

**Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques - Harmonized vocabulary - Part 3: Radio frequency identification (RFID) (ISO/IEC 19762-3:2008)**

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

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English Version

Information technology - Automatic identification and data  
capture (AIDC) techniques - Harmonized vocabulary - Part 3:  
Radio frequency identification (RFID) (ISO/IEC 19762-3:2008)

Technologies de l'information - Techniques automatiques  
d'identification et de saisie de données (AIDC) -  
Vocabulaire harmonisé - Partie 3: Identification par  
radiofréquence (RFID) (ISO/IEC 19762-3:2008)

Informationstechnik - Automatische Identifikation und  
Datenerfassungs-verfahren (AIDC) - Harmonisiertes  
Vokabular - Teil 3: Identifizierung von Waren mittels  
Hochfrequenz (RFID) (ISO/IEC 19762-3:2008)

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## Foreword

The text of ISO/IEC 19762-3:2008 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC/TC 1 "Information technology" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and has been taken over as EN ISO/IEC 19762-3:2012 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 225 "AIDC technologies" the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2012, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2012.

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The text of ISO/IEC 19762-3:2008 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO/IEC 19762-3:2012 without any modification.

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## Introduction

ISO/IEC 19762 is intended to facilitate international communication in information technology, specifically in the area of automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques. It provides a listing of terms and definitions used across multiple AIDC techniques.

Abbreviations used within each part of ISO/IEC 19762 and an index of all definitions used within each part of ISO/IEC 19762 are found at the end of the relevant part.

# Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary —

## Part 3: Radio frequency identification (RFID)

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 19762 provides terms and definitions unique to radio frequency identification (RFID) in the area of automatic identification and data capture techniques. This glossary of terms enables the communication between non-specialist users and specialists in RFID through a common understanding of basic and advanced concepts.

### 2 Classification of entries

The numbering system employed within ISO/IEC 19762 is in the format nn.nn.nnn, in which the first two numbers (**nn**.nn.nnn) represent the “Top Level” reflecting whether the term is related to 01 = common to all AIDC techniques, 02 = common to all optically readable media, 03 = linear bar code symbols, 04 = two-dimensional symbols, 05 = radio frequency identification, 06 = general terms relating to radio, 07 = real time locating systems, and 08 = MIIM. The second two numbers (nn.**nn**.nnn) represent the “Mid Level” reflecting whether the term is related to 01 = basic concepts/data, 02 = technical features, 03 symbology, 04 = hardware, and 05 = applications. The third two or three numbers (nn.nn.**nnn**) represent the “Fine” reflecting a sequence of terms.

The numbering in this part of ISO/IEC 19762 employs “Top Level” numbers (**nn**.nn.nnn) of 05.

### 3 Terms and definitions

#### 05.01.01

##### radio frequency identification

##### RFID

use of electromagnetic or inductive coupling in the radio frequency portion of the spectrum to communicate to or from a tag through a variety of modulation and encoding schemes to uniquely read the identity of an RF Tag

#### 05.01.02

##### backscatter(1)

process whereby a **transponder** responds to a reader/interrogation signal or field by modulating and re-radiating or transmitting the response signal at the same carrier **frequency**

#### 05.01.03

##### backscatter(2)

technique for retrieving information from a **tag** in which the narrow band energy from the **interrogator** is reflected back to the interrogator in varying degrees as the impedance of the tag **antenna** is modulated