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MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY INC.

MTI RFID Explorer User Manual Version 2.0.0

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Table of Contents

| | | |
|---------|--|----|
| 1 | Introduction | 9 |
| 1.1 | Overview | 9 |
| 2 | Explorer Installation..... | 10 |
| 2.1 | Installation Requirements..... | 10 |
| 2.2 | Installation | 10 |
| 2.2.1 | Installation Procedure | 10 |
| 2.2.2 | Removal Procedure..... | 11 |
| 2.2.3 | Configuring for Serial Operation | 11 |
| 3 | Explorer Usage | 12 |
| 3.1 | Explorer Appearance..... | 12 |
| 3.2 | Detect a Device and Select a Mode | 13 |
| 3.2.1 | Detect a Device | 13 |
| 3.3 | Controlling a Device | 13 |
| 3.3.1 | Inventory Rules..... | 14 |
| 3.3.2 | Tag Access..... | 14 |
| 3.3.2.1 | Access Type Read | 14 |
| 3.3.2.2 | Access Type Write | 11 |
| 3.3.2.3 | Access Type Kill | 12 |
| 3.3.2.4 | Access Type Lock | 13 |
| 3.3.2.5 | Access Type BlockWrite..... | 13 |
| 3.3.2.6 | Access Type BlockErase | 15 |
| 3.3.2.7 | Access Type LargeRead | 16 |
| 3.4 | RFID Data Views | 17 |
| 3.4.1 | Overview | 17 |
| 3.4.2 | Performing Post-Capture Processing | 18 |
| 3.5 | Exporting Data | 21 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 3.6 Logging Data | 22 |
| 3.7 Accessing and Changing Reader Configuration | 24 |
| 3.7.1 Settings Page..... | 25 |
| 3.7.2 Antenna Configuration Page | 25 |
| 3.7.3 Select Criteria Page | 27 |
| 3.7.4 Inventory Algorithm Panel | 28 |
| 3.7.5 Post Singulation Criteria Page | 29 |
| 3.7.6 GPIO Pin Configuration Page..... | 31 |
| 3.7.7 About Reader Page | 32 |
| 3.7.8 Troubleshooting Panel..... | 32 |
| 3.7.9 Register Access Panel..... | 34 |
| 3.7.9.1 Register Type Mac | 34 |
| 3.7.9.2 Register Type MacBank | 36 |
| 3.7.9.3 Register Type Bypass | 37 |
| 3.7.9.4 Register Type OEM | 39 |
| 3.8 NXP Authenticate | 40 |
| 3.8.1 Key Insertion and Activation..... | 42 |
| 3.8.2 Key Authentication | 45 |
| 3.9 CB-2 Tag Access..... | 48 |
| 3.9.1 Antenna Setting | 50 |
| 3.9.2 Configure Function | 50 |
| 3.9.3 Control Function | 54 |
| 3.10 RF Test | 57 |
| 3.11 Return Loss | 60 |
| 3.11.1 Formula | 60 |
| 3.11.2 Single Channel..... | 61 |
| 3.11.3 Multiple Channels | 61 |
| 3.12 Command Test..... | 61 |

| | |
|---|----|
| 3.12.1 Single Test | 62 |
| 3.12.2 Script Test | 63 |
| 3.12.3 Command Script File Format | 65 |
| 4 Known Issues | 66 |
| 5 Revision history | 66 |

Figure

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1: Select COM port | 11 |
| Figure 2: Explorer User Interface Main Window | 12 |
| Figure 3: The status bar..... | 13 |
| Figure 4: Reader Control bar | 13 |
| Figure 5: Inventory Rule | 14 |
| Figure 6: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type Read selected | 14 |
| Figure 7: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type Write selected | 11 |
| Figure 8: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type Kill selected | 12 |
| Figure 9: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type Lock selected..... | 13 |
| Figure 10: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type BlockWrite selected..... | 13 |
| Figure 11: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type BlockErase selected | 15 |
| Figure 12: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type LargeRead selected | 16 |
| Figure 13: View Menu Options – During Reader Command Execution | 17 |
| Figure 14: View Menu Options - Build Post-Capture View | 18 |
| Figure 15: Automatically Perform Post-Capture Processing..... | 19 |
| Figure 16: View Menu Options - Post-capture Views | 20 |
| Figure 17: Data Logging | 22 |
| Figure 18: Log File Example | 22 |
| Figure 19: Accessing the Reader Configuration Dialog | 24 |
| Figure 20: Reader Configuration Dialog Box..... | 24 |
| Figure 21: Antenna Configuration | 25 |
| Figure 22: Antenna Logical Settings..... | 26 |
| Figure 23: Select Criteria View..... | 27 |
| Figure 24: Select Criteria Edit Dialog..... | 27 |
| Figure 25: Algorithm Settings View Page | 28 |
| Figure 26: Inventory Algorithm Edit Page | 28 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 27: Post Singulation Criteria View Page | 29 |
| Figure 28: Post Singulation Criteria Edit Dialog..... | 30 |
| Figure 29: GPIO Pin Page..... | 31 |
| Figure 30: About Reader Page..... | 32 |
| Figure 31: Troubleshooting Page | 32 |
| Figure 32: MAC Registers Page..... | 34 |
| Figure 33: MAC Banked Registers Page | 36 |
| Figure 34: MAC Banked Register Read Status Example | 36 |
| Figure 35: MAC Banked Register Read and Write Status Example | 37 |
| Figure 36: MAC Bypass Registers Page | 37 |
| Figure 37: OEM Registers Page..... | 39 |
| Figure 38: NXP Authenticate – Select NXP Authenticate | 40 |
| Figure 39: NXP Authenticate – Tag Access Rules..... | 41 |
| Figure 40: NXP Authenticate – Key Access and Authenticate | 42 |
| Figure 41: Key Insertion and Activation – Get Keys..... | 43 |
| Figure 42: Key Insertion and Activation – Insert Keys..... | 44 |
| Figure 43: Key Insertion and Activation – Activate Keys..... | 45 |
| Figure 44: Key Authentication | 46 |
| Figure 45: Key Authentication – TAM1 Authenticate | 47 |
| Figure 46: Key Authentication – TAM2 Authenticate | 48 |
| Figure 47: CB-2 Tag Access – Select CB-2 Tag Access | 49 |
| Figure 48: CB-2 Tag Access – Main Function | 49 |
| Figure 49: Antenna Setting – Main Function..... | 50 |
| Figure 50: Configure Function – Main Function | 51 |
| Figure 51: Configure Function – Inventory CB-2 Tag & Get NVM Data | 52 |
| Figure 52: Configure Function – Access CB-2 Tag NVM configurations..... | 53 |
| Figure 53: Configure Function – Get CB-2 Tag NVM configurations | 54 |
| Figure 54: Control Function – Main Function..... | 55 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 55: Control Function – Inventory CB-2 Tag..... | 56 |
| Figure 56: Control Function – Set Control Functions..... | 57 |
| Figure 57: RF Test – Select RF Test..... | 57 |
| Figure 58: RF Test – Support full function in Single Channel..... | 58 |
| Figure 59: RF Test – Tag information is showed in the main views..... | 59 |
| Figure 60: RF Test – Keep inventory after received error | 60 |
| Figure 61: Return Loss – Select Return Loss..... | 60 |
| Figure 62: Return Loss – Multiple channels Broken Line Graph..... | 61 |
| Figure 63: Command Test – Select Command Test..... | 61 |
| Figure 64: Command Test – Main function | 62 |
| Figure 65: Single Test – Test and verify a command..... | 63 |
| Figure 66: Script Test..... | 64 |
| Figure 67: Script Text – Execute and obtain a command script file | 65 |
| Figure 68: Script Text – Command Script File Example..... | 66 |

Tables

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1: Live Data Views..... | 17 |
| Table 2: Post-Capture Packet Views | 20 |
| Table 3: Post-Capture Diagnostic Views..... | 21 |
| Table 4: Post-Capture Performance View | 21 |
| Table 5: Log File Field Definitions..... | 23 |
| Table 6: Revision history | 66 |

1 Introduction

1.1 Overview

Explorer application is a .NET-based graphical user interface (GUI) tool. It can exercise the functionality of the reader platform, a platform that is based on the MTI R1000 chip, and firmware respectively. Explorer also support test functions to confirm the performance.

