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SURVEY ON UNDERWATER WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK

[1] P. Sathya, [2] Dr. P. Sengottuvelan
[1] Ph.D Research scholar, [2] Associate Professor,
[1, 2] Department of Computer Science,
[1, 2] Periyar University PG Extension Centre,
[1, 2] Dharmapuri, Tamilnadu,India.

ABSTRACT - A Wireless Sensor Network is a self-designing network of little sensor nodes imparting among themselves utilizing radio signals, and conveyed in amount to detect, screen and comprehend the physical world. The underwater wireless sensor network have applications including the logical (e.g., oceanographic information assortment for logical investigation, pollution control, or climate monitoring), military (e.g., strategic surveillance), and civilian fields (e.g., tidal wave alerts). The paper presents a survey of Underwater Wireless Sensor network as it is rising to be a promising innovation in revealing the secrets of the marine life and other underwater applications. Considering, we study the current and the most ideal advances for underwater nodes to convey in a network.

Keywords: [Wireless Sensor Network, Underwater Wireless Sensor network, underwater applications, underwater nodes.]

1. INTRODUCTION

A wireless sensor network (WSN) has significant applications, for example, far off environmental Monitoring and Have a wide scope of potential have applications to industry, science, transportation, civil infrastructure, and security Habitat and Ecosystem Monitoring, Monitoring Groundwater Contamination, Rapid Emergency Response, Industrial Process Monitoring, Perimeter Security and Surveillance, Automated Building Climate Control.

To empower wireless sensor applications utilizing sensor advances, the scope of assignments can be extensively arranged into three gatherings as appeared in Fig. 1. The principal bunch is the framework. Every sensor hub is an individual framework. So as to help diverse application programming on a sensor framework, improvement of new stages, working frameworks, and capacity schemes are required. The subsequent gathering is correspondence protocols, which empower correspondence between the application and sensors. They likewise empower correspondence between the sensor nodes. The last gathering is administrations which are created to upgrade the application and to improve framework execution and network effectiveness.

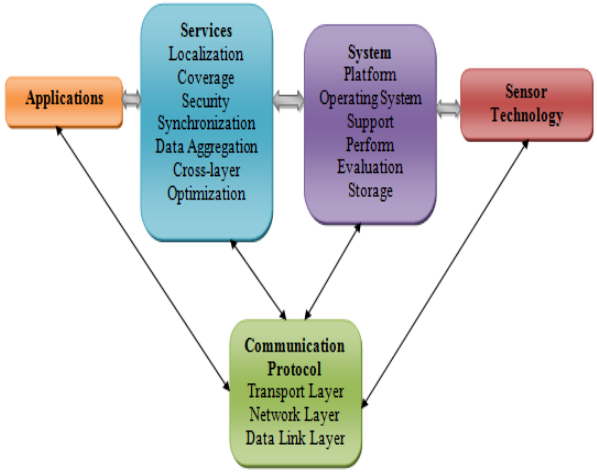

Figure 1: Various issues in a WSN

Consequently acoustic correspondence is generally utilized as a practical arrangement in underwater wireless sensor networks. Notwithstanding, because of the physical qualities of sound signals, acoustic channels are included with low accessible data transmission, huge engendering delay and high blunder likelihood. Uniqueness in underwater environments is that most sensor nodes could be inactively versatile with water flows. Vitality Utilization is basic factor for planning routing protocol in UWSN. In UWSN, the existence time network is depended basically to the thickness and the pace of correspondences of sensors which influence the battery level and furthermore the network. A localization scheme should create precise area, must be quick with the end goal that the real area can be made sense of with no unsettling influence of water flow, guarantee wide inclusion to such an extent that all the nodes can be restricted and guarantee low correspondence cost in order to moderate vitality. Nonetheless, it is difficult to work with UWSN on the grounds that radio isn't appropriate underwater and its restricted data transfer capacity. A couple of difficulties looked in giving QoS are consistently evolving environment, unhampered versatility which causes repeating way breaks and furthermore make the link-specific and state-specific information in the nodes to be vague. The examination on the underwater wireless sensor network is still in the creating stage.

2. APPLICATION S OF UNDERWATER SENSOR NETWORK

A. Quickest path for finding underwater information: Underwater sensor is the most recent and quickest method of discovering information which is accessible in underwater sensor network This information isn't just useful for person yet in addition liable for analysts.

