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(54) POWER AWARE TECHNIQUES FOR ENERGY HARVESTING REMOTE SENSOR SYSTEMS

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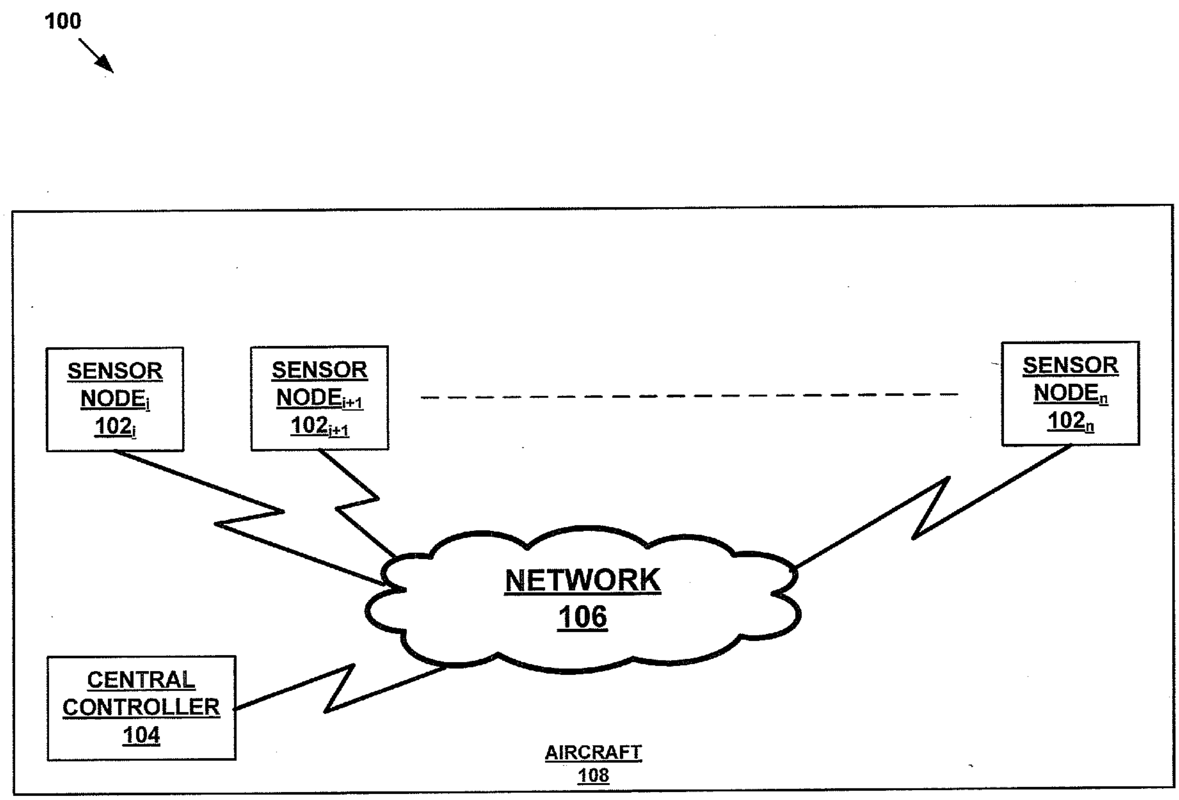
(52) **U.S. Cl.** ........................................................ **702/188**

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A monitoring system for an aircraft.



