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RESEARCH ARTICLE

A FRAMEWORK ON ENERGY EFFICIENT ROUTING PROTOCOL IN WBAN

Rajat Sharma and Aman Kumar Sharma

Department of Computer Science, Himachal Pradesh University, India

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we have examined various routing protocol of wireless body area network (WBAN), and find out the optimum protocol for its domain. The comparison of different routing protocols has been done on various performance measuring metrics and parameters. And we have also improved existing routing protocol with help of different parameter. During the last few decades, Wireless Body Area Networks (WBAN) have appeared into many applications such as medical, military, sports, entertainments, traversing and monitoring. Due to improvement in wireless technology small sensor nodes with less power, lightweight, interfering or non-interfering are deployed in, on or around the human body to monitor the health situation. Basically, WBAN work on three different Tier Architecture. Tier-1 as Intra-body Communication, and also called sensor nodes. Tier-2 as Inter-WBAN or Internet. Tier-3 as Extra-Body Area Network and also called the servers communication. In this each server like medical server communicate with in its own domain. Routing protocols play very significant role to improve the overall performance of the network in terms of throughput, path loss, residual energy, packet dropped, network lifetime and to improve the different quality of services (QoS) in WBAN. Routing in WBAN is categorized as Postural based, Temperature aware, Cross layer network-based, Clusters-based routing, QoSbasedrouting. These categories are further divided into various protocols. This paper also a review of some of the existing routing protocols of WBAN. Also, the comparison of SIMPLE (Stable Increased-throughput Multi-hop Protocol for Link Efficiency) and IEE-SIMPLE (Improved Energy Efficient-Stable Increased-throughput Multi-hop Protocol for Link Efficiency) protocol has been done by simulating in MATLAB.

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INTRODUCTION

Wireless body area networks (WBAN) is a new rising sub-field of wireless sensor networks (WSN), and has concerned much consideration because of its vast potential value (Negraa, 2016; Yazdi, 2017). The advancement of WBAN can alleviate or even solve some public problems, such as various rampant chronic diseases, growing aging population, tense medicinal personnel and services, etc. Although the fast development of sensor technology and communication technology has directed to the progress of WBAN, the technology is still in its beginning, and there are still several problems and challenges in its research and application (Qu, 2019). The organization is very exciting and has implementation in a broad variety of areas, such as ecology domain, environment observation area, agricultural arena tracking, smart houses, battlefields, etc. A new area for research in WBAN is health monitoring.

Corresponding author:* **Rajat Sharma,
Department of Computer Science, Himachal Pradesh University, India .

Wireless sensors or device are located on the human body or fixed in the body to monitor vital signs like Blood Pressure, Body Temperature, Blood Oxygen or Heart Rate, Lactic Acid, Glucose Level etc. (Yazdi, 2017; Qu, 2019; Javaid, 2013). Use of WBAN technology to monitor health parameters significantly reduces the time and money of patient in hospital. With the help of WBAN technology, patients are observed at home for longer period. Sensors continuously sense data and forward to medical server (Qu, 2019; Bhanumath, 2017; Latre, 2007). In WBANs, sensor nodes are worked with restricted energy source (Negraa, 2016; Quwaider, 2009; Aida, 2009). It is required to use minimum power for transmitting data from source node to sink node. One of the major difficulties in WBAN is to refresh the batteries. An efficient routing protocol is required to overcome this problem of recharging batteries. Many energy efficient routing protocols are proposed in WSN technology (Javaid, 2013). However, WSNs and WBANs have different architectures, applications and work in different situations. It is unbearable to port WSN routing protocols to WBAN. Therefore, energy efficient protocol for WBAN is essential to monitor patients for longer period (Nadeem *et al*., 2013).

