

MAC

Review and Analysis of Energy-Efficient MAC Protocols in Wireless Sensor Networks

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Cross Layer
MAC
MAC

MAC
S-MAC(Sensor MAC)
T-MAC(Timeout

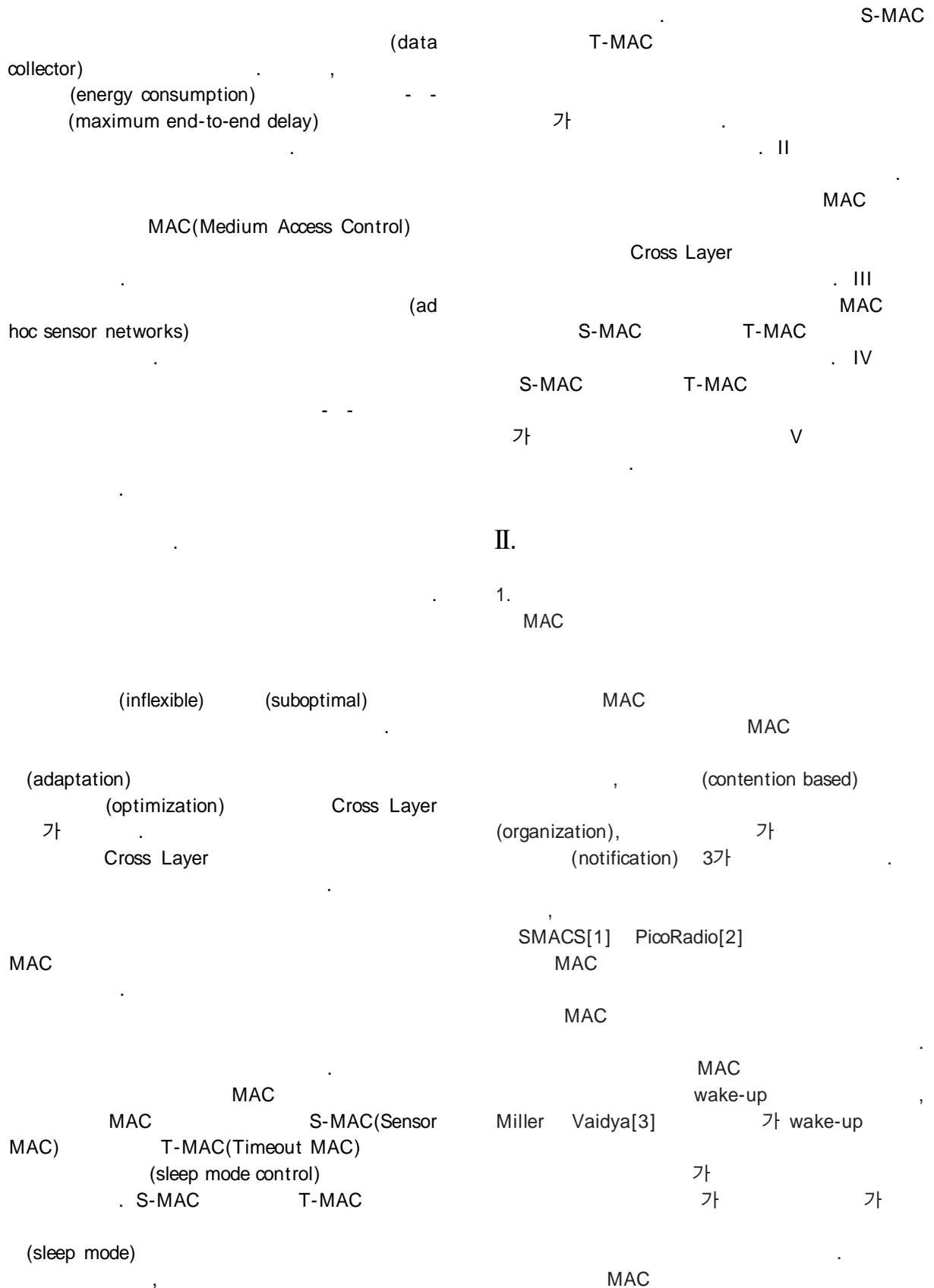
(sleep mode control)
MAC
, Cross Layer,

가
MAC
, Cross Layer,

A wireless sensor network consists of sensor nodes which are expected to be battery-powered and hard to replace or recharge. Thus, reducing the energy consumption of sensor nodes is an important design consideration in wireless sensor networks. In this paper, we introduce existing energy-efficient MAC protocols, routing protocols, Cross Layer issues and standard technologies for wireless sensor networks. We here analyze two MAC protocols: Sensor MAC (S-MAC) and Timeout MAC (T-MAC) protocols which were proposed as energy-efficient MAC protocols for wireless sensor networks. We compare the performance of the S-MAC protocol with that of the T-MAC protocol in terms of average power consumption and average delay for varying various input parameters.