B. Disaster Prevention: Disaster counteraction is likewise significant qualities of Underwater sensor network framework ready to perform seismic action which give wave admonitions to seaside territories.

C. Ocean Sampling Networks: Autonomous underwater vehicles capable for agreeable versatile inspecting of the 3D waterfront sea environment. In 3D environment. we can masterminded the sensor in various profundity in sea. So we can detect the sea zone at various profundity.

D. Environmental Monitoring: Environment monitoring is one of the most significant applications of UWSN. In environment monitoring incorporate pollution monitoring, monitoring of sea flows, improve climate figure are other potential applications.

E. Mine Reconnaissance: The concurrent activity of numerous AUVs with acoustic sensor can be utilized to perform rapid environmental and identify mine like article.

F. Distributed Tactical Surveillance: AUV and fixed underwater sensor can cooperatively screen territories for surveillance, observation and interruption identification frameworks.

3. LITERATURE SURVEY

1. Shreema Shetty, Radhika M Pai & Manohara M. M. Pai (2018) built up an ARP framework by getting all the elements relating to hydroponics improvement and interfacing between all the stakeholders. The made ARP gives a site assurance framework to hydroponics by uniting underwater sensor with WSN advancement and cloud stage reliant on SaaS. The framework involves the WSN reliant on Zigbee approach for water checking to pick the site for hydroponics developing. The coordination of WSN and cloud structure is to store the sensor information, take a gander at, mine the information, and give an application to hydroponics site. The site assurance process for a hydroponics is rehearsed by get-together and unraveling tremendous aggregates of information accumulated from the site to know the variability of water parameters, and to propose sensible kinds of fishes that can be refined in a specific site. The framework also joins a decision model to pick the propriety of site the extent that class names which are commonly sensible, moderate, and not sensible. The organized exploration approach gives information obtaining, transmission, and assessment for site decision of a hydroponics farm to propel hydroponics in India. The proposed programming as-an organization application is the fundamental ARP framework wherein the customers can get to the information required for masterminding and progression of a hydroponics farm.

Merits

The ARP framework offers online assistance organization for water watching and help for setting up the hydroponics by giving a separated information concerning the site propriety, water parameters, fish types, seeds for dealing with, and hydroponics articles.

Demerits

The information database can't be made and made self-impelled for better customer responsibility.

2. Imad Jawhar, Nader Mohamed, Jameela Al-Jaroodi and Sheng Zhang, (2018) proposed the utilization of an AUV to assemble data from SNs, which are used to screen underwater pipelines. The AUV moves to and fro along the pipeline and assembles data with regards to transmission scope of a SN. The AUV by then communicates the assembled data to the surface sinks arranged at the pieces of the deals. Usually, acoustic correspondence advancement is used to give the necessary network. This structure is appropriate for applications that incorporate postponement open minded data. This proposed system allows the WSN to swear off using multihop correspondence to induce the assembled data. This prompts an abatement in vitality utilization on account of the avoiding of costly data retransmission by the nodes over the straight network. In like manner, the proposed system thinks about more noteworthy versatility in the SN arrangement, which never again should be inside the extent of each other.

Merits:

Wireless sensor networks with multi-bounce correspondence are more dependable as harm in certain nodes can be effectively endured. Provides high correspondence data transmission.

Demerits:

It is problematic for long underwater pipelines as any single harm or cut in the wires may debilitate the entire monitoring system

3. Luís M. Pessoa, Cândido Duarte, Henrique M. Salgado, Vasco Correia, Bruno Ferreira, Nuno A. Cruz and Anibal Matos (2019) survey the drawn out arrangement plausibility of a huge scope network of deserted underwater sensors, where force is given via self-governing underwater vehicles (AUVs) in intermittent visits. They play out an adaptability examination to appreciate what size of network could be maintained by a single

AUV, both to the extent complete number of sensors similarly as partition separation between sensors. It was assumed that improving (diminishing) the AUV skimming power, or thinking up strategies for having the alternative to slaughter the AUV engines would be noteworthy, especially in circumstances where the ordinary sensor power use is higher than 100 mW. For typical sensor power usage assessments of 100 mW or less, and for separations between sensors higher than 400 meters, it is basic to work on methodology to improve (decrease) the AUV power use at venture speed.

Merits

It was improving (reducing) the AUV gliding power, or devising techniques for having the choice to execute the AUV engines would be critical, especially in circumstances where the ordinary sensor power usage is higher than 100 mW.

