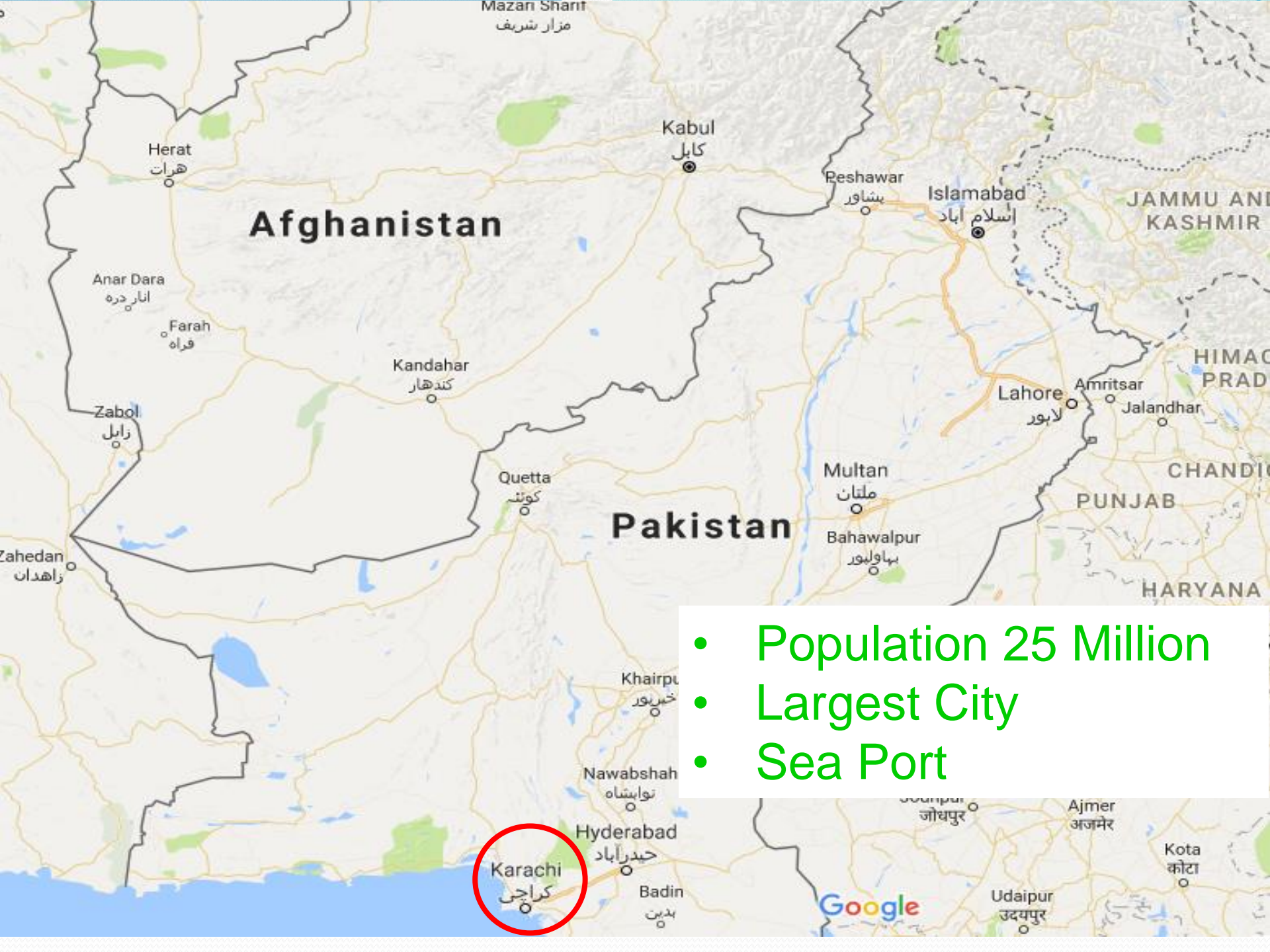


My Ongoing Journey of Experiences

Presenter:

MSc. Zeeshan Ansar

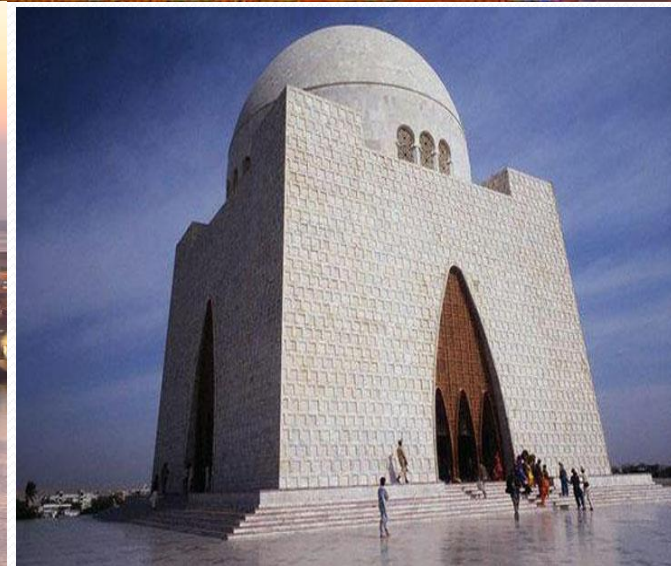
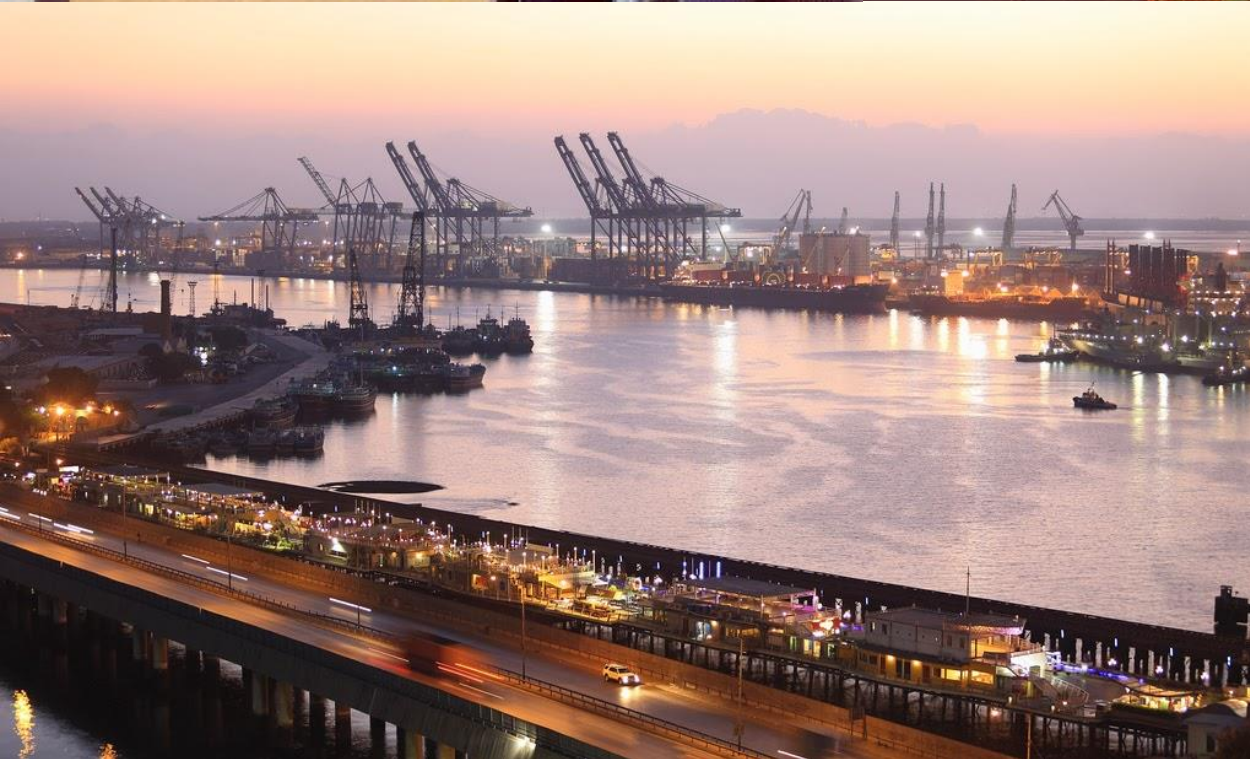


