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USB-grænseflader for data og energi – Del 1-3: Fælles komponenter – Specifikation af USB-type-C®-kabler og -konnektorer

Universal Serial Bus interfaces for data and power –
Part 1-3: Common components – USB Type-C® cable
and connector specification



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l'alimentation électrique - Partie 1-3: Composants communs
- Spécification des câbles et des connecteurs
USB Type-C(r)
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Universelle Bus-Schnittstellen für Daten und Energie -
Teil 1-3: Gemeinsame Komponenten - Festlegung
für USB Type-C Kabel und Steckverbindung
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The text of document 100/4332/CDV, future edition 7 of IEC 62680-1-3, prepared by TC 100/Technical Area 18 "(Disbanded) - Multimedia home systems and applications for end-user networks" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026.

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**Universal Serial Bus interfaces for data and power -
Part 1-3: Common components - USB Type-C® cable and connector
specification**

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Part 1-3: Common components - USB Type-C® cable and connector
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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
100/4332/CDV	100/4381/RVC

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 62680 series, published under the general title *Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power*, can be found on the IEC website.

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Universal Serial Bus Type-C Cable and Connector Specification

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Contents

Specification Editor20

Specification Work Group Contributors.....20

Pre-Release Draft Industry Reviewing Companies That Provided Feedback.....28

Revision History.....29

1 Introduction30

 1.1 Purpose30

 1.2 Scope30

 1.3 Related Documents30

 1.4 Conventions.....31

 1.4.1 Precedence31

 1.4.2 Keywords31

 1.4.3 Numbering.....32

 1.5 Terms and Abbreviations32

2 Overview38

 2.1 Introduction38

 2.2 USB Type-C Receptacles, Plugs and Cables39

 2.3 Configuration Process.....40

 2.3.1 Source-to-Sink Attach/Detach Detection.....41

 2.3.2 Plug Orientation/Cable Twist Detection.....41

 2.3.3 Initial Power (Source-to-Sink) Detection and Establishing the Data (Host-to-Device) Relationship
 41

 2.3.4 USB Type-C VBUS Current Detection and Usage.....42

 2.3.5 *USB PD* Communications.....42

 2.3.6 Functional Extensions43

 2.4 VBUS.....43

 2.5 VCONN.....43

 2.6 Hubs.....44

3 Mechanical.....45

 3.1 Overview.....45

 3.1.1 Compliant Connectors.....45

 3.1.2 Compliant Cable Assemblies45

 3.1.3 Compliant USB Type-C to Legacy Cable Assemblies.....46

 3.1.4 Compliant USB Type-C to Legacy Adapter Assemblies.....47

 3.2 USB Type-C Connector Mating Interfaces.....47

 3.2.1 Interface Definition.....47

 3.2.2 Reference Designs71

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

3.2.3	Pin Assignments and Descriptions	78
3.3	Cable Construction and Wire Assignments	79
3.3.1	Cable Construction (<i>Informative</i>)	79
3.3.2	Wire Assignments	81
3.3.3	Wire Gauges and Cable Diameters (<i>Informative</i>)	82
3.4	Standard USB Type-C Cable Assemblies	84
3.4.1	USB Full-Featured Type-C Cable Assembly	84
3.4.2	USB 2.0 Type-C Cable Assembly	86
3.4.3	USB Type-C Captive Cable Assembly	86
3.4.4	USB Type-C Thumb Drive Assembly	87
3.5	Legacy Cable Assemblies	87
3.5.1	USB Type-C to USB 3.1 Standard-A Cable Assembly	88
3.5.2	USB Type-C to USB 2.0 Standard-A Cable Assembly	89
3.5.3	USB Type-C to USB 3.1 Standard-B Cable Assembly	90
3.5.4	USB Type-C to USB 2.0 Standard-B Cable Assembly	91
3.5.5	USB Type-C to USB 2.0 Mini-B Cable Assembly	92
3.5.6	USB Type-C to USB 3.1 Micro-B Cable Assembly	93
3.5.7	USB Type-C to USB 2.0 Micro-B Cable Assembly	94
3.6	Legacy Adapter Assemblies	94
3.6.1	USB Type-C to USB 3.1 Standard-A Receptacle Adapter Assembly	94
3.6.2	USB Type-C to USB 2.0 Micro-B Receptacle Adapter Assembly	96
3.7	Electrical Characteristics	96
3.7.1	Raw Cable (<i>Informative</i>)	97
3.7.2	USB Type-C to USB Type-C Passive Cable Assemblies	98
3.7.3	Mated Connector (<i>Informative – USB 3.2 Gen2 and USB4 Gen2</i>)	120
3.7.4	Receptacle Connector SI Requirements and Testing (<i>Normative – USB4 Gen3/Gen4</i>)	124
3.7.5	USB Type-C to USB Legacy Cable Assemblies (<i>Normative</i>)	126
3.7.6	USB Type-C to USB Legacy Adapter Assemblies (<i>Normative</i>)	130
3.7.7	Shielding Effectiveness Requirements (<i>Normative</i>)	133
3.7.8	DC Electrical Requirements (<i>Normative</i>)	135
3.8	Mechanical and Environmental Requirements (<i>Normative</i>)	138
3.8.1	Mechanical Requirements	138
3.8.2	Environmental Requirements	143
3.9	Docking Applications (<i>Informative</i>)	144
3.10	Implementation Notes and Design Guides	145
3.10.1	EMC Management (<i>Informative</i>)	145

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

- 3.10.2 Stacked and Side-by-Side Connector Physical Spacing (*Informative*)148
- 3.10.3 Cable Mating Considerations (*Informative*)148
- 3.11 Extended Power Range (EPR) Cables150
 - 3.11.1 Electrical Requirements150
 - 3.11.2 EPR Cable Identification Requirements150
- 4 Functional151
 - 4.1 Signal Summary151
 - 4.2 Signal Pin Descriptions151
 - 4.2.1 USB 3.2/USB4 Pins151
 - 4.2.2 USB 2.0 Pins152
 - 4.2.3 Auxiliary Signal Pins152
 - 4.2.4 Power and Ground Pins152
 - 4.2.5 Configuration Pins152
 - 4.3 Sideband Use (SBU)152
 - 4.4 Power and Ground153
 - 4.4.1 IR Drop153
 - 4.4.2 VBUS154
 - 4.4.3 VCONN155
 - 4.5 Configuration Channel (CC)160
 - 4.5.1 Architectural Overview160
 - 4.5.2 CC Functional and Behavioral Requirements172
 - 4.5.3 USB Port Interoperability Behavior208
 - 4.6 Power226
 - 4.6.1 Power Requirements during USB Suspend227
 - 4.6.2 VBUS Power Provided Over a USB Type-C Cable228
 - 4.7 USB Hubs233
 - 4.8 Power Sourcing and Charging234
 - 4.8.1 DFP as a Power Source234
 - 4.8.2 Non-USB Charging Methods236
 - 4.8.3 Sinking Host237
 - 4.8.4 Sourcing Device237
 - 4.8.5 Charging a System with a Dead Battery237
 - 4.8.6 USB Type-C Multi-Port Chargers237
 - 4.9 Electronically Marked Cables241
 - 4.9.1 Parameter Values242
 - 4.9.2 Active Cables242

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

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4.10	VCONN-Powered Accessories (VPAs) and VCONN-Powered USB Devices (VPDs).....	243
4.10.1	VCONN-Powered Accessories (VPAs).....	243
4.10.2	VCONN-Powered Devices (VPDs).....	243
4.11	Parameter Values	245
4.11.1	Termination Parameters.....	245
4.11.2	Timing Parameters.....	247
4.11.3	Voltage Parameters	251
5	USB4 Discovery and Entry.....	258
5.1	Overview of the Discovery and Entry Process.....	258
5.2	USB4 Functional Requirements.....	259
5.2.1	USB4 Host Functional Requirements.....	259
5.2.2	USB Device Functional Requirements.....	259
5.2.3	USB4 Alternate Mode Support.....	259
5.3	USB4 Power Requirements.....	260
5.3.1	Source Power Requirements	260
5.3.2	Sink Power Requirements	260
5.3.3	Device Power Management Requirements	260
5.4	USB4 Discovery and Entry Flow Requirements	261
5.4.1	USB Type-C Initial Connection	261
5.4.2	USB Power Delivery Contract.....	261
5.4.3	USB4 Discovery and Entry Flow	261
5.4.4	USB4 Post-Entry Operation.....	267
5.5	USB4 Hub Connection Requirements.....	267
5.5.1	USB4 Hub Port Initial Connection Requirements.....	267
5.5.2	USB4 Hub UFP and Host Capabilities Discovery.....	267
5.5.3	Hub DFP Connection Requirements	268
5.5.4	Hub Ports Connection Behavior Flow Examples.....	269
5.5.5	Connecting to Downstream USB4 Hubs	275
5.5.6	Fallback Functional Requirements for USB4 Hubs.....	275
5.6	USB4 Device Connection Requirements	276
5.6.1	Fallback Mapping of USB4 Peripheral Functions of USB Device Class Types	276
5.7	Parameter Values	277
5.7.1	Timing Parameters	277
6	Active Cables.....	278
6.1	General Specifications for All Active Cables.....	278
6.1.1	Discovering Active Cable Characteristics.....	278

