

# OLIMPO, AN AD-HOC WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK SIMULATOR FOR OPTIMAL SCADA-APPLICATIONS

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## ABSTRACT

This paper introduces OLIMPO, an useful simulation tool for researchers who are developing wireless sensor communication protocols. OLIMPO is a discrete-event simulator design to be easily reconfigured by the user, providing a way to design, develop and test communication protocols.

In particular, we have designed a self-organizing wireless sensor network for low data rate. Our premise is that, due to their inherent spread location over large areas, wireless sensor networks are well-suited for SCADA applications, which require relatively simple control and monitoring.

To show the facilities of our simulator, we have studied our network protocol with OLIMPO, developing several simulations. The purpose of these simulations is to demonstrate, quantitatively, the capability of our network to support this kind of applications.

## KEY WORDS

Ad-hoc wireless sensor network, multi-hop Packet Radio Network (PRN), Event Discrete Scheduler (EDS), network simulator, SCADA applications.

## 1 Introduction

Wireless data networks have received research interest in recent years due to the desire for connectivity. New multimedia services, such as World Wide Web, e-mail, and data file transfers have been provided by different working groups. Two very well known examples are the 802.11 and the 802.15 Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) working groups. 802.11 has designed several protocols defining the Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) standard [1]. 802.15 works in the design of several standards based on networks that employ no fixed infrastructure and have communication links less than 10 meters (known as Personal Operating Space, POS) in length (Wireless Personal Area Networks, WPAN) [2]. Both organizations are developing the definition of protocols with data throughputs greater than 100 Mb/s.

However there are other potential wireless network applications, with relaxed throughput requirements. These applications are industrial control and monitoring, home

automation and consumer electronics, security and military sensing; asset and inventory tracking; supply chain management; intelligent agriculture; and health monitoring [3]. These low-data-rate applications involve sensing of one form or another. This is the reason why these networks are usually called wireless sensor networks, or Low-Rate WPANs (LR-WPANs), because they require short-range links without a preexisting infrastructure. Some of the characteristics of an LR-WPAN are described by the standard 802.15.4 [4] and are related below:

- Over-the-air data rates of 250 kb/s, 40kb/s, and 20 kb/s
- Star or peer-to-peer operation
- Allocated 16 bit short or 64 bit addresses
- Allocation of guaranteed time slots (GTs)
- Carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance (CSMA-CA) channel access
- Fully acknowledge protocol for transfer reliability
- Low power consumption
- Energy detection (ED)
- Link quality indication (LQI)
- 16 channels in the 2450 MHz band, 10 channels in the 915 MHz band, and 1 channel in the 868 MHz band.

We have focused our research in networks that support this kind of applications. In particular, we are very interested in technologies for Automatic Meter Reading functions (AMR) and Distribution Automation (DA) for utilities applications (water, gas and electricity) [5][6]. These applications are often distributed throughout many computers. However, customer data polled from sensor networks, queries, remote control orders and network management messages must be processed by a unique computer named Utility Controller (UC). This entity works as a master in a Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) system. UC controls and collects data from many remote units (sensor nodes). There are many studies which show that solutions based on low power radio networks are viable and that they offer the best cost/performance ratio

[7][8][9]. Since the early 90's, radio and microcontroller technologies have allowed the development of smart sensor networks. Many research groups have focused their investigations in the network optimization. However neither of them have develop a network for optimizing this kind of applications.

The environment in which we are developing our study has the following features:

- Communication is usually between nodes and the *UC*.
- Nodes are densely deployed within the range area.
- Topological changes are possible (a node can be added or eliminated if radio range changes).
- Nodes must implement multi-hop mechanisms to let some kind of packets reach the destiny node.
- Nodes can be located without pre-planning.
- Nodes are prone to failure.
- Nodes have no mobility.

Ad-hoc networks are best suited to support these features. We propose (in this paper) a simulation tool to study a multi-hop self-organizing wireless sensor network. We have called this simulator *OLIMPO*.

This paper is organized as follows. In section 2, a brief summary of sensor network performances objectives is given. In section 3, our network protocol is presented. In section 4, we describe the OLIMPO design. In section 5, the results of our network simulation over OLIMPO are discussed. Concluding remarks are given in section 6 and future works are listed in section 7.

The goal of this paper is to outline the design of our self-organizing multi-hop network protocol, showing results of several experiments made with our network simulator, *OLIMPO*.

## 2 Sensor Network Performance Objectives

Wireless sensors design must be developed assuming the following devices' characteristics:

- Low power consumption and low supply voltage.
- Low cost.
- Flexibility.
- Short transmission range.
- Embedded processor implementing a distributed intelligence process [10].
- Microelectromechanical systems (*MEMS*), actuators and radio technology integrated in a reduced space [11].

