

IEEE P802.3bt PSE State Diagram Update

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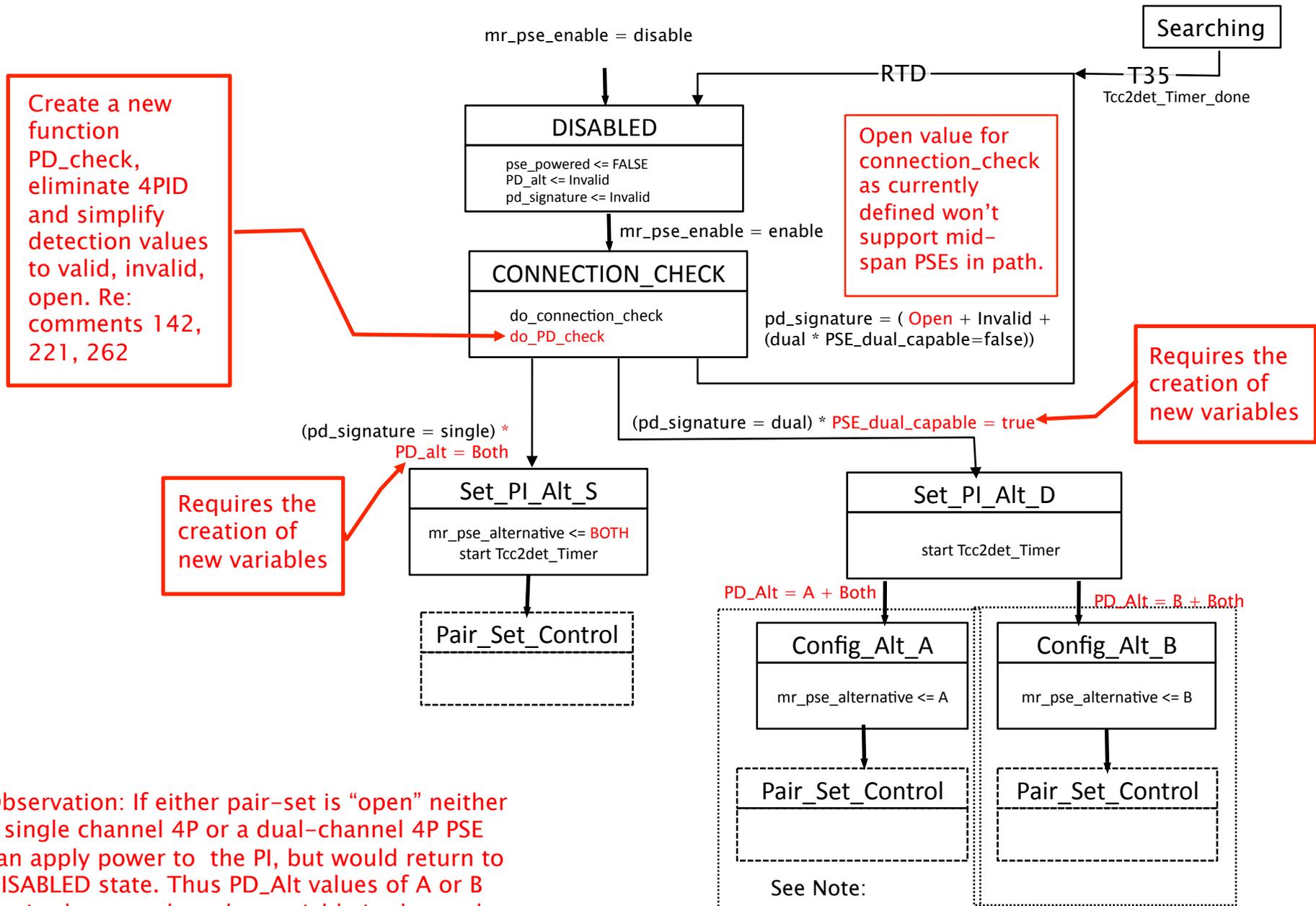
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The Challenge

