SVENSK STANDARD SS-EN IEC 62680-1-2

| Fastställd | Utgåva | Sida | Ansvarig kommitté |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2022-04-20 | 5 | 1 (1+643) | 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 IEC 62680-1-2:2021. Den svenska standarden innehåller den officiella engelska språkversionen av EN IEC 62680-1-2:2021.

**Nationellt förord**

Europastandarden EN IEC 62680-1-2:2021

består av:

– **europastandardens ikraftsättningsdokument,** utarbetat inom CENELEC
– **IEC 62680-1-2, Fifth edition, 2021 - 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 IEC 62680-1-2, utgåva 4, 2020, gäller ej fr o m 2024-04-20.

ICS 29.220.00; 33.120.00; 35.200.00

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Box 1284
164 29 Kista
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EUROPÄISCHE NORM

# EN IEC 62680-1-2

April 2021

ICS 29.220; 33.120; 35.200

Supersedes EN IEC 62680-1-2:2020 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 62680-1-2:2021)

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 62680-1-2:2021)

Schnittstellen des Universellen Seriellen Busses für Daten und Energie - Teil 1-2: Gemeinsame Komponenten - Festlegung für die USB-Stromversorgung (IEC 62680-1-2:2021)

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Ref. No. EN IEC 62680-1-2:2021 E

SEK Svensk Elstandard SS-EN IEC 62680-1-2, utg 5:2022

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The text of document 100/3440/CDV, future edition 5 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 62680-1-2:2021.

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) 2022-01-20
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# IEC 62680-1-2

Edition 5.0 2021-03

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# NORME INTERNATIONALE

colour inside

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

## 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

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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 |
|---|---|
| 100/3440/CDV | 100/3505/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.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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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 Universal Serial Bus Power Delivery Specification Revision 3.0, Version 2.0.

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# Universal Serial Bus
# Power Delivery Specification

