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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 29261.3-2012

**Information technology -- Automatic identification and data
capture (AIDC) techniques -- Vocabulary -- Part 3:
Radio-frequency identification**

信息技术 自动识别和数据采集技术 词汇 第3部分：射频识别
(English Translation)

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Foreword

GB/T 29261 "Vocabulary of Information Technology Automatic Identification and Data Collection Technology" is divided into the following five parts.

---Part 1: Automatic identification data collection;

---Part 2: Optically readable media;

---Part 3: Radio Frequency Identification;

---Part 4: Radio communications;

---Part 5: Positioning system.

This part is Part 3 of GB/T 29261.

This section was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This section uses the redrafting method and refers to the international standard ISO/IEC 19762-3:2008 "Automatic Information Technology Identification and Data Acquisition Harmonized Vocabulary Part 3: Radio Frequency Identification" is compiled, and the degree of consistency with ISO/IEC 19762-3:2008 is not equivalent.

Please note that certain contents of this document may involve patents. The issuing agency of this document is not responsible for identifying these patents.

This part is proposed and managed by the National Information Technology Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC28).

Drafting organizations of this section. China Electronic Technology Standardization Institute, China Article Coding Center, Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications.

1 Scope

This part of GB/T 29261 specifies the specific terms and definitions of radio frequency identification in the field of automatic identification and data acquisition technology. Headquarters it is suitable for non-professional users and experts in the radio frequency identification field to communicate.

2 Item classification

The numbering system format adopted by GB/T 29261 is nn.nn.nnn, where the first two numbers (nn.nn.nnn) represent the "top level" and its value 01 means universal to all automatic identification and data acquisition technologies, 02 means universal to all optically readable media, 03 means one-dimensional bar code, 04 stands for two-dimensional bar code, 05 stands for radio frequency identification, 06 stands for general radio terminology, 07 stands for real-time positioning system, 08 stands for moving objects Product identification management. The two numbers in the middle (nn.nn.nnn) represent "middle level", and its value is 01 for basic concepts or data, and 02 for technology Attribute, 03 stands for symbol, 04 stands for hardware, 05 stands for application. The following two or three numbers (nn.nn.nnn) indicate the order of a term the "segment" of the column.

The "top layer" number value of the label (nn.nn.nnn) used in this part of GB/T 29261 is 05.

3 Terms and definitions

05.01.01

Radio Frequency Identification in the radio frequency part of the spectrum, electromagnetic coupling or inductive coupling is used to communicate with radio frequency tags through various modulation and coding schemes.

A technology to read the identity of a radio frequency tag.

05.01.02

Backscatter

The radio frequency tag modulates and re-radiates (transmits) the response signal of the same carrier frequency to respond to the reader signal or electromagnetic field. in in this process, the narrowband energy from the reader is reflected back to the reader, and the reflected energy varies with the degree of modulation of the antenna impedance of the radio frequency tag.

05.01.03

Tag identifier

Refers to chip identifier, manufacturer tag identifier, or user tag identifier.

05.01.04

Chip identifier

A code that uniquely identifies the tag chip defined by the chip manufacturer.

05.01.05

User tag identifier

The code of the user-defined identification label.

Note: The user tag identifier may not be a unique identifier.

05.01.06

Tag manufacturer tag identifier the code of the identification label defined by the manufacturer.

05.01.07

Application family identifier A mechanism used in data protocols and air interface protocols, which is used to select an application or an aspect related to an application Class RFID tags, and ignore further communication with other types of RFID tags with different identifiers.

05.01.08

Abstract syntax

Specification of application layer data or application protocol control information, which uses coding technology independent Notation rules indicate.

05.01.09

Transfer syntax

Abstract and concrete syntax used to transfer data between open systems.

Note: The term "transmission syntax" is sometimes used to refer to encoding rules and sometimes to the bit representation of data in transmission.

05.01.10

Basic coding rules

One of the ASN.1 encoding methods.

05.01.11

Type reference

The unique name associated with a feature in the ASN.1 grammar.

Example. objectID.

05.01.12

Element name

A reference type or part of an enumeration list in the ANS.1 syntax.

05.01.13

Octet

An ordered sequence composed of 8 bits, as a unit, is equivalent to an 8-bit byte.

Note: In the automatic identification and data acquisition basic technical vocabulary standard and the ASN.1 standard, this term takes precedence over "bytes" to avoid hardware-related Circumstances (for example, 7-bit bytes, 16-bit bytes) confusion.

05.01.14

Object

A precisely defined piece of information, definition, or specification.

Note: It must have a name to identify its use in the communication instance.

05.01.15

Object identifier

A globally unique value associated with the object that unambiguously identifies it.

[GB/T 16262.1-2006, definition 3.6.47] 05.01.16 Object identifier type its value is a simple type of a collection of all object identifiers allocated according to the rules of the standard GB/T 17969 series.

Note: The rules of GB/T 17969.1 allow various organizations to independently associate object identifiers with information objects.

[GB/T 16262.1-2006, definition 3.6.48] 05.01.17 Relative object identifier relative-OID Identify the value of an object by its position relative to some known object identifier.

[GB/T 16262.1-2006, definition 3.6.56] 05.01.18 Root object identifier root-OID the specific object identifiers (hence the common root) that constitute the first, second and subsequent public arcs in the set of object identifiers.

Note: The root object identifier plus the relative object identifier equals the complete object identifier.

05.01.19

Arc arc