Keywords: Wireless Sensor Networks, Energy-Efficient MAC Protocol, Cross Layer, Sleep Mode Control

I. (wireless sensor networks) 1bit - - (end-to-end)



(random access) 가 S-MAC

(channel sensing) TDMA MAC

CSMA/CA(Carrier Sense Multiple Access/
Collision Avoidance) 가 [11].

가 [4]. TDMA

가 MAC(Light weight MAC) TDMA [12],[13]. L-MAC

가 [14].

가

가 Hill Culler[5], El-Hoiydi[6]
(carrier)

(preamble sensing) 가

MAC

El-Hoiydi가 ALOHA 가

Preamble Sampling[6]

B-MAC[7] , TDMA

(tradeoff) [15],[16]. MAC wake-up

El-Hoiydi Preamble Sampling

가 wake-up

가 [17].

Wake-up

WiseMAC [8]. WiseMAC

가

S-MAC

(slotted)

MAC [9]. S-MAC

(active part)

(sleeping part) MAC

가 1 [27].

duty cycle

2.

(throughput) (delay)

tradeoff 가 S-MAC

duty cycle 가

T-MAC [10]. T-MAC

MAC

time-

out 가

1. MAC [27]

MAC Protocol	Channels	Organization	Notification
SMACS[1]	FDMA	Frames(TDMA based)	Schedule
PicoRadio[2]	CDMA + tone	Random(Contention based)	Wake-up
Miller[3]	Data + tone	Random(Contention based)	Wake-up + listening
Low Power Listening[5]	Single	Random(Contention based)	Listening
Preamble Sampling[6]	Single	Random(Contention based)	Listening
B-MAC[7]	Single	Random(Contention based)	Listening
S-MAC[9]	Single	Slots(Contention based)	Listening
T-MAC[10]	Single	Slots(Contention based)	Listening
L-MAC[11]	Single	Frames(TDMA based)	Listening

가

SPIN(Sensor Protocols for Information via Negotiation)[18]

가

Heinzelman et al.[19] (cluster)
LEACH(Low-Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy)

(local cluster)

(cluster head)

가 가 가

가 가

Estrin et al.[20] Directed Diffusion

al.[22] Energy Aware Routing

tradeoff

가

Tian Georganas[23]

SWR(Single-Path With Repair Routing Scheme)

(link failure)

가 routing)

Braided[25]

(backup)

Diffusion

Energy Aware Routing, SWR Routing[26]

가

tradeoff

가

가

가

Rumor

Directed

가

가

Shah et 가

tradeoff

2.

Routing Protocol	Geographical Size (Scalability)	Path	Energy Savings
LEACH[19]	Small	Single	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max. lifetime of cluster • Energy efficient information collection
Directed Diffusion[20]	Small	Single/Multiple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min. energy consuming path selection • Energy efficient information dissemination
Energy Aware Routing[22]	Small	Single(+ Backup path)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Max. lifetime of network
SWR[23]	Large	Single	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min. energy consuming path selection with adaptive link failure recovery
MESH[24]	Small	Multiple	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min. energy consuming path selection with multiple path routing
Braided[25]	Small	Single(+ Backup path)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min. energy consuming path selection with backup path
Rumor Routing[26]	Small	Single	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Min. energy consuming path selection

2 . Safwati et al.[34] MAC Cross Layer ECPS(Energy-Constrained Path Selection) E2LA(Energy-Efficient Load Assignment) ECPS MAC 가

