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PN5180A0xx/C3

High-performance multi-protocol full NFC frontend, supporting all NFC Forum modes

Rev. 3.4 — 7 May 2018
436534

Product data sheet
COMPANY PUBLIC

1 Introduction

This document describes the functionality and electrical specification of the high-power NFC IC PN5180A0HN/C3, PN5180A0ET/C3, firmware versions equal or higher than FW3.A.

The package description of the PN5180A0ET/C3 is described in an addendum to this document.

Additional documents supporting a design-in of the PN5180 are available from NXP, this additional design-in information is not part of this document.

2 General description

PN5180, the best full NFC frontend on the market.

As a highly integrated high performance full NFC Forum-compliant frontend IC for contactless communication at 13.56 MHz, this frontend IC utilizes an outstanding modulation and demodulation concept completely integrated for different kinds of contactless communication methods and protocols.

The PN5180 ensures maximum interoperability for next generation of NFC enabled mobile phones. The PN5180 is optimized for point of sales terminal applications and implements a high-power NFC frontend functionality which allows to achieve EMV compliance on RF level without additional external active components.

The PN5180 frontend IC supports the following RF operating modes:

- Reader/Writer mode supporting ISO/IEC 14443 type A up to 848 kBit/s
- Reader/Writer communication mode for MIFARE Classic contactless IC
- Reader/Writer mode supporting ISO/IEC 14443 type B up to 848 kBit/s
- Reader/Writer mode supporting JIS X 6319-4 (comparable with FeliCa scheme)
- Supports reading of all NFC tag types (type 1, type 2, type 3, type 4A and type 4B)
- Reader/Writer mode supporting ISO/IEC 15693
- Reader/Writer mode supporting ISO/IEC 18000-3 Mode 3
- ISO/IEC 18092 (NFC-IP1)
- ISO/IEC 21481 (NFC-IP-2)
- ISO/IEC 14443 type A Card emulation up to 848 kBit/s

One host interface based on SPI is implemented:

- SPI interface with data rates up to 7 Mbit/s with MOSI, MISO, NSS and SCK signals
- Interrupt request line to inform host controller on events
- EEPROM configurable pull-up resistor on SPI MISO line
- Busy line to indicate to host availability of data for reading

The PN5180 supports highly innovative and unique features which do not require any host controller interaction. These unique features include Dynamic Power Control (DPC), Adaptive Waveform Control (AWC), Adaptive Receiver Control (ARC), and fully automatic EMD error handling. The independency of real-time host controller interactions makes this product the best choice for systems which operate a preemptive multi-tasking OS like Linux or Android.

As new power-saving feature the PN5180 allows using a general-purpose output to control an external LDO or DC/DC during Low-Power Card Detection. One general-purpose output is used to wake-up an LDO or DC/DC from power-saving mode before the RF field for an LPCD polling cycle is switched on.

The PN5180 supports an external silicon system-power-on switch by using the energy of the RF field generated by an NFC phone to switch on the system, like it is generated during the NFC polling loop. This unique and new Zero-Power-Wake-up feature allows designing systems with a power consumption close to zero during standby.

3 Features and benefits

- Transmitter current up to 250 mA
- Dynamic Power Control (DPC) for optimized RF performance, even under detuned antenna conditions
- Adaptive Waveform Control (AWC) automatically adjusts the transmitter modulation for RF compliancy
- Adaptive Receiver Control (ARC) automatically adjusts the receiver parameters for always reliable communication
- Includes NXP ISO/IEC14443-A and Innovatron ISO/IEC14443-B intellectual property licensing rights
- Full compliancy with all standards relevant to NFC, contactless operation and EMVCo
- Active load modulation supports smaller antenna in Card Emulation Mode
- Automatic EMD handling performed without host interaction relaxes the timing requirements on the Host Controller
- Low-power card detection (LPCD) minimizes current consumption during polling
- Automatic support of system LDO or system DC/DC power-down mode during LPCD
- Zero-Power-Wake-up
- Small, industry-standard packages
- NFC Cockpit: PC-based support tool for fast configuration of register settings
- Development kit with 32-bit NXP LPC1769 MCU and antenna
- NFC Reader Library with source code ready for EMVCo L1 and NFC Forum compliance

4 Applications

- Payment
- Physical-access
- eGov
- Industrial

5 Quick reference data

Table 1. Quick reference data

Symbol	Parameter	Conditions		Min	Typ	Max	Unit
$V_{DD(VBAT)}$	supply voltage on pin VBAT	-		2.7	3.3	5.5	V
$V_{DD(PVDD)}$	supply voltage on pin PVDD	1.8 V supply		1.65	1.8	1.95	V
		3.3 V supply		2.7	3.3	3.6	V
$V_{DD(TVDD)}$	supply voltage on pin TVDD	-		2.7	5.0	5.5	V
I_{pd}	power-down current	VDD(TVDD) = VDD(PVDD) =VDD(VDD) 3.0 V; hard power-down; pin RESET_N set LOW, T_{amb} = 25 °C		-	10	-	µA
I_{stb}	standby current	T_{amb} = 25 °C		-	15	-	µA
$I_{DD(TVDD)}$	supply current on pin TVDD	-		-	180	250	mA
		limiting value		-	-	300	mA
T_{amb}	ambient temperature	in still air with exposed pins soldered on a 4 layer JEDEC PCB		-30	+25	+85	°C
T_{stg}	storage temperature	no supply voltage applied		-55	+25	+150	°C

6 Firmware Versions

Firmware versions covered by this datasheet:

Version 3.A (obsolete):

Supports EMVCo2.6 and more ARC Parameters

- By Default the EEPROM LPCD_REFERENCE_VALUE is set to 8
- By Default the EEPROM LPCD Selection is set to AUTO CALIBRATION.
  Bit Field [1:0] 00 - Auto Calibration 01 - Self Calibration 10 & 11 - RFU.
- ARC Parameters supported: MIN_LEVELP, MINLEVEL, RX_HPCF and RX_GAIN

Version 3.C:

Supports EMVCo2.6 and replaces the version 3.A.

