Abstract

Wireless Sensor networks include large amount of low power, low priced sensor nodes generally deployed in hostile and harsh environment to sense, collect and transmit data to sink at far distance. Clustering has been widely studied to enhance the lifetime of WSN by reducing the number packet transmission. In clustering, the nodes selected as cluster head, often suffer from high overload and thus consume more energy. Re-clustering is eventually performed to talk about the resource intensive cluster head role, which requires global time synchronization. To handle this problem, some recent research has been considered in the field of the wireless sensor networks. The overall objective is to judge the various limitations of the sooner techniques. This paper ends up with the suitable future directions to boost the existing protocol further.

References

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Index Terms
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