A Fault Node Recovery Algorithm to Enhance the Lifetime of WSNs

[1] Bollu Kumar, [2] E.Sudrashan

[1]M.Tech Research Scholar, Department of CSE,

[2] Assistant Professor, Head of the Department, CSE,

Alfa College of Engineering and Technology, Allagadda, Kurnool

Andhra Pradesh, India

Abstract:

This paper proposes a fault node recovery algorithm to enhance the lifetime of WSNs when a rate of the sensor node shuts down. This algorithm is concentrated around the assessment spread algorithm solidified with the inherited figuring. The algorithm can realize less substitution of sensor nodes and more reused guiding ways. In this proposed algorithm assembles the amount of element nodes up to 8.7 times, diminishes the rate of data adversity by pretty about 99%, and abatements the rate of essentialness usage by pretty much 32%. Sensors in WSNs are having inclination to fail, in light of the imperativeness weariness, fittings disillusionments, regular conditions etc. Inadequacy strength is one of the essential issues in WSNs. The current inadequacy safety instruments either consume immense extra essentialness to distinguish and recover from the disillusionments or need to use additional fittings and programming resources. The proposed algorithm enhances the lifetime of a sensor nodes close down and it depends on after venturing stool dispersal Algorithm joined with the inherited computation. It can achieve less supplanting of sensor nodes with more reused guiding ways moreover manufactures the amount of element nodes, diminish the rate of data disaster with diminished imperativeness use.

Keywords:

Genetic algorithm; hierarchal gradient diffusion; grade diffusion; wireless sensor networks; Grade diffusion algorithm

1. INTRODUCTION

A wireless sensor network (WSN) is a remote framework including spatially appropriated choice toward oneself gadget using sensors to screen physical or regular conditions. In sensor sorts out, every sensor nodes has compelled remote computational energy to process and trade the live data to the base station or data get-together center [2]. In like manner, to manufacture the sensor zone and the transmission locale [1], the remote sensor mastermind for the most part contains various sensor nodes. All around, every sensor nodes has a low level of battery power that can't be energized. Exactly when the essentialness of sensor nodes is exhausted, remote sensor framework gaps will show up, and the failed nodes won't hand-off data to substitute nodes in the midst of transmission taking care of. In this way, the other sensor nodes will be bothered with extended transmission taking care of. The colossal research on WSNs started after the year 2000. On the other hand, it abused the aftereffect of the examination on remote system performed since the second an expansive allotment of the prior century. Particularly, the examination of off the cuff frameworks pulled in a lot of thought for a couple of decades, and a couple of researchers endeavored to report their aptitudes picked up in the field of exceptionally designated frameworks, to the examination of WSNs.this paper proposes a lack nodes Recovery algorithm to enhance the lifetime of a remote sensor framework. Right when a part of the sensor nodes close down, either in light of the fact that they presumably won't have battery essentialness or they have landed at their operational cutoff. Using the Issue nodes algorithm can achieve less substitution of sensor nodes and more reused guiding ways. Subsequently, the algorithm updates the WSNs lifetime and additionally decreases the cost of supplanting the sensor nodes. In the past systems two algorithms were considered particularly Review Dissemination algorithm and Immediate Dispersion algorithm. The imperativeness capable degree issue can be clarified by using the ground abiding bug settlement based arranging algorithm.fnr algorithm is used to supplant deactivated sensor nodes in WSN to improve framework lifetime. In this algorithm the nodes whose battery energy is underneath edge are dead situated and supplanted with the new nodes yet with same nodes id. It similarly achieves most reused guiding ways.

II. RELATED WORK

A set of routing algorithms and imperativeness capable algorithms for WSNs have been proposed starting late. This paper has been finished after the examination of existing techniques included in giving imperativeness profitable and capable correspondence in WSN. A wireless sensor networks (WSN) regularly contains hundreds or an extraordinary numerous sensor nodes equipped with sensing, handling, and particular gadget, for instance, short range specific gadget over remote channels. These nodes may be passed on over an immense region; e.g., WSNs can do reach watching for some impression of speculation. In such an application, the central target of the WSN is to assemble data from the nature and send it to a sink node. In the past systems two algorithms were considered specifically Assessment Grade Dispersion algorithm and Immediate Dissemination algorithm [3].the algorithm proposed in this paper is concentrated around the GD algorithm, with the goal of supplanting less sensor nodes that are damaged or have emptied batteries, and of reusing the most compelling number of coordinating ways. These improvements will finally enhance the WSN lifetime and reduce sensor nodes substitution cost.

