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End-To-End Delay with Markovian Queuing Based Optimum Route Allocation For Manets

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Abstract: *With the recent development in wireless communication technologies, mobile ad hoc networks (MANETs) have become applicable for several critical applications, mainly, rescue emergency, relief measures for disaster, network coverage for cellular networks, and so on. This paper focuses on End-to-End delay methoding with Multi Hop Routing using Optimal Route Allocation. In this work we propose an integrated approach that addresses both storage buffer and security for MANET with improved end to end delay analysis. Optimal route allocation is first made by applying dynamic routing protocol. The cross-section profile for each route path's buffer constraint is handled by introducing storage of buffer of relay mobile node (i.e. router) using Markovian Queuing method. This is to minimize the link cost between the selected optimal routes. Finally, security between the nodes is ensured through Multiple Unique Hash Chain method. An extensive simulation are conducted to illustrate the efficiency of our delay analysis as well as the impacts of network parameters on delay performance, packet delivery ratio and storage buffer with respect to data packet size and data packet generating rate.*
Keywords: *Mobile ad hoc networks, Quality of service, End-to-End delay, Integer Programming method, Markovian Queuing, Hash Chain method.*

I. Introduction

In a network where certain communicating routes between mobile nodes do not exist, is referred to as the delay tolerant networks. In these types of delay tolerant networks, the nodes communicate either by the pre-defined routes or through other nodes. Certain types of issues occurs when the network is said to be distributed and positioned into different areas because of the high mobility rate or when the network prolongs over several distances. End-to-End Delay methoding in Buffer-limited (E2ED-B) [1] mobile ad hoc networks focused on two-hop relay mobile ad hoc networks for end-to-end delay analysis. The E2ED-B framework combined the theories of fixed-point (FP), quasi-birth-and-death process, and embedded Markov chain.

To the occupancy states of relay buffer, the Markov chain theory was then applied to categorize packet delivery process. However, the end-to-end delay methoding in buffer limited constraints with 2HR (E2ED-B) did not take into consideration the security aspects and the constraint on buffer space was not addressed. The framework did not investigate E2E delay methoding for MANETs with multi-hop routing schemes, therefore increasing the routing overhead.

. The main contributions of this paper are summarized as follows.

- To improve end-to-end delay by obtaining optimal route with the aid of Integer Programming method.
- To design a Markovian Queuing method that reduces link cost significantly by improving storage buffer.
- To ensure security with the aid of Multiple Unique Hash Chains, where the keys are distributed to the mobile nodes on the basis of their hop distances for packet authentication.The paper is organized as follows. In the next section (Section 2), we discuss some related work in end-to-end delay analysis in MANET. In Section 3, the proposed framework, E2E delay methoding for MANETs with Markovian Queuing-based Optimum Route Allocation (MQ-ORA) is presented with the algorithm and block diagram. In Section 4, experimental setup to conduct the proposed work is provided.

II. Literature Review

Several research works were conducted by different researchers in the area of end to end delay analysis in MANET. Greedy Geographic Routing was provided in [2] where the decision regarding route was made on the basis of neighboring nodes closest to the destination node. Link estimation and swarm intelligence were applied in [3] to analyze the routing performance resulting in the improvement of total number of route discovery. Another multi-path QoS routing method was analyzed in [4].

Many influential variables play a vital role in analyzing end to end delay. Two methods based on Radial Basis Function (RBF) and Generalized Regression Neural Network (GRNN) was applied in [5] to analyze the end to end delay. An efficient routing for large scale MANET was discussed in [6] based on hierarchical routing.

In this paper, we propose an effective End-to-End delay methoding detector based on the combination of cooperative network and dynamic routing protocol. We provide an Optimal Route Allocation framework to select the best combination.

III. Methodology

In this section, an end-to-end delay analysis framework for MANET using Markovian Queuing-based Optimum Route Allocation (MQ-ORA) is presented. The proposed framework is performed on the network settings provided in the experimental section.

