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A STUDY ON WIRELESS SENSOR NODE ENERGY OPTIMIZATION

Computer Science

Ragini B. Prasad
Dr. Amit Kumar Shastri

ABSTRACT

A remote sensor organization (WSN) is made out of various kinds of sensors which are utilized to send and get information through the remote organization. Since sensors might be conveyed haphazardly, WSNs don't have a fixed framework and there is no very much characterized brought together getting sorted out technique. WSNs are likewise not quite the same as conventional wired information correspondence networks on the grounds that the sensors are thickly sent, and hubs might be effectively harmed in some dangerous conditions. The sensor geography may change occasionally, hubs may fizzle or be moved, and consequently the connections between hubs are liable to change. Consequently, keeping a steady remote sensor networks is a difficult errand and it requires a develop observing and control procedure. Remote sensor network applications are very board going from keen framework, military, medical care, following, common, modern areas, ecological observing and control. In many applications, a remote sensor organization may comprise of hundreds or even huge number of sensor hubs.

KEYWORDS

wireless sensor networking, router, energy optimization

INTRODUCTION

Due to their expanding utilization, and limitations of restricted fuel source, memory and computational force of WSN hubs, there are numerous investigations in these connected regions as of late. Energy effectiveness is the most testing point in remote sensor organization. This is on the grounds that sensors are fueled by battery and are needed to run distantly for a significant stretch of time without human actual cooperation. Consequently, it is hard to supplant or revive batteries particularly when they are broadly sent in far off areas. Each hub utilizes battery power for its sensors, correspondence with different hubs and chip calculations. These hubs have restricted energy power, low stockpiling size, and tight data transfer capacity for correspondence. Before, there are consistently contemplates zeroing in on energy effectiveness of remote sensor organization.

Numerous specialists are buckling down on saving the energy utilizations on remote sensor network to amplify the lifetime of the organization. In this paper, we will propose another directing calculation for remote sensor networks with energy effectiveness as the essential thought. The new proposed calculation will be contrasted with existing calculations with deference with network quality and power of the remote sensor organization. Distinctive organization sizes will be thought of. It is normal that the plan of the directing calculation and convention strategies will feature vital choice focuses in dealing with the confounded remote sensor network climate by adjusting the influencing elements to improve the strength of an organization. Hence, numerous huge scope WSNs would require proficient calculation to tackle the inconsistency issues of the remote sensor networks in a powerful manner. Subsequently, energy effectiveness is a significant concern.

Routing Algorithm

To maximize the energy efficiency of the entire network, we will propose an Energy-efficient Clustering Algorithm in this thesis. The design of our algorithm would place more emphasis on it and minimize the energy consumption of long distance transmission, as wireless sensor networks are rapidly extended to large-scale wireless sensor networks today. By contrasting it with other algorithms, i.e. single hop and multiple hop with shortest distance to next hop transmission algorithms, we will try to decide whether our routing algorithm is suitable for small, medium and large scale networks.

Assumptions of WSN Model

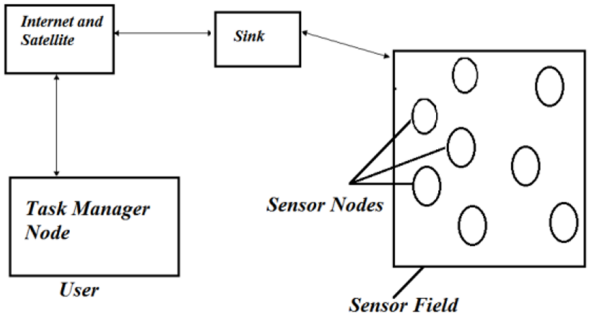
The WSN has a base station (BS), and its facilities for storage, communication and computing are infinite.

