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DESCRIPTION

[0001] The present invention relates to a mobile ad-hoc network. For example, the invention is particularly applicable to networking at sea, land or air.

[0002] Nowadays, lots of efforts are made to develop so-called Mobile Ad-hoc NETWORKS (MANET) with the following requirements:

- o spatial proximity: only nodes that are neighbours to each other, that is to say in line-of-sight to each other, or just beyond that, need to communicate;

- o spontaneous: nodes or sets of nodes may join and leave the network as they please;

- o mobility: nodes may move within the network without losing connectivity;

- o self-organizing: no manual interaction is needed when nodes connect to the network or maintain their connectivity.

The nodes of a true MANET are all peer nodes. This means that all the nodes implement exactly the same network features and that there is neither a base station among the nodes nor a network infrastructure outside the nodes. The majority of the world-wide development on MANET, such as the 802.11s SG of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), which extends the 802.11 family with meshing (i.e. ad-hoc) capabilities, and the MANET WG of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), focuses on the urban areas where distances are relatively short and where there is much reflection. The products following, or preceding, the upcoming standards, especially their radio parts, therefore will be optimised for this urban area. In contrast, ad-hoc networking at sea usually involves much larger distances and there is hardly any reflection. Hence, the products, which are optimised for the urban area, can hardly be used successfully at sea.

[0003] The well-known SubNet Relay tries to achieve MANET at sea by use of existing UHF, VHF and even HF radios. However, the use of such radios, while appealing because they already exist on board ships, has lots of drawbacks when used for ad-hoc networking. A major drawback of SubNet Relay is that the use of the UHF/VHF/HF radios is in well-defined channels with a pre-defined usage. This causes interference with other users trying to use that channel and involves limitations to the available capacity. Another drawback of SubNet Relay in combination with omni-directionally radiating radios is the required co-ordination about channel usage among all neighbours, and the high power transmission to bridge the long distances. Yet another drawback of SubNet Relay is that HF radios, and to a lesser extent VHF radios, do not need meshing to reach all nodes in the network: instead all nodes in proximity can be reached directly.

[0004] Satellite communication is frequently mentioned as a possible technology to implement the requirements of ad-hoc networking at sea. There is, however, no current connectivity model supported by satellite that meets these requirements, nor is a suitable connectivity

model expected in the future. The main problems are the absence of true multicast, the large propagation delays and the difficulty in meeting the spatial proximity requirement. Furthermore, a major drawback of satellite communication is that it implies high operational costs, which amount 50-75k€ per node per year when sensor data is continuously distributed. Also the dependency on a third party is not appealing for use in defence and security applications. When omni-directional satellite antennae are used, such as Iridium, eavesdropping is easy. When directional antennae are used, such as Inmarsat, the need for continuous alignment adds to the node's complexity, especially when nodes reside on swaying platforms.

[0005] According to document US 2005/076054 A1 an autonomous mobile network is established between mobile nodes configured as wireless autonomous robotic mobile access points. Each mobile node includes a mobility platform, an executable routing resource, and a standardized interface. Each network node preferably includes multiple wireless interfaces.

[0006] The invention is defined by independent network claim 1. Further embodiments are described in dependent claims 2-9. In the following, parts of the description and drawings referring to embodiments which are not covered by the claims are not presented as embodiments of the invention, but as examples useful for understanding the invention. The present invention aims to provide a MANET which may be used to overcome at least some of the technical problems described above, as defined by claim 1. A key to achieve ad-hoc networking at sea is to get rid of the power problem and the co-ordination problem the upcoming mesh solutions are faced with in a maritime environment. The invention proposes a MANET that achieves this goal by power bundling. Though power bundling can be implemented both interferometrically and by means of spatial diversity, only the latter solves both the power and co-ordination problem, because it avoids access of multiple nodes to the same radio channel. In the present patent application, the implementation of spatial diversity in a MANET according to the invention will be referred to as the Multi-Beam Antenna (MBA) approach. Due to its radically different approach, the MBA involves managing neighbourhood discovery and mobility in a different way than managed traditionally. In the present patent application, neighbourhood discovery and mobility management in a MANET according to the invention are both accomplished by a Distributed Neighbour Discovery (DND) process. A MANET according to the invention combines MBA approach with DND process so as to unite the previously deemed incompatible features of high capacity, high flexibility, self-organizing and self-healing communication. At its most general, the invention proposes a network comprising peer nodes only. The network comprises more than two mobile peer nodes. Each node comprises a plurality of wireless air interfaces and means for discovering neighbour peer nodes that are in line-of-sight, in the sense a given peer node can be reached by an RF signal transmitted via a trajectory that can be contained within the Fresnel zone between the node and a given peer node .

[0007] Disclosed is that each means for discovering neighbour peer nodes may establish, when said means discover that the local node neighbours a distant node, a dedicated link between an air interface of the local node and an air interface of the said distant node, said link not being shared with and accessible by other peer nodes.

[0008] According to the invention each air interface comprises components as defined in claim 1, the air interfaces being arranged as specified in claim 1.

[0009] For example, each air interface may comprise a chip set from the 802.11 family.

[0010] Preferably, each means for discovering neighbour peer nodes may comprise means for autonomously managing radio paths, means for managing links co-operatively with neighbour peer nodes, a link being an association between two peer nodes, and means for managing routes, a route being a concatenation of links.

[0011] Preferably, the means for autonomously managing radio paths may comprise first means for selecting, for each neighbour node with an air interface of which at least one radio path has been established by a local air interface, the radio path having the strongest signal strength among all the established radio paths with that neighbour. The means for autonomously managing radio paths may also preferably comprise second means for selecting, among the already selected radio paths and for each local air interface being associated in more than one of the already selected radio paths, the valid radio path having the strongest signal strength. The means for autonomously managing radio paths may also preferably comprise means for deleting the established radio paths except the valid radio paths.

[0012] In a preferred embodiment, the first and the second means for selecting a radio path may include means for handling a path matrix, which may be such that each row corresponds to an air interface of the local node, such that each column corresponds to an air interface of a neighbour node and such that each non-zero element is the strength of a valid radio path that associates an air interface of the local node with an air interface of a neighbour node.

[0013] In a preferred embodiment, the means for managing links co-operatively with neighbour peer nodes may comprise means for exchanging with neighbour peer nodes 1-hop links including their 1-hop connection capacity $c^{(1)}$, each 1-hop link corresponding to a valid radio path. The means for managing links co-operatively with neighbour peer nodes may also comprise means for computing the 2-hop connection capacity $c^{(2)}$ between the neighbour peer nodes. The means for managing links co-operatively with neighbour peer nodes may also comprise means for deleting the 1-hop links of which 1-hop connection capacities $c^{(1)}$ are less than the 2-hop connection capacities $c^{(2)}$ of the corresponding 2-hop links.

[0014] In a preferred embodiment, the means for exchanging 1-hop link may include means for handling a link matrix, which may be such that each row and each column correspond to the local node or a neighbour node and such that each element is the 1-hop connection capacity $c^{(1)}$ of a link that associates two neighbour peer nodes.

[0015] In a preferred embodiment, the means for computing the 2-hop connection capacity $c^{(2)}$

between the neighbour peer nodes may include means for computing $c^{(2)} = (\sum_{i=1,2} 1/c^{(1)}_i + \zeta/M)^{-1}$, where M is the size of a packet and ζ is the packet routing delay.

[0016] For example, each node may be born by a maritime platform.

[0017] Thus, a further advantage of a MANET according to the invention in any of its aspects is that the MBA approach achieves inherent scalability of the network in terms of number of nodes and aggregate capacity. It also makes eavesdropping difficult, due to localization of emitted radiation to the intended recipients only. It is worth noting that the MBA approach obtains these advantages without sacrificing the inherent advantages of MANETs such as flexibility, self-healing and self-organization.

[0018] Examples and embodiments of the invention are described below with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

- Figure 1, by a top view, an illustration of three disc-shaped nodes comprising one omnidirectional wireless interface according to the prior art;
- Figures 2a, 2b and 2c, by top views, illustrations of some particular co-ordination problems faced by MAC protocols for wireless networks according to the prior art;
- Figure 3, by a diagram, an illustration of an exemplary protocol stack up to the transport layer according to the invention;
- Figure 4, by a perspective view, an illustration of the deployment of ad-hoc networks in a naval environment;
- Figures 5a and 5b, by top views, illustrations of two ways of bundling energy, Figure 5b illustrating the preferred way according to the invention;
- Figure 6, by a top view, an illustration of the establishment of a dedicated link according to the invention;
- Figure 7, by a diagram, an illustration of an exemplary distributed neighbour discovery process according to the invention;
- Figure 8, by a diagram, an illustration of an exemplary step of path management according to the invention;
- Figure 9, by a diagram, an illustration of an example of establishment of links between nodes according to the invention;
- Figure 10, by a diagram, an illustration of an exemplary step of link management according to the invention;
- Figure 11, by a diagram, an illustration of an exemplary step of Route Management according to the invention.

