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Enhancing Sensor Node Energy Efficiency in Wireless Sensor Networks through an Adaptable Power Allocation Framework

M. S. Muthukkumar*
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, University College of Engineering, Pattukkottai, Tamilnadu, 614701, India
E-mail: msmuthu2000@gmail.com
*Corresponding author
ORCID iD: https//orcid.org//0000-0001-5958-4918

C. M. Arun Kumar
Department of Electronics and Communication Engineering, University College of Engineering, Pattukkottai, Tamilnadu, 614701, India
E-mail: cmarunkumar@gmail.com
ORCID iD: https//orcid.org//0000-0001-8452-1521

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Abstract: In the realm of Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN), approaches to managing power are generally divided into two main strategies: reducing power consumption and optimizing power distribution. Power reduction strategies focus on creating a path for data packets between the sink and destination nodes that minimizes the distance and, consequently, the number of hops required. In contrast, power optimization strategies seek to enhance data transfer efficiency without splitting the network into disconnected segments. Adjusting the data path to balance power often leads to longer routes, which can shorten the network's lifespan. Conversely, opting for the shortest possible path tends to result in a densely packed network structure. The newly proposed Adaptable Power Allocation Framework (APAF) aims to improve energy-efficient routing by simultaneously addressing both power balance optimization and the management of the data packet path. Unlike conventional routing methods, which primarily focus on the shortest path, APAF designs the data pathway by taking into account both the least amount of data transmission and the equilibrium of power distribution and balancing. Through a focus on power balance optimization and intelligent data path management, it demonstrates its effectiveness in improving energy-efficient routing. This study introduces the Adaptable Power Allocation Framework (APAF), which improves energy-efficient routing in WSNs by balancing power consumption and optimizing the data path. APAF is compared with traditional methods (LEACH, Swarm Optimization), showing a 20-30% improvement in data loss reduction and extending network lifespan.

Index Terms: Power Conservation, WSN, IoT, Sensory Network

1. Introduction

In a wireless network, the Count of nodal points will determined depends on coverage's and application requirements. Nodal point will have references as their specific geo-locations will crucial for successful packet transmission which determines by deployment parameters like Network coverage area, sensing capacity, power unit, and geographical locations [1]. In the deployment process, nodal points will spread across the entirety sensing environment, either by uniformly at predefined points or by dynamically varying locations [2]. After defining the nodal points, there will be a need to communicate to ensure successful packet transmission and to avoid retransmissions. It can communicate directly or through a stationary nodal point, which will be movable or static by establishes and maintaining links in the deployment of environment. Power balance optimization refers to the process of evenly distributing the power consumption across all nodes in a Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) to prevent early node exhaustion, thus extending the network's overall lifetime. Intelligent data path management involves selecting an optimal data transmission route that minimizes energy usage while maintaining network stability and reducing data loss.

In data-Routing optimization, as discussed in references [3,4,5], tells defined based on network structures such as flat type, hierarchical, and geo-position based. In a flat structure, nodal point may share similar type definitions or work allotments. In a hierarchical based structure, nodes will operate under a supervisory structure format for managing data transmission and hopping processes. If a node fails, data transmission may become challengeable by requiring the establishment of a new transmission path. Position-based methods will focus on Nodal point positions rather than energy conservation. They typically have limited-time of power, and there's no way to recharge or use alternative power sources [6]. But consequently, nodal point responsibilities are often limited to the defined application. They may function as leaf nodes, router Nodal points for packet forwarding, or supervisor nodes, may each of consuming energy depending on their role.

In the Existing energy based optimization approaches [7,8] primarily focused on maintaining an overall power balance throughout the network's lifetime. It will achieved by finding a path between transmission and reception Nodal point having minimal energy consumption. By identifying the shortest path usually done by either dividing the network structure or creating a longer-delay data-packets path with higher delay values power balance was maintained.

