

Priority Metric based Ad Hoc Routing for Underwater Sensor Network

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Abstract— Underwater sensor network has been burgeoned as an interesting research area which has to face a couple of challenges to provide scalable and efficient routing services because of its unique characteristics. In many aspects, it differs from the ground based terrestrial sensor network. Firstly, In UWSNs, acoustic signal is used instead of radio-frequency that attenuates much in underwater environment in comparison with radio-frequency channels. Acoustic channels attribute much lower bandwidth and the propagation speed of acoustic signals in water is several of magnitudes longer. Secondly, nodes of underwater sensor networks move with water current which results dynamic topology. Thirdly, underwater sensor networks consume more power than terrestrial networks due to the underwater channel characteristics and it has high error probability because of acoustic underwater channels' sensibility in noise, multi-path and Doppler spread. Some routing protocols have been proposed to deal with these challenges. But most of these protocols espouse the greedy technique to forward packets to the neighboring node which consumes a lot of energy when network is dense. In this thesis, we propose a Priority Metric Based Ad hoc Routing Protocol for UWSNs. The leading advantages of the protocol are that it consumes less energy in dense network as only one neighboring node needs to capture the packet and process it and it guarantees less number of packet loss in high mobile node environment. Extensive simulation is executed to attest the competence of the proposed routing protocol. The result and analysis bear the indication of the proposed routing protocol's surpassing the existing routing protocol in terms of total energy consumption and average end to end delay.

Index Terms— UWSNs, Link Stability, Priority Metric, random node mobility, horizontal node mobility, updating time

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless sensor networks have been a promising network technique that has been incorporated comprehensively in a lot of land-based applications. The earth is called a planet of water and about two-third of its surface is covered by oceans where a huge amount of resources and information lies and need to discover these

hidden resources and provides important information such as Tsunami and earthquake information from the bottom of oceans to the surface. Data mining in oceans can also be carried out through UWSNs. Accordingly, a quickly increasing development towards the application of sensor networks such as ocean sampling networks, environmental monitoring, undersea explorations, disaster prevention and mine reconnaissance[1][2][3]in underwater environments that is forming underwater sensor networks (UWSNs) have been observed in current several years. In underwater sensor network, many research issues have been continued to study for constructing the UWSNs protocol stack. Routing, sending packet from a source node to a destination is one of the innovative and potential issues of UWSNs to be revised.

A. Unique Characteristics of UWSNs

An UWSNs can be differentiated from any ground-based sensor network in the perspective of cost, deployment, power and memory of each node. In fact, it is very difficult to provide scalable and efficient routing services due to the unique characteristics of underwater sensor networks. Routing protocols need to meet the challenges of limited bandwidth, high bit error rates and temporary losses of connectivity (shadow zones). Underwater sensor nodes are prone to failures because of fouling and corrosion, limited battery power, high propagation delay, mobility of nodes. In details, firstly, radio frequency cannot be used as transmission media to guide a packet under water due to its fast attenuation. Acoustic communications are preferred in underwater environment but acoustics channels often suffer from low bandwidths and long propagation delays. For this reason the routing protocols that feature long end-to-end delays or high bandwidth requirement are not suitable in acoustic UWSNs. The available bandwidth is limited due to attenuation and high absorption factor of acoustic signals. The link quality is severely affected by the multi path fading and refractive properties of sound channels. Therefore, the bit error rates are typically very high. Secondly, UWSNs is a highly dynamic network topology because of most nodes' moving with water current (except that some gateway nodes are fixed at the water surface or anchored at the bottom). With a view to handling dynamic networks, using existing routing protocol for land based (static) sensor networks requires to update routing information frequently, which produces significant communication overhead. Thirdly, it is even

harder to recharge or replace the batteries used by the sensor nodes of UWSNs like land-based sensor nodes in harsh underwater environments. Thus, another essential apprehension for UWSNs is energy. UWSNs are usually deployed in a 3-dimensional space. This is different from the 2-dimensional deployment of most land-based sensor networks. UWSNs are very different from ground-based existing networks due to the intrinsic properties of the underwater environments.

B. Routing Challenges of UWSNs

To save energy is considered the key apprehension in UWSNs as like in terrestrial sensor networks. At the same time, UWSN routing should be able to handle node mobility. This requirement makes most existing energy-efficient routing protocols unsuitable for UWSNs [4]. Many routing protocols are proposed for terrestrial sensor networks such as Directed Diffusion [5], and TTDD (Two-Tier Data Dissemination) [6]. These protocols are designed for stationary network. Query flooding is usually employed by these protocols to discover data delivery paths. In UWSNs, however, most sensor nodes are mobile, and the "network topology" changes very rapidly even with small displacements. The frequent maintenance and recovery of forwarding paths is very expensive in highly dynamic networks, and even more expensive in dense 3-dimensional UWSNs. The multi-hop routing protocols in terrestrial mobile ad hoc networks fall into two categories: proactive routing and reactive routing (aka. on-demand routing). In proactive ad hoc routing protocols like OLSR [7], TBRPF [8] and DSDV [9], the cost of proactive neighborhood detection could be very expensive because of the large scale of UWSNs. On the other hand, in on-demand routing (with AODV [10] and DSR [11] as common examples), routing operation is triggered by the communication demand at sources. In the phase of route discovery, the source seeks to establish a route towards the destination by flooding a route request message, which would be very costly in large scale UWSNs. It is clear that the routing protocol designed for terrestrial sensor networks is not suitable for UWSNs. In the recent years, a major number of UWSNs routing protocols such as VBF [4], DBR [12], HH-VBF [13], FBR [14], DUCS [15], UWD [16] and MPT [17] has been developed. UWSNs routing protocol can be divided into two categories: localization based routing protocol and localization free routing protocol.

