

Efficient Time Synchronization in WSNs by Adaptive Value Tracking

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Outline

1 Motivation

- Flooding Based Synchronization
- Our Focus

2 Existing Flooding Based Schemes

- FTSP
- PulseSync
- FCSA

3 Adaptive Value Tracking Synchronization Protocol (AVTS)

- Network-Wide Synchronization with AVTS
- Experimental Results

4 Conclusions

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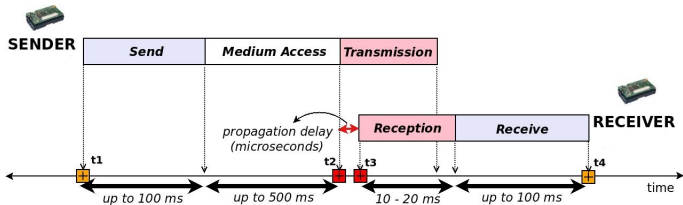
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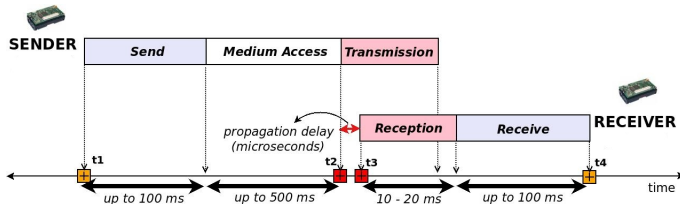
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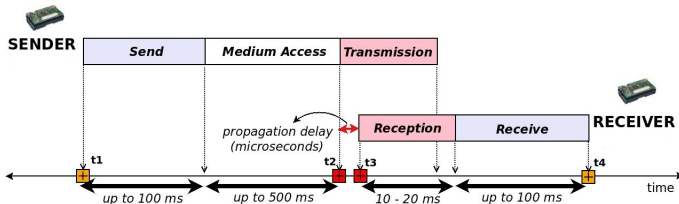


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Participate in **time synchronization**

- exchange current time information periodically (e.g. hw clock value)
- calculate a **logical clock** $L(t)$ (represents the **common time**).
 - ▶ $\frac{dL(t)}{dt} = h(t)l(t)$: **rate multiplier** of L .

Flooding Based Time Synchronization

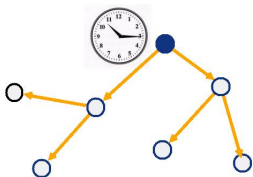
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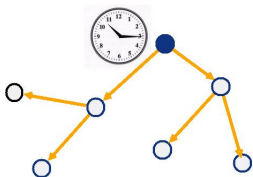


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 - ▶ dynamically **elected** or predefined
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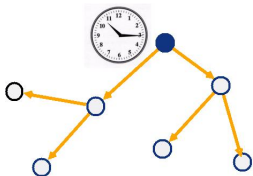
- **Slaves establish a relationship** - their clock \iff received time

- ▶ the relationship - **logical clock function**
- ▶ **predict** future time - **without communicating frequently**
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- Minimize **clock skew (synchronization error)** at any time instant

- ▶ **Global Skew** - skew between **arbitrary** nodes - **MAIN GOAL!**

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Is it possible to achieve high quality time synchronization **without having these drawbacks?**

- We introduce a new time synchronization protocol whose main component is **adaptive-value tracking** - **AVTS protocol**
 - ▶ identical synchronization with an approximately **97% less CPU overhead** and **80% less memory allocation**

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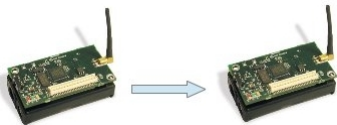
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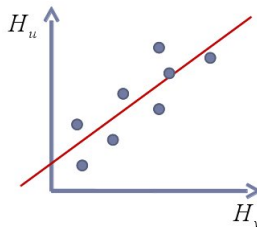
Master - Slave Synchronization



- **Send** time t_1 : $H_u(t_1)$

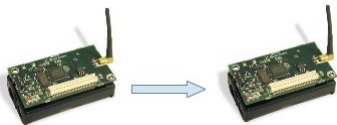
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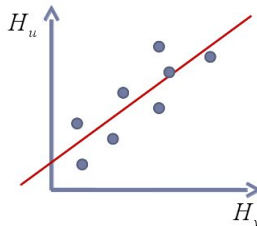


