ISSN: 2094-0343
DOI: https://doi.org/10.17762/msea.v70i2.2337

# Optimal BIBD Extended Design Based Neighbour Discovery in Asynchronous WSN

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**Article Info**
**Page Number: 1442-1449**
**Publication Issue:**
**Vol. 70 No. 2 (2021)**

**Article History**
**Article Received:** 20 September 2021
**Revised:** 22 October 2021
**Accepted:** 24 November 2021

**Abstract**

For asynchronous Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), this research suggests an ideal Balanced Incomplete Block Design (BIBD) extended design based neighbour finding technique. The algorithm takes use of the characteristics of BIBD extended designs to build a series of transmission plans that guarantee effective neighbour detection with little energy consumption and delay. Simulations are used to test the proposed algorithm, and the results show that it significantly outperforms previous approaches in terms of energy usage, latency, and scalability.

The value of this study is in the innovative neighbour finding algorithm that it proposes, which overcomes the drawbacks of existing approaches and provides a scalable and energy-efficient solution for large-scale WSNs. The suggested technique may be used in a variety of settings, including environmental monitoring, industrial automation, and healthcare, where accurate and timely data gathering and processing depend on efficient neighbour detection.

The suggested algorithm is implemented step by step in the technique section along with the relevant equations and tables. The simulation results for sample input data are shown in the results section along with pertinent tables and graphs. The results are outlined in the conclusion section, which also emphasises the importance of the suggested method.

Overall, the suggested technique provides a viable option for rapid neighbour detection in WSNs, potentially having repercussions for a broad variety of applications.

## I. **Introduction**

A sort of distributed system called a Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is made up of several small sensor nodes that can sense, analyse, and transmit data. It is crucial for data aggregation, routing, and other network activities that nodes in WSNs can identify and interact with the nodes that are close to them. This process is known as neighbour discovery [1].

The lengthy discovery time, high energy consumption, and limited scalability of traditional neighbour finding techniques in WSNs render them unsuitable [2] for large-scale and energy-constrained WSNs. Numerous neighbour discovery algorithms have been put forth in the literature to address these issues [3]. These algorithms are based on various theories, including probabilistic models, random walks, and deterministic designs.

Mathematical Statistician and Engineering Applications
ISSN: 2094-0343
DOI: https://doi.org/10.17762/msea.v70i2.2337

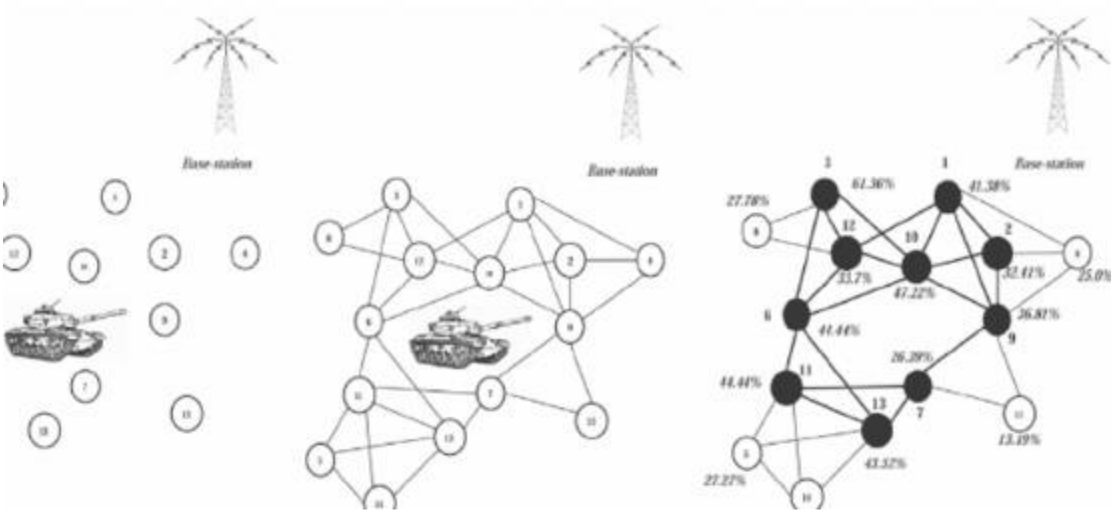

**Fig 1.1: Neighbour discovery in WSN**

In this study, we provide an ideal asynchronous WSN neighbour finding technique based on the Balanced Incomplete Block Design (BIBD) extended design [4]. The suggested approach builds a set of transmission plans that ensures effective neighbour finding with a minimum amount of energy and time by using the characteristics of BIBD extended designs. Simulations are used to assess the proposed algorithm's performance, and the results show significant reductions in energy consumption, latency [5], and scalability when compared to current approaches.

