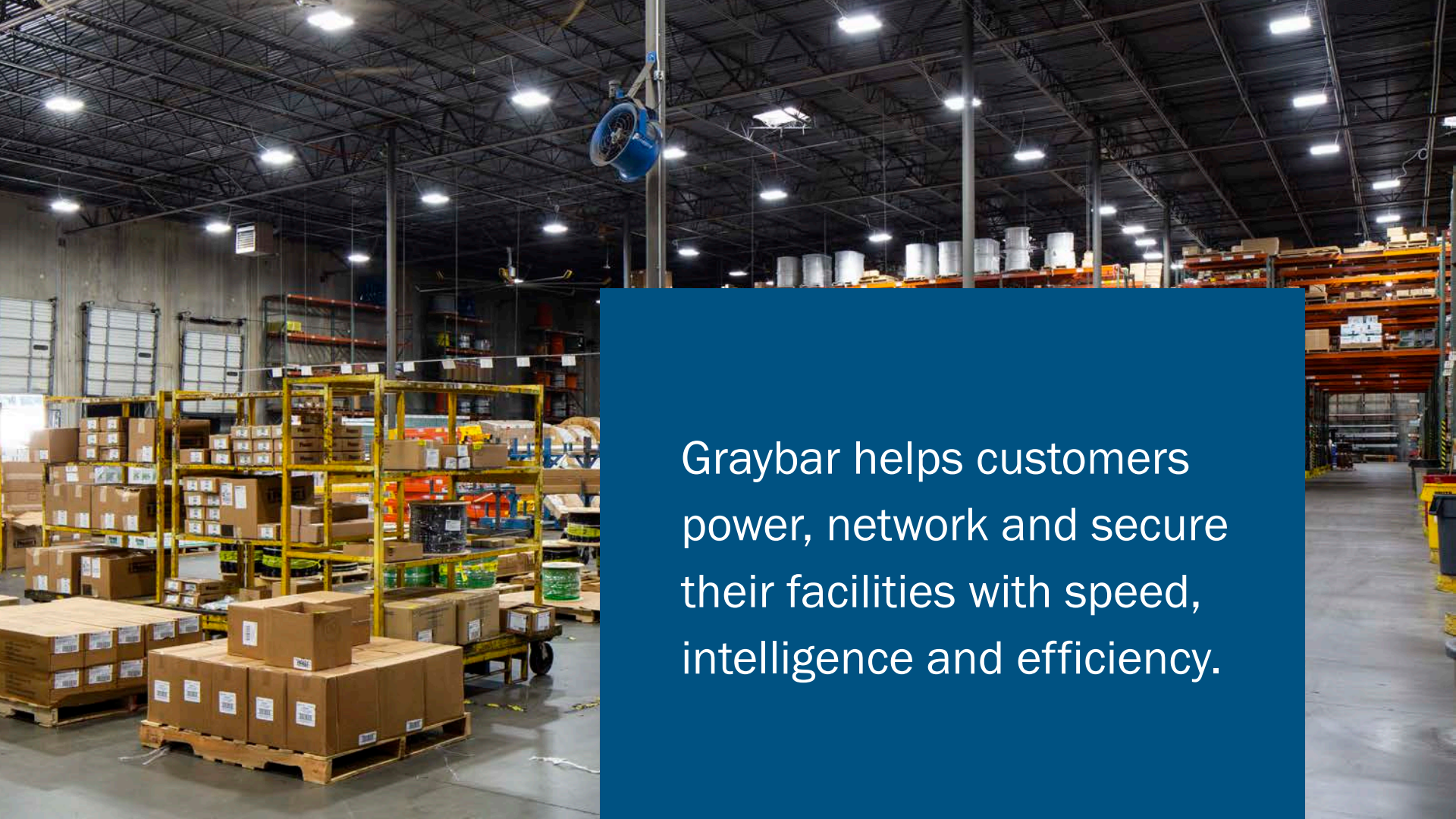




Enabling the Sustainable Intelligent Building:

90W PoE and Extended Distance Applications





Graybar helps customers power, network and secure their facilities with speed, intelligence and efficiency.



Brian Ensign

Vice President, Marketing
Superior Essex Communications



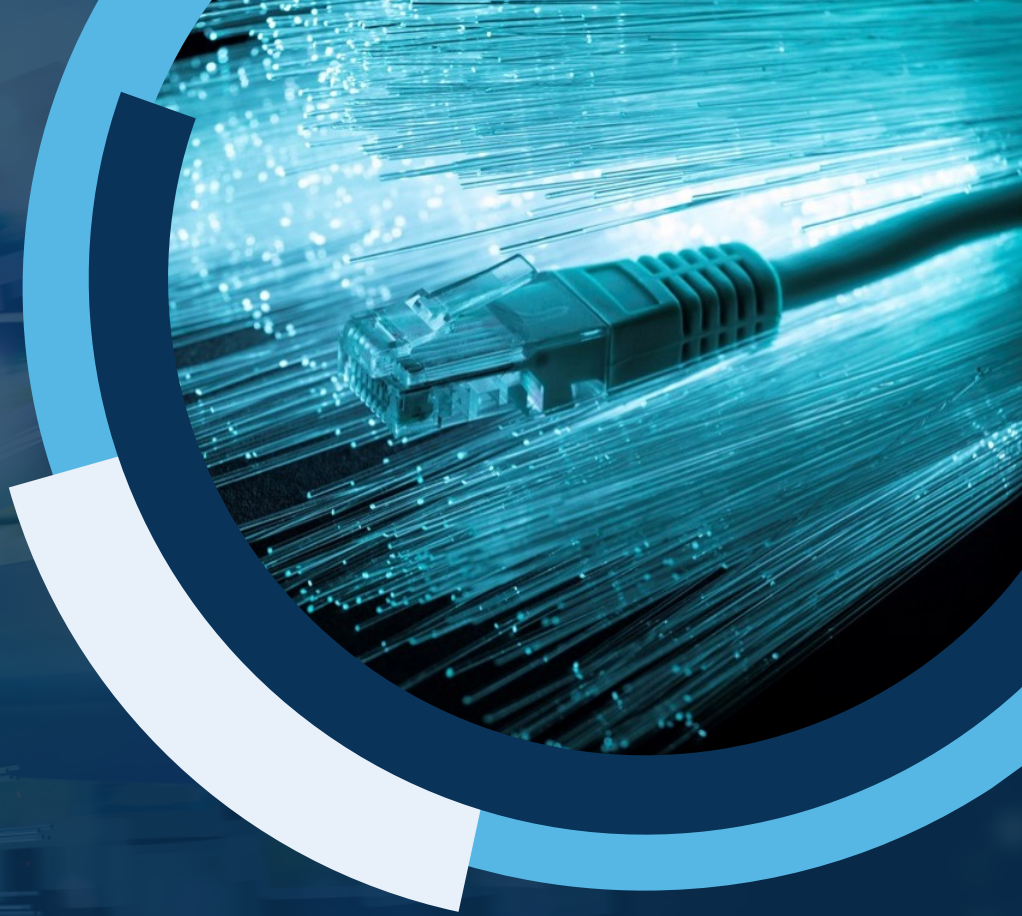
COMMUNICATIONS
PRODUCTS

Enabling the Sustainable Intelligent Building

90 Watt PoE and Extended Distance Applications

Brian Ensign
RCDD, OSP, NTS, RTPM

brian.ensign@spsx.com



Discussion

- Why Sustainable Intelligent Buildings?
- 90W PoE and other power delivery strategies
- How 90W PoE is enabling more applications
- How 90W PoE is being applied today
- The Need for Extended Distances beyond 100m
- Extending the Distance (Considerations)
- Key Takeaways

WHY SUSTAINABLE SMART BUILDINGS?



