

A Review on Wireless Sensor Network Using LEACH Protocol for Improving Lifespan of Sensor Nodes

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ABSTRACT

With the limitation of the power utilization in wireless device nodes. The creation is intended to recover the hindrance of capacity breakdown and lifetime of the sensor node. Each sensor node is associated with a memory and has less power requirement. The main aspiration of this paper is to make the node active and consume less energy for transmitting or receiving the data from the sensor node. The paper considers three approaches such as LEACH and PEGASIS algorithm.

Keywords : Leader-Node Selection Approach, Leach Algorithm

I. INTRODUCTION

The manuscript emphasis on enhancing the power-consumption in the wireless sensor network. It includes two methodologies for energy enhancement such as LEACH and PAGASIS algorithm. The document maintains the energy proficiency difficulty. Leach procedure is the primary decorum of hierarchical-routing which introduces the facts blending. It is modified by an S-Leach protocol for secure routing and authentication service. The paper explains several versions of leach protocol. This paper embraces a lengthy assessment of the work study. The work demonstrates the competent methodologies for recovering the power-failure. It surges the lifetime of the sensor-node. The paper provides the descriptive note on literature review, along with the methodologies used for improving the power consumption in the wireless sensor networks.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This portion of manuscript incorporates the texts study of the earlier work. Clare et al. in [2] proposed Time-Division-Multiple-Access (TDMA) decorum.

In this decorum the unused nodes are held in reserved mode in order to secure capacity of the sensor node.

Intanagonwiwat et al. in [5] developed the concept of dispersion. It acquires the less power for the sensor node by data-driven approach.

Park et al. in [10], [13] projected energy conscious routing decorum for wireless system. It involves finding the optimum path founded by the capacity of each separate node. Ettus and Shepard in [3], [12] developed a Minimum-Transmission-Energy. Its major purpose was to select the intermediary node among the several nodes. Kwon and Gerla in [7] discovered Clustering approach. In this approach the node transfer the details to the selected Cluster-head. The function of cluster-head is to forward the acquired details to the wanted recipient. It also enhances the energy utilization.

Traditional, researchers invented that the cluster based grid trust on a static frame. Later on; Baker et al. in their research [1], [8], [11] suggested that the cluster system behaves in an ad-hoc manner. In 2002,

Handy et al. in [4] developed the Leach protocol and its clustering approach is vibrant. It has several forms like F-Leach, S-Leach, and R-Leach etc.

III. METHODOLOGY

The segment involves enhancing the life-span of device node by means of several routing decorum. This portion of paper explains the theoretical methods along with the standards algorithms. The work concludes upgrading the life-time and power utilization of sensor node in the Wireless Sensor Network (WSN).

A. Wireless Sensor Network

A sensor grid is a collection of various dedicated setup that is projected to check and trace the circumstances at varied site. It comprises of several revealing station known as sensor node. Each device node is trivial, light-weight and is easily movable. Every device (sensor) is inbuilt with a transducer, microcomputer, transceiver and energy source. The transducer produces electrical radar. The microcomputer deposits the device result as disclosed in figure 1.

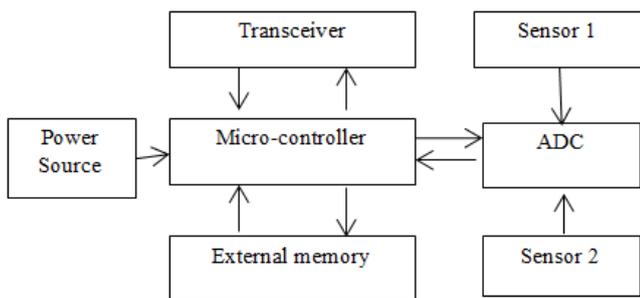


Figure 1. Block diagram of sensor

WSN is a mixture of numerous cooperating sensors by means of wireless joins [9]. Each individual node is associated with a limited capacity and retention. The determination of sensor node is that, it acquires the records from other node and dispatches it to the sink or base-station as revealed in figure 2.

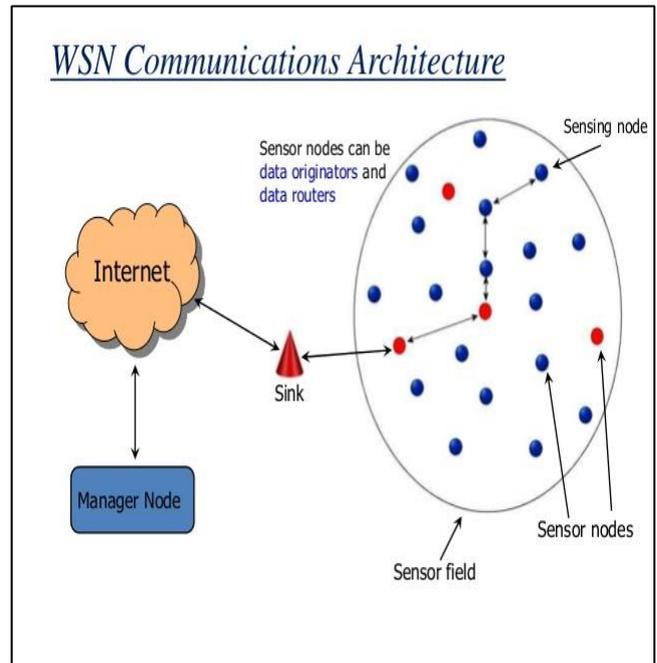


Figure 2. WSN communication architecture

WSN recuperates the energy by using the subsequent scheme [6]:

- Programming the device node between thriving and slumber node.
- Renovating the diffusion or intellects the range of the device node.

