



The Once and Future Internet of EveryThing...

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NRC Symposium on Continuing Innovation in
Information Technology

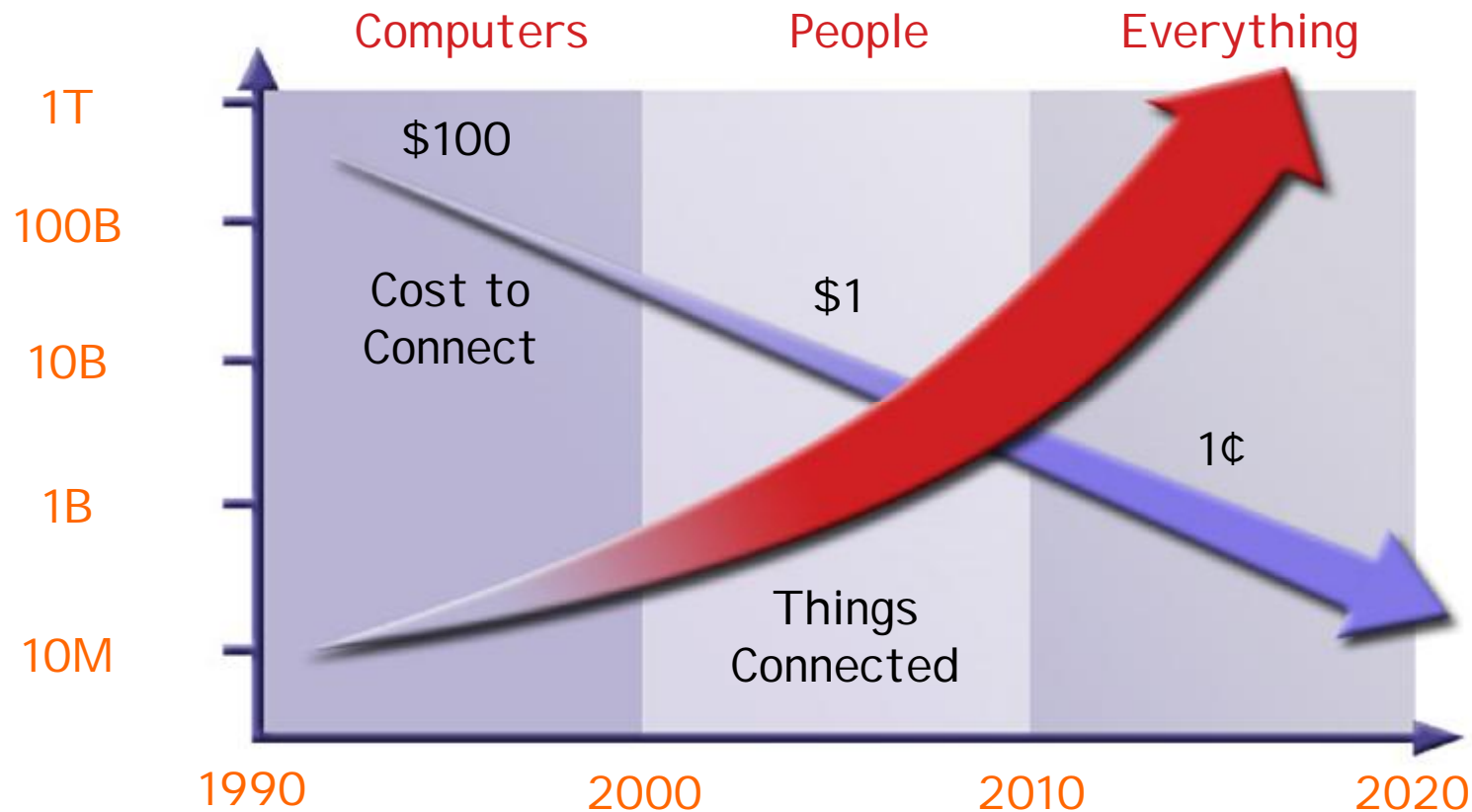
March 5, 2015