ENHANCED OCCUPANT SATISFACTION

Guests can experience advanced control and customization using connected technology, and **Operations** will be made easy with accessible centralized control and notification platforms

CAPEX & OPEX COST SAVINGS

By using less physical materials, utilizing less expensive labor, and reducing energy consumption, luxury hospitality projects can **save money** on both capital and operational costs



REDUCED ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Using DC Technology, we can **eliminate the use of fossil fuels**, and substantially reduce the operational and embodied carbon being used in the project

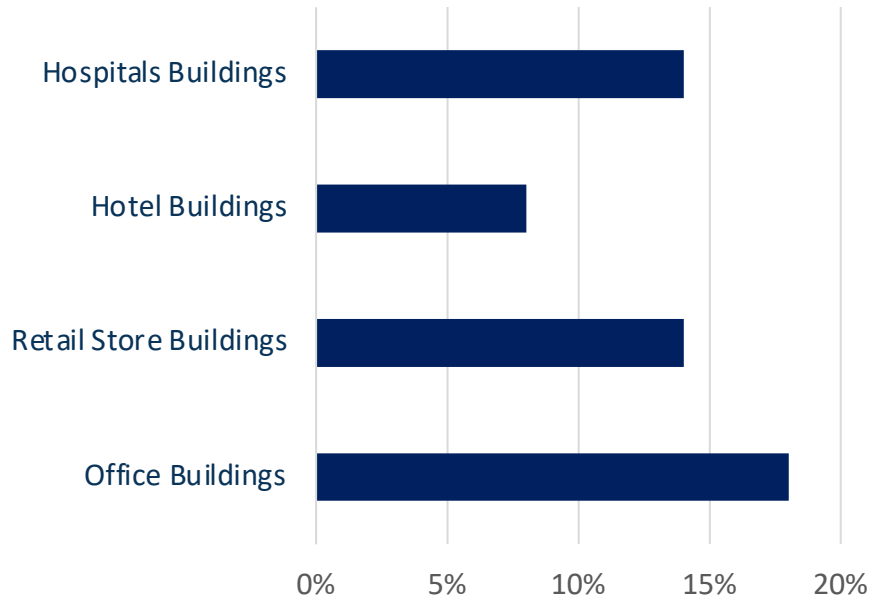
MORE USABLE SPACE

Using intelligent distributed design gives the opportunity to generate **more usable space** by eliminating the need for IDF's and Electrical Closets



Sustainability through Smart Technologies

Annual Whole-Building Energy Savings by Installing Smart Building Technology



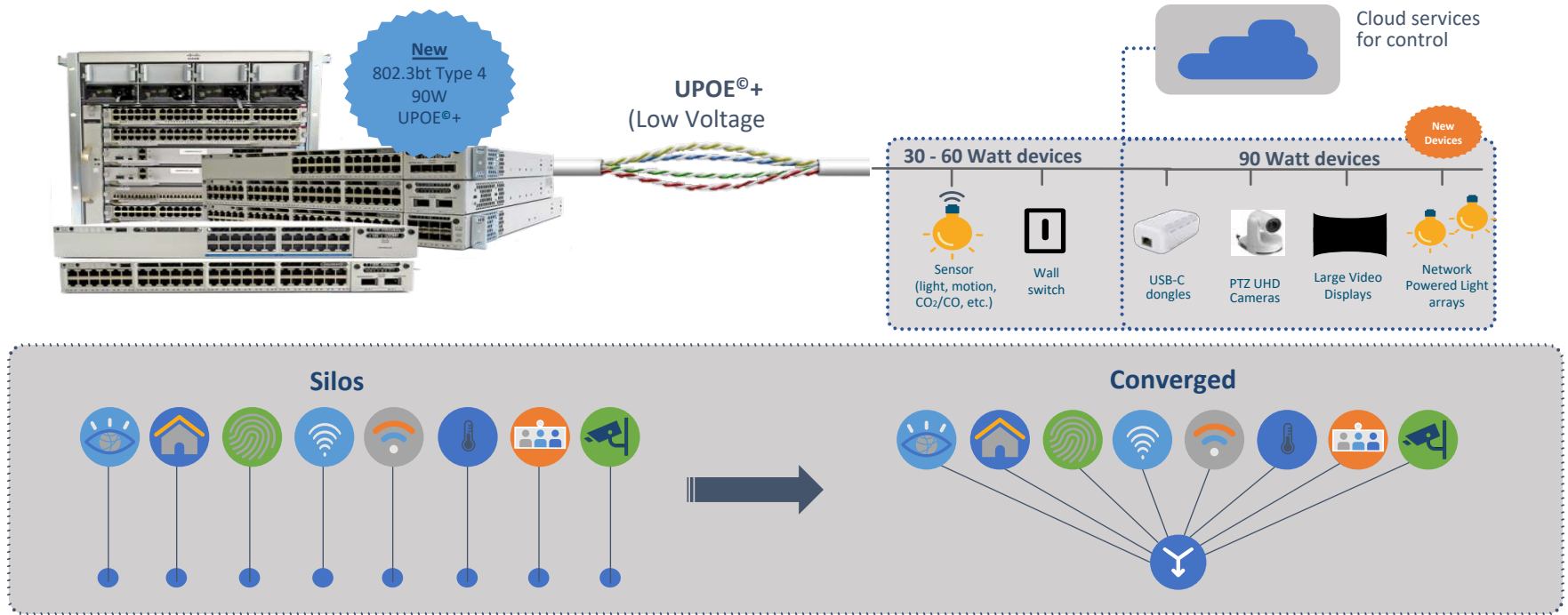
Smart building technologies like occupancy sensors, smart thermostats, HVAC and lighting controls can significantly reduce energy consumption in a variety of building types.

