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

**Part 63:
Parameters for air interface
communications at 860 MHz to 960
MHz Type C**

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

*Partie 63: Paramètres de communications d'une interface radio entre
860 MHz et 960 MHz, Type C*

ISO/IEC 18000-63:2021

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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols, abbreviated terms and notation	5
4.1 Symbols	5
4.2 Abbreviated terms	7
4.3 Notation	8
5 Conformance	9
5.1 Claiming conformance	9
5.2 General conformance requirements	9
5.2.1 Interrogators	9
5.2.2 Tags	10
5.3 Command structure and extensibility	10
5.3.1 General	10
5.3.2 Mandatory commands	10
5.3.3 Optional commands	10
5.3.4 Proprietary commands	10
5.3.5 Custom commands	10
5.4 Reserved for Future Use (RFU)	11
5.5 Cryptographic Suite Indicators	11
6 Protocol requirements	11
6.1 Protocol overview	11
6.1.1 Physical layer	11
6.1.2 Tag-identification layer	11
6.2 Protocol parameters	12
6.2.1 Signaling — Physical and media access control parameters	12
6.2.2 Logical — Operating procedure parameters	15
6.3 Description of operating procedure	15
6.3.1 Physical interface	16
6.3.2 Logical interface	37
7 Battery Assisted Passive (BAP) Interrogator Talks First systems (optional)	112
7.1 Applicability	112
7.2 General overview, definitions, and requirements of BAP	113
7.3 BAP inventoried flag and state machine behaviour modifications	114
7.3.1 Modification to ready state and power-down support for BAP Tags	114
7.3.2 Signal loss tolerance via timer (mandatory)	115
7.3.3 Modified persistence of BAP PIE inventory flags (optional)	117
7.4 BAP PIE (optional)	119
7.4.1 Flex_Query command (optional)	119
7.4.2 BAP PIE detailed operation including optional Battery Saver Mode	121
7.5 Manchester mode Battery Assisted operation protocol extensions	126
7.5.1 General	126
7.5.2 Physical layer	127
7.5.3 Manchester activation	133
7.5.4 Commands summary	148
8 Sensor support (optional)	163
8.1 Applicability	163
8.2 Overview	163
8.3 Real Time Clock (RTC)	164

8.3.1	General	164
8.3.2	Setting the RTC	164
8.3.3	BroadcastSync command (optional)	165
8.3.4	Time synchronisation	165
8.4	HandleSensor command (optional)	166
8.5	Simple Sensors	167
8.5.1	Simple Sensor implementation	167
8.6	Full Function Sensors and Sensor Directory System	169
8.6.1	General	169
8.6.2	Sensor Access — General approach	170
8.7	Snapshot Sensors	176
8.7.1	General	176
8.7.2	Initiating Snapshot Sensor measurements	179
8.7.3	Reporting Snapshot Sensor Information	180
Annex A (normative) Extensible bit vectors (EBV)		182
Annex B (normative) State-transition tables		183
Annex C (normative) Command-response tables		240
Annex D (informative) Example slot-count (Q) selection algorithm		267
Annex E (informative) Example Tag inventory and access		268
Annex F (informative) Calculation of 5-bit and 16-bit cyclic redundancy checks		269
Annex G (normative) Multiple- and dense-Interrogator channelized signaling		271
Annex H (informative) Interrogator-to-Tag link modulation		274
Annex I (normative) Error codes		276
Annex J (normative) Slot counter		278
Annex K (informative) Example data-flow exchange		279
Annex L (informative) Optional Tag features		282
Annex M (informative) Cryptographic-Suite checklist		285
Annex N (informative) Battery Assisted Tag to Interrogator synchronization		286
Annex O (normative) Simple Sensors Data Block		289
Annex P (normative) Record structures and commands for Ported Simple Sensors		300
Annex Q (informative) Battery Assisted Passive (BAP) PIE and Manchester mode tutorial guide		316
Annex R (informative) Manchester mode RF power control		327
Bibliography		332

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.

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This document 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 18000-63:2015), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- incorporation of the Technical Corrigendum;
- incorporation of a new sensor class for snapshot sensors.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 18000 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

This document defines the physical and logical requirements for a passive-backscatter, Interrogator-talks-first (ITF), radio-frequency identification (RFID) system operating in the 860 MHz to 960 MHz frequency range. The system comprises Interrogators, also known as Readers, and Tags, also known as Labels or Transponders.

An Interrogator transmits information to a Tag by modulating an RF signal in the 860 MHz to 960 MHz frequency range. The Tag receives both information and operating energy from this RF signal. Tags are passive, meaning that they receive all of their operating energy from the Interrogator's RF signal.

An Interrogator receives information from a Tag by transmitting a continuous-wave (CW) RF signal to the Tag; the Tag responds by modulating the reflection coefficient of its antenna, thereby backscattering an information signal to the Interrogator. The system is ITF, meaning that a Tag modulates its antenna reflection coefficient with an information signal only after being directed to do so by an Interrogator.

Interrogators and Tags are not required to talk simultaneously; rather, communications are half-duplex, i.e. Interrogators talk and Tags listen, or vice versa.

The described backscatter radio frequency identification (RFID) system that supports the following system capabilities:

- identification and communication with multiple tags in the field;
- selection of a subgroup of tags for identification or with which to communicate;
- reading from and writing to or rewriting data many times to individual tags;
- user-controlled permanently lockable memory;
- data integrity protection;
- Interrogator-to-tag communications link with error detection;
- tag-to-Interrogator communications link with error detection;
- support for both passive back-scatter tags with or without batteries.

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