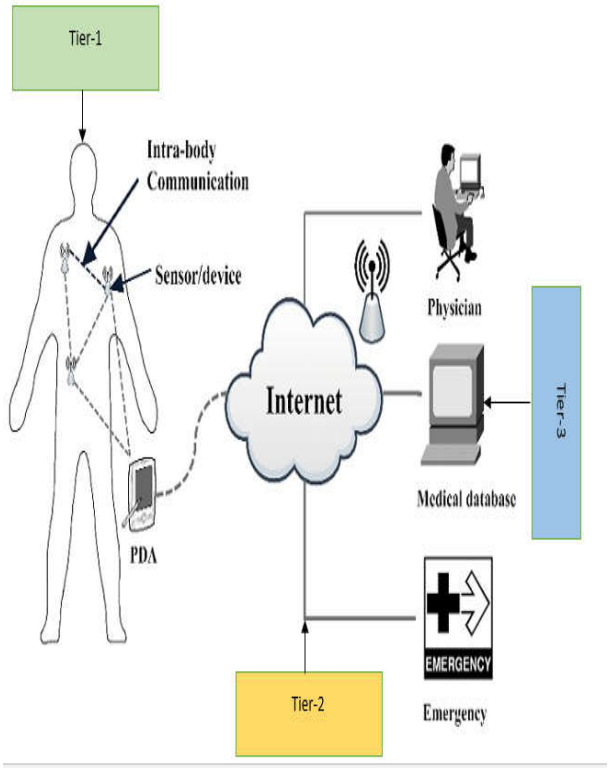

Figure 1. Three Tier Architecture of WBAN

Figure 1 demonstrates aWBAN architecture where the design is separated into many parts. In this figure the network design into three parts. The architecture of WBAN can be considered as three different tiers, namely: Tier-1 as Intra-body Communication, Tier-2 as Inter-WBAN or Internet and Tier-3 as Extra-Body Area Network as shown in Figure 1. In Tier-1, the body sensor nodes collect the data and send to the Personal Device Assistant or coordinator (Watteyne, 2007). In Tier-2, the coordinator processes the received data and sends the information towards the destination or internet node. From the destination node the packets are transmitted to the corresponding medical server or health-center and physician through internet or other communication techniques (Watteyne, 2007; Nabi, 2010). The destination node is responsible for sending the data to its corresponding healthcare center. The reliability and efficiency of WBAN depend on how the system replies quickly and accurately, to send and receive the data between the nodes, which ultimately depends on the selected routing protocols or algorithms (Cavalcanti, 2007). Before going to study routing protocol some standards and application which gives IEEE used in WBAN which explain below in this paper.

This paper investigates and examines the existing range of studies, and introduces the new routing protocol on the basic of study previous routing protocol and also study the architecture, application and new routing protocol of the WBAN. It is recognized that one of the difficulties in the design of WBAN is the energy constraints (Qu, 2019; Barroso, 2004). The rest of the paper is organized in following order. In section 2, we review previous work done, while Section 3 describes Routing Protocol in WBAN which used in this work. IEE-SIMPLE protocol is presented in section 4. Experimental Setup is presented in section 5. Results and Analysis are presented in section 6.Finally, section 7 gives conclusion.

Standards used for wireless body area network (Yazdi, 2017; Qu, 2019; Khan, 2013**).** WBAN is basically designed a less distance or minimum hop count networks. Some various forms of minimum hop wireless infrastructure may be used at different times. In this section, express the most current technology like, Wi-Fi, ZigBee, Bluetooth, IEEE 802.15.6, etc. can be function to create WBAN.

Wi-Fi: Wi-Fi is an IEEE 802.11 interface for a wireless local area network called WLAN network. Normally, Wi-Fi occupied in two different bands 5 and 2.4 GHz with an uncertain 100-meter range. Wi-Fi enables clients to transmit data at high speed while connected ad hoc mode and to an access point or access point. Sometime heavy energy usage is the major drawback of this system.

ZigBee: ZigBee is an IEEE 802.15.4 mutual wireless networking systems better-quality for sensors and controls and supreme for usage in risky or isolated conditions. One of the biggest benefits of the ZigBee network is its low power usage. Some of the time, they are in stand-in mode and are involved in data gathering and transmission.

Bluetooth: Bluetooth is identified as Wireless Personal Area Network. Its standard is an IEEE 802.15.1.Bluetooth was established as a short-range wireless interacting protocol, and is strategic to create a stable network with low power consumption.

IEEE 802.15.6: The IEEE 802.15.6 working interface of WBAN. Which would work either in a single-hop or multi-hop star topology, with the node in the middle of the star being located at a position like the waist. Two working types of data spread occur in the single-hop star topology: transmission from the system to the Intra-domain coordinator and transmission from the coordinator to the internet or Medical server.

