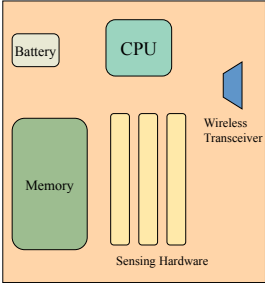


Wireless Sensor Network



- **Wireless Sensor Network (WSN):** An autonomous, ad hoc system consisting of a collective of networked sensor nodes designed to intercommunicate via wireless radio.

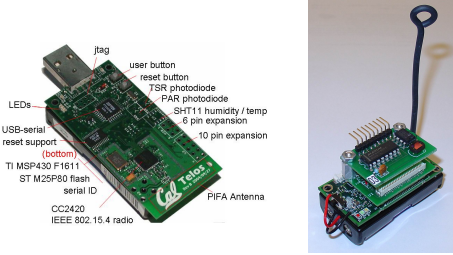
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Wireless Sensor Network

- **Wireless** – Communication via radio waves
- **Autonomous** – Independent, self-configurable, self-managing
- **Ad hoc network** – A network without a fixed, well-defined infrastructure
- **Sensor node** – Device that produces a measurable response to a change in physical condition

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Berkeley Mote



- jtag
- user button
- reset button
- FSR photodiode
- PAR photodiode
- SH1111 humidity / temp
- 8 pin expansion
- 10 pin expansion
- LEDs
- USB-serial
- reset support
- (bottom)
- TI MSP430 F1611
- ST M25P80 flash
- serial ID
- PIFA Antenna
- CC2420
- IEEE 802.15.4 radio

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Advances in Wireless Sensor Nodes

Consider Multiple Generations of [Berkeley Motes](#)

Model	Rene	Mica	Mica-2	Mica-Z
Date	1999	2002	2003	2004
CPU	4 MHz	4 MHz	4 MHz	4 MHz
Flash Memory	8 KB	128 KB	128 KB	128 KB
RAM	512 B	4 KB	4 KB	4 KB
Radio	10 Kbps	40 Kbps	76 Kbps	250 Kbps

Historical Comparison

Consider a [40 Year Old Computer](#)



Model	Honeywell H-300	Mica 2
Date	6/1964	7/2003
CPU	2 MHz	4 MHz
Flash Memory	None	128 KB
RAM	32 KB	4 KB

- ### Typical Sensor Network Applications
-
- Environmental monitoring
 - Habitat monitoring
 - Wildfire detection
 - Structural health monitoring
 - Power grid monitoring
 - Health applications
 - Supply chain management
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Military

- Desirable characteristics of sensor networks
 - rapid deployment,
 - self-organization
 - fault tolerance
- Example applications
 - Monitoring friendly forces, equipment and ammunition
 - Battlefield surveillance
 - Reconnaissance of opposing forces and terrain
 - Targeting
 - Battle damage assessment
 - Nuclear, biological and chemical attack detection and reconnaissance

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Environment

- Desirable characteristics of sensor networks
 - Untethered sensors
 - No interruption to the environment
 - Redundancy
- Example applications
 - Forest fire detection: Strategically, randomly, and densely deployed sensor nodes can relay the exact origin of the fire.
 - Biocomplexity mapping of the environment: integrating information across temporal and spatial scales.
 - Flood detection: rainfall, water level and weather sensors supply information to the centralized database system.
 - Precision Agriculture: the pesticides level in the drinking water, soil erosion, and air pollution.

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