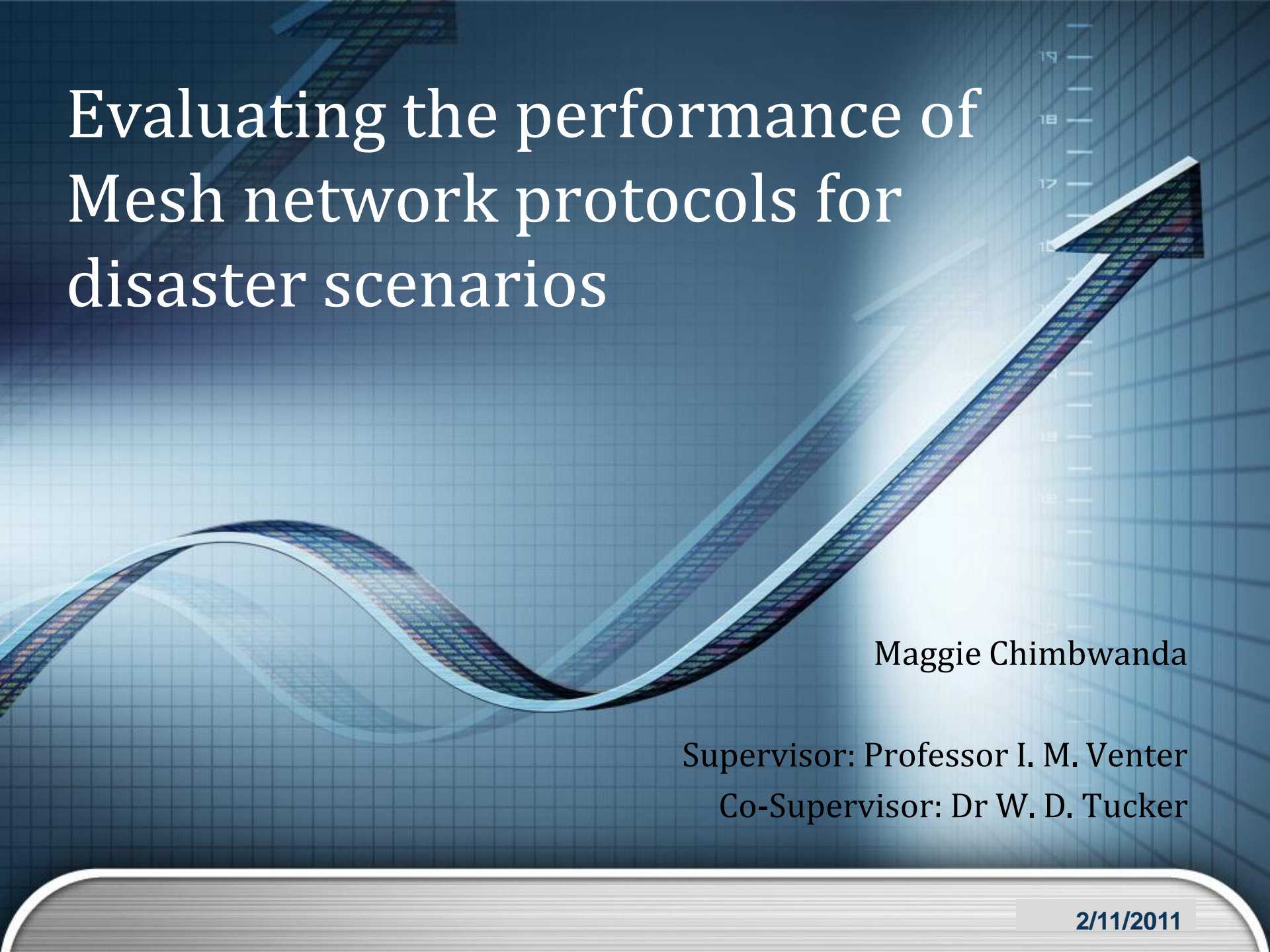


# Evaluating the performance of Mesh network protocols for disaster scenarios



Maggie Chimbwanda

Supervisor: Professor I. M. Venter

Co-Supervisor: Dr W. D. Tucker

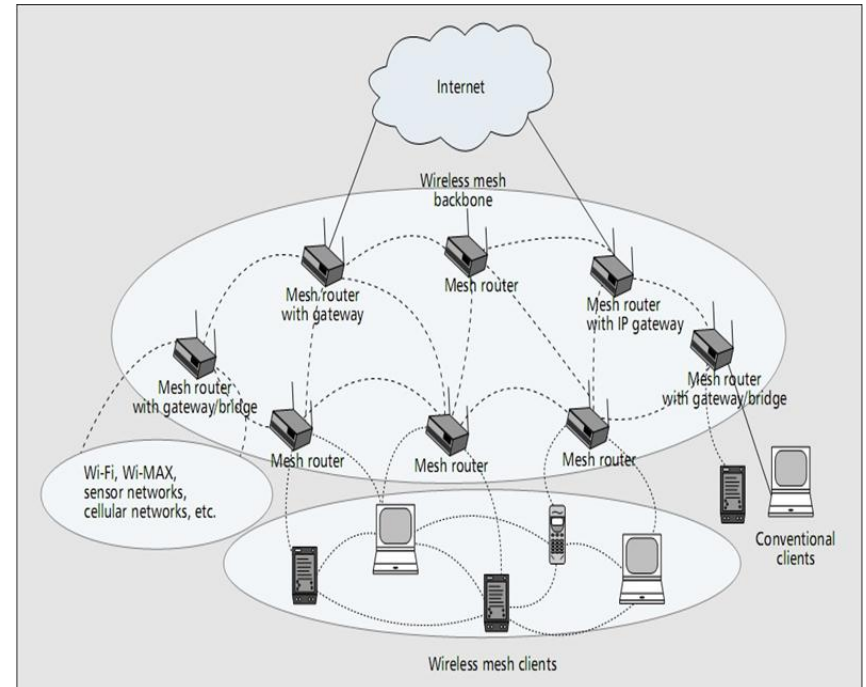
# Contents

- Mesh network introduction
- Project review
  - Term 1 - user requirements
  - Term 2 - prototype
  - Term 3 - simulation testing
- Test results analysis
- Comparative analysis
- Project conclusion
- Future work

# Introduction

## Wireless Mesh Networks

- A group of self-organized and self-configured mesh clients and routers interconnected via wireless links.
- Application - Emergency and disaster networking.



