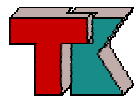


Performance Evaluation of Route Failure Detection in Mobile Ad Hoc Networks

Dimitri Marandin

*4. Würzburger Workshop
"IP Netzmanagement, IP Netzplanung und Optimierung"
27.-28. July 2004*



Chair for Telecommunications
www.ifn.et.tu-dresden.de/TK/

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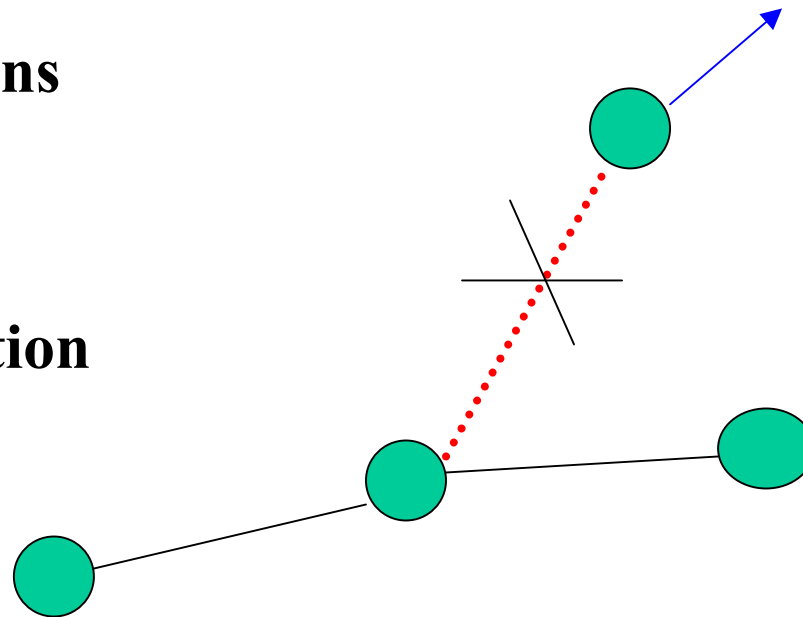
- **Introduction**
- **Reasons of route failures**
- **Reaction on route failures**
- **Route breakage detection**
 - **Hello messages**
 - **IEEE 802.11 MAC Feedback**
 - **Passive ACKs**
- **Performance evaluation**
- **Conclusions**

Properties of Ad hoc Network

- **Lack of a centralized entity**
- **Rapid mobile host movements**
- **Communication over the wireless medium**
- **Limited wireless bandwidth**
- **Limited battery power**
- **Multi-hop routing**

Reasons of Route Failures

- **Node mobility**
- **Environment conditions**
- **Node failure**
 - battery usage
- **Hard medium contention**

