An Intelligent Fuzzy-based Cluster Head Selection System for WSNs and Its Performance Evaluation for D3N Parameter

Hironori Ando*, Leonard Barolli†, Arjan Durresi‡, Fatos Xhafa§, and Akio Koyama¶

*Graduate School of Engineering Fukuoka Institute of Technology (FIT)
3-30-1 Wajiro-Higashi, Higashi-Ku, Fukuoka 811-0295, Japan
E-mail: mgm10001@bene.fit.ac.jp
†Department of Information and Communication Engineering
Fukuoka Institute of Technology (FIT)
3-30-1 Wajiro-Higashi, Higashi-Ku, Fukuoka 811-0295, Japan
E-mail: barolli@fit.ac.jp
‡Department of Computer and Information Science
Indiana University Purdue University Indianapolis (IUPUI)
723 W. Michigan Street SL 280, Indianapolis, IN 46202, USA
E-mail: durresi@cs.iupui.edu
§Department of Languages and Informatics Systems
Technical University of Catalonia
Jordi Girona 1-3, 08034 Barcelona, Spain
E-mail: fatos@lsi.upc.edu
¶Department of Informatics, Yamagata University
4-3-16 Jonan, Yonezawa 992-8510, Yamagata, Japan
E-mail: akoyama@eie.yz.yamagata-u.ac.jp

Abstract—Cluster formation and cluster head selection are important problems in sensor network applications and can drastically affect the network's communication energy dissipation. However, selecting of the cluster head is not easy in different environments which may have different characteristics. In our previous work, in order to deal with this problem, we proposed a power reduction algorithm for sensor networks based on fuzzy logic and number of neighbour nodes. We call this algorithm F3N. In this paper, we evaluate F3N and LEACH by some simulation results. From the simulation results, we found that the probability of a sensor node to be a cluster head is increased with increase of number of neighbour nodes and remained battery power and decrease of distance from the cluster centroid.

Keywords-Sensor Networks; Clustering Algorithms; Fuzzy Logic; NS-2.

I. INTRODUCTION

Recent developments in technologies such as wireless communication and microelectronics have enabled Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) applications to be deployed for many applications such as battlefield surveillance and environment monitoring. An important aspect of such networks is that the nodes are unattended, resource-constrained, their energy cannot be replenished and network topology is unknown. The resource-constrained limitations make it essential for these sensor nodes to conserve energy to increase life-time of the sensor network [1], [2], [3], [4].

Recently, there are lot of research efforts towards the optimization of standard communication paradigms for such networks. In fact, the traditional Wireless Network (WN) design has never paid attention to constraints such as the limited or scarce energy of nodes and their computational power. Also, in WSN paths can change over time, because of time-varying characteristics of links, local contention level and nodes reliability. These problems are important especially in a multi-hop scenario, where nodes accomplish also at the routing of other nodes' packets [4].

There are many fundamental problems that sensor networks research will have to address in order to ensure a reasonable degree of cost and system quality. Some of these problems include sensor node clustering, Cluster Head (CH) selection and energy dissipation. There are many research works that deal with these challenges [5], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [12], [13].

The cluster based algorithms could be used for partitioning the sensor nodes into subgroups for task subdivision or energy management. Cluster formation is one of most important problems in sensor network applications and can drastically affect the network's communication energy dissipation. Clustering is performed by assigning each sensor node to a specific CH. All communication to (from) each sensor node is carried out through its corresponding CH node. Obviously one would like to have each sensor to communicate with the closest CH node to conserve its energy, however CH nodes can usually handle a specific number of communication channels. Therefore, there is a maximum number of sensors that each CH node can handle. This does not allow each sensor to communicate to its closest CH node, because the CH node might have already reached its service capacity. CHs can fuse data from sensors to minimize the amount of data to be sent to the sink.

When network size increases, clusters can also be organized hierarchically.

In the conventional cluster architecture, clusters are formed statically at the time of network deployment. The attributes of each cluster, such as the size of a cluster, the area it covers, and the members it possesses, are static.

When a sensor with sufficient battery and computational power detects (with a high Signal-to-Noise Ratio: SNR) signals of interest, it volunteers to act as a CH. This is a simple method, because no explicit leader (CH) election is required and, hence, no excessive message exchanges are incurred. However, selecting of the CH in this way is not easy in different environments which may have different characteristics such as error rate, SNR, throughput and so on.

The heuristic approaches based on Fuzzy Logic (FL) and Genetic Algorithms (GA) can prove to be efficient for traffic control in wireless networks [14], [15].

In our previous work [16], we proposed a fuzzy-based cluster selection method for wireless sensor networks, which uses 3 parameters for CH selection: Distance of Cluster Centroid, Remaining Battery Power of Sensor and Network Traffic. The performance of our method was better than a previous method [17]. But, we found that for CH selection the number of neighbor nodes is very important. For this reason, we propose and implement a new CH system using FL and number of neighbor nodes called F3N [18], [19].

In this work, we evaluate F3N and LEACH by some simulation results. Presently, we have implemented LEACH algorithm in NS-2. However, F3N is implemented in MAT-LAB. We are working now to implement also F3N system in NS-2 in order to compare their performance.

The paper is organized as follows. In Section 2, we discuss the related work. In Section 3, we introduce the proposed system. In Section 4, we present the simulation results. Conclusions are given in Section 5.

II. RELATED WORK

In this section, we review related work in clustering algorithms. Several clustering methods such as weighted clustering [5], hierarchal clustering [6] and dynamic clustering [7] algorithms have been proposed to organize nodes as a cluster. Most algorithms elect leaders based on certain weights or iteratively optimize a cost function or use heuristic to generate minimum number of clusters. The Distributed Clustering Algorithm (DCA) [8] assumes quasi-stationary nodes with real-valued weights. The Weighted Clustering Algorithm [5] elects a node based on the number of neighbors, transmission power and so on. The Max-Min d-Clustering Algorithm [9] generates d-hop clusters with a run time of O(d) rounds. This algorithm does not minimize the communicating complexity of sending information to the information center.
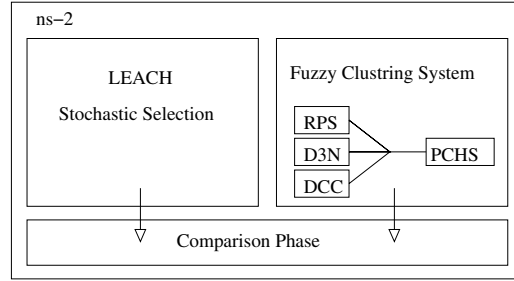

Figure 1. Proposed simulation system.

The hierarchal clustering scheme [6] uses spanning tree-based approach to produce cluster with certain properties. However, energy efficiency is not addressed in this work. In [10], the authors have proposed an emergent algorithm that iteratively tries to achieve high packing efficiency, however negotiation among nodes to be CH and join cluster based on degree and proximity leads to high amount of communication overhead, thus wastage energy.

LEACH uses two-layered architecture for data dissemination. In this scheme, sensors periodically elect themselves as CHs with some probability and broadcast an invitation message for nearby nodes to join the cluster. The nodes that do not intend to be CHs join the cluster based on the proximity of CH, thus minimizing the communicating cost. However, LEACH and PEGASIS [13] require the apriori knowledge of the network topology.

In [17], the authors propose a self-reconfiguring protocol for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPAN) using an unsupervised clustering method. A fuzzy logic system is used to select the master/controller for each cluster. In our previous work [16], we had shown by simulation results that the selection surface of our system was better than the system in [17]. But, we found that for CH selection the number of neighbor nodes is very important. For this reason, we proposed and implemented a new CH system using FL and number of neighbor nodes called F3N [18], [19].

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

A. Structure of Proposed Simulation System

The structure of the proposed system is shown in Fig. 1. The LEACH protocol has 2 phases: advertisement phase and cluster set-up phase. In the advertisement phase of LEACH, the CH is selected for each round based on a defined expression. While, in F3N system, the CH is selected based on FL. The cluster set-up phase is the same for both systems.

Presently, we have implemented LEACH protocol in NS-2 and are working now to implement also F3N system in NS-2 in order to make a fair comparison between both systems.

B. LEACH Algorithms

The operation of LEACH is broken up into rounds, where each round begins with a set-up phase, when the clusters

are organized, followed by a steady-state phase, when data transfers to the base station occur. In order to minimize overhead, the steady-state phase is long compared to the set-up phase.