National Academy of Sciences



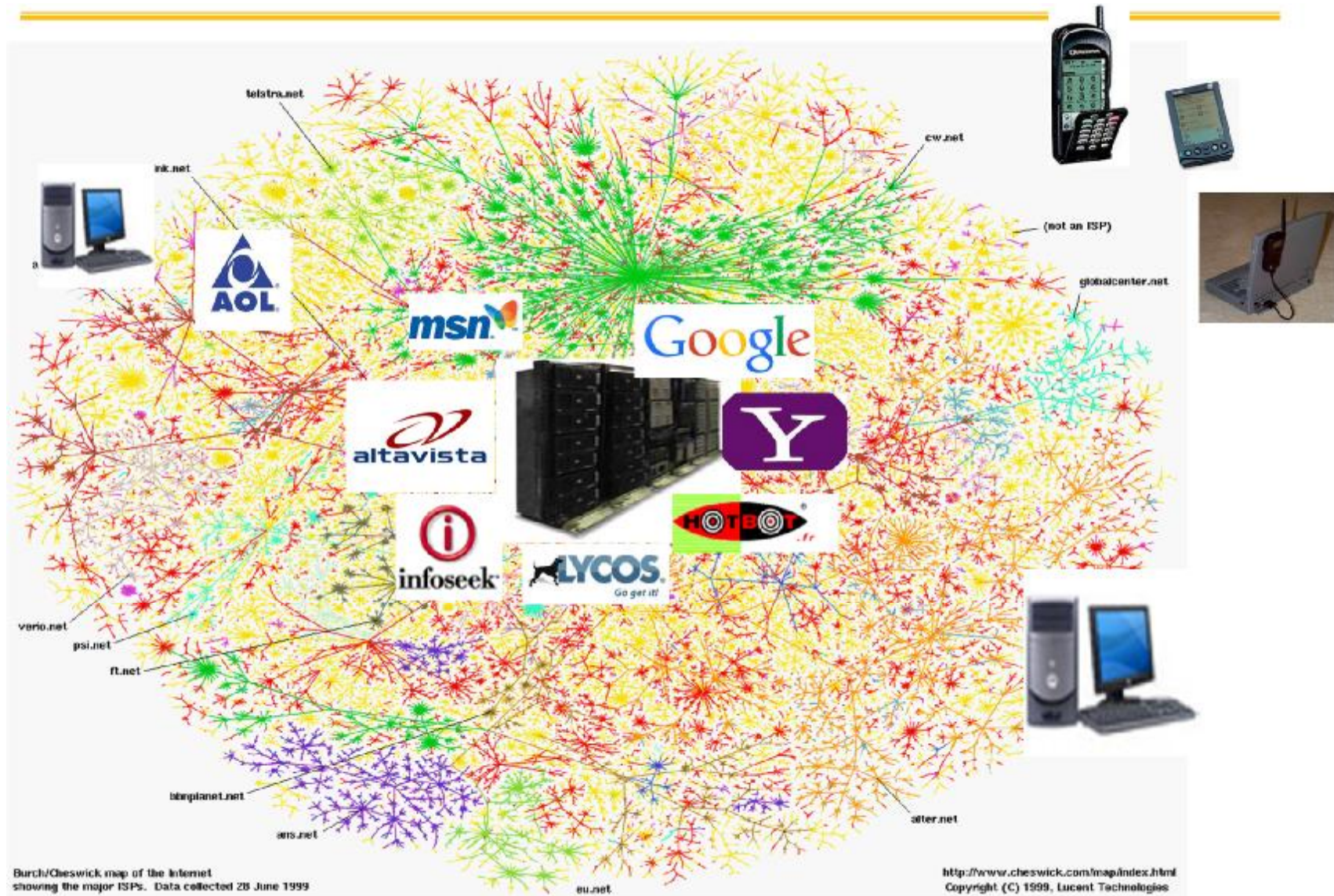
In 1999, we said “...

... in 15 years we will have connected all the people on the planet and we will have the technology to connect all the things.”

