



**ARCADIAN**  
Networks

# Wireless InterOp Architecture and Design

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Grid-Interop 2010

# Agenda

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- Smart Grid Concepts
- Use Cases
- Architectural & Design Overview & Considerations
  - Network Overview (BH, WWAN, WLAN, WHAN)
  - Coverage and Capacity
  - Equipment Specifications
  - Indicative Build-outs
- Application Solutions & Profiles
- Equipment Mapping to Applications
- Solution Components
  - Overview
  - Service Delivery
    - Design & Implementation
    - Network Management
  - Industrial Radios & Carrier-grade Equipment

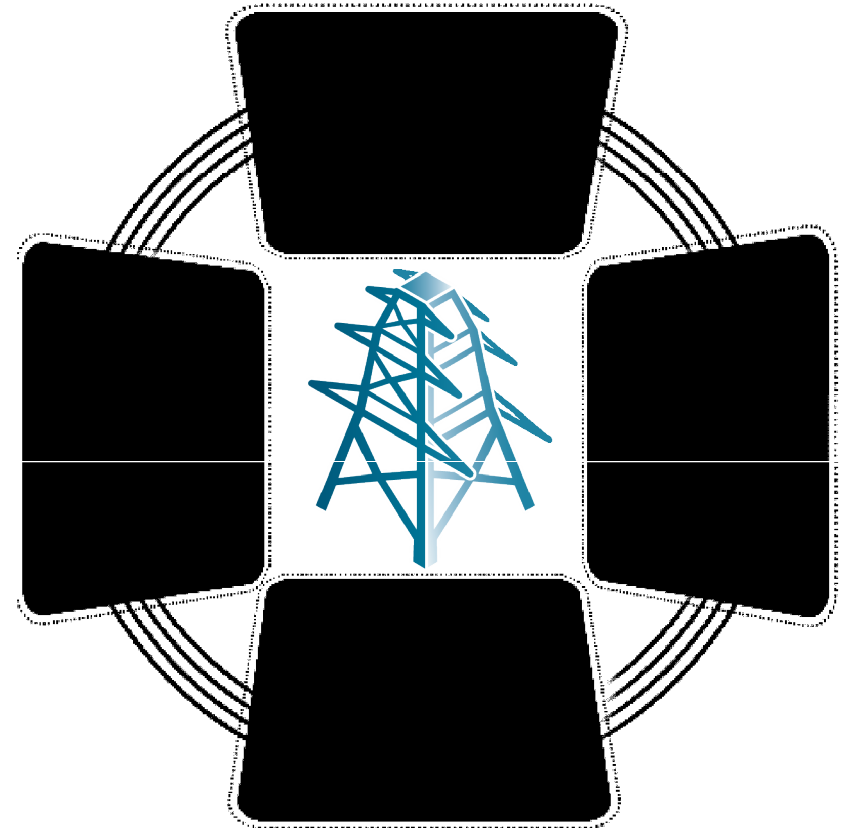
# Smart Grid Communications

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- The U.S. Department of Energy assigns the following characteristics to smart grid:
  - Self-healing from power disturbance events
  - Enabling active participation by consumers in demand response
  - Operating resiliently against physical and cyber attack
  - Providing power quality for 21st century needs
  - Accommodating all generation and storage options
  - Enabling new products, services, and markets; and
  - Optimizing assets and operating efficiently
- Communications to accomplish
  - Secure
  - two-way
  - high-speed communications

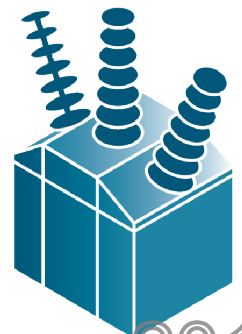
# Smart Grid Solutions

- Grid Virtualization
  - AMI/AMR
  - Distribution Automation
  - Substation Automation (Last Mile)
  - Secure SCADA / DCS / Telemetry
- Demand Response / Management
- Condition-Based Maintenance
- Physical Security and Access Manager
- Workforce Empowerment & Mobility
  - VOIP / Internet
  - TMR / AVL / GIS
- Governance & Compliance
  - NERC, FERC, 2005 EPA, DHS-NIMS, CPI



Increased throughput, resiliency and response

\* Source Chartwell



# Focus on Performance

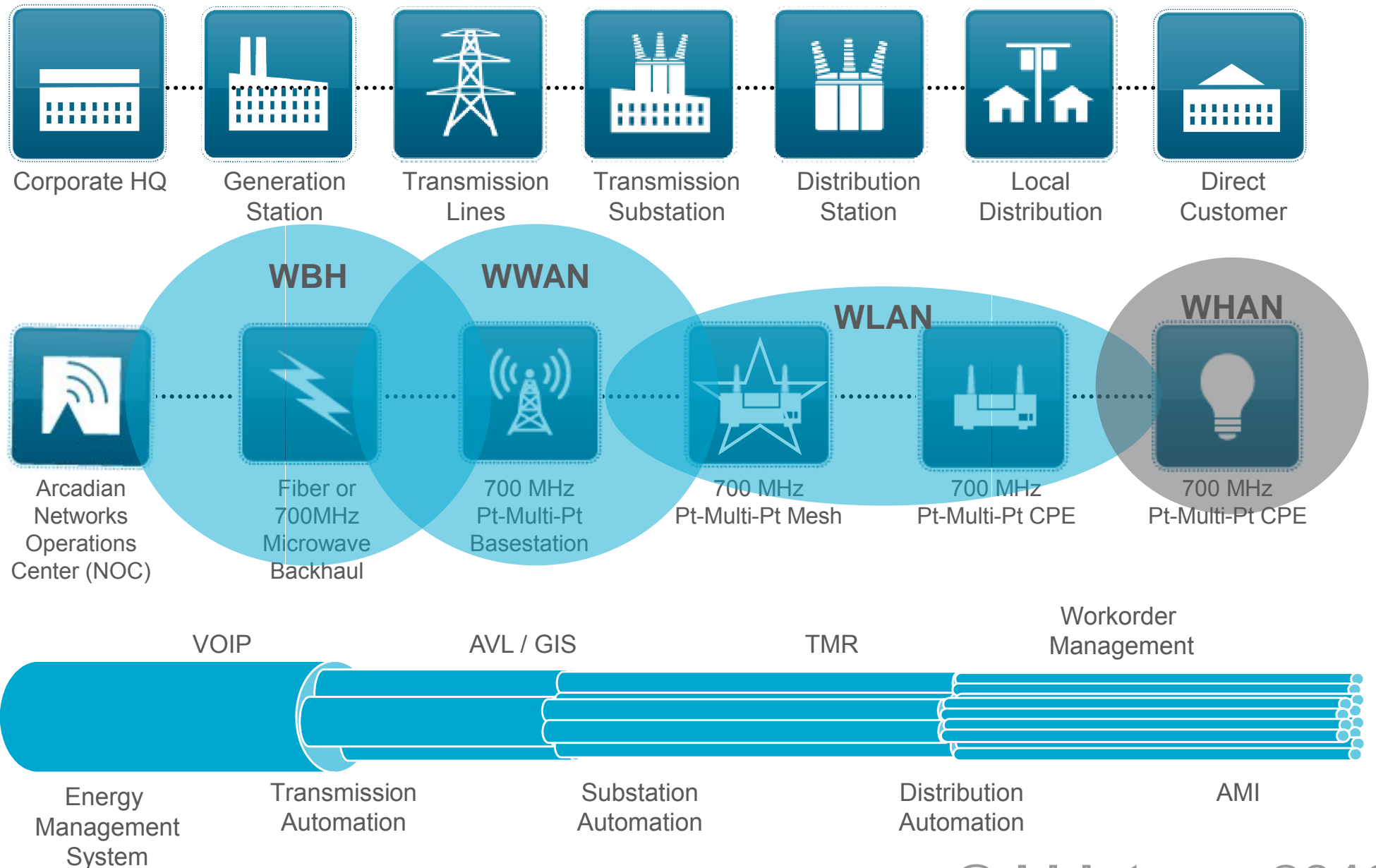
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- **Design goals**
  - Flexibility
    - Today's needs
    - Growth
    - Standards applied
  - Visibility
    - Network 'At a glance'
    - Performance 'At a glance'
    - M2M, M2P
  - Interoperability
    - Legacy needs
    - Industry trends
    - Enable emerging applications

