The Modern Workspace

Wired and Wireless AV Collaboration -Karl Rosenberg-





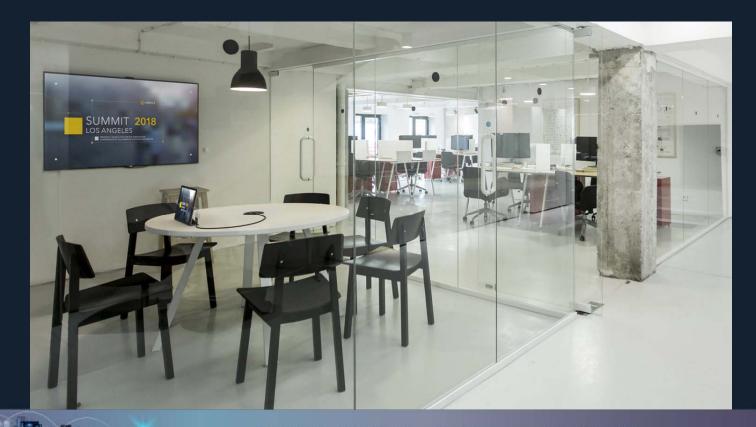
"Build me a Unified Collaborations Space"







Huddle Room





Huddle Room with Soft VTC



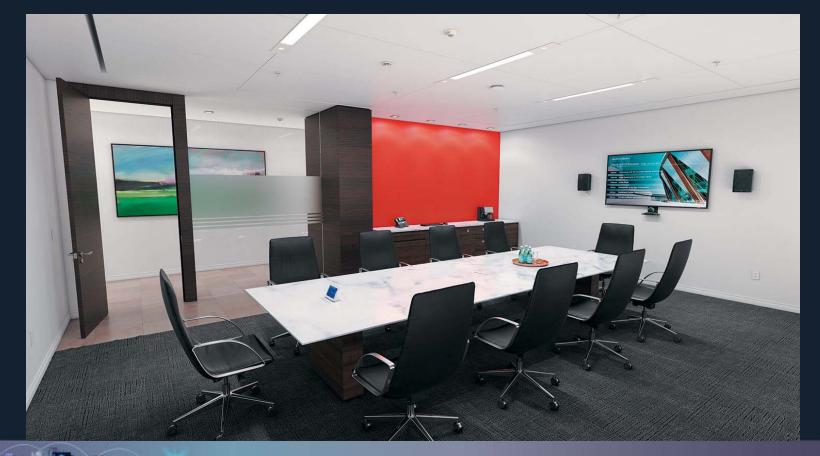


Huddle with ZOOM ROOM





Large Conference Room





Classrooms and Boardrooms are changing





Classrooms and Boardrooms are changing







AV Technology Deployment

4 types





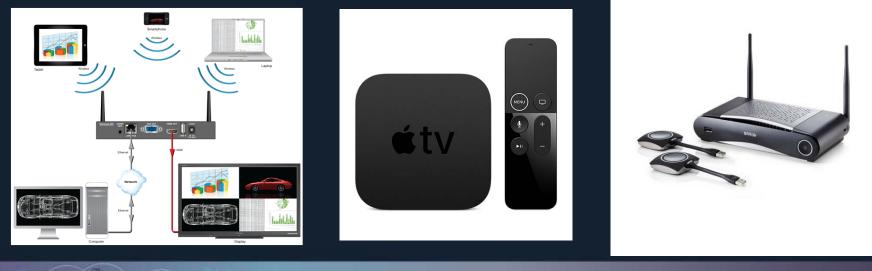
Hard Wired AV Infrastructure using CATx

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

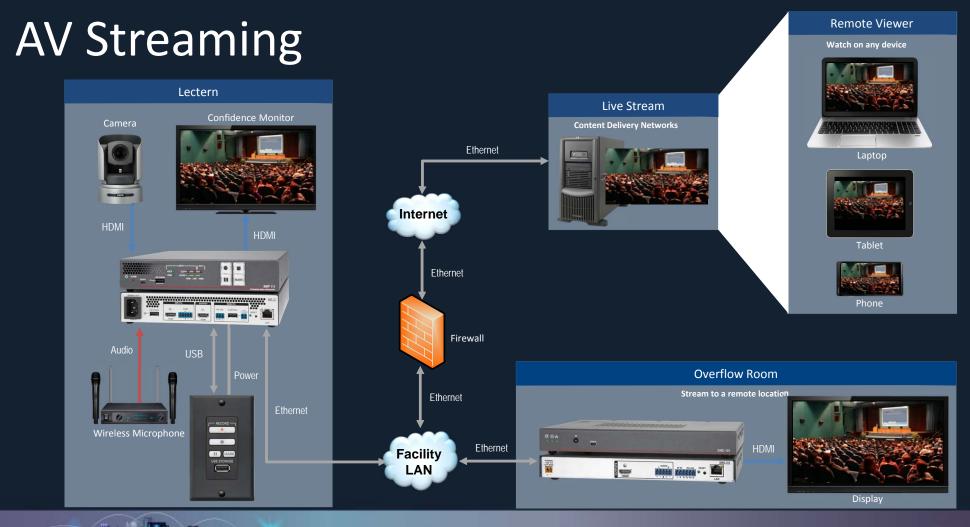


Wireless AV

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



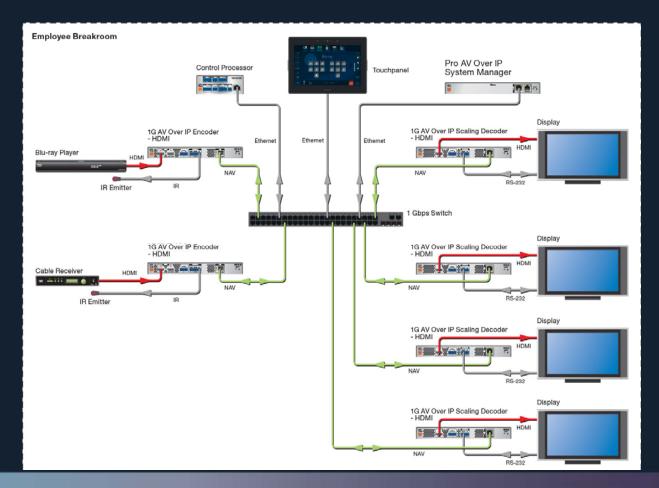






AV over IP

- o Control?
- Audio distribution?
- o Bandwidth/Data rate?
- Compression...yes
- o Client Network?
- Your Network?
- $\circ 1G$
- **10G**





