INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF INNOVATIVE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

ISSN 2278 – 0211 (Online)

Improving Packet Delivery Ratio in Vehicular Network Using Cooperative MAC Methods

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Abstract:
Recent advances in wireless communication technologies and the emergence of computationally rich vehicles are pushing VANETS. VANETS is an approach to provide road safety vehicle traffic management. Cooperative communication links in VANETS is mitigating wireless channel because of user mobility. In this paper we present medium access control for Adhoc in cooperation scheme known as cooperative Adhoc Mac. In CAH-MAC the cooperative nodes are supported for retransmission the packets from source to destination. The helper node is used when the retransmission of packets is failed to reach the destination. So through analytical results we show the throughput is increasing in CAH-MAC and packets are successfully reach the destination.

Key words*: hops, VANETS, MAC, Cooperative Mac, TDMA*

1. Introduction

Vehicular adhoc network is promising approach for future intelligent transportation system. These networks have no fixed infrastructure and instead relay on the vehicles to provide network functionality [1]. Intelligent transport system [2] is evolved by increasing road accidents, user demands for drive-thru internet connection and some other applications is to improve road safety, Increase transport efficiency. Vehicles as equipped with sensors and communication devices these are formed by communication network called vehicular adhoc network (VANET). The equipped vehicles are on-board unit (OBU) and Application units (AUS) [3]. The VANET communicate with stationary wireless stations (road side unit) such as traffic heights, information traffic gateways which are connected to the internet.

In VANETS the IEEE 802.11P [4] is using in medium access control because to address some aforementioned issues. One key usage of vanet is to support vehicles safety applications. Here these users are characterized by the broadcasts in graph [5]. Distributed time division multiple access based on MAC protocols by using ADHOC MAC [6] is to proposed reliable broadcast. TDMA MAC utilizes wastage of time slots there is no enough neighborhood node by using all time slots of a frame and also transmission fails. The source node has to wait until the next frame for Retransmission and the throughput is reduction Because of TDMA the packet is not freely dropping based on MAC method.

So many techniques are used to improve network throughput one alternative approach is cooperative communication to make a use of nearest cooperative node is to improve transmission performance from source to destination. The broadcast nature of wireless transmission enables neighboring nodes of packets is transmission from source node to destination. The transmission of packets with the help of neighboring node can increase throughput of the entire network or packet deliver is reliability.

The node is cooperating to relay the packet from source to destination known as cooperative node or helper node. In this paper we present mainly focusing on the MAC layer in cooperation scheme for VANETS called as CAH-MAC. The Existing is to all existing cooperative Mac protocols are based on the IEEE802.11 and force neighboring nodes to stop their own transmission of an s-d pair.

Nodes in the vicinity of the helper along with the s-d pair should back-off their transmissions until the ongoing transmission is finisher. The interference area to increases with the introduction helper and also increases the hidden nodes problem.
By using idle timeslot in proposed CAH-MAC protocol is achieved by improving throughput.

2. Proposed System

The proposed architecture is the conceptual design that defines the structure and behavior of the system. An architecture description is a formal description of a system, to detect in a way that supports structural properties of the system.
The vehicles are made to communicate with other vehicles using the proposed CAH-MAC protocol. Vehicles can be equipped with sensors and communication devices to form a communication network. Vehicles at nodes are using time division multiple access and cooperative adhoc Mac with the help of routing. The timeslots is allocated and after that measuring the throughput in CAH-MAC.

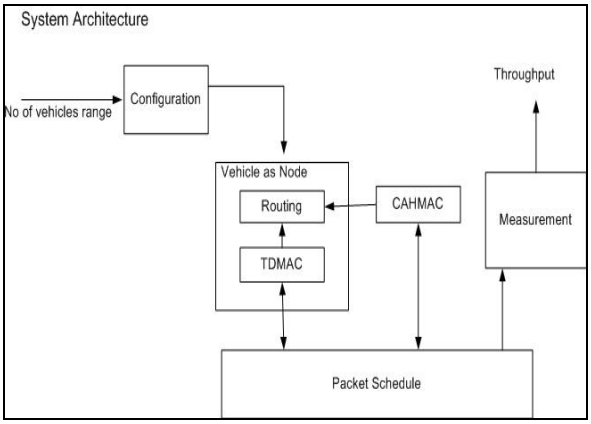

Figure 1: System Architecture

In fig1 shows, increase the performance of network throughput and also increasing the successfully packet transmission. Using VANET a distributed TDMA based MAC protocol. Packet schedule is sharing the measurement and getting throughput.

3 Models of System

This section describes the system model and performance of proposed CAH-MAC protocol. Some assumptions are included that is network topology, mobility, protocol layers and distribution of nodes.

3.1. Network Topology and Neighbor Nodes

Vehicles are moving randomly with negligible relative movements. Vehicles are respected in stationary with each other and they are identical to their communication by taking poor channel condition the packets are successfully reached destination with p is probability, If p is parameter, which does not include in transmission error because of collision when the multiple nodes is transmitted simultaneously. Where the probability p is depending on channel characteristics and also value of p is the poor channel condition.

