

A Brief History of Sensor Networks

Muneeb Ali

Princeton University

Introduction: 2003



AN MIT ENTERPRISE
TECHNOLOGY
R E V I E W
BUSINESS • OPPORTUNITY • IMPACT



Mote maker: David Culler's "motes" monitor the environment and send reports wirelessly. (Photograph by Angela Wyant)

Image: MIT TechReview

Introduction: 2005



Google[™]
Scholar BETA

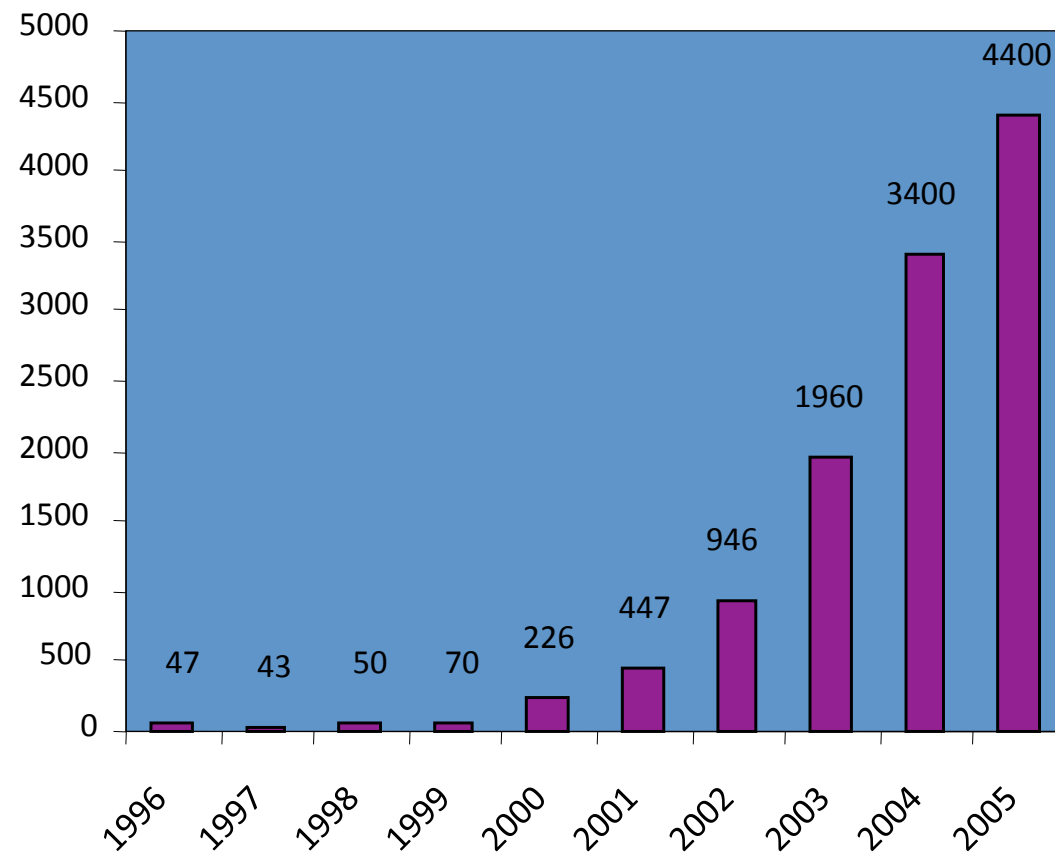


Image: Koen Langendoen

Introduction: 2008



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COMPUTER COMMUNICATION *review*

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Editor's Message

Reviewed Articles

Censor Networks: A Critique of “Sensor Networks” from a Systems Perspective
B. Raman, K. Chebrolu (IIT Bombay)

Introduction



This talk:

- A brief history of the last 5 years of research (2003-2008)
- Important problems, solutions, and lessons
- Future directions

A Brief History



I am smiling
because I was
right!



Gordon Moore
Intel Co-Founder

A Brief History

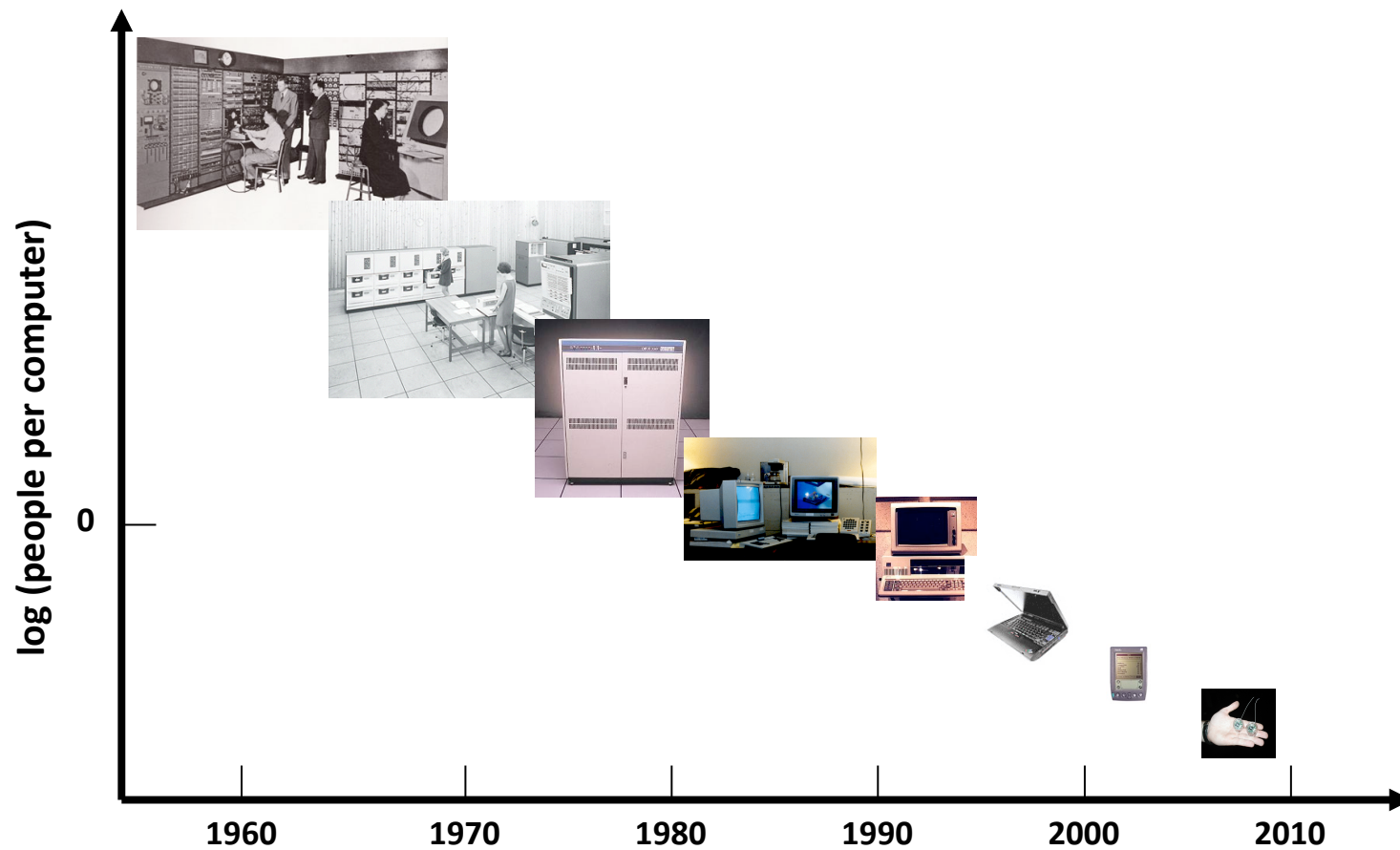
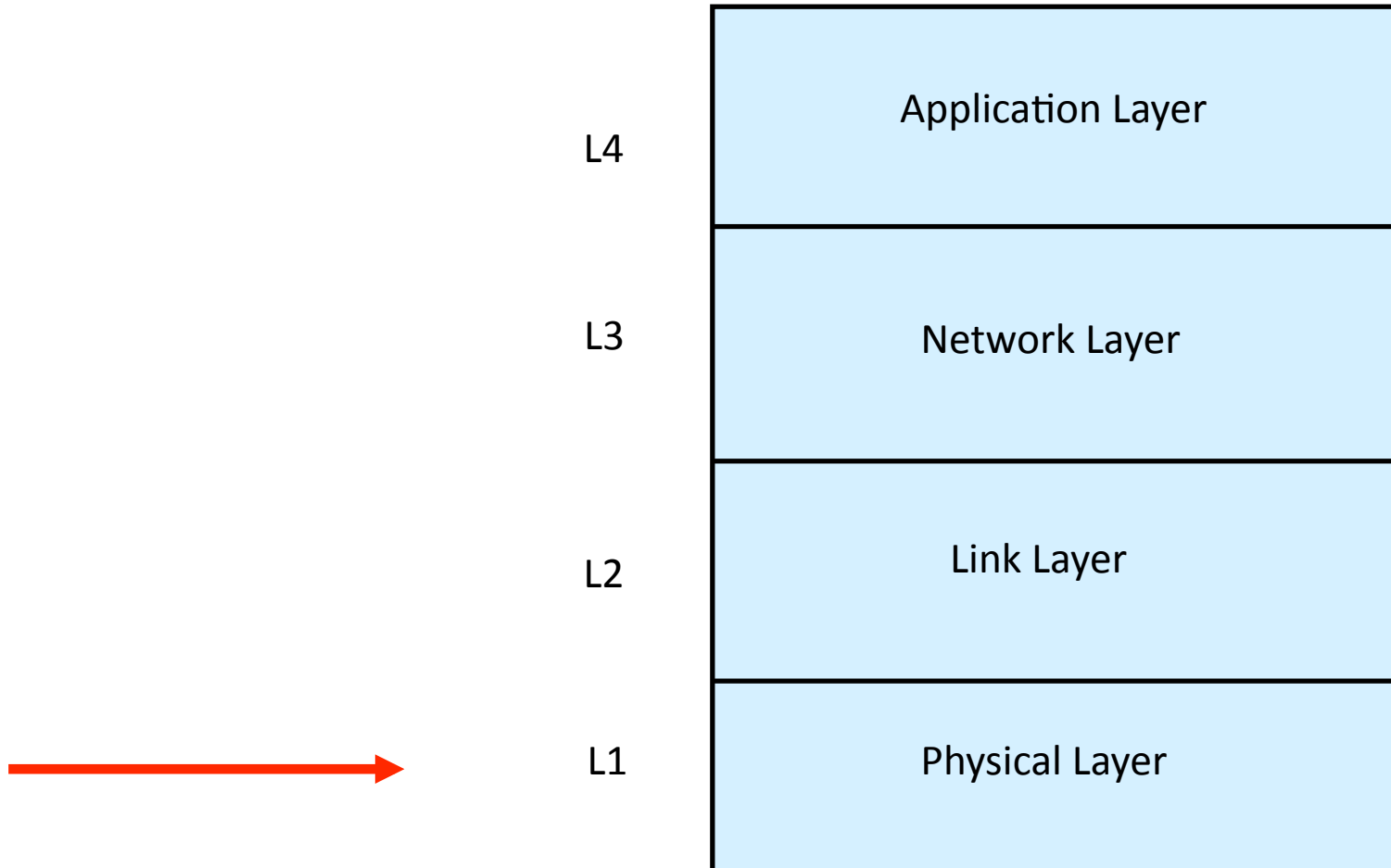