Afghanistan

Pakistan

- Population 25 Million
- Largest City
- Sea Port

Karachi
کراچی



- Population 5 Million
- Capital City
- Beginning of world greatest mountain ranges



- Population 5 Million
- Capital City
- Beginning of world greatest mountain ranges
 - Karakoram (highest K2 8,611 m)
 - Himalayan (highest Nanga Parbat 8,126 m)
 - Hindu Kush (highest Tirich Mir 7,690 m)



- K2 8,611 m



- Nanga Parbat 8,126 m)



Mazari Sharif
مزار شریف



Mazari Sharif
مزار شریف



Google

Intellectual Growth Journey



BSc. Telecommunication, Karachi

Worked as Network Engineer, Karachi

MSc. Communication and Signal Processing, Ilmenau

Ongoing: PhD. Specialization in wireless sensor networks, Dresden

Future: Post-Doc, Startup

Beautiful Scenic Town



Friendly Advice

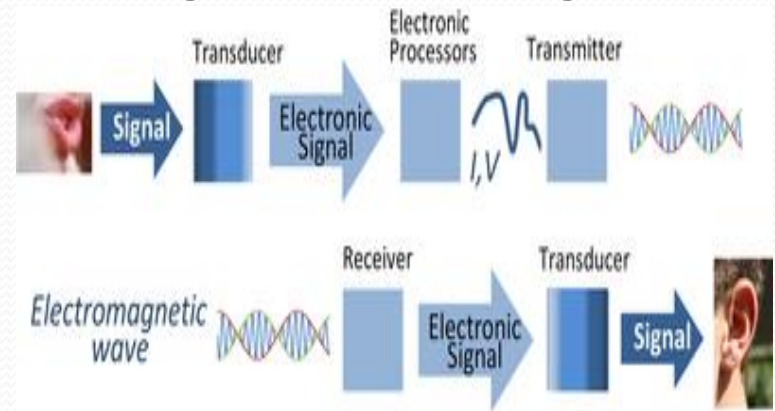
- Assignments are IMPORTANT!!
- Don't be shy! Clarify any doubts with tutors
- For better understanding of theoretical concepts → apply it on MATLAB (e.g. SVD)
- Develop your skills while earning money → Look for HiWi
- Make new friends and enjoy every moment of this phase of life

Extensive Research Prospects

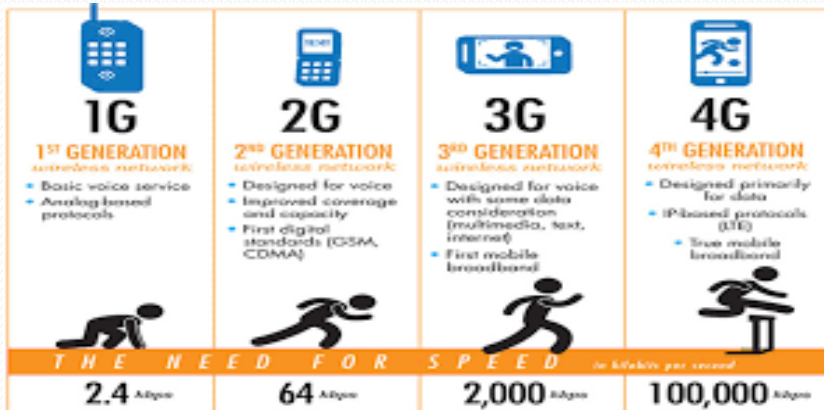
Internet of things



Signal Processing



Mobile Communication



RF and Antenna Design



Current Research Topic

Burst Transmission Scheme for Wireless
Sensor Networks

Burst Communication

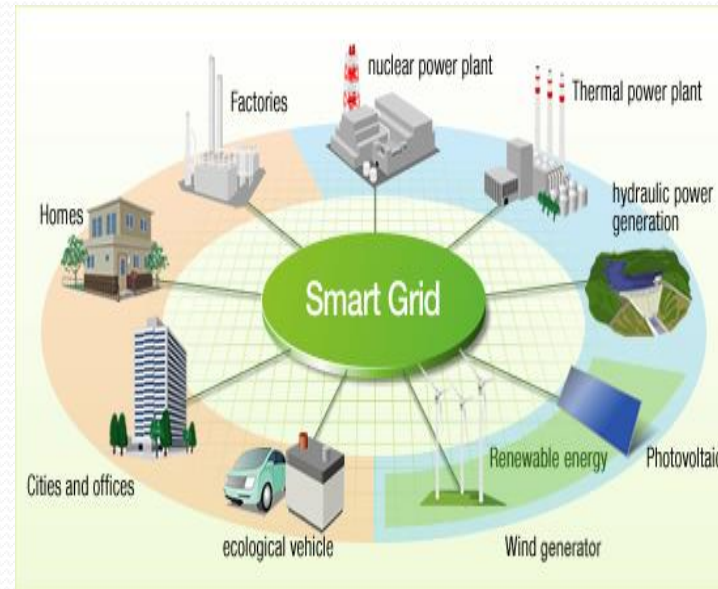
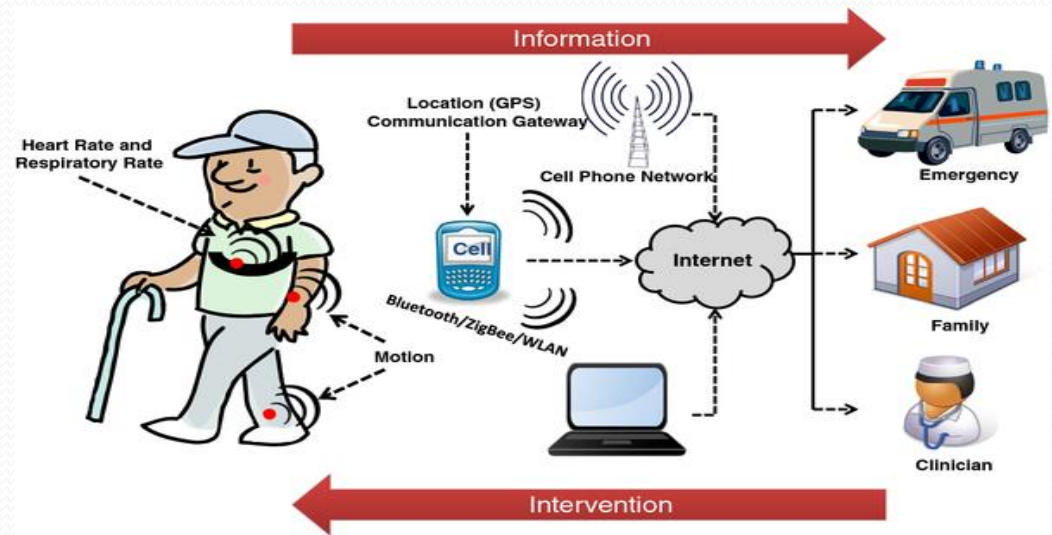
**Burst
Communication**

