



Central Connecticut
State University

Delay Tolerant Networks: Challenges and Applications

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**The Advanced Internet Technology in
the Interests of Society Laboratory**

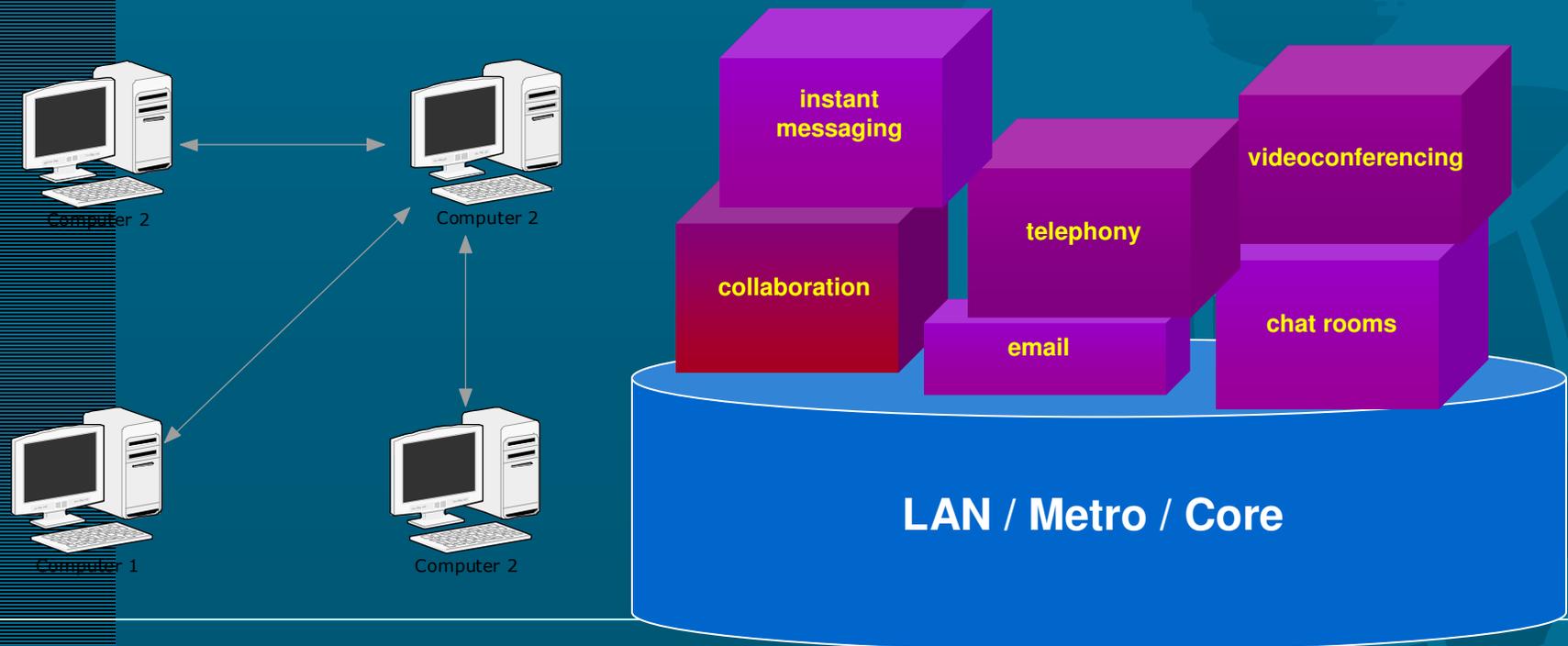
Presentation Outline

- Future networks & their characteristics
 - Delay tolerant networks
 - Our research focus in DTN
 - Open research areas in DTN
 - Available resources
- 

Basic Applications and Networks

Before

- The Internet: the largest network
 - Interconnecting communication devices across the globe using TCP/IP protocol suite
 - Designed based on a number assumptions.....



Traditional Characteristics

Before

Guaranteed end-to-end connectivity

Short and fixed delays

Symmetric data rates

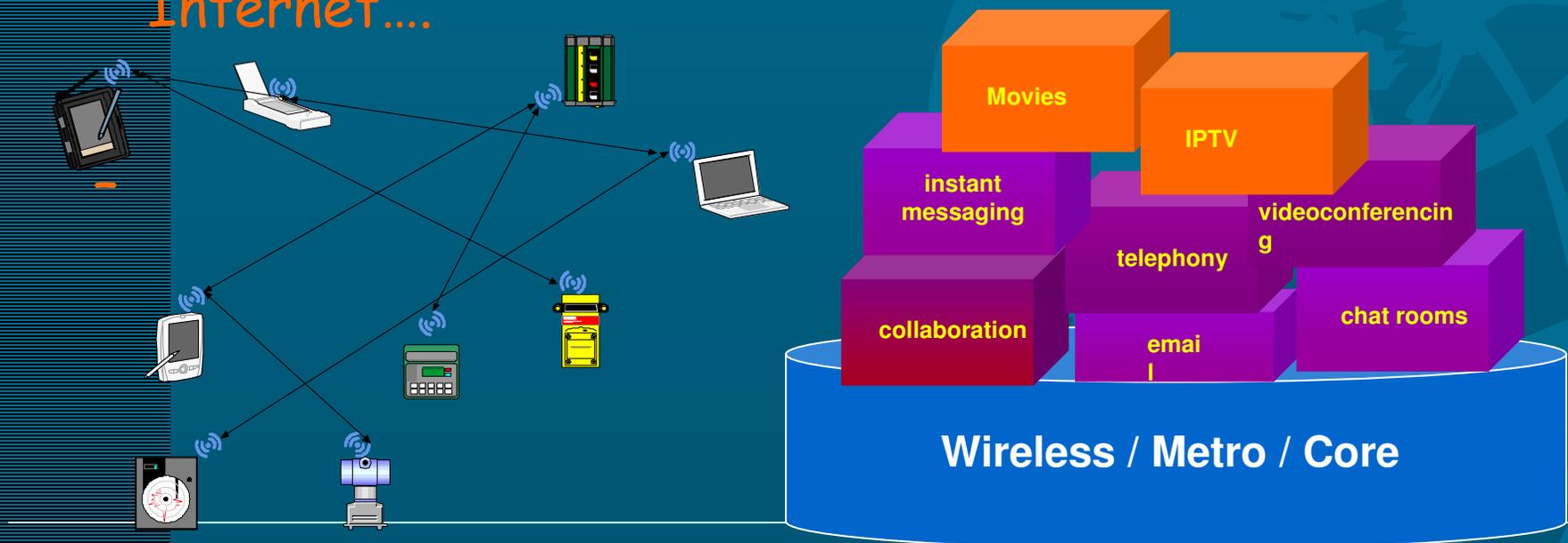
Low error rates

Existing Infrastructure

Emerging Networks and Apps

Future

- Connecting heterogeneous networks operating on different transmission media
 - Different protocols and characteristics
- Communication is not limited to the Internet
 - Violating many of basic assumptions in the Internet....



