

Energy Efficient Clustering Mechanism (Eecm) using Firefly Algorithm in Can Networks

B. Vidhya, C. Senthamilarasi, J. Jansirani, G. Saranya

Abstract: In wireless sensor networks, power constraint and lifetime of the network plays a major role in the design of sensor nodes. An efficient mechanism is designed to reduce the energy consumption and prolong the system lifetime. An energy efficient clustering mechanism with Firefly Algorithm (FA) is approached and for secure transmission, Cluster Key Management is used. An effective Cluster Key Management scheme is used for secure transmission in wireless sensor networks which are characterized by the node mobility. This protocol is effective in defending various attacks and it is evident from security analysis. Firefly algorithm gives better performance while taking into account delivery latency, energy consumption security and packet delivery ratio.

Index Terms: Controller Area Network, Firefly Algorithm, Sensor nodes, Wireless Sensor Network, Clustering key management.

I. INTRODUCTION

The sensor hubs utilized in remote sensor systems are control compelled and in this manner the lifetime of the system is predominantly considered in the outline. The latest vehicles use various technologies to provide users with a safe environment while driving and respond effectively to automatic emission regulators. Automotive application components play a major role in vehicles [1]. A successful Cluster Key Management scheme is utilized for secure transmission in unique WSNs which are described by their hub portability. The major automotive application component is the Electronic Control Unit (ECU). FA performs well superior to the grouping components and considers just connection quality, security [2].

In an associated vehicle condition, a remote assault in which a driver's advanced mobile phone is associated with the in-vehicle CAN. There are two stages in our assault condition: Preliminary and genuine assault. In the fundamental stage, i.e., an assailant first picks up information for power controlling of the objective vehicle utilizing an analytic instrument. The objective of SEECM is to set up a relentlessly dull and dependable steering way by finding the best possible hubs to end up bunch heads and portals. Group head and entryway applicants use hub status and connection

condition for finding a bunching metric called Superior Forecast Transmission Count (STFX).

STFX defines the number of transmissions that cluster head and gateway candidates conduct. This methodology is the first to find the routing issue based on STFX and firefly technique in WSNs. This supports four types of keys, including secure pair-wise node communication and group oriented key communication with clusters [3,4]. Simulation results show that SSECM performs well in achieving high data delivery ratio, extending the network lifetime and reducing transmission latency because the proposed FA is used for reflecting the energy usage of nodes and the quality of wireless links and also gives more secure transmission by using key management process.

II. METHODOLOGY

II.1. CAN

One of the high trustworthiness security organizations is the CAN arrange. CAN is a communicated correspondence transport framework dependent on sender identifier that permits ECUs to speak with a system with information rates up to 1 Mb/s. CAN convention permits to limit the intricacy and cost of vehicle arrangement wiring. Utilizing information outlines, ECU exchanges data to different ECUs. Sender ECU is utilized for transmitting information outlines which comprises of its own ID. CAN convention comprises of two modes: CAN 2.0A and CAN 2.0B relying upon the length of the ID field. The information outline configuration of CAN 2.0B is appeared in Figure 1.

CAN tradition is assembled into two sorts: Base ID field and Extended ID field. For setting the message need, ID field is used. For choosing the usage of the 18-bit Extended ID field, the data field measure is of most outrageous 8 bytes that fuses information which are to be transmitted from the sender ECU to other individuals. Cyclic redundancy check (CRC) field is used for misstep disclosure.

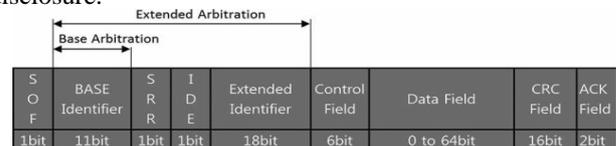


Fig 1: Data frame format of CAN 2.0B protocol

II.2 CONNECTED CAR ENVIRONMENT

The associated auto is these days getting much significance as the cutting edge joint efforts of Vehicle-IT innovation encounters fast advancement of versatile correspondence. Vehicle makers have been freely creating associated auto innovations like Connected Drive of BMW.

