Abstract

A Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) consists of spatially distributed autonomous sensors to cooperatively monitor physical or environmental conditions, such as temperature, sound, pressure, motion or pollutants. It is a platform for broad range of applications related to Security, surveillance, military, health care, environmental monitoring etc. WSN consists of large number of small size sensors which they can sense the environment and communicate with each other and processing the sensing data. Because of the deployment nature of the Wireless Sensor Network once it deployed we can’t recharge the battery. So energy conservation is one of the important factors. Under this constraint maintaining good coverage and connectivity is also important factor of designing WSN. In this paper we survey about the connectivity preservation property of our algorithm and simulation results on different deployment schemes such as full coverage, point of coverage or barrier coverage.

References

Comparative Study on Efficient Localized Deployment Algorithm for Wireless Sensor Networks

Networks (Elsevier), vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–16, 2005.
- G. T. Toussaint, &quot;The relative neighborhood graph of a finite planar set,&quot; Pattern Recog., vol. 12, no. 4, pp. 261–268, 1980.
- Atay N. and Bayazit B. (2009) &quot;Mobile wireless sensor network connectivity repair with k-redundancy,&quot; Springer 57, 35–49.

Index Terms

Computer Science Wireless

Keywords

Autonomous systems connectivity coverage deployment Mobile WSN