Demo: 6TiSCH on SC

μ

M, Running a Synchronized Protocol Stack without Crystals

Tengfei Chang, Thomas Watteyne, Brad Wheeler, Filip Maksimovic, Osama Khan, Sahar Mesri, Lydia Lee, Kris Pister, Ioana Suciu, Xavier Vilajosana

Demo: 6TiSCH on SCμM, Running a Synchronized Protocol Stack without Crystals

Tengfei Chang, Thomas Watteyne
Inria, France
{*tengfei.chang, thomas.watteyne*}@inria.fr

Brad Wheeler, Filip Maksimovic, Osama Khan, Sahar Mesri, Lydia Lee, Kris Pister
UC Berkeley, CA, USA
{*brad.wheeler, fil, oukhan, smesri, lydia.lee, ksjp*}@berkeley.edu

Ioana Suciu, Xavier Vilajosana
Univ. Oberta de Catalunya, Spain
{*isuciu0,xvilajosana*}@uoc.edu

Abstract

We report the first time-synchronized protocol stack running on a crystal-free device. We use an early prototype of the Single-Chip micro Mote, SCμM, a single-chip 2×3 mm^2 mote-on-a-chip, which features an ARM Cortex-M0 micro-controller and an IEEE802.15.4 radio. This prototype consists of a FPGA version of the micro-controller, connected to the SCμM chip which implements the radio front-end. We port OpenWSN, a reference implementation of a synchronized protocol stack, onto SCμM. we first calibrate the oscillators by receiving packets via the on-chip optical receiver and RF transceiver so that SCμM can send frames to an off-the-shelf IEEE802.15.4 radio. We then use a digital trimming compensation algorithm based on tick skipping to compensate the frequency converting rounding error. This allows us to run a full-featured standards-compliant 6TiSCH network between one SCμM and one OpenMote, a firm step toward realizing the smart dust vision of ultra-small and cheap ubiquitous wireless devices.

Keywords

Crystal-free, 6TiSCH, SCμM, smart dust.

1 6TiSCH and SCμM

Time Synchronized Channel Hopping (TSCH) is at the core of all main industrial standards, including WirelessHART, ISA100.11a and IEEE802.15.4. 6TiSCH [3] protocol stack is the latest such standardization efforts, lead by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF). It combines the industrial performance of IEEE802.15.4 TSCH, with the IETF upper stack for IoT devices. As depicted in Fig. 2, this upper stack includes CoAP, UDP, RPL and 6LoWPAN.

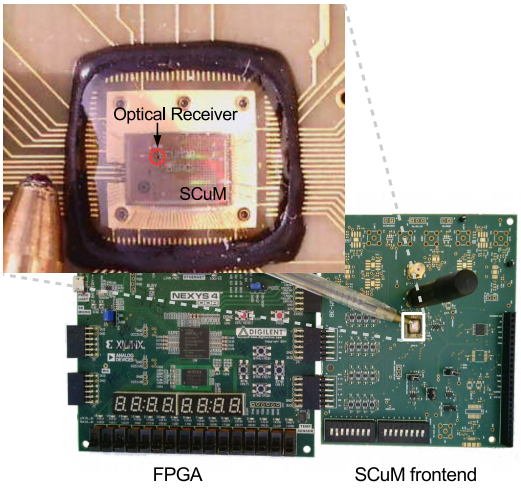

Figure 1. The Single Chip Micro-Mote (SCμM) is a 2×3 mm^2 mote-on-a-chip. It features an ARM Cortex-M0 micro-controller, an IEEE802.15.4 radio, and an optical bootloader. While SCμM runs with no external components, it is shown here on its development board. In this setup, we use an FPGA board to implement the digital part (including the Cortex-M0 micro-controller), and use the analog front-end of the SCμM chip.

The commercial IEEE802.15.4-compliant chips running these standards use stable oscillators as a time reference. Typical those crystal oscillators drift rates, i.e. the inaccuracy of the frequency, is in the 10-30 ppm (parts-per-million) range. The problem of needing a crystal is cost and space. While the crystal itself might be relatively cheap (in the USD 0.50 range), using them requires one to make a printed circuit board to assemble the crystal to the chip, which consumes space and increases cost.

The Single Chip micro-Mote, or SCμM, is a crystal-free

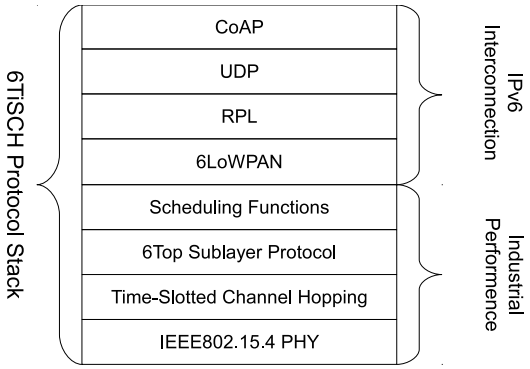

Figure 2. The 6TiSCH stack. The upper stack provides IPv6 connectivity. The lower stack, through TSCH, provides industrial-level performance.

