### ISO/IEC 14443A FDT Timming and How To Reduce FDT

### Introduction

Many versions of the Chameleon, it's FDT is too long when it emulate Mifare-1, so some reader can't read or write it. I statisticsed some of them:

1. STM32xxx: ReadBlock's FDT --2804

2. GP xxx: ReadBlock's FDT--1684

3. ChameleonUltra: ReadBlock's FDT --5092

4. Mifare-1 Card: ReadBlock's FDT--1188

5.

# **Timming**

Timming is defined in ISO/IEC 14443-3 and 14443-2:

#### 6.1.2 Frame delay time PCD to PICC

This is the time between the end of the last pause transmitted by the PCD and the first modulation edge within the start bit transmitted by the PICC and shall respect the timing defined in Figure 1, where n is an integer value.

Table 1 defines values for n and FDT depending on the command type and the logic state of the last transmitted data bit in this command.

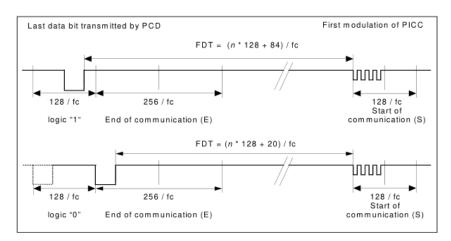


Figure 1 — Frame delay time PCD to PICC

If the last data bit is "logic 1", FDT=(n\*128+84)/fc If the last data bit is "logic 0", FDT=(n\*128+20)/fc

As a matter of fact, FDT is between EOF and SOF, So: If the last data bit is "logic 1", FDTa = FDT-256/fc-32/fc = (n\*128-204)/fc If the last data bit is "logic 0", FDTa = FDT-(256/fc-32/fc) = (n\*128-204)/fcNote: 32/fc is a "Pause" was defined in 14443-2

### 8.1.3 Bit representation and coding

The following sequences are defined:

sequence X: after a time of half the bit duration a "Pause" shall occur.

sequence Y: for the full bit duration no modulation shall occur.

sequence Z: at the beginning of the bit duration a "Pause" shall occur.

The above sequences shall be used to code the following information:

 logic "1": sequence X.

logic "0": sequence Y with the following two exceptions:

> i) If there are two or more contiguous "0"s, sequence Z shall be used from the second "0" on.

ii) If the first bit after a "start of frame" is "0", sequence Z shall be used to represent

this and any "0"s which follow directly thereafter.

start of communication: sequence Z.

end of communication: logic "0" followed by sequence Y.

 no information: at least two sequences Y.

Now, Calculate n of Mifare-1 Emulator:

STM32xxx: ReadBlock's FDT—2804, n=9+(2804-1268)/128=21

GP xxx: ReadBlock's FDT—1684, n=9+(1684-1044)/128=14 2.

- 3. ChameleonUltra: ReadBlock's FDT—5092, n=9+(5092-1124)/128=40
- 4. Mifare-1 Card: ReadBlock's FDT—1188, n=9+(1188-1060)/128=10

Table 1 — Frame delay time PCD to PICC

Command type	n (integer value)	FDT	
		last bit = (1)b	last bit = (0)b
REQA Command WUPA Command ANTICOLLISION Command SELECT Command	9	1236 / fc	1172 / fc
All other commands	≥ 9	(n * 128 + 84) / fc	(n * 128 + 20) / fc

The value n = 9 means that all PICCs in the field shall respond in a synchronous way which is needed for anticollision.

## Reduce FDT

- 1. Deal Command after the last "Pause" instead of EOF. This method of operation will save (256±32)/fc
- 2. Faster processor.

i. ChameleonUltra: 64MHz, FDT--40

ii. STM32xxx: 135.6MHz, FDT--21

iii. GP xxx: 250MHz, FDT--14

iv. NFC Emulator V1.1: FDT--13