

به نام خدا



دانشگاه صنعتی شریف

دانشکده مهندسی کامپیوتر

رساله دکتری

گرایش معماری کامپیوتر

عنوان

مدل سازی و ارزیابی بی درنگی در شبکه های حسگر بی سیم

نگارش

کامبیز میزانیان

استاد راهنما

دکتر امیر حسین جهانگیر

مهر ۱۳۸۹

به نام خدا
دانشگاه صنعتی شریف
دانشکده مهندسی کامپیوتر

رساله دکتری

عنوان: مدل سازی و ارزیابی بی درنگی در شبکه های حسگر بی سیم

نگارش: کامبیز میزانیان

کمیته ممتحنین:

امضاء.....	استاد راهنما: دکتر امیر حسین جهانگیر
امضاء.....	استاد ممتحن داخلی: دکتر محمد قدسی
امضاء.....	استاد ممتحن داخلی: دکتر علی موقر
امضاء.....	استاد ممتحن خارجی: دکتر مرتضی آنالویی
امضاء.....	استاد ممتحن خارجی: دکتر احمد خونساری
امضاء.....	استاد ممتحن خارجی: دکتر مهدی دهقان

تاریخ: ۱۳۸۹، ۷، ۷

تشکر و قدردانی

چکیده

()

FIFO

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

کلید واژگان:

¹ Wireless Sensor Network

² Failure

³ Real-time

⁴ Network Calculus

.....

.....

..... (MAC)

.....

.....

۵۰ ۴-۳ جمع بندی

۵۱ ۴ درجه بی درنگی و درجه بی درنگی مطمئن

۵۲ ۱-۴ درجه بی درنگی

.....

.....

.....

۶۴ ۲-۴ درجه بی درنگی مطمئن

.....

۷۰ ۳-۴ مدل های صف مناسب شبکه حسگر بی سیم بی درنگ

.....

..... (C₁)

..... (C₂)

.....

.....

.....

.....

K

.....

۸۸ ۴-۴ جمع بندی

۹۰ ۵ بی درنگی محکم و محاسبه کرانه های بالای تأخیر و طول صف

۹۰ ۱-۵ تعریف مسئله

۹۴ ۲-۵ مروری بر قیود (M,K)-FIRM

۹۵ ۳-۵ صف های منصفانه وزن دار داده محور

۹۸ ۴-۵ محاسبه کران بالای تأخیر و طول صف

.....

(M,K)-FILTER

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

۱۱۴..... ۵-۵ محاسبه کارایی و شبیه سازی

۱۱۹..... ۵-۶ جمع بندی

۱۲۰..... ۶ نتیجه گیری و کارهای آتی

۱۲۱..... ۶-۱ دستاوردهای این تحقیق

۱۲۲..... ۶-۲ کارهای آتی

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

۱۲۵..... واژه نامه انگلیسی به فارسی

۱۳۰..... واژه نامه فارسی به انگلیسی

۱۳۵..... فهرست منابع

فهرست اشکال

..... [88]	: -
..... [8]	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
..... [88]	: -
..... SPEED	: -
..... SPEED	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
..... M/M/1/K	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
..... Z_j C_2	: -
.....	: -
..... (k=2) K	: -
.....	: -
..... k	: -
..... DC-(m,k)-WFQ	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -
.....	: -

.....
.....
.....
.....

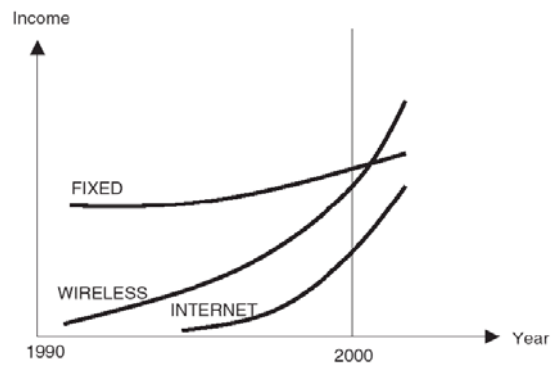
: -
: -
: -
: -

فصل اول

۱ مقدمه

۱-۱ شبکه‌های بی‌سیم بدون زیرساخت و کاربردهای آن

[88]



[88]

شکل ۱-۱:

۱-۱-۱ محدودیت‌های شبکه‌های حسگر بی‌سیم

:

۲-۱ مسئله مورد بررسی در این رساله

¹ Class

² Smart Spaces

۳-۱ ساختار رساله

FIFO M/M/1/K

FIFO

FIFO

FIFO

(m,k)-Firm "

DC-(m,K)-WFQ

¹ Quality of Information (QoI)
² Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)
³ Network Calculus

فصل دوم

۲ مروری بر شبکه‌های حسگر

۱-۲ کاربردها و مزایای استفاده از شبکه‌های حسگر

:

- میادین جنگ:

• شناسایی محیطهای آلوده:

- نظارت بر محیط زیست:

- بررسی و تحلیل وضعیت بناهای ساختمانی:

- جاده ها و بزرگراه های هوشمند:

- کاربردهای مختلف در زمینه پزشکی:

/

جدول ۱-۲:

کاربرد	محدوده
[40] (LR-WPAN) [102] [103]	
[102] [28] [103] [7]	
([40] Bluetooth LR-WPAN) [103]	
[40] [17]	
[18] [40]	
[18] [40] [95] [102] ()	
[18] [40] [40] [95]	
[18] [40] PH	
[40] [28] [7]	

¹ Active Mobility
² Passive Mobility

کاربرد	محدوده
[40] ()	
[28]	
[7] [103]	
[103] [46] [7]	
[103]	

۲-۲ محدودیتهای سختافزاری یک گره حسگر

:

- هزینه پائین:

()

- حجم کوچک:

- توان مصرفی پائین:

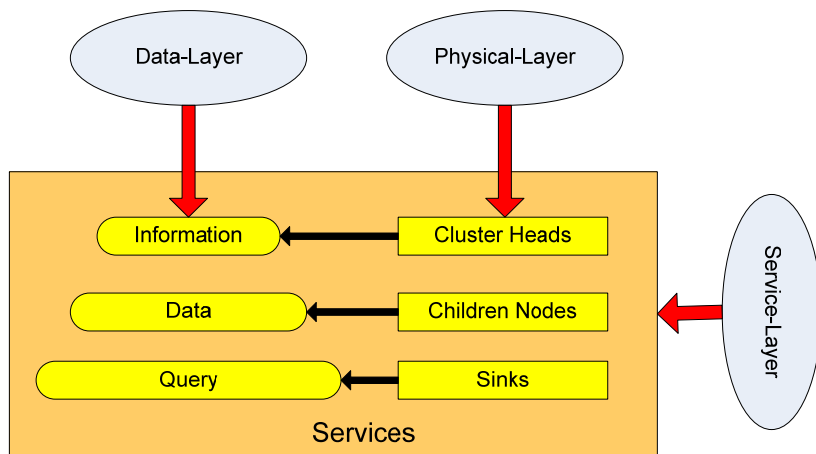
- نرخ بیت پائین:

- خودمختار بودن:

- قابلیت تطبیق پذیری:

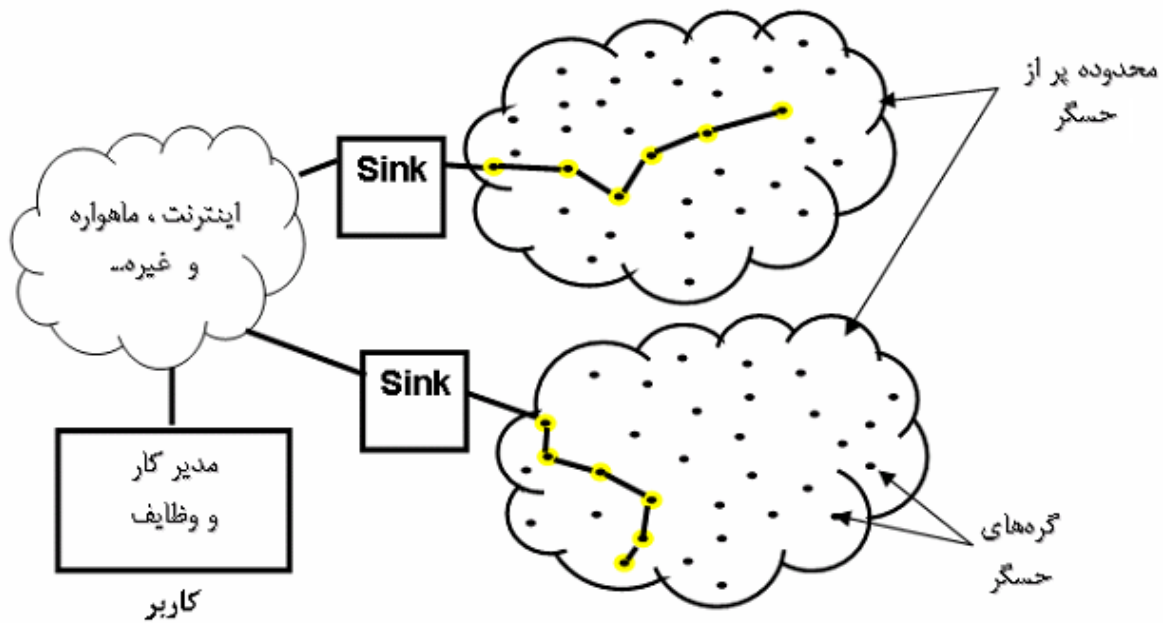
۳-۲ معماری ارتباطی در شبکه‌های حسگر

()



[8]

شکل ۱-۲:



شکل ۲-۲:

۴-۲ جمع بندی

فصل سوم

۳ مروری بر سیستم‌های بی‌درنگ و بی‌درنگی در شبکه‌های حسگر
بی‌سیم

۱-۳ سیستم‌های بی‌درنگ

[104]

()

۳-۱-۱ مدل موعده

[104]

۳-۱-۲ تابع سودمندی بر حسب زمان

E. [53]

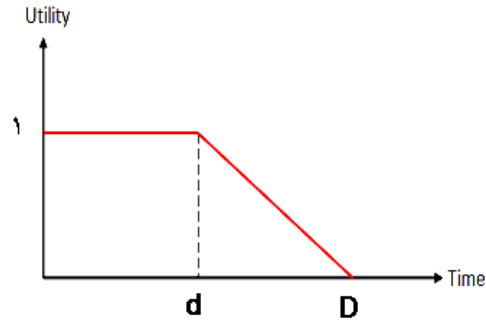
Douglas Jensen

¹ Timeliness requirement

² Deadline

³ Utility function

⁴ Miss



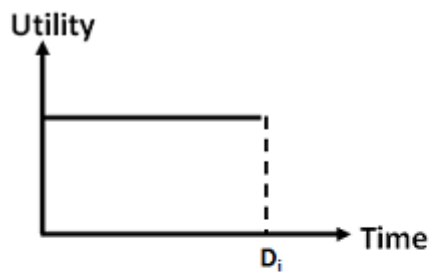
شکل ۱-۳:

$$utility = \begin{cases} 1 & t_{completion} \leq d \\ \frac{1}{D-d}(D-t) & d < t_{completion} \leq D \\ 0 & D < t_{completion} \end{cases}$$

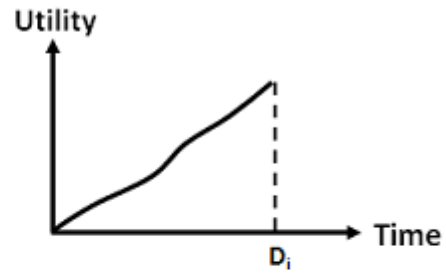
d

/

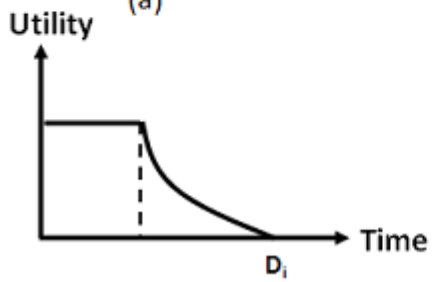
$$\frac{D+d}{2}$$



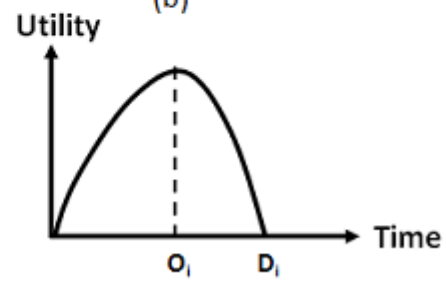
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

[88]

شکل ۲-۳:

۲-۳ انواع سیستم‌های بی‌درنگ

۱-۲-۳ سیستم‌های بی‌درنگ سخت

¹ Hard Real-time Systems
² Soft Real-time Systems
³ Firm Real-time Systems
⁴ Critical

[71]

۲-۲-۳ سیستم‌های بی‌درنگ نرم

MPEG

[68]

¹ Automatic Air Traffic Control

² Tardiness

³ Decoder

۳-۲-۳ سیستم‌های بی‌درنگ محکم

[67].

۳-۳ ارتباط بی‌درنگ در شبکه‌های حسگر بی‌سیم

/

()

/

(RTDBS)

¹ Energy-rich

² Real-Time DataBase Systems

: [21] [92]

-
-
-

۱-۳-۲ مسائل عمومی

()

¹ Mobile computing

² Sensor data management

³ Stream data processing

⁴ Embedded

:

داده-محور^۲:

کاربرد-گرا^۳:

/

()

:

(Paradigm shift) •

(Resource constraints) •

(Unpredictability) •

(High density/Scale) / •

(Real-time) •

(Security) •

¹ Ad-hoc

² Data-centric

³ Application-oriented

۱-۱-۳-۳ جابجایی الگو

/

۲-۱-۳-۳ محدودیتهای منابع

¹ ID
² Noise

۳-۱-۳-۳ پیشگویی ناپذیری

)

.(

۴-۱-۳-۳ تراکم/مقیاس زیاد

()

۵-۱-۳-۳ بی‌درنگی

¹ Self-operating
² Self-maintaining
³ Self-stabilized

[76] [74] [2]

٣-٣-١-٦ امنيت

¹ End-to-end
² Actuation
³ Security
⁴ Safety

()

()

()

[117]

¹ Broadcast
² Wake-up requests
³ Self-organizing
⁴ Flooding
⁵ Lightweight

)

(

()

/

¹ Base station
² Mobile interface
³ Query

/

:

) : (Data-centric) •

(

[61]

[51]

: (Location-based) •

(ID's)

ID) ()

(1002

Directed)

([75]RAP [57] GPSR [51]diffusion

, [90], [105], [113]

[16], [27], [55], [54], [59], [77], [89], [91]

)

(

¹ Scalable
² Adaptive
³ Router
⁴ Holes
⁵ Clustering

[49]

۱-۲-۳-۳ لایه کنترل دسترسی به رسانه (MAC)

MAC

MAC

۲-۲-۳-۳ لایه شبکه

۱-۲-۲-۳-۳ قرارداد مسیریابی اقتضایی (Ad Hoc)

¹ Self-stabilized

² Multihop

() () :

: ()

: ()

[57] GPSR

: ()

GPSR

(

(

GPSR

"

GPSR

"

¹ Flat routing
² Hierarchical routing
³ Proactive routing
⁴ Reactive routing
⁵ Geographic routing
⁶ Forwarding node
⁷ Location-addressed

۳-۳-۲-۲-۲-۳ قراردادهای مسیریابی دارای نیازمندیهای بی درنگ

• پروتکل [45] SPEED

SNGF²

SNGF

(K)

(D)

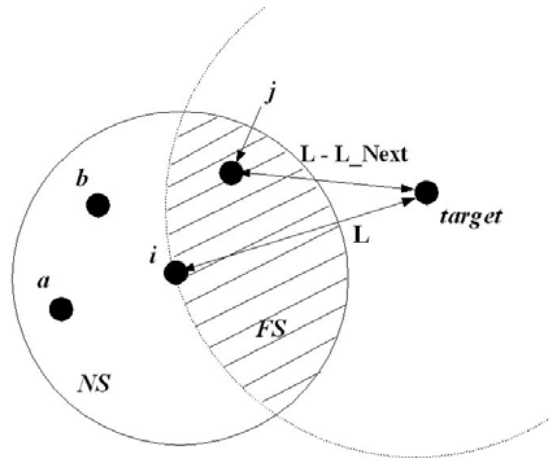
¹ Reservation

² Stateless Nondeterministic Geographical Forwarding

³ Beacon

⁴ Drop

⁵ Backpressure Packet re-Routing



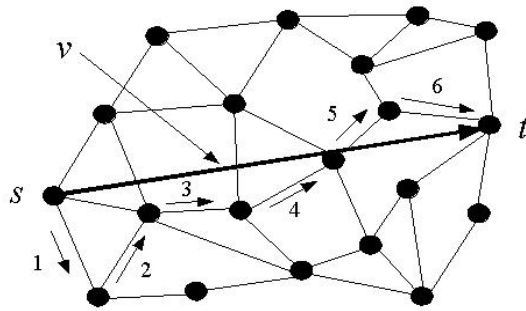
SPEED

شکل ۳-۳:

SPEED

t S

v



SPEED

: -

k

(/k)

Speed

Speed

[129] FT-Speed

Speed

[33] MMspeed

Speed

Speed

• پروتکل RAP [75]

()

()

¹ Perimeter routing

DIFS

MAC

CW

SPEED

SPEED

• پروتکل JITS [72]

" "

¹ Contention Window

² Just-In-Time Scheduling

³ Slack time

$$\text{target-delay} = \frac{\text{deadline-delay}_{\text{end to end}}}{\text{distance}(X, \text{sink})} \times \alpha \quad ()$$

Target-delay

()

$$\text{target-delay} = \frac{\text{deadline-delay}_{\text{end to end}}}{\frac{\text{remaining distance}}{2 \text{ one hop distance}}} \quad ()$$

¹ Link

()

RAP

RAP

Target delay

• پروتکل RPAR [23]

$$v_{prov}(S, D, (N, p)) = \frac{d(S, D) - d(N, D)}{delay(S, (N, p))} \quad ()$$

p N

[23]

• پروتکل EA-QoS [5]