B. WSN Architecture

The architecture of WSN is shown in figure 3. It consists of collection of various nodes that are distributed over the grid. Each individual node connected with another node. Each node is associated with a limited power supply. During the transmission of the data the sensor node utilizes the power. Since, the capacity of node is less; the node no longer remains alive. This is one of the major drawbacks of WSN and it is recovered by using the following algorithms.

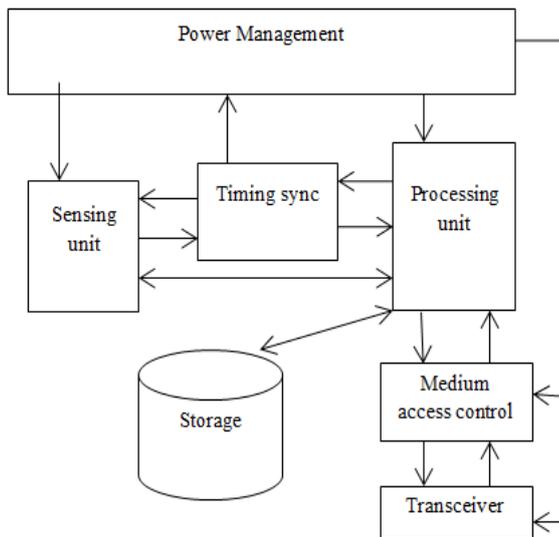


Figure 3. Flowchart of WSN

IV. ALGORITHM

The algorithm includes stage by stage decorum for advancing the power capacity and life-time of sensor node. The approach involves are leach and PEGASIS algorithms. The resultings are the algorithms:

- LEACH algorithm and
- PEGASIS algorithm

A. LEACH Algorithm

LEACH stands for Low-Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy algorithm. Leach protocol is the initial decorum based on hierarchical clustering approach. It demonstrates the idea of data merging. This decorum is designed to minimize the power utilization by merging the data (records). And also decreases the transmission to the sink (base station) [15]. The forms of Leach algorithm are F-Leach, S-Leach, SHEER, SECLEACH, SSLEACH, and RLEACH

The objectives of leach decorum are to enhance the lifespan of WSN by decreasing the energy. A Leach protocol is a TDMA built MAC decorum. The function of leach decorum is done in two levels in every plump.

- ❖ Cluster-Head Assortment
- ❖ Cluster creation algorithm

❖ Steady State Phase

i. Cluster-Head Assortment:

The setup phase is the initial level of the operation of Leach algorithm.. The intention is to generate group (cluster) and elect the single node as cluster-head. The node is elected as cluster-head that requires maximum energy [14]. The followings are formula used for cluster-head selection:

$$T(n) = \frac{H}{1 - N * \left(r \bmod \left(\frac{1}{H} \right) \right)} \quad \forall n \in G$$

$$T(n) = 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$$

Where, n is random number, H is Cluster Head probability, T(n) is threshold Value. If the energy value is greater than the threshold value then the node becomes cluster-head.

Note: Each individual node can becomes a cluster-head only once.

ii. Cluster Creation Step:

The main motive of creation of the cluster-head is to secure the energy of other non-cluster head. Before the election of the cluster-head all sensor node captures the data and transmit it directly to the base station through the transmission channel. During this conduction lot of power is lost by making the node dead. To overcome this failure formation of cluster-head is done. All the communication is performed by the cluster-head by making the other non-cluster head in sleep mode. In this way the lifespan of sensor node is increased.

iii. Steady State Phase:

In this phase sensor node transfer the collected data to the cluster-head the cluster-head stores it in its memory and then send that data directly to the sink (Base station).

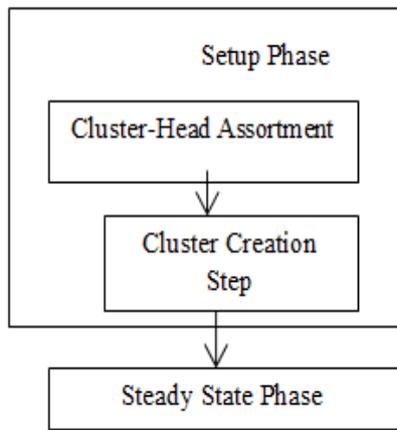


Figure 4. Phases of Leach protocol

B. PEGASIS Algorithm

PEGASIS decorum is an enhanced form of Leach protocol, where all nodes are bounded with each other and form a circle. This is the greedy based decorum. In this decorum every individual node dispatch data to its neighbor node and further sends to the cluster-head. At last the cluster-head (leader node) collect all data and forward it to the base station. The main difference between LEACH and PEGASIS algorithm is that. In leach algorithm the merging on data is done at cluster-head while in PEGASIS merging is not done at cluster-head.

V. CONCLUSION

From the above conversation the conclusion is depicted to get the suitable outcome in decreasing the power utilization and increasing the lifespan of sensor node using LEACH and PEGASIS approach. Each node dispatches its data to its adjacent node and the forward to its leader node. The Leader node collects those data and transfers it to the base station. The cluster-head plays an important role in advancing the power of sensor node, and making the other members of the cluster-head node free.

VI. REFERENCES

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