





















POLYCOM[®]



H.265 - HIGH EFFICIENCY VIDEO CODING





















Huddle Room





Huddle Room with Soft VTC







Huddle with ZOOM ROOM







Large Conference Room



Classrooms and Boardrooms are changing

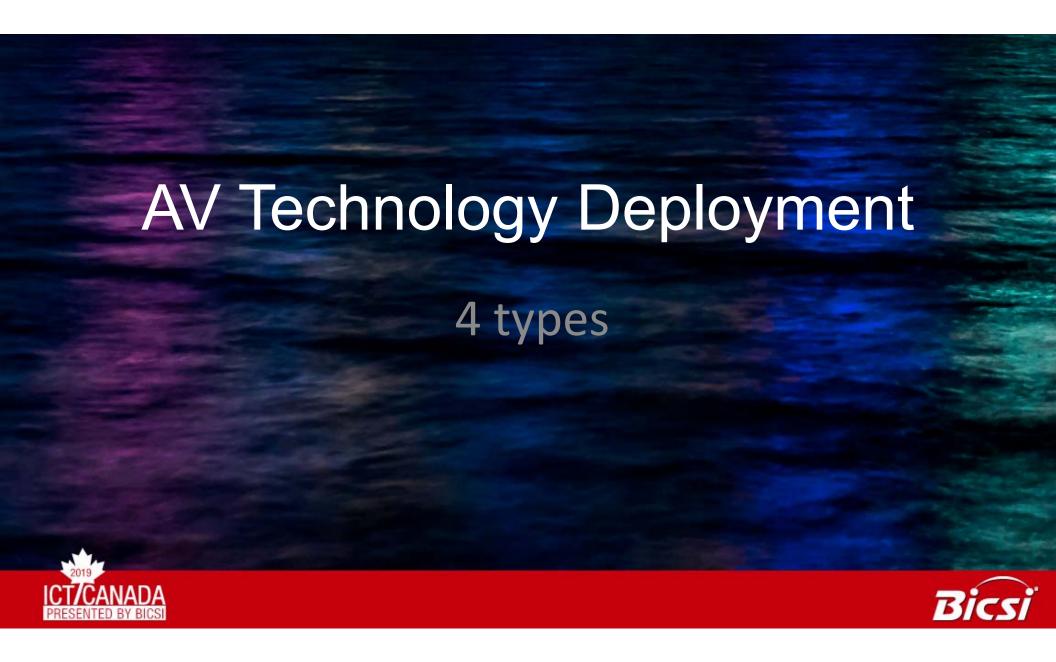




Classrooms and Boardrooms are changing

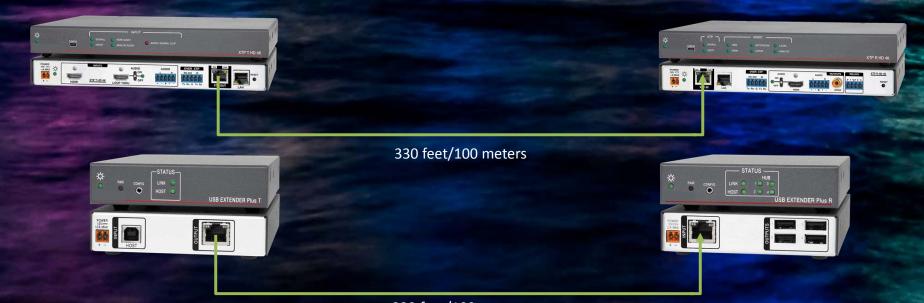


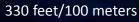






- Wired AV connections offer benefits related to reliability
- To INCLUDE a CATx for USB



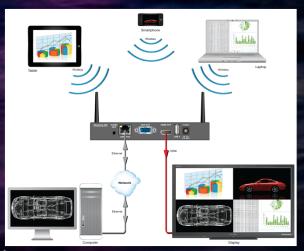






Wireless AV

- Wireless AV offers flexibility, mobility, and benefits for installations that have architectural challenges
- Network reliability, access, coverage, and congestion can effect performance

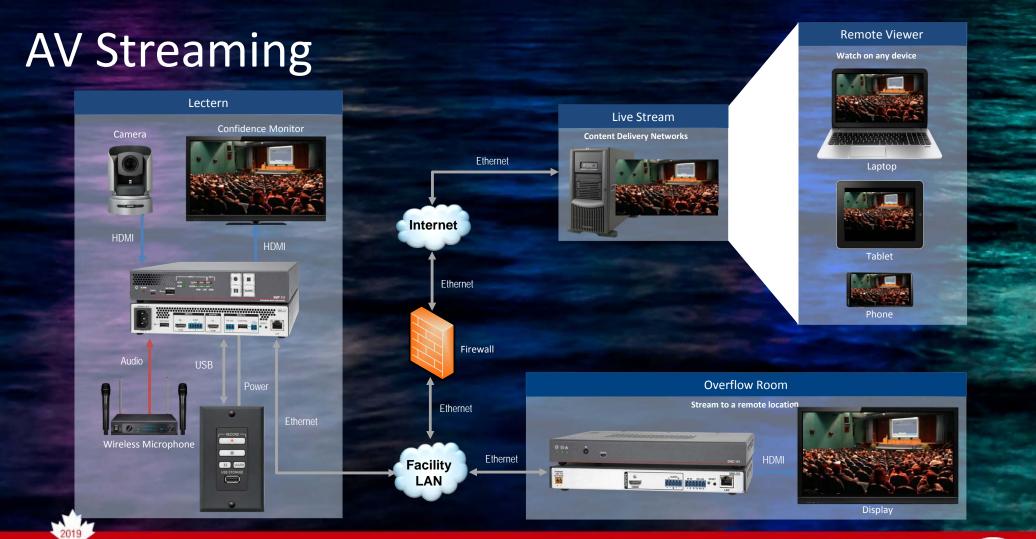








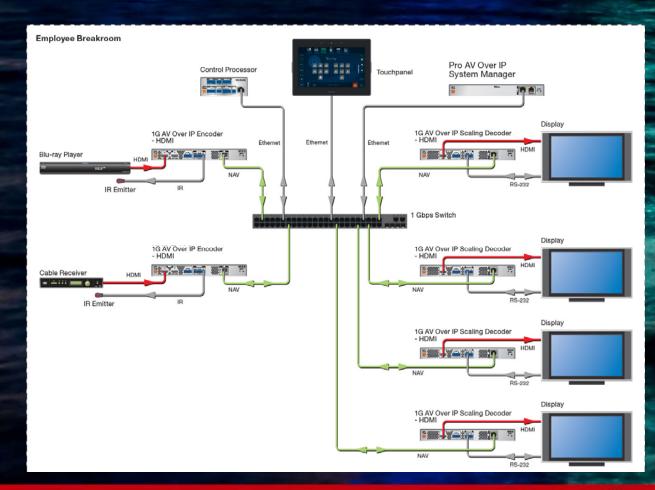






AV over IP

- o Control?
- o Audio distribution?
- o Bandwidth/Data rate?
- Compression...yes
- o Client Network?
- o Your Network?
- ∘ 1G
- o 10G









AV over IP – AES 67 Audio Distribution

- AES 67 Standard allows audio transportation over IP based systems
- Interoperability between network audio over IP protocols
- Adds audio networking technology into a variety of applications
- Supports both multicasting and unicasting





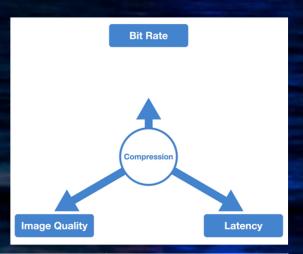






AV over IP – Compression

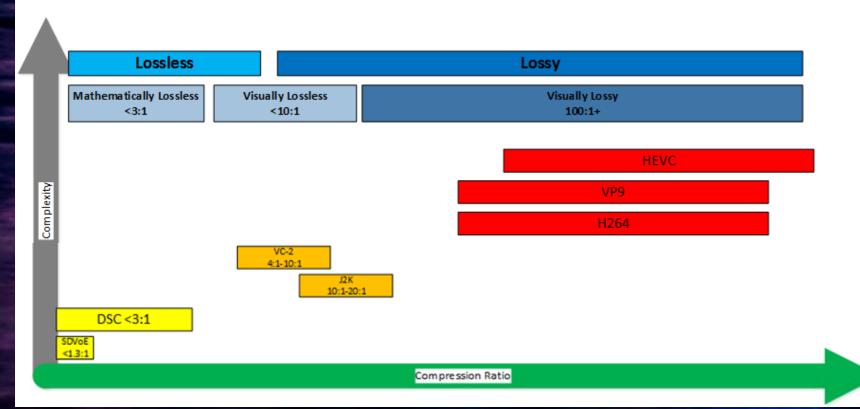
- Compression Three factors
 - Bit Rate
 - Image Quality
 - Latency



Video Rate	Uncompressed Bit Rate @ 24 bpp	1G Compression @ 880 Mbps	10G Compression @ 4 Gbps
480p60 (SD)	422	1:1	1:1
720p60 (HD)	1,330	2:1	1:1
1080p60 (HD)	2,990	3:1	1:1
2160p60 (UHD)	11,940	14:1	3:1
4096x2160 @ 30 (4K/30)	6,370	7:1	2:1
4096x2160 @ 60 (4K/60)	12,740	14:1	3:1



AV over IP – Compression Ratios







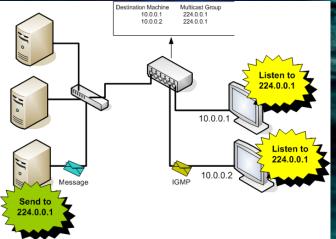
AV over IP – Network

- Layer 3 Protocols
 - Multicasting
 - IGMP Snooping
- o Client Network?
- o Private Network?















Your Goals for the Room?

- o How will the space be used?
- What is the budget for this space?
- Who will be using the space?
- o VTC?
- o How will the space be managed?
- Usability of the space?
- o How will the space be operated?
- o Cable management within the space?



