



New IEEE Standards for Wireless Sensor Networks



DWA – Company Overview

Position

Leading provider of the most competitive wireless solution for Data and Voice Applications

Milestones

Established global wireless standards 802.15.4b for building automation.

Developed highly integrated wireless IP solutions for Building Automation

Establish strategic alliances with Danfoss, Funkwerk, Fraunhofer Institute, FHTW, Samsung and Eaton

Consulted Projects with IP Know-How Based on WLAN, WPAN, DECT, GSM/UMTS, Bluetooth and Tetra

Description

Established	Since August 1992
Headquarters	Berlin, Germany Since September 2003
Team	5 Fulltime; 5 Temporary
Core Competency	Wireless IP Standard RF Chip, SoC and PCB Solutions
Target Applications	Building Automation High Speed Data Wireless Voice (oIP)



Spectral Density is the Foundation of Wireless Communication

Data Streaming (Access Points)



250 – 100.000 Kbps
Voice & Data Communications

Voice & Video Streaming



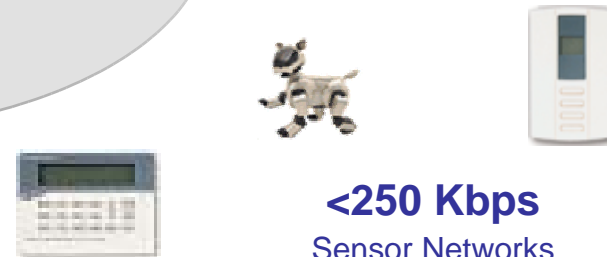
5Mbps – 1Gbps
Multimedia

**Bandwidth
Spectral Density**



< 2.000 Kbps
Voice Communications

Mobile Handsets (Voice)

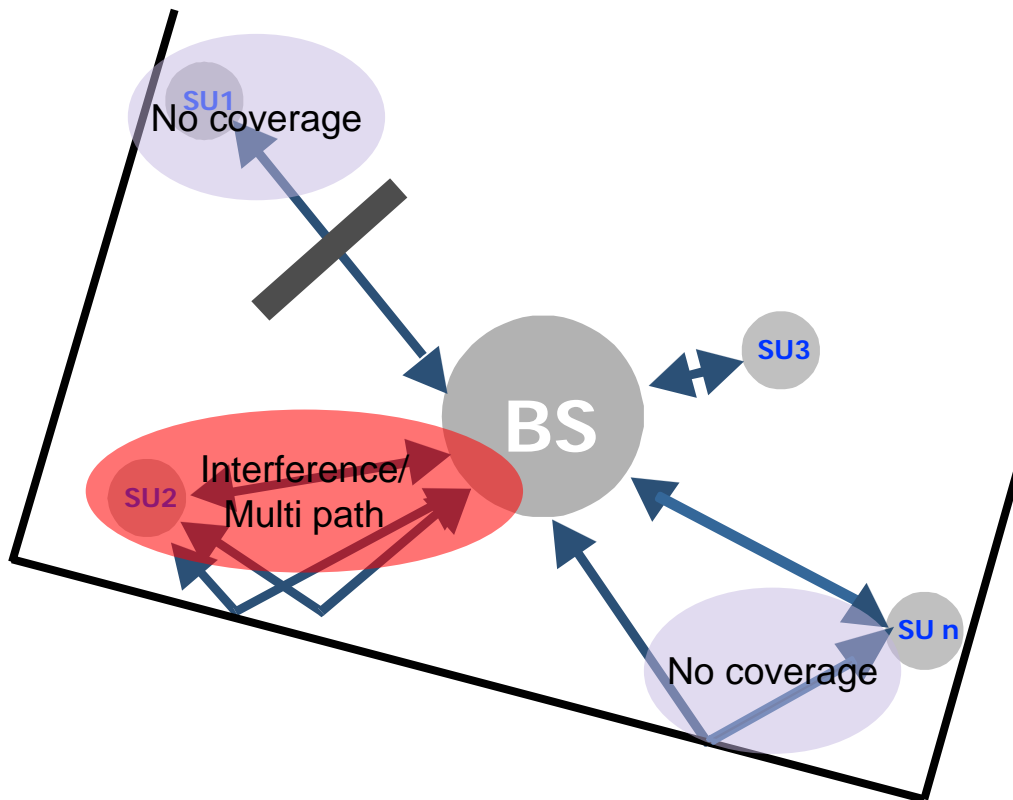


<250 Kbps
Sensor Networks
Building Automation

Building Automation

Wireless Application Challenges

Real wireless applications (especially indoor) are challenged by various issues



Challenging Issues:

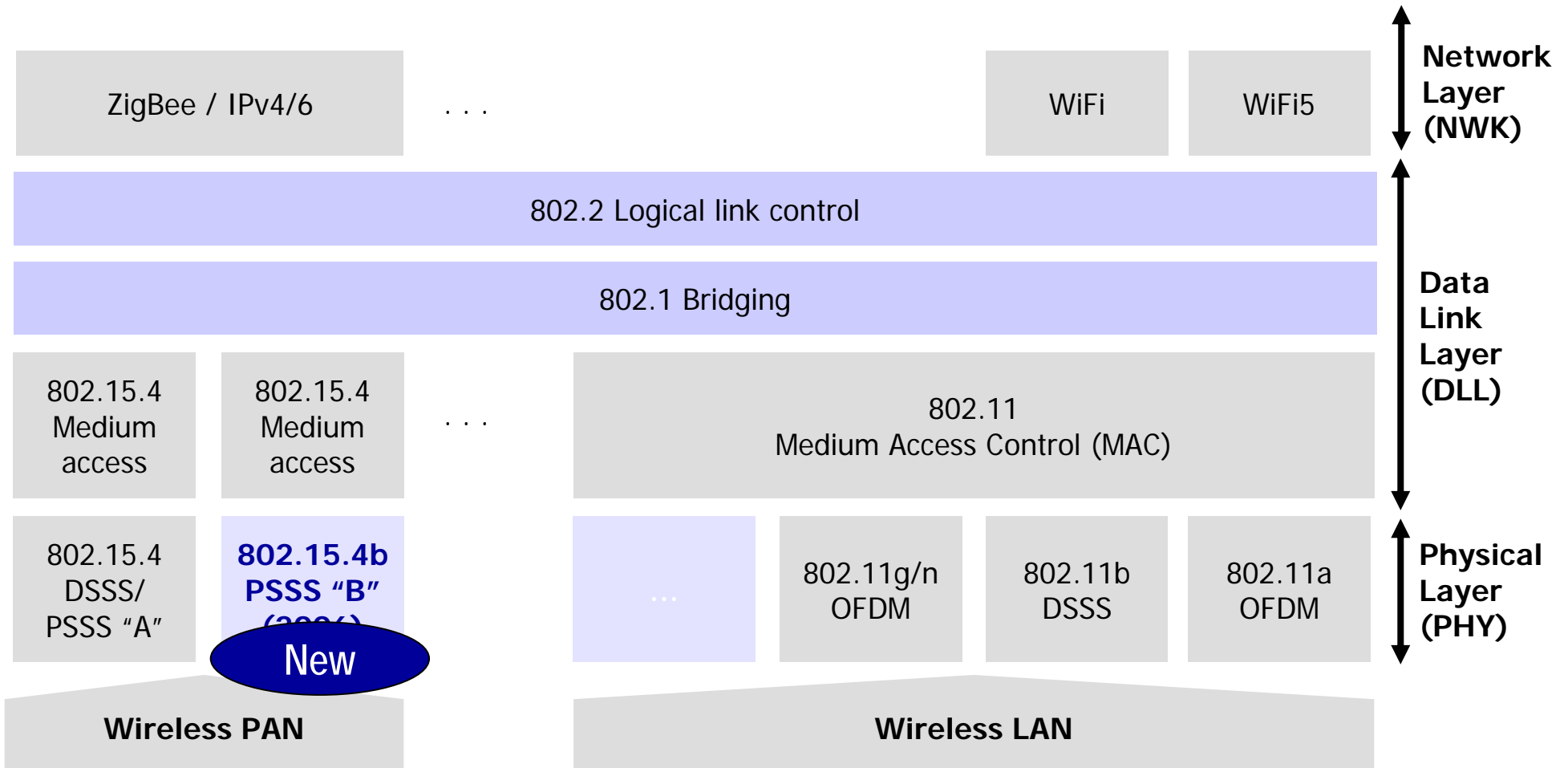
- Interference
- Multi-path fading
- Range & coverage
- NLOS
- Spectral density (data rate)

Application demands:

- Highest reliability / data rate (QoS)
- Long range / Full coverage
- Many subscribers (nodes)
- Low power consumption
- Low system cost
- Co-Existence with e.g. WLAN, Bluetooth



