

A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

Energy Efficient Handling of Big Data in Embedded, Wireless Sensor Networks

Tejashwini Aeyya

M.Tech(ES)Student, Chilukur Balaji Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Bala Krishna Annapureddy

Assistant Professor, Chilukur Balaji Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

ABSTRACT:

The development of wireless device networks has reached some extent wherever every individual node of a network could store and deliver an enormous quantity of (sensorbased) data directly or over time. Within the future, massively connected, extremely dynamic wireless device networks like vehicle-2 vehicle communication situations could hold even larger data potential. This can be largely because of the rise in node quality. Consequently, knowledge volumes can become a tangle for ancient knowledge aggregation methods traffic-wise further like relevance energy potency. Therefore, during this paper we recommend to decision such situations massive knowledge situations as they cause similar queries and issues as ancient massive knowledge situations. Though the latter focus totally on business intelligence issues. we tend to then propose AN aggregation strategy tied to technological stipulations that change the economical use of energy and therefore the handling of huge knowledge volumes. Moreover, we tend to demonstrate the energy conservation potential supported experiments with actual device platforms.

Keywords:

WSN, Vehicle Communication, Big Data, Energy Efficiency.

I. INTRODUCTION:

An Embedded System may be a combination of element and package, and maybe extra mechanical or different components, designed to perform a particular operate. a decent example is that the microwave. virtually each house has one, and tens of several them square measure used a day, however only a few folks notice that a processor and package square measure concerned within the preparation of their lunch or dinner.

For example, if the period of time system AN element} of an airplane's control system, it's attainable for the lives of the passengers and crew to be vulnerable by one incomprehensible point in time. However, if instead the system is concerned in satellite communication, the injury may well be restricted to one corrupt information packet. The additional severe the implications, the additional possible it'll be aforementioned that the point in time is "hard" and so, the system may be an exhausting period of time system. Period of time systems at the opposite finish of this discussion square measure aforementioned to own "soft" deadlines. To implement Energy economical handling of huge information in embedded, wireless detector networks that uses MEMS to observe the vehicle movements and track the vehicle victimization GPS once an accident happens to the vehicle The full instrumentation of this project is placed within a vehicle isn't visible to others. Here during this project we've temperature detector and CO detector that square measure interfaced to the small controller. Temperature detector through that we will live quantity of Temperature exhausted from the vehicle. CO detector can sense the number of CO gas emitted from the vehicle.

These values also are displayed on digital display. Whenever the CO gas level exceeds the edge limit then the motor of the vehicle is stopped. Unbearable detector within the module is employed to cite any obstacle within the surroundings of the vehicle and intimate the microcontroller which can stop the vehicle. We've MEMS measuring instrument which can sense the movements of the vehicle incessantly. Once AN accident happens to the vehicle the movement of the vehicle is modified which can be detected by the MEMS and this data is given to microcontroller. We have a tendency to use GPS (Global Positioning System) module here to induce the placement of the vehicle wherever the accident has occurred. The placement values square measure given to microcontroller. By victimization GPRS electronic equipment we will send this information to net and SMS to user mobile.

Volume No: 2 (2015), Issue No: 12 (December) www.ijmetmr.com



A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

II.ARCHITECTURE:

We vogue a reconfigurable smart sensor interface device that integrates data assortment. And process, and wired and wireless transmission to gather. The device can wide used in many application areas of IOT and GSM to assemble varied styles of sensor data in amount. We've a bent to program IP core module corresponding protocol in its LPC1768 .Therefore our interface device can automatically discovers sensor s connected to that, and to assemble multiple sets of sensor data intelligently, and parallel high speed. To achieve the right output we've a bent to adopted LPC1768 as controller The LPC1768 is ARM Cortex-M3 based microcontrollers for embedded applications that features a high level of integration and low power consumption. The ARM Cortex-M3 could also be a next generation core that has system enhancements like accrued right choices and a stronger level of support block integration.



Figure1:-Block Diagram for Proposed System

MICROCONTROLLER:

Microcontroller used here is ARM7-LPC2148 microcontroller. It's a 128-bit wide memory interface and distinctive accelerator style alters 32-bit code execution at the utmost clock rate. The 16-bit Thumb mode reduces code by over time unit with bottom performance penalty. Because of their very little size and low power consumption, LPC2141/42/44/46/48 is correct for applications where shrinking could also be a key demand, like access management. Serial communication interfaces ranging from a USB a combine of.0 full speed device, multiple UARTs, SPI, SSP to I2C-bus and on-chip SRAM of eight K up to forty K are gettable. Its fine fitted to communication gateways and protocol converters, soft modems, voice recognition and low end imaging, providing large buffer size. several 32-bit timers, single or twin 10-bit analog-digital converter (s), 10-bit data converter, Pulse-width

modulation channels and 45 fast general input/output lines with up to nine edge or level sensitive external interrupt pins build these microcontrollers acceptable for engineering science and medical systems.



