## Resilient Networking for Emergency Scenarios

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- India-UK Advanced Technology Centre
  - St. Andrews, Cambridge, Lancaster, Surrey, UCL, Southampton, Bristol, Ulster, BT
  - Several Indian partners











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BIS

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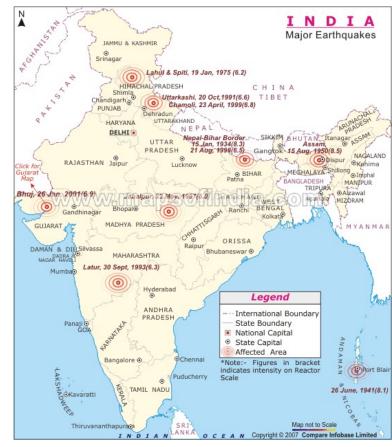
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- A key work package on management of emergency situations
- A critical challenge in India
  - E.g. earthquakes







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E.g.























































Flooding







- Flooding
- Fire







- Flooding
- Fire
- Volcanoes





- Flooding
- Fire
- Volcanoes
- Mountain rescue





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- Collapsed building
- Terrorist attacks





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Events that lead to significant human risks









# Emergency scenarios can lead to network collapse





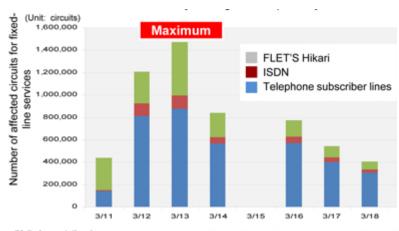


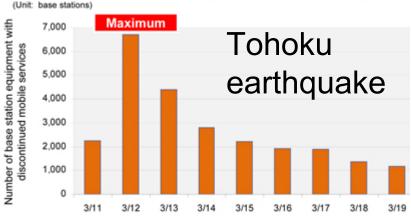
#### Infrastructural issues

- Base stations/APs
  - Physically damaged
  - Overloaded
  - Not present
- Network cabling
  - Physical vs logical topologies
- Internet exchange points
  - Heavily co-located infrastructure



### Infrastructural issues







Severed cabling

















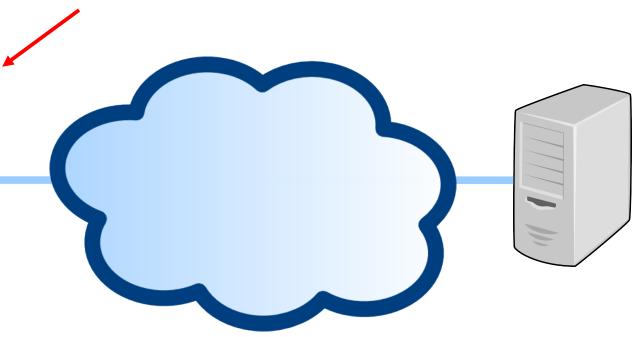
A network designed to survive and facilitate recovery during an emergency





