

Practical Exploitation of the Energy-Latency Tradeoff for Sensor Network Broadcast

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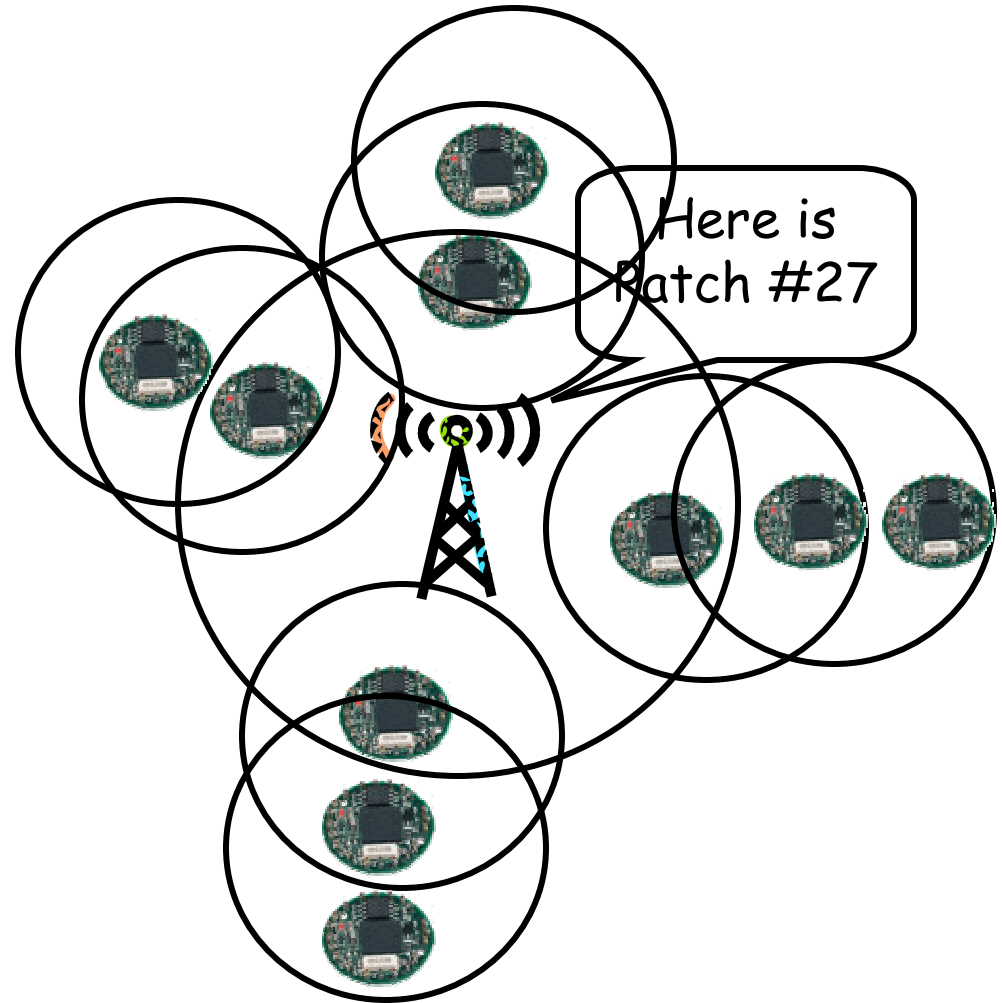
Motes: State of the Art

- TinyOS includes a power save protocol (B-MAC)
- Other add-on protocols are implemented (e.g., S-MAC)
- Do these give broadcast applications sufficient flexibility for energy, latency, and reliability metrics?



