

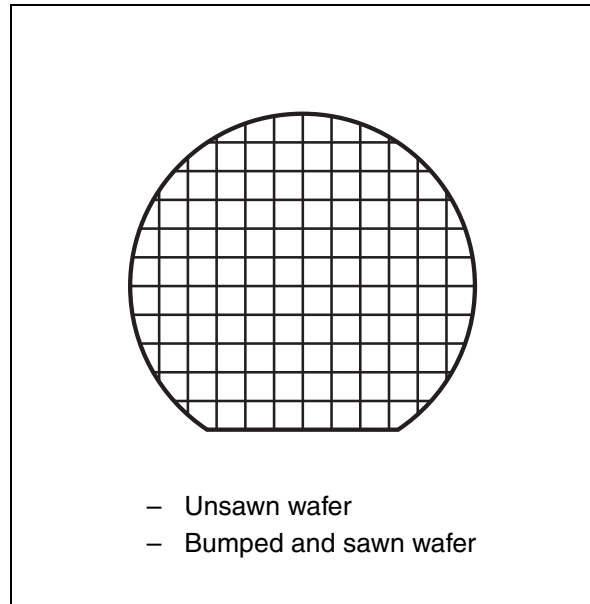


SRT512

13.56 MHz short-range contactless memory chip
with 512-bit EEPROM and anticollision functions

Features

- ISO 14443-2 Type B air interface compliant
- ISO 14443-3 Type B frame format compliant
- 13.56 MHz carrier frequency
- 847 kHz subcarrier frequency
- 106 Kbit/second data transfer
- 8 bit Chip_ID based anticollision system
- 2 count-down binary counters with automated anti-tearing protection
- 64-bit unique identifier
- 512-bit EEPROM with write protect feature
- Read_block and Write_block (32 bits)
- Internal tuning capacitor
- 1 million erase/write cycles
- 40-year data retention
- Self-timed programming cycle
- 5 ms typical programming time



Applications

- Transport

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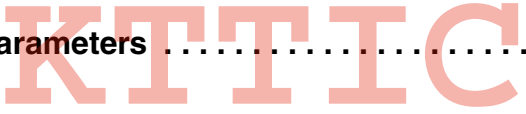
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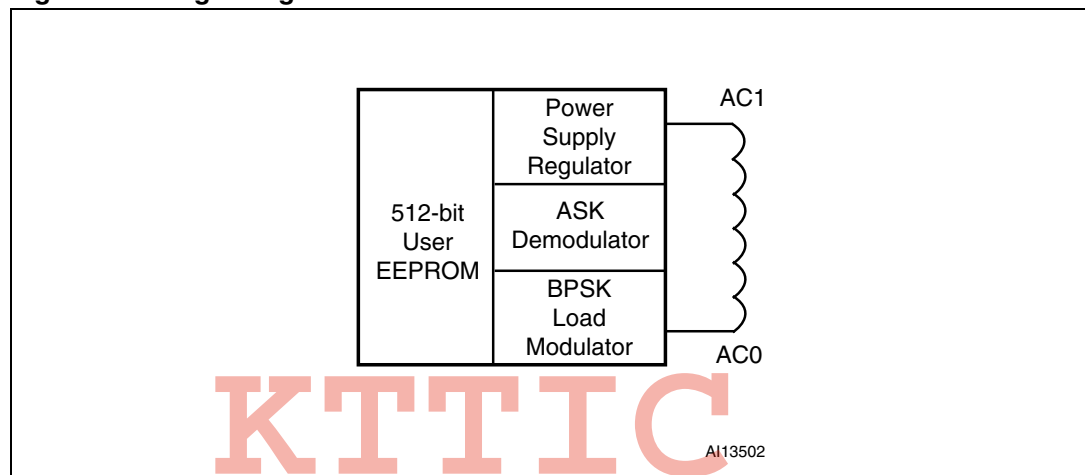


1 Description

The SRT512 is a contactless memory, powered by an externally transmitted radio wave. It contains a 512-bit user EEPROM fabricated with STMicroelectronics CMOS technology. The memory is organized as 16 blocks of 32 bits. The SRT512 is accessed via the 13.56 MHz carrier. Incoming data are demodulated and decoded from the received amplitude shift keying (ASK) modulation signal and outgoing data are generated by load variation using bit phase shift keying (BPSK) coding of a 847 kHz subcarrier. The received ASK wave is 10% modulated. The data transfer rate between the SRT512 and the reader is 106 Kbit/s in both reception and emission modes.

The SRT512 follows the ISO 14443-2 Type B recommendation for the radio-frequency power and signal interface.

Figure 1. Logic diagram



The SRT512 is specifically designed for short range applications that need re-usable products. The SRT512 includes an anticollision mechanism that allows it to detect and select tags present at the same time within range of the reader.

Table 1. Signal names

Signal name	Description
AC1	Antenna coil
AC0	Antenna coil

The SRT512 contactless EEPROM can be randomly read and written in block mode (each block containing 32 bits). The instruction set includes the following nine commands:

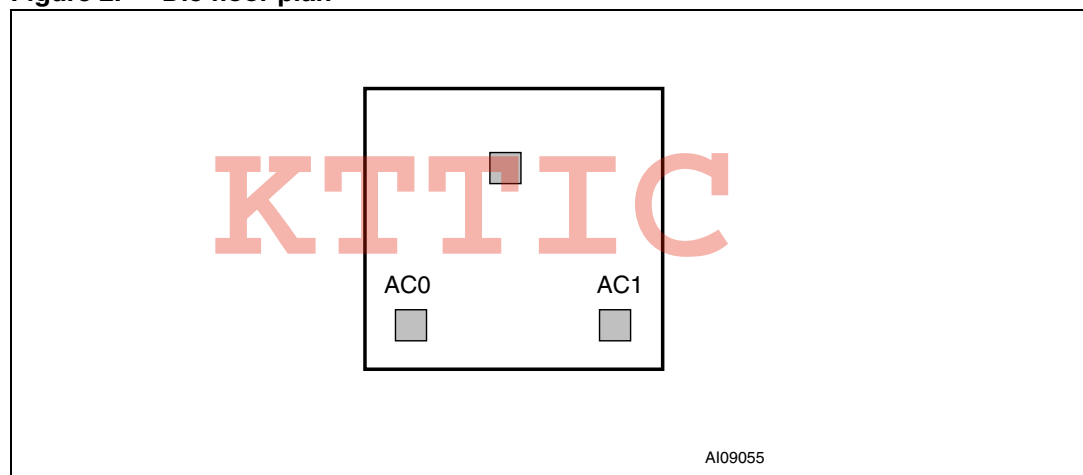
- Read_block
- Write_block
- Initiate
- Pcall16
- Slot_marker
- Select
- Completion
- Reset_to_inventory
- Get_UID

The SRT512 memory is organized in three areas, as described in [Table 12](#). The first area is an EEPROM area where all blocks behave as User blocks.

The second area provides two 32-bit binary counters that can only be decremented from FFFF FFFFh to 0000 0000h, and gives a capacity of 4,294,967,296 units per counter.

The last area is the EEPROM memory. It is accessible by block of 32 bits and includes an auto-erase cycle during each Write_block command.

Figure 2. Die floor plan



2 Signal description

2.1 AC1, AC0

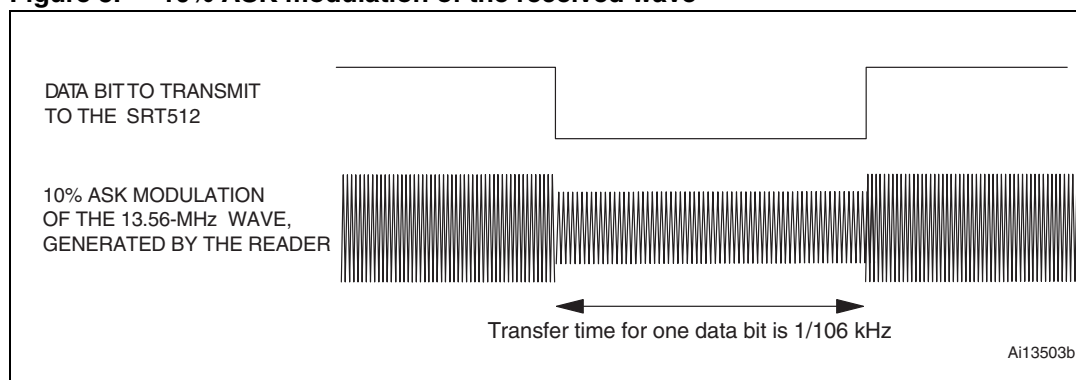
The pads for the antenna coil. AC1 and AC0 must be directly bonded to the antenna.

3 Data transfer

3.1 Input data transfer from reader to SRT512 (request frame)

The reader must generate a 13.56 MHz sinusoidal carrier frequency at its antenna, with enough energy to “remote-power” the memory. The energy received at the SRT512’s antenna is transformed into a supply voltage by a regulator, and into data bits by the ASK demodulator. For the SRT512 to decode correctly the information it receives, the reader must 10% amplitude-modulate the 13.56 MHz wave before sending it to the SRT512. This is represented in *Figure 3*. The data transfer rate is 106 Kbits/s.

Figure 3. 10% ASK modulation of the received wave



3.1.1 Character transmission format for request frame

The SRT512 transmits and receives data bytes as 10-bit characters, with the least significant bit (b_0) transmitted first, as shown in *Figure 4*. Each bit duration, an ETU (elementary time unit), is equal to $9.44 \mu\text{s}$ ($1/106 \text{ kHz}$).

These characters, framed by a start of frame (SOF) and an end of frame (EOF), are put together to form a command frame as shown in *Figure 10*. A frame includes an SOF, commands, addresses, data, a CRC and an EOF as defined in the ISO 14443-3 Type B Standard. If an error is detected during data transfer, the SRT512 does not execute the command, but it does not generate an error frame.