Applications of WBAN (Negraa, 2016; Qu, 2019; Bhanumath, 2017)

- Medical Applications
- Telemedicine and remote patient monitoring
- Rehabilitation and therapy
- Biofeedback
- Assisted Living

PREVIOUS WORK DONE

Fatemeh RismanianYazdi *et al.* (2017) This research consists of small electronics and low-power sensors that attached or implanted on body for transferring information of monitoring patient health in all-day and anywhere. These technologies can regard the next step in improving personal health care systems. In this paper survey the current research on WBANs. In this study presented some fundamental mechanism and concept in WBANs and review challenges and numerous WBANs applications. Then highlighted to need to be addressed to make WBANs for a wide range of applications for researchers and developers.

Yating Qu *et al.* (2019) In this paper, a survey several existing routing protocols that are proposed in WBANs were characterized and detailed analyzed.

It was seen that the routing protocol plays a vital role in the design of energy efficient, reliable and low cost WBANs. This paper comprised of different routing protocols and has been analyzed so that an suitable protocol can be selected, according to the targeted application. This survey will benefit the researchers to study the energy efficient routing protocols for WBANs in the field of healthcare systems.

V. Bhanumath and C. P. Sangeetha (2017) In this survey article, various prevailing routing protocols that are used in WBANs are categorized and briefly analyzed from the available articles between the years 2002–2016. They work includes the design and implementation of a body sensor prototype with a newly designed routing protocol, which will be highly energy efficient and reliable one for rehabilitation of old age people using a microcontroller-based system with suitable sensors.

B. Latre *et al*. (2007) In this study a low-delay protocol for multi-hop wireless body area networks was proposed. This communication needs to be energy efficient and highly reliable while keeping delays low. In this paper presented a new cross-layer communication protocol for WBANs: CICADA or Cascading Information retrieval by Controlling Access with Distributed slot Assignment.

The protocol sets up a network tree in a distributed manner. This tree structure is subsequently used to guarantee collision free access to the medium and to route data towards the sink. Q. Nadeem *et al* (2013). In this paper, author propose a mechanism to route data in WBANs.

The proposed structure uses a cost function to select appropriate route to sink. Other nodes become the kids of that parent node and forward their data to parent node. Two nodes for ECG and Glucose monitoring onward their data direct to sink as they are placed near sink, also these two nodes cannot be chosen as parent node because both sensor node has critical and important medical data.

It is not essential that these two nodes deplete their energy in forwarding data of other nodes. Simulation results show that proposed routing scheme enhance the network stability time and packet delivered to sink.

WBAN ROUTING PROTOCOL

Routing protocols are the protocols which are essential for sending packets from source to sink. Before a packet reaches to its final destination, it has to go through numerous hops as multi hoping is required for routing protocols (Yazdi, 2017; Qu, 2019; Bhanumath, 2017). The routing protocol perform subsequent two main tasks:

- Finding routes for many source-destination pairs
- Distribution of different messages to the destination.

Classification of WBAN Routing Protocols: The classification of routing protocols can be done in different categories that compare with the routing challenges of WBAN. The following section gives an overview about the WBAN protocols (Qu, 2019; Javaid, 2013; Jyoti Anand and Deepak Sethi, 2017). WBAN Routing Protocols can be categorized into following types:

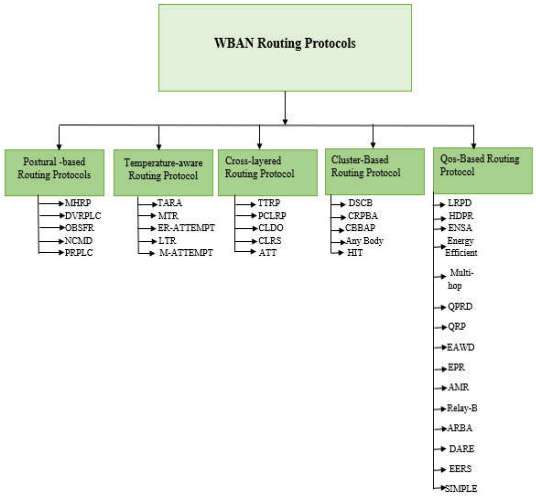

Figure 2: Categorization of WBAN Routing Protocols

Figure 2. represented categorization of routing protocol in WBAN. Theses existing protocols, which can be categorized as Postural movement based, Temperature-aware routing algorithms, Cross-layered, Cluster-based, Quality of Services (QoS).