- The case of “dual PSE with dual signature PD” has a potential to exponentially increase the number of states and transitions in the state diagram.
 - Previous examination of the impact of adding connection check into the DO DETECTION state showed substantial expansion of transitions. Did not even include impact of dual-PSE w/dual-sig-PD.
- To simplify the diagram, and allow the widest range of implementation, I am taking the approach of including two independent state machines defined as capable of operating simultaneously.
- This dramatically simplifies the problem, allowing the existing PSE State Diagram to become “Pair Set Control State Diagram” and then adding a layer above it to decide which pse_alt to use.
- For single-channel PSEs and PDs, the state diagram follows existing design with minor modifications (variable name changes)
- For dual-channel PSEs and dual-sig PDs, it enables two state machines to run pretty much independently of each other. This enables dual-dual configurations, and also dual-single configurations.
- For Type 1 and Type 2 PSE fallback, the PSE host can simply disable Type 3 and Type 4 PSE State Machine and enable the Type 1 and Type 2 PSE State Machine using the “Ubiquitous Management Entity” or it may choose to power Type 1 and Type 2 PSEs using the Type 3 and Type 4 PSE State Machine.

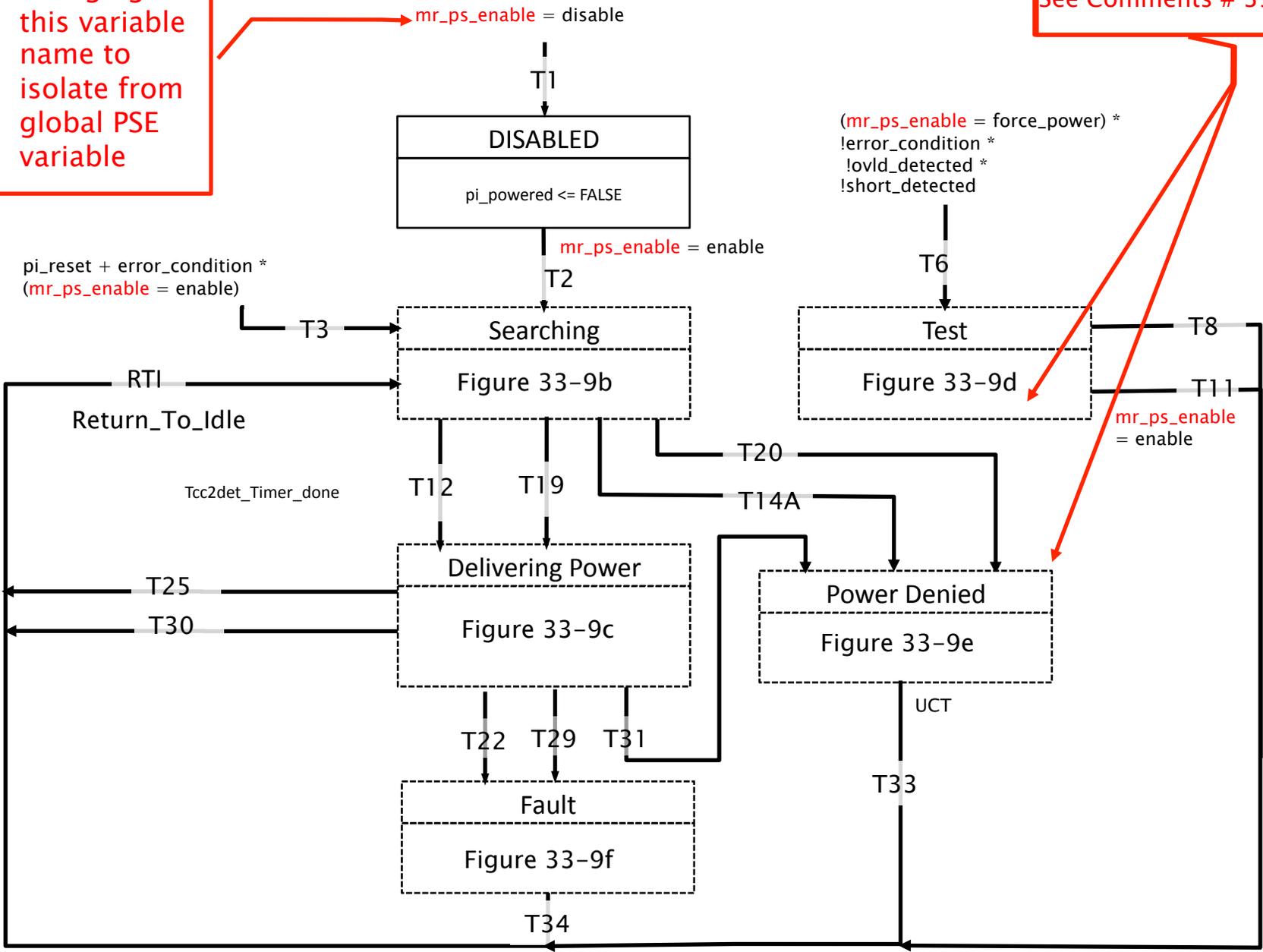


Observation: If either pair-set is "open" neither a single channel 4P or a dual-channel 4P PSE can apply power to the PI, but would return to DISABLED state. Thus PD_Alt values of A or B are irrelevant unless that variable is changed.