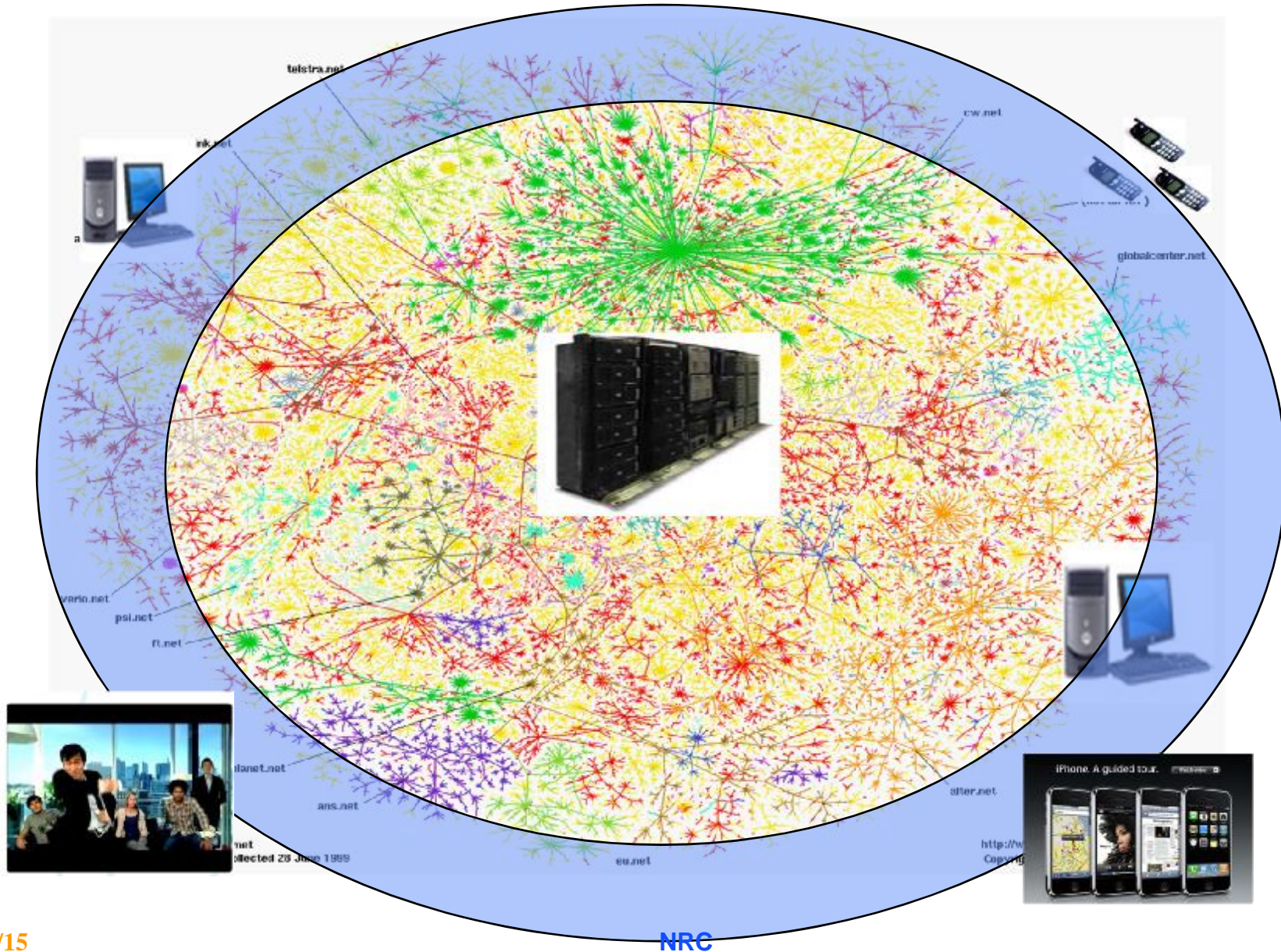




The Internet in 1999



2007 - The Internet of Every Body



2013: Many Th



CES 2014: Connected Home And Wearables To Take Center Stage

An oasis of gadgets at CES 2014 will highlight the powers of Bluetooth and wearable computing, the connected home and the quantified self.

