “Time-slotted Channel Hopping” (TSCH) mode:
 - Ultra low-power operation by synchronizing nodes
 - Ultra high reliability through channel hopping



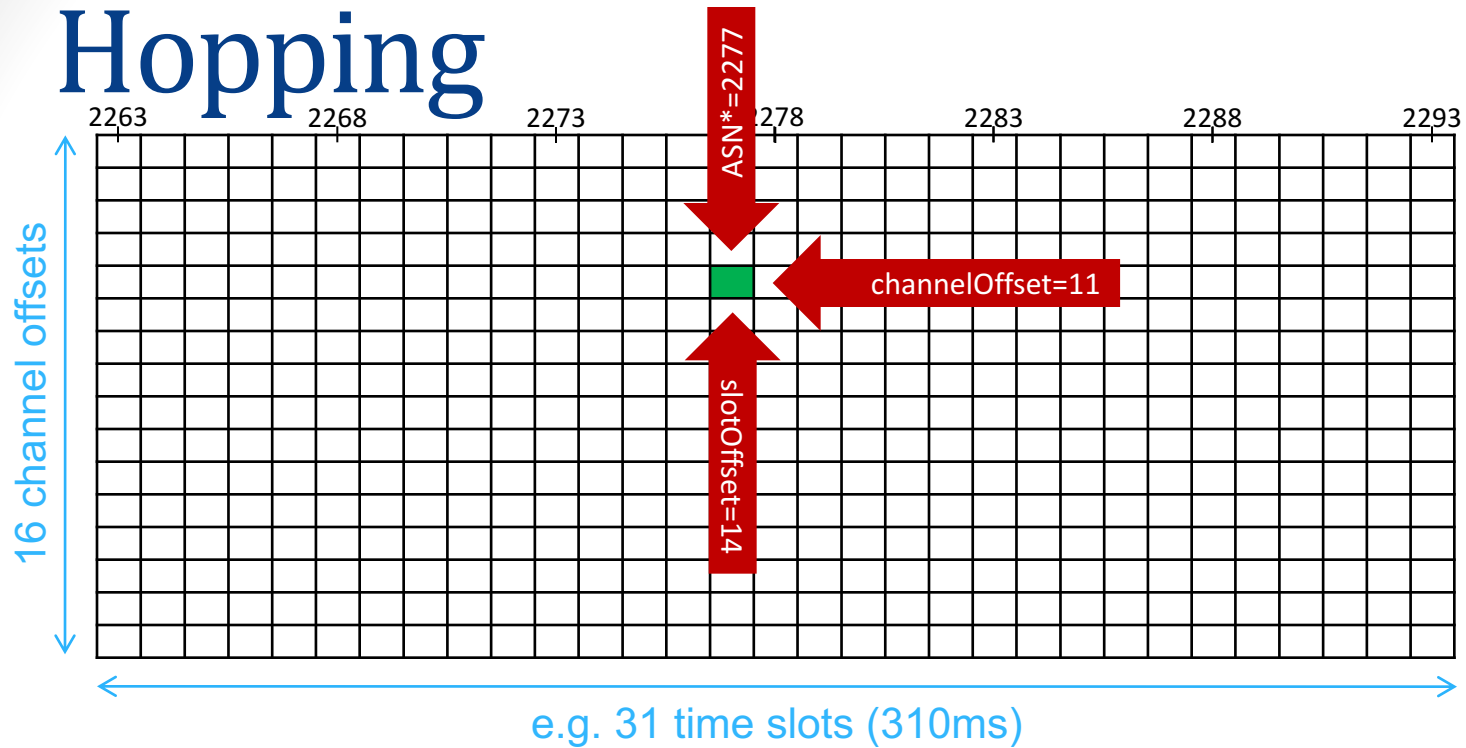
IEEE802.15.4 TSCH: Communication Schedule

A slotframe repeats over time

- Number of slots in a slotframe is tunable
- Each cell can be assigned to a pair of motes, in a given direction