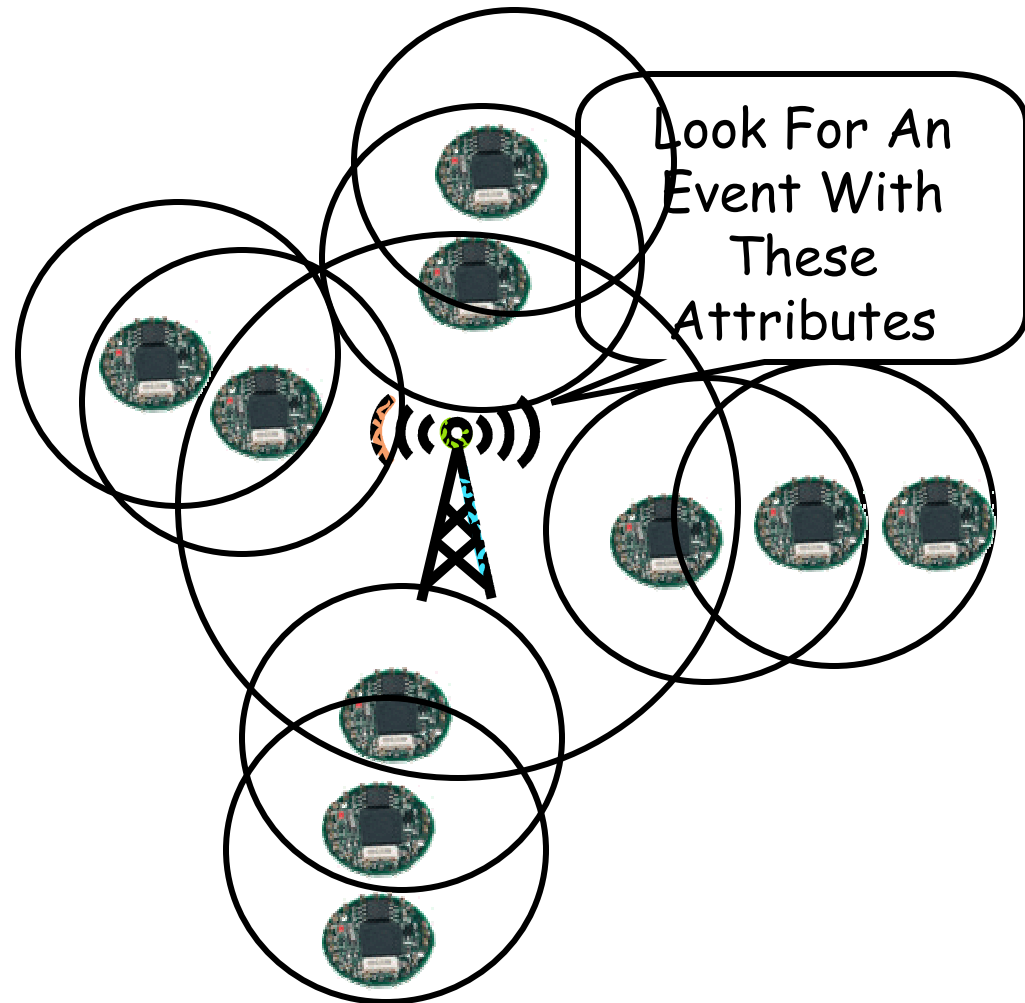
Sensor Application #1

- Code Update Application
 - E.g., Trickle [Levis et al., NDSI 2004]
- Updates Generated Once Every Few Weeks
 - Reducing energy consumption is important
 - Latency is not a major concern

