


RESEARCH ARTICLE | OCTOBER 03 2025

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AIP Conf. Proc. 3325, 040019 (2025)

<https://doi.org/10.1063/5.0291730>



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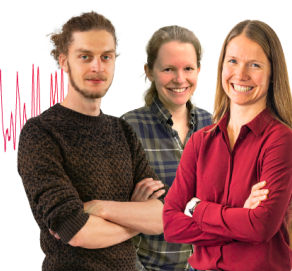
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A Review on the Performance Analysis of High-Performance Computing Techniques in Wireless Sensor Networks

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Abstract. The paper provides a detailed review and study of the recent research literature on evaluating high-performance computing (HPC) performance in wireless sensor networks (WSNs). The emergence of WSNs for many applications such as industrial automation, healthcare, specific target applications such as environmental monitoring that demands precision, makes the integration of HPC a clear opportunity to increase data processing speed, energy saving and the overall performance of the network. In this literature review are works that mainly aim to focus on key performance indicators and the evaluation methodologies of studies as well as some recent updates in this field. The review offers a comprehensive summary of the state of research and technological development in both fields, providing insightful information about the general improvements in WSN technology as well as the integration of HPC with WSNs. The survey helps us to understand the effects of performance metrics, benchmark testing methods, and routing algorithms. Through its discussion of routing algorithms, benchmark testing methods, and performance metrics, the paper helps us to survey how the presence of HPC affects WSN performance.

Keywords. Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), High-Performance Computing (HPC), Performance Evaluation, Routing Algorithms, Energy Efficiency, Data Processing, Internet of Things (IoT), Simulation-Based Testing, Testbed Experiments, Analytical Models.

INTRODUCTION

Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is identified as one of the key technologies in an increasing number of domains and contexts including industrial automation, health care, and environmental and climate control. One of the emerging areas of research is integrating the use of High-Performance Computing (HPC) into the Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs) architecture. This is a promising area that deals with the speed at which data is processed and the amount of energy consumed and the overall performance of the WSNs. This research review focuses on the current state of analysis about the HPC performance in WSNs. The review is an attempt to understand the methods used for measuring performance, the key performance indicators, and points of rising concern in the applied areas. The review seeks to offer an extensive view as to how HPC integration could enhance the functionality of WSN.

Background and Motivation

Notably, wireless sensor networks (WSNs) [3 4] today constitute one of the critical technologies that enables a n arena of applications including industrial automation [1] as well as environmental monitoring [3]. However, the compelling internal resource limitation in most of the generic WSNs offers a challenging factor. The main constituents of WSNs called sensor nodes differ by limited memory, computation ability, and battery capacity [1]. While this restriction holds, WSNs cannot easily process bulk data or do real-time processing of the raw data collected by the sensors.

HPC integration to the rescue: The possibility of introducing high-performance computing (HPC) into WSNs has appeared as a potential solution to overcome these limitations. As observed by research, when compared to the conventional formations of sensor nodes, HPC does provide much higher processing capability. By adding HPC

capabilities, WSNs can possibly achieve various advantages, as emphasized in recent research [3,5,6].

Real Time Analysis - Raw sensor data obtained from various sources can be processed using AI techniques and real-time analysis can be performed with the resulting data giving the ability to make faster decisions on the studied data [5]. **Improved Scalability**: A prominent benefit is the ability to deal with larger and more complex sensor networks with a larger number of nodes efficiently [5].

Enhanced Data Processing Capabilities: The usage of high-performance computing resources demanded by powerful algorithms and applications which in turn can enhance categorization and the addition of new functionalities [6]. This strategy of merging HPC with WSNs holds enormous potential for unlocking new possibilities in numerous applications. By overcoming resource limits, WSNs can emerge into strong tools for data acquisition, processing, and analysis, ultimately leading to more efficient and intelligent systems.

A. Significance of WSNs

A Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) is a set of spatially distributed sensors that can monitor environmental phenomenon and exchange that information with each other over wireless channels [2]. In robotics, especially in the pursuit of human applications in remote or hostile areas requires the use of lesser energy and foolproof end-to-end communication [2].