IEEE802.15.4 TSCH: Channel Hopping



$$\text{frequency} = (\text{channelOffset} + \text{ASN}) \% 16 + 11$$

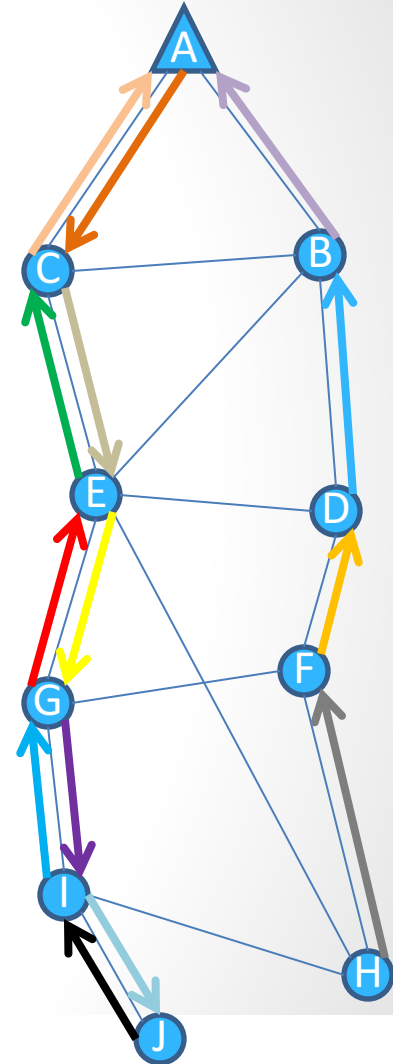
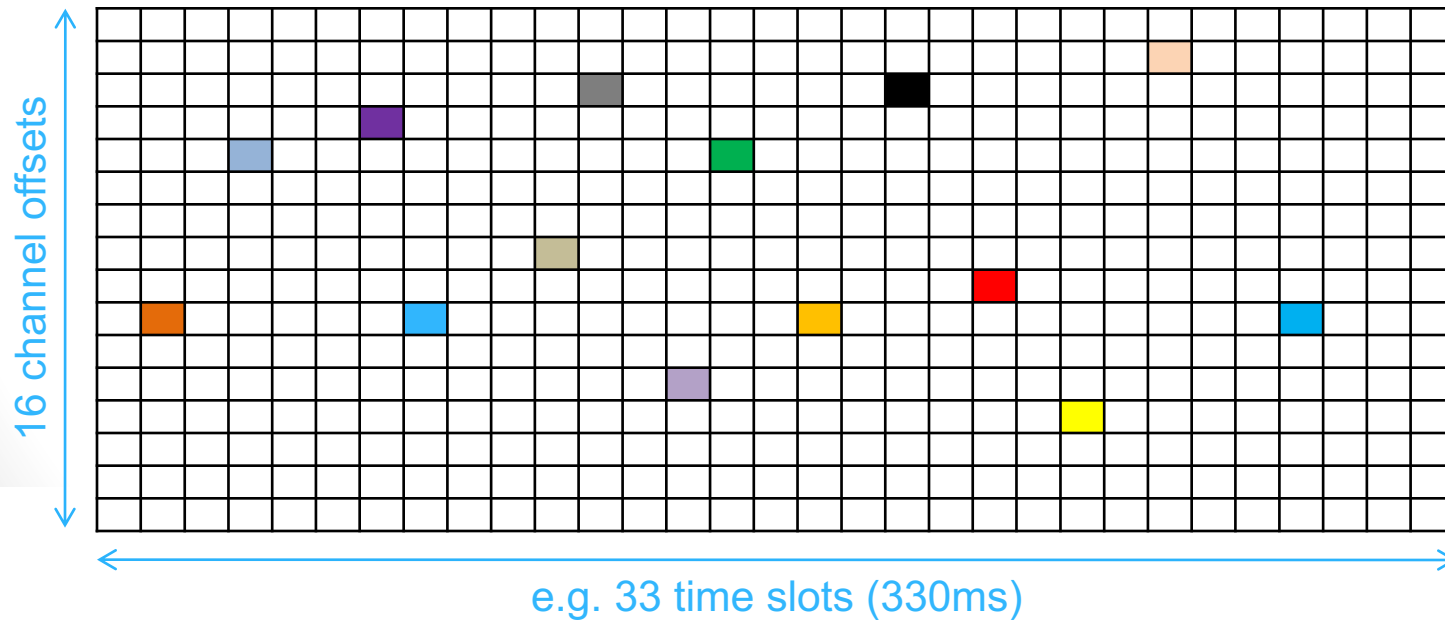
Now:
Ch. 11 (2.405GHz)

Next slotframe:
Ch. 26 (2.480GHz)

