





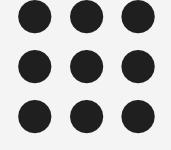
Kurumbapalayam(Po), Coimbatore – 641 107
Accredited by NAAC-UGC with 'A' Grade
Approved by AICTE, Recognized by UGC & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

Department of Information Technology

Course Name – Internet of Things & AI

III Year / V Semester

CONNECTIVITY TECHNOLOGIES AND COMMUNICATION PROTOCOLS







Introduction

 A wireless sensor network (WSN) is a wireless network consisting of spatially distributed autonomous devices using sensors to cooperatively monitor physical or environmental conditions, such as temperature, sound, vibration, pressure, motion or pollutants, at different locations.

 A collection of sensing devices that can communicate wirelessly.





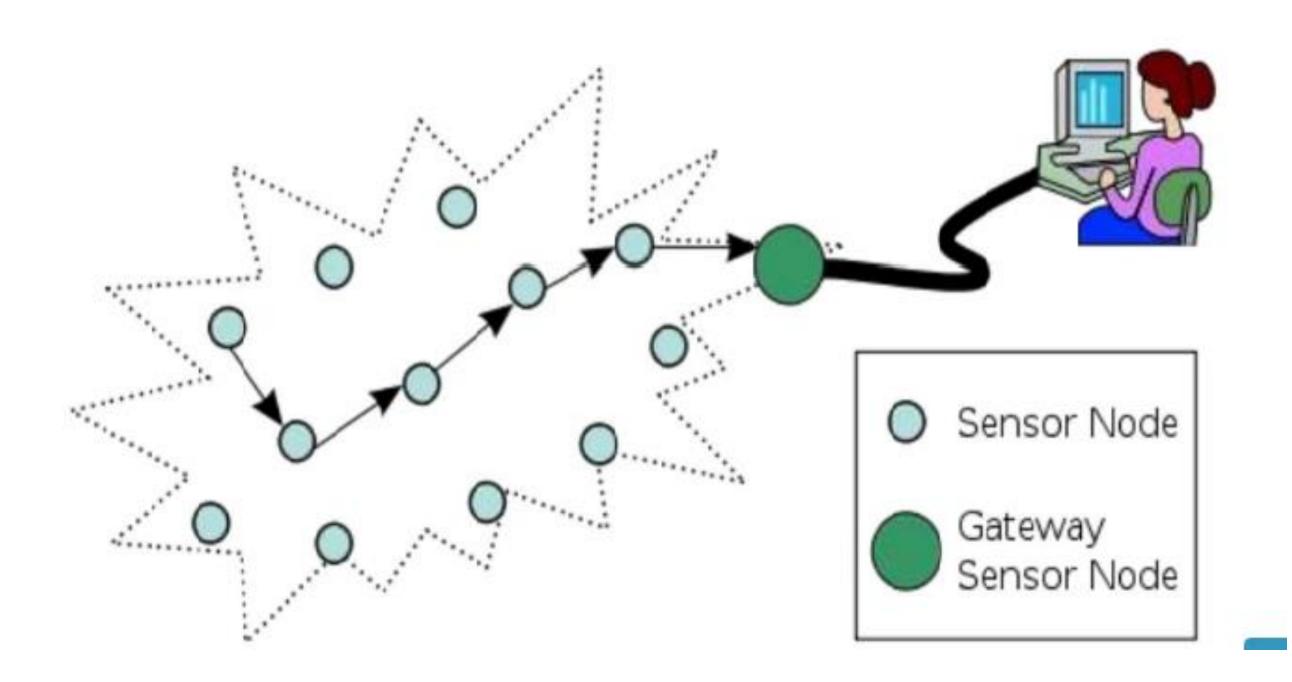


- Even though wireless sensors has limited resources in memory, computation power, bandwidth, and energy.
- With small physical size. It Can be embedded in the physical environment.
- Self-organizing multi-hop ad-doc networks













Architecture for a WSN

Special addressing requirement

- Local unique addresses
- Data-centric
- Example: Each node has an unique number.

