



**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 14443-2:2020
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2**

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ • COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

**Cards and security devices for personal identification —
Contactless proximity objects — Part 2: Radio frequency
power and signal interface**

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

*Cartes et dispositifs de sécurité pour l'identification personnelle — Objets sans contact de proximité —
Partie 2: Interface radiofréquence et des signaux de communication*

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 2

[ISO/IEC 14443-2:2020/Cor 2:2023](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/3ed22bd4-9017-4ea1-abb2-acc6bbdbc83f/iso-iec-14443-2-2020-cor-2-2023)

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Cards and security devices for personal identification — Contactless proximity objects — Part 2: Radio frequency power and signal interface

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Page 25, 8.2.2.3

Replace all of the text in the subclause before Figure 13 by the following:

For each subcarrier period:

- \varnothing_{LM} is defined as the argument of all differences between sections in the occurrence of MS1 and the corresponding sections in the occurrence of MS2 in the same subcarrier period, as illustrated in Figure 13;
- there is an absolute maximum and an absolute minimum of \varnothing_{LM} ; \varnothing'_{LM} is defined as the one which occurs first in time, \varnothing''_{LM} is the one which occurs secondly, then

$$\Delta\varnothing_{LM} = \varnothing''_{LM} - \varnothing'_{LM};$$

- with $\varnothing_{LM\text{-left}}$ being the maximum absolute difference between \varnothing'_{LM} and any \varnothing_{LM} occurring before \varnothing'_{LM} in time and $\varnothing_{LM\text{-right}}$ being the maximum absolute difference between \varnothing''_{LM} and any \varnothing_{LM} occurring after \varnothing''_{LM} in time

$$\varnothing_{LM\text{second}} = \max(\varnothing_{LM\text{-left}}; \varnothing_{LM\text{-right}});$$

- if $(\varnothing_{LM\text{second}} / \text{abs}(\Delta\varnothing_{LM})) > 0,8$ then $\Delta\varnothing_{LM-E}$ is defined as the absolute maximum phase variation and $\Delta\varnothing_{LM}$ is set to 0; else $\Delta\varnothing_{LM}$ is defined as the signed maximum phase variation and $\Delta\varnothing_{LM-E}$ is set to 0.

Figure 14 illustrates \varnothing_{LM} , \varnothing'_{LM} , \varnothing''_{LM} , $\Delta\varnothing_{LM}$, $\varnothing_{LM\text{second}}$ and $\Delta\varnothing_{LM-E}$.

The intrastate phase drift is defined as:

$$\varnothing_{LM, \text{INTRA}} = \max(\max(\max(\Delta\varnothing_{LM}); 0) - \min(\min(\Delta\varnothing_{LM}); 0); \max(\Delta\varnothing_{LM-E}))$$

where $\max(\Delta\varnothing_{LM})$ and $\min(\Delta\varnothing_{LM})$ are the maximum and minimum of $\Delta\varnothing_{LM}$ computed over all occurrences of all subcarrier periods, respectively.

Page 26, 8.2.2.3

Replace Figure 14 with the following: