

# Vport static and transient response

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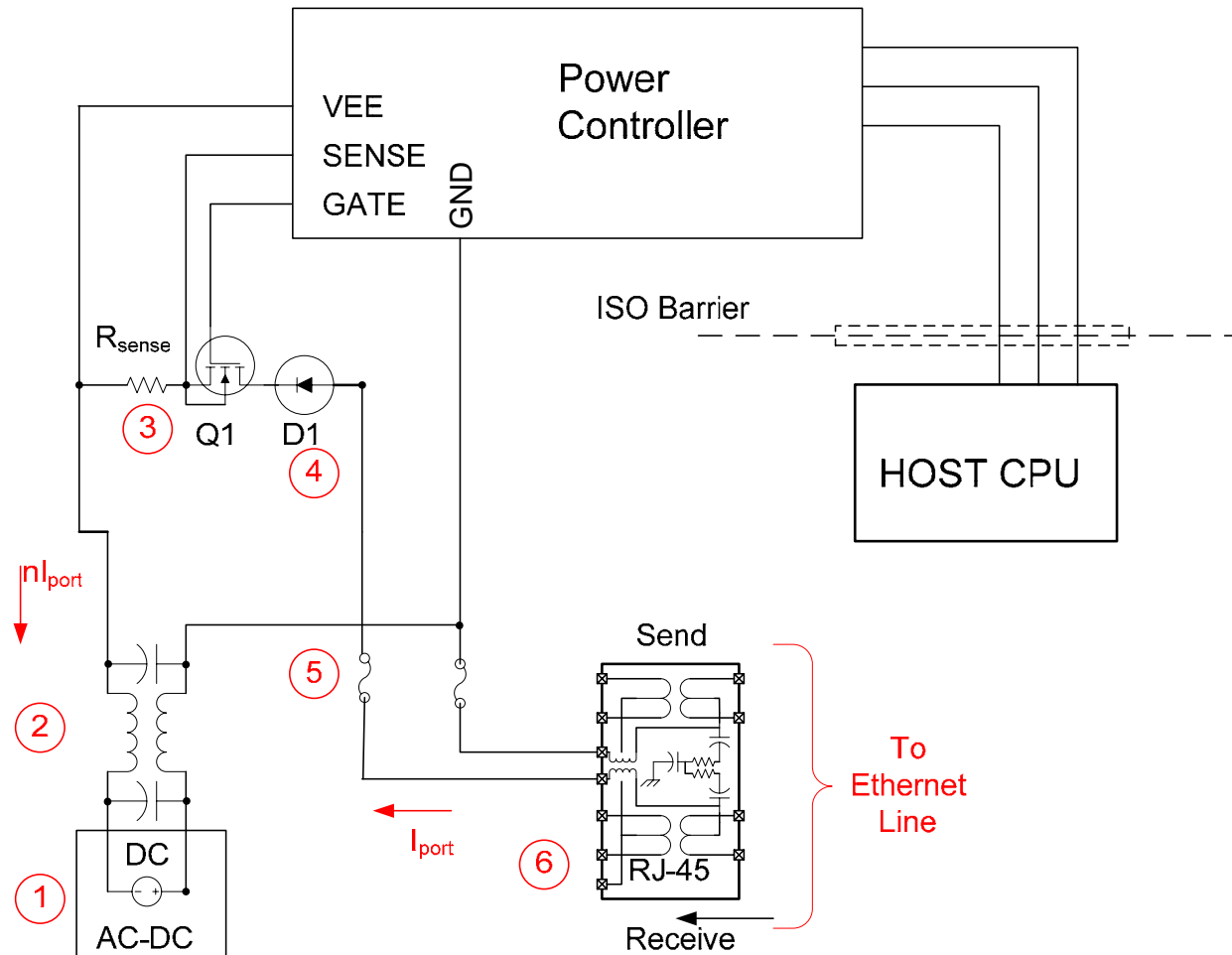
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# Agenda

