

# PARAMETER ANALYSIS FOR CLUSTERING IN MANET IN DISASTER SCENARIOS

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**Abstract**— Mobile Adhoc Network has become an essential one in every aspects of our life due to the recent growth of technological developments. Effective communication in right scenarios is an important factor to be considered. Here in this paper, Cluster based routing for a specific disaster scenario and the parametric analysis for the effective clustering in Mobile adhoc network (MANET) is analyzed and proposed using fuzzy logic with mat lab simulator.

**Keywords**— MANET,Hierarchical routing,Cluster based routing schemes for rescue scenarios,fuzzy logic

## I. MOBILE ADHOC NETWORK

A mobile ad hoc network consists of a group of wireless-enabled devices. Initially, it was named as packet radio network and was initiated by the Department of Defense (DoD) of the United States of America. Mobile adhoc network itself is an autonomous system consisting of collection of mobile hosts connected by wireless links. It has no supporting fixed infrastructure or central administration and the nodes will communicate within the transmission range of each other. If two hosts are unable to communicate, then they will try to communicate if other hosts lying in between are willing to forward packets for them. Thus every node will participate in multi-hop routing to reach all the nodes in the network. Continuous improvement in smart devices in wireless world has gained the interest of the users in capitalizing these smart devices. MANET is widely used in rescue operations, military scenarios and in scenarios where it is impossible to establish a wired backbone. While considering the emergency situation particularly in mass disasters, a quick and coordinated response must be given to improve the efficiency of rescue teams and to save as many lives as possible. Furthermore, the emergency situation may be ongoing for some time or even days; hence systems may have to stay usable for extended periods. This is the case of IMPROVISA (Improvisa) that proposes to solve this difficulty by distributing antennas in the disaster area [1]. Some other applications of MANET include the adhoc network created in smart classrooms by the students and Professors with the laptops and by a group of people at a

meeting using their PDAs or laptops to exchange information among themselves. In future, MANET will be widely used in ubiquitous computing, providing connectivity to everyone, anywhere and from any device. As a result, robust routing mechanisms and improving the Quality of service becomes inevitable. Mobility of nodes in MANET and limited battery power, dynamic topology changes, link bandwidth are major challenges in MANET when concerned with routing, scalability and management functions.

## II. HIERARCHICAL ROUTING IN EMERGENCY SCENARIOS

### A. Routing in MANET

Mobile adhoc network undergoes multihop network topology that may change frequently due to mobility, congestion in traffic, power constrained problems and computational overhead. Many routing protocols are set up for efficient routing. Proactive routing, reactive routing, Hybrid routing protocols and the route constructed are kept alive as long as possible. Location aided routing protocol is based on the nodes location information. The communication overhead of proactive protocols is  $o(n^2)$  where n represents the total number of mobile terminals [2].Reactive routing protocols faces scalability and mobility challenges. Hybrid protocols exhibit both reactive and proactive features. The drawbacks of proactive and reactive protocols such as overheads and delay are minimized in Hybrid routing. A hierarchical routing depends on the hierarchic level in which a node resides. For

the better performance of MANETs a hierarchical architecture is essential.

**B. Emergency Rescue Scenarios**

MANET is widely used in Emergency rescue scenarios, Disaster recovery, supporting doctors and nurses in hospitals, Environmental disasters etc. Hence in such cases continuous evaluation of the routes between the routes is very important to rescue the people affected. In case of emergency and rescue scenario, there may be obstacles which affect the normal mobility pathways. Many network providers are providing instant networks in disaster areas with mobile base stations, antennas and power generators. These instant networks will be life saving because the deployment of placing a fixed network will take much duration and the cost will be high. When Typhoon Bopha hit the Philippines an instant network was created and many people were rescued. While analyzing the emergency scenarios, zone based link connectivity and mobility are the important factors to be considered. In order to overcome the disadvantages of reactive and proactive hierarchical structure has been developed. In general, Cluster based routing protocol [CBRP] falls under the reactive category but due to its level-oriented administration and governance by cluster head it has the hierarchical component. CBRP has many advantages such as energy consumption and network performance. Thus a typical hierarchical structure can be implemented by partitioning the network into clusters depending on the geographic region, transmission range, and communication reliability irrespective of the sparse and dense regions.