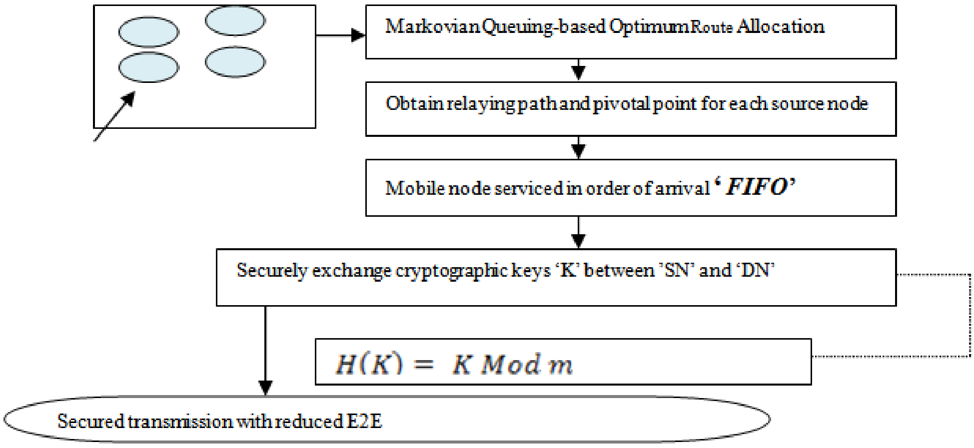

Figure 1- Block diagram of Markovian Queuing-based Optimum Route Allocation

The MQ-ORA framework is divided into Optimum Route Allocation-based Multi Hop Routing method, Markovian Queuing method and Secured Multiple Unique Hash Chain method. Finally, detailed performance analysis is made and compared with the E2ED-B [1].

As shown in figure 1, the Markovian Queuing-based Optimum Route Allocation method provides a way for safe and secure transmission of data packets between mobile nodes in MANET. In this proposed method, buffer constraint is reduced via link cost minimization. With the improved buffer cost, end to end delay is said to be ensured.

3.1 Optimum Route Allocation-based Multi Hop Routing method

Given a limited number of routes, the goal of mobile ad hoc network is to obtain the optimum route to increase the resource utilization and therefore improve packet delivery ratio, with reduced end to end delay. In the proposed MQ-ORA framework, Multi Hop Routing (MHR) scheme is introduced to provide better connection between mobile nodes in network. This is said to be achieved via cooperative network. Here, the route is represented by a pair and is mathematically denoted as given below.

$$R = (t, RN_i) \qquad \textit{(1)}$$

From (1), the route 'R' is said to be established between the nodes in network with the aid of the relay nodes 'RN_i' at a specific time slot 't'. In order to ensure Optimum Route Allocation in the proposed MQ-ORA framework, process of establishing ORA-based MHR is instigated. In order to perform Route Allocation, whenever a source node makes a call request, a relaying path is set up to relay signals for the call, where the call is considered as a session. It is mathematically formulated as given below.

$$RP_j \rightarrow \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} S_i SN \qquad \textit{(2)}$$

From (2), for each source node 'SN', a relay path 'RP_j' for each session 'S_i' is established. Each mobile node on the path is assigned a route for the session. To design a starting point of a session in a source node, a pivotal point, called source point S is defined, where source node possess several pivotal points 'P_k', each point for different session. It is mathematically formulated as given below.

$$s \rightarrow \sum_{k=1}^{n} P_k \qquad \textit{(3)}$$

Given a set of relaying paths, the objective of the proposed work is to identify a route that minimizes the total packet relaying delay using Integer programming method. Let us consider a time-slot and relay node of a route.

Let 'T_max' and 'RN_max' denote the maximum time-slot and maximum number of relay nodes in the network. Now, the route assigned in the proposed framework using integer programming method is done through two binary variables. The two binary variables are represented by '$\{0, 1\}$'.

$$x(p,t) = \begin{cases} 1, if\ p\ \in V\ is\ assigned\ a\ time\ slot\ t \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

$$y(q,RN) = \begin{cases} 1, if\ p\ \in V\ is\ assigned\ a\ relay\ node\ RN \\ 0, otherwise \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

The pseudo code representation of Optimum Route Allocation using Integer Programming, called, Integer Programming-based Optimum Route Allocation algorithm is provided below.

