



Unraveling Mesh Networking Options

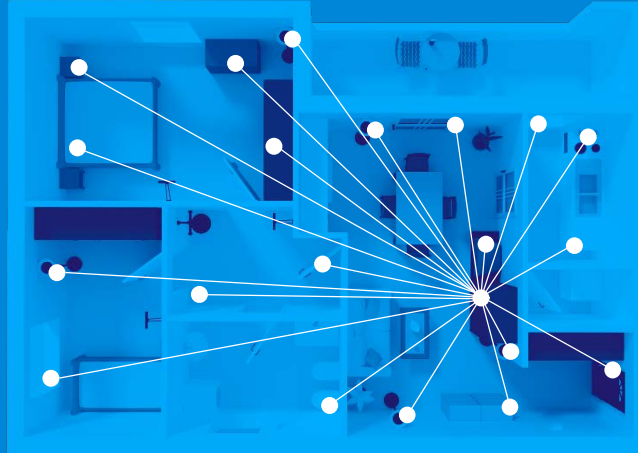
TOM PANNELL | 28 FEBRUARY 2018



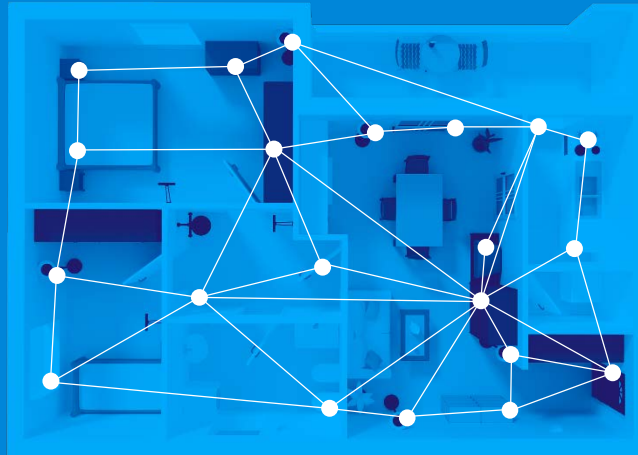
The Benefits of Mesh Networks



Star Network



Mesh Network



- **Extend the range** of connections from gateways or mobile devices with multi-hop communication
- **Reduce power consumption** in a system with shorter transmission distances between devices
- **Increase system scale** by supporting hundreds of devices in a single subnet
- **Improve system reliability** with self-healing networks that overcome node failures
- **Deliver optimal responsiveness** with device to device communication

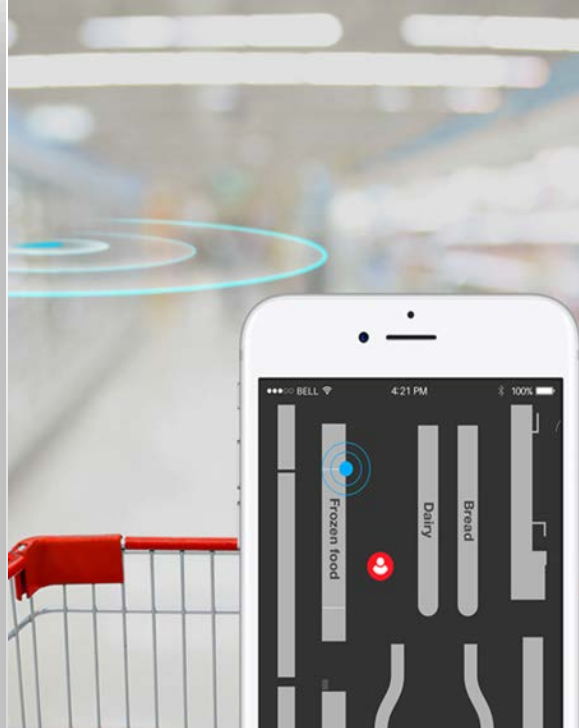
Applications for Mesh Networking

HOME & BUILDING AUTOMATION



Scale system deployment
Support device-to-device communication

BEACONING



Simplify beacon management
Deliver location services
Increase beacon service range

LIGHTING



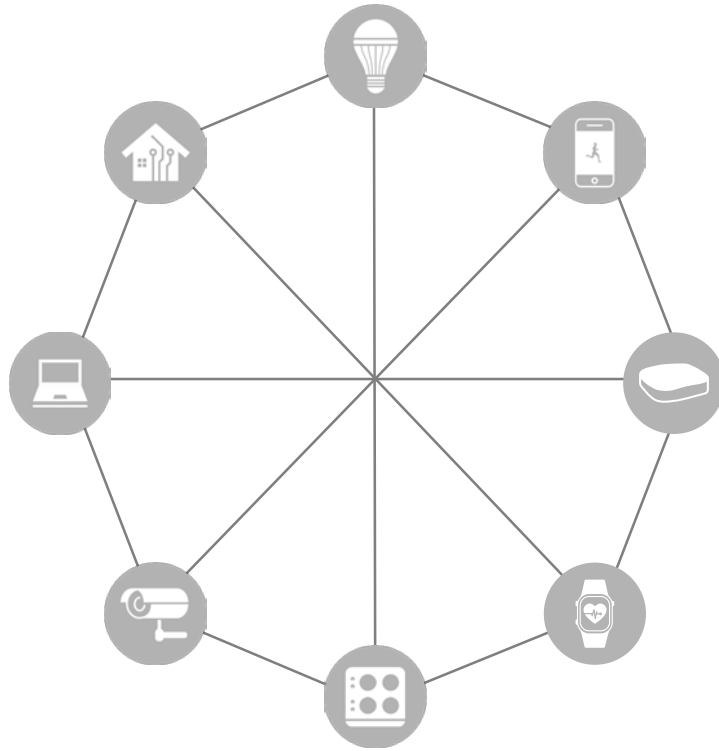
Deliver instant response to switch actions
Provide advanced lighting control
Integrate functionality

ASSET TRACKING



Eliminate manual scanning
Determine location in real-time
Simplify beacon deployment

Selecting your Connectivity and the Role of Ecosystems



- Identify key ecosystems
- Specify device application layer needs
- Performance requirements
- Determine IP connectivity importance

amazon alexa



Google Home

Microsoft Azure

COMCAST

Deutsche Telekom

Tencent 腾讯

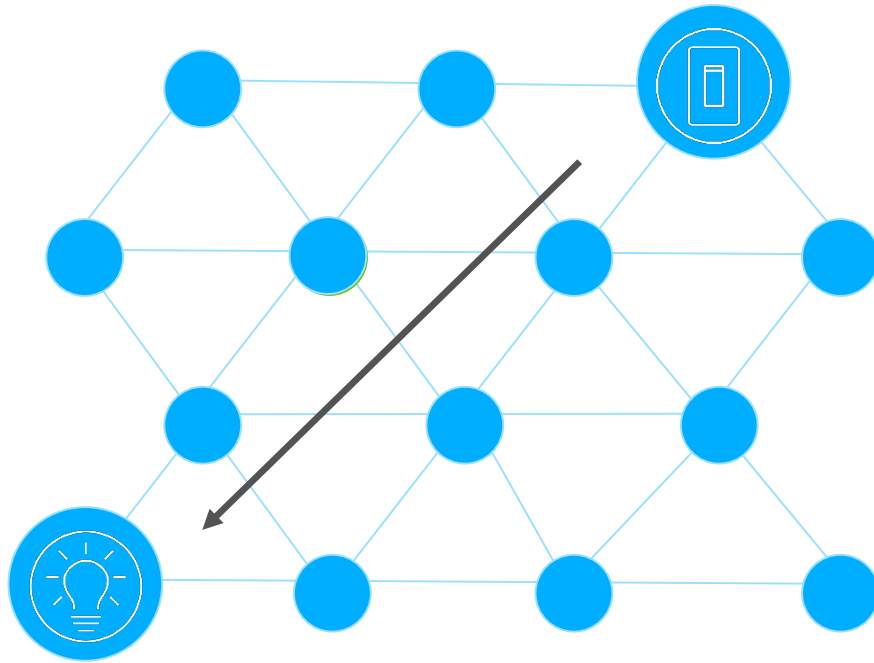


Alibaba Group
阿里巴巴集团

Mesh Networking Technology Comparison

	Bluetooth Mesh	Thread	Zigbee
Market Focus	Home Automation, Lighting, Building Automation	Home Automation, Lighting, Building Automation	Home Automation, Lighting, Building Automation, Metering
Application Layer	Native Mesh Model	Any IP based Application Layer (e.g. Dotdot, OCF, Weave)	Dotdot / Zigbee Cluster Library (ZCL)", ZCL is inclusive of HA and SE
IPv6	No	Yes	No
Cloud Connectivity	Smartphone (temporary) Gateway	Border Router Gateway	Gateway
Ecosystems	None	Nest	Service Providers (e.g. Comcast, Deutsche Telekom), Samsung SmartThings
Routing	Managed flooding	Full Routing	Full Routing
Additional Notes	Beaconing, Direct phone connectivity		Most mature