All of these routing protocols have tried to address the UWSNs challenges but have not been able to meet all their requirements to be an efficient and scalable UWSNs routing protocol. No direct method has been followed by these protocols to handle node mobility. Most of these apply the greedy method to forward packet which results in a huge amount of energy consumption. To design a UWSNs routing protocol that provides scalability, robustness and efficiency at the same time is also a big challenge. Existing UWSNs routing protocols are suited for specific environment. To develop a UWSNs routing protocol which presents the same performance for dense network and sparse network is another routing challenge. In this paper, we target a mobile UWSNs (where most sensors

are not fixed, and they can float with water current). This type of UWSNs is very useful in many applications, such as estuary dynamic monitoring and submarine detection [18], [19].

C. Contribution

Our key concern is to erect a routing protocol for UWSNs so that we can send data packet from source to destination efficiently meeting the challenges of UWSNs. With a view to saving energy, we have introduced unicast data packet forwarding technique. To handle node mobility, we calculate link stability and to maximize the update period, we present two methods for measuring the nodes' survivability within a predefined region by considering both random node mobility and horizontal node mobility. Finally, we presume a priority metric based on depth, residual energy and link stability.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows. We describe related works in Section 2. Our proposed Priority Metric based Ad hoc Routing Protocol for UWSNs is presented in Section 3 and the simulation results are presented in Section 4. Finally, we conclude the paper in Section 5 along with future research direction.

II. RELATED WORKS

One of the primary topics for any network is routing and routing protocols are regarded as indictment of determining and preserving the routes. Most of the research works pertaining to underwater sensor networks have been on the issues related to physical layer. On the other hand, routing techniques are comparatively new arena of network layer of UWSNs. Thus providing an efficient routing algorithm becomes a significant mission. Although underwater acoustic has been continued to study for decades, underwater networking and routing protocols are still at the infant stage of research.

Link Expiration Time Aware Routing Protocol for UWSNs (LETA) [20] is divided into three phases named selection of compatible forwarding node phase, routing table formation phase by sending node and target node selection phase by the sending node to send data packet. Each of the parts is discussed in this section. Selection of Compatible Forwarding Node phase: In this phase, most of the procedures are performed by the forwarding node. The sending node broadcasts a hello message named RREQ to discover its one hop compatible forwarding node. Upon receiving the RREQ message of the sending node, the forwarding node estimates the probability of packet forwarding and packet discarding based on the depth difference of the forwarding node and sending node, residual energy and the distance from forwarding node to sending node. If the probability of packet forwarding is greater than that of packet discarding, the forwarding node responds to the sending node through RREP message incorporated its probability in the reply message. Routing Table Formation phase: After receiving RREP message from one hop neighbor node, the sending node reckons the link expiration time with each compatible forwarding node. The sending node keeps the forwarding

node in its routing table according to the decreasing order of the forwarding nodes' probability that means the node with highest probability is at first position in the routing table and the next highest is at second position. Target Node selection phase: After completing the formation of routing table, the sending node pick up the forwarding node with highest probability and corresponding link expiration time of the forwarding time in order to handle node mobility. The link expiration time is compared with the time to reach the packet to the forwarding node and return acknowledgement to the sending node from the forwarding node. If the link expiration time of the forwarding exceed the packet's reaching time and acknowledgement's receiving time, then the forwarding node is chosen as target node and the packet is forwarded to the node. Otherwise, another node is chosen in the same way. If no node in the routing table is found as target node, then routing table is formed anew[20].

In Energy Efficient Fitness based Routing for Underwater Sensor Network[21], it is assumed that the location of the sink node is known. First, the source node calculates the fitness of its own and incorporates the fitness value and its position in the data packet and broadcasts it. The one hop neighboring nodes which get the packet calculate their own fitness that actually define whether they forward the packet or simply discard. After receiving the packet, the forwarding node compares its fitness with the sending node's fitness incorporated in the packet. If the fitness of the forwarding node is greater than that of the sending node, then it forwards the packet otherwise it discards the packet. In this process, more nodes may take part in forwarding packet; In order to prevent more nodes to forward the same packet, the forwarding nodes wait for a time period which is assumed based on the residual energy, depth, and distance from the sending node to the forwarding node. The holding time of the forwarding nodes vary from each other. The node which is the fittest waits less time than that of other forwarding nodes. Consequently, other forwarding nodes overhear the same packet and avoid forwarding the packet[21].

An Energy Efficient Localization-Free Routing (EEDBR). In[22], the authors proposed an energy efficient localization free routing protocol (EEDBR) for the greedy pressure-based routing group of UWASNs. The aim of this protocol is to balance the energy of nodes and improve the network lifetime. In the architecture of EEDBR, multiple sinks are deployed on the water surface and equipped with radio and acoustic modems, while ordinary nodes are randomly scattered in the area of interest. They can move freely through water flow, and they are equipped with acoustic modem. Unlike DBR that is a receiver-based routing protocol, EEDBR is a sender based routing protocol in which sender node selects a set of next hop nodes based on their depth and residual energy. EEDBR is composed of two phases: knowledge acquisition and data forwarding. In the first one, each node broadcasts its own depth and residual energy as a Hello packet to its neighboring nodes. Therefore, all nodes collect and save their neighboring nodes' information. In

the second phase, a subset of forwarder nodes is selected based on their depth information and residual energy. In other words, a group of neighboring nodes with a depth smaller than that of sender node that have suitable residual energy are selected as next hop node candidates. The sender node embeds a list of selected nodes ID in data packet and forwards it. The nodes on the list are sorted based on their residual energy, which shows their priorities. In order to prevent redundant data packet forwarding, each candidate node considers a holding time according to its residual energy and priority in which a shorter holding time is assigned to a node with more residual energy. In addition, the nodes with the same residual energy have different priority which results in different holding time for these nodes [23].

