

**Universal Serial Bus interfaces for data and power -
Part 1-2: Common components - USB Power Delivery
Specification**

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English Version

**Universal Serial Bus interfaces for data and power - Part 1-2:
Common components - USB Power Delivery Specification
(IEC 62680-1-2:2018)**

Interfaces bus série universel (USB) pour les données et
l'alimentation électrique - Partie 1-2: Composants communs
- Spécification USB pour la fourniture de courant
(IEC 62680-1-2:2018)

Schnittstellen des Universellen Seriellen Busses für Daten
und Energie - Teil 1-2: Gemeinsame Komponenten -
Festlegung für die USB-Stromversorgung
(IEC 62680-1-2:2018)

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European foreword

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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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This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2017 and constitutes a technical revision.

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
100/2968/CDV	100/3045/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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The IEC 62680 series is based on a series of specifications that were originally developed by the USB Implementers Forum (USB-IF). These specifications were submitted to the IEC under the auspices of a special agreement between the IEC and the USB-IF.

This standard is the USB-IF publication USB Power Delivery Specification Revision 3.0 V.1.1 and ECNs through 12 June 2017.

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Universal Serial Bus Power Delivery Specification

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Table of Contents

FOREWORD	2
INTRODUCTION	4
Editors	6
Contributors	6
Revision History	14
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DISCLAIMER.....	15
Table of Contents.....	16
List of Tables	22
List of Figures	28
1 Introduction.....	36
1.1 Overview	36
1.2 Purpose	37
1.3 Scope.....	37
1.4 Conventions	37
1.4.1 Precedence.....	37
1.4.2 Keywords.....	38
1.4.3 Numbering	39
1.5 Related Documents	39
1.6 Terms and Abbreviations.....	40
1.7 Parameter Values.....	47
1.8 Changes From Revision 2.0	48
1.9 Compatibility with Revision 2.0	48
2 Overview.....	48
2.1 Introduction	48
2.2 Section Overview	50
2.3 Revision 2.0 Changes and Compatibility.....	51
2.3.1 Changes From Revision 2.0	51
2.3.2 Compatibility with Revision 2.0.....	51
2.4 USB Power Delivery Capable Devices	52
2.5 SOP* Communication	53
2.5.1 Introduction.....	53
2.5.2 SOP* Collision Avoidance	53
2.5.3 SOP Communication	53
2.5.4 SOP*/SOP'' Communication with Cable Plugs	53
2.6 Operational Overview	55
2.6.1 Source Operation	55
2.6.2 Sink Operation	58
2.6.3 Cable Plugs	60
2.7 Architectural Overview	61
2.7.1 Policy.....	63

2.7.2	Message Formation and Transmission	64
2.7.3	Collision Avoidance.....	64
2.7.4	Power supply	65
2.7.5	DFP/UFP	65
2.7.6	VCONN Source.....	65
2.7.7	Cable and Connectors.....	66
2.7.8	Interactions between Non-PD, BC and PD devices.....	66
2.7.9	Power Rules	66
3	USB Type-A and USB Type-B Cable Assemblies and Connectors.....	66
4	Electrical Requirements	66
4.1	Interoperability with other USB Specifications	66
4.2	Dead Battery Detection / Unpowered Port Detection.....	66
4.3	Cable IR Ground Drop (IR Drop)	67
4.4	Cable Type Detection	67
5	Physical Layer	68
5.1	Physical Layer Overview	68
5.2	Physical Layer Functions.....	68
5.3	Symbol Encoding	69
5.4	Ordered Sets.....	70
5.5	Transmitted Bit Ordering	71
5.6	Packet Format.....	72
5.6.1	Packet Framing.....	72
5.6.2	CRC.....	74
5.6.3	Packet Detection Errors	76
5.6.4	Hard Reset.....	76
5.6.5	Cable Reset.....	77
5.7	Collision Avoidance	78
5.8	Biphase Mark Coding (BMC) Signaling Scheme	78
5.8.1	Encoding and signaling	79
5.8.2	Transmit and Receive Masks	84
5.8.3	Transmitter Load Model	91
5.8.4	BMC Common specifications.....	92
5.8.5	BMC Transmitter Specifications	92
5.8.6	BMC Receiver Specifications	95
5.9	Built in Self-Test (BIST).....	98
5.9.1	BIST Carrier Mode	98
5.9.2	BIST Test Data	98
6	Protocol Layer	99
6.1	Overview	99
6.2	Messages.....	99
6.2.1	Message Construction.....	99
6.3	Control Message	111
6.3.1	GoodCRC Message	112
6.3.2	GotoMin Message	112

6.3.3	Accept Message.....	113
6.3.4	Reject Message	113
6.3.5	Ping Message	114
6.3.6	PS_RDY Message.....	114
6.3.7	Get_Source_Cap Message.....	114
6.3.8	Get_Sink_Cap Message.....	114
6.3.9	DR_Swap Message	114
6.3.10	PR_Swap Message	115
6.3.11	VCONN_Swap Message	115
6.3.12	Wait Message	116
6.3.13	Soft Reset Message	117
6.3.14	Not_Supported Message	118
6.3.15	Get_Source_Cap_Extended Message	118
6.3.16	Get_Status Message.....	118
6.3.17	FR_Swap Message	118
6.3.18	Get_PPS_Status	119
6.3.19	Get_Country_Codes.....	119
6.4	Data Message	119
6.4.1	Capabilities Message	120
6.4.2	Request Message	130
6.4.3	BIST Message	135
6.4.4	Vendor Defined Message	136
6.4.5	Battery_Status Message	162
6.4.6	Alert Message	163
6.4.7	Get_Country_Info Message.....	165
6.5	Extended Message.....	165
6.5.1	Source_Capabilities_Extended Message.....	166
6.5.2	Status Message	170
6.5.3	Get_Battery_Cap Message	173
6.5.4	Get_Battery_Status Message.....	173
6.5.5	Battery_Capabilities Message	173
6.5.6	Get_Manufacturer_Info Message	174
6.5.7	Manufacturer_Info Message	175
6.5.8	Security Messages.....	176
6.5.9	Firmware Update Messages	177
6.5.10	PPS_Status Message.....	178
6.5.11	Country_Codes Message	179
6.5.12	Country_Info Message	179
6.6	Timers.....	180
6.6.1	CRCReceiveTimer	180
6.6.2	SenderResponseTimer.....	180
6.6.3	Capability Timers	181
6.6.4	Wait Timers and Times	181
6.6.5	Power Supply Timers	182

