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

**Part 4:
Parameters for air interface
communications at 2,45 GHz**

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

Partie 4: Paramètres de communications d'une interface d'air à 2,45 GHz



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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).

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).

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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, SC 31, Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 18000-4:2008), of which it constitutes a minor revision with the following changes:

- [5.1](#) has become [Clause 5](#);
- [5.2](#) has become [Clause 6](#);
- [5.3](#) has been [Clause 7](#);
- [Clause 8](#) has been introduced;
- [Clause 6](#) has become [Clause 9](#);
- [Clause 1](#), [Clause 2](#), [Clause 3](#), [Clause 4](#), [Clause 5](#), and [Clause 9](#) have been revised as necessary to also cover [Clause 8](#).

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*

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- *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*

Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 is one of a series of International Standards and Technical Reports developed by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 31, WG 4 for the identification of items (item management) using radio frequency identification (RFID) technology.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 defines three 2,45 GHz protocols. Each of the specific physical/data link configurations is defined in a separate sub-clause. The configuration descriptions include a physical layer and a data link layer.

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 can involve the use of patents concerning radio-frequency identification technology given in all parts of the document.

ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity, and scope of these patent rights.

The holders of these patent rights have assured the 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. Information can be obtained from the following companies.

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Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management —

Part 4: Parameters for air interface communications at 2,45 GHz

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 defines the air interface for radio frequency identification (RFID) devices operating in the 2,45 GHz Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band used in item management applications. This part of ISO/IEC 18000 provides a common technical specification for RFID devices that can be used by ISO committees developing RFID application standards. This part of ISO/IEC 18000 is intended to allow for compatibility and to encourage inter-operability of products for the growing RFID market in the international marketplace. This part of ISO/IEC 18000 defines the forward and return link parameters for technical attributes including, but not limited to, operating frequency, operating channel accuracy, occupied channel bandwidth, maximum equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP), spurious emissions, modulation, duty cycle, data coding, bit rate, bit rate accuracy, bit transmission order, and, where appropriate, operating channels, frequency hop rate, hop sequence, spreading sequence, and chip rate. This part of ISO/IEC 18000 further defines the communications protocol used in the air interface.

This part of ISO/IEC 18000 contains the following three modes:

- Mode 1 is an interrogator talks first with passive tag;
- Mode 2 is a tag talks first with battery-assisted passive tag;
- Mode 3 is a globally available, ubiquitous network supporting, among others, the logistics and transportation industry; agnostic to any device, commercial or otherwise, requiring global availability.

The detailed technical differences between the modes are shown in the parameter tables.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 7816-6:—¹⁾, *Identification cards — Integrated circuit cards — Part 6: Interindustry data elements for interchange*

ISO/IEC 15963, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Unique identification for RF tags*

ISO/IEC/TR 18047-4, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification device conformance test methods — Part 4: Test methods for air interface communications at 2,45 GHz*

ISO/IEC 19762 (all parts):—¹⁾, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary*

1) To be published

ISO/IEC 18000-4:2015(E)

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-15-4:2010, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Local and metropolitan area networks — Specific requirements — Part 15-4: Wireless medium access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) specifications for low-rate wireless personal area networks (WPANs)*