- The sensor nodes are distributed randomly.
- Each sensor node's energy is initialized to the same constant value,
- Randomly distributed and static are the sensors.
- The sensor nodes are clustered into clusters and in each cluster there is one cluster head (CH). Members of the cluster will send messages to the head of their cluster or directly to the BS. By sending data to the next CHs, and finally to the BS, CH can then send data directly to the BS, or through multi-hops.

WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

The groundbreaking advances made in the areas of micro-electromechanical devices, digital electronics and wireless communication led to the growth and implementation of small and low-cost, efficient and multifunctional sensor nodes. Over short distances, they can feel, process and communicate data unaltered. This factor eventually led to the collaborative use of these sensor nodes, called Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), in large numbers (Akyildiz et al. 2002). A WSN consists of a setup of sensor nodes/motes perceiving the monitoring environment and transmitting this information to the Base Station (BS) or sink through wireless connections.

The nodes of the sensor can be heterogeneous or homogeneous and can be stationary or mobile. The collected data is forwarded to the BS/sink via single/multiple hops (Buratti et al. 2009). Figure 1.1 shows the general structure of a WSN framework. Based on the application specifications, a number of sensors may be integrated into the WSNs. There is usually no infrastructure in the WSNs; it can be organized or unstructured. As well as processing and memory capacities, the sensor nodes have limited energy sources. To transmit the perceived facts to the BS and then to the user, a radio is introduced. The source of power for the sensor nodes is the battery. Techniques for energy storage are also often used to charge the battery (Yick et al. 2008). The small size of the sensor nodes makes it possible for these sensor nodes to be easily incorporated into any equipment or environment. Because of this feature, WSNs in various fields find tremendous use in monitoring and tracking applications.



Routing Protocols in WSNs

Because of its special features, WSN routing protocols are distinct from conventional routing protocols. The main goal of the routing protocol design is to minimise energy consumption, as the data transmission process leads to the highest energy consumption of WSNs. Depending on the application criteria, the routing methods implemented differ.

Routing Protocol Classification in WSNs

In WSNs, the routing protocols can be static or dynamic in nature. They are categorised according to various characteristics, such as routing structure, routing decision and adaptive design, timing and location, communication model, topology used and issues of reliability (Pantazis et al. 2013). The routing protocols for WSNs can be split into flat-based routing, hierarchical-based routing and place-based routing protocols based on the network structure (AlKaraki and Kamal 2005). The routing structure is called a flat-based routing structure, where all nodes have the same functions and features. Each node has numerous roles in the network in hierarchical based routing. The position of the sensor node is used in the location-based routing strategy for routing. The adaptive routing group refers to the routing protocols for which the different parameters for adapting to the circumstances and current energy levels are changeable. They are further classified depending on coherence, multipath, demand, negotiation, QoS routing techniques, based on the process. Besides these categories, the routing protocols are further categorized as constructive, reactive, and hybrid categories depending on the method of routing information from source to destination.

In the case of proactive protocols, advance route computation is performed, while routes are computed for reactive protocols on demand. Hybrid protocols use a mix of these constructive and reactive concepts. Another type of routing protocols where the nodes send data to a central node is cooperative routing protocols. The collection and aggregation of data is carried out at the central node, reducing the cost of the route for energy consumption. Figure 1.10. provides an overview of the various routing protocol groups in WSNs. A relative analysis of the different routing techniques in WSNs is given in table 1.1. The network structure depends on the distribution of nodes. The nodes are arranged consistently and, in some cases, arbitrarily in some networks. The core aspect of routing protocols belonging to the network structure group is how the information routing nodes are interconnected. This resulted in two types of node deployments, nodes called flat protocols with the same link level and nodes called hierarchical protocols with different hierarchies. Nodes are organized in clusters in hierarchical protocols where a node with higher residual energy takes on the function of a CH that coordinates activities within the cluster and forwards data between clusters. Clustering decreases the consumption of resources and prolongs the network's life. The Communication Model adapted to the routing protocol shows how to route network packets. The highlight of these protocols is the elevated data delivery rate for broadcast and point-to point paradigms for a certain amount of energy. The data transmission ratio is, however, very small and can not be guaranteed. The protocols in this scheme are categorized as Protocols based on Query, Coherent and Non oherent and Protocols based on Negotiation (Pantazis et al. 2013).