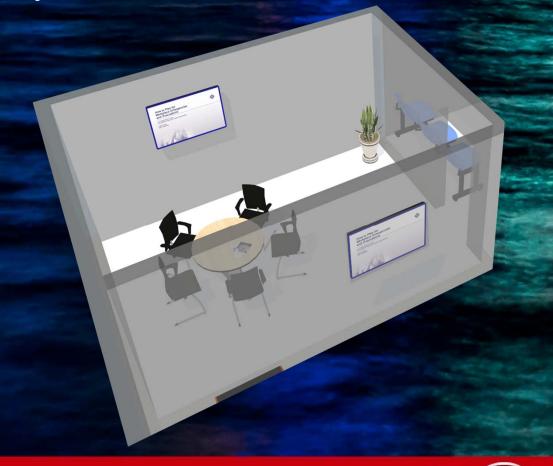




Making Collaboration Spaces Work

- Signal Integrity
 - Using Shielded CATx cable
 - **HDMI** and USB
- Table Power
- Conferencing Interface
 - **ZOOM Skype**
- Wireless Video
- Audio
 - Usually using Speakers on Display
- Control
 - "people forget this all the time"
- Room Scheduling
- Annotation







Keys to success in this Collaboration arena (three C's)

- Connectivity
 - CATx or Wireless
- Conferencing Interface
 - Zoom..Skype...your laptops or phones
 - Phone interface
 - VOIP
- Control
 - Simple
 - Push button
 - Motion sensor
 - Touchpanel with Interface







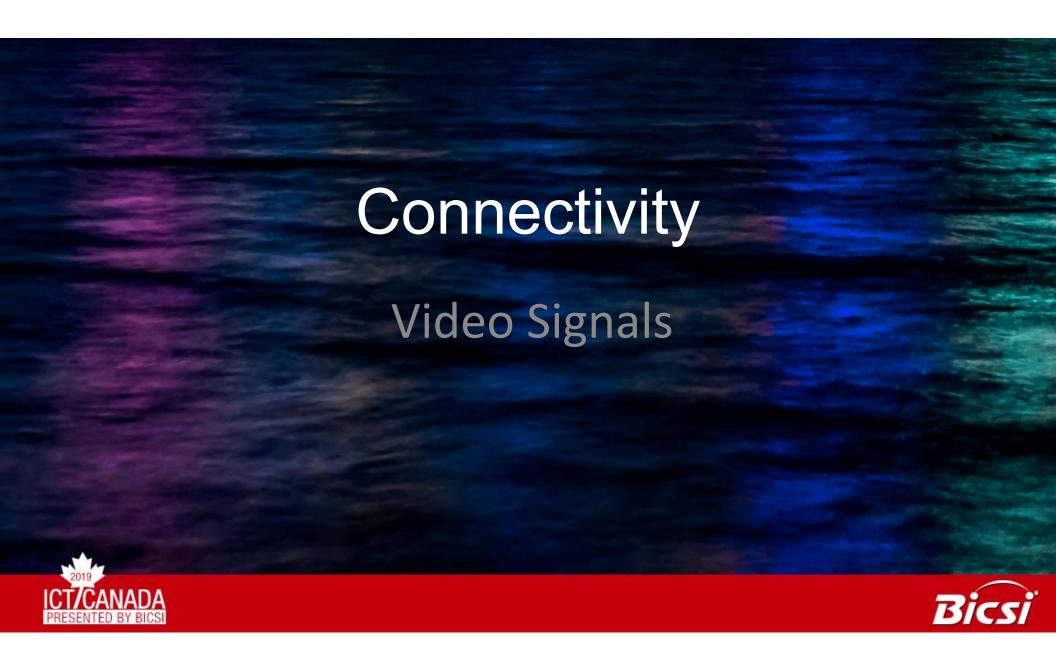














- HDMI is an uncompressed digital video signal
 - Designed for the consumer market



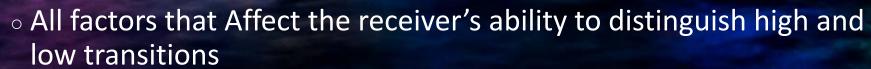


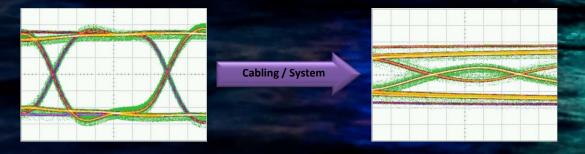




Digital Video Characteristics – Loss

- Digital video signals consist of high speed transitions
- Very susceptible to degradation from:
 - Cable attenuation
 - Cable capacitance
 - > Cable resistance
 - Impedance mismatch
 - Noise coupling
 - Crosstalk
 - Jitter





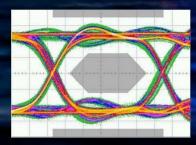


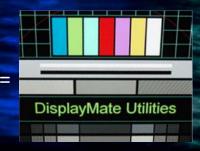


Digital Video Characteristics – Loss

Difficult to anticipate

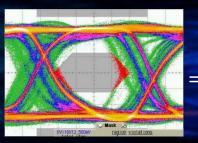
Image quality does not degrade like analog

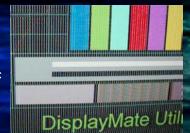


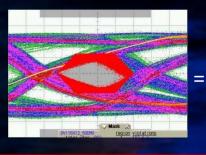


Cliff effect

- Occurs when the receiver can no longer distinguish high and low values
 - Too many bit errors have occurred







No image







- Cables can vary widely in performance
 - Adapters are useful but may affect signal quality

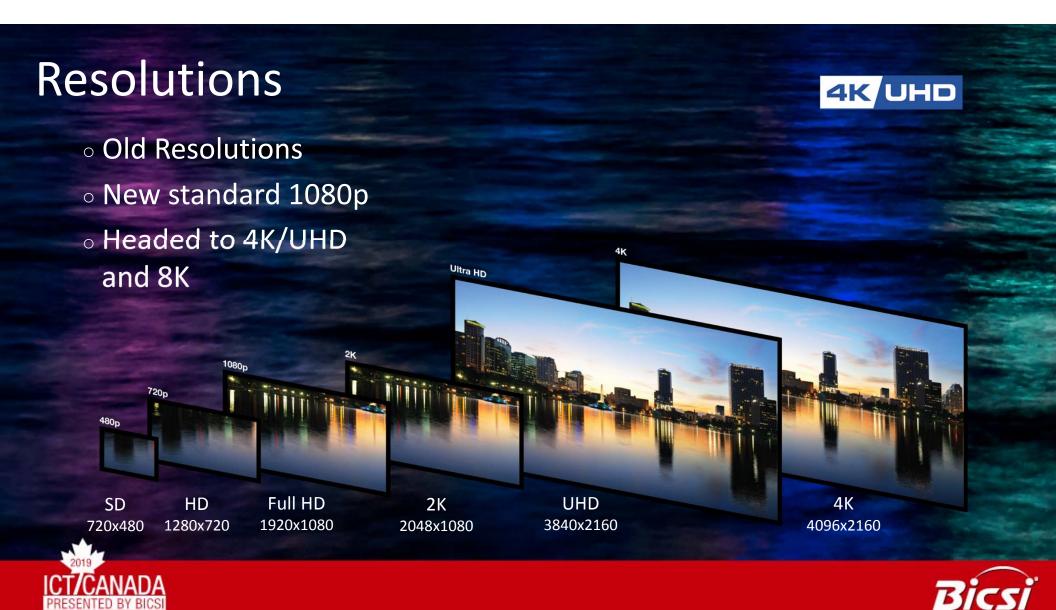




Damage caused by faulty
HDMI connector







4K Signal Parameters

- o 4K DCI is 4096x2160
 - Four times the resolution of 2K DCI
 - Targeted towards digital cinema
- 4K refresh rates
 - Varies 24 Hz up to 60 Hz
- Color bit depth
 - 8-Bit, 10-bit, and 12-bit
- Aspect Ratio
 - 17:9 same as 2K









Ultra HD Video Signal Parameters

- Ultra HD is 3840x2160
 - Four times the resolution of 1080p
 - Targeted towards consumer and broadcast markets
- Ultra HD refresh rates
 - Varies 24 Hz up to 60 Hz
- Color bit depth
 - 8-Bit, 10-bit, and 12-bit
- Aspect Ratio
 - 16:9 same as 1080p







