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A Sensor-cyber Network Testbed for Plume Detection, Identification, and Tracking

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Sensor-cyber Network Project

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- Near *real-time* detection, tracking, analysis and visualization of plume propagation (chemical, radiational and biological)
- Sensor testbed design and implementation
- References:
 - Systems Support for Radiational Plume Detection, Identification, and Tracking Sensorcyber Networks (DITSCN), In Proc. NSF Workshop on Cyber-Physical Systems, Austin, TX, Oct. 2006.
 - SensorNet: www.sensornet.gov

SensorNet System Architecture



Research Tasks and System Features

• **Convergence** between physical and cyber spaces.

Support for deeply embedded operations.

• Ability to integrate system components in a **plug**and-play manner, through the use of open data, control and communication interfaces.

• Features:

- Timely report of sensor data to a cyber space computer for near real-time data analysis, tracking and visualization.
- Sensor tasking based on plume dispersion models and threat-based coverage.

Physical Space

• RFTrax RAD Sensor to detect the presence and intensity of the radiational plume source. • WMS Wind Sensor to monitor the





- wind speed and direction.
- Communication Channel
 - Sensor data communicated through RS-485 or *multi-hop* wireless 802.11x interfaces to the Sensor-Net Node.



• Capturing the effects of wind speed and direction on the spread of radiational plume source.

WMS Wind Sensor

Cyber Space

- Data Analysis and Visualization at J-Sim (emulating the cyber space). • Realistic **SCIPUFF** plume dispersion model support for analysis and rendering of plume propagation in a real terrain.
- Sensor Tasking for threat-based sensor coverage of the area.





Sensor Mobility

• ER-1 Robots supporting autonomous and programmable movement are guided by the cyber space, using commands sent over 802.11x wireless network.

• **Tasking** enables sensor mobility to increase the coverage of a high-risk location.

ER – 1 Robots

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