*Absolute Slot Number

IEEE802.15.4 TSCH: Slotted Structure

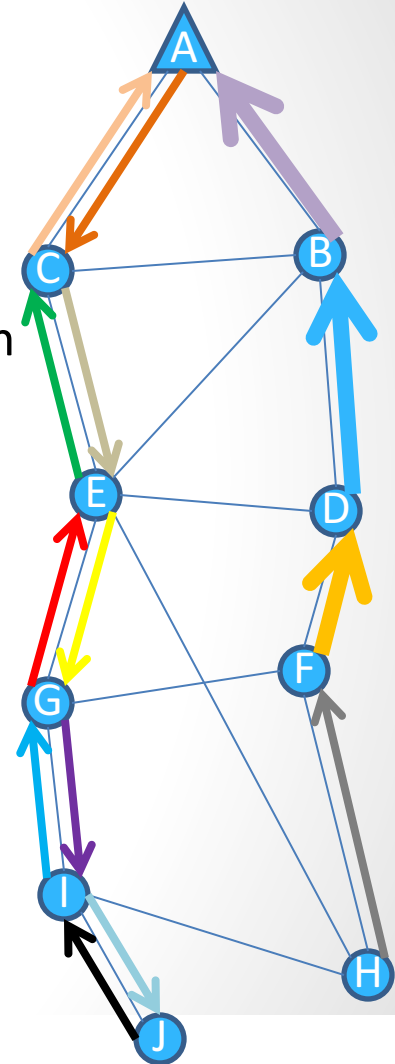
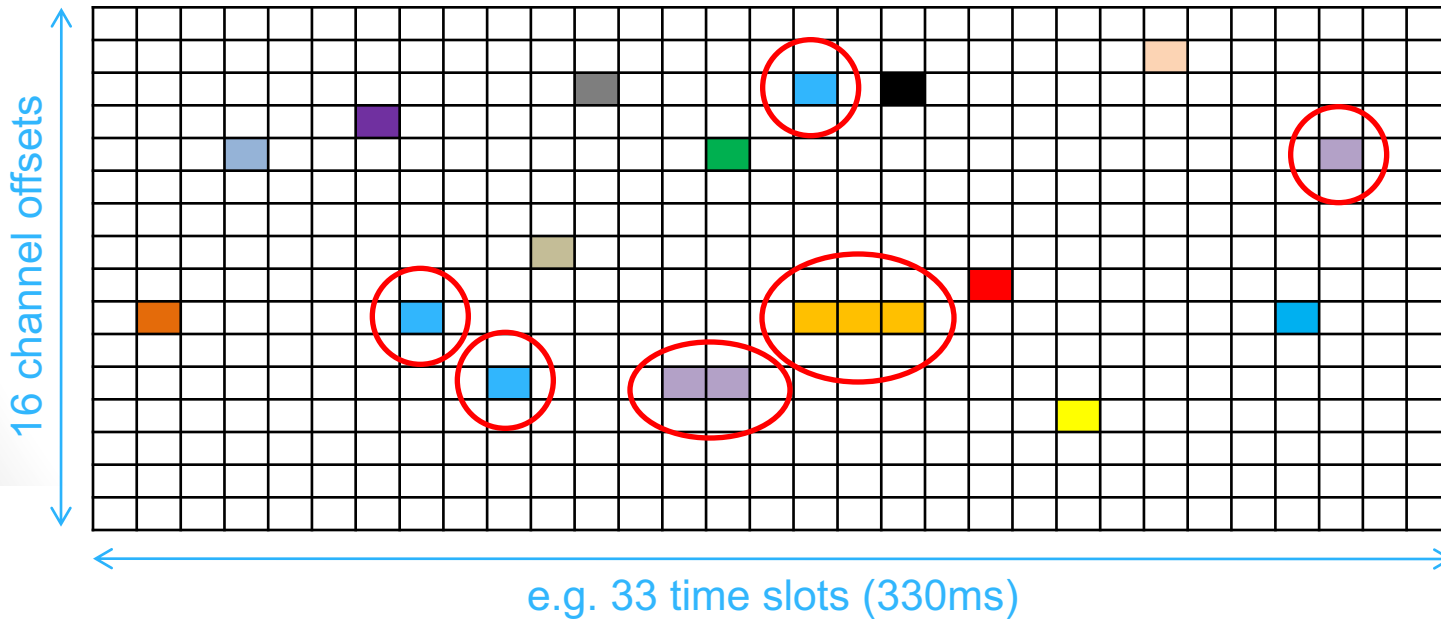
- Cells are assigned according to application requirements



IEEE802.15.4 TSCH: Slotted Structure

- Cells are assigned according to application requirements
- Tunable trade-off between
 - capacity (i.e. packets/second)