In the figures, like reference signs are assigned to like items.

[0019] MANETs have been studied and specified by the standards bodies IETF and IEEE for over a decade. Both bodies tacitly assume one or more omni-directional wireless interfaces and that all nodes of the MANET together form an IP-subnet.

[0020] The IETF has focused on the routing protocols that are able to capture dynamic topologies caused by node movement. The result is a large variety of MANET routing protocols, each tailored to a specific network type and specific dynamism of its topology. The 802.11s task group of the IEEE has focused on the specific Medium Access Control (MAC) mechanisms and protocols that are required for co-ordination between neighbouring nodes in wireless mesh networks. These MAC mechanisms are far more complex than the current MAC mechanisms specified for use within Wireless Local Area Networks (WLAN). On top of the MAC, the IEEE defines the routing protocols, for which it has borrowed suitable concepts from the IETF. There is one fundamental difference in the two approaches. The IETF performs the routing at IP-layer and abstracts, as usual, from the lower MAC and radio layers. The IEEE, on the other hand, solves the routing at the link-layer and includes the MAC processing and radio transmission. The IEEE approach is compatible with standard IP-forwarding in an IP-subnet: all nodes in the MANET can be reached in one IP-hop. The IETF approach, on the other hand, violates this rule, due to the need for more than one IP-hop to reach all nodes. To repair this, each of the IP-protocols (mostly routing) that suffer from it needs to be modified.

[0021] Despite the efforts in IETF and IEEE, there are still no mature MANET products available in the market. These products, especially the radios contained in them, i.e. the receivers and the transmitters, have been optimized for use in urban environments in order to counter performance-degrading multi-path transmissions. However, depending on the intended environment, the conditions of transmission may differ. For example, it is described hereafter an exemplary MANET according to the invention intended for maritime environment. Indeed, the invention has been designed in the context of the maritime area. However, it is to be understood that application in other operational areas, such as land and air, are not excluded. To understand the design decision made for the present exemplary maritime MANET according to the invention, a closer look at the peculiarities of radio transmission in classical MANETs is needed.

[0022] Figure 1 illustrates by a top view three disc-shaped nodes 1, 2 and 3, each node comprising one omni-directional wireless interface represented by a centred square. A dashed circle represents the radio coverage of each node for successful communication of messages. The three nodes 1, 2 and 3 together form a multi-access link 4 represented by a pseudo-triangle. The three nodes 1, 2 and 3 must co-ordinate their access to the multi-access link 4 prior to data transmission. According to the prior art, this is the task of the well-known MAC protocol. When all nodes 1, 2 and 3 have data to send, each node roughly gets one-third of the available radio capacity, but in practice this is considerably less due to the MAC overhead. In general, the more nodes are attached to a multi-access link, the less capacity is available per node. In other words, classical MANET is not scalable in capacity. Indeed, MAC protocols for

wireless networks are faced with some particular co-ordination problems as illustrated by Figures 2a, 2b and 2c.

[0023] Figures 2a illustrates the hidden node problem that can occur in both WLAN and MANET. In case of a WLAN, the node 2 is the base station and the nodes 1 and 3 are at opposite sites of the base station 2 such that their respective radio coverages do not overlap. When the node 1 tries to send to the base station 2, the node 3 cannot overhear that transmission and mistakenly decides the medium is free. If the node 1 starts a transmission to the base station 2, it will collide with the transmission of the node 3. In WLAN, this problem is solved by introducing a request-to-send (RTS), clear-to-send (CTS) and acknowledge (ACK) handshake. The node 1 sends a RTS to the base station 2, and the base station 2 responds with a CTS to indicate it is ready to start communication. The node 3 can hear the latter and, consequently, will refrain from sending until the ACK from the base station 2 marks the end of the subsequent data transmission. Though it solves the hidden node problem, using this handshake in classical MANETs introduces the exposed node problem illustrated by Figure 2b.

[0024] By virtue of the above described handshake mechanism, there could have been simultaneous collision-free transmissions from the node 3 to the node 2 and from a node 4 to the node 1. However, applying the RTS/CTS exchange results in reception by the node 2 of a CTS sent by the node 1 or *vice versa*, which prohibits transmissions between the node 3 and the node 2. So transmissions are unnecessarily delayed and capacity is unnecessarily spoiled.

[0025] Yet another co-ordination problem in wireless networks is the unaware node problem illustrated by Figure 2c. Carrier sensing in WLAN occurs at both the physical level (detecting an RF carrier) and at logical level (detecting transmitted messages). If either is sensed the node considers the medium busy and refrains from transmitting. The physical carrier sense is, however, far more sensitive than the logical carrier sense. This may cause a distant node, in this case the node 1, to refrain from communication because it senses the carrier of node 2, even if the transmission of messages would not collide with the transmitted messages of the node 2 that sent the sensed carrier. The unaware node problem is a severe throughput limitation in classical MANETs.

[0026] Thus, it can be concluded that the prior art approaches to MANETs require more sophisticated MAC mechanisms than WLANs do, and that they do not form a scalable solution to MANETs. In the following, it is described how the present exemplary maritime MANET according to the invention overcomes these limitations, especially by combination of the MBA approach with the DND process.

[0027] As illustrated by Figure 3, the present exemplary maritime MANET according to the invention defines a specific protocol stack up to transport layer. The layers of the well-known ISO-OSI protocol reference model are shown in the left column. For convenience, the maritime MANET is divided into three parts: a distribution middleware sub-system at the transport layer, an ad-hoc IP sub-system at the network layer and a transmission sub-system at the Data Link Layer and PHYsical layer.

[0028] At the PHY layer, the illustrated protocol stack comprises an antenna solution optimized for the naval environment. For the DLL layer, existing 802.11a or 802.11n solutions are used, which implies that the complex MAC protocols required for classical MANETs is not needed. At IP network layer, an appropriate ad-hoc routing protocol is used in combination with other IP capabilities needed that are MANET capability, SSM capability and DiffServ capability. On top of this IP network layer resides a distribution middleware sub-system as described in the European patent application number EP10152278.7 previously filed by the applicant, of which purpose is to provide interconnection between application processes. The latter patent application describes an IP sub-system and a distribution middleware sub-system, which are both suitable for implementing, respectively, the IP network layer and the transport layer of the present exemplary maritime MANET according to the invention.

[0029] It is worth noting that the transmission sub-system illustrated by Figure 3 provides a solution for Line-of-Sight (LOS) communication between peer nodes. For Beyond Line-of-Sight (BLOS) communication, which may be needed when LOS communication does not provide a connected network anymore, an alternative wireless technology based on HF-radios and Near Vertical Incidence Skywave antennas may be used.

[0030] Used in ad-hoc network situations, the architecture of a MBA solves the power problem and allows solutions for the co-ordination problem. It also allows integration of COTS (Common Off The Shelf) radio chip sets and customized antennas. Used in conjunction with a MBA, the DND process includes in particular:

- o the path management: an essential mechanism to achieve dedicated links and as such getting rid of the complex MAC protocol for ad-hoc networks; it also accommodates relative movement between neighbours, including both translational and rotational movements;
- o the link management: an improvement of the connectivity of the network by avoiding weaker links; it is also seamless and easy to integrate with standard IP-routing.

[0031] As illustrated by Figure 4, the deployment of ad-hoc networks in a naval environment differs in many aspects from deployment of ad-hoc networks in an urban environment, for which upcoming MANET products have been optimised. First, multi-path transmission at sea hardly occurs, except for specular reflection of the sea itself. Second, the transmission distances required at sea are much longer. That is why, in order to minimize the number of peer nodes required, peer nodes 31, 32 and 33 being represented by cylindrical hardware modules, and therefore to minimize the overall system cost, the peer nodes may be deployed at a certain height above the sea level so as to skim over the horizon to a sufficiently distant neighbouring peer node. Preferably the peer nodes 31, 32 and 33 may be Ad-hoc Distribution modules as those described in the European patent application number EP10152280.3 previously filed by the applicant. A typical distance of $D \approx 20\text{-}25$ kilometers between neighbouring peer nodes 32 and 33 is foreseen at heights of $h \approx 15\text{m}$. A third difference

concerns the deployment of neighbours. On Figure 4, the node 31 and the node 32 are 1-hop neighbours, as only one transmission path 34 is needed between those two nodes. Similarly, the node 32 and the node 33 are 1-hop neighbours, as only one transmission path 35 is needed between those two nodes. However, the node 31 and the node 33 are 2-hop neighbours, as the two transmission paths 34 and 35 are needed between those two nodes. Figure 4 clearly shows that 2-hop neighbours, for example the peer nodes 31 and 33, are always behind the horizon. This avoids the unaware node problem that plagues classical MANETs.