The energy-efficient methodology [9,10] aimed by reducing retransmission count but fell short on overall energy optimization. In [10], the focus was shifted towards energy conservation factor, but the energy updating process was poorly handled. Moreover, in during updating phase, a reply messages was only passed to the initial data sender by neglecting control message updating for other sensor Nodal point. In APAF, the approach will update control information’s for all neighbors’ nodal point without need of requiring reply messages. This method emphasizes both power usages in the network environment Infrastructure and by optimization in Sensory nodes. The data packet hopping distances will be calculated by considering both the distance from the stationary point to the sink and the remaining energy needed to cover that distance.

1.1 Reason for Energy Management Mechanism

In wireless Sensory networks (WSN), it’s will be crucial to understand the way of energy is used because it directly affects wellness of the network works and time long it will made up of small devices called sensory nodes that will used to keep an eye on and collection of data from the nearby Network environment [11]. These Nodal point will usually don’t have a lot of power, and when the power runs out, they stop working. The amount of power used in WSNs will be a big deal because it really impacts well the network works and longevity on keep going. Each Sensory node in the network may different jobs, like sensing things, processing data-packets, and broadcasting it to others. Since the nodes may work in tough environments, figuring out use their residual energy wisely a crucial to keep the network going for a long time. Existing methods, such as LEACH and Swarm Optimization, focus on either minimizing hops or reducing energy consumption but fail to address both in a balanced manner. APAF overcomes these limitations by integrating power balance optimization and dynamic routing strategies, providing a more robust solution.

Many things contribute to using up energy in WSNs. When nodal point will talk to each other or send data [12] that uses energy. Also, when nodal sense things in the environment and process that data, it uses up energy too. So, management and using energy wisely are Superior important to makes sure the network stays Effectiveness for a long time. In the world of WSNs, people may working hard to find ways to saved energy and make the network last longevity. This means creating intelligence paths for data to travel by using clever algorithms that know about energy, and finding the ways to avoid sending unnecessary data-packets or doing things over and over again. By making sure each sensory node uses energy fairly and thinking about the whole network will set up are key parts of making WSNs energy-efficient. To have an idealistic on understanding way of energy will used in WSNs a crucial because these networks have limited power. The goal is to use energy wisely to make WSNs last longevity and work better for all sorts of tasks, from keeping an eye on the environment to helping in industries [13]. The table 1 represents the list of acronyms used in this study.

Table 1. List of abbreviations used

Abbreviations	Descriptions
WSN	Wireless sensor Network
APAF	Adaptable Power Allocation Framework
D	Duty Cycle
LEACH	Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchical routing

1.2 Objectives of Proposed System

The main objectives of the proposed system can be outlined as follows:

- Enhance energy efficiency in Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) by optimizing power usage among sensor nodes.
- Improve network longevity by balancing power consumption, thereby extending the operational lifespan of sensor nodes.
- Implement an adaptable routing mechanism that optimizes both the data transmission path and power balance, ensuring minimal energy wastage.

- Reduce the overall data loss in the network by implementing efficient data routing strategies that maintain high data integrity and reliability.
- Achieve a lower network overhead compared to existing systems, thereby improving the efficiency of data transmission and processing within the network.
- Develop a system that dynamically adjusts to varying network conditions and requirements, offering flexibility and adaptability in network operations.

2. Literature Survey

2.1 Energy Strategy in Power Conservations

In the Minimization of energy consumption in a Sensory network may be essential in ensuring prolonging and an efficient operation. In a normal Sensory network, where nodal point has limited power, Optimization of energy usage becomes a key focus [14]. Initially, data communication processes between nodal points will play a significant role in energy conservation. In Power Efficient data-routing protocols will be designed to ensure that data travels through the network using the least amount of energy. By selecting a smart paths and minimizing unnecessary data transmissions the energy can be saved.

In additional to this, data transmission it may contribute to energy consumption [15]. In the Implementing energy-aware algorithms may help in managing way that the sensed data is sent and received. This involved with considering factors such as the distance between nodal points, the power will requires for transmission, and the overall energy balance within the network as shown in Fig.1. But when deals with Sensing operations, where sensory nodes collect data from the network environment, are another critical aspect of energy consumption. By using a Carefully evaluation planning of sensing schedules and usages of Energy-Efficient Routing and sensing mechanisms will help in minimizing energy usage during data collection. The reduction in retransmissions significantly enhances network lifetime by minimizing unnecessary energy consumption and improving packet delivery ratios, particularly in congested areas of the network. Furthermore, in data processing activities may contribute to energy consumption. In developing algorithms [16] that process data-packets efficiently and optimizing the processing tasks can significantly reduce the energy expenses in these operations. A smart efforts will also be directed towards the minimizing retransmissions. By this Reducing the number of times data needs [17] to be sent again due to errors or failures can conserve additional energy. This involve implementing robust error-handling mechanisms and ensures reliable data transmission.

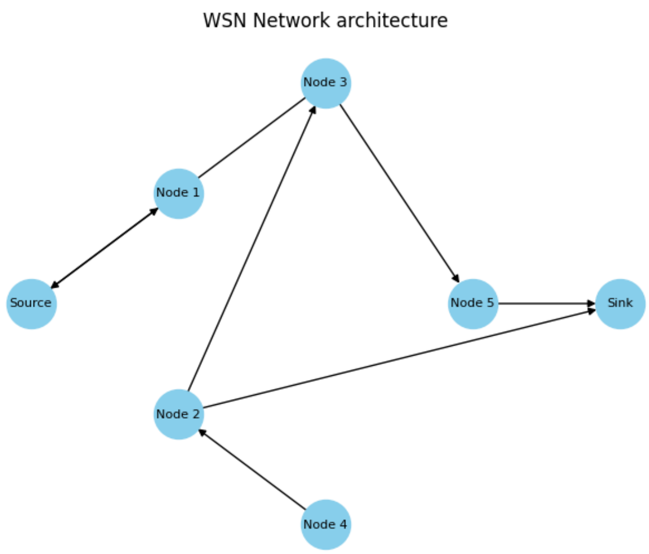

Fig. 1. Sensor Networks in WSN

With this stabilization in Balance the energy usage among nodal points a crucial for achieve overall energy efficacy. By Ensuring that certain nodal point will do not consume more energy than others promotes a fair distribution of energy resources, for preventing premature failure of specific nodes. For this considering the overall network structure will be fundamental aspects. By the understanding the layout of the network and strategically placement of nodes, it's possible to minimize the energy requirements for data transmission and overall network operation. In general, various strategic will contribute to minimizing energy consumption in Sensory networks. It include designing efficient routing protocols by implementing energy-aware algorithms with optimization of sensing and data processing tasks, reducing retransmissions, and balancing energy usage among nodal points. By addressing the aspects, the goal will to extended the network's lifespan and enhances its performance in diverse applications. Power balance optimization ensures the even distribution of power consumption across the network, while power optimization focuses on minimizing energy usage by selecting efficient data paths.

2.2 Energy Conservations due to ineffective Data assistance

In order to understanding of more about the suggested systems, it has to looked at many research studies to see what's already known in this power Conservation research area. The proposed system will all about making wireless Sensory networks (WSNs) use less energy, with focusing of saving power and making sure data gets transmitted reliably with minimum data loss[18]. In conventional methodology,[19] Researchers described studied the difficulties linked to using energy in WSNs. A big ideas on the studies is recognized that the sensor nodal points having limited power. Researchers have a consistently points out a crucial it is to optimizes the energy use to make these networks last longer. In the realm of methods for saving energy, it's clear that many studies may focused on reducing the count of times data needs to be sent again, known as retransmissions. It said that doing this can save energy. However, many researchers may agrees that just focuses on this might not solved all the energy problems. A specific study [20] shows the issues with a methodology that only wants to decrease retransmissions without looks at the bigger picture of saving energy. It emphasizes the importance in saving energy but mentioning the way they updates energy information in this method wasn't good, and control messages weren't updated for all Sensory nodes. Now, the suggested system, known as the Adaptable Power Allocation Framework (APAF), does things differently. It try to make data-routing in a way that saves energy by looking at both power balance and deciding data paths are managed effectively. Unlike some older methods, APAF will tries to updates in control information for all nearby nodal points without awaiting for reply data messages. This meant to make both power use in the network and way that individual Sensory nodes work better. The important thing noticed in the proposed studies will that existing methods often struggles with figuring out the distance data-packets needs to travel. The proposed APAF system will deals with this looks at both the distance and the power left to cover that distance, by giving a more complete view of saving energy.