BLE



RGB LED Controller



COOPER Wiring Devices
y Wireless Plug-In Lighting or Appliance Control

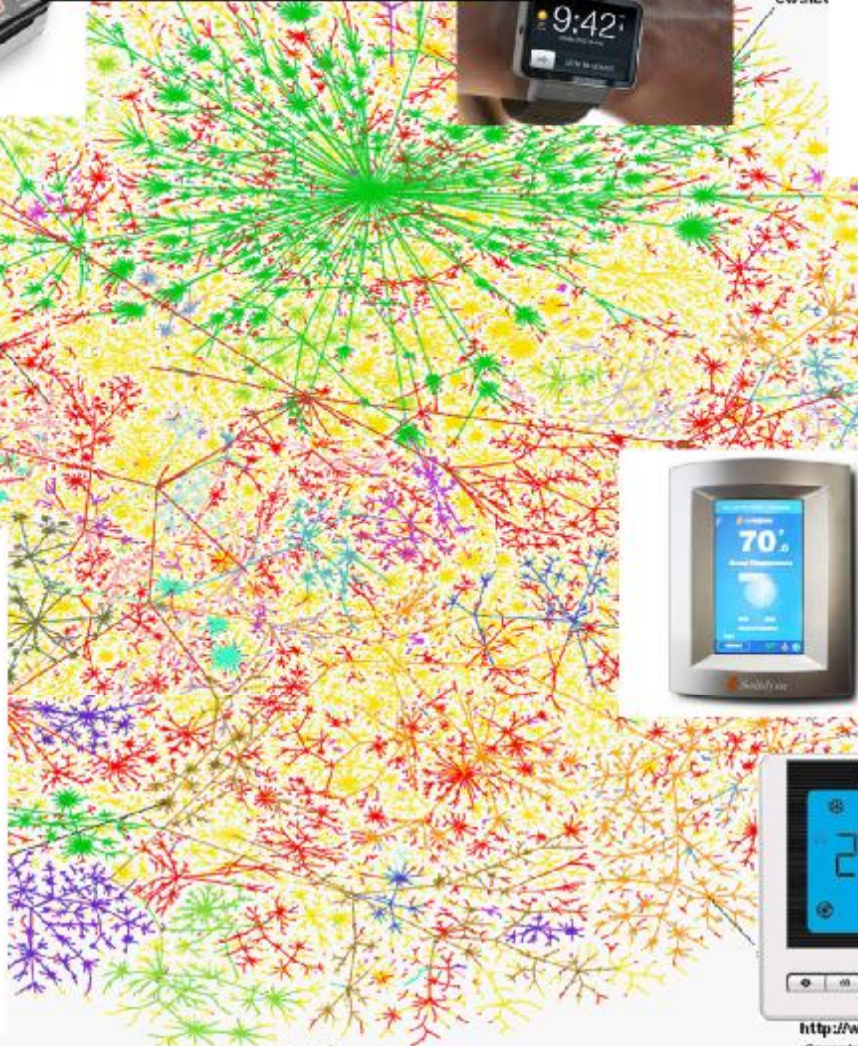


LoWPAN



Cooper Wiring Devices RF9505-TDS ASPiRE RF 15A Split Control Duplex Receptacle - Desert Sand

showing the major ISPs. Data collected 28 June 1999



WiFi

<http://www.cheswick.com/mapindex.html>
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NRC

Leading Internet Research Perspective ~ 1999



- “Resource constraints may cause us to **give up the layered architecture.**”
- “Sheer numbers of devices, and their unattended deployment, will preclude reliance on broadcast communication or the configuration currently needed to deploy and operate networked devices.”
- “There are significant robustness and scalability advantages to designing applications using localized algorithms.”
- “Unlike traditional networks, a sensor node **may not need an identity** (e.g. address).”
- “It is reasonable to assume that sensor networks can be **tailored to the application at hand.**”



Key WSN Research Developments

- **Event-Driven Component-Base Operating System**

- Framework for building System & Network abstractions
- Low-Power Protocols (do nothing well)
- Hardware and Application Specific



- **Idle listening**

- All the energy is consumed by listening for a packet to receive
=> Turn radio on only when there is something to hear



