

DT0146 Design tip

PM8803/03C design tip: how to solve a marginality of AT standard

A design tip is a description of an application oriented, technical implementation that leads to a specific benefit. For more information or support, visit www.st.com

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Main components		
PM8803	PM8803 datasheet	
PM8803C	PM8803C datasheet	

Purpose and benefits

This Design tip describes how to fix a PM8803/03C behavior that could be marginal in respect to the AT standard, and that sometimes leads to problems with the right interpretation of the PoE standards.

Description of the issue

A marginality issue has been discovered when connecting a PD designed with PM8803/03C with certain electronic systems.

This short application note tries to explain how the issue can be observed and describes an applicative solution to solve it while making the whole system compliant with the AT standard.

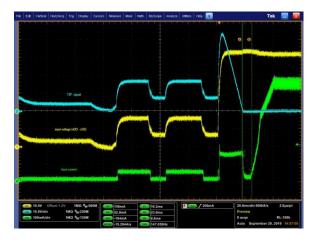


Figure 1. A PM8803 typical Tdelay: it is around 25 ms

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The AT standard foreseen for a Type 2 PD, a two-step behavior of the powered electronic system; it is the PD as a whole system that must comply with the standard: to respect the **Tdelay** parameter it is enough having the electronics powered via PoE with an initial start-up operating condition requiring less than 13 W and waiting a time period of at least 80 msec before going into full load conditions (25.5 W). If this is the case the PM8803 /03C can be used as is, without any additional circuit.

Here a description of this parameter done by SIFOS in its PDA300 manual:

IEEE 802.3at places a special requirement on Type-2 PD's that restricts initial start-up power draw to Type-1 levels (13 watts or less) until either the PSE is assured that the initial Inrush period is completed or until an LLDP negotiation is completed. If the PSE provides two-event classification as a means to grant Type-2 power to a Type-2 PD, then the PD must wait for at least 80 msec (Tdelay) before stepping up to a power draw in excess of 13 watts (see Figure 1.7). If a Type-2 PSE does not provide two-event classification, then the PD may need to wait up to tens seconds to start a link layer LLDP negotiation with the PSE and subsequently may need to wait indefinitely for a power grant from the PSE authorizing power draw in excess

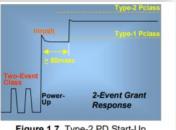
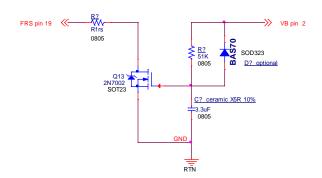


Figure 1.7 Type-2 PD Start-Up

In some cases, the electronic powered via PoE cannot respect the two-step startup previously described, and therefore in that case the issue is observed. It is suggested to add the following circuit:



This circuit is based on the fact that the PM8803/03C do not work if there is no resistor connected from FRS to RTN pin; the start of operations can be delayed by means of a suitable selection of the R-C values that are used to drive the N-channel MOSFET.

VB is selected in place of VC because it is more accurate (+/-5%): VB is derived from VC and is soon made available (see image): The 2N7002 has a wide drift on the threshold of Vgs and this impacts on the estimation of the delay introduced.

Here are some example calculations:

- Typ. threshold 2N7002 = 2.0 V or 40% of 5 V
- Charging of a capacitor at 40% achieved at about 0.5 time constant
- We put 80 ms = 0.5 RC \rightarrow assumed R = 51 k \rightarrow C = (80 m) / 0.5 x 51 k = 3.13 uF
- A standard value of 3.3 uF can be used

Use 1% resistor and 10% ceramic capacitor with a rated voltage at least 10 V. Discharge diode optional;



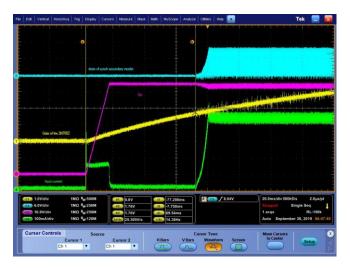


Figure 2. The behavior of PM8803/03C with the circuit shown before;

Now the Tdelay is about 70 msec and not the estimated 80 msec, because of a lower threshold of 2N7002: about 1.75 V in place of a typical 2.1 V as per the datasheet. Doing again the calculations with the measured values:

- Actual threshold 2N7002 = 1.75 V or about 35% of 5 V
- Charging of a capacitor at 35% achieved at about 0.4 time constant
- We put Delay = 0.4 RC → assumed R = 51 k → Delay = 0.40 x 51 k
 x 3.3 uF = 67 ms, consistent with the measured of about 70 ms.

Conclusions

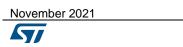
This short report describes a simple circuit to be added to PM8803/03C that allows to extend the delay from the inrush phase to the DC/DC converter startup in order to meet the PoE.AT standard regarding the parameter **Tdelay**, it must be at least 80 ms.

Nevertheless, it is useful to remember here that it is the PD as a whole system that must comply with the AT standard: to respect the Tdelay parameter it is enough having the electronics powered via PoE with an initial startup requiring less then 13 W and waiting a time period of at least 80 msec before going into full load conditions (25.5 W). If that condition is satisfied the PM8803/03C can be used as is without the circuit described in this document.



Revision history

Date	Version	Changes
03-Dec-2021	Rev 1	Initial release.



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