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

- 6.1.2 Electrical Requirements280
- 6.1.3 Mechanical Requirements312
- 6.2 Additional Specifications for Copper and Hybrid-Optical Active Cables.....313
 - 6.2.1 Active Cable Block Diagram314
 - 6.2.2 *USB4* Asymmetric Mode Support314
 - 6.2.3 Active Cable *USB PD* Requirements.....314
 - 6.2.4 Active Cable Behaviors in Response to *USB PD* Events.....314
 - 6.2.5 Active Cable Power Requirements.....315
- 6.3 Additional Specifications for Optically Isolated Active Cables315
 - 6.3.1 OIAC Block Diagrams316
 - 6.3.2 OIAC Limitations and General Requirements318
 - 6.3.3 OIAC Cable Power Requirements319
 - 6.3.4 OIAC *USB PD* Requirements.....319
 - 6.3.5 OIAC Connection Flow and State Diagrams329
 - 6.3.6 Additional Electrical Requirements for OIAC348
 - 6.3.7 Additional Mechanical Requirements for OIAC351
- A Liquid Corrosion Mitigation Mode.....352
 - A.1 Overview.....352
 - A.2 Detail352
 - A.3 Liquid Detection Methods.....354
 - A.3.1 Liquid Measurement Method354
 - A.3.2 Pulsed Measurement Method.....354
 - A.3.3 Impedance Measurement Method.....355
 - A.4 Liquid Detection Pins in the Connector358
- B Debug Accessory Mode.....361
 - B.1 Overview.....361
 - B.2 Functional361
 - B.2.1 Signal Summary361
 - B.2.2 Port Interoperability.....362
 - B.2.3 Debug Accessory Mode Entry.....362
 - B.2.4 Connection State Diagrams.....362
 - B.2.5 DTS Port Interoperability Behaviors.....371
 - B.2.6 Orientation Detection.....380
 - B.3 Security/Privacy Requirements380
- C USB Type-C Digital Audio.....381
 - C.1 Overview.....381

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

C.2	USB Type-C Digital Audio Specifications.....	381
D	Thermal Design Considerations for Active Cables.....	382
D.1	Introduction.....	382
D.2	Model.....	382
D.2.1	Assumptions.....	382
D.2.2	Model Architecture.....	383
D.2.3	Heat Sources.....	383
D.2.4	Heat Flow.....	384
D.3	USB 3.2 Single-Lane Active Cable.....	385
D.3.1	USB 3.2 Single-Lane Active Cable Design Considerations	385
D.4	Dual-Lane Active Cables.....	388
D.4.1	USB 3.2 Dual-Lane Active Cable Design Considerations	388
D.4.2	USB 3.2 Dual-Lane Active Cable in a Multiple Port Configuration.....	390
D.5	USB 3.2 Host and Device Design Considerations	391
D.5.1	Heat Spreading or Heat Sinking from Host or Device.....	391
D.5.2	Motherboard Temperature Control	392
D.5.3	Wider Port Spacing for Multi-Port Applications	392
D.5.4	Power Policies	392
E	Alternate Modes.....	393
E.1	Alternate Mode Architecture.....	393
E.2	Alternate Mode Requirements.....	393
E.2.1	Alternate Mode Pin Reassignment.....	394
E.2.2	Alternate Mode Electrical Requirements.....	394
E.3	Parameter Values	397
E.4	Example Alternate Mode – USB DisplayPort™ Dock	398
E.4.1	USB DisplayPort™ Dock Example.....	398
E.4.2	Functional Overview.....	398
E.4.3	Operational Summary	399
E.5	Example Alternate Mode Entry Flow with Cable Warnings.....	400
E.5.1	Operational Summary	401
F	Thunderbolt™ 3 Compatibility Discovery and Entry.....	402
F.1	TBT3 Compatibility Mode Functional Requirements	402
F.1.1	TBT3-Compatible Power Requirements.....	402
F.1.2	TBT3-Compatible Host Requirements	402
F.1.3	TBT3-Compatible Device Upstream Requirements.....	402
F.1.4	TBT3-Compatible Device Downstream Requirements.....	402

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IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

- F.1.5 *TBT3*-Compatible Self-Powered Device Without Predefined Upstream Port Rules403
- F.1.6 *TBT3*-Compatible Devices with a Captive Cable403
- F.2 *TBT3* Discovery and Entry Flow.....403
 - F.2.1 *TBT3* Passive Cable Discover Identity Responses404
 - F.2.2 *TBT3* Active Cable Discover Identity Responses.....407
 - F.2.3 *TBT3* Device Discover Identity Responses410
 - F.2.4 *TBT3* Discover SVID Responses.....411
 - F.2.5 *TBT3* Device Discover Mode Responses412
 - F.2.6 *TBT3* Cable Discover Mode Responses413
 - F.2.7 *TBT3* Cable Enter Mode Command.....414
 - F.2.8 *TBT3* Device Enter Mode Command415
 - F.2.9 *TBT3* Cable Functional Difference Summary417
- G Extracting Pulse Response from Sampled Data and Calculating Non-Linearity Noise.....418
- H *USB PD* High-Voltage Design Considerations420
 - H.1 Potential for Arcing Damage During Cable Withdrawal.....420
 - H.2 Arcing During *USB Type-C* Cable Withdrawal420
 - H.3 Mitigating Arcing Damage During Cable Withdrawal Due to Sink Discharge.....422
 - H.3.1 Limiting Sink Discharge Rate.....423
 - H.3.2 Load Removal424
 - H.3.3 Limiting Source Current Capability427
- I *USB PD* Encoding Guidelines for *USB Type-C* Product Types428
 - I.1 *USB Type-C* Product Type Definitions and *USB PD* Encodings.....428
 - I.2 *USB PD* Encoding Guidelines Tables.....429
 - I.3 Detailed Examples436
 - I.3.1 *USB 3.2* Host – no DC – Power Consumer : DRP (Source or Sink) / Not DRD (DFP).....436
 - I.3.2 *USB 3.2* Peripheral – Power Provider : DRP (Source or Sink) / Not DRD (UFP).....436
 - I.3.3 *USB4* Host – Power Consumer : DRP (Source or Sink) / Not DRD (DFP)437
 - I.3.4 *USB4* Host – *USB4* DC – Partial or no *USB* Equivalent : DRP (Source or Sink) / DRD.....437
 - I.3.5 *USB4* Peripheral : UFP (Sink)438
 - I.3.6 *USB4* Dock (Upstream) – Power Provider : DRP (Source or Sink) / Not DRD (UFP)439
 - I.3.7 *USB4* Hub (Downstream) – DFP (Source)439
- J Design Assumptions for the *USB4* Gen4 LRD Cable Specification441

Figures

- Figure 2-1 *USB Type-C* Receptacle Interface (Front View).....38
- Figure 2-2 *USB Full-Featured Type-C* Plug Interface (Front View).....39
- Figure 3-1 *USB Type-C* Receptacle Interface Dimensions.....50
- Figure 3-2 Reference Design *USB Type-C* Plug External EMC Spring Contact Zones.....54

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

Figure 3-3 USB Full-Featured Type-C Plug Interface Dimensions.....55

Figure 3-4 Right-Angle USB Type-C Plug Dimensional Requirements58

Figure 3-5 Reference Footprint for a USB Type-C Vertical Mount Receptacle (*Informative*)59