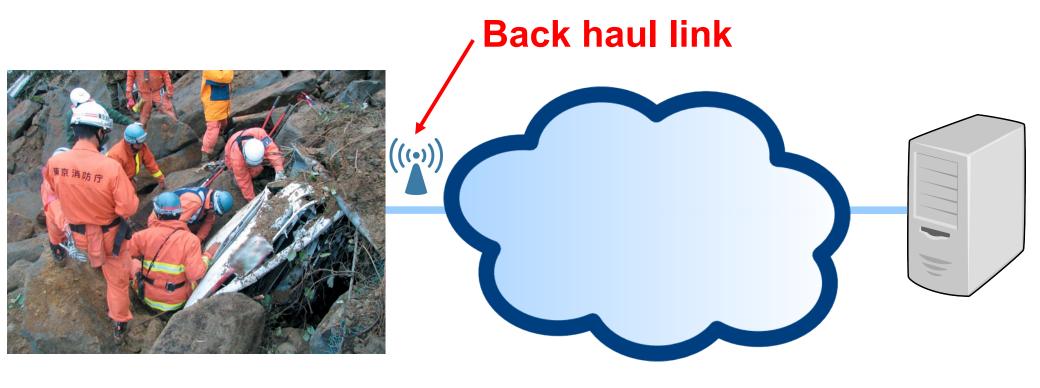
#### **Disaster zone**







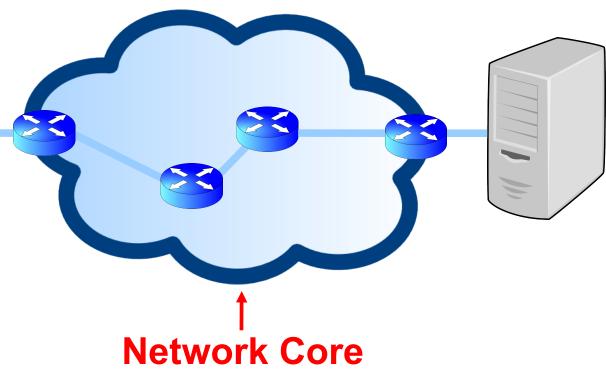








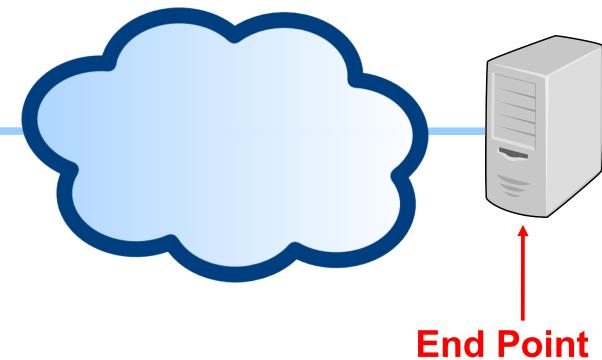
















### What does an emergency network need?





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#### Resilience





## What does an emergency network need?

Resilience

At every component in the network

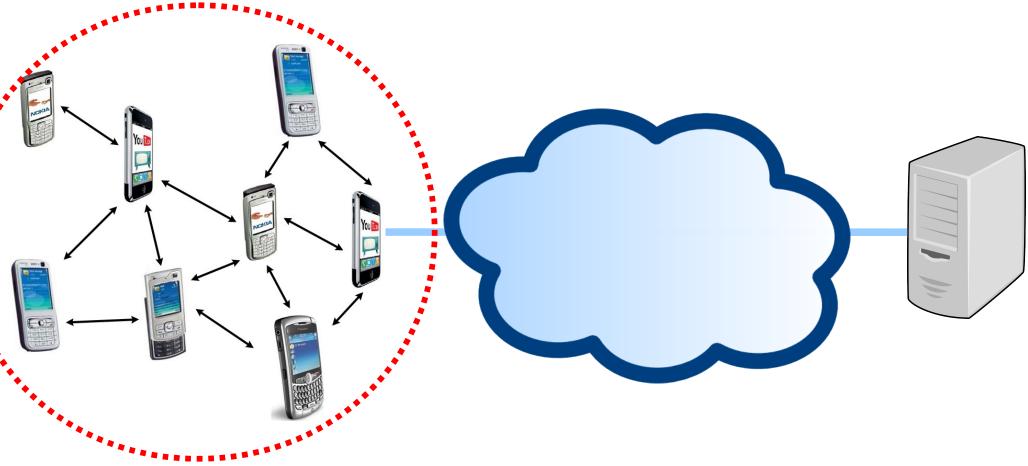




## IU-ATC's approach

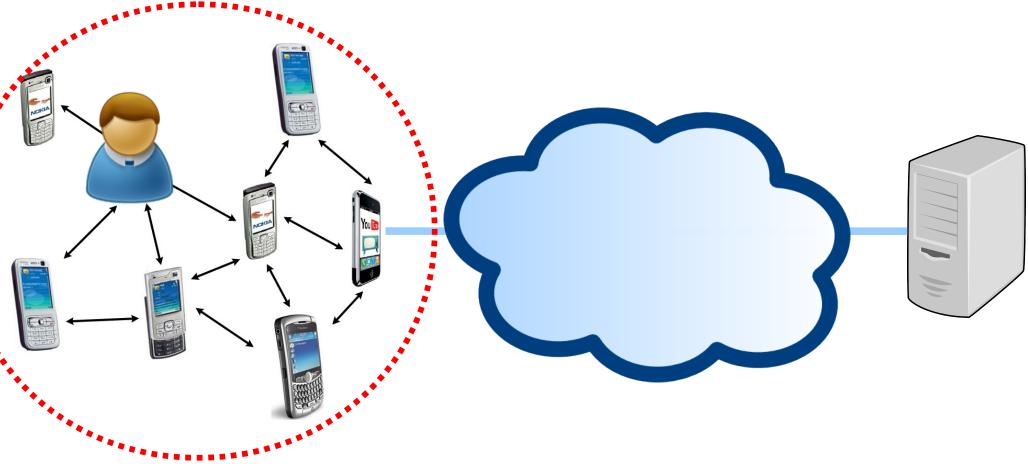
- Paradigm choices
  - Delay tolerant infrastructure
  - Message-oriented abstraction
    - Nodes can publish/subscribe
- Implementation choices
  - Hastily deployed infrastructure
  - Resilient back-end
  - Doesn't require resilience core