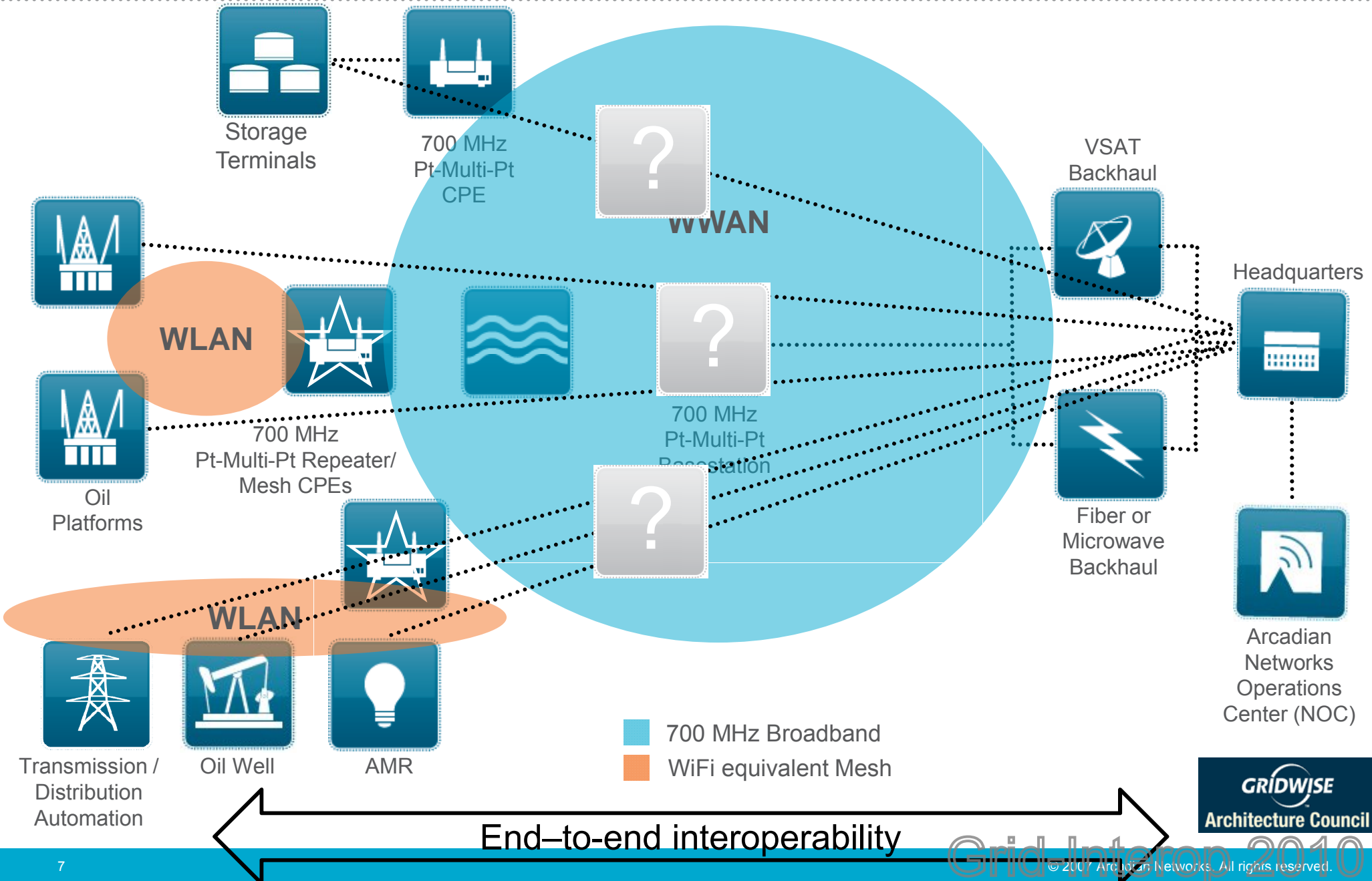


# Architectural & Design Overview & Considerations

## Network Overview (BH, WWAN, WLAN, WHAN)



# Smart Grid Interoperability Advantages

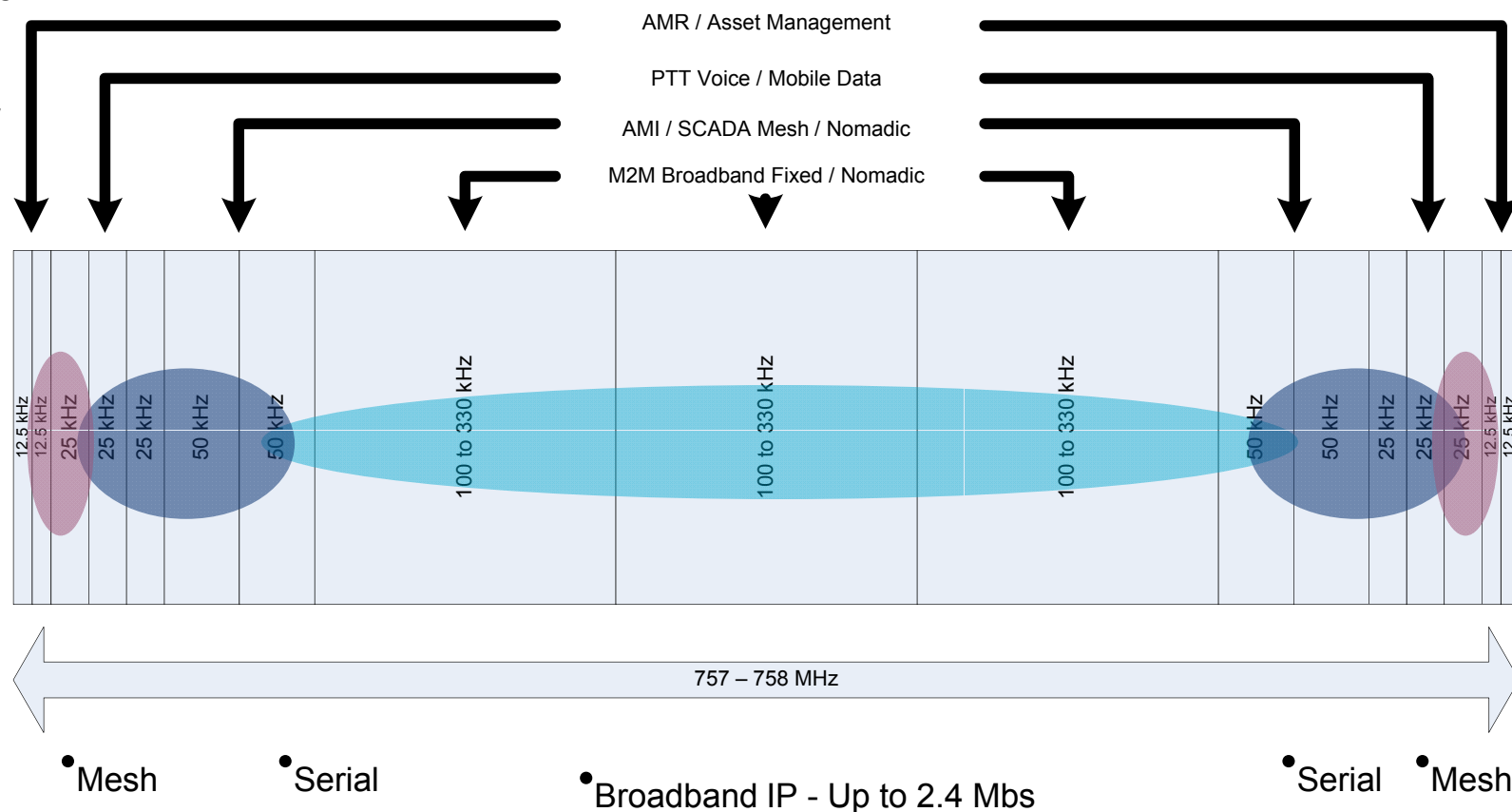


# Spectrum Management

## Supports

- Standards Based
- PtMP (Point-to-Multipoint)