New Network Characteristics

Future

Guaranteed end-to-end connectivity

Short and fixed delays

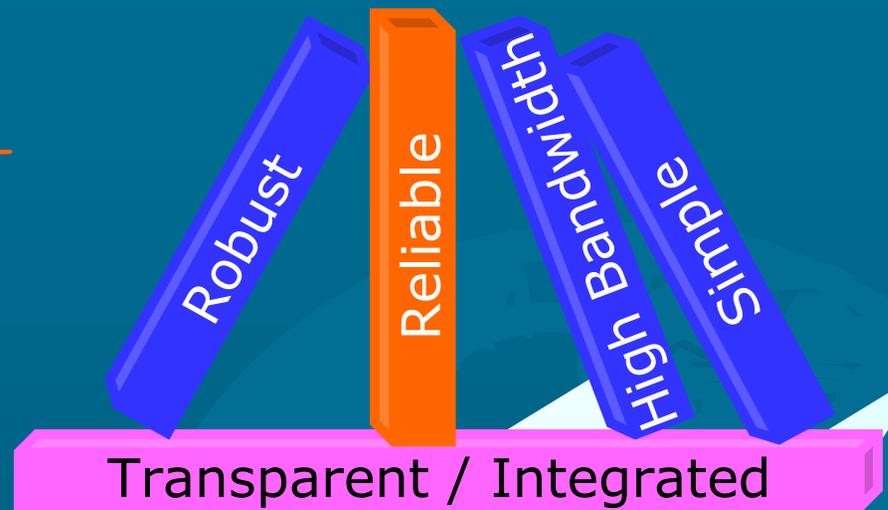
Symmetric data rates

Low error rates

Existing infrastructure

Future Networks

- Node constraints
 - Highly integrated, low-power, low-cost devices
- Network dynamics
 - Host mobility, network mobility, dynamic membership,
- No guaranteed end-to-end connectivity
 - Link and node failures → network with intermittent connectivity
- Long & variable propagation delays
 - Asymmetric data rates
- Heterogeneous networks seamlessly connected
 - Decentralized

