



Planning and
Implementation Guide

Power over Ethernet (PoE) for zl and yl Products



Power over Ethernet Devices

www.procurve.com



ProCurve Power over Ethernet (PoE) for zl and yl Products

Planning and Implementation Guide

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Applicable Products

ProCurve Switch 5406zl	(J8697A)
ProCurve Switch 5406zl-48G	(J8699A)
ProCurve Switch 5412zl	(J8698A)
ProCurve Switch 5412zl-96G	(J8700A)
ProCurve Switch 3500yl-24G-PWR	(J8762A)
ProCurve Switch 3500yl-48G-PWR	(J8693A)

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Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of Power over Ethernet (PoE) and a list of reasons why you might want to implement PoE in your environment. It discusses how PoE transmits power over twisted pair cable and the capabilities of the devices used to provide PoE.

Overview

Power over Ethernet technology allows IP telephones, wireless LAN Access Points and other appliances to receive power as well as data over existing LAN cabling, without needing to modify the existing Ethernet infrastructure.

Power over Ethernet has become a standard feature of ethernet switches, as the cost of adding power supplies to the Ethernet switches is small. IEEE 802.3af is an extension to the existing Ethernet standards. It offers the first truly international standard for power distribution (consider how many different AC power plugs exist worldwide).

Almost all appliances require both data connectivity and a power supply. Just as telephones are powered from the telephone exchange through the same twisted pair that carries the voice, we can now do the same thing with Ethernet devices.

The technology is bound to make a big impact in the world of embedded computing. In the realm of embedded computers, where the systems are increasingly connected to LANs and the internet, the advantages of providing power and data through a single cable should be obvious. Consider a typical application: a system for a multi-level car parking garage that includes security cameras, information signs, call-for-help telephones and vehicle sensors. Such a system is distributed over a significant area, where main power is not easily available. A single link to a PoE Ethernet Switch makes implementing this system less expensive and faster than using a non-PoE switch.

Power over Ethernet connections to embedded computers will allow a less expensive installation (no AC cabling, lower labor costs), facilitate updating the installation and repositioning of end devices (wireless access points, security cameras, and so forth) without electricians, while maintaining full control over every node through the internet.

Figure 1-1 shows a typical system implemented to power telephones and wireless access points. The PoE Ethernet switches are installed to supply power over the twisted pair LAN cables to run phones or other appliances as required.

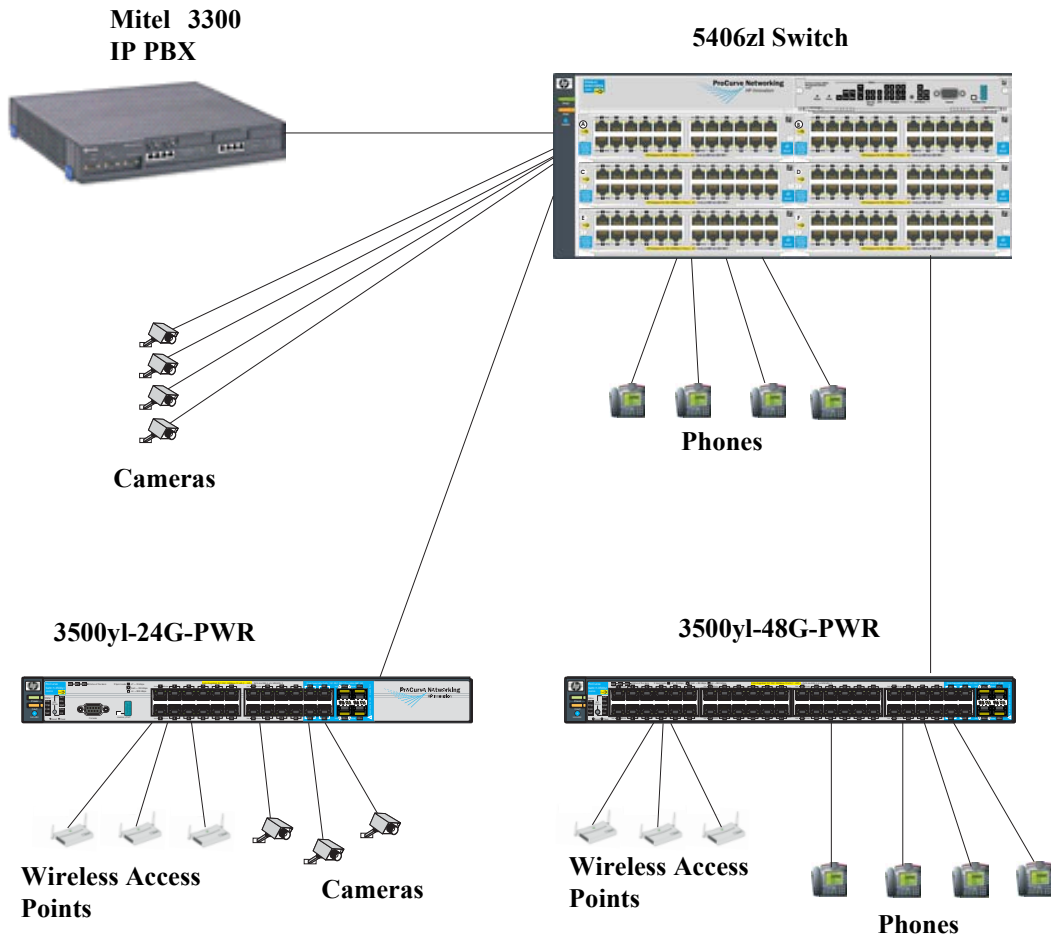


Figure 1-1. Example of a Typical Implementation

Here are some reasons why you might want to do this:

- Simplifies installation and saves space - only one set of wires to bring to your appliance.
- Saves time and money - there is no need to pay for additional electrical power runs or to delay your installation schedule to make them.
- Minimal disruption to the workplace - the appliance can be easily moved, to wherever you can lay a LAN cable.
- Safer - no AC voltages need to be added for additional network devices.
- As well as the data transfer to and from the appliance, you can use SNMP network management infrastructure to monitor and control the appliances.
- Appliances can be shut down or reset remotely - no need for a reset button or power switch.
- When implementing wireless LAN systems it simplifies the radio frequency (RF) survey task, as the access point can easily be moved and wired in.

Power Through the Cable

A standard CAT5 Ethernet cable has four twisted pairs, but only two of these pairs are used for 10Base-T and 100Base-TX data and all four are used for 1000Base-T data. The specification allows two options for using these cables for power:

- **The spare pairs are used.** The pair on pins 4 and 5 are connected together and form the positive supply, and the pair on pins 7 and 8 are connected and form the negative supply.
- **The data pairs are used.** Since Ethernet pairs are transformer coupled at each end, it is possible to apply DC power to the center tap of the isolation transformer without upsetting the data transfer. In this mode of operation the pair on pins 1 and 2 and the pair on pins 3 and 6 can be of either polarity.

The standard does not allow both pairs (spare and data) to be used - a choice must be made. The Power Sourcing Equipment (PSE) applies power to either set of wires. ProCurve Networking switches, as a PSE, supply PoE power over the “data pair” or, pins 1 and 2, and the pair on pins 3 and 6. The Powered Device (PD) must be able to accept power from both options because mid-span equipment must (according to the specification) supply power over the “spare pair” or pins 4 and 5, and the pair on pins 7 and 8.

An obvious requirement of the specification is to prevent damage to existing Ethernet equipment. A discovery process, run from the PSE, examines the Ethernet cables, looking for devices that comply with the specification.

It does this by applying a small current-limited voltage to the cable and checks for the presence of a 25k ohm resistor in the remote device. Only if the resistor is present, will the full wattage be applied, but this is still current-limited to prevent damage to cables and equipment in fault conditions.

The PD must continue to draw a minimum current. If it does not (for example, when the device is unplugged) then the PSE removes the power and the discovery process begins again.

PoE Capabilities of the Products

The ProCurve PoE switch devices are multiport switches that can be used to build high-performance switched workgroup networks with PoE. These switches are store-and-forward devices that offer low latency for high-speed networking. The ProCurve PoE switch devices are designed to support Redundant Power Supply and Power over Ethernet (PoE) technologies.

- The ProCurve Switch 3500yl-48G-PWR (J8693A), has 48 Integrated PoE auto-sensing 10/100/1000Base-T RJ-45 ports with four dual-personality Gigabit Uplink ports.



- The ProCurve Switch 3500yl-24G-PWR (J8692A), has 24 Integrated PoE auto-sensing 10/100/1000Base-T RJ-45 ports with four dual-personality Gigabit Uplink ports.