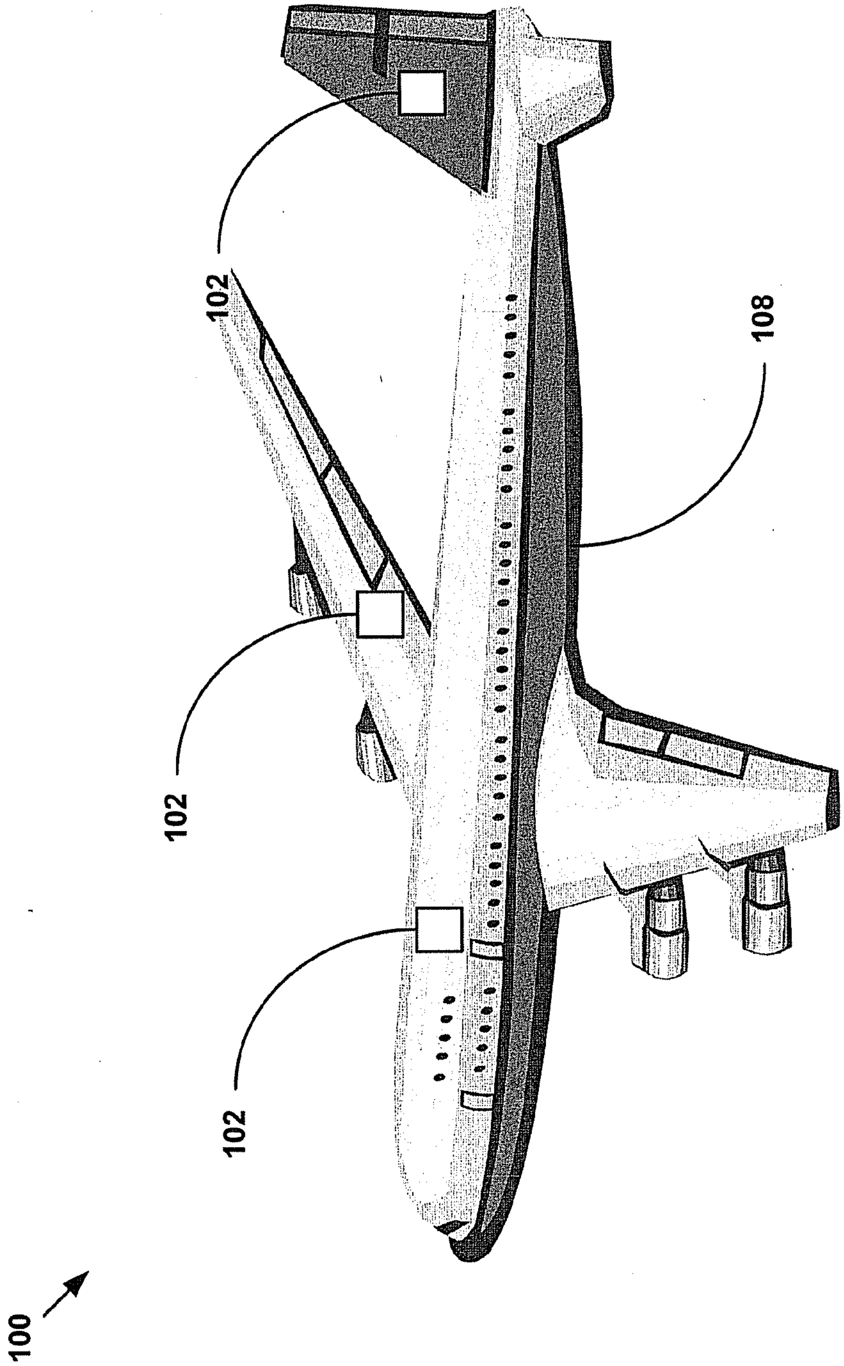



Fig. 1

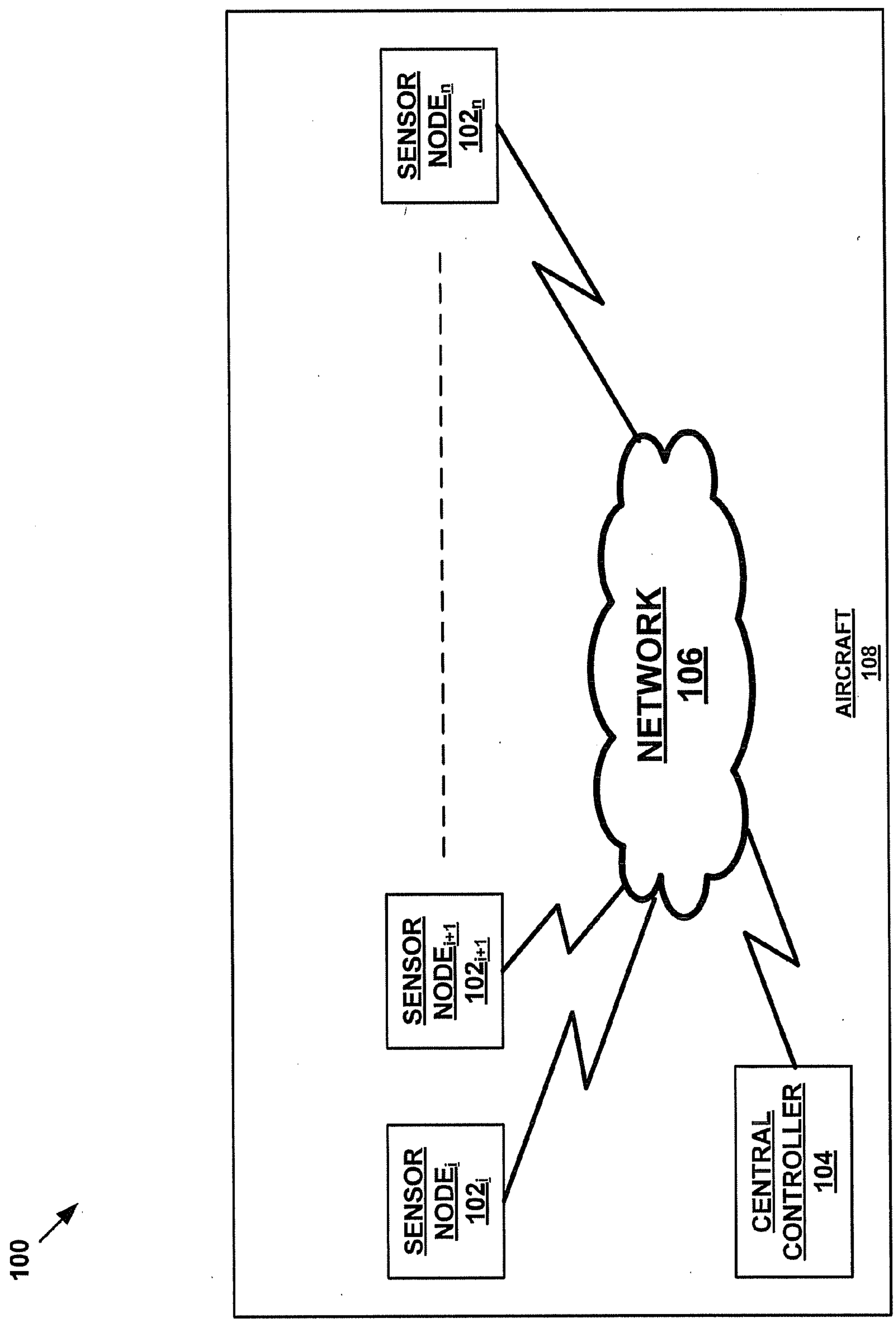

100
SENSOR NODE$_n$ 102$_n$
SENSOR NODE$_{i+1}$ 102$_{i+1}$
SENSOR NODE$_i$ 102$_i$
NETWORK 106
CENTRAL CONTROLLER 104
AIRCRAFT 108

Fig. 2

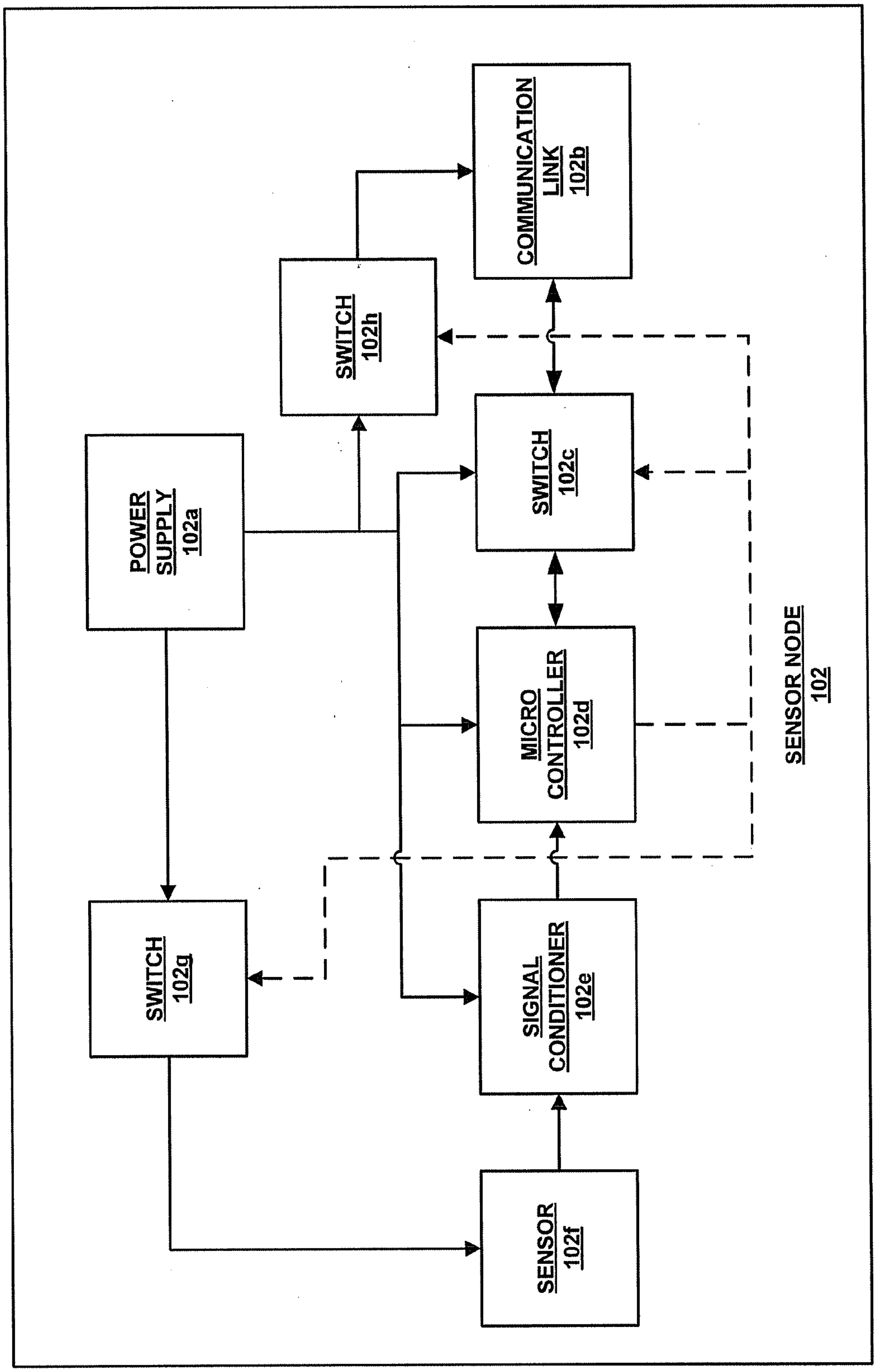

COMMUNICATION LINK 102b
SWITCH 102h
POWER SUPPLY 102a
SWITCH 102c
MICRO CONTROLLER 102d
SENSOR NODE 102
SWITCH 102g
SIGNAL CONDITIONER 102e
SENSOR 102f

