

« PoWLAN » : Polar Wireless LAN

European MUM Prague 2015



Overview

- Corporate presentation and UTP II Mission
- Tech Challenges
- Solution
- Feedback

Who am I ?

- Thomas Mignien
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- Alsatis Labs, Toulouse, France
- Not a trainer, but
- A MikroTik daily user since 10 years

Affiliated companies



ALSATIS	WISP	WiFi WiMax LTE Satellite
BLOOSURF (USA)	WISP	WiFi WiMax LTE Satellite
ALSETT	Engineering Training Consulting	Mobile Networks 2G/3G/LTE/M2M
ALSATIS Labs	R&D	Wireless SDN/NFV (ONF Member)



UTP II – Under The Pole

- <http://www.discoverygreenland.com/>



UTP II – Under The Pole - Objectives



- Exploration

- Bring back unpublished images of submarine environment.
- Polar bears, arctic foxes, wolves, reindeers
- Seals, walruses, narwhals, belugas, boreal whales, orcas, Greenland sharks, endemic fauna and flora, plankton, micro-organisms...
- Fjords, giant icebergs, glaciers fronts, coastal and open sea ice floe, continental cliffs and continental shelf...

UTP II – Under The Pole - Objectives

- Sciences

- List polar submarine biodiversity encountered during a complete seasonal cycle, between surface and 130m depth.
- Study relations between atmosphere, ice and ocean.
- Study human behaviour and its physiological adaptation to extreme conditions.

- Testify

- Bring a testimony on current climate changes, local stakes and challenges that society must take up
- Make new generations sensitive and stimulate them

Tech Challenges

Goal of the project

« To create a prototype of a wireless system that allows many applications in an outdoor environment »

Tech Challenges

Goal of the project

« To create a usable prototype of a wireless system that allows many unknown applications in a hostile outdoor environment »

Tech Challenges

- Usability
- Applications
- Environment

Tech Challenges : Usability

- Mission Staff
 - A staff composition targeted for the main scientific mission purpose
 - Neither Telecommunication nor Network engineer on board
 - Staff is wearing thick mittens or gloves when outside
- No pylons or towers
- Electrical power is a scarce resource

Tech Challenges : Usability

- The system has to be easy to be deployed
 - Transportable
 - No screws and bolts
 - No cables to crimp
 - Easy-to-point antennas
 - Zero configuration
 - System status easy to perceive
 - Wireless link presence and quality feedback

Tech Challenges : Applications

- No predetermined application
- Outdoor WLAN is not a well known technology for this kind of mission :
 - VHF and walkie talkies
 - Iridium Internet and Voice access
- But some ideas and opportunities are emerging

Tech Challenges : Applications

- Emerging ideas :
 - To create a WiFi cell around the base-camp :
 - a boat jailed in the frozen sea in winter
 - the boat has two masts that are “easy” to climb
 - in order to create a communication cell for PC/Tablets/Smartphones



Tech Challenges : Applications

- Emerging ideas :
 - To create long distance wireless links :
 - To support some remote and short duration missions
 - Having a local WiFi cell there, linked to the base-camp
 - To be able to create an autonomous relay site to get around any obstruction of the line-of-sight
 - Or to get a better Internet access in the base-camp from a remote town

Tech Challenges : Applications

- Emerging ideas :
 - To transmit some videos and telemetry :
 - From IP Cameras
 - From WiFi capable drones
 - From Underwater Robots
 - Data is currently transported to the surface along the power and control cable using PLC
 - Already IP/Ethernet compatible
 - Many other applications to imagine...

Tech Challenges : Environment

- Cold
 - Air temperature around -40°C in winter
 - Lower apparent temperature for bodies due to wind and humidity
- Wind
 - Storms
 - Blizzard
- Water
 - Melting ice
 - Rain and Snow
 - Sea (salty)
- Darkness
 - No Sun in winter

Tech Challenges : Budget !

- Budget... Budget... Budget...
- In fact...
- May be the most difficult *technical* challenge !

But, there are fortunately some solutions !

Who said MikroTik ??

