



# Comparison of various different architecture in Wireless Sensor Network

Amit Sharma<sup>1</sup>, Ravi Gupta<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Amit Sharma

Chandigarh University

Gharuan, Mohali

CSE Department

*Amitsharma11092@gmail.com*

<sup>2</sup> Ravi Gupta

Chandigarh University

Gharuan, Mohali

Assistant Professor in CSE

*Ravigupta9088@email.com*

**Abstract:** *Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN) is an interconnection of a large number of nodes deployed for monitoring the system by means of measurement of its parameters. Recent research in wireless sensor networks has led to various new protocols which are particularly designed for sensor networks. To design these networks, the factors needed to be considered are the coverage area, mobility, power consumption, communication capabilities etc. In this paper a survey is given regarding the architecture design issues, classification of protocols. The paper explores with research issues for the realization of networks.*

**Keywords:** *Wireless Sensor networks, Ad hoc networks, Applications, Design Issues, Routing protocols, Simulator tool.*

## 1. Introduction

A sensor network is defined as composition of a large number of low cost, low power multifunctional sensor nodes which are highly distributed either inside the system or very close to it. These nodes which are very small in size consist of sensing, data processing and communicating component. The position of these tiny nodes need not be algorithms must possess self organizing abilities in inaccessible areas. However nodes are constrained in energy supply and bandwidth, one of the most important constraints on sensor nodes are the low power consumption requirements. These constraints combined with a specific deployment of large number of nodes have posed various challenges to the design and management of network. These challenges necessitate energy awareness at all layer of networking protocol stack. The issues related to physical and link layer are generally common for all kind of sensor application, therefore the research on these areas has been focused on system level power awareness such as dynamic voltages calling, radio communication hardware, low duty cycle issues, system portioning, and energy aware MAC protocol. At the

network layer the main aim is to find ways for energy-efficient route setup and reliable relaying of data from the sensor nodes to the sink so that the lifetime of the network is maximized. Sensor nodes not only carry limited but usually carry irreplaceable power sources and thus the main focus of sensor network protocol is primarily on power conservation. At the cost of lower throughput or higher transmission delay they must possess in built trade-off mechanism that gives the end user the option of prolonging network lifetime. Realization of these and other sensor network application requires wireless ad-hoc networking techniques. Although many protocol and algorithms have been proposed for traditional wireless ad-hoc network, they are not well suited for the unique feature and application requirement of sensor network. To illustrate this point, the differences between sensor network and ad-hoc network are as follows:

- The topology of a sensor network changes very frequently.
- Sensor nodes mainly use broadcast communication where ad-hoc network uses

point to point communication.

- Sensor nodes may not have global identification because of the large amount of overhead and large number of sensors.
- The number of sensor nodes in a sensor network can be several orders of magnitude higher than the nodes in Ad-hoc networks.

In this paper, we present a survey of protocols, design issues and outline the use of certain tools to meet the design objectives [1]. The paper is organized as follows. In the first section we specify some of the sensor network applications, second section summarizes the system architecture design issues for sensor networks and there implications on data routing. In section three, classification and comparison of protocols have been discussed.

## 2. Sensor Network Application

Sensor network may consist of many different types of sensor as seismic, low sap, ling rate magnetic, visual, thermal, infra-red, acoustic and radar, which are able to monitor a wide variety of ambient conditions. Sensor nodes can be used for continuous sensing, event detection, event ID, and local control of actuators. The concept of micro sensing and wireless connection of these nodes promise many new application areas. We categorize the application into military; environmental, health, home and other commercial areas.

**A. Military Applications:** Wireless sensor network can be an integral part of military command control, communication, computing, intelligence, surveillance and targeting (C4ISRT) system. The rapid deployment, fault tolerance and self organization characteristics of sensor network make them a very promising sensing technique for military (C4ISRT). Since sensor network are based on dense deployment of disposable and low cost sensor nodes, destruction of some nodes by hostile action does not affect military application as much as the destruction of traditional sensor, which makes sensor network concept a better approach for battlefield. Various ammunition; biological and chemical (NBC) attack detection and reconnaissance.

**B. Environmental Application:** Some environmental application of sensor network include tracking the movement of birds, small animals and insect; monitoring and planetary exploration; chemical/biological detection; precision agriculture; biological, earth and environmental monitoring in marine, soil and atmospheric context; forest fire detection and meteorological and geophysical research; flood detection; bio complexity mapping of the environment

and pollution study.

