New comment (r01-141, not submitted. Clause 145.3.3.3.5 Page 191 line 48)

Asking PD to assign pse_power_level **{** 8 in NOPOWER for VPD<VOff_PD_min without specifying that the lowest value for VPD<VOff_PD_min is VReset_th_max is the issue.

Example for the problem:

- a) PD requested class is 8 and the assigned class is 6.
- b) When transitioning from NOPWER back to POWERED, the PSE has still available power of 6 (that is why it has assigned class to 6) and now power level is 8. The pse_power_level=8 will cause the pse_assign_class in POWER_DELAY to be: pse_assign_class = min(pse_power_level, pd_req_class)=min(8,8)=8. This in turn will set pd_max_power in POWERED to be: pd_max_power ← min (pse_assigned_class, pd_req_class)=min(8, 8)=8 which is > pse_available power =6 → PSE OVERLOAD condition.

This comment tries to <u>minimize</u> the exposure of a compliant PD that do remember its pse_power_level to be forced to reassign pse_power_level to 8 which will cause that PD to cause PSE overload which is uncompliant behavior after that PD that didn't go to IDLE was behave in a compliant way.

The proposed remedy is based on reducing the input voltage range in which we are forced to assign pse_power_level to 8 from: Vpd < VOff_PD_min to: Vmark_th_max < Vpd < VOff_PD_min.

Proposed Remedy:



Recoserni PD state machine updates. Darshan Yair, January 2018 Rev003

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2. Repeat the proposed changes for dual-signature PD.