Intelligent Buildings & Sustainable Cabling

Environmental & Economic Benefits

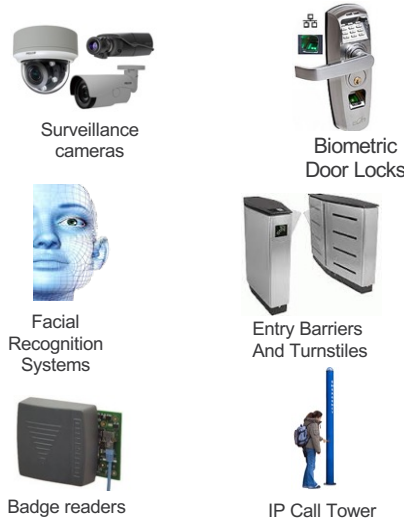
- 30-50% reduction in energy usage
- 14% savings in building operation and maintenance costs
- 5% higher operating income and building asset value

90W enables greater ROI for IT/OT convergence



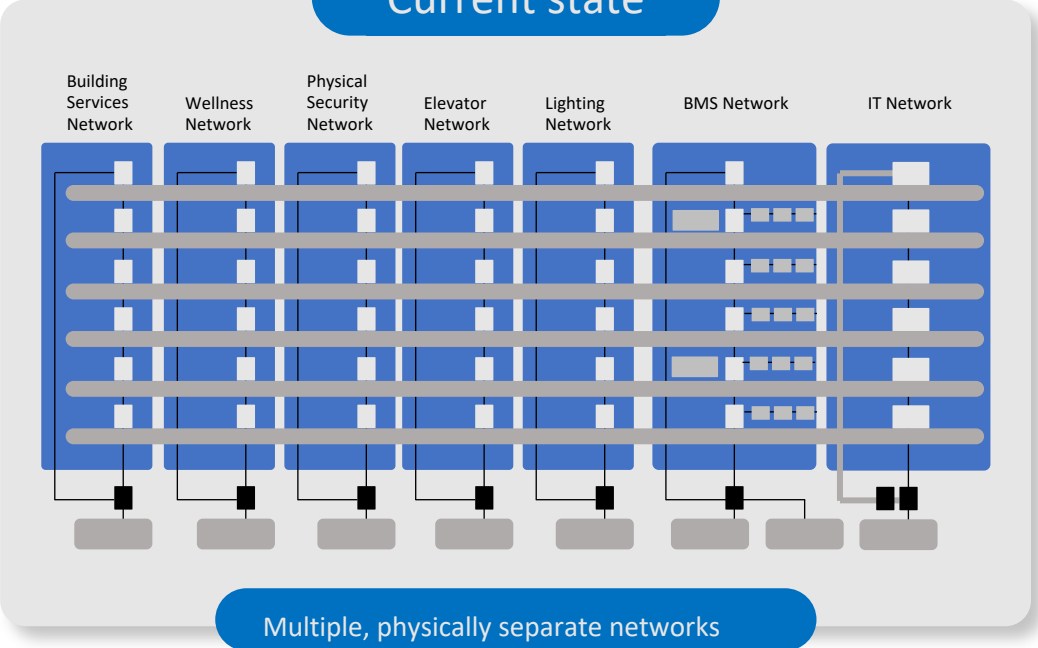
End-to-end solution managed by central IT provides lowered costs, intelligent control, new experiences

