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ELABORATE CLUSTERING IN WIRELESS SENSOR NETWORKS: SPECIAL REFERENCE TO HIERARCHICAL ROUTING

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ABSTRACT

Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) must use energy-efficient communication protocols in order to conserve as much energy as possible. However, the sensor network's lifetime is limited owing to the detrimental impacts of radio irregularity and fading in multihop WSN. The sensor network's nodes are organised into clusters. It will be the Cluster Head's job to collect and provide all of the data from each node in a group (Sink).This study focuses on overcoming current challenges with compressed sensing approaches and provides an upgraded cluster-based architecture for energy efficient and effectively secured data aggregation. Clustering and Chain Routing (C2R) is a hierarchical routing solution that improves energy efficiency and network longevity. As shown in both theoretical and simulation assessments, this improves energy efficiency and network longevity.

Keywords: Cluster, Nodes, Wireless, Hierarchical, Nodes.

I. INTRODUCTION

Wireless Sensor Networks

The use of wireless sensors has reduced the physical manifestation of humans in a variety of scenarios. Most sensors are now incredibly cost-effective, sophisticated, and small, which has increased everyone's access to all types of sensors. People may easily buy these sensors and use them to measure a variety of things such as motion, position, temperature, distance, acceleration, and so on. The advancement of low power and cost-efficient sensor nodes has been aided by recent breakthroughs in fields such as electronics, wireless communication, and micro systems-based technology. These nodes are connected via a wired or wireless communication network[1]. The physical event is monitored by a network of autonomous sensors spread across a wide area. The source node in a wireless sensor network may collect data from the surrounding environment. The sink will analyse the data obtained from the

[1]Pottie, G., and Kaiser, W., 2000, "Embedding The Internet: Wireless Integrated Network Sensors", Communications of The ACM - CACM, 43, pp:122–134.

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sensor nodes to discover what went wrong in the network[2].

A bi-directional Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) may now be achieved thanks to transmissions from the source node to the sink, or by controlling the nodes' operations from the network base station (BS). Sensor nodes have a lesser memory store capacity, as well as a restricted amount of energy and computing power. Because the nodes are put in a wireless communication environment to acquire information, they have a finite power capacity and battery recharge is not possible. Due to energy depletion, the nodes tend to become inactive and lose their communication and sensing capacities. The information gathered may be analysed and sent to a BS or sink through neighbour nodes. The BS also distributes the data to the end user. In a sensor network, energy is consumed as a consequence of the utilisation of energy[3].

Wireless Sensor Nodes

The sensor nodes are used to track environmental variables such as temperature, sound, pressure, humidity, vibration, and so on. Sensor nodes in the network area can perform multi-hop routing (communication) to send data/information to the BS.

- **Sensing device:** The sub-parts of a sensing unit are the sensor and the “analog-to-digital converter” (ADC). The observed event must be transformed from an analogue to a digital signal before being processed using an ADC device. It links the node to the outside world by including an array of sensors and actuators.

- **Unit of processing:**It is possible to separate the processing unit into two parts: a processor and a storage unit. These parameters are taken into consideration while selecting an appropriate processing unit.This consists of a microprocessor, also known as a microcontroller, that is capable of controlling sensors and executing communication protocols. For the purpose of power management, microcontroller units often operate in a variety of modes. When calculating the lifespan of each node, the energy depletion levels of various modes must be taken into account, since they encompass the power usage. The size of the data to be processed, stored, and buffered for transmission determines memory capacity[4].

- **Unit of communication:** The transceiver is the device of a sensor node that uses the most power. It consists of a short-range radio that connects the nodes to the outside world. Data fusion techniques are used to lower transmission and reception power usage. When the radio isn't broadcasting or receiving, it's important to turn it off completely rather than leaving it in idle mode. This saves energy[5].