6.6.6	NoResponseTimer	184
6.6.7	BIST Timers	184
6.6.8	Power Role Swap Timers	184
6.6.9	Soft Reset Timers	185
6.6.10	Hard Reset Timers	185
6.6.11	Structured VDM Timers	185
6.6.12	VCONN Timers	187
6.6.13	tCableMessage	187
6.6.14	DiscoverIdentityTimer	187
6.6.15	Collision Avoidance Timers	187
6.6.16	tFRSwapInit	188
6.6.17	Chunking Timers	188
6.6.18	Programmable Power Supply Timers	189
6.6.19	Time Values and Timers	189
6.7	Counters	193
6.7.1	MessageID Counter	193
6.7.2	Retry Counter	193
6.7.3	Hard Reset Counter	194
6.7.4	Capabilities Counter	194
6.7.5	Discover Identity Counter	194
6.7.6	VDMBusyCounter	194
6.7.7	Counter Values and Counters	194
6.8	Reset	195
6.8.1	Soft Reset and Protocol Error	195
6.8.2	Hard Reset	197
6.8.3	Cable Reset	197
6.9	Collision Avoidance	198
6.10	Message Discarding	198
6.11	State behavior	199
6.11.1	Introduction to state diagrams used in Chapter 6	199
6.11.2	State Operation	199
6.11.3	List of Protocol Layer States	221
6.12	Message Applicability	223
6.12.1	Applicability of Control Messages	224
6.12.2	Applicability of Data Messages	225
6.12.3	Applicability of Extended Messages	226
6.12.4	Applicability of Structured VDM Commands	227
6.12.5	Applicability of Reset Signaling	227
6.12.6	Applicability of Fast Role Swap signal	228
6.13	Value Parameters	228
7	Power Supply	229
7.1	Source Requirements	229
7.1.1	Behavioral Aspects	229
7.1.2	Source Bulk Capacitance	229

7.1.3	Types of Sources	229
7.1.4	Source Transitions	230
7.1.5	Response to Hard Resets	234
7.1.6	Changing the Output Power Capability	235
7.1.7	Robust Source Operation	235
7.1.8	Output Voltage Tolerance and Range	236
7.1.9	Charging and Discharging the Bulk Capacitance on V_{BUS}	238
7.1.10	Swap Standby for Sources	238
7.1.11	Source Peak Current Operation	238
7.1.12	Source Capabilities Extended Parameters	239
7.1.13	Fast Role Swap	241
7.1.14	Non-application of V_{BUS} Slew Rate Limits	242
7.2	Sink Requirements	242
7.2.1	Behavioral Aspects	242
7.2.2	Sink Bulk Capacitance	243
7.2.3	Sink Standby	243
7.2.4	Suspend Power Consumption	244
7.2.5	Zero Negotiated Current	244
7.2.6	Transient Load Behavior	244
7.2.7	Swap Standby for Sinks	244
7.2.8	Sink Peak Current Operation	244
7.2.9	Robust Sink Operation	244
7.2.10	Fast Role Swap	246
7.3	Transitions	247
7.3.1	Increasing the Current	248
7.3.2	Increasing the Voltage	250
7.3.3	Increasing the Voltage and Current	252
7.3.4	Increasing the Voltage and Decreasing the Current	254
7.3.5	Decreasing the Voltage and Increasing the Current	256
7.3.6	Decreasing the Current	258
7.3.7	Decreasing the Voltage	260
7.3.8	Decreasing the Voltage and the Current	262
7.3.9	Sink Requested Power Role Swap	264
7.3.10	Source Requested Power Role Swap	267
7.3.11	GotoMin Current Decrease	270
7.3.12	Source Initiated Hard Reset	272
7.3.13	Sink Initiated Hard Reset	274
7.3.14	No change in Current or Voltage	276
7.3.15	Fast Role Swap	278
7.3.16	Increasing the Programmable Power Supply Voltage	280
7.3.17	Decreasing the Programmable Power Supply Voltage	282
7.3.18	Changing the Source PDO or APDO	284
7.4	Electrical Parameters	286
7.4.1	Source Electrical Parameters	286

7.4.2	Sink Electrical Parameters	290
7.4.3	Common Electrical Parameters	291
8	Device Policy	293
8.1	Overview	293
8.2	Device Policy Manager	293
8.2.1	Capabilities	294
8.2.2	System Policy	294
8.2.3	Control of Source/Sink	294
8.2.4	Cable Detection	295
8.2.5	Managing Power Requirements	295
8.2.6	Use of “Unconstrained Power” bit with Batteries and AC supplies	297
8.2.7	Interface to the Policy Engine	299
8.3	Policy Engine	300
8.3.1	Introduction	300
8.3.2	Atomic Message Sequence Diagrams	300
8.3.3	State Diagrams	446
9	States and Status Reporting	531
9.1	Overview	531
9.1.1	PDUSB Device and Hub Requirements	534
9.1.2	Mapping to USB Device States	535
9.1.3	PD Software Stack	537
9.1.4	PDUSB Device Enumeration	537
9.2	PD Specific Descriptors	539
9.2.1	USB Power Delivery Capability Descriptor	539
9.2.2	Battery Info Capability Descriptor	540
9.2.3	PD Consumer Port Capability Descriptor	541
9.2.4	PD Provider Port Capability Descriptor	542
9.3	PD Specific Requests and Events	543
9.3.1	PD Specific Requests	543
9.4	PDUSB Hub and PDUSB Peripheral Device Requests	544
9.4.1	GetBatteryStatus	544
9.4.2	SetPDFeature	545
10	Power Rules	548
10.1	Introduction	548
10.2	Source Power Rules	548
10.2.1	Source Power Rule Considerations	548
10.2.2	Normative Voltages and Currents	549
10.2.3	Optional Voltages/Currents	552
10.2.4	Power sharing between ports	554
10.3	Sink Power Rules	554
10.3.1	Sink Power Rule Considerations	554
10.3.2	Normative Sink Rules	554
A.	CRC calculation	554
A.1	C code example	554