Solution : choices

- Why MikroTik ?
 - RouterOS : Swiss Army Knife
 - Cost effective
 - Some products are rugged
 - Well known to us



Solution : choices

- Which WiFi band ?
 - 2.4GHz / 20MHz / 802.11bgn
 - To stay compatible with most of the terminals (PC, smartphones, tablets, drones, whatever...)
 - Not in an urban area with plenty of noisy WiFi devices

Solution : choices

- Which kind of antennas ?
 - Integrated as much as possible
 - To create 360° WiFi cells for base-camps
 - Omni directional
 - Low or intermediate gain in order to keep an acceptable vertical aperture
 - To create long distance links
 - Directional
 - Intermediate gain in order to :
 - Deploy easily
 - Keep an acceptable size for transportation
 - To permit to create directed cells

Solution : choices

- MikroTik product : Omni directional
 - Metal 2SHPn
 - Specs
 - 2.4Ghz Integrated AP/Backbone/CPE
 - 1600 mW TX power, N-male connector
 - 6dBi Omni antenna
 - Rugged and Waterproof
- Additional 54cm 9dBi Omni antenna without electrical tilt




Solution : choices

- MikroTik product : Directional
 - SXTG-2HnD
 - Specs
 - 2.4Ghz Integrated
 - 1600 mW TX power,
 - 60° sector 2×2 MIMO 10dBi antenna
 - ~~Rugged~~ and ~~Waterproof~~ :(



Solution : choices

	Pros	Cons
<p>METAL SHP</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rugged • Waterproof • Low consumption • LEDs and Beeps • Can be attached using Velcro bands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To replace the cable means to cut and crimp a new RJ45 connector (while wearing gloves) • Operating temperature $> -30^{\circ}\text{C}$ • SISO
<p>SXT</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low consumption • LEDs and Beeps • Can be attached using Velcro bands • MIMO 2x2 • Cable can be easily replaced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plastic, not rugged • Holes and moving parts, not waterproof <p>FEAR :((</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating temperature $> -30^{\circ}\text{C}$

Let's have a break

What's the **best** and **efficient** method the staff have found to *gently* remove the ice of the deck and material **every morning** ?

Let's have a break

Answer A



Hot air blower ?

