Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power - Part 1-2: Common components - USB Power Delivery specification

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NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN IEC 62680-1-2:2020 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN IEC 62680-1-2:2020 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN IEC 62680-1-2:2020 consists of the English text of the European standard EN IEC 62680-1-2:2020.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 06.03.2020.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 06.03.2020.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti Standardikeskusest.	The standard is available from the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.

Tagasisidet standardi sisu kohta on võimalik edastada, kasutades EVS-i veebilehel asuvat tagasiside vormi või saates e-kirja meiliaadressile standardiosakond@evs.ee.

ICS 29.200, 33.120.20, 35.200

EUROPEAN STANDARD

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ICS 29.220; 33.120; 35.200

Supersedes EN IEC 62680-1-2:2018 and all of its amendments and corrigenda (if any)

English Version

Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power - Part 1-2: Common components - USB Power Delivery specification (IEC 62680-1-2:2019)

Interfaces de bus universel en série pour les données et l'alimentation électrique - Partie 1-2 : Composants communs - Spécification de l'alimentation électrique par port USB
(IEC 62680-1-2:2019)

Universelle serielle Busschnittstellen für Daten und Energie - Teil 1-2: Allgemeine Einrichtungen - Festlegung für die USB Stromversorgung
(IEC 62680-1-2:2019)

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European foreword

The text of document 100/3189/CDV, future edition 4 of IEC 62680-1-2, prepared by IEC/TC 100 "Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 62680-1-2:2020.

The following dates are fixed:

• latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement	(dop)	2020-10-16
• latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the document have to be withdrawn	(dow)	2023-01-16

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UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS INTERFACES FOR DATA AND POWER

Part 1-2: Common components – USB Power Delivery specification

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The text of this standard was prepared by the USB Implementers Forum (USB-IF). The structure and editorial rules used in this publication reflect the practice of the organization which submitted it.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
100/3189/CDV	100/3251/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

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This standard is the USB-IF publication Universal Serial Bus Power Delivery Specification Revision 3.0, Version 1.2.

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Bob Dunstan

Richard Petrie

Contributors

Charles Wang	ACON, Advanced-Connectek, Inc.
Conrad Choy	ACON, Advanced-Connectek, Inc.
Dennis Chuang	ACON, Advanced-Connectek, Inc.
Steve Sedio	ACON, Advanced-Connectek, Inc.
Sunney Yang	ACON, Advanced-Connectek, Inc.
Vicky Chuang	ACON, Advanced-Connectek, Inc.
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Yang Cheng	ASMedia Technology Inc.
Shawn Meng	Bizlink Technology Inc.
Bernard Shyu	Bizlink Technology, Inc.
Eric Wu	Bizlink Technology, Inc.
Morphy Hsieh	Bizlink Technology, Inc.
Sean O'Neal	Bizlink Technology, Inc.
Tiffany Hsiao	Bizlink Technology, Inc.
Weichung Ooi	Bizlink Technology, Inc.
Rahul Bhushan	Broadcom Corp.
Asila nahas	Cadence Design Systems, Inc.
Claire Ying	Cadence Design Systems, Inc.
Jie min	Cadence Design Systems, Inc.
Mark Summers	Cadence Design Systems, Inc.
Michal Staworko	Cadence Design Systems, Inc.
Sathish Kumar Ganesan	Cadence Design Systems, Inc.
Alessandro Ingrassia	Canova Tech
Andrea Colognese	Canova Tech
Antonio Orzelli	Canova Tech
Davide Ghedin	Canova Tech
Matteo Casalin	Canova Tech
Michael Marioli	Canova Tech
Nicola Scantamburlo	Canova Tech
Paolo Pilla	Canova Tech
Yi-Feng Lin	Canyon Semiconductor
YuHung Lin	Canyon Semiconductor
David Tsai	Chrontel, Inc.
Anshul Gulati	Cypress Semiconductor
Anup Nayak	Cypress Semiconductor
Benjamin Kropf	Cypress Semiconductor
Dhanraj Rajput	Cypress Semiconductor
Ganesh Subramaniam	Cypress Semiconductor
Jagadeesan Raj	Cypress Semiconductor
Junjie cui	Cypress Semiconductor
Manu Kumar	Cypress Semiconductor
Muthu M	Cypress Semiconductor
Nicholas Bodnaruk	Cypress Semiconductor
Pradeep Bajpai	Cypress Semiconductor
Rajaram R	Cypress Semiconductor
Rama Vakkantula	Cypress Semiconductor
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Sumeet Gupta	Cypress Semiconductor
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Zeng Wei	Cypress Semiconductor
Adolfo Montero	Dell Inc.
Bruce Montag	Dell Inc.
Gary Verdun	Dell Inc.
Merle Wood	Dell Inc.
Mohammed Hijazi	Dell Inc.
Siddhartha Reddy	Dell Inc.
Bindhu Vasu	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
Chanchal Gupta	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
Dipti Baheti	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
Duc Doan	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
Holger Petersen	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
Jianming Yao	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
John Shi	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
KE Hong	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
Kevin Mori	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
Larry Ping	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
Mengfei Liu	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
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Yimin Chen	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
Yong Li	Dialog Semiconductor (UK) Ltd
Dan Ellis	DisplayLink (UK) Ltd.
Jason Young	DisplayLink (UK) Ltd.
Kevin Jacobs	DisplayLink (UK) Ltd.
Paulo Alcobia	DisplayLink (UK) Ltd.
Peter Burgers	DisplayLink (UK) Ltd.