2 Explorer Installation

2.1 Installation Requirements

Explorer relies on release 2.0 of the Microsoft .Net Framework. The Explorer setup program checks to ensure that the correct version of the .Net Framework is installed. If the correct version is not installed, the Explorer setup program offers to install it. The user may also download and install a copy of the .Net Framework from the Microsoft Windows Update Site (<http://update.microsoft.com/>) or the Microsoft Download Center (<http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/>).

To take advantage of the data import/export feature, Microsoft Excel 2003 is required.

2.2 Installation

It is possible for multiple versions of Explorer to co-exist on a single system, so long as a unique install path is used for each, such as the default installation directory.

2.2.1 Installation Procedure

To install the Explorer tool:

1. Double click the Explorer installer file, MTI RFID Explorer [Version].msi, to launch the installation wizard.
2. When prompted, designate the desired installation directory. The default is [Program Files]\MTI\MTI RFID Explorer [version]\.
3. Installation includes the C++ runtime libraries and adds a desktop shortcut to the Explorer application.
4. To Start the Explorer application:

- Double click the desktop shortcut, or Use the Start Menu. For example, if installed to the default directory:

Click Start, Select All Programs, MTI, MTI RFID Explorer [version], Click Explorer.

- Open the Explorer installation folder and double click Explorer.exe.

For those whom running on Windows 7 platform, please do the setup as following:

1. Right click on the short cut of MTI RFID ME HW GUI in "Start" menu and select "Properties".
2. Click on the tab "Compatibility" and select "Window XP Service Pack 3" in the pull down menu of "Compatibility Mode".

2.2.2 Removal Procedure

To uninstall the Explorer tool:

1. Click Start, Select All Programs, MTI, MTI RFID Explorer [version], click Uninstall Explorer.
2. When prompted to uninstall this product, click **Yes**.

Alternatively:

1. Open the Control Panel and select **Add or Remove Programs**.
2. Select the entry for the Explorer version to uninstall and click **Change/Remove**.
3. When prompted to remove this product, click **Yes**.

2.2.3 Configuring for Serial Operation

1. Open Explorer and select “**Tools**”, “**Set COM port**” option in the tool bar.
2. Type COM port number.
3. Click **Set**.
4. Select Yes or No.

This window contains the COM port number. Explorer will use this number to connect the device. If this setting is changed, Explorer will close. With Serial operation, only a single reader can be controlled.

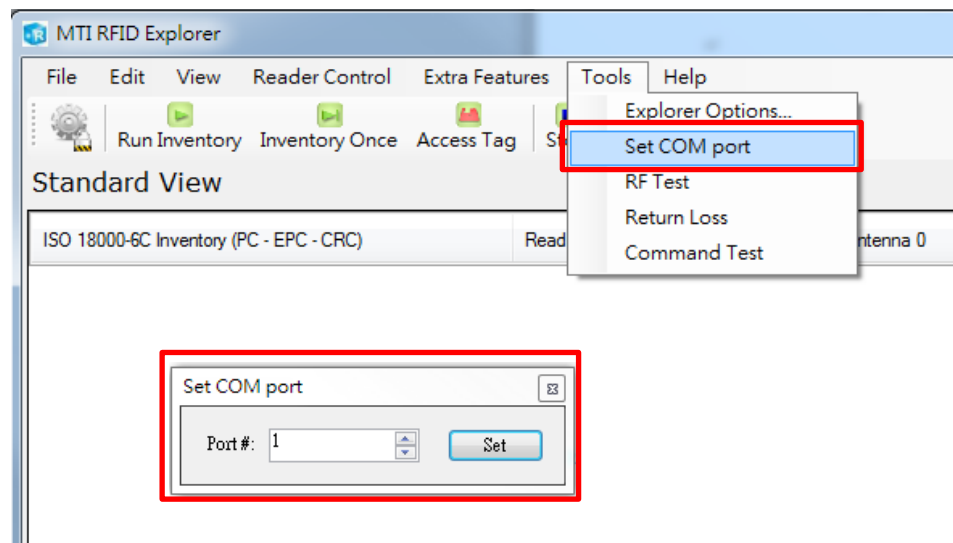


Figure 1: Select COM port

3 Explorer Usage

This section describes the features of the Explorer Application.

Explorer has been adapted with reader platform differences in mind. Consequently, Explorer supports the RU-861-based reader, hereafter referred to as the reader.

3.1 Explorer Appearance

The Explorer consists of a main display window See figure below.

- The main window contains a menu and a main display area used to show different views of the data received from the reader.
- The control bar is used to start, stop, pause inventory rounds, and to perform other reader actions.

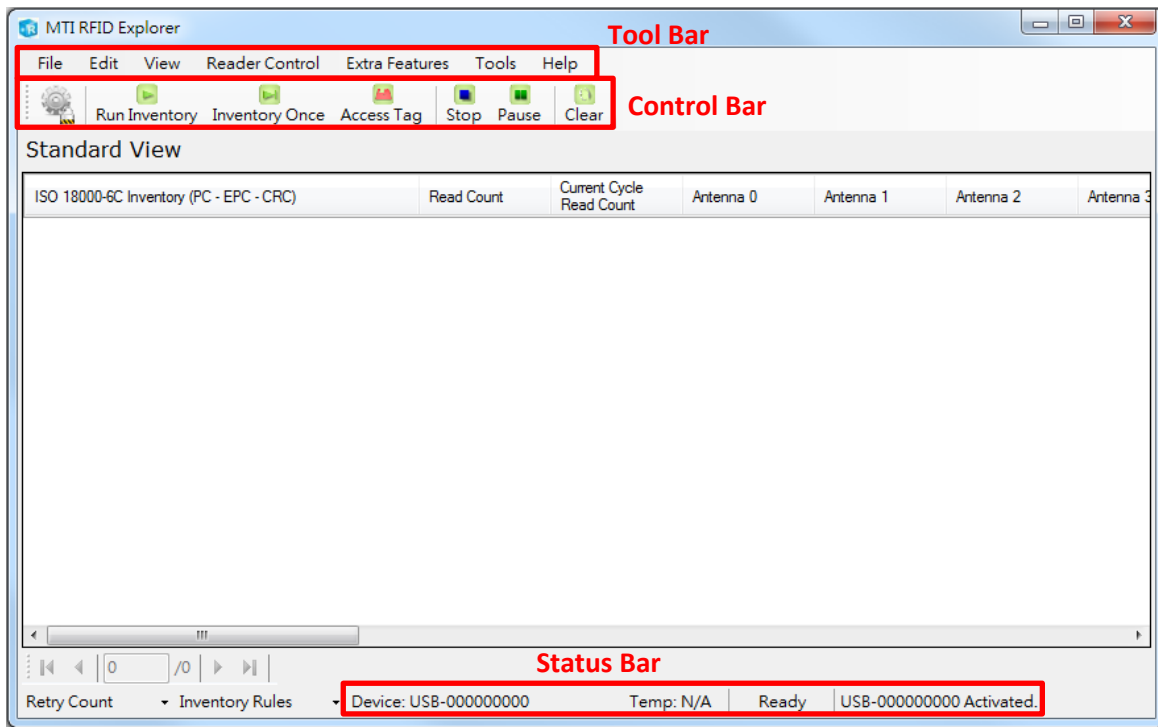


Figure 2: Explorer User Interface Main Window

3.2 Detect a Device and Select a Mode

3.2.1 Detect a Device

When the Explorer application starts, it attempts to open one attached readers. Explorer detects USB Interface first. If no reader is found by USB, Explorer starts to detect the serial port.

