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Optimization of Rdc To Achieve Energy Efficiency in Smart Home Using CoAP

[1] G.Monica,[2] C.Pandeeswaran,[3] Pappa Natarajan
[1] Post Graduate student, [2] Associate Professor ,[3] Professor
[1][2] Dept of Electronics and Instrumentation, St. Joseph's College of Engineering, Chennai-119,India
[3] Dept of Instrumentation Engineering,MIT Campus,Anna University,Chennai- 44,India

Abstract - **A WSN(Wireless Sensor Network) is a self-configuring network of small sensor nodes(so called motes)communicating among them using radio signals, and deployed in quantity to sense the physical world. WSN is scattered in a region where it is meant to collect data through its sensor nodes. Medium Access Control(MAC) established the rules to specify when a given node is allowed to transmit a packet, Radio Duty Cycling(RDC)layer is efficient in terms of throughput and energy and also responsible for the nodes wakeup and sleep mechanism. The different MAC designs are compared by estimating them in terms of modifying their channel check rates it countervailed with their power savings and to present our developed system that is robust which aware in value of energy utilization. Internet of Things (IoT) is a internetworking of physical devices, smart devices embedded with sensors and actuators to gather and exchange data, is likely to optimize energy consuming devices. Besides home based management systems, the IoT is especially relevant to smart grid technologies since it provides system to collect and act on energy and power related information in automated fashion with the goal to improve the efficiency, reliability, sustainability of the production and distribution of electricity. This investigation aims to design the Constrained Application Protocol based (CoAP) based Smart Home automation such as the control and automation of lighting, Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning(HVAC) systems and appliances such as washers, vacuums, ovens, refrigerators with smart and energy efficient.**

Index Terms-- Smart home, IoT, CoAPKeywords: **Artificial brains,machine learning,artificial intelligence etc**

1.INTRODUCTION

IoT (Internet of Things) is an emerging technique for developmentof huge smartobjects that communicates through various wireless technologies like WiFi,Wimax, Zigbee, Bluetooth,Wireless HART, also allows object to be sensed and controlled remotely across network structure. Hereby objects are taken as small sensor nodes(called as motes) that to be communicated over an network era in superior of Human to Machine (H2M) communication sare transfer red into Machine to Machine M2M) communications in allowance to reduce human blunders, to gain energy efficiently and also M2M communications covers a variety of protocols and applications .IoT with advancements in key technologies that will drive future in preserving with WSN in the generation of ubiquity is being recognized as an enabling technology for a huge variety of applications. It constrained with strict energy of battery powered. Motes acts as radio transceivers, one of the primary components defining power consumptions that have been introduced the necessity of energy awareness in software and hardware solutions. To maximize the network lifetime of sensor networks, the low power radio hardware alone is not enough, The radio transmissions and receptions are switched over a time period it may cause a loss of data values, to avoid a data loss duty cycling mechanisms to be introduced. This synchronous technique is to lessen the idle mode of energy consumption which consist of switching from listening mode to sleep mode ,where radio is waken up for fixed or adaptive time interval to listen if there is any relevant incoming message.In Contiki Os, RDC layer filtered out from MAC layer.The comparison can be made upon different forms such as payload, Radio on ,Radio transmission ,Radio reception period,ETX,Report Interval ranges.

II.INSTIGATION

Throughout research and references , following steps are carried over :

- Examine the basics using one of the common operating systems for sensor networks, known as Contiki, and also its simulator (Cooja) with its MAC types, Topologies.
- Check out few MAC protocols that were implemented in Contiki. These protocols will be the ones reviewed in the earlier researches.

- Provide comparison between the selected MAC protocols in various network conditions. This comparison will be in terms of end-to-end delay, packet

delivery rate, energy dissipation, transmission range, Expected transmission counts, power tracker.

- Investigate among distinct protocols and topologies providing with their change in channel rate to enhance their energy efficiency
- .To change the transmission range values and report intervals with correspondence to collect a value of ETX under a variant MAC's.

