

Another parameter considered here is the delay. Delay is the amount of time taken by the packet to reach from source to destination. Delay includes the processing delay, propagation time, queuing time, transmission time. The lower delay of joint protocol is due to the fact that joint design considers the lower aspects of each layer which is as shown in fig 4.

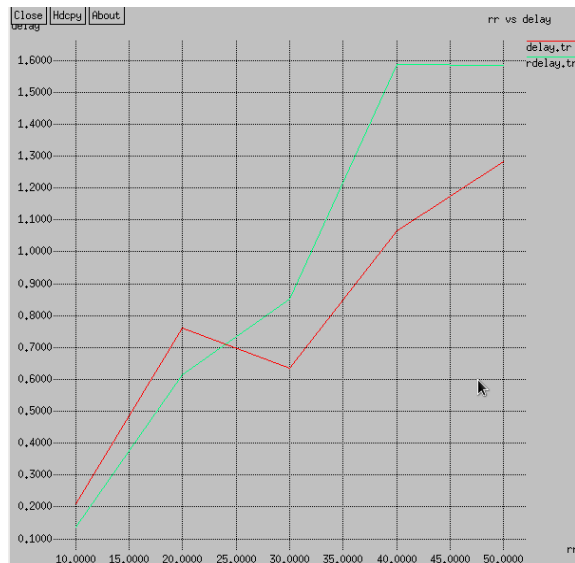


Figure 4: Comparison of delay of joint and regular protocol

Next factor we are considering is packet loss in the entire configuration. It is found that joint protocol has less packet loss compared to regular protocol since we regulate congestion in the network and achieve an efficient protocol design. The graph of Packet loss ratio of both design is as shown in fig:5. Another two factors considered are throughput and control overhead. The of plots of these two factors are shown in fig:6 and fig:7 respectively.

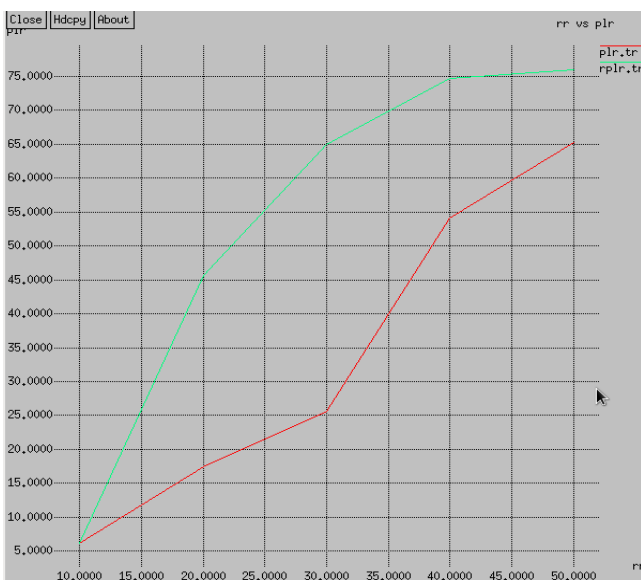


Figure 5: Comparison of packet loss of joint and regular protocol

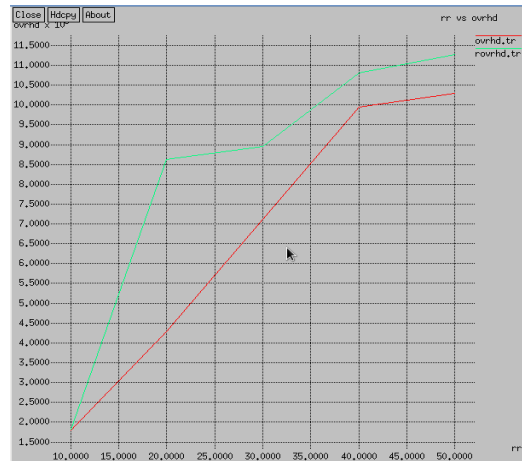


Figure 6: Comparison of control overhead of joint and regular protocol



Figure 7: Comparison of throughput of joint and regular protocol

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we have studied the joint configuration of routing, access probability, congestion and transmission range parameters in wireless multihop mesh networks. Here formulated and solved several optimization problems for several wireless mesh network scenarios. The network configuration is evaluated at different reporting rate. And it is found joint configuration provides better performance and reliability compared to a regular protocol.

