INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Identification cards — Test methods —

Part 5: Optical memory cards

Cartes d'identification — Méthodes d'essai —

Partie 5: Cartes à mémoire optique

Reference number
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Contents

Page

Foreword ..... **iv**

1 Scope **1**

2 Normative references **1**

3 Terms and definitions **1**

4 Default items applicable to the test methods **2**
4.1 Test environment 2
4.2 Pre-conditioning 2
4.3 Selection of test methods 2
4.4 Default tolerance 2
4.5 Total measurement uncertainty 2

5 Test methods **2**
5.1 Location of accessible optical area and reference track 2
5.2 Skew 3
5.3 Defects 5
5.4 Optical properties of the media 6

Bibliography **14**

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 10373-5 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Cards and Personal Identification.*

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 10373-5:2006), which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 10373 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Identification cards — Test methods*:

— *Part 1: General characteristics tests*

— *Part 2: Cards with magnetic stripes*

— *Part 3: Integrated circuit cards with contacts and related interface devices*

— *Part 5: Optical memory cards*

— *Part 6: Proximity cards*

— *Part 7: Vicinity cards*

— *Part 8: USB-ICC*

— *Part 9: Optical memory cards — Holographic recording method*

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Identification cards — Test methods —

Part 5: Optical memory cards

1 Scope

This International Standard defines test methods for characteristics of identification cards according to the definition given in ISO/IEC 7810. Each test method is cross-referenced to one or more base standards, which can be ISO/IEC 7810 or one or more of the supplementary standards that define the information storage technologies employed in identification cards applications.

NOTE 1 Criteria for acceptability do not form part of this International Standard but will be found in the International Standards mentioned above.

NOTE 2 Test methods described in this International Standard are intended to be performed separately. A given card is not required to pass through all the tests sequentially.

This part of ISO/IEC 10373 deals with test methods which are specific to optical memory card technology. ISO/IEC 10373-1 deals with test methods which are common to one or more card technologies and other parts deal with other technology-specific tests.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 11694-4, *Identification cards — Optical memory cards — Linear recording method — Part 4: Logical data structures*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
test method
method for testing characteristics of identification cards for the purpose of confirming their compliance with International Standards

3.2
testably functional
surviving the action of some potentially destructive influence to the extent of the following:

a) any magnetic stripe present on the card shows a relationship between signal amplitudes before and after exposure that is in accordance with the base standard;

b) any integrated circuit(s) present in the card continues to show an answer to reset response which conforms to the base standard;

Note 1 to entry This International Standard does not define any test to establish the complete functioning of integrated circuit(s) cards. The test methods require only that the minimum functionality (testably functional) be verified. This may, in appropriate circumstances, be supplemented by further application specific functionality criteria, which are not available in the general case.

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