



# A REVIEW OF DIFFERENT ROUTING AND CLUSTERING PROTOCOL FOR WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORK

Harish Chandra Yadav, Prof. Devendra Patel (Assistant Professor)

<sup>1</sup>M. Tech Scholar Digital Communication, <sup>2</sup>Head of department

<sup>1,2</sup>Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering

<sup>1,2</sup>School of Engineering, SSSUTMS, Sehore, (M.P.), India

<sup>1</sup>harishchandravns@gmail.com <sup>2</sup>devendrapatlebg@gmail.com

**Abstract**— In this survey paper the state-of-the-art in the energy efficient routing and clustering based protocols in Wireless Sensor Network. Wireless Sensor Networks make use of power constraint sensor nodes. So preserving the network lifetime is one of the major concerns in designing proper communication protocol. Energy efficient protocol is a clustering based protocol that can be employed to increase the overall network lifetime. In Cluster Heads (CH) are rotated randomly for evenly distribution of the energy load among the sensors in the network. It incorporates data aggregation scheme into routing protocol to reduce the amount of information that CHs should transmit to Base Station (BS).

**Keywords**—WSN, Routing protocol, Clustering, Energy efficiency, cluster head and Base station etc...

## I. INTRODUCTION

The Advancement in small scale hardware framework is the significant reason for the advancement of WSN in the period of twenty first century. WSN has gotten fundamental for day by day client, without WSN our work would have been very weight or hard. WSN are skilled of detecting, changing and course of the data. These sensor nodes are commonly organized in a various space like in war space where human are difficult to reach. WSN create enormous measure of data in type of bits or stream. These nodes contact over an exact scope of nodes which are outline in a specially appointed structure and get the data to the sink. WSN have many constrained assets like restricted energy, memory, calculation power, correspondence limit and so on.

There are a few IoT applications which are based on WSNs [1], for example, social insurance observing, vehicular checking, fire timberland observing, road checking, and condition checking and so on. These networks are the type of framework that is made of hundreds or thousands of wireless sensors with a lot of assets which are utilized in an extremely wide scope of field. In the earlier years, we have seen the utilization of recently created conventions for data assortment in WSN. These sensors are disseminated in a region which is being watched and data is gathered continuously and identified with the physical condition [2].

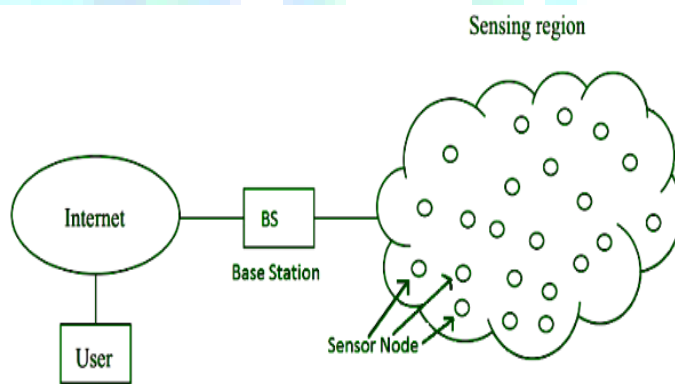


Fig.1: Wireless sensing region

Sensors take a shot at batteries. It is impracticable to change the battery for the network. For expanding the network lifetime, it is awesome advance for structuring the calculation so the transmission amount can be diminished. Various undertakings are taken to reduce the quantity of unfortunate transmissions in sensor network. The data collection strategies increment energy utilization in WSN.

### Challenges in Designing of Wireless Sensor Network

A significant issue in structuring of wireless sensor network is of energy impediment. As sensor networks are normally

positioned in regions which are more enthusiastically to reach, it is hard to supplant them or energize their batteries. The network lifetime is legitimately reliant on energy effectiveness.

Thusly, plan of solid and efficient sensor nodes and routing convention is a significant structure challenge. A sensor node expends energy for detecting simple data, handling the data and transmitting the data. Another issue is structuring of use explicit wireless sensor network arrangement for various assignments may need to detect distinctive kind of data.

