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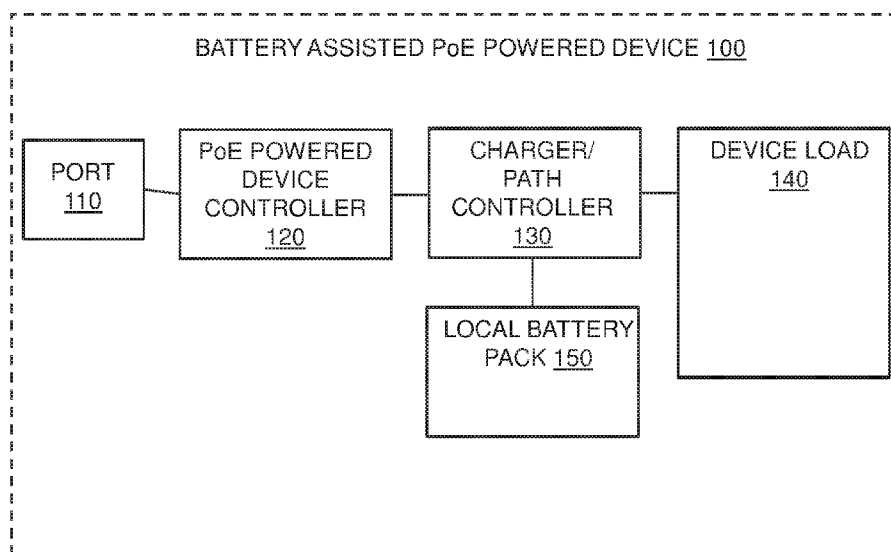
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(54) Title: BATTERY-ASSISTED POWER-OVER-ETHERNET POWERED DEVICE



(57) Abstract: In various example embodiments, a battery-assisted PoE powered device is provided that includes a local battery pack for providing a burst of power to a device load in excess of the continuous power available via PoE. A charger/path controller charges the local battery pack during periods of time when the device load consumes less power than available via PoE (e.g., consumes less than the 71W of guaranteed continuous power under IEEE 802.3bt). During periods of time when the device load demands more power than available via PoE (e.g., when peak power is demanded by an audio speaker, when inrush occurs in a motor, or for various types of intermittent devices when they are activated) the charger/path controller discharges the battery pack, to drive the device load with a combination of PoE and battery power.

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## BATTERY-ASSISTED POWER-OVER-ETHERNET POWERED DEVICE

### BACKGROUND

#### *Technical Field*

The present disclosure relates generally to audio, video and automation  
5 devices in and about residential and commercial structures, and more specifically to Power-over-Ethernet (PoE) powered devices.

#### *Background Information*

PoE is becoming an increasingly popular method of powering audio devices (e.g., speakers, amplifiers, receivers, etc.), video device (e.g., televisions, monitors,  
10 video decoders. etc.), automation devices (e.g., controllers, cameras, door locks, lighting devices, motor-actuated devices, etc.) and other types of powered devices in and about residential and commercial structures. Using PoE technology, power sourcing equipment (PSE), such as a PoE switch, delivers both power and data to a powered device over twisted pair Ethernet cabling (e.g., Cat 5 cabling, Cat 6 cabling,  
15 etc.). Providing both power and data over Ethernet cabling can greatly simplify wiring installation and save cost. Different PoE standards have been released by the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) to regulate the amount of power delivered to powered devices. These standards include IEEE 802.3af, 802.3at and 802.3bt. IEEE 802af was the first PoE standard, being introduced in 2003. It provided  
20 12.95-15.4 watts (W) of continuous power per port, which at the time was sufficient for the capabilities of powered devices. However, as technology developed, many devices demanded more power. For that reason, IEEE 802.3at was released in 2009, which specified 25-30W of continuous power per port. However, again new technology demanded more power. In 2018, IEEE 802.3bt was developed, which  
25 further increased continuous power per port to 51W-100W, depending on the variant. One variant of IEEE 802.3bt, referred to as Type 3 PoE, can carry up to 60W of continuous power per port, with a minimum ensured continuous power on each port of 51W. Another variant of IEEE 802.3bt, referred to as Type 4 PoE, can carry up to 100W of continuous power per port, with a minimum ensured continuous power on  
30 each port of 71W.

