

**LTC9105, MAX5974C, LT4321, and ADuM1252 IEEE 802.3bt Powered Device with I<sup>2</sup>C Telemetry**

## FEATURES

- ▶ IEEE 802.3bt-compliant Class 6 PD
- ▶ Port telemetry with an isolated I<sup>2</sup>C interface
- ▶ 5V/9.2A isolated synchronous forward converter

## EVALUATION KIT CONTENTS

- ▶ EVAL-LTC9105-AZ
- ▶ 14-pin ribbon cable

## ADDITIONAL HARDWARE NEEDED

- ▶ IEEE 802.3bt PSE
- ▶ Electronic load supporting 5V/9.2A
- ▶ Optional: DC power supply supporting 55V/1.2A
- ▶ Optional: [DC590B](#) I<sup>2</sup>C interface board

## SOFTWARE NEEDED

- ▶ Optional: EVAL-LTC9105-AZ GUI for evaluating telemetry

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The EVAL-LTC9105-AZ is an IEEE 802.3bt-compliant Type 3, Class 6 Power over Ethernet (PoE) powered device (PD) with port telemetry via I<sup>2</sup>C. The evaluation board features the LTC9105 PD interface controller, [MAX5974C](#) switching regulator controller, the [LT4321](#) PoE ideal diode bridge controller, and the [ADuM1252](#) I<sup>2</sup>C isolator.

The LTC9105 provides IEEE 802.3af-, IEEE 802.3at-, and IEEE 802.3bt-compliant interfacing with port voltage and current telemetry via I<sup>2</sup>C. It utilizes an external, low channel resistance,  $R_{DS(ON)}$  (34mΩ typical), N-channel, hot-swap metal-oxide semiconductor, field-effect transistor (MOSFET), and 50mΩ sense resistor. Automatic maintain power signature (MPS) keeps the port connected when the current drops to a low level.

The MAX5974C controls a DC/DC converter utilizing a highly efficient active-clamp forward converter topology with synchronous rectification and provides an isolated 5V/9.2A output. The LT4321 controls eight low  $R_{DS(ON)}$  (57mΩ typical), N-channel MOSFETs to further improve end-to-end power delivery efficiency and ease thermal design. The ADuM1252 isolates I<sup>2</sup>C data between the LTC9105 and a host controller on a nonisolated ground domain.

The EVAL-LTC9105-AZ is configured as a Class 6 PD and accepts up to 51W of delivered power from a power sourcing equipment (PSE) via its RJ45 connector (J1). The EVAL-LTC9105-AZ can be powered by a local 55V DC power supply using the auxiliary supply input terminals. With the DC590B I<sup>2</sup>C interface board connected to the EVAL-LTC9105-AZ, the EVAL-LTC9105-AZ graphical user interface (GUI) displays port telemetry and configuration options.



**Table 1. EVAL-LTC9105-AZ Performance Summary**

Parameter	Symbol	Test Conditions/Comments	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
Output Voltage	$V_{OUT}$	Measured +PVOUT to DGND	5			V
Output Current	$I_{OUT}$	Class 6 (default)			9.2	A
Output Voltage Ripple		Port voltage ( $V_{PORT}$ ) = 57V, $I_{OUT}$ = 9.2A	100			mV p-p
Switching Frequency			300			kHz
Load Regulation		$I_{OUT}$ = 0A to 9.2A	0.1			%
Line Regulation		$V_{PORT}$ = 43V to 57V	0.1			%
Efficiency		$V_{PORT}$ = 43V, $I_{OUT}$ = 9.2A, DC-DC converter only (PVIN to $V_{OUT}$ )	93.1			%
		$V_{PORT}$ = 43V, $I_{OUT}$ = 9.2A, after bridge ( $V_{PORT}$ to $V_{OUT}$ )	92.2			%
		$V_{PORT}$ = 43V, $I_{OUT}$ = 9.2A, end-to-end (RJ45 to $V_{OUT}$ )	91.3			%