802.15.4e

- **Reliable routing on Low-Power & Lossy Links**

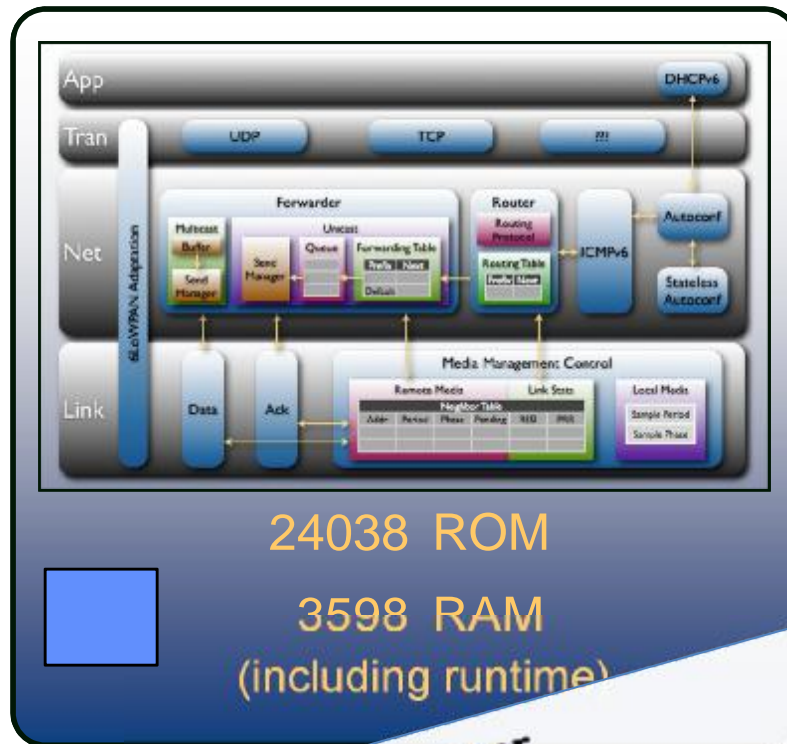
- Power, Range, Obstructions => multi-hop
- Always at edge of SNR => loss is common
=> monitoring, retransmission, and local rerouting (routing diversity)

- **Trickle – don't flood** (tx rate $< 1/\text{density}$, and $< \text{info change}$)

- Connectivity is determined by physical points of interest, not network designer.
- never naively respond to a broadcast
- re-broadcast very very politely



Internet of Things – Realized 2008



	ROM	RAM
CC2420 Driver	3149	272
802.15.4 Encryption	1194	101
Media Access Control	330	9
Media Management Control	1348	20
6LoWPAN + IPv6	2550	0
Checksums	134	0
SLAAC	216	32
DHCPv6 Client	212	3
DHCPv6 Proxy	104	2
ICMPv6	522	0
Unicast Forwarder	1158	451
Multicast Forwarder	352	4
Message Buffers	0	2048
Router	2050	106
UDP	450	6
TCP	1674	50