By these analysis will be able to shows how protocols working. Use of this knowledge to reflect upon the results of the tests. This will help us in explaining the protocol that might better suited for a specificed scenario.

III. METHODOLOGY

Contiki MAC was presented by Mattias Orell et al [1] as a suitable and energy efficient RDC mechanism for sensor networks. By putting the majority of the communication load on the sender (is best one, because Transmitter more costlier than Receiver), Contiki MAC allows nodes to only periodically wake up and listen for incoming transmissions. This means that a sender is required to send repeated copies of a frame throughout a complete sleep cycle or until an acknowledgement is acquired. Medium Access Control (MAC) protocols describe the medium access adopted in a network, by establishing the rules that specify when a given node is allowed to transmit packets. These are efficient in terms of throughput and energy, however calls for particular synchronization. The Contiki medium access have implemented in three different layers: Framer, Radio Duty-Cycle (RDC) and Medium Access Control (MAC). The MAC driver liable for determining smashes and retransmissions. The MAC drivers as ContikiMAC. The RDC driver is responsible for the nodes' wakeup and sleep mechanism. In this examine RDC drivers as ContikiMAC, CXMAC and NullRDC.By functioning Contiki OS with functionality of COOJA simulator with Ubuntu background, the collections of files to change their different MAC drivers and RDC drivers, "project- conf.h" needs to be added. It includes in the Makefile for the nodes and defines their,NETSTACK_CONF_MAC_drivers //MAC drivers can be ContikiMAC,CXMAC and NULLRDC in the Contiki-conf.h file, it can be changed around a directory path of In InstantContiki2.7 in toolbar For Sky Mote,

Places/Homefolder/Contiki2.7/platform/Sky/Con tiki_conf.h

For Z1 Mote, Places/Homefolder/Contiki2.7/platform/Z1/Cont iki_conf.h

Here modifications shows the RDC channel check rate. This is done by adding a #define to the project-conf.h file that specifies the channel check rate, in Hz, that defining their number of channel checks per second, and the default rate is 8 Hz. Channel check rates are given in powers of two and typical settings are 2, 4, 8, and 16 Hz#define NETSTACK_CONF_RDC_CHANNEL_CHECK_ RATE **//** defines the channel check rate values by powers of 2's(i.e. 2,4,8,16,32)

RDC drivers keep the radio off at the maximum amount and frequently check the radio medium for radio activity. When activity is found, the radio is kept on to receive the packet. The values of energy efficiency tracked using Cooja tool of power tracker and data's are gathered through sensor data collections.

The ETX metric, or expected transmission count, is a measure of the quality of a path between two nodes in a wireless packet data network. That results the number of expected transmissions of a packet necessary for it to be received without error at its destination[6]. Finds and improves a path of throughput and degrading with the performance of routing protocol[7]. Thus the poor performance of ETX is additional says the collisions due to extra overhead. This number varies from one to infinity. An ETX of one indicates a perfect transmission medium, where an ETX of infinity represents a completely non-functional link,it can be compared of various MAC types, report interval also to be variant. The transmission range can be changed by using tool of Change transmission ranges it can be ranged a value from 10 to 100 as shown in Fig 1

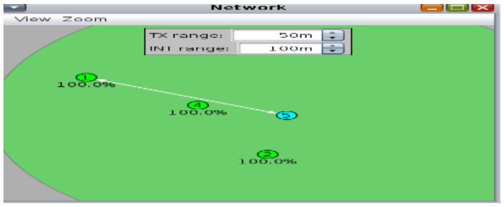

Fig 1.Changing Transmission range values from 10 to 100

As same, the value of Report Interval can be changed from 10 to 60 sec in duration by accessing of Collect view toolbar as shown in Fig 2.