1) Advertisement Phase: Initially, when clusters are being created, each node decides whether or not to become a cluster-head for the current round. This decision is based on the suggested percentage of cluster heads for the network (determined a priori) and the number of times the node has been a cluster-head so far. This decision is made by the node n choosing a random number between 0 and 1. If the number is less than a threshold $T(n)$, the node becomes a cluster-head for the current round. The threshold is set as:

$$T(i) = \begin{cases} \frac{P}{1 - P \cdot (r \bmod \frac{1}{P})} & if \quad i \in G \\ 0 & otherwise \end{cases} \qquad (1)$$

where P = the desired percentage of cluster heads (e.g., $P = 0{:}05$), r = the current round, and G is the set of nodes that have not been cluster-heads in the last $\frac{1}{P}$ rounds. Using this threshold, each node will be a cluster-head at some point within $\frac{1}{P}$ rounds. During round 0 ($r = 0$), each node has a probability P of becoming a cluster-head. The nodes that are cluster-heads in round 0 cannot be cluster-heads for the next $\frac{1}{P}$ rounds. Thus the probability that the remaining nodes are cluster-heads must be increased, since there are fewer nodes that are eligible to become cluster-heads. After $\frac{1}{P}$ - 1 rounds, $T = 1$ for any nodes that have not yet been cluster-heads, and after $\frac{1}{P}$ rounds, all nodes are once again eligible to become cluster-heads. Future versions of this work will include an energy-based threshold to account for non-uniform energy nodes. In this case, we are assuming that all nodes begin with the same amount of energy and being a cluster-head removes approximately the same amount of energy for each node.

Each node that has elected itself a cluster-head for the current round broadcasts an advertisement message to the rest of the nodes. For this "cluster-head-advertisement" phase, the cluster-heads use a CSMA MAC protocol, and all cluster-heads transmit their advertisement using the same transmit energy. The non-cluster-head nodes must keep their receivers on during this phase of set-up to hear the advertisements of all the cluster-head nodes. After this phase is complete, each non-cluster-head node decides the cluster to which it will belong for this round. This decision is based on the received signal strength of the advertisement. Assuming symmetric propagation channels, the cluster-head advertisement heard with the largest signal strength is the cluster-head to whom the minimum amount of transmitted energy is needed for communication. In the case of ties, a random cluster-head is chosen.

2) Cluster Set-Up Phase: After each node has decided to which cluster it belongs, it must inform the cluster-head node that it will be a member of the cluster. Each node
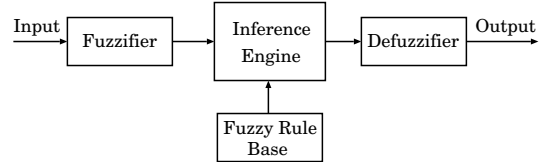

Figure 2. FLC structure.

transmits this information back to the cluster-head again using a CSMA MAC protocol. During this phase, all cluster-head nodes must keep their receivers on.

3) Schedule Creation: The cluster-head node receives all the messages for nodes that would like to be included in the cluster. Based on the number of nodes in the cluster, the cluster-head node creates a TDMA schedule telling each node when it can transmit. This schedule is broadcast back to the nodes in the cluster.

4) Data Transmission: Once the clusters are created and the TDMA schedule is fixed, data transmission can begin. Assuming nodes always have data to send, they send it during their allocated transmission time to the cluster head. This transmission uses a minimal amount of energy (chosen based on the received strength of the cluster-head advertisement). The radio of each non-cluster-head node can be turned off until the node's allocated transmission time, thus minimizing energy dissipation in these nodes. The cluster-head node must keep its receiver on to receive all the data from the nodes in the cluster. When all the data has been received, the cluster head node performs signal processing functions to compress the data into a single signal. For example, if the data are audio or seismic signals, the cluster-head node can beam form the individual signals to generate a composite signal. This composite signal is sent to the base station. Since the base station is far away, this is a high-energy transmission. This is the steady-state operation of LEACH networks. After a certain time, which is determined a priori, the next round begins with each node determining if it should be a cluster-head for this round.