Attribute-based naming architecture

- Data is named by one or more attributes.
- Example: Each node is distinguished by an attribute – GPS sensors are practical for this.





Wireless Sensor Node

sensor

- A transducer
- converts physical phenomenon e.g. heat, light, motion, vibration, and sound into electrical signals

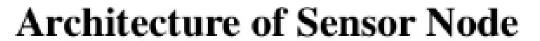
sensor node

- basic unit in sensor network
- contains on-board sensors, processor, memory, transceiver, and power supply

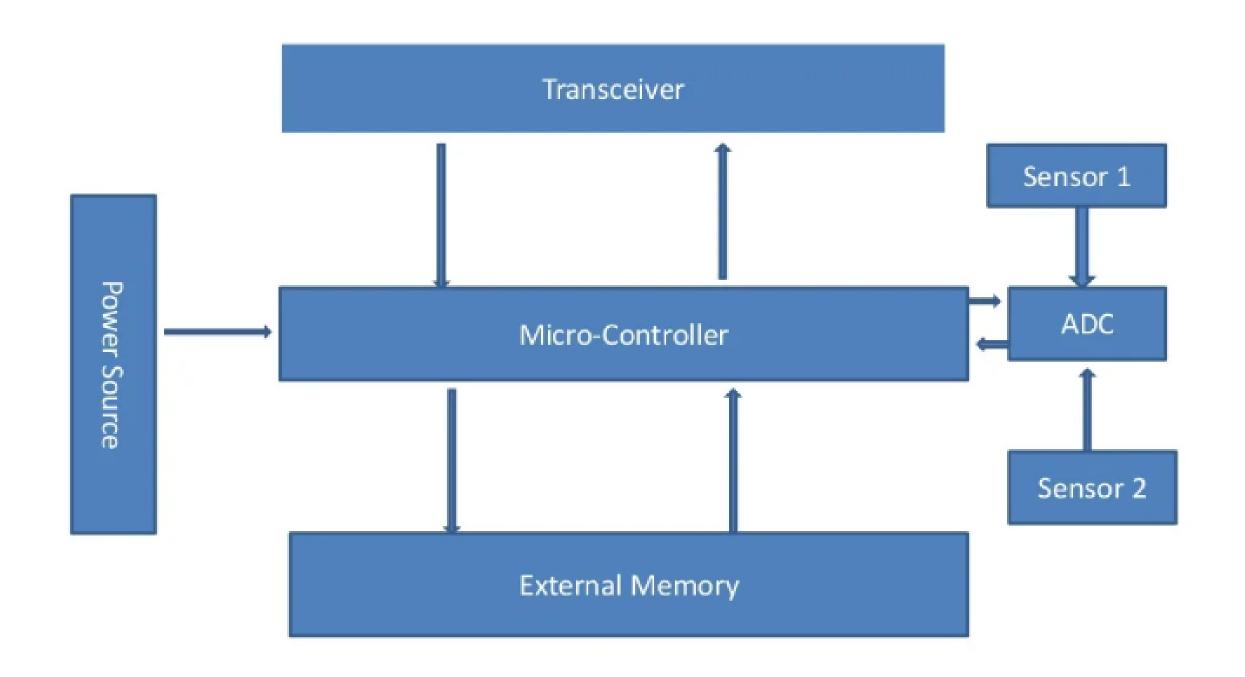
sensor network

- consists of a large number of sensor nodes
- nodes deployed either inside or very close to the sensed phenomenon





