



*Setting the Standard for Automation™*

# Radiocommunications in industry : the key features of ISA 100 solutions

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# Today's world lives at the time of wireless

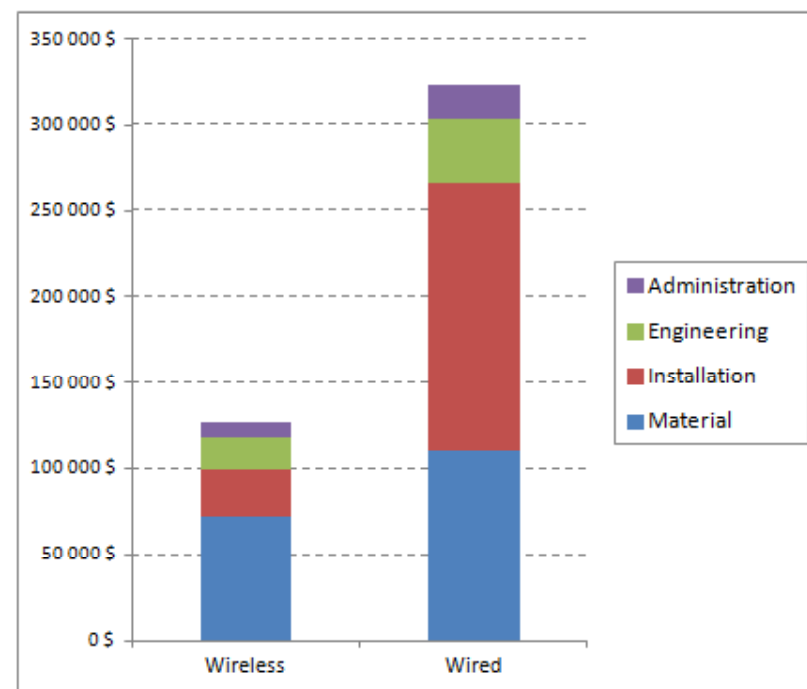


- GSM and other 2G systems : 5.3 billions subscriptions in 2012 - 1000 operators
- 3G, HSPA, HSPA + : 1.0 billion subscriptions
- 4 G (LTE) : 28 millions subscriptions
- 200 000 SMS sent each second in the world
- 570 millions smart phones sold in 2012
- 1 Billion Bluetooth connections sold each year
- Billions of new Wi-Fi connections per year
- Fast development of RFID, pay-per phone (NFC), etc.

**Wireless is everywhere in our daily lives**

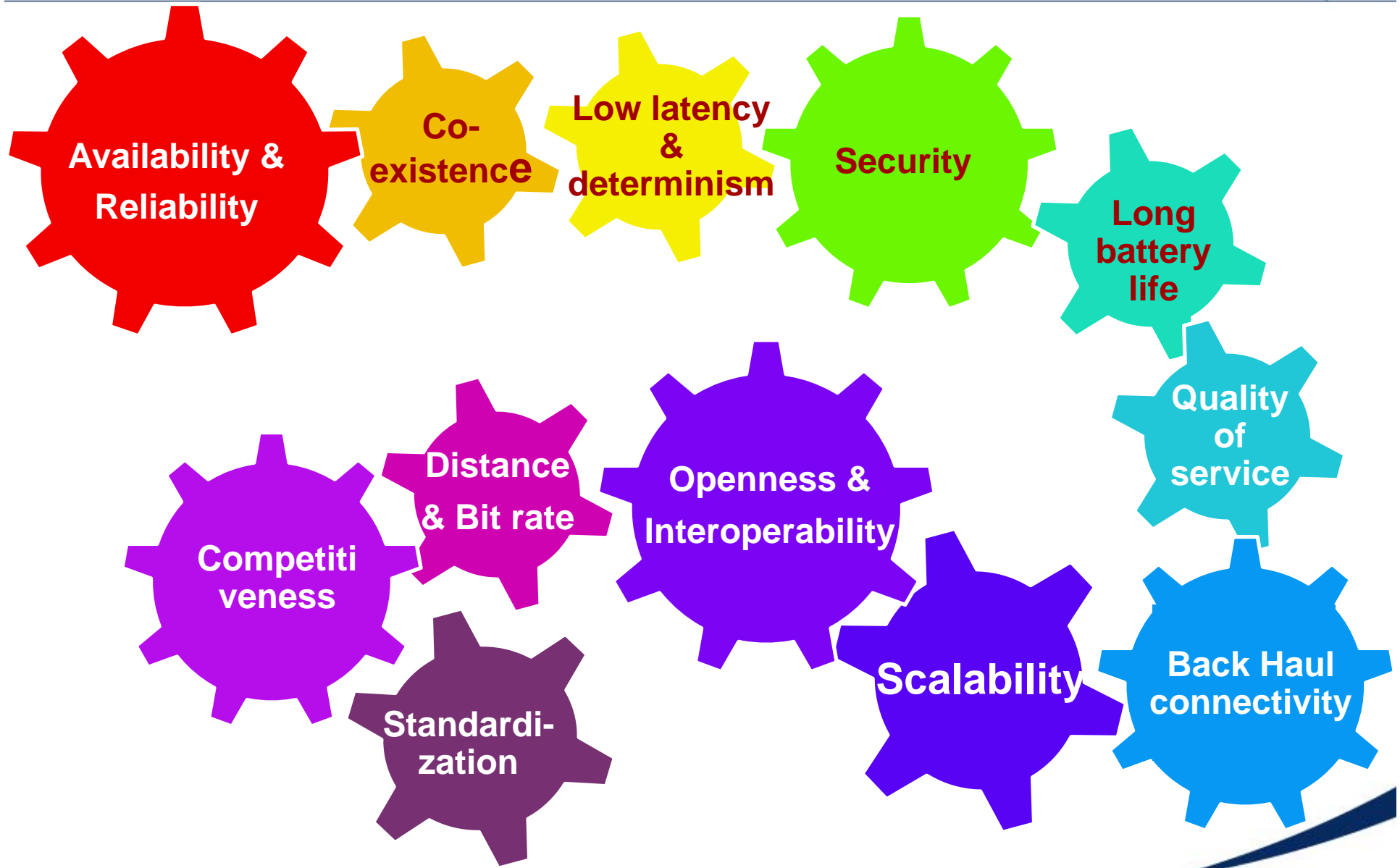
# Industry can benefit from wireless

- **Reduce Capital-ex**
  - No cabling engineering
  - No cable installation
  - Easier commissioning
- **Reduce Operational-ex**
  - Less down time
  - Higher Productivity
  - Less Field Maintenance effort
- **Improve Safety & Product Quality**
  - More monitoring points
  - Environmental monitoring
- **More flexibility**
  - Easier to modify



