



Easy-to-use Wireless Sensor Network Simulator for Estimating Power Consumption and Communication Availability

Yuta Hosokawa*, Minoru Tanaka, Kazuki Nakamura

*Information and Communication Technology Division,
Railway Technical Research Institute, Japan*

* hosokawa.yuta.84@rtri.or.jp



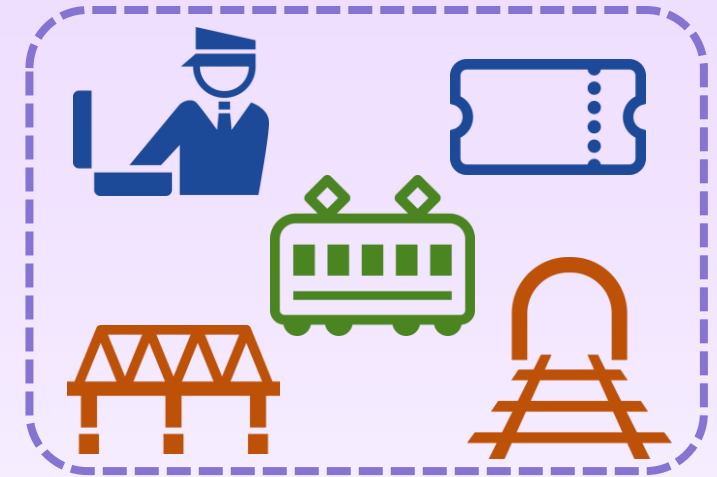
About the Speaker

- Yuta Hosokawa
 - Researcher at Railway Technical Research Institute
 - › Research field: telecommunications and networking in railway
- Railway Technical Research Institute (RTRI)
 - Established to take over the research and development activities of Japanese National Railways
 - Conducts research on railway technologies and labor science
 - Promote R&D in cooperation with Japan Railway and other companies

Background

- Railway industry in Japan
 - Single company performs all railway operation, such as transport and equipment maintenance
 - › They are often handled by separate companies in EU or USA
- Maintenance of railway equipment
 - Need for frequent on-site inspections over long distances along railways
 - Several tasks must be performed during Non-Operating hours (typically, late at night)