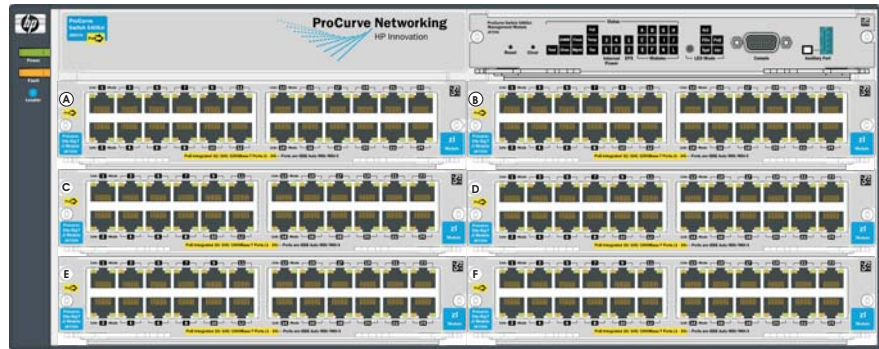


These switches also support some pre-standard PoE devices. For a list of these devices, see the FAQs for your switch model. This feature is the default and you must disable it if you do not want to use it. (Refer to the *Management and Configuration Guide* that came with your switch.) For example:

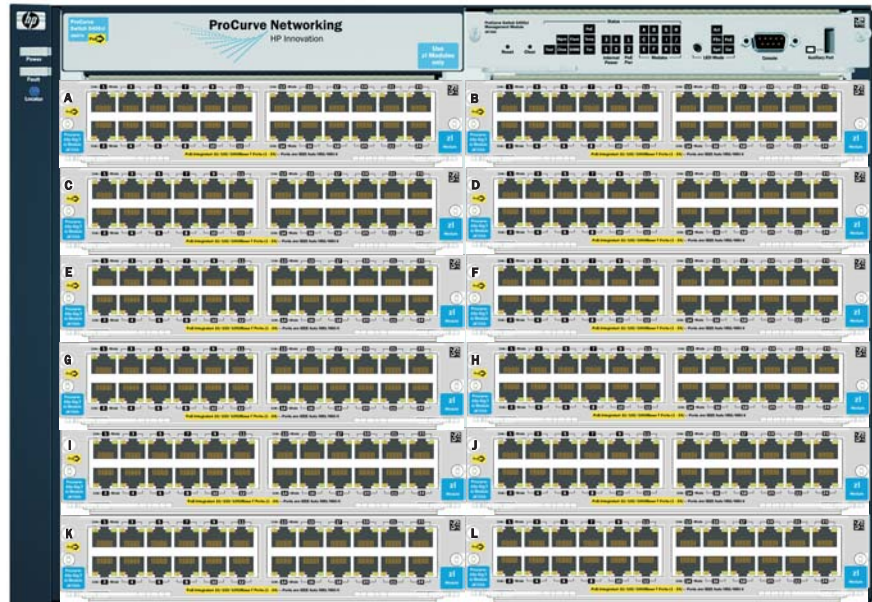
```
ProCurve 3500yl#(config) no power pre-std-detect
```

The dual-personality ports have either auto-sensing 10/100/1000Base-T RJ-45, or mini-GBIC connectivity. The mini-GBIC ports do not support PoE. If any of the mini-GBIC ports are used the corresponding RJ-45 port will not be supplied with PoE power.

- The ProCurve Switch 5406zl is a chassis that can hold up to six 24-port modules to provide up to 144 10/100/1000Base-T RJ-45 ports for PoE power.



- The ProCurve Switch 5412zl is a chassis that can hold up to twelve 24-port modules to provide up to 288 10/100/1000Base-T RJ-45 ports for PoE power.



Power Redundancy

There are two types of power supplied by the Series 5400zl switch power supplies:

- 12V power or system power
- 50V power or PoE power

The 12V system power is used for the backplane and is what operates the internal components of the switch. The 50V PoE power is used to power the PoE devices connected to the modules.

It is important to provide a secondary power supply for redundancy purpose for both the 12V and 50V circuits. The internal power supply in these switches provides both the 12V (system) and 50V (PoE) circuits. If the 12V (system) power fails the switch will shut down. If the 50V (PoE) fails, all PDs would loose power. Therefore, to keep the switch running should one power supply, or either power source fail, you should install a second power supply.

The 5406zl chassis can hold two internal power supplies and the 5412zl chassis can hold four internal power supplies:

- J8712A, which operates at 100-127 volts and draws 11.5 amps, or 200-240 volts and draws 5.7 amps, and supplies 273 watts of PoE power
- J8713A, which operates at 200-220 volts and draws 10 amps, and supplies 900 watts of PoE power

Using two J8712As, or two J8713As, or a mix of both is supported (however mixing power supplies is not recommended) and necessary to ensure the switch has both 12V (system power) and 50V (PoE power) should one power supply fail. See the *ProCurve Switch zl Internal Power Supplies Installation Guide (5991-3787)*, for more information and specifications on these power supplies.

When considering redundant power, also consider the power source for the power supplies. Each power supply should be connected to a separate power source circuit in order to supply complete redundancy. Should one circuit fail, it would then be possible for the other circuit to continue supplying power to the second power supply in the switch, keeping the switch running.

Operating Rules

This chapter discusses the operating rules and characteristics of the ProCurve product capabilities. The following products are discussed:

- The ProCurve Switch 3500yl-24G-PWR (J8692A), is used as a PSE device to provide PoE power to PDs thru the 24 RJ45 ports.
 - The ProCurve Switch 3500yl-48G-PWR (J8693A), is used as a PSE device to provide PoE power to PDs thru the 48 RJ45 ports.
 - The ProCurve Switches 5406zl (J8697A) and 5412zl (J8698A), are used as PSE devices to provide PoE power to the PDs thru the 24 port Gig-T PoE module (J8702A), or the 20 port Gig-T plus 4 mini-GBIC PoE module (J8705A).
-

Switch PoE Operation

The Switch 3500yl-24G-PWR can supply up to 398 Watts of PoE power across the 24 ports. The Switch 3500yl-48G-PWR can supply up to 398 Watts of PoE power across the 48 ports.

The Switch 5406zl can supply up to 1800 watts of PoE power and the Switch 5412zl can supply up to 3600 watts of PoE power. It depends on which power supply is installed. The J8712A power supply provides up to 273 watts of PoE power. If two J8712As are installed they can supply up to 546 watts of PoE power and if four are installed they can supply up to 1092 watts of PoE power.

The J8713A power supply provides up to 900 watts of PoE power. If two J8713As are installed they can supply up to 1800 watts of PoE power and if four are installed they can supply up to 3600 watts of PoE power. The two types of power supplies can be mixed (although not recommended), that is, one or two J8712As and one or two J8713As can be installed at the same time depending on which of the Series 5400zl Switches are being used.

Note

ProCurve Networking highly recommends that the two types of power supplies are not mixed in the same 5400zl chassis.

Provisioning Power for PoE

Currently the only switches that support redundant power are the 5406zl and the 5412zl. By installing a second power supply in the 5406zl or a third power supply in a 5412zl, depending on how many PoE ports are being supplied with power, the switch can have redundant power if one power supply fails.

For example, if the 5406zl has two 24-port PoE modules (J8702A) installed, and all ports are using 15.4 watts, then the total wattage used is 739.2 watts (48 x 15.4). Therefore to supply the necessary PoE wattage a J8713A power supply is installed in one of the power supply slots. Then to gain redundant power a second J8713A must be installed in the second power supply slot. If the first power supply fails, then the second power supply can supply all necessary power.

Threshold - Refer to the *Management and Configuration Guide* that came with your switch.

Maximum PoE Power

The Switch 3500yl-24G-PWR provisions (allocates power to) ports 1-24 with 398 watts of power for PoE applications compatible with the IEEE 802.3af standard and some pre-standard devices. The Switch 3500yl-48G-PWR provisions ports 1-48 with 398 watts. This reduces the average per port wattage by half as compared to the Switch 3500yl-24G-PWR.

Table 2-1. Maximum Power Allocations

PoE Devices	Internal Only
PoE for Switch 3500yl-24G-PWR	398 watts available to ports 1-24.
PoE for Switch 3500yl-48G-PWR	398 watts available to ports 1-48.

PoE Devices	Internal Only
<p>PoE for Switch 5406zl</p>	<p>1 power supply J8712A, 273 watts</p> <p>2 power supplies J8712A, 546 watts</p> <p>1 power supply J8713A, 900 watts</p> <p>2 power supplies J8713A, 1800 watts</p> <p>2 power supplies one J8712A and one J8713A, 1173 watts</p>
<p>PoE for Switch 5412zl</p>	<p>2 power supplies J8712A, 546 watts</p> <p>2 power supplies J8713A, 1800 watts</p> <p>2 power supplies one J8712A and one J8713A, 1173 watts</p> <p>3 power supplies J8712A, 819 watts</p> <p>3 power supplies J8713A, 2700 watts</p> <p>3 power supplies one J8712A and two J8713A, 1446 watts</p> <p>4 power supplies J8712A, 1092 watts</p> <p>4 power supplies J8713A, 3600 watts</p> <p>4 power supplies two J8712A and two J8713A, 2346 watts</p>

PoE Power

It is important to understand the PoE power requirements of these switches because if the PoE power is not planned and implemented correctly, end devices connected to the PoE switch ports may not receive power if an internal switch PoE power source failure occurs or if the switch is over provisioned.

