## A Multipath Energy-Efficient Probability Routing Protocol in Ad Hoc Networks

Zhimu Huang\*, Ryo Yamamoto\*, Yoshiaki Tanaka\*\*\*

\*Global Information and Telecommunication Institute, Waseda University

1-3-10 Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-0051 Japan

\*\* Global Information and Telecommunication Institute, Waseda University

1-3-10 Nishi-Waseda, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 169-0051 Japan

zhimu h@fuji.waseda.jp, ryo yamamoto@moegi.waseda.jp, ytanaka@waseda.jp

Abstract—Ad hoc networks are decentralized type of wireless networks. Moreover, ad hoc networks are characterized by random, multi-hop topologies that may change rapidly over time because of mobile nodes. However, since nodes in ad hoc networks operate on limited battery energy and it is impractical to recharge or replace the battery, an energy-efficient protocol is important in the design of ad hoc networks. By conventional routing protocols, a shortest path is always selected in ad hoc networks. Without considering the energy consumption, some nodes will exhaust very soon and ad hoc networks will become partitioned. Improving routing protocols to prolong the lifetime of ad hoc networks has been a hot research area in the past few years. However, most of protocols only focus on the constrained battery energy. In this paper, a new protocol is proposed. It is a multipath energy-efficient probability routing protocol based on AODV (MEP-AODV). In MEP-AODV, not only battery energy consumption but also multipath selection is considered. By the proposed protocol, when an intermediate node received a request packet (RREQ), it won't relay the RREQ immediately. It will relay the RREQ with a probability which is based on its remaining battery energy. After the RREQ arrived at the destination node, it won't trigger a reply packet (RREP) at once until the expiry of a delay timer. The destination will select multiple paths with sufficient battery energy from the collected paths after the timer expired. Then the destination node initiates the corresponding RREPs. The source node can send data packets via the selected multiple paths by a probability function which is based on the minimum node remaining battery energy of one path. This proposed protocol is implemented in QualNet to evaluate the performance. From the results, MEP-AODV shows the good energy efficiency in terms of the maximizing the lifetime of ad hoc networks.

## Keyword—Ad hoc networks, Energy, MEP-AODV, Multipath



**Zhimu Huang** received his B. E. degree in communication science and engineering from Fudan University, Shanghai, China, in 2012. Currently, he is working toward the M.E. degree in the Global Information and Telecommunication Studies, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan. His present research emphasizes on the study of energy efficiency problems in the ad hoc networks.



**Ryo Yamamoto** received his B.E. and M.E. degree in electronic information systems from Shibaura Institute of Technology, Tokyo, Japan, in 2007 and 2009. He received D.S. in global telecommunication studies from Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan, in 2013. He is presently a research associate of Global Information and Telecommunication Institute, Waseda University. He received the IEICE young researcher's award in 2010. His current research interests are mobile ad hoc networks and cross-layered protocols.



Yoshiaki Tanaka received the B.E., M.E., and D.E. degrees in electrical engineering from the University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan, in 1974, 1976, and 1979, respectively. He became a staff at Department of Electrical Engineering, the University of Tokyo, in 1979, and has been engaged in teaching and researching in the fields of telecommunication networks, switching systems, and network security. He was a guest professor at Department of Communication Systems, Lund Institute of Technology, Sweden, from 1986 to 1987. He was also a visiting researcher at Institute for Posts and Telecommunications Policy, from 1988 to 1991, and at Institute for Monetary and Economic Studies, Bank of Japan, from 1994 to 1996. He is presently a professor at Global Information and Telecommunication Institute, Waseda University, and a visiting professor at National Institute of Informatics. He received the IEEE Outstanding Student Award in 1977, the Niwa Memorial Prize in 1980, the IEICE Achievement Award in 1980, the Okawa Publication Prize in 1994, the TAF Telecom System Technology Award in 1995 and in 2006, the IEICE Information Network Research Award in 1996, in 2001, in 2004, and in 2006, the

IEICE Communications Society Activity Testimonial in 1997 and in 1998, the IEICE Switching System Research Award in 2001, the IEICE Best Paper Award in 2005, the IEICE Network System Research Award in 2006, in 2008, and in 2011, the IEICE Communications Society Activity Award in 2008, the

Commendation by Minister for Internal Affairs and Communications in 2009, the APNOMS Best Paper Award in 2009 and in 2012, and the IEICE Distinguished Achievement and Contributions Award in 2013. He is a Fellow of IEICE.