NETWORK DESIGN FOR SECURITY SYSTEMS

Vigitron Educational Series #1



Topics

- THE ROLE OF EACH COMPONENT IN A NETWORK
- CHALLENGES FACING IP CCTV SYSTEMS
- PoE SPECIFICATIONS & IMPORTANT FACTORS
- FIBER OPTICS CONSIDERATIONS
- RECORDING AS A NETWORK
- INSTALLATION MADE EASY

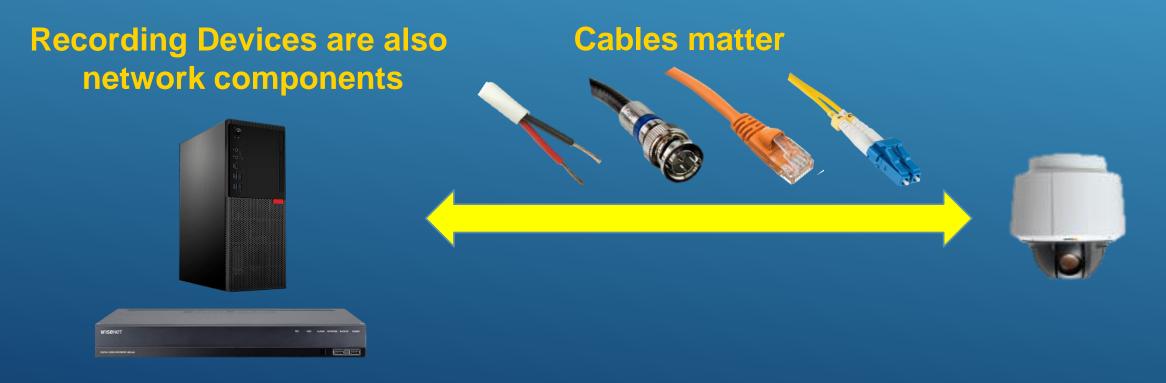


THE ROLE OF EACH COMPONENT IN A NETWORK



The role of each component in a network

Regardless of Product Specifications, if you cannot transmit data from Point A to point B nothing else matters.





Every part of the system matters

Networks are interactive

All components within the network affect performance of the network itself.



CHALLENGES FACING IP CCTV SYSTEMS



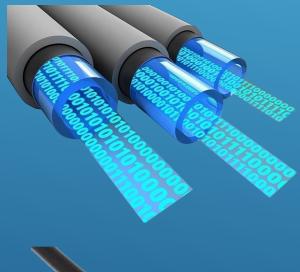
Challenges Facing IP CCTV Systems

Bandwidth:

As resolution of megapixel cameras increase, so does the need for higher packet sizes. As the need for more images per second and dual streaming increases, so does the need for higher transmission bandwidth.

Power:

As camera features such as day/night, auto back focus, LED operation, and PTZ increase the required power increases too.







POE SPECIFICATIONS & IMPORTANT FACTORS



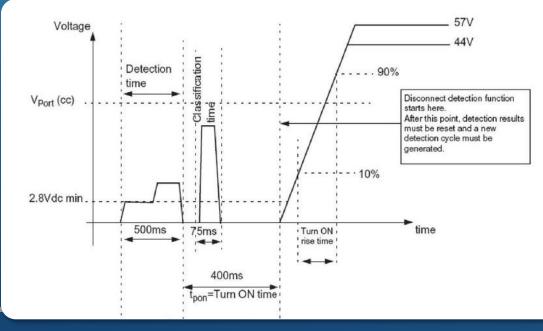
Components of a PoE system

PoE Sourcing Device (PSE) Powered Devices (PD) Image: Poe Switch PoE Switch Midspan Up to 100m Cat5/6 UTP Cable



How PoE works?

