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<sup>1</sup>Universidad Politécnica de Madrid <sup>2</sup>University of Bologna <sup>3</sup>University of Urbino "Carlo Bo" Incentivized Data Mules Based on State-Channels

People decides to move towards *countrysides and rural areas ->* it is not possible to implement (costly) smart city services. Smart territories:

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  - novel opportunistic solutions -> share and reuse data, services, computation.
  - Data Mules (Mobile Ubiquitous LAN Extensions) ->
    even in the absence of Internet are able to collect data from sensors and to exploit
    their own mobility to carry the information to destination

**InDaMul**: a dapp incentivizing participants in Data Mule-based communications, by combining Distributed Ledger Technologies (DLTs) and Decentralized File Storages (DFS):

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- State channel networks -> participants pay by using other participants as relays.



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- Then, a message can be returned from **S** to **C** in the opposite way.

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  - $\cdot$  a  $\mathit{balance_{M1}}$  object used to update the state channel between C and M1.
  - tender<sub>c</sub> containing: an immutable  $URI_p$  of  $p_c$ ; offer to a P;  $id_x$  of the encryption key.

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- While announcing the tender, M1 also uploads  $p_C$  to a DFS.
- A Proxy P, which decides to take charge of  $p_c$ , downloads payload and *tender*.

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- This makes **P** eligible to get access to the key identified by  $id_x$ .

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- Each authorization node releases a share of x to P after checking the ledger

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- *submitTender* automatically locked an amount of tokens in favor of **P** until a response reaches **C** through another Mule **M2**.
- balance objects are locked in the InDaMul smart contract for M1 and M2 until some conditions are verified by the data given in input.

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- To incentivize Neighbors to relay messages a State Channel Network is used

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  - submitTender method in the InDaMul contract -> high gas usage, i.e.  $\sim$  246k.
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- Simulations performed with the **LUNES** agent-based simulator.