[0032] These differences render upcoming COTS MANET products useless in the naval environment. This is why a radically different approach is taken for the transmission sub-system of the present exemplary maritime MANET according to the invention. Among others, this sub-system comprises:

- means of bundling the emitted electro-magnetic energy, so as to solve the power problem;
- means of getting rid of the multi-access related coordination problems (e.g. hidden node, exposed node, unaware node), so as to avoid the need for complex MAC mechanisms and allow the use of cheap and reliable 802.11 wireless chip sets.

By virtue of these means, the present exemplary maritime MANET according to the invention is rendered scalable in capacity, as it is explained in the following.

[0033] Appropriate bundling of electro-magnetic energy results in the creation of beams directing towards neighbouring peer nodes. Energy bundling improves the signal-to-noise ratio at the receiving node and therefore enables larger transmission distances. A secondary, but not less valuable, advantage of energy bundling is to make eavesdropping more difficult. After all, this can only be done when the adversary is in between neighbouring peer nodes, where he is easily detected. However, energy bundling also introduces new requirements. First, since peer nodes may move relative to each other, both translation and rotation of peer nodes being possible, a node must be able to keep a beam on the peer nodes it is connected with. Second, a node must be able to periodically operate omni-directional to discover peer nodes arriving in its neighbourhood.

[0034] Figures 5a and 5b illustrate two ways of bundling energy. Figure 5a shows how it can be achieved between four peer nodes 41, 42, 43 and 44 by means of beam forming. In this case, a single wireless air interface per node is used with an interferometric antenna, each interface being represented by a centred square. The interferometric antenna can be a circular array of monopoles. For example, by applying the correct phases to the individual monopoles of the antenna of the node 44, a radiation pattern results with beams 45, 46 and 47 towards the neighbouring peer nodes 41, 42 and 43 respectively. This solution solves the power problem, but still requires a complex MAC mechanism because there is a multi-access link, and consequently co-ordination for transmissions between the nodes 41, 42, 43 and 44 is required. As illustrated in Figure 5a by a dashed circle, neighbourhood discovery still requires omni-directional transmission, which suffers from the power problem we just solved by beam

forming.

[0035] Figure 5b illustrates an alternative MBA approach between four peer nodes 48, 49, 50 and 51. This is the MBA approach according to the invention. Instead of one wireless interface per node, there are multiple wireless air interfaces per node. An air interface is an integrated element comprising an antenna and a radio (i.e. an RF receiver, an RF transmitter and control electronics for setting up a connection with a neighbouring peer interface). For example, three interfaces 55, 56 and 57 of the node 51 are each represented by a square and have each a directional radiation pattern 52, 53 and 54 respectively. Despite not depicted on Figure 5b for the sake of clarity, there are in fact many more interfaces than the maximum number of neighbours, so as to provide full 360° angular coverage. Thus, while only a few interfaces are engaged in a link with neighbours, all other interfaces perform neighbourhood discovery, which in this case is not suffering from the power problem. Moreover, neighbourhood may thus be discovered whatever the relative locations of the peer nodes. Neighbourhood discovery results in establishing dedicated links with neighbours.

[0036] Figure 6 illustrates the establishment of a dedicated link 60 by virtue of beams 61 and 62 of interfaces 66 and 65 respectively of neighbouring peer nodes 63 and 64 respectively. Because the link 60 is dedicated, there is no need for the complex MAC protocol as in classical MANET. Therefore, the radio of each interface can be based on the cheap, proven chip sets from the 802.11 family. The transmission capacity of such radios is available for each interface, meaning that the present exemplary maritime MANET according to the invention is scalable in its capacity.

[0037] As a conclusion, it can be stated that the MBA approach according to the invention obeys all three design principles for a transmission sub-system of a maritime MANET : it solves the power problem by means of energy bundling, it gets rid of the complex MAC by avoiding multi-access links and it enables the use cheap and reliable 802.11 wireless chip sets.

[0038] Typically, a large number N of interfaces, $N \approx 20$ for example, may be used for each node, while only a few, for example less than 6, may be used simultaneously. Then the -3dB beamwidth of an interface may equal $360/N$, so that adjacent beams may cross at their -3dB point. The antenna of each interface may preferably be realized by a patch array based on well-known PCB technologies, resulting in the desired beamwidths. The interfaces, each interface comprising an antenna and a radio featuring control electronics, are integrated within an Ad-hoc Distribution module. The antennas are arranged at the circumference of the module. The radio of an interface may preferably be realized by an existing 802.11a/n/g chip set connected to a computer. A so-implemented air interface is particularly cheap.

[0039] However, the aforementioned MBA approach can only operate properly when dedicated links are established between peer nodes. Such establishment is achieved when unambiguous decisions are made regarding which interface of each node to participate in a link and which node pairs establish a link. These aspects are taken care of in the neighbourhood discovery process that takes care of the joining, moving and leaving of peer

nodes in the network as well.

[0040] Figure 7 illustrates by a diagram an overview of the DND process according to the invention. Each node implements one DND process, which communicates with and coordinates all air interfaces of the MBA, and with the peer DND processes at neighbour peer nodes. In the following, it is assumed that each node comprises N radio interfaces, where $N \approx 20$ for example. For the description of the DND process, the following definitions are needed:

- a radio interface I_i^k of a node n_i , where $k \leq N$, is the physical sub-system comprising a transmitter, a receiver and an antenna;
- a radio path (I_i^k, I_j^m, p) is an association between the interface I_i^k of the node n_i and an interface I_j^m of a neighbour peer node n_j , where $m \leq N$, the radio path being characterised by the strength p of the corresponding RF signal;
- a link $(n_i, n_j, c^{(1)})$ is an association between neighbour peer nodes n_i and n_j , characterised by its 1-hop connection capacity $c^{(1)}$;
- a route is a concatenation of links between a source node and a destination node.

[0041] The neighbourhood discovery process according to the invention typically comprises the following steps in the order:

- a step of Path Management performed at interval T_{path} , said step establishing radio paths such that:
 - the interface with the strongest radio path to a neighbour is selected;
 - per interface the strongest radio path is selected.
- a step of Link Management performed at interval T_{link} , said step establishing links between peer nodes such that when multiple links to a node exist, only the one with the higher capacity is maintained;
- a step of Route Management performed at interval T_{route} , said step most likely being an existing pro-active ad-hoc routing protocol, possibly modified to take advantage of the radio metrics of the links.

[0042] Figure 8 illustrates by a diagram the step of Path Management according to the invention. The path management is a non-collaborative operation performed individually within each node. It may advantageously be implemented as a software module.

[0043] In a first step, the radio interface I_i^k discovers neighbours and establishes paths. This is performed autonomously by the interface I_i^k , based on the capabilities of the 802.11 chip set or any other radio chip when used.

[0044] In a second step, the previously established paths are retrieved and a path matrix is created. Assuming that only the peer nodes n_1 , n_2 , n_3 and n_4 are neighbouring the node n_i , and thus implicitly assuming that $i \neq 1$, $i \neq 2$, $i \neq 3$ and $i \neq 4$, an exemplary partial path matrix P_i may be highlighted in the bold frame of the table below:

P_i		n_1			n_2		n_3		n_4
		$m=3$	$m=4$	$m=5$	$m=1$	$m=2$	$m=4$	$m=5$	$m=2$
n_i	$k-1$	$p_{k-1,1}$	$p_{k-1,2}$	$p_{k-1,3}$	$p_{k-1,4}$	$p_{k-1,5}$	$p_{k-1,6}$	$p_{k-1,7}$	$p_{k-1,8}$
	k	$p_{k,1}$	$p_{k,2}$	$p_{k,3}$	$p_{k,4}$	$p_{k,5}$	$p_{k,6}$	$p_{k,7}$	$p_{k,8}$
	$k+1$	$p_{k+1,1}$	$p_{k+1,2}$	$p_{k+1,3}$	$p_{k+1,4}$	$p_{k+1,5}$	$p_{k+1,6}$	$p_{k+1,7}$	$p_{k+1,8}$

[0045] In the above bold frame, the path matrix P_i models all paths from the node n_i to neighbour peer nodes n_1 , n_2 , n_3 and n_4 . The interfaces of the node n_i make up the rows, while the interfaces of the neighbours, grouped per peer node n_1 , n_2 , n_3 and n_4 , make up the columns. Each element p of the matrix P_i is the strength of the corresponding radio path. For example, the element $p_{k-1,1}$ is the strength of the radio path $(I_i^{k-1}, I_1^3, p_{k-1,1})$.

