# A Simple and Efficient MAC-Routing Integrated Algorithm for Sensor Network

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ICC 2004

outline

- **♦** Introduction
- ◆ The Proposed Algorithm
- **♦** Simulation
- **♦** Conclusion

# Introduction

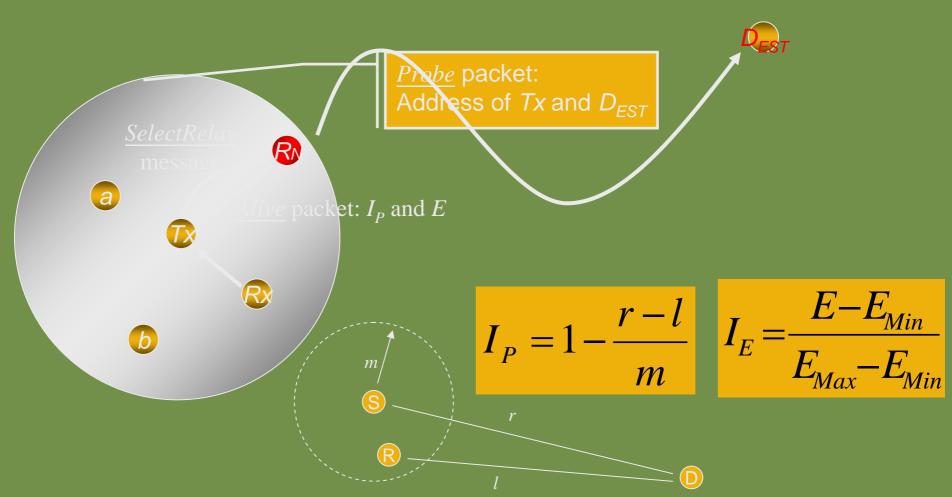
- Sensor networks
  - ✓ Messages transmission could be multi-hop
    - -By using intermediate sensors as relay
  - ✓ Battery limitation
  - Optimizing the whole network battery life

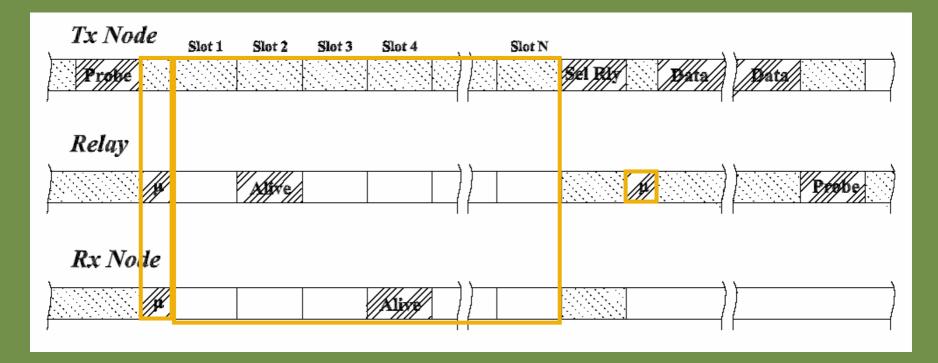
# Introduction (cont.)

- GeRaF[5]
  - ✓ Two radios is used
  - ✓ When a node has a packet to send, it listens both the frequencies
    - Either is active
      - The node goes in back off
    - Both are inactive
      - The node starts the transmission
- Disadvantages
  - ✓ It uses two radio channels

- **♦** Transmitter
- ◆ Receiver
- ◆ Collision Avoidance Scheme
- ◆ Last Hop
- Routing Algorithm

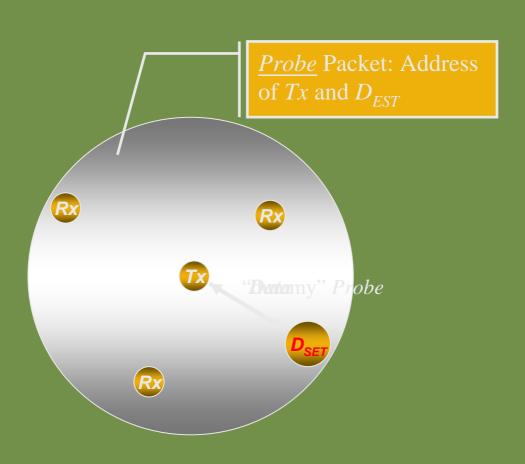
- Assumption
  - ☑ the positions of the sensor nodes are fixed
  - ☑ coordinates are directly linked to their addresses
- $\bullet$   $T_X$ : the node which has a packet to transmit
- $R_X$ : nodes that are in the condition to work as relay for  $T_X$
- $R_N$ : is the selected relay node
- $D_{EST}$ : is the destination node