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* Correspondence Author (s)

B. Vidhya, Department of ECE, Sri Krishna College of Engineering & Technology, Coimbatore, India.

C. Senthamilarasi, Department of ECE, Sri Krishna College of Engineering & Technology, Coimbatore, India.

J. Jansirani, Department of ECE, Sri Krishna College of Engineering & Technology, Coimbatore, India.

G. Saranya, Department of ECE, Sri Krishna College of Engineering & Technology, Coimbatore, India.

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An assortment of electronic gadgets that interface with the auto's On-Board Diagnostics port can be obtained using advanced mobile phone applications. An associated auto is a vehicle that is constantly associated with outside systems amid driving. These are the components of a connected car:

- a vehicle with ECUs and an in-vehicle network
- a portal to provide the vehicle with various services
- a communication link to connect the vehicle and portal

Fig 2 shows the connected car environment. Smart phones are now widely used in connected car environments with the increased performance. The portal may be either Web Based or Smart phone App based services

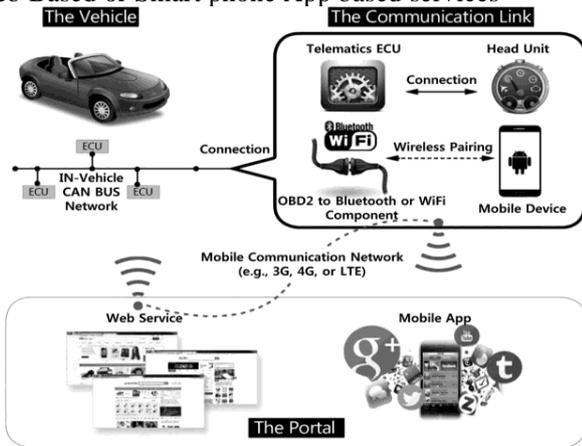


Fig 2: Car Environment

III. PROPOSED WORK

CLUSTERING SCHEME

In this procedure, the bunching convention is a key factor in accomplishing vitality proficiency, so the plan of a vitality productive grouping convention for WSN is critical. In WSNs the sensor hubs are vitality compelled. Hence, it is essential to discover a few answers for offer high versatility and fulfill high vitality effectiveness to drag out system lifetime. Accordingly, sparing the vitality and expanding the general lifetime of the system is accomplished. Embracing grouping plan produces two-level chain of command; the more elevated amount and the lower level. The more elevated amount is shaped by the hubs that are in charge of amassing and melding the got information from sensor hubs in the detecting zone and afterward transmit it to a focal processor; such hubs are known as the Cluster Head (CH) hubs.

The lower level of the progressive system is framed by the hubs that are in charge of identifying the required information from the detecting area and after that sending it to the relating CH. Each group incorporates number of sensor hubs and one bunch head (CH). CH choice can be unified performed by the BS or the end client in light of some measure. It can likewise be dispersed in nature and performed by the sensors themselves on a limited level. The BS is in charge of preparing information got from sensor hubs to be utilized by the end client. In this paper, we propose a novel circulated vitality productive bunch head determination calculation in which two components are fused: the sensors' lingering

vitality levels and the separations among the sensors and the CH.

FIREFLY SCHEMES

Firefly calculation is one of the amazing populace based calculations enlivened commonly which is utilized for taking care of enhancement issues. The objective of the enhancement issue is to locate the arrangement of factors that outcomes into the ideal estimation of the goal work, among every one of those qualities that fulfill the requirements. Numerous new sorts of improvement calculations have been investigated. Firefly calculation is one of the ground-breaking populace based calculations roused by nature which is utilized for taking care of improvement issues. The field of nature enlivened registering and streamlining methods have advanced to tackle the troublesome improvement issues in assorted fields of building, science and innovation.

The most difficult issues in the field of activity look into is the optimization. To locate the arrangement of factors that outcomes into the ideal estimation of the goal work, among each one of those qualities that fulfil the imperatives which is the objective of the advancement. New types of optimization algorithms was designed. The field of nature inspired computing and optimization techniques have evolved to solve the difficult optimization problems in diverse fields of engineering, science and technology. This enhancement method depends on the presumption that arrangement of an improvement issue can be appeared as a firefly which shines relatively to its quality in a considered issue setting. Thus, each brighter firefly pulls in its accomplices, which influences the hunt to space being investigated productively. Fig 4 shows the cluster head formation in a connected car environment.