II. TYPES OF WSNS

Depending on the environment, the types of networks are decided so that those can be deployed underwater, underground, on land, and so on. Different types of WSNS include:

- A. Terrestrial WSNS
- B. Underground WSNS
- C. Underwater WSNS
- D. Multimedia WSNS
- E. Mobile WSNS

A. Terrestrial WSNS

Terrestrial WSNS are capable of communicating base stations efficiently, and consist of hundreds to thousands of wireless WSNS are equipped for imparting base stations efficiently, and comprise of hundreds to thousands of wireless sensor nodes conveyed either in unstructured (specially appointed) or organized (Preplanned) way. In an unstructured mode, the sensor nodes are randomly disseminated inside the objective territory that is dropped from a fixed plane. The preplanned or organized mode thinks about ideal situation, lattice arrangement, and 2D, 3D position models. In this WSN, the battery power is constrained; be that as it may, the battery is furnished with sun based cells as an optional force source. The Energy protection of these WSNS is accomplished by utilizing low obligation cycle activities, limiting deferrals, and ideal routing, and so on [11].

B. Underground WSNS

The underground wireless sensor networks are more costly than the earthbound WSNS regarding arrangement, support, and gear cost contemplations and cautious arranging. The WSNS networks comprise of a few sensor nodes that are covered up in the ground to screen underground conditions. To transfer data from the sensor nodes to the base station, extra sink nodes are situated over the ground.

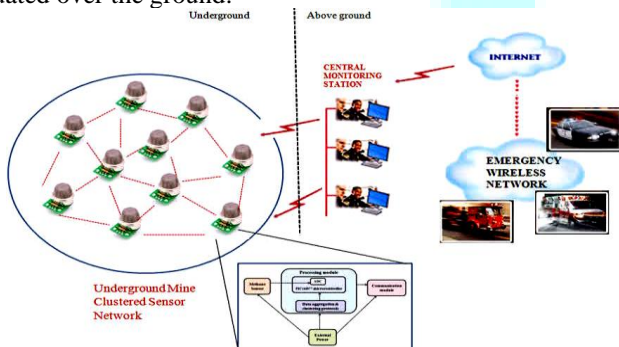


Figure 2: Underground WSNS

The underground wireless sensor networks sent into the ground are hard to revive. The sensor battery nodes outfitted with a restricted battery power are hard to energize. Likewise, the underground condition makes wireless correspondence a test because of the significant level of weakening and sign misfortune [12].

C. Under Water WSNS

Over 70% of the earth is busy with water. These networks comprise of a few sensor nodes and vehicles sent submerged. Independent submerged vehicles are utilized for social event data from these sensor nodes. A test of submerged correspondence is a long proliferation deferral, and bandwidth and sensor disappointments.

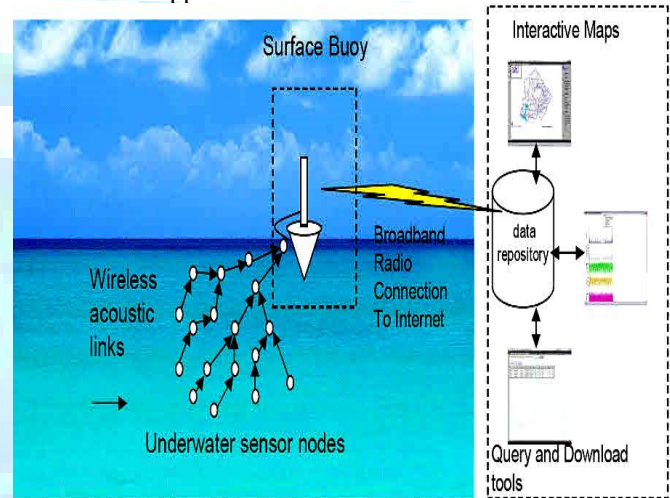


Fig. 3: Under Water WSNS

Underwater, WSNS are furnished with a restricted battery that can't be revived or supplanted. The issue of energy protection for submerged WSNS includes the improvement of submerged correspondence and networking procedures.

