

## Research Article

# A Multievent Congestion Control Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks

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Wireless sensor networks are application-dependent networks. An application may require general event region information, per-node event region information, or prioritized event information in case of multiple events. All event flows are subject to congestion in wireless sensor networks. This is due to the sudden impulse of information flow from a number of event nodes to a single destination. Congestion degrades system throughput and results in energy loss of nodes. In this paper, we present a multievent congestion control protocol (MCCP) for wireless sensor networks. MCCP supports multiple event reporting modes, that is, general event reporting, per-node fair event reporting, and prioritized multiple event reporting. MCCP efficiently mitigates congestion and provides output according to selected event reporting mode. MCCP uses hop-by-hop packet delivery time and buffer size as the basic metrics for congestion detection. Moreover, we introduce a schedule-based scheme at the transport layer for rate assignment and ordered delivery of event packets to underlying routing layer. This helps to avoid packet collisions and increases the packet delivery ratio even in high densities. Detailed simulation analysis confirms that MCCP decreases packet drops and provides high packet delivery ratio (above 90%) for multiple event reporting modes.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) in recent years have emerged as key systems for information gathering and control. Sensors gather information from the environment through measuring mechanical, thermal, biological, chemical, optical, and magnetic phenomena. The electronics then process the information derived from the sensors and through some decision making capability direct critical event information to the sink. Applications may require that nodes send sensing information either periodically or on event occurrence.

Wireless sensor networks are characterized by their unique requirements which are application-specific (see [1, 2]). An application may require general event region information, per-node event information, or multiple events information, and so forth. Consider a WSN working inside a mine for the purpose of environmental monitoring and control. The nodes monitor events like fire, oxygen content in air, sudden increase in pressure, and leakage of toxic gases.

For events like increase in temperature and pressure, general event region information can be sufficient but for events like leakage of poisonous, gas or oxygen content in air precise per-node information is required to identify unsafe regions in the mine. Moreover, interrelated events like fire and decrease in oxygen content in air can occur at the same time. Multiple events may need to be reported at different rates when observed altogether. Therefore, a single application might require information to be delivered in different event reporting modes, for instance, simple, fair, or prioritized.

Event information flow (many to one) causes congestion in wireless sensor networks since a number of event sensing nodes send their event information to the sink at the same time [3]. A node gets congested if the incoming rate of packets is more than its outgoing rate which results in buffer overflow.

Density of the network is an important factor that increases the degree of congestion; considering fix transmission power of nodes. Due to random deployment, the difference between densities in the network will be even more

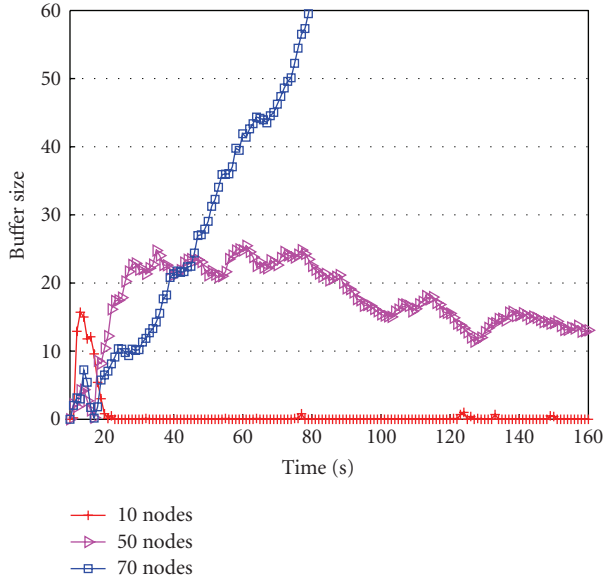


FIGURE 1: Average buffer size of 10, 50, and 70 event reporting nodes.

extreme in *worst-case* networks [4]. Because of high density, packets will be dropped due to collisions at the MAC layer. Also, contention for medium-access increases as packets do not get a chance for transmission in busy medium. This results into an increase in buffer size of nodes in dense networks. We illustrate this fact in Figure 1, where we observe the average buffer occupancy of event nodes under variable densities in a  $100 \times 100$  m sensor field with 100 nodes. The event reporting region is centered at (40,40) coordinates and having a radius of 20 m. A number of 10, 50, and 70 event nodes report event to maintain a constant reporting rate (70 pkts/sec) at the sink located at (90,90) coordinates; without using any congestion control scheme. It is evident from Figure 1 that as the number of event reporting nodes increase within the event reporting region, the average buffer occupancy of event reporting nodes also increases.

WSNs are application-dependent networks [1]. Therefore, different congestion control schemes [3, 5–7] have been proposed in literature aiming to handle congestion in WSNs while providing optimal throughput, fair per-node throughput, or prioritized throughput. Congestion control protocols for wireless sensor networks generally consist of two basic parts. Firstly, a congestion detection mechanism and secondly, a rate-control mechanism to adjust the reporting rate of nodes in order to avoid or mitigate congestion. These protocols use different metrics for congestion detection like buffer size, packet interarrival time, packet service time, channel sampling, and traffic load assessment. For adjusting the reporting rates of nodes either a sink-based or in-network node-based solution is used. In both cases, event reporting nodes are assigned a reporting rate so that they can forward event packets in accordance with congestion status; using jittered forwarding of packets. A jitter is the random delay which is added at the time a packet is delivered to underlying layers by the transport layer.

This delay is used to avoid any possible collisions, as the packet is broadcasted in a shared wireless environment.

In this paper, we propose a single multievent congestion control protocol (MCCP) for wireless sensor networks. MCCP addresses the issue of congestion control while providing optimal throughput, fair per-node throughput, and prioritized throughput for multiple events. MCCP is implemented at the transport layer. It uses hop-by-hop packet delivery time and buffer size as the basic metrics for rate adjustment and congestion detection. Moreover, we introduce a schedule-based scheme at the transport layer for rate assignment and ordered delivery of event packets to underlying routing layer. By using a schedule-based scheme at the transport layer helps to avoid packet collisions and increases the packet delivery ratio even in high densities.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, related works on congestion control, fair event reporting, and rate adjustment are presented. Basic network setup, system definitions, and assumptions for MCCP protocol are presented in Section 3. The operation of the MCCP protocol is presented in Section 4. In Section 5, detailed simulation results are shown and in Section 6, the paper is concluded.

## 2. RELATED WORK

In this section, several congestion avoidance and control protocols, rate adjustment mechanisms, fairness schemes, and transport protocols for wireless sensor networks are reviewed. In [8, 9], the major issues of transport layer protocols in WSNs and a detailed survey of major congestion and transport protocols have been presented.

Congestion detection and avoidance (CODA) in sensor networks [3] uses open-loop and closed-loop mechanisms to handle congestion which is detected on the basis of channel sampling and buffer occupancy. Once congestion is detected, the open-loop mechanism broadcasts back pressure message to their neighboring nodes which further propagate these messages to upstream source nodes, depending on their local buffer occupancy. SenTCP [6] uses hop-by-hop, open-loop congestion control mechanism that detects congestion using both buffer occupancy and packet interarrival time. In SenTCP, nodes avoid congestion by issuing periodic feedback signals to adjust the reporting rate of their upstream nodes depending on local buffer status. Priority-based congestion control protocol (PCCP) [10] uses packet interarrival time and packet service time to detect congestion level at a node and employs weighted fairness to allow nodes to receive priority-dependent throughput. If all nodes have the same priority, then PCCP can give same per-node throughput. With different priorities, PCCP can provide throughput based on the priority of the node.