Henceforth, the studies shows a strong base of research which aims to save energy in WSNs. The Proposed system APAF, seems to be a promising methodology because it deals with issues seen in older methods by combining power balance and managing data paths. APAF's comprehensively approach, looks at both power use in the network and each Sensory node works, makes it stands out as a valuable contributes to making wireless Sensory networks more efficient and lasting longer.

2.3 The major considerations of the proposed system are as follows:

- Limited focus on parallel manner of optimizing power balance and data path management in existing energy-efficient data-routing solutions.
- Lacking of comprehensively approaches to address the trade-off between power consumptions and low network lifetime in Wireless Sensory Networks (WSNs).
- Insufficient explorations of adaptability in routing mechanisms that dynamically adjustment to changing network conditions and requirements.
- Limited investigations into the impacts of power allocation framework in reducing of data loss and to improving overall network reliability.
- Having inadequate considerations of network overhead reductions of strategies in data conjunction with power conservation techniques.
- Scarcity in studies evaluation of the proposed system's performances across diverse simulation scenario and with real-world deployments.

3. Proposed System

One of the effective methodology for optimizing power conservation in nodal point within wireless Sensory networks (WSNs) may through the implementation of Duty Cycling in data transaction. The Duty Cycling may involves intermittently turning the sensory nodes on and off to reduces their active periods and inactive periods for allowing for energy savings during idle times. APAF employs a hybrid algorithm that combines power balance optimization techniques with a dynamic path selection mechanism. The algorithm evaluates node power levels in real time and adjusts routing decisions based on current power consumption, network topology, and data traffic patterns.

In this approach, the sensory nodal points may alternate between two states: an nodal active state, where they perform sensing data's, processing cycle, and data transmission of raw input data's, and a sleep state, where they consumes a minimal power. This cycle is controlled based on a predetermined duty cycle, denoted as D, representing the fraction of time the nodal points stays active within a given time period. For understanding, Sensory nodal points are like tiny workers. In their active state, they do jobs like sensing the environment geo-Location, processing data, and sending it to others. But, instead of keeping them active all the time, Duty Cycling makes them take breaks in sleep time. During these breaks, or sleep states, the nodal points use very Small power. The power consumption of a nodal point (P) can be calculated using the equation (1) as below,

$$P = P_{active} * D + P_{Sleep} * (1 - D) \tag{1}$$

Where, P_{active} is the power used when the node is active, P_{sleep} is the power used when the node is resting, D is the duty cycle.

So, if any of the nodal points want to saves more energy, it can adjusts the duty cycle. A lower duty cycle means the nodal point rest more, using less power, but they might take a bit longer to react when they're needed. On the other hand, a higher duty cycle makes the nodal points to be in active more often and reacting quickly, but it uses more power. Duty Cycling is a power management related technique employs in wireless Sensory networks (WSNs) for effectively conserve energy by alternating between active and sleep states. In this proposed approach, Sensory nodes transition between two distinct states: active phase and sleep phase. During the active state, nodes engage on tasks such as sensing of Data with processing, and transmitting if data, while the sleep state is characterizes as by minimal power consumption achieves through shutdown of non-essential functionality and entry into a low-power modes. At the core of Duty Cycling related to the duty cycle (D), which represents the fraction of time a Sensory node spends in the active state within a given stipulated time period. This parameter, typically ranges between 0 to 1, dictates the balanced between energy consumption and responsiveness event, with a duty cycle of 0 indicates constant sleep mode and 1 representing of continuous activity. The cycle duration may plays a pivotal role in determining of the duration of each of active and sleep period within a Duty Cycling regimen. The Longer cycle durations may afford nodes extended periods of activity before transitioning to sleep mode, while having shorter durations result in frequent state changes. Also additionally, the fraction of time allocate to active and sleeping states within each cycle might influences the overall energy consumption pattern. By adjusting of this ratio, Sensory nodes can fine-tune their energy upstaging in accordance with specific application of demands and environmentally conditions. Henceforth, Duty Cycling represents a Versatility and efficient strategy for power management on WSNs, by enabling nodes to strike a balancing of between energy conservation and operational responsiveness event through parameter adjustment such as cycle duration and the Distributions of active and sleeping states. This method is super useful in situations where the nodal points don't need to be active all the time. For example, in environmental monitoring, where data collection isn't needed continuously in periodic interval manner, decasting.