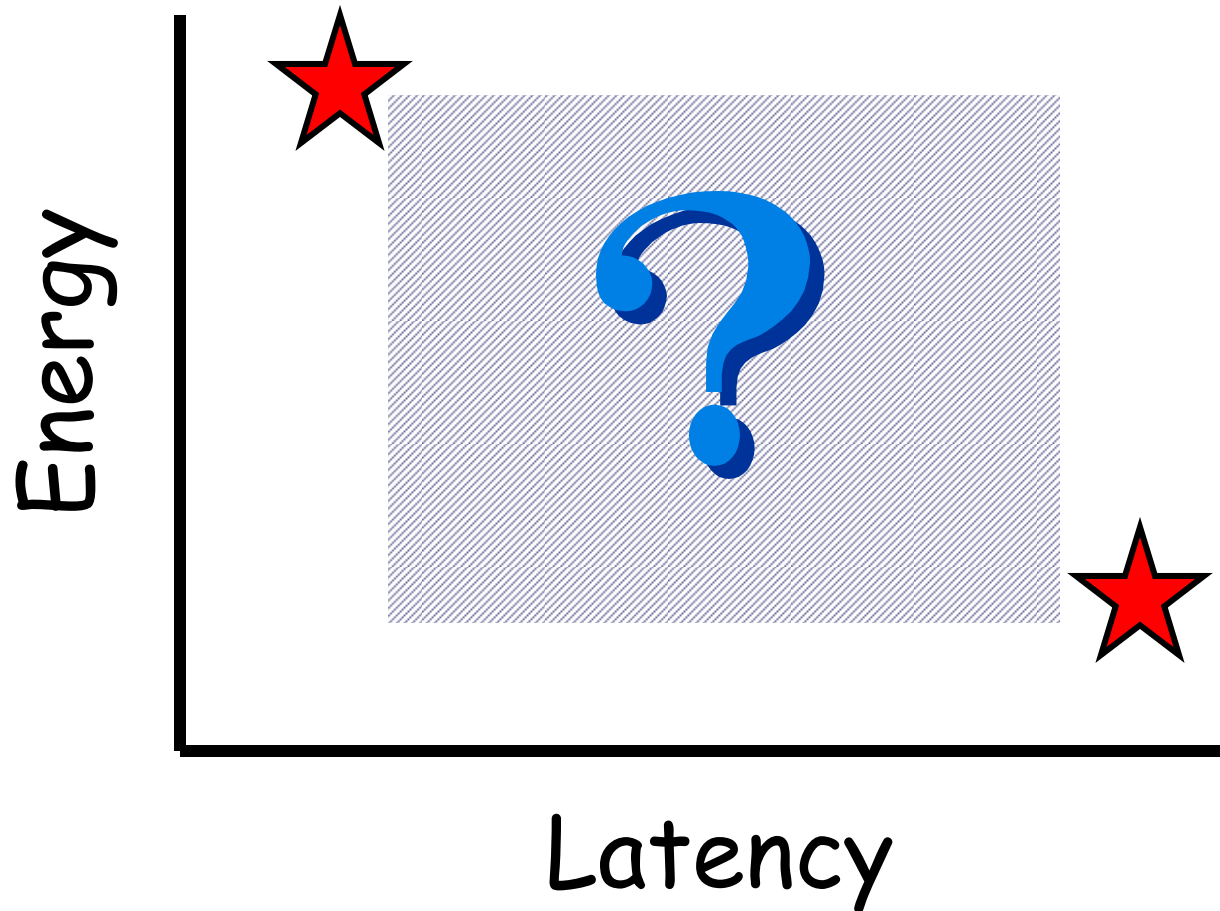


Sensor Application #2

- Short-Term Event Detection
 - E.g., Directed Diffusion [Intanagonwiwat et al., MobiCom 2000]
- Intruder Alert for Temporary, Overnight Camp
 - Latency is critical
 - With adequate power supplies, energy usage is not a concern



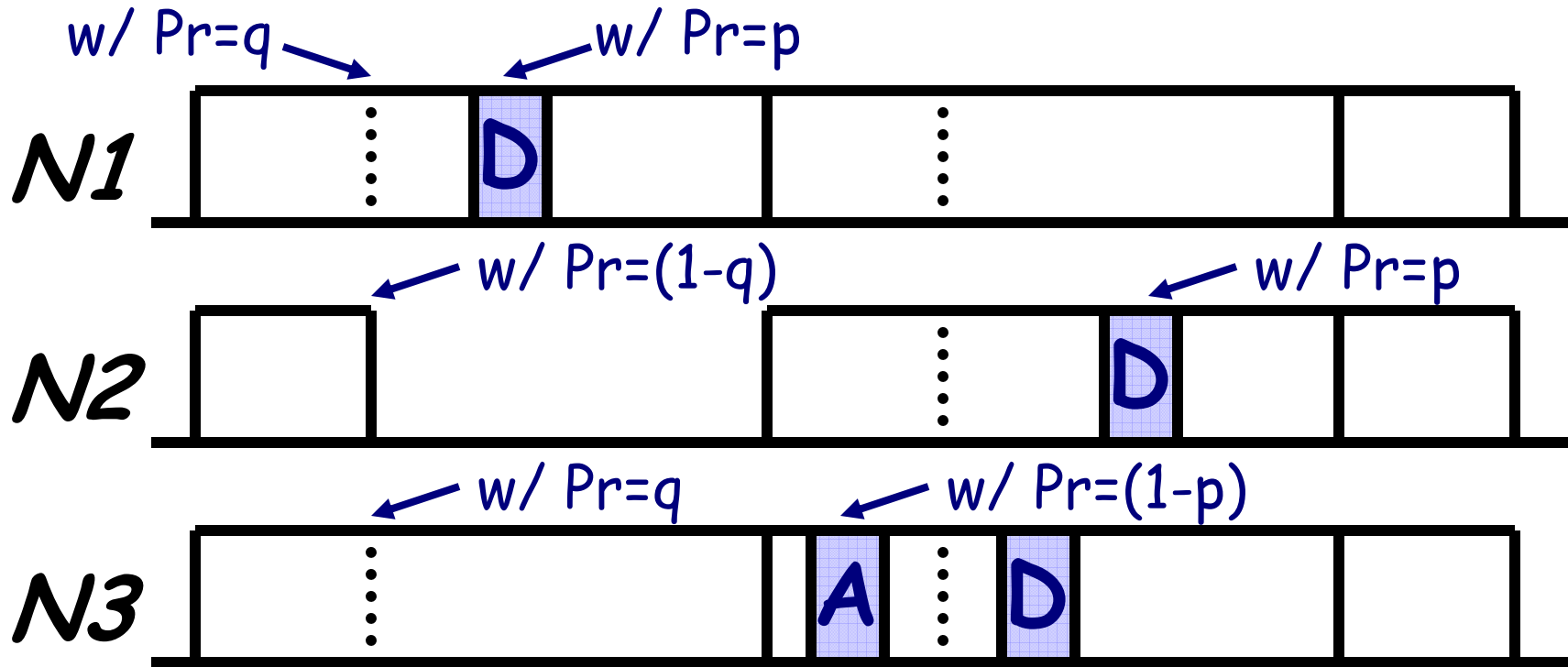
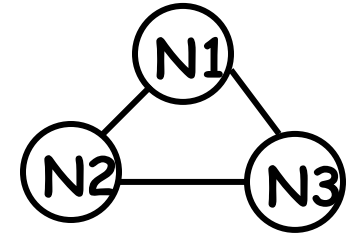
Energy-Latency Options



Review of Previous Work

- Probability-Based Broadcast Forwarding (PBBF) provides two probabilistic parameters
 - Allows fine-tuning of the operating point on energy-latency plane
- Can be use with any protocol that:
 - Has scheduled sleep intervals
 - Can awaken neighbors on-demand
 - Can awaken all neighbors at the same time to receive a broadcast
- Such protocols include B-MAC and 802.11 PSM

Probabilistic Protocol



A = Advertisement Pkt
D = Data Pkt

Probability-Based Broadcast Forwarding (PBBF)

