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

**Part 3:
Parameters for air interface
communications at 13,56 MHz**

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

*Partie 3: Paramètres de communications d'une interface d'air à
13,56 MHz*

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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.

ISO/IEC 18000-3 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 18000-3:2008), which has been technically revised.

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*
- *Part 7: Parameters for active air interface communications at 433 MHz*

Introduction

ISO/IEC 18000 has been developed in order to

- provide a framework to define common communications protocols for Internationally useable frequencies for radio frequency identification (RFID), and, where possible, to determine the use of the same protocols for all frequencies such that the problems of migrating from one to another are diminished;
- minimise software and implementation costs;
- enable system management and control and information exchange to be common as far as is possible.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 was prepared in accordance with the requirements determined in ISO/IEC 18000-1.

ISO/IEC 18000-1 provides explanation of the concepts behind this part of ISO/IEC 18000.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 has 3 MODES of operation, intended to address different applications. The detailed technical differences between the MODES are shown in the parameter tables.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 relates solely to systems operating at 13,56 MHz.

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.

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

The holders of these patent rights have assured the ISO and IEC that they are willing to negotiate licenses 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 the ISO and IEC. Information may be obtained from the following companies.

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<http://www.iso.org/patents>

Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management —

Part 3: Parameters for air interface communications at 13,56 MHz

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 provides physical layer, collision management system and protocol values for RFID systems for item identification operating at 13,56 MHz in accordance with the requirements of ISO/IEC 18000-1.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 provides definitions for systems for each MODE determined in Clause 6 below.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 defines three non-interfering MODES.

- The MODES are not interoperable.
- The MODES, whilst not interoperable, are non-interfering.

2 Conformance

In order to claim conformance with this part of ISO/IEC 18000, it is necessary to comply with all of the relevant clauses of this part of ISO/IEC 18000 except those marked “optional”. It is also necessary to operate within the local national radio regulations (which may require further restrictions).

Relevant conformance test methods are defined in ISO/IEC TR 18047-3.

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 13239, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — High-level data link control (HDLC) procedures*

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

ISO/IEC 15693 (all parts), *Identification cards — Contactless integrated circuit cards — Vicinity cards*

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 TR 18046, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Radio frequency identification device performance test methods*

ISO/IEC TR 18047-3, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification device conformance test methods — Part 3: Test methods for air interface communications at 13,56 MHz*

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

EPCglobal *Tag Data Standards (Version 1.3 and above)*

4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 19762 (all parts) and the following apply.

4.1

cover-coded text

information that is cover-coded

4.2

cover-coding

method by which an interrogator obscures information that it is transmitting to a tag

4.3

full-duplex communications

communication of data while the transceiver transmits the activation field

4.4

half-duplex communications

data transmission in either direction, one direction at a time

4.5

handle

16-bit random number (RN16) that is used to authenticate tags in the open or secured state

4.6

PacketCRC

16-bit cyclic-redundancy check (CRC) code that a tag with nonzero-valued XPC indicator (XI) dynamically calculates over its protocol control (PC), extended protocol control (XPC), and unique item identifier (UII), and provides by loadmodulation during inventory

cf. **StoredCRC**

4.7

PacketPC

protocol-control information that a tag with nonzero-valued XPC indicator dynamically calculates and provides by loadmodulation during inventory

cf. **StoredPC**