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A Survey Paper on Wireless Sensor Network Localization Using RSSI

Deepika Sonawane, Jeetendra Singh Yadav
Computer Science and Engineering Department
Bhabha Engineering Research Institute, MP, Bhopal, India
deepikasonawane1995@gmail.com, Jeetendra2201@gmail.com

***Abstract* -** The issues concerning wireless sensor nodes' localisation estimation are still a matter of research interest. It is driven by the complexity and the diversity of current and unborn wireless detector network operations. Several single schemes have been proposed and studied for position estimation, each with advantages and limitations. Still, the current methods for performance evaluation of wireless detector networks substantially concentrate on a single private or objective evaluation. Accurate position information is essential for colourful arising operations in wireless detector networks (WSN). To better localisation accuracy, it's of consummate significance to reduce the goods of noisy distance measures. This paper analyses commercial and exploration prototypes, which are available wireless sensor nodes based on these parameters and outlines exploration directions in this area. The SNs are still sphere specific and generally stationed to support a specific operation. Still, as WSNs' nodes are increasingly important, it's getting more and more material to examine how multiple operations could participate in the same WSN structure. Virtualisation is a technology that can potentially enable this sharing. Existing works are presented in detail and critically evaluated, and more error rates using a set of requirements derived from the scenarios.

Keywords: Wireless Sensor Network, Energy Efficiency, Detection, Localization, Internet-of-Things, RSSI, Sensor Node.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) are broadly used in many areas for monitoring and sensing applications in IoT. Since these nodes have energy constraints, adopting an efficient scheduling mechanism for WSNs to save energy and for reliable data collection is imminent. As IoT hosts numerous applications like smart grids, smart homes and delay-intolerant applications like intelligent healthcare, the design of scheduling mechanisms is an essential task, as shown in the main challenges in the data collection of IoT Networks are there are a massive amount of sensor nodes deployed, scheduling data transmission of these massive number of IoT nodes. A wireless sensor network (WSN) is constituted by spatially distributed autonomous devices communicating wirelessly, gathering information and detecting certain events of significance in physical and environmental conditions. Each of these devices is capable of concurrently sensing, processing and communicating. Having these capabilities on a sensor device offers a vast number of compelling applications, as illustrated. For example, one of the oldest application areas of WSNs is found in environment monitoring, ranging from tracking herds of animals to monitoring hard-to-reach areas. Military battlefields also constitute a potential application of WSNs, incredibly inaccessible or hostile territory, where WSNs may be indispensable for detecting snipers and intruders and tracking their activity. Additionally, deploying WSNs can be very useful for improving logistics, where tackling the challenges in managing goods being transported can preserve their quality by monitoring the temperature of containers, to mention a few [1].

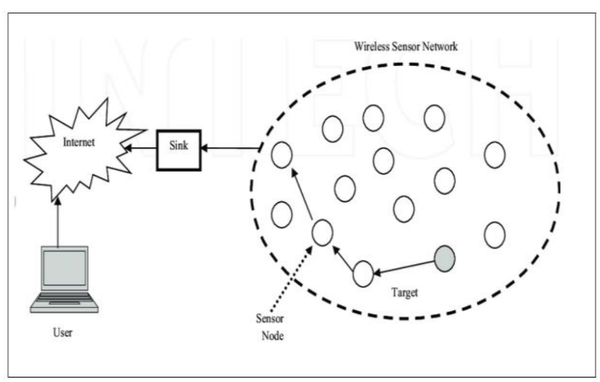

Fig1. General Structure of wireless sensor network

WSNs, as shown in Figure 1, generally consist of one or more sinks (or base stations) and perhaps tens or thousands of sensor nodes scattered in a physical space. Integrating information sensing, computation, and wireless communication allows the sensor nodes to sense physical information, process crude information, and report it to the sink. The sink, in turn, queries the sensor nodes for information. WSNs have several distinctive features. Daily progressive spread in using technologies such as wireless networks and smart devices which are equipped with different sensors, radio frequency identification labels (RFID) and near field communications (NFCs) have led to developing the thought of the new technology concept of the Internet of things (IoT) for daily human's life [1]. The Internet of things describes a world in which everything, including inanimate objects, has a digital identity and lets intelligent systems organise and manage them. The internet of things promotes the potential for communication, data exchange, aggregation and integration among objects in our surroundings. Anything in this space has some services which present them to other things or existences and receives its required service [2].

