WP1 Acoustic Test bed Qualification

Benchmarking procedure for other test-beds

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Objectives of test-bed benchmarking

- Determine whether a given test-bed is capable of providing the minimum requirement for supporting audio traffic
  - Packet loss rate
  - Relaying capability
- Typical 1-hop packet loss rate need to be measured
- Performances of relay nodes need to be benchmarked for multi-hop audio
- EAR-IT support
  - Audio source nodes are provided
  - Source code of packet sniffer is available
  - Analysis script and Excel template are provided

Outline

Audio source hardware

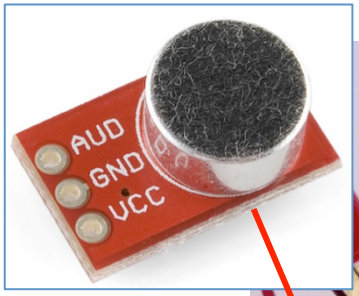
Existing relay nodes and their performances

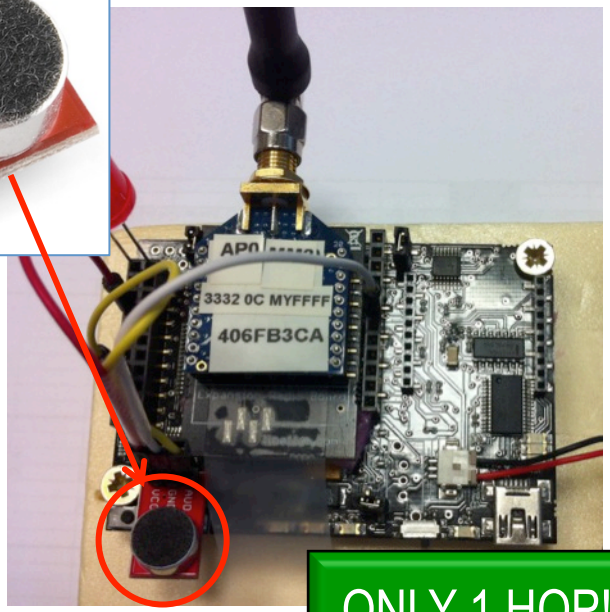
Procedure & tools for benchmarking a new test-bed

Audio source hardware

Audio source #1: WaspMote & XBee in raw mode

- Electret mic with amplifier
- XBee in AP0 mode (transparent mode)
- 8-bit 4Khz sampling gives 32000bps
- 8Khz sampling gives 64000bps, requires custom API

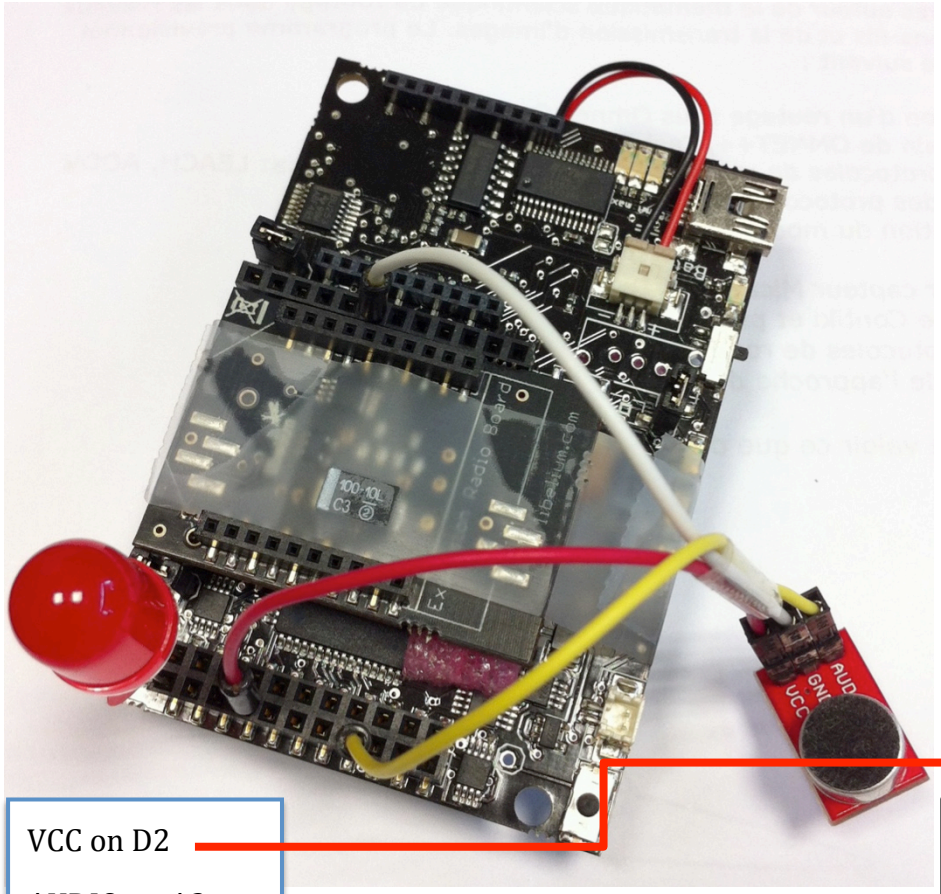




ONLY 1 HOP!

100 8-bit samples (12.5ms or 25ms)

