

# Konsep Teknologi Informasi

## Wireless Sensor Network (WSN)

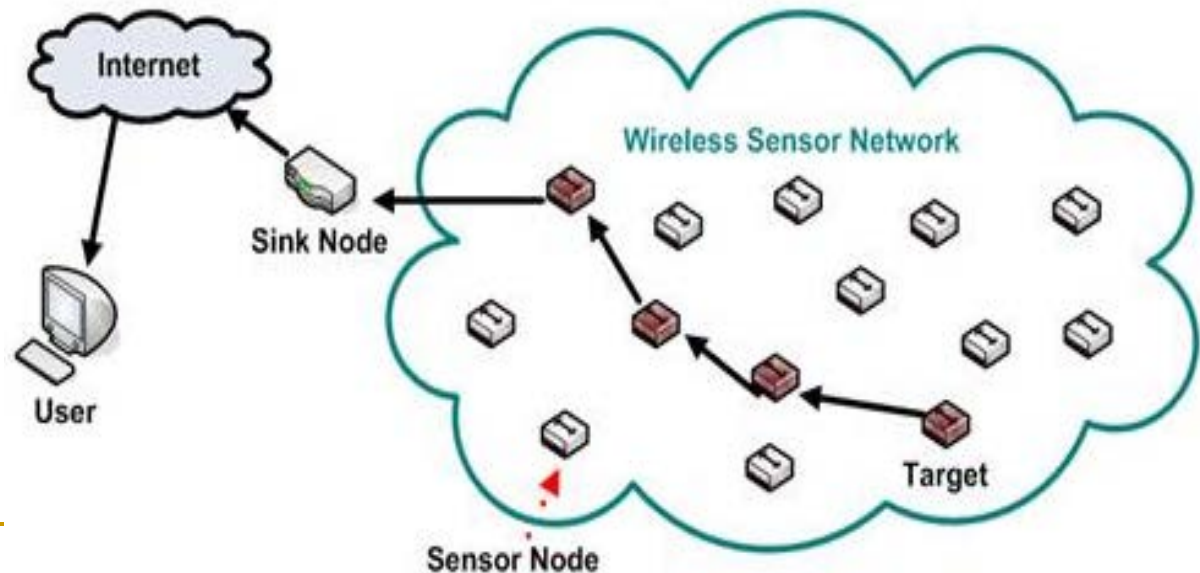
M. Udin Harun Al Rasyid, S.Kom, Ph.D

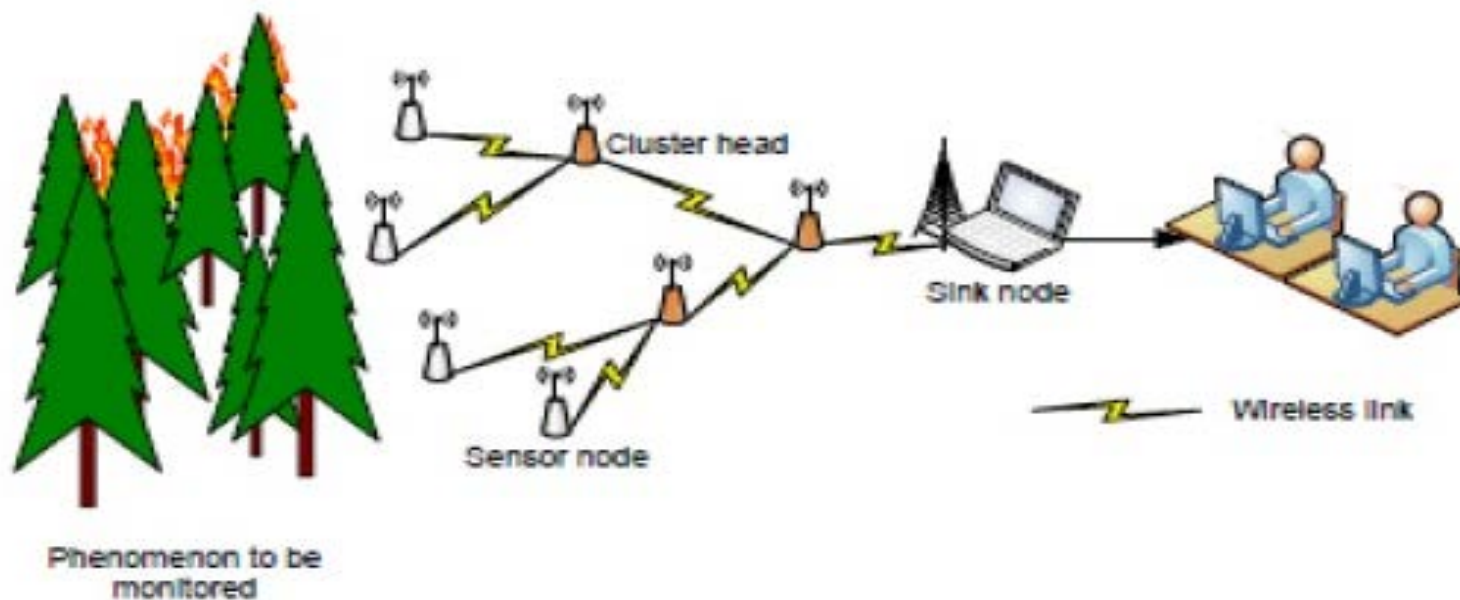
<http://lecturer.eepis-its.edu/~udinharun>

[udinharun@pens.ac.id](mailto:udinharun@pens.ac.id)

# Overview

- **Wireless sensor network (WSN)** is a wireless network consisting of hundreds or even thousands of sensor nodes.
- These sensors to monitor physical or environment condition such as temperature, sound, vibration, motion or pollutant at different area.





- In the recent days, wireless sensor network is used in civilian and industrial application such as healthcare monitoring, industrial automation, military application, home automation, habitat monitoring application, and so on.