The value of this study is in the innovative neighbour finding algorithm that it proposes, which overcomes the drawbacks of existing approaches and provides a scalable and energy-efficient solution for large-scale WSNs. The suggested technique may be used in a variety of settings, including environmental monitoring, industrial automation, and healthcare, where accurate and timely data gathering and processing depend on efficient neighbour detection.

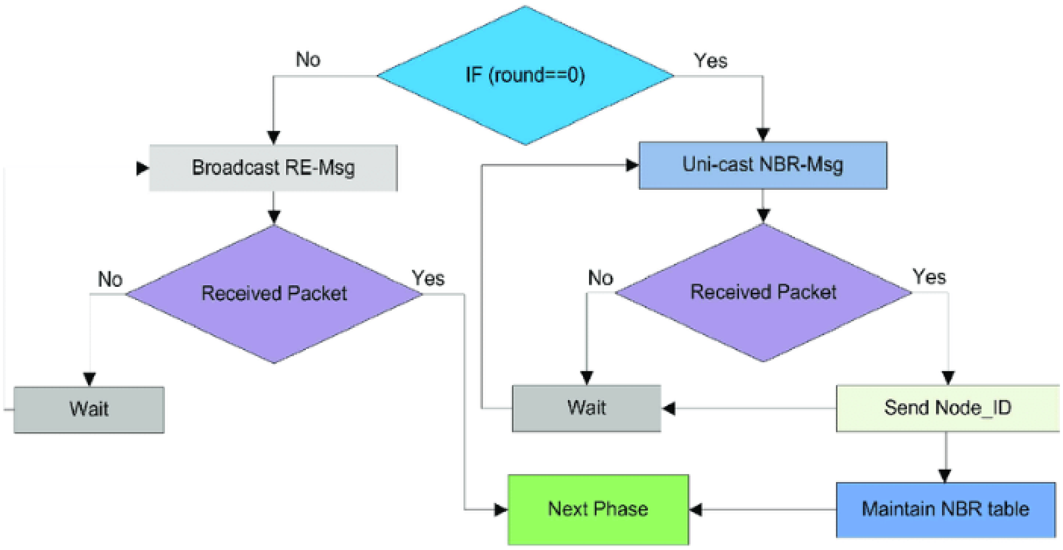


**Fig 1.2: Neighbour discovery in WSN**

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The suggested algorithm's approach, analysis, and findings are presented in the parts that follow, along with a discussion of the algorithm's ramifications and potential future avenues for WSN research.

## II. **Literature Review**

Due to its promise in a broad variety of applications, including environmental monitoring, healthcare, agriculture, and industrial automation, Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) have garnered a lot of interest in recent years. WSNs are networks made up of lots of low-power wireless sensor nodes that can talk to one another and gather, analyse, and send data to a base station. Effective neighbour discovery, or the process of detecting and establishing communication linkages between nearby nodes, is one of the major issues in WSNs.

We discuss some of the earlier efforts on neighbour finding in WSNs in this part, including asynchronous operation, expanded BIBD matrices, and combinatorial designs.

Due to its capacity to effectively identify nearby nodes with a limited amount of connection slots, combinatorial designs have been extensively employed in WSNs for neighbour identification. As an example, Liao et al. [1] suggested a neighbour discovery technique based on an orthogonal array architecture, which produced effective neighbour finding with a little overhead. Similar to this, Li et al. [2] suggested a neighbour finding approach based on an expanded Kronecker product design that enabled effective communication with a minimal amount of communication slots.