Image: Culler:2004

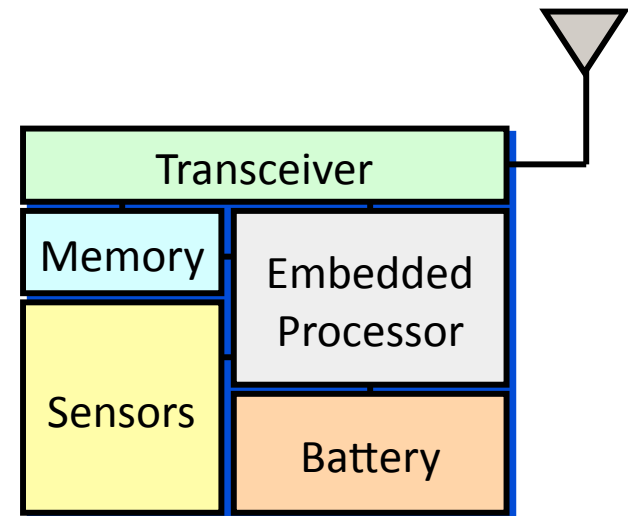
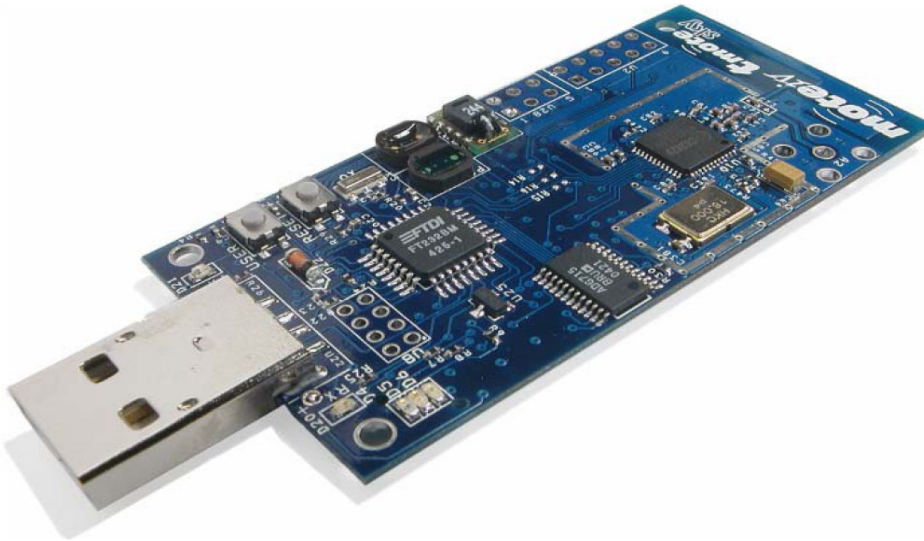
Network Stack



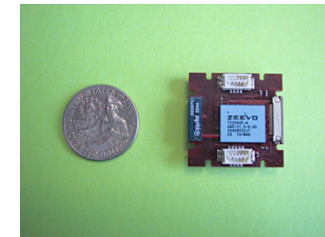
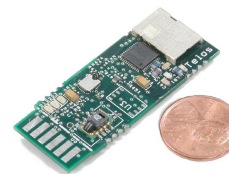
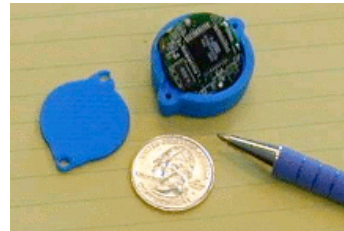
L1: Physical



- Memory: 10 KB
- Radio: CC2420 (250 Kbps)
- Processor: MSP430 (16-bit)



L1: Physical

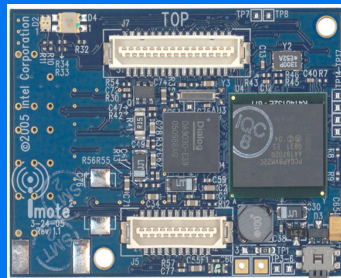


	René 1999	Mica-2 2002	Tmote Sky 2005	Imote2 2007
CPU	ATMEL 8535 8-bit, 4 MHz 36 μ W sleep 60 mW active	ATmega128L 8-bit, 8 MHz 36 μ W sleep 60 mW active	TI MSP430 16-bit, 8 MHz 15 μ W sleep 5.4 mW active	Intel PXA271 32-bit, 13-416 MHz 390 μ W sleep \geq 31 mW active
Memory	512 B RAM 8 KB Flash	4 KB RAM 128 KB Flash	10 KB RAM 48 KB Flash	32 MB RAM 32 MB Flash
Radio	RFM TR1000 10 Kbps 2 μ W sleep 12 mW receive 36 mW xmit 0.5 ms setup	CC1000 76 Kbps 100 μ W sleep 36 mW receive 75 mW xmit 2 ms setup	CC2420 250 Kbps 60 μ W sleep 63 mW receive 57 mW xmit 1 ms setup	

L1: Physical



Intel Imote 2

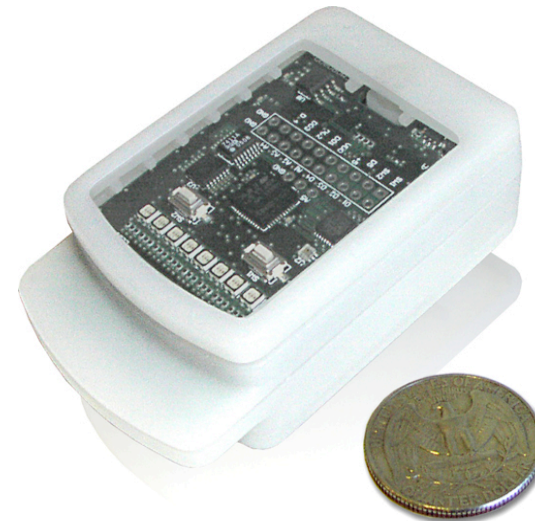


- 320/416/520MHz PXA271 XScale Processor
 - 32MB SDRAM on-board
 - 32MB Flash on-board
- [802.15.4] Radio (ChipCon CC2420)

Image courtesy



Sun Spot

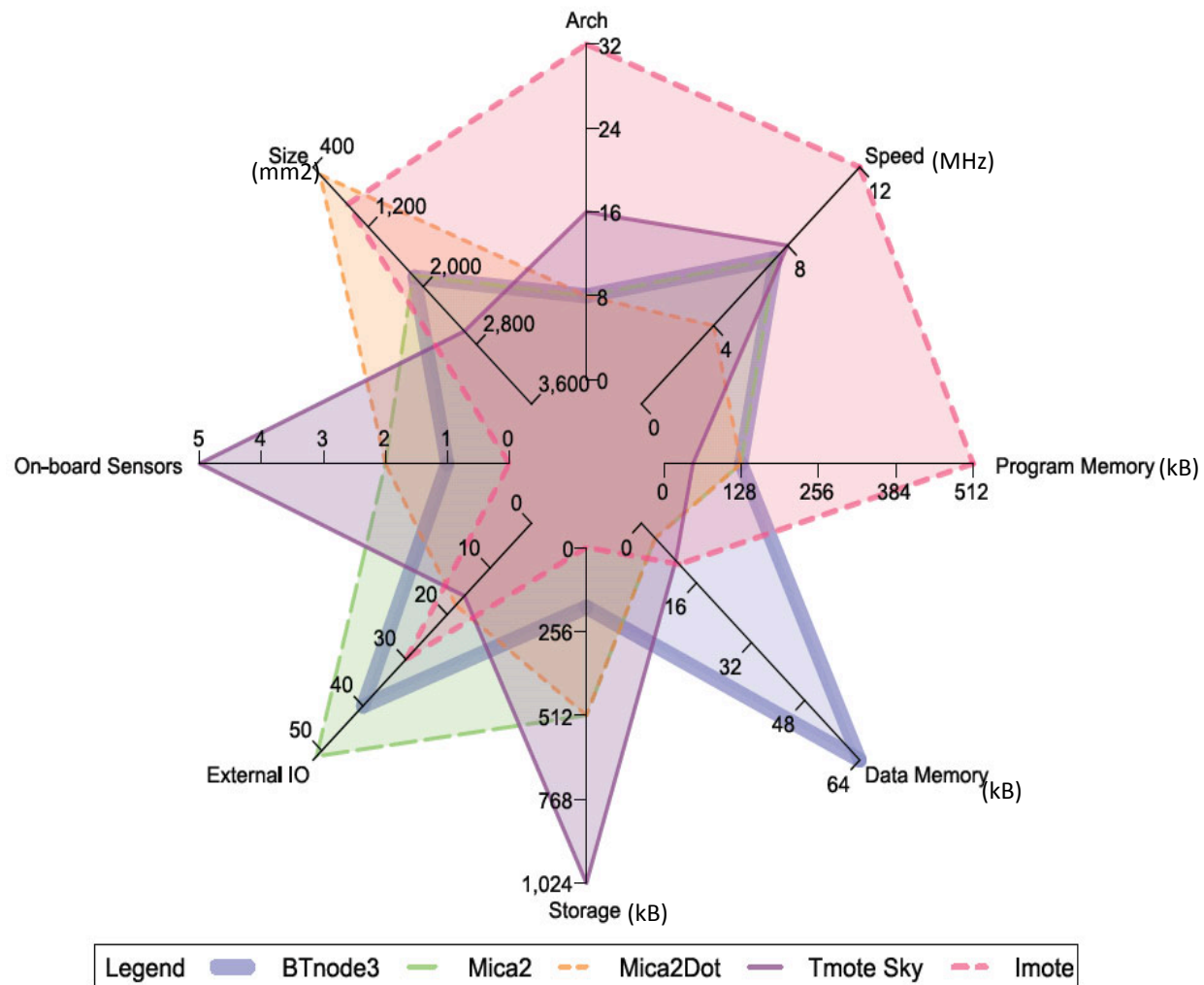


- 32 bit ARM7 core
 - 256K RAM
 - 2M Flash
- [802.15.4] Radio (ChipCon CC2420)

Image courtesy



L1: Physical



Reference: Jan Beutel, Metrics for Sensor Network Platforms, ACM RealWSN June 2006

Network Stack



L4

Application Layer

L3

Network Layer

L2

Link Layer

L1

Physical Layer

L4: Applications



Great Duck Island



[Berkeley, 2002]

L4: Applications



[Vanderbilt, 2003]

L4: Applications



[Princeton, 2004]