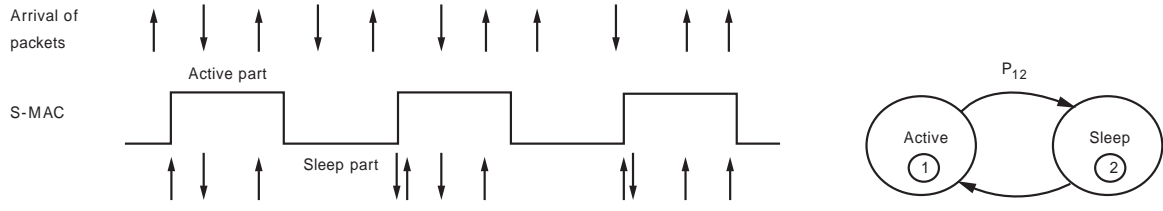
3. Cross Layer E2LA Cui et al.[35] Cross Layer (point-to-point) MAC Goldsmith Wicker[28] 가 Cross Layer 가 TDMA(Time Division Multiple Access) Cui et al.[36] MAC al.[29] , MAC , Madan et al. 가 convex , ElBatt Ephremides[30] 가 Cui et al.[37] (transmission energy) , MQAM(M-Quadrature Amplitude Modulation) MFSK(M-Frequency Shift Keying) (channel coding) , constellation size tradeoff Cruz Santhanam[31] 가 , Kozat et al.[32] , Bhatia Kodialam[33]

ATIM(Announcement Traffic Indication Message) 가 .
 WPAN IEEE 802.15.4 / Zigbee [41],[42] (piconet) (super- frame)
 Cross Layer Cui et al.[38] (cooperative) MIMO(Multiple-Input Multiple-Output) SISO(Single-Input Single-Output) MIMO SISO
 (beacon period), (contention access period), (contention free period) (active period) (piconet coordinator) (inactive period)
 MIMO IEEE 802.15.4[43]
 MIMO 가 ,가

4.

WPAN(Wireless Personal Area Networks) IEEE 802.15.1/Bluetooth WPAN IEEE 802.15.4/Zigbee , IEEE 802.15.4a UWB(Ultra-Wide Band) , 가 cm (Ubiquitous Sensor Network) , IEEE 802.15.4a Alt-PHY RFID(Radio Frequency Identification) WPAN IEEE 802.15.1/Bluetooth [39],[40] UWB [44],[45]. (power saving) 가 (hold mode) (park mode) RFID 가 (sniff mode) RFID

WLAN(Wireless Local Area Networks) IEEE 802.11 가 , RFID 가 ISO IEC가 AP(Access Point) PS(Power Saving) , ISO/IEC JTC1/SC31(AIDC)가 TIM(Traffic Indication Map) 가 , , , ,



1. S-MAC

(RTLS) (ARP), $T_{slot} = T_{active} + T_{sleep}$, S-MAC
 [46],[47]. \bar{T}_1, \bar{T}_2 $\bar{T}_1 = T_{active}, \bar{T}_2 = T_{sleep}$

III.

MAC

MAC
 T-MAC[10]

MAC
 S-MAC[9]

$$P_1 = \frac{\bar{T}_1}{\bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_2} = \frac{T_{active}}{T_{active} + T_{sleep}} = \frac{T_{active}}{T_{slot}}, \quad (1)$$

$$P_2 = \frac{\bar{T}_2}{\bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_2} = \frac{T_{sleep}}{T_{active} + T_{sleep}} = \frac{T_{sleep}}{T_{slot}} = 1 - \frac{T_{active}}{T_{slot}} \quad (2)$$

1. S-MAC

S-MAC

S-MAC

cycle

S-MAC

1

1

S-MAC (state transition model)

S-MAC

1

(arrival of packets)

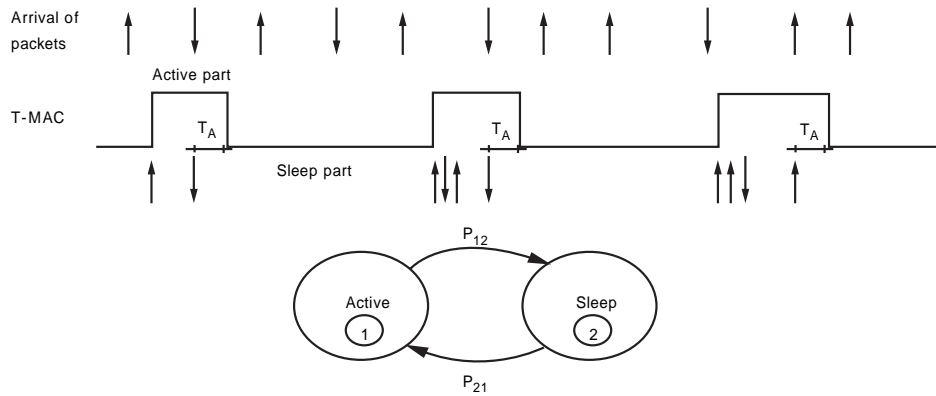
S-MAC

가

$$D_s = \sum_{k=0} \Pr(N_{pkt} = k) \cdot (D | N_{pkt} = k) = T_{sleep} / 2, \quad (3)$$