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[2] Book: Wireless sensor networks by Ian F.Akyildiz and Mehmet Can Vuran
[3] Akkaya, K. and Younis, M. F., 2005, "A Survey On Routing Protocols For Wireless Sensor Networks", In Ad Hoc Networks, 3, pp:325–349.
[4]] Chintalapudi, K., Fu, T., Paek, J., Kothari, N., Rangwala, S., Caffrey, S., Govindan, R., Johnson, E., and Masri, S., 2006, "Monitoring Civil Structures With A Wireless Sensor Network", IEEE Internet Computing, 10(2), pp:26–34.
[5] Burrell, J., Brooke,T., and Beckwith, R., 2004, "Vineyard Computing: Sensor Networks In Agricultural Production", IEEE Pervasive Computing, 3(1), pp:38–45.

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- **Memory Unit:**“EEPROM or Flash Memory, Random Access Memory (RAM), and Read Only Memory (ROM)” are the main components of a sensor node's memory unit (ROM). Data for transmission, interim sensor readings, and other purposes may all be stored in RAM. The information saved in RAM will be erased if the power supply is stopped. ROMs can hold programmes, but they are not writable after they have been stored in memory. When RAM fails to hold information, EEPROM permits data to be overwritten and can be used as an interim storage device.

- **Power unit:**All of the board's components can be powered by the power unit. Because sensor node batteries are difficult to replace or recharge, energy conservation is the most critical problem in the sensor network. The battery's power supply must be properly monitored on a regular basis. This is because a battery will run out faster if a large amount of electricity is drawn from it over an extended period of time. Even a very efficient battery can rapidly wear out in this situation[6]. In general, the battery's rated current capacity for a sensor node is smaller than the minimal energy used. The battery's life can be extended by reducing amperage or turning it off when not in use.

II. TAXONOMY OF ENERGY EFFICIENT METHODS IN WSN

The amount of energy available in a sensor network is limited, and it must be managed properly to ensure the network's long-term viability. Typically, a sensor network has one BS and several sensor nodes. Nodes in the WSN make their own judgments on how to communicate data as a distributed system[7].

The distributed algorithm's fundamental problem is to maintain successful coordination among the network's nodes in order to reach the sink. The following table shows how energy is used in distributed algorithm-based networks[8].

- Energy Consumption: In a sensor network, overheads such as sensing and processing, aggregation, processing and sending data, and receiving data result in usable energy consumption[9].

- Idle listening: Sensor nodes may remain active while listening to a channel indefinitely, resulting in energy usage.

- Redundancy: If a node goes down while transmitting data, the activity can be restarted by duplicating packets.

[6] Lindsey, S., and Raghavendra, C. S., "PEGASIS: Power-Efficient Gathering In Sensor Information Systems", In Proceedings, IEEE Aerospace Conference, Vol. 3, pp: 3- 10, 2002.
[7]Heinzelman, W., Chandrakasan, A., and Balakrishnan, H., "Energy-Efficient Communication Protocols For Wireless Microsensor Networks", In International Conference on System Sciences, 24(3), pp:353 – 363, 2000.
[8] Lim, H., and Kim, C., 2001, Flooding In Wireless Ad Hoc Networks, In Computer Communications, 2, pp:10.
[9] Younis, O., and Fahmy, S., 2004, "Heed: A Hybrid, Energy-Efficient, Distributed Clustering Approach For Ad Hoc Sensor Networks", In IEEE Transactions on Mobile Computing, 3(4), pp:366–379

Corresponding author: ***Shitiz Upreti***
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- Overhearing: Except for the destination node, any node within the transmission range may receive packets from a source node, even if they are not allocated to the data, while the data is being sent.

- Congestion control: Every router and host on the subnet experience congestion.

- Node deployment: Proper node deployment throughout the network may save energy usage while also extending the network's lifespan.

- Interference: Each sensor node within the transmission and interference ranges can receive data but not analyse it for other purposes.

- Collision: Large numbers of packets are gathered by one node in a short period of time, which results in a collision between the nodes. Retransmissions will be performed if a node receives too many packets.

- Fault Tolerance: Sensor nodes may fail to fulfil operations such as sensing, data aggregation, and transmission due to physical damages and interferences. Sensor nodes with fault tolerance can continue to operate even if certain problems occur in the sensor node[10].

Energy Efficient Techniques Classification

Duty cycling, data processing, dynamic topology, effective routing, and efficient communication are the five kinds of energy saving approaches based on their performance. The following diagram illustrates how energy efficiency might be classified.