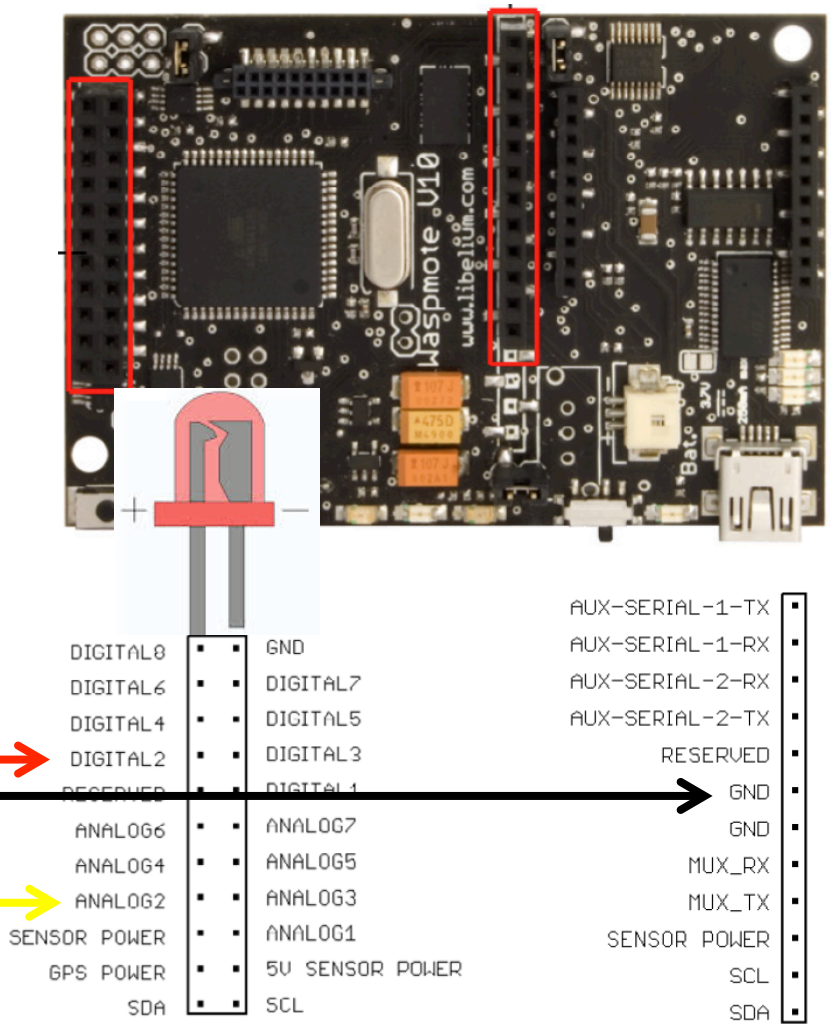
WaspMote: details of pin connection



VCC on D2

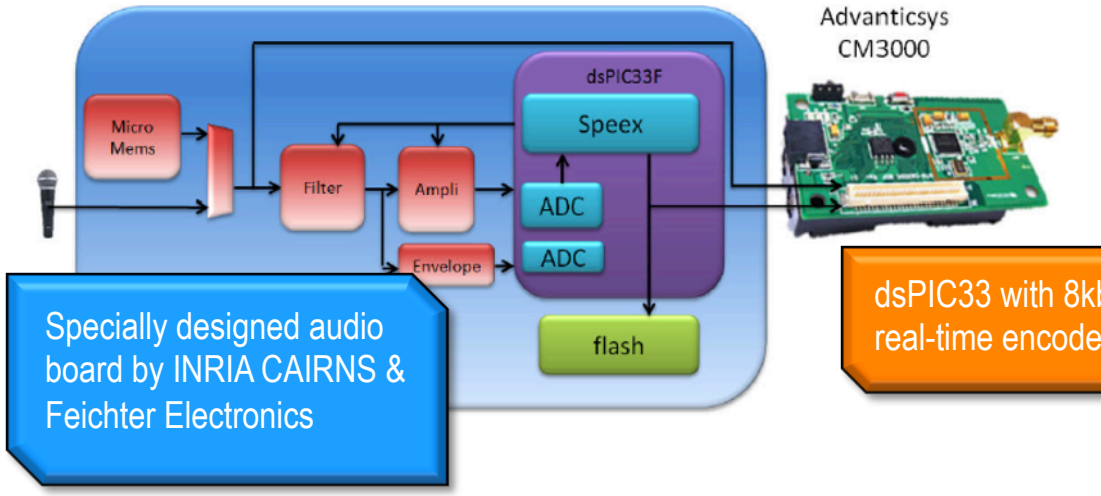
AUDIO on A2

GND on GND

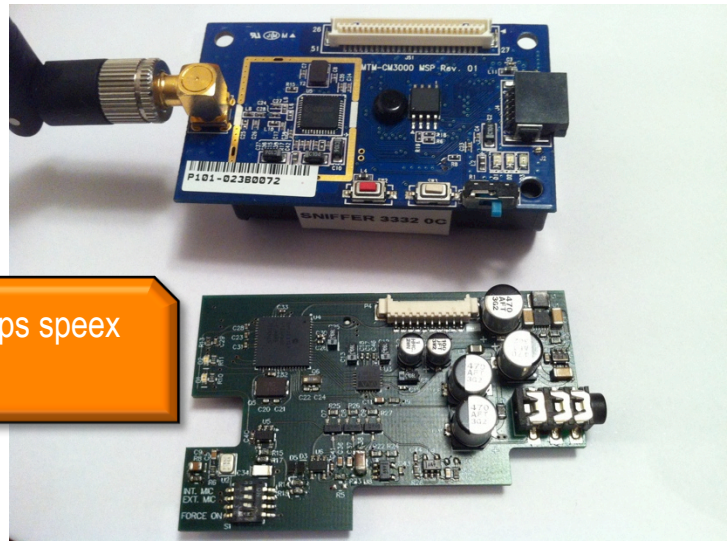


Audio source #2: TelosB & dedicated audio board

- Use dedicated audio board for sampling/storing/encoding at 8kbps

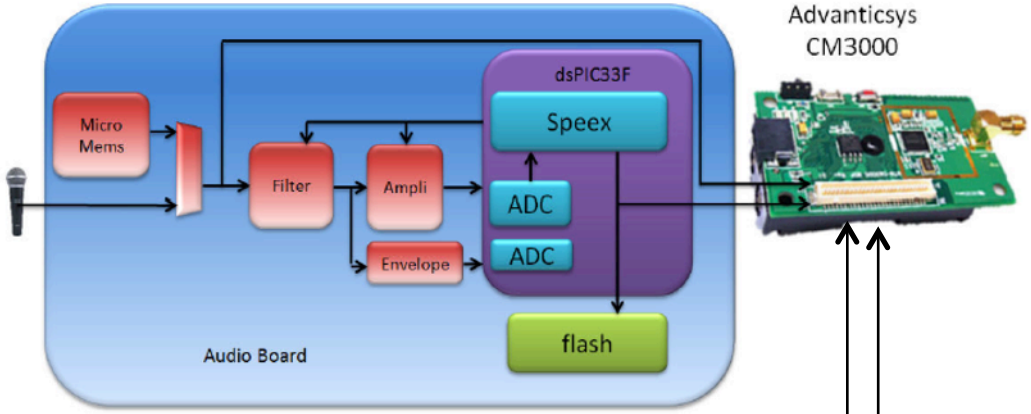


dsPIC33 with 8kbps speex real-time encoder



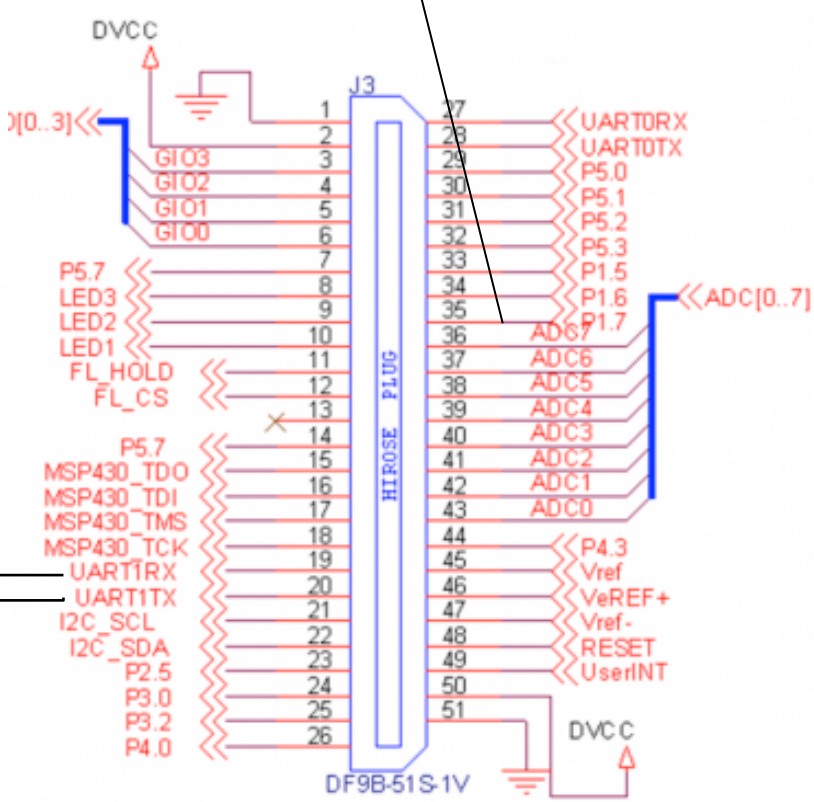
- Allows for multi-hop, encoded audio streaming scenarios

TelosB: details of pin connection



Advanticsys CM3000

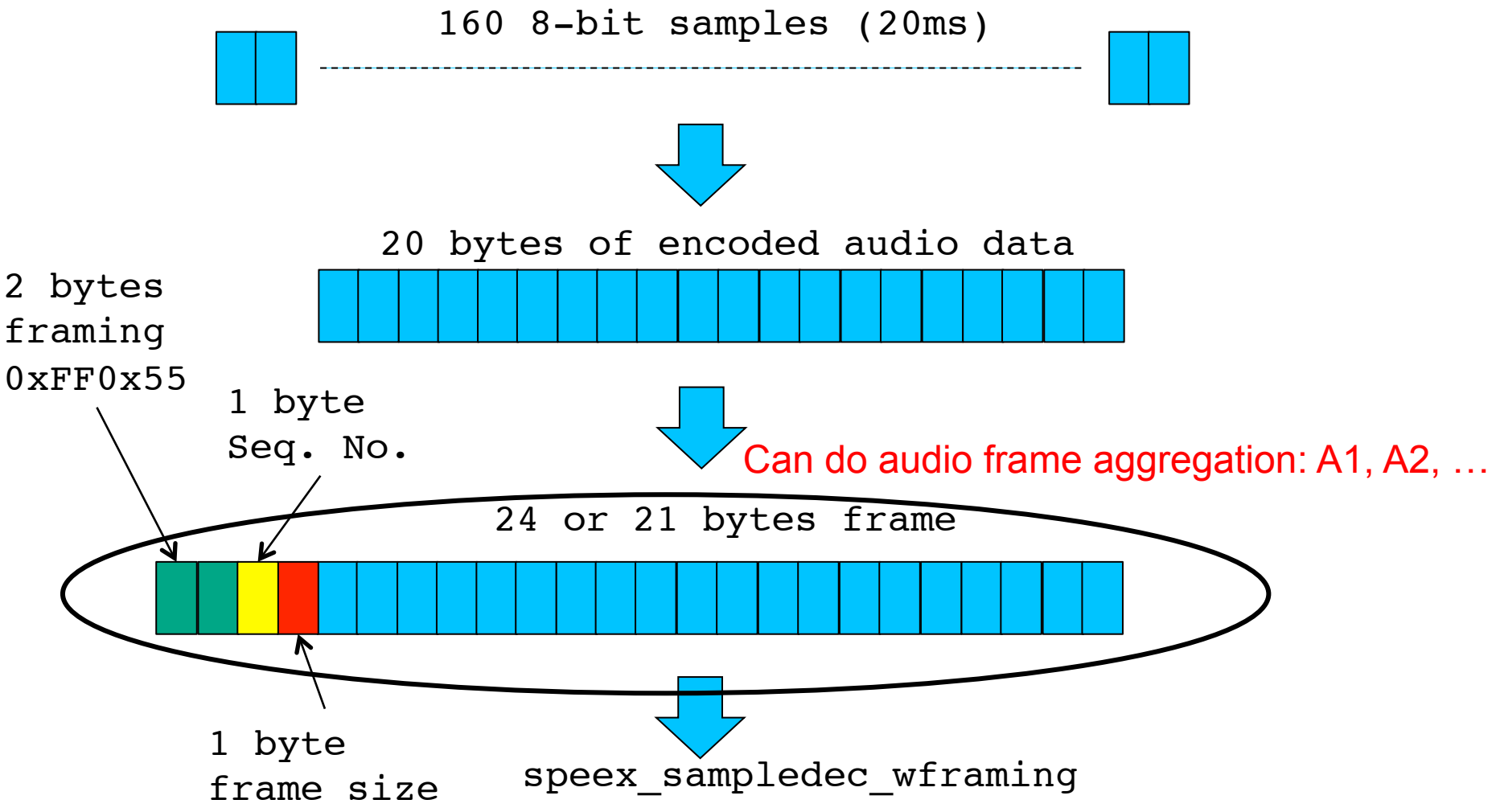
P1.7 can be used to power on/off the audio board



