An Improved Cross-Layer Technique for ZigBee 802.15.4 Networks with Tree and Mesh Topology

K Swaroopa[1], Neha J.V[2], T Prasanna[3]
[1] *PG Scholar,* [2,3]*Asst.Prof,*
Department of ECE, Stanley College of Engineering and Technology for Women, Hyderabad, Telangana, India-500001

Abstract - In Wireless communications ZigBee is recently developing short distance correspondence standard which assumes an indispensable role in wireless networking applications. This wireless communication supports network topologies like star, tree and mesh. Mesh routing in ZigBee device permits to frame specially appointed system with no concentrated control as a result of mesh routing has a larger number of focal points than tree routing. These systems experience the effects of control packet overhead and conveyance proportion degradation which expands the system's energy utilization. An over layer task model was developed which can improve the energy utilization and system throughput of IEEE 802.15.4 MWSNs. Four layers are combined in this proposed model: 1) application (node location); 2) network (routing); 3) medium access control (MAC); and 4) physical layers. A mechanism was connected by this model to limit the neighbor disclosure communicates to the dynamic courses as it were. System's utilization energy can be diminished by lessening control packet communicates between the nodes which can likewise diminishes the occupation time of the wireless channel. The network energy consumption can be less by this model when maintaining the network packet delivery ratio. Simulations have been carried out to check the efficacy of the proposed operation model.

Keywords - IEEE 802.15.4, Hop number, MAC layer, Queue size, ZigBee, Cross Layer, Throughput, Energy.

I. INTRODUCTION

ZigBee is the most mainstream industry wireless mesh networking standard for interfacing sensors, instrumentation and control systems. ZigBee, a determination for correspondence in a wireless personal area network (WPAN), has been known as the "Internet of things." Theoretically, your ZigBee-empowered coffee maker can communicate with your ZigBee-empowered toaster. ZigBee is an open, worldwide, packet based protocol intended to give a simple to-utilize design for secure, dependable, low power remote systems. ZigBee and IEEE 802.15.4 are low information rate remote systems administration norms that can dispense with the exorbitant and harm inclined wiring in modern control applications. Stream or procedure control gear can be place anyplace and still speak with the remainder of the framework. It can likewise be moved, since the system couldn't care less about the physical area of a sensor, siphon or valve [1].

WSNs give extra benefits over usual wired system like quick activity, dependability, simplicity of association and blunder discovery. With progression of correspondence innovations WSN has affected the general population with its upgraded highlight of information gathering, preparing and transmission with low power utilization and minimal effort when contrasted with other wired system [2].

Different wireless networks like RF, Bluetooth, IR, and WLAN are close field remote correspondence generally utilized in industries however they are having a few inconveniences like its multifaceted nature, more power utilization, short separation inclusion and low information rate. With headway of WSN it is required to limit the power dispersal and huge separation inclusion with upgraded information rate. ZigBee wireless networking administration is worked over IEEE 802.15.4 is having the whole wanted component to set up an effective remote correspondence to satisfy the whole necessity. It is minimal effort, work organizing topology with wide region inclusion and low information rate benefices it to exchange little information with greater unwavering quality [3].

ZigBee alliance built up this remote ZigBee innovation. The ZigBee alliance characterizes organize security and application layer though IEEE 802.15.4 characterizes the physical and media access control layers of low information rate remote individual territory systems. Star topology, tree topology, work topologies are the system topologies upheld by ZigBee organize. Three sorts of nodes can be conceivable to give in a ZigBee arrange: They are ZigBee organizer, ZigBee switch and ZigBee end gadget which can work in three recurrence groups (868MHz, 915MHz and 2.4GHz) [4].

