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RC663 PC-Serial RS232 and low power card detection Quick Start Guide

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Document information

Info	Content
Keywords	RC663, quick start guide
Abstract	The document provides information on powering the evaluation board and executing scripts with the RC663 test program.



Revision history

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Contact information

For additional information, please visit: <u>http://www.nxp.com</u>

For sales office addresses, please send an email to: salesaddresses@nxp.com

AN11145

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1. Introduction

The "RC663 Serial Test Program" is provided as an executable application with a graphical user interface. In principal it is build on very low level – just offering read and write register operations.

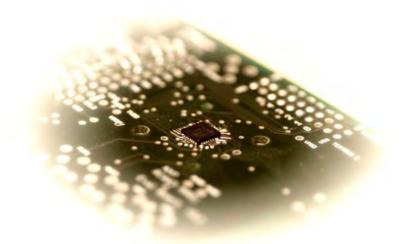
The software can be used to communicate with RC663 on register level. By the use of script files, single register operations are executed to configure the IC for a certain operating mode. The script files have the extension *.*jcf*.

Note that the RC663 Serial Test Program is intended to show the chip functionality only on a very basic level.

Important: Read the LPCD section to correctly operated the low power card detection mode

The following script files are provided:

- **RC663_ISO14443A_4byteUID.jcf** returns the UID of an ISO14443-3A card. Only 4byte UIDs are retrieved for this script.
- RC663_ISO14443B_ReqB.jcf returns the UID of an ISO14443-3B card
- RC663_ISO15693_Inventory.jcf performs an ISO15693 Inventory command
- RC663_Felica_ReqC.jcf act as passive PICC Target
- LPCD_ModeConfig_Part1.jcf configures the board to LPCD
- LPCD_DetectPICC_Part2.jcf runs LPCD mode with prior defined settings



1.1 Getting Started

Please connect the RC663 Reader to the RS232 interface and power it up using the enclosed switched power supply.

Take care that 7.5 Volts as input voltage are chosen.

The polarity of the connector plug of power supply is not relevant.

The Baudrate must be set to 115200.

1. Start the *RC663 Serial RS232 Test Progra*m by clicking on the executable file. It is a standalone program, no further installation is required. An empty window opens as outlined in Fig 1:

RC663 Serial R5 232 Test Progr			
Filo Scrial Action Log		Hop	
Setial Oper	Celect.C" Over de <u>M</u> arne:	Process <u>L</u> CF Relocat <u>L</u> CF	—— Action Window
All to 115 bbps		Process	Command
Operation Status		<u>Hotest</u>	Window
			Status Window
			Trace Window
Fig 1. Main wind	ow of RC663 Serial		

The *RC663 Serial RS232 Test Program* is a simple User Interface (UI) utility for registerbased access to the RC663 hardware using the serial interface.

2. The RS232 COM port has to be configured: Port/Settings...

Choose the appropriate RS232 COM port for your serial communication, **Verify** (checks if the port is used or not) your selection and press **Apply**.

FROGGS Serial RS 232 Teb. F FRO Sorial Actor Log Serial Com- L Disc.	۲۲۵۵۲۲۵۱۱ Celion Celect, C [*] Dvorde Mane: R-t_iter L/D	Hop Procett <u>ICF</u> Reload <u>ICF</u>
Allie 115 bloc	RS 232 Province PRS 232 Port Parameters Verification & Status Serial Port Verification & Status COM2: Verification & Discard COM3: Unknown	
		J
Fig 2. Com Port Selection		

- 3. By using the **Open** button the communication channel should be established. An indicator of correct settings is the changing of all buttons but Open from inactive to active state.
- 4. By pressing **Select JCF** a window with all delivered scripts is opened. For this first try, the file "**RC663_ISO14443A_4byteUID**" is taken.

Look jn:	Co RC663 Sci	ipts	-	🗢 🗈 💣 💷	
My Recent Documents Desktop My Documents	RC663_150	al_ReqC.j.cf] 14443A_4byteUID.j.cf 144438_Reaß.jcf 15693_Inventory.jcf			
B086	File <u>n</u> ame:	*.jcf		•	<u>O</u> pen
					Cancel

It might be useful while investigating the different modes to open the files in a text editor, too, due to inline documentation which will not be displayed in the trace window.