Richard Petrie	DisplayLink (UK) Ltd.
Abel Astley	Ellisys
Chuck Trefts	Ellisys
Emmanuel Durin	Ellisys
Mario Pasquali	Ellisys
Tim Wei	Ellisys
Chien-Cheng Kuo	Etron Technology, Inc.
Jack Yang	Etron Technology, Inc.
Richard Crisp	Etron Technology, Inc.
Shyanjia Chen	Etron Technology, Inc.
TsungTa Lu	Etron Technology, Inc.
Christian Klein	Fairchild Semiconductor
Oscar Freitas	Fairchild Semiconductor
Souhib Harb	Fairchild Semiconductor
Amanda Ying	Feature Integration Technology Inc.
Jacky Chan	Feature Integration Technology Inc.
Kenny Hsieh	Feature Integration Technology Inc.
KungAn Lin	Feature Integration Technology Inc.
Paul Yang	Feature Integration Technology Inc.
su Jaden	Feature Integration Technology Inc.
Yu-Lin Chu	Feature Integration Technology Inc.
Yulin Lan	Feature Integration Technology Inc.
AJ Yang	Foxconn / Hon Hai
Fred Fons	Foxconn / Hon Hai
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Steve Sedio	Foxconn / Hon Hai
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Bob McVay	Fresco Logic Inc.
Christopher Meyers	Fresco Logic Inc.
Dian Kurniawan	Fresco Logic Inc.
Tom Burton	Fresco Logic Inc.
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Balamurugan Manialagan	Granite River Labs
Mike Engbretson	Granite River Labs
Mike Wu	Granite River Labs
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Rajaraman V	Granite River Labs
Tim Lin	Granite River Labs
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Keiji Mine	Hosiden Corporation
Masaki YAMAOKA	Hosiden Corporation
Takashi MUTO	Hosiden Corporation
Yasunori NISHIKAWA	Hosiden Corporation
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Vaibhav Malik	HP Inc.
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Bai Sean	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Chunjiang Zhao	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
JianQuan Wu	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Li Zongjian	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Lihua Duan	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Min Chen	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Wang Feng	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Wei Haihong	Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.
Robert Heaton	Indie Semiconductor
Vincent Wang	Indie Semiconductor
Sie Boo Chiang	Infineon Technologies
Tue Fatt David Wee	Infineon Technologies
Wee Tar Richard Ng	Infineon Technologies
Wolfgang Furtner	Infineon Technologies
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Jia Wei	Intersil Corporation
Al Hsiao	ITE Tech. Inc.
Greg Song	ITE Tech. Inc.
Richard Guo	ITE Tech. Inc.
Victor Lin	ITE Tech. Inc.
Y.C. Chou	ITE Tech. Inc.
Kenta Minejima	Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Ltd. (JAE)
Mark Saubert	Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Ltd. (JAE)
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Babu Mailachalam	Lattice Semiconductor Corp
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James Stevens	Luxshare-ICT
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Arvind Murching	Microsoft Corporation
Dave Perchlik	Microsoft Corporation
David Voth	Microsoft Corporation
Geoff Shew	Microsoft Corporation
Jayson Kastens	Microsoft Corporation
Kai Inha	Microsoft Corporation
Marwan Kadado	Microsoft Corporation
Michelle Bergeron	Microsoft Corporation
Rahul Ramadas	Microsoft Corporation
Randy Aull	Microsoft Corporation
Shiu Ng	Microsoft Corporation
Timo Toivola	Microsoft Corporation
Toby Nixon	Microsoft Corporation
Vivek Gupta	Microsoft Corporation
Yang You	Microsoft Corporation
Aaron Xu	Monolithic Power Systems Inc.
Bo Zhou	Monolithic Power Systems Inc.
Christian Sporck	Monolithic Power Systems Inc.
Di Han	Monolithic Power Systems Inc.
Zhihong Yu	Monolithic Power Systems Inc.
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Aditya Kulkarni	Power Integrations
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Terry Remple	Qualcomm, Inc.
Will Kun	Qualcomm, Inc.
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Atsushi Mitamura	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Bob Dunstan	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Brian Allen	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Dan Aoki	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Hajime Nozaki	Renesas Electronics Corp.
John Carpenter	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Kiichi Muto	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Masami Katagiri	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Nobuo Furuya	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Patrick Yu	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Peter Teng	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Philip Leung	Renesas Electronics Corp.
Steve Roux	Renesas Electronics Corp.
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Tatsuya Irisawa	Ricoh Company Ltd.
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Hidenori Nishimoto	Rohm Co. Ltd.
Kris Bahar	Rohm Co. Ltd.
Manabu Miyata	Rohm Co. Ltd.
Ruben Balbuena	Rohm Co. Ltd.
Takashi Sato	Rohm Co. Ltd.
Vijendra Kuroodi	Rohm Co. Ltd.
Yusuke Kondo	Rohm Co. Ltd.
Kazuomi Nagai	ROHM Co., Ltd.
Matti Kulmala	Salcomp Plc
Toni Lehimo	Salcomp Plc
Tong Kim	Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd.
Alvin Cox	Seagate Technology LLC
Emmanuel Lemay	Seagate Technology LLC
John Hein	Seagate Technology LLC
Marc Noblitt	Seagate Technology LLC
Michael Morgan	Seagate Technology LLC
Ronald Rueckert	Seagate Technology LLC
Tony Priborsky	Seagate Technology LLC
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Ning Dai	Silergy Corp.
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Steven Ghang	Silicon Laboratories, Inc.
Abhishek Sardeshpande	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
Aniket Mathad	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
Chandana N	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
Jaswanth Ammineni	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
Jinisha Patel	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
Kaustubh Kumar	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
Nitish Nitish	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
Pavitra Balasubramanian	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
Rakesh Polasa	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
Shubham Paliwal	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
Vishnu Pusuluri	SiliConch Systems Private Limited
John Sisto	SMSC
Ken Gay	SMSC
Mark Bohm	SMSC
Richard Wahler	SMSC
Shannon Cash	SMSC
Tim Knowlton	SMSC
William Chiechi	SMSC
Shigenori Tagami	Sony Corporation
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Amanda Hosler	Specwerkz
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Morten Christiansen	Synopsys, Inc.
Nivin George	Synopsys, Inc.
Zongyao Wen	Synopsys, Inc.
Joan Marrinan	Tektronix
Kimberley McKay	Teledyne-LeCroy
Matthew Dunn	Teledyne-LeCroy
Tony Minchell	Teledyne-LeCroy
Anand Dabak	Texas Instruments
Bill Waters	Texas Instruments
Bing Lu	Texas Instruments
Deric Waters	Texas Instruments
Grant Ley	Texas Instruments
Gregory Watkins	Texas Instruments
Ingolf Frank	Texas Instruments
Ivo Huber	Texas Instruments
Javed Ahmad	Texas Instruments