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**REVISION HISTORY**

**2/2025—Revision 0: Initial Version**

## EVALUATION BOARD PHOTOGRAPH

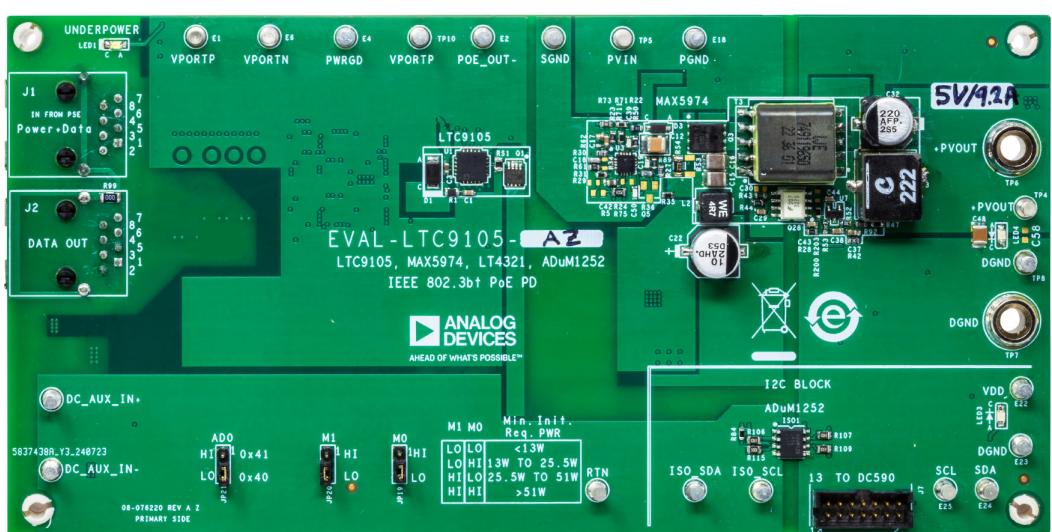


Figure 1. EVAL-LTC9105-AZ Evaluation Board Photograph

## QUICK START PROCEDURE

### EVAL-LTC9105-AZ OPERATION

This quick start procedure shows how to connect the EVAL-LTC9105-AZ. Take the following steps and refer to [Figure 2](#), [Table 2](#), and [Table 3](#) for the proper equipment setup and default configuration. Note that the default setup is Class 6 (IEEE 802.3bt, Type 3) with I<sup>2</sup>C Address 0x40 and <13W minimum initial required power:

1. Set the minimum initial required power to <13W with the mark count jumpers (JP19 and JP20). With this configuration, the [LTC9105](#) applies power to the downstream circuitry if it receives 13W or more from the PSE. Refer to [Table 2](#) for the mark count jumper settings and minimum initial required power for each PSE type.
2. Set the I<sup>2</sup>C address of the LTC9105 to 0x40 with the AD0 jumper (JP21). Refer to [Table 3](#) for the AD0 jumper configurations.
3. Connect a load to the EVAL-LTC9105-AZ between +PVOUT and DGND.
4. Optionally, connect a ribbon cable from the [DC590B](#) 14-pin header (J4) to the EVAL-LTC9105-AZ 14-pin header (J6) and connect the USB Type B cable from the DC590B to the PC of the user for evaluation with the EVAL-LTC9105-AZ GUI.
5. Connect the output of the IEEE 802.3bt PSE to the RJ45 connector (J1) of the EVAL-LTC9105-AZ using a CAT5e or CAT6 Ethernet cable.
6. After connection is established, verify the output light-emitting diode (LED), LED4, is lit, which indicates that the DC-DC output is present.
7. Enable the load.