5. Put a MIFARE Classic 1k on the Demo-Board and start the communication by using the **Process JCF** button.

ile <u>S</u> erial <u>A</u> ction <u>L</u> og		H€
Carial	- Action	
- Serial		
Open	Select JCF Override Name:	Process JCF
		D.L. LICE
Close	Register I/O	Reload <u>J</u> CF
All to 115 <u>k</u> bps		
- Command Line		
		Process
1		<u>_100688</u>
On eaching Chabin		
- Operation Status		
D:\tocopy\RC663\.jcf		
, COM1: 115200 O N		
COMT: 115200 0 N		
• • •		
//<		_
//< Get UID, Apply case //<		
//~ SR 2E 08	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 26 00 SR 0C 00	// (Status: 0x0000) // (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 00 00	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 02 B0	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 02 50 SR 06 7F	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 08 7F SR 07 7F	// (Status: 0x0000)	
	into FIFO (SEL=93, NVB=20)	
SR 05 93	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 05 20	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 00 07	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 08 18	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 09 42	// (Status: 0x0000)	
	a == 60 // (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 08 00 // Gac.	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 08 00 SR 09 00	// (Status: 0x0000) // (Status: 0x0000)	
	a == 7C // (Status: 0x0000)	
	a == 20 // (Status: 0x0000)	
	4 - Complete UID (one PICC in HF)	
	a == 05 // (Status: 0x0000)	
	a == 32 // (Status: 0x0000)	
	a == 23 // (Status: 0x0000)	
GR 05 // dat:	a == A8 // (Status: 0x0000)	
GR 05 // dat:	a == 9C // (Status: 0x0000)	
GR 05 // dat:	a == 25 // (Status: 0x0000)	
//< Read Error register		
	a == 00 // (Status: 0x0000)	
//< Send HaltA cmd		
SR 2E 08	// (Status: 0x0000)	
//< Halta command need: SR 2C 19	s CRC-16 appended to the data stream.	
	// (Status: 0x0000) // (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 2D 19 SR 0C 00	// /Stotuc: 0x0000)	
SR 2D 19 SR OC OO SR O8 OO	// (Status: 0x0000) // (Status: 0x0000)	-

Fig 4. Reading 4byte UID

All the possible commands (e.g. SR, RE...) used in the scripts are explained when selecting **Help/Commands**.

As mentioned above more details on the scripts can be viewed by opening the *.jcf file with a text editor.

The first comments of the script chosen: RC663_ISO14443A_4byteUID.jcf to compare it to the output of the trace window:

```
1
    CLL
2
    CHB 115200
3
4
    //> ------
5
    //> RC663 Script for (Iso14443-3A protocol):
    //> * ReqA
6
7
    //>
        * Get UID (Select: Casade level 1)
8
    //>
        * HaltA
9
    //>
10
    //> Note: Only one PICC shall be in HF
    //> ------
11
12
13
    //> ------
    //> RC663 ApplyProtocolSettings: IS014443A=01
14
    //> ------
15
16
    11
17
    //> Configure Timers
18
    11
19
    // Set Timer-0, T0Control Reg:
20
    // Starts at the end of Tx. Stops after Rx of first data. Auto-reloaded. 13.56
    MHz input clock.
21
       SR 0F 98
22
    // Set Timer-1, T1Control_Reg:
23
24
    // Starts at the end of Tx. Stops after Rx of first data. Input clock - cascaded
    with Timer-0.
25
       SR 14 92
26
27
    // Set Timer-2, T2Control_Reg: Timer used for LFO trimming
28
       SR 19 20
29
30
    // Set Timer-2 reload value (T2ReloadHi_Reg and T2ReloadLo_Reg)
31
       SR 1A 03
32
       SR 1B FF
33
34
   // Set Timer-3, T3Control_Reg:
    // Not started automatically. Not reloaded. Input clock 13.56 MHz
35
       SR 1E 00
36
37
38
    //> Configure FIFO Size=255 and Water-level
```

```
39
     // Set FifoControl_Reg, Fifo size=255 bytes. Flush FIFO
40
       SR 02 90
41
   // Set WaterLevel =(FIFO length -1)
42
43
       SR 03 FE
44
45
     // RxBitCtrl_Reg(0x0c)
                           Received bit after collision are replaced with 1.
46
       SR 0C 80
47
    // DrvMod reg(0x28), Tx2Inv=1
48
49
     GR 28
50
       SR 28 80
51
52
   // TxAmp Reg(0x29)
53
      SR 29 00
54
55
   // DrvCon Reg(0x2A)
56
       SR 2A 01
57
   // TxI Reg(0x05),(0x05)
58
59
       SR 2B 05
60
61
    // RxSOFD_Reg(0x34),(0x00),
62
          SR 34 00
63
64
    // Rcv_Reg(0x38),(0x12)
65
         SR 38 12
66
    11
67
     //> ------
68
     //> 2. LoadProtocol( bTxProtocol=0, bRxProtocol=0)
    //> ------
69
70
71
    //> Terminate any running command. Flush FiFo
72
       SR 00 00
73
       SR 02 b0
74
75
   // Clear all IRQ 0,1 flags
      SR 06 7f
76
77
      SR 07 7f
78
    //> Write in Fifo: Tx and Rx protocol numbers(0,0)
79
80
       GR 04
81
       SR 05 00
                  // Rx protocol=0
       SR 05 00
82
                 // Tx prot=0
83
    // Enable IRQ0 interrupt sources
84
85
    11
86
    // Idle interrupt(Command terminated), RC663_BIT_IDLEIRQ=0x10
87
       GR 08
88
       SR 08 10
89
```