% r

%(1-r)

$$\text{cost}_{ij} = \sum_{k=0}^6 CF_k = c_0 \times (\text{dist}_{ij})^l + c_1 \times f(\text{energy}_j) + c_2 / T_j + c_3 + c_4 + c_5 + c_6 \times f(e_{ij})$$

()

¹ Energy-Aware QoS Routing Protocol

$$Max \left(\sum_{i \in path} ((1-r)\mu) \right)$$

Subject to

$$T_{endend} \leq T_{required}$$

$$0 \leq r \leq 1$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} r \\ \mu \end{matrix} \right)$$

MAC

• پروتکل Pothuri [93]

MAC

¹ Delay-Constrained Energy Efficient Routing

• پروتکل ¹DERP [44]

)

(

(A-threshold)

¹ Delay-Minimum Energy-Aware Routing Protocol
² Root

)

RAP SPEED

(RN

• پروتکل 'RTLD [4]

GPS

GPS

GPS

)

(

(Vbatt)

(PRR)

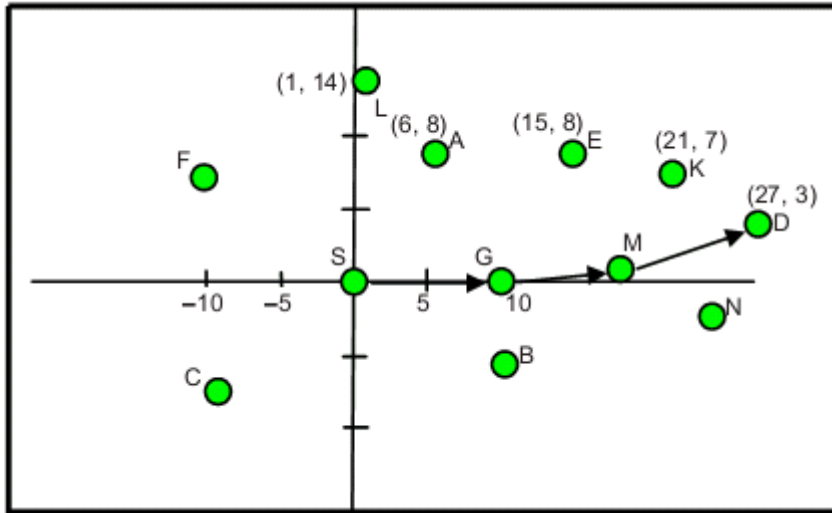
:

FP

$$fp = \lambda_1 \times PRR + \lambda_2 \times v_{batt} / v_{total} + \lambda_3 \times v / v_{max}$$

$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \lambda_3 = 1$$

()



شکل ۳-۵:

FP

RTR

RTR

۳-۲-۲-۳-۳ دسته بندی و مقایسه الگوریتم‌های مسیریابی

¹ Request To Route

جدول ۱-۳:

	Classification	Mobility	Position Awareness	Power Usage	Negotiation Based	Data Aggregation	Localization	QoS	Delay (Latency)	Data Delivery Model	State Complexity	Scalability	Multipath	Query Based
SPIN [48]	Flat	P	No	Li	Yes	Yes	No	No	Mod	Event driven	Low	Li	Yes	Yes
Directed Diffusion [51], [52], [30]	Flat	Li	No	Li	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Mod	Demand driven	Low	Li	Yes	Yes
Rumor Routing [15]	Flat	VL	No	N/A	No	Yes	No	No	Mod	Demand driven	Low	G	No	Yes
GBR [98]	Flat	Li	No	N/A	No	Yes	No	No	Low	Gradient	Low	Li	No	Yes
MCFA [120]	Flat	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	Mod	Routing table	Low	G	No	No
CADR [24]	Flat	No	No	Li	No	Yes	No	No	Low	Continuous	Low	Li	No	No
COUGAR [119]	Flat	No	No	Li	No	Yes	No	No	Mod	Leader, Query	Low	Li	No	Yes
ACQUIRE [96]	Flat	Li	No	N/A	No	Yes	No	No	Mod	Complex query	Low	Li	No	Yes
EAR [99]	Flat	Li	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	Mod	Demand driven	Low	Li	No	Yes

	Classification	Mobility	Position Awareness	Power Usage	Negotiation Based	Data Aggregation	Localization	QoS	Delay (Latency)	Data Delivery Model	State Complexity	Scalability	Multipath	Query Based
LEACH [47]	H	FB	No	Max	No	Yes	Yes	No	Low	Cluster head	CHs	G	No	No
TEEN & APTEEN [79], [78]	H	FB	No	Max	No	Yes	Yes	No	Mod	Event driven	CHs	G	No	No
PEGASIS [69]	H	FB	No	Max	No	No	Yes	No	High	Chains	Low	G	No	No
MECN & SMECN [94], [64]	H	No	No	Max	No	No	No	No	Low	Geographic	Low	Low	No	No
SOP [111]	H	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	Low	Routing table	Low	Low	No	No
HPAR [66]	H	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	Mod	Adaptive routing	Low	G	No	No
VGA [9]	H	No	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	High	Virtual grid	CHs	G	Yes	No
Sensor Aggregate [31]	H	Li	No	N/A	No	Yes	No	No	Mod	Cluster head	Low	G	No	P
TTDD [121]	H	Yes	Yes	Li	No	No	No	No	High	Query driven	Mod	Low	P	P
GAF[118]	L	Li	No	Li	No	No	No	No	Mod	Virtual grid	Low	G	No	No

	Classification	Mobility	Position Awareness	Power Usage	Negotiation Based	Data Aggregation	Localization	QoS	Delay (Latency)	Data Delivery Model	State Complexity	Scalability	Multipath	Query Based
GEAR[125]	L	Li	No	Li	No	No	No	No	Mod	Demand driven	Low	Li	No	No
SPAN[19]	L	Li	No	N/A	Yes	No	No	No	Mod	Continuous	Low	Li	No	No
MFR, GEDIR [108]	L	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	Mod	Geographic	Low	Li	No	No
GOAFR [62]	L	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	No	Mod	Geographic	Low	G	No	No
SAR [106]	QoS	No	No	N/A	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Low	Table driven	Mod	Li	Yes	Yes
RAP [75]	QoS	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	Yes	Mod	Geographic	Mod	Li	No	Yes
SPEED [45]	QoS	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	Yes	Mod	Geographic	Mod	Li	No	Yes
MMSPEED [33]	QoS	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	Yes	Mod	Geographic	Hi	Li	Yes	Yes
RPAR [23]	QoS	No	No	N/A	No	No	No	Yes	Mod	Geographic	Hi	Li	No	Yes

F= Flat, H= Hierarchical, L= Location, P= Possible, Li= Limited, VL = Very Limited, FB= Fixed BS, Mod = Moderate, G= Good, CH= Cluster Head

۳-۲-۳-۳ لایه انتقال^۱

۱-۳-۲-۳-۳ معماری ارتباطات بی درنگ

[6].

RAP

[75]RAP

API

RAP

virusFound

virus.count

API

(10,10,100,100)

/ × (X_e, Y_e)

```
registerEvent{
    virusFound(0,0,100,100),
    query{
        virus.count,
        area=(Xe-1,Ye-1,Xe+1,Yevent+1),
        period=1.5, deadline=5,
        base=(100,100),
    }
}
```

¹ Transport layer

² Application Programming Interface

) LAP

RAP

" [57] (

[1] MAC (VMS) "

VMS . Velocity Monotonic Scheduling (VMS) RAP .

VMS .

VMS .

D

(x_d, y_d)

(x_0, y_0)

$$V = \text{dis}(x_0, y_0, x_d, y_d) / D$$

VMS

$$\text{dis}(x_d, y_d, x_0, y_0)$$

$$\text{dis}(x_0, y_0, x_d, y_d)$$

VMS

(x_d, y_d)

(x_i, y_i)

D

(x_i, y_i)

V_i

T_i

$$V_i = \text{dis}(x_i, y_i, x_d, y_d) / (D - T_i)$$

()

()

¹ Location-Addressed Protocol

² Velocity Monotonic Scheduling

MAC

MAC

17% 90%

RAP

[75]

RAP .

802.11b

DSR

[75]

۴-۳ جمع بندی

فصل چهارم

۴ درجه بی درنگی و درجه بی درنگی مطمئن

[100]

[101] [3] [38].

FIFO M/M/1/K

"

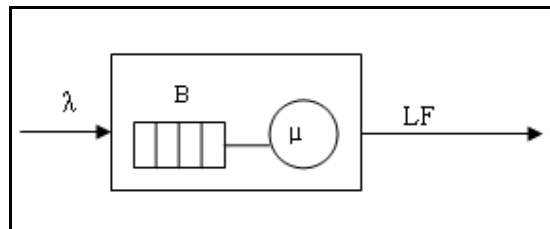
" "

"

۱-۴ درجه بی‌درنگی^۱

[80]

۱-۱-۴ مفروضات اولیه



شکل ۱-۴

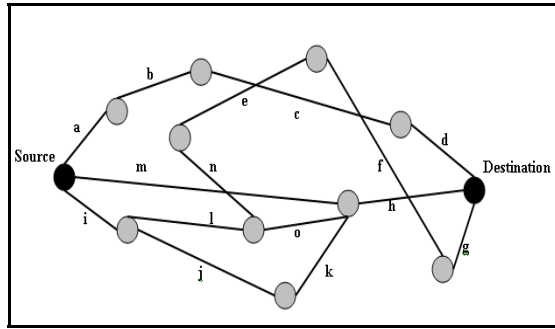
B

μ

λ

[22]

¹ Real-time Degree
² Buffer



M/M/1/K

شکل ۲-۴

{a,b,c,d}

{i,l,o,h} {m,h} c
 (0 0 ≤ j ≤ N 1 ≤ i ≤ N) j i

: [39]

$$d_{i,j} \leq tr$$

$$d_{i,k} > tr$$

$$d_{l,j} > tr.$$

tr j i (

()

k (

()

l (

()

[22]

CSMA/CA

MAC

MAC

[12]

[56]

MACAW

MACA

i

j

i

tr

j

j

(

)

i

j

i

i

E[N]

N

LF

B

b

) λ .

.(

μ .

R .

t_r .

r .

۲-۱-۴ ارزیابی درجه بی‌درنگی

:

PL_{path}

: PL

$$PL_{path} = 1 - (1 - PL)^{E[N]} \quad ()$$

: PL

$$PL = P_{B+1} = \frac{(r)^{B+1}(1-r)}{1-(r)^{B+2}} \quad ()$$

$$B = \frac{b\mu}{t_r} \quad ()$$

S

: .() G

$$S = G(1 - PL_{path}) \quad ()$$

$$i-1 \quad (i=0,1,2,\dots E[N]) \quad i$$

$$(1-PL)^i \quad i$$

$$r = \left(\frac{G}{E[N]} \right) \sum_{i=0}^{E[N]-1} (1-PL)^i = \frac{G[1-(1-PL)^{E[N]}]}{PL * E[N]} \quad ()$$

$$r \quad PL \quad () \quad ()$$

$$PL \quad r$$

$$[116] \quad [58]$$

$$t_p$$

$$W$$

$$N-1 \quad N$$

$$Delay_{path} = \sum_{i=1}^{E[N]} W + (E[N]-1)E[t_p] = \sum_{i=1}^{E[N]} W + \frac{E[Len_{path}]}{C} \quad ()$$

$$L = \frac{r'}{1-r'} - \frac{(B+2)r'^{B+2}}{1-r'^{B+2}} \quad ()$$

¹ Circuit-Switched Networks

² Erlang fixed-point

{A,F,H} -
 C B A β
 A
 Y X (X,Y)
 () (H,C) (D,E)
 A
 (E,A) A
 () () (H,I) (F,G)
 A
 (F,G) (H,C) (E,A) (D,E)
 [22]" "
 (A,C) A (H,I)
 [22]" " (A,B)
 : i β
 $I^i(n)$ $I^i(n)$ ($1 \leq n \leq N$) n
 n
 i
 $r_{n,m}$ m n

:[22]

$$I^i(n) = \sum_{m=1}^N r_{m,n} 1_{\{d_{(m,i)} \leq tr\}} + \sum_{m=0}^N r_{n,m} 1_{\{d_{(m,i)} > tr\}} V^i(n) \quad (\quad)$$

¹ Total Interferers

² Partial Interferers

NACK

1

ACK

K

$$T \left(2(E[N]-1)E[t_p] + \frac{K+1}{2} \right)$$

$$\frac{K+1}{2}$$

$$T = \frac{(G-S)}{S}$$

:

$$Delay_{path} = \sum_{i=1}^{E[N]} W + \frac{E[Len_{path}]}{C} + T \left(\frac{2E[Len_{path}]}{C} + \frac{K+1}{2} \right) \quad ()$$

$$Delay_{path} = \sum_{i=1}^{E[N]} W + \frac{(2T+1)E[Len_{path}]}{C} + \frac{(K+1)T}{2} \quad ()$$

:

$$Real-time\ degree = \frac{1 - P_{path_failure}}{1 + Max\left(\left(\frac{Delay_{path} - T_{Delay}}{T_{Delay}}, 0\right)\right)} + P_{path_failure} \times P_{existence_of_backup_path} \times Real-time\ degree \quad ()$$

$\Rightarrow Real-time\ degree =$

$$\frac{1 - P_{path_failure}}{\left(1 + Max\left(\frac{Delay_{path}}{T_{Delay}} - 1, 0\right)\right)} \times \left(1 - P_{path_failure} \times P_{existence_of_backup_path}\right) \quad ()$$

$P_{path_failure}$

:

$$P_{path_failure} = 1 - (1 - LF)^{E[N]-1} \quad ()$$

$P_{existence_of_backup_path}$

R

:

R-1

$$P_{existence_of_backup_path} = 1 - P_{path_failure}^{R-1} \quad ()$$

T_{Delay}

$$Let : P_1 = P_{path_failure}, P_2 = P_{existence_of_backup_path}$$

$$0 \leq P_1 \leq 1, 0 \leq P_2 \leq 1 \Rightarrow P_1 \geq P_1 P_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 - P_1 \leq 1 - P_1 P_2 \Rightarrow \frac{1 - P_1}{1 - P_1 P_2} \leq 1 \quad ()$$

$$1 + Max\left(\left(\frac{Delay_{path} - T_{Delay}}{T_{Delay}}, 0\right)\right) \geq 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{1 + Max\left(\left(\frac{Delay_{path} - T_{Delay}}{T_{Delay}}, 0\right)\right)} \leq 1 \quad ()$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{1 - P_1}{1 - P_1 P_2} \times \frac{1}{1 + Max\left(\left(\frac{Delay_{path} - T_{Delay}}{T_{Delay}}, 0\right)\right)} \leq 1 \quad ()$$

$$\Rightarrow Real-time degree \leq 1 \quad ()$$

:

$$0 \leq Real-time degree \leq 1 \quad ()$$

۳-۱-۴ اعتبارسنجی روابط درجه بی درنگی

GloMoSim . [128] GloMoSim

UCLA

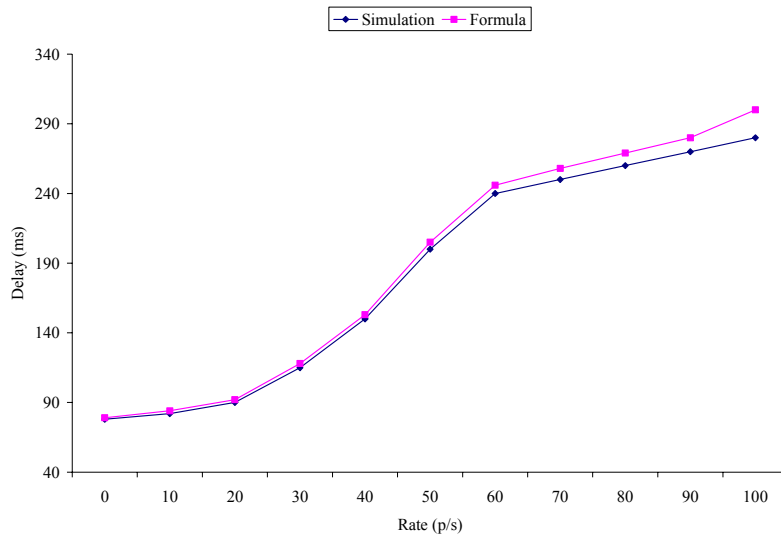
MAC

[49] Berkeley Mote

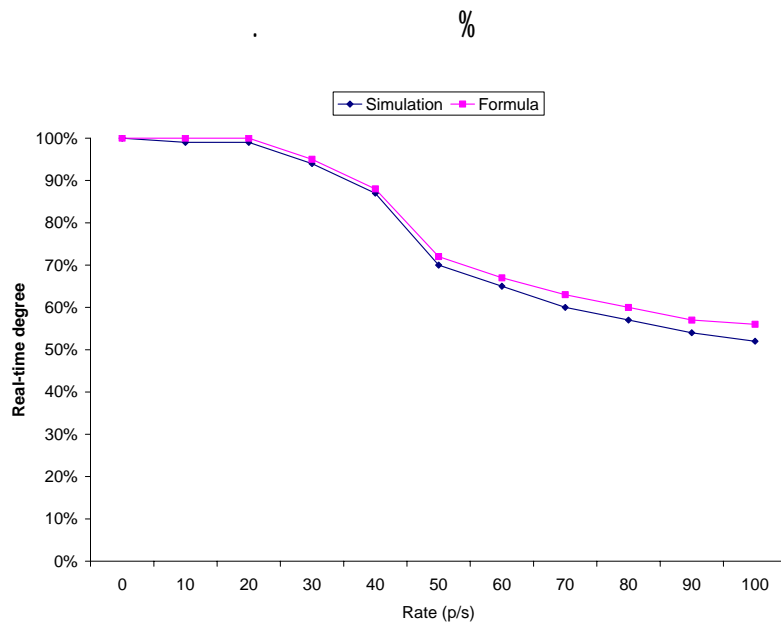
جدول ۱-۴:

MAC Layer	MACA [56]
Radio Layer	RADIO-ACCNOISE
Propagation model	TWO-RAY
Bandwidth	200Kb/s
Payload size	32 Byte
Terrain	(200m, 200m)
Node number	100
Node placement	Uniform
Radio Range	40m

