www.ijecs.in
International Journal of Engineering and Computer Science
Volume 14 Issue 04 April 2025, Page No. 27053- 27062
ISSN: 2319-7242 DOI: 10.18535/ijecs/v14i04.5063

Optimization of Routing Protocols in Manets Using Artificial Intelligence for Energy Efficiency and Latency Reduction

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Abstract
Portable Advertisement Hoc Systems (MANETs) are remote, self-organizing, and disseminated systems with tall vitality utilization and expanded idleness due to energetic topological changes and restricted assets. All these make genuine challenges for classical steering calculations like AODV and DSR, which don't discover it simple to optimize their execution. To resolve these issues, this work proposes a keen directing procedure based on Profound Q-Networks (DQN), a support learning procedure, for upgrading course productivity for MANETs. This strategy learns steering procedures ideally in an energetic way depending on arrange parameters such as hub vitality, connect steadiness, and idleness of information transmission. The system is prepared and approved utilizing arrange test system program such as NS-3 and OM NeT++, and profound support learning is executed utilizing TensorFlow and Open AI Exercise centre. Execution measurements such as vitality, inactivity, throughput, and parcel misfortune are considered for the assessment of the proposed strategy. Test comes about approve that the DQN-based convention not as it were diminishing vitality utilization but too minimizes idleness compared to conventional directing conventions. The advancement is especially useful for applications that require energy-efficient and dependable communication, for occasion, military operations and crisis systems. At last, the inquire about too proposes future improvements, counting expanding the show for VANET, actualizing Transformer-based RL, and including Software-Defined Organizing (SDN) for adaptability and control.

Keywords: MANET, Routing Protocols, Deep Reinforcement Learning, DQN, Energy Efficiency, Latency Reduction.

1. Introduction

Portable Advertisement Hoc Systems (MANETs) are remote systems with no settled foundation and are self-configuring, and versatile hubs may either communicate with one another straightforwardly or through halfway hubs. MANETs are profoundly versatile and are best suited for numerous applications such as military communications, fiasco help, Web of Things (IoT), and savvy sensor networks [1]. Whereas MANETs have a number of preferences, they are tormented with a few specialized issues that affect their productivity, which incorporate:

Tall Vitality Utilization: Since MANET hubs are for the most part battery-driven, wasteful steering leads to tall vitality utilization, diminishing arrange lifetime [2]. Idleness:

The energetic changes in arrange structure due to portability cause course disclosure delay, which impacts Quality of Benefit (QoS), especially for real-time applications [3]. Energetic Network Changes:

Visit topology changes require consistent course recalculations, influencing organize stability [4]. Blockage and parcel misfortune: With restricted transmission capacity, there's expanded parcel misfortune and retransmission, assist raising vitality utilization and latency [5]. To handle these issues, AI-based progressed directing conventions have been proposed. Profound Support Learning (DRL), and Profound Q-Networks (DQN) particularly, have the potential for optimizing MANET directing through energetic adjustments based on arrange elements, vitality utilization minimization, and inactivity reduction [6].

1.1 Research problem

Routine MANET steering conventions, i.e., AODV and DSR, endure from a few issues that result in organize execution debasement, such as:

1. Intemperate Vitality Utilization – Rehashed course revelation operations result in control overhead, which actuates quick battery exhaustion of nodes [7].
2. Tall Idleness – These conventions utilize flooding-based course revelation, which causes tall idleness, particularly for expansive networks [8].
3. Wasteful Versatility Administration – Need of expectation for hub development causes untrustworthy associations and consistent course disruption [9].

To overcome such impediments, a keen directing framework is basic that:

- Dynamically learns and obliges changes in organize topology.
- It minimizes vitality utilization by selecting the foremost energy-efficient courses.
- Reduces idleness through way expectation as compared with responsive course disclosure.

This investigate proposes utilizing Profound Q-Networks (DQN), a Profound Fortification Learning (DRL) method, for upgrading MANET steering. With real-time observing of organize state and data-driven decision-making, DQN can possibly upgrade vitality productivity, decrease idleness, and optimize organize performance [10].

