Abstract

An Ad hoc network is a autonomous system of nodes moving in a arbitrary fashion forming an network without any centralized support. In an Ad hoc network each node acts as a router enabling communication between source and destination node. Non infrastructure based ad hoc network is expected to utilize the full potential of future 4G network. Ad hoc networks finds extensive application in remote locations where implementing infrastructure is expensive or
simply not possible to implement. Ad Hoc On Demand Distance Vector Routing is one of the most popular routing protocols and has been extensively studied in sparse and dense networks with various types of mobility pattern and speeds. In this paper we investigate the performance of AODV routing protocol on nodes which are isolated and on the edge of the network which is highly vulnerable to packet losses, unreliable link and poor network connectivity. These nodes are compared with the performance of fast moving vehicular nodes.

Reference

- C. E. Perkins and P. Bhagwat, “Highly dynamic destination-sequenced distance vector routing (DSDV) for mobile computers”, Proceedings of ACM SIGCOMM 94, 1994,

Index Terms

Computer Science Wireless Networks
Key words

Ad hoc network
distance vector routing
Routing performance

Ad hoc on demand