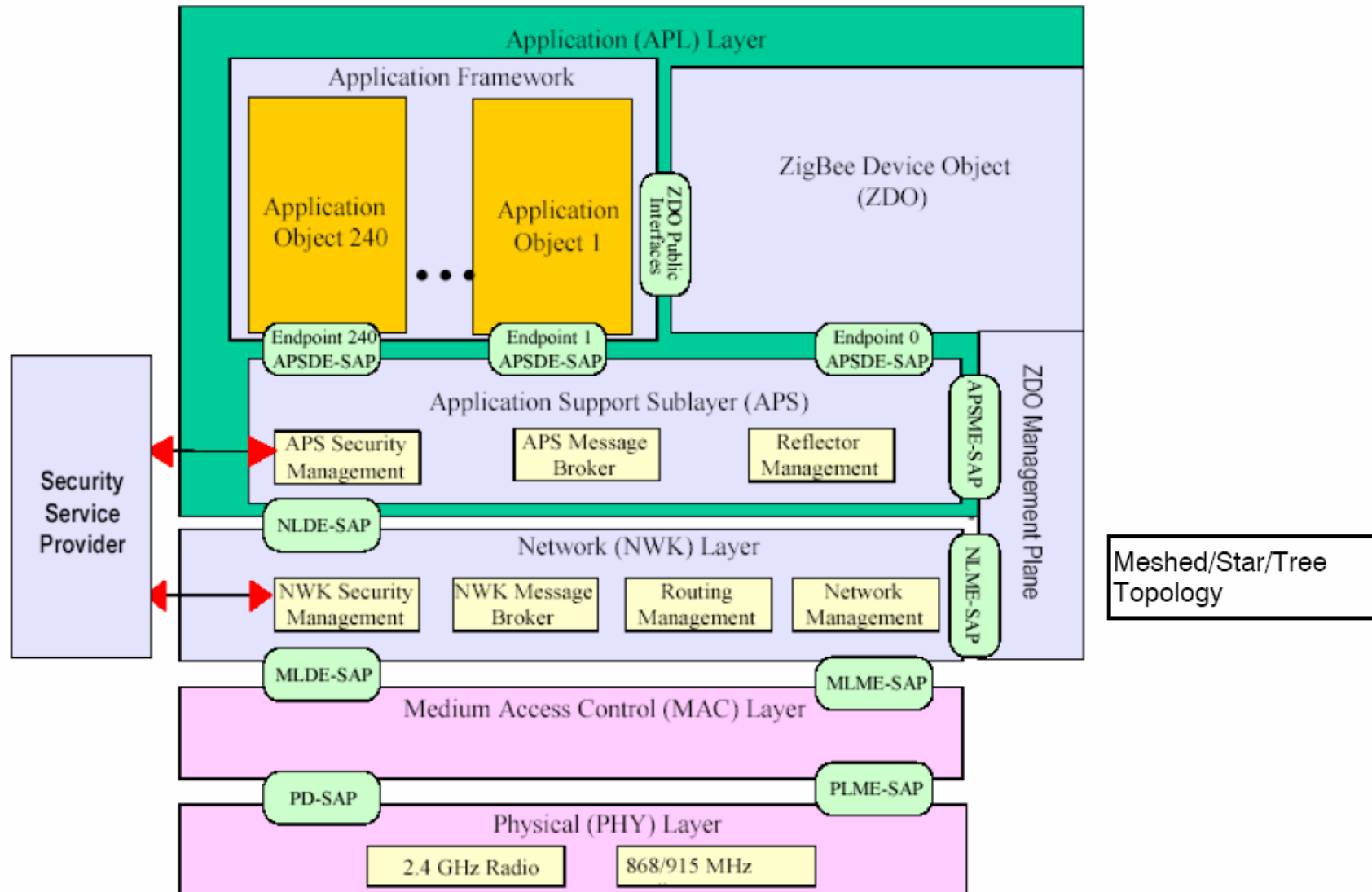
IEEE Solutions IEEE Standards of 802.15.4b PHYs



