PSE PI P2PIunb Infrastructure requirements completion

**Comment:**

The following completes the infrastructure work needed for PSE PI P2PRUNB.

1. In previous drafts we add the equations needed for designing Rpair\_max/min relationship in order to guarantee compliance with system E2EP2PIunb/Runb objectives.

As we already know, E2EP2P\_Iunb is function of power level and we care only for the worst case condition at maximum system power level. E2EP2P\_Iunb is decreased when load power is increased.

So far we have supplied the requirements for Type 3 and Type 4 maximum power i.e. class 6 and 8 and we need to complete it for class 5 and 7 as well. This part will be addressed by expanding equation 33-4b to include requirements for class 5 and 7 and adding to Table 33-11 item 4a the Icont-2P-unb values for class 5 and 7.

1. In order to check for compliance, we need test setup that will include Channel and PD effective resistance to ensure that the PSE under test meets the requirements. This part will be cover by Annex B which is a normative Annex.

**See next suggested Remedy.**

**Suggested Remedy:**

1. **Replace the TBD in** 33.2.7.4b (Test setup and test conditions for RPair\_max and RPair\_min)

**With:** See Annex B.

**2. Replace equation 33-4b with the missing parts required for each PSE power class as follows:**



Note: meeting equation 33-4b for class N (N=6,7 and 8) covers all classes below N.

[Editor Note (to be removed prior to publication): k1,k2,a1 and a2 parameters will be specified in the next draft.]

**3. Add to Table 33-11 item 5a parameter Icont-2P-unb additional rows for class 5 and 7. This completes the maximum Icont-2Punb values for all classes for PSE and PD PI compliance tests**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Item | Parameter | Symbol | Unit | Min | Max | PSE Type | Additional Information |
| 4a | Pair set current due to E2ERunb within E2ERunb range for Class 5 | ICon-2P-unb | A | TBD |  | 3 | See 33.2.7.4a |
| Pair set current due to E2ERunb within E2ERunb range for Class 6 | 0.668 |  | 3 |
| Pair set current due to E2ERunb within E2ERunb range for Class 7 | TBD |  | 4 |
| Pair set current due to E2ERunb within E2ERunb range for Class 8 | 0.931 |  | 4 |

**4. Insert Normative Annex 33B to the Annex section.**

**5. Insert Informative Annex 33F to the Annex section**

**ANNEX 33B [Normative] PSE PI Pair-to-Pair Resistance/Current Unbalance**

Pair-to-pair current unbalance refers to current differences in powered pairs of the same polarity. Current unbalance can occur in positive powered pairs, negative powered pairs, or both when a system uses all four pairs to 4-pair power when both PSE Alternatives provide power to both PD Modes.

Current unbalance of a PSE shall be met with Rload\_max and Rload\_min as specified by table Yuval\_1. The details for derivation of Rload\_max and Rload\_min can be found in Annex 33F.

A compliant unbalanced load consists of the channel (cables and connectors) and the PD effective resistances.

Equation 33-4b is described in 33.2.7.4a, specified for the PSE, assures that E2EP2PRunb will be met in a compliant 4-pair powered system. Fig. 33B-1 illustrates the relationship between PSE PI equation 33-4b and E2EP2PRunb.



Fig. 33B-1 PSE PI Unbalance specification and E2EP2PRunb

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PSE Class | Rload\_min, [Ω] | Rload\_max, [Ω] |
| 5 | TBD | TBD |
| 6 | 0.632 | 1.250 |
| 7 | TBD | TBD |
| 8 | 0.530 | 0.975 |

Table Yuval\_1: Rload\_max and Rload\_min requirements.

Equation 33-4b specifies the PSE effective resistances required to meet E2EP2PRunb in the presence of all compliant, unbalanced loads attached to the PSE PI. There are 3 alternate test methods for Rpse\_max and Rpse\_min and determining conformance to equation 33-4b

**33B.1 direct measurements of** Rpse\_max and Rpse\_min

If there is access to internal circuits, effective resistance may be determined by sourcing current in each path corresponding to maximum Pclass operation, and measuring the voltage across all components that contribute to the effective resistance, including circuit board traces and all components passing current to the PSE PI output connection. The effective resistance is the measured voltage Veff, divided by the current through the path e.g. the effective value of Rpair\_min =Veff1/*i1* as shown in Fig. 33-B2.

The two sections that follow, 33B.2 and 33B.3 illustrate two other possible measurements of PSE effective resistances for Rpse\_max and Rpse\_min equation 33-8 verification, if the internal circuits are not accessible.



