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Critical Density for Coverage and Connectivity in Two-Dimensional Aligned-Orientation Directional Sensor Networks Using Continuum Percolation

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Abstract

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Sensing coverage is one of the fundamental design issues in wireless sensor networks. The surveillance quality provided by them. Moreover, network connectivity enables sensors to reach to the sink node. Given an initially uncovered field, and as directional sensors are continuously added to the sensor network, the size of the covered area increases. At some point, the situation abruptly changes from small fragments to a single large covered area. We call this abrupt change the sensing-coverage percolation (NCPT). Likewise, given an originally disconnected sensor network, as more and more sensors are added, the number of connected components changes such that the sensor network becomes connected at some point. We call this sudden change the network connectivity percolation (NCPT). The nature of such phase transitions is a central topic in the percolation theory. In this paper, we introduce aligned-orientation directional sensor networks (ALODSN) in which the nodes are based on Poisson Point Process and the orientation of all sensor nodes is the same. We propose an approach to compute density of nodes at critical percolation for both sensing-coverage NCPT problems in such networks, for all angles of field-of-view between and

percolation. Due to percolation theory, the critical density is infimum density t
 SCPT and NCPT almost surely occur. Also, we propose a model for percolat
 networks which provides a basis for solving the SCPT and NCPT problems to

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