The congestion signals or rate adjustment information in CODA [3], SenTCP [6], and PCCP [10] propagate back from the congestion region to the source nodes. However, if the congestion region is at multiple hops from the source nodes, or in case of high node density, these congestion signals are dropped and they do not reach to source nodes. We

demonstrate in our simulation results that the use of source-based congestion mitigation techniques in dense networks is not a good solution.

Mitigating congestion in wireless sensor networks [11] suggests multiple approaches for congestion removal which span on different layers of the traditional protocol stack. These approaches include hop-by-hop flow control based on buffer occupancy, rate limiting to implement fairness, and a prioritized medium access control (MAC) protocol that decreases the back-off window of a congested node. However, these schemes are applicable for networks in which nodes offer same traffic load and the routing tree is not significantly skewed. Event-to-sink reliable transport (ESRT) in wireless sensor networks [12] uses change in local buffer level of a node during consecutive intervals to predict congestion resulting in a decrease in the reporting rate by the sink. In case of congestion, ESRT regulates all sources in the network regardless of a particular node causing congestion; this decreases the overall system throughput. A price-oriented reliable transport protocol (PORT) [13] uses link loss estimation as a basic source of congestion detection and avoids congestion by dynamically forwarding packets to less-congested nodes. In dense networks, link losses are high which are generally not because of congestion but due to collisions of packets. In PORT, sink directs individual nodes to increase or decrease their reporting rates. However, in dense networks, sending such control information to every node is very difficult since nodes can be at multiple hop distance from the sink.

Congestion avoidance based on light-weight buffer management in sensor networks [14] suggests sending a packet to a neighboring node only when the neighboring node has the buffer space to hold the packet. Nodes inform their neighboring nodes about their residual buffer size by piggybacking the buffer size either in data or acknowledgement (ACK) packet. However, this requires extra control information to be sent on per-packet basis. Interference-aware fair rate control (IFRC) in wireless sensor networks [15] detects congestion by monitoring average queue length and exchanges congestion state among the potential interferers using a congestion sharing mechanism. In IFRC, each node adds its buffer size and current congestion state in every packet that it forwards resulting into extra energy consumption per-packet basis. Credit-based fairness control in wireless sensor network (CFRC) [16] allocates bandwidth to nodes based on effective amount of sensed information which is dependent on node density and their distribution instead of uniformity. However, CFRC does not provide per-node fairness instead provides fairness on credit basis depending on sensed information by a node.

In [17], a congestion avoidance scheme for WSNs which is based on light-weight buffer management is presented. It suggests that a sender should transmit a packet only when it knows that the receiver has the buffer to store the packet. Therefore, data packets are piggybacked to update buffer state. When a sensor  $x$  sends out a data packet, it piggybacks its residual-buffer size in the frame header. If a neighbor  $y$  overhears a frame from  $x$ , it caches the residual-buffer size of  $x$ . When  $y$  overhears a packet which is sent by another sensor

to  $x$ , it reduces the residual-buffer size of  $x$  by one. In [18], an aggregation-based congestion control for sensor networks (CONCERT) is presented. CONCERT uses adaptive data aggregation in order to reduce the amount of information travelling through out the network rather than using a back-pressure approach to regulate source nodes transmission rate on congestion.

Congestion control and fairness (CCF) for many-to-one routing in sensor networks [5] uses buffer size to detect congestion. CCF implements a tree-based technique in which each node calculates its subtree size. Reporting rate is allocated to nodes depending on their subtree sizes. Every node maintains a separate queue for each of their previous hop nodes. Nodes forward packet from these queues depending on the subtree size of the previous hop nodes during each epoch. Sensor nodes have limited memory resources (see [19, 20]), maintaining a separate queue for each previous hop node is not a memory efficient solution; especially in dense networks. Also, in case of multiple events, CCF treats all events similarly which can have different reporting rate requirements.

As a summary, congestion control protocols for wireless sensor networks generally consist of two basic parts. Firstly, a congestion detection mechanism and secondly, a rate-control mechanism to adjust the reporting rate of nodes in order to avoid or mitigate congestion. As a result, these protocols provide general event(s) information (CODA [3], SenTCP [6], ESRT [12]), per-node fair event information (CCF [5], IFRC [15]), and prioritized event information (PCCP [10]). However, we present a single MCCP protocol that mitigates congestion while providing general event information, per-node event information, and prioritized event information for multiple events. Moreover, MCCP associates a schedule-based scheme at the transport layer in order to avoid packet losses in dense networks.

### 3. SYSTEM DEFINITION

In this section, we explain the basic system-related definitions, network setup, and assumptions. The network comprises of non-mobile wireless sensor nodes and a sink. We define the nodes as event reporting (E-REP), routing (E-R), reporting and routing (E-REP-R), and idle nodes. If  $b, c, d$  are the nodes routing through node  $a$ , then  $b, c, d$  are the previous hop or child nodes of  $a$  and  $a$  is the next hop node of  $b, c, d$ , as shown in Figure 2. All nodes routing event information through node  $a$  are associated with same information flow.

MCCP uses minimum hop forwarding at the routing layer. In order to achieve minimum hop routing, each node maintains a next hop table which contains the list of its possible next hop nodes, which are at minimum hop distance from the sink. The table is established during the initial network setup as the sink broadcasts a route discovery packet. The route discovery packet includes source ID (sink), sender ID, and hop count. Neighboring nodes receiving the packet add the sending node into their next hop table and increments the hop count of the packet. A node receiving a route discovery packet only forwards it to the next hop

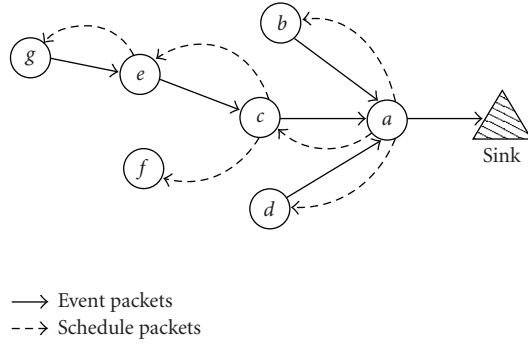


FIGURE 2: Flow of event and schedule packets

node if the hop distance of the received packet is smaller than or equal to the already stored hop distance, otherwise, it discards the packet. Hence, next hop table is established at network setup time using controlled flooding. Nodes during event reporting randomly select a single next hop node from their table and forward their packets through that node.

MCCP is designed to mitigate congestion and provide optimal throughput for the following event reporting modes.

- (1) *Simple event reporting mode (SERM)*. Sensor nodes report event to the sink in order to provide maximum event region information. Simple event reporting aims to achieve maximum system throughput irrespective of per-node share at the sink. Therefore, this event reporting mode is suitable for events that are required to send general event region information.
- (2) *Fair event reporting mode (FERM)*. Sensor nodes report event to the sink in order to provide the same per-node throughput at the sink. Therefore, sensor nodes within a single flow adjust their reporting rates in order to fairly distribute the bandwidth among all the event reporting nodes.
- (3) *Prioritized event reporting mode (PERM)*. In sensor networks depending on application needs, different metrics like event, node, region, or time are used for priority. We consider event-based priority for multiple events that are reported through a single flow which aims to distribute the system bandwidth among different event reporting nodes depending on their reporting rates. As a result, nodes with high reporting rates deliver more packets to the sink than nodes with lower reporting rates; irrespective of node distance from the sink.

