

JOINT ROUTING PROTOCOL AND IMAGE COMPRESSION ALGORITHM  
FOR PROLONGING NODE LIFETIME IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK

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To my family and friends



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## ABSTRACT

Wireless sensor network (WSN) are among the emerging modern technologies, with a vast range of application in different areas. However, the current WSNs technology faces a key challenge in terms of node lifetime and network connectivity due to limited power resource of the node. The conventional data routing protocols do not consider the power available at the node on the path from source to sink, thus they result in the exhaustion and eventual death of nodes surrounding the sink node, thus generating routing holes reducing the network throughput. In order to address the issue in this research presents a novel protocol based on equal power consumption at all network nodes. The consume power fairly (CPF) protocol achieves a high power efficiency by distributing power consumption equal on all the network nodes. The protocol compares the power available on all the paths from source to sink and then selects the path with highest power. Additionally in order to reduce the transmitted data size, a lossy image compression technique based on adaptive Haar wavelet transform has been implemented. The simulation designs based on MATLAB consists of 100 randomly distributed nodes over an area of 100 m<sup>2</sup>, with 30 Kbits and 40 Kbits of packet sizes. The comparison between the proposed CPF protocol and the energy aware protocol has been carried out on the basis of number of iterations and the dead nodes in the network. Thorough simulations have been carried out based on different number of network iterations to validate the potential of the proposed solution. Moreover the implementation of multiscale retinex technique results in image enhancement and improved classification. An implementation of the CPF protocol and image compression technique on a 100 node network with 500 iterations, results in the death of 13 nodes as compared to 38 dead nodes with energy aware protocol for the same network. Thus the performance comparison of CPF and energy aware protocol demonstrates an improvement of 81.19% for the energy consumption of the network. Thus the proposed algorithm prolongs the network under consideration by 57 – 62% as compared to networks with conventional routing protocols.

## ABSTRAK

Rangkaian sensor tanpa wayar (WSN) adalah antara teknologi moden yang baru muncul, dengan julat aplikasi yang luas mencakupi berbagai bidang. Walaubagaimanapun, teknologi WSN semasa menghadapi cabaran utama dari segi jangka hayat nod dan sambungan rangkaian disebabkan sumber kuasa terhad bagi sesuatu nod. Protokol penghalaan data lazim tidak mengambil kira kuasa yang berada di dalam nod di atas laluan dari punca ke sink, oleh itu ia menyebabkan kehilangan kuasa dan akhirnya berlaku nod mati di sekeliling nod sink, yang mana akhirnya menghasilkan lubang penghalaan dan mengurangkan hasil pemprosesan rangkaian. Untuk menangani masalah dalam penyelidikan ini, suatu protokol yang baharu berasaskan penggunaan kuasa yang seimbang bagi semua nod rangkaian. Protokol penggunaan kuasa secara adil (CPF) menghasilkan kecekapan kuasa yang tinggi dengan mengagihkan penggunaan kuasa yang sama pada semua nod rangkaian. Protokol ini membandingkan kuasa yang terdapat pada semua laluan dari sumber ke sink dan kemudian memilih laluan yang mempunyai kuasa tertinggi. Tambahan lagi, bagi mengurangkan saiz data yang dihantar teknik pemampatan imej berasaskan transformasi wavelet Haar adaptif diperkenalkan. Rekabentuk penyelakuan adalah berdasarkan kepada perisian MATLAB mengandungi 100 nod teragih secara rawak dalam kawasan  $100 \text{ m}^2$ , dengan saiz paket 30 kbit dan 40 kbit. Perbandingan di antara protokol CPF yang dicadangkan dan protokol berasaskan tenaga yang berada di pasaran, telah dilaksanakan dengan kadar iterasi dan bilangan nod yang mati dalam rangkaian. Penyelakuan menyeluruh yang dilakukan adalah berdasarkan bilangan iterasi untuk memastikan penyelesaian yang dicadangkan adalah tepat. Pelaksanaan menggunakan teknik pelbagai skala retineks menghasilkan imej yang baik dan meningkatkan keupayaan pengelasan. Pelaksanaan protokol CPF dan teknik pemampatan imej ke atas 100 node dan 500 iterasi, membawa kematian nod hanya 13 berbanding dengan 38 nod mati menggunakan protokol sedar tenaga. Oleh itu perbandingan prestasi bagi protokol sedar tenaga dan CPF bersama dengan pemampatan imej menunjukkan peningkatan sebanyak 81.19 penggunaan tenaga yang