Figure2: Block Diagram for LPC214X

GSM MODULE:

GSM is that the foremost well-liked technology at intervals the planet. The name GSM initial comes from a bunch called cluster Special Mobile (GSM) that was intentional in 1982 by the Conference of Post and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) to develop a pan-European cellular system. That may replace the varied existing incompatible cellular systems. Once GSM service started in 1991, the abbreviation "GSM" was renamed to International System of Units for Mobile Communications. GSM uses Frequency Division Multiplexing and Time Division Multiplexing. FDMA divides the frequency ranges for GSM that square measure 890-915, 935-960. Module used here is S2-1040W-Z0936 (SIM 900A The GSM network is going to be divided into three parts

- i. Mobile Station ii. Base Station
- iii. Network theme



Figure3: GSM modem

The mobile station consists of mobile instrumentality and a Subscriber Identity Module. The foremost common mobile instrumentality is that the movable. By inserting the SIM card into phone, the user is prepared to receive calls at that phone, produce calls from that phone, or receive totally different services.



A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

The mobile instrumentality unambiguously identifies the International Mobile instrumentality Identity. The lowest Station theme consists of the lowest Transceiver Station and thus the bottom Station Controller..

GPS MODULE:

The Global Positioning System (GPS) may be a U.S. space-based radio navigation system that has reliable positioning, navigation, and temporal arrangement services to civilian users on a continual worldwide basis -- freely out there to all or any. For anyone with a GPS receiver, the system can give location and time. GPS provides correct location and time data for a vast range of individuals altogether weather, day and night, anyplace within the world. The GPS is formed of 3 parts:

- 1. Satellites orbiting the planet
- 2. Management and watching stations on Earth
- 3. The GPS receivers in hand by users.

GPS satellites broadcast signals from area that square measure picked up and known by GPS receivers. Every GPS receiver then provides three-dimensional location (latitude, longitude, and altitude) and the time.



Figure4: The GPS satellite system

LCD MODULE:

To show interactive messages we tend to tend to area unit victimization digital display Module. We tend to tend to look at degree intelligent |LCD show of two lines, sixteen characters per line that is interfaced to the controllers. The protocol (handshaking) for the show is as shown. Liquid show to boot referred to as digital display is very helpful in providing interface conjointly as for debugging purpose. The foremost common sort of digital display controller is HITACHI 44780 that gives an easy interface between the controller & amp; degree digital display. These LCD's area unit very simple to interface with the controller conjointly as area unit price effective.



Figure5: 2x16 Line Alphanumeric LCD Display

MAX 232:

The RS-232 line, once idle is within the Mark State (Logic 1). A transmission begins with a start bit that is (Logic 0). Then every bit is distributed down the road, one at a time. The LSB (Least vital Bit) is distributed 1st. A Stop Bit (Logic 1) is then appended to the signal to form up the transmission.



Figure6: Pin Diagram for MAX 232

RS232 cables area unit typically named as DB-9 connection. In labeling, DB-9P refers to the plug connection (male) and DB-9S is for the socket connection (female). The only association between a laptop and microcontroller needs a minimum of 3 pin, TXD, RXD, and ground. Several of the pins of the RS232 connection area unit used for shake signals. They're bypassed since they're not supported by the UART chip.

MOTION DETECTION SENSOR:

The MMA7660FC may be a ± 1.5 g 3-Axis measuring instrument with Digital Output (I2C). It's a really low power, low profile electrical phenomenon MEMS detector that includes a coffee pass filter, compensation for 0g offset and gain errors, and conversion to 6-bit digital values at user configurable samples per second. The device will be used for detector knowledge changes, product orientation, and gesture detection through an interrupt pin (INT). The device is housed in an exceedingly little 3mm x 3mm x zero.9mm DFN package.



A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal



Figure7: Pin Diagram for MDS

TEMPERATURE SENSOR (LM35):



Figure8: Pin Diagram of LM35

The LM35's low output resistance, linear output, and precise inherent activity produce interfacing to readout or management equipment notably simple. It'll be used with single power provides, or with and minus provides. As a result of it attracts entirely sixty μ a from its provide, it's very low self-heating, but zero.1°C in still air. The LM35 is rated to figure over a -55° to +150°C temperature vary, whereas the LM35C detector is rated for a -40° to +110°C vary (-10° with improved accuracy).