1.1 Wireless Sensor Network applications

Nowadays, wireless sensor networks are used broadly in our routine life. We can find different sensors usage around your places may be your home, workplace, mall, hospital etc. Here categorised, the applications into the military, environment, health, home and other commercial areas. It is possible to extend this classification with more categories, such as space exploration, chemical processing, disaster relief, and so on[3]. Environmental Applications Another vital area of wireless sensor networks is environmental applications which include large-scale earth monitoring and planetary exploration; chemical/biological detection; precision agriculture; biological, earth, and environmental monitoring in marine, soil, and atmospheric contexts; forest fire detection; meteorological or geophysical research; flood detection; bio-complexity mapping of the environment; and pollution study [4]. Military Applications Wireless sensor networks can be a part of military command, control, communications, computing, intelligence, surveillance, reconnaissance and targeting systems. The rapid deployment, self-organisation and fault tolerance characteristics of sensor networks make them an up-and-coming sensing technique for military applications. Some of the military applications of sensor networks are monitoring friendly forces, equipment and ammunition; battlefield surveillance; reconnaissance of opposing forces and terrain; targeting; battle damage assessment; and nuclear, biological and chemical attack detection (recently considered as one of the critical types of attacks) and surveillance. Healthcare Applications Some of the health applications of sensor networks involve providing interfaces for the disabled, integrated patient monitoring, diagnostics, drug administration in hospitals, telemonitoring of human physiological data, and tracking and monitoring doctors and patients inside a hospital. The wireless body area network (WBAN) combines wireless sensors for healthcare applications. In which the sensors have been wearable and implantable on/in the body [5].

II. RELATED WORK

In [6], the significant goal is to measure how accurate and precise is the RSSI model in a remote sensor system to assess the position of an agreeable target. In this work not, another complex location estimation strategy for Wireless Sensor Systems (WSN) has been created. Yet, the proposed research actualises a straightforward confinement plan in light of a solid exploratory examination of Radio Signal Strength (RSS) as a separation estimation method in WSNs over the 433 MHz remote channel. This work's perceptions are categorised into two general classifications: the principal ones depend on an adjustment-based examination and the second ones depend on a full-fledged plan for position estimation, the k – nearest neighbour match algorithm. In [7], Location estimation of sensor nodes is a crucial component in many wireless sensor networks (WSN) applications such as target tracking, rescue operations, disaster relief and environmental monitoring. The accuracy of the localisation algorithm is a vital component of the success of the localisation technique. The RSSI ranged-based localisation algorithm is a simple and cost-effective technique that relies on measuring the Receive Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) for distance estimation. In this paper, we present experimental results that are carried out to analyse the sensitivity of RSSI measurements in an outdoor and indoor environment. A calibration model that characterised the RF radio channel will be derived and used for distance estimation. The validity of the estimated distance will be verified to track the position of a sensor node within an indoor environment. The results of this study reveal the feasibility of an RSSI-based localisation algorithm in designing the correct real-time position monitoring system. In [8], WSNs provide numerous indoor localisation algorithms. The lifetime of a localised node can be expanded by utilising radios which are energy efficient and minimising their busy time of activity.

Nonetheless, the most minimal effort and low-control radios exclude Received Signal Strength Indicator (RSSI) based functionality that generally utilised RF-based estimations for localisations. In [9], It is a 3D localisation algorithm in which every sensor node measures the distance by utilising the mobile beacon. Mobile beacons are aware of their location using GPS, and every beacon contains the current location of each mobile beacon. This algorithm presents a range base methodology so mobile beacons can utilise the UBW signal. It provides an efficient resolution for time and is quite helpful for multipath execution. For high accuracy, it utilises TOA systems. Finally, SDI is proposed for determining the 3D position of the beacon node. In [10], Accurate location information is essential for various emerging applications in wireless sensor networks (WSN). Reducing the effects of noisy distance measurements is paramount to improving localisation accuracy. This paper proposes an anchor node selection scheme for Received Signal Strength- (RSS-) based localisation in WSN.

In the proposed approach, the nodes are sorted firstly to select anchor nodes reasonably and to reduce the influence of range error further, and the weight is assigned to each selected anchor node. Finally, an effective modified cuckoo search algorithm is used to compute the coordinates of unknown nodes. Extensive experiments are conducted to study the effects of anchor node ratio, ranging error factor and node density on the localisation accuracy performance of the proposed method. The experimental results demonstrate that the proposed method improves localisation accuracy better than the localisation technique without a particular anchor selection scheme which selects all anchors' information received. The localisation technique selects the nearest anchors. Author [11] introduced an improved anchor selection strategy that selects the three anchors nearest to the target for the generation of the training test and during the testing phase. The method is evaluated using actual measurements acquired in office rooms. The results show that the proposed method provides an increased accuracy compared to the localisation algorithm using a standard regression tree.