- Broadband IP/SCADA
- Serial SCADA
- Dedicated Channels
- Shared Channels
- Mesh/Repeater
- Data privacy
- Layered security





# IP Foundation

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## ■ IP Enables

### ■ Flat Network

- Intranet end-to-end
- IT and Communications – now same language
- Standards now deployable

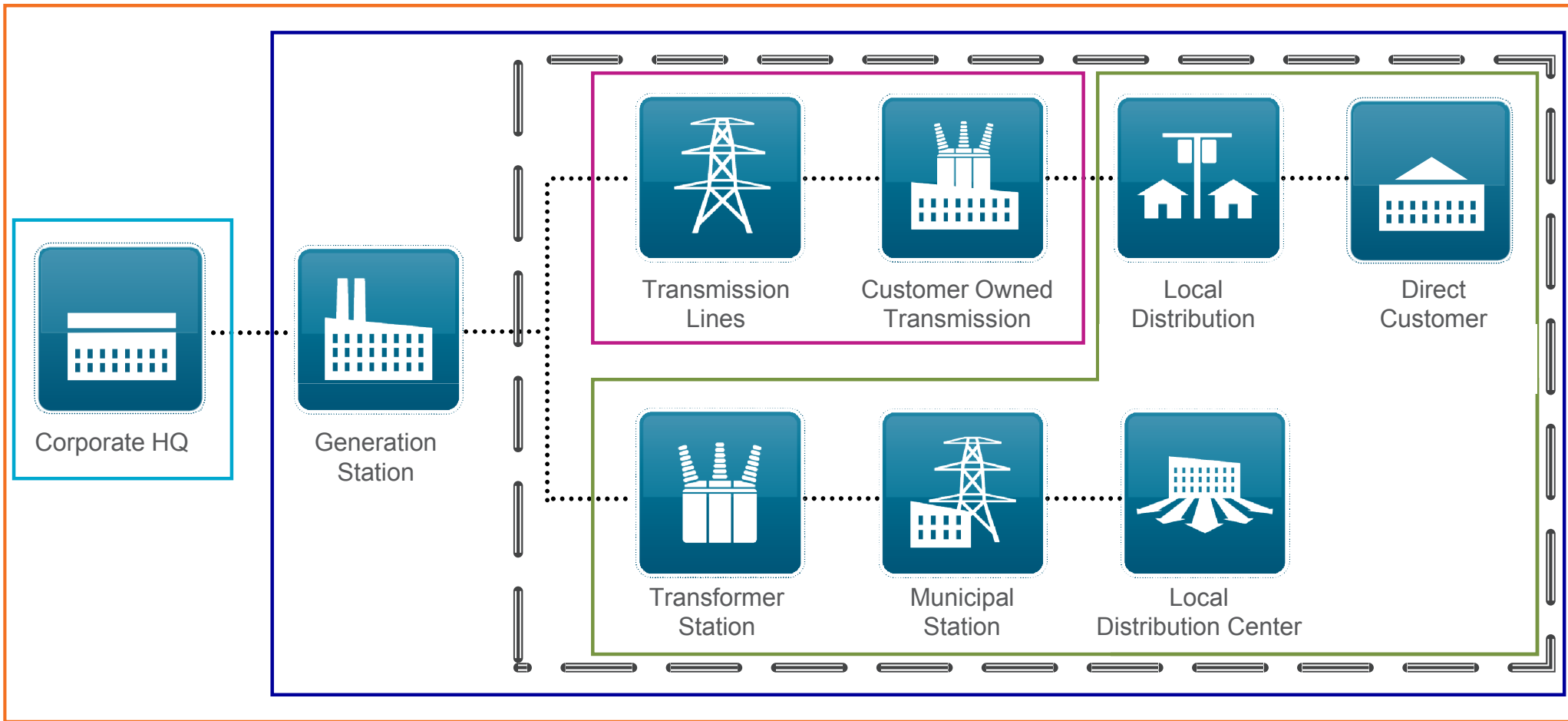
### ■ Collected Data

- Payload - Use/needs specific delivery
- Network statistics - Use/needs specific delivery
- Backup duplication in Real-Time

### ■ Interoperability

- Legacy needs
- Industry trends
- Enable emerging applications
- Seamless delivery of Company-Wide Security policies

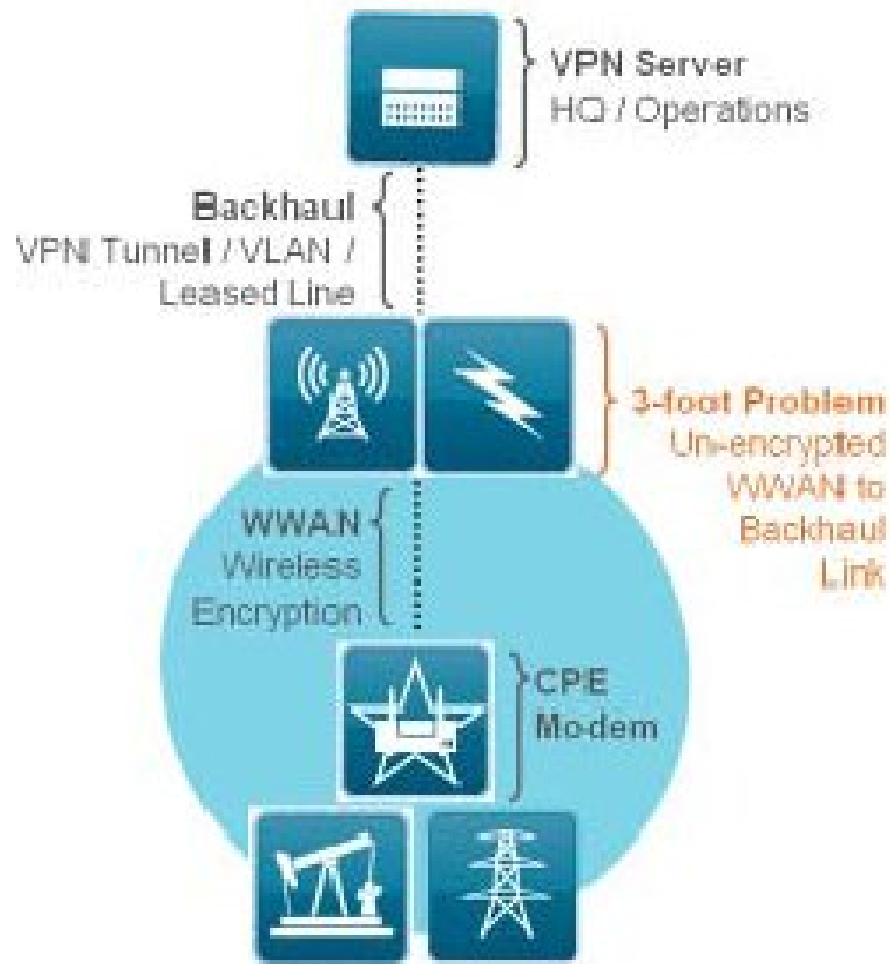
# Smart Grid Zoned Security – IP Addressing & VLANs