Source : ISA

# However Industry is a conservative and demanding market



**Availability & Reliability**

**Co-existence**

**Low latency & determinism**

**Security**

**Long battery life**

**Quality of service**

**Competitiveness**

**Distance & Bit rate**

**Openness & Interoperability**

**Scalability**

**Back Haul connectivity**

**Standardization**

# No general purpose solution meets all the requirements (1)



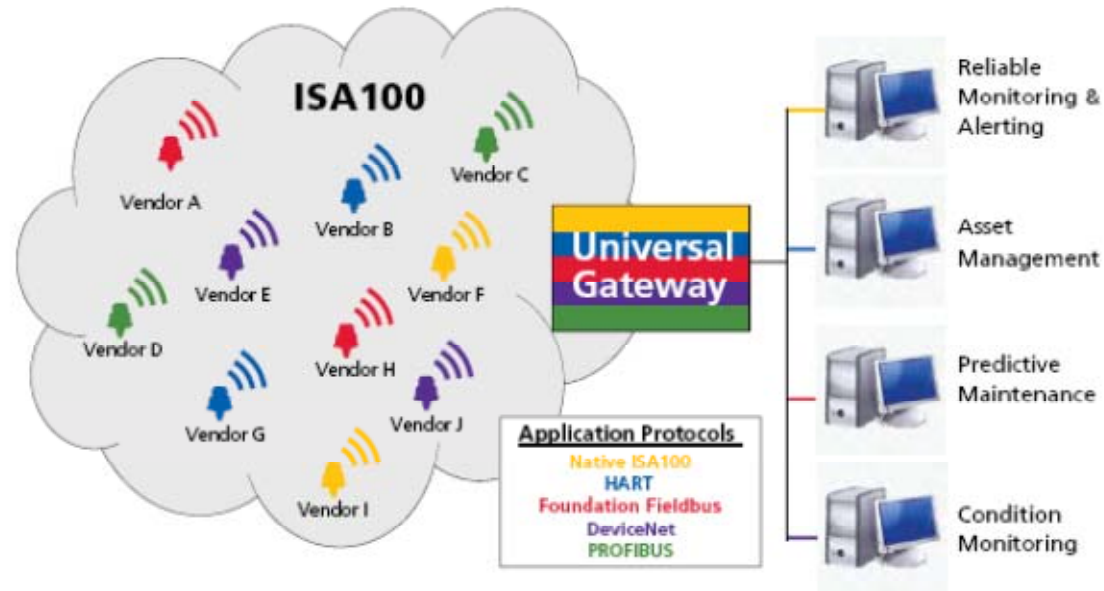
Requirements	Wi-Fi	Bluetooth	ZigBee	2G, 3G
Availability, Reliability	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow
Coexistence	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Low latency & determinism	Yellow	Green	Green	Red
Security (Integrity, Authentication, Confidentiality)	Red, Yellow, Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Long battery life	Red	Yellow	Green	Red
Quality of Service	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Red

# No general purpose solution meets all the requirements (2)



Requirements	Wi-Fi	Bluetooth	ZigBee	2G, 3G
Back haul connectivity	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Scalability	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green
Openness & Interoperability	Red	Yellow	Red	Red
Distance & bitrate	Yellow, Green, Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Competitiveness	Yellow	Green	Green	Red
Standardization	Yellow	Green	Green	Yellow

# ISA100 general objective



## Many Applications, Many Protocols, **A Single Wireless Network**

The ISA100 committee was formed in 2005 to establish standards and related information that will define procedures for implementing wireless systems in the automation and control environment with a focus on the field level.

# First standard : ISA100.11a



## Key objectives :

- **Low energy** consumption devices, with the **ability to scale** to address large installations
- **Wireless infrastructure, interfaces to legacy** infrastructure and applications, **security, and network management** requirements in a functionally scalable manner
- **Robustness in the presence of interference** found in harsh industrial environments and with legacy systems
- **Coexistence** with other wireless devices anticipated in the industrial work space (802.11x, 802.15x, 802.16x, cellular phones, RFID, motors, microwaves, etc.)
- **Interoperability** of ISA100 devices and **connectivity** with other standards