PSSS: Parallel Sequence Spread Spectrum



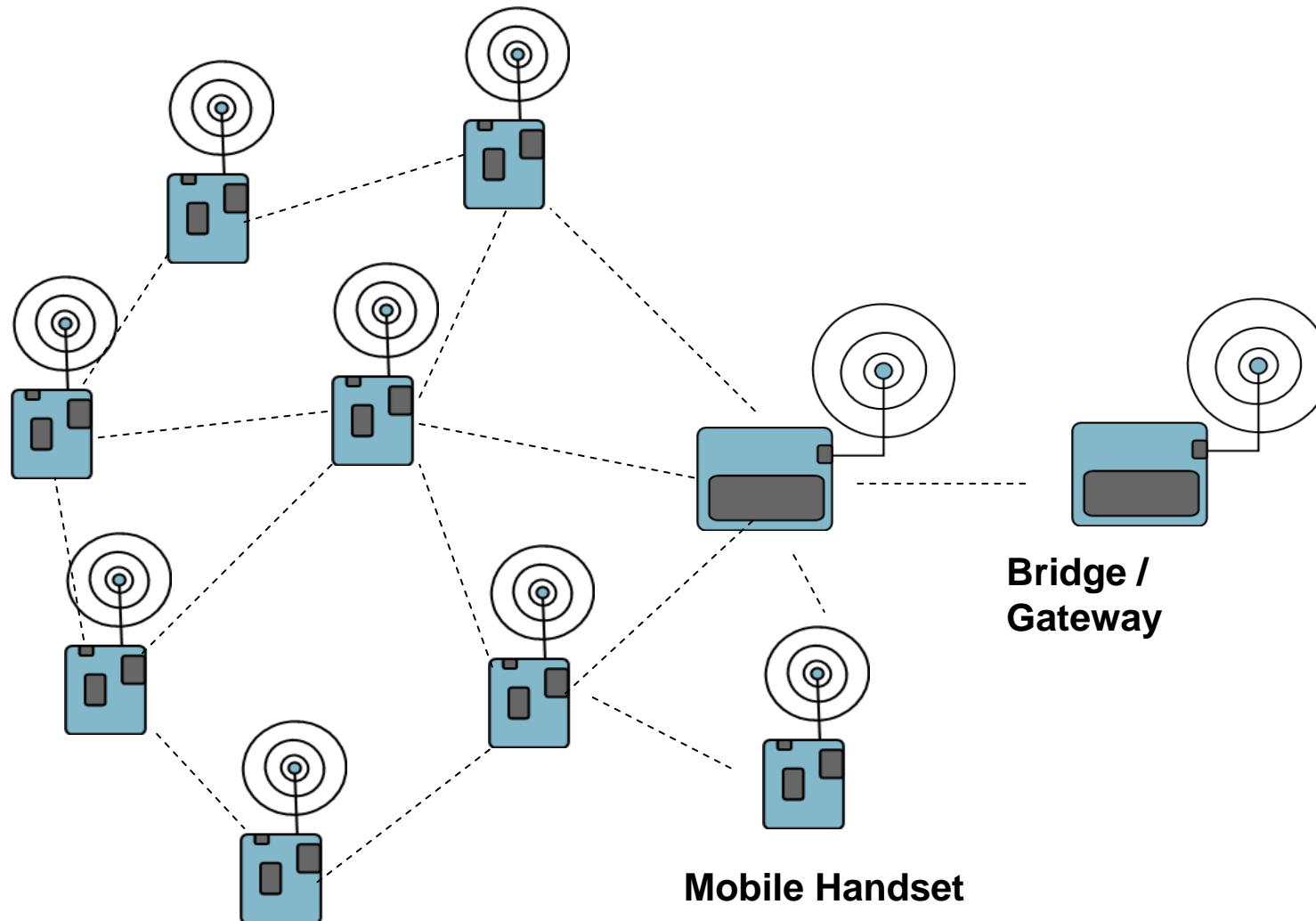
ZigBee Standard



Source: White Paper ZigBee, www.zigbee.org

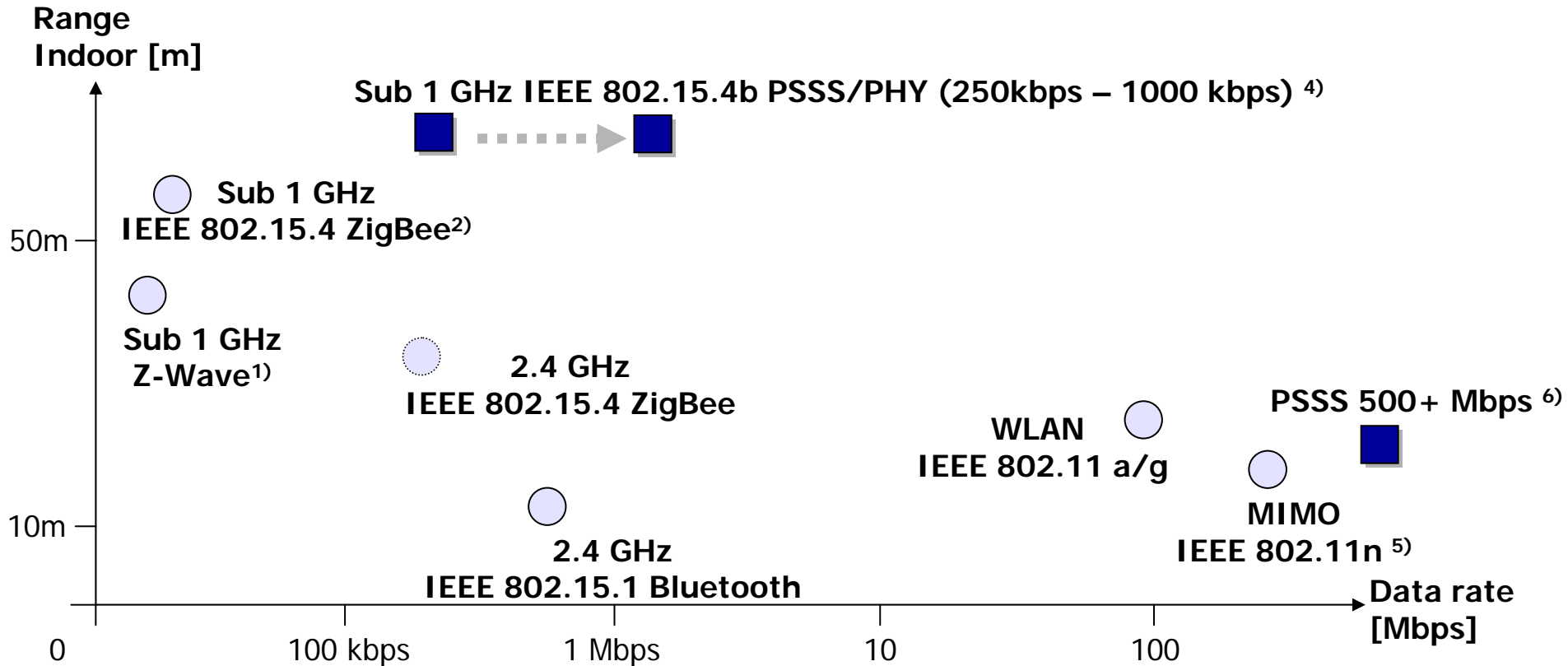


Meshed Network Topology



IEEE Standards Data Rate vs. Range

802.15.4b PSSS/PHY solution improves existing wireless IC solutions from 20 kbps to 250 kbps – with performance mode up to 1000 kbps.



1) Z-Wave FSK based 10/40 kbps EU/US. No IEEE Standard.

2) IEEE 802.15.4 868/915 MHz system 20/40 kbps EU/US.

3) In combination with OFDM (high complexity of IC).

4) 1 Mbps proprietary.

5) Draft IEEE Standard.

6) Factor 10 less complex (gate count) than MIMO OFDM. Could be build with today in mass markets available components.



