
Identification cards — Test methods —

Part 3:

**Integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts
and related interface devices**

*Cartes d'identification — Méthodes d'essai —
Partie 3: Cartes à circuit(s) intégré(s) à contacts et dispositifs d'interface
assimilés*

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO/IEC 10373 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO/IEC 10373-3 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Identification cards and related devices*.

ISO/IEC 10373 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Identification cards — Test methods*:

— *Part 1: General characteristics tests*

— *Part 2: Cards with magnetic stripes*

— *Part 3: Integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts and related interface devices*

— *Part 4: Contactless integrated circuit cards*

— *Part 5: Optical memory cards*

— *Part 6: Proximity cards*

— *Part 7: Vicinity cards*

Annex A of this part of ISO/IEC 10373 is for information only.

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Identification cards — Test methods —

Part 3:

Integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts and related interface devices

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 10373 defines test methods for characteristics of integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts and related interface devices according to the definition given in ISO/IEC 7816. Each test method is cross-referenced to one or more base standards, which may be ISO/IEC 7810 or one or more of the supplementary standards that define the information storage technologies employed in identification card applications.

NOTE 1 Criteria for acceptability do not form part of this International Standard but will be found in the International Standards mentioned above.

This part of ISO/IEC 10373 deals with test methods, which are specific to integrated circuit technology with contacts. ISO/IEC 10373-1 deals with test methods which are common to one or more card technologies and other parts deal with other technology-specific tests.

Test methods described in this part of ISO/IEC 10373 are intended to be performed separately and independently. A given card is not required to pass through all the tests sequentially. The test methods described in this part of ISO/IEC 10373 are based on specifications defined or to be defined in ISO/IEC 7816.

Conformance of ICCs and IFDs determined using the test methods defined in this part of ISO/IEC 10373 do not preclude failures in the field. Reliability testing is outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 10373.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 10373. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC 10373 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 7810:1995, *Identification cards — Physical characteristics*.

ISO/IEC 7816-1:1998, *Identification cards — Integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts — Part 1: Physical characteristics*.

ISO/IEC 7816-2:1999, *Information technology — Identification cards — Integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts — Part 2: Dimensions and location of the contacts*.

ISO/IEC 7816-3:1997, *Information technology — Identification cards — Integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts — Part 3: Electronic signals and transmission protocols*.

ISO/IEC 7816-4:1995, *Information technology — Identification cards — Integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts — Part 4: Interindustry commands for interchange*.

ISO/IEC 10373-1:1998, *Identification cards — Test methods — Part 1: General characteristics tests*.

United States of America, Department of Defense, Test Method Standard, Microcircuits, MIL-STD-883, Version E, 31 December 1996, Method 3015.7 'Electrostatic discharge sensitivity classification'.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 10373, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 test method

method for testing characteristics of identification cards and related interface devices for the purpose of confirming their compliance with International Standards

3.2 testably functional

has survived the action of some potentially destructive influence to the extent that:

- a) any magnetic stripe present on the card shows a relationship between signal amplitudes before and after exposure that is in accordance with the base standard;
- b) any integrated circuit(s) present in the card continues to show an Answer to Reset response¹ which conforms to the base standard;
- c) any contacts associated with any integrated circuit(s) present in the card continue to show electrical resistance which conforms to the base standard;
- d) any optical memory present in the card continue to show optical characteristics which conform to the base standard

3.3 normal use

use as an Identification card (see clause 4 of ISO/IEC 7810:1995), involving equipment processes appropriate to the card technology and storage as a personal document between equipment processes

3.4 ICC

integrated circuit(s) card with contacts as defined in the ISO/IEC 7816 series of standards

3.5 IFD

interface device related to integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts as defined in the ISO/IEC 7816 series of standards

3.6 DUT

device under test; within the scope of this document the ICC or the IFD subject to testing

¹ This part of ISO/IEC 10373 does not define any test to establish the complete functioning of integrated circuit(s) cards. The test methods require only that the minimum functionality (testably functional) be verified. This may, in appropriate circumstances, be supplemented by further, application specific functionality criteria which are not available in the general case.

3.7**typical protocol and application specific communication**

any communication between a DUT and the corresponding test-apparatus based on protocol and application implemented in the DUT and representing its normal use

3.8**Test Scenario**

a defined typical protocol and application specific communication to be used with the test methods defined in this document

4 General items applicable to the test methods**4.1 Test environment**

Unless otherwise specified, testing of physical, electrical and logical characteristics shall take place in an environment of temperature $23\text{ °C} \pm 3\text{ °C}$, of relative humidity 40 % to 60 %.