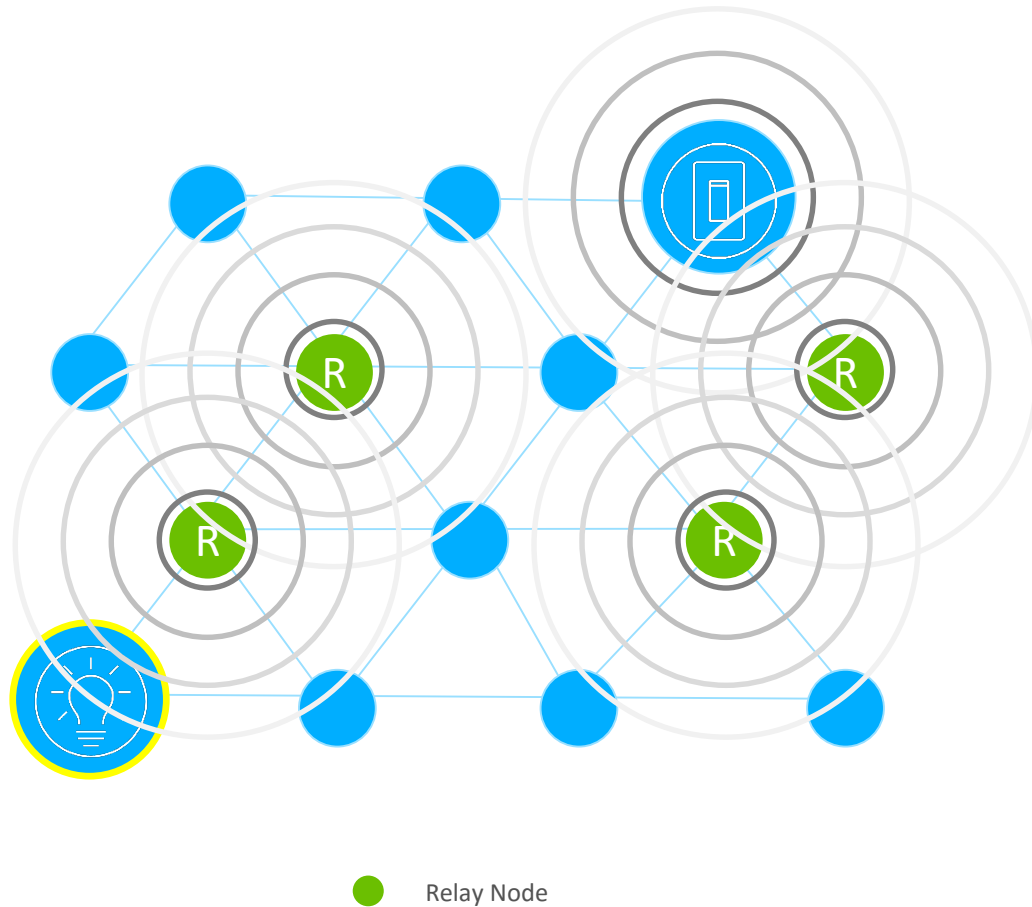
Managed Flood Messaging



Managed flood message relay

- Time to live message counter
- Message cache
- Relay function optional

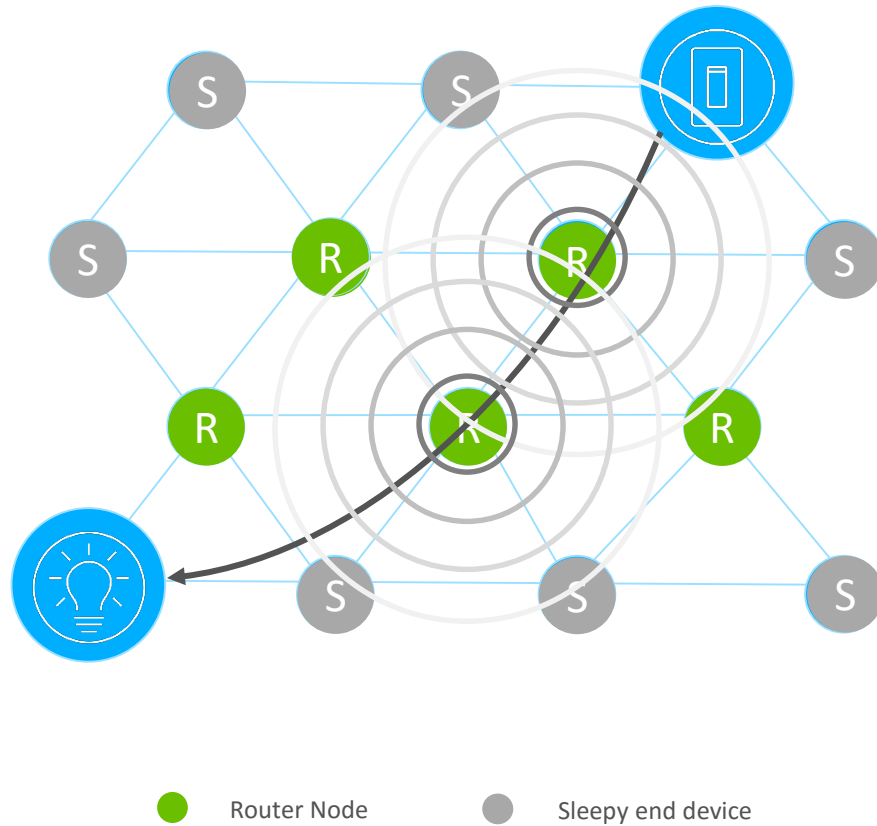
Managed Flood Messaging



Managed flood message relay

- Time to live message counter
- Message cache
- Relay function optional
R = relay function turned on

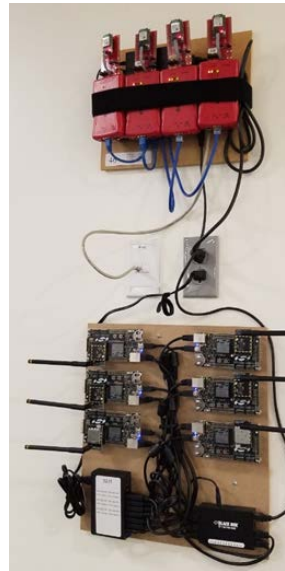
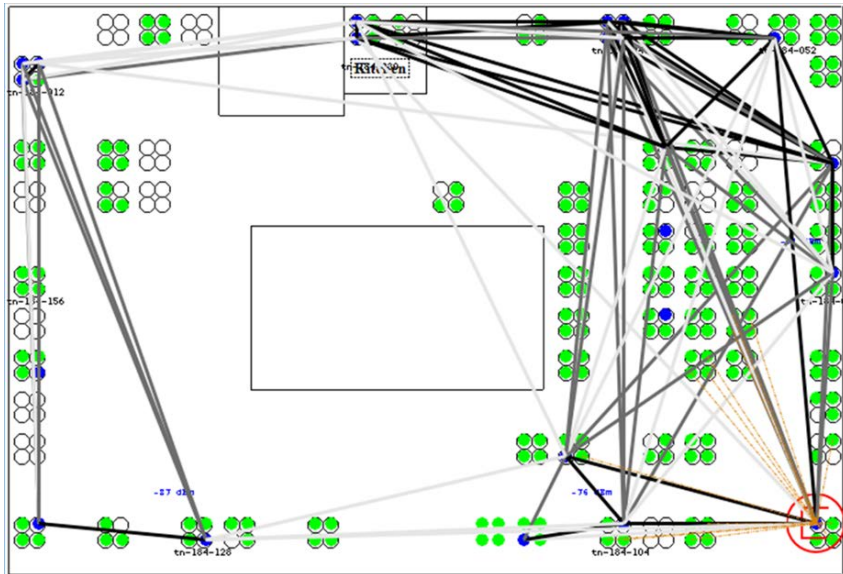
Full Routing Messaging