* Production implementation on TinyOS

- **Footprint**
- **& bandwidth**
- **Open version**

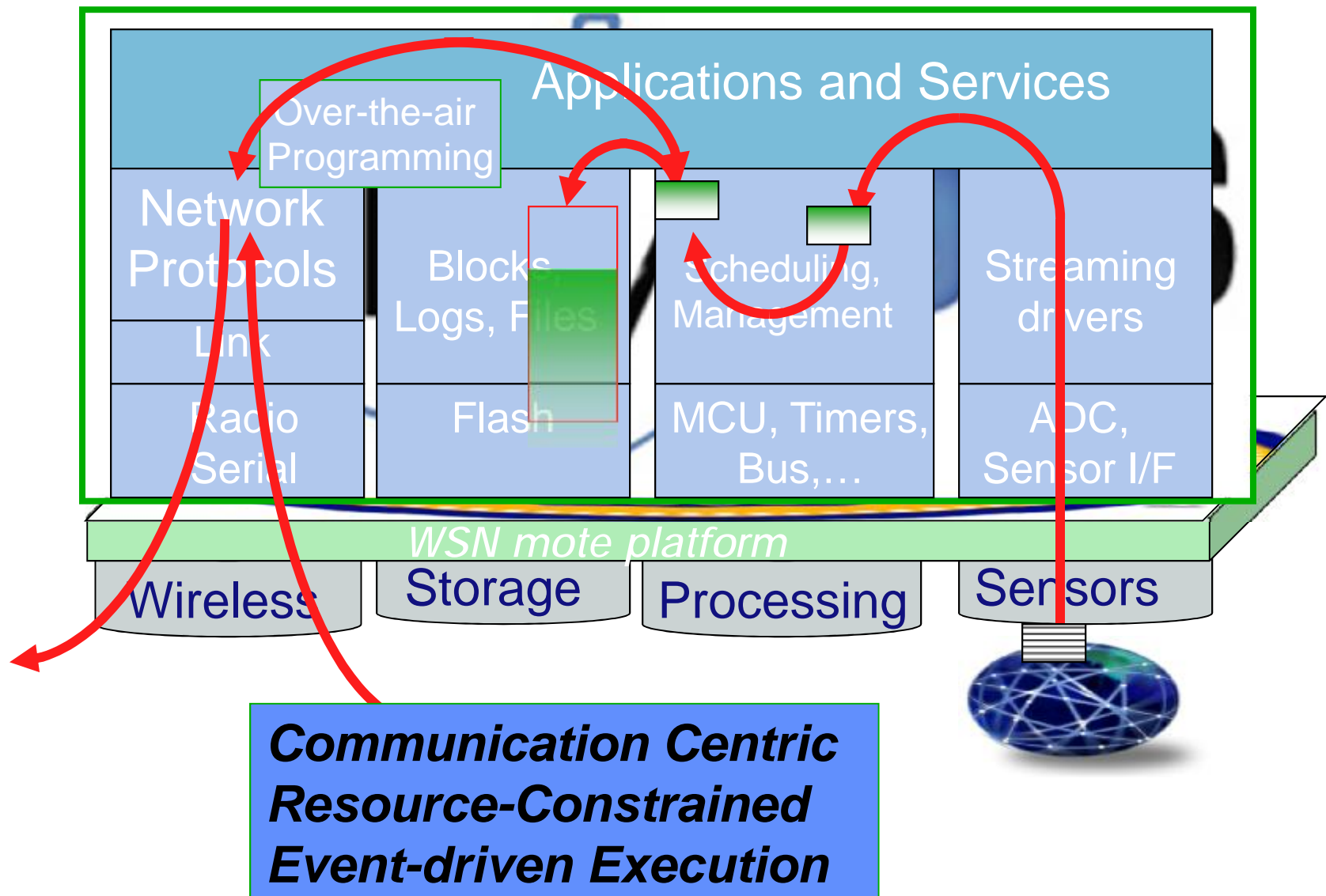
2008-02-15 charter
Routing Over Low power and Lossy networks (roll)

Charter
Current Status: Active Working Group
Chair(s):
JP Vasseur <jpv@cisco.com>
David Culler <culler@eecs.berkeley.edu>





Framework abstractions to emerge

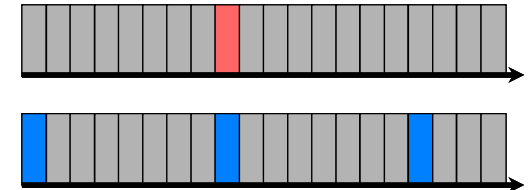




3 Basic Solution Techniques

- **Scheduled Listening**

- Arrange a schedule of communication Time Slots
- Maintain coordinated clocks and schedule
- Listen during specific “slots”
- Many variants:
 - » Aloha, Token-Ring, TDMA, Beacons, piconets, ...
 - » S-MAC, T-MAC, PEDAMACS, TSMA, ...



- **Sampled Listening**

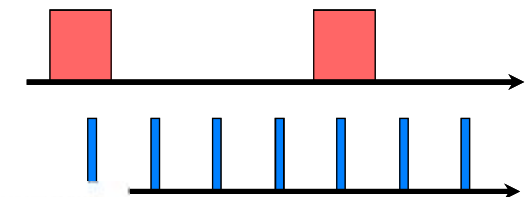
- Listen for very short intervals to detect transmissions
- On detection, listen actively to receive
- DARPA packet radio, LPL, B-MAC, X-MAC, ...
- Maintain “always on” illusion, Robust