If any reader is found, it shows **Device Interface** (USB or Serial) and **serial number**. Otherwise, it shows “No Device”.

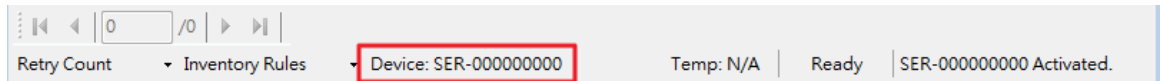


Figure 3: The status bar

3.3 Controlling a Device

After detecting the reader, you can control the reader from the **Reader Control** menu or from the **Control Bar**. The figure below shows the **Control Bar** buttons and describes the actions they perform.

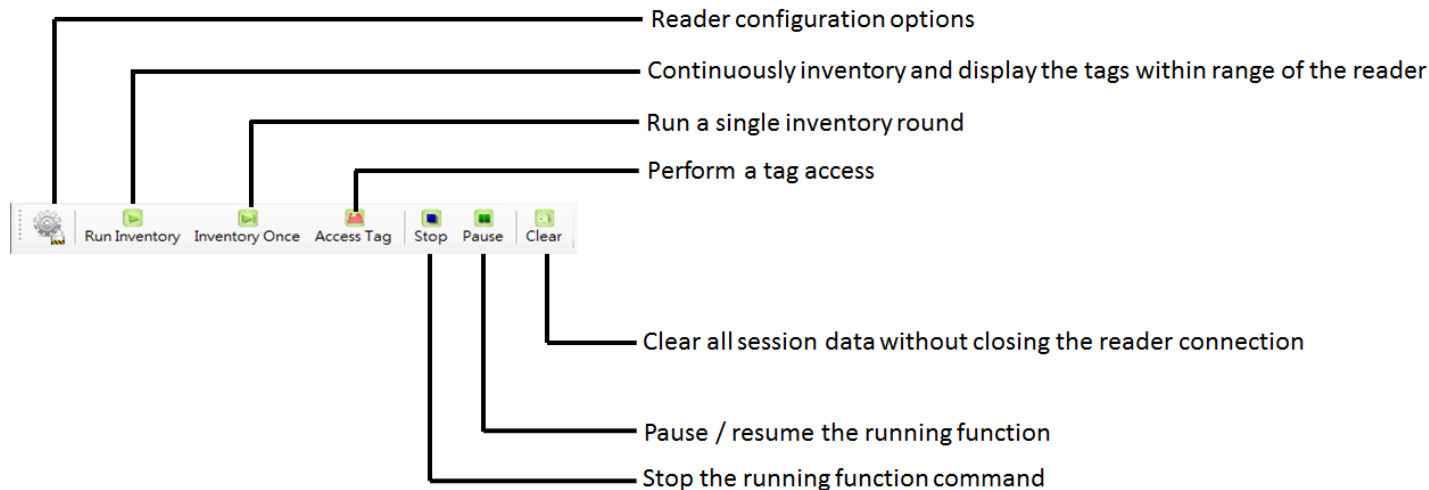


Figure 4: Reader Control bar

3.3.1 Inventory Rules

The **Select Criteria** and **Post Singulation** control whether the select and post singulation criteria that have been configured should be utilized during inventory operations. The **Extended Info** control whether the extension data is displayed during inventory operation.

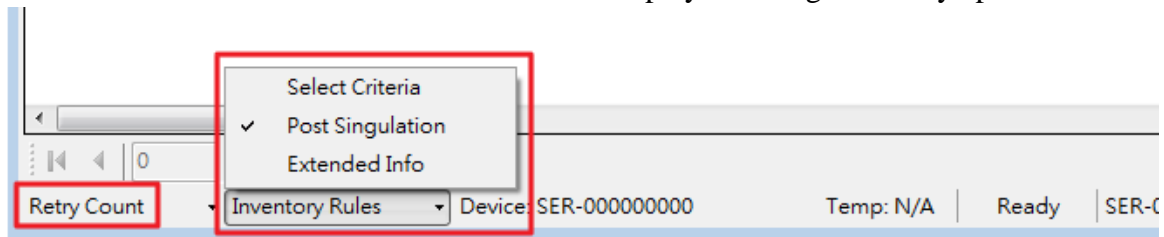


Figure 5: Inventory Rule

3.3.2 Tag Access

Selecting the **Tag Access** option presents the user with the configuration dialog shown in the figure below.

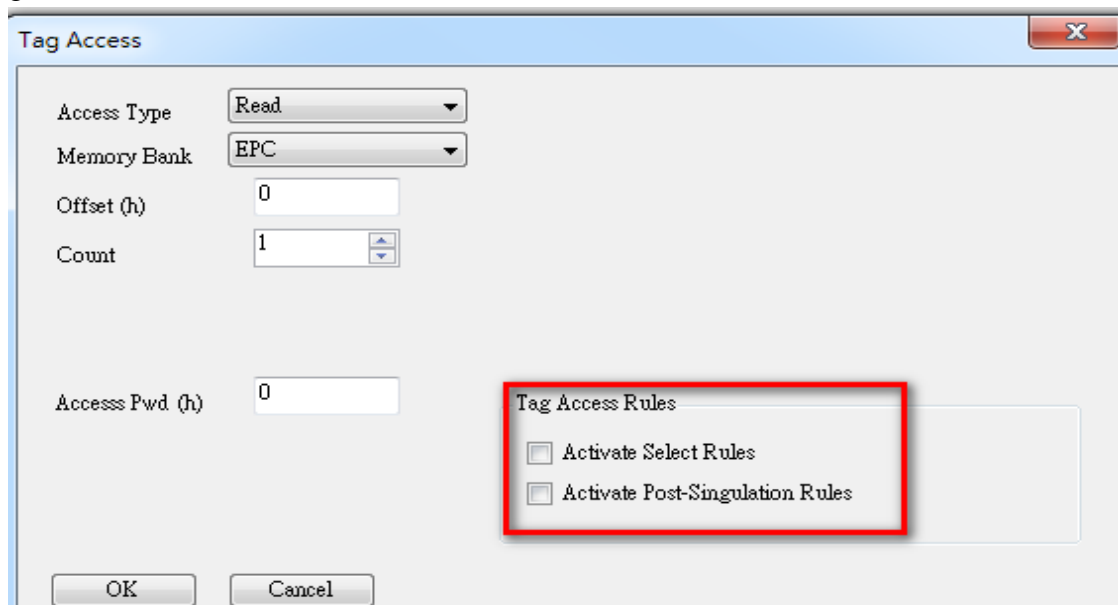


Figure 6: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type Read selected

From the **Tag Access** dialog box, the user can perform many different access operations against tags as follows.

The **Activate Select Rules** and **Activate Post-Singulation Rules** checkboxes control whether the select and post singulation criteria that have been configured should be utilized during read, write, and similar operations.

3.3.2.1 Access Type Read

Selecting the **Read** Access Type option displays the configuration dialog shown in the figure above.

From this dialog, the user can perform a read operation against tags and can provide the following configurable parameters:

- **Memory Bank**—the target for the read operation, has selectable values of either the EPC, TID, User, or Reserved memory bank
- **Offset**—the offset in hexadecimal of the first 16-bit word to read from the target memory bank
- **Count**—the number of 16-bit words to read, starting at **Offset**
- **Access Pwd**—the previously applied access password for the target tag, or no entry for tags with no access permissions

Output from read operations is directed to the primary application window.