# Introduction (2)

## ❖ Project Aim

- ❑ Evaluate the routing protocols:

**AODV (ad hoc on demand vector),**

**DSR (demand source routing),**

**OLSR (optimized link-state routing),** when using **UDP (user datagram protocol).**

- ❑ Test which is the best routing protocol for these applications under the performance metrics **throughput, delay, and network load.**

## ❖ Performance Metrics

- ❑ **Throughput** – tests the total amount of data that reaches the receiver (from the source) compared to the time taken by the receiver to receive the last packet.
- ❑ **Delay** - tests the time taken by packets to pass through the network.
- ❑ **Network Load** - test the amount of data traffic carried by the network.

## ❖ Simulation Tool

- ❑ **OPNET** (optimized network evaluation tool)

# User requirements & analysis

- ❑ Gathered data from
  - Users - Campus protection Service (CPS).
  - Documentation.
- ❑ Users want:
  - To communicate through voice and video.

User requirement	Application required	Transport protocol used
Voice	Voice over IP	User datagram protocol (UDP)
Video	Video conferencing	User datagram protocol (UDP)

# Prototype

## ❖ Pilot Study

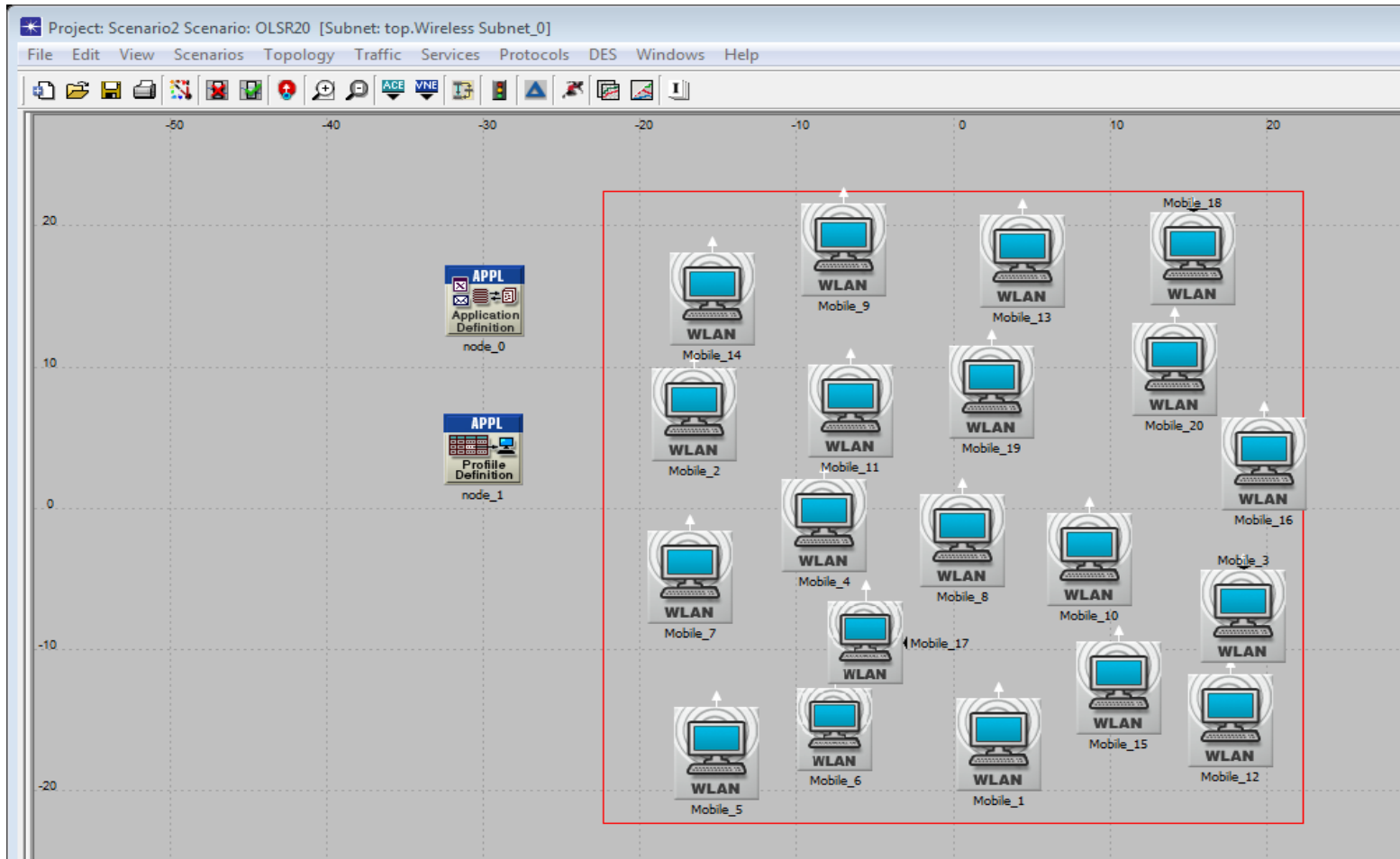
- ❑ A small scale preliminary study conducted before a large-scale quantitative project is implemented.
- ❑ Checks the feasibility.
- ❑ Improves the design of the whole project.
- ❑ Acquaint with OPNET software.