Wireless sensor networks have remained as the foundation for Internet of Things. These networks consist of multiple sensor nodes, which usually includes small, low-power, and resource-constrained nodes for collecting environmental data. They can operate in locations that are far-off or even hazardous, making them perfect for use in applications that include but are not limited to: agriculture for specific zones, climatic conditions surveillance, manufacturing processes that need extreme precision, and sectors of the healthcare industry [2].

B. Key Advantages of WSNs:

Real-time monitoring: WSNs allows the constant supervision and control of specific instances of physical events which helps in advising and executing suitable measures in every node that constitute the network [10].

Scalability: The idea of the WSNs is such that nodes can be added or reduced in accordance with the modular architecture offered in the system [11].

Flexibility: It can thus be seen that WSNs can be implemented in various domains given their wireless communication interface [12].

Energy Efficiency: Sensor nodes are mostly battery-operated. The energy efficiency of the protocols and algorithms used is very important and long-lasting practical use of the nodes must be maintained [18].

C. Challenges and Advancements:

Far reaching deployment environments, the limitations on available resources for sensor nodes points to considerable challenges in the application of WSNs. Researchers have aggressively tackled these difficulties through the creation of innovative protocols and algorithms in recent years:

Energy Efficiency: Researchers have pointed out many approaches that can potentially help in reducing energy consumption for data transfer, processing as well as in networking. For instance, Shah et al. propose a clustering method which is aimed at optimizing energy consumption based on the remaining energy of particular sensor nodes [7].

Reliable Communication: Data transmission in WSNs are mainly affected by features like packet loss and interference in the channel. Ma et al. examines adaptive and energy efficient MAC and routing protocols which helps in path selection, and channel selection, for better data transmission [8].

Security: If security is not properly implemented, WSNs in important applications are prone to security threats. In intrusion detection system, Wang et al. propose a blockchain-based architecture to address the problem of protecting WSNs from malicious attacks [9].

D. The Future of WSNs:

The developments in both hardware systems and protocols, as well as software applications and signal processing, indicate the advancements in WSNs in various real time applications and industry. Compatibility with other IoT innovations as well as enhancements of sectors such as machine learning will additionally grow their potentials within data acquisition, analysis, and intelligent decision-making. These observations have extended the importance of WSNs in building a smarter and interrelated globe for advanced as well as sustainable growth [14].

REVIEW OF EXISTING RESEARCH

A. Routing Algorithms in WSNs:

In Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), routing is a key process that precisely controls how information is conveyed from source to destination. Here's a breakdown of prominent routing algorithms in recent years:

a. Geographic Routing:

The Geographic Routing (GR) scheme proposed by Li, W., et al for application in WSNs is designed for Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) applications. The key aspects of their research are:

Adaptive Neighbour Selection: This protocol has dominated GR approach by choosing the neighbour that is closest, geographically to the source of the packet. In this paper, the authors propose an adaptive mechanism that goes beyond geographical proximity by taking into consideration factors such as node energy and link quality. This leads to effective usage of energy and assures the reliability of the data being transferred [15].

Two-Phase Neighbour Selection: The selection process has the following two-step structure. The first step involves the formation of a set of potential neighbours that may be considered based on the geographical distance. In the second phase of the suggested PSO algorithm for WSN, the best neighbour from the candidate set is selected taking into account real-time parameters such as residual energy and channel quality [15].

Performance Evaluation: Liu et al discusses a scenario where the proposed routing scheme has been compared with the existing GR protocols through simulative studies [16]. EAP, a novel energy-efficient data collection procedure with intra-cluster coverage, is presented in this paper [16]. For energy-saving communication, EAP groups sensor nodes and creates a routing tree among cluster heads. Additionally, in order to decrease the number of active nodes within a cluster and increase network lifetime, EAP introduces the concept of area coverage. Based on simulation results, EAP performs significantly better than LEACH. When node density is low, EAP performs nearly similar to HEED; however, when node density exceeds 0.01 nodes/m², EAP outperforms HEED significantly [16].