- **Estimate the minimum static MDI voltage.**
- **Cover the team's next step.**

# Typical PSE



**One port of a multiport PSE providing power on 2-cable pairs.**

# Major Voltage Drop Sources

## 1) AC-DC Power Supply

- Tolerance
- Load
- Transient response

## 2) CM Choke & PCB

## 3) R<sub>sense</sub> & MOSFET

- Value, internal/external

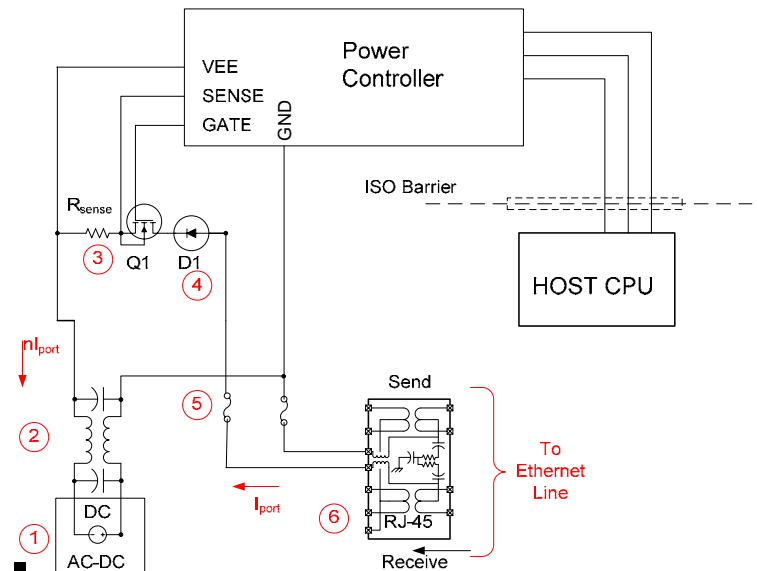
## 4) Pass diode

- Presence & type

## 5) Fuses

- Presence & type

## 6) PHY Transformer



# Considerations

- **Multiple system designs use the same power supply.**
- **Systems have different:**
  - Circuit topology**
  - Circuit elements**
  - PoE modules**
- **Systems need to work under all loading conditions:**
  - < 0.5 W to PoEplus per port**
  - 1 to n ports**

# Main Parameters

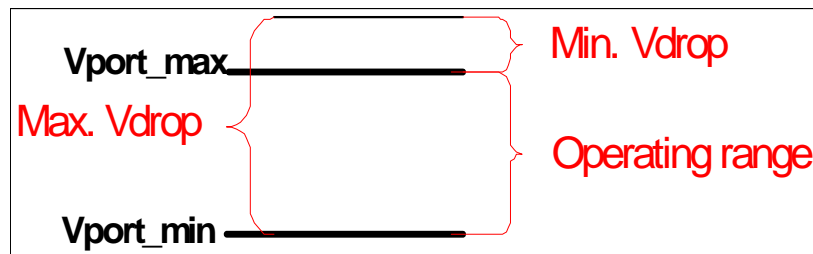
- **AC-DC**
  - $\pm 3.7\%$  tolerance**
  - 50 mohm output resistance**
  - CM choke + PCB, 30 mohm**
- **Port**
  - R<sub>sense</sub> + MOSFET 0.53 to 1.5-ohm**
  - Diode 0 to 0.7-V**
  - Fuse 0 to 2x0.5-ohm**
  - Transformer and choke 0.5 ohm**
  - 48 ports**
- **Cable**
  - CAT-5**

# Why 48 ports?

- **Focus on broadest part of the market.**
  - 15.4 W x 48 = 740 W for PoE**
  - Lower power levels fit within this constraint.**
- **15 A, AC power circuit in Japan (100 VAC)**
  - 700 W of PoE power available**
  - 200 W of nonPoE power available**
  - 75% breaker derate, 80% AC-DC efficiency**
- **Higher port count systems need to be optimized to fit within the calculated values.**