L4: Applications



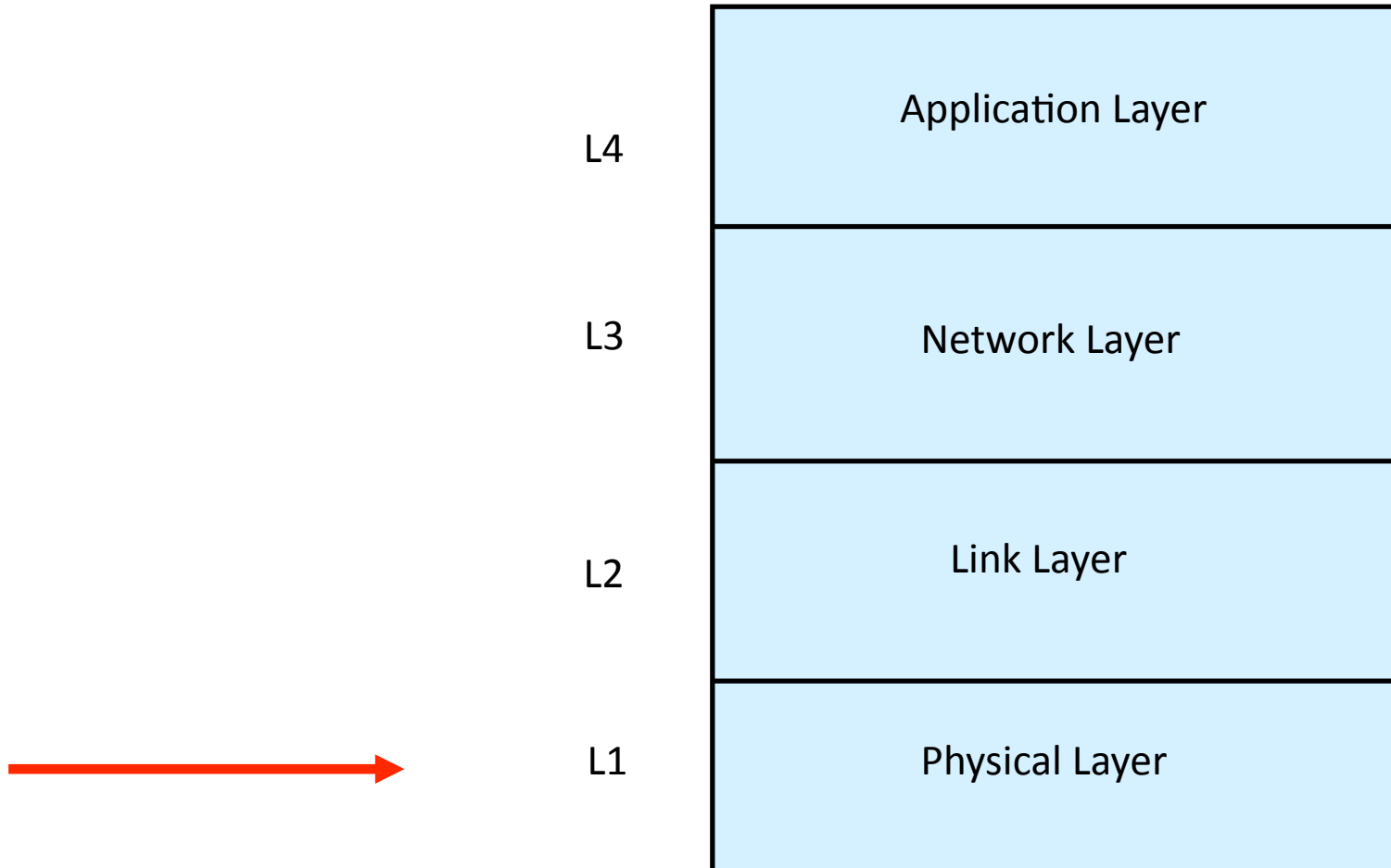
[Delft, 2006]

L4: Applications



[Harvard, 2007]

Network Stack: Challenges



Challenges: Energy



~2 kcal (per battery)



~2 kcal
(Quarter pounder)

Without
cheese!!!

Image: Koen Langendoen

Challenges: Wireless



Signal propagation ranges

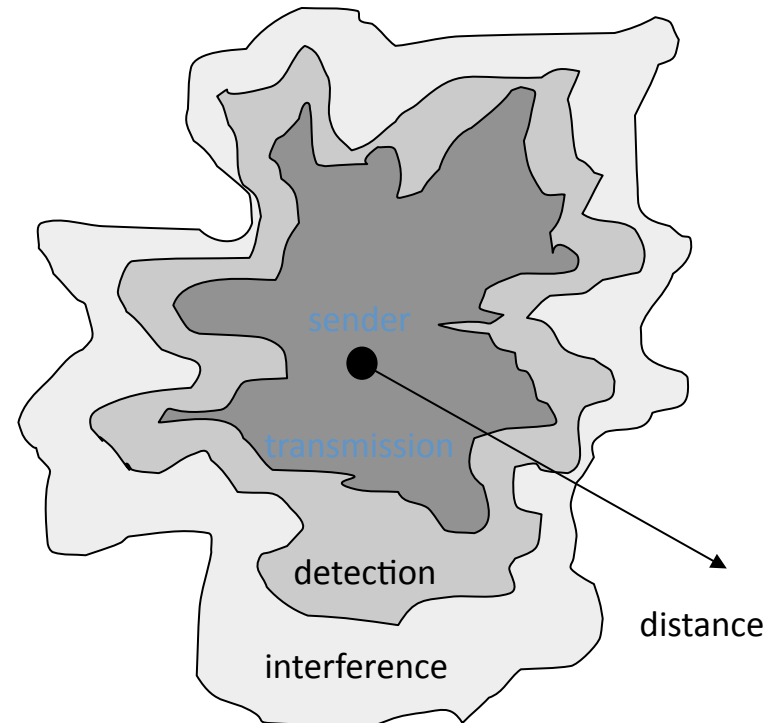
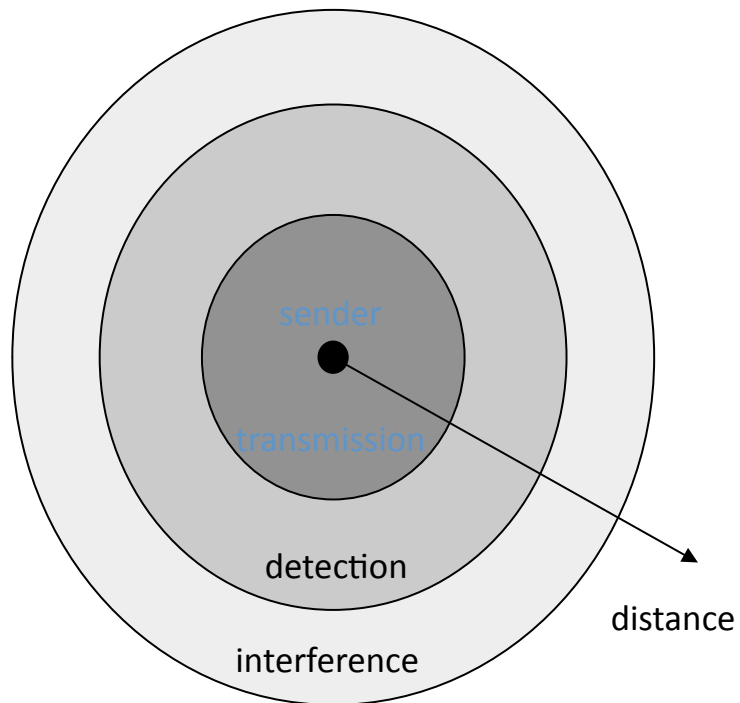
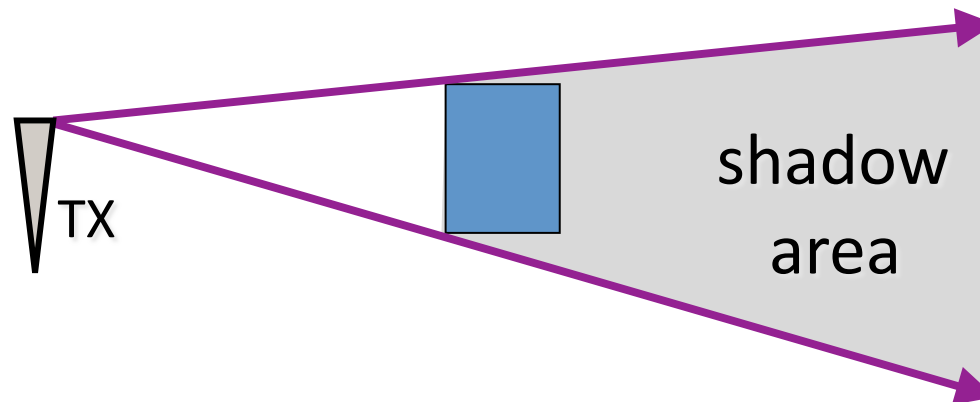