Depth Based Routing Protocol DBR (Depth based routing)[12] is an underwater sensor network routing protocol which is based on the depth information of each sensor. In this routing protocol, No complete dimensional information of location of the sensor nodes is required and it can manage a dynamic network. In DBR[12], to deliver a packet, it determines the closer to the destination the smaller the depth of the forwarding nodes becomes and to receive a packet it compares depth d_p retrieval of the previous hop and its receiving node's depth for the qualified candidates to forward the packet. DBR has good energy efficiency but not so much good performance for the dense network where it has significant end to end delay and high total energy consumption.

In this paper, we have proposed a novel UWSNs routing protocol which takes into account of the water current and articulates the link stability between two sensor nodes. The proposed protocol takes advantages of multiple sink node and localization technique to predict the link stability.

III. DETAILS OF THE PROPOSED PROTOCOL

In this section, we present our priority metric based ad hoc routing protocol (PMA) in detail. Multiple-Sink underwater sensor network architecture has been applied in the proposed routing protocol. We have divided the protocol into two parts named route information accumulation phase and target sensor node selection phase. In route information accumulation phase, the sensor nodes broadcast a hello message named by RREQ to form routing table within their range. In target sensor node selection phase, the forwarding node selects the sensor node with the highest priority to forward the data packet.

A. Network Architecture

It is pointed out before; the multiple-sink underwater sensor network architecture [12] can be used by the proposed routing protocol, the Priority Metric based Ad hoc (PMA) routing protocol. Like DBR [12], it also takes advantages of the multiple-sink underwater sensor network architecture. An example of such networks is demonstrated in Fig 1.

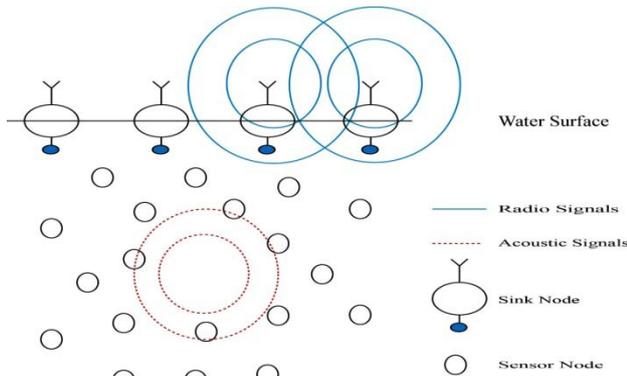


Figure 1: Multiple-Sink underwater sensor network architecture[12]

In this multiple-sink network, the water surface nodes that are called sink nodes are equipped with the modem that is capable of capturing both radio-frequency and acoustic signal. The nodes that send and receive only acoustic signal are deployed in the underwater environment. Underwater sensor nodes with acoustic modems are placed in the interested 3 – D area and each such node is assumed likely to be a data source. Underwater acoustic nodes can accumulate data and also assist to convey data to the sinks. When a sink node receives a packet from an underwater acoustic node, the sink node can converse with each other efficiently via radio channels. The protocol attempts to send a packet to any sink nodes on the surface because if a surface node receives a packet it can send the packet other sinks or remote data centers quickly due to the speed of radio-frequency (with a propagation speed of 3×10^8 m/s in air) which is five orders of magnitudes higher than sound propagation (at the speed of 1.5×10^3 m/s in water)[4]. Here, the protocol does not pay attention to the communication between surface nodes. Instead it tries to transmit a packet to any surface sinks and assumes that the packet reaches to its destination. The protocol has been built by considering the fact that every node knows its depth which is the vertical distance from the node's position to the surface.

B. Overview of Priority Metric based Routing Protocol for Underwater Sensor Networks

Overall view of the proposed UWSNs routing protocol is described in two phases. Firstly, a brief discussion on routing table formation is given in route information accumulation phase and secondly, target sensor node selection phase has been described. Route Information Accumulation Phase: Route information accumulation phase includes the broadcasting control packet by the each sensor node to the one hop neighboring sensor nodes and receiving the depth and residual energy of the one hop neighboring sensor nodes by each other. In this phase the information required to form routing table is obtained by each sensor node. The phase works as the following way. In this phase each sensor node broadcasts control packet to its one hop neighboring sensor nodes and let them know its depth and residual energy. In this way, every sensor node within a fixed range knows each other

depth and residual energy. After that, each sensor node forms their routing table of its qualified one hop neighboring sensor nodes. During the formation of routing table, each sensor node takes into account only its neighboring sensor nodes which depth are less than that of the forwarding sensor node. Secondly, the each sensor node discards those neighboring sensor nodes which residual energy is less than threshold energy. Thirdly, it filters the neighboring sensor nodes which link stability does not permit to be stayed connected with its neighboring sensor node during the estimated time period. As a result the size of the routing table becomes small and it lessens the burden of storing so much information for all one hop neighboring sensor nodes. In UWSNs, the topology of the network changes frequently because of water current that forces each sensor node broadcast control packet to find the most suitable neighboring node which packet can be transmitted. Moreover, in harsh environment the sensor nodes tend to be more mobile. Therefore, each time after passing an estimated time, each sensor node has to update the routing table by broadcasting control packet. Generally, control packet overhead occurs for this kind of approach, for the purpose of reducing control packet overhead, we have estimated the update time based on node mobility. Two approaches for presuming updating time is discussed in this paper by considering the random node mobility and the horizontal node mobility. Target Node Selection Phase: In this phase, each sensor node qualifies only one node to forward the packet based on not only depth and residual energy but also link stability of the node that means how much time the target node and the forwarding node remain connected within a fixed range. When a sensor node finds the depth and residual energy of its one hop neighboring nodes, it calculates the link stability of the neighboring sensor nodes for the estimated time t . In this protocol, in order to control congestion and reduce total energy consumption, only one sensor node is selected to forward the packet. Hence, the link stability of the node is necessary to ensure that the node remains within the range up to the whole time of receiving the whole data from the forwarding node. To calculate the Link stability, to know the location information of each sensor node is required which can be achieved through localization technique. The process for selecting the most suitable target node is to estimate a priority metric based on depth, link stability and residual energy where link stability and residual energy must exceed the threshold link stability and threshold residual energy respectively. The priority metric is stored in descending order in the routing table. If any neighboring sensor node's residual energy or link stability is below minimum requirements then its priority metric is not calculated and the protocol avoid storing it in the routing table and the sensor node prevents itself from further broadcasting control packet. The candidate sensor node with the highest priority metric of the routing table is picked to forward the packet and the selected candidate sensor node is called target sensor node. In this protocol, mobility of node is handled with the help of link stability. The protocol chooses its target forwarding sensor