- The **PSE** sends a **Detection** (Discovery) Pulse the **PD**.
- The PD places specific resistor on line to acknowledge that it is a valid PoE device.
- Non "802.3af" **PSEs** send a **Classification** pulse to know how much power the **PD** needs.
- The PD places specific resistor on line to let the PSE know how much power it needs.
- The PSE provides requested power level to PD. If the voltage at PD is lower than expected the PD does not start.
- The PSE continuously monitors the current to the PD. If it exceeds the requested power level, PSE shuts down power.
- If PoE disconnected the PSE, depending on programing, sends Detection pulses until the whole cycle starts and power is restated.





PoE Standards: IEEE802.3af, IEEE802.3at, IEEE802.3at

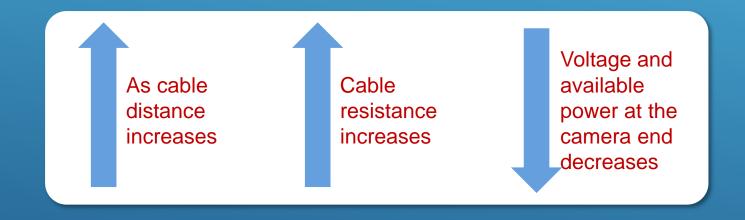
IEEE Standard	802.3af	802.3at	802.3bt*	802.3bt*
Туре	Type 1	Type 2	Туре 3	Type 4
Status	Released	Released	Draft	Draft
Maximum number of energized pairs	2 Mode A (Endspan) Mode B (Midspan)	2	4	4
Maximum DC current per pair	350 mA	600 mA	600 mA	960 mA
Maximum power provided by the Power Sourcing Device (PSE)	15.4 W (Class 0) 4.0 W (Class 1) 7.0 W (Class 2) 15.4 W (Class 3)	15.4 W (Class 0) 4.0 W (Class 1) 7.0 W (Class 2) 15.4 W (Class 3) 30.0 W (Class 4)	45.0 W (Class 5) 60.0 W (Class 6)	45.0 W (Class 5) 60.0 W (Class 6) 75.0 W (Class 7) 90.0 W (Class 8)
Minimum power required at the Powered Device (PD)	12.95 W (Class 0) 3.84 W (Class 1) 6.49 W (Class 2) 12.95 W (Class 3)	12.95 W (Class 0) 3.84 W (Class 1) 6.49 W (Class 2) 12.95 W (Class 3) 25.5 W (Class 4)	40.0 W (Class 5) 51.0 W (Class 6)	40.0 W (Class 5) 51.0 W (Class 6) 62.0 W (Class 7) 71.3 W (Class 8)
PSE Output Voltage	44 - 57 VDC	50 - 57 VDC	50 - 57 VDC	52 - 57 VDC
PD Input Voltage	37 - 57 VDC	42.5 - 57 VDC	42.5 - 57 VDC	41.1 - 57 VDC

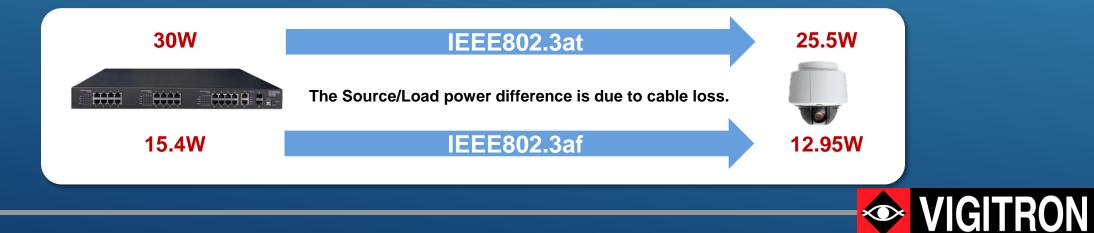
* PoE Compatibility

Even though the 802.3bt standard has not released yet but there are several PoE ICs and devices are available that some use 2-PSE/2-PD configuration and some 2-PSE/2-PD configuration. When choosing a higher than 30W PoE solution we should not the differences.



The Effect of Cabling on PoE





Do Different Cables yield Different Results?



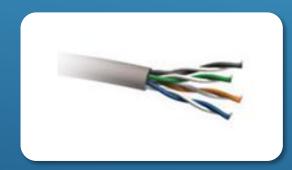
Different cables within the same type yield different results.

