

# ISO Supply Chain RFID Standards

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TC IST 34

*Automatic ID Techniques*

# ISO RFID Standards

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## Objectives for this session -

- *Scope of the ISO RFID standards*
- *How will RFID really be deployed in supply chains?*
- *The Big Picture - ISO in context with ETSI and EPC Global*
- *Bring perception into line with reality*

# ISO RFID Standards

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## Richard Rees

- *President of Scanology - #1 EPCGlobal member in NL*
  - *Chair of BSI IST/34 Automatic ID Techniques*
  - *UK HoD to ISO IEC JTC1 SC31*
  - *Smart Active Labels Standards program advisor*
  - *Past member of EAN UK Supervisory Board*
  - *Early advocate of passive UHF RFID*
- 30 years as maker and user of auto ID standards

# ISO RFID Standards

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“There are too many ISO RFID standards!”

- *Animals*
  - *Road Transport Telematics*
  - *Application and conformance standards*
  - *Financial/transport cards – people related – SC17*
  - *Item Identification*
- *Only one ISO item RFID tag standard – ISO 18000*

# ISO RFID Standards

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## ISO 18000 air interface frequencies

- *<135 KHz*
- *13.56 MHz*
- *2.45 GHz*
- *860-960 MHz*
- *433 MHz (active)*

*Why so many?*

*– Laws of Physics = different functionality*

# ISO RFID Standards

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## ISO 18000-2 >135 KHz.

- *Inductive*
- *Unaffected by presence of water*
- *Short range , few cms*
- *Fairly costly because of coil in transponder*
- *It works and you can buy it*
- *Underestimated*

# ISO RFID Standards

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## ISO 18000-3 13.56 MHz

- *Inductive*
- *Lower cost c 35 cents*
- *Thin flexible form factor ( smart label )*
- *Read / write capable*
- *Unaffected by water (but has to be tuned to item)*
- *Mid range, 70 – 125 cms*
- *Two flavours: Mode 1 (“15693”26 kb/s) and Mode 2 (PJM 848 kb/s)*

# ISO RFID Standards

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## ISO 18000-4 2.45 GHz

- *Propagating*
- *Long range in active version (100 m+)*
- *Affected by water*
- *Read / write capable*
- *Moderate cost*
- *Passive tag currently out of fashion*
- *Small antenna*
- *Bluetooth, etc.*



# ISO RFID Standards

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## ISO 18000-6 A/B 860 - 960 MHz

- *Propagating*
- *Long range 2-5 meters ..... but*
- *Low cost ( but not 5 cents!!!!!! ) – but net benefit is issue*
- *High data rates*
- *“Frequency agile”*
- *Read / write capable*
- *Relatively large antenna*
- *The future for mass application RFID*

# ISO RFID Standards

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## ISO 18000-7 433 MHz

- *Active*
- *Long range - many meters*
- *High cost*
- *High data rates*
- *Read / write capable*
- *Manifest tags- DoD*

# ISO RFID Standards

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## ISO Data Content Structures

- *ISO 15963 - Unique Tag Id*
  - *ISO 15961/62 – Data protocols and encoding*
  - *Multiple data objects – EPC – RTI problem*
  - *Complex data - sensors*
- Data is the payload - timeless in nature**

# ISO RFID Standards

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## ISO RFID Performance/Conformance

- **ISO/IEC 18046** - *RFID tag and interrogator performance test methods*
  - **ISO/IEC 18047** - *RFID device conformance test methods*
- *These procedures will be used by EPCGlobal*

# ISO RFID Standards

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## Supply Chain Applications of RFID

- *ISO 17358 - Application Requirements, including Hierarchical Data Mapping*
- *ISO 17363 - Freight Containers*
- *ISO 17364 - Returnable Transport Items*
- *ISO 17365 - Transport Units*
- *ISO 17366 - Product Packaging*
- *ISO 17367 - Product Tagging (DoD)*
- *ISO 10374.2 - RFID Freight Container Identification*

# ISO RFID Standards

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Too many ISO RFID standards?