Input: Source Node 'SN', Session 'S_i', maximum time-slot 'T_max', maximum number of relay nodes 'RN_max'
Output: Optimized route allocated

Begin
For each Source Node 'SN'
Measure relay path using eq. (2)
Obtain pivotal point using eq. (3)
Measure the route using eq. (4) and eq. (5)
End for
End

Algorithm 1 – Integer Programming-based Optimum Route Allocation algorithm

The above algorithm using Integer Programming method provides an optimal solution in reducing the delay in packet transmission between the mobile nodes in network. It also ensures optimal routing through relaying paths using the pivotal points for each session.

3.2 Markovian Queuing method

Once the optimal route allocation is made, the proposed framework next uses a Markovian Queuing method with the objective of solving the buffer constraint and therefore improving the issues related to storage. The buffer of Relay Mobile Node in [1] is limited due to its storage space limitation and computing limitation. This storage of Buffer of Relay Mobile Node (router) is improved in the proposed framework by solving the buffer constraint via M/M/1/B queuing method (i.e. Markovian Queuing method) through service providers. Figure 2 shows the flow diagram of Markovian Queuing method.

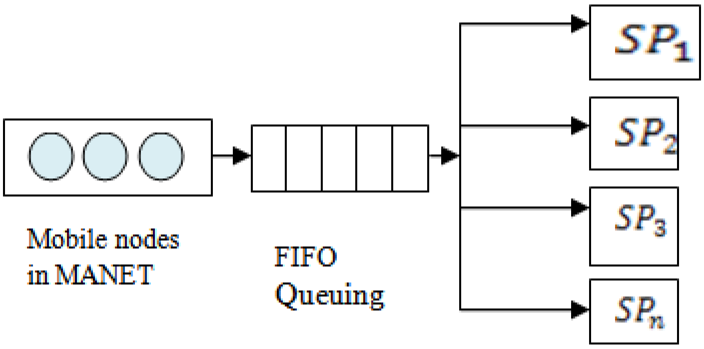

Figure 2 Flow diagram of Markovian Queuing method

With Markovian Queuing method, the service providers in the proposed framework adopt FIFO where the mobile node in MANET is serviced in order of arrival.

$$if\ mn\ in\ service\ cell\ ahead = empty \quad (6)$$

$$if\ mn\ is\ waiting\ cell\ ahead = occupied \quad (7)$$

From (6) and (7), the service providers see to that if the mobile node 'mn' is in service or waiting. This is because only two configurations are said to be possible. They are either '$empty$' or '$occupied$'.

3.3 Secured Multiple Unique Hash Chain method

Finally, with the service providers following a FIFO Markovian Queuing method, the proposed framework provides security using Multiple Unique Hash Chain method. To achieve security during packet transmission between source and destination nodes, the proposed framework uses a Diffie-Hellman-Hash algorithm.

An objective of using the Diffie-Hellman-Hash algorithm in the proposed framework is that it possesses a method of securely exchanging cryptographic keys over a public channel, using multiplicative group of integers 'p' and 'q' respectively. The value of 'p' is selected in such a way that it is a prime number. On the other hand, the value of 'q', is a primitive root module 'p'.

$$q = primitive\ root\ (p) \quad (8)$$

The generated cryptographic keys are used for a particular session. Followed by the generation of cryptographic keys, the Diffie-Hellman output is hashed using the division remainder method. For each mobile node with particular session, the initial key is used to encrypt the next key element with the resultant value being the initial key and the next key element respectively. That number is then used as a divisor into each original value or key to extract a quotient and a remainder. The remainder is the resultant key element (i.e. cryptographic keys) is hashed with the data packet. The pseudo code representation of Diffie- Hellman-Hash algorithm for providing security is provided below.

Input: Source Node 'SN', Session 'S_i', maximum time-slot 'T_max', multiplicative group of integers 'p', 'q'
Output: Secured data packet transmission
1. **Begin**
2. **For** each Source Node 'SN' with Session 'S_i'
3. Obtain the value of 'p'
4. Evaluate the value of 'q' using eqn (8)
5. **End for**
6. **End**

Algorithm 2 – Diffie- Hellman-Hash algorithm

The above algorithm using Division Remainder method enhances the security for the data packets being delivered and therefore reducing the delay in packet transmission between mobile nodes.

