
**Information technology — Radio
frequency identification for item
management —**

**Part 64:
Parameters for air interface
communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz
Type D**

*Technologies de l'information — Identification par radiofréquence
(RFID) pour la gestion d'objets —*

*Partie 64: Paramètres de communications d'une interface radio entre
860 MHz et 960 MHz, Type D*



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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.

ISO/IEC 18000-64 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

ISO/IEC 18000 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management*:

- *Part 1: Reference architecture and definition of parameters to be standardized*
- *Part 2: Parameters for air interface communications below 135 kHz*
- *Part 3: Parameters for air interface communications at 13,56 MHz*
- *Part 4: Parameters for air interface communications at 2,45 GHz*
- *Part 6: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz General*
- *Part 61: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type A*
- *Part 62: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type B*
- *Part 63: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type C*
- *Part 64: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type D*
- *Part 7: Parameters for active air interface communications at 433 MHz*

Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 describes a passive backscatter radio frequency identification (RFID) system that supports the following system capabilities:

- identification and communication with multiple tags in the field;
- reading from individual tags;
- data integrity protection;
- tag-to-Interrogator communications link with error detection;
- support for both passive back-scatter tags with or without batteries.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 specifies the physical and logical requirements for a passive-backscatter, RFID system operating in the 860 MHz to 960 MHz frequency range. The system comprises Interrogators, also known as readers, and tags, also known as labels.

An Interrogator transmits a continuous-wave (CW) RF signal in the 860 MHz to 960 MHz frequency range. The tag receives operating energy from this RF signal and responds by modulating the reflection coefficient of its antenna, thereby backscattering an information signal to the Interrogator. Passive tags are those which receive all of their operating energy from the Interrogator's RF waveform. If tags maintain a battery then they may operate using some passive principles; however, they do not necessarily get all their operating energy from the Interrogator's RF waveform.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 contains an optional Tag Only Talks After Listening (TOTAL), an enhanced Tag Talks Only (TTO) technique. A Type D tag shall announce itself when it detects CW emitted by an Interrogator, only after it has detected the absence of ITF modulation as defined in ISO/IEC 18000 part 6. Type D uses Pulse-Position Encoding (PPE) or Miller encoding in the return link and does not define a dedicated forward link. Tags may implement a forward link of one of the types defined in ISO/IEC 18000 part 6 in order to allow enhanced tag access techniques.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draw attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of patents concerning radio frequency identification technology.

ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of these patent rights.

The holders of these patent rights have assured ISO and IEC that they are willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statements of the holders of these patent rights are registered with ISO and IEC.

Information on the declared patents may be obtained from:

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The latest information on IP that may be applicable to this part of ISO/IEC 18000 can be found at www.iso.org/patents

Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management —

Part 64:

Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type D

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 defines the air interface for radio frequency identification (RFID) devices operating in the 860 MHz to 960 MHz Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band used in item management applications. It provides a common technical specification for RFID devices that can be used by ISO committees developing RFID application standards. This part of ISO/IEC 18000 is intended to allow for compatibility and to encourage inter-operability of products for the growing RFID market in the international marketplace. It defines the forward and return link parameters for technical attributes including, but not limited to, operating frequency, operating channel accuracy, occupied channel bandwidth, maximum effective isotropic radiated power (EIRP), spurious emissions, modulation, duty cycle, data coding, bit rate, bit rate accuracy, bit transmission order, and, where appropriate, operating channels, frequency hop rate, hop sequence, spreading sequence, and chip rate. It further defines the communications protocol used in the air interface.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 specifies the physical and logical requirements for a passive-backscatter, Tag Only Talks After Listening (TOTAL) RFID system. The system comprises Interrogators, also known as readers, and tags, also known as labels. An Interrogator receives information from a tag by transmitting a continuous-wave (CW) RF signal to the tag; the tag responds by modulating the reflection coefficient of its antenna, thereby backscattering an information signal to the Interrogator. The system is TOTAL, meaning that a tag modulates its antenna reflection coefficient with an information signal upon entering an Interrogator's field after first listening for Interrogator modulation in order to determine if the system is ITF or not.

In detail, this part of ISO/IEC 18000 contains Type D.

Type D is TOTAL based on Pulse Position Encoding or Miller M=2 encoded subcarrier.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 specifies

- physical interactions (the signalling layer of the communication link) between Interrogators and tags,
- Interrogator and tag operating procedures,
- the collision arbitration scheme used to identify a specific tag in a multiple-tag environment.

2 Conformance

2.1 Claiming conformance

To claim conformance with this part of ISO/IEC 18000, an Interrogator or tag shall comply with all relevant clauses of this part of ISO/IEC 18000, except those marked as "optional". The Interrogator or tag shall also operate within local radio regulations, which can further restrict operation.

Relevant conformance test methods are provided in ISO/IEC TR 18047-6.

Conformance can also require a license from the owner of any intellectual property utilized by said device.

2.2 Interrogator conformance and obligations

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 18000, an Interrogator shall

- support Type D;
- receive/demodulate a sufficient set of the electrical signals defined in the signalling layer of this part of ISO/IEC 18000 to communicate with conformant tags; and
- operate within the applicable local regulations.

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 18000, an Interrogator may

- implement one of the types defined in ISO/IEC 18000 part 6 or proprietary commands in order to allow enhanced tag access techniques.

2.3 Tag conformance and obligations

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 18000, a tag shall:

- support Type D;
- operate over the frequency range from 860 MHz to 960 MHz, inclusive;
- modulate a backscatter signal only after listening for the absence of ITF modulation; and
- conform to local radio regulations.

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 18000, a tag may

- implement one of the types defined ISO/IEC 18000 part 6 or proprietary commands in order to allow enhanced tag access techniques.

To conform to this part of ISO/IEC 18000, a tag shall not:

- modulate a backscatter signal before listening for the absence of ITF modulation as defined in ISO/IEC 18000 part 6.

3 Normative references

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

ISO/IEC 7816-6, *Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 6: Interindustry data elements for interchange*

ISO/IEC 15961, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification (RFID) for item management — Data protocol: application interface*

ISO/IEC 15962, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification (RFID) for item management — Data protocol: data encoding rules and logical memory functions*

ISO/IEC 15963, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Unique identification for RF tags*

ISO/IEC 18000-1, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Part 1: Reference architecture and definition of parameters to be standardized*

ISO/IEC 19762 (all parts), *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary*

EPCglobal Tag Data Standards version 1.5 and above, EPCglobal Inc.