

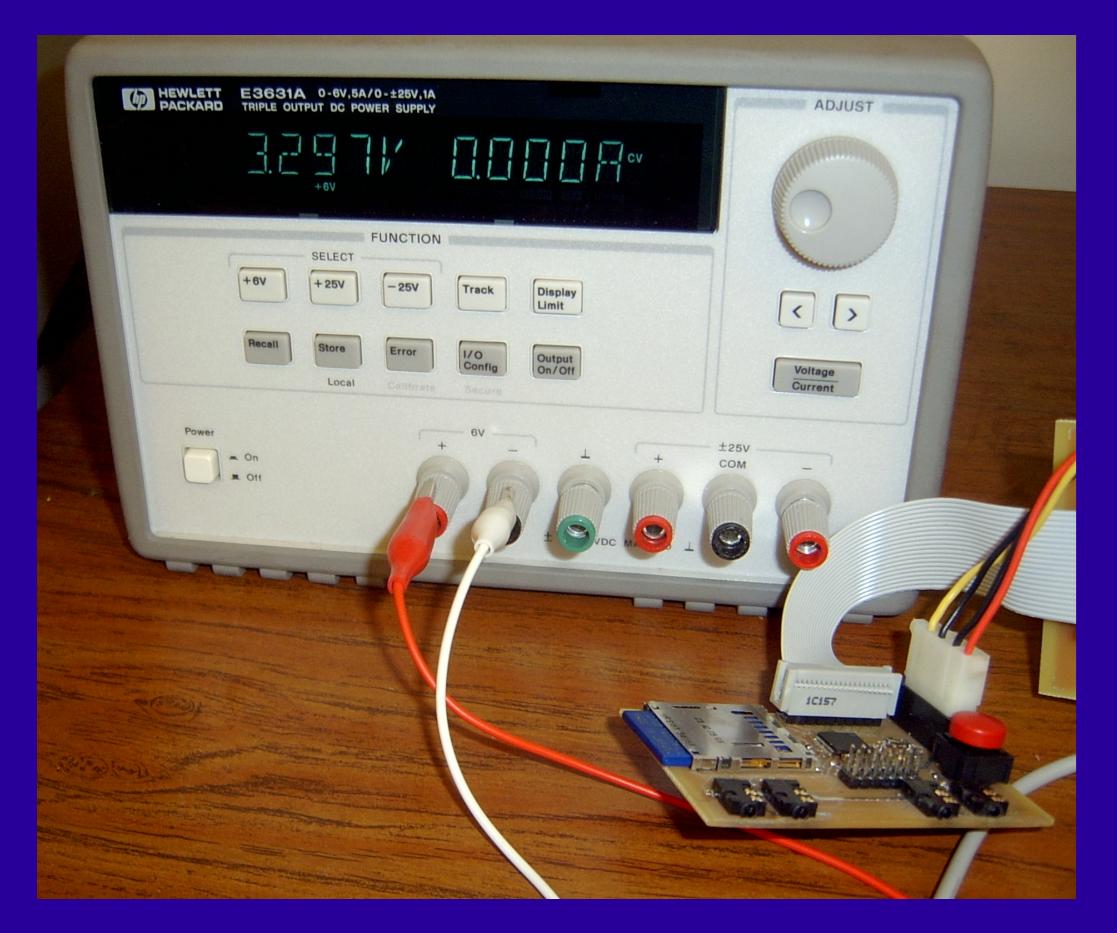
# Hardware

MSP430-F149 ultra low power microcontroller

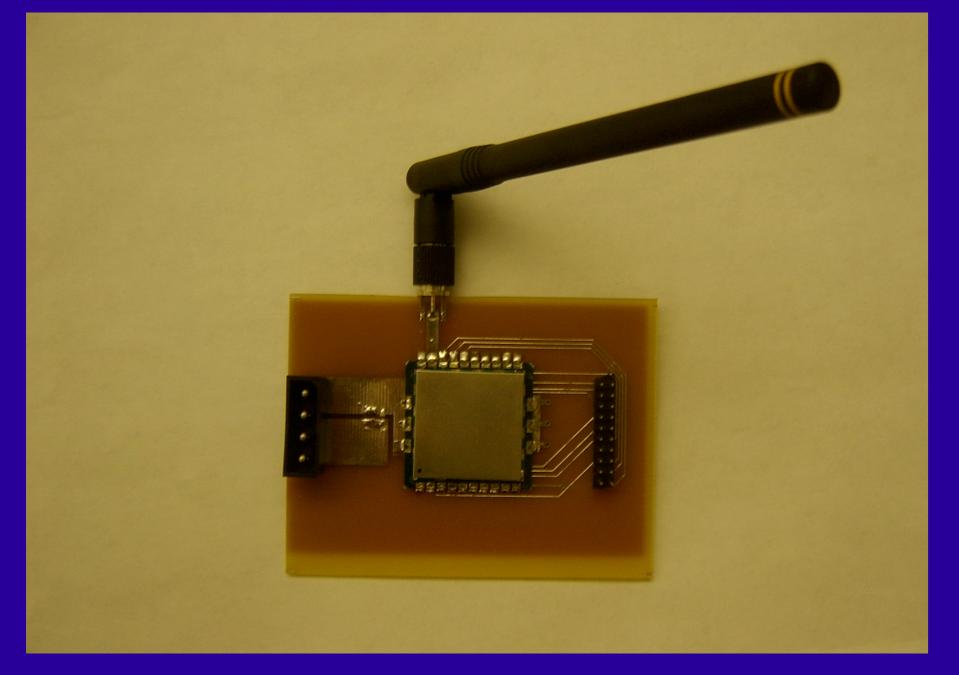
SD card for temperature data storage

Radiotronix Wi.232FHSS-250 radio module for short range (200m) transmission.

AeroComm AC4490 radio for long range (1-5km) transmissions



We clock the MSP430 at 32kHz to save power. In this photo the node is actually on, but drawing less current than the power supply can report.