Sink in MCCP is responsible for the selection of appropriate event reporting mode. Also, during event reporting, sink can shift between different event reporting modes allowing sink to obtain detailed and precise event region information. However, selection of event mode and the decision of when to shift the event mode is application-dependent, therefore, it is out of the scope of this paper.

Nodes in MCCP maintain successive fixed size data ( $\gamma$ -second) and schedule ( $\delta$ -second) intervals throughout their

life time. During the data intervals, nodes generate/route available event information, and during schedule intervals routing nodes send transmission schedule for their previous hop nodes. The schedule comprises of slot length ( $\lambda$  sec), total number of slots, and allocated number of slots for a previous hop node. We define slot in terms of a *time duration during which a node forwards a single packet*.

The duration of data and schedule interval does not change. Since the slot length's duration changes in each schedule interval, the rate at which packets will be sent during the next data interval will change. Hence, slot length determines the reporting rate of a node during an interval. If the slot length is short, more traffic will be forwarded by the node and vice versa.

One of the purposes of using schedules and scheduled packet forwarding at transport layer is to decrease the MAC layer collisions. CSMA-based scheme senses the channel before broadcasting a packet. If the neighboring nodes are not using the medium, then a node can broadcast its packet. The use of schedule increases the probability that when a node is forwarding packet in its allocated data slots, the neighboring nodes will not be transmitting data. As a result, when the MAC layer senses the medium, it will be free. Hence, packet drops due to collisions will decrease. For TDMA-based MAC layer, synchronization is required between MCCP's transport layer schedule and MAC layer's schedule for TDMA. However, MCCP is proposed to operate with CSMA-based MAC layer (IEEE 802.11), and the synchronization of MCCP with TDMA based MAC layer is not considered.

The first hop node from the sink in MCCP is responsible for sending the initial schedule to their previous hop nodes during the start of each schedule interval. The slot length for each data interval is updated by E-REP-R and E-R nodes during schedule interval (details of slot length calculation and slot allocation are explained in the Section 4). The slot length received from a parent node or next hop node is termed as *basic slot length* (BSL) while the slot length calculated by the node itself is termed as *local slot length* (LSL). E-REP-R and E-R nodes after receiving the schedule from parent node send either LSL or BSL to their previous hop nodes in the schedule using slot length selection procedure (discussed in Section 4.3.1). Hence, each node in MCCP follows the schedule received from their next hop node. If a node does not receive a new schedule during schedule interval, then during the next data interval, it continues transmission using the old schedule.

TDMA-based techniques use fixed time slots that are assigned to sources. However, in our schedule-based scheme, time slots are dynamically assigned during the schedule intervals depending on the average packet delivery time observed by nodes and their buffer size. For best results, schedule-based schemes require strict synchronization among the nodes sharing a schedule. In this work, it is assumed that the nodes are synchronized.

We define packet delivery time in our congestion control scheme as *the time a packet takes to reach from the transport buffer of a previous hop node to the next hop node's transport buffer*. Nodes maintain a queue at the transport layer and

forward a single packet from it during their allocated slots. Packet delivery time not only includes service time but also the transmission time plus the reception time at the destination. Congestion is likely to occur if the packet delivery time of nodes exceeds the packet delivery time of their previous hop node resulting in a buffer overflow.

We divide the buffer size of nodes into three ranges low, medium (optimal), and high. The goal of congestion control mechanism is to maintain the buffer size of nodes within the optimal range. If the buffer size is low/high, nodes will decrease/increase the slot length for the next interval, respectively, to achieve optimal range; otherwise, nodes will maintain the slot length for the next interval. Hence, each node adjusts the reporting rate (through slot length) of its previous hop nodes so that the buffer is optimally utilized and to avoid congestion while providing high throughput.

#### 4. MULTIEVENT CONGESTION CONTROL PROTOCOL

The operation of MCCC includes a mechanism to detect congestion and to adjust the reporting rate (slot length) of nodes. In order to detect and remove congestion, the slot lengths are calculated by nodes depending on their local network conditions; in terms of average packet delivery time and buffer size. Other important points of MCCC include slot allocation to nodes on event occurrence and the principles of schedule-based scheme. In this section, we explain slots allocation, slot length calculation, and the operation of schedule-based scheme.

##### 4.1. Slot allocation

A slot is a time interval during which a node can forward a single packet. Therefore, the greater the number of slots assigned to a particular node the greater will be its reporting rate. In case of simple and prioritized event reporting, slots are assigned equal to the total reporting rate of a node. However, in case of fair event reporting, nodes are assigned slots equal to their subtree size.

Nodes start reporting by sending their initial application-defined event reporting rate to one of their next hop nodes during data interval. Also, using this information, each node determines its subtree size. The next hop nodes forward their updated subtree size and total reporting rate which is the sum of its own event reporting rates (in case of event node) and reporting rate of all the nodes traversing through it. In this way, the first hop node from the sink obtains the total reporting rate of the flow as well as its subtree size. The first hop node, after receiving the initial event request assigns slots to their previous hop nodes during schedule interval; depending on event-reporting mode.

- (1) *Slot Allocation for SERM.* Let  $R_{\min}$  be the minimum reporting rate among all the events observed by the network. Then, in order to simplify slot assignment, we assume that reporting rates of all other events will be a factor of  $R_{\min}$ , expressed as  $2^n R_{\min}$ , where  $n \geq 0$ . Let  $R_1$  be the initial reporting rate for an event  $E_1$ . The number of slots  $S_j^i$ , assigned to  $j$ th

TABLE 1: Transmission schedule generated by node  $a$  in SERM and PERM.

Node ID	Total slots	Initial slot	End slot	Slot length (sec)
$b$	7	1	1	0.1
$c$	7	2	6	0.1
$d$	7	7	7	0.1

TABLE 2: Transmission schedule generated by node  $a$  in FERM.

Node ID	Total slots	Initial slot	End slot	Slot length (sec)
$b$	6	1	1	0.1
$c$	6	2	5	0.1
$d$	6	6	6	0.1

previous hop neighbor of node  $i$ , can be calculated as  $R_j/R_{\min}^i$ , where  $R_j$  is the reporting rate of the  $j$ th node and  $R_{\min}^i$  is the minimum reporting rate among the children of  $i$ th such that  $R_j, R_{\min}^i \in 2^n R_{\min}$  and  $R_j \geq R_{\min}^i$ . If  $N_k$  are the total number of nodes to be routed through the  $i$ th node, then it calculates total number of slots as  $\sum_{j=1}^k R_j/R_{\min}^i$ .

- (2) *Slot Allocation for FERM.* In case of fair event reporting slots are assigned according to subtree sizes of previous hop nodes. The subtree size depends on number of event nodes and not on their reporting rates. Therefore, even in case of multiple events with different reporting rates nodes can forward packets with node-based fairness so that all nodes have same representation at the sink. The number of slots  $S_j^i$  assigned to  $j$ th previous hop neighbor of node  $i$  is equal to the subtree size  $T_j$  of the  $j$ th node.
- (3) *Slot Allocation for PERM.* In case of prioritized event reporting for multiple events, slots are assigned with respect to minimum reporting rate among all events observed by the network ( $R_{\min}$ ). Therefore, total number of slots allocated to all the previous hop nodes ( $N_k$ ) of node  $i$  in case of prioritized event reporting will be  $\sum_{j=1}^k R_j/R_{\min}$ .