- This version allows to update Firmware versions with lower version numbers after installing this firmware 3.C

Version 4.0:

Supports EMVCo2.6. This version is available on the hardware PN5180A0HN/C3 and PN5180A0ET/C3

- This is the firmware version available on the product PN5180A0HN/C3 (HVQFN package) and PN5180A0ET/C3 (BGA pacakge). This version is functionally compliant to the FW3.A
- This Firmware does not allow to install any lower firmware version than 4.x, e.g. installation of FW 3.x is not possible once this firmware is installed.

7 Ordering information

Table 2. Ordering information

Type number	Package		
	Name	Description	Version
PN5180A0HN/C3E	HVQFN40	Firmware version 4.0. Plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 40 terminals + 1 central ground; body 6 x 6 x 1.0 mm; delivered in one tray, bakable, MSL=3. Minimum order quantity = 490 pcs	SOT618-1
PN5180A0HN/C3Y	HVQFN40	Firmware version 4.0. Plastic thermal enhanced very thin quad flat package; no leads; 40 terminals + 1 central ground; body 6 x 6 x 1.0 mm; delivered on reel 13", MSL = 3. Minimum order quantity = 4000 pcs	SOT618-1
PN5180A0ET/C3QL	TFBGA64	Firmware version 4.0. Plastic thin fine-pitch ball grid array package; 64 balls, delivered in one tray, MSL = 1. Minimum order quantity = 490 pcs	SOT1336-1
PN5180A0ET/C3J	TFBGA64	Firmware version 4.0. Plastic thin fine-pitch ball grid array package; 64 balls, delivered on reel 13", MSL = 1. Minimum order quantity = 4000 pcs	SOT1336-1

The PN5180 is not available with other pre-installed firmware versions than listed above.

8 Marking

Table 3. Marking code HVQFN40

Type number	Marking code
PN5180A0HN This product is released for sale (volume production).	
Line A:	"PN5180A"
Line B1:	6 characters: Diffusion Batch ID; example: "HHR275"
Line B2:	Assembly sequence ID; example: ".1 04"
Line C: Release for sale products do not show any X or Y, instead position 8 is left blank	8 characters: diffusion and assembly location, date code, product version (indicated by mask version), product life cycle status. This line includes the following elements at 8 positions: 1. Diffusion center code 2. Assembly center code 3. RHF-2006 indicator 4. Year code (Y) 1) 5. Week code (W) 2) 6. Week code (W) 2) 7. Mask layout version 8. (Product life cycle status release for sale): blank example: "NSD620C "

Note that the Firmware of the product PN5180 can be updated. Due to the update capability, the marking of the package does not allow identifying the installed version of the actual programmed firmware. The firmware version can be retrieved from address 0x12 in EEPROM.

8.1 Package marking drawing

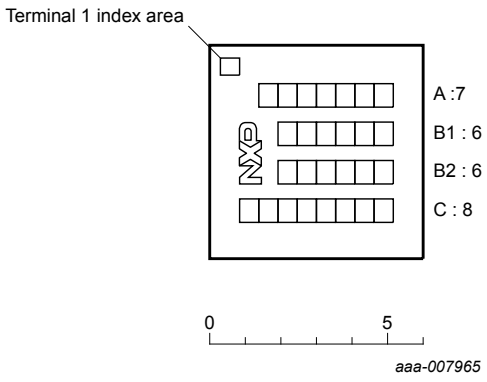

Figure 1. Marking PN5180 in HVQFN40

The Marking of the TFBGA version can be found in the data sheet addendum which is available through the NXP DocStore.