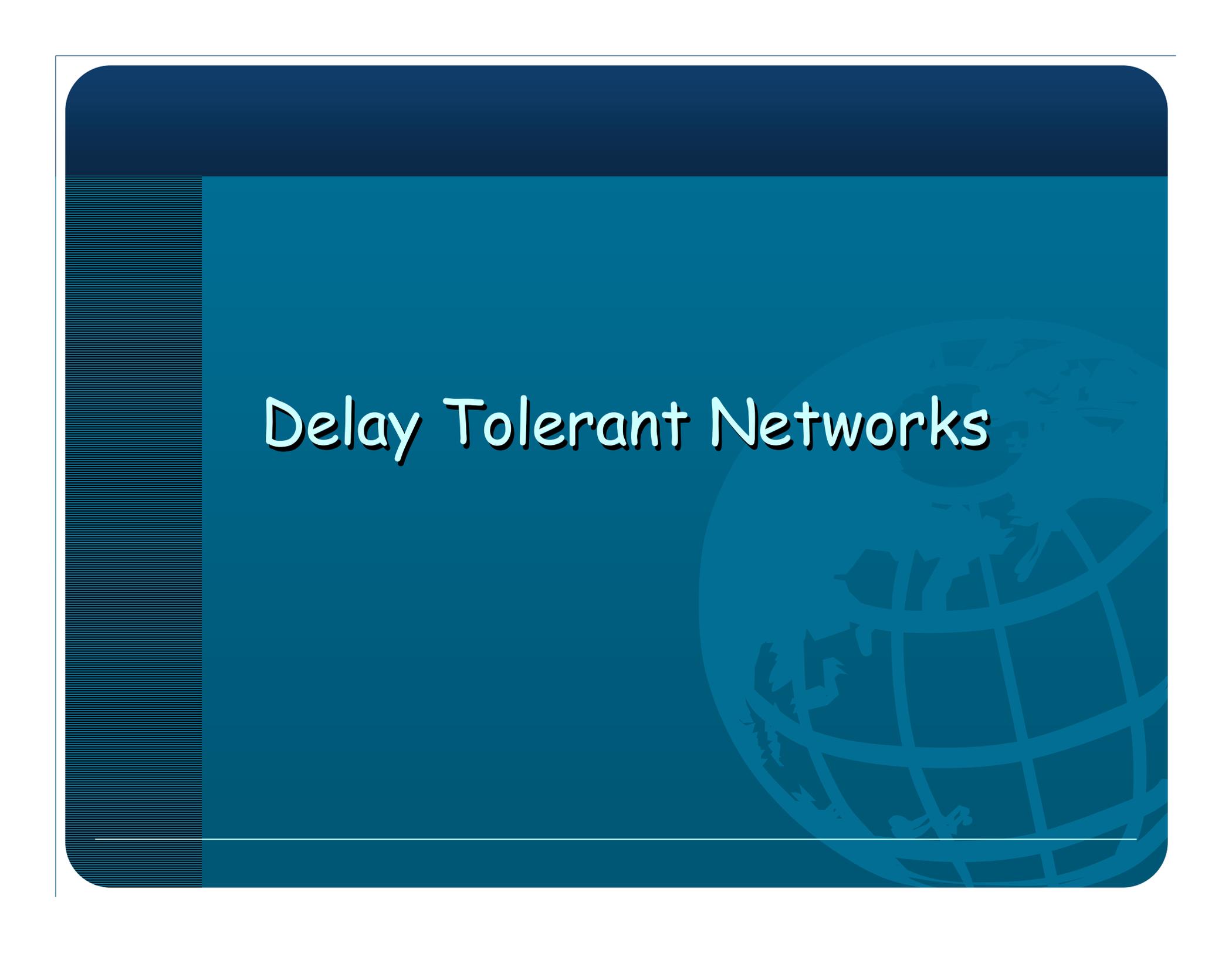


Architecture

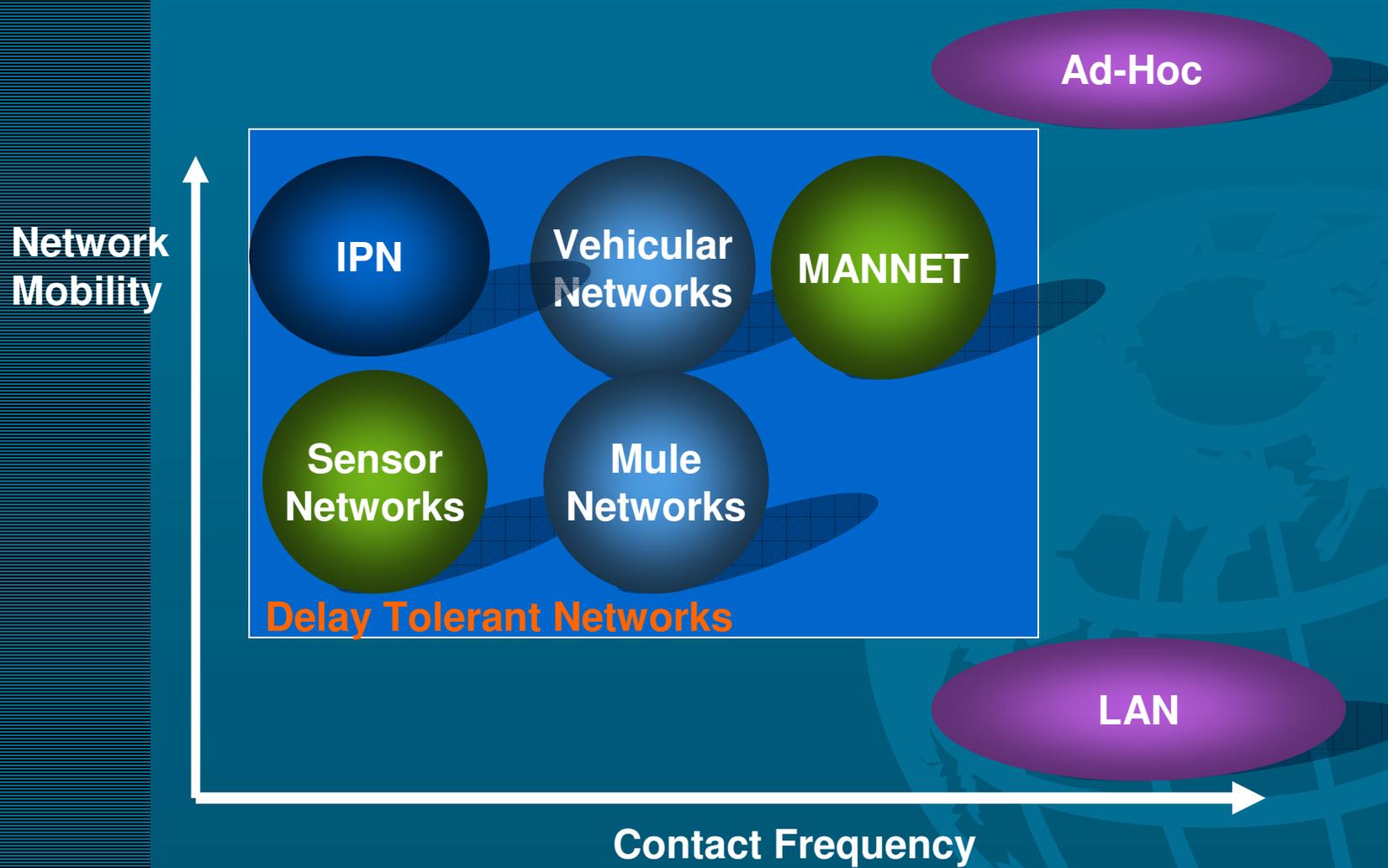
Challenges

Research

Delay Tolerant Networks

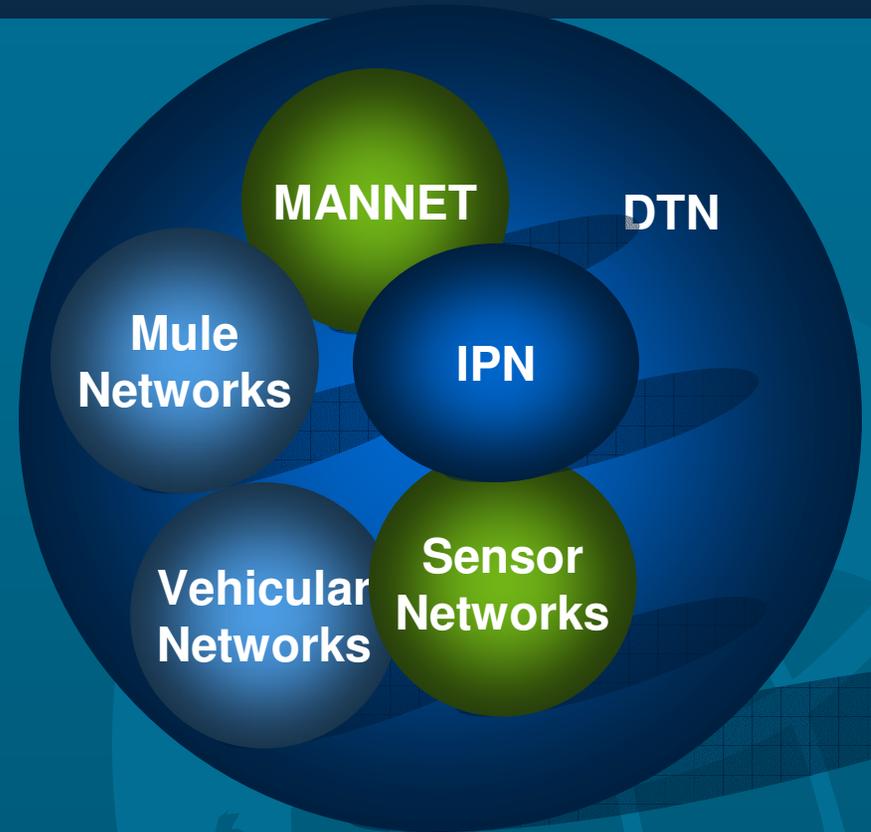
The slide features a dark blue header bar at the top. The main content area is a medium blue color. On the left side, there is a vertical bar with a fine, horizontal hatched pattern. In the background, a faint, light blue globe with a grid of latitude and longitude lines is visible. The title 'Delay Tolerant Networks' is centered in the middle of the slide in a white, sans-serif font with a thin black outline.

Networks Categories



D* Tolerant Networks

- Disruption
- Delay
- Disconnection



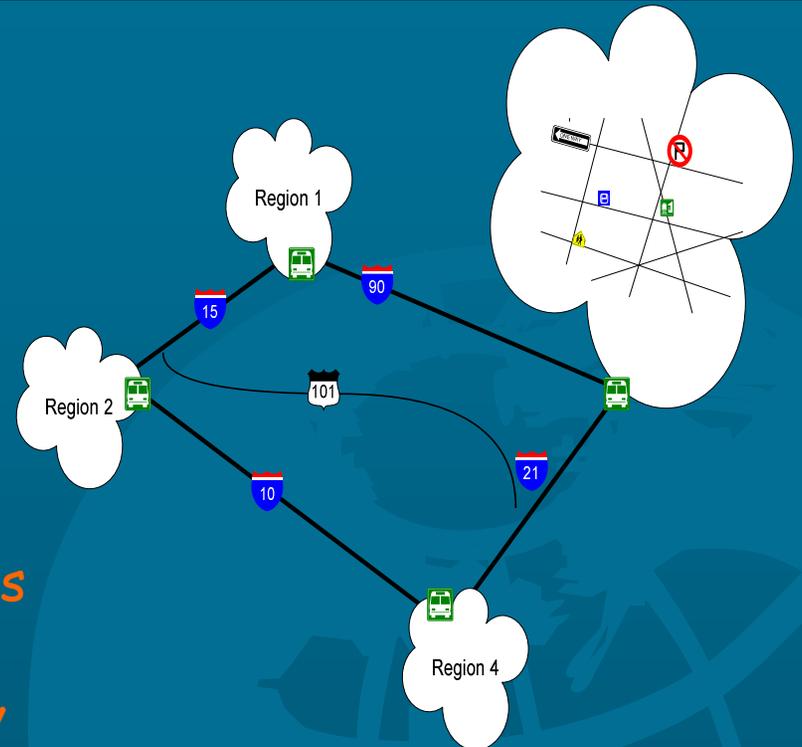
Delay-Tolerant Networking
Architecture," *RFC 4838*, April
2007. V. Cerf et al.,