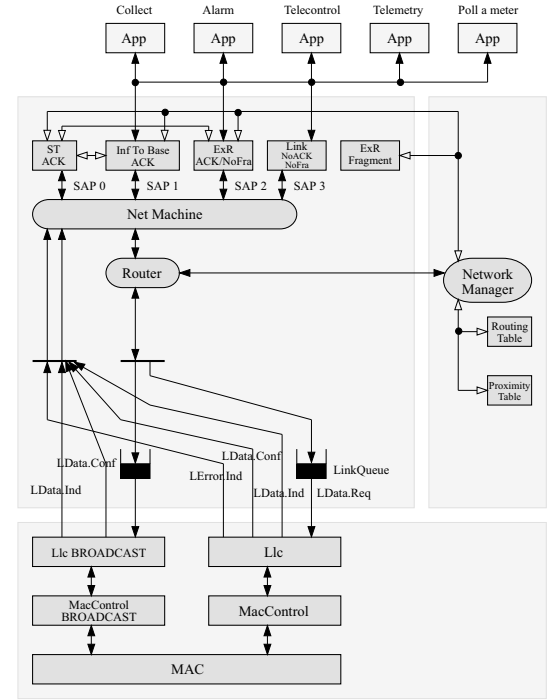


Figure 1. *OLIMPO* protocol stack

In that sense, there is a trend to develop and commercialize this kind of embedded systems. This is the case of *Zigbee<sup>TM</sup> Alliance* an international association of semiconductor companies, software providers, system integrators, and original equipment manufacturers (*OEMs*) such as *ZMD<sup>®</sup>*, *ATMEL<sup>®</sup> CompXs<sup>®</sup>*, *Microchip<sup>®</sup>*, *betronic<sup>®</sup>* and *chipcon<sup>®</sup>* [12]. Another example of this trend is *neuRFon<sup>TM</sup>* sensor, from *Motorola<sup>®</sup> Labs*, a relative simple device that has been inspired in sensory receptors of the nervous system, which are capable of detecting changes in the environment due to stimuli [13].

Given the nature of these nodes, our network must assume some limitations in the network performance. Due to the low radio power (less than 100 mW), the low battery life and the noisy RF band (Industrial Scientific Band, ISM) the data throughput will be quite low. Simulations made by *Morotola<sup>®</sup>* with his *neuRFon<sup>TM</sup>* network show an average data throughput of 40 kbps with a raw bit rate of 250 kps [14][15]. Furthermore, the packets' multi-hop necessity for reaching the end, increase the messages latency. Experiments made by *Morotola<sup>®</sup>* with a *neuRFon<sup>TM</sup>* network, formed by 64 nodes with ten meters of radio range and a maximal number of four hops in order to reach the end, show a messages latency of 2.6 seconds [14][15].

Another very important issue we have to consider is the duty channel time. This time is closely related with the channel contention. That's why we must consider the influence of the design of the Medium Access Control (MAC) layer on the collision effect. Slotted and unslotted chan-

nel access are provided in several MAC designs. We have measure this item in our simulation.

### 3 Self-Organizing Sensor Network Protocol and SCADA Application

Many network protocols have been proposed recently [16][17][18][19][20]. However, we have designed a network protocol to optimize SCADA applications [21] [22].

We have focused our research on a modified unslotted CSMA-CA channel access mechanism. Each time a node wishes to transmit data frames, it will wait for a random period. If the channel is idle, the device will transmit the data. If the channel is found to be busy, the node waits for another random period before trying to access the channel again.

The design has been inspired following the *ISO* model of architecture for Open Systems Interconnection (*OSI*) [23]. The protocol stack defined uses two link layers protocol as depicted in figure 1. With this structure every node is capable to process -transmit and receive- broadcast packets while maintaining a data link dedicated to other node. It is possible to select the type of data link -with or without fragmentation- and the simultaneous number of them. Acknowledgement service is available.

Our multi-hop network protocol creates a spanning tree logical structure over the physical topology. All nodes develop an algorithm to maintain this logical backbone where the root of the tree -we refer it as base station- will have access to all network nodes. In addition, every node will be able to route its packets to the base station.

Nodes always know the path to root through the parent node, but any selected algorithm must allow the root node (*UC*) to have an approximate image of current tree topology. This way, packets from nodes to the root do not contain information about routing. Conversely, messages from root to nodes generally use an explicit routing scheme, so packets must contain information about the path. Packet header size must be optimized because radio frames should be as short as possible to reduce the transmission error ratio, effective bandwidth, etc.