Bursty links

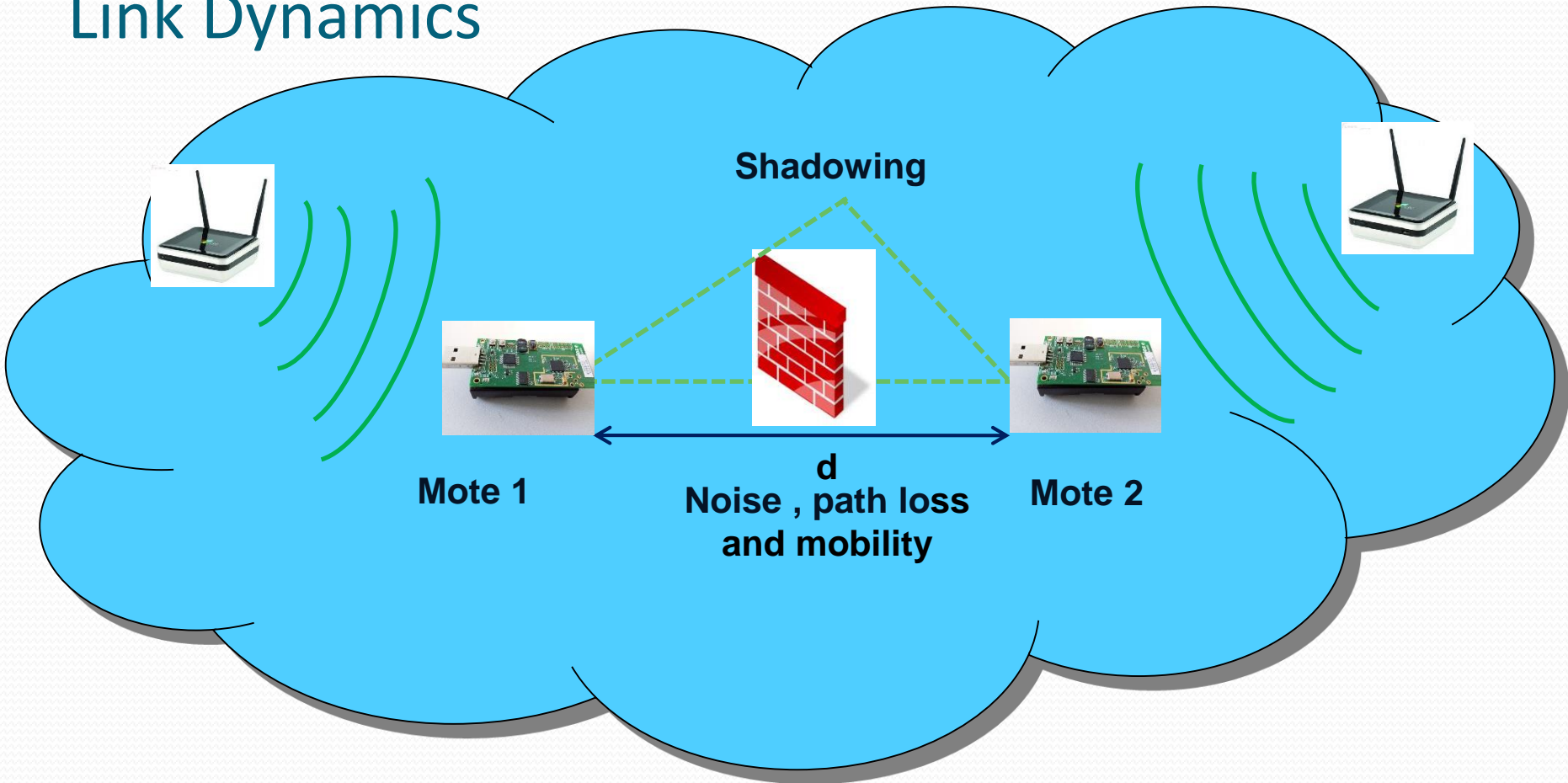
- **Data generation**
- **Traffic pattern**
- **Sensor mobility**

Applications

- Health-care monitoring
- Wild-life monitoring
- Environmental monitoring
- Smart grid
- Military Surveillance



Link Dynamics



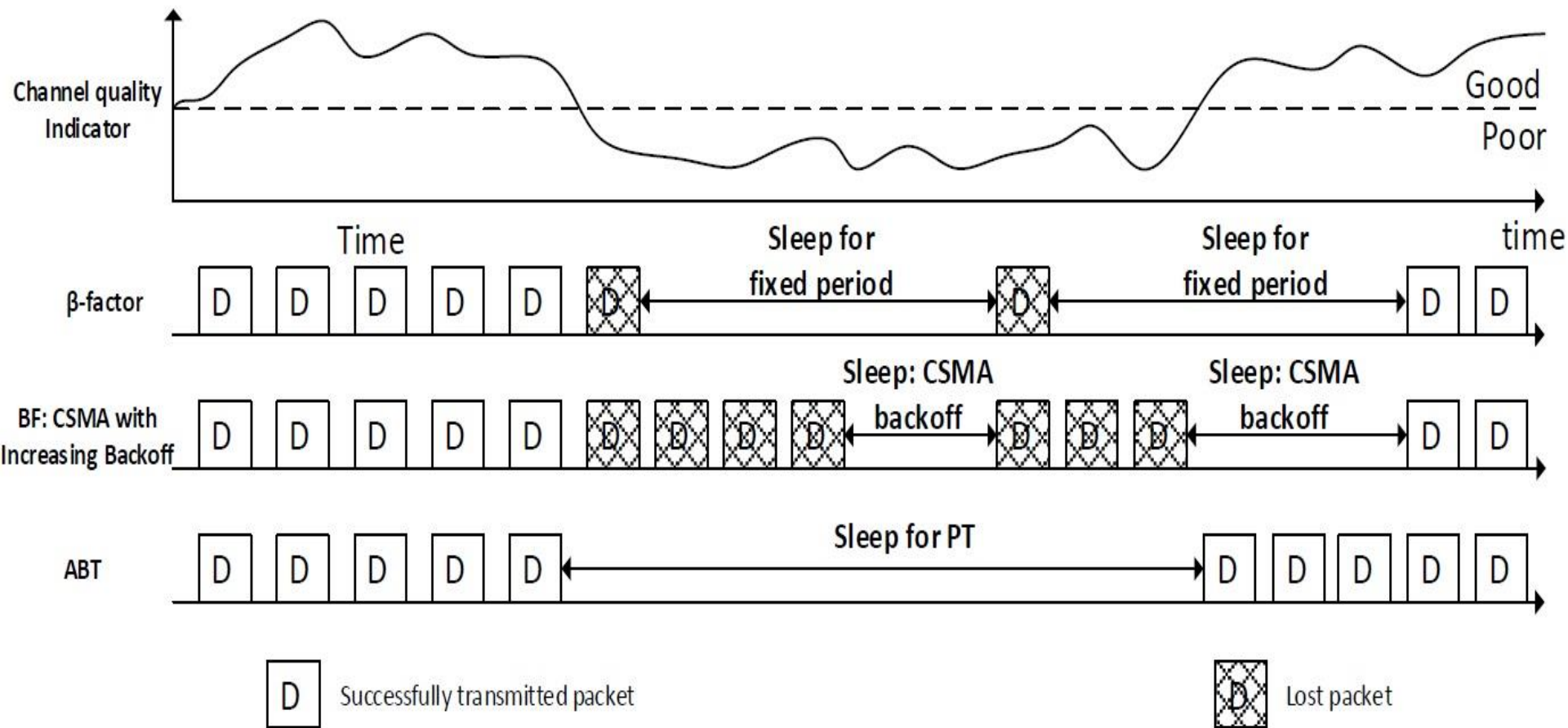
➔ Variation in signal strength is a possible cause of link burstiness!