Creating a world of Building PoE Endpoints

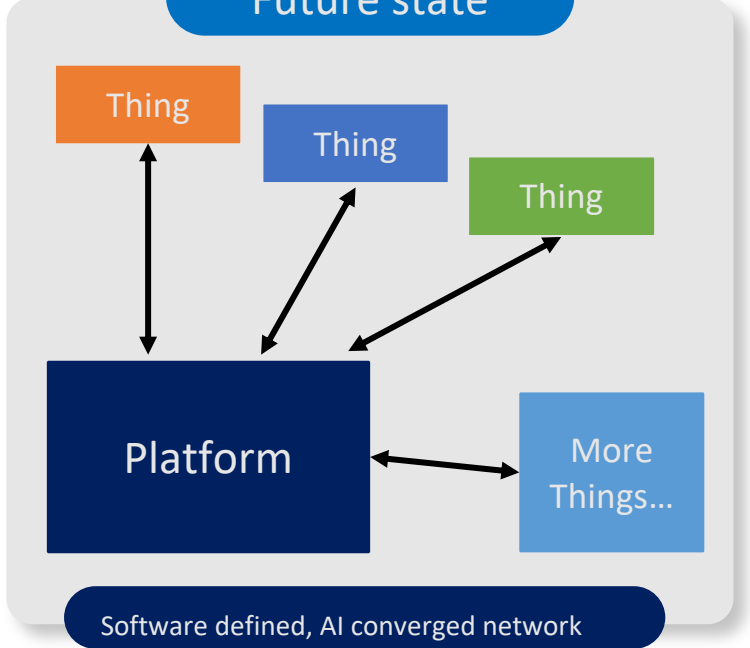


Eliminate Duplicity & Waste - Convergence

Current state



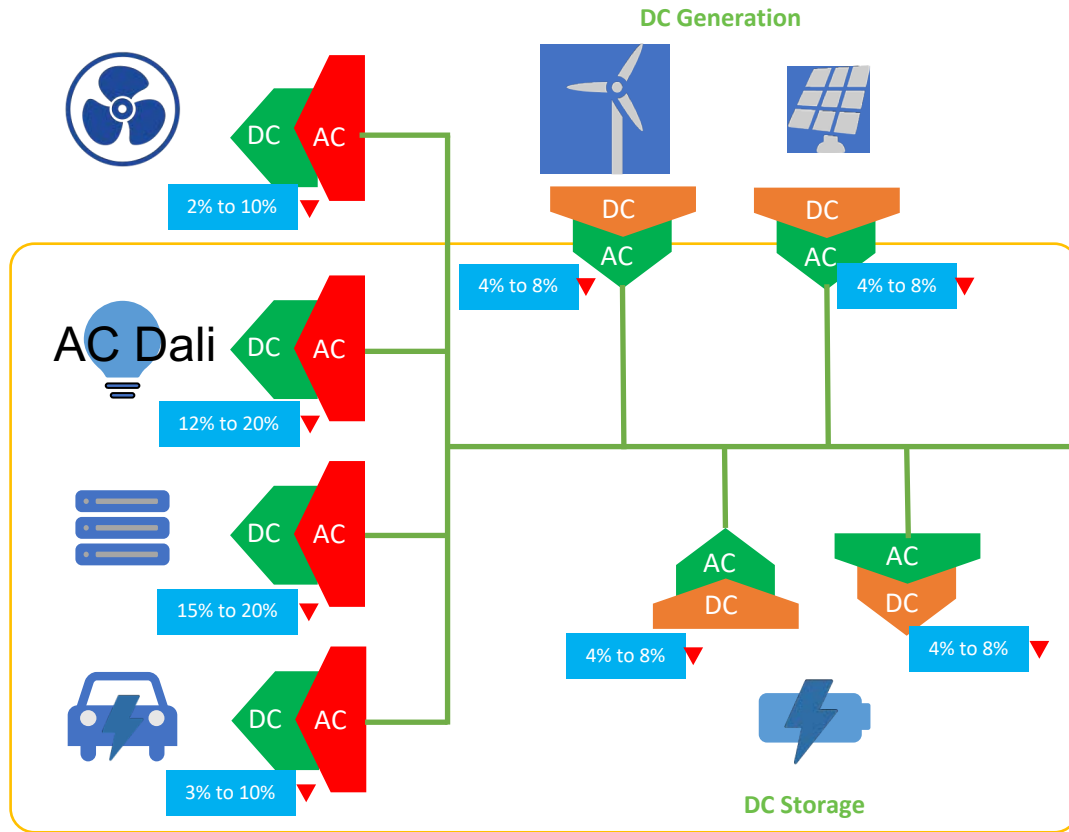
Future state



Courtesy of ACA

The traditional approach to power is wasteful

Up to
20%
of power wasted in
conversion loss

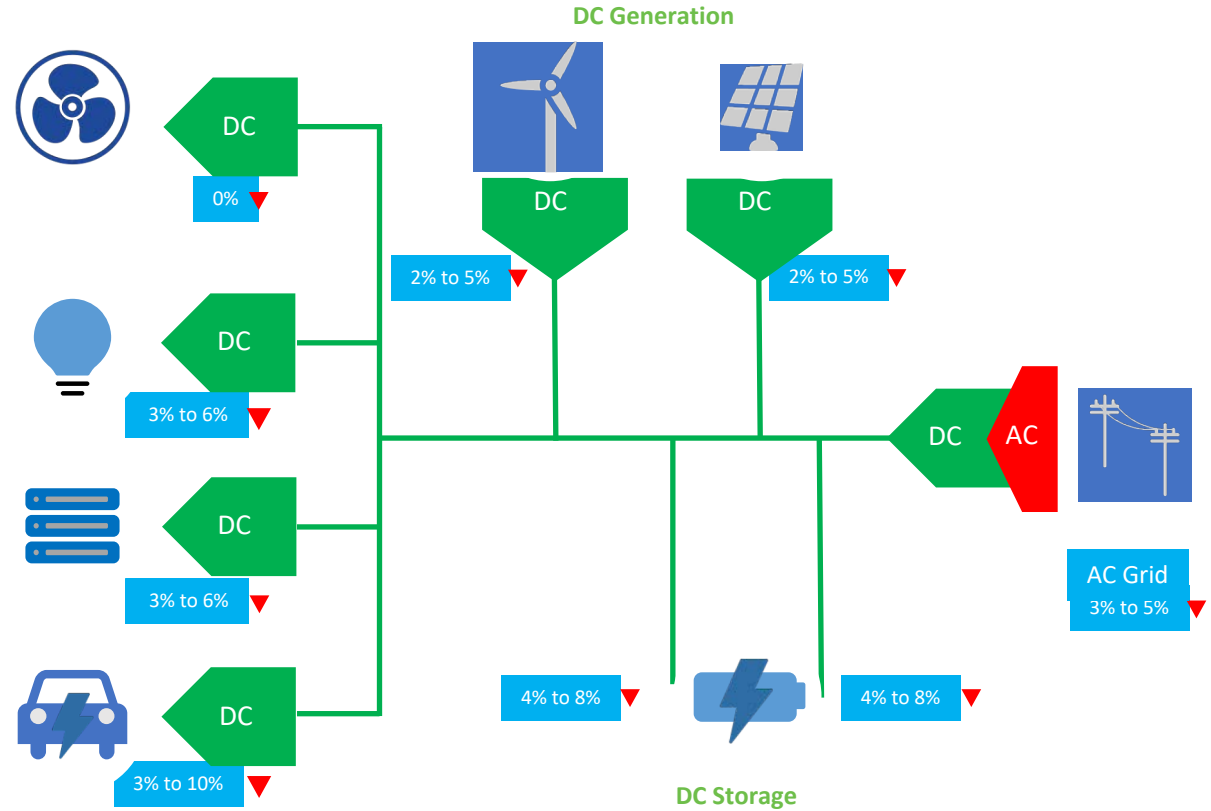


Source: CSA Group

Smart buildings save energy, cost less to operate

45%+

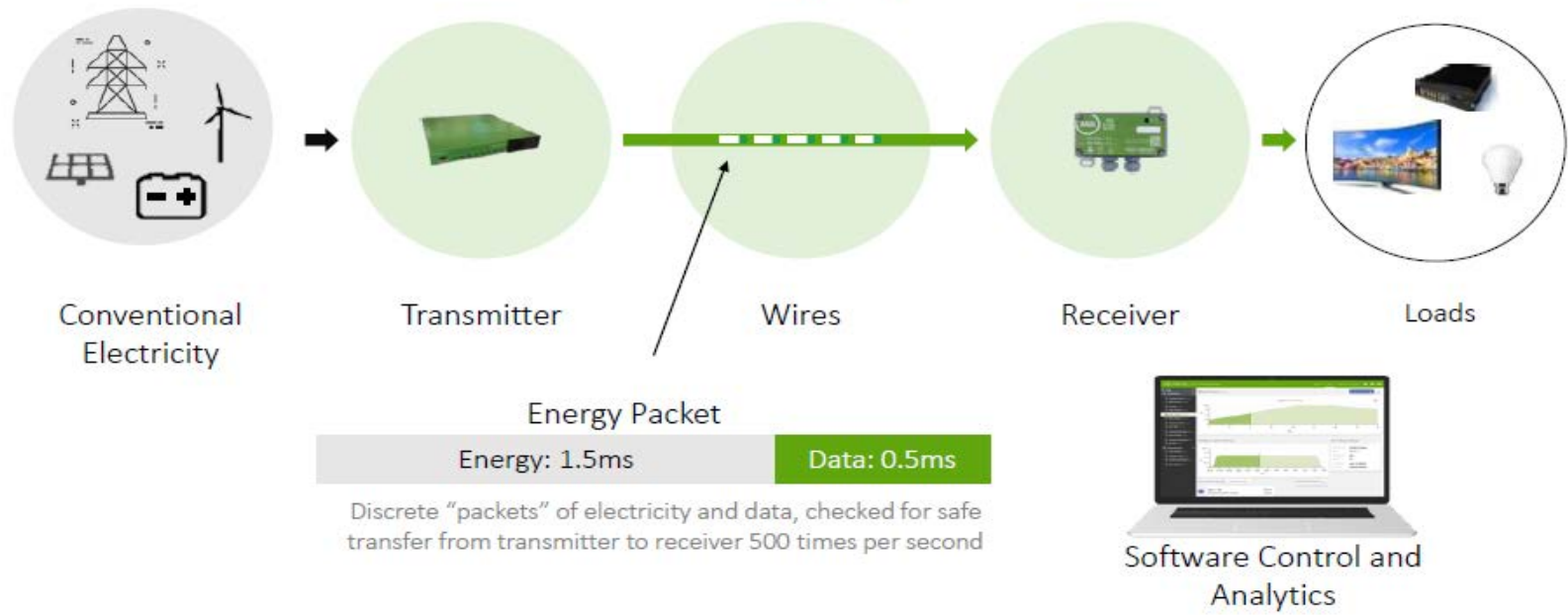
Reduction in energy waste by using DC power