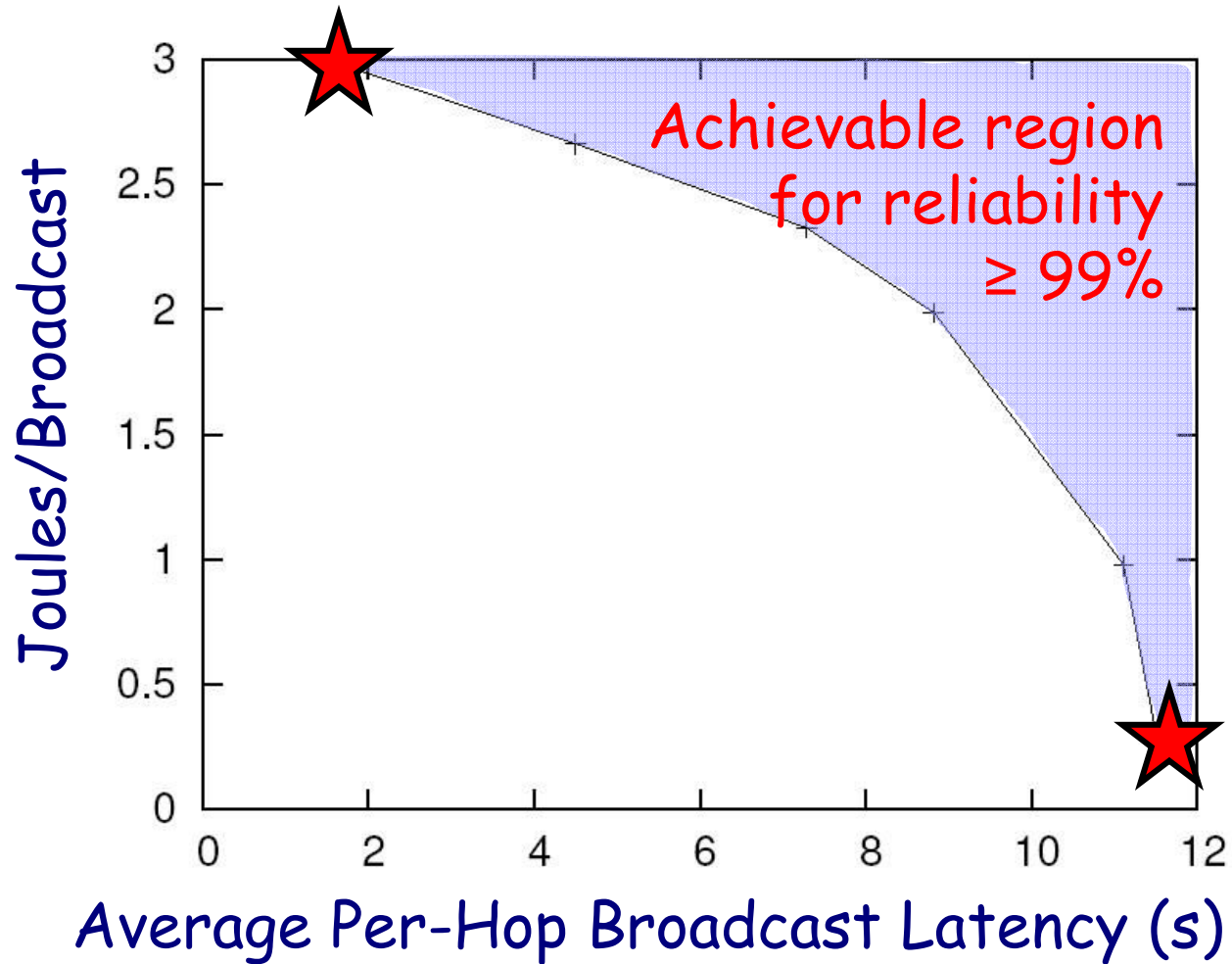
- Introduce two parameters to sleep scheduling protocols: p and q
- When a node is scheduled to sleep, it will remain active with probability q
- When a node receives a broadcast, it sends it immediately with probability p
 - With probability $(1-p)$, the node will wait and advertise the packet during the next AW before rebroadcasting the packet

PBBF Comments

- $p=0, q=0$ equivalent to the original power save protocol
- $p=1, q=1$ approximates the "always on" protocol
 - Still have the advertisement window overhead
- Effects of p and q on metrics:

| | Energy | Latency | Reliability |
|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| $p \uparrow$ (Immediate Send) | --- | \downarrow if $q > 0$ | \downarrow if $q > 0$ |
| $q \uparrow$ (Stay On) | \uparrow | \downarrow if $p > 0$ | \uparrow if $p > 0$ |