Figure 4. SRT512 request frame character format

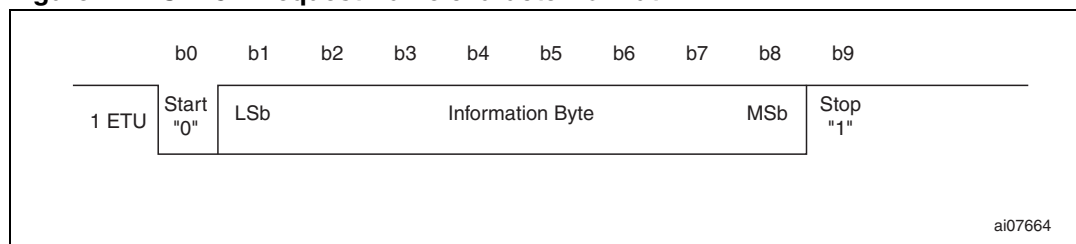


Table 2. Bit description

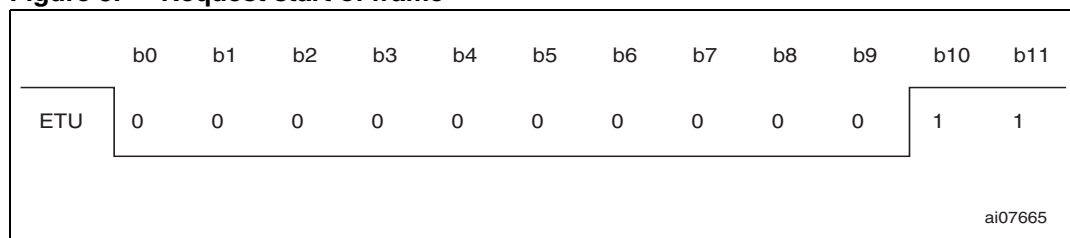
Bit	Description	Value
b ₀	Start bit used to synchronize the transmission	b ₀ = 0
b ₁ to b ₈	Information byte (command, address or data)	The information byte is sent with the least significant bit first
b ₉	Stop bit used to indicate the end of a character	b ₉ = 1

3.1.2 Request start of frame

The SOF described in [Figure 5](#) is composed of:

- one falling edge,
- followed by 10 ETUs at logic-0,
- followed by a single rising edge,
- followed by at least 2 ETUs (and at most 3) at logic-1.

Figure 5. Request start of frame

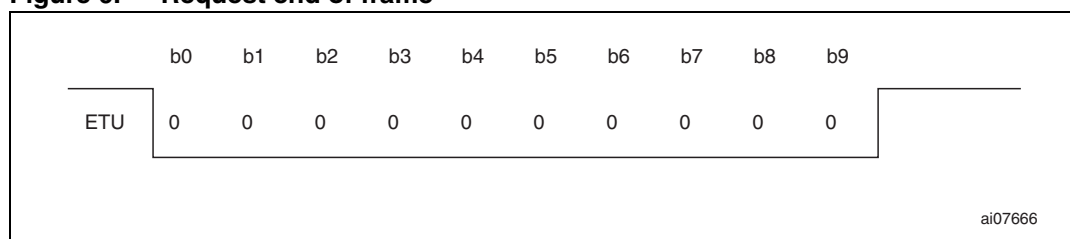


3.1.3 Request end of frame

The EOF shown in [Figure 6](#) is composed of:

- one falling edge,
- followed by 10 ETUs at logic-0,
- followed by a single rising edge.

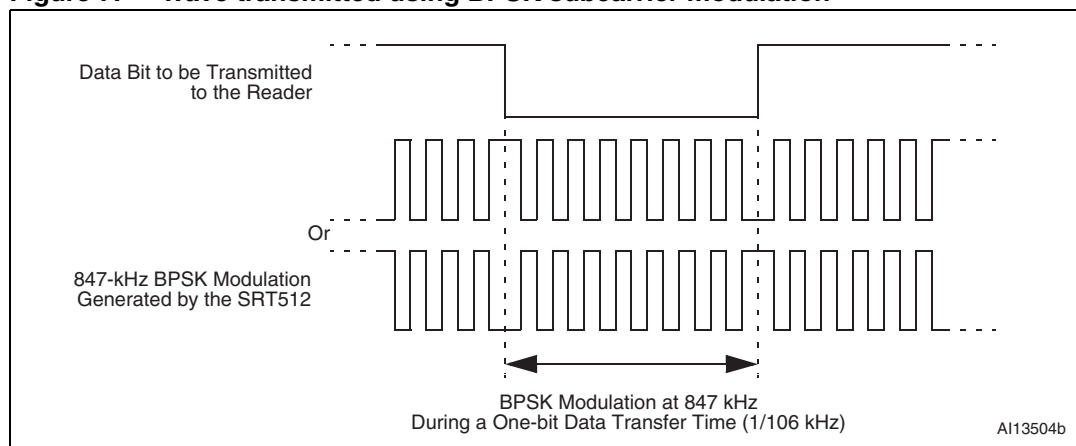
Figure 6. Request end of frame



3.2 Output data transfer from SRT512 to reader (answer frame)

The data bits issued by the SRT512 use back-scattering. Back-scattering is obtained by modifying the SRT512 current consumption at the antenna (load modulation). The load modulation causes a variation at the reader antenna by inductive coupling. With appropriate detector circuitry, the reader is able to pick up information from the SRT512. To improve load-modulation detection, data is transmitted using a BPSK encoded, 847 kHz subcarrier frequency f_s as shown in *Figure 7*, and as specified in the ISO 14443-2 Type B standard.

Figure 7. Wave transmitted using BPSK subcarrier modulation



3.2.1 Character transmission format for answer frame

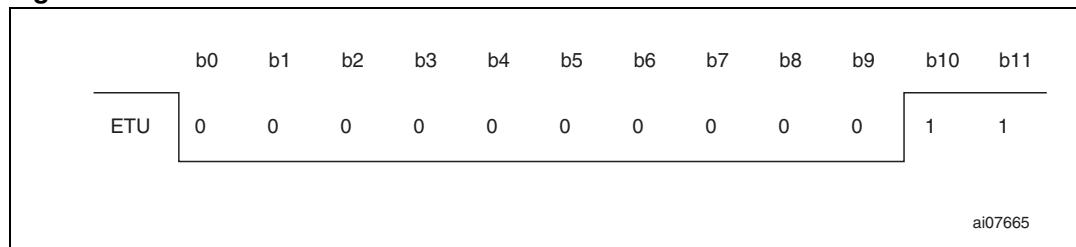
The character format is the same as for input data transfer (*Figure 4*). The transmitted frames are made up of an SOF, data, a CRC and an EOF (*Figure 10*). As with an input data transfer, if an error occurs, the reader does not issue an error code to the SRT512, but it should be able to detect it and manage the situation. The data transfer rate is 106 Kbits/second.

3.2.2 Answer start of frame

The SOF described in *Figure 8* is composed of:

- followed by 10 ETUs at logic-0
- followed by 2 ETUs at logic-1

Figure 8. Answer start of frame

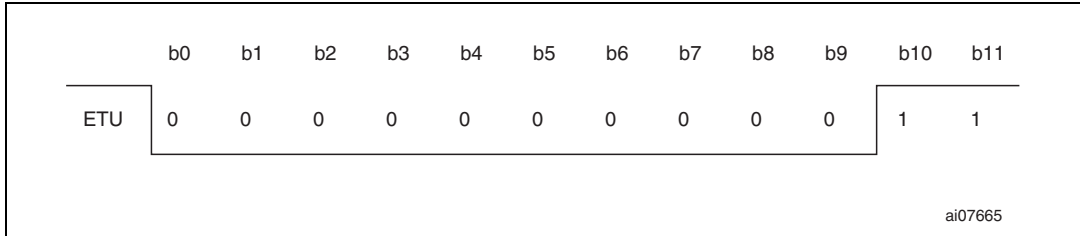


3.2.3 Answer end of frame

The EOF shown in *Figure 9* is composed of:

- followed by 10 ETUs at logic-0,
- followed by 2 ETUs at logic-1.

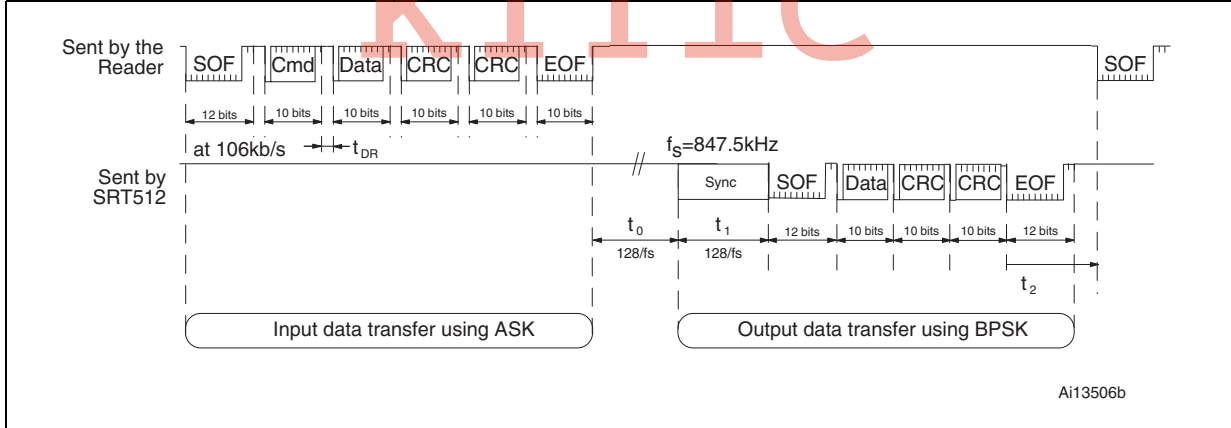
Figure 9. Answer end of frame



3.3 Transmission frame

Between the request data transfer and the answer data transfer, all ASK and BPSK modulations are suspended for a minimum time of $t_0 = 128/f_S$. This delay allows the reader to switch from Transmission to Reception mode. It is repeated after each frame. After t_0 , the 13.56 MHz carrier frequency is modulated by the SRT512 at 847 kHz for a period of $t_1 = 128/f_S$ to allow the reader to synchronize. After t_1 , the first phase transition generated by the SRT512 forms the start bit ('0') of the answer SOF. After the falling edge of the answer EOF, the reader waits a minimum time, t_2 , before sending a new request frame to the SRT512.

Figure 10. Example of a complete transmission frame



3.4 CRC

The 16-bit CRC used by the SRT512 is generated in compliance with the ISO14443 type B recommendation. For further information, please see [Appendix A](#). The initial register contents are all 1s: FFFFh.

