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# Communication and Inference in Sensor Networks

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# Sensor networks

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- ◆ Sensor networks
  - Nodes can sense (actuate?)
  - Nodes can compute
  - Nodes can communicate
  
- ◆ Issues and challenges in all three categories separately
- ◆ More when you start composing them
  
- ◆ Larger (grand) unification of sensing, inference, communication and computation?

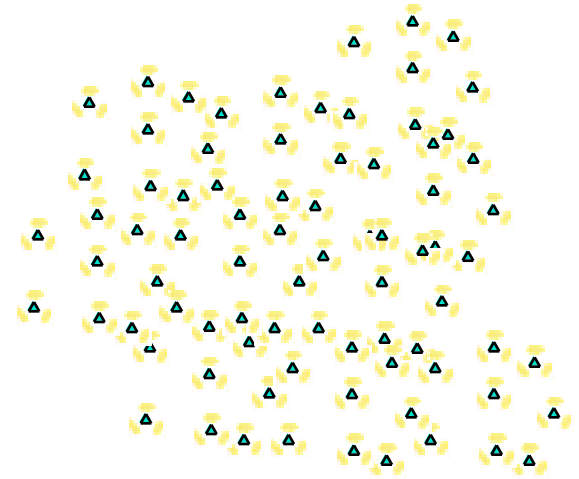


# How to transport information over sensor networks?

- ◆ How much information can wireless networks transport?
  - Given Energy Budget, Propagation Model
  - Information Theoretic Answer (XK'02)
    - » If Attenuation is exponential or large enough path loss
      - Photons travel approx 1-10m between collisions (F'02)
      - Get absorbed with about 15% probability
    - » Transport Capacity =  $O(n)$  bit-meters/sec
    - » Multi-hop transport is order optimal
    - » Transport capacity is bounded by total network power

$$C_T = \frac{c_1(\gamma, \delta, \rho_{\min})}{\sigma^2} P_{total}$$

- ◆ Protocol Development
  - What's a lightweight substitute for an IP stack?
  - How to optimize protocols for information transfer in sensor networks?
  - Several protocols
    - » Sleeping - Duty cycle can be very low (1%)
    - » Clock Synchronization, etc



$n$  nodes

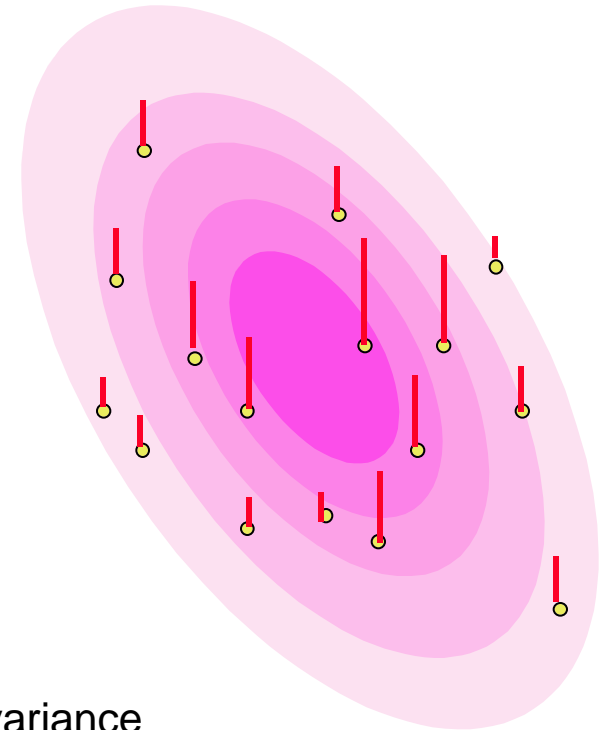
Min distance =  $\rho_{\min}$

Area =  $O(n)$



# Inference in Sensor Networks

- ◆ Given
  - Measurements of a random field
  - Make inferences about the value at a point
- ◆ Algorithms on Graphical Models
  - If graph of dependences is tree, then message passing and BP converge in  $O(n)$  steps
  - If graph of dependences is not a tree, then BP
    - » Need not converge even in Gaussian case
    - » If it converges, it is asymptotic
    - » Even then only mean is correct, not conditional variance
  - Other procedures, eg., which converge in  $O(NL)$  steps to both correct mean and variance in Gaussian case
- ◆ Need a more general foundation for general inference
  - Calculate variance, median (some statistical, some algorithmic)
  - Need for efficient algorithms