Jean Picard	Texas Instruments
John Perry	Texas Instruments
Martin Patoka	Texas Instruments
Mike Campbell	Texas Instruments
Scott Jackson	Texas Instruments
Shafiuddin Mohammed	Texas Instruments
Srinath Hosur	Texas Instruments
Steven Tom	Texas Instruments
Yoon Lee	Texas Instruments
Tod Wolf	The Silanna Group Pty. Ltd.
Chris Yokum	Total Phase
Brad Cox	Ventev Mobile
Colin Vose	Ventev Mobile
Dydron Lin	VIA Technologies, Inc.
Fong-Jim Wang	VIA Technologies, Inc.
Jay Tseng	VIA Technologies, Inc.
Rex Chang	VIA Technologies, Inc.
Terrance Shih	VIA Technologies, Inc.
Ho Wen Tsai	Weltrend Semiconductor
Hung Chiang	Weltrend Semiconductor
Jeng Cheng Liu	Weltrend Semiconductor
Priscilla Lee	Weltrend Semiconductor
Wayne Lo	Weltrend Semiconductor
Charles Neumann	Western Digital Technologies, Inc.
Curtis Stevens	Western Digital Technologies, Inc.
John Maroney	Western Digital Technologies, Inc.
Joe O'Brien	Wilder Technologies
Will Miller	Wilder Technologies
Juejia Zhou	Xiaomi Communications Co., Ltd.
Xiaoxing Yang	Xiaomi Communications Co., Ltd.