**A Standard for Wireless Field Devices  
in scalable Plant-Wide Systems**



## How have these objectives been reached?

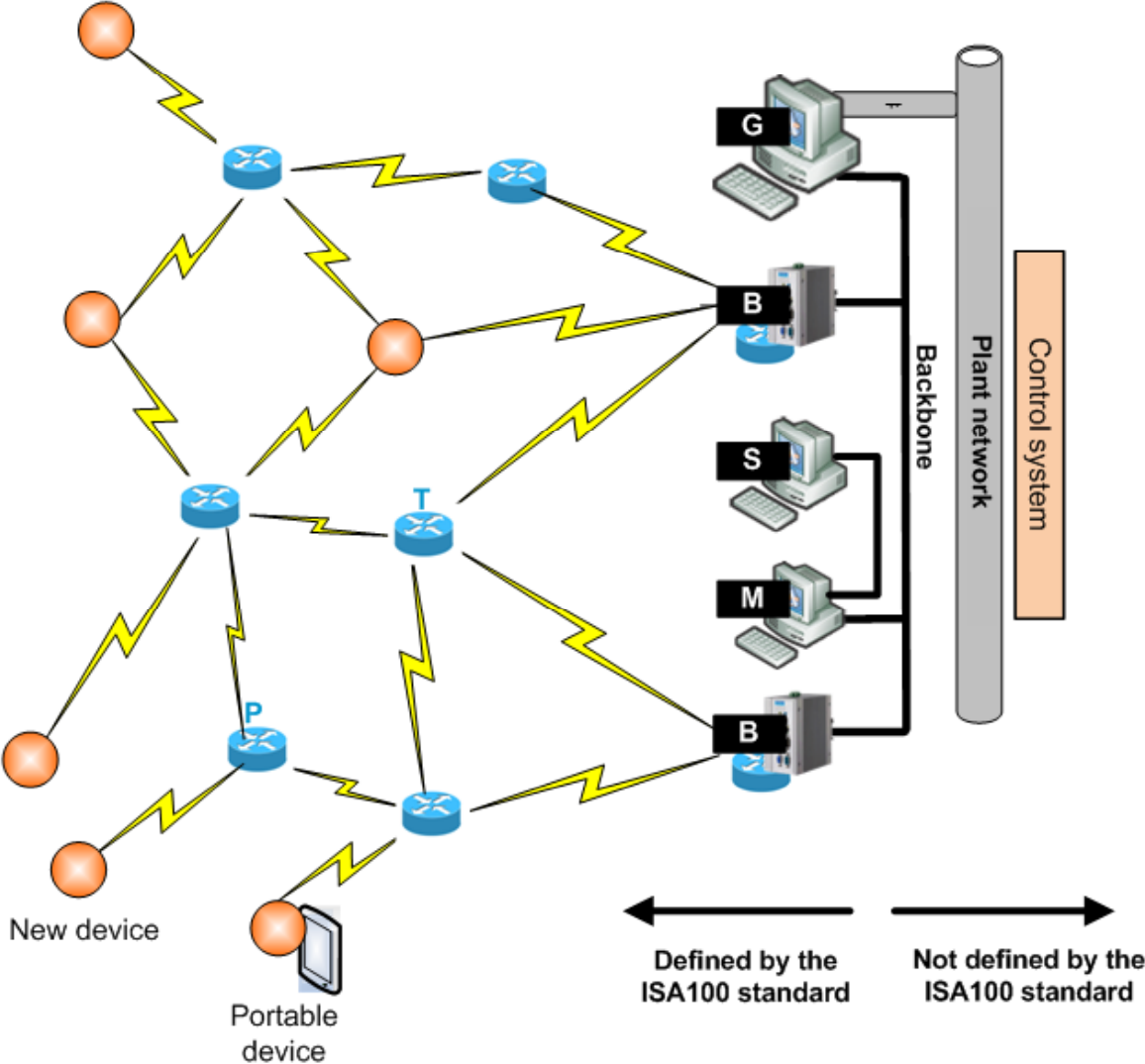
A solution based on

- An architecture flexible, scalable, transposing at the field level the Internet principles
- The most advanced radiocommunication technologies

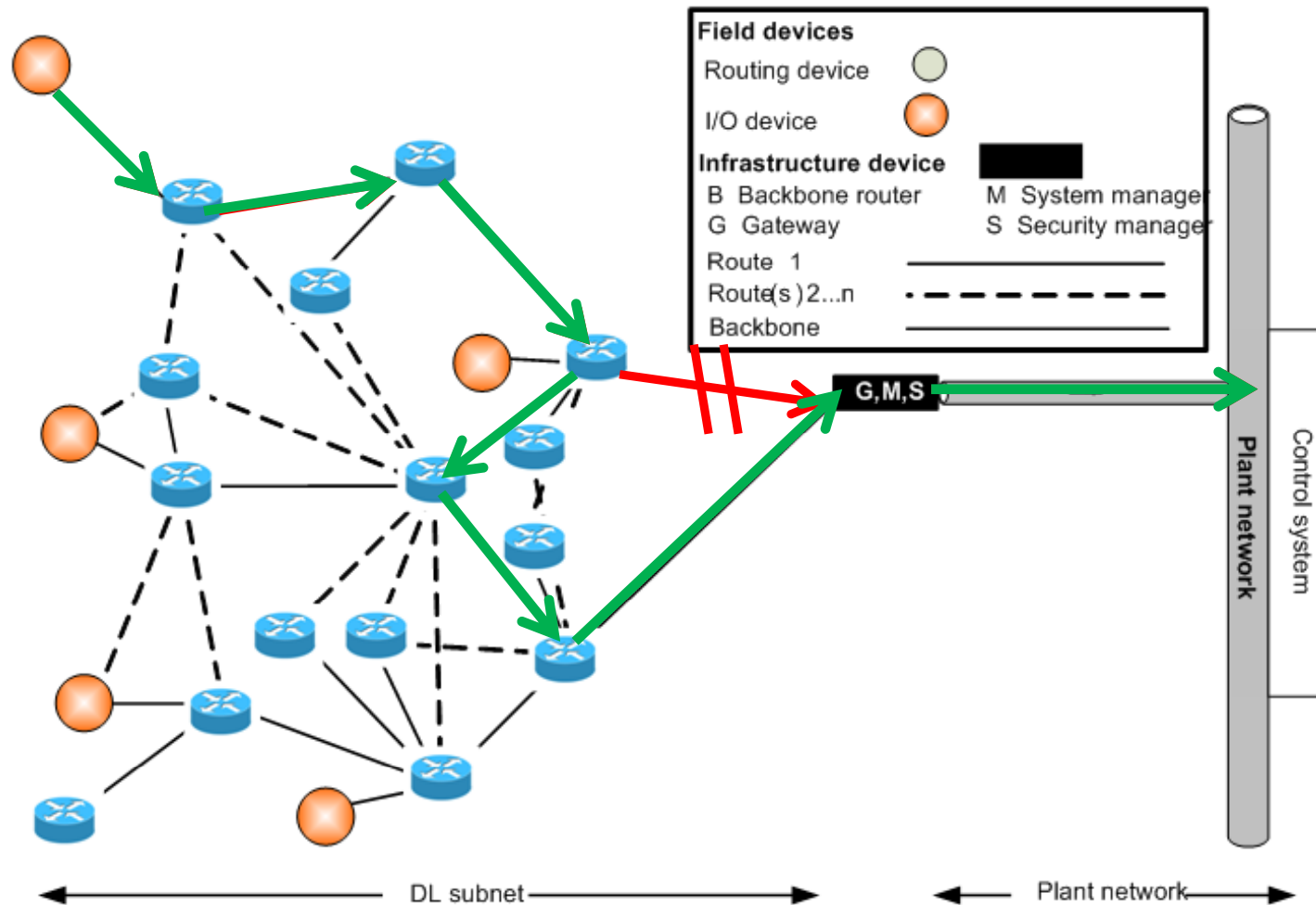
# ISA-100 typical architecture



Field device roles	
Routing device	
Provisioning	
System time source	
I/O device	
Infrastructure device roles	
B Backbone router	
G Gateway	
M System manager	
S Security manager	