3.3.2.2 Access Type Write

Selecting the **Write** Access Type option displays the configuration dialog shown in the figure below.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Tag Access". It contains several input fields and checkboxes. The "Access Type" dropdown is set to "Write". The "Memory Bank" dropdown is set to "EPC". The "Offset (h)" field is set to "0". The "Count" field is set to "1". The "Value 1 (h)" field is set to "0". The "Value 2 (h)" field is set to "0". The "Access Pwd (h)" field is set to "0". There are two checkboxes under the "Tag Access Rules" section: "Activate Select Rules" and "Activate Post-Singulation Rules", both of which are unchecked. At the bottom of the dialog are "OK" and "Cancel" buttons.

Figure 7: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type Write selected

From this dialog, the user can perform a write operation against tags and can provide the following configurable parameters:

- **Memory Bank**—the target for the write operation, has selectable values of either the EPC, TID, User, or Reserved memory bank
- **Offset**—the offset in hexadecimal of the first 16-bit word to write from the target memory bank
- **Count**—the number of 16-bit words to read, starting at **Offset**
- **Value 1**—the hexadecimal value of the 16-bit word to write at **Offset**
- **Value 2**—the hexadecimal value of the 16-bit word to write at **Offset+1**, applicable if Count is 2
- **Access Pwd**—the previously applied access password for the target tag, or no entry for tags with no access permissions

Output from write operations is directed to the primary application window.

3.3.2.3 Access Type Kill

The kill operation allows the user to render any tag with a matching access and kill password as permanently non-functional. Selecting the **Kill** Access Type option displays the configuration dialog shown in the figure below.

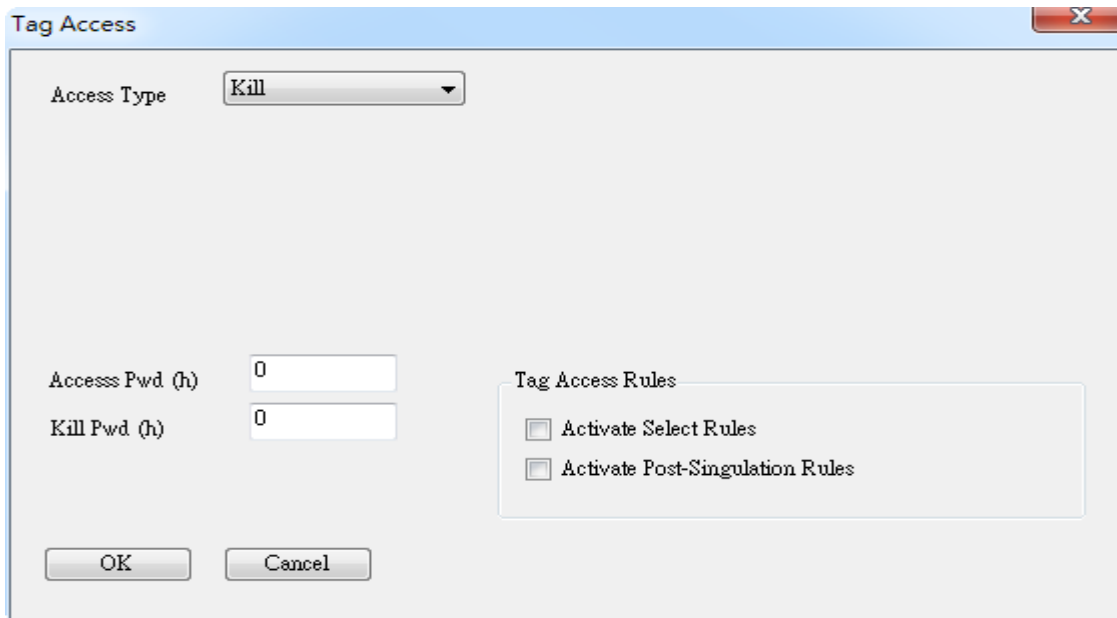


Figure 8: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type Kill selected

Note: Tags with a value of zero for their password are not expected to respond to the kill command.

3.3.2.4 Access Type Lock

The lock operation allows the user to specify the desired exposure of tag kill and access password permissions. It also allows the user to specify write permission and condition levels for the EPC, TID, and User memory banks. Selecting the **Lock** Access Type option displays the dialog box shown in the figure below.

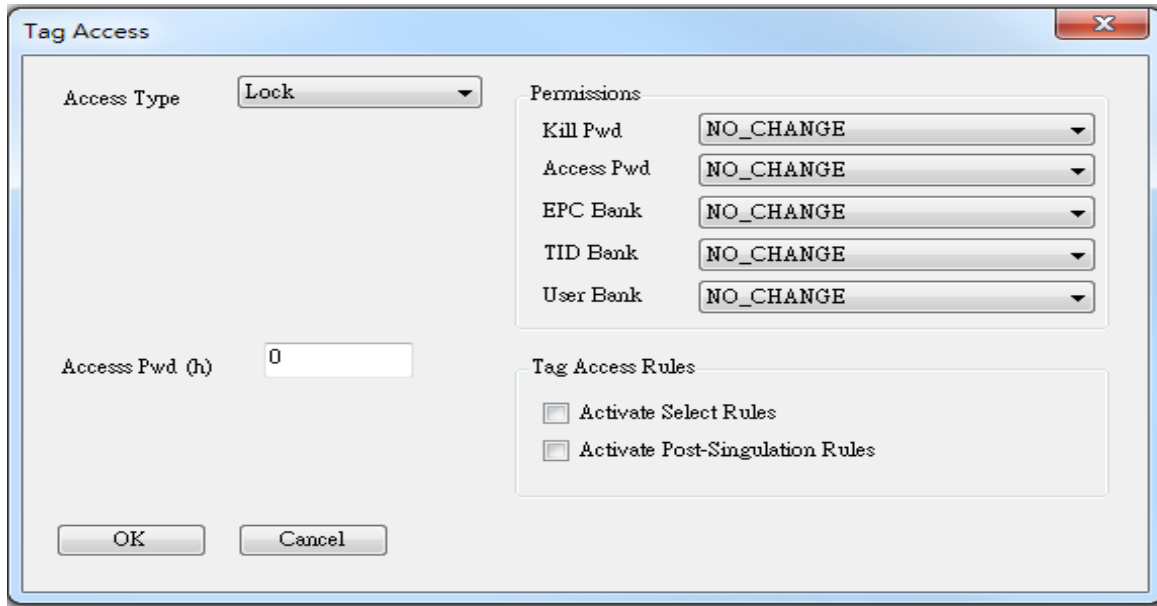


Figure 9: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type Lock selected

Note that all permissions are set in a single operation. In many circumstances, it may be desirable to leave one or more of the target passwords or permissions in an unmodified state. To do this, select the NO_CHANGE option for those targets.

3.3.2.5 Access Type BlockWrite

Selecting the **BlockWrite** Access Type option displays the configuration dialog shown in the figure below.