Postural -Based Routing Protocols: Posture-based routing is used to investigate the network topology of the human body in several dynamic postures to establish a fast and stable path. The analysis of several postures is of great consequence. This can greatly improve the growth of the dynamic WBAN that is used (Qu, 2019; Javaid, 2013). The body postural movements affect the network topology of the network, which results in link disconnection. The cost function that is periodically updated for choosing the best route to forward packets to the sink (Bhanumath, 2017; Jovanov, 2008). Some of Postural-Based Routing Protocols: A Novel Mobility Handling Routing Protocol (MHRP), Energy-Efficient and Distributed Network Management Cost Minimization (NCMD) etc. Among the different protocol with literature survey we find Mobility Handling Routing Protocol (MHRP), on-body store and flood routing (OBSFR) has better performance in complexity, throughput and energy based.

Temperature-Aware routing Protocol: Temperature-based routing reflects the temperature of nodes as the main parameter in the process of path selection (Javaid, 2013). Temperature-based routing has been widely studied during the early developing period of WBAN, but in recent years, a huge number of studies have focused on energy, so the temperature-based routing process has been slightly reduced (Nadeem, 2013).

The goal of all temperature-aware protocols is to decrease the temperature rise of in-body sensor nodes by avoiding routing through hotspots (Yang, 2006). Some of Temperature-Based Routing Protocols: Thermal-Aware Routing Algorithm (TARA), Least temperature routing protocol (LTR), Mobility-supporting adaptive threshold-based thermal-aware energy-efficient multi-hop protocol (M-ATTEMPT) etc. From the comparison of different protocols by literature survey, it is seen that M-ATTEMPT has performs much better than others while TARA performs worst. ER-ATTEMPT, M-ATTEMPT protocols are built into the static WBAN environment, while MTR considers a dynamic WBAN environment. MTR protocol is more

practical to divide network nodes into static and dynamic nodes, and use the mobility of dynamic nodes to complete data forwarding, which is innovative and is worth learning.

Cross-Layered Routing Protocol: This protocol uses the notion of cross layering which is used also WSNs, where each layer in the protocol stack shares them data unlike in the strict layered model (Qu, 2019). In WBANs, utilize the cross-layering concept between network and medium access control (MAC) layers for routing and thereby can elevation the overall network performance (Yang, 2016). Past research presented that the cross-layer method is more flexible to dynamic WBANs, and the collaboration between different layers can better serve different priority data, provide modified services for each type of data, and achieve a comprehensive network performance with a low latency, high reliability, and energy saving (Rangi, 2016). Some of Cross-Layered Routing Protocols: Priority-Based Cross Layer Routing Protocol (PCLRP), Cross-Layer Design for Optimizing Transmission Reliability, Energy Efficiency, and Lifetime (CLDO), Cross-Layer Retransmit Strategy (CLRS) etc. (Javaid, 2013; Nadeem, 2013). From the comparison of different protocols in literature survey, it is seen that PCLRP has performs much better than others while CLRS performs worst.

Cluster-Based Routing Protocol: Cluster-based routing protocol is a hired from WSN. Clustering routing protocol splits the nodes in the network into clusters of nodes. Each cluster consists of several cluster nodes and a cluster head (Watteyne, 2007; Nabi, 2010). The cluster head is designated by algorithm and is responsible for mixing and forwarding the information in the cluster, to reduce the overhead of direct communication is been examined. In both WSNs and WBANs, the limited energy source is the main constraint to be examined (Qu, 2019; Bhanumath, 2017). Hence, several efficient cluster-based schemes are projected for both networks to minimize the power consumption and maximize the network lifetime (Bhanumath, 2017). Some of Cluster-Based Routing Protocols: Dual Sink Approach Using Clustering (DSCB), Cluster based body area protocol (CBBAP), AnyBody protocol etc. (Qu, 2019; Javaid, 2013). Among the discussed protocols in literature survey, CBBPP has better performance in Energy Efficiency and Throughput, while comparing hybrid indirect transmission to power-efficient gathering in sensor information systems it consumes less amount of energy if the number of nodes is small (Qu, 2019). However, anybody protocol is better than CBBPP, in case of delay as the numbers of clusters continue constant with an increase in the number of nodes. Also, the installation cost is also less with Anybody.

QoS-Based Routing Protocol: Qos-based routing plays a significant role in any application technology, especially in resource constrained WBAN, which is a huge task. The QoS that requirement to be considered in the WBAN are—data priority, energy efficiency, link reliability and data transmission reliability, low transmission delay, node temperature, data security, etc. Currently, there are a number of diverse QoS aware protocols available in WSNs, which cannot be as such implemented in WBANs, but by considering its unique waysides it can (Qu, 2019; Javaid, 2013). In WBANs different data types require different QoS. Hence the proposed protocols should be aware of different types of QoS metrics for various types of data. Some of QoS-Based Routing Protocols: Lightweight QoS Routing Protocol (LRPD), Hybrid Data-Centric Routing Protocol (HDPR), Energy-aware Peering Routing protocol (EPR), QoS-aware peering routing protocol for delay sensitive data (QPRD),Efficient Next hop Selection Algorithm(ENSA), Multi-Hop Routing Protocol, Relay Based Protocol, Energy Efficient Routing Protocol, Q-Learning Based Routing Protocol (QRP), Stable Increased throughput Multi hop for Link Efficiency routing protocol (SIMPLE) (Quwaider, 2009; Qu, 2019). Table1 shown different QoS-Based protocol comparison with different performance parameter.

Table 1. Comparison different Protocols in QoS-Based Routing

S. No	Protocol	Complexity	Delay	Energy Efficiency	Through put	Path Loss
1	LRPD	high	low	medium	high	medium
2	HDPR	high	low	high	high	medium
3	ENSA	medium	low	N/A	medium	high
4	Energy-Efficient	high	medium	high	low	medium
5	Multi-hop	medium	high	low	high	high
6	QPRD	medium	low	high	high	high
7	QRP	high	high	N/A	low	Medium
8	Relay-Based	medium	high	N/A	high	high
9	EPR	medium	low	low	medium	high
10	SIMPLE	medium	low	high	medium	Medium

The comparative analysis has shown that Stability Increased throughput Multi-hop Protocol for Link Efficiency (SIMPLE), QoS-aware peering routing protocol for delay sensitive data (QPRD), Hybrid Data-Centric Routing Protocol (HDPR) have less power consumption, maximum Throughput, Packet delay less when compared to other protocols. Among of these Protocols SIMPLE protocol is better performance. Some protocols do not consider energy consumption, while the other QoS-aware protocols are used or selected for a particular network, according to the data type and its QoS requirements (Qu, 2019; Javaid, 2013; Nadeem, 2013). After study different protocols we compare these protocol in different performance measuring metrics with help of literature survey. And chosen the optimum protocol with its domain. Our main focus Qos-Based Routing protocol because it provided all type of service which required a user or a patient. It is shown SIMPLE protocol perform better in different performance measuring metrics so we improved this protocol with using different parameter and name given for Improved Energy Efficiency SIMPLE protocol.

IEE-SIMPLE

Routing Protocol: In this research paperwe Improving Exiting routing protocol for WBANs. The small number of nodes in WBANs offers an incentive to ease the limitations of routing protocols. Holding routing restrictions in observance, we increase the reliability of the network and the performance of the network (Quwaider, 2009; Nadeem, 2013; Khan, 2013).

IEE-SIMPLE PROTOCOL

(Improved Energy Efficient - Stability Increased throughput Multi-Hop Protocol for Link Efficiency): The following parts give descriptions of the device configuration and specifics of the IEE-SIMPLE protocol.

System Model: In this scheme, the System Model organizes eight sensor nodes on the human body.

Both sensor nodes have equivalent power and computational capabilities. Sink node is put in the wrist. Node 1 is an ECG module, Node 2 is a Glucose sensor device, node 3 Spo2 sensor, Node 4 Blood Oxygen or Heart Rate sensor node, Node 5 EMG sensor node, Node 6 Lactic Acid Sensor node, Node 7 and 8 Motion sensor nodes (Nadeem, 2013; Khan, 2013). Such two nodes relay data send to the pool.

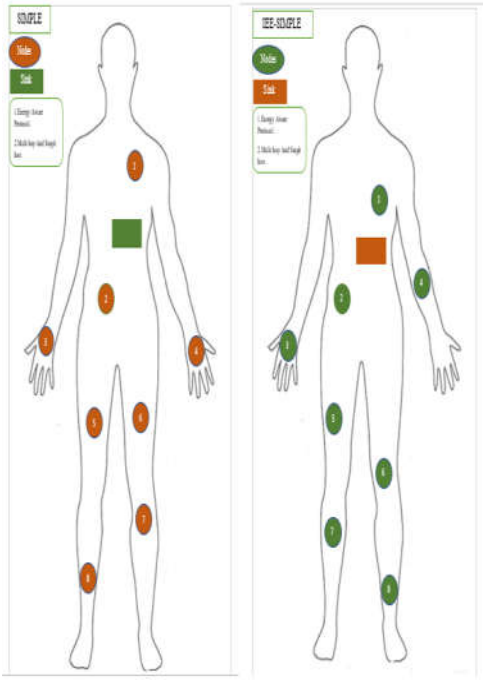

Figure 3. Placement of nodes in WBAN

Initial Phase: During this process, the sink produces a brief information packet containing the location of the sink on the body (Nadeem, 2013; Jyoti Anand and Deepak Sethi, 2013). Upon procurement this control packet, each node of the sensor stores the location of the channel. Every sensor node spreads an information packet containing the node Name, the position of the node on the body and its energy status. In this way, all sensor nodes are improved with the positions of neighbors and sinks (Aida, 2009). Figure 3 indicates the location of nodes and sinks on the human body with comparison SIMPLE and IEE-SIMPLE.

Scheduling: In Scheduling, the next node assigns the Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) time slots to its kids' nodes (Nadeem, 2013). Both kids' nodes send their recognized data to the forwarder node in their own due timeframe. Development sensor nodes minimizes the energy dissipation of the actual sensor node (Nadeem, 2013) (Rangi, 2016).

Selection of next hop: We have proposed a multi-hop scheme for WBAN in order to save energy and improve network throughput. In this portion, we present the selection requirements for a node to be a parent node or forwarder (Nadeem, 2013) (Yang, 2006). In order to offset energy usage between sensor nodes and the the energy consumption of the network, the Basic protocol chooses a new forwarder for each round. Sink node knows the node's ID, distance, and residual energy status. Sink calculates the cost function of all nodes and transmits this cost function to all nodes (Latre, 2007). On the basis of this cost function, each node chooses whether to become forwarder node or not. If Ni is number of nodes than cost function of Ni nodes is calculated as follows: C.F(Ni) =d(Ni)/R. E(Ni) Where dNi is the distance between the node Ni and sink, R. Ei is the residual energy of node Ni and is calculated by deducting the current energy of node from initial total energy (Jyoti Anand and Deepak Sethi, 2017). A node with minimum cost function is chosen as a forwarder.

Nodes in a WBAN: The node in the WBAN is described as an independent communication unit. Nodes can be classified into three different groups on the basis of their functionality, implementation and role in the network (11)(20). The function-based arrangement of nodes in WBANs is as follows:

Personal Device (PD) – This system is responsible for gathering all information obtained from sensors and actuators and for communicating with other users. The PD then alerts the customer via an external interface, a screen display / LED or an actuator. In some applications, this device may also be called body gateway, sink, body control unit (BCU) or PDA (Aida, 2009; Nadeem, 2013).

Sensor – Sensors in WBANs calculate those parameters inside the body, either internally or externally. These nodes gather and response to data on physical stimulus, process the appropriate data and provide wireless response to information. Such sensors are either bodily sensors, conservational sensors or biokinetic sensors (Watteyne, 2007).

Actuator – The actuator interacts with the user upon getting data from the sensors (Aida, 2009). Its role is to provide feedback in the network by acting on sensor data, for example pumping the correct dose of medicine into the body in ubiquitous health care applications (Cavalcanti, 2007).

EXPERIMETAL SETUP

Following hardware was used for the implementation:

- Processor: Intel Core i5
- RAM: 4GB
- HDD: 1TB

Following software were used for the simulation:

- Operating System: Windows 10 Pro.
- Simulator: MATLAB20019a

Simulation Parameter

Table 2. Simulation Parameter

PARAMETR	VALUE
Protocol	SIMPLE, IEE-SIMPLE
Channel Type	Wireless
Standard	802.15.6
Simulation Area (meters)	5m * 5m
Deployment	Fixed
No. of Nodes	8
Sink Location	(0.15,0.75)
Application Type	Periodic-base/ Threshold-base
Initial Energy (joules):	0.5 Joules
Traffic Type	CBR
No. of Round	8000
Packet Size	4000

Performance Measuring Metrics (Qu, 2019; Aida, 2009 Nadeem *et al*., 2013**:** In order to identify the important metrics that have to be considered in WBANs during the design process, a general overview about the routing challenges in WBANs should be studied.