While the 71W of ensured continuous power of Type 4 PoE is an improvement over past standards, even at its time of release it is insufficient for some devices that could benefit from PoE technology. For example, some audio device, such as speakers, may have a peak power requirement that exceeds 71W at the highs in the audio waveform. Likewise, some home automation devices, such as motor-actuated devices, may draw inrush current that exceeds 71W when energized. In general, audio, video, home automation devices and other devices may require large amounts of power during at least some periods of their operation. As technology progresses, it is likely more and more devices will demand more power, causing Type 4 PoE to lose its viability, much like its predecessors.

While additional standards may be developed to supersede IEEE 802.3bt, that provide more than 71W of ensured continuous power, ever increasing standards are not a long term solution. As technology marches forward, power demands are likely to go up and up, while there are theoretical limits on how much continuous power can be passed over Ethernet cabling. At some point, new standards will be unable to further increase continuous power that can be sent over Ethernet cabling. While other cabling may support greater continuous power, there is a massive pre-installed base of legacy cabling, and installers are familiar with its installation procedures. Accordingly, shifting to a new cabling technology may not be a desirable solution.

Accordingly, there is a need for new techniques for addressing the power requirements of PoE powered devices, that can address the problem in a different way.

## SUMMARY

In various example embodiments, a battery-assisted PoE powered device is provided that includes a local battery pack for providing a burst of power to a device load in excess of the continuous power available via PoE. A charger/path controller charges the local battery pack during periods of time when the device load consumes less power than available via PoE (e.g., consumes less than the 71W of guaranteed continuous power under IEEE 802.3bt). During periods of time when the device load demands more power than available via PoE (e.g., when peak power is demanded by an audio speaker, when inrush occurs in a motor, or for various types of intermittent devices when they are activated) the charger/path controller discharges the battery

pack, to drive the device load with a combination of PoE and battery power. The charger/path controller may monitor battery charge level, and upon reaching a charge threshold, throttle power consumption of the device load (such that the powered device provides a reduced-level of functionality) or deactivate the device load  
5 completely (such that functionality is temporarily suspended) to allow the local battery pack to recharge. With proper battery pack sizing, the battery-assisted PoE powered device may provide high power levels in the vast majority of typical use cases, with functionality reductions/deactivations only occurring under atypical use.

In one example embodiment, a battery-assisted PoE powered device includes  
10 at least a port configured to receive an Ethernet cable via which PoE is provided, a local battery pack including one or more cells, a device load configured to consume power to provide functionality of the powered device, and a charger/path controller. The consumed power may sometimes exceed an amount of power available via PoE. The charger/path controller may charge the local battery pack during periods of time  
15 when the device load consumes less power than the amount available via PoE, and discharge the local battery pack and drive the device load with a combination of PoE and battery power from the local battery pack during periods of time when the device load demands more power than the amount of power available via PoE.

It should be understood that a variety of additional features and alternative  
20 embodiments may be implemented other than those discussed in this Summary. This Summary is intended simply as a brief introduction to the reader, and does not indicate or imply that the examples mentioned herein cover all aspects of the disclosure, or are necessary or essential aspects of the disclosure.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

25 The description below refers to the accompanying drawings of example embodiments, of which:

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an example battery-assisted PoE powered device;  
and

Fig. 2 is a flow diagram showing an example sequence of steps that  
30 summarize example operations of the battery-assisted PoE powered device of Fig. 1.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Fig. 1 is a block diagram of an example battery-assisted PoE powered device 100. The battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 may be an audio device, a video device, an automation device or another type of powered device in or about a residential or commercial structure. In one example embodiment, the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is a powered speaker, for example, an in-wall or in-ceiling powered speaker, where a body of the device is substantially disposed within a wall or ceiling cavity. In another example embodiment, the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is a motor-actuated device. It should be understood that a wide variety of other embodiments are possible.

The battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 includes a port (e.g., a RJ-45 port) 110 configured to receive an Ethernet cable (e.g., a Cat 5 cable, a Cat 6 cable, etc.) via which PoE is provided. A PoE powered device controller 120 is coupled to the port. The PoE powered device controller 120 is responsible for communicating with a PSE that provides the power, exchanging signature and classification information in accordance with a standard, so that the PSE provides the right amount of power over the Ethernet cable. In one embodiment, the standard is IEEE 802.3bt and the amount of power is up to 71W of guaranteed continuous power. The PoE powered device controller 120 may include an integrated dc-to-dc converter.

