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

GB/T 35660.2-2017

**Information and documentation -- RFID in libraries -- Part 2:
Encoding of RFID data elements based on rules from ISO/IEC
15962**

(English Translation)

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Foreword

GB/T 35660 "Information and Documentation Library Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)" is divided into three parts.

- Part 1. Data Elements and Implementation of General Guidelines;
- Part 2. RFID data element coding based on ISO/IEC 15962 rules;
- Part 3. Partitioned storage of RFID tags based on ISO/IEC 15962 rules of the data element coding.

This section GB/T 35660 Part 2.

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

This section uses the redrafted law revision using ISO 28560-2:2014 "Information and Documentation Library Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) 2 Part. RFID data element coding based on ISO/IEC 15962 rules ".

This part of ISO 28560-2:2014 technical differences and the reasons are as follows.

--- On the normative references, this section made a technical adjustment to adapt to China's technical conditions, adjust the situation focused Reflected in Chapter 2 "Normative references", the specific adjustments are as follows.

- Replace ISO/IEC 10646 (see 6.14) with GB 13000 equivalent to international standards;
- Replace GB/T 1988 with ISO/IEC 646 equivalent using international standards (see Table 1 in Table 1 and corresponding elements);
- Equivalent to the international standard GB/T 15273.1 instead of ISO/IEC 8859-1 (see Table 6.1 and the corresponding element Minute);
- Added GB/T 5795 (see 6.14);
- Added GB/T 12904 (see 6.14).

--- Removed the original standard 6.16 in Table 2 and 6.17 in Table 3 (see 6.16,6.17);

--- Added Figure 7 (see 7.4.5.4);

--- Modify "data integrity and security" title (see Chapter 9);

--- Added "ISO/IEC 15962 Data Compression Rules" (see Appendix F).

Please note that some of this document may be patentable. The issuing agencies of this document do not bear the responsibility of identifying these patents.

This part is proposed by the Ministry of Culture of the People's Republic of China.

This part of the library by the National Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC389) centralized.

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This part involved in the drafting unit. Shenzhen Library, Zhejiang Library, Tsinghua University Library, Peking University Library, China Electronic Technology Standardization Institute, Shantou University Library, China Article Coding Center.

Introduction

Library is using radio frequency identification (RFID) technology to replace the bar code technology for collection identification, and used in reader self-service, security and document processing flow. Encoding information in RFID tags using standard data models can increase library technology investment in particular by enhancing the interoperability of RFID tags and devices before they can enhance resource sharing among libraries.

In the library application of RFID standardization work, the Nordic National Library carried out earlier studies, including Denmark's "Library RFID Data model "has drawn the attention of the industry, its data model is characterized by a fixed-length encoding, after Australia proposed a variable-length encoded data model Program. During this period, other libraries around the world installed separate systems, each of which consisted of different technologies and libraries System providers. All of this forms the basis for the establishment of an RFID system, but it also represents only a small part of the global library.

By understanding the experience of various national standard solutions and supplier solutions, ISO collaborated with the library organization to issue ISO 28560 series Column standard, and provides a data migration option for libraries that have introduced technology.

This section presents a dynamic data encoding scheme based on ISO/IEC 15962. GB/T 35660.1 defines the necessary and optional Data element.

ISO 28560-3 and the provisions of this section, when applied to the collection of RFID tags lending, are completely mutually exclusive. in other words, RFID tag encoding either use the rules of ISO 28560-3, either use the rules defined in this section, or use specific rules. according to According to the technology used by the label and other technologies considered to be in line with the characteristics of GB/T 35660.2, the label reading system should achieve a certain level Degree of interoperability. Therefore, GB/T 35660 in the development of Part 3, to give up the use of ISO 28560-3, and choose to adopt standard ISO 28560-4.

GB/T 35660 provides the basic standard for library RFID information management. Given the advances in RFID technology itself, as well as different categories Old system, different GB/T 35660 encoding rules between the needs of the migration, the relevant recommendations still need to be given.

This part of the revision uses ISO 28560 Part 2 to standardize RFID data element coding based on the ISO/IEC 15962 rules.

Information and Documentation Library Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Part 2.
ISO/IEC 15962 rules RFID data element coding