For example, let us assume for simplicity that all nodes except node  $a$  in Figure 2 are event-reporting nodes. Furthermore, let the initial reporting rates of nodes be  $b(10)$ ,  $c(10)$ ,  $d(10)$ ,  $e(10)$ ,  $f(20)$ , and  $g(10)$ . Then, the total reporting rate of node  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $d$  will be 10, 50, and 10, respectively, while node  $a$  has a total reporting rate of 70. Moreover, the subtree sizes of nodes  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $d$  are 1, 4, and 1, respectively, while node  $a$  has total subtree size of 6. Therefore, node  $a$  in SERM and PERM will assign slots to previous hop nodes as shown in Table 1 while slot allocation for FERM is shown in Table 2. Nodes  $b$ ,  $c$ , and  $d$  will divide their data interval into 0.1 second intervals; the initial slot length on event occurrence. These nodes will forward one event packet to node  $a$  during their allocated slots.

Node  $c$  is an E-REP-R node, therefore, depending on event reporting mode node  $c$  will generate a schedule for nodes  $e$  and  $f$ . Tables 3, 4, and 5 show the schedules given

TABLE 3: Transmission schedule generated by node  $c$  in SERM.

Node ID	Total slots	Initial slot	End slot	Slot length (sec)
$e$	4	1	2	0.1
$f$	4	3	4	0.1

TABLE 4: Transmission schedule generated by node  $c$  in FERM.

Node ID	Total slots	Initial slot	End slot	Slot length (sec)
$e$	6	3	4	0.1
$f$	6	5	5	0.1

TABLE 5: Transmission schedule generated by node  $c$  in PERM.

Node ID	Total slots	Initial slot	End slot	Slot length (sec)
$e$	7	3	4	0.1
$f$	7	5	6	0.1

to nodes  $e$  and  $f$  by node  $c$  in SERM, FERM, and PERM, respectively. Likewise, node  $e$  will generate a schedule for child node  $g$ .

#### 4.2. Slot length calculation

In order to provide optimal throughput while avoiding congestion, the slot length is calculated by nodes depending on local network condition; in terms of average packet delivery time and buffer size.

Nodes observe the average packet delivery time of their previous hop nodes in a data interval from the received packets. The average packet delivery time observed during the data interval is used as the slot length for the next data interval. However, if a node's buffer is either under- or overutilized during the data interval, then the node adjusts its slot length in order to optimally utilize the buffer.

Algorithm 1 illustrates the slot length calculation procedure. Let  $\lambda_i^t$  be the slot length for the  $t$ th interval;  $B_i^t$  and  $B_i^{t-1}$  be the buffer size for the  $t$ th and  $(t-1)$ th interval of  $i$ th node. Then, in order to calculate appropriate slot length for the next interval  $\lambda_i^{t+1}$ , a node measures change in buffer occupancy ( $\phi B$ ) between two consecutive data intervals and the predicted buffer occupancy ( $\rho B$ ) for the next interval, similar to ESRT [12] as

$$\phi B_i^{t-1,t} = B_i^t - B_i^{t-1}, \quad \rho B_i^{t+1} = B_i^t + \phi B_i^{t-1,t}. \quad (1)$$

In case the predicted buffer occupancy is not in the optimal buffer occupancy range ( $O_p B_{\min} \leftrightarrow O_p B_{\max}$ ), then nodes adjust their slot length for the next interval by adding or subtracting a deviation factor ( $\omega^t$ ) in the current slot length. We calculate deviation factor  $\omega_i^t$  for the  $i$ th node at the end of  $t$ th interval as

$$\text{Deviation } (\omega_i^t) = \frac{\pm(O_p B - \rho B_i^{t+1})}{O_p B * \lambda_i^t}, \quad (2)$$

$$O_p B = \frac{(O_p B_{\min} + O_p B_{\max})}{2}.$$

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1: CurrentSlotLength ( $\lambda^t$ ) = AverageDeliveryDelay
2: if BuffSize = AverageDeliveryDelay then
3:   /* Initially when event is detected and reported */
4:   NextSlotLength( $\lambda^{t+1}$ ) = 0.1 sec (Default)
5:   GO TO Step 26
6: end if
7: if BuffSize = 0 then
8:   /*Special case when reporting rate is low*/
9:    $\lambda^{t+1} = \lambda^t/2$ 
10:  GO TO Step 26
11: end if
12: Calculate PredictedBuffSize( $\rho B$ )/ * Using (1)*/
13: if  $\rho B < 0$  then
14:   /*if previous buffer size is greater than current*/
15:    $\rho B = \text{BuffSize}$ 
16: end if
17: if  $\rho B < O_p B_{\min}$  then
18:   Calculate DeviationFactor ( $\omega$ )/ *Using (2)*/
19:    $\lambda^{t+1} = \lambda^t - \omega$ 
20: else if  $\rho B > O_p B_{\max}$  then
21:   Calculate DeviationFactor ( $\omega$ ) / *Using (2)*/
22:    $\lambda^{t+1} = \lambda^t + \omega$ 
23: else
24:    $\lambda^{t+1} = \lambda^t$ 
25: end if
26: Transmit Schedule

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ALGORITHM 1: Slot length calculation (procedure is called at the start of each schedule interval by routing and reporting and routing nodes).

Hence, the slot length for  $(t+1)$ th interval will be

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_i^{t+1} &= \lambda_i^t - \omega_i^t \quad (\text{if } \rho B_i^{t+1} < O_p B_{\min}), \\ \lambda_i^{t+1} &= \lambda_i^t + \omega_i^t \quad (\text{if } \rho B_i^{t+1} > O_p B_{\max}), \\ \lambda_i^{t+1} &= \lambda_i^t \quad (\text{if } \rho B_i^{t+1} \in O_p B_{\min} \leftrightarrow O_p B_{\max}). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

#### 4.3. The operation of schedule-based scheme

In this section, we present the operation of our schedule-based scheme which is controlled by the first hop node from the sink. Each node maintains data and schedule intervals, therefore, the operation of MCCP can be subdivided into schedule interval and data interval operations. Each schedule interval is followed by a data interval.

##### 4.3.1. Schedule interval

During every schedule interval nodes starting from the first hop nodes send their schedule packets to their previous hop nodes. Each previous hop node before forwarding their schedule to their child nodes compares its local slot length (LSL) with the next hop node's basic slot length (BSL). There are three possibilities: local slot length less than, greater than, or equal to basic slot length.

(i) LSL < BSL. In this case, the node receiving the schedule is locally less congested than its next hop

node. Therefore, it can allow its previous hop nodes to send packets at a higher rate. This helps to increase the overall system throughput. However, it will result in unordered delivery of packets to next hop node resulting in unfairness and affecting the prioritized delivery of packets. Therefore, in mode 1, the nodes will send LSL while in modes 2 and 3, BSL is sent to their child nodes in the schedule.