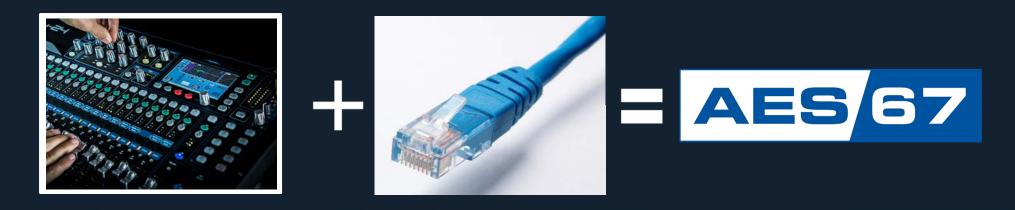
AV over IP Considerations





AV over IP – AES 67 Audio Distribution

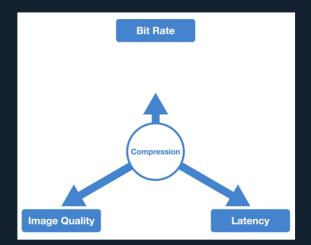
- AES 67 Standard allows audio transportation over IP based systems
- \circ Interoperability between network audio over IP protocols
- Adds audio networking technology into a variety of applications
- Supports both multicasting and unicasting





AV over IP – Compression

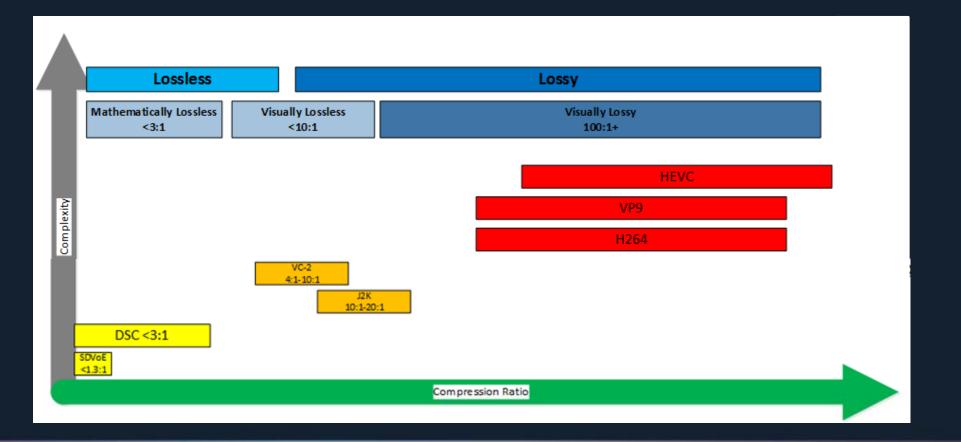
- \circ Compression Three factors
 - Bit Rate
 - Image Quality
 - Latency



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





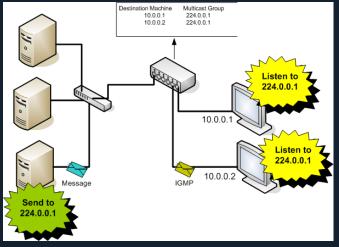
AV over IP – Network

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













Collaboration Space Considerations





Your Goals for the Room?

- \circ How will the space be used?
- \circ What is the budget for this space?
- \circ Who will be using the space?

• VTC?

- \circ How will the space be managed?
- \circ Usability of the space?
- How will the space be operated?
- \circ 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
- \circ 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)

- \circ **C**onnectivity
 - CATx or Wireless
- \circ **C**onferencing Interface
 - Zoom..Skype...your laptops or phones
 - Phone interface
 - VOIP
- \circ **C**ontrol
 - Simple
 - Push button
 - Motion sensor
 - Touchpanel with Interface











Connectivity

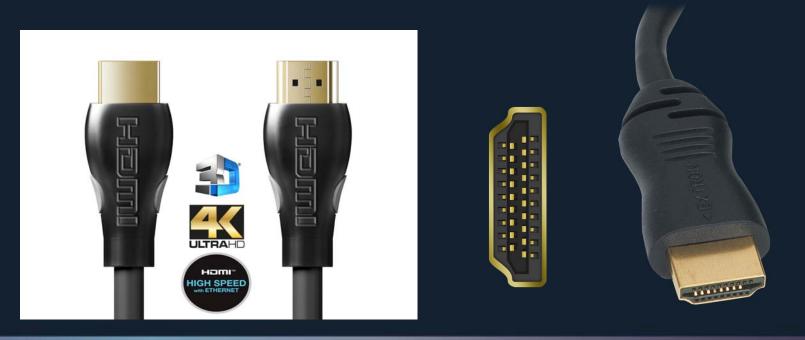
Video Signals





Digital Signals – HDMI

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

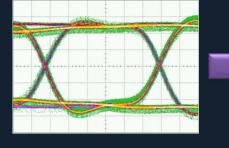


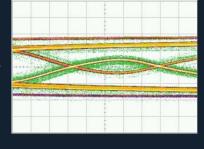




Digital Video Characteristics – Loss

- 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





 All factors that Affect the receiver's ability to distinguish high and low transitions

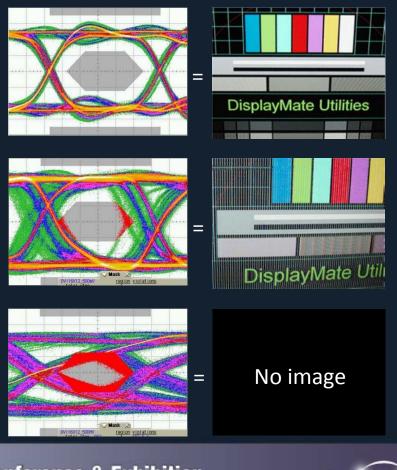
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Cabling / System