*From user perspective,*

*there is only one ISO RFID tag standard for items*

– ISO 18000

And it does exist!

# ISO RFID Standards

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## ISO and EPC – what is the relationship?

- *ISO building blocks – Air Interface – Data Structure*
- *EPC a data content/access system – passive UHF carrier*
- *EPC started by MIT Auto ID Center – re-run of barcode*
- *Class 0 ( RO ) and Class 1 ( WORM ) developed under FCC rules*
- *EAN/UCC developed GTAG – adopted ISO 18000-6 (full function)*
- *EPCGlobal formed by EAN/UCC – HAG, SAG, BAG*
- *HAG developing UHF G2 – will lead to 18000-6 G2 (licence plate vs. full function )*
- *EPC data fits into ISO data carriers - complementary*
- *DoD and WTO demand ISO – 8000 lb Gorillas*
- *ISO RAND – EPC IP free (but user licence!)*

# ISO RFID Standards

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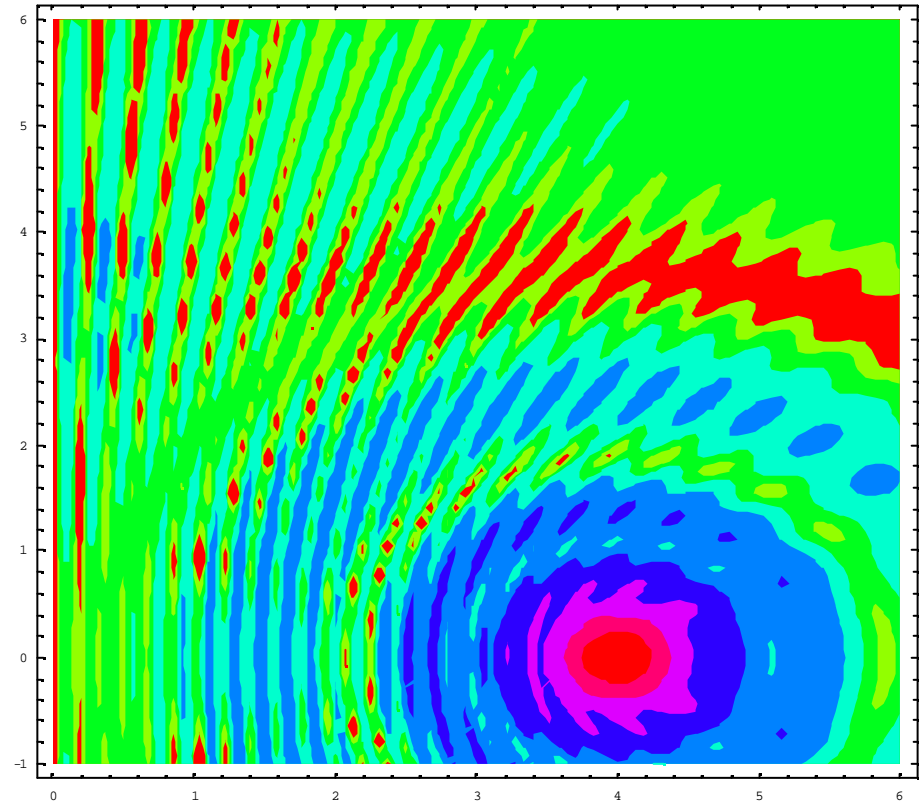
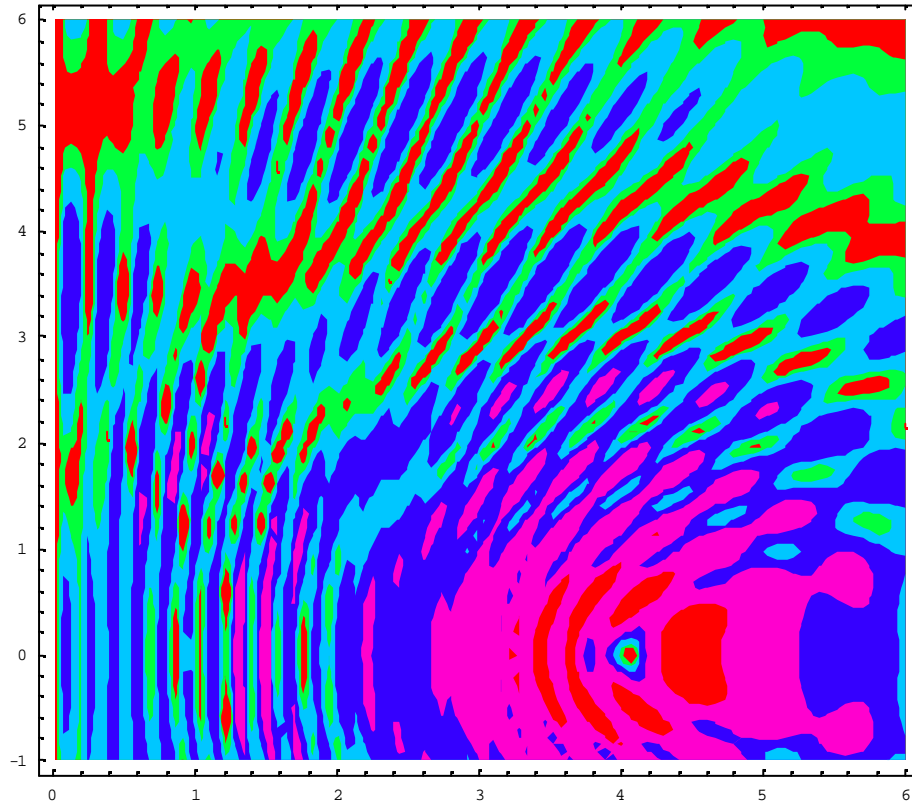
## RFID – Hype, Misunderstanding and Reality