Routing based messaging

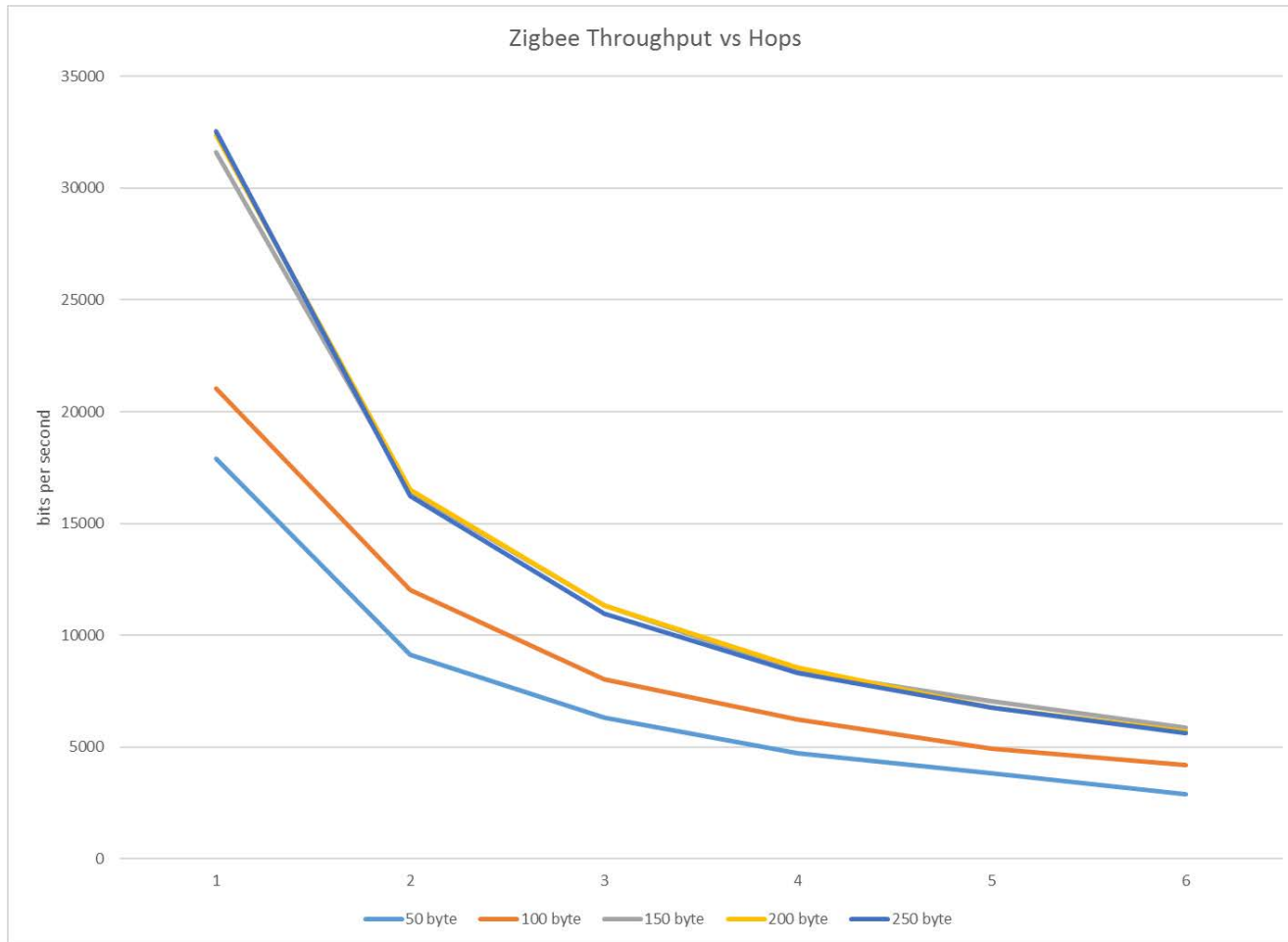
- Coordinator
- Router nodes
- Sleepy end devices

Measuring Mesh Network Performance



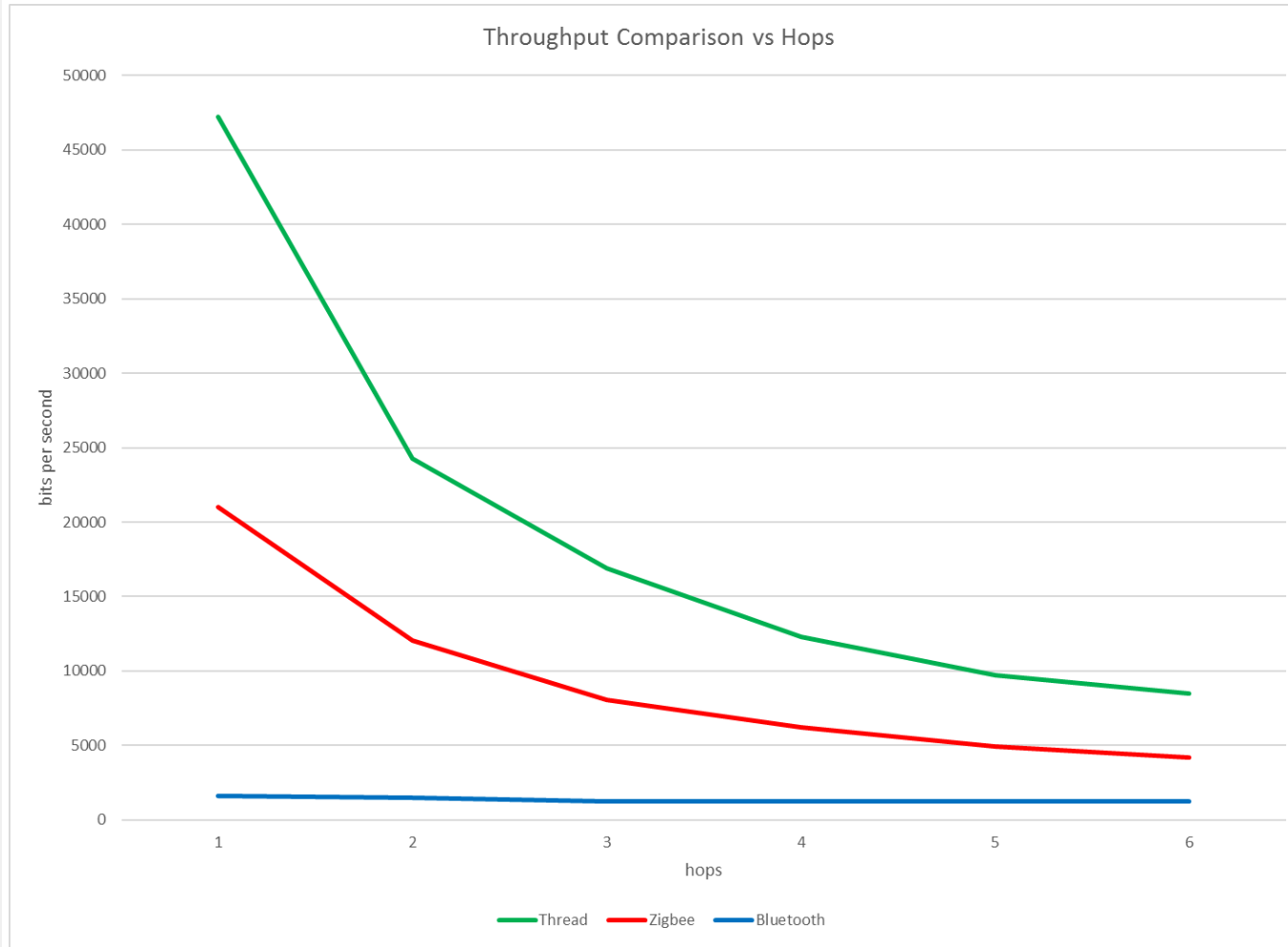
- Performance measures include throughput, latency, and reliability
- Subject to real-world conditions such as Wi-Fi® networks and normal interference
- Ethernet backchannel and packet tracing across all nodes provides deeper analysis
- Energy measurements correlated with wireless traffic provide additional system characteristics

