Asian Journal of Applied Science and Technology (AJAST)
Volume 1, Issue 3, Pages 307-310, April 2017

RF Energy Harvesting With Data Collection Approach Incorporating With WSN

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Article Received: 16 April 2017 *Article Accepted: 27 April 2017* *Article Published: 30 April 2017*

ABSTRACT

Renewable energy technology has become a promising solution to reduce energy level concerns due to limited battery in a wireless sensor networks. While its enables us to prolong the lifetime of a sensor network (perpetually), unstable environmental energy sources bring challenges in the design of sustainable sensor networks. In this paper, we propose an adaptive energy harvesting management framework, Ginibre Point Process Modeling, which exploits an application's tolerance to quality degradation to adjust application quality based on energy harvesting conditions. With additional we are implementing the data collection scheme based on the Cluster Heads Approach with moving SenCar.

Keywords: Wireless sensor networks, Data gathering, Distributed energy harvesting strategy and Energy harvesting algorithm.

1. INTRODUCTION

Knowledge gathering or harvesting is a widespread research difficulty in wireless sensor networks (WSNs)–gather discovered (or measured) knowledge or expertise from sensor nodes. For the data gathering approach, a sink (or base station) periodically generates question packets or knowledge packets to accumulate distinctive understanding of interest from sensor nodes or each and every sensor, instead, immediately informs the sink node about its located knowledge or event. Furthermore, mobile sinks (dealers), e.g., knowledge mules, can move across the sensor field and accumulate expertise determined at each and every sensor node. A random stroll has been extensively used as a means of randomized routing or probabilistic packet forwarding in the information gathering process leads to the greatest homes equivalent to simplicity of implementation, scalability, robustness to topology alterations, and avoiding principal features of failure (or scorching-spot formation.

The random walk has been additionally popularly used as a mobility sample for bodily mobile agents gathering know-how over sensor nodes. As to the random stroll-centered routing for information gathering, the prevailing research reviews have quite often keen on the performance of the next metrics: prolong – the time for a random stroll (a knowledge or question packet) to arrive its vacation spot. These metrics are suitable for one shot expertise delivery or search/question. In distinction, the quandary of data gathering utilizing the random-walk agents is the fundamental viewpoint. WSNs are composed of low cost, low-vigor sensors, each and every of which is equipped with restrained buffer/cupboard space for data.

Also, the random walk-founded knowledge gathering is as a rule for extend insensitive functions where the accumulated data is mainly used for publish-processing or other research experiences later. It is as a consequence extra foremost to measure how a lot data will also be accrued earlier than it's misplaced because of constrained buffer house, when the sink periodically generates question packets or collector packets moving over the network in a random stroll fashion to gather measured data or its aggregated/compressed variation from sensor nodes. There is an additional set of study work on exploiting bodily cell sellers (e.g., knowledge mules) for data harvesting over the sensor field. Instead than counting on multi-hop verbal exchange over sensor nodes. The intent of using the cell marketers is to save the limited battery vigour of each and every sensor and to overcome viable network isolation.

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2. METHODS AND MATERIAL

Existing Work

Distributed Energy Harvesting Strategies

Nevertheless, renewable energy depends heavily on environmental conditions (e.g., harvested solar energy on a sunny day is much higher than it is on a cloudy or rainy day). The time-varying characteristics of renewable energy sources creates a shift in research focus from energy efficient to energy-neutral approaches, i.e. from optimizing energy consumption to adapting systems to deal with unstable energy sources while meeting application quality constraints.

Renewable energy sources such as solar energy show predictable patterns that are exploited in several coarse-grain (or slot-based) harvested energy prediction methodologies. Harvested energy prediction is utilized for planning activities of nodes in a sensor network to keep them functional, yet still powered.

Wireless sensor networks (WSN) are deployed in infrastructures, such as buildings or bridges and enable various data collection applications (e.g. structural monitoring). Sensors collect information about their surrounding environment; update a base station and respond to frequent or sporadic monitoring requests. The base station stores such information in a cache and the bounded difference between the cached values and the actual instantaneous data values at the sensors is called the error margin.