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs), are the well suit for needs of future smart grid, these are well collaborative with low-cost characteristics. To monitor faulty behavior and failures of components forming the smart grid wireless sensors will be connected to machineries and other apparatus. In this scenario, wireless sensors are expected to be manifold, have a low duty-cycle (i.e., long periods of inactivity due to low frequency automatic metering traffic), and they should require minimum maintenance. Along with suitable radio technologies, represent fundamental steps to enable reliable management and monitoring systems as highlighted in and proper sensor network design (e.g., the selection of suitable protocols) and placement of the sensors on the field[6]. An important issue in a WSN is Topology formation. Execution parameters like energy utilization,

network lifetime, information conveyance delay, sensor field inclusion are relies upon the system topology [8].

Zigbee alliance and IEEE 802.15.4 developed the ZigBee, which is an ongoing system topology advancement thoroughly for mechanical and domestic computerization reason. The attributes, for example, high information steadfast quality, irrelevant effort, less utilization of intensity, less help, makes this wireless network for taking broadly utilized in all undertakings. The repeat bunches maintained by this networks are 868 MHz, 915 MHz and 2.4GHz with information rate of 250 kbps. These devices are dominatingly mentioned into three structures. They are ZigBee facilitator (ZC), ZigBee switch (ZR) and ZigBee end contraption. In between these, organizer, switches and sensor contraptions can be taken as Full Function Device (FFD) yet sensor gadget is a Reduced Function Device (RFD). The system should worked either in star, tree or mesh as showed in IEEE 802.15.4 standard [7].

II. RELATED WORK

Walaa Mohamed Nasr and Dr. Amin Babiker [8] have investigated about execution examination of different topologies in ZigBee framework using Opnet test framework. Dr. Mayyada Hammoshi and Dr. Awny Sayed [9] have surveyed the direct of ZigBee facilitate with different topologies by contemplating throughput, delay, End to end delay, load, data traffic sent, data traffic got and number of skips. Manpreet and Jyoteesh Malhotra separates the Mesh coordinating by changing the group assembling and power point of confinement regards and transmit ability to half of starting quality and finds out about the introduction properties of Tree and Mesh Topologies when ZigBee Router Fails [10]. Lovish Jaiswal, Jaswinder Kaur, Gurjeevan Singh [11] explains about framework topology improvement methodology and its impact on execution of ZigBee compose. In this paper, an introduction close examination of ZigBee facilitate with tree and work topology for different extent of frequencies is done using Opnet Simulator.Zigbee mesh topology is analysed by utilizing various regions to move the nodes at various speed. In [12] Performance is dissected utilizing defer burden and traffic got .Helbert Space, Outer square and hexagon direction are utilized. Results demonstrate that exhibition changes with change in directions. The exhibition is investigated as far as Throughput and Load utilizing OPNET 14.5 system reproduction device. Zigbee three sorts of gadgets are utilized facilitator switch and end gadgets. End gadgets sense the sign and send that sign to the organizer. Facilitator gathers the sign from the end gadgets and procedure that signal. In this paper [14], district based need system is utilized to synchronize every one of the solicitations from the end gadgets with tree steering strategy. The outcomes demonstrates that the presentation of the general need based ZigBee system model is superior to without a need based model. In this paper [15], an exact reenactment model, the conduct of a versatile Zigbee node going through the span of different PANs is inspected utilizing OPNET test system.

A total review of the research work in the field of IEEE 802.15.4 ZigBee Ad-hoc Networks and its guiding counts is represented by various researchers is shown underneath: In paper [16] makers evaluated the introduction AODV and DSR for IEEE 802.15.4/ZigBee using cross sections package mishap, group movement extent, compose throughput, typical deferral and essentialness usage using NS2.Authors in [17] proposed the temporarily masterminded Routing Algorithm for Geo-cast coordinating, in which Location based directing uses the controlling methodology subject to flooding and without flooding framework and derived that in flooding region based controlling; by using two procedures the framework keep up a multicast tree. In [18] makers have evaluated the effect of topologies assortment for instance Tree, Star and Mesh on weight, delay and throughput in different gatherings using ZigBee remote sensors by techniques for OPNET modeler and saw that star, tree and work topologies have less deferral and most outrageous throughput in 2450MHz band.