AUV can push toward a couple of sensors to accumulate their data, and resuscitate their batteries, giving them enough imperativeness until the accompanying visit. The AUV can stimulate its own battery in an underwater docking station.

Demerits

Low memory, network control and the heads limits.

4. Judith Santana Abril, Graciela Santana Sosa, and Javier Sosa (2019) present the plan of a wireless sensor network for maritime coasting confines in aquaculture. The sending of the sensor network over current aquaculture foundations is analyzed. The product and equipment of a sensor node are delineated. A wireless data and power move interface, considering the ISO 11784/11785 HDX standard, for underwater sensor nodes are thought of. The misalignment issue in the wireless interface radio wires is surveyed start to finish. Our suggestion is arranged in a central/keep focus point and a great deal of branches. The critical the bind place point is to control and manage the fenced in area sensor network. They set this contraption on the floating neck area. At the present time, branch is generally a chain of sensor nodes related successively separately. Each branch is presented on a vertical net assistance of the pen. An expert slave building, a sensor node fills in as pro of next more significant sensor node. Moreover, the nook community point (expert) can pass on clearly just with the sensor nodes (Slaves) arranged at the drifting neck area (top sensor nodes). This sensor node is made by a ultra low power microcontroller, a wireless interface, an accelerometer, two separated instrumentation structures, two batteries (principal and associate), a microSD memory card and some extra equipment for complete closure purposes.

Merits

It is settled the best allowed misalignment to keep the data and power move profitability over 70%.

Moreover, they set up an immediate ability to show the blaming pace for a most outrageous slip-up of a 2.2% with a profitability more important than 70%.

Demerits

There is a period gap among assessing and disclosure.

5. Jieping Yu, Huili Yin, Weixing Wang, Guohui Jiao, Zexin Lin (2017) proposed a real-time monitoring system dependent on wireless sensor network. In this paper, the entire structure of the system is portrayed in detail, and the equipment plan and programming stream investigation are depicted, and the system activity and transmission execution were tried as needs be, which is of incredible essentialness in water quality monitoring. The data securing node and the passage can finish the synchronization by utilizing synchronous packets. After the finish of the round, nodes and entryway will enter the reserve mode to decrease the vitality misfortune and drag out the existence pattern

of the entire network. In the accompanying plan, it is important to accomplish more top to bottom exploration on the node vitality utilization, networking strategies, etc.

Merits

It diminish the vitality misfortune and delay the existence pattern of the entire network.

Demerits

Extremely low data may emerge difficult issue in channel.

3. UNDERWATER SENSOR NETWORK ARCHITECTURE

UWSN architectures can be ordered in different manners. One classification separates between static, semi-mobile, and mobile architectures. Another famous UWSN classification strategy is to separate UWSNs into two-dimensional (spread sea floor) and three-dimensional (incorporates profundity as a measurement). UWSN can likewise be single-hop, multi-hop, or half and half (single-hop singular sensors, multi-hop groups). Architectures can be assembled into present moment, time-basic applications, and long haul, non-time-basic applications. RF, optical, and acoustic wave based architectures are one more approach to take a gander at the accessible UWSNs.

Numerous difficulties emerge with such a design, that should be comprehended so as to empower 3D checking, including: Sensing coverage:Sensors ought to cooperatively manage their profundity so as to achive the full section inclusion as per their sensing ranges.Hence it conceivable to get examining of wanted marvel by any stretch of the imagination. Correspondence coverage:Since in 3D submerged networks there is no thought of uw-sink, sensors ought to have the option to hand-off data to the surface station through multihop ways. In this way, network gadgets should arrange their profundities such a way that the network topology consistently associated, i.e., at any rate one way from each sensor to the surface station consistently exists.

6. Mohamad Mortadaa, Abdallah Makhoula, Chady Abou Jaoudeb, Hassan Harbb and David Laiymani (2019) proposed vitality productive two-levels information decrease strategy dependent on a bunching design. Proposed another conveyed and low complex sensor information preparing method embraced to bunch based network's topology. At that point, they considered a two information decrease levels strategy. By then, creators considered a two data decline levels technique. At the primary level, each sensor hub changes its plan of assembled data to a decreased course of action of agent centers. By then, it sends the game plan of centers to its CH close to the completion of each period. In the wake of tolerating the plans of centers from all of its sensors, the CH glance through the equivalence between sets of data centers starting from sensors, considering the Euclidean detachment. To survey our strategy, creators choose to apply our frameworks to submerged sensor networks. By then, they differentiated our techniques and existing data decline procedures while indicating the suitability of our philosophy to the extent of information decrease and vitality sparing.