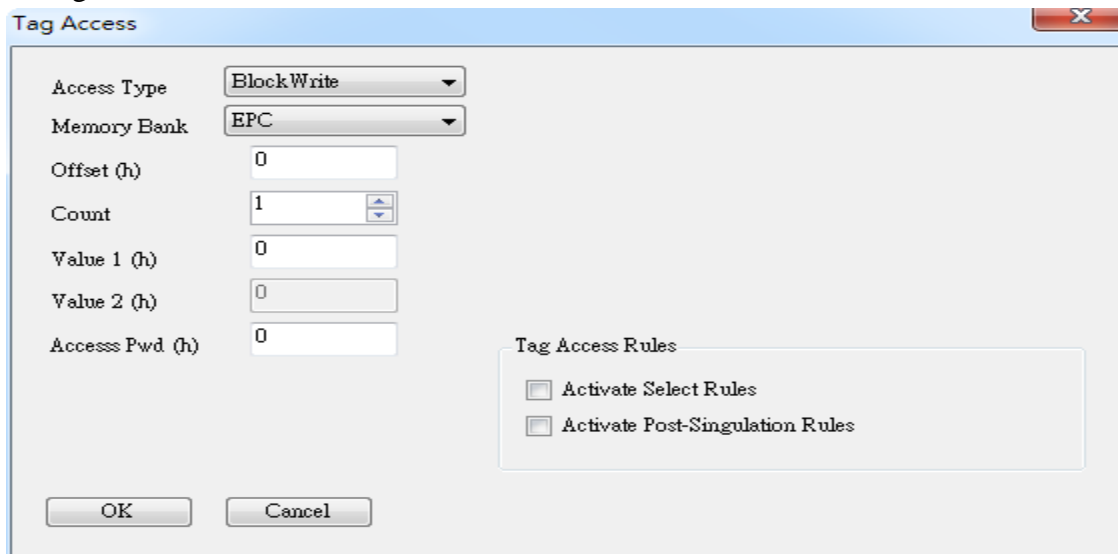


Figure 10: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type BlockWrite selected

From this dialog, the user can perform a block write operation against tags and can provide the following configurable parameters:

- **Memory Bank**—the target for the read operation, has selectable values of either the EPC, TID, User, or Reserved memory bank
- **Offset**—the offset in hexadecimal of the first 16-bit word to read from the target memory bank
- **Count**—the number of 16-bit words to read, starting at **Offset**
- **Value 1**—the hexadecimal value of the 16-bit word to write at **Offset**
- **Value 2**—the hexadecimal value of the 16-bit word to write at **Offset+1**, applicable if Count is 2.
- **Access Pwd**—the previously applied access password for the target tag, or no entry for tags with no access permissions

Output from block write operations is directed to the primary application window.

3.3.2.6 Access Type BlockErase

Selecting the **BlockErase** Access Type option displays the configuration dialog shown in the figure below.

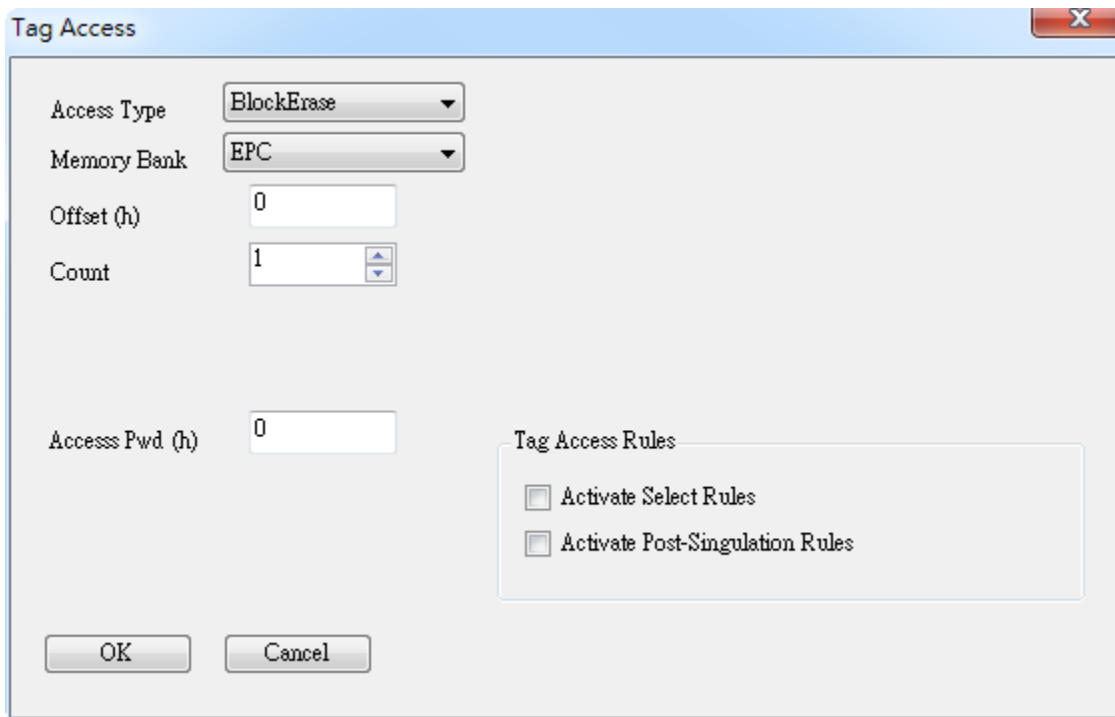


Figure 11: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type BlockErase selected

From this dialog, the user can perform a block erase operation against tags and can provide the following configurable parameters:

- **Memory Bank**—the target for the read operation, has selectable values of either the EPC, TID, User, or Reserved memory bank
- **Offset**—the offset in hexadecimal of the first 16-bit word to erase in the target memory bank
- **Count**—the number of 16-bit words to erase, starting at **Offset**
- **Access Pwd**—the previously applied access password for the target tag, or no entry for tags with no access permissions

Output from block erase operations is directed to the primary application window.

3.3.2.7 Access Type LargeRead

Selecting the **LargeRead** Access Type option displays the configuration dialog shown in the figure below.

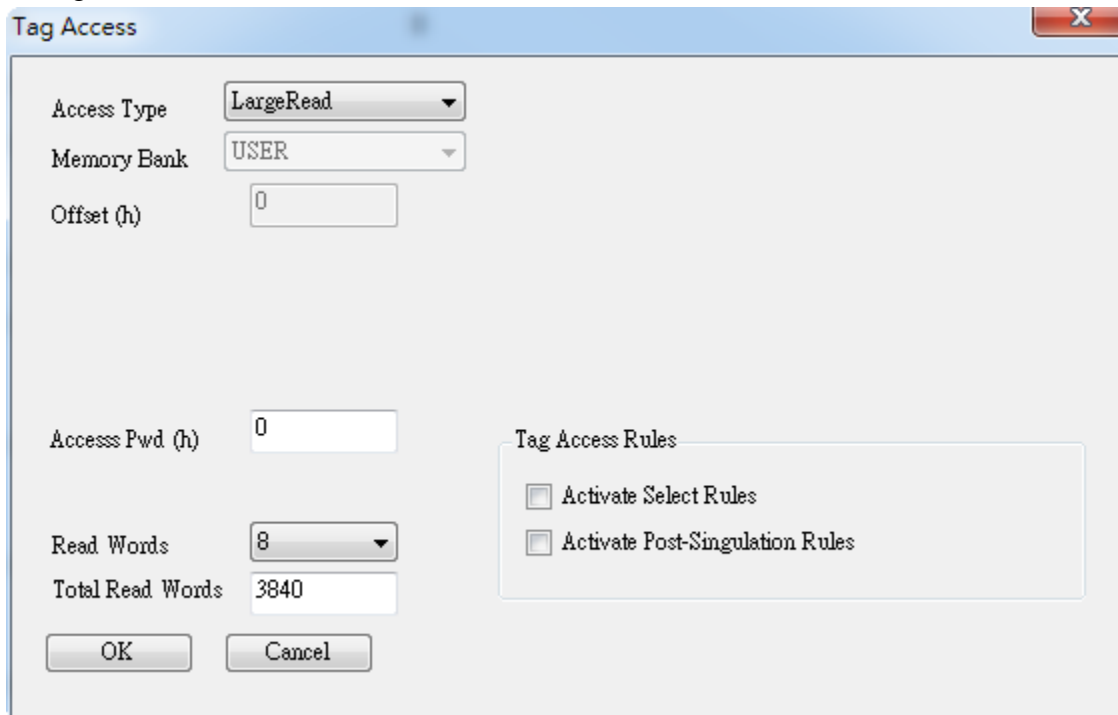


Figure 12: Tag Access dialog box, Access Type LargeRead selected

From this dialog, the user can perform a large read operation against tags and can provide the following configurable parameters:

- **Read Words**— the number of bytes to read each time (default value is 8)
- **Total Read Words**— the total of bytes to read (default value is 3840)
- **Access Pwd**—the previously applied access password for the target tag, or no entry for tags with no access permissions

3.4 RFID Data Views

3.4.1 Overview

The Explorer provides several views that allow users to examine RFID data from different perspectives. Use the **View** menu (on the main window) to select different views.

