



ITU-T

JCA-NID

**Joint Coordination Activity on Network
aspects of Identification Systems**

Pierre-André PROBST
Convener JCA-NID
OFCOM/Switzerland
(presented by Kirit Lathia)

24 October 2007

Network Aspects of Identification Systems (NID)

Content:

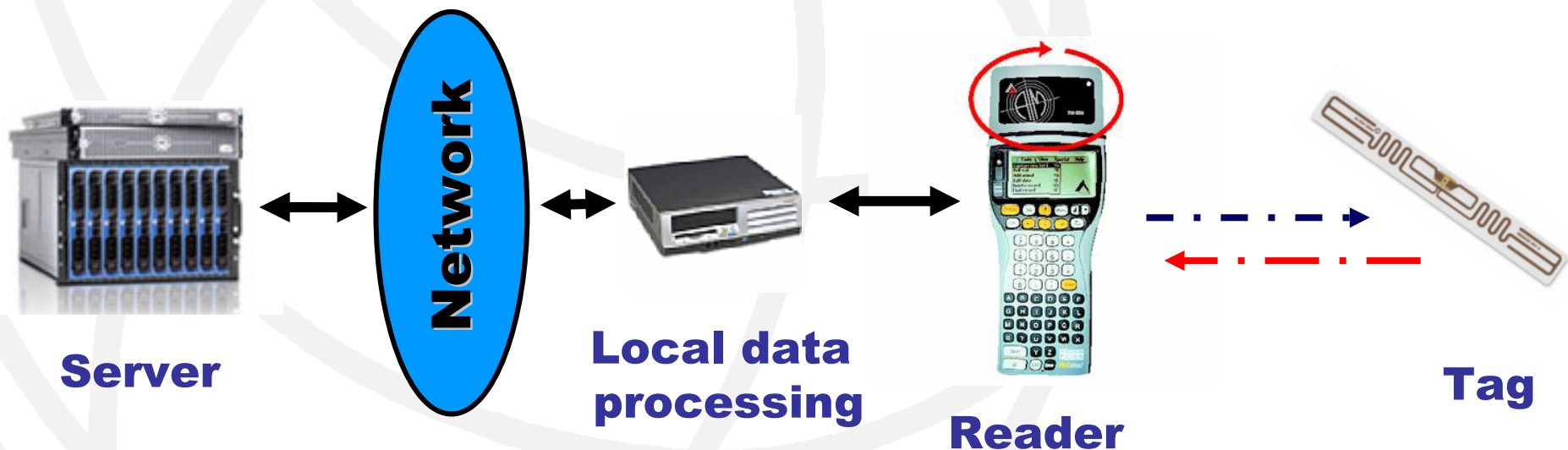
- NID: What is this?
- NID Applications
- Impact on telecom networks and telco business models
- NID in ITU-T
- ITU-T Joint Coordination Activity on NID
- Conclusions

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Network Aspects of Identification Systems (NID)

■ What is NID?

- NID = network aspects of identification systems (including RFID)
- RFID = System using Radio Waves to identify objects
- NID Components: Tag, Reader, Data processing system (local system, network, server, ..) and middleware



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Basic RFID Types:

- **Active**

- ▶ Tag transmits radio signal
- ▶ Internally powered memory, radio & circuitry
- ▶ High Read Range (max 300 m)

- **Passive**

- ▶ Tag reflects radio signal from reader
- ▶ Reader powered
- ▶ Shorter Read Range (max 20 m)

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NRFID - Applications: a few exemples [Ref:1]

Field	Application	Category
■ Transport	Toll control	B2C
■ Logistics	Baggage tag	B2B/B2C
■ Security	Entrance check	B2B/B2C/G2B/G2C
■ Supply chain	Supermarkets	B2B/B2C
■ Medical	Patient records	
	Blood supply	
	Drug ID	B2B/B2C
■ Manufacture	Assembly line	B2B
■ Agriculture	Meat/Plant tracking	B2B/B2C
■ E-government	Driver's license	G2C
■	Bank note	G2C
■ Defense	Passport	G2C
■ Library	Loan & return	G2C
■ Personal Safety	Children tracking	B2C
■ Shopping	e-wallet	B2C
■ Sports	Ski lifts	B2C
■ Leisure	Sight seeing info	B2C/G2C
■ Welfare	Location-Aware info	G2C/B2C
■ ...		

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NRFID Trends (1/2):

- Applications related:
 - B2C, G2B, G2C in addition to B2B
 - Access and distribution of Multimedia Content (data, video, graphic, etc..)
 - More intelligence in the tags (combination with sensors and other sources of information)
 - Tags and readers as parts of MM-Terminals (Mobile phones)
 - Applications need global service and network capabilities
 - Unlimited number of potential applications
 - Privacy and security aspects are very important
 - ...