- Duty Cycling: A sensor node uses more energy during the data transmission phase. The idle listening of the channel for sending or receiving data consumes more power in the transmitter node. If a sensor node does not wish to do any actions, such as data transmission and reception, it can switch off its transceiver and enter the sleep state.

- Data Handling: The most difficult part of managing a sensor network is keeping track of all the data that is being collected. For communication and data management, sensor nodes use many techniques, including data aggregation and dissemination.

- Dynamic Topology: The topology of the system changes with each communication round to save overhead and to avoid exhausting the sensor nodes in the network.

- Effective Routing: As a rule, data tends to flow from source nodes to sink nodes There are a plethora of routing methods available to help reduce the cost of data transmission.

[10] Yuan, Yong & Chen, Min & Kwon, Ted. (2006). A Novel Cluster-Based Cooperative MIMO Scheme for Multi-Hop Wireless Sensor Networks. EURASIP Journal on Wireless Communications and Networking. 2006. 10.1155/WCN/2006/72493.

Corresponding author*: *Shitiz Upreti

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- Efficient Communication: To increase the network lifespan and minimise energy consumption, sensor nodes may communicate with the sink utilising the multi-hop communication mechanism. When communication resources are unavailable, the network's service is negatively impacted. For a node to transfer data to the sink, it needs a limited amount of bandwidth. Packet loss will occur during data transfer due to the node's restricted memory space. As a result, in the sensing industry, making optimum use of existing resources is critical[11].

III. CLUSTERING

Sensor hubs are distributed in the region of interest, where the detected situation is assessed. Depending on the detecting circumstance, the number of hubs might range from a few hundred to thousands. Every sensor hub must send the data it has recognised to the base station. Hubs must be dispatched precisely so that accessibility is reliable and movement dispersion is insufficient to reduce over-head on a given hub on route. The structure of a wireless sensor network can play an important role in extending the sensor network's lifetime. In order to efficiently manage and organise detail, a large number of various topological controls are planned in the hopes of lowering energy use[12].

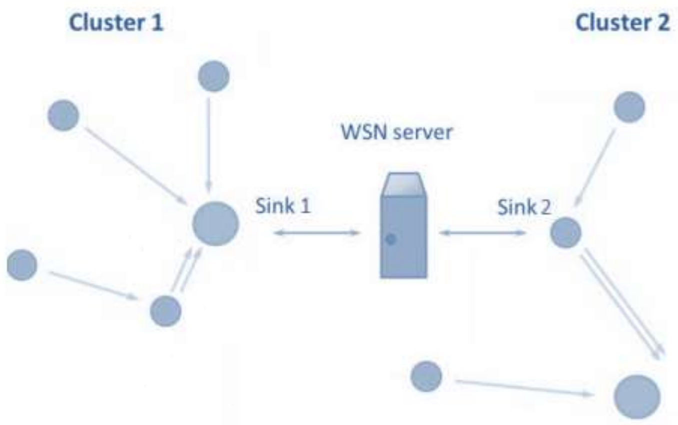

Figure 1: Clustering in WSN

Clustering is the process of splitting a network's nodes into multiple separate groupings, which are referred to as clusters. Each cluster has one administrator, known as the Cluster Head, who is in responsible of collecting all of the data generated inside the cluster. CHs either explicitly or via a multi-bounce direction plan that only includes CHs convey the acquired data to. The cluster formation operation concludes with a two-level request, in which the CH nodes shape a larger total and the cluster's component nodes describe the rate below. Sensor nodes send their data infrequently to CH hubs that are in different locations. Only a few systems are aware with the criteria for a well-organized wireless sensor network. Various levelled guiding, which is a computation based on clustering, is a popular strategy

[11] L. Akyildiz, W. Su, Y. Sankarasubramanian and E. Cayirci, "A survey on sensor networks", IEEE Communications Magazine, vol. 40. no. 8, pp. 102-114, 2002.

[12] Hiren Patel, Vipul Shah, "A Review on Energy consumption and conservation techniques for Sensor node in WSN", International conference on Signal Processing, Communication, Power and Embedded System (SCOPES)-2016

Corresponding author: ***Shitiz Upreti***
Submitted: 27Oct 2018, Revised: 09 Nov 2018, Published : Dec 2018

for dealing with specific energy use. The nodes in a WSN cluster are connected in a little discontinuous cluster structure, and all clusters have a CH ("Cluster Head") as well as interchange nodes classified as intermediate nodes (IN) in a cluster[13].