Explorer provides two types of data views:

- Live data views, which are captured in real-time from the reader
- Post-capture views, which are generated after an operation is completed

The live data views display data as the packets arrive from the reader. The application applies minimal processing to this live data. The following table describes the three live data views that are available.

Table 1: Live Data Views

| View Name | Contents |
|----------------|--|
| Summary View | Overview statistics about the current session, currently executing command and reporting time slice. |
| Standard View | A list of unique tag singulations (tag id inventoried) in the session and a count of the number of times the id was read (inventoried). |
| Protocol Trace | A graphical view of the packet data for the current (active) command broken out by the packet fields. The packets are logic packets. Not physical packets. |

Note that while a reader is actively executing a command, such as Inventory, only live data views are available. Even if a user has selected a post-capture view, the view is automatically switched to a live data view when a command is issued to the reader.

While the command is running, users can switch between any of the three live views (Summary, Standard and Protocol Trace). However, the user interface prevents users from switching to any of the post-capture views. See the figure below.

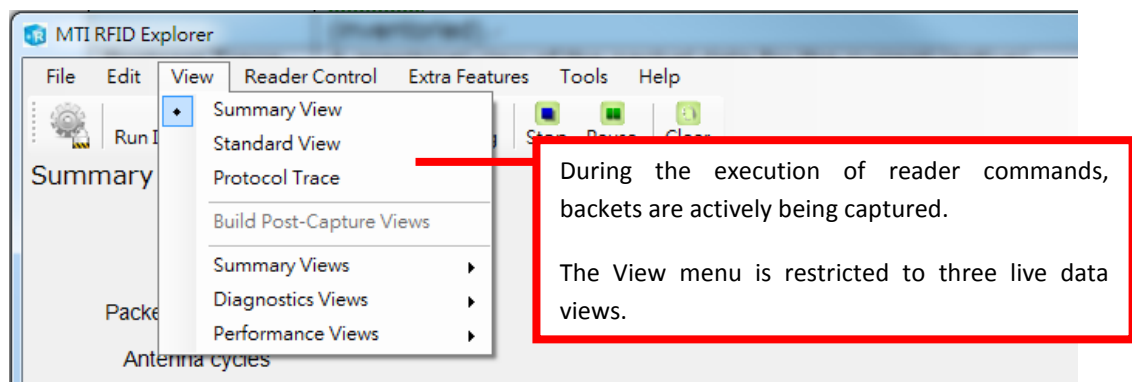


Figure 13: View Menu Options – During Reader Command Execution

3.4.2 Performing Post-Capture Processing

After reader functions has completed, Explorer must perform the post-capture processing to create the post-capture views. The post-capture processing builds an index of the captured data which provides the data for the post-capture views.

You can perform the post processing by initiating it yourself or by configuring the application to invoke it automatically. The procedure for each approach is described below:

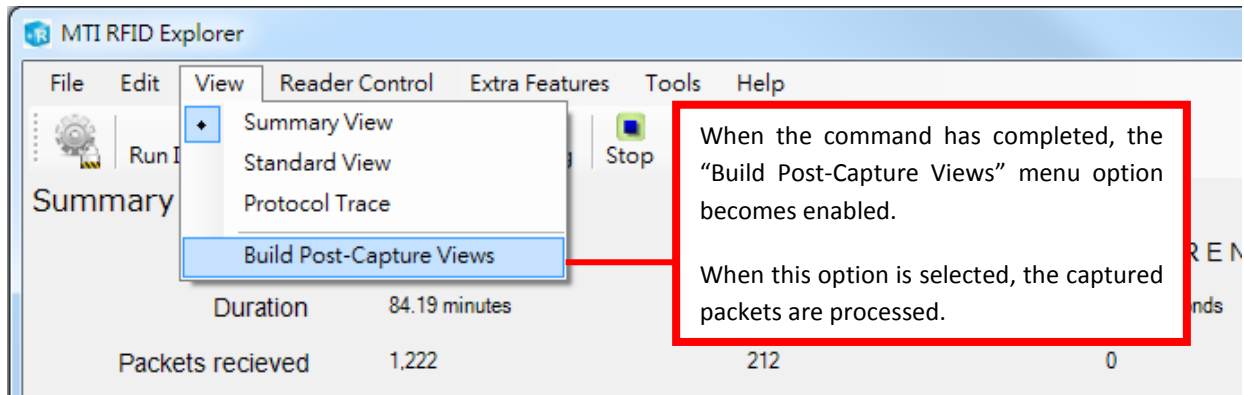


Figure 14: View Menu Options - Build Post-Capture View

- To initiate the post processing (i.e., to build the indexed data file), select **Build Post-Capture Views** as shown in the figure below. This option is enabled after the reader functions have completed.
- To configure the application to automatically invoke the post-capture processing:
 1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Explorer Options**. The Explorer Option dialog box displays.
 2. Select **Automatically perform post-capture processing** as shown in the figure below.

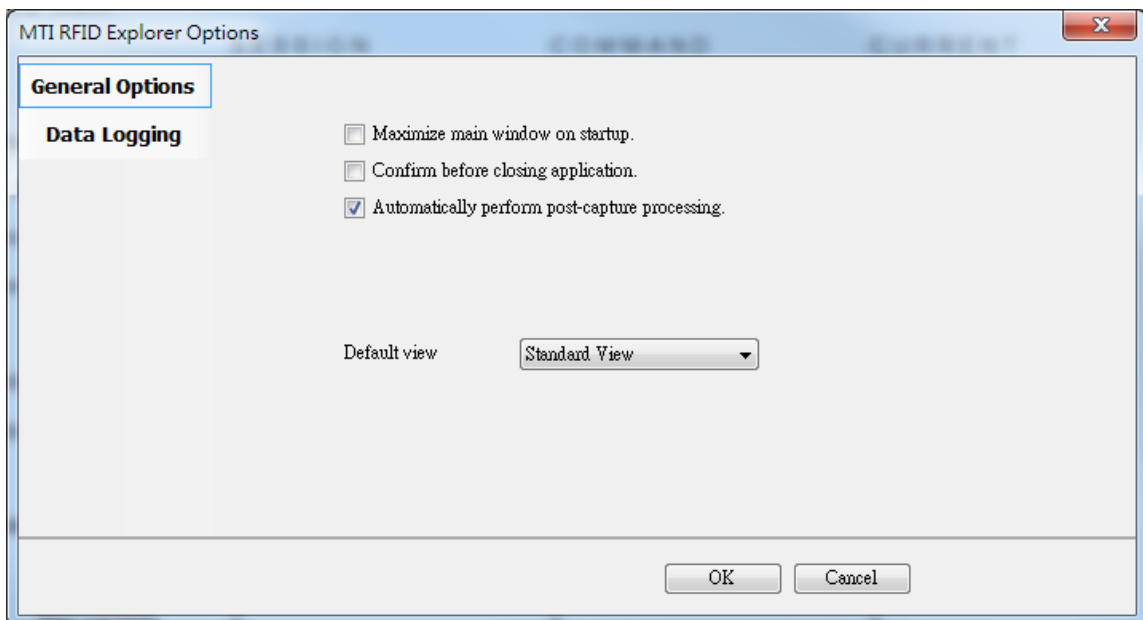


Figure 15: Automatically Perform Post-Capture Processing

When the post-capture processing completes, all views become available from the **View** menu, as shown in the figure below.