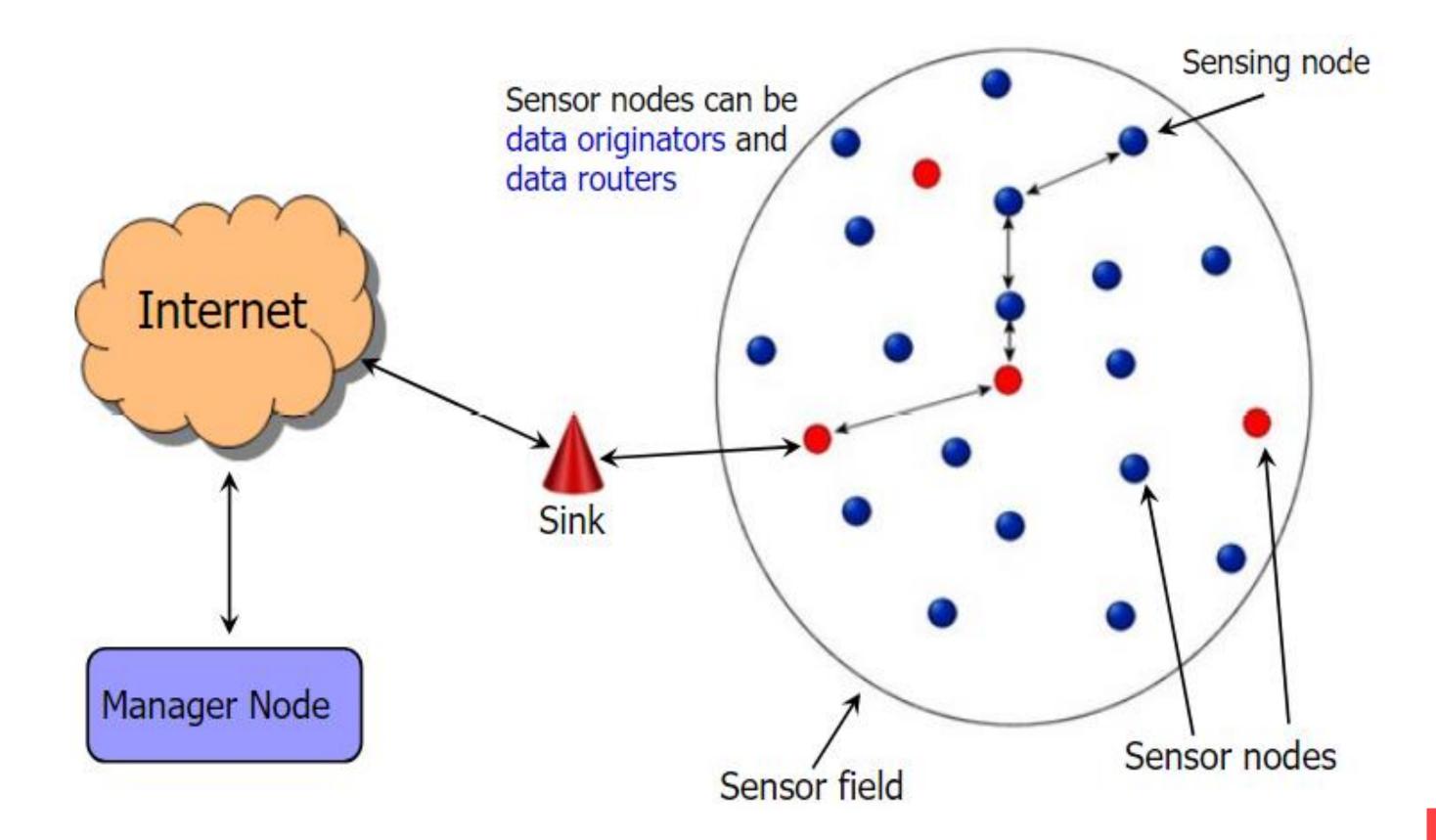






WSN Communications Architecture









Advantages

- It avoids a lot of wiring .
- It can accommodate new devices at any time.
- > It's flexible to go through physical partitions.
- It can be accessed through a centralized monitor