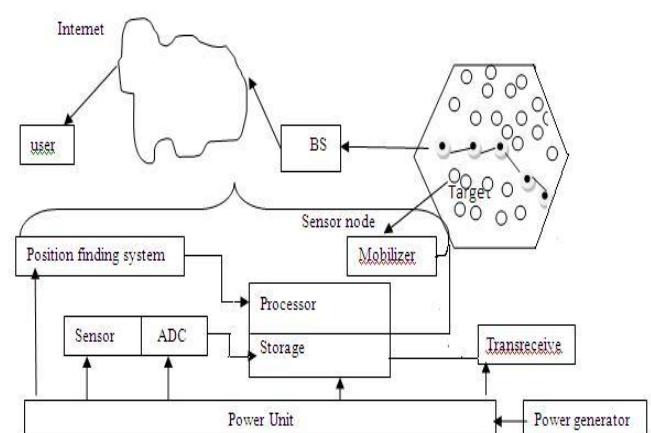
**C. Health Application:** Some of the application is providing interface for the disabled; integrated patient monitoring; diagnostics; drug administration in hospital; monitoring the movement and internal process of insect or other small animal; telemonitoring of human physiological data; and tracking and monitoring doctors and patients inside a hospital.

**D. Home Application:** Home automation; as technology advances, smart sensor nodes and actuators can be buried appliances, such as vacuum cleaners, microwaves ovens, refrigerator and VCRs, these sensor nodes inside the domestic devices can interact with each other and with a external network via the internet or satellite. They allow end user to manages home devices locally and remotely more easily.

**E. Other Commercial Application:** Some of the commercial application are monitoring material fatigue; building virtual keyboards; managing inventory; monitoring product quality; constructing smart office space; environment control in office buildings; robot control and guidance in automatic manufacturing environment ; interactive toys; interactive museums; factory process control and automation; monitoring disaster areas; smart structures with sensor nodes embedded inside; machine diagnosis; transportation; factory instrumentation of semiconductor processing chambers, rotating machinery, wind tunnels and anechoic chambers[2].

## 3. Sensor Architecture Design

Sensor nodes are usually distributed in a sensor field as shown in figure1. Each of these distributed nodes has the capabilities to collect data and route data back to the sink and the end users. Data are routed back to the end user by multi-hop infrastructure through the sink.



**Figure1:** Sensor nodes scattered in a sensor field and component of a sensor node.

The protocol stack combines power and routing awareness, integrates data with networking protocol and communicates power efficiently though the wireless medium. The protocol stack consist of the application, transport, network, data link and physical layer, power management plane, mobility management plane and task management plane, depending on the sensing task, different types of application software can be build and use on the application layer. The transport layer helps to maintain the flow of data if the sensor networks application requires it. The network layer takes care of routing the data supplied by the transport layer. Since the environment is noisy and sensor nodes can be mobile, the MAC protocol must be power aware and able to minimize collision with neighbors broadcast. The physical layer addresses the need of the simple but robust modulation, transmission and receiving techniques. In addition the power mobility and task management planes monitor the power, movement and task distribution among the sensor nodes. These planes helps the sensor nodes coordinate the sensing task and lower the overall power consumption.[3]

### Design Issues

Since the performance of a routing protocol is closely related to the architectural model, in this section we strive to capture architectural issues and highlight there implications.

**1. Network Dynamics:** There are three main components in a sensor network. These are the sensor nodes, sink and monitored event. A side from the very few setups that utilize mobile sensor, most of the network architecture assumes that sensor nodes are stationary. On the order hand supporting the mobility if sink or cluster head (gateway) is sometimes deemed necessary.

**2. Node Deployment:** Another consideration is the topological deployment of the nodes which is Application dependent and affects the performance of the routing protocol. The deployment is either deterministic or self organizing. In deterministic situation, the sensor is manually placed and data is routed through pre determined path. However in self organizing system the sensor nodes are scattered randomly creates an infrastructure in an ad-hoc manner.

**3. Energy Consideration:** During the creation of infrastructure, the process of setting up the route is greatly influenced by energy consideration. Since the transmission power of a wireless radio is proportional to the distance squared or even higher order in the presence of obstacles. Multi hop routing will consume less energy than direct communication. However multi hop routing introduces significant overhead topology management

and medium access control. Direct routing would perform well inform if all the nodes are very close to the sink. Most of the time sensors are scattered randomly over an area of interest and multi hop routing becomes unavoidable.