A.2	Table showing the full calculation over one Message	556
B.	PD Message Sequence Examples.....	557
B.1	External power is supplied downstream.....	557
B.2	External power is supplied upstream	561
B.3	Giving back power.....	569
C.	VDM Command Examples.....	582
C.1	Discover Identity Example	582
C.1.1	Discover Identity Command request.....	582
C.1.2	Discover Identity Command response – Active Cable.....	582
C.1.3	Discover Identity Command response – Hub	584
C.2	Discover SVIDs Example.....	585
C.2.1	Discover SVIDs Command request	585
C.2.2	Discover SVIDs Command response.....	585
C.3	Discover Modes Example	587
C.3.1	Discover Modes Command request.....	587
C.3.2	Discover Modes Command response	587
C.4	Enter Mode Example	589
C.4.1	Enter Mode Command request.....	589
C.4.2	Enter Mode Command response	589
C.4.3	Enter Mode Command request with additional VDO	590
C.5	Exit Mode Example	591
C.5.1	Exit Mode Command request	591
C.5.2	Exit Mode Command response.....	591
C.6	Attention Example	593
C.6.1	Attention Command request.....	593
C.6.2	Attention Command request with additional VDO	593
D.	BMC Receiver Design Examples.....	594
D.1	Finite Difference Scheme	594
D.1.1	Sample Circuitry	594
D.1.2	Theory	594
D.1.3	Data Recovery	596
D.1.4	Noise Zone and Detection Zone	597
D.2	Subtraction Scheme	597
D.2.1	Sample Circuitry	597
D.2.2	Output of Each Circuit Block	598
D.2.3	Subtractor Output at Power Source and Power Sink.....	598
D.2.4	Noise Zone and Detection Zone	599

List of Tables

Table 1-1	Terms and Abbreviations	40
Table 5-1	4b5b Symbol Encoding Table	69
Table 5-2	Ordered Sets	70

Table 5-3 Validation of Ordered Sets.....	70
Table 5-4 Data Size	71
Table 5-5 SOP ordered set.....	72
Table 5-6 SOP' ordered set.....	73
Table 5-7 SOP'' ordered set.....	73
Table 5-8 SOP'_Debug ordered set.....	74
Table 5-9 SOP''_Debug ordered set.....	74
Table 5-10 CRC-32 Mapping	75
Table 5-11 Hard Reset ordered set	76
Table 5-12 Cable Reset ordered set.....	77
Table 5-13 Rp values used for Collision Avoidance	78
Table 5-14 BMC Tx Mask Definition, X Values.....	85
Table 5-15 BMC Tx Mask Definition, Y Values.....	85
Table 5-16 BMC Rx Mask Definition	90
Table 5-17 BMC Common Normative Requirements	92
Table 5-18 BMC Transmitter Normative Requirements	92
Table 5-19 BMC Receiver Normative Requirements	95
Table 6-1 Message Header	101
Table 6-2 Revision Interoperability during an Explicit Contract	104
Table 6-3 Extended Message Header.....	105
Table 6-4 Use of Unchunked Message Supported bit	107
Table 6-5 Control Message Types	111
Table 6-6 Data Message Types	120
Table 6-7 Power Data Object	121
Table 6-8 Augmented Power Data Object.....	121
Table 6-9 Fixed Supply PDO - Source	123
Table 6-10 Fixed Power Source Peak Current Capability.....	125
Table 6-11 Variable Supply (non-Battery) PDO - Source	126
Table 6-12 Battery Supply PDO - Source	126
Table 6-13 Programmable Power Supply APDO - Source	127
Table 6-14 Fixed Supply PDO - Sink	127
Table 6-15 Variable Supply (non-Battery) PDO - Sink.....	129
Table 6-16 Battery Supply PDO - Sink.....	129
Table 6-17 Programmable Power Supply APDO - Sink	130
Table 6-18 Fixed and Variable Request Data Object	130
Table 6-19 Fixed and Variable Request Data Object with GiveBack Support	130
Table 6-20 Battery Request Data Object	131
Table 6-21 Battery Request Data Object with GiveBack Support	132
Table 6-22 Programmable Request Data Object.....	132

Table 6-23 BIST Data Object.....	136
Table 6-24 Unstructured VDM Header	138
Table 6-25 Structured VDM Header.....	138
Table 6-26 Structured VDM Commands.....	139
Table 6-27 SVID Values	140
Table 6-28 Commands and Responses	142
Table 6-29 ID Header VDO	143
Table 6-30 Product Types (UFP)	144
Table 6-31 Product Types (Cable Plug).....	144
Table 6-32 Product Types (DFP)	145
Table 6-33 Cert Stat VDO	145
Table 6-34 Product VDO	145
Table 6-35 Passive Cable VDO	146
Table 6-36 Active Cable VDO.....	148
Table 6-37 AMA VDO.....	150
Table 6-38 VPD VDO	151
Table 6-39 Discover SVIDs Responder VDO	153
Table 6-40 Battery Status Data Object (BSDO)	162
Table 6-41 Alert Data Object.....	163
Table 6-42 Country Code Data Object.....	165
Table 6-43 Extended Message Types.....	165
Table 6-44 Source Capabilities Extended Data Block (SCEDB)	166
Table 6-45 Status Data Block (SDB).....	171
Table 6-46 Get Battery Cap Data Block (GBCDB)	173
Table 6-47 Get Battery Status Data Block (GBSDB).....	173
Table 6-48 Battery Capability Data Block (BCDB).....	174
Table 6-49 Get Manufacturer Info Data Block (GMIDB)	175
Table 6-50 Manufacturer Info Data Block (MIDB).....	175
Table 6-51 PPS Status Data Block (PPSSDB).....	178
Table 6-52 Country Codes Data Block (CCDB).....	179
Table 6-53 Country Info Data Block (CIDB)	180
Table 6-54 Time Values	190
Table 6-55 Timers	191
Table 6-56 Counter parameters.....	194
Table 6-57 Counters.....	195
Table 6-58 Response to an incoming Message (except VDM)	196
Table 6-59 Response to an incoming VDM	196
Table 6-60 Message discarding.....	198
Table 6-61 Protocol Layer States	221