The certain routing issues and challenges include network topology, movements of nodes, limited resources, quality of service metrics, global network lifetime, heterogeneous environment, etc. By analyzing all these factors, we can conclude and list the important performance metrics to be considered while implementing the whole WBAN.

We evaluated key performance metrics for proposed protocol.

- **Throughput**: Throughput is the total number of packets successfully received at destination.
- **Path Loss:** Path loss is the difference between the transmitted power at the source node and
- received power at destination node.
- **Network lifetime:** Network lifetime defines the total operation time of the network until the last node is dead.
- **Residual Energy:** Residual energy is the difference between initial energy and used energy during the operation of the network.
- **Stability period:** Stability period is the time before first node die.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Throughput

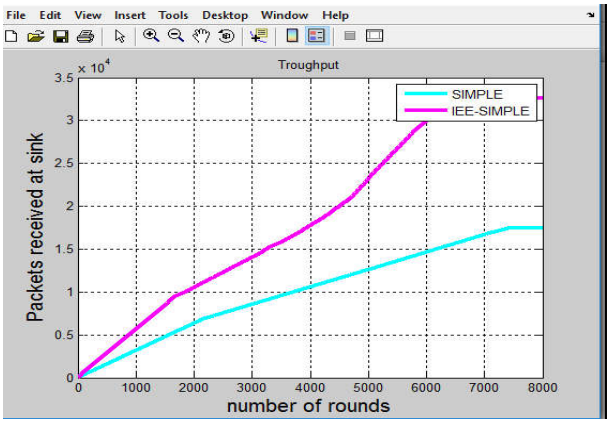

Figure 4: Analysis of Throughput in Network

When the greater number of node alive in the network then the throughput also increases. In Figure 4 shown Throughput when number of rounds increase then packet speed also increases. Packet speed show in kbps and rounds define the how much packets send source to destination at a time.

In SIMPLE Protocol method only 17000 packets received at 8000 rounds and but in IEE-SIMPLE method 32000 packets received at 8000 rounds increase number of packets received. The new protocol better than existing protocol.

Path loss: In this scenario we used a Multi-hop topology. Multi-hop topology minimizes the path loss in a network. But when we use a direct distant communication between source node to sink node that causes a higher path loss.

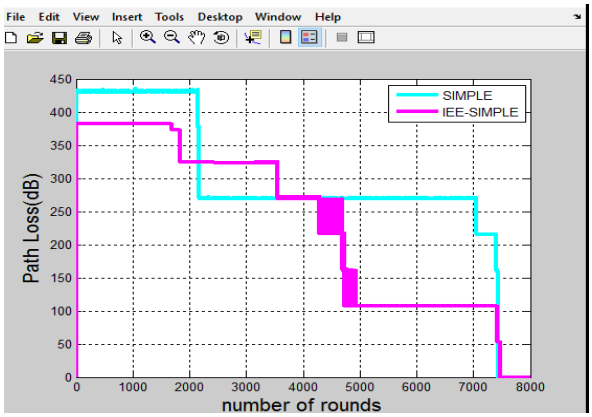

Figure 5: Analysis of Path loss in Network

In Figure 5 shown Network path loss when number of rounds increase then path loss decrease. In this figure2000 rounds the path loss rate in IEE-SIMPLE is nearly 335dB but in SIMPLE the path loss rate is 440dB.This graph clearly shows that proposed method reduces path loss. It is clearly shown new protocol better than existing protocol.

Network Lifetime: When increasing the stability period of a node in the network. Then we used suitable selection of forwarder node in each round. Energy are balanced due to stability of a node If you used random moments technique of a node then more chance of energy consumption.

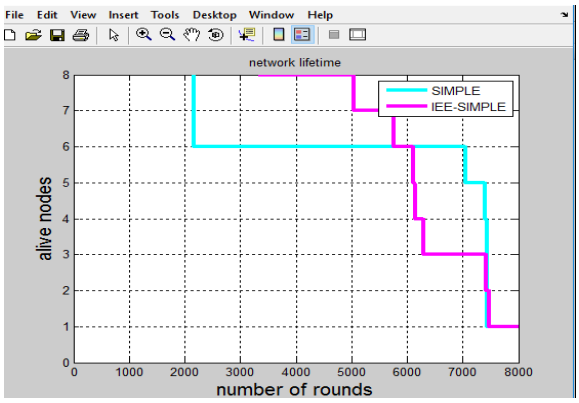

Figure 6. Analysis of Network Lifetime

In Figure 6 shown Network lifetime if we increase the number of rounds then the number of alive nodes very less. Network lifetime Graph shows in SIMPLE protocol five nodes alive and in IEE-SIMPLE seven nodes alive at 5000 rounds. It is shown new protocol better than existing protocol in case of network life time.