Fig. 3

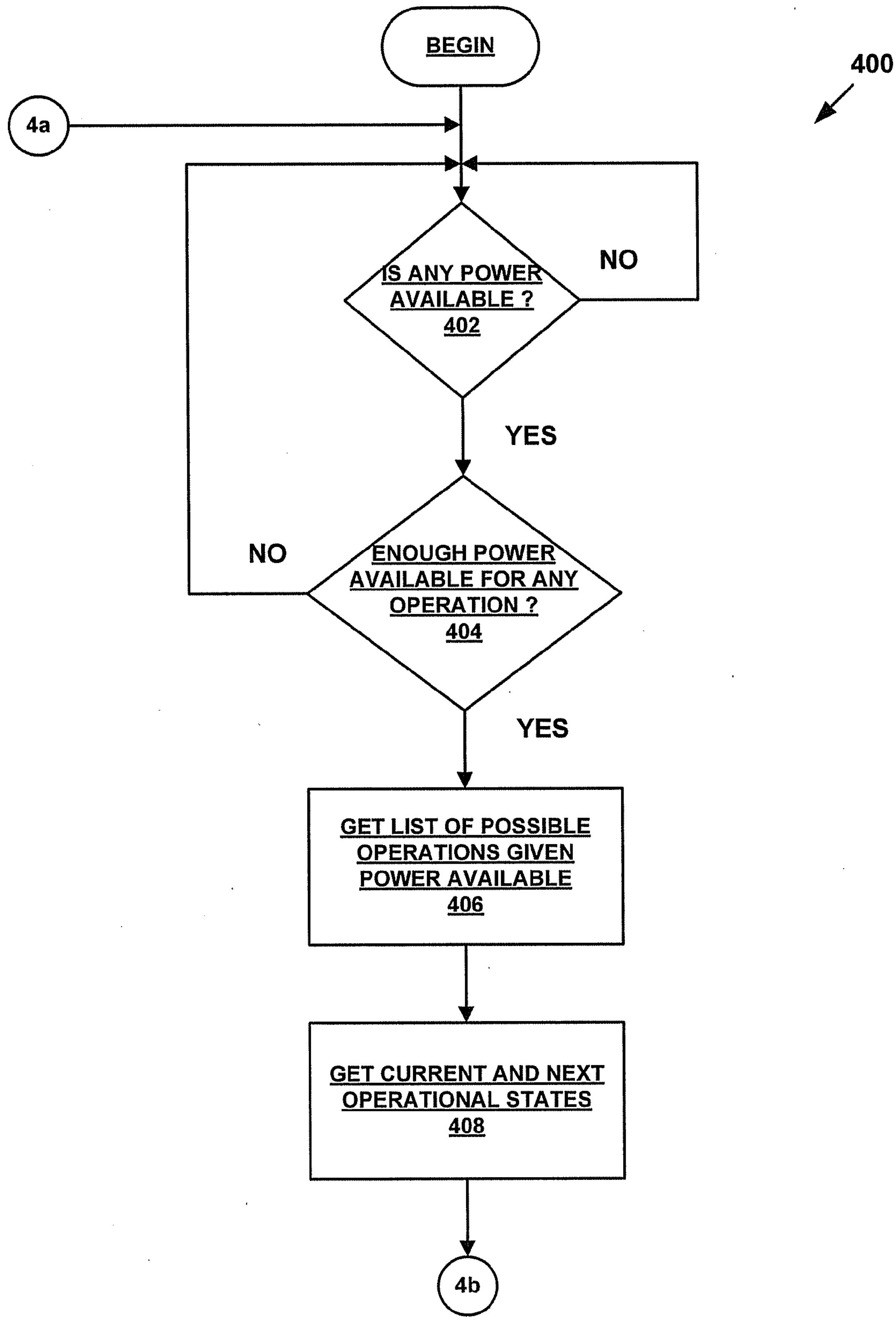

400
BEGIN
4a
IS ANY POWER AVAILABLE ?
402
NO
YES
ENOUGH POWER AVAILABLE FOR ANY OPERATION ?
404
NO
YES
GET LIST OF POSSIBLE OPERATIONS GIVEN POWER AVAILABLE
406
GET CURRENT AND NEXT OPERATIONAL STATES
408
4b

Fig. 4a

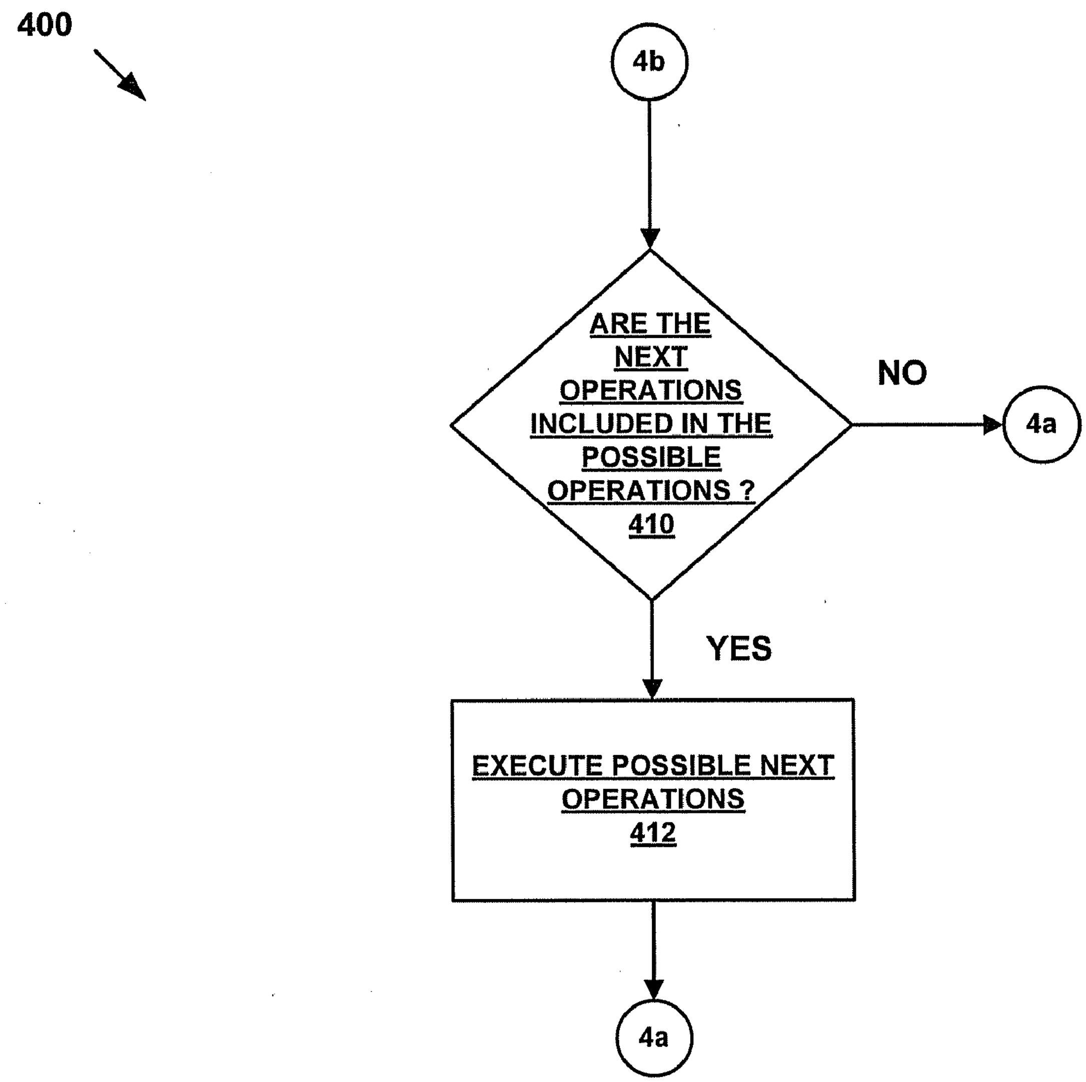

400
4b
ARE THE NEXT OPERATIONS INCLUDED IN THE POSSIBLE OPERATIONS ?
410
NO
4a
YES
EXECUTE POSSIBLE NEXT OPERATIONS
412
4a