**Table 2. Minimum Initial Required Power and Mark Count Settings**

Minimum PSE Type	Minimum Initial Required Power	Mark Count Jumpers	
		M1, JP20	M0, JP19
Type 1	<13W	LO	LO
Type 2	13W to 25.5W	LO	HI
Type 3	25.5W to 51W	HI	LO
Type 4	51W to 71.3W	HI	HI

**Table 3. I<sup>2</sup>C Address Settings**

I <sup>2</sup> C Address	I <sup>2</sup> C Address Jumper: AD0, JP21
0x40	LO
0x41	HI

## QUICK START PROCEDURE

## SETUP DIAGRAM

See [Figure 2](#) for the evaluation board setup.

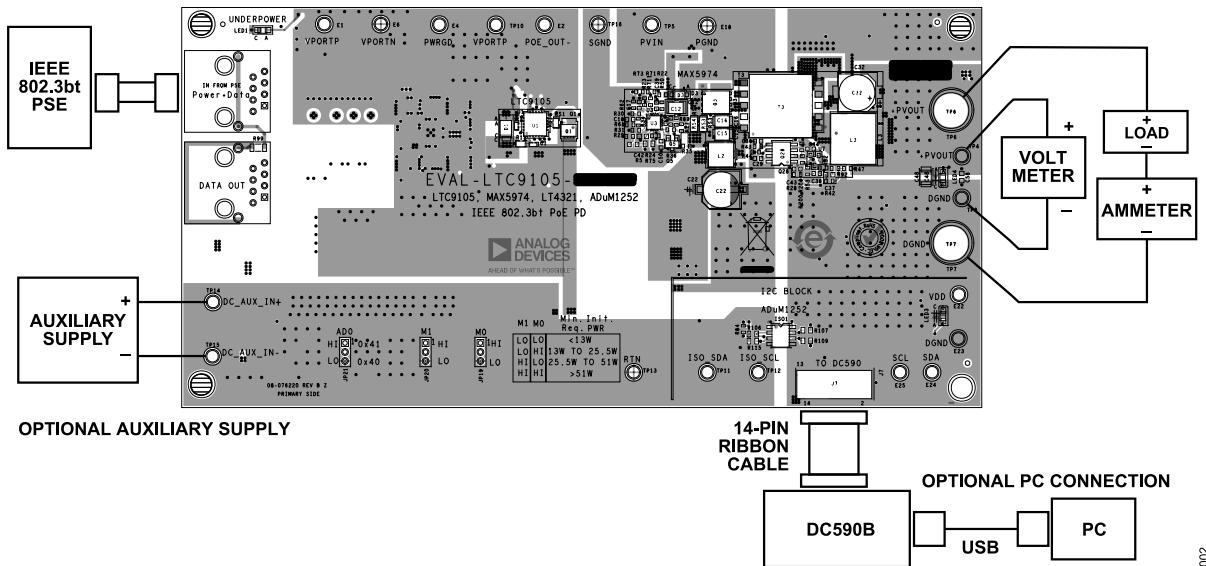


Figure 2. EVAL-LTC9105-AZ Setup

## EVALUATION BOARD FEATURES

### MINIMUM INITIAL REQUIRED POWER

When a PD is connected to an IEEE 802.3af, IEEE 802.3at, or IEEE 802.3bt PSE, the PSE can perform classification after the initial detection. Classification allows for the PSE to determine the requested power of the PD. In turn, the PD can determine the allocated power of the PSE by the number of mark events during classification. A PSE can demote the PD and allocate less power than the PD requested.

IEEE 802.3 requires a demoted PD to not exceed its power allocation. For some PD applications, the demoted power is less than the required boot-up power or normal operation power. The [LTC9105](#) can be configured to block the downstream circuitry from powering on while providing an active indication that it is underpowered. The LTC9105 powers the downstream circuitry if sufficient allocated power is present.

To determine if the LTC9105 must apply power to the downstream circuitry, the LTC9105 compares the number of mark events provided by the PSE to the minimum initial required power as set by the mark count pins (M1 and M0). If the allocated power is less than the minimum initial required power, the LTC9105 draws the MPS current to keep the port connected while keeping its hot-swap MOSFET off. The UNDERPOWERED LED (LED1) turns on to indicate that the LTC9105 is underpowered and has received less than its minimum initial required power.