WHAT PROBLEM ARE
WE TRYING TO SOLVE?



- Links are bursty
- Burstiness affects protocol performance
- Need a way to measure the performance
- Methods to determine the size of a burst

My Research



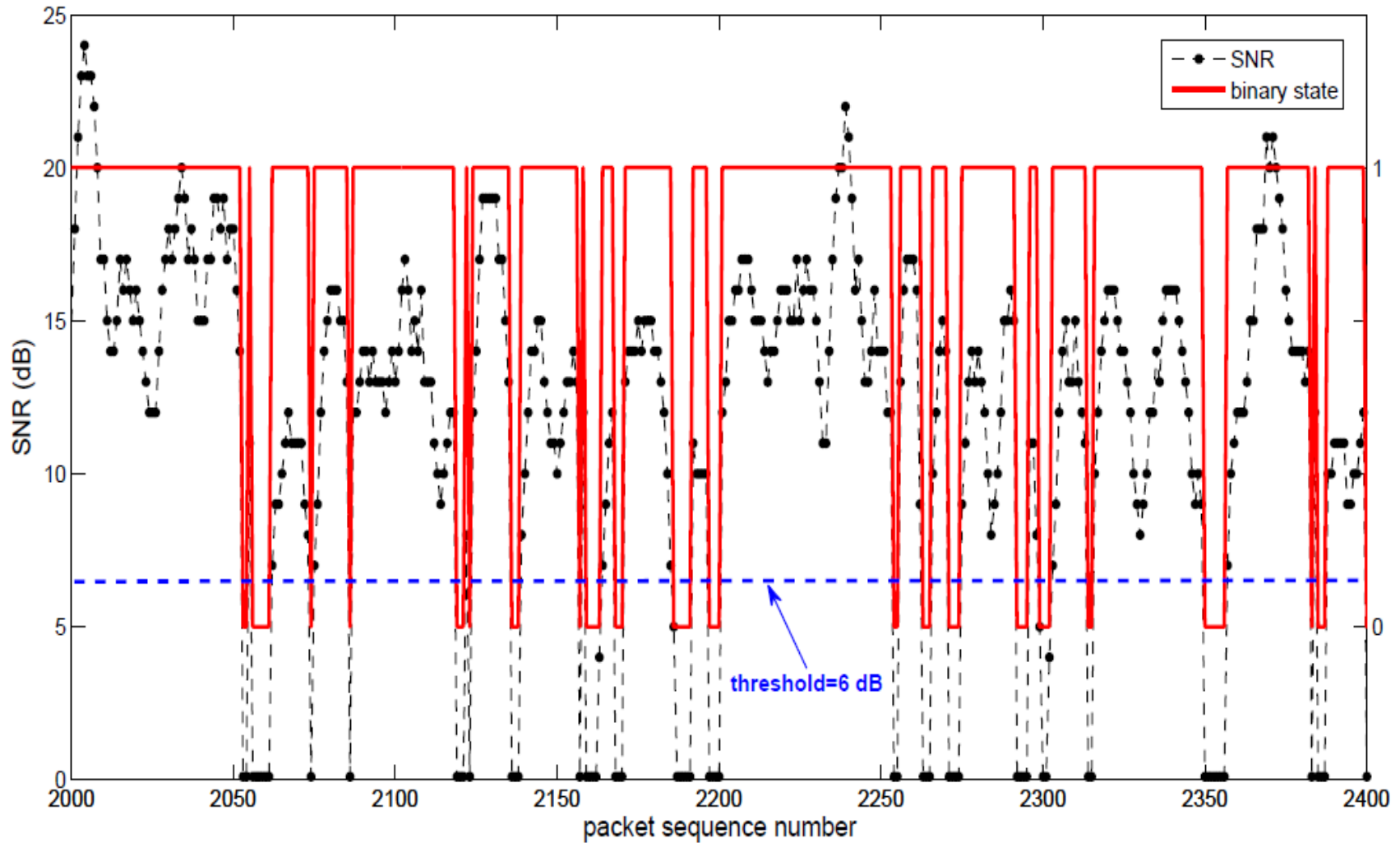
Conditional Probability Base Approach (CPB)

- Conditional CDF has been proposed to describe the stable duration of link quality
- CDF information can be utilized by MAC or application layer
- The conditional CDF of the stable duration for a given SNR is described as:

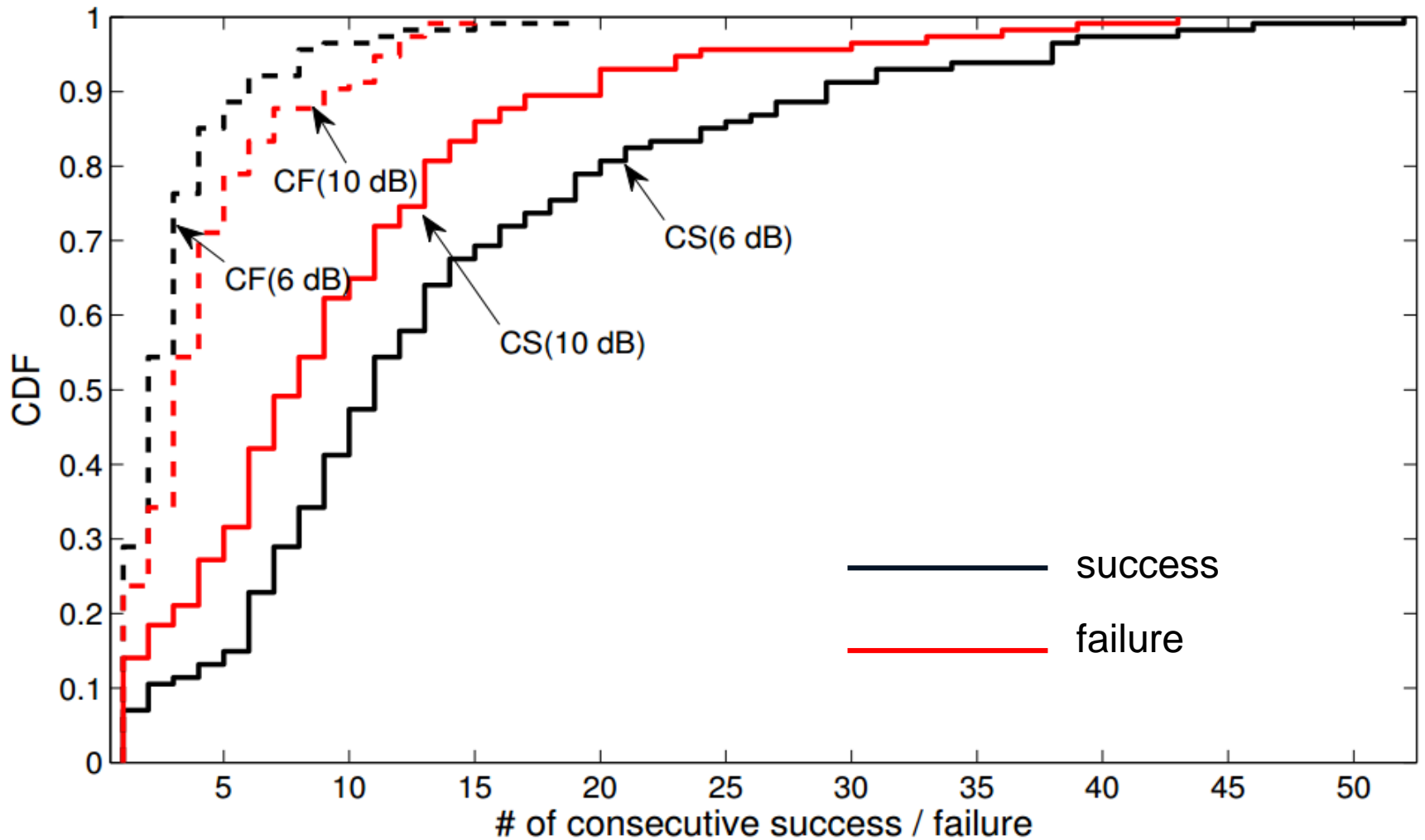
$$F(\tau|s_{th}) = P\{\mathbf{T} \leq \tau | \mathbf{s} \geq s_{th}\}$$

