

System design

GeoNet consortium

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Outline



- Introduction
 - GeoNet design goals
 - An overview of the GeoNet system design
- GeoNet system design
 - Enabling IPv6
 - Geographic routing and addressing
 - Mobility
 - Multicast
 - Management layer
 - Security
- Conclusions and Future work

Introduction: design goals



- IPv6 support
- Communication modes
 - Vehicle-based (V2V)
 - Roadside-based (V2I and I2V)
 - Internet-based
- Destination set
 - Point-to-point
 - Point-to-multipoint
- Compatibility and interoperability
- Security and Location Privacy

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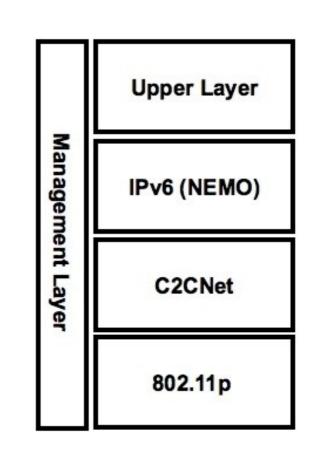
Introduction: design overview (I)

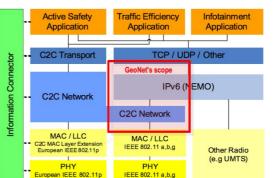


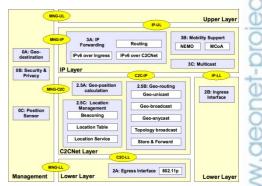
 GeoNet follows a classical protocol layered architecture



← well, not that one but this one \rightarrow



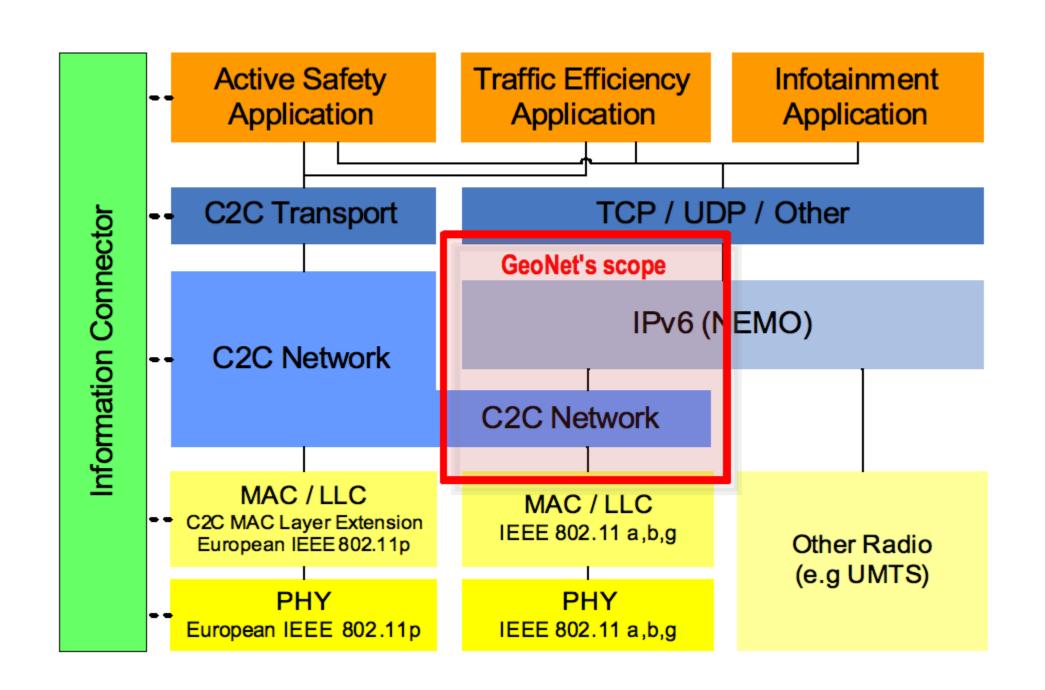




Introduction: design overview (II)