Note: For dual capable PSEs with dual-signature PDs, this diagram indicates the PSE will operate as two distinct Pair_Set_Control state machines with distinct variables for each.

Requires changing this variable name to isolate from global PSE variable

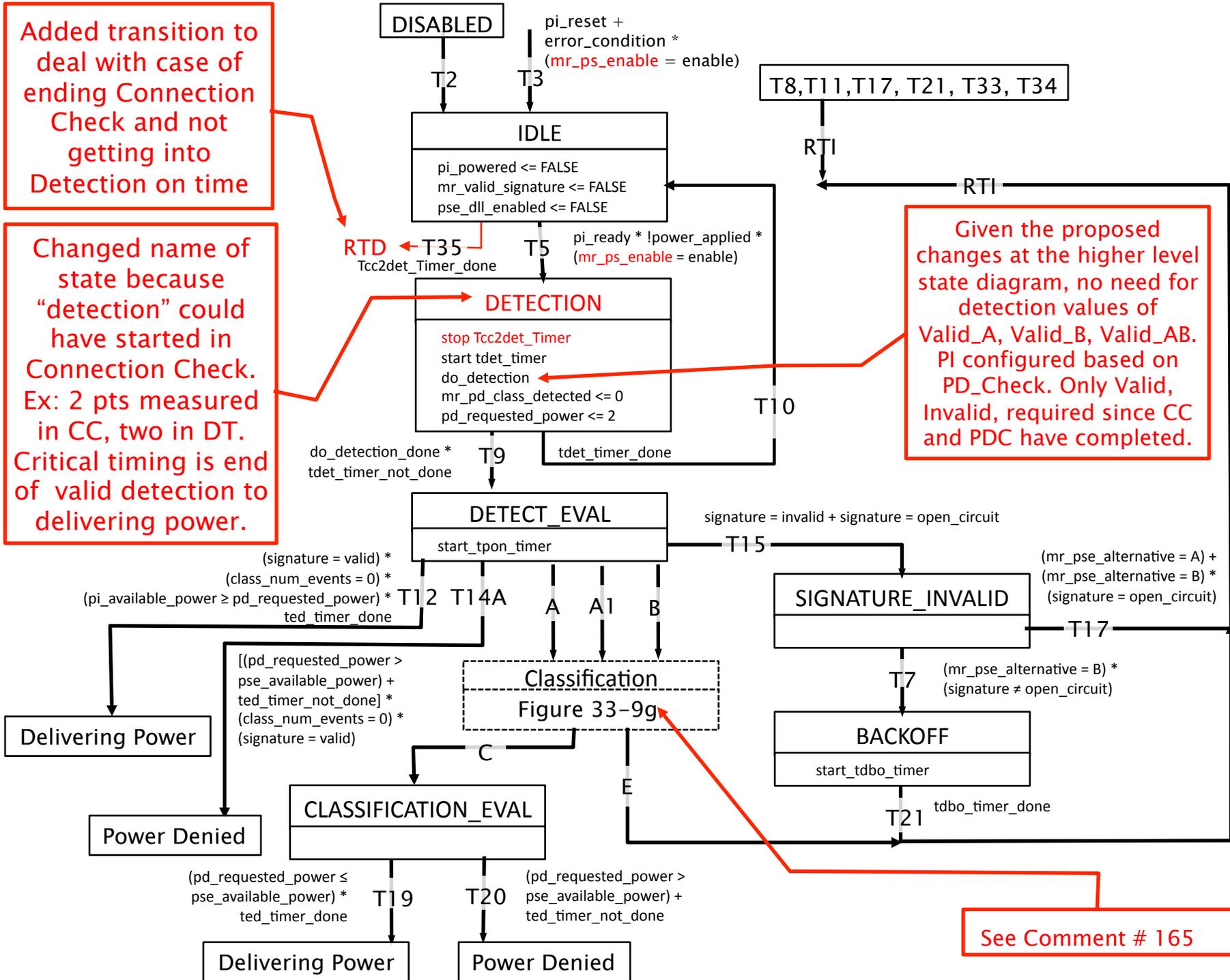
See Comments # 39, 40



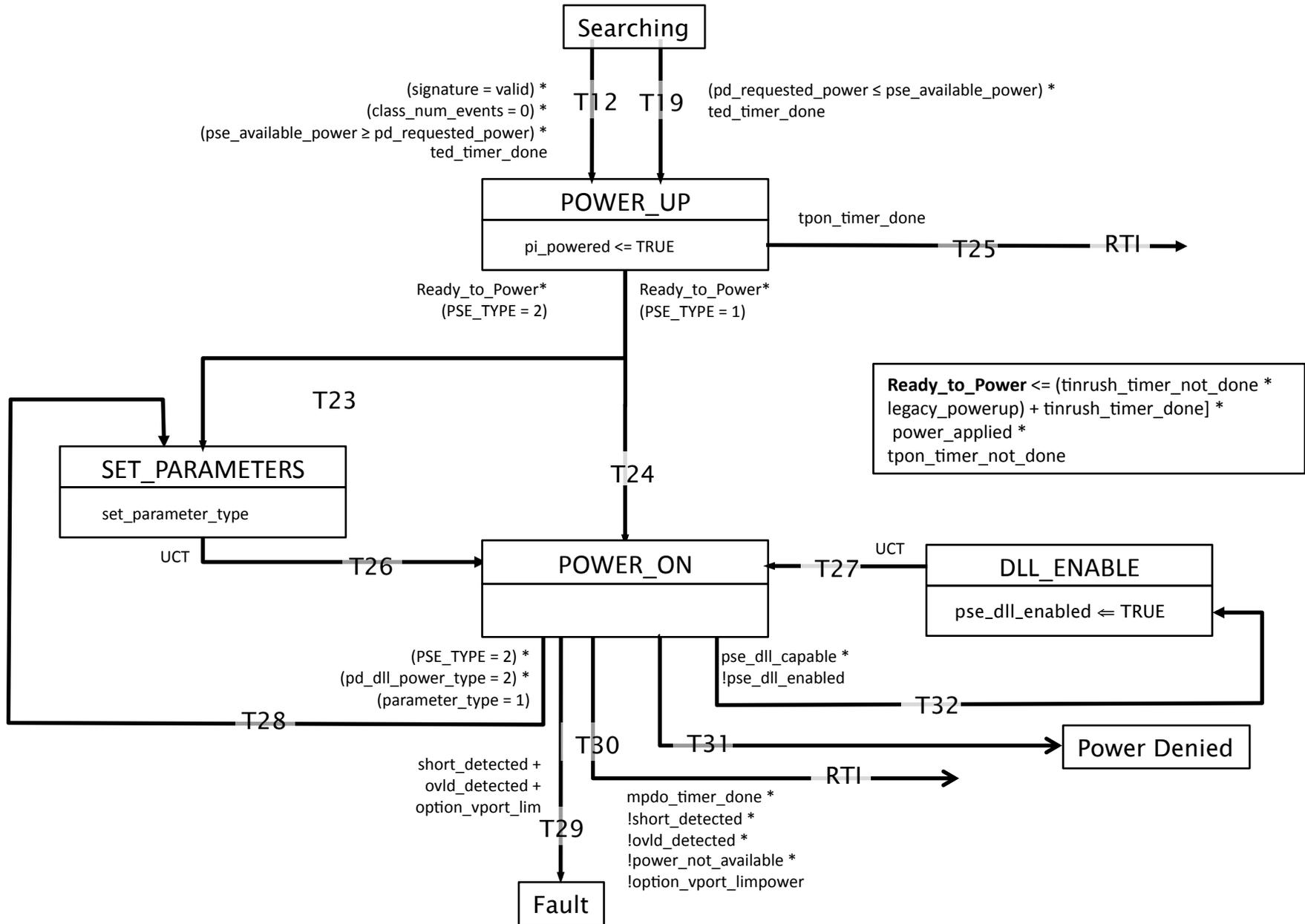
Added transition to deal with case of ending Connection Check and not getting into Detection on time

Changed name of state because "detection" could have started in Connection Check. Ex: 2 pts measured in CC, two in DT. Critical timing is end of valid detection to delivering power.

Given the proposed changes at the higher level state diagram, no need for detection values of Valid_A, Valid_B, Valid_AB. PI configured based on PD_Check. Only Valid, Invalid, required since CC and PDC have completed.



