

# Fetch Data Transfer Protocol



THE UNIVERSITY *of*  
**MISSISSIPPI**

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## Sources

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- Presentation available at <http://bit.ly/wsn-final>.
- Based on ideas in Werner-Allen, Geoffrey, Konrad Lorincz, Mario Ruiz, Omar Marcillo, Jeff Johnson, Jonathan Lees, and Matt Welsh. 2006. Deploying a Wireless Sensor Network on an Active Volcano. Internet Computing, IEEE 10 (2). IEEE: 1825.
  - Full text is viewable at <http://www.cs.harvard.edu/~mdw/papers/volcano-ieeeic06.pdf>
- Proposal can be found at <http://claymcleod.github.io/papers/engr691-final-project/paper.pdf>

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  - Time synchronization across nodes
  - Low radio bandwidth to work with
  - Node failure could impact communication
  - Radio links are lossy and frequently asymmetrical

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  - Gathering accurate data from events ✗
  - High availability of sensors ✗
  - Time synchronization across nodes ✓
  - Low radio bandwidth to work with ✓
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- **Summary:** the solution in my final project aims to alleviate any subproblem related to data collection and time synchronization, usually by abstracting them away.

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  2. The laptop then sends packets out to the target node ID identifying which sequence numbers it is missing from that node.
  3. In turn, the node will send the missing chunks until the laptop indicates it has received all sequences.

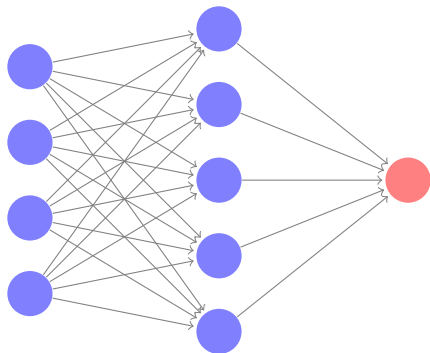
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  3. In turn, the node will send the missing chunks until the laptop indicates it has received all sequences.
  4. Because the network is sparse, the laptop uses **flooding** to request data from the network.

# Visualization

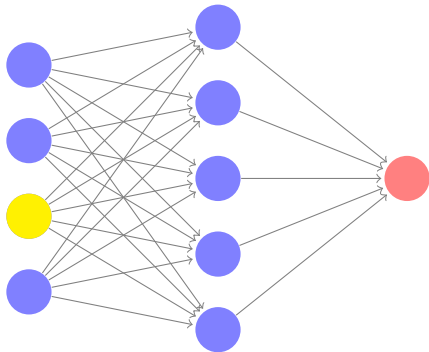
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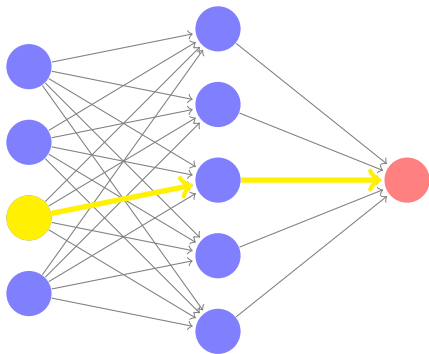
A node indicates that an activity has occurred based on some input threshold.



# Visualization

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That node communicates back to the base station, letting it know that an event has been perceived

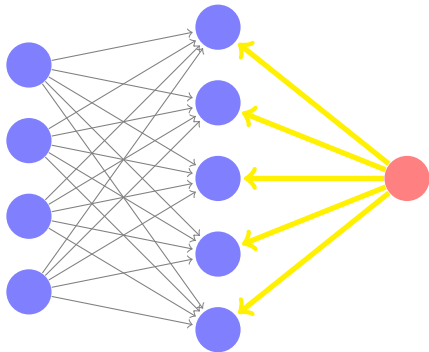




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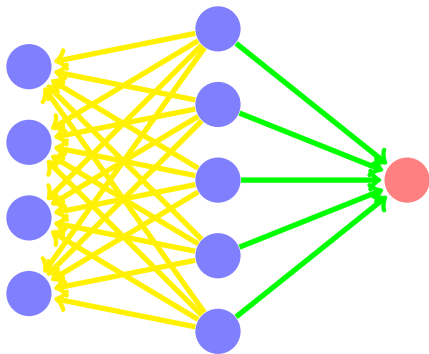
When the base station receives enough signal, a data collection is initiated



# Visualization

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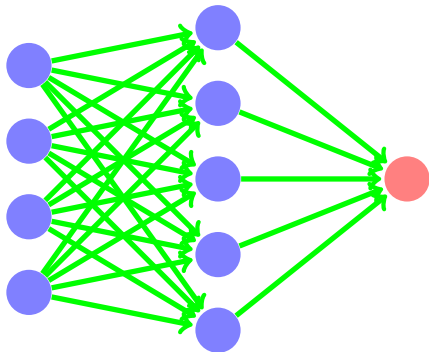
Nodes closest to the base station attempt to transfer their data to the base station while the request propagates through the WSN



# Visualization

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Eventually, all nodes are communicating with the base station



# Experiment

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  - *Due to the limited number of supplies, only 2 slave nodes can be fabricated*
- Using a light sensor attached to the circuit board, we can simulate our own event by setting a threshold by how much light is present to trigger an event.
- Data about the amount of light present will be constantly recorded and transmitted to the base station once an event has occurred using the protocol described earlier.

## Comparison with Paper

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Description	Paper	Project	Comparable
Data Type	Seismic Activity	Light Presence	X
Data Frequency	Continuous	Continuous	✓
Node Distance	200-400m	< 10m	X
Network	Lossy	Consistent	X
Hardware	IEEE 802.15.4	IEEE 802.15.4	✓
Software	TinyOS	TinyOS	✓

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- Main File
  - Explicitly state that the implementation uses interface `BlockRead` and interface `BlockWrite`
  - Implement the following methods on the interface
    - `BlockWrite.writeDone`
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- Potentially define interface for storing data

# Results

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*In Progress (TBD)*

Questions?