Fig. 4b

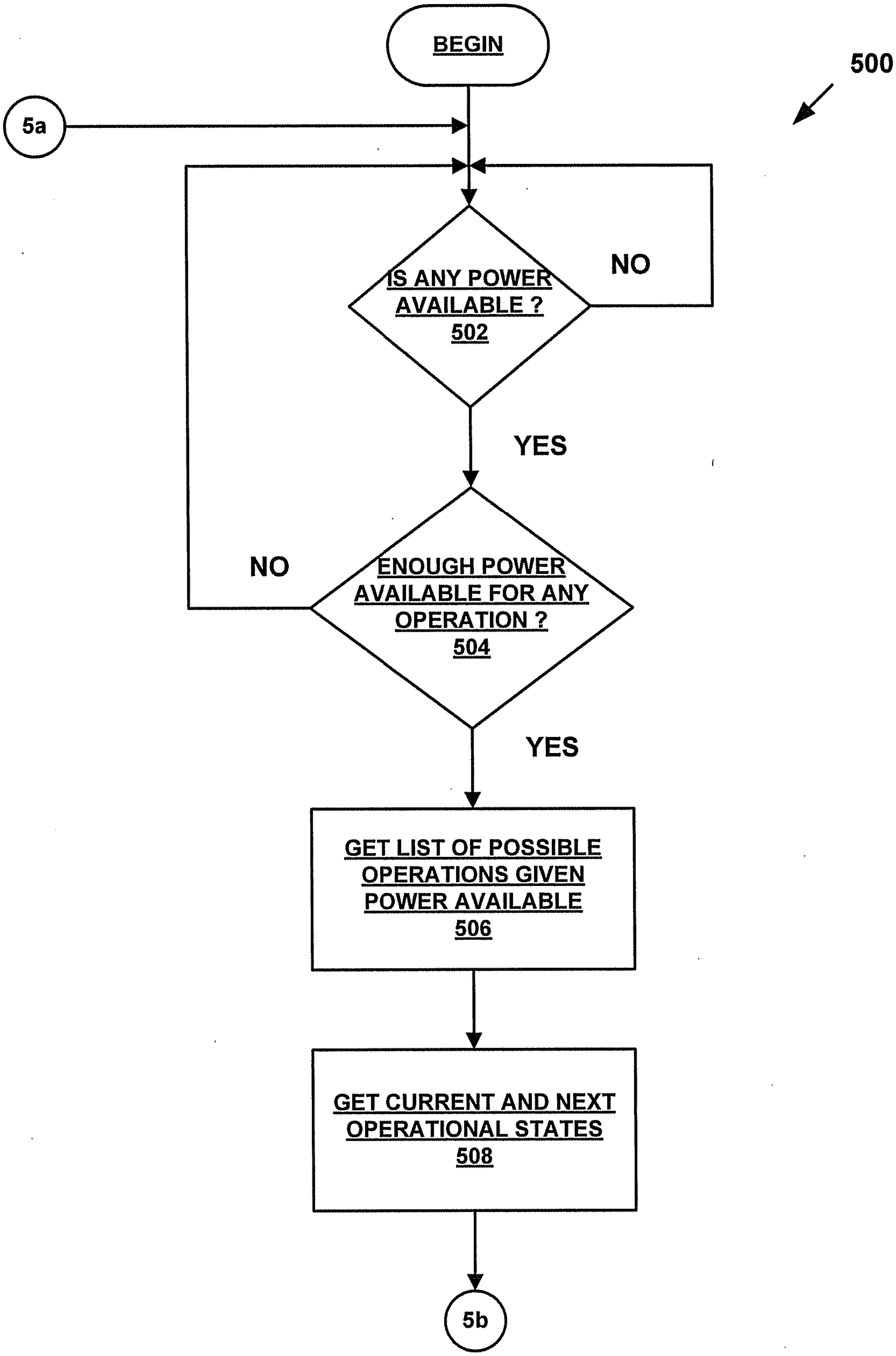

BEGIN
500
5a
IS ANY POWER AVAILABLE ? 502
NO
YES
ENOUGH POWER AVAILABLE FOR ANY OPERATION ? 504
NO
YES
GET LIST OF POSSIBLE OPERATIONS GIVEN POWER AVAILABLE 506
GET CURRENT AND NEXT OPERATIONAL STATES 508
5b

Fig. 5a

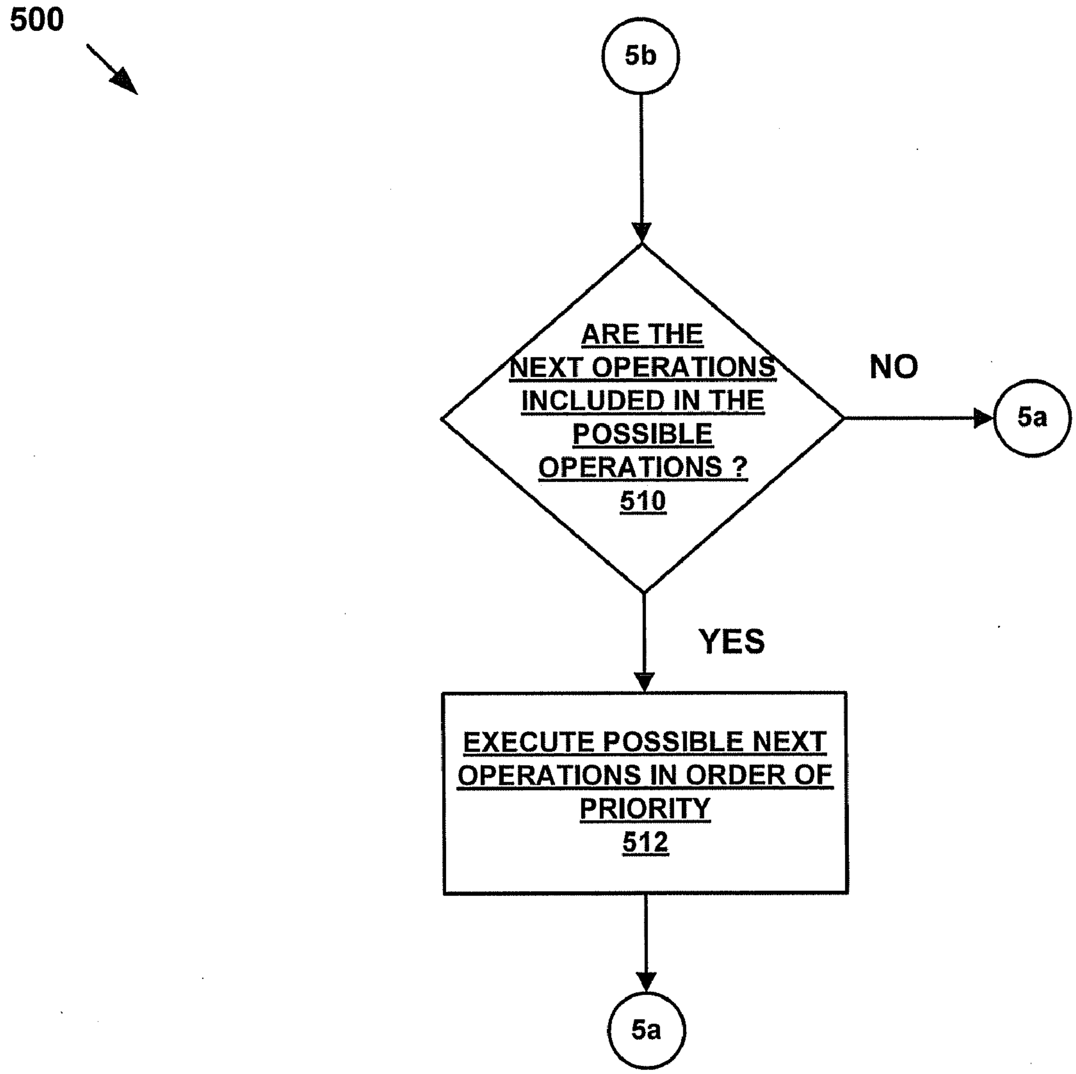

500
5b
ARE THE NEXT OPERATIONS INCLUDED IN THE POSSIBLE OPERATIONS ?
510
NO
5a
YES
EXECUTE POSSIBLE NEXT OPERATIONS IN ORDER OF PRIORITY
512
5a

