iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology



# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

**Volume:** 5 **Issue:** V **Month of publication:** May 2017

**DOI:**

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

Volume 5 Issue V, May 2017
ISSN: 2321-9653
International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

# Investigating Node Deployment In Wireless Sensor Networks

Ms. Amrita Chaudhary[1], Bhawna Garg[2]
[1]Associate professor, GGGI,Dinarpur Ambala
[2] M.Tech(CSE Deptt) GGGI,Dinarpur Ambala

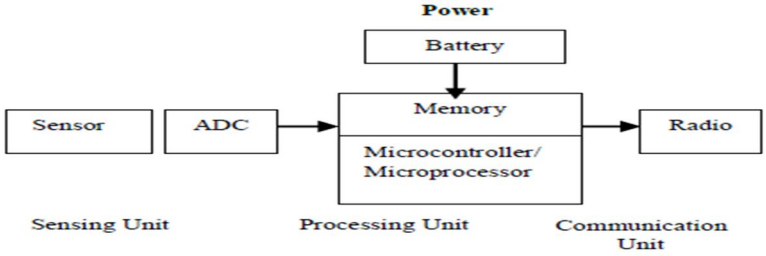
***Abstract:*** ***Many studies have been done in the area of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) in recent years. In this kind of networks, some of the key objectives that need to be satisfied are area coverage, number of active sensors and energy consumed by nodes. While moving the data in the sensor node they were faced many issues occurred due to the reasons of power failure, noise volatility, which harmfully influence the coverage of the WSNs. These problems were occurred due to the coverage problem among the nodes and also node deployment is also a major issue in WSN. This paper focuses on highlighting the strengths and limitations of the earlier proposed classification techniques. The paper provides an insight into the reviewed literature to reveal new aspects of research.***
***Keywords - WSN, Routing Protocol,LWSN,PDF***

## I. INTRODUCTION

Recent advancement, in WSN, we know in guided media the electromagnetic waves are guided through a solid medium, such as copper wire , coaxial cable or optical fibber etc likewise[1] unguided media includes the atmosphere and the outer space which do not guide the waves, this form of transmission is referred to as wireless transmission. A wireless network is a type of network where no need of wire for connection of nodes. Here radio communication that is spread spectrum radio, infrared, cellular radio or satellite is used. No need to plug a cable into the computer to connect to the internet. Cell phone networks, Wi-Fi local networks etc are the examples of wireless network.

A WSN is a wireless network having sensors to sense physical or environmental conditions, like pressure, temperature, sound or pollutants of different places. A SN sense and react to events and phenomena in a specified environment, where the environment can be the physical world, a biological system, or an information technology framework .In other word it can be said that a WSN in an infrastructure consists of sensing(measuring),computing, and communication elements combines into a single tiny device through advanced mesh networking protocols. The mesh networking connectivity will seek out and exploit any possible communication path by hopping data from node in search of its destination. The power of wireless sensor networks[1] lies in the ability to deploy large numbers of tiny nodes that assemble and configure themselves. The most important application of wireless sensor network technology is to monitor remote environments. For example ,a chemical plant could be easily monitored for leaks by number of sensors which automatically form a wireless interconnection network and immediately report the detection of any chemical leaks .For installation of a SN ,installer simply have to place a sensor ,at each sensing point . The network can be extended by simply adding more devices , no need of any rework or complex configuration is needed .For reducing the installation costs , WSN have the ability to dynamically adapt the changing environments that means it can respond to changes in network topologies and also it respond to different mode of operations . For example, the same network in a chemical factory can be used to localize the source of a leak and track the diffusion of poisonous gases. WSNs are not always homogeneous. In heterogeneous WSN some nodes of relatively higher energy are used to prolong the lifetime and reliability of WSNs.

Fig -1: The sensor node structure is shown on figure1





©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

*A. Seyed Mahdi Jameii et al., [3]*

proposed a NSGA-II based multi-objective algorithm for optimizing area coverage, number of active sensor nodes and energy consumed by nodes all of these objectives simultaneously. The efficiency of algorithm was demonstrated in the simulation results. This efficiency could be shown as finding the optimal balance point among the maximum rate of coverage, the least energy consumption, and the minimum number of active nodes while maintaining the connectivity of the network.