Table 6-62 Applicability of Control Messages	224
Table 6-63 Applicability of Data Messages	225
Table 6-64 Applicability of Extended Messages	226
Table 6-65 Applicability of Structured VDM Commands	227
Table 6-66 Applicability of Reset Signaling	228
Table 6-67 Applicability of Fast Role Swap signal	228
Table 6-68 Value Parameters	228
Table 7-1 Sequence Description for Increasing the Current	249
Table 7-2 Sequence Description for Increasing the Voltage	251
Table 7-3 Sequence Diagram for Increasing the Voltage and Current	253
Table 7-4 Sequence Description for Increasing the Voltage and Decreasing the Current	255
Table 7-5 Sequence Description for Decreasing the Voltage and Increasing the Current	257
Table 7-6 Sequence Description for Decreasing the Current	259
Table 7-7 Sequence Description for Decreasing the Voltage	261
Table 7-8 Sequence Description for Decreasing the Voltage and the Current	263
Table 7-9 Sequence Description for a Sink Requested Power Role Swap	265
Table 7-10 Sequence Description for a Source Requested Power Role Swap	268
Table 7-11 Sequence Description for a GotoMin Current Decrease	271
Table 7-12 Sequence Description for a Source Initiated Hard Reset	273
Table 7-13 Sequence Description for a Sink Initiated Hard Reset	275
Table 7-14 Sequence Description for no change in Current or Voltage	277
Table 7-15 Sequence Description for Fast Role Swap	279
Table 7-16 Sequence Description for Increasing the Programmable Power Supply Voltage	281
Table 7-17 Sequence Description for Decreasing the Programmable Power Supply Voltage	283
Table 7-18 Sequence Description for Changing the Source PDO or APDO	285
Table 7-19 Source Electrical Parameters	286
Table 7-20 Sink Electrical Parameters	290
Table 7-21 Common Source/Sink Electrical Parameters	291
Table 8-1 Basic Message Flow	301
Table 8-2 Potential issues in Basic Message Flow	302
Table 8-3 Basic Message Flow with CRC failure	303
Table 8-4 Interruptible and Non-interruptible AMS	304
Table 8-5 Steps for a successful Power Negotiation	306
Table 8-6 Steps for a GotoMin Negotiation	310
Table 8-7 Steps for a Soft Reset	312
Table 8-8 Steps for Source initiated Hard Reset	316
Table 8-9 Steps for Sink initiated Hard Reset	319
Table 8-10 Steps for Source initiated Hard Reset – Sink long reset	322
Table 8-11 Steps for a Successful Source Initiated Power Role Swap Sequence	326

Table 8-12 Steps for a Successful Sink Initiated Power Role Swap Sequence	331
Table 8-13 Steps for a Successful Fast Role Swap Sequence	336
Table 8-14 Steps for Data Role Swap, UFP operating as Sink initiates	340
Table 8-15 Steps for Data Role Swap, UFP operating as Source initiates	343
Table 8-16 Steps for Data Role Swap, DFP operating as Source initiates	346
Table 8-17 Steps for Data Role Swap, DFP operating as Sink initiates	349
Table 8-18 Steps for Source to Sink VCONN Source Swap	352
Table 8-19 Steps for Sink to Source VCONN Source Swap	355
Table 8-20 Steps for Source Alert to Sink	357
Table 8-21 Steps for Sink Alert to Source	359
Table 8-22 Steps for a Sink getting Source status Sequence	361
Table 8-23 Steps for a Source getting Sink status Sequence	363
Table 8-24 Steps for a Sink getting Source PPS status Sequence	365
Table 8-25 Steps for a Sink getting Source capabilities Sequence	367
Table 8-26 Steps for a Dual-Role Source getting Dual-Role Sink's capabilities as a Source Sequence	369
Table 8-27 Steps for a Source getting Sink capabilities Sequence	371
Table 8-28 Steps for a Dual-Role Sink getting Dual-Role Source capabilities as a Sink Sequence	373
Table 8-29 Steps for a Sink getting Source extended capabilities Sequence	375
Table 8-30 Steps for a Dual-Role Source getting Dual-Role Sink extended capabilities Sequence	377
Table 8-31 Steps for a Sink getting Source Battery capabilities Sequence	379
Table 8-32 Steps for a Source getting Sink Battery capabilities Sequence	381
Table 8-33 Steps for a Sink getting Source Battery status Sequence	383
Table 8-34 Steps for a Source getting Sink Battery status Sequence	385
Table 8-35 Steps for a Source getting Sink's Port Manufacturer information Sequence	387
Table 8-36 Steps for a Source getting Sink's Port Manufacturer information Sequence	389
Table 8-37 Steps for a Source getting Sink's Battery Manufacturer information Sequence	391
Table 8-38 Steps for a Source getting Sink's Battery Manufacturer information Sequence	393
Table 8-39 Steps for a VCONN Source getting Sink's Port Manufacturer information Sequence	395
Table 8-40 Steps for a Source getting Country Codes Sequence	397
Table 8-41 Steps for a Source getting Sink's Country Codes Sequence	399
Table 8-42 Steps for a VCONN Source getting Sink's Country Codes Sequence	401
Table 8-43 Steps for a Source getting Country Information Sequence	403
Table 8-44 Steps for a Source getting Sink's Country Information Sequence	405
Table 8-45 Steps for a VCONN Source getting Sink's Country Information Sequence	407
Table 8-46 Steps for a Source requesting a security exchange with a Sink Sequence	409
Table 8-47 Steps for a Sink requesting a security exchange with a Source Sequence	411
Table 8-48 Steps for a Vconn Source requesting a security exchange with a Cable Plug Sequence ...	413