A. Directed Diffusion Algorithm

In the Directed Diffusion algorithm the source node will telecast the RREQ bundles to all its neighbors and after that the neighbors will show its neighbors' and the methodology rehashes until the RREQ bundle is gotten by the terminus node. Hence such an immense transmission of information will expend part of force and decline the battery life by which the nodes in the system will turn into no more utilitarian. The DD algorithm is additionally called as inquiry driven transmission convention. The information will be transmitted just on the off chance that it fits the question from sink node. B. Grade Dissemination Algorithm

B. Grade Diffusion Algorithm

In the Grade Diffusion algorithm the source node will show the RREQ bundles to all its neighbors and afterward the neighbors will telecast its neighbors and the procedure rehashes until the RREQ bundle is gotten by the objective node. Hence such a tremendous transmission of information will expend parcel of force and abatement the battery life by which the nodes in the system will turn into no more utilitarian. This algorithm was proposed by H C Shih et al in 2012. The GD algorithm is utilized to decrease the transmission stacking. The GD algorithm additionally distinguishes closest neighboring nodes and makes the steering way for every sensor node. With respect to information transmission the GD algorithm once distinguishing the neighbors then it produce the way focused around set of tenets. This algorithm has less information transmission misfortune and less bounce check contrast with DD algorithm.

C. Genetic Algorithm

The Hereditary algorithm is one of the best vitality productive algorithms in wireless sensor networks. It upgrades the sign quality of sensor nodes. This algorithm additionally helps in decreasing the vitality utilization and therefore builds the life time of wireless sensor networks Seen as Fig 1. This algorithm comprises of five steps i.e., i) Introduction ii) Assessment iii) Choice iv) Hybrid v) Change

i. Initialization

At first numerous individual arrangements are (normally) haphazardly created to structure a beginning populace. The populace size relies on upon the way of the issue. The chromosomes will be made amid the introduction step. The quantity of chromosomes relies on upon the populace size which is determined by the client. The aggregate number of chromosomes will be the quantity of no 0 or 1

ii. Assessment

The second step in Genetic algorithm is Evaluation is Assessment. Here in this stage wellness capacity is assessed by giving wellness values. The wellness capacity is characterized over the hereditary representation and measures the nature of the spoke to arrangement. The wellness capacity is dependably issue subordinate. The info parameters will be chromosomes itself. However qualities can't be put into the wellness capacity.

iii. Selection

The third step is Selection. The primary point of this step is to choose the chromosomes having the most noteworthy wellness esteem. To start with it chooses the pair of chromosomes from the node. At that point it kills the chromosomes which is having most minimal wellness esteem and holds the chromosomes having high wellness esteem. They chose chromosomes which is having most noteworthy wellness quality will be send to the mating pool to deliver new set of chromosomes which will happen in the hybrid step.

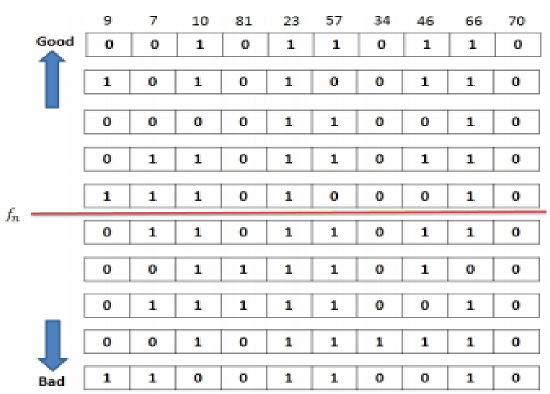

Fig1. Selection Step

iv. Crossover

The Crossover step in Genetic algorithm is to vary the programming of chromosomes from one generation to next. One-Point crossover strategy has been used here in this algorithm. The two individual chromosomes will be selected from the mating pool to generate a new set of offspring. A one-point crossover is selected between the two parents and then the fraction of each of the individual according to the crossover will be swapped.