SNR: signal-to-noise ratio

Algorithm Design: Binary State



Algorithm Design: Empirical CDF



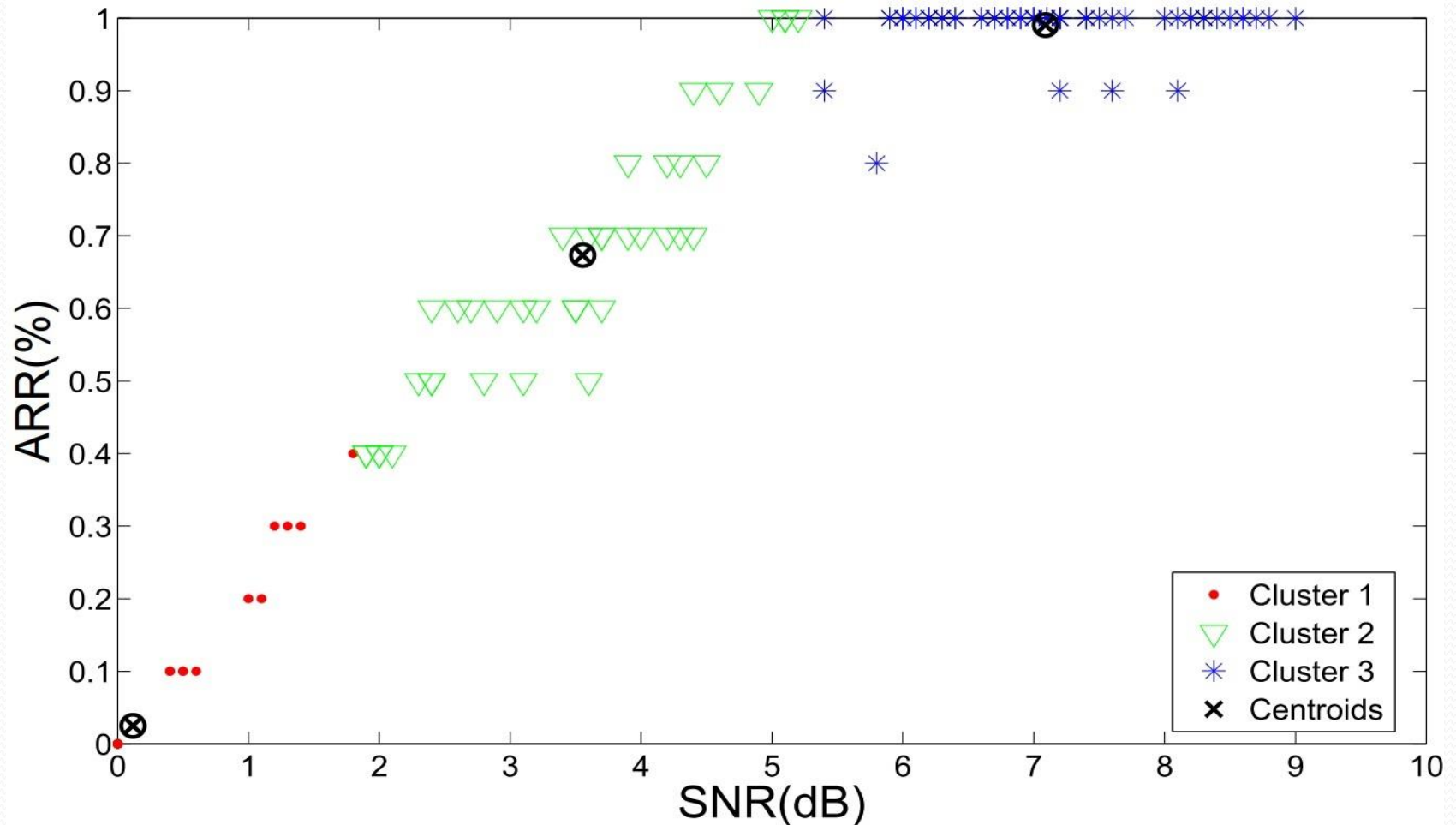
Conditional Probability Base Approach (CPB)

Summary: [CPB:2015]

- + Conditional CDF is utilized to model the long-term link quality fluctuation.
- + Value of SNR threshold determines the reliability of data and channel efficiency
- Threshold is chosen empirically which cannot be generalized (physical links have individual aspects)

Double Markov Based Approach

K-mean clustering

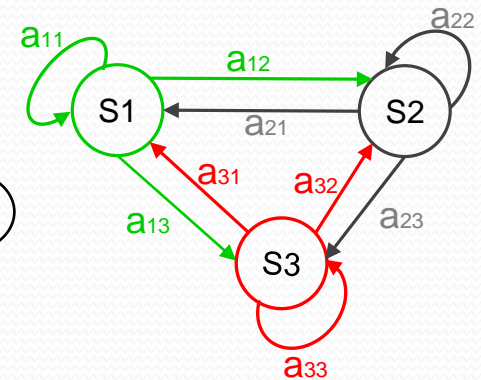
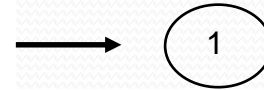


ARR: acknowledgement reception ratio

DMB

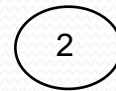
- Fluctuation in link quality is described by state transition probabilities

$$a_{ij} = P(S_j|S_i) = \frac{N_{i \rightarrow j}}{\sum_{m=1}^M N_{i \rightarrow m}}$$



- SOJOURN Time or Expected State Duration (ESD)