**When TCP Breaks:
Turn to Delay- and Disruption-Tolerant Networking**



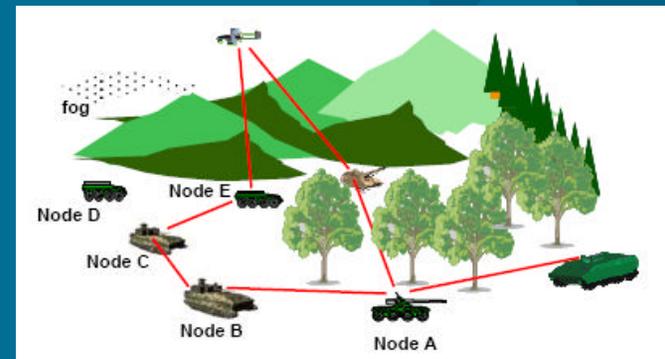
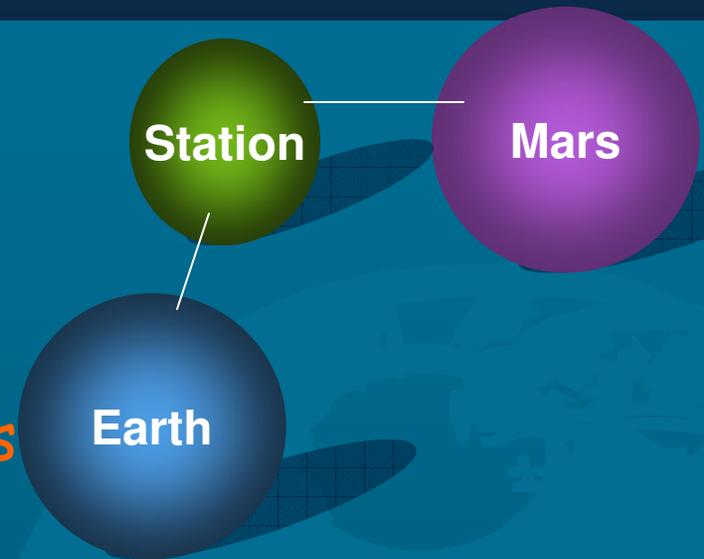
Network Examples of DTN

- Vehicular Networks
 - DakNet
 - Message ferry
 - Village network
- Mule Networks
 - Zebranet
 - The goal is tracking of zebras in wildlife
 - Sámi Network Connectivity
 - Carrier Pigeons
 - RFC 1149, RFC 2549 - Implemented by Bergen Linux users group



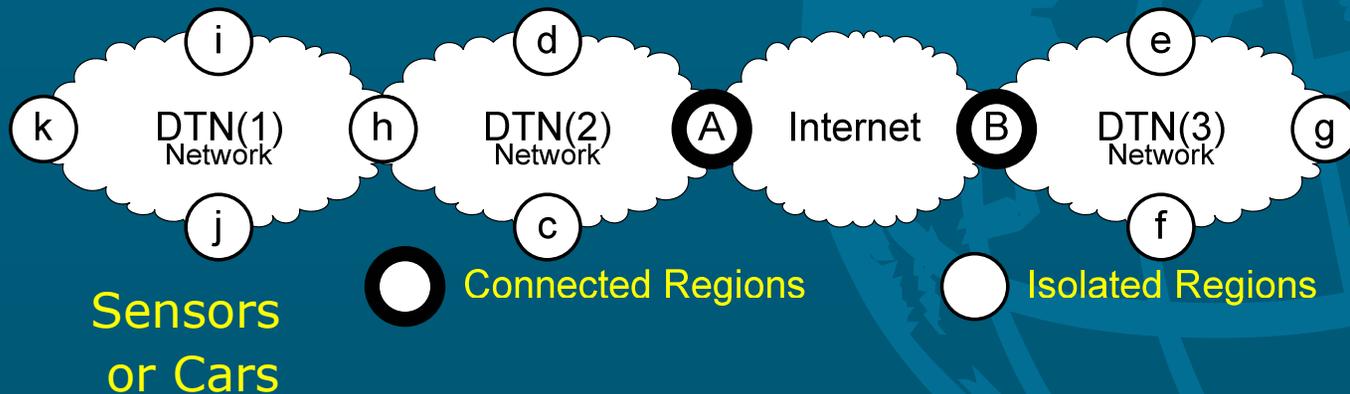
Network Examples of DTN

- Inter Planetary Networks
 - Deep space networks
- Sensor Networks
 - Acoustic underwater networks
- Ad hoc Networks (MANET)
 - Military tactical networks



DTN Architectural Objectives

- Asynchronously interconnecting different networks
 - Network of regional networks
- Each networks can have
 - Arbitrary underlying technologies
 - Different administrative controls
 - No accessible infrastructure



Bundle Concept

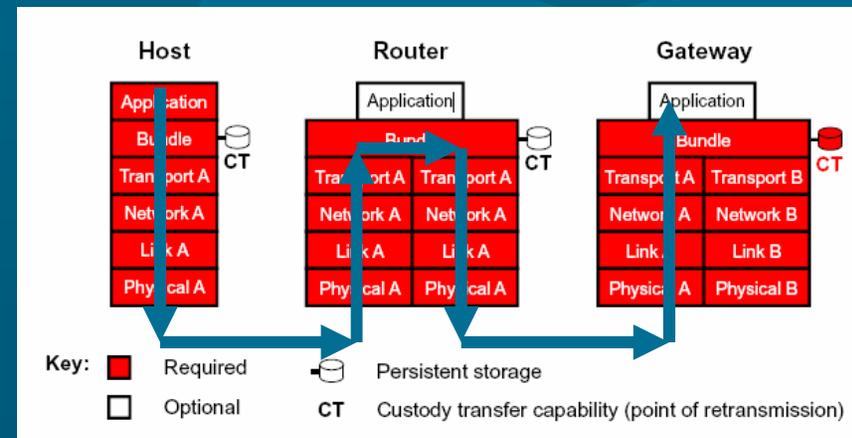
- Use of bundles instead of packets
- Bundle store & forward-routing
- Custody transfer by intermediate nodes