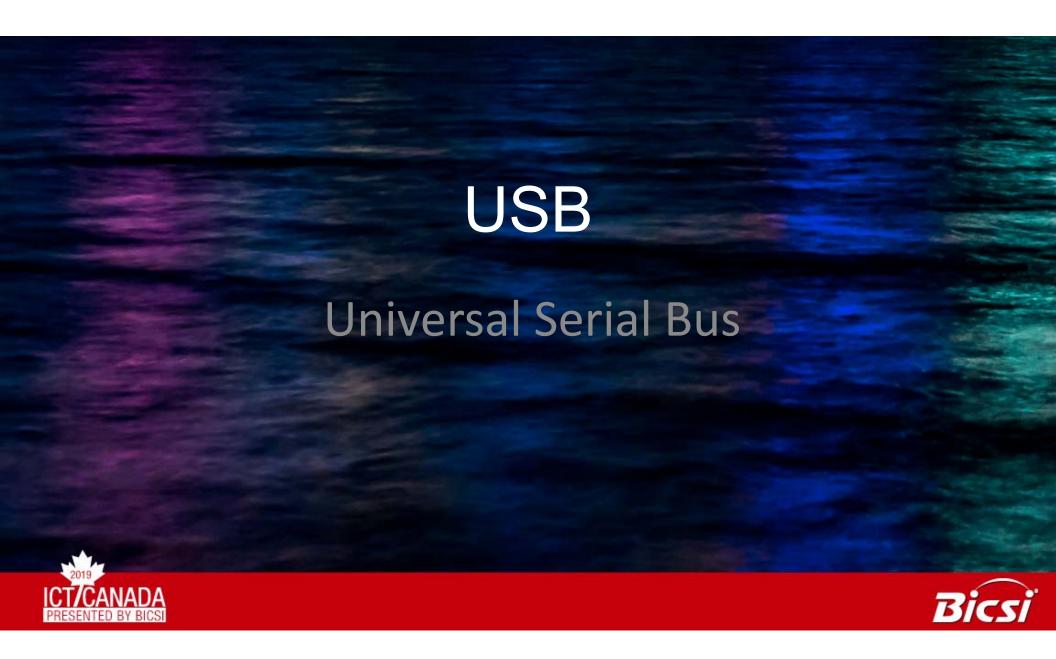
HDMI 2.0 and HDMI 2.1

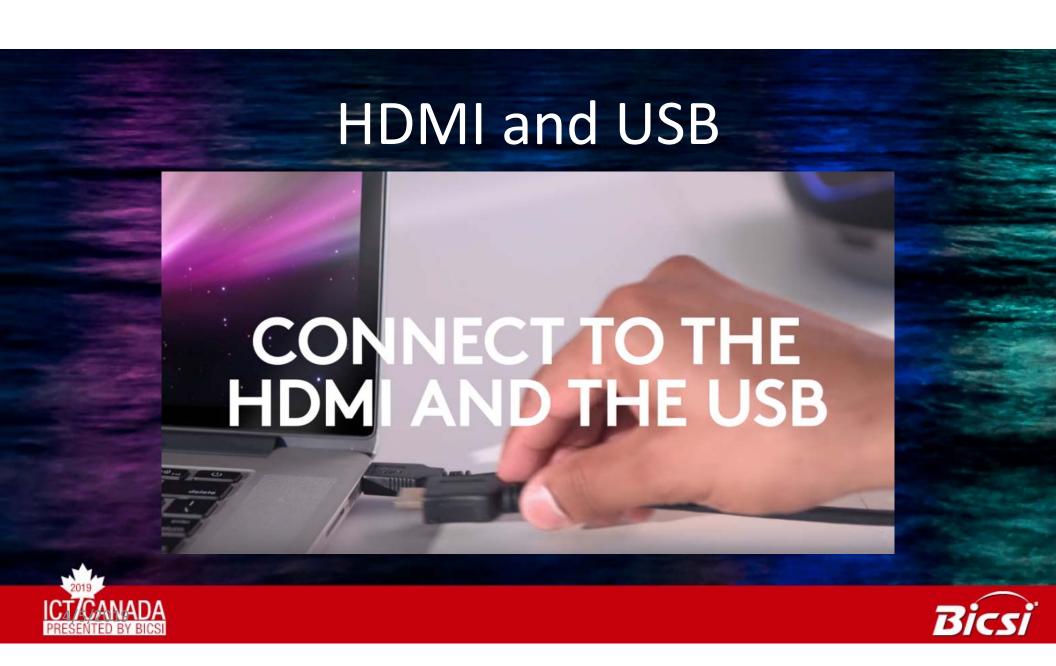
- New functionality includes
 - Enables transmission of HDR High Dynamic Range video
 - Signaling speed to 18 Gbps
 - 4K@50Hz/60Hz, (2160p)
 - > 4 times the clarity of 1080p/60 video resolution
 - Up to 32 audio channels with up to 1536 kHz audio sample frequency
 - > 32 channels @ 48kHz each
 - Dual video streams on same screen, 4 audio streams
 - Support widescreen 21:9 format
 - Dynamic sync of audio/video
 - CEC extensions with expanded control via single point
- Backwards compatible











Digital Signals – USB

- A standard for communication protocols that includes cables and connectors
- Historically used for attaching peripheral devices to computers
- Maximum length of USB 2.0 cable: The 2.0 specification limits the length of a cable between USB 2.0 devices (Full Speed or Hi-Speed) to 5 meters (or about 16 feet and 5 inches).





Digital Signals – USB

- Over the years speeds have increased and USB supports video and audio transfer
 - USB 2.0 480 Mbps
 - USB 3.0 5 Gbps
- Providing additional options for transporting video and audio





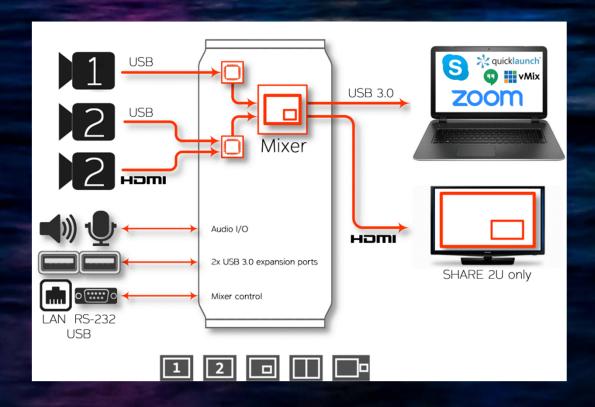


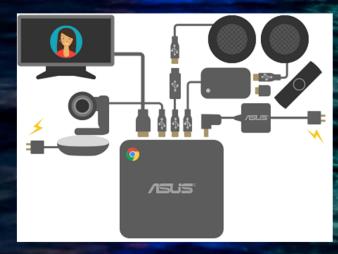






USB over distance?











USB Type-C

- Send Data, Video, Audio, and Power
- Latest, high speed, reversible USB
- 10Gbps data rate (V3.1), V3.0 = 5Gbps
- Deliver up to 100 watts! Devices negotiate...
- Supports "alternate modes"... like DisplayPort
- "...beyond 20 Gbps in the future."
 - Pres. USB-IF











USB Hubs

- Connects upstream port and multiple downstream ports
- Port sharing bandwidth among all connected devices
- Provides status and control information







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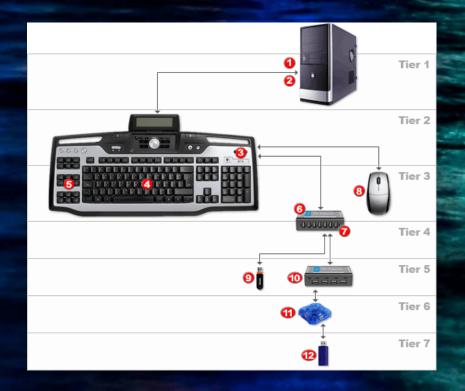






USB Topology

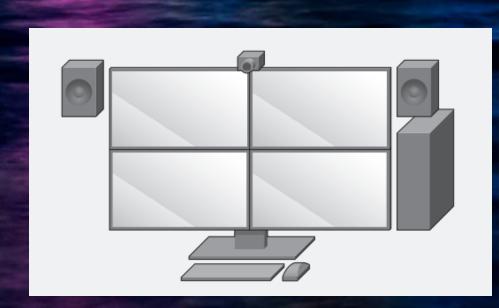
- Broken down into Tiers
- USB cable length is limited by the speed of electrical signals
- Tiered star topology has a max of seven tiers of communication
- Compound vs composite devices

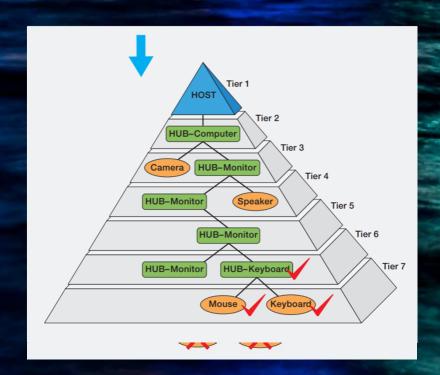






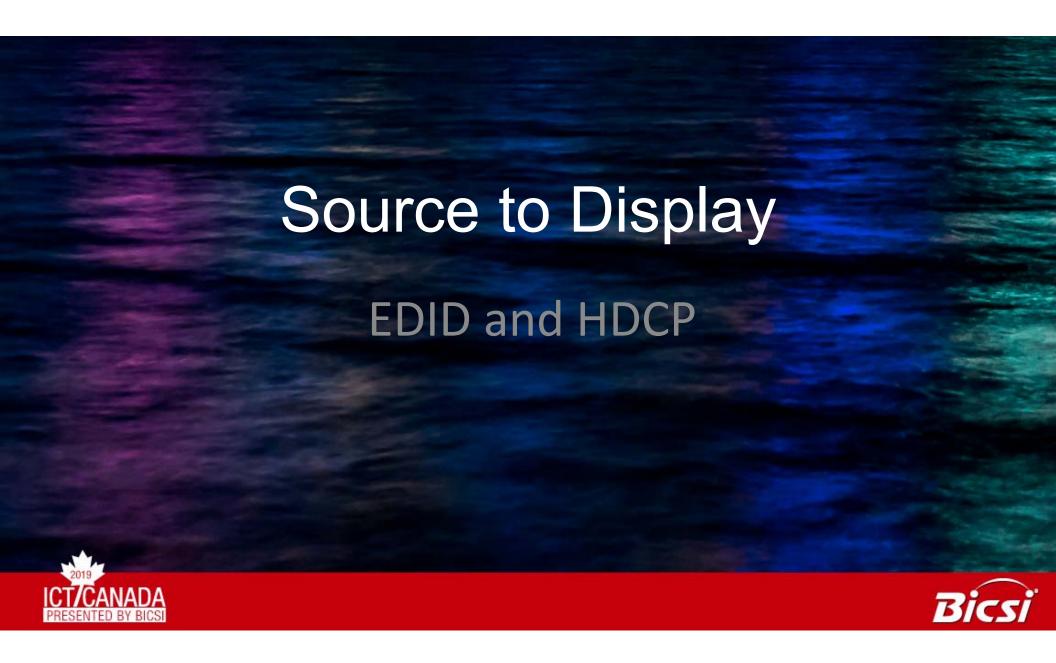
Cascading Hub Limits











EDID – Extended Display Identification Data

- EDID contains the following information:
 - Sink identity device type, model number, etc.
 - Sink capability video/audio
 - Video timing parameters, color space, audio formats, etc.









- 1. Power on PC or activate external graphics card
- 2. Computer requests EDID data from display
- 3. Display sends EDID data to computer
- 4. Computer attempts to match display parameters





AV System Disparities

- BYOD equipment
 - How do they respond to EDID?



Portable devices:

- iPad may only output 1080p if audio is requested in EDID
- Other devices may not offer/support requested resolution

AV System

EDID set to:

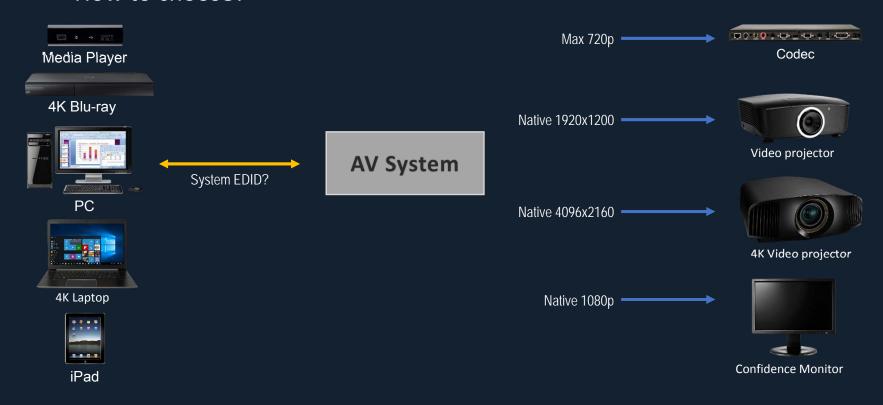
- 1280x720@60
- RGB
- 2-ch audio





AV System Disparities

- o Display's native resolution versus other equipment
 - How to choose?