ZigBee uses so many types of topologies offered by ZigBee Alliance which decides the network system layer of ZigBee [10]. The decision of this in framework decided by the required endeavor. The framework topologies are start topology, tree topology, and work topology. In [7], maker depicted impediments of different topologies. The detriment of tree topology is that if one switch flops, there are no substitute ways for end device to interface with framework. The inconvenience of work topology, affiliations dissatisfaction which rises when one hub crashes and burns can be avoided with oneself recovering frameworks of work sorting out.

III. PROPOSED FRAMEWORK

In our paper, four layers are coordinates in the network's activity in this proposed model. The layer names are application layer, network layer, medium access layer, and physical layer. The criteria of use layer is area of nodes in system. The system layer is setup and backing for steering levels. In a framework, perfect manner selection of courses depends upon system layer. The medium access controller (MAC) form 802.15.4 shows ZigBee remote system. This MAC variant backings to low power gadgets however doesn't supports to steering dimension of system. So here a cross layer model proposed then coordinates ideal courses. A cross layer task is presented in this work can improve the vitality utilization and framework throughput of IEEE 802.15.4 MWSNs. A component was utilized by this model to limit the neighbor disclosure communicates to the dynamic courses as it were. To diminish the system's devoured vitality we can lessen control bundle communicates between the nodes which can likewise diminishes the occupation time of the remote channel. This proposed model's task drives the system to devour less

vitality while keeping up the system parcel conveyance proportion.

A. Networking technologies

Application Device: - These devices are different sensors which gather data from surrounding conditions and supply data to the network facilitator.

Logical devices: - Logical devices consist of coordinator, router and end devices.

Coordinator: - It is the main governor of the network topology and it may bridge to other network.

Router: - Router is responsible for establishment of connection from coordinator to other router or from router to end devices.

End devices: - End devices are low powered battery operated, low cost reduced function devices to collect all the network related information from router.

Physical device: - Physical device associated with IEEE 802.15.4 standard are of two types, FFD (Full Function devices) and RFD (Reduced function devices).

i). Star topology: - Star topology have one coordinator and several end devices. End devices communicate with Coordinator and there is no any router in this topology.

ii). Tree topology: - Tree topology for the most part comprises of coordinator (root node), switches and end gadgets. For transmission of information starting with one hub then onto the next hubs end gadgets are associated with switches. The job of switches is to broaden the inclusion territory of system.

iii). Mesh topology: - A peer to peer network can also be called as Mesh topology. In this, all routers are internally connected with each and all.

B. Cross layer model

By introducing a friendly packet between the application layer, the network layer, MAC layer, and the physical layer Cross layer model works. To reduce the overhead of route finding in terms of delay and energy consumption we suggest that this friendly packet provides necessary information from the data link layer to its upper network layer. Developed an improved channel access technique at the MAC layer to make it compatible to work with EAC-AODV.

C. Carrier sensing in MAC layer

i). Physical carrier sensing: These functions checks the signal's strength depending on the strength of the signal, from many other sources in the channel.

ii). Virtual carrier-sensing*:* By using an intermediate time period in 802.11 frames by network allocation vector (NAV) this mechanism works. NAV is a logical timer that holds a medium for reservation for a particular time period.

D. Cross layer communication

Figure 1 depicts the functional block diagram of the cross-layer communication. As clarified over, a companion packet is sent by the data link layer to give speedy administration and backing to the network layer AODV convention path discovering procedure.