C. F3N System

Here we present F3N system. The Fuzzy Logic Controller (FLC) basic elements are shown in Fig. 2. They are the fuzzifier, inference engine, Fuzzy Rule Base (FRB) and defuzzifier.

As shown in Fig. 3, as membership functions we use triangular and trapezoidal membership functions because they are suitable for real-time operation [20]. The x_0 in $f(x)$ is the center of triangular function, $x_0(x_1)$ in $g(x)$ is the left (right) edge of trapezoidal function, and $a_0(a_1)$ is the left (right) width of the triangular or trapezoidal function.

In our previous system as the input parameters for FLC we used: Distance of Cluster Centroid, Remaining Battery Power of Sensor and Network Traffic. However, we found that the number of the neighbour nodes is very important for the selection of the CH. To explain this effect let us consider
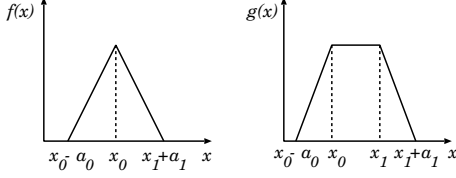
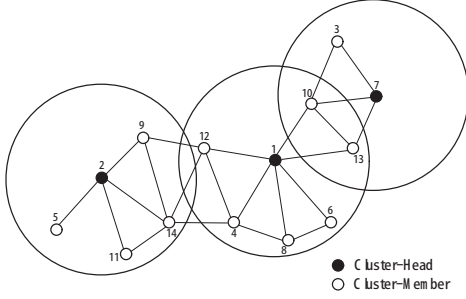Figure 3. Triangular and trapezoidal membership functions.

Figure 4. CH selection process.

a small network model with 14 nodes as shown in Fig. 4. In this figure, the node number 1 has 6 neighbour nodes, for this reason is selected as a CH. After that, 2 other sets of nodes remain, but node 2 has more neighbour nodes that nodes 3 and 7, thus node 2 is selected as CH. Finally, if we see 2 other remained nodes (node 3 and node 7), they have the same neighbour nodes that are not included in other clusters. In this case, the node with higher ID number is selected as CH. For this reason, node 7 is selected as CH and the procedure of CH selection is finished.

By considering the number of neighbour nodes as a fuzzy input parameter, we propose 3 input linguistic parameters for our system:

- Remaining Battery Power of Sensor (RPS);
- Degree of Number of Neighbour Nodes (D3N);
- Distance from Cluster Centroid (DCC).

The term sets for each input linguistic parameter are defined respectively as:

$$T(RPS) = \{Low(Lo), Middle(Mi), High(Hg)\};$$
$$T(D3N) = \{Few(Fw), Medium(Me), Many(Mn)\};$$
$$T(DCC) = \{Near(Nr), Moderate(Mo), Far(Fr)\}.$$

The membership functions for input parameters of FLC are defined as:

$$\mu_{Lo}(RPS) = g(RPS; Lo_0, Lo_1, Lo_{w0}, Lo_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{Mi}(RPS) = f(RPS; Mi_0, Mi_{w0}, Mi_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{Hg}(RPS) = g(RPS; Hg_0, Hg_1, Hg_{w0}, Hg_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{Fw}(D3N) = g(D3N; Fw_0, Fw_1, Fw_{w0}, Fw_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{Me}(D3N) = f(D3N; Me_0, Me_{w0}, Me_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{Mn}(D3N) = g(D3N; Mn_0, Mn_1, Mn_{w0}, Mn_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{Nr}(DCC) = g(DCC; Nr_0, Nr_1, Nr_{w0}, Nr_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{Mo}(DCC) = f(DCC; Mo_0, Mo_{w0}, Mo_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{Fr}(DCC) = g(DCC; Fr_0, Fr_1, Fr_{w0}, Fr_{w1}).$$

Table I
PARAMETERS AND THEIR TERM SETS.

Parameters	Term Sets
Remaining Battery Power of Sensor (RPS)	Low, Middle, High
Degree of Number of Neighbour Nodes (D3N)	Few, Medium, Many
Distance from Cluster Centroid (DCC)	Light, Moderate, Heavy
Probability (Possibility) of CH Selection (PCHS)	Very Weak, Weak, Little Week, Medium, Little Strong, Strong, Very Strong

The small letters *w0* and *w1* mean left width and right width, respectively.