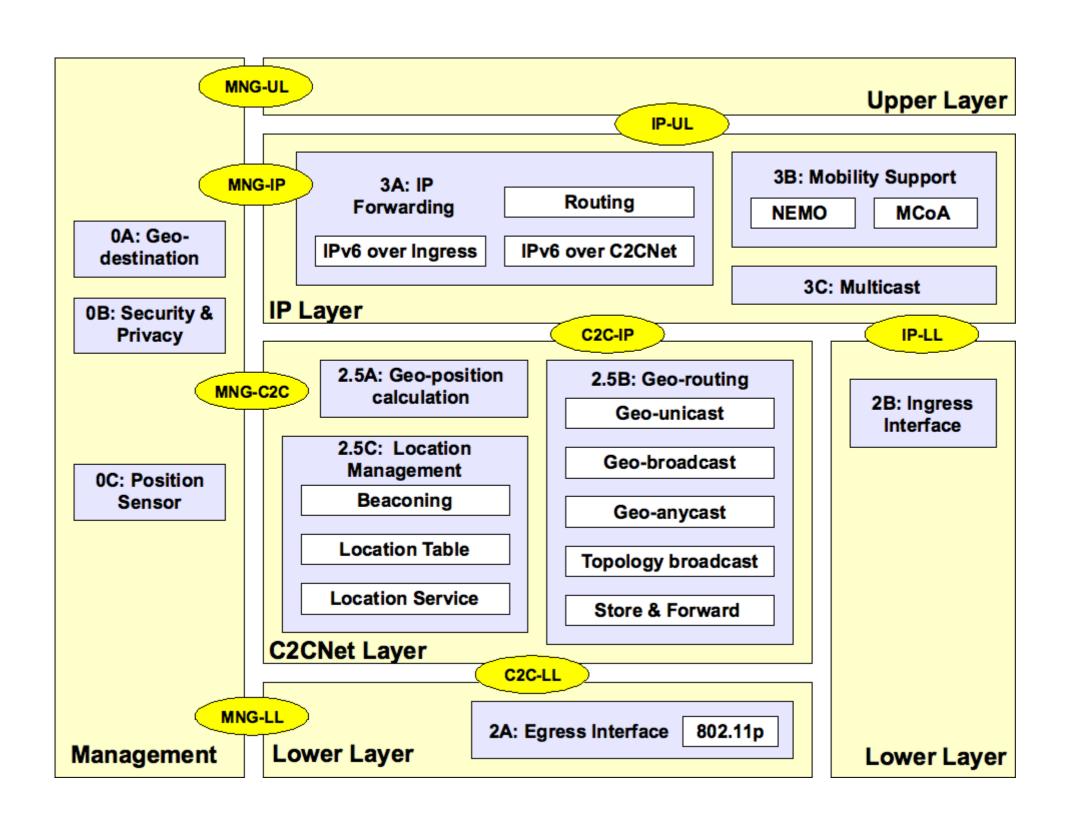


Scope of GeoNet in C2C-CC Architecture



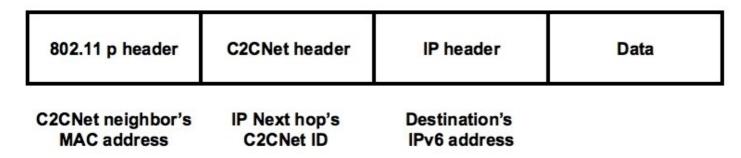
System Design: overview



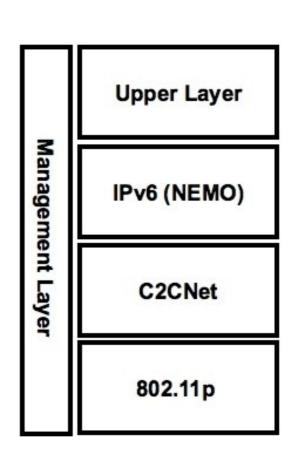


System Design: enabling IPv6 (I)

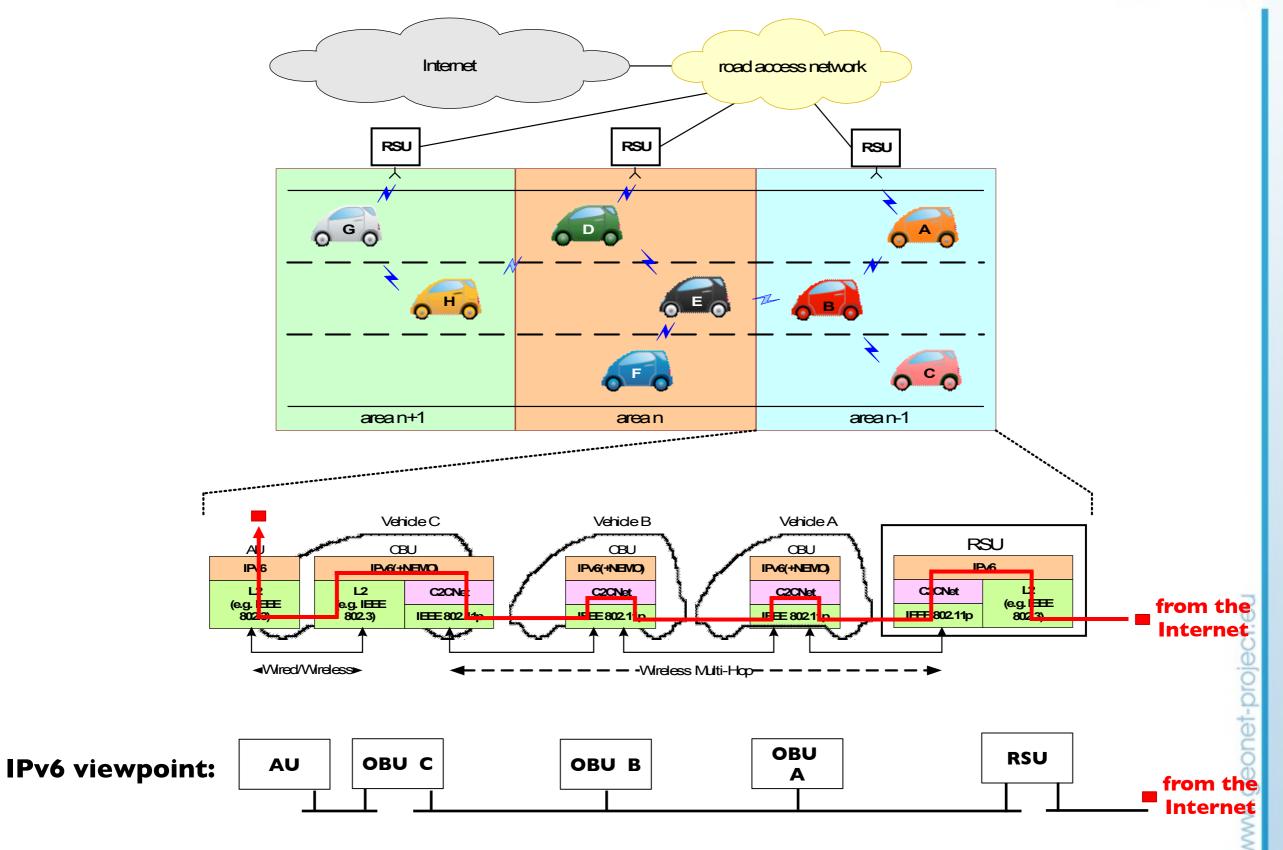
- IPv6 GeoNetworking
 - Combination of C2C-CC's GeoNetworking with IPv6
- Design goals: re-use existing standards, minimise impact on existing systems
- •GeoNet scope: IPv6 over C2CNet over lower layer
 - C2CNet: sub-IP layer for IPv6
 - C2CNet identifier: sub-IP address
 - Identifier at sub-IP layer
 - Interface identifier for IPv6



- •IPv6 link
 - C2CNet provides IPv6 with a multicast link,
 - including nodes within a non-overlapping geographical area



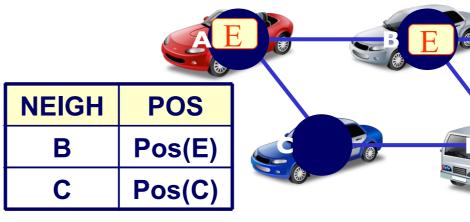
System Design: enabling IPv6 (II)



System Design: geographic routing

- C2CNet layer takes care of routing packets within the GeoNet domain
 - C2C-CC specification taken as starting point
 - It has been extended and improved
 - Not only single-hop broadcast,
 - GeoUnicast multi-hop,
 - GeoBroadcast multi-hop
- 3 main components
 - Geo-position calculation
 - Position based routing
 - Location management
 - Beaconing
 - Location service
 - Location table

NEIGH	POS
A	Pos(A)
D	Pos(D)
E	Pos(E)

