Wireless communication system for video production

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Wireless production intercom systems have a wide variety of business uses. Let's start defining what a production intercom is. Users use a headset that can cover both ears or just a single ear. All these headphones communicate between SÂ. That communication can occur on the cables, or in this case, on the reas waves. In most cases, there may be some type of central center than all communication passes. Production intercoms are used to detect many applications that include: audio / visual productions, such as live theater, sports games, churches, TV studios or recording studios. But you do not need a production to find a use for these systems. You can use them to train students at Snow Ski, Horse Ride, Hang Glide or any other activity that requires bidirectional communication without screaming. Business communication uses include construction, restaurants, trees care and grip operators among many others. These systems are full drux, or medium drux (sometimes called simplex). The full duplex is like a telephone conversation. Both sides can talk at the same time without having to press a taller button. The medium Double requires a button, press and only one user can talk at the same time. In the live theater and many other applications where hands should stay free to work, a constant full drucution communication is needed. The benefits of a wireless system or a cable production intercom are obvious. With cable systems, there is usually a belt that is used in your belt and joins a cable between it and the central center. Therefore, if you need to move around a cable you are dragging behind you, or under your feet, or getting tangled up and hooked on the computer. With wireless, it has all the freedom to move in any within the range of the system. Systems are often used in a "line-of-line-of-line" mode where everyone can talk to everyone. You can also get systems that allow you to set up groups of people who can talk together. For more information, contact the intercom system system Author: David Onslow Skip to content Model: LiveCom1000 up to 1000ft Wireless communication of up to 1000 feet Rechargeable rechargeable cellates Run up to 8 hours on a full load 1 Base station connects to 4 Beltpacks reduction headphones of built-in noise. It can be powered by the L-style batteries of the L series or an AC wall plug (a fully charged NP-F970 Battery of up to 20 hours) expandable to an additional base station to a total of 8 belts (additional unit is Sell separately) use a 1.9GHz frequency band (please contact us if you plan to use the LiveCom1000 in other regions, in addition to the United States, Canada or Latin America) in Stock Show 1 - 24 of 380 Page 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ... 16 Next Â € Â »Page 2 Showing 25 - 48 of 380 Page« Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ... 16 Next »Page 3 Showing 49 - 72 of 380 Page «Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ... 16 Next Â € Â» Page 4 Showing 73 - 96 of 380 Page «Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ... 16 NextÂ »Page 5 Showing 97 - 120 of 380« Previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ... 16 Next Â € Â »Page 6 Showing 121 - 144 of 380 Page Â« Previous 1 ... 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ... 16 Next Â € Â »Page 7 Showing 145 - 168 of 380 Page «Previous 1 ... 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ... 16 Next Â» Page 8 Showing 169 - 192 of 380 «Previous 1 ... 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 ... 16 Next Â € Â »Page 9 Showing 193 - 216 of 380 Page« Previous 1 ... 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 ... 16 Next »Page 10 Showing 217 - 240 of 380 «Previous 1 ... 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 ... 16 NextÂ »Page 11 Showing 241 - 264 of 380 «Previous 1 ... 8 9 10 11 12 12 13 14 ... 16 Next »Page 12 Showing 265 - 288 of 380 Page« Previous 1 ... 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Next »Page 13 Showing 289 - 312 of 380 Â € «Prevé © 1 ... 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Next »Page 14 Showing 313 - 336 of 380 Â € Â «Previous 1 ... 10 12 13 14 15 16 Next »Page 15 Showing 337 - 360 of 380 Page« Previous 1 ... 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Next Â »Page 16 Categories Accessories (84) Pro Audio and sound (297) Showing 361 - 380 of 380 Page «Previous 1 ... 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 Shortcut for products Shortcut to sort the options Back to FILTROS1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ...11 Next » Page 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 ...11 Next Â» Have you ever seen a production set with cables everywhere? What if they all disappeared? That is a true configuration of wireless video production, and the ultimate goal is to get there. This article explains the basics of wireless video transmission and how a set of wireless video production can be configured. Exclusive Bonus: Download your Free Plan: How to make a movie. A full visual representation of the film process from beginning to end. Advantages and disadvantages of wireless video What are the advantages of wireless transmission? Here are some: Increases the mobility of the camera and the audio equipment and the crew.Nothing to stumble with (although there are some people who can stumble in the air). The cables are also limited by distance, so the "traditional" argument of the range is disputed. With Internet, wireless technology can go where no