S-MAC T-MAC

가



2. T-MAC

가 S-MAC \bar{P}_c
 N_{pkt} , i
 $(D | N_{pkt} = k)$, P_{c_i} .
 k

S-MAC CSMA/CA $\bar{P}_c = \sum_{i=1}^2 P_{c_i} \cdot P_i = P_{c_{active}} \cdot P_1 + P_{c_{sleep}} \cdot P_2$ (6)
 , MAC
 (backoff delay)
 (carrier sensing delay) D_s . S-MAC duty cycle
 MAC

가 D_s 가
 $Duty\ cycle = \frac{T_{active}}{T_{active} + T_{sleep}}$ (7)

2. T-MAC

(average delay), \bar{D} . S-MAC duty-cycle
 가 T-MAC
 $\bar{D} = P_{sleep} \cdot D_s = P_{sleep} \cdot T_{sleep} / 2 = P_2 \cdot \bar{T}_2 / 2$ (4) [10]. T-MAC
 MAC

S-MAC (time-out)
 (relative energy savings), E_s 가 S-MAC T-
 MAC
 $E_s = T_{sleep} / T_{slot} = 1 - T_{active} / T_{slot}$ (5) T-MAC

activity time-out value, T_A , T-
 MAC \bar{T}_1, \bar{T}_2 , T-MAC
 S-MAC T_{slot}

$$= \frac{\int_0^{T_{slot}} (T_{slot} - t) / \bar{T}_1 \cdot \exp(-t / \bar{T}_1) dt}{\int_0^{T_{slot}} 1 / \bar{T}_1 \cdot \exp(-t / \bar{T}_1) dt}$$

$$= T_{slot} - \bar{T}_1 + \frac{T_{slot} \cdot \exp(-T_{slot} / \bar{T}_1)}{1 - \exp(-T_{slot} / \bar{T}_1)} \quad (10)$$

$$P_1 = \frac{\bar{T}_1}{\bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_2}, \quad P_2 = \frac{\bar{T}_2}{\bar{T}_1 + \bar{T}_2} \quad (8)$$

T-MAC \bar{T}_1 T-MAC
 가

$\bar{T}_1 = E[T_1]$

$$= E[\sum_{i=0}^{N_1} S_i + \sum_{j=0}^{N_2} \{(T_{p_j} | T_{p_j} < T_A) + S_j\} + T_A]$$

$$= E[\sum_{i=1}^{N_1} S_i] + E[\sum_{j=1}^{N_2} (T_{p_j} | T_{p_j} < T_A) + S_j] + T_A$$

$$= E[N_1]E[S] + E[N_2] \cdot (E[T_p | T_p < T_A] + E[S]) + T_A, \quad (9)$$

N_1 T-MAC 가
 S_i i
 N_2 T-MAC
 가
 T_{p_j} $(j-1)$
 T_{p_1} 1
 N_1 1
 S-MAC
 λ_p 가
 T-MAC \bar{T}_2 2
 T-MAC 가

$$\bar{T}_2 = E[T_2] = E[T_{slot} - T_1 | T_1 < T_{slot}]$$

MAC T_1 T_p T_A T_p truncated
 T-MAC T_1 T-MAC 1
 가 N_1 가

$$E[N_1] = \lambda_p \bar{T}_2$$

$$= \lambda_p \cdot \left\{ T_{slot} - \bar{T}_1 + \frac{T_{slot} \cdot \exp(-T_{slot} / \bar{T}_1)}{1 - \exp(-T_{slot} / \bar{T}_1)} \right\} \quad (11)$$

T-MAC N_1 가 N_2

$$E[N_2] = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} n \cdot \Pr(N_2 = n)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \prod_{i=1}^n \Pr(T_{p_i} < T_A) \cdot \Pr(T_{p_{n+1}} > T_A)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot \left(\int_0^{T_A} \lambda_p \exp(-\lambda_p t) dt \right)^n \cdot \left(\int_{T_A}^{\infty} \lambda_p \exp(-\lambda_p t) dt \right)$$