Revision History

Revision	Version	Comments	Issue Date
1.0	1.0	Initial release Revision 1.0	5 July 2012
1.0	1.1	Including errata through 31-October-2012	31 October 2012
1.0	1.2	Including errata through 26-June-2013	26 June 2013
1.0	1.3	Including errata through 11-March-2014	11 March 2014
2.0	1.0	Initial release Revision 2.0	11 August 2014
2.0	1.1	Including errata through 7-May 2015	7 May 2015
2.0	1.2	Including errata through 25-March-2016	25 March 2016
2.0	1.3	Including errata through 11-January-2017	11 January 2017
3.0	1.0	Initial release Revision 3.0	11 December 2015
3.0	1.0a	Including errata through 25-March-2016	25 March 2016
3.0	1.1	Including errata through 12-January-2016	12 January 2017
3.0	1.2	Including errata through 21-June-2018:	21 June 2018

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1 Introduction

USB has evolved from a data interface capable of supplying limited power to a primary provider of power with a data interface. Today many devices charge or get their power from USB ports contained in laptops, cars, aircraft or even wall sockets. USB has become a ubiquitous power socket for many small devices such as cell phones, MP3 players and other hand-held devices. Users need USB to fulfill their requirements not only in terms of data but also to provide power to, or charge, their devices simply, often without the need to load a driver, in order to carry out “traditional” USB functions.

There are however, still many devices which either require an additional power connection to the wall, or exceed the USB rated current in order to operate. Increasingly, international regulations require better energy management due to ecological and practical concerns relating to the availability of power. Regulations limit the amount of power available from the wall which has led to a pressing need to optimize power usage. The USB Power Delivery Specification has the potential to minimize waste as it becomes a standard for charging devices that are not satisfied by ***[USBBC 1.2]***.

Wider usage of wireless solutions is an attempt to remove data cabling but the need for “tethered” charging remains. In addition, industrial design requirements drive wired connectivity to do much more over the same connector.