node by considering the depth that helps packet to reach sink by using minimum number of hop, residual energy that ensure that the node has enough energy to forward the packet and link stability that guarantees the durability of the connection between the forwarding sensor node and the target node.

C. Reckoning Link Stability

To identify the link stability of any two one hop neighboring nodes, Distance between these two nodes for the time t is calculated. Link stability of any two nodes means the duration of the connectivity of the two nodes within a fixed range R .

When the distance between two nodes becomes larger than the transmission range R link stability L_{st} between any two nodes overtime period t can be calculated [20]:

$$L_{st} = \frac{D}{R}$$

D. Estimation of Updating Time

In this section, we have estimated the update time of routing table for a sensor node. Our data forwarding technique is unicast so we can reduce the control packet overhead by increasing update time. This time is calculated based on the presumption that minimum required number of sensor nodes can be founded within range of the forwarding sensor node. We have calculated updating time in two ways, firstly we assume that the nodes randomly move and secondly the nodes move horizontally. Updating Time for Random Node Mobility: In Fig 2, we consider F as forwarding node. By broadcasting RREQ message, F can discover N_1, N_2, N_3, N_4, N_5 and N_6 candidate neighboring sensor nodes. These sensor nodes are called candidate because they accomplish the minimum constraint to be a candidate neighboring node.

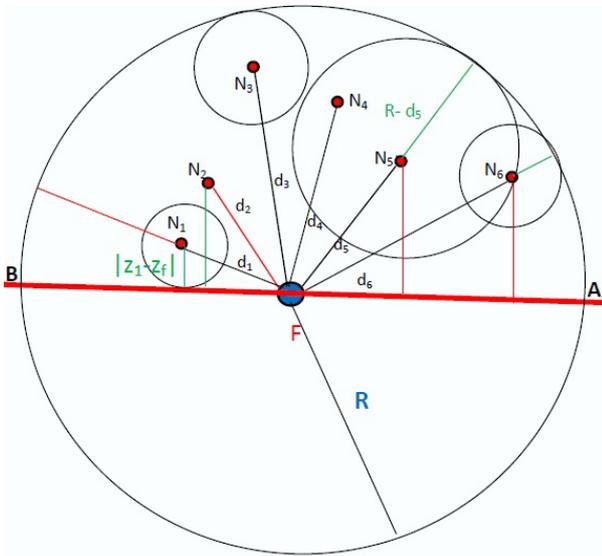


Figure 2:Updating time for random node mobility

Now we would like to estimate a time t that makes certain that most of these sensor (at least 80%) nodes will

stay within the upper half region of the R range. Here, we have assumed that the nodes can move in random direction with V velocity. As a node can take random movement, we have considered a circle by taking the sensor node's position as the center of that circle and radius is $\min(|Z_i - Z_f|, R - d_i)$. Z_i is the Z -axis value of the sensor node N_i 's position, and Z_f is the Z -axis value of the forwarding sensor node. $|Z_i - Z_f|$ is the distance of the parallel line drawn for the sensor node N_i 's position to the plane AB and $R - d_i$ is the minimum distance from the nodes position to circumference of the circle whose radius is range R . Now, for the worst case scenario of each sensor node, we can estimate the lasting time within fixed half region of the range R as follows:

$$t_1 = \frac{|Z_1 - Z_f|}{V}$$

$$t_3 = \frac{|R - d_3|}{V}$$

Time $(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5$ and t_6 for node $(N_1, N_2, N_3, N_4, N_5,$ and $N_6)$ indicates the sustainability with in the half region of the range of the forwarding node. We are interested to prefer a time t among $(t_1, t_2, t_3, t_4, t_5$ and $t_6)$ so that at least 80% of the candidate nodes $(N_1, N_2, N_3, N_4, N_5,$ and $N_6)$ remain within the region during this period(t). If we choose the smallest time, then we can guarantee that 100% sensor nodes stay within this region over time period t . But it becomes too small period to choose for updating routing table. The routing table frequently updates it information consequently it causes congestion of control packet and consume additional energy for control packet. Thus, the minimum time is not opting for calculating stability and updating routing table. On the other hand if we choose the highest value of the calculated time, then we get very few nodes within our range after this time period. In the case of average time period, it has the possibility to have 50% sensor node within the region. Therefore, a time period (t) among this time period is needed to select so that 80% sensor node can be found within the region. To determine this expected time we can follow the following process. First, arrange the time period in ascending order by applying a sorting algorithm like merge sort. Second, use the percentile formula to know the value of n th position of the observances for a fixed percentage. We know, $n = \left(\frac{P}{100}\right) \times N + \frac{1}{2}$ where $P =$ Percentages, $N =$ number of sensor node. n is the n^{th} position of the observances that gives us P percentages of observances having to the left side of this position. Updating Time for Horizontal Node Mobility: The sensor nodes move with water currents in horizontal direction, and the movements in vertical direction are almost negligible [26]. So in this section, we consider the horizontal node mobility and find out the updating time. Two cases happen in this calculation. We assume the forwarding node F stationary. First case, the

placement of C illustrated in Fig 3 is shown in right half region of FY vertical line.