The Switch 3500yl-24G-PWR has 24 ports and its internal PoE power supply provides 398 watts across all 24 ports. The Switch 3500yl-48G-PWR PoE power requirements are different. This switch has 48 ports and the internal PoE power supply supplies 398 watts across all 48 ports. The switch reserves 22 watts for each bank of 24 ports, ports 1-24 and 25-48, so that neither set of ports receives the entire 398 watts.

The two PoE modules (J8702A and J8705A) for the 5400zl chassis have the same requirement for reserving 22 watts. 22 watts per module is always held in reserve. Therefore you cannot provision all the wattage supplied by the power supplies.

Each group of 24 ports is it's own management group and needs to have a minimum allocation associated with it in order to properly detect PDs and bring them online.

This 22 watts must be subtracted from the total wattage when figuring how many PoE devices to connect to which ports on a switch or module. In order to be able to allocate the reserved 22 watts, either use the ports it is allocated to or the PoE power to all ports on the associated module must be turned off, refer to the *Management and Configuration Guide* that came with your switch.

Switch Port Priority

The lower the port number the higher the priority given. For example, port number one has a higher priority than port number two. Therefore when both ports need power, port number one is given power priority over port number two and so on throughout the rest of the ports.

A port can be assigned a power priority that alters the assignment of power to it by the switch. See the *Management and Configuration Guide* that came with your switch for details.

Switch Priority Class

Port priority classification can be used by the switch to allocate power to ports. It is a prioritization scheme by which the user can assign a **low** (default), **high**, or **critical** priority to any given port. This assignment is done through the command line interface (see the *Management and Configuration Guide* that came with your switch) of the switch and alters the hardware port-number priority for power allocation.

- **Low (default)** - This priority class receives power only if all other priority classes are receiving power. If there is enough power to provision PDs on only some of the ports with a low priority, then power is allocated to the ports in ascending order, beginning with the lowest-numbered port in the class until all available power is in use.
- **High** - This priority class receives power only if all PDs on ports assigned with a critical priority are receiving full power. If there is not enough power to provision PDs on ports assigned with a high priority, then no power goes to the low priority ports. If there is enough power to provision PDs on only some of the high priority ports, then power is allocated to the high priority ports in ascending order, beginning with lowest-numbered high priority port, until all available power is in use.
- **Critical** - This priority class is the first to be allocated power. If there is not enough power to provision PDs on all of the ports configured for this class, then no power goes to “High or Low” priority ports. If there is enough power to provision PDs on only some of the critical ports, then power is allocated to the critical ports in ascending order, beginning with the lowest-numbered port in the class.

Line Loss

A certain amount of power is consumed from the switch to the powered device (typically less than 16% loss), which can be influenced by cable length, quality, and other factors. The IEEE 802.3af specification has addressed loss of power by providing more power than a powered device requires. As well, depending upon the classification (Class 0-3) of the device, the switch will provide more or less power to address the specific power needs of that end device.

PD Power Classification

A PD is classified based on the maximum power it draws across all input voltages and operational modes. The most common class is 0, in which the switch will allow a maximum draw of 15.4 watts per port. As an example, 15.4 watts - Power Loss (16%) = 12.95 watts. See table 2-2.

Table 2-2. Power Usage

Class	Usage	Minimum Power Levels at Output of PSE	Range of Maximum Power required by the PD
0	Default	15.4 Watts	0.44 to 12.95 Watts
1	Optional	4.0 Watts	0.44 to 3.84 Watts
2	Optional	7.0 Watts	3.84 to 6.49 Watts
3	Optional	15.4 Watts	6.49 to 12.95 Watts

As you can see in the table, any 802.3af compliant PD will never require more than 12.95 watts. The switch provides a minimum of 15.4 watts at the port in order to guarantee enough power to run a device, after accounting for line loss.

PD Power Requirements

When a PD is initially connected to a PoE port, a minimum of 17 watts of available power is required to begin the power-up sequence. This 17 watts is needed to determine the type of PD requesting power (see “PD Power Classification” on [page 2-5](#)). Once the power classification is determined and power is supplied, any power beyond the maximum power requirements for that class of PD is available for use.

In the default switch configuration all PoE ports have a Low priority. If the switch has less than 17 W of PoE power available, the switch transfers power from lower-priority ports to higher-priority ports.

See “Switch Priority Class” on [page 2-5](#) for information on the use of PoE port priority classifications. Within each priority class, a lower numbered port is supplied power before a higher numbered port.

Disconnecting a PD from a port causes the switch to stop providing power to that port and makes that power available to other ports configured for PoE operation.

Planning and Implementation for the Series 3500yl Switches

This chapter discusses the planning process a user should follow to successfully implement PoE using a Series 3500yl Switch. After understanding what PoE is and its operating rules, the next step to implementation is planning. See Appendix A for an example list of considerations during the planning phase.

Planning Your PoE Configuration

This section assists you in building a PoE configuration. Using the following examples you can plan, build, and connect PoE devices quickly and easily.

There are two configurations:

- ProCurve Switch 3500yl-24G-PWR
- ProCurve Switch 3500yl-48G-PWR

Each example shows a complete configuration. A table shows the PoE power available to connected PoE devices when using just the switch.

Once you have selected your specific configuration and the PoE power provided, you then add up the maximum amount of power each device requires (use maximum power in watts, usually found on a product's data sheet). Adjust this total maximum power figure by adding 15% to account for possible line loss. This value must be less than the maximum power available shown in the table for your configuration.

ProCurve 3500yl-24G-PWR Configuration

The table in this example configuration contains entries that show the PoE power available for the 3500yl-24G-PWR.

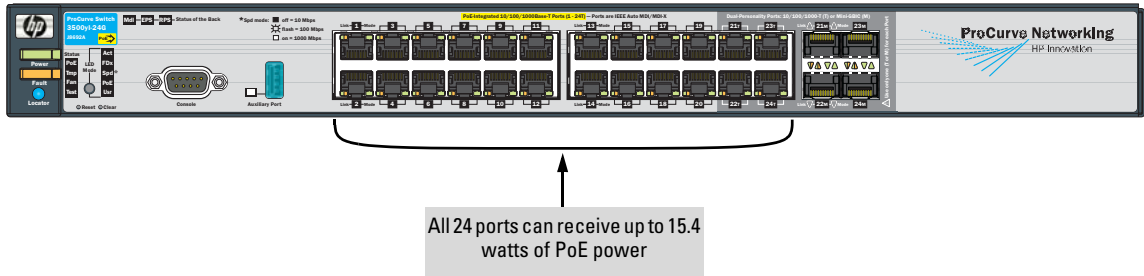


Figure 3-1. Example of a 3500yl-24G-PWR Switch

If any of the mini-GBIC ports are used (21-24) the corresponding RJ-45 port will not be supplied with PoE power. Therefore that needs to be taken into consideration when planning per port PoE wattage.

If for example, port 24 is used for a mini-GBIC, then the RJ45-port 24 is disabled. Therefore the PoE power that was being supplied to the RJ45-port 24 is returned to the total available pool of PoE power.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Internal PoE Power Supply	398	24 @ average 15.4 W each for a total of 369.6 W	None

ProCurve 3500yl-48G-PWR Configuration

PoE power requirements are figured differently for the 3500yl-48G-PWR switch, see PoE Power on [page 2-4](#). The table in this example configuration contains entries that show the PoE power available for the 3500yl-48G-PWR switch.

In the default configuration PoE power priority is determined by port number, with the lowest numbered port (port 1) having the highest priority, and the highest numbered port (port 48) having the lowest priority.

Note

It is the ports configured with the highest priority of either bank (1-24 or 25-48) that will receive PoE power first. For example, if the highest priority ports have been re-configured to be 23, 24 and 47, 48, then they will receive PoE power before the lower priority ports.

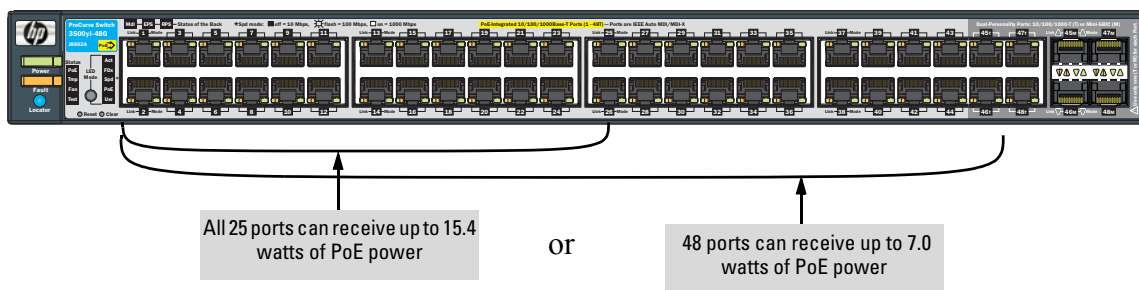


Figure 3-2. Example of a 3500yl-48G-PWR Switch

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Internal PoE Power Supply	398	25 @ average 15.4 W each 48 @ average 7.0 W each 48 @ average 4.0 W each	None

- The lowest loaded bank of ports (1-24 or 25-48) has 22 watts reserved. That power is available for use by the two highest priority ports in the bank, (in a default configuration ports 1 and 2, or 25 and 26).