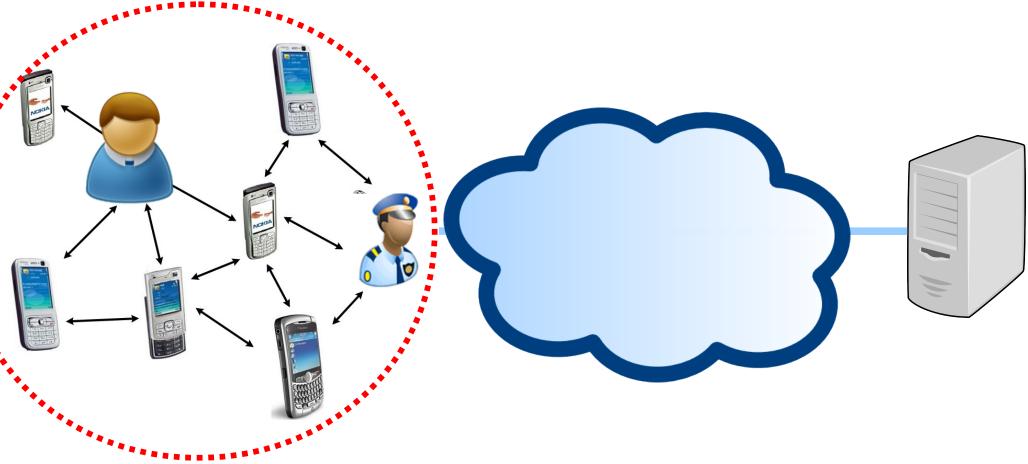






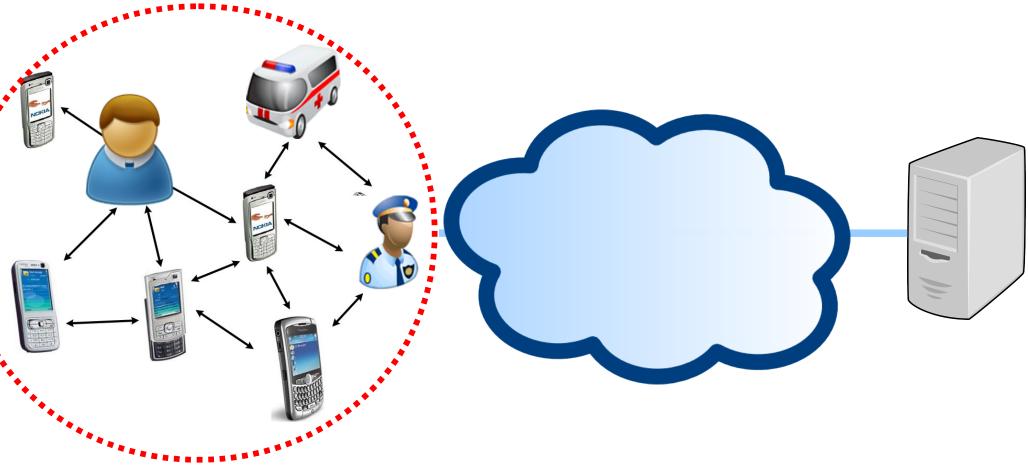






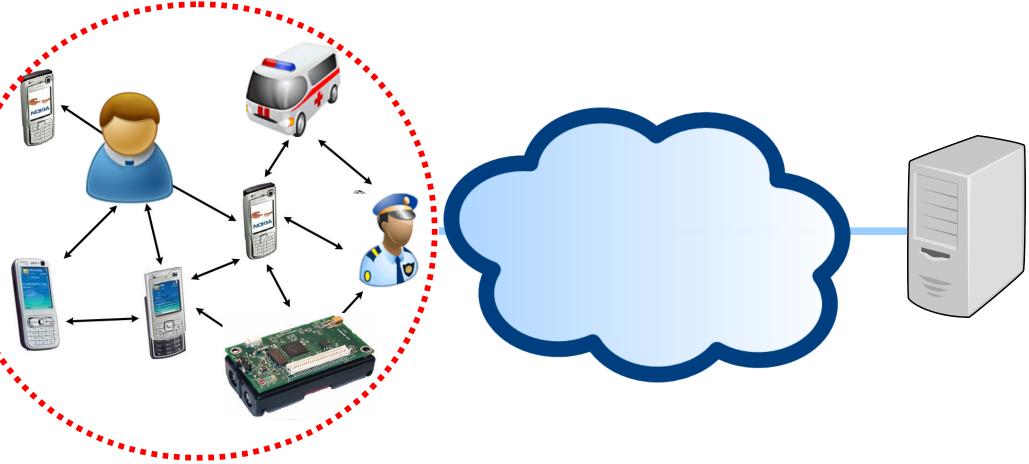








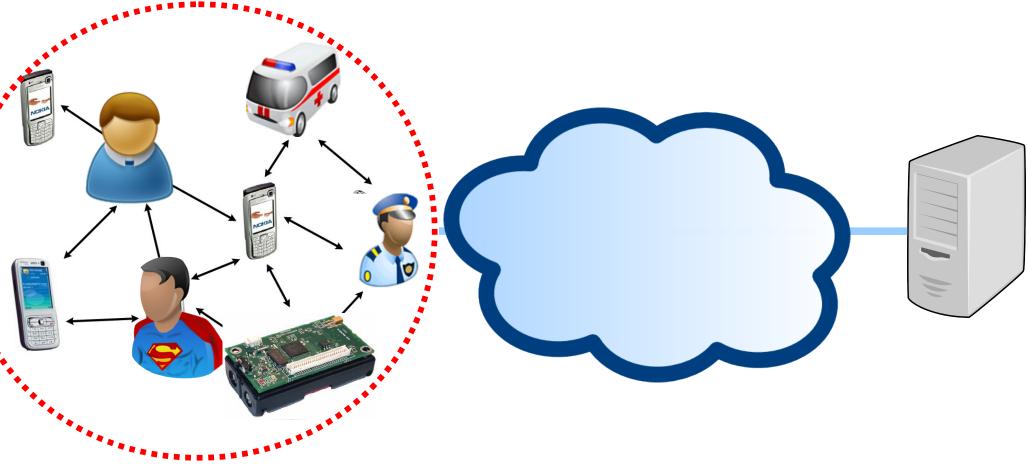








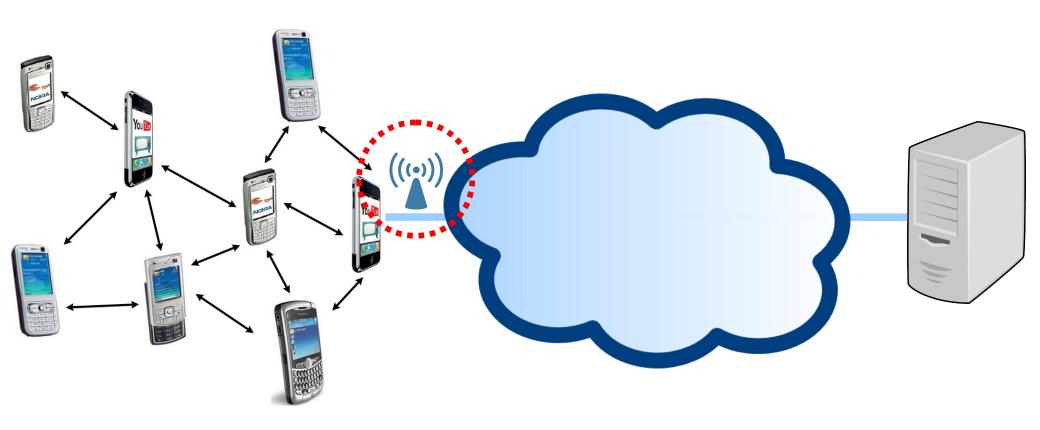
# Hastily formed network







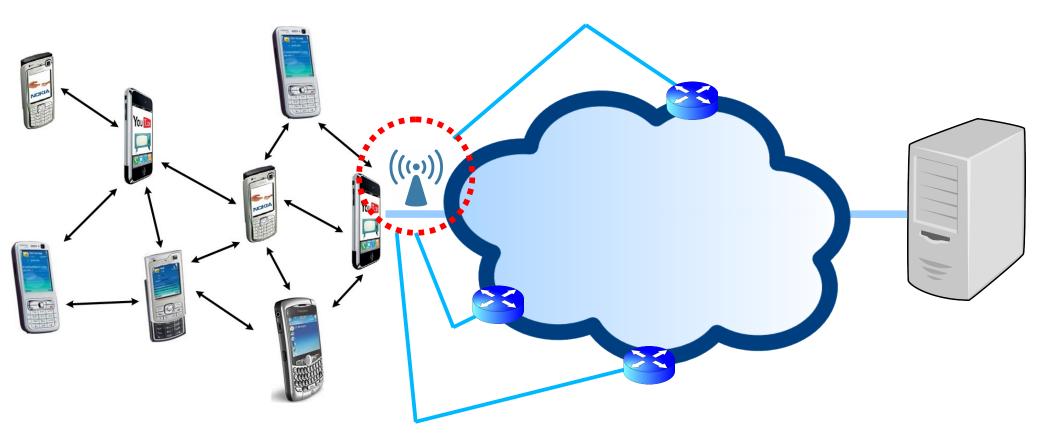