Scenario	Parameters						
	No. of nodes	Routing protocols	Transport protocol	Performance metrics	Simulation radius	Mobility rate	Simulation time
Pilot	4	AODV, DSR, OLSR	UDP	Throughput, delay, network load	100m x 100m	5 meters/sec	10 min

# Simulation testing

Exp	Parameters							
	No. of nodes	Routing protocols	Transport protocol	Testing parameters	Radius	Mobility rate	Simulation time	Application
1	4	AODV, DSR, OLSR	UDP	Throughput, delay, network load	500m x 500m	5 meters/sec	10 min	Voice
2	7	AODV, DSR, OLSR	UDP	Throughput, delay, network load	500m x 500m	5 meters/sec	10 min	Voice
3	10	AODV, DSR, OLSR	UDP	Throughput, delay, network load	1000m x 1000m	5 meters/sec	10 min	Voice
4	20	AODV, DSR, OLSR	UDP	Throughput, delay, network load	2000m x 2000m	5 meters/sec	10 min	Voice
5	40	AODV, DSR, OLSR	UDP	Throughput, delay, network load	2000m x 2000m	5 meters/sec	10 min	Voice

# Simulation in OPNET





# Test results analysis

- ❖ Global – from the whole network.
- ❖ Individual experiments.
- ❖ Testing parameters
  - throughput -> high means a good outcome, whereas for,
  - delay and
  - network load -> low means a good outcome.

# Comparative analysis

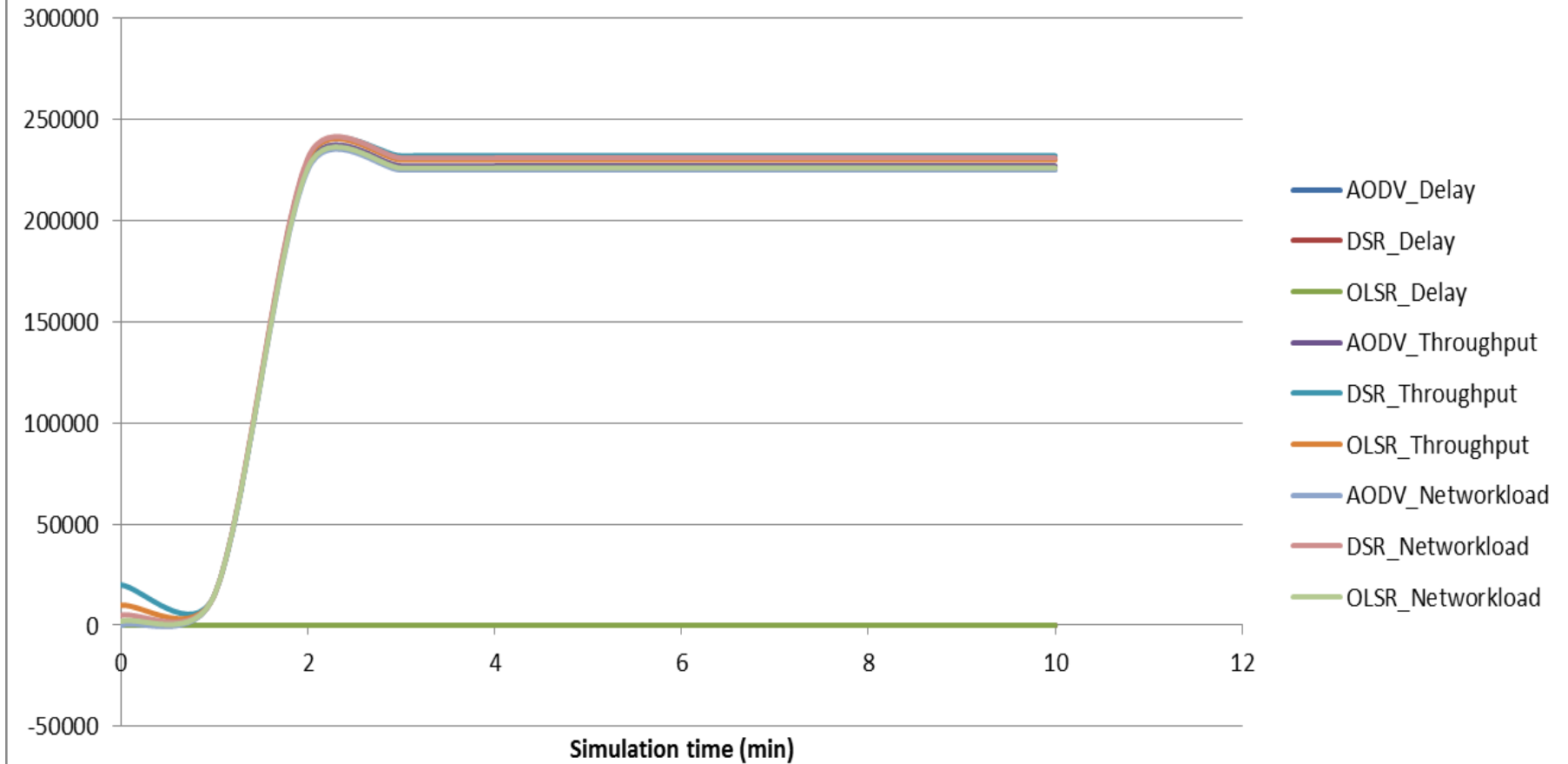
- ❖ First – look at average values for each protocol
- ❖ Second - look at performance of all three protocols for each experiment.
  - To get an idea of how scalability affects the protocols performance.
- ❖ Third – look at performance of all experiments under each testing parameter.
  - To get an idea of the performance of each protocol under that specific metric.

# Results

Nodes	Parameters	AODV	DSR	OLSR
4	Throughput (bit/sec)	227,456	231,509.33	231,392
	Delay (sec)	0.0004436	0.0002972	0.0003597
	Network load (bit/sec)	225,056	230,677.33	225,056
7	Throughput (bit/sec)	461,248	464,426.66	480,384
	Delay (sec)	0.0007877	0.0003839	0.0007509
	Network load (bit/sec)	450,112	464,661.33	450,208
10	Throughput (bit/sec)	603,584	586,986.66	643,520
	Delay (sec)	0.0015	0.000975	0.0008170
	Network load (bit/sec)	562,688	587,221.33	569,280
20	Throughput (bit/sec)	2,881,698.66	876,216	1,206,578.66
	Delay (sec)	2.369853	5.765952	2.087846
	Network load (bit/sec)	849,645.66	892,045.33	763,914.66
40	Throughput (bit/sec)	12,661,229.33	1,072,970.66	4,153,493.33
	Delay (sec)	4.78048	12.351543	3.211828
	Network load (bit/sec)	1,156,144	819,378.66	943,986.66

