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

### Part 7: Parameters for active air interface communications at 433 MHz

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

*Partie 7: Paramètres de communications actives d'une interface radio  
à 433 MHz*

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Reference number  
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Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11  
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47  
E-mail [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
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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](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

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 Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO/IEC 18000-7:2009), which has been technically revised and extended.

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 General*
- *Part 61: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type A*
- *Part 62: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type B*
- *Part 63: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type C*
- *Part 64: Parameters for air interface communications at 860 MHz to 960 MHz Type D*
- *Part 7: Parameters for active air interface communications at 433 MHz*

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## Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 is intended to address radio frequency identification (RFID) devices operating in the 433 MHz frequency band, providing an air interface implementation for wireless, non-contact information system equipment for item management applications. Typical applications operate at ranges greater than one metre.

The RFID system includes a host system and RFID equipment (interrogator and tags). The host system runs an application program, which controls interfaces with the RFID equipment. The RFID equipment is composed of two principal components: tags and interrogators. The tag is intended for attachment to an item, which a user wishes to manage. It is capable of storing a tag serial number and other data regarding the tag or item and of communicating this information to the interrogator. The interrogator is a device, which communicates to tags in its RF communication range. The interrogator controls the protocol, reads information from the tag, directs the tag to store data in some cases, and ensures message delivery and validity. This system uses an active tag.

RFID systems defined by this part of ISO/IEC 18000 provide the following minimum features:

- identify tag in range;
- read data;
- write data or handle read-only systems gracefully;
- selection by group or address;
- graceful handling of multiple tags in the field of view;
- error detection.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 consists of two modes, Base and Extended. The following simplified differences should be drawn between the two modes:

- Base Mode defined in [clause 6](#) is backwards compatible and includes all features described in the last revision of this part of ISO/IEC 18000 (ISO/IEC 18000-7:2009) with the addition of security features as described in [clause 6.7](#).
- Extended Mode defined in [clause 7](#) is new to this part of ISO/IEC 18000. Extended Mode presents a new communication protocol stack (PHY, MAC and Application layers) and provides an extended feature set that addresses more complex user and deployment requirements.

Substantive differences exist between Base Mode and Extended Mode across all layers of the communication protocol (PHY, MAC and Application). However, both modes may co-exist in any given physical environment.

All parties are directed to consider carefully their use model before determining the most appropriate mode.

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 concerning radio frequency identification technology.

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.

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Information on the declared patents may be obtained from:

Patent Holder: Legal Name CISC Semiconductor GmbH Contact for license application: Name & Department Markus Pistauer, CEO Address Lakeside B07 Address 9020 Klagenfurt, Austria Tel. +43(463) 508 808 Fax +43(463) 508 808-18 E-mail m.pistauer@cisc.at URL (optional) www.cisc.at
Patent Holder: Legal Name Impinj, Inc. Contact for license application: Name & Department Stacy Jones Address 701 N 34th Street, Suite 300 Address Seattle, WA 98103, USA Tel. +1 206 834 1032 Fax +1 206 517 5262 E-mail stacy.jones@impinj.com URL (optional) www.impinj.com

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