#### Back haul link







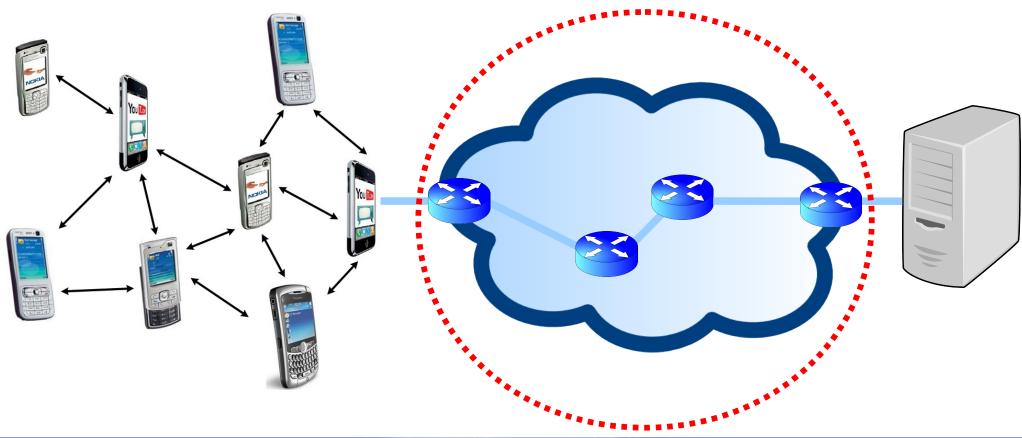
#### Back haul link







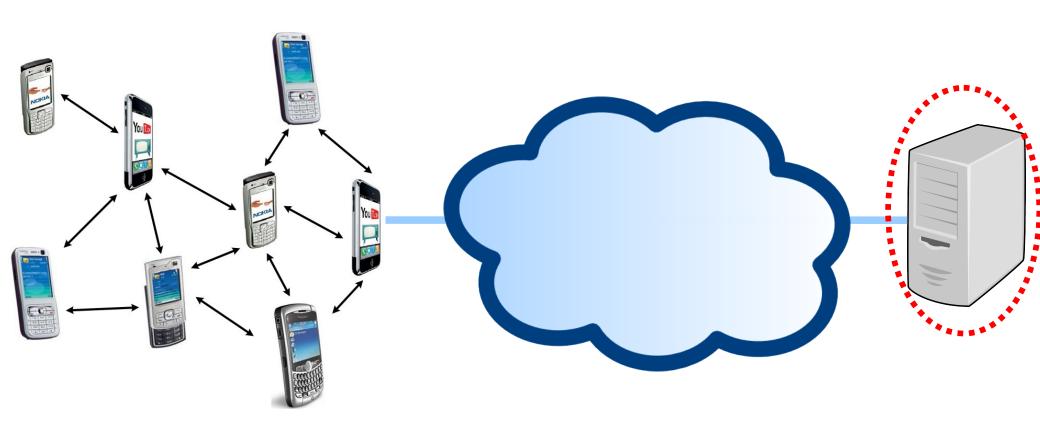
#### Core network





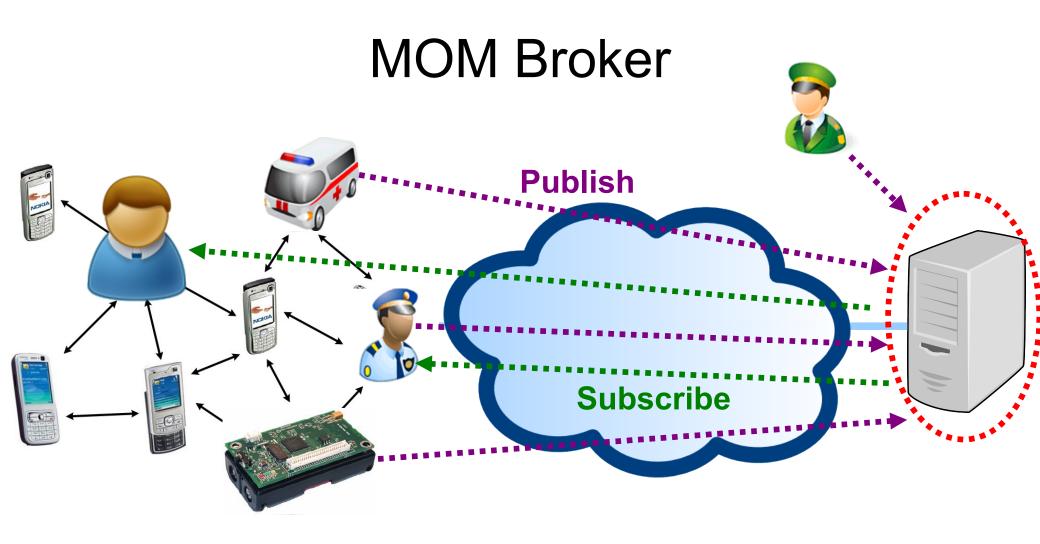


#### **MOM** Broker





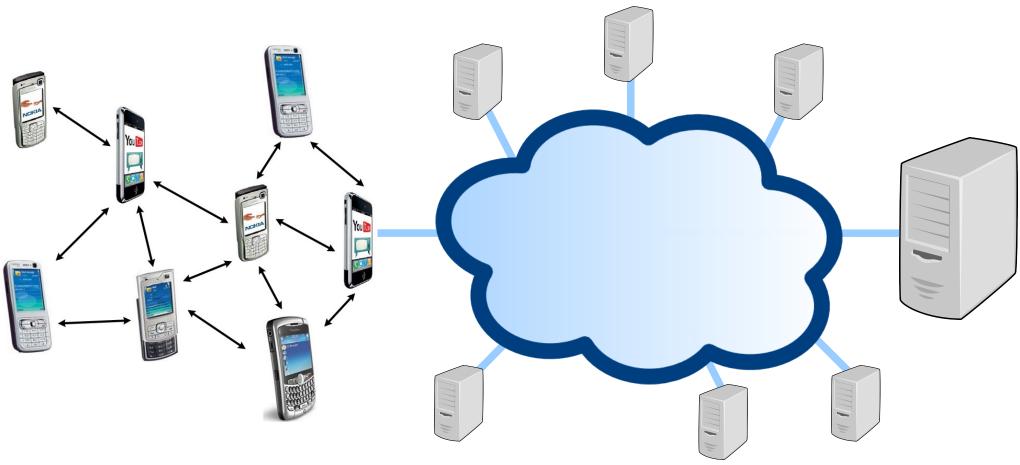








#### **MOM Broker**

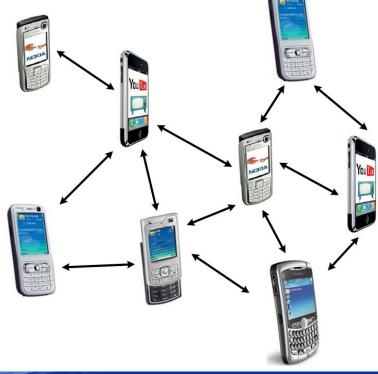