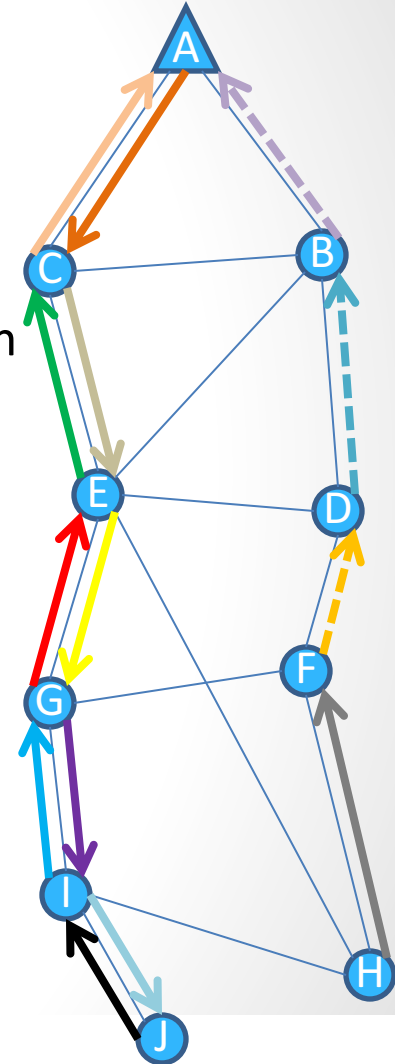
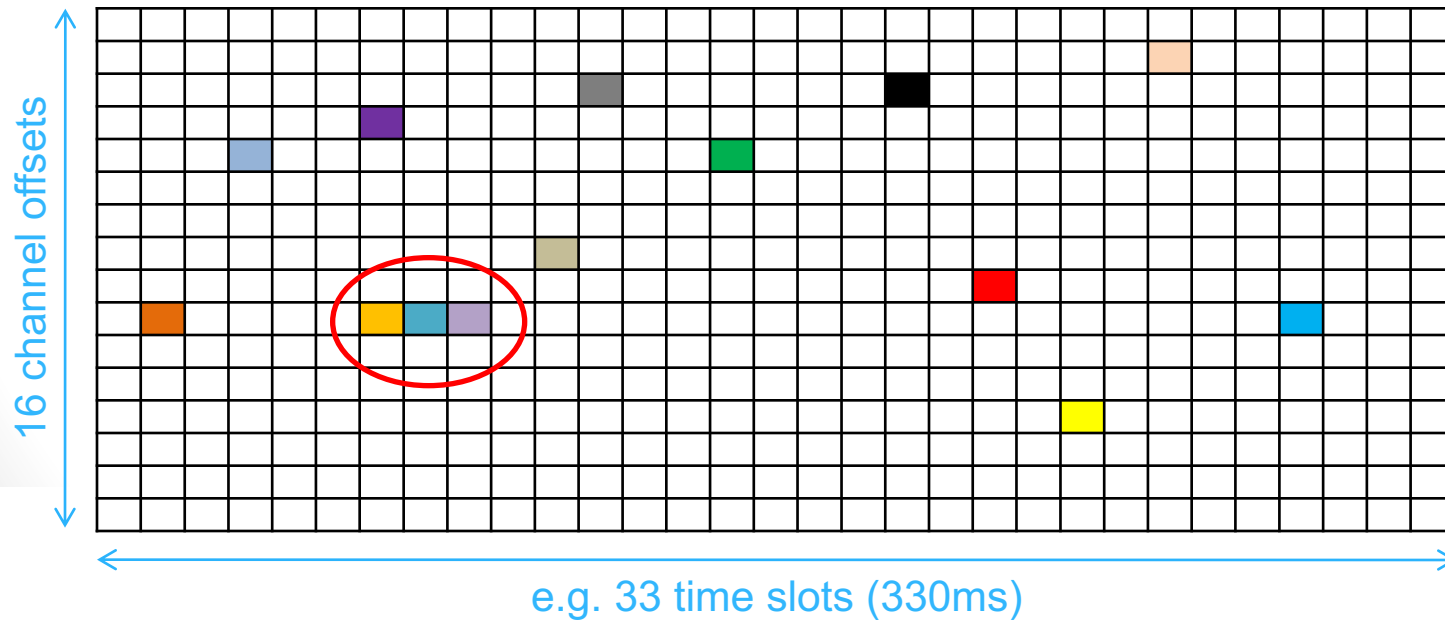
...and energy consumption



