

## Power Supply

The power supply used in the chassis supplies two voltage levels. One of the voltage levels is intended for the powered devices (e.g. cameras, WAP's, etc.) and the other voltage level is for the media converters embedded in the system. The total wattage of the power supply is split between these two voltages.

To determine how many power supplies are required to support a given number of powered devices, the maximum power rating for each device needs to be determined. The total wattage ( $W_T$ ) required is the sum of each device.

The total wattage value is compared against the available power at 56V from the power supply ( $W_{PS}$ ).

The number of power supplies =  $W_T/W_{PS}$ , raised to a whole number.

### 81000215 – 400W total

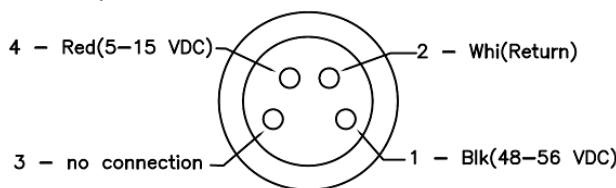
- $W_{PS} = 250W @ 56V$  to be shared by powered devices
  - o PoE needs 15W/device max (from the power supply)
  - o PoE+ needs 30W/device max (from the power supply)
  - o PoE++ needs 60W/device max (from the power supply)
- 150W @ 15V to be shared by media converters
  - o Each media converter uses 1.5W
    - 3W per link (1 media converter at each end)

## M8 Connector

The M8 connector is terminated onto the composite cable for connection to the Remote PoE Port (RPP). It delivers the DC voltage coming from the source to the remote device. Depending on the RPP, one or two voltage levels are present on the cable conductors.

The 3-conductor cable has Black (56V, Pin 1), White (Return, Pin 2) and Red (15V, Pin 4) conductors.

- Red is always 18AWG, even if the others are 12AWG



The 2-conductor cable has only Black (56V, Pin 1) and White (Return, Pin 2) conductors.

For field termination, an M8 pigtail can be used. The M8 pigtail is supplied with 18AWG wires. This is used to terminate 18AWG and 12AWG cables.

## 1-port media modules

- One voltage level; internally splits for media conversion and powered device