9 Block diagram

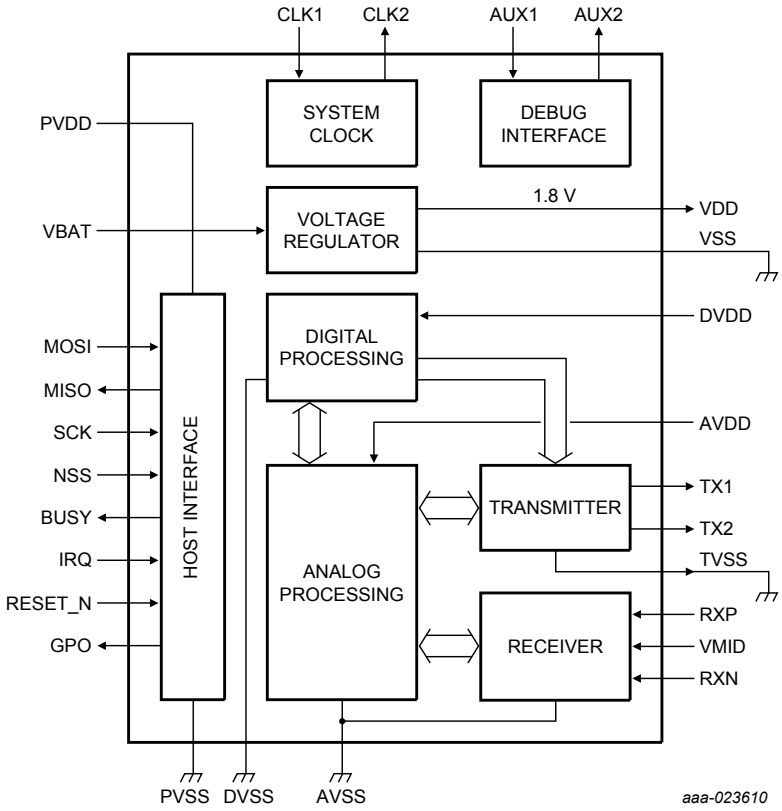

Figure 2. PN5180 Block diagram

10 Pinning information

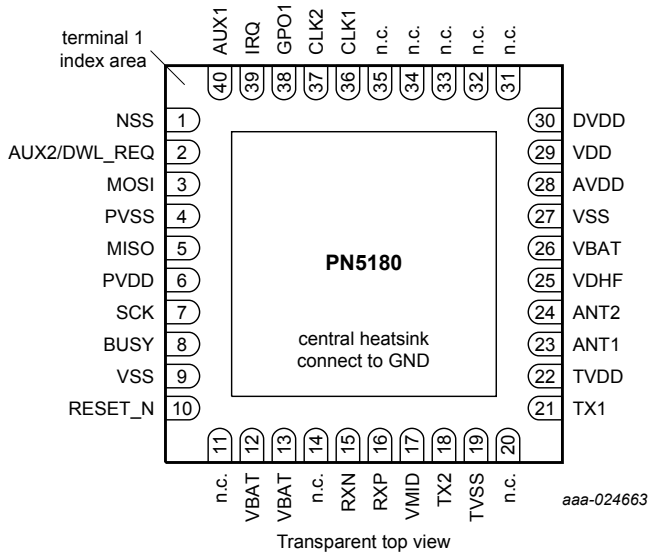

Figure 3. Pin configuration for HVQFN40 (SOT618-1)

10.1 Pin description

Table 4. Pin description HVQFN40

Symbol	Pin	Type	Description
NSS	1	I	SPI NSS
AUX2 / DWL_REQ	2	I/O	Analog test bus or Download request
MOSI	3	I	SPI MOSI
PVSS	4	supply	Pad ground
MISO	5	O	SPI MISO
PVDD	6	supply	Pad supply voltage
SCK	7	I	SPI Clock
BUSY	8	O	Busy signal
VSS	9	supply	Ground
RESET_N	10	I	RESET, Low active
n.c.	11	-	leave unconnected, do not ground
VBAT	12	supply	Supply Connection, all VBAT mandatory to be connected
VBAT	13	supply	Supply Connection, all VBAT mandatory to be connected
nc / LDO_OUT	14	O	leave unconnected, do not ground / use as 3.3V LDO output
RXN	15	I	Receiver Input
RXP	16	I	Receiver Input
VMID	17	supply	Stabilizing capacitor connection output

Symbol	Pin	Type	Description
TX2	18	O	Antenna driver output 2
TVSS	19	supply	Antenna driver ground
n.c.	20	-	leave unconnected, do not ground
TX1	21	O	Antenna driver output 1
TVDD	22	supply	Antenna driver supply
ANT1	23	I	Antenna connection 1 for load modulation in card emulation mode (only in case of PLM)
ANT2	24	I	Antenna connection 2 for load modulation in card emulation mode (only in case of PLM)
VDHF	25	supply	Stabilizing capacitor connection output
VBAT	26	supply	Supply Connection, all VBAT mandatory to be connected
VSS	27	supply	Ground
AVDD	28	supply	Analog VDD supply voltage input (1.8 V), connected to VDD
VDD	29	supply	VDD output (1.8 V)
DVDD	30	supply	Digital supply voltage input (1.8 V), connected to VDD
n.c.	31	-	leave unconnected, do not ground
n.c.	32	-	leave unconnected, do not ground
n.c.	33	-	leave unconnected, do not ground
n.c.	34	-	leave unconnected, do not ground
n.c.	35	-	leave unconnected, do not ground
CLK1	36	I	Clock input for crystal. This pin is also used as input for an external generated accurate clock (8 MHz, 12 MHz, 16 MHz, 24 MHz, other clock frequencies not supported)
CLK2	37	O	Clock output (amplifier inverted signal output) for crystal
GPO1	38	O	(double function pin) GPO1, Digital output 1
IRQ	39	O	Interrupt request output, active level configurable
AUX1	40	O	Analog/Digital Test signal

The central heatsink of the HVQFN40 package shall be connected to GND.

The pinning of the TFBGA version can be found in the data sheet addendum which is available through the NXP DocStore.

11 Functional description

11.1 Introduction

The PN5180 is a High-Power NFC frontend. It implements the RF functionality like an antenna driving and receiver circuitry and all the low-level functionality to realize an NFC Forum-compliant reader. The PN5180 connects to a host microcontroller with a SPI interface for configuration, NFC data exchange and high-level NFC protocol implementation.

The PN5180 allows different supply voltages for NFC drivers, internal supply and host interface providing a maximum of flexibility.

The chip supply voltage and the NFC driver voltage can be chosen independently from each other.

The PN5180 uses an external 27.12 MHz crystal as clock source for generating the RF field and its internal digital logic. In addition, an internal PLL allows using an accurate external clock source of either 8, 12, 16, 24 MHz. This saves the 27.12 MHz crystal in systems which implement one of the mentioned clock frequencies (e.g. for USB or system clock).

Two types of memory are implemented in the PN5180: RAM and EEPROM.

Internal registers of the PN5180 state machine store configuration data. The internal registers are reset to initial values in case of PowerON, and Hardware-reset and standby.

The RF configuration for dedicated RF protocols is defined by EEPROM data which is copied by a command issued from the host microcontroller - LOAD_RF_CONFIG- into the registers of the PN5180. The PN5180 is initialized with EEPROM data for the LOAD_RF_CONFIG command which has been tested to work well for one typical antenna. For customer-specific antenna sizes and dedicated antenna environment conditions like metal or ferrite, the pre-defined EEPROM settings can be modified by the user. This allows users to achieve the maximum RF performance from a given antenna design. It is mandatory to use the command LOAD_RF_CONFIG for the selection of a specific RF protocol.

The command LOAD_RF_CONFIG initializes the registers faster compared to individual register writes.

11.2 Power-up and Clock

11.2.1 Power Management Unit

11.2.1.1 Supply Connections and Power-up

The Power Management Unit of the PN5180 generates internal supplies required for operation.

