Communication Technologies for the Natural Gas Industry

Ohio Gas Association 2011 Technical Seminar

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What are we going to cover?

- Various Communication Technologies
- Strengths and Weakness
- Power Requirements
- Simplify, demystify and clarify components and technologies

- -Telephone
 - Dialup
 - Leased Line
 - Frame Relay
- TCP/IP
- Digital Cellular
 - CSD
 - Packet Switched TCP/IP

- -Radio
 - Licensed
 - Unlicensed Spread Spectrum
- Satellite
 - LEO
 - GEO

Telephone - Dialup

- Referred to as POTS or PSTN
- Utilizes a temporary or switched connection between 2 points
 - Subsequent phone calls can take different routes
- Designed to exchange voice information
 - Telephone converts an acoustic signal to an electrical equivalent
- One of the most widely deployed communication networks

Telephone - Dialup (cont)

- Utilizes a MODEM for Data Communications
 - Modulate convert digital 1's & 0's to analog signals
 - Demodulate convert analog signals to digital 1's & 0's
- Low Power
 - Battery Powered Equipment can be easily utilized
- Low Startup Costs
 - Modems are relatively cheap
 - No other equipment is generally necessary

Telephone - Dialup (cont)

- Information Bottleneck
 - 9600 Baud or less for most field applications
- Continuous Monthly Costs
 - \$30 to \$50 per month
 - Long Distance charges apply
- No guarantee to the level of service / performance

Telephone – Leased Line

- Utilizes a dedicated connection between 2 points
 - Connection is always on
- User Leases / Rents this dedicated connection
 - Costs are based on the distance between the 2 points
- High Power
 - Requires external power
 - AC, Solar, etc.

Telephone – Leased Line (cont)

- Low Startup Costs
 - Modems are relatively cheap
 - No other equipment is generally necessary
- Information Bottleneck
 - 9600 Baud or less for most field applications
- Continuous Monthly Costs
 - High compared to other technologies
- Being phased out in favor of Frame-Relay

Telephone – Frame Relay

- Extends your corporate network to the end device
 - Thru the telephone providers network
- Utilizes TCP/IP to move data between points
- Low Startup Costs
 - Network card required and are relatively cheap
- Fixed Monthly Costs
 - Costs are approx \$100 to \$150 per month
 - Not based on the connection time or the amount of data transmitted

Telephone – Frame Relay (cont)

- Fast Communications
 - 100K BPS and higher data speeds
- Can require changes to Remote Monitoring Applications
 - Legacy applications were designed for dial-up or leased line connections
 - TCP/IP support required

Telephone – Frame Relay (cont)



TCP/IP

- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is a protocol used along with the Internet Protocol (IP) to send data in the form of individual packets between computers over IP networks (i.e. Internet, LAN's, WAN's)
- TCP keeps track of the packets that a message is divided into for efficient routing through the Internet

TCP/IP (cont)

 IP is the protocol, or method, used in communicating data from one computer to another across the Internet. It is simply a delivery method. Each computer on the network, private and public, is allocated a unique address (IP Address). IP forwards each data packet based on the destination address (IP Address). Individual packets may be routed differently.

TCP/IP (cont)

- Proper IP addressing is essential for establishing communications between any two network devices.
- The fundamental rule is simple: every network device must have a unique IP address.
- IP addresses can be assigned dynamically or statically
 - Static IP addresses in field devices is much easier to keep track of.

Digital Cellular

- 2 Methods of moving data using Digital Cellular Network
- Circuit Switched Data (CSD)
- Packet Switched TCP/IP based

Digital Cellular - CSD

- Simulates a Dialup connection from the Remote Monitoring System and the field device
 - No changes required to the Remote Monitoring System
 - Modem used at the Host
 - Field Device requires a RS-232 connection to communicate with the Digital Cell Modem



- Ease of Installations
 - No need to run phone lines
- Provide Communications to Remote Locations
 - Hard to reach locations
 - Remote locations
- Information Bottleneck
 - 9600 Baud or less for most field applications

- Higher Startup Costs
 - Cell Modems cost more
- Power Concerns
 - Need External Power
 - AC
 - Solar
 - Thermo-Electric
 - Power Switching
 - Turn Cell Modem On & Off

- Continuous Monthly Costs
 - Based on the connection time / airtime
 - Long Distance and Roaming charges apply
 - Airtime costs can generally be negotiated
- Not Supported by All Carriers
 - Supported Only by Verizon
 - Dropped be the Rest of the Carriers
 - Limited Support at best
- Verizon not Specific on the Future of CSD

