

OLPC and sugarlabs Invite You To Come Play With Us!

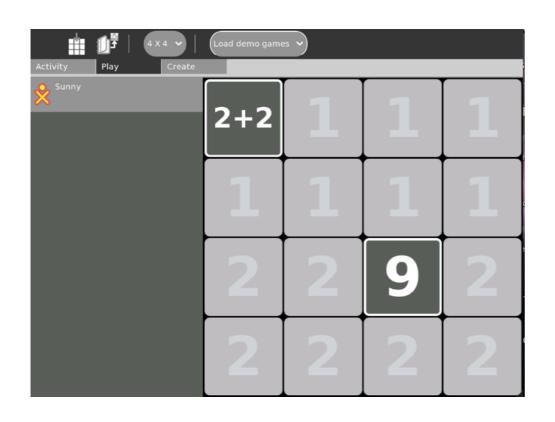
Presented by Caryl Bigenho
OLPC and Sugar Labs Volunteer
SCaLE 9X
Los Angeles, California
February 26, 2011

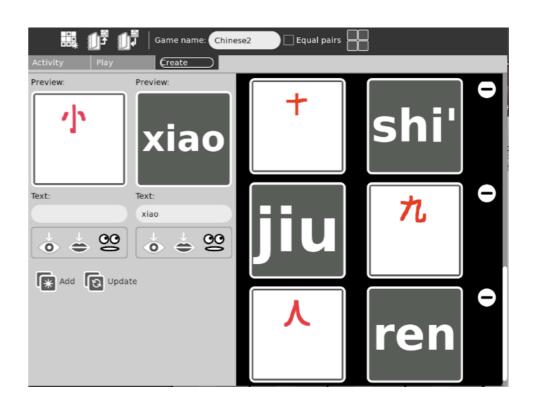
play (plā)

- v. played, play·ing, plays v.intr.
- 1. To occupy oneself in amusement, sport, or other recreation.

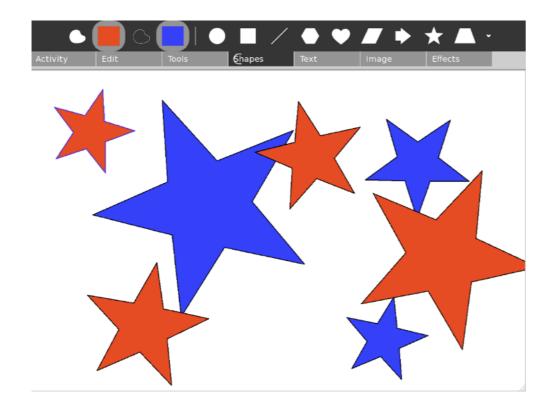
Sugar Turns Learning Into Play Play Into Learning