4.2 Pre-conditioning

Where pre-conditioning is required by the test method, the identification cards to be tested shall be conditioned to the test environment for a period of 24 h before testing unless otherwise specified.

4.3 Default tolerance

Unless otherwise specified, a default tolerance of $\pm 5\%$ shall be applied to the quantity values given to specify the characteristics of the test equipment (e.g. linear dimensions) and the test method procedures (e.g. test equipment adjustments).

4.4 Total measurement uncertainty

The total measurement uncertainty for each quantity determined by these test methods shall be stated in the test report.

4.5 Conventions for electrical measurements

Potential differences are defined with respect to the GND contact of the ICC and currents flowing to the ICC are considered positive.

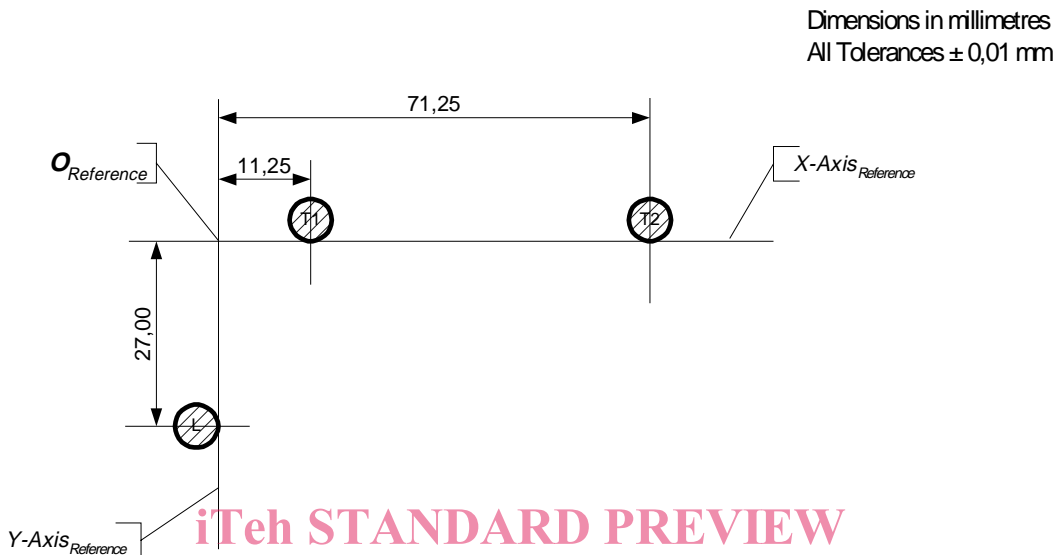
4.6 Apparatus**4.6.1 Default ICC-holder, reference axes and default measurement position**

When required by the test-method, the ICC shall be positioned in the default measurement position as subsequently defined.

The default measurement position requires the ICC to be positioned in an ICC-holder and flattened by a flattening plate. All Measurements using this default measurement position shall be relative to the reference axes defined in Figure 1.

4.6.1.1 Default ICC-holder and reference axes:

The default ICC holder shall comply with Figure 1:

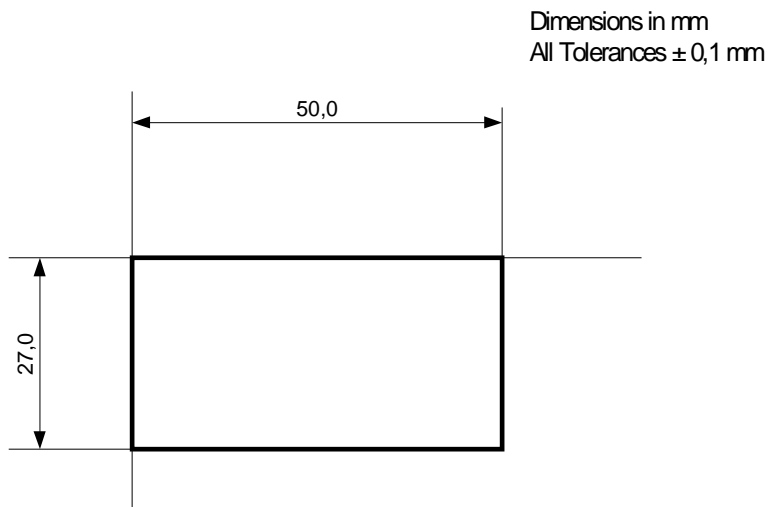


L, T1 and T2 shall be metal cylinders, having a diameter of $5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$, a surface roughness $R_a < 5 \mu\text{m}$, mounted on a level rigid plate with a surface roughness $R_a < 5 \mu\text{m}$.