*B. Mayur C. Akewar [4]*

presented the different mobile sensor network deployment approaches with their features and drawbacks different approaches had been proposed for the deployment of mobile sensor by considering different issues. Coverage and Connectivity was the main issue of deployment. Mobility of sensor nodes adds additional functionality to the wireless sensor network of node deployment and relocation of sensors. Sensors find their own position and placed themselves over the objective area after initial sensor distribution.

*C. Mohammed Alnuem [5]*

described the state-of-the-art node placement schemes and analyzed their performance for linear wireless sensor networks (LWSN).The performance of random and uniform placement schemes in linear sequential configuration analyzed while placing the gateway (GW) at the edge of the deployment region. A non-uniform scheme called linearly decreasing distance (LDD) and analyzed its performance. He analyzed to make uniform energy consumption, LDD gradually decreases the distance between nodes and deploy them closer to each other towards the GW. He examined the impact of GW location on the network performance.

*D. Y. Bendigeri et al., [6]*

proposed the enhanced network industrialized by effective placement of nodes in circular and grid pattern, which called as uniformity of nodes to be compared with random placement of nodes. Each of the nodes was in optimized positions at uniform distance with neighbors, followed by running energy efficient routing algorithm that saves an additional energy to provide connectivity management by connecting all the nodes.

*E. Xuemei Sun [7]*

proposed node deployment algorithm in wireless sensor networks based on Steiner tree algorithm. This algorithm considered the two aspects algorithm complexity and practical topology to design improvement strategies. The algorithm could ensure high arithmetic speed and better results to solve node deployment based on network connectivity.

*F. Smita S. Kharade [8]*

proposed the model Support Vector Machine (SVM) which predicted faulty nodes in wireless sensor network and add minimum number of relay nodes. Faults affected on quality of services (QoS), in WSN networks faults produced incorrect data provided by sensor nodes or the network made a misjudgment on nodes or the network and placing relay nodes to endure these faults, to improve Qos and reliability of the network.

*G. Subir Halder et al., [9]*

analyzed in wireless sensor networks the issue of preserving energy requires utmost attention. One primary way of conserving energy was judicious deployment of sensor nodes within the network area so that the energy flow remains balanced throughout the network and prevents the problem of occurrence of energy holes.

Firstly, analyzed the network lifetime, found node density as the parameter which has significant influence on network lifetime and derived the desired parameter values for balanced energy consumption. Then to meet the requirement of energy balancing, he was proposed a probability density function (PDF), derived the PDF's intrinsic characteristics and shown its suitability to model the network architecture considered for the work.

A node deployment algorithm was also developed based on this PDF. Performance of the deployment scheme was evaluated in terms of coverage-connectivity, energy balance and network lifetime.



©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

Volume 5 Issue V, May 2017
ISSN: 2321-9653
International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)

## III. ROUTING TECHNIQUES IN WIRELESS SENSOR

### A. Networks

WSN Routing Protocols can be classified in four ways, according to the way of routing paths are established, according to the network structure, according to the protocol operation and according to the initiator of communications. Figure 2 shows the classification of WSN routing protocols.

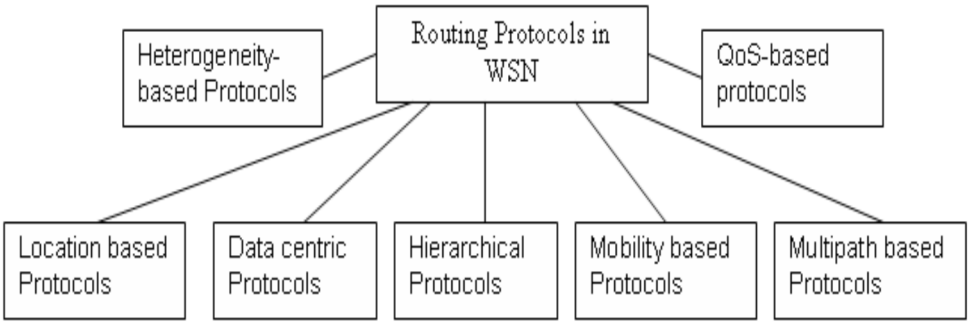



Fig -2: Classification of Routing Protocols in Wireless Sensor Network.

