

The University of York

Department of Computer Science

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Computer Science with Embedded Systems Engineering.**

# **Self-Healing in Wireless Sensor Networks**

Andrew Durant

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Supervisor: James Harbin

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## Abstract

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# **1 Introduction**

## **1.1 Project Aims**

## **1.2 Report Structure**

## **1.3 Statement of Ethics**

## **2 Literature Review**

In order to consider self-healing in real-world applications of wireless sensor networks an understanding of the possible applications is required. A survey of approaches to self-healing is then presented along with metrics that can be used to evaluate and compare them. This is followed with a review of evaluation techniques and real-world factors for wireless sensor networks.

### **2.1 WSN applications**

### **2.2 Approaches to self-healing in WSNs**

#### **2.2.1 Centralised**

#### **2.2.2 Distributed**

There have been many algorithms developed for distributed control and self-healing for WSNs as a large amount to academic research has gone into systems such as environmental monitoring. A basis for many of these are DARA [1] and PADRA [2] which both aim to restore connectivity to a local area after a node has failed, whilst minimising the total distance travelled, and without external supervision or involvement.

RIM [3] improves upon DARA and PADRA which each need 2-hop knowledge of the network to only requiring 1-hop knowledge on each node. This significantly reduces the network overhead for maintaining the required knowledge of the network topology, however the simplicity means that the distance travelled by the nodes is greater in larger networks for RIM than for DARA or PADRA. Calculating and transmitting a lot of detailed information is often considered too much overhead for low-power, low-complexity systems, particularly if the network can change often or easily. Depending on the application for the WSN the communication overhead to maintain the topology data could be justified over the generally more efficient algorithm.



### *2.3 Metrics for evaluating self-healing WSNs*

Another flaw in RIM is that it assumes and requires only one node failure at a time. Whilst this may be the case, failures in WSNs are most commonly battery depletion, which is likely to occur at similar times across the network, or random failure due to environmental conditions, which could happen at any time to one or multiple nodes.

SFRA [4] is designed specifically to deal with multiple simultaneous failures to combat the multiple failure problem in RIM. Network trees are built from the root node, with local cluster-head nodes, this introduces a fair amount of network overhead compared with RIM. The number of updates needed to send is reduced by waiting for all child node messages before propagating back up the tree.

- Only localised algorithms are properly scalable - mobile nodes / redundant distribution - most algorithms require knowledge of location / GPS - biological-inspired approaches

### **2.3 Metrics for evaluating self-healing WSNs**

### **2.4 Review of evaluation techniques for WSNs**

- Weibull reliability function - useful for simulating node failures?

### **2.5 Conclusions**

### 3

Wireless sensor networks are used in a wide range of applications, and in recent times this is only expanding. Due to their nature of being small, low-power devices, and the common network connectivity being multi-hop routing, network drop-outs and partitioning of devices is a common problem that has been tackled in a variety of ways. There are two main approaches to network and device management for combating and fixing these issues, the distributed approach and the centralised approach.

According to Tong et al. [5] self-healing by means of mobile nodes still remains a greatly unstudied area.

The effectiveness of these two approaches is debated, however the application for a particular WSN determines the effectiveness of a particular algorithm or management paradigm. Certain use cases, for example in industrial equipment monitoring, power usage is less likely to be an important contributing factor but speed of detection and recovery might be more pressing. In an environmental monitoring situation network nodes are more likely to be physically difficult to get to once deployed, and longevity of battery power is highly important.

With these considerations, performance metrics for particular algorithms may not give a fair comparison, as algorithms optimised for low power consumption have a very different purpose to those optimised for rapid recovery. However the approaches and algorithms for communication in WSNs are still very different from traditional networking models because it is common for the network topology and availability to change often and quickly, the storage and network capacity is much lower, and wireless channels are prone to interference and drop-outs.

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