The Geographic Routing (GR) scheme proposed by Li et al. focuses on enhancing Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) applications through Adaptive Neighbour Selection, considering factors like node energy and link quality, and Two-Phase Neighbour Selection using a PSO algorithm for WSNs [15]. Liu et al. evaluate the performance of this routing protocol against existing GR protocols, bringing in the Energy-Efficient Data Collection Procedure (EAP) that groups sensor nodes, creates routing trees, and optimizes area coverage to increase network lifetime. Simulation results show that EAP outperforms LEACH and HEED, especially in scenarios with node densities exceeding 0.01 nodes/m² [16]. EAP's energy-saving communication approach and intra-cluster coverage significantly improve network efficiency and performance [15, 16].

b. Energy-Aware Routing:

The paper entitled "Energy-Aware Routing Protocols in Wireless Sensor Networks" presents new routing protocols aimed at improving energy efficiency and prolonging network lifetime. Some of the key aspects of the study are:

The paper discusses the importance of energy efficiency in wireless sensor networks due to the limited power supply of sensor nodes, emphasizing the need for energy-aware routing protocols to prolong network lifetime [16].

It explores the challenges faced by WSNs, such as battery consumption, and presents the Energy Balancing Routing Protocol (EBRP) as a solution to optimize node energy usage and ensure secure path discovery [16].

The research focuses on improvising the energy efficiency of routing protocols in WSNs using the Ant Colony Optimization (ACO) algorithm which in turn improves network performance and address energy consumption issues [16].

The protocol's ability to minimize energy consumption during in-network communications and distribute the energy load evenly among sensor nodes is pivotal in extending the operational period of WSNs, making significant contributions to energy-efficient designs in sensor networks [16].

c. Delay-Aware Routing:

Zhang et al. propose a novel approach for wireless sensor networks that applies deep reinforcement learning technique to improve the efficiency of data transmission. The method addresses the challenges of network topology changes and aims to predict network traffic distribution and enable sensor nodes to make intelligent routing decisions based on the current network state [17].

The authors introduce a strategy for traffic prediction and intelligent routing through a two-stage approach - Traffic flow prediction with Recurrent Neural Networks (RNNs) and Deep Deterministic Policy Gradient (DDPG) [17]. They combine RNN with DDPG is used to determine the distribution of traffic across the network [17]. Multi-hop node state awareness with the Double Deep Q-Network (DDQN) approach enhances sensor nodes to measure multi-hop state information as input to DDQN [16]. This will enable nodes to make routing decisions based on current network conditions including factors such as energy levels and traffic loads [17].

The paper introduces a new routing method for WSNs that incorporates deep learning techniques [17]. This approach has the ability to enhance data transmission by reducing transmission latency and average paths and at the same time increasing energy efficiency.

The authors plan to investigate the implementation of the proposed routing scheme on real-world sensor network hardware to validate the simulation results. Further research could investigate the adaptability of this method to different network sizes and densities [17].

Overall, this paper will strengthen WSNs, new information and real-world experimental research, providing promising directions for implementing deep reinforcement learning.

d. QoS-Aware Routing:

W. Zhang et al. propose an energy-efficient and QoS-aware routing algorithm based on data segmentation for industrial WSNs [18]. WSNs that are implemented in industries face challenges related to energy consumption and quality of service (QoS) [18]. The authors aim to overcome these challenges by developing intelligent designs. The proposed algorithm uses data classification to provide energy efficiency [18]. It ensures that energy consumption is minimized and QoS requirements are met [18]. The method considers node mobility, energy efficiency, and energy balance [18].

By combining energy efficiency and QoS, the proposed scheme improves the performance of industrial WSNs [18]. It helps in consistent and technically reliable communication5. safety-aware approach [18].

B. Benchmark Testing Methods

There are a number of approaches have been used in benchmark testing of high-performance computing (HPC) in wireless sensor networks (WSNs), that are having both unique strengths and weaknesses.

a. Simulation-Based Testing

Simulation-based testing uses specialized software to develop and analyse prototypes of WSNs under different conditions without the use of real hardware. The reviewed research has used tools such as NS-3, OMNeT++, and MATLAB. These tools enable researchers to simulate large-scale networks, test different protocols, and monitor the impact of different parameters on network performance

NS-3: A discrete-event network simulator widely used for Internet systems, particularly useful for simulating wireless networks.