IV. Performance evaluation

This section evaluates the proposed multi hop routing scheme by simulation results by adopting NS2 simulator. Study presents the performance of Markovian Queuing-based Optimum Route Allocation (MQ-ORA) method and compares with its traditional End-to-End Delay in Buffer Limited [E2ED-BL] method [1].

To evaluate the performance of MQ-ORA method, we consider a network consisting of 70 nodes within the 1000 * 1000 rectangular area and uses Random Waypoint Method as the mobile method. The source destination combination for MQ-ORA method is spread in the network in random form where the data packet generating rate is set as 10, 20, 30,…, 70 packets / second.

V. Discussion

In this section the result analysis of MQ-ORA method is made and compared with the existing method, End-to-End Delay in Buffer Limited [E2ED-BL] [1] in MANET. In this section the scenario with 70 mobile nodes within the defined area and the number of data packet size in the range of 100KB and 700KB is considered. Each mobile node moves with the velocity of 0 – 15 m/s and the simulation method were executed 7 times. To evaluate the efficiency of MQ-ORA method, the following metrics like end-to-end delay, packet delivery ratio, storage buffer in MANET is measured.

5.1 End-to-End Delay

End-to-end delay refers to the time taken for a packet to be transmitted across a network from source to destination. It is measured in terms of milliseconds (ms) and is mathematically formulated as given below.

$$E2E_{delay} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} Time\ (DP_i)_{SN \rightarrow DN} \quad (9)$$

From (9), end-to-end delay is measured using the data packet size 'DP', with source node and destination node denoted by 'SN' and 'DN' respectively.

Figure 3 shows the end-to-end delay comparison of the proposed MQ-ORA method with the existing E2ED-BL [1] method. To conduct experiments and analyze end-to-end delay, a network scenario with data packet size in the range of 100KB to 700KB is considered. The resulting graph is plotted in figure 3. Its performance increases with the increase in the number of data packets, though linearity is not said to be observed due to the topological changes. In figure 3 we can see that the Integer Programming-based Optimum Route Allocation algorithm deployed in MQ-ORA method performs better in terms of end-to-end delay compared to the other conventional method [1]. Table -1 shows the tabulation for end-to-end delay measured in terms of milliseconds(ms).

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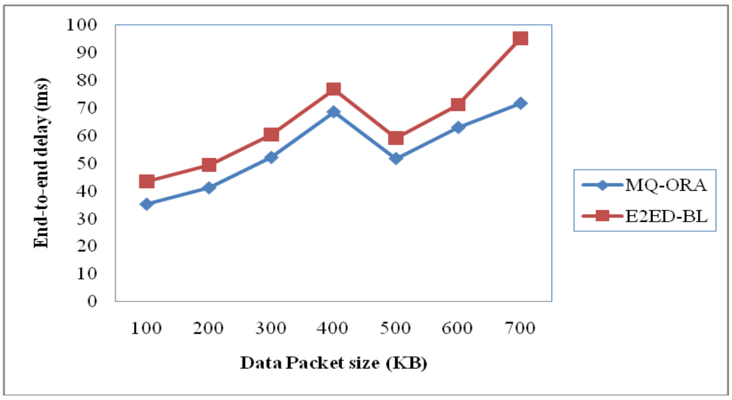

Figure 3: End-to-End delay comparisons of MQ-ORA with E2ED-BL

Data Packet size (KB)	End-to-end delay (ms)	
	MQ-ORA	E2ED-BL
100	35.42	43.52
200	41.32	49.43
300	52.31	60.41
400	68.76	76.86
500	51.90	59.23
600	63.14	71.23
700	71.85	95.32

Table : 1

While E2ED-BL [1] method improved end-to-end delay but at the cost of buffer, whereas by applying the Integer Programming-based Optimum Route Allocation algorithm not only the data end-to-end delay rate is improved but at the rate of improved buffer.