The output linguistic parameter is the Possibility of CH Selection ($PCHS$). We define the term set of $PCHS$ as: $\{Very\ Weak\ (VW),\ Weak\ (W),\ Little\ Weak\ (LW),\ Medium\ (MD),\ Little\ Strong\ (LS),\ Strong\ (S),\ Very\ Strong\ (VS)\}$.

The membership functions for the output parameter *PCHS* are defined as:

$$\mu_{VW}(PCHS) = g(PCHS; VW_0, VW_1, VW_{w0}, VW_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{W}(PCHS) = f(PCHS; W_0, W_{w0}, W_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{LW}(PCHS) = f(PCHS; LW_0, LW_{w0}, LW_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{MD}(PCHS) = f(PCHS; MD_0, MD_{w0}, MD_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{LS}(PCHS) = f(PCHS; LS_0, LS_{w0}, LS_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{S}(PCHS) = f(PCHS; S_0, S_{w0}, S_{w1});$$
$$\mu_{VS}(PCHS) = g(PCHS; VS_0, VS_1, VS_{w0}, VS_{w1}).$$

The linguistic parameters and their term sets of proposed system are shown in Table 1. The fuzzy membership functions for input parameters are shown in Fig. 5.

The FRB is shown in Table 2 and forms a fuzzy set of dimensions $|T(RPS)| \times |T(D3N)| \times |T(DCC)|$, where $|T(x)|$ is the number of terms on $T(x)$. The FRB has 27 rules. The control rules have the form: IF "conditions" THEN "control action".

IV. SIMULATION RESULTS

A. Simulation Results for LEACH

In Fig. 6, we show the simulation results of LEACH protocol when it uses the energy only for sensing. We carried out the simulations for 20 nodes and the simulations were run 50 times. As can be seen by this figure all the nodes die almost at the same time for about 615 seconds.

In Fig. 7, we show the simulation results for LEACH protocol when the nodes communicate with each other. We see that the number of nodes which remained alive decreases with increase of simulation time.

B. Simulation Results for F3N

In this section, we present the simulation results for F3N system. In our system, we decided the number of term sets by carrying out many simulations. These simulation results were carried out in MATLAB.
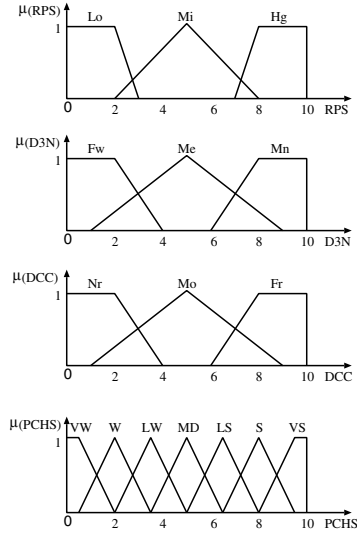
Figure 5. Membership functions.

Table II
FRB.

Rule	RPS	D3N	DCC	PCHS
1	Lo	Fw	Nr	VW
2	Lo	Fw	Mo	W
3	Lo	Fw	Fr	W
4	Lo	Me	Nr	W
5	Lo	Me	Mo	W
6	Lo	Me	Fr	W
7	Lo	Mn	Nr	VW
8	Lo	Mn	Mo	VW
9	Lo	Mn	Fr	VW
10	Mi	Fw	Nr	W
11	Mi	Fw	Mo	LW
12	Mi	Fw	Fr	MD
13	Mi	Me	Nr	LW
14	Mi	Me	Mo	MD
15	Mi	Me	Fr	LS
16	Mi	Mn	Nr	MD
17	Mi	Mn	Mo	LS
18	Mi	Mn	Fr	S
19	Hg	Fw	Nr	LW
20	Hg	Fw	Mo	MD
21	Hg	Fw	Fr	LS
22	Hg	Me	Nr	MD
23	Hg	Me	Mo	LS
24	Hg	Me	Fr	S
25	Hg	Mn	Nr	LS
26	Hg	Mn	Mo	S
27	Hg	Mn	Fr	VS