#### Preliminary Investigation:

**DTNs** 



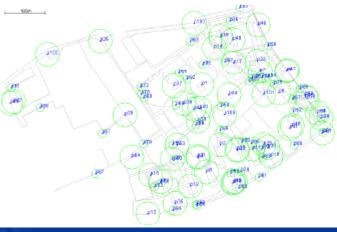




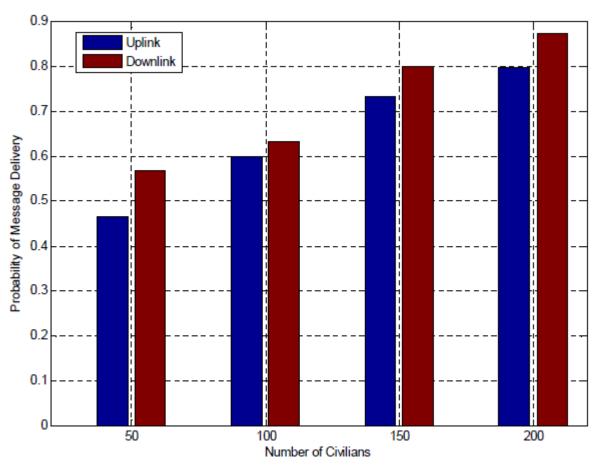
## Preliminary Investigation: DTNs

- QMUL map
  - Civilians move around paths at 30m-60m/min
- Civilians broadcast help beacons
  - 1 every 3 minutes
- Four rescue teams
  - Fixed locations



