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## CROSS-LAYER DESIGN FOR WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS USING COOPERATIVE ROUTING AND LINK ALLOCATION

<sup>1</sup>Payal Saini, <sup>2</sup>Devender Bhardwaj

<sup>1</sup>Student (MTech), <sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor

<sup>1</sup>Computer Science and Engineering

<sup>1</sup>Yaduvanshi College of Engineering and Technology

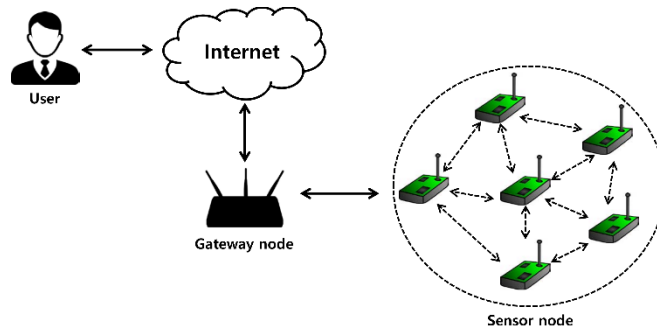
**Abstract:** In detector networks, energy and data live are both limited resources. In an effort to increase detector network lives, the energy economical routing downside has previously been thoroughly researched, but the link system of measurement has been overly optimistically assumed to be abundant. Energy constraints have an impact on data routing, link measurement systems have an impact on each link's allowable rate as well as the routing topology, which has an impact on life. Previous studies that concentrate on energy-efficient operations in detector networks with the "only real" goal of extending network life only consider the energy limitation while disregarding the data live constraint. This study demonstrates how unrealistic these solutions could become whenever a measurement system imposes a restriction. It offers a brand-new mathematical framework that considers all energy and data life constraints and suggests two cost-effective algorithms for rate allocation and routing. Simulation findings demonstrate that these algorithms considerably enhance the product and offer more feasible routing solutions than prior studies. a technique for distributing the range that the provided link rates support is granted. The cross-layer design technique completely resolves the hidden terminal and exposed terminal issues while improving channel maximization noticeably. *Index Terms* - Component, formatting, style, styling, insert.

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### INTRODUCTION

Introduction The sensing element could be a cheap, low-power gadget that reacts to physical information (like heat, light, sound, pressure, magnetic, or a specific motion), transmits a corresponding impulse (for measurement or control), and then encodes these in a format that can be understood by humans. This can be useful in terms of mobility and readiness, but it also restricts the sensors' processing and storage speeds. A wireless sensing element network (WSN) is a collection of physically dispersed autonomous sensors. Sensing element nodes are responsible for self-organizing a sufficient specification after the initial (often ad hoc) preparation, which typically entails multi-hop connections between sensing element nodes. A base station connects the sensing element network to another network (like a gateway) to distribute the information decided for additional processes. The information flow entails a pause at these specialized nodes, which are also frequently referred to as sinks. Base stations must perform complex processing, so they require more capabilities than simple sensing element nodes. This justifies the use of processors in the workstation/laptop category, as well as sufficient memory, energy, storage, and procedure capability to carry out their tasks. even though processor design and computation have greatly improved The primary disadvantage of wireless sensing element networks is that battery technology advancements have lagged. In order to analyses the performance limits of wireless sensing element networks, good analysis attempts have been established. Performance limits include things like network capacity and network duration. the maximum amount of data volume that each node in the network will successfully send to the base station (also known as a "sink node"), whereas network lifespan is the maximum amount of time that nodes in the network will remain active before one or more nodes run out of power.



## CONCLUSIONS

In this study, a general mathematical model for the best routing in a sensor network with constrained energy and bandwidth is presented. Energy as the only constraint can result in impractical solutions that the link's capacity cannot support. This study investigated the prerequisites for a specific traffic load to flow through a network as well as how to optimise bandwidth utilisation and energy consumption. Based on a mathematical model, we develop two heuristics (Heuristic I and Heuristic II) and compare them against two other algorithms (MaxLife and SPT) in order to determine which produces the best results. The solution not only provides the routing topology but also details how much information should be sent along each path. The joint optimisation makes sure that the designated routing solution is supported by a time slot assignment that is free of conflicts. We offer an algorithm for allocating time slots to create a global timetable free of conflicts based on the link rate. The test case demonstrates that it is possible to obtain a schedule devoid of conflicts. Finally, we analyse the total throughput of two different heuristics while assuming that any node except the sink may send data out. According to our knowledge, this is the first attempt to explicitly consider bandwidth restrictions when addressing a maximum lifespan routing problem in Sensor network with any architecture. We'll complete the time slot assignment algorithm in the future and develop a bigger test case to verify it. Right now, we only have a few straightforward test cases, but they show how well this method works. We'll run some more challenging tests on this method.

A node can take three packets but can only send out one aggregated packet if flow conservation is not maintained. This is why connection rate allocation is important for data aggregation. In this situation, we must once more create a solution that maximises throughput and life. Additionally, we'll develop some test cases to verify them.

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