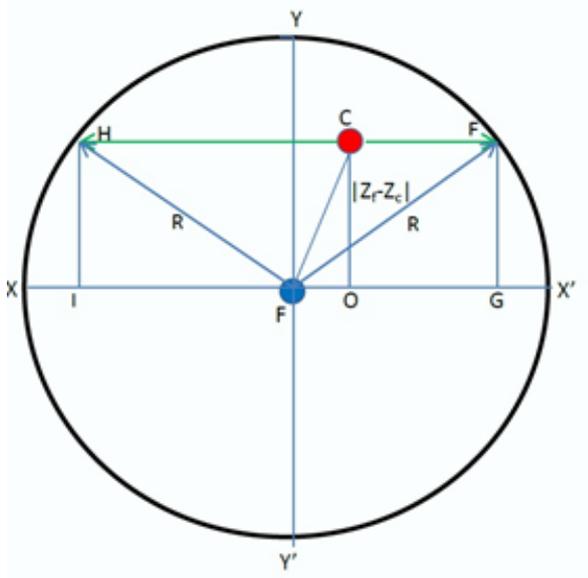


Figure 3:Updating time for horizontal node mobility

Node C can move in the left and right direction. If the C node moves in its right direction it passes CF distance. In this case, we calculate the distance CE and CH in the following way. From C, a perpendicular called CO is drawn. $\angle COF = 90^\circ$, therefore, $FO = \sqrt{(CF^2 - CO^2)}$ where we know $CO = |Z_f - Z_c|$. FG is perpendicular on the plane XX' . So, $\angle FGE = 90^\circ$ and $FG = \sqrt{(FE^2 - EG^2)}$ where $FE = R$ and $EG = |Z_f - Z_c|$. Now we can compute the distance $OG = CE = FG - FO$. The time (t) to pass the distance CE is $\frac{CE}{V}$ where V is the velocity of water current. Second case, the node C illustrated in Fig 4 exists in the left half region of FY vertical line, if the node's movement is in direction left of the node then $CE = FG - OF$ and if the node's movement is in the direction of its right $CH = OF + FI$.

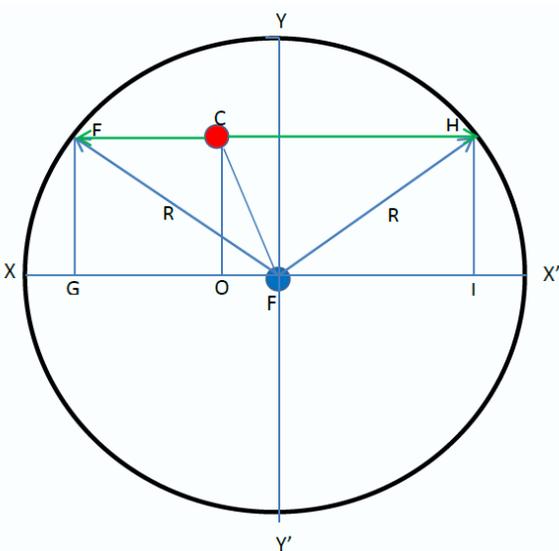


Figure 4:Updating time for horizontal node mobility

E. Estimation of Priority Metric

It is not good decision to select the target node based on only depth or link stability or residual energy. We need to develop a metric with the combining effect of depth, link stability and residual energy and this metric is the best selection criteria for choosing the best suitable target sensor node. We are interested to select a node with the smallest depth that means the smaller the depth, the more suitable target node is. We do also care for higher residual energy (RE) and link stability (L_{st}), the larger the value of residual energy and link stability, the more reliable the target node is. So we can say that the best target sensor node's selection metric is inversely proportional to the range R divided by depth difference of the sending node ($depth_s$) and forwarding node ($depth_f$) and directly proportional to the product of its path stability and residual energy. The name of target selection is given priority metric (PM) which can be calculated as follows:

$$PM = \frac{RE \times L_{st}}{R} \times \frac{1}{depth_s - depth_f} \quad (1)$$

F. Routing Table

Each node forms a routing table of two columns; candidate sensor nodes and their corresponding priority metric calculated by using eq(1.) Routing table of underwater sensor network is demonstrated in Table 1. Let the forwarding node be F and its one hop candidate neighboring sensor nodes be (N_1, N_2, \dots, N_n) within range R. Routing table is updated over the estimated time because link stability between forwarding node and the candidate sensor nodes alter because of water current.

TABLE 1: Routing table for PMA

Node	Priority Metric
N_1	PM_1
N_2	PM_2
N_3	PM_3
N_4	PM_4

G. Algorithm for PMA

The proposed routing algorithm is divided into two parts called routing table formation algorithm and target node selection algorithm that are illustrated in this section. In routing table formation algorithm, N_i represents the one hop neighboring node of the forwarding node and R is transmission range. In the algorithm, $depth_f$ indicates the depth of the forwarding node itself. The forwarding sensor node repeats the routing table formation algorithm whenever the update time elapses. The routing table formation algorithm is as follows.

Algorithm 1 Routing table formation algorithm**Require:** Sharing RREQ message**Ensure:** Routing table with priority metric

1. Extract depth_i, ER_i from one hop neighboring sensor nodes (N₁, (N₂, ..., N_n)) broadcasting control packet
2. **while** i < n **do**
 1. **if** depth_i < depth_f AND ER_i > Threshold Energy **then**
 - i. Calculate L_{st} of node i for time t
 - ii. **if** L_{st} > 1 **then**
 1. Calculate MP and store it in routing table
 - iii. **end if**
 2. **end if**
3. i ← i + 1
4. **end while**
5. **return** routing table

As the protocol forms its routing table in advance for an estimated time period. So, the rest of the task for the sensor nodes is to store the data packet whenever it gets or detects and forward the data packet to the appropriate target node. The data packet forwarding algorithm is shown below.

