From: [Redacted] (GROW)  
Sent: 27 April 2023 14:31  
To: [Redacted]  
Subject: RE: Draft delegated regulation amending the 'Common Charger' Directive on updating technical specifications

Dear [Redacted],

It was nice to see you too.

Thank you for your input.

On the first point, our understanding is (according to 2.8 of 62680-1-2) that EPR mode >100W will only work if there is an EPR source, an EPR sink, and an EPR cable. Failing of one of those the charge will only use SPR mode. USB specifications are upward and downward compatible, allowing for the different element to work together but with limited capacities. If I understood well your cases, this would result in:

- you have a USB-C fast charging (incorporating USB PD) charger and cable capable of EPR at 240 W. If you buy a device capable of fast charging at 150 W, it will fast charge.
- you have a USB-C fast charging (incorporating USB PD) charger and cable only capable of SPR at 100 W. If you buy a device capable of fast charging at 150 W, it will charge a reduced speed (100W max) then if you had a 240W charger.

Indeed, the common charger fast charging all devices is probably one that we don’t have yet because the power range may be wide to cover. Consumers will need to see what is their highest power consuming device. However, the common charger allowing to charge every device at ‘slow’ rate and certain at ‘fast’ rate (depending of the input power) is one that most of us already have.

On the second point, this seems indeed to be a missed change by IEC or maybe even USB-IF, I did not check the USB spec.

Regards,

From: [Redacted]@anec.eu  
Sent: Wednesday, April 26, 2023 4:59 PM  
To: [Redacted]@ec.europa.eu  
Subject: Draft delegated regulation amending the 'Common Charger' Directive on updating technical specifications

Dear [Redacted],

It was very nice to see you yesterday.
I am consulting our experts on the updated standards and we have the following questions/observations:

-The only revision noted in the 2022 versions is the introduction of higher or extended power (EPR) and adjustable voltages so for all low power devices (up to 100W) nothing has changed. However in order to make use of the higher power a special power supply and a different cable is needed. A consumer who buys a low power device that can use the EPR for fast changing should be able to charge the device with an old charger but it will charge at a much slower rate. On the other hand a consumer who buys a device that ‘requires’ higher power will not be able to use the old power supply. They will have to buy a new USB C power supply and a special EPR rated cable in order to charge / operate it. It will mean there is a common charger but that charger will not be the old USB C charger we all have but the new one that satisfies the full output capability of the new standard.

Did we understand correctly?

-there does seem to be an error in EN IEC 62680-1-2 2022. Within Para 1.2 Purpose it states.... This specification describes the architecture, protocols, power supply behaviour, connectors and cabling necessary for managing power delivery over USB at up to 100W..... unchanged from the 2021 version..... but in the body of the standard power up to 240W.

Many thanks for your kind feedback. If easier, we can discuss orally tomorrow.

Kind Regards

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