



## WSN Protocol stack

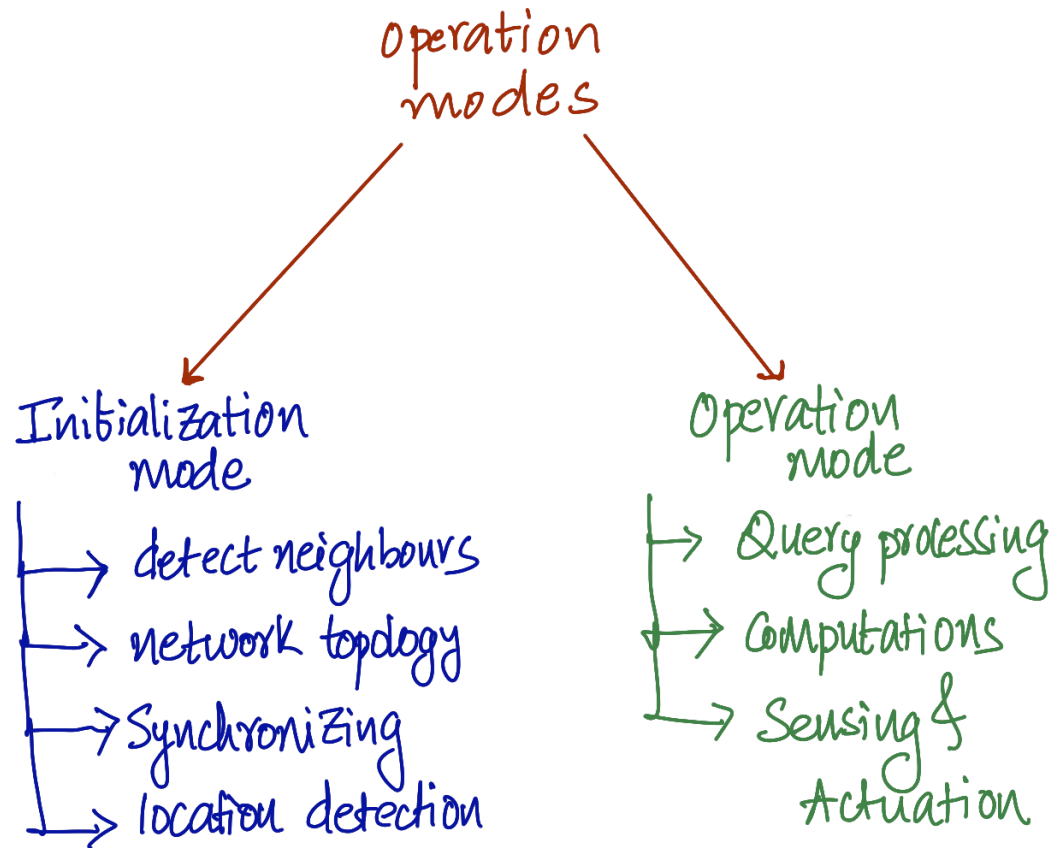
# Protocol Stack - Issues

- Dynamic environment
- Power control - Longevity
- Protocol place in the sensor node architecture
- Protocol availability

# Dynamic Environment

- Sensor nodes address a dynamic environment
  - Nodes have to reconfigure themselves –
  - to adapt to the changes.
- resources are very limited
- Network - adapts its functionality to a new situation
  - lower the use of the scarce energy & memory -
  - maintain the integrity of its operation