lebih efisien. Oleh itu algoritma yang dicadangkan memanjangkan hayat rangkaian yang dipertimbangkan kepada 57 - 62% berbanding dengan rangkaian dengan protokol penghalaan lazim.



## CONTENTS

	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>i</b>
	<b>DECLARATION</b>	<b>ii</b>
	<b>DEDICATION</b>	<b>iii</b>
	<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	<b>iv</b>
	<b>ABSTRACT</b>	<b>v</b>
	<b>ABSTRAK</b>	<b>vi</b>
	<b>CONTENTS</b>	<b>viii</b>
	<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	<b>xii</b>
	<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	<b>xvi</b>
	<b>LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>xvii</b>
	<b>LIST OF SYMBOLS</b>	<b>xxi</b>
	<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b>	<b>xix</b>
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
	1.1 Research background	1
	1.2 Statement of problem	4
	1.3 Objectives of research	5
	1.4 Scope of the research	5
	1.5 Motivation	6
	1.6 Research publications	8
	1.7 Thesis organization	8
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>	<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	<b>10</b>
	2.1 Introduction	10
	2.2 Wireless sensor networks	10
	2.3 WSN structure	11
	2.4 WSN topologies	13

2.4.1	Star networks	14
2.4.2	Tree network	14
2.4.3	Mesh network	15
2.4.4	Cluster network	15
2.4.5	Flat topology	16
2.4.6	Network topology	16
2.5	Routing table	18
2.5.1	Triangular matrix table (TMT)	18
2.5.2	Network lifetime	20
2.6	Enhanced WSN performance through routing protocols	21
2.6.1	Routing protocols based cluster topology	21
2.6.2	Multipath-based routing	22
2.6.3	Location-based routing	23
2.6.4	Hybrid routing	24
2.6.5	Routing protocols based on control topology (State-of-the-Art)	25
2.7	Issues and constraints for routing in WSN	28
2.7.1	Energy constraint	28
2.7.2	Bandwidth constraint	28
2.7.3	Limited hardware constraint	28
2.7.4	Crowded center effect	29
2.7.5	Node deployment	29
2.7.6	Mobile node information	29
2.7.7	Sensor node location	29
2.7.8	Scalability	30
2.8	Enhanced WSN performance through data compression methods	30
2.8.1	Algorithm based on nodes correlation of inter- nodes	32
2.8.2	Algorithm based on order mapping	32
2.8.3	Algorithm based on pipelined	32
2.8.4	Algorithm based on quantization	32
2.8.5	Algorithms in transform domain	33
2.8.6	Advanced data compression schemes	33





	2.8.7 Haar wavelet transform	34
2.9	Summary and open issues related to routing and image compression	38
2.10	Summary of the current works	39
2.11	Summary	41
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>	<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>43</b>
3.1	Introduction	43
3.2	Research framework	43
3.3	Selection of an efficient routing protocol and compression algorithm	45
3.4	Implementation of an energy efficient routing protocol	46
	3.4.1 TMT memory size calculation	49
	3.4.3. Alternative route	51
3.5.	The design of compression algorithm using HWT in combination with exposure algorithm	52
	3.5.1. Classification	53
	3.5.2. Image enhancement	54
	3.5.3. Evaluation	57
3.6.	Combination of CPF and image compression	57
3.7.	Summary	57
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>	<b>PROLONG THE NETWORK LIFETIME BY USING CONSUMED POWER FAIRLY PROTOCOL</b>	<b>59</b>
4.1.	Introduction	59
4.2.	CPF Protocol	60
4.3.	Mathematical model of energy consumption for routing	62
4.4.	Modeling of energy consumption per-packet	65
4.5.	Modeling experimental	68
4.6.	Summary	96
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>	<b>ENHANCEMENT AND CLASSIFICATION OF IMAGE USING HAAR WAVELET TRANSFORM</b>	<b>97</b>
5.1.	Introduction	97
5.2.	HAAR wavelet transform	97
5.3.	Implementation of image compression algorithm	99

