



# Ad Hoc And Sensor Networks

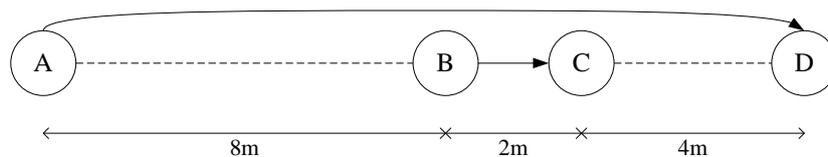
## Exercise 12

Assigned: December 13, 2010

Due: December 20, 2010

### 1 MAC Layer with Power Control

A MAC layer protocol with an adaptive transmission power control is employed for simultaneous data transfer between multiple nodes. During the same time slot Node A sends data to Node D while Node B sends data to Node C. The physical layer is modelled using the Signal-to-Noise-plus-Interference ratio (SINR) model with a path-loss exponent of  $\alpha = 3$  and background noise of 0.001 mW. Furthermore, the SINR ratio  $\beta$  has to be at least 2 in order to guarantee a successful message reception.



- Initially, both senders are sending with a transmission power of 10 dBm. Are both receivers able to decode the correct data stream from their corresponding sender node?
- Now we assume that Node A continues sending with 10 dBm. What is in this case the optimal transmission power setting for Node B?
- What are the transmission power settings for Node A and Node B which guarantee reliable data transmission while minimizing the overall power consumption?

### 2 Capacity Limits in Sensor Networks

A sensor network consisting of  $n$  nodes placed on a grid is used to gather temperature data over a large area. Radio communication is modelled using the *Protocol Model*. Each node can communicate with its direct neighbors on the grid and causes interference within its 2-hop neighborhood. The radio chip of a sensor node can transmit up to  $W$  bit/s.

- Sensor readings are continuously forwarded towards the sink node which is placed in one of the grid corners. What is the maximum capacity of the sensor network?
- Now we consider a different traffic pattern for the network. Each sensor node sends its sensor readings to another randomly chosen node in the network. What is the maximum achievable capacity for the whole sensor network in this scenario?