AN11145

90	// Enable Global IRQ propagation.
91	GR 09
92	SR 09 40
93	
94	<pre>//> Start RC663 command "Load Protocol"=0x0d</pre>
95	SR 00 0D
96	
97	
98	

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1.2 Command Line

Besides the script files, single commands can be handled, too. This can be done by typing e.g. **GR 0A** (Gets the status of register 0A (error register)) in the Command Line and execute it with **Process**. In principle all lines of the scripts provided could be fed into the command line sequentially, each followed with a **Process**.

1.3 Register I/O

The button Register I/O can be used to read from and write to certain registers.

2. LPCD mode

2.1 How LPCD works

The low power card detection mode is an energy saving mode when the CLRC663 is not used permanently.

The LPCD works in two phases:

The standby phase, controlled with the wake up timer 4 which defines the duration of the standby of the CLRC663.

Second phase is the detection-phase. The values of the I and Q channel are detected and stored in the register map. (LPCD_I_Result_Reg, LPCD_Q_Result_Reg). This time period can be handled with Timer3. The value is compared with the min/max values in the registers (LPCD_IMin_Reg, LPCD_IMax_Reg; LPCD_QMin_Reg, PCD_QMax_Reg). If it exceeds a certain limit the LPCDIrq will be raised.

2.2 Getting LPCD mode configured on RC663

- Connect the RC663 Reader and execute the LPCD_ModeConfig_Part1.jcf without card in the field.
- Note the I and Q values. See Fig 5 for more details.

AN11145

Serial	Action	
Dpen	Select JCF Dverride Name: LPCD_ModeConfig_Part1	ProcessJCF
<u>Close</u> All to 115 <u>k</u> bps	Register I/D	Reload JDF
Command Line		Process
Operation Status		
C:\Data\work\RC663\RC66	3\LPCD Neu\LPCD_ModeConfig_Part1.jcf	
COM3: 115200 0 N		
annes l'increas le lu		
R 07 7F	// (Status: 0x0000)	<u>.</u>
R OE 33	// (Status: 0x0000)	
R 00 01	// (Status: 0x0000)	
R 08 10	// (Status: 0x0000)	
R 09 62	// (Status: 0x0000)	
	ta == 4B // (Status: 0x0000)	
2 08 00	// (Status: 0x0000)	
R 09 00	// (Status: 0x0000)	
	ca == 20 // (Status: 0x0000)	
Q 00 00	// (Status: 0x0000)	
R 02 B0 R 08 03	// (Status: 0x0000) // (Status: 0x0000 Value // (Status: 0x0000 Value	
R OE 03 R 39 00	// (Status: 0x0000 Value	
R 39 00 R 38 12	// (Status: 0x0000)	
R 23 78	(Status: 0x0000)	
	ta == 11 // (Status: 0x0000)	
The second		
/< Cot T	sa == 14 // (Status Que alue	
/< Get I B 42 // Act	Value	—ĭ
/< Get I R 42 // da /< Get D		
R 42 //da /< Get Q	a == 25 1 (Status: 0x0000)	
R 42 //da /< Get Q	ta == 25 477 (Status: 0x0000)	-

• Open the LPCD.xls Excel sheet and insert these values. The threshold values will be calculated accordingly for register 3F, 40 and 41. See Fig 6 for more details.