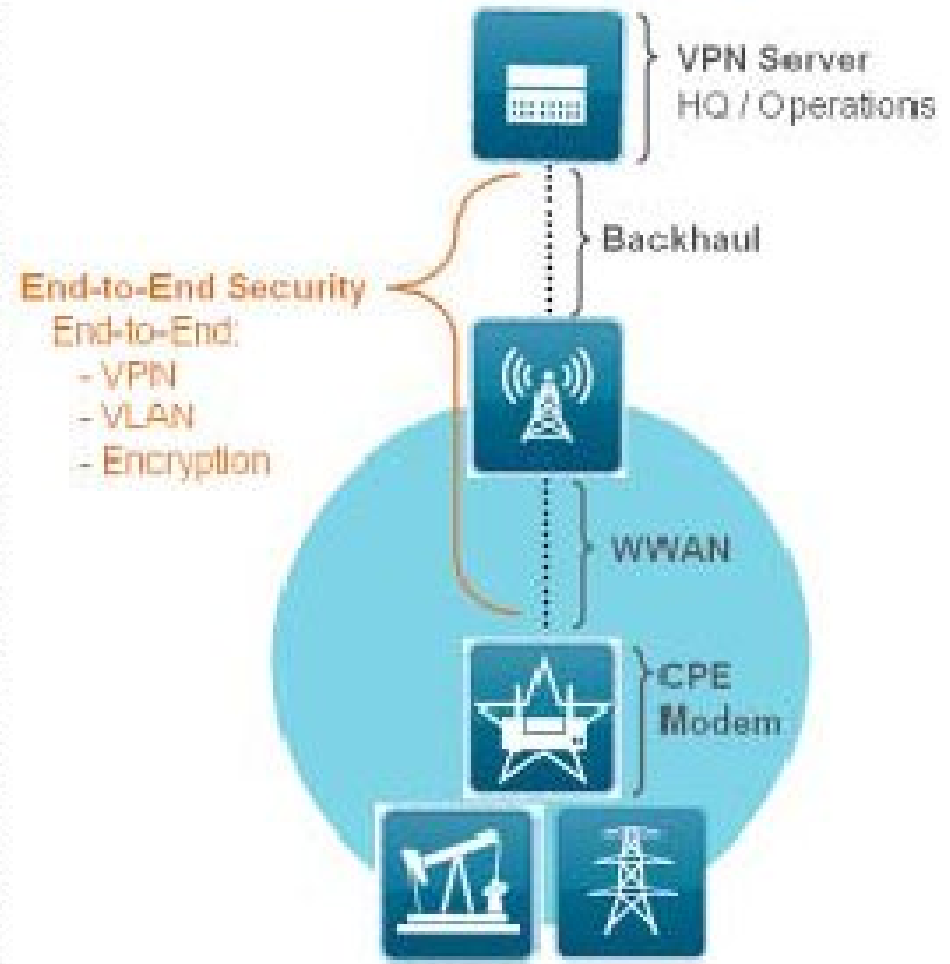
- Options: logical IP segregation by Region or Technology
- :VLAN segregation by “network”: security, users, network management

# Security Advantages

## Typical, Weak Network Security



## Arcadian Networks End-to-End Network Security



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## Application Solutions & Profiles

# Integrated IP Network Consolidation

- Consolidation leads to:
  - Lower total cost of ownership
  - Reduced complexity
  - Increased service level availability
  - Grouping by application types/use
  - Greater reliance on individual systems



## Secure 700MHz Wireless Platform

Asset Management  
OMS/DMS

AMI

Command  
& Control

Field Force Mobility

Reclosers

Fault Indicators

Capacitor Banks

Regulators

Distribution  
Transformers

Concentrator  
Backhaul

SCADA

Gas

Mission Critical  
Mobile Data

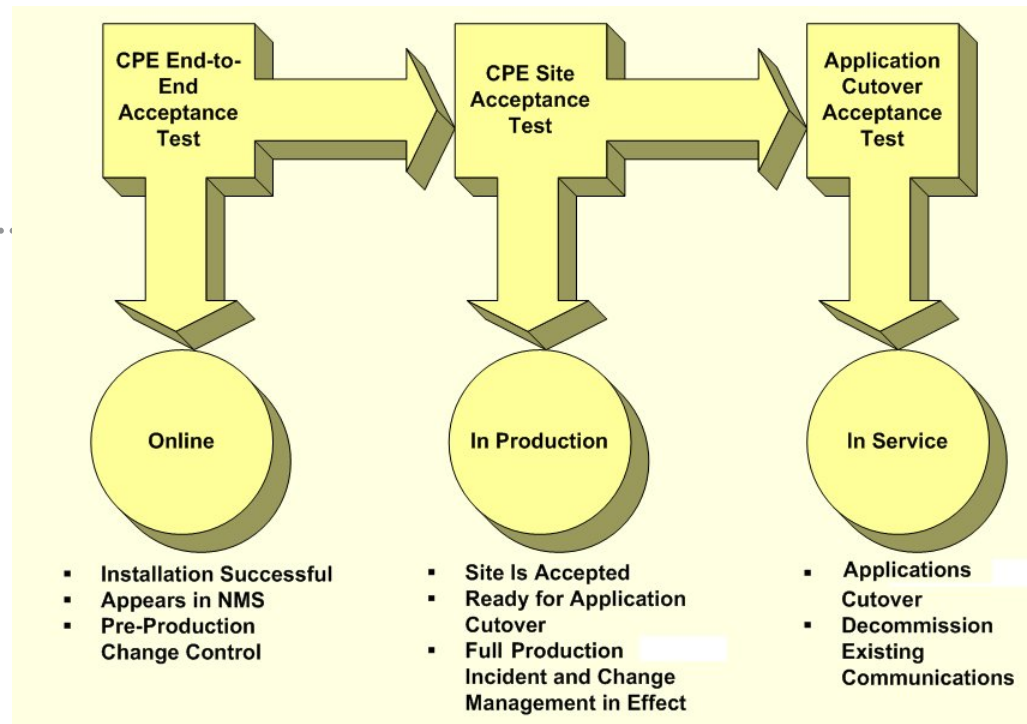
Secure Wi-Fi Hot  
Zones

Mobile Asset  
Mgt.