HDCP - High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection

- HDCP protocol is a 3-phase process
 - Authentication
 - Content encryption
 - Renewability
- This can take a few moments depending on the number of downstream devices







HDCP

- Most collaboration spaces don't have Blu-Rays or Cable Tuners
- You will have to worry about Apple, Recording and VTC products



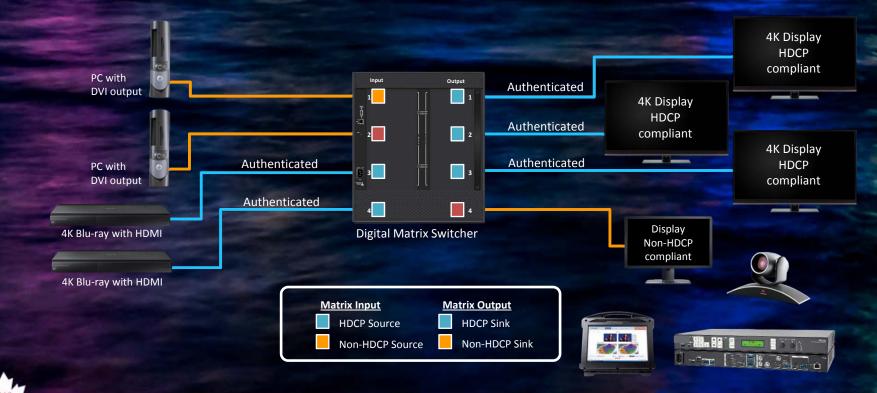






HDCP Handshakes

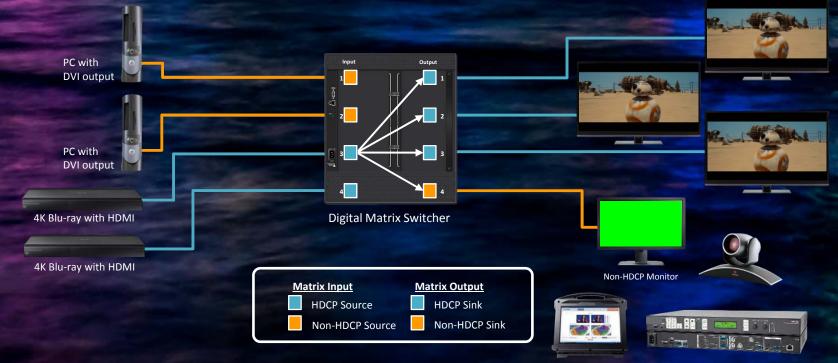
○ I/O authentication





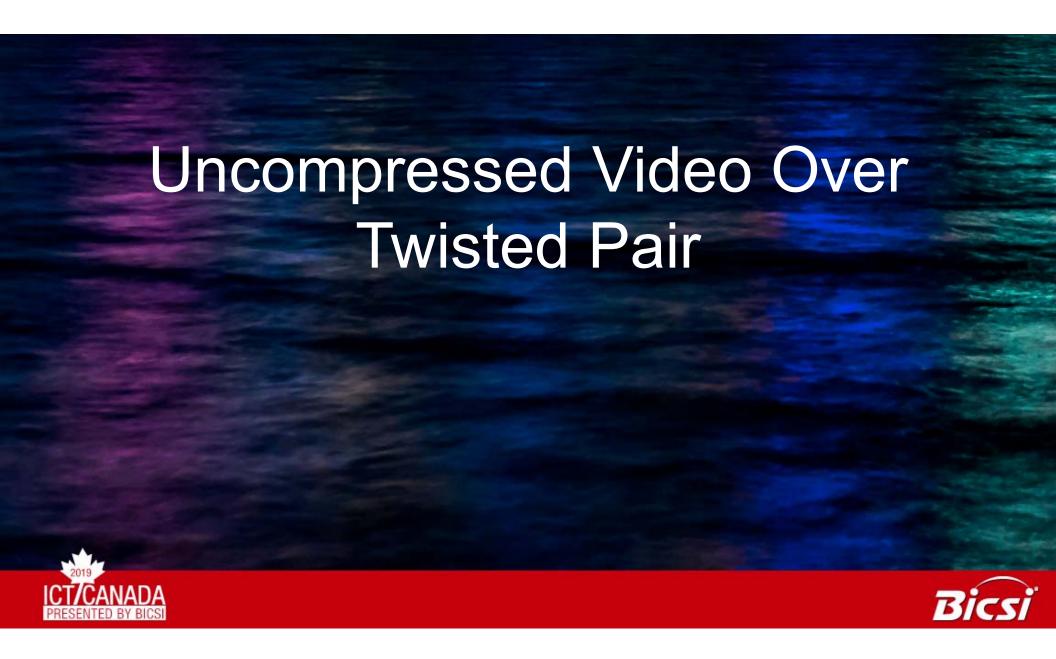
HCDP Handshakes With Products That Are Not HDCP Compliant

Visual confirmation









HDBaseT

 HDBaseT Alliance, is a consumer electronic (CE) and commercial connectivity standard for transmission of uncompressed high-definition video (HD), audio, power, home networking.









- Distance
 - 328 feet (100 meters) between endpoints





Twisted Pair Receiver for HDMI

328 feet/100 meters





Why Use Twisted Pair?

- o One twisted pair cable can carry multiple signals
 - Video
 - Audio
 - Bidirectional RS-232 control and IR
 - Ethernet
 - Remote Power







Twisted Pair Transmission

- Cable
 - Supports CATx cable
 - Solid conductor, shielded twisted pair cable with shielded connectors should always be used
 - Skew-free cable should not be used with XTP Systems

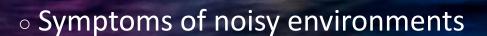




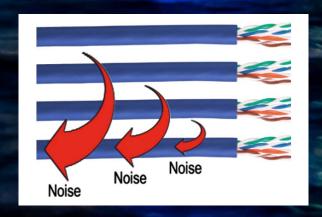


Twisted Pair Signal Transmission

- Shielded cable protects against outside interference from:
 - Air conditioning units
 - Power from adjacent cabling
 - Crosstalk from other cables or within the same cable
 - Radio interference from walkie-talkies



- Image drop-out or flashing
- No image at all



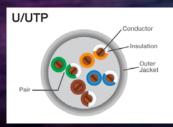


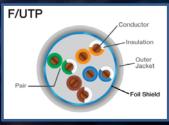


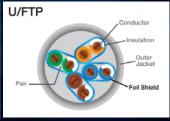
Twisted Pair Shielding

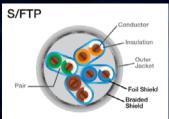
Different types of twisted pair shielding

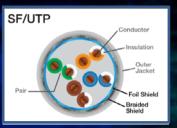
Cable Name	Outer Shielding	Individual Pair Shielding
U/UTP	None	None
F/UTP	Foil	None
U/FTP	None	Foil
S/FTP	Braided	Foil
SF/UTP	Braided & Foil	None















Twisted Pair Signal Transmission

Types of Category cable

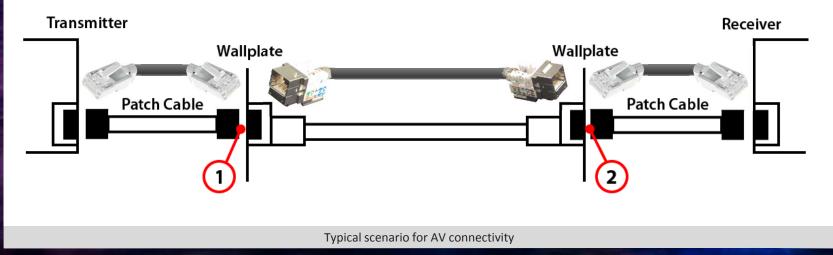
Cable	Gauge	Conductor	Outer Shield	Pair Shielding	Required Bandwidth	Crosstalk Loss
CAT 5e (U/UTP)	24	Solid	None	None	100 MHz	~27dB
CAT 5e (F/UTP)	24	Solid	Foil	None	100 MHz	~27dB
CAT 6 (U/UTP)	24-23	Solid	None	None	250 MHz	~37dB
CAT 6 (STP)	24-23	Solid	Foil	None	250 MHz	~37dB
CAT 6a (U/UTP)	24-23	Solid	None	None	500 MHz	~37dB
CAT 6a (F/UTP)	24-23	Solid	Foil	None	500 MHz	~37dB
CAT 6a (U/FTP)	24-23	Solid	None	Foil	500 MHz	~37dB
CAT 6a (SF/UTP)	24	Solid	Braid and Foil	None	500 MHz	~37dB
CAT 7 (S/FTP)	24	Solid	Braid and Foil	Foil	600 MHz	~60dB
CAT 7a (S/FTP)	24	Solid	Braid and Foil	Foil	1 GHz	~60dB





Twisted Pair Installation

- Cable infrastructure and patch points
 - Up to 2 patch points recommended









Wireless Video Applications



Point-to-point applications
 where source video signal is
 converted to a modulated RF
 signal for wireless transmission
 to a receiver connected to a
 display



 BYOD applications where computing device encodes and transmits video content over a Wi-Fi network to a receiver connected to a display