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NRFID Trends (2/2):

- Technology drivers:
 - Smart tags (more intelligence)
 - Sensors (position, environment, status,..)
 - Multi-frequency band tags
 - Smaller size ("smart dust")
 - Combination with Nanotechnology
 - Reduction of production costs
 - ...

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Impact on telecommunication networks:

- RFID is a specific wireless access technology:
 - allocation of frequency bands
 - part of the home network
- RFID is an enabler of ubiquitous services and applications (Any devices, Anywhere, Anytime, Any services):
 - RFID to be considered as part of X-Internet (Internet of things)
- RFID systems need global service and network capabilities for machine-machine (B2B) and human-machine communication (B2C):
 - Interworking is becoming a key issue (NID)
- RFID based applications have a great potential for future development:
 - need for a network platform with a high level of flexibility to support future applications (NGN concept)

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NID standardization (1/2):

- **Major objectives:**
 - Interoperability and interworking
 - Economy of scale

- **What should be addressed?**
 - RFID and Ubiquitous Sensors Networks (USN)
 - Business models and Architecture
 - MM service/network requirements and capabilities to support present and future applications (B2B, B2C, C2C,...)
 - Protocols at the service and network layers
 - ...

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NID standardization (2/2):

- Security capabilities (Confidentiality, privacy, cryptography, etc..) and profiles
- Data format
- ID system
- Content management (DRM) and negotiation
- Quality of Service and performance
- Radio frequency aspects (spectrum allocation, intra/extra RFID systems compatibility)
- Terminology and definition
- ...

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Key players in the field of NID standardization:

- ITU: ITU-T, ITU-R, ITU-D
- ISO/IEC JTC1: SC6, SC17, SC27, SC31
- ISO: TC104, TC122, TC 204
- SDOs: ETSI, IEEE, CEN ...
- Forums and Consortiums: EPCglobal, NFC, OASIS, OMA, W3C,...
- Regional and national organizations

Network Aspects of Identification Systems (NID)

NID in ITU-T : History (1/3)

- First contributions to ITU-T: 2005
- Creation of a Correspondence Group (CG) on RFID in TSAG (March 2005)
- First Reports of the CG discussed in TSAG (Nov. 2005) and extension of the scope of the study to cover the broader issue of
Network aspect of Identification Systems (including RFID)
→ not only RFID but any device requiring identification which is connected to a network

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NID in ITU-T: History (2/3)

CG on RFID produced four reports → TSAG (July 2006):

- Convener's report of the CG, including Annex 3 "Collection of Terms and Definitions"
[TD317 TSAG]
- Business models and service scenarios for NID
[TD314 TSAG]
- Review of standardization issues on NID
[TD 315 TSAG]
- Proposed ITU-T strategy for standardization issues on NID with harmonized standardization cooperation
[TD316 TSAG]

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NID in ITU-T : History (3/3)

- **ITU-T Workshop** on “Networked RFID: Systems and Services” (February 2006)
- **TSAG July 2006:**
 - *Review the CG reports* and additional contributions
 - Decided to establish a *Joint Coordination Activity* on Network Aspects of Identification Systems (including RFID):
 - ▶ To examine the CG deliverables, improve them and use them as baseline texts
 - ▶ To further develop and analyze the list of standardization items and associated roadmap,
 - ▶ To forward specific standardization issues to relevant SGs and SDOs,
 - ▶ To act as single point of contact within ITU-T with other SDOs in order to avoid duplication of work,
 - ▶ To examine the best way to make available the most urgent deliverables (.e.g creation of focus groups).

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JCA-NID: present status of the work (1/4)