Figure 3-6 Reference Footprint for a USB Type-C Dual-Row SMT Right-Angle Receptacle (*Informative*)60

Figure 3-7 Reference Footprint for a USB Type-C Hybrid Right-Angle Receptacle (*Informative*).....61

Figure 3-8 Reference Footprint for a USB Type-C Mid-Mount Dual-Row SMT Receptacle (*Informative*)62

Figure 3-9 Reference Footprint for a USB Type-C Mid-Mount Hybrid Receptacle (*Informative*).....63

Figure 3-10 Reference Footprint for a *USB 2.0* Type-C Through Hole Right Angle Receptacle (*Informative*)64

Figure 3-11 Reference Footprint for a *USB 2.0* Type-C Single Row Right Angle Receptacle (*Informative*)65

Figure 3-12 *USB 2.0* Type-C Plug Interface Dimensions67

Figure 3-13 USB Type-C Plug EMC Shielding Spring Tip Requirements70

Figure 3-14 Reference Design of Receptacle Mid-Plate.....71

Figure 3-15 Reference Design of Retention Latch72

Figure 3-16 Illustration of the Latch Soldered to the Paddle Card Ground72

Figure 3-17 Reference Design of the USB Full-Featured Type-C Plug Internal EMC Spring73

Figure 3-18 Reference Design of the *USB 2.0* Type-C Plug Internal EMC Spring74

Figure 3-19 Reference Design of Internal EMC Pad75

Figure 3-20 Reference Design of a USB Type-C Receptacle with External EMC Springs76

Figure 3-21 Reference Design of a USB Full-Featured Type-C Plug Paddle Card.....77

Figure 3-22 Illustration of a USB Full-Featured Type-C Cable Cross Section, a Coaxial Wire Example with VCONN80

Figure 3-23 Illustration of a USB Full-Featured Type-C Cable Cross Section, a Coaxial Wire Example without VCONN80

Figure 3-24 USB Full-Featured Type-C Standard Cable Assembly84

Figure 3-25 USB Type-C to *USB 3.1* Standard-A Cable Assembly.....88

Figure 3-26 USB Type-C to *USB 2.0* Standard-A Cable Assembly.....89

Figure 3-27 USB Type-C to *USB 3.1* Standard-B Cable Assembly.....90

Figure 3-28 USB Type-C to *USB 2.0* Standard-B Cable Assembly.....91

Figure 3-29 USB Type-C to *USB 2.0* Mini-B Cable Assembly92

Figure 3-30 USB Type-C to *USB 3.1* Micro-B Cable Assembly.....93

Figure 3-31 USB Type-C to *USB 2.0* Micro-B Cable Assembly.....94

Figure 3-32 USB Type-C to *USB 3.1* Standard-A Receptacle Adapter Assembly95

Figure 3-33 USB Type-C to *USB 2.0* Micro-B Receptacle Adapter Assembly.....96

Figure 3-34 Illustration of Test Points for a Mated Cable Assembly.....98

Figure 3-35 Recommended Differential Insertion Loss Requirement (*USB 3.2* Gen2 and *USB4* Gen2)99

Figure 3-36 Recommended Differential Return Loss Requirement.....99

Figure 3-37 Recommended Differential Crosstalk Requirement.....100

Figure 3-38 Recommended Differential Near-End and Far-End Crosstalk Requirement between USB D+/D- Pair and TX/RX Pair101

Figure 3-39 Recommended Differential Insertion Loss Requirement (*USB4* Gen3/Gen4).....101

Figure 3-40 Illustration of Insertion Loss Fit at Nyquist Frequency102

Figure 3-41 Input Pulse Spectrum.....103

Figure 3-42 IMR Limit as Function of ILfitatNq.....104

Figure 3-43 IRL Limit as Function of ILfitatNq106

Figure 3-44 Differential-to-Common Mode Conversion Requirement.....106

Figure 3-45 IMR Limit as Function of ILfit at 10 GHz (*USB4* Gen3/Gen4).....110

Figure 3-46 Definition of Port, Victim, and Aggressor.....111

Figure 3-47 IXT_DP and IXT_USB Limit as Function of ILfit at 10 GHz (*USB4* Gen3/Gen4)111

Figure 3-48 IRL Limit as Function of ILfit at 10 GHz (*USB4* Gen3/Gen4).....112

Figure 3-49 Differential-to-Common Mode Conversion Requirement (*USB4* Gen3/Gen4).....112

Figure 3-50 Cable Assembly in System.....113

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

Figure 3-51 Requirement for Differential Coupling between CC and D+/D-116

Figure 3-52 Requirement for Single-Ended Coupling between CC and D- in *USB 2.0* Type-C Cables.....116

Figure 3-53 Requirement for Single-Ended Coupling between CC and D- in USB Full-Featured Type-C Cables
.....117

Figure 3-54 Requirement for Differential Coupling between VBUS and D+/D-117

Figure 3-55 Requirement for Single-Ended Coupling between SBU_A and SBU_B.....118

Figure 3-56 Requirement for Single-Ended Coupling between SBU_A/SBU_B and CC.....119

Figure 3-57 Requirement for Coupling between SBU_A and differential D+/D-, and SBU_B and differential
D+/D-.....119

Figure 3-58 Illustration of USB Type-C Mated Connector.....120

Figure 3-59 Recommended Impedance Limits of a USB Type-C Mated Connector121

Figure 3-60 Recommended Ground Void Dimensions for USB Type-C Receptacle121

Figure 3-61 Recommended Differential Near-End and Far-End Crosstalk Limits between D+/D- Pair and
TX/RX Pairs.....123

Figure 3-62 Recommended Limits for Differential-to-Common-Mode Conversion124

Figure 3-63 IMR Limit as Function of ILfitatNq for USB Type-C to Legacy Cable Assembly129

Figure 3-64 IRL Limit as Function of ILfitatNq for USB Type-C to Legacy Cable Assembly129

Figure 3-65 Cable Assembly Shielding Effectiveness Testing.....133

Figure 3-66 Shielding Effectiveness Pass/Fail Criteria.....134

Figure 3-67 LLCR Measurement Diagram.....135

Figure 3-68 Temperature Measurement Point.....136

Figure 3-69 Example Current Rating Test Fixture Trace Configuration137

Figure 3-70 Example of 4-Axis Continuity Test Fixture139

Figure 3-71 Torque Force Application Distance for Right-Angle Plugs.....141

Figure 3-71 Example Wrenching Strength Test Fixture for Plugs without Overmold.....142

Figure 3-72 Reference Wrenching Strength Continuity Test Fixture.....142

Figure 3-73 Example of Wrenching Strength Test Mechanical Failure Point143

Figure 3-74 Wrenching Strength Test with Cable in Fixture.....143

Figure 3-75 USB Type-C Cable Receptacle Flange Example145

Figure 3-76 EMC Guidelines for Side Latch and Mid-Plate.....146

Figure 3-77 EMC Finger Connections to Plug Shell.....147

Figure 3-78 EMC Pad Connections to Receptacle Shell147

Figure 3-79 Examples of Connector Apertures.....148

Figure 3-80 Recommended Minimum Spacing between Connectors.....148

Figure 3-81 Recommended Minimum Plug Overmold Clearance149

Figure 3-82 Cable Plug Overmold and an Angled Surface.....149

Figure 4-1 Cable IR Drop.....153

Figure 4-2 Cable IR Drop for powered cables.....153

Figure 4-3 Logical Model for Single-Lane Data Bus Routing across USB Type-C-based Ports.....161

Figure 4-4 Logical Model for USB Type-C-based Ports for a Single-Lane Direct Connect Device.....161

Figure 4-5 Pull-Up/Pull-Down CC Model.....163

Figure 4-6 Current Source/Pull-Down CC Model.....163

Figure 4-7 Source Functional Model for CC1 and CC2166

Figure 4-8 Source Functional Model Supporting *USB PD PR_Swap*167

Figure 4-9 Sink Functional Model for CC1 and CC2167

Figure 4-10 Sink Functional Model Supporting *USB PD PR_Swap* and *VCONN_Swap*168