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Figure 1 — ICC-holder

4.6.1.2 Flattening Plate

The flattening plate shall comply with Figure 2:

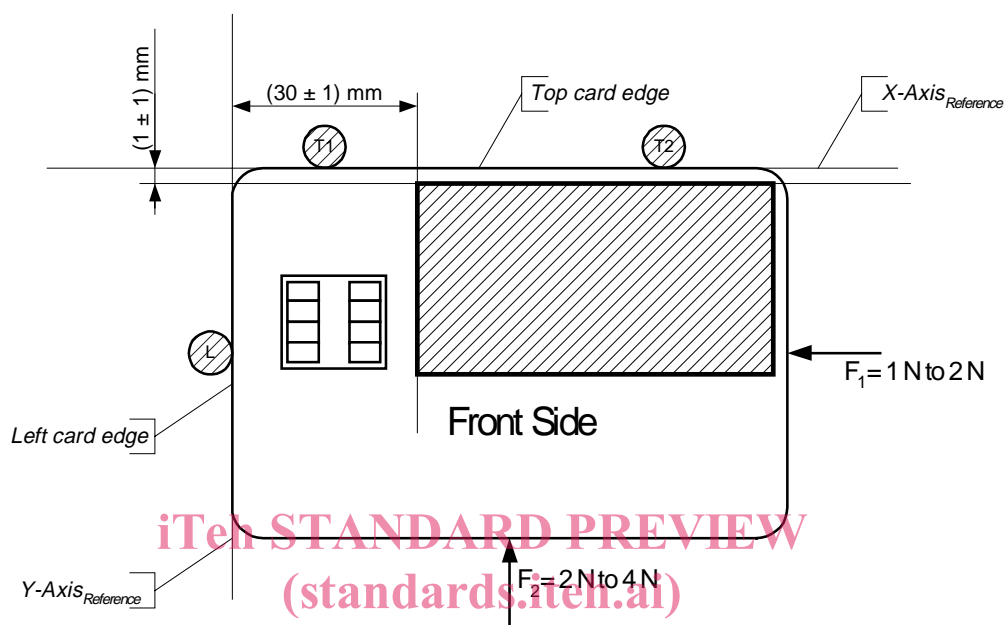


The surface roughness of the flattening plate shall be $R_a < 5 \mu\text{m}$.

Figure 2 — Flattening plate

4.6.1.3 Default Measurement Position

The ICC and the flattening plate shall be mounted on the ICC-holder as shown in Figure 3:



ISO/IEC 10373-3:2001
 F_1 and F_2 are forces applied to the center of the right and the bottom edge of the card respectively to fix the card in the card-holder.
 The flattening plate shall apply a force of $2,2 \text{ N} \pm 0,2 \text{ N}$ to the surface of the card

Figure 3 — Position of ICC and flattening plate on ICC-holder

4.6.2 Apparatus for testing the integrated circuit(s) cards with contacts (ICC-test-apparatus)

4.6.2.1 General

All relative voltage definitions (e.g. $0,7 \times V_{CC}$, $0,15 \times V_{CC}$ or $V_{CC} + 0,3 \text{ V}$) shall be determined relative to GND and checked against the simultaneously measured value of V_{CC} .

4.6.2.2 Generating the VCC voltage (V_{CC}) and timing

Parameter	ICC class	Range	Accuracy
V_{CC}	Class A	-1 V to 6 V	$\pm 50 \text{ mV}$
	Class B	-1 V to 4 V	$\pm 30 \text{ mV}$
t_R, t_F	Class A, Class B	500 μs	$\pm 100 \mu\text{s}$

4.6.2.3 Measuring the VCC current (I_{CC})

Characteristic	Mode	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
I_{CC}	Spike Measurement	0 mA to 200 mA	± 2 mA	20 ns
	Active mode	0 mA to 100 mA	± 1 mA	Averaged over 1 ms
	Clock stop	0 mA to 1 mA	± 10 μ A	Averaged over 1 ms

4.6.2.4 Generating the VPP voltage (V_{PP}) and timing

Parameter	ICC class	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
V_{PP}	Class A	-1 V to 26 V	± 50 mV	20 ns
t_R, t_F	Class A	1 μ s to 220 μ s	± 1 μ s	

NOTE 1 t_R and t_F are measured between 10% and 90% of V_H min and V_L max values.

