

Remedy for comment #385 D2.2

January 2017 Yair Darshan

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Power Matters

About comment #385 D2.2



 Comment #385 suggests to remove the parts that define requirements for Iport_RMS

The argument used: Iport_DC requirements are sufficient due to small error between Idc and Irms





Discussion-The issue is RMS current.

- When we specify requirements, we need to guarantee that we can test it in a reliable way.
- The focus of the discussion is on PD requirements and not if PSE can police it or not.
- The discussion is not about RMS power or DC power. Both has always the same value.
- We have DC component and AC component for Iport, this will require us to consider its RMS value which is the source for power loss at the PSE and the PD.
- As long as Iport_DC, Ipeak and duty cycle limits IN THE SPEC are met then the error between Iport_RMS and Iport_DC will be small → Resistive losses Idc^2=~Irms^2.
- The problem is: if PD desn't meet the spec, how we verify it???
- If PD Ipeak >1.11*Pclass/Vpse the RMS content will increase significantly while the average current Iport_DC may remain unchanged. As a result, Iport_DC measurement is not sufficient.
- If the AC wave shape is complex, measurement of Idc, Ipeak and duty are useless.
- If Iport_RMS≤Iport_DC than we 100% can verify that PD meets requirements.
- Iport_RMS, Iport_DC and Ipeak are easily testable with a single measurement (Not 3 measurements).
- Measuring Ipeak and duty may be not possible in many applications due to the random nature of Ipeak and Duty.
- This is why the RMS term was invented many years ago; to make the wave shape transparent to the measurement for power loss considerations.

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Calculation Example

	PD meets Ipeak requirements				PD doesn't meets Ipeak requirements			
Vpse [V]	52.00	50.00	50.00		52.00	50.00	50.00	
Pclass [W]	90.00	51.00	30.00		90.00	51.00	30.00	
K=Ppeak_PD/Pclass_PD	1.05	1.05	1.11		2.00	2.00	2.00	
Ppeak[W]	94.50	53.55	33.30		180.00	102.00	60.00	
Duty cycle=duty	0.05	0.05	0.05		0.05	0.05	0.05	
Spec: Iport_dc [A]	1.73	1.02	0.60		1.73	1.02	0.60	
Actual: Iport_dc [A]	1.74	1.02	0.60		1.82	1.07	0.63	
lport_dc_actual-lport_dc	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.09	0.05	0.03	
lpeak [A]	1.82	1.07	0.67		3.46	2.04	1.20	
lport_rms [Arms]	1.74	1.02	0.60		1.86	1.09	0.64	
PD PASS/FAIL based on Idc	PASS	PASS	PASS		FAIL	FAIL	PASS	
PD PASS/FAIL based on Irms	PASS	PASS	PASS		FAIL	FAIL	FAIL	
Increase in power loss	0.5%	0.5%	1.2%		15.0%	15.0%	15.0%	
(Iport_rms-Iport_dc) [A]	0.004	0.003	0.003		0.125	0.074	0.043	
(lport_rms-lport_dc) /lport_dc	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%		7.2%	7.2%	7.2%	

Conclusions:

- The current spec is:
- Accurate and is a legacy text
- Ensures that the Irms <= Idc → Power loss on PSE/PD/Channel is controlled if PD doesn't meet the spec for Ipeak and the duty cycle</p>
- Power loss in PSE or PD is function of the RMS value only =(DC^2+AC^2)^0.5.
- Compliance of complex wave shape is achieved by measuring Irms.
- The only way to verify PD behaves correctly is to measure its Ipeak and Irms value. Measuring Idc and Ipeak alone is not sufficient.
- The small error that we get between Irms and Idc is when we obey the spec.
- If Ipeak, Imin, duty diviate from the spec, Irms will find it. Idc may not.

Summary and Recommendation

- The requirements are:
- Ipeak, duty, Pclass, Vpse

Testing tools:

- Always available : Idc, Irms.
- Some times available : Ipeak, Imin and duty
- Criteria for PASS: Irms≤Idc=Pclass/Vpse
- If PD consumn lpeak>1.11*Pclass/Vpse or duty>0.05 we can't know based on ldc only!!!
- It is irrelevant if PSE can sample if Ipeak is to high or not. This issue is how to test the PD if it meets requirements.
- We do need the Irms spec to ensure PD meets its requirements.

Reject the comment

Thank You

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