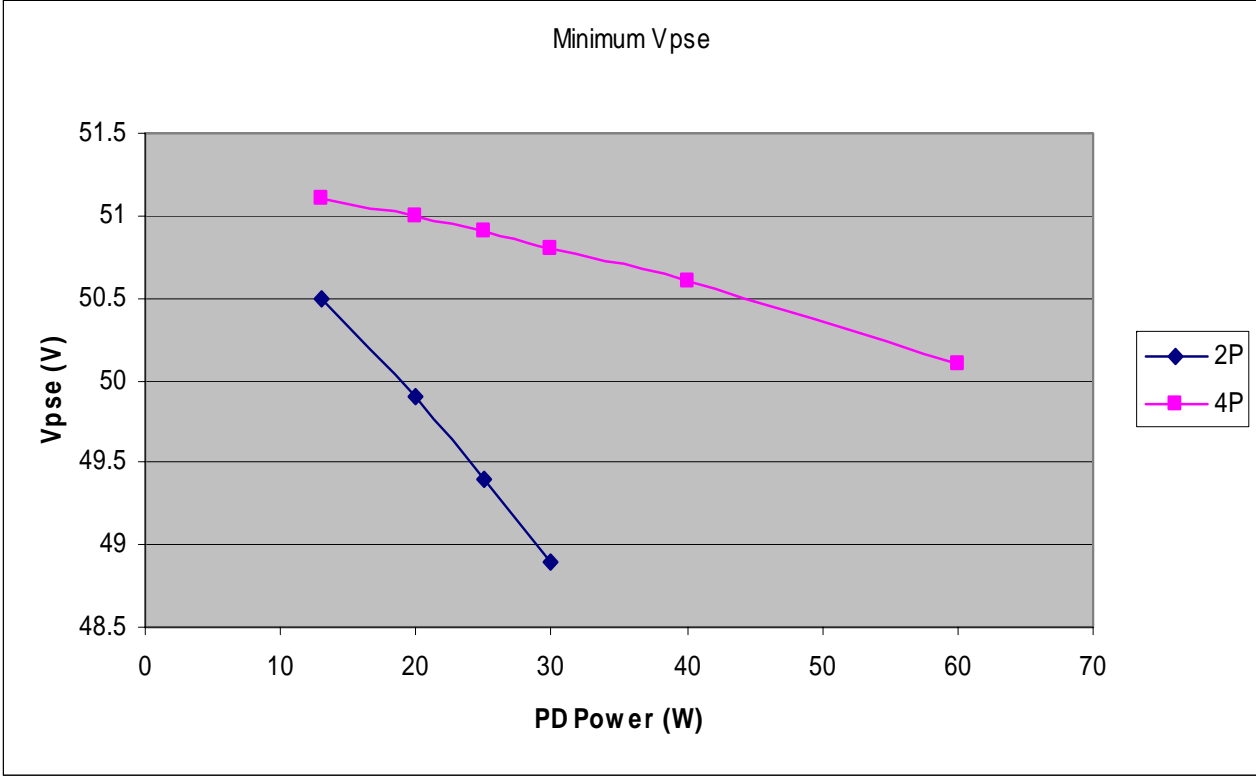
# Method

- Calculate the maximum and minimum drops from the power supply to the MDI.
- **Maximum drop:**
  - Maximum PoE power draw.
  - Largest path resistance and voltage drops.
- **Minimum drop:**
  - One port on at minimum holding current.
  - Lowest path resistance and voltage drops.
- Optimize results for the always-present minimum voltage drop.