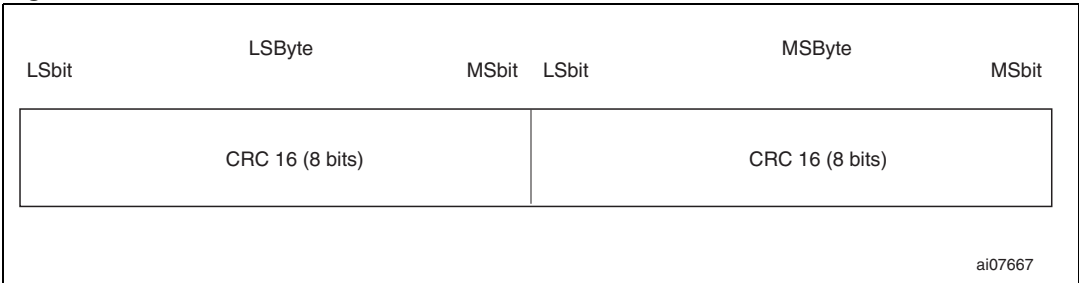
The two-byte CRC is present in every request and in every answer frame, before the EOF. The CRC is calculated on all the bytes between SOF (not included) and the CRC field.

Upon reception of a request from a reader, the SRT512 verifies that the CRC value is valid. If it is invalid, the SRT512 discards the frame and does not answer the reader.

Upon reception of an answer from the SRT512, the reader should verify the validity of the CRC. In case of error, the actions to be taken are the reader designer's responsibility.

The CRC is transmitted with the least significant byte first and each byte is transmitted with the least significant bit first.

Figure 11. CRC transmission rules



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4 Memory mapping

The SRT512 is organized as 16 blocks of 32 bits as shown in [Table 12](#). All blocks are accessible by the Read_block command. Depending on the write access, they can be updated by the Write_block command. A Write_block updates all the 32 bits of the block.

Figure 12. SRT512 memory mapping

Block Addr	MSB b ₃₁	32-bit block					LSB b ₀	Description
		b ₁₆	b ₁₅	b ₁₄	b ₈	b ₇		
0		User area						lockable EEPROM
1		User area						
2		User area						
3		User area						
4		User area						
5		32 bits binary counter						Count down counter
6		32 bits binary counter						
7		User area						Lockable EEPROM
8		User area						
9		User area						
10		User area						
11		User area						
12		User area						
13		User area						
14		User area						
15		User area						
255		OTP_Lock_Reg	1	ST Reserved	Fixed Chip_ID (Option)		System OTP bits	
UID0	64 bits UID area						ROM	
UID1								



4.1 EEPROM area

Blocks 0 to 4 define a User area. They behave as standard EEPROM blocks, like blocks 7 to 15 as described in *Figure 13*. Each block can be individually write-protected using the OTP_Lock_Reg bits of the system area. Once a block has been protected, it can no longer be unprotected.

Figure 13. Lockable EEPROM area (addresses 0 to 4)

Block address	MSb b31	32-bit block b16 b15 b14	b8 b7	LSb b0	Description
0		User area			Lockable EEPROM
1		User area			
2		User area			
3		User area			
4		User area			

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4.2 32-bit binary counters

The two 32-bit binary counters located at block addresses 5 and 6, respectively, are used to count down from 2^{32} (4096 million) to 0. The SRT512 uses dedicated logic that only allows the update of a counter if the new value is lower than the previous one. This feature allows the application to count down by steps of 1 or more. The initial value is FFFF FFFEh in counter 5 and, FFFF FFFFh in counter 6. When the value displayed is 0000 0000h, the counter is empty and cannot be reloaded. The counter is updated by issuing the Write_block command to block address 5 or 6, depending on which counter is to be updated. The Write_block command writes the new 32-bit value to the counter block address. *Figure 15* shows examples of how the counters operate.

The counter programming cycles are protected by automated antitearing logic. This function allows the counter value to be protected in case of power down within the programming cycle. In case of power down, the counter value is not updated and the previous value continues to be stored.

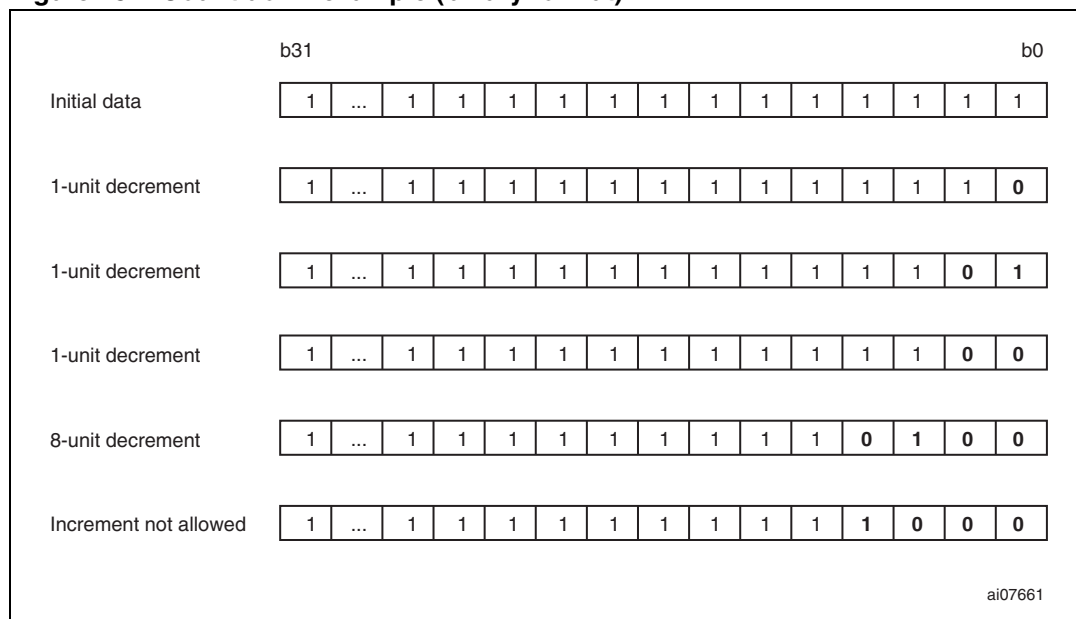
Blocks 5 and 6 can be write-protected using the OTP_Lock_Reg bits (block 255). Once a block has been protected, its contents cannot be modified. A protected counter block behaves like a ROM block.

Figure 14. Binary counter (addresses 5 to 6)

Block address	MSb b31	32-bit block b16 b15 b14	b8 b7	LSb b0	Description
5		32-bit binary counter			Count down counter
6		32-bit binary counter			

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Figure 15. Count down example (binary format)



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4.3 EEPROM area

The 9 blocks between addresses 7 and 15 are EEPROM blocks of 32 bits each (36 bytes in total). (See [Figure 16](#) for a map of the area.) These blocks can be accessed using the Read_block and Write_block commands. The Write_block command for the EEPROM area always includes an auto-erase cycle prior to the write cycle.

Blocks 7 to 15 can be write-protected. Write access is controlled by the 9 bits of the OTP_Lock_Reg located at block address 255 (see [Section 4.4.1: OTP_Lock_Reg](#) for details). Once protected, these blocks (7 to 15) cannot be unprotected

Figure 16. EEPROM (addresses 7 to 15)

Block address	MSb b31	32-bit block b16 b15 b14 b8 b7	LSb b0	Description
7		User area		Lockable EEPROM
8		User area		
9		User area		
10		User area		
11		User area		
12		User area		
13		User area		
14		User area		
15		User area		

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4.4 System area

This area is used to modify the settings of the SRT512. It contains 3 registers: OTP_Lock_Reg, Fixed Chip_ID and ST Reserved. See [Figure 17](#) for a map of this area.

A Write_block command in this area will not erase the previous contents. Selected bits can thus be set from 1 to 0. All bits previously at 0 remain unchanged. Once all the 32 bits of a block are at 0, the block is empty and cannot be updated any more.

Figure 17. System area

Block address	32-bit block					Description
	MSB b31	b16	b15	b14	LSB b0	
255	OTP_Lock_Reg		1	ST reserved	Fixed Chip_ID (Option)	OTP

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4.4.1 OTP_Lock_Reg

The 16 bits, b31 to b16, of the System area (block address 255) are used as OTP_Lock_Reg bits in the SRT512. They control the write access to the 16 blocks 0 to 15 as follows:

- When b16 is at 0, block 0 is write-protected
- When b17 is at 0, block 1 is write-protected
- When b18 is at 0, block 2 is write-protected
- When b19 is at 0, block 3 is write-protected
- When b20 is at 0, block 4 is write-protected
- When b21 is at 0, block 5 is write-protected
- When b22 is at 0, block 6 is write-protected
- When b23 is at 0, block 7 is write-protected
- When b24 is at 0, block 8 is write-protected
- When b25 is at 0, block 9 is write-protected
- When b26 is at 0, block 10 is write-protected
- When b27 is at 0, block 11 is write-protected
- When b28 is at 0, block 12 is write-protected
- When b29 is at 0, block 13 is write-protected
- When b30 is at 0, block 14 is write-protected
- When b31 is at 0, block 15 is write-protected.

The OTP_Lock_Reg bits cannot be erased. Once write-protected, the blocks behave like ROM blocks and cannot be unprotected. After any modification of the OTP_Lock_Reg bits, it is necessary to send a Select command with a valid Chip_ID to the SRT512 in order to load the block write protection into the logic.

This bit is set by ST during production tests on customer request. It cannot be modified by the user.

4.4.2 Fixed Chip_ID (Option)

The SRT512 is provided with an anticollision feature based on a random 8-bit Chip_ID. Prior to selecting an SRT512, an anticollision sequence has to be run to search for the Chip_ID of the SRT512. This is a very flexible feature, however the searching loop requires time to run.

For some applications, much time could be saved by knowing the value of the SRT512 Chip_ID beforehand, so that the SRT512 can be identified and selected directly without having to run an anticollision sequence. This is why the SRT512 was designed with an optional mask setting used to program a fixed 8-bit Chip_ID to bits b_7 to b_0 of the system area. When the fixed Chip_ID option is used, the random Chip_ID function is disabled.

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5 SRT512 operation

All commands, data and CRC are transmitted to the SRT512 as 10-bit characters using ASK modulation. The start bit of the 10 bits, b_0 , is sent first. The command frame received by the SRT512 at the antenna is demodulated by the 10% ASK demodulator, and decoded by the internal logic. Prior to any operation, the SRT512 must have been selected by a Select command. Each frame transmitted to the SRT512 must start with a start of frame, followed by one or more data characters, two CRC bytes and the final end of frame. When an invalid frame is decoded by the SRT512 (wrong command or CRC error), the memory does not return any error code.