5.4.	Effect of compression algorithm on size and energy consumption	105
5.5.	Effect of image compression algorithm	107
5.5.1.	Peak signal to noise ratio (PSNR)	107
5.5.2.	Mean square error (MSE)	110
5.6.	Summary	112
<b>CHAPTER 6</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION OF JOINT ROUTING PROTOCOL AND COMPRESSION ALGORITHM FOR WSN</b>	114
6.1.	Introduction	114
6.2.	Strategy and plans	115
6.3.	Simulation parameters	116
6.4.	Simulation results and analysis	118
6.4.1.	Case I: Sending original image from source to sink node	118
6.4.2.	Case II: Sending compressed image through the network	120
6.4.3.	Case III: Sending the original image using CPF routing protocol	122
6.4.4.	Case IV: Sending compressed image using the proposed CPF protocol	123
6.5.	Power consumption comparison	126
6.6.	Summary	127
<b>CHAPTER 7</b>	<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	129
7.1.	Research conclusions	129
7.2.	Summary of the research contributions	130
7.3	Future works	131
	<b>REFERENCES</b>	132
	<b>APPENDIX I</b>	139
	<b>APPENDIX II</b>	142
	<b>VITA</b>	213

## LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	Number of Sensors [3]	2
1.2	WSN Application [3]	3
2.1	Basic Structure of WSN	12
2.2	Different topologies of WSN (a) Star network, (b) Tree network (c) Mesh network and (d) Cluster network	13
2.3	Representation of Triangular Matrix Table (TMT) and Undirected graph	19
2.4	Representation of triangular matrix table (TMT) in physical memory	19
2.5	Cluster based topology [26]	22
2.6	Multipath Routing Protocol [28]	23
2.7	Location-Based Routing Protocol [29]	24
2.9	Example of hybrid routing protocol [31]	25
3.1	Research Framework	44
3.2	Optimal route selection using TMT	47
3.3	Graphical representation of a topology	48
3.4	Size of Routing Information	51
3.5	The compression algorithm	53
3.6	The MSR Process	56
4.1	Graph of routes from Nodes 5 to 2 [54]	63
4.2	MAC frame structures for LR –WPAN	66
4.3	Data frame structures	67
4.4	Network topology for 100 sensors with sink node at the centre of field (a) Network topology for 100 sensors (b) Network topology with dying nodes	71
4.5	Network Topology for 100 nodes (a) 100 sensor nodes in the network (b) Sensor nodes after the dying process	72
4.6	Algorithm for CPF protocol	61

4.7	Network topology after 500 iterations for 100 sensors (a) Energy aware protocol (b) Consume Power Fairly protocol	74
4.8	Comparison of dead nodes in network topology after 500 iterations with 100 sensor nodes (a) Energy aware protocol (b) CPF protocol	75
4.9	Comparison between energy aware protocol and the proposed CPF protocol for 1000 iterations (a) Energy aware protocol	76
4.10	Network topology after nodes dying for energy aware protocol compared to CPF protocol with 1000 iterations for 100 sensors with dying nodes. (a) Energy aware protocol (b) Consume Power Fairly protocol	78
4.11	Network topology after 1200 number of iteration for 100 sensors with dying nodes (a) Energy Aware Protocol (b) Consume Power Fairly protocol	79
4.12	Network topology after 1500 number of iteration for 100 sensors with overloaded nodes (a) Energy aware protocol (b) Consume Power Fairly protocol	81
4.13	Comparison of number of alive nodes after 1500 iterations (a) Energy aware protocol (b) Consumed power fairly protocol	82
4.14	Network topology after 2000 number of iteration for 100 sensors with died nodes (a) Energy aware protocol (b) Consume Power Fairly protocol	84
4.15	Network topology after 2000 number of iteration for 100 sensors with died nodes (a) Energy aware protocol (b) Consume Power Fairly protocol	85
4.16	Comparison for dead nodes in a network with energy aware protocol after 1000 alterations	87
4.17	Comparison of dead nodes with in a network with 1000 iterations with CPF routing protocol	88
4.18	Comparison of dead nodes in the network with 1200 iterations using Energy aware protocol	89
4.19	Comparison of CPF protocol simulation with 1200 iterations while transmitting 30000 data bits	90

