# Sensors, Security and Mesh Wireless Networks in the Public Safety Domain

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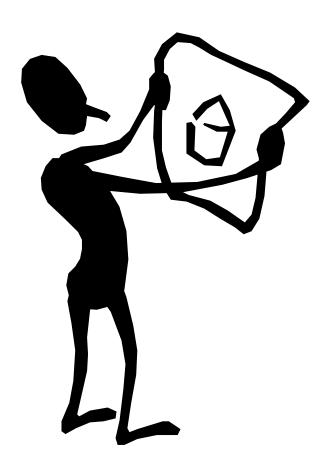


## Agenda

# **Examining the Wireless Landscape**

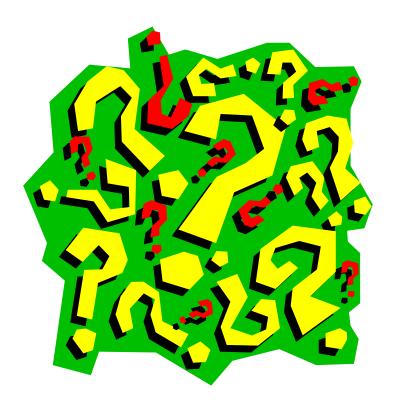
- Where Are We Today?
- What Do We Mean by Wireless and Mesh?
- Why Are We So Bullish on New Wireless Technologies?
- Challenges
- An Integrated Future

## **Questions**





## Where Are We Today?



- Wireless technologies and adoption remains fragmented; no single supplier or pervasive application
- New standards, industry alliances moving toward lower cost, higher functioning wireless systems
- Lessons can be learned from wireless sensing and the overall 'machine-to-machine' (M2M) paradigm which continues to deliver ROI to enterprises
- Application and environmental factors driving demand for new wireless networking capabilities



## What Do We Mean by "Wireless"?



## Many promising wireless standards and technologies...

- 3G Cellular (EvDO/UMTS/GPRS)
- IEEE 802.11 (WiFi)
- 802.15.1 (Bluetooth)
- 802.15.3a (UWB)
- 802.15.4/ZigBee
- 802.15.5 (WPAN mesh networking)
- 802.16/WiMAX
- IEEE 1451.5 (wireless sensors)
- Passive RFID
- Active RFID

## ...no single wireless technology will carry the day

The bottom line: wireless technologies provide a set of tools for facilitating applications-use the best tool for the job!

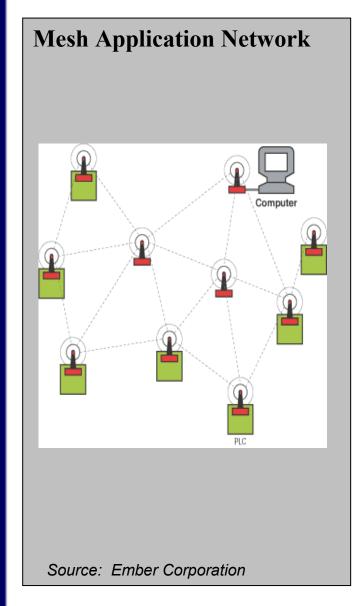
## What is it Good For?

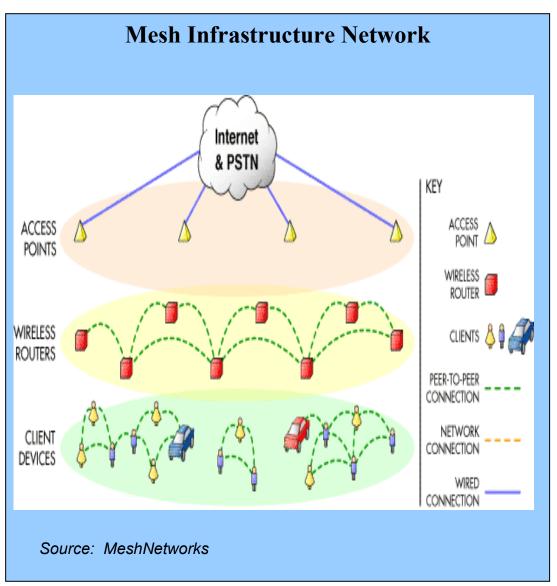
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- Messaging; Mobility
- Computing
- Wire line replacement
- Wireless multimedia; harsh environs
- Sensing; remote management
- Building automation
- Backhaul; MAN communications
- Sensor integration
- Micro-payments; security
- Asset tracking



## So What is a Mesh Network?





## A Fragmented Mesh Vendor Landscape

## **Mesh Application Vendors**

- Atalum
- Crossbow
- CSEM
- Dust Networks
- Eka Systems
- Ember
- Helicomm
- Machine Talker
- Millennial Net
- ZenSys
- ZMD

#### **Mesh Infrastructure Vendors**

- BelAir Networks
- Figure 8 Wireless
- Firetide
- MeshNetworks
- MeshDynamics
- PacketHop
- Roam AD
- Strix Systems
- Tropos Networks



## **Standards Coming into View**

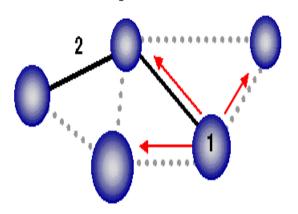
#### **Emerging Standards**

- 802.15.4/ZigBee
- 802.11
- 802.16
- EPCGlobal Class 5 Active Tag

#### **Issues Addressed**

- Organization (Ad hoc vs. managed)
- Path and link discovery
- Routing
- Security
- Management
- Interoperability
- Application Profiles

#### Nodes Joining a Mesh Network



- (1) A new node joins the mesh using a discovery protocol to broadcast its presence. Existing nodes reconfigure the network to incorporate it.
- (2) Nodes select the best path based on the designer's route criteria. Nodes automatically reconfigure paths as network changes occur.