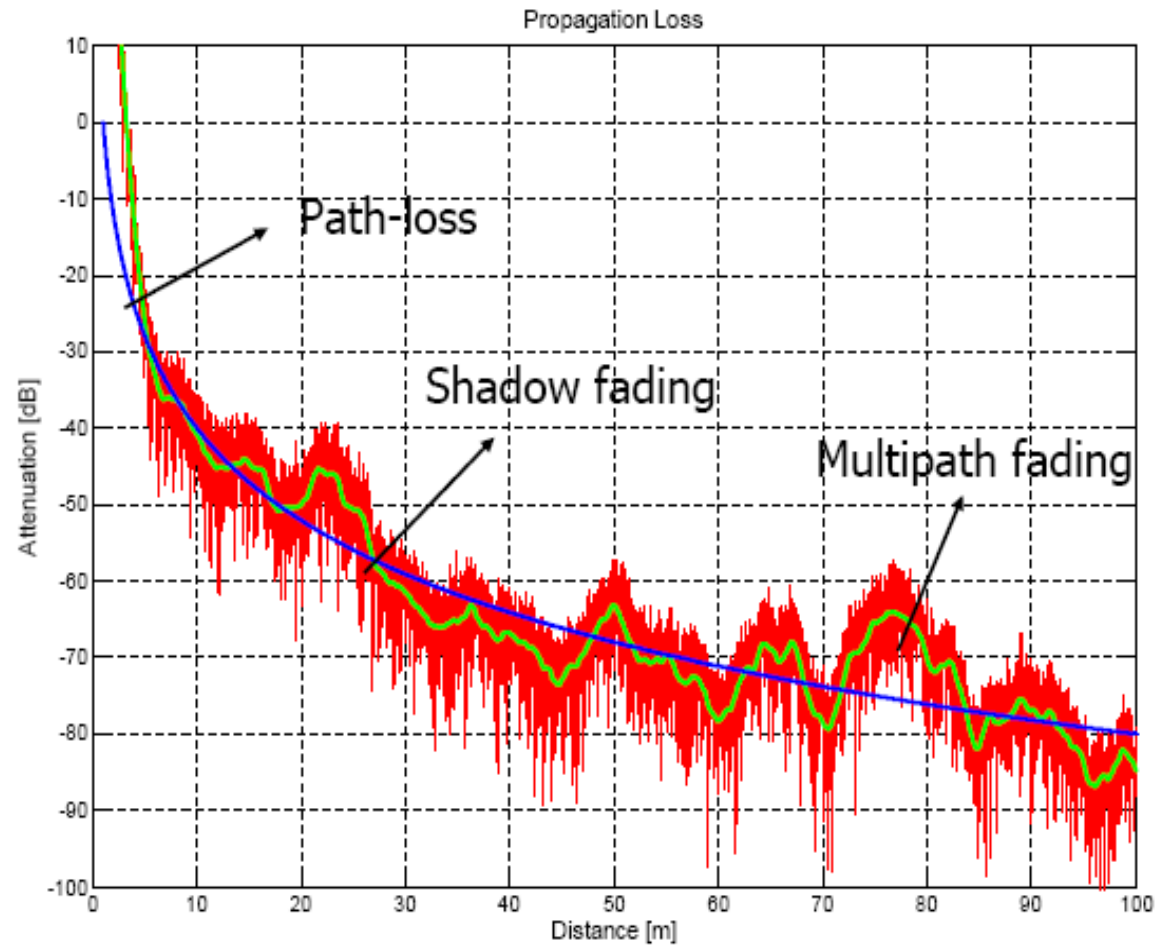
Image: Koen Langendoen

Challenges: Wireless

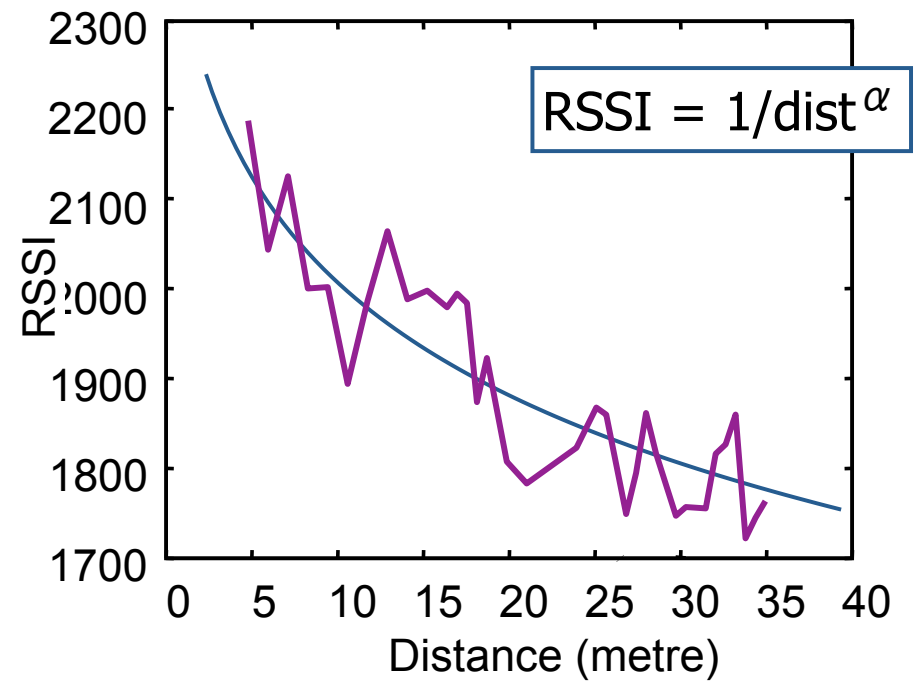
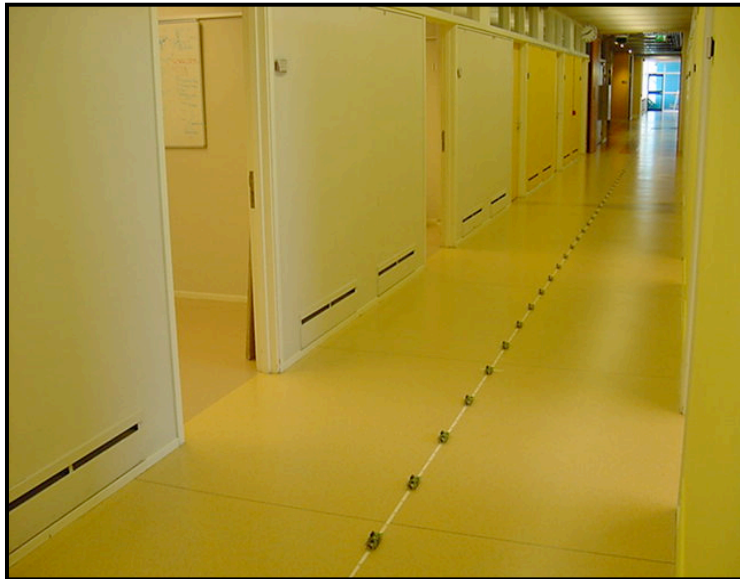


Reflections / Shadowing

Challenges: Wireless



Challenges: Wireless



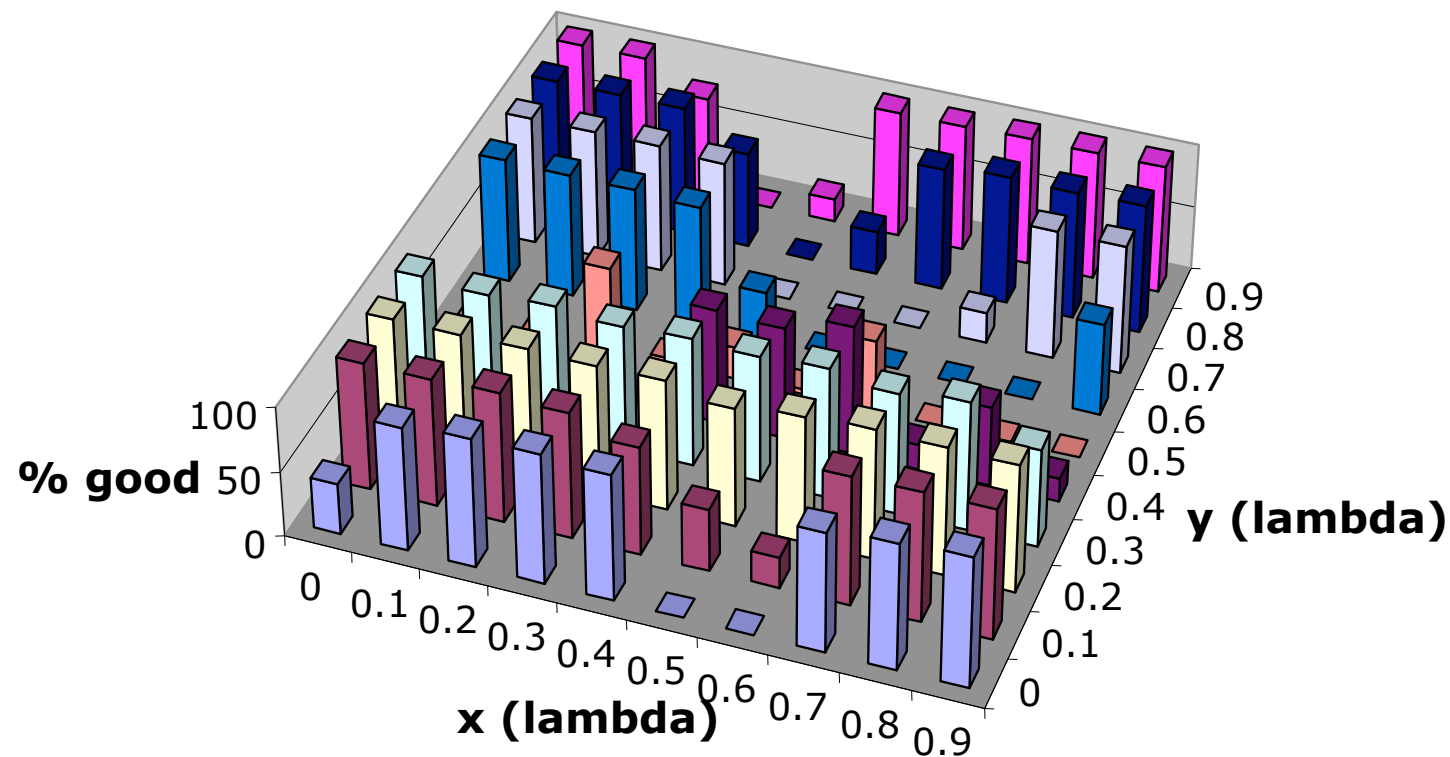
Grey Area Effect

Challenges: Wireless



Link layer & multipath fading

CC2420 @ 2.4 GHz, power = -1dBm, 2am



[Robert Poor, Ember corp.]

Challenges: RAM



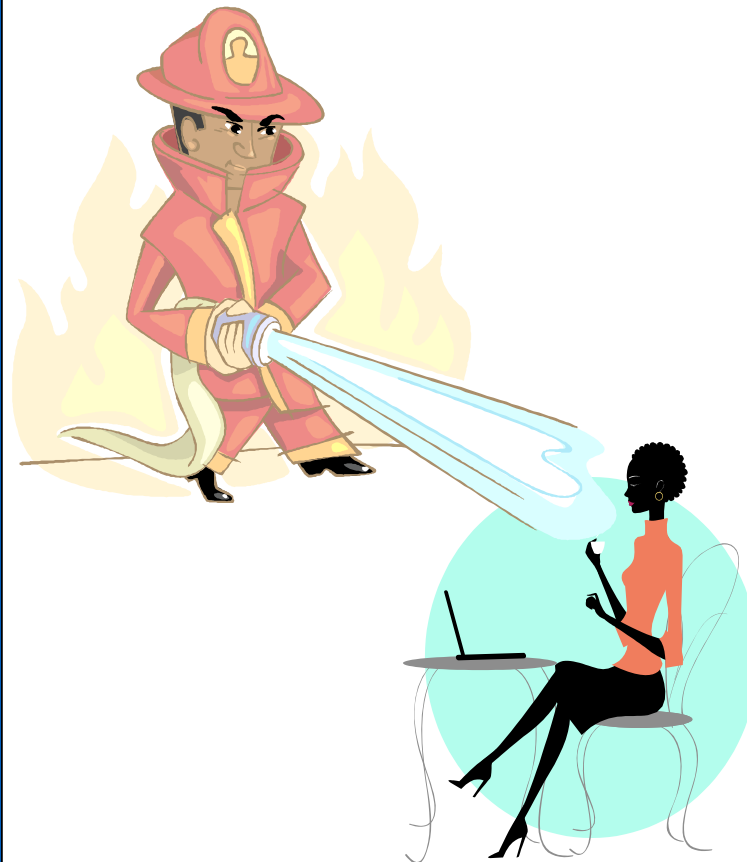
- Scalability
- Limited RAM is fundamental
- Effects power
- $O(N)$ state infeasible



Challenges: Applications



The Internet vs. Sensor-Nets



Challenges: Summary



The Internet vs. Sensor-Nets

- Independent hosts
- End to end flows
- Infrastructure
- Wired (generally)
- Latency, throughput
- Bandwidth is relatively cheap

- Collaborative use
- Collect, disseminate, ...
- Ad-hoc
- Wireless
- Energy
- Bandwidth is expensive

