Abstract

A wireless sensor network (WSN) consists of low power multifunctioning sensor nodes which operate in an unattended environment with limited computational and sensing capabilities. Once deployed, the small sensor nodes are usually inaccessible to the user, and thus replacement of the energy source is not feasible. Therefore, energy efficiency is a key design issue that needs to be enhanced in order to improve the life span of the network. The sensor
nodes communicate with each other via various Routing Protocols. Base-Station Controlled Dynamic Clustering Protocol (BCDCP) is a hierarchical routing protocol that distributes the energy dissipation evenly among all sensor nodes to improve network lifetime and average energy savings. In this paper, we discuss and compare BCDCP and the different types of BCDCP-based protocols.

References


**Index Terms**

Computer Science Wireless

**Keywords**

Wsn Hierarchical Routing Protocols Bcdcp Qos