

CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that the thesis entitled, "**A STUDY ON DELAY ANALYSIS ON WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS**" revised and resubmitted to the St. Peter's University, for the award of Degree of Doctor of Philosophy is the record of research work done by the candidate K. Ramesh under my guidance and that the thesis has not formed previously the basis for the award of my degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or other similar titles.

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DECLARATION

Certified that the thesis entitled “**A STUDY ON DELAY ANALYSIS ON WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS**” is the bonafide record of independent work done by me under the supervision of Dr.V.Kannan. Certified further that the work reported herein does not form part of any other thesis or dissertation on the basis of which a degree or award was conferred earlier.

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ABSTRACT

Smart and green environment represents the next evolutionary development steps in disaster management, industrial automation, home modernization, environmental and health monitoring. Real-time requirements depending on the application, it may be necessary for sensor nodes within the sensor network to respond quickly to detected events. These sensor networks introduce different types of errors, which are due to the unpredictable nature of the wireless channel delays. The end-to-end delay is one of the most critical and fundamental issues for wireless sensor networks.

Where sensor node generates and propagates data only when an event of interest occurs, here by producing unpredictable traffic load. Meanwhile, the end-to-end delay is tightly bounded with many other factors, e.g., sensor energy and network capacity. In this research work analyzed the quantitative relation among the end-to-end delay including event detection delay, queuing delay, propagation delay and transmission delay. An event detection delay analysis of the communication model is done by Non-Homogeneous Poisson Point Process and is used for model the communication process by any-cast protocol.

Characterization of the queuing delay, distribution is fundamental for real-time communication applications with probabilistic quality of service guarantees. The diffusion approximation method have used for solving an open

$G/G/I$ queuing network provided that all the sensor nodes in the network be the single server with first-come- first-serve service strategy.

Then analyzed the throughput of the ALOHA protocol through space-time uncertainty have been handled by the addition of extra guard time with respect of the transmission time in time slots. In addition of guard times are added to ensure the overlap of single slot at the receiver side and hence minimizing the propagation delay. Through this analysis achieving with the merits of performance, maintained expected quality of service in the guard time slot, and maximum successful throughput.

And finally, selective and predictable algorithm is used, Selective Random Back-off (SRB) which is based on modifications of the IEEE 802.11 Binary Exponential Back-off (BEB). The motivation of Selective Random Back-off (SRB) is the enhancement of BEB performance for correlated traffic generated from multiple sensor nodes of the same neighborhood when these sensor nodes sensing an event in the event-driven scenarios and hence analyzing normalized throughput, packet dropping probability and transmission delay with different contention window. It is better way to analysis the delay model with ns-2 (Network Simulator-2.27), simulation for repeatedly several times and fixing the problems with analytical approximations. Comparing these simulation results with analytical results through MATLAB tool and also used for this research work.

CONTENTS

	Page
Certificate	ii
Declaration	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
Abstract	vi
List of Tables	xii
List of Figures	xiii
List of Symbols and Abbreviations	xv
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 The Vision of Wireless Sensor Networks	
1.2 Challenges for WSNs	
1.2.1 Performance of WSN	
1.2.2 Life time of sensor nodes	
1.2.3 Quality of service	
1.2.4 Multi-hop communication	
1.3 Trade-offs delay and efficiency	
1.4 Applications of WSN	
1.5 Network Topology	
1.6 Traffic Characteristics	
1.7 Transport protocol	
1.8 Congestion and Packet loss	
1.9 Energy Efficiency	
1.10 Reliability	
1.11 Statement of the Problem	
1.12 Objectives of the study	
1.13 Methodology	
1.14 Key Contributions	
1.15 Evaluation Tool	
1.16 Organization of the Thesis	

CHAPTER 2	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	24
2.1	Energy Consumption in WSNs	
2.2	Event Detection delay	
2.3	Queuing delay	
2.4	Propagation delay	
2.5	Transmission delay	
2.6	Simulation tool	
CHAPTER 3	EVENT DETECTION DELAY	39
3.1	Assumptions	
3.2	Classification of Event Detection Delay	
3.2.1	Challenges	
3.3	Routing protocol	
3.3.1	MAC protocol	
3.3.2	Any-cast protocol	
3.4	Timing diagram for any-cast protocol	
3.5	Sensor network model	
3.5.1	Problem statement	
3.6	Analytical analysis of Detection Delay	
3.6.1	Region and Location	
3.6.2	Event Detection and Notations	
3.6.3	Delay Distribution	
3.6.4	Advance model of Detection Delay	
3.7	Simulation Results	
3.7.1	Evaluation of Event Detection Delay	
3.7.2	Evaluation of advance model	
3.8	Summary	