When a valid frame is received, the SRT512 may have to return data to the reader. In this case, data is returned using BPSK encoding, in the form of 10-bit characters framed by an SOF and an EOF. The transfer is ended by the SRT512 sending the 2 CRC bytes and the EOF.

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6 SRT512 states

The SRT512 can be switched into different states. Depending on the current state of the SRT512, its logic will only answer to specific commands. These states are mainly used during the anticollision sequence, to identify and to access the SRT512 in a very short time. The SRT512 provides 6 different states, as described in the following paragraphs and in [Figure 18](#).

6.1 Power-off state

The SRT512 is in Power-off state when the electromagnetic field around the tag is not strong enough. In this state, the SRT512 does not respond to any command.

6.2 Ready state

When the electromagnetic field is strong enough, the SRT512 enters the Ready state. After Power-up, the Chip_ID is initialized with a random value. The whole logic is reset and remains in this state until an Initiate() command is issued. Any other command will be ignored by the SRT512.

6.3 Inventory state

The SRT512 switches from the Ready to the Inventory state after an Initiate() command has been issued. In Inventory state, the SRT512 will respond to any anticollision commands: Initiate(), Pcall16() and Slot_marker(), and then remain in the Inventory state. It will switch to the Selected state after a Select(Chip_ID) command is issued, if the Chip_ID in the command matches its own. If not, it will remain in Inventory state.

6.4 Selected state

In Selected state, the SRT512 is active and responds to all Read_block(), Write_block(), and Get_UID() commands. When an SRT512 has entered the Selected state, it no longer responds to anticollision commands. So that the reader can access another tag, the SRT512 can be switched to the Deselected state by sending a Select(Chip_ID2) with a Chip_ID that does not match its own, or it can be placed in Deactivated state by issuing a Completion() command. Only one SRT512 can be in Selected state at a time.

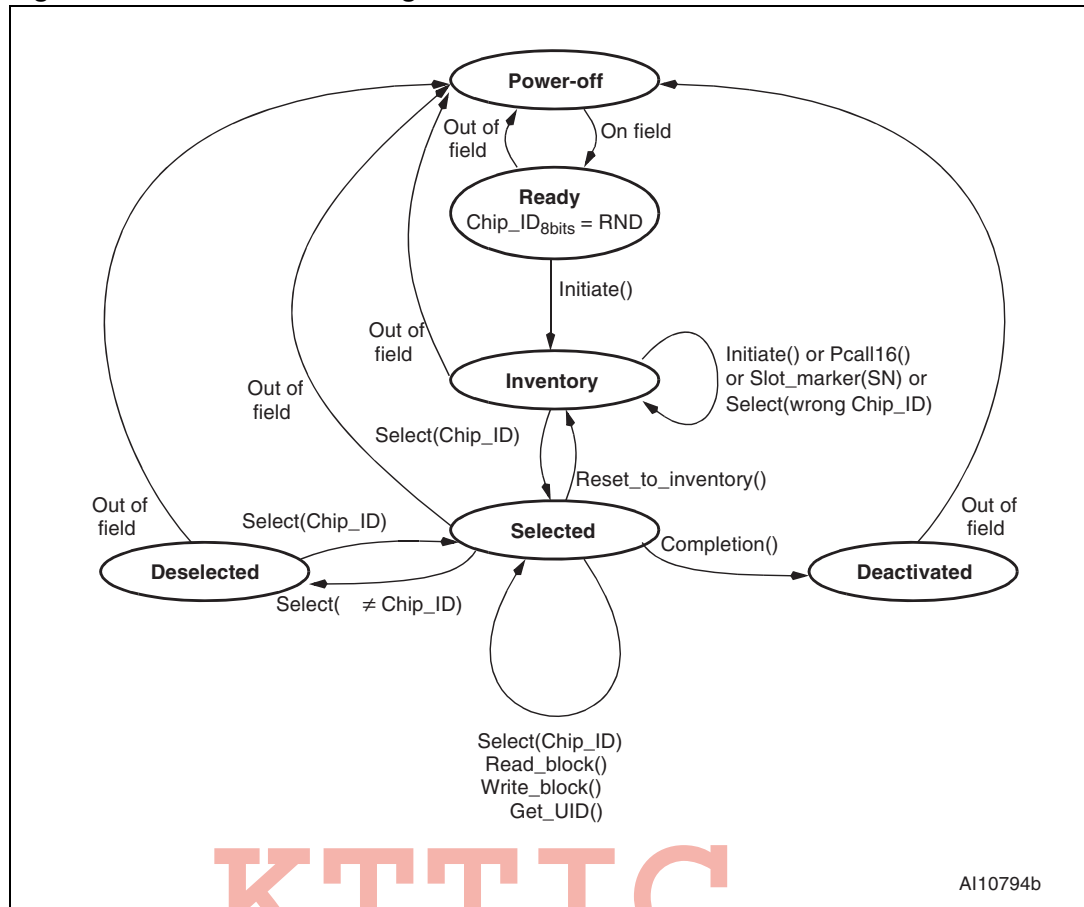
6.5 Deselected state

Once the SRT512 is in Deselected state, only a Select(Chip_ID) command with a Chip_ID matching its own can switch it back to Selected state. All other commands are ignored.

6.6 Deactivated state

When in this state, the SRT512 can only be turned off. All commands are ignored.

Figure 18. State transition diagram



7 Anticollision

The SRT512 provides an anticollision mechanism that searches for the Chip_ID of each device that is present in the reader field range. When known, the Chip_ID is used to select an SRT512 individually, and access its memory. The anticollision sequence is managed by the reader through a set of commands described in [Section 5: SRT512 operation](#):

- Initiate()
- Pcall16()
- Slot_marker().

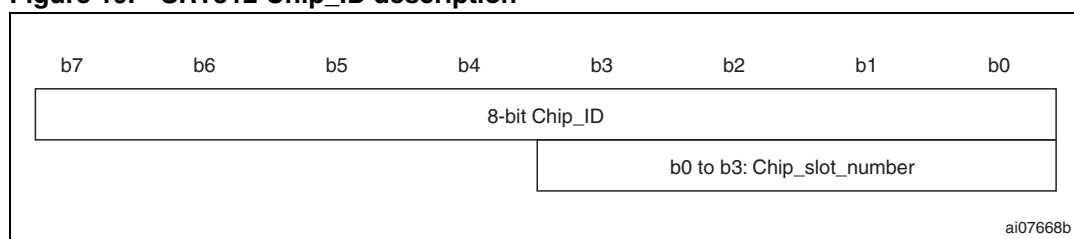
The reader is the master of the communication with one or more SRT512 device(s). It initiates the tag communication activity by issuing an Initiate(), Pcall16() or Slot_marker() command to prompt the SRT512 to answer. During the anticollision sequence, it might happen that two or more SRT512 devices respond simultaneously, so causing a collision. The command set allows the reader to handle the sequence, to separate SRT512 transmissions into different time slots. Once the anticollision sequence has completed, SRT512 communication is fully under the control of the reader, allowing only one SRT512 to transmit at a time.

The Anticollision scheme is based on the definition of time slots during which the SRT512 devices are invited to answer with minimum identification data: the Chip_ID. The number of slots is fixed at 16 for the Pcall16() command. For the Initiate() command, there is no slot and the SRT512 answers after the command is issued. SRT512 devices are allowed to answer only once during the anticollision sequence. Consequently, even if there are several SRT512 devices present in the reader field, there will probably be a slot in which only one SRT512 answers, allowing the reader to capture its Chip_ID. Using the Chip_ID, the reader can then establish a communication channel with the identified SRT512. The purpose of the anticollision sequence is to allow the reader to select one SRT512 at a time.

The SRT512 is given an 8-bit Chip_ID value used by the reader to select only one among up to 256 tags present within its field range. The Chip_ID is initialized with a random value during the Ready state, or after an Initiate() command in the Inventory state.

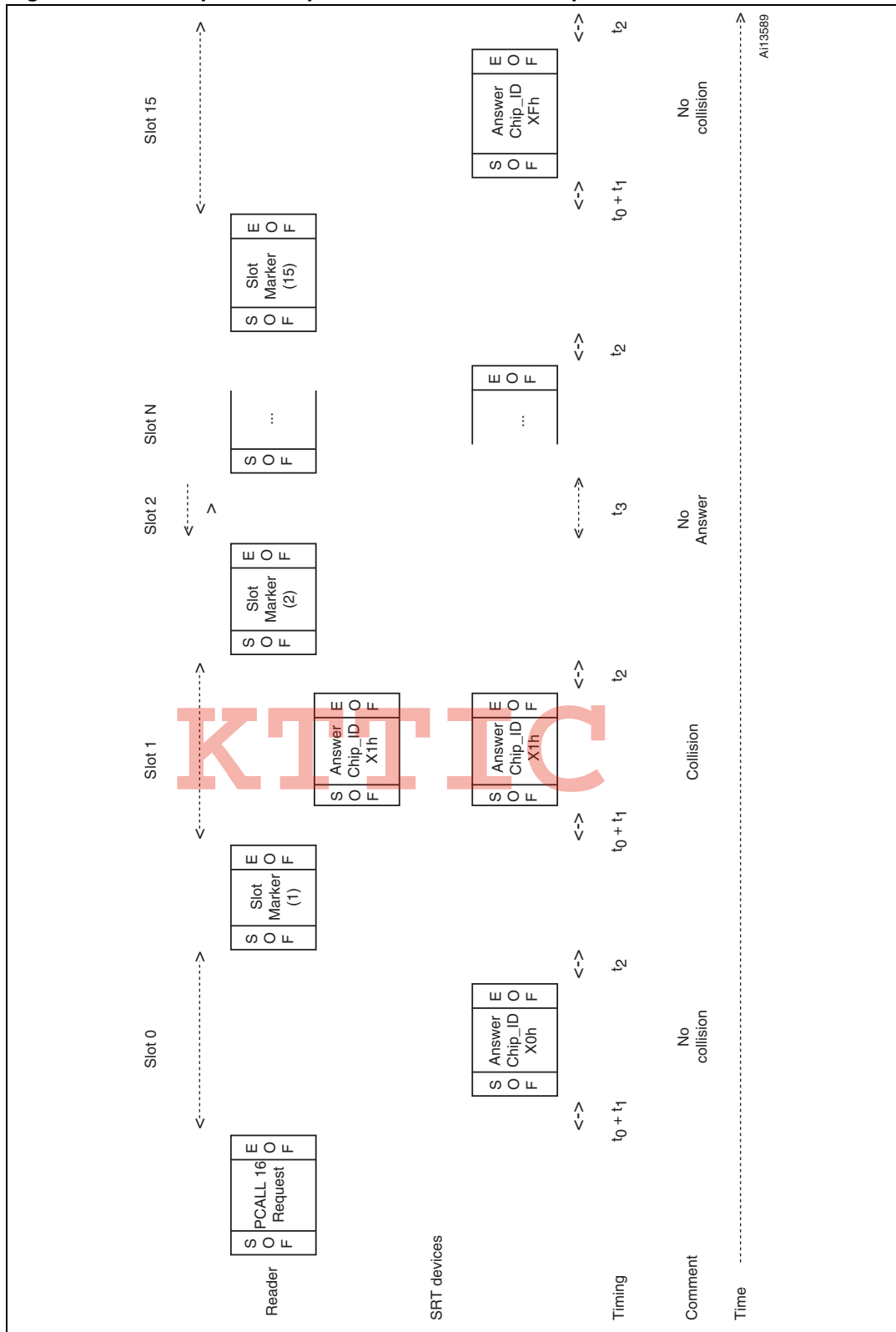
The four least significant bits (b_0 to b_3) of the Chip_ID are also known as the Chip_slot_number. This 4-bit value is used by the Pcall16() and Slot_marker() commands during the anticollision sequence in the Inventory state.