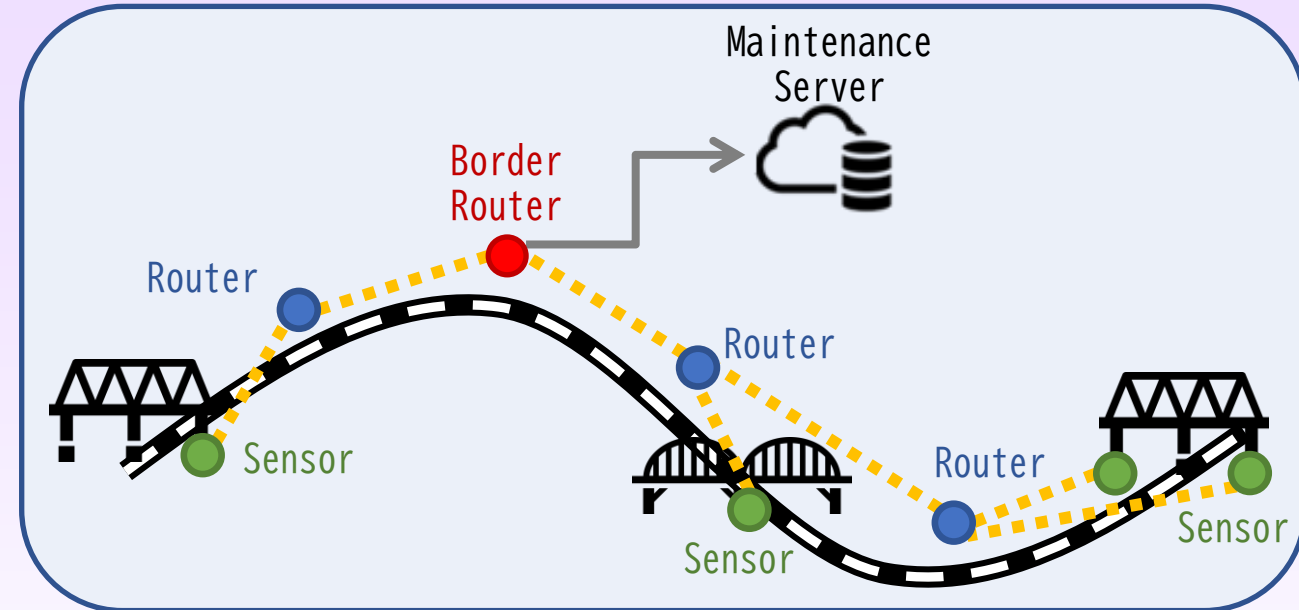
Managed by a single company



→ High demands for more efficient and labor-saving technologies

Applying WSNs for Railway Systems

- Monitor the condition of equipment remotely
 - Possible to reduce the need for frequent on-site inspections
- It is challenging for railway operators to design optimal WSNs with consideration of:
 - Communication Availability
 - Suitable communication method
 - Power consumption (\approx Frequency of battery replacement)



Existing Network Simulators

- Common network simulators:

- NS-2 and NS-3

- OMNeT++

- ✓ Detailed network protocol modeling

- ✓ Power consumption modeling through additional modules

	NW Simulator	
	Existing	Our goal
Detailed modeling	✓	
Additional modules	✓	
Ease of use		✓

- Challenges:

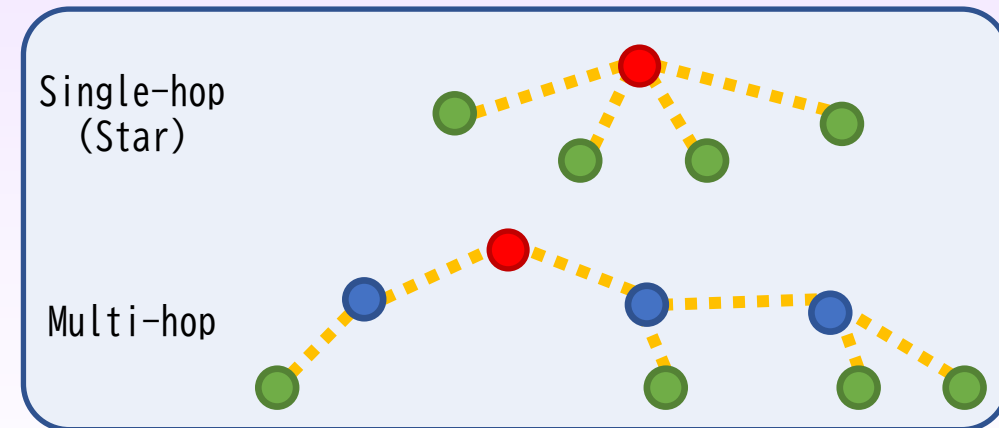
- Require advanced technical expertise of command-line operations or custom scripting

