

## New developments in test procedures for animal RFID based on ISO11784 and ISO11785

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## What is ISO

- World's leading developer of standards
- NON governmental organization
- Federation of 157 national standardization organizations (including ANSI)
- Technical working groups developing standards: 3,000
- Number of experts contributing in those groups: 50,000
- [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

## What is ISO

- ISO/TC23/SC19/WG3 Animal identification:
  - Member country representatives
  - TWG
  - international user representatives
    - Including ICAR

## Available transponder types

### Injectable:

Under skin:  
Companion animals, horses,  
CITES, (pigs)

- Bolus:  
Bovine, ovine, caprine
- Ear tag:  
Bovine, ovine, caprine, pigs



## Necessity and usefulness of RFID

### Necessity and usefulness of RFID tags:

- Tracking and Tracing of lost pets and animals for food production
- Reduce the costs of outbreak of diseases
- Fraud control
- Management by farmers, veterinarians



## ISO standards

### International ISO standards:

- Code structure (ISO 11784):  
Representation of the identification code
- Technical concept (ISO 11785):  
Transfer of the identification code



### Under development:

- Advanced transponders (ISO14223)  
(sensors, data storage, encryption)
- Test protocols (ISO24631)  
(conformance and performance)

## ISO 11784

Bit no	Information
1	Animal bit
2-4	Retag counter
5-9	User information
10-15	Reserved field (for future use)
16	Data block flag
17-26	Manufacturer/Country code
27-64	Identification code

Standard provides a means to enable unique ID codes  
Standard allows for country ID code schemes as well as for  
manufacturer ID code schemes

## ISO 11784 Retagging

- In case when retagging is needed and when a country wants to use the same ID code
- Can not be used in combination with manufacturer code
- National authority must maintain database(s)
- Secure production of retags
- Production of reader that reads retag counter

## ISO 11785 Communication

Activation frequency 134.2 kHz  
(signal transmitted in noisy environment and through live animals)

Two protocols are accepted:

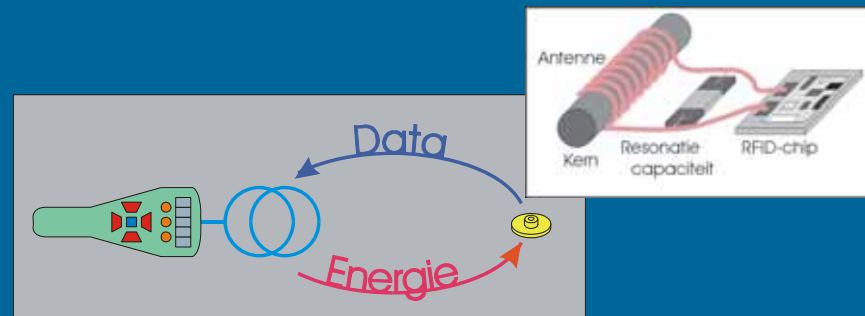
Full duplex: FDX-B

Half duplex: HDX

## ISO 11785 Communication

Radio frequency identification (RFID)

- Transponder passive component => no battery



## ISO11785

What is said in Annex A of the standard about FDX-A:

Until 1998 the following technologies are allowed:

125kHz Destron

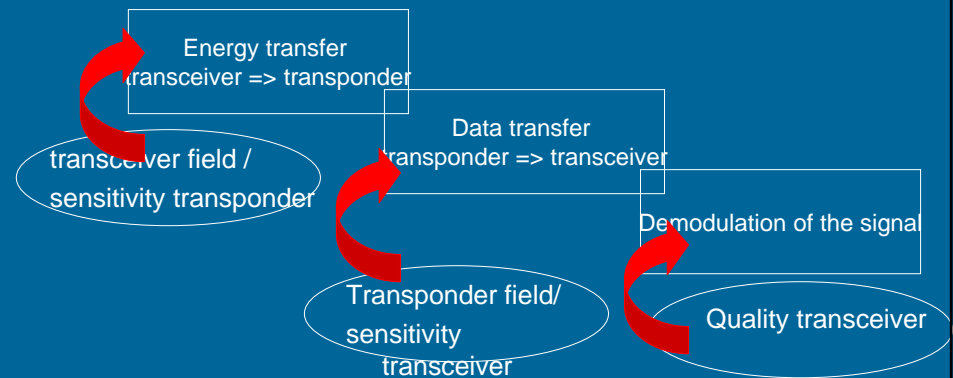
125kHz Datamars

128kHz Trovan

Backwards compatibility of ISO readers for a period of 30 years as described in Annex A in ISO11785 is an essential option to be provided by manufacturers of FDX-A technology

## Principle reading process

Schematic presentation reading process:



Readability influenced by transponder & transceiver

## ICAR test procedures

### Conformance test of transceivers and transponders:

- Guaranteeing worldwide readability

### Performance test of transceivers and transponders

- Making a founded selection of the available products



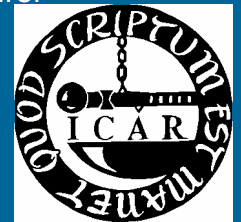
## ISO and ICAR agreement on testing

ISO can assign a Registration Authority (RA)  
that for testing products on meeting  
certain requirements

Animal Identification: ICAR is RA

ICAR approves test laboratories

Upon passing conformance criteria a manufacturer  
code is given by ICAR to manufacturer



## ISO24631 part 1 conformance transponders (1)

### Checks conformance test transponders:

- Read by reference reader
- Resonance frequencies
- Modulation side bands
- Telegram structure
- Identification code
- CRC calculation (cycle redundancy check)



### Granting of a manufacturer code

Manufacturer has signed code of conduct

## ISO24631 part1 conformance transponders (2)

### Approved transponders:

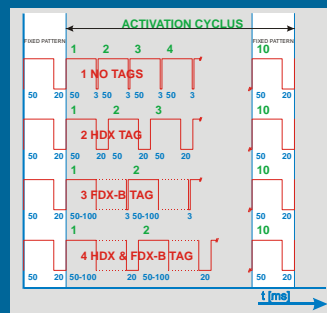
- Perform conform ISO 11784/11785
- Worldwide readable with ICAR approved reading equipment
- Responsibility has been taken for guaranteeing uniqueness ID
- Tracibility up to certain level guaranteed
- Manufacturer is motivated to follow ICAR rules  
(manufacturer code can be withdrawn)



## ISO24631 part 2 conformance transceivers (1)

### Checks conformance test transceivers:

- Frequency activation field
- Read HDX and FDX-B tags
- Reaction faulty transponders:
  - Animal bit = '0'
  - Trailer bits  $\leftrightarrow$  '0'
  - Reserved bits  $\leftrightarrow$  '0'
  - CRC incorrect
- Timing of transceiver



## ISO24631 part 2 conformance transceivers (2)

### Approved transceiver:

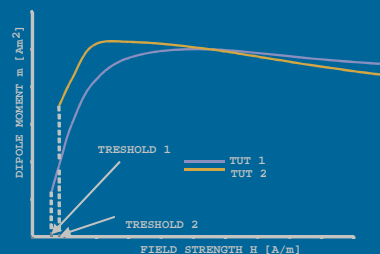
- Is able to read ISO 11784/11785 transponders
- Field balanced for the two transponder technologies
- Reader can display country (manufacturer) code + ID code



## ISO24631 part 3 Performance transponders (1)

Checks performance test transponders:

- Transponder minimum activating field strength
- Transponder dipole moment
- FDX-B bit length stability
- HDX frequency stability



## ISO24631 part 3 performance transponders (2)

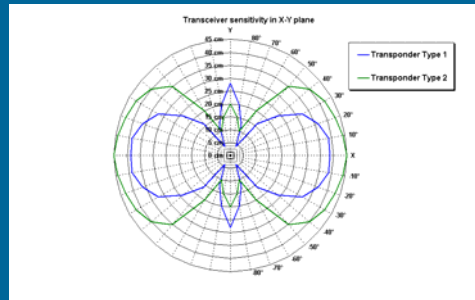
Performance test transponders informs about:

- Transponder =  $f$  (field strength conditions)
  - Estimation of the readability range of the transponder
- Transponder dipole moment
  - Estimation of the impact of electromagnetic disturbances on readability
- FDX-B bit length stability / HDX frequency stability
  - Estimation of the readability of the transponder

## ISO 24631 part 4 performance transceivers (1)

Checks performance test transceivers:

- Antenna pattern
- Identification speed
- Conformance field strength demands (ETSI EN 300 330)



## ISO 24631 part 4 Performance transceivers (2)

Performance test transceivers informs about:

- Antenna pattern => suits to application
- Recognition time => reader capacity



## Synchronisation of transceivers

In locations with multiple transceivers the synchronisation of transceivers is important (e.g. slaughterhouses, saleyards)

ISO specifications synchronized transceivers have been drafted and tested based on needs in Europe



## Information retrieved from transceivers

Numeric display and communication of transceivers is not part of standards yet.

Users working with several transceivers of different brands may benefit from uniform display and communication.

ISO/TC23/SC19/WG3 is studying the possibilities to harmonize display and communication of transceivers

## Conclusions

Worldwide approved ISO standards for animal RFID

- Companion animals, wildlife animals, zoo animals, livestock and fish

ICAR is Registered Authority for Testing resulting in

- Worldwide readability
- Informs about basic electronic performance

Additional (local) tests might be necessary to test:

- Shock resistance
- Climatic impact
- Durability
- Animal welfare aspects

## Conclusions

User needs provide input for further development of standards for animal RFID

International respected standards and test procedures serve the free exchange of animals in order to minimize barriers and costs for (international) trade.

Thank you and any questions?



International  
Organization for  
Standardization