

---

---

**Telecommunications and information  
exchange between systems — Near  
Field Communication Interface and  
Protocol 1 (NFCIP-1) — Protocol test  
methods**

*Télécommunications et échange d'information entre systèmes —  
Interface et protocole 1 de communication en champ proche  
(NFCIP-1) — Méthodes d'essai du protocole*

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 23917:2023



IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 23917:2023



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO/IEC 2023

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

# Contents

	Page
Foreword.....	v
<b>1 Scope.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4 Symbols and abbreviated terms.....</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>5 Notational conventions.....</b>	<b>4</b>
5.1 Representation of numbers.....	4
5.2 Names.....	4
5.3 Test report.....	4
<b>6 Conformance.....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>7 Apparatus for testing.....</b>	<b>4</b>
7.1 General.....	4
7.2 Generating the I/O character timing in reception mode.....	4
7.3 Measuring and monitoring the RF I/O protocol.....	4
7.4 Test scenario and report.....	5
7.5 RFU bits.....	6
7.6 General rules.....	6
<b>8 Target test methods.....</b>	<b>6</b>
8.1 General.....	6
8.2 Apparatus for testing the Target (Target-test-apparatus).....	6
8.3 List of protocol test methods related to ISO/IEC 18092.....	6
8.4 Activation in Passive communication mode at $f_c/128$ .....	7
8.4.1 SDD for transport protocol activation.....	7
8.5 Activation in Passive communication mode at $f_c/64$ and $f_c/32$ .....	8
8.5.1 Activation time.....	8
8.5.2 Frame format.....	8
8.5.3 SDD timing.....	9
8.5.4 SDD for transport protocol activation.....	9
8.6 Activation in Active communication mode.....	10
8.6.1 RFCA.....	10
8.7 Logical operation of the Target Transport Protocol.....	11
8.7.1 Handling of ATR_REQ.....	11
8.7.2 Handling of PSL_REQ.....	12
8.7.3 Handling of DEP_REQ Information PDUs.....	13
8.7.4 Handling of DEP_REQ Information PDUs with chaining Initiator to Target and Target to Initiator.....	15
8.7.5 Handling of DEP_REQ supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ONE.....	17
8.7.6 Handling of DEP_REQ supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ZERO.....	19
8.7.7 Handling of DSL_REQ.....	20
8.7.8 Handling of RLS_REQ.....	21
8.7.9 Handling of WUP_REQ (Active communication mode only).....	22
<b>9 Initiator test methods.....</b>	<b>23</b>
9.1 Apparatus for testing the Initiator (Initiator-test-apparatus).....	23
9.1.1 Initiator-test-apparatus concept.....	23
9.1.2 Protocol activation procedure for Passive communication mode at $f_c/128$ .....	24
9.1.3 Protocol activation procedures for Passive communication mode at $f_c/64$ and $f_c/32$ .....	24
9.1.4 Protocol activation procedures for Active communication mode.....	24
9.2 List of protocol test methods for Initiators.....	24
9.3 Activation in Passive communication mode at $f_c/128$ .....	26
9.3.1 Initial RFCA.....	26

9.3.2	SDD for transport protocol activation .....	26
9.4	Activation in Passive communication mode at $f_c/64$ and $f_c/32$ .....	27
9.4.1	Initial RFCA .....	27
9.4.2	Frame format .....	27
9.4.3	SDD for transport protocol activation .....	28
9.5	Activation in Active communication mode .....	28
9.5.1	Initial RFCA .....	28
9.5.2	Response RFCA with time jitter $n=0$ .....	29
9.6	Logical operation of the Transport Protocol .....	29
9.6.1	Handling of ATR_RES .....	29
9.6.2	Handling of PSL_RES .....	30
9.6.3	Handling of DEP_RES Information PDUs .....	31
9.6.4	Handling of DEP_RES Information PDUs with chaining Initiator to Target and Target to Initiator .....	32
9.6.5	Handling of DEP_RES supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ONE .....	35
9.6.6	Handling of DEP_RES supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ZERO .....	36
9.6.7	Handling of DSL_RES .....	37
9.6.8	Handling of RLS_RES .....	38
9.6.9	Handling of WUP_RES (Active communication mode only) .....	39
<b>Annex A</b>	<b>(normative) Test report template for Target tests .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Annex B</b>	<b>(normative) Test report template for Initiator tests .....</b>	<b>45</b>

IECNORM.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 23917:2023

## 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](http://www.iso.org/directives) or [www.iec.ch/members\\_experts/refdocs](http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs)).

ISO and IEC draw attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO and IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents) and <https://patents.iec.ch>. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html). In the IEC see [www.iec.ch/understanding-standards](http://www.iec.ch/understanding-standards).

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 23917:2005), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- alignment with the latest edition of ISO/IEC 18092 (the base standard);
- improvement on descriptions of test procedures;
- correction of test scenarios.

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 [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html) and [www.iec.ch/national-committees](http://www.iec.ch/national-committees).

[IECNORM.COM](https://www.iecnorm.com) : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 23917:2023

# Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Near Field Communication Interface and Protocol 1 (NFCIP-1) — Protocol test methods

## 1 Scope

This document specifies protocol test methods for Near Field Communication Interface and Protocol 1 (NFCIP-1), as defined in ISO/IEC 18092 (the base standard).

The radio frequency (RF) test methods for NFCIP-1 (also defined in ISO/IEC 18092) are specified in ISO/IEC 22536.

## 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 18092:2023, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Near Field Communication Interface and Protocol (NFCIP-1)*

ISO/IEC 22536, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Near Field Communication Interface and Protocol (NFCIP-1) — RF interface test methods*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 18092 and the following apply.

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

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

### 3.1

#### **activation in active communication mode**

flow to activate the device under test (DUT) in *active communication mode* (3.3), which includes initialisation and protocol activation

### 3.2

#### **activation in passive communication mode**

flow to activate the device under test (DUT) in *passive communication mode* (3.5), which includes initialisation and protocol activation

### 3.3

#### **active communication mode**

mode in which both the Initiator and the Target use their own radio frequency (RF) field to enable the communication

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 18092:2023, 3.1]

**3.4  
operating volume**

volume with a field strength of at least  $H_{\min}$  and not exceeding  $H_{\max}$  generated by a near field communication (NFC) device at manufacturer specified positions

**3.5  
passive communication mode**

mode in which the Initiator is generating the radio frequency (RF) field and the Target responds to an Initiator command in a load modulation scheme

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 18092:2023, 3.17]

**3.6  
Single Device Detection  
SDD**

algorithm used by the Initiator to detect one out of several Targets in its radio frequency (RF) field

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 18092:2023, 3.20]

**3.7  
scenario**

protocol and application-specific sequence of test commands

Note 1 to entry: Scenario description tables list all individual *test commands* (3.8).

**3.8  
test commands**

commands defined for dedicated functional behaviour on a device under test (DUT)

Note 1 to entry: [Table 1](#) lists test commands.

**3.9  
transport protocol**

protocol for data exchange between Initiator and Target, consisting of activation, data exchange and deactivation

Note 1 to entry: The transport protocol is defined in ISO/IEC 18092.

## 4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

The abbreviated terms in ISO/IEC 18092 and the following apply.

ATR_REQ	Attribute Request command
ATR_RES	Response to the ATR_REQ
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
~CRC	CRC as defined above with all bits inverted
DEP_REQ	Data Exchange Protocol Request
DEP_RES	Response to the Data Exchange Protocol Request
DID	Device ID
DSL_REQ	DeSeLect Request command
DSL_RES	Response to the DSL_REQ

DUT	Device Under Test
$f_c$	Frequency of operating field (carrier frequency)
$H_{\max}$	Maximum field strength of the Initiator antenna field
$H_{\min}$	Minimum field strength of the Initiator antenna field
$H_{\text{Threshold}}$	Threshold value to detect an external RF field
ID	Identification number
I/O	Input and Output
LT	Lower Tester, the Target-emulation part of the Initiator-Test-apparatus
Mute	No response within a specified timeout
NFCIP-1	Near field communication interface and protocol
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PNI	Packet Number Information
POL_REQ	POLLing Request command
POL_RES	Response to the POL_REQ
PSL_REQ	Parameter SeLect Request command
PSL_RES	Response to the PSL_REQ
RF	Radio Frequency
RFU	Reserved for Future Use
RLS_REQ	ReLease Request command
RLS_RES	Response to the RLS_REQ
RTO PDU	Response TimeOut extension
SAK	Select Acknowledge
SDD	Single Device Detection
$t_d$	The delay between the end of the Request frame and the start of the first time slot for SDD at $f_c/64$ and $f_c/32$ (equals $512 \times 64/f_c$ )
$t_s$	The period of one time slot (equals $256 \times 64/f_c$ )
$t_{\text{ADT}}$	Active delay time
$t_{\text{RFW}}$	RW waiting time
$t_{\text{RF,OFF}}$	the time between the start of the rising edge of the last modulation and the start of falling edge when the device turns off the RF field
TSN	Time Slot Number
UT	Upper Tester, the master part of the Initiator-Test-apparatus

WUPA Wake-UP command, Type A

## 5 Notational conventions

### 5.1 Representation of numbers

The following conventions and notations apply in this document unless otherwise stated.

- Letters and digits in parentheses represent numbers in hexadecimal notation.
- The setting of bits is denoted by ZERO or ONE.
- Numbers in binary notation and bit patterns are represented by strings of digits 0 and 1 shown with the most significant bit to the left. Within such strings, x is used to indicate that the setting of a bit is not specified within the string.

### 5.2 Names

The names of basic elements, e.g. specific fields, are written with a capital initial letter.

### 5.3 Test report

The test reports ([Annexes A](#) and [B](#)) include the number of passed tests versus the total number of tests, the number of different samples and the date of the tests (see [Annexes A](#) and [B](#)).

