Role of Parameters in Different Energy Efficient Routing Protocols in MANETs

Abstract

A mobile adhoc network is a dynamically reconfigured wireless network with no fixed infrastructure. Highly dynamic and distributed nature of the MANETs makes routing a major issue. The high mobility of the nodes results in rapid changes in the routes, thus routing in MANETs consumes huge amount of power and bandwidth and undergoes frequent topology changes to which it adjusts quickly. Energy becomes an important issue in mobile adhoc networks since mobile nodes will be powered by batteries with certain specified capacity. Hence there have been various energy efficient routing protocols which minimize the active communication energy or inactive energy. There are various parameters used by energy efficient protocols to find the best energy rich routes. The purpose of this paper is to summarize different parameters used by protocols to keep the network functioning as long as possible. These parameters are used to compare the energy utilized in various available routes, thus choosing the best route with minimum energy consumption to increase overall network lifetime as much as possible with less battery consumption at each node.
References

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MANET, DSR, AODV, ZRP, FSR, DSDV, CBEERP EESRP.