

# Chapter 11

## Optimizing Energy Consumption in Wireless Sensor Networks Using Python Libraries

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are widely utilized in various fields, including environmental monitoring, healthcare, and industrial automation. Optimizing energy consumption is one of the most challenging aspects of WSNs due to the limited capacity of the batteries that power the sensors. This chapter explores using Python libraries to optimize the energy consumption of WSNs. In WSNs, various nodes, including sensor, relay, and sink nodes, are introduced. How Python libraries such as NumPy, Pandas, Scikit-Learn, and Matplotlib can be used to optimize energy consumption is discussed. Techniques for optimizing energy consumption, such as data aggregation, duty cycling, and power management, are also presented. By employing these techniques and Python libraries, the energy consumption of WSNs can be drastically decreased, thereby extending battery life and boosting performance.*

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-6684-7100-5.ch011

## **INTRODUCTION**

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) encounter several obstacles, such as data transmission and energy consumption restrictions, which immediately affect operational longevity (Abu-Baker et al., 2023). These obstacles can impede the extensive deployment and efficacy of WSNs in numerous application domains. Existing clustering techniques, such as LEACH, cannot resolve these obstacles effectively. To surmount these limitations and optimize energy consumption in WSNs, this Study introduces a novel Python library-based method. By strategically deploying sensor and relay nodes throughout the network, the proposed approach seeks to improve the energy efficiency of WSNs (Abdulzahra et al., 2023). The research uses relay sites to extend the data transmission range while reducing energy consumption. This method addresses the difficulties posed by limited transmission distance and the requirement for energy-efficient communication protocols in WSNs.

This Study demonstrates, through extensive testing and analysis, that the proposed technology reduces energy consumption without compromising the integrity of data transmission. The findings provide valuable insights into the optimization potential of Python libraries in wireless sensor networks. This research has enormous application-domain significance by contributing to developing energy-efficient wireless sensor networks. It enables the creation of more dependable and sustainable WSN solutions that can be deployed in various industries, such as environmental monitoring, smart cities, agriculture, healthcare, and industrial automation.

## **WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS**

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) are battery-operated data collection devices with sensors and communication capabilities. They are used extensively in environmental monitoring and industrial automation applications. Energy consumption is a crucial aspect of WSNs due to the deployment of numerous tiny sensors that rely on battery power for extended periods (Jondhale et al., 2022). It is crucial to effectively manage energy consumption in WSNs to maximize network lifetime and reduce maintenance costs.

Several protocols have been developed to address the challenges posed by energy consumption. These protocols aim to reduce network energy consumption and lifespan. Examples of notable protocols include Sensor Medium Access Control (SMAC), Energy-Efficient Medium Access Control (E-MAC), Threshold-sensitive Energy Efficient sensor Network protocol (TEEN), Berkeley Medium Access Control (B-MAC), and Traffic Adaptive Medium Access Control (T-MAC).

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