Role of Energy Efficiency and Issues in wireless sensor Network

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Abstract - With the advancement of technology and communication medium expansion of latest wide range of sensing modules have become easy and enhanced the area of wireless sensor network and make it applicable for wide range of monitoring services. As sensor is made up of tiny sensing modules with capable of computing and communication technology make it suitable for collecting data for different environment and send it to different storage places such as cloud using different communication platform. In spite of various issues and challenges wireless sensor network is becoming the wider choice of security and other researchers. In this paper we are analyzing wireless sensor network with energy efficiency prospective and various existing protocol to improve the lifespan of the network and to study the various and to end transmission energy consumption and reduction prospective.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless sensor Network is play a very important role in many industrial processes to work automatically and different other real life applications [1,2]. It is not uncommon to see that most of crucial surveillance and security applications as well rely on sensor based applications. Sensors that are small in size and have low cost capabilities to be deploy in number of applications are explained in [3][4].It is a well-known fact that wireless sensor network is a resource constrain network. In WSN energy-efficiency is main issue since operation of wireless sensor network depends on the battery life [5]. The most power consuming stage in wireless sensor network data transmission. Sensor nodes in a sensor network are usuallyhave memory, computation, and energy constrained. Accordingly, there have to require for research and improvement into low power utilization resourceaware algorithms for wireless sensor networks, target at small, greatly resource issued embedded wireless sensor nodes. Energy utilization is of main importance in wireless sensor networks and therefore some algorithms [6][7][8] and hardware were planned with energy-efficiency as a central main point of interest. Providing fundamental detail of enhancing energy-efficiency of wireless sensor network is main objective of this research.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The main functional supportability concern in wireless sensor network is its energy resource requirement. This brings along lately that a large number of energy efficient routing protocols have been introduced for sensor networks. from these some are focused on reducing the distance among nodes in network to reduce the energy consumption during data transmission and a handful of them focused on fair energy distribution to keep away from the routing hole issues. The routing hole issue was depicted and addressed in [9][10] by using portability based energy effective routing protocols. These protocols are appropriate in specific circumstances but they may not be pertinent in situations where portability isn't feasible like earthquake, disaster, and fire in forest [11]. Mobility methods do have different difficulties like expanded energy above owing to frequent network topology changes and information bundle drops because of high latency [12][13]. Different other studies focus on energy effectiveness protocol can be found in [14].

A WPSN network for medical services application is researched. The medical services application was controlled by an IPS, and new procedures are proposed for the improvement of the sensor signal exchange rate to network access point. The review investigated two cases that incorporate unusual and normal circumstances for transmissions under two plans, to be specific time exchanging and power parting. In the [15] optimization of a WPSN network data transmission and energy gathering timing plans was researched in a joint style.

In addition to the endeavors made in creating upgraded energy efficient wireless sensor networks, [16] considered the improvement of a distributed approach for the control and estimation of dynamic states for looking for an accurate solution for hub coordination issue. TheJ.C. Kwan in [17] investigated and present advantage of a productive learning automata algorithm to the issue of channel allocation in a WSN that uses different radios to further develop the throughput rate, delay, and energy utilization of network.

Most frequently, the time multiplexing collector model is utilized in WPSN due to its establishment simplicity, suitability and movability for productive harvesting of energy from RF signals [18,19].

III. ROLE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK

Energy is expected in every short scale or real activity of an application. Sensors are equipped with small batteries, but these batteries truly do have a fixed small life, for example in the lowered circumstance, there are no module connections to give the power as per the prerequisite. The battery development is at this point falling behind the microchip innovation. Energy Effective protocols are required nowadays. Directing techniques in wireless sensor networks need to control different setup issues. Despite progress in advancement, sensor centers in WSNs actually have constraints, for instance, limited battery control, bandwidth prerequisite, confined memory, etc. It makes the requirement for guiding conventions to be outstandingly flexible and resource mindful. A part of the challenges of coordinating show are:

1. Node planning in network in one or the other unpredictable or pre-chosen way.
2. Information revealing strategy which can be a period driven, event driven, question driven or a crossbreed these methodologies.
3. Node frustration opposition of the network.
4. Flexibility, where coordinating technique should have the ability to work with expansive networks.
5. Coordinating methodology should be adaptable for portable sensor centers.