or

Answer B

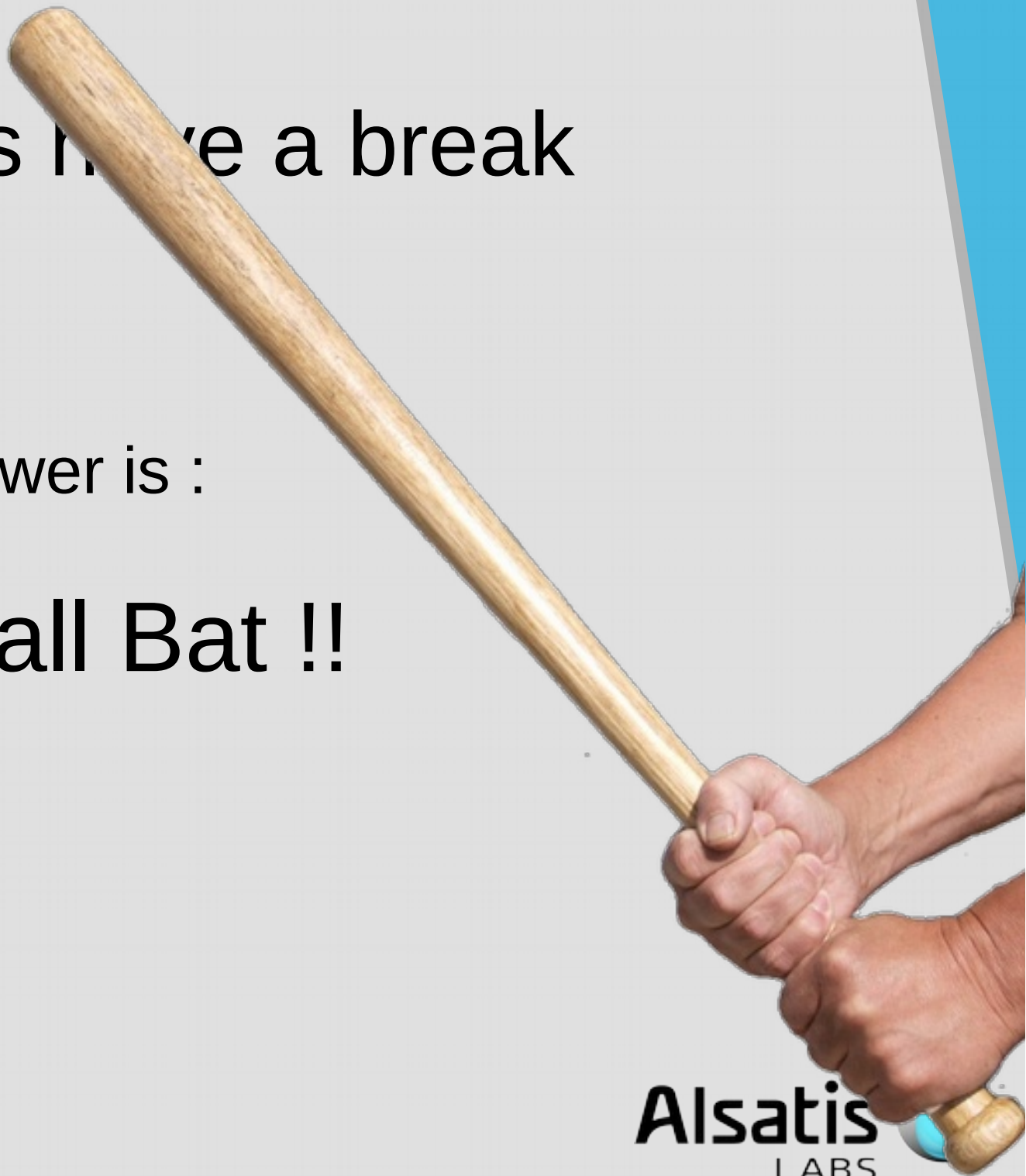


De-icing fluid ?

Let's have a break

Correct answer is :

The Baseball Bat !!



Let's have a
break



VS

FEAR Again...



Let's be confident

1. We plan some spare :

- 2 P2P links max = 4 SXT, we send 5 units
- 1 Omni cell = 1 METAL 2SHPn, we send 2 units

2. We explain the staff not to install the SXTs upside down...

Let's be confident

MikroTik staff told me last year (MUM2014/IT) that SXT is rain proof, serious tests have been conducted...

Configuration

Solution : configuration

- The units must simultaneous act as :
 - WiFi Access Point for the terminals
 - P2P links between nodes

→ We choose to use WDS

Solution : configuration

- The network must be as much transparent as possible
 - We don't know which application will be used
 - Using IP L3 could prevent some application to run :
 - L2 non IP protocols (discovery, ...)
 - Broadcast or Multicast (video cameras, telemetry, robots/drones)
 - Using L3 means having multiple IP subnets to manage
 - Some devices have static IP addresses (no DHCP)
 - We can't change the device IP address during a mission
- We want a zero-conf solution for the staff

➡ We choose to use a L2 topology

Solution : configuration

- L2 topology can be done :
 - Natively
 - Attaching Ethernet interface to a bridge
 - Attaching Wireless interfaces (AP and WDS) to this bridge
 - Encapsulating using EoIP or VPLS and use a bridge
 - Could be funny, but EoIP config is static, and VPLS also needs static config (BGP links and RR, loopbacks, ...)