← Customer Requirements →

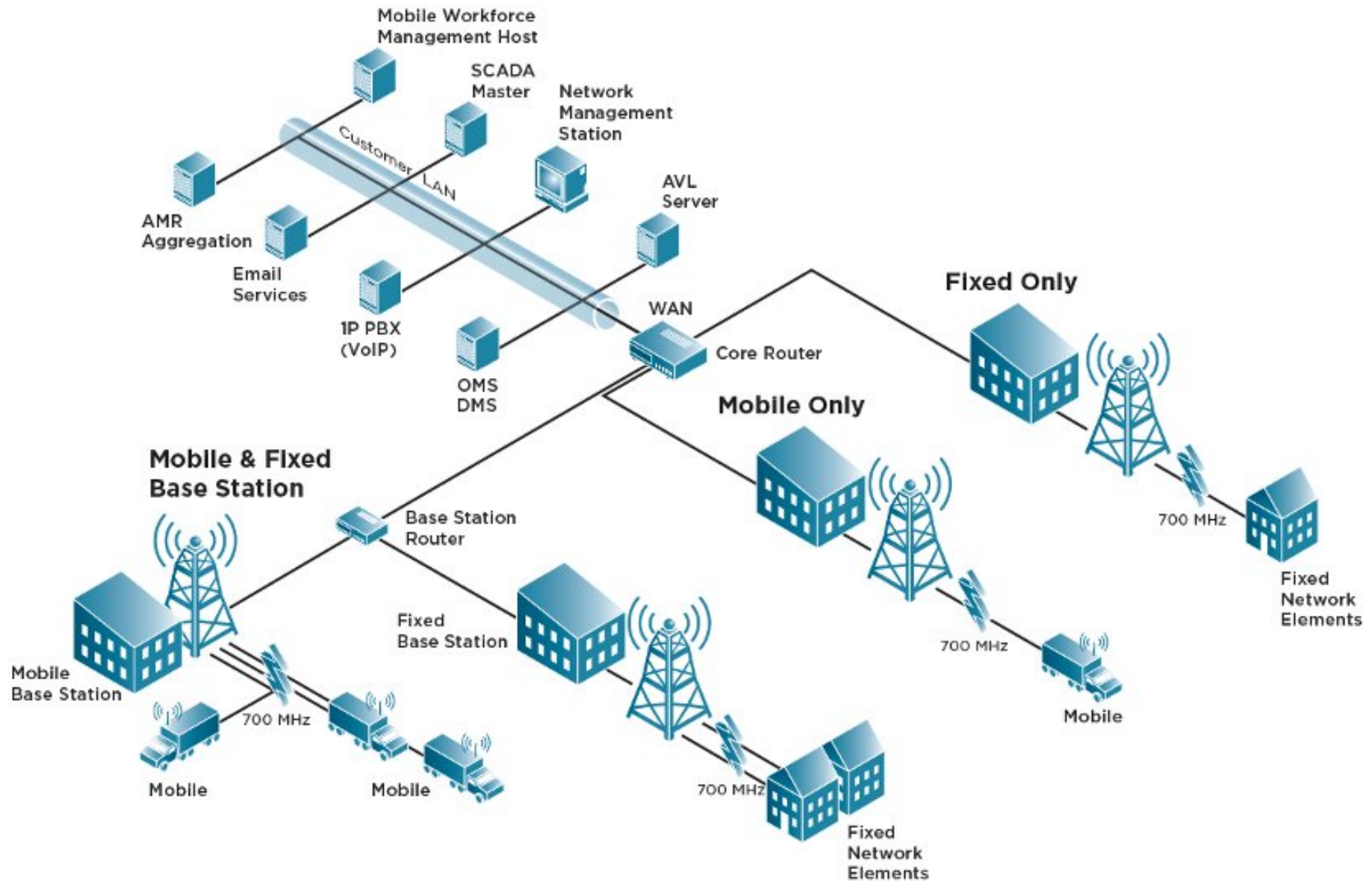
# Data Integration Example

- SCADA RTUs
- Meters
  - MV90 and real time
- SEL 2030 interface to relays
- VoIP Phone
- WiFi Access Point
- Load management transmitters (where the transmitter is not on the communications backbone)
- AMR/AMI Backhaul – PLC, wireless
- Remote Generators (customer premises)
- Security (video, card key access – future)



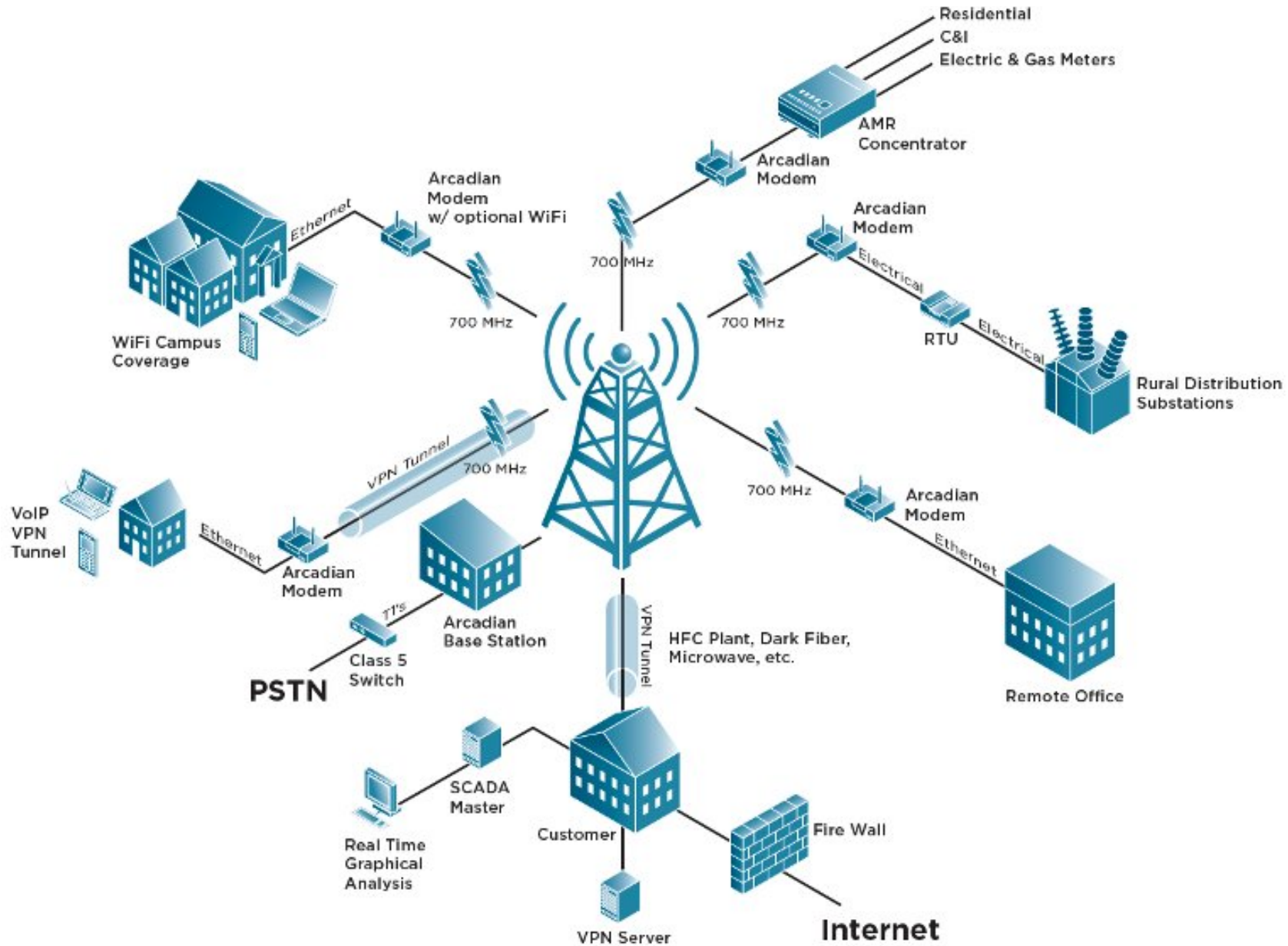
# Architectural & Design Overview & Considerations

