

 3rd Edition

EWSN 2018

Dependability Competition

Awards Ceremony

Carlo Alberto Boano, Markus Schuss, and Pablo Serrano
Competition Co-Chairs

Why a Dependability Competition?

- Low-power wireless systems are increasingly more used in safety-critical application domains
 - Smart cities, health care, smart production, ...
 - Those applications require dependable performance
 - The communication protocols need to deliver information in a **reliable**, **efficient**, and **timely** manner
- More than a decade of WSN / IoT research
 - Many solutions proposed by academia & industry

IPSN
2005

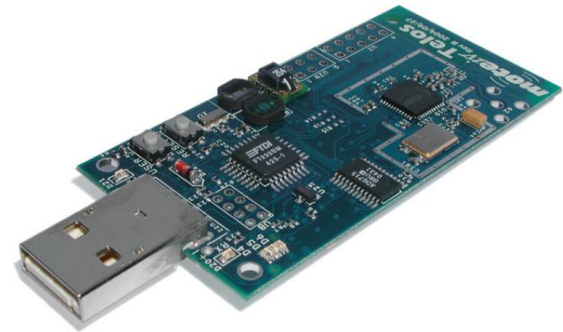
Telos: Enabling Ultra-Low Power Wireless Research

Joseph Polastre, Robert Szewczyk, and David Culler
Computer Science Department
University of California, Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720
{polastre,szewczyk,culler}@cs.berkeley.edu

Abstract— We present *Telos*, an ultra low power wireless sensor module (“mote”) for research and experimentation. *Telos* is the latest in a line of motes developed by UC Berkeley to enable wireless sensor network (WSN) research. It is a new mote design built from scratch based on experiences with previous mote generations. *Telos*’ new design consists of three major goals to enable experimentation: minimal power consumption, easy to use, and increased software and hardware robustness. We discuss how hardware components are selected and integrated in order to achieve these goals. Using a Texas Instruments MSP430 microcontroller, Chipcon IEEE 802.15.4-compliant radio, and USB, *Telos*’ power profile is almost one-tenth the consumption of previous mote platforms while providing greater performance and throughput. It eliminates programming and support boards, while enabling experimentation with WSNs in both lab, testbed, and deployment settings.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless sensor networks are ideally suited for long-lived appli-



- More than a decade of WSN / IoT research
 - Many solutions proposed by academia & industry
 - **Yet unclear** which protocol(s) perform(s) best in a given application scenario
 - Their performance has **rarely been benchmarked under the exact same settings**

Why a Dependability Competition?

- Comparison typically carried out on public testbeds
 - No standard way to evaluate protocol performance
 - The use of the same testbed / setup does not imply comparable results
 - Protocol parameters need to be carefully tuned to the scenario at hand
- Need for a fair and objective comparison of protocol performance, especially in **harsh RF environments**
- Let's define a common scenario and let the different solutions **compete** with each other!



EWSN Dependability Competition Series

- 1st edition
@ EWSN 2016
(Graz, Austria )
- 2nd edition
@ EWSN 2017
(Uppsala, Sweden )
- 3rd edition
@ EWSN 2018
(Madrid, Spain )



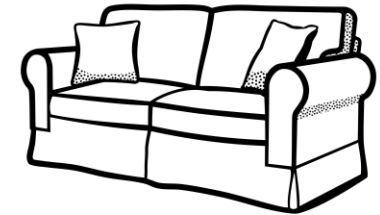
New Format (i)

- The first two editions were essentially 48-hours hackathons



New Format (i)

- This year's competition was run **remotely** over a 2-months time window



August
2017



- Call for competitors published



October
2017



- Competition entry deadline

Nine teams and 44 contestants from both **academia and **industry****

China: Shanghai Adv. Res. Inst., ShanghaiTech Univ., Univ. of Chinese Academy of Sciences

France: University of Clermont-Auvergne

Germany: University of Oldenburg, Infineon Technologies, BMW, eesy-innovation GmbH,
Airbus Group, RWTH Aachen University

Italy: University of Trento, Bruno Kessler Foundation

Japan: University of Tokyo

Sweden: Chalmers University of Technology

Switzerland: CSEM, ABB Corporate Research

United Kingdom: Toshiba Research Europe Limited

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Team 01: B. Al Nahas, O. Landsiedel

Team 02: X. Ma, P. Zhang, W. Tang, X. Li, W. He, F. Zhang, J. Wei, O. Theel

Team 03: A. Escobar, F. Moreno, B. Saez, A. Cabrera, J. Garcia, F. Cruz, U. Ruiz, A. Corona, J. Klaue, D. Tati

Team 04: C. Rojas, J.D. Decotignie

Team 05: M. Trobinger, T. Istomin, A.L. Murphy, G.P. Picco

Team 06: J. Wang, H. Tall, G. Chalhoub

Team 07: C.H. Liao, T. Sakdejayont, M. Suzuki, Y. Narusue, H. Morikawa

Team 08: U. Raza, Y. Jin, A. Stanoev, M. Sooryabandara

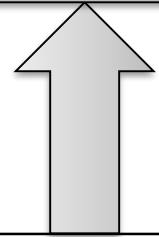
Team 09: P. Sommer, Y.A. Pignolet, S. Marinkovic, A. Monot, M. Kabir-Querrec, R. Birke

New Format (i)



2017

Constructive
interference &
flooding



Nine teams and 44 contestants from both academia and industry

- Team 01:** Aggressive Synchronous Transmissions with In-network Processing for Dependable All-to-All Communication
- Team 02:** Using Enhanced OFPCOIN to Monitor Multiple Concurrent Events under Adverse Conditions
- Team 03:** BigBangBus
- Team 04:** Synchronous Transmissions + Channel Sampling = Energy Efficient Event-Triggered Wireless Sensing Systems
- Team 05:** CRYSTAL Clear: Making Interference Transparent
- Team 06:** Smart flooding with Multichannel for Industrial Wireless Sensor Networks
- Team 07:** Wireless-Transparent Sensing Platform
- Team 08:** CROWN: Concurrent ReceptiOns in Wireless Sensor and Actuator Networks
- Team 09:** Energy-Efficient Many-to-Many Communication with Channel-Hopping

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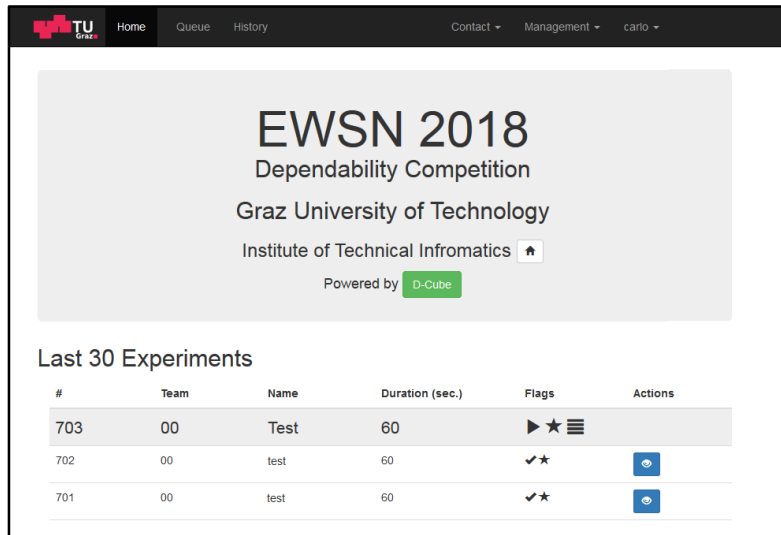
**December, 1
2017**

- Remote preparation phase begins

**February, 1
2018**

- Remote preparation phase ends
 - All teams submit a final firmware to be evaluated

New Format (i)



- Access to [testbed facility](#) for experimenting
- [Blog](#) to keep contestants up to date about logistics and latest news
- [Slack group](#) for quick interaction between contestants and organizers



**December, 1
2017**

- Remote preparation phase begins

**February, 1
2018**

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 - All teams submit a final firmware to be evaluated

New Format (i)

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February, 1
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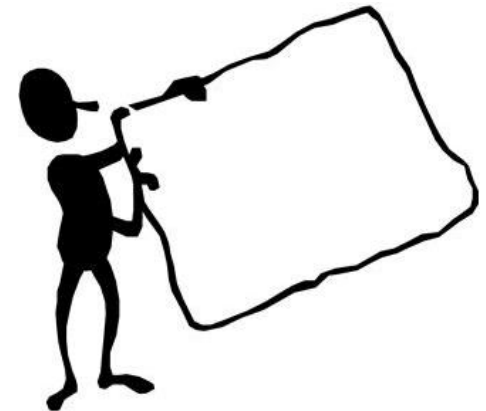
- Remote preparation phase ends
 - All teams submit a final firmware to be evaluated

February 2-12,
2018

- Evaluation phase
 - Final firmware of all teams extensively tested (Results presented now!)

February 15,
2018

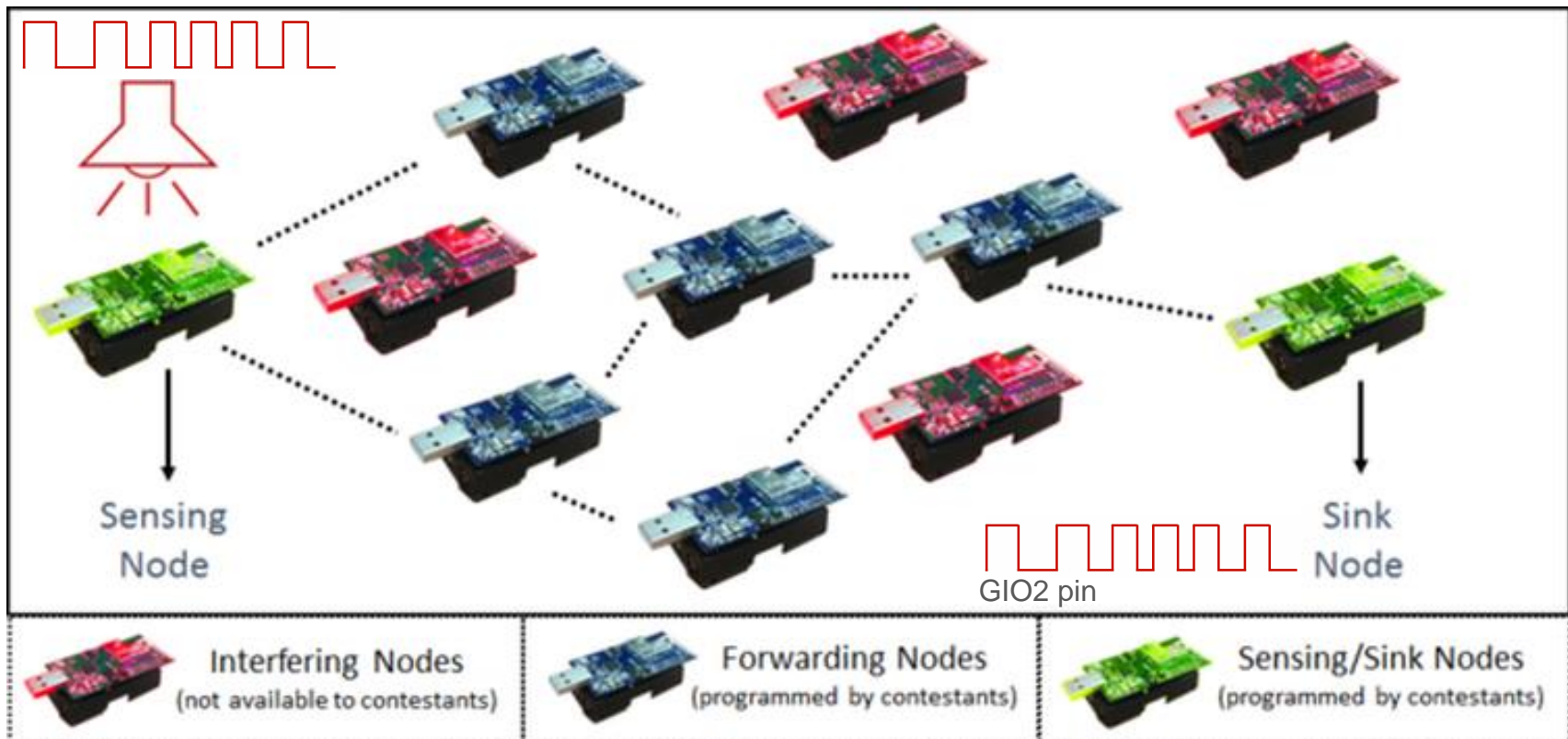
- Award ceremony and **poster session**
 - Right after this session!



New Format (ii)

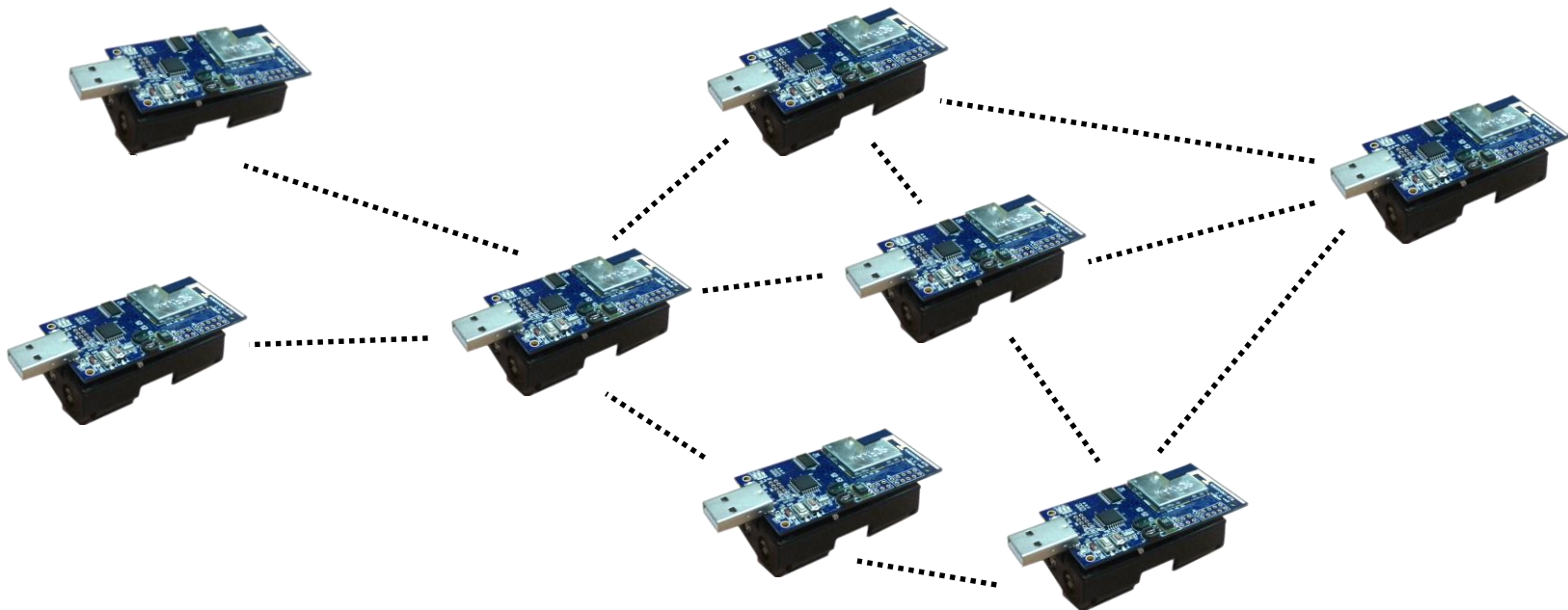
2016: very dense network
2017: very sparse network