Our system battery was chosen because it contains chemically inert compounds. Experimentation and estimation show that it will be able to power a node for over six months.

Special Thanks to:

Sponsors: Dr. Patrick Mantey Dr. Jake Lowenstern

Dr. Hank Heasler

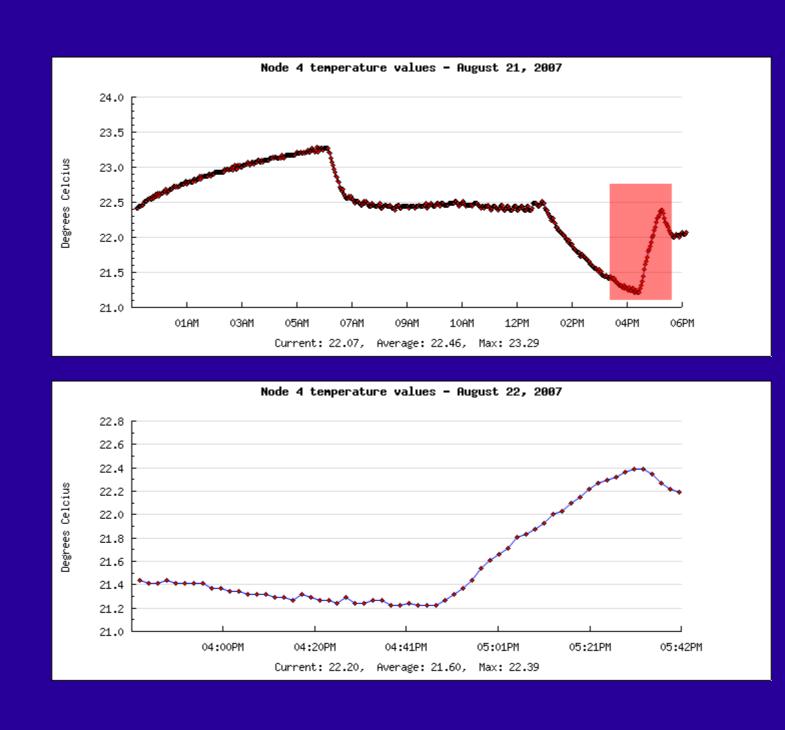
# Yellowstone Sensors Project David Munday and Tony Hutter