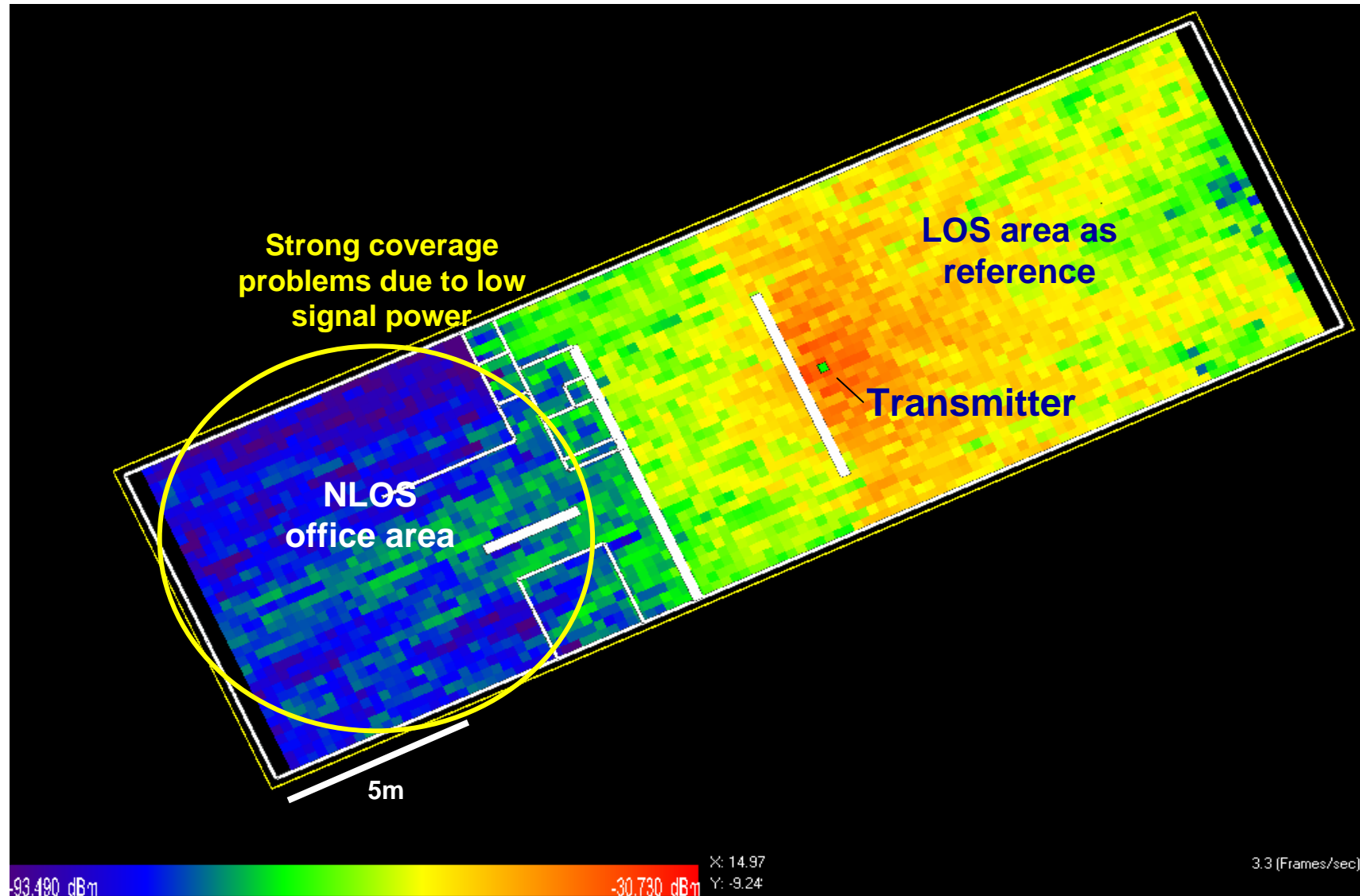
IEEE 802.15.4b Performance Facts

- **2.4 GHz based solutions will cause performance problems due to interference with WLAN and Bluetooth. ¹⁾**
- **Sub 1 GHz band is highly attractive due to less inference probability and better physical range. ¹⁾**
- **Existing Sub 1GHz solutions limited to 20/40 kbps EU/US data rate (old IEEE 802.15.4).**
 - Limited number of nodes due to 1% duty cycle limitation by ETSI.
 - Not usable i.e. for Building Automation ²⁾
- **ZigBee offers 250 kbps in 2.4 GHz.**
- **IEEE 802.15.4b base for 250 kbps even in Sub 1 GHz (EU and US) with low cost and lower power consumption.**