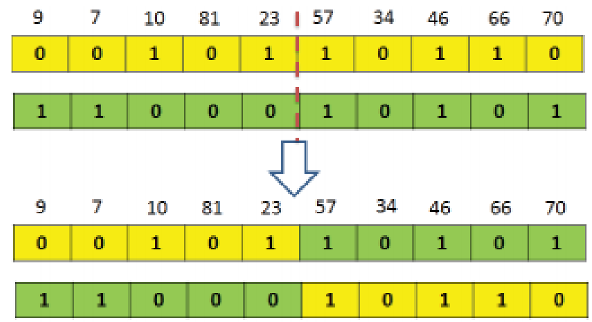

Fig 2. Crossover Step

v. Mutation

The motivation behind transformation in GAs is protecting and presenting differences. This flips the quality in the chromosomes. The sensor nodes will be supplanted in the chromosomes with quality of 1 so as to show signs of improvement system life time. The enormous and irregular position of sensor nodes on a checked field renders node correspondence a troublesome undertaking to be accomplished. Impedance, clogging, and directing issues are conceivable to emerge anytime in such systems. Steering difficulties in WSNs stem from the one of a kind attributes of these systems, for example, constrained vitality supply, restricted registering power, and constrained data transfer capacity on the remote connections, which force serious confinements on the configuration of effective directing conventions.

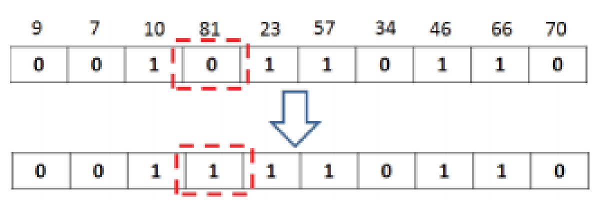

Fig 3. Mutation

As indicated by this paper, various steering difficulties and configuration issues, node arrangement and vitality utilization, can influence directing process in WSNs. In this manner, topology control, in conjunction with directing difficulties, turns into a paramount issue that must be deliberately considered so as to attain legitimate system operation.

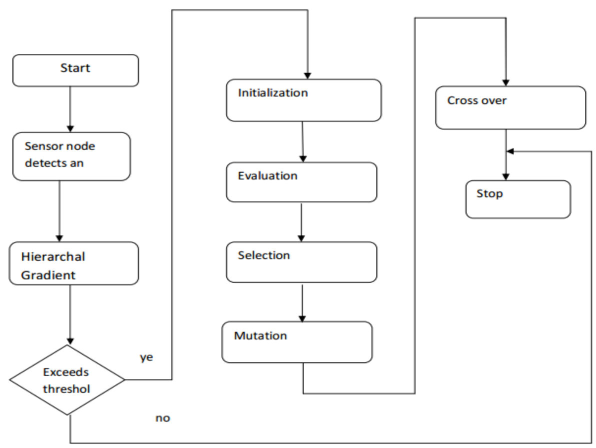

Fig 4. Fault node recovery algorithm flow chart.

III. FAULT NODE RECOVERY ALGORITHM

In the current approach, a course revelation methodology is proposed which diminishes measure of force utilization and number of nodes getting to be old (dead) will be less as contrasted with Grade Diffusion algorithm. The proposed algorithm will likewise focus set of nodes known as "evaluations" which has two qualities in particular 0 or 1. Every node will turn into 1 if battery is more noteworthy than edge else it will be 0. This procedure of discovering the set of nodes whose battery force is short of what limit is called Fault Node Determination. The node will be supplanted with new nodes of same node id this procedure is called Fault Node Recovery.