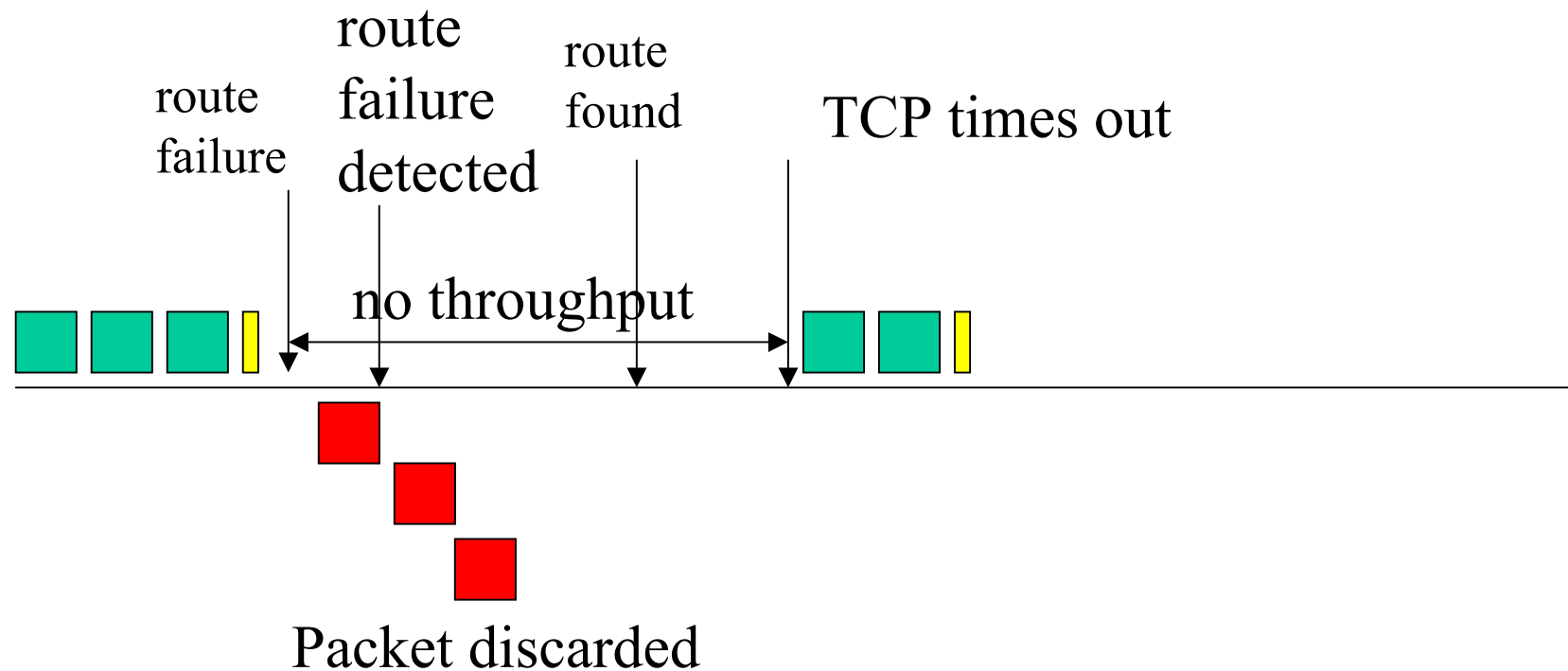


Route Maintenance

- **Link breakage -> Route maintenance**
- **Link breakage detected by:**
 - link-layer ACK, AODV “Hello” messages**
- **attempt “local repair” - RREQ for destination from intermediate node**
- **Route Error (RERR) message**
 - **Contains list of unreachable destinations**
 - **Sent to “precursors”: neighbors who recently sent packet over broken link**
 - **Propagated recursively**



Impact Route Failures on TCP



Optimisation Goals



- **Correct route failure detection**
 - avoiding “false” decisions
- **Quick route failure detection**
- **Route failure detection with minimum overhead (energy, bandwidth)**

Link Breakage Detection

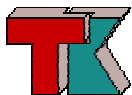
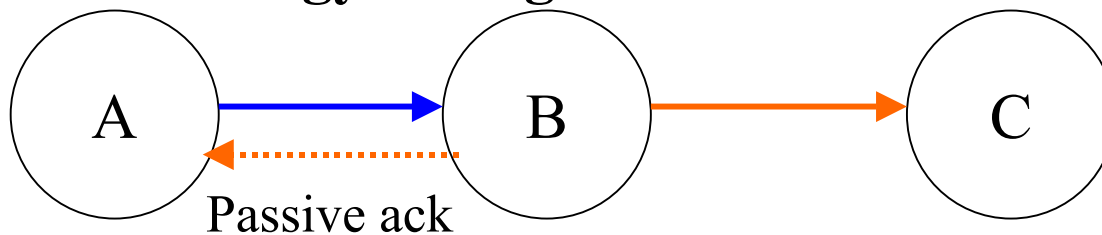
- **Link level ACKs**
- **“Hello” messages (beacons)**
- **“passive ACKs”**
 - used in DSR
- **End-to-end ACKs**
 - involvement of transport layer

Hello Messages

- **Each node must periodically send broadcast packets**
- **Each receiving node must also process them**
- **Hello messages cause a large amount of control overhead**
- **Current implementations use periodic hello messages to detect local link connectivity**

Passive ACKs

- Listen for data to be forwarded
- Passive ack:
 - a node relays the packet to its neighbours via radio transmission
 - previous node hears this transmission and uses it as an ack
- All nodes are overhearing (promiscuous)
- No energy saving



Link Layer Detection

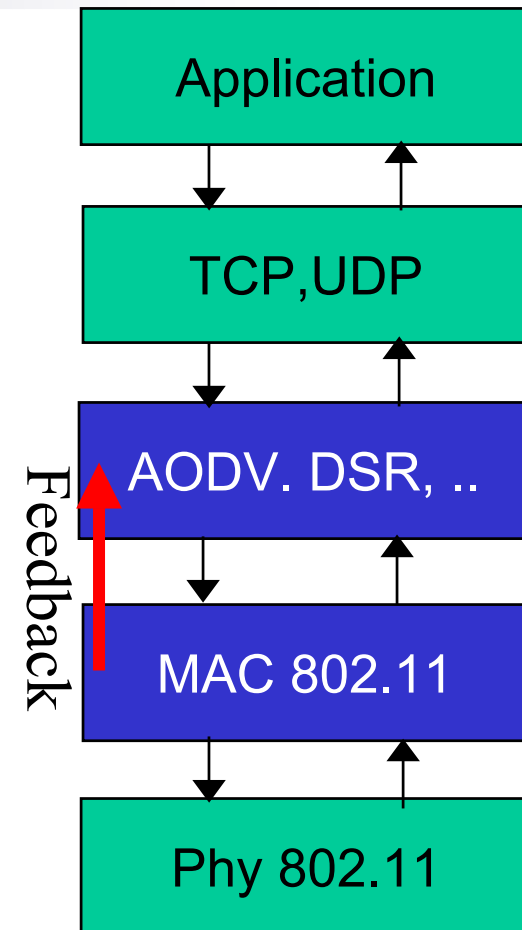
- Unicast packet is successfully transmitted

