Abstract

In this paper we present an adaptive Routing in Adhoc networks using modified AODV and compared with AODV using the parameters Aggregate Interface Queue Length and Node Remaining Energy. Differently from exciting approaches, we made changes to the AODV routing protocol in such a way that only destination node can respond to a route request. This greatly reduces the control data packets sent in the network. We also evaluated the performance of modified AODV based on metrics like average end-to-end delay, throughput and energy consumption.

References

An Energy Efficient Routing in Mobile Adhoc Networks using Aggregate Interface Queue Length and Node Remaining Energy


Index Terms

Computer Science Wireless

Keywords
Aodv; Modified Aodv; Interface Queue Length; Node Remaining Energy; Throughput; Average End-To-end Delay; Energy Consumed