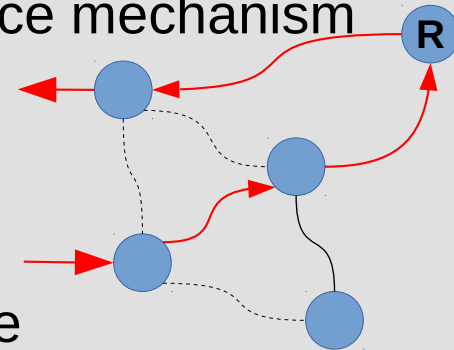
➡ We keep it simple, and use a WDS native L2 topology

Solution : configuration

- L2 topology implies to implement a loop avoidance mechanism

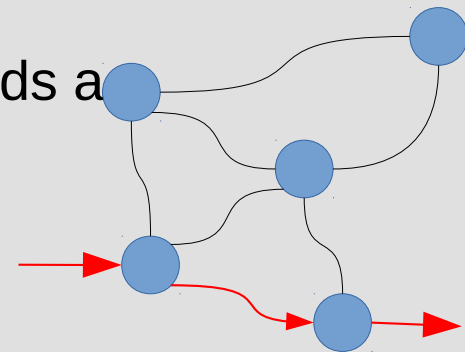
- Spanning Tree : STP or RSTP

- Elects a Root
- Disable ports to create a loop-free tree
- Non-optimal paths between leaves of the tree
- Adding a node can cause a new root to be elected, and a new tree to be calculated



- HWMP+

- RouterOS specific
- Elects a path for each destination MAC address and holds a Forwarding Database (FDB)
- Path selection is based on interface type and WDS link quality
- No elected root



Solution : configuration

- We want zero-config, just Plug'n Play
 - We don't want to adjust priorities to force a specific node to become root
 - We want optimal paths between terminals
- We choose HWMP+ to build a mesh

HWMP+ Mesh Config

```
/interface mesh
add hwmp-prep-lifetime=30s name=mesh1 reoptimize-paths=yes auto-
mac=no\ admin-mac=[/interface ethernet get ether1 mac-address]

/interface mesh port
add interface=ether1 mesh=mesh1 port-type=ethernet
add interface=wlan1 mesh=mesh1 port-type=wireless

/interface wireless
set [ find default-name=wlan1 ] disabled=no mode=ap-bridge ssid=UTP\
wds-default-bridge=mesh1 wds-mode=dynamic-mesh
```

- *Reoptimize-paths* is enabled because the topology is subject to potential changes
- *The admin-mac* is defined from the ether1 interface to avoid mesh1 to have a changing MAC when some interface state changes
- ether1, wlan1 and dynamic wds links participate as ports in the HWMP+ mesh

Solution : configuration

- We want zero-config, just Plug'n Play
- We need a DHCP server somewhere !
- We don't know which devices will participate to the mesh !

→ We put a DHCP server on every node

IP and DHCP Config

```
/ip address  
add address=10.0.0.XX/8 interface=mesh1  
  
/ip pool  
add name=utp ranges=10.0.XX.100-10.0.XX.200  
  
/ip dhcp-server  
add address-pool=utp interface=mesh1 name=utp authoritative=after-2sec-delay\  
    disabled=no  
  
/ip dhcp-server network  
add address=10.0.0.0/8 netmask=8
```

- XX is different on each node (unique ID)
- All IP belong to the 10/8 subnet (nodes and terminals)
- Each node distributes IPs in non-overlapping sub-ranges
- DHCP servers are not authoritative immediately : there might be a central and master DHCP server outside the mesh
- Non-DHCP devices are statically configured with a 10.A.B.C/8 IP where A>0

Performance optimization

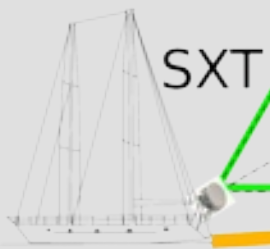
Configuration : Performance

LEFT AREA

RIGHT AREA

2×SXT
RELAY

How to maximize
wireless throughput
between the 2 areas ?



Configuration : Performances

- How to maximize wireless throughput between the 2 areas ?
 - ➡ We make use of 2 radio frequencies to alternate
- We still want zero-config
 - Either we make some conditional frequency-toggle bootup scripts
 - Either we split the devices in 2 groups
- ➡ We choose to split the devices in 2 groups, to make documentation, to explain, and to put labels on the units