Figure 19. SRT512 Chip_ID description



Each time the SRT512 receives a Pcall16() command, the Chip_slot_number is given a new 4-bit random value. If the new value is 0000_b, the SRT512 returns its whole 8-bit Chip_ID in its answer to the Pcall16() command. The Pcall16() command is also used to define the slot number 0 of the anticollision sequence. When the SRT512 receives the Slot_marker(SN) command, it compares its Chip_slot_number with the Slot_number parameter (SN). If they match, the SRT512 returns its Chip_ID as a response to the command. If they do not, the SRT512 does not answer. The Slot_marker(SN) command is used to define all the anticollision slot numbers from 1 to 15.

Figure 20. Description of a possible anticollision sequence



1. The value X in the answer Chip_ID means a random hexadecimal character from 0 to F.

7.1 Description of an anticollision sequence

The anticollision sequence is initiated by the Initiate() command which triggers all the SRT512 devices that are present in the reader field range, and that are in Inventory state. Only SRT512 devices in Inventory state will respond to the Pcall16() and Slot_marker(SN) anticollision commands.

A new SRT512 introduced in the field range during the anticollision sequence will not be taken into account as it will not respond to the Pcall16() or Slot_marker(SN) command (Ready state). To be considered during the anticollision sequence, it must have received the Initiate() command and entered the Inventory state.

Table 3 shows the elements of a standard anticollision sequence. (See *Figure 21* for an example.)

Table 3. Standard anticollision sequence

Step 1	Init:	Send Initiate(). – If no answer is detected, go to step1. – If only 1 answer is detected, select and access the SRT512. After accessing the SRT512, deselect the tag and go to step1. – If a collision (many answers) is detected, go to step2.
Step 2	Slot 0	Send Pcall16(). – If no answer or collision is detected, go to step3. – If 1 answer is detected, store the Chip_ID, Send Select() and go to step3.
Step 3	Slot 1	Send Slot_marker(1). – If no answer or collision is detected, go to step4. – If 1 answer is detected, store the Chip_ID, Send Select() and go to step4.
Step 4	Slot 2	Send Slot_marker(2). – If no answer or collision is detected, go to step5. – If 1 answer is detected, store the Chip_ID, Send Select() and go to step5.
Step N	Slop N	Send Slot_marker(3 up to 14)... – If no answer or collision is detected, go to stepN+1. – If 1 answer is detected, store the Chip_ID, Send Select() and go to stepN+1.
Step 17	Slot 15	Send Slot_marker(15). – If no answer or collision is detected, go to step18. – If 1 answer is detected, store the Chip_ID, Send Select() and go to step18.
Step 18		All the slots have been generated and the Chip_ID values should be stored into the reader memory. Issue the Select(Chip_ID) command and access each identified SRT512 one by one. After accessing each SRT512, switch them into Deselected or Deactivated state, depending on the application needs. – If collisions were detected between Step2 and Step17, go to Step2. – If no collision was detected between Step2 and Step17, go to Step1.

After each Slot_marker() command, there may be several, one or no answers from the SRT512 devices. The reader must handle all the cases and store all the Chip_IDs, correctly decoded. At the end of the anticollision sequence, after Slot_marker(15), the reader can start working with one SRT512 by issuing a Select() command containing the desired Chip_ID. If a collision is detected during the anticollision sequence, the reader has to generate a new sequence in order to identify all unidentified SRT512 devices in the field. The anticollision sequence can stop when all SRT512 devices have been identified.

Figure 21. Example of an anticollision sequence

Command	Tag 1 Chip_ID	Tag 2 Chip_ID	Tag 3 Chip_ID	Tag 4 Chip_ID	Tag 5 Chip_ID	Tag 6 Chip_ID	Tag 7 Chip_ID	Tag 8 Chip_ID	Comments
READY State	28h	75h	40h	01h	02h	FEh	A9h	7Ch	Each tag gets a random Chip_ID
INITIATE ()	40h	13h	3Fh	4Ah	50h	48h	52h	7Ch	Each tag get a new random Chip_ID
PCALL16()	45h	12h	30h	43h	55h	43h	53h	73h	All CHIP_SLOT_NUMBERS get a new random value
SELECT(30h)			30h						Slot0: only one answer Tag3 is identified
SLOT_MARKER(1)									Slot1: no answer
SLOT_MARKER(2)		12h							Slot2: only one answer
SELECT(12h)		12h							Tag2 is identified
SLOT_MARKER(3)				43h		43h	53h	73h	Slot3: collisions
SLOT_MARKER(4)									Slot4: no answer
SLOT_MARKER(5)	45h				55h				Slot5: collisions
SLOT_MARKER(6)									Slot6: no answer
SLOT_MARKER(N)									SlotN: no answer
SLOT_MARKER(F)									SlotF: no answer
PCALL16()	40h			41h	53h	42h	50h	74h	All CHIP_SLOT_NUMBERS get a new random value
SLOT_MARKER(1)	40h			41h			50h		Slot0: collisions Slot1: only one answer
SELECT(41h)				41h					Tag4 is identified
SLOT_MARKER(2)						42h			Slot2: only one answer
SELECT(42h)						42h			Tag6 is identified
SLOT_MARKER(3)					53h				Slot3: only one answer
SELECT(53h)					53h				Tag5 is identified
SLOT_MARKER(4)								74h	Slot4: only one answer
SELECT(74h)								74h	Tag8 is identified
SLOT_MARKER(N)									SlotN: no answer
PCALL16()	41h						50h		All CHIP_SLOT_NUMBERS get a new random value
SELECT(50h)							50h		Slot0: only one answer Tag7 is identified
SLOT_MARKER(1)	41h								Slot1: only one answer but already found for tag4
SLOT_MARKER(N)									SlotN: no answer
PCALL16()	43h								All CHIP_SLOT_NUMBERS get a new random value
SLOT_MARKER(3)	43h								Slot0: only one answer Slot3: only one answer
SELECT(43h)								43h	Tag1 is identified
									All tags are identified



8 SRT512 commands

See the paragraphs below for a detailed description of the Commands available on the SRT512. The commands and their hexadecimal codes are summarized in [Table 4](#). A brief is given in [Appendix B](#).

Table 4. Command code

Hexadecimal Code	Command
06h-00h	Initiate()
06h-04h	Pcall16()
x6h	Slot_marker (SN)
08h	Read_block(Addr)
09h	Write_block(Addr, Data)
0Bh	Get_UID()
0Ch	Reset_to_inventory
0Eh	Select(Chip_ID)
0Fh	Completion()

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8.3 Slot_marker(SN) command

Command code = x6h

The SRT512 must be in Inventory state to interpret the Slot_marker(SN) command.

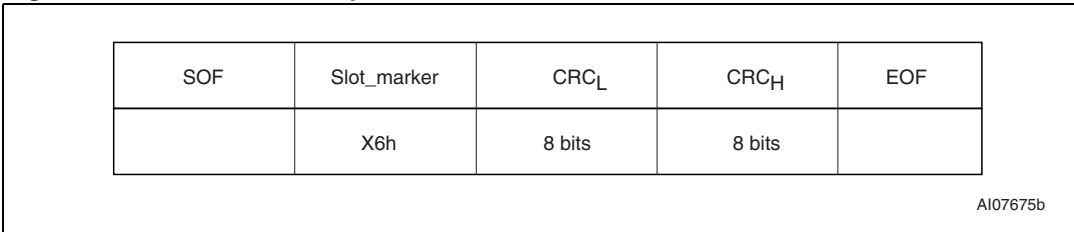
The Slot_marker byte code is divided into two parts:

- b₃ to b₀: 4-bit command code with fixed value 6.
- b₇ to b₄: 4 bits known as the Slot_number (SN). They assume a value between 1 and 15. The value 0 is reserved by the Pcall16() command.

On receiving the Slot_marker() command, the SRT512 compares its Chip_slot_number value with the Slot_number value given in the command code. If they match, the SRT512 returns its Chip_ID value. If not, the SRT512 does not send any response.

The Slot_marker() command, used together with the Pcall16() command, allows the reader to search for all the Chip_IDs when there are more than one SRT512 device in Inventory state present in the reader field range.

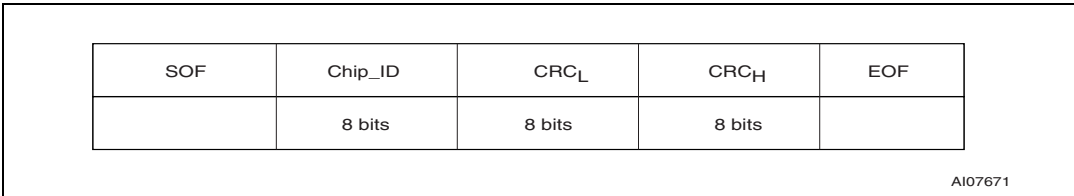
Figure 28. Slot_marker request format



Request parameter:

- x: Slot number

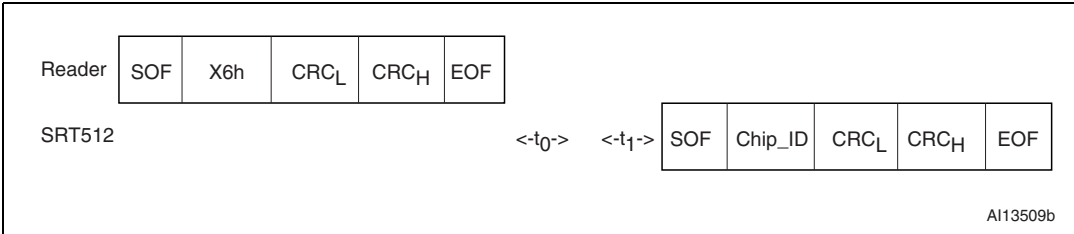
Figure 29. Slot_marker response format



Response parameters:

- Chip_ID of the SRT512

Figure 30. Slot_marker frame exchange between reader and SRT512



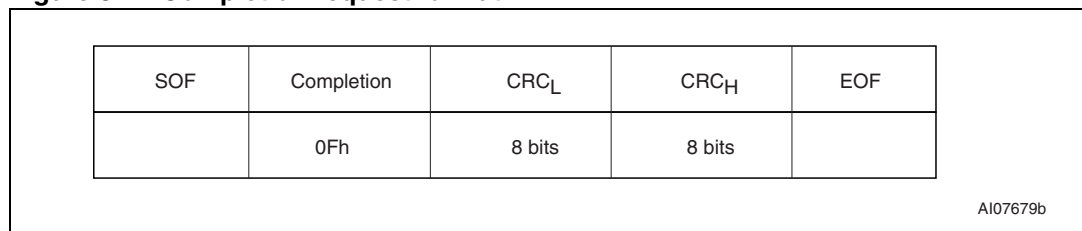
8.5 Completion() command

Command code = 0Fh

On receiving the Completion() command, an SRT512 in Selected state switches to Deactivated state and stops decoding any new commands. The SRT512 is then locked in this state until a complete reset (tag out of the field range). A new SRT512 can thus be accessed through a Select() command without having to remove the previous one from the field. The Completion() command does not generate a response.

All SRT512 devices not in Selected state ignore the Completion() command.

Figure 34. Completion request format



Request parameters:

- No parameter

Figure 35. Completion response format

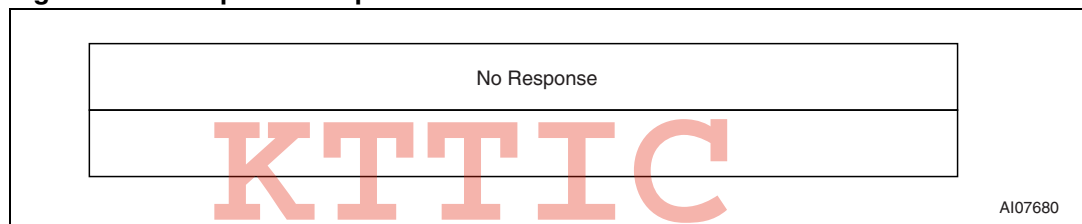
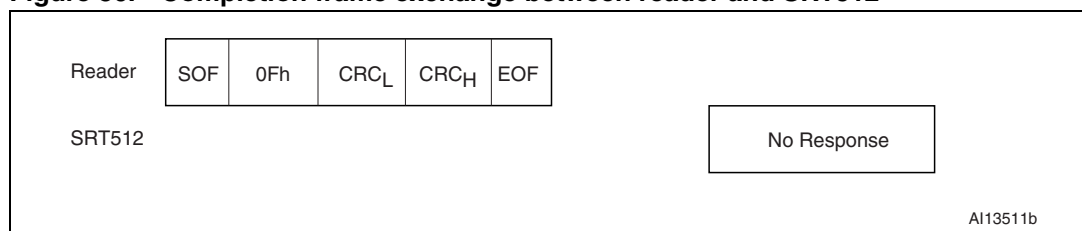


Figure 36. Completion frame exchange between reader and SRT512



8.6 Reset_to_inventory() command

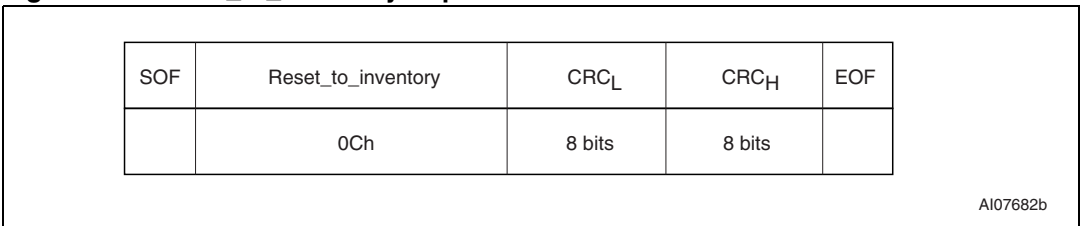
Command code = 0Ch

On receiving the Reset_to_inventory() command, all SRT512 devices in Selected state revert to Inventory state. The concerned SRT512 devices are thus resubmitted to the anticollision sequence. This command is useful when two SRT512 devices with the same 8-bit Chip_ID happen to be in Selected state at the same time. Forcing them to go through the anticollision sequence again allows the reader to generate new Pcall16() commands and so, to set new random Chip_IDs.

The Reset_to_inventory() command does not generate a response.

All SRT512 devices that are not in Selected state ignore the Reset_to_inventory() command.

Figure 37. Reset_to_inventory request format



Request parameter:

- No parameter

Figure 38. Reset_to_inventory response format

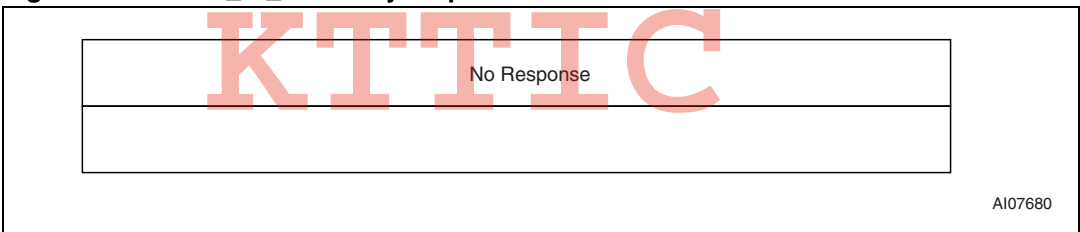
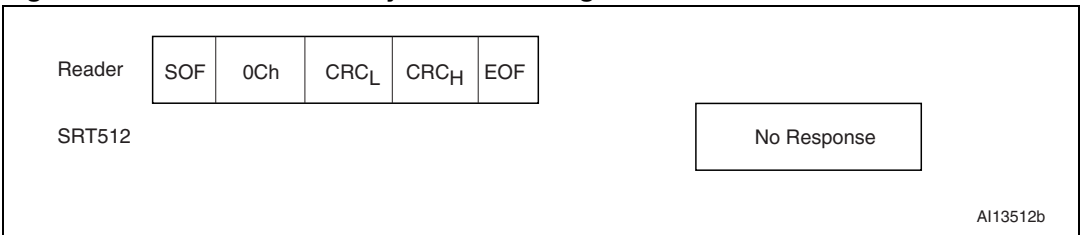


Figure 39. Reset_to_inventory frame exchange between reader and SRT512



8.8 Write_block (Addr, Data) command

Command code = 09h

On receiving the Write_block command, the SRT512 writes the 4 bytes contained in the command to the addressed block, provided that the block is available and not write-protected. Data bytes are transmitted with the least significant byte first, and each byte is transmitted with the least significant bit first.

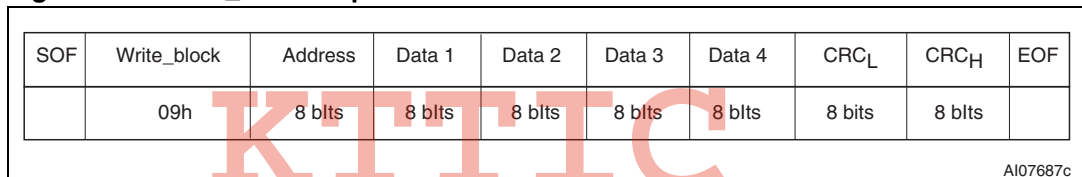
The address byte gives access to the 16 blocks of the SRT512 (addresses 0 to 15). Write_block commands issued with a block address above 15 will not be interpreted and the SRT512 will not return any response, except for the System area located at address 255.

The result of the Write_block command is submitted to the addressed block. See the following paragraphs for a complete description of the Write_block command:

- [Figure 13: Lockable EEPROM area \(addresses 0 to 4\)](#)
- [Figure 14: Binary counter \(addresses 5 to 6\)](#).
- [Figure 16: EEPROM \(addresses 7 to 15\)](#).

The Write_block command does not give rise to a response from the SRT512. The reader must check after the programming time, t_W , that the data was correctly programmed. The SRT512 must have received a Select() command and be switched to Selected state before any Write_block command can be accepted. All Write_block commands sent to the SRT512 before a Select() command is issued, are ignored.

Figure 43. Write_block request format



Request parameters:

- Address: block addresses from 0 to 15, or 255
- Data 1: Less significant data byte
- Data 2: Data byte
- Data 3: Data byte
- Data 4: Most significant data byte.

Figure 44. Write_block response format

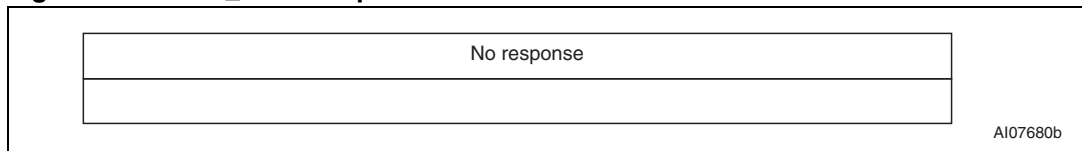
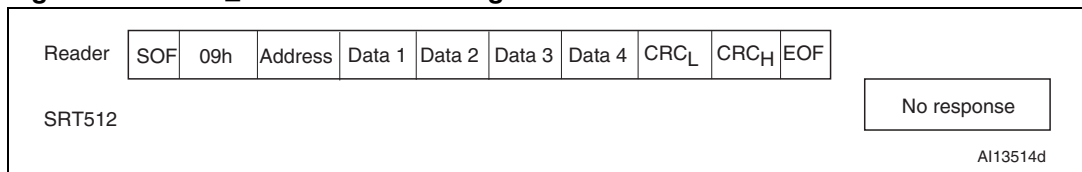


Figure 45. Write_block frame exchange between reader and SRT512



8.9 Get_UID() command

Command code = 0Bh

On receiving the Get_UID command, the SRT512 returns its 8 UID bytes. UID bytes are transmitted with the least significant byte first, and each byte is transmitted with the least significant bit first.