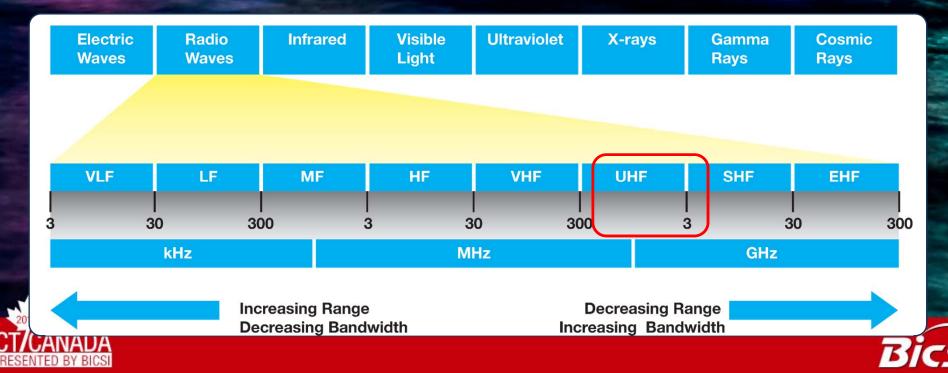






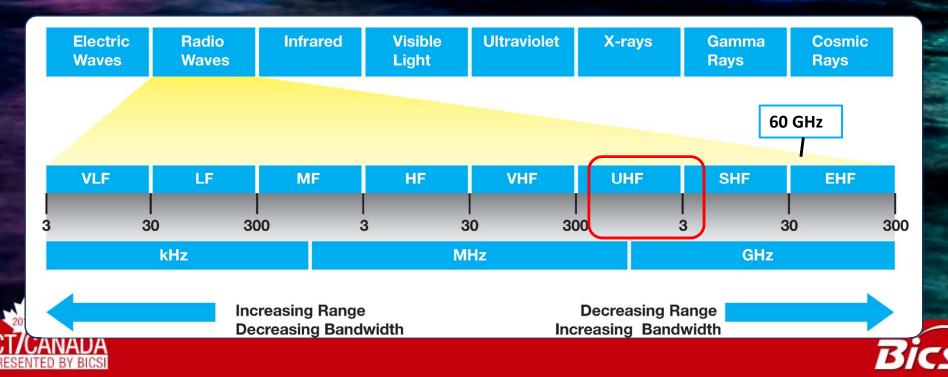
Radio Frequency Spectrum

- 500MHz to 5GHz balances capacity and range
- Transmits through common obstacles, such as walls, with low to moderate loss



Radio Frequency Spectrum

- 60 GHz used for higher data carrying capacity
 - Cannot penetrate solid objects
 - Short range



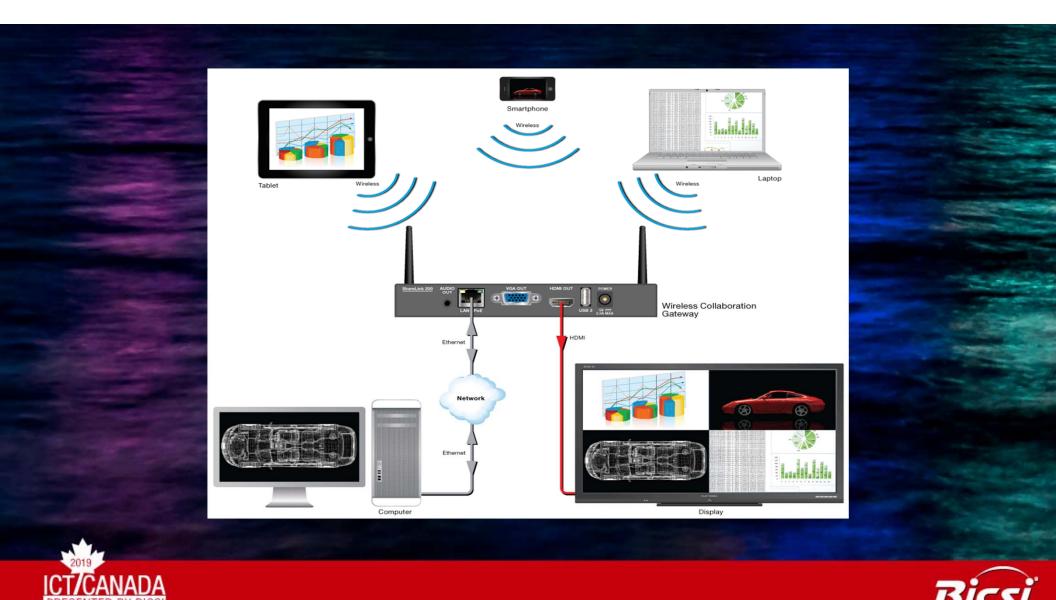
Proprietary Wireless Protocols

Wireless Interface	Frequency Band	Computing Hardware Required	Uncompressed Video
AirPlay	Wi-Fi	Apple Products	No
Chromecast	Wi-Fi	PC, tablet, smartphone	No
Miracast	Wi-Fi	PC, tablet, smartphone	No
WiDi	Wi-Fi	Intel Products	Yes
WiGig	Wi-Fi, 60 GHz	PC, tablet, smartphone	Yes
UWB	3.1 – 10.6 GHz	None	Yes
WHDI	5 GHz	None	Yes
WirelessHD	60 GHz	None	Yes

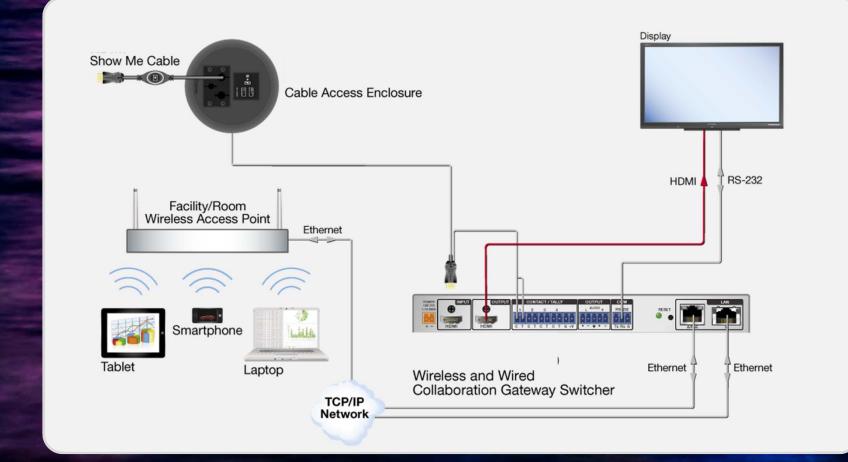
















Key Features to have in a Wireless Video Platform

- Easy Wireless and Wired Collaboration
 - Wireless connections via OS mirroring or app
 - Wired connections via HDMI Input
 - Contact/Tally I/O ports
 - > Add Motion Sensor
 - Add Button control
- Multi-Platform Support
 - Mac / Windows runtime or installed app
 - Android / iOS app
 - Apple & Android mirroring





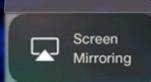






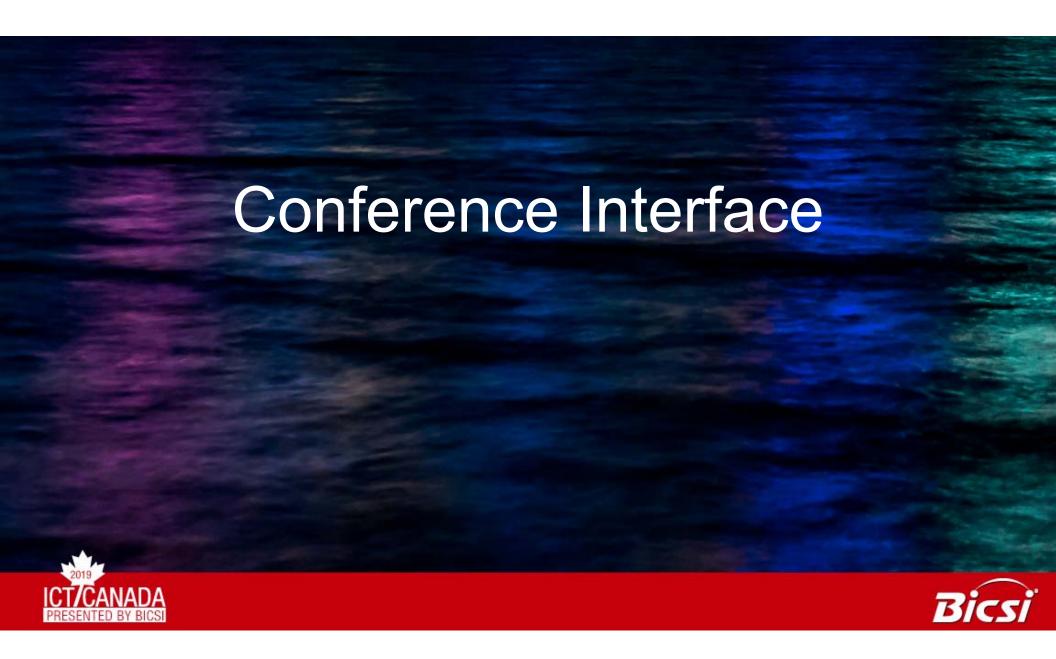












Multiple Types of Devices

 Networks need to be capable of handling multiple types of devices and environments where BYOD is common