└→ Route failure

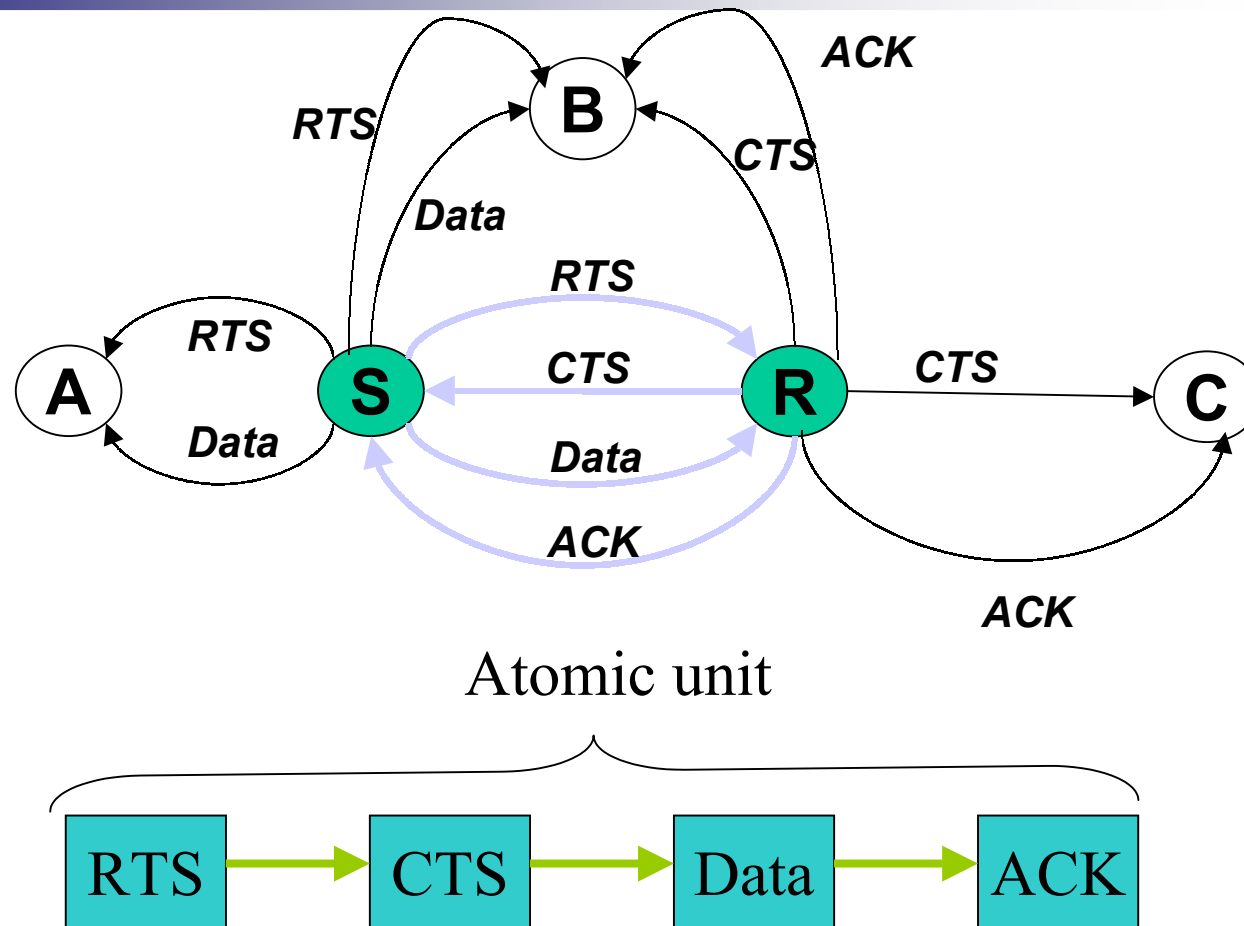
- Based on IEEE 802.11 MAC

Problem:

Access link layer feedback information in off the shelf hardware

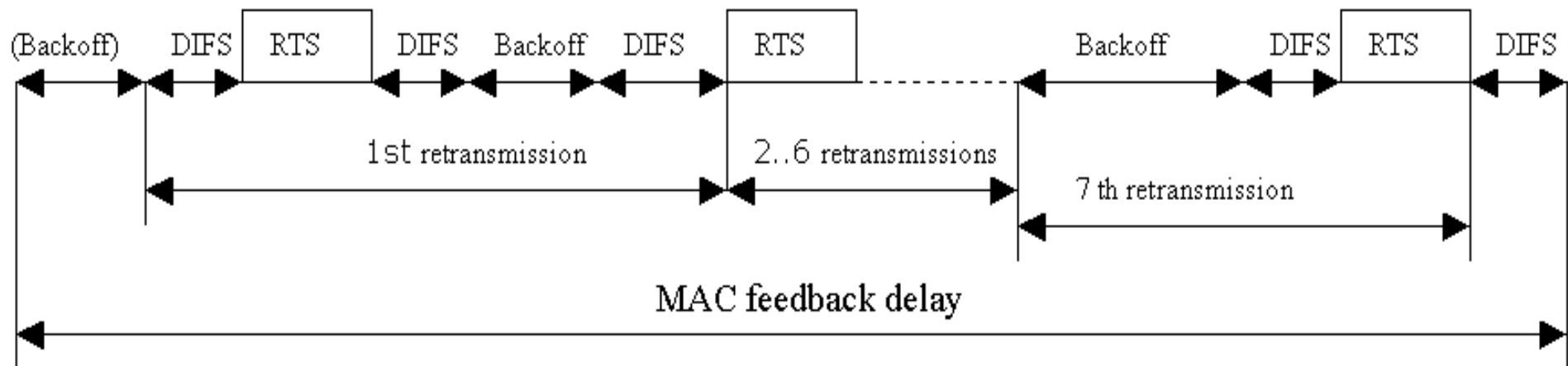


802.11 DCF Operation



IEEE 802.11 MAC Feedback

- After 7 failed RTS retransmissions -> packet loss -> link is failed -> route is failed -> initiating route request
- No additional overhead
- Unpredicted detection delay
- Incorrect detection due to channel contention