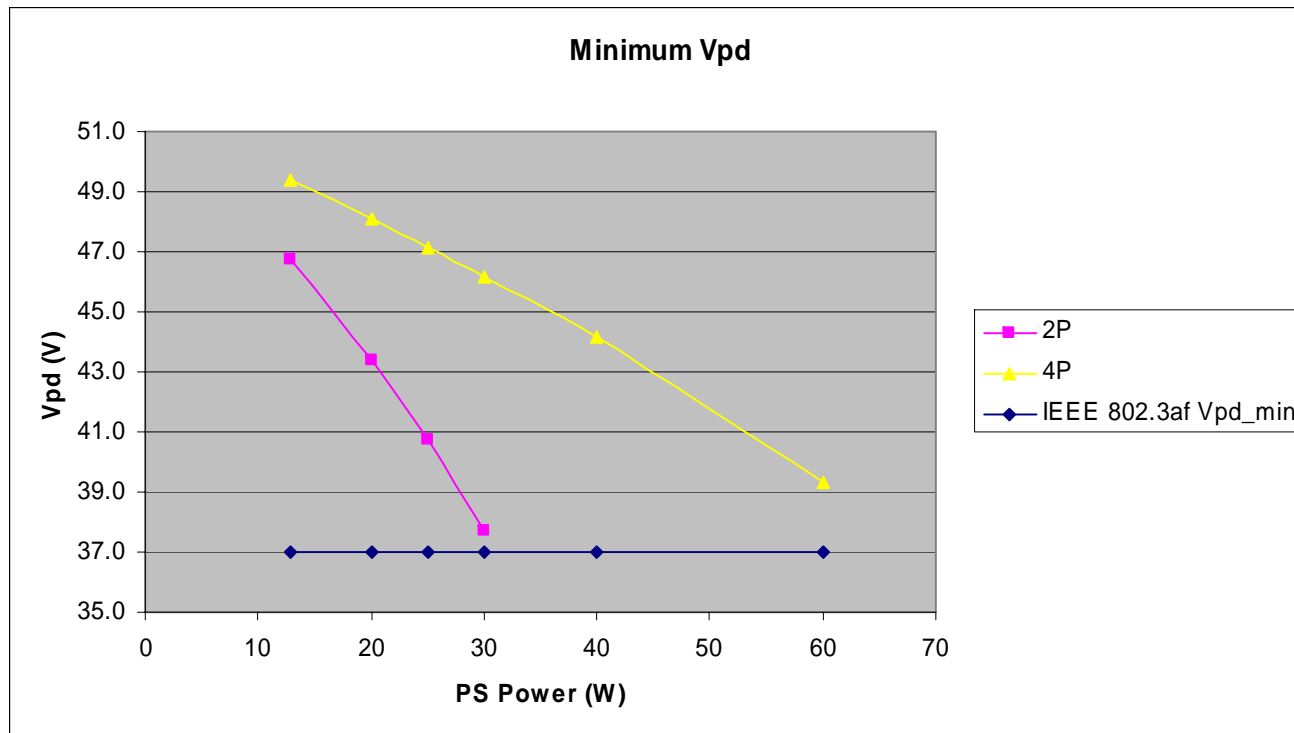


# Minimum Static PSE Port Voltage



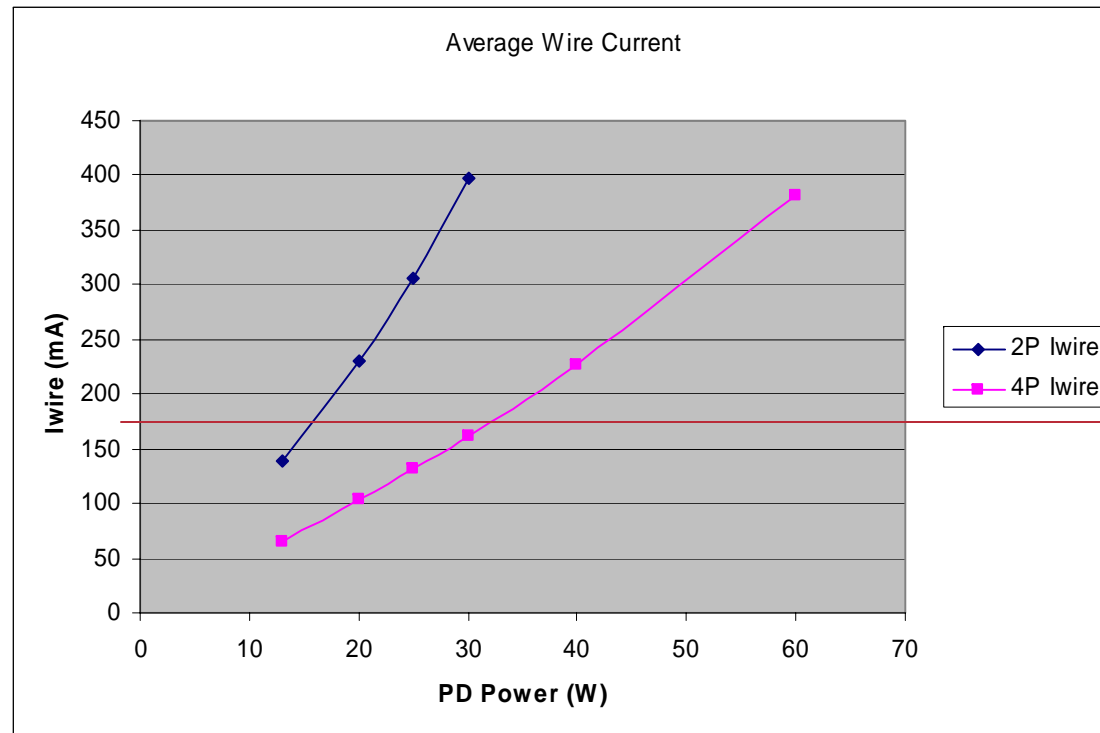
**2-pair 48.9 V, 4-pair 50.1 V**

# Minimum Static PD Port Voltage



**2-pair 37.7 V, 4-pair 39.3 V**

# Nominal Wire current



IEEE 802.3af level

# Can the minimum port voltage be increased?

- **A change in MDI voltage leads to a similar change in MDI current.**
- **Three things that reduce the MDI current (2 pair shown):**
  - Move to DC-disconnect (0.7V →0V)**  
I<sub>wire</sub> 398→390mA, V<sub>port\_min</sub> 48.9→49.4V
  - Improve AC-DC tolerance (±3.7%→±1.5%)**  
I<sub>wire</sub> 390→357mA, V<sub>port\_min</sub> 49.4→52.1V
  - Use a wire fuse and better MOSFET (2.5→1.5ohm)**  
I<sub>wire</sub> 357→350mA, V<sub>port\_min</sub> 52.1→52.8V
- **A minimum port voltage in the range of 49 to 53-V is achievable but increasing the voltage above 49 V can reduce suppliers-supporting the the IEEE 802.3at specification.**

# Recommendations for Static Port Voltage

- **The PD minimum port voltage ensures compatibility with IEEE 802.3af.**
- **The 30 W 2 pair IEEE 802.3at requirement has been met.**
- **The PSE minimum port voltage is raised from 44 V to 50 V.**

**PD circuit margin is 2.2 V.**

**PD circuit margin for IEEE 802.3af was 1.0 V.**

**At a PSE port voltage of 48.5 V, the PD margin is the same as it is for IEEE 802.3af.**

**At a PSE port voltage of 44.0 V, the wire current increases 25% for a 2-pair system, and the PD voltage would drop to 29.8 V (30 W @ PD).**

# Agenda

- **Estimate the minimum static MDI voltage.**
- **Cover the team's next step.**

# Dynamic Port Voltage

- **Goal: Specify the dynamic port voltage. Provide bounds that designs can meet.**
- **Identify existing constraints.**

## Load change

**$di/dt$  35 mA/uS (This may be a condition for a requirement.)**

**$dV/dt$  3.5 V/uS.**

**$I_{CUT}$**

**$I_{LIM}$**

- **Dealing with backing up the system power supply.**
- **Review system solutions for dealing with transients.**

Questions ...

**... or comments**