Choosing a wireless implementation strategy and applications
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Introduction

In today’s plants, the value, impact, and criticality of wireless applications are enormous. Therefore, it is essential that industrial plants define, implement, and adopt a wireless strategy. An effective industrial wireless solution requires a combination of numerous wireless standards and technologies. This White Paper outlines the considerations that end users should address when planning and implementing a wireless strategy.

Key considerations before selecting a wireless solution

Modern process industries thrive on improving return on investment (ROI), and are highly complex, cost sensitive, and time-to-market driven. Since production and operational efficiency are key success factors in achieving ROI goals, process industries strive to raise customer satisfaction, increase employee productivity, and streamline store operations.

In most cases, productivity is slowed or even halted due to a lack of visibility into the location and inventory status, assets, and people. Within these environments, being unable to locate critical assets or the next piece of work-in-process inventory can cause hours of delays and direct costs of tens or even hundreds of thousands of dollars. Instant communication effectively improves visibility into all areas and a wireless solution can help to facilitate real-time communications.

The benefits of wireless technology fall into two main categories: core business benefits and operational benefits. Core business benefits include improved employee productivity, quicker and more efficient business processes, and greater potential for creating new business functions. Operational benefits include lower costs of management and lower capital expenditure.

Because of the value, impact, and criticality of wireless, it is essential for industrial plants to define, implement, and adopt a wireless strategy. Described here are the considerations that companies should analyze when implementing and planning a wireless strategy.

Analyzing business needs and applications

Without appropriate, usable applications, a wireless device is just an additional expensive piece of hardware in a company’s inventory. Therefore, it is important that the first step a company takes before deploying a wireless solution is to determine the required applications and how they affect other choices, such as device and network selection. For example, if an application (such as a video streaming application) requires the transfer of large files, the solution is to deliver a higher bandwidth to cover plantwide video cameras. If the application is field data logging or the installation of wireless sensors at various remote locations of a plant, then high-gain antennas and wider wireless coverage is required. In addition, time-sensitive applications (such as voice over wireless), require that employees at various locations receive effective connectivity and dedicated bandwidth.

Planning future requirements

A company must determine whether its current wireless infrastructure can support future needs. For example, if a company is interested in Wi-Fi-based, real-time location services to track employees and inventories within the plant, it should evaluate whether the same wireless infrastructure can support multiple future applications or bandwidth requirements (such as wireless cameras for plant security or wireless field data logging applications), for a mobile workforce. Otherwise, plants could be installing multiple wireless links and access points supporting various applications that interfere with each other. Managing multiple wireless link and access points under a single architecture would be impossible.
Centralize all ad hoc wireless initiatives

Distinct divisions may have wireless activities that are uncoordinated with other initiatives in the enterprise. For example, facilities management could have a two-way radio, while IT is planning to implement wireless LANs. In an Oil & Gas plant, the EHS manager may be considering wireless safety monitor solutions or other wireless applications. Wireless-based asset and people tracking, wireless security cameras, and building automation may be on the horizon. Construction and expansion plans usually trigger new infrastructure plans, including wireless.

Plants throughout the world are now realizing that industrial wireless solutions require qualified experts to deliver and implement solutions and ensure corporate goals are met. Organizations depend on specialists to design and install systems that are dependable and allow for future applications. The implementation of uncoordinated wireless systems by separate departments or vendors is a formula for confusion and disorder.

One device does not fit all

There is no standard, “ideal” network that can be implemented to obtain information wirelessly. To ensure that the best network for a particular situation is selected, it is critical to determine the needs of the workforce before selecting a provider or installing the network. The number of wireless devices available today is overwhelming, and it is highly unlikely that one device will fulfill a plant’s requirements.

An effective wireless solution requires a combination of wireless standards. Numerous and diverse standards come into play when taking full advantage of wireless. Applications vary in their requirements for bandwidth, distance, power consumption, and cost. For example, a remote battery-powered wireless transmitter is going to have little use for high bandwidth, but will require a reasonable range and excellent power consumption. However, wireless backbones require higher bandwidths and longer ranges and are not constrained by a specific power budget.
Taking full advantage of wireless communications in an industrial plant may require the interplay of numerous standards and protocols, including:

- **WiMax (802.16)** — for long-haul communications to other platforms and shore; it also allows the placement of a bubble over the platform for wireless backhaul between the other wireless applications.