SMOKE SENSOR:

Ideal detector to be accustomed realizes the presence of a dangerous LPG leak in your automobile or in a passing station, vessel setting. This unit is just incorporated into Associate in Nursing alarm unit, to sound Associate in Nursing alarm or provides a visible indication of the LPG concentration. The detector has fantastic sensitivity combined with a quick interval. The detector can also sense is-butane, propane, LNG and smoke.



Figure9: Smoke sensor

ULTRASONIC SENSOR:

The infrasonic detector finds the area through Associate in Nursing echo pulse. The detector provides precise, stable non- contact distance measurements from 2cm to four meters with very high accuracy. Its compact size, higher varies and easy usability produce it a handy detector for distance live and mapping. The operating frequency of the detector is forty kc per second.



Figure10: Ultrasonic sensor

The pulses of forty kilocycles per second frequency area unit inflicting to the infrasonic transmitter. The transmitter will convert this voltage into sound waves then transmit it for a particular distance. At intervals the vary if any object comes, the sound signal area unit reflected back to the infrasonic receiver as Associate in Nursing echo pulse. The fundamental measure between the transmission and receiving pulse will provides the issue distance. Speed of infrasonic wave is 347 m/s.

DC MOTOR:

A DC motor consists of a rotor and a permanent magnetic flux automaton. Who's maintained by victimization either permanent magnets or magnetism windings. DC motors ar most typically utilized in variable speed and torsion applications.



Figure11: DC Motor

III.WORKING PROCESS:

In this project total four conditions are going to be there, 1st one is whenever seatbelt won't gift engine won't be begin, other is whenever the person is within the



A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

automobile and conjointly he's alcoholic engine won't be begin, either it's in begin condition directly automobile can mechanically stopped, third one is whenever our automobile is incredibly nearer to previous automobile directly automobile are going to be stopped and last one is whenever any accident are going to be occurred directly automobile location are going to be send to approved persons mobile. Whenever the worker detector (LM35) won't gift directly that data can send to microcontroller and engine won't air up to traditional temperature are going to be gift. Whenever any high pollution are going to be detected in driving person through SMOKE DETECTOR directly controller can alert the vehicle. Whenever supersonic detector find our automobile distance is incredibly nearer to previous automobile directly automobile can stop to avoid accident. Whenever any accident happens that is detected by MEMS detector directly that location (which is found by GPS) can send to approved person through GSM. All the data are going to be displayed on digital display.

IV.SOFTWARE SPECIFICATION:

Keil was primarily based in 1986 to plug add-on merchandise for the event tools. it's provided by many of the semiconductor vendors. The Keil generates code for any device that is compatible with the 8051, 251, C16x/ST10, or ARM microcontrollers. The exception to the present would be a tool that has removed or changed the instruction set. However, that device would no longer be a compatible [*fr1]. Once we start project victimization the Keil uVision integrated development surroundings, we tend to tend to ought to select a chip from data. Keil constantly updates the information. to form certain that we tend to tend to constantly have the foremost recent data, we tend to tend to would possibly transfer the recent updates from the Keil data processor. The programming is going to be done by victimization 'embedded C.

V.RESULT ANALYSIS:

We tested our approach with a device network of 9 nodes (where one node diagrammatical the info sink) of the earth kind that could be a platform developed at our college. It supports a mess of communication standards like wireless fidelity, XBee, Bluetooth. The tests were done as a symptom of thought to point out the energy conservation potential of the mix of database-oriented aggregation and wake-up technology. The configuration we have a tendency to use is shown in Figure 12 and represents an easy use case for home automation eventualities. Every node communicates by suggests that of AN XBee module and offers temperature device readings also because the floor and area it absolutely was deployed to.





We wished to match timely regular knowledge aggregation with the database-oriented approach. Thus on the one hand, we have a tendency to use a time-scheduled aggregation approach wherever every node sent its knowledge throughout a given purpose in time (the demanded knowledge would be collected and extracted at the sink). On the opposite hand, we have a tendency to used queries with increasing distinctiveness wherever no any processing and filtering was needed at the sink. The queries vary from choosing all prices accessible (Q1) over obtaining the typical temperature by floor (Q4) to choosing one temperature value from a particular node (Q6). The energy consumption for every of those actions is given in Figure seven. For dominant the device network, beginning and stopping the aggregation and checking the received results, we have a tendency to used the GREASE framework. GREASE could be a generic device knowledge aggregation and analysis framework that has been developed by USA, and has been incontestable.



Figure13: General relationship between data volume to transfer and query Distinctiveness



A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

We saw a general dependency of information volume (network traffic) on question distinctiveness. The a lot of distinct a question is, the lot of restricted is that the node set on that it's dead and therefore the less values got to be gathered. Therefore, typically the info volume decreases with increasing question distinctiveness as shown in Figure 13. Of course, the knowledge volume needed to execute a question will ne'er make up an exact purpose wherever the complete knowledge transmitted is protocol data (marked as protocol overhead in Figure 8).