Algorithm 2 Routing table formation algorithm**Require:** Data Packet**Ensure:** Selection of Target Node

1. Find the target sensor node with highest priority metric (MP)
2. Transmit data packet to the selected target node
3. **If** updating time elapsed **then**
4. Call routing table formation function
5. **End if**

IV. PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

In this section, we evaluate the performance of the proposed UWSN routing protocol and compare the performance of DBR [12].

A. Simulation Setting

All simulations are performed using the Network Simulator (ns2)[24] with an underwater sensor network simulation package (called Aqua-Sim) extension. In our simulations, sensor nodes are deployed in a 1500m × 1500m × 1500m 3D area. The position of each node is generated randomly. Multiple sinks are randomly deployed at the water surface. Sink nodes are considered as stationary while the sensor nodes are considered to be mobile at the speed of water current. In order to measure the performance of the proposed routing protocol, different speed of water current are considered and the minimum and maximum speed of water current are taken

1m/s and 10m/s respectively. In underwater environment, the sensor nodes move in random direction, for easy simulation we have defined the direction of each sensor nodes in 3D space randomly. Each node generates two packets per second and the size of data packet is 76 byte and the size of control packet is 32 byte and bit rate is 10kbs. The transmission range of the simulation is fixed 100m in all directions. The total power consumption in sending, receiving and idling mode is assumed 3w. The threshold energy of the sensor nodes is presumed 80 Joule. For the ease of simulation, the source node is chosen from the bottom of the taken 3D space. The same broadcast Media Access Control (MAC) protocol as in [4] is used in our simulations. In this MAC protocol, when a node has a packet to send, it first senses the channel. If the channel is free, it continues to broadcast the packet. Otherwise, it backoff. The packet will be dropped if the maximal number of back offs have been reached.

B. Performance Metrics

The following metrics are pointers used to appraise the performance of the proposed routing protocol.

Network Life time: Network life time expresses the time that the energy of the first node in the network turns into to be fully exhausted.

Total Energy Consumption: Total energy consumption is computed through the total energy consumed in packet delivery including transmitting, receiving, and idling energy consumption of all nodes relaying the packet from the source node to sink node in the network.

Average End-to-End Delay: Average end-to-end corresponds to the average time needed by a packet to go from the source node to any of the sinks.

Packet Deliver Ratio: Packet delivery ratio is evaluated as the ratio of the number of distinct packet captured successfully by the destination node to the total number of packets spawned at the source node.

C. Result and Analysis

In this section, we have analyzed result of our proposed routing protocol against different kinds of parameters and measurements.

Impact of Design Parameter: In this protocol, we have introduced a design parameter called updating time. This updating time is calculated by considering random node mobility and horizontal node mobility. Updating Time for Random Node Mobility: Fig 5 depicts the updating time period(t) with varying water current velocity by considering the random node mobility. If we want to ensure that 80% sensor node must remain within the predefined range, then the protocol updates routing table frequently. In the same way, if 60% sensor nodes can be guaranteed to stay within the range, the updating time period becomes larger than previous one.

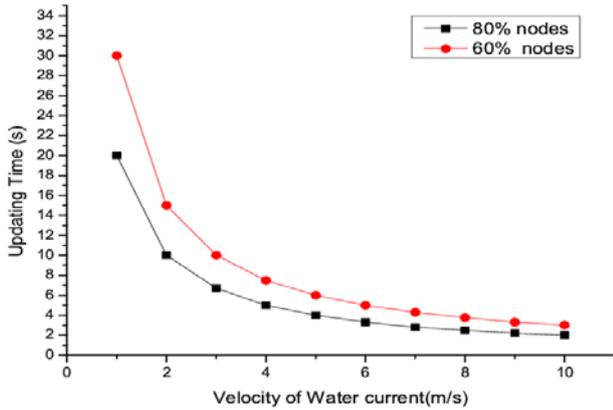


Figure 5: Updating time period under the varying speed of water current for random node mobility

Updating Time for Horizontal Node Mobility: Fig 6 depicts the updating time period under varying water current velocity by considering the horizontal node mobility. In this case, it is observed that the updating has been improved and it reduces control packet overhead significantly.

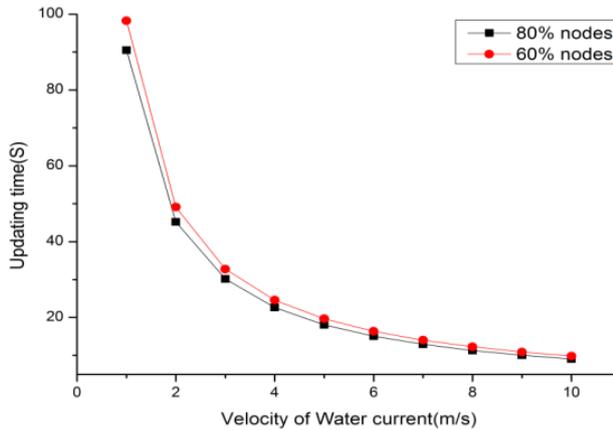


Figure 6: Updating time period under varying water speed for horizontal node mobility

Network Life Time: The network life-time of PMA and DBR [12] in random topology is illustrated in Fig 7. It is observed that PMA offers improved performance over DBR in the perspective of network life time. PMA exceeds the network life-time of DBR because DBR always chooses the sensor nodes with smaller depth to forward data as a result a sensor node with the smallest depth may be selected again and again to forward data. Consequently, the energy of such nodes is exhausted fast and these nodes' life-time expires soon. On the other hand, PMA does not forward data to the sensor node which residual energy is less than the threshold energy and always selects the sensor node with higher residual energy.