TCP/IP

Application
Transport
Network
Data Link
Physical

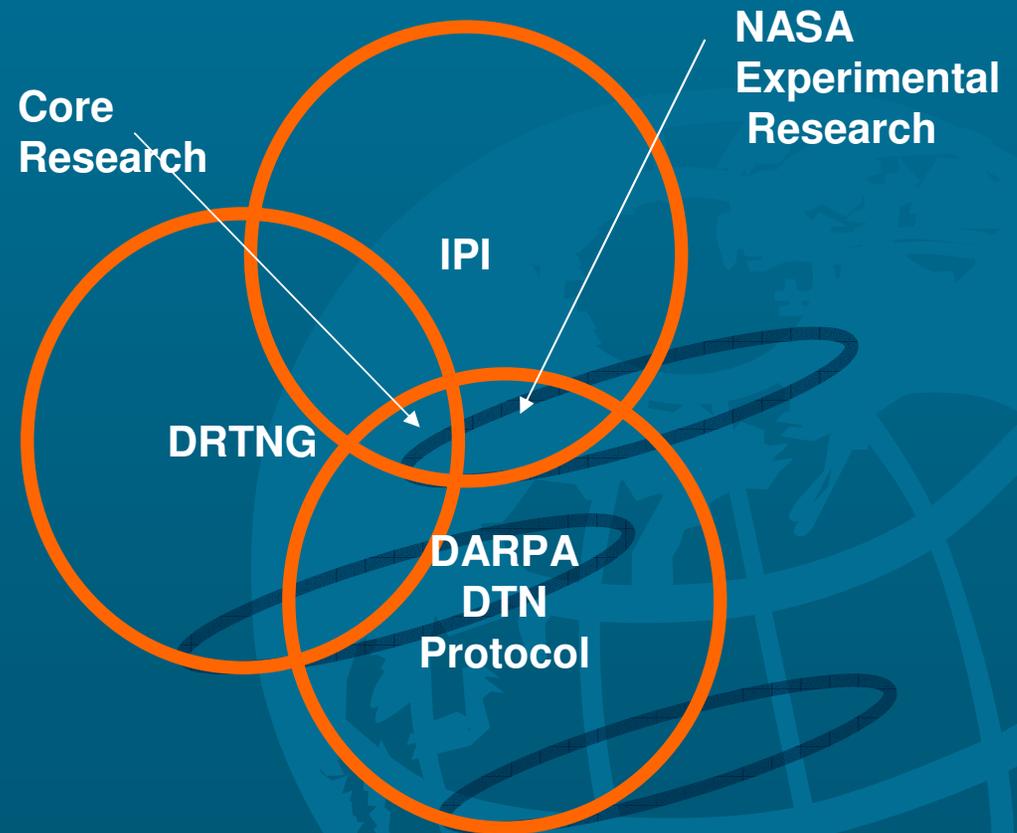
DTN

Application
<i>Bundle</i>
Transport
Network
Data Link
Physical



DTN Origin

- Interplanetary Internet (IPI)
 - Development since late 1990s
 - Expanding internetworking to interplanetary scale



Pre-standardization efforts: DTN Research Group (DTN RG) in the IRTF

www.computer.org/.../dsonline/2006/08/w4spot.xml

Network Constraints

- Application
 - → Monitoring, communications, etc,
- Node types and interactions
 - → Mobile nodes, stationary nodes
- Mobility patterns
 - → deterministic, stochastic, predictable, etc.
- Network topology
 - → known or not
- Scheduling Assumptions
 - → knowledge oracle type
- Energy level constraint
 - → similar to sensor network
- Physical constraints
 - → bandwidth, range, speed, etc.

		Mobility Knowledge			Network Assumptions	
		Full	Partial	None	Storage	Bandwidth
Node Interaction	Full	INF	INF	INF	INF	
	Partial	INF	BW	INF	BW	
	None	S	INF	S	INF	
	None	S	BW	S	BW	

(N=Node, MR=Mobile Node)

Our Research Focus

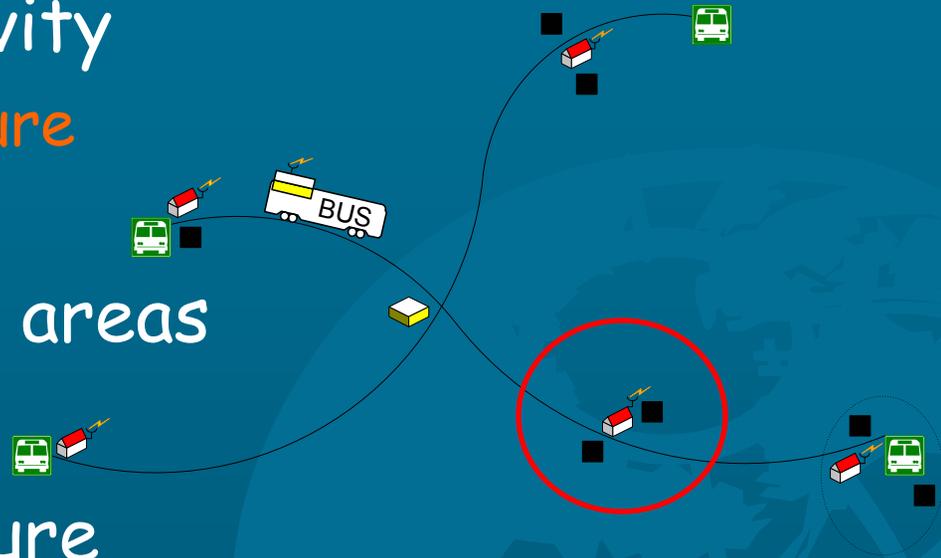


Challenges

- Architecture
 - Naming and addressing
- Routing protocols
 - Traditional end-to-end path may not exist
 - End-to-end routing will not work
 - Routes maybe time dependent
- Multi-layer connectivity
 - Interconnecting DTNs
- Node design
 - Storage capacity, range, physical link

A) Vehicular DTN - Village Networks

- Expanding connectivity
 - Lack of infrastructure
 - Lack of funding
- Villages and remote areas
- Network architecture
 - Stationary nodes
 - Mobile routers
 - Relay nodes - placed at intersections



A) Vehicular DTN - Village Networks

Objective

Network cost optimization by minimizing the number of relay nodes

Problem

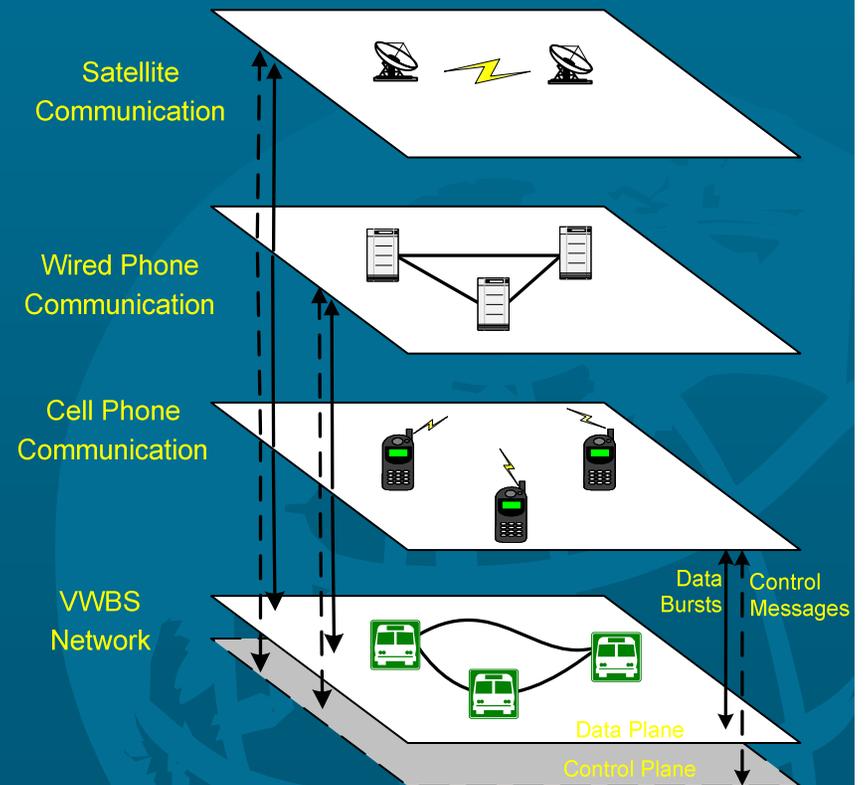
- Relay node placement to reduce network cost
- Developing various routing algorithms