3. PROBLEM DEFINITION

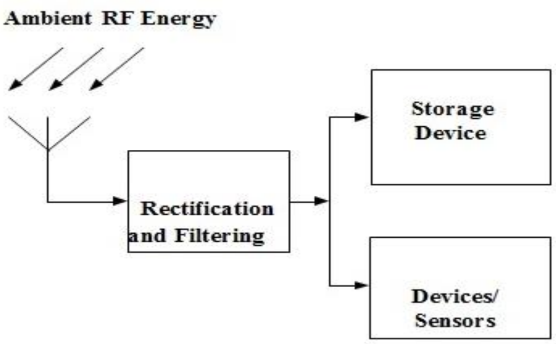
The energy fee of information collection applications relates closely to the frequency of information requests and updates between sensors and the bottom station, which in turn influences accuracy of the amassed data or the error margin.

In systems with power harvesting capabilities, we envision that sensors handiest communicate when there is enough harvested energy. There is for that reason, a good coupling between the capability of the system to harvest vigor and the ensuing information accuracy – intuitively higher harvesting leads to better data pleasant; bad harvesting conditions suggest loss of accuracy.

4. PROPOSED WORK

Energy Harvesting Algorithm

We advocate a vigour harvesting management framework called SenCar for data assortment applications in wi-fi sensor networks. To the quality of our advantage, this work is the primary attempt to collectively use both utility information satisfactory (expressed as error margins) and harvesting potential to control the power finances of such techniques. Our framework includes two phases: Sencar stage we employ a SenCar, called SenCar to acquire data from detailed sensors and steadiness vigor consumptions within the community. To exhibit spatial-temporal energy editions, we first habits a case study in a solar-powered network and analyze viable have an impact on community performance; The Sencar stage exploits the slot based harvested vigor prediction and the relation between energy price and knowledge accuracy to allocate energy finances for whenever slot in a given harvesting interval (e.g., one day, one week). Within the Ginibre mannequin stage to research the performance of self-sustainable communications over cell networks with common fading channels. Certainly, we consider the point-to-factor downlink transmission between an entry point and a battery-free device in the cellular networks, the place the ambient RF transmitters are randomly disbursed following a repulsive point approach.



(a) RF Energy Harvester

Our contribution includes

(1) Exploiting utility tolerance to satisfactory degradation to adapt the sensor knowledge assortment process underneath unstable power harvesting stipulations,

(2) design of the SenCar framework, an vigor harvesting administration framework with to that makes use of energy harvesting prediction and competencies of software tolerance–vigour fee to preserve process sustainability and optimize data pleasant,

(3) Performance analysis of the Sencar administration framework as in comparison with different offline/on-line procedures (constant-error-margin, minimum variance) beneath one of a kind utility and energy harvesting scenarios using the NS2 simulator (right here, the battery model used to be modified to simulate power harvesting) considering specific sensor inputs, software constraints, weather conditions and battery capacities;

(4) Implementation, deployment and dimension in a real world campus testbed at UCI. Our simulator is also a useful instrument for designers to tune method parameters, to determine feasibility of application constraints underneath various vigor harvesting conditions and to learn process performance. Results exhibit that our framework can tolerate scale back error margins (i.e. Greater information accuracy) of 30-70%, make certain a response to all queries; additionally, sensors do not must shut right down to fill up; results also support the truth that whilst offline stage is required to devise the power budget to tolerate cut down error margins, the web adaption is required for responsiveness to queries.