- New evaluation scenario
 - The past two editions focused on a *single* source node monitoring *one* event and forwarding this information to a *single* destination node over a multi-hop network



New Format (ii)

- New evaluation scenario: reporting of multiple events from/to several nodes
 - In this year's scenario, *many* source nodes monitor *several* events and need to forward this information to *one or more* destinations over a multi-hop network

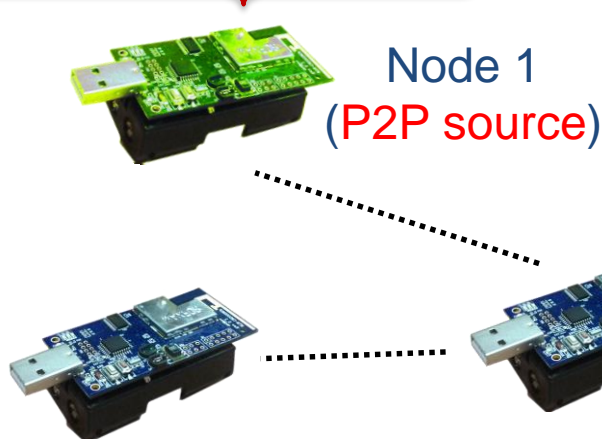



New Format (ii)

Case 1: P2P (point-to-point)
(from node 1 to node 2)

- New evaluation scenario: reporting of multiple events from/to several nodes
 - In this year's scenario, *many* source nodes monitor *several* events and need to forward this information to *one or more* destinations over a multi-hop network

GPIO 1 



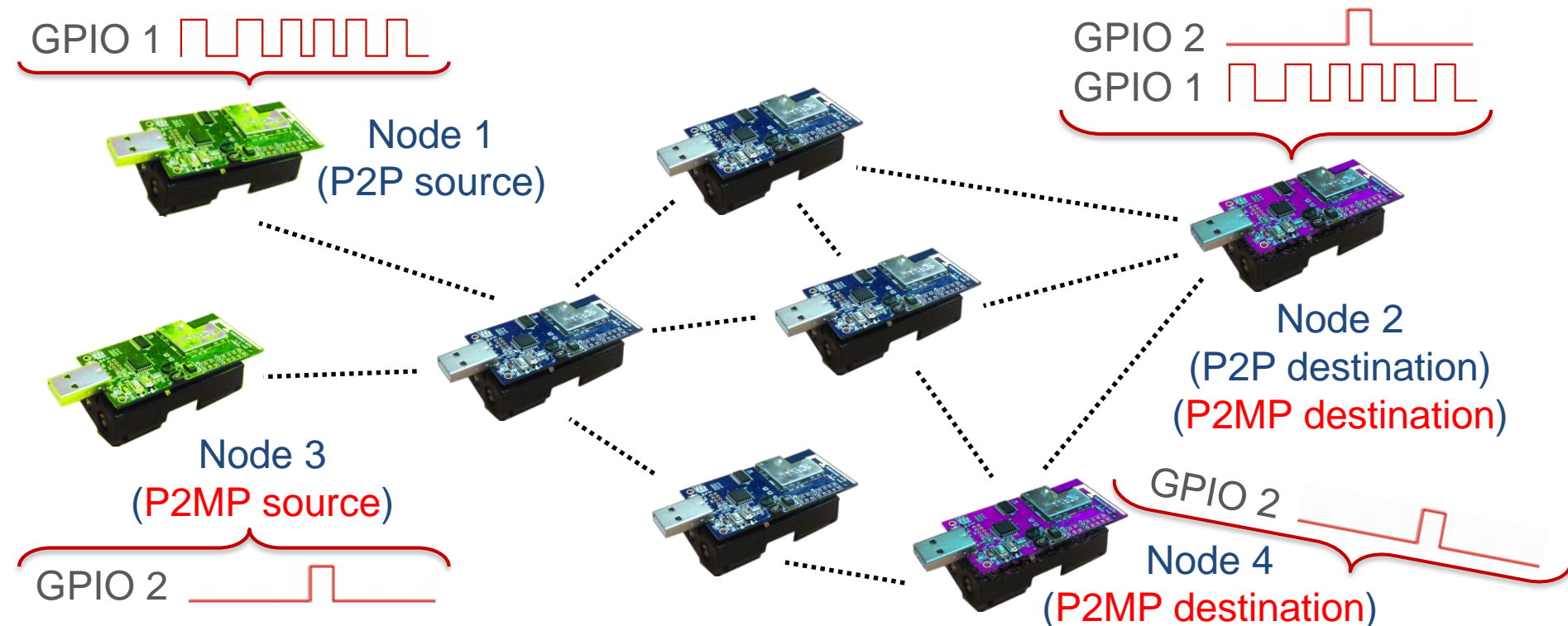
GPIO 1 



New Format (ii)

Case 2: P2MP (point-to-multipoint)
(from node 3 to nodes 2 and 4)

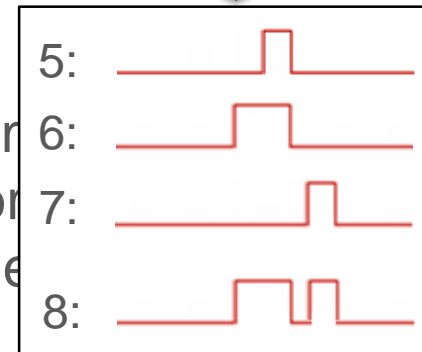
- New evaluation scenario: reporting of multiple events from/to several nodes
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New Format (ii)

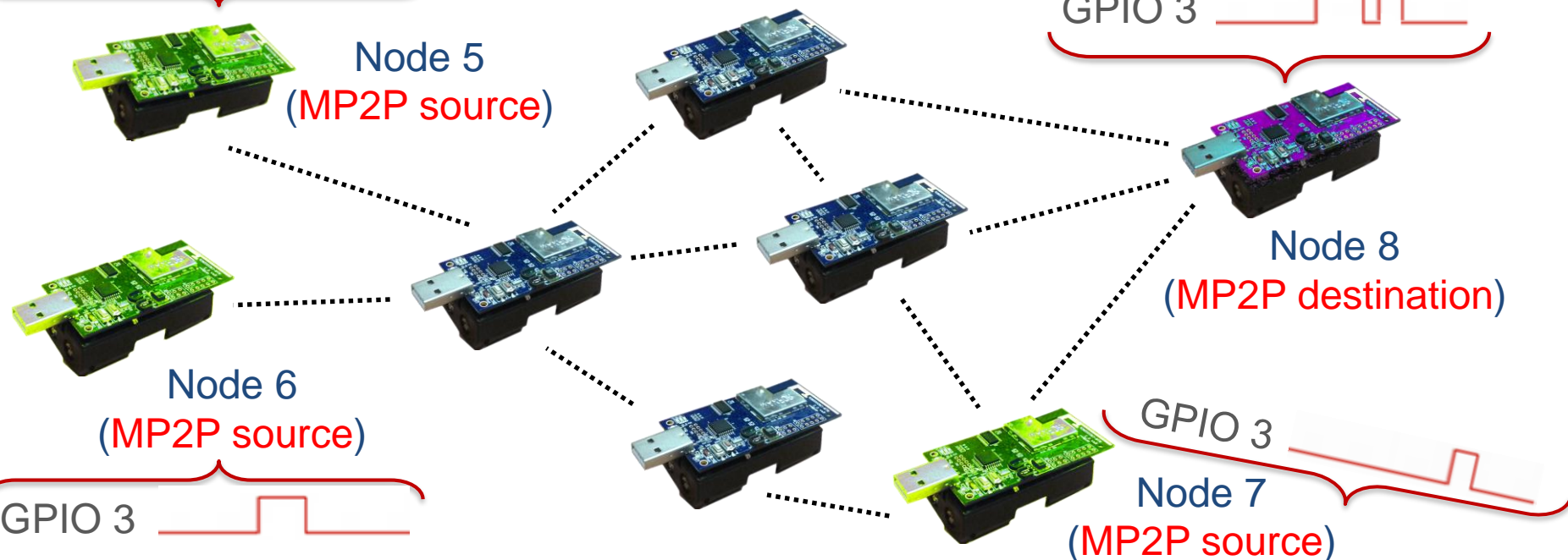
Case 3: MP2P (multipoint-to-point)
(from nodes 5,6,7 to node 8 [OR])

- New evaluation scenario: reporting of multiple events from/to several nodes
 - In this year's scenario, *many* source nodes report *several* events and need to forward this information *one or more* destinations over a multi-hop network



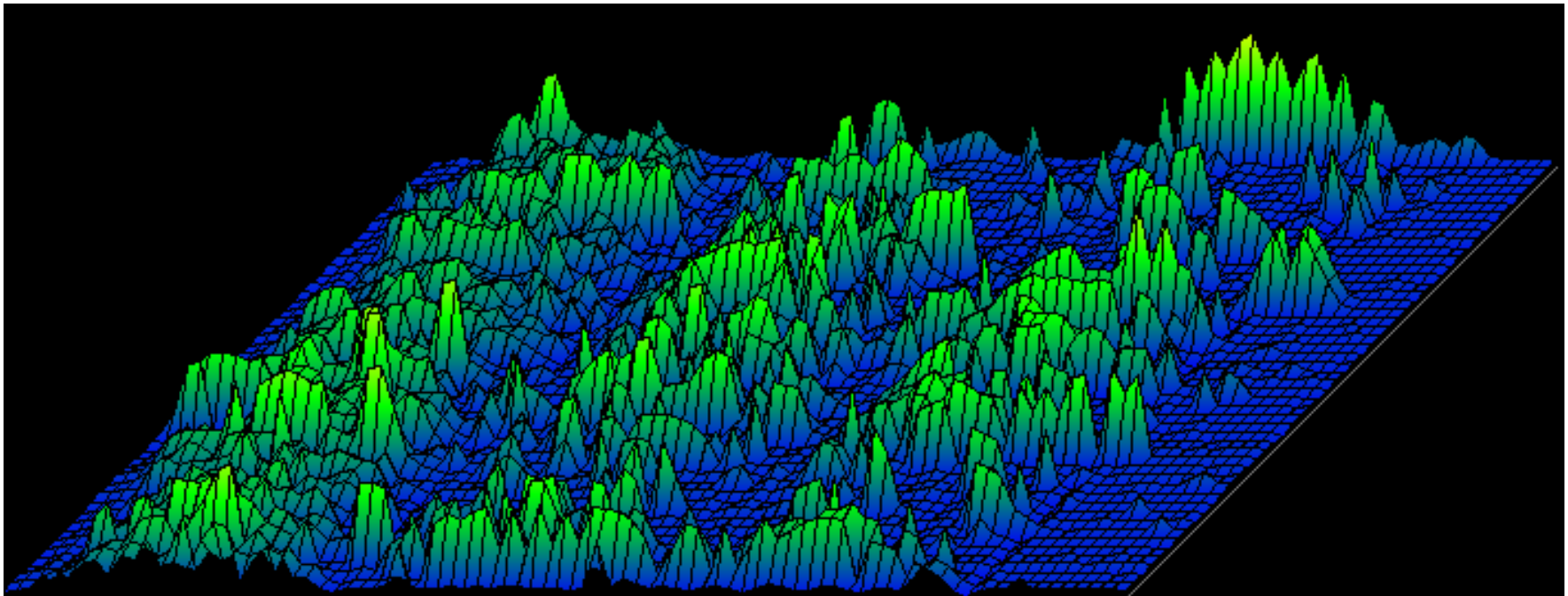
GPIO 3

GPIO 3



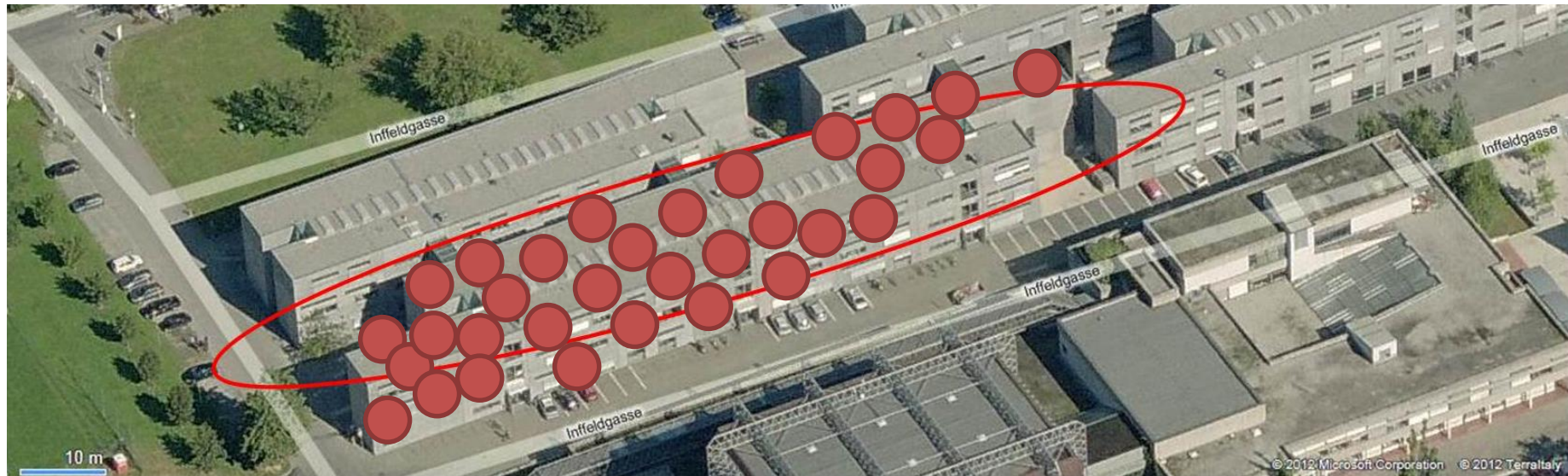
New Format (iii)

- Very challenging RF environment ⚡
 - Interference is no longer generated using IEEE 802.15.4 nodes running JamLab, as in the previous years
 - We made use of up to several Raspberry Pi3 nodes generating Wi-Fi traffic with different characteristics