Need for Energy Efficient Routing

Over several years, comprehensive research has been carried out to discuss the potential cooperation between sensors in different activities, such as sensing, data collection and processing. Innovative methods to prolong the life of the network are of utmost importance because the WSNs have unique features. The large number of sensor nodes and the application-based environmental constraints of the deployed region place many restrictions on strategy and management. Each layer is responsible for reducing the consumption of energy in the WSN protocol stack. The network layer plays a key role among them as it performs routing; the mechanism that consumes more energy. The method of communication absorbs more resources, equal to that of sensing and processing. The network connection fails if any sensor nodes go out of power, and the purpose of the deployment can become futile. In order to maintain and extend the life of the network, the effective use of available resources is very critical. Adopting an energy-efficient routing strategy will significantly save energy, thus improving the life of the WSNs.

Significance For Study Of Energy In Wireless Sensor Networks

Parameters that show proper network operation directly affecting the energy usage of each node can be considered in order to evaluate the network output. Local and global parameters do exist. Global parameters indicate the network's overall energy costs, taking into account each form of energy for each particular operation. In comparison, for a single node, local parameters include overall energy consumption rates. No matter how close or far they are from the coordinator node and how much traffic is transmitted through it, this energy depends on the position of the node inside the topology.

By routing data along paths that show the least amount of energy, an energy-efficient routing protocol reduces the nodes' consumption. To accomplish this purpose, there are several special mechanisms, such as optimizing jumps to the destination node, maintaining optimal and true routes, reducing transmission delays, reducing packet retransmissions and attempting to listen to the channel. In this paper, we analyze the above aspects to be measured against four protocols of the sensor network. With regard to the communication channel, since the protocol conducts a series of listening attempts to decide if the channel is already busy with other information packets, it is a consideration that greatly affects energy consumption. With the collision avoidance (CSMA/CA) protocol, the carrier detects multiple accesses and operates as follows: first, a node starts to listen to the wireless channel and the node begins to transmit if it is open.

The node recalculates a random pause, waits, and listens again if the wireless channel is not open. For all extensions of 802.15.4 (including the original version), we use the MAC-level protocol used, which is the CSMA/CA that guarantees a high data rate. Network identification is carried out to verify the status of the channel at all times (carrier detection). Data can only be submitted when it is secure. In the 802.11 standard, to determine whether or not there is transmission, the physical layer polls the energy level over the radio frequency. If the channel is busy, a random timer begins (with a limit of five cycles of back-off), the timer only discovers free channel time, transmits when it expires, and eventually, if it does not receive ACK, the back-off increases. CSMA/CA retries are referred to as this metric. If these CSMA/CA re-tries are frequent, most of the time the channel is busy. Consequently, because of overload, there may be multiple collisions. Furthermore, there are several collisions and retransmissions of packets when the wireless channel is permanently busy with information packets. As the nodes invest more time and capacity retransmitting over and over, this fact affects energy consumption.

CONCLUSIONS

In our daily life, WSNs are used for different applications. Since numerous sensors are typically deployed in remote and inaccessible locations, especially for applications for monitoring and monitoring, deployment and maintenance should be simple and scalable. The efficient use of these resources, in particular the energy resource, is very important for retaining the lifetime of the WSNs, as the sensor nodes are resource restricted. Efficient routing protocol design is a requirement for WSNs to extend the life of the network as energy is used mostly for communication purposes. An energy-efficient hierarchical cluster-based algorithm is built in this research paper, which is a modification of the standard LEACH algorithm. A special clustering strategy is carried out that takes into account the residual energy of the nodes and their distance from the BS. Compared to LEACH, this clustering approach has proven to be energy efficient and can be used in WSN applications with homogeneous sensor nodes.

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