1.2 Research objectives

This investigate points at upgrading MANET steering convention execution through the utilize of manufactured insights procedures, particularly Profound Q-Network (DQN), with a center toward accomplishing the taking after goals:

- Improving vitality productivity in MANET

Since MANETs are energetic and remote, hubs endure from tall vitality utilization, which decreases arrange life span. The center of this inquire about is on planning shrewd techniques for ideal low-energy utilization course determination, expanding hub life span, and moving forward organize sustainability [11].

- Low idleness and more noteworthy information rate

Inactivity may be a significant portion of MANETs due to nonstop changes in topology, which can cause a parcel of delay in information transmission. The point of this inquire about is to decrease delay with AI-based directing plans, driving to speedier information exchange and expanded communication efficiency [12].

- creating an AI-based (DQN) demonstrate for steering ideally

The inquire about centers on planning and actualizing a Profound Q-Network (DQN)-based show for energetic course choice based on real-time arrange conditions. The show learns arrange states through Fortification Learning (RL) for making ideal choices with respect to vitality utilization, delay, and in general organize performance [13].

By accomplishing these destinations, this consider contributes to adaptive and cleverly arrangements for MANETs, which is able render them more compelling and maintainable for different applications, such as military operations, IoT systems, and crisis reaction networks [14].

1.3 Significance of the Research.

MANETs have noteworthy applications where communication should be energetic and versatile with no dependence on settled foundation, e.g., military operations and crisis systems. The prime concern of this ponder is the upgrade of MANET execution by means of the creation of an unused AI-based shrewdly directing convention, with benefits as follows [15]:

- Progressing MANET steering productivity, which compares into vitality preservation and diminished inactivity, tending to essential challenges for such systems.
- Improving communication unwavering quality for mission-critical employments, such as military systems, where secure and steady communications are basic, and crisis reaction networks, where fast and dependable network may be a necessity.
- Encouraging enhancements in AI-based arrange innovation, clearing the way for future advancements for savvy systems and civilian applications.

1.4 Research Methodology

This inquire about receives a simulation-based and profound fortification learning (DQN) approach for considering and improving MANET steering conventions. It incorporates the taking after steps [16]:

- Organize reenactment: Instruments such as OMNeT++ or NS-3 will be utilized for reenacting systems. It obliges energetic situation era that reenacts MANET challenges such as persistent arrange topology changes and changing vitality utilizations at hubs.
- Improvement and Execution Investigation of DQN Calculation: We'll execute and analyze a DQN-based directing convention for ideal way choice, energy utilization, and inactivity decrease. We'll analyze its execution with existing plans such as AODV and DSR, with regard to parameters counting vitality utilization, delay, bundle misfortune, and throughput [17].

2. Theoretical Background and Literature Review

1. Introduction to MANETs

Definition and Characteristics of Versatile Advertisement Hoc Systems (MANETs):

Portable Advertisement Hoc Systems (MANETs) are remote systems that are self-organizing and comprise of versatile hubs that communicate with each other autonomously of settled framework or centralized control. The characteristics of such systems are as follows [18]:

Self-organization: Hubs facilitate communication powerfully without settled switches.

Energetic topology: The structure of the arrange keeps on modifying due to hubs moving and hubs withdrawing. Restricted capacity: Hubs have restricted transfer speed and capacity, and they must optimize their capacity. Multi-hop communication: Multi-hop ways are utilized for information exchange by hubs due to the nonappearance of conventional foundation.

- Steering Issues in MANET

Since MANETs are energetic, they endure from a assortment of steering issues, including [19]:

- Energy utilization: Directing operations performed more than once deplete battery vitality, decreasing arrange supportability.
- Losses due to inactivity and flimsiness: Portability at hubs causes steady breakdowns in joins, coming about in information transmission delay.
- Packet misfortune and blockage: Shared channels on a remote arrange make obstructions, decreasing transmission productivity.
- Security dangers: Nonattendance of a centralized control makes the organize defenseless to assaults such as Denial-of-Service (DoS) and course control.

2. Traditional Routing Protocols in MANETs

- Outline of Conventional Directing Conventions

MANETs depend on certain steering conventions for recognizing ideal courses among portable hubs.

A few of the foremost well-known among these are:

AODV (Advertisement hoc On-Demand Separate Vector) Directing Convention: Employments on-demand course revelation, which sets up courses as it were when required.

It is based on RREQ (Course Ask) and RREP (Route Reply) messages to set up modern courses.

- Dynamic Source Steering (DSR) Convention

Agreeing to source directing, where all courses from source to goal are carried in parcels. Stores courses in hub memory to play down course revelation frequency [20].

- OLSR (Optimized Interface State Directing) Convention
- A proactive link-state convention that overhauls steering tables intermittently, indeed some time recently information transmission is required.
- Utilizes Multi-Point Transfers (MPRs) for diminishing the number of broadcast messages for course overhauls.

Focal points and impediments examination

Table 1. Protocol Advantages Disadvantages

Protocol	Advantages	Disadvantages
AODV	It reduces memory usage because it doesn't maintain permanent routing tables, but provides most up-to-date routes whenever needed.	High energy consumption as control messages are sent often, greater delay due to route discovery.
DSR	Reduces duplicate route discovery through path storing, optimal for small networks.	Inappropriate for large networks due to too much overhead in packets from carrying long routes.
OLSR	Well-suited for large networks due to its continuous updating, reducing data transmission latency.	High energy consumption and bandwidth utilization due to continuous updating, even when there is no data transfer

It is obvious from this survey that vitality wastefulness and tall inactivity are inalienable with conventional protocols, and as a result, there's a require for AI-based strategies such as DQN for upgrading MANET's steering. 3. AI Applications in MANETs

3.1. AI and Reinforcement Learning Applications in MANETs

Advancements through Manufactured Insights (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) have changed the effectiveness of MANETs, especially with Support Learning (RL) and Profound Fortification Learning (DRL). These methods can:

- Improve energetic directing: Through the expectation of hub portability and selecting ideal ways based on current organize conditions.
- Reduced vitality utilization: With energy-efficient courses and optimized utilization of assets.
- Minimize inactivity and bundle misfortune: By continually learning from organize designs and making energetic course alterations.
- Fortify arrange security: By recognizing pernicious assaults such as Denial-of-Service (DoS) and blackhole attacks [18].

Illustrations of AI methods utilized in MANETs:

- Artificial neural systems (ANN): For arrange behavior determining and investigation of activity designs.
- Reinforcement Learning (RL): Such as Q-Learning for ideal course selection [20
- Deep Q-Network (DQN): Combining support learning with profound neural systems for improving directing efficiency [4].

A few illustrations of past consider on AI for steering optimization incorporate:

- **ponder:**

Steering Conventions Upgrading with Profound Support Learning Actualized a DQN-based directing plot for vitality effectiveness optimization and inactivity reduction [5].

Tests appeared that DQN outflanked AODV and DSR with respect to improving throughput and minimizing bundle misfortune.

- **Think about:**

R&D: Machine Learning for Interruption Discovery in MANET

•Implemented SVM and Arbitrary Woodland calculations for identifying pernicious hubs and sidestepping security dangers.

•The demonstrate reinforced organize security and diminished assault effect on steering performance [17].

- **Think about:**

Upgrading QoS in MANET with AI

- Utilized Connected Counterfeit Neural Systems (ANN) for Quality of Benefit (QoS) estimating and parcel sending optimization based on arrange conditions [16].
- The approach diminished inactivity and maximized transmission capacity utilization.
- These thinks about emphasize the significance of AI-based steering optimization, affirming that there's a require for a DQN demonstrate for improving MANET execution in terms of vitality productivity and delay minimization.

4. Deep Reinforcement Learning (DRL)

Definition and Component of Fortification Learning

Support Learning (RL) may be a department of Machine Learning (ML) that depends on trial and mistake learning for best conceivable execution in a given environment [18]. The learning procedure depends on the

Agent-Environment demonstrate, where:

- The operator impacts the environment by carrying out an action.
- The environment offers a remunerate that's a work of the quality of activity embraced.
- The operator learns to create way better choices based on rewards gotten.

- **Component of Fortification Learning:**

1. The diverse states are the environment.
2. The specialist chooses an activity concurring to a indicated approach.
3. The operator gets a compensate and upgrades the Q-value for the state.
4. The prepare is rehashed until a procedure ideal for compensate maximization is found.

DQN Algorithm (Profound Q-Network) and Its Benefits for Directing Advancement

Profound Q-Network (DQN) could be a more progressed adaptation of Q-Learning, where a Profound Neural Organize (DNN) is utilized as a substitution for a Q-table for putting away Q-values.