TelosB & audio board

- The audio board captures 160 bytes (20ms) of raw audio and uses speex codec at 8kbps to produce 20 bytes to encoded audio data
- It sends the encoded audio data through an UART line to the host micro-controller
- The host micro-controller receives the encoded data and sends them wirelessly to the next hop
- The last hop is a base station that will forward the encoded audio into a speex audio decoder
- Output of the speex audio decoder is in raw format that can be feed into a player (`play`)

speex at 8kbps

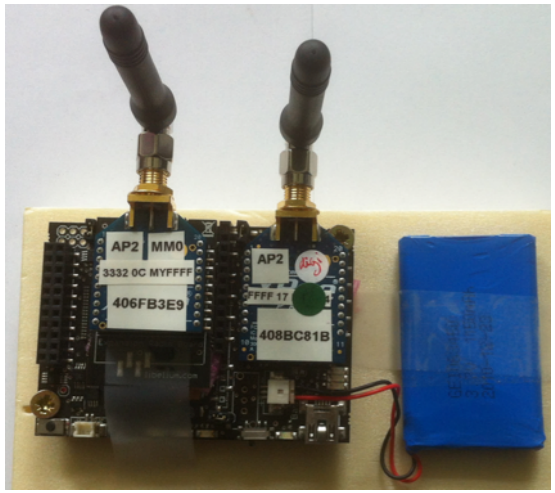


Summary of audio characteristics at the source

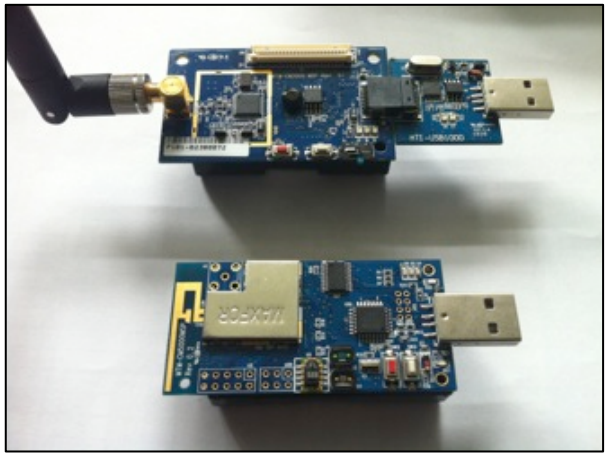
Codec	Minimum sending rate
Raw 4KHz 8KHz	 100 bytes every 25ms 100 bytes every 12.5ms
Speex 8000bps A1 A2 A3 A4	 24 bytes every 20ms 48 bytes every 40ms 72 bytes every 60ms 96 bytes every 80ms

Existing relay nodes and their performances

Existing relay nodes



LIBELIUM
WASPMOTE



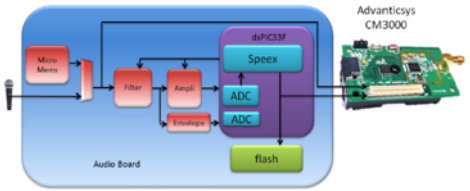
ADVANTICSYS
CM5000, CM3000

Fully configurable:

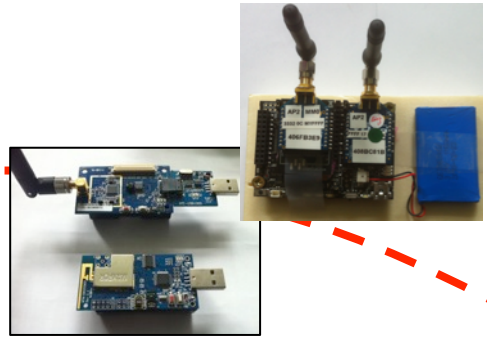
Destination node
Additional relay delay
Clock synchronization

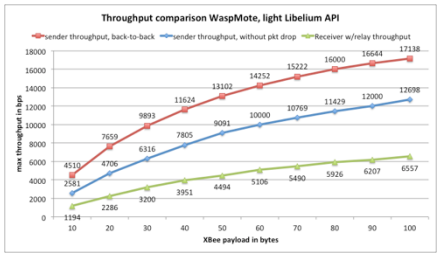
```
R0/1 enable/disable relay mode
D0013A2004086D828 set the 64-bit dest. mac addr
D0080 set the 16-bit dest. mac addr
```