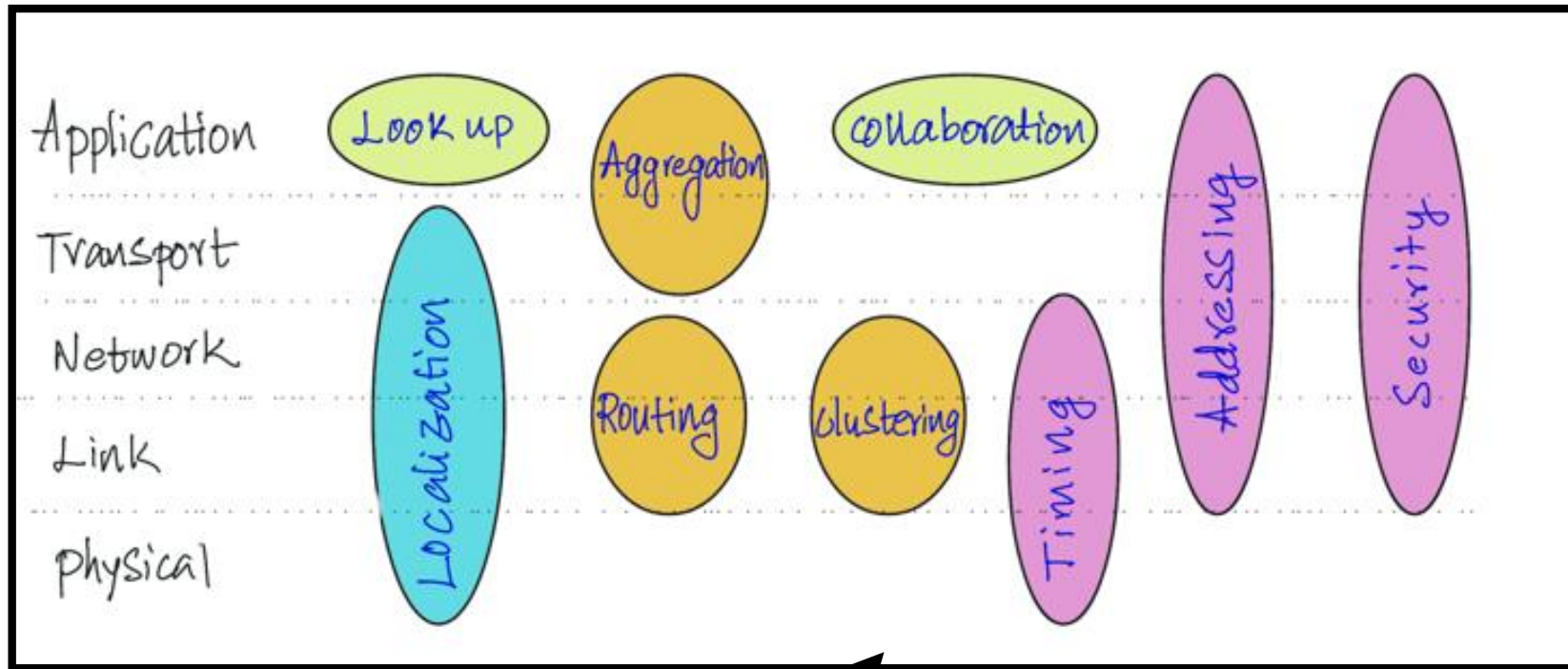
# WSN



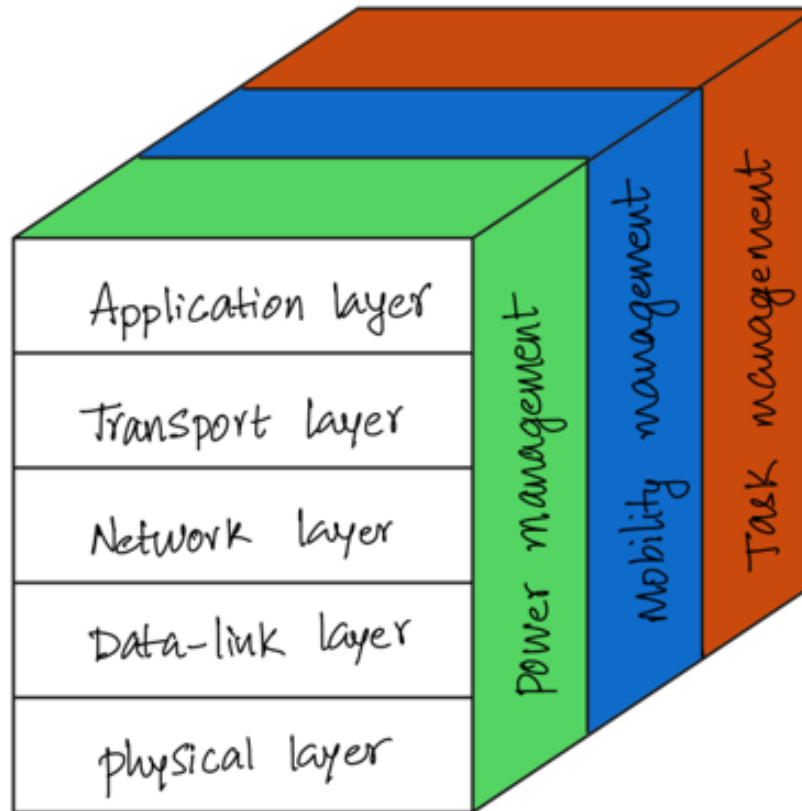
# WSN – Protocol stack approach



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## Physical layer

- Operating frequency
  - \* ISM vs. Licensed
- Modulation type
  - \* complex vs. simple
- Hardware/software interfaces etc.

# WSN – Protocol stack approach



## Data Link layer

### -- MAC

- \* accommodating sleeping nodes
- \* avoiding message collisions, overhearing and idle listening
- \* ARQ and Forward error correction
- \* creating & maintaining a list of neighboring nodes
- \* Overlapping channels



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## Network Layer

- Routing packets
- Data centric routing
  - \$ Interest dissemination
    - \* Request broadcast
    - \* Information publication
- Data aggregation techniques

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## Transport layer

- ✓ -- Connecting WSN to external network
- ✓ -- Gateways with superior resources



# Power Control

- Traditionally done only at the physical layer,
- Energy consumption- is a major design constraint found in all

# Error Control

- Normally resides in all protocol layers – worst case scenarios are handled
- WSN this redundancy- too expensive
- Adopting a central view on how error control is performed and cross-layer design reduces the resources spent for error control