Throughput Variations as a Function of Payload Size and Network Hops



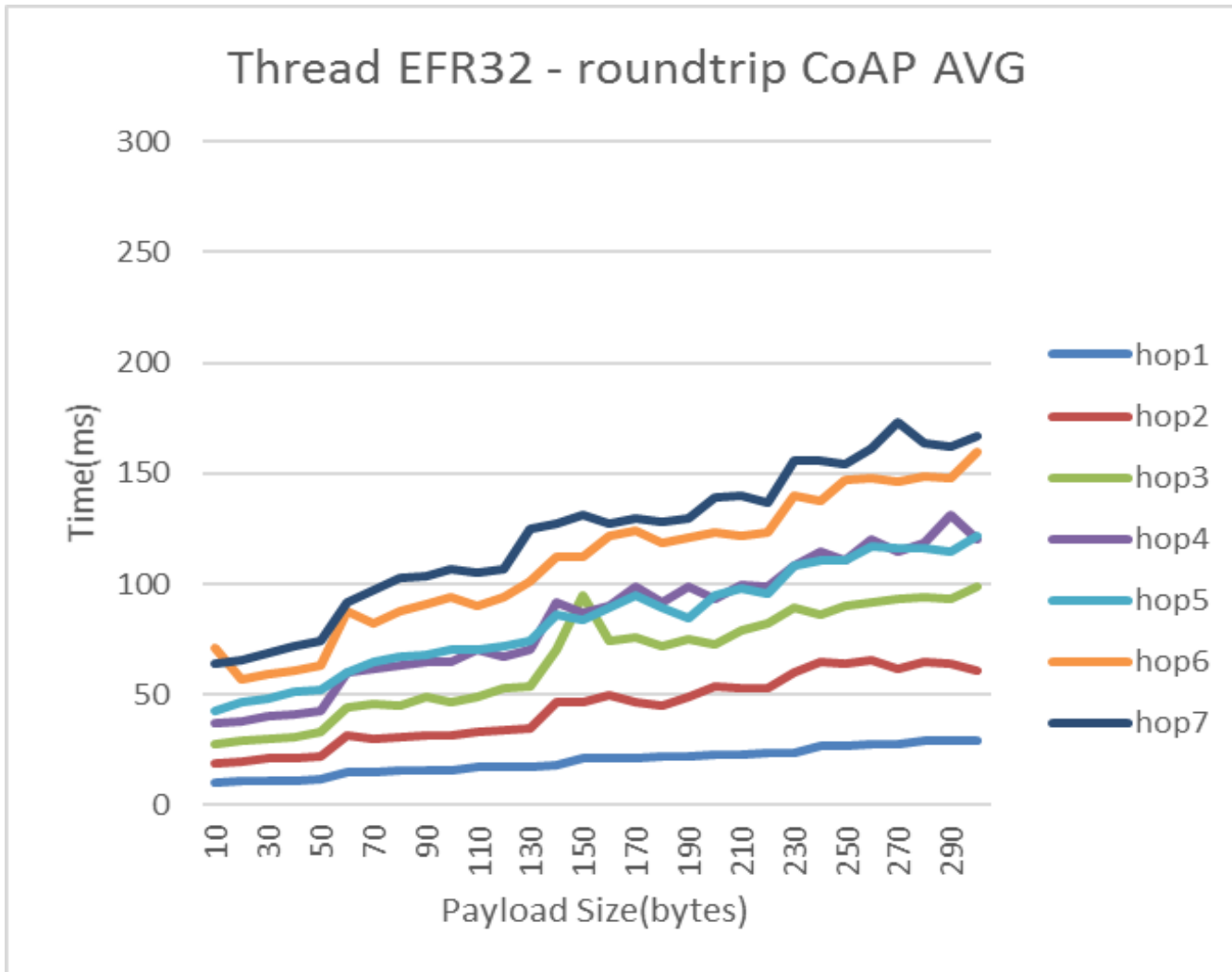
- Measure round trip over multiple hops with different application payloads
- Provides indication of amount of traffic the network can sustain
- Test executed for each protocol on different chips
- 1 hop provides the best performance
- Throughput levels out at 5-6 hops
- Throughput increases as payload increases to some limit

Throughput Comparison for Protocols for 100 Byte Payload



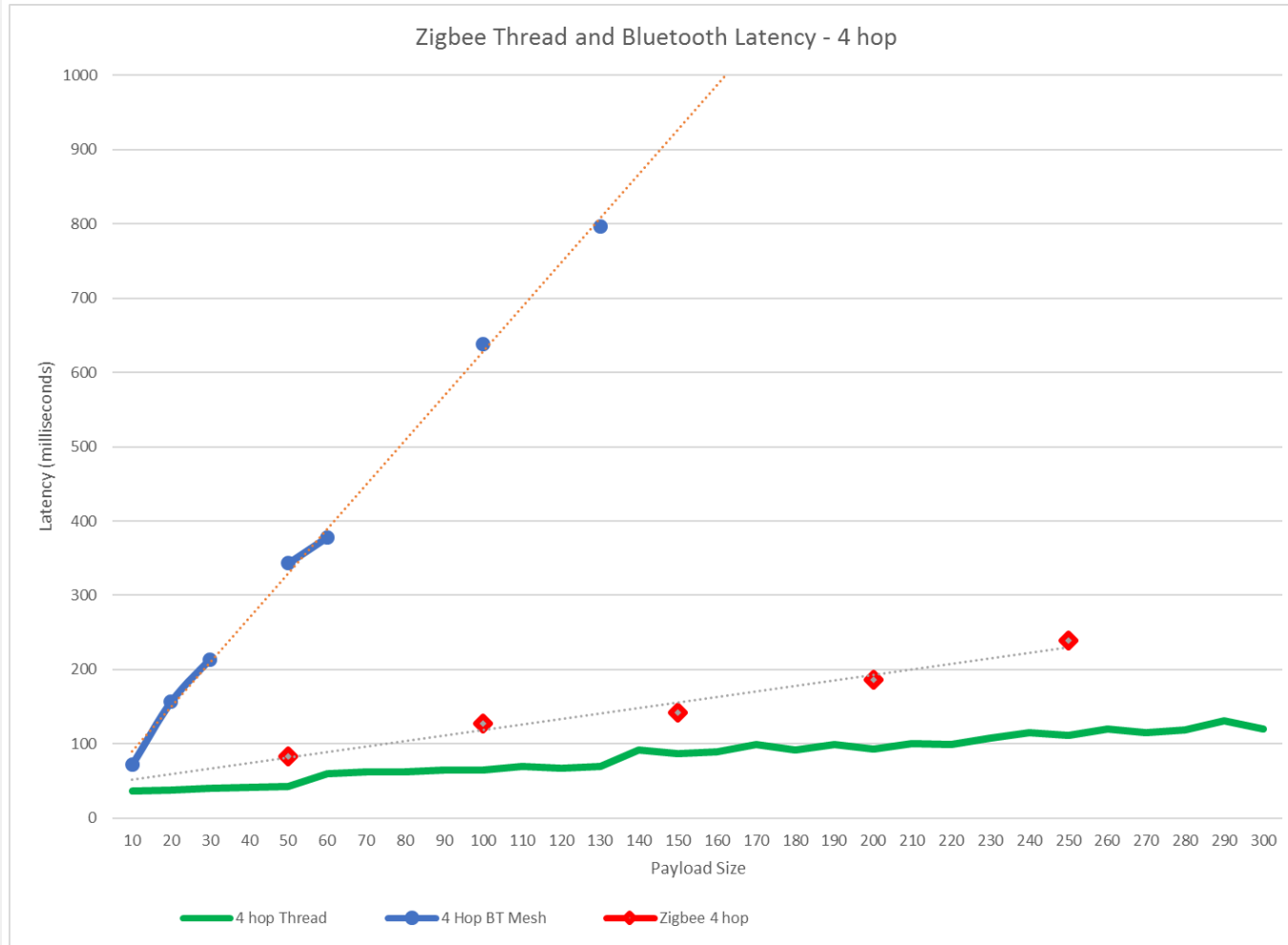
- Typical networks are 2 to 3 hops
- Throughput varies based on number of hops
 - ~24000 bits per second 1 -2 hops on Thread
- As number of hops increases protocol performance becomes similar
- Small packet payload for Bluetooth mesh results in reduced throughput

