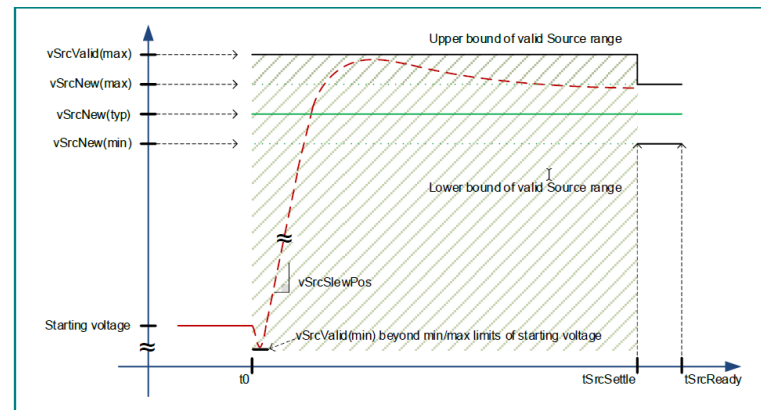


7.1.4.1.1 Fixed Supply Positive Voltage Transitions

The Source **shall** transition V_{BUS} from the starting Voltage to the higher new Voltage in a controlled manner. The negotiated new Voltage (e.g., 5V, 9V, 15V, ...) defines the nominal value for v_{SrcNew} . During the positive transition the Source **shall** be able to supply the Sink standby current and the transient current to charge the total bulk capacitance on V_{BUS} . The slew rate of the positive transition **shall not** exceed $v_{SrcSlewPos}$. The transitioning Source output Voltage **shall** settle within v_{SrcNew} by $t_{SrcSettle}$. The Source **shall** be able to supply the negotiated power level at the new Voltage by $t_{SrcReady}$. The positive Voltage transition **shall** remain above $v_{SrcValid}$ min of the previous contract and below $v_{SrcValid}$ max of the new contract (Figure 7-2 "Transition Envelope for Positive Voltage Transitions"). The voltage **shall** settle to v_{SrcNew} within $t_{SrcSettle}$. The starting time, t_0 , in Figure 7-2 "Transition Envelope for Positive Voltage Transitions" starts **Transition** after the last bit of the *EDP* of the *GoodCRC* Message has been received by the Source.

Figure 7-2 "Transition Envelope for Positive Voltage Transitions"



At the start of the positive Voltage transition the V_{BUS} Voltage level **shall not** droop $v_{SrcValid}$ min below either v_{SrcNew} (i.e., if the starting V_{BUS} Voltage level is not v_{Safe5V}) or v_{Safe5V} as applicable.