- (ii)  $LSL > BSL$ . In this case, the node receiving the schedule is more congested than its next hop node. Therefore, in all modes, the nodes will send LSL to their child nodes in the schedule although it will result in unfairness in mode 2 but will mitigate local congestion.
- (iii)  $LSL \approx BSL$ . In this case, local and basic slot lengths are approximately equal, therefore, the nodes will send basic slot length to their child nodes.

The addition of schedule interval can increase the reporting delay for events; depending on the length of schedule interval. MCCP can be modified to operate in overlapping schedule and data intervals to remove the delay cast by schedule intervals. So, during schedule intervals, nodes will continue to forward packets. In this case, when congestion occurs, the sent schedule packets can be dropped due to congestion. Therefore, packet drops in overlapping schedule and data intervals will be higher than in the nonoverlapping form. As a result considering nonreal time events, this work uses nonoverlapping schedule and data intervals.

#### 4.3.2. Data interval

Each node maintains slot intervals equal to their selected slot length during their data interval. At the expiry of each slot interval, a node checks whether it is allowed to send packet during this slot according to its schedule. In case of event reporting node during the allocated slots, it sends an event packet to the next hop node. While routing, nodes simply forward a packet from the transport buffer to its next hop node in its allocated slots. However, event reporting and routing nodes send new event packets as well as forward event packets from the transport queue according to their schedule.

Schedule packets are a natural overhead in MCCP. The duration (length) of a schedule interval defines the time in which nodes are allowed to send transmission schedule for their previous hop node. The length of schedule interval is dependent on the total number of hops (TNHs) in the flow. If  $\psi$  is the minimum hop-by-hop packet delivery time, then  $\psi \times TNH$  is the minimum time required to deliver all schedule packets for a linear node arrangement. Since in MCCP nodes do not forward packets during schedule intervals, the network is idle. Therefore, schedule packets are not subject to congestion, likewise interference is minimum. As a result, schedule packets are immediately delivered.

On the other hand, the number of schedule packets generated during every schedule interval are very less and constant as compare to data packets. Let  $K$  be the number of event reporting nodes while  $N$  be the number of non-idle

TABLE 6: Simulation parameters.

Transport Layer	MCCP
Network Layer	Minimum hop routing
MAC Layer	IEEE 802.11
Data Packet Length	36 bytes
Schedule Packet Length	24 bytes
Transport Queue	50 packets
IFQ length	65 packets
Transmit Power	0.660 W
Receive Power	0.395 W
Radio Range	20 m
Data Interval	4 sec
Schedule Interval	1 sec

nodes in a single flow. Non-idle nodes include all E-REP, E-R, and E-REP-R nodes. In this case,  $N - 1$  will be the number of schedule packets generated during each schedule interval. If  $\lambda$  is the slot length during a data interval set by the first hop node of the flow, then  $(1/\lambda) * \gamma$  will be the number of data packets delivered to sink by the flow.

A data interval defines the time span during which nodes are allowed to forward their data packets in their allocated slot lengths. The number of packets generated during a data interval are dependent on the slot length ( $\lambda$ ) and data interval length ( $\gamma$ ). The smaller the value of  $\lambda$ , the greater will be number of packets delivered to sink during data interval. Slot length is adjusted by nodes, therefore, its value is dependent on packet delivery time and buffer size of nodes. However, length of data interval ( $\gamma$ ) is fixed. The longer the length of data interval, the greater will be the number of packets delivered to sink during the data interval, but in case of congestion, the greater will be the number of packets dropped since congestion can only be mitigated in schedule intervals by adjusting the slot length of nodes. The smaller the length of data interval, the greater will be the overhead of schedule packets since MCCP maintains successive data and schedule intervals. Therefore, as shown in simulation results (see Section 5.4), we select the length of data and schedule intervals in order to provide maximum throughput with minimum overheads and packet drops.

## 5. SIMULATION RESULTS OF MCCP

We evaluate the performance of MCCP in terms of packet delivery ratio, fair event reporting at sink, prioritized event reporting, and energy consumption. Furthermore, we demonstrate that using a schedule-based mechanism at the transport layer in contrast to jittered forwarding increases the packet receive ratio and the throughput even in high densities. We show the performance of MCCP using network simulator ns-2 [21], which is a scalable discrete-event simulator. Table 6 summarizes the configuration parameters for the simulations.

MCCP is used at the transport layer. We use minimum hop routing at the routing layer. CSMA-based IEEE 802.11 is used as the MAC layer. In MCCP, all received/generated

packets are queued at the transport layer and are further forwarded according to the schedule followed by the nodes. The length of this transport queue is 50 packets. The length of IFQ, transmit power and receive power are mirrored to commonly used sensor nodes like Mica [20].

We compare MCCP with source-based congestion mitigation (SCM) scheme where the congestion signal propagates from congestion region to source nodes similar to CODA [3]. Moreover, congestion is detected on the basis of buffer size, and reporting rate of nodes is adjusted using additive increase multiplicative decrease (AIMD) mechanism. For SCM, we use an increment factor of 1.3 and decrement factor of 2. We also compare our simulation results with a fairness mechanism similar to CCF [5]; commonly referenced fairness scheme for wireless sensor networks. In our implementation of CCF, nodes use packet service time to predict their reporting rates. Furthermore, nodes use buffer size to predict congestion. Each node implements a separate child node queue at the transport layer. Fairness is achieved by forwarding packets from the child node queues equal to subtree size of each child node.

### 5.1. Packet delivery ratio

Packets delivery ratio decreases either by an increase in the reporting rate or by an increase in the density of the network (considering fixed transmission power for nodes). This is evident from Figure 3, in which 20, 50, and 70 event reporting nodes, respectively, centered at (40, 40) report the event at different reporting rates using an SCM scheme. In Figure 3, with the increase in the number of event reporting nodes, sending congestion signal to source nodes which are at multiple hops from congestion region is difficult. As a result congestion is not properly controlled. Also, AIMD-based rate control schemes are not able to properly adjust the reporting rate of nodes as an increment/decrement factor is independent of the number of event reporting nodes.

In Figure 4, we show the performance of MCCP in SERM with different number of event reporting nodes. The packet delivery ratio is above 90% under low and high densities. This is because our congestion control mechanism not only avoids but controls congestion by efficiently adjusting the reporting rate of congested nodes resulting in few packet drops.

In Figure 5, we compare the packet delivery ratio of MCCP in FERM with CCF [5]. In Figure 5, for 50 nodes, CCF [5] provides high packet receive ratio since the density of event reporting nodes is less. However, due to interference and busy medium at high density, CCF fails to provide high packet receive ratio for 100 nodes. In order to guarantee fair per-node throughput, each node is assigned a respective schedule in FERM. By transmitting data in allocated slots, nodes minimize the affect of interference and collision observed in high densities. Therefore, packet receive ratio of MCCP in fairness mode is very high in low and high densities. If we compare the packet delivery ratio of MCCP in SERM and FERM from Figures 4 and 5, performance

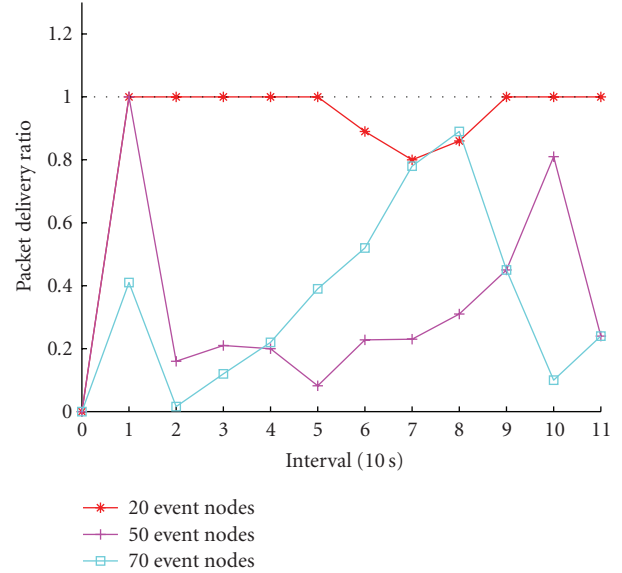


FIGURE 3: Packet receive ratio of 20, 50, 70 event reporting node using SCM scheme.