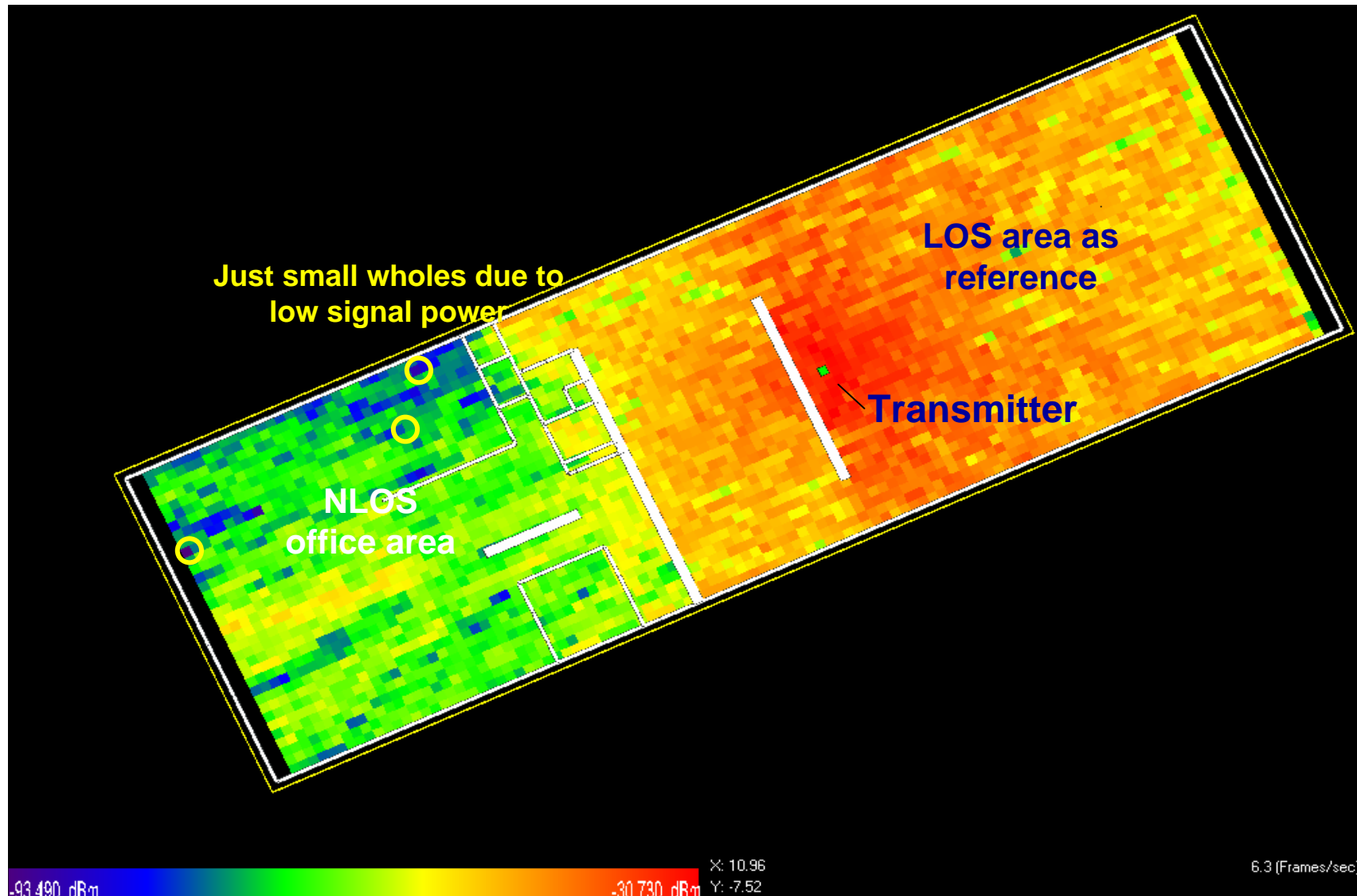
1) Søren Hansen, Danfoss A/S, Nordborg, DK, Experience with Mesh Network Stacks in residential applications, Z-Wave Alliance- Z-Wave vs. ZigBee - CTC - 14 June 2005.

2) Dipl.-Ing. Kurt Speelmanns, Bundesamt für Bauwesen und Raumordnung, VDI Fortschritt-Berichte VDI, Wireless Technologies, 8. Kongress Sept. 2006, page 219.

Typical Office Environment
IEEE 802.15.4 Transceiver 2.4 GHz, 250 kbps
Received Power in dBm