**4. Data Delivery Models:** Depending on the application of the sensor network, the data delivery model to the sink can be continuous, event-driven and hybrid. In continuous delivery model, each sensor sends data periodically. In event driven and query driven model, the transmission of data is triggered when an event occurs or a query is generated by the sink. Some network applies a hybrid network using a combination of continuous, event driven and query driven data delivery. The routing protocol is highly influenced by data delivery model, especially with regard to the minimization of energy consumption and route stability.[4]

### 4. Routing Protocol

Following is the classification of routing protocols according to their design characteristics:

- FBR: Flat Based Routing
- HR: Hierarchical Routing
- LBR: Location Based Routing
- NB: Negotiation Based
- MBR: Multipath Based Routing
- QBR: Query Based Routing
- QOSBR:QOS Based Routing
- CBR: Coherent Based Routing
- SPIN: Sensor Protocol for Information Negotiation
- DD: Directed Diffusion
- RR: Rumor Routing
- CADR: Cons trained Anisotropic Diffusion Routing
- ACQUIRE: Active Query forwarding in sensor network
- LEACH: Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy
- PEGASIS: Power Efficient Gathering In Sensor Information System
- VGA: Virtual Grid Architecture Routing
- SOP: Self Organizing Protocol
- GAF: Geographic Adaptive Fidelity
- GEAR: Geographic and Energy Aware Routing
- SAR: Sequential Assignment Routing
- SPEED: A real time routing protocol
- Re BR: Reactive Based Protocol
- Pr BR: Proactive Based Routing
- HBR: Hybrid Based Routing

Data routing in sensor network is classified according to

the three main categories, namely flat, hierarchical and location based.

- **Flat Routing:** SPIN, DD, RR, MCFA, GBR, IDSQ, CADR, COUGAR, ACQUIRE, EAR.
- **Hierarchical Routing:** LEA CH, PEGA SIS, TEEN & APTEEN, MECN, SOP, TTDD, HPAR, VGA
- **Location Routing:** GAF, GEAR, MFR, DIR, GEDIR, GOAFR.

Routing Protocols	Power Usage	Scalability	Query Based	Over head	Data Delivery Model	QoS
SPIN	Lt d.	Lt d	Yes	Low	Event Driven	No
DD	Lt d	Lt d	Yes	Low	Demand Driven	No
RR	Low	Good	Yes	Low	Demand Driven	No
GBR	Low	Lt d	Yes	Low	Hybrid	No
CADR	Lt d	Lt d	Yes	Low	Continuously	No
COUGAR	Lt d	Lt d	Yes	High	Query Driven	No
ACQUIRE	Low	Lt d	Yes	Low	Complex query	No
LEACH	High	Good	No	High	Cluster-Based	No
TEEN& AP TEEN	High	Good	No	High	Active threshold	No
PEGASIS	Max	Good	No	Low	Chains Based	No
VGA	Low	Good	No	High	Good	No
SOP	Low	Good	No	High	Continuously	No
GAF	Lt d	Good	No	Mod	Virtual Grid	No
SPAN	Lt d	Lt d	No	High	Continuously	No
GEAR	Lt d	Lt d	No	Mod	Demand Driven	No
SAR	High	Lt d	Yes	High	Continuously	Yes
SP EED	Low	Lt d	Yes	Less	Geography	Yes

**Fig:** Comparison of routing protocol

## 5. Design Issues of routing Protocol

Initially WSNs was mainly motivated by military applications. Later on the civilian application domain of wireless sensor networks have been considered, such as environmental and species monitoring, production and healthcare, smart home etc. These WSNs may consist of heterogeneous and mobile sensor nodes, the network topology may be as simple as a star topology; the scale and density of a network varies depending on the application. To meet this general trend towards diversification, the following important design issues [8] of the sensor network have to be considered.

**(a) Fault Tolerance:** Some sensor nodes may fail or be blocked due to lack of power, have physical damage or environmental interference. The failure of the sensor node should not affect the task of wireless sensor networks. This is the reliability. Fault tolerance is the ability to sustain sensor network functionalities without any interruption due to sensor node failures.

**(b) Scalability:** The number of sensor nodes deployed in the sensing area may be in the order of hundreds, thousands or more and routing schemes must be scalable enough to respond to events.

**(c) Production Costs:** Since the sensor networks consist of a large number of sensor nodes, the cost of a single node is very important to justify the overall cost of the network and hence the cost of sensors is to be kept low.

**(d) Operating Environment:** We can set up sensor network in the interior of large machinery, at the bottom of an ocean, in a biologically or chemically contaminated field, in a battle field beyond the enemy lines, in a home or a large building, in a large warehouse, attached to animals, attached to fast moving vehicle, in a forest area for habitat monitoring etc.

**(e) Power Consumption:** Since the transmission power of a wireless radio is proportional to distance squared or even higher order in the presence of obstacles, multi-hop routing will consume less energy than direct communication. However, multi-hop routing introduces significant overhead for topology management and medium access control. Direct routing would perform well enough if all the nodes were very close to the sink. Sensor nodes are equipped with limited power source (<0.5 Ah 1.2V). Node lifetime is strongly dependent on its battery lifetime.

