

EviNS: A Framework for Development of Underwater Acoustic Sensor Networks and Positioning Systems

Oleksiy Kebkal

EvoLogics GmbH, Berlin, Germany

Erlang User Conference, Stockholm

Oleksiy Kebkal

Introduction

Applications

Motivation

Architecture

Example

Summary

Outline

Introduction

Applications

Motivation

Architecture

Example

Summary

EviNS: A
Framework for
Development of
Underwater
Acoustic Sensor
Networks and
Positioning
Systems

Oleksiy Kebkal

Introduction

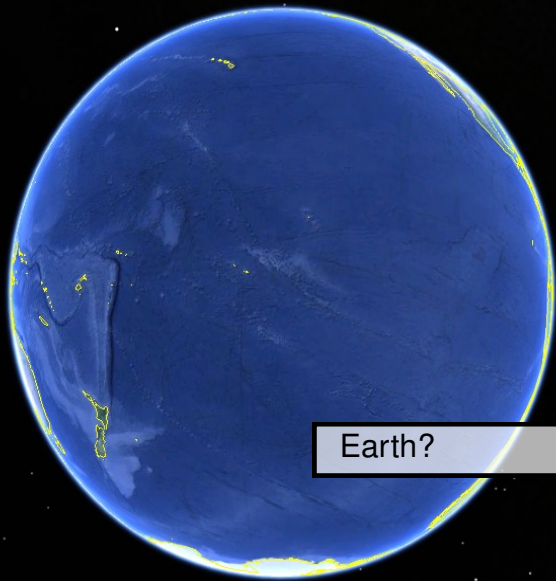
Applications

Motivation

Architecture

Example

Summary



Earth?

US Dept of State Geographer

© 2015 Google

Image Landsat

Data SIO, NOAA, U.S. Navy, NGA, GEBCO

Google earth



Why acoustic waves?

- ▶ radio waves: tens of centimeters to a few meters range
- ▶ optical waves: affected by scattering, about 100 meters range
- ▶ acoustic waves:
 - ▶ up to 10 km range depending on frequency range (for frequencies > 10 KHz)
 - ▶ can be used both for data transmission and positioning

Acoustic channel properties

- ▶ propagation time: sound speed in water ca. 1500 m/s
- ▶ limited frequency range: tens of KHz
- ▶ low bitrate: a few kbps, short range a few tens kbps
- ▶ half duplex nature of acoustic comms
- ▶ strong signal attenuation
- ▶ variable multipath in shallow water environment, in movement

Introduction

MAC protocols for wireless radio

most of them assume:

- ▶ propagation delay negligible
- ▶ frequency range is wide (a few Ghz)

this assumptions cannot be applied in acoustic communication

Positioning approaches

- ▶ range based: long baseline
- ▶ angles + range: ultra-short and short baseline
- ▶ cooperative localisation

Introduction

EvoLogics acoustic modem

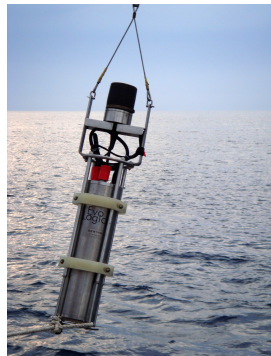
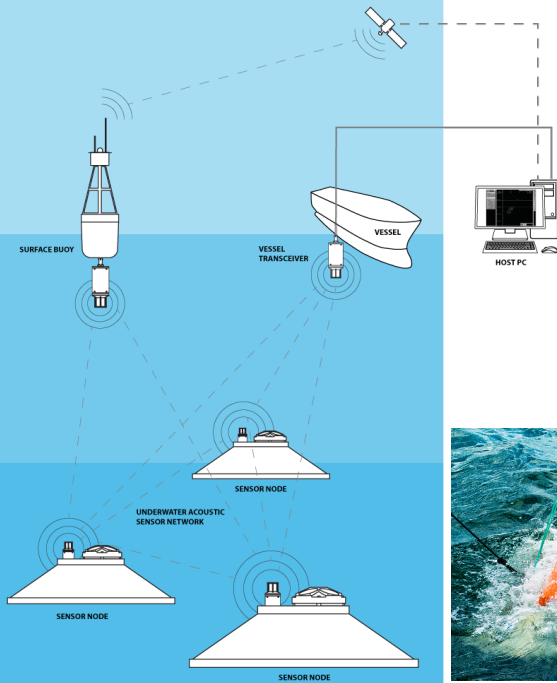
- ▶ transducer with the transmit/receive amplifier
- ▶ a digital stack (DSP, FPGA, ARM processors)
- ▶ optional USBL antenna