Multi-hop audio constraints

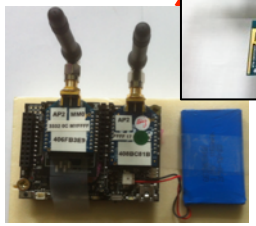


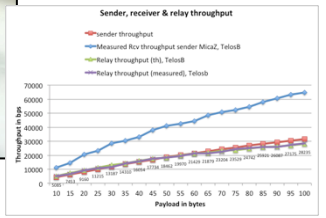
AUDIO SOURCE



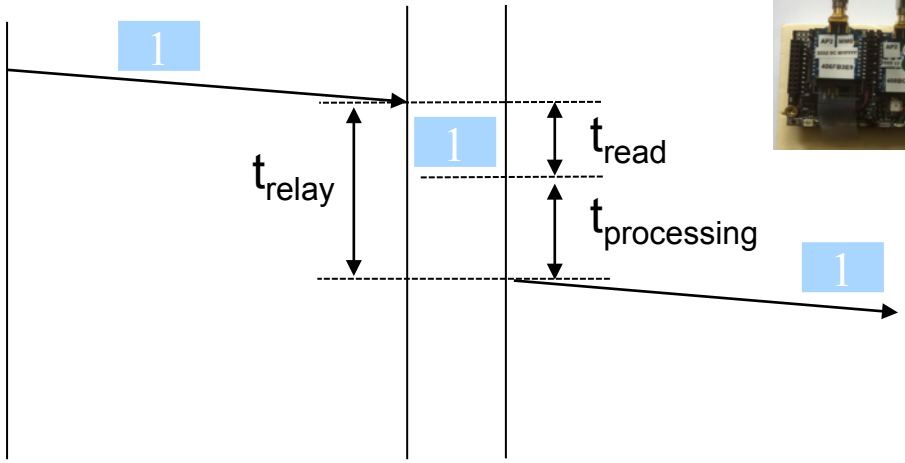


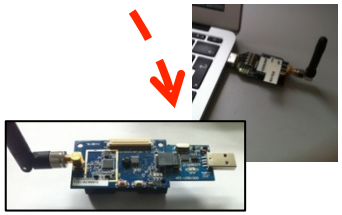
RELAY





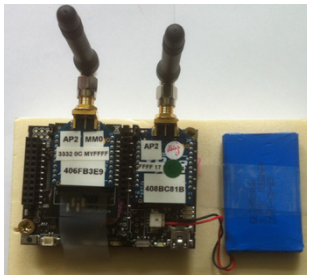
RELAY

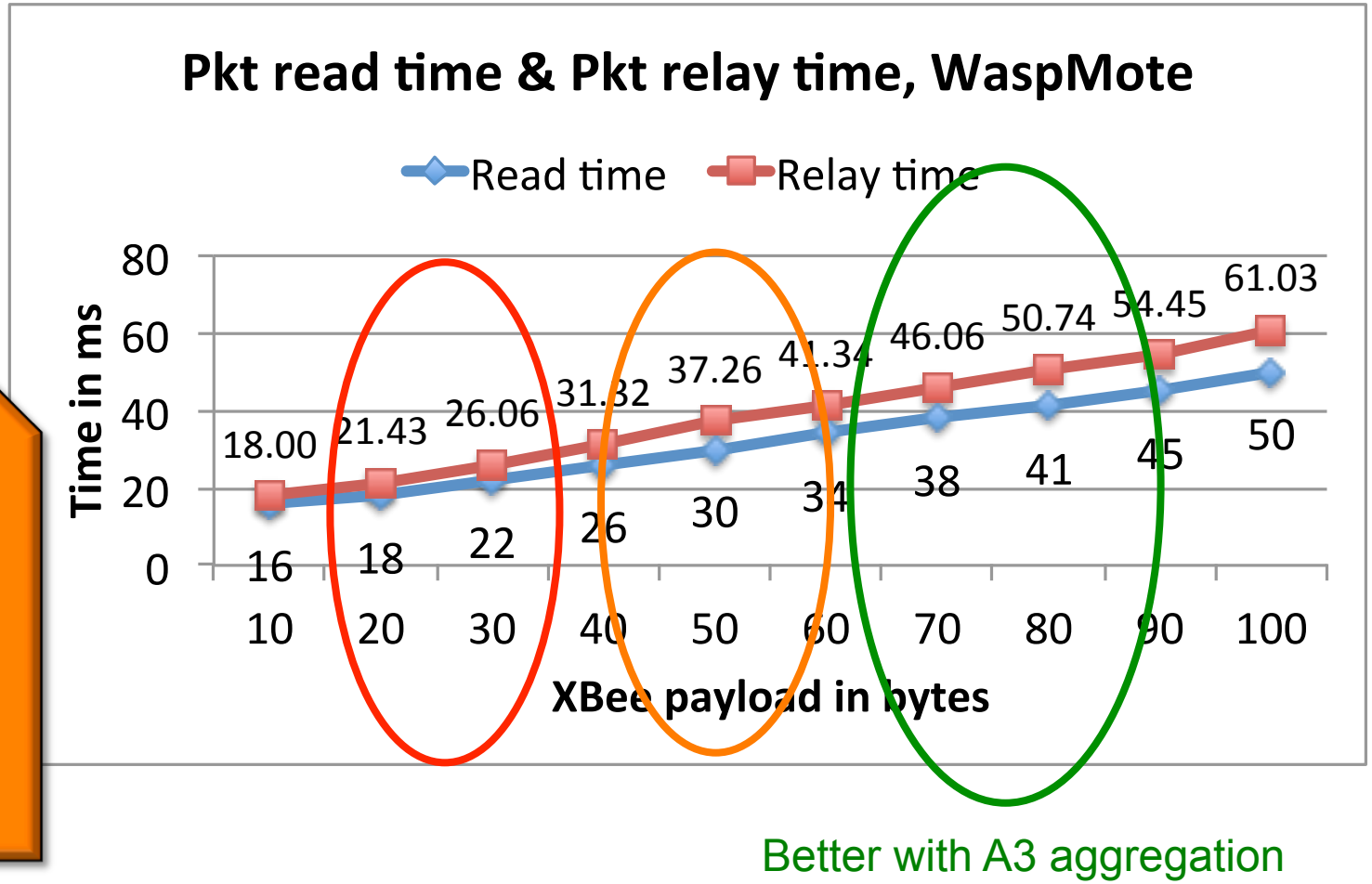




DECODE & PLAY
RECEIVED AUDIO

Relay node performances
WaspMote (boosted), 125000 bauds

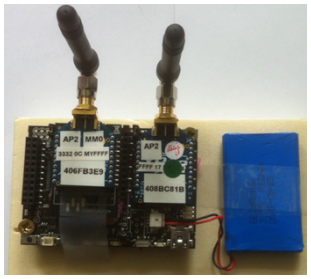


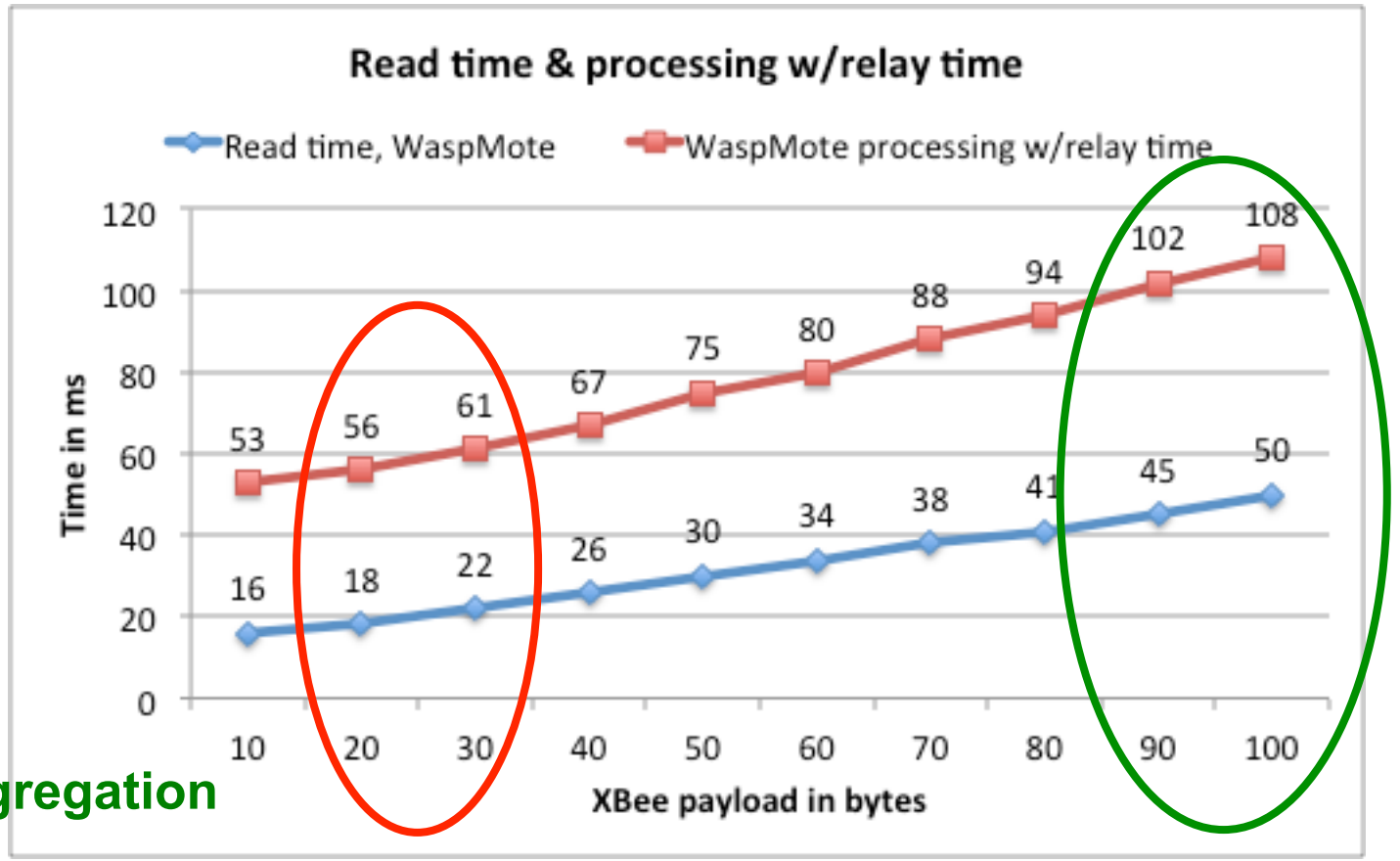


SPEEX codec at 8kbps requires to be able to relay a 25-byte packet every 20ms

Better with A3 aggregation

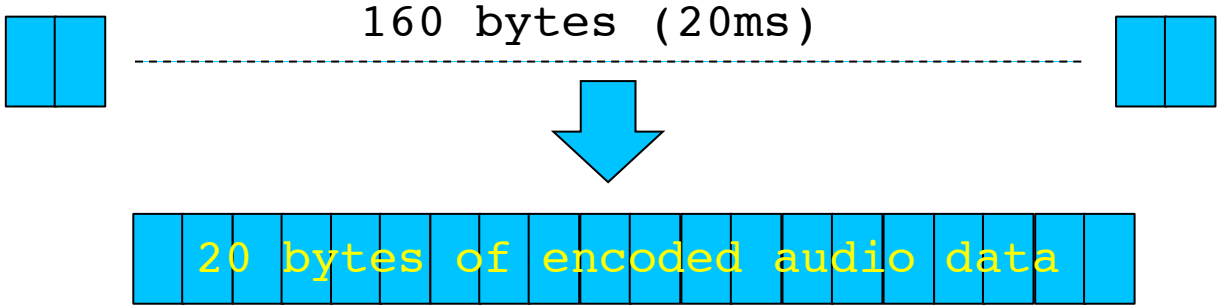
Relay node performances WaspMote (regular), 38400 bauds