- Collected (x_i, Y_i) pairs

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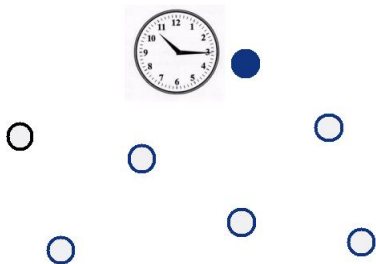
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Least-squares line

- **Linear relationship** is modeled as $Y_i = \alpha + \beta x_i + \varepsilon_i \sim \mathcal{N}(\mu, \sigma^2)$
- **Logical Clock** $L_v = \hat{\alpha} + \hat{\beta} H_v$
 - ▶ $\hat{\beta} = \frac{h_u}{h_v} = \frac{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum(x_i - \bar{x})^2}$ - **rate multiplier**
 - ▶ $\hat{\alpha} = \bar{Y} - \hat{\beta} \bar{x}$ - **offset**

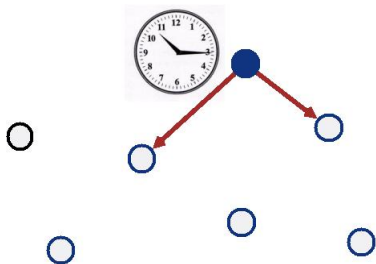
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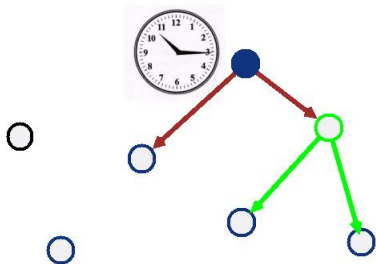
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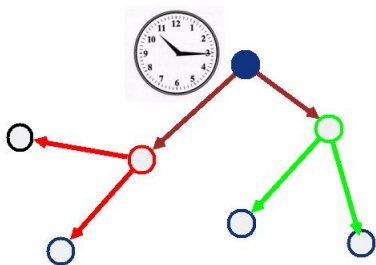
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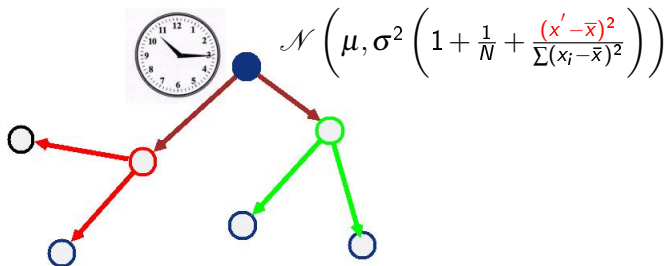
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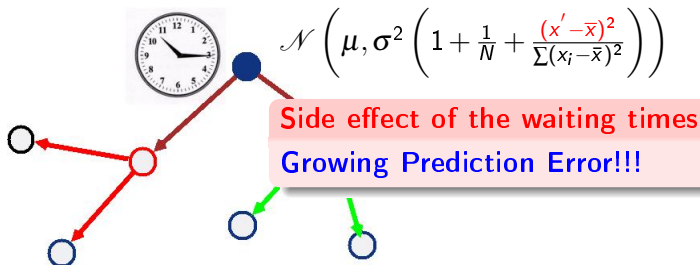
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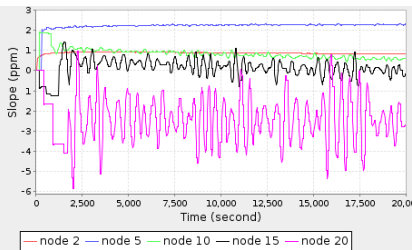
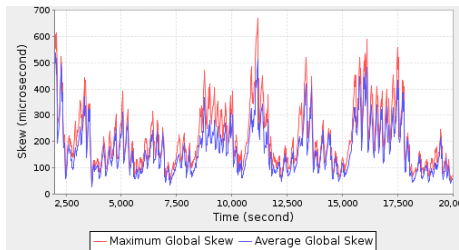
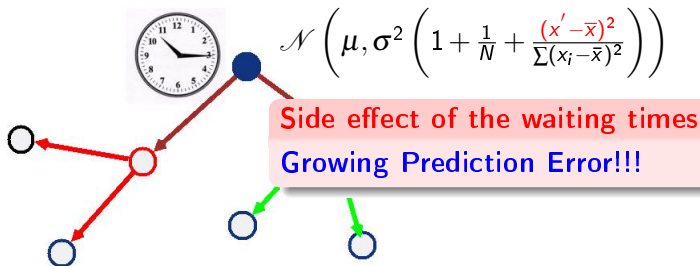
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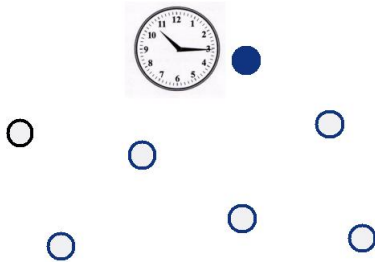