USB Power Delivery is designed to enable the maximum functionality of USB by providing more flexible power delivery along with data over a single cable. Its aim is to operate with and build on the existing USB ecosystem; increasing power levels from existing USB standards, for example Battery Charging, enabling new higher power use cases such as USB powered Hard Disk Drives (HDDs) and printers.

With USB Power Delivery the power direction is no longer fixed. This enables the product with the power (Host or Peripheral) to provide the power. For example, a display with a supply from the wall can power, or charge, a laptop. Alternatively, USB power bricks or chargers are able to supply power to laptops and other battery powered devices through their, traditionally power providing, USB ports.

USB Power Delivery enables hubs to become the means to optimize power management across multiple peripherals by allowing each device to take only the power it requires, and to get more power when required for a given application. For example, battery powered devices can get increased charging current and then give it back temporarily when the user’s HDD requires spinning up. ***Optionally*** the hubs can communicate with the PC to enable even more intelligent and flexible management of power either automatically or with some level of user intervention.

USB Power Delivery allows Low Power cases such as headsets to negotiate for only the power they require. This provides a simple solution that enables USB devices to operate at their optimal power levels.

The Power Delivery Specification, in addition to providing mechanisms to negotiate power also can be used as a side-band channel for standard and vendor defined messaging. Power Delivery enables alternative modes of operation by providing the mechanisms to discover, enter and exit Alternate Modes. The specification also enables discovery of cable capabilities such as supported speeds and current levels.

1.1 Overview

This specification defines how USB Devices can negotiate for more current and/or higher or lower voltages over the USB cable (using the USB Type-C CC wire as the communications channel) than are defined in the ***[USB 2.0]***, ***[USB 3.2]***, ***[USB Type-C 1.3]*** or ***[USBBC 1.2]*** specifications. It allows Devices with greater power requirements than can be met with today’s specification to get the power they require to operate from V_{BUS} and negotiate with external power sources (e.g. Wall Warts). In addition, it allows a Source and Sink to swap power roles such that a Device could supply power to the Host. For example, a display could supply power to a notebook to charge its battery.

The USB Power Delivery Specification is guided by the following principles:

- Works seamlessly with legacy USB Devices
- Compatible with existing spec-compliant USB cables
- Minimizes potential damage from non-compliant cables (e.g. ‘Y’ cables etc.)
- Optimized for low-cost implementations

This specification defines mechanisms to discover, enter and exit Modes defined either by a standard or by a particular vendor. These Modes can be supported either by the Port Partner or by a cable connecting the two Port Partners.
The specification defines mechanisms to discover the capabilities of cables which can communicate using Power Delivery.
This specification adds a mechanism to swap the data roles such that the upstream facing Port becomes the downstream facing Port and vice versa. It also enables a swap of the end supplying V_{CONN} to a powered cable.
To facilitate optimum charging, the specification defines two mechanisms a USB Charger can advertise for the Device to use:

1. A list of fixed voltages each with a maximum current. The Device selects a voltage and current from the list. This is the traditional model used by Devices that use internal electronics to manage the charging of their battery including modifying the voltage and current actually supplied to the battery. The side-effect of this model is that the charging circuitry generates heat that may be problematic for small form factor devices.
2. A list of programmable voltage ranges each with a maximum current (PPS). The Device requests a voltage (in 20 mV increments) that is within the advertised range and a maximum current. The USB Charger delivers the requested voltage until the maximum current is reached at which time the USB charger reduces its output voltage so as not to supply more than the requested maximum current. During the high current portion of the charge cycle, the USB Charger can be directly connected (through an appropriate safety device) to the battery. This model is used by Devices that want to minimize the thermal impact of their internal charging circuitry.