Simulation Parameters

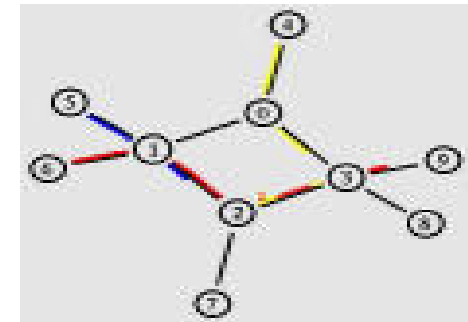
Simulation Parameters (ns-2)

- 50 nodes
- 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35 cbr connections (for each 5 runs)
- Static network, mobile network - max speed 20 m/s
- Packet size 512 bytes
- Simulation time 900s (200s war-up)
- Confidence interval 95%

Performance metrics

Goodput - number of unique correctly received packets

Energy efficiency - total consumed energy of all nodes to total number of successfully received packets

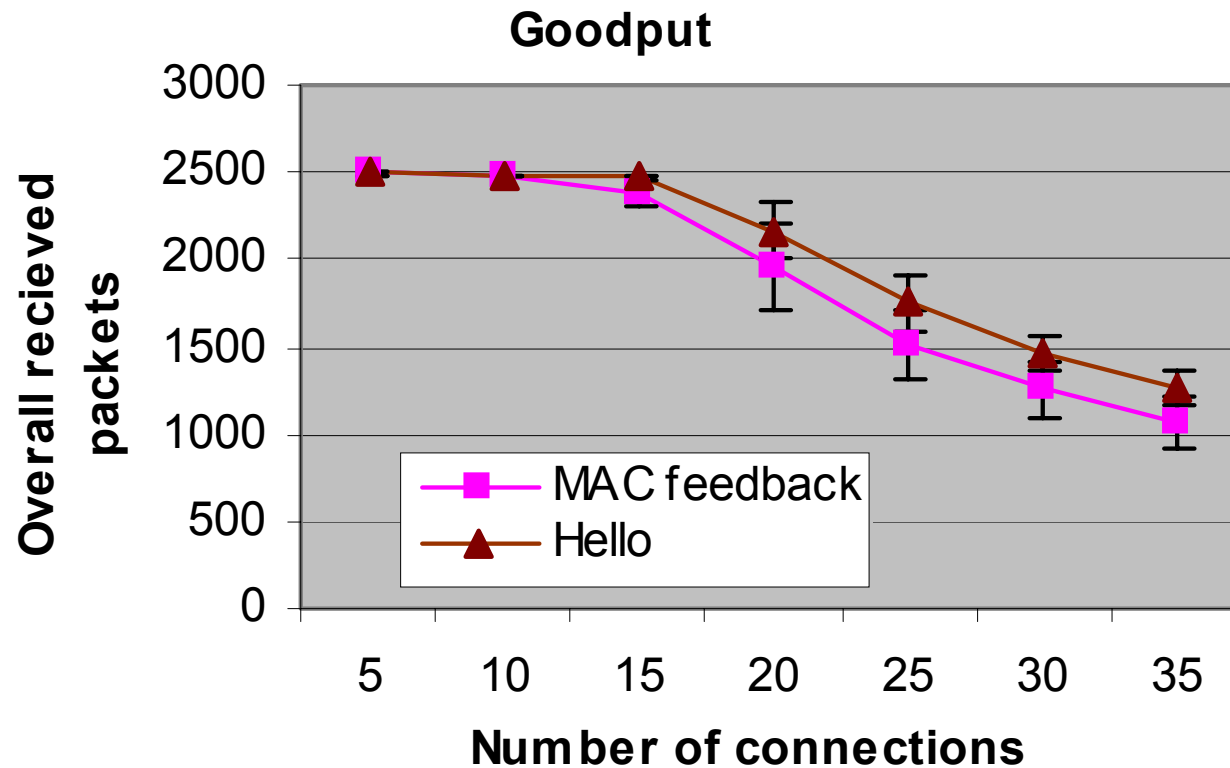


Energy Model

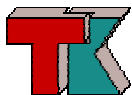
- **Simplified model**
- **Decrease the energy level of the node for every packet transmitted and every packet received**
- **rxPower - receiving power 0.1 Watts**
- **txPower - transmitting power 0.3 Watts**
- **Initial energy 1000 Joules**