OMNeT++: An extensible, modular, component-based C++ simulation library and framework, especially for building network simulators.

MATLAB: Commonly used for algorithm development and data visualization, it also supports simulation and performance analysis of WSN protocols.

Kim et.al demonstrate the efficiency of NS-3 in terms of simulation and investigate the performance of the multichannel approach in WSNs [19]. The study highlights the flexibility of NS-3 in setting various network parameters and its advantages for comparable protocol performance without the need for physical implementation [19].

b. Testbed Experiments

Testbed experiments involve placing real sensor nodes in controlled or semi-controlled environments to evaluate the performance of WSNs under realistic conditions This approach provides insight into hardware-specific issues and environments effects on our surroundings that cannot be accurately captured by simulations [20]. The study focuses on practical challenges encountered during deployment, such as signal interference and energy consumption, with a comprehensive analysis for on protocol performance in a real-world setting [20].

c. Analytical Models

The research model involves developing statistical models to predict the performance of WSNs. These models can provide a theoretical perspective on network behaviour, scalability, and performance constraints, which helps to determine the optimal network design and protocol [21].

Zhang et al. discuss a mathematical model for predicting the energy consumption of WSNs based on different network parameters and policies [21]. The model is validated through simulations and testbed experiments, which proves its accuracy in predicting network performance and helps in the design of

energy-efficient WSNs [21].

To summarize, Simulation-based testing allows extensive testing of network parameters and protocols without the need for physical hardware. Tools such as NS-3, OMNeT++, and MATLAB are generally used. On the other hand, Testbed experiments provide real-world insights using actual sensor nodes, with emphasis on practical problems and environmental impacts. The Analytical models provide theoretical predictions of network performance, which help to understand the underlying principles and optimize network designs.

C. Performance Metrics

Studies have used the following metrics to evaluate WSN performance.

- a. Energy Consumption: It is the measure of the amount of energy consumed by sensor nodes in transmitting, receiving and processing data. This is important in WSNs because the nodes are usually battery powered. This metric helps to evaluate the performance and durability of the network. Xu Huibin, Z. et al. emphasizes the importance of reducing energy consumption to prolong network lifetime [22].
- b. Delay: This occurs when the data packet has to travel from the source node to the destination node. This is crucial for time-sensitive applications where timely data delivery is critical. Wang et al. discuss the effect of routing protocols on network latency and delay [23].
3. Packet Delivery (PDR): This is the ratio of the successfully delivered data packets to the total number of packets sent. It shows the reliability and effectiveness of the communication system [24].
4. Transportation of goods: It efficiently describes the speed at which data is transmitted over a network. This refers to the ability of the network to handle data traffic [25] [26].
5. False positive/negative ratio: It is a measure of the accuracy of detected events in the network, including false positives, negative detections, and false negatives and missed detections. This is important for applications of event detection and anomaly detection [27]. Halima et al discuss ways to reduce false positives and negatives [27].
6. Network overhead: It defines the number of additional communications required for network control and management, such as routing messages and connections. The significance of this parameter is that increased load can decrease network performance and increase energy consumption [28]. Yassine Sabri and others. It provides insights to reduce costs to improve efficiency [28].

DISCUSSION AND SYNTHESIS

The literature review explores various routing algorithms, benchmark testing methods, and performance metrics pertinent to Wireless Sensor Networks (WSNs), particularly focusing on their applicability to Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT) environments. The synthesis of this literature reveals a multifaceted approach to enhancing the efficiency, reliability, and longevity of WSNs through innovative routing protocols, comprehensive testing methodologies, and critical performance metrics.