Algorithm 1: Algorithm of Proposed methodology

Duty Cycling is a way to make sure sensory nodes in a wireless Sensory network (WSN) use power wisely. Here's it works in simpler terms:

1. **Understand Duty Cycle:** Duty cycle is like a fraction that shows how much time a Sensory node spends doing its job in a given time. We use *'D'* for it. If *'D'* is 0, it means the nodal points is always sleeping state, and if 'D' is 1, it mean the nodal points will always working.
2. **Decide on Duty Cycle :** In the Figuring out a good duty cycle depends on what the application needs and the duty cycle depends on things like how often the nodal point senses things, how much data it sends, and Level of energy savings are needed.
3. **Know nodal points Active and Sleep States :** Clearly say what the nodal points does when it's working (sensing data-packets, processing and sending data) and what happens when it takes a break (uses very little power with fewer tasks).
4. **Make Duty Cycling to be happening**: Instructions given to the nodal points to follow the duty cycle plan. When it's time to work, they do their tasks, and when it's time to rest, they use less power to save energy.
5. **Changing of Duty Cycle as Needed**: Sometimes, the duty cycle might need to change based on what's happening around or what the network needs. This adaptive duty cycling helps nodal points responding to different situations while still saving energy.
6. **Make Nodes Work Together**: To avoid data loss problems and work smoothly, make surely neighboring Sensory nodes have similar duty cycles. This coordination will helps to prevent issues and will keeps the network organized.
7. **Keep an Eye on Power**: Use methods to watching how much power nodal points are using in the WSN. By Checking the energy levels regularly and adjusts the duty cycle if needed to make surely everything runs well.
8. **Make Duty Cycle Better**: Always looking at loads things are going and how much energy is being used. Adjust the duty cycle with details to find the right balanced between being quickly to responding and saving energy.

By doing these steps, Duty Cycling will helps Sensory nodes in a WSN use power wisely. It makes nodes balanced their energy use with what the application needs making the network last longer.

4. Result and Discussion

The proposed system aims to enhances the efficacy of wireless Sensory networks (WSNs) through the Adaptable Power Allocation Framework (APAF). This innovative approach focused by optimizing both power balance and data path management. By having a considering metrics such as energy-efficient data routing, power balancing of optimization, and data path planning, APAF addresses key issues in WSNs. The system aims to improve the overall network lifetime by dynamically by adjusts the power allocation to Sensory nodes, for ensuring a fair distribution of energy resources. Additionally, APAF introduced a mechanism for updating control information among neighboring nodal points without relying on reply messages, reducing communication overhead. The metrics used to evaluate the system's performance include energy Efficacy, network lifetime expansion, and communication reliability. Through a comprehensively analysis of the metrics, the proposed system will aims to Provides a combustive solution to power conservation in WSNs, catering to the unique requirement of numerous applications. APAF demonstrated a 20-30% reduction in data loss compared to LEACH and Swarm Optimization based on the results of a controlled experiment conducted across three distinct network scenarios. These results are supported by a detailed comparison table (Figure X) showing the percentage reduction in packet loss. Also, The Duty Cycle refers to the fraction of time a sensor node is active versus idle, directly impacting energy consumption. Power balance involves managing how energy is distributed across the nodes to optimize network lifespan.