### B. Flat Routing (Data Centric Routing protocols)

It is not feasible to assign global identifiers to each node due to the sheer number of nodes deployed in many applications of sensor networks. Such lack of worldwide identification along with random deployment of sensor nodes makes it hard to select a specific set of sensor nodes to be queried. When the primary path fails between the source and the destination an alternate path exists that measured the fault tolerance (resilience) of a protocol. This can be augmented, by maintaining multiple paths between the source and the destination. This increases the cost of energy consumption and traffic generation. The substitute paths are kept alive by sending periodic messages. Due to this, network reliability
can be increased. Also the overhead of maintaining the alternate paths increases.

### C. QoS based routing protocols

In order to satisfy certain QoS (Quality of Service) metrics, e.g., delay, energy, bandwidth, etc. when delivering data to the Base Station, the network has to balance between energy consumption and data quality.

### D. Query based routing protocols

The destination nodes propagate a query for data (sensing task) from a node through the network and a node having this data sends back the data to the node that matches the query to the query that initiates. Usually these queries are described in natural language, or in high-level query languages.

Therefore, data is usually transmitted from every sensor node within the deployment region with significant redundancy. This consideration has led to data-centric routing. In data-centric direction-finding, the sink leads queries to certain regions and waits for data from the sensors located in the selected regions.

### E. Hierarchical protocol

The major design attributes of sensor networks are scalability. Since the sensors are not capable of long-haul communication, single gateway architecture is not scalable for a larger set of sensors. Networking clustering has been pursued in some routing approaches to cope with additional load and to be able to cover a large area of interest without degrading the service.


©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

Volume 5 Issue V, May 2017
ISSN: 2321-9653


Table -1: Comparison of Different Methods

| No. | Author | Year | Methods Used | Advantages | Limitations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Rudranath Mitra1 et al. | 2016 | three models- Tri-hexagon-tiling (THT), Uniform Random and Square Grid. | Minimum number of features | depend on the type of sensors, application and the environment where the networks will operate |
| 2 | Seyed Mahdi Jameii et al | 2013 | NSGA-II based multi-objective algorithm for optimizing. | optimal balance point among the maximum coverage rat | Least energy consumption, and the minimum number of active nodes |
| 3 | Mamatha et al. | 2013 | the optimal placement of nodes for a WSN. It is impractical to decide the deployment of the nodes separately from WSNs applications | Better correctness and reduction in processing time. | Completeness result better in global threshold method than the proposed method. |
| 4 | Mohammed Alnuem et al. | 2014 | the state-of-the-art node placement schemes and analyzes their performance for LWSN. First, we analyze the performance of random and uniform placement schemes in linear sequential configuration while placing the gateway (GW) at the edge of the deployment region | Increases the performance of classical sobel edge detector along with retaining much relevant information. | Computational cost complexity is high |
| 5 | Kirankumar Y. Bendigeri et al. | 2015 | develop the optimized network by effective placement of nodes in circular and grid pattern, which we call as uniformity of nodes to be compared with random placement of nodes. | More accurate and precise results than the method using Mahalanobis distance | additional energy further to provide connectivity management by connecting all the nodes. |
| 6 | Xuemei Sun et al. | 2015 | code deployment algorithm about wireless sensor networks based on Steiner tree algorithm. On the basis of the triangle Steiner tree algorithm, it considers the two aspects algorithm complexity and practical topology to design improvement strategies | Curvelet transform is an efficient noise removal method that considers both faint linear and curvy linear features. | Results presented are preliminary and requires clinical evaluation. |
| 7 | Smita S. Kharad | 2015 | propose the prediction model Support Vector Machine (SVM) to predict faulty nodes in wireless sensor network | recover the network proactively from the faults and to continue working successfully to improve Qos and reliability of the network.. | narrow, and symmetric and separated by deep valley. |


©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 | Subir Halder et al. | 2014 | a probability density function (PDF), derived the PDF's intrinsic characteristics and shown itssuitabilitytomodel thenetwork architectureconsidered for the work | DF. Performance of the deployment scheme is evaluated in terms of coverage-connectivity, energy balance and network lifetime. | Applicative where the parameters must be updated. |

Hierarchical direction-finding works in two layers, first layer is used to choose cluster heads and the other layer is used for routing. To make the WSN more energy efficient, clusters are created and special tasks (data aggregation, fusion) are assigned to them. It increases the general system scalability, lifetime, and energy efficiency.