Routing Algorithms in WSNs

1. Geographical Regulation (GR): Adaptive Neighbour Selection: Lee et al. [15] improved the performance of traditional geographic techniques by incorporating adaptive methods that consider node energy levels and connectivity quality, resulting in energy efficiency and better reliability IIoT applications came into being
Two-phase neighbour selection: This strategy prepares the neighbour selection process, initially identifying candidates based on geographical availability and then selecting suitable neighbours based on real-time parameters such as residual energy and route characteristics This method provides packet delivery ratio, end-to -end delay and energy consumption [15].
2. Energy-Aware Routing: Clustering and Intra-Cluster Coverage: To pick cluster heads, take into account varied energy capacities, and guarantee efficient area coverage inside clusters, a unique protocol introduces clustering parameters. In terms of data gathering and network lifespan, this protocol performs better than conventional techniques like LEACH and HEED [16].
3. Delay-Aware Routing: Zhang et al. [17] provide a routing technique that uses deep reinforcement learning to forecast network traffic and arrange effective routing choices. Transmission latency is decreased in an extensive manner and energy efficiency is increased by using RNNs and DDPG for traffic prediction and DDQN for multi-hop node state awareness.

4. QoS-Aware Routing: Data Classification and Energy Optimization: Zhang et al. [18] develops an algorithm that balances node mobility, energy optimization, and QoS to address energy consumption and quality of service issues in industrial WSNs. In industrial atmosphere, this guarantees dependable and energy-efficient communication.

Benchmark Testing Methods

1. Testing using Simulation: Adaptability and scalability without requiring physical deployment, tools such as NS-3, OMNeT++, and MATLAB enable widespread use across different protocols and network configurations. The effectiveness of NS-3 in WSN performance modelling is discussed by Kim et al. They have highlighted the usefulness of simulation in protocol benchmarking [19].

2. Testbed Investigations: Practical Applications: Real sensor node deployments in controlled environments offer useful information on environmental effects and hardware-specific problems. The study by Kim J et al [20] demonstrates the value of in-field testing to identify issues with energy usage and signal interference.

3. Theoretical Predictions using Analytical Models: The development of mathematical models, such as those for energy consumption prediction by Zhang et al. [21], helps in theoretical understanding of network behaviour and aids in network configuration optimization. The accuracy of these models is ensured by validating them using testbed trials and simulations.

Performance Metrics

1. Energy Consumption: As Xu Huibin et al. [22] pointed out, reducing energy consumption is crucial for extended network life.

2. Latency (Delay): Wang et al. [23] address the effect of routing protocols on network latency, which is very crucial for time-sensitive applications.

3. Packet Delivery Ratio (PDR): This is a measure of the proportion of correctly delivered packets to the total number of packets. It is indicative of network reliability [24].

4. Throughput: As covered in [25] and [26], throughput reflects the network's ability to manage data flow.

5. The False Positive/Negative Ratio is a significant metric for event monitoring, and reducing false detections is essential for application accuracy [27].

6. Network Overhead: Yassine Sabri et al. [28] describe strategies to minimize the network overhead for better performance. High overhead is the reason for lower efficiency and increase in energy usage.

Literature review highlights the importance of new routing algorithms to improve WSN performance, especially for IIoT applications. Promising strategies that address the key issues of energy efficiency, reliability and timely data delivery are energy clustering, delay-aware routing using deep reinforcement learning, and landscape strategies using adaptive neighbour selection

Each of the benchmark test methods—simulation-based testing, testbed experiments, and analytical models—offer key advantages that help to thoroughly analyse WSNs. Combining these methods enables researchers to ensure robust weighted protocol development like in theoretical methods and practical real-world validations

Performance measures include false positive/negative ratio, throughput, energy consumption, latency, packet delivery ratio, and network overhead for important criteria to evaluate WSN reliability and performance. Researchers can design and improve routing protocols that satisfy the demanding specifications of various applications in different fields by concentrating on these metrics.

CONCLUSION

In summary, the development of WSNs in IoT and other applications depends on the incorporation of adaptive intelligent routing algorithms backed by appropriate benchmark tests and targeting critical performance metrics. In order to ensure the scalability and resilience of WSN deployments, future research should keep investigating how these developments might be applied in a variety of dynamic contexts. Performance assessment is still essential to WSN optimization. Adaptive algorithms, security-conscious protocols, and workable deployment techniques should be the main topics of future research. The review of such works helps us to understand the advantages of HPC usage in WSNs. Along with the advantages the challenges of incorporating such techniques in WSNs that are

application specific should also be considered. Hence the performance evaluation of the merging of these two technologies are relevant and will help improve the working of such systems which are widely used in today's world.

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