

Wireless Sensor Network (WSN)

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Wireless sensor networks (WSNs) are paying attention not only in the industry but also in the sector like academia because of their enormous application potential and exclusive safety challenges. Wireless sensor networks have been used for many applications, from ecological monitoring to logistic, tracking etc. In addition, wireless sensor networks can be used in appliances such as wellbeing monitoring and control, environment and terrestrial monitoring, biomedical health monitoring, home automation, travel control, natural disaster relief and seismic sensing etc. WSN technology made a huge and rapid progress in the early 1990s. The latest stage of WSN development lasts 15% till present. With the rapid development of computing, micro-electro mechanical system (MEMS) and other technologies, the sensors are becoming smaller in size and cheaper in price. These advancements provided WSN the opportunities for commercial use in many areas. Companies like Memsic and Crossbow Technology begin to produce wireless motes, sensors and software support. The standardization of protocols also becomes more and more matured. The standards like ZigBee (802.15.4) and 6LoWPAN are built and commonly used in WSN communications. An integration of WSN technology with MEMS makes the motes with enormously stumpy cost, miniaturized size and least power. MEMS are the inertial sensors, pressure sensors, temperature sensors, humidity sensors, strain-gage sensors and various piezo and capacitive sensors for proximity. Over the last decade, the technology of Wireless Sensor Network (WSN) has been widely used in many real time applications and these miniaturized sensors can sense, process and communicate. Most wireless sensor nodes are capable of measuring temperature, acceleration, light, illumination, humidity; level of gases and chemical materials in the surrounding environment. Wireless sensor network aims to give co-ordination among the physical conditions and the internet globe.