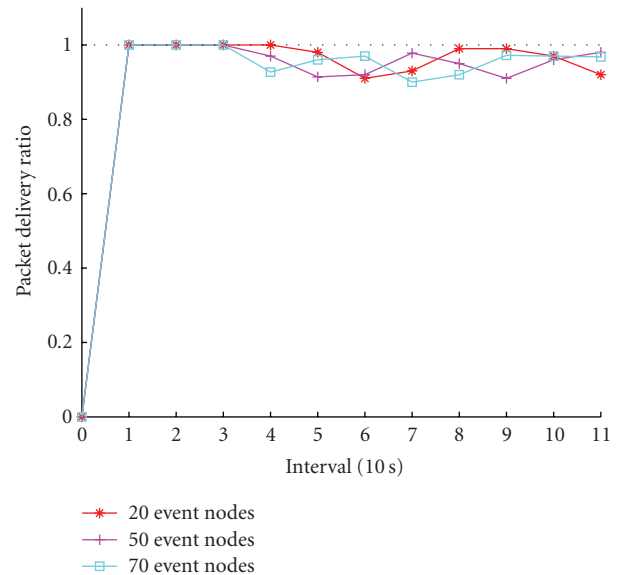


FIGURE 4: Packet receive ratio of 20, 50, 70 event reporting nodes using MCCP in SERM.

of MCCP in FERM is better. This is because the system throughput of MCCP in FERM is lower than in SERM.

### 5.2. Fair event reporting

Event reporting is fair if the per-node throughput at the sink is the same for all event reporting nodes in the flow. Figure 6 shows the simulation scenario where 20 nodes are reporting the same event through first hop node 0 to the sink. The arrow heads show the direction of minimum hop routing. The radio range of nodes in this simulation is 10 meters. The sink is located at (90, 50) coordinates in a  $100 \times 100$  sensor



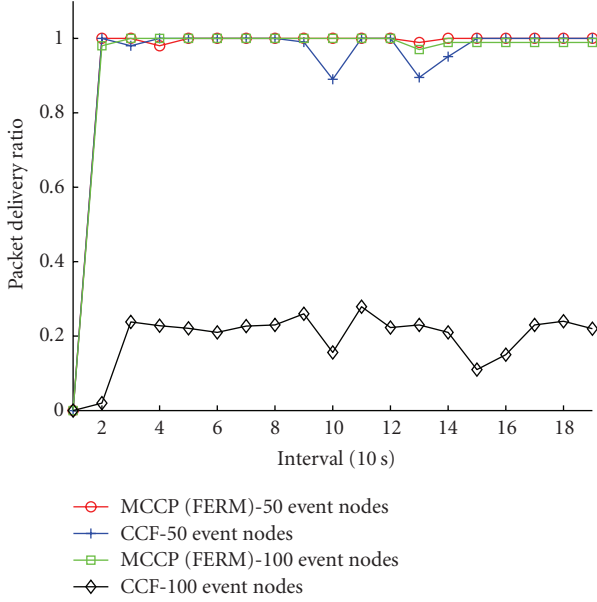


FIGURE 5: Packet receive ratio of 20, 50, 70 event reporting nodes using MCCP in FERM and CCF.

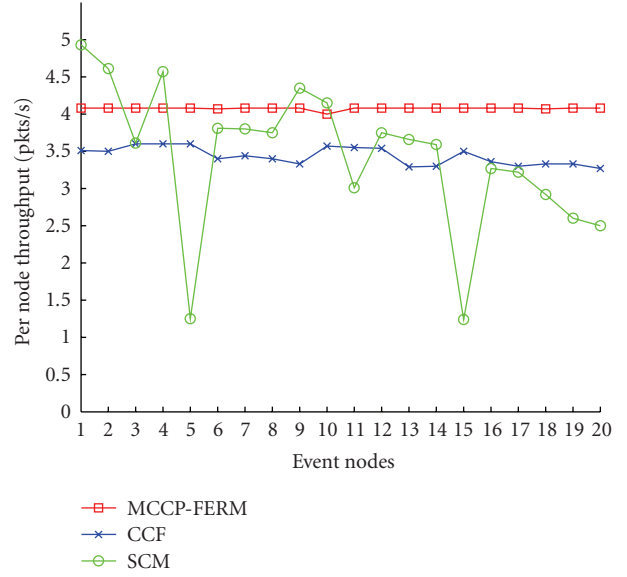


FIGURE 7: Per-node throughput of 20 event nodes using MCCP in FERM, CCF, and SCM.

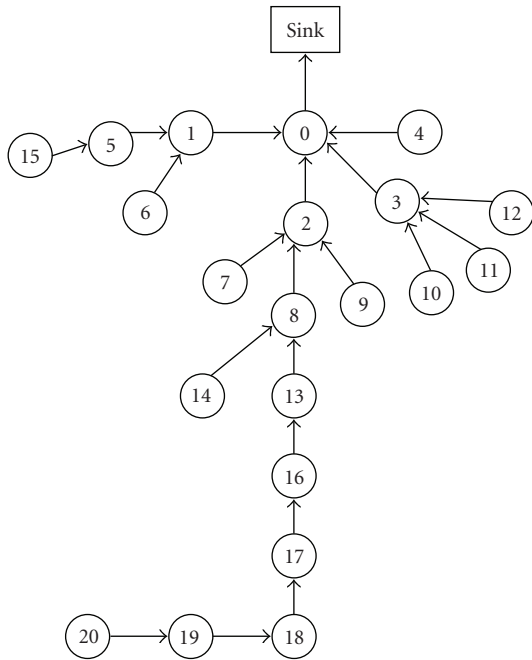


FIGURE 6: Arrangement of 21 nodes in a 100 × 100 m field.

field. In Figure 7, we compare the per-node throughput of MCCP in FERM with CCF [5] and SCM scheme. In Figure 7, per-node throughput is observed at the sink during 100 seconds of event reporting.

SCM scheme does not employ any explicit fairness mechanism, therefore, per-node throughput at sink is variable. CCF [5] provides considerably fair output but with lower per-node throughput than MCCP. Moreover, in Figure 6, we consider only single hop interference and the number of

events reporting nodes is less. Fair and per-node throughputs of CCF further deteriorate as the number of event nodes increases or with increase in node density. Therefore, we further compare CCF with MCCP in Figure 8 where we show the average per-node throughput at the sink. In this simulation, 50 event reporting nodes are randomly arranged in an event region having a diameter of 40 m. Moreover, after 70 seconds of event reporting, 20 more nodes start reporting the event from the same event region. In Figure 8, event reporting with SCM scheme shows increase and decrease in average per-node throughput since the AMID rate control scheme operates irrespective of number of event reporting nodes. Also, sending congestion signal to source nodes in case of congestion is difficult resulting into further decrease in throughput. CCF [5] provides low per-node throughput since it considers only one hop interference and does not employ any scheme to handle interference in high node density. MCCP in FERM provides high per-node throughput than in FERM since nodes report event without equally sharing the bandwidth among all event reporting nodes.