Fig. 5b

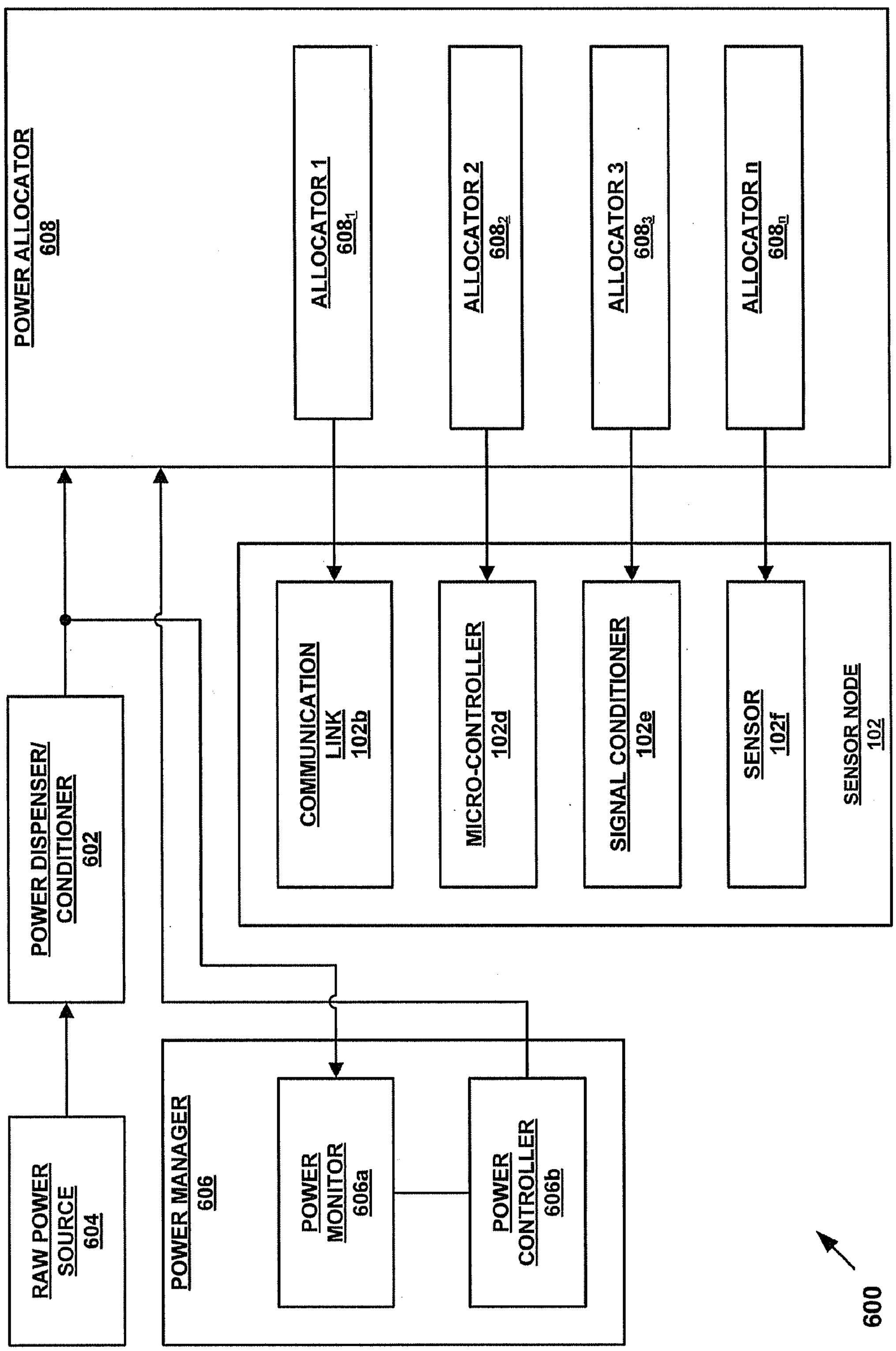
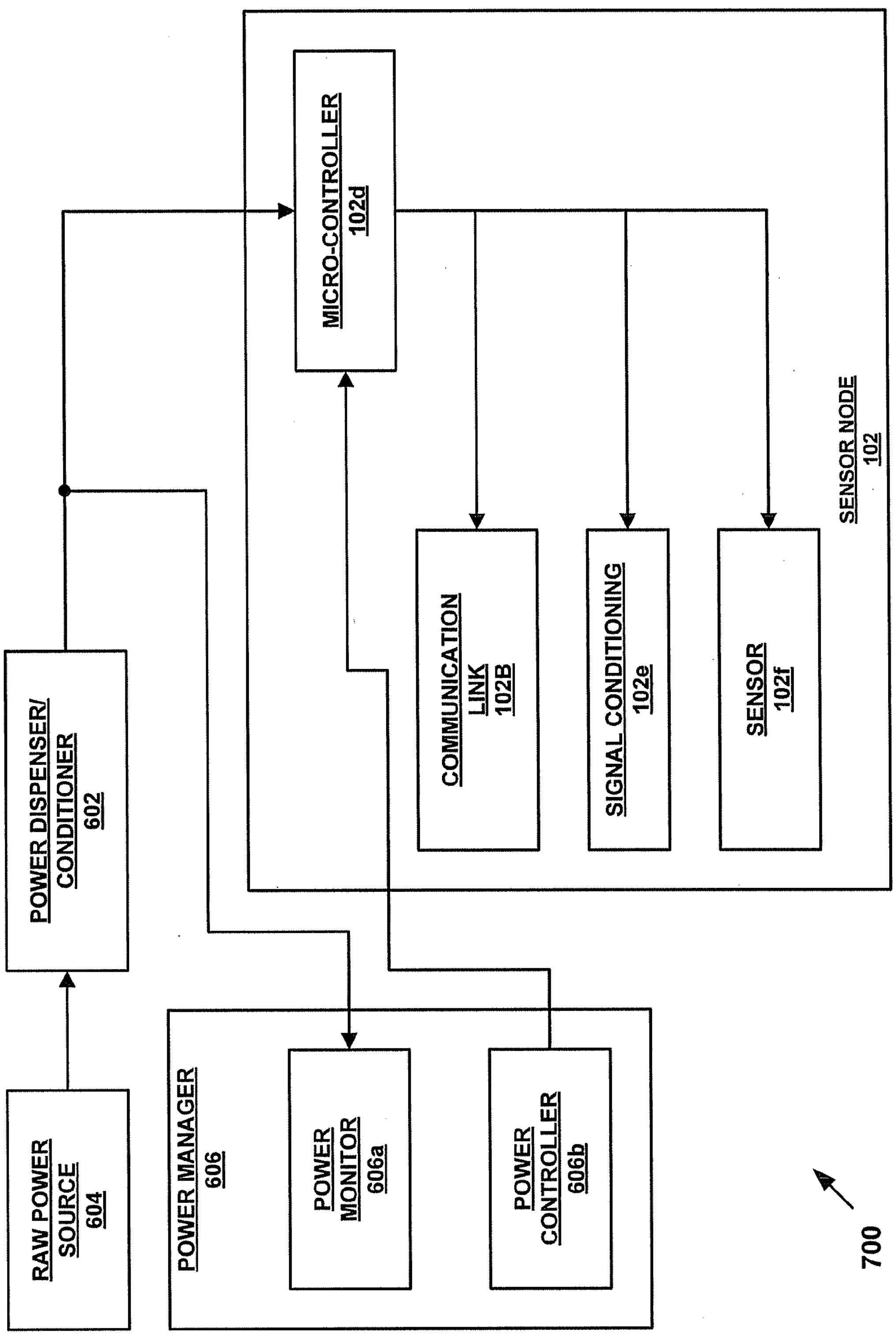

POWER ALLOCATOR
608
ALLOCATOR 1
$608_1$
ALLOCATOR 2
$608_2$
ALLOCATOR 3
$608_3$
ALLOCATOR n
$608_n$
RAW POWER SOURCE
604
POWER DISPENSER/ CONDITIONER
602
COMMUNICATION LINK
102b
MICRO-CONTROLLER
102d
SIGNAL CONDITIONER
102e
SENSOR
102f
SENSOR NODE
102
POWER MANAGER
606
POWER MONITOR
606a
POWER CONTROLLER
606b
600

Fig. 6



RAW POWER SOURCE 604
POWER DISPENSER/ CONDITIONER 602
POWER MANAGER 606
POWER MONITOR 606a
POWER CONTROLLER 606b
MICRO-CONTROLLER 102d
COMMUNICATION LINK 102B
SIGNAL CONDITIONING 102e
SENSOR 102f
SENSOR NODE 102
700