An underpowered LTC9105 does not power the downstream circuitry unless reconfigured via the I<sup>2</sup>C interface. If the AUX pin goes high, the LTC9105 transitions to cold secondary mode. In cold secondary mode, the LTC9105 continues to draw MPS current until the AUX pin transitions low, at which point, the MPS current turns off for a PSE port reset.

### CLASS SETTINGS AND OUTPUT POWER

The EVAL-LTC9105-AZ is configured for Class 6 by default with the RCLSA and RCLSB resistors. The PD class can be customized by changing these resistors. The on-board [MAX5974C](#) forward converter was optimized for 5V/9.2A targeting Class 6. This circuit can support 5V/11.2A (Class 7) and 5V/13A (Class 8); however, it may require additional thermal relief.

### PSE ALLOCATED POWER

The host controller determines the PSE allocated power by reading the **mark\_type** field via the I<sup>2</sup>C interface and comparing it to the requested class of the PD. Refer to [Table 4](#).

**Table 4. PSE Allocated Power Based on PD Requested Class and mark\_type**

PD Requested Class	mark_type Value			
	0	1	2	3
0			13W	
1			3.84W	
2			6.49W	
3			13W	
4	13W		25.5W	
5	13W	25.5W		40W
6	13W	25.5W		51W
7	13W	25.5W	51W	62W
8	13W	25.5W	51W	71.3W

### AUXILIARY INPUT

The EVAL-LTC9105-AZ accepts a DC auxiliary input between DC\_AUX\_IN+ and DC\_AUX\_IN-. This supply diode ORs with the PSE supply to the [LTC9105](#). If the PSE is connected first, whichever supply has the highest voltage between the PoE port or the DC auxiliary supply powers the LTC9105. Otherwise, the auxiliary supply has priority and blocks the PSE from detecting or classifying the PD. The auxiliary supply operating range is 45V to 57V as programmed by the AUX pin resistor divider.

**Note:** For DC auxiliary operation with the EVAL-LTC9105-AZ, the mark count jumpers must both be set to low to set <13W for the minimum initial required power.

## EVALUATION BOARD FEATURES

### PORT TELEMETRY

Via the I<sup>2</sup>C interface, the [LTC9105](#) provides port telemetry including current, voltage, or power; PSE mark response; auxiliary status; and brownout status. Voltage and current are continuously measured by dedicated Δ-Σ analog-to-digital converters (ADCs) with 14-bit resolution and are individually read back by the host when the `padc_data` bit is cleared. Optionally, the voltage and current can be mixed to produce a power reading instead of a voltage reading when the `padc_data` bit is set. Priority status, standby mode, power ADC enable, and the AUX pin threshold are all configurable via the I<sup>2</sup>C interface.

### EVAL-LTC9105-AZ GUI OPERATION

The EVAL-LTC9105-AZ GUI allows users to evaluate the LTC9105 telemetry and configuration options. Use a 14-pin ribbon cable between the [DC590B](#) and EVAL-LTC9105-AZ evaluation board and a Type-B USB cable to connect from the DC590B to the PC of the user. Open the EVAL-LTC9105-AZ GUI to display the window shown in [Figure 3](#). Installation of Analog Devices, Inc., [QuikEval](#) software is required prior to operation. If an error occurs when opening the GUI, verify that the DC590B is connected directly to the PC of the user.