Digital Video Characteristics – Loss

- \circ Difficult to anticipate
 - Image quality does not degrade like analog
- \circ Cliff effect
 - Occurs when the receiver can no longer distinguish high and low values
 - Too many bit errors have occurred







Digital Video Characteristics – Variables

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



Damage caused by faulty HDMI connector





Resolutions

- Old Resolutions
- \circ New standard 1080p

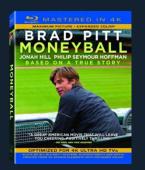






4K Signal Parameters

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

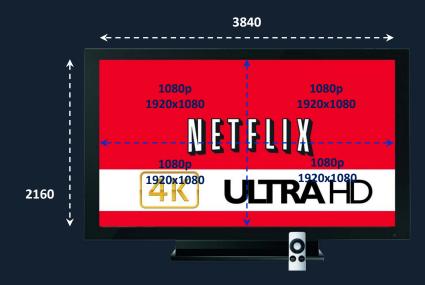






Ultra HD Video Signal Parameters

- \circ 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
- \circ Color bit depth
 - 8-Bit, 10-bit, and 12-bit
- Aspect Ratio
 - 16:9 same as 1080p





HDMI 2.0 and HDMI 2.1

- \circ 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







Universal Serial Bus





HDMI and USB







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

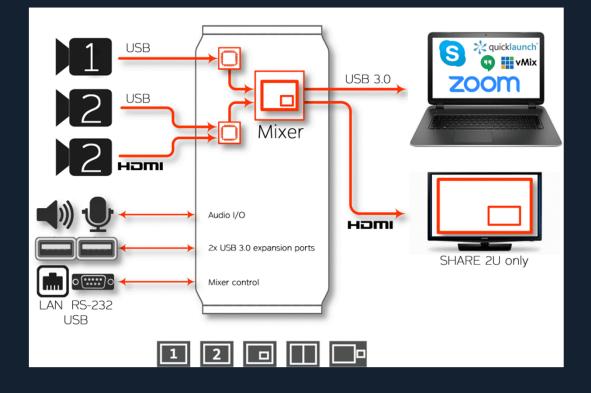
- Over the years speeds have increased and USB supports video and audio transfer
 - USB 2.0 480 Mbps
 - USB 3.0 5 Gbps

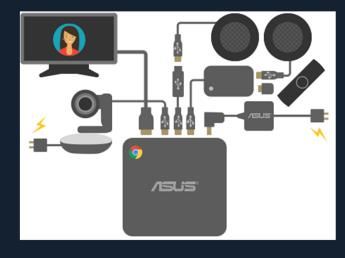
Providing additional options for transporting video and audio





USB over distance?









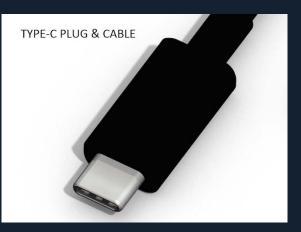


USB Type-C

- \circ 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

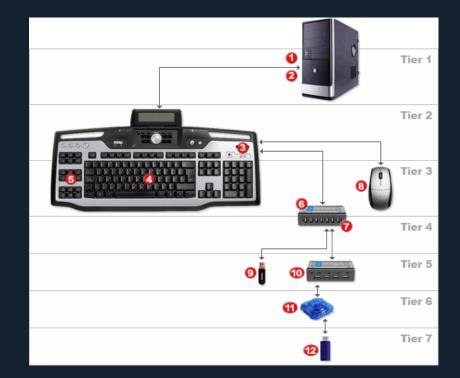






USB Topology

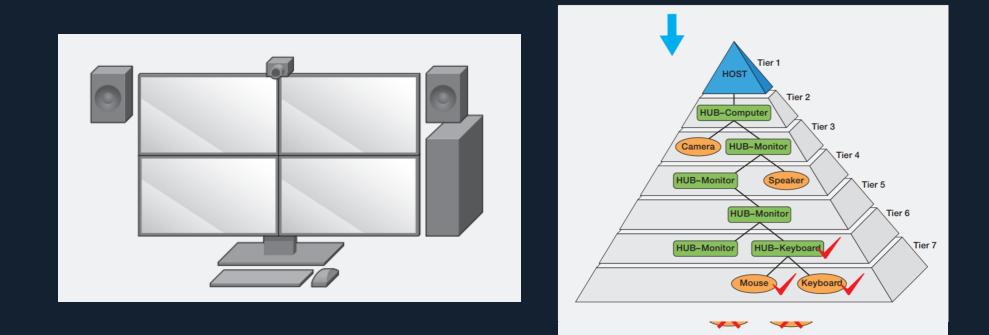
- \circ Broken down into Tiers
- USB cable length is limited by the speed of electrical signals
- Tiered star topology has a max of seven tiers of communication
- Compound vs composite devices







Cascading Hub Limits







Source to Display EDID and HDCP





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.







EDID – Sequence

- 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?



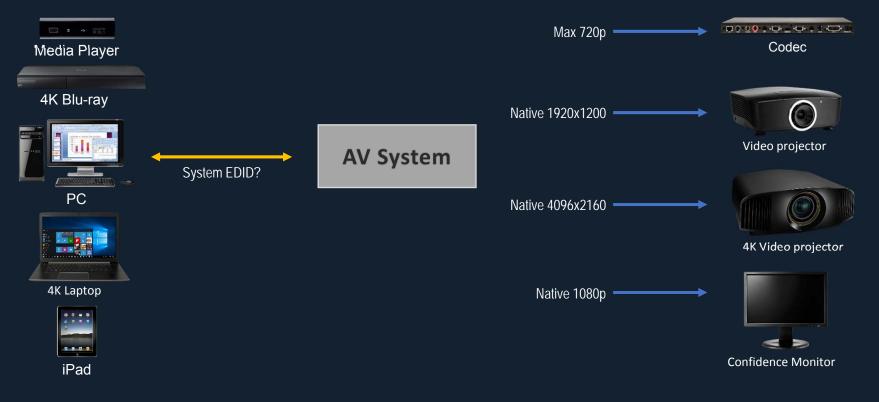




AV System Disparities

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
- \circ You will have to worry about Apple , Recording and VTC products