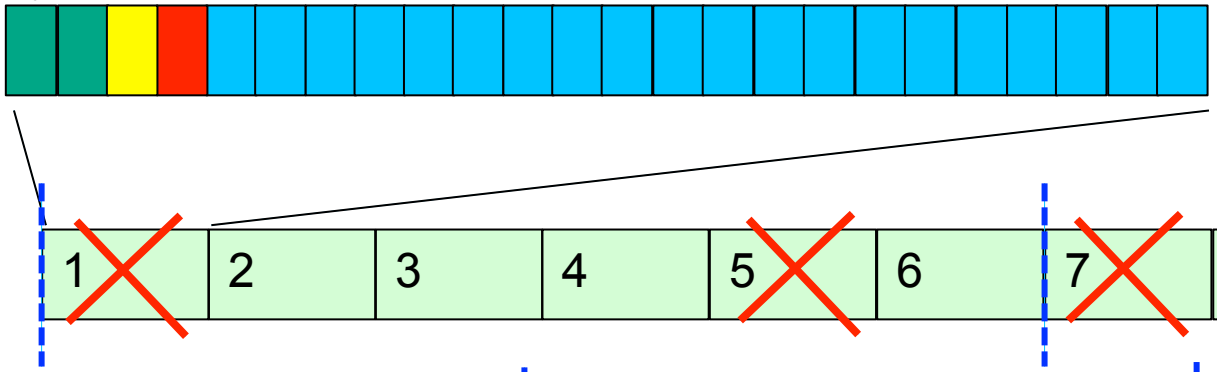


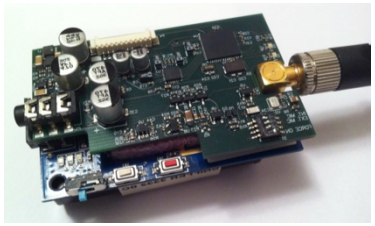
Needs A6 aggregation

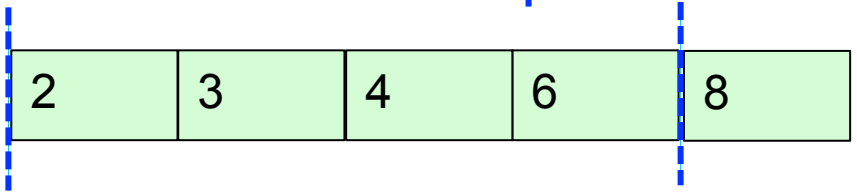
speex at 8kbps on slow relay nodes



Add framing bytes





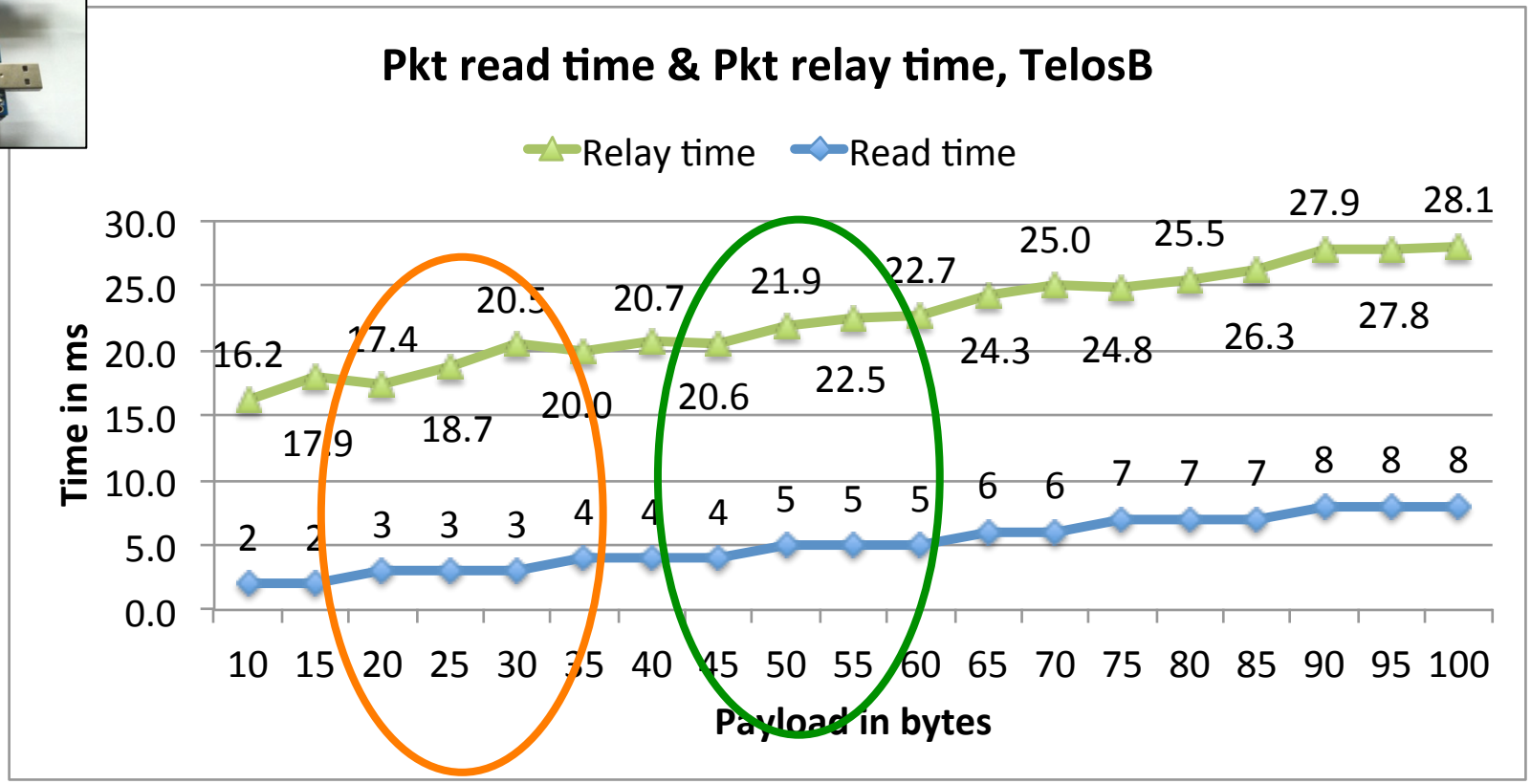


A6 aggregate audio frames

Capture 6 audio frames (120ms) but only send 4

Need to be able to relay 96-byte pkt every 120ms

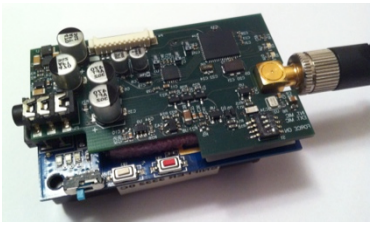
Relay node performances TelosB (TinyOS)



Better with A2 aggregation

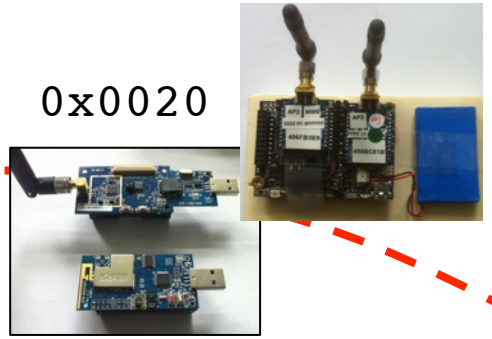
Multi-hop test-bed w/audio board

0x0010



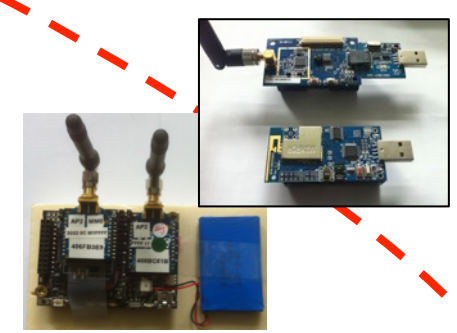
SPEEX AUDIO ENCODING
8KBPS

0x0020



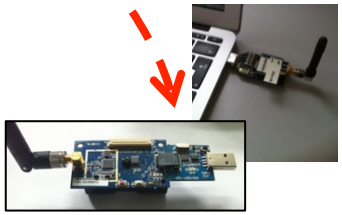
RELAY

RELAY



0x0030

0x0040



DECODE & PLAY
RECEIVED AUDIO

A1/2/3/4 aggregate audio frames
D0013A2004086D828 set the 64-bit dest. mac addr
D0080 set the 16-bit dest. mac addr
C0/1 power off/on the audio board

R0/1 enable/disable relay mode
D0013A2004086D828 set the 64-bit dest. mac addr
D0080 set the 16-bit dest. mac addr

Procedure & tools for benchmarking a new test-bed

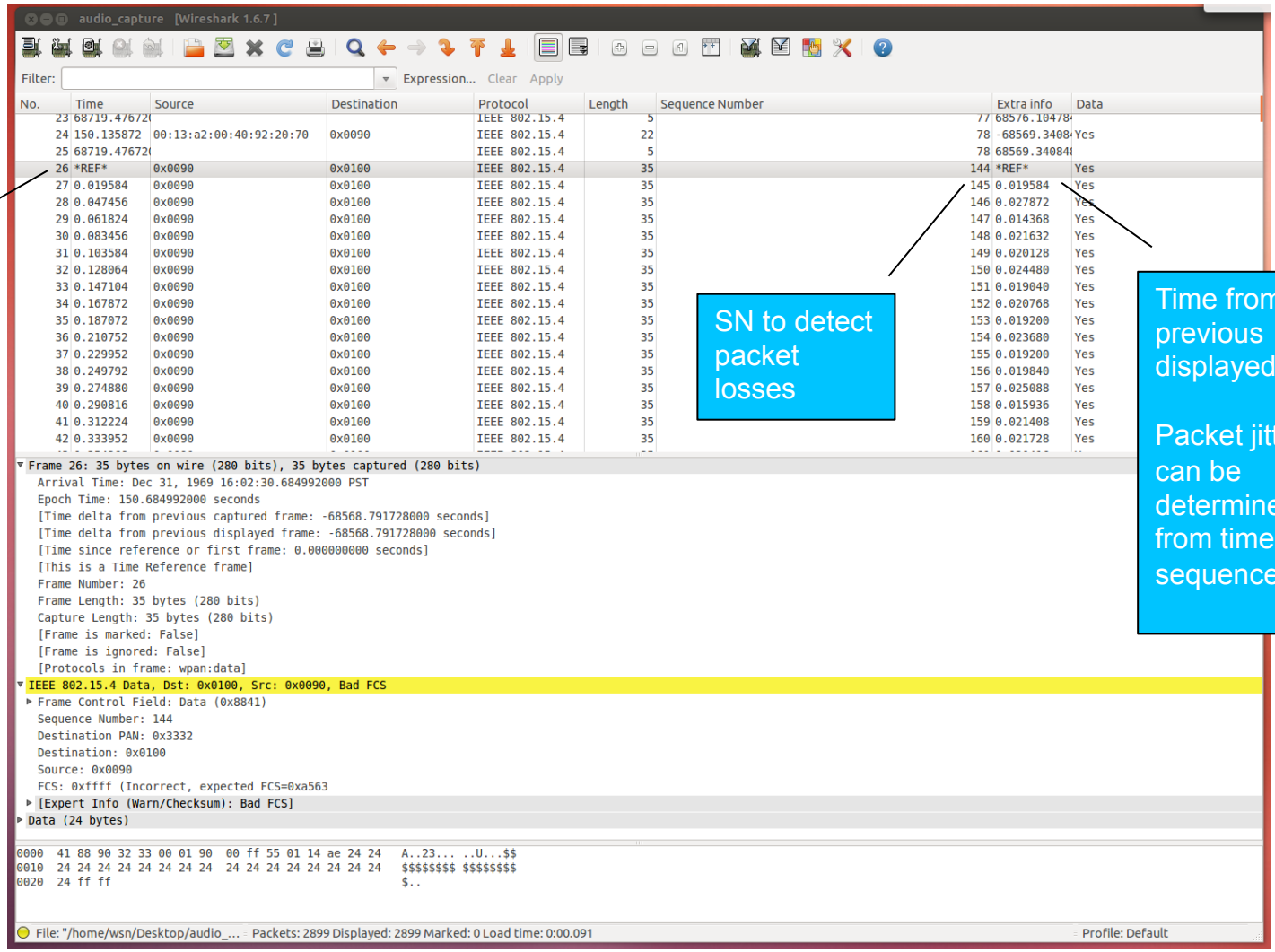
Benchmarking a new test-bed

- Determine 1-hop packet loss rate from audio source to either first relay node or gateway
  - Use maximum distance between audio source and first relay/gateway
- Determine performance of relay nodes
  - Packet relay latency
  - Packet relay jitter