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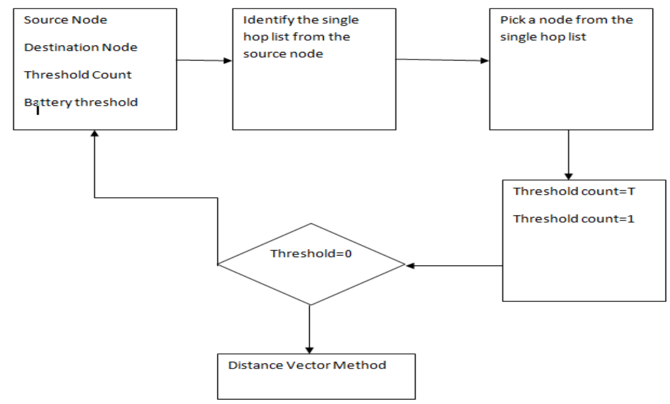

Fig 5. Fault node discovery process

This module is capable to course a solitary bundle from source node to objective node and it is essential piece of Fault Node Detection and Recovery Algorithm to send bundles from source node to end of the line node. The algorithm has after steps

1) The sensor node keeps up a solitary bounce list, which contains the ids of all nodes inside its transmission Extent.

2) When a source node needs to send control bundle to the sink, it incorporates a parcel edge with introductory worth N in each one control bundle.

3) The RREQ bundle is overwhelmed to the single bounce rundown.

4) Each one neighbor will then send the RREQ bundle by picking the nodes which has most

elevated battery power This procedure is rehashed until the connection is secured till the goal.

5) If parcel edge is zero then a methodology is trailed by picking a node which helps us to achieve the End speedier.

Node Failure Detection.

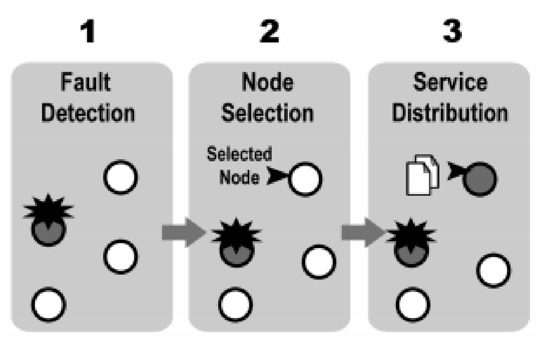

Fig 6. Steps to recover from a failure

Node Recovery

The node recovery takes the set of nodes from the chromosome map which has failed and replaces them with new one with the same node id.

Node Recuperation

The node recuperation takes the set of nodes from the chromosome map which has fizzled and replaces them with new one with the same node id.

The FNR algorithm is ascertained focused around data transfer capacity.

Node Failure Detection

1) The Nodes are checked from the first node onwards and connection is made to gather information from each one single bounce rundown

2) The transformation is figured by contrasting the battery power and the limit

3) Every node is allocated an evaluation estimation of 0 or 1. A 1 is allotted if the battery force of node is not exactly Edge else it will be allotted an estimation of 1

4) A chromosome Guide is made which will contain key as Node ID and esteem as the evaluation esteem

5) Set of nodes is dead set from the guide which has a worth as 1

6) The procedure is rehashed until all nodes have been filtered Node Recuperation The node recuperation takes the set of nodes from the chromosome map which has fizzled and replaces them with new one with the same node id.

The FNR algorithm is calculated based on bandwidth

$$Bth = \sum_{i=1}^{max\,\{grade\}} Ti$$

Grade – sensor node grade value Fitness function can be calculated using the below equation

$$fn = \sum_{i=1}^{max\,\{grade\}} (Pi \times TP^{-1})/(Ni \times TN^{-1}) \times i^{-1}$$

Power consumption can be calculated using below equation

$$Tpc = \sum_{i=1}^{i} Pci$$

IV. SIMULATION

In our reenactments, the vitality of every sensor node was situated to 3600 Ws that is the genuine accessible vitality. Every sensor expended 1.6 Ws when it leads a finished information change (Rx + T x).in the GA algorithm, the populace size was 20; the hybrid rate was half; and the transformation rate was 2%. The FNR, DD, and GD algorithms were executed. The dynamic sensor nodes and aggregate information misfortune after 90 000 occasions are indicated in Figs. 8 and 9. The dynamic nodes imply that the sensor node has enough vitality to exchange information to different nodes, however some sensor nodes can be erased from the dynamic nodes list if their steering tables don't have a sensor node that can be utilized as an issue node, or in the event that they are not in the directing table of whatever other sensor nodes.