In Memorize You Can Make Your Own Games





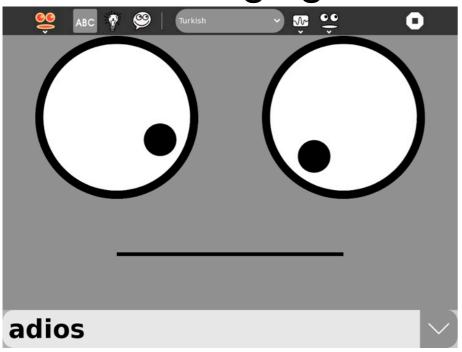
Create Art With Paint



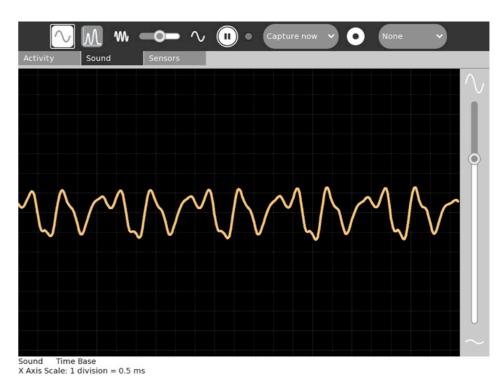
Make Your Own Story In Write



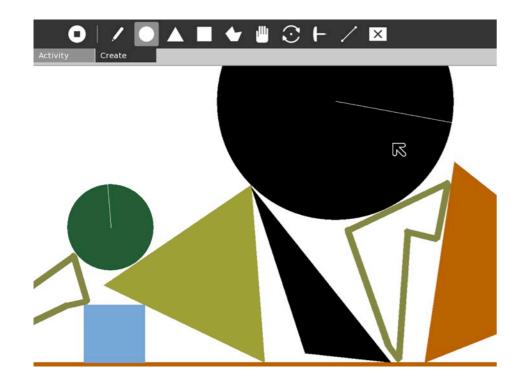
Make Your Computer Speak 30+ Languages!