Merits

This procedure shows the feasibility of essentialness use and information steadiness.

Demerits

It can't achieve the quest for least line number identifying with a given data twist.

This methodology can't acclimate to consider open periodic sensor networks, where sensor hubs work with different analyzing rate.

7. Imad Jawhar , Nader Mohamed , Jameela Al-Jaroodi and Sheng Zhang, (2018) proposed the utilization of an AUV to accumulate information from SNs, which are used to screen underwater pipelines. The AUV moves to and fro along the pipeline and

assembles information with regards to transmission scope of a SN. The AUV by then communicates the assembled information to the surface sinks arranged at the pieces of the deals. Usually, acoustic correspondence advancement is used to give the necessary network. This structure is appropriate for applications that incorporate postponement lenient information. This proposed framework allows the WSN to go without using multihop correspondence to cause the assembled information. This prompts an abatement in vitality utilization on account of the shirking of costly information retransmission by the hubs over the straight network. Moreover, the proposed framework mulls over more noteworthy flexibility in the SN arrangement, which never again should be inside the extent of each other.

Merits:

Wireless sensor networks with multi-jump communication are more solid as harm in certain hubs can be effectively endured.

Provides high communication data transfer capacity.

Demerits:

It is questionable for long underwater pipelines as any single harm or cut in the wires may incapacitate the entire monitoring framework.

4. TOPOLOGY CONTROL ALGORITHMS

Topology control can possibly relieve undesired impacts of the underwater wireless communication and, thus, to improve the presentation of systems administration administrations and protocols in underwater sensor organizations. Figure 2(a) portrays the general framework of topology control. Likewise, a topology control algorithm ought to think about the underlying organization topology and attributes, wanted objectives, and limitations to decide a novel topology.

8. Sudip Misra, Anudipa Mondal, and Ayan Mondal (2019) proposed a game hypothesis based dynamic topology control scheme, named DATUM, for enlarging throughput and organization lifetime with least organization delay in UWMSNs inside the sight of intuitive media sensor nodes. This maker use a cooperation game hypothetical approach to manage pick the ideal game plan of ways for restricting delay and enhancing throughput and ideal transmission power for boosting network lifetime. From the start, they explore the open ways for intuitive media correspondence using an animal power approach. Starting there, they choose a tendency association among the ways with investment game and select an ideal game plan of ways. Finally, in order to grow the organization lifetime, they choose the ideal transmission force of the underwater sight and sound sensor nodes in the picked manners. This creator presents three calculations in DATUM. The essential calculation uses an animal power approach and investigates the accessible ways structure the source hub to the surface floats. Using the subsequent calculation, the surface floats chooses the ideal arrangement of ways. Using the last calculation, the ideal transmission power is picked by the underwater blended media sensor nodes.

Merits

DATUM improves the organization lifetime by picking the ideal correspondence extent of incited nodes.

DATUM ensures high QoS and high organization throughput with less organization delay.

Demerits

DATUM can't fathom the topology control to improve the introduction of UWMSNs inside the sight of scalar underwater sensor nodes.

9. Hongcui Ji, Mingsheng Gao, (2018) presents a sliding window-based proficient transmission (SWT) is proposed to address the

issue of low delivery proportion. In SWT, the source center point is allowed to send various packets perpetually before ending and keeping it together for a certification. There is no necessity for the senders to hold on for an attestation when a packet is sent, which can irritate the delivery of the packet. If the packet is lost or communicated mistakenly the specific rehash, ARQ protocol will be executed. Recreation results show that the proposed protocol beats other routing protocols in resolute quality and ampleness. Routing protocol has significant ramifications for underwater wireless sensor organizations. It needs to think about various factors, for instance, power utilization, packet delivery proportion and postponement.

Merits:

It is anything but difficult to discover little moving objective entering its monitoring region.

The protocol with SWT can bring higher packet delivery.

Demerits:

Large number of transmission inquiries will build network overhead, which may bring about a decline in generally anticipated throughput.