Table 8-49 Steps for a Source requesting a firmware update exchange with a Sink Sequence	415
Table 8-50 Steps for a Sink requesting a firmware update exchange with a Source Sequence	417
Table 8-51 Steps for a Vconn Source requesting a firmware update exchange with a Cable Plug Sequence	419
Table 8-52 Steps for DFP to UFP Discover Identity	421
Table 8-53 Steps for Source Port to Cable Plug Discover Identity	423
Table 8-54 Steps for DFP to Cable Plug Discover Identity	426
Table 8-55 Steps for DFP to UFP Enter Mode	429
Table 8-56 Steps for DFP to UFP Exit Mode	431
Table 8-57 Steps for DFP to Cable Plug Enter Mode	434
Table 8-58 Steps for DFP to Cable Plug Exit Mode	436
Table 8-59 Steps for UFP to DFP Attention	439
Table 8-60 Steps for BIST Carrier Mode Test	442
Table 8-61 Steps for BIST Test Data Test	444
Table 8-62 Policy Engine States	524
Table 9-1 USB Power Delivery Type Codes	539
Table 9-2 USB Power Delivery Capability Descriptor	539
Table 9-3 Battery Info Capability Descriptor	540
Table 9-4 PD Consumer Port Descriptor	541
Table 9-5 PD Provider Port Descriptor	542
Table 9-6 PD Requests	543
Table 9-7 PD Request Codes	543
Table 9-8 PD Feature Selectors	543
Table 9-9 Battery Status Structure	544
Table 9-10 Battery Wake Mask	546
Table 9-11 Charging Policy Encoding	546
Table 10-1 Considerations for Sources	548
Table 10-2 Normative Voltages and Currents	549
Table 10-3 Fixed Supply PDO – Source 5V	550
Table 10-4 Fixed Supply PDO – Source 9V	551
Table 10-5 Fixed Supply PDO – Source 15V	551
Table 10-6 Fixed Supply PDO – Source 20V	551
Table 10-7 Programmable Power Supply PDOs and APDOs based on the PDP	552
Table 10-8 Programmable Power Supply Voltage Ranges	553
Table B-1 External power is supplied downstream	558
Table B-2 External power is supplied upstream	562
Table B-3 Giving back power	569
Table C-1 Discover Identity Command request from Initiator Example	582

Table C-2 Discover Identity Command response from Active Cable Responder Example	583
Table C-3 Discover Identity Command response from Hub Responder Example	584
Table C-4 Discover SVIDs Command request from Initiator Example	585
Table C-5 Discover SVIDs Command response from Responder Example	585
Table C-6 Discover Modes Command request from Initiator Example	587
Table C-7 Discover Modes Command response from Responder Example	587
Table C-8 Enter Mode Command request from Initiator Example	589
Table C-9 Enter Mode Command response from Responder Example	589
Table C-10 Enter Mode Command request from Initiator Example	590
Table C-11 Exit Mode Command request from Initiator Example	591
Table C-12 Exit Mode Command response from Responder Example	591
Table C-13 Attention Command request from Initiator Example	593
Table C-14 Attention Command request from Initiator with additional VDO Example	593

List of Figures

Figure 2-1 Logical Structure of USB Power Delivery Capable Devices	52
Figure 2-2 Example SOP' Communication between VCONN Source and Cable Plug(s)	54
Figure 2-3 USB Power Delivery Communications Stack	61
Figure 2-4 USB Power Delivery Communication Over USB	62
Figure 2-5 High Level Architecture View	63
Figure 5-1 Interpretation of ordered sets	70
Figure 5-2 Transmit Order for Various Sizes of Data	71
Figure 5-3 USB Power Delivery Packet Format	72
Figure 5-4 CRC 32 generation	75
Figure 5-5 Line format of Hard Reset	77
Figure 5-6 Line format of Cable Reset	78
Figure 5-7 BMC Example	79
Figure 5-8 BMC Transmitter Block Diagram	79
Figure 5-9 BMC Receiver Block Diagram	80
Figure 5-10 BMC Encoded Start of Preamble	80
Figure 5-11 Transmitting or Receiving BMC Encoded Frame Terminated by Zero with High-to-Low Last Transition	81
Figure 5-12 Transmitting or Receiving BMC Encoded Frame Terminated by One with High-to-Low Last Transition	82
Figure 5-13 Transmitting or Receiving BMC Encoded Frame Terminated by Zero with Low to High Last Transition	83
Figure 5-14 Transmitting or Receiving BMC Encoded Frame Terminated by One with Low to High Last Transition	84
Figure 5-15 BMC Tx 'ONE' Mask	84
Figure 5-16 BMC Tx 'ZERO' Mask	85

Figure 5-17 BMC Rx 'ONE' Mask when Sourcing Power	87
Figure 5-18 BMC Rx 'ZERO' Mask when Sourcing Power	88
Figure 5-19 BMC Rx 'ONE' Mask when Power neutral	88
Figure 5-20 BMC Rx 'ZERO' Mask when Power neutral	89
Figure 5-21 BMC Rx 'ONE' Mask when Sinking Power	89
Figure 5-22 BMC Rx 'ZERO' Mask when Sinking Power	90
Figure 5-23 Transmitter Load Model for BMC Tx from a Source	91
Figure 5-24 Transmitter Load Model for BMC Tx from a Sink	91
Figure 5-25 Transmitter diagram illustrating zDriver	93
Figure 5-26 Inter-Frame Gap Timings	94
Figure 5-27 Example Multi-Drop Configuration showing two DRPs	96
Figure 5-28 Example Multi-Drop Configuration showing a DFP and UFP	97
Figure 5-29 Test Data Frame	98
Figure 6-1 USB Power Delivery Packet Format including Control Message Payload	100
Figure 6-2 USB Power Delivery Packet Format including Data Message Payload	100
Figure 6-3 USB Power Delivery Packet Format including an Extended Message Header and Payload	101
Figure 6-4 Example Security_Request sequence Unchunked (Chunked bit = 0)	107
Figure 6-5 Example byte transmission for Security_Request Message of Data Size 7 (Chunked bit is set to 0)	108
Figure 6-6 Example byte transmission for Security_Response Message of Data Size 7 (Chunked bit is set to 0)	108
Figure 6-7 Example Security_Request sequence Chunked (Chunked bit = 1)	109
Figure 6-8 Example Security_Request Message of Data Size 7 (Chunked bit set to 1)	110
Figure 6-9 Example Chunk 0 of Security_Response Message of Data Size 30 (Chunked bit set to 1)	110
Figure 6-10 Example byte transmission for a Security_Request Message Chunk request (Chunked bit is set to 1)	111
Figure 6-11 Example Chunk 1 of Security_Response Message of Data Size 30 (Chunked bit set to 1)	111
Figure 6-12 Example Capabilities Message with 2 Power Data Objects	120
Figure 6-13 BIST Message	135
Figure 6-14 Vendor Defined Message	137
Figure 6-15 Discover Identity Command response	143
Figure 6-16 Example Discover SVIDs response with 3 SVIDs	153
Figure 6-17 Example Discover SVIDs response with 4 SVIDs	153
Figure 6-18 Example Discover SVIDs response with 12 SVIDs followed by an empty response	153
Figure 6-19 Example Discover Modes response for a given SVID with 3 Modes	154
Figure 6-20 Successful Enter Mode sequence	155
Figure 6-21 Enter Mode sequence Interrupted by Source Capabilities and then Re-run	156