**III. CLUSTERING SCHEME**

**A. Cluster based routing for Rescue Scenario**

Clustering refers to the partitioning of the network in to different sizes. Transmission range and Zone based partitioning will aid in the easier routing. Liliana Enciso Quispe et.al analyzed the hierarchical routing in their work based on the Behavior of Ad Hoc routing protocols, analyzed for emergency and rescue scenarios, on a real urban area[3] and suggests that the use of CBRP protocol in a disaster area, more efficiently adjusts the evacuation of persons and their care and appropriate location. The following figure [Fig.1] is the scene for the Emergency rescue scenario of the City Loja with an area of 1000m x500m. The diagram represents the Node or a person with a mobile device as a cyan circle, goal point as the red star, and obstacles with the red circles with a black stripe in the middle. The group leader is represented as the red circle.

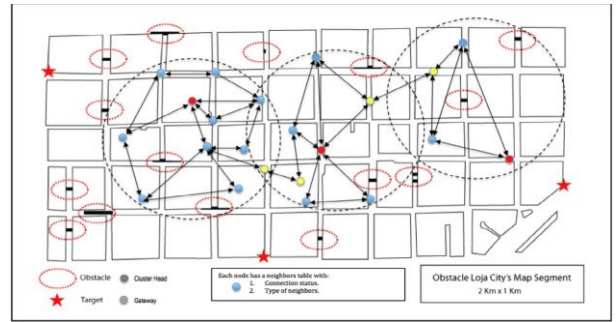


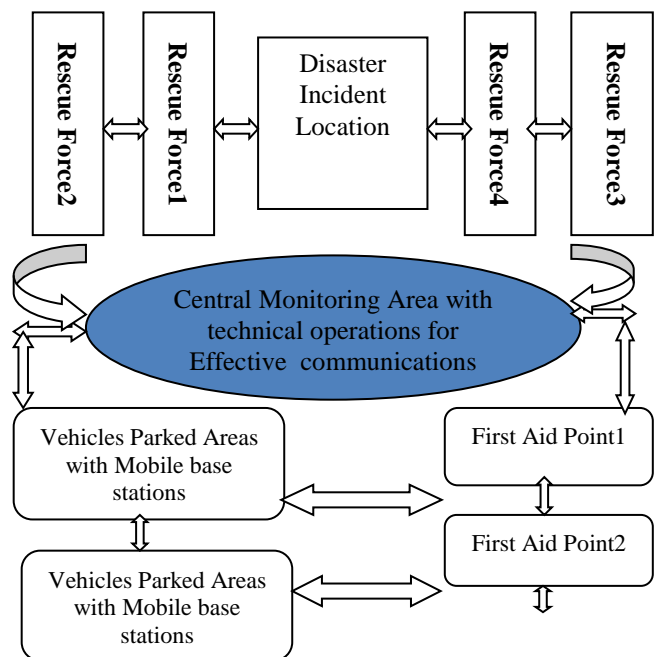
Fig. 1. This is an example of Cluster Based Adhoc network.

CBRP routing will be very efficient in the case of rescue operations for optimum routes, large scalability, traffic reduction etc.

**IV. NETWORK MODEL AND PROBLEM SPECIFICATION**

**A. Disaster area model**

This paper focuses on the following disaster area model with network connectivity. This temporarily created MANET involves mainly communication devices for effective communication. This may include even vehicular ad hoc network, Air network, fly network with mobile base stations. Clustering in this type of MANET will be very suitable for effective communication. This may save the energy of the resources and for fastest telecasting and monitoring of the current situation. The Government Hospitals, Police station and Telecasting media centre may be at a particular distance. Connectivity index can be used to find the shortest path.



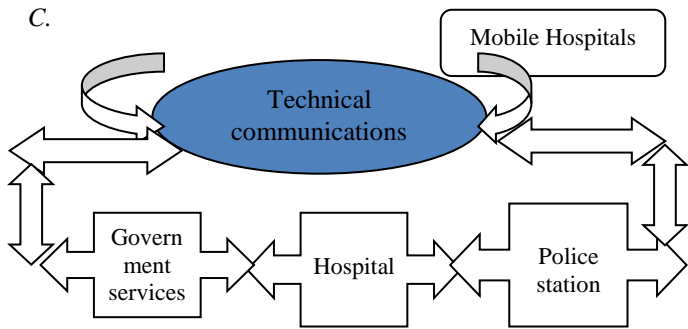


Fig.2. Disaster Area Model

We are analyzing some of the following necessary parameters for the effective chance of clustering in MANET.