In a managed mesh, new nodes are authenticated before they can begin operation and transmissions are encrypted for secure communications.

Source: CMP Media



## Why Are We So Bullish on Mesh Wireless PAN/LAN/MAN?

#### **Vertical Markets**

- Industrial Automation
- Consumer
- Backhaul/pub net infrastructure
- Government
  - DoD
  - DoE
  - Municipalities
  - Public Works
  - Utilities
  - Condition Monitoring
  - First Responder Communications
- Building/Facilities Management
- Security & Public Safety

#### **Value Proposition**

- Lower TCO (predictable fixed costs vs. variable recurring costs)
- Resilient (may be self organizing/self healing)
- Compatibility with legacy systems (SCADA, TCP/IP, ERP, etc.)
- Extensible information network (sensing, tracking, operations, computing)

#### **Applications**

- Asset Tracking
- Security
- Telemetry (Asset and Patient)
- Mobile Computing
- Toll collection
- Micro-payments



## **Although Mesh Topologies Have Some Serious Limits**

#### **Mesh Infrastructure (802.11)**

- Radio=shared medium; forces everyone to stay silent while channel is engaged.
  Wired networks, on the other hand, can and do hold multiple simultaneous conversations
- In a single radio ad hoc mesh network, bandwidth is divided (1/2)^n at each hop. So in a multi hop mesh network, the max available bandwidth available to you degrades at the rate of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8. By the time you are 4 hops away the max you can get is 1/16 of the total available bandwidth (others argue that radio silencing may limit this to 1/8<sup>th</sup>)
- Latency and QoS much tougher to manage in mesh networks

**Mesh Applications (802.15.4)** 

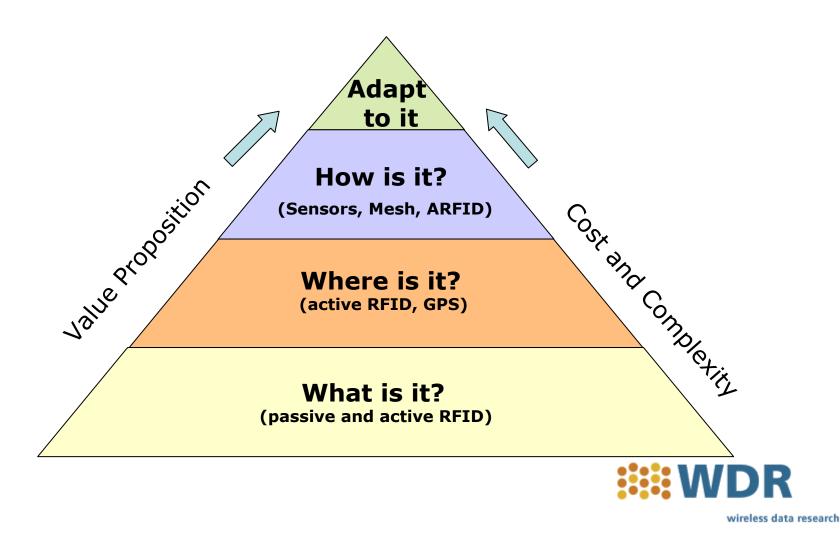
- Scalability (what happens at 100 nodes? At 1000?)
- Throughput (see above)
- Latency (as little as 5 milliseconds for mission critical SCADA applications)
- Interoperability
- Global Frequency
- Power consumption
- Security

Source: Francis diCosta CTO and Founder Mesh Dynamics (dailywireless.com)



## An Integrated Future for Wireless Identification and Sensing

## Goal: Adaptive environmental neurology in the global supply chain

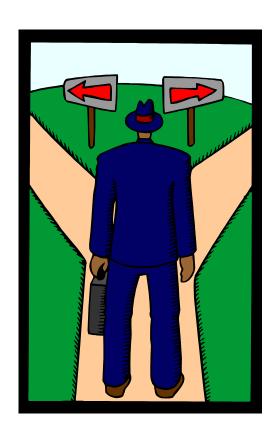


## **Observations**



- Wireless is a technology not an application
- If designed properly a wireless mesh network can create a common information infrastructure on which other wireless applications can be layered
- Best practices from enterprise automation efficiency can be applied to municipalities and public agencies
- Inevitable increase in wireless network applications argues for infrastructure investment (fixed vs. variable cost models)

## How We Can Help



WDR helps our clients make informed decisions on technology and strategic direction through:

- Objective market studies
- Technology analysis and recommendation
- RFI/RFP development and management
- Technology development forecasting (phased adoption development)
- Competitive position consultation
- Funding sourcing; investor due diligence
- Comparative technology assessment
- Ongoing advisory retainer



## Thank You

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