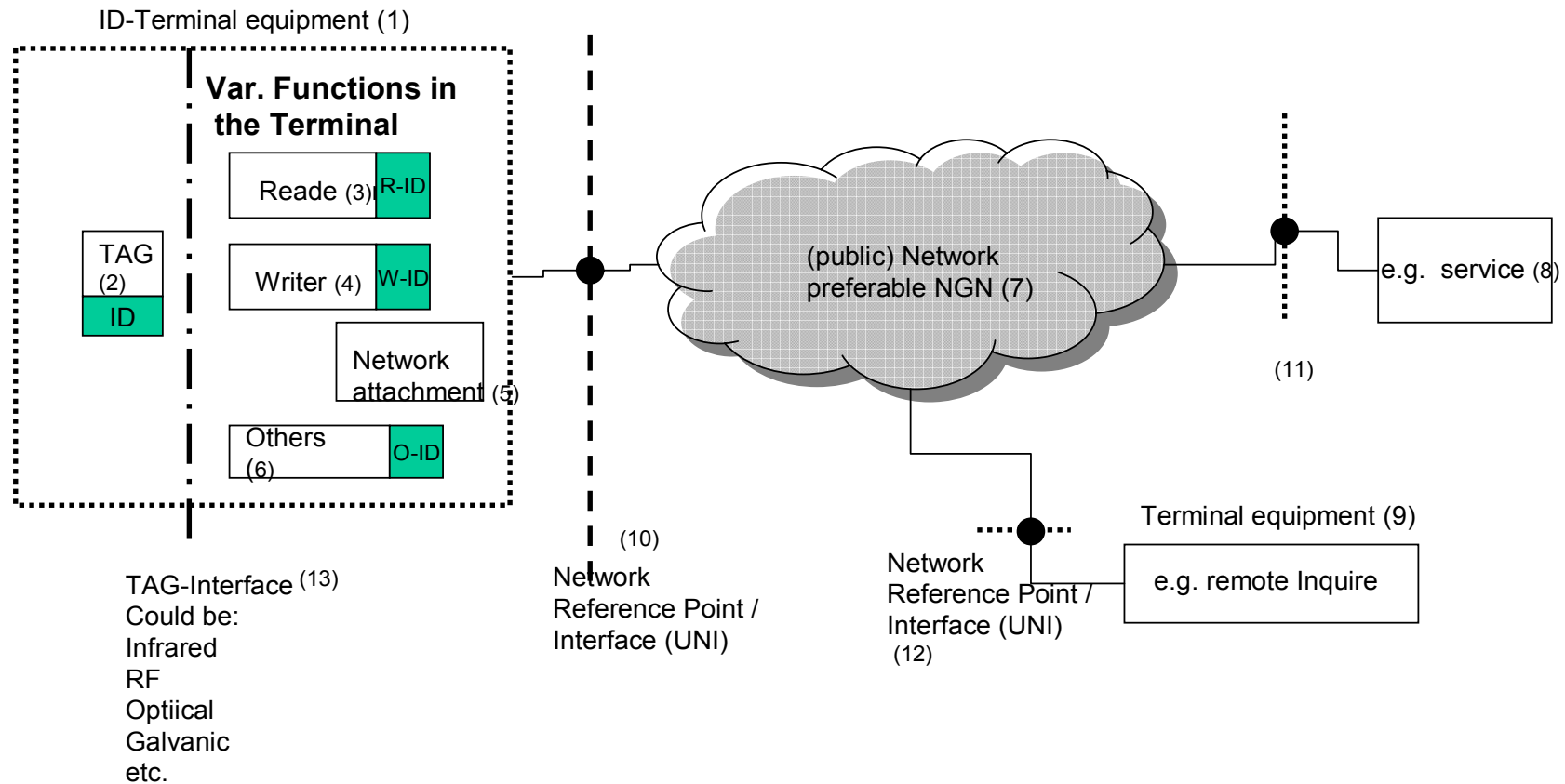
- **JCA-NID is an high-level coordination mechanism**, providing a platform to discuss and exchange ideas, involving representatives of groups working on relevant standardization bodies on network aspects of identification systems (NID).

- **The JCA-NID is developing the following deliverables** to help the coordination and harmonization among parties:
 - **Deliverable 1:**
Generic architectural model
 - **Deliverable 2:**
High Level Requirements (HLR)
 - **Deliverable 3:**
Standardization Roadmap
 - **Deliverable 4:**
Terms and Definition document

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JCA-NID High Level Ref. Architecture



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JCA-NID: present status of the work (3/4)

- **Generic Model**: JCA-NID focuses on ensuring that USN functions are covered in the current version (under discussion among ITU-T SG13/SG16 experts)
- **Roadmap**: JCA-NID is updating the current version checking among the various contact points in standardization bodies
- **HLR**: A correspondence group is discussing electronically the current version that will be finalized by next meeting (01/2008)
- **Definitions**: A correspondence group is discussing electronically the current version that will be finalized by next meeting (01/2008)

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Conclusions (1/2)

- RFID are evolving to intelligent devices which need networking capabilities for a large number of present and future applications
- RFID will speed up the evolution of telecommunications towards the Internet of things (AAAA)
- NID will have a major impact on telecommunications networks
- NID opens also new business opportunities for telco and service providers
- Global standards are needed to achieve economy of scale and interworking
- ITU-T has decided to play a leading role in the development of global standards

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Conclusions (2/2):

- RFID systems and sensor networks technologies are key drivers towards the “internet of things”
- NID systems will have a great impact on ITU-T standardization
- A large number of key players are already active in developing standards in this area
- ITU-T considers JCA-NID as an important tool to contribute to the development of NID global standards
- ID management is considered as an important standardization issue: ITU-T (SG17) has set up a Focus Group to propose a standardization framework

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- For further information on JCA-NID, subscribe to the email list and gain access to documentation see:

<http://itu.int/ITU-T/jca/nid>

- or contact JCA-NID Secretariat:

tsbjcanid@itu.int

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