Energy-Latency Tradeoff

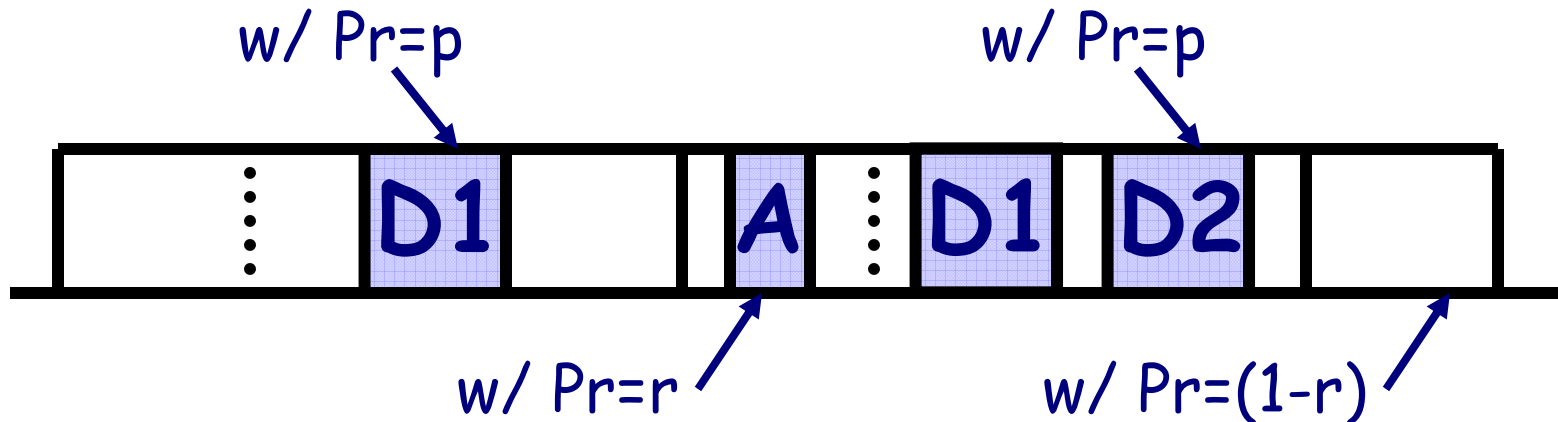


Contributions in This Paper

- Add a new extension to PBBF for more control over reliability and packet overhead
- Implement PBBF in TinyOS on top of B-MAC
 - Proof-of-concept that validates previous work's simulation trends
 - Demonstrates versatility of PBBF
 - Previous work used 802.11 PSM as the base protocol

PBBF Extension: r parameter

If a broadcast is sent immediately then, with probability r , the packet is sent a second time according to the original power save protocol



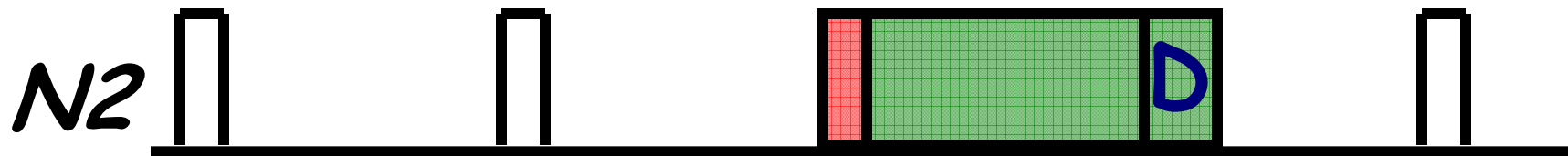
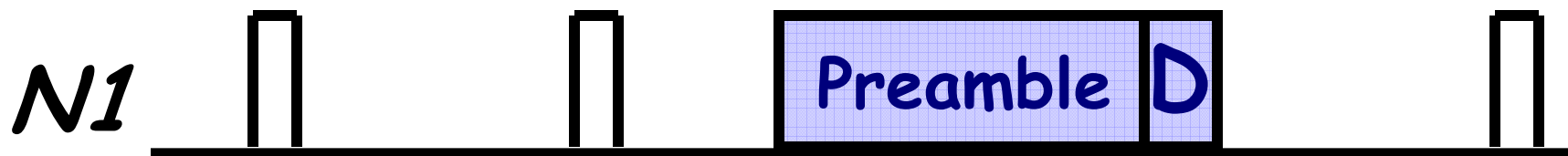
Effects of r Parameter

- Improves reliability, but increases energy consumption, latency, and overhead

| | Energy | Latency | Reliability | Overhead |
|----------------------------|------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| $p \uparrow$ if $r = 0$ | --- | \downarrow if $q > 0$ | \downarrow if $q < 1$ | --- |
| $q \uparrow$ if $r = 0$ | \uparrow | \downarrow if $p > 0$ | \uparrow if $p > 0$ | --- |
| $r \uparrow$ if $p > 0$ | \uparrow | \uparrow | \uparrow | \uparrow |