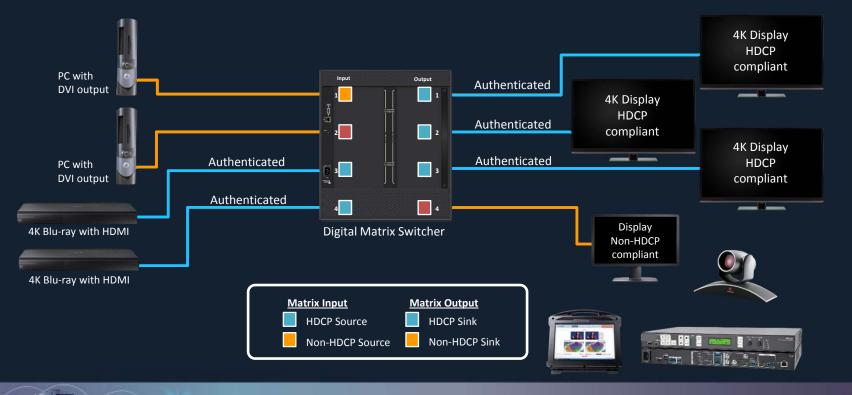






HDCP Handshakes

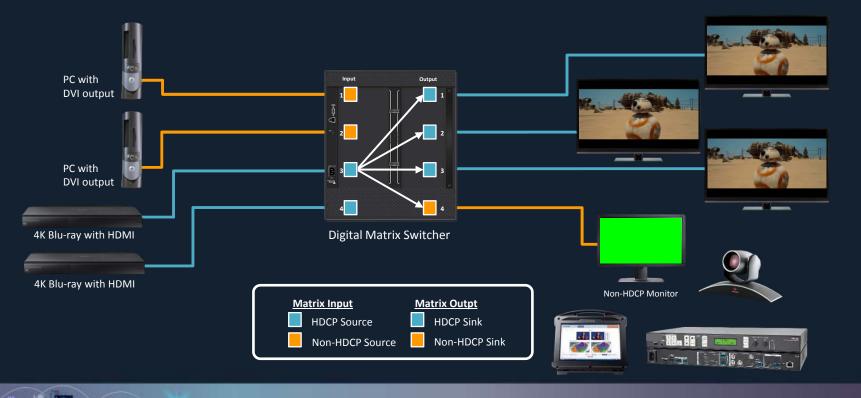
\circ I/O authentication





HCDP Handshakes With Products That Are Not HDCP Compliant

\circ Visual confirmation





Uncompressed Video Over Twisted Pair





HDBaseT

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







Twisted Pair Transmission

- \circ Distance
 - 328 feet (100 meters) between endpoints



328 feet/100 meters



Why Use Twisted Pair?

One twisted pair cable can carry multiple signals

- Video
- Audio
- Bidirectional RS-232
 control and IR
- Ethernet
- Remote Power







Twisted Pair Transmission

\circ 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

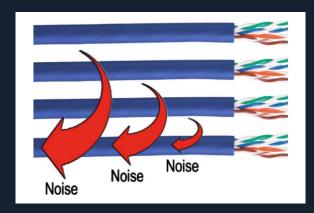






Twisted Pair Signal Transmission

- 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
- Symptoms of noisy environments
 - Image drop-out or flashing
 - No image at all





