SVENSK STANDARD SS-EN 62680-1-2

Fastställd	Utgåva	Sida	Ansvarig kommitté
2018-01-24	2	1 (1+499)	SEK TK 100

Gränssnitt för seriebuss för datakommunikation (USB) – Del 1-2: Gemensamma komponenter – Specifikation för strömförsörjning (USB PD)

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

Som svensk standard gäller europastandarden EN 62680-1-2:2017. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN 62680-1-2:2017.

Nationellt förord

Europastandarden EN 62680-1-2:2017

består av:

– **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument,** utarbetat inom CENELEC

– **IEC 62680-1-2, Second edition, 2017 - Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power - Part 1-2: Common components - USB Power Delivery specification**

utarbetad inom International Electrotechnical Commission, IEC.

Tidigare fastställd svensk standard SS-EN 62680-1-2, utgåva 1, 2017, gäller ej fr o m 2020-10-27.

ICS 29.220.00; 33.120.00; 35.200.00

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EN 62680-1-2

October 2017

ICS 33.120; 35.200; 29.220

Supersedes EN 62680-1-2:2017

English Version

Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power - Part 1-2: Common components - USB Power Delivery specification (IEC 62680-1-2:2017)

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 62680-1-2:2017)

Universelle serielle Busschnittstellen für Daten und Energie - Teil 1-2: Allgemeine Einrichtungen - Festlegung für die USB Stromversorgung (IEC 62680-1-2:2017)

European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
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Ref. No. EN 62680-1-2:2017 E

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European foreword

The text of document 100/2820/CDV, future edition 2 of IEC 62680-1-2, prepared by Technical Area 14 "Interfaces and methods of measurement for personal computing equipment" of IEC/TC 100 "Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62680-1-2:2017.

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)	2018-04-27
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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 second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2016 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 standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
100/2820/CDV	100/2906/RVC

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "http://webstore.iec.ch" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

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INTRODUCTION

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.1.0a and ECNs as of 2 August 2016.

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Universal Serial Bus
Power Delivery Specification

Revision 3.0, V1.0a. 25 March 2016 + ECNs 2 August 2016

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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
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	1.0a + ECNs	This markup contains the following ECNs applied to the Revision 3.0 V1.0a specification text: • Applicability of Messages • DRP and DRD bits in Capabilities Messages • Wait Timing • iCapChange Removal • vSafe5V Voltage Range Clarification • Wait Timing • NoResponseTimer • Specification Revision Interoperability	2 August 2016

Revision	Version	Comments	Issue Date
		• tProtErrHardReset • VDM Language • bcdDevice	

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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 may 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:

a) Works seamlessly with legacy USB Devices

b) Compatible with existing spec-compliant USB cables

c) Minimizes potential damage from non-compliant cables (e.g. 'Y' cables etc.)

d) 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, may illustrate 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

Discarded is a keyword 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

Ignored is a keyword indicating Messages or Message fields which, when received, shall result in no action by the receiver, aside from returning a ***GoodCRC*** Message to acknowledge Message receipt.

1.4.2.5 Invalid

Invalid is a keyword when used in relation to a Message indicates that the Message'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.

1.4.2.6 May

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

1.4.2.7 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.

1.4.2.8 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.

1.4.2.9 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.

1.4.2.10 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.

1.4.2.11 Should

Should is a keyword indicating flexibility of choice with a preferred alternative. Equivalent to the phrase "it is recommended that".

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.