() % [109]



شکل ۴-۴:



شکل ۴-۵:

۲-۴ درجه بی‌درنگی مطمئن^۱

:

$$PL_{path} = 1 - \left((1 - PL_{buffer})^{E[N]} \times R_{path} \right) \quad ()$$

R_{path}

[81] [82]

[82]

:

$$RRT_degree = (1 - PL_{buffer})^{E[N]} \times (1 - MissRatio) \times (1 - P_{failure}) \quad ()$$

λ

:

" "

$$MissRatio = e^{-\frac{1}{Delay_{Path}} \times T_{Delay}} \quad ()$$

¹ Reliable Real-time Degree

² Miss Ratio

Delay_{path}

T_{Delay}

R

R

P_{failure}

$$R_{Total} = 1 - P_{failure} = 1 - (1 - R_{path})^R \quad ()$$

(T_{Delay})

R_{path}

$$R_{path} = e^{-\left(\frac{1}{Path\ Lifetime}\right) \times T_{Delay}} \quad ()$$

$\frac{1}{Path\ Lifetime}$

$$E_{i,j} = E_{i,j}^{(tx)} + E_j^{(rx)} \quad ()$$

(E_{i,j}^(tx))

i

E_{i,j}

j

(E_j^(rx))

j

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
 (E^{(ele)}) & & & E_j^{(rx)} \\
 (E^{(proc)}) & (E^{(ele)}) & E_{i,j}^{(tx)} & (E^{(proc)})
 \end{array}$$

$$E_{i,j} = \left[2(E^{(ele)} + E^{(proc)}) + d_{i,j}^2 E^{(amp)} \right] \quad ()$$

$$p(path) = \sum_{i=0}^{E[N]-1} (\lambda \times E_{i,i+1}) \quad ()$$

$$p(node) = \frac{p(path)}{E[N]} \quad ()$$

: [20]

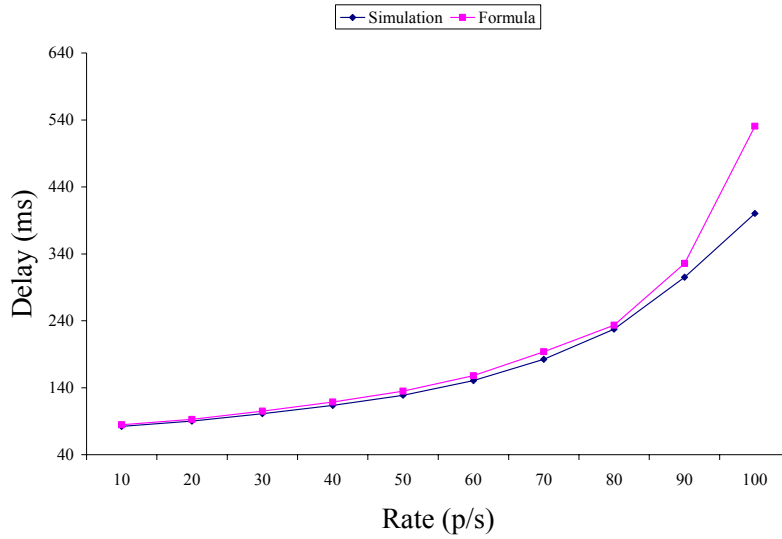
$$Path\ Lifetime = \frac{\min \{B_i, i \in (0, E[N]-1)\}}{p(node)} \quad ()$$

۱-۲-۴ شبیه سازی و اعتبار سنجی روابط درجه بی درنگی مطمئن

[128] GloMoSim

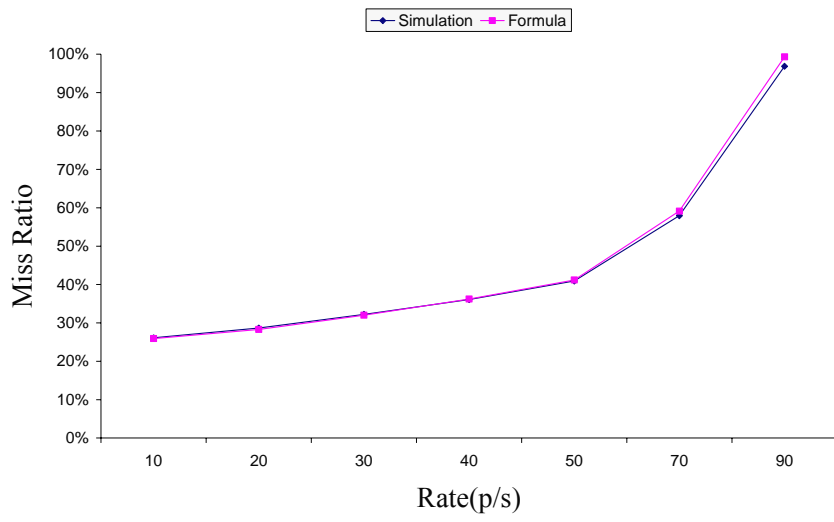
جدول ۲-۴:

MAC Layer	MACA [56]
Routing Layer	DSR [55]
Propagation Model	TWO-RAY
Bandwidth	200Kb/s
Payload Size	32 Byte
Terrain	(200m, 200m)
Node Number	100
Node Placement	Uniform
Radio Range	40m
R (Number of backup paths)	2
Transmit Power Consumption	26.7 mw
Receive Power Consumption	22.6 mw

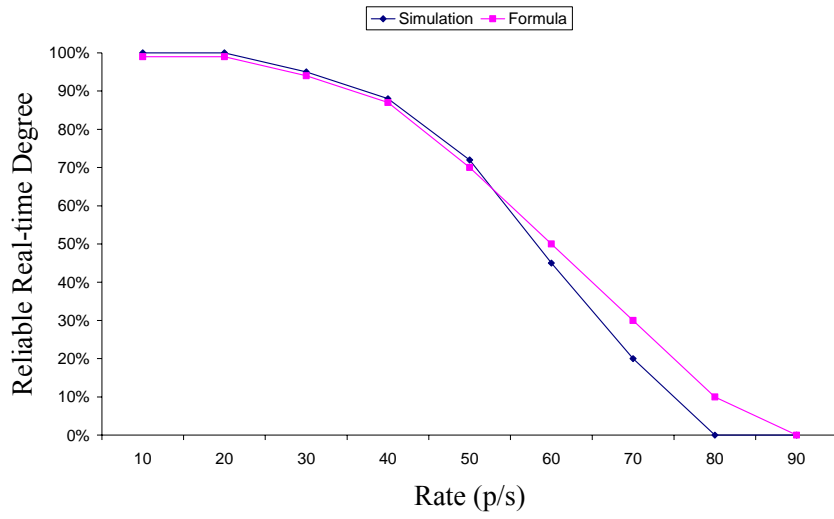


شکل ۴-۶:

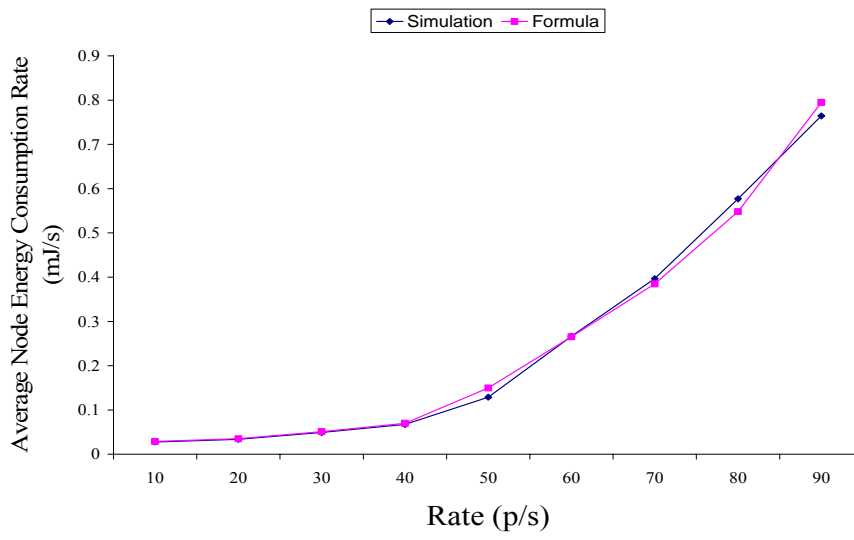
T_{Delay}



شکل ۴-۷:



شکل ۴-۸:



شکل ۴-۹:

۳-۴ مدل‌های صف مناسب شبکه حسگر بی سیم بی درنگ
FIFO

FIFO

FIFO

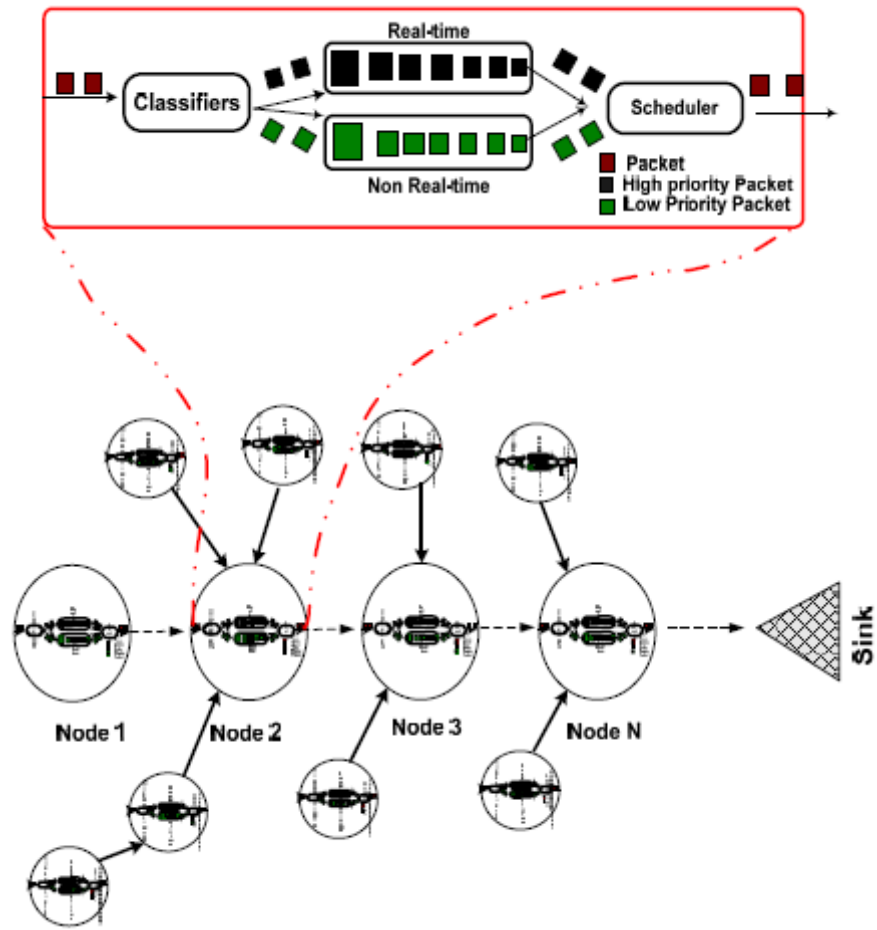
FIFO

FIFO

۱-۳-۴ مدل صف با اولویت^۱

FIFO

^۱ Priority Queuing (PQ)
^۲ Scheduler



شکل ۴-۱۰:

M/G/1

(C_1)

(Q_1)

(C_2)

(Q_2)

C_2

λ_1

L_1

C_1

λ_2

L_2

¹ Class

۴-۳-۱-۱ صف با اولویت بالا (بسته های C_1)

$$E[S_1] = \frac{1}{\mu_1} \quad C_1$$

$$E[S_1^2] \quad C_1$$

C_1

[87]

C_1

[87]

Q_1

C_1

C_1

Q_1

:

▪

Q_1

C_1

▪

:

$$E[W_1] = E[T_R] + E[T_1] \quad ()$$

$E[T_R]$

$\rho \quad ()$

$$\rho_1 = \lambda_1 E[S_1] \quad C_1$$

C_1

[87]

S

¹ Second Moment

² PASTA (Poisson Arrivals See Time Averages)

³ Poisson arrival streams

⁴ Utilization

$$E[S_k] = \frac{1}{\mu_k} = \frac{L_k}{R} \quad C_k$$

:

$$E[S_k^2] = Var[S_k] + (E[S_k])^2 \quad ()$$

() [37] M/D/1

:

$$E[S_k^2] = (E[S_k])^2 = \left(\frac{L_k}{R}\right)^2 \quad ()$$

C_1

$$C_1 \quad \rho_1 \quad \frac{L_1}{2R}$$

$C_2 \quad C_1$

: ()

$$E[W_1] = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_k \frac{L_k}{2R}}{1 - \rho_1} = \frac{\rho_1 \frac{L_1}{2R} + \rho_2 \frac{L_2}{2R}}{1 - \rho_1} \quad ()$$

C_1 () $\rho_2 \quad \rho_1$

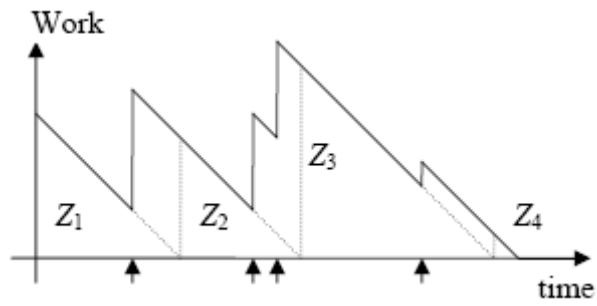
. $L_2 \quad L_1 \quad C_2$

(C2 صف اولویت پایین (بسته های C2))

C_2

: C_2

$$E[W_2] = E[Z_1] + E[Z_2] + E[Z_3] + \dots \quad ()$$



شکل ۴-۱۱:

C_2

$$E[W_2] = E[Z_1] + E[Z_2] + E[Z_3] + E[Z_4] \quad ()$$

: Z_i Q_1 M_j

$$E[W_2] = E[Z_1] + E[S_1]E[M_1] + E[S_1]E[M_2] + \dots \quad ()$$

:

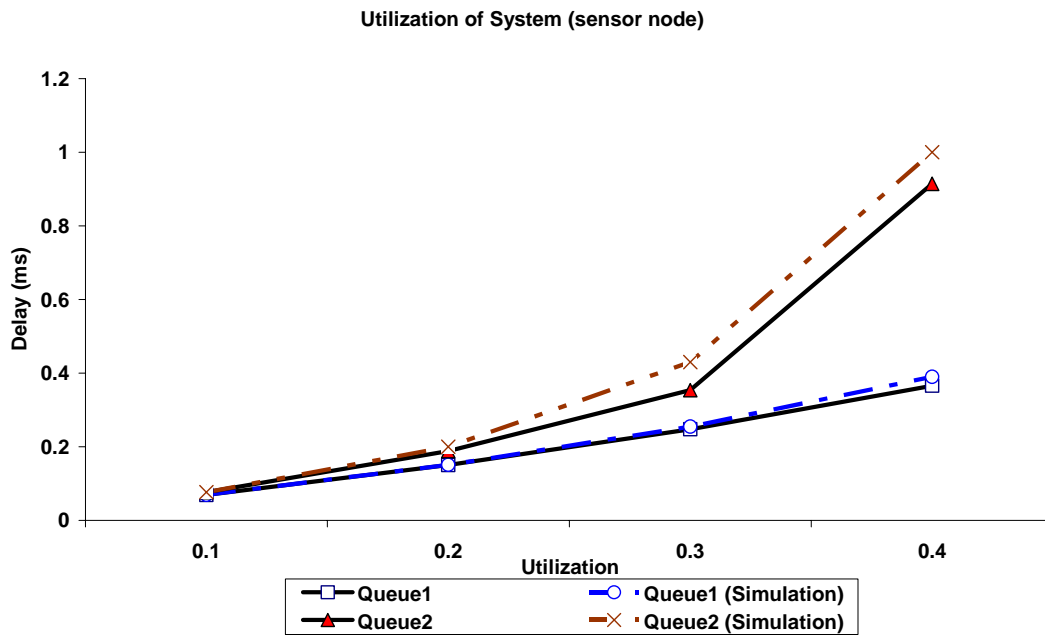
$$E[M_j] = E[E[M_j | Z_j]] = E[C_1 Z_j] = C_1 E[Z_j] \quad ()$$

Q_1

C_1 Q_1

: $\frac{1}{\mu_1}$

$$\begin{aligned} E[W_2] &= E[Z_1] + E[S_1]C_1E[Z_1] + E[S_1]C_1E[Z_2] + \dots \\ &= E[Z_1] + \frac{C_1}{\mu_1}(E[Z_1] + E[Z_2] + \dots) \quad () \\ &= E[Z_1] + \frac{C_1}{\mu_1}E[W_2] \end{aligned}$$



شکل ۴-۱۲:



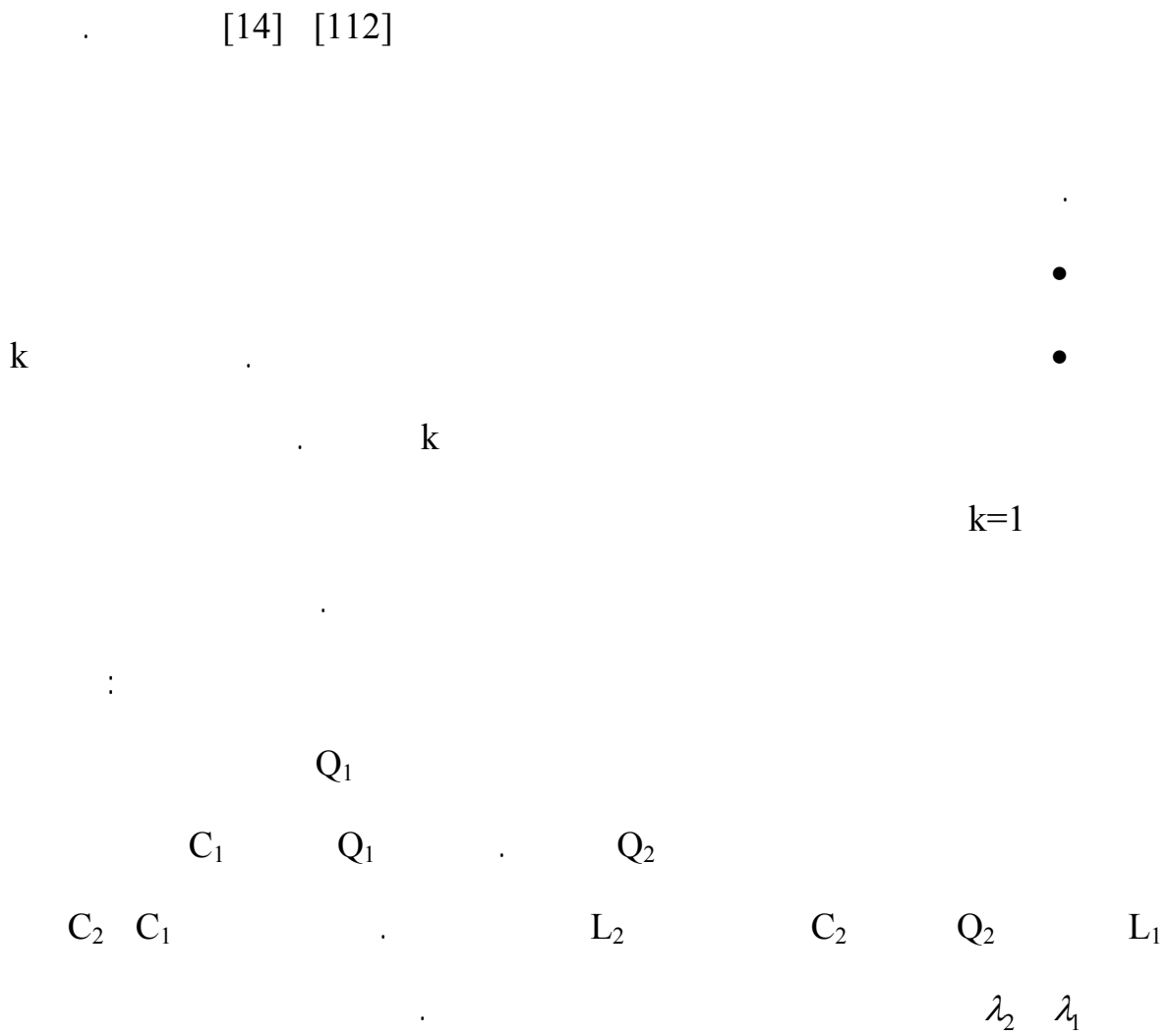
۲-۳-۴ مدل سرکشی^۱ برای شبکه‌های حسگر بی سیم

FIFO

^۱ Polling model

[36]

[115]



¹ Cyclic order
² Exhaustive
³ Gated
⁴ Limited service

۱-۲-۳-۴ مدل سرکشی با محدودیت ۱ برای شبکه‌های حسگر بی‌سیم

$$Q_2 \quad Q_1$$

$$Q_2$$

$$Q_1$$

$$C_2 \quad C_1$$

$$Q_1$$

$$C_1$$

$$Q_1$$

$$E[S_1^2]$$

$$E[S_1] = \frac{1}{\mu_1}$$

[87]

$$E[W_1]$$

$$Q_1$$

$$C_1$$

$$Q_2 \quad Q_1$$

$$C_1$$

$$E[W_1] = E[R_m] + E[T_1] + E[T_2]$$

()

$$E[R_m]$$

$$E[R_2]$$

$$C_2$$

$$E[R_1]$$

$$C_1$$

$$Q_1$$

$$E[T_1]$$

$$E[T_2]$$

$$E[N_1]$$

$$C_1$$

$$C_1$$

$$Q_2$$

¹ Round-robin

$$\begin{matrix}
 E[N_1] & & C_1 & & C_2 & & \\
 & & & & & & \\
 & & & & & & E[R_m] \\
 & & C_1 & & \rho & & \\
 C_1 & & & & & & \rho_1 = \lambda_1 E[S_1] \\
 & & & & & & \\
 & & & & C_1 & &
 \end{matrix}$$

[87]

S

$$\begin{matrix}
 & & \frac{E[S_1^2]}{2E[S_1]} & & & & \\
 & & C_1 & & & & \\
 C_2 & C_1 & & & C_1 & & \\
 & & & & : & & E[R_m] \\
 E[R_m] = \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_k \frac{E[S_k^2]}{2E[S_k]} & & & & & & () \\
 Q_1 & & & & & & E[T_1]
 \end{matrix}$$

$$E[N_1] = C_1$$

[70]

$$\begin{matrix}
 E[N_1] = \lambda_1 E[W_1] & & & & () \\
 \frac{1}{\mu_1} & C_1 & & & \\
 & & & & :
 \end{matrix}$$

$$E[T_1] = \frac{E[N_1]}{\mu_1} = \frac{\lambda_1 E[W_1]}{\mu_1} = \rho_1 E[W_1] \quad ()$$

$$E[T_2] \quad Q_2 \quad Q_1$$

$$Q_2 \quad E[N_1]$$

$$: \quad \frac{1}{\mu_2} \quad Q_2$$

$$E[T_2] = \frac{E[N_1]}{\mu_2} = \frac{\lambda_1 E[W_1]}{\mu_2} \quad ()$$

$$: \quad \mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu$$

$$E[T_2] = \frac{\lambda_1 E[W_1]}{\mu_1} \quad ()$$

$$: \quad () \quad E[T_2] \quad E[T_1] \quad E[R_m]$$

$$E[W_1] = \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_k \frac{E[S_k^2]}{E[S_k]} + \frac{\lambda_1 E[W_1]}{\mu_1} + \frac{\lambda_1 E[W_1]}{\mu_1}$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_k \frac{E[S_k^2]}{E[S_k]} + 2 \frac{\lambda_1 E[W_1]}{\mu_1} \quad ()$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_k \frac{E[S_k^2]}{E[S_k]} + 2\rho_1 E[W_1]$$

R

$$\frac{L_k}{R} \quad C_k$$

$$: \quad C_k$$

$$E[S_k] = \frac{1}{\mu_k} = \frac{L_k}{R} \quad ()$$

$$: \quad C_k$$

$$E[S_k^2] = Var[S_k] + (E[S_k])^2 \quad ()$$

$$Var[S_k] = 0$$

: [37]

$$E[S_k^2] = (E[S_k])^2 = \left(\frac{L_k}{R}\right)^2 \quad ()$$

$$\cdot \frac{L_1}{2R} \quad C_1$$

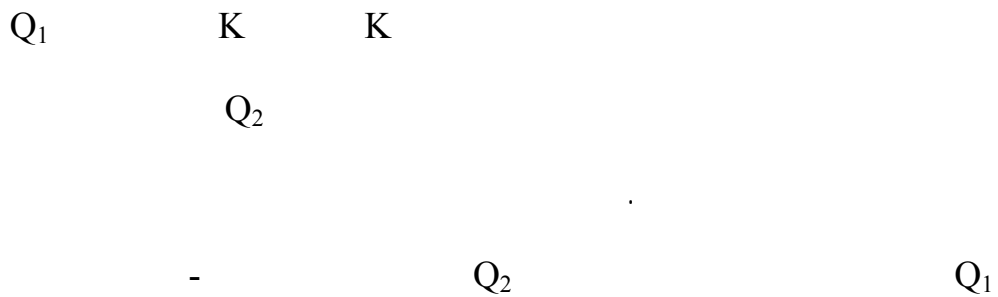
$$\cdot \quad C_1 \quad \rho_1$$

$$: \quad C_2 \quad C_1 \quad C_1$$

$$E[W_1] = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_k \frac{L_k}{2R}}{1-2\rho_1} = \frac{\rho_1 \frac{L_1}{2R} + \rho_2 \frac{L_2}{2R}}{1-2\rho_1} \quad ()$$

$$\cdot \quad L_2 \quad L_1 \quad C_2 \quad C_1 \quad \rho_2 \quad \rho_1$$

۲-۲-۳-۴ مدل سرکشی با محدودیت K برای شبکه‌های حسگر بی‌سیم



(k=2)

K

شکل ۴-۱۳:

$$C_2 \quad C_1$$

[87]

$$\begin{array}{r}
 E[W_1] \\
 : \\
 C_1 \\
 \\
 Q_1 \\
 \\
 E[N_1] \\
 Q_2 \quad \left(E\left[\frac{N_1}{2}\right] \right) \\
 : \\
 Q_2 \\
 E[W_1] = E[R_m] + E[T_1] + E[T_2] \quad () \\
 E[T_1] \quad E[R_m] \\
 E[T_2] \\
 \\
 Q_2 \quad \left(E\left[\frac{N_1}{2}\right] \right) \\
 \\
 E[N_1] \quad C_1 \quad Q_1
 \end{array}$$

[70]

$$\begin{array}{r}
 E[N_1] = \lambda_1 E[W_1] \quad () \\
 : \\
 \frac{1}{\mu_2} \quad Q_2 \\
 \\
 E[T_2] = \frac{E[N_1]/2}{\mu_2} = \frac{(\lambda_1 E[W_1])/2}{\mu_2} \quad ()
 \end{array}$$

$$\mu_1 = \mu_2 = \mu$$

$$E[T_2] = \frac{(\lambda_1 E[W_1]) / 2}{\mu_1} \quad ()$$

$$E[T_2] \quad E[T_1] \quad E[R_m]$$

$$E[W_1] = \sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_k \frac{E[S_k^2]}{E[S_k]} + \frac{\lambda_1 E[W_1]}{\mu_1} + \frac{\lambda_1 E[W_1]}{2\mu_1} \quad ()$$

:

$$E[W_1] = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_k \frac{L_k}{2R}}{(2-3\rho_1)/2} = \frac{\rho_1 \frac{L_1}{2R} + \rho_2 \frac{L_2}{2R}}{(2-3\rho_1)/2} \quad ()$$

$$Q_2 \quad C_2$$

$$C_2$$

$$C_2$$

$$Q_2$$

$$E[N_2]$$

$$Q_2$$

$$.Q_1$$

$$(E[2N_2])$$

:

$$E[W_2] = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^2 \rho_k \frac{L_k}{2R}}{(1-3\rho_2)} = \frac{\rho_1 \frac{L_1}{2R} + \rho_2 \frac{L_2}{2R}}{(1-3\rho_2)} \quad ()$$

۳-۲-۳-۴ شبیه سازی و اعتبار سنجی مدل سرکشی

:

Q₁

Q₂

k=2

k

Q₂

Q₁

شبیه سازی مدل سرکشی با محدودیت ۱-۳-۲-۳-۴

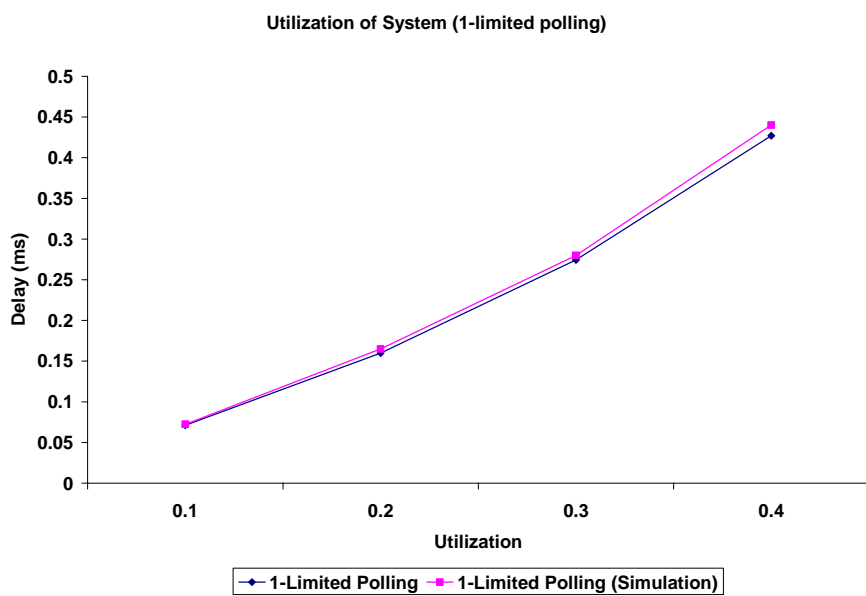
(200mx200m)

40m

L=40

R=250kbps

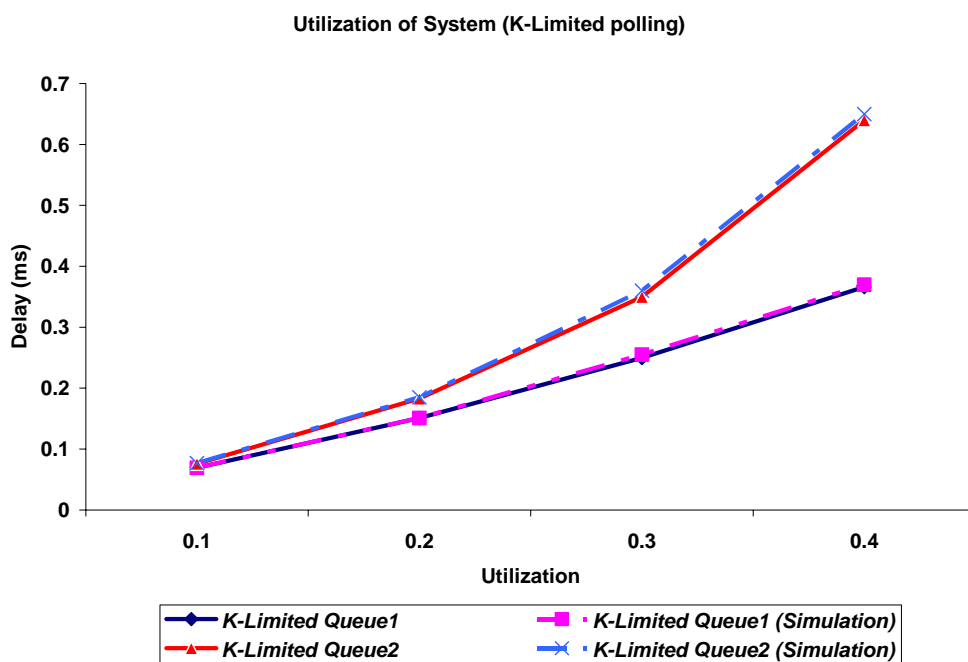
$$\frac{L}{R}$$



شکل ۴-۱۴:

شبه سازی مدل سرکشی با محدودیت k ۲-۳-۲-۳-۴

$k=2$.



k

شکل ۴-۱۵:

Q_1

Q_2

Q_2

Q_1

Q_2 Q_1

۴-۴ جمع بندی

M/M/1/K

:

FIFO

FIFO

)

(

)

(

k

k

.

.

M/G/1

.

.

فصل پنجم

۵ بی‌درنگی محکم^۱ و محاسبه کرانه‌های بالای تأخیر و طول صف^۲

[13] " "

(m,k)- [34] [29] [26] [10] "

DC-(m,K)-WFQ [110] [73] [42] Firm

[63] " "

۱-۵ تعریف مسئله

¹ Firm Real-time

² Delay and Queue Bounds

³ Quality of Information (QoI)

⁴ Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ)

⁵ Network Calculus

(m,k)-Firm

DC-(m,K)-WFQ

[13]

[126] [127]

¹ Burst

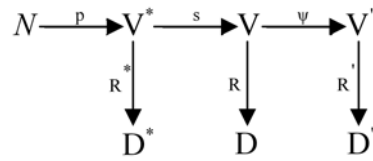
² Quality of Service (QoS)

³ Jitter

(m,k)-Firm

():

[11]



:

$N \quad N \rightarrow V^* \rightarrow D^*$

V^*

(R^*)

(D^*)

$N \rightarrow V^* \rightarrow V \rightarrow D$

$S = (S_1, \dots, S_s)$

$V = (V_1, \dots, V_s)$

$1 \leq i \leq s \quad V_i$

$D \quad R$

¹ Sensor Streams

² Space-temporal domain

$$N \rightarrow V^* \rightarrow V \rightarrow V' \rightarrow D'$$

V

V'

V

ψ

V'

R'

D'

(ψ)

():

D

DC-(m,K)-WFQ

$S=(S_1, \dots, S_n)$

:

$C=L' * L'$

A

$A=L * L$

(0,0)

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

[86]

S_i

V_i :

V

¹ Multi-hop shortest-path tree

$|V|=n$

n

$V=\{V_1, \dots, V_n\}$

۲-۵ مروری بر قيود (M,K)-FIRM

(m,k)-Firm

k

m

[60]

$k-m$

(m,k)-Firm

k

k -pattern

(m,k)-Firm

:

$\Delta = \{O, M\}$

k

'O' •

'M' •

'M'

(m,k)-Firm

'O'

k

¹ Pattern
² Mandatory
³ Optional
⁴ Flow

۳-۵ صفهای منصفانه وزن دار داده محور^۳

(m,k)-Firm

WFQ

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

$\{S_1, S_2, \dots, S_N\}$

N

WFQ

Φ_i

C

(m_i,k_i)-Firm

[26]

WFQ

:

$$F_i^k = \max \{F_i^{k-1}, v(t)\} + \frac{L_i^k}{\Phi_i} \quad ()$$

V(t)

i

k

F_i^k

i

Φ_i

k

L_i^k

k

¹ Static

² Dynamic

³ Data Centric-(m,k)-Weighted Fair Queuing

⁴ Flow service share

⁵ Virtual finish time

⁶ Virtual finish tag

Φ_i

L_i^k

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

WFQ

(m,k)-Firm

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

)

F_i^k

(

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

(m,k)-Firm

(m_i, k_i)-Firm Φ_i

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

•

•

¹ Temporal constraint

(:

(

Input

Streams $S_i = (\text{Rate, Deadline requirement, } (m,k), \text{Burst, Packet-Size})$

Priority Assignment

```
At ath packet arrival time of stream [i] {  
  if ( $a \leq m$ ) then {  
    Tag the packet as Mandatory 'M';  
  }  
  else {  
    Tag the packet as Optional 'O';  
  }  
  Compute Virtual Finish Time  $F_i^k$ ;  
  Tag The packet with  $F_i^k$ ;  
  Put the packet in the corresponding queue;  
}
```