See Comment # 165



Searching

(signature = valid) *
 (class_num_events = 0) *
 (pse_available_power ≥ pd_requested_power) *
 ted_timer_done

(pd_requested_power ≤ pse_available_power) *
 ted_timer_done

POWER_UP

pi_powered <= TRUE

tpon_timer_done

T25

RTI

Ready_to_Power*
 (PSE_TYPE = 2)

Ready_to_Power*
 (PSE_TYPE = 1)

T23

SET_PARAMETERS

set_parameter_type

UCT

T26

POWER_ON

T24

Ready_to_Power <= (tinrush_timer_not_done *
 legacy_powerup) + tinrush_timer_done] *
 power_applied *
 tpon_timer_not_done

DLL_ENABLE

pse_dll_enabled <= TRUE

UCT

T27

(PSE_TYPE = 2) *
 (pd_dll_power_type = 2) *
 (parameter_type = 1)

pse_dll_capable *
 !pse_dll_enabled

T32

Power Denied

RTI

short_detected +
 ovid_detected +
 option_vport_lim

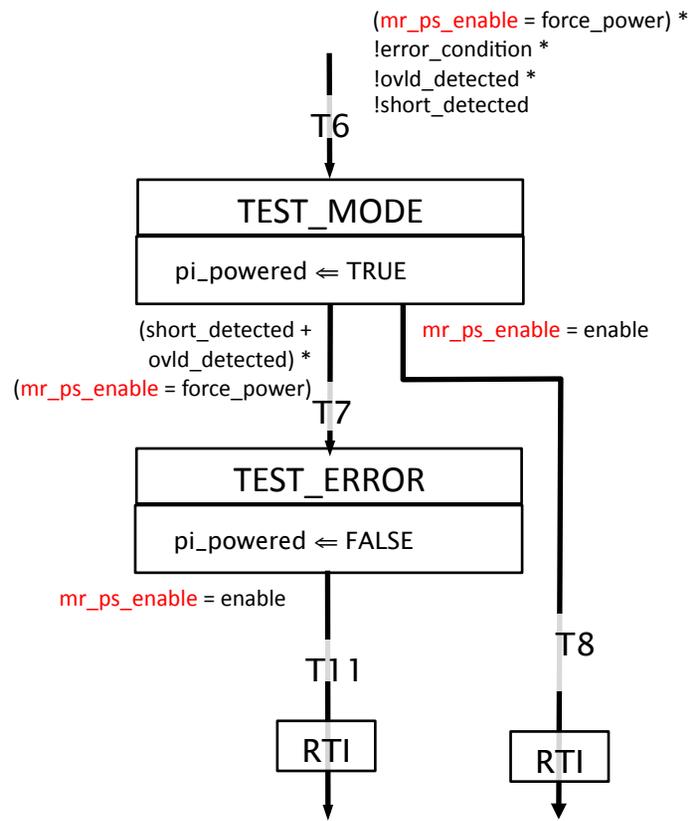
T29

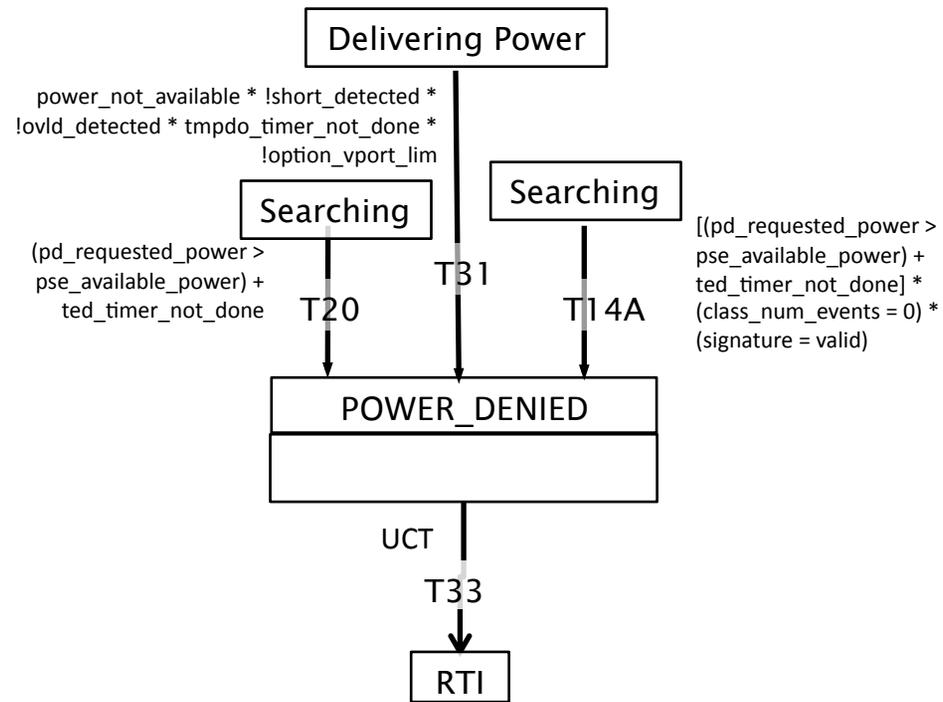
Fault

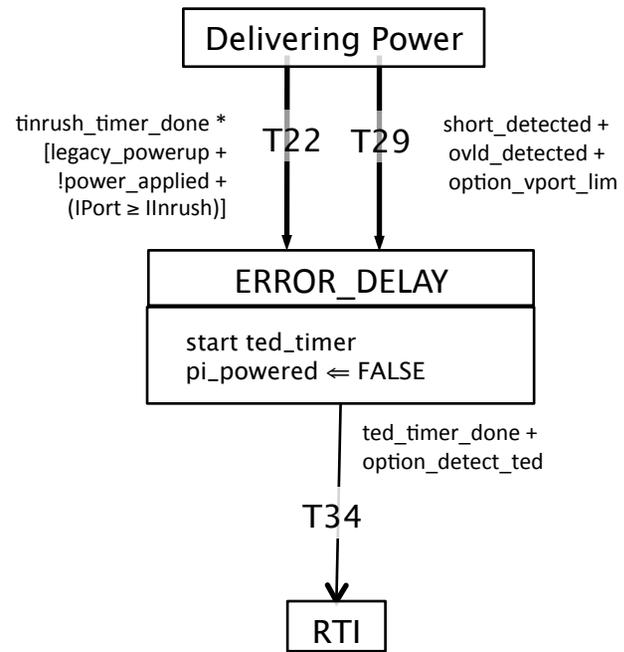
mpdo_timer_done *
 !short_detected *
 !ovid_detected *
 !power_not_available *
 !option_vport_limpower

T30

T31







Connection Check & Detection

The goal is to allow the widest range of implementation possible.

One can capture portions of data used for the “Detection” function during Connection Check and store them, then later when operating within the PI Control state machine, use that data in conjunction with other data captured during do_detection to complete the detection process. This would potentially speed up the process and ensures that a robust detection is completed no longer before power is applied than the current Type 1 and Type 2 state diagram.

OR

One can perform Connection Check and disregard the data captured after the decision is made to exit that state, and then when entering the DETECTION state, perform an existing do_detection function as currently implemented.

The former would be faster and reduce the number of steps required to complete detection.