Figure 4-11 DRP Functional Model for CC1 and CC2.....169

Figure 4-12 Connection State Diagram: Source.....174

Figure 4-13 Connection State Diagram: Sink.....175

Figure 4-14 Connection State Diagram: Sink with Accessory Support176

Figure 4-15 Connection State Diagram: DRP177

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

Figure 4-16 Connection State Diagram: DRP with Accessory and Try.SRC Support	178
Figure 4-17 Connection State Diagram: DRP with Accessory and Try.SNK Support.....	179
Figure 4-18 Connection State Diagram: Charge-Through VPD	180
Figure 4-19 Sink Power Sub-States	203
Figure 4-20 Passive Cable eMarker State Diagram.....	205
Figure 4-21 Active Cable eMarker State Diagram.....	205
Figure 4-22 Cable Ra Management State Diagram.....	206
Figure 4-23 Source to Sink Functional Model.....	209
Figure 4-24 Source to DRP Functional Model.....	210
Figure 4-25 DRP to Sink Functional Model.....	211
Figure 4-26 DRP to DRP Functional Model – CASE 1	212
Figure 4-27 DRP to DRP Functional Model – CASES 2 & 3.....	213
Figure 4-28 Source to Source Functional Model	215
Figure 4-29 Sink to Sink Functional Model.....	215
Figure 4-30 DRP to VPD Model.....	216
Figure 4-31 Example DRP to Charge-Through VPD Model.....	217
Figure 4-32 Source to Legacy Device Port Functional Model.....	224
Figure 4-33 Legacy Host Port to Sink Functional Model.....	224
Figure 4-34 DRP to Legacy Device Port Functional Model.....	225
Figure 4-35 Legacy Host Port to DRP Functional Model.....	226
Figure 4-36 Sink Monitoring for Current in Pull-Up/Pull-Down CC Model.....	229
Figure 4-37 Sink Monitoring for Current in Current Source/Pull-Down CC Model.....	230
Figure 4-38 <i>USB PD</i> over CC Pins	231
Figure 4-39 <i>USB PD</i> BMC Signaling over CC	231
Figure 4-40 USB Type-C Cable's Output as a Function of Load for Non-PD-based USB Type-C Charging.....	235
Figure 4-41 0 – 3 A <i>USB PD</i> -based Charger USB Type-C Cable's Output as a Function of Load.....	236
Figure 4-42 3 – 5 A <i>USB PD</i> -based Charger USB Type-C Cable's Output as a Function of Load.....	236
Figure 4-43 Electronically Marked Cable with VCONN connected through the cable	242
Figure 4-44 Electronically Marked Cable with SOP' at both ends	242
Figure 4-45 Example Charge-Through VCONN-Power USB Device Use Case	245
Figure 4-46 Example Source Implementation.....	247
Figure 4-47 Exiting from <i>Attached.SRC</i> with slow discharging VBULK.....	248
Figure 4-48 Exiting from <i>Attached.SRC</i> with fast discharging VBULK	248
Figure 4-49 DRP Timing.....	249
Figure 4-50 Pull-Up/Pull-Down Voltage Detection Model.....	251
Figure 4-51 Current Source Voltage Detection Model	251
Figure 5-1 <i>USB4</i> Discovery and Entry Flow Model.....	262
Figure 5-2 <i>USB4</i> Hub with <i>USB4</i> Host and Device Connection Flow Alignment.....	270
Figure 5-3 <i>USB4</i> Hub with <i>USB 3.2</i> Host and <i>USB4</i> Device Connection Flow Alignment	271
Figure 5-4 <i>USB4</i> Hub with <i>USB4</i> Host and <i>USB 3.2</i> Device Connection Flow Alignment	272
Figure 5-5 <i>USB4</i> Hub with <i>USB 3.2</i> Host and Device Connection Flow Alignment	273
Figure 5-6 <i>USB4</i> Hub with <i>USB4</i> Host and DP Alt Mode Device Connection Flow Alignment.....	274
Figure 5-7 <i>USB4</i> Hub with <i>USB 3.2</i> Host and DP Alt Mode Device Connection Flow Alignment	275
Figure 6-1 Active Cable Topologies	281
Figure 6-2 SuperSpeed USB Electrical Test Points	284
Figure 6-3 SuperSpeed USB Compliance Test Setup	284
Figure 6-4 Compliance Points Definition.....	287
Figure 6-5 RX Differential Return-Loss Mask.....	288
Figure 6-6 Re-timer-based Active Cable Compliance Test Setup.....	289
Figure 6-7 Example of Transmitter Frequency Variation During Clock Switching.....	291
Figure 6-8 Active Cable Functional Test Setup.....	292

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

Figure 6-9 Linear Re-driver-based Active Cable Compliance Setup293

Figure 6-10 Gain Parameters Specified for the Linear Re-driver Active Cable296

Figure 6-11 OUTPUT_NOISE Limit Versus $IL_{fitatNq}$ 297

Figure 6-12 Gain Parameters for USB4 Gen4 LRD Active Cables300

Figure 6-13 USB4 LRD Active Cable Snooping of TxFFE Negotiation305

Figure 6-14 USB4 State Machine per Channel (Informative)306

Figure 6-15 USB4 Gen4 CL1/CL2 Exit Flow with LRD Active Cable308

Figure 6-16 USB4 Symmetric to Asymmetric Transition.....309

Figure 6-17 USB4 Asymmetric to Symmetric Transition.....311

Figure 6-18 OIAC USB PD Message Forwarding324

Figure 6-19 OIAC Successful Data Role Swap327

Figure 6-20 OIAC Rejected Data Role Swap.....327

Figure 6-21 OIAC Wait Data Role Swap328

Figure 6-22 OIAC Initiator Reject Data Role Swap328

Figure 6-23 OIAC Initiator Wait Data Role Swap.....329

Figure 6-24 OIAC Discovery – Phase 1.....331

Figure 6-25 OIAC Reboot – Phase 2332

Figure 6-26 OIAC Plug-A Configured as DFP – Phase 3333

Figure 6-27 OIAC Plug-A Configured as UFP – Phase 3334

Figure 6-28 OIAC Plug-A No Connection Possible Billboard – Phase 3.....335

Figure 6-29 OIAC Plug-A State Diagram Part 1 (Phase 1 and 2)336

Figure 6-30 OIAC Plug-A State Diagram Part 2 (Phase 3)337

Figure 6-31 OIAC Plug-B State Diagram.....343

Figure 6-32 Illustration of Usages for OIAC that Require an Adapter or Hub350

Figure A-1 Electrolytic Liquid Corrosion Example352

Figure A-2 Corrosion Mitigation in Pull-Up/Pull-Down CC Model.....353

Figure A-3 Corrosion Mitigation in Current Source/Pull-Down CC Model.....353

Figure A-4 Corrosion Mitigation in Current Source/Pull-Down CC Model with Alternate Mitigation353

Figure A-5 Liquid Detection by Leakage Measurement354

Figure A-6 Liquid Detection by Pulsed Measurement355

Figure A-7 Example Measurement of a Dry Port.....356

Figure A-8 Example Measurement of a Port with Reverse Osmosis Water356

Figure A-9 Example Measurement of a Port with Tap Water357

Figure A-10 Example Measurement of a Port with Artificial Sweat357

Figure A-11 Example Measurement of a Port with Ocean Water.....358

Figure A-12 Example Liquid Detect Pin(s)/Pad(s) Location Area359

Figure A-13 Example Liquid Detect Pad Along All Connector Pins.....359

Figure A-14 Example Liquid Detect Pins Adjacent to VBUS/SBU/CC.....360

Figure A-15 Example Liquid Detect Connector Surface Mount View.....360

Figure B-1 USB Type-C Debug Accessory Layered Behavior361

Figure B-2 DTS Plug Interface.....361

Figure B-3 Connection State Diagram: DTS Source.....363

Figure B-4 Connection State Diagram: DTS Sink.....364

Figure B-5 Connection State Diagram: DTS DRP365

Figure B-6 TS Sink Power Sub-States369

Figure D-1 Active Cable Model (Single Port, Top Mount Receptacle)383

Figure D-2 Model Architecture.....383

Figure D-3 Heat Sources and Heat Flow Paths.....384

Figure D-4 Vertically Stacked Horizontal Connectors 3x1 Configuration (VERT).....385

Figure D-5 Horizontally Stacked Vertical Connectors 1x3 Configuration (HZ90).....386