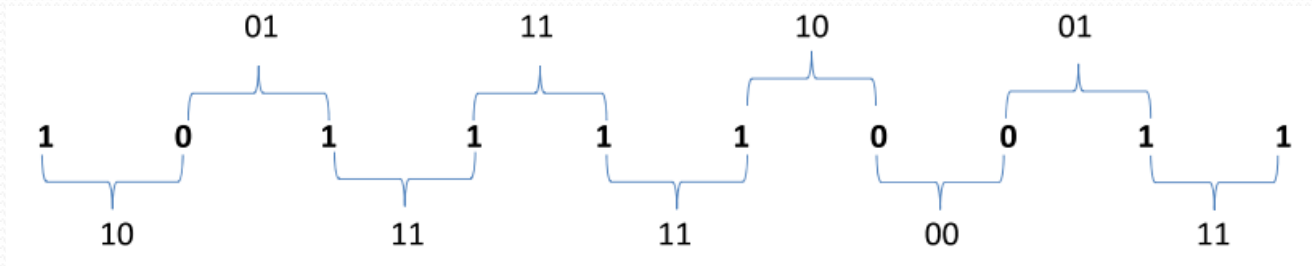
$$\bar{d}_n = \sum_{d=1}^{\infty} dP_n(d) = \frac{1}{1 - a_{nn}}$$



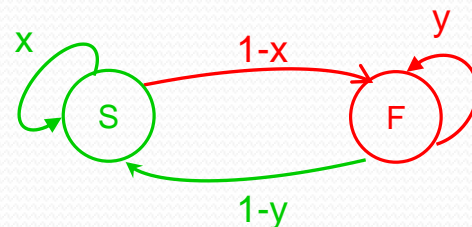
M \rightarrow is the total number of states
N \rightarrow is the number of transitions

DMB

- Example: Acknowledgment Sequence of State 1



- Equation (1) helps in finding state transition probabilities
- Equation (2) helps in finding out consecutive success (CS) and consecutive failure (CF)



0 → Failure

1 → Success

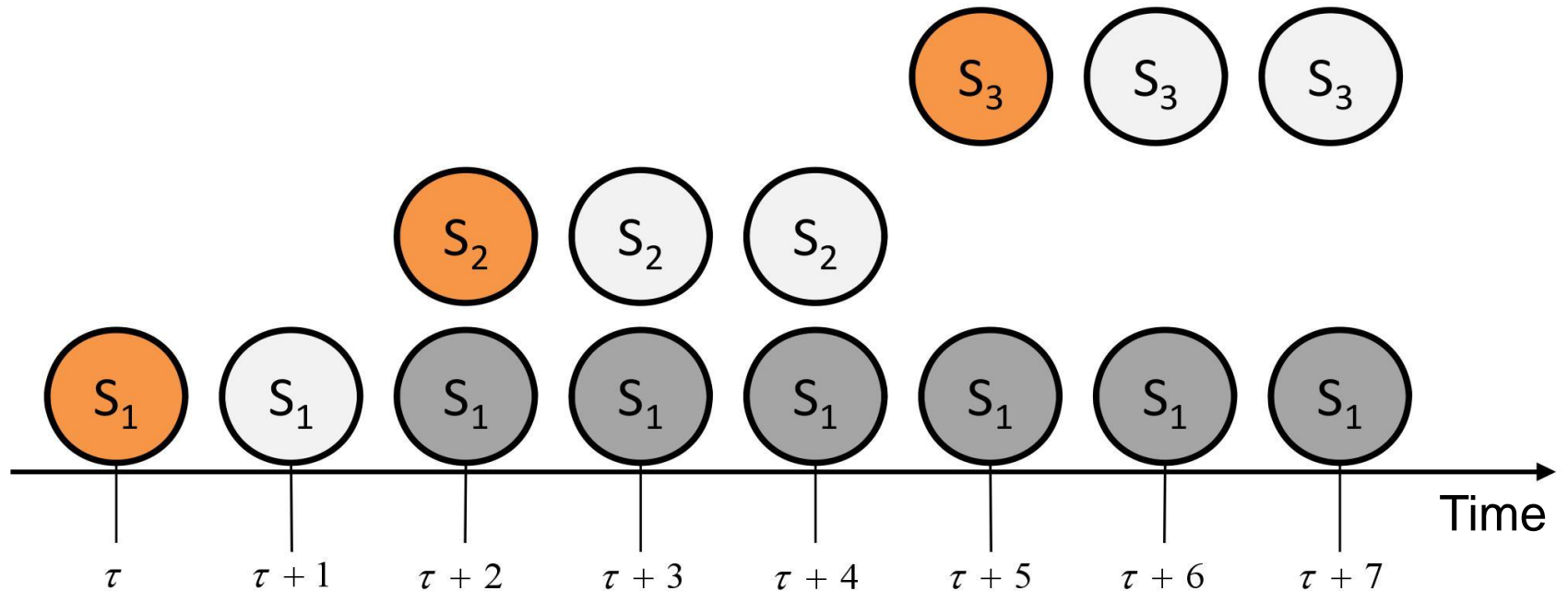
Double Markov Based Approach

Summary: [DMB:2015]

- + K-mean clustering is employed to model link quality fluctuations into countable regions
- + Furthermore, two-stage Markov model determines the stable duration and burst size
- Short-term link fluctuations are not taken into account

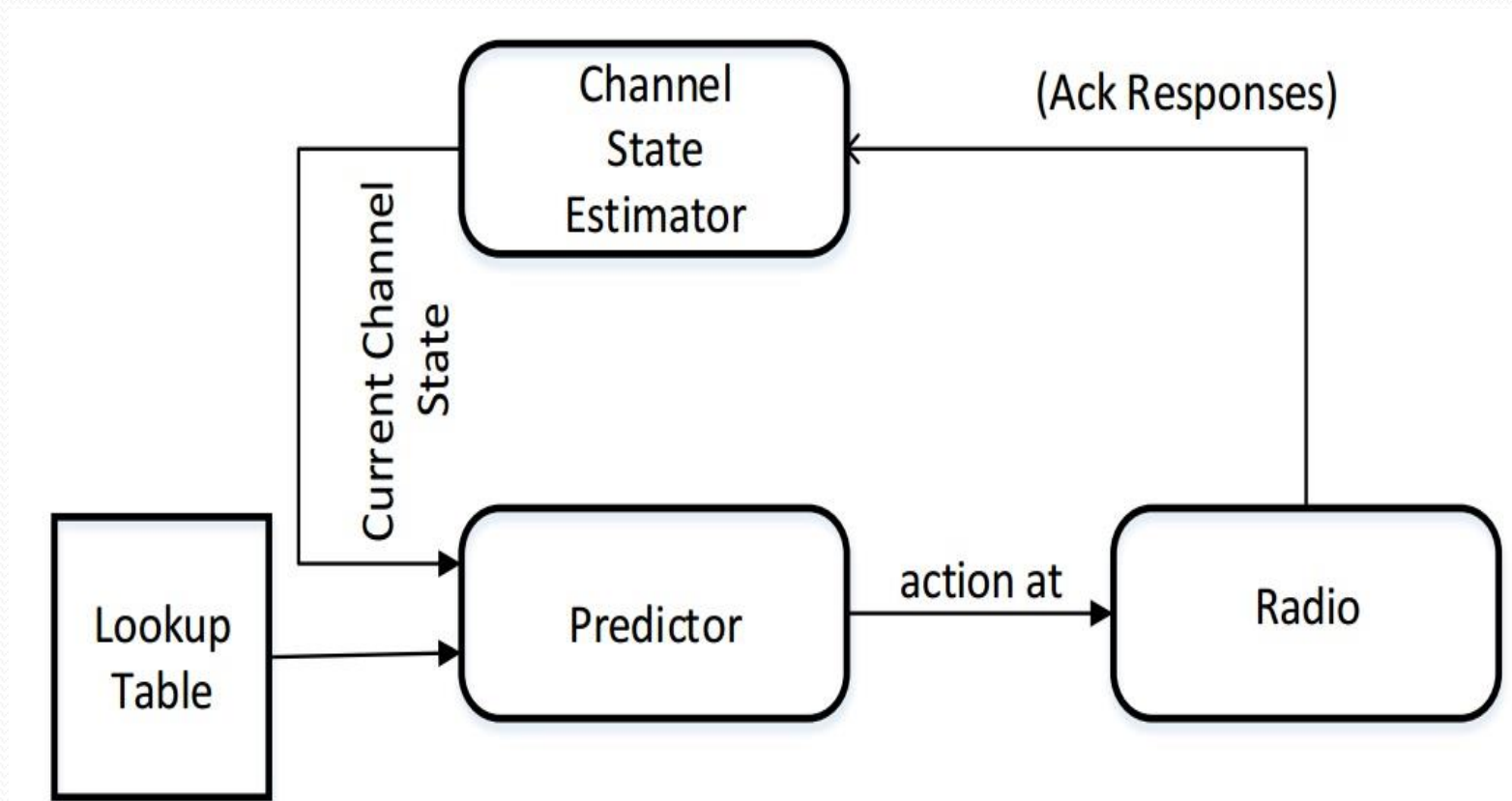
O-DMB (Online-DMB)