Reference: Philip Lewis, ICSI Talk, May 2004

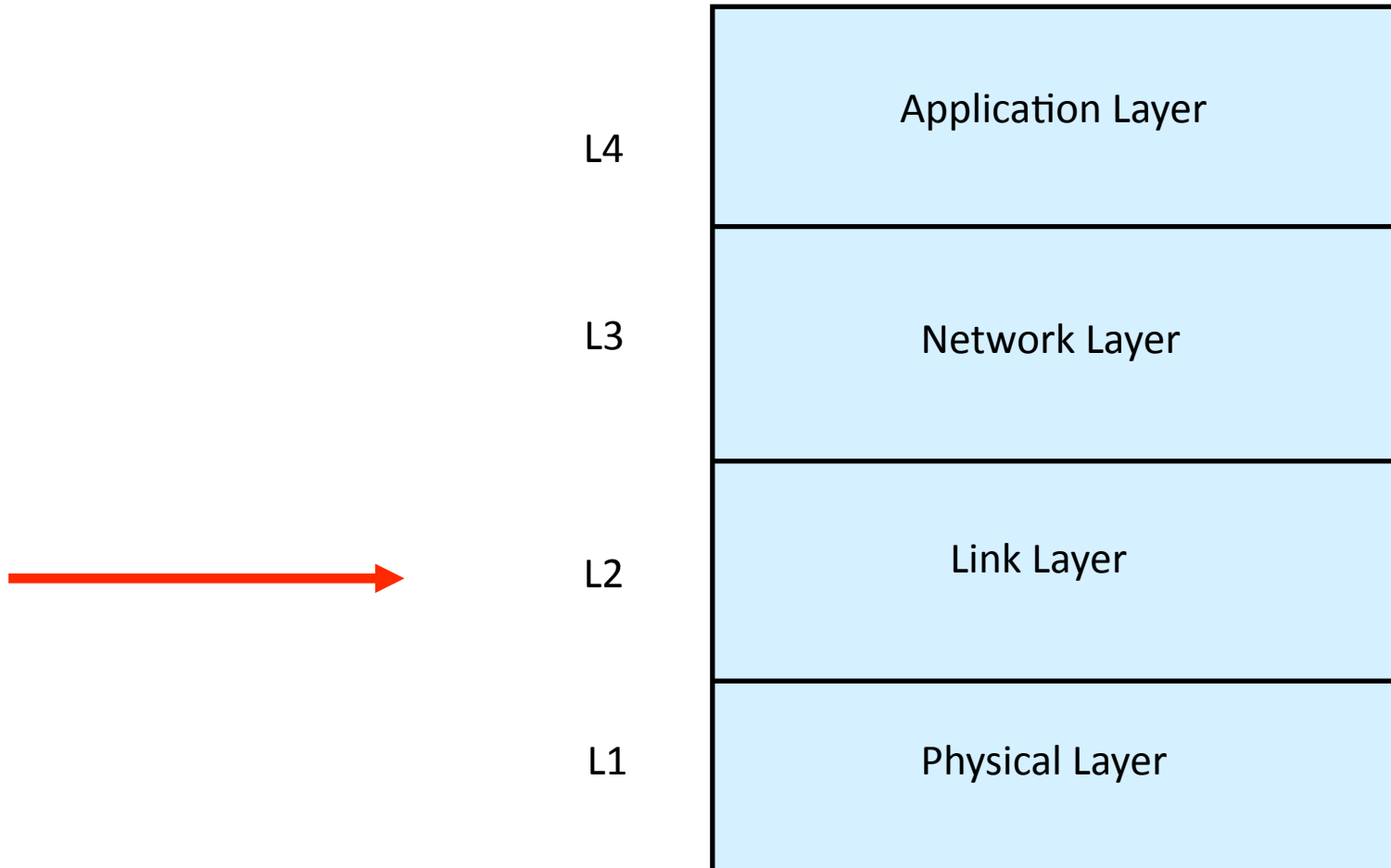
Research Problems



- Medium Access Control
- Routing
- Localization
- Operating Systems
- Security
- Programming Abstractions
- Query Processing



Network Stack



L2: MAC



The MAC Alphabet Soup served in Wireless Sensor Networks

Acronym	Full name
μ -MAC	micro-MAC
AI-LMAC	Adaptive Information-centric and Lightweight MAC
B-MAC	Berkeley MAC
BitMAC	BitMAC
BMA	Bit-Map-Assisted
CMAC	Convergent MAC
Crankshaft	Crankshaft
CSMA-MPS	CSMA with Minimum Preamble Sampling
CSMA/ARC	Randomized CSMA with Adaptive Rate Control
DMAC	Data gathering MAC
E2-MAC	Energy Efficiency-MAC
EMACs	EYES MAC
f-MAC	framelet-MAC
FLAMA	FLow-Aware Medium Access
Funneling-MAC	Funneling MAC

Contact person: Koen Langendoen

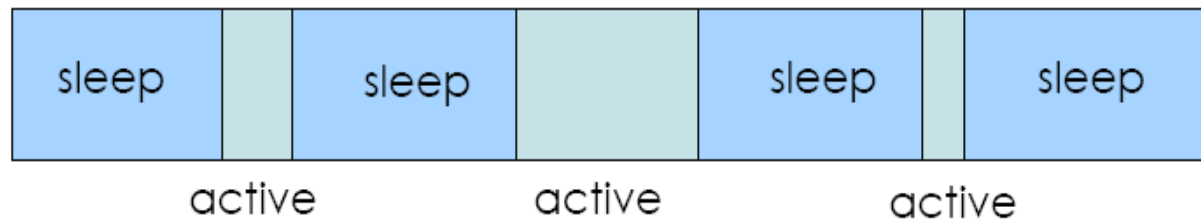
L2: MAC



Constant Active Time (SMAC)



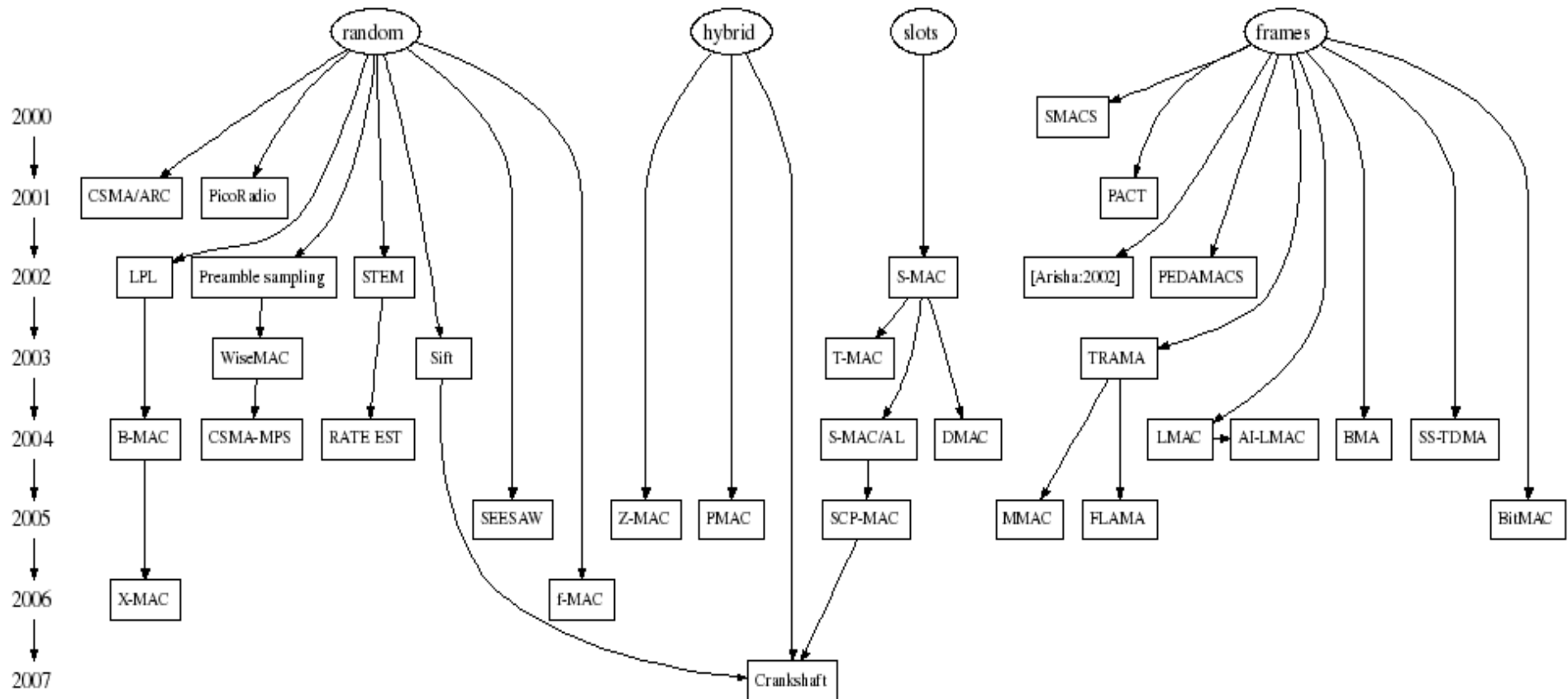
Traffic-Adaptive Variable Active Time (TMAC)



Constant active-time (SMAC) vs Traffic-Adaptive dynamic active time (TMAC)

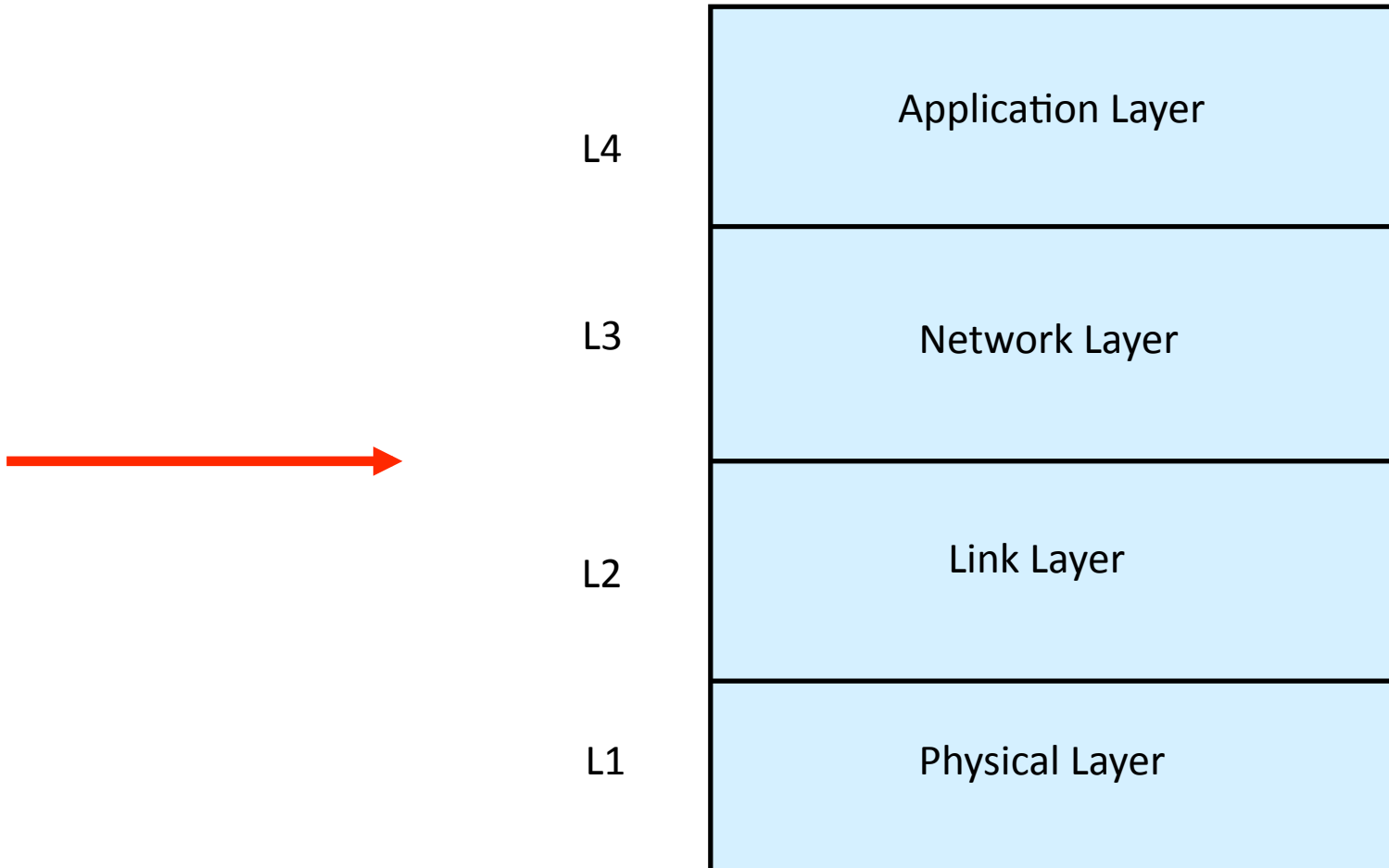
Classic Paper: S-MAC (UCLA)