## Indicative Build-outs



# Architectural & Design Overview & Considerations

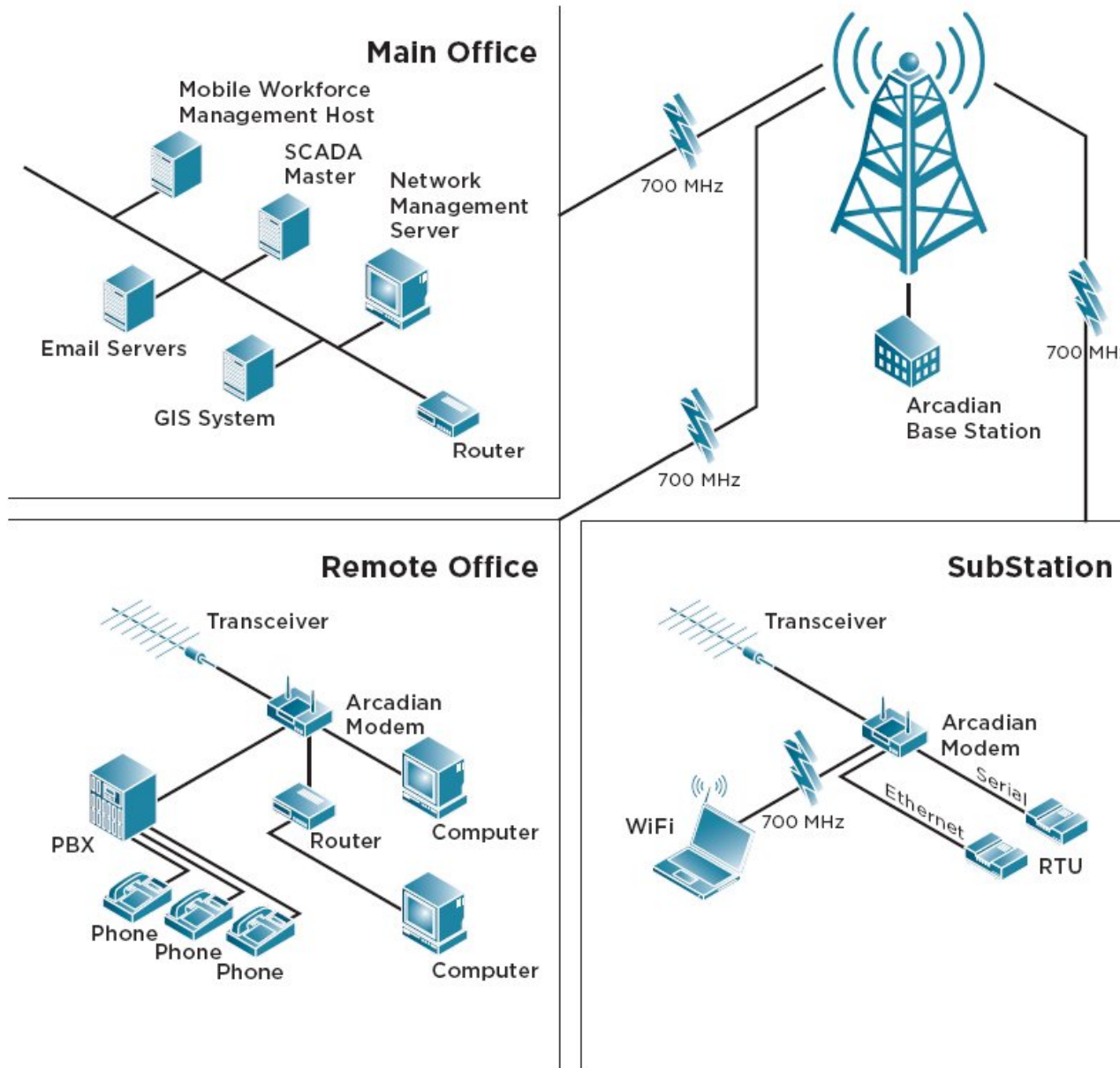
## Indicative Build-outs





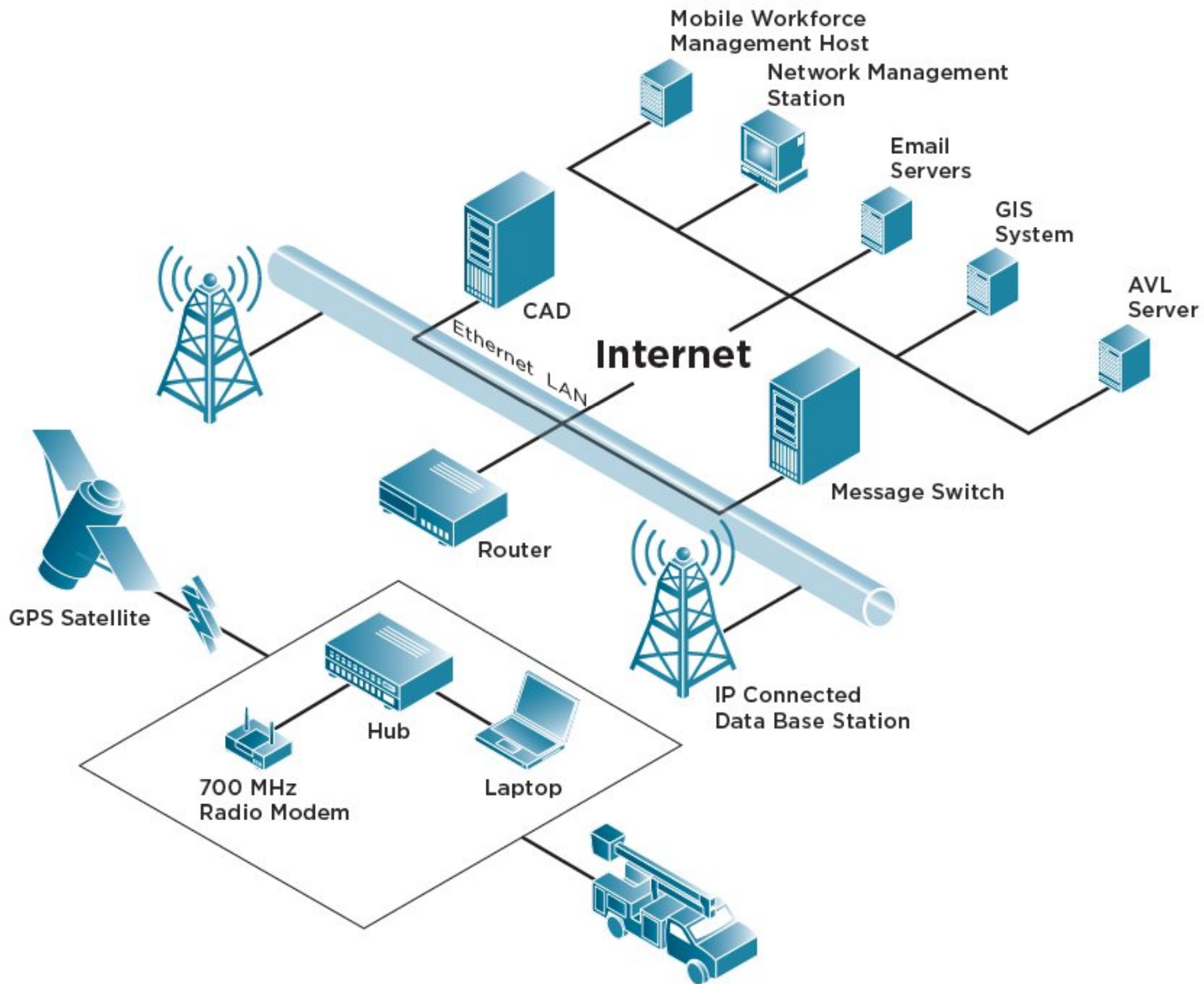
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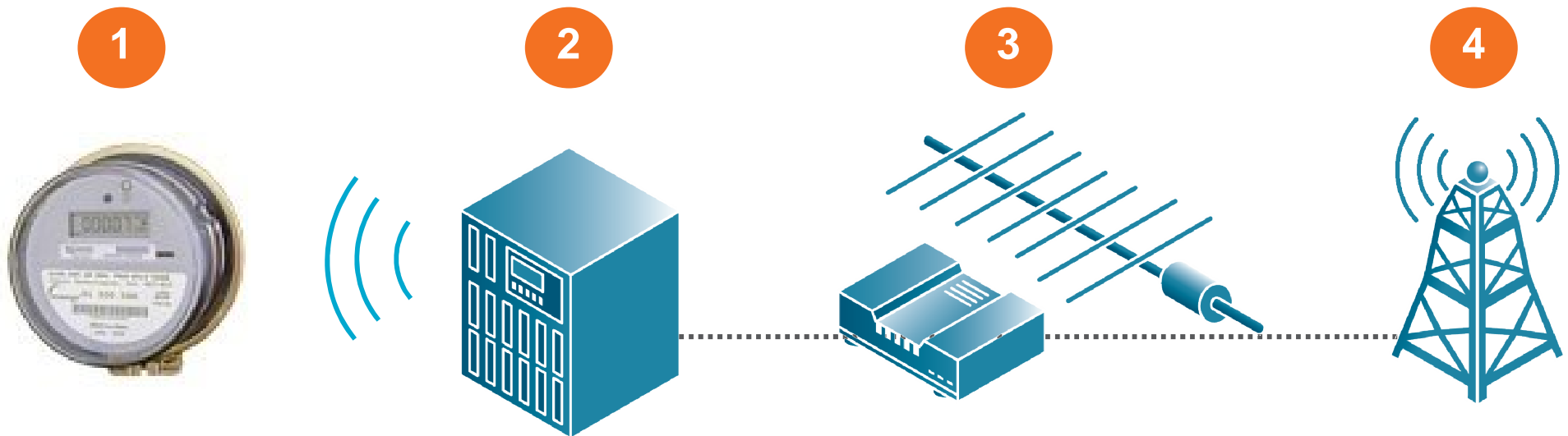
## Indicative Build-outs