[0046] In a third step, for each of the neighbour peer node n_1 , n_2 , n_3 and n_4 , the strongest path is selected i.e. the path whose strength p is maximum. However, this may result in an interface I_i^k of the node n_i to be selected several times.

[0047] That's the reason why, in a forth step, the strongest path is selected per interface I_i^k that has been selected at the previous step, i.e. the valid path whose strength is maximum, so as to ensure that each interface I_i^k of the node n_i is selected only once.

[0048] In a fifth step, each interface I_i^k of the node n_i that has been selected at the third step is issued path-delete messages for deleting the invalid paths. Thus, only the valid paths selected at the forth step are remaining.

[0049] The above described path management process is repeated every T_{path} seconds. This means that each T_{path} seconds, the path matrix is updated.

[0050] Then, links are created from remaining valid paths as described below.

[0051] In Figure 8, the blocks executed by the radio chip have been colored in grey, while the blocks executed by the DND process have been left transparent.

[0052] Figure 9 illustrates an example of how the DND process may establish links between nodes. In this example, there are only seven nodes $n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5, n_6$ and n_7 and only seven beams per node just for illustration purposes. When an interface of a node is active, the corresponding beam is colored dark grey in Figure 9. When interfaces are idle, the corresponding beams are shown in light grey. The solid lines between the nodes are the paths that are used, for example the path between the node n_2 and the node n_3 . The numbers along the lines indicate the strength of the path in arbitrary units.

[0053] Figure 9 illustrates, by dotted lines between the nodes, paths that have been deleted by path management because it is not the strongest path in a beam. These dotted lines are collectively treated. For example, the path between the node n_3 and the node n_5 is deleted because the same beam of node n_3 has a stronger path to node n_4 .

[0054] Figure 10 illustrates by a diagram the step of Link Management according to the invention. The link management is a collaborative operation, which is distributed among direct neighbour peer nodes. It may advantageously be implemented as a software module. A (wireless) link is an association between peer nodes, while a (radio) path is an association between interfaces. The distinction between paths and links is useful: when a node needs to track a neighbour, either due to relative translation or relative rotation with respect to each other, the paths may change but the links do not.

[0055] The reach between all the peer nodes of the present exemplary maritime MANET according to the invention may be modelled by a matrix $R^{(n)}$. When all links are bi-directional, which is assumed, then $R^{(n)}$ is a symmetric, irreflexive, homogeneous relation between the peer nodes. For the link management process a similar reachability relation is needed between the nodes of the 1-hop neighbourhood of a node n_i . This relation is called the link matrix $L^{(n)}_i$, of which use is explained in the three step process described later. In case of the 1-hop reachability the link matrix is simply denoted L_i . The element $(j,m) = (m,j)$ of L_i is the capacity of the link between the node j and the node m . It is worth noting that the link matrix L_i must be consistent with the path matrix P_i and must remain so. For example, L_i and P_i are both based on the same set of neighbour peer nodes $n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4, n_5, n_6$ and n_7 . The consistency between L_i and P_i is maintained by virtue of a synchronization process, which is illustrated on Figures 8 and 10.

[0056] An exemplary homogeneous link matrix for node n_i is derived from the example network shown in Figure 9. As shown in the figure 9, nodes n_2, n_3, n_4 and n_6 form the 1-hop neighbourhood of node n_1 . The link matrix L_1 is consistent with the previous exemplary path matrix P_1 and is highlighted in the bold frame of the table below:

L_1	n1	n2	n3	n4	n6
n1	0	12.5	2.4	1.5	5.5
n2	12.5	0	3.3	0	0
n3	2.4	3.3	0	2.2	0
n4	1.5	0	2.2	0	1.1
n6	5.5	0	0	1.1	0

[0057] Each element of the matrix L_1 is the 1-hop connection capacity $c^{(1)}$ of the corresponding link in arbitrary units, but may be in megabits per second (Mbps) for real implementations. In the absence of a valid radio path between the nodes n_2 and n_4 , between the nodes n_2 and n_6 and between the nodes n_3 and n_6 , the 1-hop connection capacities of the corresponding link is zero.

[0058] In a first step, the node n_i creates a new set of links based on the valid paths contained in the latest path matrix P_i . Then it creates a new link matrix L_i and fills row i and column i of these new links. Node n_i cannot fill in the other elements since it doesn't know the capacities of the corresponding links, yet.

[0059] In a second step, the node n_i sends the newly defined links to all nodes in its new 1-hop neighbourhood. Similarly, node n_i receives from all nodes in its new 1-hop neighbourhood their new links.

[0060] In a third step, the node n_i has sufficient information to fill in the missing elements in the link matrix L_i .

[0061] Now, the n -hop reach of the node n_i within its 1-hop neighbourhood may be modelled by a matrix $L_i^{(n)}$, where the capacities of the elements are the composed n -hop connection capacity $c^{(n)}$ of the n concatenated links:

$$c^{(n)} = (\sum_{i=1..n} 1/c^{(1)}_i + (n-1)*\zeta/M)^{-1}$$

where M is the size of a packet and ζ is the packet routing delay. For the Link Management according to the invention, up to $n=2$ is sufficient.

[0062] In a fourth step, node n_i calculates $L_i^{(2)}$. The elements in this matrix denote the capacities of the 2-hop path between two nodes in the 1-hop neighbourhood of node n_i . An exemplary link matrix $L^{(2)}_1$ is highlighted in the bold frame of the table below:

$L^{(2)}_1$	n1	n2	n3	n4	n6
n1	0	1.4	2.6	1.1	0.6

$L^{(2)}_1$	n1	n2	n3	n4	n6
n2	1.4	0	2.0	1.3	3.8
n3	2.6	2.0	0	0.9	1.7
n4	1.1	1.3	0.9	0	1.2
n6	0.6	3.8	1.7	1.2	0

[0063] In a fifth step, the node n_i compares the 1-hop connection capacity $c^{(1)}$ with the 2-hop connection capacity $c^{(2)}$ for all nodes in its 1-hop neighbourhood. If $c^{(2)}$ is higher than $c^{(1)}$ for a node n_j , then the node n_i updates L_1 by deleting the link $(n_i, n_j, c^{(1)})$ and corresponding radio path as well.

[0064] Figure 11 illustrates by a diagram the step of Route Management according to the invention. It may advantageously be implemented as a software module. It is similar to classical route management.

[0065] In a first step, the node n_i sends its valid links to all other nodes in the network using any primitive forwarding capability available in the network.

[0066] In a second step, the node n_j calculates the routes so as to update its routing table T_j , which specifies the next hop for each destination node. Then, the next hop is mapped to the appropriate path. Link state routing is assumed.

[0067] Figure 9 illustrates, by dashed lines between the node n_1 and the node n_3 and between the node n_4 and the node n_6 , exemplary paths that have been deleted as a consequence of the link management. These dashed lines are treated individually. As can be seen in the figure 9, the strength of the path from the node n_1 to the node n_3 is less than the composite strength from the node n_1 to the node n_3 via the node n_2 . Notice that despite deleting paths, the network is connected, i.e. each node is able to reach all other nodes.

[0068] It is important noticing that, in the present exemplary maritime MANET according to the invention, all the nodes are peer nodes with regard to the network features. They implement the same Multi-Beam Antenna (MBA) approach and the same Distributed Neighbour Discovery (DND) process in the same way exactly. There is neither a base station among the nodes nor a network infrastructure outside the nodes.

[0069] It is also important understanding that the so-formed MANET according to the invention is scalable in capacity. Indeed, as there are many more wireless interfaces per node than there are peer nodes likely to neighbour said node, therefore the capacity of each communicating node does not decrease when it establishes a dedicated link with a newly neighbouring node. On the contrary, the capacity of the newly added link is added to the overall network capacity.

[0070] A further advantage of the invention is that it is particularly cheap to implement, as it is based on the well-tried PCB technology, on COTS radio chip sets and on software modules.

[0071] A further advantage of the invention is that all radiating elements being positioned at the circumference of a cylindrical hardware module, EMI problems inside this module are minimized.

[0072] The primary operational area is the maritime area and the invention has been designed in the context of this area. However, application in other operational areas, such as land and air, are not excluded. In the maritime area, the peer nodes will be born on stationary or moving platforms, which can be buoys, navy vessels, commercial ships or unmanned vehicles. The height of the peer node on these platforms determines the line-of-sight with other peer nodes, and therefore determines the above mentioned spatial proximity. The typical, but not exclusive, application domains for which the invention is tailored to, are defense and security.

REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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Patent documents cited in the description

- [US2005076054A1 \[0005\]](#)
- [EP10152278A \[0028\]](#)
- [EP10152280A \[0031\]](#)

MARITIMT MOBILT AD-HOC NETVÆRK

PATENTKRAV

1. Netværk, der omfatter en flerhed af partnerknuder ($n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots$), der er fordelingsmoduler og repræsenteret ved cylindriske hardwaremoduler, hvor hver partnerknode ($n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots$) omfatter en flerhed
 - 5 af trådløse luftgrænseflader, hvor hver luftgrænseflade omfatter:
 - en retningsantenne, der transmitterer og modtager stråler af elektromagnetisk energi,
 - en radiofrekvenstransceiver,
 - midler til opdagelse af naboer, hvor en nabo til en partnerknode ($n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots$) er defineret som en partnerknode ($n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots$) i sigtelinje,
 - 10 - midler til etablering af radiobaner med luftgrænseflader af opdagede naboer, hvor flerheden af luftgrænseflader for hver partnerknode ($n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots$) er anbragt ved periferien af fordelingsmodulen på en sådan måde, at retningsantennens stråler dækker en fuld 360-graders vinkel.
2. Netværk ifølge krav 1, kendetegnet ved, at midlerne til opdagelse af naboer omfatter:
 - midler til autonom håndtering af radiobaner ved et interval T_{path} , der er konfigureret til at
 - 15 etablere radiobaner;
 - midler til håndtering, ved et interval T_{link} , af forbindelser kooperativt med naboer, hvor en forbindelse er en associering mellem to partnerknuder ($n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots$);
 - midler til forvaltning af ruter ved et interval T_{route} , hvor en rute er en sammenkædning af forbindelser.
- 20 3. Netværk ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at hver luftgrænseflade omfatter et chipsæt fra familien af IEEE 802.11-standarder vedrørende trådløse lokale netværk.
4. Netværk ifølge krav 2, kendetegnet ved, at midlerne til autonom forvaltning af radiobaner omfatter:
 - første midler til udvælgelse, for hver nabo med en luftgrænseflade, med hvilket mindst én
 - 25 radiobane er etableret af en lokal luftgrænseflade, af radiobanen, der har den kraftigste signalstyrke blandt samtlige etablerede radiobaner med denne nabo;
 - anden midler til udvælgelse, blandt de allerede udvalgte radiobaner og for hver lokal luftgrænseflade, der er associeret i mere end én af de allerede udvalgte radiobaner, af en valid radiobane som den udvalgte radiobane med den kraftigste signalstyrke;
 - 30 - midler til deletering af de etablerede radiobaner bortset fra de valide radiobaner.
5. Netværk ifølge krav 4, kendetegnet ved, at det første og det andet middel til udvælgelse af en radiobane indbefatter midler til håndtering af en banematrix (P_i) for en partnerknode (n_i), der er således, at:
 - hver række svarer til en luftgrænseflade for partnerknuden (n_i);
 - hver kolonne svarer til en luftgrænseflade for en nabo;
 - 35 - hvert ikke-nul-element er styrken af en udvalgt radiobane, der associerer en luftgrænseflade af partnerknuden (n_i) med en luftgrænseflade af en nabopartnerknode ($n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots$).
6. Netværk ifølge krav 2, kendetegnet ved, at midlerne til forvaltning af forbindelser kooperativt med naboer omfatter:

- 2 -

- midler til udveksling med naboer af 1-hop forbindelser indbefattende deres 1-hop-forbindelseskapacitet $c^{(1)}$, hvor hver 1-hop-forbindelse svarer til en udvalgt radiobane;
 - midler til beregning af 2-hop forbindelseskapaciteten $c^{(2)}$ mellem naboerne;
 - midler til deletering af 1-hop forbindelserne, for hvilke 1-hop-forbindelseskapaciteter $c^{(1)}$
- 5 er mindre end 2-hop-forbindelseskapaciteterne $c^{(2)}$ for de tilsvarende 2-hop-forbindelser.
7. Netværk ifølge krav 6, kendetegnet ved, at midlerne til udveksling af 1-hop-forbindelse indbefatter midler til håndtering af en linkmatrix (L_i) af en partnerknode (n_i), der er således, at:
- hver række og hver kolonne svarer til partnerknuden (n_i) eller én af dens naboer;
 - hvert element er 1-hop-forbindelseskapaciteten for en forbindelse, der associerer to
- 10 nabopartnerknuder ($n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots$).
8. Netværk ifølge krav 6, kendetegnet ved, at midlerne til beregning af 2-hop-forbindelseskapaciteten mellem naboerne indbefatter midler til beregning af $c^{(2)} = (\sum_{i=1,2} 1/c^{(1)}_i + \zeta/M)^{-1}$, hvor M er størrelsen af en pakke og ζ er pakkerutningsforsinkelsen.
9. Netværk ifølge et hvilket som helst af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at hver partnerknode
- 15 ($n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots$) bæres af en maritim platform.

DRAWINGS

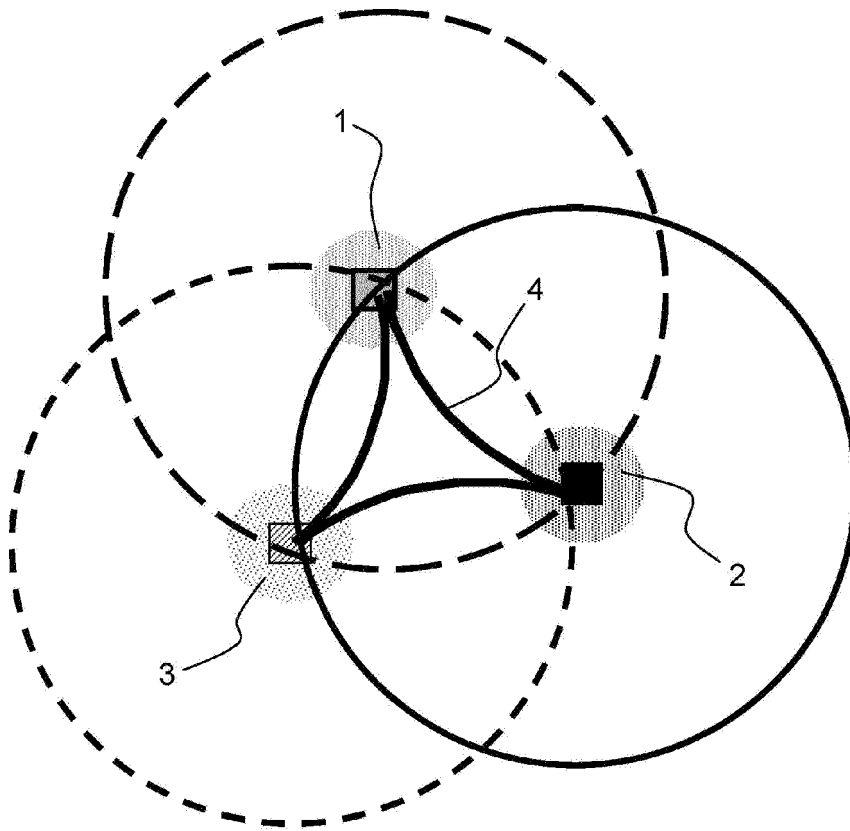


FIG.1
(PRIOR ART)

FIG.2a
(PRIOR ART)

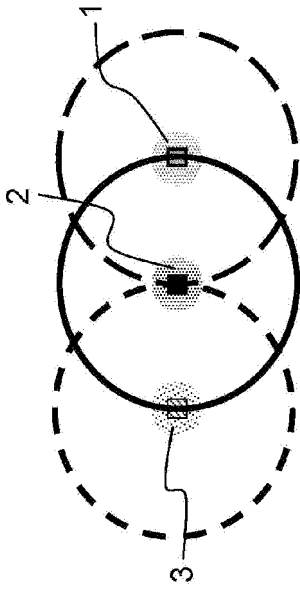


FIG.2b
(PRIOR ART)