D. Multimedia WSNS

Multimedia wireless sensor networks have been proposed to empower following and checking of occasions as mixed media, for example, imaging, video, and sound. These networks comprise of low-cost sensor nodes outfitted with mouthpieces and cameras. These nodes are interconnected with one another over a wireless association for data pressure, data recovery, and connection.

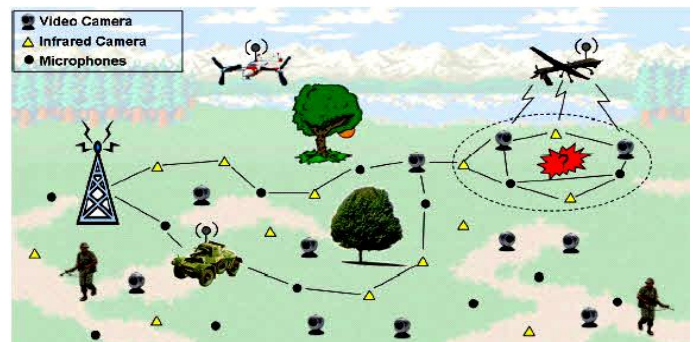


Fig.4: Multimedia WSNS

The difficulties with the media WSN incorporate high energy utilization, high bandwidth necessities, data preparing, and packing procedures. Likewise, sight and sound substance require high bandwidth for the substance to be conveyed appropriately and without any problem [14].

### E. Mobile WSNs

These networks comprise of an assortment of sensor nodes that can be proceeded onward their own and can be communicated with the physical condition. The mobile nodes can register detect and impart. The mobile wireless sensor networks are considerably more flexible than the static sensor networks.

## III. LITERATURE SURVEY

**H. El Alami et al., [1]** So as to accumulate data all the more efficiently, a clustering hierarchy calculation is utilized for data correspondence in wireless sensor networks (WSNs). This calculation is one of the significant strategies to improve the energy productivity in WSNs and it gives a powerful way to augment the lifetime of WSNs. Hierarchical conventions based on clustering hierarchy are proposed to spare energy of WSNs in which the nodes with higher residual energy could be utilized to gather data and transmit it to a base station. In any case, the vast majority of the past methodologies based on clustering hierarchy have not considered the excess data gathered by the nearby nodes or nodes cover one another. In this paper, an improved clustering hierarchy (ECH) approach has been proposed to accomplish energy proficiency in WSNs by utilizing dozing waking system for covering and neighboring nodes. Hence, the data excess is limited and then network lifetime is expanded. Interestingly of past hierarchical routing conventions where all nodes are required for gathering and transmitting data, the proposed approach just requires the waking nodes to carry out these responsibilities, which are keys of energy utilization in WSNs. We execute (ECH) approach in homogeneous and heterogeneous networks. Consequences of the recreation show its adequacy [1].

**M. A. Hossen et al., [2]** Psychological radio (CR) is an adaptive radio innovation that can naturally identify accessible diverts in a wireless range and change transmission boundaries to improve radio working conduct. Because of the dynamic idea of range accessibility and wireless channel condition, it is exceptionally difficult to keep up solid network availability. Cluster-based CR specially appointed networks (CRAHN) mastermind CR nodes into gatherings to successfully keep up solid self-governing networks. Clustering in CRAHN underpins agreeable assignments, for example, range detecting and channel administrations and accomplishes network versatility and dependability. In this paper, we proposed a Q-learning based cluster development approach in CRAHN, in which Q-esteem is utilized to assess every node's channel quality. To shape a disseminated cluster network, channel quality, lingering energy and neighbor node/network conditions are thought of. By trading every node's status data as far as channels and neighbors, every node knows neighboring

geography and which node is the best candidate for cluster head (CH). Dispersed CH determination, the ideal normal dynamic data channel choice, and door node choice methodology are introduced in this paper. The proposed instrument can expand the network lifetime, improve the reachability between part nodes as well as with other cluster networks, it can likewise offer steady and solid support utilizing the chose data channel and stay away from conceivable obstruction between neighboring specially appointed clusters [2].