Fig. 7

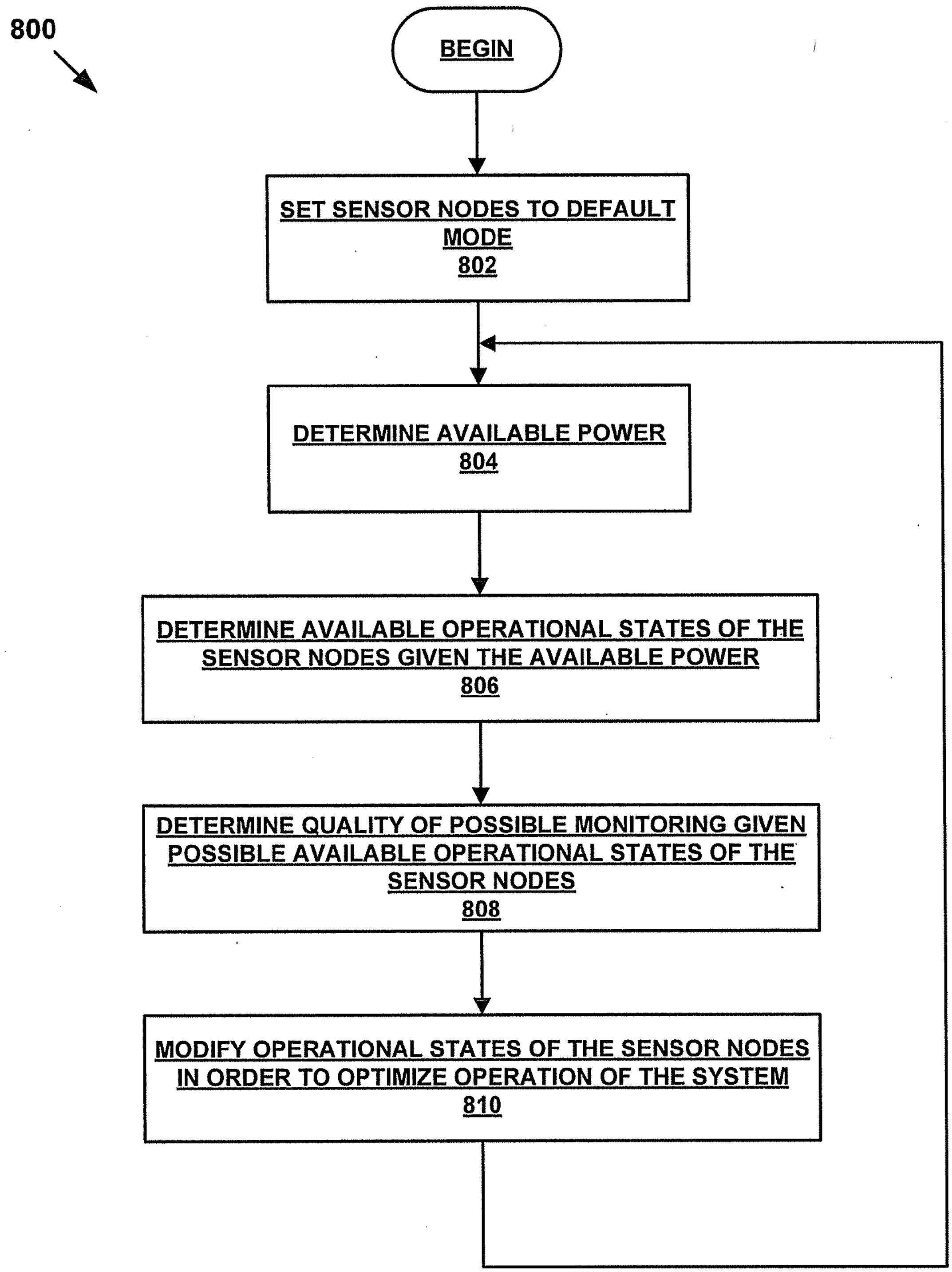

800
BEGIN
SET SENSOR NODES TO DEFAULT MODE
802
DETERMINE AVAILABLE POWER
804
DETERMINE AVAILABLE OPERATIONAL STATES OF THE SENSOR NODES GIVEN THE AVAILABLE POWER
806
DETERMINE QUALITY OF POSSIBLE MONITORING GIVEN POSSIBLE AVAILABLE OPERATIONAL STATES OF THE SENSOR NODES
808
MODIFY OPERATIONAL STATES OF THE SENSOR NODES IN ORDER TO OPTIMIZE OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM
810

Fig. 8

## POWER AWARE TECHNIQUES FOR ENERGY HARVESTING REMOTE SENSOR SYSTEMS

### 1. BACKGROUND

**[0001]** This disclosure relates to monitoring systems for aircraft.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

**[0002]** FIG. **1** is an illustration of an exemplary embodiment of an aircraft monitoring system.

**[0003]** FIG. **2** is a schematic illustration of the aircraft monitoring system of FIG. **1**.

**[0004]** FIG. **3** is a schematic illustration of an exemplary embodiment of sensor nodes of the aircraft monitoring system of FIG. **2**.

**[0005]** FIGS. **4***a* and **4***b* are flow chart illustrations of an exemplary embodiment of a method of operating the sensor nodes of FIG. **3**.

**[0006]** FIGS. **5***a* and **5***b* are flow chart illustrations of an exemplary embodiment of a method of operating the sensor nodes of FIG. **3**.

**[0007]** FIG. **6** is a schematic illustration of an exemplary embodiment of an aircraft monitoring system.

**[0008]** FIG. **7** is a schematic illustration of an exemplary embodiment of an aircraft monitoring system.

**[0009]** FIG. **8** is a flow chart illustration of a method of operating an aircraft monitoring system.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

**[0010]** In the drawings and description that follows, like parts are marked throughout the specification and drawings with the same reference numerals, respectively. The drawings are not necessarily to scale. Certain features of the invention may be shown exaggerated in scale or in somewhat schematic form and some details of conventional elements may not be shown in the interest of clarity and conciseness. The present invention is susceptible to embodiments of different forms. Specific embodiments are described in detail and are shown in the drawings, with the understanding that the present disclosure is to be considered an exemplification of the principles of the invention, and is not intended to limit the invention to that illustrated and described herein. It is to be fully recognized that the different teachings of the embodiments discussed below may be employed separately or in any suitable combination to produce desired results. The various characteristics mentioned above, as well as other features and characteristics described in more detail below, will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art upon reading the following detailed description of the embodiments, and by referring to the accompanying drawings.

**[0011]** Referring to FIGS. **1-3**, an exemplary embodiment of a system **100** for monitoring an aircraft includes one or more sensors nodes **102** that are operably coupled to a central controller **104** by a network **106**. In an exemplary embodiment, the sensor nodes **102** are distributed within an aircraft **108** for monitoring one or more operational states of the aircraft that may, for example, include stresses, strains, temperatures, and pressures. In an exemplary embodiment, one or more of the sensor nodes **102** communicate the operational states of the aircraft **108** to the central controller **106** that is housed within the aircraft using, for example, a network **106** that may, for example, include a hard wired, fiber optic, infra red, radio frequency, or other communication pathway.

**[0012]** In an exemplary embodiment, each sensor node **102** includes a power supply **102***a* that is adapted to scavange energy from the immediate environment. In an exemplary embodiment, the power supply **102***a* may, for example, scavenge electromagnetic energy, vibrational energy, heat energy, and/or wind energy from the immediate environment. In an exemplary embodiment, the power supply **102***a* is operably coupled, and supplies power, to a communication link **102***b*, a switch **102***c*, a micro-controller **102***d*, a signal conditioner **102***e*, a sensor **102***f*, a switch **102***g*, and a switch **102***h*.

**[0013]** In an exemplary embodiment, the communication link **102***b* is also operably coupled to the switch **102***c* and adapted to transmit and receive communication signals between the sensor node **102** and the network **106**. In this manner, the sensor node **102** may communicate with other sensor nodes and the central controller **104**.

**[0014]** In an exemplary embodiment, the switch **102***c* is also operably coupled to the communication link **102***b* and the micro-controller **102***d* and adapted to be controlled by the micro-controller to thereby communications between the communication link and the micro-controller. In this manner, in the event that the micro-controller **102***d* determines that communication should not occur between the communication link **102***b* and the micro-controller such as, for example, if the sensor node **102** lacks sufficient power, the micro-controller may operate the switch to prevent communication between the communication link and the micro-controller. In an exemplary embodiment, the switch **102***c* may, for example, be a mechanical, electrical, or a logical switch.

**[0015]** In an exemplary embodiment, the micro-controller **102***d* is also operably coupled to the communication link **102***b*, the switch **102***c*, the signal conditioner **102***e*, the sensor **102***f*, and the switch **102***g* for monitoring and controlling the operation of each. In an exemplary embodiment, the micro-controller **102***d* may include, for example, a conventional general purpose programmable controller.

**[0016]** In an exemplary embodiment, the signal conditioner **102***e* is also operably coupled to the micro-controller **102***d* and the sensor **102** and adapted to condition signals transmitted by the sensor before they are further processed by the micro-controller. In an exemplary embodiment, the signal conditioner **102***e* may, for example, include one or more conventional signal processing elements such as, for example, filters, amplifiers, and analog to digital converters.

**[0017]** In an exemplary embodiment, the sensor **102***f* is also operably coupled to the signal conditioner **102***e* and the switch **102***g* and adapted to sense one or more operating conditions of the aircraft **108** in the immediate environment. In an exemplary embodiment, the sensor **102***f* may include, for example, one or more of the following: a strain gauge, a stress sensor, a temperature gauge, a pressure gauge, an radiation detector, a radar detector, and/or a detector of electromagnetic energy.