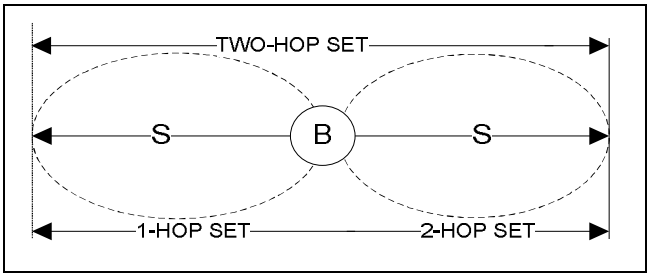

Figure 2: Illustration of two-hop set

S is the transmission range the fig2 shows two-hop set. One and two hops are reached at maximum their hops. B is the number of two hopsets. All nodes in two hopsets can communicate each other. B is directly Communicate with any nodes of the hopsets.

3.2. Focusing on CAH-MAC

Nodes support so many other nodes for communication but in CAH-MAC nodes communication takes place along point to point node only due to increasing the performance of CAH-MAC. The group of nodes is at maximum transmission range in two-hop. If formation of two-hops stops the time slot usage is getting by more than one node within same range and also avoid hidden node problem. In reserve time slot collisions occurs in multiple node within the range in node mobility. MAC suffers reduction in throughput so vehicular medium access control is proposed.

Focusing on cooperation to evaluate the performance of transmission here to consider network because of all nodes are perfectly synchronized with reserved time slots. The reserved time slots are always is dedicated to its owner. The synchronization of nodes, timeslot reservation, and decision by cooperation belongs to in distributed manner so these are all making perfect match in VANETS.

4. Processing Flow Chart of CAH-MAC

The flow chart shows the overall performance which measures throughput in CAH-MAC.

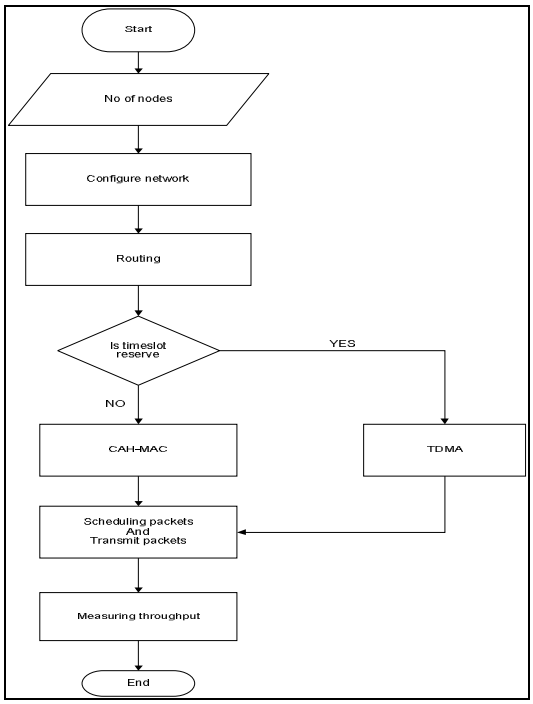

Figure 4: Flow Chart

In fig 4 shows the number nodes is created and configure that nodes through network. The TDMA shows the reserved timeslots but in CAH-MAC measures unreserved timeslots this processing is worked routing to improving throughput. Mainly the cluster of node is created and continues the process.

5. Result Analysis

The result analysis shows the measuring of throughput through the graph. The x axis and y axis shows the throughput and channel condition. CAHMAC is always having more throughputs.

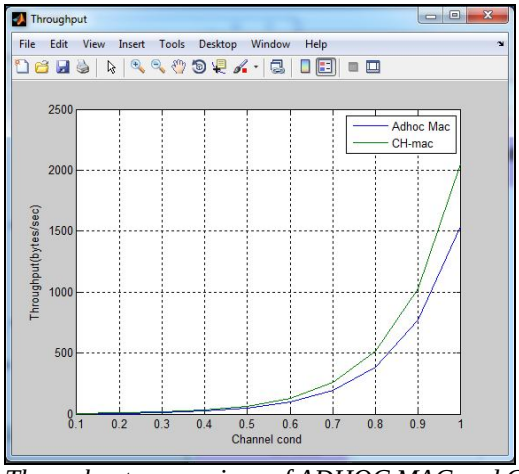

Figure 3: Throughput comparison of ADHOC MAC and CAH-MAC

In Fig 3 shows the throughput of CAH-MAC is increased when comparing the throughput of ADHOC. In ADHOC MAC the transmission of packets fails from source to destination and retransmission to reach the packets to destination here the throughput is

reduced but with the help of cooperative node the transmission of packet is successfully reached within the timeslots therefore throughput is increases.

6. Conclusion and Future Work

In this paper presented Cooperative MAC is based on Adhoc MAC in VANETs. In Cooperative Adhoc MAC represented when the transmission failure occurs between the sources nodes to destination node the cooperative node is offered to cooperation the packets to reach destination.

The throughput is increasing in CAH-MAC when compare to ADHOC MAC. The game theory is used to select the cooperative nodes for CAH-MAC communication. It can be difficult and costly to replace sensor nodes.

In this paper relative mobility is not consider among nodes. A mobile node is available in same point without a group. Due to relative mobility changes the network topology. In future work a more realistic link model on the throughput performance of CAH-MAC is needs to investigation and fault tolerance of CAH-MAC in VANETS can reduce cost.

7. References

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