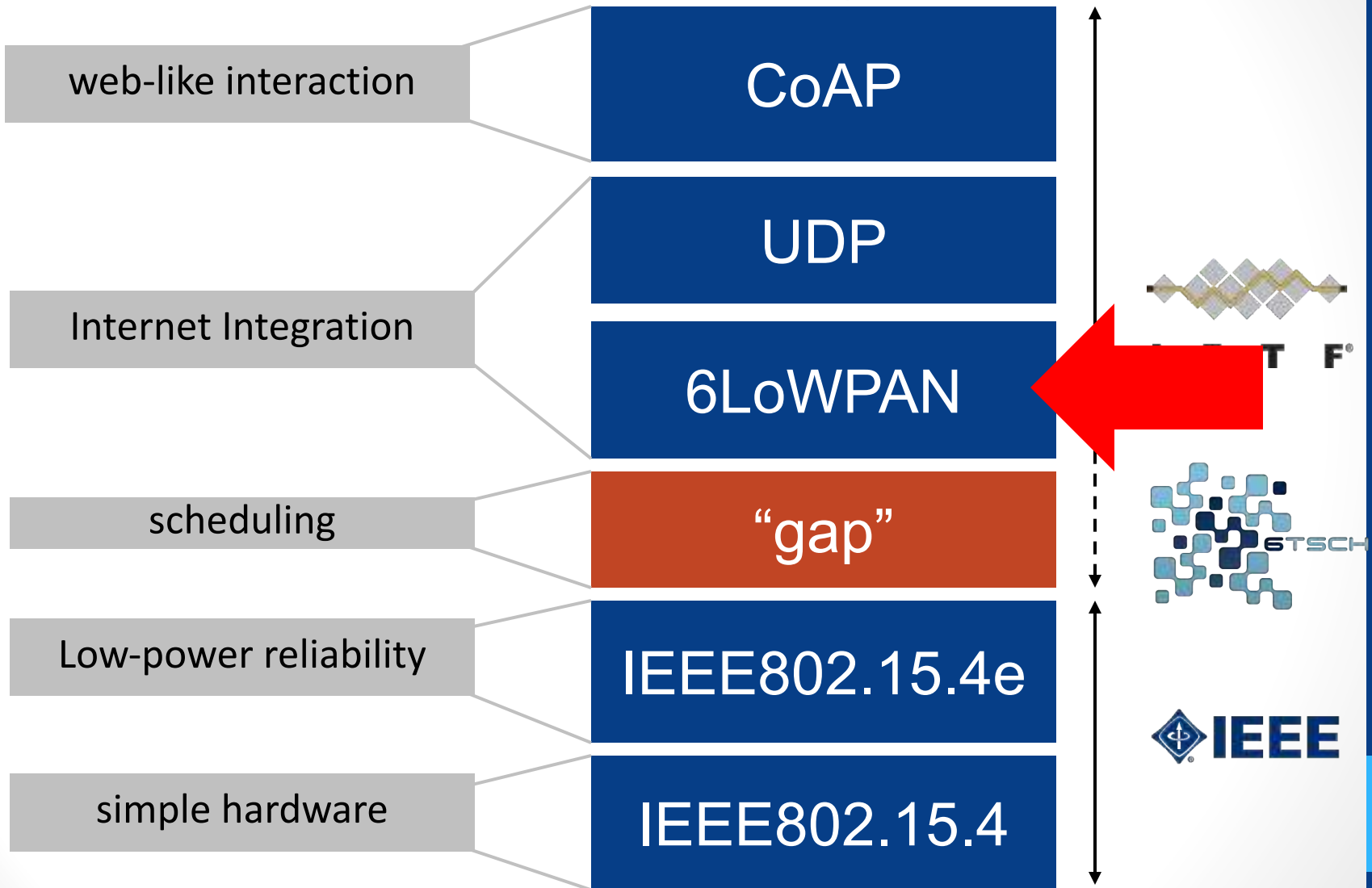
IEEE802.15.4 TSCH: Slotted Structure

- Cells are assigned according to application requirements
- Tunable trade-off between
 - capacity (i.e. packets/second)
 - latency