L2: MAC

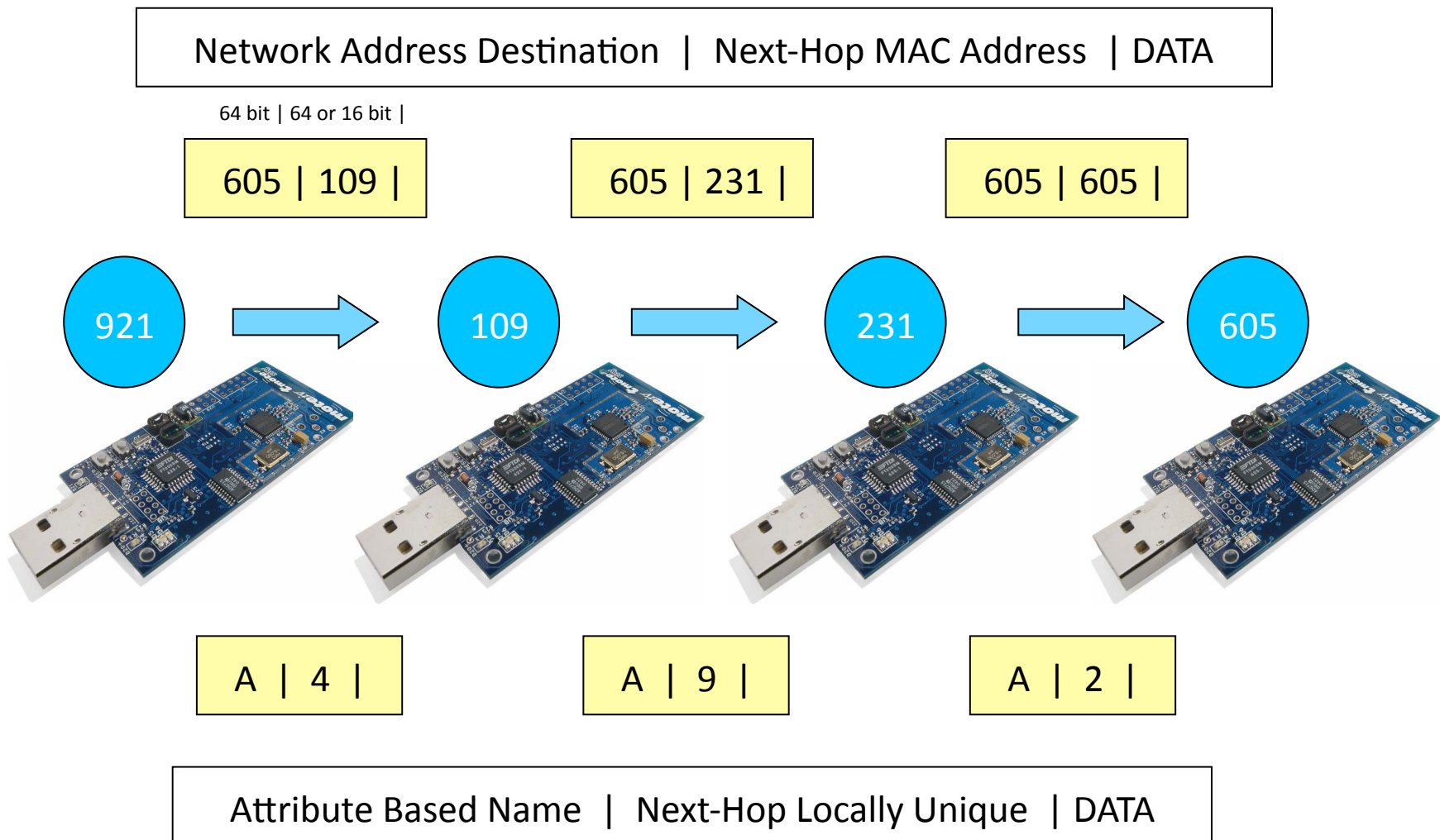


Read: MAC Survey by Koen Langendoen

Network Stack

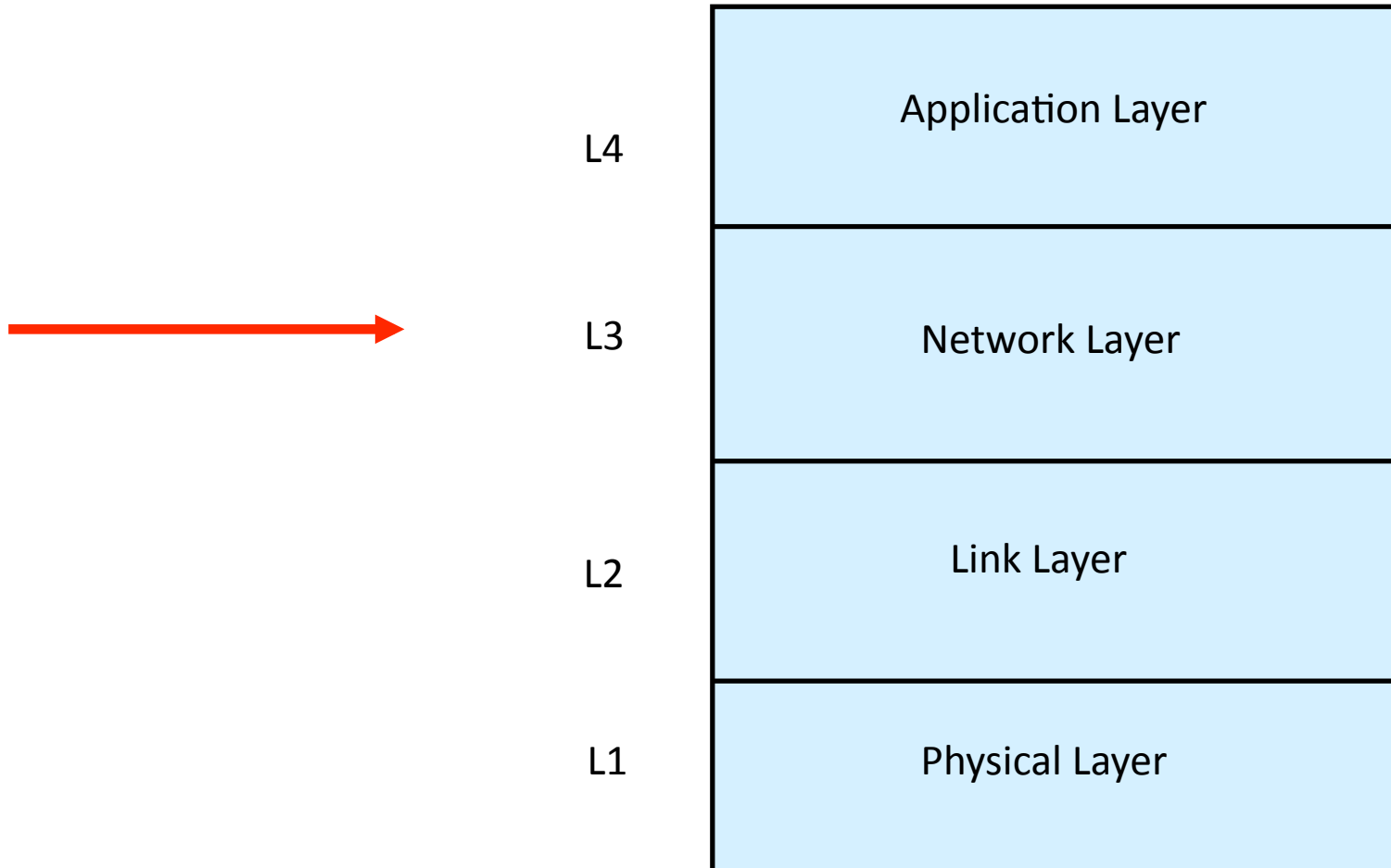


L2/L3: Naming and Addressing

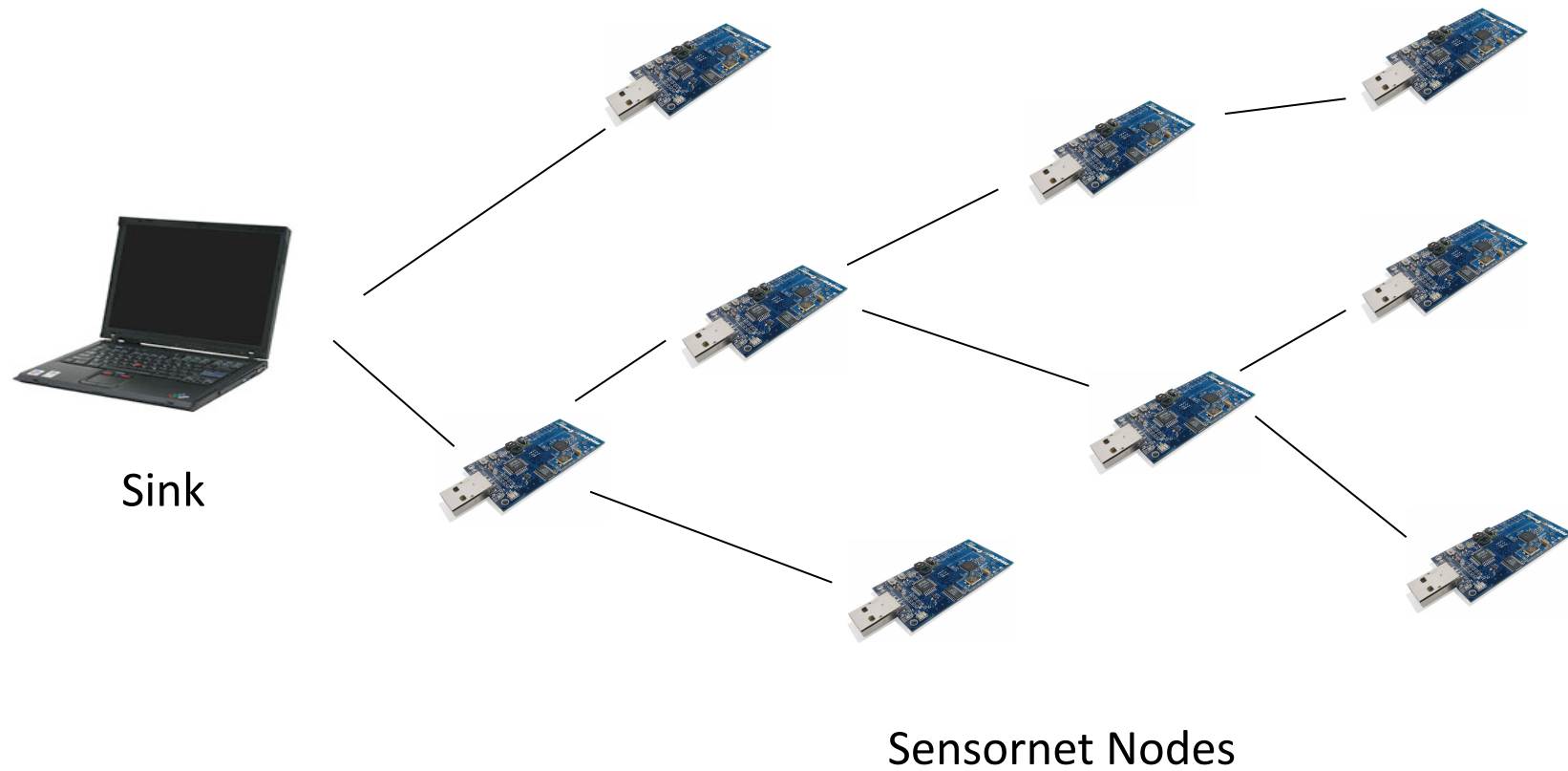


Read: 'Low-level Naming' paper (UCLA)

