

EMMON

Theoretical Network Performance

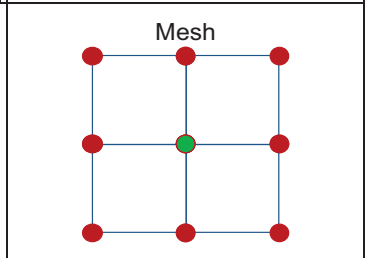
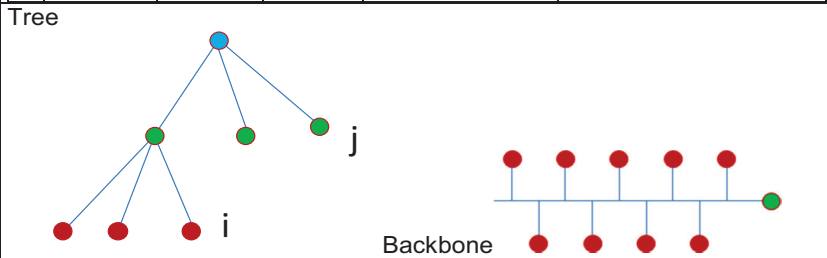
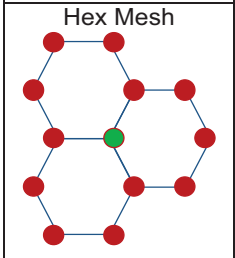
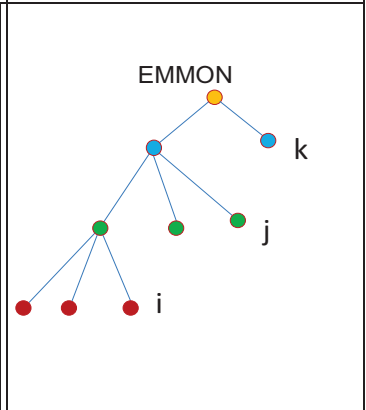
Shannon entropy H is a measure of information capacity, choice, and uncertainty

$$H = \sum_{i=1}^{i=N} p_i \times \log_2(p_i)$$

where p_i is probability that i -th node will generate a signal. Signals from all nodes are considered as equally likely.

Shannon entropy H on the scale between 0 and 1 denotes network information capacity.

		EMMON					
		p	log(p)	p x log(p)	$\Sigma(p \times \log(p))$		
We first calculated Shannon entropy for 5 different topologies with 400 nodes each.	i	4	0.25	-2.00	-0.50	-200.000	
	j	10	0.10	-3.32	-0.33	-33.219	
	k	10	0.10	-3.32	-0.33	-3.322	
We then increased the number of nodes by an order of magnitude to approximately 4000 and recalculated Shannon entropy.	N	400			H =	0.591	
			p	log(p)	p x log(p)	$\Sigma(p \times \log(p))$	
	i	4	0.25	-2.00	-0.50	-1984.000	
	j	32	0.03	-5.00	-0.16	-155.000	
	k	31	0.03	-4.95	-0.16	-4.954	
	N	3968				H =	0.540



Results summary						
Network type	Size 1	Size 2	H1	H2	(H2 - H1)/H1	Comment
EMMON	400	3968	0.591	0.540	-8.6%	Network has high information capacity and is scalable
Tree	400	4000	0.517	0.502	-2.7%	Network has high information capacity and is scalable
Backbone	400	4000	0.022	0.003	-86.2%	Network has low information capacity and is not scalable
Mesh	400	4000	0.389	0.377	-3.1%	Network has moderate information capacity and is scalable
Hex Mesh	399	3999	0.546	0.531	-2.8%	Network has high information capacity and is scalable

The results show that after scaling up by an order of magnitude there is loss of information capacity of 8.6% in EMMON network, comparing with 2.7% loss in a tree network, 2.8% loss in a Hex Mesh network, 3.1% loss in a Mesh network and 86.2% loss in a Backbone.

The absolute value of Shannon entropy after the loss of 8.6% is still higher in EMMON than in any of the other topologies, which confirms EMMON network scalability.