**Wireless Sensor Networks are everywhere ...  
... with an Endless Scope of Applications**



**Energy Saving**  


**Smart Home**

**Improve Food & H<sub>2</sub>O**  


**Transport and Assets Tracking**  


**Healthcare**  


**Predictive Maintenance**  


**Improve Productivity**  


**Remote Controls**  


**Gaming**  


**Price Display**  


**Jennic**

# Wireless Sensor Applications



**Smart Cities**



**Smart Environment**



**Smart Water**



**Smart Metering**



**Security & Emergency**



**Retail**



**Logistics**



**Industrial Control**



**Smart Agriculture**



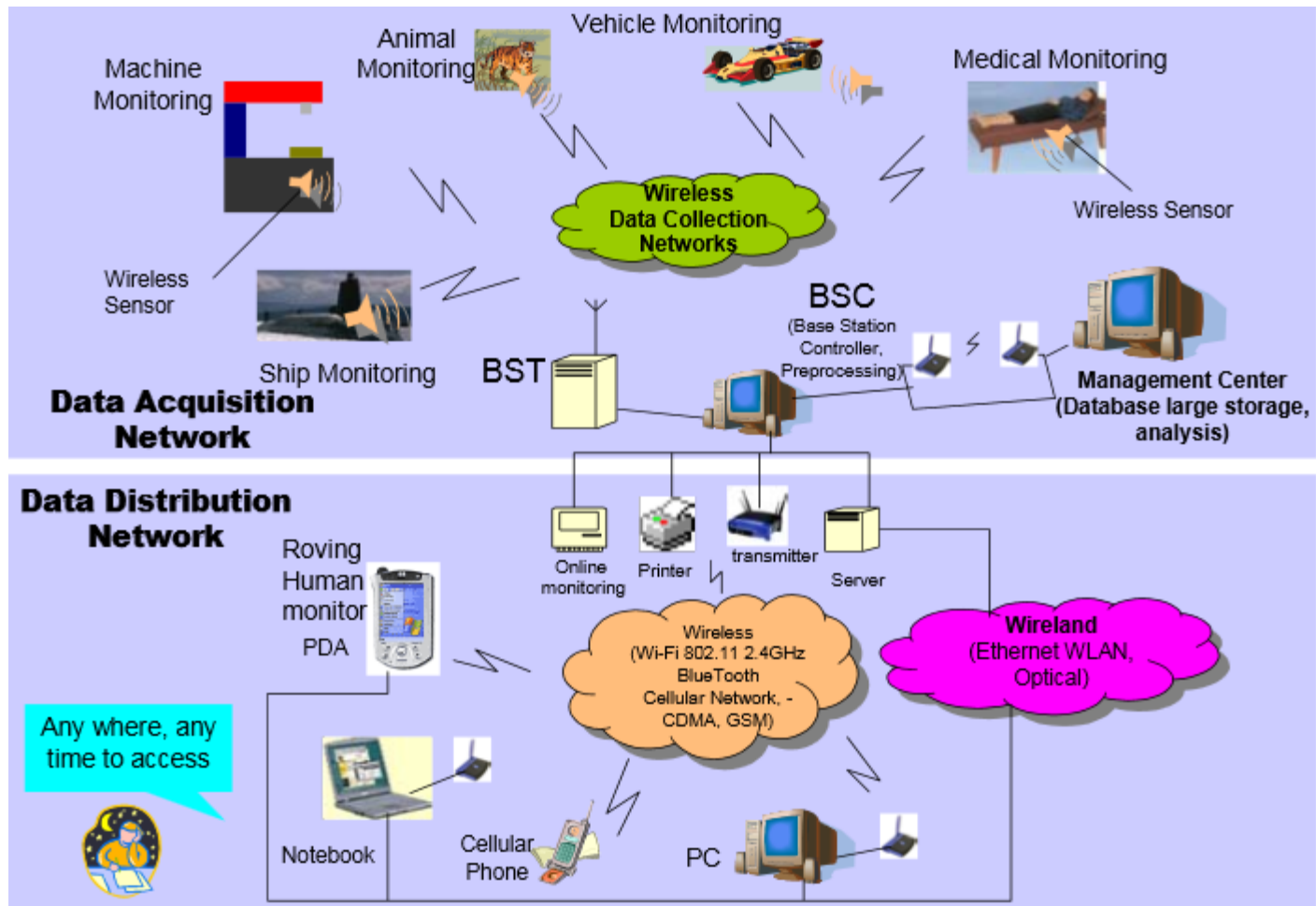
**Smart Animal Farming**



**Domotic & Home Automation**

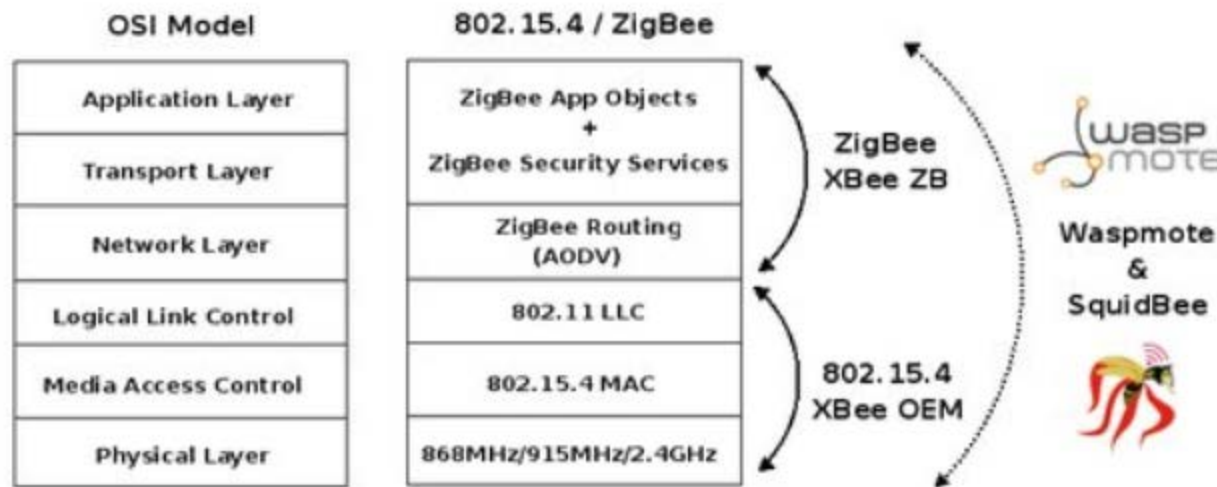


**eHealth**



Source: F.L. Lewis, The University of Texas

- **The IEEE 802.15.4** low-rate wireless personal area network (LR-WPAN) medium access control (MAC) Standard is protocol for low data rate and low power communication network applications such as **wireless sensor network**.

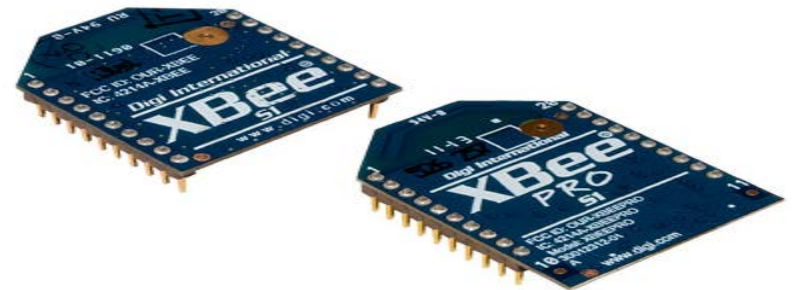


Source: <http://www.sensor-networks.org>



## ■ IEEE 802.15.4

- ❑ This standard defines a communication layer at level 2 in the OSI (Open System Interconnection) model.
- ❑ Its main purpose is to let the communication between two devices.
- ❑ It was created by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE).