Solution

Formulating the node placement as a cost optimization problem (ILP Problem) & developing heuristic algorithms

B) Vehicular DTN - Multi-Layer Interactions

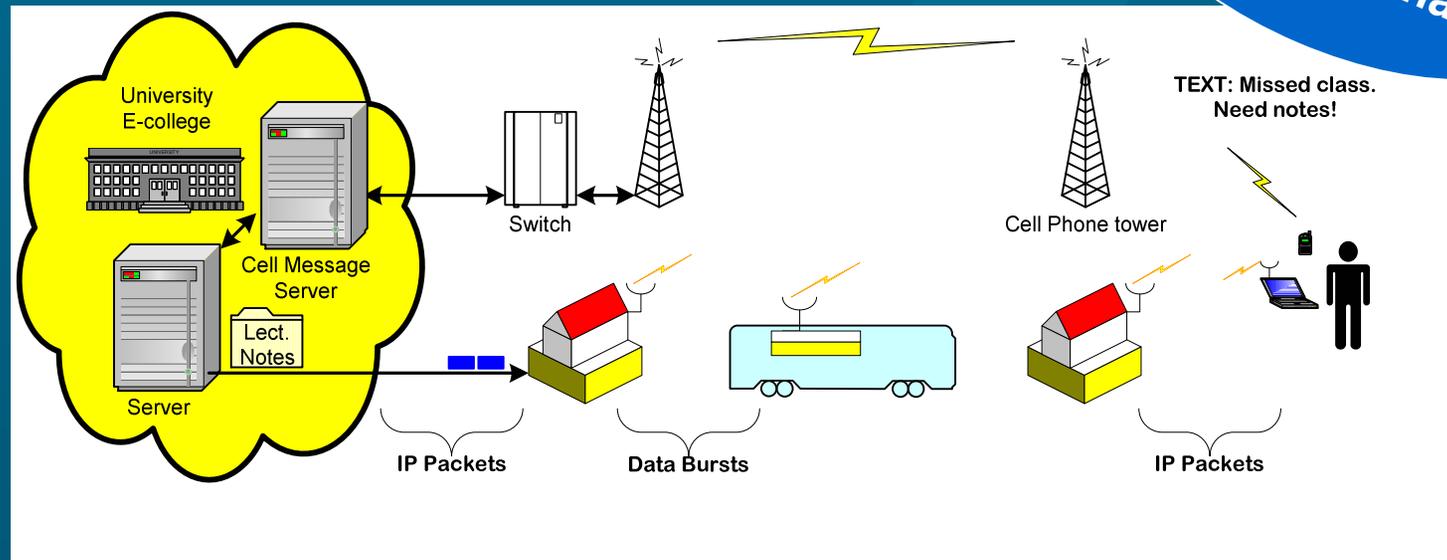
- Motivation
 - Protecting against catastrophic (regional) failures
- Cross-layer interaction
 - Integrating VDTN and other network layers
 - In-band and out-of-band signaling
 - Using different media for data and control signals



B) Vehicular DTN - Multi-Layer Interactions

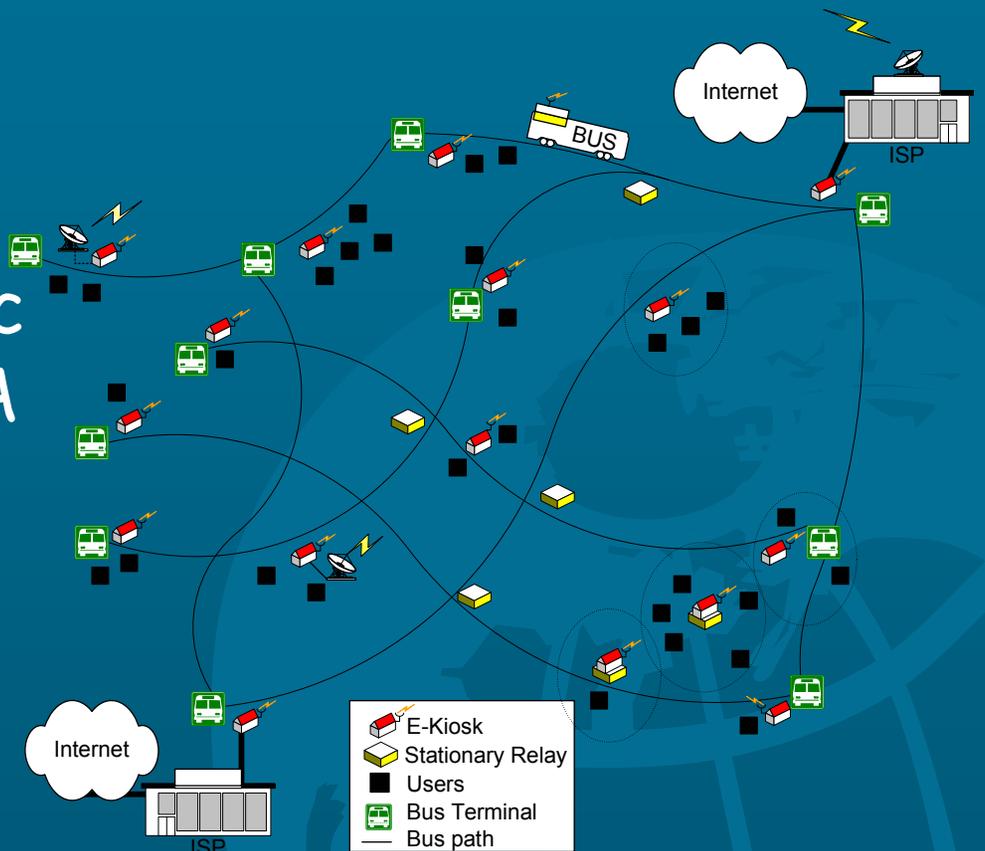
- Innovative applications
 - Distance learning
 - eHealth