4.20	Comparison between dead nodes for energy aware protocol with 1500 iterations	91
4.21	The comparison of CPF routing protocol results with 1500 data iterations	92
4.22	Comparison of dead nodes for the network with Energy aware protocol and 2000 iterations	93
4.23	Comparison of Energy aware protocol and the consumed power fairly protocol with 2000 iterations	94
4.24	Comparison between the energy aware protocol and the consumed power fairly protocol	95
4.25	Comparison of energy aware protocol and consumed power fairly (CPF) protocol in terms of number of nodes alive	96
5.1	Flow chart of image compression algorithm	99
5.2	An well image before and after compression (a) Original Image (b) Brightness Histogram (c) Compressed image (d) Histogram of compressed image	101
5.3	A non-uniform illumination image before and after compression. (a) Original Image (b) Histogram of original image (c) Image after decompression (d) Decompressed Image histogram	102
5.4	An under-exposed image under consideration (a) Image before compression (b) Histogram of image before compression (c) Image after decompression (d) Histogram of compressed image	103
5.5	An indoor image with even brightness distribution (a) Original Image (b) Histogram of image before compressoin (c) Image after decompression (d) Histogram of decompressed image	104
5.6	A comparison of original and image after the application of proposed process with respect to Image PSNR	107
5.7	Comparison of mean square error caused by compression - decompression of data	110
6.1	A WSN with 100 randomly distributed sensor nodes linked with each other	115
6.2	Sample image for the simulation	118

6.3	Simulation results for case I with original image passed through the network (a) Nodes marked red with high load (b) The dead nodes in the network after simulation	119
6.4	Simulation results for case II (a) Nodes in network with high power consumption (b) Dead nodes in the network with hold created	121
6.5	Simulation results for sending original image with CPF protocol (a) Network configuration with exhausted nodes (b) Network after 500 iterations	122
6.6	Simulation results for case IV with compressed image using CPF (a) Network configuraiton before the end of simulation (b) Simulation results at the end of 500 iterations	124
6.7	A comparison of dead and alive nodes in the network with different simulation cases	125
6.8	Comparison of alive and dead nodes with and without the application of proposed algorithm	126
6.9	Comparison of energy consumption for all the four cases	127



**LIST OF TABLES**

2.1	Comparison between state of the art algorithms	40
4.1	Selection of best path from the source to sink	62
4.2	Simulation parameters [6], [57]–[59]	69
5.1	Effect of size reduction by image compression technique	98
5.2	Compression and energy before and after compression algorithm	106
5.3	PSNR Comparison for 20 images	108
5.4	Comparison of MSE for 20 selected images	111
6.1	Different parameters for the simulation [6], [57]–[59]	117



