IEC 63563-1

Edition 1.0 2025-02

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

Qi Specification version 2.0 – Part 1: Introduction

IEC 63563-1:2025-02(en)

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INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

ICS 29.240.99; 35.240.99

ISBN 978-2-8327-0182-9

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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QI SPECIFICATION VERSION 2.0 –

Part 1: Introduction

FOREWORD

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IEC 63563-1 has been prepared by technical area 15: Wireless Power Transfer, of IEC technical committee 100: Audio, video and multimedia systems and equipment. It is an International Standard.

It is based on *Qi Specification version 2.0, Introduction* and was submitted as a Fast-Track document.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
100/4247/FDIS	100/4274/RVD

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

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

The structure and editorial rules used in this publication reflect the practice of the organization which submitted it.

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The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn, or
- revised.

WIRELESS POWER CONSORTIUM

Qi Specification

Introduction

Version 2.0

April 2023

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RELEASE HISTORY

Specification Version	Release Date	Description
2.0	April 2023	Initial release of the v2.0 Qi Specification.

Table of Contents

1 About the Wireless Power Consortium

The Wireless Power Consortium (WPC) is a worldwide organization that develops and promotes the global interface standard for wireless power transfer called *Qi*[1]. Interface standards ensure the interoperability of devices that conform to that standard. Supported by more than 600 companies and with thousands of certified products, Qi has become the international wireless-charging standard for hand-held consumer electronics.

This document introduces the *Qi Specification*, which applies to flat surface devices such as mobile phones and tablets that use up to 15 W of power.[2]

The WPC actively investigates new applications for wireless power transfer, such as a cordless kitchen solution that uses Power Transmitters installed underneath countertops and tables that enable a variety of kitchen appliances and smart cookware to operate without power cords.

[1] Qi (氣 ; qì) is pronounced “chee,” and is the Chinese word for energy flow or life force.

[2] Version 1.2 of the *Qi Specification* introduced fast charging, which covers transmitter and receiver products that use up to 15 W of power. However, the architectural limit of the extended power profile is about 30 W, which will accommodate a growing family of Qi product designs.

2 What is the Qi wireless power transfer system?

The powering of hand-held devices is continuing to evolve. Originally, electrical devices had to be plugged directly into outlets, and the range of operation was limited by the length of the power cord. Next came disposable batteries that severed the power cord's range restriction.

Figure 1. Corded appliance (c. 1950) to battery-powered consumer electronics (c. 1955)

In recent years, rechargeable batteries have all but replaced disposable batteries, eliminating the need to purchase, store, and throw large quantities of these batteries into landfills. But for frequently-used devices—smartphones in particular—recharging became a daily ritual of plugging and unplugging charging cables.

A new era of convenience emerged in 2011 when the first Qi wireless smartphone case was introduced, followed shortly thereafter by smartphones with built-in Qi wireless support. Qi wireless devices need only to be set down on a Qi wireless charger for recharging to occur. The device remains unplugged and ready to be picked up and used at any moment. With the deployment of Qi chargers in cars, enterprises, and public locations, it becomes possible to no longer worry about running out of charge or carrying charger cables.

Figure 1 and Figure 2 show the evolution of corded power to wirelessly-charged portable devices.