Configuration : Performances

- We provide :
 - 5 SXT units : labeled S_n : S for sector
 - 2 Metal SHP units : labeled O_n : O for omni
- Numbering
 - Odd n numbers for the 2412MHz frequency
 - O1, S1, S3, S5 are configured on the 2412MHz frequency
 - Even n numbers for the 2462MHz frequency
 - O2, S2, S4 are configured on the 2462MHz frequency
- An “Even” wireless mesh can be connected to an “Odd” wireless mesh using an Ethernet cable : example on the 2×SXT Relay

Additional wireless tweaks

- Enable encryption

```
/interface wireless security-profiles  
add authentication-types=wpa2-psk mode=dynamic-keys name=utp  
wpa2-pre-shared-key=more_beer_at_mum_please
```

```
/interface wireless  
set [ find default-name=wlan1 ] security-profile=utp
```

- Enable ANI and Compression

```
set [ find default-name=wlan1 ] compression=yes\  
adaptive-noise-immunity=ap-and-client-mode
```

- Enable 2×2 MIMO (SXT only)

```
set [ find default-name=wlan1 ] \  
ht-txchains=0,1 ht-rxchains=0,1
```

When weird things happen

- When co-located in the lab, O1 and O2 are still able to establish a WDS a link !
 - O1 runs on 2412MHz
 - O2 runs on 2462MHz
 - Harmonics ???
- The WDS link is established, but the traffic can't flow through it
- Some poisoning entries in the HWMP+ FDB

When weird things happen

- Solution : we use the Wireless Areas feature

```
# Define Area and restrict connections
/interface wireless
set [ find default-name=wlan1 ] area=AREA_2412 \
default-authentication=no
```

```
# We only connect and create WDS links with same area APs
/interface wireless connect-list
add area-prefix=AREA_2412 interface=wlan1
```

```
# Allow any terminal to connect to the AP
/interface wireless access-list
add
```

Visual and audio feedback

Visual and audio feedback

- We want to give some information about
 - Wireless link quality
 - Ethernet port status if possible
- SXT and Metal SHP have LEDs and a buzzer
 - 5 visible signal LEDs
 - 1 visible user LED on the Metal SHP
 - LEDs and buzzer are usable within scripts

Visual and audio feedback

- User LED (Metal SHP)
 - For the Ethernet link status

```
/system leds add type=interface-status disabled=no  
interface=ether1 leds=user-led
```

- Signal LEDs and beeps
 - Only the WDS links must be taken into account
 - We calculate an average SNR of the WDS links
 - We map it on a 0 to 5 scale
 - The value is displayed with the LED signal scale
 - The value is enumerated with beeps

“set-leds” script

Var init


Sum SNR
APs only
(WDS)

Average
none=-250

Map to 0..5
scale

Define
LEDs states

Emit beeps
count



```
:local leds ;
:local signal ;
:local count 0 ;
:local avg 0;
:local total 0;
:foreach item in[/interface wireless registration-table find ap=yes] do={
    :set count ($count + 1) ;
    :set signal [/interface wireless registration-table get $item signal-to-noise] ;
    :set total ($total + $signal) ;
} ;
:if ($count > 0) do={
    :set avg ($total / $count)
} else={
    :set avg -250
} ;

:if ($avg < 10) do={
    :set leds 0
} else={
    :if ($avg > 50) do={:set leds 5} else={:set leds ($signal / 10 )}
} ;

:local beeps 0;
:for counter=i from=1 to=5 do={
    :local state "no";
    :if ($leds >= $i) do={:set state "yes" ; :set beeps $i} ; [:parse (":led led$i=$state")]
}
:if ($beeps > 0) do={
    :for counter=i from=1 to=$beeps do={
        :beep length=100ms frequency=4000;
        :delay 200ms;
    }
}
}
```

Visual and audio feedback

- Schedule the “set-leds” scripts every 20s

```
/system scheduler  
add interval=20s name=update-leds \  
    on-event=set-leds \  
    start-time=startup
```