University of
Winneba, Ghana



C) Anycasting in VDTN

- Inter and intra-domain traffics
- Intra-domain traffic can go through ISPA or ISPB
- Objective
 - Optimizing the network to reduce cost (ILP formulation)
 - Designing heuristics



Supports & Collaborations

- Funding Supports

- The Euro-NF Network of Excellence of Seven Framework Programme of EU
- Networks and Multimedia Group of the Institute of Telecommunications - Covilhã Lab, Portugal

- Collaborating Institutions

- Central Connecticut State University
- Institute of Telecommunications, Networks and Multimedia Group, Portugal
- University of Texas at Dallas
- Scuola Superiore Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy

*Open Research
Areas*



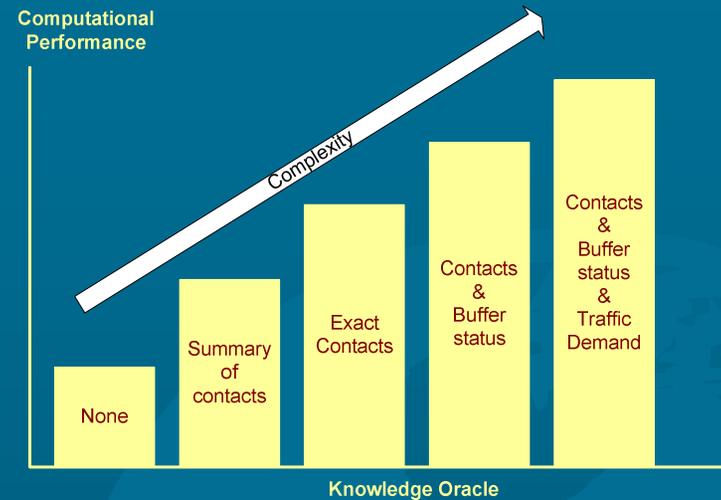
Naming and Addressing

Long
Delay!

- Unique end-point identifiers {region id, host id}
 - Defining regions
- Supporting unicasting, multicasting, anycasting
 - Shared addresses for multiple nodes
- The end user may be mobile and move between regions
 - Address mapping or resolution needed
 - Routing takes place based upon complete URI: sender "just sends"

Routing in DTN

- Routing depends on basic network assumptions
 - Mobility, mobility patterns, node capacity, scheduling knowledge, etc.
- Routes are time dependent
 - Requires long term storage
 - Long term storage can lead to buffer contention
- Routing objectives
 - Minimize the delay
 - Maximize the throughput
- Topology dynamics
 - Is the topology known (e.g., road, mobility patterns, etc.)
- Optimal routing solutions
 - Knowledge vs complexity



- Contacts Summary
 - Average link availability
 - Average bandwidth
- Contacts
 - Exact times of contact
 - Exact route
- Buffering
 - Available storage
 - Local vs Global
- Traffic Demand Oracle

Open Research Areas

Exact Vs. Partial Scheduling

- Show through simulation the relative performance between routing based on exact and partial scheduling information
 - Implementing the time-based shortest path: modified Dijkstra's Algorithm
- The general performance of the two routing algorithms can be expected to be as follow

Input: $G=(V,E)$, s , T , $w(e,t)$

T : Start time

$w(e,t)$: edge cost function

Output: $L[u]$

The earliest time message reaches node u

Properties:

Loop free paths

Low complexity

?lgorithm :

$Q = V$

$L[s] = 0, L[v] = \infty \forall v \in \{V - s\}$

while $Q \neq \{\}$ do

Let $u \in Q$, s.t $L[u] = \min_{x \in Q} L[x]$

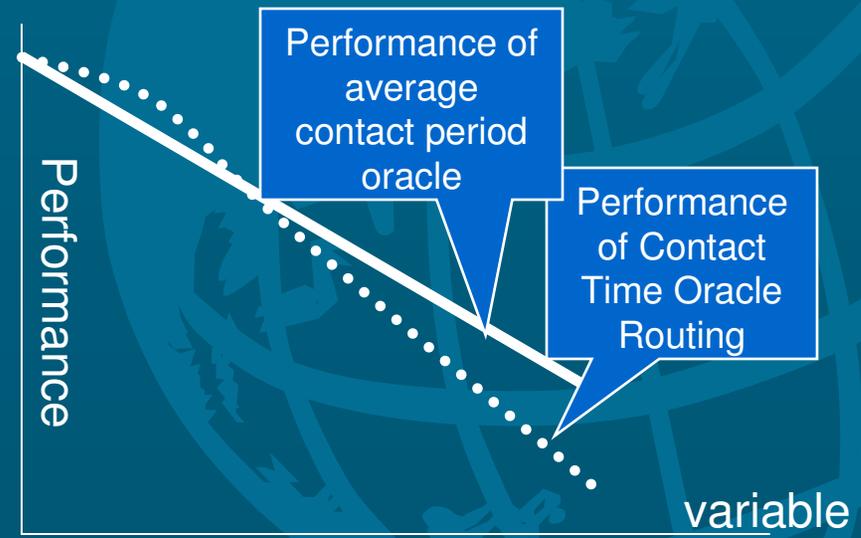
$Q = Q - \{u\}$

forall $e \in E$, s.t. $e=(u,v)$ do

if $L[v] > L[u] + w(e, L[u] + T)$ then

$L[v] = L[u] + w(e, L[u] + T)$

end



More..... [click here](#)

Open Research Areas

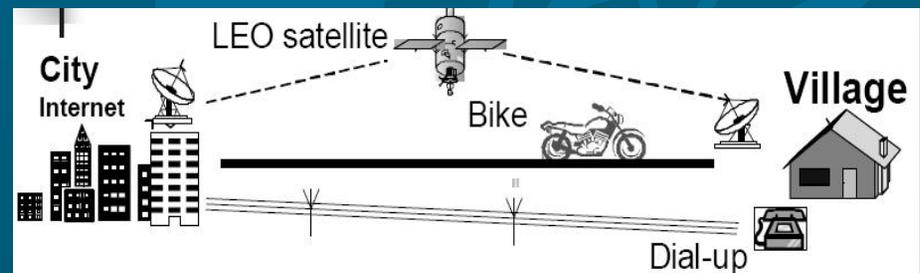
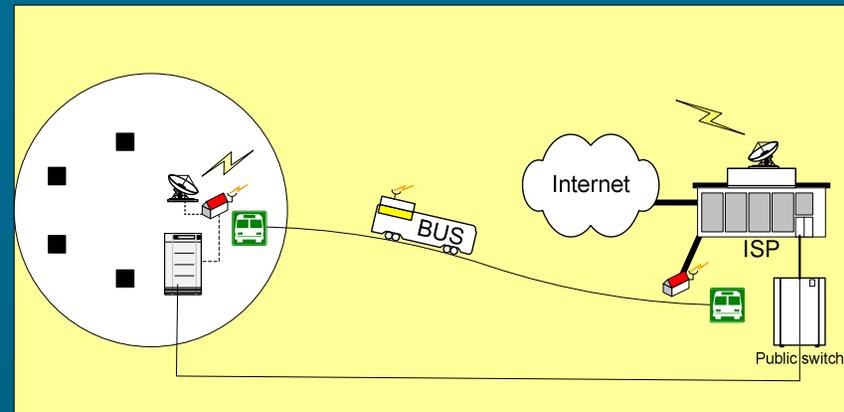
Multicasting efficiency in VDTN