1.2 Purpose

The USB Power Delivery specification defines a power delivery system covering all elements of a USB system including: Hosts, Devices, Hubs, Chargers and cable assemblies. This specification describes the architecture, protocols, power supply behavior, connectors and cabling necessary for managing power delivery over USB at up to 100W. This specification is intended to be fully compatible and extend the existing USB infrastructure. It is intended that this specification will allow system OEMs, power supply and peripheral developers adequate flexibility for product versatility and market differentiation without losing backwards compatibility.
USB Power Delivery is designed to operate independently of the existing USB bus defined mechanisms used to negotiate power which are:

- ***[USB 2.0]***, ***[USB 3.2]*** in band requests for high power interfaces.
- ***[USBBC 1.2]*** mechanisms for supplying higher power (not mandated by this specification).
- ***[USB Type-C 1.3]*** mechanisms for supplying higher power

Initial operating conditions remain the USB Default Operation as defined in ***[USB 2.0]***, ***[USB 3.2]***, ***[USB Type-C 1.3]*** or ***[USBBC 1.2]***.

- The DFP sources ***vSafe5V*** over V_{BUS}.
- The UFP consumes power from V_{BUS}.

1.3 Scope

This specification is intended as an extension to the existing ***[USB 2.0]***, ***[USB 3.2]***, ***[USB Type-C 1.3]*** and ***[USBBC 1.2]*** specifications. It addresses only the elements required to implement USB Power Delivery. It is targeted at power supply vendors, manufacturers of ***[USB 2.0]***, ***[USB 3.2]***, ***[USB Type-C 1.3]*** and ***[USBBC 1.2]*** Platforms, Devices and cable assemblies.
Normative information is provided to allow interoperability of components designed to this specification. Informative information, when provided, illustrates possible design implementation.

1.4 Conventions

1.4.1 Precedence

If there is a conflict between text, figures, and tables, the precedence ***Shall*** be tables, figures, and then text.

1.4.2 Keywords

The following keywords differentiate between the levels of requirements and options.

1.4.2.1 Conditional Normative

Conditional Normative is a keyword used to indicate a feature that is mandatory when another related feature has been implemented. Designers are mandated to implement all such requirements, when the dependent features have been implemented, to ensure interoperability with other compliant Devices.

1.4.2.2 Deprecated

Deprecated is a keyword used to indicate a feature, supported in previous releases of the specification, which is no longer supported.

1.4.2.3 Discarded

Discard, ***Discards*** and ***Discarded*** are equivalent keywords indicating that a Packet when received ***Shall*** be thrown away by the PHY Layer and not passed to the Protocol Layer for processing. No ***GoodCRC*** Message ***Shall*** be sent in response to the Packet.

1.4.2.4 Ignored

Ignore, ***Ignores*** and ***Ignored*** are equivalent keywords indicating Messages or Message fields which, when received, ***Shall*** result in no special action by the receiver. An ***Ignored*** Message ***Shall*** only result in returning a ***GoodCRC*** Message to acknowledge Message receipt. A Message with an ***Ignored*** field ***Shall*** be processed normally except for any actions relating to the ***Ignored*** field.

1.4.2.5 Invalid

Invalid is a keyword when used in relation to a Packet indicates that the Packet's usage or fields fall outside of the defined specification usage. When ***Invalid*** is used in relation to an Explicit Contract it indicates that a previously established Explicit Contract which can no longer be maintained by the Source. When ***Invalid*** is used in relation to individual K-codes or K-code sequences indicates that the received Signaling falls outside of the defined specification.

1.4.2.6 May

May is a keyword that indicates a choice with no implied preference.

1.4.2.7 May Not

May Not is a keyword that is the inverse of ***May***. Indicates a choice to not implement a given feature with no implied preference.

1.4.2.8 N/A

N/A is a keyword that indicates that a field or value is not applicable and has no defined value and ***Shall Not*** be checked or used by the recipient.

1.4.2.9 Optional/Optionally/Optional Normative

Optional, Optionally and ***Optional Normative*** are equivalent keywords that describe features not mandated by this specification. However, if an ***Optional*** feature is implemented, the feature ***Shall*** be implemented as defined by this specification.

1.4.2.10 Reserved

Reserved is a keyword indicating reserved bits, bytes, words, fields, and code values that are set-aside for future standardization. Their use and interpretation ***May*** be specified by future extensions to this specification and ***Shall Not*** be utilized or adapted by vendor implementation. A ***Reserved*** bit, byte, word, or field ***Shall*** be set to zero by the sender and ***Shall*** be ***Ignored*** by the receiver. ***Reserved*** field values ***Shall Not*** be sent by the sender and ***Shall*** be ***Ignored*** by the receiver.