**(f) Data Delivery Models:** Data delivery models determine when the data collected by the nodes has to be delivered. Depending on the of the sensor network, the data delivery model to the sink can be Continuous, Event-driven, Query-driven and Hybrid [10]. In the continuous delivery model, each sensor sends data periodically. In event-driven models, the transmission of data is triggered when an event occurs. In query driven models, the transmission of data is triggered when query is generated by the sink. Some networks apply a hybrid model using a combination of continuous, event-driven, and query-driven data delivery.

**(g) Data Aggregation/Fusion:** since sensors nodes might generate significant redundant data, similar packets from multiple nodes can be aggregated so that the number of transmission would be reduced. Data aggregation is the combination of data from different sources by using functions such as suppression (eliminating duplicates), min, max and average [9]. As computation would be less energy consuming than communication, substantial energy savings can be obtained through data aggregation. This technique has

been used to achieve energy efficiency and traffic optimization in a number of routing protocols.

**(h) Quality of Services (QoS):** The quality of service means the quality service required by the application, it could be the length of the life time, the data reliable, energy efficiency, and location-awareness, collaborative-processing. These factors will affect the selection of routing protocols for a particular application. In some applications (e.g. some military applications) and data should be delivered within a certain period of time from the moment it is sensed.

**(i) Data Latency and Overhead:** These are considered as the important factors that influence routing protocol design. Data aggregation and multi-hop relays cause data latency. In addition, some routing protocols create excessive overheads to implement their algorithms, which are not suitable for serious energy constrained networks.

## 6. CONCLUSION AND OPEN ISSUES

In the future, this wide range of application areas will make sensor networks an integral part of our lives. However, realization of sensor networks needs to satisfy the constraints introduced by factors such as fault tolerance, scalability, cost, hardware, topology change, environment and power consumption. Since these constraints are highly stringent and specific for sensor networks, new wireless ad-hoc networking techniques are required. Routing in sensor networks has attracted lot of attention in the recent years and introduced unique challenges compared to traditional data routing in wired networks.

An interesting issue for routing protocols is the consideration of node mobility. Most of the current protocols assume that the sensor nodes and the sink are stationary. However, there might be situations such as battle environments where the sink and possibly the sensor need to be mobile. New routing algorithms such as TTDD (Two -Tier Data Dissemination Model for Large-scale Wireless Sensor Networks) are needed in order to handle the overhead of mobility and topology changes in such energy constrained environment.

Although many routing protocols have been proposed in WSNs, many issues still exist and there are still many challenges that need to be solved in the sensor networks. The following parts describe some of those issues and challenges:

- How to effectively utilize the bandwidth and energy for energy application.
- To make sensor nodes self-organizing and self-reconfigurable.
- To make routing protocols secure in WSNs.
- To satisfy dense sensor networks with a large number of nodes.

## References

- [1] I.F. Akyildiz, W.Su, Y.Sankara subramaniam, E.Cayirci, "Wireless Sensor Network: A Survey, Computer Net Work" 38(2002) 393-422.
- [2] Rajashree V.Biradar, V.C.P at il, Dr. S.R.Sawant, Dr. R.R.Mudholkar, "Classification and Comparison of Routing Protocol in wireless Sensor Network", Special Issue on Ubiquitous Computer Security System.
- [3] Luis Javeir Garcia Villalba, Ana Lucila Sandoval Orocó Alicia Trivini Cabera and Claudia Jacy Barenco Abbas, "Routing Protocol in Wireless Sensor Network", Sensor 2009.
- [4] Gaurishankar, S, T.G.Basavaraju, Manjaiah D.H, Subir Kumar, "Issues in Wireless Sensor Network", WCE 2008.
- [5] Mohammad S.Al-fares, Zhili Sun, Haitham Cruickshank, "High Survivable Routing Protocol in Self Organizing Wireless Sensor Network", IAENG International Journal of Computer Science May 2009
- [6] Jian Wan, Daomin Yuan, Xianghua Xu, "A review of Routing Protocol in Wireless Sensor Network", Dec 25, 2008 IEEE Xplore.
- [7] Milos Jevtic, Nikola Zogovic, Goran Dimic, "Evaluation of Wireless Sensor Network Simulators", 17 Telecommunication forum TELFOR 2009.
- [8] Kay Romer, Friedemann Mattern: "The Design Space of Wireless Sensor Network", IEEE Wireless communication, pp, 54-61.
- [9] B.Krishnamachari, D.Estrin, S.Wicke "Modeling Data centric routing in Wireless Sensor Network", in the Proceedings of IEEE INFOCOM, New York,(June 2002).
- [10] S.Tilak et al, "A taxonomy of Wireless Micro Sensor Network Models: Mobile Computing and communication" review 6pp.28-36(2002).