Abstract

In mobile ad hoc networks (MANETs), routing protocol acting the most important role. In the last decade, Ad hoc On-demand Distance Vector (AODV) routing protocol becomes the attention of focused research on MANETs worldwide. AODV and most of the on demand ad hoc routing protocols use single route reply along reverse path. Rapid change of topology causes that the route reply could not reach to the source node. This increases communication delay and power consumption as well as decrease in packet delivery ratio. To avoid these problems, a Reverse AODV (RAODV) was proposed which tries multiple route replies. Remained energy in RAODV is higher than AODV; even it has sent more data packets to destination. A simulation study is presented to compare number of hops in selected path along route reply of these two protocols. Results shows in RAODV the data packets meet fewer hops in chosen path and this will effect on remind energy in RAODV to be higher than AODV.

References

hoc network, in IEEE ICCCN'99, pp. 64-70.
The Effect of Number of Hops per Path on Remind Energy in MANETs Routing Protocols

Index Terms

Computer Science

Wireless

Keywords

Number Of Hops In Path  Remind Energy  Aodv Routing Protocol  Raodv Routing Protocol