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Optimization & Advancement of Application Specific Clustering Protocols in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs)

LOKENDRA SINGH, DEEPIKA PATHAK
Department of Computer Science & Engineering, Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam University, Indore
Corresponding Author Email: lokendra.songare@gmail.com

***Abstract*— Applications within wireless sensor networks (WSNs) traverse over several disciplines like weather forecasting to estimating soil parameters in horticulture, including the battlefield to fitness monitoring. The restrained battery potential of sensor nodes presents the network design a challenging chore. Amongst various study domains in WSN, outlining energy-efficient protocols is a prominent task. Clustering is a verified explication to improve the network endurance by employing the available battery potential efficiently. A speculative rundown has been affected to break down the profundities and frailties of subsisting grouping calculations that started the structure of dispersed in addition to vitality proficient bunching in WSNs. Dispersed Dynamic Clustering Protocol (DDCP) holds to surrender all the hubs to get in the group advancement plan and information transmission process. The previously mentioned convention comprises of a bunch head detachment calculation, a group creation plot, in addition to a directing calculation concerning the information transportation between group heads including the base station. All these sensor hubs existing in the system apply job right now selection implies.**
Amazed Clustering Protocol (SCP) becomes proposed to deliver a novel hyper proficient grouping convention for WSN. The calculation suggests pointing toward settling bunch heads that warrant both the intra-group information transmission in addition to between group information transmissions remain hyper proficient. The bunch development framework is accomplished by swapping messages inside non-group head hubs including each bunch head to render a relentless vitality weight in the midst of bunch heads. A power-efficient algorithm concerning wireless sensor systems employing shred swarm optimization (EEC-PSO) been advised to assure power competence by building the optimized amount of clusters. This further advances the connection quality between the cluster-heads amidst the cluster branch nodes.
Getting a lot of appropriate group heads from N sensor hubs is considered as a non-deterministic polynomial (NP) - hard streamlining issue. This motivation behind WSN in mind PC interface (BCI) holds planned to distinguish the tiredness of a driver on wheels. Unique sensors set in a cerebrum top secured by the driver are separated into little groups.Then the sensed information, perceived as EEG signal, are carried towards the base station in the cluster-heads. The base station may be located at a nearby spot of the driver. The sustained data is prepared to deliver a resolution when to trigger the alert tone.

***Index Terms*—Wireless sensor network, clustering, energy efficiency, heterogeneity, electroencephalogram, brain computer interface, PSO.**

I. INTRODUCTION

Remote sensor organize (WSN) look into focuses on working with little, humble, multi-utilitarian sensor hubs that can detect, process, and convey. WSNs have various constrainments appeared differently in relation to Ad-Hoc organizes with respect to its sensor hubs' ability of memory stockpiling, handling and the accessible vitality source. These are light weight vitality obliged gadgets that work with little point of confinement DC source.The recharging or replacement of energy sources of the sensor nodes is sometimes difficult or even impractical.
WSNs can be applied to gauge mugginess, temperature, contamination levels, wind speed and bearing, pressure, sound, vibration, and force. With the improvement of robotized gadgets and the headway in remote correspondences, it becomes easier to acquire information about the physical environment. Thus, the use of WSN has reduced the challenges met by the conventional method of measuring, processing, and communicating the data to a remote location. In any kind of WSN, these sensor nodes gather and agreeably send this gathered data to a remote base station. The major challenges of the sensor nodes are processing power constraints, battery power limitations, duplicate data gathering, and limited memory.

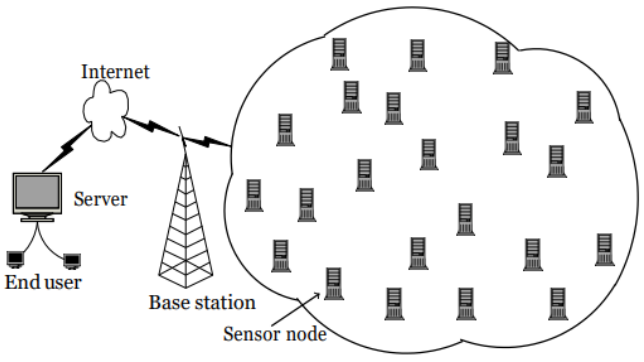

Figure 1(a): A Wireless Sensor Network

A WSN contains spatially appropriated free sensor hubs to pleasantly detect physical or natural conditions. These sort of systems are in a general sense information gathering systems, where information are exceedingly related for the end client. The sent sensor hubs convey remotely to the base station and frequently attempt to assemble a system. The general diagram