The following pins are used to supply the IC:

- PVDD - supply voltage for the SPI interface and control connections
- VBAT - Supply Voltage input

- TVDD - Transmitter supply
- AVDD - Analog supply input, connected to VDD
- DVDD - Digital supply input, connected to VDD
- VDD - 1.8 V output, to be connected to AVDD and DVDD

Decoupling capacitors shall be placed as close as possible to the pins of the package. Any additional filtering/damping of the transmitter supply, e.g. by ferrite beads, might have an impact on the analog RF signal quality and shall be monitored carefully.

Power-up sequence of the PN5180

- First ramp VBAT, PVDD can immediately follow, latest 2 ms after VBAT reaches 1.8 V.
- There is no timing dependency on TVDD, only that TVDD shall rise equal or later to VBAT.
- VBAT must be equal or higher than PVDD
- TVDD has no other relationship to VBAT or PVDD

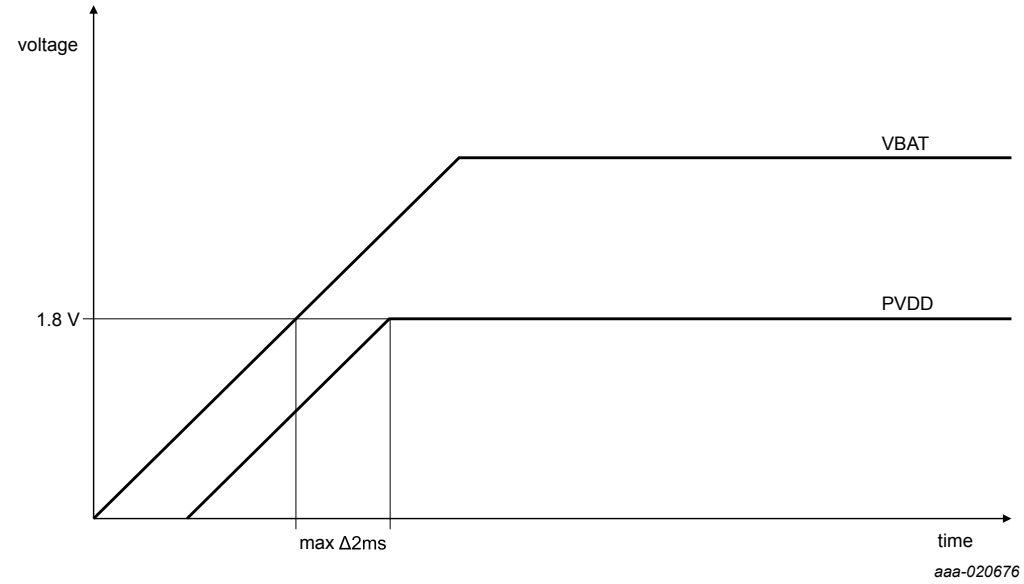

Figure 4. Power-up voltages

After power-up, the PN5180 is indicating the ability to receive command from a host microcontroller by an IDLE IRQ.

There are configurations in EEPROM, which allow to specify the behavior of the PN5180 after start-up. LPCD (Low-power card detection) and DPC (dynamic power control) are functionalities which are configurable in EEPROM.

The PN5180 supports full FNC functionality, this means Reader/Writer, Card and Peer to Peer mode. The default configuration of the PN5180 after power-up is the card mode to allow a collision avoidance with another RF field.

11.2.1.2 Power-down

A hard power-down is enabled with LOW level on pin RESET_N. This low level puts the internal voltage regulators for the analog and digital core supply as well as the oscillator in a low-power state. All digital input buffers are separated from the input pads and clamped internally (except pin RESET_N itself). IRQ, BUSY, AUX1, AUX2 have an

internal pull down resistor which is activated on RESET_N ==0. All other output pins are switched to high impedance.

To leave the power-down mode, the level at the pin RESET_N has to be set to HIGH. This high level starts the internal start-up sequence from Power-Down.

11.2.1.3 Standby

The standby mode is entered immediately after sending the instruction SWITCH_MODE with standby command. All internal current sinks are set to low-power state.

In opposition to the power-down mode, the digital input buffers are not separated by the input pads and keep their functionality. The digital output pins do not change their state.

During standby mode, all registers values, the buffer content and the configuration itself are not kept, exceptions are the registers with addresses 05h(PADCONFIG), 07h(PADOUT) 25h (TEMP_CONTROL). To leave the standby mode, various possibilities do exist. The conditions for wake-up are configured in the register STBY_CFG.

- Wake-up via Timer
- Wake-up via RF level detector
- Low Level on RESET_N
- PVDD disappears

Any host communication (data is not validated) triggers the internal start-up sequence. The reader IC is in operation mode when the internal start-up sequence is finalized, and is indicating this by an IDLE IRQ.

11.2.1.4 Temperature Sensor

The PN5180 implements a configurable temperature sensor. The temperature sensor is configurable by the TEMP_CONTROL register (25h).

The Temperature Sensor supports temperature settings for 85 °C, 115 °C, 125 °C and 135 °C.

In case the sensed device temperature is higher than configured, a TEMPSENS_ERROR IRQ is raised. In case of an TEMPSENS_ERROR, the Firmware is switching off the RF Field. Additionally host can set the device into standby as response to the raised IRQ. In case the sensed device temperature is higher than the configured, FW is automatically switching off the RF field in-order to protect the TX drivers and sets the TEMPSENS_ERROR_IRQ_STAT in the IRQ_STATUS register to 1.

The host can either poll on the TEMPSENS_ERROR_IRQ_STAT or enable the bit TEMPSENS_ERROR_IRQ_EN in IRQ_ENABLE register to get an interrupt on the IRQ pin.

In addtion, the host can set the device into standby based on the TEMPSENS_ERROR_IRQ_STAT.

This feature is enabled by default. Only the interrupt can be enabled / disabled via the IRQ_ENABLE register

11.2.2 Reset and start-up time

A constant low level of at least 10 µs at the RESET_N pin starts the internal reset procedure.

When the PN5180 has finished the start_up, a IDLE_IRQ is raised and the IC is ready to receive commands on the host interface.