Figure D-6 Horizontally Stacked Horizontal Connectors 1x3 Configuration (HORZ).....386

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

Figure D-7	USB 3.2 Single-Lane 3A Active Cable in a 3-Port Configuration.....	387
Figure D-8	USB 3.2 Single-Lane 5A Active Cable in a 3-Port Configuration.....	387
Figure D-9	Impact of Overmold Power P_0 and Thermal Boundary Temperature T_{MB} at 3 A VBUS in a Single Port Configuration	389
Figure D-10	Impact of Overmold Power P_0 and Thermal Boundary Temperature T_{MB} at 5 A VBUS in a Single Port Configuration	389
Figure D-11	USB 3.2 Active Cable Dongle Design (One End Shown).....	390
Figure D-12	USB 3.2 Dual-Lane 3A Active Cable in a 3-Port Configuration.....	390
Figure D-13	USB 3.2 Dual-Lane 5A Active Cable in a 3-Port Configuration.....	391
Figure D-14	Example: Additional Heat Spreader on Receptacle in Host or Device.....	392
Figure D-15	Example: Heat Sinking on Chassis of Host or Device.....	392
Figure E-1	Pins Available for Reconfiguration over the Full-Featured Cable	394
Figure E-2	Pins Available for Reconfiguration for Direct Connect Applications.....	394
Figure E-3	Alternate Mode Implementation using a USB Type-C to USB Type-C Cable	396
Figure E-4	Alternate Mode Implementation using a USB Type-C to Alternate Mode Cable or Device.....	396
Figure E-5	USB DisplayPort Dock Example	398
Figure E-6	USB4 DFP Mode Entry Flow Example.....	400
Figure F-1	TBT3 Discovery Flow	404
Figure H-1	Arcing Damage to USB Type-C VBUS Contacts	420
Figure H-2	Arcing Due to Discharge.....	421
Figure H-3	Arcing Prevention During Sink Discharge by Limiting Slew Rate	423
Figure H-4	Arcing Prevention During Sink Discharge by Load Removal.....	425

Tables

Table 2-1	Summary of power supply options.....	43
Table 3-1	USB Type-C Standard Cable Assemblies.....	46
Table 3-2	USB Type-C Legacy Cable Assemblies	47
Table 3-3	USB Type-C Legacy Adapter Assemblies.....	47
Table 3-4	USB Type-C Receptacle Interface Pin Assignments.....	78
Table 3-5	USB Type-C Receptacle Interface Pin Assignments for USB 2.0-only Support	79
Table 3-6	USB Type-C Standard Cable Wire Assignments	81
Table 3-7	USB Type-C Cable Wire Assignments for Legacy Cables/Adapters.....	82
Table 3-8	Reference Wire Gauges for standard USB Type-C Cable Assemblies.....	83
Table 3-9	Reference Wire Gauges for standard USB Type-C to Legacy Cable Assemblies.....	83
Table 3-10	USB Full-Featured Type-C Standard Cable Assembly Wiring.....	85
Table 3-11	USB 2.0 Type-C Standard Cable Assembly Wiring.....	86
Table 3-12	USB Type-C to USB 3.1 Standard-A Cable Assembly Wiring	88
Table 3-13	USB Type-C to USB 2.0 Standard-A Cable Assembly Wiring	89
Table 3-14	USB Type-C to USB 3.1 Standard-B Cable Assembly Wiring	90
Table 3-15	USB Type-C to USB 2.0 Standard-B Cable Assembly Wiring	91
Table 3-16	USB Type-C to USB 2.0 Mini-B Cable Assembly Wiring.....	92
Table 3-17	USB Type-C to USB 3.1 Micro-B Cable Assembly Wiring	93
Table 3-18	USB Type-C to USB 2.0 Micro-B Cable Assembly Wiring	94
Table 3-19	USB Type-C to USB 3.1 Standard-A Adapter Assembly Wiring.....	95
Table 3-20	USB Type-C to USB 2.0 Micro-B Receptacle Adapter Assembly Wiring.....	96
Table 3-21	Differential Insertion Loss Examples for USB TX/RX with Twisted Pair Construction	97
Table 3-22	Differential Insertion Loss Examples for USB TX/RX with Coaxial Construction	98
Table 3-23	Key Parameters in COM Configuration File	114
Table 3-24	Electrical Requirements for CC and SBU Wires.....	115

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

Table 3-25 Coupling Matrix for Low Speed Signals.....	115
Table 3-26 Maximum Mutual Inductance (M) between VBUS and Low Speed Signal Lines.....	118
Table 3-27 USB D+/D– Signal Integrity Requirements for USB Type-C to USB Type-C Passive Cable Assemblies.....	120
Table 3-28 USB Type-C Mated Connector Recommended Signal Integrity Characteristics (<i>Informative</i>).....	122
Table 3-29 USB Type-C Receptacle Connector Signal Integrity Characteristics for <i>USB4</i> Gen3 (<i>Normative</i>) ..	125
Table 3-30 USB D+/D– Signal Integrity Requirements for USB Type-C to Legacy USB Cable Assemblies (<i>Normative</i>).....	126
Table 3-31 Design Targets for USB Type-C to <i>USB 3.1</i> Gen2 Legacy Cable Assemblies (<i>Informative</i>).....	127
Table 3-32 USB Type-C to <i>USB 3.1</i> Gen2 Legacy Cable Assembly Signal Integrity Requirements (<i>Normative</i>).....	128
Table 3-33 USB D+/D– Signal Integrity Requirements for USB Type-C to Legacy USB Adapter Assemblies (<i>Normative</i>).....	130
Table 3-34 Design Targets for USB Type-C to <i>USB 3.1</i> Standard-A Adapter Assemblies (<i>Informative</i>)	131
Table 3-35 USB Type-C to <i>USB 3.1</i> Standard-A Receptacle Adapter Assembly Signal Integrity Requirements (<i>Normative</i>).....	132
Table 3-36 Current Rating Test PCB.....	137
Table 3-37 Maximum DC Resistance Requirement (<i>Normative</i>).....	137
Table 3-38 Force and Moment Requirements	140
Table 3-39 Environmental Test Conditions	143
Table 3-40 Reference Materials	144
Table 4-1 USB Type-C List of Signals	151
Table 4-2 VBUS Source Characteristics	154
Table 4-3 VBUS Sink Characteristics	155
Table 4-4 USB Type-C Source Port’s VCONN Requirements Summary.....	156
Table 4-5 VCONN Source Characteristics	156
Table 4-6 Cable VCONN Sink Characteristics.....	157
Table 4-7 VCONN-Powered Accessory (VPA) Sink Characteristics.....	158
Table 4-8 VCONN-Powered Device (VPD) Sink Characteristics	159
Table 4-9 USB Type-C Port Interoperability.....	162
Table 4-10 Source Perspective	164
Table 4-11 Source (Host) and Sink (Device) Behaviors by State	164
Table 4-12 Recommended Implementation of Try.SRC and Try.SNK for Dual-Role Ports with Preferred Roles	171
Table 4-13 <i>USB PD</i> Swapping Port Behavior Summary.....	171
Table 4-14 Use of Power and Data Role Swaps for Dual-Role Ports with Preferred Roles.....	172
Table 4-15 Power Role Behavioral Model Summary.....	172
Table 4-16 Source Port CC Pin State.....	181
Table 4-17 Sink Port CC Pin State.....	181
Table 4-18 Mandatory and Optional States.....	207
Table 4-19 Precedence of Power Source Usage	227
Table 4-20 USB Type-C Current Advertisement and PDP Equivalent.....	229
Table 4-21 Sink Maximum Current Limit When Attached to CTVPD	232
Table 4-22 Example Charge-Through VPD Sink Maximum Currents based on VBUS Impedance and GND Impedance.....	233
Table 4-23 Examples of 4-port Shared Capacity Group and Power Sharing Policies.....	239
Table 4-24 SOP' and SOP" Timing.....	242
Table 4-25 Charge-Through VPD CC Impedance (RccCON) Requirements	244
Table 4-26 CTVPD Charge-Through Port VBUS Bypass Requirements	244
Table 4-27 Source CC Termination (Rp) Requirements	245
Table 4-28 Sink CC Termination (Rd) Requirements	246

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.

IEC 62680-1-3:2026 © USB-IF 2024

Table 4-29	Powered Cable Termination Requirements	246
Table 4-30	CC Termination Requirements for Disabled state, ErrorRecovery state, and Unpowered Source.....	246
Table 4-31	SBU Termination Requirements.....	246
Table 4-32	VBUS and VCONN Timing Parameters.....	247
Table 4-33	DRP Timing Parameters.....	249
Table 4-34	CC Timing Parameters	250
Table 4-35	Sink CC Pin Voltages for Connect Detection for Rd and Clamp Voltage \pm 20%.....	254
Table 4-36	Sink CC Pin Voltages for Connect and Current Advertisement Detection for Rd \pm 10%.....	254
Table 4-37	Source CC Pin Voltages for All Current Advertisements using a Pull-Up current.....	255
Table 4-38	Source CC Pin Voltages for Pull-Up Resistance to 5 V	256
Table 4-39	Source CC Pin Voltages for Pull-Up Resistance to 3.3 V	257
Table 4-40	CC Pin Clamping Voltage	257
Table 5-1	Certified Cables Where <i>USB4</i> -compatible Operation is Expected.....	264
Table 5-2	Fallback Mapping <i>USB4</i> Functions to USB Device Class Types.....	276
Table 5-3	USB Billboard Device Class Availability Following <i>USB4</i> Device Entry Failure.....	277
Table 6-1	<i>USB4</i> Cable Identity Summary	279
Table 6-2	Active Cable Features	280
Table 6-3	Active Cable SBU Requirements	281
Table 6-4	Active Cable Power-on Requirements	282
Table 6-5	Maximum <i>USB 3.2</i> U0 Delay	283
Table 6-6	<i>USB 3.2</i> U-State Requirements	283
Table 6-7	Active Cable <i>USB 3.2</i> Stressed Source Swing, TP1.....	285
Table 6-8	Active Cable <i>USB 3.2</i> Stressed Source Jitter, TP1.....	285
Table 6-9	Active Cable <i>USB 3.2</i> Input Swing at TP2 (<i>Informative</i>).....	286
Table 6-10	Active Cable <i>USB 3.2</i> Output Swing at TP3 (<i>Informative</i>).....	286
Table 6-11	Compliance Points Definition	287
Table 6-12	<i>USB4</i> CL-State Requirements for Active Cables	289
Table 6-13	Re-timer-based <i>USB4</i> Active Cable Output Specifications Applied for All Speeds (at TP3')	290
Table 6-14	Stressed Receiver Conditions for <i>USB4</i> Gen2 and Gen3 Cable Compliance Testing (at TP2).....	292
Table 6-15	Linear Re-driver-based Active Cable Output Parameters	294
Table 6-16	Input Signal at TP2 for Compliance Testing.....	295
Table 6-17	<i>USB4</i> Gen4 LRD-based Active Cable I _{LfitMask} Limits	299
Table 6-18	<i>USB4</i> Gen4 LRD-based Active Cable Wiring Diagram for Compliance	301
Table 6-19	<i>USB4</i> Gen4 Active Cable SBx Transaction Snooping.....	302
Table 6-20	<i>USB4</i> LRD Active Cable Logical Timing Parameters	303
Table 6-21	<i>USB4</i> LRD Tuning Register Snooping	312
Table 6-22	Cable Temperature Requirements.....	313
Table 6-23	OIAC <i>USB PD</i> Message Handling.....	320
Table 6-24	Recommended OIAC Sink_Capabilities PDO (SOP) on Initial Connection	321
Table 6-25	Recommended OIAC Sink_Capabilities PDO (SOP) on Active Connection.....	321
Table 6-26	Recommended OIAC Active Sink RDO (SOP)	322
Table 6-27	OIAC <i>USB PD</i> Message Timing	325
Table 6-28	Port and Plug Capabilities	330
Table 6-29	<i>USB 3.2</i> U-State Requirements.....	350
Table 6-30	<i>USB4</i> CL-State Requirements for OIAC	351
Table A-1	Example Measurement Test Conditions	355
Table B-1	DTS to TS Port Interoperability.....	362
Table B-2	Rp/Rp Charging Current Values for a DTS Source.....	369
Table B-3	Mandatory and Optional States.....	371
Table D-1	Heat Sources and Heat Dissipation Example (1.5 W cable and 5 A)	384

This is a preview of DS/EN IEC 62680-1-3:2026. [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

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Table D-2 <i>USB 3.2</i> Active Cable Design Single Port Case Study at 35 °C Ambient and 60 °C Thermal Boundary (Single Lane).....	385
Table D-3 <i>USB 3.2</i> Active Cable Design Single Port Case Study at 35 °C Ambient and 60 °C Thermal Boundary (Dual Lane).....	388
Table E-1 USB Safe State Electrical Requirements	397
Table E-2 USB Billboard Device Class Availability Following Alternate Mode Entry Failure	397
Table E-3 Alternate Mode Signal Noise Ingression Requirements.....	397
Table F-1 <i>TBT3</i> Passive Cable Discovery Identity VDO Responses.....	405
Table F-2 <i>TBT3</i> Passive Cable VDO for <i>USB PD</i> Revision 2.0, Version 1.3.....	406
Table F-3 <i>TBT3</i> Passive Cable VDO for <i>USB PD</i> Revision 3.0, Version 1.2.....	406
Table F-4 <i>TBT3</i> Active Cable Discovery Identity VDO Responses	407
Table F-5 <i>TBT3</i> Active Cable VDO for <i>USB PD</i> Revision 2.0, Version 1.3	408
Table F-6 <i>TBT3</i> Active Cable VDO 1 for <i>USB PD</i> Revision 3.0, Version 1.2	408
Table F-7 <i>TBT3</i> Active Cable VDO 2 for <i>USB PD</i> Revision 3.0, Version 1.2	409
Table F-8 <i>TBT3</i> Device Discovery Identity VDO Responses.....	410
Table F-9 <i>TBT3</i> Discover SVID VDO Responses.....	411
Table F-10 <i>TBT3</i> Device Discover Mode VDO Responses	412
Table F-11 <i>TBT3</i> Cable Discover Mode VDO Responses.....	413
Table F-12 <i>TBT3</i> Cable Enter Mode Command.....	414
Table F-13 <i>TBT3</i> Device Enter Mode Command.....	415
Table F-14 <i>TBT3</i> Cable Functional Difference Summary	417
Table G-1 Linear Fit Pulse Extraction Parameters.....	419
Table I-1 USB Type-C Product Example Clarifying Notes.....	430
Table I-2 <i>USB PD</i> Encoding Guidelines for Example Products.....	433

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Pre-Release Draft Industry Reviewing Companies That Provided Feedback

Aces	JST Mfg. Co., Ltd.	Pericom
Fairchild Semiconductor	Korea Electric Terminal	Semtech Corporation
Fujitsu Ltd.	Marvell Semiconductor	Silicon Image
Industrial Technology Research Institute (ITRI)	Motorola Mobility LLC	SMK Corporation
Joinsoon Electronics Mfg. Co. Ltd.	PalCONN/PalNova (Palpilot International Corp.)	Toshiba Corporation

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Revision History

Release	Date	Description
1.0	August 11, 2014	Initial Release
1.1	April 3, 2015	Reprint release including incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
1.2	March 25, 2016	Reprint release including incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
1.3	July 14, 2017	Reprint release including incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
1.4	March 29, 2019	Reprint release including incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
2.0	August 2019	New release primarily for enabling USB4 over USB Type-C connectors and cables. Also includes incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
2.1	May 2021	New release primarily for enabling Extended Power Range (EPR) and defining EPR cables aligning with USB Power Delivery Specification R3.1 V1.0. Also includes incorporation of all approved ECNs as the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
2.2	October 2022	New release primarily for enabling USB4 Version 2.0 (80 Gbps) over USB Type-C connectors and cables. Also includes incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.
2.3	October 2023	New release primarily for <i>deprecating</i> the Audio Adapter Accessory Mode and <i>replacing it with</i> the Liquid Corrosion Mitigation Mode , and for updating the Multi-port Charger Shared Capacity definition and behaviors. Also includes incorporation of all other approved ECNs as of the revision date. Note: this release was created using a newly developed document template that includes some style adjustments and editorial clean-up.
2.4	October 2024	Reprint release including incorporation of all approved ECNs as of the revision date plus editorial clean-up.