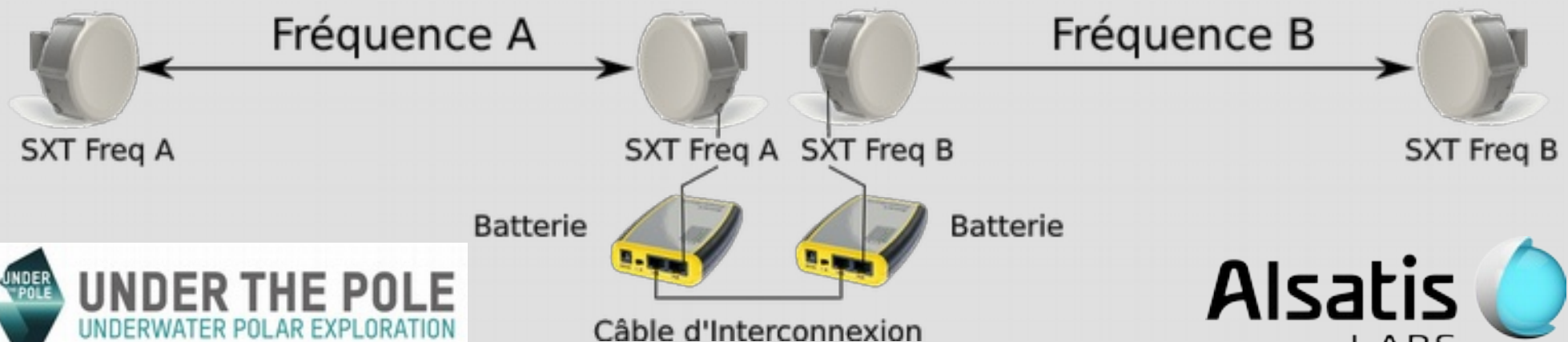
Power

Solution : Power

- Existing power sources
 - On-board batteries in the base-camp boat provide 24VDC
 - Great to power on a Routerboard unit
 - An engine generator is launched when needed
 - AC only devices or adapters
 - Recharge on-board batteries
- We need some power to take outside to run our mesh nodes
 - Easy to transport
 - Easy to use

Solution : Power

- Smart Powerbank
 - Seen on MUM 2014 IT
 - Compact Li-Ion battery
 - RJ45 ports for PoE and easy inter-units patching
 - LEDs for remaining capacity level



Solution : Power

- Some words about Li-Ion
 - Pros
 - Good capacity/volume or weight ratios
 - Cons
 - Capacity is degraded when temperature $< 0^{\circ}\text{C}$
 - Need to be charged at positive temperature
- Problem mitigation
 - Give a lot of units (10 Smart Powerbank in the prototype package)
 - The batteries will be charged in the boat where temperature should stay above 0°C
 - Protect from cold during mission
 - In a jacket inside pocket when walking or standing by the devices
 - In a protective case

Ethernet cables

Solution : Ethernet cables

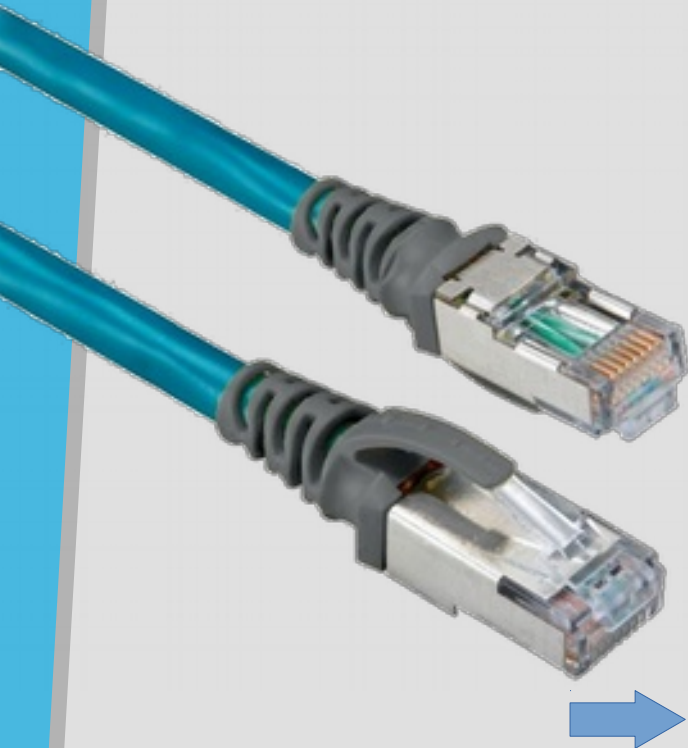
- Cables must resist to the environment
- Like the batteries, the problem comes from the temperature :
 - Not all the UV protected outdoor cables are compatible with -40°C temperature (specsheets)
 - Some of them are -40°C compatible for operations only, not installation/manipulation
 - Few references installable at -40°C ... some at 1400€ for 1000ft !



