

COOPERATIVE BEAMSTEERING IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK
BASED ON BACKTRACKING SEARCH ALGORITHM

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A project report submitted in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the award of the degree of
Master of Engineering (Electronics and Telecommunication)

School of Electrical Engineering
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JANUARY 2019

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved family, who are always praying for my success as well as motivate and encourage me throughout this project,. It is also dedicated to my supervisor, who taught me that even the largest task can be accomplished if it is done one step at a time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, thanks to ALLAH S.W.T for his mercy and guidance in giving me full strength to complete this Final Year Project's report entitled 'Cooperative Beamsteering in Wireless Sensor Network Based on Backtracking Search Algorithm' task. Even facing with some difficulties in completing this task, I still managed to complete it.

I would like to thank my thesis supervisor Dr. Nik Noordini Binti Nik Abd Malik of the School of Electrical Engineering at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. The door to her office was always open whenever I ran into a trouble spot or had a question about my research or writing. She consistently gave her support and guidance in helping me to finish my thesis.

Then, I must express my very profound gratitude to my parents and to my siblings for providing me with unfailing support and continuous encouragement throughout my years of study and through the process of researching and writing this thesis.

In addition, grateful acknowledgement to all of my friends who never give up in giving their support to me in all aspects of life. This accomplishment would not have been possible without them.

ABSTRACT

The progressive development of Wireless Sensor Network (WSNs) contributes to many applications such as in the intelligent transport system (ITS), safety monitoring, military and in natural disasters prevention. In parallel to WSNs, the idea of internet of things (IoT) is developed where IoT can be defined as an interconnection between identifiable devices within the internet connection in sensing and monitoring processes. With recent growth in both size and power efficient computing, the concept of the ubiquitous WSN has aggressively emerged as an acknowledged research topic. As the capabilities of individual nodes in WSNs increase, so does the opportunity to perform more complicated tasks, such as cooperative beamsteering (CB). This CB manages to improve the range of communications and save precious battery power during the transmission. Therefore, this research proposes a meta-heuristic algorithm to organize node location in array arrangement. It is expected to effectively improve radiation beampattern fluctuations, exhibits lower complexity and less energy. From the simulation that has been done, it's observed that the proposed algorithm helps to reduce the side lobe level, thus better radiation beampattern is achieved.

ABSTRAK

Rangkaian sensor tanpa wayar berkembang dengan progressif dan menyumbang kepada banyak aplikasi seperti sistem pengangkutan pintar, pemantau keselamatan, ketenteraan dan pencegah bencana alam. Selari dengan rangkaian sensor tanpa wayar, idea bagi internet of things (IoT) dikembangkan di mana IoT dapat didefinisikan sebagai interkoneksi antara peranti yang boleh dikenalpasti dalam sambungan internet dalam proses penginderaan dan pemantauan. Perkembangan terkini bagi kebesaran dan kecekapan tenaga pengkomputeran menyebabkan konsep rangkaian sensor tanpa wayar telah menjadi topik penyelidikan yang dikenali ramai. Keupayaan nod individu dalam rangkaian sensor tanpa wayar meningkat dan ianya dapat memberikan peluang kepada nod untuk melakukan tugas yang lebih rumit, seperti beamsteering koperasi (CB). CB ini dapat meningkatkan rangkaian komunikasi dan menjimatkan kuasa bateri semasa penghantaran. Oleh itu, kajian ini mencadangkan algoritma meta-heuristik untuk mengatur lokasi nod dalam pelbagai susunan. Ianya dijangka berkesan dalam memperbaiki secara efektif turun naik radiasi. Daripada simulasi yang telah dilakukan, algoritma yang dicadangkan dapat membantu mengurangkan tahap lobus sampingan, maka radiasi beampattern lebih baik dapat dicapai.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	TITLE	PAGE
	DECLARATION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	ivv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
	LIST OF TABLES	ixx
	LIST OF FIGURES	x
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xi
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xii
CHAPTER 1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1 Background Review	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	2
	1.3 Objectives	3
	1.4 Scope of Project	3
CHAPTER 2	LITERATURE REVIEW	4
	2.1 Overview	4
	2.2 Wireless Sensor Network	4
	2.2.1 Application of Wireless Sensor Network	7
	2.3 Beamforming	9
	2.3.1 Collaborative Beamforming	10
	2.4 Array	11
	2.4.1 Linear Array	12
	2.5 Backtacking Search Algorithm	13
	2.6 Existing Method	14

2.6.1	An Efficient Sensor-Node Selection Algorithm for Sidelobe Control in Collaborative Beamforming	14
2.6.2	A Sidelobe and Energy Optimization Array Node Selection Algorithm for Collaborative Beamforming in Wireless Sensor Networks	15
2.6.3	Multiobjective Beampattern Optimization in Collaborative Beamforming via NSGA-II With Selective Distance	16
CHAPTER 3	METHODOLOGY	17
3.1	Introduction	17
3.2	Explanation of System	17
3.3	Geometrical Linear Array Model	19
3.4	Flowchart of the System	21
3.5	Gantt Chart	24
CHAPTER 4	RESULTS AND ANALYSIS	25
4.1	The Big Picture	25
4.2	Results and Analysis	25
4.3	Discussion	32
CHAPTER 5	CONCLUSION	33
5.1	Research Outcomes	33
5.2	Future Works	33
REFERENCES		35
APPENDICES A-B		39-42

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
Table 3.1	Project Timeline for Semester 1	25
Table 3.2	Project Timeline for Semester 2	25
Table 4.1	List of Parameter used in CB	26