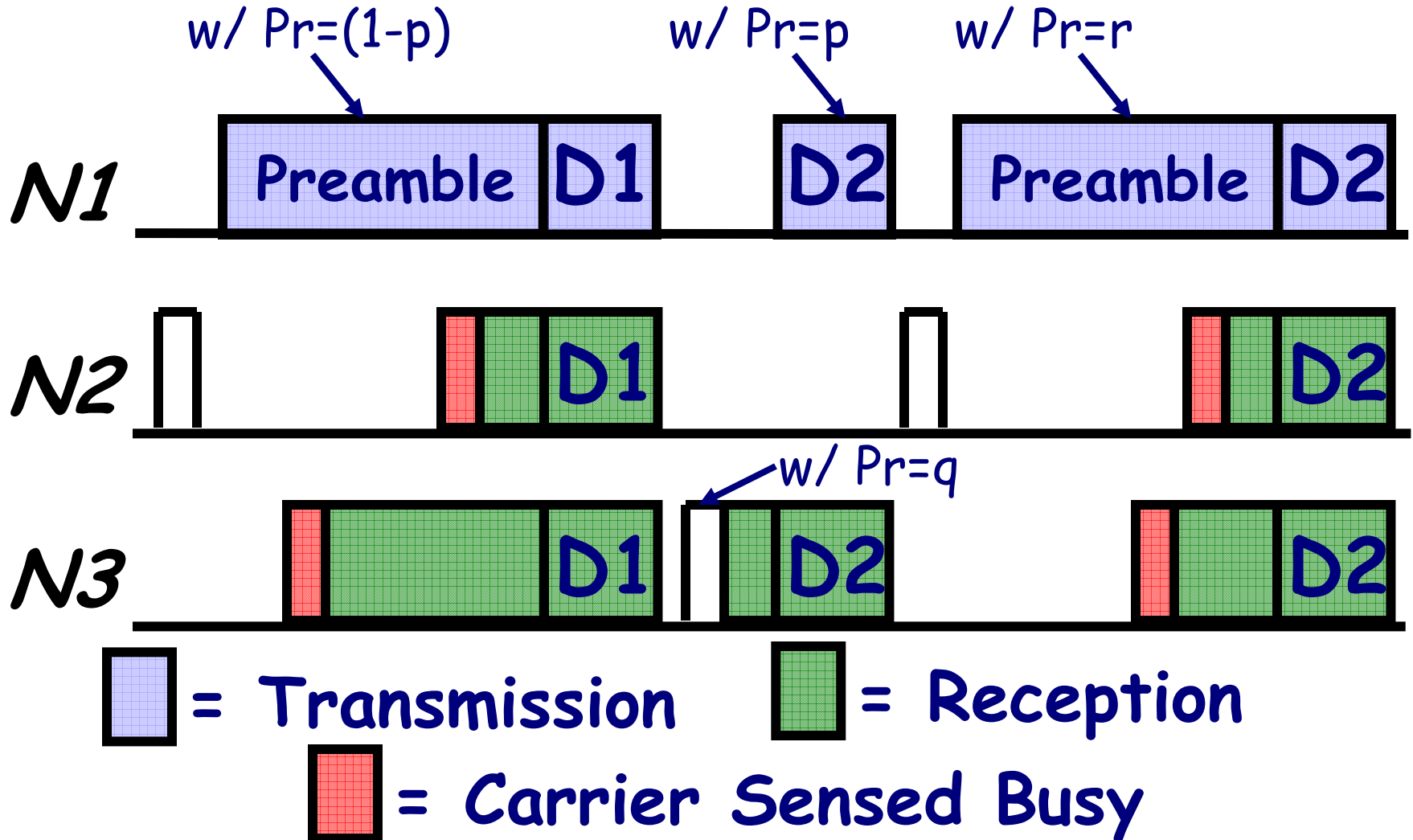
B-MAC [Polastre et al., SenSys 2004]