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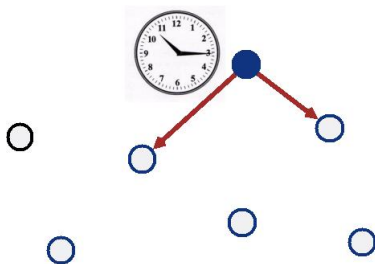
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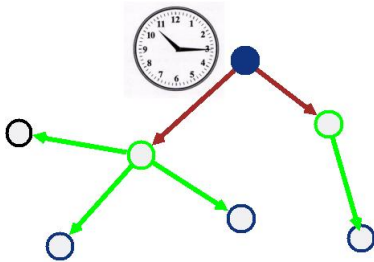
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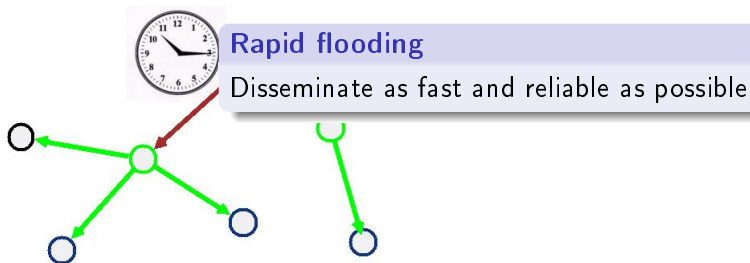
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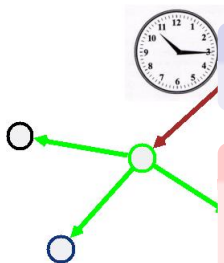
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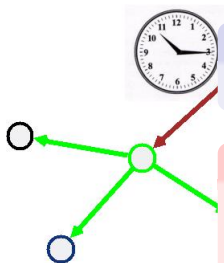
Rapid flooding

Disseminate as fast and reliable as possible

Drawbacks

- *Contention* - transmission scheduling - density
- *Reliable rapid flooding* - packet losses

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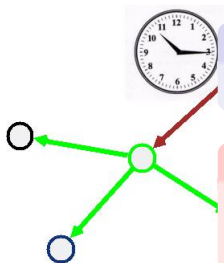
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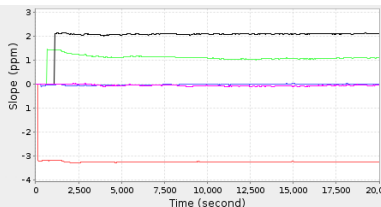
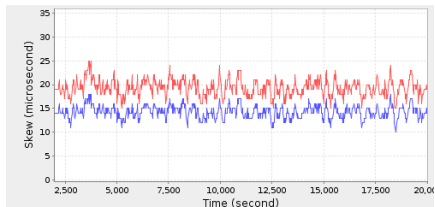