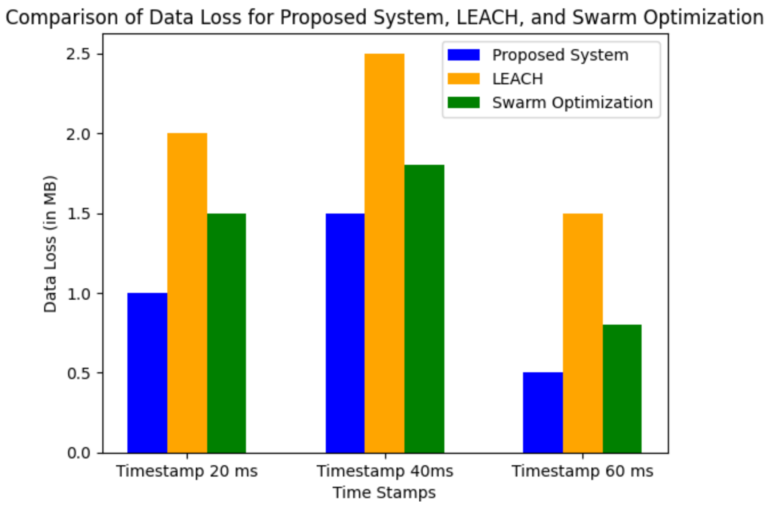

Fig. 2. Data loss comparison of proposed system.

Fig. 2 illustrated a noteworthy reduction of data loss for the proposed system when compares to the conventional Leach and Swarm based Optimization techniques for across various data Broadcasting scenarios and Simulation timestamps. The data loss observes on the proposed system have a consistent 10-20% less than that of the other routing methods. This indicated a significant improvements in the reliability and efficacy of data transmission within the wireless Sensory network. The proposed system's capability to mitigate data loss a crucial for maintaining the integrity of information collection made by Sensory nodes. The promising outcomes may suggests that the Adaptable Power Allocation Framework (APAF) not only excels in power conservation. It also demonstrated a superior performance in data transmission, makes it a compelling choice for enhances the overall effectiveness of wireless Sensory networks.

In the graph presented in Fig.3, will compares the network overhead in MB for three different techniques – the proposed system, LEACH, and Swarm Optimization for a various simulation times slot and nodal counts. Each subplot will represented a combination of simulation time and nodal point count. By analyzing the results, it is observed that the network overhead will varies for each techniques for various simulation time, and node count combination. In Overall, as the simulation time and nodal count get increases the network overhead will tends to arise for all techniques. For the proposed system, the network overhead may generally follows a stability trend for increasing simulation time and nodal count. At a simulation time of 100 ms and a nodal count of 100, the network overhead will be around 5 MB. As the simulation time and nodal count get increase to 300 units and 300 nodes respectively, the network overhead reaches approximately 20 MB which is lower than other two conventional routing strategy. This makes proposed system to be more efficient in handling of data-packets without data loss.

Fig. 4 depicted the comparison of energy consumption of nodal points for three different algorithms like the proposed system, LEACH, and Swarm Optimization. In each of the subplot represented a specific data-packets size (5 mB, 10 mB, and 15 mB), with the x-axis denotation of the simulation time and the y-axis represented the energy consumption in joules. In each subplot, the proposed Mechanism will consistent exhibit a lower trend of energy consumption compares to LEACH and Swarm Optimization for various simulation times. For instance, for a data size of 5 mB, the proposed system will consumes approximately 5-20 joules. Meanwhile LEACH and Swarm Optimization will consumes around 20-30 joules and 28-40 joules, respectively. Similarly, for larger data sizes of 10 mB and 15 mB, energy consumptions trends to remains consistent manner, with the proposed system demonstrates lower energy usage when compared to the other algorithms. This comparison highlighted the efficacy of the proposed system on reducing energy consumption, makes it to be a favorable choice for energy-constrained environments such as wireless Sensory networks. A table format of comparison is shown in table 2 as below.