Short-term link fluctuation that may not be 'Perceived by the offline model'



O-DMB

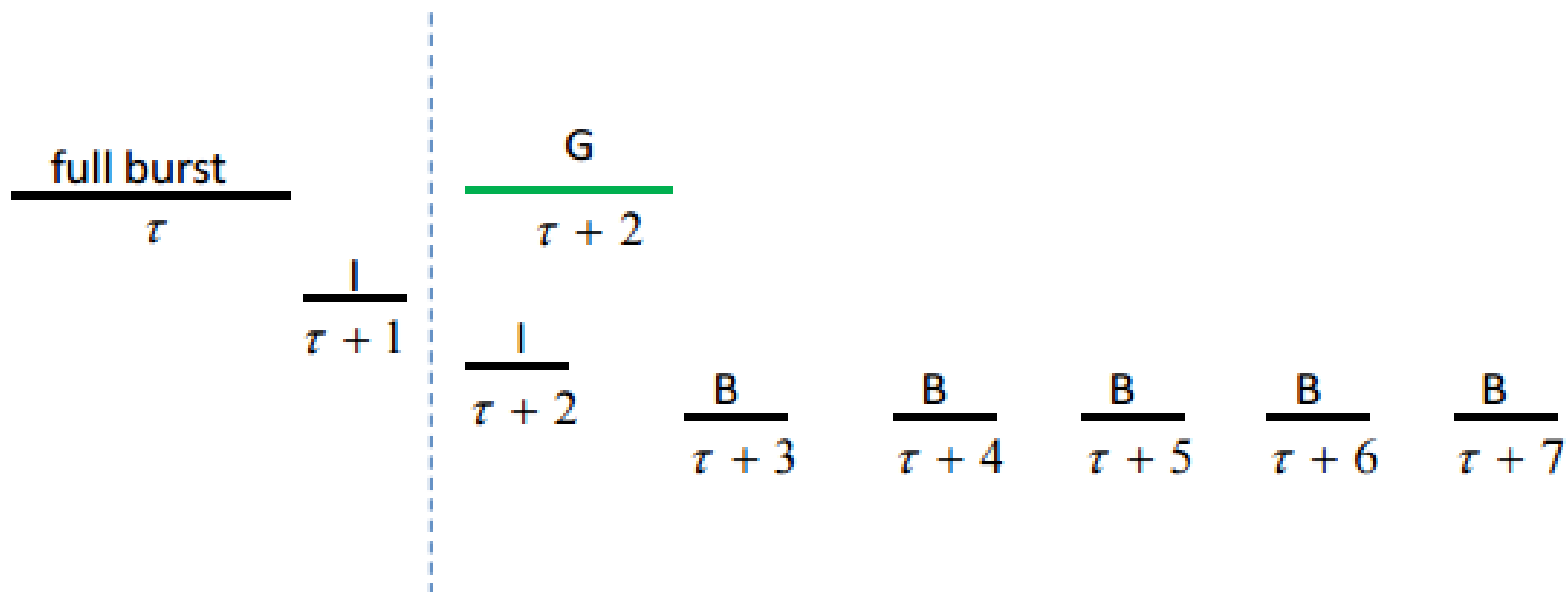
System architecture



O-DMB

Transmission Technique

| Link state | Burst size | ESD |
|--------------|------------|-----|
| Good | 10 | 6 |
| Intermediate | 6 | 4 |
| Bad | 2 | 8 |



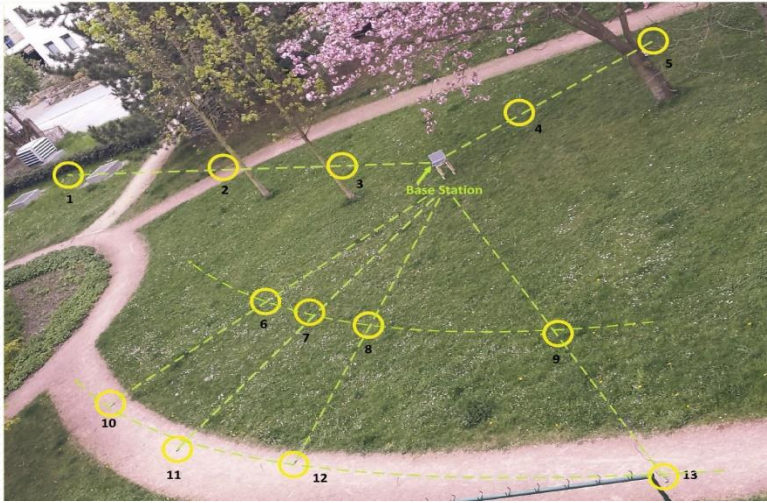
O-DMB (Online-DMB)

Summary: [O-DMB:2015]

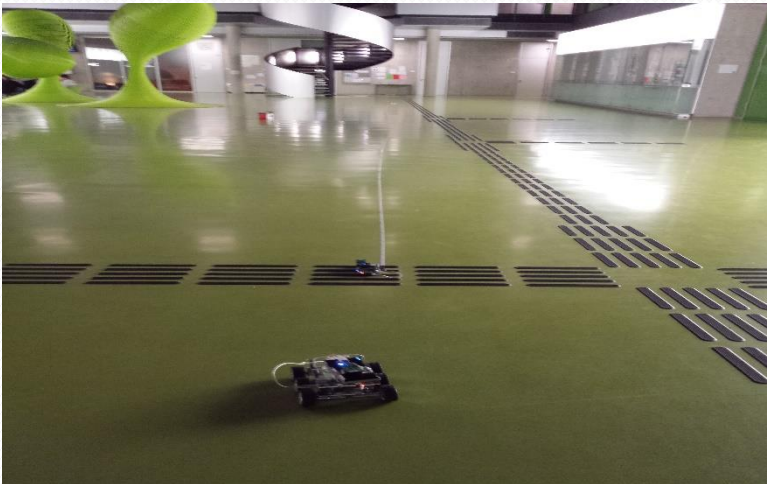
- + Hybrid approach models both long-term and short-term link quality fluctuations
- + Long-term link quality fluctuations can be modelled using offline approach
- + Short-term link quality fluctuations can only be dealt through real-time feedback