Frame analysis

- Use `wireshark` as frame analysis tool
- Use an AdvanticSys TelosB mote as promiscuous sniffer mote, connected to `wireshark` to display captured frames
- Frame sequence number and reception time can be visualized for statistic collection
  - Number of lost frames, frame loss rate
  - Frame transmission latencies
  - Frame jitter

Example: packet losses & jitter



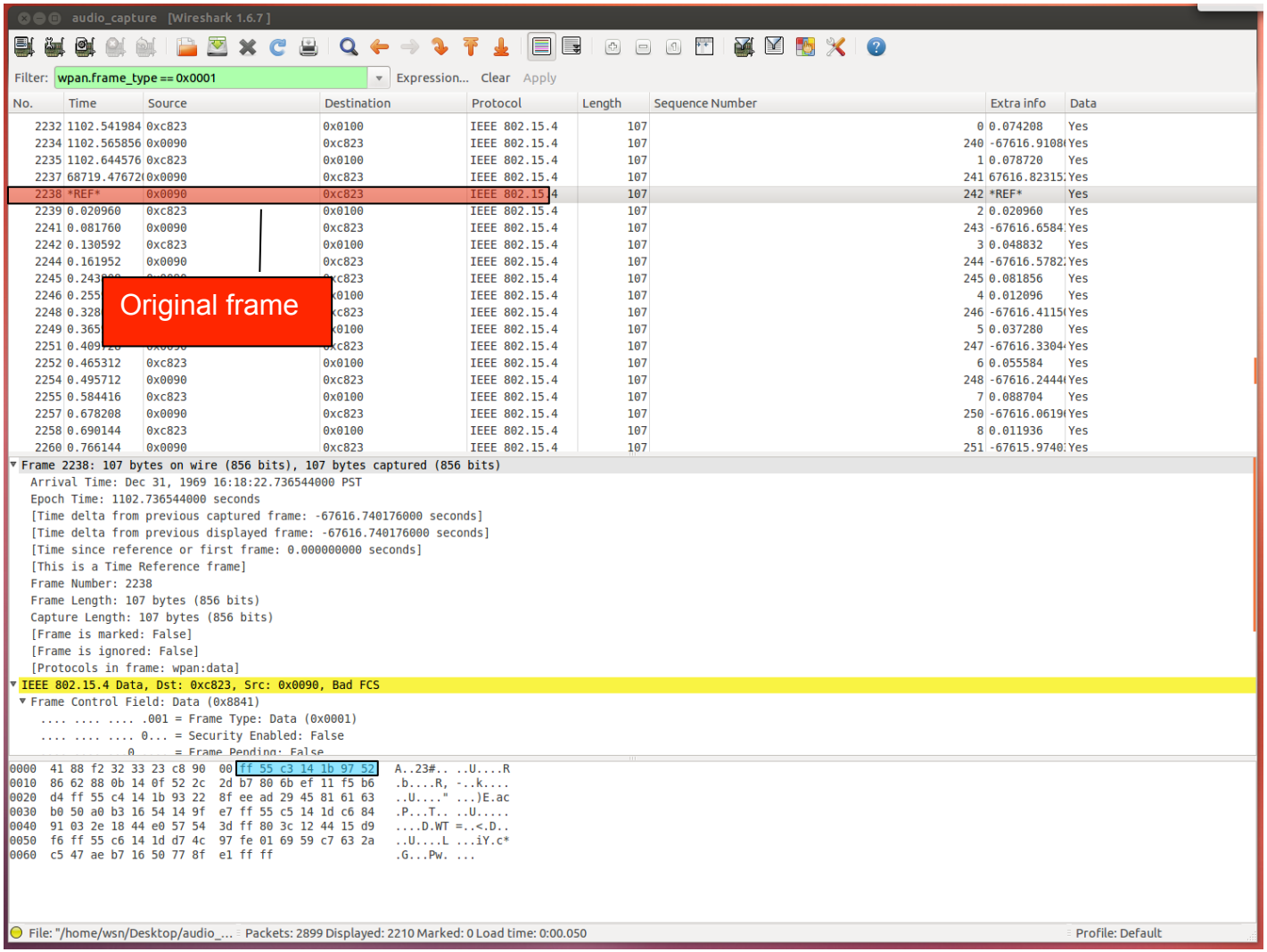
Time from reference time

SN to detect packet losses

Time from previous displayed

Packet jitter can be determine from time sequence

Example: relay latency



Example: relay latency

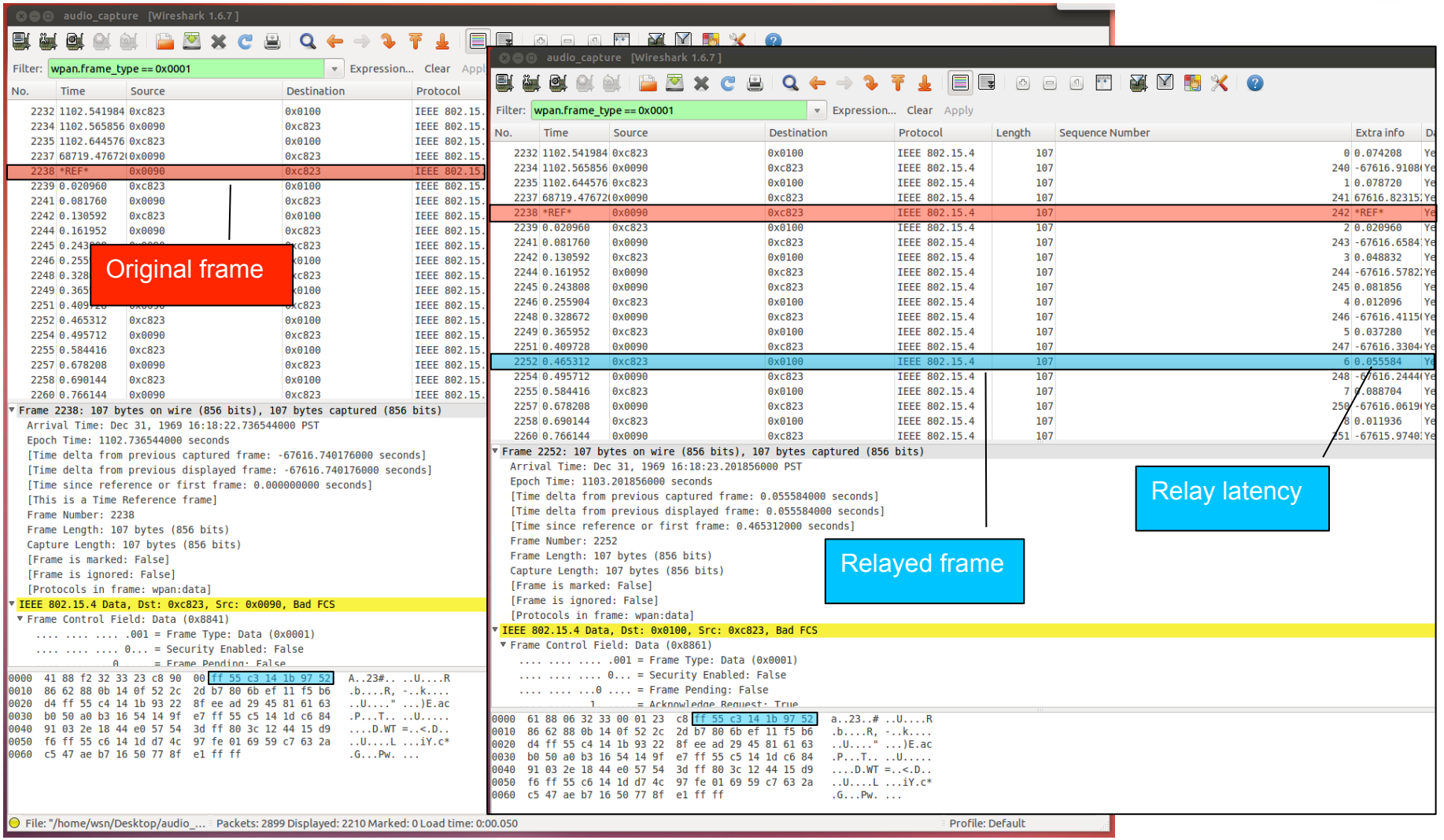


Illustration: 1-hop packet loss rate

Sniffer node will capture all frames in order to determine packet loss rate for typical/maximum 1-hop distance

Illustration: relay latency & jitter

Sniffer node will capture all frames (those from audio source and those from relay node) in order to measure relay latency & jitter

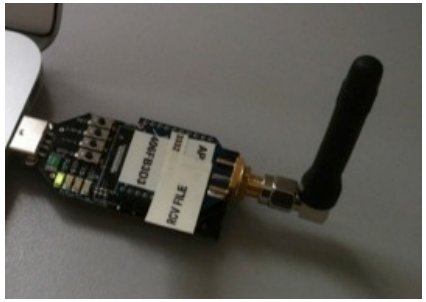
Configuring & controlling the audio source

- The audio source can be controlled wirelessly with text-based message
  - ”@/A” for aggregation mode
  - ”@/D” to set destination address
  - ”@/C” to start/stop audio capture

```
A1/2/3/4 aggregate audio frames
D0013A2004086D828 set the 64-bit dest. mac addr
D0080 set the 16-bit dest. mac addr
C0/1 power off/on the audio board
```