Example Text for PD_Check

- *Add new function do_PD_check as follows:*

do_PD_check

This function is to be used only for Type 3 and Type 4 PSEs and works in conjunction with connection check defined in Section 33.2.5.0 and determines whether a PD can accept power over a single alternative PI configuration or both at the same time. This function returns the following variables:

PD_alt: This variable indicates the type of PD signature is connected to the PI, with respect to 4-pair operation.

Values:

A: The PSE has determined PD appears capable of accepting power only on Alt-A.

B: The PSE has determined PD appears capable of accepting power only on Alt-B.

Both: The PSE has determined PD appears capable of accepting power on Alt-A and Alt-B

Invalid: The PD_check function has not determined a valid value.



Remaining Work

- Define the new variables and function required to make the decision for operating Pair_Set_Control properly
 - **PSE_dual_capable:**
 - True – PSE is capable of operating on two PI instances simultaneously
 - False – PSE is capable of operating on one PI instance
 - **mr_ps_enable:**
 - enable – Pair_Set_Control state machine is enabled
 - disable – Pair_Set_Control state machine is disabled
 - **PD_alt:**
 - A – PD appears capable of accepting power on Alt-A
 - B – PD appears capable of accepting power on Alt-B
 - Both – PD appears capable of accepting power on Alt-A and Alt-B
- Review the overall operation and confirm that it behaves as intended
- Identify if there are any conditions on a dual-PSE to dual-sig-PD configuration that would require both PI instances to return to the top-level diagram
 - Equivalent to global “mr_pse_enable = disable”
- Incorporate appropriate text changes
 - Could deprecate need for 4PID text/variables.
- Incorporate FrameMaker version of state diagrams.

Q&A