5. SYSTEM MODEL

There are a collection of sensor nodes N = 1,2,...,n and one SenCar (or probably, multiple SenCars) for information gathering within the community. We do not forget a discrete-time method (t = zero,1,2,...) with every slot of unit length. Every sensor node i ∈ N screens its neighborhood subject, observes movements, which belong to a certain phenomenon of curiosity, and retailers the located pursuits in its buffer dimension B=O(1). We expect that such an event (or a piece of knowledge) arrives to each and every node i with some chance pi∈(0,1) at time slot t and the info arrivals are unbiased over i and t. Also, when new knowledge is accrued and the buffer is full, the oldest information is deleted to retailer the new. In different phrases, the buffer management is completed in a FIFO trend. Don't forget a connected, undirected graph G = (N,E), where N is a set of vertexes (sensor nodes) and E is a suite of edges. The SenCar relocating over G can be a collector packet or an actual physical cell agent. So, the existence of an edge between nodes i,j can be different for each case. Within the former, we are saying that if sensor node i ∈ N can reliably keep in touch with different sensor node j ∈N (i6= j), then there exists an edge between nodes i,j, i.e., (i,j) ∈E. On this setup, the SenCar packet at current node is moves to one in all its neighbours at next time slot.

$$E\{[Y_i-1]^+\}=\sum_{k=1}^{\infty}(k-1)+p\{Yi=k\} \quad \text{---- (1)}$$

From eqn. 1, we have

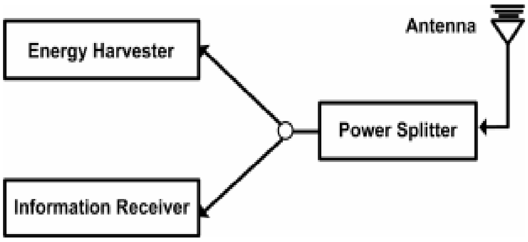
$$P\{Yi=0\}=E\left\{P\left\{Yi=\frac{0}{Ri}\right\}\right\}=E\{(1-pi)Ri \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

Where the last equality is from $P\{A_i(t)=0\}=1-p_i$ and the independence of $A_i(t)$ and R_i. P_L can be written as,

$$P_L = 1 - \frac{1}{np} + \frac{1}{np}\sum_{i=1}^{n}\frac{\pi_i^2}{\pi_{i+\theta_i}} \quad \text{---- (3)}$$

Now, P_L is solely dependent on π_i and the problem of finding the optimal transition matrix P is equivalent to finding the transition matrix P to minimize P_L.

6. ENERGY HARVESTING STRATEGY



(b) Power Splitting Achitecture

Power-Splitting Architecture: In the vigour-splitting structure, shown in Fig. B, the bought RF indicators are divided into two streams with specific energy levels for the information decoder and RF energy harvester. The vigour splitter is in a position to regulate the vigour ratio between two streams. We denote the component to RF signals flowed to the vigour harvester by way of ρ, and that to the understanding receiver through 1 − ρ. In this work, we do not forget downlink SWIPT from the base station or entry point to the RF-powered gadget. For the time-switching structure, the device alternately performs vigor harvesting and expertise decoding. For the vigor splitting architecture, the gadget performs vigour harvesting and information decoding concurrently. We assume that the capacitors of the both architectures are lossless.

7. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Fig 1 represents the vigour effectivity with respect to power and time from this assessment the utilization of energy is diminished in energy harvesting process as proven in figure.