cable has gone before. More than one device can "combin to the party" and communicate.You can transmit different types of data (audio, video, metadata, photos, bad jokes) through the same wireless technology. There are also disadvantages. Here are some of the main ones: It is easier and faster to connect a cable than to configure a wireless system. Getting different types of devices to communicate with each other through a technological challenge. There is a risk of data theft.If there are other wireless networks in the area, you have the problem of data interference. Common Wi-Fi bands also compete with other wireless devices such as safety cameras, baby monitors, wireless phones, etc. Wireless speed is limited. For example, you can connect two 3G-SDI connections to get 6G-SDI, but you can't do that wirelessly. Increases the cost ofbecause a transmitter and a receiver is needed, or a device that has them incorporated. In general, if we can protect the network against theft and configure it easily (Apple makes a bright wireless, even a chimpanzee can configure it), the one Overcome the disadvantages. When more people start using wireless devices, the cost will be reduced. Finally, for those who care about health problems, here is what Wikipedia has to say: The World Health Organization (WHO) says that â € œThere is no risk of exposure to low level, long-term To Wi-Fi Networks and the UK Health Protection Agency informs that the exposure to Wi-Fi for a year results in â € œThe same amount of radiation of a mobile call of 20 minutesâ € . Well, let's wet your feet. Understand Wireless Technology How does the wireless connection work? I'm going to keep this as simple as I can. Let's start with a large sports club with many pools. There are small swimming pools for children, â € œeGeneral swimming pools for low-paid members and olympic size pools for the height. As you can imagine, the size of the pool gives you its prestige. You want to be seen in the bigger pool, even if you are just a swimming shrimp with sharks. Due to the physical and nature of electromagnetic radiation, there are only limited pools available in our air waves. And they are all controlled by the government says, "Although it will use the band from 2,412 to 2,484 MHz in this place," it means that only 14 channels can work on our network in that place. Which means only 14 wi-fi networks can exist in that place. But it gets worse. Now we're going to introduce a wireless technology (the elephant in the pool) that wants a space of 20 MHz for swimming. Each channel is only 5 MHz, but the elephant is a member of the elite of our club, so you will be allowed to swim in the 5MHz channeled pool. Obviously, any poor soul who wants to go channel to channel with the elephant will be severed. Signs have the same problem: The three hard lines are three elephants in the pool. Pointed lines are the other 11 guys who want to swim in the pool, but they can't. For this reason, only three elephants can establish a wireless network in the frequency band assigned in one place. From 14, we're down to three. This scenario is a case of the real world. No, not the pool, but the frequency band. 2,412 to 2,484 MHz is called the 2.4 GHz band. You will find it in the common Wi-Fi routers used in your home. It can only contain about 14 channels. However, Wi-Fi technology needs 20 MHz to do its magic (20 MHz is called a band), so only three Wi-Fi networks can coexist in one place. By configuring a wireless network, you should choose a spaced channel 3 channels apart from any existing network. Luckily for us, wireless routers do all this under the hood. In densely populated areas (evil agreement) where everyone has a router and want to play a MMORPG, speeds must fall. Routers also do it automatically, under the hood. To counter this problem (what can governments do? Wi-fi is popular and represents the voting bank!), wi-fi technology was given another slice, the frequency range of 55 GHz is more popular because it has a basic understanding of what is possible with wireless technology. There are tons of technical things that I have left out, but do not worry us at this point. Let's see how all this affects our line of work. The five types of wireless data transmissions in a set of videos are going to see how the data can be transferred into a production set. There are five main categories of data transfer: video-video (video of a hardware device to another) Audio-audio-audio (audio from an Hardware device to another) (video + video from one hardware device to another) device-device (Communication between two devices directly) device-device-network (many devices communicate over a common network, a special case whose device is Internet device) The first four options are "special" in a way. They don't need computers or software Even a wireless network to exist. The main goal is to maintain data integrity and speed over the connection. For this reason, the number of devices that talk to each other will be limited. The last one is in a different league because he is no longer in the broadcast game and receiving pure audio and video. It's a community pool. Here are a few things you can transmit to your team as a whole: Metadataphotographs, images, and other forms of social media updates (via a production collaboration tool, Facebook or Twitter!) Schedule changes and update the latest score, crew jokes, Wolfcrow.com Links ... If you are connected to the Internet, you have these extra options: back up your data to a service like BackBlaze, etc. Imagine not having to wait for the software to load or the hard