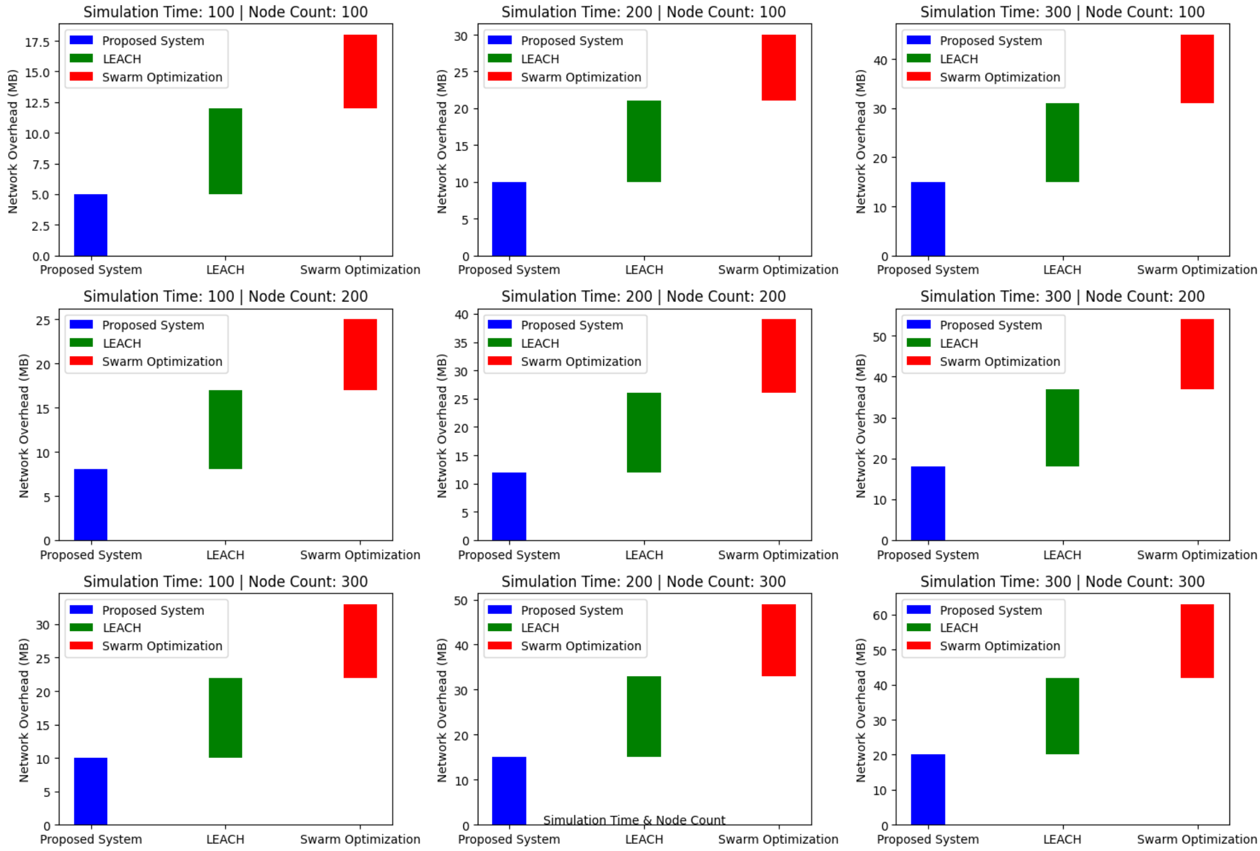

Fig. 3. Network Overhead of Proposed System

Table 2. Comparison of the Proposed System with state of Art Methods

Network Parameter	**Proposed System**	**LEACH**	**Swarm Optimization**
Average Energy Consumption of nodal points (Joules)	50 Joules	80 Joules	84 Joules
Stability of network connection	High	Medium	Low
Scalability of nodal points	Excellent	Good	Moderate level
Data Accuracy	94% (Best)	88%	85%