Uses Preamble Sampling

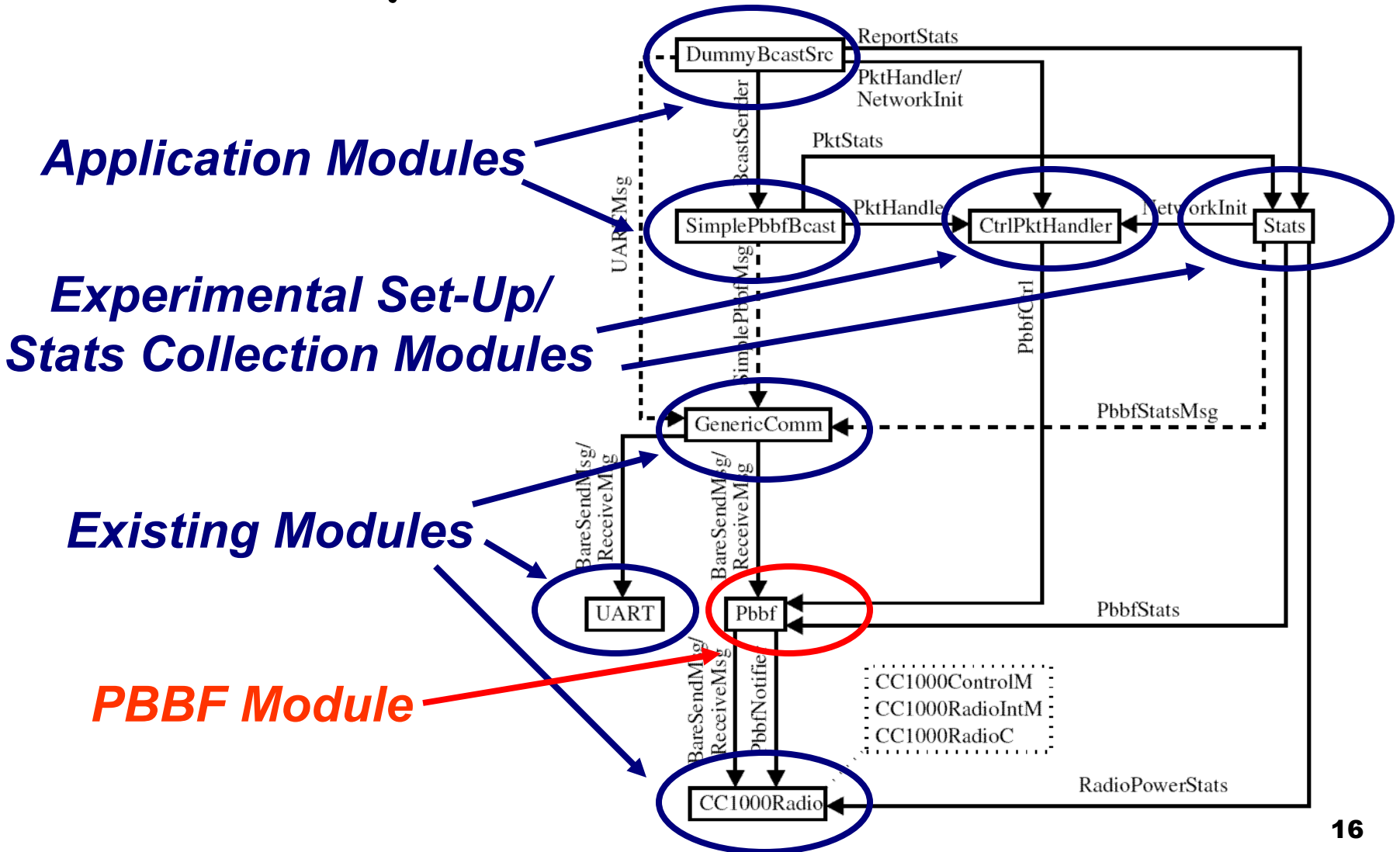


 = Transmission  = Reception
 = Carrier Sensed Busy

B-MAC with PBBF



Our TinyOS Architecture

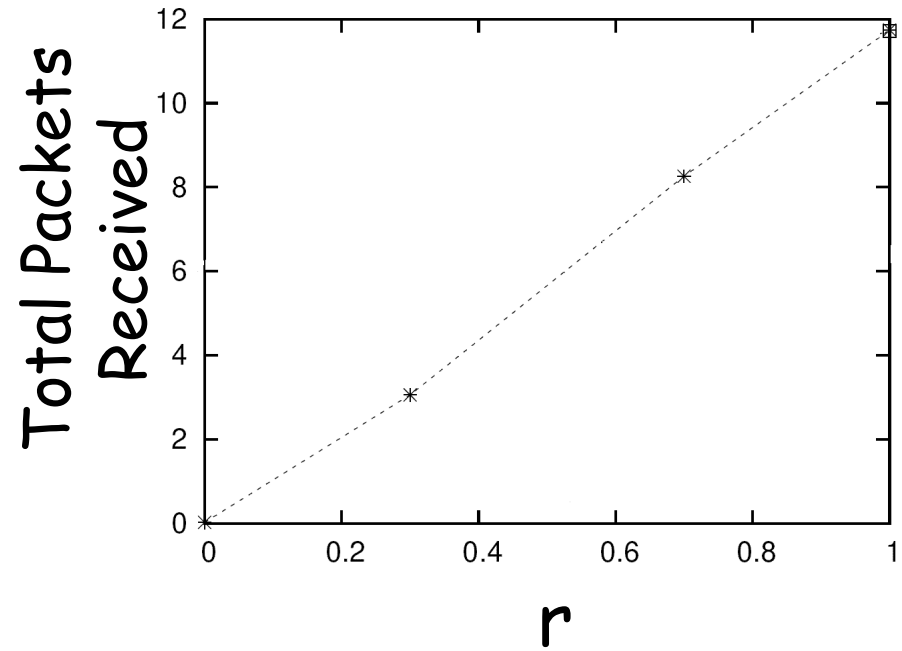
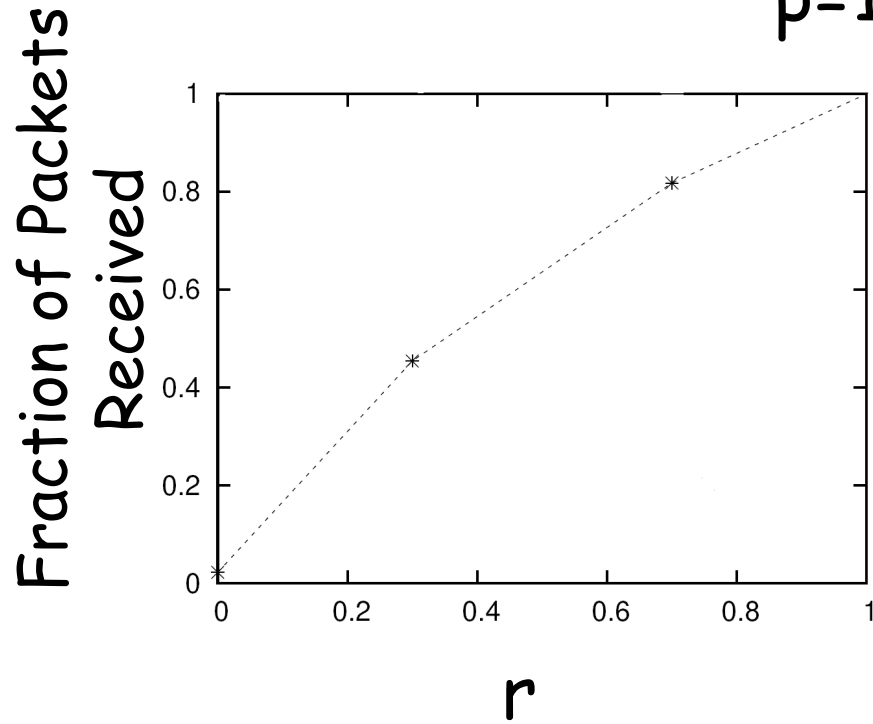