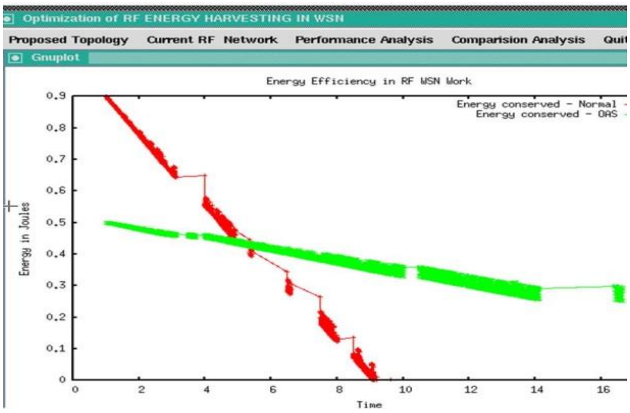


Fig.1. Vigour effectivity

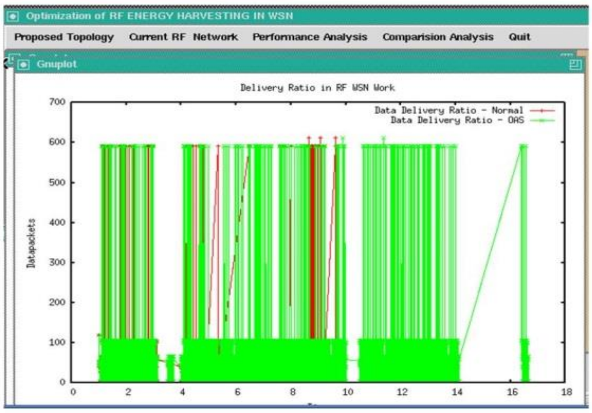


Fig.2. Delivery ratio

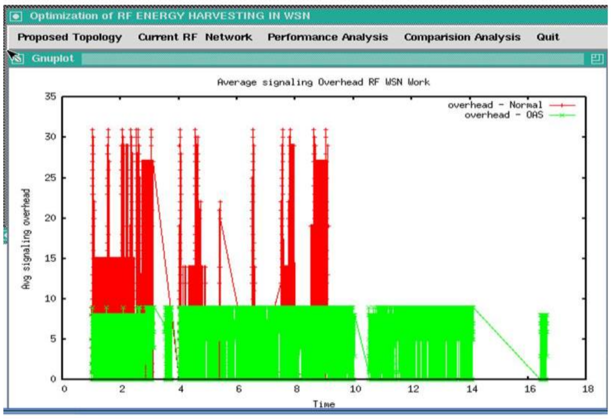


Fig.3. Average signalling overhead

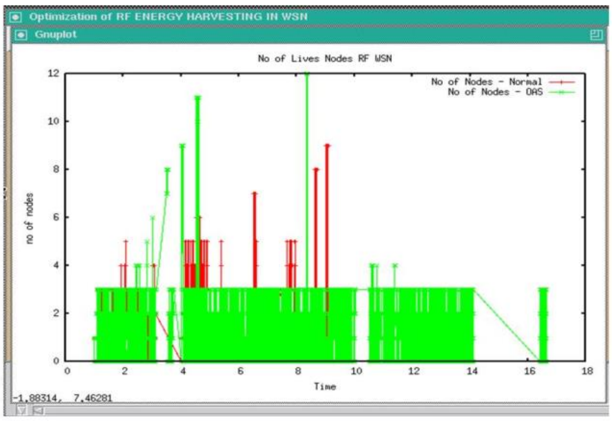


Fig.4. Quantity of live nodes

Fig.2 Represents the delivery ratio with recognize to time and no of knowledge packets. From this evaluation no of supply packets is elevated in comparison with the allotted vigour Harvesting process.

Fig.3 Represents the common signaling overhead with recognize to time and no of nodes. From this comparison signaling included over the complete community is comparably excessive than the prevailing work.

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Fig.4 Represents the no of are living nodes with recognize to time and no of nodes. From this simulation evaluation the maximum node covers the community.

8. CONCLUSION

Now we have developed an simulated framework to evaluate the network loss chance as a performance metric for specific dispensed vigor Harvesting systems of SenCars relocating over a graph (or community) for information harvesting in WSNs. Beneath this framework, we have been competent to search out the energy Harvesting technique for the SenCars underneath slight stipulations with the intention to cut back the community loss chance. Our energy harvesting procedure can also be made distributed utilizing handiest local expertise through the town-Hastings algorithm. Now we have verified by means of large numerical simulations that our vigor Harvesting approach remarkably outperforms the distributed power Harvesting process below more than a few settings of network topology, buffer size, and the number of SenCars, as well as heterogeneous and spatially-correlated knowledge arrival patterns. We assume that our reasoning in the back of the power harvesting method can be applicable for the design of dispensed vigor situated purposes sample topologies of each and every sensor node.

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