LOCATION AWARE ROUTING

65

Location-Aided Routing (LAR)

- Exploits location information to limit scope of RREQ
  - Location information may be obtained using GPS
- *Expected Zone* is determined as a region that includes the current location of destination
  - Expected region determined based on:
    - Potentially old location information
    - Knowledge of the destination's speed
- Route requests limited to a *Request Zone*
  - Such that Expected Zone contained in Request Zone

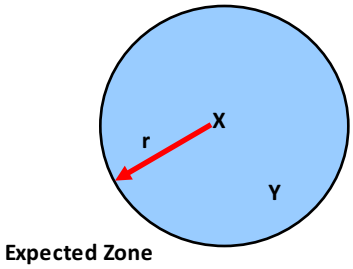
66

Expected Zone in LAR

X = last known location of node D, at time t_0

Y = location of node D at current time t_1, unknown to node S

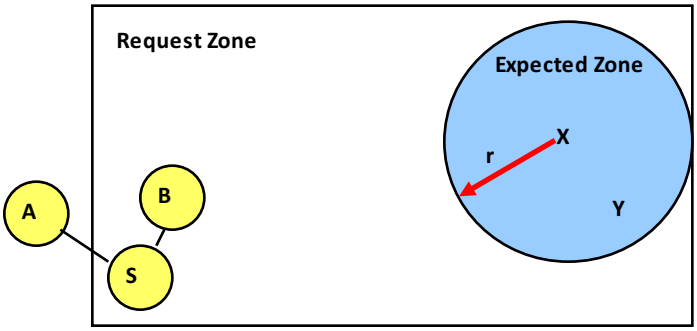
r = (t_1 - t_0) * estimate of D's speed



67

LAR

- Only nodes within the request zone forward RREQ
  - Node A does not forward RREQ, but node B does
- Request zone explicitly specified in the route request
  - Each node must know its physical location to determine whether it is within the request zone



69

LAR: Request Zone Size

- Only nodes within the request zone forward route requests
- If route discovery using the smaller request zone fails
  - Initiate new discovery with large zone
  - Perhaps large zone = entire network
- Rest of route discovery protocol similar to DSR

70

Location Aided Routing (LAR)

- Advantages
  - Reduces the scope of route request flood
  - Reduces overhead of route discovery
- Disadvantages
  - Does not take into account possible existence of obstructions for radio transmissions
  - Assumes that destination's location information is not too stale

72

PROACTIVE APPROACHES

Link State, Fish Eye, LANMAR, …

73

Link State Routing: Recap

- Each node periodically floods status of its links
  - Each node re-broadcasts link state information received from its neighbor
- Each node keeps track of link state information received from other nodes
- Each node uses above information to determine next hop to each destination

74

Fish Eye Routing

- Overhead of LSR too much
  - Every node sends its own link states periodically
- Instead, adapt the periodicity and TTL of updates
  - Transmit updates frequently with low TTL
  - Transmit updates infrequently with high TTL
- Fish Eye: Clarity of vision degrades with distance
- Routing packets can be sent to approx direction
  - Micro-level course correction as destination approaches

75

Landmark Routing (LANMAR)

- Designed for MANETs with "group mobility" [Pei00]
  - A *landmark* node is elected for a group of nodes that are likely to move together
  - A *scope* is defined such that each node would typically be within the scope of its landmark node
- Each node propagates:
  - *Link state* information only to nodes within its *scope*
  - *Distance-vector* information for all *landmark* nodes
- Combination of link-state and distance-vector
  - Distance-vector used for landmark nodes outside scope
  - No state info for non-landmark nodes outside scope

76

POWER & ROUTING

Power Control, Power-Aware Routing

77

Power Control

- So far: protocols find a route provided it exists
  - On a *given* network topology
- Some protocols attempt to ensure that a route exists
  - *Control* topology by transmission power control
    - To yield desirable network properties [Ramanathan00]
- Some provide a distributed power control mechanism:
  - That allows for local decisions, but guarantees global connectivity [Wattwnhofer00]
  - Each node uses a power level that ensures that the node has at least one neighbor in each *cone* with angle $2\pi/3$
- Such approaches can significantly impact performance at several layers of protocol stack

78

Power-Aware Routing

- Define optimization criteria as a function of energy consumption
  - [Singh98-Mobicom], [Chang00-Infocom]
- Examples:
  - Minimize energy consumed per packet
  - Minimize time to network partition due to energy depletion
  - Maximize duration before a node fails due to energy depletion
- Assign an appropriate weight to each link
  - Prefer a route with smallest aggregate weight

79