

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO/IEC
18092

First edition
2004-04-01

**Information technology —
Telecommunications and information
exchange between systems — Near Field
Communication — Interface and Protocol
(NFCIP-1)**

*Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange
d'information entre systèmes — Communication de champ proche —
Interface et protocole (NFCIP-1)*



Reference number
ISO/IEC 18092:2004(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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 18092 was prepared by ECMA (as ECMA-340) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

Introduction

This International Standard specifies the interface and protocol for simple wireless communication between close coupled devices. These Near Field Communication (NFC) devices communicate with transfer rates of 106, 212, and 424 kbps.

This NFC Interface and Protocol (NFCIP-1) standard allows, but does not specify, applications in network products and consumer equipment.

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Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Near Field Communication — Interface and Protocol (NFCIP-1)

1 Scope

This International Standard defines communication modes for Near Field Communication Interface and Protocol (NFCIP-1) using inductive coupled devices operating at the centre frequency of 13,56 MHz for interconnection of computer peripherals. It also defines both the Active and the Passive communication modes of Near Field Communication Interface and Protocol (NFCIP-1) to realize a communication network using Near Field Communication devices for networked products and also for consumer equipment. This International Standard specifies, in particular, modulation schemes, codings, transfer speeds, and frame format of the RF interface, as well as initialization schemes and conditions required for data collision control during initialization. Furthermore, this International Standard defines a transport protocol including protocol activation and data exchange methods.

Information interchange between systems also requires, at a minimum, agreement between the interchange parties upon the interchange codes and the data structure.

2 Conformance

A system implementing the Active and the Passive communication mode shall be in conformance with this International Standard if it meets all the mandatory requirements specified herein.

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.

ITU-T V.41:1988, *Code-independent error-control system*

4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

4.1

active communication mode

move in which both the Initiator and the Target use their own RF field to enable the communication

4.2

ASK modulation

Amplitude Shift Keying, in which the amplitude of the carrier frequency is modulated according to the logic of the data to be transmitted

NOTE The degree of modulation is expressed by $(a - b)/(a + b) \times 100 [\%]$, where a and b respectively represent the maximum and minimum amplitudes of the modulated signal waveform.