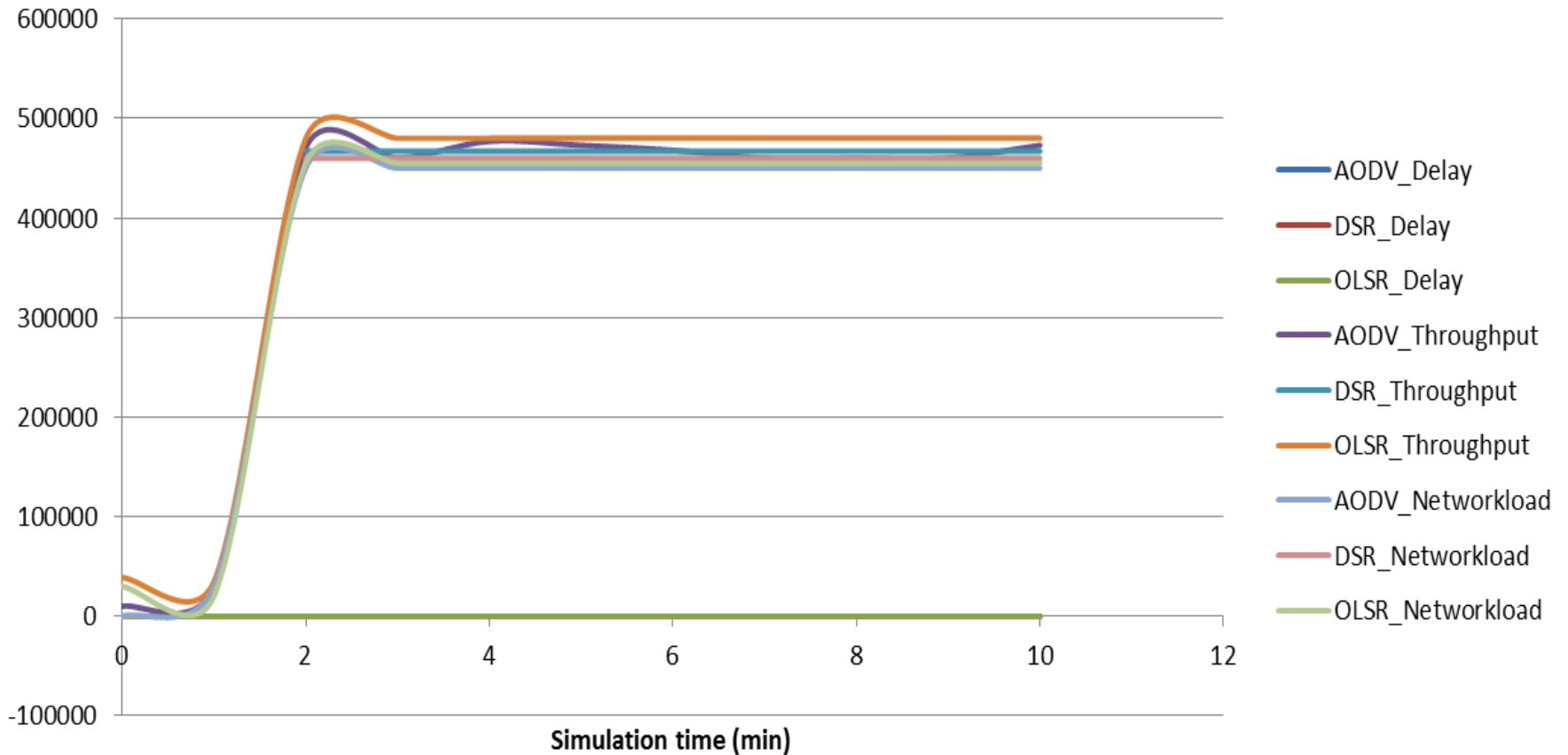
# Results (2)

## AODV, DSR, & OLSR results with 4 nodes



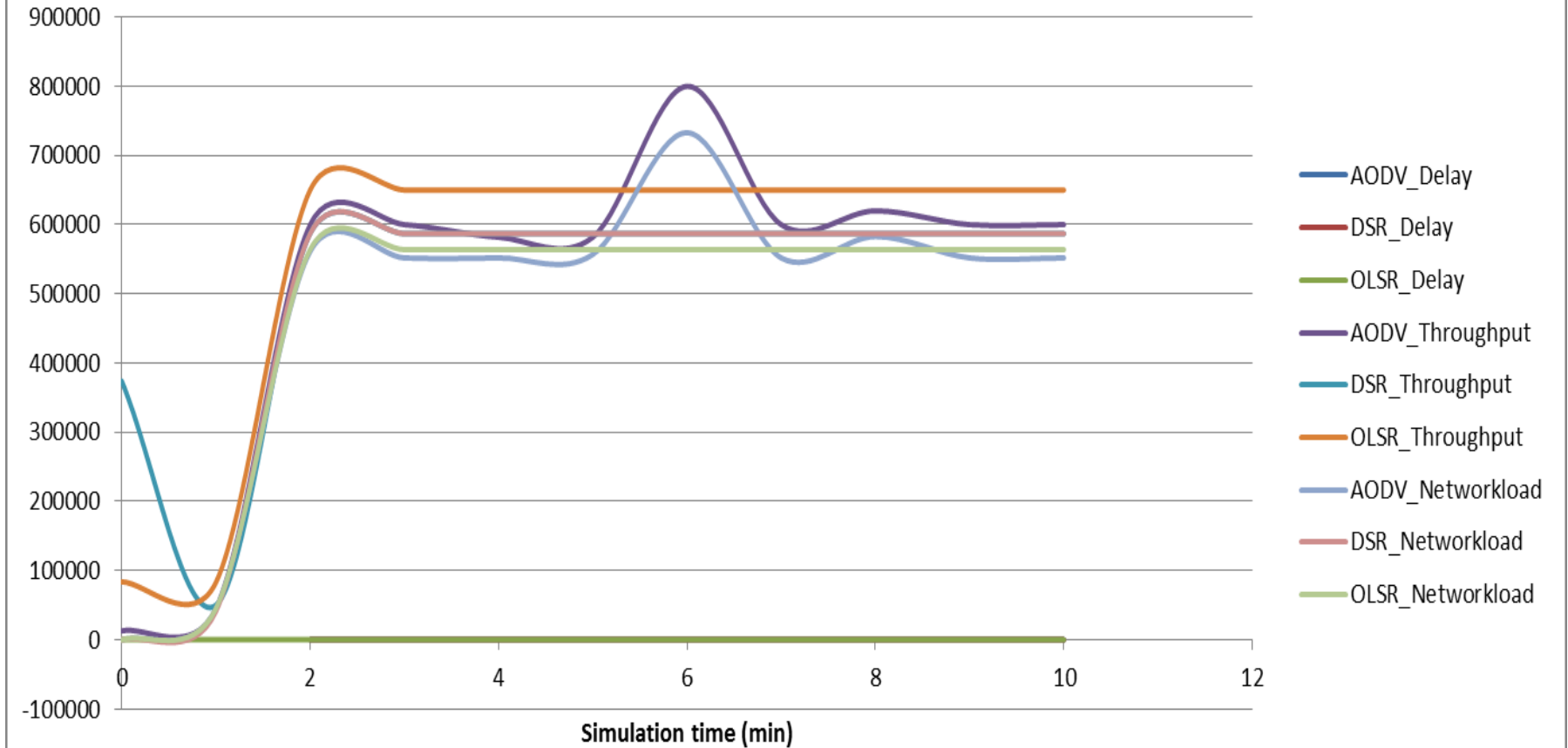
# Results (3)