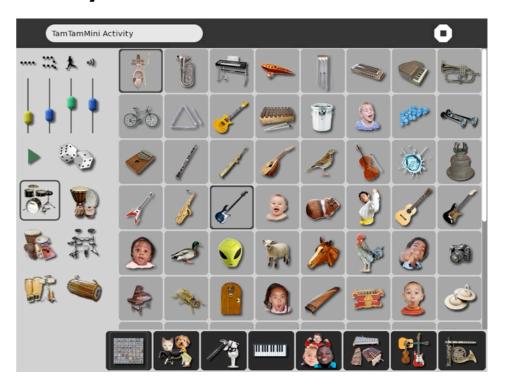
Experiment With Sound In Measure



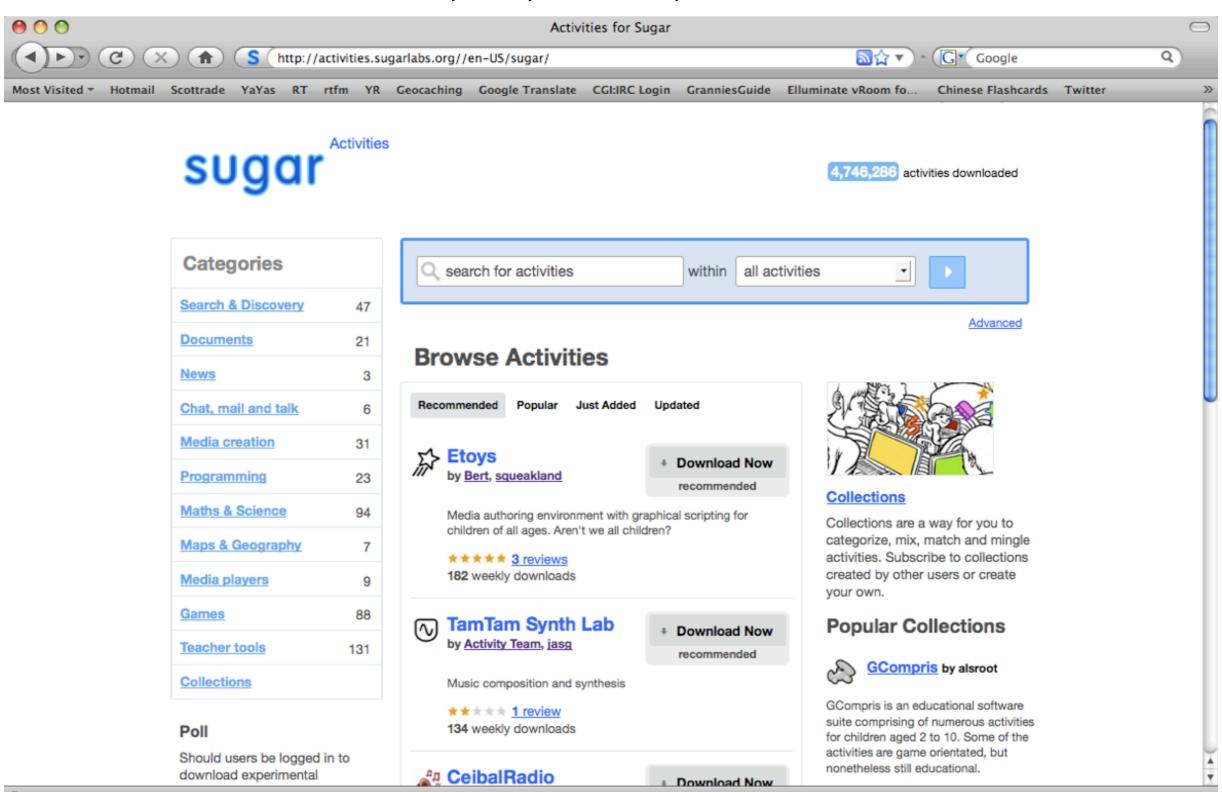
Experiment With Shapes in Physics



Play Music With TamTam



460 Activities, 4,750,000 Downloads

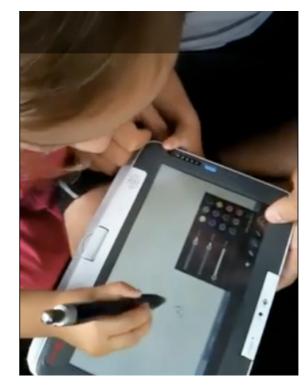


Sugar On Your PC



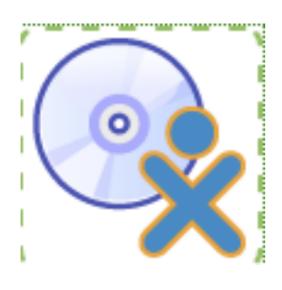
Run Sugar On Computers You Already Have!

Linux, Windows, Mac OSX Desktop, Laptop, Netbook, even a Classmate touch!



"SoaS": Sugar On A Stick Comes In Many "Flavors

- * Strawberry
- * Blueberry
- * Mirabelle
- * Mango Lassi
- * Frequent updates in new "fruit flavors"