We show the performance of F3N in Fig. 8, Fig. 9 and Fig. 10. In these figures, we show the relation between the probability of a sensor to be selected as a CH versus the DCC, D3N and RPS. We consider DCC as a constant and change the values of D3N and RPS. We clearly distinguish 3 zones. When, the RPS is less than 2 units the probability of a node to be selected as CH is very small. A middle zone (more than 2 units but less than 8 units), where the CH selection possibility increases slowly with increase of the RPS. A third zone (more than 8 units), where the possibility of a node to be CH is high.
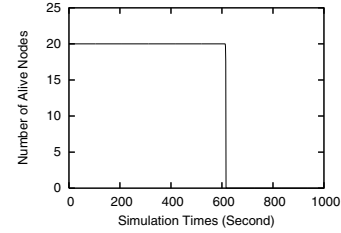

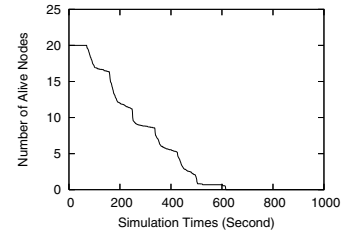Figure 6. LEACH simulation results only for sensing.

Figure 7. LEACH simulation results.

In Fig. 8, when the RPS is smaller than 2 units, the D3N is 10 units. This means that when the present CH has more neighbours nodes and has a small remained power, it can ask neighbour nodes to be as CH. As shown by this figure, the probability of a node to be CH decreases with the increase of D3N parameter.

In Fig. 9 and Fig. 10, we increase the value of DCC to 5 and 10 units, respectively. With increase of DCC the probability of a node to be selected as CH becomes low. In this way, the proposed system can control better the RPS, which results in the increase of the network lifetime.

V. CONCLUSIONS

The power conservation in WSN is a very important issue. Conserving power prolongs the lifetime of a node and also the lifetime of the whole network. Clustering is one of the energy-efficient techniques for extending the lifetime of a sensor network. Clustering techniques organize the nodes into clusters where some nodes work as CHs and collect the data from other nodes in the clusters. However, CH selection is very difficult when many parameters are used for making the decision.

In our previous work, in order to select the CH, we proposed a power reduction algorithm for sensor networks based on fuzzy logic and number of neighbour nodes. In this paper, we implement a simulation system for clustering algorithms in sensor networks. We evaluate F3N and LEACH by some simulation results. From the simulation results, we found that the probability of a sensor node to be a cluster head is increased with increase of number of neighbour nodes and remained battery power and decrease of distance from the cluster centroid.

Presently, we have implemented LEACH algorithm in NS-2. However, F3N is implemented in MATLAB. We are working to implement also F3N system in NS-2 in order to compare their performance.
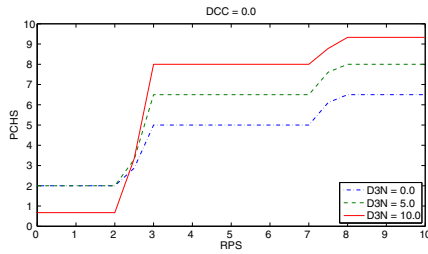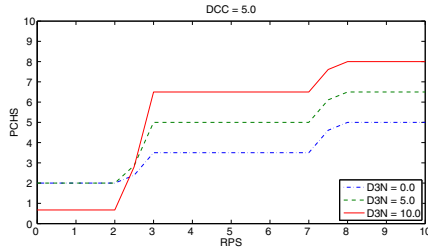
Figure 8.   F3N system results (case 1).

Figure 9.   F3N system results (case 2).

Figure 10.   F3N system results (case 3).

REFERENCES

[1] I. F. Akyildiz, W. Su, Y. Sankarasubramaniam, and E. Cayirci, "Wireless sensor networks: a survey," *Computer Networks*, vol. 38, no. 4, pp. 393–442, 2002.

[2] I. F. Akyildiz and I. H. Kasimoglu, "Wireless sensor and actor networks: research challenges," *Ad Hoc Networks*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 351–367, 2004.

[3] S. Giordano and C. Rosenberg, "Topics in ad hoc and sensor networks," *IEEE Communication Magazine*, vol. 44, no. 4, pp. 97–97, 2006.

[4] J. N. Al-Karaki and A. E. Kamal, "Routing techniques in wireless sensor networks: a survey," *IEEE Wireless Communication*, vol. 11, no. 6, pp. 6–28, December 2004.