The collecting algorithm is shown in figure 2. An application layer in all the nodes receives the order. This node passes the token to one of its children (figure 2(2)), and waits for a response. When it is received, (figure 2(3)) the node sends data to the root, and it passes the collect order to the next child (figure 2(4)). Only when there are no more children to be polled, will the node answer with its own data (figure 2(6)). Only one token is being passed between parent and children, so no path header information is necessary, and the answer token is simultaneously flowing to the root. To prevent a lost token, a timeout period guarantees the token passes to the next child.

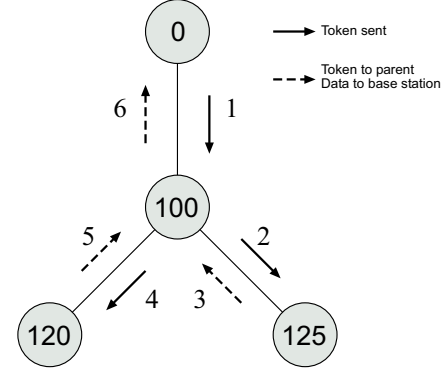


Figure 2. Collecting scheme

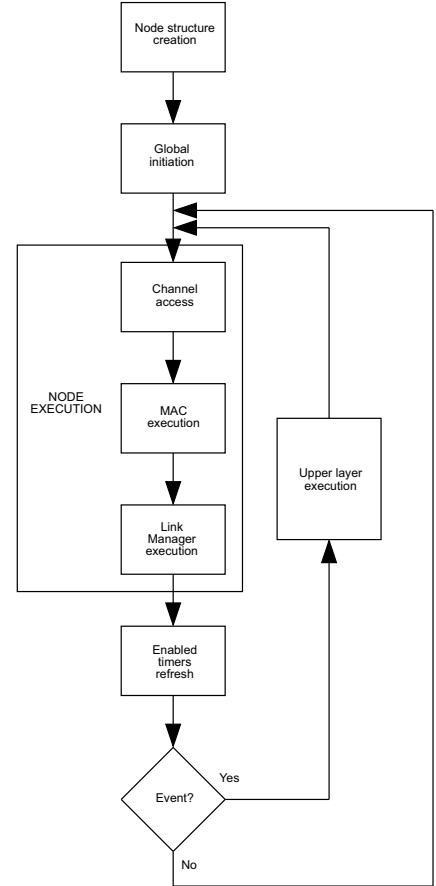


Figure 3. Execution model for a node in an *OLIMPO* simulation

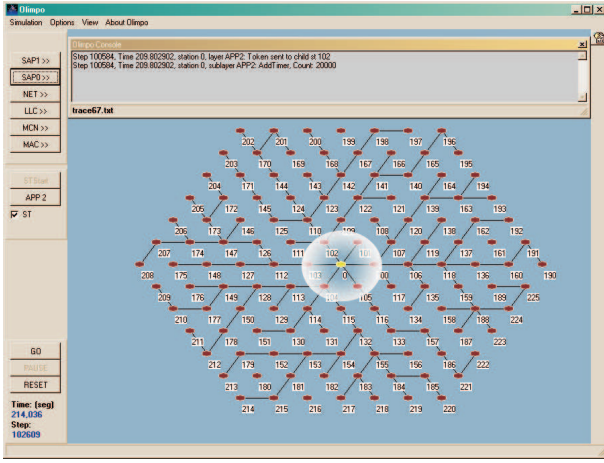


Figure 4. 127 nodes network simulation, with *OLIMPO*

#### 4 *OLIMPO*, simulator design

The motivation to develop a new network simulation tool is the need for capability to track specific traffic -*SCADA* packets- from one node to base station through multi-hops. There are other network simulators such as OPNET [24], ns-2 [25], WinnetuRFon [17], SensorSimII [26]. However we have designed a new simulator based on the Event Discrete Scheduler (*EDS*), to support our networks applications over a high number of sensor nodes. *OLIMPO* has been create with C++ Borland® Builder 6, creating a friendly Graphical User Interface (*GUI*).

*OLIMPO* is open source, providing an useful tool to simulate new communication or application protocols for other researchers.

The current version of *OLIMPO* provide a graphical experiment configuration. User can create several experiments changing easily the simulation parameters, e.g.: timers, random process, radio range, nodes deployment... *OLIMPO* also provide several simulation modes - *MAC* step, Logical Link Control (*LLC*) step, network step and application step- providing a way to debug protocols. While executing the simulation many reports are generated in real time filling a text file, that is closed and saved when the simulation ends.

Figure 3 shows the execution model for a node, and figure 4 shows the *GUI* created.