drives to take place. Speed.gpsweather Demand Information Communicate with the editorial team, producers, even fans! Wireless transmission of device network devices: the defining function of this category is the ã˜~~evice ã. The device does not need to be a camera or a centered video tool. Basically, anything that resembles a computer, laptop, smartphone, tablet, television, etc. Another key feature of this category is that it can connect to multiple devices over a network. There are two types of networks: AD-HOC Wi-Fi NetworkIn the first case, someone has to set up a wireless network, and each device must be compatible with one of the available 802.11 Wi-Fi standards. In the second case, All need a data plan (with enough speed and signal strength) that are connected to the Internet. We have seen before that the speeds of connection to the Internet they are much lower than current Wi-Fi speeds, although they are enough for compressed video transmission. Smartphone advertising is high, so you probably know all the great things we can do with them today. Heaven is the limit. If you secure this network through a password, only your teamSee what you share. You can also set up a server (a laptop or an Android smartphone, no luxury) and the control you get to see what, inside the network. Of course, if everyone is packed in a room, it's easier to say. Device for wireless transmission of the device The difference between this category and the first is that this category does not set a network to speak with multiple devices. Its objective is to link two devices to achieve a specific data transmission. The best example of this is the wireless tracking and remote control approach, such as what you can find in a remote wireless Arri system (WRS). The defining feature of this category is that the wireless connection between two devices is sometimes patented, and only designed to fulfill the function of the network. For example, Arri doesn't share details about this standard simply because he doesn't want any third-party device to interfere with its functionality. Another example of a wireless approach system is Hocus Focus, which uses a 433-434* MHz range with 10 channels to choose from, and can reach up to 200m (600 feet). However, two computer-type devices can also communicate directly through: Wi-Fi DirectBluetoothInfrared Radio Wi-Fi Direct is implemented on the latest Android phones, and Bluetooth is omnipresent but without a clear path to the future (many say that Wi-Fi Direct will replace Bluetooth.) The underlying technology is not so important because the connection works, and that's all that matters. Remember, these connections do not require the existence of a wireless network, only the two devices. Common problems when pairing smart devices are the same as sharing files on each two disparate computers: Operating system problems and file system. Compatibility problemsapplications and files. Not everyone at stake will have compatible devices. *A frequency note: Many companies choose to release products in what is called ISM orThese are slices of spectrum that are generally available for industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) research. The good thing about ISM bands is that any device operating in these bands must tolerate any other device, without resorting to protection against any agency or government. The other way to look at it is that you can experiment and create wireless systems without following universal standards. This allows many manufacturers to build proprietary products that cannot be seen by consumer Wi-Fi devices. The most common bands are 2.4 GHz (so microwave ovens run on them) and 5.8 GHz (is close to 5 GHz). But there are many others too. The important thing to remember is that the frequency allocation for the ISM is different for different countries. So, don't expect something and then fly it to a country where you have to build by using it. Audio to audio Wireless transmission This category is the second in the use of wireless technology. These are tons of technical things that I have left out, but do not worry about microphones. The Lavalier Wireless SENNHEISER G3 system operates between a frequency range of 516-558 MHz with 1,680 tunable frequencies (channels) within that range (25 kHz per channel). This is within the limits of human hearing (20 Hz to 20 kHz). The Sennheiser EM 100 G3 receiver has a frequency range of 516-865 MHz. Let's not forget that we need both a transmitter and a receiver: it works like a walkie-talkie, but with data they always pass in a way. As a side note, you can also connect dynamic and shotgun microphones with wireless transmitters. E.G., the transmitter SENNHEISER SK 100 G3 is compatible with the MIC SENNHEISER MKE 400 RUN-AND-GUN. While the level signal of Input is compatible, it will work. In any case, the wireless audio always has inherent risks with interference, so use them wisely. You can record audio audio wireless receivers? Sure. High-end recorders such as 788t sound devices are designed to be resistant to radio and microwave frequencies (sets, called RF). There are mixers with wireless connectivity, mostly to allow them to be controlled by tablets or other control devices. However, production mixers generally prefer to be connected to physical cables. In short, the audio device can be performed wirelessly using the common Wi-Fi technology available. There are no technological limits (you can transfer high-quality audio via USB 2.0), and the only two things you should worry about are: quality and loyalty of audiorange wireless headphones are usually