Abstract

Wireless sensor networks consists of thousands of tiny, low cost, low power and multifunctional sensor nodes where each sensor node has very small battery life. Routing in these networks has been active area of research. Due to dynamic nature of the wireless sensor networks, it is suggested to use reactive routing protocols. One of the popular reactive routing protocols is AODV which is being used with wireless sensor networks. In AODV route discovery overhead is minimized by caching the route for some time after a connection expires and how long each
node would keep this information is set by a parameter, ACTIVE-ROUTE-TIMEOUT. We analyzed the performance of AODV by varying the value of ACTIVE_ROUTE_TIMEOUT from one second to several seconds with the mobility of sensor nodes. Extensive simulation has been done to better characterize the value of ACTIVE-ROUTE-TIMEOUT.

References

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Index Terms

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