## V. PARAMETER ANALYSIS USING FUZZY LOGIC

### A. Connectivity Index

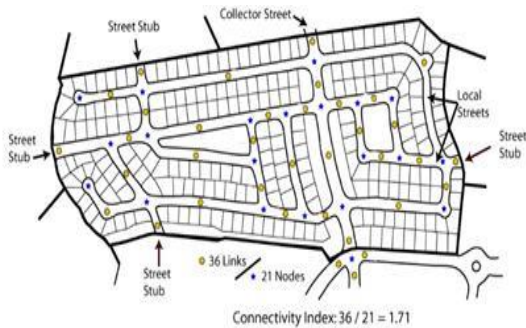


Fig.3. Connectivity Index of the City of Fayetteville, North Carolina

The above Connectivity index represents the area in the the City of Fayetteville, North Carolina [4]. Connectivity Index is also Known as Randić index. It was proposed by Randić in 1975.[5]  $\chi(G)$  is defined as the connectivity index and it was calculated based on the degree of vertex. In general, Connectivity index is also an important entity when analyzing the MANET implementation in the above disaster scenarios. Nodes (stars) exist at street intersections. Links (circles) are represented as stretches of road that connect nodes. In the above diagram, there are 36 links (circles) and 21 nodes (stars); therefore the connectivity index is 1.71 ( $36/21 = 1.71$ ). The greater connectivity index factor shows the links between the source and destination for easier reachability and routing. By assuming that if the disaster area is divided into zones as below:

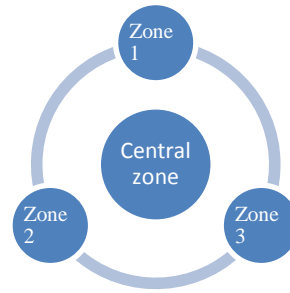


Fig.4. Disaster Area Divided in to Zones.

If zone1 and Zone2 recovery process was finished, the links can be added or deleted and connectivity can be redirected. In some Connectivity analysis problems, the connectivity is defined by the probability that a node is reachable at any other node in the network. For a single component graph, any node is reachable at other nodes, thus, the connectivity is equal to 1. So connectivity can be defined as

$$Connectivity = \frac{\text{Largest Connected Component}}{N} \quad (1)$$

Where N is the total number of nodes in the network.

### B. Mobility

For this scenario, the assumption is that the mobility of the nodes will not be too fast. It depends on the incident area zone. Many mobility models have been described by authors. Some of them are real life mobility models, models based on topology restrictions and statistical models with random mobility. Different mobility metrics with relative speed velocity are calculated based on the position of the nodes. But in a Disaster area scenario GPS system will be helpful for identifying the position of the nodes even though the hardware cost is high and the energy consumption is high.

### C. Transmission range

The transmission range may vary from short range to long range. The disaster scenarios will have the transmission range depending on the incident location and the density of the nodes. A larger transmission range will have greater connectivity. The total number of nodes within the transmission range is defined as :

$$\sum_{u \in v, u \neq v} \{D_{uv} < T_x, \text{Transmission range}\} \quad (2)$$

### D. Density of the nodes

If the density of the nodes is high there may be higher attenuation. Generally, the density of the nodes in the disaster area may depend on the population of the area.

### E. Battery energy

Each mobile node has a defined amount of energy. The energy of the node is the important factor in communication devices. If this amount is low, the node can neither send nor receive any data. The energy consumption of a node during a network will have the following states :

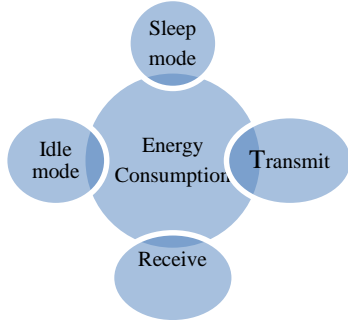


Fig.5.Energy States

Here in this disaster scenario, we are not considering the energy of a particular node to calculate the membership function. But the leader node has to be chosen for clustering based on highest energy.

