

**LINK QUALITY AWARE ROUTING ALGORITHM IN MOBILE
WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS**

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Dedicated to my beloved wife “ Gashaw ” and my two angels (Jina and Posho)
and to the greatest man in my life, my father “Mamosta Bakhtyar ” who has always
believed in me.

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ABSTRACT

Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is composed of a number of sensor nodes that interact with each other intentionally to gather information from the area of interest. The limited processing capabilities, low memory capacities and low data rate, motivate the current research studies to focus on designing energy efficient mechanisms that can extend the sensor nodes operational duration and relatively prolong the network lifetime while providing reliable data transmission. In view of the fact that the sensor nodes in wireless sensor networks are typically irreplaceable, therefore, the protocols and algorithms developed for sensor networks must incorporate energy consumption as the highest priority optimization goal. An optimal route selection will provide higher throughput and reduction in delay from the end-to-end standpoint. Link quality information can be highly useful in selecting an optimal route. The aim of this study is to develop a routing algorithm based on link quality estimator in mobile wireless sensor networks. This study investigates most of the Link Quality Estimation (LQE) approaches and identifies their strengths and weaknesses. It also investigates and identifies the limitations of some LQE mechanisms utilized in existing routing algorithms. After investigating and analyzing, a suitable LQE approach named triangle metric is found to enhance an existing routing algorithm namely RACE (netwoRk conditions Aware geographiCal forwarding protocol for rEal-time applications in mobile wireless sensor networks) in terms of delivery ratio, loss ratio and energy consumption. The enhancement is implemented in simulation environment by using simulator tool OMNeT++. The results show that RACE can be enhanced and presents better performance in terms of delivery ratio, loss ratio and energy consumption.

ABSTRAK

Rangkaian sensor tanpa wayar (WSN) merupakan salah satu teknologi terbaru yang menjadikan kehidupan lebih selesa dan menarik. Keupayaan pemprosesan yang terhad, kapasiti memori yang rendah dan kadar data yang rendah, telah mendorong kajian penyelidikan semasa memberi tumpuan untuk membentuk satu mekanisme cekap tenaga yang boleh memanjangkan tempoh operasi nod sensor dan memanjangkan hayat rangkaian di samping menyediakan penghantaran data yang boleh dipercayai. Memandangkan hakikat bahawa nod sensor dalam rangkaian sensor tanpa wayar biasanya boleh ditukar ganti, oleh itu, protokol dan algoritma yang dimajukan untuk rangkaian sensor mesti menggabungkan penggunaan tenaga sebagai keutamaan matlamat. Satu pemilihan laluan yang optimum akan menyediakan pengeluaran yang lebih tinggi dan pengurangan kelewatan dari sudut hujung-ke-akhir. Link maklumat yang berkualiti menjadi sangat bermanfaat dalam memilih laluan yang optimum. Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk membangunkan algoritma laluan berdasarkan pautan penganggar kualiti dalam rangkaian sensor mudah alih tanpa wayar. Kajian ini menyiasat kebanyakan Anggaran Kualiti Link (LQE) pendekatan dan mengenal pasti kekuatan dan kelemahannya. Ia juga menyiasat dan mengenal pasti batasan beberapa mekanisme LQE yang digunakan dalam algoritma laluan yang sedia ada. Selepas menyiasat dan menganalisis, pendekatan LQE yang sesuai bernama segitiga metrik didapati untuk meningkatkan algoritma laluan yang sedia ada iaitu RACE (keadaan rangkaian sedar protokol penghantaran geografi untuk aplikasi masa sebenar dalam telefon bimbit rangkaian sensor tanpa wayar) dari segi nisbah penghantaran, nisbah kerugian dan penggunaan tenaga. Peningkatan ini dilaksanakan dalam persekitaran simulasi dengan menggunakan alat simulator OMNeT++. Keputusan menunjukkan bahawa RACE boleh dipertingkatkan dan membentangkan prestasi yang lebih baik dari segi nisbah penghantaran, nisbah kerugian dan penggunaan tenaga.