

1. Update table 33-11 item 7 as follows:

Item	Parameter	Symbol	Unit	Min	Max	PSE Type	Additional Information
7	Overload current per pair set, detection range	I_{CUT-2P}	A	$P_{class}/V_{port_PSE-2P}$	I_{LIM}	1, 2	Optional LIMIT; See 33.2.7.6, Table 33-7. K_{icut3} $K_{icut} =$ 0.596 for class 5. 0.5560.557 for class 6. 0.539 for class 7. $K_{icut4} = 0.538$ 0.535 for class 8.
				K_{icut3} $K_{icut} X$		3,4	
				$P_{class}/V_{port_PSE-2P}$ $K_{icut4} X$ $P_{class}/V_{port_PSE-2P}$		4	

----- End of Baseline Text -----

Notes:

The value for class 6 was updated from D1.1 due to round down error.

The value for class 8 was updated from D1.1 due to the changes made for Type 4 power from 71.3W to 71W.

The values for Class 5 and 7 are new. See Annex A and B for details.

Annex A: Derivation of Icut-2P

1. Icut_min-2P = Icont-2P_unb by definition.
2. Worst case P2P_Iunb conditions in Type 3 is at short cable (0.1Ω) and in Type 4 is at long cable (12.5Ω) therefore the ratio

$$\text{Optimized_E2EP2P_Iunb_effect} = \frac{\text{Icont-2P_unb_max}}{\text{Icont-2P_max}} \text{ Can be used to set Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P at}$$

E2EP2P_Iunb conditions, therefore:

$$\text{Icont-2P_max} = 0.5 * (\text{Pclass/Vport_PSE_min})$$

$$\text{Icont-2P_unb_max} = \text{Simulation results, the pair with maximum current from Rch} = 0.1 \Omega \text{ to } 12.5 \Omega$$

For Type 3 class 5:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Icut_min-2P} &= \text{Icont-2P_unb} = (\text{Icont-2P_unb_max}/\text{Icont-2P_max}) * 0.5 * \text{Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P} = \\ &= (0.536/0.45) * 0.5 * \text{Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P} = 0.596 * \text{Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P}. \end{aligned}$$

For Type 3 class 6:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Icut_min-2P} &= \text{Icont-2P_unb} = (\text{Icont-2P_unb_max}/\text{Icont-2P_max}) * 0.5 * \text{Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P} = \\ &= (0.668/0.6) * 0.5 * \text{Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P} = \mathbf{0.5560.557 * Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P}. \end{aligned}$$

For Type 4 class 7:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Icut_min-2P} &= \text{Icont-2P_unb} = (\text{Icont-2P_unb_max}/\text{Icont-2P_max}) * 0.5 * \text{Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P} = \\ &= (0.778/0.721) * 0.5 * \text{Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P} = \mathbf{0.539 * Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P}. \end{aligned}$$

For Type 4 class 8:

$$\text{Icont-2P_unb} = (\mathbf{0.9310.926}/0.865) * 0.5 * \text{Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P} = \mathbf{0.5380.535 * Pclass/Vport_PSE-2P}$$

Notes:

1. All Kicut values are worst case ratio and not depend on Vport_PSE-2P. Generating Kicut as function of Vport_PSE-2P to reduce unnecessary margins in Icut_min is possible but not necessary and adds complexity.
2. As long as total system Vdiff stays 60mV and we require the same Icon-2P_unb per class to be met with extended power mode, the Kicut ratio per class will remain the same for extended power

Annex B: Why changing D1.1 from Kicut3 and Kicut4 to Kicut per class.

The reason was to fix accuracy problems that were resulted with differences between Icut_min to Icont-2P_unb that must be the same value. The differences were occurred due to the usage of a constant that was calculated for Type 3 class 6, to calculate Icut_2P min for class 5 which is incorrect. The same was for the constant that was calculated for Type 4 class 8 and was used to calculate Class 7 Icut-2P.

#	Parameter	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7	Class 8
1	Icont-2P_unb	0.536	0.668	0.778	0.926
2	K_icut3 and K_icut4	0.557	0.557	0.535	0.535
3	Icut_min per the current constants K_icut3 and K_icut4 in D1.2 [A]	0.501	0.668	0.772	0.926
4	There is an error due to using constants of Type power for all classes instead of per class [A]	-0.035	0.000	-0.006	0.000
5	Changing to constants per class	0.596	0.557	0.539	0.535
6	New Icut_min=Kicut*Pclas/Vport_min [A]	0.536	0.668	0.778	0.925

We can see now that Icut_min=Icont-2P_unb as required (lines 1 and 6).