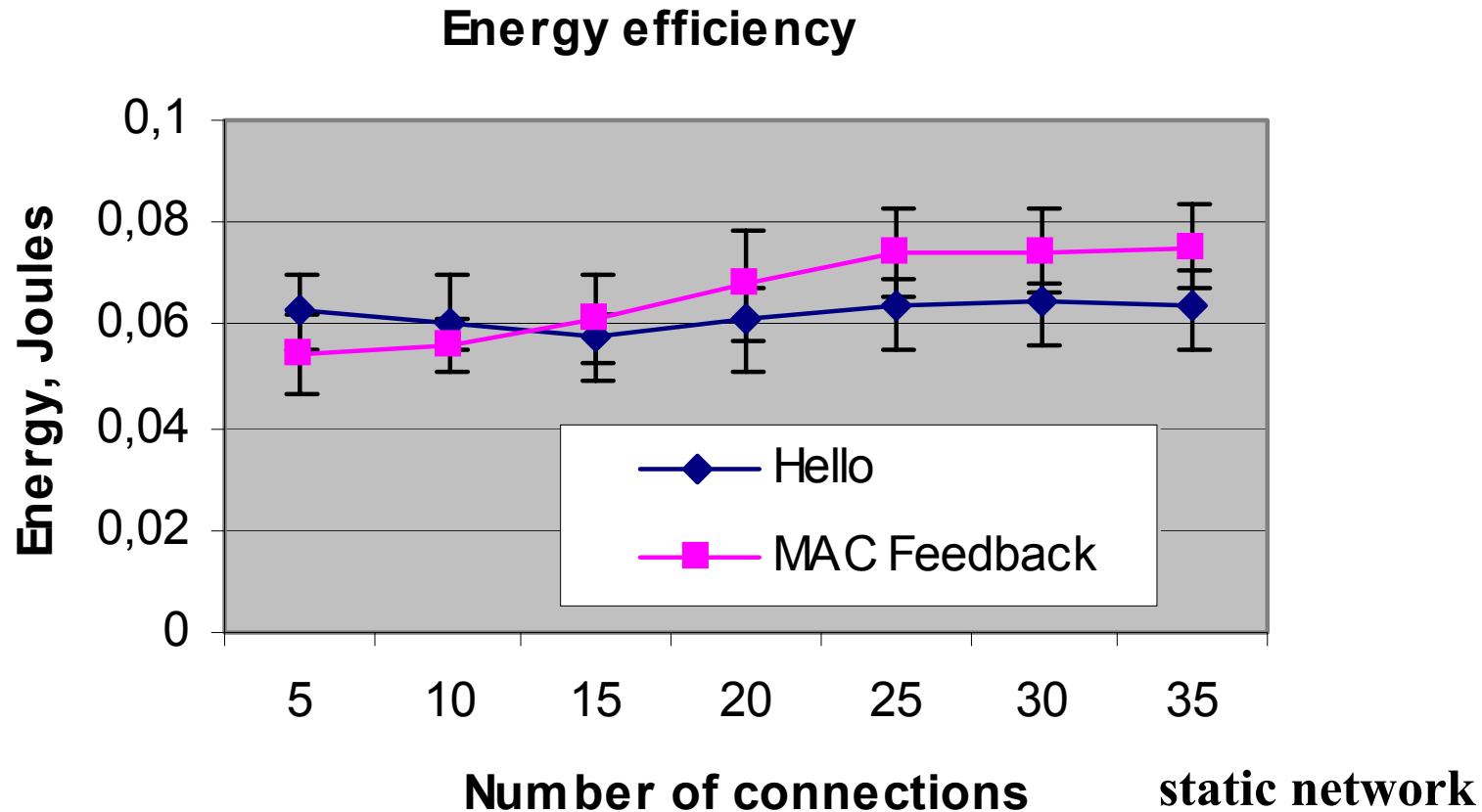
Simulations Results



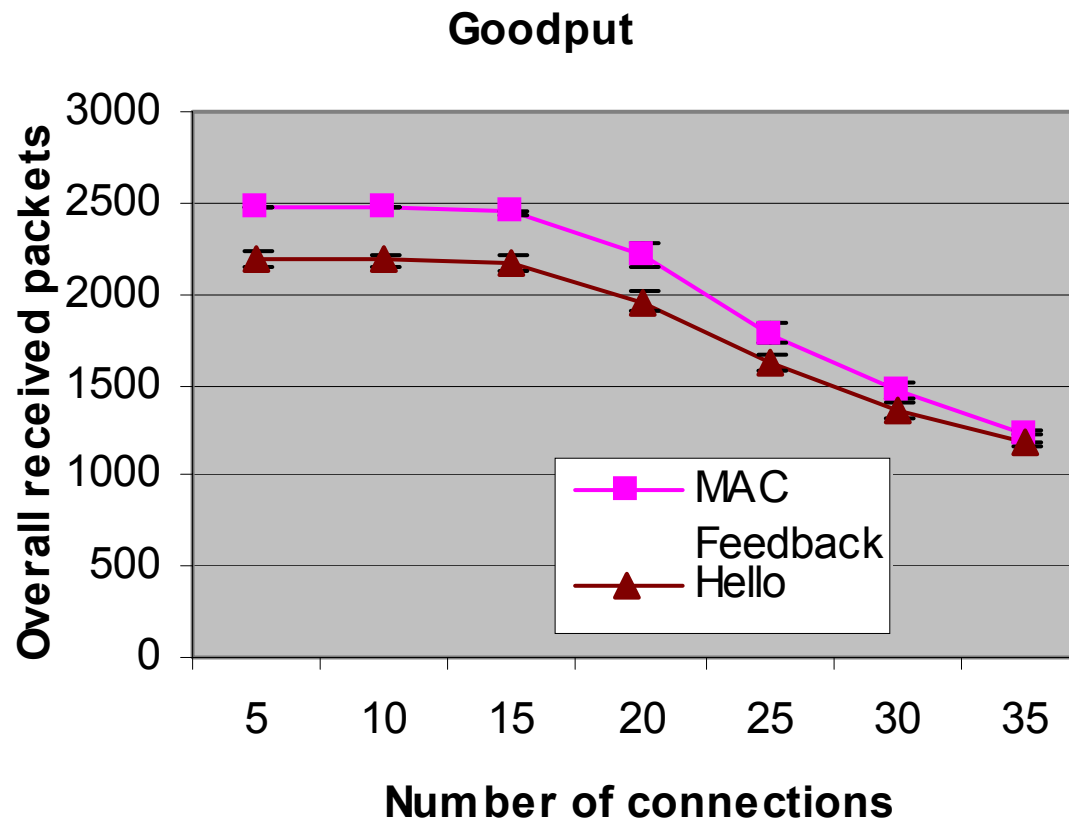
static network



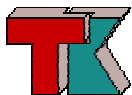
Simulations Results