- Multicasting is the simultaneous transmission of data from a source to a group of destinations
 - Warning system
 - Distance learning
- Maintaining reliable transmission in a timely manner is very critical
- Objective
 - Reducing resource demand of the application (storage, link utilization, etc.)
 - Minimizing the delivery time
- A common approach in route selection is link-sharing in the tree structure
 - Developing the time-variant Steiner multicast tree (TV-SMT) used for routing data in the network

Open Research Areas

Multi-layer Survivability

- Networks with mechanical backbone or limited energy levels can be highly susceptible to failures
 - Mechanical failures in buses, road blocks, traffic jams, etc.
- VDTN networks can also be considered as an alternative approach offer protection against catastrophic failures



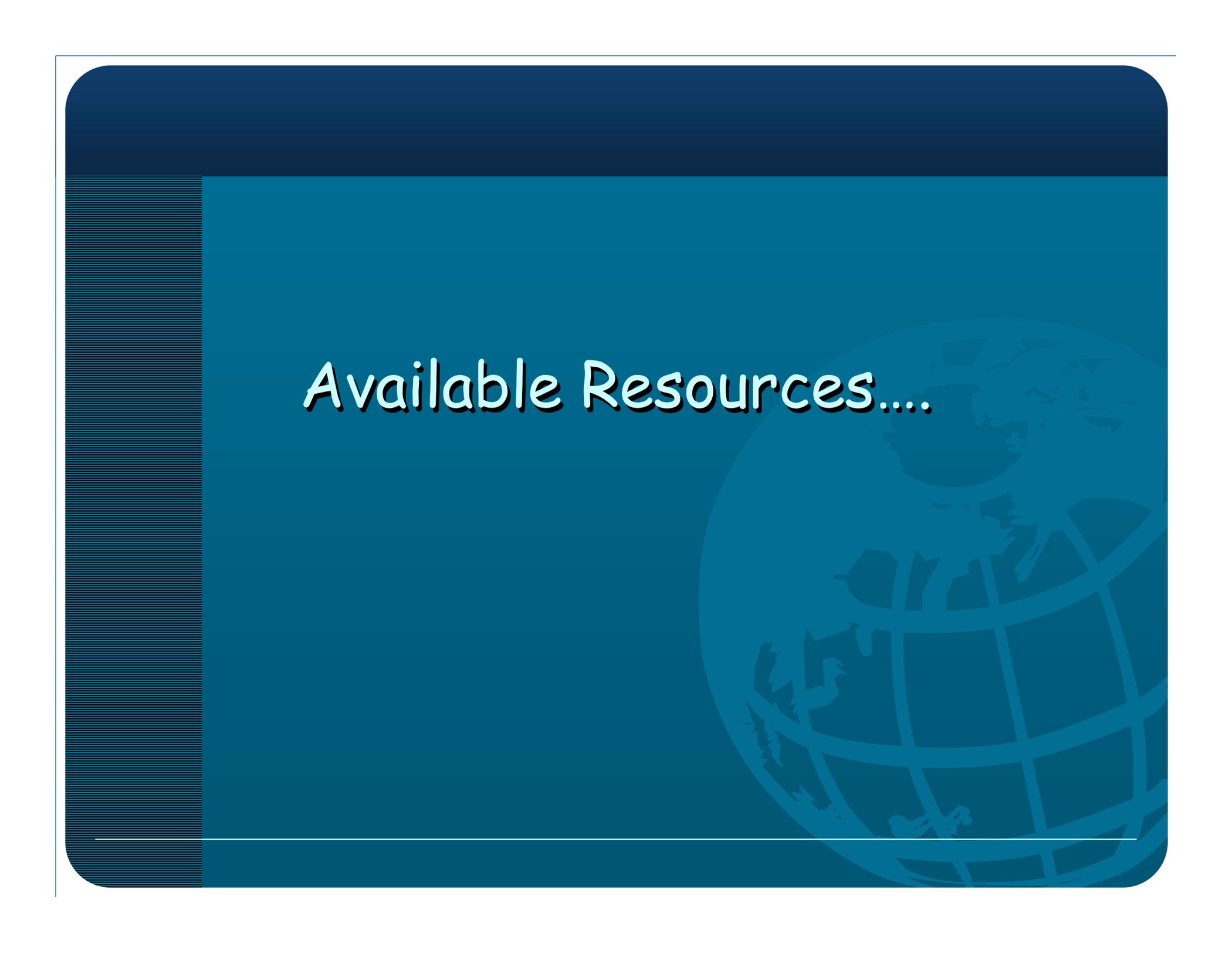
LEGO Mindstorms Platform

- Motivation
 - Examining performance
 - Different protocols,
 - Examine blocking and constraints
- Possible extensions
 - Using GPS
 - Understanding random movements
 - Utilizing different link layer technology
 - Creating a colony network
 - Utilizing PDAs
 - Communication overheads



Creating a DTN platform

Available Resources....



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Conferences

- WDTN Workshop Technical Program - <http://www.sigcomm.org/sigcomm2005/w4-wdtn.html> - papers all available
- 1st International Workshop on Decentralized Resource Sharing in Mobile Computing and Networking - 2006: <http://www.mobishare.org/>
- Other wireless conferences - <http://www.prehofer.de/Research/Welcome.html>
- IEEE International Symposium on a World of Wireless, Mobile and Multimedia Networks - <http://ieee-wowmom.cse.buffalo.edu/>

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Seminars / Universities

- Prof. Jens-Peter Redlich - Interplanetary Internet - http://sar.informatik.hu-berlin.de/teaching/_previous-years/2006-s%20Interplanetary%20Internet%20Seminar/index.htm
- Dr.-Ing. Dirk Kutscher - DTN
<http://www.tzi.de/~dku/research.html>

Online Resources

- The Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS) - (deep space communication)
<http://public.ccsds.org/default.aspx>
- Magic Bike Project - <http://www.magicbike.net/>
- The Delay-Tolerant Networking Research Group (DTNRG) - <http://www.dtnrg.org/wiki>
- Mitre Projects
<http://www.mitre.org/news/events/tech06/3.html>

SIMULATORS

- QualNet - <http://scalable-networks.com/>
- DTNSIM2
<https://styx.uwaterloo.ca/dtnsim2/>
- A very good list of simulators
http://homepage.ntlworld.com/myjamro/research/already_in_research/simulation_tools.htm

Internet to Rural Access

- Wizzy Project - South Africa - <http://www.wizzy.org.za/link/category/5/>
- TIER Project - <http://tier.cs.berkeley.edu/wiki/Home> - The aim of the TIER project is to address the challenges in bringing the Information Technology revolution to the masses of the developing regions of the world
- United Villages <http://www.unitedvillages.com/>

An online list: <http://del.icio.us/faridfarahmand/rural>