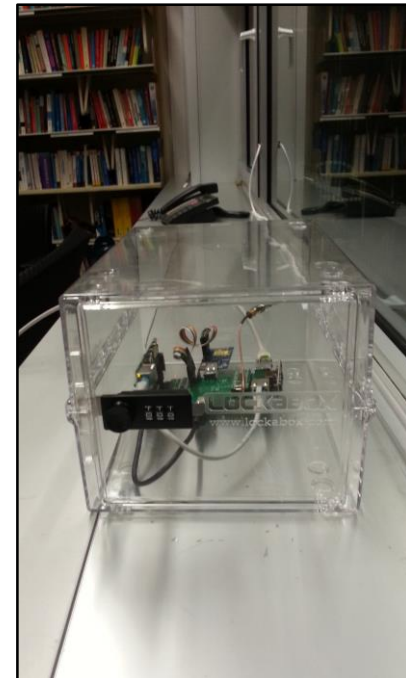
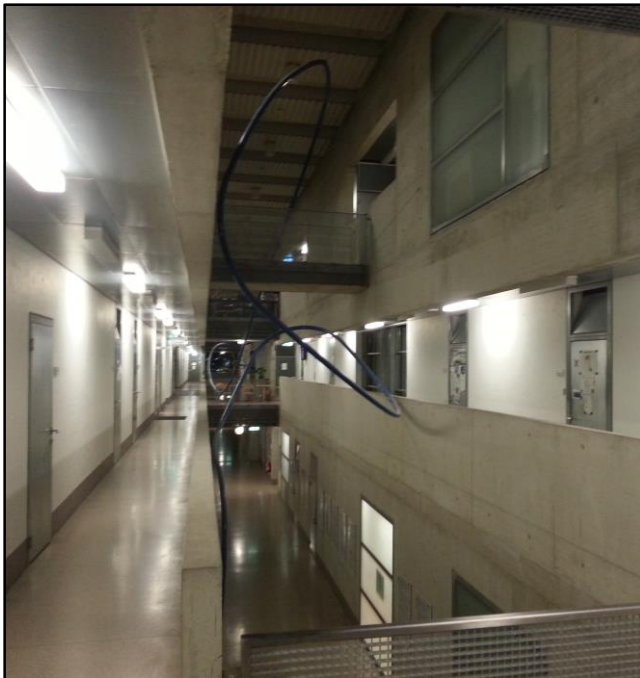
Evaluation Scenario

- 51 nodes in total over an area of $\sim 1000\text{m}^2$
 - 11 sources, 13 destinations, 27 forwarding nodes
 - 3x P2P, 3x P2MP, 2x MP2P
- Nodes deployed over multiple floors in Inffeldgasse 16 (Institute for Technical Informatics of TU Graz, Austria)
 - University offices, seminar rooms, and labs



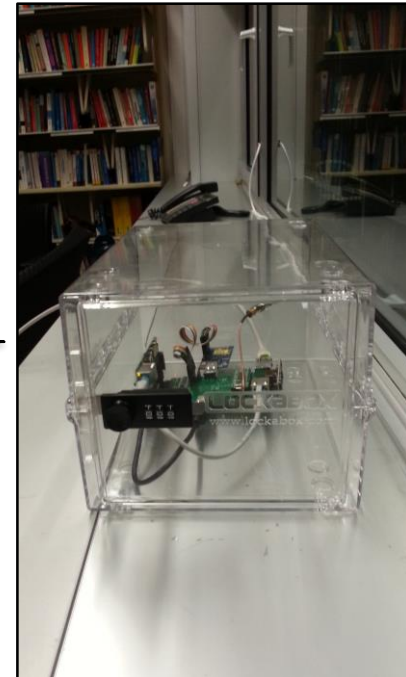
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Evaluation Scenario

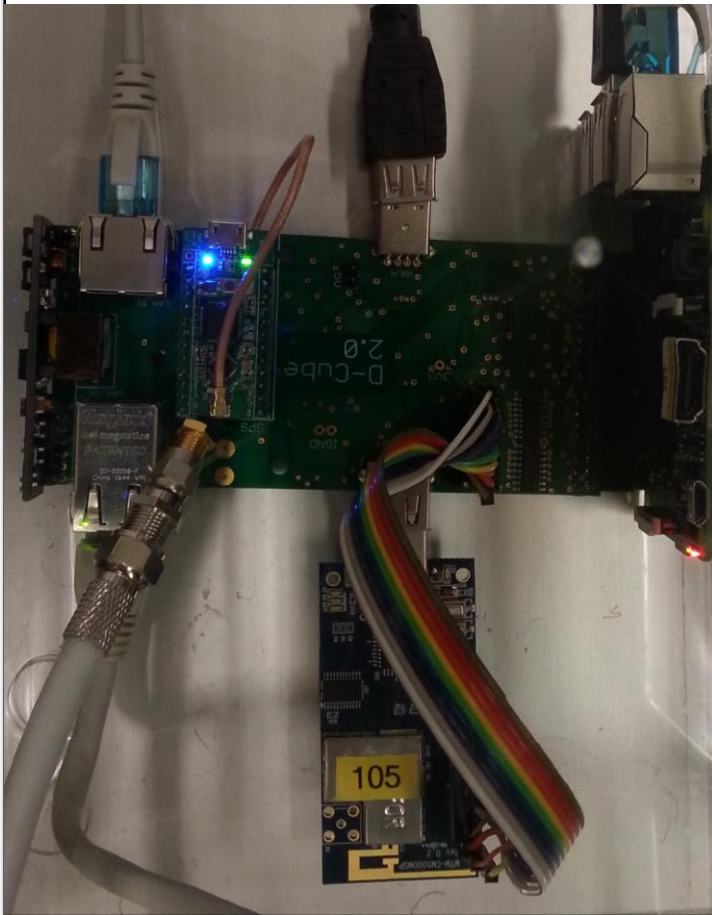
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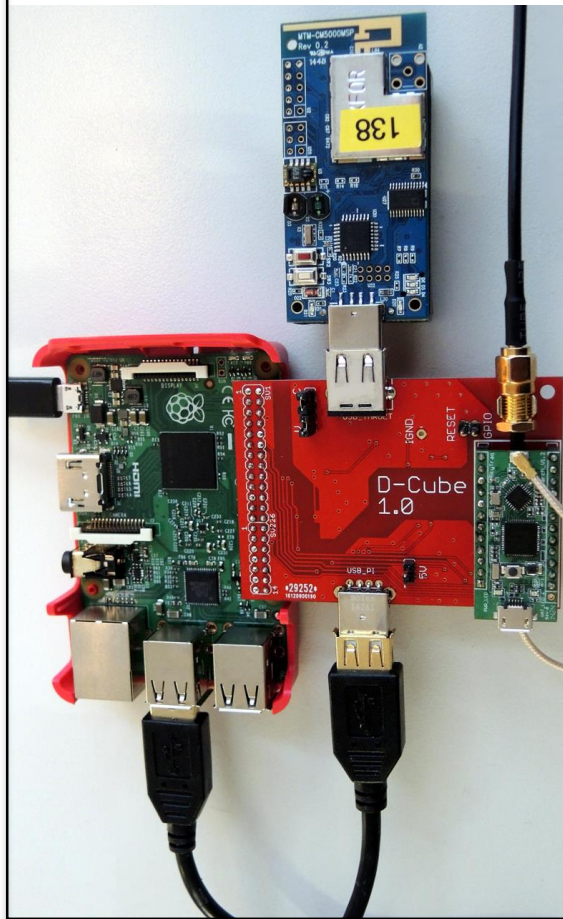
Benchmarking Tool: D-Cube

- More info: <http://iti.tugraz.at/d-cube>

This year's version (EWSN'18)



EWSN'17 version



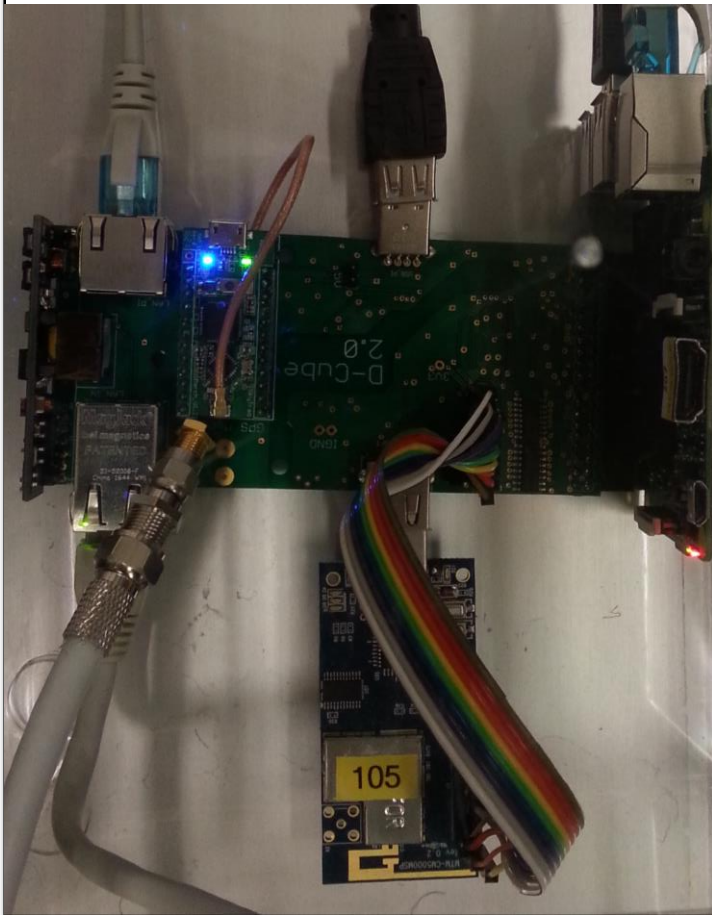
EWSN'16 version



Benchmarking Tool: D-Cube


- More info: <http://iti.tugraz.at/d-cube>


This year's version (EWSN'18)

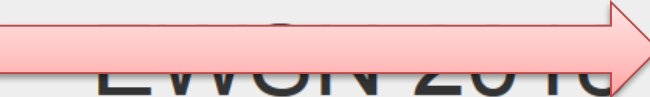


- Raspberry Pi3 with custom made add-on card
 - Latency profiling: GPS module with timestamping support
 - Energy profiling: simultaneous sampling ADC @125 kHz
 - Support for both GPIO profiling and actuation
 - Target platform: MTM-CM5000-MSP nodes (TelosB replicas with 10 kB RAM)

Benchmarking Tool: D-Cube

Home Leaderboard Queue History

 ~0.0 min Create Job

















ENVIRONMENT 2018

Dependability Competition

Graz University of Technology
Institute of Technical Informatics

Powered by D-Cube

30 Last Jobs

#	Team	Name	Duration [s]	Execution time	Flags	Actions
5859	00	Testrun	4200	11.02.18 16:45	✓ ⚡ D8	 
5858	00	Testrun	4200	11.02.18 15:33	✓ ⚡ D8	 
5857	00	Testrun	4200	11.02.18 14:21	✓ ⚡ D8	 
5856	00	Testrun	4200	11.02.18 13:09	✓ ⚡ D8	 
5855	00	Testrun	4200	11.02.18 11:57	✓ ⚡ D8	 
5854	00	Testrun	4200	11.02.18 10:45	✓ ⚡ D8	 
5853	00	Testrun	4200	11.02.18 09:33	✓ ⚡ D8	 