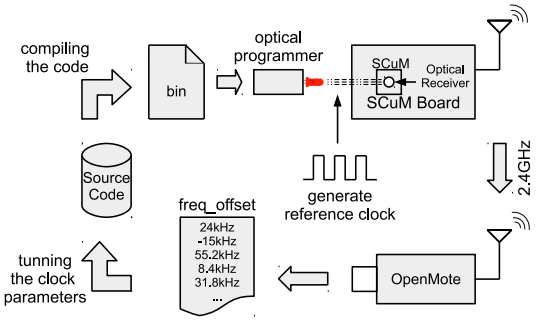

Figure 3. Setup for tuning the communication frequency of SCµM. SCµM transmits frames to OpenMote, which logs the frequency offset for each frame it receives. These offsets are then used to manually tune the 2.4GHz oscillator of SCµM, which is used to select the transmit frequency, to minimize the mean frequency offset.

chip we taped out in 2019. It is a 2×3 mm^2 single-chip crystal-free mote-on-chip which contains an ARM Cortex-M0 micro-controller, a 2.4 GHz IEEE802.15.4 radio, and an optical receiver for optical programming. Fig. 1 shows SCµM on the board we use to develop/debug it. The digital part of SCµM is implemented over a FPGA board (indicated on the left of the figure) and the analog part is implemented over the chip. Loading code into the chip is done optically by using an external board which blinks an LED close to the optical receiver on SCµM.

The goal of this paper is to show a 6TiSCH network composed of one SCµM and one OpenMote [2]. The challenge is that SCµM does not have an accurate sense of time, and therefore derives its time reference from OpenMote. The following section describes how SCµM tunes the frequency it communicates on, and how we calibrate its clocks.

2 Frequency Synthesis and Clock Calibration

First we need to give SCµM a rough time reference so it can send frames that OpenMote can receive. The frequency of each of the oscillators is tunable. We designed the code running on the optical programmer board in such a way that, at the end of the bootloading process, the optical programmer repeatedly sends a sequence that causes an `OPTICAL_ISR` interrupt to be generated on SCµM. This interrupt fires every 100 ms for 2.5 s. While this is happening, on SCµM, all the clocks are running. By recording the counter value of each of the clocks, and knowing the interval between interrupts, SCµM calibrates each of the oscillators.

Following this coarse calibration using the optical programmer, SCµM can also calibrate against the OpenMote. We do this offline, i.e. this calibration is done once, the result of which is reused the next time SCµM is programmed. For this calibration, SCµM sends frames on channel 11 (2.405 GHz) to OpenMote. OpenMote is programmed to listen on that channel, and prints over its serial port the value of its `XREG_FREQEST` register, which indicates the frequency offset of the incoming signal. According to that value, we manually tune the 2.4GHz oscillator of SCµM, to minimize that frequency offset. This procedure is repeated for each SCµM board, as each has slightly different tuning parameters. This is illustrated in Fig. 3.

While SCµM is running the 6TiSCH stack, it keeps synchronized to the OpenMote. Part of that is making sure the boundaries of its TSCH slots are aligned in time with that of OpenMote. The frequency of the timer used for implementing TSCH slot state machine runs at 32 kHz. However, RFTimer, the timer SCµM used for the same purpose, runs at 500 kHz. This means the OpenWSN port to SCµM divides down the 500 kHz RFTimer so it appears as a 32 kHz clock source to the otherwise unmodified OpenWSN stack implementation. Since $500/32 = 15.625$, the integer division applied in the port results in a rounding error. This means the slot length on SCµM is slightly different than the slot length of OpenMote. As is, this difference in slot length results in an apparent relative drift between OpenMote and SCµM. We therefore implement a digital trimming (tick skipping) compensation algorithm, explained in [1].

3 Conclusion

This paper provides the first example of a synchronized network protocol (6TiSCH) running on a crystal-free device, the Single Chip micro-Mote (SCµM), a 2×3 mm^2 crystal-free mote-on-a-chip. SCµM features an ARM Cortex-M0 micro-controller and an IEEE802.15.4 radio. It first listens to a blinking LED to provide coarse calibration of its oscillators. Then using an OpenMote, which report the frequency offset, provides a second level of more precise tuning. Finally, as SCµM and OpenMote are communicating, the OpenWSN port on SCµM uses a digital trimming compensation algorithm based on tick skipping to counteract a rounding error caused by frequency converting. This allows a synchronized fully functional 6TiSCH network to form between SCµM and OpenMote.

4 References

[1] T. Chang, T. Watteyne, K. Pister, and Q. Wang. Adaptive synchronization in multi-hop TSCH networks. *Computer Networks*, pages 165–176, 15 January 2015.

[2] X. Vilajosana, P. Tuset, T. Watteyne, and K. Pister. OpenMote: Open-Source Prototyping Platform for the Industrial IoT. In *International Conference on Ad Hoc Networks*, San Remo, Italy, 2015. Springer.

[3] X. Vilajosana, T. Watteyne, M. Vučinić, T. Chang, and K. Pister. 6TiSCH: Industrial Performance for IPv6 Internet-of-Things Networks. *Proceedings of the IEEE*, pages 1–13, 11 April 2019.