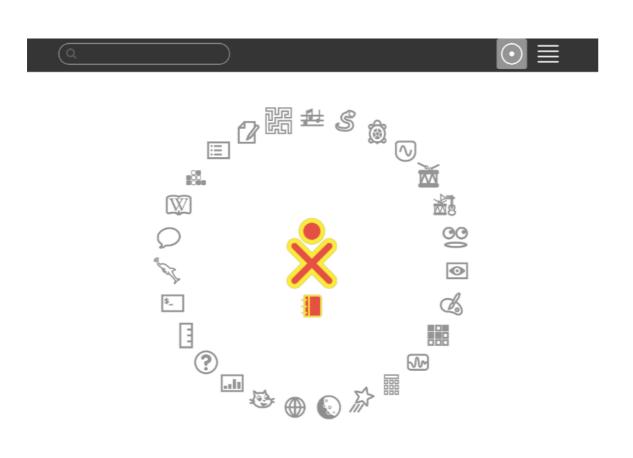
Live CD

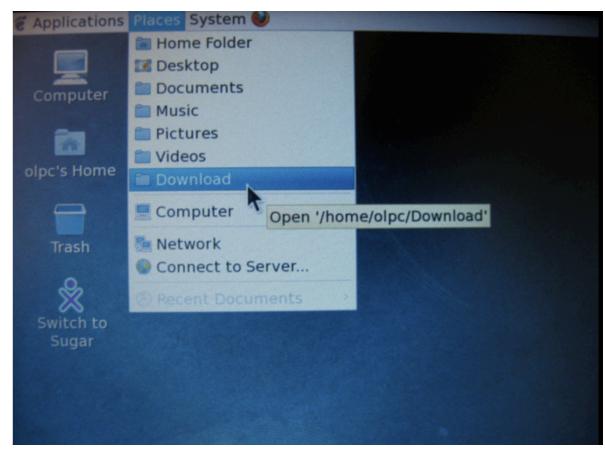




Mac's Need Virtual Box Or A Boot Helper Disk

Sugar On The XO





Sugar

Gnome

Dual Boot Available on XO-1 and XO-1.5

Hardware Update



XO-I and XO-I.5



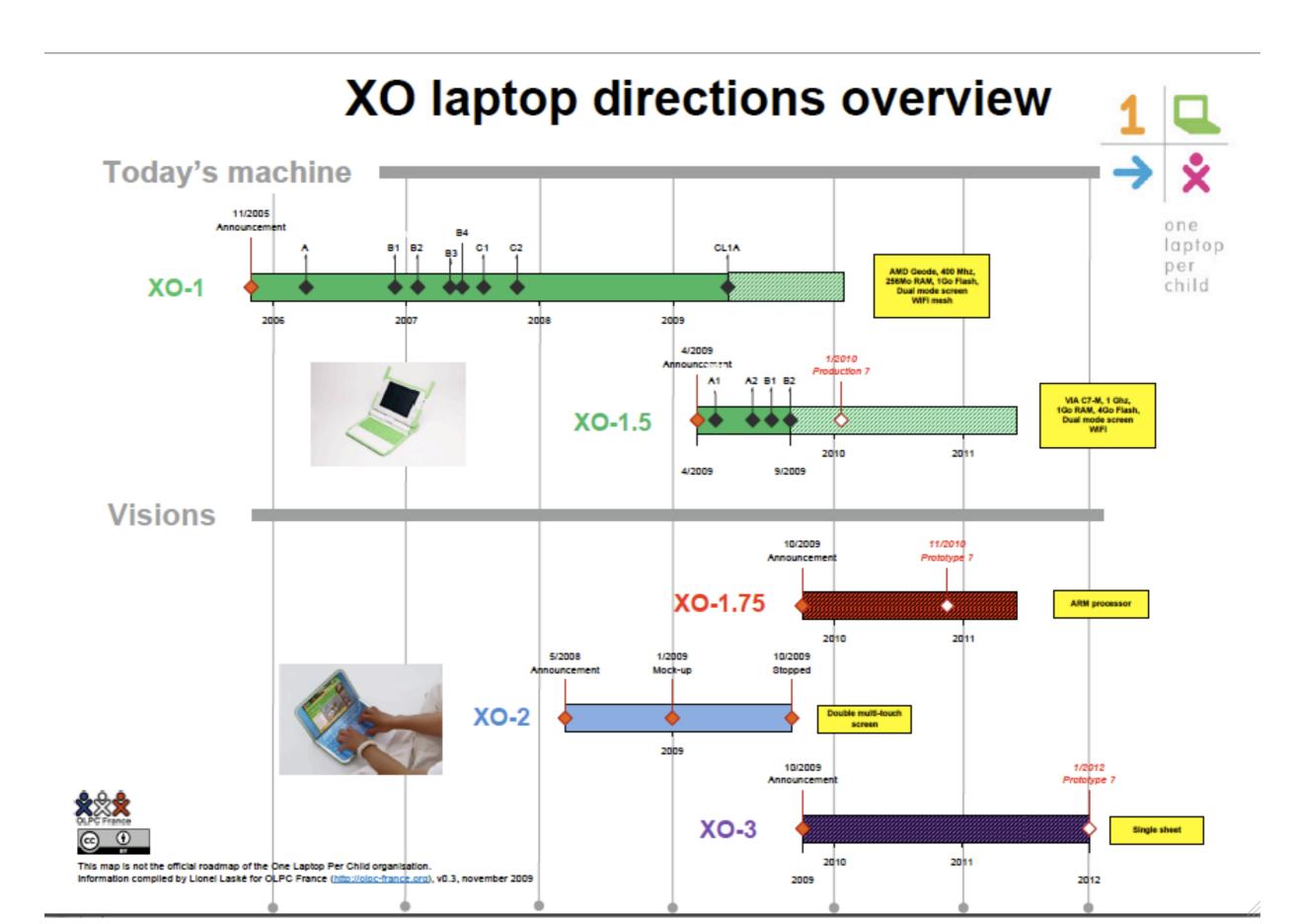
New XO-1.75 Supports Hand-Crank ARM processor uses less power



XO-1.5HS



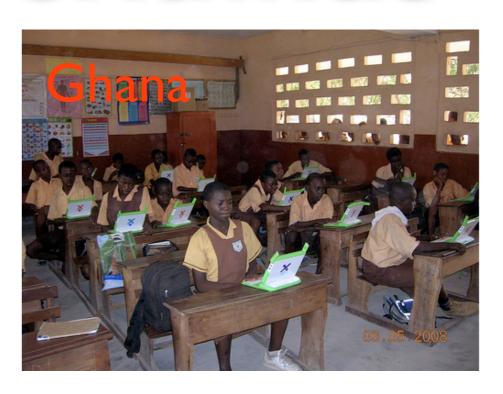
XO-3 Prototype



Over 1.8 Million XOs Deployed Worldwide

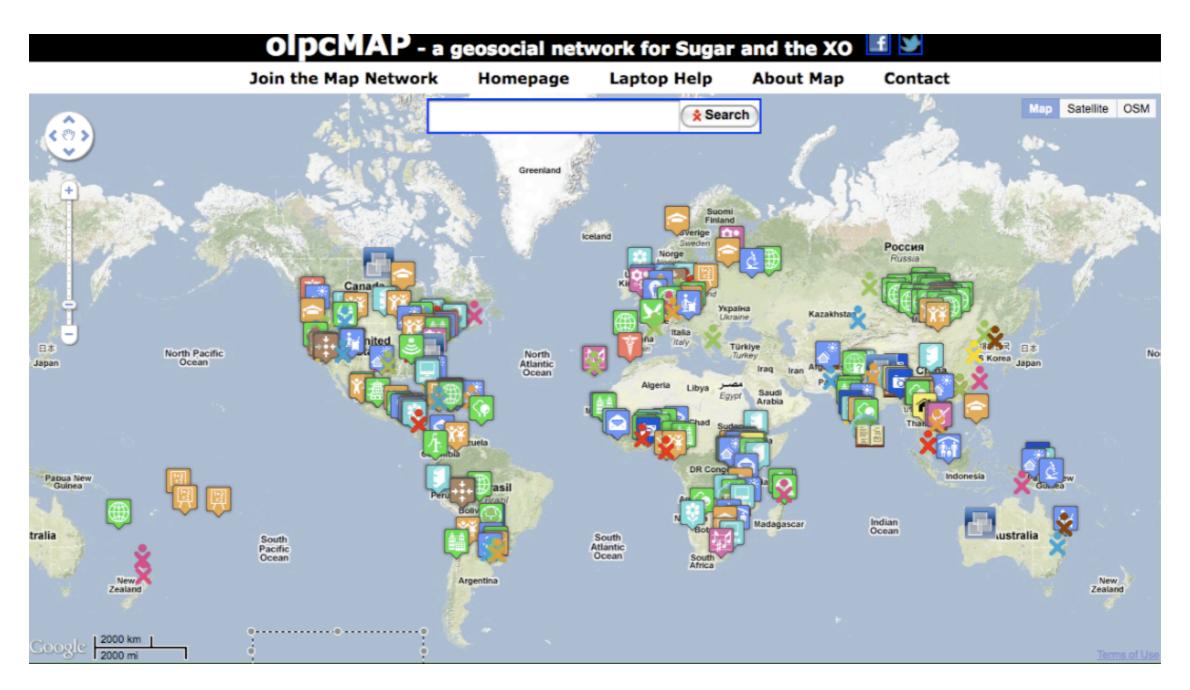








XO and Sugar Deployments and Projects Now Circle the Globe



This new map is "under construction." Consider adding your name and project!