Create Job

Name

Connectivity test

Description

Each node broadcasts messages every second and records any received packet

Duration

300

Seconds

Jamming type

Level 2

On

Capture serial

Baudrate

115200

Browse... test.ihex

Create



Ad-hoc Experiment: Unicast ▾



◀ Zoom Out ▶

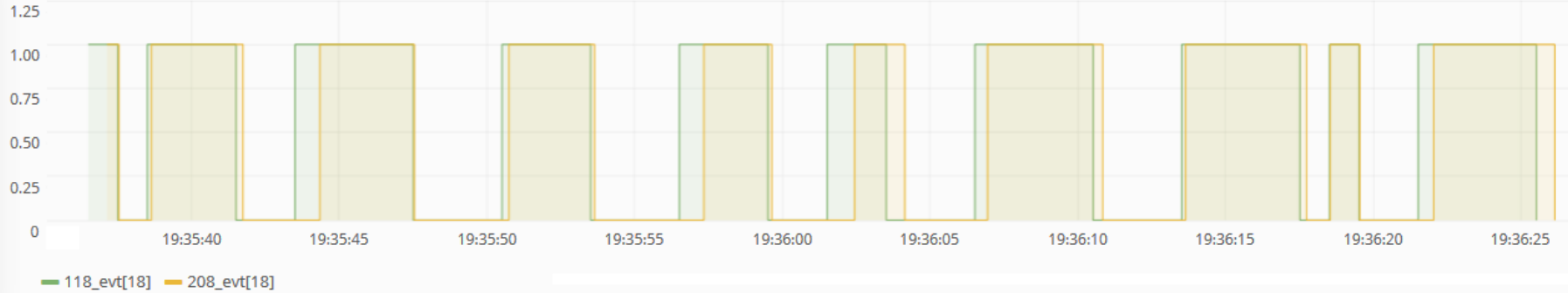
Node

118_evt + 208_evt ▾

GPIO

18 ▾

GPIO events

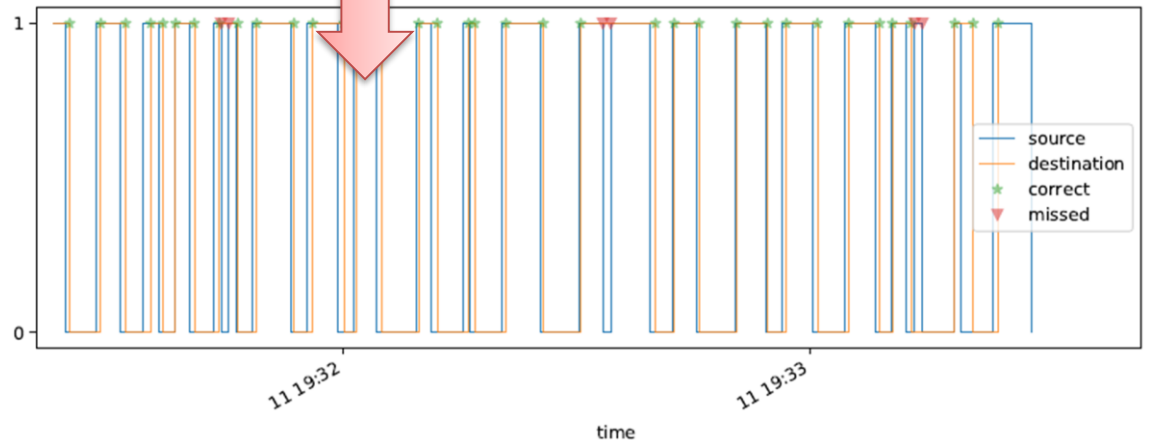


30 Last Jobs

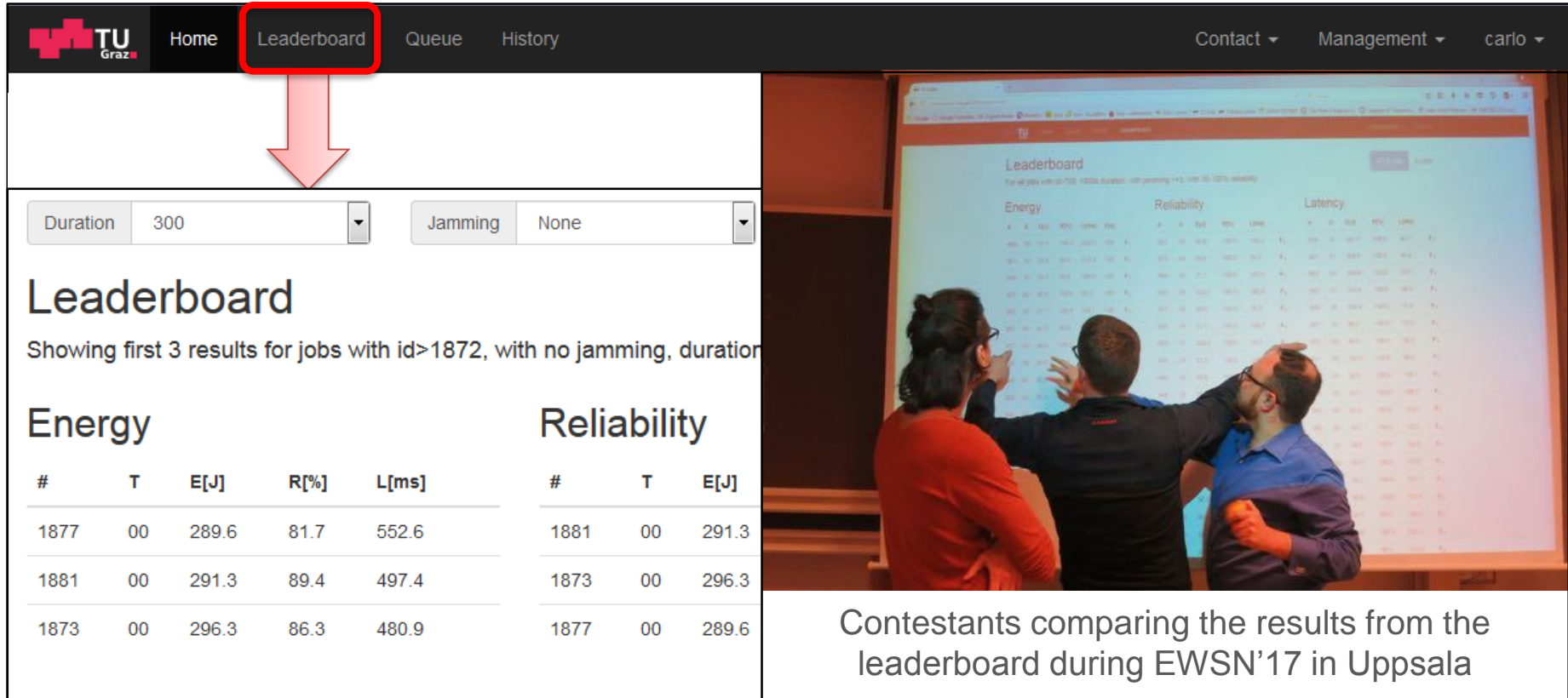
#	Team	Name	Duration [s]	Execution time	Flags	Action
5859	00	Testrun	4200	11.02.18 16:45	✓ ⚡ D8	<input type="text" value="Q"/> <input type="button" value="👁"/>

Performance Metrics

Metric	Result
Latency [ms]	506.5
Reliability [%]	87.5
Energy [J]	291.3



Benchmarking Tool: D-Cube



The screenshot shows the D-Cube Leaderboard interface. The 'Leaderboard' tab is highlighted in the navigation bar. Below the navigation bar, there are filters for 'Duration' (set to 300) and 'Jamming' (set to None). The main content area displays two tables: 'Energy' and 'Reliability'. The 'Energy' table shows results for jobs 1877, 1881, and 1873. The 'Reliability' table shows results for jobs 1881, 1873, and 1877. A red arrow points from the 'Leaderboard' tab to the 'Energy' table. To the right of the screenshot is a photo of three people (two men and one woman) standing in front of a large screen displaying the same leaderboard, comparing results.

Energy

#	T	E[J]	R[%]	L[ms]
1877	00	289.6	81.7	552.6
1881	00	291.3	89.4	497.4
1873	00	296.3	86.3	480.9

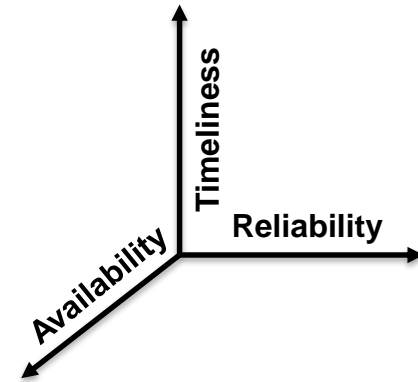
Reliability

#	T	E[J]
1881	00	291.3
1873	00	296.3
1877	00	289.6

Contestants comparing the results from the leaderboard during EWSN'17 in Uppsala

- Results of all teams were summarized on a public leaderboard
 - As shown in the previous editions, knowledge of each other's performance is one of the salient aspects of the competition

Evaluation Metrics



- Solutions have been evaluated according to **three criteria**:
 1. Reliability of transmissions
 - Number of GPIO events correctly reported
 - In case wrong events are reported, a penalty is introduced (i.e., wrong events may decrease reliability down to 0)
 2. End-to-end latency
 - Time to communicate a GPIO event to the destination
 3. Energy-efficiency
 - Power consumed by all nodes in the network (measured in hardware every 20 μ s)
- The team that performs best **across all categories** wins
 - Relative differences between solutions are considered
 - Reliability has a higher weight than the other two metrics

Evaluation Procedure

- The firmware of each team has been evaluated for 750 minutes under different RF conditions
 - No interference
 - Interference bursts of different duration
 - Interference of different channels
 - ...

- We have evaluated the performance of the competing teams in **each individual RF condition** and in **each individual scenario** (P2P, P2MP, MP2P)
 - We will show the strengths & weaknesses of each solution
 - The winner is selected by considering the average performance across all scenarios and RF conditions

Evaluation Procedure

- Top three teams have been running for an additional 400 minutes
 - Make sure there is no abnormal variance in the results
 - Results were very repeatable! Some examples:

Reliability [%]:

74.22 \pm 0.60

99.61 \pm 0.04

99.11 \pm 0.13

...

Energy [J]:

7376.22 \pm 0.69

6058.99 \pm 4.94

7040.13 \pm 3.43

...

Latency [ms]:

110.88 \pm 0.12

204.15 \pm 1.92

105.77 \pm 3.32

...

- Best 3 teams are awarded with certificate & cash award
 - 1st place: 750€
 - 2nd place: 500€
 - 3rd place: 250€

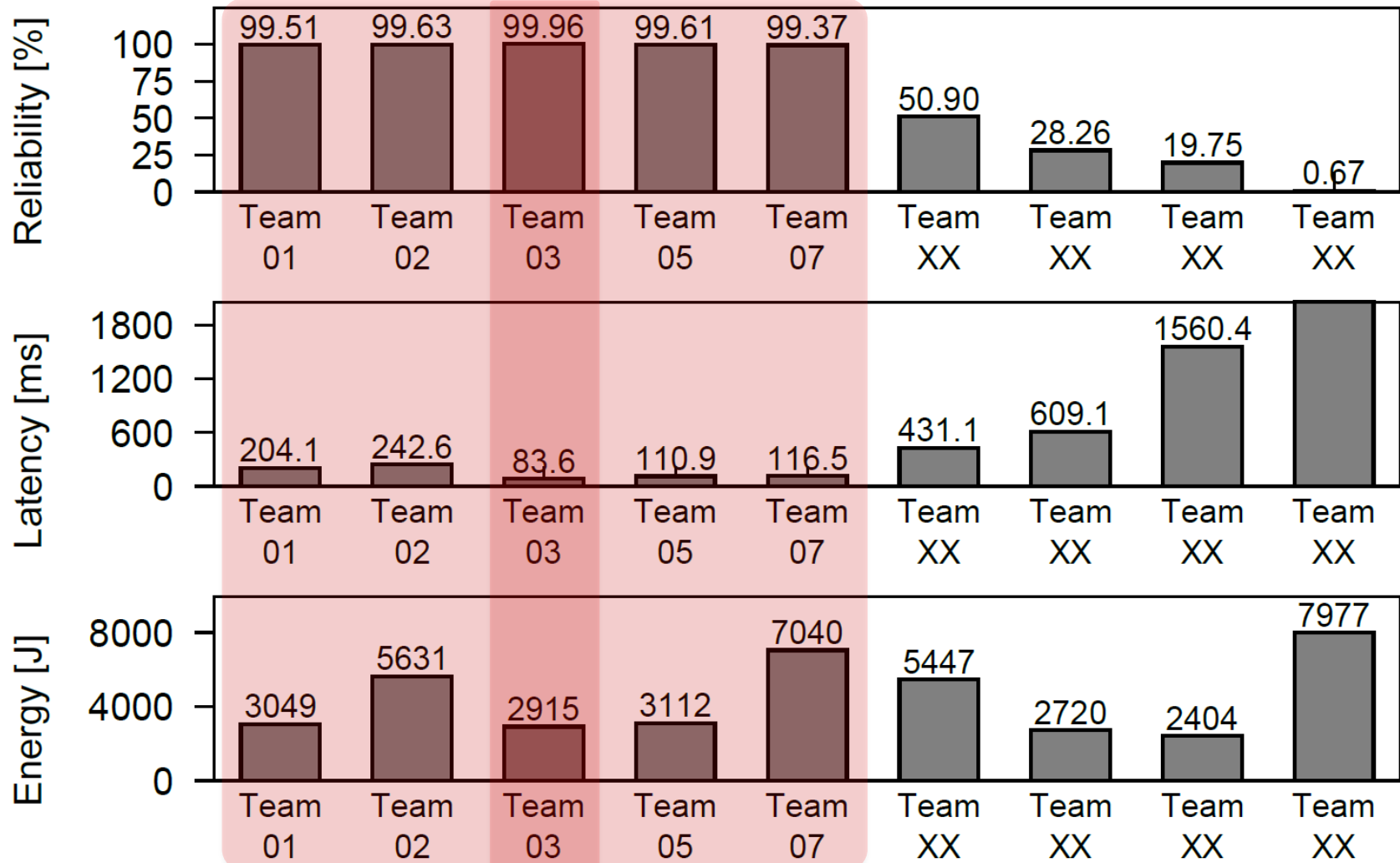


Evaluation Results

(And the best teams are...)

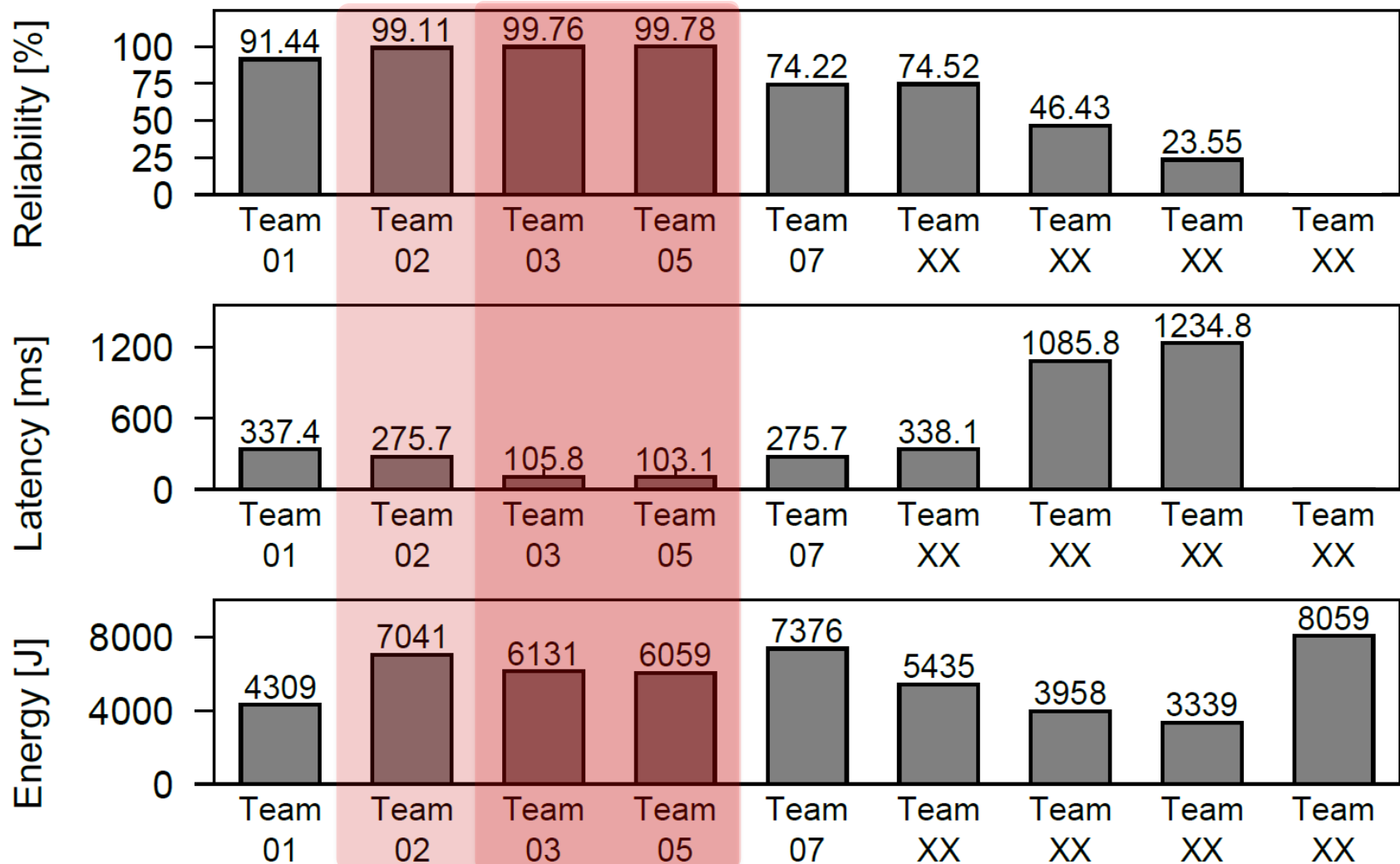
Scenario 1: Absence of Interference

- Five teams with outstanding performance



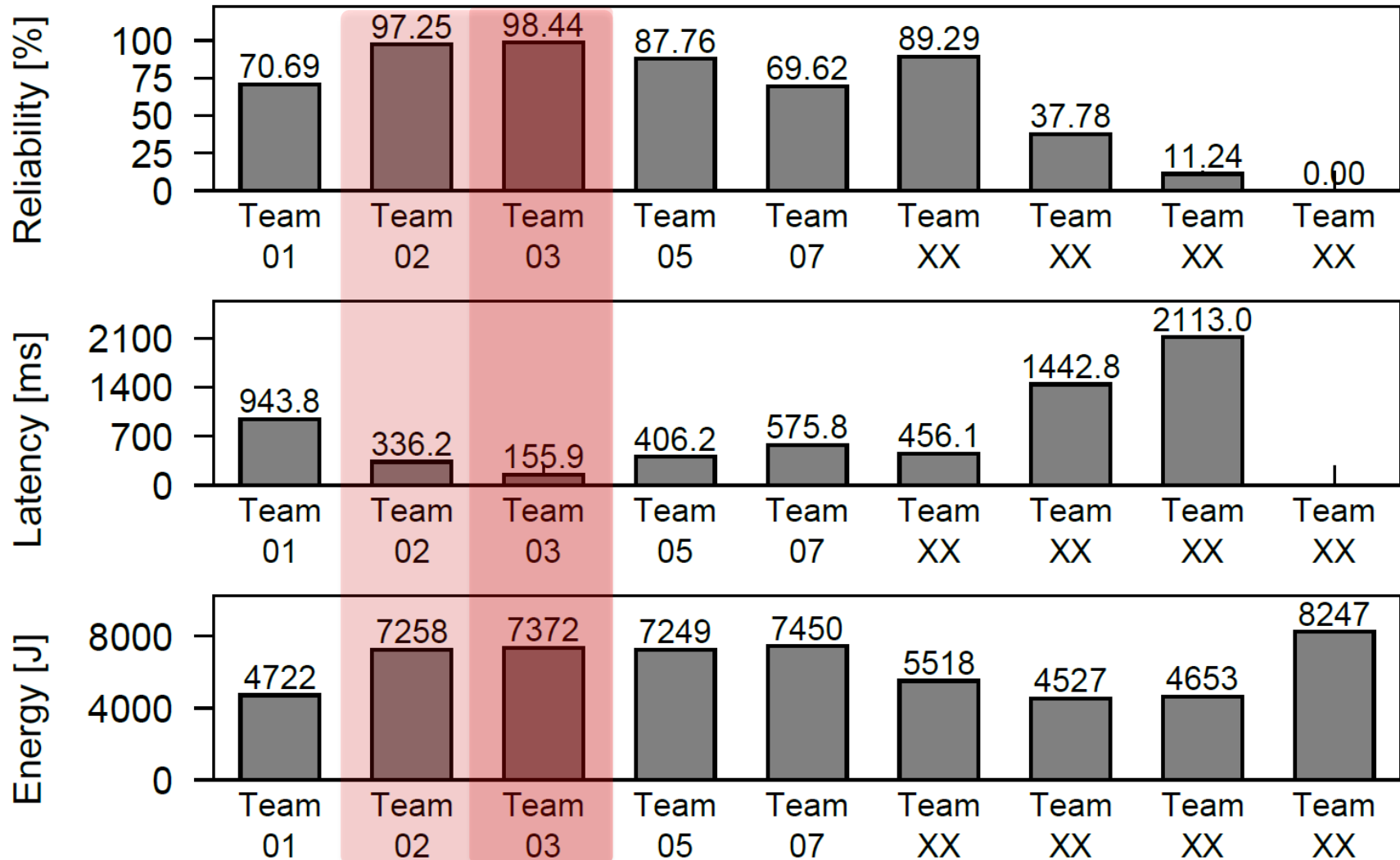
Scenario 2: Introducing Interference

- Bursts of fixed duration, same fixed channel for all jammers



Scenario 3: Introducing Interference

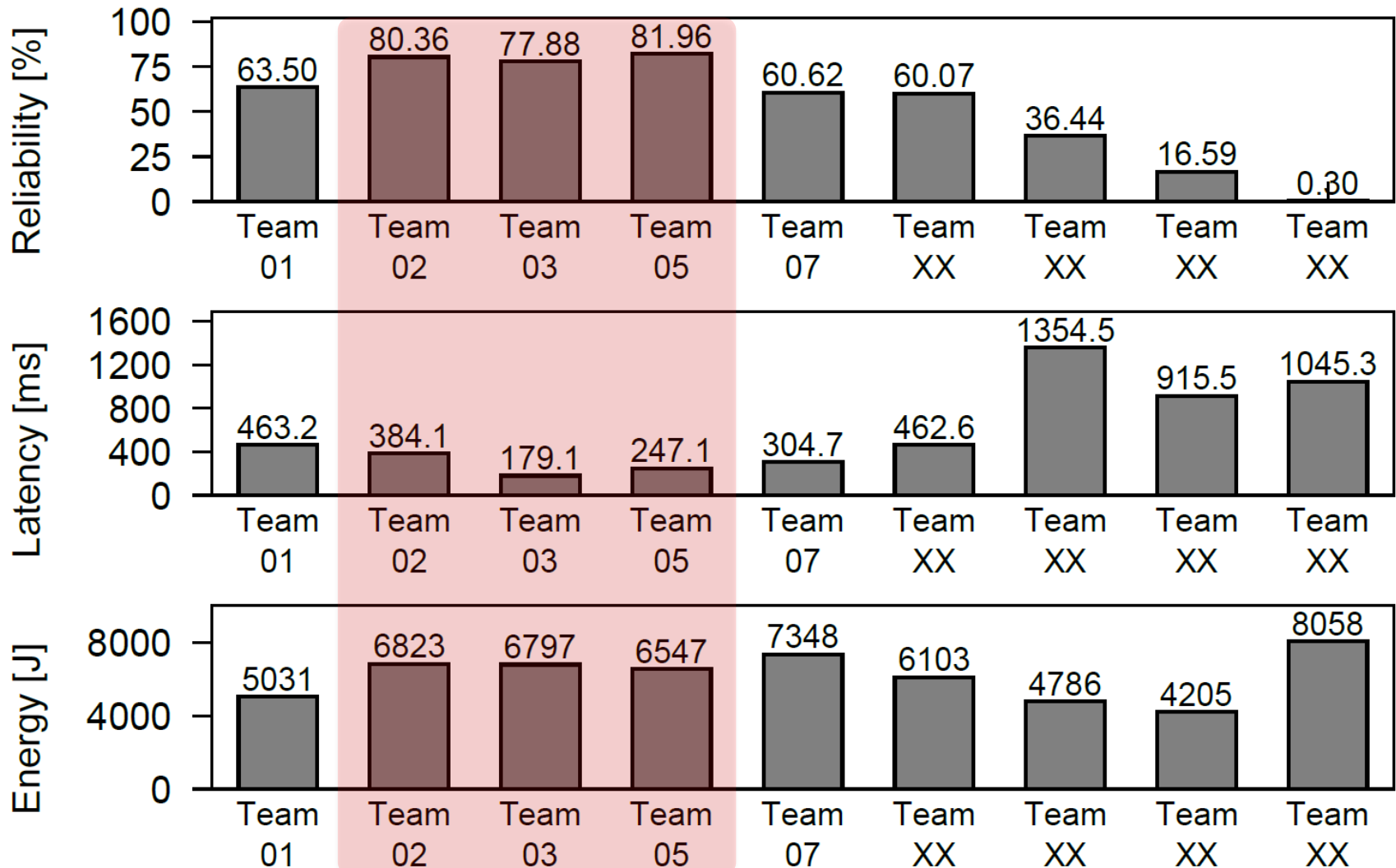
- Bursts of fixed duration, fixed random channel for all jammers



Scenario 4: Increasing Interference

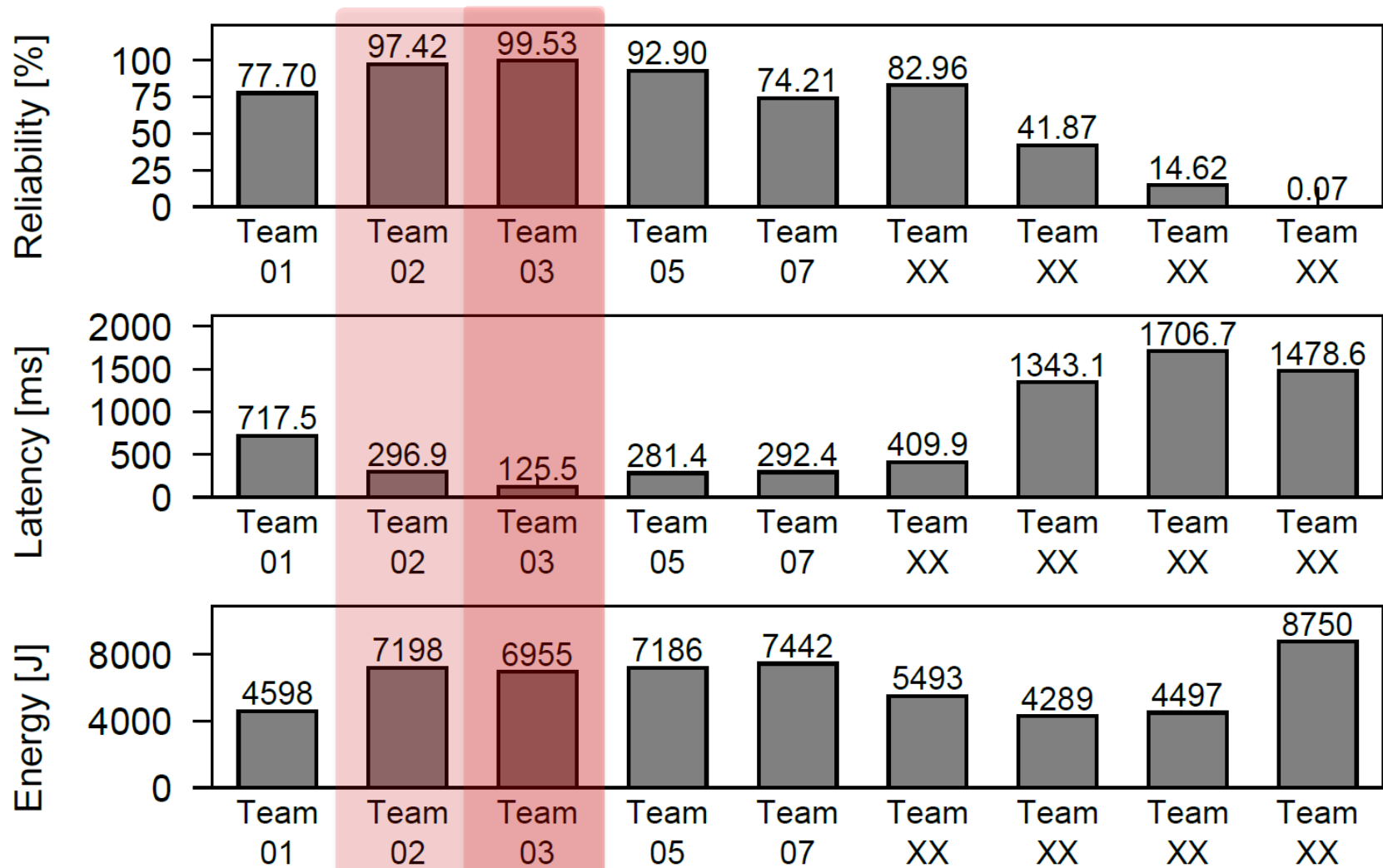


- Bursts of varying duration, fixed random channel for all jammers



Scenario 5: Varying Interference

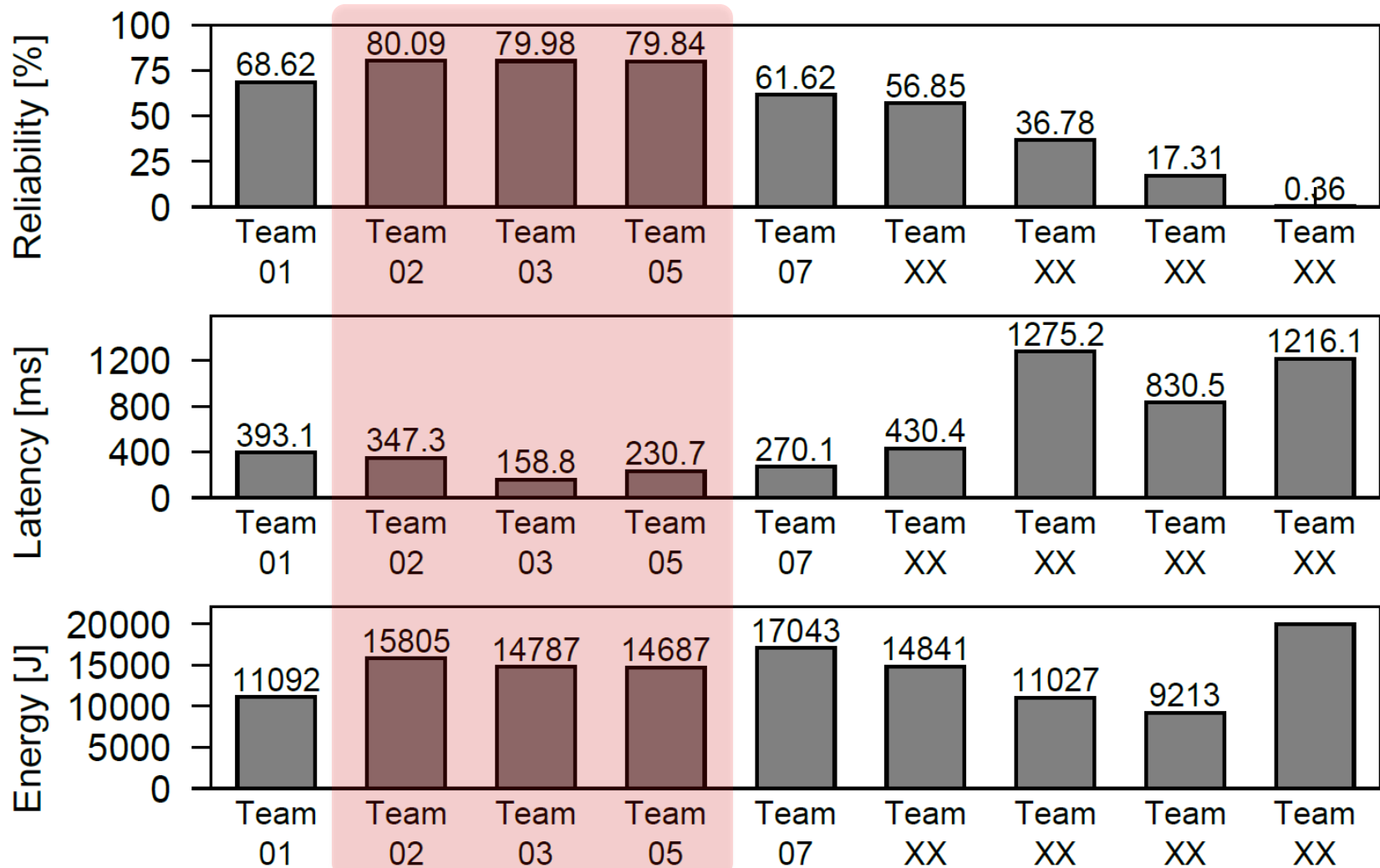
- Bursts of fixed duration, dynamic channel for all jammers