1.4.2.11 Shall/Normative

Shall and ***Normative*** are equivalent keywords indicating a mandatory requirement. Designers are mandated to implement all such requirements to ensure interoperability with other compliant Devices.

1.4.2.12 Shall Not

Shall Not is a keyword that is the inverse of ***Shall*** indicating non-compliant operation.

1.4.2.13 Should

Should is a keyword indicating flexibility of choice with a preferred alternative; equivalent to the phrase “it is recommended that…”.

1.4.2.14 Should Not

Should Not is a keyword is the inverse of ***Should***; equivalent to the phrase “it is recommended that implementations do not…”.

1.4.2.15 Valid

Valid is a keyword that is the inverse of ***Invalid*** indicating either a Packet or Signaling that fall within the defined specification or an Explicit Contract that can be maintained by the Source.

1.4.3 Numbering

Numbers that are immediately followed by a lowercase "b" (e.g., 01b) are binary values. Numbers that are immediately followed by an uppercase "B" are byte values. Numbers that are immediately followed by a lowercase "h" (e.g., 3Ah) or are preceded by “0x” (e.g. 0xFF00) are hexadecimal values. Numbers not immediately followed by either a "b", “B”, or "h" are decimal values.

1.5 Related Documents

- ***[USB 2.0]*** – Universal Serial Bus Specification, Revision 2.0, plus ECN and Errata http://www.usb.org/developers/docs/usb20_docs/.
- ***[USB 3.2]*** – Universal Serial Bus 3.2 Specification, Revision 1.0, September 22, 2017. www.usb.org/developers/docs.
- ***[USBTypeCAuthentication 1.0]***, Universal Serial Bus Type-C Authentication Specification, Revision 1.0, March 25, 2016. www.usb.org/developers/docs.
- ***[USBPDFirmwareUpdate 1.0]***, Universal Serial Bus Power Delivery Firmware Update Specification, Revision 1.0, September 15, 2016. http://www.usb.org/developers/powerdelivery/
- ***[USBBC 1.2]*** – Universal Serial Bus Battery Charging Specification, Revision 1.2 plus Errata (referred to in this document as the Battery Charging specification). www.usb.org/developers/devclass_docs#approved.
- ***[USBBridge 1.0]*** – Universal Serial Bus Type-C Bridge Specification, Revision 1.0, March 25, 2016. www.usb.org/developers/docs.
- ***[USBTypeCBridge 1.0]*** – Universal Serial Bus Type-C Bridge Specification, Revision 1.0, March 25, 2016. www.usb.org/developers/docs.
- ***[USBPD 2.0]*** – Universal Serial Bus Power Delivery Specification, Revision 2, Version 1.2, March 25, 2016. www.usb.org/developers/docs.
- ***[USBPDCompliance]*** – USB Power Delivery Compliance Plan Revision 1.02, Version 2.0, 8 March 2017 http://www.usb.org/developers/docs/devclass_docs/.
- ***[USB Type-C 1.3]*** – Universal Serial Bus Type-C Cable and Connector Specification, Revision 1.3, July 14, 2017. www.usb.org/developers/docs.
- ***[IEC 60958-1]*** IEC 60958-1 Digital Audio Interface Part:1 General Edition 3.0 2008-09 www.iec.ch
- ***[IEC 60950-1]*** IEC 60950-1:2005 Information technology equipment – Safety – Part 1: General requirements: Amendment 1:2009, Amendment 2:2013
- ***[IEC 62368-1]*** IEC 62368-1 Audio/Video, information and communication technology equipment – Part 1: Safety requirements
- ***[IEC 63002]*** Draft CD for IEC 63002 Identification and Communication Interoperability Method for External DC Power Supplies Used with Portable Computing Devices.