The cluster head is selected depending on the enhanced power of the node in question. Aside from identifying data from nature, the SN also conveys data to the numerous CHs that it has created. CH then aggregates similar data from the whole SN and transfers it to destination within a short period of time. Data aggregation by CHs reduces the number of neighbouring development base stations, which reduces the amount of energy used. There are two steps to the clustering-based computations. Cluster activity happens in the concealed development stage, and data transfer occurs in the second stage[14].

The components of Wireless Sensor Networks are as follows: SN: The primary component of remote sensor systems is SN. Sensor hubs have a variety of functions, including detecting, storing, directing, and processing data.

- Clusters: These are the modules for remote sensor systems that have been assessed. To make tasks like communication between the BS and the CHs more uncomplicated, massive sensor systems must be divided into clusters.

- Cluster head (CHs): A cluster's leader. The cluster leader was usually in charge of overseeing exercises inside the cluster. Sorting out, data aggregation, and transmitting the cluster's correspondence programme are all errands.

- BS: The Base Station is a sensor that facilitates communication between sensors and end users. It's the sink in the WSN on a regular basis.

- End users: The data in the WSN can be used in a variety of ways. Through answer to inquiries posed by the end user, information is supplied in sensor arrays.

Clustering techniques face a number of difficulties.

WSN's clustering plans are critical since they have the potential to boost network performance dramatically. Clustering designs in WSNs must overcome a few important restrictions.

- Energy Limitation: Small battery-operated sensors like WSNs store a lot of extra energy. It's not feasible to empower or remove their batteries without consuming their power sources and inflicting damage to their systems. The clustering counts stand out from the immediate guiding calculations as a source of additional energy. This may be accomplished by overhauling the cluster improvement in SN, irregularly repicking CHs in light of their waiting energy, and powerful intra cluster between cluster correspondences.

[13]"Sanghamitra Panda1, Satyanarayana Gandi2, Amarendra Kothalanka3," Secure and Efficient Data Transmission for Cluster-Based Wireless Sensor Networks", International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering Vol. 4, Issue 1, January 2015."
[14]"DesalegnGetachewMelese, HuagangXiong, QiangGao, "Consumed Energy as a Factor For Cluster Head Selection in Wireless Sensor Networks", 978-1-4244- 3709-2/10/$25.00 ©2010 IEEE."

Corresponding author: ***Shitiz Upreti***
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- Network Duration: The network nodes are forced to live longer due to energy confinement on the nodes. Clustering designs help WSNs last longer by lowering energy consumption both within and outside clusters.

- Limited limitations: Only a tiny portion of the energy and physical space in a sensor hub is available to support all of the nodes' memory, storage, and communication needs.

- Secure correspondence: Secure communication is essential while these networks are being studied for military objectives. The necessary application has a monstrous dependency on the network's self-relationship. One of the main difficulties in demonstrating clustering compute is establishing safety and energy capable intra-cluster as well as across clusters connected, since these smaller nodes once passed on are focussed to overall.

- Cluster game plan and CH assurance: The two most fundamental activities in clustering estimations are cluster improvement and CHs choice. By clustering the WSN, energy waste in WSN sensors owing to coordinated transmission across sensors and a BS may be avoided. WSN clustering upgrades are only available in certifiable apps. Neglect Some of the primary topics addressed in displaying clustering calculations are choosing the proper cluster size, choosing and re-racing CHs, and cluster management. The criteria for segregating clusters and selecting CHs must increase energy consumption[15].

- “Synchronization”: Synchronisation and arrangement have a considerable impact on the total network performance when designing a clustering system. Transparent transmission architectures, such as TDMA, enable nodes to optimise their rest intervals in order to reduce their energy consumption. Synchronisation frameworks are needed to organise and manage the transmission plan in these systems.

- Data Aggregation: Data aggregation reduces duplicate or redundant data. Different nodes discover crucial information as frequently as feasible in a large network. When data is added to licences, the distinction between distinguished and commercial material is blurred. There are several clustering designs that limit the amount of data that may be collected.