# Availability, Reliability

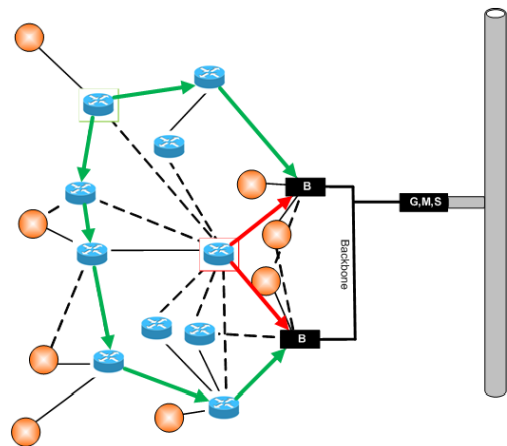
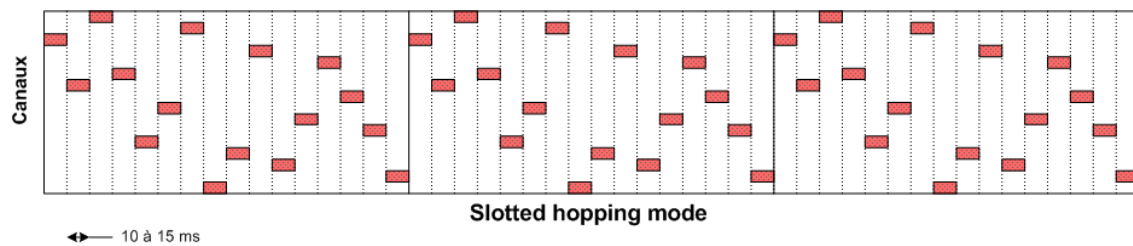
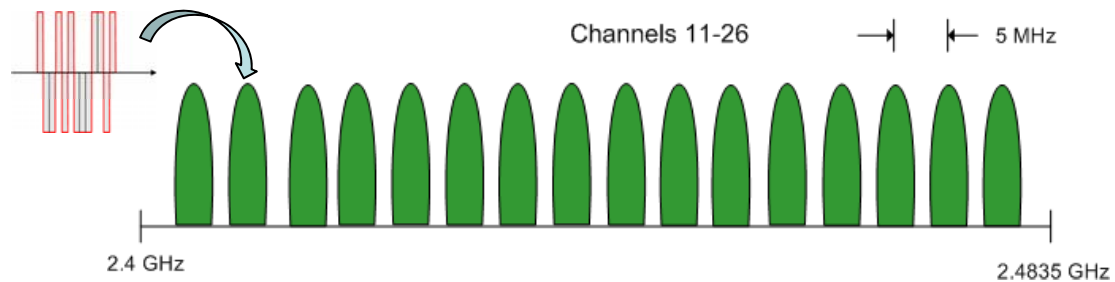


Meshed architecture permits self-healing i.e. rerouting of the packets if a segment is interrupted or saturated

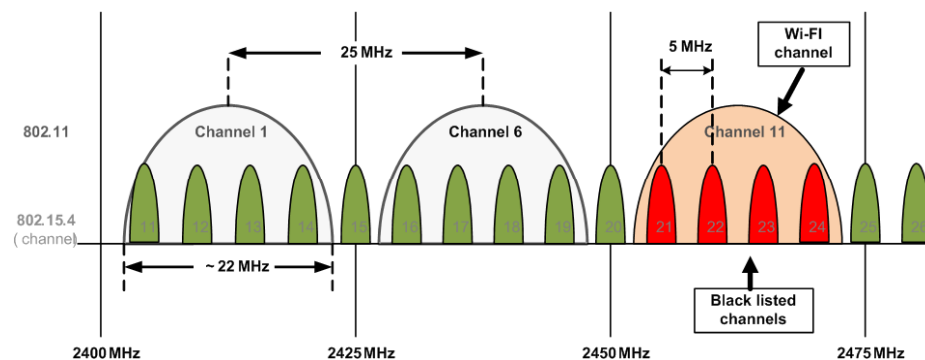
# Coexistence



- Use of the 16 IEEE 802.15.4 channels with Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum in each channel
- Channel hopping for avoiding interference
- CCA : Clear Channel Assessment



- Duocast mode

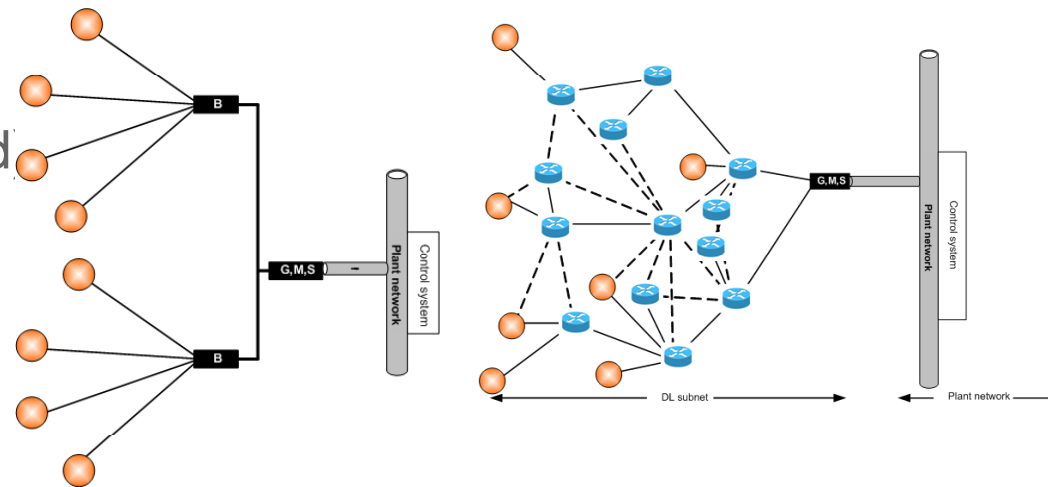
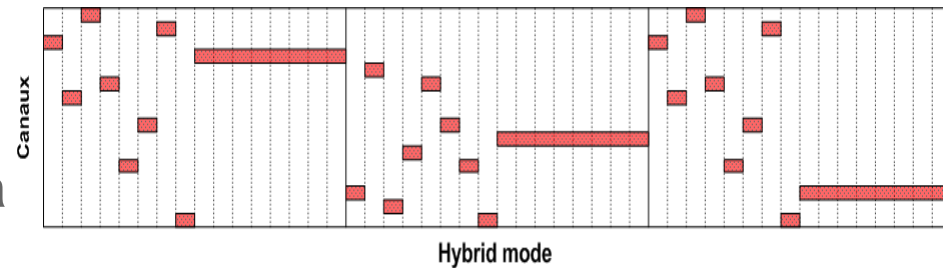


- Channel blacklisting for coexistence with WiFi

# Low latency & determinism



- Short timeslots (10 to 12 ms)
- Fast hopping mode for deterministic traffic
- Slow hopping mode for large data transfer : messaging services, provisioning of new devices, collision avoidance mechanisms (CSMA-CA)
- Support of « star » (high speed) or « meshed » (availability) or hybrid architectures
- Possible to limit the number of hops

