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

**Part 2:
Parameters for air interface
communications below 135 kHz**

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

*Partie 2: Paramètres de communications d'une interface d'air à moins
de 135 kHz*

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Contents

Page

Foreword	vi
Introduction.....	vii
1 Scope	1
2 Conformance	1
2.1 RF emissions general population.....	2
2.2 RF emissions and susceptibility health care setting.....	2
3 Normative references.....	2
4 Terms and definitions	2
5 Symbols and abbreviated terms	4
5.1 Symbols.....	4
5.2 Abbreviated terms	5
6 Physical layer.....	6
6.1 Type A (FDX).....	6
6.1.1 Power transfer	6
6.1.2 Frequency.....	6
6.1.3 Communication signal interface interrogator to tag	6
6.1.4 Communication signal interface tag to interrogator	9
6.1.5 General Protocol Timing Specifications	10
6.2 Type B (HDX).....	12
6.2.1 Power transfer	12
6.2.2 Communication signal interface interrogator to tag	12
6.2.3 Communication Signal Interface tag to interrogator	15
6.2.4 General protocol Timing Specification	17
6.3 Physical and Media Access Control (MAC) Parameters	19
6.3.1 Interrogator to tag link	19
6.3.2 Tag to interrogator link	21
6.3.3 Protocol parameters.....	24
6.3.4 Anti-collision parameters	25
7 Transmission Protocol.....	26
7.1 Basic elements	26
7.2 IC Identifier and Unique Item Identifier (UII)	26
7.3 Request format	27
7.4 Response format	27
7.5 Request flags	28
7.5.1 AFI flag.....	29
7.5.2 NOS flag.....	29
7.5.3 SEL flag and ADR flag.....	29
7.5.4 CRCT flag	30
7.5.5 PEXT flag	30
7.6 Error flag.....	30
7.7 Error handling	31
7.8 Block security status	32
7.9 Start of frame pattern (SOF)	32
7.9.1 Interrogator request	32
7.9.2 Tag response	32
7.10 End of frame pattern (EOF).....	32
7.10.1 Interrogator request	32
7.10.2 Tag response	32

7.11	CRC	32
7.12	Application family identifier (AFI)	33
7.13	Data storage format identifier (DSFID)	36
8	User memory organisation	36
8.1	User memory organisation (Page 0)	36
8.2	Extended User memory organisation (Page ≥ 1)	36
9	Tag states	37
9.1	RF-Off State	37
9.2	Ready State	37
9.3	Quiet State	37
9.4	Selected state	38
9.5	State diagram	38
10	Anti-collision	39
10.1	Request parameters	39
10.2	Request processing by the tag	39
10.3	Explanation of anti-collision sequences	42
10.3.1	Anti-collision sequence with 1 slot	42
10.3.2	Anti-collision sequence with 16 slots	42
10.3.3	Mixed population with tags of type A and B	44
11	Commands	44
11.1	Command classification	44
11.1.1	General	44
11.1.2	Mandatory commands	45
11.1.3	Optional commands	45
11.1.4	Custom commands	45
11.1.5	Proprietary commands	45
11.2	Command code structure	45
11.3	Command list	46
11.4	Mandatory commands	47
11.4.1	INVENTORY	47
11.4.2	READ UII	47
11.4.3	READ MULTIPLE BLOCKS	48
11.4.4	STAY QUIET	48
11.4.5	WRITE SINGLE BLOCK	49
11.4.6	LOCK BLOCK	49
11.5	Optional commands	50
11.5.1	READ SINGLE BLOCK	50
11.5.2	READ SINGLE BLOCK WITH SECURITY STATUS	50
11.5.3	READ MULTIPLE BLOCKS WITH SECURITY STATUS	51
11.5.4	WRITE MULTIPLE BLOCKS	51
11.5.5	GET SYSTEM INFORMATION	52
11.5.6	SELECT	53
11.5.7	RESET TO READY	54
11.5.8	WRITE SYSTEM DATA	54
11.5.9	LOCK SYSTEM DATA	55
11.5.10	READ EXTENDED MULTIPLE BLOCKS	56
11.5.11	WRITE EXTENDED MULTIPLE BLOCK	56
11.5.12	LOCK EXTENDED BLOCK	57
11.5.13	Optional command execution in Inventory mode	58
11.6	Custom commands	59
11.7	Proprietary commands	59
Annex A (informative)	CRC Check for Error Detection	60
A.1	Description	60
A.2	CRC check source code example	61
Annex B (informative)	Description of a typical anti-collision sequence with tags of types A and B	62
Annex C (informative)	Optional anti-collision mechanism	63

C.1	Introduction.....	63
C.2	Description.....	63
C.3	Physical layer for the Multi-read command.....	63
C.3.1	Power transfer	64
C.3.2	Frequency.....	64
C.3.3	Interrogator to tag	64
C.3.4	Tag to interrogator	64
C.3.5	Parameters for optional Multi-read command.....	65
C.4	Multi-read command	68
C.4.1	Multi-read request format	68
C.4.2	Request flags	69
C.5	Anti-collision mechanism	70
C.5.1	Acknowledgement by the interrogator.....	70
C.5.2	Acknowledgement by the tag.....	70
C.5.3	Timing.....	70
C.5.4	Explanation of an anti-collision sequence.....	71
C.6	Protocol and anti-collision Parameters.....	76
C.6.1	Protocol Parameters	76
C.6.2	Anti-collision Protocol	78
	Bibliography.....	79

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 18000-2 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 18000-2:2004), 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

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.

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 may be obtained from the following companies.

Patent number	Patent title	Patent holder	Contact	Affected sub clause
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US 6 177 858 Application 96 402556.3-Patent EP 0 777 194 CA 2 191 787 CA 2 191 788 US 5 923 251 Application 96 402554.8 Patent EP 0 777 192 US 5 808 550 Appication 96 402555.5- Patent EP 0 777 193		Winstead Assets Ltd	Craig Cook, director 12, rue des Petits Ruisseaux, 91370 Verrières le Buisson, France Phone +33(0) 169 752 170 Fax +33(0) 160 110 031 contact@spacecode-rfid.com	

CA 2 191 794 Application 90 909459.1-Patent EP 0 476 026 US 5426423 CA 2058 947				
EP 0640939,US 5430447,DE P69428309 EP831618, US5929801 (claims 1-15 and corresponding claims of other patents based on this patent) US 5793324 US 5053774 excluding claims 14-17 and 20 (and corresponding claims of other patents based on this patent)	Protection Against Manipulation of Batteryless Read/Write Transponders Method for Repeating Interrogations Until Failing to Receive Unintelligible Responses to Identify Plurality of Transponders by an Interrogator Transponder Signal Collision Avoidance System Transponder Arrangement	Texas Instruments Inc	Robby Holland Licensing Manager, Law Department P.o. Box 660199, MS 3999 Dallas, TX 75266-0199 Phone 1-972-917-4367 Fax 1-972-917-4418 Email r-holland3@ti.com	

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

Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management —

Part 2: Parameters for air interface communications below 135 kHz

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 defines the air interface for radio frequency identification (RFID) devices operating below 135 kHz. The purpose of this part of ISO/IEC 18000 is to provide 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 in the international marketplace. This part of ISO/IEC 18000 defines the physical layer used for communication between the interrogator and the tag and further defines the communications protocol used in the air interface.

Two types of tag are defined by this part of ISO/IEC 18000: Type A and Type B, which differ only by their physical layer. Both support the same inventory (anti-collision) and protocol.

Type A tags are permanently powered by the interrogator, including during the tag-to-interrogator transmission, and operate at 125 kHz.

Type B tags are powered by the interrogator, except during the tag-to-interrogator transmission, and operate at 125 kHz or 134,2 kHz.

2 Conformance

In order to claim conformance, it is necessary to comply to all of the relevant clauses of this specification, except those marked 'optional'. It is also necessary to operate within the local national radio regulations (which may require further restrictions).

The rules for RFID device conformity evaluation are defined in ISO/IEC TR 18047-2.

The tag shall be of either Type A or B.

NOTE Nothing in this International Standard prevents a tag from being of both types, although for technical reasons, it is unlikely that such tags are ever marketed.

The interrogator shall support both Types A and B.

The interrogator may be configured as Type A only, Type B only or Types A and B.

When configured as Types A and B, and when in the Inventory phase, the interrogator shall alternate between Type A and Type B interrogation. See Annex B.

2.1 RF emissions general population

Device manufacturers claiming conformance to this part of ISO/IEC 18000 shall certify that RF emissions do not exceed the maximum permitted exposure limits recommended by either IEEE C95.1:2005 or ICNIRP according to IEC 62369-1. If a device manufacturer is unsure as to which recommendation is to be cited for compliance, the manufacturer shall certify to ICNIRP limits.

2.2 RF emissions and susceptibility health care setting

Device manufacturers claiming conformance to this part of ISO/IEC 18000 shall certify that RF emissions and susceptibility comply with IEC 60601-1-2.

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.

IEC 62369-1, *Evaluation of human exposure to electromagnetic fields from short range devices (SRDs) in various applications over the frequency range 0 GHz to 300 GHz — Part 1: Fields produced by devices used for electronic article surveillance, radio frequency identification and similar systems*

IEC 60601-1-2, *Medical electrical equipment — Part 1-2: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance — Collateral standard: Electromagnetic compatibility — Requirements and tests*

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