To our knowledge, some challenges still exist in the research for RSS-based localisation. This paper mainly analyses the problems of RSS-based localisation and proposes a novel anchor selection scheme. Cheng et al. [12] designed a reliable selection strategy for anchor nodes. These factors are considered to conduct the fitness function, such as the localisation accuracy, communication overhead, and energy consumption. Then, the particle swarm algorithm is used to iterate to get the optimal anchor combination. The results show that the proposed strategy brings small calculation, fast convergence and positioning accuracy. In [13], Generally, various traffic requirements in a wireless sensor network primarily depend on specific application types: event-driven, continuous, and query-driven. In these applications, real-time delivery is one of the critical research challenges. However, due to the harsh networking environment around a node, many researchers usually take a different approach from conventional networks. In order to discuss and analyse the advantage or disadvantages of these approaches, some comprehensive surveys kinds of literature were published. However, they are outdated or compiled for communication protocols on a single layer. Based on this deficiency, we present up-to-date research approaches and discuss the essential features of real-time communications in wireless sensor networks in this paper. As for grouping, we categorise the approaches into hard, soft, and firm real-time models.

Furthermore, in all these categories, research has focused on MAC and scheduling and routing according to the second-level research area or objective. Finally, the article also suggests potential directions for future research in the field. The article [14] proposed a general formulation for the anchor node selection problem and then relaxed the optimisation problem by deriving an upper bound of the objective function. Finally, the anchor node is selected based on the connectivity information. The experiments indicated that the proposed method is robust to improve network topology inference and routing performance. The above anchor node selection strategies are based on network connectivity, whereas they ignore range measurement techniques. The range-based RSS localisation can achieve high localisation accuracy; however, it is very susceptible to noise and obstacles, particularly in the indoor environment. Several algorithms exist to overcome the problem in the following kinds of literature that depend on optimising anchor selection. In [15], Wireless sensor networks (WSNs), which are associated with the Internet of Things (IoT), represent valuable networks in assisting in monitoring, tracking and sensing different environmental activities. Sensors play an essential role in designing and applying any WSN.

Due to the vast advances in communication and networking technology, there are need to develop, build and apply various smart or intelligent (unmanned) service networks. IoT refers to equipping natural objects with communication and computing facilities that enable collaboration with each other in real-life applications. IoT inclines toward the process of controlling, communicating, cost-saving and automation. This era will be the IoT era due to its numerous vital applications. This paper aims to review the status of the IoT and its application requirements. It also aims to survey the role of the sensors in this context. The paper provides a good overview of the essential characteristics and applications of WSNs and IoT. This work is a practical guide for researchers interested in such a field. In [16] this project, the sensor-related information will be transmitted to the user by avoiding the collision of IoT.

The Internet of Things is the software, things embedded with electronics, sensors and network connectivity. Most workers will lose their lives in industries because of no safety cautions or alarm indications. For example, an alarm indicating the emergency of high temperatures and high humidity in work in fields sometimes damages types of machinery too. This project solves the situation by providing an alarm/Buzzer indication whenever temperature or humidity increases in the work area. System users are frequently notified with sensor data. If any high temperature/humidity values arise, an alarm or buzzer will indicate or caution the workers to be more alert in the work area. Some works in the industry should follow the temperature and humidity values in a particular range for reliable output. If temperature and humidity sensor values exceed, the buzzer will horn. The main advantage of IoT-based IWSN is data transmission without collision, safety and security.

III. EXPECTED OUTCOME

In the field of WSN, finding a maximum error in RSSI in the base paper's main problem more error rate but overcome through the proposed method and improving performance and minimisation error localisation in WSN.

IV. CONCLUSION

Research work was done on a range based on WSN. Range-free methods are proposed as a cost-effective alternative to range-based methods (RSSI). They depend on the connectivity between nodes and anchors. Moreover, range-free methods avoid costly hardware by exploiting inter-node communication and the sensing range of the node to estimate node locations. Wireless sensors are cooperative devices used to sense some conditions, and they positively affect IoT. Intelligent networks, made of sensors, intelligently deal with environmental conditions. Sensors are considered a base stone of such intelligent networks. This paper provides a good description of most applications and structures of IoT. The approach first utilises the difference between the maximum and minimum RSS from anchors to identify whether an unknown node is a boundary node. In addition, each selected anchor node is assigned a different weight determined by the size of distance measurements between the unknown node and anchors belonging to the selected anchor node set. This paper's problem is overcome through the proposed number node method for improving performance and minimising error localisation in WSN.

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