Experimental Setup

- Mica 2 Motes (433 MHz) with one broadcast sender and eight one-hop neighbors
- Broadcast sent every 2.5 s during a 30 s run
- B-MAC parameters
 - Duty cycle = 135 ms
 - Preamble = 371 bytes (155 ms @ 19.2 kbps)
 - Carrier sense time = 8 ms

Experimental Results

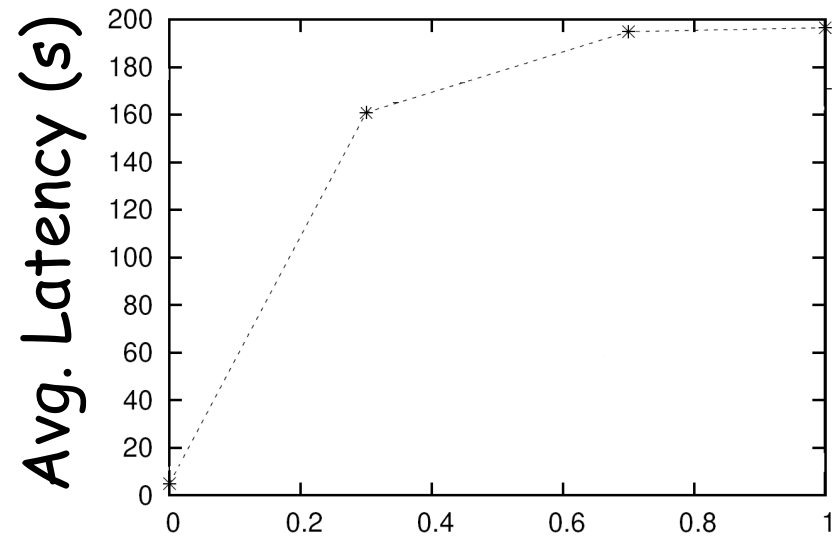
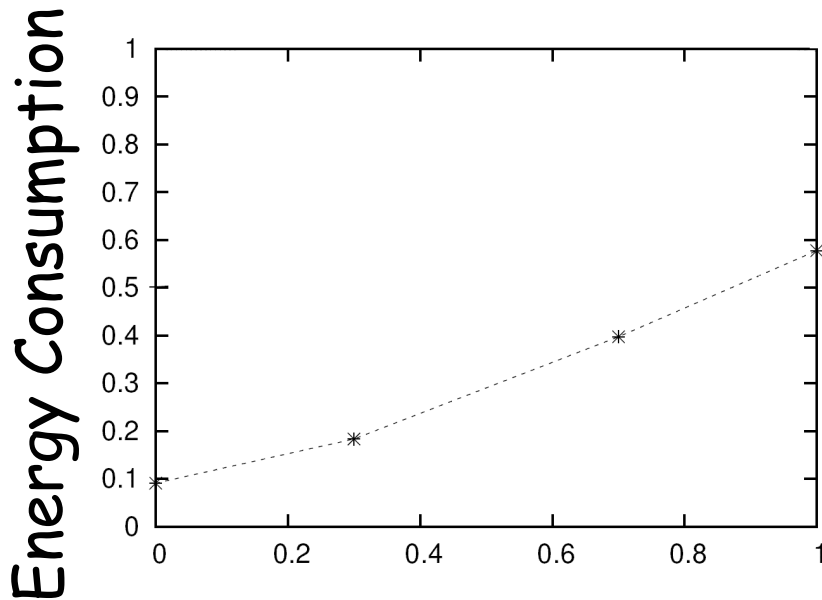
$p=1$ and $q=0$



As r increases: reliability increases
but so does packet overhead

Experimental Results

$p=1$ and $q=0$



As r increases: energy consumption and latency increase (tradeoff for improved reliability)

Conclusion

- We have implemented PBBF for TinyOS
 - Code can be downloaded at:
www.matthewjmiller.net/code
- Shown versatility of PBBF concept
 - Can be used with B-MAC in addition to 802.11 PSM
- New parameter can adjust reliability
 - Improved reliability comes at the cost of degradation to packet overhead, energy consumption, and latency



Questions???

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