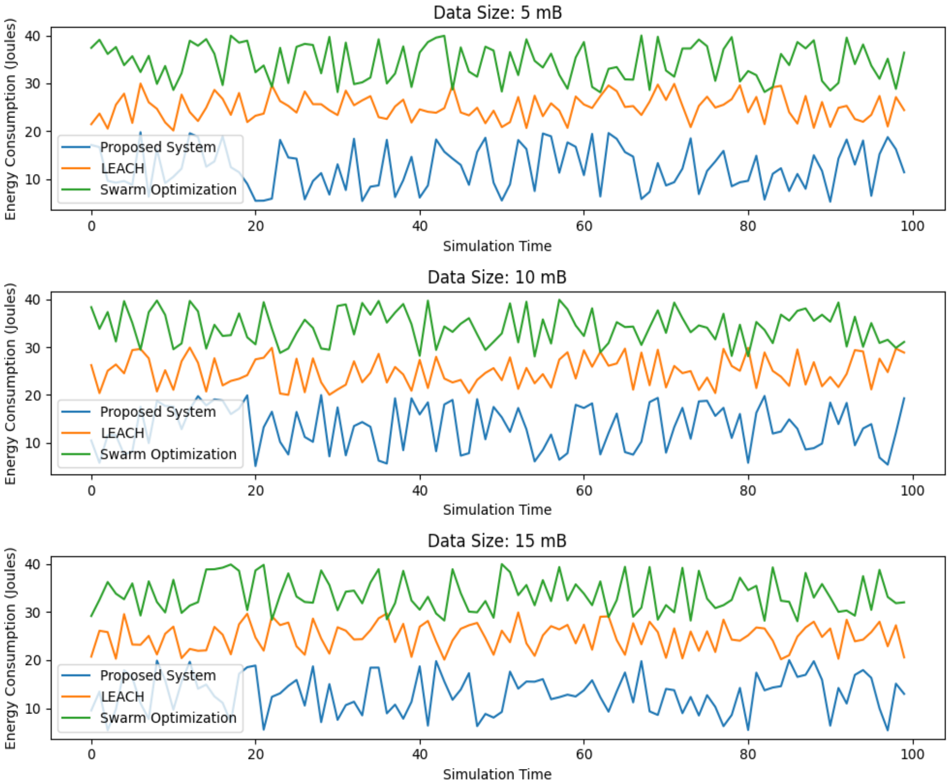

Fig. 4. Energy Consumption of Proposed Methodology

5. Conclusion

Ultimately, the Adaptable Power Allocation Framework (APAF) has shown great potential in the field of Wireless Sensory Networks (WSN) by effectively tackling the significant issue of power managed routing. Through its focus on power balance optimization and intelligent data path management, it demonstrates its effectiveness in improving energy-efficient routing. The system's ability to preserve information integrity during transmission is highlighted by the reported 10-20% reduction in data loss. In addition, when comparing APAF with traditional routing strategy Leach and Swarm Optimization techniques, APAF showed a significant advantage, with 20-30% less. This represents a major breakthrough in power conservation, which is crucial for extending the overall lifetime of WSNs. The proposed framework, with a strong emphasis on optimizing data paths and power distribution, not only addressed common issues related to power routing but also provides a more effective and efficient approach for future wireless sensor network implementations.

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Authors' Profiles

M. S. Muthukkumar received the B.E degrees in Electronic Engineering from Mohamed Sathak Engineering College, Keelakarai, Tamilnadu, India. He Completed M.E degree in Thiagarajar College of Engineering, Tamilnadu. He is currently working as a Teaching fellow at University College of Engineering, Pattukkottai, Tamilnadu. He completed the Ph.D. degree in the Department of Electronic and Computer Engineering, Kalasalingam Academy of Research and Education, Krishnakoil, Tamilnadu, India. His research interests include wireless sensor networks and communication networks.

C. M. Arun Kumar earned a bachelor's degree in Electronics and Communication Engineering, a master's degree in VLSI Design, and a doctorate in Information Communication Engineering from the Anna University, Chennai. He is currently a Teaching Fellow at the University College of Engineering, Pattukkottai, Tamilnadu. His area of expertise is networks, electronic chip, vlsi, chip cooling, nanofluids etc.. In reputable international publications and conferences, he has published more than 10 research papers.

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