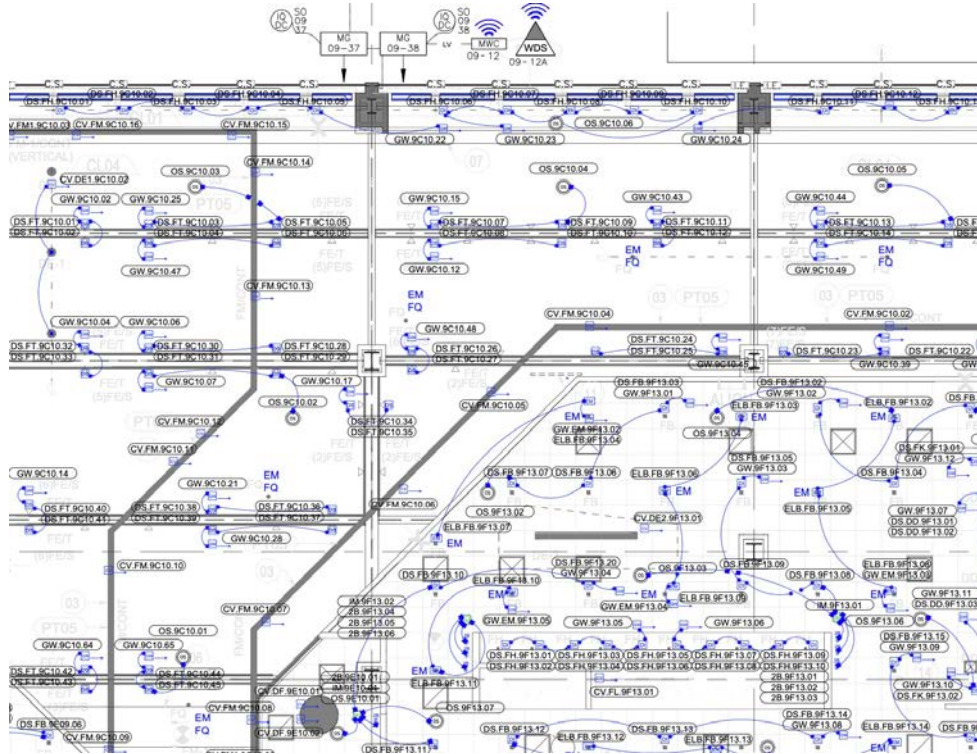
Source: CSA Group

Digital Electricity – Fault Managed Power (Class 4)

The next format for a digitally connected world



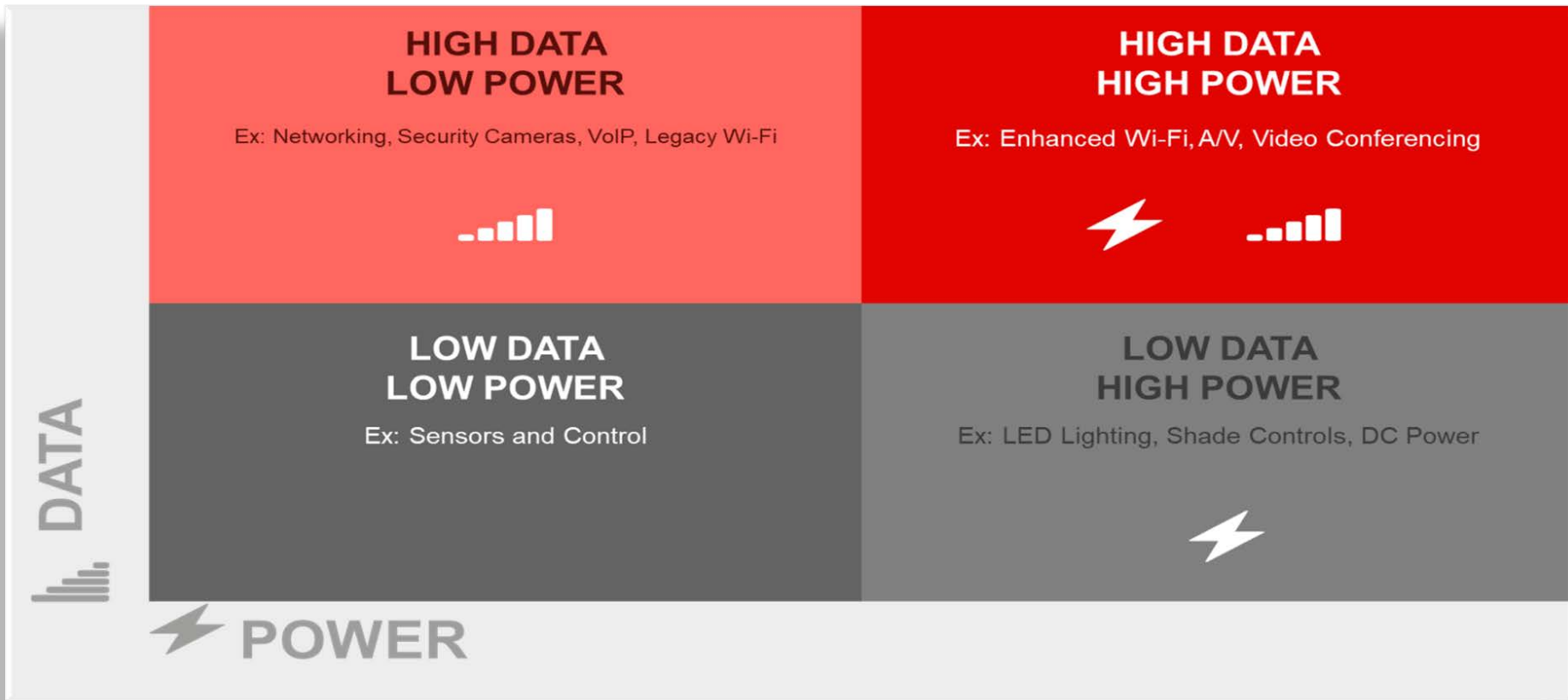
Low Voltage Design Expansion



Combination of multiple devices and manufactures with structured cabling to connect it all!

- Design work shift to low voltage
- PoE disciplines emerging
- Millions of square feet deployed