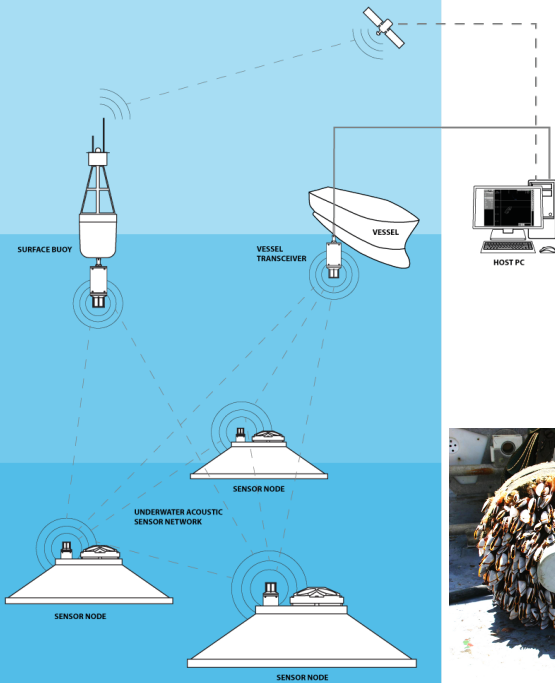
S2C-Phy physical layer protocol

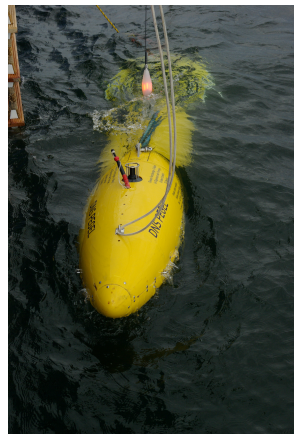
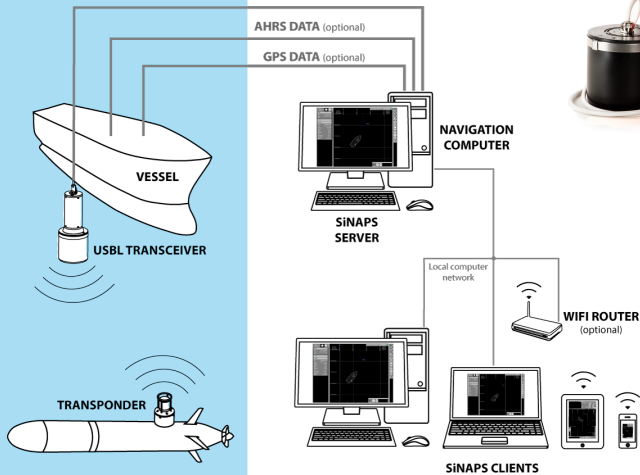
- ▶ modulation / packet detection / demodulation
- ▶ estimation of the underwater acoustic channel parameters
- ▶ positioning: time differences of arrival on the elements of the USBL grid

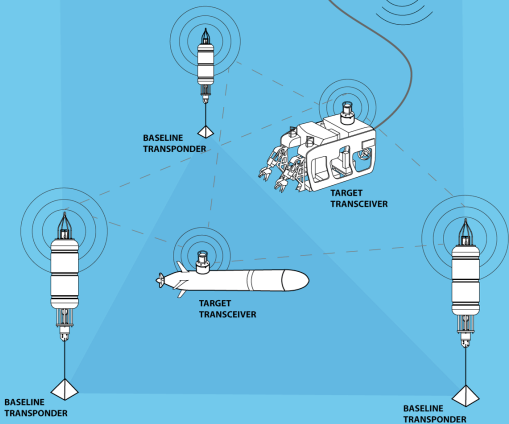
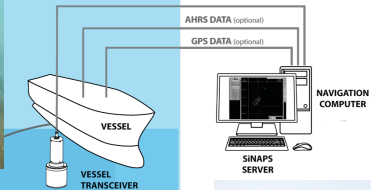
D-MAC data-link layer protocol