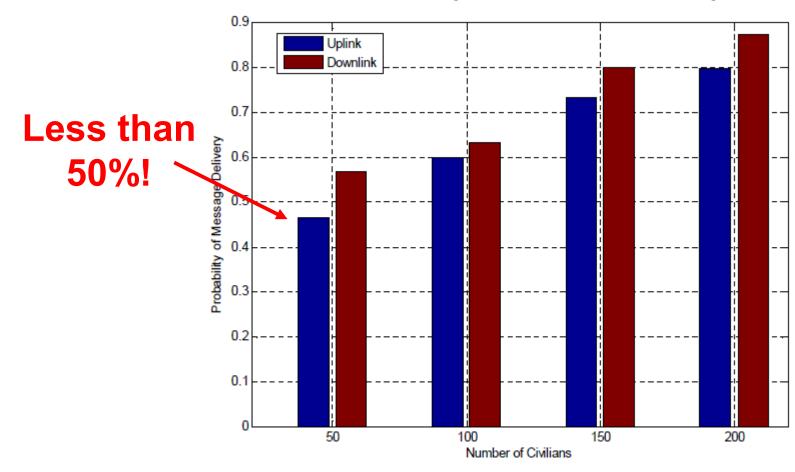






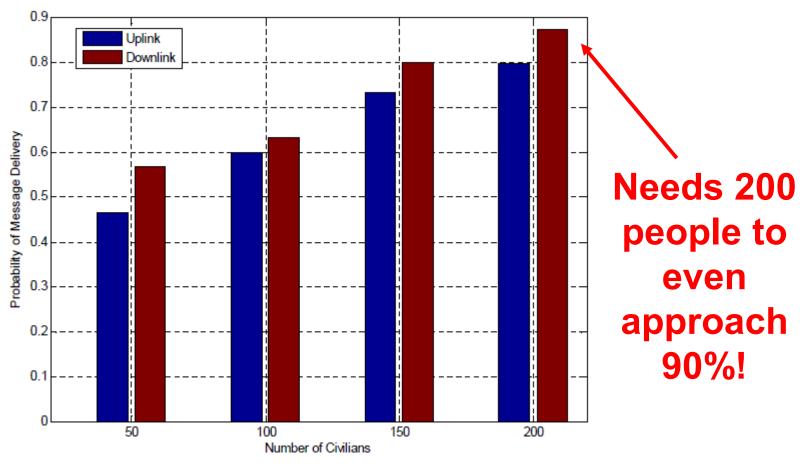






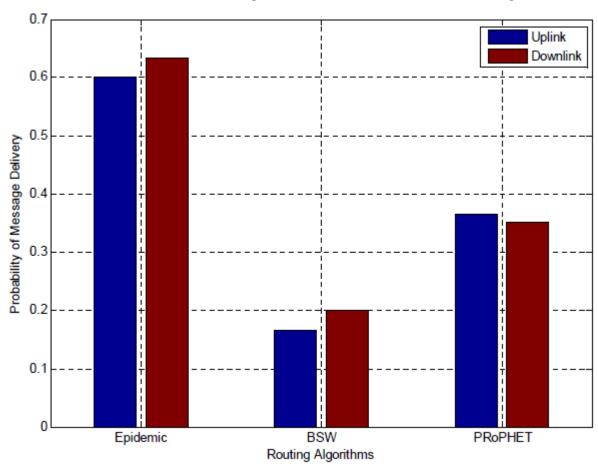






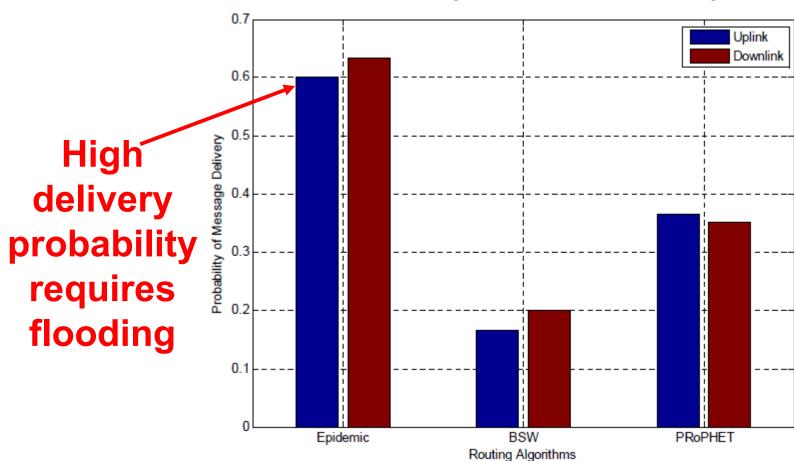