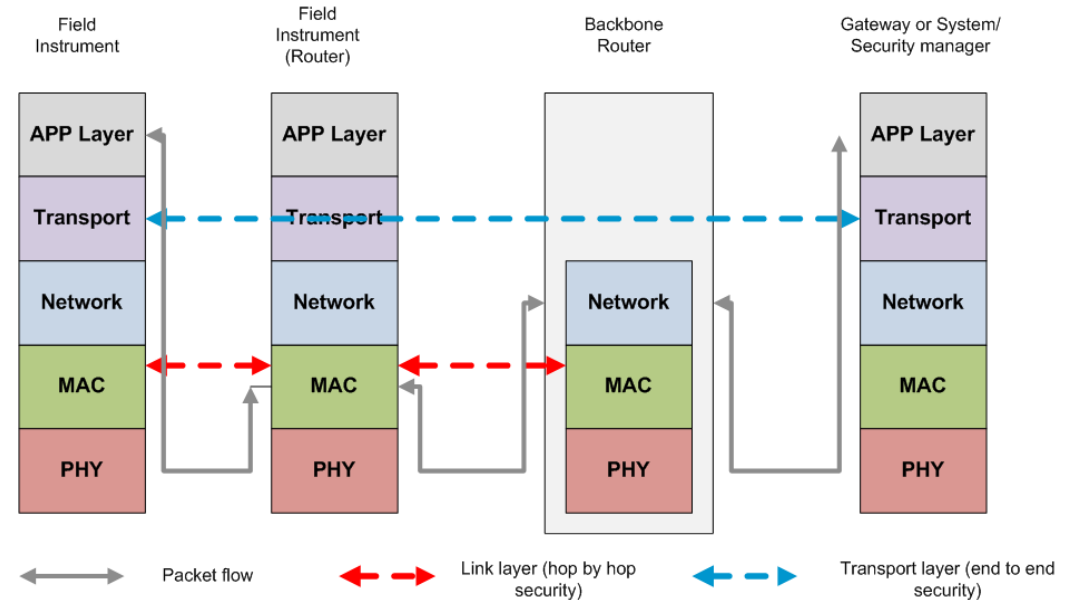


# Security



Security concerns are often overplayed !

- Two layers security
  - DLL security (Hop by hop)
  - Transport layer (End to end)

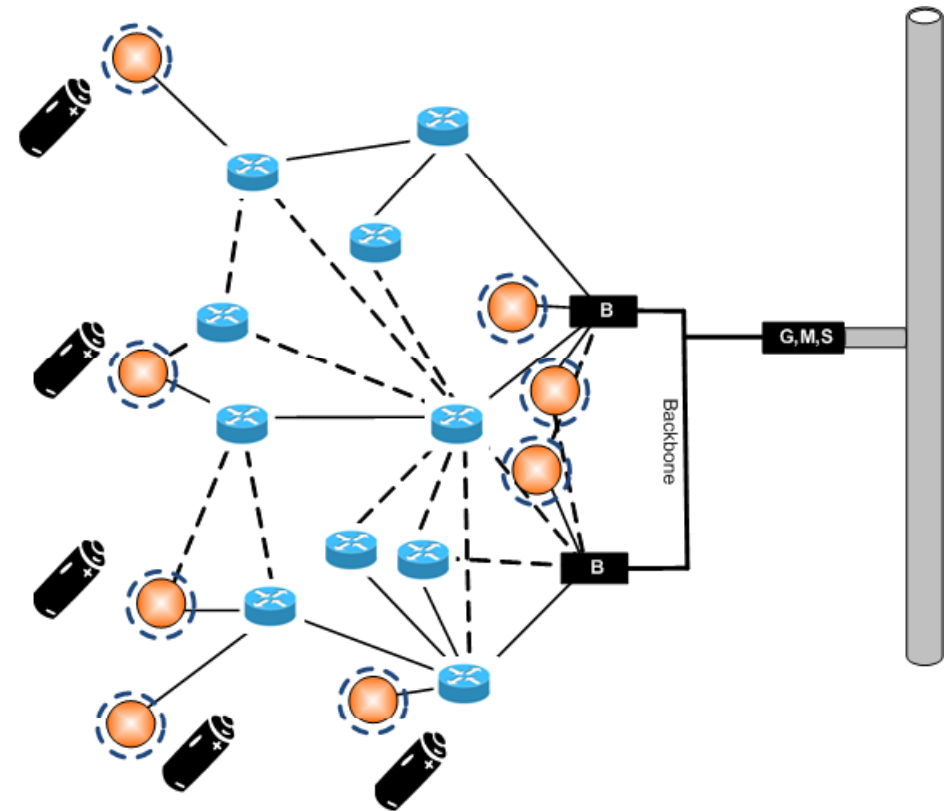


- AES 128 encryption (extremely secure)
- Over the air provisioning with authentication using asymmetric keys (optional)
- Sophisticated key management : join keys used only once

# Long battery life



- Not all the subscribers are routers ! Non-Routing sensors are very low power devices
- Power Management:
  - ISA100.11a mandates that each device reports its estimated battery life and energy capacity related attributes to the System Manager
  - System Manager allocates communication links to devices based on their reported energy capabilities

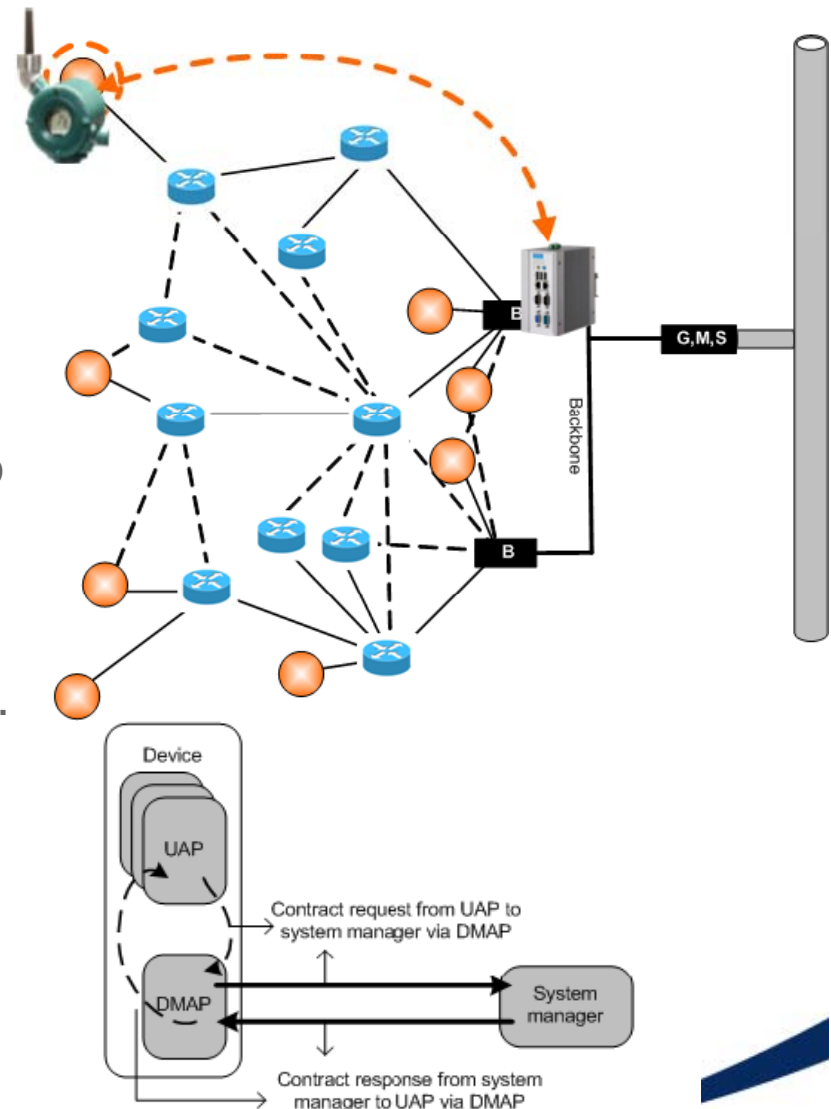


# Quality of service



## QoS is provided under “contracts”

- System communication configuration is achieved through the contract services provided by the **system manager**.
- A contract refers to an agreement between the system manager and a device in the network that shall involve the allocation of network resources by the system manager to support a particular communication need of this device. This device is the source of the communication messages and the device it wants to communicate with is the destination.