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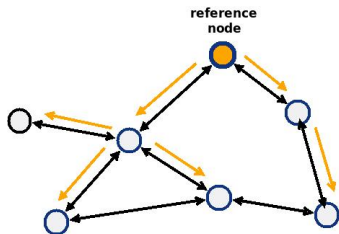
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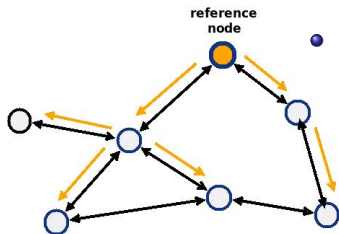
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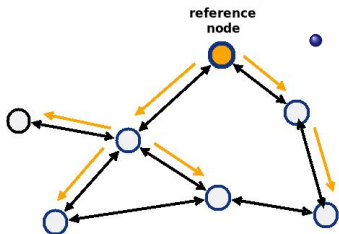
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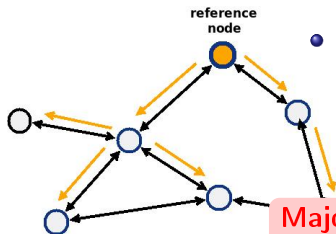
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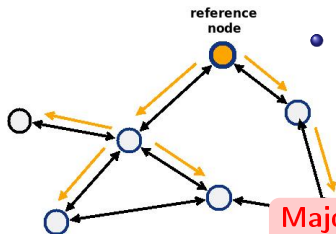
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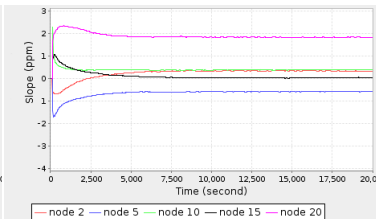
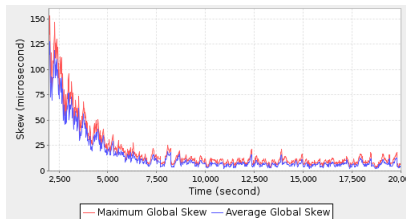
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[Lemouzy et al., 2011]

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- ▶ finds and tracks a *dynamic* value v^* in a given search space

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- ▶ It is the responsibility of this node to send **correct feedbacks** to its *avt*

Next step proposed value

$$v_{t+1} = \begin{cases} v_t + \Delta_{t+1}, & f_{v_t} = f \uparrow \\ v_t - \Delta_{t+1}, & f_{v_t} = f \downarrow \\ v_t, & f_{v_t} = f \approx \end{cases}$$

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- 1 Successive feedbacks of *same direction*: v_t is *far away* from v^* , hence $\Delta_{t+1} = \Delta_t \cdot \lambda_{incr}$.

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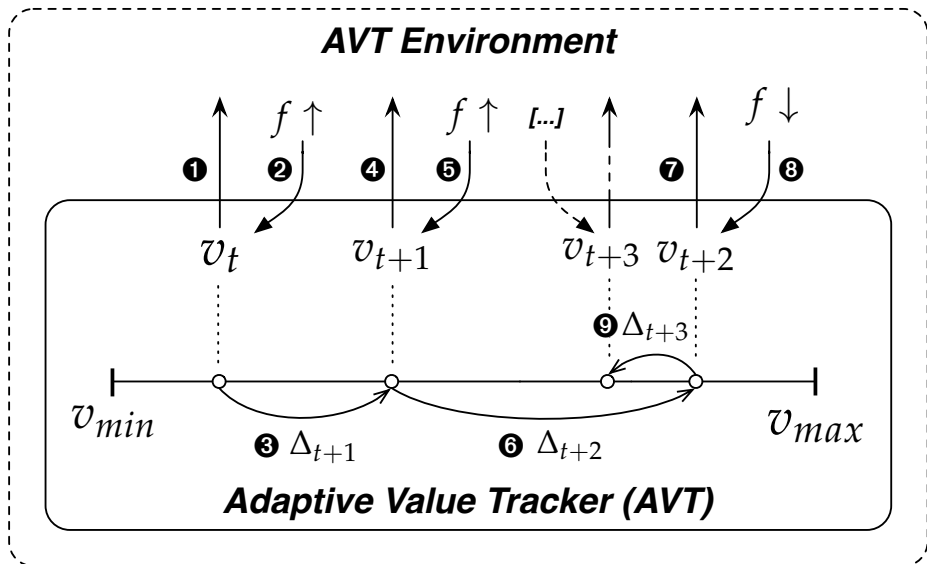
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AVT and Environment - Interaction