Fig. 33B-2 direct measurements of effective Rpse\_max and Rpse\_min

**33B.2 Effective Resistance Measurement Method by measurement of current unbalance under worst case pair-to-pair load conditions**

Figure 33-B3 shows a possible test circuit for effective resistance measurements on a PSE port for evaluating conformance to Equation 33-4b.

The Effective Resistance Test Procedure is described below:

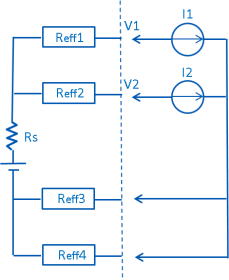
1. With the PSE powered on, set the following current values
   1. 10mA < I2 < 50mA

Fig. 33B-3 Effective resistance Test Circuit

* 1. I1 = 0.5\*(Pclassmax/Vport) - I2.

1. Measure Vdiff across V1, V2.
2. Reduce I1 by 20% (=I1’). Ensure I2 remains unchanged.
3. Measure Vdiff’ across V1, V2.
4. Calculate Reff1:
5. Reff1 = [(Vdiff) – (Vdiff’)] / (I1 – I1’)
6. Repeat procedure for Reff2, with I1, I2 values swapped.
7. Repeat procedure for Reff3, Reff4.
8. Evaluate compliance with Equation 33-4b.

The Effective resistance test method applies to the general case; if pair-to-pair balance is actively controlled in a manner that changes effective resistance to achieve balance, then the Current Unbalance Measurement Method described in 33B3.3 should be used.

**33B.3 Current Unbalance Measurement Method**

Unbalanced load resistances must be selected per Table Yuval\_1 . Current unbalance must be met for any pair-to-pair resistances meeting the equation; selected resistance values which provide adequate verification are dependent upon PSE circuit implementation and as such are left to the designer.

Fig. 33B-4 shows a test circuit for the current unbalance measurement.



Fig. 33B-4 Current Unbalance Test Circuit

The current unbalance test method is described below:

1. Use Rload\_min and max from Table Yuval\_1
2. With the PSE powered on, adjust the load for Max. Pclass power at the PSE
3. Measure i1, i2
4. Swap R\_max, R\_min, repeat steps 1 and 2.
5. Repeat for i3, i4
6. Verify that the current unbalance in each case does not exceed Icont-2P\_unb minimum

in table 33-11 item 4a.

Verification of Icont-2P\_unb in step 6 confirms PSE conformance to Equation 334-b.

**33B.4 Channel resistance with less than 0.1Ω**

Icont\_2P\_unb\_max is specified for total channel common mode pair resistance from 0.1Ω to 12.5Ω and worst case unbalance contribution by a PD.

When the PSE is tested for channel common mode resistance less than 0.1 Ω, i.e. 0 Ω <Rch\_x <0.1 Ω , the PSE shall be tested with (Rload\_min - Rch\_x) and , (Rload\_max - Rch\_x)

**Annex F (Informative) - Derivation of Rload\_max and Rload\_min**

Editor Note (to be removed prior to publication): To consider the value of adding informative Annex F to present Rload\_max and Rload\_min equation derivation and values.

----------------------- END OF REMEDY PART --------------------------------------------

This part is not part of the Comment and Suggested Remedy. It is given here for explaining the derivation of the procedure in 33B.2.

Equation Derivation

Vdiff = V2 – V1 = VR1 – VR2 = I1\*R1 – I2\*R2  *(Note: V2 > V1 because I1 >> I2)*

Vdiff′ = V2′– V1′ = VR1′ – VR2 ′ = I1′\*R1 – I2\*R2

Vdiff –Vdiff′ = (V2 – V1) – (V2′– V1 ′) = (I1\*R1 – I2\*R2) – (I1′\*R1 – I2\*R2) = I1\*R1 – I1′\*R1

(I2\*R2) in the above equation cancels because I2 is held to a constant value;

(V2 – V1) – (V2′– V1 ′) = I1\*R1 – I1′\*R1

(V2 – V1) – (V2′– V1 ′) = (I1 – I1′) R1

And;

(V2 – V1) – (V2′– V1 ′) = R1

(I1 – I1′)

Example: Reff1 = 0.5 Ohms, Reff2 = 0.45 Ohms, I1 = 300mA, I1′ = 240mA, I2 = 10mA

Vdiff = 300mA\*0.5 – 10mA\*0.45 = 145.5mV

Vdiff′ = 240mA\*0.5 – 10mA\*0.45 = 115.5mV

(Vdiff - Vdiff′)/(I1-I1′) = (.1455-.1155)/(0.3-0.24) = 0.030/0.060 = 0.5 = Reff1

Assumption: 20% difference between I1 and I1′ yields negligible change in Reff1 at high currents: the difference could be reduced to 10% or even less.