Service Discipline

```
server = idle;  
while (buffer not empty) do {  
  if (server  $\neq$  busy) then {  
    if (there is at least one mandatory packet at the head of queue) then  
      select mandatory packet with lowest finish tag;  
    else select optional packet with lowest finish tag;  
    if (packet is mandatory) then {  
      send the packet;  
      server=busy;  
    }  
    else { // optional packet  
      if (deadline would be missed) {  
        drop the packet;  
        server = idle;  
      }  
      else {  
        send the packet;  
        server = busy;  
      }  
    } //end else 'optional packet'  
  } //end if server  $\neq$  busy  
  if (server = busy) {  
    wait until packet is transmitted;  
    server=idle;  
  }  
} //end while
```

WFQ

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

(m,k)-Firm

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

((

۴-۵ محاسبه کران بالای تأخیر و طول صف

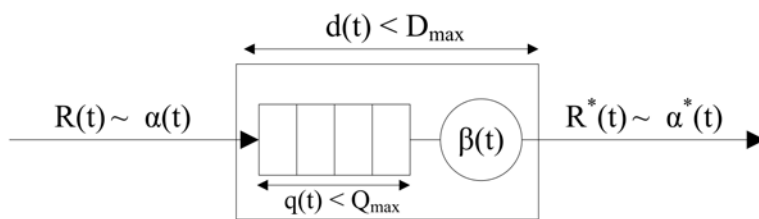
۱-۴-۵ مقدمه‌ای بر حسابان شبکه

max-plus

[63]

[63]

min-plus



شکل ۲-۵:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & R(t) \\
 & R^*(t) \quad [0, t] \\
 & [0, t] \\
 & [63] \\
 & R(t) \quad \alpha(t) \quad R(t) \\
 & \forall s, 0 \leq s \leq t, R(t) - R(s) \leq \alpha(t-s) \\
 & \alpha(t-s) \quad [s, t] \\
 & R(t) \sim \alpha(t) \quad \alpha(t) \quad R(t) \\
 & R(t) \quad \beta(t) \\
 & \Delta > 0 \quad R^*(t + \Delta) - R^*(t) \geq \beta(\Delta) \quad \beta(\Delta) \quad [t, t + \Delta]
 \end{aligned}$$

¹ Busy period

$$\alpha^*(t) = (\alpha \odot \beta)(t) \geq \alpha(t) \quad ()$$

g f . min-plus deconvolution \odot

$$(f \odot g)(t) = \sup_{s \geq 0} (f(t+s) - g(s)) \quad f(0)=g(0)=0$$

- ()

$$\alpha(t) = b + r.t \quad :$$

$$\beta_{R,T}(t) = R.(t-T)^+ \quad \text{FIFO}$$

:

$$\alpha^*(t) = \alpha(t) + r.T \quad ()$$

S₂ S₁ R(t) توالی گره ها:

$$S \quad \beta_1(t) \quad \beta_1(t)$$

$$: \quad S \quad S_2 \quad S_1$$

$$\beta(t) = (\beta_1 \otimes \beta_2)(t) \quad ()$$

: min-plus convolution \otimes

$$(f \otimes g)(t) = \inf_{0 \leq s \leq t} (f(t-s) + g(s))$$

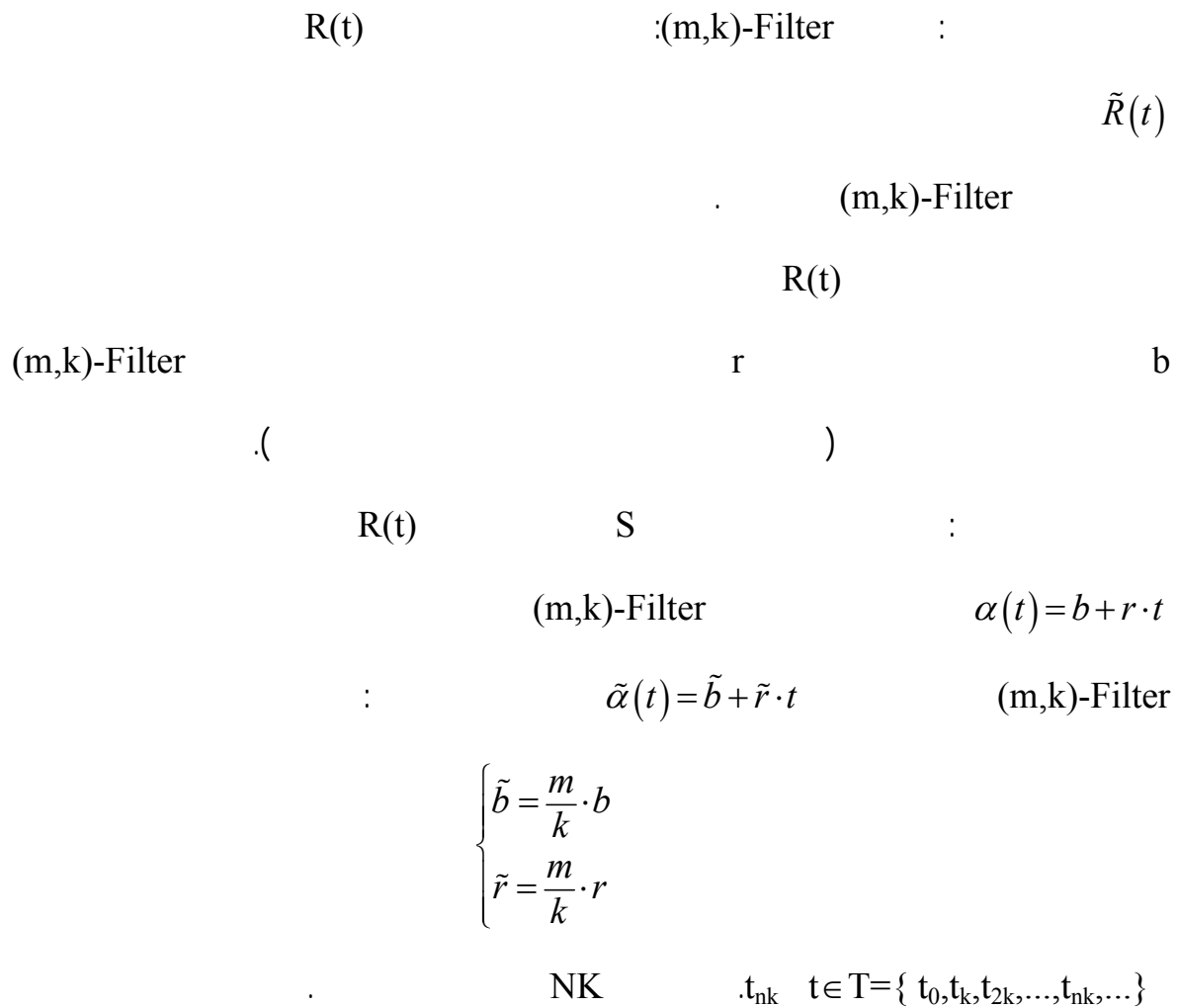
(M,K)-FILTER مفهوم ۱-۱-۴-۵

$$(m,k)\text{-firm} \quad R(t)$$

$$(m,k)\text{-Firm} \quad (m,k)\text{-filtering}$$

[60]

¹ Rate-latency service curve



۲-۴-۵ مدل شبکه‌های حسگر بی‌سیم

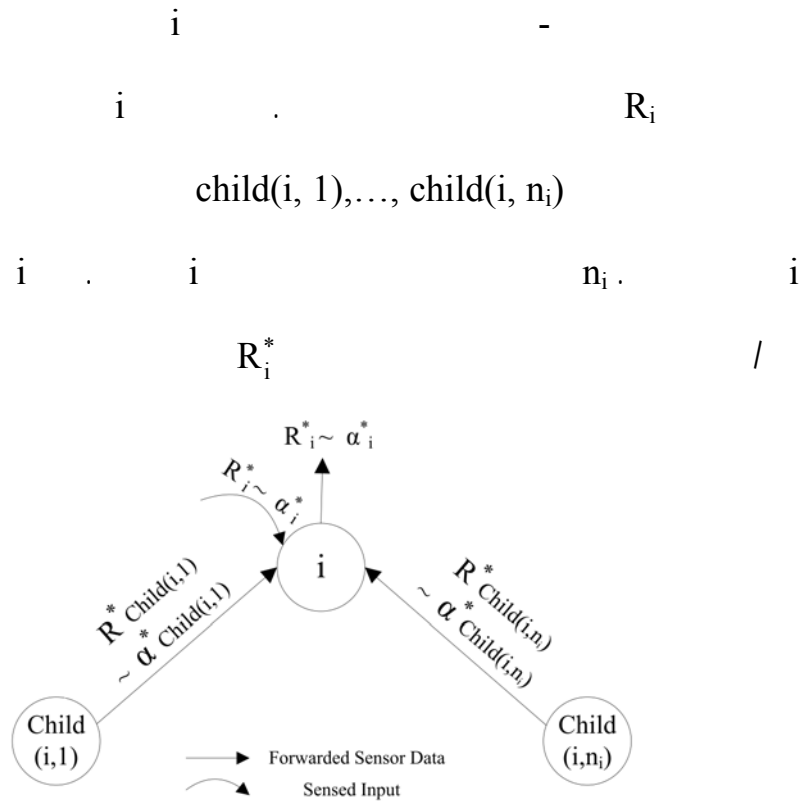
[97]

N

N

¹ Burst size

² Minimal arrival curve of stream



شکل ۴-۵:

$\bar{\alpha}_i$

:

$$\bar{R}_i(t) = R_i(t) + \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} R_{child(i,j)}^*(t) \quad ()$$

: i i

$$\bar{\alpha}_i(t) = \alpha(t)_i + \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \alpha_{child(i,j)}^*(t) \quad ()$$

i

:

$$\alpha_i^*(t) = (\bar{\alpha}_i \odot \beta_i)(t) = \left(\left[\alpha_i + \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \alpha_{child(i,j)}^* \right] \odot \beta_i \right)(t) \quad ()$$

()

α_i

$i=1, \dots, N$

β_i

()

α_i^*

"

"

"

"

"

"

α_i^*

()

"

"

()

B_i

i

D_i

i

:

()

$$B_i = v(\bar{\alpha}_i, \beta_i) = \sup_{s \geq 0} \{ \bar{\alpha}_i(s) - \beta_i(s) \} \quad ()$$

$$D_i = h(\bar{\alpha}_i, \beta_i) = \sup_{s \geq 0} \left\{ \inf \{ \tau \geq 0 : \bar{\alpha}_i(s) \leq \beta_i(s + \tau) \} \right\} \quad ()$$

\bar{D}_i

i

:

(P(i))

$$\bar{D}_i = \sum_{i \in p(i)} D_i \quad ()$$

:

\bar{D}_i

$$\bar{D} = \max_{i=1, \dots, N} \bar{D}_i \quad ()$$

$$() \quad B_1$$

$$()$$

۳-۴-۵ مدل ترافیک

۱-۳-۴-۵ منحنی ورودی

حداکثر نرخ برداشت داده^۱:

i

:

$$\alpha_i(t) = p_i t = \gamma_{p_i, 0}(t) \quad ()$$

$$()$$

متوسط نرخ برداشت داده^۲:

¹ Maximum Sensing Rate

² Average Sensing Rate

: i

$$\alpha_i(t) = r_i t + b_i = \gamma_{s_i, b_i}(t) \quad ()$$

r_i

r_i

منحنی جریان متوسط ۲-۳-۴-۵

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

R(t)

S

$$\alpha(t) = b + r \cdot t$$

DC-(m,k)-Firm

()

R*(t)

$$\alpha^*(t) = b^* + r^* \cdot t$$

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

(m,k)-Filter

:

¹ Effective flow

$$\begin{cases} b^* = \frac{m}{k} \cdot b \\ r^* = \frac{m}{k} \cdot r \end{cases}$$

:

r

$$D_{\max}^* = \frac{m}{k} \cdot \frac{b}{r} + \frac{L}{C} \quad ()$$

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

b_r

r

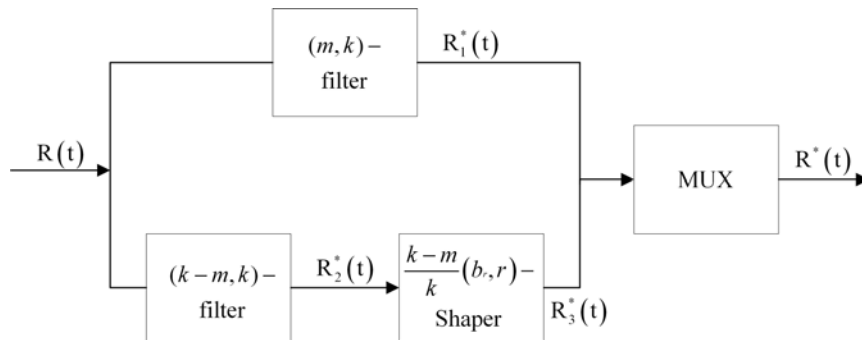
d

:

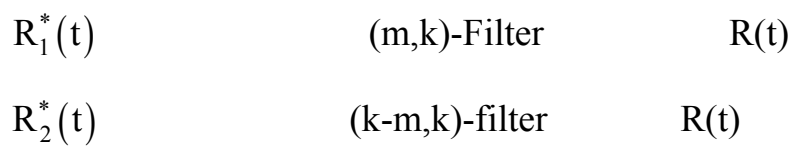
$$b_r = d \cdot r$$

()

$$b_r \leq b$$



شکل ۵-۵:



$$\frac{k-m}{k}(b,r) \quad R_2^*(t)$$

$$:$$

$$\frac{b_r}{r}$$

$$R_1^* \sim \left(\frac{m}{k}b, \frac{m}{k}r \right) \bullet$$

$$R_2^*(t) \sim \left(\frac{k-m}{k}b, \frac{k-m}{k}r \right) \bullet$$

$$R_3^*(t) \sim \left(\frac{k-m}{k}b_r, \frac{k-m}{k}r \right) \bullet$$

$$R^*(t) = R_1^*(t) + R_3^*(t) \quad R^*(t)$$

:

WFQ

$$R^*(t) \sim \left(\frac{m}{k}b + \frac{k-m}{k}b_r, r \right) \quad ()$$

۳-۳-۴-۵ منحنی خدمت

:

$$\beta_{R,T}(t) = R(t-T)^+ \quad ()$$

T

R ≥ r

0

x

x ≥ 0

(x)⁺

()

:[63]

WFQ

$$D_{\max}^{WFQ} = \frac{b}{r} + \frac{L}{C} \quad ()$$

WFQ

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

r

r*

D_{req}

:

$$br = \frac{k}{k-m} \left(D_{req} - \frac{m}{k} \cdot \frac{b}{r} - \frac{L}{C} \right) r \quad ()$$

:

$$d_{opt} = \frac{b_r}{r} \quad ()$$

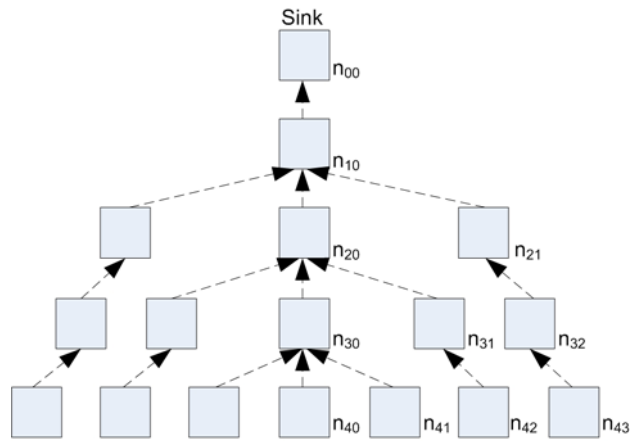
$b_r=0$

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

(m,k)-Firm

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

۴-۴-۵ مدل تحلیلی یک سناریو واقعی



شکل ۵-۶:

GPSR

[57]

GPSR

p

()

فعالیت حسگری^۲:

$$\alpha_i(t) = pt = \gamma_{p,0}(t)$$

()

¹ Beacon

² Sensing activity

$$\bar{\alpha}_i \quad (-) .$$

ارسال به جلو بسته ها¹:

$$() :$$

$$\beta_i(t) = \beta_{f,l}(t) = f(t-l)^+ \quad ()$$

محاسبات:

$$m=k$$

$$n_{10}$$

$$() \quad n_{40} \quad \alpha_{40}^*$$

$$: () ()$$

$$\alpha_{40} = \gamma_{p,0}, \beta_{40} = \beta_{f,l} = \beta, \alpha_{40}^* = \alpha_{40} \odot \beta_{40} = \gamma_{p,pl} \quad ()$$

$$.(\alpha_{40}^* = \alpha_{41}^* = \alpha_{42}^* = \alpha_{43}^*) \quad n_{40}$$

$$() () () ()$$

:

$$\bar{\alpha}_{30} = \gamma_{p,0} + 3\alpha_{40}^* = \gamma_{p,0} + 3\gamma_{p,pl} = \gamma_{4p,3pl}, \alpha_{30}^* = \bar{\alpha}_{30} \odot \beta = \gamma_{4p,7pl} \quad ()$$

$$: \quad n_{10}$$

$$\bar{\alpha}_{10} = \gamma_{p,0} + 2\alpha_{21}^* + \alpha_{20}^* = \gamma_{16p,34pl}, \alpha_{10}^* = \bar{\alpha}_{10} \odot \beta = \gamma_{16p,50pl} \quad ()$$

B₁₀

$$n_{10}$$

$$: () () \quad D$$

¹ Packet forwarding

$$B_{10} = v(\bar{\alpha}_{10}, \beta) = 50pl$$

$$D_{10} = h(\bar{\alpha}_{10}, \beta) = l + \frac{34pl}{f}, D_{20} = h(\bar{\alpha}_{20}, \beta) = l + \frac{13pl}{f}$$

$$D_{30} = h(\bar{\alpha}_{30}, \beta) = l + \frac{3pl}{f}, D_{40} = h(\bar{\alpha}_{40}, \beta) = l$$

$$D = D_{40} + D_{30} + D_{20} + D_{10} = 4l + \frac{50pl}{f}$$

۵-۵ محاسبه کارایی و شبیه سازی

[130] DC-(m,k)-WFQ

OMNet++

MAC

Berkeley Mote

[49]