11.2.3 Clock concept

The PN5180 is supplied by an 27.12 MHz crystal for operation. In addition, the internal PLL uses an accurate external clock source of either 8, 12, 16, 24 MHz instead of the crystal.

The clock applied to the PN5180 provides a time basis for the RF encoder and decoder. The stability of the clock frequency, is an important factor for correct operation. To obtain optimum performance, clock jitter must be reduced as much as possible. Optimum performance is best achieved using the internal oscillator buffer with the recommended circuitry.

In card emulation mode, the clock is also required.

If an external clock source of 27.12 MHz is used instead of a crystal, the clock signal must be applied to pin CLK1. In this case, special care must be taken with the clock duty cycle and clock jitter (see Table 141).

The crystal is a component which is impacting the overall performance of the system. A high-quality component is recommended here. The resistor RD1 reduces the start-up time of the crystal. A short start-up time is especially desired in case the Low-Power card detection is used. The values of these resistors depend on the crystal which is used.

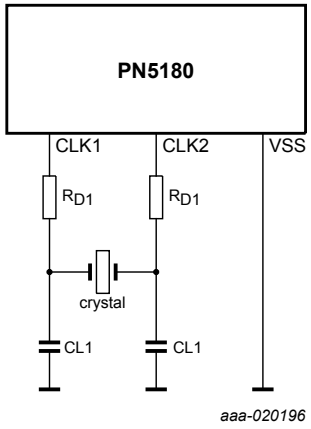

Figure 5. Connection of crystal

11.3 Timer and Interrupt system

11.3.1 General Purpose Timer

The Timers are used to measure certain intervals between certain configurable events of the receiver, transmitter and other RF-events. The timer signals its expiration by raising a flag and the value of the timer may be accessed via the register-set.

Three general-purpose timers T0, T1, and T2 running with the PN5180 clock with several start conditions, stop conditions, time resolutions, and maximal timer periods are implemented.

For automatic timeout handling during MIFARE Classic Authentication Timer2 is blocked during this operation.

In case EMVCo EMD handling is enabled (EMD_CONTROL register (address 0028h), bit EMD_ENABLE) Timer1 is automatically restarted when an EMD event occurs.

Timers T0 to T2 has a resolution of 20 bits and may be operated at clock frequencies derived from the 13.56 MHz system clock. Several start events can be configured: start now, start on external RF-field on/off and start on Rx (receive)/Tx (transmit) started/ ended. The timers allow reload of the counter value. At expiration of the timers, a flag is raised and an IRQ is triggered.

The clock may be divided by a prescaler for frequencies of:

- 6.78 MHz
- 3.39 MHz
- 1.70 MHz
- 848 kHz
- 424 kHz
- 212 kHz
- 106 kHz
- 53 kHz

11.3.2 Interrupt System

11.3.2.1 IRQ PIN

The IRQ_ENABLE configures, which of the interrupts are routed to the IRQ pin of the PN5180. All of the interrupts can be enabled and disabled independent from each other. The IRQ on the pin can either be cleared by writing to the IRQ_CLEAR register or by reading the IRQ_STATUS register (EEPROM configuration). If not all enabled IRQ's are cleared, the IRQ pin remains active.

The polarity of the external IRQ signal is configured by EEPROM in IRQ_PIN_CONFIG (01Ah).

11.3.2.2 IRQ_STATUS Register

The IRQ_STATUS register contains the status flags. The status flags cannot be disabled. Status Flag can either be cleared by writing to the IRQ_CLEAR register or when the IRQ_STATUS register is read (EEPROM configuration)

The PN5180 indicates certain events by setting bits in the register GENERAL_IRQ_STATUS and additionally, if activated, on the pin IRQ.

LPCD_IRQ, GENERAL_ERROR_IRQ and HV_ERROR_IRQ are non-maskable interrupts.

11.4 SPI Host Interface

The following description of the SPI host interface is valid for the NFC operation mode. The Secure Firmware Download mode uses a different physical host interface handling. Details are described in chapter 12.

11.4.1 Physical Host Interface

The interface of the PN5180 to a host microcontroller is based on a SPI interface, extended by signal line BUSY. The maximum SPI speed is 7 Mbps and fixed to CPOL = 0 and CPHA = 0. Only a half-duplex data transfer is supported. There is no chaining allowed, meaning that the whole instruction has to be sent or the whole receive buffer has to be read out. The whole transmit buffer shall be written at once as well. No NSS assertion is allowed during data transfer.

As the MISO line is per default high-ohmic in case of NSS high, an internal pull-up resistor can be enabled via EEPROM.

The BUSY signal is used to indicate that the PN5180 is not able to send or receive data over the SPI interface.

The host interface is designed to support the typical interface supply voltages of 1.8 V and 3.3 V of CPUs. A dedicated supply input which defines the host interface supply voltage independent from other supplies is available (PVDD). Only a voltage of 1.8 V or 3.3 V is supported, but no voltage in the range of 1.95 V to 2.7 V.

- Master In Slave Out (MISO)

The MISO line is configured as an output in a slave device. It is used to transfer data from the slave to the master, with the most significant bit sent first. The MISO signal is put into 3-state mode when NSS is high.

- Master Out Slave In (MOSI)

The MOSI line is configured as an input in a slave device. It is used to transfer data from the master to a slave, with the most significant bit sent first.

- Serial Clock (SCK)

The serial clock is used to synchronize data movement both in and out of the device through its MOSI and MISO lines.

- Not Slave Select (NSS)

The slave select input (NSS) line is used to select a slave device. It shall be set to low before any data transaction starts and must stay low during the transaction.

- Busy

During frame reception, the BUSY line goes ACTIVE and goes to IDLE when PN5180 is able to receive a new frame or data is available (depending if SET or GET frame is issued). If there is a parameter error, the IRQ is set to ACTIVE and a GENERAL_ERROR_IRQ is set.

Both master and slave devices must operate with the same timing. The master device always places data on the MOSI line a half cycle before the clock edge SCK, in order for the slave device to latch the data.