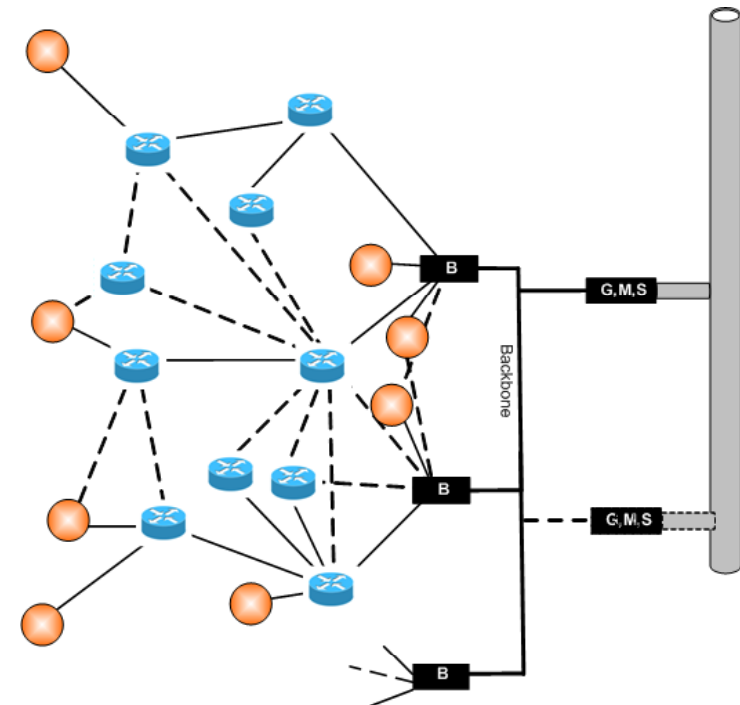




# Back haul connectivity



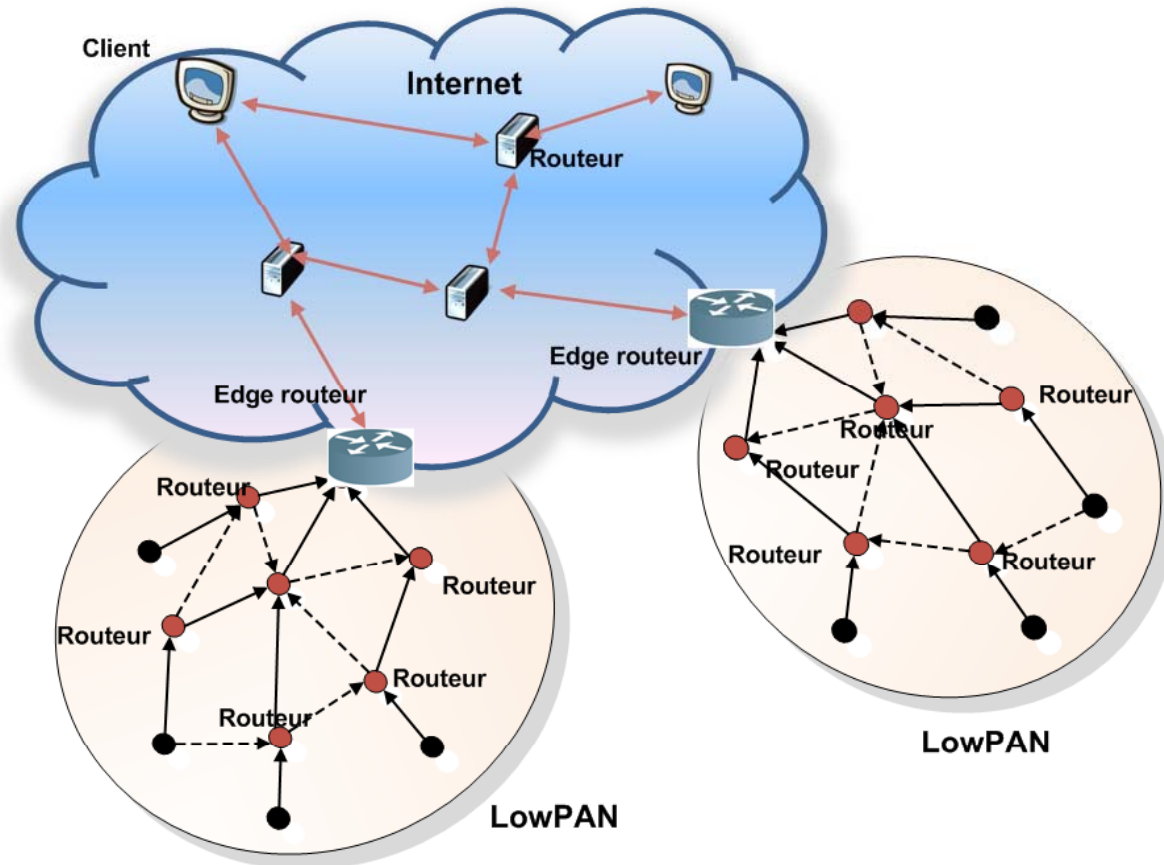
- In control systems, information has to be transferred to higher levels via backbone networks. The set of software allowing such a transfer is called « backhaul »
- Most generic communication systems do not provide such a connectivity
- The architecture in “subnets” headed by a backbone router, permits :
  - Scalability
  - Connectivity to a diversity of backbone networks