Scenario 6: Varying Interference

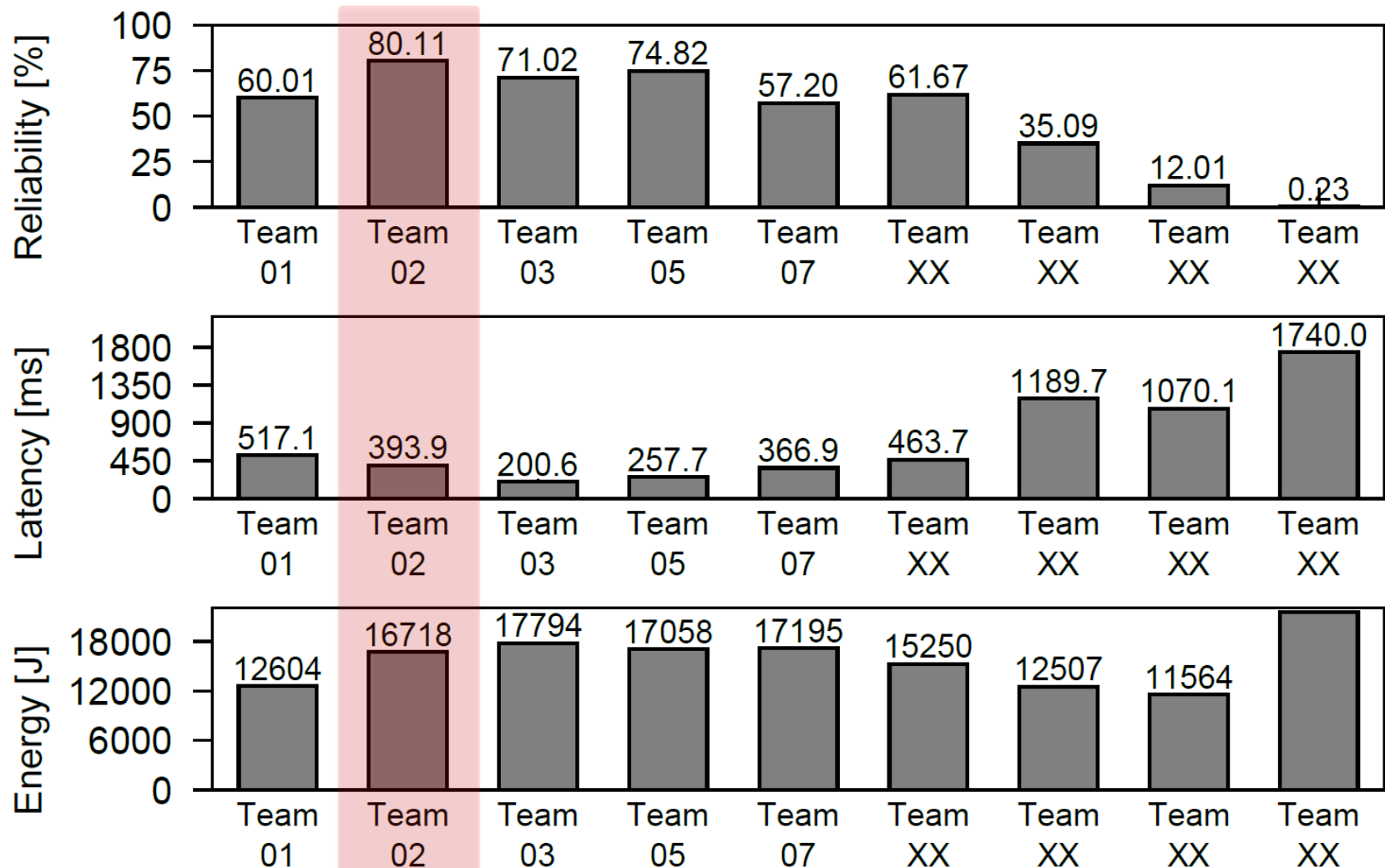
- Bursts of varying duration, dynamic channel for all jammers



Scenario 7: Varying Interference



- Bursts of varying duration, dynamic channel for all jammers



■ **Team #01** – “Aggressive Synchronous Transmissions with In-network Processing for Dependable All-to-All Communication”

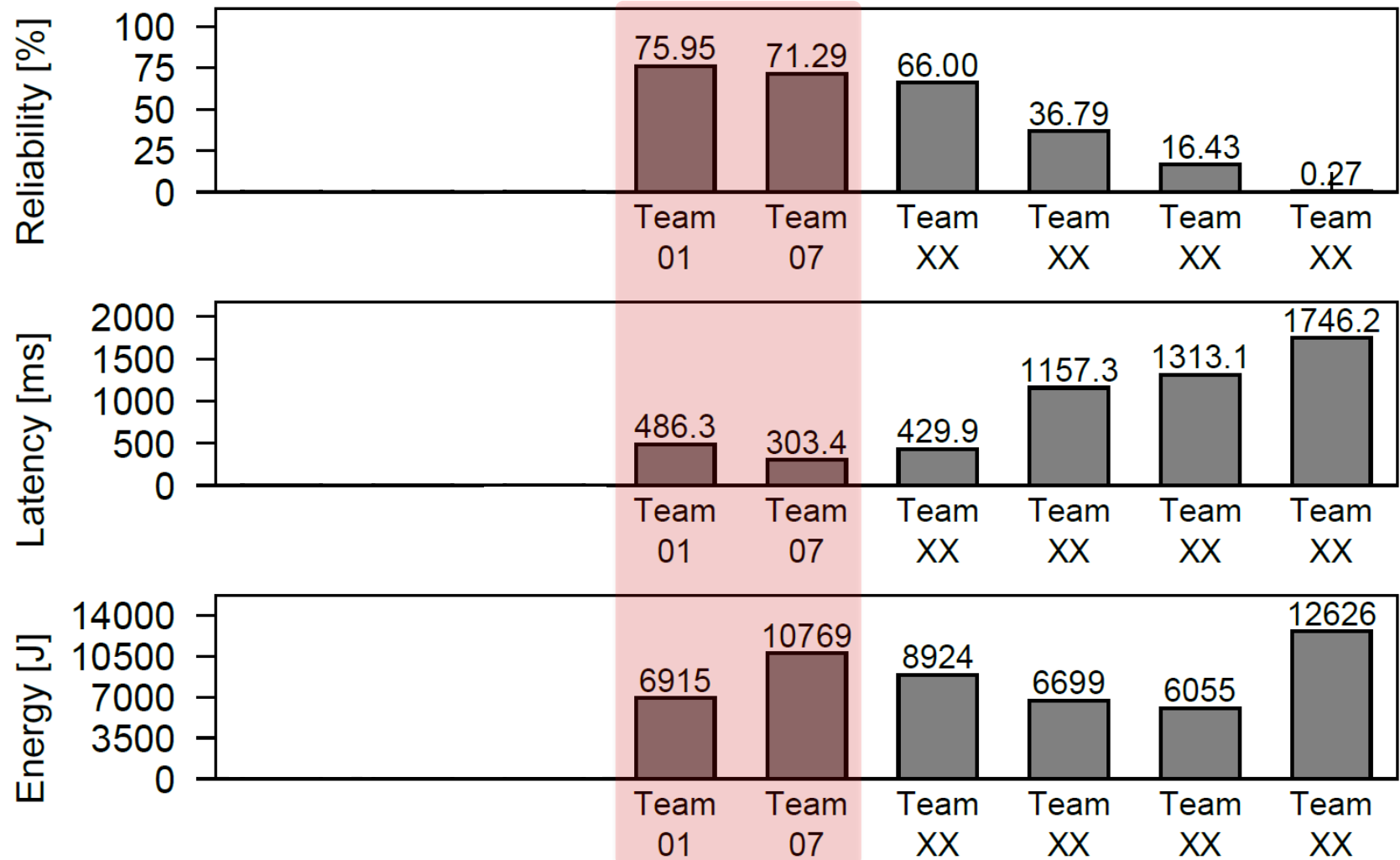
B. Al Nahas and O. Landsiedel

Chalmers University of Technology, Sweden

■ **Team #07** – “Wireless-Transparent Sensing Platform”

C. Liao, T. Sakdejayont, M. Suzuki, Y. Narusue, and H. Morikawa

School of Engineering, The University of Tokyo, Japan





■ 3rd place: Team #02 – Using Enhanced OFPCOIN to Monitor Multiple Concurrent Events under Adverse Conditions

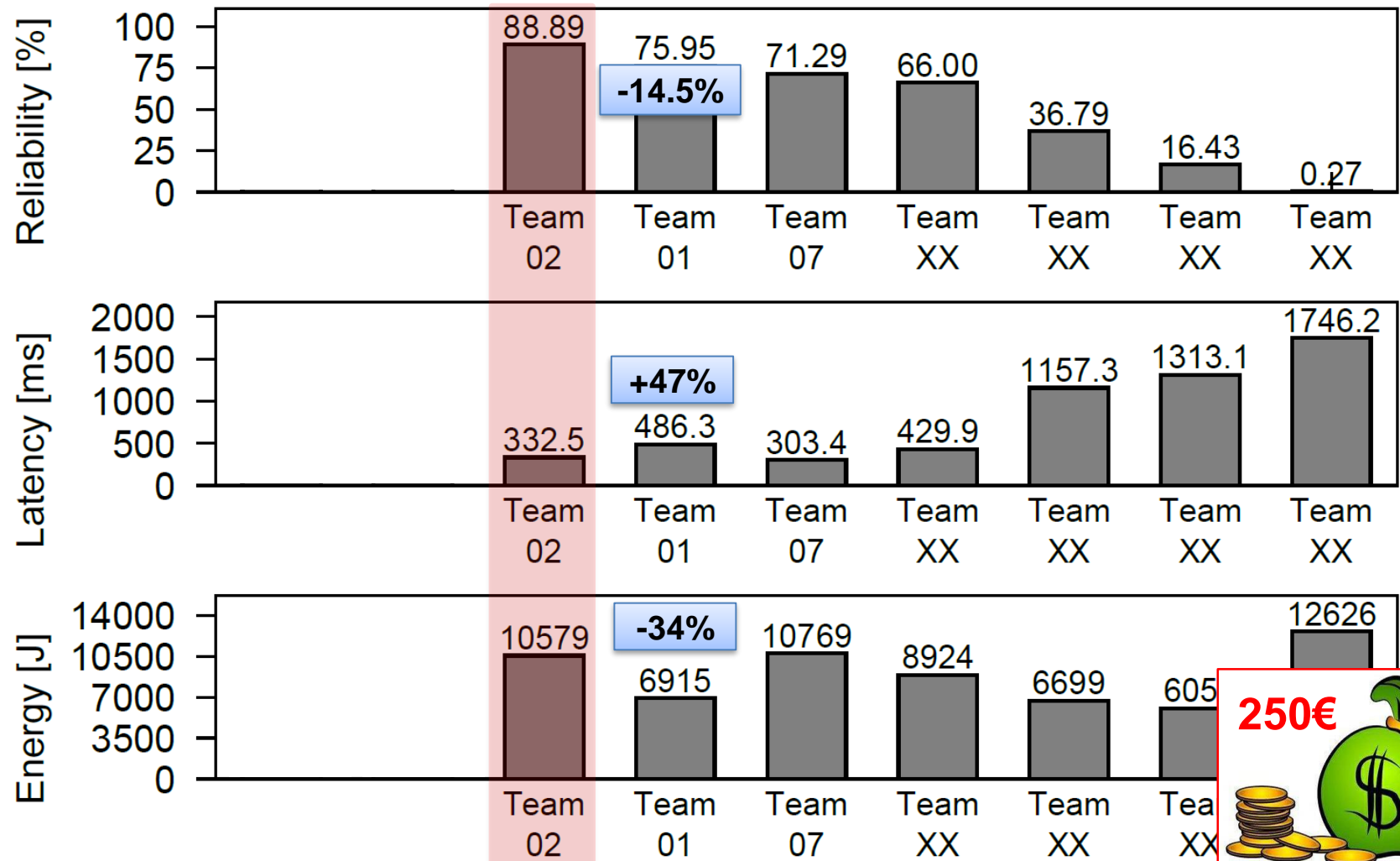
X. Ma^{1,3}, P. Zhang⁴, W. Tang^{1,3}, X. Li^{1,2}, W. He^{1,2,3}, F. Zhang¹, J. Wei¹, and O. Theel⁴

¹Shanghai Advanced Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

²ShanghaiTech University, School of Information Science & Technology, China

³University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

⁴Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany



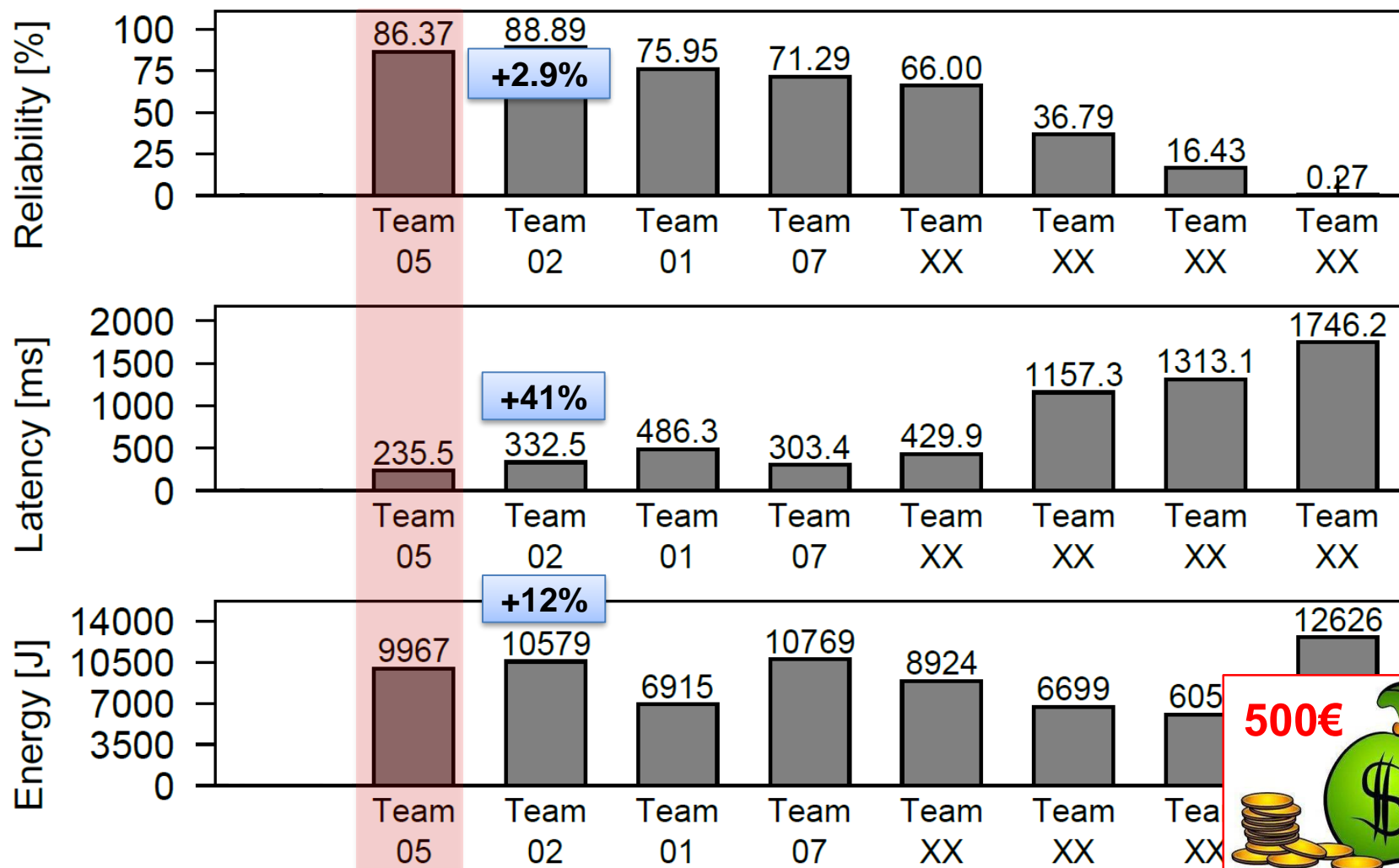


■ 2nd place: Team #05 – “CRYSTAL Clear: Making Interference Transparent”