*F. Location-based protocols*

In most cases location information is needed in order to calculate the distance between two particular nodes so that energy consumption can be estimated. Mostly two techniques are used to find location, one is to find the coordinate of the neighboring node and otheris to use GPS (Global Positioning System). Since, there is no addressing scheme for sensor networks like IP-addresses and they are spatially deployed on a region, location information can be utilized in routing data in an energy efficient way.

*G. Multipath routing protocols*

Many paths are used to enhance the network performance. When the primary path fails between the source and the destination an alternate path exists that measured the fault tolerance (resilience) of a protocol. This can be augmented, by maintaining multiple paths between the source and the destination. This increases the cost of energy consumption and traffic generation. The substitute paths are kept alive by sending periodic messages. Due to this, network reliability can be increased. Also the overhead of maintaining the alternate paths increases.

*H. QoS based routing protocols*

In order to satisfy certain QoS (Quality of Service) metrics, e.g., delay, energy, bandwidth, etc. when delivering data to the Base Station, the network has to balance between energy consumption and data quality.

*I. Query based routing protocols*

The destination nodes propagate a query for data (sensing task) from a node through the network and a node having this data sends back the data to the node that matches the query to the query that initiates. Usually these queries are described in natural language, or in high-level query languages.

## IV. CONCLUSION

From this survey we analyze the various authors' approach of the WSN. It mainly used for sensing the node to transfer the data among the network. Users of the WSN were face many issues they were occurred due to the reasons of power failure, noise volatility, and these problems were occurred due to the coverage problem and also node deployment in WSN. This work will be extended to design new algorithm for detection of brain tumor which will provide more efficient result than the existing methods in near future.

## REFERENCES

[1] Gayatri Devi, Rajeeb Sankar Bal, Sasmita Manjari Nayak, "Node Deployment and Coverage in Wireless Sensor Network" International Journal of Innovative Research in Advanced Engineering (IJIRAE), Page no-139 Volume 2 (January 2015)
[2] Rudranath Mitra and Diya Nandy, "Node Deployment and the Impact of Relay Nodes in Wireless Sensor Network", International Journal of Computer Science & Communication Networks, Vol 2(3), 358-363.
[3] Seyed Mahdi Jameii and Seyed Mohsen Jameii. " Multi- Objective Energy Efficient Optimization Algorithm for Coverage Control in Wireless Sensor Networks." International Journal of Computer Science, Engineering and Information Technology (IJCSEIT), Vol.3, 2013
[4] Mamatha G,B G Premasudha." Deployment Techniques of Nodes in WSN for Multidomain Applications." International Journal of Advanced Computer Research, Volume-3, 2013.
[5] Mohammed Alnuem."Performance Analysis of Node Placement in Linear Wireless Sensor Networks."Journal of Emerging Trends in Computing and Information Science, vol-5, 2014