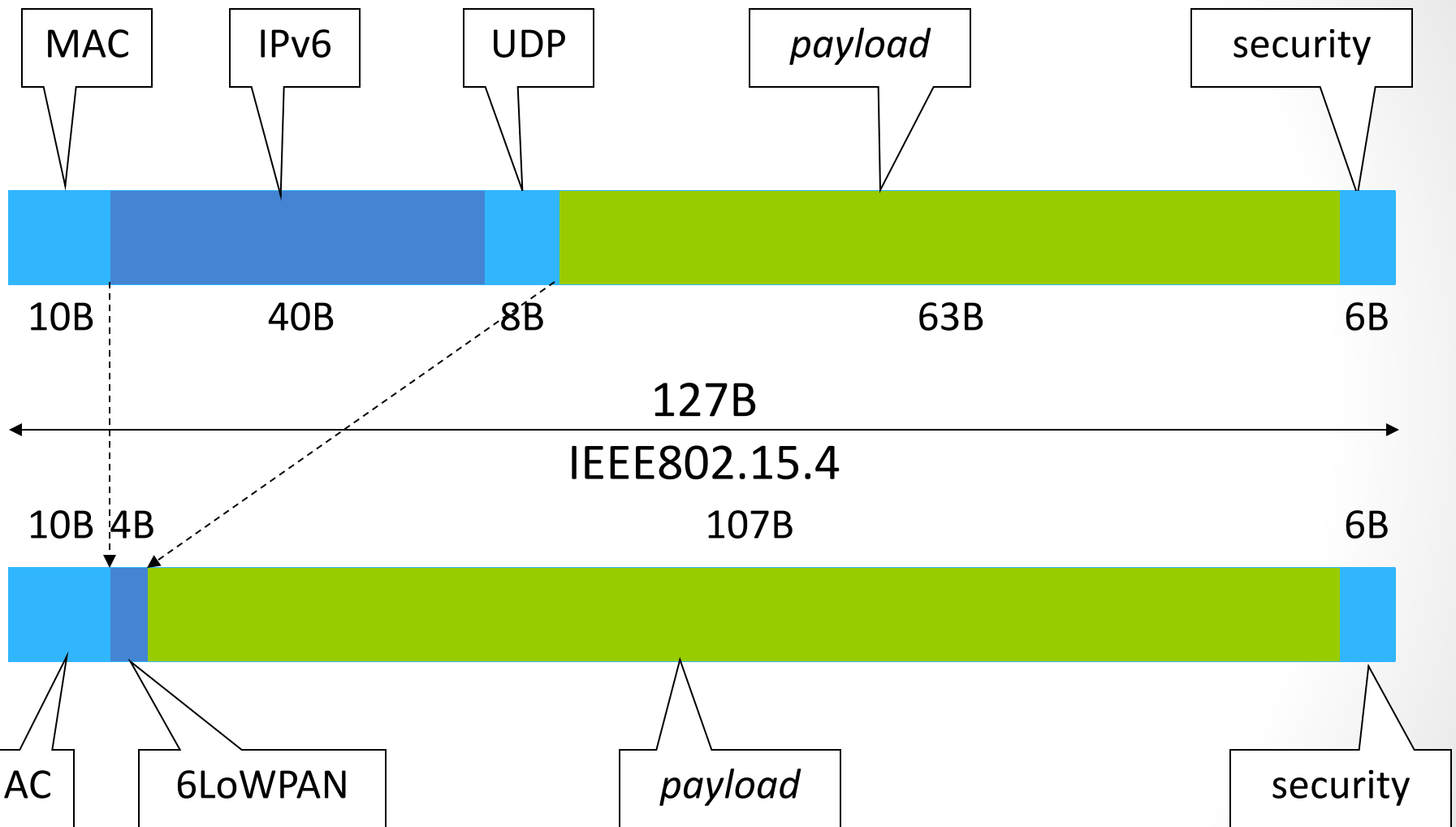
...and energy consumption



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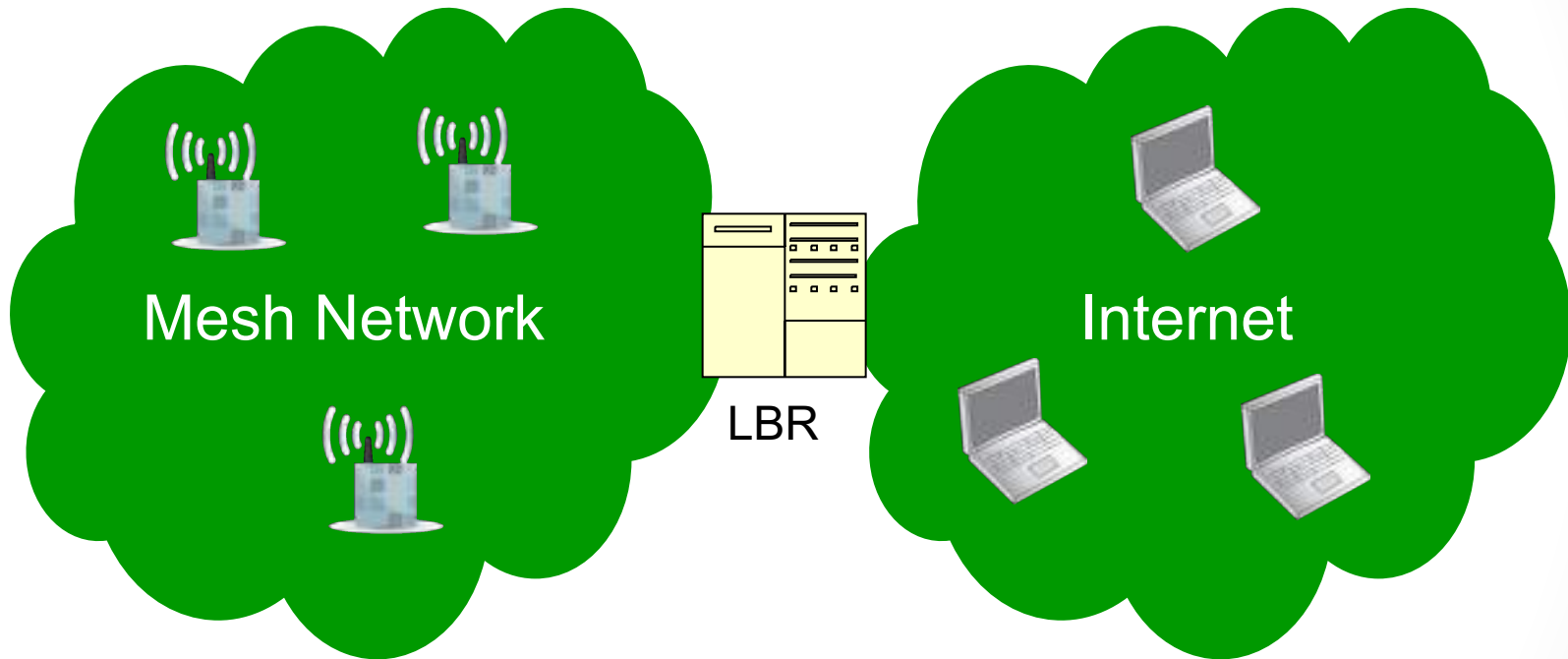