جدول ۵-۱:

Propagation model	Two-Ray
Bandwidth	19.2Kb/s
Payload size	40 Byte
Terrain	(80m, 80m)
Node number	200
Node placement	Uniform
Radio Range	38.3m
Routing	Shortest-path tree

*

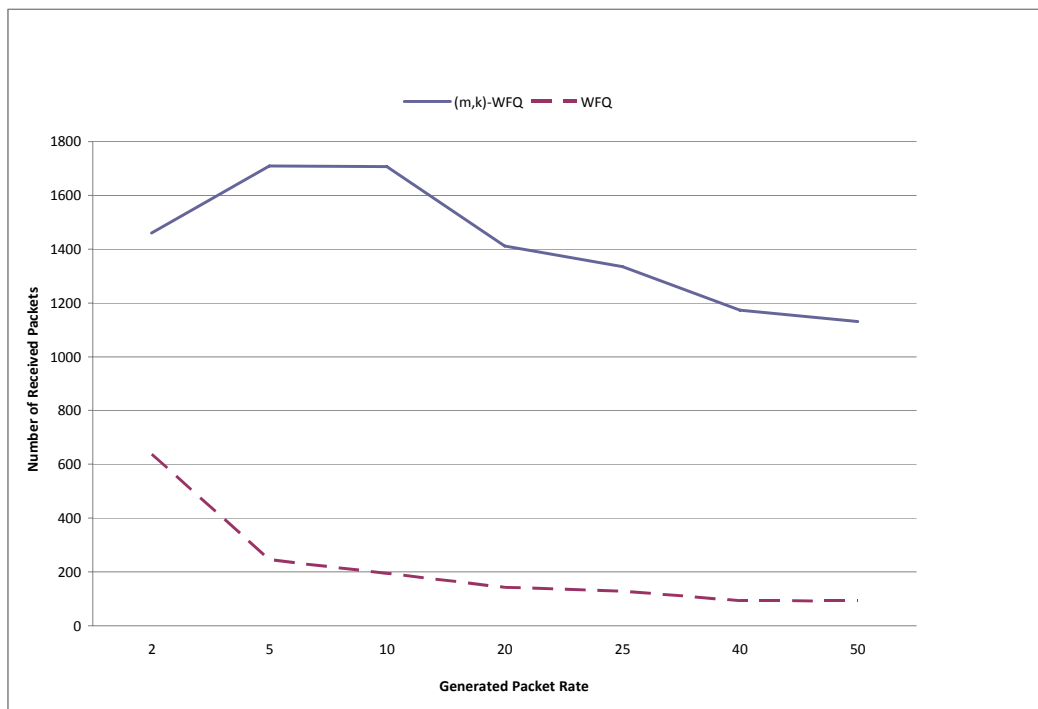
¹ Castalia

'm'

%

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

WFQ



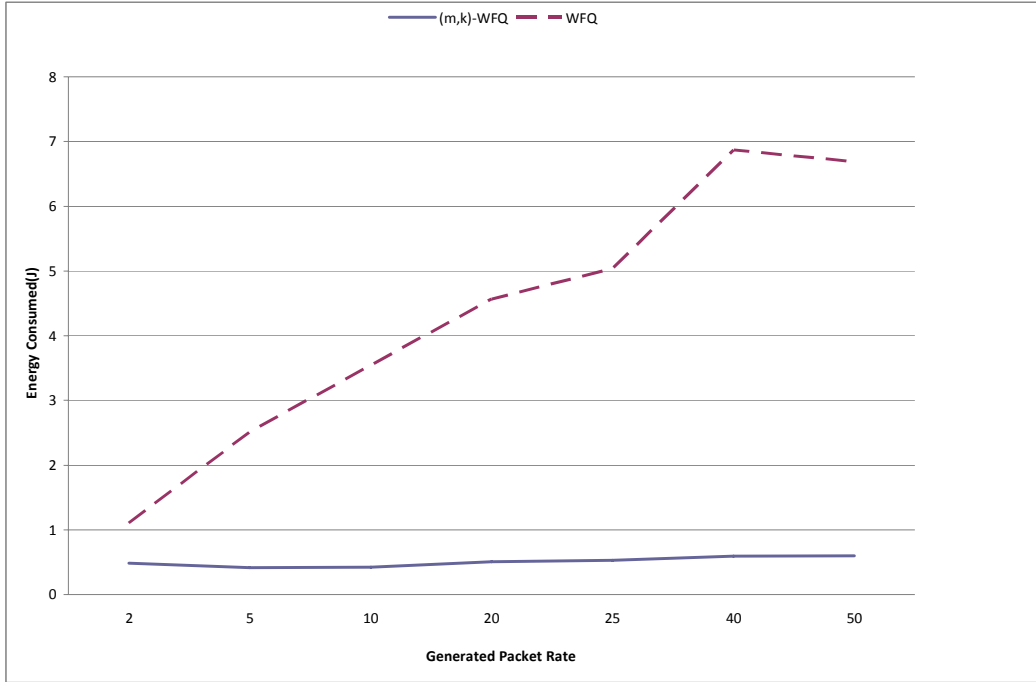
شکل ۵-۷:

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

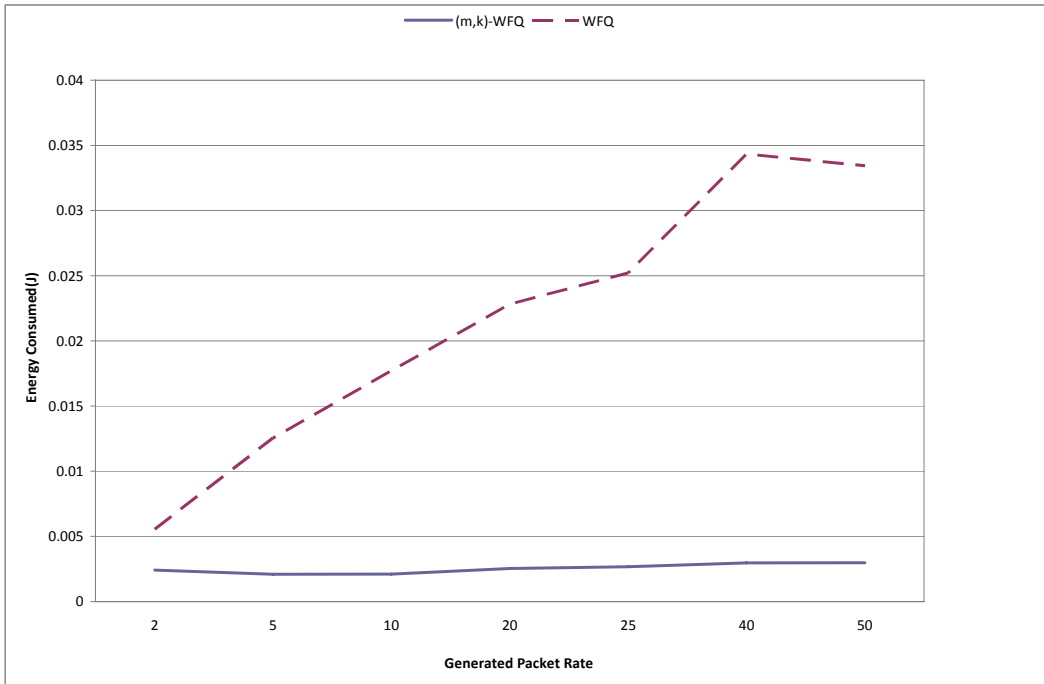
- -

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

WFQ



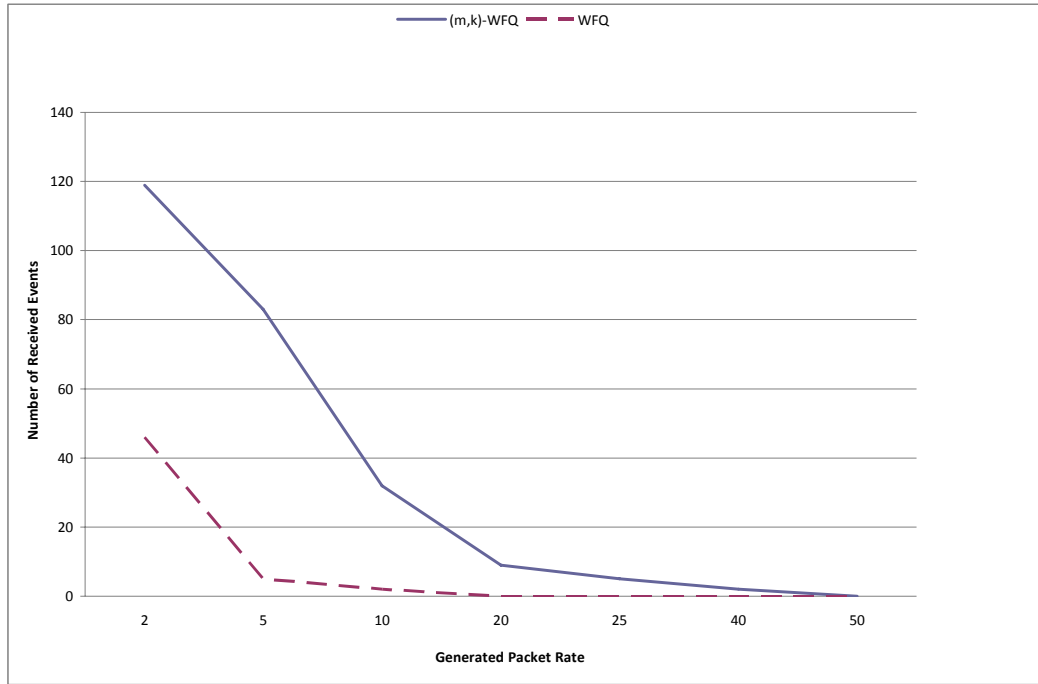
شکل ۵-۸:



شکل ۵-۹:

WFQ

DC-(m-k)-WFQ



شکل ۵-۱:

(m,k)-Firm

جدول ۵-۲:

Flow	(m,k)	Rate	Traffic Model	Required Deadline
Flow 1	(4,5)	0.2 Kb/s	Poisson 0.5 p/s	1 s
Flow 2	(3,5)	3.8 Kb/s	Poisson 5 p/s	400 ms
Flow 3	(0,1)	15.2 Kb/s	Poisson 40 p/s	Infinite

/ kbps

/ kbps

/ kbps

()-Firm

()-Firm

/ kbps

()-Firm

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

جدول ۳-۵:

Flow	DC-(m,k)-WFQ	WFQ
Flow1	0.98	20.42
Flow2	0.38	5.61
Flow3	0.97	3.43

WFQ

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

WFQ

((m,k)-Firm)

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

WFQ

WFQ

(m,k)-Firm

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

DC-

(m,k)-WFQ

¹ Overload

فصل ششم

۶ نتیجه‌گیری و کارهای آتی

FIFO

[80]

[82]

[81]

FIFO

FIFO

)

DC-(m,k)-Firm

(

[41]

[83]

XTC

[124] [123] [122]

۱-۶ دستاوردهای این تحقیق

:

[80]

FIFO

•

[82]

•

•

[81]

FIFO

•

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

•

[83]

•

[41]

XTC

•

•

[123] [124] [122]

۲-۶ کارهای آتی

" "

۱-۲-۶ محاسبه متوسط تأخیر

k

FIFO

[84] [85]

¹ Self Similar

² Queues with Impatient Customers

۲-۲-۶ بی درنگی محکم

k m

DC-(m,k)-WFQ

۳-۲-۶ محاسبه کران بالای تأخیر

MAC

۴-۲-۶ الگوریتم‌های مسیریابی

۵-۲-۶ مصالحه بین بی‌درنگی و عوامل دیگر شبکه حسگر بی‌سیم

واژه‌نامه انگلیسی به فارسی

Active Mobility	تحرک فعال
Actuation	راه اندازی، تحریک
Adaptive	وفقی
Ad-hoc	اقتضایی، موردی
Aggregated unit	
Aggregation	
Application Programming Interface (API)	
Application-oriented	کاربرد گرا
Automatic Air Traffic Control	کنترل خودکار ترافیک هوایی
Average Sensing Rate	
Backpressure Packet re-Routing	مسیریابی معکوس تحت فشار بسته‌ها
Base station	ایستگاه پایه
Beacon	راه‌نما، پرتو
Broadcast	()
Buffer	
Burst size	
Busy period	()
Cellular Networks	شبکه‌های سلولی
Channel Contention	
Circuit-Switched Networks	
Class	رده
Cluster head	()
Cluster node	
Clustering	خوشه‌بندی (یا دسته بندی)
Contention Window (CW)	
Critical	بحرانی

Cyclic order	
Data Centric-Weighted Fair Queue	
Data-centric	داده محور
Deadline	موعد (یا ضرب الاجل)
Delay and Queue Bounds	
Drop	حذف شدن
Dynamic	
Effective flow	
Embedded	نهفته
End-to-end	انتها به انتها
Energy-rich	پر انرژی
Erlang fixed-point	
Exhaustive	
Failure	خرابی
Firm	
Firm Real-time Systems	سیستم‌های بی‌درنگ محکم
Flat routing	مسیریابی تخت
Flooding	جاری شدن سیل آسا
Flow	
Flow service share	
Forwarding node	گره جلو برنده
Gated	
Geographic routing	مسیریابی جغرافیایی
Hard Real-time Systems	سیستم‌های بی‌درنگ سخت
Hierarchical routing	مسیریابی سلسله مراتبی
Holes	حفره‌ها
Hop by Hop	گام به گام
ID	شناسه
Impatient	بی‌تاب
Indicator Function	

Jitter	
Lightweight	سبک
Limited service	
Link	پیوند
Little's Law	
Location-addressed	موقعیت نشان
Location-Addressed Protocol (LAP)	نشانی-مکانی
Mandatory	
Maximum Sensing Rate	
Medium Access Control (MAC)	
Minimal arrival curve of stream	
Miss	از دست دادن
Miss Ratio	()
Mobile interface	رابطهای متحرک
Monitoring	پایش
Multihop	چند گامی
Multihop shortest-path tree	
Network Calculus	حسابان شبکه
Network Life Time	طول عمر شبکه
Noise	اختلال امواج، اغتشاش
Optional	
Overload	
Packet forwarding	
Packet Switch Networks	
Partial Interferers	
Passive Mobility	تحرک غیر فعال
Pattern	
Perimeter routing	مسیریابی پیرامونی
Periodic	ادواری
Poisson arrival streams	
Polling model	

Priority Queue (PQ)

Proactive routing	مسیریابی پیش‌دستانه
Quality of Information (QoI)	سطح کیفیت اطلاعات
Quality of Service (QoS)	
Query	درخواست (یا پرسمان)
Rate-latency service curve	
Reactive routing	مسیریابی واکنشی
Real-time	بی‌درنگ
Real-time Degree	درجه بی‌درنگی
Real-Time Power-Aware Routing	
Real-Time with Load Distribution	
Relay node	
Reliability	قابلیت اطمینان
Reliable Real-time Degree	
Request To Route (RTR)	
Reservation	رزرونامایی
Root	ریشه
Round-robin	
Router	مسیریاب
Safety	ایمنی
Scalable	مقیاس پذیر
Scheduler	
Second Moment	
Security	امنیت
Self Similar	
Self-maintaining	خود نگهدار
Self-operating	خود کار
Self-organizing	خود سازمانده
Self-stabilized	خود پایدار
Sensing activity	

Sensor streams

Sink node

Slack time

زمان باقی مانده یا فرصت

Smart Spaces

فضاهای هوشمند

Soft Real-time Systems

سیستم‌های بی‌درنگ نرم

Space-temporal domain

Static

Tardiness

دیرکرد

Temporal constraint

Time Slot

Timeliness requirement

نیازهای زمانی

Topology

همبندی

Total Interferers

Transport layer

Utility function

تابع سودمندی

Utilization

Velocity Monotonic Scheduling
(VMS)

زمانبندی یکنواخت سرعت

Virtual finish tag

Virtual finish time

Wake-up requests

درخواستهای بیدارباش

Weighted Fair Queue (WFQ)

صفهای منصفانه وزن‌دار

Wireless Sensor Network

شبکه حسگر بی‌سیم

واژه‌نامه فارسی به انگلیسی

Mandatory	
Noise	اختلال امواج، اغتشاش
Optional	
Periodic	ادواری
Packet forwarding	
Erlang fixed-point	
Miss	از دست دادن
Ad-hoc	اقتضایی، موردی
Security	امنیت
End-to-end	انتها به انتها
Base station	ایستگاه پایه
Safety	ایمنی
Critical	بحرانی
Virtual finish tag	
Time Slot	
Utilization	
Impatient	بی‌تاب
Real-time	بی‌درنگ
Real-Time with Load Distribution	
Monitoring	پایش
Energy-rich	پر انرژی
Contention Window (CW)	
Dynamic	
Link	پیوند
Utility function	تابع سودمندی
Indicator Function	
Aggregation	

Passive Mobility	تحرک غیر فعال
Active Mobility	تحرک فعال
Cyclic order	
Channel Contention	
Static	
Flooding	جاری شدن سیل آسا
Exhaustive	
Flow	
Effective flow	
Round-robin	
Multihop	چند گامی
Maximum Sensing Rate	
Drop	حذف شوند
Network Calculus	حسابان شبکه
Holes	حفره ها
Flow service share	
Limited service	
Failure	خرابی
Self-stabilized	خود پایدار
Self-organizing	خود سازمانده
Self-operating	خود کار
Self-maintaining	خود نگهدار
Self Similar	
Clustering	خوشه بندی (یا دسته بندی)
Data-centric	داده محور
Space-temporal domain	
Real-time Degree	درجه بی درنگی
Reliable Real-time Degree	
Multihop shortest-path tree	
Query	درخواست (یا پرسمان)

Request To Route (RTR)