Planning and Implementation for the Series 3500yl Switches

For example, the switch starts with 398 watts. Then it reserves 22 watts per bank leaving 354 watts total for allocation. If ports 1-24 are chosen to be used then the 22 watts that was held in reserve for that bank of ports will be added back in for a total of 376 watts.

It takes 369.6 watts to fully provision 24 ports (plus 5 watts to account for load fluctuations), leaving 1.4 watts to be returned to the pool of available watts. This can then be added to the 22 watts held in reserve for the bank of ports 25-48, giving a total of available watts of 23.4 watts.

Since a port requires 17 watts to power up a device, there is enough available power to power one more device in a port, somewhere between 25-48, giving a total number of powered ports of 25.

Another example would be to load balance or split the number of devices and wattage between the two banks of ports. In this example the total wattage of 398 would be divided in half, 199 watts would be allocated to ports 1-24, and 199 watts would be allocated to ports 25-48.

By load balancing in this manner there could be 12 devices on one bank of ports, say 1-24, and 13 on the other bank of ports, 25-48.

Both of these examples use maximum device wattage. If however, devices using lower wattages are connected there could be more devices connected to the switch than shown in these examples. Each environment will be different.

There is a CLI command available, the THRESHOLD command. It has an informational only result. This command sets a threshold, by percent, to inform you the switch is now using more than a certain percentage of PoE power. For example if the threshold is set at 50%, the switch will issue an information message informing you the switch has exceeded the threshold when 51% of available PoE power is being used. Also see [page 4-6](#) for an example. For more information on the threshold command, see the *Management and Configuration Guide* that came with the switch.

Planning and Implementation for the Series 5400zl Switch

This chapter discusses the planning process a user should follow to successfully implement a PoE Series 5400zl Switch. After understanding what PoE is and its operating rules, the next step to implementation is planning. See Appendix A for an example list of considerations during the planning phase.

Planning Your PoE Configuration

This section assists you in building a reliable and, if required, redundant PoE configuration. Using the following examples you can plan, build, and connect your PoE devices quickly and easily.

Your configuration may vary however this section discusses some of the more common configurations.

Switch Model 5406zl	Power Supply Model		Redundancy System and PoE
	J8712A (110 or 220 volts)	J8713A (220 volts only)	
Standard PoE Power	1	0	None
	2	0	Full - Up to 273 W of PoE power
High PoE Power (Optimum)	0	1	None
	0	2	Full ¹ - Up to 900 W of PoE power
Mixed PoE Power (Not Rcommended)	1	1	System only See page 4-7

¹ If you go above 900 watts, you no longer have redundant PoE power.

Switch Model 5412zl	Power Supply Model		Redundancy System and PoE
	J8712A (110 or 220 volts)	J8713A (220 volts only)	
Standard PoE Power	2	0	None
	3	0	N+1 - Up to 546 W of PoE power
	4	0	Full - Up to 546 W of PoE power
High PoE Power (Optimum)	0	2	None
	0	3	N+1 - Up to 1800 W of PoE power
	0	4	Full - Up to 1800 W of PoE power Or N+1 - up to 2700 W of PoE power
Mixed PoE Power (Not Recommended)	2	1	System only See page 4-15
	1	2	System only See page 4-16
	2	2	System only See page 4-17

Each example shows a complete configuration. A table shows the PoE power available to connected PoE devices when using just the switch.

Once you have selected your specific configuration and the PoE power provided, you then add up the maximum amount of power each of your IEEE 802.3af-compliant devices require (use maximum power in watts, usually found on a product's data sheet). Adjust this total maximum power figure by adding 15% to account for possible line loss. This value must be less than the maximum power available shown in the table for your configuration.

ProCurve 5406zl Configurations

The table in each example configuration contains entries that show the PoE power available for the PoE modules.

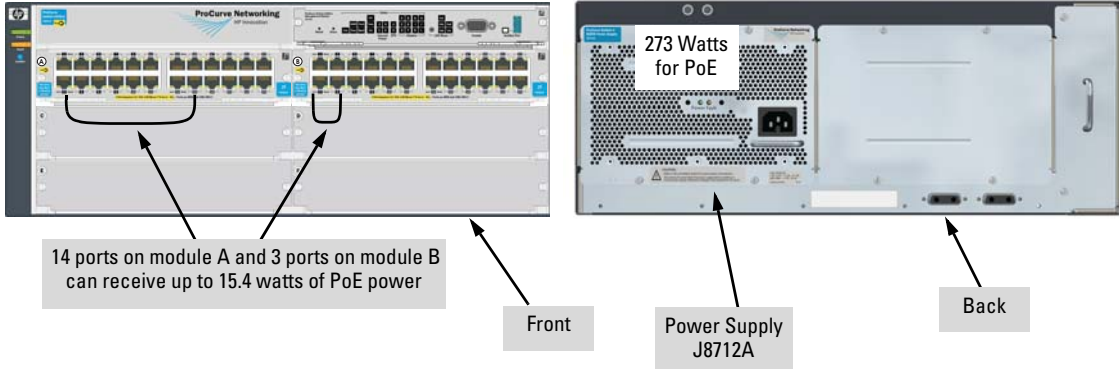


Figure 4-1. Example of a 5406zl with one power supply, J8712A

In this example there is one J8712A power supply supplying 273 watts for PoE usage.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Single Internal Power Supply (J8712A)	273	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 @ average 15.4 W • 39 @ average 7.0 W each • 68 @ average 4.0 W each 	None

To achieve the 17 ports at 15.4 watts the PoE devices must be divided up and connected to two different modules. Remember, as soon as a module is installed into the switch, 22 watts is reserved for its use.

In order to use those watts, devices must be connected to that module or PoE power must be disabled to all ports on that module.

If PoE power is disabled to all ports on a module the 22 watts that was reserved for that module is returned to the pool of available watts and can be used by another module's ports.

In this example, there are three modules in the chassis and therefore 22 watts is reserved for each module. In order to use the 22 watts, PDs must be connected to each module. Or all ports on one module could have the PoE power disabled.

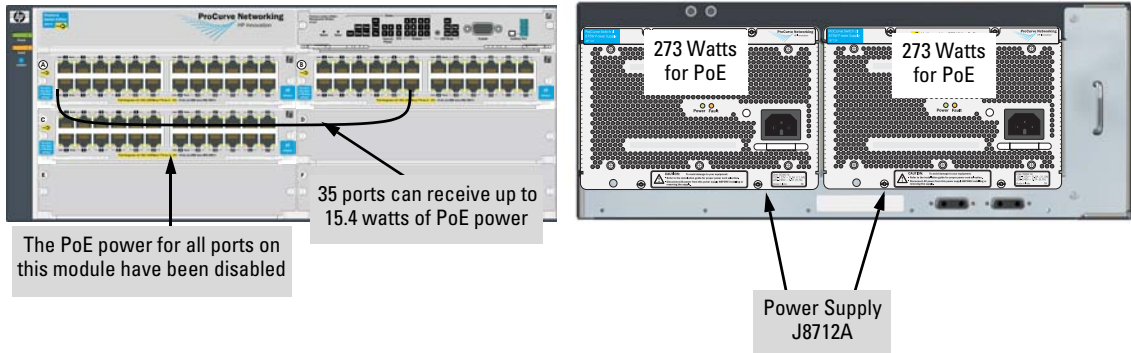


Figure 4-2. Example of a 5406zl with two power supplies, J8712A

In this example there are two power supplies supplying 273 watts each for a maximum of 546 watts.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Two Internal Power Supplies (J8712A)	546	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 @ average 15.4 W each • 78 @ average 7.0 W each • 136 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 @ average 15.4W • 39 @ average 7.0 W each • 68 @ average 4.0 W each

In this example the load must be balanced or split between two or three modules in order to effectively use all 546 watts. The number of devices and wattage must be split between the modules. This would also help limit the effects of a single module failure. If one module fails, only the devices on that module would lose power.

Or, one power supply could be used to supply PoE power at 273 watts and the other power supply could be held in reserve as a secondary power supply if the primary power supply fails. If both power supplies are connected to different power sources, one could backup the other in case of failure. With this option the user must manage the PoE usage in order to maintain redundancy.

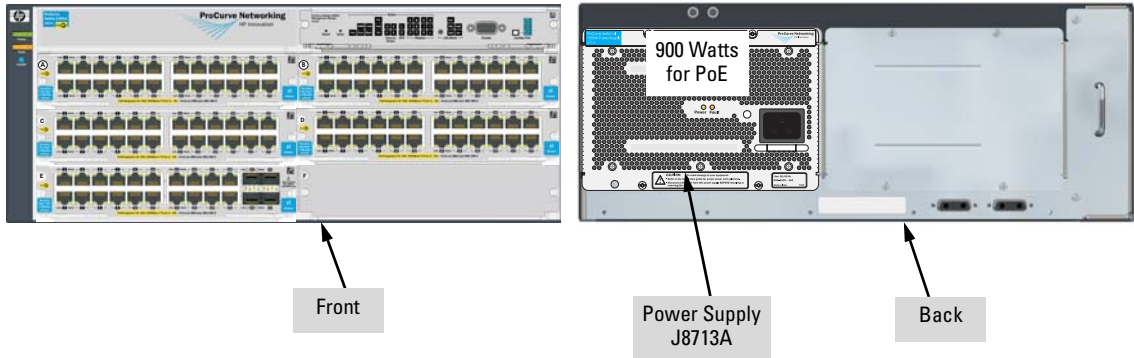


Figure 4-3. Example of a 5406zl with one power supply, J8713A

In this example there is one J8713A power supply supplying 900 watts for PoE usage. Compared to the J8712A, one J8713A power supply can supply more PoE wattage than two J8712As.