Experiments

Outdoor



Indoor

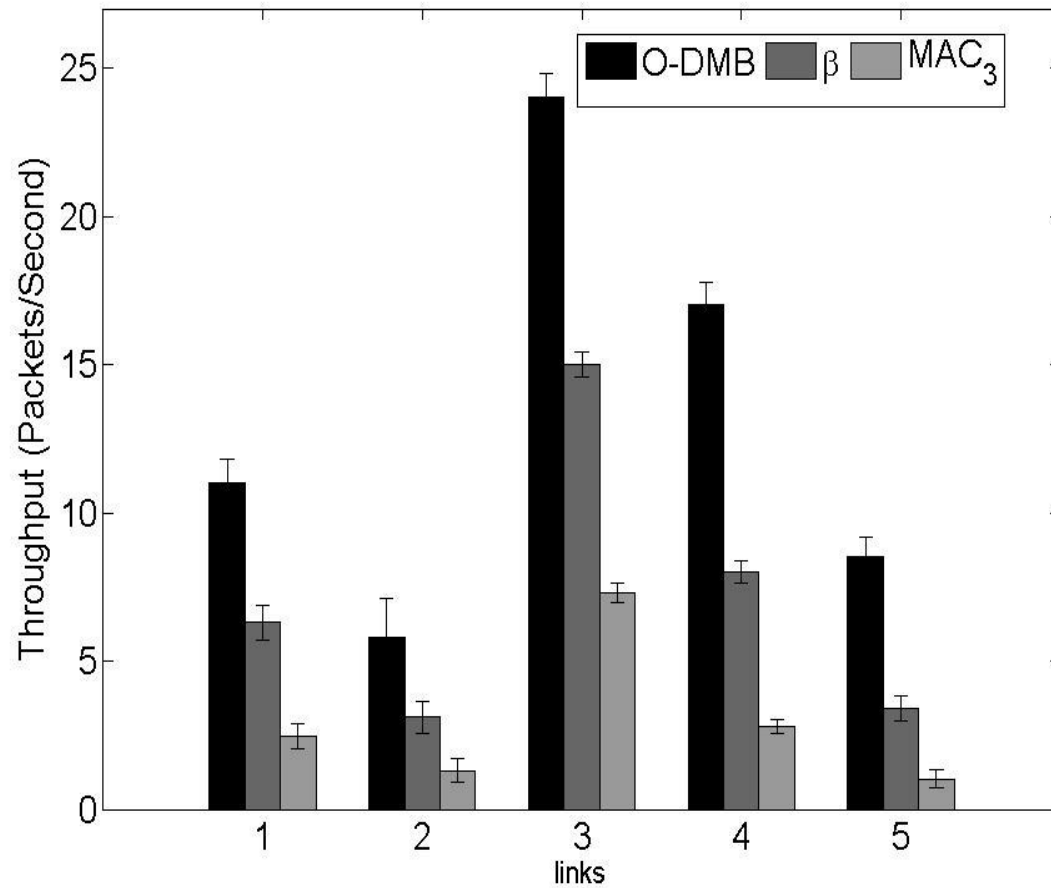


Parameter Settings for Experiments

| Parameters | Indoor | Outdoor |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Packet Sent | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| Inter-Packet Interval | 20,50,100 (ms) | 20,50,100 (ms) |
| Packet Size | 28 bytes | 28 bytes |
| Transmission Power (dBm) | -15,-10,3,0 | -15,-10,3,0 |
| Distance (m) | 30,20,10 | 35,27,19,8 |

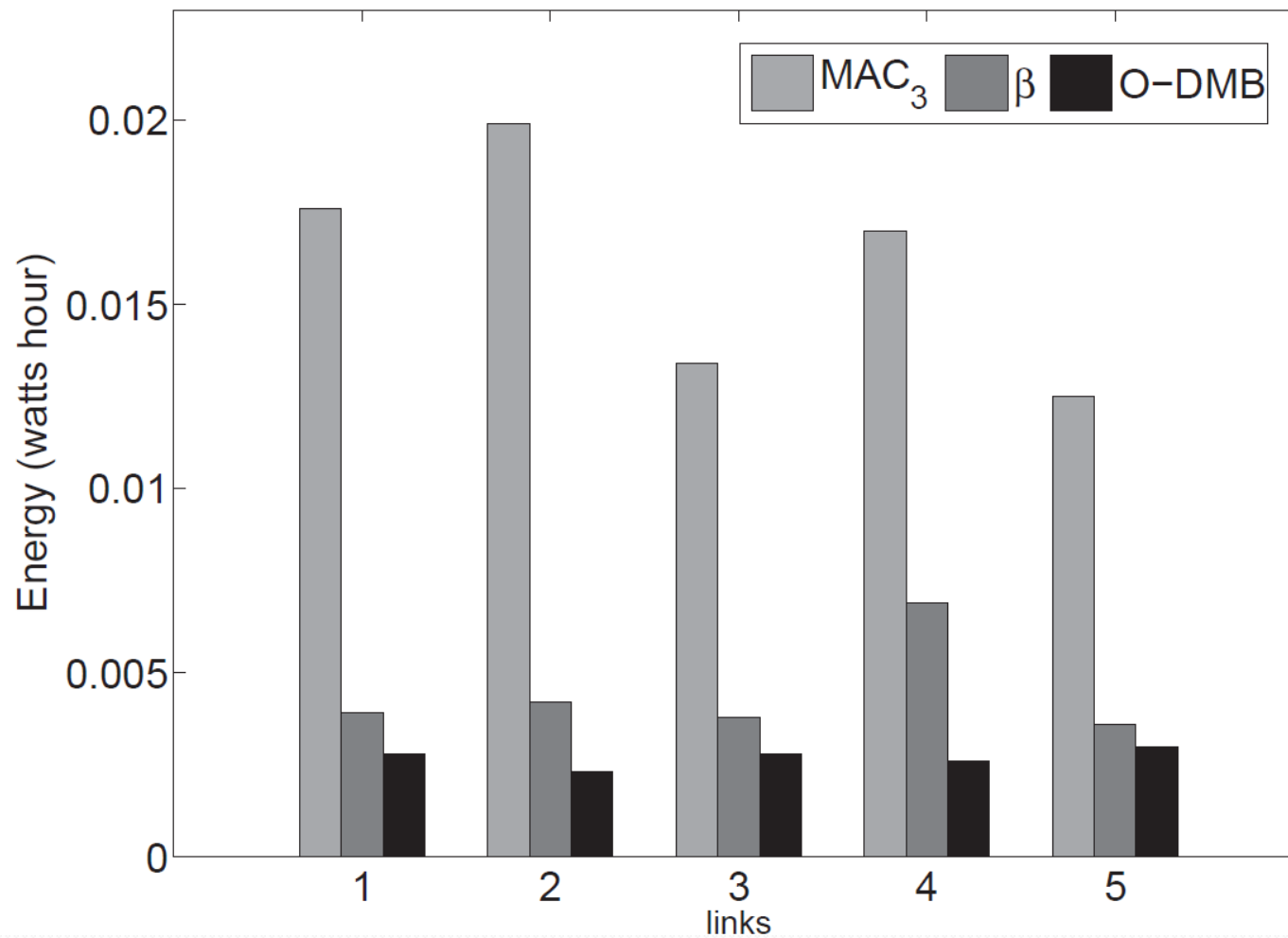
Results (Static scenario)

Throughput



Results(Static scenario)

Energy



Thankyou for your attention...

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→ **PhD. Student at
TU Dresden**

→ **zeeshan.ansar@tu-dresden.de**