#### Northwestern University

# Wireless Sensor Networks and RFIDs

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#### IEEE 802.15.4/Zigbee

- In this part, we will look at the IEEE 802.15.4/Zigbee standard.
  - main networking standard for sensor network applications.
- Also several proprietary networking protocols have been developed.

#### IEEE 802.15 working group

- Develops standards for short range wireless networks
  - (WPANs).
- Projects:
  - 802.15.1 –cable replacement (Bluetooth)
  - 802.15.2 –interop. with 802.11
  - 802.15.3 high data rate WPAN
  - 802.15.4 low data rate WPAN (ZigBee)

#### ZigBee/802.15.4

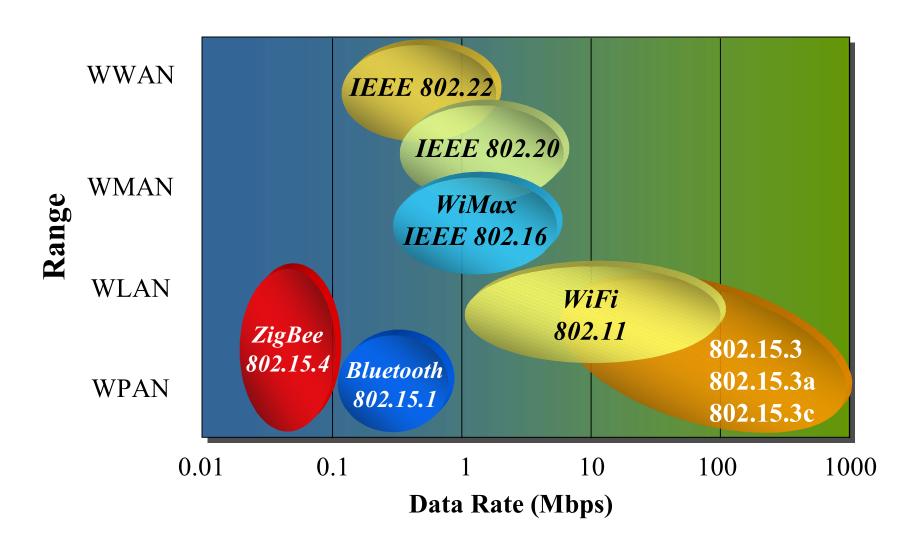
- 802.15.4 standardizes lower layers (Phy-MAC).
- ZigBee refers to additional set of higher-layer standards.
  - developed by industry group "the ZigBee Alliance"
- Alliance provides
  - upper layer stack and application profiles
  - compliance and certification testing
  - Branding
- Over 150 member companies
  - including Ember, Freescale, Honeywell, Invensys, Mitsubishi,
    Motorola, Philips, and Samsung.

## ZigBee/802.15.4

ZigBee targets extremely low power/long-lifetime devices.

	802.11	Bluetooth	RFID	Zigbee
Power	Hours	Days	Passive:no power Active:months	Years
Configuration	Ad-hoc (DCF) and Access point (PCF) modes	Master- few slaves	Reader-tags	Master-many slaves
Nodes	30	7	100s	64000
Data rates	Few Mbps to 50 Mbps	1 Mbps	10 Kbps to 100 Kbps	250 Kbps
Range	100 meters	10 meters	Cm to a meter	70 – 100 meter

#### ZigBee and other 802 protocols



## ZigBee Frequency bands

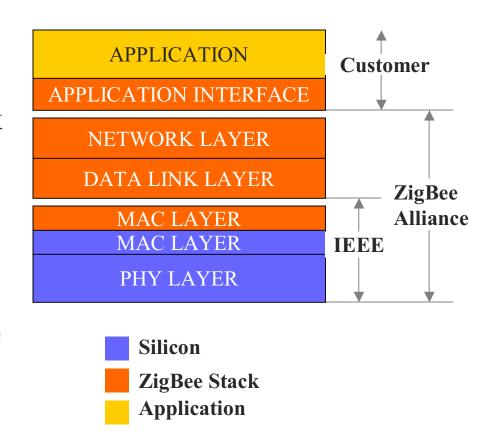
#### BAND COVERAGE DATA RATE CHANNEL(S)

2.4 GHz	ISM	Worldwide	250 kbps	11-26
868 MHz		Europe	20 kbps	0
915 MHz	ISM	Americas	40 kbps	1-10

#### ZigBee Protocol Stack

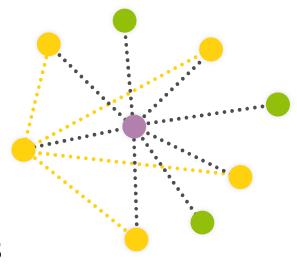
## Optimized for limited processing/memory

- 8-bit microcontroller
- Full protocol stack <32 k</li>
- Simple node-only stack ~4k
- Coordinatorsrequire extra RAM
  - Node device database
  - Transaction table
  - Pairing table



#### **Basic Network Characteristics**

- Up to 65,536 network (client) nodes
- Optimized for timing-critical applications and power management
  - Time to Join Network: <30ms</p>
  - Sleeping to active: <15ms</p>
  - Channel access time: <15ms
- Full Mesh Networking Support

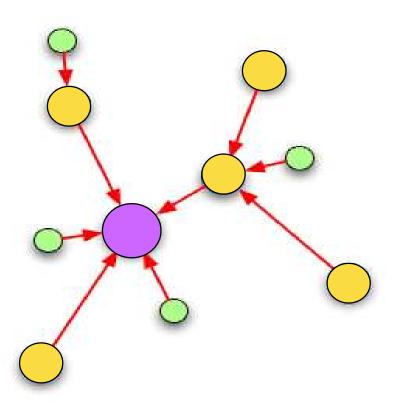


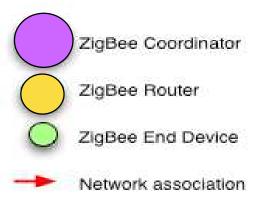
- Network coordinator
- Full Function node
- Reduced Function node
- ···· Communications flow
- ··· Virtual links