- ▶ burst media access algorithm
- ▶ short-term media access algorithm



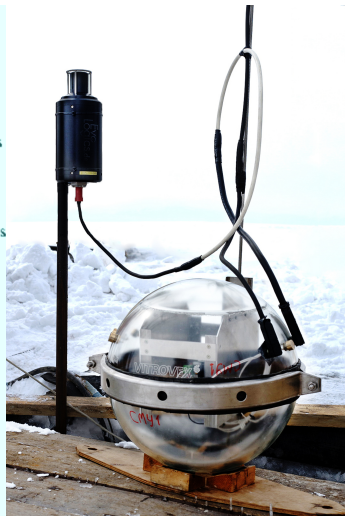
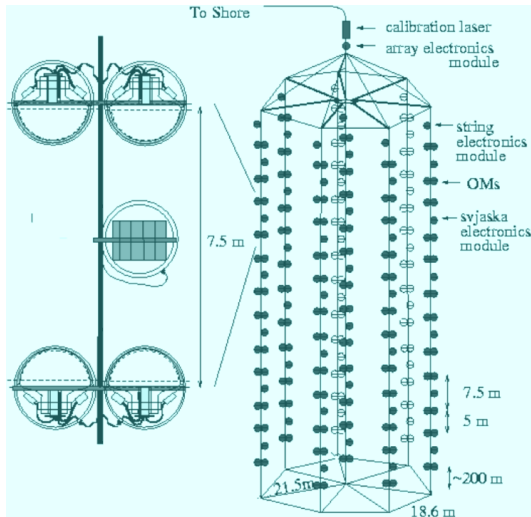






Baikal Neutrino Telescope

1360 m depth in the Baikal lake, Russia



UASN frameworks

- ▶ UANT¹
- ▶ SUNSET²
- ▶ DESERT³
- ▶ UNetStack⁴

¹ Torrese, D *et al* "Software-defined Underwater Acoustic Networking Platform", WUWNet'09

² Petrioli, C *et al* "The SUNSET framework for simulation, emulation and at-sea testing of underwater wireless sensor networks", Ad Hoc Networks

³ Masiero, R. *et al* "DESERT Underwater: An NS-Miracle-based framework to design, simulate, emulate and realize test-beds for underwater network protocols", Oceans'12, Yeosu

⁴ Chitre, M. *et al* "UnetStack: An agent-based software stack and simulator for underwater networks", Oceans'14, St. John's

EviNS framework

based on Erlang language

why?

Introduction

Applications

Motivation

Architecture

Example

Summary

Challenges

- ▶ system testing under realistic conditions frequently cannot be afforded
- ▶ practical use of the systems is very expensive: high deployment, recovery and maintenance costs
- ▶ limited channel bandwidth: remote diagnostics and update nearly impossible
- ▶ no common standards for interaction between sensors

Challenges

In the end...

developer has to solve

- ▶ a very specific task
- ▶ during a limited period of time
- ▶ **in the beginning** the hardware is not yet available
- ▶ **in the end** not enough time to test the system

Realistically...

developers are usually aware about existence of errors in their software

Why Erlang?

UASN related features

- ▶ Lightweight concurrency
- ▶ Process isolation
- ▶ Fault detection primitives
- ▶ Soft real-time
- ▶ Hardware interaction
- ▶ Large software systems
- ▶ Complex functionality
- ▶ Continuous operation

Introduction

Applications

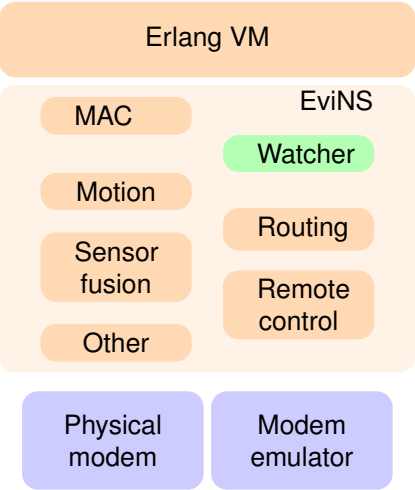
Motivation

Architecture

Example

Summary

EviNS framework architecture



EviNS: A Framework for Development of Underwater Acoustic Sensor Networks and Positioning Systems