**[0018]** In an exemplary embodiment, the switch **102***g* is also operably coupled to the micro-controller **102***d* and the sensor **102***f* and adapted to control the operation of the sensor under the controller of the micro-controller. In this manner, in the event that the micro-controller **102***d* determines that the sensor **102***f* should not operate such as, for example, if the sensor node **102** lacks sufficient power, the micro-controller may operate the switch **102***g* to prevent power from being supplied by the power supply **102***a* to the sensor.

**[0019]** In an exemplary embodiment, the switch **102***h* is also operably coupled to the micro-controller **102***d* and the communication link **102***b* and adapted to control the operation of the communication link under the controller of the micro-controller. In this manner, in the event that the micro-controller **102***d* determines that the communication link **102***b* should not operate such as, for example, if the sensor node **102** lacks sufficient power, the micro-controller may operate the switch **102***h* to prevent power from being supplied by the power supply **102***a* to the communication link.

**[0020]** Referring now to FIGS. **4***a* and **4***b*, in an exemplary embodiment, one or more of the sensor nodes **102** of the system **100** implement a method **400** of operating in which, in **402**, the sensor node determines if there is any power available to the sensor node. If there is any power available to the sensor node **102**, then the sensor node determines if there is enough power available to the sensor node to permit the sensor node to execute at least one operation in **404**.

**[0021]** If there is enough power available to permit the sensor node **102** to execute at least one operation, then the sensor gets a listing of the possible operations given the amount of available power in **406**. The sensor node **102** then gets a listing of the current and next operational states for the sensor node in **408**.

**[0022]** The sensor node **102** then determines if the next operational states of the sensor node are included in the possible operations given the amount of available power in **410**. If the next operational states of the sensor node **102** are included in the possible operations given the amount of available power, then the sensor node executes the next operational states that are possible to execute given the amount of available power in **412**.

**[0023]** Referring now to FIGS. **5***a* and **5***b*, in an exemplary embodiment, one or more of the sensor nodes **102** of the system **100** implement a method **500** of operating in which, in **502**, the sensor node determines if there is any power available to the sensor node. If there is any power available to the sensor node **102**, then the sensor node determines if there is enough power available to the sensor node to permit the sensor node to execute at least one operation in **504**.

**[0024]** If there is enough power available to permit the sensor node **102** to execute at least one operation, then the sensor gets a listing of the possible operations given the amount of available power in **506**. The sensor node **102** then gets a listing of the current and next operational states for the sensor node in **508**.

**[0025]** The sensor node **102** then determines if the next operational states of the sensor node are included in the possible operations given the amount of available power in **510**. If the next operational states of the sensor node **102** are included in the possible operations given the amount of available power, then the sensor node executes the next operational states, based upon their pre-determined priority, that are possible to execute given the amount of available power in **512**.

**[0026]** Referring now to FIG. **6**, an exemplary embodiment of a system **600** for monitoring an aircraft is substantially identical in design and operation as the system **100** with the addition of a power dispenser and conditioner **602** that is operably coupled to a source of raw power **604**, a power manager **606**, a power allocator **608**.

**[0027]** In an exemplary embodiment, the source of raw power **608** may include one or more of the power supplies **102***a* of one or more of the sensor nodes **102**. In an exemplary embodiment, the power dispenser and conditioner **602** is adapted to receive time varying raw power, $P(t)_{raw}$, from the source of raw power **604**, condition the raw power, and then transmit time varying available power, $P(t)_{avail}$, to the power allocator **608**. In an exemplary embodiment, the power dispenser and conditioner **602** includes one or more elements for conditioning the raw power such as, for example, a rectifier and a filter.

**[0028]** In an exemplary embodiment, the power manager **606** includes a power monitor **606***a* and a power controller **606***b*. In an exemplary embodiment, the power monitor **606***a* is operably coupled to the output of the power dispenser and conditioner **602** for monitoring the available power, $P(t)_{avail}$. In an exemplary embodiment, the power monitor **606***a* is also operably coupled to the power controller **606***b* for communicating the available power, $P(t)_{avail}$, to the power controller. In an exemplary embodiment, the power controller **606***b* is also operably coupled to the power allocator **608** for controlling the operation of the power allocator.

**[0029]** In an exemplary embodiment, the power allocator **608** includes one or more allocators **608***i* that are each coupled to one or more elements of the sensor node **102** for controllably supplying power to the corresponding elements of the sensor node. In this manner, the power manager **606** and the power allocator **608** collectively determine the power available to the sensor node **102** and then allocate the available power to the elements of the sensor node.

**[0030]** In an exemplary embodiment, the system **600** may implement one or more aspects of the methods **400** and **500**, described and illustrated above with reference to FIGS. **4***a*, **4***b*, **5***a*, and **5***b*. In an exemplary embodiment, the elements and functionality of the power dispenser and conditioner **602**, the raw power source **604**, the power manager **606**, and the power allocator **608** may be provided within one or more of the sensor nodes **102** and/or provided within the central controller **104**.

**[0031]** Referring now to FIG. **7**, an exemplary embodiment of a system **700** for monitoring an aircraft is substantially identical in design and operation as the system **600** except that the power allocator **608** is omitted and the functionality formerly provided by the power allocator is provided by the micro-controller **102***d* within the sensor nodes **102**.

**[0032]** In particular, in the system **700**, the power controller **606***b* is operably coupled to the micro-controller **102***d* of the sensor node **102** for directing the allocation of the available power by the micro-controller to the elements of the sensor node.

**[0033]** In an exemplary embodiment, the system **700** may implement one or more aspects of the methods **400** and **500**, described and illustrated above with reference to FIGS. **4***a*, **4***b*, **5***a*, and **5***b*. In an exemplary embodiment, the elements and functionality of the power dispenser and conditioner **602**, the raw power source **604**, and the power manager **606** may be provided within one or more of the sensor nodes **102** and/or provided within the central controller **104**.

**[0034]** Referring now to FIG. **8**, in an exemplary embodiment, one or more of the systems **100**, **600**, and **700** may implement a method **800** of operating in which, in **802**, the sensor nodes **102** are placed into a default mode of operation which may, for example, include a sleep mode in which the sensor node is inactive, a fully active mode in which the sensor node is fully active, or one or more intermediate active modes in which the sensor node has functionality that is less than in the fully active mode. In **804**, the system, **100**, **600**, or **700**, will then determine the amount of power available to the system. In an exemplary embodiment, in **806**, the system, **100**, **600**, or **700**, will then determine the available operational states of the sensor nodes **102** of the system given the amount of power available to the system.

**[0035]** In an exemplary embodiment, in **808**, the system, **100**, **600**, or **700**, will then determine the quality of the possible monitoring of the aircraft **108** given the available operational states of the sensor nodes **102** of the system given the amount of power available to the system. In an exemplary embodiment, the quality of the possible monitoring of the aircraft **108** may be a function of what monitoring is adequate based upon the operating envelope and actual operating condition of the aircraft. For example, when the aircraft **108** is cruising at high altitudes with minimal turbulence, the level of detail and sampling rate in the monitored conditions may be less than when the aircraft is climbing to, or diving from, altitude with heavy turbulence.

**[0036]** In an exemplary embodiment, in **810**, the system, **100**, **600**, or **700**, will then modify the operational states of the sensor nodes **102** in order to optimize one or more of: 1) the available operational states of the sensor nodes, 2) the volume of data collected by the sensor nodes, 3) the sampling rate of the data collected by the sensor nodes, 4) the communication throughput of data within the network **106**, and/or 5) the quality of the possible monitoring.

**[0037]** In an exemplary embodiment, during the operation of the systems, **100**, **600** and/or **700**, the switches, **102***c*, **102***g* and **102***h*, may be operated by the micro-controller **102***d* to place the sensor node **102** in a sleep mode by not permitting operation of the communication link **102***b* and the sensor **102***f*. In this manner, the use of power by the sensor node **102** is minimized.

**[0038]** In an exemplary embodiment, during the operation of the systems, **100**, **600** and/or **700**, the sensor node **102** may be operated in a sleep mode of operation that may, for example, include a range of sleeping mode that may vary from a deep sleep to a light sleep. In an exemplary embodiment, in a deep sleep mode of operation, the sensor node **102** may be completely asleep and then may be awakened by a watch dog timer, or other alert. In an exemplary embodiment, in a light sleep mode of operation, some of the functionality of the sensor node **102** may be reduced. In an exemplary embodiment, in one or more intermediate sleeping modes of operation, the functionality of the sensor node **102** will range from a standby mode, to a light sleep, to a deep sleep.