- Not suitable for non-technical stakeholders like railway operators



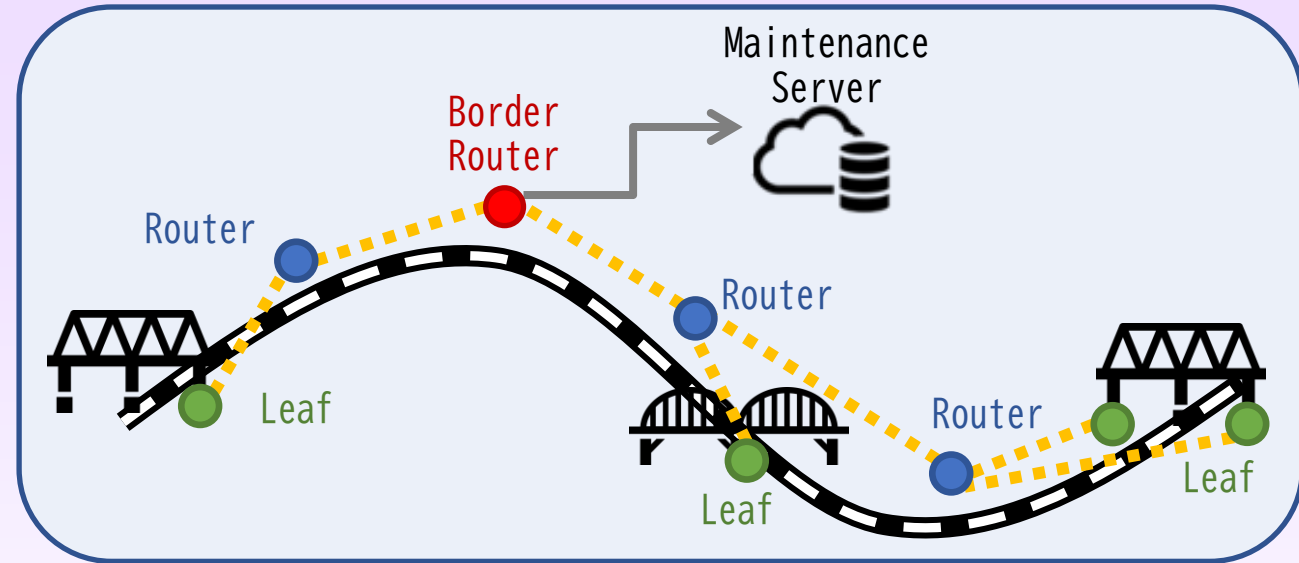
Objective of Our Study

- Support railway operators in deploying WSNs efficiently
- Develop a user-friendly WSN simulator which estimates:
 - Communication range and path in WSN
 - Power consumption for each node
 - Battery life
- Key features:
 - Supports multi-hop communication
 - No requirement for specialized software or coding knowledge
 - Instant graphical feedback on simulation results



Simulation model: Node Types in WSN

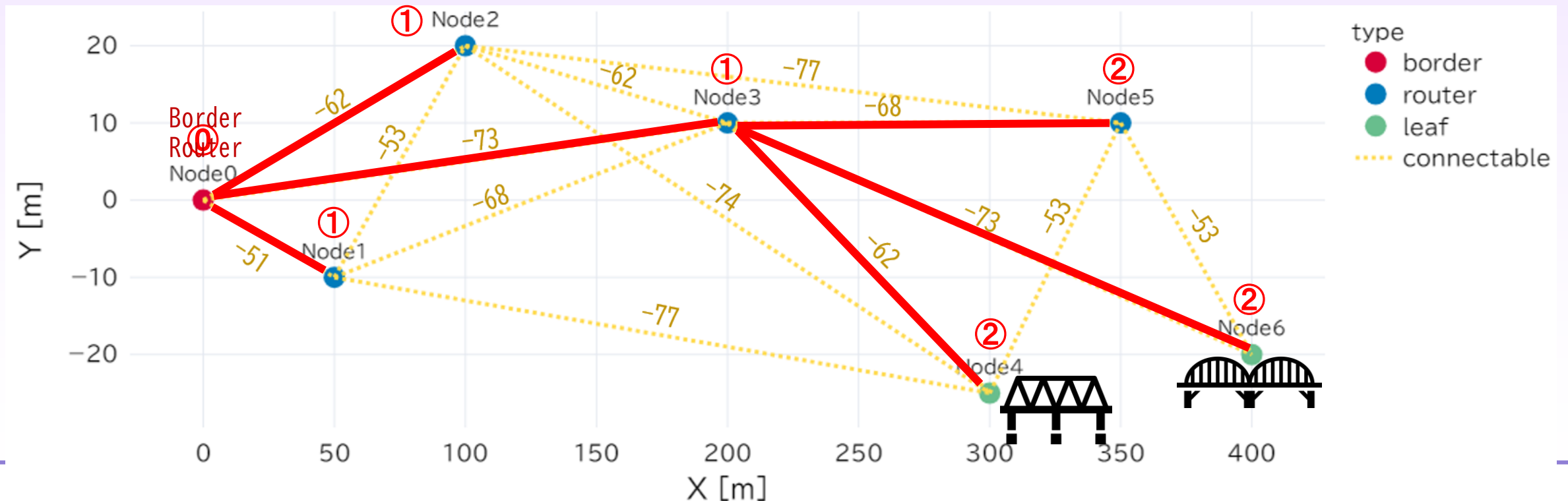
- Nodes are classified into three roles
 - Based on Wi-SUN FAN (Field Area Network) model