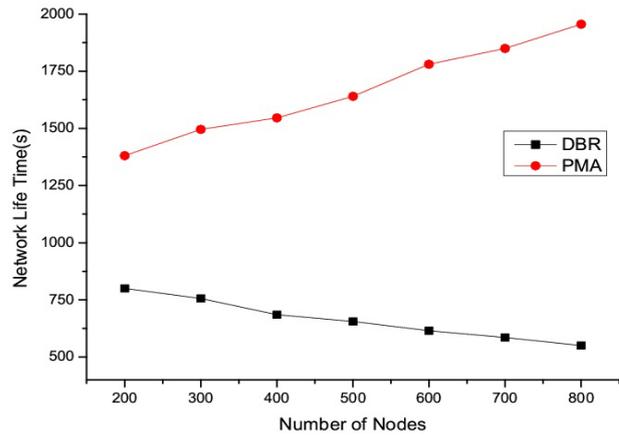
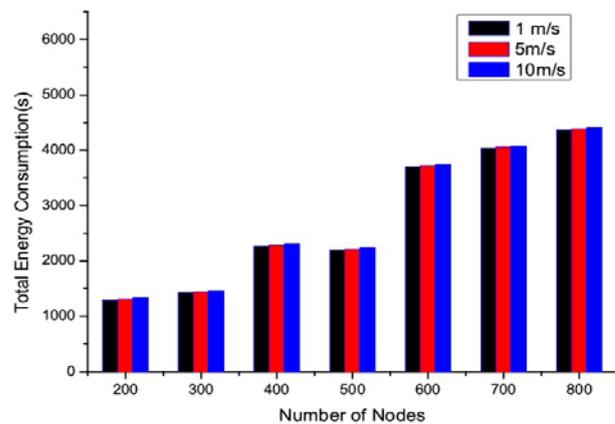


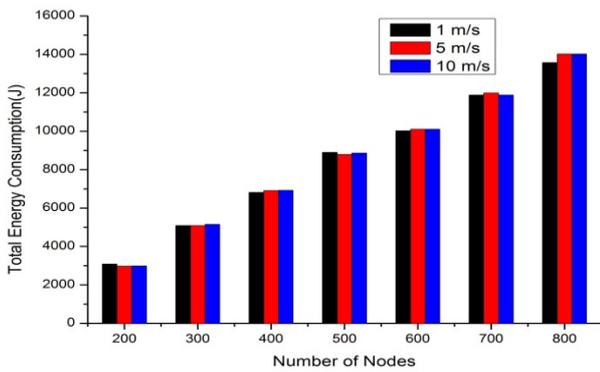
Figure 7: Comparison of network life time

It is a little chance for a sensor node to go down its energy below threshold and dies. The control message hardly forces sensor nodes' energy to be exhausted. So, the network life-time increases as the number of sensor nodes increases, in contrast, in case of DBR, if the number of sensor nodes increase, the network life time decrease since with the increasing the number of sensor nodes, more sensor nodes attend to forward data and it is very chances for a sensor node to die at any time. Besides, DBR cannot avoid redundant packet transmissions. The sensor nodes having similar depths also have similar holding times. Therefore, the same packets are transmitted at the same time in DBR. But as PMA sends data in unicast way, only one sensor node has data to send. Thus saving energy and it leads to improve the life time of battery.

Impact of Node Mobility on Total Energy Consumption: The comparison of the performances of PMA and DBR [12] in terms of total energy consumption with different node mobility is illustrated in Fig 8.



(a) Total energy consumption of PMA with different node mobility

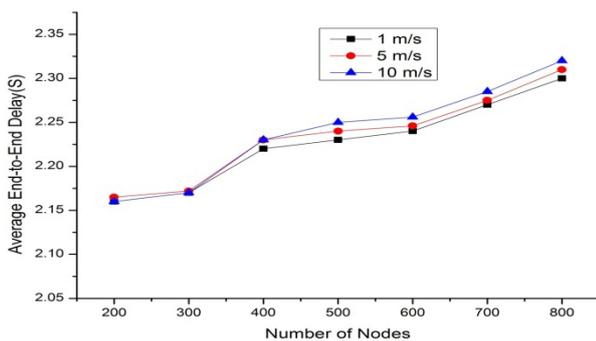


(b) Total energy consumption of DBR with different node mobility

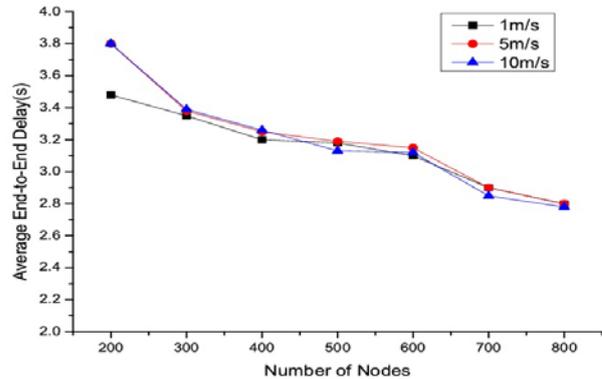
Figure 8: Comparison of total energy consumption of PMA with DBR

The existing UWSNs routing protocol, DBR does not employ any direct technique to handle node mobility. In DBR illustrated in Fig 8(b), the amount of energy is consumed much when the velocity of current and the number of sensor nodes increase since multiple sensor nodes become forwarding node as they do not overhear one another within the fixed range. On the contrary, in PMA, data packets are sent to a sensor node after being convinced that the target sensor node and the forwarding sensor node stay within the fixed range of the forwarding node for a predefined time. At every time, only one sensor node becomes the forwarding node in PMA which causes a less amount of energy consumed than that of DBR. The figure shows the total energy consumption of the proposed routing protocol, PMA with varying velocity, 1m/s, 5m/s and 10m/s. It outperforms of DBR in terms of total energy consumption. It is inspected from the Fig 8(a) that for dense network it does not consume significant amount of additional energy consumption because it does not matter how many neighboring sensor nodes the forwarding sensor node have. It always chooses only one candidate sensor nodes to forward packet. Although at this time, control packets generate a little amount of energy consumption. In PMA, node mobility slightly impacts on the total energy consumption.