802.15.4e

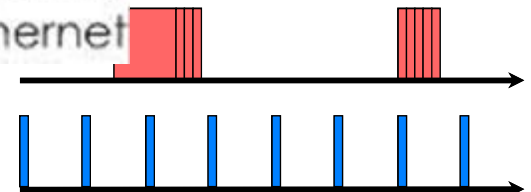


Energy
Efficient
Ethernet

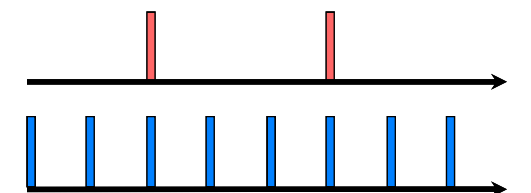


- **Listen after send (with powered infrastructure)**

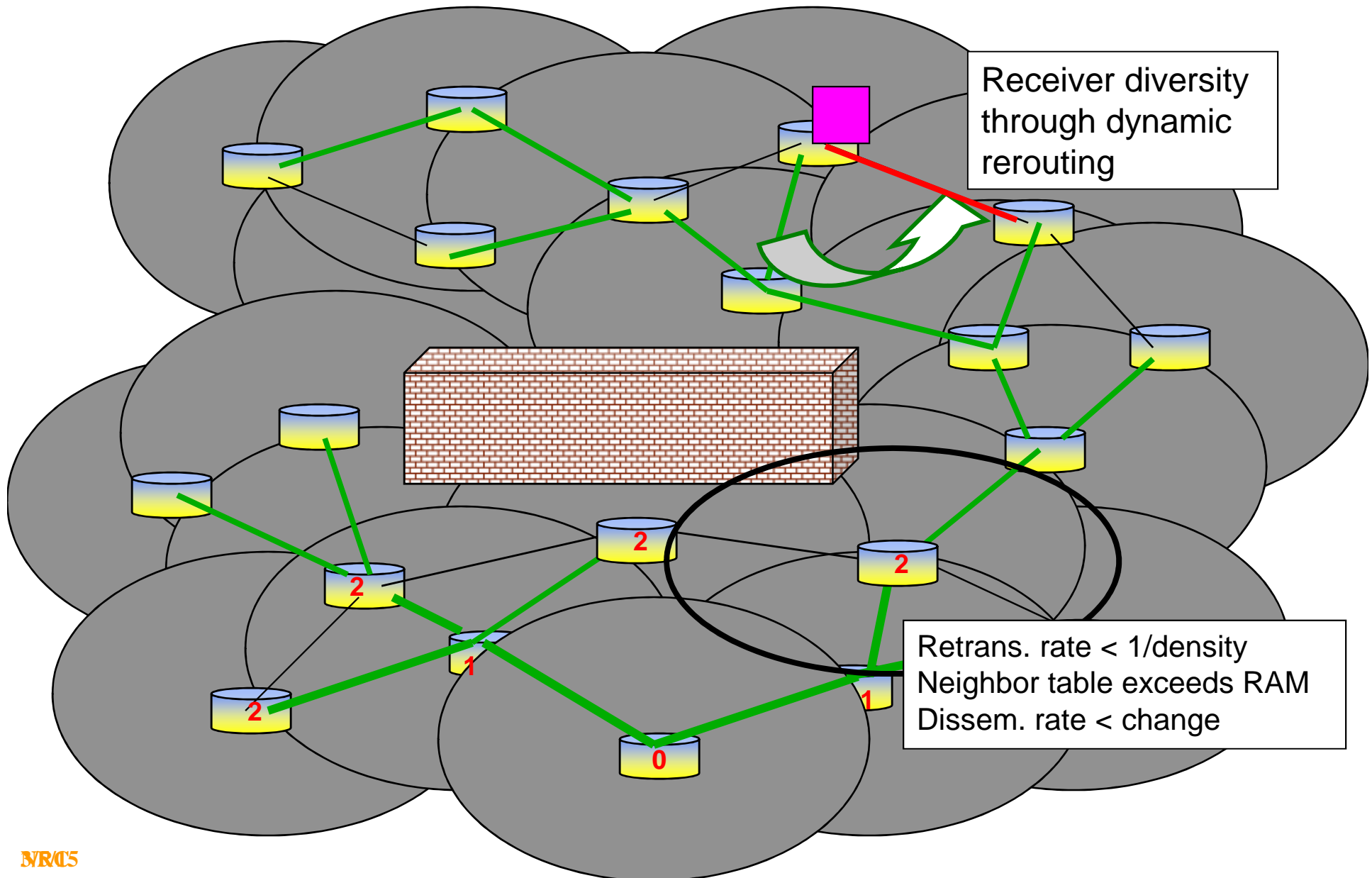
- After transmit to a receptive device, listen for a short time
- Many variants: 802.11 AMAT, Key fobs, remote modems, ...



