A Hierarchical Clustering Method in Wireless Ad Hoc Sensor Networks

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Outline

- Introduction
- Related work
- The Hierarchical Clustering Algorithm
- Simulation
- Conclusions

Introduction

The focus is designing a hierarchical clustering algorithm to find an interconnected set of non-overlapping clusters covering the entire device population with energy efficiency.

Related work

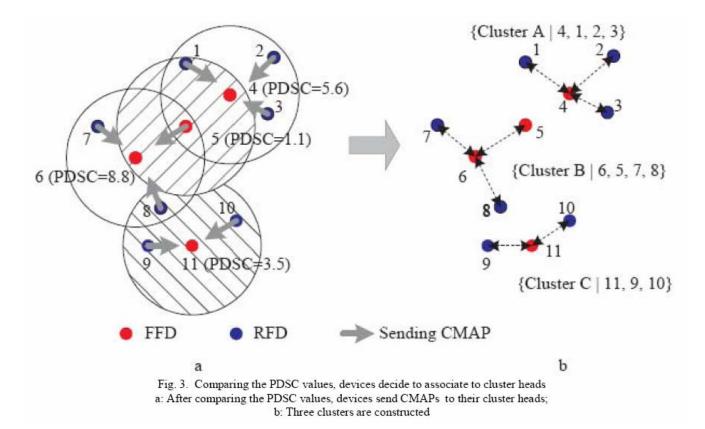
LEACH (Low Energy Adaptive Clustering Hierarchy)

Regard the number of times to be selected as cluster head as the metric for head selection The Potential of a Device to Serve as a Cluster Head (PDSC)

Considering a group of N devices, a measure of the potential of device i (i=1,2,...,N) to serve as a cluster head as:

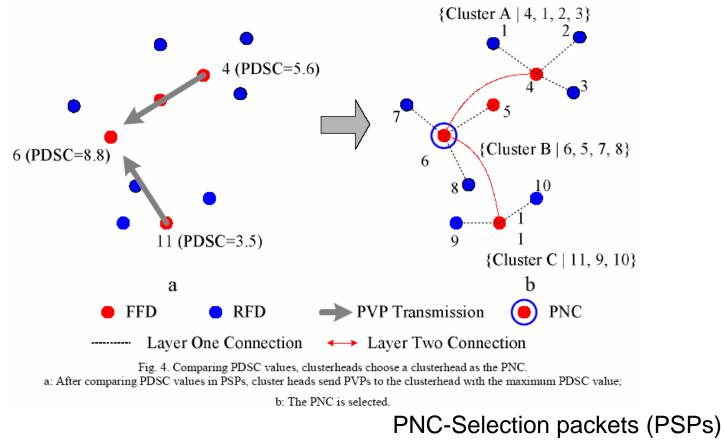
 $PDSC_{i} = k_{i} \sum_{j=1}^{N} e^{-\frac{\Delta E}{mT} \frac{\left\|d_{i,j}\right\|}{r^{2}}} \quad m = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$ $\text{,where} \quad k_{i} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{Re sidual Energy} \ge E_{TH} \\ 0, & Otherwise \end{cases}$

The Hierarchical Clustering Algorithm (1/4)



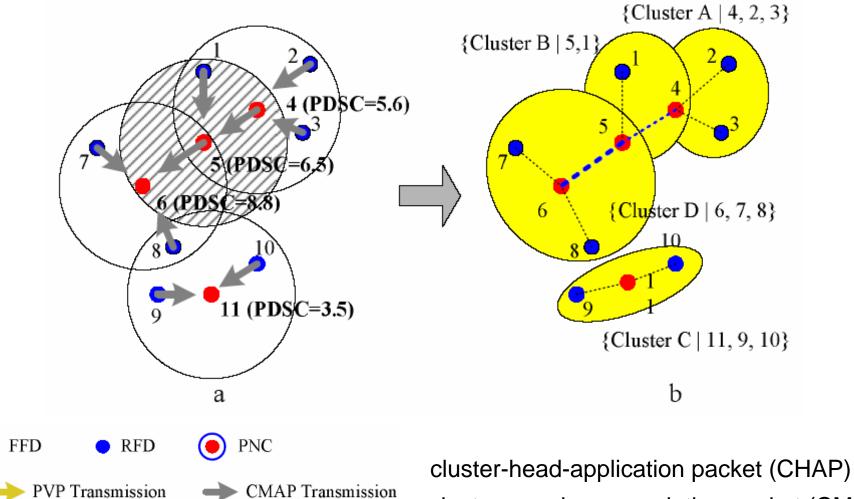
cluster-head-application packet (CHAP) cluster-member-association packet (CMAP)

