

PD inrush baseline v110

Info (not part of baseline)

This baseline addresses MR 1277 which deals with the deficiencies of Clause 33's PD inrush section. Below is the text of Clause 145, modified to match with Clause 33.

Replace 33.3.7.3 as follows:

33.3.7.3 Input inrush current

The PD inrush time duration is defined as beginning with the application of input voltage at the PI when V_{PD} crosses the PD power supply turn on voltage, V_{On_PD} as defined in Table 33–18, and ends after T_{delay} .

The inrush current is the initial current drawn by the PD, which is used to charge C_{Port} . A PD may limit the inrush current below I_{Inrush_PD} to allow for large values of C_{Port} .

Pick this paragraph:

The PSE limits the inrush current to I_{Inrush} until the PD input voltage reaches 99% of steady state or until T_{Inrush} , as defined in Table 33–11. PD requirements are impacted by PSE current limits. See 33.2.7.5 for details.

or this one:

The PSE either uses the legacy power up method, whereby it limits the inrush current to I_{Inrush} until the PD input voltage reaches 99% of steady state, or it limits the inrush current for a fixed amount of time, T_{Inrush} , as defined in Table 33–11. See 'legacy_powerup' in 33.2.4.4.

PDs shall draw less than I_{Inrush_PD} from T_{Inrush_min} until T_{delay} , when connected to a source that meets the requirements of 33.2.7.5. This delay is required so that the PD does not enter a high power state before the PSE has had time to change the available current from the POWER_UP to the POWER_ON limits. A PD can meet this requirement by either having C_{Port} charged within T_{Inrush_min} or by limiting the input inrush current.

PDs with `pse_power_type` set to 1 shall conform to P_{Class_PD} and P_{Peak_PD} within T_{Inrush_min} as defined in Table 33–11.