[5] M. Chatterjee, S. K. Das, and D. Turgut, "Wca: a weighted clustering algorithm for mobile ad hoc networks," *Journal of Cluster Computing*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 193–204, April 2002.

[6] S. Banerjee and S. Khuller, "A clustering scheme for hierarchical control in multi-hop wireless networks," *Proc. of IEEE INFOCOM-2001*, pp. 1028–1037, 2001.

[7] W. P. Chen, J. C. How, and L. Sha, "Dynamic clustering for acoustic target tracking in wireless sensor networks," *IEEE Trans. on Mobile Computing*, vol. 3, no. 3, pp. 258–271, July-September 2004.

[8] S. Basagni, "Distributed clustering for ad hoc networks," *International Symposium of Parallel Architectures, Algorithms and Networks (I-SPAN'99)*, pp. 310–315, 1999.

[9] A. D. Amis, R. Prakash, T. H. P. Vuong, and D. T. Huynh, "Max-min d-cluster formation in wireless ad hoc networks," *Proc. of IEEE INFOCOM-2000*, pp. 32–41, 2000.
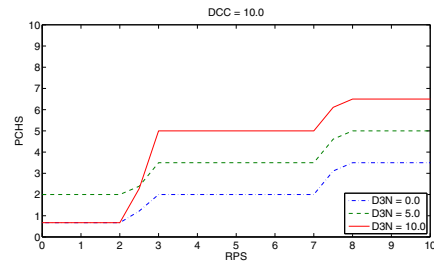
[10] H. Chan and A. Perrig, "Ace: An emergent algorithm for highly uniform cluster formation," *Proc. of European Workshop on Wireless Sensor Networks (EWSN-2004)*, pp. 154–171, 2004.

[11] W. B. Heinzelman, A. P. Chandrakasan, and H. Balakrishnan, "An application-specific protocol architecture for wireless microsensor networks," *IEEE Transactions on Wireless Communications*, vol. 1, no. 4, pp. 660–670, October 2004.

[12] W. R. Heinzelman, A. Chandrakasan, and H. Balakrishnan, "Energy-efficient communication protocol for wireless microsensor networks," *Proc. of the 33rd Annual Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS)*, pp. 3005–3014, 2000.

[13] S. Lindsey, C. Raghavendra, and K. M. Sivalingam, "Data gathering algorithms in sensor networks using energy metrics," *IEEE Trans. on Parallel and Distributed Systems*, vol. 13, no. 9, pp. 924–935, 2002.

[14] P. M. L. Chan, R. E. Sheriff, Y. Hu, P. Conforto, and C. Tocci, "Mobility management incorporating fuzzy logic for a heterogeneous ip environment," *IEEE Communications Magazine*, vol. 39, no. 12, pp. 42–51, 2001.

[15] L. Barolli, A. Koyama, T. Suganuma, and N. Shiratori, "Gaman: a ga based qos routing method for mobile ad-hoc networks," *Journal of Interconnection Networks (JOIN)*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 251–270, 2003.

[16] J. Anno, L. Barolli, F. Xhafa, and A. Durresi, "A cluster head selection method for wireless sensor networks based on fuzzy logic," *Proc. of IEEE TENCON-2007*, pp. CD–ROM, 4 pages, 2007.

[17] Q. Liang, "A design methodology for wireless personal area networks with power efficiency," *Proc. of the Wireless Communications and Networking (WCNC)*, vol. 3, pp. 1475–1480, 2003.

[18] J. Anno, L. Barolli, A. Durresi, F. Xhafa, and A. Koyama, "A cluster head decision system for sensor networks using fuzzy logic and number of neighbor nodes," *Proc. of IEEE Ubi-media 2008*, pp. 50–56, 2008.

[19] J. Anno, L.Barolli, F. Xhafa, A. Durresi, and A. Koyama, "Performance evaluation of two-fuzzy based cluster head selection systems for wireless sensor networks," *Journal of Mobile Information Systems (MIS)*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 297–312, 2008.

[20] J. M. Mendel, "Fuzzy logic systems for engineering: a tutorial," *Proc. of the IEEE*, vol. 83, no. 3, pp. 345–377, 1995.