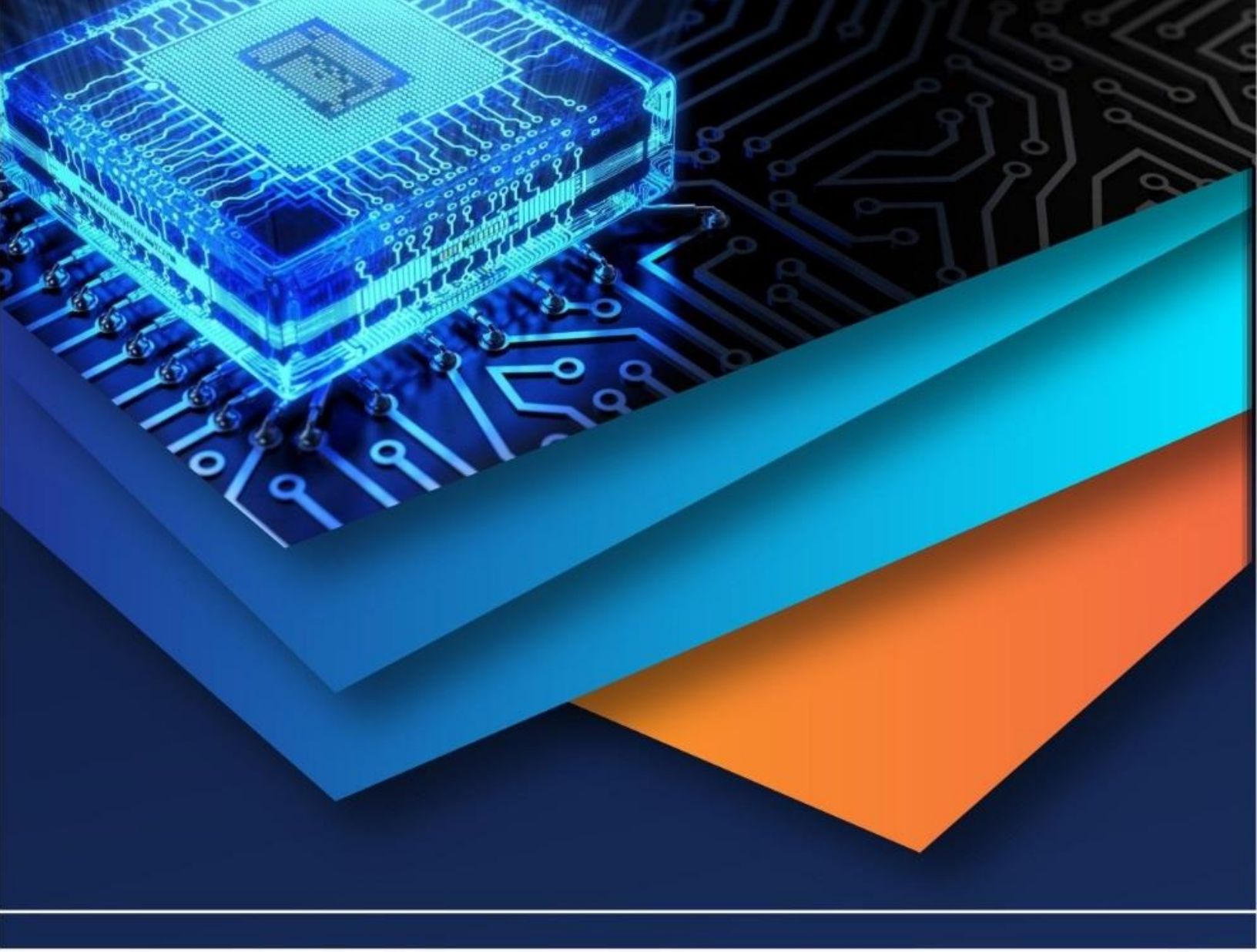


©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved

[6] Kirankumar Y. Bendigeri and Jayashree D. Mallapur ."Multiple Node Placement Strategy for Efficient Routing in Wireless Sensor Networks." 2015
[7] Xuemei Sun. "Node Deployment Algorithm Based on Improved Steiner Tree." International Journal of Multimedia and Ubiquitous Engineering ,Vol.10, 2015
[8] Smita S. Kharade and Simra n R. Khiani. "Fault Prediction and Relay Node Placement in Wireless Sensor Network." International Journal of Innovative Research in Computer and Communication Engineering, Vol. 3, 201
[9] Subir Halder and Sipra DasBit. "Design of a Probability Density Function Targeting Energy-Efficient Node Deployment in Wireless Sensor Networks." IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON NETWORK AND SERVICE MANAGEMENT, VOL. 11, NO. 2, JUNE 2014.



©IJRASET: All Rights are Reserved



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089 (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)