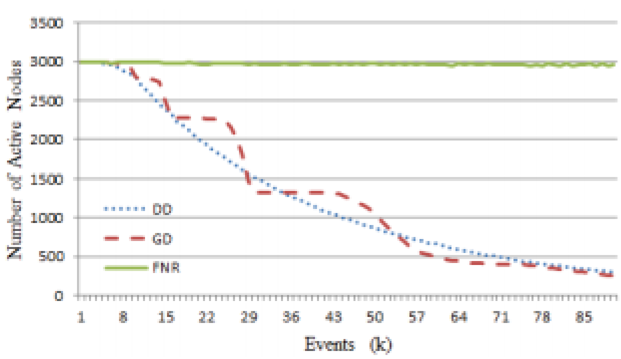

Fig 7.No of Active nodes

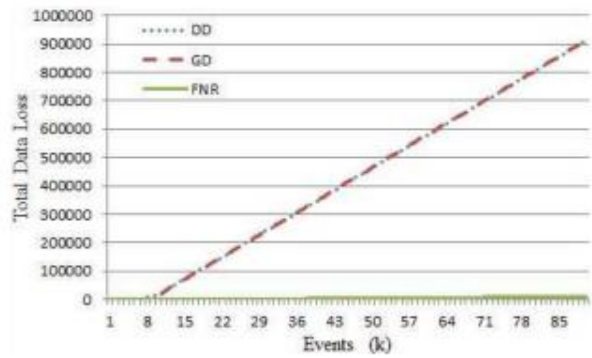

Fig. 8. Average energy consumption.

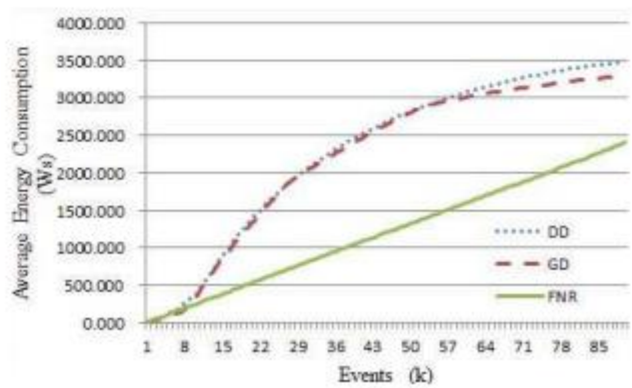

Fig. 9. Total data loss.

The FNR algorithm has 2931 sensor nodes accessible, however the DD and GD algorithms just have 305 and 256 sensor nodes accessible after 90 000 occasions, as demonstrated in Fig. 8. This new algorithm improves the quantity of dynamic nodes by 8.7 and 10.8 times, individually. The FNR algorithm has the most dynamic sensor nodes contrasted and the DD and GD algorithms in light of the fact that the algorithm can supplant the sensor nodes after the quantity of nonfunctioning nodes surpasses the edge, by utilizing the GA algorithm. Fig. 9 analyzes the aggregate information misfortune utilizing the FNR algorithm to the aggregate information misfortune utilizing the DD and GD algorithms. In this recreation, occasion information was devastated and recorded into the misfortune tally if the information had as of now been handed-off in excess of 20 times. Besides, sensor nodes may discover the same occasion when an occasion showed up and exchange it to the sink node in this recreation setting. Henceforth, the aggregate information misfortune may surpass 90 000 occasions. Subsequently, sensor nodes can identify more events. And exchange them to the sink node if the WSN lifetime is expanded. In Fig. 9, the FNR algorithm displays more diminutive information misfortunes on the grounds that the algorithm can supplant less sensor nodes and reuse additionally directing ways if the quantity of sensor nodes that are nonfunctioning surpasses the limit. After the reproduction, the FNR algorithm had just endured 11 025 information misfortunes; however the DD and GD algorithm had endured 912 462 and 913 449 information misfortunes. This new algorithm can diminish information misfortune by 98.8% contrasted with the customary algorithms. Fig. 8 thinks about the normal vitality utilization of a WSN oversaw utilizing the FNR algorithm to the normal vitality utilization utilizing the DD and GD algorithms. The DD and GD algorithms permit the WSN to expend more vitality after 8 000 occasions in light of the fact that within nodes are vitality exhausted, however the outside nodes keep on endeavoring to exchange occasion information to the sink node through within nodes until they are additionally vitality drained. After 90 000 occasions, the DD and GD algorithm-oversaw WSNs had expended 3495.17 Ws and 3298.29 Ws, individually.