- Use a 802.15.4 gateway to send control messages

XBeeSendCmd



- XBeeSendCmd
  - Main target is 802.15.4 XBee-based gateway
  - Send ASCII command with Xbee
  - Can be used to sent remote AT command to other Xbee module
  - Support DigiMesh firmware
  - Example
    - XBeeSendCmd -addr 0013a2004069165d ”/@D0100#”

```
USAGE: ./XBeeSendCmd -baud baudrate -p dev [-L][-DM][-at] -tinyos -tinyos_amid id_hex -mac|-net|-addr|-b -size s -n n -t t
USAGE: -baud, set baud rate, default is 38400
USAGE: -p /dev/ttyUSB1, set setial port, default is /dev/ttyUSB0
USAGE: -L, insert Libelium API header for WaspMote under full Libelium API
USAGE: -DM, specify DigiMesh firmware
USAGE: -at, send remote AT command: -at -mac 0013a2004069165d ATMM
USAGE: -tinyos to forge a TinyOS ActiveMessage compatible packet (0x3F0x05 are inserted)
USAGE: -tinyos_amid 6F, to set the ActiveMessage identifier to 0x6F (0x05 is the default)
USAGE: -mac 0013a2004069165d, set 64-bit dest. MAC address
USAGE: -net 5678, set 16-bit dest. address
USAGE: -addr 64_or_16_bit_addr, set either 64-bit or 16-bit dest. address
USAGE: -b, use broadcast
USAGE: -size 50, set packet size to 50 bytes
USAGE: -n 10, send 10 packets
USAGE: -t 500, set 500ms between each packet
```

XBeeSendCmd example

- Assuming 0x0090 is the address of the audio source and 0x0100 is the address of the sink
- Set destination address
  - `XBeeSendCmd -p /dev/ttyUSB0 -addr 0090 ''/@D0100#''`
- Start audio capture
  - `XBeeSendCmd -p /dev/ttyUSB0 -addr 0090 ''/@C1#''`
- Set aggregation mode 2
  - `XBeeSendCmd -p /dev/ttyUSB0 -addr 0090 ''/@A2#''`

Simplified way to measure relay latency

- Instead of using the audio source to measure the relay latency, XBeeSendCmd can be used to send a number of packets of a given size at a given rate
- Example: broadcast 10 packets of 100 bytes, one every 500ms
  - `XBeeSendCmd -p /dev/ttyUSB0 -b -size 100 -n 10 -t 500`
- Use wireshark as previously described

Get statistics from wireshark captured frames

- Add custom columns info to have
  - IEEE 802.15.4 frame sequence number (wpan.seq_no)
  - Time from previously displayed frame
- Export the wireshark capture in text format, applying filters as needed (if filters, export only displayed frames)
- Also save the wireshark capture in pcap format for future usage as the pcap format stores all the information to apply additional filters if needed

Example: text file

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol Info	SN	Time
1	0.000000	0x0078	0x0000	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0000, Src: 0x0078, Bad FCS	1	0.000000
2	233.287936	00:13:a2:00:40:8b:c8:1b	0x0090	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0090, Src: Maxstrea_00:40:8b:c8:1b, Bad FCS	38	233.28793
3	233.288480			IEEE 802.15.4 Ack, Bad FCS	38	0.000544
4	233.945664	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	96	0.657184
5	234.071520	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	97	0.125856
6	234.195904	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	98	0.124384
7	234.321376	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	99	0.125472
8	234.445792	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	100	0.124416
9	234.570240	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	101	0.124448
10	234.694368	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	102	0.124128
11	234.820128	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	103	0.125760
12	234.944928	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	104	0.124800
13	235.069664	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	105	0.124736
14	235.194784	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	106	0.125120
15	235.318976	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	107	0.124192
16	235.442304	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	108	0.123328
17	235.568224	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	109	0.125920
18	235.693952	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	110	0.125728
19	235.816576	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad	111	0.122624
			0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	112	0.125344
			0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	113	0.124800
			00	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	114	0.125024
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	115	0.125760
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	116	0.123040
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	117	0.124768
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	118	0.124960
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	119	0.125408
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	121	0.249952
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	122	0.123552
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	123	0.125632
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	124	0.124416
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	126	0.249088
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	127	0.126912
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	128	0.123168
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	129	0.124800
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	130	0.125984
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	131	0.123200
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	132	0.124800
				IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	133	0.125440
40	238.686784	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	134	0.124160
41	238.813440	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	135	0.126656
42	238.936928	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	136	0.123488
43	239.060896	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	137	0.123968
44	239.187200	0x0090	0x0100	IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS	138	0.126304

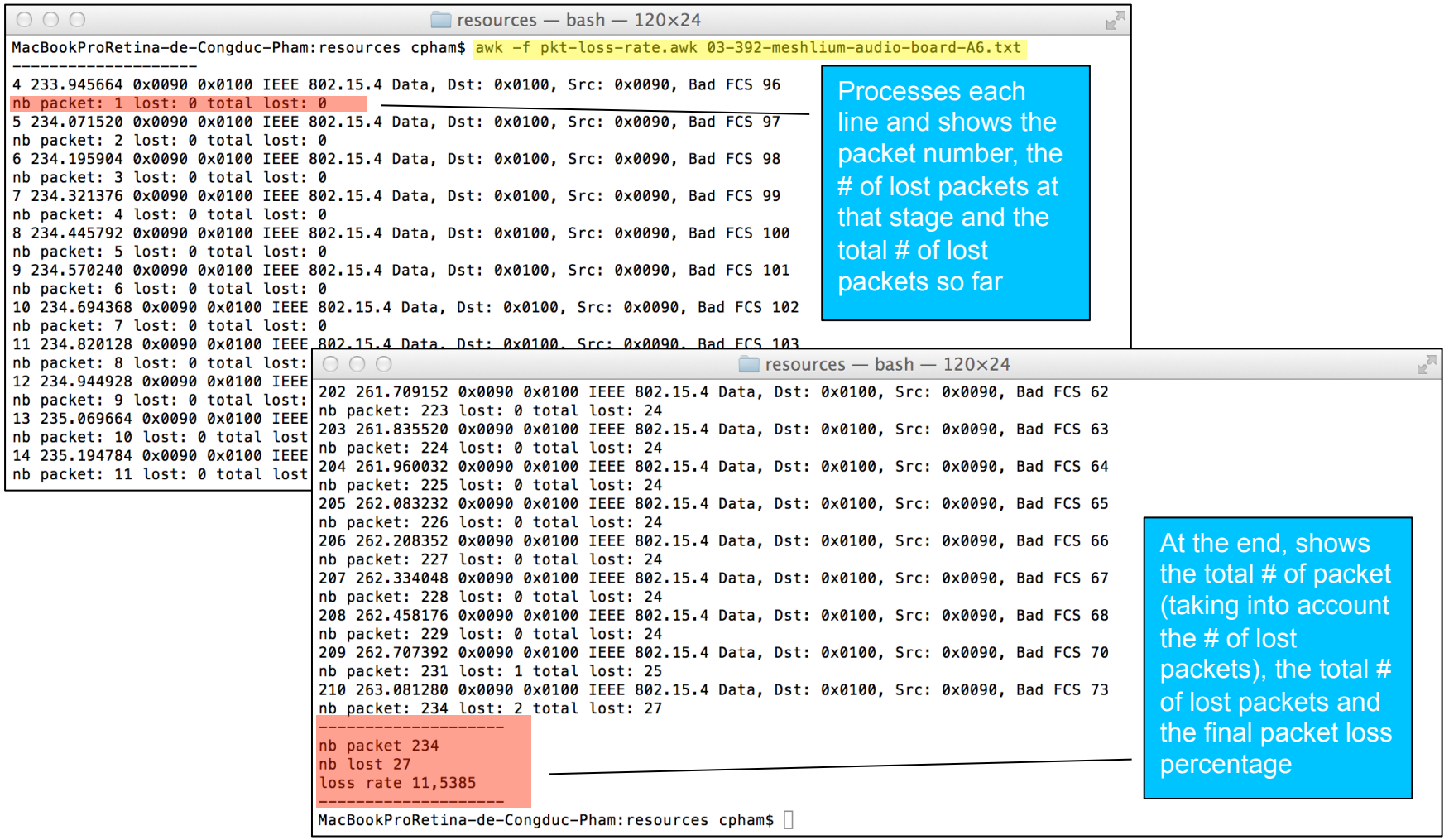
The first inter-arrival value is not correct, so replace by the value of the second frame (copy/paste)

Identify relevant part, removing lines associated to control messages (those used to start/stop the audio capture)

Simply determine packet loss rate

- Use the provided awk script to process the text file
- Be sure to have a text file with only the relevant frames (remove the control messages at the beginning and at the end of the captured trace)
- Example
  - `awk -f pkt-loss-rate.awk mytrace.txt`