Start A Club or School Chapter

Clubs and Chapters Do Projects & Meet Regularly With XOs



Olin College





Harvard University













Start A Repair Center









Collaborate To Write And Translate eBooks













English

Spanish

Arabic

Greek

Do Community Outreach









Help People Learn to Use the XO & Sugar Software

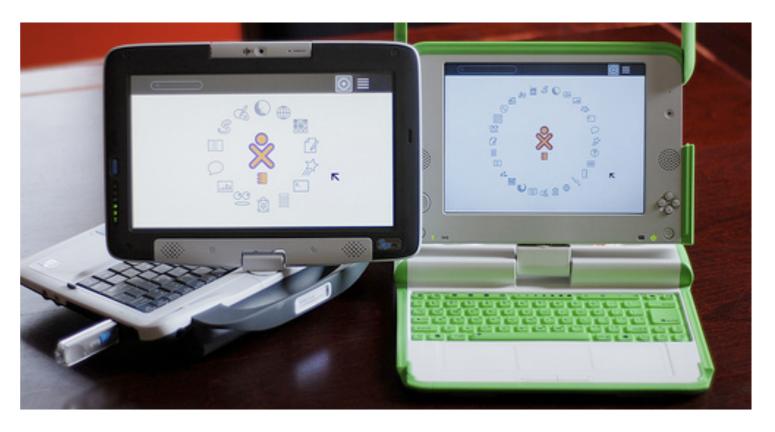




Write And Test New Activities and Sugar On A Stick



FotoToon

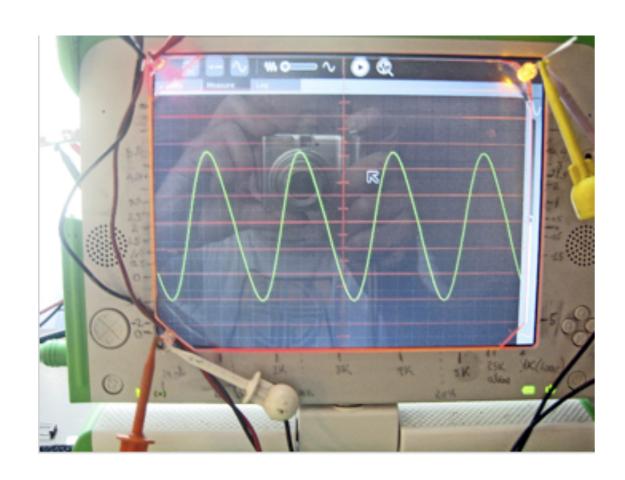


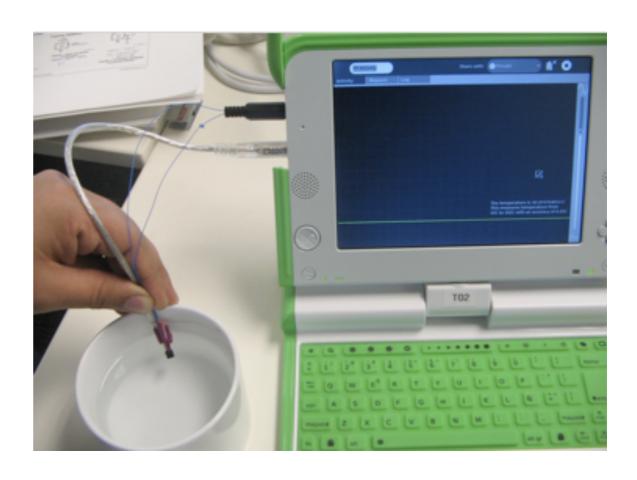
START A PROJECT THAT WILL CHANGE KIDS' LIVES WORLDWIDE!



http://wiki.laptop.org/go/Contributors_program

Try Your Priceless Idea With a Hardware Project Share Your Results With The OLPC/Sugar Community





Electronic Tuning "Fork"

Temperature Sensor

Hardware Project In Southern California

Wind Shear Detection with 802.11s Wireless Mesh Networking

Bhuiyan Muhaimeen and Ronald W. Mehler Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering California State University Northridge Northridge, CA USA

Abstract-A partial mesh array of wireless environmental sensors using IEEE 802.11s draft standard communications was developed for the detection of wind shear around airports. The system described here is self organising, redundant and highly fault tolerant. It has no single point of failure and can continue operation even after a significant number of node failures. The objective of this system is to provide small and improvised airfields a system for detecting wind hazards as effective as those currently available only at much higher cost at the largest airports.