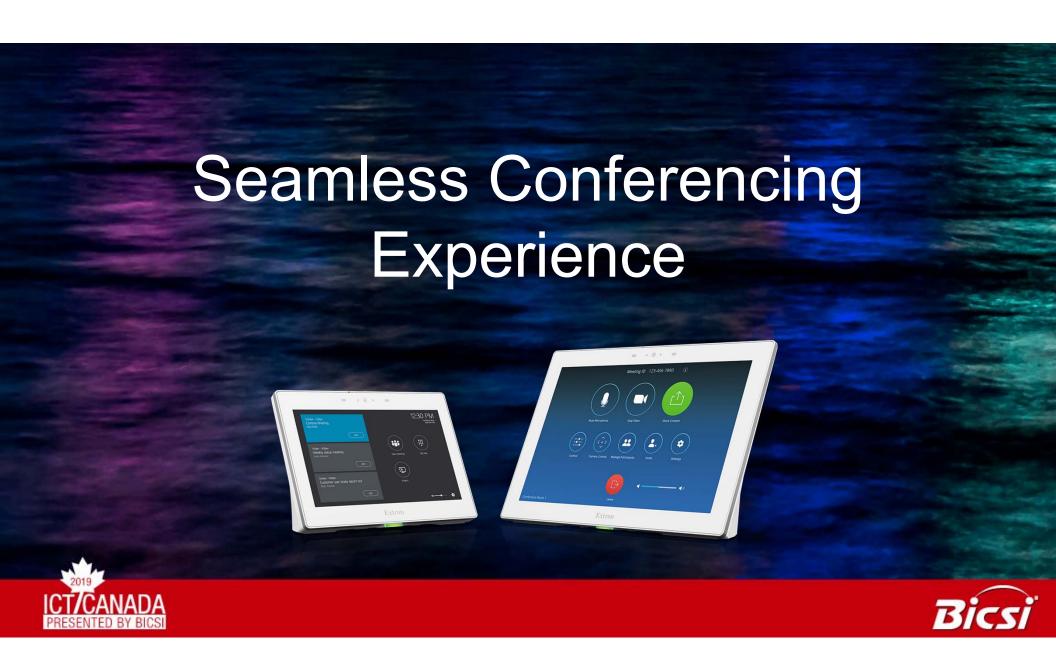


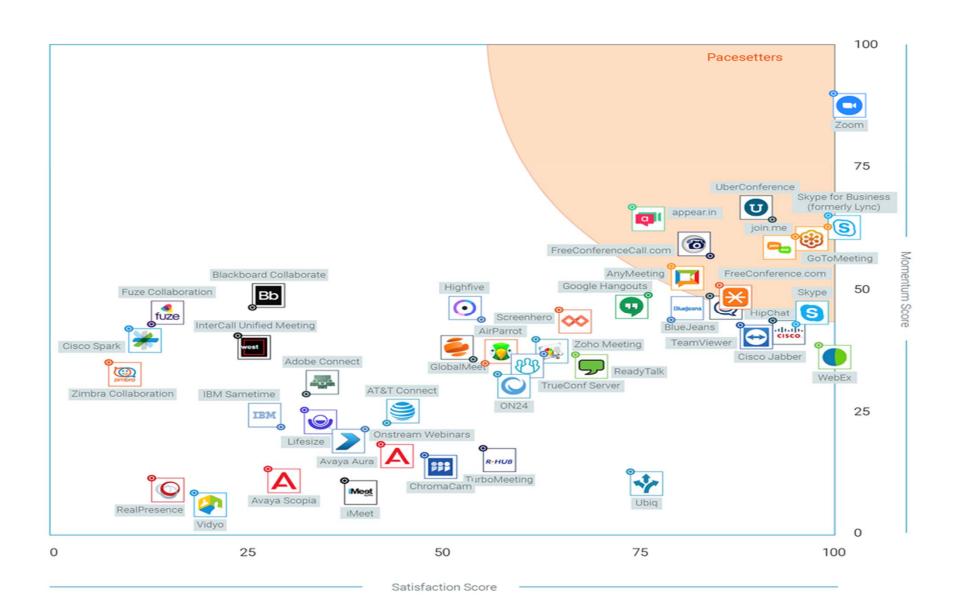
Table connectivity including Power and USB charging