The SRT512 must have received a Select() command and be switched to Selected state before any Get_UID() command can be accepted. All Get_UID() commands sent to the SRT512 before a Select() command is issued, are ignored.

Figure 46. Get_UID request format

SOF	Get_UID	CRC _L	CRC _H	EOF
	0Bh	8 bits	8 bits	

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Request parameter:

- No parameter

Figure 47. Get_UID response format

SOF	UID 0	UID 1	UID 2	UID 3	UID 4	UID 5	UID 6	UID 7	CRC _L	CRC _H	EOF
	8 bits	8 bits	8 bits	8 bits	8 bits	8 bits	8 bits	8 bits	8 bits	8 bits	

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Response parameters:

- UID 0: Less significant UID byte
- UID 1 to UID 6: UID bytes
- UID 7: Most significant UID byte.

Unique identifier (UID)

Members of the SRT512 family are uniquely identified by a 64-bit unique identifier (UID). This is used for addressing each SRT512 device uniquely after the anticollision loop. The UID complies with ISO/IEC 15963 and ISO/IEC 7816-6. It is a read-only code, and comprises (as summarized in *Figure 48*):

- an 8-bit prefix, with the most significant bits set to D0h
- an 8-bit IC manufacturer code (ISO/IEC 7816-6/AM1) set to 02h (for STMicroelectronics)
- a 6-bit IC code set to 00 1100b = 12d for SRT512
- a 42-bit unique serial number

Figure 48. 64-bit unique identifier of SRT512

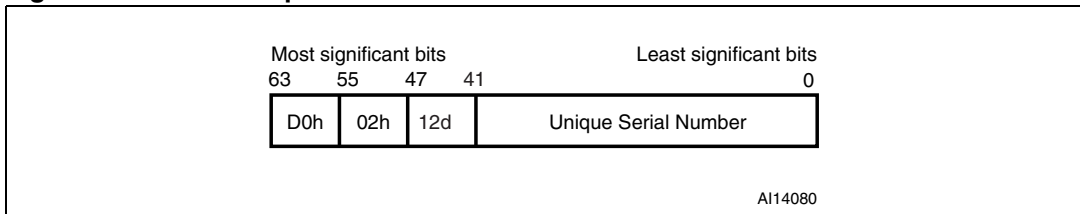
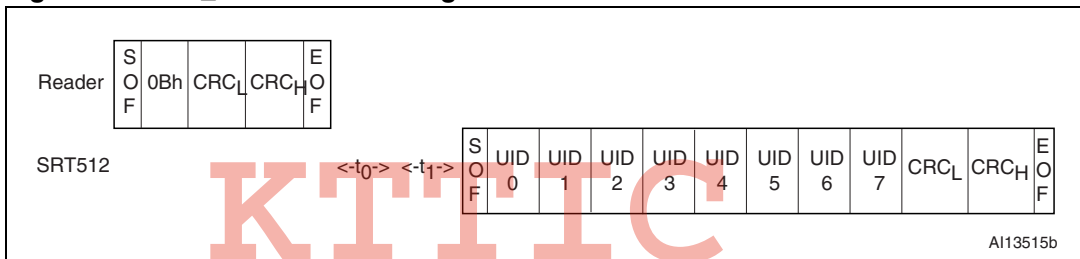


Figure 49. Get_UID frame exchange between reader and SRT512



8.10 Power-on state

After power-on, the SRT512 is in the following state:

- It is in the low-power state.
- It is in Ready state.
- It shows highest impedance with respect to the reader antenna field.
- It will not respond to any command except Initiate().

9 Maximum rating

Stressing the device above the rating listed in the absolute maximum ratings table may cause permanent damage to the device. These are stress ratings only and operation of the device at these or any other conditions above those indicated in the operating sections of this specification is not implied. Exposure to absolute maximum rating conditions for extended periods may affect device reliability. Refer also to the STMicroelectronics SURE Program and other relevant quality documents.

Table 5. Absolute maximum ratings

Symbol	Parameter		Min.	Max.	Unit
T _{STG} t _{STG}	Storage conditions	Wafer (kept in its antistatic bag)	15	25	°C
				23	months
I _{CC}	Supply current on AC0 / AC1		-20	20	mA
V _{MAX}	Input voltage on AC0 / AC1		-7	7	V
V _{ESD}	Electrostatic discharge voltage	Machine model ⁽¹⁾	-100	100	V
		Human body model ⁽¹⁾	-1000	1000	V

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10 DC and AC parameters

Table 6. Operating conditions

Symbol	Parameter	Min.	Max.	Unit
T _A	Ambient operating temperature	-20	85	°C

Table 7. DC characteristics

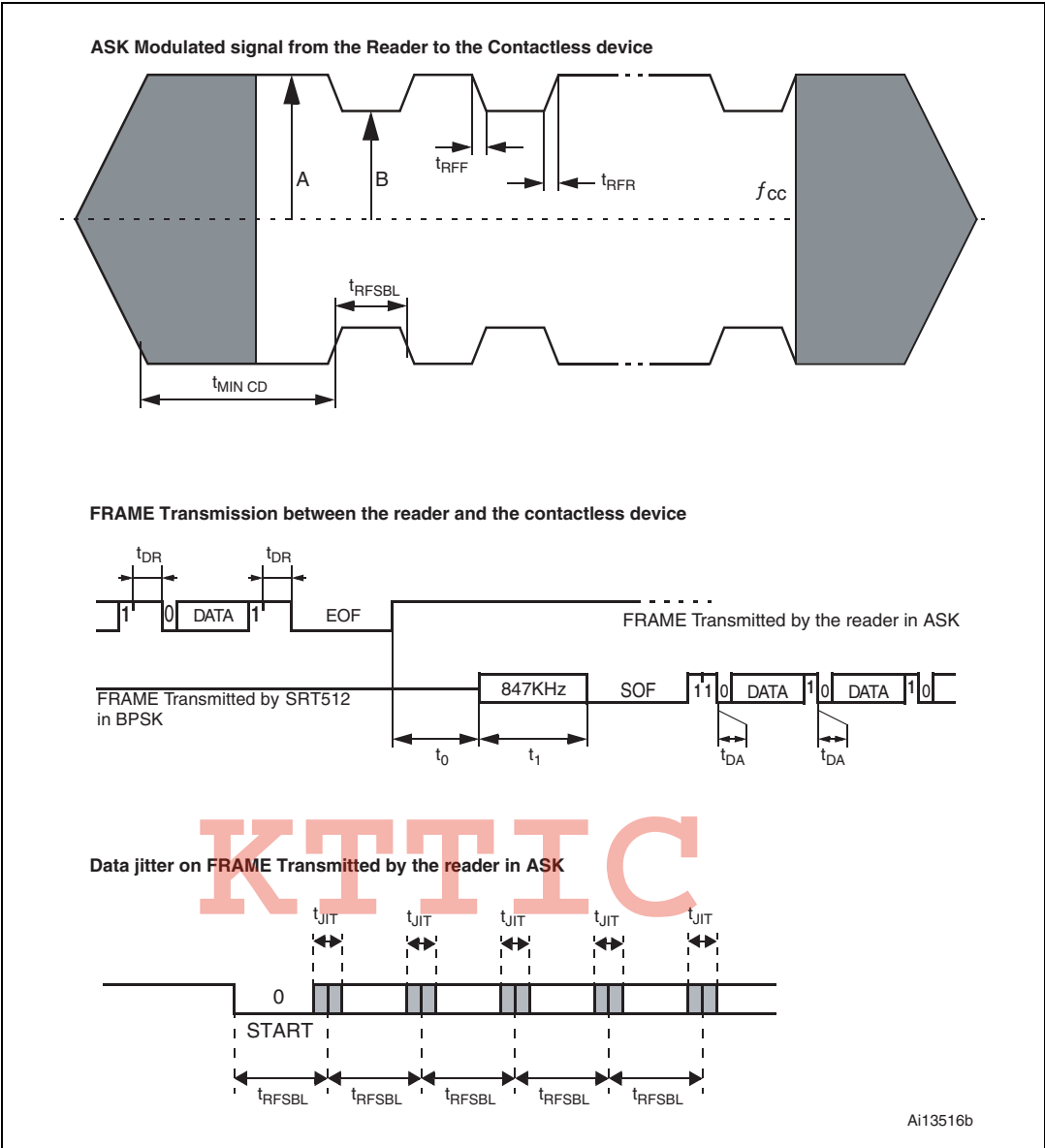
Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Typ	Max	Unit
V _{CC}	Regulated voltage		2.5		3.5	V
I _{CC}	Supply current (active in read)	V _{CC} = 3.0 V			100	μA
I _{CC}	Supply current (active in write)	V _{CC} = 3.0 V			250	μA
V _{RET}	Backscattering-induced voltage	ISO10373-6	20			mV
C _{TUN}	Internal tuning capacitor	13.56 MHz		64		pF

Table 8. AC characteristics⁽¹⁾

Symbol	Parameter	Condition	Min	Max	Unit
f _{CC}	External RF signal frequency		13.553	13.567	MHz
MI _{CARRIER}	Carrier modulation index	MI=(A-B)/(A+B)	8	14	%
t _{RFR} , t _{RFF}	10% rise and fall times		0.8	2.5	μs
t _{RFSBL}	Minimum pulse width for start bit	ETU = 128/f _{CC}	9.44		μs
t _{JIT}	ASK modulation data jitter	Coupler to SRT512	-2	+2	μs
t _{MIN CD}	Minimum time from carrier generation to first data		5		ms
f _S	Subcarrier frequency	f _{CC} /16	847.5		kHz
t ₀	Antenna reversal delay	128/f _S	151		μs
t ₁	Synchronization delay	128/f _S	151		μs
t ₂	Answer to new request delay	14 ETU	132		μs
t _{DR}	Time between request characters	Coupler to SRT512	0	57	μs
t _{DA}	Time between answer characters	SRT512 to coupler	0		μs
t _W	Programming time for write	With no auto-erase cycle (OTP)		3	ms
		With auto-erase cycle (EEPROM)		5	ms
		Binary counter decrement		7	ms

1. All timing measurements were performed on a reference antenna with the following characteristics:
 External size: 75 mm x 48 mm
 Number of turns: 3
 Width of conductor: 1 mm
 Space between 2 conductors: 0.4 mm
 Value of the coil: 1.4 μH
 Tuning Frequency: 14.4 MHz.