Source: <http://www.libelium.com/products/waspmote/> and <http://www.digi.com>

XBee & XBee-PRO 802.15.4 OEM RF Modules



## ■ ZigBee

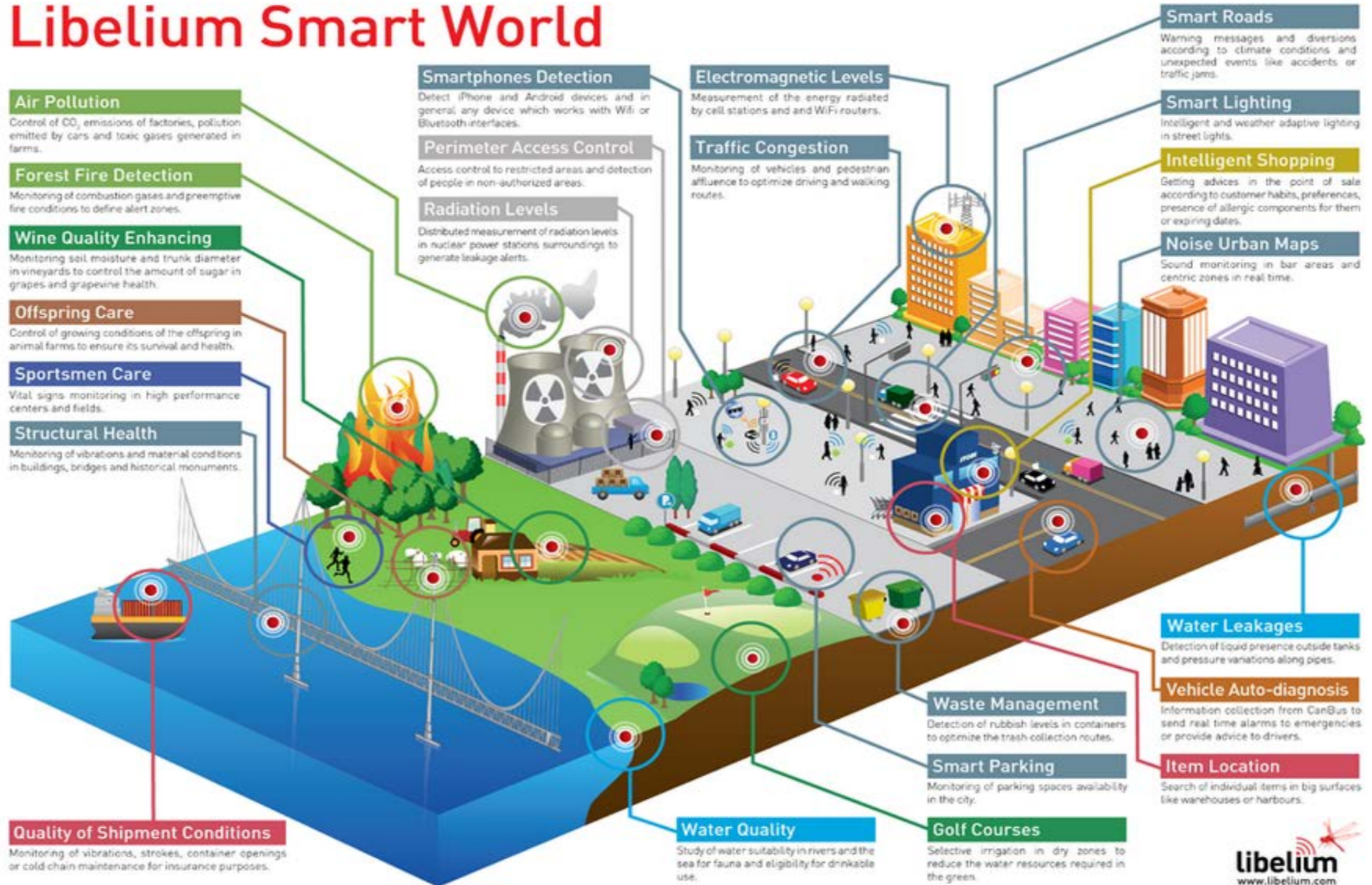
- ❑ This standard defines a communication layer at level 3 and uppers in the OSI model.
- ❑ Its main purpose is to create a network topology (hierarchy) to let a number of devices communicate among them and to set extra communication features such as authentication, encryption, association and in the upper layer application services.
- ❑ It was created by a set of companies which form the ZigBee Alliance.



Source: <http://www.zigbee.org/>

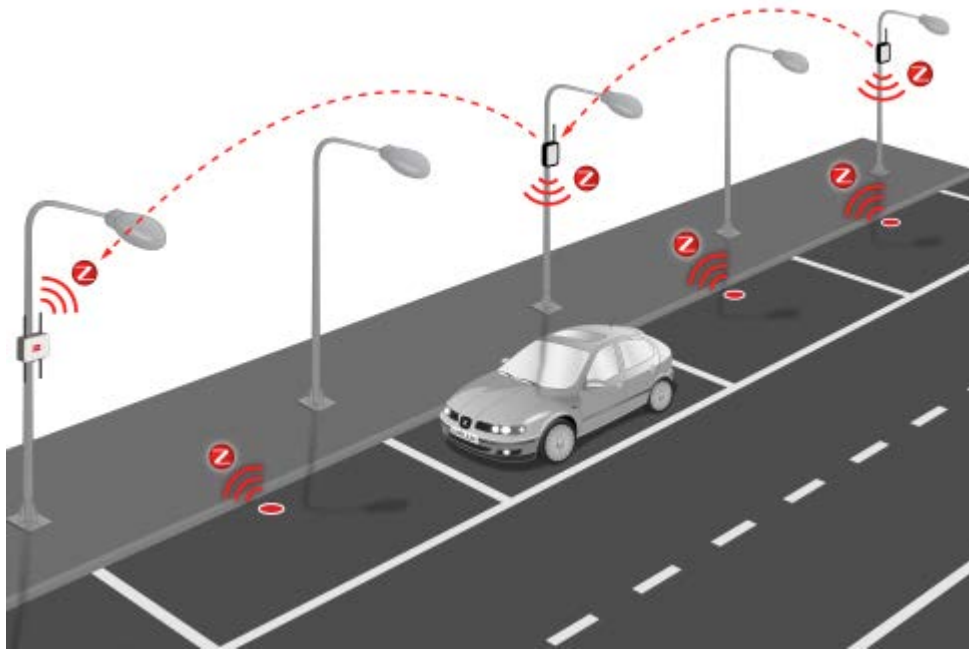
# Applications of WSN

## Libelium Smart World



# ■ Smart Parking

- The Smart Parking platform will allow system integrators to offer comprehensive parking management solutions to city councils.
- By providing accurate information on available parking spaces, motorists save time and fuel and cities reduce atmospheric pollution and congestion.



