



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ROUTING PROTOCOLS IN AD-HOC WIRELESS NETWORK

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Abstract: Mobile ad hoc networks (MANETs) are self-configured, dynamic and multi hop networks. Routing means the movement of information from source to destination within the connected network. This paper presents some of the work done on routing protocols for ad-hoc wireless network and focuses on classification of routing protocols. The energy consumption analysis of wireless ad hoc network routing protocols under different energy models, relative performance analysis of proactive routing protocols, analyzing the behavior and performance of opportunistic routing protocols, routing in highly dynamic ad hoc networks.

Keywords: Ad hoc network, Routing, MANET

1. INTRODUCTION

MANET is a highly flexible network where nodes can freely move and join, with no fixed infrastructure, and thus it is vulnerable to attacks by malicious users. In MANETs, the nodes communicate with each other without any existing infrastructure and go wireless. The major benefits of MANETs are rapid deployment, robustness, flexibility and inherent support for mobility. The mobility of the nodes is random and nodes organize themselves in arbitrarily topology. MANET has various potential applications, such as emergency search-rescue operations, meeting events, conferences, and battlefield communication between moving vehicles and/or soldiers. The wireless nature of Mobile Ad hoc network needs address issues and challenges. They can multi-hop to the destination. This flexibility of self-configuring and self-administration makes it lucrative for various applications in military operations, wireless mesh networks, wireless sensor networks etc. The wireless nature of mobile Ad hoc network needs address issues such as efficient and reliable routing [1].

The structure of the paper is as follows. Section II deals with related work. Section III shows the design issues and challenges in MANET. Section IV presents the performance metric in MANET. Section V presents the comparison of basic routing protocols and Section VI concludes the paper.

2. RELATED WORK

Exhaustive literature survey is carried on various routing protocols in MANET. Efficient routing methodologies have been proposed satisfying different requirements in MANET. The authors in [3] have analyzed two distinct Dynamic Source Routing (DSR) and Direct-Sequenced Distance Vector Routing (DSDV) protocols. The authors discussed the performance effect on varying the values of the periodic update interval. The results further can help while choosing the values of parameters to be used for DSDV in a real ad hoc network working under certain constraints.

The authors in [4] has discussed about two mobile ad-hoc routing protocols DSDV and AODV where the DSDV is a

proactive protocol driven by routing tables which are maintained at each node. The AODV is a reactive protocol where a route is discovered to a destination on demand.

In [5], the authors have discussed the performance of routing protocol and analyzed these protocols based on network load, mobility, and network size. Analysis results verified the DSDV and AODV routing protocol performances.

In [6], authors presented the performance of DSDV protocol for four different mobility models called Random Waypoint, Reference Point Group Mobility, Gauss Markov & Manhattan Mobility Model with varying network load & speed and proved that DSDV protocol with RPGM mobility model has optimized results with varying load and speed of network.

The authors in [7] present different routing protocols proposed in literature and also provides a comparison between them. They can be categorized broadly as proactive and reactive and hybrid protocols. A comparative study of Reactive, Proactive and Hybrid routing protocols is given. They have analyzed various issues in routing.

The design issues and challenges due to various unique characteristics of MANET were studied and analyzed in [8]. Further, various to be considered for designing and selection of a routing protocol in ad-hoc network with stressing on changing topology due to mobility of the nodes is discussed.

Findings of literature survey, motivates to design efficient routing protocol with different design issues, characteristics and QoS requirements [9].

3. ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

The following section details about issues and challenges based on basic characteristic of MANET.

a. Characteristics of MANET

The main characteristics of MANET that cause routing protocols to overcome various issues and challenges are listed as follows.

1. Infrastructure less and no central administration leads to frequent topology change
2. Deal with autonomous terminal that have self organizing ability
3. Handling dynamic topology due to node mobility
4. Wireless links are prone attack
5. No centralized control and No access point required
6. Support Multi hop routing
7. Light-weight terminal with limited battery back up

b. Design issues of routing protocols:

The design issues of routing protocols in MANET are given as follows.

1. Handling nodes mobility
2. Maintenance of route
3. Unpredictable topology change
4. Infrastructure less and self-operated
5. Autonomous
6. Unreliability of wireless medium
7. Difficulty in discovery of devices
8. Limited resources availability.
9. Security towards internal and external attacks

In Ad hoc networks basic routing protocols are dynamic source routing protocol (DSR), destination sequenced distance vector (DSDV) and Ad hoc On Demand Distance Vector (AODV) are analyzed based on performance metric as discussed in next section.

4. PERFORMANCE METRIC

The various performances metric to be considered are given as follows [10].

- I. Packet Delivery Ratio : The ratio of number of packet sent from source to destination

$$P_{dr} = \frac{\text{total packet received at destination}}{\text{total packet sent from source}} \dots(1)$$

Where, P_{dr} : packet delivery ratio

- II. Packet Dropped: The count of packets that are not received by the destination

$$P_{dropped} = P_{ts} - P_{rc} \times E_{ele} \times n \dots(2)$$

Where, $P_{dropped}$: Packet dropping rate

P_{ts} : total packet sent from source

P_{rc} : total packet received at destination

E_{ele} : dissipated energy by radio to run

- III. End To End Delay: The delay experienced by a packet from the time it was sent by a source till the time it was received at the destination

$$D = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^s (P_{ri} - P_{si}) \dots(3)$$

Where,

D: end- to-end delay

N: number of successfully received packets

P_{ri} : packet i received time

P_{si} : packet i sent time

i : unique packet id

- IV. Routing Overhead: The number of control packets produced per mobile node. Control packets include route requests, replies and error messages.

- V. Route Length: The average route length given in terms of the number of hops that the all the packets require to reach the destination from the source.

5. COMPARISON OF BASIC ROUTING PROTOCOLS

Table 1 shows the comparison of routing protocols in wireless sensor networks.

Table 1. Comparison of basic routing protocols

Parameter	DSR	AODV	DSDV
Routing Type	Reactive	Reactive	Proactive
Route discovery	On –Demand	On–demand	Table- driven
Feature	Has route discovery and route maintenance	Support unicast and multicast	Solve routing loop problem
Path information	Routing table not needed, as route is contained in packet header	Path set-up done only when needed	Routing table store path information and must be regularly updated. This consume battery and bandwidth
Limitation	Not scalable to large network. Intermediate node spend lot of time to process any control information	AODV is vulnerable to various attack as it is based on cooperation among all nodes	Not available for highly dynamic networks
Delay	More than AODV	Less than DSDV	Less
Routing overhead	More than AODV	Less than DSDV	Less
Packet delivery ratio	Less than AODV	Least	More than AODV

Various protocols considered for comparison are DSR, AODV, DSDV routing protocols. These routing protocols can be broadly classified into proactive, reactive and table driven routing protocols. Various performance metrics supported by these routing are listed.

6. CONCLUSION

Routing protocols in MANET is an important research area. Efficient design of routing protocol must deal with various issues to be considered for achieving reliable routing with less power consumption and error rates in network. The study presents review the basic routing protocols of wireless ad hoc network technology and the comparative study among these basic routing protocols highlights their applicability to meet the needs of different applications.

7. REFERENCES

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