The BUSY line is used to indicate that the system is BUSY and cannot receive any data from a host. Recommendation for the BUSY line handling by the host:

1. Assert NSS to Low
2. Perform Data Exchange
3. Wait until BUSY is high
4. Deassert NSS
5. Wait until BUSY is low

In order to write data to or read data from the PN5180, "dummy reads" shall be performed. The Figure 8 and Figure 9 are illustrating the usage of this "dummy reads" on the SPI interface.

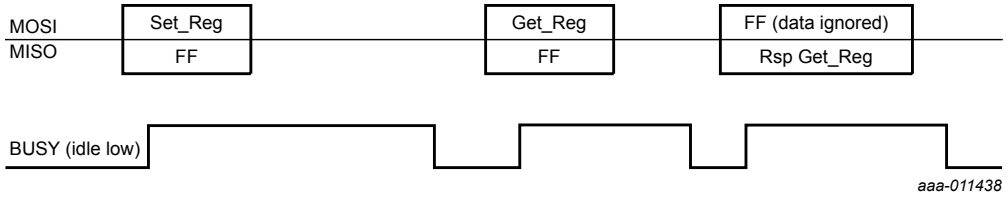

Figure 6. Read RX of SPI data using BUSY line

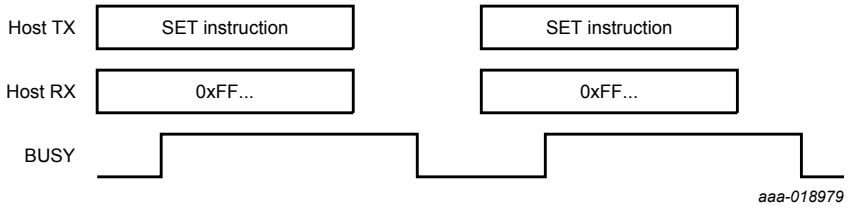

Figure 7. Writing data to the PN5180

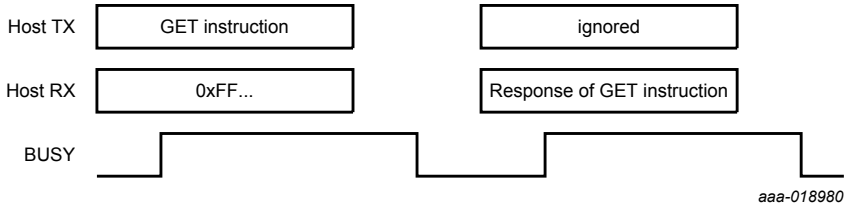

Figure 8. Reading data from the PN5180

11.4.2 Timing Specification SPI

The timing condition for SPI interface is as follows:

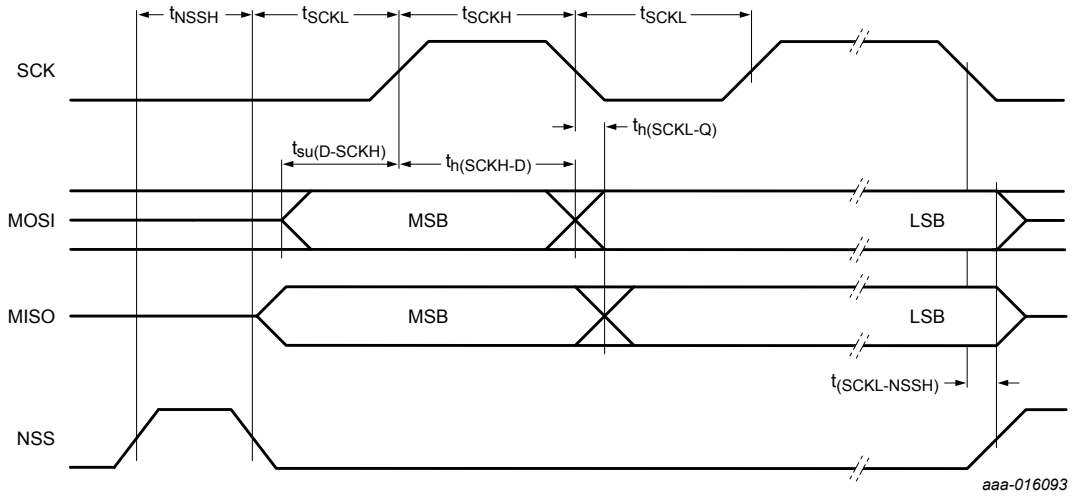

Figure 9. Connection to host with SPI

Remark: To send more bytes in one data stream, the NSS signal must be LOW during the send process. To send more than one data stream, the NSS signal must be HIGH between each data stream. Any data available to be read from the SPI interface is indicated by the BUSY signal de-asserted.

11.4.3 Logical Host Interface

11.4.3.1 Host Interface Command

A Host Interface Command consists of either 1 or 2 SPI frames depending whether the host wants to write or read data from the PN5180. An SPI Frame consists of multiple bytes.

The protocol used between the host and the PN5180 uses 1 byte indicating the instruction code and additional bytes for the payload (instruction-specific data). The actual payload size depends on the instruction used. The minimum length of the payload is 1 byte. This provides a constant offset at which message data begins.

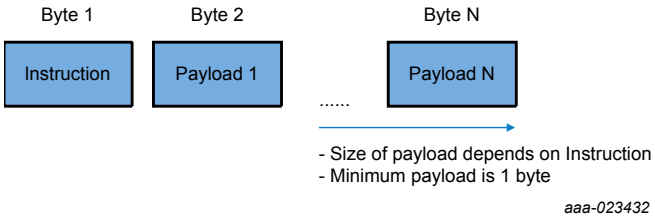

Figure 10. Instruction Payload

All commands are packed into one SPI Frame. An SPI Frame consists of multiple bytes. No NSS toggles allowed during sending of an SPI frame.

For all 4 byte command parameter transfers (e.g. register values), the payload parameters passed follow the little endian approach (Least Significant Byte first).

Direct Instructions are built of a command code (1 Byte) and the instruction parameters (max. 260 bytes). The actual payload size depends on the instruction used.

Responses to direct instructions contain only a payload field (no header). All instructions are bound to conditions. If at least one of the conditions is not fulfilled, an exception is raised.

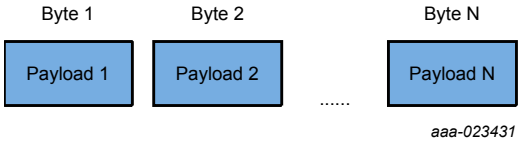

Figure 11. Instruction Response

In case of an exception, the IRQ line of PN5180 is asserted and corresponding interrupt status register contain information on the exception.

11.4.3.2 Transmission Buffer

Two buffers are implemented in the PN5180. The transmission buffer has a buffer size of 260 bytes, the reception buffer has a size of 508 bytes. Both memories buffer the input and output data streams between the host and the internal state machine / contactless UART of the PN5180. Thus, it is possible to handle data streams with lengths of up to 260 bytes for transmission and up to 508 bytes for reception without taking timing constraints into account.

11.4.3.3 Host Interface Command List

Table 5. 1-Byte Direct Commands and Direct Command Codes

Command	Command code	Description
WRITE_REGISTER	0x00	Write one 32bit register value
WRITE_REGISTER_OR_MASK	0x01	Sets one 32bit register value using a 32 bit OR mask
WRITE_REGISTER_AND_MASK	0x02	Sets one 32bit register value using a 32 bit AND mask
WRITE_REGISTER_MULTIPLE	0x03	Processes an array of register addresses in random order and performs the defined action on these addresses.
READ_REGISTER	0x04	Reads one 32bit register value
READ_REGISTER_MULTIPLE	0x05	Reads from an array of max.18 register addresses in random order
WRITE_EEPROM	0x06	Processes an array of EEPROM addresses in random order and writes the value to these addresses
READ_EEPROM	0x07	Processes an array of EEPROM addresses from a start address and reads the values from these addresses
WRITE_TX_DATA	0x08	This instruction is used to write data into the transmission buffer
SEND_DATA	0x09	This instruction is used to write data into the transmission buffer, the START_SEND bit is automatically set.
READ_DATA	0x0A	This instruction is used to read data from reception buffer, after successful reception.
SWITCH_MODE	0x0B	This instruction is used to switch the mode. It is only possible to switch from NormalMode to standby, LPCD or Autocoll.

Command	Command code	Description
MIFARE_AUTHENTICATE	0x0C	This instruction is used to perform a MIFARE Classic Authentication on an activated card.
EPC_INVENTORY	0x0D	This instruction is used to perform an inventory of ISO18000-3M3 tags.
EPC_RESUME_INVENTORY	0x0E	This instruction is used to resume the inventory algorithm in case it is paused.
EPC_RETRIEVE_INVENTORY_RESULT_SIZE	0x0F	This instruction is used to retrieve the size of the inventory result.
EPC_RETRIEVE_INVENTORY_RESULT	0x10	This instruction is used to retrieve the result of a preceding EPC_INVENTORY or EPC_RESUME_INVENTORY instruction.
LOAD_RF_CONFIG	0x11	This instruction is used to load the RF configuration from EEPROM into the configuration registers.
UPDATE_RF_CONFIG	0x12	This instruction is used to update the RF configuration within EEPROM.
RETRIEVE_RF_CONFIG_SIZE	0x13	This instruction is used to retrieve the number of registers for a selected RF configuration
RETRIEVE_RF_CONFIG	0x14	This instruction is used to read out an RF configuration. The register address-value-pairs are available in the response
-	0x15	RFU
RF_ON	0x16	This instruction switch on the RF Field
RF_OFF	0x17	This instruction switch off the RF Field
CONFIGURE_TESTBUS_DIGITAL	0x18	Enables the Digital test bus
CONFIGURE_TESTBUS_ANALOG	0x19	Enables the Analog test bus

The following direct instructions are supported on the Host Interface: Detail Description of the instruction.

WRITE_REGISTER - 0x00

Table 6. WRITE_REGISTER

Payload	Length (byte)	Value/Description
Command code	1	0x00
Parameter	1	Register address
	4	Register content
Response	-	-

Description:

This command is used to write a 32-bit value (little endian) to a configuration register.

Condition:

The address of the register must exist. If the condition is not fulfilled, an exception is raised.

WRITE_REGISTER_OR_MASK - 0x01

Table 7. WRITE_REGISTER

Payload	Length (byte)	Value/Description
Command code	1	0x01
Parameter	1	Register address
	4	OR_MASK
Response	-	-

Description:

This command modifies the content of a register using a logical OR operation. The content of the register is read and a logical OR operation is performed with the provided mask. The modified content is written back to the register.

Condition:

The address of the register must exist. If the condition is not fulfilled, an exception is raised.

WRITE _REGISTER_AND_MASK - 0x02

Table 8. WRITE_REGISTER_AND_MAKSK

Payload	Length (byte)	Value/Description
Command code	1	0x02
Parameter	1	Register address
	4	AND_MASK
Response	-	-

Description:

This command modifies the content of a register using a logical AND operation. The content of the register is read and a logical AND operation is performed with the provided mask. The modified content is written back to the register.

Condition:

The address of the register must exist. If the condition is not fulfilled, an exception is raised.

WRITE_REGISTER_MULTIPLE - 0x03

Table 9. WRITE_REGISTER_MULTIPLE

Payload	Length (byte)	Value/Description
Command code	1	0x03
Parameter	5...210	Array of up to 42 elements {address, action, content}

Payload	Length (byte)	Value/Description	
		1 byte	Register address
		1 byte	Action
		4 bytes	Register content
Response	-		-

Description:

This instruction allows processing actions on multiple addresses with a single command. Input parameter is an array of register addresses, actions, and values (little endian). The command processes this array, register addresses are allowed to be in random order. For each address, an individual ACTION can be defined.