# Application Solutions – Electric Utilities

## Corporate, Industrial & Agricultural AMI for Load and Outage Management

- 1 Meter can be connected directly to radio or via a
  - 2 concentrator for bi-directional communications
    - Equipment can be placed in NEMA enclosure if it requires protection from the elements
- 3 Radio or concentrator connects to broadband network
- 4 Data is routed via private 700MHz backhaul WWAN

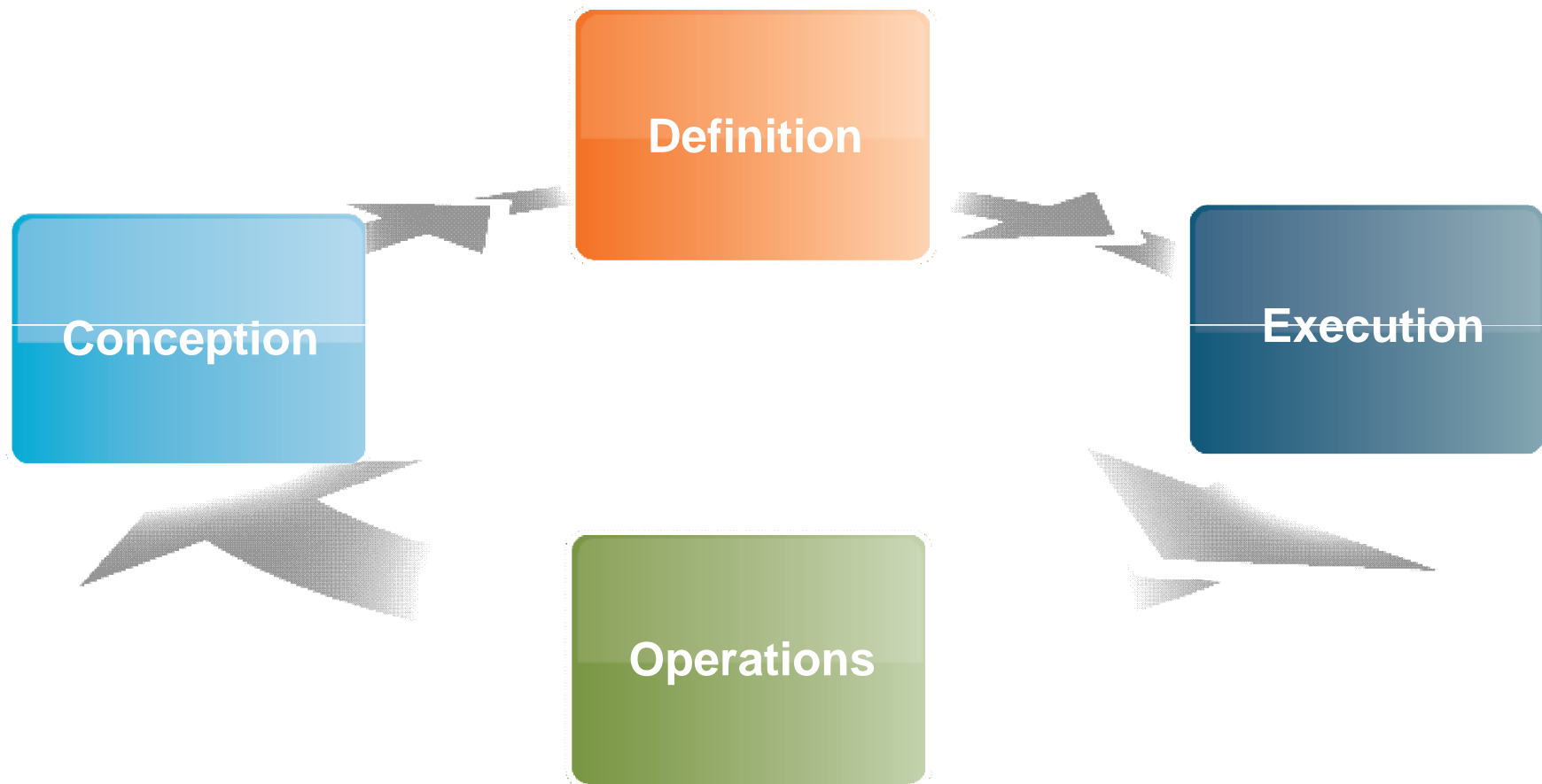


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# Estimating & Planning

# Project Management: Four-Phase Iterative Methodology

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# Architectural & Design Overview & Considerations

## Coverage & Capacity

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- Coverage
  - Base station Antenna Height
  - Coverage Area
    - ROM
    - Coverage Simulation
    - Site Visits
  - CPE End-point Antenna Height
  - Frequency
    - 700MHz, 2.4GHz, 3.65GHz, 5.8GHz
  - Noise-floor
    - dB, determines power CPE end-point radio needs to “hear” a base station at the given base station power and antenna height
- Capacity
  - Application Requirements
    - # of Intelligent End Devices
    - Reading intervals
    - # of Bytes per read
    - Maximum Latency Tolerable
  - Equipment Capabilities
    - # of Base stations / Sectors
      - Payload
      - Duty Cycle
      - Bits/hertz
      - Serial / Ethernet
    - Maximum radios per channel

# ROM Decision Points

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- Coverage and capacity concepts are relevant for all technologies
  - Bandwidth, range, channel size, data rate
  - Private
  - Consumer
  - IP or Serial
- Attributes/symptoms differ by technology
- Consumer networks are more difficult to model due to limited visibility and control over to components and inputs