- Segment repair: Due to the potential of WSNs, they are prone to hub compactness, hub passing, latency, and impedance on a regular basis. Interface discontent is the outcome of these circumstances. When putting together clustering architectures, look for components that provide interface recovery and reliable data transmission.

[15]PadmalayaNayak, BhavaniVathasavai, “Energy Efficient Clustering Algorithm for Multi-Hop Wireless Sensor Network Using Type-2 Fuzzy Logic”, IEEE SENSORS JOURNAL, VOL. 17, NO. 14, JULY 15, 2017

Corresponding author: ***Shitiz Upreti***
Submitted: 27Oct 2018, Revised: 09 Nov 2018, Published : Dec 2018

- Administration Quality: We examine the requirements for "Quality of Service" (QoS) in WSNs from a broad network perspective. Many of these criteria, such as enough deferral and package setback strength, are application-specific. A clustering technique for wireless sensor networks (WSNs) should be considered cautiously since it is mainly focused with maximising energy efficiency.Estimates of QoS should be taken into account while using the diagram approach.

Cluster game plans and CH assurance are two rule experiences available in clusters. CH assurance may be divided into three categories: sensor node devolution, BS centralization, or cream decision with minimal information provided by BS and a few nodes themselves.

IV. CLUSTER-BASED ROUTING PROTOCOL CLASSIFICATION

The sensor node system's data collection must be calculated properly and aesthetically. Information gathering frameworks pass via a variety of structures, but in order to be thoroughly engineered, data must either be acquired by a flexible transmitter from hub to hub or data must be coordinated to the goal by methods for different nodes[16].

While field measurement is essential, there is also a preset number of nodes that are unable to send the social event of data via adaptive supervisor displays. In such circumstances, the field has been shown as square areas or some remain focuses from which the flexible hub visits nodes and collects data. To make adaptations specialists firmly visit the identifying nodes, prominent proof of the journey or transmission route checks are produced, such as cover way association and unimportant regard hypothesis. The data collecting structure, which is more than a routs structure, demonstrates how data is triggered to the aim or base-station for development examination/preparation. Clustering is a fundamental framework for constructing the system term and arranging adaptability in the WSN. Sensor focal points are collected in evacuation packs and collecting heads (CHs) are selected for the bulk of the system's gathers in the process known as "clustering."For choosing suitable Cluster Heads, an explicit coordinating tradition should be supplied. This WSN test is used to identify vulnerable collection heads. A remote sensor organises the cluster-based control tradition[17].

V. PROTOCOL FOR HIERARCHICAL ROUTING:

Hierarchical routing can be characterised in a variety of ways, including clustering, uneven clustering, optimization techniques, and GRID-based models.

Using the Clustering technique, hierarchical routing is possible:

The LEACH (Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy) protocol makes use of the clustering method. Setup and steady-state phases are both included in LEACH's operation in order to carry out tasks[18]. The setup step includes the formation of a cluster and the selection

[16]"Subramanian Ganesh and RamachandranAmutha, "Efficient and Secure Routing Protocol for Wireless Sensor Networks through SNR Based Dynamic Clustering Mechanisms", JOURNAL OF COMMUNICATIONS AND NETWORKS, VOL. 15, NO. 4, AUGUST 2013."

[17]"Chia-Fen Hsieh, Yung-Fa Huang, Rung-Ching Chen*, "A Light-weight Ranger Intrusion Detection System on Wireless Sensor Networks", 2011 Fifth International Conference on Genetic and Evolutionary Computing."

[18]"Mar´ıa de los A´ ngelesCosioLeo´n,, Jes´us Luna Garc´ıa, "A Security and Privacy Survey for WSN in e-Health Applications", 2009 Electronics, Robotics and Automotive Mechanics Conference."