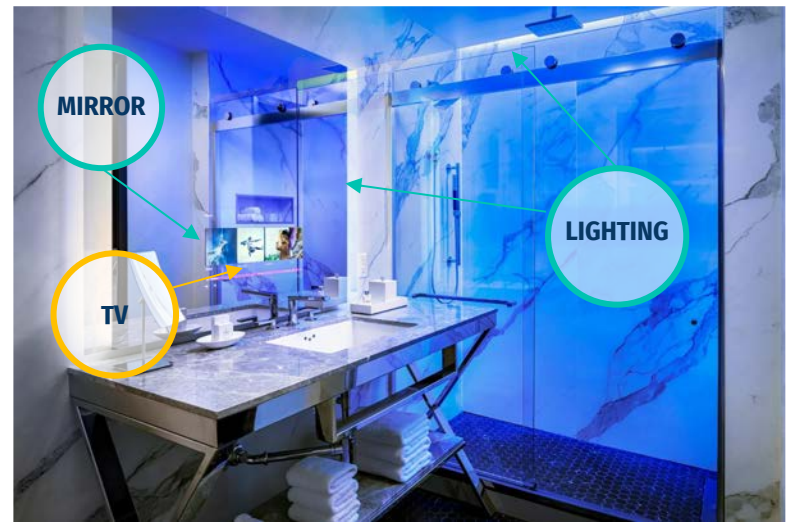
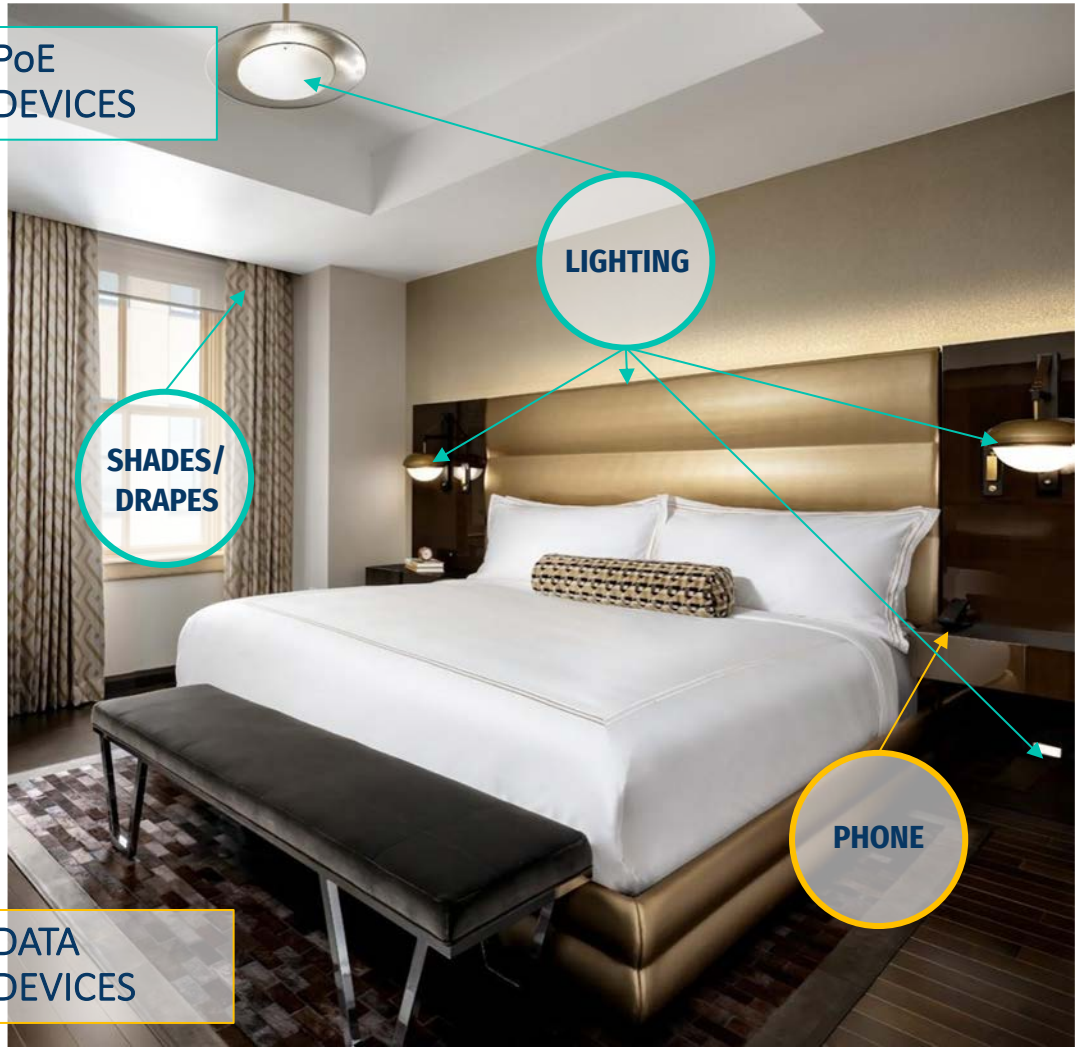
Structured Cabling Considerations





The Sinclair Hotel
A Marriott
Autograph property
Fort Worth, Texas

PoE
DEVICES





Network Switch: 1X CAT Cable
GPON: 1X Fiber
DE Receiver: 1X 18/2
Lighting Drivers: 4X CAT Cable

SINCLAIR HOTEL ROOM TYPICAL TYPOLOGY

The Sinclair Hotel rooms use a distributed network to **eliminate IDF closets** from the floor by locating the switching and GPON components inside the room.

Other key features to point out include:

- Use of smurf tube behind sheet rock to enable future proofing of infrastructure
- Customizable Touch Panels: 2X Category Cable
- PoE smart mirror: 2X Category Cable
- LV light fixtures: 10X 18/2
- PoE mini-refrigerator: 1X Category Cable
- PoE window treatments: 3X Category Cable
- Bluetooth sensors enabling occupant detection, associate alert, people counting, and device tracking: 1X Category Cable