This configuration offers 116 ports of which all can be powered at 7.0 watts each, and offers fiber optic gigabit connectivity.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Single Internal PoE Power Supply (J8713A)	900	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 @ average 15.4 W each • 116 @ average 7.0 W each • 144 @ average 4.0 W each 	None

If low wattage devices (4.0 watts) are connected to the switch, a 24 port module could be installed in each of the six slots providing 144 ports and all ports could be powered by a single J8713A power supply.

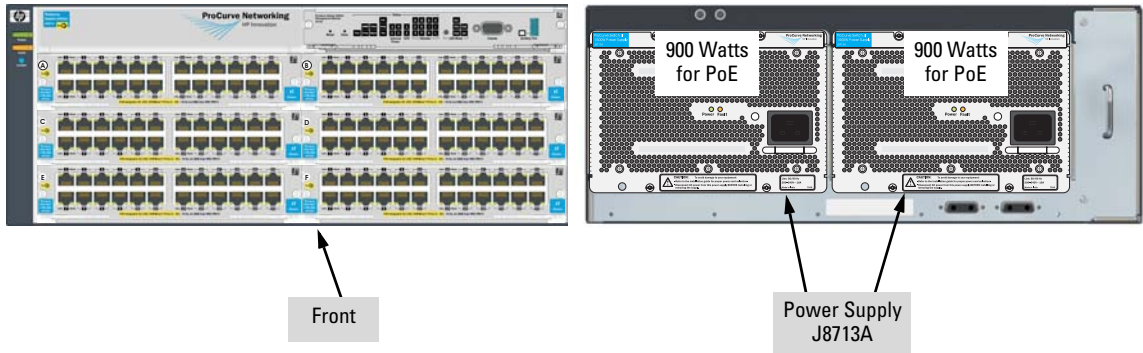


Figure 4-4. Example of a 5406zl with two power supplies, J8713A

This configuration is an example of two power supplies supplying 900 watts each for a maximum of 1800 watts to a fully loaded chassis of 144 ports. Therefore out of the total 144 available ports, 116 can be powered at 15.4 watts each.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Two Internal PoE Power Supplies (J8713A)	1800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 116 @ average 15.4 W each • 144 @ average 7.0 W each • 144 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 @ average 15.4 W each • 116 @ average 7.0 W each • 144 @ average 4.0 W each

Or, one power supply could be used to supply PoE power at 900 watts and the other power supply could be used as a secondary power supply. If both power supplies are connected to different power sources, one could backup the other in case of failure. With this option the user must manage the PoE usage in order to maintain redundancy.

In this example the threshold command could be set at 50%, and if the switch begins to use more than 900 watts an event message would be logged. Thereby allowing you to adjust the PoE load as required to obtain the best power balance for your operation.

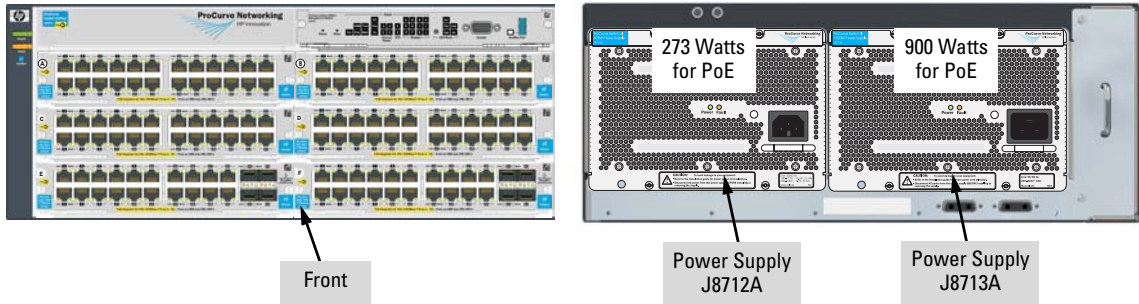


Figure 4-5. Example of a 5406zl with two power supplies (J8712A and J8713A)

In this example there is one J8712A and one J8713A power supply supplying 1173 watts for PoE usage. This configuration offers 136 ports of which all can be powered at 7.0 watts each, and offers eight ports for fiber optic gigabit connectivity. ProCurve Networking highly recommends that the two types of power supplies are not mixed in the same 5406zl chassis.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Two Internal PoE Power Supplies: one J8712A one J8713A	1173	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 76 @ average 15.4 W each • 136 @ average 7.0 W each • 136 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 @ average 15.4 W • 39 @ average 7.0 W each • 68 @ average 4.0 W each

Or, one power supply (J8712A) could be used to supply PoE power at 273 watts and the other power supply (J8713A) could be used as a secondary power supply. If both power supplies are connected to different power sources, one could backup the other in case of failure. However, if the J8713A power supply fails, the J8712A can keep the switch running but cannot supply all the PoE power that the J8713A was supplying. Therefore you need to plan very carefully when using this configuration.

In a system with mixed power supplies, failover is calculated based on the largest power supply failing. If it turns out to be the smaller power supply that fails, some of the ports that were powered off during the power failure will come back on. For example, in figure 4-5 there is mixed power supplies offering 900 W+ 273 W for 1173 W total. Failover power will be calculated at 273 W, so if a power supply fails all the controllers will fall back to a power level that can be supported by 273 W. If it turns out the 273 W supply failed, the system will detect that during the power supply polling cycle and increase power back up to 900 W total. This would result in some load coming back on if the total power used by all the loads in the box was greater than 273 W.

ProCurve 5412zl Configurations

This section is divided into 3 sub-sections:

- Standard J8712A Configurations
- Standard J8713A Configurations
- Mixed J8712A and J8713A Configurations

Standard J8712A Configurations

The table in each example configuration contains entries that show the PoE power available for the PoE modules. There needs to be two power supplies in the 5412zl chassis to power all 12 slots. Only one power supply in the 5412zl is an unsupported configuration. That's why the base configuration starts with two power supplies.

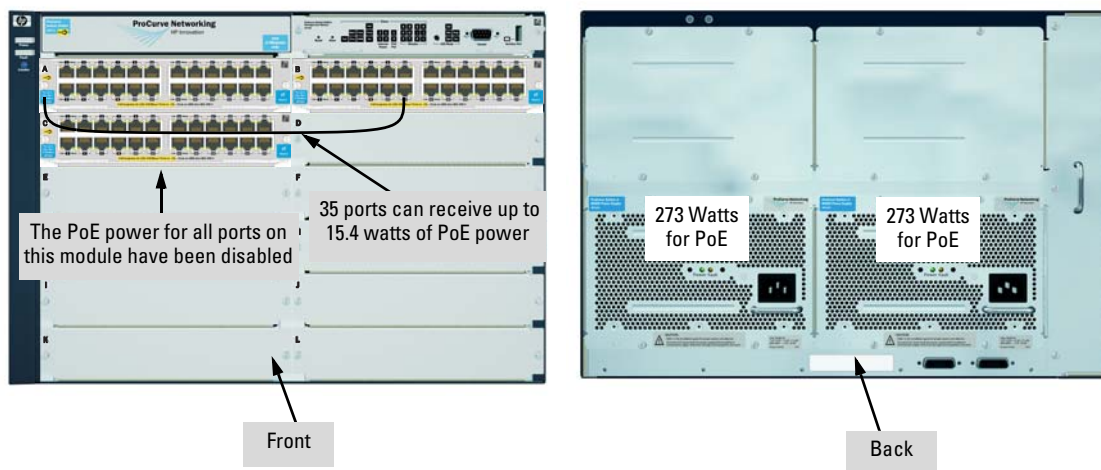


Figure 4-6. Example of a 5412zl with two power supplies, J8712A

In this example there are two power supplies supplying 273 watts each for a maximum of 546 watts.

To achieve the 35 ports at 15.4 watts the PoE devices must be divided up and connected to two different modules. Remember, as soon as a module is installed into the switch, 22 watts is reserved for its use.

In order to use those watts, devices must be connected to that module or PoE power must be disabled to all ports on that module.

If PoE power is disabled to all ports on a module the 22 watts that was reserved for that module is returned to the pool of available watts and can be used by another module's ports.

In this example the load must be balanced or split between two or three modules in order to effectively use all 546 watts. The number of devices and wattage must be split between the modules. This would also help limit the effects of a single module failure. If one module fails, only the devices on that module would lose power.

In this example, there are three modules in the chassis and therefore 22 watts is reserved for each module. In order to use the 22 watts, PDs must be connected to each module. Or all ports on one module could have the PoE power disabled.