# ■ Smart Agriculture - to monitor vineyards



a)



c)

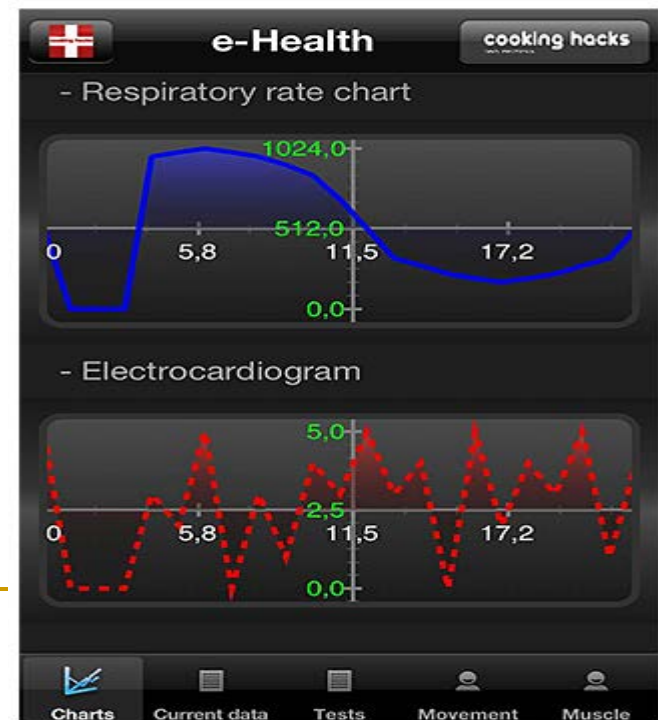
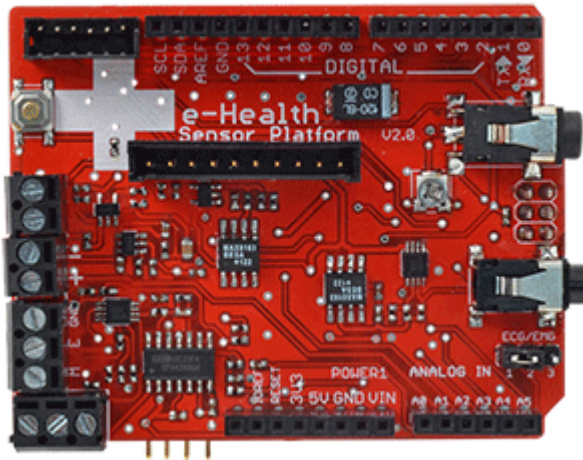


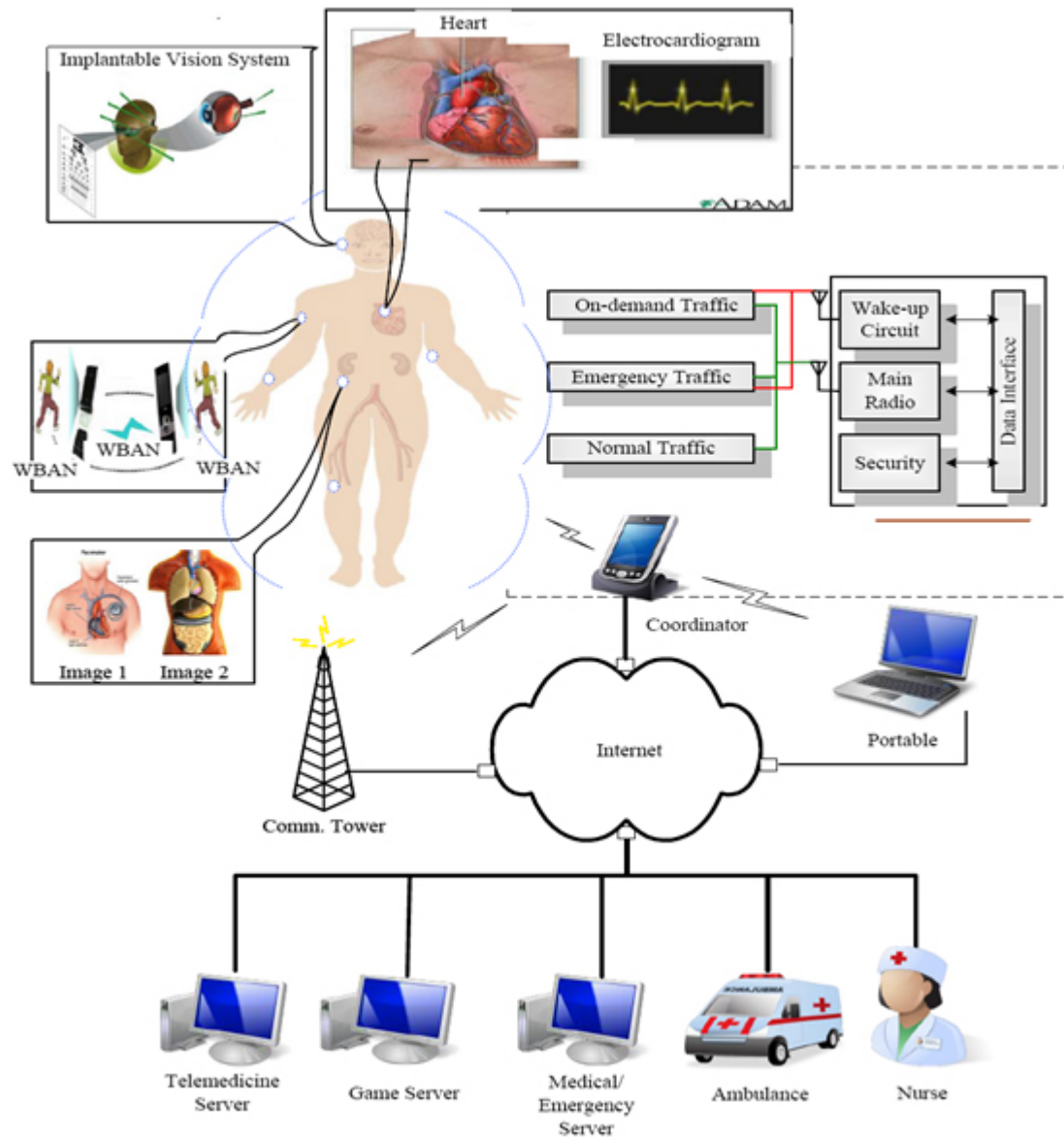
b)



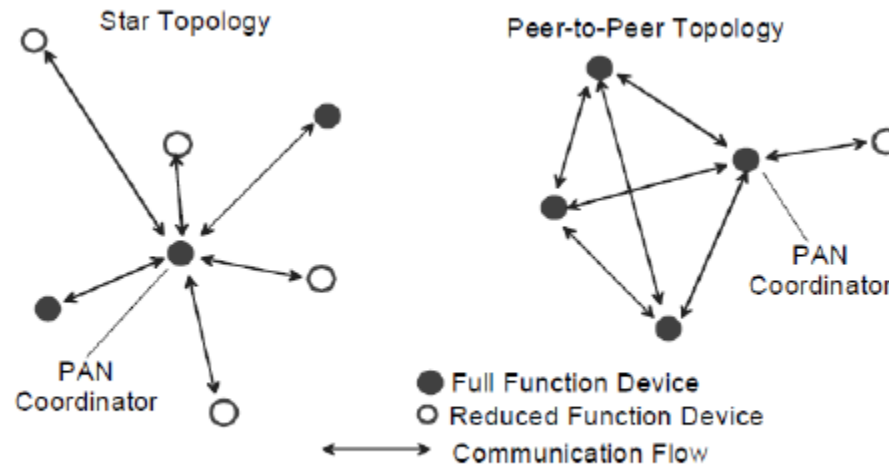


# ■ E-health





# Topology of WSN



**Figure 1—Star and peer-to-peer topology examples**



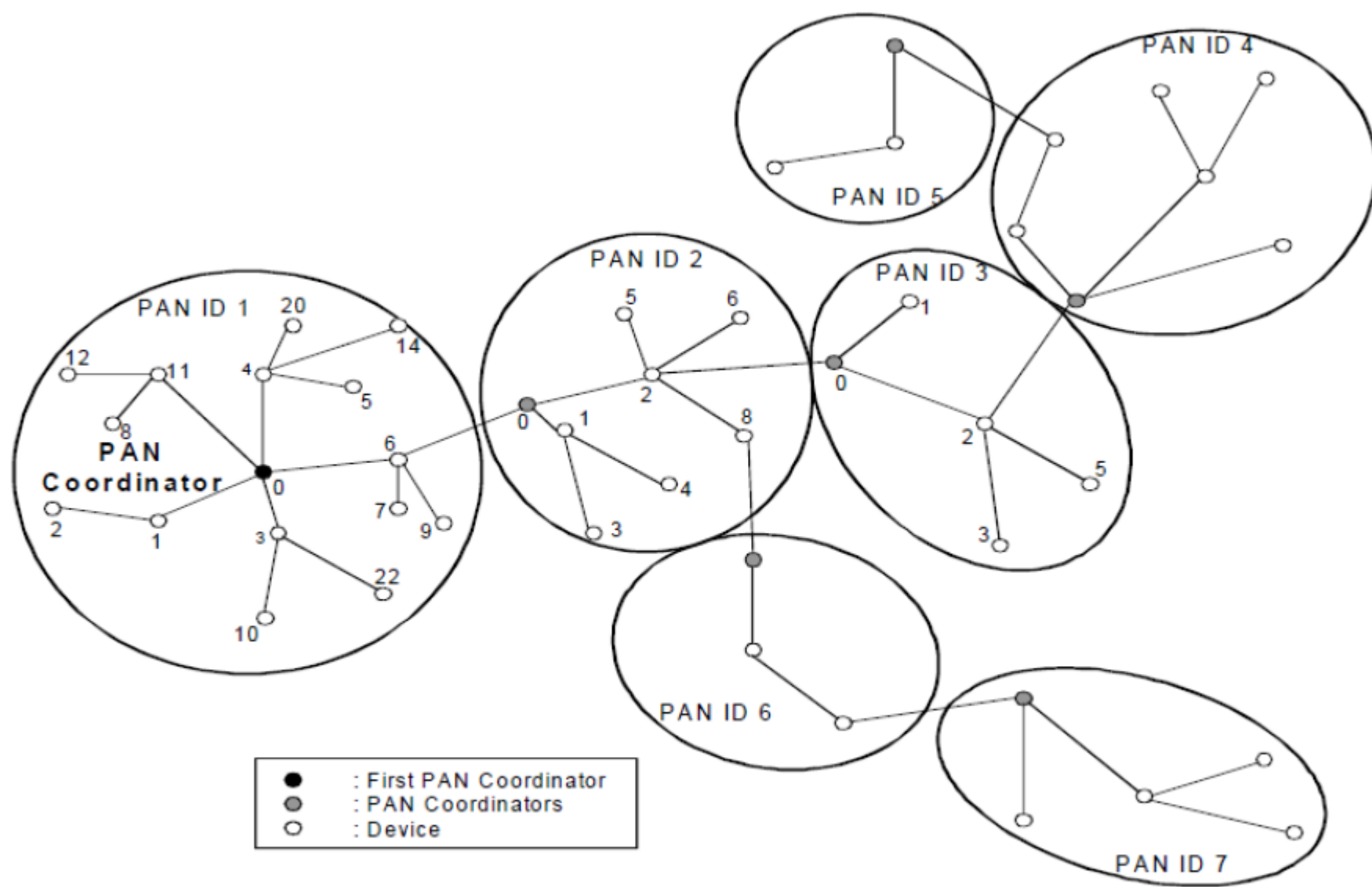
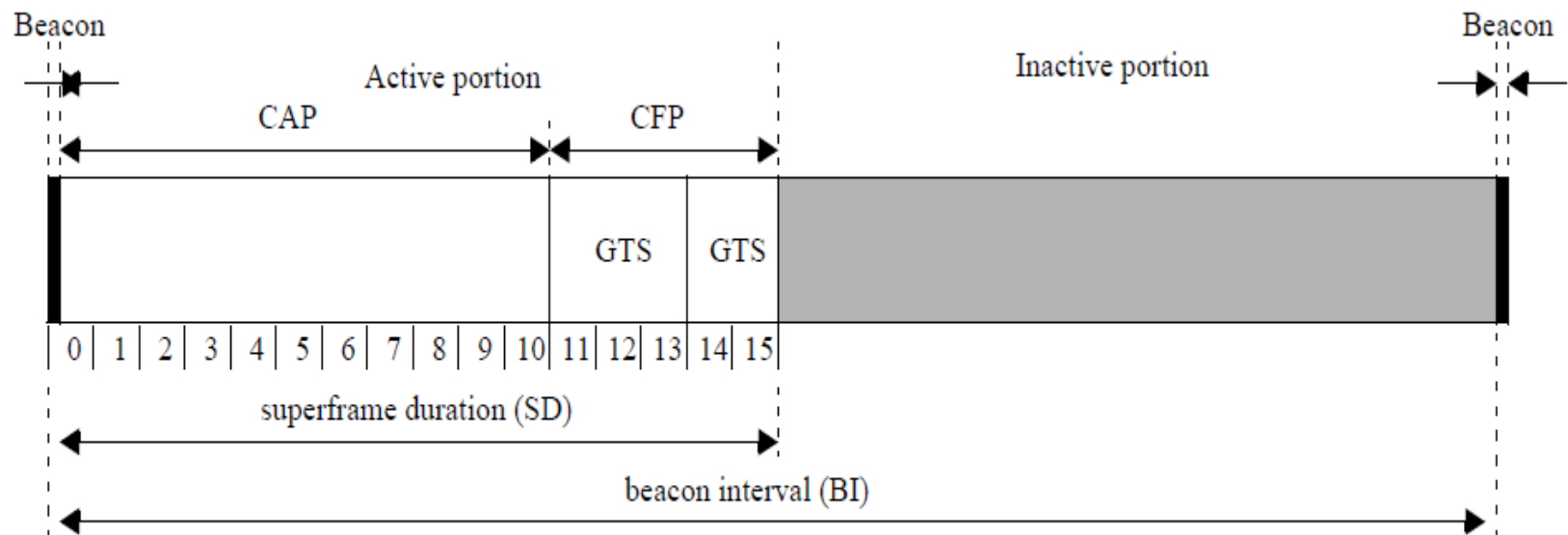