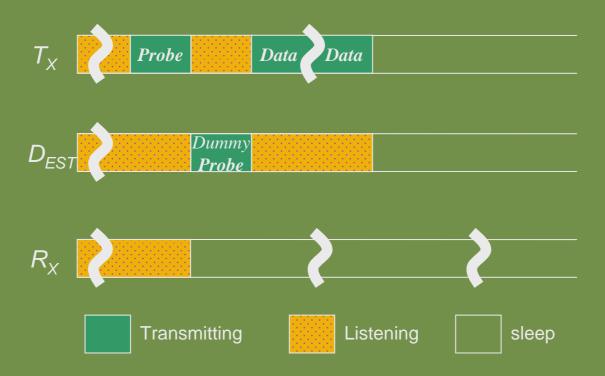


Legend:
Node is Transmitting
: Node is Listening
: Node is Sleeping

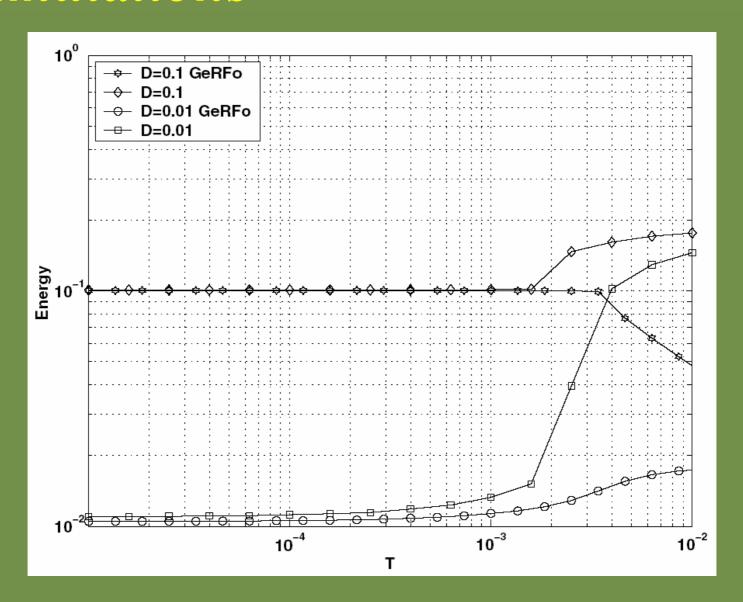
### The proposed algorithm: last hop



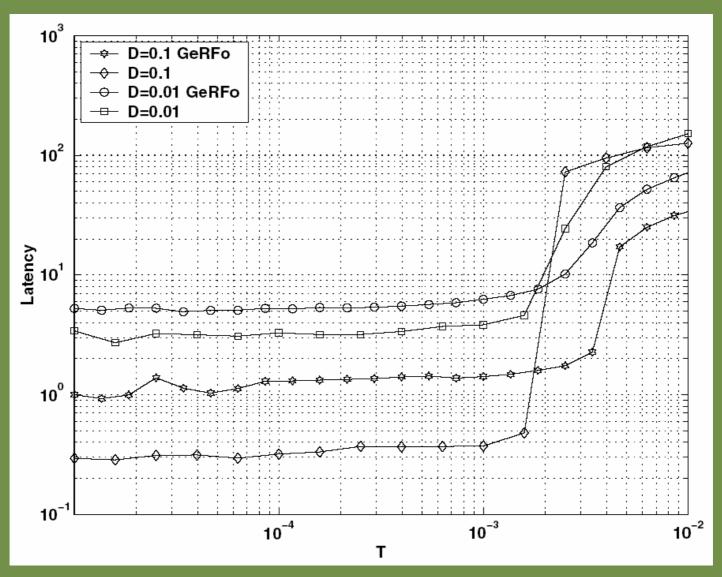
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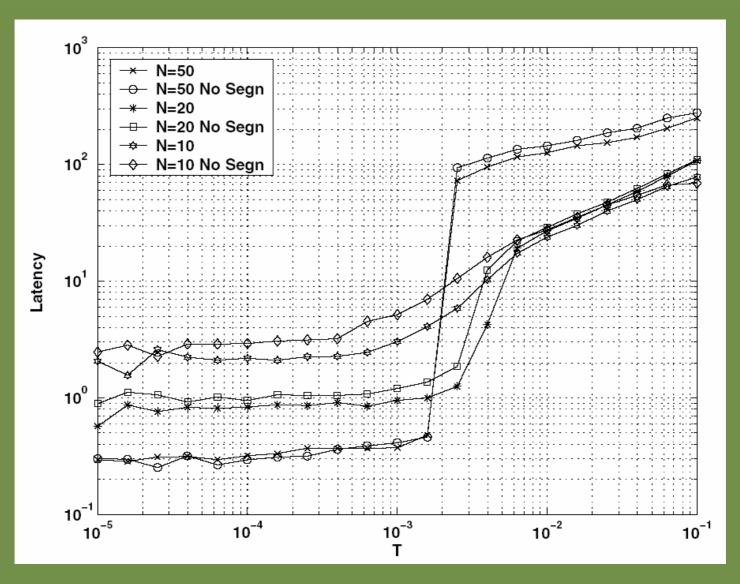
- ◆ Simulator is written in C
- ♦ Network size: 400m\*400m
- The whole network traffic:  $T = \lambda NT_{DATA}$
- ◆ Data packet: 1000bits
- µpacket: 10bits
- ◆ Radio's bit rate: 19200*Kbps*
- ♦ With a range: 50m
- **♦** *N*<sub>slot</sub>: 9