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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<i>ACK</i>	-	Acknowledgment
<i>ACT</i>	-	Adaptive Compression – Based Congestion Control Technique
<i>ADPCM</i>	-	Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation
<i>AODV</i>	-	Ad-hoc On Demand Distance Vector Routing
<i>AVG</i>	-	Average Queue
<i>BS</i>	-	Base Station
<i>CCA</i>	-	Clear Channel Assessment
<i>CCN</i>	-	Completely Connected Network
<i>CH</i>	-	Cluster Head
<i>CM</i>	-	Cluster Member
<i>CPF</i>	-	Consume Power Fairly protocol
<i>CS</i>	-	Compressive Sensing
<i>CSMA/CA</i>	-	Carrier – Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance
<i>CWT</i>	-	Continuous Wavelet Transform
<i>DAIPas</i>	-	Dynamic Alternative Path Selection Scheme
<i>DD, DI</i>	-	Direct Diffusion
<i>DPCM</i>	-	Differential Pulse Code Modulation
<i>DSTD</i>	-	Distributed Structure Tree Depression Algorithm
<i>DWT</i>	-	Discrete Wavelet Transform
<i>EAP</i>	-	Energy Aware Protocol
<i>GPS</i>	-	Global Position System
<i>H</i>	-	Hop
<i>HAAR</i>	-	Alferid Haar Algorith
<i>HSV</i>	-	Hue, Saturation, Value
<i>HWT</i>	-	Haar Wavelet Transform
<i>IBSS</i>	-	Independent Basic Service Set
<i>IP</i>	-	Internet Protocol
<i>LEACH</i>	-	Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy



<i>LVQ</i>	-	Learning Vector Quantization
<i>MAC</i>	-	Medium Access Control
<i>MANET</i>	-	Mobile Ad-Hoc Network
<i>MAXth</i>	-	Maximum Threshold
<i>MSE</i>	-	Mean Square Error
<i>MSR</i>	-	Multi Scale Retinex
<i>N</i>	-	Node
<i>P</i>	-	Path
<i>PAN</i>	-	Personal Area Network
<i>PSNR</i>	-	Peak – Signal Noise Ratio
<i>RSS</i>	-	Received Signal Strength
<i>TARA</i>	-	a Topology Aware Resource Adaptation
<i>TMT</i>	-	Triangular Matrix Table
<i>WANET</i>	-	Wireless Ad-Hoc Network
<i>WSN</i>	-	Wireless Sensor Network



## LIST OF SYMBOLS

$d$	-	distance
$E$	-	energy
$f$	-	link
$H$	-	hops
$i,j$	-	the link index from node $i$ to node $j$
$k$	-	k-bit
$T$	-	hops
$P$	-	number of possible path
$RP$	-	residual power
$TP$	-	total power
$PN$	-	power needed
$RT$	-	routing table
$E_R$	-	energy receive
$E_T$	-	energy send
$m$	-	incremental cost
$L$	-	payload
$b$	-	fixed cost
$U$	-	used energy for each node
$U_i$	-	average used energy
$N$	-	total number of node in the network
$n$	-	number of bytes for data payload
$\sigma$	-	average of energy
$pJ$	-	peak joule
$H$	-	houre
$J$	-	joule

$m$	-	meter
$m^2$	-	<i>meter square</i>
$sec$	-	second
$W_N$	-	first level Haar wavelet
$V_N$	-	first level scaling signal
$X$	-	gray level of input image
$P(x)$	-	histogram of input image
$L$	-	total number of the gray level



**LIST OF APPENDICES**

<b>APPENDIX</b>	<b>TITLE</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
I	MSE and PSNR of the Images	132
II	Simulation Code	135



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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter will discuss about the overview on wireless sensor network (WSN). The objectives according to the problem statement is also highlighted. The significant features of this research in the form of contribution are also provided.

#### 1.1 Research background

Wireless sensor network (WSN) are a type of sensors spatially distributed to monitor physical or environmental conditions, such as pressure, temperature, sound, vibration, motion, pulse, machine health monitoring, environment, habitat monitoring, health care applications, home automation, and traffic control. WSNs have been used in versatile applications in many different fields such as civilian domains, building and industrial complexes. In industrial complexes it includes monitoring, process, and control. WSNs have no infrastructure except the sink node and few other controller nodes. It is categorized as infrastructure less network as compared to cellular network. Every node can communicate to an unknown number of nodes. Each sensor node manages a variety of network services such as data compression, coverage, localization, synchronization, and security. This breakdown of management is for the purpose of enhancing the network's overall performance. Typical WSN may consists of five-layer communication protocol stacks. They are physical layer, data link layer, network layer, transport layer, and application layer, in order. The most important concern in WSN is the need for low power operation because it is tiny and operates autonomously. These nodes collect data from their environment. They then cooperate to forward data to sink node. Due to their diversity, WSNs have massive probability for large number of applications with its own unique requirements and characteristics.

