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**“Energy Efficient Dynamic Routing Mechanism(EEDRM) with Obstacles in Wireless Sensor Network”**

Wireless sensor networks find some important real time applications say, Military surveillance, Health care monitoring, Natural disaster prevention etc., But, the major factors say Energy, Throughput, Time and Memory complexities should be properly maintained in-order to get optimised data transfer. When Mobile sensor node/cluster head is collecting the data from other nodes, if there comes an obstacle there exists a problem that no further movement is possible in already computed path. So, **Data Loss** happens. In Wireless Sensor Networks, the benefit of exploiting Mobile sink/node is to enhance network lifetime. Mobility of nodes ensures the effective use of energy in network. But, when obstacles interfere in the path of Mobile node, the path pre-defined will get collapsed in the middle of data collection. This can be resolved by applying Travelling salesman problem(TSP) algorithms, the path is re-computed with the help of grid patterns in network environment. A **dynamic minimum spanning graph** can be developed without backtracking the path. Thus, cluster heads collects data from cluster members even in the presence of obstacles and delivery of collected data is dynamic (i.e) all the cluster heads will transmit collected data simultaneously to the sink. This ensures data security, efficient usage of energy and time in a network.

Final outcome is a **new algorithm** that can be much efficient than existing algorithms in terms of energy, time and network lifetime, which also **reduces huge capital cost for sensor deployment**. Sensors are deployed everywhere now a days, also need for faster data retrieval is increasing. This algorithm will pay a way for faster data transmission over wireless sensor networks with less deployment cost.