Oleksiy Kebkal

[Introduction](#)

[Applications](#)

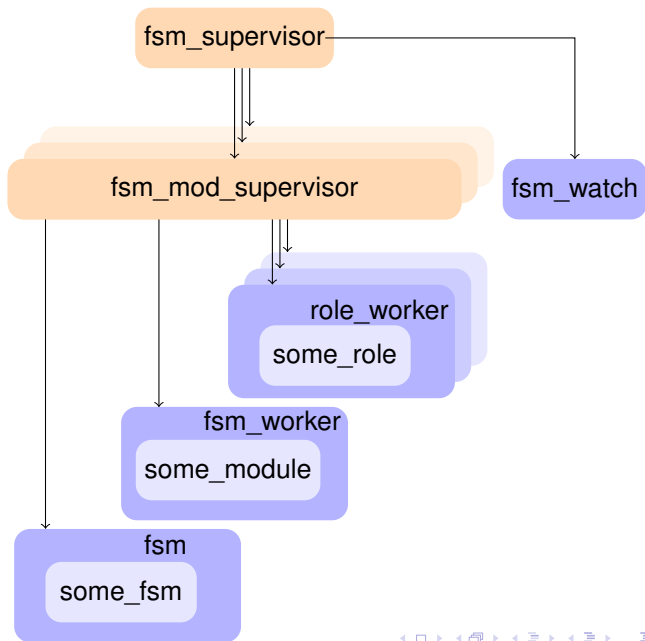
[Motivation](#)

[Architecture](#)

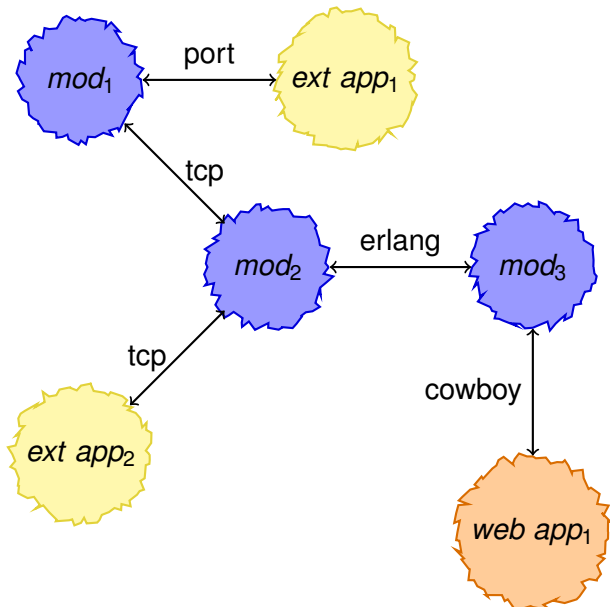
[Example](#)

[Summary](#)

EviNS supervision tree



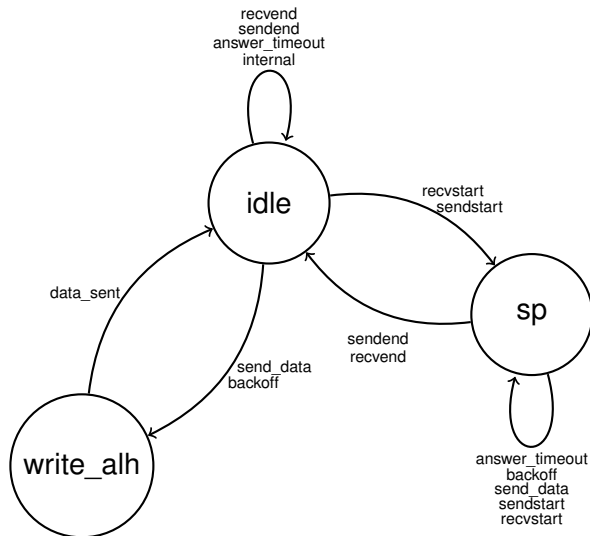
EviNS inter-process communication



Module implementation steps

- ▶ define fsm_worker and fsm behaviours
- ▶ explicitly define finite state machine or push down automata
- ▶ event preprocessor: external and internal events + timers
- ▶ create module configuration