# ISA100.11a: Internet of Things ready



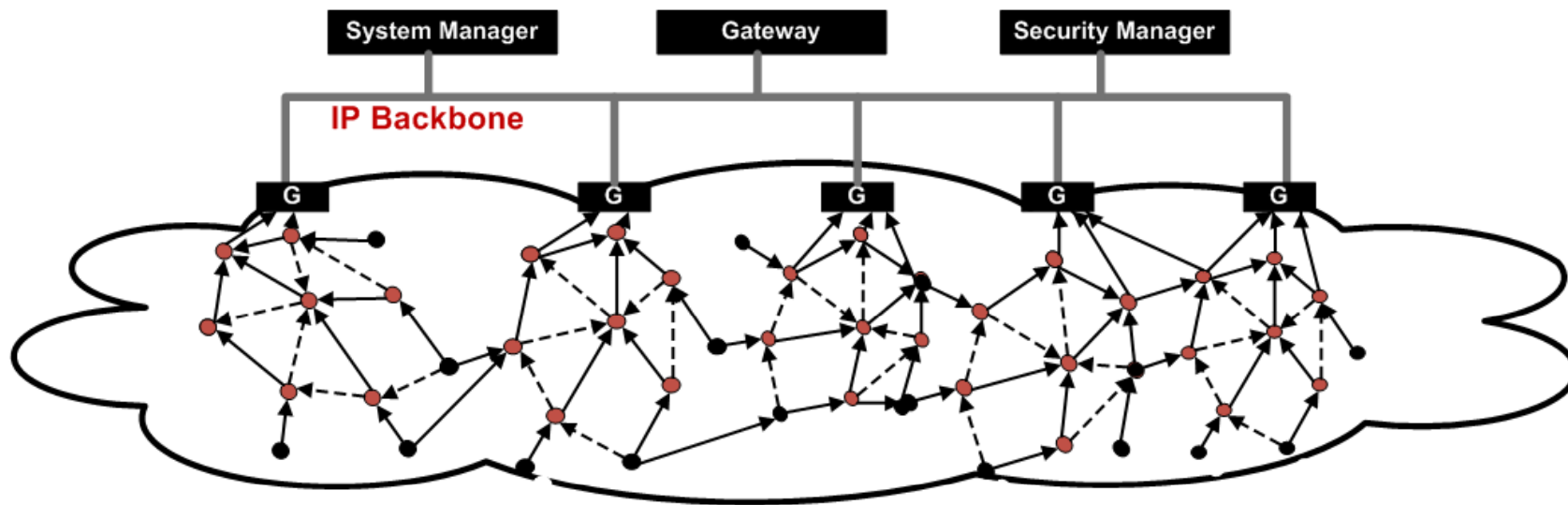
- ISA100.11a supports the IETF 6LowPAN standard permitting the connectivity between Low Power LANs and IPV6 compliant networks (header compression, segmentation, etc.)
- ISA100.11a networks will become local representations of Internet of Things



# Scalability



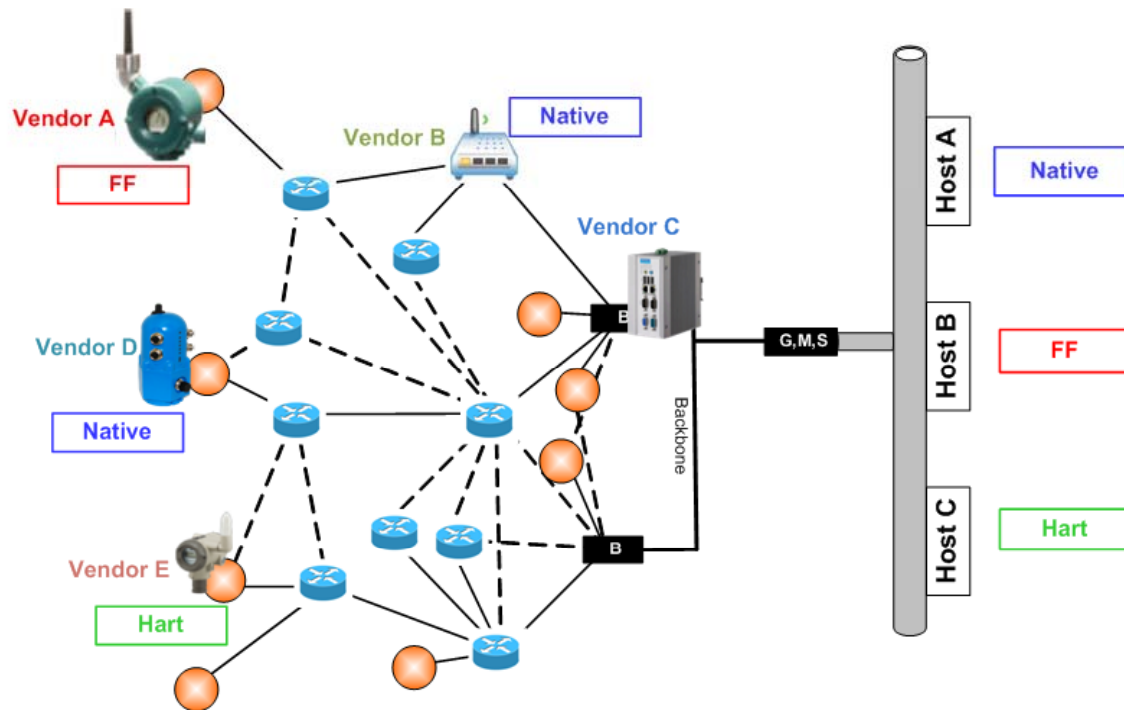
- ISA100.11a networks are scalable
  - In numbers : > 10 000 sensors/actuators
  - In space : facility areas of several km<sup>2</sup>
  - In rate : report every 30 minutes as well as every 250 ms
- The reason : an IP based backbone



# Openness & Interoperability



- ISA 100.11a offers tunneling mechanisms permitting non-native (e.g. legacy) fieldbus commands/services to be connected over ISA100.11a