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 2.1	Illustration of Wireless Sensor Network)	6
Figure 2.2	Block Diagram of Sensor Node	7
Figure 2.3	Connections of Nodes to Master Node	7
Figure 2.4	Applications of WSN	8
Figure 2.5	Beamforming to Intended Base Station	10
Figure 2.6	Linear pattern of Antenna Array	12
Figure 2.7	Geometry of N-element Linear Array	13
Figure 3.1	CB in Linear Array Formation	19
Figure 3.2	Flowchart of BSA	22
Figure 4.1	Radiation Beampattern of 3-node BSA against LFA	27
Figure 4.2	Iteration for Fitness Function for 3-node	28
Figure 4.3	Radiation Beampattern of 6-node BSA against LFA	28
Figure 4.4	Iteration for Fitness Function for 6-node	29
Figure 4.5	Radiation Beampattern of 9-node BSA against LFA	30
Figure 4.6	Iteration for Fitness Function for 9-node	30
Figure 4.7	Radiation Beampattern of 12-node BSA against LFA	31
Figure 4.8	Iteration for Fitness Function for 12-node	32
Figure 4.9	Radiation Beampattern of 15-node BSA against LFA	32
Figure 4.9	Iteration for Fitness Function for 15-node	33

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADC	-	Analog to Digital Converter
AF	-	Array Factor
BS	-	Base Station
BSA	-	Backtracking Search Algorithm
CB	-	Collaborative Beamforming
CEO	-	Cross-Entropy Optimization
CPU	-	Central Processing Unit
CSCSO	-	Cuckoo Search Chicken Swarm Optimization
EA	-	Evolutionary Algorithm
FNBW	-	First Null Beam Width
HPBW	-	Half Power Beam Width
LFA		Linear Feed Array
NSGA		Non-dominated Sorting Genetic Algorithm
SLL		Side Lobe Level
SEONS		Side-lobe and Energy Optimization Array Node Selection
VNAA		Virtual Node Antenna Array
WSN		Wireless Sensor Network

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
Appendix A	Matlab code for BSA Function	41
Appendix B	Matlab code for Linear Array	44

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Review

Wireless sensor network (WSN) is formed by numerous autonomous sensor nodes [1]. These sensor nodes are interconnected and spreading in an specified area that has been targeted to create a network. Environmental monitoring, civil structure monitoring and smart grids system are some applications that are used commonly [2]. The sensors nodes are also possible to collaborate so that they can sense, collect, processing information and transmit between them or to the base station. Furthermore, the power needed for these sensor nodes to function normally is supplied from batteries.

For many cases, WSN is implemented in a tough environment where it is difficult to reach for human. This can impact the efficiency of battery replacement. In addition, the power consumption of WSN application is huge for all operations including monitoring, collecting data as well as transmission. This has become one of the most concern aspects, as the unwanted high battery power consumption is to be optimized in order to maintain the communication capabilities [3].

This project proposes improve method to ameliorate the radiation beampattern performance so that the power consumption in WSN can be optimized. A number of studies show that collaborative beamforming (CB) helps to reduce power consumption and fulfill the maximum power gain for the antenna array. Moreover, CB is able to extend the secure communication link between a sensor network and base station (BS). CB works with an efficient metaheuristic algorithm in order to share the consummation of energy between several nodes in order to receive better signal strength [4].

For this project, the sensor nodes are spread arbitrarily within a virtual antenna array. These sensor nodes are fabricated in a way that they unite together to form a collaborative antenna array. The collaborative nodes are also designed to form a linear array formation. The position of the chosen collaborative nodes is resolved by assessing the optimum parameters related to the antenna array. Thus, a metaheuristic algorithm named Backtracking Search Optimization Algorithm (BSA) is developed to figure out the problem of selecting the optimum position of linear array nodes. BSA is a metaheuristic that capable in taking care of numerical improvement issues. BSA is less dependent on the parameters initial value and easy to implement, as it is an uncomplicated structured algorithm. Furthermore, BSA has an effective boundary control and magnificent convergence characteristic, which provide efficient search [5].

Ergo, the proposed algorithm has several notable merits, namely improved radiation beampattern fluctuations, exhibits lower complexity and less energy. For that reason, this algorithm can produce the maximum power gain for the antenna array by finding the optimum collaborative nodes to form a linear array. The power utilization in the WSN can be decreased fundamentally in such way.

1.2 Problem Statement

It has been stated that the degradation of beamforming gain performance is caused by the significant position error of nodes [6]. One drawback of collaborative beamforming of sensor nodes is that the random placement of sensor nodes would affect the sidelobe patterns. Sidelobe generally is radiation in unwanted directions and has less intensity than the main lobe. Consequently, an algorithm is needed to find the best location of sensor nodes in case of any random nodes deployment. An optimum gain, simple and reliable sensor nodes are preferable. Therefore, a proficient algorithm that can decide the ideal location of sensor nodes as well as expend less vitality for computation and communication is structured.

1.3 Objectives

This work is aiming to ameliorate performance of the radiation beam pattern, which is employing collaborative beamforming as well as developing an algorithm that is depend on the Backtracking Search Optimization Algorithm methodology. Therefore, the objectives of the proposed work here can be broken down in the following steps:

1. To develop an algorithm based on Backtracking Search Optimization Algorithm (BSA) that can decide the ideal location of sensor nodes, for any irregular nodes deployment.
2. To accomplish the greatest power gain for the collaborative sensor node array.
3. To minimize side lobe level (SLL) for the collaborative sensor node array.

1.4 Scope of Project

The scope of this project is mostly about modelling of sensor nodes in wireless sensor network environment. Then, Backtracking Search Optimization Algorithm is developed to create a linear array nodes formation in WSN. Furthermore, the examination of the execution of BSA in terms of SLL minimization and null placement needs to be done as well as comparing the developed model with current models.

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