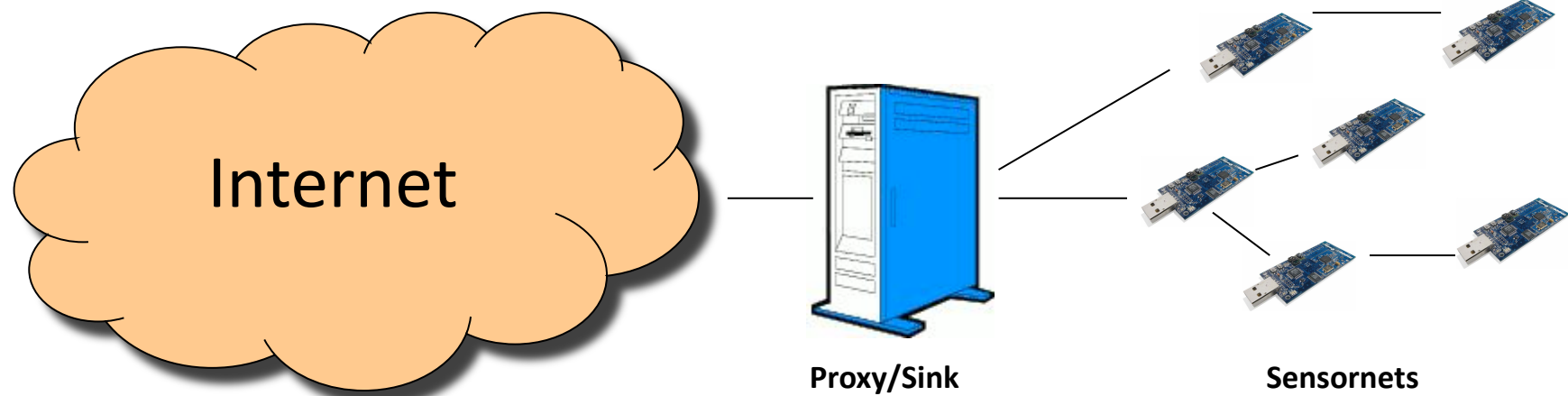
Network Stack



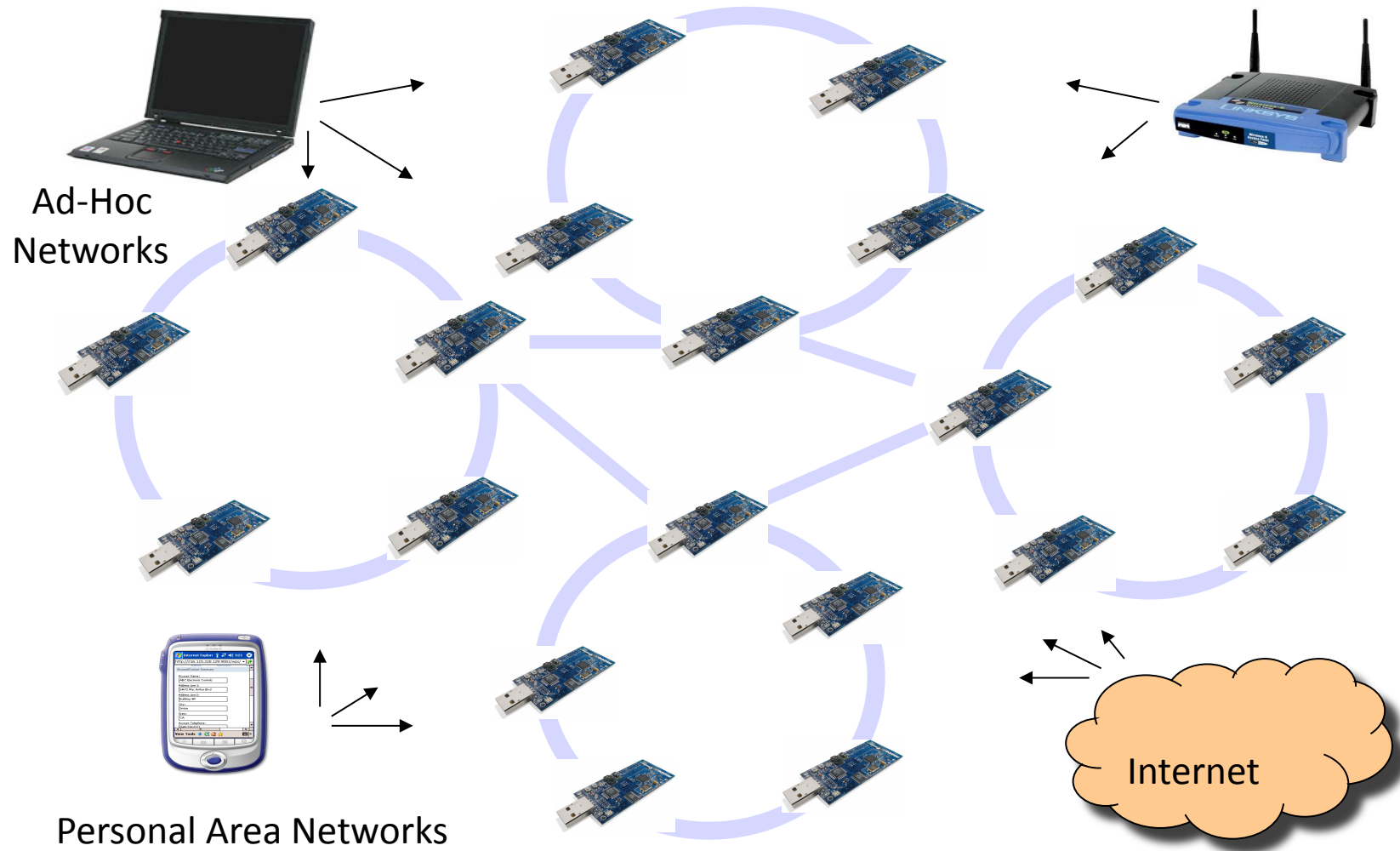
L3: Traditional View



L3: Traditional View



L3: New View



L3: Routing



Sensornet Routing Protocols

Clustering

LEACH
Energy*Delay

Multi-hop

Directed-Diffusion

Geographic

GPSR
BVR

L3: Routing - LEACH

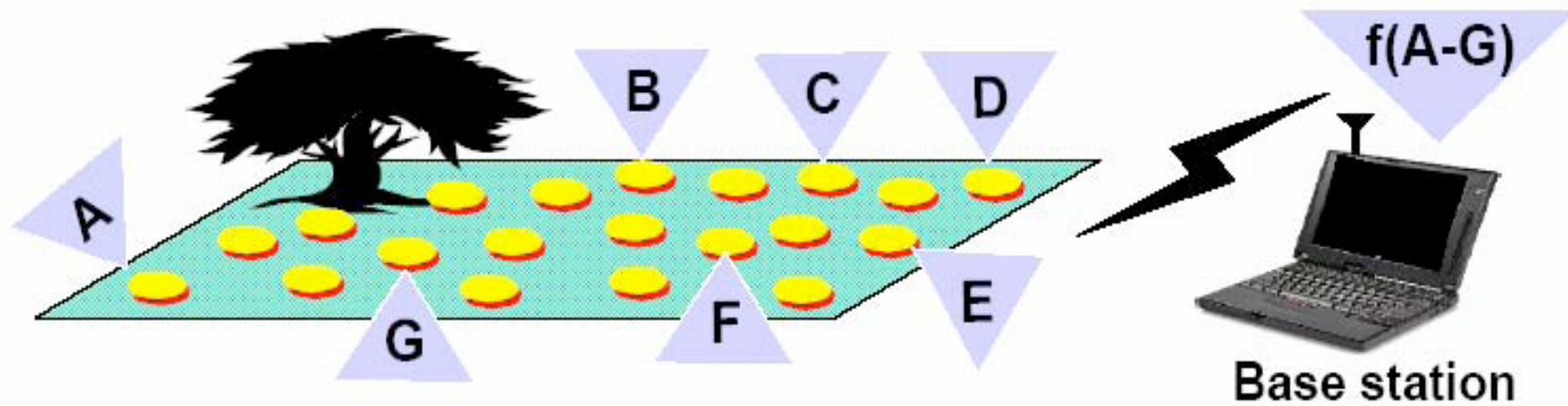
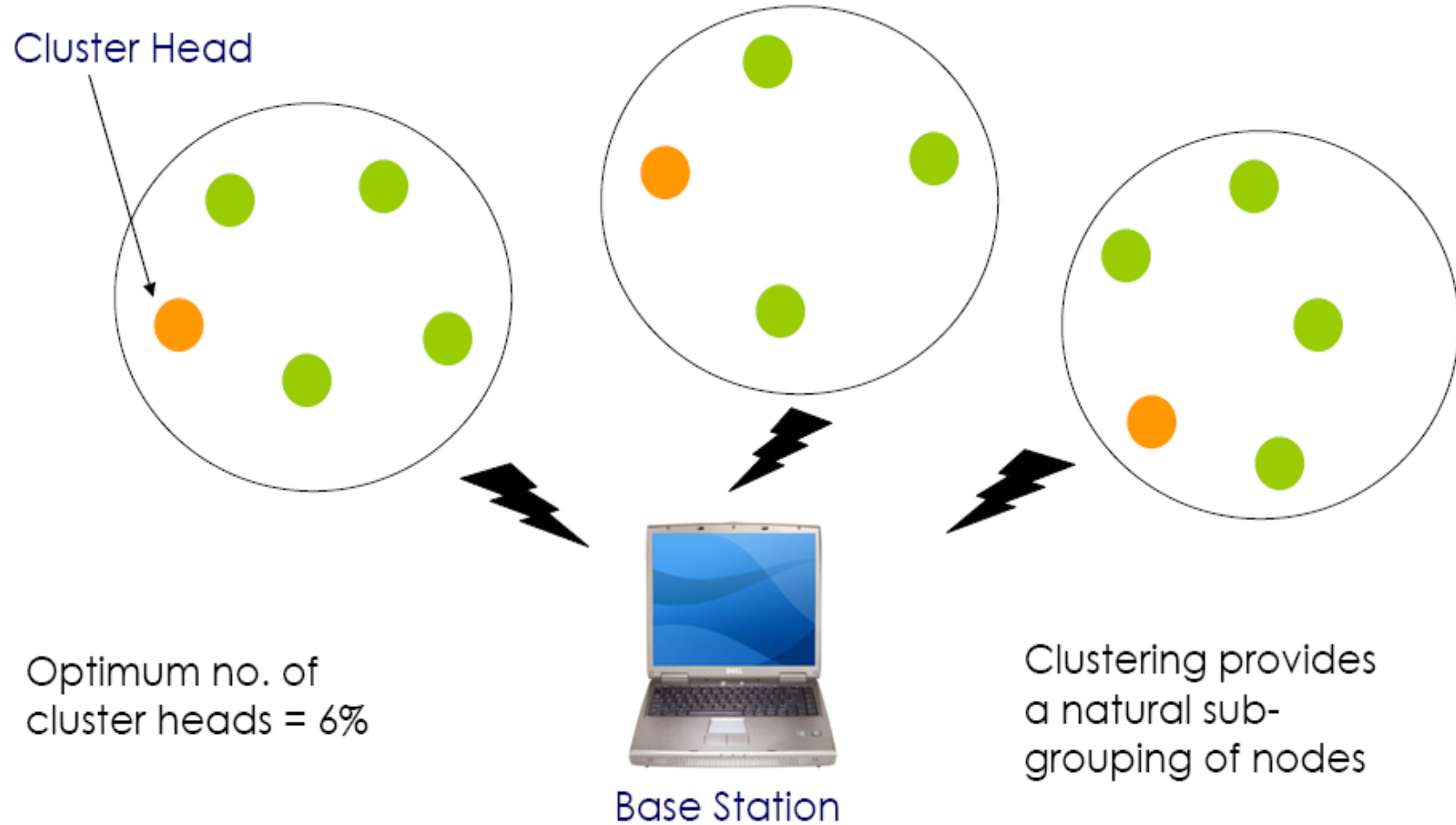