## 6 Conformance

A DUT conforms to the protocols specified in ISO/IEC 18092 when it meets the test requirements in this document.

## 7 Apparatus for testing

### 7.1 General

This clause is valid for Initiator and Target tests.

The test-apparatus may require information about the implemented protocol and functionality. These parameters shall be recorded in the test report.

Although this document does not define a dedicated test circuit for timing measurements and to check the correctness of the framing, the influence of such a circuit shall be avoided.

### 7.2 Generating the I/O character timing in reception mode

The target-test-apparatus and the lower tester (LT) shall be able to generate the I/O bit stream according to ISO/IEC 18092. All timing parameters (e.g. start bit length, guard time, bit width, request guard time, start of frame width, end of frame width) shall be set to any value within the defined ranges of ISO/IEC 18092. The limits shall be tested according to ISO/IEC 22536.

### 7.3 Measuring and monitoring the RF I/O protocol

The target-test-apparatus and the LT shall be able to measure the timing of the logical low and high states of the incoming demodulated data.

## 7.4 Test scenario and report

Testing of the DUT as defined in this document requires a test scenario to be executed. A test scenario is defined as a protocol and application specific sequence of test commands.

The test commands are listed in [Table 1](#). The test commands are specified based on PDUs specified in ISO/IEC 18092.

**Table 1 — Test commands**

Test command	Description
A(ACK) <sub>xx</sub>	DEP_REQ or DEP_RES PDU coded as ACK/NACK PDU with ACK/NACK bit set to ZERO and PNI set to xx.
A(NACK) <sub>xx</sub>	DEP_REQ or DEP_RES PDU coded as ACK/NACK PDU with ACK/NACK bit set to ONE and PNI set to xx.
S(A)	DEP_REQ or DEP_RES PDU coded as Supervisory PDU (as defined in ISO/IEC 18092) with the Timeout bit set to ZERO. No PNI is used for this command.
S(TO)	DEP_REQ or DEP_RES PDU coded as Supervisory PDU (as defined in ISO/IEC 18092) with the Timeout bit set to ONE. No PNI is used for this command.
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>xx</sub>	Default Test command, it is a DEP_REQ frame coded as information PDU with "More Information" bit set to ZERO (no chaining) and the PNI set to xx. The Initiator or the target-test-apparatus sends this PDU.
TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>xx</sub>	Response to TEST_COMMAND1 (DEP_RES) with the PNI set to xx.
TEST_COMMAND2 <sub>xx</sub>	Test command used for tests of the chaining procedure. This command forces the counterpart (either Initiator or Target) to use chaining in the next DEP_REQ. This command is a DEP_REQ or DEP_RES frame, for an Initiator or Target respectively, with its "More Information" bit set to ZERO and it uses the same PDU as TEST_COMMAND1, but this PDU has different data.
TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>xx</sub>	The first part of a chaining command. This command marks the beginning of a DEP_REQ or DEP_RES frame, for an Initiator or Target respectively, with its "More Information" bit set to ONE and the PNI set to xx.
TEST_COMMAND3n <sub>xx</sub>	The middle part of a chaining command. This command is sent after TEST_COMMAND3B and before TEST_COMMAND3E. The lowercase <i>n</i> represents a number ranging from 0 to 9. This command has the "More Information" bit set to ONE and the PNI set to xx.
TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>xx</sub>	The last part of a chaining command. This command marks the end of the chaining procedure and is a DEP_REQ or DEP_RES frame, for an Initiator or Target respectively, with the "More Information" bit set to ZERO and the PNI set to xx.
TEST_RESPONSE3 <sub>xx</sub>	Response to a chaining command, which can be a DEP_REQ or DEP_RES frame, for an Initiator or Target respectively, with the "More Information" bit set to ZERO and the PNI set to xx.
TEST_COMMAND4 <sub>xx</sub>	Test command used for tests dealing with frame waiting time. The Initiator sends this command and forces the Target to use a Supervisory PDU with the timeout bit set to ONE and the PNI set to xx.
TEST_RESPONSE4 <sub>xx</sub>	Response to TEST_COMMAND4. It is a DEP_RES with the "More Information" bit set to ZERO and the PNI set to xx. It may be the same as TEST_RESPONSE1.
TEST_COMMAND5 <sub>xx</sub>	Test command used for tests of the deactivation. This command forces the Initiator to send a DSL_REQ. It is a DEP_RES with the "More Information" bit set to ZERO and the PNI set to xx.
TEST_COMMAND6 <sub>xx</sub>	Test command used for tests of the deactivation. This command forces the Initiator to send an RLS_REQ. It is a DEP_RES with the "More Information" bit set to ZERO and the PNI set to xx.

The PDUs that are actually used in these commands shall be recorded in the test report templates in [Annexes A](#) and [B](#).

The result of the test scenario shall be documented in a test report as defined in [Annexes A](#) and [B](#).

## 7.5 RFU bits

A test shall fail and the DUT shall be declared non-compliant in case an RFU field is not set to its defined value.

## 7.6 General rules

The following rules apply:

- An Initiator (Target-test-apparatus) always sends a request, whereas a Target (LT) sends a response.
- A response shall follow a request.
- If the PNIs for the TEST\_RESPONSE<sub>n</sub> and TEST\_COMMAND<sub>n</sub> are the same, then TEST\_COMMAND<sub>n</sub> is correct.

## 8 Target test methods

### 8.1 General

The DUT shall answer as specified in the scenarios, optionally inserting one or more RTO PDUs before responding with the PDU as specified in the scenarios.

### 8.2 Apparatus for testing the Target (Target-test-apparatus)

The Target-test-apparatus tests the DUT by emulating an Initiator.

The Target-test-apparatus shall execute the initialisation and protocol activation and perform data exchange commands.

### 8.3 List of protocol test methods related to ISO/IEC 18092

To test Targets performing initialisation and SDD in Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ , the PICC test methods of ISO/IEC 10373-6 and the test methods listed in [Table 1](#) shall be executed.

**Table 2 — Activation in Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$**

Test method		Corresponding requirement	
Clause in this document	Name	Base standard	Clause(s)
<a href="#">8.4.1</a>	SDD for transport protocol activation	ISO/IEC 18092:2023	11.3.1

To test Targets performing initialisation and SDD in Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  the test methods listed in [Table 2](#) shall be executed.

**Table 3 — Activation in Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$**

Test method		Corresponding requirement	
Clause in this document	Name	Base standard	Clause(s)
<a href="#">8.5.1</a>	Activation time	ISO/IEC 18092:2023	11.3.2.3
<a href="#">8.5.2</a>	Frame format	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.3.2.2
<a href="#">8.5.3</a>	SDD timing	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.3.2.3
<a href="#">8.5.4</a>	SDD for transport protocol activation	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.3.2.3 11.3.2.4

To test Targets performing initialisation in Active communication mode, the test method in [Table 3](#) shall be executed.

**Table 4 — Activation in Active communication mode**

Test method		Corresponding requirement	
Clause in this document	Name	Base standard	Clause(s)
<a href="#">8.6.1</a>	RFCA	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.2.3

To test Targets using the transport protocol, the test methods listed in [Table 4](#) shall be executed.

**Table 5 — Logical operation of the Transport Protocol**

Test method		Corresponding requirement	
Clause in this document	Name	Base standard	Clause(s)
<a href="#">8.7.1</a>	Handling of ATR_REQ	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.6.1.3
<a href="#">8.7.2</a>	Handling of PSL_REQ	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.6.3.3
<a href="#">8.7.3</a>	Handling of DEP_REQ Information PDUs	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.7.1.2
<a href="#">8.7.4</a>	Handling of DEP_REQ Information PDUs with the more information bit set to ONE	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.7.1.3
<a href="#">8.7.5</a>	Handling of DEP_REQ supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ONE	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.7.1.3
<a href="#">8.7.6</a>	Handling of DEP_REQ supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ZERO	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.7.1.3
<a href="#">8.7.7</a>	Handling of DSL_REQ	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.8.2.3
<a href="#">8.7.8</a>	Handling of RLS_REQ	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.8.3.3
<a href="#">8.7.9</a>	Handling of WUP_REQ (Active communication mode only)	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.6.2.4

## 8.4 Activation in Passive communication mode at $f_c/128$

### 8.4.1 SDD for transport protocol activation

#### 8.4.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the activation of transport protocol when the Target supports the transport protocol (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.3.1).

#### 8.4.1.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to e) for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ .

- Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- Perform SDD and receive a valid SAK with support of transport protocol.
- Send an ATR\_REQ command frame.
- Verify that a valid ATR\_RES frame is sent by the DUT.

### 8.4.1.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly.

## 8.5 Activation in Passive communication mode at $f_c/64$ and $f_c/32$

### 8.5.1 Activation time

#### 8.5.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to verify that the Target responds to a POL\_REQ with a POL\_RES within two seconds after power up (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.3.2.3).

#### 8.5.1.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to e) for the data rates of  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ .

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{\min}$  and  $H_{\max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Send a POL\_REQ command frame with TSN is set to 0 at the selected data rate.
- d) If there is no POL\_RES received after  $t_d$  and  $t_s$  are passed, send the POL\_REQ again. Repeat this step until a response from the DUT is received.
- e) Measure the timing between RF-on and the beginning of the first response of the DUT. If the DUT responds in less than 2 sec, the test is PASS, otherwise it is FAIL.

#### 8.5.1.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for both data rates.

### 8.5.2 Frame format

#### 8.5.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine that the frame formats at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  are correct (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.3.2.2).

#### 8.5.2.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to d) for the data rates of  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ .

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{\min}$  and  $H_{\max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Send the POL\_REQ command frame at the selected data rate.
- d) Verify the correct framing of the response from the DUT.

#### 8.5.2.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for both data rates and shall include results for the characteristics as shown in [Table 6](#).

**Table 6 — Expected results for characteristics of frame formats**

Characteristic	Expected result
Preamble	minimum 48 bits all logical ZEROs
SYNC	1st byte is 'B2' 2nd byte is '4D'
value of the length byte	'12'
CRC bytes	according to ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, Annex A

### 8.5.3 SDD timing

#### 8.5.3.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct response to the POL\_REQ (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.3.2.3) in a timely manner.

#### 8.5.3.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to f) for the data rates of  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ . Initially TSN is set to 0.

- Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{\min}$  and  $H_{\max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- Send a POL\_REQ command frame with TSN at the selected data rate.
- Record the time between POL\_REQ and POL\_RES. If the DUT does not respond in the last time slot available repeat step c).
- Analyse the content of the response.
- Increase the TSN to the next allowed value and repeat steps a) to e) until the maximum TSN value is reached.

#### 8.5.3.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for both data rates and shall include results for the characteristics as shown in [Table 7](#).

**Table 7 — Expected result of characteristics of SDD timing**

Characteristic	Expected result
1st byte of the payload	'01'
time between end of POL_REQ and end of POL_RES	$t_d + (\text{TSN} + 1) * t_s$

### 8.5.4 SDD for transport protocol activation

#### 8.5.4.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the activation of transport protocol when the Target supports the transport protocol (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.3.2.3 and 11.3.2.4).

**8.5.4.2 Procedure**

Repeat steps a) to g) for the data rates of  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ . Initially TSN is set to 0.

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Send a POL\_REQ command frame with TSN at the selected data rate.
- d) Record the 6-byte number of POL\_RES and the time between POL\_REQ and POL\_RES. If the DUT does not respond in the last time slot available repeat step c).
- e) Analyse the content of the response.
- f) If the 6-byte number of POL\_RES is identical to the 6-byte number of POL\_RES previously received, turn the RF field off and then repeat step a) to e).
- g) Send an ATR\_REQ command frame.
- h) Verify that a valid ATR\_RES frame is sent by the DUT.

**8.5.4.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for both data rates and shall include results for the characteristics as shown in [Table 8](#).

**Table 8 — Expected result of characteristics of SDD for transport protocol**

Characteristic	Expected result
1st byte of the payload	'01'
2nd byte of the payload	'01'
3rd byte of the payload	'FE'

**8.6 Activation in Active communication mode**

**8.6.1 RFCA**

**8.6.1.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to determine the behaviour of the DUT in Active communication mode during RFCA (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.2.3).

**8.6.1.2 Procedure**

Repeat steps a) to g) for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ .

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Send a valid ATR\_REQ command frame at the selected data rate and switch off the RF afterwards.
- d) Receive a valid ATR\_RES frame at the selected data rate.
- e) Measure the time between RF-off of the Target test-apparatus and RF-on of the DUT.
- f) Measure the time between the start of the rising edge of the last modulation and RF-off of the DUT.

- g) Repeat steps a) to f) until all randomly generated number of time periods are met and count the number of retries necessary.

### 8.6.1.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates as shown in [Table 9](#).

**Table 9 — Expected results for characteristics of RFCA**

Characteristic	Expected result
$t_{ADT}$	minimum $768/f_c$ maximum $2559/f_c$
$t_{RFW}$	$n$ times $512/f_c$
$t_{RF,OFF}$	minimum $350/f_c$ and maximum $2559/f_c$ for a bit rate of $f_c/128$ minimum $215/f_c$ and maximum $2559/f_c$ for a bit rate of $f_c/64$ or $f_c/32$

## 8.7 Logical operation of the Target Transport Protocol

### 8.7.1 Handling of ATR\_REQ

#### 8.7.1.1 Purpose

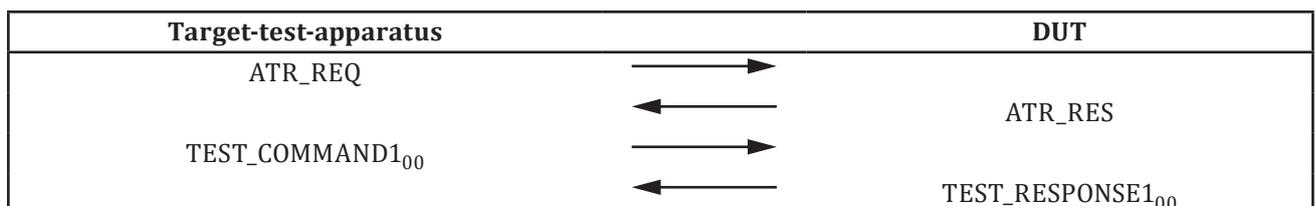
The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the ATR\_REQ of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.6.1.3).

#### 8.7.1.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to e) for each of test scenario T 1, T 2 and T 3, for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and for both Active and Passive communication modes. Test scenarios T 1, T 2 and T 3 are defined in [Table 10](#), [Table 11](#) and [Table 12](#), respectively.

- Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- Perform activation at the selected data rate and follow the rules for RFCA in Active communication mode.
- Apply the test scenario T 1, T 2 and T 3. T 3 is optional.
- Check if the response and the PNIs from the DUT are according to the applied scenario.

**Table 10 — Scenario T 1 — ATR\_REQ with PPI:b8 set to ZERO, correct transaction**



**Table 11 — Scenario T 2 — ATR\_REQ with PPI:b8 set to ZERO, erroneous transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	Mute
ATR_REQ (~CRC)	→	
	←	Mute
ATR_REQ	→	
	←	ATR_RES
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
ATR_REQ	→	
	←	Mute
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>01</sub>

**Table 12 — Scenario T 3 — ATR\_REQ with PPI:b8 set to ONE**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
ATR_REQ	→	
	←	ATR_RES
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>

### 8.7.1.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

## 8.7.2 Handling of PSL\_REQ

### 8.7.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct PSL handling of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.6.3.3).

### 8.7.2.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to f) for each test scenario T 4, T 5 and T 6, for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and for both Active and Passive communication modes. Test scenarios T 4, T 5 and T 6 are defined in [Table 13](#), [Table 14](#) and [Table 15](#), respectively.

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Perform initialisation and protocol activation in the selected communication mode and data rate.
- d) Send an ATR\_REQ and receive ATR\_RES.
- e) Apply the test scenario T 4, T 5 or T 6.
- f) Check if the response and the PNIs from the DUT are according to the applied scenario.

**Table 13 — Scenario T 4 — PSL\_REQ**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
PSL_REQ	→	
	←	PSL_RES
PSL_REQ	→	
	←	Mute
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>

**Table 14 — Scenario T 5 — PSL\_REQ**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
PSL_REQ (~CRC)	→	
	←	Mute
PSL_REQ	→	
	←	Mute
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>

**Table 15 — Scenario T 6 — PSL\_REQ**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
PSL_REQ	→	
	←	Mute
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>01</sub>

**8.7.2.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

**8.7.3 Handling of DEP\_REQ Information PDUs**

**8.7.3.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the DEP\_REQ information PDU of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.7.1.3).

**8.7.3.2 Procedure**

Repeat steps a) to f) for each test scenario T 7, T 8, and T 9, for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and for both Active and Passive communication modes. Test scenarios T 7, T 8 and T 9 are defined in [Table 16](#), [Table 17](#) and [Table 18](#), respectively.

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Perform activation in the selected communication mode and data rate.

- d) Send an ATR\_REQ and receive the ATR\_RES from the DUT.
- e) Apply the test scenario T 7, T 8 or T 9.
- f) Check if the response and the PNIs from the DUT are according to the scenarios.

**Table 16 — Scenario T 7 — DEP\_REQ information PDU, correct transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>11</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>11</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>

**Table 17 — Scenario T 8 — DEP\_REQ information PDU, erroneous transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub> (~CRC)	→	
	←	Mute
S(A)	→	
	←	S(A)
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>01</sub>

**Table 18 — Scenario T 9 — DEP\_REQ information PDU, erroneous transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub> (~CRC)	→	
	←	Mute
S(A)	→	
	←	S(A)
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>01</sub>

**8.7.3.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes for both scenarios.

**8.7.4 Handling of DEP\_REQ Information PDUs with chaining Initiator to Target and Target to Initiator**

**8.7.4.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the DEP\_REQ information PDU with chaining feature. The chaining feature is enabled by the more information bit set to ONE (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.7.1.3).

**8.7.4.2 Procedure**

Repeat steps a) to f) for each test scenario T 10, T 11, T 12, T 13, T 14 and T 15, for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and for both Active and Passive communication modes. Test scenarios T 10, T 11, T 12, T 13, T 14 and T 15 are defined in [Table 19](#), [Table 20](#), [Table 21](#), [Table 22](#), [Table 23](#) and [Table 24](#), respectively.

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Perform activation in the selected communication mode and data rate.
- d) Send an ATR\_REQ and receive the ATR\_RES from the DUT.
- e) Apply the test scenario T 10, T 11, T 12, T 13, T 14 or T 15. T 13 is optional.
- f) Check if the response and the PNIs from the DUT are according to the test scenarios.

**Table 19 — Scenario T 10 — DEP\_REQ information PDU with more information bit set to ONE, correct transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE3 <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>11</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>11</sub>

**Table 20 — Scenario T 11 — DEP\_REQ information PDU with more information bit set to ONE, correct transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND30 <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND31 <sub>11</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>11</sub>
TEST_COMMAND32 <sub>00</sub>	→	

Table 20 (continued)

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
	←	A(ACK) <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND33 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE3 <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>11</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>11</sub>

Table 21 — Scenario T 12 — DEP\_REQ information PDU with more information bit set to ONE, correct transaction

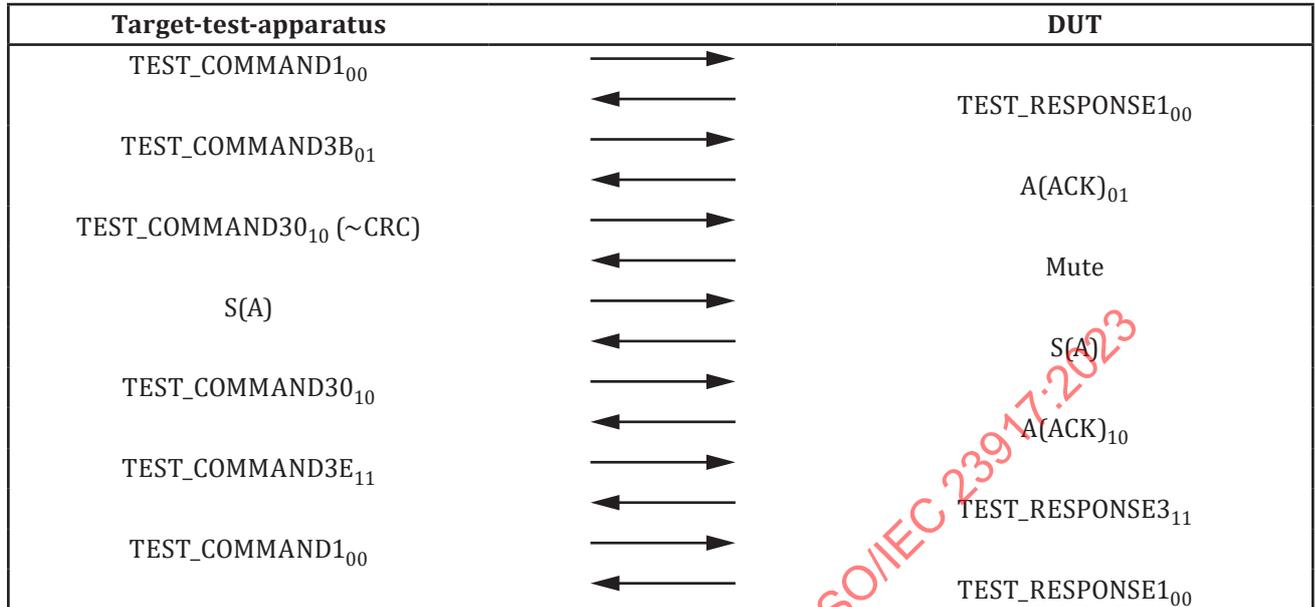
Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND2 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>01</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>11</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>11</sub>

The following test scenario is optional as it is possible that the DUT will not be capable of storing data that needs more than one information PDU when sending.

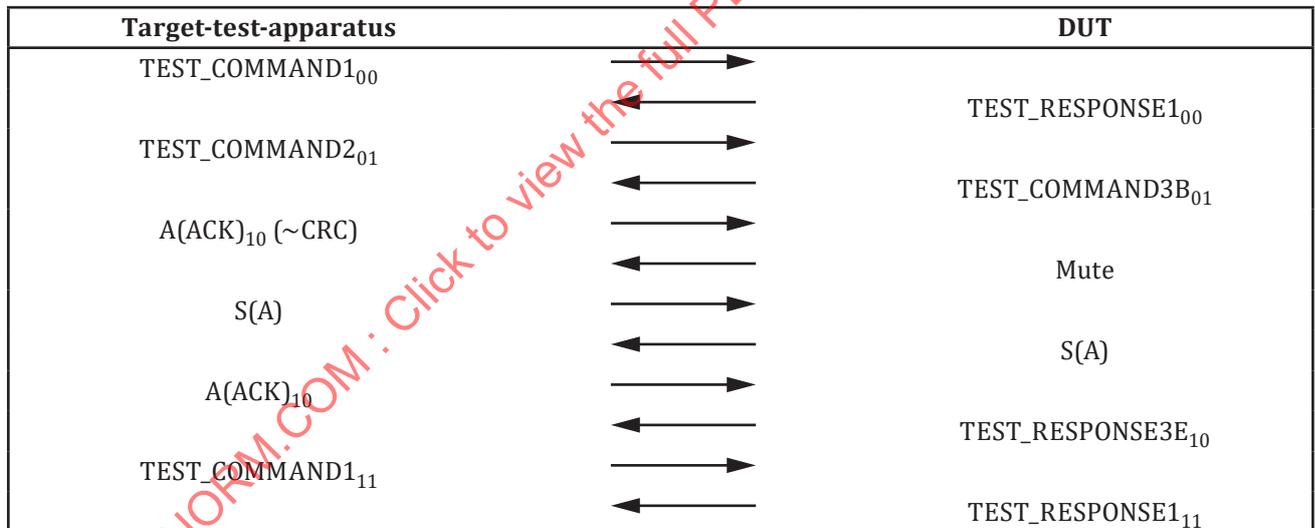
Table 22 — Scenario T 13 — DEP\_REQ information PDU with more information bit set to ONE, correct transaction (optional)

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND2 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>01</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND30 <sub>10</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>11</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND31 <sub>11</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND32 <sub>00</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND33 <sub>01</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>11</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>11</sub>

**Table 23 — Scenario T 14 — DEP\_REQ information PDU with more information bit set to ONE, erroneous transaction**



**Table 24 — Scenario T 15 — DEP\_REQ information PDU with more information bit set to ONE, erroneous transaction**



**8.7.4.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

**8.7.5 Handling of DEP\_REQ supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ONE**

**8.7.5.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the DEP\_REQ with supervisory PDU with timeout bit set to ONE (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.7.1.3).

8.7.5.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to f) for each test scenario T 16 and T 17, for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and for both Active and Passive communication modes. Test scenarios T 16 and T 17 are defined in [Table 25](#) and [Table 26](#), respectively.

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Perform activation in the selected communication mode and data rate.
- d) Send an ATR\_REQ and receive the ATR\_RES from the DUT.
- e) Apply the test scenario T 16 or T 17.
- f) Check if the response and the PNIs from the DUT are according to scenarios.

**Table 25 — Scenario T 16 — DEP\_REQ supervisory PDU with timeout bit set to ONE, correct transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND4 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	S(TO)
S(TO)	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE4 <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>10</sub>

**Table 26 — Scenario T 17 — DEP\_REQ supervisory PDU with timeout bit set to ONE, erroneous transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND4 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	S(TO)
S(TO) (~CRC)	→	
	←	Mute
S(A)	→	
	←	S(A)
S(TO)	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE4 <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>10</sub>

8.7.5.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and both communication modes

**8.7.6 Handling of DEP\_REQ supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ZERO**

**8.7.6.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the DEP\_REQ supervisory PDU with the timeout bit set to ZERO (see ISO/IEC 18092:2023, 12.7.1.3).

**8.7.6.2 Procedure**

Repeat steps a) to f) for each test scenario T 18 and T 19, for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and for both Active and Passive communication modes. Test scenarios T 18 and T 19 are defined in [Table 27](#) and [Table 28](#), respectively.

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Perform activation in the selected communication mode and data rate.
- d) Send an ATR\_REQ and receive the ATR\_RES from the DUT.
- e) Apply the test scenario T 18 or T 19.
- f) Check if the response and the PNIs from the DUT are according to the scenarios.

**Table 27 — Scenario T 18 — DEP\_REQ supervisory PDU with timeout bit set to ZERO, correct transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
S(A)	→	
	←	S(A)
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>01</sub>

**Table 28 — Scenario T 19 — DEP\_REQ supervisory PDU with timeout bit set to ZERO, erroneous transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
S(A) (~CRC)	→	
	←	Mute
S(A)	→	
	←	S(A)
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>01</sub>

**8.7.6.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

8.7.7 Handling of DSL\_REQ

8.7.7.1 Purpose

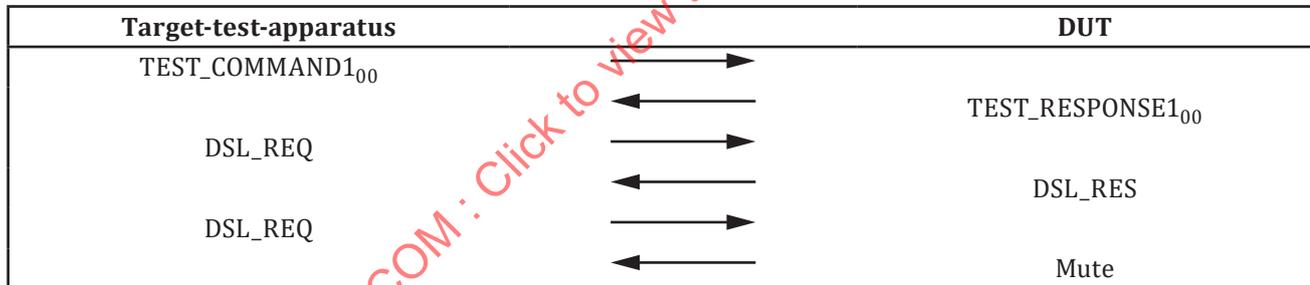
The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the DSL\_REQ (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.8.2.3).

8.7.7.2 Procedure

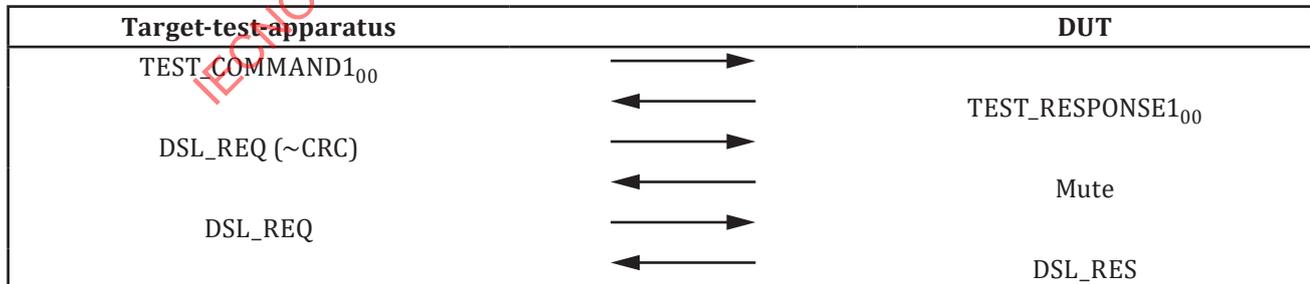
Repeat steps a) to g) for each test scenario T 20 and T 21, for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and for both Active and Passive communication modes. Test scenarios T 20 and T 21 are defined in [Table 29](#) and [Table 30](#), respectively.

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Perform activation in the selected communication mode and data rate.
- d) Send an ATR\_REQ and receive the ATR\_RES from the DUT.
- e) Apply the test scenario T 20 or T 21.
- f) Check if the response and the PNIs from the DUT are according to the scenarios.
- g) In Passive communication mode, send a WUPA for  $f_c/128$  or POL\_REQ for  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ , and then check a valid response from the DUT.

**Table 29 — Scenario T 20 — DSL\_REQ, correct transaction**



**Table 30 — Scenario T 21 — DSL\_REQ, erroneous transaction**



8.7.7.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

**8.7.8 Handling of RLS\_REQ**

**8.7.8.1 Purpose**

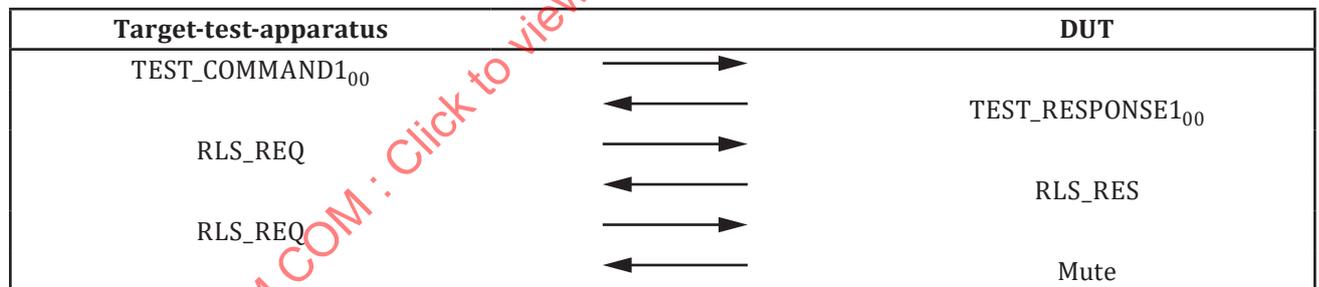
The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the RLS\_REQ of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.8.3.3).

**8.7.8.2 Procedure**

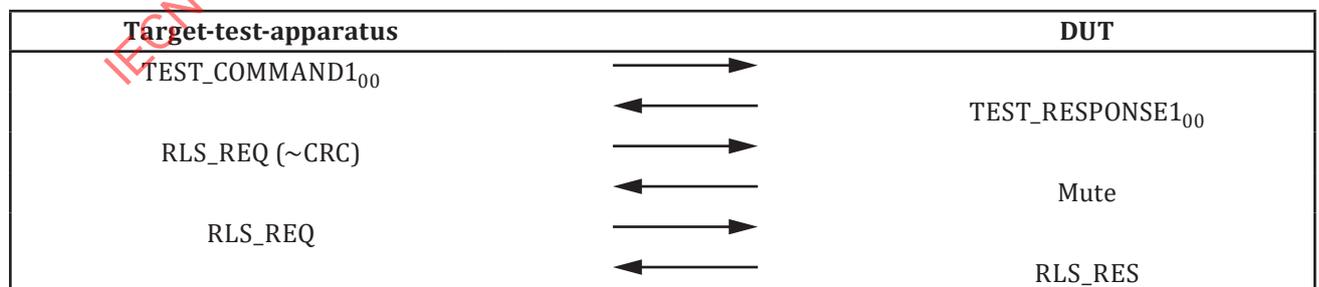
Repeat steps a) to h) for each test scenario T 22 and T 23, for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and for both Active and Passive communication modes. Test scenarios T 22 and T 23 are defined in [Table 31](#) and [Table 32](#), respectively.

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Perform activation in the selected communication mode and data rate.
- d) Send an ATR\_REQ and receive the ATR\_RES from the DUT.
- e) Apply the test scenario T 22 or T 23.
- f) Check if the response and the PNIs from the DUT are according to the scenarios.
- g) Perform activation for the selected communication mode and data rate.
- h) Send ATR\_REQ and check a valid ATR\_RES from the DUT.

**Table 31 — Scenario T 22 — RLS\_REQ, correct transaction**



**Table 32 — Scenario T 23 — RLS\_REQ, erroneous transaction**



**8.7.8.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

8.7.9 Handling of WUP\_REQ (Active communication mode only)

8.7.9.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the WUP\_REQ of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.6.2.4).

8.7.9.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to g) for each test scenario T 24, T 25 and T 26, for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ . Test scenarios T 24, T 25 and T 26 are defined in Table 33, Table 34 and Table 35, respectively.

- a) Place the DUT into the operating volume.
- b) Generate an RF field between the limits  $H_{min}$  and  $H_{max}$  and verify that the field strength does not influence the test results.
- c) Perform activation in Active communication mode at the selected data rate.
- d) Send an ATR\_REQ and receive the ATR\_RES from the DUT.
- e) Apply the test scenario T 24, T 25 or T 26.
- f) Check if the response and the PNIs from the DUT are according to the scenarios.
- g) Send an ATR\_REQ and check a valid ATR\_RES from the DUT.

Table 33 — Scenario T 24 — WUP\_REQ, correct transaction

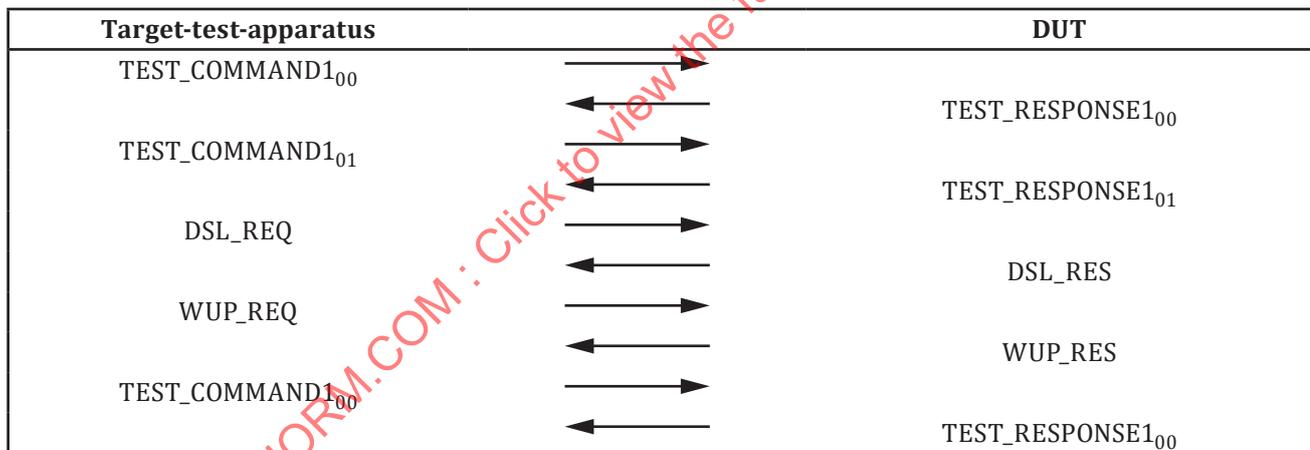
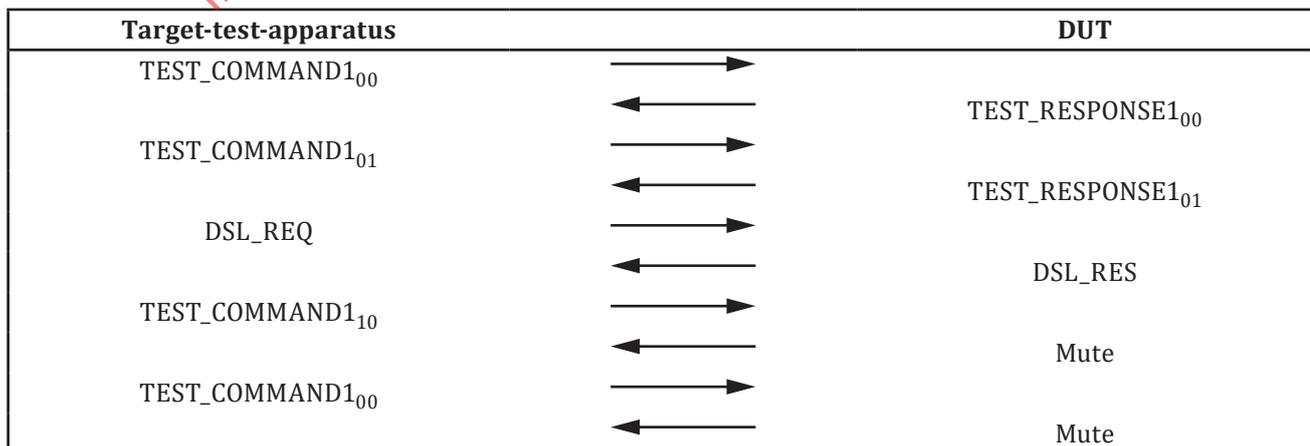


Table 34 — Scenario T 25 — WUP\_REQ, erroneous transaction



**Table 34 (continued)**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
WUP_REQ	→	
	←	WUP_RES
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>

**Table 35 — Scenario T 26 — WUP\_REQ, erroneous transaction**

Target-test-apparatus		DUT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>01</sub>
DSL_REQ	→	
	←	DSL_RES
WUP_REQ(~CRC)	→	
	←	Mute
WUP_REQ	→	
	←	WUP_RES
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>

**8.7.9.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates.

**9 Initiator test methods**

**9.1 Apparatus for testing the Initiator (Initiator-test-apparatus)**

**9.1.1 Initiator-test-apparatus concept**

The Initiator-test-apparatus consists of two parts. See [Figure 1](#).

- The Upper Tester (UT) configures the Initiator and instructs the Initiator to send commands. This document does not specify how the UT controls the DUT.
- The Lower Tester (LT) emulates the Target protocol and includes a digital sampling oscilloscope for timing measurements.

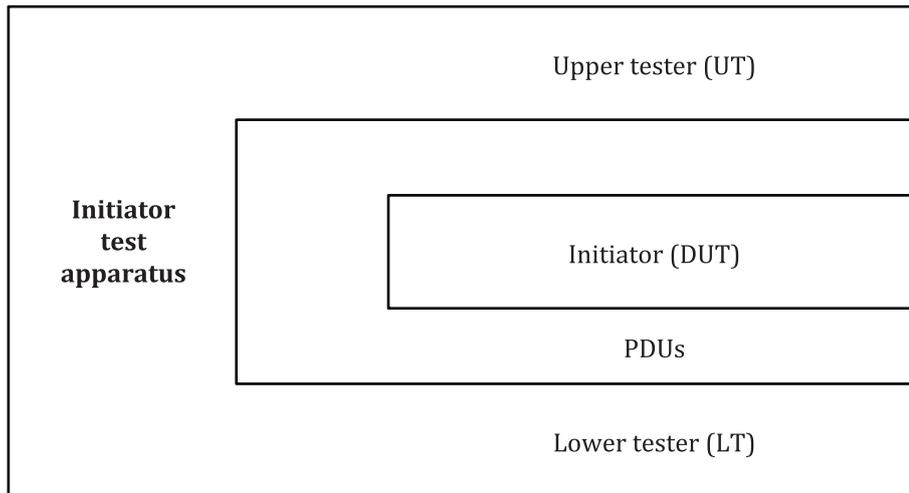


Figure 1 — Initiator test apparatus concept

**9.1.2 Protocol activation procedure for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$**

Activate the LT by executing the following sequence:

- a) Set the LT in Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ .
- b) Set the DUT in Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ .
- c) Instruct the DUT to perform activation and SDD at  $f_c/128$ .

**9.1.3 Protocol activation procedures for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$**

Repeat the following sequence for the data rates of  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ :

- a) Set the LT in Passive communication mode at the selected data rate.
- b) Set the DUT in Passive communication mode at the selected data rate.
- c) Instruct the DUT to perform SDD at the selected data rate.

**9.1.4 Protocol activation procedures for Active communication mode**

Repeat the following sequence for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ :

- a) Set the LT in Active communication mode at the selected data rate.
- b) Set the DUT in Active communication mode at the selected data rate.
- c) Instruct the DUT to perform Active communication mode activation flow at selected data rate (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.4).

**9.2 List of protocol test methods for Initiators**

This subclause lists all required protocol test methods for Initiators.

To test Initiators performing initialisation and SDD in Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$  the PCD test methods as defined in ISO/IEC 10373-6 and the test methods in [Table 5](#) shall be executed.

**Table 36 — Activation in Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$** 

Test method		Corresponding requirement	
Clause in this document	Name	Base standard	Clause(s)
<a href="#">9.3.1</a>	Initial RFCA	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.2.2
<a href="#">9.3.2</a>	SDD for transport protocol activation	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.3.1

To test initiators performing initialisation and SDD in Passive communication Mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  the test methods in [Table 6](#) shall be executed.

**Table 37 — Activation in Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$** 

Test method		Corresponding requirement	
Clause in this document	Name	Base standard	Clause(s)
<a href="#">9.4.1</a>	Initial RFCA	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.2.2
<a href="#">9.4.2</a>	Frame format	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.3.2.2
<a href="#">9.4.3</a>	SDD for transport protocol activation	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.3.2.3 11.3.2.4

To test Initiators performing initialisation in Active communication Mode the test methods in [Table 7](#) shall be executed.

**Table 38 — Activation in Active communication mode**

Test method		Corresponding requirement	
Clause in this document	Name	Base standard	Clause(s)
<a href="#">9.5.1</a>	Initial RFCA	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.2.2
<a href="#">9.5.2</a>	Response RFCA with time jitter $n=0$	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	11.4.2

To test initiators using the transport protocol the test methods in [Table 8](#) shall be executed.

**Table 39 — Logical operation of the Initiator Transport Protocol**

Test method		Corresponding requirement	
Clause in this document	Name	Base standard	Clause(s)
<a href="#">9.6.1</a>	Handling of ATR_RES	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.6.1.3
<a href="#">9.6.2</a>	Handling of PSL_RES	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.6.3.3
<a href="#">9.6.3</a>	Handling of DEP_RES information PDUs	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.7.1.2
<a href="#">9.6.4</a>	Handling of DEP_RES Information PDUs with more information bit set to ONE	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.7.1.3
<a href="#">9.6.5</a>	Handling of DEP_RES supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ONE	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.7.1.3
<a href="#">9.6.6</a>	Handling of DEP_RES supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ZERO	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.7.1.3
<a href="#">9.6.7</a>	Handling of DSL_RES	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.8.2.3
<a href="#">9.6.8</a>	Handling of RLS_RES	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.8.3.3
<a href="#">9.6.9</a>	Handling of WUP_RES (Active communication mode only)	ISO/IEC 18092: 2023	12.6.2.4

### 9.3 Activation in Passive communication mode at $f_c/128$

#### 9.3.1 Initial RFCA

##### 9.3.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to verify the behaviour of the DUT during initial RFCA (see ISO/IEC 18092:2023, 11.2.2).

##### 9.3.1.2 Procedure

Perform steps a) to h) for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ .

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) The LT (field generating antenna) shall generate an RF field (the arrangement of test assembly can be found in ISO/IEC 22536).
- c) Ensure that the field strength at the DUT is at least  $H_{\text{Threshold}}$ .
- d) Execute [9.1.2](#).
- e) The LT shall switch off its RF field.
- f) The LT waits until the DUT sends a valid REQA.
- g) Analyse the timing between the RF-off of the LT and the RF-on of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092:2023, 11.2.2).
- h) Repeat steps a) to g) until all possible values for  $n$  of  $t_{\text{RFW}}$  are detected.

##### 9.3.1.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly.

#### 9.3.2 SDD for transport protocol activation

##### 9.3.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the SAK of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092:2023, 11.3.1).

##### 9.3.2.2 Procedure

Perform steps a) to f) for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ .

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.2](#).
- c) The DUT performs SDD until a valid SELECT command is received.
- d) The LT answers with a SAK with support of transport protocol, i.e. bit 7 set to (1)b, bit 6 set to (0)b and bit 3 set to (0)b.
- e) Instruct the DUT to send ATR\_REQ.
- f) The LT receives the ATR\_REQ.

### 9.3.2.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly.

## 9.4 Activation in Passive communication mode at $f_c/64$ and $f_c/32$

### 9.4.1 Initial RFCA

#### 9.4.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to verify the behaviour of the DUT during initial RFCA (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.2.2).

#### 9.4.1.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to h) for the data rates of  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ .

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) The LT (field generating antenna) shall generate an RF field (the arrangement of test assembly can be found in ISO/IEC 22536).
- c) Ensure that the field strength at the DUT is at least  $H_{\text{Threshold}}$ .
- d) Execute [9.1.2](#).
- e) The LT shall switch off its RF field.
- f) The LT waits until the DUT sends a valid POL\_REQ.
- g) Analyse the timing between the RF-off of the LT and the RF-on of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.2.2).
- h) Repeat steps a) to g) until all possible values for  $n$  of  $t_{\text{RFW}}$  are detected.

#### 9.4.1.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates.

### 9.4.2 Frame format

#### 9.4.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct frame format of the DUT at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.3.2.2).

#### 9.4.2.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to d) for the data rates of  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ .

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.3](#) with selected data rate.
- c) The LT waits until the DUT sends a valid POL\_REQ.
- d) Verify that the frame attributes are according to ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.3.2.2.

### 9.4.2.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for both data rates.

## 9.4.3 SDD for transport protocol activation

### 9.4.3.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the POL\_REQ of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.3.2.3 and 11.3.2.4).

### 9.4.3.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to f) for all TSN values and for the data rates of  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ .

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.3](#) with selected TSN and selected data rate.
- c) The LT waits until the DUT sends a valid POL\_REQ.
- d) The LT answers with a POL\_RES with an NFCID2 prefix code set to '01' 'FE' in the last allowed timeslot.
- e) Instruct the DUT to send ATR\_REQ.
- f) The LT receives the ATR\_REQ.

### 9.4.3.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for both data rates and all TSN values.

## 9.5 Activation in Active communication mode

### 9.5.1 Initial RFCA

#### 9.5.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to verify the behaviour of the DUT during initial RFCA (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.2.2).

#### 9.5.1.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to h) for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ .

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) The LT (field generating antenna) shall generate an RF field (the arrangement of test assembly can be found in ISO/IEC 22536).
- c) Ensure that the field strength at the DUT is at least  $H_{\text{Threshold}}$ .
- d) Execute [9.1.4](#) with selected data rate.
- e) The LT shall switch off its RF field.
- f) The LT waits until the DUT sends a valid ATR\_REQ.
- g) Analyse the timing between the RF-off of the LT and the RF-on of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.2.2).

h) Repeat steps a) to g) until all possible values for  $n$  of  $t_{\text{RFW}}$  are detected.