Latency Variations as a Function of Payload Size and Network Hops



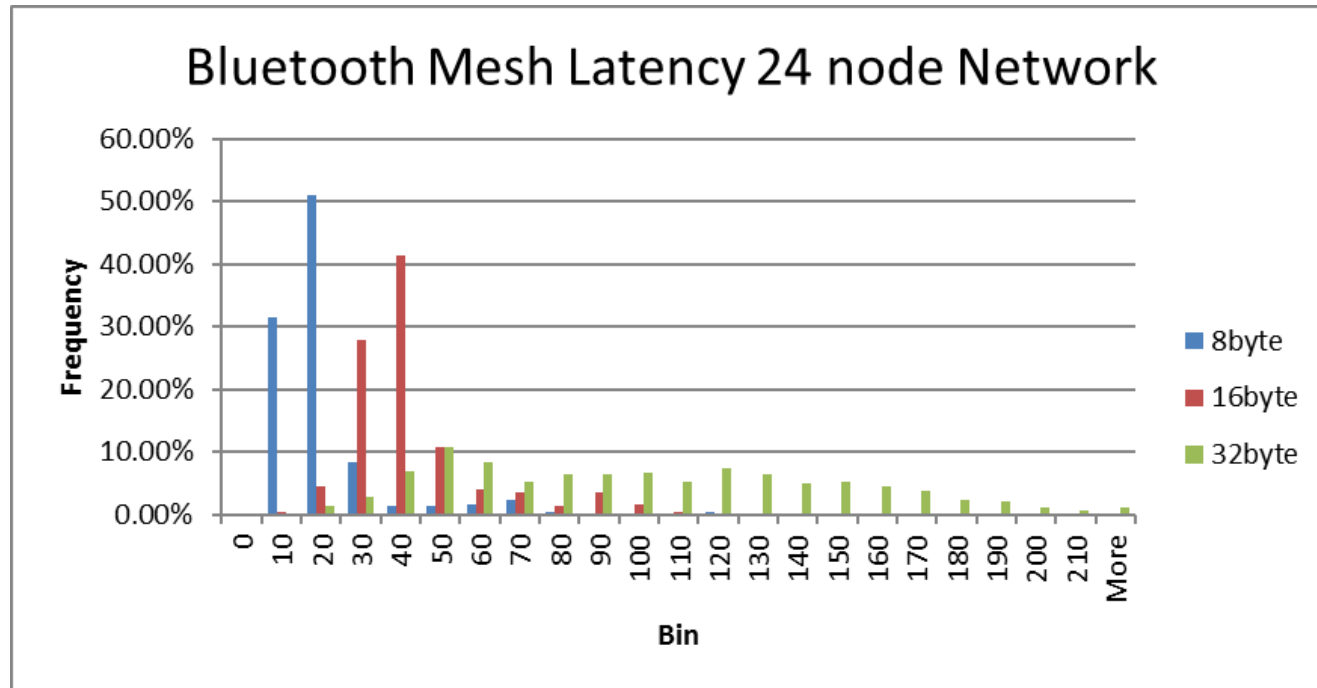
- Measure roundtrip latency over multiple hops with different application payloads
- Provides comparative data on what latency can be achieved versus number of hops
- Test executed for each protocol on different chips
- Can see fragmentation of payload into different packets
 - Varies by protocol
 - For Thread you see fragmentation affect at 60 bytes

Latency Comparison for Protocols Over 4 Hops



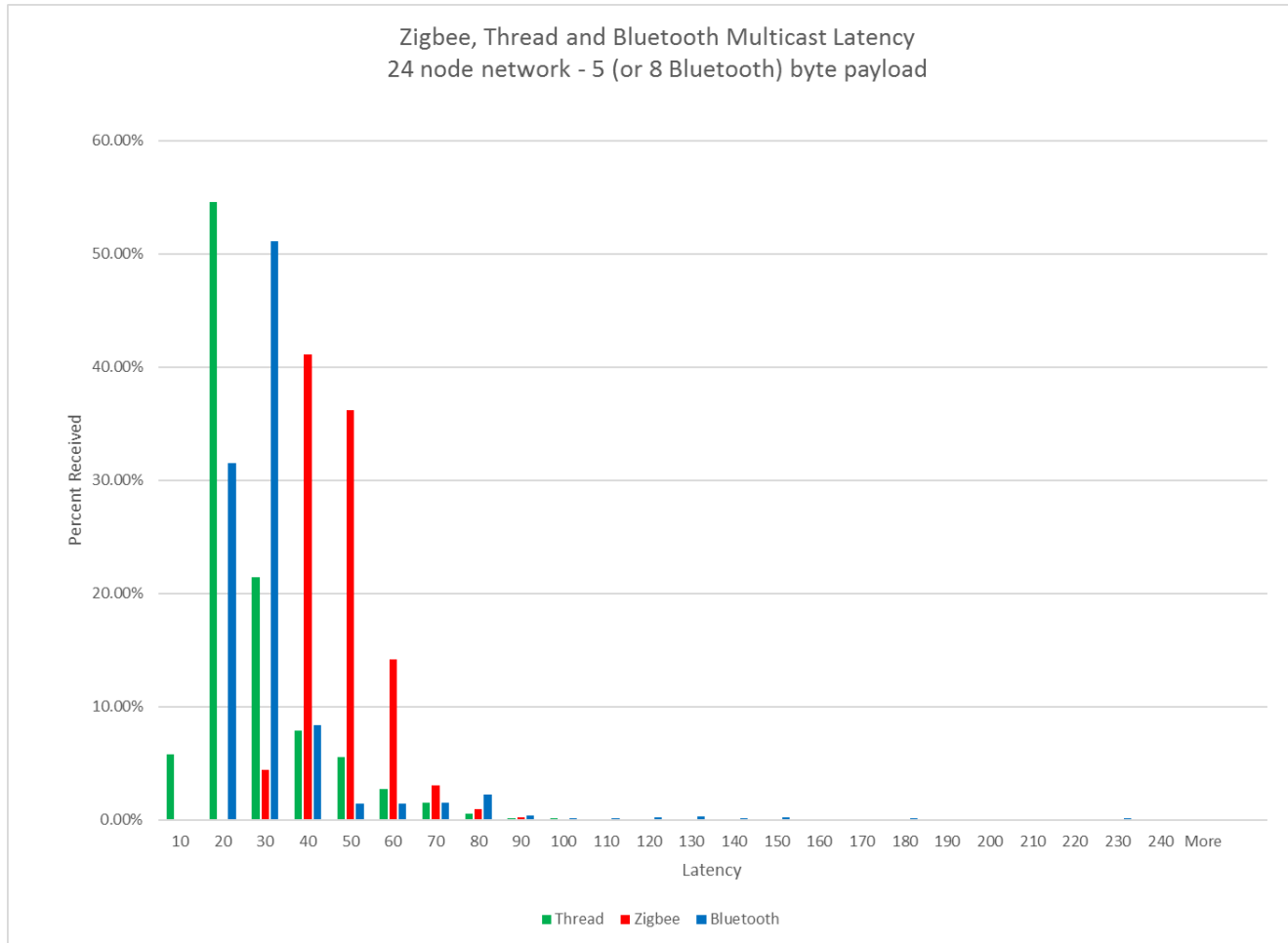
- Protocols provide similar latency for very small payloads
- Thread fragmentation (6LowPAN) has the best efficiency and latency performance as payload size increases
- Zigbee has good efficiency but some application layer fragmentation
- Bluetooth mesh latency degrades as payload size increases due to small packet size and resulting segmentation