Image courtesy of Wendi Heinzelman

L3: Routing - LEACH

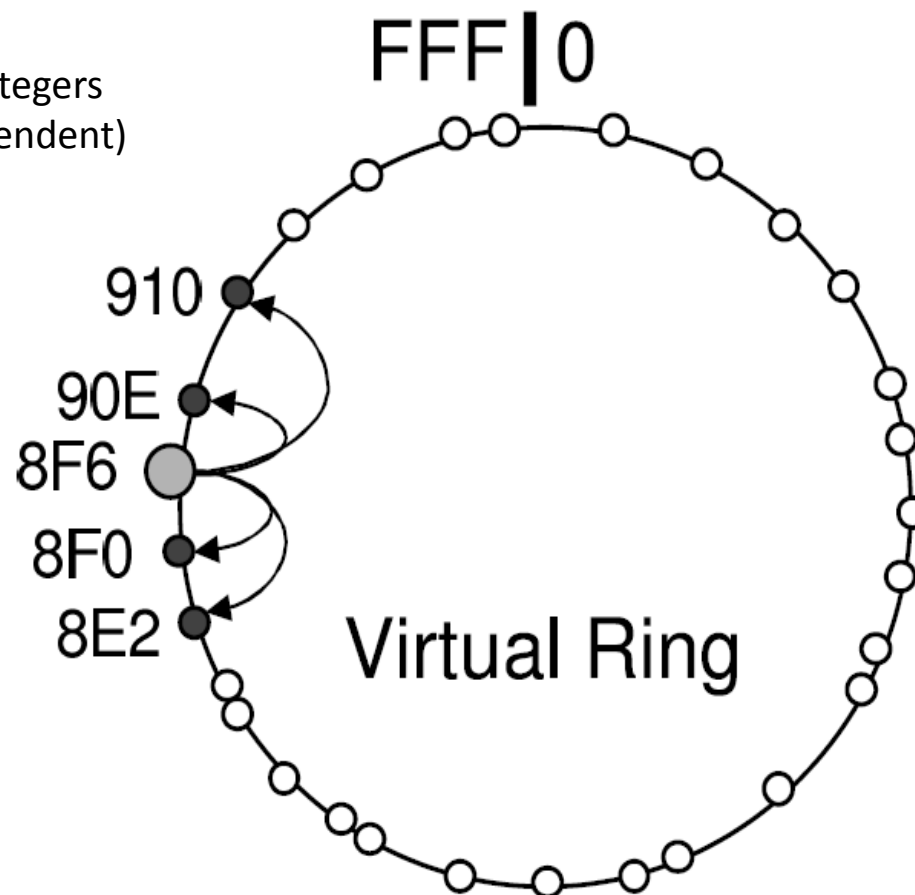
Cluster Head



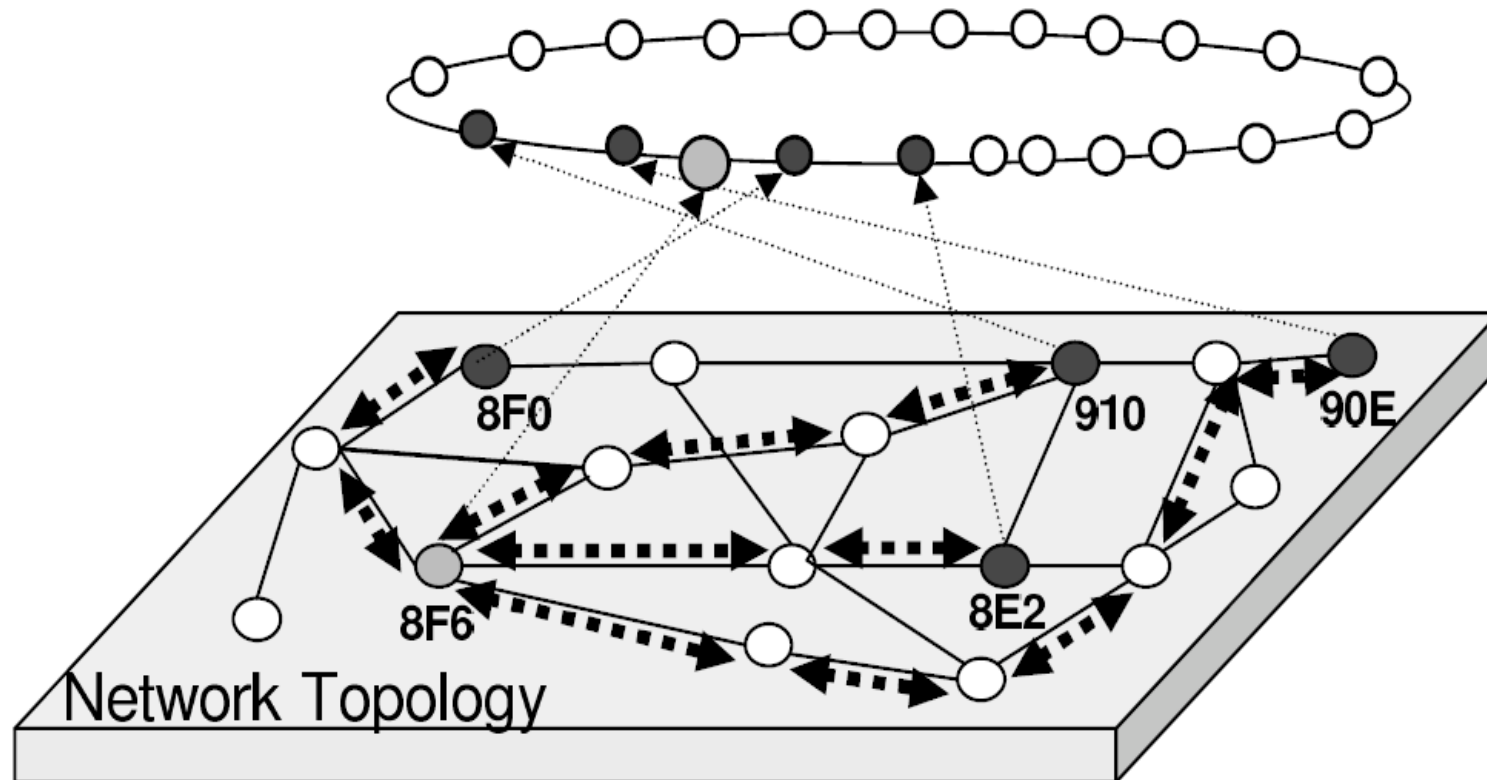
L3: Routing - VRR



Node IDs are Integers
(location independent)



L3: Routing - VRR



Operating Systems



Contiki
MANTIS
SOS

Read: TinyOS book chapter by Phil Levis

Research Problems

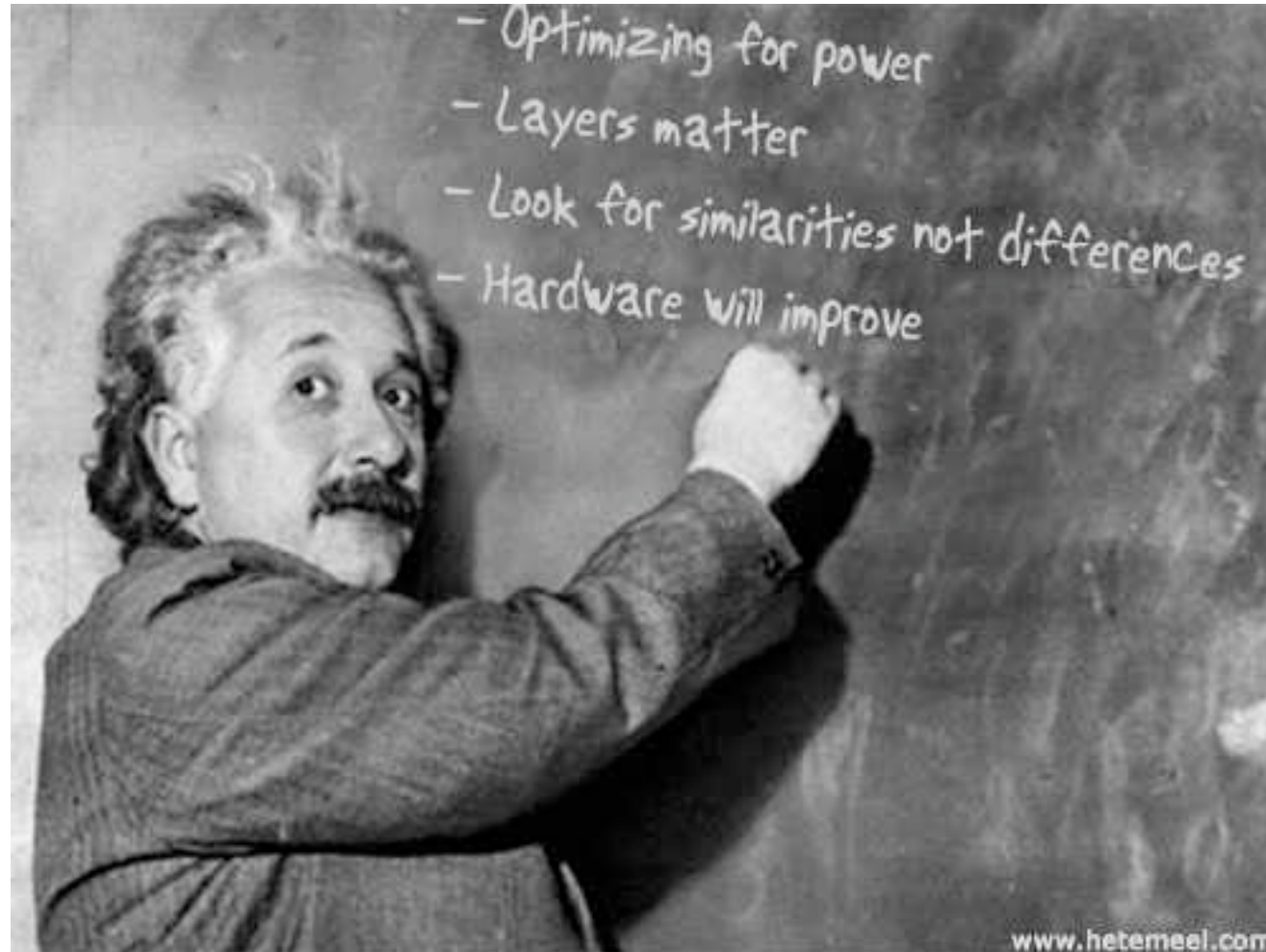


- Medium Access Control
- Routing
- Localization
- Operating Systems
- Security
- Programming Abstractions
- Query Processing



See Phil's course at Stanford and Matt's course at Harvard

What We Have Learned



Where Do We Go From Here



- RFID sensors (Moore's Law)
- Internet citizens (1st class)
- Urban Sensing
- Energy Management (Ember)
- Physical Sensing (Industry, Home)
- Startups



Further Information



Muneeb Ali
<http://muneeb.org>

Thank You !