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of a CH for the transport of data between clusters. In random chance, the sensor node I believes it's the CH. It is guaranteed that each node in the network will come up with a random number between 0 and 1. This node is referred to be the CH if the threshold value is larger than the output value. This system allows data to be sent back and forth between the cluster members in a predetermined amount of time. During the steady-state phase, members of the cluster may transmit data to their CH at the predefined time slots. Data from cluster members may be combined with data already in the CH's possession, and then sent to the BS in an aggregated form. LEACH's cluster head selection method, which may choose an incorrect node as the CH, shortens the network's life expectancy. In this thesis, the CORP and LEACH protocols are contrasted. The proposed protocol beats LEACH in terms of the number of live nodes during each round of operation, node residual energy for each round, network latency, average control packet overheads, packet delivery ratio, and the total number of clusters in the network.[19].

LEACH is a procedure that picks CHs at random and creates a cluster structure. LEACH – Centralized refers to the improvement in LEACH achieved via the use of a central control approach (LEACH-C). After being discovered by coincidence, the CH extends an invitation to nearby nodes to join the cluster.[20]If there is still time available, the cluster members employ Time-division multiple access (TDMA) to transfer data to the cluster head. It is a single-hop communication system, thus CHs simply transfer the fused data to their sink, and BS analyses nodes' energy levels during the second cycle. Network-wide information is distributed about CH's energy levels above the average. During a round, the same node is marked as CH if the broadcast ID and node ID match. Because it uniformly distributes power consumption across all of the nodes, LEACH-C outperforms LEACH in this regard. In this thesis, the EODC and LEACHC protocols are compared. The proposed protocols surpass LEACH-C in terms of the number of active nodes during each round of operation, the node residual energy for each round, CH energy dissipation in each round, network latency, packet delivery ratio, and the total count of clusters in the network.[21].

Improvements have been made to the LEACH protocol by the “Power-Efficient Gathering in Sensor Information Systems” (PEGASIS) protocol.[22]The BS receives data from the network's nodes in a chain. Through the use of their nearby neighbours, nodes in the network may collect data, aggregate it, and transfer it to the central server (BS). The Chain technique in the network can reduce the burden of dynamic cluster creation while distributing the network load uniformly. The nodes located further away from the BS have increased latency as a result of single chain communication. As a result of this procedure, network performance suffers[23].

“Real-time sensing applications are handled by the Threshold Sensitive Energy Efficient

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[19] Th. Arampatzis, J. Lygeros, “A Survey of Applications of Wireless Sensors and Wireless Sensor Networks”, 13th Mediterranean Conference on Control and Automation Limassol, Cyprus, June 27-29, 2005.
[20] K.N. Dominiaka,b,⇑, A.R. Kristensen, “Prioritizing alarms from sensor-based detection models in livestock production - A review on model performance and alarm reducing methods”, 2016 Elsevier
[21]Agbulu, G. P., Kumar, G. J. R., & Juliet, A. V. (2020). A lifetime-enhancing cooperative data gathering and relaying algorithm for cluster-based wireless sensor networks. *International Journal of Distributed Sensor Networks*. https://doi.org/10.1177/1550147719900111
[22]Sanghamitra Panda1, Satyanarayana Gandi2, Amarendra Kothalanka3,” Secure and Efficient Data Transmission for Cluster-Based Wireless Sensor Networks”, International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer and Communication Engineering Vol. 4, Issue 1, January 2015.
[23]Yanli Yu a,b, KeqiuLi a, _, WanleiZhou b, PingLi, “Trust mechanisms in wireless sensor networks: Attack analysis and countermeasures”, 2011 Elsevier Ltd

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Sensor Network (TEEN) and Adaptive Periodic TEEN (APTEEN) protocols"[24]. To transmit data, hierarchical routing is used with the data-centric technique. TEEN creates a two-tier clustering topology for data transmission, and the cluster heads may determine the soft and hard threshold values of the cluster members. By only broadcasting the detected property when its value exceeds the threshold, the hard threshold helps to decrease data traffic and save resources.The soft threshold is used to communicate; if the attribute value changes very slightly, the node communicates the data. The TEEN technique has the disadvantage of losing data if cluster heads are not present in the sensing zone[25]. Adaptive TEEN is an upgraded form of TEEN, and data flow in APTEEN is limited to the threshold energy level of the node.