## AODV, DSR, & OLSR results with 7 nodes



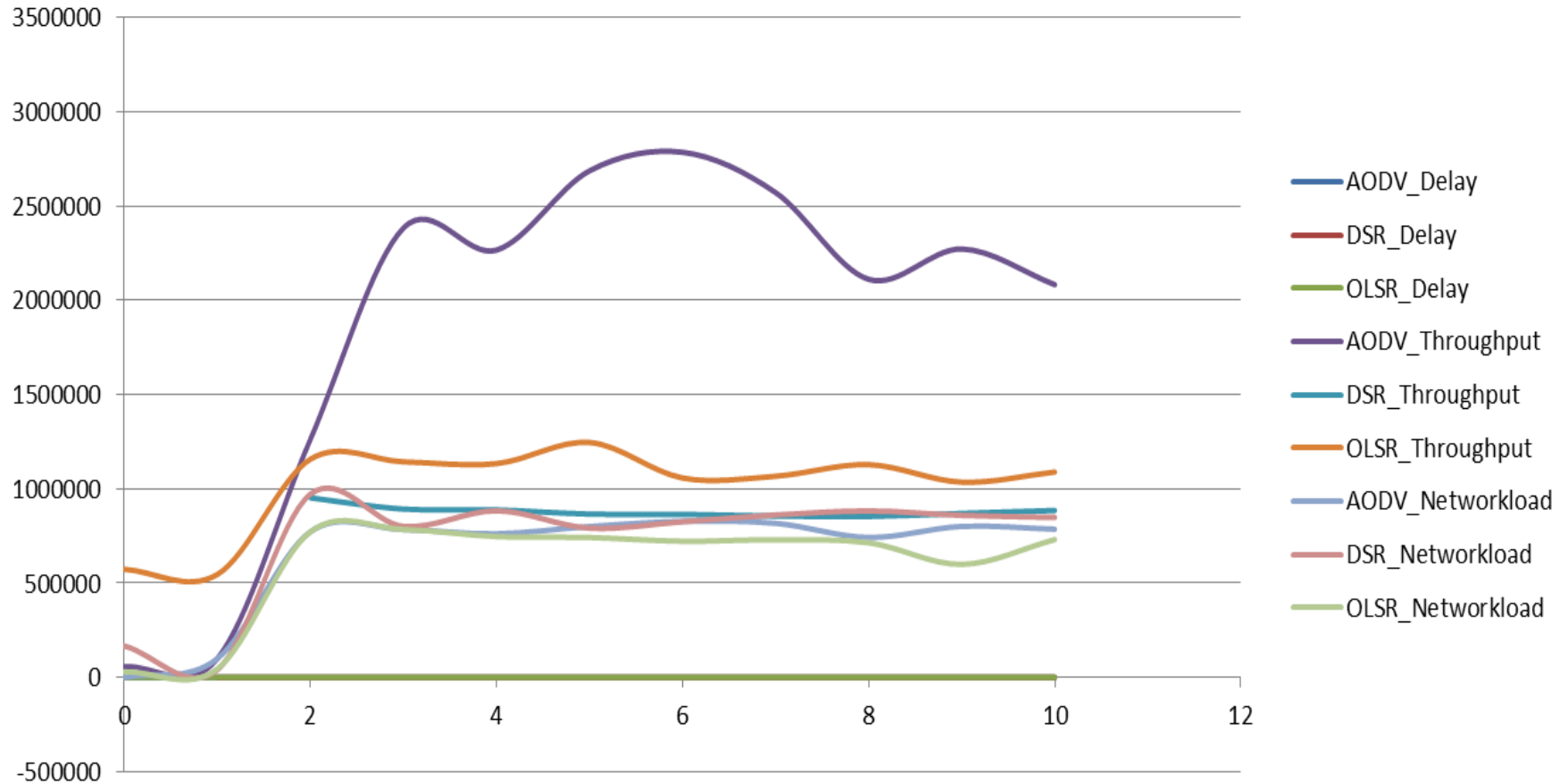
# Results (4)