Wake-up requests	درخواستهای بیدارباش
Gated	
Medium Access Control (MAC)	
Busy period	()
Tardiness	دیرکرد
Application Programming Interface (API)	
Mobile interface	رابطهای متحرک
Actuation	راه اندازی، تحریک
Beacon	راهنما، پرتو
Class	رده
Reservation	رزرونامایی
Poisson arrival streams	
Sensor streams	
Root	ریشه
Slack time	زمان باقی مانده یا فرصت
Virtual finish time	
Scheduler	
Velocity Monotonic Scheduling (VMS)	زمانبندی یکنواخت سرعت
Lightweight	سبک
Cluster head	()
Overload	
Quality of Information (QoI)	سطح کیفیت اطلاعات
Quality of Service (QoS)	
Hard Real-time Systems	سیستم‌های بی درنگ سخت
Firm Real-time Systems	سیستم‌های بی درنگ محکم
Soft Real-time Systems	سیستم‌های بی درنگ نرم
Wireless Sensor Network	شبکه حسگر بی سیم
Packet Switch Networks	

Cellular Networks	شبکه‌های سلولی
Circuit-Switched Networks	
ID	شناسه
Priority Queue (PQ)	
Data Centric-Weighted Fair Queue	
Weighted Fair Queue (WFQ)	صفه‌های منصفانه وزن‌دار
Burst size	
Network Life Time	طول عمر شبکه
Smart Spaces	فضاهای هوشمند
Sensing activity	
Reliability	قابلیت اطمینان
Little's Law	
Location-Addressed Protocol (LAP)	نشانی-مکانی
Temporal constraint	
Application-oriented	کاربرد گرا
Delay and Queue Bounds	
Automatic Air Traffic Control	کنترل خودکار ترافیک هوایی
Hop by Hop	گام به گام
Relay node	
Forwarding node	گره جلو برنده
Sink node	
Cluster node	
Second Moment	
Pattern	
Transport layer	
Jitter	
Average Sensing Rate	
Firm	
Partial Interferers	
Total Interferers	
Polling model	

Router	مسیریاب
Real-Time Power-Aware Routing	
Perimeter routing	مسیریابی پیرامونی
Proactive routing	مسیریابی پیش‌دستانه
Flat routing	مسیریابی تخت
Geographic routing	مسیریابی جغرافیایی
Hierarchical routing	مسیریابی سلسله‌مراتبی
Backpressure Packet re-Routing	مسیریابی معکوس تحت فشار بسته‌ها
Reactive routing	مسیریابی واکنشی
Scalable	مقیاس پذیر
Rate-latency service curve	
Minimal arrival curve of stream	
Deadline	موعد (یا ضرب الاجل)
Location-addressed	موقعیت نشان
Buffer	
Miss Ratio	()
Embedded	نهفته
Timeliness requirement	نیازهای زمانی
Topology	همبندی
Broadcast	()
Aggregated unit	
Adaptive	وفقی

فهرست منابع

- [1] I. Aad and C. Castellucia, "Differentiation Mechanism for IEEE 802.11", In Proc. of IEEE INFOCOM'01, Alaska, USA, 22-26 April 2001, pp. 209-218.
- [2] T. F. Abdelzaher, J. Stankovic, C. Lu, R. Zhang, and Y. Lu, "Feedback Performance Control in Software Systems", IEEE Control Systems Magazine, Vol. 23, No. 3, 2003, pp. 74-90.
- [3] T. F. Abdelzaher, K. Shashi Prabh, R. Kiran "On Real-Time Capacity Limits of Multihop Wireless Sensor Networks", RTSS 2004: Proceedings of the 25th IEEE Real-Time Systems Symposium, Lisbon, Portugal, Dec. 2004, pp. 359-370.
- [4] A. A. Ahmed, L. A. LATIFF, "Real-time Routing Protocol With Load Distribution in Wireless sensor network based on IEEE 802.11 AND IEEE 802.15.4", Jurnal Teknologi, Issue 47(D), 2007, pp. 71-90.
- [5] K. Akayya and M. Younis, "An Energy-Aware QoS Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks", 23rd International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems Workshops (ICDCSW'03), Baltimore, MD, USA, May 2003, pp. 710-715.
- [6] I. F. Akyildiz, M. C. Vuran, and O. B. Akan, "A Cross Layer Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks", in Proceedings of CISS 2006, Princeton, NJ, March 2006, pp. 1102-1107.
- [7] I. Akyildiz, W. Su, Y. Sankarasubramaniam, and E. Cayirci, "A Survey on Sensor Networks", IEEE Communications Magazine, Vol. 40, No. 8, August 2002, pp. 102-116.
- [8] J. N. Al-Karaki, A. E. Kamal, "Routing techniques in wireless sensor networks: a survey", Wireless Communications, IEEE, Vol. 11, Issue 6, Dec. 2004, pp. 6- 28.
- [9] J. N. Al-Karaki, R. Ul-Mustafa, and A. E. Kamal, "Data Aggregation in Wireless Sensor Networks - Exact and Approximate Algorithms", in Proceedings of IEEE Workshop on High Performance Switching and Routing (HPSR'04), Phoenix, Arizona, USA, April 2004, pp. 241-245.
- [10] A. Allen, Probability, "Statistics and Queueing Theory with Computer Science Applications", Second Edition, Academic Press 1990.
- [11] A. L. L. Aquino, C. M. S. Figueiredo, E. F. Nakamura, A. C. Frery, A. A. F. Loureiro, and A. O. Fernandes, "Sensor stream reduction for clustered wireless sensor networks", In: 23rd ACM Symposium on Applied Computing 2008 (SAC'08). ACM, Fortaleza, Brazil, March 2008, pp. 2052-2056.
- [12] V. Bharghavan, A. Demers, S. Shenkar, and L. Zhang, "MACAW: A Media Access Protocol for Wireless LANs", SIGCOMM'94 Conference on

- Communications, Architectures, Protocols and Applications, London, UK, Aug. 1994, pp. 212-225.
- [13] C. Bisdikian, "On sensor sampling and quality of information: A starting point", in Proceedings of the Fifth IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Communications Workshops (PERCOMW' 07), Hawthorne, NY, March 2007, pp. 279-284.
 - [14] O. J. Boxma and B. W. Meister, "Waiting-Time Approximations in Multi-Queue System with Cyclic Service", Performance Evaluation, Vol. 7, Issue 1, Feb. 1987, pp. 59-70.
 - [15] D. Braginsky and D. Estrin, "Rumor Routing Algorithm for Sensor Networks", in First ACM International Workshop on Wireless Sensor Networks and Applications (ACM WSNA 2002), Atlanta, GA, USA, October 2002, pp. 22-31.
 - [16] J. Broch, D. A. Maltz, D. Johnson, Y.-C. Hu, and J. Jetcheva, "A Performance Comparison of Multi-Hop Wireless Ad Hoc Network Routing Protocols", in Proc. of 4th ACM/IEEE Int'l Conf. on Mobile Computing and Networking (MobiCom'98), Dallas, Texas, USA, October 1998, pp. 85-97.
 - [17] N. Bulusu, J. Heidemann, D. Estrin, "GPS-less Low-Cost Outdoor Localization for Very Small Devices", IEEE Personal Communications Magazine, Vol. 7, Issu 5, Oct. 2000, pp. 28-34.
 - [18] E. Callaway, P. Gorday, L. Hester, J. A. Gutierrez, M. Naeve, B. Heile, V. Bahl, "Home Networking with IEEE 802.15.4: A Developing Standard for Low-Rate Wireless Personal Area Networks"; IEEE Communications Magazine, August 2002, pp.70-77.
 - [19] B. Chen, K. Jamieson, H. Balakrishnan, and R. Morris, "Span: An Energy-Efficient Coordination Algorithm for Topology Maintenance in Ad Hoc Wireless Networks", in Proceedings of the 7th ACM International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking, Rome, Italy, 16-21 July 2001, pp. 85-96.
 - [20] K. Chen, Y. Qin, F. Jiang, "A Probabilistic Energy-Efficient Routing (PEER) Scheme for Ad-hoc Sensor Networks", 3rd Annual IEEE SECON conference, Reston, VA, USA, Sept. 2006, pp. 964-970.
 - [21] R. Cheng, K. Lam, S. Prabhakar, and B. Liang, "An efficient location update mechanism for continuous queries over moving objects", Information Systems, Elsevier, Vol. 32, Issue 4, June 2007, pp. 593-620.
 - [22] C.-F. Chiasserini and M. Garetto, "Modeling the Performance of Wireless Sensor Networks", INFOCOM'04, Hong Kong, China, March 2004, pp. 220-231.
 - [23] O. Chipara, Z. He, G. Xing, Q. Chen, X. Wang, C. Lu, J. Stankovic and T. Abdelzaher, "Real-time Power-Aware Routing in Sensor Networks", In: Proc. IWQoS, New Haven, CT, USA, June 2006, pp. 83-92.
 - [24] M. Chu, H. Haussecker, and F. Zhao, "Scalable information driven sensor querying and routing for ad hoc heterogeneous sensor networks", The International Journal of High Performance Computing Applications, Vol. 16, Issue 3, August 2002, pp. 293-313.

- [25] T. Dasu, and T. Johnson, "Exploratory Data Mining and Data Cleaning", Wiley Interscience, 2003.
- [26] A. Demers, S. Keshav, and S. Shenker, "Analysis and simulation of fair queuing algorithm", Proceedings ACM SigComm 89, Austin, TX, USA, 1989, pp. 3-12.
- [27] J. Deng and Z. Haas, "Dual Busy Tone Multiple Access (DBTMA): A New Medium Access Control for Packet Radio Networks", In IEEE ICUPC'98, Italy, October 1998, pp. 973-977.
- [28] S. S. Doumit, D. P. Agrawal; "Self-Organizing and Energy-Efficient Network of Sensors", MILCOM 2002. proceedings, CA, USA, Oct. 2002, pp. 1245-1250.
- [29] S. A. Eshkiyeva, "A characterization of information quality using fuzzy logic", in 18th Int'l Conf. of the North American Fuzzy Information Processing Society, NAFIPS 1999, New York, USA, June 1999, pp. 635-639.
- [30] D. Estrin, R. Govindan, J. Heidemann, and S. Kumar, "Next Century Challenges: Scalable Coordination in Sensor Networks", in Proceeding of the 5th annual ACM/IEEE International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking MobiCom 99, Seattle, WA, USA, August 1999, pp. 263-270.
- [31] Q. Fang, F. Zhao, and L. Guibas, "Lightweight Sensing and Communication Protocols for Target Enumeration and Aggregation", in Proceedings of the 4th ACM international symposium on Mobile ad hoc networking and computing (MOBIHOC), Annapolis, Maryland, USA, June 2003, pp. 165-176.
- [32] S. Feizabadi, B. Ravindran, E. D. Jensen, "MSA: a memory aware utility accrual scheduling algorithm", Proceedings of ACM SAC, Santa Fe, New Mexico, USA, March 2005, pp. 857-862.
- [33] E. Felemban, C.-G. Lee, E. Ekici, R. Boder, and S. Vural, "MMSPEED: multipath Multi-SPEED protocol for QoS guarantee of reliability and Timeliness in wireless", in IEEE transactions on mobile computing (IEEE trans. mob. comput.), Vol. 5, Issue 6, 2006, pp. 738-754.
- [34] P. Goyal, H. Vin, "Start-time fair queueing: a scheduling algorithm for integrated service packet switching networks", IEEE/ACM Trans. On Networking, Vol. 5, Issue 5, Oct. 1997, pp. 690-704.
- [35] P. Goyal, S.S. Lam, and H. Vin, "Determining end-to-end delay bounds in heterogeneous networks", In: Proceedings of the Fifth International Workshop on Network and Operating System Support for Digital Audio and Video, Durham, NH, USA, April 1995, pp. 287-298.
- [36] W. P. Gronenkijk, "Conservation Laws in Polling Systems", PhD Thesis, University of Utrecht, Netherland, 1990.
- [37] D. Gross, J. F. Shortle, J. M. Thompson and C. M. Harris, "Fundamentals of Queueing theory" Fourth Edition: John Wiley and Sons Inc., 2008.
- [38] V. C. Gungor, "Real-Time and Reliable Communication in Wireless Sensor and Actor Networks", Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, August 2007.
- [39] P. Gupta and P. R. Kumar, "The Capacity of Wireless Networks", IEEE Trans. on Information Theory, Vol. 46, Issue 2, Mar. 2000, pp. 388-404.

- [40] J. A. Gutierrez, M. Naeve, E. Callaway, M. Bourgeois, V. Mitter, B. Heile, "IEEE 802.15.4: A Developing Standard for Low-Power Low-Cost Wireless Personal Area Networks", *IEEE Network*, Vol. 15, Issue 5, Sep./Oct. 2001, pp. 12-19.
- [41] R. Hajisheykhi, M. Baharloo, K. Mizanian, A. H. Jahangir, "A real time infrastructure for topology control in Wireless Sensor Networks", CSICC 2009, The 14th National Computer Society of Iran Computer Conference, Tehran, Iran, 9-10 March 2009, pp. 1-7. (in Persian)
- [42] M. Hamdaoui, and P. Ramanathan, "A dynamic priority assignment technique for streams with (m, k)-firm deadlines", *IEEE Transactions on Computers*, Vol. 44, Issue 4, Dec. 1995, pp. 1443–1451.
- [43] B. R. Haverkort, "Performance of Computer Communication System", John Wiley and Sons, 1998.
- [44] L. He, "Delay-Minimum Energy-Aware Routing Protocol (DERP) for Wireless Sensor Networks", Proceedings of the Eighth ACIS International Conference on Software Engineering, Artificial Intelligence, Networking, and Parallel/Distributed Computing, Qingdao, Shandong, China, July 2007, pp. 155-160.
- [45] T. He, J. A Stankovic, C. Lu, T. Abdelzaher, "SPEED: A Stateless Protocol for Real-time Communication in Sensor Networks", In Proc. of IEEE International Conference on Distributed Computing Systems (ICDCS'03), Providence, Rhode Island USA, May 2003, pp. 46-55.
- [46] W. B. Heinzelman, A. L. Murphy, Hervaldo S. Carvalho, Mark A. Perillo, "Middleware to Support Sensor Network Applications", *IEEE Network*, Vol. 18, Issue 1, January/February 2004, pp. 6-14.
- [47] W. Heinzelman, A. Chandrakasan, and H. Balakrishnan, "Energy-efficient communication protocol for wireless sensor networks", in Proc. of the 33rd Hawaii International Conference System Sciences, Hawaii, USA, January 2000, pp. 3005-3014.
- [48] W. R. Heinzelman, J. Kulik, and H. Balakrishnan, "Adaptive protocols for information dissemination in wireless sensor networks", in In proceeding of the 5th Annual ACM/IEEE international Conference on Mobile Computing and Networks (MobiCom'99), Seattle, Washington, Aug, 1999, pp. 174–185.
- [49] J. Hill, R. Szewczyk, A. Woo, S. Hollar, D. Culler, and K. Pister, "System Architecture Directions for Network Sensors", ASPLOS 2000, Cambridge, MA, Nov. 2000, pp. 93-104.
- [50] M. Iftikhar, M. Caglar, and B. Landfeldt, "An Analytical model based on G/M/1 with Self-Similar input to provide end-to-end QoS in 3G networks", in IEEE/ACM Mobiwac 06 (MSWIM), Torremolinos, Malage, Spain, Oct. 2006, pp. 180-189.
- [51] C. Intanagonwiwat, R. Govindan, and D. Estrin, "Directed Diffusion: A Scalable and Robust Communication Paradigm for Sensor Networks", In Proc of the Sixth Annual IEEE/ACM International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking, Boston, Massachusetts, USA, August 2000, pp 56-67.

- [52] C. Intanagonwiwat, R. Govindan, D. Estrin, J. Heidemann, and F. Silva, "Direct diffusion for wireless sensor networking", *IEEE / ACM Transactions on Networking*, vol. 11, Issue 1, Feb 2003, pp. 2-16.
- [53] E. D. Jensen, C. D. Locke, and H. Tokuda, "A Time-Driven Scheduling Model for Real-Time Systems", In *IEEE RTSS*, San Diego, California, USA, Dec. 1985, pp. 112-122.
- [54] P. Johansson, T. Larsson, N. Hedman, and B. Mielczarek and M. Degermark, "Routing Protocols for Mobile Ad Hoc Networks A Comparative Performance Analysis", in *Proc. of ACM/IEEE 5th Int'l Conf. on Mobile Computing and Networking (MobiCom'99)*, Seattle, Washington, USA, August 1999, pp. 195-206.
- [55] D. B. Johnson and D. A. Maltz, "Dynamic Source Routing in Ad-Hoc Wireless Networks", *Mobile Computing*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Vol. 353, Chapter 5, 1996, pp.153-181.
- [56] P. Karn, "MACA: A New Channel Access Method for Packet Radio", 9th *Computer Networking Conference*, London, Ontario Canada, Sep. 1990, pp. 134-140.
- [57] B. Karp, H. T. Kung, "GPSR: Greedy Perimeter Stateless Routing for wireless networks", in *Proceedings of the Sixth Annual ACM/IEEE International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking*, Boston, MA, USA, 6-11 August 2000, pp. 243-254.
- [58] F. P. Kelly, "Loss networks", *Annals of Applied Probability*, vol. 1, Issue 3, 1991, pp. 319-378.
- [59] Y. B. Ko and N. Vaidya, "Location-Aided Routing (LAR) in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks", in *Proc. of ACM/IEEE 4th Int'l Conf. on Mobile Computing and Networking (MobiCom'98)*, Dallas, Texas, USA, October 1998, pp. 66-75.
- [60] A. Koubaa, Y.Q. Song, J.P. Thomesse, "Integrating (m,k)-Firm Real-Time Guarantees in the Internet QoS Model", In *Proc. of the 4th IFIP Networking Conference Networking '2004 Athen (Greece)*, LNCS 3042, 9-14 May 2004, pp. 1378-1383.
- [61] B. Krishnamachari, D. Estrin, and S. Wicker, "The Impact of Data Aggregation in Wireless Sensor Networks", In *Proc. of the International Workshop on Distributed Event-Based Systems*, Vienna, Austria, July 2002, pp. 575-578.
- [62] F. Kuhn, R. Wattenhofer, and A. Zollinger, "Worst-Case optimal and average-case efficient geometric ad-hoc routing" in *Proceedings of the 4th ACM International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking*, Annapolis, Maryland, USA, 2003, pp. 267-278.
- [63] J. Y. LeBoudec, and P. Thiran, "Network Calculus A Theory of Deterministic Queueing Systems for the Internet", Springer Verlag, May 2004.
- [64] L. Li and J. Y. Halpern, "Minimum energy mobile wireless networks revisited", in *Proceedings of IEEE International Conference on Communications (ICC'01)*, Helsinki, Finland, June 2001, pp. 278-283.