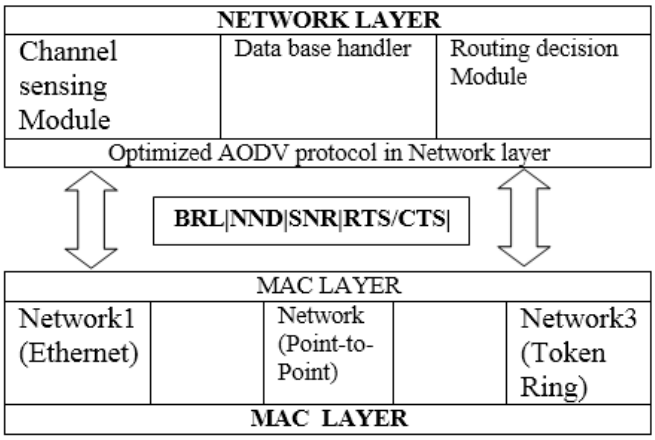

Figure 1: Block diagram of cross layer model

The parcels contain the broken link (BRL) field that gives the possibility of broken connection because of portability of the sending node. The neighbor node discovery (NND) field sends the closest refreshed neighbor node data which can be immediately refreshed in the directing table. Sign to clamor proportion (SNR) field gives quality of commotion in remote channel while the parcel is transmitting. RTS/CTS bundles pass on the control data like solicitation to send information to that specific node and clear to send information that offers all out time for which the channel stays memorable.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this simulation, the network topology size can be taken as 1200 x 700 meters in mesh topology and 1100 x 800 meters in tree topology. With single organizer alongside 16 end gadgets two switches are associated. The recurrence range can be set inside physical layer parameters. System Simulator-2.35 is utilized for the reproduction and investigation reason.

Table1: Simulation table

PARAMETER	VALUE
Application Traffic	CBR
MAC layer	IEEE 802.15.4
Transmission rate	1024 bytes/0.1msec
Radio range	250m
Packet size	1024 byes
Maximum speed	20 m/s
Simulation time	20s
Number of nodes	18
Area	1200x700,1100x800
Routing protocol	AODV

Table1 shows the system parameters used in our simulations. In this paper, to simplify wireless network, the information gathered by sensor nodes is the deferral tolerant information. 1024 bytes were used for each transmission process. The simulation of our network process is 20 secs.

18 are the number of nodes we consider as. The configuration of MAC layer considered as IEEE 802.15.4 because using ZigBee technology in wireless network. The support of routing level using cross layer model through AODV routing protocol.

A. Performance metrics

i). Delay performance - For transmission of information the deferral is resolved as an absolute start to finish delay From MAC layer to higher layers. The time period slipped by between transmitting the information bundles from above layer to MAC layer and afterward from MAC layer to physical layer in this way to remote medium. Figure 2 demonstrates examination of deferrals of cross layer model included with ZigBee wireless network connect with tree and mesh topology.

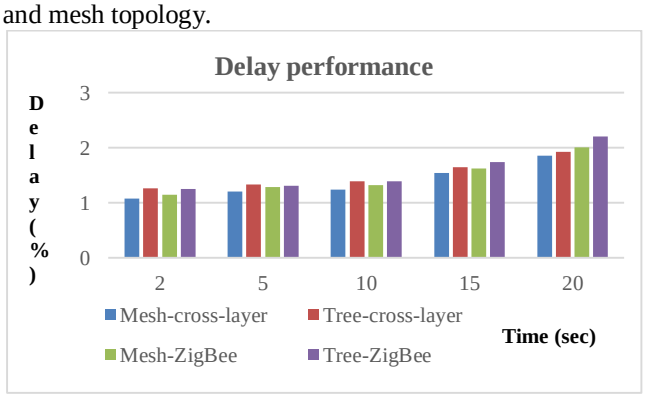

Figure 2: Delay performance

ii). Throughput - The amount of information quantity exchanged effectively starting with one node then onto the next (from sender to recipient) inside a particular timeframe in seconds is characterized as Throughput. It relies upon the kind of topology utilized in the system. Figure 3 demonstrates the examination of information throughput of cross layer model includes tree and mesh topology based ZigBee wireless network.