NOTE 2 Certain functionality may not be implemented into the application in the ICC, hence in such circumstances the ICC-test-apparatus is not required to have the corresponding test-capability (e.g. V_{PP})

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4.6.2.5 Measuring the VPP current (I_{PP})

Characteristic	Mode	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
I_{PP}	active (Programming State)	0 mA to 100 mA	± 1 mA	100 ns
	inactive (Pause)	0 mA to 100 mA	± 1 mA	100 ns

NOTE Certain functionality may not be implemented into the application in the ICC, hence in such circumstances the ICC-test-apparatus is not required to have the corresponding test-capability (e.g. I_{PP}).

4.6.2.6 Generating the RST voltage and timing

Parameter	ICC class	Range	Accuracy
V_{IH}	Class A	2 V to 6 V	± 50 mV
	Class B	2 V to 4 V	± 30 mV
V_{IL}	Class A	-1 V to 2 V	± 50 mV
	Class B	-1 V to 2 V	± 30 mV
t_R, t_F		0 μ s to 2 μ s	± 20 ns

NOTE t_R and t_F are generated between 10% and 90% of V_H min and V_L max values.

4.6.2.7 Measuring the RST current

Characteristic	Mode	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
I_{IH}	Active	-30 μ A to 200 μ A	± 10 μ A	100 ns
I_{IL}	Active	250 μ A to 30 μ A	± 10 μ A	100 ns

4.6.2.8 Generating the I/O voltage and timing in reception mode

Parameter	Mode	ICC class	Range	Accuracy
V_{IH}	ICC: Reception, Apparatus: Transmission	Class A	2 V to 6 V	± 50 mV
		Class B	2 V to 4 V	± 30 mV
V_{IL}	ICC: Reception, Apparatus: Transmission	Class A	-1 V to 2 V	± 50 mV
		Class B	-1 V to 2 V	± 30 mV
t_R, t_F	ICC: Reception, Apparatus: Transmission		0 μ s to 2 μ s	± 100 ns

NOTE t_R and t_F are generated between 10% and 90% of V_H min and V_L max values.

4.6.2.9 Measuring the I/O current in reception mode

Parameter	Mode	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
I_{IH}	ICC: Reception, Apparatus: Transmission	-350 μ A to 30 μ A	$\pm 1 \mu$ A	100 ns
I_{IL}	ICC: Reception, Apparatus: Transmission	-1,5 mA to 30 μ A	$\pm 10 \mu$ A	100 ns

4.6.2.10 Generating the I/O current

Parameter	Mode	Range	Accuracy	Stabilization time after level is reached
I_{OH}	ICC: Transmission Apparatus: Reception	20 k Ω pull-up to VCC or equivalent circuit	$\pm 200 \Omega$	
I_{OL}	ICC: Transmission Apparatus: Reception	0 mA to 1,5 mA	$\pm 10 \mu$ A	< 100 ns

4.6.2.11 Measuring the I/O voltage and timing

Characteristic	ICC class	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
V_{IH}, V_{IL}	Class A	-1 V to 6 V	± 50 mV	20 ns
V_{IH}, V_{IL}	Class B	-1 V to 4 V	± 30 mV	20 ns
t_R, t_F		0 μ s to 2 μ s	± 20 ns	

NOTE t_R and t_F are measured between 10% and 90% of V_H min and V_L max values.

4.6.2.12 Generating the CLK-voltage

Parameter	ICC class	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
V_{IH}	Class A	2 V to 6 V	± 50 mV	20 ns
	Class B	2 V to 4 V	± 30 mV	20 ns
V_{IL}	Class A	-1 V to 2 V	± 50 mV	20 ns
	Class B	-1 V to 2 V	± 30 mV	20 ns

4.6.2.13 Generating the CLK-waveforms (single cycle measurement)

Parameter	Range	Accuracy
Duty cycle	35 % to 65 % of period	± 5 ns
Frequency	0,5 MHz to 5,5 MHz	± 5 kHz
Frequency	5 MHz to 20,5 MHz	± 50 kHz
t_R, t_F	1 % to 10 % of period	± 5 ns

NOTE t_R and t_F are generated between 10% and 90% of V_H (100%) min and V_L (0%) max.

4.6.2.14 Measuring the CLK current

Characteristic	Mode	Range	Accuracy	Resolution
I_{IH}	active	-30 μ A to 150 μ A	± 10 μ A	20 ns
I_{IL}	active	-150 μ A to 30 μ A	± 10 μ A	20 ns

4.6.2.15 Measuring the contact capacitance of RST, CLK and I/O

Characteristic	Range	Accuracy
C	0 pF to 50 pF	± 5 pF

The contact capacitance of a contact shall be measured between the contact and the GND contact.