

Reference

RTS/SCP-00SWPTva20

Keywords

smart card, terminal**ETSI**

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Sous-Préfecture de Grasse (06) N° 7803/88

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The present document is part 1 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Test specification for the Single Wire Protocol (SWP) interface, as identified below:

Part 1: "Terminal features";

Part 2: "UICC features".

Modal verbs terminology

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Introduction

The present document defines test cases for the terminal relating to Single Wire Protocol (SWP). SWP is the communication interface between the UICC and a contactless frontend (CLF) as specified in ETSI TS 102 613 [1].

The aim of the present document is to ensure interoperability between the terminal and the UICC independently of the respective manufacturer, card issuer or operator.

1 Scope

The present document covers the minimum characteristics which are considered necessary for the terminal in order to provide compliance to ETSI TS 102 613 [1].

The present document specifies the test cases for:

- the physical layer of the interface CLF - UICC;
- the electrical interface of the CLF;
- the initial communication establishment CLF - UICC;
- the data link layer.

Test cases for the UICC relating to ETSI TS 102 613 [1] and test cases for the host controller interface (HCI) covering both terminal and UICC are out of scope of this document.

2 References

2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the reference document (including any amendments) applies.

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The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] ETSI TS 102 613: "Smart Cards; UICC - Contactless Front-end (CLF) Interface; Part 1: Physical and data link layer characteristics".
- [2] ETSI TS 102 221: "Smart Cards; UICC-Terminal interface; Physical and logical characteristics".
- [3] ETSI TS 102 600: "Smart Cards; UICC-Terminal interface; Characteristics of the USB interface".
- [4] ETSI TS 102 622: "Smart Cards; UICC - Contactless Front-end (CLF) Interface; Host Controller Interface (HCI)".
- [5] ISO/IEC 14443-3: "Identification cards -- Contactless integrated circuit cards -- Proximity cards -- Part 3: Initialization and anticollision".
- [6] ISO/IEC 14443-4: "Identification cards -- Contactless integrated circuit cards -- Proximity cards -- Part 4: Transmission protocol".
- [7] ISO/IEC 9646-7: "Information technology -- Open Systems Interconnection -- Conformance testing methodology and framework -- Part 7: Implementation Conformance Statements".
- [8] ISO/IEC 18092: "Information technology -- Telecommunications and information exchange between systems -- Near Field Communication -- Interface and Protocol (NFCIP-1)".
- [9] ISO/IEC 13239: "Information technology -- Telecommunications and information exchange between systems -- High-level data link control (HDLC) procedures".

- [10] ISO/IEC 14443-2: "Identification cards -- Contactless integrated circuit cards -- Proximity cards -- Part 2: Radio frequency power and signal interface".

2.2 Informative references

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Not applicable.

3 Definitions, symbols and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions apply given in ETSI TS 102 613 [1] and the following apply:

corrupted frame: SWP frame which is well-formed with respect to the MAC layer, with the exception that the CRC16 in the frame does not match with the CRC16 result calculated over the payload

NOTE: This frame has at least 1 byte payload. Used by the TE to represent the situation where the DUT receives a corrupted frame (unless otherwise specified).

nomenclature used for tests involving SHDLC LLC:

For SHDLC link establishment, following definitions apply:

- ES transmits RSET:
 - RSET(): RSET frame without payload.
 - RSET($W_s=w$): RSET frame with one byte payload.
 - RSET($W_s=w, SREJ=S$): RSET frame with two bytes payload. For the endpoint capabilities byte, SREJ=0 represents the value 0x00, SREJ=1 represents the value 0x01.
- ES receives RSET:
 - RSET: RSET frame with any valid payload.
 - RSET(): RSET frame without payload.
 - RSET($W_s=w$): RSET frame with one byte payload.
 - RSET($W_s=w, SREJ=S$): RSET frame with two bytes payload. For the endpoint capabilities byte, SREJ=0 represents the value 0x00, SREJ=1 represents the value 0x01.

