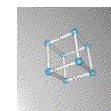




Tier 2 Architecture



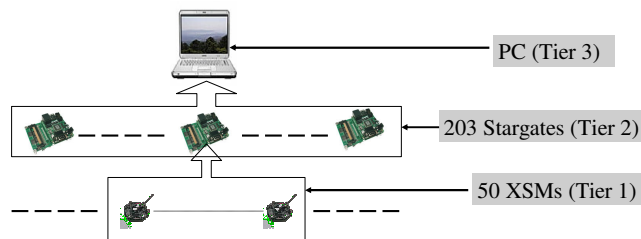
Dependable Distributed and Networked Systems, The Ohio State University
<http://cast.cse.ohio-state.edu/exscal>

Introduction: Extreme Scaling of a A Line in the Sand

Exscal Specifications Imply a Backbone Network

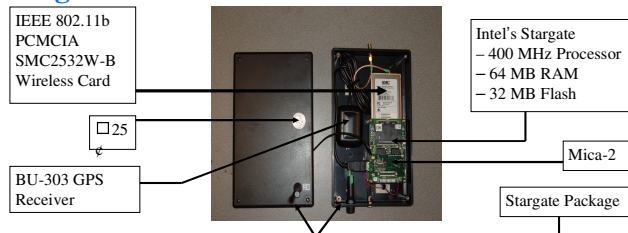
- **System**
A distributed system of ~1000 sensor nodes spread across 1.3 Km X 300m
- **Real Time Behavior**
Detection, classification, and tracking at the base station in real time
- **Low Overhead**
Low cost, power efficient, robust, accurate, easily deployable, and self configurable system

Network Hierarchy

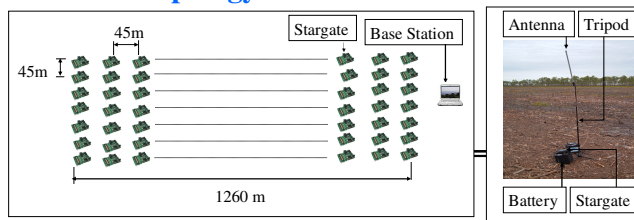


Tier 2 Anatomy: Hardware and Layout of Stargate Network Deployment

Stargate



Network Topology



Problem Description: Fault Tolerant Services for the Tier 2

Specifications of Middleware Services:

- **Initialization of Stargates**
 - Initialize processes on all stargates and collect the geographic locations of all stargates at the base station
 - Communicate reliably and (energy) efficiently packets, each of size up to 1 Kbyte, to all stargates and collect a packet of size up to 32 bytes from each of stargates
- **Convergecast**
 - Collect data and status from all stargates e.g. intruder event detection, tier-1 reprogramming feedback, tier-1 and tier-2 management feedback
 - Reliable and energy efficient delivery of an event detection message from any stargate to the base station within 6 seconds
- **Broadcast**
 - Disseminate bulk of data to all stargates e.g. reprogramming of the XSMs, tier-1 and tier-2 management queries
 - Reliable and energy efficient transmission of a file of size up to 200 Kbytes to all stargates

- **Management**
 - Monitor processes on stargates e.g. CPU usage, disk usage
 - Configure services running on stargates e.g. change transmission power level
 - Invoke Deluge, SNMS queries and collect the result of the queries

Fault Model:

- Crash of one or more user level processes on a stargate
- Fail stop of a stargate
- Change of location for a stargate

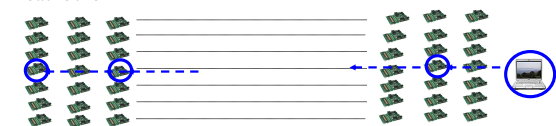
Challenges:

- **Initialization of Stargates**
 - No assumption about the topology of the network
- **Convergecast**
 - Estimate the qualities of the links using only data traffic
- **Broadcast**
 - Avoid collisions among messages while broadcasting without timesync

Solution: Tier 2 Network Protocol Suite and Monitoring

Protocols:

- **Initid**
 - Uses controlled flooding to construct a distributed tree over the network
- **UniComm**
 - Chooses route based on beacon-free in-situ link estimation
- **Sprinkler**
 - Constructs a backbone and a corresponding packet forwarding schedule for the backbone nodes to minimize the number of transmissions
 - **Streaming Phase:** Uses explicit acknowledgements, piggybacked on the data packets, to reliably communicate packets to all the nodes on the backbone



⊙ ≡ A backbone node - - - ≡ Streaming of packets

- **Recovery Phase:** Reliably communicates packets to all the non-backbone nodes using pull model and unicast transmission
- **T1mgmt**
 - Uses Sprinkler to broadcast the queries to all stargates and the responses from all stargates are collected at the base station using the UniComm
 - Uses timer to monitor the spawned processes

Performance:

- **Initid**
 - Average latency of **6.5** seconds with **90%** reliability
- **UniComm**
 - Average end-to-end latency is **0.25** seconds
- **Sprinkler**
 - Latency to transmit a **100Kbytes** file to all stargates is **12.083702** seconds
 - Transmits **7%** of messages as compared to randomized flooding