IV. ENERGY CONSERVATION:

1. Execute transceiver when not needed.
2. Use more limited stacks of data for correspondence.
3. Different ways could be derived and used to accomplish the objective, to grow the network life.
4. Data should be communicated by the source center only when objective center is ready, so data could be come to without any changes at the base station.
5. Avoid collisions among hubs
6. At network layer, energy use can be limited by efficient routing and reliable communication among sensor nodes.

V. ENERGY UTILIZATION AND VARIOUS OPERATIONS OF NODES

Generally energy is consumed in different phases of operation by sensor nodes. These phases are sensing, receiving, and processing (computing), transmitting, idle and sleeping [20] [21]. The different modes of operation are described below:

Sensing Energy: Sensing energy is the energy that is dissolute in categorizes to activate sensing circuitry in the sensor node and collecting data from the surroundings. The amount of sensing energy depending upon the job which is allocate to the sensor node. Various sensor nodes necessitate several level of energy at the time of processing.

Transmitter Energy: In a wireless network energy is utilized for data sending from source to destination is identified as transmitter energy. Transmitter energy depends on the size of transmitted data, gap among the sensor nodes and the transfer rate of data.

Receiver Energy: As a transmit sensor node, a node is besides in charge of forward data packets generate from other nodes. For this process, nodes must be capable to accept those packets. To accept these packets, receiver energy is utilized.

Computation Energy: To do these circuitries, computing unit of node should be make active. Furthermore, when data collection or another kind of in-network process is executed supplementary process must be come upon.
Idle Energy: In idle stage, a sensor node is not active although transceiver circuit is working and prepared for data receiving. Therefore, same amount of energy similar to receive energy is consumed as idle energy.

Sleep Energy: The nodes of a sensor network charges from active and passive states. In an active mode, a sensor node can utilize more power for sense the data, process the data and send or receive the data. When, in passive mode, nodes go in sleep mode and therefore utilize less power.

With consideration to above phases, there is a huge amount of power exhausted in phases which are ineffectual from the application point of observation, like [22]:

Collision: While at similar time, more than one packet is accepted, then these packets will have a collision. Each and every one packet which origin the clash have to be redundant and re-communication of those packets are necessary.

Overhearing: When a dispatcher node sends a packet of data, than other related sensor nodes of this communication range accept the transmitted data packet even if they aren't intended target node. Therefore, power is exhausted while sensors accept data packets which are designed to another sensor node.

Control Data Package Overhead: A least amount of control data packets must being utilized to facilitate packet transmission.

Idle Listening: It's a main resource of power dissipation. It occurs while a sensor node is eavesdrops as an inactive control in sort to accept feasible traffic.

Interference: All nodes situated among interference and transmission range accept a data packet but can't interpret it.

As in WSN conservation of energy is highly recommended to prolong the lifetime of network so efficient energy techniques are major concern of the research. Network lifespan has become key feature for estimating the efficiency of wireless sensor network. Algorithms meant at reducing power utilization and improving sensor network lifespan, needed to be proposed [23]. For instance, aim of power efficient algorithms is reducing the power utilization at the time of various network phases. Though, huge amount of power utilized in sensor unit parts like radio, CPU, etc in various phases of its operations even if they are idle. Energy organization methods are therefore required for switch off sensor unit parts aren't provisionally required.

VI. CONCLUSION

In this work, we have focused on the major issue of wireless sensor network related to energy consumption during the life span of data transmission algorithms and various phases of energy utilization. Our main purpose to make it clear vision for best performance of network and provide a quality of service with energy efficient routing strategy and to find the optimized existing routes between node and sink. Our study gives a pathway to researchers to develop a new protocol for wireless sensor network which will solve the problem of existing issues and make it more energy efficient.

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