designed to work on Bluetooth, simply because the range is always supposed to have less than 30 feet. One of the advantages of Bluetooth is the least probability of interference. The other advantage is low energy consumption. Video to video and AV to AV Wireless transmission This is where things are interesting. As we saw earlier, the Wi-Fi consumption standards will not cut it for serious video production. Audio bite rates are so low that most devices focusing on high-end video transmission also include audio in their streams, when available. That's why I brought them together. You can classify (only for comprehension) AV-AV Systems according to your usage scenario, since (these are my terms, forget them at the end of the article): coding (high-latency) coders that the reason coders are the coders. High latency (in case you wouldn't know, latency is the delay between the event as it is being recorded, and the arrival of it at another point, an exhibition or whatever) is because they need to process data and transcode. to a very compressed format that can be transmittedvia conventional power-level Wi-Fi networks. One of those systems that does this is the Teradek cube: the Teradek cube is a system that comes in two parts: an encoder and a decoder. Set up an ad-hoc Wi-Fi network. ad-hoc. DOUBLE BAND 2.4 and 5 GHz, also has a master mode at 5.8 GHz) and can transmit video compressed to the decoder, as well as other devices that can be connected to the network, such as tablets and smartphones, etc. The latency of the cube is as follows: Fair compression: 60 total math of the encoder to the decoder: 300 ms for example, if you are recording at 24 fps, then 300 ms represents about 8 frames. Let's say that you are an expert focus shooter, and your average reaction time is going to be approximately 200 ms. Add the time you really take time to turn the focus button, and you are looking for a quick time possible of a second from the event as it happens. In the real world, due to pressures of production, age and dexterity, location and one million more factors, this duration will be greater than a second. Is this good or bad for focus shooters? If you are firing at a lower F number (let's say f / 2 or approximately) and at a longer focal distance, the subject of the interview can only move from 2 to 5 inches before losing the focus. When 4K material is triggered, this is immediately obvious. Ask yourself, what rapid you can move your head forward or back from 2 to 5 inches? The actors and actors without experience (and even experienced) do this all the time, and it is the work of the focus shooter to stay alert and react as quickly as possible. Even at a soft speed, I can cover 2 inches in less than a second. If my wireless focus traction system has a latency of 300 ms at its best, I have already lost. To be righteous with the cube and other devices as it, they are not intended to be used to pull critical focus. The advantage of these systems lies in more cheap for the manufacturer and technologies used already widely available (for example, HD-SDI, H.264 and 802.11n in the case of the cube). and when your device can connect to a Wi-Fi network, you can receive video streaming. With a maximum data speed of 10 Mbps, it is sufficient for 5 simultaneous transmissions of client monitoring and video video While the coding quality level is high. The higher the data speed, the higher the latency. With an iPad or iPhone, wait 10-15 seconds of latency. Here's a video that explains how to get the best from CUBO: Streamers Streamers is what you want for: Critical Focus TrimingLive Switching1: 1 Monitoring (inspiring HD-SDI, HDMI or 3G-SDI) The ultimate goal of A streamer is to achieve zero latency (impossible) with zero signal loss (possible with digital technology). For the sake of comparison, let's look at a device that tries to do this: Teradek's bolt. Here is a comparison between the bolt and the cube: Â Boltcuberange (pies) 300600EncryptionAes128NoneAudio Canals2AmbedDedWi-Fi TechnologyWSDI PRO802.11 A / B / G / NFREQUENCY5 GHZ2.4 / 5.8 GHZReceivers45-10Data2.97 GBPS10 MBPS The main difference is You can transmit a 3G-SDI signal (1080P60 10 bits 4: 2: 2) to 4 receivers, as a bolt system (devices 1 + 4) can serve a focus extractor, a DIT for critical monitoring, a director/DP and a coder like the cube, which will transmit the video to 5 other people who are too lazy or scared to stand behind the DIT or DP to see the images. What's the screw's latency? It's less than 1 m, according to Teradek. Here is a video demonstration: What other options are available on the market? Here, here is a quick comparison of some wireless AV-AV systems (click to enlarge): #precing and specifications can be totally inaccurate. Check the manufacturers' websites for correct information. The price includes the cost of a transmitter and a receiver. ## SDI / HDMI option available at an additional cost. ### The kit is joined by Gefen and Atomos Parts, but works well according to ABELCINE. A considerationI've left out is the power of power. Wireless devices consume a lot of power (just like smartphones when connected to a data network) and you should The type of options available (such as connector, power drawing, etc.) before purchase. I have tried to avoid comparing the above systems as a whole, and have focused only on wireless technology. As you can see, most manufacturers are probably opting for the WHDI standard right now, and none have incorporated WirelessHD or WIGIG systems for 2K or 4K material. They all offer

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