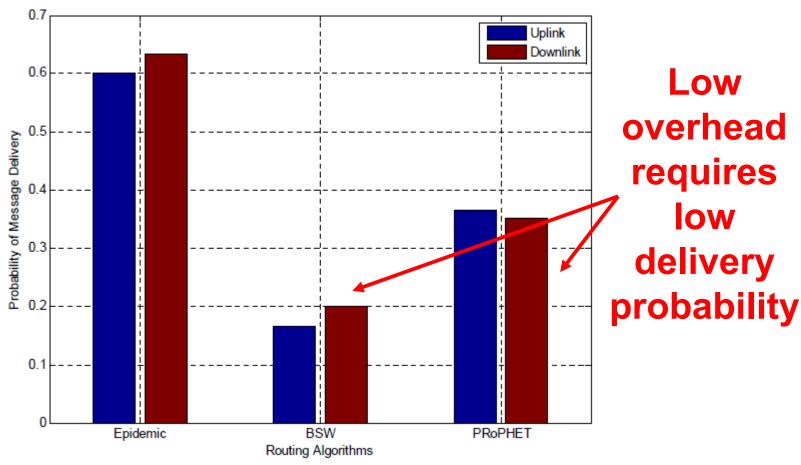






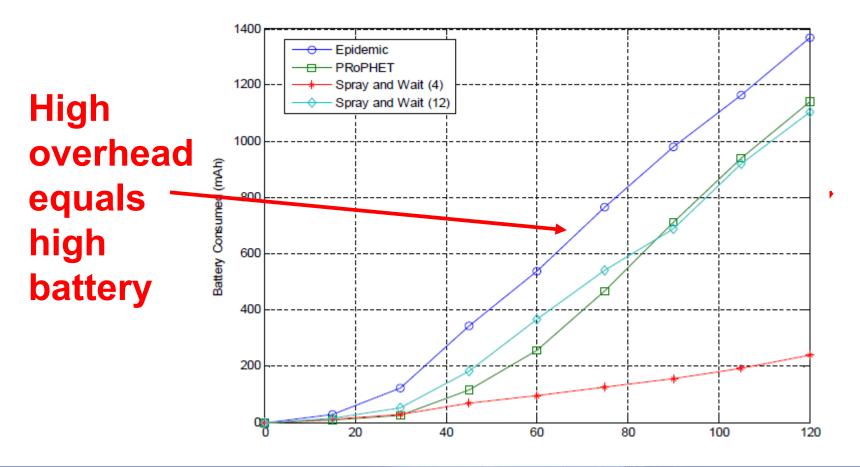










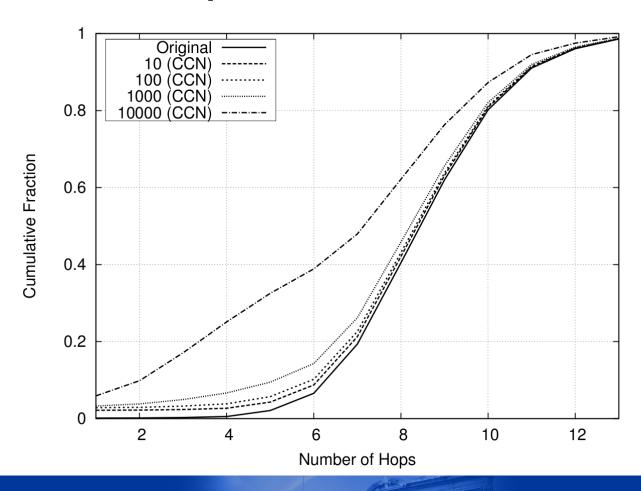




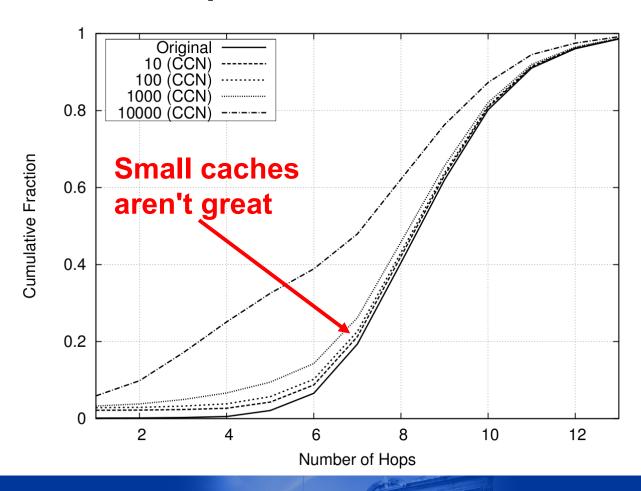
#### An alternative approach?

