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Information technology — Radio frequency identification (RFID) for item management: Data protocol —

Part 4: Application interface commands for battery assist and sensor functionality

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

Partie 4: Commandes de l'interface d'application pour l'assistance de la batterie et la fonctionnalité du capteur

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 15961 series can be found on the ISO website.

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Introduction

The technology of radio frequency identification (RFID) is based on non-contact electronic communication across an air interface. The structure of the bits stored in the memory of the RFID tag is invisible and accessible between the RFID tag and the interrogator only by the use of the appropriate air interface protocol, as specified in the corresponding part of ISO/IEC 18000. Since the initial publication of ISO/IEC 18000, it has become possible to add sensors to the RFID tag using various physical methods, but always using the air interface protocol as a consistent means of communicating between the RFID tag and the interrogator.

For sensor information, functional commands from the application and responses from the interrogator are processed in a standard way. This allows equipment to be interoperable. In special cases, when the sensor is attached to or integrated within an RFID tag, this enables configuration parameters to be encoded in one system's implementation with the resultant sensory information to be read at a later time in a completely different and unknown system's implementation. The data bits stored on each RFID tag and sensor shall be formatted in such a way as to be reliably read at the point of use if the sensor is to fulfil its basic objective. The integrity of this is achieved through the use of an application protocol, for example, as supported by the functional commands specified in this document and as specified in ISO/IEC 24791.

Manufacturers of radio frequency identification equipment (interrogators, RFID tags, etc.), manufacturers of sensors and users of RFID technology supporting sensors each require a publicly available application protocol. This document specifies the sensor encoding and processing rules, which are independent of any of the air interface standards defined in the various parts of ISO/IEC 18000. As such, the sensor encoding and processing rules are consistent components in the RFID system that may, independently, evolve to support additional air interface protocols and different types of sensors.

The documents that comprise the data protocol are the following.

- ISO/IEC 15961-1 defines the transfer of data to and from the application, supported by appropriate application commands and responses.
- ISO/IEC 15961-2 defines the registration procedure of data constructs to ensure that as new applications adopt the data protocol, it becomes a relatively straightforward process to support that application. This can be achieved by the registration authority publishing regular updates of the RFID data constructs that have been assigned, and for a means of incorporating these updates into the processes of ISO/IEC 15961-1.
- ISO/IEC 15961-3 defines the data constructs and the rules that govern their use.
- ISO/IEC 15961-4 defines the transfer of sensor data to and from the application, supported by appropriate application commands and responses.
- ISO/IEC 15962 specifies the overall process and the methodologies developed to format the application data into a structure to store on the RFID tag.
- ISO/IEC 24753 specifies the overall process and methodologies developed to format and process sensory information in a standardised manner and provide an interface with the appropriate air interface protocol.