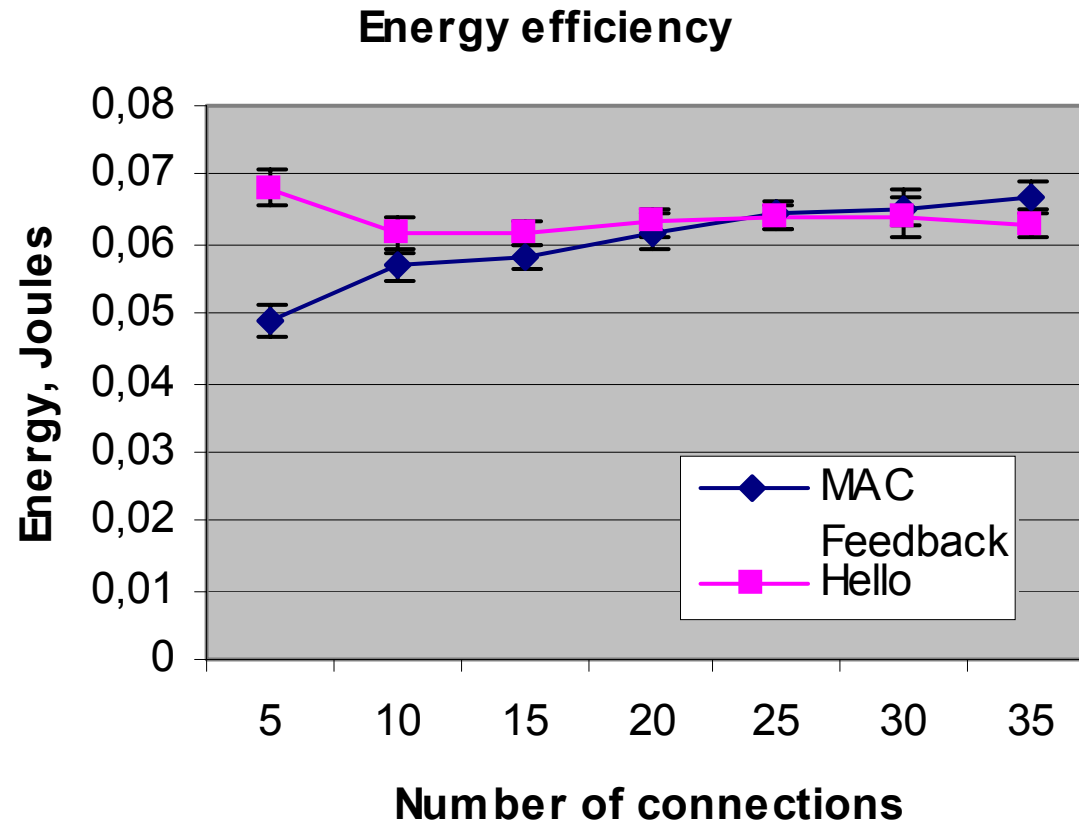
Simulations Results



mobile network



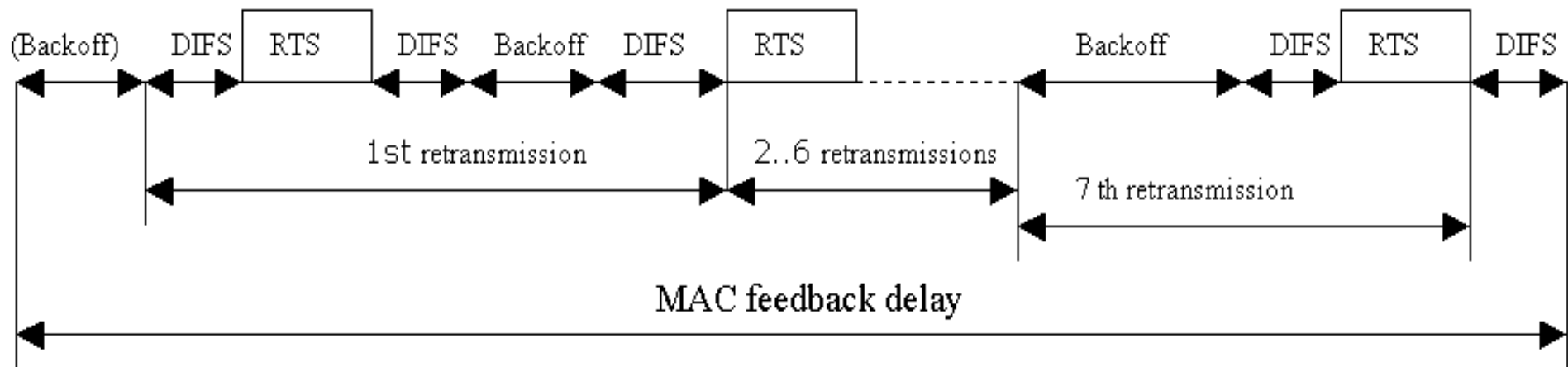
Simulations Results



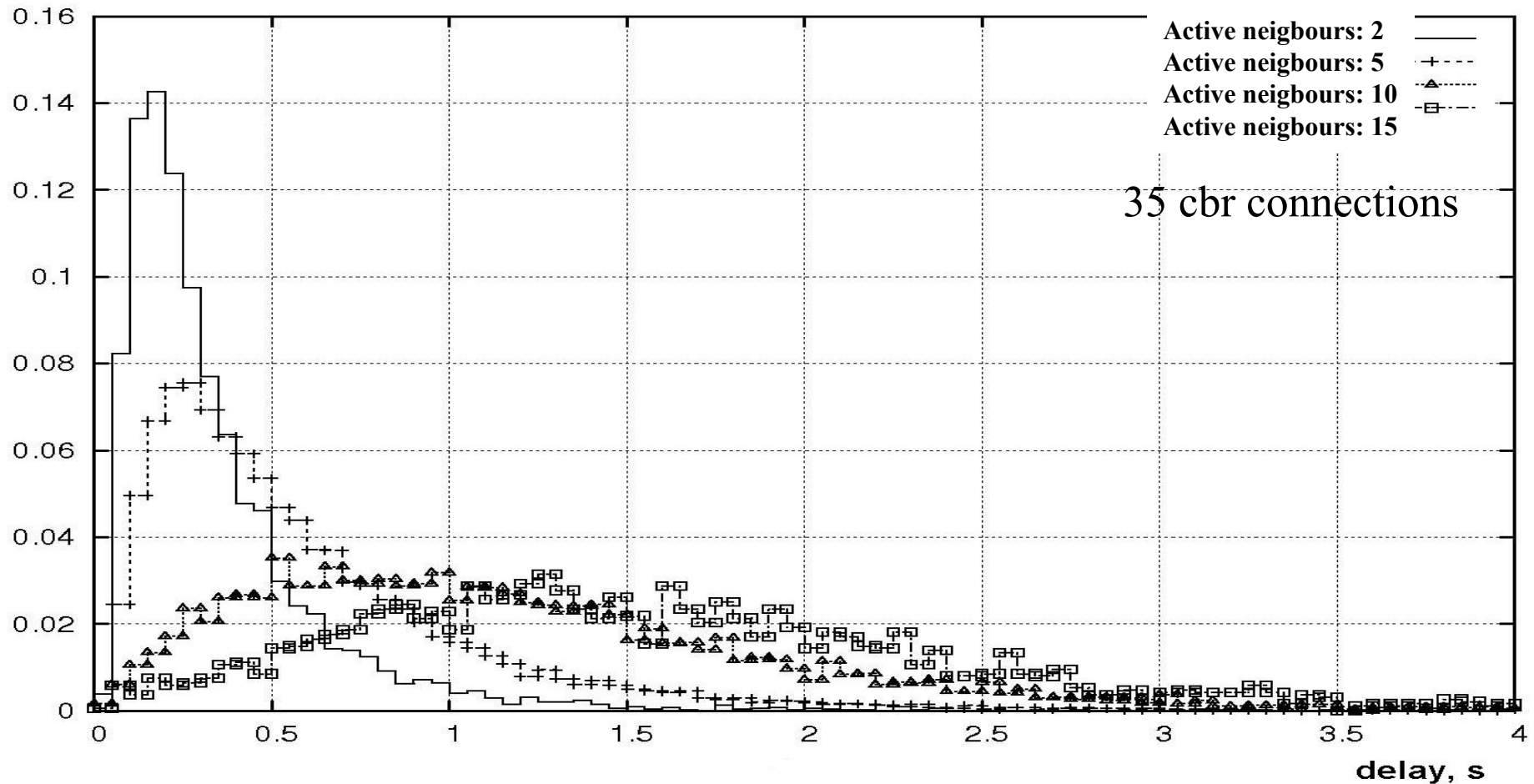
mobile network

MAC Feedback: Detection delay

- After 7 failed RTS retransmissions -> packet loss -> link is failed -> route is failed -> initiating route request
- Unpredicted detection delay