Figure 6-22 Unsuccessful Enter Mode sequence due to NAK	157
Figure 6-23 Exit Mode sequence	158
Figure 6-24 Attention Command request/response sequence	159
Figure 6-25 Command request/response sequence	159
Figure 6-26 Enter/Exit Mode Process	161
Figure 6-27 Battery_Status Message.....	162
Figure 6-28 Alert Message	163
Figure 6-29 Get_Country_Info Message	165
Figure 6-30 Source_Capabilities_Extended Message	166
Figure 6-31 Status Message.....	171
Figure 6-32 Get_Battery_Cap Message.....	173
Figure 6-33 Get_Battery_Status Message	173
Figure 6-34 Battery_Capabilities Message	174
Figure 6-35 Get_Manufacturer_Info Message.....	175
Figure 6-36 Manufacturer_Info Message	175
Figure 6-37 Security_Request Message	177
Figure 6-38 Security_Response Message	177
Figure 6-39 Firmware_Update_Request Message	177
Figure 6-40 Firmware_Update_Response Message.....	178
Figure 6-41 PPS_Status Message	178
Figure 6-42 Country_Codes Message.....	179
Figure 6-43 Country_Info Message.....	180
Figure 6-44 Outline of States.....	199
Figure 6-45 References to states	199
Figure 6-46 Chunking architecture Showing Message and Control Flow	200
Figure 6-47 Chunked Rx State Diagram	202
Figure 6-48 Chunked Tx State Diagram.....	205
Figure 6-49 Chunked Message Router State Diagram	208
Figure 6-50 Common Protocol Layer Message transmission State Diagram	210
Figure 6-51 Source Protocol Layer Message transmission State Diagram	213
Figure 6-52 Sink Protocol Layer Message transmission State Diagram.....	215
Figure 6-53 Protocol layer Message reception.....	216
Figure 6-54 Hard/Cable Reset.....	218
Figure 7-1 Placement of Source Bulk Capacitance	229
Figure 7-2 Transition Envelope for Positive Voltage Transitions	230
Figure 7-3 Transition Envelope for Negative Voltage Transitions	231
Figure 7-4 PPS Positive Voltage Transitions	232
Figure 7-5 PPS Negative Voltage Transitions	233
Figure 7-6 Expected PPS Ripple Relative to an LSB	233

Figure 7-7 PPS Programmable Voltage and Foldback	234
Figure 7-8 Source V_{BUS} and V_{CONN} Response to Hard Reset	235
Figure 7-9 Application of $vSrcNew$ and $vSrcValid$ limits after $tSrcReady$	237
Figure 7-10 Source Peak Current Overload	239
Figure 7-11 Holdup Time Measurement.....	240
Figure 7-12 V_{BUS} Power during Fast Role Swap.....	241
Figure 7-13 V_{BUS} detection and timing during Fast Role Swap	242
Figure 7-14 Placement of Sink Bulk Capacitance	243
Figure 7-15 Transition Diagram for Increasing the Current	248
Figure 7-16 Transition Diagram for Increasing the Voltage	250
Figure 7-17 Transition Diagram for Increasing the Voltage and Current.....	252
Figure 7-18 Transition Diagram for Increasing the Voltage and Decreasing the Current	254
Figure 7-19 Transition Diagram for Decreasing the Voltage and Increasing the Current	256
Figure 7-20 Transition Diagram for Decreasing the Current.....	258
Figure 7-21 Transition Diagram for Decreasing the Voltage.....	260
Figure 7-22 Transition Diagram for Decreasing the Voltage and the Current.....	262
Figure 7-23 Transition Diagram for a Sink Requested Power Role Swap	264
Figure 7-24 Transition Diagram for a Source Requested Power Role Swap	267
Figure 7-25 Transition Diagram for a GotoMin Current Decrease.....	270
Figure 7-26 Transition Diagram for a Source Initiated Hard Reset	272
Figure 7-27 Transition Diagram for a Sink Initiated Hard Reset	274
Figure 7-28 Transition Diagram for no change in Current or Voltage	276
Figure 7-29 Transition Diagram for Fast Role Swap	278
Figure 7-30 Transition Diagram for Increasing the Programmable Power Supply Voltage	280
Figure 7-31 Transition Diagram for Decreasing the Programmable Power Supply Voltage	282
Figure 7-32 Transition Diagram for Changing the Source PDO or APDO	284
Figure 8-1 Example of daisy chained displays	298
Figure 8-2 Basic Message Exchange (Successful)	301
Figure 8-3 Basic Message flow indicating possible errors.....	302
Figure 8-4 Basic Message Flow with Bad CRC followed by a Retry	303
Figure 8-5 Successful Power Negotiation	306
Figure 8-6 Successful GotoMin operation	310
Figure 8-7 Soft Reset.....	312
Figure 8-8 Source initiated Hard Reset.....	315
Figure 8-9 Sink Initiated Hard Reset.....	318
Figure 8-10 Source initiated reset - Sink long reset	321
Figure 8-11 Successful Power Role Swap Sequence Initiated by the Source	325
Figure 8-12 Successful Power Role Swap Sequence Initiated by the Sink	330
Figure 8-13 Successful Fast Role Swap Sequence.....	335