The PoE powered device controller 120 is coupled to a charger/path controller 130 (the details of which are discussed further below), which is in turn coupled to a device load 140 and a local battery pack 150. The device load 140 is configured to consume power to provide functionality of the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100. Depending on the nature of the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100, the device load 140 and the functionality it provides may take many forms. For instance, in an example embodiment where the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is a powered speaker, the device load 140 may include one or more built-in amplifiers that amplify a low-level audio signal, or portion thereof, to a power level sufficient to run a driver (not shown) coupled to speaker cone, to provide the functionality of playing audio. The low-level audio signal may be provided over the Ethernet cable, or otherwise provided to the powered speaker. Likewise, in an example embodiment where the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is a motor-actuated device, the device load 140 may include a motor and the functionality may be to actuate some

object in or about the residential or commercial structure (e.g., open a window blind, close a door, etc.). It should be understood that a wide variety of other type of device loads 140 are possible.

The device load 140 may have power consumption that sometimes exceeds the amount of power available via PoE. For example, in the case of IEEE 802.3bt, the device load may sometimes consume more than 71W. Such higher power consumption may be due to any of a number of reasons. For instance, in an example embodiment where the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is a powered speaker, a built-in amplifier may have a peak power requirement that exceeds the amount of power available via PoE at the highs in the audio waveform. As a rule of thumb, audio may be assumed to have a peak power requirement that is about eight times larger (referred to as a “crest factor”) than an average power requirement, with the exact crest factor depending on the actual audio content. While the average power requirement of a powered speaker may be below the amount of continuous power available via PoE, the peak power requirement may exceed it.

Likewise, in an example embodiment where the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is a motor-actuated device, a motor may draw an in-rush current such that it has a momentary power requirement that exceeds the amount of power available via PoE. As a general rule, the power requirement at inrush may be several times larger than the steady state power requirement. While the steady state power requirement may be below the amount of continuous power available via PoE, the power requirement at inrush may exceed it.

Further, a variety of battery-assisted PoE powered devices 100 (including powered speakers, motor-actuated devices, and others) may typically be operated only intermittently. For example, in an example embodiment where the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is a powered speaker, the speaker may be used in an application where the built-in amplifier is typically only operated for a limited period of time (e.g., 5 minutes, 1 hour, etc.). The rest of the time it may be idle. Likewise, in an example embodiment where the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is a motor-actuated device the device may be used in an application where the motor is typically only operate briefly (e.g., for 10 seconds, 1 minute, etc.) to perform a certain task. Again, for the rest of the time it may be idle. During periods of operation, the device load 140 may have a power requirement that exceeds the amount of power

available via PoE. However, there may be long periods where the device load 140 does not have, or has a negligible, power requirement.

The local battery pack 150 includes one or more cells, for example, lithium ion cells, or cells utilizing another battery chemistry. The cells may be selected to have a maximum discharge rate that accommodates the difference between the maximum power consumption of the device load 140 (e.g., the peak power requirement, inrush power requirement, operating power requirement, etc.) and the power available via PoE, and a capacity that accommodates a maximum desired run time of the device load 140 given its average draw rate from the local battery pack 150. Depending on the embodiment, the local battery pack 150 may be hard-wired, such that it is substantially a permanent part of the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100, or connected via one or more sockets or plugs, such that it is user-replaceable. In some cases, the local battery pack 150 may be located within a wall or ceiling cavity. For example, in an example embodiment where the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is an in-wall or in-ceiling powered speaker, the local battery pack 150 may be disposed internal to the speaker can within a wall or ceiling cavity.

The charger/path controller 130 is configured to control charging and discharging of the local battery pack 150, to provide a burst of power when needed by the device load 140. The charger/path controller 130 may be a programmable voltage and current controller with support for battery charging and power management. The charger/path controller 130 charges the local battery pack 150 during periods of time when the device load 140 consumes less power than the amount available via PoE. During periods of time when the device load 140 consumes less power than the amount available via PoE, the charger/path controller 130 drives the device load 140 with only power from PoE. During periods of time when the device load 140 demands more power than the amount of power available via PoE, the charger/path controller 130 drives the device load 150 with a combination of PoE and battery power from the local battery pack 150, balancing the amount of power drawn from the battery pack 150 as the power demand fluctuates.