Reliability and Latency in Large Multicast Network



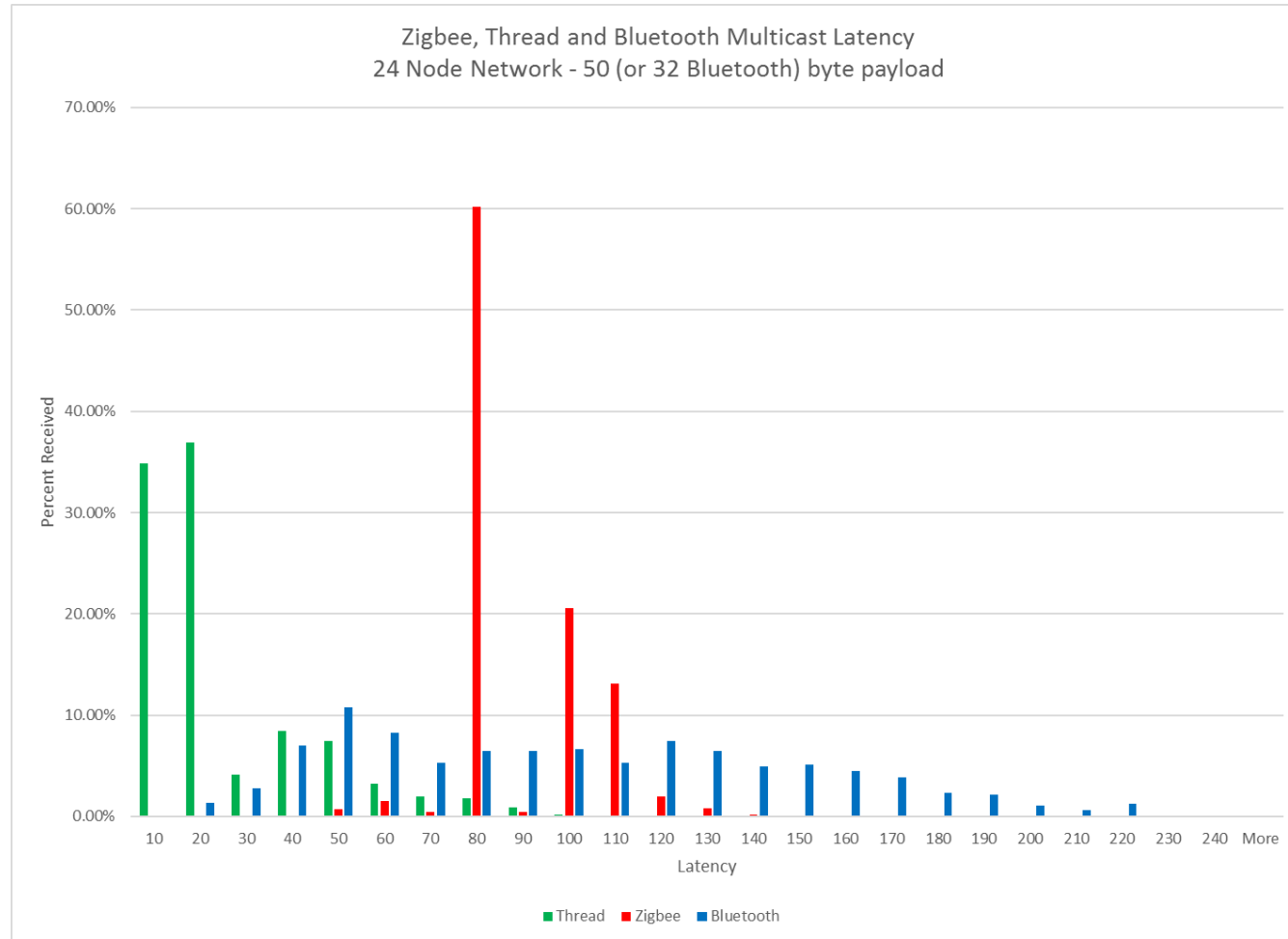
- Open air testing – network sets itself up and determines number of hops
- Run multicast testing of different network sizes:
 - 24 devices
 - 48 devices
 - 96 devices
 - 144 devices
 - 192 devices
- Evaluate different payload sizes
- Evaluate scalability, reliability and latency as network size increases

Small Network with Small Payload Multicast Comparison



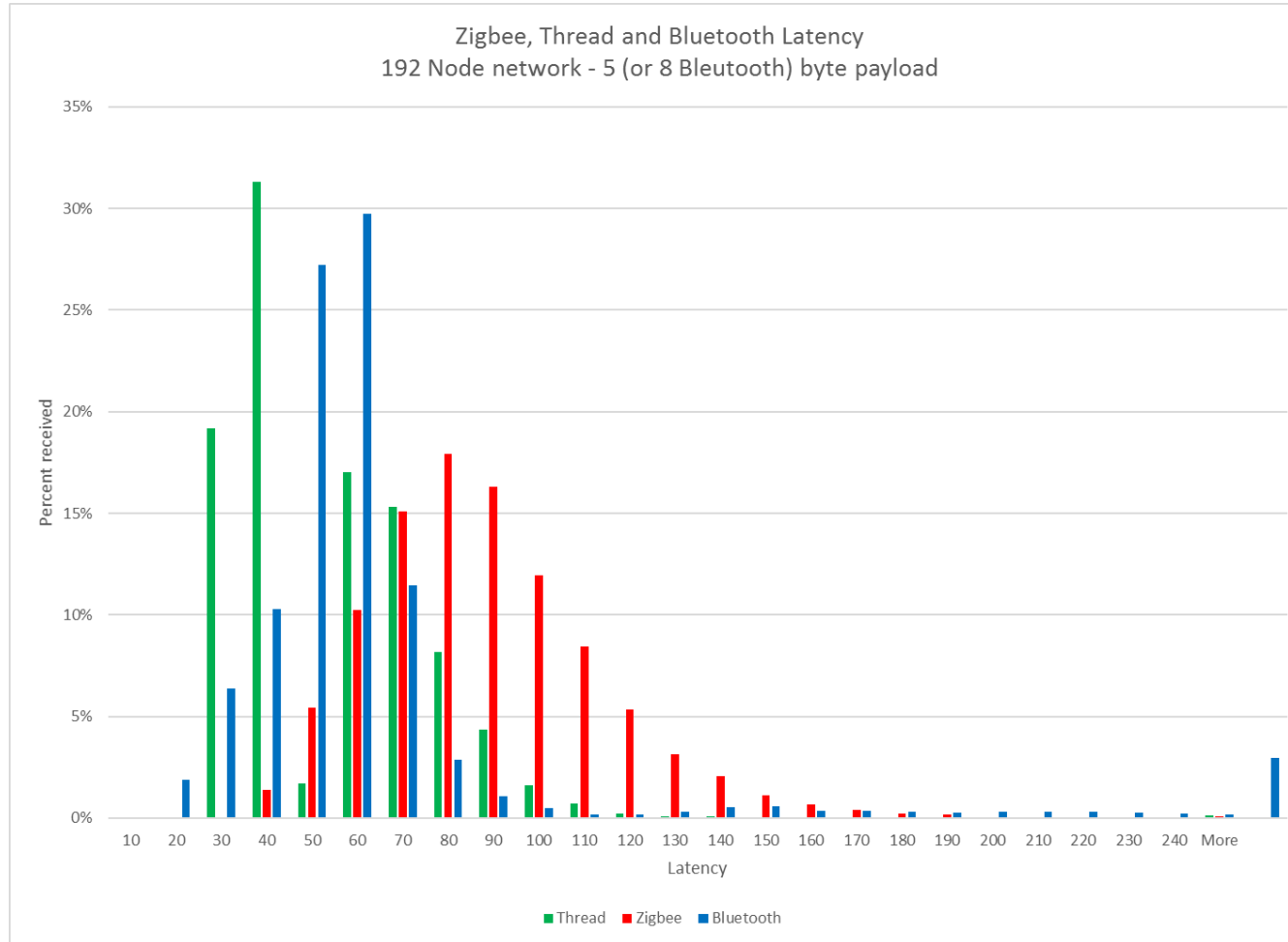
- 24 node network with 5 byte payload (Zigbee, Thread) and 8 byte (Bluetooth)
- All protocols perform well - under 100 milliseconds to receive nearly all messages
- All protocols provide very good reliability