For every calculation on NS0_T, NS0_S or NR in the test procedures use modulo 8.

non-occurrence RQ: RQ which has been extracted from ETSI TS 102 613 [1], but which indicates a situation which should never occur

NOTE: The consequence is that such RQs can not be explicitly tested.

representative SWP frame exchange procedure: sequence of SWP frames exchanged between TE and DUT

NOTE: Used by the TE to cause SWP communication traffic where needed in test procedures. This sequence shall provide the following characteristics, unless otherwise specified or more precisely stated in test procedures:

- Amount of data exchanged between TE and DUT at least 500 byte (with respect to the MAC layer), valid for both directions.
- Some half-duplex SWP communication.
- Some full-duplex SWP communication.
- Frame transmission started by the TE while the DUT yet sends a frame.
- Exchanged data shall enforce occurrence of some bit stuffing in both directions.
- Some variation of frame length sent from the TE.

The DUT provider shall provide sufficient information to allow this procedure to be defined.

representative USB frame exchange procedure: sequence of USB frames exchanged between TE and DUT

NOTE: Used by the TE to cause USB communication traffic where needed in test procedures.

user: describes any logical or physical entity which controls the test equipment in a way that it is able to trigger activities of the DUT

3.2 Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the symbols given in ETSI TS 102 613 [1] and the following apply:

The characters x, y, z represent any values for the current test, unless otherwise specified

3.3 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in ETSI TS 102 613 [1] and the following apply:

(U)SIM	Universal Subscriber Identity Module
ACT	ACTivation protocol
CLF	ContactLess Frontend
CLT	ContactLess Tunnelling
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Code
DUT	Device under test
ES	SHDLC endpoint of test equipment (i.e. the UICC simulator)
FFS	For further study
FSC	Frame Size for proximity Card
HCI	Host Controller Interface
HCP	Host Controller Protocol
LLC	Logical Link Control
NAA	Network Access Application
NR	Number of next information frame to Receive
NS	Number of next information frame to Send
PCD	Proximity Coupling Device
RQ	Conformance requirement
SHDLC	Simplified High Level Data Link Control
SWIO	Single Wire protocol Input/Output
SWP	Single Wire Protocol
T	Terminal, i.e. the DUT (shortcut used only in test procedure tables)
TE	Test equipment
TSN	Time Slot Number
WS	Window Size

3.4 Formats

3.4.1 Format of the table of optional features

The columns in table 4.1 have the following meaning:

Column	Meaning
Option:	The optional feature supported or not by the implementation.
Status:	See clause 3.4.3 'Status and Notations'
Support:	The support columns are to be filled in by the supplier of the implementation. The following common notations, defined in ISO/IEC 9646-7 [7], are used for the support column in table 4.1. Y or y supported by the implementation. N or n not supported by the implementation. N/A, n/a or - no answer required (allowed only if the status is N/A, directly or after evaluation of a conditional status).
Mnemonic:	The mnemonic column contains mnemonic identifiers for each item.

3.4.2 Format of the applicability table

The applicability of every test in table 4.2 a) is formally expressed by the use of Boolean expression defined in the following clause.

The columns in table 4.2 have the following meaning:

Column	Meaning
Test case:	The "Test case" column gives a reference to the test case number(s) detailed in the present document and required to validate the implementation of the corresponding item in the "Description" column
Description:	In the "Description" column a short non-exhaustive description of the requirement is found.
Release:	The "Release" column gives the Release applicable and onwards, for the item in the "Description" column
Execution requirements	The usage of the "Execution requirements" column is described in clause 4.5.2.
Rel-x Terminal:	For a given Release, the corresponding "Rel-x Terminal" column lists the tests required for a Terminal to be declared compliant to this Release.
Support:	The "Support" column is blank in the proforma, and is to be completed by the manufacturer in respect of each particular requirement to indicate the choices, which have been made in the implementation.

3.4.3 Status and Notations

The "Rel-x Terminal" columns show the status of the entries as follows:

The following notations, defined in ISO/IEC 9646-7 [7], are used for the status column:

- M mandatory - the capability is required to be supported.
- O optional - the capability may be supported or not.
- N/A not applicable - in the given context, it is impossible to use the capability.
- X prohibited (excluded) - there is a requirement not to use this capability in the given context.
- O.i qualified optional - for mutually exclusive or selectable options from a set. "i" is an integer which identifies an unique group of related optional items and the logic of their selection which is defined immediately following the table.
- Ci conditional - the requirement on the capability ("M", "O", "X" or "N/A") depends on the support of other optional or conditional items. "i" is an integer identifying an unique conditional status expression which is defined immediately following the table. For nested conditional expressions, the syntax "IF ... THEN (IF ... THEN ... ELSE...) ELSE ..." is to be used to avoid ambiguities.