***Revision:*** ***3.0***

***Version:*** ***2.0***

***Release date:*** ***29 August 2019***

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| Prasanna Vengateshan | Microchip Technology Inc. |
| Rich Wahler | Microchip Technology Inc. |
| Richard Petrie | Microchip Technology Inc. |
| Ronald Kunin | Microchip Technology Inc. |
| Shannon Cash | Microchip Technology Inc. |
| Thomas Farkas | Microchip Technology Inc. |
| Andrew Yang | Microsoft Corporation |
| Anthony Chen | Microsoft Corporation |
| 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 |
| Adib Al Abaji | Molex LLC |
| 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. |
| Dan Wagner | Motorola Mobility Inc. |
| Ben Crowe | MQP Electronics Ltd. |
| Pat Crowe | MQP Electronics Ltd. |
| Sten Carlsen | MQP Electronics Ltd. |
| Kenji Oguma | NEC Corporation |
| Frank Borngräber | Nokia Corporation |
| Kai Inha | Nokia Corporation |
| Pekka Leinonen | Nokia Corporation |
| Richard Petrie | Nokia Corporation |
| Sten Carlsen | Nokia Corporation |
| Abhijeet Kulkarni | NXP Semiconductors |
| Ahmad Yazdi | NXP Semiconductors |
| Bart Vertenten | NXP Semiconductors |
| Dennis Ha | NXP Semiconductors |
| Dong Nguyen | NXP Semiconductors |
| Guru Prasad | NXP Semiconductors |
| Ken Jaramillo | NXP Semiconductors |
| Krishnan TN | NXP Semiconductors |
| Michael Joehren | NXP Semiconductors |
| Robert de Nie | NXP Semiconductors |
| Rod Whitby | NXP Semiconductors |
| Vijendra Kuroodi | NXP Semiconductors |
| Winston Langeslag | NXP Semiconductors |
| Robert Heaton | Obsidian Technology |
| Andrew Yoo | ON Semiconductor |
| Brady Maasen | ON Semiconductor |
| Bryan McCoy | ON Semiconductor |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Christian Klein | ON Semiconductor | Matti Kulmala | Salcomp Plc |
| Cor Voorwinden | ON Semiconductor | Toni Lehimo | Salcomp Plc |
| Edward Berrios | ON Semiconductor | Tong Kim | Samsung Electronics Co. Ltd. |
| Michael Smith | ON Semiconductor | Alvin Cox | Seagate Technology LLC |
| Oscar Freitas | ON Semiconductor | Emmanuel Lemay | Seagate Technology LLC |
| Tom Duffy | ON Semiconductor | John Hein | Seagate Technology LLC |
| Craig Wiley | Parade Technologies Inc. | Marc Noblitt | Seagate Technology LLC |
| Aditya Kulkarni | Power Integrations | Michael Morgan | Seagate Technology LLC |
| Amruta Patra | Power Integrations | Ronald Rueckert | Seagate Technology LLC |
| Rahul Joshi | Power Integrations | Tony Priborsky | Seagate Technology LLC |
| Ricardo Pregiteer | Power Integrations | Chin Chang | Semtech Corporation |
| Shruti Anand | Power Integrations | Tom Farkas | Semtech Corporation |
| Amit gupta | Qualcomm, Inc | Ning Dai | Silergy Corp. |
| George Paparrizos | Qualcomm, Inc | Wanfeng Zhang | Silergy Corp. |
| Giovanni Garcea | Qualcomm, Inc | Kafai Leung | Silicon Laboratories, Inc. |
| Jack Pham | Qualcomm, Inc | Kok Hong Soh | Silicon Laboratories, Inc. |
| James Goel | Qualcomm, Inc | Sorin Badiu | Silicon Laboratories, Inc. |
| Joshua Warner | Qualcomm, Inc | Steven Ghang | Silicon Laboratories, Inc. |
| Karyn Vuong | Qualcomm, Inc | Abhishek Sardeshpande | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Lalan Mishra | Qualcomm, Inc | Aniket Mathad | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Vamsi Samavedam | Qualcomm, Inc | Chandana N | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Vatsal Patel | Qualcomm, Inc | Jaswanth Ammineni | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Chris Sporck | Qualcomm, Inc. | Jinisha Patel | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Craig Aiken | Qualcomm, Inc. | Kaustubh Kumar | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Narendra Mehta | Qualcomm, Inc. | Nitish Nitish | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Terry Remple | Qualcomm, Inc. | Pavitra Balasubramanian | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Will Kun | Qualcomm, Inc. | Rakesh Polasa | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Yoram Rimoni | Qualcomm, Inc. | Satish Anand Verkila | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Fan-Hau Hsu | Realtek Semiconductor Corp. | Shubham Paliwal | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Tsung-Peng Chuang | Realtek Semiconductor Corp. | Vishnu Pusuluri | SiliConch Systems Private Limited |
| Atsushi Mitamura | Renesas Electronics Corp. | John Sisto | SMSC |
| Bob Dunstan | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Ken Gay | SMSC |
| Brian Allen | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Mark Bohm | SMSC |
| Dan Aoki | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Richard Wahler | SMSC |
| Hajime Nozaki | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Shannon Cash | SMSC |
| John Carpenter | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Tim Knowlton | SMSC |
| Kiichi Muto | Renesas Electronics Corp. | William Chiechi | SMSC |
| Masami Katagiri | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Shigenori Tagami | Sony Corporation |
| Nobuo Furuya | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Shinichi Hirata | Sony Corporation |
| Patrick Yu | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Amanda Hosler | Specwerkz |
| Peter Teng | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Bob Dunstan | Specwerkz |
| Philip Leung | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Diane Lenox | Specwerkz |
| Steve Roux | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Michael Munn | StarTech.com Ltd. |
| Tetsu Sato | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Fabien Friess | ST-Ericsson |
| Toshifumi Yamaoka | Renesas Electronics Corp. | Giuseppe Platania | ST-Ericsson |
| Chunan Kuo | Richtek Technology Corporation | Jean-Francois Gatto | ST-Ericsson |
| Heinz Wei | Richtek Technology Corporation | Milan Stamenkovic | ST-Ericsson |
| TZUHSIEN CHUANG | Richtek Technology Corporation | Nicolas Florenchie | ST-Ericsson |
| Tatsuya Irisawa | Ricoh Company Ltd. | Patrizia Milazzo | ST-Ericsson |
| Akihiro Ono | Rohm Co. Ltd. | Christophe Cochard | STMicroelectronics |
| Chris Lin | Rohm Co. Ltd. | Christophe Lorin | STMicroelectronics |
| Hidenori Nishimoto | Rohm Co. Ltd. | Filippo Bonaccorso | STMicroelectronics |
| Kris Bahar | Rohm Co. Ltd. | Jessy Guilbot | STMicroelectronics |
| Manabu Miyata | Rohm Co. Ltd. | Joel Huloux | STMicroelectronics |
| Ruben Balbuena | Rohm Co. Ltd. | John Bloomfield | STMicroelectronics |
| Takashi Sato | Rohm Co. Ltd. | Massimo Panzica | STMicroelectronics |
| Vijendra Kuroodi | Rohm Co. Ltd. | Meriem Mersel | STMicroelectronics |
| Yusuke Kondo | Rohm Co. Ltd. | Nathalie Ballot | STMicroelectronics |
| Kazuomi Nagai | ROHM Co., Ltd. | Pascal Legrand | STMicroelectronics |

| | |
|---|---|
| Patrizia Milazzo | STMicroelectronics |
| Richard O'Connor | STMicroelectronics |
| 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 |
| Tim Wilhelm | The Silanna Group Pty. Ltd. |
| 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 |
| 3.0 | 2.0 | Including errata through 29-August-2019 | 29 August 2019 |

# Table of Contents

## List of Tables

# List of Figures

# 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 2.0]*** 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 2.0]*** 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 2.0]*** 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 2.0]*** 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 2.0]*** 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 1.1]*** – Universal Serial Bus Type-C Bridge Specification, Revision 1.1, October 10, 2017. 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 2.0]*** – Universal Serial Bus Type-C Cable and Connector Specification, Revision 2.0, TBD August 2019. 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.
- ***[USB4]*** – Universal Serial Bus 4 Specification (USB4™), Version 1.0, August 2019. www.usb.org/developers/docs.
- ***[DPTC1.0]*** DisplayPort™ Alt Mode on USB Type-C® Standard, Version 1.0b, 03 November 2017. www.vesa.org.
- ***[TBT3]*** see ***[USB4]*** Chapter 13 for Thunderbolt™ 3 device operation.