









### CONCLUSION

This paper has presented a review of currently available mote technologies. For these different motes, a series of 5 categories have been considered, namely processor and memory, protocols, cost, power consumption, applications and their pros and cons. In terms of individual observations, we have found that the Sun SPOT motes are the best option if processing power and a high computational overhead are envisaged in the application requirements. SHIMMER motes, with their small form factor and integrated 3-dimensional accelerometer sensors, are best suited for wearable applications such as health monitoring, MicaZ and TelosB are the cheapest amongst all and can be used where low cost is a concern. IRIS motes have an increased range so can be used where long distance communication is required. In-Motes EYE application which is an agent based real time In-Motes application developed for sensing acceleration variations in an environment. The application was tested in a prototype area, road alike, for a period of four months. We presented the robomote, a mobile robotic test bed for mobile sensor network experiments. We also presented two case studies where the robomote was used to experimentally validate algorithms designed for next generation mobile sensor networks.

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