$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n \cdot (1 - \exp(-\lambda_p T_A))^n \exp(-\lambda_p T_A)$$

$$= \frac{1 - \exp(-\lambda_p T_A)}{\exp(-\lambda_p T_A)} \quad (12)$$

T-MAC
S (exponential), (Pareto) (constant) 371

$$f_s(t) = \begin{cases} \alpha \cdot k_s t^{\alpha-1} & \text{(Pareto)} \\ \mu_p \exp(-\mu_p t) & \text{(exponential)} \\ \delta(t-1/\mu_p) & \text{(constant)} \end{cases}$$

$$E[S] = \begin{cases} \frac{k_s \cdot \alpha}{\alpha-1} & \text{(Pareto)} \\ 1/\mu_p & \text{(exponential or constant)} \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

k_s, α
heavy-tailedness $T_p < T_A$
 T_p

$E[T_p | T_p < T_A]$

$$= \frac{\int_0^{T_A} t \lambda_p \exp(-\lambda_p t) dt}{\int_0^{T_A} \lambda_p \exp(-\lambda_p t) dt} = \frac{1}{\lambda_p} - \frac{T_A \cdot \exp(-\lambda_p T_A)}{1 - \exp(-\lambda_p T_A)} \quad (14)$$

T-MAC, T-MAC, T-MAC, T-MAC
 $\bar{T}_1, T_A, \bar{T}_2, T_{slot} - T_A$
 D_s

$$D_s = \bar{T}_2 / 2 - (T_{slot} - T_A) / 2 \quad (15)$$

T-MAC
 \bar{D}

$$\bar{D} = P_2 \cdot \bar{T}_2 / 2 - \frac{(T_{slot} - T_A)}{T_{slot}} \cdot \frac{(T_{slot} - T_A)}{2} \quad (16)$$

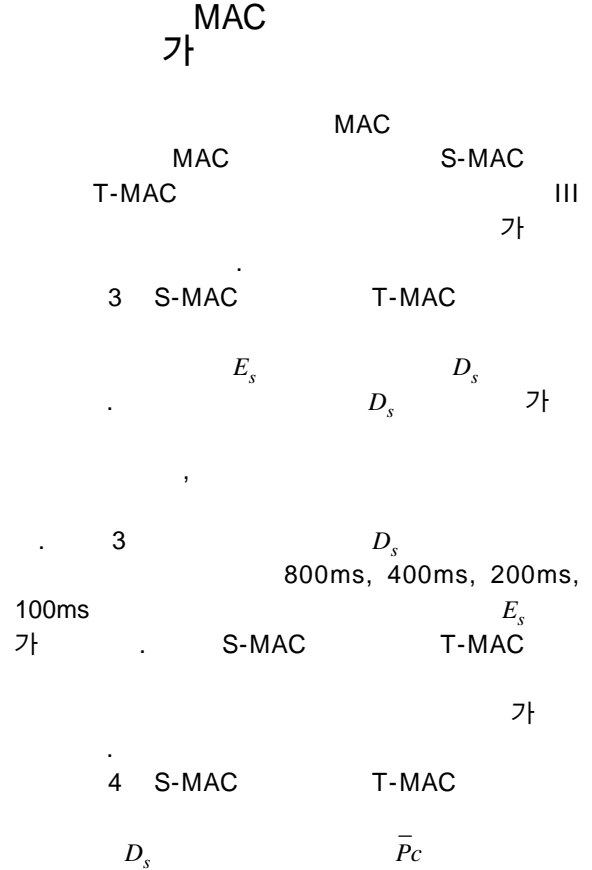
T-MAC
 E_s

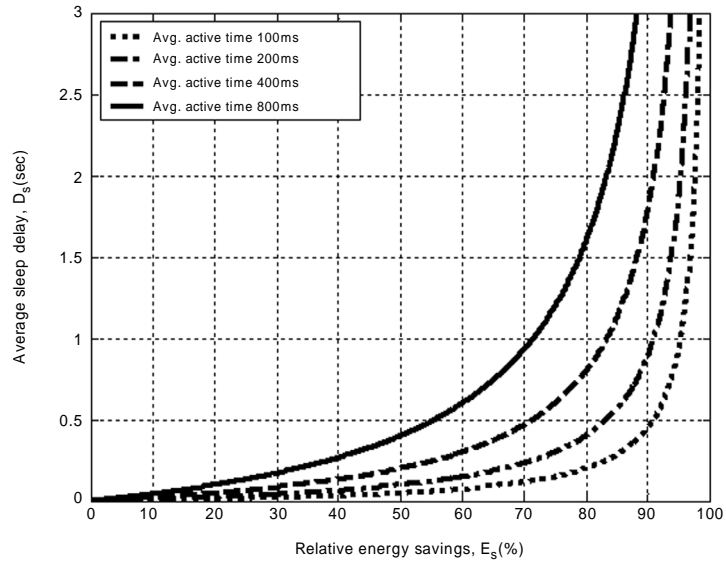
$$E_s = P_2 \cdot (T_{slot} - T_A) / T_{slot} \quad (17)$$

