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(54) APPARATUS AND METHOD FOR REMOTELY POWERING ACCESS EQUIPMENT OVER A 10/100 SWITCHED ETHERNET NETWORK

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Related U.S. Application Data

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(51) Int. Cl.⁷ M04M 11/04

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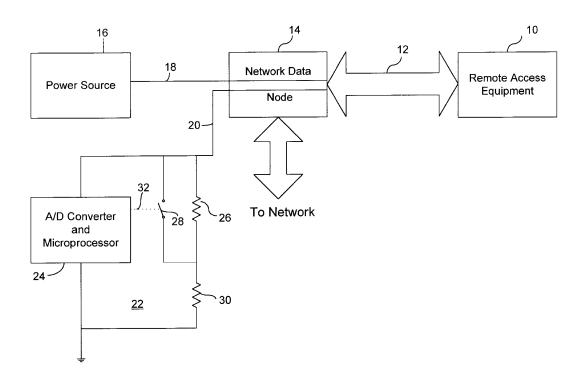
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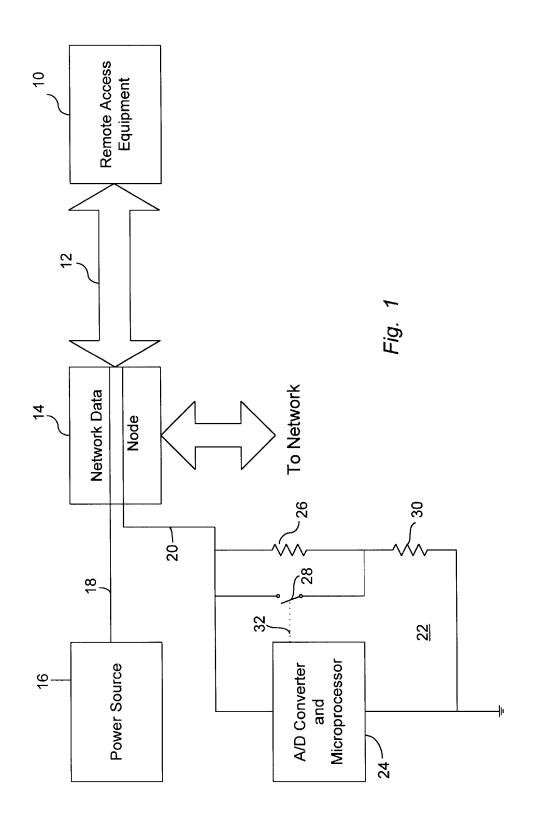
(57) ABSTRACT

Apparatus for remotely powering access equipment over a 10/100 switched Ethernet network comprises an Ethernet switch card with a phantom power supply for remote access equipment and added circuitry for automatic detection of remote equipment being connected to the network; determining whether the remote equipment is capable of accepting remote power in a non-intrusive manner; delivering the phantom power to the remote equipment over the same wire pairs that deliver the data signals, and automatically detecting if the remote equipment is removed from the network.

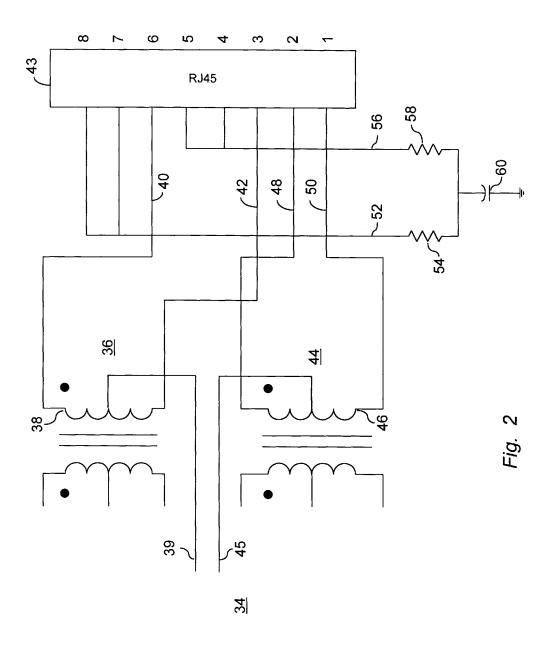
9 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets



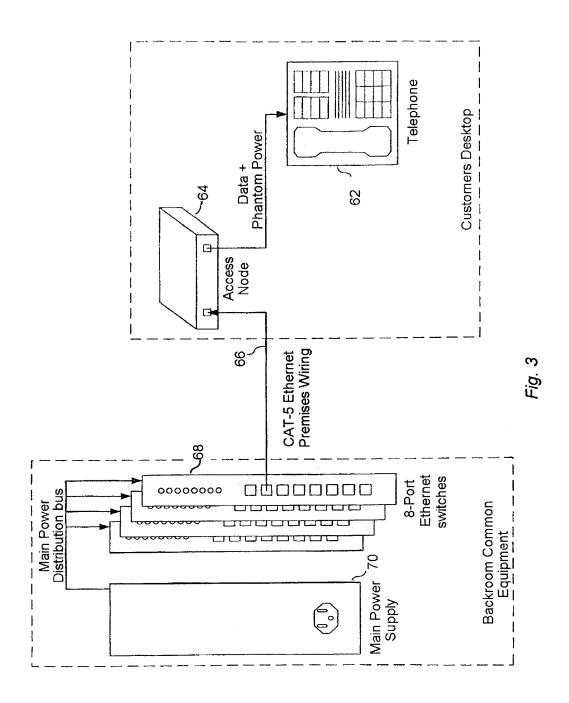














REMOTELY POWERING ACCESS

EQUIPMENT OVER A 10/100 SWITCHED

ETHERNET NETWORK

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application claims the benefits of prior filed, application Ser. No. 60/123,688 filed Mar. 10, 1999.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention broadly relates to the powering of 10/100 Ethernet compatible equipment. The invention more particularly relates to apparatus and methods for automatically 15 determining if remote equipment is capable of remote power feed and if it is determined that the remote equipment is able to accept power remotely then to provide power in a reliable non-intrusive way.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

A variety of telecommunications equipment is remotely powered today. Telephones and Network Repeater devices are examples of remotely powered equipment. Obviously there are many advantages to remotely powering equipment, 25 however this technique has not migrated to data communications equipment for several reasons. Data communications equipment has traditionally required high power levels to operate which has made it prohibitive to implement. The widely distributed nature as well as the use of shared media 30 used in data networks has also made remote power impractical

The desire to add remotely powered devices to a data network is being pushed by the convergence of voice and data technologies. The advent of IP Telephony, Voice over IP and Voice over Packet technologies has brought traditional telephony requirements into the data environment. It is not desirable to have a phone powered by a local wall transformer. It is desirable to have a centrally powered system that can be protected during a power outage.

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide methods and apparatus for reliably determining if a remote piece of equipment is capable of accepting remote power.

It is another object of this invention to provide methods and apparatus for delivering remote power to remote equipment over 10/100 switched Ethernet segments and maintain compliance with IEEE 802.3 standards.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accord with the objects of the invention an apparatus for remotely powering access equipment over a 10/100 switched Ethernet network comprises: automatic detection of remote equipment being connected to the network; determining whether the remote equipment is capable of accepting remote power in a non-intrusive manner; delivering the power to remote equipment over the same wire pairs that deliver the data signals; automatic detection of remote equipment being removed from the network.

The complete apparatus comprises a data node adapted 60 for data switching, an access device adapted for data transmission, at least one data signaling pair connected between the data node and the access device and arranged to transmit data therebetween, a main power source connected to supply power to the data node, a secondary power source 65 arranged to supply power from the data node via the data signaling pair to the access device, sensing means for

delivering a low level current from said main power source to the access device over the data signaling pair and sensing a resulting voltage level thereon, and control means responsive to said voltage level and adapted to control power supplied by the secondary power source to said access device in response to a preselected condition of the voltage level.

The method includes the steps of delivering a low level current from the main power source to the access device over the data signaling pair, sensing a voltage level on the data signaling pair in response to the low level current, and controlling power supplied by the secondary power source to the access device in response to a preselected condition of the voltage level.

DRAWINGS

The invention will be more clearly understood by reference to the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a simplified schematic diagram of the remote power automatic detection system of the present invention, shown in conjunction with a single unit of remote access equipment connected as part of an Ethernet local area network,

FIG. 2 is a simplified schematic drawing of a power feed configuration for supplying power to the remote access equipment on the local area network, and

FIG. 3 is a simplified physical layout of a portion of a switched Ethernet network segment showing a telephone device powered through the network data carrying medium.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring now to FIG. 1 of the drawing, a remote access device 10 which is compatible with 10/100 Ethernet requirements is connected through a data communications network interface adapter to a high data rate network cable 12. Remote access device 10 requires power to carry out its operation and includes an internal dc-dc switching supply which, in the absence of the present invention, would be supplied by an ac transformer adapter plugged in to the local 110 volt supply. Cable 12 is preferably Category 5 wiring such as 100BaseX suitable for 100 Mb/s data communications over a switched Ethernet network, and is connected to a port in a network data node 14, such as a switch or hub. Ethernet frames containing data are transmitted over cable 12 between node 14 and device 10, and from node 14 to and from the network in accordance with selected protocols in a conventional manner known in the art.

In accordance with the present invention, a power source 16, which may be the same as the conventional main power supply used to power the node 14, is connected to cable 12 via lines 18 to supply a power level sensing potential to the remote access equipment 10 over one of the cable conductors. A return path from remote access equipment 10 is connected through a lead 20 to an automatic remote power detector, shown generally as 22. Detector 22 includes an A/D converter and microprocessor control unit 24, operating a detection circuit consisting of a resistor 26, with shunting switch 28, both connected in parallel to a resistor 30, providing a path to ground. Switch 28 is actually an internal software controlled switch depicted diagrammatically as actuated by operator 32.

Automatic detection of remote equipment being connected to the network is accomplished by delivering a low



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