- [65] Y. Li, C.S. Chen, Y. Song, Z.Wang. "Real-time QoS support in wireless sensor networks: a survey", 7th IFAC International Conference on Fieldbuses & Networks in Industrial & Embedded Systems – FET'2007, Toulouse, France, Nov. 2007, pp. 373-380.
- [66] Q. Li, J. Aslam, and D. Rus, "Hierarchical Power-aware Routing in Sensor Networks", in In Proceedings of the DIMACS Workshop on Pervasive Networking, Piscataway, NJ, USA, May 2001, pp. 1-5.
- [67] W. Li, K. Kavi, R. Akl, "A non-preemptive scheduling algorithm for soft real-time systems", Computers and Electrical Engineering, vol. 33, no. 1, Jan. 2007, pp. 12-29.
- [68] C. Lin, S. A. Brandt, "Improving Soft Real-Time Performance through Better Slack Reclaiming", Proceedings of IEEE RTSS, Miami, Florida, USA, Dec. 2005, pp. 410-421.
- [69] S. Lindsey and C. S. Raghavendra, "PEGASIS: Power Efficient GATHERing in Sensor Information Systems", in IEEE Aerospace Conference, Big Sky, Montana, March 2002, pp. 1125-1130.
- [70] J. D. Little, "A Proof of Queueing Formula $L=\lambda W$ ", Operations Research, Vol. 9, 1961, pp 383-387.
- [71] C. L. Liu, J. W. Layland, "Scheduling algorithms for multiprogramming in hard real-time environment", Journal of ACM, vol. 20, no. 1, Jan. 1973, pp. 46-61.
- [72] K. Liu, N. Abu-Ghazaleh and K-D. Kang, "JiTTS: just-in-time scheduling for real-time sensor data dissemination", IEEE International Conference on Pervasive Computing and Communications (PerCom2006), Pisa, Italy, March 2006, pp. 46-51.
- [73] D. Liu, X. S. Hu, M. D. Lemmon, and Q. Ling, "Firm real-time system scheduling based on a novel QoS constraint", Proceedings of the 24th IEEE International Real-Time Systems Symposium (RTSS'03), Mexico, Dec. 2003, pp. 386-395.
- [74] C. Lu, J. Stankovic, G. Tao and S. Soil. "Feedback Control Real-Time Scheduling: Framework, Modeling and Algorithms", special issue of *RT Systems Journal* on Control-Theoretic Approaches to Real-Time Computing, Vol. 23, No. 1/2, July/September 2002, pp. 85-126.
- [75] C. Lu, B. Blum, T. Abdelzaher, J. Starikovic, G. Tao, and S. Son, "RAP: a Communication Architecture for Large-Scale Wireless Sensor Networks", IEEE Real-Time and Embedded Technology and Applications Symposium (RTAS 2002), San Jose, CA, USA, 24-27 September 2002, pp. 55-66.
- [76] C. Lu, J. Stailkovic, Gang Tao, aild S. Soil, "The Design and Evaluation of a Feedback Control EDF Scheduling Algorithm", In Proceedings of the 20th IEEE Real-Time Systems Symposium, Phoenix, AZ, USA, Dec. 1999, pp. 56-67.
- [77] D. A. Maltz, J. Broch, J. Jetcheva, aild D. Johnson, "The Effects of On-Demand Behavior in Routing Protocols for Multi-hop Wireless Ad Hoc Networks", Special issue on mobile and wireless networks, IEEE Journal on Selected Area in Communications, Vol. 17, Issue 8, Aug. 1999, pp. 1439-1453.

- [78] A. Manjeshwar and D. P. Agrawal, "APTEEN: A hybrid protocol for efficient routing and comprehensive information retrieval in wireless sensor networks", in Proceedings of 2nd International Workshop on Parallel and Distributed Computing Issues in Wireless Networks and Mobile Computing, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, USA, 15-19 April 2002, pp. 195-202.
- [79] A. Manjeshwar and D. P. Agrawal, "TEEN: A Protocol for Enhanced Efficiency in Wireless Sensor Networks", in Proc. of the 1st International Workshop on Parallel and Distributed Computing Issues in Wireless Networks and Mobile Computing, San Francisco, CA, USA, April 2001, pp. 2009-2015.
- [80] K. Mizanian, A. H. Jahangir, "A Quantitative Real-time Model for Multihop Wireless Sensor Networks", ISSNIP 2007, Third International Conference on Intelligent Sensors, Sensor Networks and Information Processing, Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 2007, pp. 79-84.
- [81] K. Mizanian, A. H. Jahangir, H. Yousefi, "Worst case dimensioning and modeling of reliable real-time multihop wireless sensor network", Performance Evaluation, Elsevier, Vol. 66, Issue 12, Dec. 2009, pp. 685-700.
- [82] K. Mizanian, H. Yousefi, A. H. Jahangir, "Modeling and Evaluating Reliable Real-time Degree in Multi-hop Wireless Sensor Networks", Sarnoff 2009, 32th IEEE Sarnoff Symposium 2009, Princeton, USA, 30 March-1 April 2009, pp. 1-6
- [83] K. Mizanian, R. H. Sheykhi, M. Baharloo, A. H. Jahangir, "RACE: A Real-Time Scheduling Policy and Communication Architecture for Large-Scale Wireless Sensor Networks", CNSR 2009, Seventh Annual Conference on Communication Networks and Services Research, Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, 11-13 May 2009, pp. 458-460.
- [84] A. Movaghar, On queueing with customer impatience until the end of service, Stochastic Models, Vol. 22, 2006, pp. 149-173.
- [85] A. Movaghar, Optimal Control of Parallel Queues with Impatient Customers, Performance Evaluation, Vol. 60, Issue 1-4, 2005, pp.327-343.
- [86] E. F. Nakamura, C. M. S. Figueiredo, F. G. Nakamura, and A. A. F. Loureiro, "Diffuse: A topology building engine for wireless sensor networks", Signal Processing, Vol. 87, Issue 12, Dec. 2007, pp. 2991-3009.
- [87] R. Nelson, "Probability, Stochastic Processes, And Queueing Theory, The Mathematics of Computer Science Modeling", Springer-Verlag New York, Inc., 1995.
- [88] K. Pahlavan and A. H. Levesque, "Wireless Information Networks", John Wiley & Sons, 2nd edition, 2005.
- [89] V. Park and S. Corson, "A Highly Adaptive Distributed Routing Algorithm for Mobile Wireless Networks", In Proc. of IEEE INFO COM'97, Kobe, Japan, April 1997, pp. 1405-1413.
- [90] C. E. Perkins and E. M. Royer, "Ad Hoc On-Demand Distance Vector Routing", Proceedings of the 2nd IEEE Workshop on Mobile Computing Systems and Applications, New Orleans, LA, February 1999, pp. 90-100.

- [91] C. Perkins and P. Bhagwat, "Highly Dynamic Destination Sequenced Distance Vector Routing (DSDV) for Mobile Computers", In Proc. of ACM SIGCOMM, London, UK, August 31-September 2 1994, pp. 234-244.
- [92] A. Petkova, K. A. Hua and A. Aved, "Processing Approximate Moving Range Queries in Mobile Sensor Environments", Computational Science and Engineering, IEEE International Conference on Computational Science and Engineering, Vancouver, Canada, August 2009, pp. 452-457.
- [93] P. K. Pothuri, V. Sarangan and J. P. Thomas. "Delay-constrained energy efficient routing in wireless sensor networks through topology control", In: Proc. IEEE Int. Conf. Netw. Sensing Control, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, USA, August 2006, pp. 35-41.
- [94] V. Rodoplu and T. H. Ming, "Minimum energy mobile wireless networks", IEEE Journal of Selected Area in Communications, vol. 17, Issue 8, August 1999, pp. 1333-1344.
- [95] K. Romer, F. Mattern; "The Design Space of Wireless Sensor Networks", IEEE Wireless Communications, ETH Zurich, Switzerland, Dec. 2004, pp. 54-61.
- [96] N. Sadagopan and e. al, "the ACQUIRE mechanism for efficient querying in sensor networks", in Proceedings of the First International Workshop on Sensor Network Protocol and Application, Anchorage, AK, May 2003, pp. 149-155.
- [97] J. Schmitt, F. Zdarsky, and U. Roedig, "Sensor Network Calculus with Multiple Sinks", in Proceedings of the IFIP Networking 2006, Workshop on Performance Control in Wireless Sensor Networks, Coimbra, Portugal, May 2006, pp. 6-13.
- [98] C. Schurgers and M. B. Srivastava, "Energy efficient routing in wireless sensor networks", in MILCOM Proceedings on Communications for Network-Centric Operations: Creating the Information Force, Washington, D.C., USA, 2001, pp. 357-361.
- [99] R. C. Shah and J. Rabaey, "Energy aware routing for low energy and ad hoc sensor networks", in IEEE Wireless Communications and Networking Conference (WCNC 2002), Orlando, Florida, USA, Mar 2002, pp. 17-21.
- [100] K. Shashi Prabh, "Real-Time Wireless Sensor Networks", Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Computer Science, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA, May 2007.
- [101] K. Shashi Prabh, T. F. Abdelzaher. "On Scheduling and Real-Time Capacity of Hexagonal Wireless Sensor Networks", ECRTS 2007: Proceedings of the 19th Euromicro Conference on Real-Time Systems, Dresden, Germany, July 2007, pp. 136-145.
- [102] C.-C. Shen, C. Srisathapornphat, C. Jaikaeo; "Sensor Information Networking Architecture and Applications", IEEE Personal Communications, Vol.8, Issue 4, August 2001, pp. 52-59.
- [103] E. Shi, A. Perrig; "Designing Secure Sensor Networks", IEEE Wireless Communications, Vol.11, Issue 6, Dec. 2004, pp. 38-43.

- [104] K. G. Shin and P. Ramanathan, "Real-time computing: a new discipline of computer science and engineering", in the Proceedings of the IEEE, Vol. 82, Issue 1, Jan. 1994. pp. 6-24.
- [105] R. Sivakumar, P. Sinha, and V. Bharghavan, "Core Extraction Distributed Ad Hoc Routing (CEDAR) Specification", Internet draft, IETF MANET working group, October 1998.
- [106] K. Sohrabi, J. Gao, V. Ailawadhi, and G. J. Pottie, "Protocols for Self-Organization of a Wireless Sensor Network", IEEE Personal Communications, vol. 7, Oct. 2000, pp. 16-27.
- [107] D. Stiliadis, and A. Varma, "Latency-rate servers: a general model for analysis of traffic scheduling algorithms", IEEE/ACM Transactions on Networking, Vol. 6, Issue 5, Oct. 1998, pp. 611-624.
- [108] I. Stojmenovic and X. Lin, "GEDIR: Loop-Free Location Based Routing in Wireless Networks", In International Conference on Parallel and Distributed Computing and Systems Boston, MA, USA, Nov. 1999, pp. 1025-1028.
- [109] J. C. Strelan, "The Accuracy of a New Confidence Interval Method", Proceeding of the 36th conference on Winter Simulation, Washington, D.C., December 2004, pp. 642-650.
- [110] A. Striegel, and G. Manimaran, "Dynamic class-based queue management for scalable media servers", Journal of Systems and Software, vol.66, no.2, May 2003, pp. 119-128.
- [111] L. Subramanian and R. H. Katz, "An Architecture for Building Self Configurable Systems", in IEEE/ACM Workshop on Mobile Ad Hoc Networking and Computing, Boston, MA, August 2000, pp. 63-73.
- [112] H. Takagi, "Analysis of Polling Systems", Research Reports and Notes Computer System Series The MIT press, 1986.
- [113] C.-K. Toh, "Associativity-Based Routing for Ad-Hoc Networks", Wireless Personal Communication, Vol. 4, Issue 2, March 1997, pp. 103-139.
- [114] E. Toscano ,O. Mirabella and L. Lo Bello, "An Energy-efficient Real-time Communication Framework for Wireless Sensor Networks", 6th Intl workshop On Real Time Networks (RTN 07), Pisa, Italy, June 2007, pp. 60-69.
- [115] J. A. Weststrate, "Analysis and Optimization of Polling Models", PhD Thesis, Tilburg University, Feb. 1992.
- [116] W. Whitt, "Blocking When Service is Required from Several Facilities Simultaneously", AT&T Technical Journal, vol. 64, Issue 8, Oct. 1985, pp. 1807-1856.
- [117] A. Wood and J. Stankovic, "Denial of Service in Sensor Networks", *IEEE Computer*, Vol. 35, Issue 10, October 2002, pp. 54-62.
- [118] Y. Xu, J. Heidemann, and D. Estrin, "Geography-informed energy conservation for ad hoc routing", in Proceedings of the 7th Annual ACM/IEEE International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking (MobiCom'01), Rome, Italy July 2001, pp. 70-84.

- [119] Y. Yao and J. Gehrke, "The cougar approach to in-network query processing in sensor networks", in SIGMOD Record Journal, Vol. 31, Issue 3, Sept. 2002, pp. 9-18.
- [120] F. Ye, A. Chen, S. Liu, and L. Zhang, "A scalable solution to minimum cost forwarding in large sensor networks", in Proceedings of the tenth International Conference on Computer Communications and Networks (ICCCN), Dept. of Comput. Sci., Scottsdale, AZ, USA, Oct. 2001, pp. 304-309.
- [121] F. Ye, H. Luo, J. Cheng, S. Lu, and L. Zhang, "A two-tier data dissemination model for large-scale wireless sensor networks", in 8th Annual International Conference on Mobile Computing and Networking MOBICOM, ACM / IEEE Press, Atlanta, Georgia, USA, 2002, pp. 148-159.
- [122] H. Yousefi, A. Dabirmoghaddam, K. Mizanian, A. H. Jahangir, "Score Based Reliable Routing in Wireless Sensor Networks", ICOIN 2009, The 23th International Conference on Information Networking, Chiang Mai, Thailand, 20-23 Jan. 2009, pp. 1-5.
- [123] H. Yousefi, K. Mizanian, A. H. Jahangir, "Maximizing lifetime in Wireless Sensor Networks", CSICC 2009, The 14th National Computer Society of Iran Computer Conference, Tehran, Iran, 9-10 March 2009, pp. 1-7. (in Persian)
- [124] H. Yousefi, K. Mizanian, A. H. Jahangir, "Modeling and Evaluating the Reliability of Cluster-Based Wireless Sensor Networks", AINA 2010, The 24th International Conference on Advanced Information Networking and Application, Perth, Australia, 20-23 April 2010, pp. 827-834.
- [125] Y. Yu, D. Estrin, and R. Govindan, "Geographical and energy-aware routing: a recursive data dissemination protocol for wireless sensor networks", UCLA Computer Science Department Technical Report, UCLA/CSD-TR-01-0023, May 2001, pp. 1-11.
- [126] S. Zahedi, and C. Bisdikian, "A Framework for QoI-Inspired Analysis for Sensor Network Deployment Planning", Conference of the International Technology Alliance, London UK, Sep. 2008, pp. 182-189.
- [127] S. Zahedi, M. Srivastava, and C. Bisdikian, "A Computational Framework for Quality of Information Analysis for Detection-Oriented Sensor Networks", IEEE MILCOM 2008, San Diego, CA, USA, Nov. 2008, pp. 1-7.
- [128] X. Zeng, Rajive Bagrodia, and Mario Gerla. "GloMoSim: a Library for Parallel Simulation of Large-scale Wireless Networks", In Proceedings of the 12th Workshop on Parallel and Distributed Simulations -- PADS '98, Banff, Alberta, Canada, May 1998, pp. 154-161.
- [129] L. Zhao, B. Kan, Y. Xu, X. Li, "FT-SPEED: A fault-tolerant, Real-Time Routing Protocol for wireless sensor networks", IEEE International Conference in Wireless Communication, Shanghai, China, Sept. 2007, pp. 2531-2534.
- [130] <http://castalia.npc.nicta.com.au/index.php>.

Abstract

Nowadays, information gathering based on wireless sensor network (WSN) has formed various applications and it also seems to be spreading more in future. Wireless sensor network, is a network composed of multiple nodes, without any infrastructure, each having one or more sensors, wireless communications unit, processing unit, memory, and power supply. Memory capacity, computation power, and power supply are usually considered as valuable resources and limited in nodes. Most of sensor nodes are located in a dense mode and they are susceptible to failure. Therefore network topology may vary dynamically.

A sensor network can support real-time communications independent of its type of structure or applications. Therefore, from the point of view of a designer or an analyst of WSNs, investigation of important factors is so essential in correct and on-time recognition of events in real-time applications. According to many reasons discussed in this thesis, this issue is an interesting but challenging one and it fundamentally needs specific solutions and models.

To achieve this goal in this research, a series of analytical relations have been developed and presented to model and evaluate the real-time process in WSNs more accurately. These relations have been derived with respect to two approaches: First, calculation of network average delay and life time so that they be reliable and effective in network analysis prior to implementation and second, the ability to estimate the upper bound of delay and queue length using network calculus. Relations for the first part have been derived for soft real-time process, FIFO, and priority queue models. For the second part, we have presented DC-(m,k)-WFQ algorithm which is suitable for firm real-time process, then we have attained the upper bound of delay and queue length using network calculus. Finally, all these relations have been evaluated and validated using simulation.

Keywords: wireless sensor networks, real-time process, queuing theory, upper bound, analytical model, network calculus.



**Sharif University of Technology
Computer Engineering Department**

Ph. D. Thesis

**Modeling and Analysis of Real-time Behaviour of
Wireless Sensor Networks**

**By:
Kambiz Mizanian**

**Supervisor:
Dr. Amir Hossein Jahangir**

September 2010