T-MAC
 \bar{P}_c
 P_{c_i}
 $\bar{P}_c = \sum_{i=1}^2 P_{c_i} \cdot P_i = P_{c_{active}} \cdot P_1 + P_{c_{sleep}} \cdot P_2 \quad (18)$

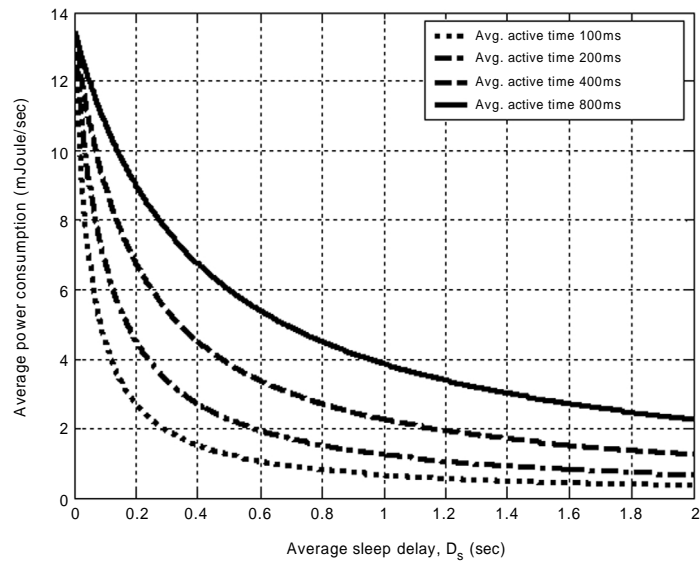
T-MAC duty cycle
 $Duty\ cycle = P_1 \cdot T_A / T_{slot} \quad (19)$

IV.



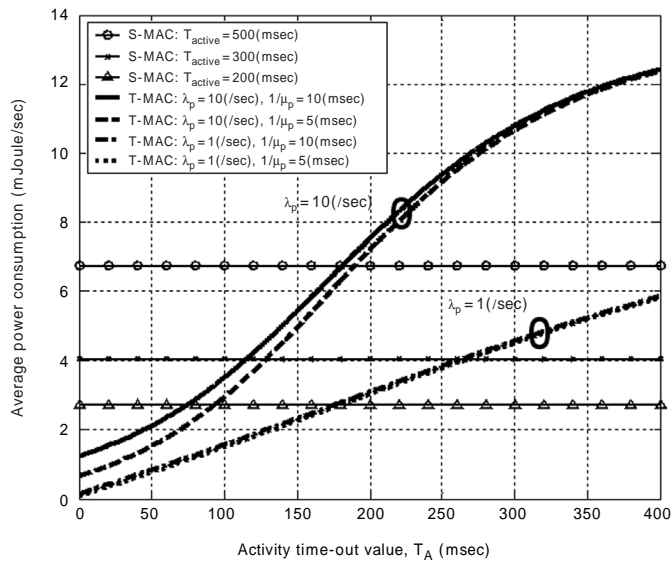


3.



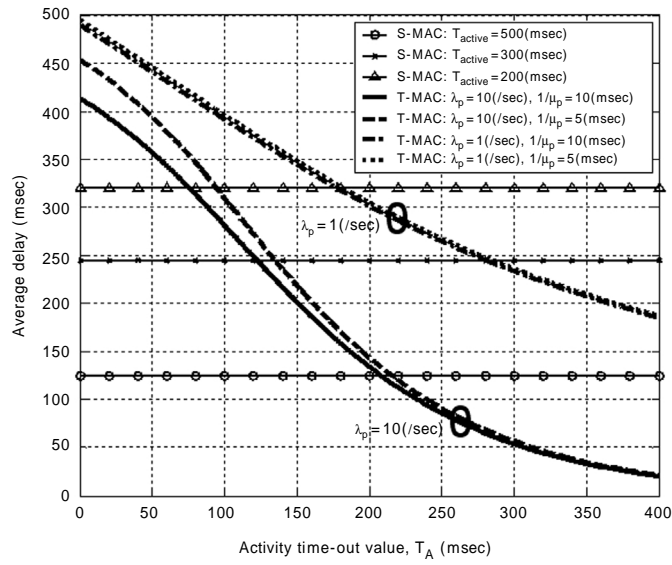
4.