Coax has no fixed standard for IP/PoE

Single pair wire specifications are very different from 24/2 to 18/2

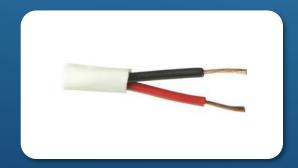


Cat5e/6 UTP Cables vs. single pair wires



Cat5e/6

- Bandwidth up to 1G/10G
- Uses 2 pairs for Class 0-4 and 4 pairs for PoE>30W
- Can handle up to 95 watts if A & B pairs are used
- Can Transmit IP Video and PoE up to 3,000 feet (Using Vigitron Solutions)
- High noise cancelling capability



Single Pair

- Bandwidth Limited to only 10Mbps
- PoE depends on thickness of wire
- IP Video transmission limited to approximately 1700 feet
- Susceptible to noise



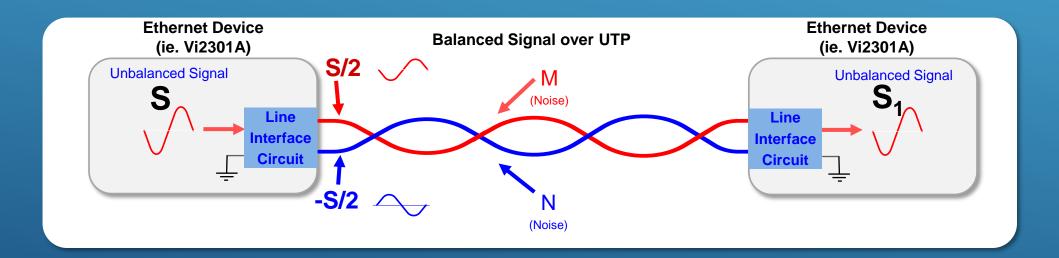
Cabling Resistance

The higher the Gauge or AWG, the smaller the diameter and the higher the resistance is.

Size		Diameter		Resistance @ 77°F	
AWG	Metric mm²	inch	mm	ohm/1000'	ohm/km
24	0.205	0.0232	0.590	26.1823	85.900
22	0.326	0.0293	0.744	16.4592	54.000
20	0.518	0.0369	0.938	10.3632	34.000
18	0.823	0.0465	1.182	6.5227	21.400



Twisted Pairs can eliminate noise & interference



 $S_1 = (S/2+M) - (-S/2+N) = S + (M-N)$

Noise is minimal when M is similar to N.



FIBER OPTICS CONSIDERATIONS



Fiber Optics Design Parameters

Matching SFPs

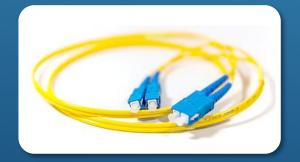
- The only standard the MSA (Multi-Source Agreement) which only applies to the physical interface.
- SPFs must match on both ends of the cable

• The ability of the switch to read bandwidth and the DDMI (Discovery and Dependency Mapping) is dependent upon the switch and SFP firmware

Warning: Since there are no standards for interfacing, if a switch does not recognize the transmitting frequency it will not recognize the SFP.