## AODV, DSR, & OLSR results with 10 nodes



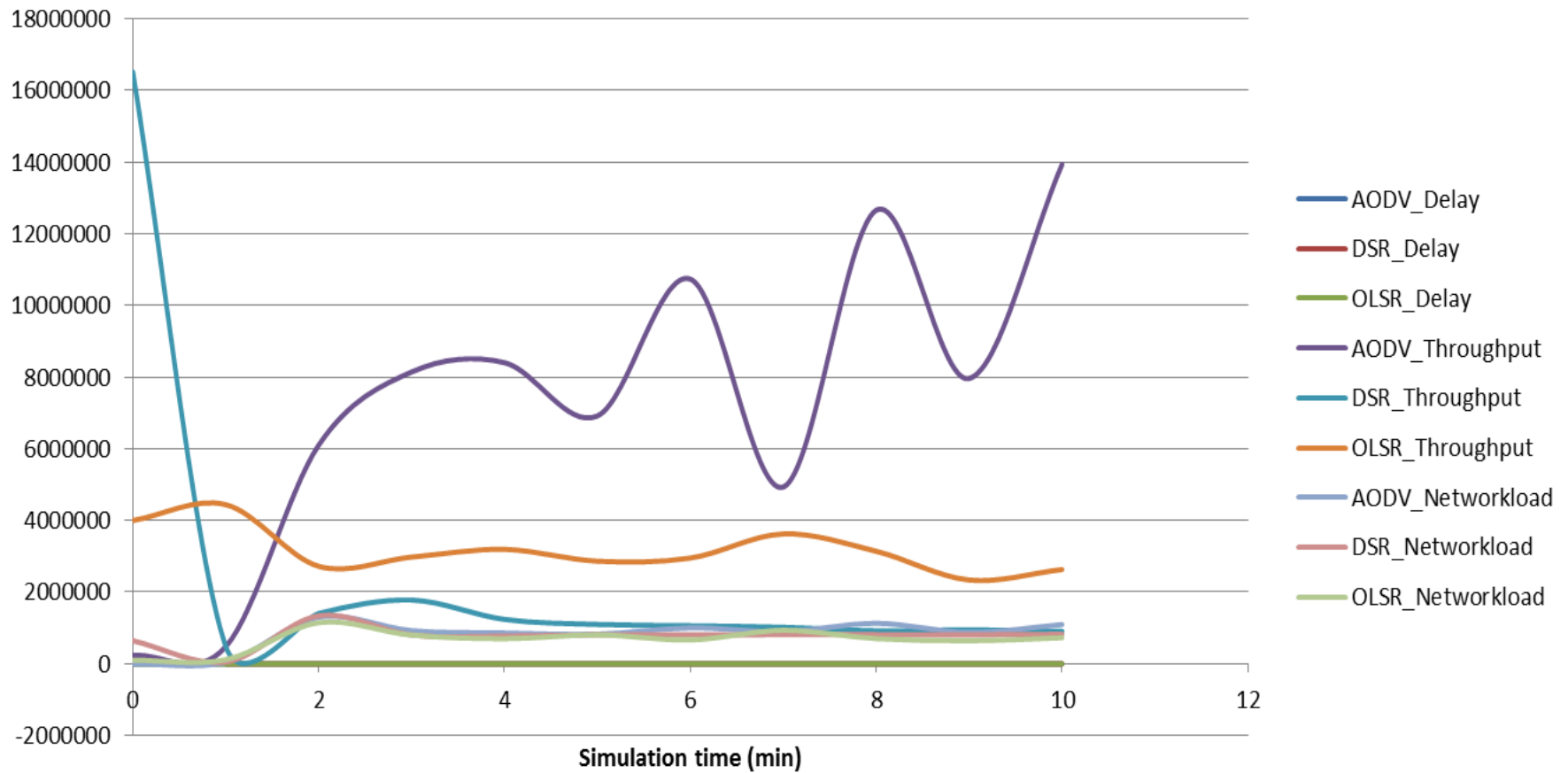
# Results (5)

## AODV, DSR, & OLSR results with 20 nodes



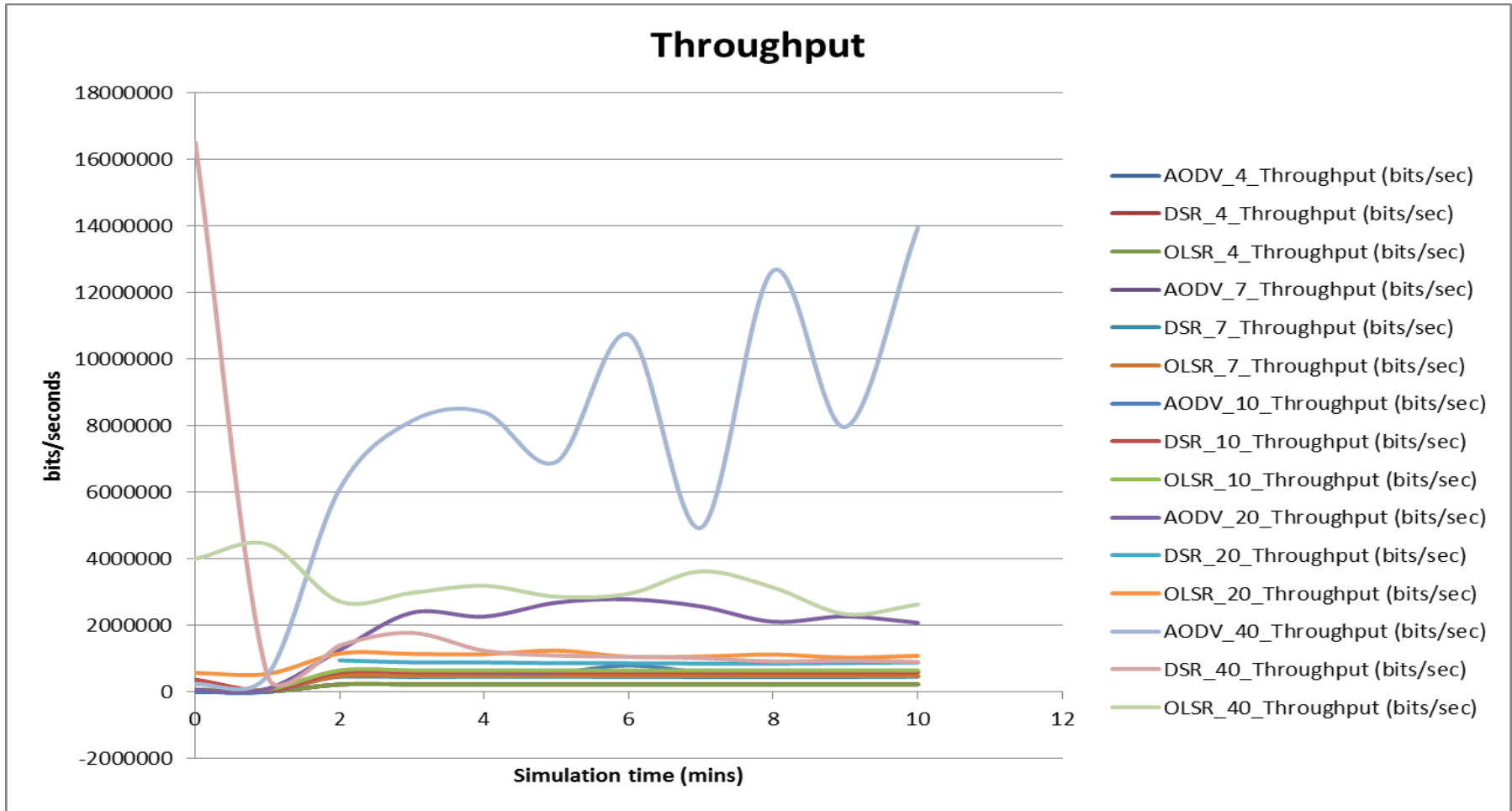
# Results (6)