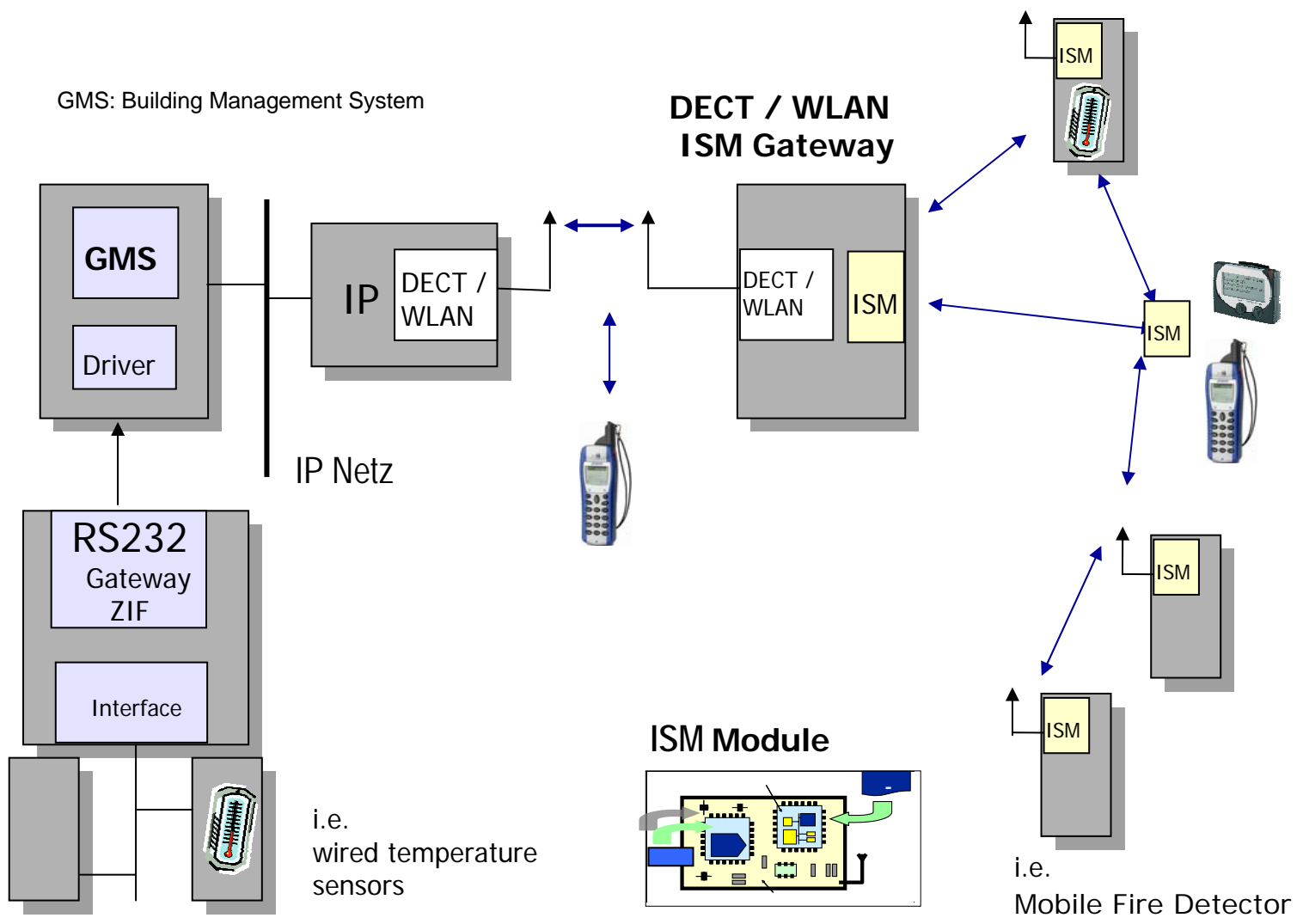


Typical Office Environment
IEEE 802.15.4b Transceiver Sub 1 GHz, 250 kbps
Received Power in dBm