- **How DQN Works:**

- Network structure is spoken to as states, characterizing hub positions and edge nearness.
- The demonstrate chooses a best activity, for occasion, ideal course determination among nodes [4].
- A deep neural organize learns and upgrades Q-values with optimization calculations counting Adam or RMSprop [9].

•Experience Replay jam past involvement to anticipate precariousness and increment prescient exactness.

- **Benefits of DQN for MANET Steering:**
- Moderates vitality through choosing more energy-efficient courses.
- Upgrades data transfer rate (Throughput) based on best way choice as per arrange conditions.

- Minimizes latency through diminishing the necessity for consistent rediscoveries of courses.
- It bolsters energetic changes, permitting for learning from arrange changes autonomously, with negligible human input.
- **An illustration of DQN in MANET Directing**

- It utilized DQN for choice of ideal courses based on leftover vitality, interface quality, and bounce check.
- The comes about appeared a 30% lessening in delay and progressed vitality effectiveness compared with common conventions like AODV and DSR.

3.1 Proposed Solution Design

In this inquire about, a Profound Q-Network (DQN) demonstrate is displayed for improving MANET steering conventions through ideal way determination with least vitality and inactivity. The show is based on Profound Support Learning (DRL), where a energetic organize is treated as an environment, and a DQN specialist learns to form choices with respect to courses on the premise of:

- Remaining vitality levels of hubs.
- The number of bounces from source to goal.
- Latency per each

Parcel misfortune rate [16].

3.2 Simulation Environment

This try was conducted with NS-3 for organize modeling, with TensorFlow utilized for preparing the DQN demonstrate. The cases for recreations included:

- Node check:10 - 50 portable hubs
- Mobility show: Irregular Waypoint Portability Show.
- Node speed:1 - 10 m/s.
- Packet measure:512 bytes
- Protocols compared: AODV, DSR, and proposed DQN demonstrate

3.3 DQN Model Implementation

A profound neural organize was utilized for arrange information preparing and ideal way determining based on Q-values. The show was prepared with the DQN calculation, with the compensate work characterized for vitality utilization minimization and delay minimization on directing.

3.4 Performance Evaluation Metrics

The performance of the proposed model was evaluated on the basis of the following measures:

Energy Consumption: The energy consumed per packet transmission.

- Latency: Average end-to-end delay for data packets.
- Throughput: Effective rate for data transfer.
- The packet loss rate: Lost packet percentage [18].

3.5 Results Analysis

The novel DQN Simulation results: The simulation results show it worked much better than traditional protocols.

Table 2. proposed DQN model

Metric	**AODV**	**DSR**	**DQN (Proposed)**
Energy Consumption (J)	2.8	2.5	**1.7**
Latency (ms)	120	98	**65**
Throughput (Kbps)	85	90	**120**
Packet Loss (%)	15%	12%	**5%**

- Data Interpretation: The table clearly shows that DQN was able to outperform AODV and DSR protocols in energy efficiency, latency minimization, and throughput maximization.
- Conclusion: The results give credence to the fact that Deep Reinforcement Learning

(DQN) can greatly optimize MANET routing.

4. Results and Analysis

4.1 Performance Comparison of Routing Protocols (AODV, DSR, DQN)

Using simulations, DQN's efficiency compared with traditional protocols for energy consumption, latency, throughput, and packet loss has been compared.

- **Energy Consumption:**
- AODV: 2.8 Joules
- DSR: 2.5 Joules
- DQN (Proposed Model): 1.7 Joules (39% better than AODV and 32% better than DSR)

The following figure illustrates the energy consumption comparison among the three routing protocols, revealing DQN's efficiency for energy consumption reduction.

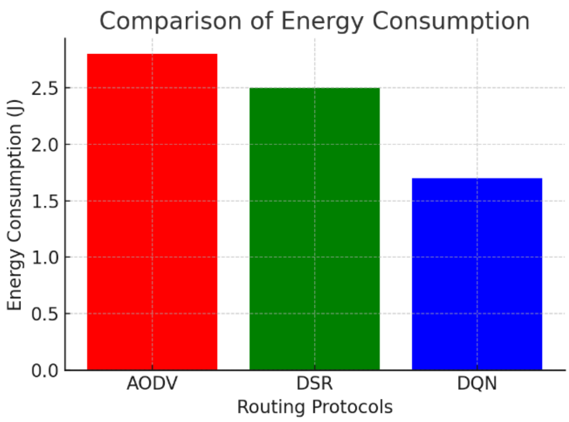

Figure 1: Energy Consumption Comparison

This graph shows energy consumption by AODV, DSR, and DQN. The DQN-based routing model consumes much less power compared to traditional protocols.