**X. He et al., [3]** In wireless sensor networks (WSNs), gathering data with mobile sinks is a compelling method to settle the "energy gap issue". In any case, a large portion of existing calculations of mobile sinks disregard the heap equalization of meeting nodes, which will altogether abbreviate the network lifetime. Additionally, most mobile sinks are generally required to visit areas of sensor nodes without exploiting their correspondence ranges. Along these lines, this paper proposes an energy-efficient direction arranging calculation (EETP) based on multi-target molecule swarm streamlining (MOPSO) to abbreviate the direction length of the mobile sink and equalization the heap of meeting nodes. EETP plans to diminish the deferral in data conveyance and draw out the network lifetime. To abbreviate the direction length of the mobile sink, we plan a component to choose potential visiting focuses inside correspondence covering scopes of sensor nodes, as opposed to areas of sensor nodes. Furthermore, as indicated by direction attributes of the mobile sink, we structure a compelling direction encoding strategy that can create a direction containing an unfixed number of visiting focuses. The recreation results show that the proposed EETP is better than existing WRP, CB and the MOPSO-based calculation, as far as deferral in data conveyance, network lifetime and energy utilization [3].

**W. He et al., [4]** An efficient and energy-sparing calculation, K-means and FAH (KAF), has been proposed to take care of the issues of node energy limitations, short network cycle and low throughput in current wireless sensor networks. Network clustering is gotten by upgrading K-implies clustering. Based on FAHP (Fluffy Logical Hierarchy Procedure) technique, the cluster head determination is upgraded thinking about the components of node energy, good ways from base station and energy proficiency of nodes. Based on the variables of transmission separation, energy and bounce number, multi-jump routing is built to successfully lessen the energy utilization of nodes in data transmission. The reenactment results show that contrasted and different conventions, KAF calculation has evident preferences in lessening node energy utilization, drawing out network life cycle and expanding network throughput. And under various routing convention, the exhibitions of the calculation are checked. By changing the size of the candidate node set determination territory, the dependability of data transmission of the significant distance node is expanded, and the energy utilization heap of the close separation node is diminished. Simultaneously, the utilization of entrepreneurial transmission

procedures expands the unwavering quality of data transmission. The reproduction results show that the proposed convention can adequately diminish the energy utilization of nodes and drag out the network life cycle [4].

**W. Osamy et al., [5]** Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) have dazzled significant consideration from both modern and scholarly examination since most recent couple of years. The main consideration behind the exploration endeavors in the field of WSNs is their tremendous scope of uses, for example, observation frameworks, military tasks, medicinal services, condition occasion checking, and human security. In any case, sensor nodes are low potential and energy requirement gadgets; along these lines, energy efficient routing convention is the premier concern. In this paper, another Cluster-Tree routing plan for social occasion data (CTRS-DG) is suggested that made out of two layers: routing and total and remaking. In collection and reproduction layer, a dynamic and a self-sorting out entropy-based clustering calculation for cluster head (CH) choice and cluster arrangement is proposed. Data is totalled and compacted at CHs based on compressive detecting method. In routing layer, another proposed calculation to frame the routing tree as spine of the network is proposed. The routing tree is utilized to advance the packed data by CHs to the base station (BS). At long last, as a period of accumulation and remaking layer, a successful CS recreation calculation called Honey bee based sign reproduction (BEBR) is proposed to improve the recuperation procedure at the BS. BEBR uses the benefits of the avaricious calculation and Honey bees calculation to locate the ideal arrangement of reproduction process. Reproduction results uncover that the proposed conspire beats existing baseline calculations as far as solidness period, network lifetime, and normal standardized mean squared blunder for compressive detecting data remaking [5].

