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A PATH FOR HORIZING YOUR INNOVATIVE WORK

ANYCAST TECHNIQUE AND ASYNCHRONOUS SLEEP WAKE –UP SCHEDULING TO INCREASE THE LIFE TIME OF WSN

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Abstract: Wireless sensor network system consists of Sensor nodes and one Sink node. In a wireless sensor network system sensor nodes intellect the signals and forward to the Sink node. In an event driven wireless sensor network where an event is occur that event is captured by one of the sensor node in the network and move ahead to the sink node. Sensors nodes in a network are very tiny in size so it has very less ability to hold the energy. In an event driven wireless sensor network energy is obsessive when radios are waiting for packet to arrive. Sleep wake up scheduling is used in most of the Event driven wireless system. In sleep wake up scheduling many a times a sensor nodes is in sleep mode so that it produces delay in the system. To minimize the delay “Anycast Packet” forwarding scheme is useful where node having packets is send to the first neighboring node that wake up in the network. In sleep wake up scheduling obsessive by sensor nodes are in directly proportion to the wake up rates of the sensor nodes. In an event driven network nodes will be active more time but the condition is wake up rate of the node should be less. This paper gives the fact that how Anycast packet forwarding technique is used along with sleep wake up scheduling to stable the wake up rates of sensor nodes so that the lifetime of Wireless sensor network will more.

Keywords: WSN, Anycast technique, Sleep –Wake up scheduling, Sensor node, Asynchronous



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INTRODUCTION

This template, modified in MS Word 2007 and saved as a “Word 97-2003 Document” for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a conference proceedings. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

EASE OF USE

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Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads-the template will do that for you.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

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Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

Units

Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive.”

Avoid combining SI and CGS units, such as current in amperes and magnetic field in oersteds. This often leads to confusion because equations do not balance dimensionally. If you must use mixed units, clearly state the units for each quantity that you use in an equation.

Do not mix complete spellings and abbreviations of units: “Wb/m²” or “webers per square meter,” not “webers/m².” Spell units when they appear in text: “...a few henries,” not “...a few H.”

Identify applicable sponsor/s here. If no sponsors, delete this text box (sponsors).

Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm³,” not “cc.” (bullet list)

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The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$a + b = \gamma \quad (1) \qquad \alpha + \beta = \chi. \quad (1) \quad (1)$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”

Some Common Mistakes

The word “data” is plural, not singular.

The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o.”

In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)

A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).

Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.”

In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word using, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.

Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect,” “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” and “principle.”

Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”

The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.

There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”

The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.”

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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The template is designed so that author affiliations are not repeated each time for multiple authors of the same affiliation. Please keep your affiliations as succinct as possible (for example, do not differentiate among departments of the same organization). This template was designed for two affiliations.

For author/s of only one affiliation (Heading 3): To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

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Highlight author and affiliation lines of affiliation 1 and copy this selection.

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Reassign number of columns: Place your cursor to the right of the last character of the last affiliation line of an even numbered affiliation (e.g., if there are five affiliations, place your cursor at end of fourth affiliation). Drag the cursor up to highlight all of the above author and affiliation lines. Go to Column icon and select "2 Columns". If you have an odd number of affiliations, the final affiliation will be centered on the page; all previous will be in two columns.

Identify the Headings

Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES, and for these, the correct style to use is "Heading 5." Use "figure caption" for your Figure captions, and

“table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract,” will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1,” “Heading 2,” “Heading 3,” and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

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Positioning Figures and Tables: Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

Table1: TABLE STYLES

Table Head	Table Column Head		
	<i>Table column subhead</i>	<i>Subhead</i>	<i>Subhead</i>
copy	More table copy ^a		

Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)

Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization, M,” not just “M.” If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (A (m(1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (HEADING 5)

The preferred spelling of the word “acknowledgment” in America is without an “e” after the “g.” Avoid the stilted expression “one of us (R. B. G.) thanks ...”. Instead, try “R. B. G. thanks...”. Put sponsor acknowledgments in the unnumbered footnote on the first page.

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