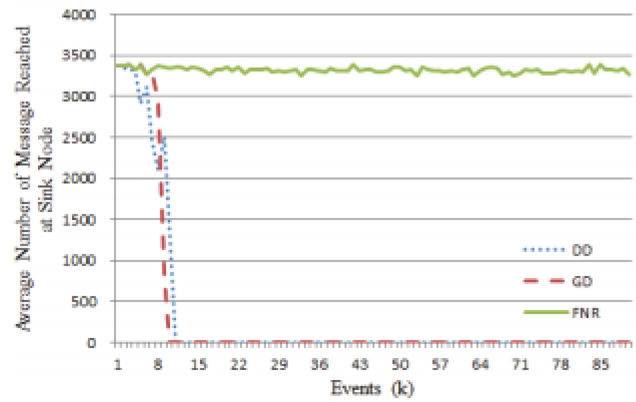

Fig. 10. Total number of sensor nodes recovered

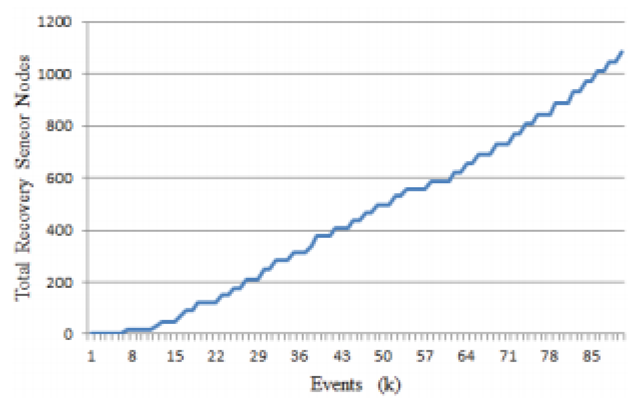

Fig. 11. Average number of messages reaching the sink node

3298.29 Ws, respectively. The proposed algorithm increases the WSN lifetime by replacing some of the sensor nodes that are not working. Notwithstanding upgrading the dynamic nodes and decreasing the information misfortunes, the FNR algorithm decreases the handed-off vitality utilization by lessening the quantity of information transferred, as the supplanted sensor nodes are normally utilized the most. After 90 000 occasions, utilizing the proposed algorithm, the WSN had expended just 2407.68 Ws, and, contrasted with utilizing the DD and GD algorithms, displayed a lessening in vitality utilization of 31.1% and 27%, individually.

V.CONCLUSION:

Life time of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) has dependably been a basic issue and has gotten expanded consideration in the late years. By and large wireless sensor nodes are furnished with low Power batteries which are infeasible to energize. Wireless sensor networks ought to have enough vitality to satisfy the wanted prerequisites of uses. In this paper, we propose fault node recovery algorithm to enhance the lifetime of remote sensor system decrease information misfortune furthermore diminish sensor node substitution cost. Transmission issue and sensor node stacking issue is unraveled by including a few hand-off nodes and organizing sensor node's steering utilizing various leveled Angle Dissemination. The Sensor node can spare some reinforcement nodes to lessen the vitality for re-looking the course when the sensor node steering is broken. Genetic algorithm will compute the sensor nodes to supplant, reuse the most accessible steering ways to supplant the least sensor nodes.

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