### 5.3. Multiple events

In wireless sensor networks, more than one event can occur at the same time. Figure 9 shows the per-node throughput of four different events  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ ,  $E_3$ , and  $E_4$ . The initial reporting rate of events  $E_2$ ,  $E_3$ , and  $E_4$  is twice, thrice, and four times that of event  $E_1$ , respectively. In the simulation scenario, nodes are arranged as shown in Figure 6 while the event reporting nodes for event  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ ,  $E_3$ , and  $E_4$  are shown in Table 7. Since CCF only considers node-based fairness, therefore, it is unable to provide fair event reporting with respect to multiple event demands. However, MCCP in FERM uses initial event reporting rate for rate allocation,

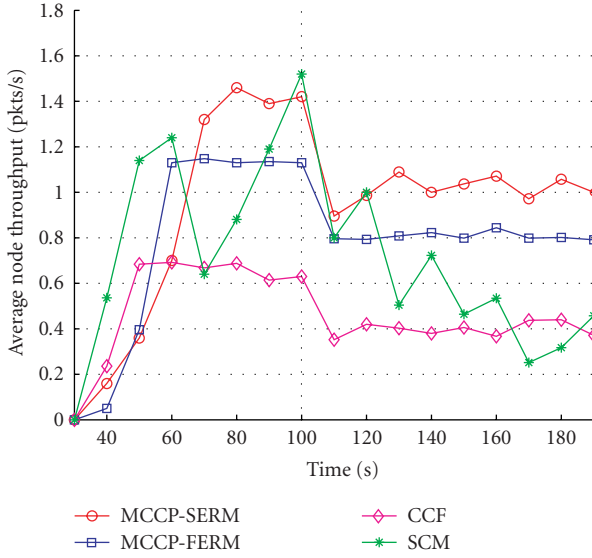


FIGURE 8: Average node throughput at the sink using MCCC in SERM as well as FERM, CCF, and SCM during 170 seconds of event reporting.

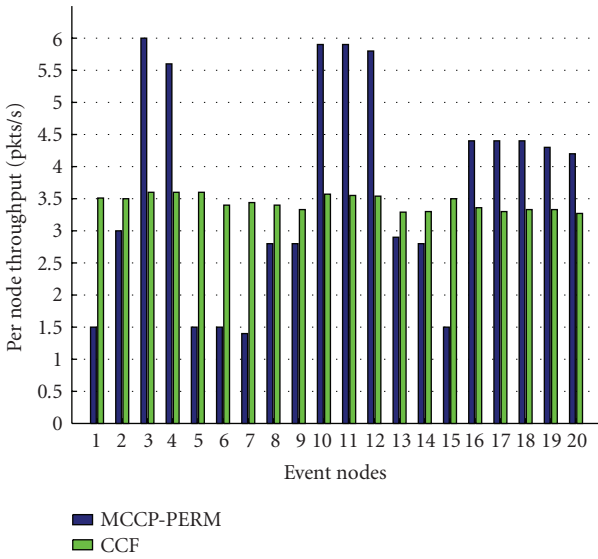


FIGURE 9: Per-node throughput of 20 nodes reporting four different events using MCCC in PERM and CCF.

TABLE 7: Event reporting nodes for event  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ ,  $E_3$ , and  $E_4$ .

Event	Event reporting nodes
$E_1$	1,5,6,7,15
$E_2$	2,8,9,13,14
$E_3$	16,17,18,19,20
$E_4$	3,4,10,11,12

therefore, nodes according to the event demand get a share of the bandwidth.

In Figure 10, we show the packet delivery ratio of the four events  $E_1$ ,  $E_2$ ,  $E_3$ , and  $E_4$  using MCCC in PERM. Congestion

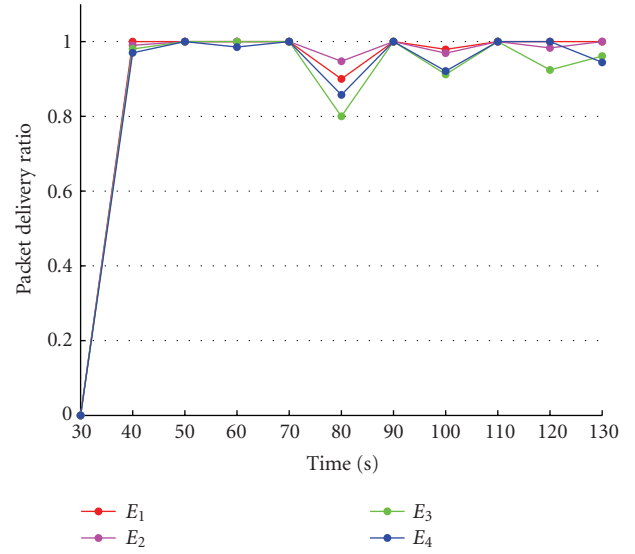


FIGURE 10: Packet delivery ratio of four events using MCCC in PERM.

has almost same affect on all event flows as the packet delivery ratio decreases when congestion occurs. However, MCCC effectively controls congestion and sustains a high packet delivery ratio for all the events.

#### 5.4. Length of data interval

In Figure 11, we show the number of packets received using MCCC in SERM for different data interval lengths. The length of schedule interval is 1 second and event nodes are arranged as shown in Figure 6. Number of schedule packets generated during each schedule interval is 20. It is evident from Figure 11 that the shorter the length of data interval, the random the behavior of MCCC, and the longer the length of data interval, the longer it will take to achieve optimal throughput. We calculate the overhead of schedule packets in terms of total schedule packet generated and total data packets delivered to sink. The overheads of maintaining schedule packets while using 3, 4, 5, and 6 seconds of data intervals are 5.4%, 3.9%, 4%, and 3.75%, respectively. Increasing the length of data interval above 6 seconds degrades the throughput of MCCC while decreasing it below 3 seconds results in more random behavior and increases schedule packet overhead. Therefore, MCCC uses data interval length of 4 seconds in order to provide maximum throughput with low overhead.

#### 5.5. Energy consumption

In Figures 12 and 13, we show the residual energy of 100, 130, and 150 nodes network deployed in a  $100 \times 100$  m sensor field; reporting using MCCC in SERM and FERM. All the nodes are event reporting nodes. Initial energy of all nodes is set to 0.1 Joules for this simulation. Despite the additional scheduled packet transmission, MCCC decreases the energy consumption since it handles congestions efficiently and also

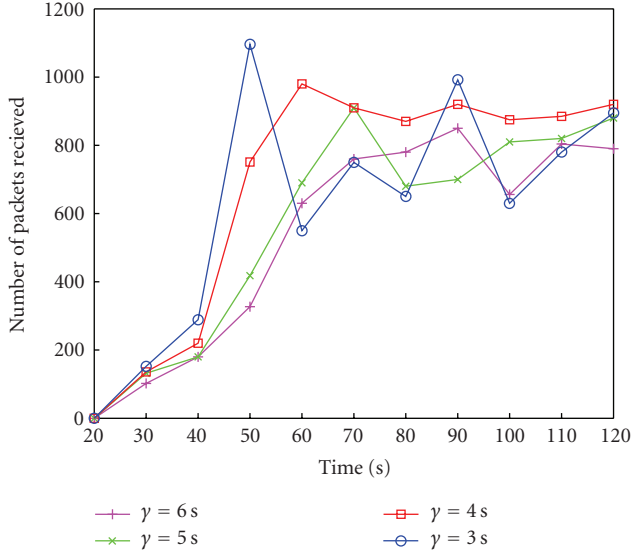


FIGURE 11: Number of packets received by 20 event nodes using different data interval lengths.