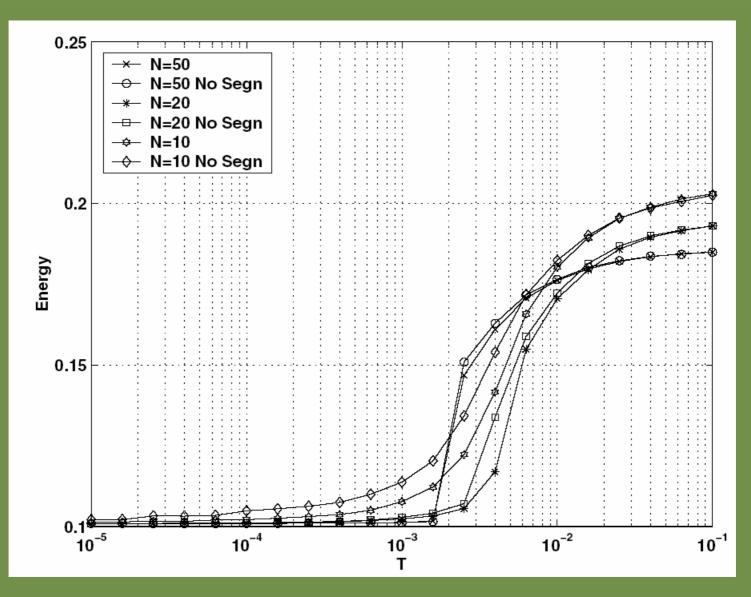


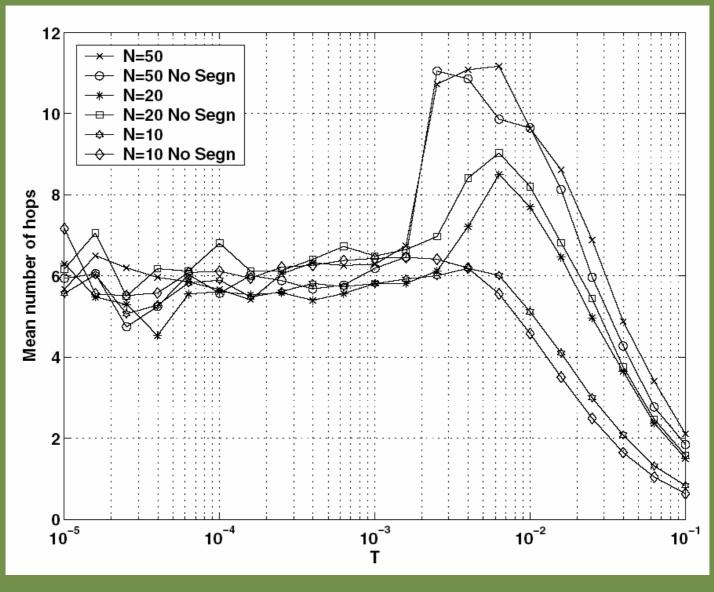
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Conclusion

- an integrate MAC and routing scheme is proposed
- each node has knowledge regarding its location on the network and the addressing space is directly linked to the node position.
- Using a single radio
- ◆ And a simple delivery mechanism

