SS ISO/IEC 14443-2:2021 ISO/IEC 14443-2:2020, IDT

(ICS 35.240.15)

SINGAPORE STANDARD

Cards and security devices for personal identification — Contactless proximity objects

– Part 2 : Radio frequency power and signal interface





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Published by Enterprise Singapore



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SS ISO/IEC 14443-2:2021

National Foreword

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee on Identification Technology under the purview of ITSC.

This standard is an identical adoption of ISO/IEC 14443-2:2020, "Cards and security devices for personal identification – Contactless proximity objects – Part 2 : Radio frequency power and signal interface", published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

NOTE 1 – Reference to International/Overseas Standards are replaced by applicable Singapore Standards or Technical References.

NOTE 2 - Where numerical values are expressed as decimals, the comma is read as a full point.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Singapore Standard may be the subject of patent rights. Enterprise Singapore shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all of such patent rights.

NOTE

- Singapore Standards (SSs) and Technical References (TRs) are reviewed periodically to keep abreast of technical changes, technological developments and industry practices. The changes are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions. Where SSs are deemed to be stable, i.e. no foreseeable changes in them, they will be classified as "Mature Standards". Mature Standards will not be subject to further review, unless there are requests to review such standards.
- 2. An SS or TR is voluntary in nature except when it is made mandatory by a regulatory authority. It can also be cited in contracts making its application a business necessity. Users are advised to assess and determine whether the SS or TR is suitable for their intended use or purpose. If required, they should refer to the relevant professionals or experts for advice on the use of the document. Enterprise Singapore and the Singapore Standards Council shall not be liable for any damages whether directly or indirectly suffered by anyone or any organisation as a result of the use of any SS or TR. Although care has been taken to draft this standard, users are also advised to ensure that they apply the information after due diligence.
- 3. Compliance with a SS or TR does not exempt users from any legal obligations.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Fourth edition 2020-07

Cards and security devices for personal identification — Contactless proximity objects —

Part 2: Radio frequency power and signal interface

Cartes et dispositifs de sécurité pour l'identification personnelle — Objets sans contact de proximité —

Partie 2: Interface radiofréquence et des signaux de communication



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Page

Contents

Forew	vord		iv	
Intro	duction		v	
1				
2	-	ative references		
3		nd definitions		
4	Symbols and abbreviated terms			
5	General considerations			
	5.1 5.2	Initial dialogue Compliance		
		5.2.1 PICC compliance		
		5.2.2 PCD compliance		
6	Power	· transfer	6	
	6.1 6.2	General		
		Frequency		
	6.3	Operating field strength	6	
7	Signal	interface	7	
8	Communication signal interface Type A			
	8.1	Communication PCD to PICC	9	
		8.1.1 Bit rate		
		8.1.2 Modulation8.1.3 Bit representation and coding		
	8.2	Communication PICC to PCD		
		8.2.1 Bit rate		
		8.2.2 PICC load modulation transmission		
		8.2.3 Subcarrier		
		8.2.4 Subcarrier modulation8.2.5 PCD load modulation reception		
		8.2.6 Bit representation and coding		
9	Communication signal interface Type B			
9	9.1	Communication PCD to PICC		
	9.2	9.1.1 Bit rate		
		9.1.2 Modulation for bit rates of $f_c/128$, $f_c/64$, $f_c/32$, $f_c/16$, $f_c/8$, $f_c/4$, and $f_c/2$		
		9.1.3 Bit representation and coding Communication PICC to PCD		
		9.2.1 Bit rate		
		9.2.2 PICC load modulation transmission		
		9.2.3 Subcarrier		
		9.2.4 Subcarrier modulation		
		9.2.5 PCD load modulation reception9.2.6 Bit representation and coding		
4.0				
10	Electromagnetic disturbance levels			
	10.1	PICC limits		
Annos				
	Annex A (informative) Complex envelope and constellation diagram Annex B (informative) Inter symbol interference			
Bibliography				

SS ISO/IEC 14443-2:2021

ISO/IEC 14443-2:2020(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Cards and security devices for personal identification*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO/IEC 14443-2:2016), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- amendment of active and passive PICC transmissions;
- amendment of electromagnetic disturbance levels for all PICC classes.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 14443 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

ISO/IEC 14443 (all parts) is one of a group of International Standards describing the parameters for identification cards as defined in ISO/IEC 7810 and the use of such cards for international interchange.

This document describes the electrical characteristics of two types of contactless interface between a proximity card and a proximity coupling device. The interface includes both power and bi-directional communication. It is intended to be used in conjunction with other parts of the ISO/IEC 14443 series.

Contactless card standards cover a variety of types as embodied in ISO/IEC 10536 (all parts) (closecoupled cards), ISO/IEC 14443 (all parts) (proximity cards), and ISO/IEC 15693 (all parts) (vicinity cards). These are intended for operation when very near, nearby and at a longer distance from associated coupling devices, respectively.

Cards and security devices for personal identification — Contactless proximity objects —

Part 2: Radio frequency power and signal interface

1 Scope

This document specifies the characteristics of the fields to be provided for power and bi-directional communication between proximity coupling devices (PCDs) and proximity cards or objects (PICCs).

This document does not specify the means of generating coupling fields, nor the means of compliance with electromagnetic radiation and human exposure regulations, which can vary depending on the country.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 10373-6, Cards and security devices for personal identification — Test methods — Part 6: Contactless proximity objects

ISO/IEC 14443-1:2018, Cards and security devices for personal identification — Contactless proximity objects — Part 1: Physical characteristics

ISO/IEC 14443-3:2018, Cards and security devices for personal identification — Contactless proximity objects — Part 3: Initialization and anticollision

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <u>https://www.iso.org/obp</u>
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

bit duration

time during which a logic level is defined, at the end of which a new bit starts

3.2

BPSK

phase shift keying where the phase shift is 180°, resulting in two phase state possibilities

3.3

modified Miller

method of bit coding whereby a logic level during a *bit duration* (3.1) is represented by the position of a pulse within the bit frame