IETF 6LoWPAN



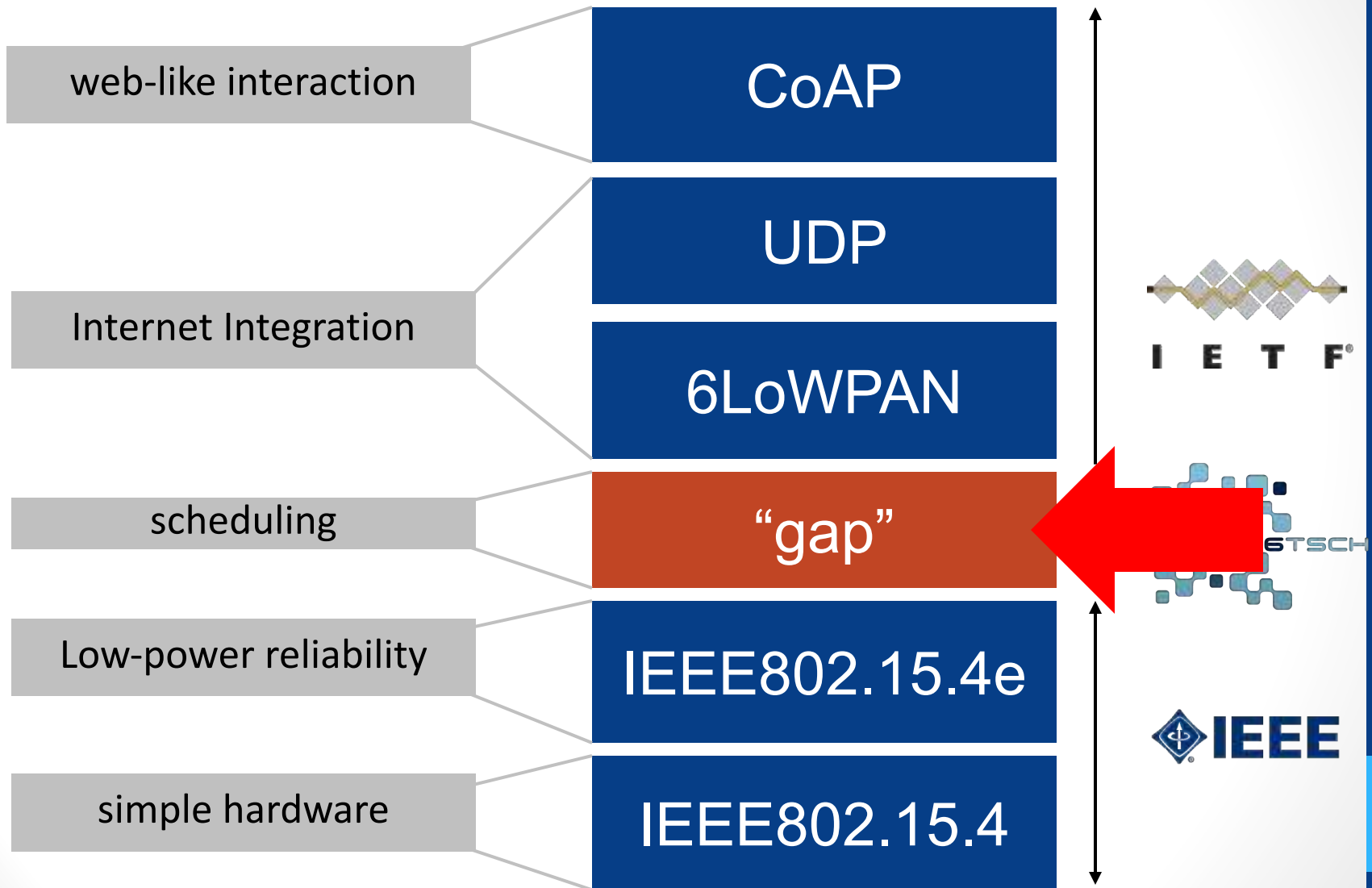
6LoWPAN: architecture

compaction

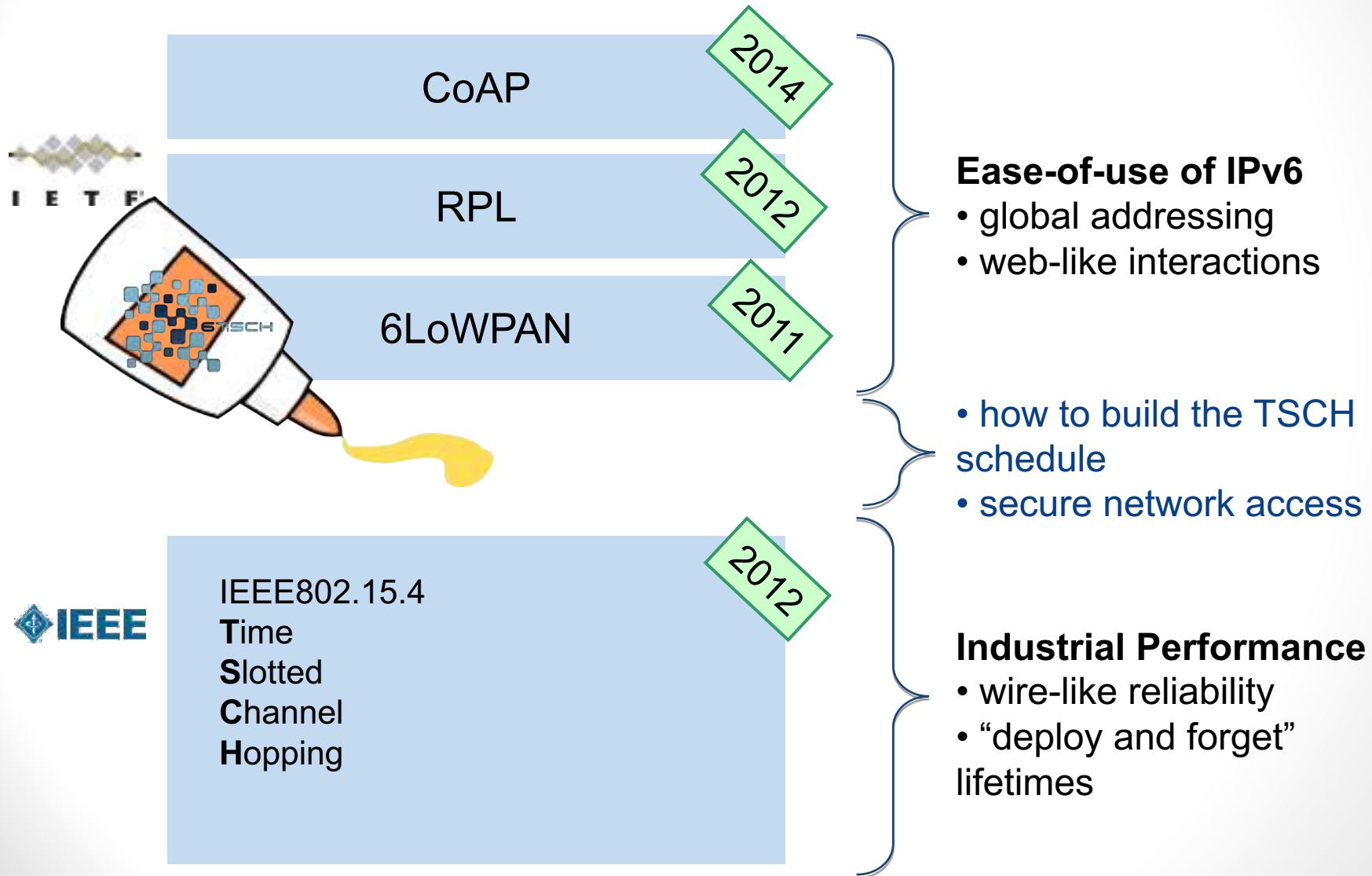


inflation

The Internet of Things Stack



We want the best of both worlds!



IETF 6TiSCH



- Created October 2013
- *IPv6 over the TSCH mode of IEEE 802.15.4e*
- **>400 members** (mix between academic and non-academics)
- Face-to-face meetings at IETF86, IETF87, IETF88, IETF89, IETF90, IETF91, IETF92, IETF93, IETF94, IETF95, IETF96, IETF97, IETF98, IETF99, IETF100, IETF101, IETF102
- **plugfests/interop events:**
 - London, 2014
 - Toronto, 2014
 - Prague, 2015
 - Paris, 2016
 - Berlin, 2016
 - Prague, 2017
 - Paris, 2018





Research & Development Projects



F-INTEROP

H2020: Remote interoperability testing platform

f-interop.eu

spots.ac.me



H2020: IoT security solutions

armour-project.eu



Reference performance datasets of 6TiSCH

ucg.ac.me/etf/soda



ETSI reference implementation of 6TiSCH

openwsn.org



6TiSCH Simulator

bitbucket.org/6tisch/simulator

Contiki
NG

The OS for Next Generation IoT Devices

contiki-ng.org

A bit more about SODA and IoT performance evaluation in general...

- Vast majority of academic papers evaluate incremental optimizations
- The evaluation methodology varies significantly
- Testbeds are there, everybody uses them differently!
- Industry lacks an unbiased performance benchmark of different IoT technologies

Standardizing how IoT networking technologies are evaluated:



iotbench.ethz.ch

18 institutions involved

UC Berkeley, ETH Zurich, RISE SICS, Inria, ...



6TiSCH OPEN DATA ACTION

ucg.ac.me/etf/soda

The Devil is in the Detail

- Publishing *one* RFC
 - Takes 2-3 years
 - 15-20 document revisions on average
 - Reviews from lead authors of Internet standards
- Real-world means "real code"
 - 6TiSCH firmware counts over **770,000** lines of C code*
 - That's an equivalent of a book **30,800**-pages long
- Real-world means real hardware
 - Testbeds
 - *My PDR is a bit lower than expected.*



*Up-to-date OpenWSN firmware repository.

Hvala*!