10. Z. Mohammadi, M. Soleimanpour-moghadam, S. Talebi, D. Abbasi-moghadam , (2018) proposed algorithm for improving the network lifetime, upon segment the relay hub, finds an appropriate spot for it. Reenactment results speak to that the RNSA estimation shows better capability about the network lifetime. In this paper, they have investigated the setting RN issue for improving the network lifetime of a 3D UASN. They have proposed an algorithm, that under three phases and by suggestion a cost work has endeavored to find a reasonable spot for RNs. Using multiplication gadgets, it has been exhibited that the proposed algorithm extends the network lifetime viability by finding the correct region for RN. The primary goal of the RN setting in a 3D UASN is extending the network's lifetime. Since the lifetime of the full scale networks demonstrates by the hub which has the base lifetime, along these lines, growing its lifetime, increase the total network lifetime. Therefore, in the proposed strategy, they looked through the arrangement that somehow or another diminish the force utilization of that hub with the base lifetime.

Merits:

The preferred position of our algorithm is the various leveled nature in light of the fact that without dismantling the network topology the new RN can remain in a fitting spot and the network lifetime will be expanded.

Demerits:

The detriment of these routing protocols is, the battery of the nodes in the most limited way, would be done quickly lastly the network lifetime would be finished.

5. ENERGY CONSERVATION

In their larger part, power control–based topology control algorithms are intended for vitality protection in battery-operated wireless frameworks. This likewise occurs in UWSNs in light of the fact that underwater sensor nodes are vitality obliged, and transport missions to supplant batteries of underwater nodes are costly, regularly going on for a few days. In the accompanying, we talk about some agent considers proposing power control to draw out the UWSN lifetime.

11. Gang Zhao, Yaxu Li and Lina Zhang (2019) proposed SSEEP: State-Switchable Energy-Conserving Routing Protocol for Heterogeneous Wireless Sensor Networks. Along these lines, this paper proposes an improved clustering protocol with information transmission status switchable, which can be used in heterogeneous sensor networks. cluster heads channel the clear information and start data transmission association, and a while later send data to the sink when the

information power obvious outperforms as far as possible. Something different, cluster heads record the got data and continue tolerating data sent by the accompanying round of cluster nodes. The creators fortunately found in the propagation results that the network lifetime is drawn out a couple of times than the protocol of LEACH.

Merits

Moreover, this strategy has unimaginable versatility.

It needn't mess with any pre-set region information of nodes. so it is proper for enormous extension networks.

Demerits

Maintaining courses is a critical issue and if not purposely dealt with may achieve high essentialness use.

12. Fang Zhu and Junfang Wei (2018) proposed an Energy Efficient Routing Protocol Based on Layers and Unequal Clusters in Underwater Wireless Sensor Networks. At this moment, restriction free routing protocol, named essentialness capable routing protocol reliant on layers and conflicting clusters (EERBLC) is proposed. EERBLC protocol involves three phases: layer and conflicting cluster arrangement, transmission routing, upkeep and update of clusters. In the chief stage, the watching an area under the water is disengaged into layers, the nodes in a comparative layer are clustered. For altering imperativeness of the whole network and keeping up a key good ways from the "hotspot" issue, a novel conflicting clustering procedure subject to layers for UWSNs is proposed, in which another calculation methodology for conflicting cluster size is shown. Meanwhile, another cluster head decision instrument reliant on imperativeness evening out and degree is given. In the transmission stage, EERBLC protocol proposes a novel next forwarder decision procedure subject to the sending extent and the waiting essentialness. In the third stage, Intra and bury cluster reviving method is presented.

Merits

The EERBLC can reasonably alter the imperativeness use, draw out the network lifetime. It addition the proportion of data transmission differentiated and DBR and EEDBR protocols.

Demerits

The proposed EERBLC has low reliability.

6. LOCALIZATION ALGORITHMS

For the most part, there are three sorts of sensor nodes in UWSNs: anchor nodes, obscure nodes and reference nodes. Obscure nodes are answerable for detecting condition information. Anchor nodes are liable for confining obscure nodes. They can gain their situation ahead of time utilizing GPS frameworks or counterfeit plan. Reference nodes comprise of restricted obscure nodes and beginning anchor nodes. Localization cycle of an obscure node can be portrayed as how the node decides its situation by restricted correspondence with a few anchor nodes or reference nodes utilizing some particular localization technologies.

