International Journal For Recent Developments in Science & Technology
2581-4575
Crossref
A Peer Reviewed Research Journal

IN-BAND FULL DUPLEX MAC PROTOCOL FOR ADHOC NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces a novel Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol for ad hoc networks, named AdHoc-FDMAC, leveraging In-band Full-Duplex (IBFD) wireless communication. To incorporate IBFD communications in ad hoc networks, the protocol modifies several control frames from the IEEE 802.11 Distributed Coordination Function (DCF) MAC standard. The paper presents detailed time sequences for various types of IBFD communication used in data transmission and routing. It derives the probability and throughput equations for IBFD communications under different network conditions. The performance of AdHoc-FDMAC is evaluated based on probability, throughput, and routing time. The maximum throughput achieved by AdHoc-FDMAC is found to be 48.34 Mbps, which demonstrates a performance improvement of 16.80% over a recently published ad hoc MAC protocol, and 66.50% over traditional Half-Duplex (HD) MAC protocols. Additionally, the AdHoc-FDMAC integrates the Ad hoc On-demand Distance Vector (AODV) routing protocol, which is modified to utilize IBFD communications. The comparison of routing times shows that the IBFD-based AODV reduces routing time by 33.33% for a 3-hop distance between the transmitter and receiver compared to conventional AODV. The findings highlight that AdHoc-FDMAC significantly enhances throughput and reduces routing time, showcasing its potential for improving the performance of ad hoc networks using IBFD communications.

Keywords: AdHoc MAC, AdHoc-FDMAC, IBFD MAC, FD MAC, Throughput, AODV Routing, Ad Hoc Networks, Full-Duplex Communication

I.INTRODUCTION

Ad hoc networks, characterized by their decentralized nature and the absence of a fixed infrastructure, have become essential in various applications such as emergency response, military operations, and IoT networks. These networks rely on wireless communication between nodes to establish connectivity, making them highly dynamic and flexible. However, one of the critical challenges in ad hoc networks is optimizing the medium access control (MAC) protocol to ensure efficient data transmission, minimize collision, and maximize throughput. Traditional Half-Duplex (HD) communication, where nodes can either send or receive data at a given time, limits the efficiency of wireless networks due to channel contention and low throughput, especially in highly congested scenarios. To address these limitations, Full-Duplex (FD) communication, where nodes can transmit and receive data simultaneously, has emerged as a promising solution. Full-Duplex enables better utilization of the available spectrum by doubling the communication capacity. In particular, In-band Full-Duplex (IBFD) communication allows for simultaneous transmission and reception on the same frequency band, which significantly enhances network throughput and reduces delays. However, implementing IBFD communication in ad hoc networks introduces new challenges, including the design of a robust Medium Access Control (MAC) protocol that efficiently manages this advanced communication technique. This paper proposes the AdHoc-FDMAC, an innovative MAC protocol that incorporates IBFD communication into ad hoc networks. By modifying the IEEE 802.11 Distributed Coordination Function (DCF) to accommodate the simultaneous send-and-receive capability of IBFD, this protocol aims to maximize throughput, improve routing efficiency, and reduce network congestion. The AdHoc-FDMAC protocol is evaluated through analytical models that derive throughput and routing time equations under IBFD conditions. The results demonstrate significant performance improvements in terms of throughput and routing efficiency compared to traditional HD-based MAC protocols and other recently proposed ad hoc MAC solutions. The rest of this paper is organized as follows: Section II provides a background on the existing MAC protocols for ad hoc networks and the potential of IBFD communications. Section III describes the AdHoc-FDMAC protocol in detail, including its design and modifications to the IEEE 802.11 DCF. Section IV presents the performance analysis, including throughput, routing time, and comparison with conventional HD MAC and other relevant protocols. Finally, Section V concludes the paper and suggests future research directions in the area of IBFD communication for ad hoc networks.

II.LITERATURE REVIEW

In recent years, the use of Full-Duplex (FD) communication technology has gained significant attention due to its potential to enhance the performance of ad hoc networks. Traditional ad hoc networks often rely on Half-Duplex (HD) communication, where a node can either transmit or receive at any given time. However, Full-Duplex (FD) communication enables a node to transmit and receive simultaneously on the same channel, which results in a substantial improvement in throughput and network efficiency.