#### 5 *OLIMPO* Simulation and Results

The simulated network model includes a maximal number of 127 sensor nodes populated over 600 meters x 600 meters area. The deployment of nodes has been chosen in an hexagonal distribution, forming a dense network, where every node has a radio range of 60 meters and consequently there is a maximal number of neighbors of 6. Figure 4 shows the spanning tree generated. Each node establish a

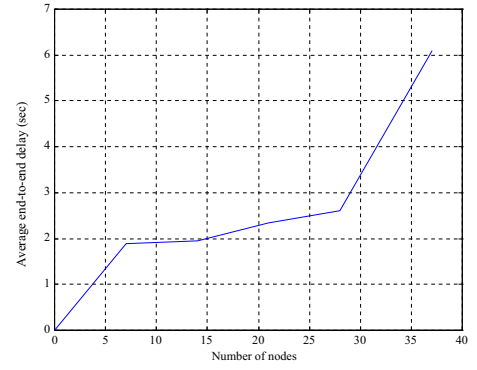


Figure 5. Average End to End Delay

logical parent-child relationship with its neighbors, looking for the best path to the root. The number above every node represents the MAC address. Node 0 -shown in yellow color in figure 4- is assumed to be the root and its radio range is depicted with a circle. It's placed in the center of the network topology.

The simulation was generated with a unslotted *CSMA-CA* channel access configuration, and packets with and without acknowledgement. Our objectives were to measure the performance issues related in section 2 and to obtain efficiently *SCADA* application data from all the nodes.

We have created several experiments, incrementing the number of networked nodes until 127, although *OLIMPO* hasn't restrictions on the maximal number of networked nodes.

After the simulation we have obtain some relevant results. The time for spanning tree creation is related in table 1. These times depend on the configuration times (e.g.:

Table 1. Time for Spanning Tree Creation

Number of nodes	Time for Creation (sec)
7	7
14	11
21	23
28	25
37	31
64	68
127	130

time to beacon). Anyway, we consider it to be reasonable good result because this formation time is a very short time compared with the typical *SCADA* application time. After the spanning tree was created, we executed the *SCADA* application proposed. Data application were collecting by the *UC* successfully, obtaining the following network performance results:

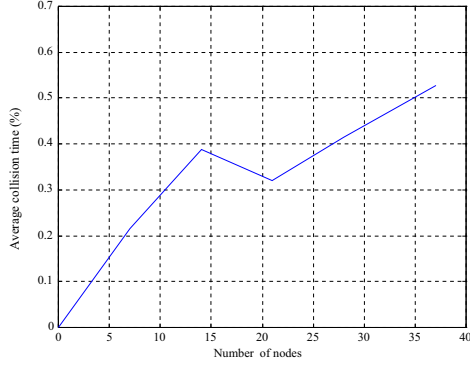


Figure 6. Average Collision Time

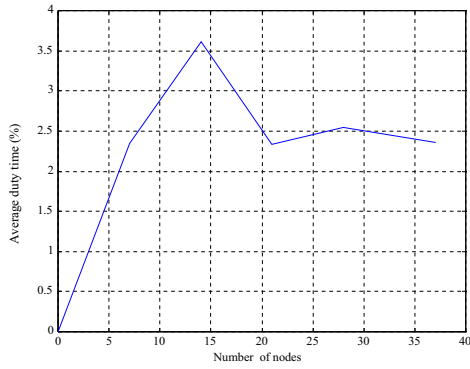


Figure 7. Average Duty Time

- The average data packet delivery end-to-end delay performance for 20 hours of simulation run time is shown in figure 5. We can see that this time depend directly on the number of hops. Once we increase the number of nodes, the number of hops also increases, and, consequently, the average data packet delivery end-to-end delay increases too.
- Figure 6 shows the average collision time for the all nodes. Collision time never is above 0.6 % for all nodes and 1.5 % for base station.
- Data throughput is obtained applying the equation 1

$$\frac{SuccessfulAttempts}{TotalAttempts} \cdot RawBitRate \quad (1)$$

With a raw bit rate of 4800 bps, we have obtain a throughput of approximately 4655 bps.

- The simulation shows an average duty time of 2.4-3.6% as depicted in figure 7.

## 6 Conclusion

We have presented *OLIMPO*, a network simulator, as an useful tool to develop *SCADA* applications over wireless sensor networks. We have developed a network protocol that constructs and maintains the spanning tree.

To illustrate the capabilities of *OLIMPO*, we have generated several experiments, presenting simulation results showing network formation time, data packet delivery response time, collision time, throughput and average duty time. We have obtained relevant results for *SCADA* applications.

## 7 Future works

For the proposed simulator, we are developing new protocols, such as Low Duty cycle *MAC* (*LD-MAC*), slotted *CSMA-CA* channel access, Mediation Device (*MD*) protocol and Distributed *MD* protocol.

Due to the good results, obtained with *OLIMPO*, we have begun to work on the implementation of some *SCADA* applications over real sensor nodes.

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