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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Access, Terminals, Transmission and Multiplexing (ATTM).

The present document is part 2 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Ethernet and power over cables, as identified below:

Part 1: "Overview, common and generic aspects",

Part 2: "Ethernet and power over coaxial cables for IP video surveillance".

Modal verbs terminology

In the present document "shall", "shall not", "should", "should not", "may", "need not", "will", "will not", "can" and "cannot" are to be interpreted as described in clause 3.2 of the <u>ETSI Drafting Rules</u> (Verbal forms for the expression of provisions).

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Executive summary

The present document describes standardization specification for an Ethernet & Power over Coax technology intended to promote the development of interoperable Ethernet & Power over Coax solutions for Video Surveillance.

The Ethernet & Power over Coax (E&PoC) technology standardized in the present document enables an energy efficient and sustainable transition from legacy analogue Video Surveillance systems to IP Video Surveillance systems by enabling the transmission of IP data over coaxial cable infrastructures, also called IP-over-Coax solutions, while ensuring safe and reliable power delivery, hence allowing a robust, manageable and interoperable infrastructure.

The Ethernet & Power over Coax technology (E&PoC) also addresses network extension issue by providing the ability to extend a Video Surveillance Network with additional IP cameras or devices without having to run an entirely new cable from the head end device to a new front end device. Ethernet & Power over Coax technology allows plug-and-play connectivity, allowing seamless connection and addition of a front end device to the network.

The Ethernet & Power over Coax technology (E&PoC) relies on the HomePlug AV family of standards, which is a robust, very stable and interoperable technology largely deployed over the world for very high rate applications like in-home LAN extension over power lines, but also in commercial environments such as access networks in Asia.

Introduction

The objective of the present document is to provide requirements that would ensure interoperability between a set of communication devices, also referred as edge devices (e.g. IP cameras, adapter devices, Power over Coax cameras), and connected over a coaxial cable infrastructure to a receiver device (e.g. Power over Coax switch device).

The present document provides requirements covering system-level issues - e.g. neighbour networking, receiver device port reset, hot-plug - power distribution and data transmission over an Ethernet & Power over Coax system.

1 Scope

The present document specifies Ethernet & Power over Coax system characteristics in such a way that interoperability issues arising from the connection of several Ethernet & Power over Coax devices in such system are minimized, providing a specification that can be used as the basis for testing and certification.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at https://docbox.etsi.org/Reference/.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

[1] IEEE Std 1901TM-2010: "IEEE Standard for Broadband over Power Line Networks: Medium

Access Control and Physical Layer Specifications".

NOTE: Available at https://standards.ieee.org/findstds/standard/1901-2010.html.

[2] HomePlug AV Specification Version 1 May 21, 2007.

NOTE: Available at

https://docbox.etsi.org/Reference/homeplug_av11/homeplug_av11_specification_final_public.pdf.

[3] HomePlug AV Specification Version 2.1 February 21, 2014.

NOTE: Available at

https://docbox.etsi.org/Reference/homeplug_av21/homeplug_av21_specification_final_public.pdf.

2.2 Informative references

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The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

Not applicable.

3 Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Terms

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms apply:

Basic Service Set (BSS): set of stations that is compliant with the Basic Service Set (BSS) definition, as described in IEEE 1901 [1].

E&PoC Basic Service Set (BSS): set of E&PoC stations (E&PoC STAs) forming an E&PoC network

E&PoC Station (**E&PoC STA**): device or chipset that contains a Medium Access Control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) interface to the communication and power medium that are compliant with the specification defined in the present document

NOTE: One device may embed several E&PoC STA, e.g. an IEEE 1901 power over coax switch device may embed several chipsets, each chipset being considered as an E&PoC STA (actually an rSTA).

E&PoC System: Ethernet & Power over Coax system made of one or more receiver stations (rSTA) and one or more edge stations (eSTA) - i.e. multiple E&PoC BSSs) - as defined in clause 4.3.1

edge Device (eDEV): communication device having edge connectivity - e.g. PoC IP camera, PoC adapter as defined in clause 4.3.2

NOTE: There are 2 types of eDEVs: Adapter eDEV and Terminal eDEV. Terminal eDEV devices are typically Ethernet and IP devices. Such IP devices may implement an IPv4 or an IPv6 stack, supporting either a fixed or a dynamic (e.g. DHCP) IP configuration, and providing adequate user interface to configure the

edge Station (eSTA): E&PoC edge station, as defined in clause 4.3.4

IP addresses.