While the local battery pack 150 is preferably sized to have sufficient capacity to support typical use cases, under atypical use it may become depleted. The charger/path controller 130 may monitor battery charge level and determine whether the level has reached one or more charge thresholds. In response to battery charge

level having reached a charge threshold, the local battery pack 150 may throttle power consumption of the device load 140 such that it still provides functionality, but at a reduced level, or may deactivate the device load 140 completely. For instance, in an example embodiment where the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is a  
5 powered speaker, the charger/path controller 130 may adjust the volume of the built-in amplifier when a first “low battery” threshold is reached. Further, the charger/path controller 130 may deactivate the built-in amplifier entirely when a second “empty” threshold is reached, to prevent damage to the cells of the local battery pack 150. In an example embodiment where the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100 is a  
10 motor-actuated device, the charger/path controller 130 may simply deactivate the motor when a single charge threshold is reached, as it may not be possible or practical to throttle the motor (e.g., the motor may be incapable of performing its task at reduced power).

In some implementations, the charger/path controller 130 may also determine  
15 a state of health (SOH) (i.e. a measure of the battery pack’s ability to store and deliver power in comparison to a new battery pack) of the local battery pack 150. In response to the SOH having reached a SOH threshold, the charger/path controller 130 may provide a signal that the local battery pack 150 should be replaced (e.g., in the case of user-replaceable local battery pack) or that the entire battery-assisted PoE powered  
20 device 100 should be replaced (e.g., in the case of a hard-wired local battery pack). The signal may be a local signal (e.g., a tone, indicator light, audio message, etc.) that is perceived by a user from the device itself, or a remote signal (e.g., a message sent the Ethernet cable) to a remote system controller or other remote device that provides a message to the user in its own user interface.

25 Fig. 2 is a flow diagram showing an example sequence of steps that summarize example operations of the battery-assisted PoE powered device 100. At step 210, the charger/path controller 130 compares a present power requirement of the device load 140 to an amount available via PoE. If the device load 140 requires less power than the amount available via PoE, at step 220, the charger/path controller 130  
30 driving the device load with only power from PoE and charges the local battery pack 150 using the excess power. If the device load 140 requires more power than the amount available via PoE, at step 230, the charger/path controller 130 discharges the local battery pack 150 and drives the device load 140 with a combination of PoE and

battery power. At step 240, which may occur simultaneously to steps 210-230, the charger/path controller 130 monitors battery charge level of the local battery pack 150 and compares it to a charge threshold (or multiple charge thresholds). In response to the battery charge level having reached the charge threshold (or a given charge  
5 threshold of multiple charge thresholds), at step 250, the charger/path controller 130 throttles power consumption of the device load 140 or deactivates the device load 140. At step 260, which again may occur simultaneously to steps 210-250, the charger/path controller 130 determines a SOH of the local battery pack 150 and compares it with a SOH threshold. In response to the SOH having reached the SOH  
10 threshold, at step 270, the charger/path controller 130 provides a replacement signal to a user.

It should be understood that a wide variety of adaptations and modifications may be made to the above described techniques, producing a number of alternative embodiments. In general, programmable functions may be implemented in software,  
15 hardware or various combinations thereof. Software implementations may include electronic device-executable instructions stored in a non-transitory electronic device-readable medium, such as a volatile memory, a persistent storage device, or other tangible medium. Hardware implementations may include programmable logic circuits, application specific integrated circuits, and/or other types of hardware  
20 components. Further, combined software/hardware implementations may execute some functionality using electronic device-executable instructions stored in a non-transitory electronic device-readable medium, and other functionality using hardware components. The above description should not be limited to one mode of construction or operation. Above all, it should be understood that the above description is meant to  
25 be taken only by way of example.

