INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 19762-5

First edition
2008-06-15

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

Part 5: Locating systems

Technologies de l'information — Techniques automatiques d'identification et de saisie de données (AIDC) — Vocabulaire harmonisé —

Partie 5: Systèmes de localisation

Reference number
ISO/IEC 19762-5:2008(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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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.

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ISO/IEC 19762-5 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

ISO/IEC 19762 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary*:

— *Part 1: General terms relating to AIDC*

— *Part 2: Optically readable media (ORM)*

— *Part 3: Radio frequency identification (RFID)*

— *Part 4: General terms relating to radio communications*

— *Part 5: Locating systems*

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 5: Locating systems

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 19762 provides terms and definitions unique to locating systems in the area of automatic identification and data capture techniques. This glossary of terms enables the communication between non-specialist users and specialists in locating systems 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 07.

3 Terms and definitions

07.01.01
real time locating system
RTLS
combination of hardware and software that is used to continuously determine and provide the real time position of assets and resources equipped with devices designed to operate with the system

07.01.02
geolocation
latitude and longitude coordinates of a particular location

07.01.03
homing
ability to locate/find a specific **transponder** with or without a portable **interrogator**

07.01.04
event blink
EB
one or more redundant emissions from an RTLS transmitter that is caused by an external input such as a switch or serial connection

07.01.05
exciter blink
EXB
one or more redundant emissions from an RTLS transmitter that is caused by entering the electromagnetic field of a device intended to trigger a transmission

07.01.06
sub-blink
message that is transmitted one or multiple times in a “blink”

07.01.07
tag blink
radio frequency transmission(s) from an RTLS transmitter that may consist of one or multiple duplicate messages (sub-blinks)

07.01.08
timed interval blink
TIB
one or more redundant emissions from an RTLS transmitter that is used for location calculation and is emitted at a regular rate which is pre-programmed into the RTLS transmitter

07.01.09
infrastructure
⟨RTLS⟩ system components existing between the air interface protocol and the RTLS server application programming interface (API)

07.04.01
exciter
⟨RTLS⟩ device that transmits a signal that alters the behaviour of an RTLS transmitter

07.04.02
reader
⟨RTLS⟩ device that receives signals from an RTLS transmitter

07.04.03
server
⟨RTLS⟩ computing device that aggregates data from the readers and determines location of transmitters

07.04.04
transmitter
⟨RTLS⟩ active radio devices that utilize the specified RTLS protocols

4 Abbreviations

EB	event blink
EXB	exciter blink
RTLS	real time locating system
TIB	timed interval blink

Bibliography

[1] ISO/IEC 19762-1, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 1: General terms relating to AIDC*

[2] ISO/IEC 19762-2, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 2: Optically readable media (ORM)*

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

[4] ISO/IEC 19762-4, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 4: General terms relating to radio communications*