The Hierarchical Clustering Algorithm (2/4)



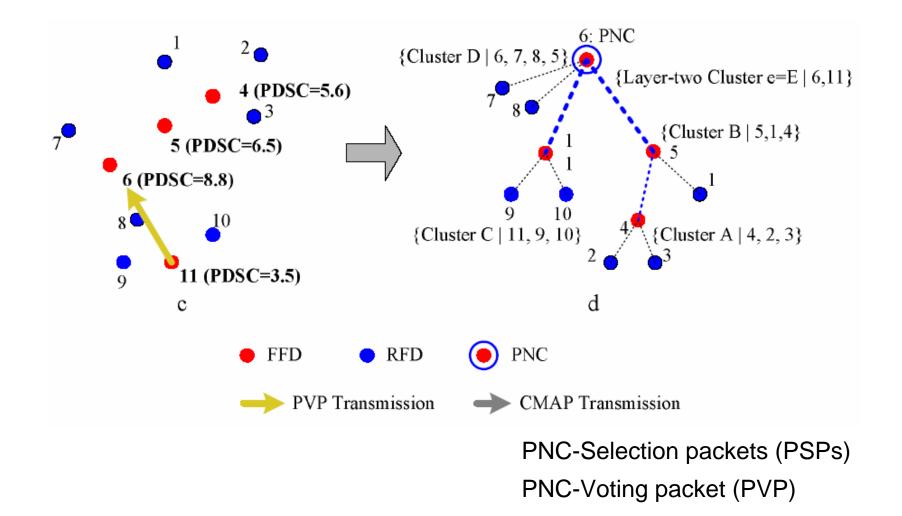
PNC-Voting packet (PVP)

The Hierarchical Clustering Algorithm (3/4)



cluster-member-association packet (CMAP)

The Hierarchical Clustering Algorithm (4/4)



Simulation (1/2)

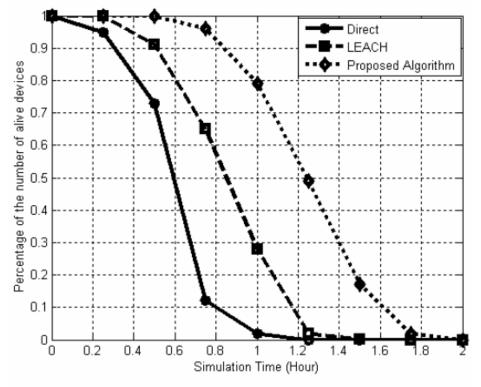
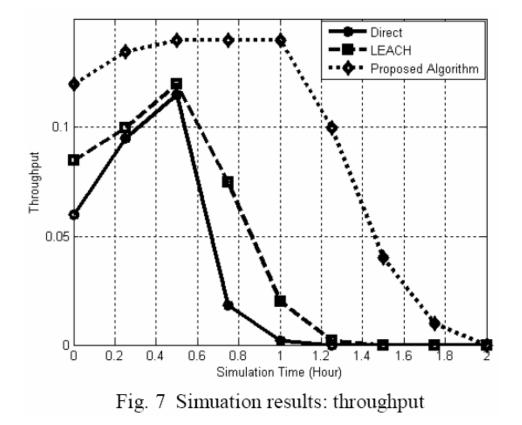


Fig. 6. Simulation results: node life time.

Simulation (2/2)



Conclusions

- Through computing and comparing the PDSC in a distributed manner, devices with more capability are chosen for cluster heads and PNC.
- The simulation results validate that the proposed clustering algorithm prolongs lifetime, and improves throughput.