edge System (eSYS): both Terminal eDEV or entity composed of an Adapter eDEV and the communication device (e.g. an IP camera) connected to this Adapter eDEV

HomePlugAV Station: device that contains an HomePlugAV-conformant Medium Access Control (MAC) and PHYsical layer (PHY) interface to the communication and power medium, compliant with either [2] or [3]

IEEE 1901 Station: device that contains an IEEE 1901-conformant Medium Access Control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) interface to the communication and power medium, compliant with [1], [2] and [3]

linear bus topology: topology wherein at least two eDEV / eSYS are connected to a same rDEV port, using T-connectors

point-to-point topology: topology wherein only one eDEV / eSYS is connected to an rDEV port

Power over Coax (PoC): ability for an rDEV to provide power to an eDEV / eSYS through a coaxial cable

receiver Device (rDEV): communication device having receiver capability - e.g. PoC switch, as defined in clause 4.3.1

receiver Station (rSTA): E&PoC receiver station, as defined in clause 4.3.3

User Interface (UI): mechanism (preferably keyboard and display) to enable user interaction with the network, as defined in [1], [2] or [3]

3.2 Symbols

Void.

3.3 **Abbreviations**

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

1901 STA IEEE 1901 Station Audio Video AV

AVLN Audio Video Logical Network, HomePlug AV IN-Home Logical Network

BM**BSS** Manager **BSS Basic Service Set** CI Crosstalk Interference

DEV Device

E&PoC BSS E&PoC Basic Service Set

E&PoC STA **E&PoC Station**

E&PoC Ethernet and Power over Coax

eDEV E&PoC edge Device E&PoC edge Station eSTA

eSYS edge System

Fast Fourier Transform FFT IΡ Internet Protocol LAN Local Area Network Medium Access Control MAC Network Management Key **NMK** NN Neighbour Network

OFDM Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing

PHY Physical layer Interface
User Interface Station
Video Management System And Andrews Station
Video Management System Andrews Station

E.R. C. PoC rDEV rSTA

STA Ш UIS

VMS

The E&PoC System 4

Introduction 4.1

The clause 4 provides an overview of an E&PoC System for video surveillance, focusing on the several system devices and wiring infrastructure, as well as the network topologies for this system.

System overview 4.2

An E&PoC System allows transferring data between an Edge Device (eDEV), as defined in clause 4.3.2, and a Receiver Device (rDEV), as defined in clause 4.3.1, over a coaxial cable infrastructure. Typically, an Edge Device (eDEV) is sending one or more video streams to the Receiver Device (rDEV). Both eDEV and rDEV are relying on IEEE Std. 1901-2010 and HomePlugAV MAC and PHY layers to operate layer 1 and 2 communication (as defined in [1], [2] and [3]). These video streams are further conveyed to a remote Video Management System (VMS) and/or recorded on a dedicated server, through a dedicated LAN.

An E&PoC System also allows transferring power from a Receiver Device (rDEV) to an Edge Device (eDEV) - e.g. a PoC camera - or an Edge System (eSYS) - e.g. an Adapter device connected to an IP camera - over a coaxial cable infrastructure.

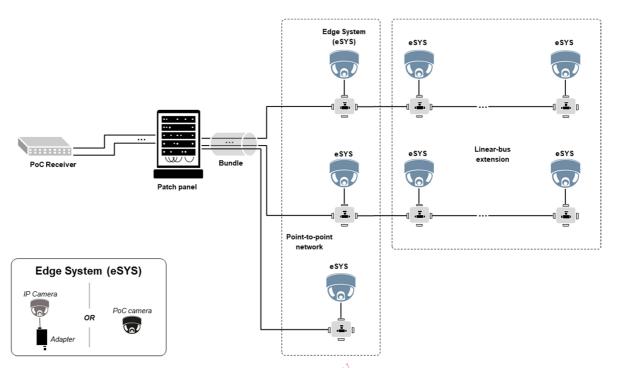


Figure 1: E&PoC system and topology example

4.3 Ethernet & Power over Coax system block diagram

4.3.1 rDEV (Receiver Device) definition

An E&PoC receiver device, or rDEV, is an E&PoC device having receiver capability.

An E&PoC receiver device (rDEV) shall provide coaxial cable connectivity.

An rDEV is in charge of receiving video streams from one or more eDEV it is connected to, while supplying power to these eDEV through a Coax cable.

An rDEV may embed one or more rSTAs (see also clause 4.3.3).

A typical Receiver Device is a PoC switch device, which is compliant with the present specification document.