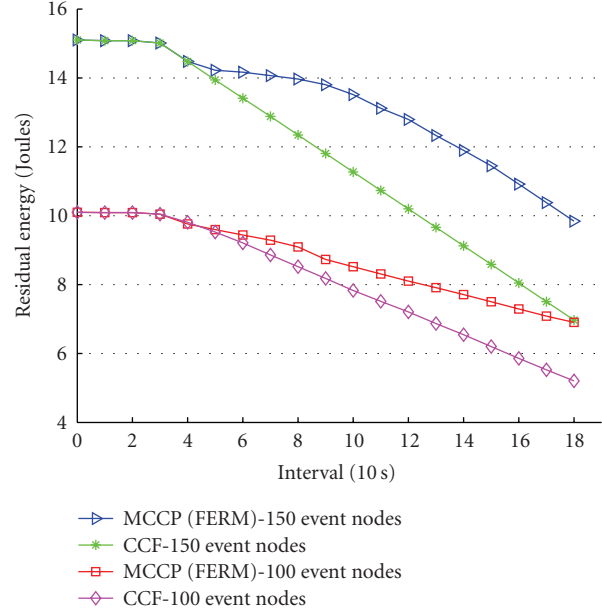


FIGURE 13: Residual energy of 100 and 150 event nodes using MCCP in FERM and CCF.

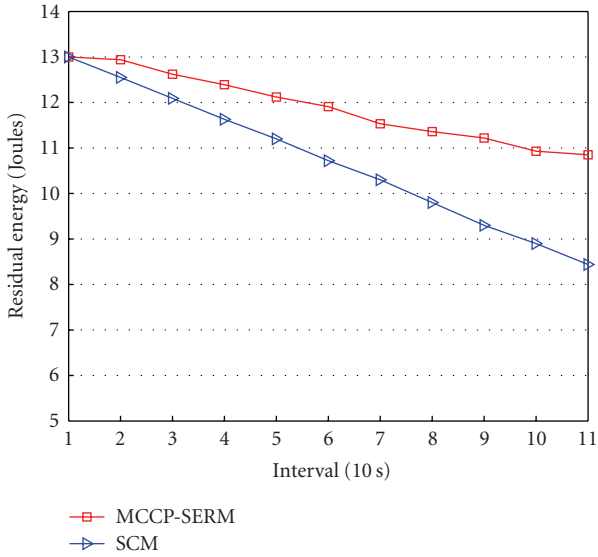


FIGURE 12: Residual energy of 130 event reporting nodes using MCCP in SERM and SCM scheme.

because it does not increase the reporting rate of nodes more than they can handle.

### 5.6. Scheduled versus jittered forwarding

We compare MCCP with our schedule-based forwarding scheme and with a simple jittered-based forwarding scheme; when both are applied at transport layer. In jittered forwarding version routing, nodes send reporting rate to their previous hop node instead of a schedule. For SERM in Figure 14, we compare these schemes with respect to packet delivery ratio. While for FERM in Figure 15, we compare these schemes with respect to per-node throughput. All

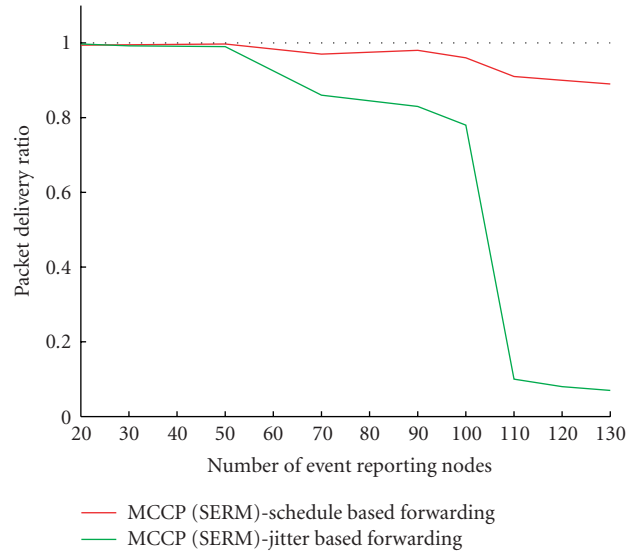


FIGURE 14: Packet delivery ratio of MCCP in SERM using schedule-based and jitter-based forwarding.

simulations are run for 150 seconds of event reporting from an event region of 40 m centered at (40,40) coordinates.

Figure 14 shows that as the number of nodes increases in the event region, packet delivery ratio falls while using MCCP with jittered forwarding. Likewise, using jittered forwarding per-node throughput of 100 event nodes is random in Figure 15. This is because of packet drops due to high density, collisions, and busy medium. However, by using schedule-based transmissions at the transport layer, packet delivery ratio increases resulting in fair and increased throughput.

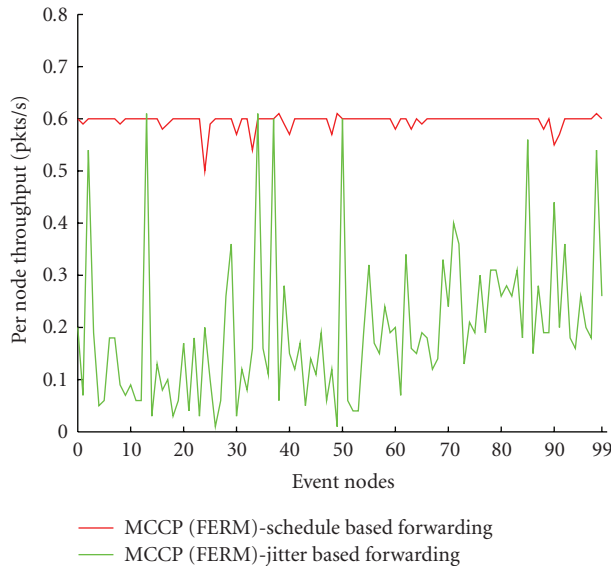


FIGURE 15: Per-node throughput of MCCP in FERM using schedule-based and jitter-based forwarding.

## 6. CONCLUSION

The paper presents a multievent congestion control protocol (MCCP) for wireless sensor networks. MCCP is capable of mitigating congestion while providing maximum event region information, per-node fair event region information, and prioritized event information in case of multiple events. Simulation results confirm that MCCP based on hop-by-hop packet delivery time and buffer size increases the system throughput by efficiently handling congestion in the network. Also, using a scheduled-based scheme at the transport layer for reporting events helps to avoid packet drops in dense regions and increases the packet receive ratio at the destination.

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