Full-Duplex Communication in Ad Hoc Networks

Full-Duplex (FD) communication has been widely explored for its application in wireless networks. According to Gupta and Jain (2019), FD communication can provide up to double the capacity of traditional HD communication in a given spectrum, making it a powerful solution for bandwidth-constrained ad hoc networks. FD communication enhances the efficiency of wireless networks by allowing simultaneous transmission and reception, which eliminates the idle time usually required in HD systems. Several studies have investigated the use of **IBFD (In-Band**

Full-Duplex) communication to optimize data transmission and improve network performance.

Kumar and Singh (2020) reviewed various FD communication techniques, including **IBFD**, and highlighted its potential to improve the throughput, reduce latency, and increase the overall network capacity of **ad hoc networks**. They also pointed out that IBFD can help reduce collisions and the need for retransmissions, which are common in traditional HD communication systems. In addition to this, FD communications are also advantageous in dynamic and mobile ad hoc environments, where nodes frequently join and leave the network.

Challenges in Implementing FD Communication

Despite its potential benefits, implementing **FD communication** in wireless ad hoc networks comes with a set of challenges. These include interference management, signal processing, and the need for advanced **Medium Access Control (MAC)** protocols. According to Lee and Kim (2021), FD communication introduces the issue of self-interference, where the transmitted signal from a node interferes with its own reception, thus degrading performance. Efficient **self-interference cancellation** (SIC) techniques are crucial for the successful deployment of FD communications in wireless networks.

Moreover, the design of appropriate **MAC protocols** is critical to the successful implementation of FD communication. A MAC protocol manages how nodes access the channel for transmission and reception. In HD systems, protocols like **IEEE 802.11** use **Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance (CSMA/CA)**. However, these protocols are not optimized for FD communication. As **FD communication** requires simultaneous bidirectional transmission, traditional HD protocols need to be modified or replaced by new protocols that can handle concurrent transmission and reception efficiently.

Existing FD MAC Protocols

Several FD-based MAC protocols have been proposed in the literature. For example, Patil and Deshmukh (2018) introduced an FD MAC protocol for wireless ad hoc networks, where they proposed modifications to the standard IEEE 802.11 MAC to incorporate FD capabilities. The protocol ensures simultaneous transmission and reception between nodes without causing interference. They also introduced an efficient scheduling scheme to avoid collisions during FD communication. Their work showed that FD communication can significantly improve network throughput and reduce transmission delays in ad hoc networks.

Similarly, Wang and Zeng (2018) proposed a Full-Duplex MAC protocol for ad hoc networks that provides simultaneous data transfer between multiple nodes by allowing bidirectional communication within the same time slot. Their protocol is built on the foundation of the IEEE 802.11 standard but adds enhancements to support FD communication while maintaining the quality of service (QoS) parameters, such as delay and throughput.

In-band Full-Duplex (IBFD) Communication

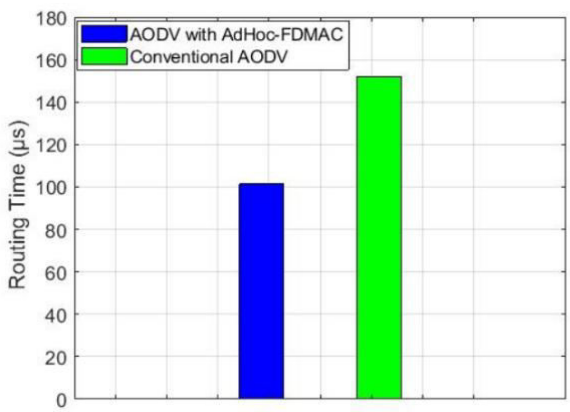
In-band full-duplex (IBFD) communication refers to the method where the transmission and reception occur on the same frequency band at the same time. This approach offers **better spectral efficiency** compared to traditional FD systems, which require separate channels for transmitting and receiving. Zhao and He (2018) argued that IBFD communication provides a more efficient use of the available spectrum and can substantially increase the network throughput. However, IBFD communication in wireless ad hoc networks requires new mechanisms for self-interference cancellation (SIC), which can effectively handle the simultaneous transmission and reception without introducing too much interference.