As of now, numerous localization algorithms have been proposed for UWSNs. Analysts in order these localization algorithms into two classifications: circulated and unified localization algorithms, based on where the area of an obscure node is resolved. In appropriated localization algorithms, each underwater obscure node gathers localization data and afterward runs an area estimation calculation independently. In unified localization algorithms, the area of every obscure node is assessed by a base station or a sink node. These two classes are additionally separated into subcategories of estimation-based and prediction-based algorithms. Estimation-based algorithms utilize current data to register the area of a node, while prediction-based algorithms target foreseeing

the area of a node at whenever moment, utilizing past and current area data.

13. Ziaur Rahman, Fazirulhisyam Hashim, Mohd Fadlee A. Rasid, Mohamed Othman (2018) proposed a progressive localization conspire, and based on that they planned a novel anycast, recipient based astute and geographical routing protocol for UWSN. Nodes are confined with the help of trilateration and TOA, and node region information close by its extra essentialness is used to find the best open sending node in a closer proximity to the objective. Thusly unique short and dynamic connections are solidified to send data to the sink. They thought about, the effects of the channel characteristics on through and through deferral, imperativeness capability, and package transport extent with various node thickness. Broad reproductions were performed to evaluate the introduction of the proposed scheme interestingly with some current related routing protocols. Entertainment shows that TORA grows network lifetime by improving essentialness viability, constructs pack movement extent while reduces through and through deferment and spread deviation factor.

Merits

The proposed routing protocol broadens network lifetime by improving essentialness profitability and bundle movement extent while diminishing from beginning to end deferral and spread deviation factor.

Demerits

It can't locate the ideal courses and forward information through these courses to the sink node.

14. Nasir Saeed, Tareq Y. Al-Naffouri, Mohamed-Slim Alouini (2018) proposed a vigorous 3D localization technique for UOWSNs with restricted network. As the transmission division of underwater optical sensors is limited, it prompts a fairly related network and an impressive parcel of between center point detachments are missing. Subsequently, they have used a low-position system surmise technique which can correctly evaluate the missing between center point partitions. Moreover, a bit of the assessed between center divisions may have a huge mix-up and typically presents exceptions. The customary 3D network localization strategy is helpless to these exceptions. Furthermore, the position of anchors for the network localization strategy is similarly a huge and testing issue. In this way, a shut structure focalized iterative game plan is proposed which can suit these exceptions and upgrade the position of the anchors to improve the localization exactness.

Merits:

Time and edge based running techniques are more precise when contrasted with the RSS-based strategies.

Demerits:

Some of the assessed between node separations may have a huge mistake and normally presents anomalies.

The running mistakes negatively affect the precision of each localization technique.

15. Adham Sabra,Wai-keug Fung and Prabhu Radhakrishna (2018) proposed a certainty based localization plot for enormous scope underwater mobile sensor networks. Certainty limit and center thickness are key boundaries in the proposed calculation. In like manner, the impacts of certainty cutoff and center thickness on the mean slip-up, mean certainty esteem, USBL utilization, ToA-based trilateration use, and dead retaliation use are analyzed through broad proliferation. The proposed certainty esteem update rules work reliant on close by information just and this makes it an uncommonly coursed and versatile calculation for underwater multitude localization. The central thought driving a different leveled localization approach is that a standard center can fill in as a wellspring of

the point of view center (a restricted center with high precision and exactness) for neighboring nodes localization using trilateration.

Merits:

Provides an extra level of opportunity for punishing the normal mistake when the normal blunder is high.

It is the most dependable localization technique considered in our reproduction situation.

Demerits:

Mobility of work gets diminished.

Fear of joblessness and financial troubles.

CONCLUSION

This article overviewed the examination endeavors identified with topology control in underwater sensor networks. We arranged the ebb and flow approaches experienced in the writing as indicated by the principle technique used to deliberately make changes in the network topology. In this paper we introduced the underwater sensor network. We present the primary utilization of underwater sensor network. In this paper we likewise introduced the architecture of underwater sensor network, routing family and fundamental difficulties of underwater sensor network. We intend to proceed with our UWSN study. We expect a considerable lot of time on physical layer, because numerous difficulties sketched out in our paper are straightforwardly identified with UWSN's physical layer. Also we expect the time on to make proficient routing in underwater sensor network. In doing as such, we examined the preferences, detriments, and difficulties of every one, relating them to the difficulties of the underwater condition and acoustic channel.

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