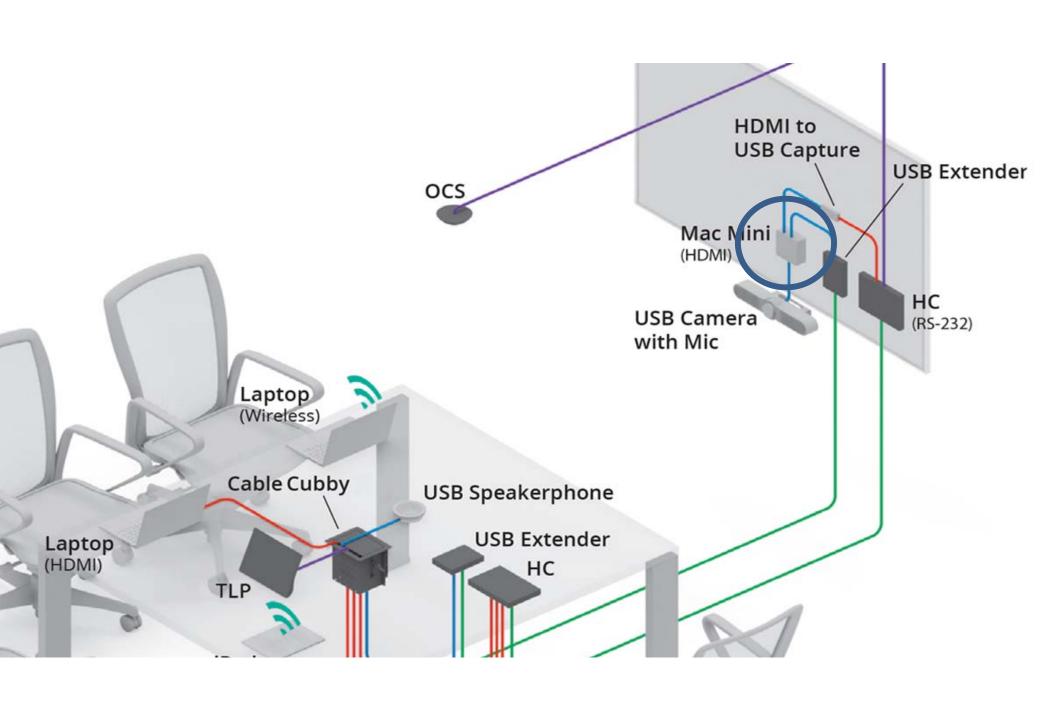


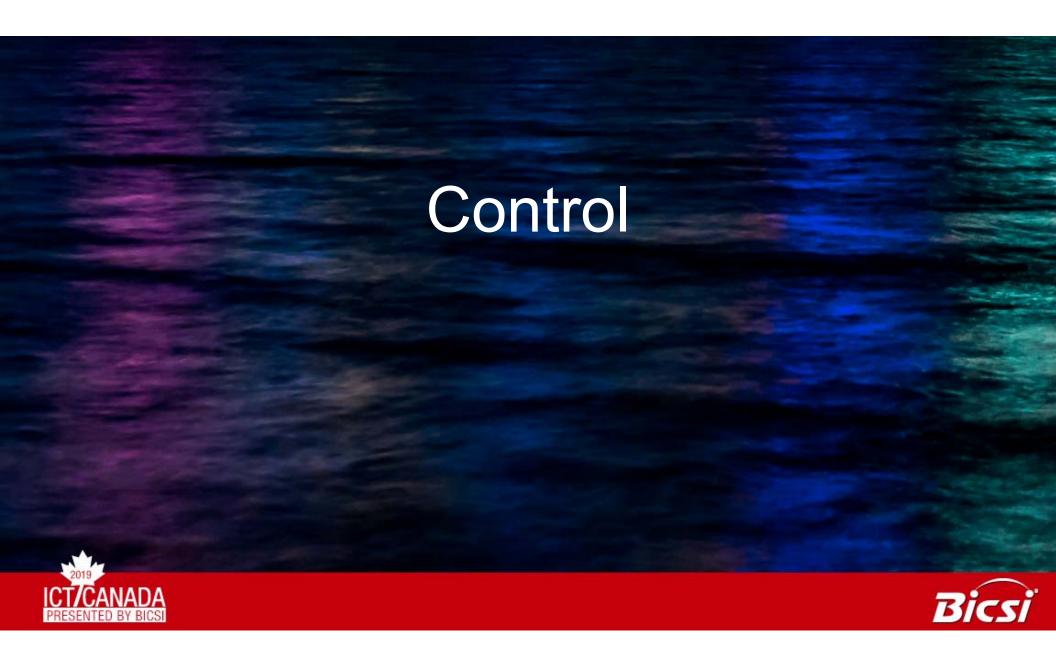








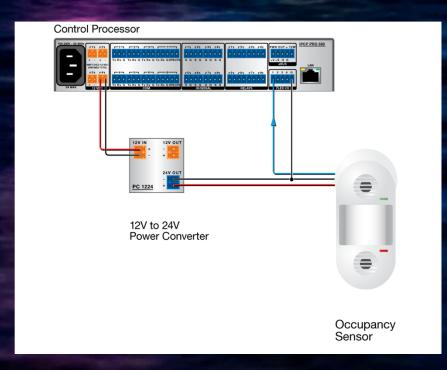




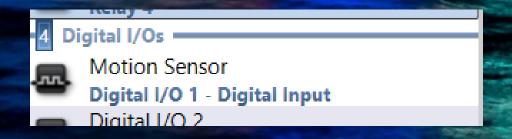


Simple Motion Sensor

Motion Sensor wiring



 Control system module for Motion Sensor configuration

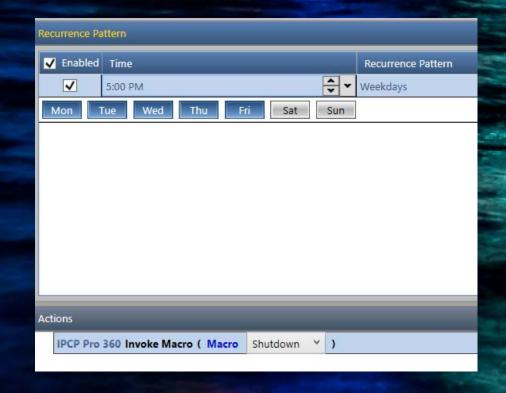






How a timer works

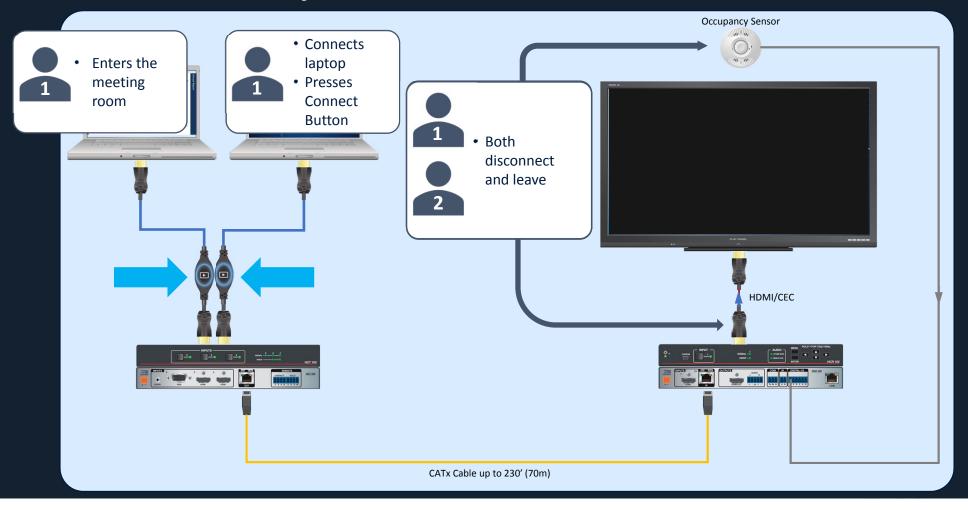




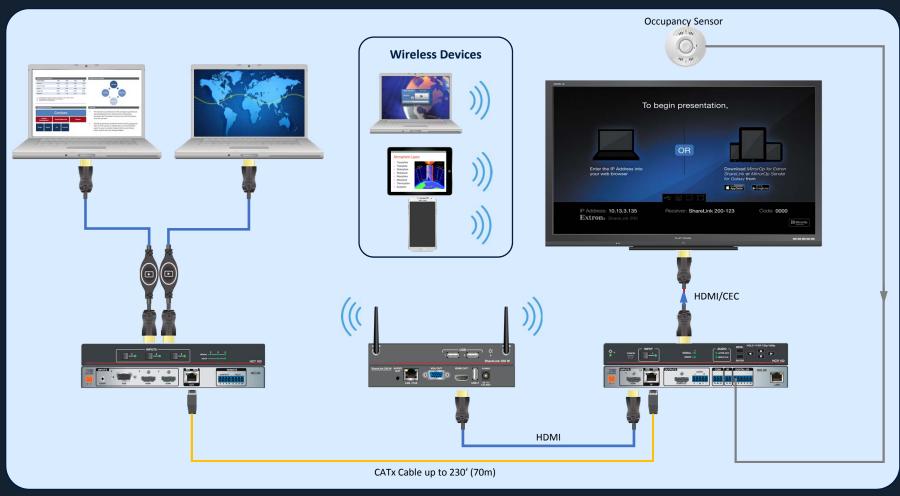




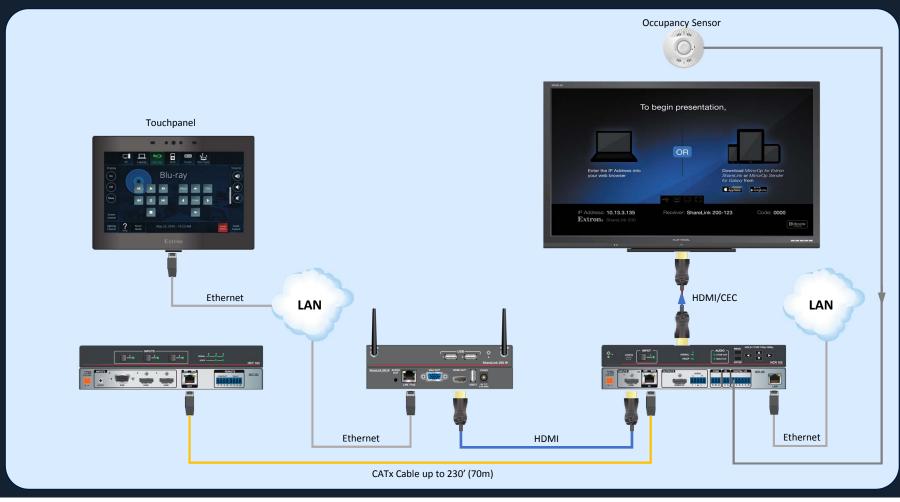
TeamWork System with Show Me Cables



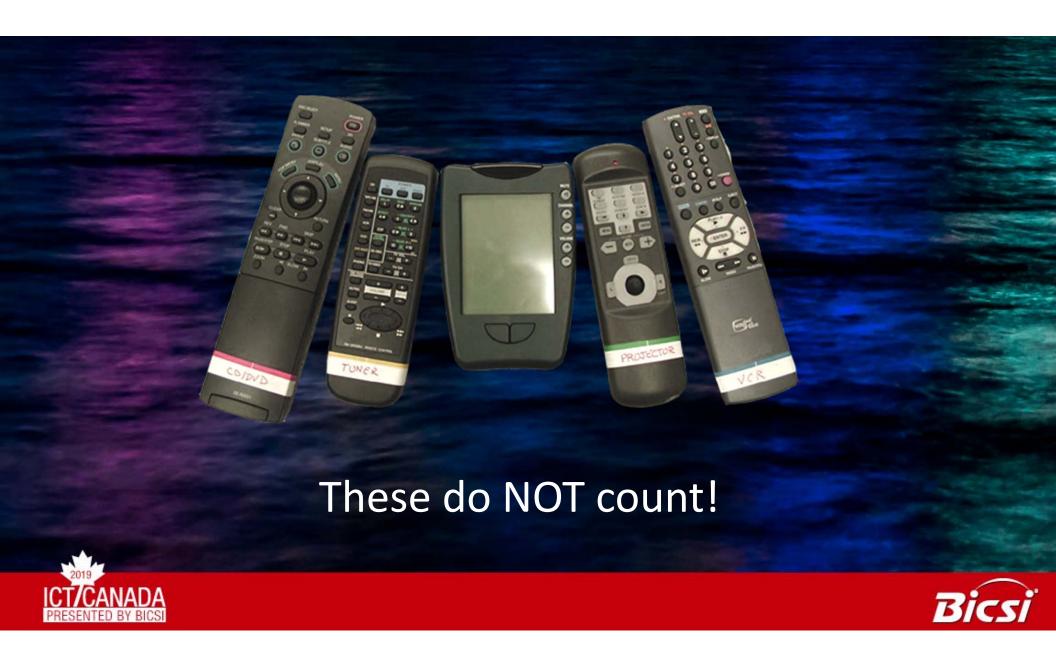
Upgrade Options – Wireless Connectivity



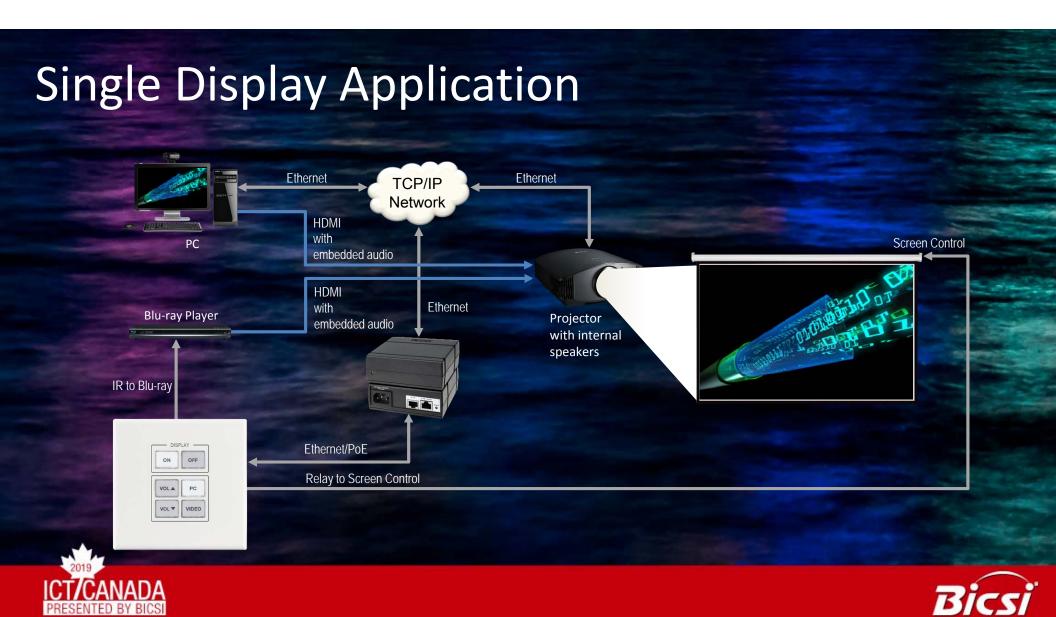
Upgrade Options – Touchpanel Control











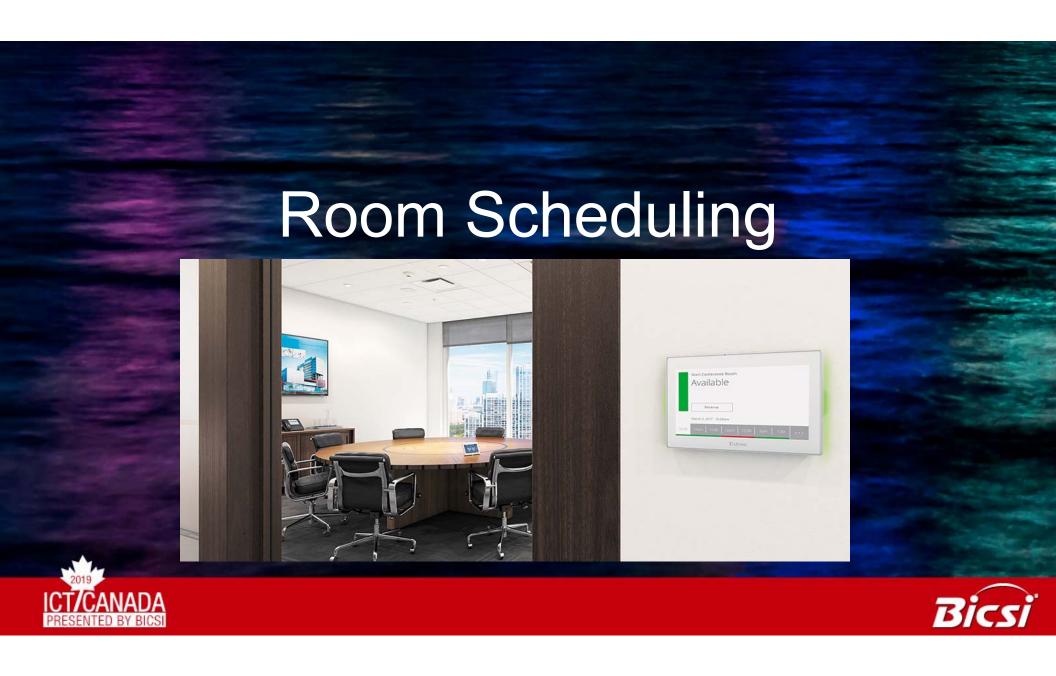
Features of PUSH –Button controllers

- Manage, monitor, and control AV devices using a standard Ethernet network
- Fully configurable ...NO Programming
- Two bidirectional RS-232 ports
- Two relays for controlling room functions
- One IR port for connecting up to two emitters
- Remote volume control port for external third-party AMPS