Also in this configuration, there is no redundant power. Should a power supply fail, the remaining power supply can keep the switch running, but cannot supply all the PoE power needed by the modules.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/ Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Two Internal Power Supplies (J8712A)	546	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 @ average 15.4 W each • 78 @ average 7.0 W each • 136 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

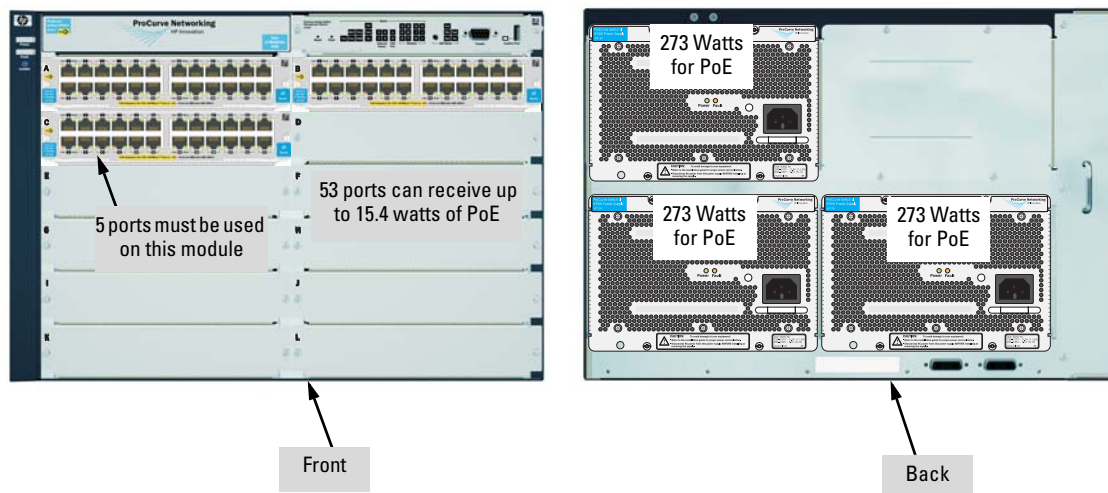


Figure 4-7. Example of a 5412zl with three power supplies, J8712A

In this example there are three power supplies supplying 273 watts each for a maximum of 819 watts.

To achieve the 35 ports at 15.4 watts the PoE devices must be divided up and connected to three different modules. Remember, as soon as a module is installed into the switch, 22 watts is reserved for its use.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Three Internal Power Supplies (J8712A)	819	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 @ average 15.4 W each • 117 @ average 7.0 W each • 204 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 @ average 15.4 W • 39 @ average 7.0 W each • 68 @ average 4.0 W each

In this configuration one power supply (273 watts) could be used for redundant power. However, remember it can only support a limited number of ports depending on the wattages that are being supplied to the ports.

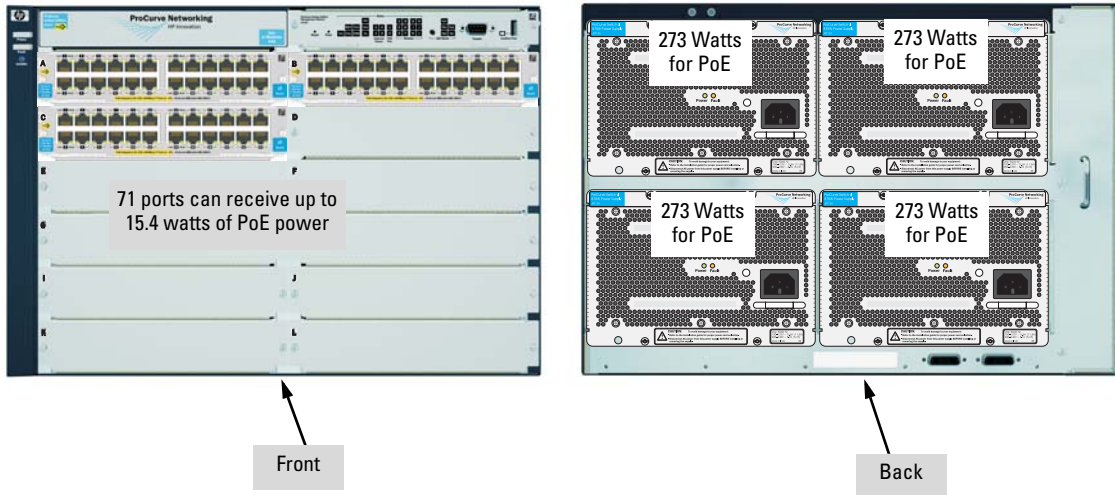


Figure 4-8. Example of a 5412zl with four power supplies, J8712A

In this example there are four power supplies supplying 273 watts each for a maximum of 1092 watts.

All three modules can be used or six and a half modules (156 ports) at 7.0 watts per port.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Four Internal Power Supplies (J8712A)	1092	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 71 @ average 15.4 W each • 156 @ average 7.0 W each • 273 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 @ average 15.4 W • 78 @ average 7.0 W each • 136 @ average 4.0 W each

Or, two power supplies could be used to supply PoE power at 546 watts and the other two power supplies could be held in reserve as redundant power supplies if the primary power supplies fail. If two power supplies are connected to different power sources, they could backup the other two in case of failure. With this option the user must manage the PoE usage in order to maintain redundancy.

Standard J8713A Configurations

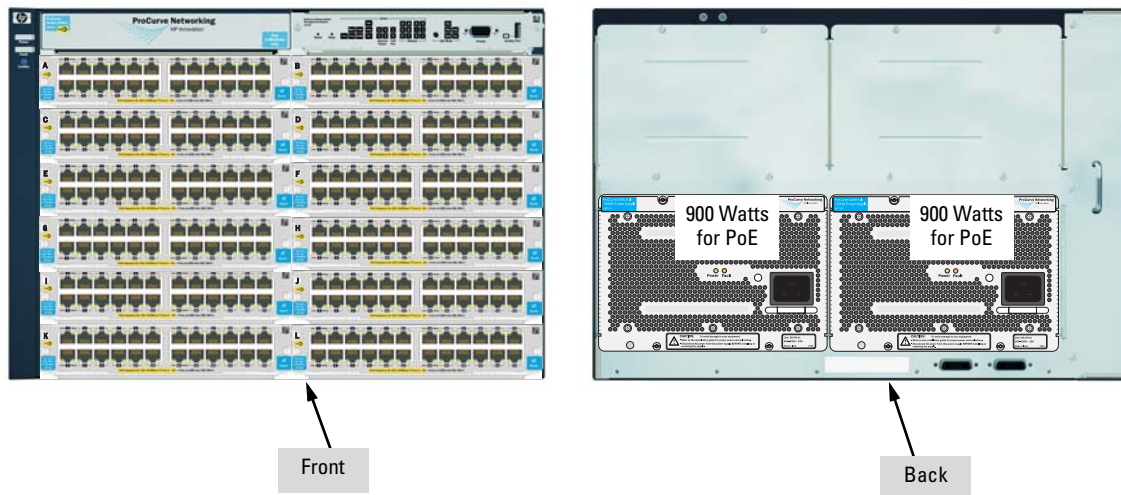


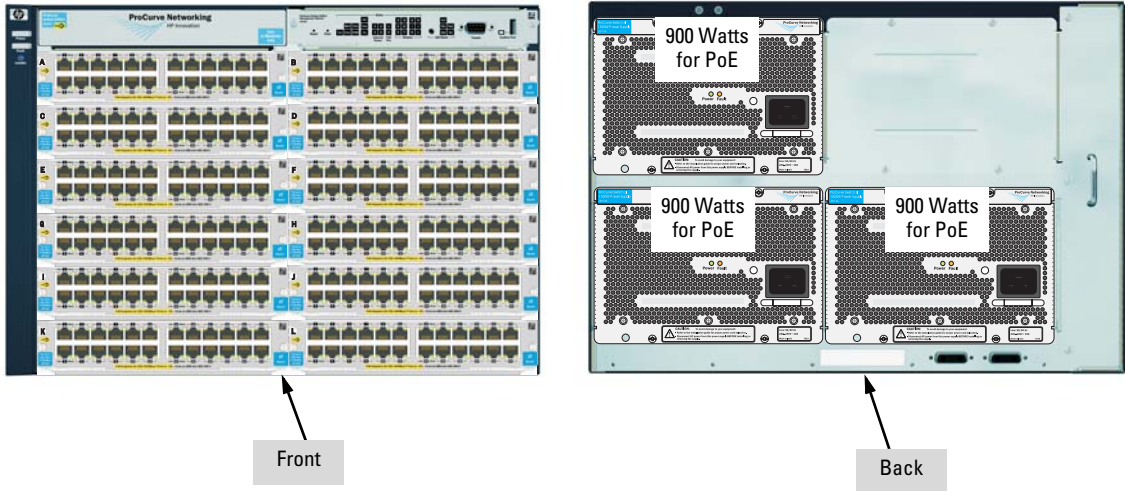
Figure 4-9. Example of a 5412zl with two power supplies, J8713A

This configuration is an example of two power supplies supplying 900 watts each for a maximum of 1800 watts to a fully loaded chassis of 288 ports. Therefore out of the total 288 available ports, 116 can be powered at 15.4 watts each. That's equal to a little over 4 modules. Or all ports could be used at 4.0 watts.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Two Internal PoE Power Supplies (J8713A)	1800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 116 @ average 15.4 W each • 257 @ average 7.0 W each • 288 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Or, 55 ports could be provisioned at 15.4 watts using 847 watts of the total 1800 leaving 953 watts. Then provision the other 238 ports at 4 watts using 952 watts of the remaining 953 watts. Finally leaving 1 watt.