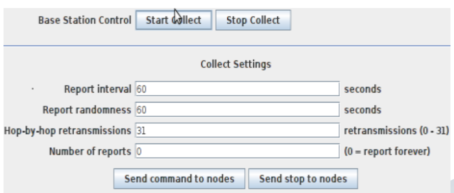

Fig 2. Report Interval values can be changed in collect view toolbar ranges from 10 to 60 seconds

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This investigation shows 5 motes with variation in mote types and in its MAC layers, and also with variation of positioning of motes in around examined with Random, Linear, ETX compared with different transmission ranges and report intervals

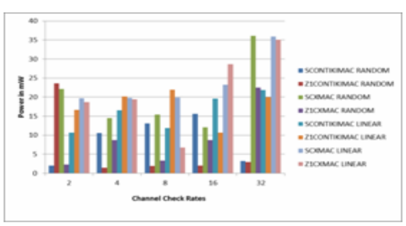

Fig 3. Power consumed by Radio on module with varying channel check rate for different MAC's

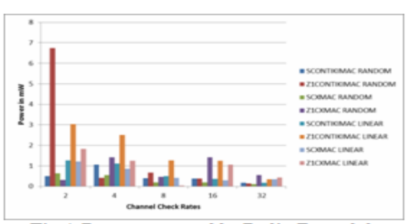

Fig 4. Power consumed by Radio Tx module with varying channel check rate for different MAC's

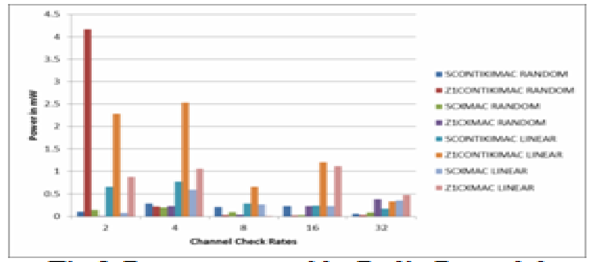

Fig 5. Power consumed by Radio Rx module with varying channel check rate for different MAC's

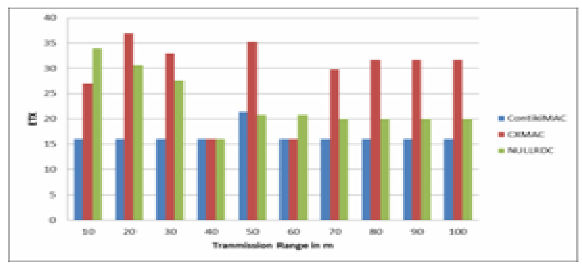

Fig 6. Expected Transmission counts varying under Transmission ranges for different MAC's

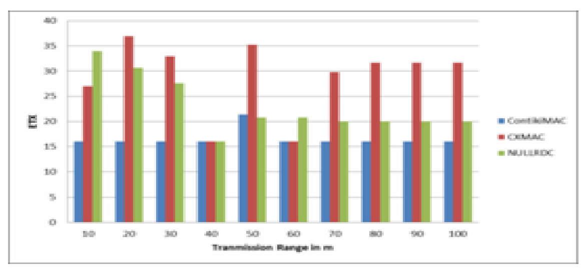

Fig 7. Expected Transmission counts varying under Report Intervals for different MAC's

V. CONCLUSION

In this investigation shows single MAC can'tsuitable for all form of situation it enhances the variations in channel check rates with modeling through an different protocol forms and also throughout an mote type variation with their topology forms of linear and random positioning of mote locations .Random

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positioning clear shows that consumes higher power efficiency rather than linear positioning. It clearly reports through an radio duty variations may improves an power efficiency thus by design and comparison of power tracker NULLRDC performs well, with power consuming period of radio period and in report interval ranged with transmission counts. If delay is of the most importance rather than power consumption, then NullRDC used, as it does not add any delay. Contiki MAC also offers a reasonable delay with reduced power consumption, reduced transmissions, high delivery rate and low overhead where the value of ETX, has good accuracy in determining quality of links comparatively results minimum value maintenance.

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