# Distance & bitrate



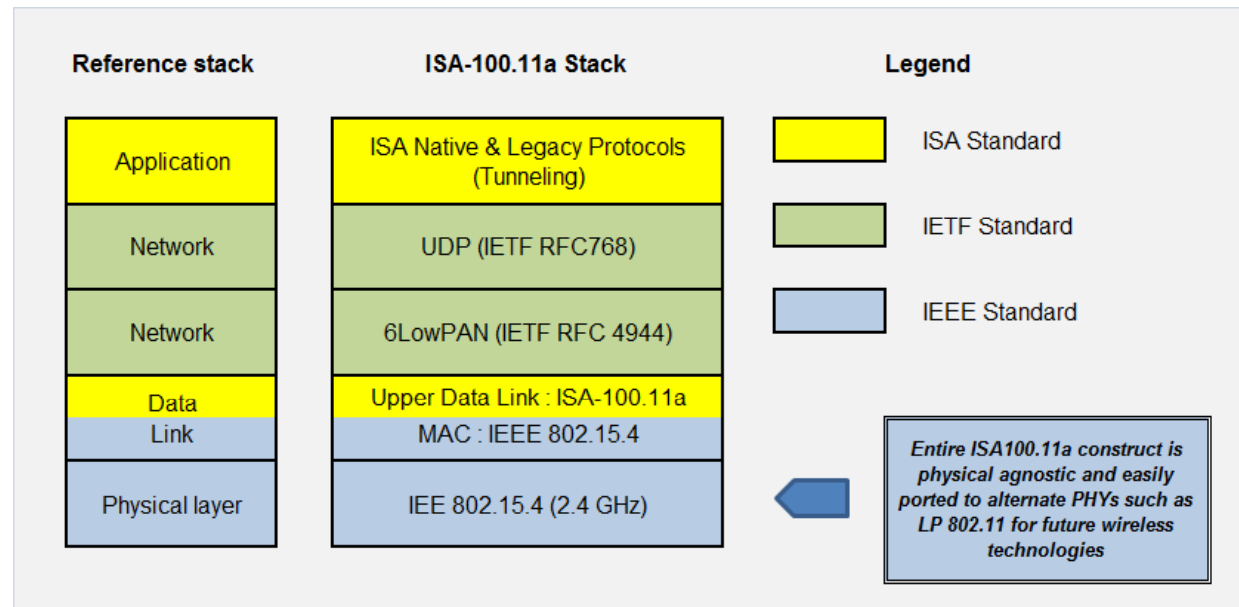
- Current radio is based on IEEE 802.15.4 standard operating in the ISM 2.4 GHz band
- Bitrate/distance are dependent on the emitting power authorized by local regulations (generally 100 mW)
- They may be improved by antennas of high gain
- Typically, throughput is in the range of 250 kbit/s over a distance of a few dozen of meters
- In the future, other radios (such as MIMO solutions) may be used at various frequencies



# Competitiveness



- ISA100.11a implementation relies on low cost chips already in mass production (IEEE 802.15.4 chips)
- Software stack is based on existing bricks
- Ready for moving to alternate PHYs



# Standardization



- ISA standard since 2009 (updated in 2011)
- ANSI standard since December 2011
- CDV (Comité Draft for Vote) 65C/714F/CDV at CEI level.  
Final votes to be received by 18 janvier 2011

## ISA100 Wireless Compliance Institute established in 2010



- Conduct independent testing and certification of wireless devices and systems for the ISA100 Wireless Systems for Industrial Automation standards
- Provide education, tools, and technical support to users and suppliers



# Key differences with competing solutions

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- Better scalability (subnets architecture)
- IPV6 ready (6LowPAN)
- Higher security (two security levels, keys used only once  
→ no “man of the middle attack” )
- Longer battery life : only selected nodes are routers
- Multiprotocol and openness
- More flexibility :
  - Frequency hopping (time slots, patterns per subnets)
  - QoS (notion of contracts)
  - Provisioning by wire or by air (with asymmetric keys)



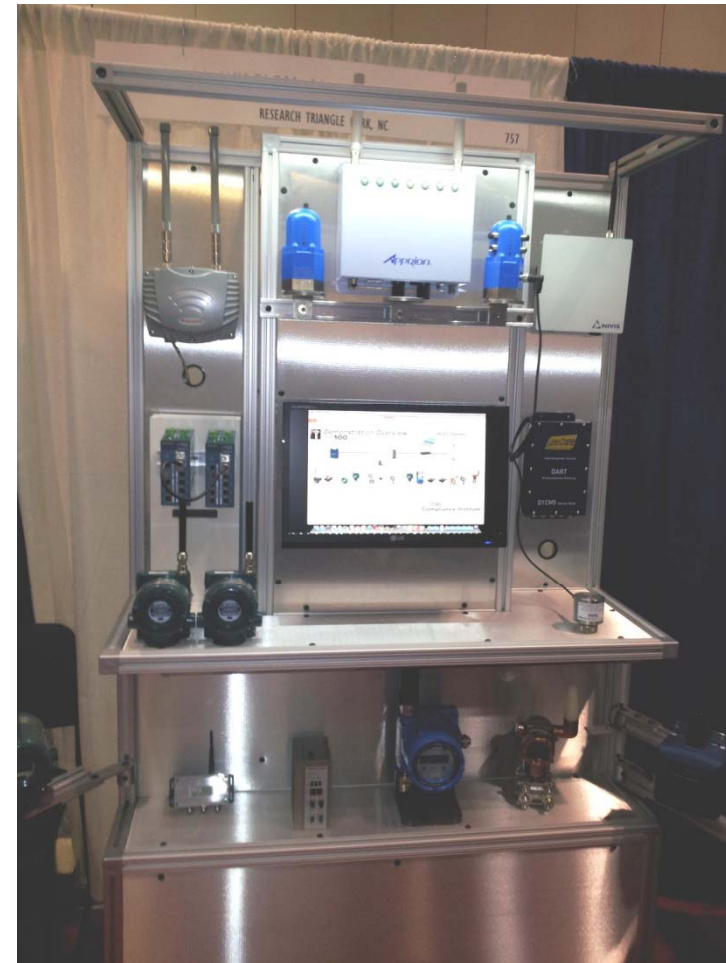
# ISA100.11a supported by numerous companies



# ISA100 interoperability demonstrated



ISA Automation week  
Orlando October 2012



# A lot of ISA100 applications are in operation



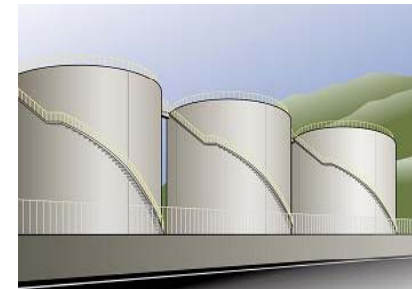
- Elevated Assets

- Enables uneconomical measurements on flare stack and vacuum columns



- Distributed Assets

- Loading Piers and Tank Farms are ideal areas to deploy wireless networks, enhancing asset management while minimizing infrastructure



- Isolated Assets

- Robust measurement solutions for difficult to reach areas; Well heads, production platforms and pipelines

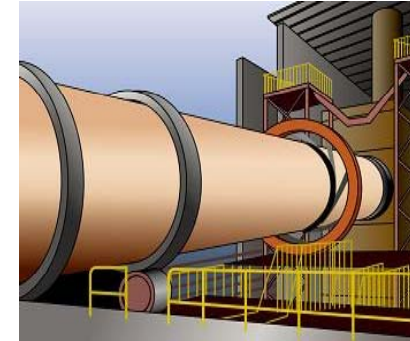


# A lot of ISA100 applications are in operation



- Rotating & Modular Equipment

- Wireless free these assets from the complexity of high maintenance cabled solutions



- Temporary Measurements

- Such as those required to diagnose a problem with a production asset are simple and convenient to implement wirelessly



- Storage Measurements

- Warehouse management for perishable goods, such as food and pharmaceuticals



•Source : Yokogawa



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**Thank you for your  
attention**

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