- **Wi-Fi (802.11)** — for control, maintenance, and operator interface for field data logging handhelds; it provides the interface for certain types of video and is used in VoIP communication applications.

- **RFID** — for asset tracking, location management, and some safety applications.

- **Sensor Bus (802.15.4)** — for asset management condition monitoring sensors and some safety applications.

**Enforcing wireless security strategy and policy**

Compatibility and security problems can derail wireless projects. A facilitywide policy requiring coordinated planning, equipment, device qualification, and security standards is essential for trouble-free wireless. It should not be compromised when implementing wireless solutions or networks. The risks of wireless technology should be carefully considered; appropriate steps should be taken to mitigate those risks before deploying wireless networks or applications.

The network must enforce a range of security protocols as required by the client device. The addition of a device with weak security capabilities must not compromise security for other services. The following immediate steps should be considered to ensure an effective wireless implementation:

- Establish a minimum set of security requirements for wireless networks and applications.

- Adopt proven security policies and procedures to address the security weaknesses of the wireless environment.

- Adopt strong encryption methods that encompass end-to-end encryption of information as it passes throughout the wireless network.

- Adopt authentication protocols for using wireless applications that are separate and distinct from those provided by the wireless vendor.

- Provide appropriate training to IT personnel on network, application, and security controls so that they understand and can respond to potential risks.

- Perform independent security testing of wireless network and application implementations.
End-to-end network integration
Industrial plants search for the right kinds of applications, processes, and resources for implementing a reliable and robust infrastructure at minimal cost. As plants grow, there is an upsurge in demand to manage network and network-related issues. Network integration plays an important role in these solutions. Many enterprises outsource this service, which allows management to concentrate on its core competencies. Clearly, selecting the right partner is a key issue.

Scalable, secure common infrastructure for multiple industrial applications
The best practice is to use a single system management approach that responds and manages all wireless network technology in a unified, coherent architecture. Such a framework helps technical professionals manage this diversity. Creating unified systems management is not only good practice. In fact, companies that attempt to implement more than a few tactical solutions without a unifying plan are taking a great risk.

With a unified architecture approach, plants can deploy a wide variety of necessary wireless devices to meet the requirements of different departments. This allows for the easy upgrading of wireless devices and applications as new features and functionality become available.
The best approach to wireless: Steps to get started

- Identify user requirements
- Select and purchase hardware and software that is proven, scalable, and capable of understanding diverse protocols
- Plan in detail for network migration or expansion, as networks are now the lifeline of a company
- Utilize the services of consultants so that you receive quality advice from people who have undergone this experience
- Conduct an RF site survey prior to implementation to identify wireless signal paths and sources of potential interference
- Build ongoing maintenance, support, and optimization services into the plan
- Strive to integrate wireless security and mobility products with existing enterprise identity management solutions
- Determine which classes of devices are allowed to touch the network and the policies that are involved
- Identify a wireless platform that can grow with changing networks and devices
-Storyboard the wireless application, verify user requirements — and only then start development

Improving the availability and utilization of assets can have a significant impact on the bottom line. Implementing a scalable and secure wireless system customized for an organization can offer:

- More measurements at lower cost — more measurements, even with a limited budget
- Greater availability of real-time data integration
- Significant cost savings by not running wires
- Workforce mobility — connecting human, rolling, and remote assets to applications in the field
- New applications driving bottom line improvements, including plant business optimization and enterprise asset performance management
- New measurements addressing mandated requirements
- Personnel and equipment safety
- Plant security
The value of wireless solutions goes beyond the simple cost savings of running wires to provide significant return on investment through the life cycle of the applications. Wireless technologies offer a new way to deliver existing functions or even new capabilities not possible with currently installed systems. Schneider Electric™ Wireless Performance Solutions provide value-added enterprise applications through the combination of expert services, proven methodology, and industry-leading technology. Schneider Electric has the expertise to design, implement, and manage a robust wireless solution set, removing the complexity and uncertainty associated with wireless technology while maximizing a company’s ROI.

Schneider Electric provides a variety of enterprise wireless applications that increase productivity, facilitate asset monitoring, and improve safety and site security. At the core of these applications is an architecture that is designed to handle multiple devices. It supports a multitude of standards and uses a common security model that enables an enterprise to extend applications without losing initial investments.