5.2 Packet Delivery Ratio

Packet delivery ratio refers to the average rate of successful data packets received at the destination over a communication channel. It is measured in terms of packets/second (pps).

$$PDR = \frac{DP_r}{DP_{gr}} \qquad (10)$$

Data Packet generating rate	Packet Delivery Ratio (pps)	
	MQ-ORA	E2ED-BL
10	8	6
20	15	12
30	25	19
40	35	31
50	43	39
60	56	51
70	65	60

Table 2 Tabulation for Packet Delivery Ratio

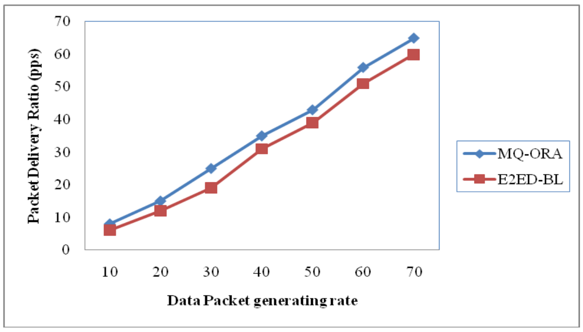

Figure 4 Packet Delivery Ratio comparisons of MQ-ORA with E2ED-BL

To depict this issue, packet delivery ratio for rendering quality of service is measured. It is the ratio of data packets received to the data packet generating rate.

Figure 4 shows the quantitative results to compare the packet delivery ratio performance of the two methods. To investigate the impact of packet delivery ratio utilization, we ran a simulation varying the data packet generating rate in the network. Specifically we fix the maximum speed of mobile node to 40 m/s and vary the number of mobile nodes from 10 to 70. Figure-4 shows that the packet delivery ratio with varying mobile nodes increases as the number of mobile nodes increases by applying all the methods.

5.3 Storage Buffer

Storage buffer refers to the number of temporary storage of data packets of other nodes, i.e., waiting to be sent to a device or node. It is measured in terms of kilobits per second (Kbps). Table 3 illustrates the storage buffer rate for storage of other node's packets versus data packet generating rate. As shown in the figure, the storage buffer is proportional to the data packet generating rate. As the data packet generating rate increase and the data packet size also increases, the MR-ORA method occupies higher storage buffer compared to E2ED-BL [1].

Data Packet generating rate	Storage Buffer (Kbps)	
	MQ-ORA	E2ED-BL
10	50	42
20	65	57
30	72	64
40	75	67
50	82	74
60	73	65
70	80	72

Table 3 Tabulation for storage buffer

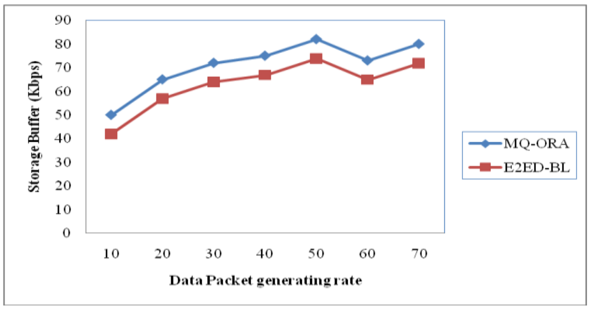

Figure 5 Storage buffer comparisons of MQ-ORA with E2ED-BL

Figure 5 illustrates the storage buffer comparison. From the graph and results, we observed that as the data packet generating rate increases though storage buffer increases, comparatively the performance of MQ-ORA method is better than that of E2ED-BL by 13%. As a result, storage buffer is said to be ensured and therefore transmit the total packets to the destination in an efficient manner.

VI. Conclusion

This paper represents a significant step towards the end-to-end delay modeling in MANETs. With the help of the theories of Optimum Route Allocation-based Multi Hop Routing, Markovian Queuing and Secured Multiple Unique Hash Chain method, a novel theoretical framework has been developed to efficiently depict the highly dynamics in such networks. Also, it is expected the framework can shed light on the E2E delay modeling for multi-hop MANETs. By measuring the optimal routing, we propose a Diffie- Hellman-Hash algorithm based on the cryptographic keys to ensure genuine data packet transmission with the aid of division remainder method. Extensive simulations have been conducted to validate the efficiency and applicability of our framework.

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