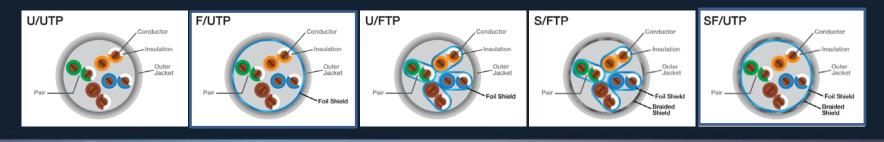




Twisted Pair Shielding

• 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

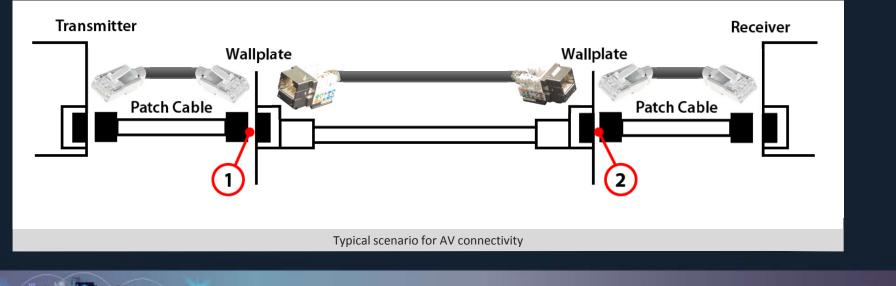
\circ Types of Category cable

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



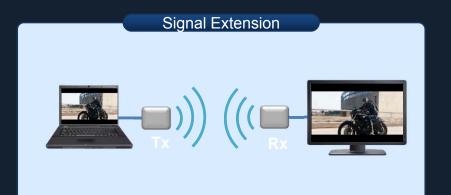


Wireless Technologies Compressed and Uncompressed





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

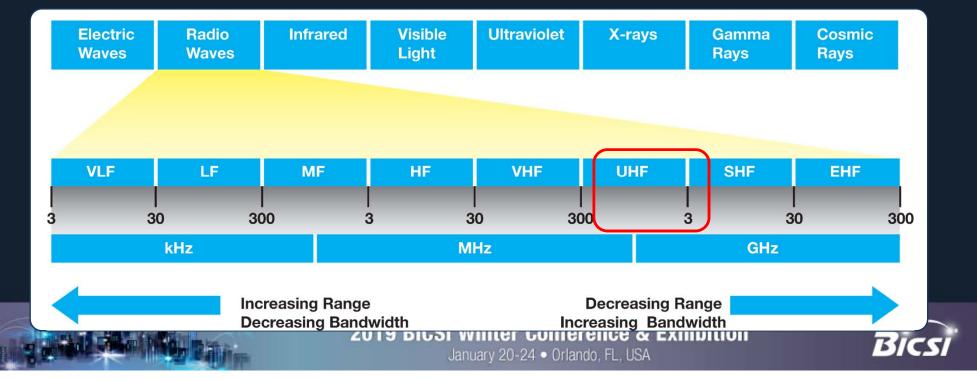






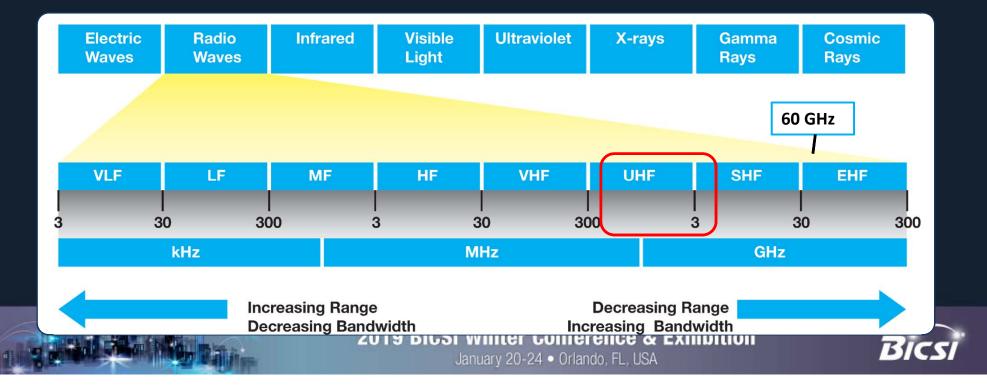
Radio Frequency Spectrum

- $_{\odot}$ 500MHz to 5GHz balances capacity and range
- Transmits through common obstacles, such as walls, with low to moderate loss