- Integrate ICN principles
  - Naturally delay tolerant
  - Often emergency communications are pub/sub
- Resilience a monotonically decreasing function of hop count
  - With each hop comes added risks
- ICN offers explicit resilience through caching

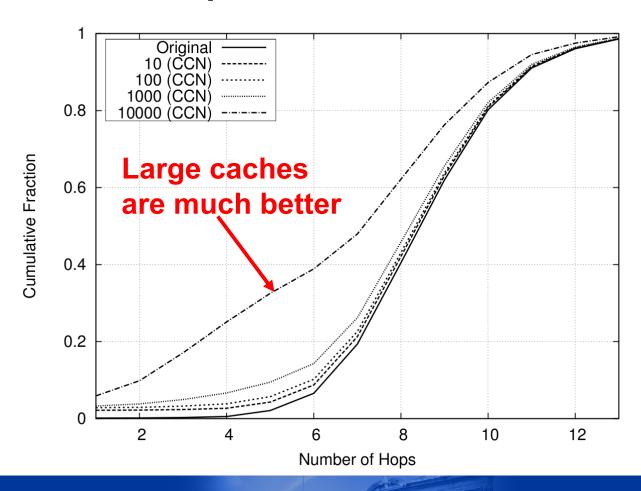




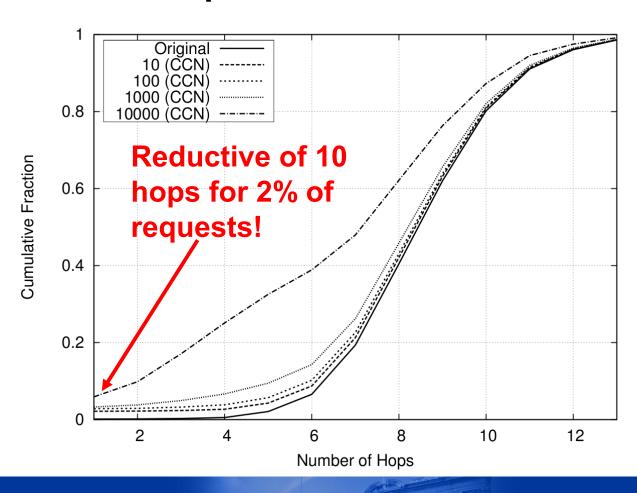




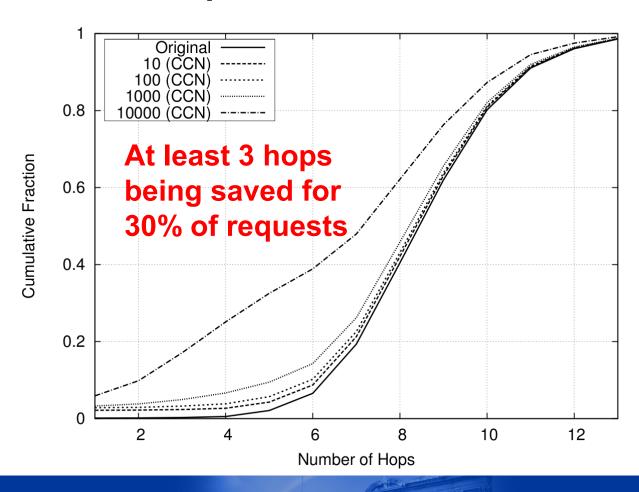




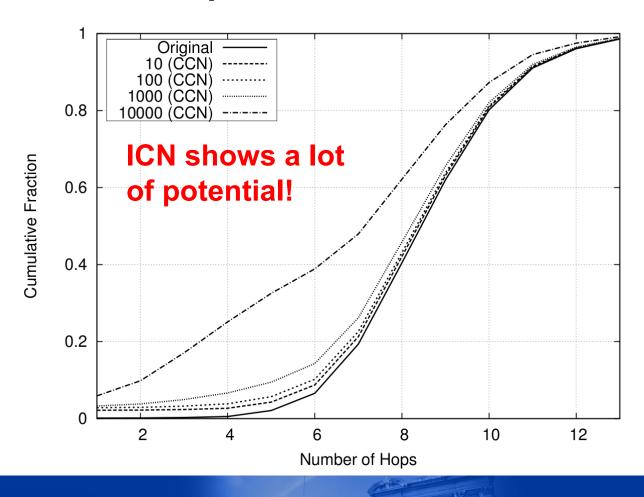














#### Conclusion

- Discussed challenges of emergency networking
- Presented IU-ATC's approach
  - Explored weaknesses
  - Explored future work







Thanks!