
**Information technology — Smart
transducer interface for sensors and
actuators —**

**Part 7:
Transducer to radio frequency
identification (RFID) systems
communication protocols and
Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS)
formats**

*Technologies de l'information — Interface de transducteurs intelligente
pour capteurs et actionneurs —*

*Partie 7: Protocoles de communication entre capteurs et systèmes
d'identification par radiofréquence (RFID) et feuilles de données
électroniques du transducteur (TEDS)*



Reference number
ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451-7:2011(E)



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Published by ISO in 2012
Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	vi
Introduction.....	vii
1 Scope	1
2 Conformance	1
3 Normative references	1
4 Terms and definitions	2
5 Abbreviated terms	2
6 Transducer and RFID system interface specification	3
7 Air interface applicability (RFID and RTLS)	4
7.1 General	4
7.2 Overview	4
7.3 Sensor security system basic operations	5
7.3.1 Air interface security system support	5
7.3.2 Direct sensor security support	5
7.4 Sensor identifier	7
7.5 Sensor characteristics TEDS (Type 1)	8
7.5.1 TEDS type	10
7.5.2 Sensor type	10
7.5.3 Units extension	10
7.5.4 Sensor map of supported measurement codes	10
7.5.5 Data resolution	11
7.5.6 Scale factors for transmitted data	12
7.5.7 Data uncertainty	13
7.5.8 Sensor reconfiguration	13
7.5.9 Memory rollover capability	13
7.5.10 Air interface security capability	17
7.5.11 Sensor security capability	17
7.5.12 Sensor authentication encryption capability map	17
7.5.13 Sensor data encryption capability map	18
7.5.14 Random number size	18
7.5.15 Continuing authentication capability field	18
7.5.16 Sensor authentication password/key size	19
7.5.17 Sensor data encryption key size	19
7.5.18 Data encryption capability field	19
7.6 Sample and configuration record	20
7.6.1 UTC timestamp at configuration and beginning of mission	20
7.6.2 Sample interval	21
7.6.3 Monitor delay	21
7.6.4 Alarm values set	21
7.6.5 Memory rollover enabled	21
7.6.6 Air interface tag security status code	22
7.6.7 Sensor command classes	22
7.6.8 Air interface security function code	23
7.6.9 Sensor security function code	24
7.6.10 Sensor authentication encryption function code	25
7.6.11 Sensor data encryption function code	25
7.6.12 Security timer duration	25
7.6.13 Secure session timer	25

7.6.14	Upper alarm threshold value	26
7.6.15	Lower alarm threshold value	26
7.7	Event administration record	26
7.7.1	Code 10 sample capacity (C10SC)	27
7.7.2	Code 11 sample capacity (C11SC)	27
7.7.3	Code 12 sample capacity (C12SC)	28
7.7.4	Code 13 sample capacity (C13SC)	28
7.7.5	Sample count	28
7.7.6	Alarms triggered	28
7.7.7	Sample count at a predetermined time	28
7.7.8	Sample count and data following alarm event	29
7.7.9	Sample count of events outside either threshold	29
7.7.10	Sample count at the first threshold event	29
7.7.11	Mission in progress	29
7.8	Event records	29
7.8.1	Single event record	30
7.8.2	Single event with timestamp	30
7.8.3	Event counts	30
7.8.4	Data log of all sampled events	30
7.8.5	Data log plus time tick	31
7.8.6	Data log of all observations after initial alarm	31
8	Command overview	31
8.1	General	31
8.2	Read sensor identifier	34
8.3	Read primary characteristics TEDS	35
8.4	Write sample and configuration	36
8.5	Read sample and configuration	39
8.6	Read alarm status	41
8.7	Read single memory record	43
8.8	Read event administration record	45
8.9	Read event record segments	47
8.10	Read partial event record segment	50
8.11	Write event administration field 7	51
8.12	Read any field	53
8.13	Erase event administration record	54
8.14	Erase event records	55
8.15	Erase sample and configuration record	56
8.16	Begin end mission	57
8.17	Challenge	60
8.18	Reader authenticate	63
8.19	ReadWriteLock keys	65
8.20	Request RN	67
8.21	Encryption on/off	69
8.22	Close secure session	70
9	RFID communications	71
9.1	Support for commands	71
9.2	Addressing and sub-addressing of sensors	71
Annex A	(normative) Sensor types	73
Annex B	(normative) Extension codes	74
Annex C	(informative) Physical interfaces	75
C.1	Interface - Serial Bus	75
C.2	1-Wire	75
C.3	SPI (Serial Peripheral Interface)	75
C.4	I ² C (I Squared C)	76
Annex D	(informative) Integration of ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451-7 transducers with other ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 devices	77