Figure 8-14 Data Role Swap, UFP operating as Sink initiates.....	339
Figure 8-15 Data Role Swap, UFP operating as Source initiates	342
Figure 8-16 Data Role Swap, DFP operating as Source initiates	345
Figure 8-17 Data Role Swap, DFP operating as Sink initiates.....	348
Figure 8-18 Source to Sink VCONN Source Swap	351
Figure 8-19 Sink to Source VCONN Source Swap	354
Figure 8-20 Source Alert to Sink.....	357
Figure 8-21 Sink Alert to Source.....	359
Figure 8-22 Sink Gets Source Status.....	361
Figure 8-23 Source Gets Sink Status.....	363
Figure 8-24 Sink Gets Source PPS Status.....	365
Figure 8-25 Sink Gets Source's Capabilities.....	367
Figure 8-26 Dual-Role Source Gets Dual-Role Sink's Capabilities as a Source	369
Figure 8-27 Source Gets Sink's Capabilities.....	371
Figure 8-28 Dual-Role Sink Gets Dual-Role Source's Capabilities as a Sink.....	373
Figure 8-29 Sink Gets Source's Extended Capabilities	375
Figure 8-30 Dual-Role Source Gets Dual-Role Sink's Extended Capabilities	377
Figure 8-31 Sink Gets Source's Battery Capabilities.....	379
Figure 8-32 Source Gets Sink's Battery Capabilities.....	381
Figure 8-33 Sink Gets Source's Battery Status	383
Figure 8-34 Source Gets Sink's Battery Status	385
Figure 8-35 Source Gets Sink's Port Manufacturer Information	387
Figure 8-36 Sink Gets Source's Port Manufacturer Information	389
Figure 8-37 Source Gets Sink's Battery Manufacturer Information.....	391
Figure 8-38 Sink Gets Source's Battery Manufacturer Information.....	393
Figure 8-39 VCONN Source Gets Cable Plug's Manufacturer Information	395
Figure 8-40 Source Gets Sink's Country Codes.....	397
Figure 8-41 Sink Gets Source's Country Codes.....	399
Figure 8-42 VCONN Source Gets Cable Plug's Country Codes	401
Figure 8-43 Source Gets Sink's Country Information	403
Figure 8-44 Sink Gets Source's Country Information	405
Figure 8-45 VCONN Source Gets Cable Plug's Country Information.....	407
Figure 8-46 Source requests security exchange with Sink	409
Figure 8-47 Sink requests security exchange with Source	411
Figure 8-48 Vconn Source requests security exchange with Cable Plug	413
Figure 8-49 Source requests firmware update exchange with Sink	415
Figure 8-50 Sink requests firmware update exchange with Source	417
Figure 8-51 Vconn Source requests firmware update exchange with Cable Plug	419
Figure 8-52 DFP to UFP Discover Identity	421

Figure 8-53 Source Port to Cable Plug Discover Identity	423
Figure 8-54 DFP to Cable Plug Discover Identity	426
Figure 8-55 DFP to UFP Enter Mode	429
Figure 8-56 DFP to UFP Exit Mode	431
Figure 8-57 DFP to Cable Plug Enter Mode	433
Figure 8-58 DFP to Cable Plug Exit Mode	436
Figure 8-59 UFP to DFP Attention	439
Figure 8-60 BIST Carrier Mode Test	441
Figure 8-61 BIST Test Data Test	443
Figure 8-62 Outline of States	446
Figure 8-63 References to states	446
Figure 8-64 Example of state reference with conditions	447
Figure 8-65 Example of state reference with the same entry and exit	447
Figure 8-66 Source Port Policy Engine State Diagram	448
Figure 8-67 Sink Port State Diagram	455
Figure 8-68 Source Port Soft Reset and Protocol Error State Diagram	460
Figure 8-69 Sink Port Soft Reset and Protocol Error Diagram	461
Figure 8-70 Source Port Not Supported Message State Diagram	463
Figure 8-71 Sink Port Not Supported Message State Diagram	464
Figure 8-72 Source Port Ping State Diagram	465
Figure 8-73 Source Port Source Alert State Diagram	465
Figure 8-74 Sink Port Source Alert State Diagram	466
Figure 8-75 Sink Port Sink Alert State Diagram	466
Figure 8-76 Source Port Sink Alert State Diagram	466
Figure 8-77 Sink Port Get Source Capabilities Extended State Diagram	467
Figure 8-78 Source Give Source Capabilities Extended State Diagram	467
Figure 8-79 Sink Port Get Source Status State Diagram	468
Figure 8-80 Source Give Source Status State Diagram	468
Figure 8-81 Source Port Get Sink Status State Diagram	469
Figure 8-82 Sink Give Sink Status State Diagram	469
Figure 8-83 Sink Port Get Source PPS Status State Diagram	470
Figure 8-84 Source Give Source PPS Status State Diagram	470
Figure 8-85 Get Battery Capabilities State Diagram	471
Figure 8-86 Give Battery Capabilities State Diagram	472
Figure 8-87 Get Battery Status State Diagram	472
Figure 8-88 Give Battery Status State Diagram	473
Figure 8-89 Get Manufacturer Information State Diagram	473
Figure 8-90 Give Manufacturer Information State Diagram	474
Figure 8-91 Get Country Codes State Diagram	474