of a remote sensor organize is portrayed in Figure 1(a).The WSN may comprise of hundreds or even more number of nodes, which provides reliable monitoring of any applications. The sensed data are transmitted to the base station directly or by a multi-hop fashion. The base station is connected to the wired world where the data can be collected in large databases for future use. Internet Server End user Base station Sensor node 3 A WSN framework merely provides a communications infrastructure to existing sensors or standalone gadgets . Permitting different devices and machines to communicate with each other or with a centralized controller, improves the way of association with themselves.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Remote sensor systems are uncommon sort of remote systems because of its imperatives and application explicit attributes. Thusly, WSNs present diverse research difficulties. In a remote correspondence framework, cost and other application explicit issues influence the correspondence properties of the framework. For example, radio communication in WSN is considered as low power and short range contrasted with some other wireless communication system. The system performance characteristics vary considerably in WSN even though the same fundamental principles of the wireless communication network are used in WSN. Considering the fundamental differences between the wireless communication system, many issues have been identified and investigated. Major issues affecting the design and performance of the wireless sensor network are the following:

i) Deployment strategy
ii) Localization
iii) Efficient medium access control
iv) Database centric design
v) Quality ofservice
vi) Clustering for hierarchical routing

Heinzelman et al. proposed low-energy adaptive clustering hierarchy (LEACH), which is a standout amongst the most wellknown clustering protocols for WSN. The data collection is bound together with characterized periods. The clusters are created based on the received signal quality and the cluster-heads work as a local coordinator to forward the data packets. The data processing tasks, such as data aggregation are performed locally by the cluster-heads. The clusters are created in this algorithm by distributed mechanism, where nodessettle on autonomous decisions with no centralized control. At first a node decides to be a CH with a probability p and shows its choice.

Hybrid Energy-Efficient Distributed Clustering (HEED). In this protocol, cluster-heads are chosen intermittently as indicated by a hybridization of the node residual energy and an optional parameter which is intra-cluster communication cost. It selects the cluster-head that has the highest residual energy. The cluster-heads are well distributed throughout the sensing area. Energy utilization is not thought to be uniform for all the nodes. In HEED, every node is mapped to precisely one cluster and can explicitly communicate with its CH. However, this algorithm manages a considerable measure of cluster-heads that complexes the routing tree required amid inter-cluster communication and hence restrain the information gathering latency.

Ding et al. have proposed distributed weight based energy-efficient hierarchical clustering (DWEHC) to attain better cluster size such that, the minimum energy topology will be kept up. DWEHC makes no suspicions on the size and the density of the network. The weight is an element of the sensor's energy reserve and the nearness of the f 7 neighbors. In a network, the node with largest weight would be chosen as a CH and the remaining nodes get to be members. The number of levels in the hierarchy depends on the extent of the cluster and the minimum energy required to reach the CH. The process of becoming either one-hop or multi-hop node to reach CH proceeds until nodes settle on the most energy efficient intra-cluster topology. Regardless of a portion of the likenesses, there are numerous execution contrasts between DWEHC and HEED, for instance, clusters produced by DWEHC are all the more very much adjusted than HEED. However, this algorithm also uses a complicated routing methodology that consumes a lot of energy in intra-cluster communication.

Data packet to be sent to the BS. So that the BS will inform to all the nodes about the begin of clustering process toward the start of the following round. At that point, the BS sends a particular synchronization pulse to all the nodes. In the wake of getting the pulse, every node sets them up for re-clustering. However, the delay between the request for re-clustering time and the actual start of the process affects the performance of the network.

III. CHALLENGES OF WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS

WSNs may contain hundreds or a large number of nodes that are deployed in an extensive region. These nodes are obliged to have the capacity to communicate with one another even without a built up network infrastructure. Besides, in spite of the fact that nodes in a wireless sensor network are fixed, the system topology is consistently changing because of dead nodes and fluctuating channel conditions. In this manner, the protocols used for the wireless sensor networks must have the capacity to manage proficiently network topology. What's more, WSNs are required to have the ability to keep up the execution without considering the size of the networks. That implies the execution of the network won't be influenced notwithstanding when the quantity of nodes is enormous. Consequently, scalability is an outline test for any kind of protocol used for the WSNs. The sensor nodes have limited energy source. In the situations where the sensor nodes work in remote application areas, it might be difficult to recover the nodes to energize batteries. In this way, the network is relied upon to have a certain lifetime amid which nodes have adequate energy. This implies that the protocols for wireless sensor networks must be intended to be energy efficient. The protocols used for the WSNs ought to have the capacity to adjust the energy dissemination of nodes keeping in mind the end goal to maximize the network lifetime. Different difficulties, for example, data quality and latency time

influences the efficiency of the protocols used for the wireless sensor networks. These challenges can be taken care of according to the requirement.