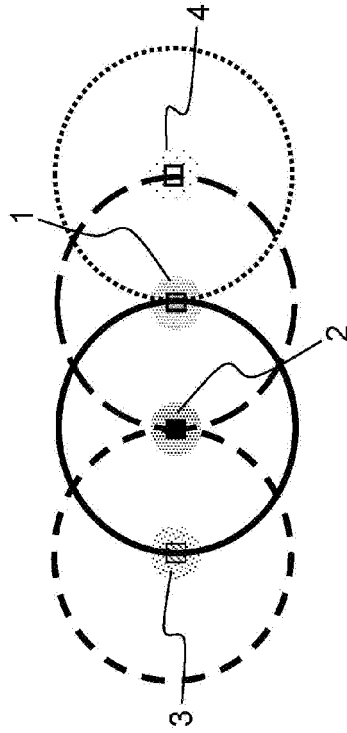
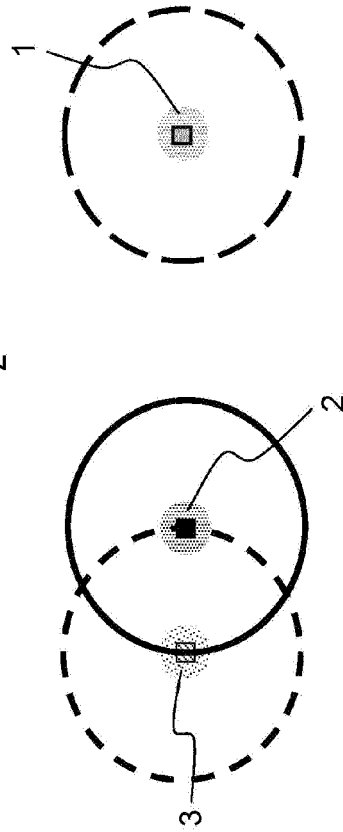


FIG.2c
(PRIOR ART)



transport		distribution middleware
network		IP (MANET, SSM, DiffServ)
DLL	LLC	802.11a/n based
	MAC	
PHY	TRX	multi-beam
	Air-IF	