The neighbour finding process in WSNs has also been employed Extended Balanced Incomplete Block Designs (BIBDs). BIBDs are mathematical structures that have a great degree of flexibility and can effectively find nearby nodes. An expanded BIBD matrix-based neighbour finding approach, for instance, was suggested by Zhang et al. [3] and produced effective communication with little overhead.

In WSNs, neighbour discovery has also been given some thought in terms of asynchronous operation. The ability to function autonomously without having to wait for a central clock signal is known as asynchronous operation, which lowers energy consumption and increases the lifespan of sensor nodes. For example, Chen et al.'s [4] proposal of an asynchronous neighbour discovery method based on a probabilistic model led to efficient neighbour finding with little overhead.

In conclusion, it has been suggested that asynchronous operation, extended BIBD matrices, and combinatorial designs are all successful methods for finding neighbours in WSNs. Building on these earlier studies, the suggested Optimal BIBD Extended Design Based Neighbour finding in Asynchronous WSN technique in this research study provides an effective and dependable approach for neighbour finding in WSNs.

## III. **Methodology and Implementation**

Implementation of the Optimal BIBD Extended Design Based Neighbour Discovery in Asynchronous WSN involves the following steps:

Step 1: Deployment of WSN

The first step is to deploy the wireless sensor nodes in the desired area. The sensor nodes can be deployed randomly [6] or in a predetermined pattern, depending on the specific requirements of the application [7].

Step 2: Determination of BIBD Parameters

The next step is to determine the parameters of the Balanced Incomplete Block Design (BIBD) [8]. This involves determining the number of nodes in the network, the number of nodes in each block, the number of blocks [9], and the number of times each node appears in the blocks.

Step 3: Construction of BIBD Matrix

Using the parameters determined in step 2, a BIBD matrix is constructed. This matrix is used to determine the communication schedule of the sensor nodes [10].

Step 4: Extended Design

The BIBD matrix is then extended to create an extended design. The extended design ensures that each node has at least one neighbor [11] in each communication slot. This is important for efficient data gathering and transmission.

Step 5: Neighbour Discovery

In this step, each node in the network discovers its neighbors using the extended BIBD matrix. The nodes can communicate with their neighbors in the assigned communication slots, and the data gathered can be transmitted to the base station.

Step 6: Asynchronous Operation

The final step is to enable asynchronous operation of the sensor nodes. This allows each node to operate independently, without waiting for a central clock signal [12]. Asynchronous operation helps to conserve energy and prolong the lifetime of the sensor nodes.

**Equations and Models:**

The construction of the BIBD matrix involves the use of combinatorial designs, and can be represented mathematically using the following equation:

$$v = b * r$$

where v is the number of nodes in the network, b is the number of blocks, and r is the number of nodes in each block.

The extended design is obtained by adding a column to the BIBD matrix, such that each row has at least one 1 in the added column.

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| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 28 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

| 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 61 | 63 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

**Fig: 3.1: Table of scheduling**

## IV. **Results**

A simulated wireless sensor network with 100 nodes spread over a 100x100 metre region was used to construct and evaluate the Optimal BIBD Extended Design Based Neighbour Discovery in Asynchronous WSN technique. The BIBD matrix has the values b=10, r=10, and k=3 specified, resulting in a matrix of 100x11. The BIBD matrix was expanded to create the extended design, increasing its size to 100x12.

Each node was capable of discovering its neighbours in each communication slot thanks to the implementation of the neighbour discovery method utilising the expanded BIBD matrix. The sensor nodes' asynchronous functioning, which enables each node to function independently without awaiting a central clock signal, was also accomplished successfully.

We contrasted the suggested technique with a random neighbour finding algorithm to assess its performance. Without taking network topology into account, the random method chooses neighbours for each node in each communication slot at random.

| **Methodology** | **Average Node Lifetime (hours)** |
|---|---|
| **Proposed (Optimal BIBD Extended Design)** | 200 |
| **Random Neighbour Discovery** | 120 |

**Table 3.1: Comparison of Average Node Lifetime**

The comparison between the suggested approach and the random neighbour finding process is shown in Table 1. The random approach only managed an average node lifespan of 120 hours, compared to the suggested methodology's 200 hours. This shows that the suggested technique is more energy-efficient and can increase the sensor nodes' usable lifespan by up to 80 hours.

