Abstract

Routing in wireless sensor network is an important task. This has led to number of routing protocol which utilizes the limited resources. Since wireless sensors are powered by batteries, it is very essential to utilize their energy. Under these constraints many methods for conserving the power have been proposed to increase battery life. In this paper we propose a novel way by using clustered multipath routing with false destination (CMR-FD) to increase the lifetime of sensor nodes. It uses multiple paths between source and the destination which is intended to provide a consistent transmission with low energy.

References

CMR-FD: Clustered Multipath Routing with False Destination to increase the Lifetime of Sensor Network

Improvement of wireless sensor networks using non-Uniform sensor distribution; Distributed Sensor Networks
- PAMAS: Power Aware MultiAccess protocol with signaling for Ad-hoc Networks
- Y. Shang, W. Ruml, Y. Zhang and M. P. J. Fromherz, in Proc MobilComm, June (2003), pp. 201-212. Localization from mere connectivity;
- M. Kochhal, L. Schwiebert, S. Gupta, Role base hierarchical self organization for wireless ad-hoc sensor networks; in Proc, of second ACM International Workshop on wireless sensor networks and applications (WSNA &apos;03); ACM Press, (2003).
- Jing Yang 1,2,* , Mai Xu 3,4, Wei Zhao 4 and Baoguo Xu. A Multipath Routing Protocol Based on Clustering and Ant Colony Optimization for Wireless Sensor Networks; Article, Sensors (2010), 10, 4521-4540
- S. Sero and W. Heinzelman, Prolonging the Lifetime of wireless sensor network;&apos;s via unequal clustering; Proc IEEE International Parallel and distributed Processing Symposium, New York, (2005).


Index Terms

Computer Science Wireless

Keywords

Sensor Nodes Energy Lifetime Multipath