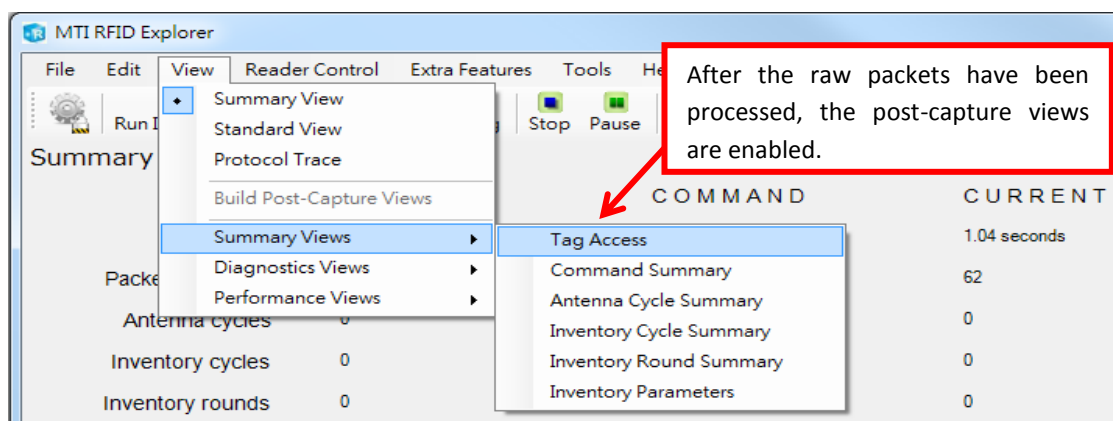


Figure 16: View Menu Options - Post-capture Views

Except for the Reader Protocol view, all post-capture views are divided into three groups under the submenus:

- Summary Views
- Diagnostic Views
- Performance Views

The Protocol Trace is the only view that supports the display of both live and post-capture data. When the reader is active, the Reader Protocol view displays the last one thousand captured packets for the current command. When the post-capture process completes, the Reader Protocol view displays all packets for the active session.

The following table lists the post-capture packet views that are available:

Table 2: Post-Capture Packet Views

| View Nam | Contents |
|-------------------------|--|
| Tag Access | Lists in chronological order all Inventory Response packets received from the reader. The view includes the Tag ID, time of packet arrival, the Antenna number, device time, the access type, and the tag data. |
| Command Summary | Provides summary information about the commands executed by the reader in the current session. Data items include elapsed time of the command, execution mode, tag count, unique tag count, and tag read rate. |
| Antenna Cycle Summary | Provides summary information about the antenna cycles executed by the reader in the current session. Data items include the number of antennas included, the tag count, unique tags, and tag singulation rate. |
| Inventory Cycle Summary | Provides a summary of all of the inventory cycles included in the current session (or since the last time the session was cleared). The view includes the total and unique tag count, logical antenna number, and read rate. |

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Inventory Round Summary | Lists data related to each inventory round including the antenna used, tag count, and elapsed time in milliseconds. |
| Inventory Parameters | Lists the parameter used in the session's inventory rounds. |

The following table lists the post-capture diagnostic views that are available:

Table 3: Post-Capture Diagnostic Views

| View Name | Contents |
|-----------------------------|--|
| All Packets (Raw Format) | Lists in chronological order all packets received from the reader. |
| Invalid Packets | Lists invalid or unrecognized packets, the raw data, and the parsing error. |
| Inventory Cycle Diagnostics | Lists diagnostic information for each inventory cycle. Note: The extended data format must be selected to obtain this information. |
| Inventory Round Diagnostics | Lists the diagnostic information for each inventory round. Note: The extended data format must be selected to obtain this information. |

The following table lists the post-capture performance view that is available:

Table 4: Post-Capture Performance View

| View Name | Contents |
|-----------------------|--|
| Singulation Rate Data | Provides data useful for calculating the read rate achieved by the reader. |

3.5 Exporting Data

The Explorer application allows you to export data to Microsoft Excel 2003. To export data:

- From the **File** menu, click **Export**. A dialog box opens from which you can select the views you wish to export. You can export one or more views at a time.

The application saves exported files in the user's directory. After the export completes, Explorer invokes Microsoft Excel, or the associated application for xml format worksheets, to open the exported data file. Each view selected for export becomes a separate sheet in an Excel workbook.

Note: Microsoft Excel allows only the first 65536 rows in each view to be exported. If a session is too big for Excel, you can always view it in the Explorer application.

3.6 Logging Data

Explorer supports the logging to a text file of all packets received from readers. See figure below to enable logging:

1. From the **Tools** menu, click **Explorer Options**. This opens the Explorer Options dialog box.
2. In the Explorer Options dialog box, click the **Data Logging** tab.
3. Select the **Enable Logging** check box.
4. If desired, specify an alternative directory in which log files should be stored.

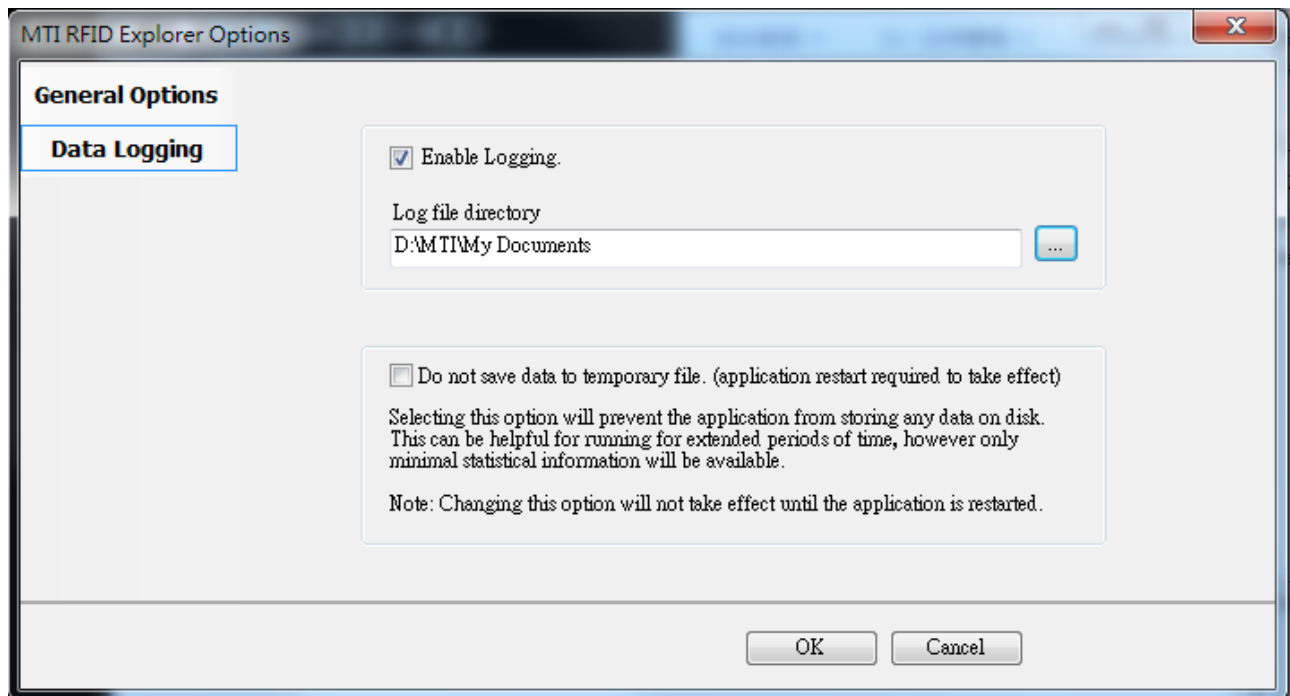


Figure 17: Data Logging

The log files created by Explorer are named `rfidxxxx.log`, where `xxxx` is a four digit sequence number. The figure below shows an example of log file content.