FIG.3

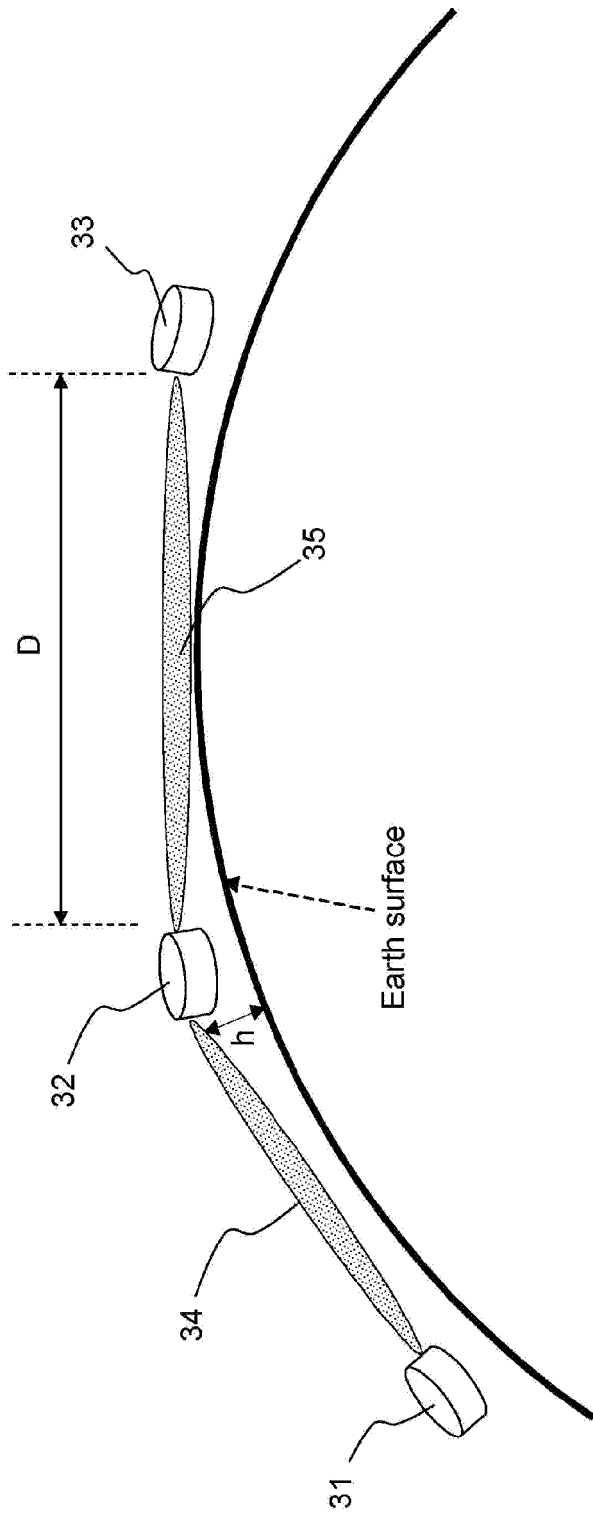


FIG.4

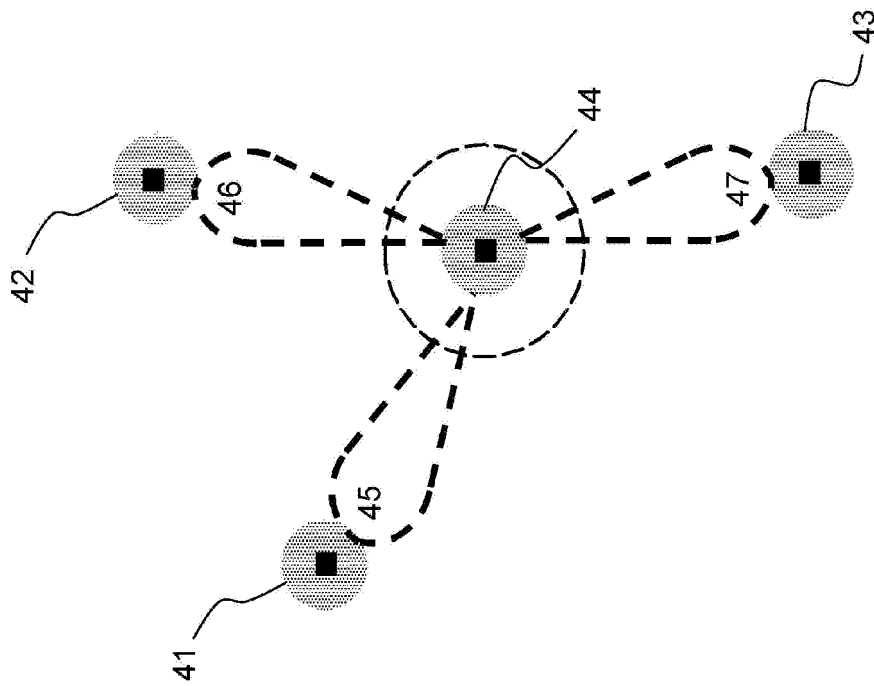


FIG. 5a

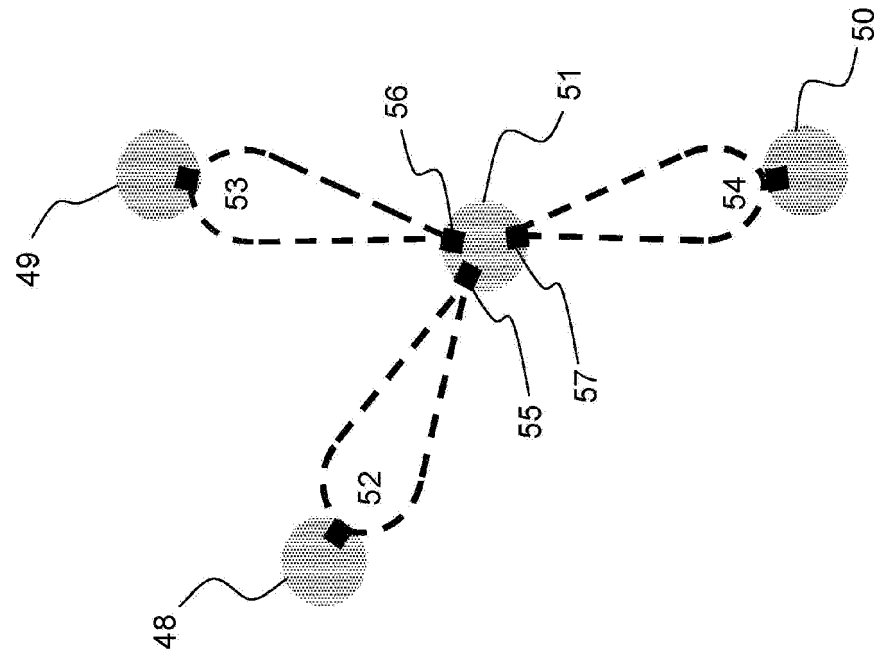


FIG. 5b

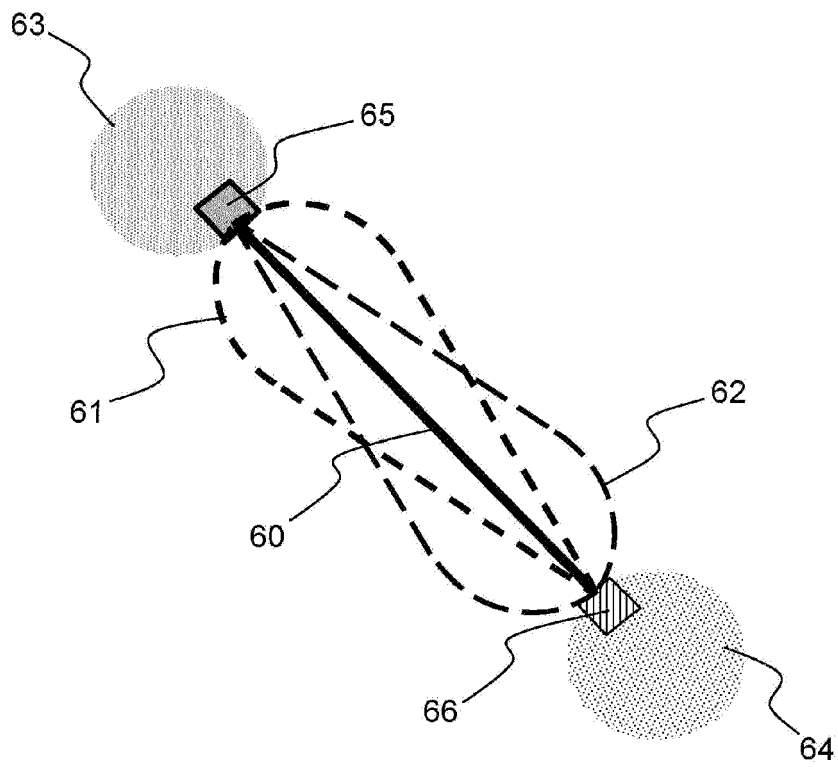


FIG.6