13.5mW, 가
 $15\mu W$ 가 [9]. 4 5 S-MAC T-MAC
 D_s value, T_A \bar{P}_c activity time-out
 100ms, 200ms, 400ms, 800ms 가 5~8
 \bar{P}_c 가 T-MAC
 S-MAC T-MAC 가 T-MAC
 T_{slot} 1000msec 가
 T_A 가 T-MAC

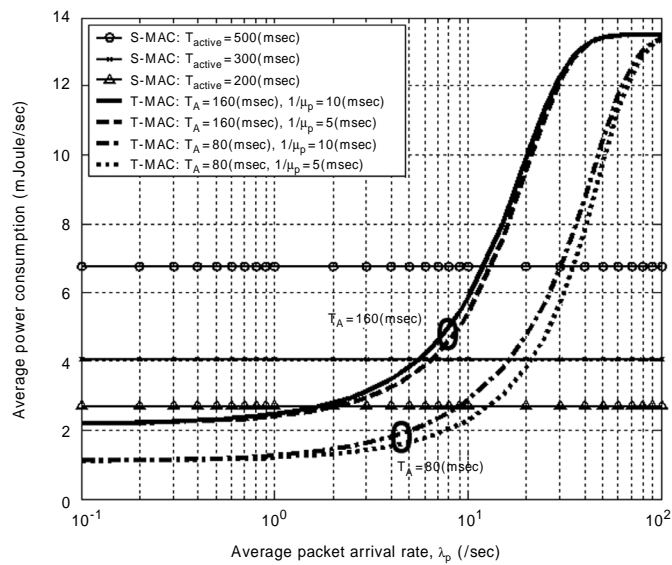


5. T_A S-MAC, T-MAC

가 \bar{P}_c 가 λ_p \bar{D} 10 (/sec) 5msec
 S-MAC T_A 가 200ms, 300ms, 10msec 가 T-MAC \bar{D} T-
 500ms 가 \bar{P}_c 가 MAC T_A S-MAC \bar{D} 가
 T-MAC λ_p $1/\mu_p$, T_A 가 T-MAC \bar{D}
 λ_p 가 1 (/sec) 10 (/sec) , T-MAC T_A 가
 10msec 가 \bar{P}_c 가 T-MAC 7 S-MAC T-MAC
 T_A 가 S-MAC \bar{P}_c
 MAC 가 T_A 가 S- λ_p T-MAC
 6 S-MAC T-MAC \bar{P}_c 가 S-MAC
 \bar{D} T_A λ_p
 \bar{D} 300ms, 500ms 가 T_{active} 200ms, \bar{P}_c
 T-MAC 가 T-MAC $1/\mu_p$ 5msec 10msec
 T- \bar{P}_c 가 T-
 MAC 가 T_A 160msec 80msec T-
 가 \bar{P}_c T-
 S-MAC T_A MAC S-MAC
 T_{active} 가 , 가