The project is implemented with as much off-the-shelf hardware and software as possible. The goal was to rapidly develop a system with existing low cost components, avoiding significant development cost.

This Redundant Array of Inexpensive Sensors (RAIS) [1] system uses XO computers developed by the One Laptop per Child (OLPC) Foundation as a hardware platform. A fully operating system was developed and tested. The results derived from testing are encouraging and clearly shows the viability of deploying such a system in the field.

Keywords: 802.11s, mesh network, wind shear, wireless sensor network, XO computer

1. Introduction

Wind shear is a natural phenomenon that has caused numerous aviation disasters. Wind shear in the lowest layers of the atmosphere constitutes perhaps the most severe and frequent source of hazard for aviation operations [2]. In fact, wind shear accidents have led to regulations regarding the mandatory use of wind shear alert systems in air transport operations [3].

The largest airports have installed sophisticated RAdio Detection and Ranging (RADAR), SOnic Detection and Ranging (SODAR) and Light Detection and Ranging (LIDAR) arrays and some jet liners are equipped with backscatter LIDAR systems to detect wind shear. One example of such a system is discussed in reference [4] which details the wind shear and turbulence detection system for the Hong Kong airport. In the United States the Federal Aviation Authority (FAA) has designed the Low

Level Windshear Alert system (LLWAS), the Terminal Doppler Weather Radar (TDWR) and the third-generation Low Level Windshear Alert System (LLWAS 3). These systems are highly sophisticated and the cost of these systems runs in the millions of US dollars. Consequently, these systems are not viable for small and medium sized airports. There are over 4,000 public use airports in the USA, most not catering to any scheduled airline services. Only 47 wind shear radar detection systems have been deployed to protect the nation's busiest airports [5]. This leaves the vast majority of pilots and airports with no wind shear detection capability whatsoever.

The present system developed is envisioned to fill this gap. The current system relies on inexpensive components and commercial off the shelf technologies thus providing a lower cost alternative to these expensive systems. Because it is highly portable and nodes will self-organize into a mesh network when deployed, it is eminently suitable for use on improvised airfields for military and disaster response purposes.

2. Architecture of the RAIS system

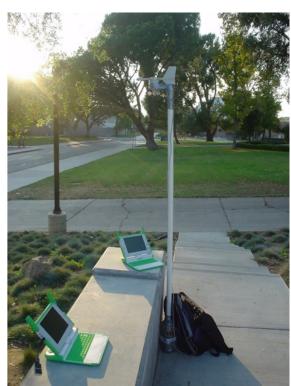
The system was designed using off the shelf components. This reduced cost of development and the development time. Use of pre-built components ensures that prototypes can be built using available anemometers, single-board computers, consumer GPS systems and other readily available components. By avoiding building any custom integrated circuits or circuit boards, a demonstration project with a modest budget was able to be in the field in a matter of months rather than years.

The network that gathers and distributes the wind shear data needs to be arranged in a partial mesh topology which ensures a fault tolerant and redundant configuration. The primary advantage of such a system is the absence of any single point of failure. Since this system has been implemented with low cost components, equipment failure is a risk. However, the redundant nature of the system ensures that single node failures do not bring down the operation of the whole system. Damage to individual nodes only degrades system performance.



CSUN researchers
Use XOs to develop
inexpensive wind shear
detection system for
small airports