What is claimed is:

## CLAIMS

- 1 1. A battery-assisted Power-over-Ethernet (PoE) powered device, comprising:
  - 2 a port configured to receive an Ethernet cable via which PoE is provided;
  - 3 a local battery pack including one or more cells;
  - 4 a device load configured to consume power to provide functionality of the
  - 5 powered device, the consumed power to sometimes exceed an amount of power
  - 6 available via PoE; and
  - 7 a charger/path controller configured to charge the local battery pack during
  - 8 periods of time when the device load consumes less power than the amount available
  - 9 via PoE, and to discharge the local battery pack and to drive the device load with a
  - 10 combination of PoE and battery power from the local battery pack during periods of
  - 11 time when the device load demands more power than the amount of power available
  - 12 via PoE.
- 1 2. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 1, wherein the charger/path  
2 controller is further configured to drive the device load with only power from PoE  
3 during periods of time when the device load consumes less power than the amount  
4 available via PoE.
- 1 3. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 1, further comprising:
  - 2 a PoE powered device controller configured to communicate via the port and
  - 3 Ethernet cable with power sourcing equipment (PSE) to arrange provision of PoE
  - 4 power according to a standard.
- 1 4. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 3, wherein the standard is  
2 Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE) 802.3bt.
- 1 5. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 4, wherein the amount of power  
2 available via PoE is 71 watts (W) guaranteed continuous power.

- 1     6. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 1, wherein the charger/path  
2     controller is further configured to:
  - 3             monitor battery charge level of the local battery pack and compare the battery  
4     charge level to a charge threshold; and
  - 5             in response to battery charge level having reached the charge threshold,  
6     throttle power consumption of the device load or deactivate the device load.
- 1     7. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 1, wherein the charger/path  
2     controller is further configured to:
  - 3             determine a state of health (SOH) of the local battery pack, wherein the SOH  
4     represents a measure of the local battery pack's ability to store and deliver power in  
5     comparison to a new local battery pack, and compare the SOH with a SOH threshold;  
6     and
  - 7             in response to the SOH having reached the SOH threshold, provide a signal to  
8     a user.
- 1     8. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 1, wherein the local battery pack  
2     is user-replaceable.
- 1     9. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 1, wherein the powered device is  
2     an audio device, a video device or a home automation device.
- 1     10. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 1, wherein the powered device  
2     is a powered speaker and the device load includes one or more built-in amplifiers.
- 1     11. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 10, wherein the powered  
2     speaker is an in-wall or in-ceiling powered speaker, and the local battery pack is  
3     disposed in a wall or ceiling cavity of a structure.

1 12. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 10, wherein the periods of time  
2 when the device load demands more power than the amount of power available via  
3 PoE are periods of time of peak power coinciding with highs in an audio waveform of  
4 audio played by the powered speaker.

1 13. The battery-assisted PoE powered device of claim 1, wherein the powered device  
2 is a motor-actuated device the device load includes a motor.

1 14. A method for battery-assisted Power-over-Ethernet (PoE) operation of a powered  
2 device, comprising:  
3           comparing a present power requirement of a device load of the powered  
4 device to an amount of power available via PoE;  
5           in response to the device load requiring less power than the amount available  
6 via PoE,  
7           driving the device load with only power from PoE, and  
8           charging a local battery pack using excess power; and  
9           in response to the device load requiring more power than the amount available  
10 via PoE,  
11           discharging the local battery pack, and  
12           driving the device load with a combination of PoE and battery power.

1 15. The method of claim 14, wherein the amount of power available via PoE is 71  
2 watts (W) guaranteed continuous power.

1 16. The method of claim 14, further comprising:  
2           monitoring battery charge level of the local battery pack and comparing  
3 battery charge level to a charge threshold; and  
4           in response to the battery charge level having reached the charge threshold,  
5 throttling power consumption of the device load or deactivating the device load.

- 1     17. The method of claim 14, further comprising:  
2             determining a state of health (SOH) of the local battery pack, wherein the  
3     SOH represents a measure of the local battery pack's ability to store and deliver  
4     power in comparison to a new local battery pack, and comparing the SOH to a SOH  
5     threshold; and  
6             in response to the SOH having reached the SOH threshold, providing a signal  
7     to a user.
- 1     18. The method of claim 14, wherein the powered device is a powered speaker and  
2     the device load includes one or more built-in amplifiers.
- 1     19. The method of claim 18, wherein the powered speaker is an in-wall or in-ceiling  
2     powered speaker and the local battery pack is disposed in a wall or ceiling cavity of a  
3     structure.
- 1     20. The method of claim 18, wherein the device load requires more power than the  
2     amount available via PoE at times coinciding with highs in an audio waveform being  
3     played by the powered speaker.