- *Reliability, Reliability, Reliability!*
- *Range – it's not a linear measure!*



# ISO RFID Standards

## UHF RFID – the reliability issue



# ISO RFID Standards

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## RFID – Hype, Misunderstanding and Reality

- *Reliability, Reliability, Reliability!*
- *Range – it's not a linear measure! It's a probability function*
- *Long range creates problems as well as solutions*
- *Speed – 500 tags/sec! It's about reliability not speed*

# ISO RFID Standards

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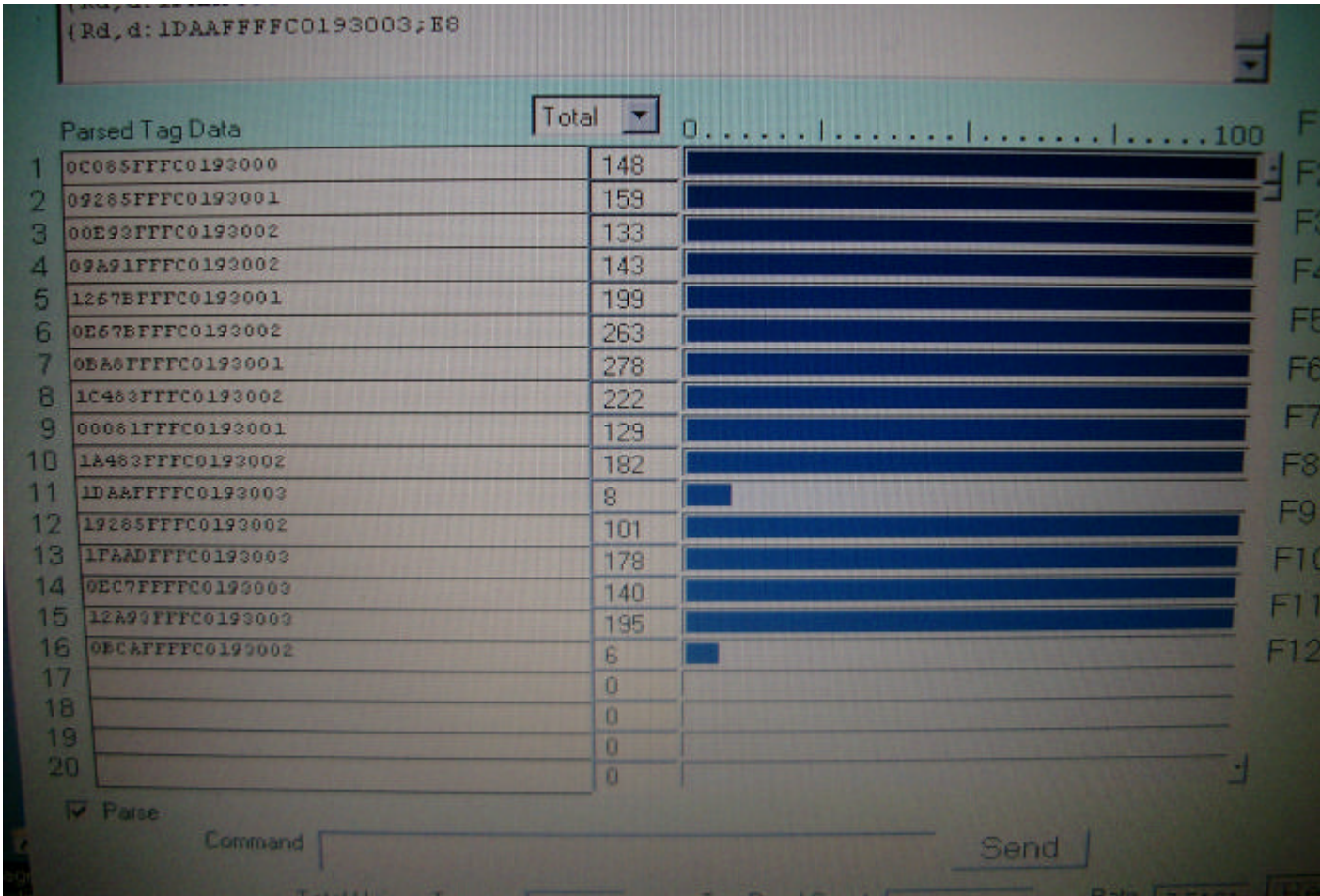


