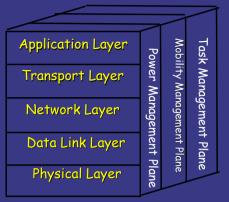


Sensor Networks Communication Architecture



- Used by sink and all sensor nodes
- Combines power and routing awareness
- Integrates data with networking protocols
- Communicates power efficiently through wireless medium and
- Promotes cooperative efforts.

Why Can't We Use Ad Hoc Protocols Here?

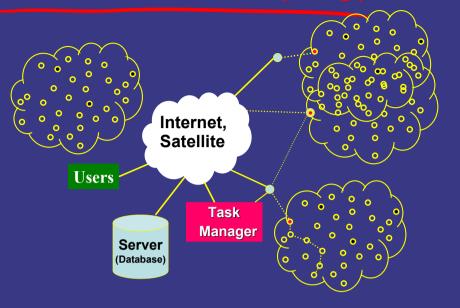
- Number of sensor nodes can be several orders of magnitude higher
- Sensor nodes are densely deployed and are prone to failures
- The topology of a sensor network may change frequently due to node mobility and node failure
- Sensor nodes are limited in power, computational capacities, and memory
- · May not have global ID like IP address
- Need tight integration with sensing tasks

Application Layer Framework

- Sensor Network Management Protocol (SMP)
- Task Assignment and Data Advertisement Protocol
- Sensor Query and Data Dissemination Protocol

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Sensor Network Topology



5MP: Sensor Management Protocol

- System administrators interact with sensors using SMP.
- · TASKS:
 - Turning sensors on and off
 - Moving the sensor nodes
 - Querying the sensor network configuration and the status of nodes and re-configuring the sensor network
 - Authentication, key distribution and security in data communication
 - Time-synchronization of the sensor nodes
 - Exchanging data related to the location finding algorithms
 - Introducing the rules related to data aggregation, attributebased naming and clustering to the sensor nodes

Query Processing

Users can request data from the network

> Efficient Query Processing

USER Query TYPES:

1. Historical Queries:

Used for analysis of historical data stored in a storage area (PC) E.g., What was the temperature 2 hours back in the NW auadrant?

2. One Time Queries:

Gives a snapshot of the network

E.g., What is the current temperature in the NW quadrant?

3. Persistent Queries:

Used to monitor the network over a time interval with respect to some parameters

E.g., Report the temperature for the next 2 hours

Application Layer

Sensor Query and Tasking Language (SQTL):

(C-C Shen, et.al., "Sensor Information Networking Architecture and Applications", IEEE Personal Communications Magazine, pp. 52-59, August 2001.)

- SQTL is a procedural scripting language.
- It provides interfaces:
 - To access sensor hardware:
 - getTemperature, turnOn
 - For location awareness:
 - isNeighbor, getPosition
 - For communication:
 - tell, execute

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Application Layer

SQTL (cont'd)

- By using the upon command, a programmer can create an "event handling block" for 3 types of events:
- 1. Events generated when a message is received by a sensor node (RECEIVE)
- 2. Events triggered periodically (EVERY)
- 3. Events caused by the expiration of a timer (EXPIRE)

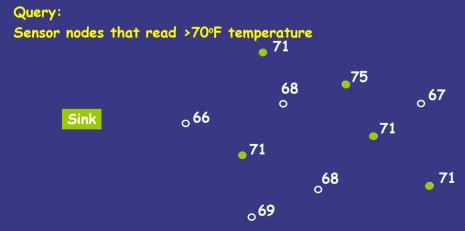
Task Assignment and Date Advertisement Protocol

- Interest Dissemination
 - Users send their interest to a sensor node, a subset of the nodes or the entire network
 - This interest may be about a certain attribute of the sensor field or a triggering event.
- Advertisement of Available Data
 - Sensor nodes advertise the available data to the users and the users query the data which they are interested in.

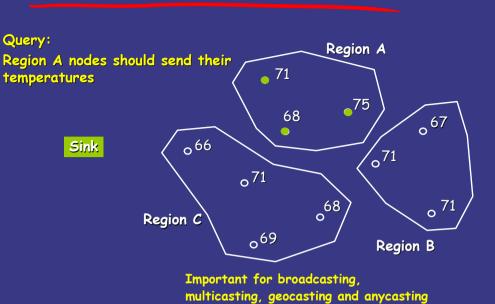
Sensor Query and Data Dissemination Protocol

- Provides user applications with interfaces to issue queries, respond to queries and collect incoming replies
- Attribute Based Query
 - "The locations of the nodes that sense temperature higher than 70F"
- Location Based Query
 - "Temperatures read by the nodes in region A"

Attribute Based Query



Location Based Query



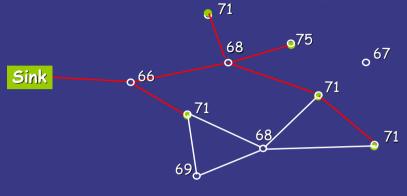
Application Layer Research Needs

- Sensor Network Management Protocol
- Task Assignment and Data Advertisement Protocol
- Sensor Query and Data Dissemination Protocol
- Sophisticated GUI
 (Graphical User Interface) Tool

Data Aggregation (Data Fusion)

■ The sink asks the sensor nodes to report certain conditions.

Data coming from multiple sensor nodes are aggregated.



Query:

Sensor nodes that read >70°F temperature

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