M. Trobinger¹, T. Istomin^{1,2}, A.L. Murphy², and G.P. Picco¹

¹University of Trento, Italy

²Bruno Kessler Foundation, Italy





■ 1st place: Team #03 – “BigBangBus”

A. Escobar^{1,2}, F. Moreno¹, B. Saez¹, A.J. Cabrera¹, J. Garcia-Jimenez³,
F.J. Cruz⁴, U. Ruiz⁴, A. Corona⁵, J. Klaue⁵, and D. Tati⁵

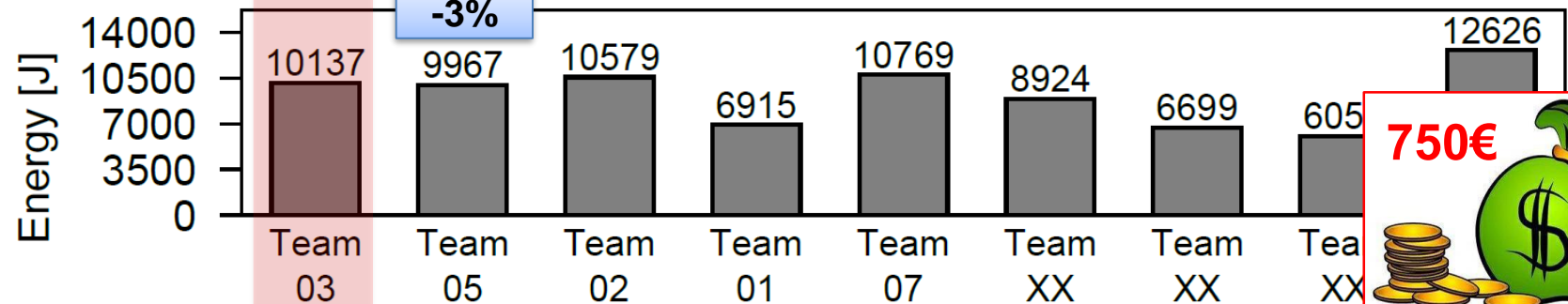
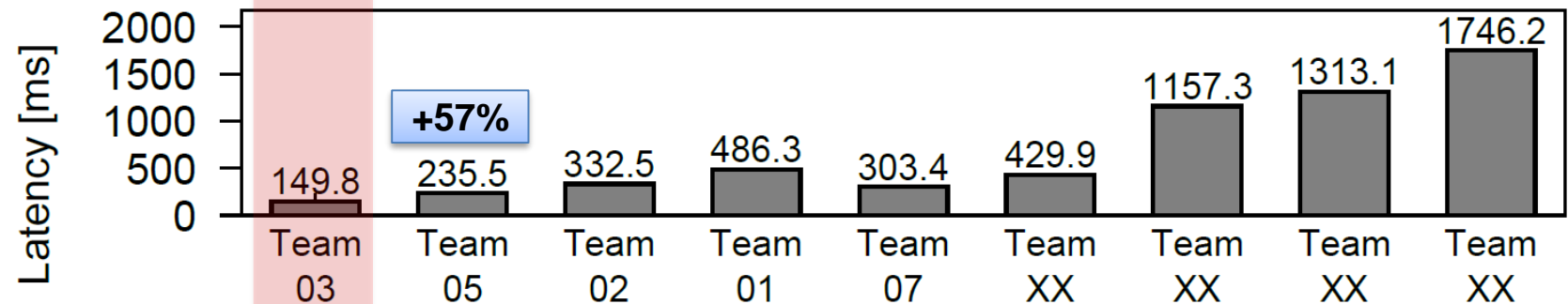
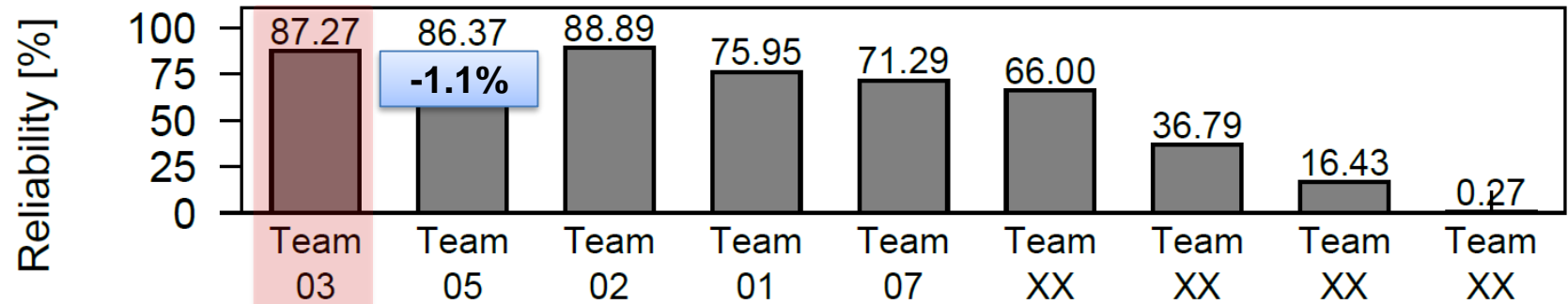
¹Infineon Technologies AG, Germany

²RWTH Aachen University, Germany

³BMW AG, Germany

⁴eesy-innovation GmbH, Germany

⁵Airbus Group Innovations, Germany



Congratulations to This Year's Winners!



- **1st place:** Team #03 – “BigBangBus”

A. Escobar^{1,2}, F. Moreno¹, B. Saez¹, A.J. Cabrera¹, J. Garcia-Jimenez³,
F.J. Cruz⁴, U. Ruiz⁴, A. Corona⁵, J. Klaue⁵, and D. Tati⁵

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⁴eesy-innovation GmbH, Germany

²RWTH Aachen University, Germany

⁵Airbus Group Innovations, Germany

³BMW AG, Germany



- **2nd place:** Team #05 – “CRYSTAL Clear:
Making Interference Transparent”

M. Trobinger¹, T. Istomin^{1,2}, A.L. Murphy², and G.P. Picco¹

¹University of Trento, Italy

²Bruno Kessler Foundation, Italy



- **3rd place:** Team #02 – Using Enhanced OFPCOIN to
Monitor Multiple Concurrent Events under Adverse Conditions

X. Ma^{1,3}, P. Zhang⁴, W. Tang^{1,3}, X. Li^{1,2}, W. He^{1,2,3}, F. Zhang¹, J. Wei¹, and O. Theel⁴

¹Shanghai Advanced Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

²ShanghaiTech University, School of Information Science & Technology, China

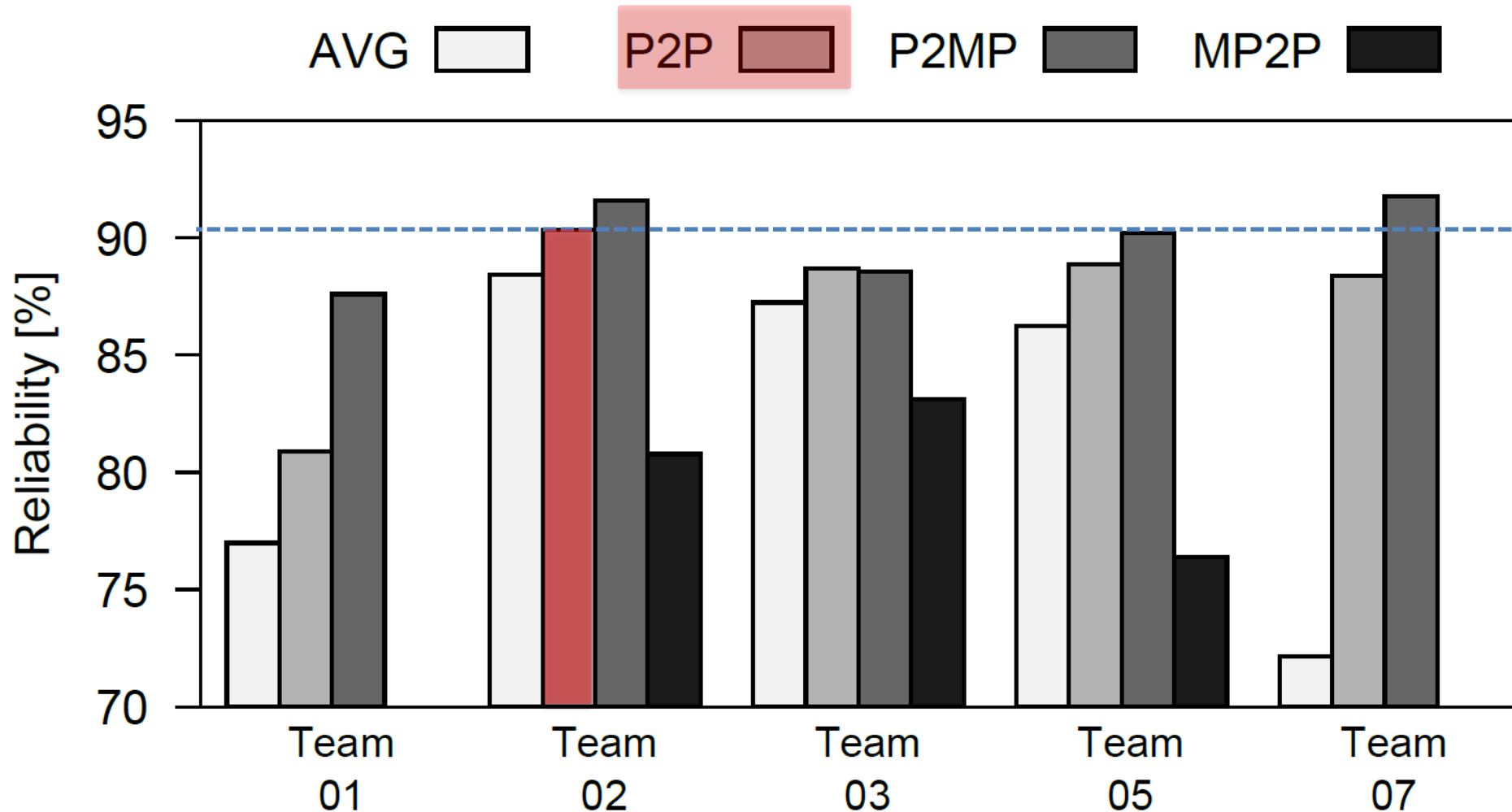
³University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