### 9.5.1.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates.

## 9.5.2 Response RFCA with time jitter $n=0$

### 9.5.2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to verify the behaviour of the DUT during response RFCA with  $n=0$  (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.4.2).

### 9.5.2.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to g) for the data rates of  $f_c/128$ ,  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$ .

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.4](#) with selected data rate.
- c) The LT waits until the DUT sends a valid ATR\_REQ.
- d) The LT answers with a valid ATR\_RES.
- e) Instruct the DUT to send TEST\_COMMAND1<sub>00</sub>.
- f) The LT receives the TEST\_COMMAND1<sub>00</sub>.
- g) Verify that the following times are in accordance with ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 11.2.2:
  - the time between the RF-off of the LT and the RF on of the DUT, and
  - the time between the start of the rising edge of the last modulation of the ATR\_REQ and RF-off of the DUT.

### 9.5.2.3 Test report

The test report shall indicate whether the timing is correct for all data rates.

## 9.6 Logical operation of the Transport Protocol

### 9.6.1 Handling of ATR\_RES

#### 9.6.1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the ATR\_RES of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.6.1.3).

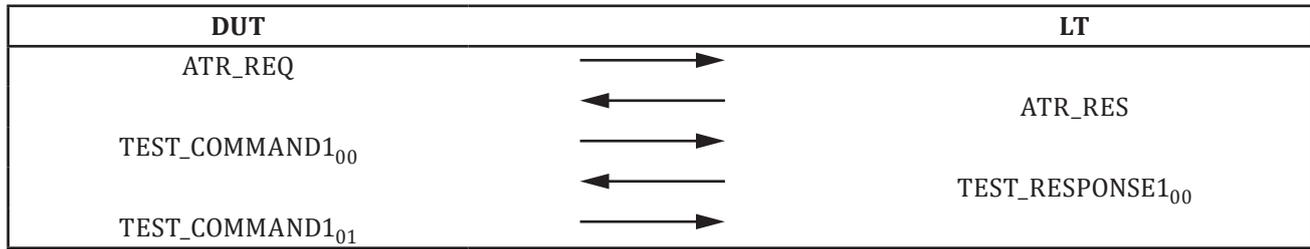
#### 9.6.1.2 Procedure

Repeat steps a) to c) for each test scenario I 1 and I 2, for all specified data rates, communication modes and protocol activation procedure combinations. Test scenarios I 1 and I 2 are defined in [Table 40](#) and [Table 41](#), respectively.

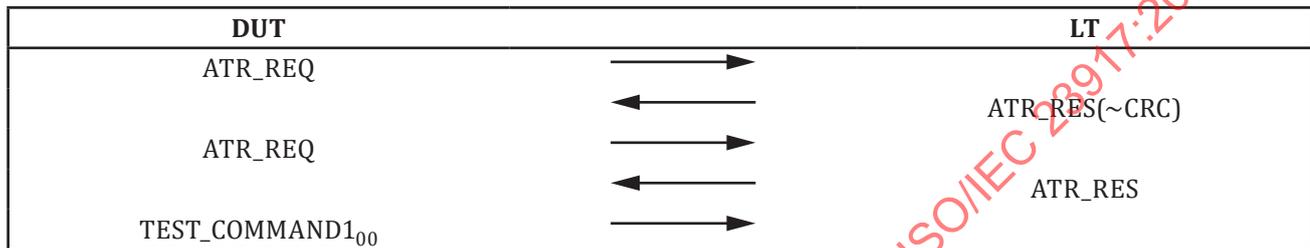
- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.2](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ , [9.1.3](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and [9.1.4](#) for Active communication mode at all data rates.

c) Execute scenario I 1 or I 2.

**Table 40 — Scenario I 1 — ATR\_RES, correct transaction**



**Table 41 — Scenario I 2 — ATR\_RES, erroneous transaction**



**9.6.1.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

**9.6.2 Handling of PSL\_RES**

**9.6.2.1 Purpose**

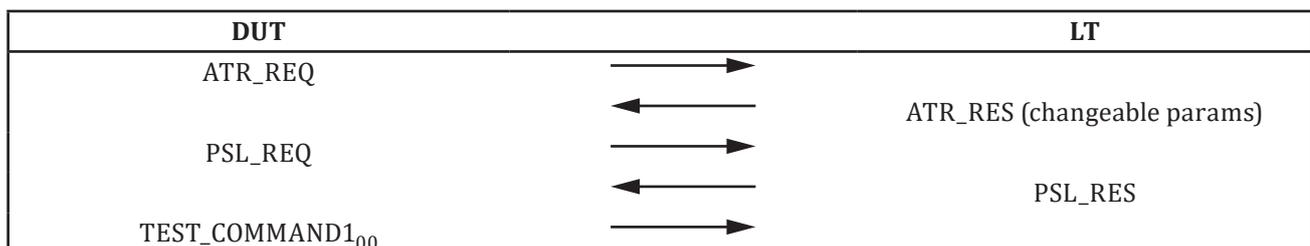
The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the PSL\_RES (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.6.3.3).

**9.6.2.2 Procedure**

Repeat steps a) to c) for each test scenario I 3 and I 4, for all specified data rate, communication mode and protocol activation procedure combinations. Test scenarios I 3 and I 4 are defined in [Table 42](#) and [Table 43](#), respectively.

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.2](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ , [9.1.3](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and [9.1.4](#) for Active communication mode at all data rates.
- c) Execute scenario I3 or I 4.

**Table 42 — Scenario I 3 — PSL\_RES**



**Table 43 — Scenario I 4 — PSL\_RES**

DUT		LT
ATR_REQ	→	
	←	ATR_RES (changeable params)
PSL_REQ	→	
	←	PSL_RES (~CRC)
PSL_REQ (NOTE)	→	
	←	Mute
DSL_REQ or RLS_REQ (NOTE)	→	

NOTE This behaviour is valid but optional.

**9.6.2.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

**9.6.3 Handling of DEP\_RES Information PDUs**

**9.6.3.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the DEP\_RES (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.7.1.2).

**9.6.3.2 Procedure**

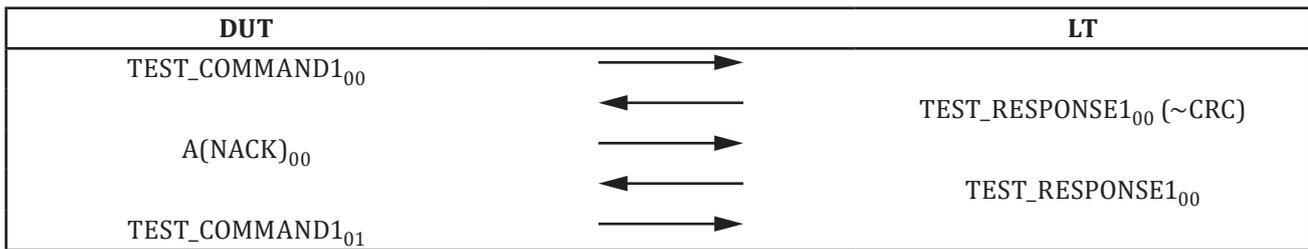
Repeat steps a) to d) for each test scenario I 5, I 6 and I 7, for all specified data rate, communication mode and protocol activation procedure combinations. Test scenarios I 5, I 6 and I 7 are defined in [Table 44](#), [Table 45](#) and [Table 46](#), respectively.

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.2](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ , [9.1.3](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and [9.1.4](#) for Active communication mode at all data rates.
- c) Instruct the DUT to send an ATR\_REQ and then the LT sends an ATR\_RES.
- d) Execute scenario I 5, I 6 or I 7.

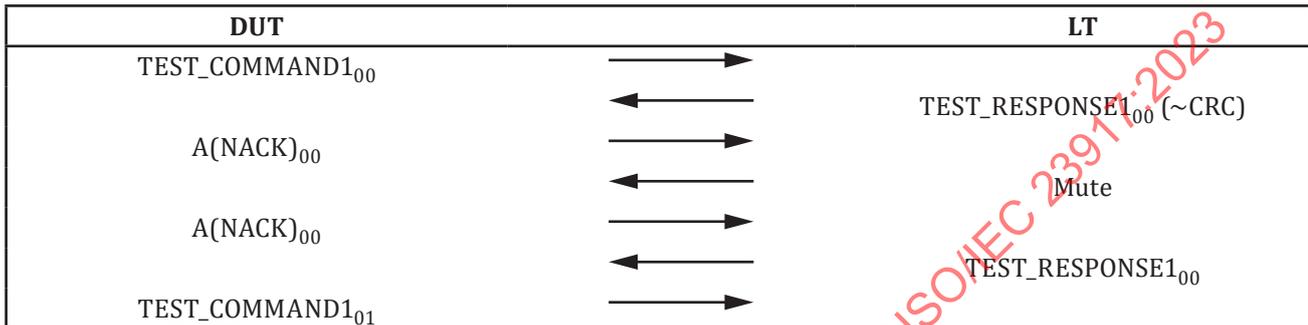
**Table 44 — Scenario I 5 — DEP\_RES information PDU, correct transaction**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>11</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>11</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	

**Table 45 — Scenario I 6 — DEP\_RES information PDU, erroneous transaction**



**Table 46 — Scenario I 7 — DEP\_RES information PDU, erroneous transaction**



**9.6.3.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

**9.6.4 Handling of DEP\_RES Information PDUs with chaining Initiator to Target and Target to Initiator**

**9.6.4.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the DEP\_RES with chaining feature. The chaining feature is enabled by the more information bit set to ONE (see ISO/IEC 18092:2023, 12.7.1.3).

**9.6.4.2 Procedure**

Repeat steps a) to d) for each test scenario I 8, I 9, I 10, I 11, I 12, I 13 and I 14, for all specified data rate, communication mode and protocol activation procedure combinations. Test scenarios I 8, I 9, I 10, I 11, I 12, I 13 and I 14 are defined in [Table 47](#), [Table 48](#), [Table 49](#), [Table 50](#), [Table 51](#), [Table 52](#) and [Table 53](#), respectively.