# Architectural & Design Overview & Considerations

## Equipment Specifications

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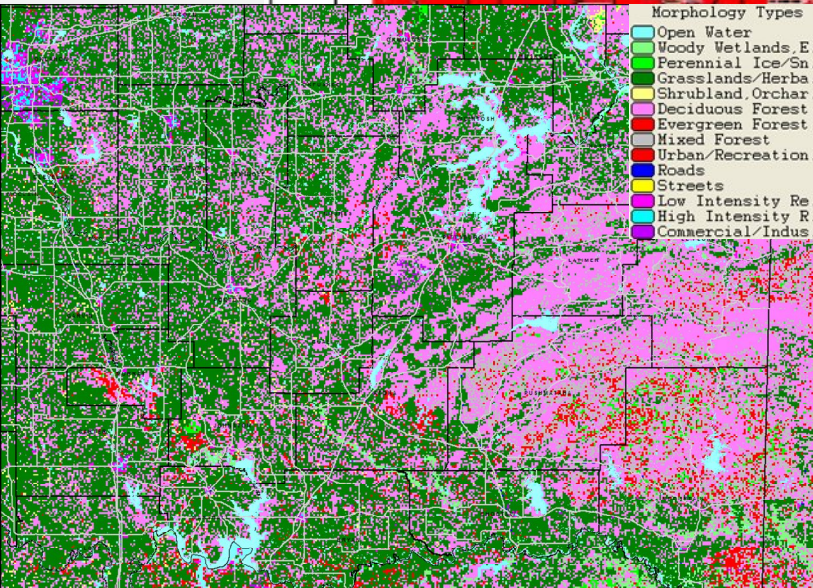
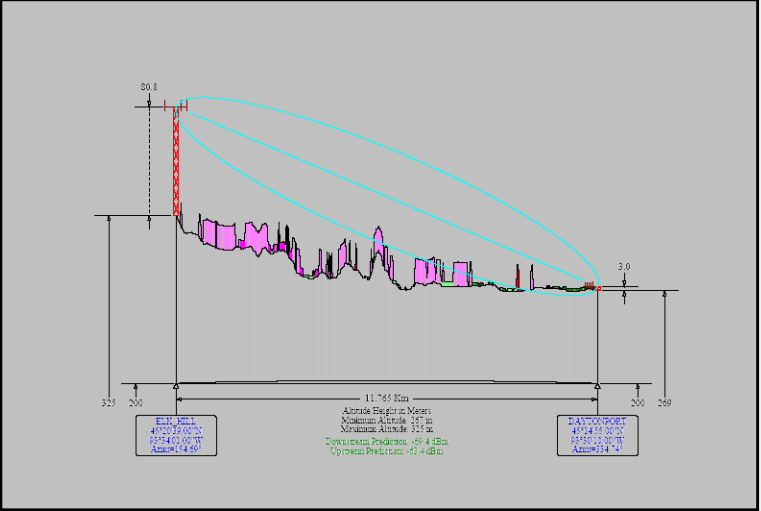
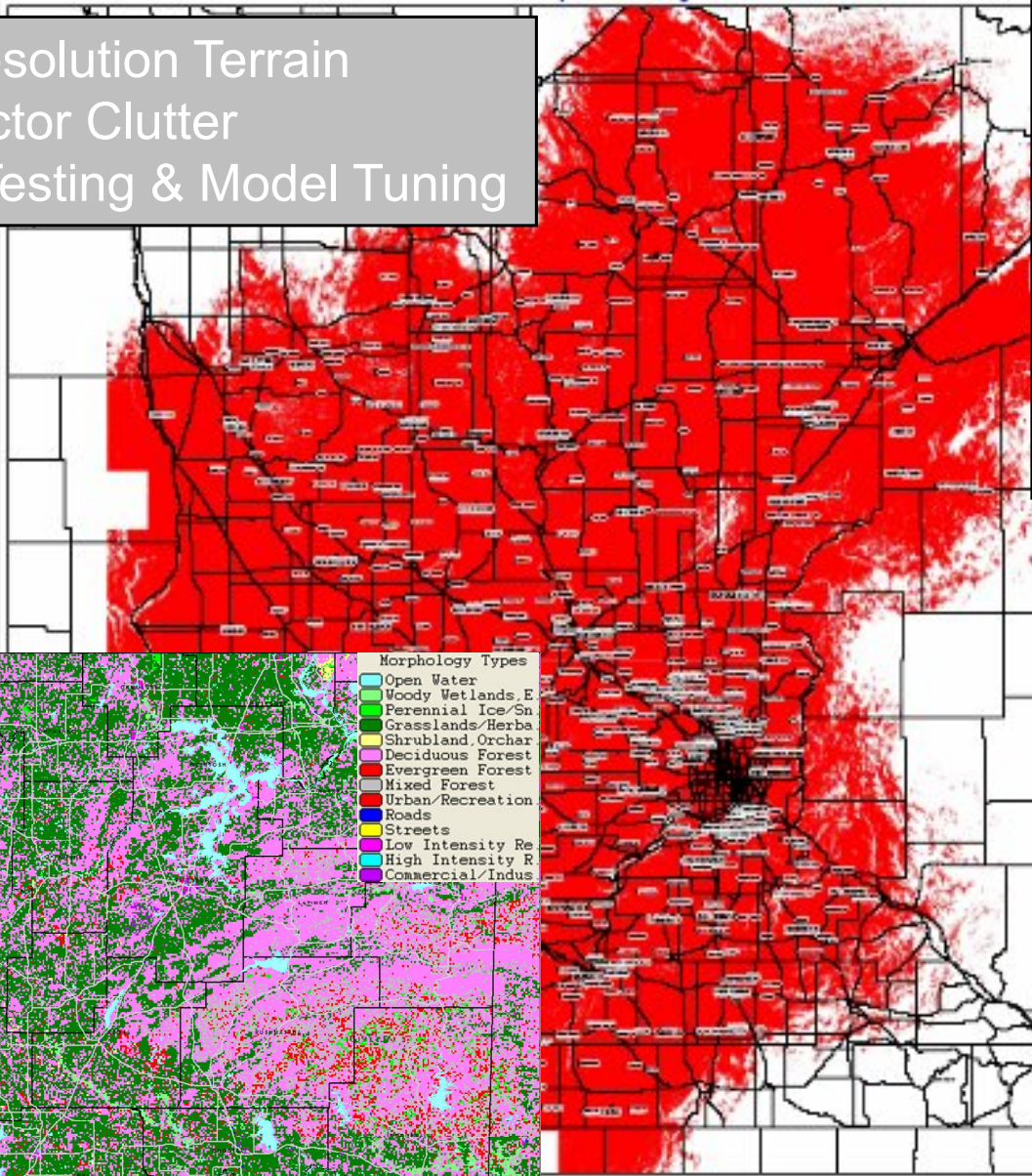
- Specifications
  - Channel Bandwidth (kHz): spectrum available & frequency planning
  - Modulation: defines bit/hz, data rate potential, and performance thresholds
    - Data rate / channel (kb/s)
    - Combined with bandwidth defines receiver (Tx) sensitivity
  - Duplex:
    - Frequency division: Tx and Rx simultaneously – requires more spectrum for data rate
    - Time Division: Tx and RX share time – use caution when co-locating devices
  - Power: combined with Rx sensitivity gives link budget and range potential
  - Data Interface: serial, Ethernet, OEM, etc.
  - Radios/BTS architecture:
    - Point-to-point, Point-to-multipoint, Mesh/Repeater
  - Transaction / time
    - Influences latency



# RF Design – CelPlan Example

## Radio Frequency Design Antenna Height Optimization

- High Resolution Terrain
- Multi-factor Clutter
- Signal Testing & Model Tuning



# Architectural & Design Overview & Considerations

## Equipment Specifications

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# Diagnostics & Lessons Learned

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- Asset location information
  - Actual vs. location of record
  - Continual feedback to the design team
- Integrity of as-built information
- Aptitude of design support personnel
  - Future training needs
- Integrity of deployment closeout packages
  - Existing processes may be insufficient for current projects
  - Methods, thresholds and scope
- Network touch versus performance failures
- Measurement granularity aligned with application profiles
- RF environmental factors
- A positive mindset approach to deployment
  - New technology deployment identifies improvement opportunities for related business and technology systems
  - Benefits and opportunities transcend technologies
- Project Management Areas Impacted:
  1. Project planning and network design
  2. Asset information and logistics
  3. Spectrum integrity
  4. Core network deployment and testing
  5. Application cutover
  6. Ongoing Operations

# Managed Services

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## Network Operations Center (NOC) Capabilities

- Network Awareness
  - Tailor NMS for individual customer needs and SLA performance requirements
- Alarm notification and correlation
  - SMS
  - eMail
  - Visual Map with News and Weather feed
  - NMS Alarm Summary Page
  - Auto-Generated Incident Ticket
- Troubleshooting
  - Methodical, NERC-CIP troubleshooting techniques and methodology
  - Converged realtime and historical, performance & RF, statistics
- Incident Resolution
  - Tailored for customer needs based on SLA MTTR requirements with custom escalation policies
  - Technician oriented and proactive
    - Root cause
    - Steps to be taken
    - Site access information and location
- Network and HelpDesk Reporting
  - Fully customizable reports
  - Customer site performance
  - Customer SLA reporting
    - MTTR
    - Availability
  - RF statistical reports for proactive optimization
  - Informative customer ticket summaries