Possible Solutions

- Fix the port speed
- Run the port speed in auto
- Use a 1G SFP



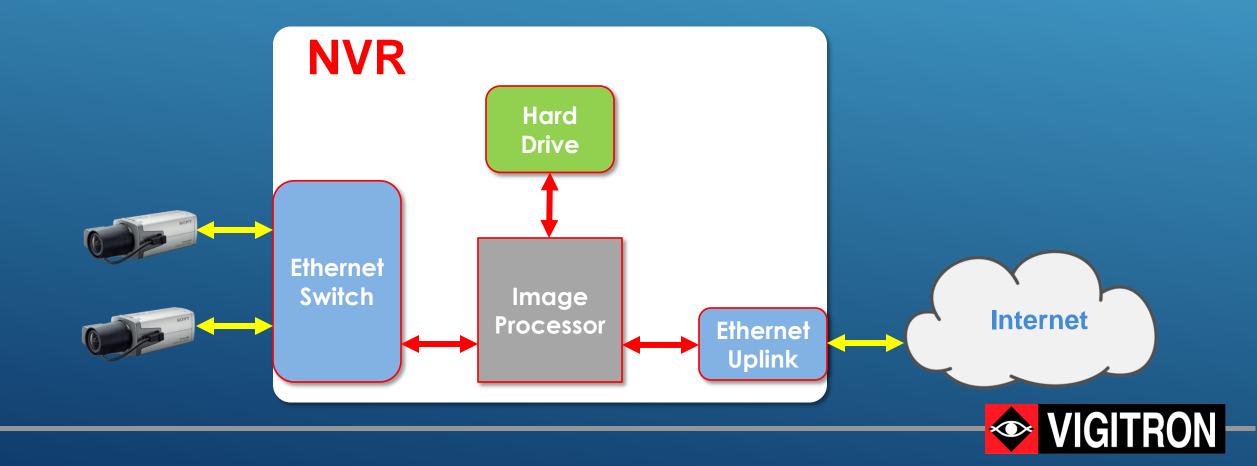








Recording Devices have their own internal Network Bandwith limitation







What Questions to Ask When Designing An Infrastructure?

Background: Each design is unique. There is no cookie cutter approach to designing an infrastructure. Each design will require knowing the following information:

Cameras: What is the manufacturer and model number

Number of cameras routed to a single network switch (IDF- Intermediate Distribution Frame) If different cameras are going to the same location you need to know the manufacturer and model numbers for all the cameras routed to a single location

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Cable: Type of Cable:

- **Coax:** RG6, RG11, RG59
- UTP: Cat5e or 6
- Single pair: 18/2, 20/2, 22/2, 24/2
- Fiber: single mode (9/1.25), multimode (62.5/1.25 or 50/1.25)

Cable Length: Longest cable distance to a single point. PoE Source: Manufacturer and Model number

Important Warning

Never Design a System without studying all the component specifications.

Benefits of Vigitron's Design Center

Design Services: Saves Dealers time and money, and reduces the potential for costly after sales service calls by developing networking with Vigitron's engineering staff.

Vigitron's certification and IP camera inter-operability testing provides the bases for our Design Services staffed by expert system engineers. By providing only basic system component information, our system design team will provide the most cost effective and reliable infrastructure solutions meeting specific installation requirements.

Installers and distributors' staff can access the Design Center directly on the website at:

http://www.vigitron.com/IP_CCTV_Design_Assistance.aspx or by emailing question to support@vigitron.com.



VIGITRON DESIGN SERVICES ARE FREE AND WITHOUT OBLIGATION

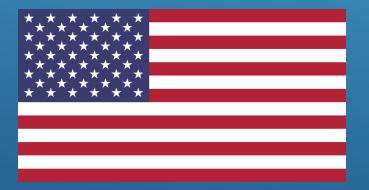


Vigitron Advantages

Over 200 IP/PoE Products covering every network category with the ability to provide complete network solutions

MANAGED POE SWITCHES MANAGED FIBER SWITCHES HARDENED POE SWITCHES **UTP ETHERNET EXTENDERS** COAX ETHERNET EXTENDERS POE MIDSPANS POE SPLITTERS **DROP & INSERTS** FIBER OPTICS MEDIA CONVERTERS REPEATERS **IP67 NETWORKING PRODUCTS** ACCESSORIES ANALOG VIDEO TRANSMISSION

Products are designed, tested and quality controlled in the United States with local design and service support from skilled network engineers.



The industry's longest Lifetime warranty with complete protection for a full 3 years in even after a product goes end of life.





THANK YOU!



CONTACT VIGITRON

Phone: +1 (858) 484-5209

Email: support@vigitron.com

Website: www.vigitron.com

Design Center: www.vigitron.com/IP_CCTV_Design_Assistance.aspx

White Papers & Application Notes: www.vigitron.com/WhitePapers.aspx

Contact: Neil Heller

<u>nheller@vigitron.com</u> +1 (714) 305-7044