**S. Phoemphon et al., [6]** Shrewd multifunctional sensors incorporated with wireless availability (otherwise called wireless sensor networks or WSNs) assume a significant job in the Web of Things (IoT). A few difficulties related with WSNs have been explored and energy utilization speaks to the principle impediment. Another significant test is restriction on the grounds that a sensor or node ought to act naturally contained and sorted out and have a low expense of incorporation. The without range approach is promising because of its straightforwardness. Strikingly, it doesn't require extra rationales and needs just key boundaries, for example, the quantity of jumps and node areas. Separation vector-bounce based limitation (DV-Jump) is a spearheading without range approach, and the relating confinement estimation strategy doesn't expect zones to be secured by nodes with known positions (likewise called known nodes or stay nodes). Be that as it may, the exactness of this methodology depends on a few variables, including the node thickness and the technique for deciding the connection between the separation and the quantity of jumps between two stay nodes (i.e., bounce size). Along these lines, this examination upgrades DV-Bounce by: 1) diminishing the estimate inclusion to a particular zone, in this

manner requiring less grapple nodes; 2) further diminishing the region utilizing a jumping box; and 3) embracing molecule swarm streamlining (PSO) by incorporating the quantity of jumps and stay nodes into the wellness capacity to improve the guess accuracy. To assess the proficiency of the proposed plot, the recreation results are contrasted and those of five as of late proposed DV-Jump limitation strategies: iDV-Bounce, DV-max Hop, Specific 3-Stay DV-Jump, PSODV-Bounce, and GA-PSODV-Jump [6].

**S. Si et al., [7]** Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) conveyed in brutal situations, i.e., front line and cataclysmic events regions, regularly experience the ill effects of the issues of the intentional assault, equipment disappointment, and energy consumption. It is urgent to propose the shortcoming open minded and energy-efficient advancement models to achieve undertakings of uses in these situations. Past investigations have detailed that sans scale (SF) geographies can improve the adaptation to non-critical failure of WSNs. Nonetheless, energy-productivity is less worried in the vast majority of these SF WSNs models. Furthermore, past models considered just node degree in figuring association probabilities between two nodes, topological attributes, which can improve solid correspondence, are once in a while thought of. To address these deficiencies, we present three new SF-development instruments (ECN, ELP, and ELCP) of huge scope WSNs from the novel part of connection forecast. In particular, three notable connection [7].

**L. Sivagami et al., [10]** In Submerged Wireless Sensor Networks (UWSN), the current booking procedure causes proliferation postponement or overhead issue. Additionally the data crash is probably going to happen. So as to conquer this issue, in this paper, we propose to plan a cluster-based Macintosh convention for crash shirking and TDMA booking in UWSN. At first, the clusters are shaped and cluster heads (CHs) are chosen according to the energy-efficient hierarchical clustering calculation. The cluster individuals, which are one-jump neighbors of CH, plan the data sending times for all cluster individuals. The energy utilization scientific model is inferred to show the normal energy devoured by each CH. At long last, clash free booking is performed by utilizing Spatial-Worldly Conflicion-Table. This allows nodes to transmit simultaneously as long as their packets show up during various occasions at the expected goals. Reenactment results show that the proposed Macintosh convention decreases the deferral and energy utilization while by expanding the packet conveyance proportion [10].

**A. Beam et al., [11]** Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) comprise of a tremendous number of minuscule sensor nodes conveyed in colossal numbers which can detect, process and transmit natural data to the base station (BS) for an assortment of uses. Energy effectiveness is one of the essential worries for keeping up WSN in activity. In this investigation, an energy efficient clustering convention based on K-implies calculation named EECPK-implies has been proposed for WSN where midpoint calculation is utilized to improve starting centroid

choice methodology. The proposed approach produces adjusted clusters to at last equalization the heap of cluster heads (CHs) and draw out the network lifetime. It considers leftover energy as the boundary notwithstanding Euclidean separation utilized in fundamental K-implies calculation for proper CH choice. Multi-bounce correspondence from CH nodes to BS happens relying upon their good ways from BS. Recreation result shows that the proposed approach beats LEACH-B, adjusted equal K-implies (BPK-implies), Park's methodology and Mk-implies concerning network lifetime and energy proficiency. Reproduction result likewise exhibits that the proposed approach can diminish the energy utilization at most half contrasted with LEACH-B, 14% contrasted with BPK-implies convention, 10% contrasted with Park's methodology and 6% contrasted with Mk-implies [11].