Figure 8-92 Give Country Codes State Diagram	475
Figure 8-93 Get Country Information State Diagram	475
Figure 8-94 Give Country Information State Diagram	476
Figure 8-95 Send security request State Diagram.....	476
Figure 8-96 Send security response State Diagram	477
Figure 8-97 Security response received State Diagram	477
Figure 8-98 Send firmware update request State Diagram.....	478
Figure 8-99 Send firmware update response State Diagram	478
Figure 8-100 Firmware update response received State Diagram	479
Figure 8-101: DFP to UFP Data Role Swap State Diagram.....	480
Figure 8-102: UFP to DFP Data Role Swap State Diagram.....	482
Figure 8-103: Dual-Role Port in Source to Sink Power Role Swap State Diagram.....	485
Figure 8-104: Dual-role Port in Sink to Source Power Role Swap State Diagram.....	488
Figure 8-105: Dual-Role Port in Source to Sink Fast Role Swap State Diagram.....	491
Figure 8-106: Dual-role Port in Sink to Source Fast Role Swap State Diagram.....	494
Figure 8-107 Dual-Role (Source) Get Source Capabilities diagram.....	496
Figure 8-108 Dual-Role (Source) Give Sink Capabilities diagram	496
Figure 8-109 Dual-Role (Sink) Get Sink Capabilities State Diagram	497
Figure 8-110 Dual-Role (Sink) Give Source Capabilities State Diagram.....	498
Figure 8-111 Dual-Role (Source) Get Source Capabilities Extended State Diagram	498
Figure 8-112 Dual-Role (Source) Give Sink Capabilities diagram	499
Figure 8-113 VCONN Swap State Diagram.....	500
Figure 8-114 Initiator to Port VDM Discover Identity State Diagram	503
Figure 8-115 Initiator VDM Discover SVIDs State Diagram.....	504
Figure 8-116 Initiator VDM Discover Modes State Diagram	505
Figure 8-117 Initiator VDM Attention State Diagram	506
Figure 8-118 Responder Structured VDM Discover Identity State Diagram.....	506
Figure 8-119 Responder Structured VDM Discover SVIDs State Diagram.....	507
Figure 8-120 Responder Structured VDM Discover Modes State Diagram	508
Figure 8-121 Receiving a Structured VDM Attention State Diagram.....	509
Figure 8-122 DFP VDM Mode Entry State Diagram	510
Figure 8-123 DFP VDM Mode Exit State Diagram.....	511
Figure 8-124 UFP Structured VDM Enter Mode State Diagram	512
Figure 8-125 UFP Structured VDM Exit Mode State Diagram	513
Figure 8-126 Cable Ready VDM State Diagram	514
Figure 8-127 Cable Plug Soft Reset State Diagram	514
Figure 8-128 Cable Plug Hard Reset State Diagram.....	515
Figure 8-129 DFP Soft Reset or Cable Reset of a Cable Plug State Diagram	516
Figure 8-130 UFP Source Soft Reset of a Cable Plug State Diagram	517

Figure 8-131 Source Startup Structured VDM Discover Identity State Diagram.....	518
Figure 8-132 Cable Plug Structured VDM Enter Mode State Diagram	520
Figure 8-133 Cable Plug Structured VDM Exit Mode State Diagram	521
Figure 8-134 BIST Carrier Mode State Diagram	522
Figure 9-1 Example PD Topology	532
Figure 9-2 Mapping of PD Topology to USB	534
Figure 9-3 USB Attached to USB Powered State Transition.....	535
Figure 9-4 Any USB State to USB Attached State Transition (When operating as a Consumer).....	536
Figure 9-5 Any USB State to USB Attached State Transition (When operating as a Provider)	536
Figure 9-6 Any USB State to USB Attached State Transition (After a USB Type-C Data Role Swap)	537
Figure 9-7 Software stack on a PD aware OS.....	537
Figure 9-8 Enumeration of a PDUSB Device.....	538
Figure 10-1 Source Power Rule Illustration	549
Figure 10-2 Source Power Rule Example	550
Figure B-1 External Power supplied downstream.....	557
Figure B-2 External Power supplied upstream	561
Figure B-3 Giving Back Power.....	569
Figure D-1 Circuit Block of BMC Finite Difference Receiver.....	594
Figure D-2 BMC AC and DC noise from VBUS at Power Sink.....	595
Figure D-3 Sample BMC Signals (a) without [USB 2.0] SE0 Noise (b) with [USB 2.0] SE0 Noise.....	595
Figure D-4 Scaled BMC Signal Derivative with 50ns Sampling Rate (a) without [USB 2.0] Noise (b) with [USB 2.0] Noise	596
Figure D-5 BMC Signal and Finite Difference Output with Various Time Steps	596
Figure D-6 Output of Finite Difference in dash line and Edge Detector in solid line.....	597
Figure D-7 Noise Zone and Detect Zone of BMC Receiver	597
Figure D-8 Circuit Block of BMC Subtraction Receiver	598
Figure D-9 (a) Output of LPF1 and LPF2 (b) Subtraction of LPF1 and LPF2 Output	598
Figure D-10 Output of the BMC LPF1 in blue dash curve and the Subtractor in red solid curve (a) at Power Source (b) at Power Sink.....	599

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 [\[USB 2.0\]](#), [\[USB 3.1\]](#), [\[USB Type-C 1.2\]](#) 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:

1. Works seamlessly with legacy USB Devices
2. Compatible with existing spec-compliant USB cables
3. Minimizes potential damage from non-compliant cables (e.g. ‘Y’ cables etc.)
4. 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.

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:

- [\[USB 2.0\]](#), [\[USB 3.1\]](#) in band requests for high power interfaces.
- [\[USBBC 1.2\]](#) mechanisms for supplying higher power (not mandated by this specification).
- [\[USB Type-C 1.2\]](#) mechanisms for supplying higher power

Initial operating conditions remain the USB Default Operation as defined in [\[USB 2.0\]](#), [\[USB 3.1\]](#), [\[USB Type-C 1.2\]](#) 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 [\[USB 2.0\]](#), [\[USB 3.1\]](#), [\[USB Type-C 1.2\]](#) 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 [\[USB 2.0\]](#), [\[USB 3.1\]](#), [\[USB Type-C 1.2\]](#) 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, 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 3.1]** – Universal Serial Bus 3.1 Specification, Revision 1 plus ECN and Errata (this includes the entire document release package including the OTG&EH v3.0 specification). 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. www.usb.org/developers/docs. Expected publication date H2 2016.
- **[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 version 1.0 http://www.usb.org/developers/docs/devclass_docs/.
- **[USB Type-C 1.2]** – Universal Serial Bus Type-C Cable and Connector Specification, Revision 1.2, March 25, 2016. 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 3.1]**, **[USB Type-C 1.2]** 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 1.2]).
Active Mode	A Mode which has been entered and not exited.
Alternate Mode	As defined in [USB Type-C 1.2] . Equivalent to Mode in the PD Specification.
Alternate Mode Adapter (AMA)	A PDUSB Device which supports Alternate Modes as defined in [USB Type-C 1.2] . 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 1.2] . 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.