IV. RESULTS

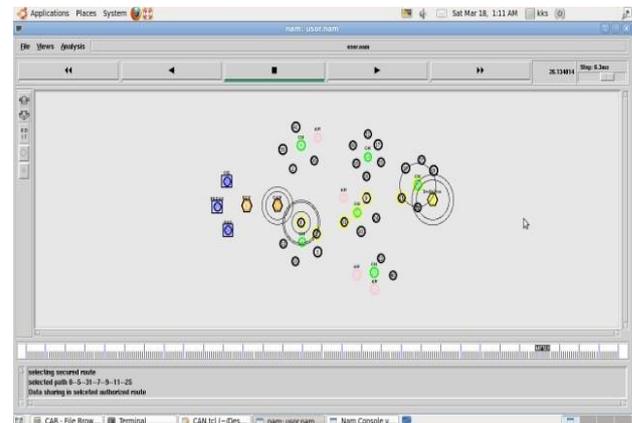


Fig 3: Transfer of information

MESSAGE DELIVERY RATIO

Figure 4 shows the comparison results of message delivery ratio. The proposed EECM clustering mechanism gives higher message delivery ratio compared to other two mechanisms.



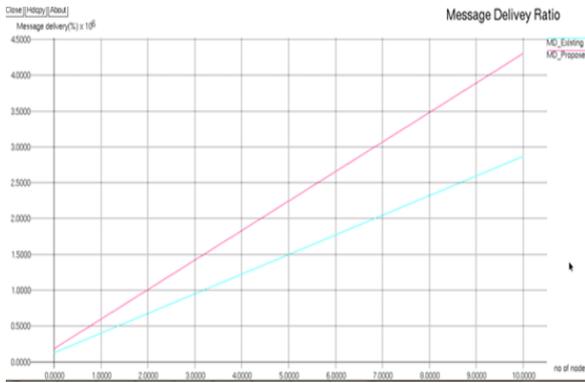


Fig 4: Message delivery ratio

RESIDUAL ENERGY

The Figure 5 shows the comparison of energy consumption of clustering mechanisms. When the number of Ns increases, the number of clusters increases. Residual energy gets decreased as sensor nodes consume more energy.

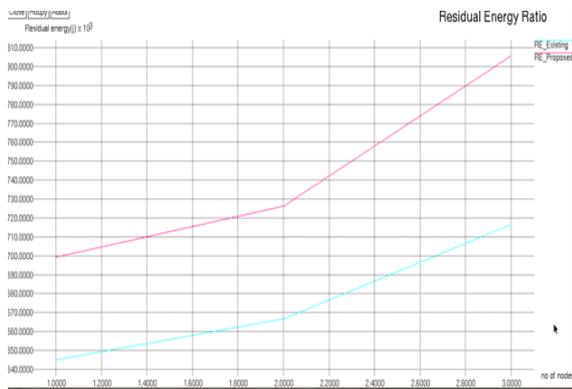


Fig 5: Residual Energy Ratio

DELIVERY LATENCY

Figure 6 demonstrates the normal conveyance inertness of the three bunching components under situation with various Ns and Nreq. More bunches are created as Ns increments and the length of the found directing way additionally expands, this shows the latency. At the point when Nreq expands, the hubs along the steering way are probably going to debilitate their battery control. This may cause bunch remaking to decide another way, along these lines expanding the conveyance idleness. The proposed EECM gives better performance.

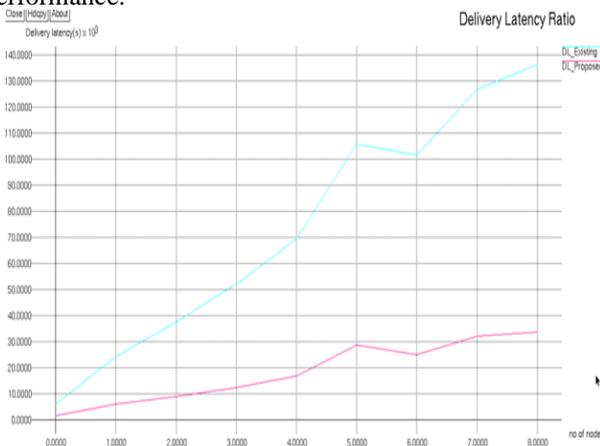


Figure 6: Delivery Latency

V. CONCLUSION

For increased security and prolong the lifetime of the network, a security protocol has been designed using clustering mechanism. The proposed Clustering mechanism using firefly algorithm plays a major role in reducing the energy consumption. Finally, security is increased and energy consumption is decreased. The performance of the proposed method can be further improved by using encryption and hash algorithm to increase the efficiency and security using hardware.

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