CSMA-Aloha FSM



CSMA-Aloha FSM: implementation

```
-define(TRANS, [  
  {idle, [  
    {internal,      idle},  
    {answer_timeout, idle},  
    {send_data,     write_alh},  
    {backoff,       write_alh},  
    {sendend,       idle},  
    {rcvend,        idle},  
    {sendstart,     sp},  
    {rcvstart,      sp}  
  ]},  
  {write_alh, [  
    {data_sent,     idle}  
  ]},  
  {sp, [  
    {answer_timeout, sp},  
    {backoff,        sp},  
    {send_data,      sp},  
    {sendstart,      sp},  
    {rcvstart,       sp},  
    {sendend,        idle},  
    {rcvend,         idle}  
  ]},  
  {alarm, []}  
]).
```

CSMA-Aloha FSM: configuration

```
{module, al, [  
    {role, at, iface,  
        {socket, "192.168.6.1", 9200, client}},  
    {role, triv_alh, iface,  
        {socket, "0.0.0.0", 9210, server}},  
    {mfa, mod_triv_alh, run, []}]}.
```

CSMA-Aloha FSM: event preprocessor

```
handle_event(MM, SM, Term) ->
  Got_sync = readETS(SM, got_sync),
  case Term of
    {timeout, Event} ->
      fsm:run_event(MM, SM#sm{event=Event}, {});
    {connected} ->
      SM;
    T={send_data, _P} when Got_sync ->
      fsm:run_event(MM, SM#sm{event=send_data}, T);
    {send_data, _P} ->
      fsm:cast(SM, triv_alh, {send, {string, "ERROR SYNC\n"}});
    {async, _PID, {recvim,_,_,_,_,_,_,_, Payl}} ->
      fsm:cast(SM, triv_alh, {send, {binary, list_to_binary([Payl, "\n"])}});
    {async, Tuple} ->
      case Tuple of
        {sendstart,_,_,_,_} ->
          fsm:run_event(MM, SM#sm{event=sendstart}, {});
        {sendend,_,_,_,_} ->
          fsm:run_event(MM, SM#sm{event=sendend}, {});
        {recvstart} ->
          fsm:run_event(MM, SM#sm{event=recvstart}, {});
        {recvend,_,_,_,_} ->
          fsm:run_event(MM, SM#sm{event=recvend}, {});
        _ ->
          SM
      end;
    end;
    {sync, _Req, _Asw} ->
      insertETS(SM, got_sync, true),
      SM;
    U Ug ->
      ?ERROR(?ID, "~s: unhandled event:~p~n", [MODULE, UG]),
      SM
  end.
```

CSMA-Aloha FSM: state handler example

```
handle_sp(_, #sm{event = send_data} = SM, {send_data, P}) ->
    insertETS(SM, current_msg, P),
    case fsm:check_timeout(SM, backoff) of
    false ->
        Backoff_tmp = change_backoff(SM, increment),
        fsm:set_timeout(SM#sm{event=eps}, {s, Backoff_tmp}, backoff);
    true ->
        fsm:cast(SM, triv_alh, {send, {string, "OK\n"} }},
        SM#sm{event = eps}
    end;
handle_sp(_, #sm{event = backoff} = SM, _) ->
    Backoff_tmp = change_backoff(SM, increment),
    fsm:set_timeout(SM#sm{event=eps}, {s, Backoff_tmp}, backoff);
handle_sp(_, SM, _) ->
    SM#sm{event = eps}.
```

Introduction

Applications

Motivation

Architecture

Example

Summary

Summary

Final notes

- ▶ project page:
<https://github.com/okebkal/evins>
- ▶ “release early, release often”
- ▶ acoustic modem emulator per request
- ▶ any integration efforts with other acoustic modems are welcome

Future work

- ▶ modem interface generalization to support other acoustic modems
- ▶ networking protocol interface unification

Thanks for a Patient Hearing

Questions?