This configuration could be redundant for PoE power up to 900 W. The upper 6 slots would stay up if they were the ports supplying the PoE power and the lower 6 slots were used for other than PoE power. One power supply has enough power to supply system power to the upper 6 slots and keep the switch up and running. And as long as the 900 watts of PoE power is not exceeded, then the top 6 modules would remain powered.



Example of a 5412zl with three power supplies, J8713A

This configuration is an example of three power supplies supplying 900 watts each for a maximum of 2700 watts to a fully loaded chassis of 288 ports. Therefore out of the total 288 available ports, 175 can be powered at 15.4 watts each. That's equal to a little over 6 and a half modules. Or all ports could be used at 7.0 watts.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Three Internal PoE Power Supplies (J8713A)	2700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 175 @ average 15.4 W each • 288 @ average 7.0 W each • 288 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 @ average 15.4 W each • 128 @ average 7.0 W each • 225 @ average 4.0 W each

Or, two power supplies could be used to supply PoE power at 1800 watts and the other one power supply could be held in reserve as redundant power supply if one of the primary power supplies fail. However this configuration cannot be fully redundant.

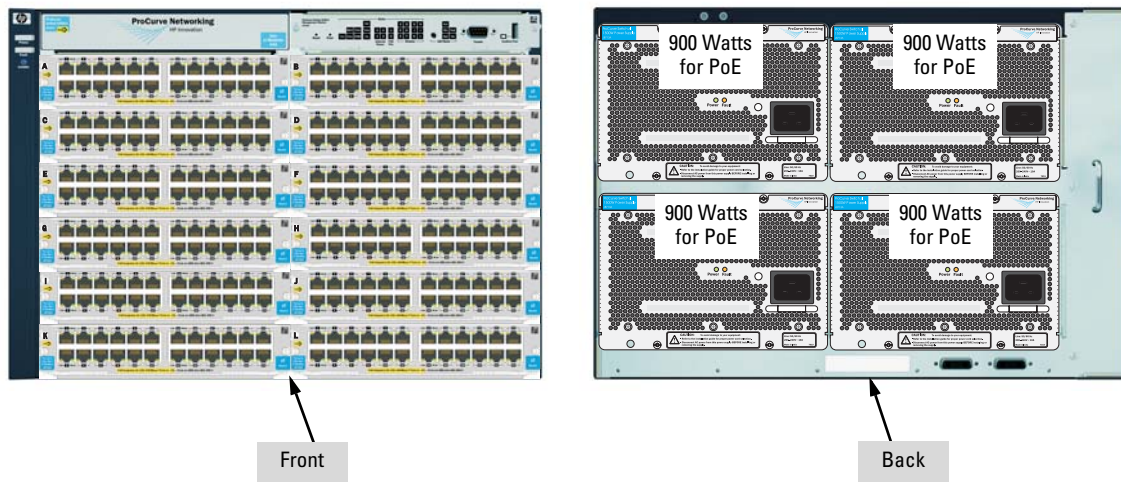


Figure 4-10. Example of a 5412zl with four power supplies, J8713A

This configuration is an example of four power supplies supplying 900 watts each for a maximum of 3600 watts to a fully loaded chassis of 288 ports. Therefore out of the total 288 available ports, 233 can be powered at 15.4 watts each.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Four Internal PoE Power Supplies (J8713A)	3600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 233 @ average 15.4 W each • 288 @ average 7.0 W each • 288 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 116 @ average 15.4 W each • 257 @ average 7.0 W each • 288 @ average 4.0 W each

Or, two power supplies could be used to supply PoE power at 1800 watts and the other two power supplies could be used as secondary power supplies. If the two sets of power supplies are connected to different power sources, one set of two could backup the other two in case of failure. With this option the user must manage the PoE usage in order to maintain redundancy.

In this example the threshold command could be set at 50%, and if the switch begins to use more than 1800 watts an event message would be logged. Thereby allowing you to adjust the PoE load as required to obtain the best power balance for your operation.

Mixed J8712A and J8713A Configurations

Although mixing power supplies is not recommended the following demonstrates the most common usages. Refer to [page 4-7](#) for the discussion on failover in a mixed power supply environment.

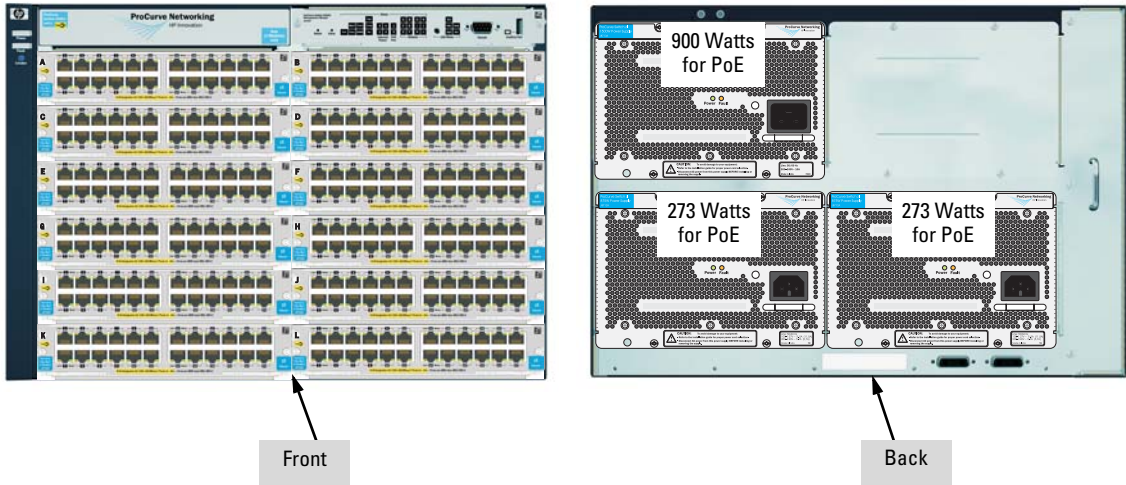


Figure 4-11. Example of a 5412zl with three power supplies (two J8712A and one J8713A)

This configuration is an example of three power supplies two J8712As supplying 546 watts and one J8713A supplying 900 watts for a maximum of 1446 watts. Therefore out of the total 288 available ports, 93 can be powered at 15.4 watts each.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Three Internal PoE Power Supplies: two J8712As one J8713A	1446	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 93 @ average 15.4 W each • 206 @ average 7.0 W each • 288 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None

Redundancy now becomes an issue. You can use the one J8713A (900 watts) to backup the two J8712As if either one of them fail, but you cannot use the two J8712As to backup the J8713A. They don't have enough PoE power.

Also by only using one power supply for redundancy, the J8713A, it will only be able to power 6 module slots should both of the J8712As fail. Thereby, possibly not being able to supply all ports with PoE power depending on which modules and which ports were configured to supply PoE power.

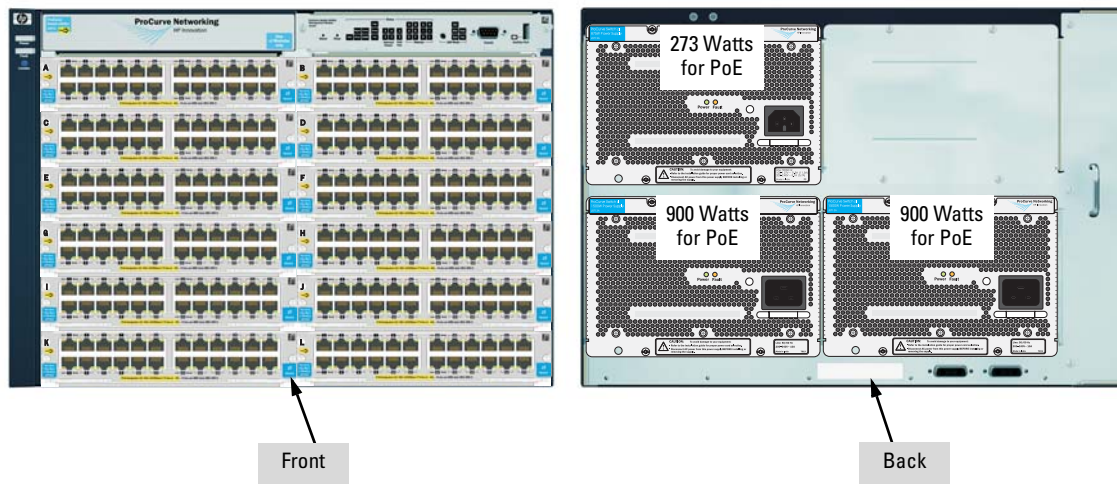


Figure 4-12. Example of a 5412zl with three power supplies (one J8712A and two J8713A)

This configuration is an example of three power supplies one J8712A supplying 273 watts and two J8713As supplying 1800 watts for a maximum of 2073 watts. Therefore a total of 134 ports can be powered at 15.4 watts each.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Three Internal PoE Power Supplies: one J8712A two J8713A	2073	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 134 @ average 15.4 W each • 288 @ average 7.0 W each • 288 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 58 @ average 15.4 W each with a J8713A in reserve • 128 @ average 7.0 W each with a J8713A in reserve • 225 @ average 4.0 W each with a J8713A in reserve

In this example, one J8713A could be held in reserve to provide redundant power for the other J8713A since they are equal in power. However if the J8712A should fail there would be no redundancy for that power supply. Unless you wanted to borrow power from the reserve J8713A. If this is done though and the primary J8713A fails, there will not be enough power left over to fully backup the failed J8713A.