Radio Frequency Spectrum

- $_{\odot}$ 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

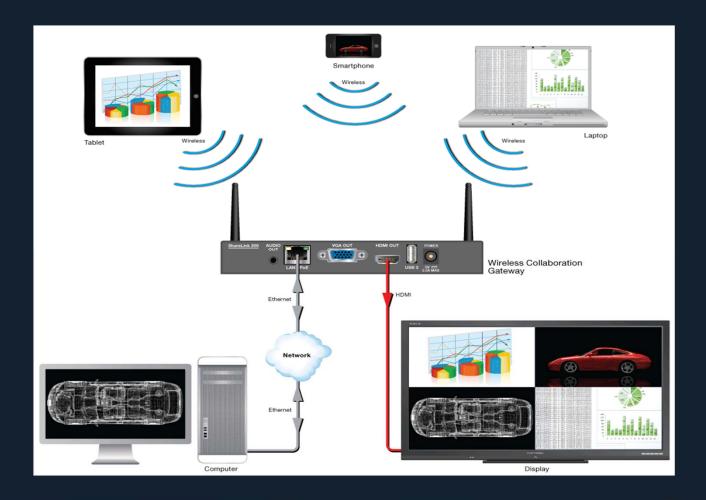




Using Your Own WAP





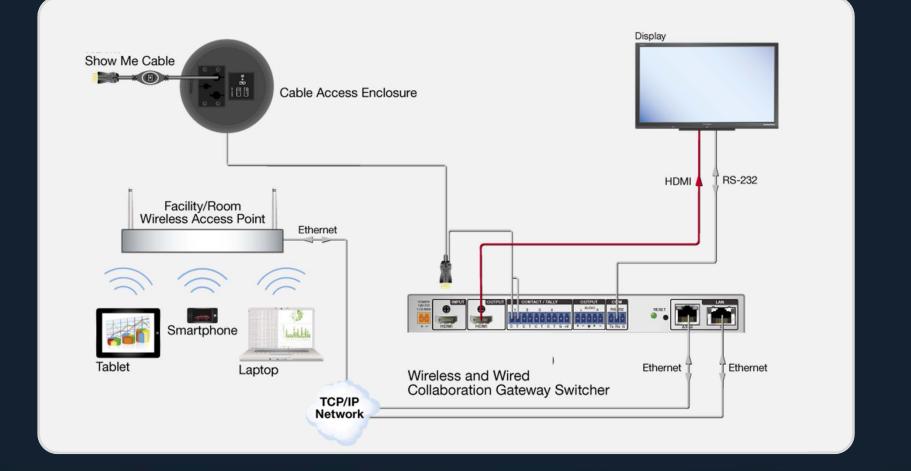




Using Their WAP









Key Features to have in a Wireless Video Platform

- \circ 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



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Croon Mirrori

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Screen Mirrorina

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Conference Interface





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



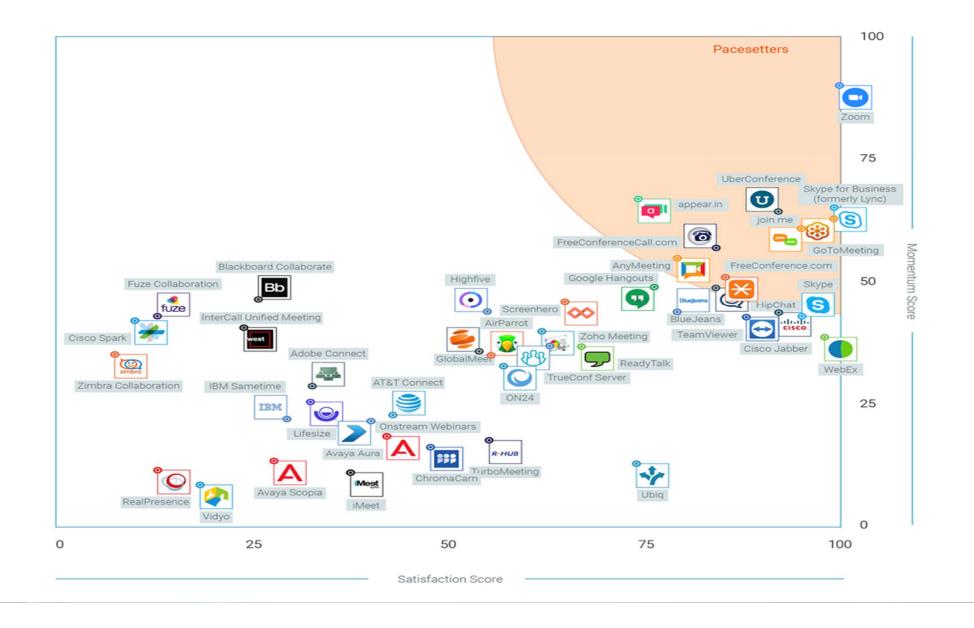


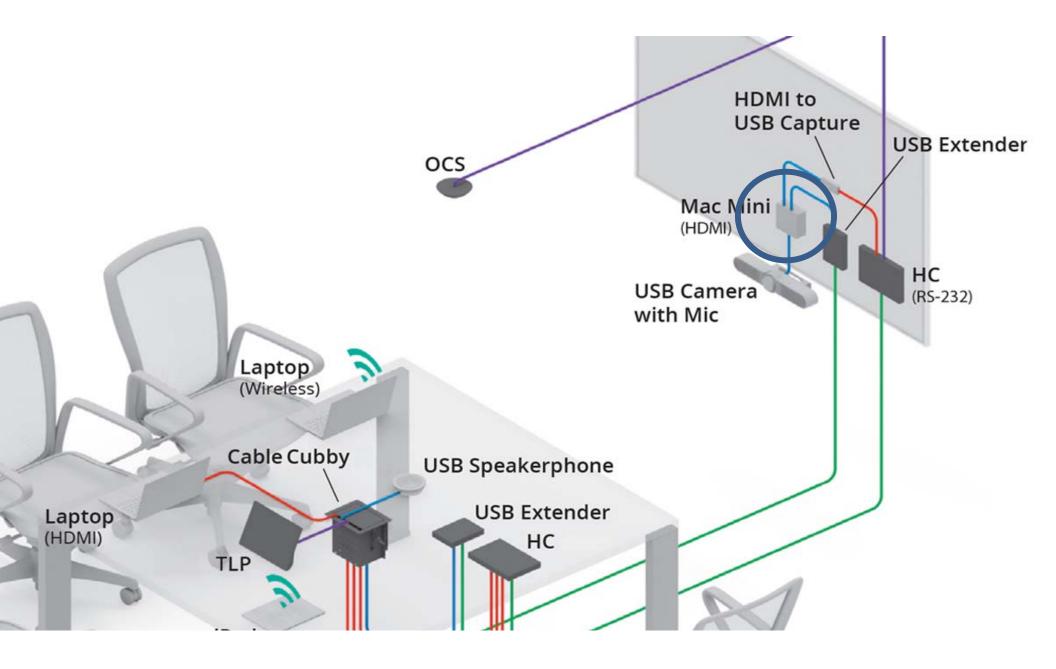


Seamless Conferencing Experience









Control





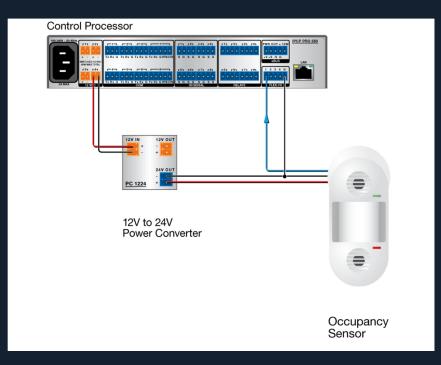
Motion Sensor or Timed System Meeting Space Collaboration System