5. Acknowledgment

I would like to express profound gratitude to our Head of the Department, Prof.Rangit Varghese, for his encouragement and for providing all facilities for our work. Also, we express our highest regard and sincere thanks to our guide, Asst.Prof. Jubin Mathew, who provided the necessary guidance and serious advice for our work

References

- [1] Md.Forkan Uddin, C. Rosenberg W. Zhaung, P. Mitran , "Joint routing and medium access control in fixed

- random access wireless multihop network,” in *Proc. IEEE Trans on networking*, Jan. 20140, Vol 22
- [2] J. R. Yee and F. M. Shiao, “An algorithm to find global optimal routing assignments for a class of PRNs,” in *Proc. IEEE ICC, 1991*, pp. 1604–1608.
- [3] M. F. Uddin, C. Rosenberg, W. Zhuang, and A. Girard, “Joint configuration of routing and medium access parameters in wireless networks,” in *Proc. IEEE GLOBECOM, Dec. 2009*, pp. 1–8.
- [4] S. Shakkottai, T. S. Rappaport, and P. C. Karlsson, “Cross-layer design for wireless networks,” *IEEE Commun. Mag.*, vol. 41, no. 10, pp. 74–80, Oct. 2003.
- [5] I. Akyildiz and X. Wang, “Cross-layer design in wireless mesh networks,” *IEEE Trans. Veh. Technol.*, vol. 57, no. 2, pp. 1061–1076, Mar. 2008.
- [6] IEEE 802.11 Working Group, “Wireless LAN medium access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) specification,” 1997.
- [7] D. Lun, N. Ratnakar, R. Koetter, M. Médard, E. Ahmed, and H. Lee, “Achieving minimum-cost multicast: a decentralized approach based on network coding,” in *Proc. IEEE INFOCOM*, Aug. 2005, pp. 1608–1617.
- [8] C.-C. Wang and N. B. Shroff, “On wireless network scheduling with intersession network coding,” in *Proc. 42nd Conf. Inf. Sci. Syst.*, Mar. 2008, pp. 30–35.
- [9] H. Seferoglu and A. Markopoulou, “Network coding-aware rate control and scheduling in wireless networks,” in *Proc. IEEE ICME*, 2009, pp. 1496–1499.
- [10] M. Chiang, “Geometric programming for communication systems,” *Found. Trends Commun. Inf. Theory*, vol. 2, no. 1–2, pp. 1–154, 2005.
- [11] H. R. Lourenc, O. Martin, and T. Stutzle, “Iterated Local Search,” in *Handbook of Metaheuristics*. Norwell, MA: Kluwer, 2002, vol. 57, International Series in Operations Research & Management Science, pp. 321–353.
- [12] Stanford Business Software, Inc., Mountain View, CA, USA, “MINOS 5.51,” [Online]. Available: http://www.sbsi-sol-optimize.com/asp/sol_product_minos.htm G. D. Durgin, T. S. Rappaport, and H. Xu, “Measurements and models for radio path loss and penetration loss in and around homes and trees at 5.85 GHz,” *IEEE Trans. Commun.*, vol. 46, no. 11, pp. 1484–1496, Nov. 1998.
- [13] L. C. Liechty, “Path loss measurements and model analysis of a 2.4GHz wireless network in an outdoor environment,” Master’s thesis, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA, USA, 2007.

Author Profile



Neethu Verjisen received B.Tech degree in electronics and communication engineering from Kerala university, Kerala, India. Currently She is M.Tech student specializing in communication engineering in Mahatma Gandhi university, Kerala. Her topics of interest are wireless communication system and wireless networks.