1						-	-		-				I and		Q	-	25		_
2						+					Q	valu	ues here	-	I		14		
4	set 3F		Hex							t					bQMin	-	24		
5		blMax		15	0	0 0	1	0	10	11		9			bQMax		26		
6	1			30								AND			blMin		13		
7		Result of AND			0	0 0	11	0	0 0	0	<	< 2			blMax		15		
8		Result of shift			0	1 (0 (0	0 () ()	OR			TH values		1		
8 9 10		bQMin		24								0							
0		Result	64		0	1 1	0	0	1 0	0	0				Reg	Value			
11										1					Set 3F	64			
12															Set 40	66			
13	set 40		Hex												Set 41	53			
4		blMax		15								AND				A			
15 16				0C															
6		Result of AND									<	< 4							
		Result of shift							0 (OR				1.1			
8		bQMax		26								0		aet t	hresho	d v	alu	es	
9		Result	66		0	1 1	0	0	1 1	0									
19 20 21			_												egiste	r 3F	, 40	Jand	1
21						-			-					41 h	ere		_		1
22	set 41		Hex					-											
3		blMax	-	15						1		AND				-	_		
4		D IL CAND	-				0			1	-								
5	-	Result of AND									<								
0		Result of shift blMin	-	13					0 0			OR							
10		Result	53						0 1										
0		Result	00	-	0	11		Ų	UI	1									
3								H		+									
21	-					+			-										
22			-			+				-						-			-
22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33						+			1										
24									1										

• Open the **PCD_DetectPICC_Part2.jcf** file with an editor and fill in the calculated threshold values for 3F, 40 and 41.

```
//>
1
     //> Insert 2 ISO14443-3A Cards in HF.
2
3
     //> ------
4
5
     //
6
     // Example, Asumming Q=0x13, I=0x0C
7
     11
8
     11
          bQMin = Q-1; // 0x12
9
     //
          bQMax = Q+1; // 0x14
10
     11
          bIMin = I-1; // 0x0b
     //
11
          bIMax = I+1; // 0x0d
12
     //> 1. Set QMin register = bQMin | ((bIMax & 0x30) << 2));</pre>
13
14
     SR 3F 64
15
16
     //> 2. Set QMax register = bQMax | ((bIMax & 0x0C) << 4));</pre>
17
     SR 40 66
18
     //> 3. Set IMin register = bIMin | ((bIMax & 0x03) << 6));</pre>
19
```

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20 SR 41 53 21

22 //> Prepare LPCD command, power down time 10[ms]. Cmd time 150[µsec].

- Save the **PCD_DetectPICC_Part2.jcf** file with the new values and execute with the "RC663 Serial" program. The executed script should stay in a loop until a card is detected in the field.
- A correct detection is indicated when bit5 (LPCD_Irq) in register 07 is set. See Fig 7 for more details.

Serial	- Action	
Dpen	Select JCF Dverride Name: LPCD_DetectPICC_	Part2 Process JCF
		Distant 1
Close	Register I/0	Reload JCF
		1 million (100)
The ment of		
All to 115 kbps		
Command Line		
		Process
Deration Status		
C:\Data\work\BC663\BC66	3\LPCD Neu\LPCD_DetectPICC_Part2.jcf	
COM3: 115200 0 N		
	ta == 40 // (Status: 0x0104)	<u> </u>
	ta == 40 // (Status: 0x0104)	
	ta == 01 // (Status: 0x0000)	
	ta == 08 // (Status: 0x0000) ta == FF // (Status: 0x0000)	
	ta == CO // (Status: 0x0000)	
	ta == 00 // (Status: 0x0000)	
	ta == 68 // (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 00 00	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 08 00	// (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 09 00	// (Status: 0x0000)	
	ta == 20 // (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 02 B0 GR 0A // da	// (Status: 0x0000)	
GR 0A // da SR 39 00	ta == 00 // (Status: 0x0000) // (Status: 0x0000)	
	ta == 52 // (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 38 12	// (Status: 0x0000)	1
	ta == 9F // (Status: 0x0000)	
SR 23 5F	// (Status: 0x0000)	
//< Check if LPCD-Irc	1(bit5) is set. PICC detected in PLCD sequence.	
	ta == 38 // (Status: 0x0000)	
//< DONE		

Important note: If the program terminates unexpected without a card in the field, then a higher "TH value" in the calculation is required. Therefore, iteratively increase cell "Q8" in the LPCD.xls by one and try with the new threshold values.

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4. Contents

1.	Introduction	3
1.1	Getting Started	4
1.2	Command Line	10
1.3	Register I/O	10
2.	LPCD mode	10
2.1	How LPCD works	10
2.2	Getting LPCD mode configured on RC663	10
3.	Legal information	14
3.1	Definitions	14
3.2	Disclaimers	14
3.3	Licenses	14
3.4	Trademarks	14
4.	Contents	15

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