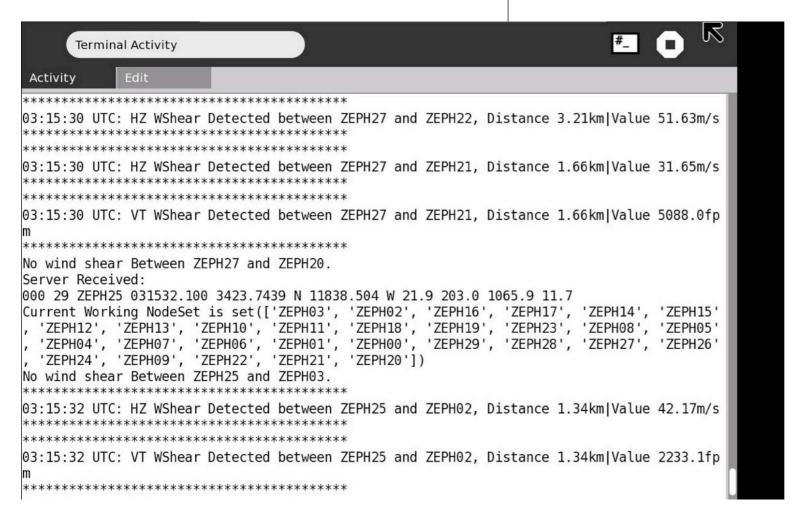
Published Research Paper

What's on the computers?

```
Terminal Activity

bash-3.2#
bash-3.
```

Setup



Output

Try Your Priceless Learning Idea With a Small Deployment Share Your Results With The OLPC/Sugar Community



Honduras



Vietnam

A New PenPal Project in the Making



FAMLI After School Program
Contributors Project At Audubon MS



AGYA/USC Contributors Project in Kampala, Uganda



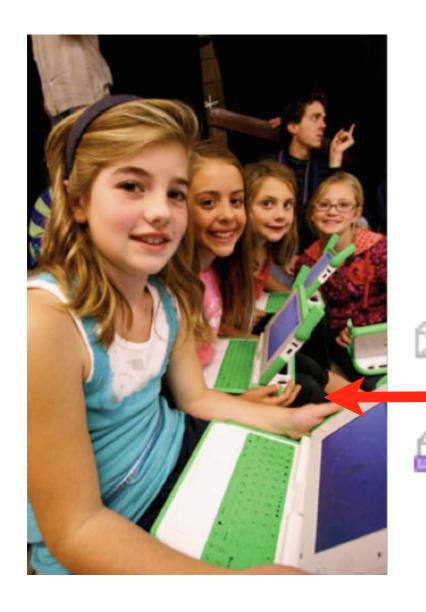
Got Game? Web Version

A service learning project between students at New Tech High in Coppell Texas and students in Ghana at a center for former child slaves. They are using XO laptops as a communication tool to create relationships and educational math tools.









UCSB Contributors Project Pairs Kellogg School in Goleta With John Osogo School in Kenya

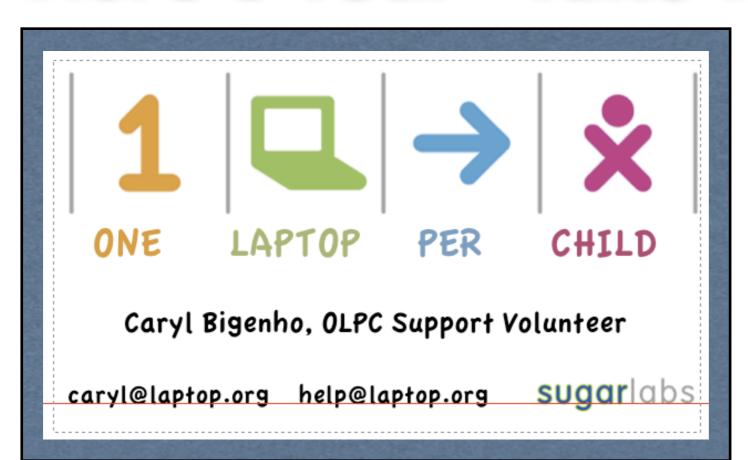








Here's Your "Take-Away"



Useful Links

help@laptop.org

http://wiki.laptop.org/go/Contributors_Program

http://wiki.sugarlabs.org/go/Sugar on a Stick/Strawberry

http://wiki.sugarlabs.org/go/Sugar on a Stick/Blueberry

http://wiki.laptop.org/go/Participate

http://wiki.laptop.org/go/University_program

http://wiki.laptop.org/go/Community mailing lists

http://blog.laptop.org/

http://www.sugarlabs.org/

http://www.flickr.com/photos/olpc