Figure 2—Cluster tree network

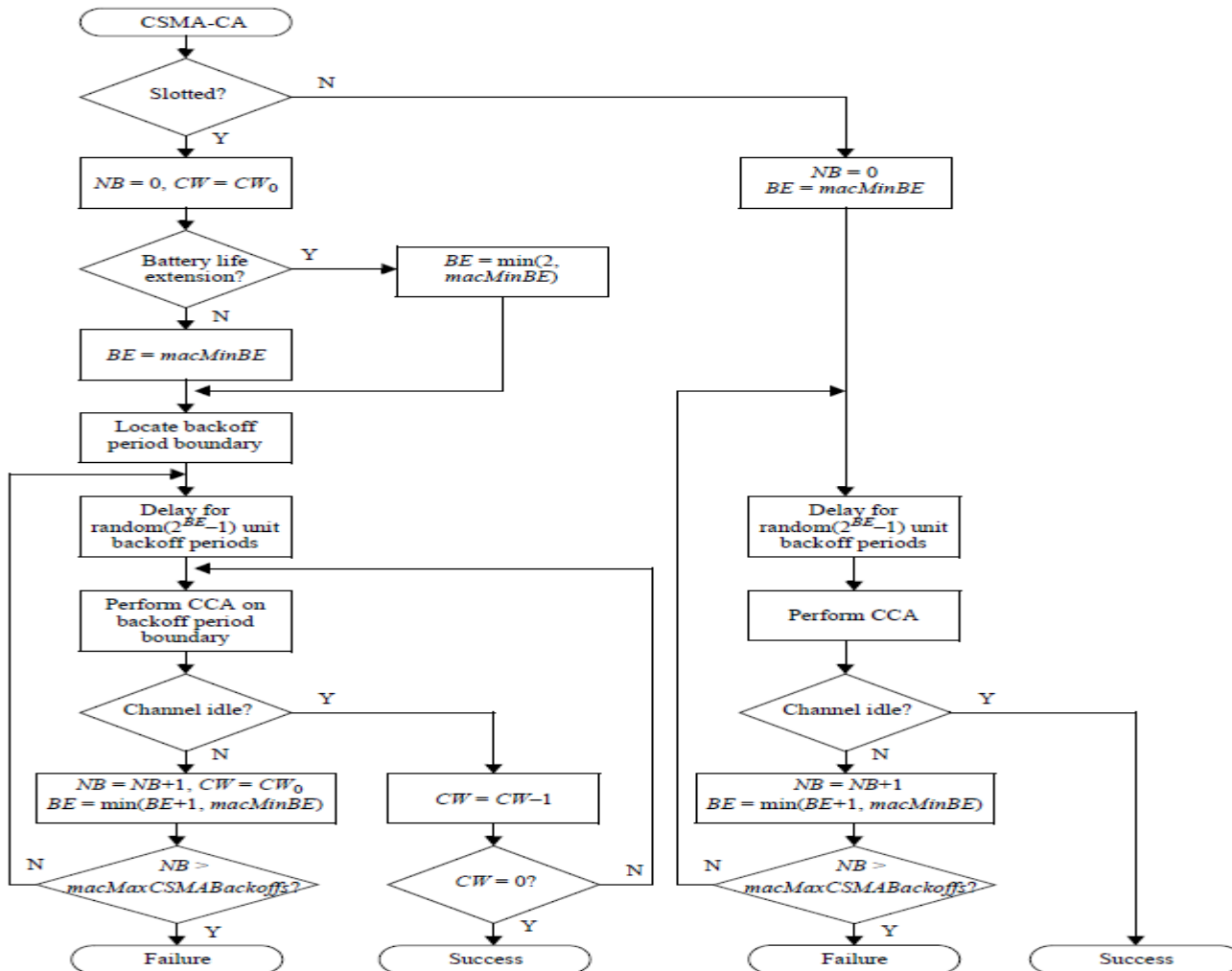
# Superframe structure



**Figure 8—An example of the superframe structure**

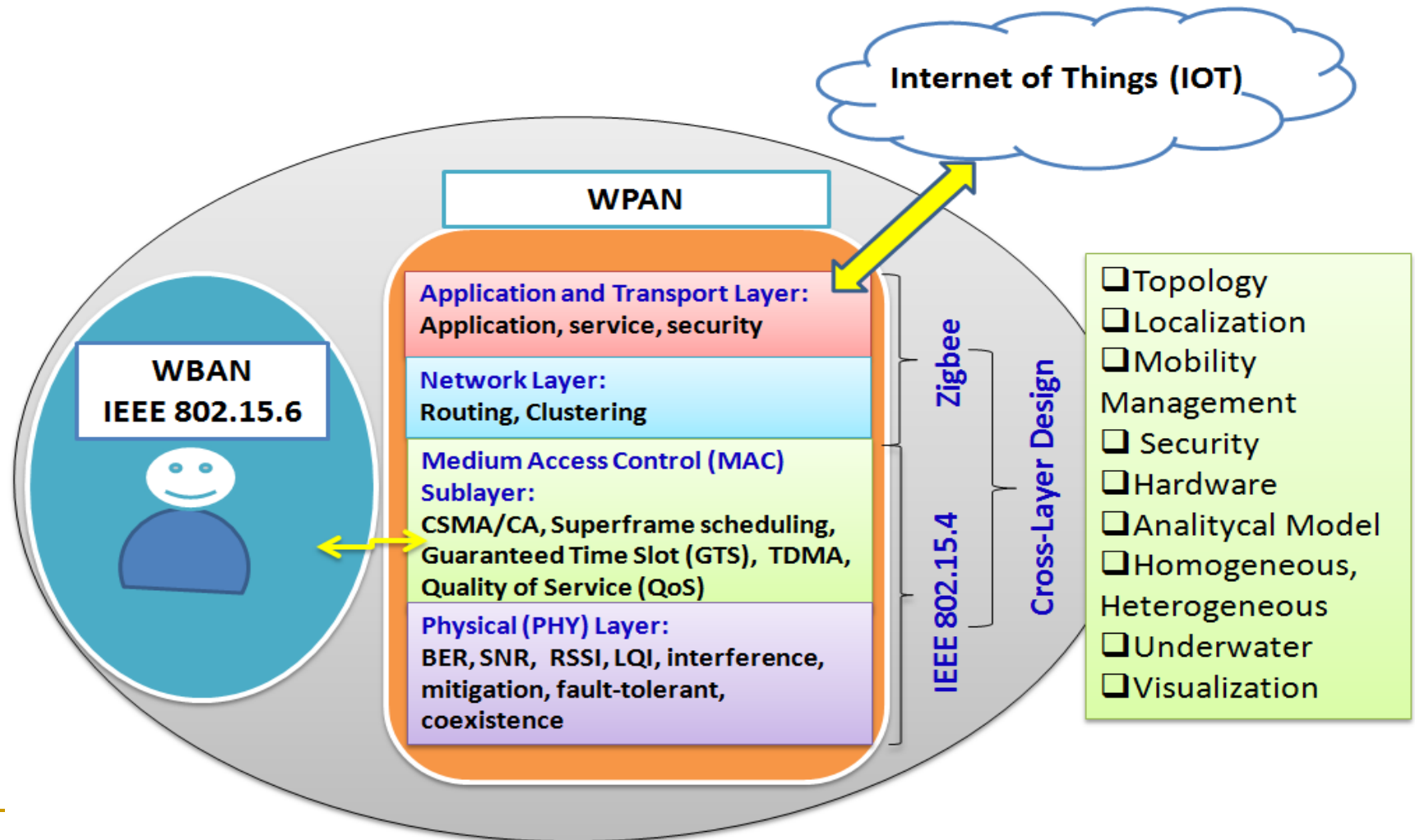
# MAC Layer of WSN

## ■ CSMA/CA Algorithm



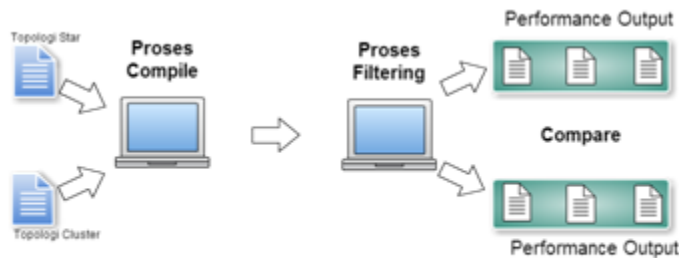
# EWSN Research Group

Framework EEPIS Wireless Sensor Networks (EWSN)