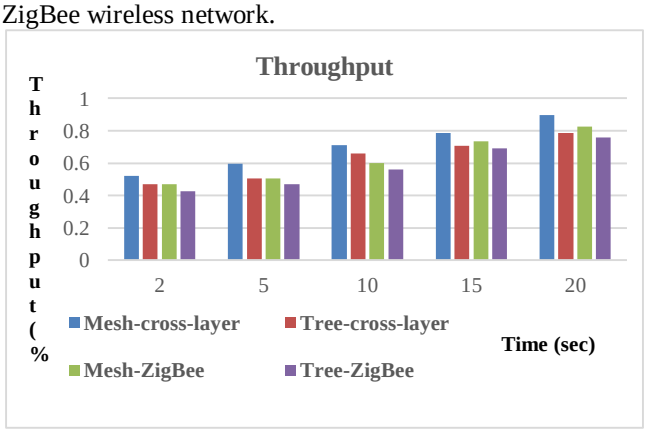

Figure 3: Network performance

iii). Packet delivery ratio - In this graph shows in figure 4 and represents packet delivery ratio and it shows a simulation time versus delivery of packets. The performance of Cross layer model improves delivery ratio compare to ZigBee priority based technology and Normal network routing with respective of mesh and tree topologies.

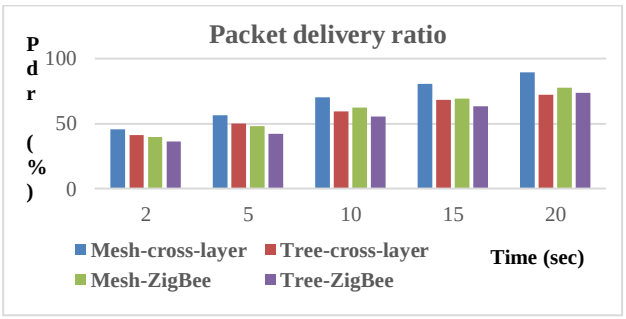

Figure4: Packet delivery ratio

iv). Energy consumption - In this graph shows in figure 5 and represents energy consumption and it shows a simulation time versus energy. Compare to ZigBee priority based technology and Normal network routing with respective of mesh and tree topologies the performance of Cross layer model improves energy values. Table 2 represents the comparison table for mesh and tree routings.

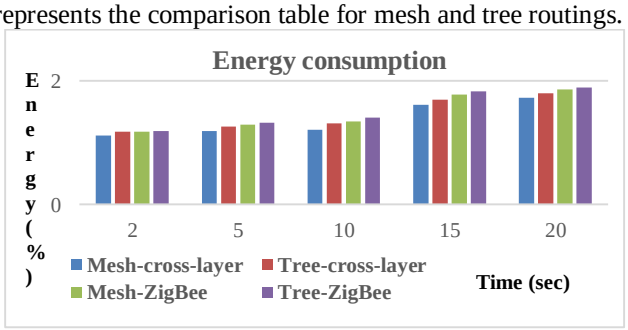

Figure5: Energy consumption

Table2: Comparison table for mesh and tree routings with routing level performance

Time	Mesh-delay	Tree-delay	Mesh-energy	Tree-energy	Mesh-PDR	Tree-PDR	Mesh-thr	Tree-thr
2	1.078	1.258	1.108	1.178	45.46	41.23	0.5219	0.471
5	1.195	1.325	1.185	1.255	56.19	4987	0.5954	0.505
10	1.241	1.381	1.201	1.311	70.24	59.18	0.711	0.661
15	1.535	1.645	1.606	1.686	80.29	68.01	0.786	0.706
20	1.85	1.920	1.726	1.796	89.45	72.34	0.896	0.786

X- Axis -> Simulation time (sec)
Y- Axis -> Performance metrics (%)

V. CONCLUSION

In this paper, for different range of frequencies for ZigBee performance parameters analyzed with tree routing and mesh routing. Within the network scenario the preference is included by region synchronization. The accomplishment parameters such as delay, energy usage, packet delivery ratio, and throughput are analyzed and Network simulator-2.35 is used for this job. The results explains about the preference based ZigBee network with mesh routing in terms of delay, energy usage, data sending ratio and

throughput this gives better results. Therefore, our future work will focus on how to deal with the emergency packets in the tree networks and the mesh networks to ensure the real-time performance of emergency packets. In this way, we introduce power aware with multipath routing added to cross layer model and focus on optimizing link cost based on power and delay metric and solves the resource constraint problem of network.

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