1 Introduction

With the continued success of the USB interface, there exists a need to adapt USB technology to serve newer computing platforms and devices as they trend toward smaller, thinner, and lighter form-factors. Many of these newer platforms and devices are reaching a point where existing USB receptacles and plugs are inhibiting innovation, especially given the relatively large size and internal volume constraints of the Standard-A and Standard-B versions of USB connectors. Additionally, as platform usage models have evolved, usability and robustness requirements have advanced, and the existing set of USB connectors were not originally designed for some of these newer requirements. This specification establishes a new USB connector ecosystem that addresses the evolving needs of platforms and devices while retaining all the functional benefits of USB that form the basis for this most popular computing device interconnect.

1.1 Purpose

This specification defines the USB Type-C[®] receptacles, plug and cables.

The USB Type-C Cable and Connector Specification is guided by the following principles:

- Enable new and exciting host and device form-factors where size, industrial design and style are important parameters
- Work seamlessly with existing USB host and device silicon solutions
- Enhance ease of use for connecting USB devices with a focus on minimizing user confusion for plug and cable orientation

The USB Type-C Cable and Connector Specification defines a receptacle, plug, cable, and detection mechanisms that are compatible with existing USB interface electrical and functional specifications. This specification covers the following aspects that are needed to produce and use this new USB cable/connector solution in newer platforms and devices, and that interoperate with existing platforms and devices:

- USB Type-C receptacles, including electro-mechanical definition and performance requirements
- USB Type-C plugs and cable assemblies, including electro-mechanical definition and performance requirements
- USB Type-C to legacy cable assemblies and adapters
- USB Type-C-based device detection and interface configuration, including support for legacy connections
- **USB Power Delivery** optimized for the USB Type-C connector

The USB Type-C Cable and Connector Specification defines a standardized mechanism that supports **Alternate Modes**, such as repurposing the connector for docking-specific applications.

1.2 Scope

This specification is intended as a supplement to the existing **USB 2.0**, **USB 3.2**, **USB4[®]** and **USB Power Delivery** specifications. It addresses only the elements required to implement and support the USB Type-C receptacles, plugs and cables.

Normative information is provided to allow interoperability of components designed to this specification. **Informative** information, when provided, may illustrate possible design implementations.

1.3 Related Documents

USB 2.0 Universal Serial Bus Revision 2.0 Specification

This includes the entire document release package.

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- USB 3.2** *Universal Serial Bus Revision 3.2 Specification*
This includes the entire document release package.
USB 3.1 Legacy Cable and Connector Specification, Revision 1.0
- USB4** *USB4 Specification, Version 2.0, June 2023*
(including posted errata and ECNs)
- TBT3** *Chapter 13 of USB4 Specification, Version 2.0, June 2023*
- USB PD** *USB Power Delivery Specification, Revision 2.0, Version 1.3, January 12, 2017*
USB Power Delivery Specification, Revision 3.2, Version 1.1, October 2024
(including posted errata and ECNs)
- USB BB** *USB Billboard Device Class Specification, Revision 1.2.2, January 29, 2021*
- USB BC** *Battery Charging Specification, Revision 1.2, March 15, 2012*
(including posted errata and ECNs)
- DP AM** *DisplayPort™ Alt Mode on USB Type-C Standard, Version 2.1a, August 2024*

All USB-specific documents are available for download at <http://www.usb.org/documents>.
The *DisplayPort Alt Mode* specification is available from VESA (<http://www.vesa.org>).

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 Informative

Informative is a keyword that describes information with this specification that intends to discuss and clarify requirements and features as opposed to mandating them.

1.4.2.2 May

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

1.4.2.3 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.

1.4.2.4 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.

1.4.2.5 Normative

Normative is a keyword that describes features that are mandated by this specification.

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1.4.2.6 Optional and Optionally

Optional and *Optionally* 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 (*optional normative*).

1.4.2.7 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, unless otherwise stated, *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, if received, *shall* be ignored by the receiver.

1.4.2.8 Shall

Shall is a keyword indicating a mandatory (*normative*) requirement. Designers are mandated to implement all such requirements to ensure interoperability with other compliant Devices.

1.4.2.9 Shall Not

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

1.4.2.10 Should

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

1.4.2.11 Should Not

Should not is a keyword that is the inverse of *Should*. Equivalent to the phrase "it is recommended that implementations do not ...".

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) are hexadecimal values. Numbers not immediately followed by either a "b", "B", or "h" are decimal values.

1.5 Terms and Abbreviations

Term	Description
Accessory Mode	A reconfiguration of the connector based on the presence of <i>Rd/Rd</i> on CC1/CC2, respectively.
Active cable	Active cables are USB Full-Featured Type-C Cables that incorporate repeaters in the <i>USB 3.2</i> data path. All active cables, regardless of length, are expected to comply with this specification, the <i>USB 3.2</i> Appendix E, and the <i>USB 3.2</i> active cable CTS. Active cables <i>may</i> incorporate repeaters in both ends of the cable, one end, or anywhere in the cable. See Chapter 6.
<i>Alternate Mode</i>	Operation defined by a vendor or standards organization that is associated with a SVID assigned by the <i>USB-IF</i> . Entry and exit into and from an <i>Alternate Mode</i> is controlled by the <i>USB PD</i> Structured VDM Enter Mode and Exit Mode commands. See Appendix E.
<i>Alternate Mode Adapter</i> (AMA)	A <i>USB PD</i> Device which supports <i>Alternate Modes</i> and acts as a UFP.

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Term	Description
Assured Capacity Port	A charger port that, in terms of USB PD , is either a Guaranteed Capability or Managed Capability port that is always capable of delivering its Port Maximum PDP.
Audio Adapter Accessory Mode	The Accessory Mode defined by the presence of Ra/Ra on CC1/CC2, respectively. This mode is deprecated and replaced by Liquid Corrosion Mitigation Mode .
BMC	Biphase Mark Coding used for USB PD communication over the CC wire.
Cable Port Partner	The USB Type-C DRP, Source, or Sink connected to the cable plug.
Captive cable	A cable that is terminated on one end with a USB Type-C plug and has a vendor-specific connect means (hardwired or custom detachable) on the opposite end.
CC	Configuration Channel (CC) used in the discovery, configuration, and management of connections across a USB Type-C cable. See Section 4.5.
Charge-Through VPD (CTVPD)	A VCONN-Powered USB Device that has the mechanism to pass power and CC communication from one port to the other without any reregulation. See Section 4.10.2.
Configuration Lane	The USB 3.2 Configuration Lane is used to establish and manage dual-lane SuperSpeed USB operation. The Configuration Lane is specifically the SuperSpeed USB TX1/RX1 differential signal set in the cable/plug.
Debug Accessory Mode (DAM)	The Accessory Mode defined by the presence of Rd/Rd or Rp/Rp on CC1/CC2, respectively. See Appendix B.
Debug and Test System (DTS)	The combined hardware and software system that provides a system developer debug visibility and control when connected to a Target System in Debug Accessory Mode .
Default VBUS	VBUS voltage as defined by the USB 2.0 and USB 3.2 specifications. Note: where used, 5V VBUS connotes the same meaning.
DFP	Downstream Facing Port, specifically associated with the flow of data in a USB connection. Typically, the ports on a host or the ports on a hub to which devices are connected. In its initial state, the DFP sources VBUS and VCONN, and supports data. A charge-only DFP port only sources VBUS.
Direct connect device	A device with either a captive cable or just a USB Type-C plug (e.g., thumb drive).
DRD (Dual-Role-Data)	The acronym used in this specification to refer to a USB port that can operate as either a DFP (Host) or UFP (Device). The role that the port initially takes is determined by the port's power role at attach. A Source port takes on the data role of a DFP and a Sink port takes on the data role of a UFP. The port's data role may be changed dynamically using USB PD Data Role Swap.
DRP (Dual-Role-Power)	The acronym used in this specification to refer to a USB port that can operate as either a Source or a Sink. The role that the port offers may be fixed to either a Source or Sink or may alternate between the two port states. Initially when operating as a Source, the port will also take on the data role of a DFP and when operating as a Sink, the port will also take on the data role of a UFP. The port's power role may be changed dynamically using USB PD Power Role Swap.
DR_Swap	USB PD Data Role Swap.
Dual-lane (x2)	Dual-lane operation is defined as simultaneously signaling on both sets of USB transmit and receive differential pairs (TX1/RX1 and TX2/RX2 in the cable/plug).