Small Network with Moderate Payload Multicast Comparison



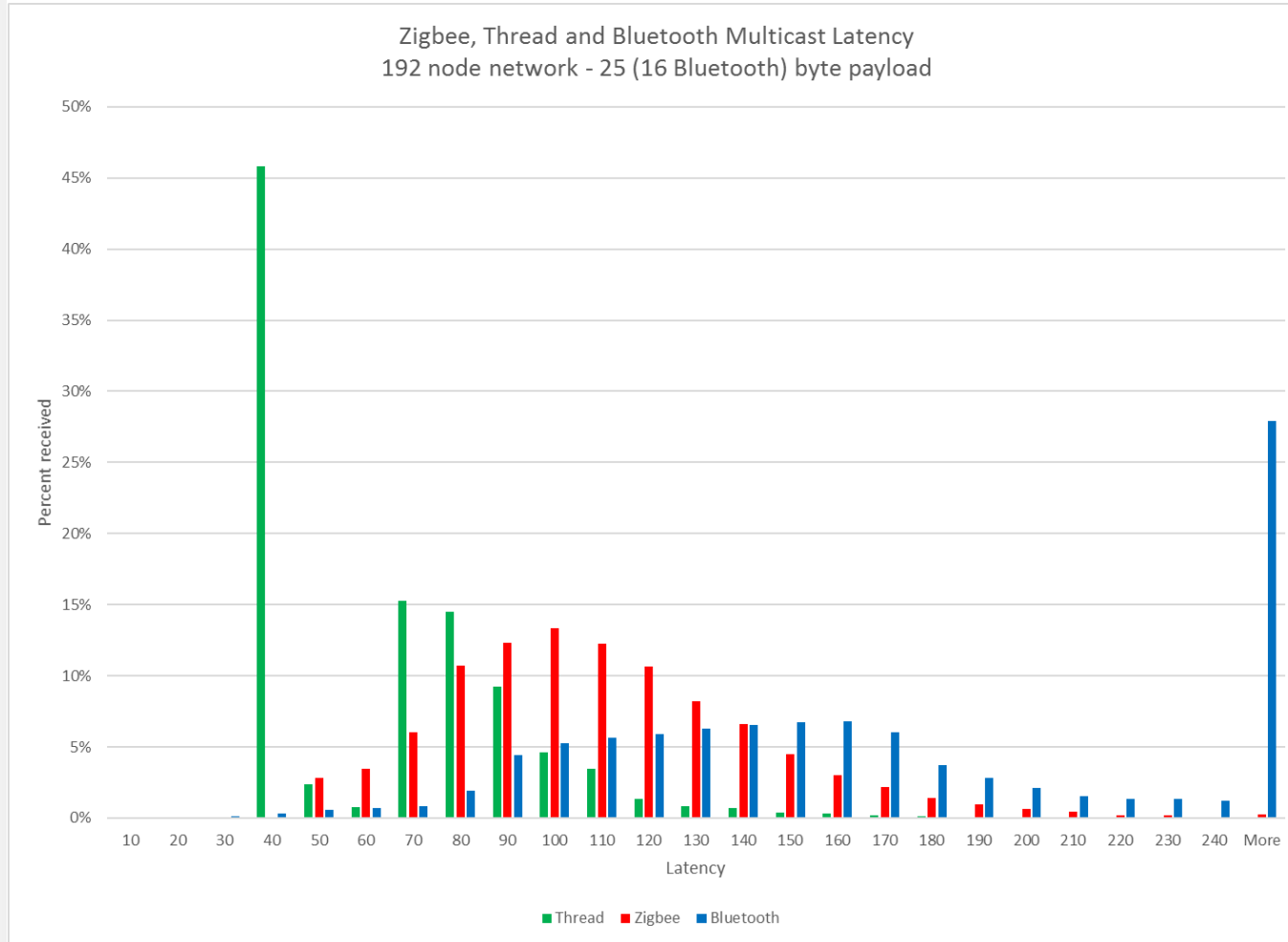
- 24 node network with 50 byte payload (Zigbee, Thread) and 32 byte (Bluetooth)
- Thread performs the best with latency spreading up to 100 ms
- Zigbee performs well with most packets received with 80 ms latency but spreading up to 130 ms
- Bluetooth mesh latency has the greatest variation in latency performance, spreading across 20 ms to 200 ms

Large Network with Small Payload Multicast Comparison



- 192 node network with 5 byte payload (Zigbee, Thread) and 8 byte (Bluetooth)
- Thread performs the best with latency spreading up to 100 ms
- Zigbee performs well with most packets received with 80 ms latency but spreading up to 130 ms
- Bluetooth mesh latency peaks at 60 ms and most under 100 ms. Spreading goes over 200 ms with 3% over 250 ms

Large Network with Moderate Payload Multicast Comparison



- 192 node network with 25 byte payload (Zigbee, Thread) and 16 byte (Bluetooth)
- Thread performs the best with latency spreading up to 120 ms
- Zigbee performs well with peak at 100 ms but spread to 200 ms
- Bluetooth spreading from 90 to 180 ms and large % delivery over 250 ms

Performance Summary Comparison

- Ecosystems will drive protocol choices for end device makers
- Different protocols have different performance characteristics
- One protocol cannot fit requirements for all scenarios and it is important to understand the underlying performance for a particular use and topology
- With small networks and small payloads Thread, Zigbee and Bluetooth mesh perform similarly
- As payload size increases, Bluetooth mesh performance degrades the most, due to smaller packet sizes
- As network size increases relay selection becomes important
 - Latencies increase for all protocols but Bluetooth mesh sees larger increases due to congestion from flooding
 - Bluetooth is designed to allow installer to reduce number of relay nodes to reduce flooding

