Abstract

Wireless Sensor Network consists of large number of Sensor Nodes. The main aim is to increase the lifetime of the network as the sensors are deployed mainly to perform unattended operations like Environmental Monitoring, Seismic activity Detection, Industrial Monitoring and Control etc. All these activities require Robust Wireless Communication Protocol with low power
Adaptive Clustering Based on Residual Energy on Sensor Nodes in Wireless Sensor Network for Multimedia Data consumption. This paper describes how the optimal numbers of Cluster Heads (CH) are elected among the sensor nodes so that energy is optimally consumed for the cluster members to interact with Cluster Heads. The role of the Cluster Head is rotated so that the energy consumption can be distributed evenly and the lifetime of the Wireless Sensor Network can be extended. The experimental results shows that the life time of the network is extended as compared to other approaches like LEACH [1]

Reference


Index Terms

Computer Science

Wireless
**Key words**

- Wireless Sensor Networks
- Cluster Head
- Base Station
- Clustering
- Network Lifetime
- Energy Efficiency