Extended Power & LLDP v100

33.2.7 PSE classification of PDs and mutual identification

Change 33.2.7 as follows:

The minimum power output by the PSE for a particular PD Class, when powering a single-signature PD, or supplying power in 2-pair mode, is defined by Equation (33–2), except when the PSE has assigned Class 6 or 8. PSEs that have assigned the PD to Class 6 or 8 use the values shown in Table 33–11 for P_{Class} until PSEAllocatedPowerValue is less than 510 and less than 710 for Class 6 and Class 8 respectively. Alternatively, PSE implementations may use $V_{PSE} = V_{Port\_PSE-2P}$ min and $R_{Chan} = R_{Ch}$ when powering using a single pairset, or $R_{Chan} = R_{Ch}/2$ when powering using two pairsets to arrive at over-margined values as shown in Table 33–11.

$$P_{Class} = \{...\}_W \tag{33–2}$$

33.6.3.2 Constants

Change 33.6.3.2 as follows:

PD_DLLMAX_VALUE

This value is derived from pd_max_power variable (33.3.3.3) described as follows:

pd_max_power	PD_DLLMAX_VALUE
0	130
1	39
2	65
3	130
4	255
5	400
6	600
7	620
8	~~710~~ 999

PD_INITIAL_VALUE

This value is derived as follows from the pd_max_power (33.3.3.3) variable used in the PD state diagram (Figure 33–31):

pd_max_power	PD_DLLMAX_VALUE
0	≤ 130
1	≤ 39
2	≤ 65
3	≤ 130
4	≤ 255
5	≤ 400
6	≤ 600
7	≤ 620
8	$\leq$ ~~710~~ 900

PSE_INITIAL_VALUE

This value is derived as follows from parameter_type and the mr_pd_class_detected (33.2.5.6) variable used in the PSE state diagram (Figure 33–13):

parameter_type	pd_max_power	PD_DLLMAX_VALUE
1	0	≤ 130
1	1	≤ 39
1	2	≤ 65
1	3	≤ 130
1	4	≤ 130
2	4	≤ 255
3	5	≤ 400
3	6	$\leq$ ~~510~~ 600
4	7	≤ 620
4	8	$\leq$ ~~710~~ 900