Customizable
Touch Controllers

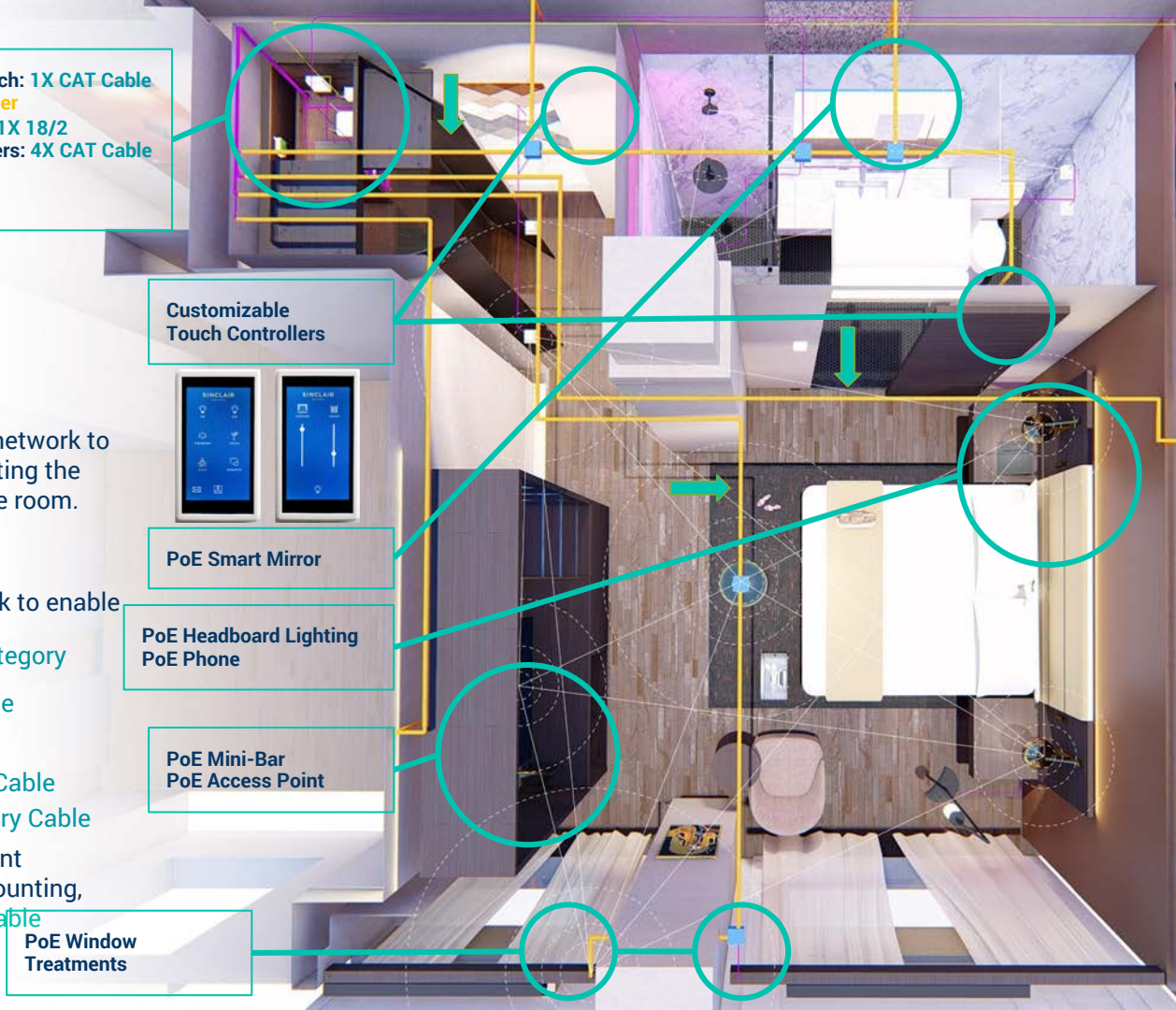


PoE Smart Mirror

PoE Headboard Lighting
PoE Phone

PoE Mini-Bar
PoE Access Point

PoE Window
Treatments



The Need For XD Beyond 100m Over Copper



- Reduced Technology Deployment Costs (CAPEX)
- Improves Performance for Certain Applications
- Deployment of Sustainable Technologies = Lower Operational Costs (OPEX)

XD Applications

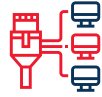
System Requirements



Distances
beyond 100m



Bandwidth



PoE



Future Proof



Indoor or Indoor/Outdoor
environment

Applications



Wireless
Access Point



Security
Cameras



LED
Lighting



Digital
Signage



Electronic
Access
Control

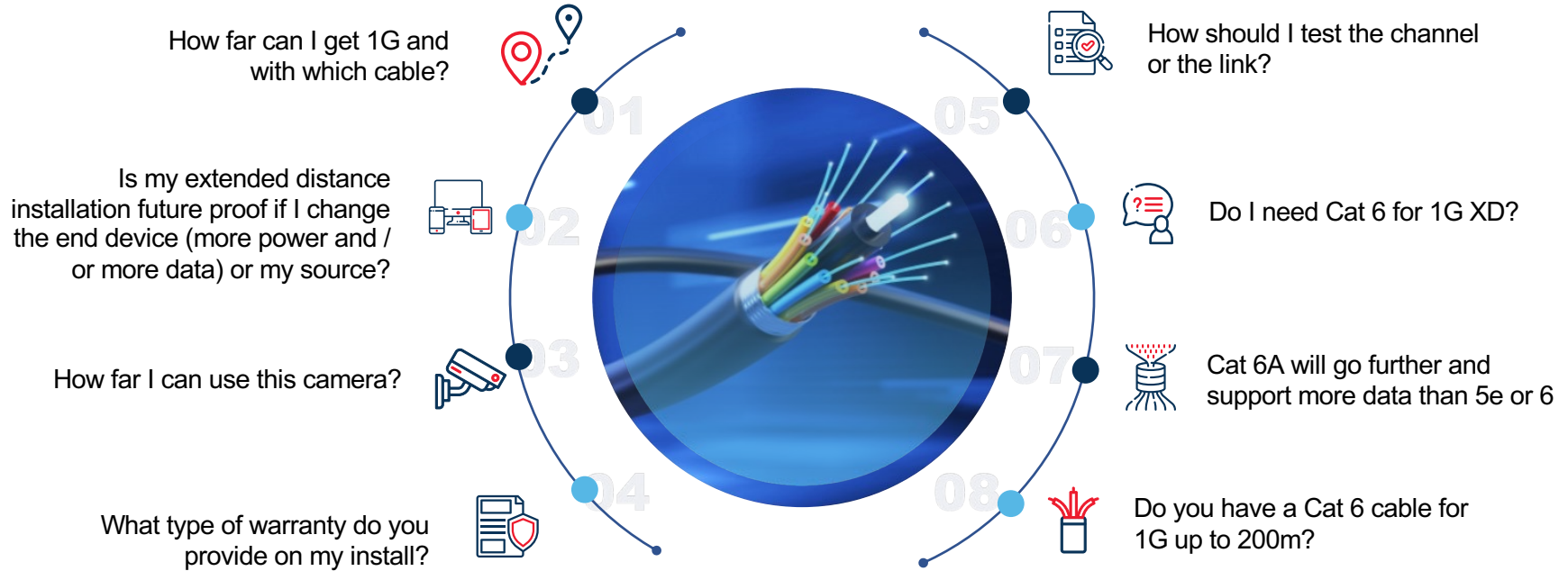


VoIP



Motorized
Shades

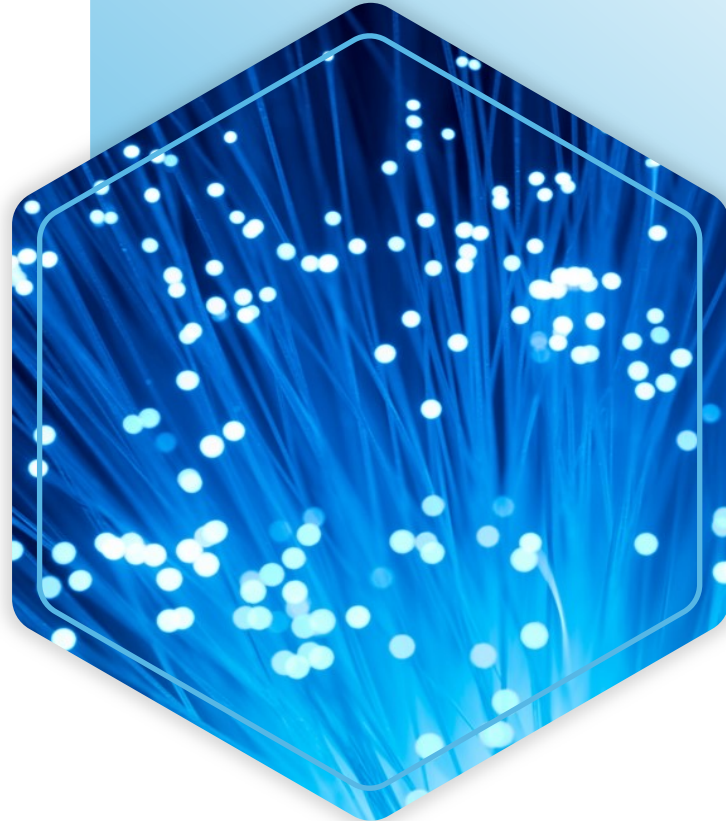
XD - Marketplace Confusion



What About Standards for XD?



**No
Standard**



What are Standards?

A standard is a document that provides rules or guidelines to achieve order in a given context

Why Use Standards?

- They address the needs for interconnection and interoperability
This is particularly important for open markets, where users, who are increasingly mobile, can 'mix and match' equipment and services, and where suppliers can benefit from economies of scale
- They are equally important for ensuring safety, reliability and environmental care
They are also frequently referenced by regulators and legislators for protecting user and business interests, and in support of government policies

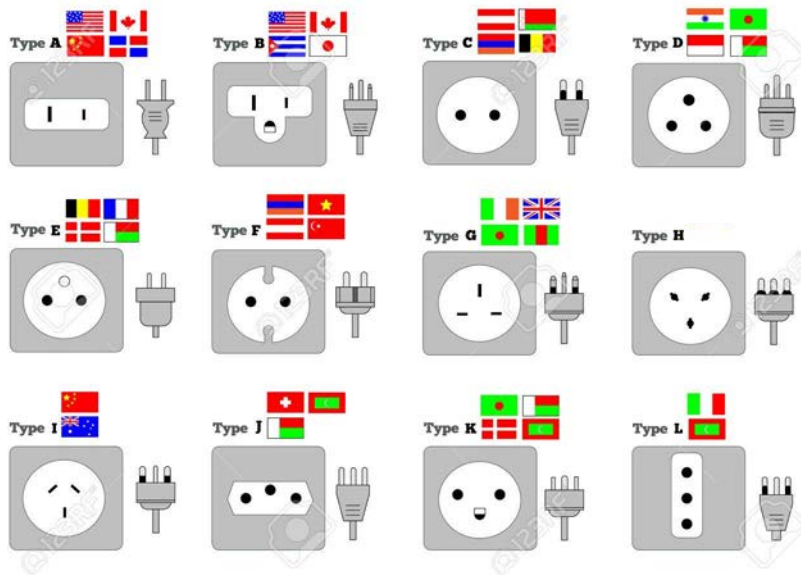
When do you Deviate from Standards?

Standards are in constant development and must also provide sufficient flexibility to allow for entrepreneurship and innovation

Source: <https://blog.oup.com/2021/10/why-do-companies-deviate-from-standards-and-what-shall-we-do-about-it/>

Oh, By the way . . .

- A great example of standards:



Source: https://www.123rf.com/photo_77571970_stock-vector-different-type-power-socket-set-electric-outlet-illustration-for-different-country-plugs-vector-illu.html

PoE [power over ethernet] STANDARDS

IEEE Extension	Type	Power Budget per Device
IEEE 802.3af	Type 1	15.4W
IEEE 802.3at / PoE+	Type 2	30.8W
IEEE 802.3bt / UPoE	Type 3	60W
IEEE 802.3bt	Type 4	90-95W



POE



POE+

Standard	IEEE 802.3 af	IEEE 802.3 at
Max. PoE Output	15.4 watts	30 watts
Min. PoE Output	12.95 watts	25.5 watts

How About XD Performance?



Performance and future proof depend on many variables:
distance, source, end point.



Bandwidth Power



Direct attached 2, 3, or 4 connector;
channel plug or jack type; patch cord
type and length; cable type and length



Bandwidth Power

What about Heat?

Heat generated by PoE may affect performance the distance capability

- A link with 3 or 4 connections will not extend as far as link with 1 or 2 connections
- May affect “future proof” capabilities of the installation



In Reality . . .

The longest the twist lay and core lay affect how far you can extend the distance

Critical electrical characteristics: Delay Skew and Propagation Delay



Not a question of Category

Cat 6A will not necessarily extend the performance distance further than Cat 6 or Cat 5e

Cables are designed for 100m per the standard

The Facts

Through our Product Development Center:



BER, is the only valid test to check how far a signal will transmit for a device



Test performed at ambient temperature (Type 1 and 2) and LP temperature of the cable (Type 3 and 4)



Direct attached:
furthest horizontal
cabling



Power
efficiency



For security cameras, we tested low grade, mid grade and high grade cameras from Panasonic, Hanwa, Bosch and Axis

What is “BER” or Bit Error Ratio?

- It is a Signal Quality Quantitative Measurement of Digital Communication Systems
- It is defined as where $E(t)$ is the number of bits received in error over time $E(t)$, and $N(t)$ is the total number of bits transmitted in time t

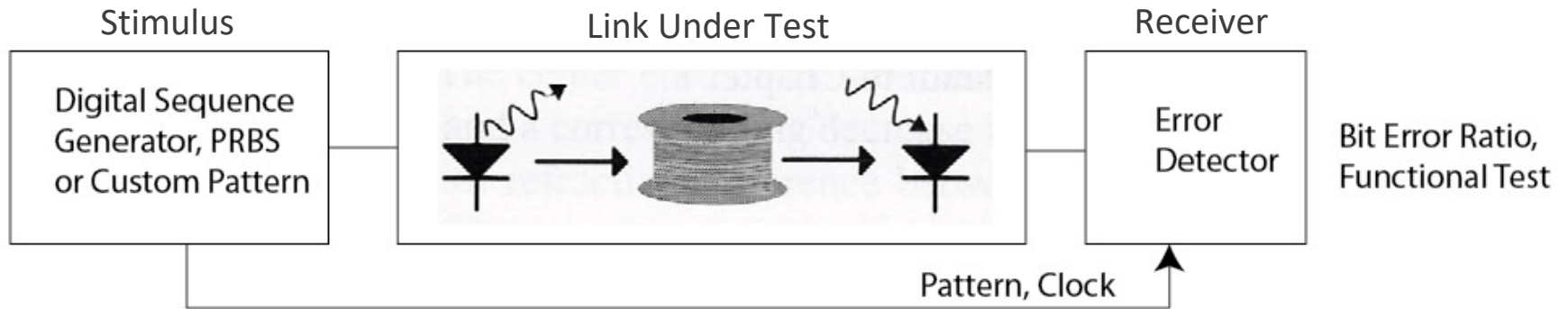
$$BER = \frac{E(t)}{N(t)}$$

- The BER essentially specifies the average probability of incorrect bit identification. Thus, a BER of 10^{-9} means that 1 bit out of every 10^9 bits is, on average, read incorrectly. If the system is operating at 100 Mb/s – that is, 10^8 pulses per second – then to receive 10^9 pulses, the time taken would be

$$\frac{10^9}{10^8} \approx 10\text{s}$$

- which is the average time for an error to occur. On the other hand, if the BER is 10^{-6} , then, on average, an error would occur every 0.01s, which is unacceptable

How is “BER” or Bit Error Ratio Tested?



Bit error ratio measurements and functional test

- There are two types of bit error ratio testing: ***In-service Testing*** and ***Out-of-service Testing***
- 10^{-9} is often considered the minimum acceptable BER for telecommunication applications
- 10^{-13} is often considered minimum for Data communications

Ongoing Performance Testing



3 and 4 connector channel



2.5 and 5G applications



Takeaways

- 90 Watt PoE is Enabling New and More Applications
- Options to enable innovative power distribution
- Going Beyond 100m Over Copper is Achievable:
 - Dependent on the Application and Installation
 - Offers Advantages and Provides ROI
- Select Products Offer Advantages to go Beyond 100m:
 - Can be part of a Warranty Solution
 - Performance Considerations
- Smart and Sustainable Technologies:
 - Reduce TCO and are Environmentally Friendly
 - Provide a Futureproofing Pathway to New Technologies



Thanks!

Do you have any questions?
[SuperiorEssexCommunications.com](https://www.SuperiorEssexCommunications.com)



Brian Ensign
RCDD, OSP, NTS, RTPM
brian.ensign@spsx.com



QUESTIONS?