Digital Cellular – Packet Switched

- Different Modem Technology Based on Carrier
 - Utilizes Different Modems Based on the Provider
 - Modems are Carrier Specific
- Utilizes TCP/IP to Transmit Data
 - Transparent to the user regardless of provider
 - May requires changes to your Remote Monitoring System

Digital Cellular – Packet Switched (cont)

Remote Monitoring System



Digital Cellular – Packet Switched (cont)

- Ease of Installations
 - No need to run phone lines
- Provide Communications to Remote Locations
 - Hard to reach locations
 - Remote locations
- Fast Communication Speeds
 - 100K + bps

Digital Cellular – Packet Switched (cont)

- Higher Startup Costs
 - Cell Modems cost more
- Power Concerns
 - Need External Power
 - AC
 - Solar
 - Thermo-Electric
 - Power Switching
 - Turn Cell Modem On & Off

Digital Cellular – Packet Switched (cont)

- Continuous Monthly Costs
 - Based on the amount of data transmitted
 - No Long Distance charges
 - Block of 1 to 2 Meg Under \$10 per month
 - Unlimited \$40 to \$50 per month
- Supported by All Carriers
 - Same technology used to send E-Mail and Pictures via your cell-phone

Digital Cellular – Things to Consider

- Coverage Analysis
 - Get with carrier to ensure good cell coverage
- Negotiate Rates
 - Airtime for CSD
 - Data Rates for Packet Switched
- Require Pooling of Data / Minutes
- Require Static IP Addresses for Packet Switched

Radio

- Licensed
 - Frequency allocation controlled by the FCC
 - Higher Power
- Unlicensed
 - Spread Spectrum
 - Lower Power
 - 900 MHz Range
- Line of Site Communications
- Simulates a Direct Serial Connection
 - Really Long Serial Cable



- Path Study is Required
 - Utilizes the Lat's and Long's of Master Site and all End Devices
 - Identifies land obstructions in the Line of Site Communications
 - Determines Antenna Type
 - Di-Pole
 - Directional Yagi
 - Determines the Mast Height





- Fast Communication Speeds
 - 100K + bps
- Much Higher Startup Costs
 - Radio's
 - Antenna
 - Masts
 - Installation Costs

- Power Concerns
 - Need External Power
 - AC
 - Solar
 - Thermo-Electric
 - Power Switching
 - Turn Radio On & Off

- Continuous Monthly Costs
 - Maintenance of the Radio System
 - Generally low

Satellite

• LEO

- Low Earth Orbiting
- Approx. 500 miles above the earth

• GEO

- Geo-Synchronize Earth Orbiting
- Approx. 22,000 miles above the earth

Satellite - LEO

- 30+ Satellites used for Communications
- Each Satellite is only available for 20 to 30 minutes at a time
- Designed for 100% coverage if you have a 180 degree view in all directions

- Satellites may not always be available

Satellite – LEO (cont)

- Provides Communication to Remote Locations
 - Locations not accessible by other technologies
- Fast Communication Speeds
 - 100K + bps
- Higher Startup Costs
 - Transmitters
 - Receivers
 - Antenna
 - Installation

Satellite – LEO (cont)

- Power Concerns
 - Need External Power
 - AC
 - Solar
 - Thermo-Electric
 - Power Switching
- Continuous Monthly Cost
 - Block of 1 to 2 Meg \$20 to \$30

Satellite – GEO

- Simulates a Direct Serial Connection
 - A really, really long serial cable
 - Latency delays may cause problems with some host applications
- Utilizes a Single Satellite for Communications
 - Always available communications
- Provides Communication to Remote Locations

- Locations not accessible by other technologies

Satellite – GEO (cont)

- Higher Startup Costs
 - Transmitters
 - Receivers
 - Antenna
 - Installation
- Power Concerns
 - Need External Power
 - AC
 - Solar
 - Thermo-Electric
 - Power Switching

Satellite – GEO (cont)

- Continuous Monthly Cost
 - Block of 1 to 2 Meg \$25 to \$35 per month
 - Unlimited \$90 to \$100 per month
- Clear View of the Southern Sky
 - Satellites located in the Southern Sky
 - Antenna must point south
 - Will not work in any other direction

Wrapping Up

- Consider Multiple Technologies
 - Hybrid System
 - No Single Technology Will Meet Your Needs
 - Provides for the Most Reliable and Cost Efficient Solution

Wrapping Up – cont.

- Preparation and Planning is Critical
 - Payload Requirements
 - Power Supply Concerns
 - Cellular Coverage Analysis
 - Radio Path Study
 - Site Surveys

Communication Technologies for the Natural Gas Industry

Thank You