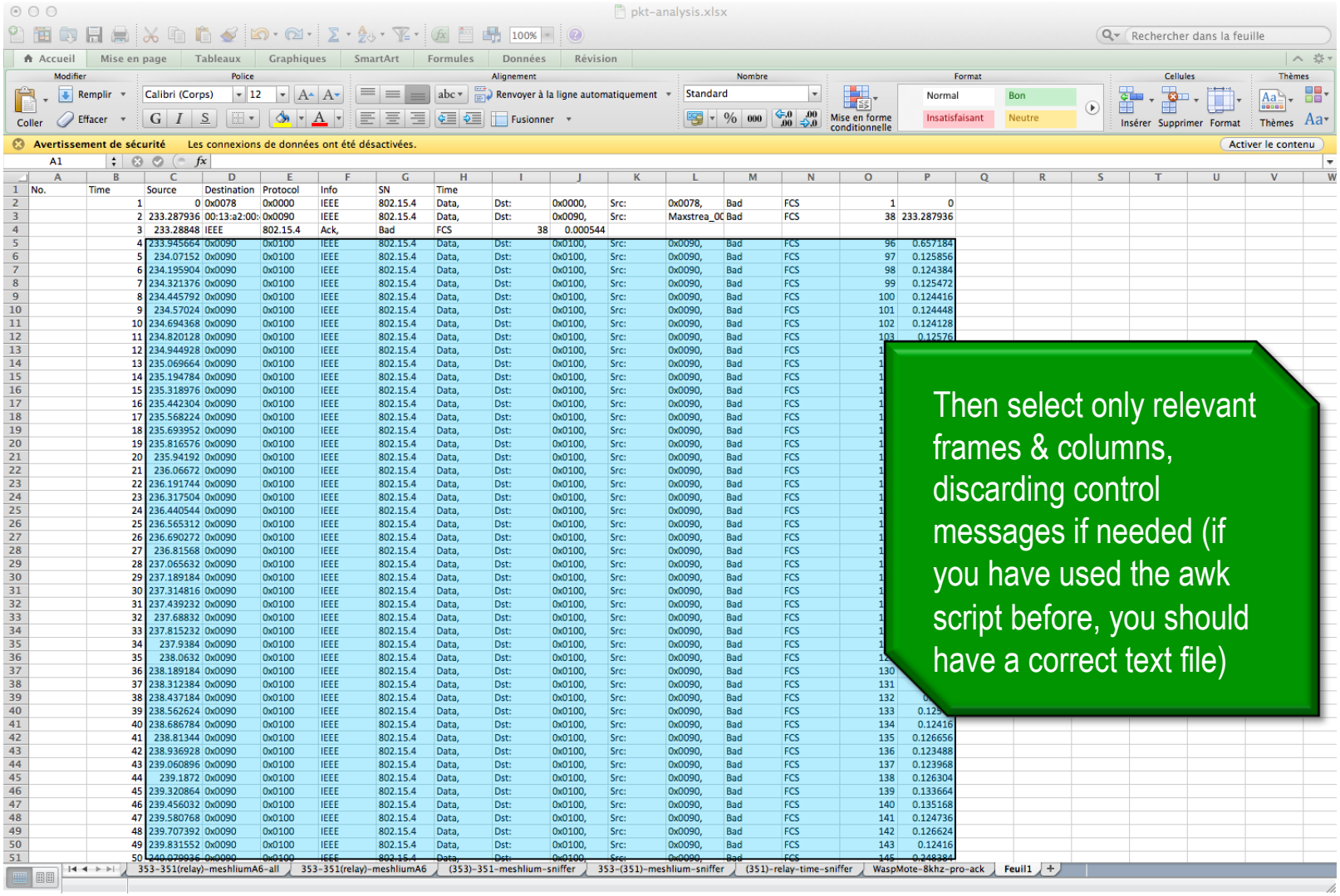
Awk results


resources — bash — 120×24
MacBookProRetina-de-Congduc-Pham:resources cpham$ awk -f pkt-loss-rate.awk 03-392-meshlium-audio-board-A6.txt
----
4 233.945664 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 96
nb packet: 1 lost: 0 total lost: 0
5 234.071520 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 97
nb packet: 2 lost: 0 total lost: 0
6 234.195904 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 98
nb packet: 3 lost: 0 total lost: 0
7 234.321376 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 99
nb packet: 4 lost: 0 total lost: 0
8 234.445792 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 100
nb packet: 5 lost: 0 total lost: 0
9 234.570240 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 101
nb packet: 6 lost: 0 total lost: 0
10 234.694368 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 102
nb packet: 7 lost: 0 total lost: 0
11 234.820128 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 103
nb packet: 8 lost: 0 total lost:
12 234.944928 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE
nb packet: 9 lost: 0 total lost:
13 235.069664 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE
nb packet: 10 lost: 0 total lost
14 235.194784 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE
nb packet: 11 lost: 0 total lost
Processes each line and shows the packet number, the # of lost packets at that stage and the total # of lost packets so far
resources — bash — 120×24
202 261.709152 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 62
nb packet: 223 lost: 0 total lost: 24
203 261.835520 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 63
nb packet: 224 lost: 0 total lost: 24
204 261.960032 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 64
nb packet: 225 lost: 0 total lost: 24
205 262.083232 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 65
nb packet: 226 lost: 0 total lost: 24
206 262.208352 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 66
nb packet: 227 lost: 0 total lost: 24
207 262.334048 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 67
nb packet: 228 lost: 0 total lost: 24
208 262.458176 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 68
nb packet: 229 lost: 0 total lost: 24
209 262.707392 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 70
nb packet: 231 lost: 1 total lost: 25
210 263.081280 0x0090 0x0100 IEEE 802.15.4 Data, Dst: 0x0100, Src: 0x0090, Bad FCS 73
nb packet: 234 lost: 2 total lost: 27
----
nb packet 234
nb lost 27
loss rate 11,5385

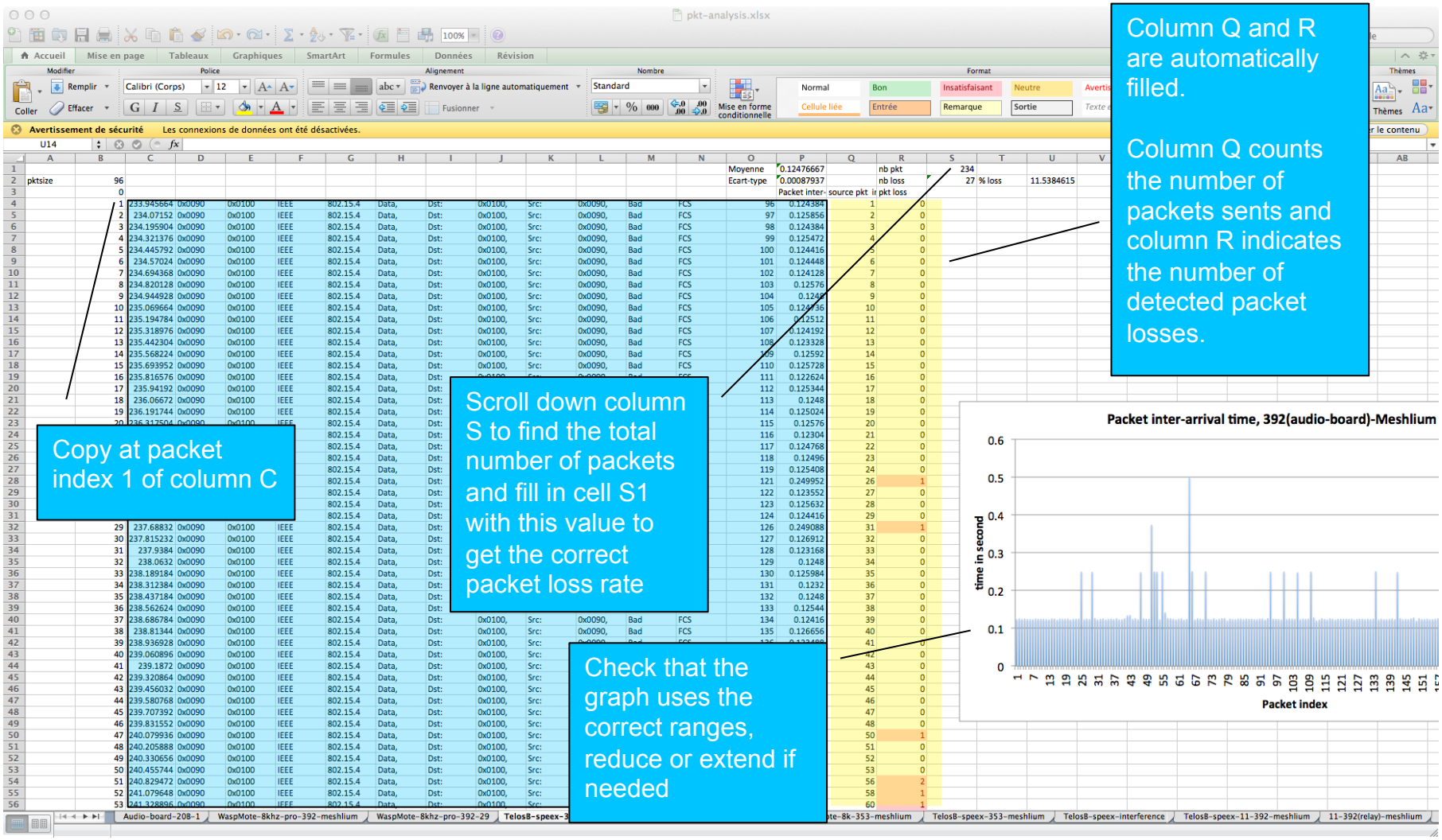
MacBookProRetina-de-Congduc-Pham:resources cpham$
At the end, shows the total # of packet (taking into account the # of lost packets), the total # of lost packets and the final packet loss percentage

Use Excel to vizualize loss patterns

Copy/Paste the text into an Excel blank page, using text importation assistant to separate data into columns



Copy selection into the template page



Check test-bed performances

- Refer to EAR-IT deliverable 1.2
- With 1-hop packet loss rates, check whether the value is acceptable, i.e. below 50% for raw audio and below 35% for speex audio
- Check whether the relay time of your test-bed is compatible with audio requirements, use aggregation if needed

All resources are available for download with instructions of usage