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Term	Description
Electronically Marked Cable	A USB Type-C cable that uses USB PD to provide the cable's characteristics. See Section 4.9.
eMarker	The element in an Electronically Marked Cable that returns information about the cable in response to a USB PD Discover Identity command.
Guaranteed Capability Port	As defined by the USB PD specification.
Hybrid Optical Active Cable	A cable that uses an intermediate optical transmission line for the high-speed signaling path (TX/RX) while retaining a metallic conductor-based solution for the rest of the defined interfaces, e.g., CC, USB 2.0 , SBUs, etc.
Initiator	The port initiating a Vendor Defined Message. It is independent of the port's PD role (e.g., Provider, Consumer, Provider/Consumer, or Consumer/Provider). In most cases, the Initiator will be a host.
Internal Temperature	In reference to an active cable, the temperature measured inside a plug. It is not the skin temperature. There is a relationship between the plug's internal temperature and the skin temperature, but that relationship is design dependent.
Liquid Corrosion Mitigation Mode	The mode defined by the presence of Ra/Ra on CC1/CC2, respectively. See Appendix A.
Local Plug	The cable plug being referred to.
Managed Capability Port	As defined by the USB PD specification.
Optically Isolated Active Cable (OIAC)	A cable that uses an intermediate optical transmission line for all signaling. This cable has no metallic conductors and is electrically isolated between the two plugs. This cable has a USB Type-C Plug on each end with one Cable Plug supporting SOP' and the other supporting SOP".
Passive cable	A cable that does not incorporate any electronics to condition the data path signals. A passive cable may or may not be electronically marked.
Port Partner	Refers to the port (device or host) a port is attached to.
Power Bank	A device with a battery whose primary function is to charge or otherwise extend the runtime of other USB Type-C devices.
Power Delivery Mode	A mode where the port partners are in a USB PD power contract (either Explicit or Implicit).
Port Maximum PDP	As defined by the USB PD specification.
Port Present PDP	As defined by the USB PD specification.
Power Sinking Devices (PSD)	Sink which draws power but has no other USB or Alternate Mode communication function, e.g., a USB-powered light.
Powered cable	A cable with electronics in the plug that requires VCONN indicated by the presence of Ra between the VCONN pin and ground.
PR_Swap	USB PD Power Role Swap.
Re-driver	Re-driver refers to an analog component that operates on the signal without re-timing it. This may include equalization, amplification, and transmitter. The re-

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Term	Description
	driver does not include a clock-data recovery (CDR) circuit. Re-drivers are beyond the scope of this document.
Remaining Shared Capacity	The remaining power available for a Shared Capacity group of ports after power has been allocated to one or more of its ports.
Remote Plug	A remote cable plug in the context of OIAC plugs is the plug at the other end of the Optically Isolated Active Cable.
Repeater	Repeater refers to any active component that acts on a signal in order to increase the physical lengths and/or interconnect loss over which the signal can be transmitted successfully. The category of repeaters includes both re-timers and re-drivers.
Responder	The port responding to the Initiator of a Vendor Defined Message (VDM). It is independent of the port's USB PD role (e.g., Provider, Consumer, Provider/Consumer, or Consumer/Provider). In most cases, the Responder will be a device.
Re-timer	Re-timer refers to a component that contains a clock-data recovery (CDR) circuit that "retimes" the signal. The re-timer latches the signal into a synchronous memory element before re-transmitting it. It is used to extend the physical length of the system without accumulating high frequency jitter by creating separate clock domains on either side of the re-timer. Re-timers are defined in USB 3.2 Appendix E and USB4 .
SBU	Sideband Use.
Shared Capacity Port	A charger port that, in terms of USB PD , is a Managed Capability port that is not always capable of delivering its Port Maximum PDP due to it being part of a group of ports that share a common source that is less than the sum of the individual port's Port Maximum PDPs.
Shared Port Power Available	The power available, up to the port's PDP, to an unattached port in a Shared Capacity group of ports. This power represents what is available to each port in the group when a Sink is attached after considering power that is already allocated to ports with connected Sinks. This power will be a minimum of 7.5 W, initially offered as USB Type-C Current @ 1.5 A.
Short Active Cable (SAC)	A cable with a USB Type-C Plug on each end, at least one of which is a Cable Plug supporting SOP'. Cable length up to 5 meters.
SID	A Standard ID (SID) is a unique 16-bit value assigned by the USB-IF to identify an industry standard.
Single-lane (x1)	USB 3.2 single-lane operation is defined as signaling on only one set of SuperSpeed USB transmit and receive differential pairs (TX1/RX1 in the cable/plug).
Sink	Port asserting Rd on CC and when attached is consuming power from VBUS; most commonly a Device.
Skin Temperature	In reference to an active cable, the temperature of a plug's over-mold.
Source	Port asserting Rp on CC and when attached is providing power over VBUS; most commonly a Host or Hub DFP.
SVID	General reference to either a SID or a VID. Used by USB PD Structured VDMs when requesting SIDs and VIDs from a device.
Target System (TS)	The system being debugged in Debug Accessory Mode .

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Term	Description
Total Shared Capacity	The total power available for a Shared Capacity group of ports. This is the overall power available when none of the ports in the group are connected to Sinks.
Type-A	A general reference to all versions of USB "A" plugs and receptacles.
Type-B	A general reference to all versions of USB "B" plugs and receptacles.
Type-C Plug	A USB plug conforming to the mechanical and electrical requirements in this specification.
Type-C Port	The USB port associated to a USB Type-C receptacle. This includes the USB signaling, CC logic, multiplexers, and other associated logic.
Type-C Receptacle	A USB receptacle conforming to the mechanical and electrical requirements of this specification.
UFP	Upstream Facing Port, specifically associated with the flow of data in a USB connection. The port on a device or a hub that connects to a host or the DFP of a hub. In its initial state, the UFP sinks VBUS and supports data.
USB 2.0 Type-C Cable	A USB Type-C to Type-C cable that only supports USB 2.0 data operation. This cable does not include USB 3.2 or SBU wires.
USB 2.0 Type-C Plug	A USB Type-C plug specifically designed to implement the USB 2.0 Type-C cable.
USB Full-Featured Type-C Cable	A USB Type-C to Type-C cable that supports USB 2.0 , USB 3.2 and USB4 data operation. This cable includes SBU wires and is an Electronically Marked Cable.
USB Full-Featured Type-C Plug	A USB Type-C plug specifically designed to implement the USB Full-Featured Type-C cable.
USB4 Hub	A USB4 hub product is used for USB port expansion, includes only USB upstream and downstream ports, and does not include any additional capability that exposes other connector types or functions except as defined in Section 5.2.3 (Alternate Modes Support).
USB4 -based Dock	A USB4 -based dock product combines a USB4 hub (including at least one exposed USB Type-C downstream port) with additional capabilities that either exposes other connector types and/or includes other user-visible functions, e.g., storage, networking, etc. Examples of functions that are not considered user-visible include firmware update and device authentication.
USB Safe State	The USB Safe State as defined by the USB PD specification.
VCONN-Powered Accessory (VPA)	An accessory that is powered from VCONN to operate in an Alternate Mode . VPAs cannot implement the charge-through mechanism described for VPDs , and instead must intermediate by negotiating USB Power Delivery with both the connected host and source in order to enable similar functionality. See Section 4.10.1.
VCONN-Powered USB Device (VPD)	A USB direct-connect or captive-cable device that can be powered solely from either VCONN or VBUS. VPDs may optionally support the VPD charge-through capability. See Section 4.10.2.
VCONN_Swap	USB PD VCONN Swap.
VDM	Vendor Defined Message as defined by the USB PD specification.
VID	A Vendor ID (VID) is a unique 16-bit value assigned by the USB-IF to identify a vendor.

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Term	Description
<i>vSafe0V</i>	VBUS "0 volts" as defined by the USB PD specification.
<i>vSafe5V</i>	VBUS "5 volts" as defined by the USB PD specification.
x1	See Single-lane.
x2	See Dual-lane.