Abstract

Wireless sensor networks are comprised of sensor nodes. Responsibility of the sensor nodes is to sense the atmospheric parameters and forward this data to cluster head. As the nodes are densely deployed, there is a possibility that the data is redundant. So in order to remove the redundancy, cluster head performs aggregation of the data and forward this data to base station. Sensor networks have a limitation that they are limited in energy. They are mostly deployed in harsh areas where it is hard to replace their batteries. One way of achieving energy efficiency is to use clustering technique. In clustering, clusters of sensor nodes are formed and every cluster has one cluster head. This paper discusses genetic algorithm based cluster formation techniques along with their merits and demerits.

References

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**Index Terms**

Computer Science

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**Keywords**

Wireless Sensor Networks (WSN)  Cluster Head(CH)  Genetic Algorithm(GA)  Clustering

Energy efficiency