- **Border Router**
 - Collects all sensor data and send them to the server
- **Router node**
 - Capable of relaying data from distant nodes
- **Leaf node**
 - Terminal node that sends sensor data (no relay functionality)

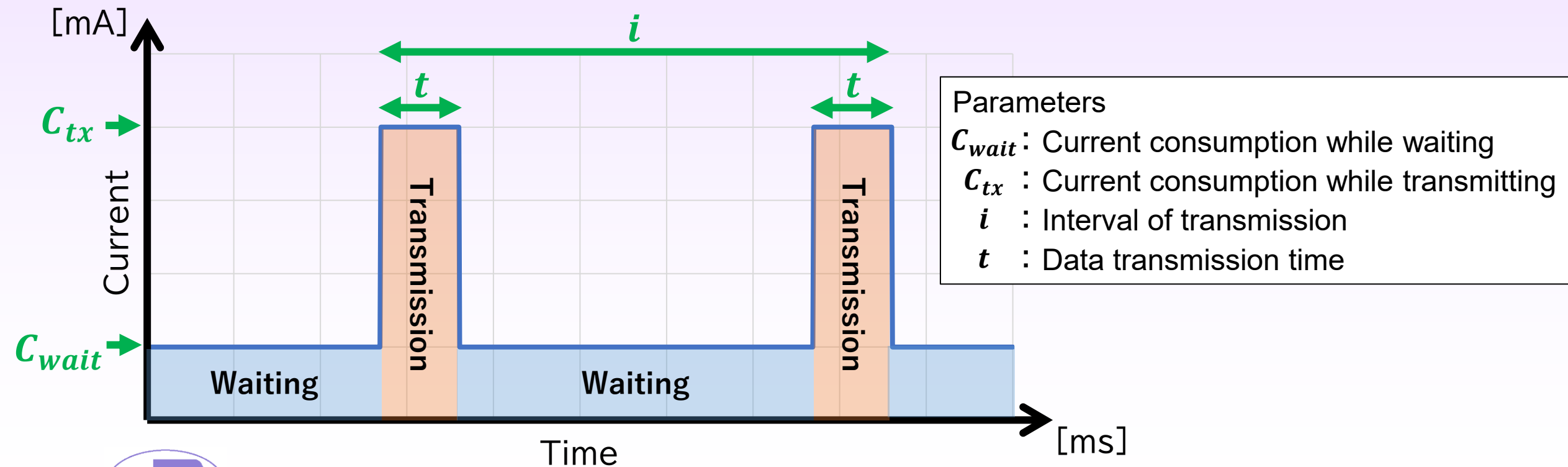
Simulation Model: Communication Availability and Path

- RSSI is calculated using the two-ray ground-reflection model
 - Communication is deemed possible when the RSSI exceeds a threshold
- Transmission paths to the Border Router are determined using Routing Protocol for Low-Power and Lossy Networks (RPL), as in Wi-SUN



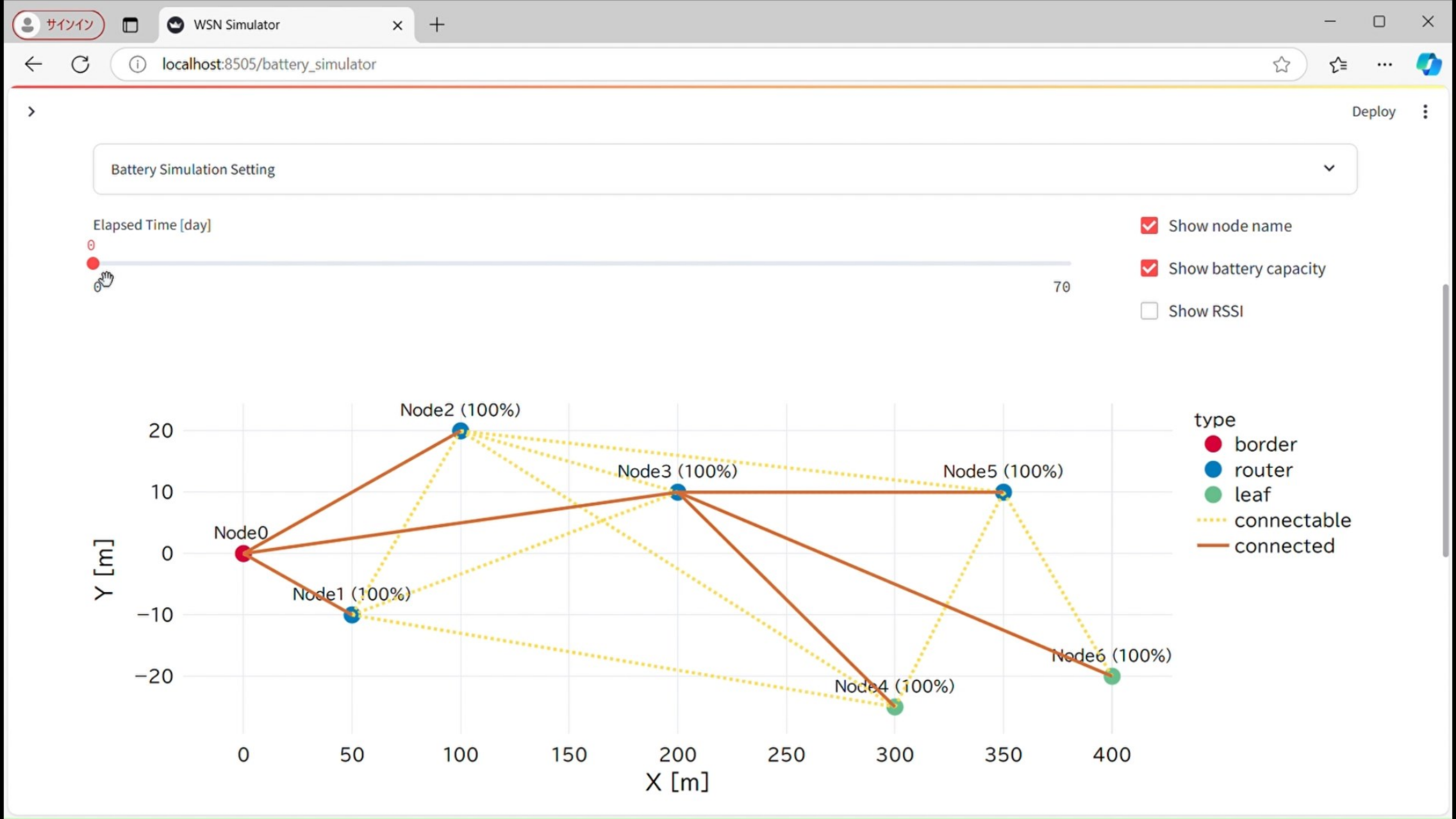
Simulation Model: Power Consumption and Battery Life

- Model of fixed-cycle transmission of sensor data
- Sum up the current consumption over time
 - Assuming a constant voltage output



Development of the Simulator

- Programming language and library
 - Python 3.11
 - Streamlit library
 - › Enable web-based GUI
 - › Real-time parameter configuration and result visualization
- Execution environment
 - A Linux server connected to the network
 - Users can access via a web browser on any PC



Advantages of Our Simulator

- Optimized for use in railway settings
 - Supports multi-hop and mesh networking over long distances
 - Provides instant estimates for communication quality and battery life
- User-friendly
 - Web-based interface, no need for specialized software or coding skills
- Real-time visualization
 - Instantly shows results when a user configures parameters
 - Allows rapid comparison of node placements and communication methods

Future Work and Improvements

- This work is in progress, with further improvements planned
- Enhance simulation accuracy
 - Power consumption model uses a threshold to determine communication feasibility
 - To apply message arrival rate estimation and coverage modeling
 - Further refine power consumption modeling
- Real-world deployment
 - Consider the effects of terrain and railway facilities on communication quality
 - Support other routing protocols and more communication methods

Conclusion

- Developed a user-friendly WSN simulator
 - Designed and optimized for use in railway settings
 - Provides real-time results for communication quality and battery consumption
 - Offers advantages over existing simulators, especially for non-technical users
- Future work includes enhancing features and real-world validation

Thank you