Impact of Node Mobility on Average End-to-End Delay: In Fig 9 average end-to-end delay of PMA and DBR[12] is shown respectively.



(a) Average end-to-end delay of PMA with varying water current

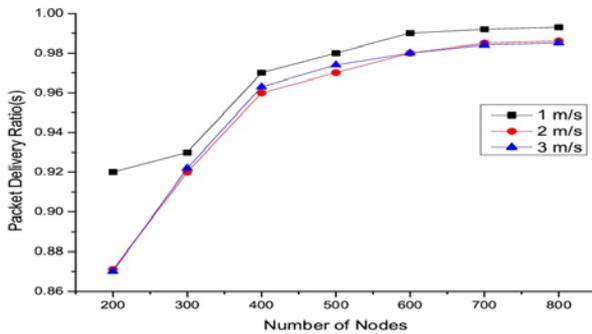


(b) Average end-to-end of DBR with varying water current
Figure 9: Comparison of average end-to-end delay between PMA and DBR

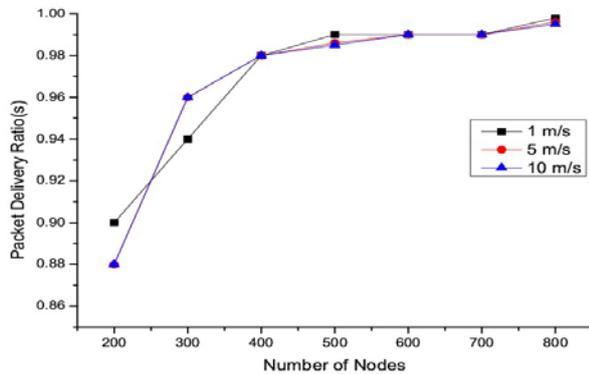
In DBR, each sensor nodes hold the packet for a certain time proportional to the depth of that sensor node. Thus DBR illustrated in Fig 9(b) has a long end-to-end delay. In contrast, PMA sends the data packet only one sensor nodes and as soon as the target sensor nodes receive the data packet. It can forward the data packet based on locally discovering the most suitable neighboring sensor node through control packet. Therefore the delay is reduced only to the propagation delay of the packet. The delay in DBR is continuously increasing with the increase in network density because the number of forwarding nodes also increases with the increase in network density. Since each node holds the packet for a certain time, the overall holding time of the packet also increases. The increase in network density does not affect the end-to-end delay in PMA illustrated in Fig 9(a), because each time it chooses only one candidate sensor node. Velocity of water current does not influence extensively although with higher velocity the sensor nodes update frequently which produces overhead and the collision of control packets happens. As a result, in this case average End-to-End slightly increase.

Impact of Node Mobility on Packet Delivery Ratio: Fig 10 shows the delivery ratio as the function of the number of nodes and the speed of nodes. When the node density is low, the success rate increases with density since the most compatible sensor node is available. DBR and other existing protocol demand that multiple nodes take part in sending packet when the node density is high as a result packet delivery ratio increases. But actually in dense network, because of redundancy of packet, collision and congestion occurs which force to decrease the average packet delivery ratio. In contrast, in PMA, data packet collision and congestion hardly take place. Moreover, the target node is opted for considering its depth, residual energy and link stability. In DBR illustrated in Fig 10(b), packet delivery ratio reduces with node mobility. The reason is that because of holding time at each forwarding sensor nodes, the number of neighboring nodes changes either increases or decreases; consequently the packet delivery ratio goes down. On the contrary, In PMA, prediction of the link stability is done and it updates its routing table after a time period which depends on the velocity of water current. The ultimate delivery ratio

gotten in PMA illustrated in Fig 10(a) is above 96%. In PMA, packet loss rate hardly happens as priority metric makes certain that a target sensor node remains within the range of the forwarding node till the data packet reaches to the target.



(a) Average packet delivery ratio of PMA with varying water current



(b) Average packet delivery ratio of DBR with varying water current

Figure 10: Comparison of average packet delivery ratio between PMA and DBR.

V. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper, we presented a Priority Metric based Ad hoc routing protocol that is sender based routing protocol. The sender chooses the best forwarding sensor node based on depth, residual energy and link stability. The proposed routing protocol employs the unicast method to forward the packet. The proposed routing protocol consists of two phase named route information accumulation phase when each sensor node broadcasts RREQ message to acquire the depth and residual energy of the one hope neighboring sensor nodes within fixed range and target sensor node selection phase that finds out the most suitable candidate sensor node as a target sensor node among the qualified candidate sensor nodes by calculating a priority metric and these two phases jointly establish the protocol. The protocol makes use of RREQ to ascertain the most qualified forwarding node, it poses a little quantity of overhead and it consumes negligible amount of energy in comparison to data packet that is sent in broadcasting way in DBR [16] protocol where it also often takes place that more than one

forwarding sensor nodes transmit the same packet that consumes much energy and forces the network to be in congestion. Mobility handling is one of the crucial research issues of UWSNs to be unsolved. We proposed a novel technique to predict the link stability between two sensor nodes in order to handle the mobility of nodes. To calculate link stability between two sensor nodes, their initial 3-D location is needed which can be got hold of localization technique. The capability of mobility handling has enabled our proposed to be fitting in any environmental situation of UWSNs. Network-life time has been confirmed by considering residual energy of the candidate forwarding sensor nodes.

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