The US Geological Survey (USGS) currently monitors the temperature of various parts of Yellowstone National Park. At their request, we are designing a wireless sensor network which will automatically record and upload temperature readings to a server. This sensor network must be low power, failure tolerant, long-range and survive under adverse environmental conditions.



Faculty mentors: Katia Obraczka (advisor)

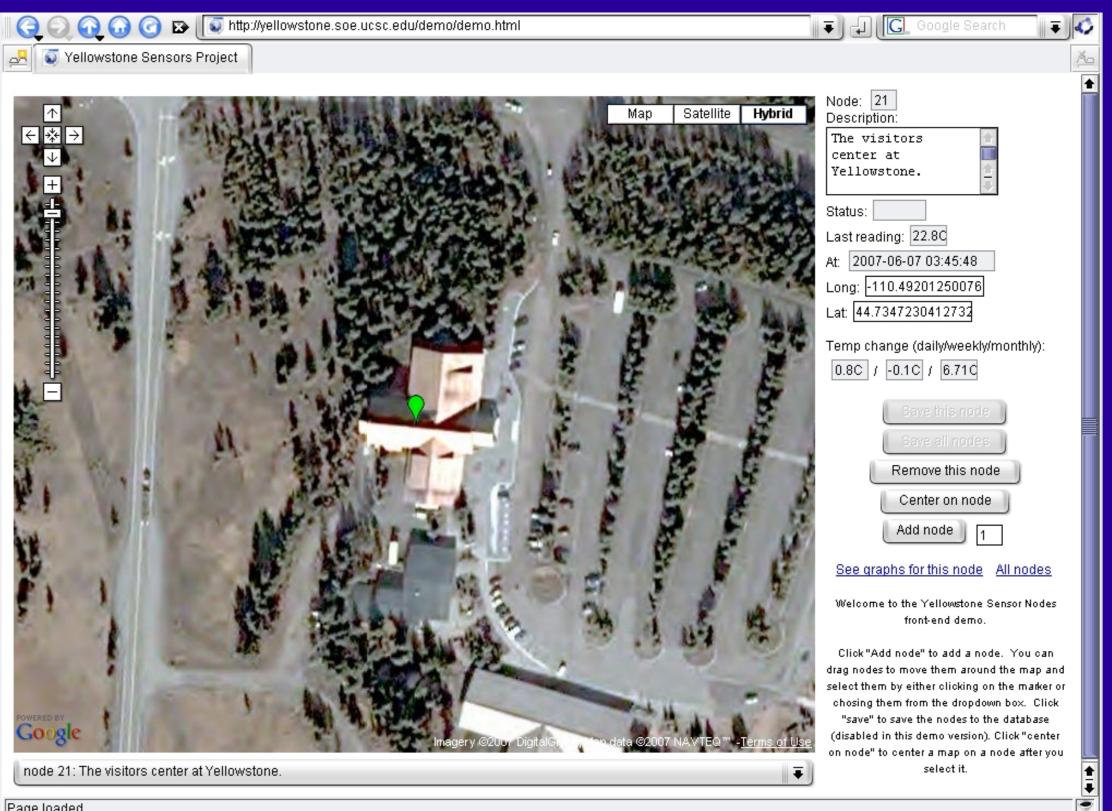


are zoomable. You can highlight any

Stephen Petersen John Vesecky **Roberto Manduchi** 

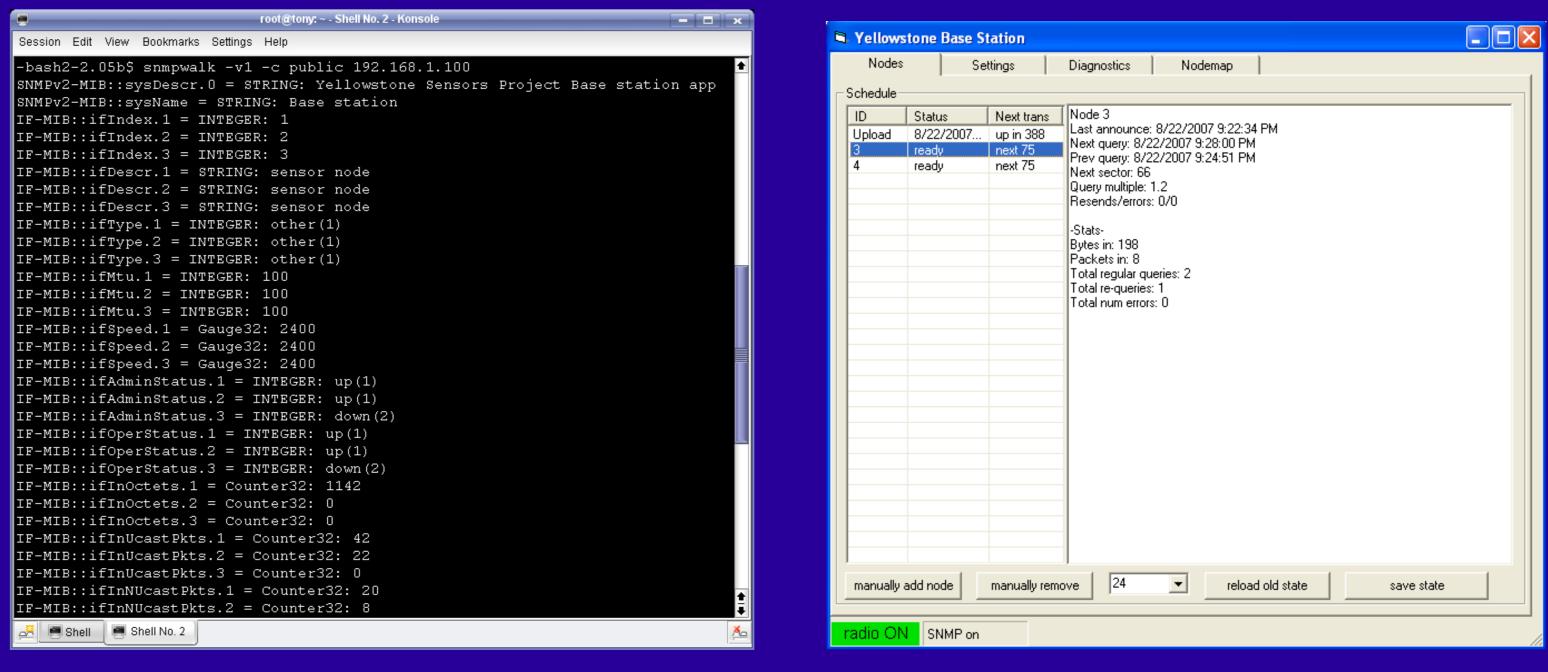
# Software

database.



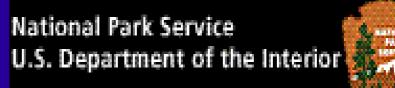
all the nodes.

All temperature graphs on our website region of the graph to view in more detail.



The base station internally runs a stripped down SNMP server, with each node treated as a separate interface.









#### The base station periodically queries nodes for their temperature data and uploads it to our server.

## The server parses the data and stores it in a MySQL

### Our website makes the data available to a USGS server, and displays graphs of the temperature values.

Our Google maps interface helps keep track of the locations of

Our base station's main job is to query and collect temperature data from the nodes.

