

# Deployment Techniques of Nodes in WSN and Survey on Their Performance Analysis

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**Abstract**—Wireless Sensor nodes are small, low power consumption nodes which are basically used for sensing, transmitting and receiving the target values to specify nodes. Basically, we deploy nodes to collect information about specific region and to know about current and future results. Wireless Sensor Networks have various applications in many fields e-g disaster management, biological detection, and traffic, pollution, civil infrastructure monitoring and Surveillance. In this paper, our main purpose is to examine the deployment methodology for a WSN. This paper also provides general overview and importance on multi-objective strategies, their assumptions, and optimization. In this paper we study and survey different sensor deployment methodologies with their advantages and disadvantages.

**Keywords**—Network coverage, Network lifetime, Node placement, Node re-positioning, Wireless sensor network.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Our main focus is on node deployment in such a best way to achieve our goal i.e. to minimize energy consumption and maximize covered region. Here the main problem is selectivity of node [1]:

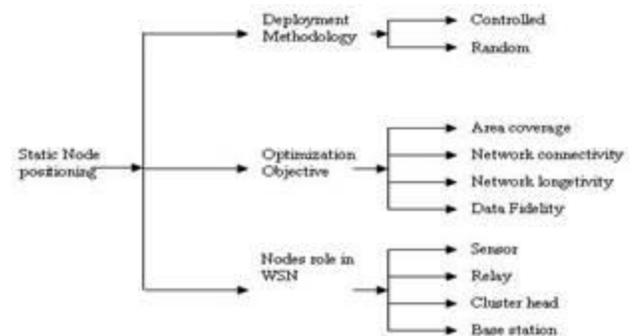
There are many things that we should consider during deployment methodology.

- 1) No. of sensor nodes that are required to fulfill the system objectives?
- 2) How do we most accurately deploy these nodes in such a way to increase system life time and performance?
- 3) How do we manage our network topology and sensor deployment, when ever some fault occurs in a system so that it can be removed easily?

Node placement at the right place is also a big problem as that has been discussed and proved by many researchers as a hard complete problem [5–7]. To handle such a difficult problem, various methods have been offered by scholars and researchers to find its best resolution. The main content of these best possible methodologies is to mainly focus on static, such as to assess fixed network structural topology. Therefore in this paper we consider them as static methods for deploying nodes. Whereas in some situations we need dynamic tuning of nodes position because to achieve the optimal operation of the network but it is also liable on the different network condition and many external factors such

as traffic patterns, the load may not be balanced among the nodes causing tailbacks. Due to the dynamic behavior of a network energy of existing nodes also reduces.

FIGURE I: DIFFERENT CLASSIFICATIONS OF STATIC NODES POSITIONING FOR DEPLOYMENT IN WSN



We organized this paper as follows. The next unit described static strategies for node deployment. Different techniques are divided considering the deployment methodology, the primary optimization metrics and the role that the nodes play. Section 3 will give attention to dynamic positioning schemes. At the end we will conclude the survey.

## II. STATIC DEPLOYMENT OF NODES

In WSN, node location has a great effect on the performance and its efficiency. Several node location arrangements before network formation basically depend on different metrics like coverage area and distance between nodes which are basically not dependent of the network current condition. Generally proper node deployment decreases several complexities e.g. data routing, communication. Furthermore in this unit we will focus on some eminent node location approaches and methods from the literature. We categorize them according to function, optimization and methodology.

### A. Deployment Methodologies

We can deploy nodes in our selected region both randomly and deterministically. There are several factors that we should consider during deployment arrangement e.g. sensors type, role and external condition in which it plug and play. Deterministic sensor node placement is achievable and compulsory in such circumstances in which they are exclusive and their location plays an important role in their functionality. Due to which WSN life time reduces and

energy consumption maximize. It is the important reason due to which we deploy different nature of nodes in different cases e-g extremely accurate seismic nodes, submerged WSN applications. Whereas on other side, in some scenarios random distribution of nodes is best to achieve your target values. So in difficult circumstances e-g battle, flooded zone, earth quake etc it is not easy to manage everything according to your requirement. This is particularly true for harsh environments such as a battle field or a disaster region. We can accomplish desired performance targets basically due to node arrangement.

### B. Controlled Nodes Deployment

Although Sensor network assist us in monitoring real world events very closely that's why mostly deterministic

model is used for indoor deployment. Examples of Indoor WSN networks examples are Active Sensor Network (ASN) project [6], the Multiple Sensor Indoor Surveillance (MSIS) project at Accenture Technology Labs in Chicago [7] and the Sensor Network Technology projects at Intel [8]. These development lead us in the direction of serving shadowing submissions mostly as safe and protected installations. There are also a lot of problems emerge as cause of polluted water at Sandia National Lab [6,7]. Controlled deployment is appropriate for many purposes such as underwater acoustics and video sensors. In addition to that, some deployment required three-dimensions (3-D) arrangements' which is very problematic to examine and deploy physically in the field area.