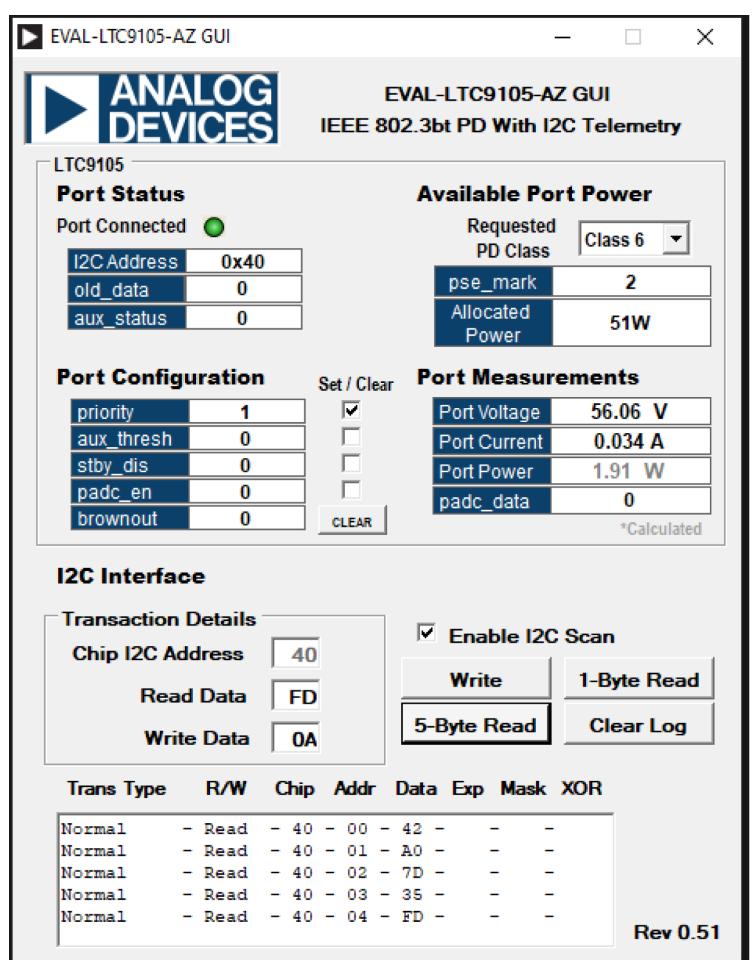


Figure 3. EVAL-LTC9105-AZ GUI Window

## EVALUATION BOARD FEATURES

### Port Status

The **Port Status** section indicates if an LTC9105 was detected by the GUI, information about the LTC9105 status, and the I<sup>2</sup>C transaction. The I<sup>2</sup>C address field displays the active I<sup>2</sup>C address. If **old\_data** is set, it indicates that the telemetry data was already read within the current sampling interval (100ms typical), and if **aux\_status** is set, it indicates that another power source is present.

### Available Port Power

The **Available Port Power** section displays the result of the physical layer classification and the allocated power. **pse\_mark [1:0]** contains the result of physical layer classification, and determines allocated power based on the requested class of the PD. The EVAL-LTC9105-AZ default is Class 6; the class of the PD can be changed by replacing the RCLSA and RCLSB resistors. The GUI compares the **Requested PD Class** dropdown menu with **pse\_mark** to identify the allocated power.

### Port Configuration

The **Port Configuration** shows several ways to modify the behavior of the LTC9105. The four read/write bit states are shown with a corresponding checkbox that is checked when the bit is 1 and unchecked if it is 0. The bit state may be changed by clicking the **Set/Clear** checkbox adjacent to each bit. The last bit is write one to clear and has a **CLEAR** button. **priority** indicates whether the PD is the primary power source, or if it is in standby mode. Setting **stby\_dis** disables the hot-swap MOSFET of the PD, and the MPS current is only drawn if an auxiliary power source is present. Setting **aux\_thresh** increases the AUX pin threshold voltage. **padc\_enable** configures the ADCs for either voltage or power. Note, it may take up to 200ms (typical) for **padc\_enable** to change the **padc\_data** state. **brownout** indicates if the port voltage of the PD dropped to less than the off voltage ( $V_{OFF}$ ) but has stayed more than the reset voltage ( $V_{RESET}$ ). Click the **CLEAR** button next to the **brownout** bit to clear.