**F.Fuzzy Logic**

The fuzzy logic was used to represent uncertainties. Fuzzy logic control system is rule-based system which contains a set of fuzzy rules. It will be very useful for control decision mechanism. Mamdani fuzzy-rule based systems has the linguistic description which has both the antecedent parts and the consequent parts. Rule base is an IF-THEN rule group with fuzzy sets that represents the desired behavior of a fuzzy system.

$$IF x_1 \text{ is } A_{i1} \text{ and } \dots \text{ and } x_n \text{ is } A_{in} \text{ THEN } y \text{ is } C_i, i = 1, 2, \dots, L \quad (3)$$

Where L represents the number of fuzzy rules, X is the input variable, y is the output variable.  $A_{ij}$  are the fuzzy sets of the input linguistic variable  $x_j$  and  $c_i$  represents the set of the output linguistic variable y.  $A_{ij}$  and  $c_i$  are characterized by both membership functions. For the above discussed parameters, the fuzzy membership function is calculated and the effect of clustering in the above discussed disaster scenario MANET is discussed by rule-based system.

TABLE I

SELECTED PARAMETERS FOR CLUSTERING WITH RANGE

Parameters Chosen for Clustering	Range
Connectivity Index of a particular Zone	High
	Medium
	Low
Transmission Range	Long
	Short

	Medium
Mobility	High
	Medium
	Less
Density	Large
	Medium
	Small

The membership functions of the above parameters are derived using fuzzy logic in Mat lab as:

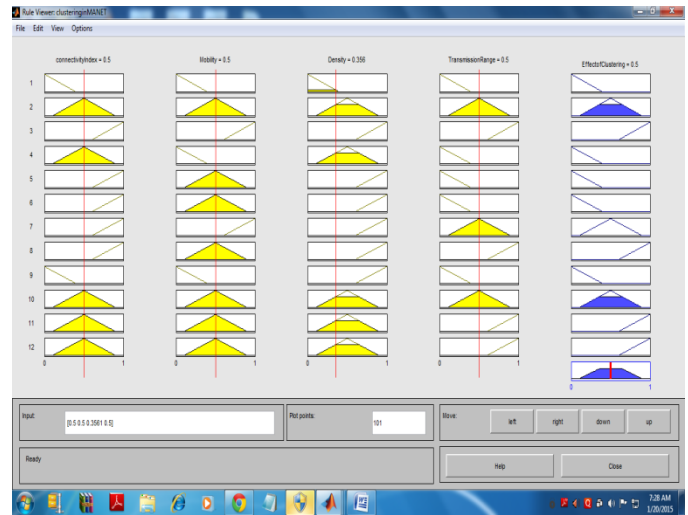


Fig.6.Membership functions for the selected parameters

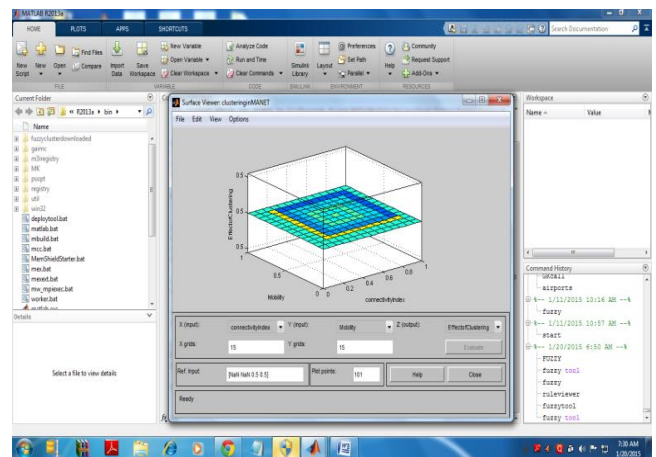


Fig.7.Parameter Analysis Graph for effective clustering

Thus the required important parameters for the clustering in MANET in case of disaster scenarios is discussed using fuzzy logic. The rules are generated for the chance of effective clustering in MANET using Rule-based Mamdani. This shows that if the parameters connectivity index and the transmission

range is high and if the mobility and density are medium then the chance of the effective clustering is best. The graph shows the impact of the parameters on the effective clustering for MANET.

## VI. CONCLUSION

This paper focuses on the required important parameters for the effective clustering chance especially in focus of the disaster scenarios. It proves that the chance of effective clustering is possible in disaster scenarios and the parameters are analyzed by focusing on efficient clustering. In future, the effective head will be chosen depending on the proposed parameter values.

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