**P. T. A. Quang et al., [12]** In this examination, we propose a clustering calculation to upgrade the exhibition of wireless sensor and actuator networks (WSANs). In each cluster, a staggered hierarchical structure can be applied to decrease energy utilization. Notwithstanding the cluster head, a few nodes can be chosen as transitional nodes (INs). Each IN deals with a subcluster that incorporates its neighbors. INs total data from individuals in its subcluster, at that point send them to the cluster head. The determination of halfway nodes expecting to upgrade energy utilization can be viewed as high computational intricacy blended whole number direct programming. Along these lines, a heuristic lowest energy way looking through calculation is proposed to decrease computational time. Additionally, a channel task plot for sub-clusters is proposed to limit impedance between neighboring subclusters, in this way expanding collected throughput. Recreation results affirm that the proposed plan can draw out network lifetime in WSANs [12].

**H. Lin et al., [13]** Because of the energy furthest reaches of sensor nodes, delaying lifetime of wireless sensor networks (WSNs) is a major test. This test turns out to be significantly progressively basic in enormous scope sensor networks, in which more energy is expended on account of more data assortments and packet transmissions. It is accepted that clustering-based conventions are the most ideal decision for such sort of WSNs. In this paper, we propose a clustering convention called fan-formed clustering (FSC) to parcel an enormous scope network into fan-molded clusters. Based on this clustering plan, distinctive energy sparing techniques are proposed, for example, efficient cluster head and hand-off determination, area of re-clustering, basic yet strong routing and hotspot arrangement. Execution investigation shows that the proposed FSC can efficiently spare energy, which is far superior to crossover, energy-efficient, and disseminated clustering as far as both energy sparing and packet assortment rate [13].

#### IV. PROBLEM IDENTIFICATION

In WSN routing is the primary task for data communication between CH to BS. The routing algorithm used should be energy efficient so that it can surmount related power

constraints. Although LEACH protocol prolongs the network lifetime in contrast to plane multi-hop routing and static routing, it still has problems such as –

- LEACH is not applicable to networks that are deployed in large region as it uses single-hop routing where each node can transmit directly to the CH and the sink or BS.
- The CHs used in the LEACH will consume a large amount of energy if they are located farther away from the sink.
- LEACH uses dynamic clustering which results in extra overhead such as the head changes, advertisement that increase the energy consumption.
- Most existing works are decreasing throughput value and enhancing total energy in wireless Sensor Network

#### V. SIMULATION SOFTWARE

**MATLAB (matrix laboratory)** is a numerical processing condition and fourth-age programming language. Created by Math Works, MATLAB allows lattice controls, plotting of capacities and data, usage of calculations, making of UIs, and interfacing with programs written in different dialects, including C, C++, Java, and Fortran.

In spite of the fact that MATLAB is expected basically for numerical registering, a discretionary tool stash utilizes the MuPAD representative motor, allowing access to emblematic figuring capacities. An extra bundle, Simulink, includes graphical multi-area reproduction and Model-Based Structure for dynamic and inserted frameworks.

In 2004, MATLAB had around one million clients across industry and the scholarly community. MATLAB clients originate from different foundations of building, science, and financial aspects. MATLAB is generally utilized in scholastic and examination establishments just as mechanical ventures. The expression "MATLAB" is recognizable to each Building graduate. MATLAB is a logical computational bundle that has been generally being used since the time its initiation in the mid nineties. At the outset it was constrained to the exploration field however later it increased a noticeable spot in the Building course prospectus, particularly the Electrical and Hardware branches.

MATLAB is a scientific and graphical programming bundle; it has numerical, graphical, and programming capacities. It has worked in capacities to do numerous activities, and there are tool stash that can be added to increase these capacities (e.g., for signal preparing).

There are adaptations accessible for various equipment stages, and there are both expert and understudy versions. At the point when the MATLAB programming is begun, a window is opened: the primary part is the Command Window.

## VI. CONCLUSION

In this survey paper discuss on different previous work presented by different researchers. Routing protocol is also known as LEACH protocol. Also discuss the different clustering protocol for wireless sensor network.

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