Remaining Energy: In this protocol we used stability technique so it provides less energy consumption. Residual energy calculated:

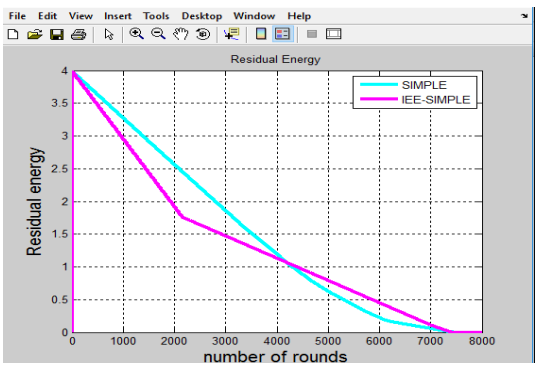

Figure 7. Analysis of Residual Energy in Network

Given Energy-Used Energy. In Figure 7 shown Residual energy when number of rounds increase then remaining energy is decreases. This graph shows that proposed protocol (IEE-SIMPLE) improves residual energy of network.

In existing protocol (SIMPLE) when rounds increase then residual decrease rapidly but in IEE-SIMPLE method it decreases slowly.

Stability Period: Packet loss ratio increases when numbers of data packets transfer same destination at a same time with different source.

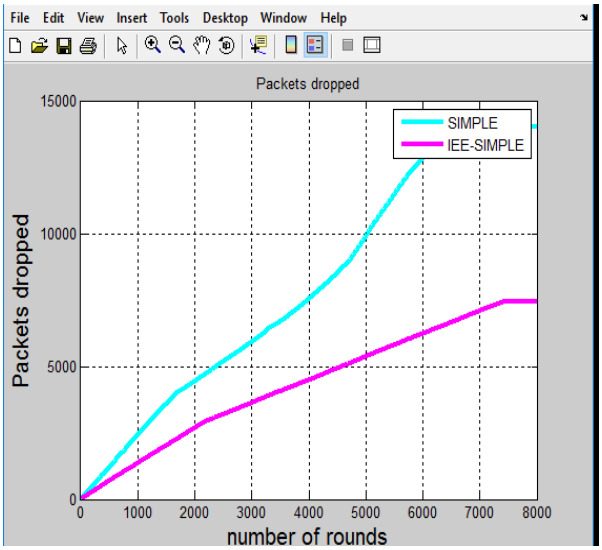

Figure 8: Analysis of Packet Drooped in Network

In Figure 8 shown Packet Dropped when data sending rounds increase then the packet dropped ratio is also increases. This graph shown less packet drop in new protocol as compare to existing protocol.eg. At 8000 rounds, 14000 packets drop in existing protocol but only 5500 packets drop in proposed protocol.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

In this research, we propose a technique to route data in WBANs. The proposed system uses a cost function to select suitable route to sink. Nodes with less value of cost function are selected as parent node. Other nodes become the kids of that parent node and further send their data to parent node. Our simulation results show that proposed routing scheme improve the throughput, decreases the path loss and improves residual energy, increases the network stability time and packet delivered to sink. In our research we give some parameter for exiting protocol but that parameter it gives us worst result. So, our main aim how improves the QoS in given protocol, when all performance measuring metric give good output it ensures protocol provide a QoS from user. In this we improve an existing SIMPLE Protocol with different parameter, so new protocol named is IEE-SIMPLE protocol. The Future work includes the design and implementation of a body sensor model with a newly designed routing protocol, which will be extremely energy efficient and reliable one for restoration of old age people using a microcontroller-based system with suitable sensors. Path loss is also being discovered in this and in future research, incorporate Expected Transmission Count relation metrics as demonstrated. In future, work improve the quality of services by securing the WBAN. Future research directions in designing robust QoS requirements for WBANs.

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