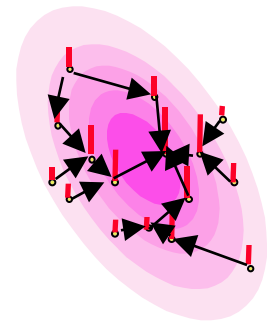
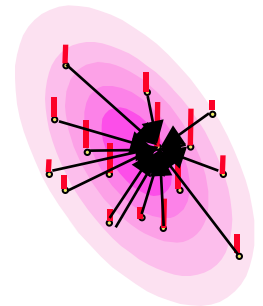




# An information theoretic basis for communication and distributed computing

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- ◆ Example: Compute the mean of a set of measurements
  - ◆ Can send all measurements to a centralized processor
    - A lot of information needs to be transported
    - Creates communication bottleneck
  - ◆ Alternate strategy
    - Calculate totals and pass them on
  - ◆ Issues
    - What is the information theoretically optimal solution?
      - » Combination of Slepian-Wolf type results and wireless network information theory
    - More generally, for other inference problems
      - » What is the right balance between communication and computation?
      - » Eg: Kalman Filtering type estimation to calculate the position of a moving object





# Is Communication Computation?

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- ◆ Is addressing computation?
  - Send a packet to A: Unicast address: A
  - Send a packet to A and B and C and D:  
Multicast address: A B C D
  - Send a packet to one of A,B,C,D and one of P,Q,R,S  
Address: (A B C D) (P Q R S)
  - How to develop communication protocols for such general addressing?
  - Send this packet to one person in each area, except that if region A does not receive it, then send the next message to C ...
  
- ◆ Can we compose applications in terms of communication?



# Convergence of sensing, actuation, communication and computation

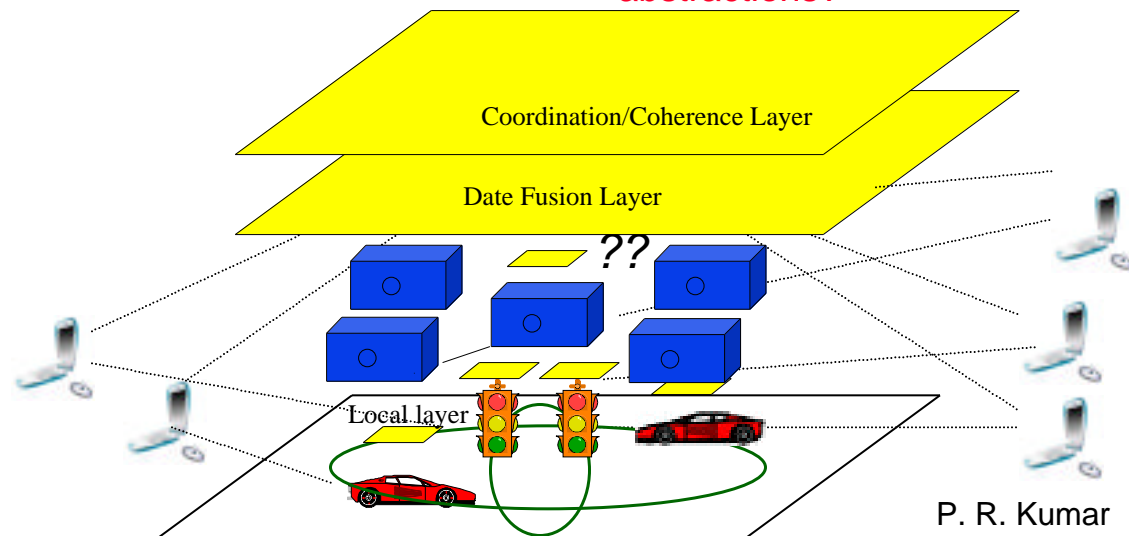
- ◆ Systems of wirelessly interconnected sensors and actuators

- ◆ Question: How do we organize distributed real-time systems?

- ◆ A testbed for convergence at University of Illinois

- Eg. Suppose traffic lights and cars and sensors can talk to each other
- What should be the architecture of the system?

What should be the architecture of such systems?  
What are the right abstractions?





# The importance of architecture

- ◆ Success of Internet is due to its architecture
  - Notion of peer-to-peer protocols
  - Hierarchy of layers
  - Allows plug-and-play
  - Proliferation of technology
- ◆ Success of serial computing
  - von Neumann bridge (Valiant)
  - Hardware designers and software designers need only to conform to abstractions of each other
- ◆ Control system paradigm
  - Plant and controller separation