## AODV, DSR, & OLSR results with 40 nodes

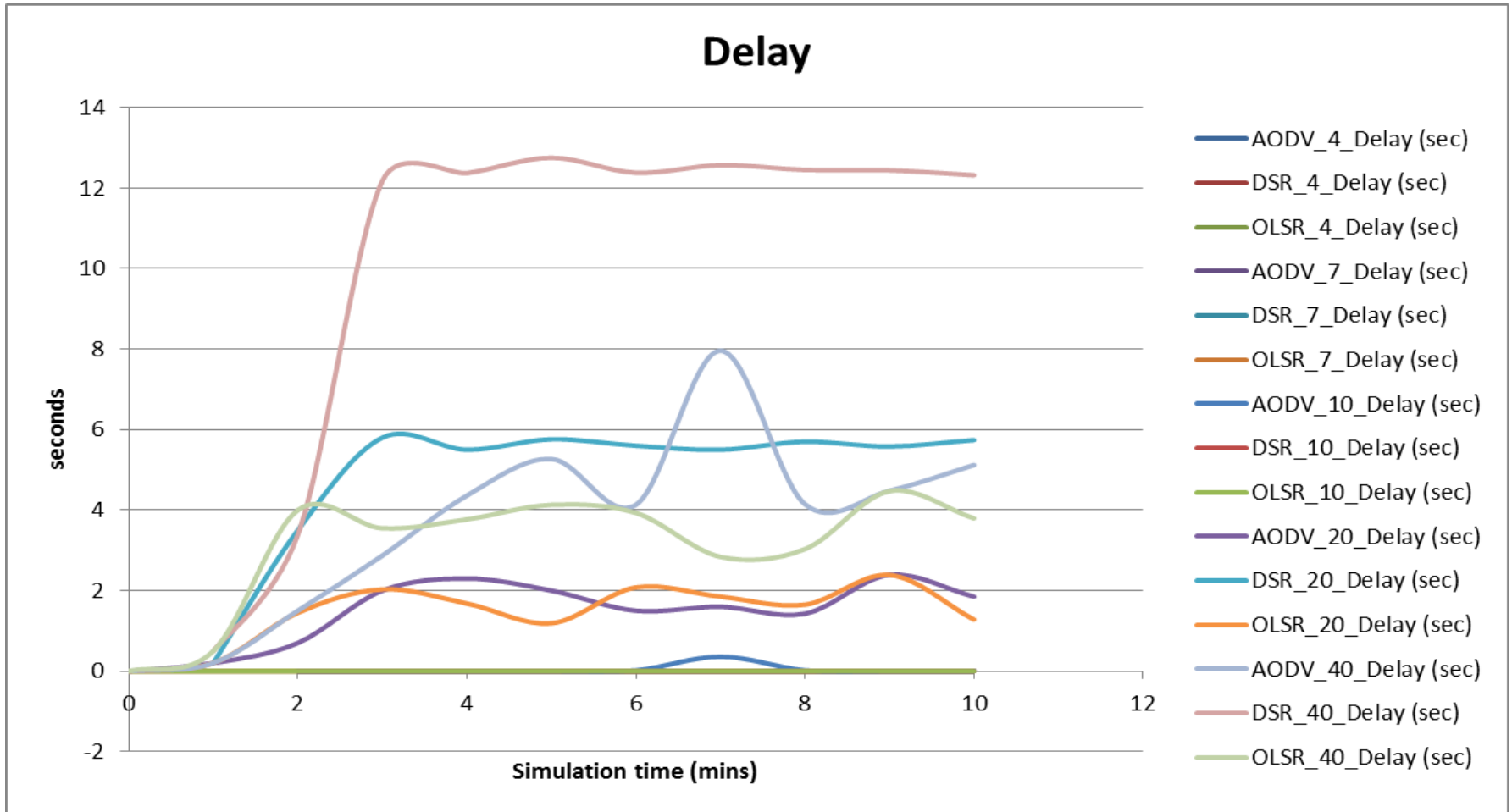




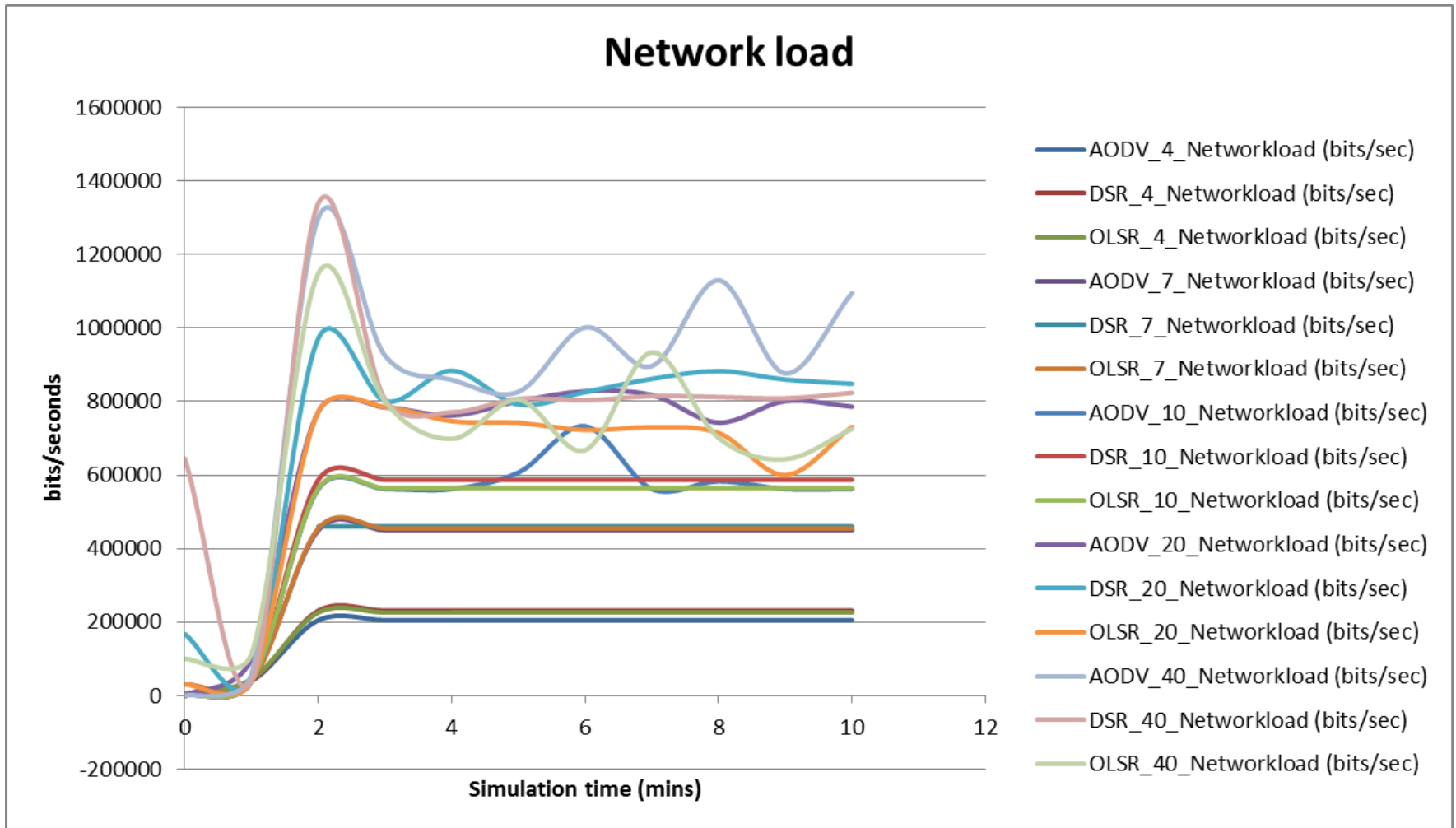
# Results (7)



# Results (8)



# Results (9)



# Project conclusion

- ❖ Overall experiment results AODV showed better performance in terms of throughput and network load and DSR performed better in terms of delay when using UDP.
- ❖ But for individual experiments, two routing protocols OLSR and AODV perform better than DSR when using UDP because they depend on the scalability of a network.
- ❖ DSR does give better results with a small network when using UDP.
- ❖ But this may not necessarily mean that OLSR and AODV will always perform better than DSR.
- ❖ Different routing protocols have different attributes, and depending on the on the type of network and traffic type these routing protocols will always perform differently.

# Future work

- ❖ Test different traffic applications which are used in disaster events (e.g. video communication).
  - require using simulation tools that support this type of traffic application
    - e.g. OPNET and/or Network Simulation version 2 (NS2).
  
- ❖ It would be interesting to get data for a real-life event
  - e.g. apply the testing on a case study
  - to test if the findings of the simulation would correspond with real-life results.

# Timeline

	Term 1 - Project analysis							Term 2 - Project design & development						
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
User requirements	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow										
Requirements analysis design				Yellow	Yellow	Yellow								
Documentation					Yellow	Yellow	Yellow							
Overview of protocols								Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red	Dark Red			