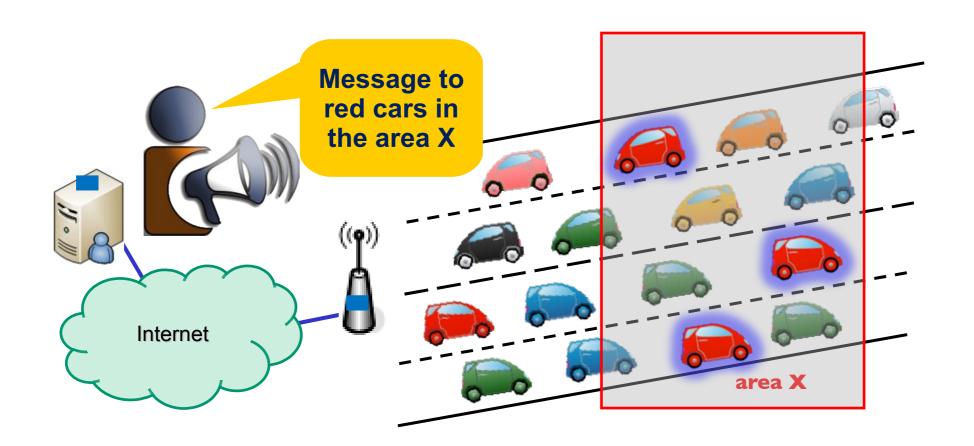


System Design: mobility upper layers have an in-vehicle network Each car may upper layers link layer tech The NEMO Ball còl is vee (e.g. IEEE 8023 IPv6+NEMO CNguarantee trans ty ai Internet C2CNet link layer tech an IPvo pi AUs configure (e.g. IEEE 802.3) IEEE 802,11p upper layers assigned to the • The Mobile ty at the OBU nklayertech upper layers he connectivity takes care IPV6+NEVO on behalf o hicle nodes link layer tech (e.g. IEEE 8023) upper layers For community Internet, anothe MR/CBU JPV6+NEMO node is also involved: the Home Agent C2CNet new solution, call inklayertech For V2V commur (e.g. IEEE 802.3) IEEE 802 11p MNPP has been MR/OBU **GeoNet** MROBU domain AU1 AL2 Upper Layers Upper Layers IPv6 IPv6 IPv6 IPv6 C2CNet C2CNet C2CNet Link Layer Link Layer Link Layer Link Layer Linklayer Linklayer Linklayer MNNAU

System Design: multicast



- Design goal: extend IPv6 multicast to also support a geographical scope
 - Multicast groups based on the geographical location of the receivers are possible
 - IP multicast: the sender may also be in the Internet
- 5 different approaches specified and analysed
 - Simplest one implemented for testing purposes



System Design: mngmt. layer



• Takes care of cross-layer issues

A critical module is "Security and Privacy"

• It deals with issues raised by the combination of IPv6 and GeoNetworking protocols:

Location Privacy (tracking)

 Revealing geographic location from the IPv6 address used as communication identifier

 Secure binding between the IPv6 address and the geocast (C2CNet) layer id

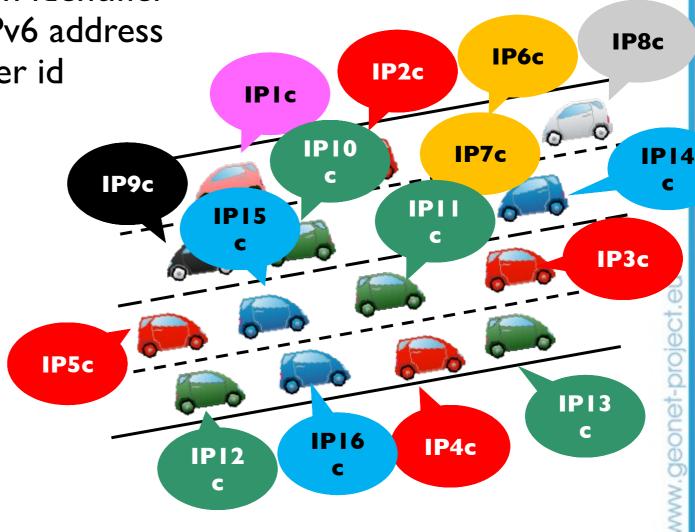
• IPv6 address spoofing

Example: Location privacy

 Each vehicle has a number of different C2CNet IDs

Periodically, the usedC2CNet IDs are changed

 This implies a change of IP addresses



Conclusions & Future work



- The GeoNet architecture design
 - allows for an integration of IPv6 and GeoNetworking
 - meeting the goals and requirements specified at the beginning of the project
 - targeting as few changes at the IPv6 side as possible
 - extending C2CNet work when needed and providing feedback to C2C-CC and standardisation bodies
- Work ahead
 - More extensive experimentation in Field Operational Tests (FOTs)
 - Tighter integration of IPv6 and GeoNetworking: Position aware IP applications

Questions