Simple Motion Sensor

\circ Motion Sensor wiring



Control system module for Motion Sensor configuration





How a timer works

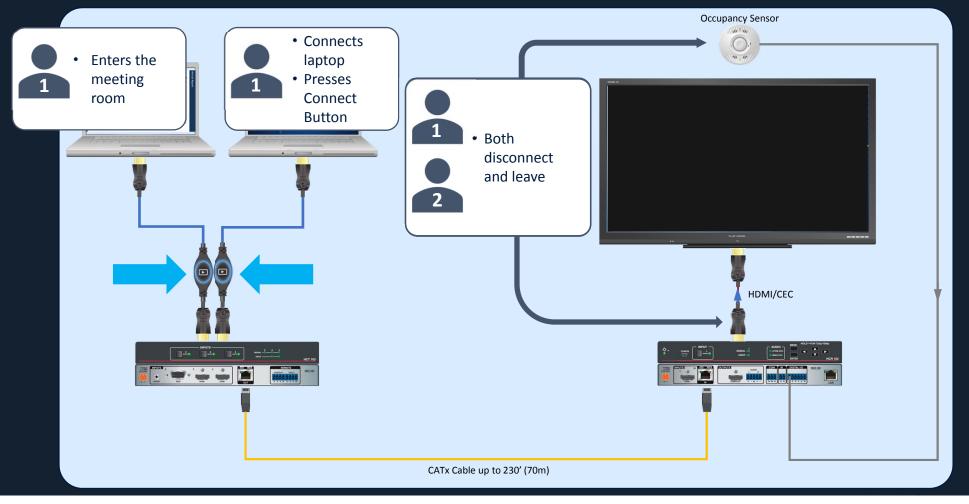




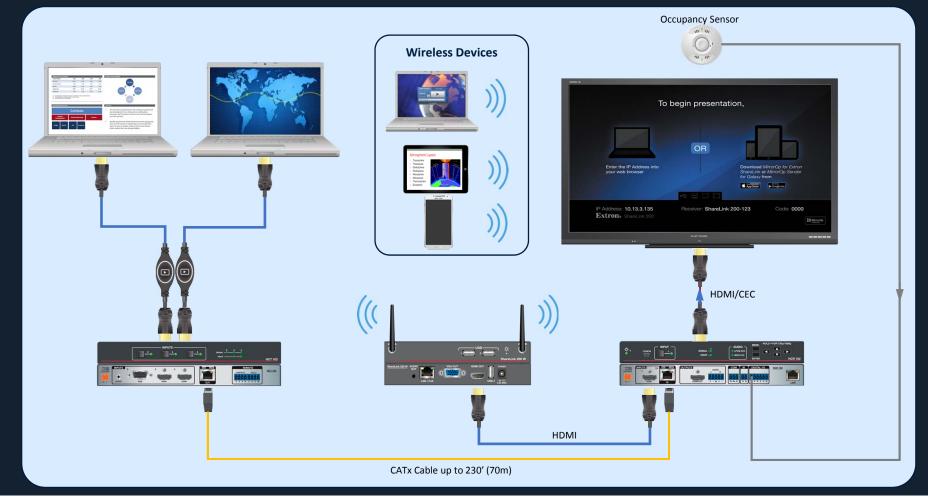




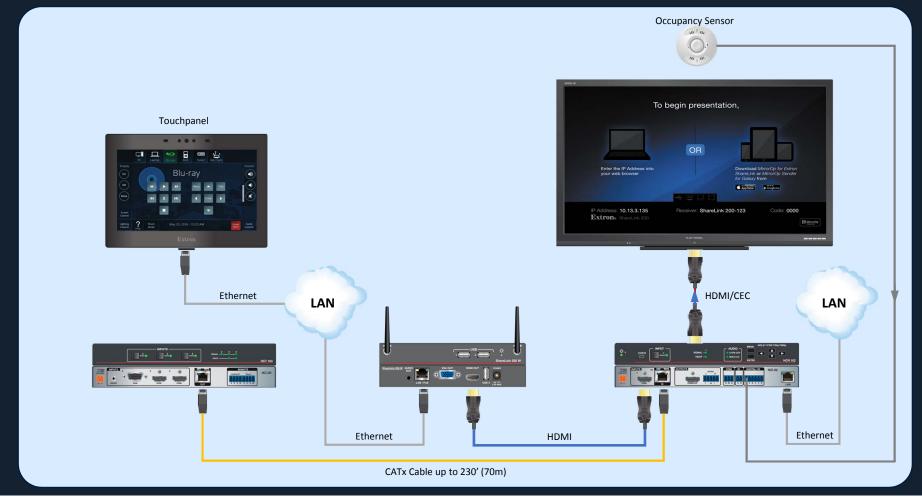
TeamWork System with Show Me Cables



Upgrade Options – Wireless Connectivity



Upgrade Options – Touchpanel Control



Push Button Controllers



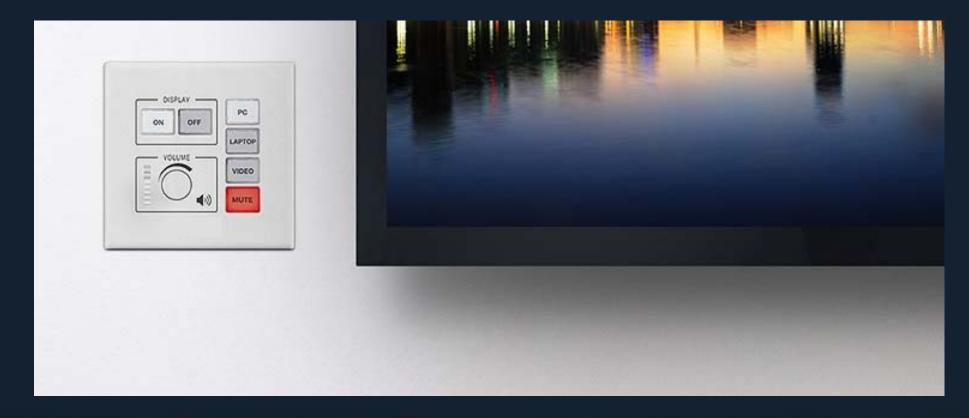




These do NOT count!



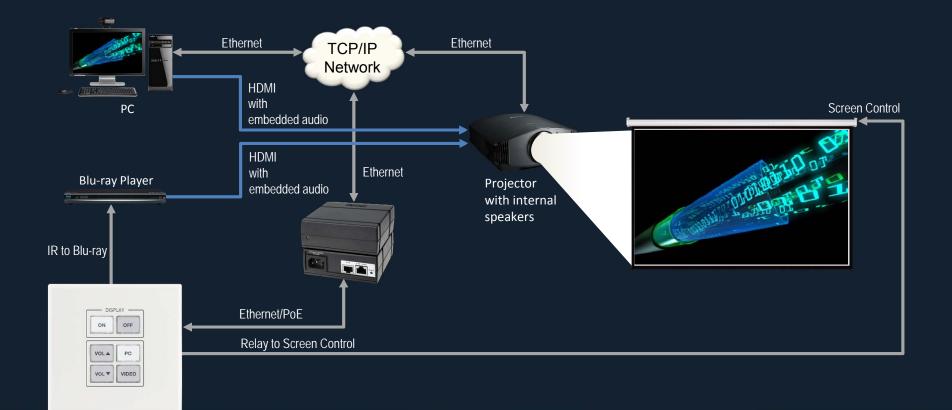








Single Display Application





Features of PUSH –Button controllers

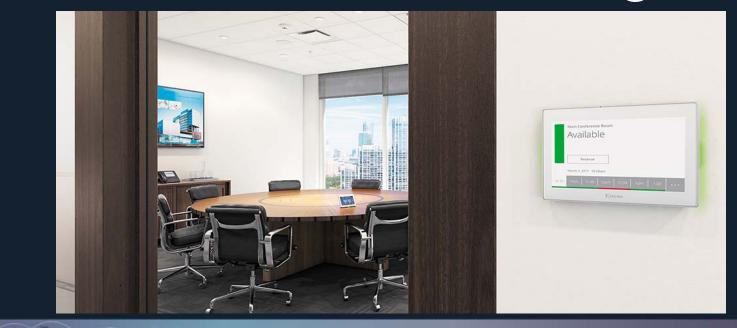
- Manage, monitor, and control AV devices using a standard Ethernet network
- Fully configurable ...NO Programming
- Two bidirectional RS-232 ports
- \circ Two relays for controlling room functions
- \circ One IR port for connecting up to two emitters
- Remote volume control port for external third-party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