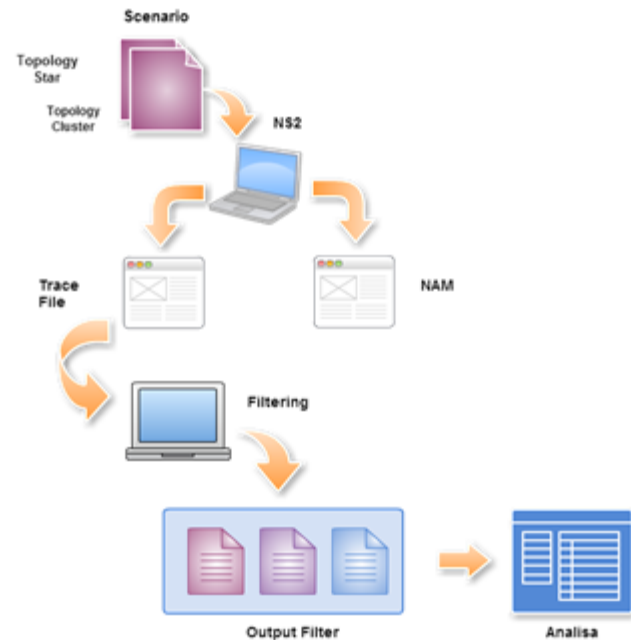


# Example: Judul PA

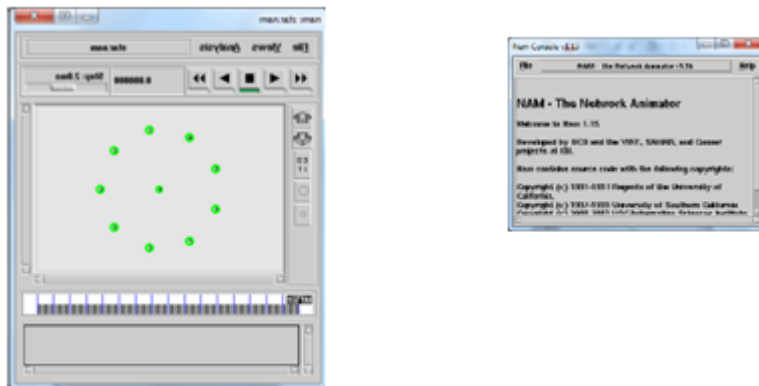
- Performansi Beacon-Enabled IEEE 802.15.4 Wireless Sensor Network: Topologi Star vs Cluster



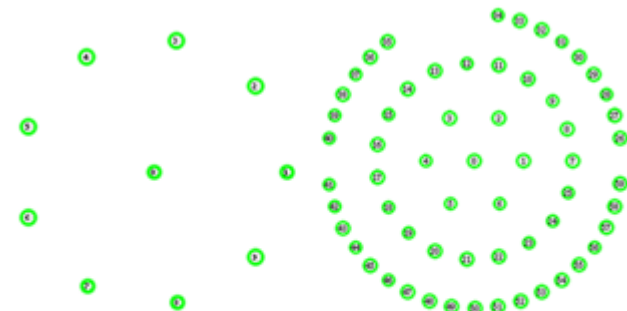
Gambar 2.1 Desain sistem secara umum



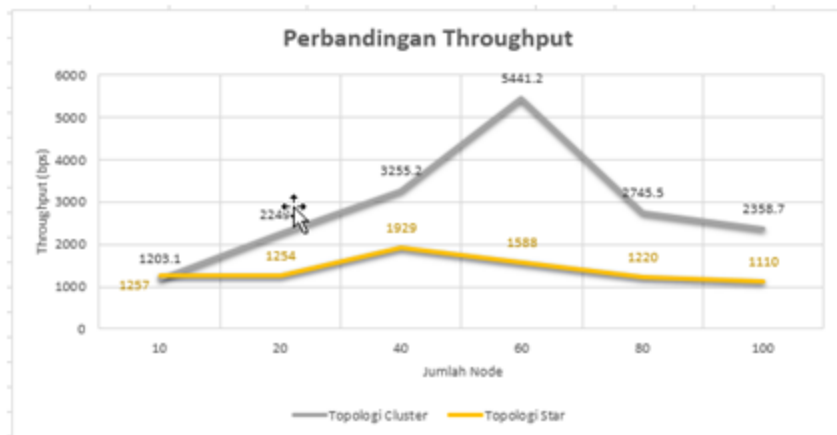
Gambar 2.2 Desain proses skenario pada topologi star dan cluster