CHAPTER 4	QUEUING DELAY	75
4.1	Analysis of open G/G/1	
4.2	Queuing Model	
4.2.1	Multi-hop -Queuing WSNs	
4.3	Queuing Delay Analysis	
4.3.1	Maximum Throughput	
4.3.2	Packet loss analysis	
4.3.3	Number of hops in WSN model	
4.4	Simulation and Analytical Results	
4.5	Summary	
CHAPTER 5	PROPAGATION DELAY	98
5.1	ALOHA with Space-time	
5.1.1	ALOHA with Time Uncertainty	
5.1.2	Slotted ALOHA	
5.1.3	Space-time	
5.2	Analytical Analysis of Propagation Delay	
5.2.1	Slotted ALOHA	
5.2.2	Without Collision Probability	
5.3	Performance Analysis of UWSNs	
5.4	Summary	
CHAPTER 6	TRANSMISSION DELAY	120
6.1	IEEE 802.11 DCF Scheme	
6.2	Selective Random Back-off	
6.2.1	Network Model	
6.2.2	SRB Algorithm	
6.3	Performance Evaluation	
6.3.1	Packet Dropping probability	
6.3.2	Transmission Delay	
6.4	Simulation and Analytical Results	
6.5	Summary	

CHAPTER 7	CONCLUSION AND SCOPE FOR FURTHER STUDY	140
7.1	Conclusion	
7.2	Scope for Future Study	
	REFERENCES	145
	PUBLICATION	155

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
3.1	Fault detection accuracy of DFD scheme	62
3.2	Event Detection Delay notation	64
3.3	Parameters of advance model	67
3.4	Comparison results for event detection delay	73
4.1	Queuing Delay notation of values	91
4.2	Consolidated results for Queuing delay for N, λ	94
4.3	Consolidated results for P_L, H_A	96
5.1	Characterization of UWSN model	111
5.2	Parameters list of UWSNs	112
5.3	Consolidated results for Propagation delay	118
6.1	Simulation /analytical results	132
6.2	Consolidated results for Transmission delay	139

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.1	Sum of the delay characteristics	20
3.1	Transmission process and routing path	43
3.2	The timing diagram node operation	46
3.3	Dynamic switch (DSF)	50
3.4	Optimizing Expected delay	51
3.5	Network Model	52
3.6	Feasible and Backward region of node x	54
3.7	Network Topology	63
3.8	The packet reception rate at the sink node	65
3.9	The Mean event detection delay	65
3.10	Delay bound (p, n) for the event detection delay	66
3.11	Packet Reception at various sensing intervals	68
3.12	Mean delay Vs 'n' various sensing intervals	69
3.13	Delay distribution	70
3.14	Mean delay Vs sensing interval ($1/t_e$)	70
3.15	Mean delay Vs 'n' for various node densities	71
3.16	Mean delay Vs node densities	72
3.17	Topology in WSNs	72
4.1	Queuing Model	79
4.2	Open Queuing Network Model for WSN	80
4.3	Multi-hop Queuing WSNS	81
4.4	Average end-to-end delay Vs number of nodes	92
4.5	Average end-to-end delay Vs arrival rate (λ)	93
4.6	Average end-to-end delay Vs number of nodes	94
4.7	Packet loss probability with single buffer	95

4.8	Average end-to-end delay with single buffer	96
5.1	Collision of ALOHA	101
5.2	ALOHA	102
5.3	Slotted ALOHA	103
5.4	Space-time uncertainty without- collision	104
5.5	Space-time uncertainty -collision at node B	105
5.6	Timing diagram of Packet transmission	107
5.7	Network Collision	110
5.8	Throughput of packets	113
5.9	Number of Successful packets	114
5.10.a	Throughput (analytical results)	115
5.10.b	Throughput (simulation results)	116
5.11.a	Maximum throughput (analytical results)	117
5.11.b	Maximum throughput (simulation results)	118
6.1	Markov chain model of back-off window size	127
6.2	Normalized Throughput	132
6.3	Transmission Delay	133
6.4.a	Packet Dropping Probability $T_{cw} = 31$	134
6.4.b	Packet Dropping Probability $T_{cw} = 63$	135
6.5	Normalized Throughput	136
6.6	Transmission Delay	137
6.7	Packet Dropping Probability	137
6.8	Transmission Delay	138

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

W_{sj}	-	Average delay of packets at node i
W_s	-	Average end-to-end delay a packet
G	-	Average generation rate
Λ	-	Average no. of nodes with in the area
l_m	-	Beacon and CTS Message
lp	-	Data packet size
DCF	-	Distributed Co-ordination Function
DFD	-	Distributed fault detection
ξ	-	Duty cycle
r_e	-	Event detection range
F_x	-	Feasible forwarding region
FIFO	-	First in first out
T_f	-	Frame length
B	-	Guard time
T_{rx}	-	Listening phase
LOC	-	Line of sight
MAC	-	Medium Access Control
ρ	-	Node density
n	-	Number of nodes
QNA	-	Queuing Network Analyzer
λ	-	Packet arrival rate
τ_m	-	Propagation time
t_e	-	Reporting interval
T	-	Scheduling period
ψ^{th}	-	Threshold level
p_t	-	Transmit Power
r^{th}	-	Threshold radius
R	-	Transmission range

W	-	Transmission rate of each node
S	-	Traversing area
p_i	-	Traffic load of sensor node i
T_{tx_sleep}	-	Transmission and sleeping slot
TCP	-	Transport Control Protocol
UDP	-	User Datagram Protocol
L	-	Width