Figure14: Energy consumption of the whole sensor network during testing without and with using Wake-Up technology

In the tested situation, the energy required to send a wakeup signal was negligible compared to the energy of the particular communication module. The energy consumed by the WuRx element was nearly a thousandth of the energy of the particular communication module. The averaged energy consumption of the complete network for all queries we have a tendency to exhibit is given in Figure 14. The usage of wake-up technology cause a huge conservation of energy within the given situation (energy consumed is a smaller amount than thirty percent). Naturally, the energy conservation depends on question distinctiveness (i.e. variety of nodes to wake) and question frequency. However even with our check queries that we have a tendency tore of wide differing kinds (many values to single value) we ascertained a forceful energy conservation result.

VI.CONCLUSION:

The project "ENERGY economical HANDLING of huge knowledge IN EMBEDDED, WIRELESS detector NET-WORKS" has been with success designed and tested. Integration options of all the hardware elements used have developed it. Presence of each module has been reasoned out and placed rigorously therefore causative to the simplest operating of the unit. Secondly, mistreatment extremely advanced IC's and with the assistance of growing technology the project has been with success enforced. The first case represents detector networks with a high node density in order that the mix of the detector knowledge collected by every node is big. The second case deals with networks with high node complexness (such as vehicles) wherever every individual node holds a large number of detector knowledge and deductions. Inside such networks, ancient aggregation approaches reach their limits with relevancy energy potency.In future square measure implementing the extremely dynamic networks with a whole lot or thousands of nodes and therefore the readying of a demonstrator network with the next variety of nodes than shown during this paper. The boundaries of wake-up technology in such systems do additionally got to be outlined. This includes finding the simplest compromise between longest attainable sleep times with respect to question frequency and wake-up prices. The Planetary core ASCII text file shall be created publically on the market within the future.

REFERENCES:

[1] X. Wu, X. Zhu, G. Wu, and W. Ding, "Data mining with big data," Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering, vol. 99, June 2013.

[2] G. Jung, N. Gnanasambandam, and T. Mukherjee, "Synchronous parallel processing of big-data analytics services to optimize performance in federated clouds," in Proceedings of the IEEE 5th International Conference on Cloud Computing. IEEE Computer Society, 2012, pp. 811–818.

[3] Y. Demchenko, Z. Zhiming, P. Grosso, A. Wibisono, and C. de Laat, "Addressing big data challenges for scientific data infrastructure," in Proceedings of the IEEE 4th International Conference on Cloud Computing Technology and Science. IEEE Computer Society, 2012, pp. 614–617.

[4] M. Rezaei, M. Sarshar, and M. M. Sanaatiyan, "Toward next generation of driver assistance systems: A multimodal sensor-based platform," in The 2nd International Conference on Computer and Automation Engineering (ICCAE), vol. 4, February 2010, pp. 62 - 67.



A Peer Reviewed Open Access International Journal

[5] S. Blokzyl, M. Vodel, and W. Hardt, "A hardware accelerated real-time image processing concept for high-resolution eo sensors," in Proceedings of the 61. Deutscher Luft- und Raumfahrtkongress. Berlin, Germany: Deutsche Gesellschaft fr Luft- und Raumfahrt, September 2012.

[6] K. Fall, "A delay-tolerant network architecture for challenged internets," in Proceedings of the International Conference on Applications, Technologies, Architectures, and Protocols for Computer Communications (SIG-COMM). ACM, 2003, pp. 27–34.

[7] M. Vodel and W. Hardt, "Data aggregation in resource-limited wireless communication environments – differences between theory and praxis," in Proceedings of the International Conference on Control, Automation and Information Sciences (ICCAIS2012). Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam: IEEE Computer Society, November 2012, pp. 282–287. [8] M. Vodel and W. Hardt, "Data aggregation and data fusion techniques in wsn/sanet topologies - a critical discussion," in Proceedings of the TENCON 2012. IEEE Computer Society, November 2012, pp. 1–6.

[9] D. Laney, The Importance of 'Big Data': A Definition. Gartner, 2012.

[10] S. Madden, R. Szewczyk, M. J. Franklin, and D. Culler, "Supporting Aggregate Queries Over Ad-Hoc Wireless Sensor Networks," in Proceedings Fourth IEEE Workshop on Mobile Computing Systems and Applications, 2002, pp. 49–58.

[11] TinyDB - A declarative database for sensor networks, Berkeley University of California Std.

[12] V. Markl, Encyclopedia of Database Systems. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2009, ch. Query Processing (in Relational Databases).