From this perspective, researchers develop different algorithms that are suitable for many different applications and scenarios. In WSN implementation, the specific issues that are taken into consideration by designers are data aggregation, data reliability, localization, node clustering, energy aware routing, events scheduling, fault detection and security.

Wireless sensor network had been widely used in the different fields such as military, health care monitoring, environmental and earth sensing, Industrial monitoring and control. WSN systems are perfect for an application in environmental evaluation wherein the specifications mandate a long-term distributed monitoring and control solutions to manage soil, water or climatic variations. Also, all sensor nodes must be able to decrease energy consumption and manage the resources efficiently.

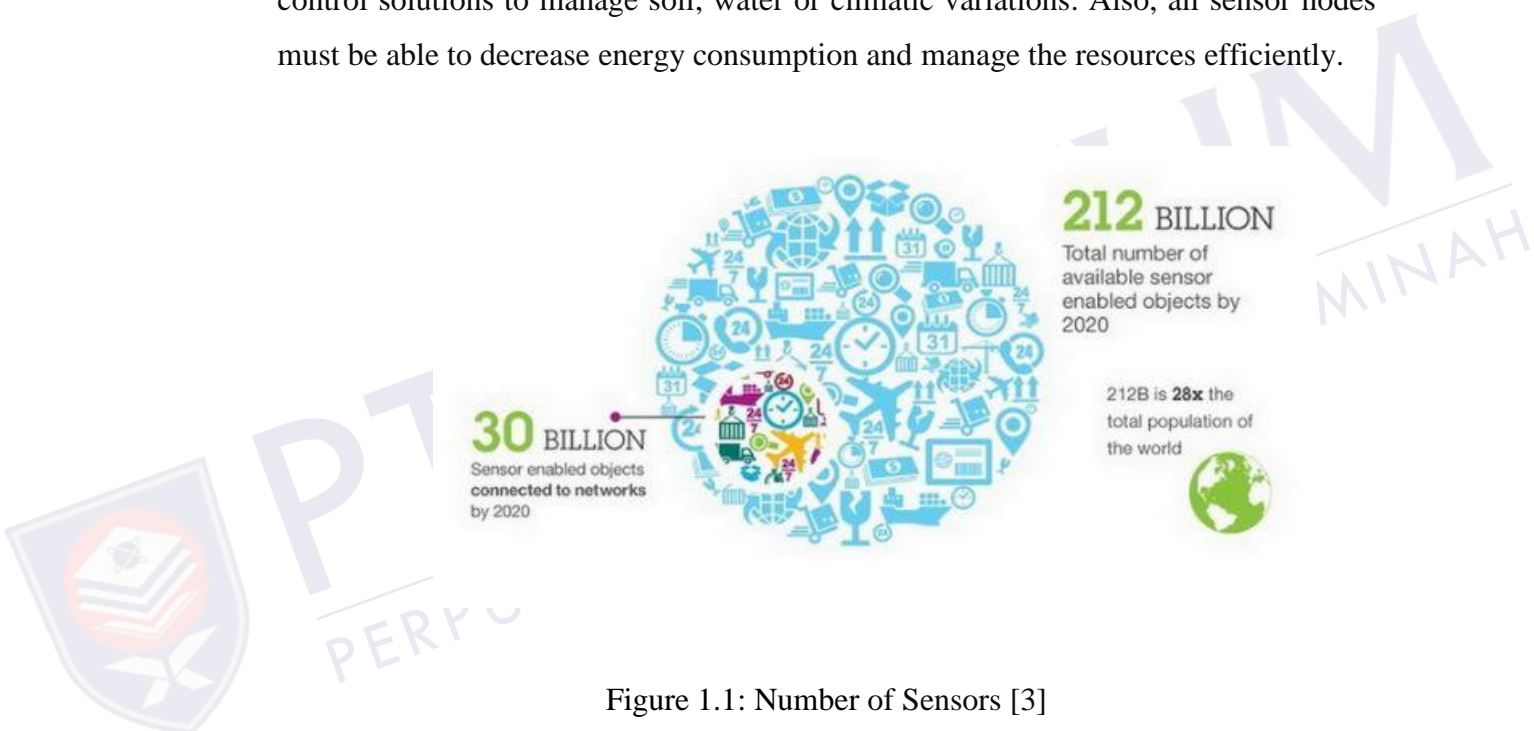


Figure 1.1: Number of Sensors [3]