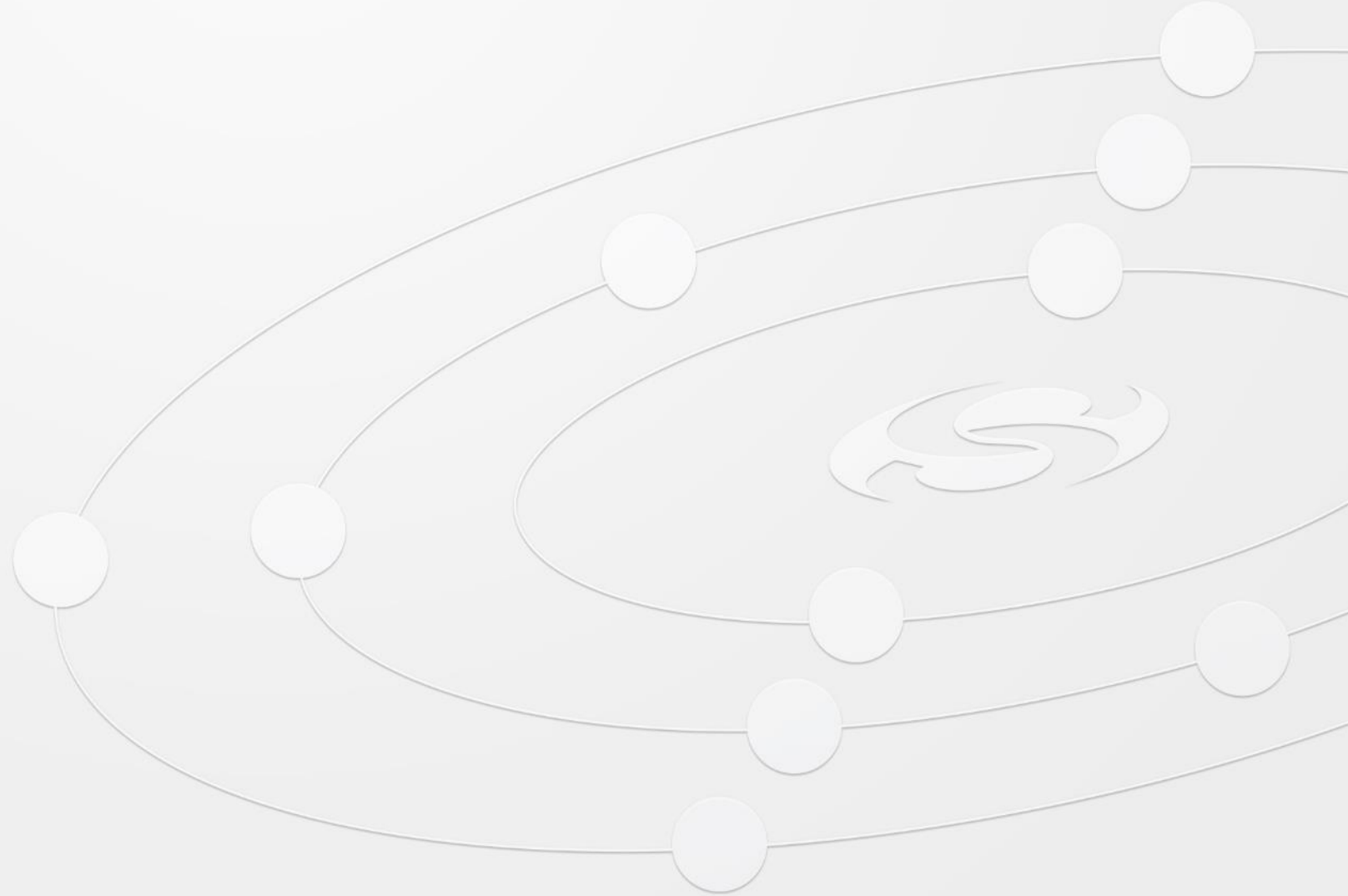
Silicon Labs Multiprotocol Wireless Solutions

- Expertise: 15+ years providing wireless mesh solutions with over 150 million deployed nodes
- Flexibility: The widest range of solution offerings from certified modules to multiprotocol SoCs
- Productivity – Patented advanced network analysis, energy profiling and application configuration

silabs.com/mesh-networking



www.silabs.com



Back-up

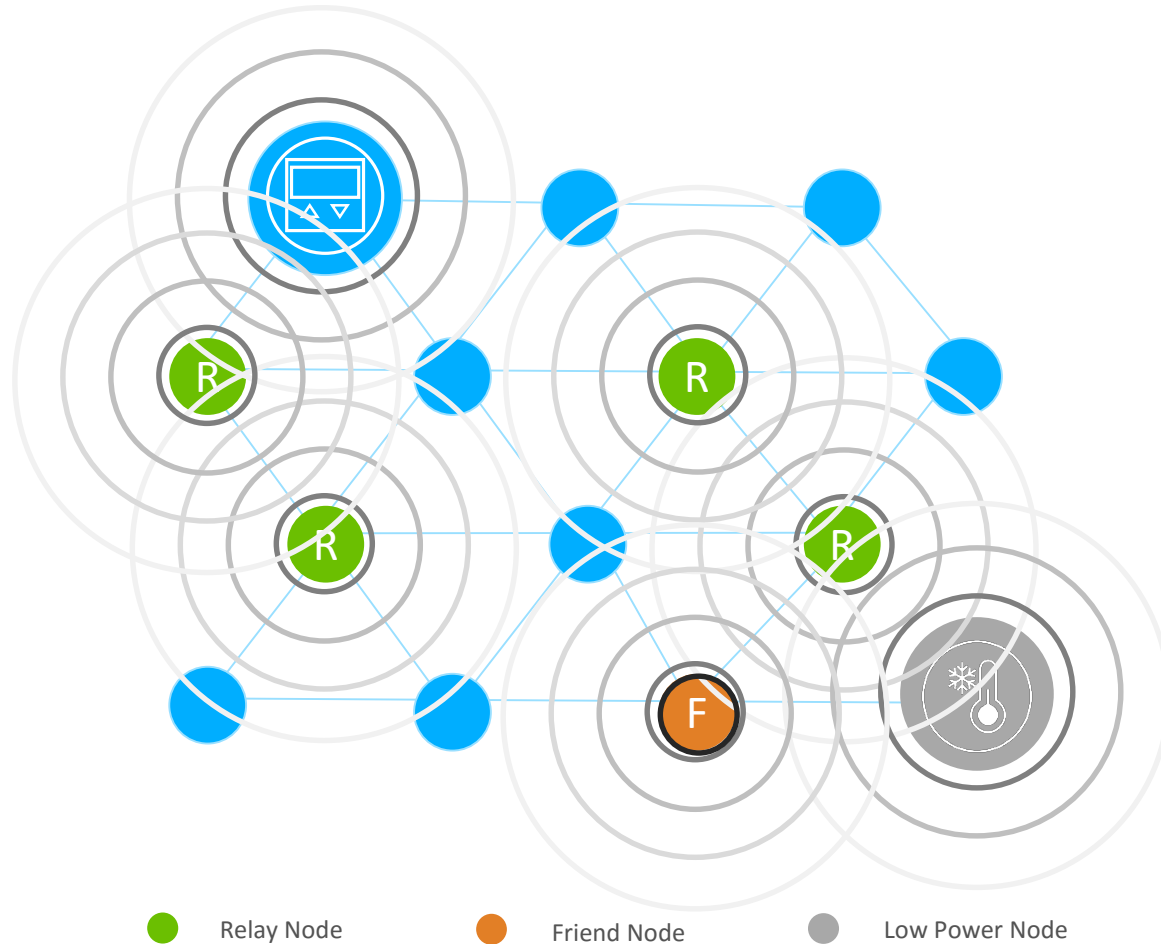


Device Support in Protocols and Related Application Layers

	Bluetooth Mesh	Thread	Zigbee
Application Layer(s)	Native – Mesh Model	IP Based e.g. Dotdot, OCF, Weave	Dotdot, ZCL, HA, SE
Lighting	+++	+++	+++
Home Security	-	+++	+++
Home Automation	+	+++	+++
Building Automation	+	+++	+++
Metering	-	+++	+++
Beaconing	+	-	-

+++ Comprehensive
 ++ Extended
 + Limited
 - Not Natively Supported

Managed Flood Messaging



Managed flood message relay

- Time to live message counter
- Message cache
- Relay function optional
- Low power nodes find friends
 - R = Relay function on
 - F = Friend function on
 - = Low power function on