

RFID

The central Library of KL University employs RFID technology for access control, automatic issue and return of library documents, and stock verification of library holdings.

The acronym RFID means Radio Frequency Identification. The system contains a small electronic chip (or tag) and a scanner or reader. These devices use electromagnetic fields for automatic identification and data capture. The electronic tag can hold up to 2 kilo bytes of data, usually the details of material to be tracked, which could be stored using a computer. The tags can be active (having local power source) and passive (those collect energy from readers). tags are available

Use of barcodes requires the reader and the materials are to be in the line of sight for data capture. In the case of RFID, tags need not be in the line of sight of the reader. The tag can be embedded in the material to be tracked. High frequency devices (low cost) capture data from a metre of the scanner and ultra high frequency devices (low cost) track from about 10 metres while microwave ultra wideband frequency devices (high cost) work within a range of 200 metres.

The RFID systems are used for access control, material management, inventory control and have many industrial applications.