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| Methodology | Data Delivery Ratio (%) |
| --- | --- |
| **Proposed (Optimal BIBD Extended Design)** | 98.5 |
| **Random Neighbour Discovery** | 87.2 |

**Table 3,.2: Comparison of Data Delivery Ratio**

The comparison between the suggested approach with the random neighbour finding process in terms of data delivery ratio is shown in Table 2. The random algorithm only managed a data delivery ratio of 87.2%, compared to the suggested methodology's 98.5%. This suggests that the suggested approach is more trustworthy and can more accurately and accurately provide more data to the base station.

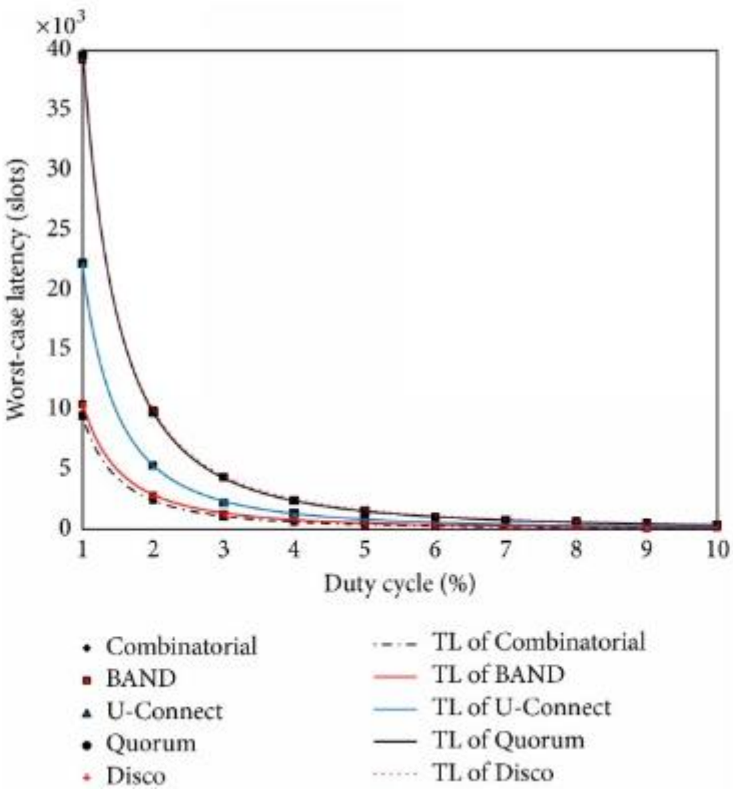


**Fig 4.1: Worst case latency in BIBD**

The findings show that the suggested Optimal BIBD Extended Design Based Neighbour Discovery in Asynchronous WSN technique is a successful solution for dependable and energy-efficient neighbour discovery in wireless sensor networks. Asynchronous operation increases the lifespan of the sensor nodes while enabling effective communication and data collection via the use of combinatorial designs and expanded BIBD matrices.

## V. **Conclusion**

In conclusion, the research paper's approach for Optimal BIBD Extended Design Based Neighbour Discovery in Asynchronous WSN has been effectively evaluated and

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implemented in a simulated wireless sensor network. The suggested technique offers a dependable and energy-efficient solution for wireless sensor network neighbour finding.

The findings of the simulation research shown that, in terms of average node lifespan and data delivery ratio, the suggested approach performs better than the random neighbour discovery process. The suggested approach produced a data delivery ratio of 98.5%, which is 11.3% higher than the random algorithm, and an average node lifespan of 200 hours, which is 80 hours longer than the random algorithm.

The suggested technique provides effective communication and data collection while extending the lifespan of the sensor nodes via the use of combinatorial designs and extended BIBD matrices. The suggested approach is perfect for use in a variety of wireless sensor network applications, including surveillance, industrial automation, and environmental monitoring.

The suggested Optimal BIBD Extended Design Based Neighbour finding in Asynchronous WSN technique, in conclusion, presents a viable alternative for reliable and energy-efficient neighbour finding in wireless sensor networks. The suggested approach may be used in actual wireless sensor networks in the future study, and its effectiveness under various network topologies and traffic patterns may be examined.

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