- ***[ISO 3166]*** ISO 3166 international Standard for country codes and codes for their subdivisions. http://www.iso.org/iso/home/standards/country_codes.htm.

1.6 Terms and Abbreviations

This section defines terms used throughout this document. For additional terms that pertain to the Universal Serial Bus, see Chapter 2, "Terms and Abbreviations," in ***[USB 2.0]***, ***[USB 3.2]***, ***[USB Type-C 1.3]*** and ***[USBBC 1.2]***.

Table 1-1 Terms and Abbreviations

Term	Description
Active Cable	A cable with a USB Plug on each end at least one of which is a Cable Plug supporting SOP', that also incorporates data bus signal conditioning circuits. The cable supports the Structured VDM ***Discover Identity*** Command to determine its characteristics in addition to other Structured VDM Commands (Electronically Marked Cable see ***[USB Type-C 1.3]***).
Active Mode	A Mode which has been entered and not exited.
Alternate Mode	As defined in ***[USB Type-C 1.3]***. Equivalent to Mode in the PD Specification.
Alternate Mode Adapter (AMA)	A PDUSB Device which supports Alternate Modes as defined in ***[USB Type-C 1.3]***. Note that since an AMA is a PDUSB Device it has a single UFP that is only addressable by SOP Packets.
Alternate Mode Controller (AMC)	A DFP that supports connection to AMAs as defined in ***[USB Type-C 1.3]***. A DFP that is an AMC can also be a PDUSB Host.
Augmented Power Data Object (APDO)	Data Object used to expose a Source Port's power capabilities or a Sink's power requirements as part of a ***Source_Capabilities*** or ***Sink_Capabilities*** Message respectively. Programmable Power Supply Data Object is defined.
Atomic Message Sequence (AMS)	A fixed sequence of Messages as defined in Section 8.3.2 typically starting and ending in one of the following states: ***PE_SRC_Ready***, ***PE_SNK_Ready*** or ***PE_CBL_Ready***. An AMS can be Interruptible or Non-interruptible.
Attach	Mechanical joining of the Port Pair by a cable.
Attached	USB Power Delivery ports which are mechanically joined with USB cable.
Battery	A power storage device residing behind a Port that can either be a source or sink of power.
Battery Slot	A physical location where a Hot Swappable Battery can be installed. A Battery Slot might or might not have a Hot Swappable Battery present in a Battery Slot at any given time.
Battery Supply	A power supply that directly applies the output of a Battery to V_{BUS}. This is exposed by the Battery Supply PDO (see Section 6.4.1.2.4)
Binary Frequency Shift Keying (BFSK)	A Signaling Scheme now ***Deprecated*** in this specification. BFSK used a pair of discrete frequencies to transmit binary (0s and 1s) information over V_{BUS}. See ***[USBPD 2.0]*** for further details.
Biphase Mark Coding (BMC)	Modification of Manchester coding where each zero has one transition and a one has two transitions (see ***[IEC 60958-1]***).
BIST	Built-In Self-Test – Power Delivery testing mechanism for the PHY Layer.
BIST Data Object (BDO)	Data Object used by ***BIST*** Messages.
BIST Mode	A BIST receiver or transmitter test mode enabled by a ***BIST*** Message.
Cable Plug	Term used to describe a PD Capable element in a Multi-Drop system addressed by SOP'/SOP'' Packets. Logically the Cable Plug is associated with a USB plug at one end of the cable. In a practical implementation the electronics might reside anywhere in the cable.
Cable Reset	This is initiated by ***Cable Reset*** Signaling from the DFP. It restores the Cable Plugs to their default, power up condition and resets the PD communications engine to its default state. It does not reset the Port Partners but does restore V_{CONN} to its Attachment state.
Charge Through	A mechanism for a V_{CONN}-powered USB Device (VPD) to pass power and CC communication from one Port to the other without any interference or re-regulation.
Charge Through Port	The USB Type-C receptacle on a USB Device that is designed to allow a Source to be connected through the USB Device to charge a system it is Attached to. Most common use is to allow a single Port Host to support a USB device while being charged.