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.2](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ , [9.1.3](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and [9.1.4](#) for Active communication mode at all data rates.
- c) Instruct the DUT to send an ATR\_REQ and then the LT sends an ATR\_RES.
- d) Execute scenario I 8, I 9, I 10, I 11, I 12, I 13, or I 14. I 11 is optional.

**Table 47 — Scenario I 8 — DEP\_RES with more information bit set to ONE, correct transaction**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND2 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE3 <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>11</sub>	→	

**Table 48 — Scenario I 9 — DEP\_RES with more information bit set to ONE, correct transaction**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>00</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>01</sub>
TEST_RESPONSE3 <sub>10</sub>	→	

**Table 49 — Scenario I 10 — DEP\_RES with more information bit set to ONE, correct transaction**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>00</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND30 <sub>01</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND31 <sub>10</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>11</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND32 <sub>11</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND33 <sub>00</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>01</sub>
TEST_RESPONSE3 <sub>10</sub>	→	

Scenario I 11 is optional as it is possible that the DUT will not be capable of storing data that needs more than one information PDU when sending.

**Table 50 — Scenario I 11 — DEP\_RES with more information bit set to ONE, correct transaction (optional)**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND2 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND30 <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>10</sub>

Table 50 (continued)

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND31 <sub>11</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>11</sub>
TEST_COMMAND32 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND33 <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE3 <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>11</sub>	→	

Table 51 — Scenario I 12 — DEP\_RES with more information bit set to ONE, erroneous transaction

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>00</sub> (~CRC)
A(NACK) <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>00</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>01</sub>
TEST_RESPONSE3 <sub>10</sub>	→	

Table 52 — Scenario I 13 — DEP\_RES with more information bit set to ONE, erroneous transaction

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND2 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>01</sub> (~CRC)
A(NACK) <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>
TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE3 <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>11</sub>	→	

Table 53 — Scenario I 14 — DEP\_RES with more information bit set to ONE, erroneous transaction

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3B <sub>00</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND30 <sub>01</sub> (~CRC)
A(NACK) <sub>01</sub>	→	
	←	Mute
A(NACK) <sub>01</sub>	→	

**Table 53 (continued)**

DUT		LT
	←	TEST_COMMAND30 <sub>01</sub>
A(ACK) <sub>10</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND3E <sub>10</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>11</sub>	→	

**9.6.4.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

**9.6.5 Handling of DEP\_RES supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ONE**

**9.6.5.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the DEP\_RES with supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ONE (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.7.1.3).

**9.6.5.2 Procedure**

Repeat steps a) to d) for each test scenario I 15, I 16 and I 17, for all specified data rate, communication mode and protocol activation procedure combinations. Test scenarios I 15, I 16 and I 17 are defined in [Table 55](#), [Table 56](#) and [Table 57](#), respectively.

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.2](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ , [9.1.3](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and [9.1.4](#) for Active communication mode at all data rates.
- c) Instruct the DUT to send an ATR\_REQ and then the LT sends an ATR\_RES.
- d) Execute scenario I 15, I 16 or I 17.

**Table 54 — Scenario I 15 — DEP\_RES with timeout bit set to ONE, correct transaction**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	S(TO)
S(TO)	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	

**Table 55 — Scenario I 16 — DEP\_RES with timeout bit set to ONE, erroneous transaction**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	S(TO) (~CRC)
A(NACK) <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	S(TO)
S(TO)	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	

**Table 56 — Scenario I 17 — DEP\_RES with timeout bit set to ONE, erroneous transaction**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	S(TO) (~CRC)
A(NACK) <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	Mute
A(NACK) <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	S(TO)
S(TO)	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	

**9.6.5.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

**9.6.6 Handling of DEP\_RES supervisory PDUs with timeout bit set to ZERO**

**9.6.6.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the DEP\_RES supervisory PDU with timeout bit set to ZERO (Attention) (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.7.1.3).

**9.6.6.2 Procedure**

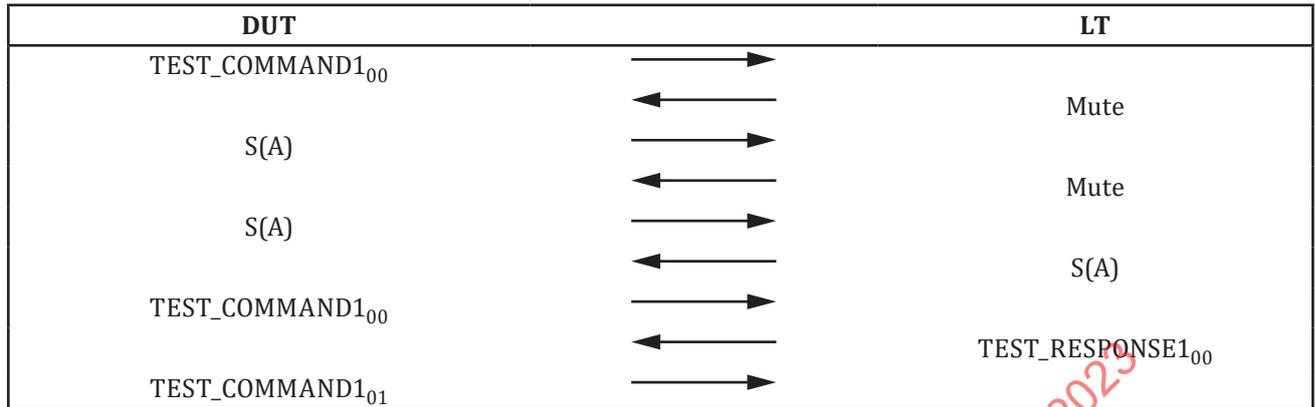
Repeat steps a) to d) for each test scenario I 18 and I 19, for all specified data rate, communication mode and protocol activation procedure combinations. Test scenarios I 18 and I 19 are defined in [Table 57](#) and [Table 58](#), respectively.

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.2](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ , [9.1.3](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and [9.1.4](#) for Active communication mode at all data rates.
- c) Instruct the DUT to send an ATR\_REQ and then the LT sends an ATR\_RES.
- d) Execute scenario I 18 or I 19.

**Table 57 — Scenario I 18 — DEP\_RES with timeout bit set to ZERO, correct transaction**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	Mute
S(A)	→	
	←	S(A)
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_RESPONSE1 <sub>00</sub>
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>01</sub>	→	

**Table 58 — Scenario I 19 — DEP\_RES with timeout bit set to ZERO, erroneous transaction**



**9.6.6.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

**9.6.7 Handling of DSL\_RES**

**9.6.7.1 Purpose**

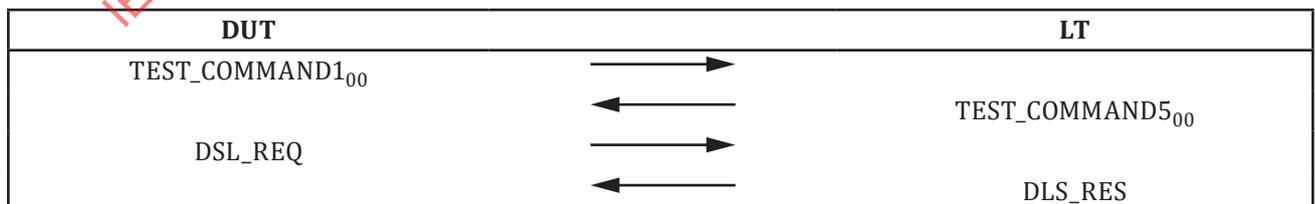
The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the DSL\_RES of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.8.2.3).

**9.6.7.2 Procedure**

Repeat steps a) to d) for each test scenario I 20 and I 21, for all specified data rate, communication mode and protocol activation procedure combinations. Test scenarios I 20 and I 21 are defined in [Table 59](#) and [Table 60](#), respectively.

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.2](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ , [9.1.3](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and [9.1.4](#) for Active communication mode at all data rates.
- c) Instruct the DUT to send an ATR\_REQ and then the LT sends an ATR\_RES.
- d) Execute scenario I 20 or I 21.

**Table 59 — Scenario I 20 — DSL\_RES, correct transaction**



**Table 60 — Scenario I 21 — DSL\_RES, erroneous transaction**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND5 <sub>00</sub>
DSL_REQ	→	
	←	Mute
DSL_REQ (NOTE)	→	
	←	DSL_RES

NOTE This behaviour is valid but optional.

**9.6.7.3 Test report**

The test report shall indicate whether the DUT behaves correctly for all data rates and communication modes.

**9.6.8 Handling of RLS\_RES**

**9.6.8.1 Purpose**

The purpose of this test is to determine the correct handling of the RLS\_RES of the DUT (see ISO/IEC 18092: 2023, 12.8.3.3).

**9.6.8.2 Procedure**

Repeat steps a) to d) for each test scenario I 22 and I 23, for all specified data rate, communication mode and protocol activation procedure combinations. Test scenarios I 22 and I 23 are defined in [Table 61](#) and [Table 62](#), respectively.

- a) Place the LT into the operating volume of the DUT.
- b) Execute [9.1.2](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/128$ , [9.1.3](#) for Passive communication mode at  $f_c/64$  and  $f_c/32$  and [9.1.4](#) for Active communication mode at all data rates.
- c) Instruct the DUT to send an ATR\_REQ and then the LT sends an ATR\_RES.
- d) Execute scenario I 22 or I 23.

**Table 61 — Scenario I 22 — RLS\_RES, correct transaction**

DUT		LT
TEST_COMMAND1 <sub>00</sub>	→	
	←	TEST_COMMAND6 <sub>00</sub>
RLS_REQ	→	
	←	RLS_RES