DIS	SPLAY
ON	OFF
VOL 🛦	PC
VOL V	VIDEO



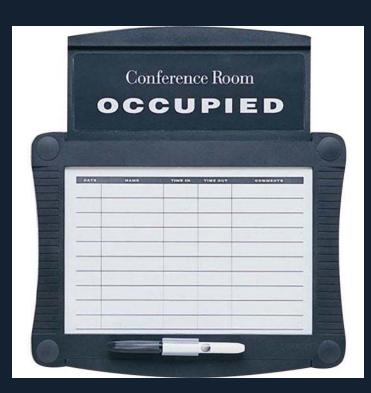


Room Scheduling





Scheduling – How it used to be

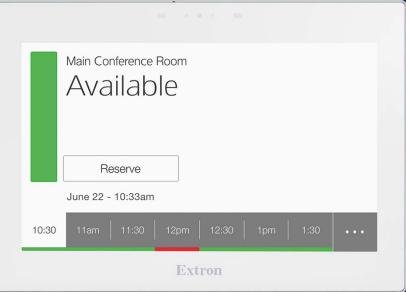






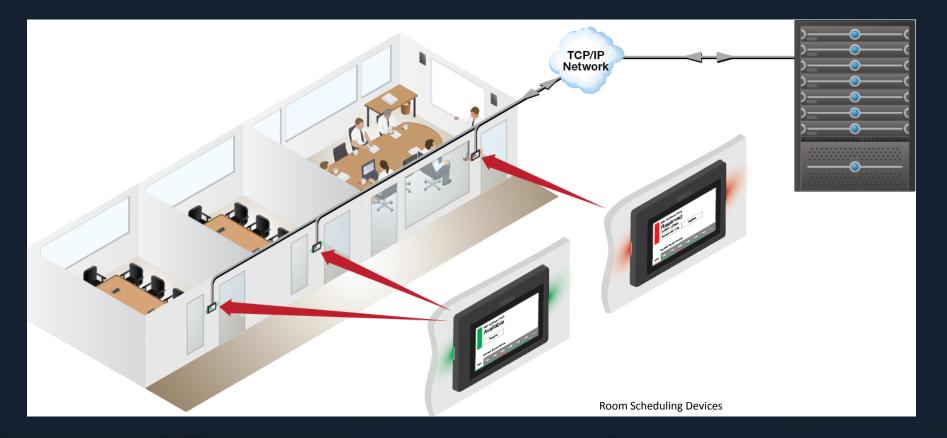
Room Scheduling Panels







Room Scheduling



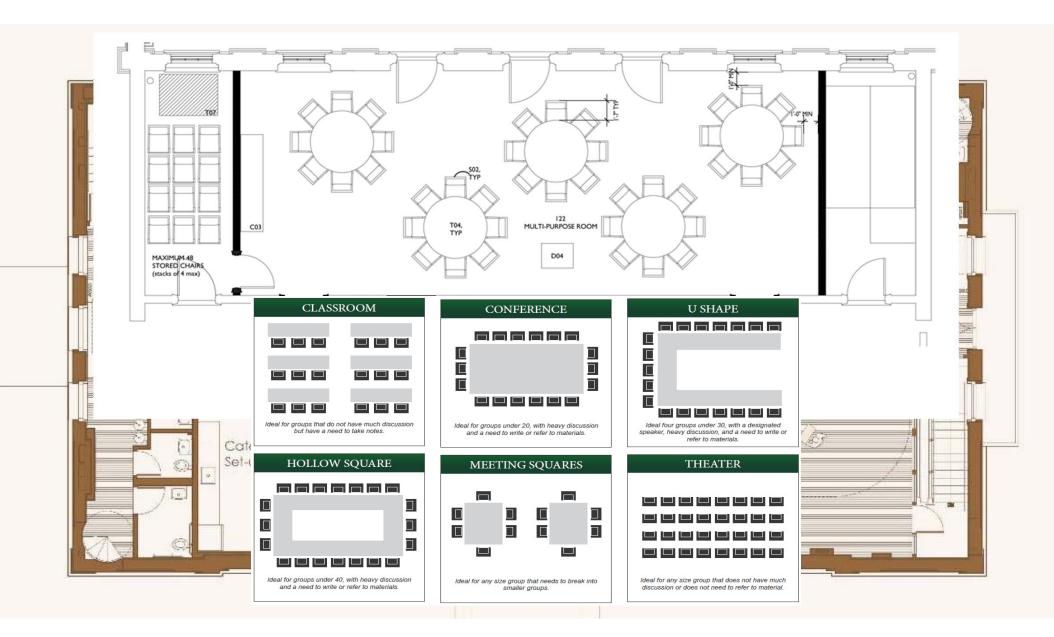


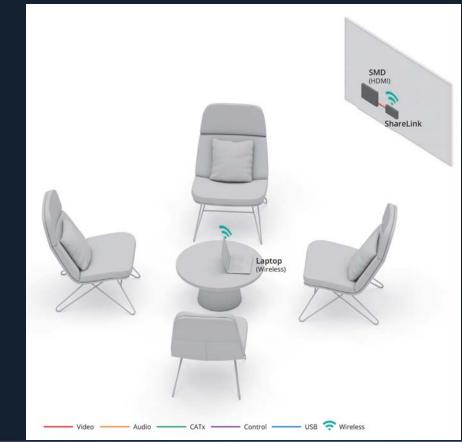






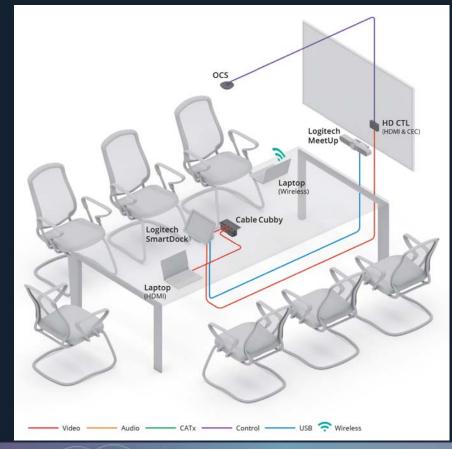






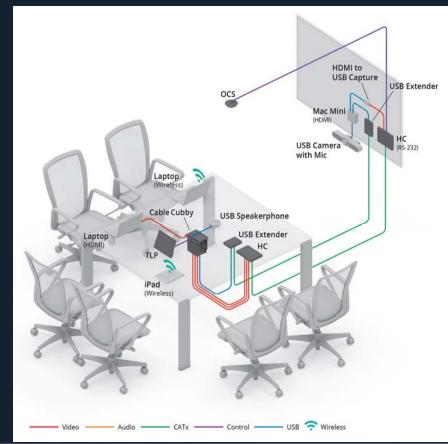
Wireless only No power at Table





Cable Table system
Controller
Occupancy Sensor
Shielded CAT 6a











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





The Modern Workspace

-Thank You-Karl Rosenberg