⁴Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg, Germany

Aftermath

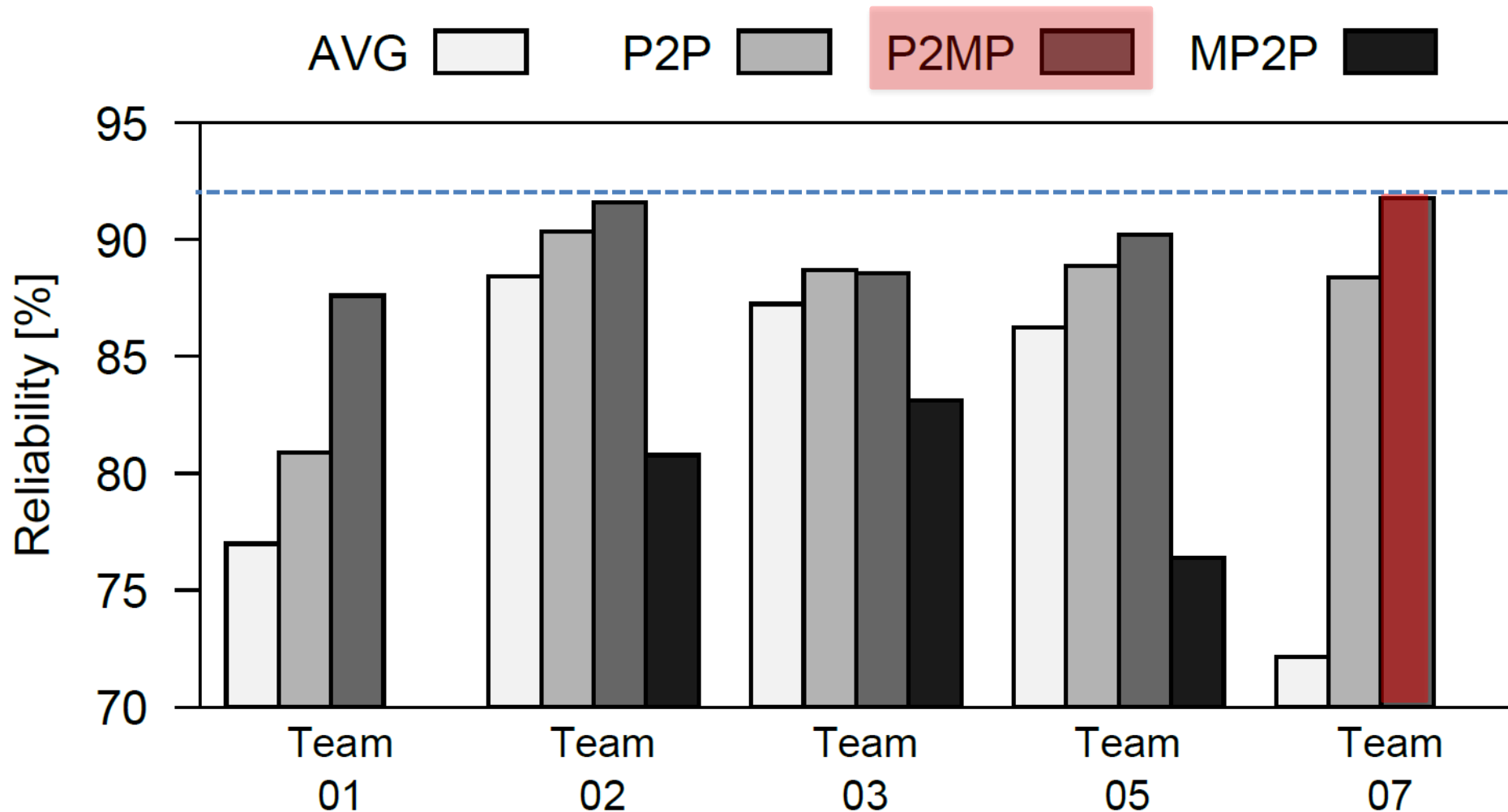
Aftermath

■ Performance in Individual Scenarios



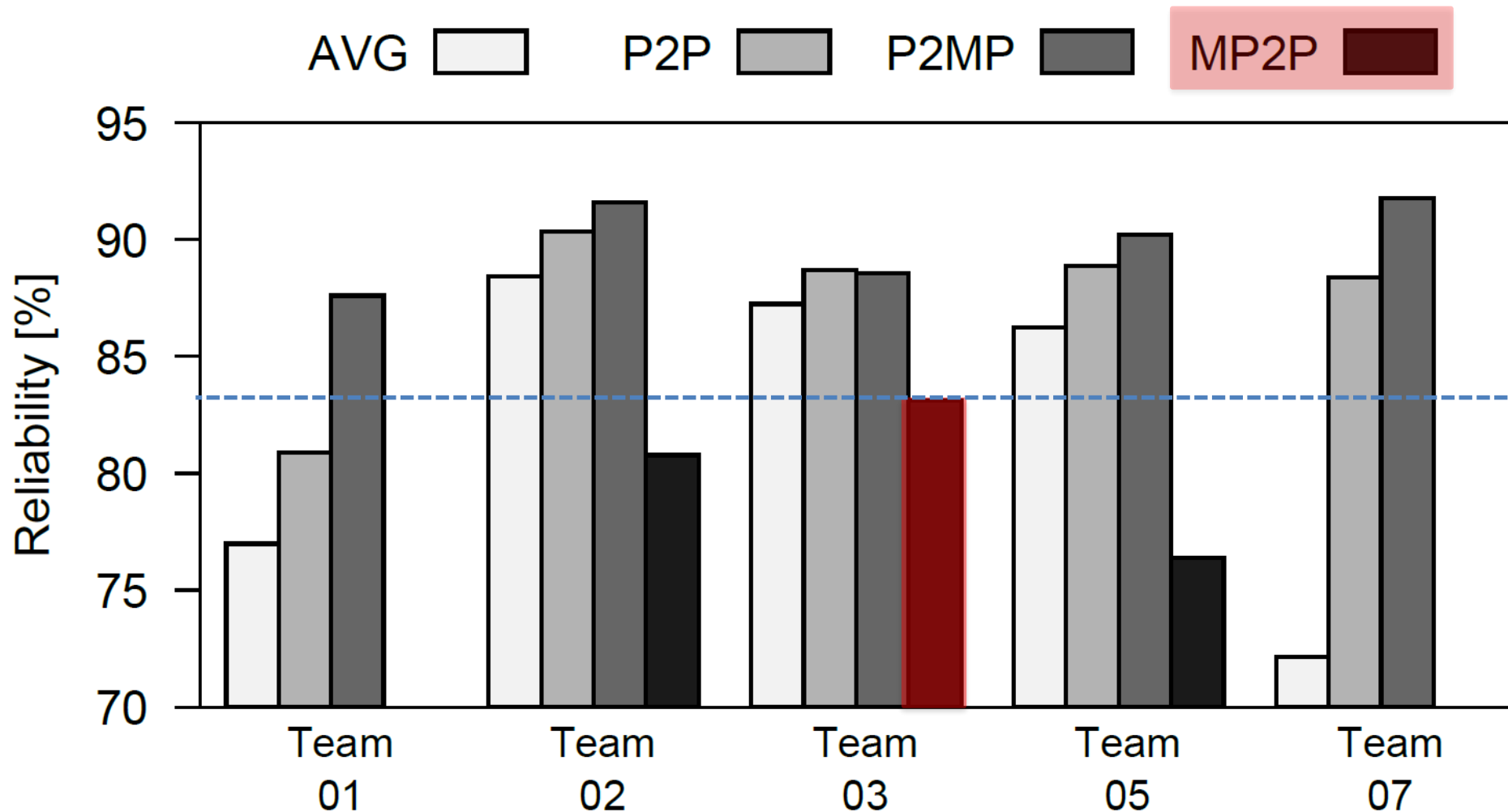
Aftermath

■ Performance in Individual Scenarios



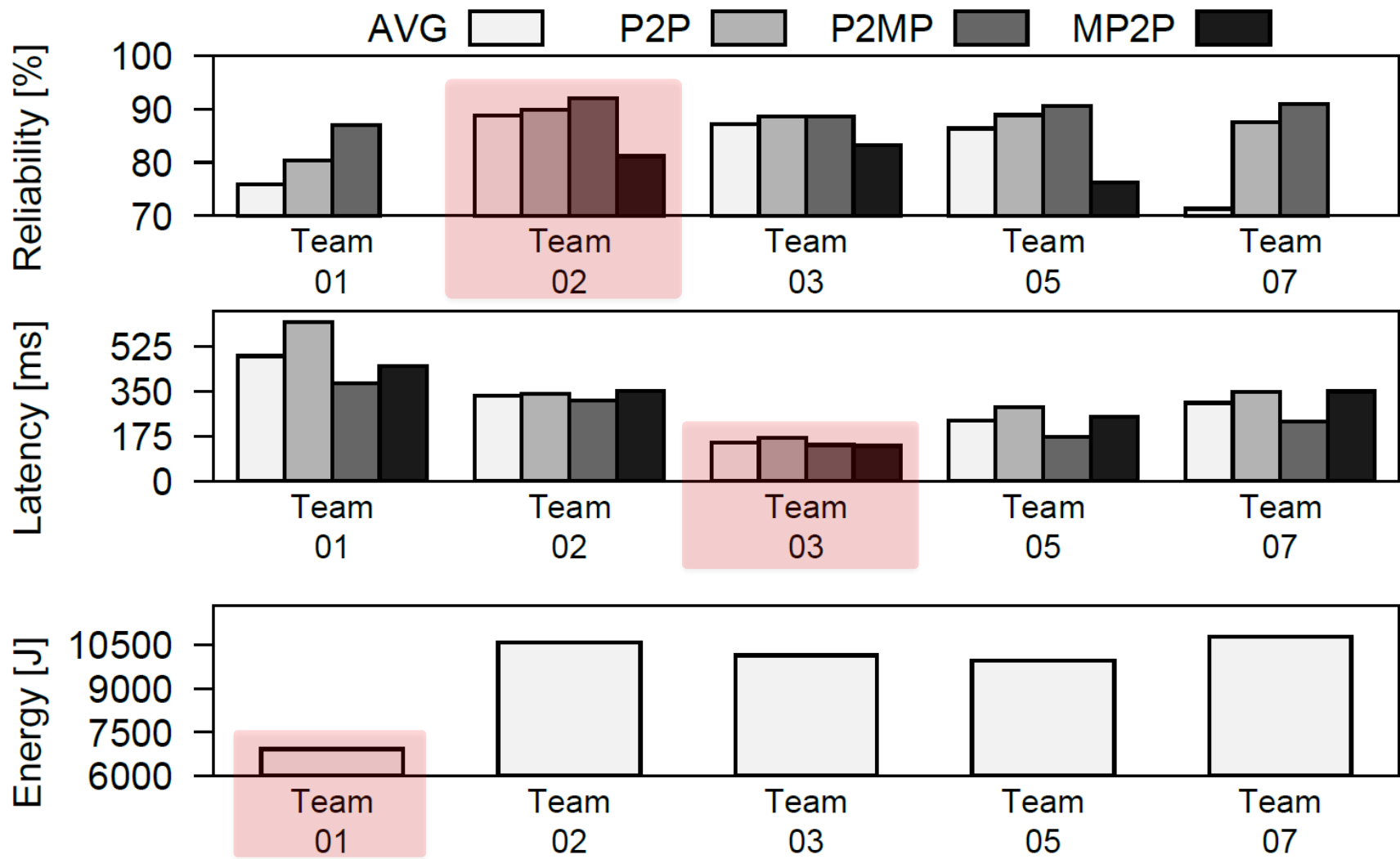
Aftermath

■ Performance in Individual Scenarios



Aftermath

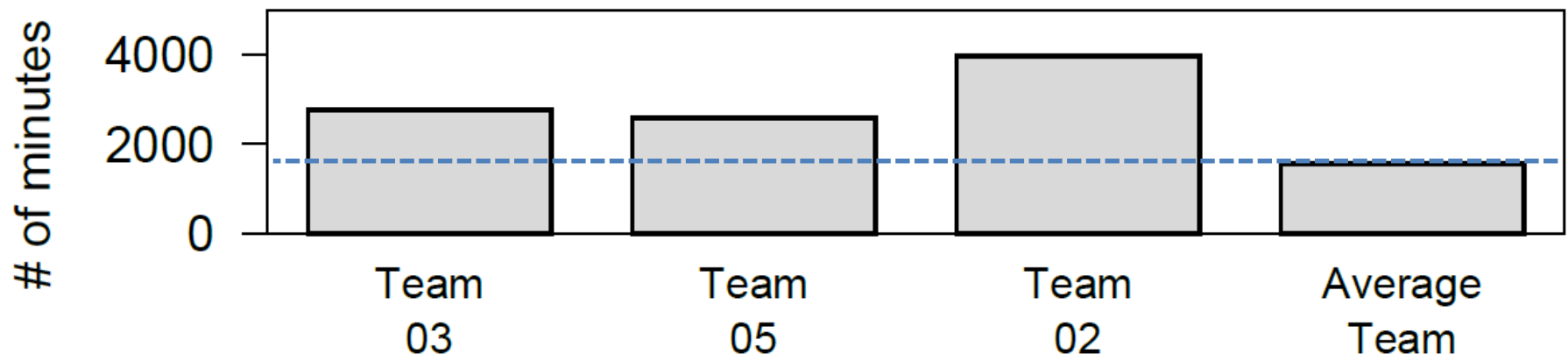
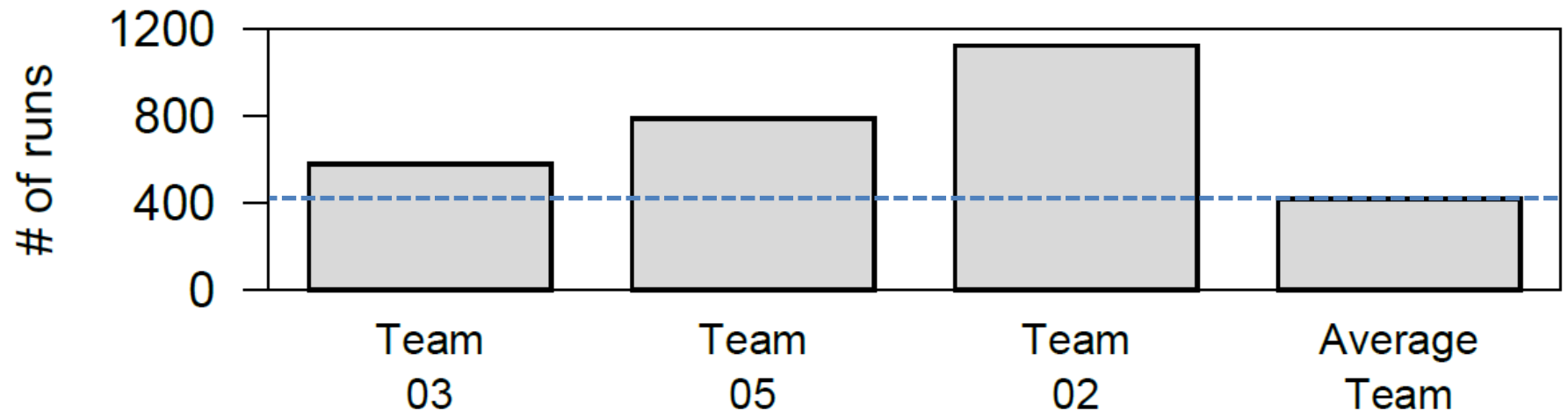
■ Performance in Individual Scenarios



Aftermath

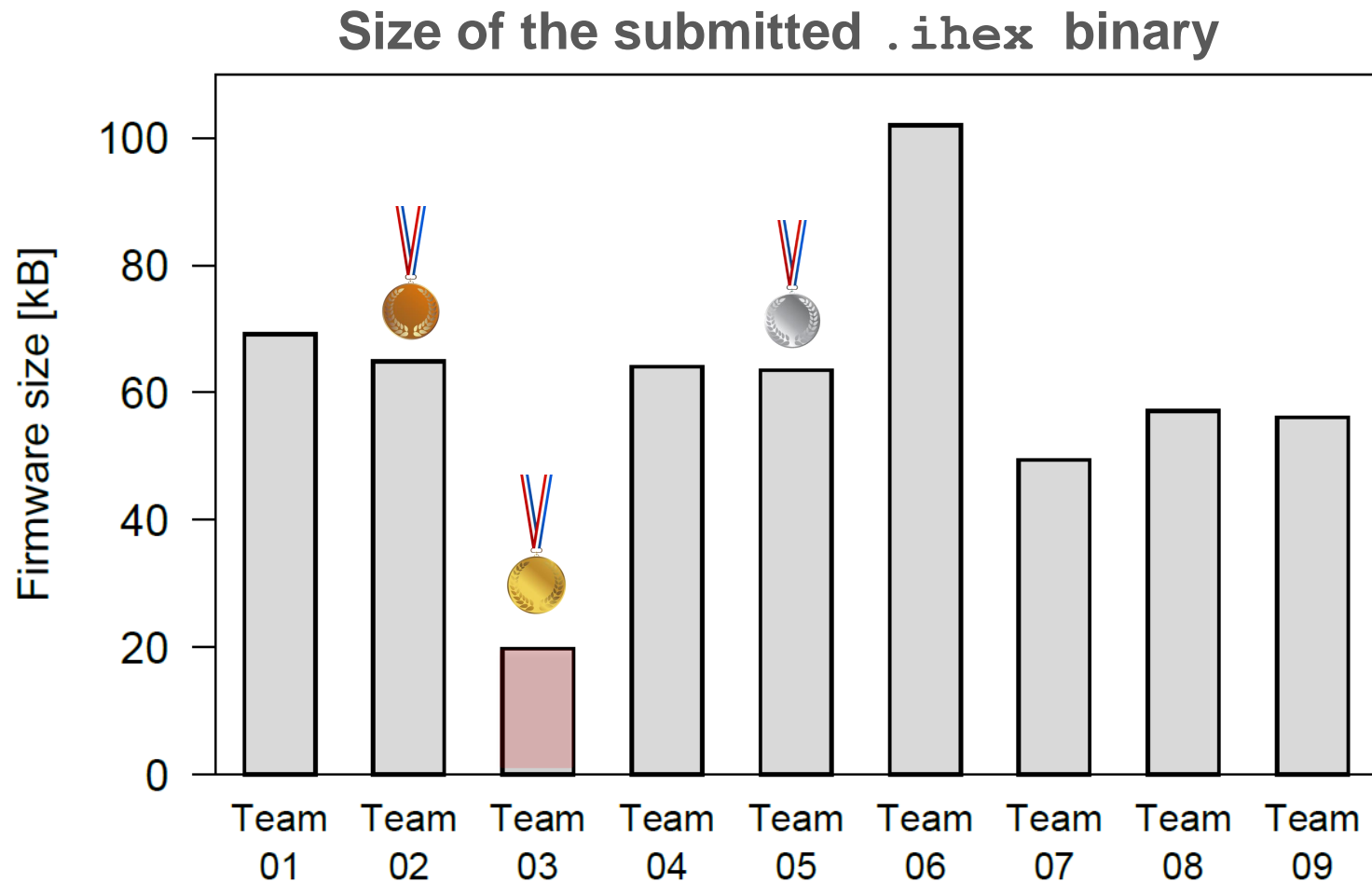
- Test, test, test!

(Overall, 3765 runs and ~14.000 minutes of experimentation)



Aftermath

- Keep it simple & small?



Acknowledgments

- Thanks to everyone supporting this year's EWSN dependability competition!
 - The two co-chairs **Markus Schuss** and **Pablo Serrano**
 - Manuel Weber, Engelbert Meissl, and Oliver Bock for their help in setting up the competition infrastructure

- Thanks to our sponsors for financing the set-up of the competition infrastructure and the cash awards!