Figure 50. SRT512 synchronous timing, transmit and receive



11 Part numbering

Table 9. Ordering information scheme

Example:	SRT512	-	W4 / 1GE
Device type			
SRT512			
Package			
W4 = 180 μm ± 15 μm unsawn wafer			
SBN18 = 180 μm ± 15 μm bumped and sawn wafer on 8-inch frame			
Customer code			
1GE = generic product			
xxx = customer code after personalization			

Note: Devices are shipped from the factory with the memory content bits erased to 1.

For a list of available options (speed, package, etc.) or for further information on any aspect of this device, please contact your nearest ST sales office.

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Appendix A ISO14443 type B CRC calculation

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <ctype.h>
#define BYTE unsigned char
#define USHORT unsigned short

unsigned short UpdateCrc(BYTE ch, USHORT *lpwCrc)
{
    ch = (ch^(BYTE)((*lpwCrc) & 0x00FF));
    ch = (ch^(ch<<4));
    *lpwCrc = (*lpwCrc >> 8)^((USHORT)ch <<
8)^((USHORT)ch<<3)^((USHORT)ch>>4);
    return(*lpwCrc);
}

void ComputeCrc(char *Data, int Length, BYTE *TransmitFirst, BYTE
*TransmitSecond)
{
    BYTE chBlock; USHORTt wCrc;
    wCrc = 0xFFFF; // ISO 3309
    do
    {
        {
            chBlock = *Data++;
            UpdateCrc(chBlock, &wCrc);
        } while (--Length);
    } while (Length);
    wCrc = ~wCrc; // ISO 3309
    *TransmitFirst = (BYTE) (wCrc & 0xFF);
    *TransmitSecond = (BYTE) ((wCrc >> 8) & 0xFF);
    return;
}

int main(void)
{
    BYTE BuffCRC_B[10] = {0x0A, 0x12, 0x34, 0x56}, First, Second, i;
    printf("Crc-16 G(x) = x^16 + x^12 + x^5 + 1");
    printf("CRC_B of [ ");
    for(i=0; i<4; i++)
        printf("%02X ",BuffCRC_B[i]);
    ComputeCrc(BuffCRC_B, 4, &First, &Second);
    printf("] Transmitted: %02X then %02X.", First, Second);
    return(0);
}
```

Appendix B SRT512 command brief

Figure 51. Initiate frame exchange between reader and SRT512

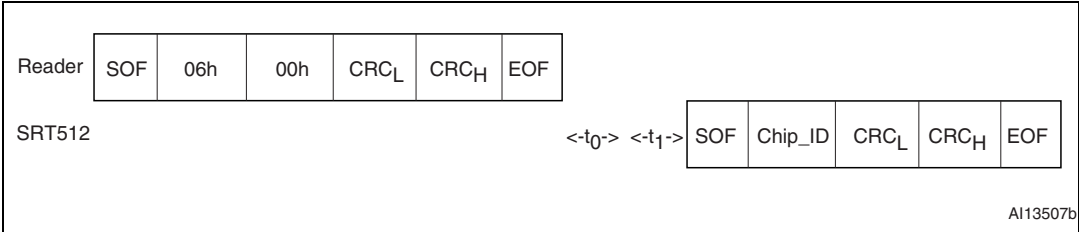


Figure 52. Pcall16 frame exchange between reader and SRT512

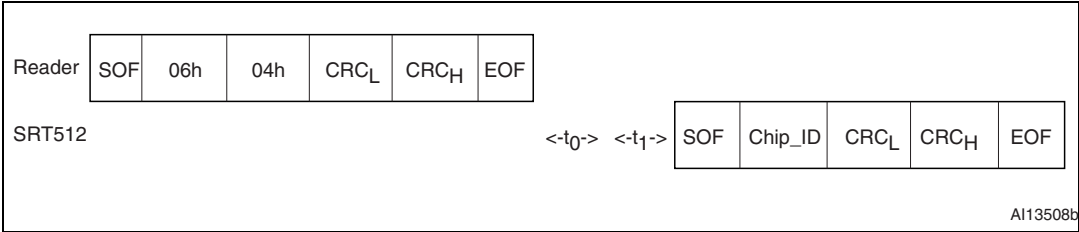


Figure 53. Slot_marker frame exchange between reader and SRT512

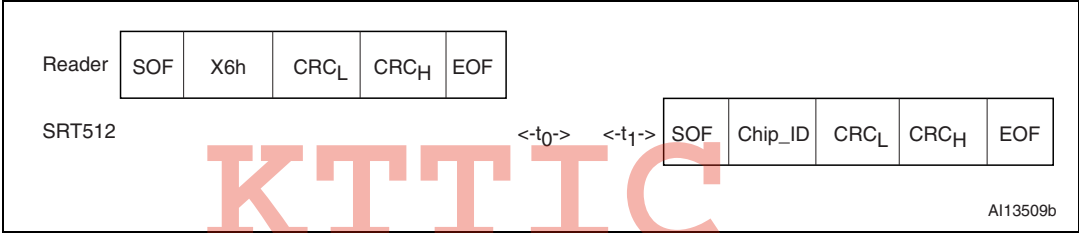


Figure 54. Select frame exchange between reader and SRT512

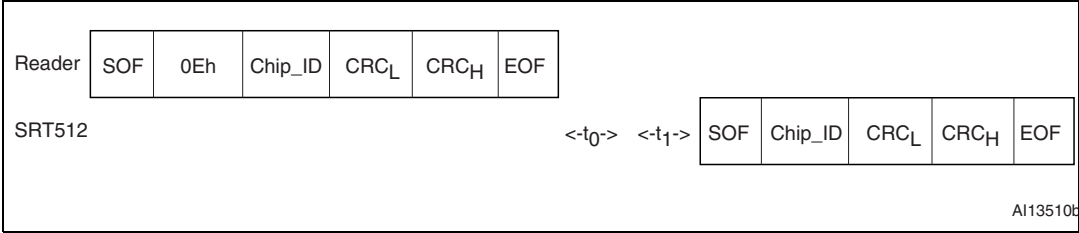


Figure 55. Completion frame exchange between reader and SRT512



Figure 56. Reset_to_inventory frame exchange between reader and SRT512



Figure 57. Read_block frame exchange between reader and SRT512

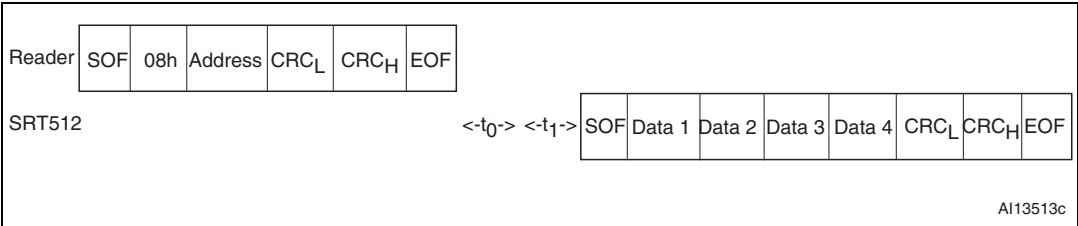


Figure 58. Write_block frame exchange between reader and SRT512

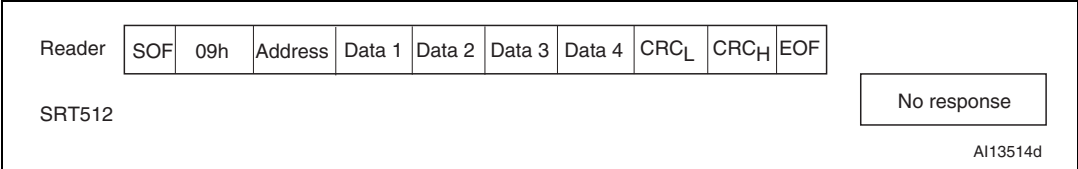
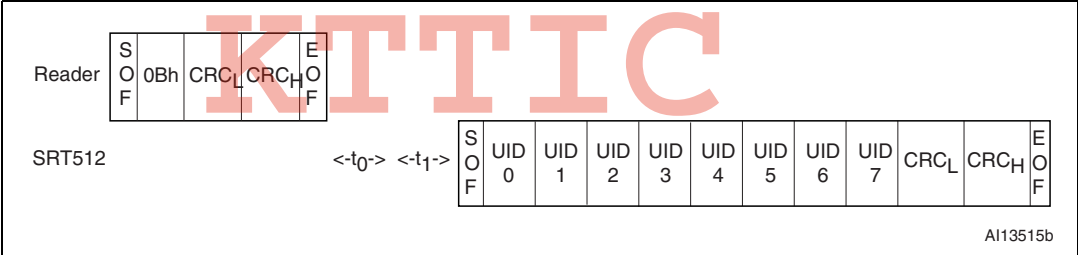


Figure 59. Get_UID frame exchange between reader and SRT512



Revision history

Table 10. Document revision history

Date	Revision	Changes
12-Dec-2006	0.1	Initial release.
22-Feb-2007	1	Document status promoted from Target Specification to Preliminary Data.
05-Apr-2007	2	Document status promoted from Preliminary Data to full Datasheet. A3, A4 and A5 antennas added (see Package mechanical on page 41). 6-bit IC code changed under Unique identifier (UID) on page 37 . C_{TUN} min and max values removed, typical value added in Table 7: DC characteristics . Small text changes. All antennas are ECOPACK® compliant.
28-Aug-2008	3	SRT512 products no longer delivered with A3, A4 and A5 antennas. Table 5: Absolute maximum ratings and Table 9: Ordering information scheme clarified. Small text changes.
28-Jul-2009	4	Initial counter values corrected in Section 4.2: 32-bit binary counters . Small text changes.

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