Annex E (informative) Sensor authentication and encryption	79
E.1 Need for authentication and encryption	79
E.2 Use of a stream cipher for encryption	79
E.3 Authentication using a stream cipher	80
E.4 Recommendations	81
Bibliography	82

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.

IEEE Standards documents are developed within the IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board. The IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and serve without compensation. While the IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, the IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of ISO/IEC JTC 1 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.

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ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451-7 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*, in cooperation with the Technical Committee on Sensor Technology (TC9) of the IEEE Instrumentation and Measurement Society, under the Partner Standards Development Organization cooperation agreement between ISO and IEEE.

ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Smart transducer interface for sensors and actuators*:

- *Part 1: Network Capable Application Processor (NCAP) information model*
- *Part 2: Transducer to microprocessor communication protocols and Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) formats*
- *Part 4: Mixed-mode communication protocols and Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) formats*
- *Part 7: Transducer to radio frequency identification (RFID) systems communication protocols and Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) formats*

Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 describes communication methods, data formats and provides a Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) for sensors working in cooperation with radio frequency identification (RFID) systems. This part of ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 does not outline, recommend, or prescribe any specific air-interface protocol. This part of ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 is intended to be air-interface agnostic.

In the ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 series of standards, transducers (sensors or actuators) are connected to a transducer interface module (TIM), which is connected to a network capable application processor (NCAP) to allow network access of transducer data. ISO/IEC/IEEE 21450 defines a set of common functionality, commands, and TEDS for the ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 series of smart transducer standards.

ISO/IEC/IEEE 21450 provides a common basis for members of the ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 series of standards to be interoperable. It defines the functions that are to be performed by a TIM and the common characteristics for all devices that implement the TIM. It specifies the formats for TEDS. It defines a set of commands to facilitate the setup and control of the TIM as well as reading and writing the data used by the system. Application programming interfaces (APIs) are defined to facilitate communications with the TIM and with applications. ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451-1 defines a smart transducer object model and communication methods to facilitate the access of smart transducers in a network. ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451-2 defines serial interfaces for connecting transducer modules to a network processor. ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451-4 defines a mixed-mode transducer interface that allows the transfer of digital transducer electronic data sheet and analogue sensor signals on the same wires.

Information technology — Smart transducer interface for sensors and actuators —

Part 7: Transducer to radio frequency identification (RFID) systems communication protocols and Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) formats

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 defines communication methods and data formats for transducers (sensors and actuators) communicating with RFID tags. This part of ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 also defines Transducer Electronic Data Sheet (TEDS) formats based on the ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 series of standards and protocols for accessing TEDS and transducer data. It adopts necessary interfaces and protocols to facilitate the use of technically differentiated, existing technology solutions. It does not specify transducer design or signal conditioning.

There is currently no openly defined independent interface standard between transducers and RFID tags. Each vendor builds its own interface. Without such a standard, transducer interfacing and integration to RFID tags and systems are time-consuming and all vendors' duplicated efforts are economically unproductive. The purpose of this part of ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 is to provide interfaces and methods for interfacing transducers to RFID tags and reporting transducer data within the RFID infrastructure. It also provides the means for device and equipment interoperability.

2 Conformance

Conformance to this part of ISO/IEC/IEEE 21451 requires that all non-optional sections be implemented in the vendor device.

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

IEEE Std 100-2000, *The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, Seventh Edition*