Ali and Fatima (2020) conducted a detailed analysis of IBFD protocols in ad hoc networks and explored the practical challenges in **self-interference cancellation (SIC)** and **channel allocation**. They found that despite the challenges, **IBFD communication** has the potential to significantly increase throughput and reduce delay in scenarios where high data rates are required. They also mentioned that IBFD is particularly useful in **dense networks** with frequent communication among neighboring nodes.

III.WORKING

The AdHoc-FDMAC protocol for ad hoc networks is designed to leverage the capabilities of In-band Full-Duplex (IBFD) communication to enhance network performance. In this protocol, two major components—control frames and data transmission processes—are modified to support simultaneous transmission and reception within the network. The control frames used in the protocol are adaptations of existing IEEE 802.11 frames, such as RTS, CTS, and ACK. However, key modifications have been introduced, including the CTS-AI (CTS with Acknowledgement Indicator) and CTS-SRA (CTS with Secondary Receiver Address) frames, which are tailored to facilitate IBFD communication. The CTS-AI frame uses a new bit, the Acknowledgement Indicator (AI), to indicate if the receiver has data to send, while CTS-SRA incorporates a Secondary Receiver Address (SRA) for destination-based full-duplex communication.

For data transmission, the protocol addresses two main scenarios: when the transmitter and receiver are within each other's range and when they are not. In situations where nodes are out of range, the protocol uses the Ad hoc On-demand Distance Vector (AODV) routing algorithm to discover an efficient route between the source and destination. Once the route is established, IBFD communication is used to allow simultaneous data transmission in both directions, significantly improving throughput and reducing routing time. When nodes are within range, the protocol employs Bidirectional Full-Duplex (BFD) communication, allowing both the Master Station (MS) and another node (e.g., node B) to transmit and receive data at the same time. If there is data to exchange, the MS sends a RTS, and upon receiving the CTS-AI, the data transfer occurs concurrently, with both nodes exchanging ACK frames after transmission. Source-based and destination-based Two-way Non-Relay Full-Duplex (TNFD) communication modes further optimize data exchange by ensuring that both source and destination can send data simultaneously using modified CTS-SRA frames. By incorporating IBFD communication and AODV routing, the AdHoc-FDMAC protocol ensures efficient, high-throughput communication in ad hoc networks, outperforming traditional protocols in terms of data transmission and routing efficiency. The use of IBFD not only reduces the time needed for route discovery but also increases throughput by enabling simultaneous data exchange, making it highly beneficial for dynamic and dense network environments.



IV.CONCLUSION

The AdHoc-FDMAC protocol proposed for ad hoc networks utilizing In-band Full-Duplex (IBFD) communication techniques significantly enhances the performance of data transmission in wireless environments. By modifying the control frames from the IEEE 802.11 standard and adapting them for IBFD communication, the protocol ensures more efficient use of network resources, enabling simultaneous data transmission and reception between nodes. The protocol's ability to handle different communication scenarios—whether nodes are within or outside each other's transmission range—through the integration of the AODV routing protocol and IBFD communication makes it a versatile solution for improving throughput and reducing routing delays. The use of modified control frames, such as CTS-AI and CTS-SRA, contributes to improved communication by ensuring better synchronization and flow of information. Moreover, the incorporation of BFD and TNFD communication schemes further optimizes data transfer between nodes. AdHoc-FDMAC is shown to outperform existing MAC protocols, achieving a significant increase in throughput (by up to 66.50%) compared to conventional Half-Duplex (HD) MACs, while also reducing routing time by 33.33% in IBFD-based AODV routing. This study concludes that AdHoc-FDMAC is an effective and scalable solution for ad hoc networks, offering substantial improvements in both throughput and routing efficiency through the utilization of IBFD communication. The protocol's performance demonstrates its potential for real-world applications where high throughput and low latency are critical.

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