- **Many hybrids possible**



Self-Organized Routing - nutshell

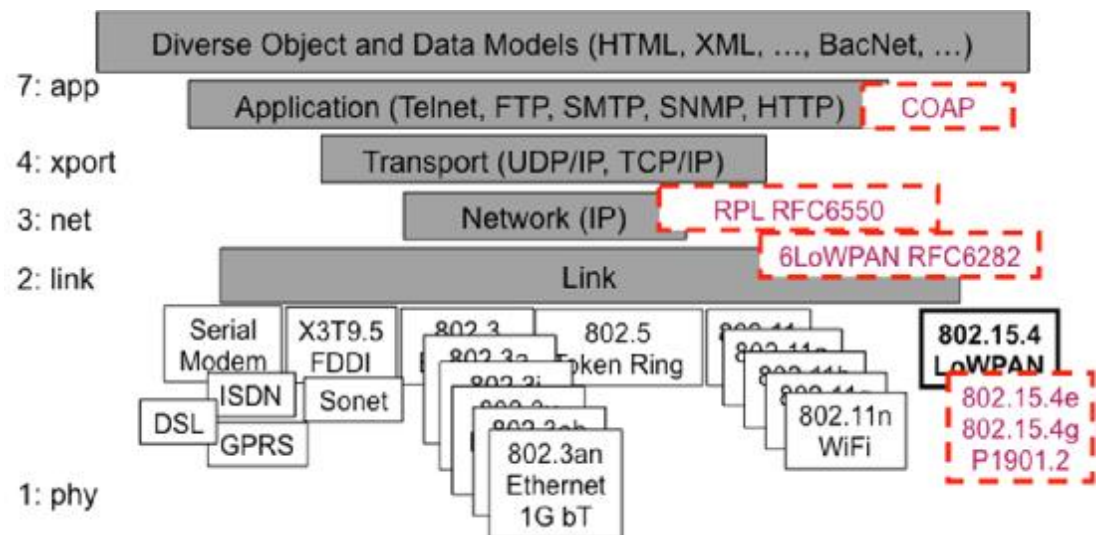


Key IPv6 Contributions (???)

- Large simple address
 - Network ID + Interface ID
 - Plenty of addresses, easy to allocate and manage
- Autoconfiguration and Management
 - ICMPv6, zeroconf (???)
- Integrated bootstrap, discovery, proximity
 - Neighbors, routers, DHCP, FF00::2
- Protocol options framework
 - Plan for extensibility
- Simplify for speed
 - MTU discovery with min
- 6-to-4 translation



MANET ???





To Here ...

- **Much of IoT is cost/size reduced 802.11 + 386 PC equivalent**
 - everything with a plug or a person to charge it daily
- **Transition of BT to promiscuous link opened G2G ecosystem**
 - local link, yet-another-1-2-7 app profile mess
 - little useful research engagement in the design, only in usage
- **Industrial Forums may retard development**
 - Zigbee, zwave, ISA-100, wireless-HART, ...
 - IETF ???, Industrial Internet ???, IoTC ???, IEEE P2413 ???, Thread ???
- **1-hop @ low power is constrained, but simple**
- **Routing over “wireless mesh” is hard, largely “solved”, but seriously broken**
 - Good research & startup solutions, Zigbee (largely deprecated before implemented), RPL (grossly complicated by IETF mess)
- **Low-power listening, trickle, routing diversity, power-proportional design are critical**



... and beyond

- Great networks are 'uninteresting' – and embedded wireless networks are becoming that way too!
- It's about *webs* and *ensembles* (finally!)
 - discovery, integration, scripting across things near and far
 - Physical mash-ups, its all about the metadata