In Figure 1.1 shows the huge number of sensors in the world. That's means in the future definitely the number will increase exponentially. Therefore, the world will face challenging issues in wireless communication techniques especially energy efficiency. The application of WSNs in industry brings huge benefits such as increasing remote sensing, without costing wires, besides this the benefits include energy and labour saving along with productivity increase. Additionally, the power cast technology can support many applications such as sensing temperature, humidity, management of industry, monitoring of industry and instrument health. The Figure 1.2 shows most application for WSN [3].



Figure 1.2: WSN Application [3]

WSN mostly use two famous protocols for network connectivity and transmissions namely ZigBee and IEEE 802.15.4. Both the protocols the max coverage range is between 50 – 100 m. Both the protocols were introduced to support low data rate applications. However, Both the technologies got merged later with the name of ZigBee. ZigBee is a low cost and low power connectivity solution with also power efficient solution for low power applications. Due to its diversity of applications this research also uses ZigBee protocol for data transmission and network connectivity between nodes.

WSN [1] is the subnet of wireless ad-hoc networks [2]. In WSN the most essential communication element is routing, since the backbone of a network is in charge of forwarding packets among nodes. The routing protocol layer plays an essential role in improving the performance of wireless networks for fixed and mobile nodes in the network. Forwarding of large amounts of data from one node to another may results in shorter network lifetime. In this case it may lead to possibility of death to the network. Therefore, it is desirable to design a routing protocol for WSN with the ability of achieving high power efficiency by distributing power consumption equally on all nodes in the network. This research ultimately considers a complete methodology for the energy consumption problem in sensor networks, and routing algorithm to support energy saving in the network. The traditional method is done by measuring selectively a low-power microcontroller or transceiver not sufficient to achieve energy saving over the entire network. Therefore, study and focus on the

design objectives looking into different aspects of application such as network configuration code, code, routing algorithms, data compression, and wireless devices to come up with an energy efficient network.

This research addresses the problem of unequal energy consumption in WSN that effects the network lifetime and throughput. A network routing protocol based on fair consumption of energy among the nodes have been introduced in order to prolong the network life time. It presents the simulated models for a 100 node network, distributed random in an area of 100 m<sup>2</sup>. A comparison has been drawn between the proposed and the energy aware protocol based on the number of dead nodes in the network after a designated number of iterations. In order to reduce the size of the transmitted data, data compression technique based on lossy compression has been implemented. In the end a combination of CPF protocol and data compression has been implemented and investigated thoroughly with different number of iterations to monitor the performance of a prolonged network connectivity.

## 1.2 Statement of problem

WSNs are usually deployed in rough physical environments with a limited battery power. The network may consist of hundreds or thousands of nodes with large physical distributions, making recharging almost impossible. Thus energy saving is always a key concern in such limited power systems. This problem has motivated the nodes, network and system designers to upgrade the traditional WSNs to reduce energy consumptions. In response, the IEEE 802.15.4 standard was introduced, however, it was developed to handle low data rate applications and needed longer durations for transmission to reduce power consumption.

Additionally in WSNs the communication of a far end node to the sink is made possible by intermediate nodes. Thus continuous routing of data packets from the node to sink via intermediate nodes exhausts the intermediate nodes and increases the power consumption at the intermediate nodes. Thus resulting in the death of intermediate nodes and creating of holes in the network. The intermediate nodes near the sink are the first ones to die due to highest power consumption. Thus, eventually with no load balancing, the WSN network collapses.



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