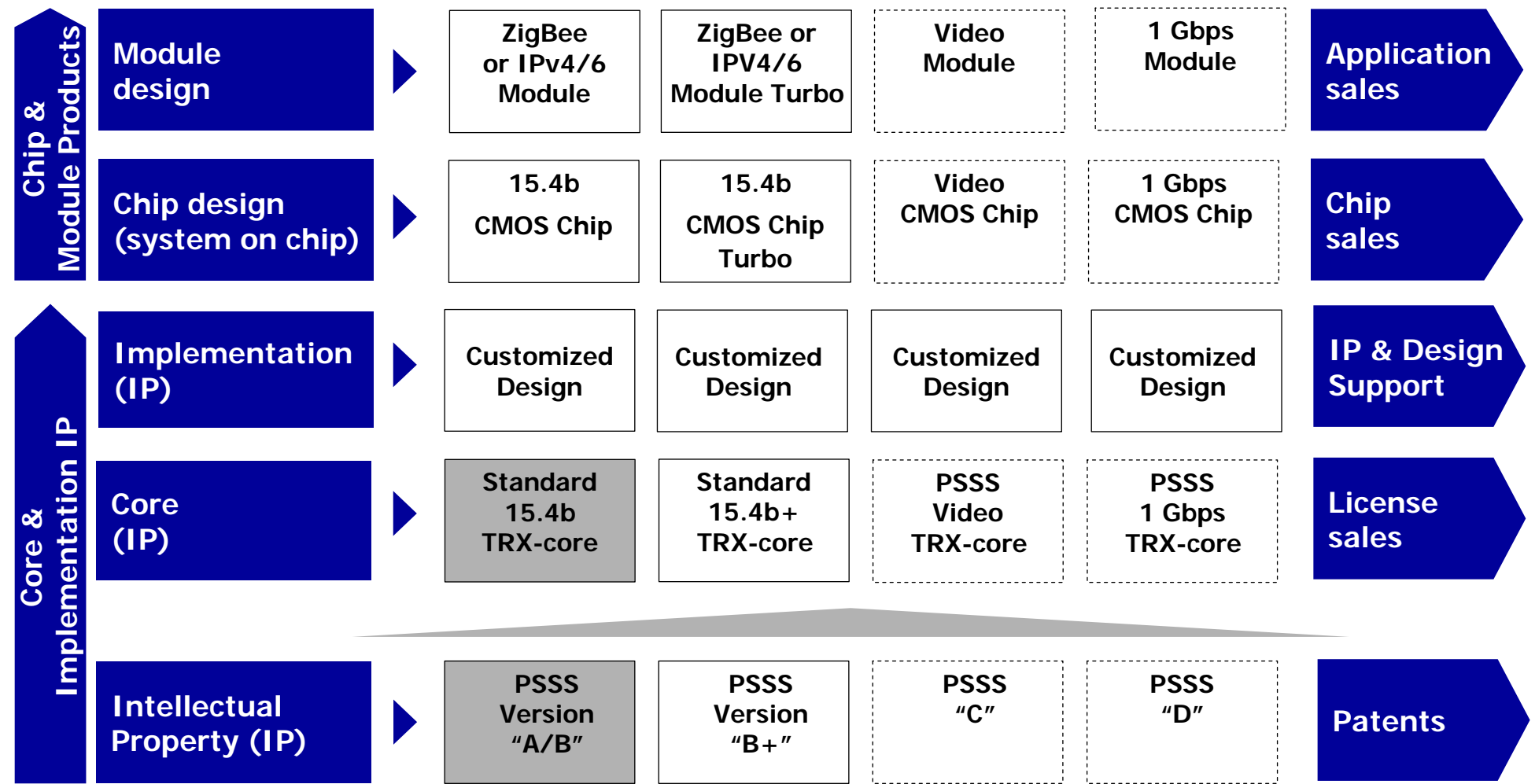


Building Automation & Security Application





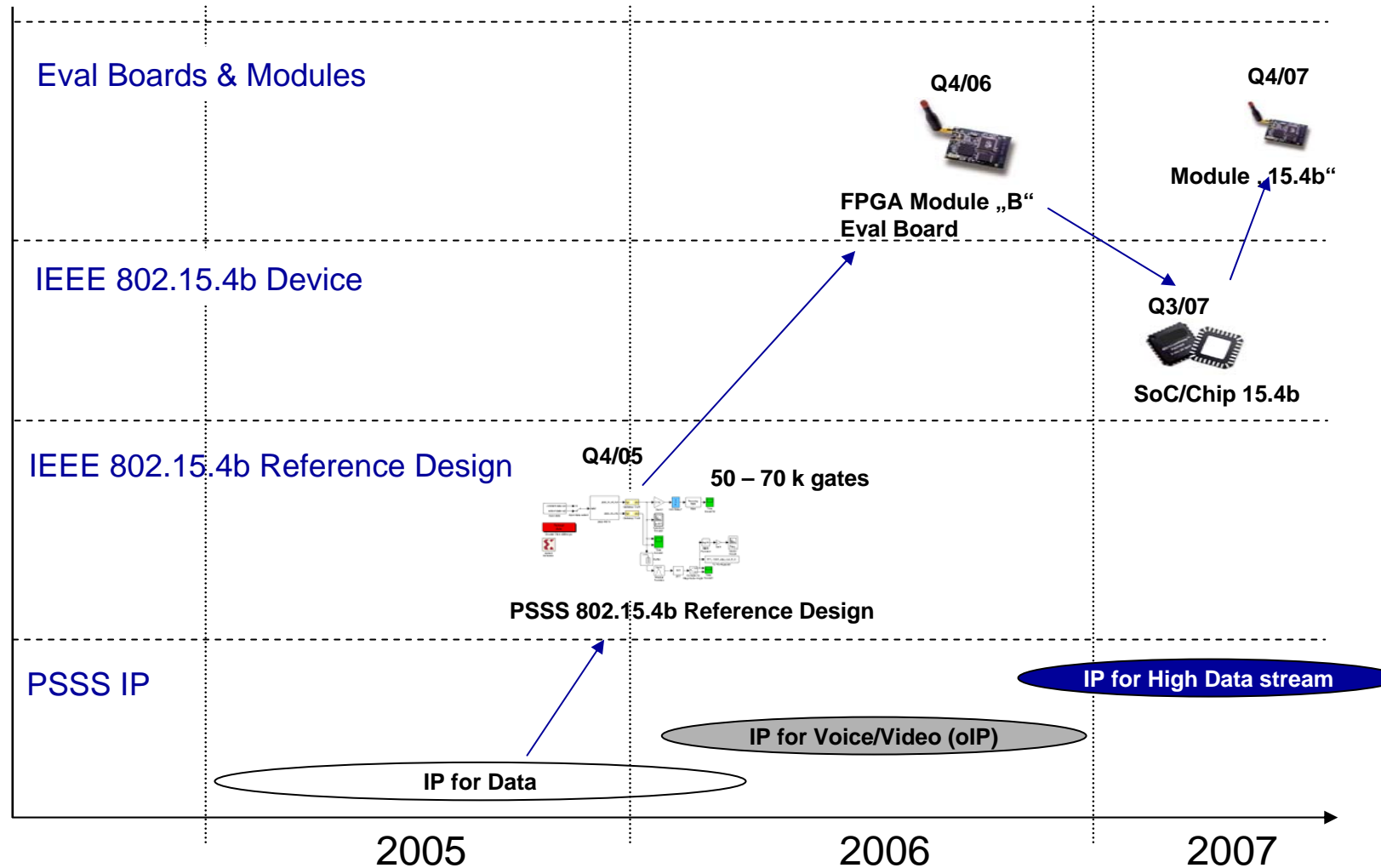
DWA Product Portfolio



PSSS: Parallel Sequence Spread Spectrum



Product Roadmap IEEE 802.15.4b



PSSS: Parallel Sequence Spread Spectrum



Further Questions?



- **Thank You**

- **Contact:**

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