

# Wireless Sensor Networks in Environmental Applications

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Instituto de Computação  
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- 2 Historical background
- 3 Wireless sensor technology
- 4 Application
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- 6 Our group

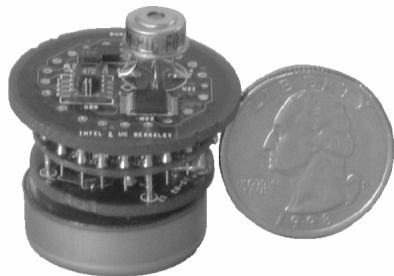
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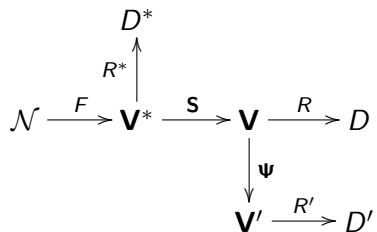
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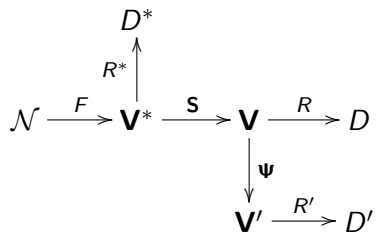
**Figure:** A sensor node: MICA-2 (by Intel and University of California at Berkeley)

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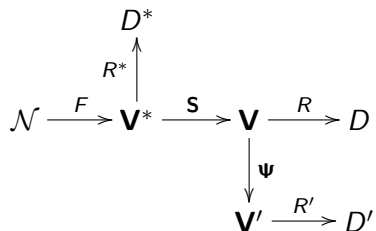


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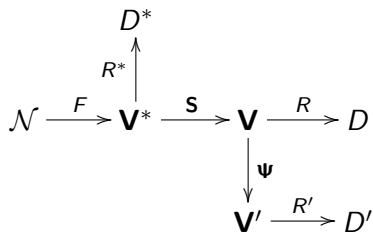
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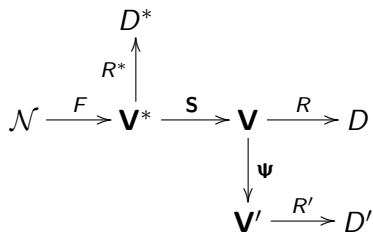
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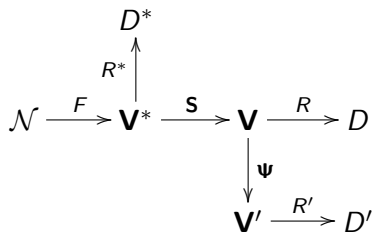
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- $\mathbf{V}'$  represents the case in which we wish to save communication power, the worst in terms of energy consumption, so we apply data reductions ( $\Psi$ ).

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- Second generation: early 2000s;
- Third generation: late 2000s.



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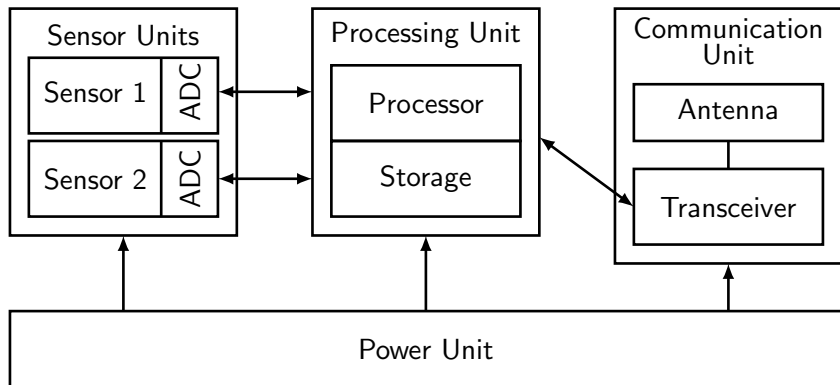
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- Life span in the order of months to years



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## Inner architecture



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- Power consumption can be allocated to three functional domains: sensing, communication, and data processing.

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- This is the unit that puts the heaviest demand on the energy (several orders of magnitude).

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- In each sensing unit we have an associated Analog-to-Digital Converter (ADC).

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- Storage requirements typically range from 0.01 to 100 Gigabytes.

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## Challenges

### Main challenges

They are related to life, connectivity, coverage and scalability.

They are all related, rather than independent issues.

## Life time

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- 1 Different definitions of **life**: all units alive, just one unit working, quality of the service
- 2 New hardware/software adaptive solutions for dynamic scenarios

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- 4 How to dynamically adapt topology in order to grant all essential QoS metrics?

## Coverage

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- ① How to exploit relationships between coverage and connectivity?
- ② How to grant coverage with longest life?
- ③ How to **turn off** irrelevant sensors such that can be **turned on** when needed?

## Application scalability

### Main question

How to deploy the smallest (cheapest) possible network that grants all the relevant QoS metrics for the whole expected life, such that it is able to grow and/or to shrink if needed?

## The big challenge

### What everybody wants

A black box that has as input all requirements and as output every possible detail of the network that meets them with the lowest possible cost.



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- Data-centric metrics: from energy consumption to expected error
- Multivariate signal reconstruction, Kriging

## Research project: RastroAM

Um Sistema de Rastreamento de Espécies da Fauna Amazônica Ameaçadas de Extinção Utilizando Redes de Sensores sem Fio (funded by CNPq)

Project, deployment and use of WSN-based systems for tracking endangered Amazon species

**PI:** Eduardo Freire Nakamura (FUCAPI, Manaus – AM)

**Research staff:** Antônio Alfredo Ferreira Loureiro (UFMG), Carlos Maurício S. Figueiredo (FUCAPI), Fabíola Guerra Nakamura & Horácio B. F. de Oliveira (UFAM), Alejandro C. Frery (UFAL)

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