### Port Measurements

The **Port Measurements** include port voltage, current, and power. **padc\_data** indicates that Register 4 and Register 5 contain voltage or power data. The default configuration has **padc\_data** cleared indicating that the registers contain voltage data, while if **padc\_data** is set, the registers contain power data. The GUI automatically calculates voltage or power based on the ADC configuration. The calculated value is shown in gray, while the directly measured value is shown in black.

### I<sup>2</sup>C Interface

The **I<sup>2</sup>C Interface** section allows users to manually configure the I<sup>2</sup>C interface and logs user I<sup>2</sup>C transactions. The GUI automatically scans I<sup>2</sup>C Address 0x40 and I<sup>2</sup>C Address 0x41 for a LTC9105 and displays data from the first address detected. To disable the I<sup>2</sup>C scan, uncheck the **Enable I<sup>2</sup>C Scan** box to allow user input into the **Chip I<sup>2</sup>C Address** field. **Write, 1-Byte** (first LTC9105 register), and **5-Byte** (all five LTC9105 registers) read transactions each have buttons, while the write and read data have text fields. The user's I<sup>2</sup>C transactions are logged, and the log can be cleared by clicking the **Clear Log** button.

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

## EVAL-LTC9105-AZ TEST DATA

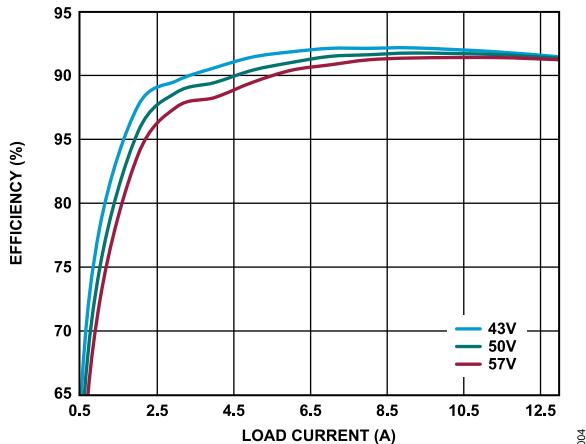


Figure 4. EVAL-LTC9105-AZ Efficiency vs. Load Current  
(After Bridge to  $V_{OUT}$ )

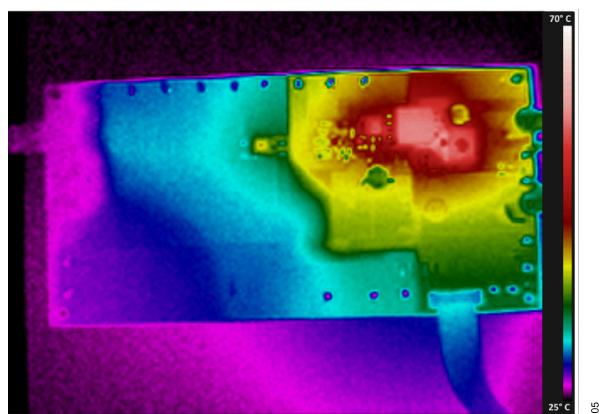


Figure 5. Front Thermal Image  
(Test Conditions:  $V_{PORT} = 52V$  and  $I_{OUT} = 9.2A$ )

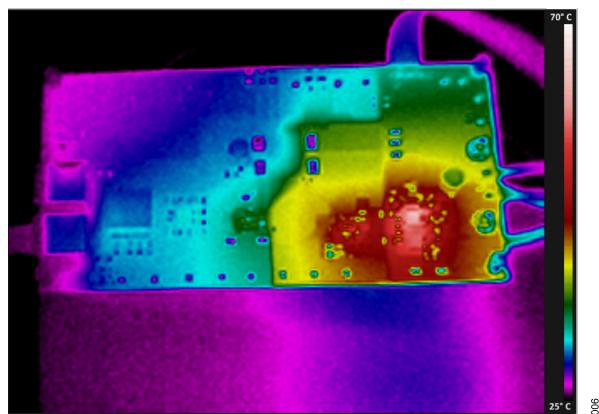


Figure 6. Back Thermal Image  
(Test Conditions:  $V_{PORT} = 52V$  and  $I_{OUT} = 9.2A$ )