FIG. 1

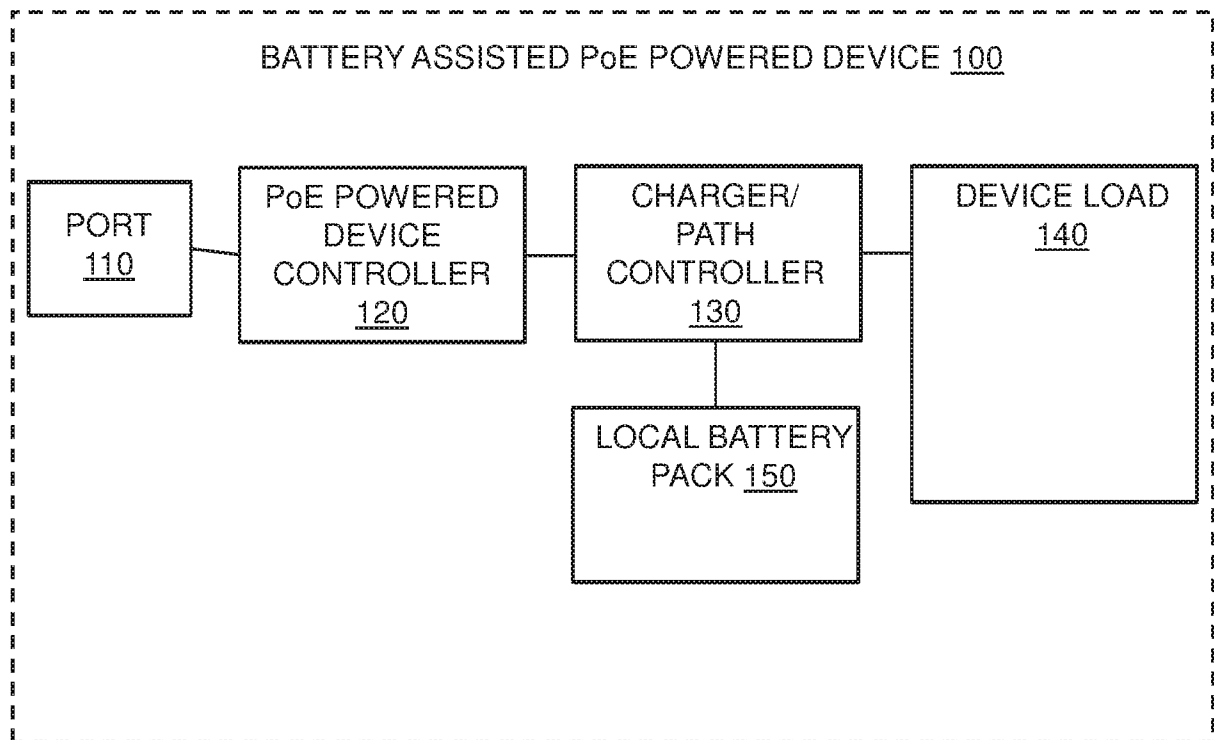
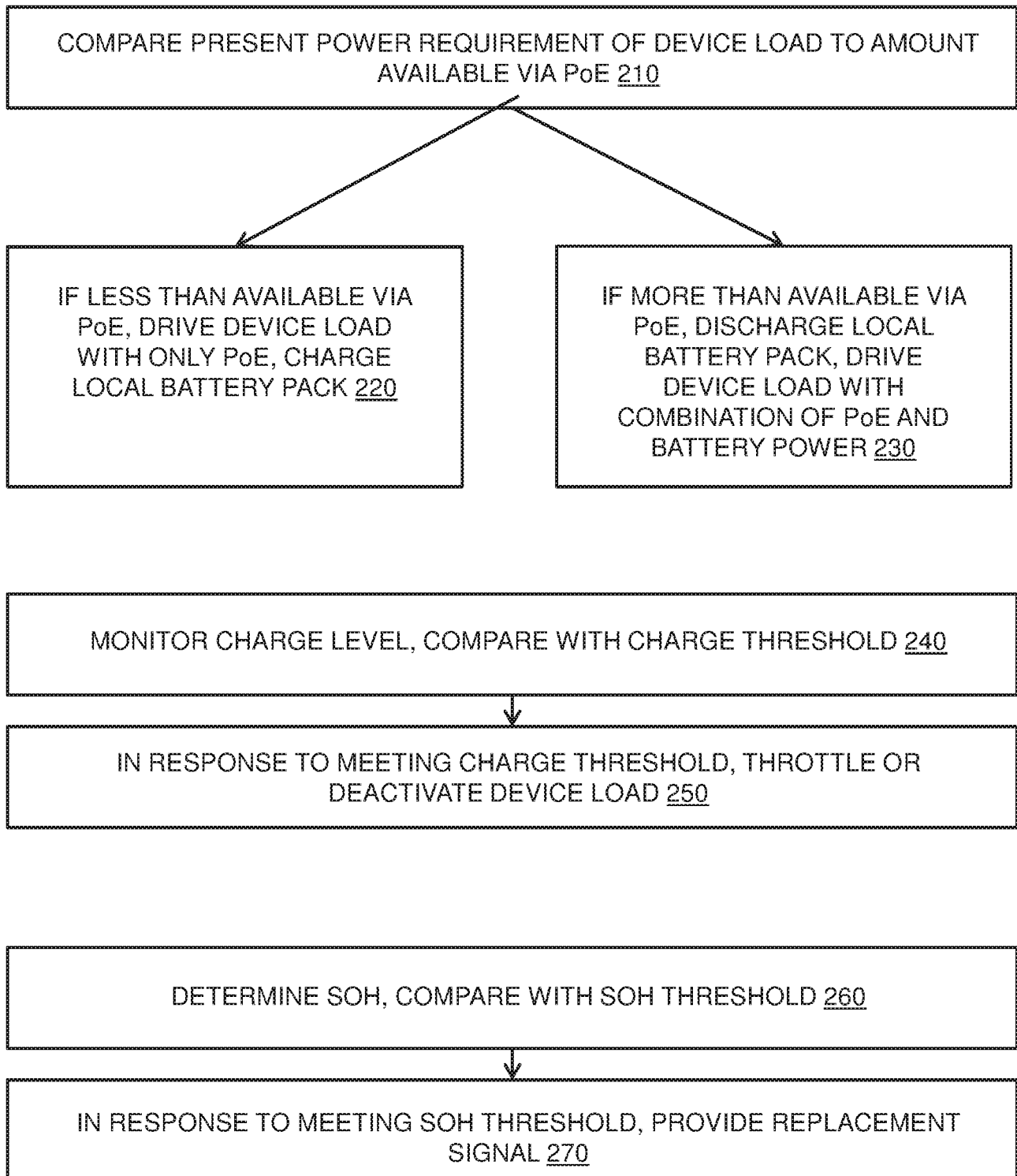


FIG. 2



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No  
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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
INV. H04L12/10  
ADD. H04L12/28

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category* | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages                                                                                                                                                                | Relevant to claim No. |
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| X         | WO 2017/062995 A1 (GUANGDONG REDX ELECTRICAL TECH LTD [CN]; CHEN XUE JIAN [CN]) 13 April 2017 (2017-04-13)<br>abstract<br>figures 6, 8<br>paragraph [0010] - paragraph [0011]<br>paragraph [0027] - paragraph [0048]<br>paragraph [0057]<br>----- | 1-20                  |
| X         | US 2006/263925 A1 (CHANDLER DAVID L [US]) 23 November 2006 (2006-11-23)<br>paragraph [0016] - paragraph [0019]<br>paragraph [0056] - paragraph [0064]<br>figure 6<br>-----                                                                        | 1-20                  |
| X,P       | WO 2020/086204 A1 (APEX BRANDS INC [US]) 30 April 2020 (2020-04-30)<br>figures 1-8<br>claims 1-20<br>-----                                                                                                                                        | 1-20                  |



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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| Patent document<br>cited in search report | Publication<br>date | Patent family<br>member(s)                                               | Publication<br>date                                  |
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