"Base Station Controlled Dynamic Clustering Protocol" (BCDCP) generates clusters with an equal number of nodes in order to balance the energy level. The BS determines how much energy each node contributes. Next round's CH is selected from nodes with more energy than the average. CHs are placed over the sensor field uniformly during the selection phase so that the distance between cluster heads in each splitting step may be optimised. The received data is sent to the appropriate CH through TDMA scheduling. The CH aggregates the data before it is sent. In order to provide multi-hop routing among CHs, the protocol employs the least spanning tree method. When transferring data to the BS, it is necessary to use a CH with a high transmission energy.

This "General Self-Organized Tree-Depending Energy-Balanced Routing (GSTEB)" assigns a root node based on remaining energy and transmits its associated ID to every node[26]. In the sensor area, nodes collaborate with their neighbours to pick their parents based on energy, and each child node delivers data/information to its parents within the TDMA slot given. To get to the root node, the data is transferred from each parent node to each of its neighbours. Through the root node, information is sent to the BS. This dynamic root node balances the strain in the communication area. The BS keeps track of the energy used by the sensor nodes in each round, and this information is used to build the topology for the next cycle[27].

In Extending Lifetime of Cluster Head, the cluster heads are elected by their neighbours (ELCH).The current CH of the round[28] will be determined by the node with the most votes. Members of the CH are assigned to each other based on their radio radius. The cluster chiefs send out an advertisement/message to their members informing them of the selection. During the data transmission process, the members modify the transmission signal based on

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[24] Yun Wang, Weihuang Fu, and Dharma P. Agrawal, "Gaussian versus Uniform Distribution for Intrusion Detection in Wireless Sensor Networks", IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON PARALLEL AND DISTRIBUTED SYSTEMS, VOL. 24, NO. 2, FEBRUARY 2013

[25] AbrorAbduvaliyev, Al-Sakib Khan Pathan, Jianying Zhou, Rodrigo Roman, and Wai-Choong Wong, "On the Vital Areas of Intrusion Detection Systems in Wireless Sensor Networks", IEEE COMMUNICATIONS SURVEYS & TUTORIALS, VOL. 15, NO. 3, THIRD QUARTER 2013

[26] "VISHWA TEJA ALAPARTHY AND SALVATORE DOMENIC MORGERA, "A Multi-Level Intrusion Detection System for Wireless Sensor Networks Based on Immune Theory", Digital Object Identifier 10.1109/ACCESS.2018.2866962."

[27] "KEMEDI MOARA-NKWE 1, QI SHI1, GYU MYOUNG LEE1, AND MAHMOUD HASHEM EIZA, "A Novel Physical Layer Secure Key Generation and Refreshment Scheme for Wireless Sensor Networks", February 16, 2018, date of current version March 16, 2018."

[28] "Mohamed Elshrkawey, Samiha M. Elsherif⇑, M. ElsayedWahed, "An Enhancement Approach for Reducing the Energy Consumption in Wireless Sensor Networks", 2017 Production and hosting by Elsevier B.V. on behalf of King Saud University. This is an open access article under the CC BY-NC-ND license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/)."

***Corresponding author*: Shitiz Upreti**
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the advertising signal received. Because the network's nodes are adaptive, energy usage while transferring data is kept to a minimum. The time window was created to allow the data to be shared with the appropriate cluster leader. For inter cluster communication to reach the sink, all packets in the CH are fused together as a single entity. Each CH keeps a database of the cluster members' energy values, which is updated at the conclusion of each selection cycle. For data communication from the cluster head to the sink, the system uses the shortest path strategy. This approach can lead to decreased energy use and a more transparent network.

Using the "Heuristic Algorithm for Clustering Hierarchy" (HACH) protocol, inactive nodes chose low-energy nodes based on a random approach that does not affect network coverage[29]. In order to maintain the coverage area, the network makes advantage of the greatest impact of coverage to choose inactive nodes. The sink determines the distance between itself and the nodes using Euclidean distance. Each node's coordinates and energy values are used to do the computations. When it comes to the CH's choices, the BS is all over the network with information.