WSNs Implementation Requirements So as to make these networks a reality, the node equipment and usage ought to be improved for three attributes: • Lesser cost: The utility of the network relies on high density and universality, which implies vast quantities of nodes. In order to make huge scale deployments financially plausible, nodes must be very cheap. • Lesser power: For the miniaturized nodes of WSN, the battery recharging/replacement is troublesome, costly, or even outlandish. Nodes should have the capability to function for long stretches without running out of power. • Real-time support: In case of real time support data should be delivered without any delay. There are some of the applications which needs the real data instead of stored and forwarded data. Each of these three elements is sort of intertwined. For instance, electronic segments are now so small that the general module size is limited by power supply or energy storage prerequisites. Hence, diminishing power utilization of the gadgets is a viable approach to shrink the size as well. An alternate case is that the use of integrated circuits with few external segments can at the same time diminish both size and cost. Among all the node capacities, for example, computation, sensing, and activation, the wireless communication energy is still a prevailing segment. The sensor nodes present in a wireless sensor network are responsible for sending the sensed information to the base station.

Those nodes may detect the real-time movement of animals, vehicles, etc. For the fast moving items. The nodes have to monitor a slight change from the previous state. The base station needs to take few actions soon after getting the real timed data from the member nodes. The wireless sensor networks may be used to detect the health conditions of the severely injured patients. In general, the member nodes forward the data to the collector node, which will again transmit the received data to a health awareness server. Then, the server checks the gathered data to take the decision of informing to the concerned doctors. To save a patient's live through WSN, it needs to receive the real-time data by the server. The sensor nodes can communicate with the base station in two possible ways as described below: Direct Communication Protocol (DCP): In this type of communication, every sensor sends its information straightforwardly to the base station. Collection Tree Protocol (CTP): In a collection tree protocol the data is delivered to the cluster-heads, providing a many-to-one network layer characteristics. This protocol uses routing metrics to update and construct accumulation tree in the network.

IV. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

The sole explanation behind this work is to find the procedure that is appropriated and more vitality capable. Remote sensor systems are battery worked systems. Sensor nodes gather the data and pass them on to the network for further use, which connotes the significance of getting the real sensed data. The transmitting and receiving of data uses the greater part of the energy of the network. So for better operation and increase the lifetime of the network, distributed and energy consumption must be the primary factor of concern. In this thesis, new methods for clustering the sensor network were proposed by using distributed approach and energy saving method. At last, the application of the clustering algorithm is shown in the thesis as a model of brain computer interface (BCI) framework. In particular, the objectives are as follows:

1. To design and evaluate a distributed clustering algorithm for WSN, which outperforms the clustering algorithms of its type. It creates clusters without the help of any centralised base station.
2. To design and evaluate energy efficient clustering algorithm for WSN, by utilizing state-of-the-art energy consumption techniques. It offers a promising improvement over conventional clustering algorithms.
3. To design and evaluate an application of cluster based WSN in brain computer interface (BCI). Here, we have detected the drowsiness of the driver by using clustered wireless BCI.

The number of nodes deployed in the wireless sensor network are large. Accordingly, the general data packets in the network are considerable but large data packet will bring about critical energy dissemination for nodes. Since the nodes are energy compelled, the clustering protocol is obliged to be energy proficient. The energy utilization by the nodes in the network differs by position, so the protocol ought to have the capacity to adjust the energy scattering of nodes. The sensor nodes in a wireless sensor network may be far away from the base station. Long distant data transmission will bring about impressive energy dispersal. Along these lines, the clustering protocol ought to have the capacity to minimize the energy utilization of data transmission from nodes to the base station. Therefore, the issues that need to be carried out in the configuration of clustering protocol can be described as.

The problem of energy-efficiency in a wireless sensor network is a major parameter in case of designing the network. The clustering methodology is a sensible answer for such a network scenario. It can productively compose various nodes, aggregate data, and diminish energy scattering of nodes. The cluster-heads (CHs) send accumulated information to the BS, that is situated far from network area. Utilizing a proficient multi-hop clustering can minimize the energy dispersal of data transmission from cluster-heads (CHs) to the BS.

V. CONCLUSION

Huge scale organization of ease sensor nodes in uncontrolled, cruel or unfriendly situations is the natural property of WSNs. In wireless sensor networks, base stations are associated with wired backbone, which support real time processing of the received data. The ideal location of the base station can be maintained such that, the transmission energy expenditure is minimized, and the lifetime of the sensor network is maximized. This thesis has given the cluster longevity by extending the cluster lifetime with the utilization of heterogeneous sensor nodes, distributed clustering and energy efficient clustering. The general conclusions that will be drawn from the work presented in this thesis is that the discoveries will be helpful for the researchers, practitioners, and the software professionals in light of the accompanying

issues being addressed: 1. The advantage of using distributed clustering over centralized clustering. 2. It controls the amount of energy spent in data transmission to make the algorithm energy efficient. 3. An application of WSN can be observed in brain computer interface.

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