TABLE I: ASSESSMENT BETWEEN DIFFERENT METHODS AND TECHNIQUE FOR NODES PLACEMENT

Paper	Application	Space	Deployment	Node Type	Primary Objective	Secondary Objective	Constraints
1.[5] Alon Efrat	Common	3-D	Random	Sensor	Coverage	Min Relay Count	Fixed Sensor Count
2.[6] Cheng Xiuzhen	Biomedical	2-D	Deterministic	Relay	Data Fidelity	Min Relay Count	Connectivity
3.[9] Lakshman Krishnamurthy	Common	2-D	Random	Data Collector	Coverage	Min Relay Count	Connectivity
4. [8] Valery A. Petrushin	Observation	3-D	Deterministic	Relay	Network Life Time	Min Sensor Count	Fixed Sensor Count
5.[12] CHI-FU Huang	Outside	2-D	Deterministic	Data Collector	Data Fidelity	Min Sensor Count	Connectivity
6.[10] Jian Tang	Contaminati on Exposure	2-D	Random	Relay	Network Life Time	Min Sensor Count	Fixed Sensor Count

### C. Random Node Distribution

Controlled arrangement of nodes is sometimes dangerous and difficult to deploy e-g fire burst, earthquake and flooding situations. In these difficult situation then we use randomized deployment to achieve desired goals and targets. Mostly It is extensively predictable that nodes are released through airplane, grenade or clustered ammos. Due to this distribution we

accomplished to spread nodes in target zone. Sometime it is difficult to controlled nodes concentration in deployment region. Several exploration developments [7], mostly we consider even sensor dispersal when assessing network performance. We deploy huge number of sensors in our target zone due to its low cost and small size. In 2006 Ishizuka and Aida [11] have studied haphazard sensor dispersal purposes. In

this section, they try to relate distribution, uniform assignment and R-haphazard assignment procedures. During performing experiments, we noticed that data loss during stalking applications. We observed that R-haphazard placement is a very good approach for error-acceptance metric.

#### D. Principal Purposes for Distribution

The Designers surely design nodes according to need and requirement that's why these nodes should fulfill or achieve desired targets. That's why our main goal is to increase coverage area and communication link between nodes. We also want to include other parameters that can also play an important role in increasing efficiency and reliability[11-13]. It is generally very difficult to achieve your desired goals in randomized deployment. But still there are so many weaknesses or problems exist in deterministic deployment which is not solved in a better way to increase overall system efficiency.

### III. ACTIVE REPLACEMENT OF NODES

As most of previous designed protocol just consider optimal performance of nodes and most of the research paper have deal with fixed sensor nodes which is basically a big concern for current advance deployment techniques. In addition to that, we consider different parameters and variables when examining performance of sensor nodes in converged area. Different parameter that affect these nodes performance are data rate, no. of hops between specific node and base station. Furthermore, node placement is also very challenging task during dynamic operation in the field because in dynamic situation, some nodes join and leave other nodes in the field so in this operation due to which a lot energy has been wasted. These operations and path length greatly affect network connectivity. For illustration, so when several nodes in the vicinity of the main base-station halt working due to the enervation of their cells, they can use some redundant nodes in their neighborhood zone for network connectivity and continuous operation. Main problem for energetic and active i-e freely moving node replacement is described as follows: path finding, data route during node failure and nodes repositioning are important factor which play an important role in dynamic node placement.

### IV. RESEARCH ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

Main purpose of this research paper explains that there are several algorithms proposed to fulfill or achieve random and deterministic deployment. Still many problems are exist that should be consider to increase network connectivity, lifetime and network efficiency. Major issue in random deployment is energy exhaustion whereas in deterministic technique network efficiency is a big challenging issue.

### V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, we examined and inspected basic major deployment problems, which have close relationship with wireless sensor network. Most importantly we divide deployment of nodes in two major categories i-e random and controlled or deterministic. In controlled methods, node is place in an organized way to achieve network topology and

network desired goals. Whereas in random and dynamic deployment, node replacement is a major factor for improving network efficiency. This survey accomplishes that static approaches are further hands-on whereas controlled node deployment are mostly used nodes cost is not a problem. At the end we conclude that deterministic approaches have greater efficiency as compared to random node deployment.

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