Simulation environment analysis											Dark Red	Dark Red		
Pilot study													Dark Red	Dark Red
Demo													Dark Red	Dark Red
Documentation														Dark Red

# Timeline (2)

	Term 3 - Project implementation							Term 4 - Project testing & evaluation						
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
Simulation methodology	█	█												
Implementation		█	█	█	█	█								
Documentation					█	█	█							
Results analysis								█	█	█	█			
Results conclusion											█	█	█	
Documentation writeup													█	█

# Reference

- ❑ Ali, S., & Ali, A. (2009). *Performance Analysis of AODV, OLSR, and DSR in MANET*. Retrieved 01 18, 2011, from essay.se: <http://www.essay.se>
- ❑ DiMarco, C. (2011, 01 11). *Utilizing Voice Broadcasts in Disaster Scenarios*. Retrieved 03 12, 2011, from TMCnet: [www.tmcnet.com](http://www.tmcnet.com)
- ❑ OPNET Technologies Inc. (2009). *OPNET Support Center*. Retrieved 06 15, 2011, from [www.opnet.com](http://www.opnet.com)
- ❑ Rahman, A., Islam, S., & Talevski, A. (2010). *Performance measurement of various routing protocols in ad-hoc network*. Retrieved 02 21, 2011
- ❑ Arnold, J. L., Levine, B. N., Manmatha, R., Lee, F., Shenoy, P., Tsai, M. C., et al. (2004, 07-09). *Information-sharing in out-of-hospital disaster response: The future role of information technology*. Retrieved 08 15, 2011, from Prehospital and Disaster Medicine: <http://pdm.medicine.wisc.edu>
- ❑ Yamsani Ravikumer, Sarath Kumar Chittamuru. "A Case Study on MANET Routing Protocols over HTTP and TCP." essay.se. 06 2010. <http://www.essay.se> (accessed 01 25, 2011).
- ❑ MOTOA4, & Motorola Inc. (2008). *Mission Critical Portfolio*. Retrieved 06 18, 2011