Sensitive Buildings 2012

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Plan for Today

- Observation Assignment: remaining presentations
- ZigBee Addressing
- basic configuration
- math for mesh...maybe
- ZigBee and Arduino
- Readings & Assignments

Observation Assignment

• remaining presentations

Explorer Exercises

• Briefly discuss projects



ZigBee Addressing

ZigBee Coordinator

- Every ZigBee network <u>must</u> have a coordinator
- There can only be <u>one</u> coordinator
- Coordinator selects channel and PAN ID
- End devices and routers can then join the PAN
- Typically mains-powered
- Coordinator's 16-bit address is always 0

ZigBee Router

- Non-coordinator routers are optional to ZigBee networks
- Typically mains-powered
- Many can be on each PAN
- Issues a beacon request on startup to locate channel and PAN
- Routers can communicate with any device on the network
- Stores packets for sleeping end devices
- 16-bit address assigned by coordinator

ZigBee End Device

- Optional to ZigBee networks
- Typically battery-powered
- Many can be on each PAN
- Issues a beacon request on startup to locate channel and PAN
- End devices can only communicate directly with their parent
- 16-bit address assigned by coordinator



XBee ZB

- Coordinator Firmware
 - for AT commands or API
- Router and End Device Firmware
 - for AT commands or API
- ...so 6 different firmware combinations (you'll always use 2 at the same time)
- and two power levels, regular and Pro
- and 4 antennas! whip, chip, U.FL and RPSMA.



Addressing Basics

- channels
- PAN ID
- 64 bit addresses, aka serial numbers
- 16 bit addresses
- Node Identifier & Node Discovery
- endpoints & clusters



Readings and Assignments

- Readings
 - Building Wireless Sensor Networks, Chapter 2 & 3
- Assignments
 - basic chat exercise
 - doorbell exercises