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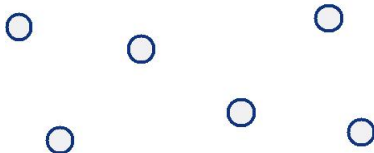
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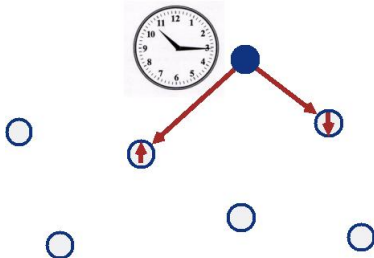
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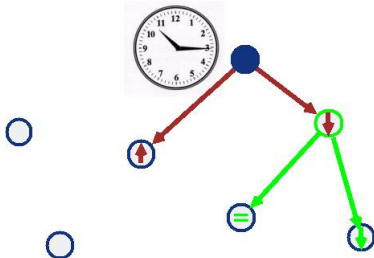
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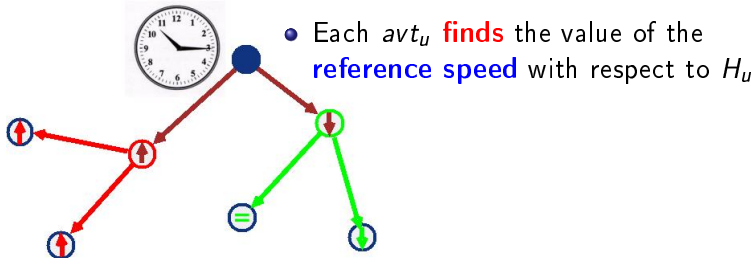
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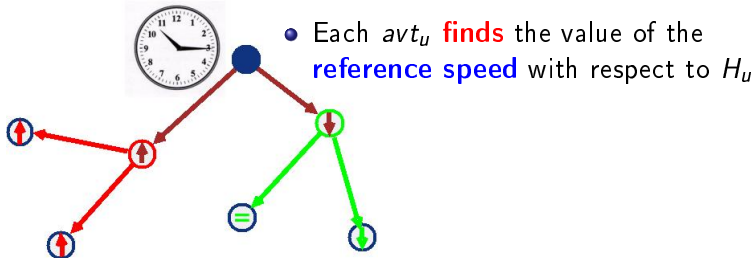
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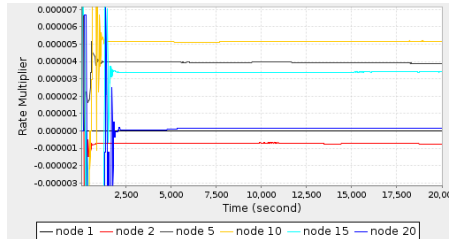
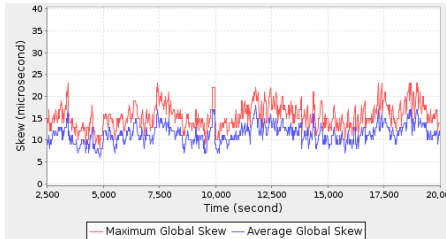


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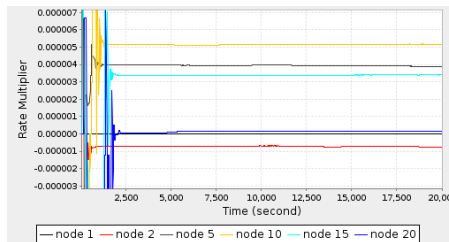
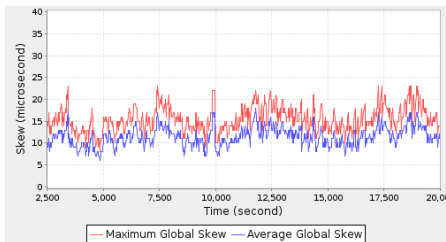
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Memory and Energy Requirements

	FTSP	PulseSync	FCSA	AVTS
CPU	$\approx 5440 \mu s$	$\approx 5440 \mu s$	$5620 \mu s$ for $ \mathcal{N} = 1$	\approx 175 μs
Message Length	9 bytes	9 bytes	15 bytes	9 bytes
RAM	40 bytes	40 bytes	$64 * \mathcal{N} $ bytes	9 bytes
ROM	18000 bytes	17856 bytes	20660 bytes	15696 bytes

Outline

1 Motivation

- Flooding Based Synchronization
- Our Focus

2 Existing Flooding Based Schemes

- FTSP
- PulseSync
- FCSA

3 Adaptive Value Tracking Synchronization Protocol (AVTS)

- Network-Wide Synchronization with AVTS
- Experimental Results

4 Conclusions

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