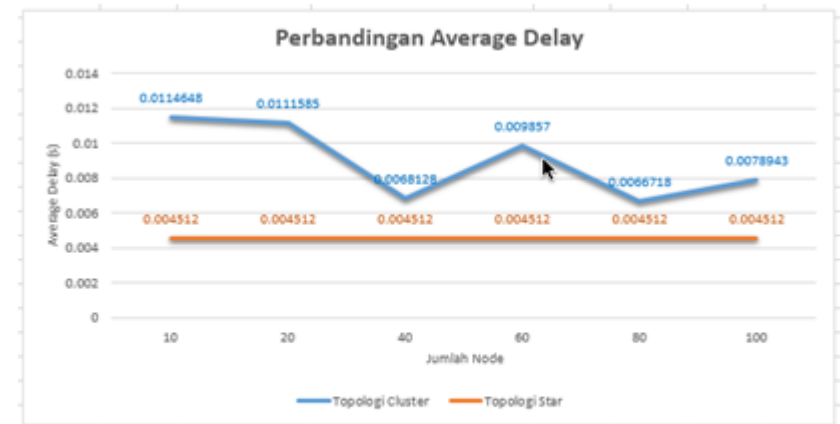
Gambar 2.3 Contoh tampilan NAM



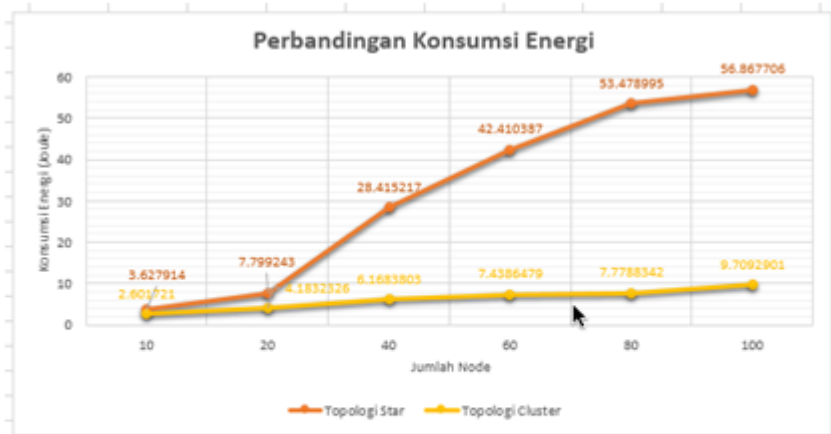
Gambar 2.4 Model simulasi topologi star dan cluster



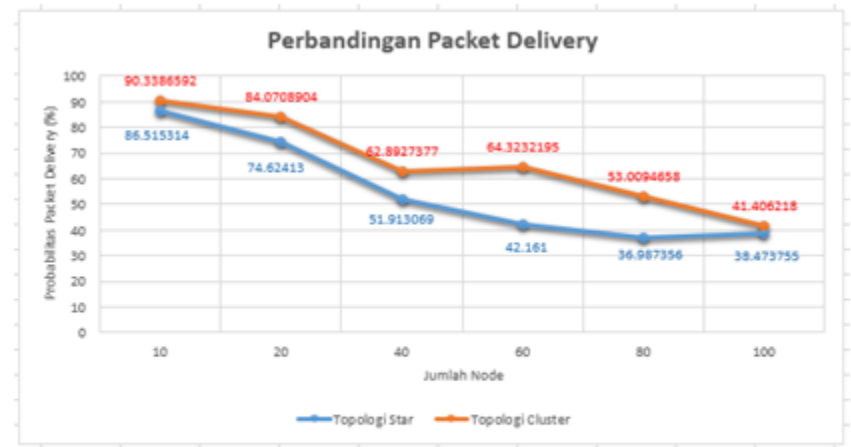
Gambar 3.9 Perbandingan throughput antara topologi star dan cluster



Gambar 3.10 Perbandingan rata-rata delay antara topologi star dan cluster



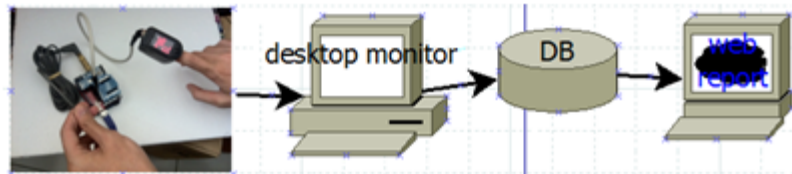
Gambar 3.11 perbandingan konsumsi energi antara topologi star dan cluster



Gambar 3.12 Perbandingan paket sukses antara topologi star dan cluster



## 2 . IMPLEMENTASI WIRELESS BODY AREA NETWORK ( WBAN ) MENGUNAKAN E-HEALTH SENSOR



*Gambar 3.1. Deskripsi secara umum*



e-Health Sensor Monitor

Main Grafik Suhu Grafik Pulseoxi

Data User

Nama:

Alamat:

E-Health Setting

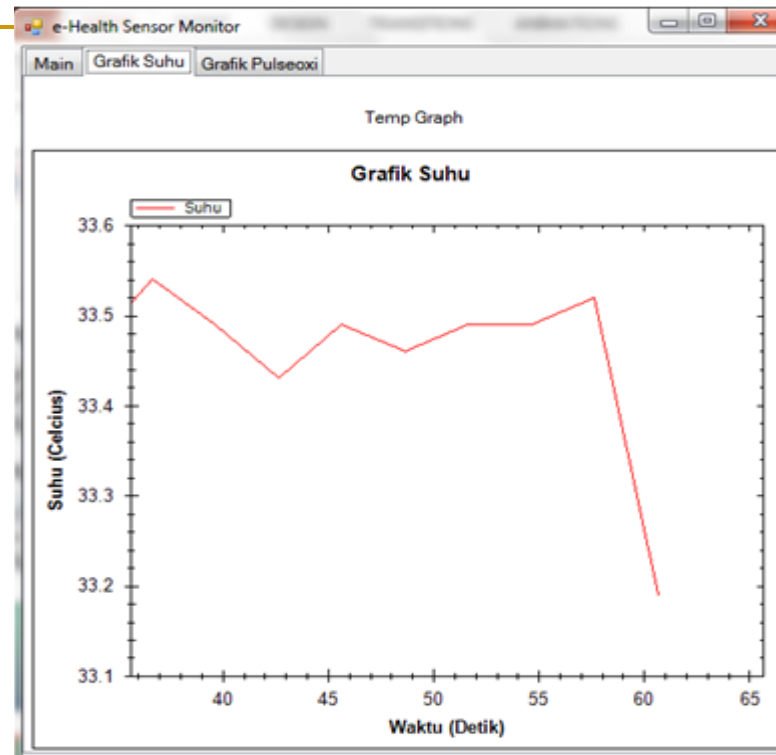
Port e-Health:  Device:

BaudRate:

Hasil record

	Device	Suhu	Bpm	Spo2
	e1	28.26	75	97
	e1	30.34	75	97
	e1	27.85	75	97
	e1	27.83	75	97
	e1	27.71	74	97
	e1	30.11	74	97
	e1	30.29	88	97
	e1	30.24	81	97
	e1	30.37	85	98
	e1	29.30	88	98

Hasil Pembacaan  
ehealth device : e1  
Temperature : 30.29  
Bpm : 88  
Spo2 : 98



## E-Health Web Report

[Home](#)
[View Data Suhu](#)
[View Data PulseOximeter](#)
[About](#)

### Laporan Suhu

tanggal	Suhu
2014-07-05 11:50:59	30.55
2014-07-05 11:51:02	30.58
2014-07-05 11:51:05	30.5
2014-07-05 11:51:08	30.58
2014-07-05 11:51:11	30.63
2014-07-05 11:51:14	30.68
2014-07-05 11:51:17	30.65
2014-07-05 11:51:20	30.47
2014-07-05 11:51:23	30.47
2014-07-05 11:51:26	30.58

### Grafik Suhu