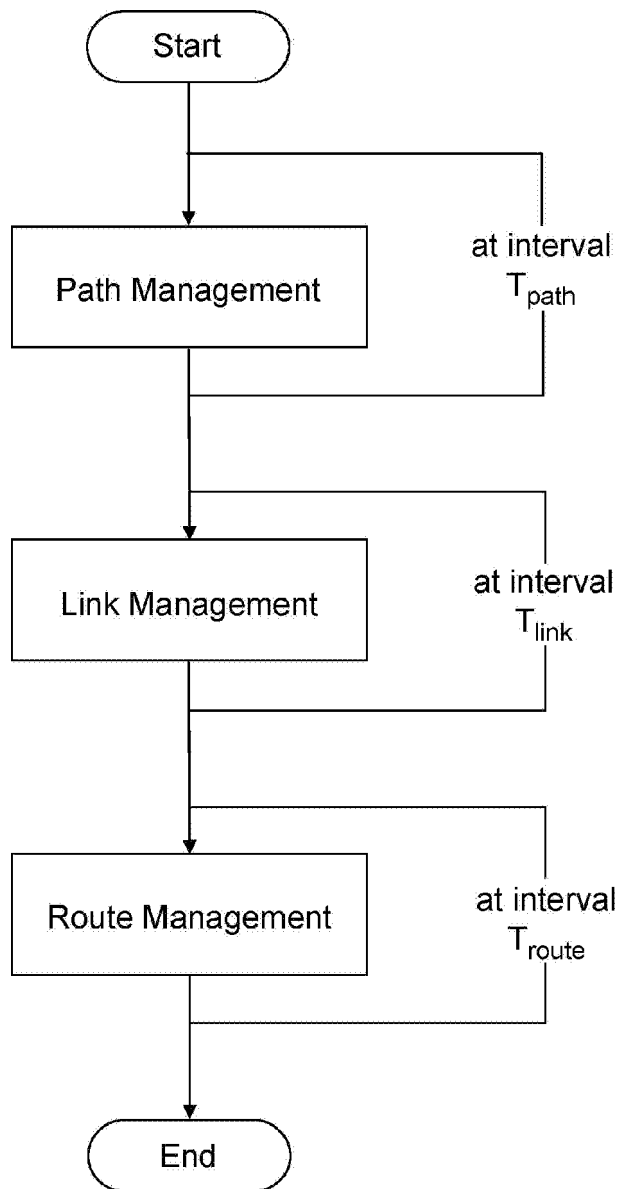


FIG.7

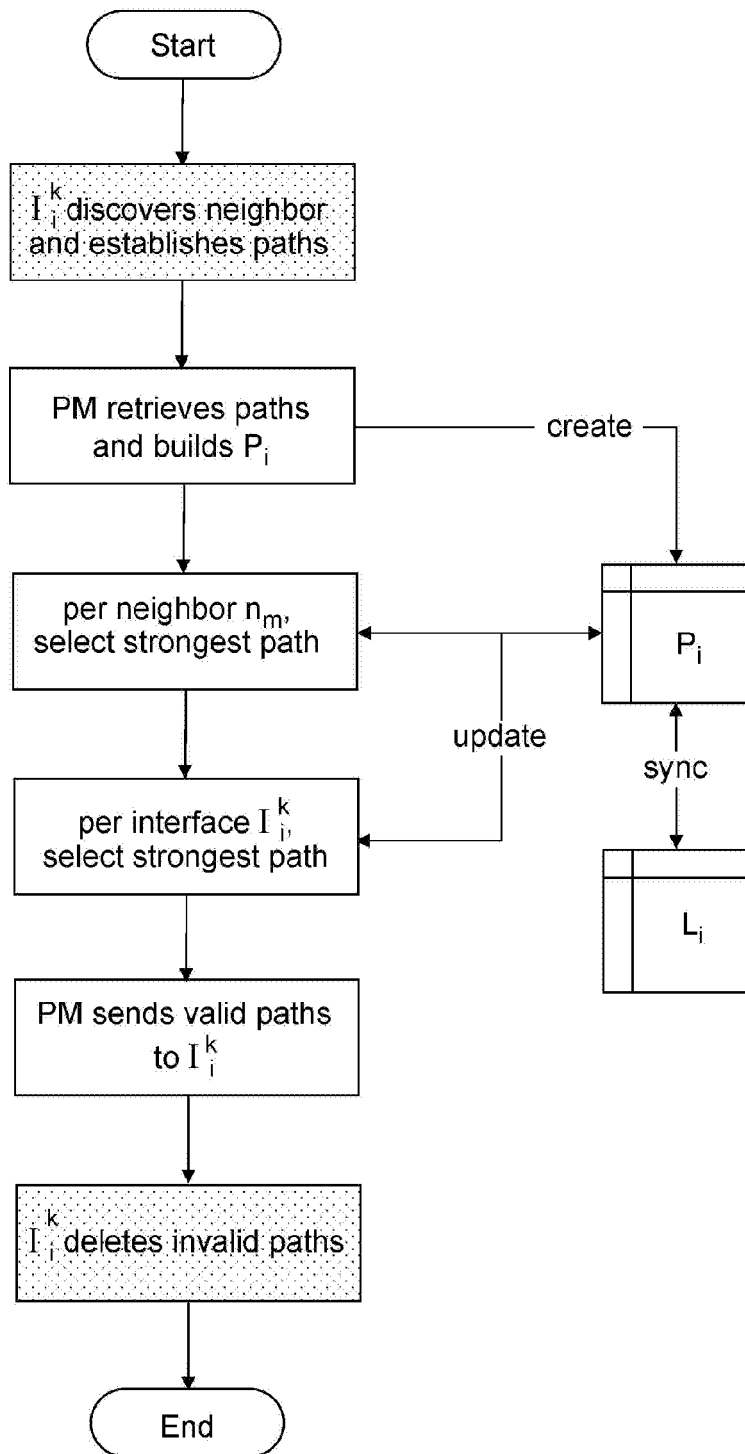


FIG.8

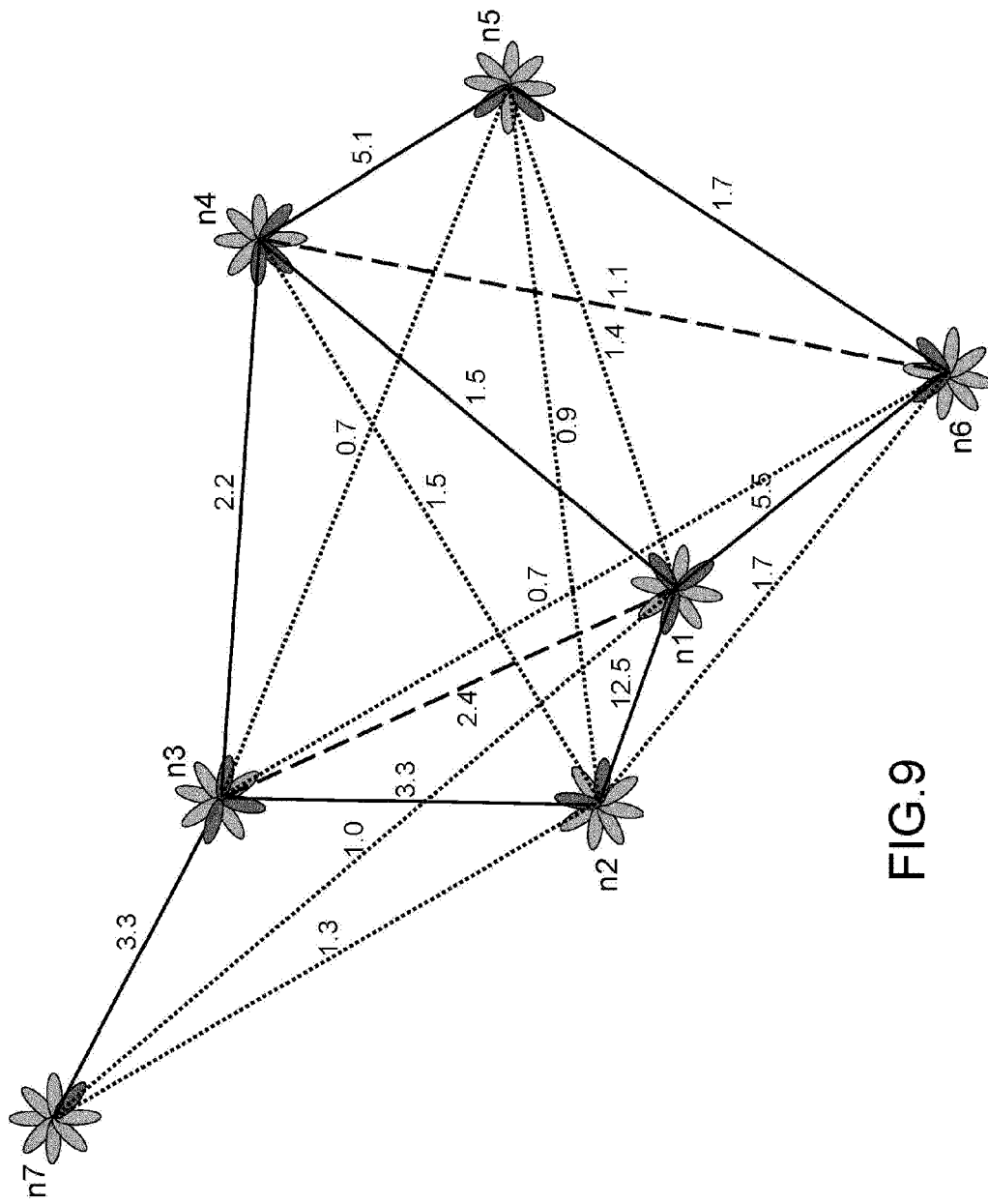


FIG.9

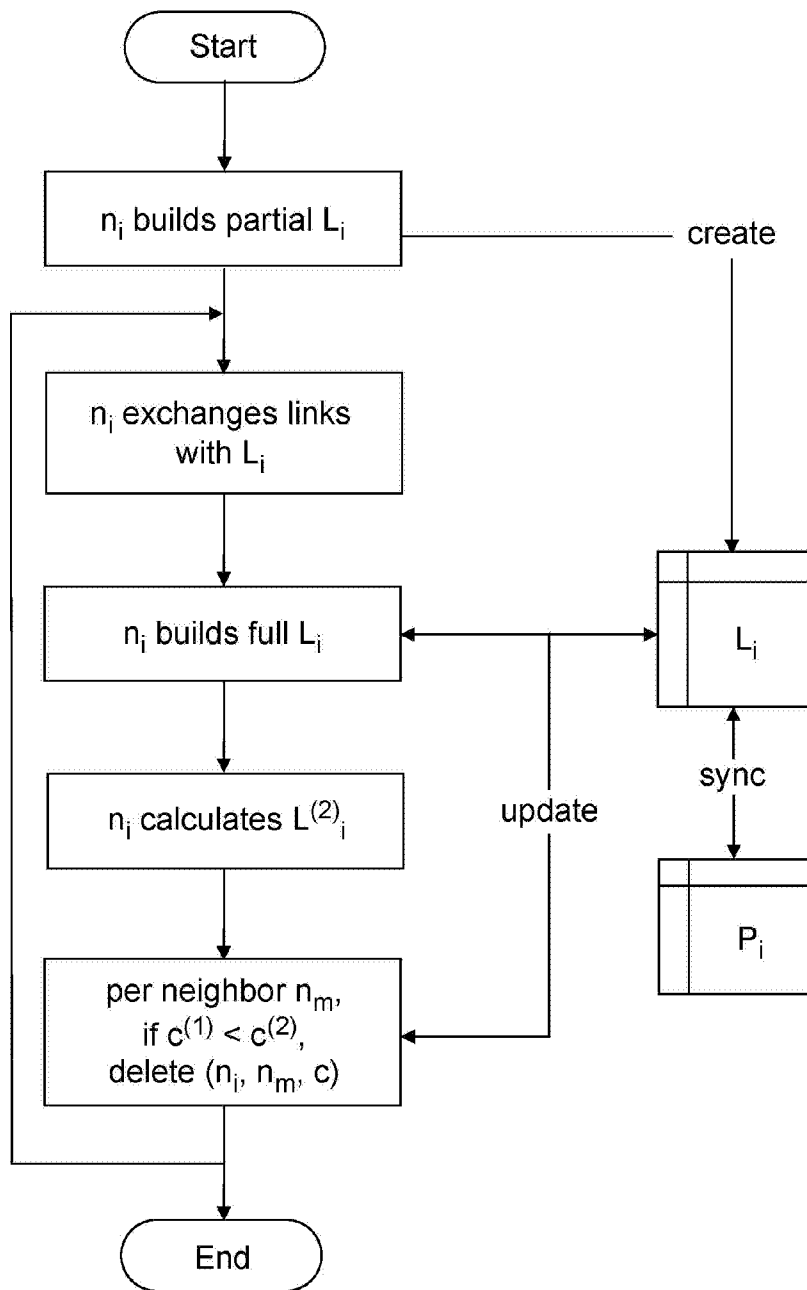


FIG.10

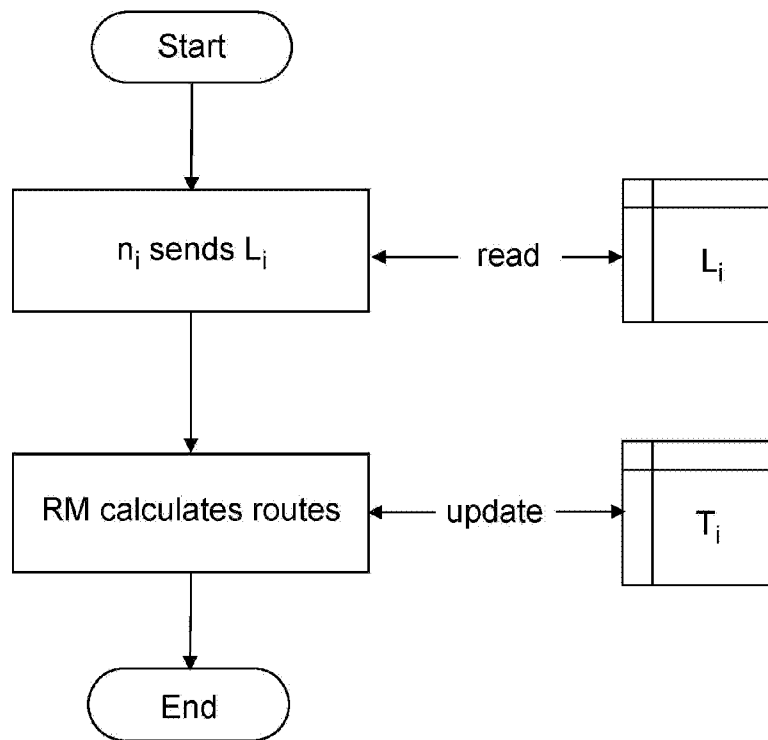


FIG.11