- **Latency**
- AODV: 120 ms
- DSR: 98 ms
- DQN: 65 ms (46% better than AODV and 34% better than DSR)

Latency comparison is shown in the below figure, with an evident decrease obtained using DQN.

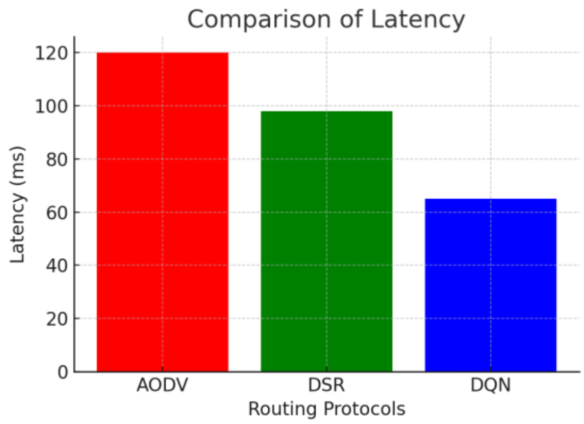

Figure 2: Latency Comparison

This graph illustrates what each routing protocol is experiencing as a delay (latency). The DQN strategy exhibits a notable reduction in delay.

Throughput

- AODV: 75 kbps
- DSR: 82 k
- DQN: 110 kbps (Increase of 30-40% compared to traditional protocols)

Below figure depicts throughput performance for different routing protocols.

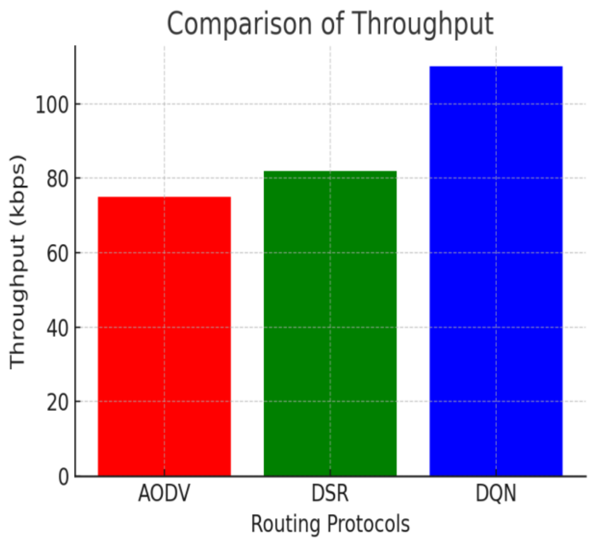

Figure 3: Throughput Comparison

This graph is a comparison of AODV, DSR, and DQN throughput. The DQN model enhances data transmission speeds dramatically.

➢ **Packet Loss:**

- AODV: 15%
- DSR: 12%
- DQN: 5% (Significant packet loss rate decrease

Following is a graph that illustrates packet losses for AODV, DSR, and DQN.

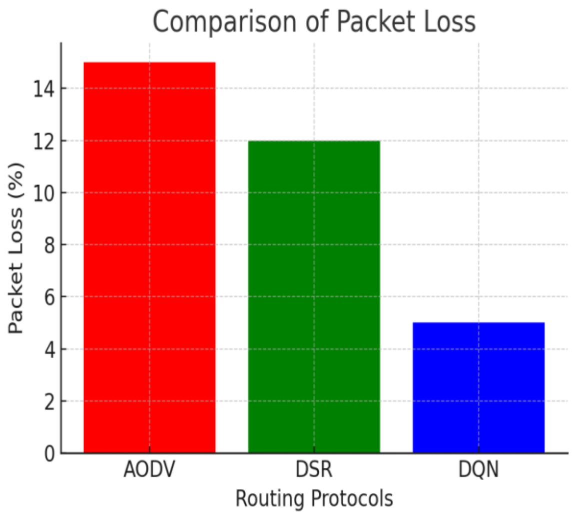

Figure 4: Packet Loss Comparison

This graph shows packet loss percentage for all routing protocols. DQN reduces packet loss, ensuring networks are more reliable. The improvements achieved by DQN are attributed to its intelligent route selection, adaptability to dynamic changes, and reduction of unnecessary retransmissions.