#### ZigBee Device Types

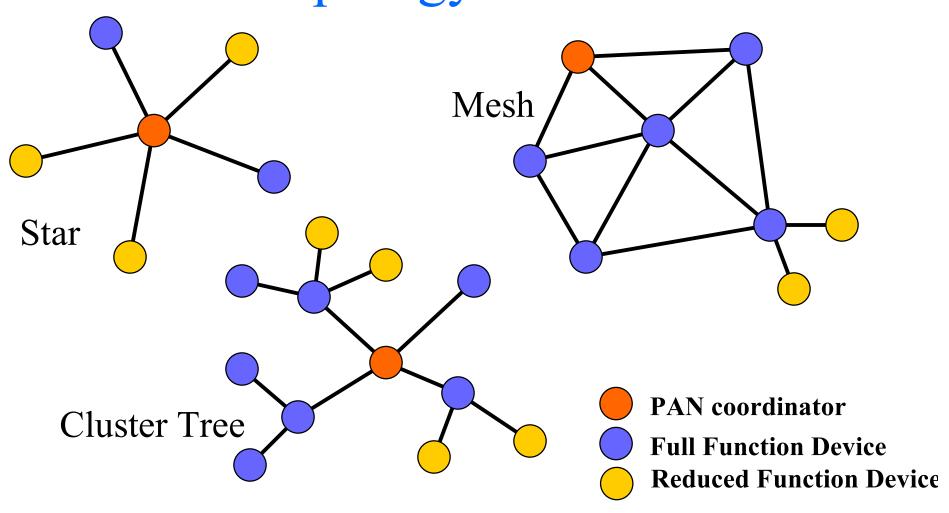
- ZigBee Coordinator (ZC)
  - -One and only one required for each ZB network.
  - -Initiates network formation.
  - -Acts as 802.15.4 2003 PAN coordinator (FFD).
  - -May act as router once network is formed.
- ZigBee Router (ZR)
  - -Optional network component.
  - -May associate with ZC or with previously associated ZR.
  - -Acts as 802.15.4 2003 coordinator (FFD).
  - -Participates in multihop routing of messages.
- ZigBee End Device (ZED) (some times called RFD)
  - -Optional network component.
  - -Shall not allow association.
  - -Shall not participate in routing.

#### **Device Associations**





## Topology Models

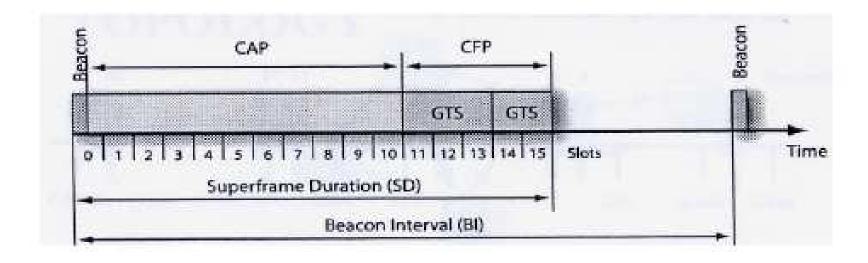


#### MAC options

#### Two channel access mechanisms:

- Non-beacon network
  - A simple, traditional multiple access system used in simple peer and near-peer networks
  - Standard ALOHA CSMA-CA communications
  - Positive acknowledgement for successfully received packets
- Beacon-enabled network
  - Superframe structure- network coordinator transmits beacons at predetermined intervals
  - Dedicated bandwidth and low latency
  - Low Power Consumption mode for Coordinator

#### 802.15.4 super frame example



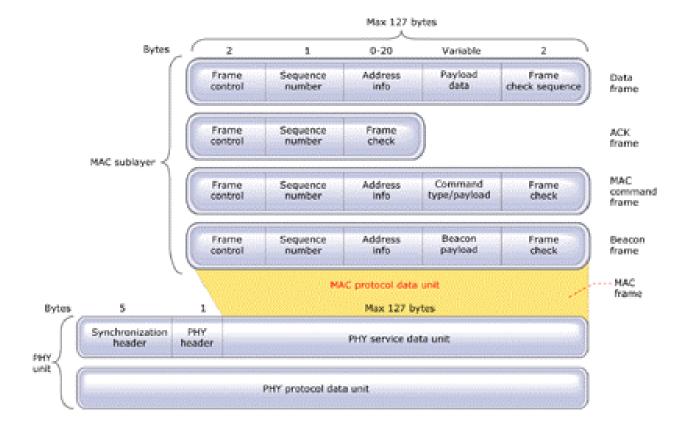
#### Three parts to each frame:

- 1. contention access period.
- 2. contention free period.
- 3. Sleep period

Must send one beacon at least every 252 sec.

(as fast as every 0.015 sec)

#### Frame structure



#### Frame structure

- 4 basic frame types.
  - Data frame payload of up to 104 bytes.
  - Uses standard 64-bit IEEE and optional 16-bit short addressing.

#### Network layer

- Supports two routing algorithms:
  - Cluster tree
  - "on demand" mesh routing.

• Network layer is also responsible for starting new networks, assigning addresses, etc.

## Security

- ZigBee has security at multiple layers.
  - Application/network and MAC layer security.
  - Includes access control
    - List of "trusted devices"
  - Also use encryption keys (128 -bits)