# ISO RFID Standards

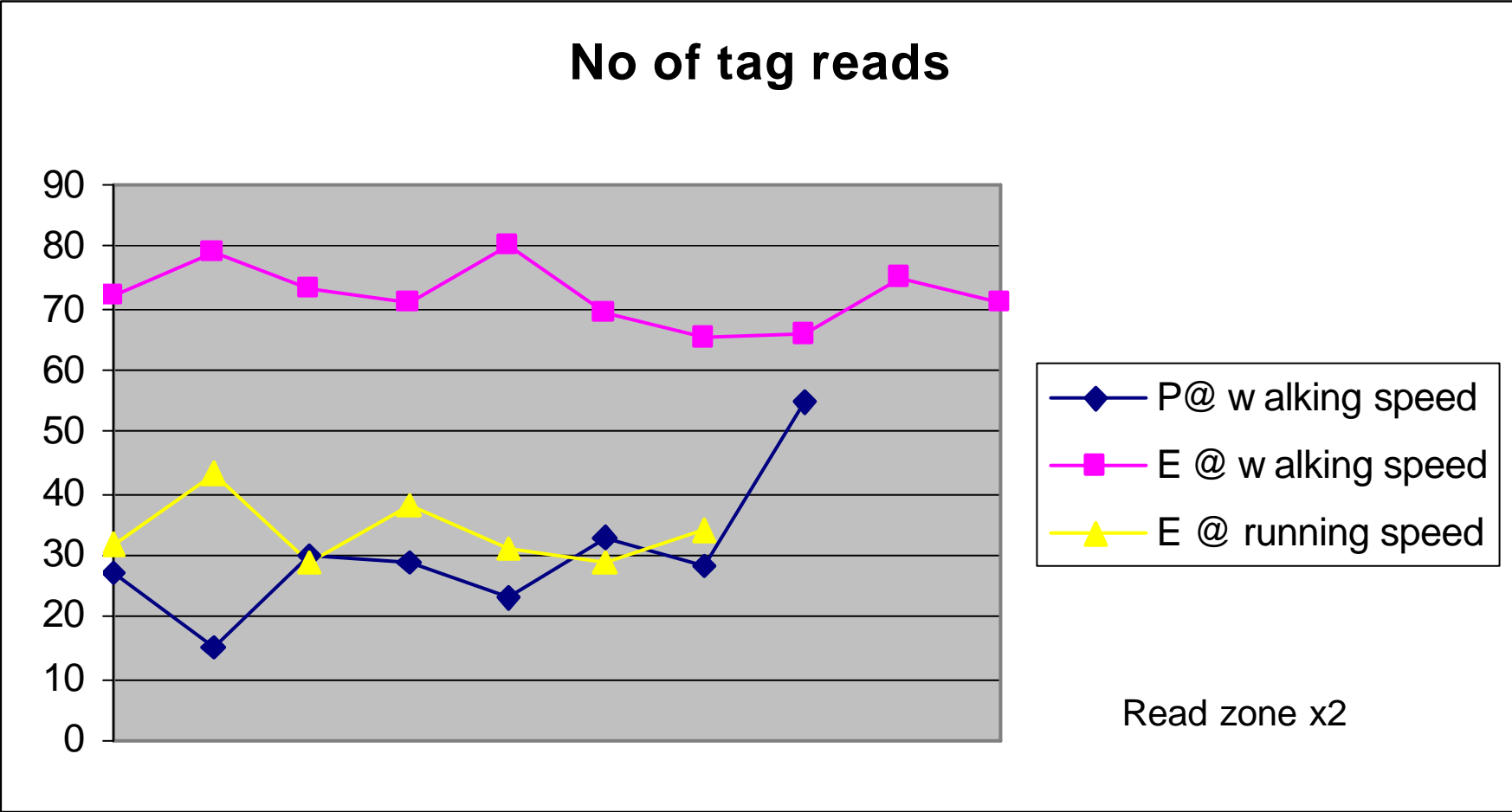
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4	09285FFFC0193001	3	█
5	0BC&FFFC0193002	1	█
6	1267BFFFC0193001	2	█
7	0C085FFFC0193000	2	█
8	1DA&FFFC0193003	1	█
9	12A93FFFC0193003	2	█
10	00E93FFFC0193002	2	█
11	1C463FFFC0193002	1	█
12	0EC7FFFC0193003	1	█
13	1A483FFFC0193002	1	█
14	1FA&DFFFC0193003	1	█
15	00081FFFC0193001	1	█
16		0	
17		0	
18		0	



# ISO RFID Standards



# ISO RFID Standards



# ISO RFID Standards

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## RFID – Reality

- *In general you cannot read cases on a pallet using UHF! (you have to read the cases on to the pallet)*
- *Will we need to read 500 tags in a short period?*
- *Will we operate at lower ranges – and with less power?*
- *Renewed interest in inductive (DHL) – and now dual frequency*

# ISO RFID Standards





# ISO RFID Standards

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## RFID – The user responsibility at UHF

- *ETSI has been imaginative in developing LBT as a pragmatic equivalent to duty cycle*
- *Spectrum remains precious - must be used wisely for your own and the common good*
- *Only 10 sub bands – likely to be many more readers than that in same radio ‘space’ (and not just in your patch). Real risk of system degradation and data loss if these sub-bands are not used responsibly.*

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## RFID – Golden rules for UHF

- *UHF reader default is standby – use a motion sensor for ON*
- *Operate at lowest power possible – dock door problem*
- *Avoid aiming energy towards open-air*
- *Minimise reader-on time by fast systems, limited data.*

# ISO RFID Standards

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## RFID for Item Identification – some predictions

- *At UHF, power levels used will reduce*
  - *better chips, better tag/antenna/product matching*
  - *General pressure about RF power levels*
- *Frequency diversity. No one size fits all solution available.*
- *Hardware standards will evolve – VHS v Betamax v DVD*  
*Standards are what people use.*
- *Data standards will be licence plate +*

# ISO RFID Standards

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*“Think function not technology – select your RFID technique on basis of fitness for purpose.”*

Thank you

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