**[0039]** In an exemplary embodiment, in one or more of the systems **100**, **600** and **700**, one or more of the elements and functionality of the power dispenser and conditioner **602**, the raw power source **604**, the power manager **606**, and the power allocator **608** may be provided within a sensor node **102**, within one or more groups of sensor nodes, and/or within the central controller **104**.

**[0040]** In an exemplary embodiment, in one or more of the systems, **100**, **600** and **700**, one or more of the elements and functionality of the raw power source **604** may be provided within a single sensor node **102**, within one or more groups of sensor nodes, or by all of the sensor nodes. For example, if the power supply **102***a* in each of the sensor nodes **102** within one of the systems, **100**, **600** or **700**, is a solar cell, then the level of solar energy at each sensor node **102** will vary as a function of its location on the aircraft **108**. In an exemplary embodiment, the allocation of power within the sensor nodes **102** of the systems, **100**, **600** and **700**, will determine the mapping of the power generated by the sensor nodes and then allocate power among the sensor nodes in order to optimize the operation of the systems in monitoring the aircraft **108**.

**[0041]** In an exemplary embodiment, in one or more of the systems **100**, **600** and **700**, one or more of the sensor nodes **102** may provide one or more of the elements and functionality of the central controller **104**.

**[0042]** In an exemplary embodiment, one or more of the systems **100**, **600** and **700**, may be operated to provide an optimal quality of the possible monitoring of the aircraft **108** by placing one or more determined sensor nodes **102** into a sleep mode, even in the presence of adequate power to operate the determined sensor nodes if the systems determine that the optimal quality of the possible monitoring of the aircraft can still be achieved. In this manner, the determined sensor nodes **102** placed into a sleep mode may do one or more of: store power or store data within the determined sensor node. In this manner, data may be warehoused within a sensor node **102** for later use and/or power may be stored within the sensor node for later use.

**[0043]** In an exemplary embodiment, one or more of the systems **100**, **600** and **700**, may be operated to place one or more determined sensor nodes **102** into a sleep mode if the data for the determined sensor node may be extrapolated using the data available for adjacent sensor nodes.

**[0044]** It is understood that variations may be made in the above without departing from the scope of the invention. While specific embodiments have been shown and described, modifications can be made by one skilled in the art without departing from the spirit or teaching of this invention. The embodiments as described are exemplary only and are not limiting. Many variations and modifications are possible and are within the scope of the invention. Accordingly, the scope of protection is not limited to the embodiments described, but is only limited by the claims that follow, the scope of which shall include all equivalents of the subject matter of the claims.

**1**. A distributed monitoring system for monitoring one or more operating conditions of a structure, comprising:
- one or more sensor nodes coupled to the structure, each sensor node comprising:
  - a power supply;
  - a sensor operably coupled to the power supply for sensing one or more operating conditions of the structure in the immediate environment; and
  - a communications interface operably coupled to the power supply and the sensor for communicating the sensed operating conditions of the structure;
- a communication network operably coupled to the sensor nodes; and
- a controller operably coupled to the communication network for monitoring the sensor nodes.

**2**. The system of claim **1**, wherein the sensor node comprises:
- a first switch operably coupled between the sensor and the power supply for controlling the supply of power to the sensor;
- a second switch operably coupled between the sensor and the communications interface for controlling the communication of the sensed operating conditions of the aircraft; and
- a controller operably coupled to the first and second switches for controlling the operation of the first and second switches.

**3**. The system of claim **1**, wherein the controller is adapted to determine the amount of available power provided by the power supply; and wherein the controller is adapted to control the operation of at least one of the first and second switches as a function of the available power.

4. The system of claim 1, wherein the controller is adapted to determine the amount of available power provided by the power supply; and wherein the controller is adapted to determine if the amount of available power will permit the sensor node to execute any possible next operations.

5. The system of claim 4, wherein the controller is adapted to execute the possible next operations using the available power.

6. The system of claim 5, wherein the controller is adapted to determine a priority order of the next possible operations; and wherein the controller is adapted to execute the possible next operations using the available power in the priority order.

7. The system of claim 1, further comprising:
a power allocator operably coupled to the sensor node for allocating power to the sensor and the communication interface.

8. The system of claim 1, further comprising:
an optimizing engine operably coupled to the sensor node adapted to control an operational state of the sensor node as a function of at least one of the following:
an amount of available power provided by the power supply; and
a quality of the monitoring of the operational conditions of the structure.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein the optimizing engine is adapted to place the sensor node in at least one of the following operational states:
a standby mode;
a sleep mode;
a fully active mode; and
an intermediate active mode.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein the power supply comprises a power scavenger for scavenging power from the immediate environment.

11. The system of claim 10, further comprising:
a remote power source for transmitting power to the power scavenger.

12. The system of claim 1, wherein the structure comprises an aircraft.

13. A method of operating a system for monitoring one or more operating conditions of a structure, comprising:
providing power at sensor node locations around the structure;
using the power to sense one or more operating conditions of the structure at the sensor node locations; and
using the power to transmit the sensed operating conditions from the sensor node locations.

14. The method of claim 13, further comprising:
determining an amount of the available power; and
controlling at least one of the sensing and the transmitting at the sensor node locations as a function of the determined amount of available power.

15. The method of claim 13, further comprising:
determining an amount of the available power at the sensor node locations;
determining an extent to which the amount of available power at the sensor node will permit the sensing and transmitting; and
controlling at least one of the sensing and the transmitting at the sensor node locations to the extent to which the determined amount of available power will permit sensing and the transmitting.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising:
determining a priority order of the sensing and transmitting; and
executing the sensing and transmitting in the priority order.

17. The method of claim 16, further comprising:
allocating power to the sensing and the transmitting as a function of one or more predetermined variables.

18. The method of claim 16, further comprising:
controlling the sensing and transmitting as a function of at least one of the following:
an amount of available power at the sensor node; and
a quality of the monitoring of the operational conditions of the structure.

19. The method of claim 16, further comprising placing one or more of the sensor nodes in one of the following operational states:
a sleep mode;
a fully active mode; and
an intermediate active mode.

20. The method of claim 13, wherein providing power at sensor node locations around the structure comprises:
scavenging power from the immediate environment at sensor nodes.

21. The method of claim 20, wherein providing power at sensor node locations around the structure comprises:
transmitting power to one or more of the sensor nodes from a remote location.

22. The method of claim 13, wherein the structure comprises an aircraft.

23. A sensor node for use in a distributed monitoring system for monitoring one or more operating conditions of a structure, comprising:
a power supply;
a sensor operably coupled to the power supply for sensing one or more operating conditions of the structure in the immediate environment;
a communications interface operably coupled to the power supply and the sensor for communicating the sensed operating conditions of the structure; and
a controller operably coupled to the power supply, the sensor, and the communications interface.

24. The sensor node of claim 23, wherein the sensor node comprises:
a first switch operably coupled between the sensor and the power supply for controlling the supply of power to the sensor;
a second switch operably coupled between the sensor and the communications interface for controlling the communication of the sensed operating conditions of the aircraft; and
a controller operably coupled to the first and second switches for controlling the operation of the first and second switches.

25. The sensor node of claim 24, wherein the controller is adapted to determine the amount of available power provided by the power supply; and wherein the controller is adapted to control the operation of at least one of the first and second switches as a function of the available power.

26. The sensor node of claim 24, wherein the controller is adapted to determine the amount of available power provided by the power supply; and wherein the controller is adapted to determine if the amount of available power will permit the sensor node to execute any possible next operations.

27. The sensor node of claim 26, wherein the controller is adapted to execute the possible next operations using the available power.

28. The sensor node of claim 27, wherein the controller is adapted to determine a priority order of the next possible operations; and wherein the controller is adapted to execute the possible next operations using the available power in the priority order.

**29**. The sensor node of claim **23**, further comprising:

a power allocator operably coupled to the sensor node for allocating power to the sensor and the communication interface.

**30**. The sensor node of claim **23**, further comprising:

an optimizing engine operably coupled to the sensor node adapted to control an operational state of the sensor node as a function of at least one of the following:

an amount of available power provided by the power supply; and

a quality of the monitoring of the operational conditions of the structure.

**31**. The sensor node of claim **23**, wherein the optimizing engine is adapted to place the sensor node in at least one of the following operational states:

a standby mode;

a sleep mode;

a fully active mode; and

an intermediate active mode.

**32**. The sensor node of claim **23**, wherein the power supply comprises a power scavenger for scavenging power from the immediate environment.

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