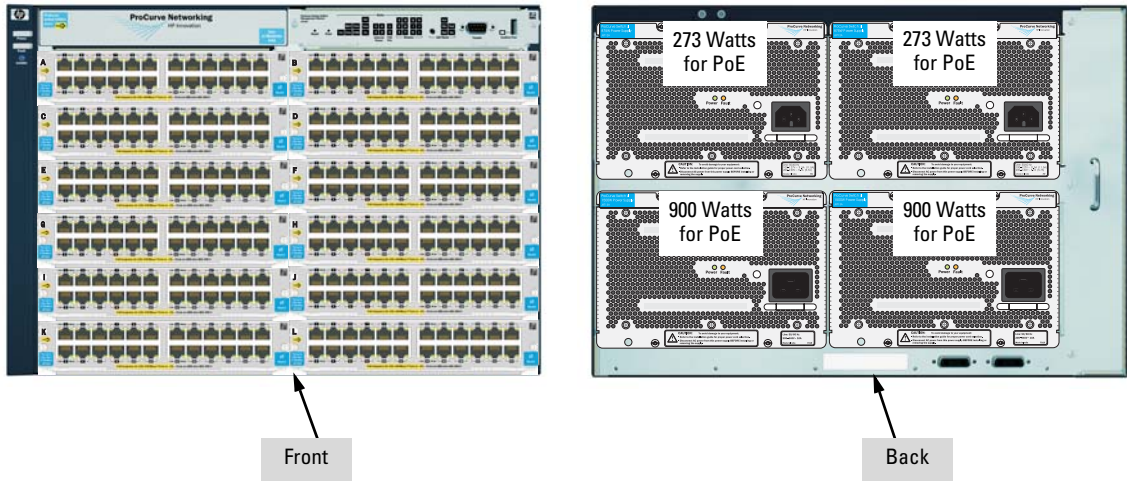


Figure 4-13. Example of a 5412zl with four power supplies (two J8712A and two J8713A)

In this example there are two J8712A and two J8713A power supplies supplying 2892 watts for PoE usage. With this configuration 187 ports (or more than 7 modules) can be provisioned at 15.4 watts. Or all ports, 288 can be powered at 7.0 watts each.

ProCurve Networking highly recommends that the two types of power supplies are not mixed in the same 5412zl chassis.

Source of Power	Watts Available	# of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port	Redundant # of Ports Powered and Average Watts/Port
Four Internal PoE Power Supplies: two J8712A and two J8713A	2892	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 187 @ average 15.4 W each • 288 @ average 7.0 W each • 288 @ average 4.0 W each 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 @ average 15.4 W • 39 @ average 7.0 W each • 68 @ average 4.0 W each

The reason the redundant # of Ports in this table is so low is because redundant PoE power should always be based on the smallest power supply.

Infrastructure Requirements

Air conditioning

Power supplies create a great amount of heat. Ensure you have enough cool air to maintain an ambient temperature between 0°C to 50°C (32°F to 131°F) around the switch devices inside the rack.

A typical 48 port PoE switch BTU rating is approximately 920. Adding in a maximum number of PoE powered devices (PD) connected to the switch at 15.4 watts, the BTU rating can jump to approximately 2280. Although typically the PDs are outside of the data closet area, the total BTU needs of the air conditioning system (for the whole building for example) needs to take this additional cooling requirement into consideration.

When adding a Redundant Power Supply (RPS), the BTU rating can grow to approximately 3500 and more. This example only takes in to consideration one PoE switch with redundant power. As more switches, PoE PDs, and redundant power supplies are added the BTU rating increases requiring more cooling.

Ensure wiring closets and other areas where PoE switches and power supplies are congregated have proper cooling. Even though most PDs do not draw the maximum 15.4 watts, it is still good to plan for the maximum.

Power requirements

Ensure you have enough power supplied to the area where the switches will be mounted. Some units have dual power supplies in them that you may want to consider connecting each power supply to different circuits in order to provide redundant power to the switch.

Many switches come with dual power ratings (110 or 220 volt operation). Therefore planning for power requirements is critical. If a wiring closet currently only supplies 110 volts it must be determined whether or not to operate the switch at 110 volts or 220 volts.

You not only need to plan for voltage requirements but amperage requirements. PoE switches can double or triple the amperage draw to that of a non-PoE switch.

Space

These devices may be deeper (longer) than other equipment in your network due to the added PoE power supplies. Also if RPS units have been added to the rack or wiring closet, ensure enough space has been planned for all devices.

Space around the switch and around the other units must be available to allow:

- access by service personnel
- space for power cords and other wiring
- cool air circulation

Racks

PoE switch devices and RPS units may be heavier than other non-PoE switch devices in your network. Therefore you should rack heavy devices at the bottom of the rack, followed by lighter devices as you move up the rack. This will help to keep the rack from tipping over.

Secure racks as specified by your rack's manufacturer. Ensure your racks are compliant with any earthquake structural rules and regulations.

Glossary

active PoE port - PoE-enabled port connected to a PD and currently delivering power.

priority class - Refers to the type of power prioritization where the switch uses Low (the default), High, and Critical priority assignments to determine which groups of ports will receive power. Note that power priority rules apply only if PoE provisioning on the switch becomes oversubscribed.

EPS - External Power Supply

PD - Powered Device. This is an IEEE 802.3af-compliant device that receives its power through a direct connection to a 10/100Base-TX PoE RJ-45 port on the switch. Examples of PDs include Voice-over-IP (VoIP) telephones, wireless access points, and remote video cameras.

port-number priority - Refers to the type of power prioritization where, within a priority class, the switch assigns the highest priority to the lowest-numbered port, the second-highest priority to the second lowest-numbered port, and so on. Note that power priority rules apply only if PoE provisioning on the switch becomes oversubscribed.

PoE - Power-Over-Ethernet

PSE - Power-Sourcing Equipment. A PSE, such as the Series 3500yl Switches, or the modules in a 5400zl chassis, provides power to IEEE 802.3af-compliant PDs directly connected to 10/100/1000Base-T PoE RJ-45 ports on the switch. The Series 3500yl Switches and the Switch zl PoE Modules are *endpoint* PSEs.

Planning Considerations

This appendix is divided into three sections:

- General Considerations
- Specific Considerations for the 3500yl Switches
- Specific Considerations for the 5400zl Switches

These lists are in no way exhaustive, however answers to these and other questions will help define how many and what types of switches are needed to implement a PoE configuration.

General Considerations

The following is an example list of considerations during the planning phase no matter which series of switches are being installed:

- How many devices need PoE power?
- What devices will need PoE power?
- How much power will each device require, in watts?
- What is the total of all their wattages?
- Will the devices be connected to a 3500yl or to a 5406zl switch?
- How many ports are needed?
- How many ports are available?
- Are the devices to be powered by PoE power supported?
 - The ProCurve Series 5400zl Switches support any products that meet the IEEE 802.3af PoE standard and some pre-standard PoE devices. For a current list see the FAQ page for your switch, which can be found on the ProCurve Web site, <http://www.procurve.com>, Technical Support, FAQs (all).
- How many PDs per Switch?
 - The number of PDs supported per switch depends on the power allocation and how much power each PD uses and how much power is left. The examples in the following section show the power consumption in some typical configurations.

Specific Considerations for the 3500yl Switches

The following is an example list of considerations during the planning phase specific to the Series 3500yl Switches:

- What if power is lost to the switch?
 - Power for the switch to operate (system power)
 - Power for PoE devices
- Which devices to plug into which ports and with what priorities?
 - Port prioritization
 - Port priority class
 - Reserve watts
 - Total watts available (398)
- Which bank of 24 ports will be used?
- Will load balancing be used?
- Will any mini-GBICs be used and in what ports?

Specific Considerations for the 5400zl Switches

The following is an example list of considerations during the planning phase specific to the Series 5400zl Switches:

- What if power is lost to the switch?
 - Power for the switch to operate (system power)
 - Power for PoE devices
- Which devices to plug into which ports, modules, and with what priorities?
 - Slot prioritization
 - Port prioritization
 - Port priority class
 - Reserve watts
 - Total watts available
- Which modules will be used for PoE and which will not?
- Will load balancing be used?

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