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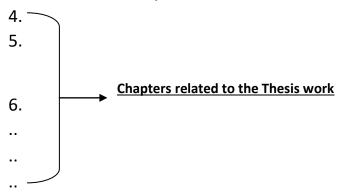
Printing Format:BOTH SIDE PRINTINGType of Paper:Executive BondFont:Times New RomanMinimum No. of Pages of the Thesis shall be - 110 & Maximum shall be -250.

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- Thesis front(cover) page
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- Copyright(Backside of Title Page)
- Declaration by the Scholar
- Certificate by Supervisor
- MSP Certificate
- Dedication page(if any)
- Acknowledgement
- List of Symbols & Abbreviations
- Table of Contents / Index
- List of Tables
- List of Figures
- Abstract

Chapters

- 1. Introduction (shall include problem statement, objectives, hypothesis, Research methodology, scope, rationale, contribution and thesis outline)
- 2. Indian Knowledge System
- 3. Literature survey



Last Chapter: Conclusion and Future Work References (shall be in APS/APO Style) Appendices if any Plagiarism report List of Publications and Conferences (copy of atleast two publications) 2 best Certificate of paper presentation in National / International Conferences/Seminar/ Symposium/Workshop related to the research work of Thesis.

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Thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

By

NAME OF THE CANDIDATE

Registration No.



Under the supervision of

Name of the PhD Supervisor

NAME OF THE DEPARTMENT/CENTRE

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• The merits in the thesis are by virtue of all the acknowledged people and the shortcomings are my own copyright.

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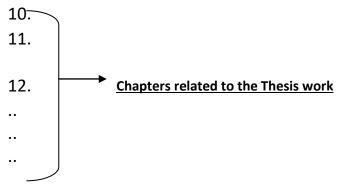
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Bibliography

Appendix A: List of Publications

Appendix B: Plagiarism Certificate

List of Abbreviations

SAMPL	E
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Abbreviations	
ІоТ	Internet of Things
MAC	Media Access Control
GPS	Global Positioning System
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
PSAGA	Priority Super frame Guaranteed Access
T-MAC	Timeout MAC
S-MAC	Sensor MAC
ZISENSE	Zigbee Sense
TSCH	Time Synchronised Channel Hopping
DCA	Duty Cycling Algorithm
Z-MAC	Zebra MAC
DC-ACO	Duty Cycled Ant Colony Optimisation
ESR	Energy Source Region
MAP-ACO	Multi Agent Path Finding Ant Colony Optimisation
IEM-ACO	Improved Energy and Mobility Ant Colony Optimisation
FC	Fog Computing
BD	Big Data
WSN	Wireless Sensor Networks
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
MPTCP	Multipath Transmission Control Protocol
PLC	Power Line Communication
M2M	Machine to Machine
ML	Machine Learning
DL	Deep Learning
QoS	Quality of Service
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
LPWA	Low Power Wide Area
LoRa	Long Range
SIDs	Source IoT Devices

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Abstract

The ever-growing ubiquitous IoT network encompasses tiny objects to giant machines that communicate with each other via the internet. IoT technology offers people-centric and industry-centric services on demand. Miniaturized sensors play an important role in an IoT network. The Internet protocol (IP) based smart sensors could be deployed in an unattended or harsh environment for so long due to their inherent features. The sensors in an IoT network are used for measuring temperature, humidity, motion, seismic activities, underwater events, and mining fields. The resource-constrained nature of IoT nodes such as computation, storage, and battery power limited the data transmission to longer distances. The smart nodes in IoT are lossy and support minimum data rates of tens to hundreds of kilobits per second (Kbps). The data sensed by sensor nodes is sent to the base station or sink node by traversing through multiple hops called routing. The routing of data through multiple hops is the most energy-consuming process because of the maximum resource utilization during data delivery to respective destinations. Likewise, inefficient data delivery encounters challenges like more delay due to congestion, insecurity, scalability, and heterogeneity of devices. All these factors hamper the energy efficiency of an IoT network.

The radio frequency-based sensors manage energy consumption by turning off and on their radios periodically. This process of preserving energy by activating and deactivating the sensor nodes is called duty cycling. The existing duty cycling techniques often waste more energy due to issues like overhearing, over-emitting, and idle listening. The Institute of Electronics and Electrical Engineering (IEEE) 802.15.4 superframe structure only supports fixed duty-cycling and cannot be dynamically adapted. Therefore, devising adaptive and efficient duty-cycling techniques is of greater significance in dynamic IoT networks. On the other hand, prevalent routing techniques suffer from single source problems, connection loss, unicast transmission, and mobility issues. Such types of routing techniques are not a good fit for IoT networks which are highly dynamic. The metaheuristic routing techniques are gaining higher acceptance for accomplishing energy efficiency because of the overall improvement in Quality of Service (QoS) metrics such as delay, packet loss ratio, network lifespan, throughput, energy consumption, and goodput.

The "Meta" means to reach the higher state and heuristic means to explore the search space by hit and trial beyond the local minimum. Taking into consideration the energy consumption issue during routing and excessive radio dissipation of smart nodes in heterogeneous IoT networks, we have proposed a high-level energy-efficient metaheuristic routing framework along with an adaptive duty cycling mechanism. The Duty Cycling mechanism activates or deactivates the nodes on sensing the data on demand. The wake-up radio scheme employs the low radio receiver to wake up the nodes only when required. The proposed duty-cycled improved ant colony mechanism (DC-ACO) in our thesis work is compared against three techniques i.e. IEM-ACO, ESR, and MAP-ACO. Ant colony routing is one of the metaheuristic approaches being motivated by the ant's behavior to find the food source via the shortest tour depending on the pheromone intensity. The same ideology has been followed for route identification in an optimistic manner in our thesis work. The improved ACO takes into account the mobility/speed of nodes, residual energy, minimum, and average energy, and hop distance which are the critical parameters for a network like IoT.

The proposed DC-ACO approach could be successfully applied in distributed and dynamic applications like Vehicle Routing, Traffic Management, E-Healthcare, Travelling Salesman, Scheduling Problems, and Connection and connectionless network routing. In our thesis work, the application of DC-ACO is evaluated in Smart Healthcare System with special emphasis on the priority of data packets based on the criticality of data i.e. DC-ACOP. The Healthcare data packets are categorized based on the severity of data i.e. high, very high, low, and very low priority. The 3 bits are used for setting the priority. The highly prioritized data is delivered first to the destination node to minimize energy consumption and delay so that the medical services will be availed on time. The DC-ACOP approach is compared with PEERP, PriNergy, and PBR to determine the efficacy of the algorithm in terms of key performance indicators such as delay, throughput, energy consumption, and network lifetime.