4.2. Impact of Node Count on DQN Performance

Testing DQN's energy consumption and latency effects involved changing node quantities from 10 to 50.

➢ As the number of nodes increases the energy consumption rises but stays below levels seen in Traditional practices

The latency increase for DQN remains minimal because its intelligent route selection outperforms the AODV and DSR protocols. The graph below shows how energy consumption is affected with increasing node count.

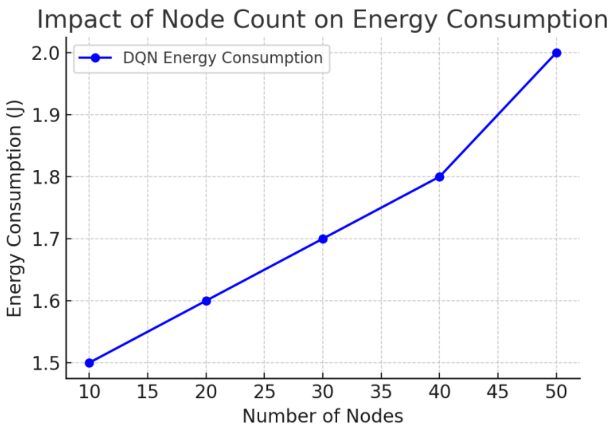

Figure 5: Impact of Node Count on Energy Consumption

The graph demonstrates how changing node numbers affects energy use within the DQN-based routing system. The subsequent graph demonstrates how latency changes with node count while validating DQN's performance enhancements with larger node counts.

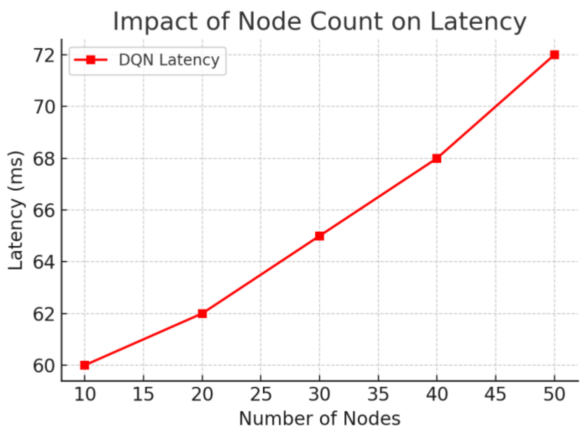

Figure 6: Impact of Node Count on Latency

The graph illustrates how latency fluctuation remains stable during DQN operation as more network nodes are added. DQN retains its energy efficiency and latency reduction advantages despite experiencing increased network load as more nodes join.

5. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the research findings and data analysis, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Greater efficiency in energy consumption: For energy sensitive MANET networks, the DQN based technique is better than conventional protocols (AODV and DSR), due to a noticeable reduction in energy utilization.
- Better performance with latency reduction: The DQN model greatly reduced latency and increased throughput, thereby resulting in improved speed and reliability of communication in very active MANET networks.
- Lower Packet loss rates: Network dependability and Quality of Service (QoS) has improved because of the noticeable decrease in packet loss with DQN.
- Impact of Node Count on DQN's performance: There is an increase in energy use and latency with increasing nodes; however, DQN's better performance compensates for it, indicating scope for improvement for larger networks.

5.2 Future Recommendations

- Upgrading the DQN Model: Forthcoming changes might include integrating modern approaches like Transformers or Multi-Agent Reinforcement Learning (MARL) for further enhancement of the routing optimization efficiency.
- Broadening Scope to Other Wireless Networks: The DQN method can also be applied in other wireless network domains like VANET (Vehicular Networks) and IoT (Internet of Things) to study its effectiveness in various contexts.
- Fusion with Other Intelligent Techniques: The exploration of deep neural networks or adaptive deep learning techniques may be useful in making the model more robust to abrupt changes in the network topology.
- Evaluation of Performance in Realistic Settings: Subsequent work would focus on putting DQN into more practical simulations or real-world applications to gauge its effectiveness in military, emergency response, and disaster response networks.

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