Parameter value is either the REGISTER_DATA, the OR MASK or the AND_MASK.

ACTION that can be defined individually for each register address:

- 0x01 WRITE_REGISTER
- 0x02 WRITE_REGISTER_OR_MASK
- 0x03 WRITE_REGISTER_AND_MASK

Note: In case of an exception, the operation is not rolled-back, i.e. registers which have been modified until exception occurs remain in modified state. Host has to take proper actions to recover to a defined state.

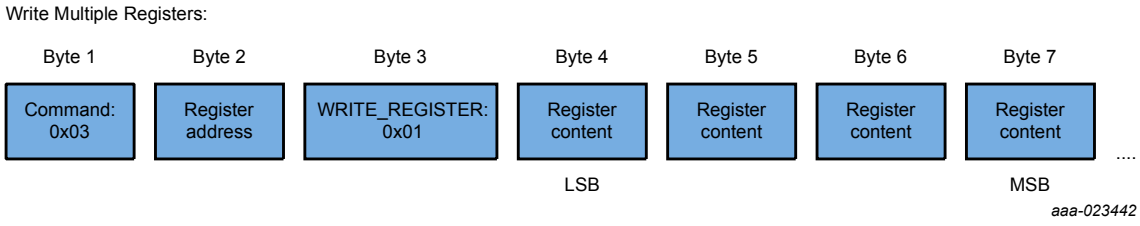

Figure 12. Write_Register_Multiple

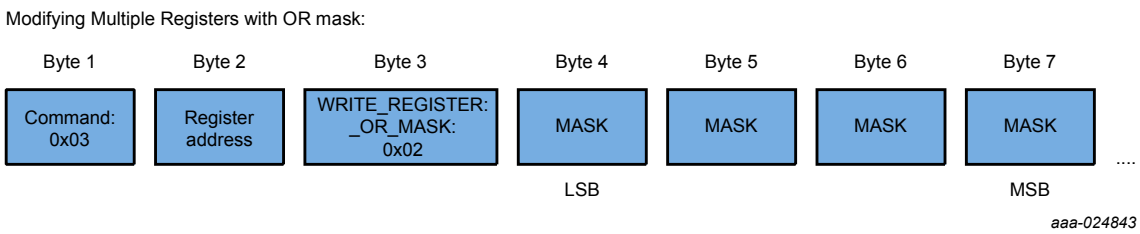

Figure 13. WRITE_REGISTER_OR_MASK

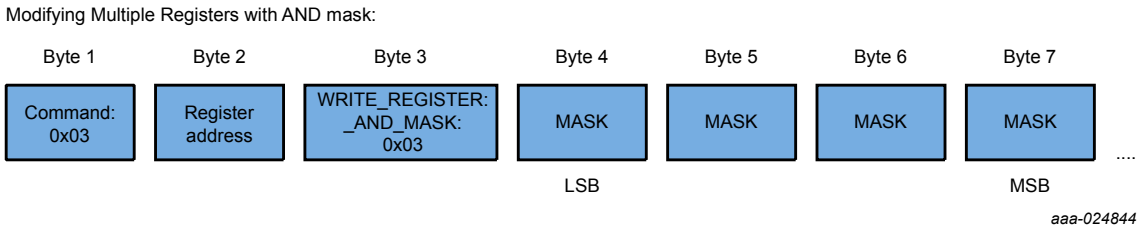

Figure 14. WRITE_REGISTER_AND_MASK

Condition:

The address of the registers must exist. If the condition is not fulfilled, an exception is raised.

READ_REGISTER - 0x04

Table 10. READ_REGISTER

Payload	Length (byte)	Value/Description
Command code	1	0x04
Parameter	1	Register address
Response	4	Register content

Description:

This command is used to read the content of a configuration register. The content of the register is returned in the 4 byte response.

Condition:

The address of the register must exist. If the condition is not fulfilled, an exception is raised.

READ_REGISTER_MULTIPLE -0x05

Table 11. READ_REGISTER_MULTIPLE

Payload	Length (byte)	Value/Description	
Command code	1	0x05	
Parameter	1..18	Array of up to 18 elements {Register address}	
		1 byte	Register address
Response	4..72	Array of up to 18 4-byte elements {Register content}	
		4..72 byte	Register content: n*4-Byte (32-bit) register data

Description:

This command is used to read up to 18 configuration registers at once. The addresses are allowed to be in random order. The result (data of each register) is provided in the response to the command. Only the register values are included in the response. The

order of the register contents within the response corresponds to the order of the register addresses within the command parameter.

Condition:

The address of the register must exist. The size of 'Register Address' array must be in the range from 1 – 18, inclusive. If the condition is not fulfilled, an exception is raised.

WRITE_EEPROM -0x06

Table 12. WRITE_EEPROM

Payload	length (byte)	Value/Description	
Command code	1	0x06	
Parameter	1	Address in EEPROM from which write operation starts {EEPROM Address}	
	1..255	Array of up to 255 elements {EEPROM content}	
		1 byte	EEPROM content
Response	-	-	

Description:

This command is used to write up to 255 bytes to the EEPROM. The field 'EEPROM content' contains the data to be written to EEPROM starting at the address given by byte 'EEPROM Address'. The data is written in sequential order.

Condition:

The EEPROM Address field must be in the range from 0 – 254, inclusive. The number of bytes within 'Values' field must be in the range from 1 – 255, inclusive. If the condition is not fulfilled, an exception is raised.

READ_EEPROM - 0x07

Table 13. READ_EEPROM

Payload	Length (byte)	Value/Description	
Command code	1	0x07	
Parameter	1	Address in EEPROM from which read operation starts (EEPROM Address)	
	1	Number of bytes to read from EEPROM	
Response	1..255	Array of up to 255 elements {EEPROM content}	
		1 byte	EEPROM content

Description:

This command is used to read data from EEPROM memory area. The field 'Address" indicates the start address of the read operation. The field Length indicates the number of bytes to read. The response contains the data read from EEPROM (content of the