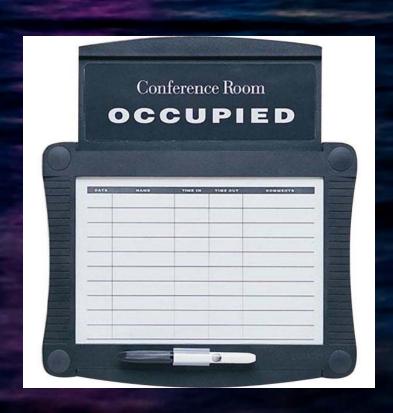


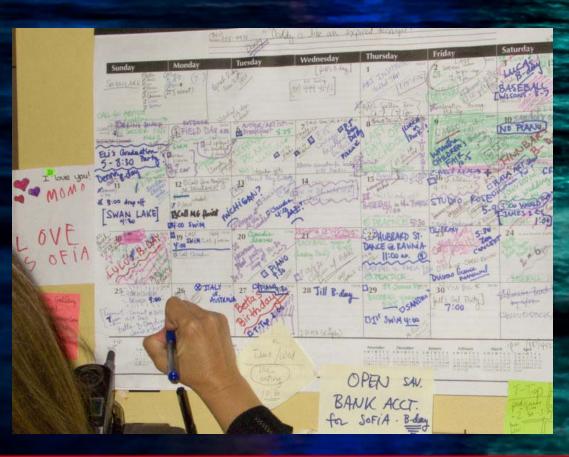






Scheduling – How it used to be



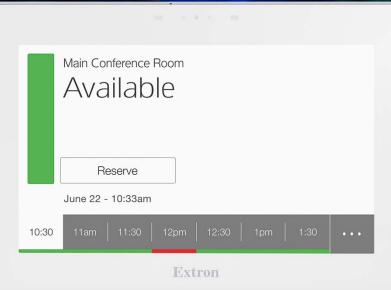






Room Scheduling Panels

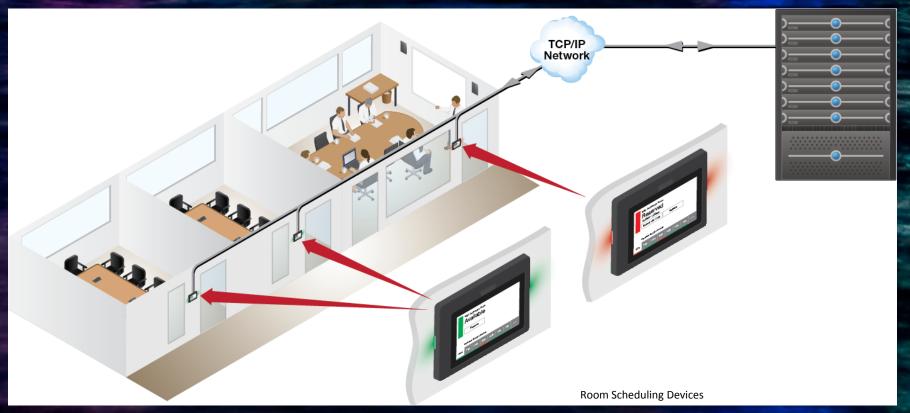






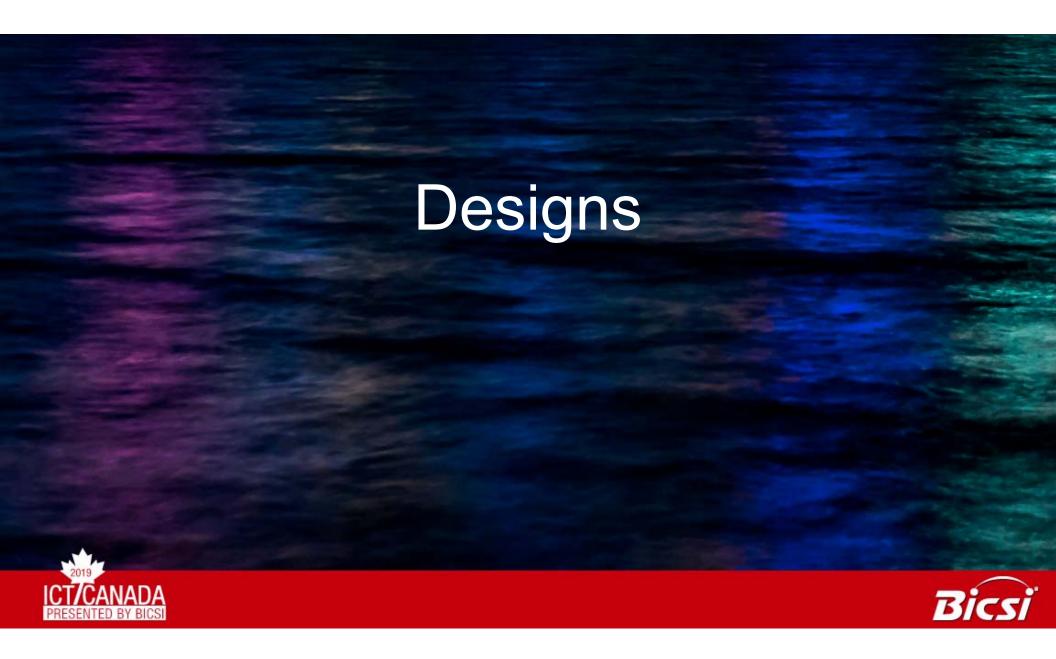


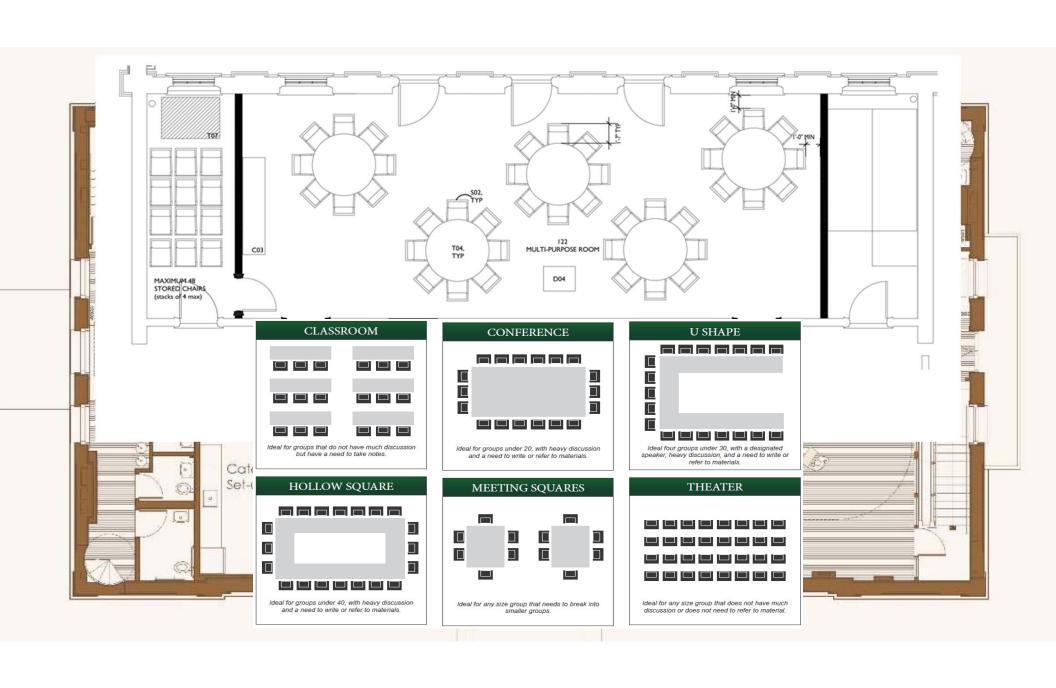
Room Scheduling







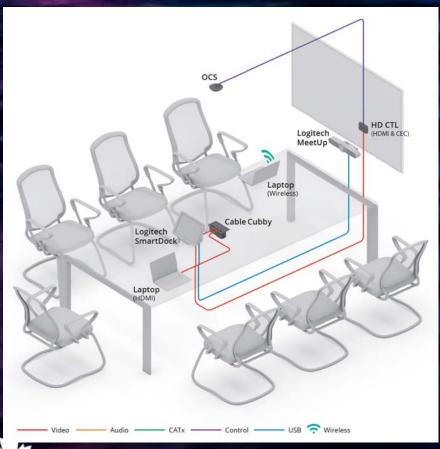




SMD No power at Table



Equipment

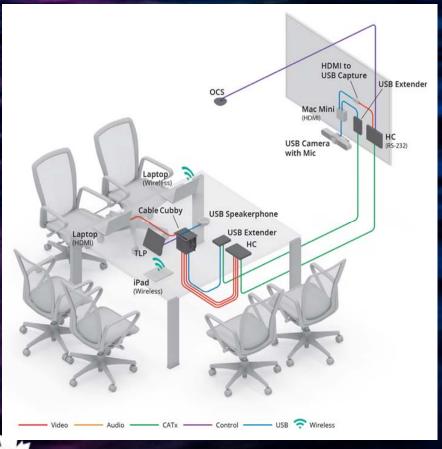


- Cable Table system
- Controller
- Occupancy Sensor
- Shielded CAT 6a





Equipment





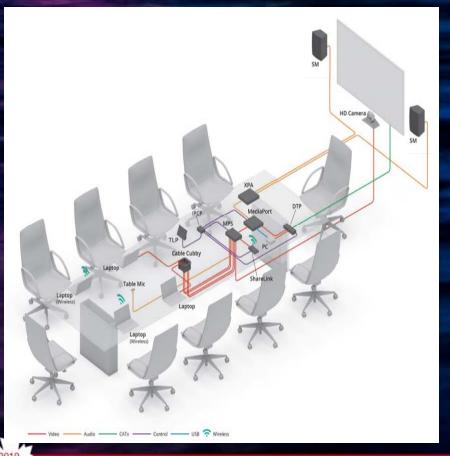








Equipment



- Shielded CAT x cables
- HDMI switcher
- Four Input HDMI Switcher
- HDMI and Audio to USB Scaling
- Wireless Collaboration Gateway
- Tabletop Touch Panel
- Control Processor
- Stereo Amplifier 100 Watts/Channel
- Speakers