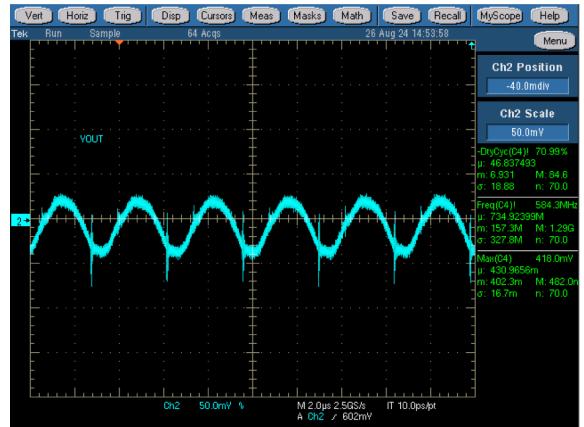


Figure 7. Output Voltage Ripple  
(Test Conditions:  $V_{PORT} = 50V$  and  $I_{OUT} = 9.2A$ )



Figure 8. Load Transient Response  
(Test Conditions:  $V_{PORT} = 50V$  and Load Step: 4.6A to 9.2A DC Load)

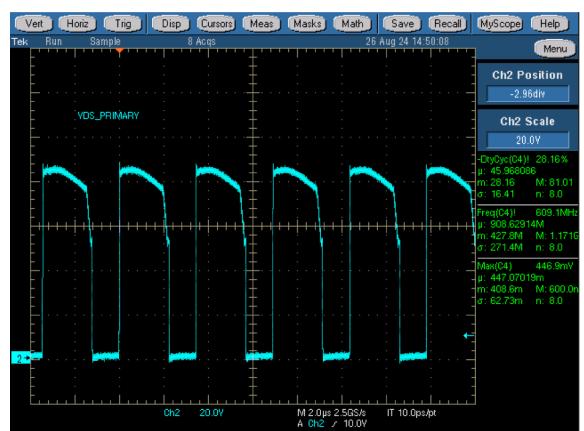


Figure 9. Switch Node Waveforms: Primary Side  
(Test Conditions:  $V_{PORT} = 57V$  and  $I_{OUT} = 9.2A$ )

## TYPICAL PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS

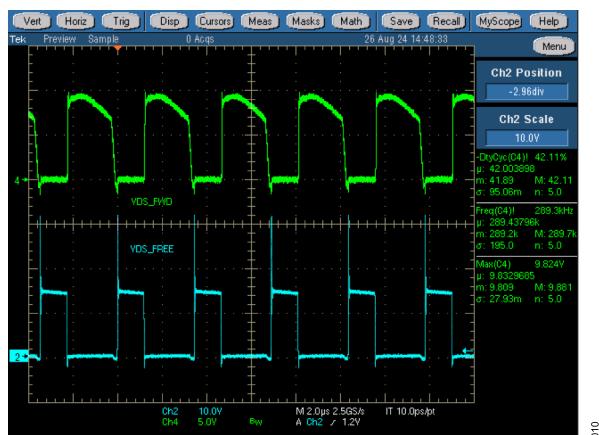


Figure 10. Switch Node Waveforms: Secondary Side  
(Test Conditions:  $V_{PORT} = 57V$  and  $I_{OUT} = 9.2A$ )

## NOTES



### ESD Caution

**ESD (electrostatic discharge) sensitive device.** Charged devices and circuit boards can discharge without detection. Although this product features patented or proprietary protection circuitry, damage may occur on devices subjected to high energy ESD. Therefore, proper ESD precautions should be taken to avoid performance degradation or loss of functionality.

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