Dual clustering may be achieved using the "Hybrid Hierarchical Clustering Technique" (HHCA), which is based on dispersed lusters and a central grid[30]. Using the phrase "distributed clustering," one may refer to a technique of clustering in which nodes are dispersed and sub-clusters are formed, with members of each sub-cluster enabling data to flow to the CH. The CH in the sub-cluster transmits the pooled data to the central grid. Fuzzy C-means approach is used for the centralised grid, and this message is sent out through network. If the broadcast ID is the same as the node's ID, it will function as the grid's centre node. Using the LEACH approach, distributed clustering may be done by clustering and selecting CHs. To exchange data with the sub-cluster, the cluster members employ the TDMA scheduling. The sub-cluster (distributed clustering) transports data to the core cluster using the CSMA/CA algorithm (grid). Centralized grid sends data straight to the sink with no correlation.

The Chain Based Cluster Cooperative Protocol (CBCCP) is meant to split the network space and create clusters[31]. Tiers are used to organise clusters. When the data is gathered, it will be allocated to a higher-level cluster head (CH) until it reaches the bottom-most cluster head (BS).To control network load, cluster coordinates will be chosen in each cluster. The cluster coordinates' primary role is to collect data from lower levels and then pass it to higher level coordinators. CBCCP uses a number of CCOs to balance the network's energy consumption, extending the sensor network's lifespan and stability.

SEECH (Scalable Energy Efficient Clustering Hierarchy) is a distributed algorithm in design [32]. The relay nodes and CHs in this system are chosen depending on the nodes' eligibility requirements. Cluster heads and relay nodes are assigned to nodes based on their closeness to each other. The closest relay node to the source node is chosen, and the largest residual energy is taken into account when selecting a relay node.

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To ensure that data flows from accessible sources to the sinks via hierarchical clustering, the HEOC protocol focuses on energy conservation and overhead control. Nodes in the surrounding environment create clusters dependent on density. The node with the greatest degree of characterisation is designated as the CH for that round.

In order to save energy while sending data, the "Threshold Sensitive Dynamic Cluster Head" (TDCH) protocol was created. This is comparable to GSTEB, which uses the root CH to distribute the most energy to all nodes in the network, and the BS distributes that energy to all nodes in the network by flooding the network with information. These nodes exchange information with one another within the sensor's range. From the nodes with the most remaining energy, the CH is selected.

The system uses the "Energy Efficient Clustering Scheme" (EECS)[32], which is based on fuzzy logic. ADV _MSG is broadcast within the radio radius of every node in the network when selecting the cluster leader. If any other higher residual energy nodes within the radio range are available, the node will exit the cluster head selection process. If there are no other nodes with high residual energy, the source node will be deemed the cluster head by transmitting the ADV MSG. As data is sent from cluster heads beyond the transmission range to the BS, more energy is used by the CHs, reducing their lifespan.

The longevity of the WSN is increased by the design of the "Fuzzy Logic Based Energy Efficient Clustering Hierarchy" (FLECH)[33]. The cluster heads are chosen using fuzzy logic, which takes into account the node's distance from the BS, node centrality, and residual energy. By combining metric-based and probabilistic cluster head election procedures, the system creates unequally sized clusters in a randomly dispersed wireless sensor network. To improve system speed, take into account factors like the number of hops between the cluster head and the BS. Massive networks might be built with this technique.

In "Energy-Efficient Cluster Head Selection and Data Convergence (EECHDC)," the most essential factors in choosing the cluster head (CH) are the residual energy, the nodes nearby, and the node's location. Further rounds will not evaluate a node for the position of CH after it has been selected as the current CH.

The cluster is made up of two prime segments of the Least Power Adaptive Hierarchy Cluster (LPAHC)[34]. The first section involves channelizing the design, while the second involves choosing a CH and transmitting data. FDM channelization identifies the idle frequency bands for distribution, lowering the cost of energy even further. The nodes are organised into clusters of varying sizes. The residual energy of the nodes has a big impact on the CH selection.

VI. CONCLUSION

There are hundreds to thousands of tiny nodes in a wireless sensor network that may be used

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in a variety of data-gathering applications such as military, environmental monitoring, and many others [1]. Energy efficiency and network longevity are the most significant design requirements for a sensor network because of limited energy and the difficulty of recharging a large number of sensor nodes. In addition to channel fading, interference, and radio irregularity, wireless network methods must deal with these issues.

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