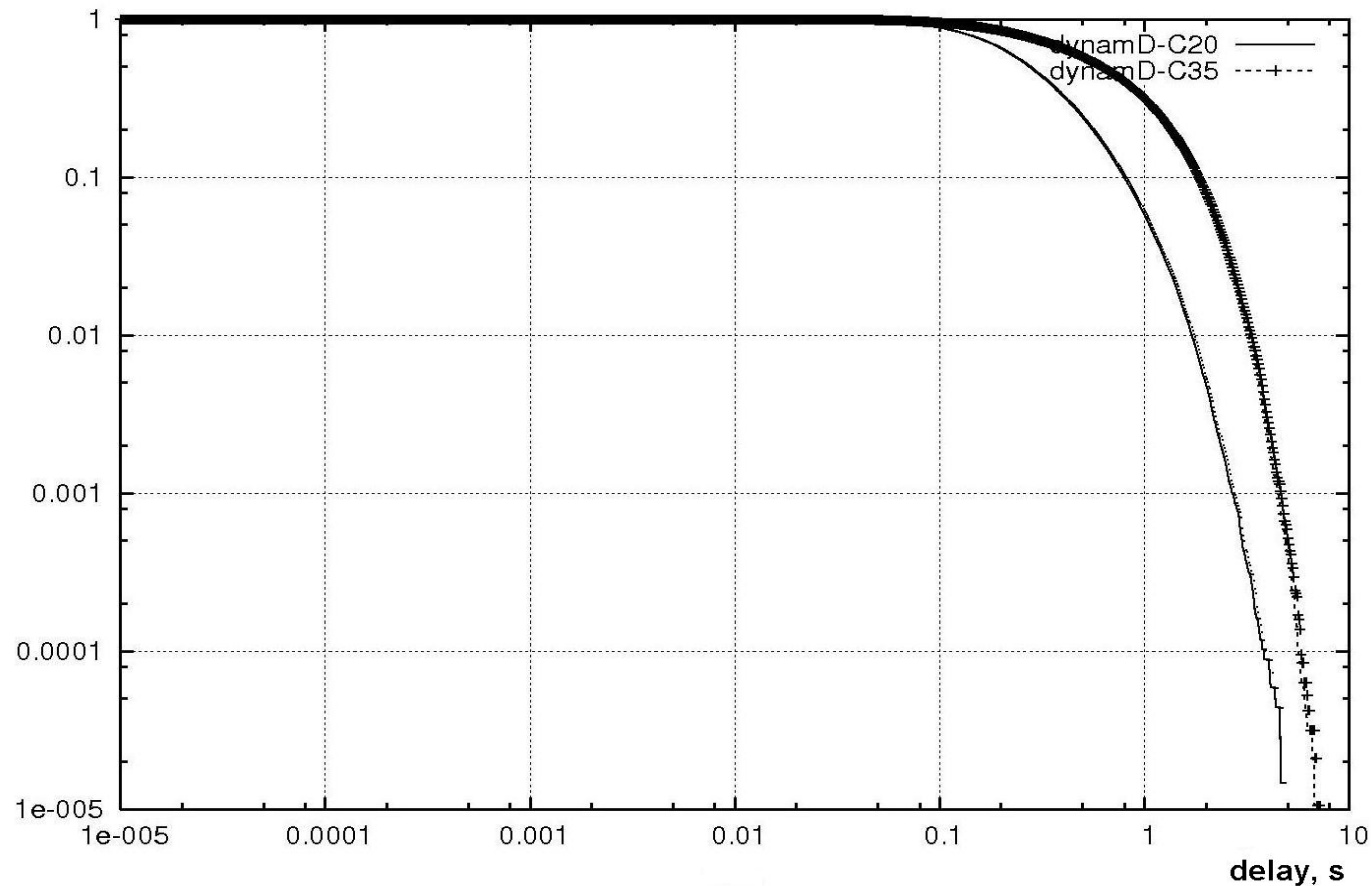


MAC Feedback: Detection Delay



MAC: Detection Delay

Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function



Conclusions - I

Goals

**Correct quick route failure detection with minimum overhead
(energy, bandwidth)**

Route failure detection mechanisms

- **Link level ACKs**
- **“Hello” messages**
- **“passive ACKs” (used in DSR)**
- **end-to-end acks**

Conclusions - II

- **High traffic condition**
 - **detection time of MAC Feedback increases**
 - **number of MAC Feedback „false“ decisions increases**
- **Recommendations from energy efficiency aspect**
 - **for low or moderate traffic – MAC Feedback**
 - **for high traffic – Hello messages**
- **Recommendations from goodput aspect**
 - **static network – Hello messages**
 - **mobile network – MAC Feedback**

Thank you!