6. T_A S-MAC, T-MAC

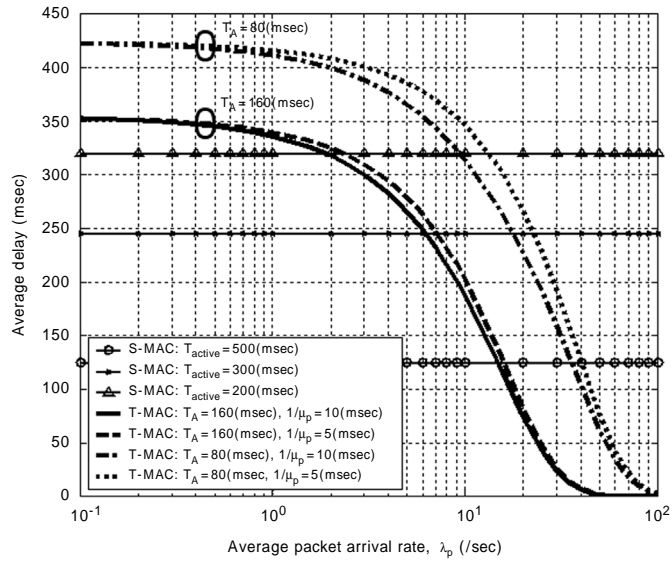


7. λ_p S-MAC, T-MAC

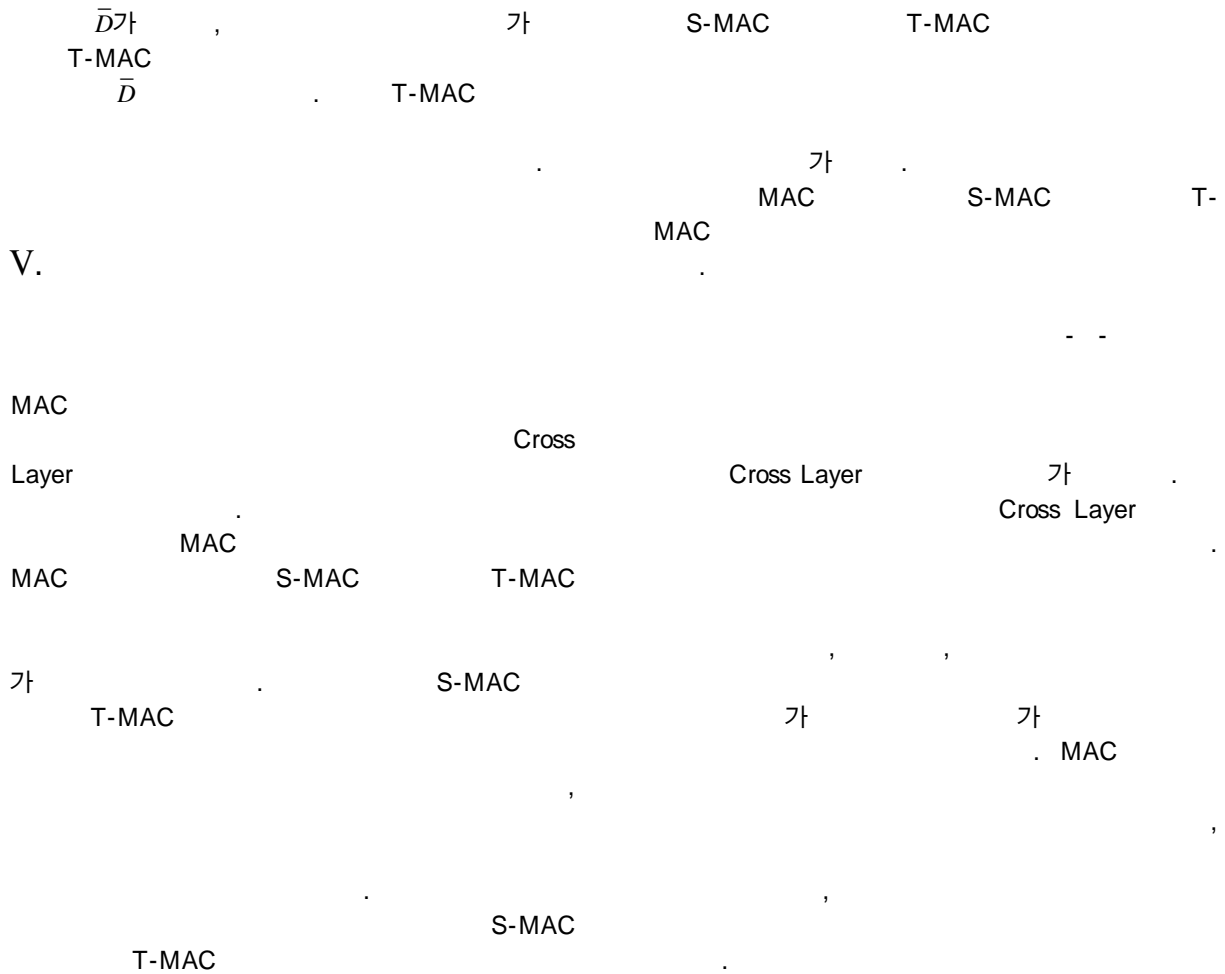
T-MAC
가 .
8 S-MAC
 λ_p
가
S-MAC

T-MAC
 \bar{D}
T-MAC
가
T-MAC
 \bar{D}
MAC
S-MAC

λ_p
200ms, 300ms, 500ms
가
 \bar{D}
가
5msec 10msec
가
가
 \bar{D}
T-



8. λ_p S-MAC, T-MAC



- []
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- [47] "RFID" , *TTA* , 95 , pp. 37-47.



(Ho Young Hwang)

2000. 2:
2002. 2:
2002. 3~ :

: , Mobile IP,
E-mail: hyhwang@cnr.kaist.ac.kr
Tel: +82-42-869-5439
Fax: +82-42-864-3830



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2004. 2:
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