We choose a “normal” -40°C compliant cable for operations, and warn the staff

Solution : Ethernet cables

- Connectors
 - Industrial or RJ45 ?



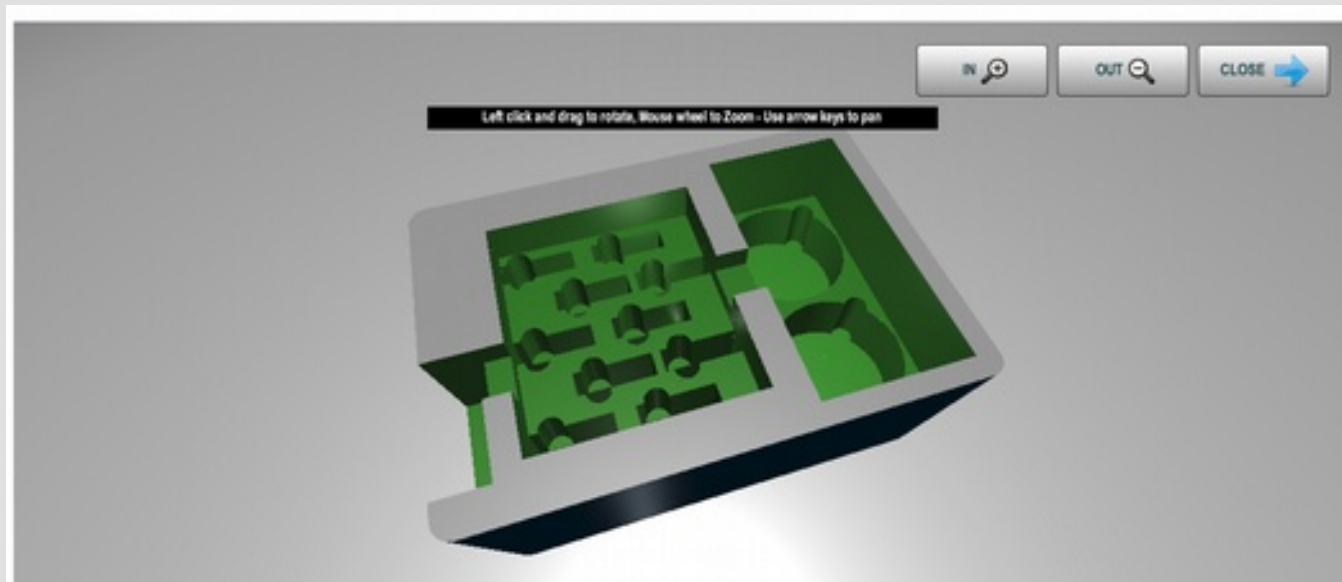
- Too many things to change or adapt for industrial connectors
 - SXT and Metal SHP
 - PoE and Smartpower Banks
- Industrial connectors are expensive and not compatible with our low budget
- How will behave the fragile latch clip of an RJ45 connector in the cold ?

Despite the risks, we stay with RJ45 connectors for this (usable) prototype

Packaging and Protection

Solution : Packaging & Protection

- A case filled of foam has been designed :
 - To protect (a little the) batteries from the cold
 - To protect the devices during transportation



Solution : Packaging & Protection



Solution : Packaging & Protection



UNDER THE POLE
UNDERWATER POLAR EXPLORATION

Alsatis
LABS



Solution : Packaging & Protection



Solution : Packaging & Protection



First feedback



Some good news received 3 days ago

They picked up two SXT units of the same frequency and succeeded to establish a 3km link between the boat jailed in ice and a small town.

Plug'n Play ;)



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