| | | | |
|----|---------|-------------|---|
| 00 | 1962797 | "Cmd Begin" | 01-00-00-00-02-00-00-00-0F-00-00-00-05-00-00-00 |
| 00 | 1962797 | "Cyc Begin" | 01-00-02-00-00-00-00-00 |
| 00 | 1962797 | "Ant Begin" | 01-00-03-00-01-00-00-00-00-00-00-00 |
| 00 | 1962797 | "Inv Begin" | 01-00-04-00-00-00-00-00-00 |
| 00 | 1962797 | "Inventory" | 01-00-05-00-03-00-29-41-2D-A8-09-00-10-00-00-00-00-00-EB-6B |
| 00 | 1962797 | "Inventory" | 01-00-05-00-03-00-29-41-2D-A8-09-00-10-00-00-00-00-01-FB-4A |
| 00 | 1962798 | "Inventory" | 01-00-05-00-03-00-29-41-2D-A8-09-00-10-00-00-00-00-02-CB-29 |
| 00 | 1962798 | "Inventory" | 01-00-05-00-03-00-29-41-2D-A8-09-00-10-00-00-00-00-03-DB-08 |
| 00 | 1962798 | "Inventory" | 01-01-05-00-01-00-00-00-06-00-00-00 |
| 00 | 1962798 | "Inv End" | 01-00-09-00-00-00-00-00-00 |
| 00 | 1962798 | "Inv Begin" | 01-00-04-00-00-00-00-00-00 |

Figure 18: Log File Example

The log file contains four fields separated by tab characters. These fields are defined in the following table.

Table 5: Log File Field Definitions

| Field | Contents |
|---------------|---|
| Radio Index | A unique serial number for the reader. |
| Time stamp | Elapsed time in milliseconds from the start of the session. |
| Symbolic Name | The symbolic name for the packet. |
| Packet Data | The packet data in hexadecimal format. |

3.7 Accessing and Changing Reader Configuration

The Explorer application allows the user to configure many of the settings of the attached readers. To access the configuration panel:

- From the **Reader Control** menu, select **Configure Reader**. Alternatively, from the **Tool Bar**, select **Configure Reader**. See the figure below. This opens the **Explorer Reader Configuration** dialog box.

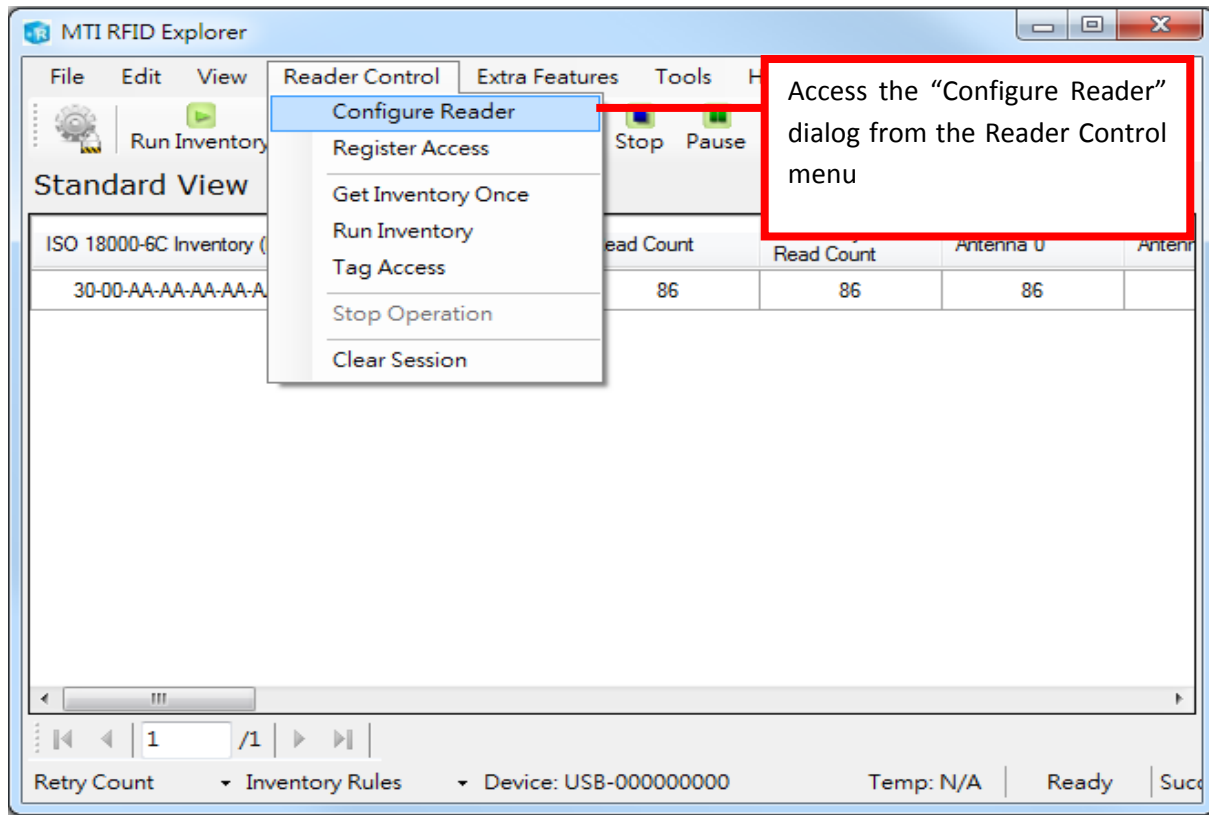


Figure 19: Accessing the Reader Configuration Dialog

The **Explorer Reader Configuration** dialog contains many function-specific pages, each of which is listed on the left-hand side selection bar. The current selection is always indicated by a visual highlight. For example, in the figure below, the **Settings** page is active.

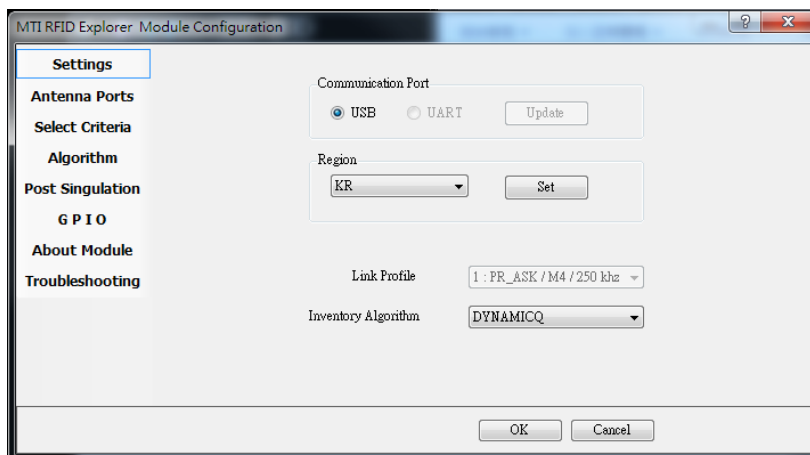


Figure 20: Reader Configuration Dialog Box

3.7.1 Settings Page

When the **Reader Configuration** dialog first opens, it displays the **Settings** page shown in the figure above. The settings displayed are the current settings on the reader.

From this page, you can view and/or configure the following items:

- Communication Port
Set the reader communication to USB or Serial. If clicks “Update”, Explorer will be closed. Need to restart the reader.
- Operating Region
- Link Profile (Read only)
- Inventory Algorithm (Fixed Q or Dynamic Q)

Note: RU-824 Reader doesn’t support UART function. If connect RU-824, Explorer will disable Update UART function.

3.7.2 Antenna Configuration Page

From the **Antenna Configuration** page, you can configure the reader’s 16 logical antenna ports. As the figure below shows, this page displays the current antenna configuration within a grid.

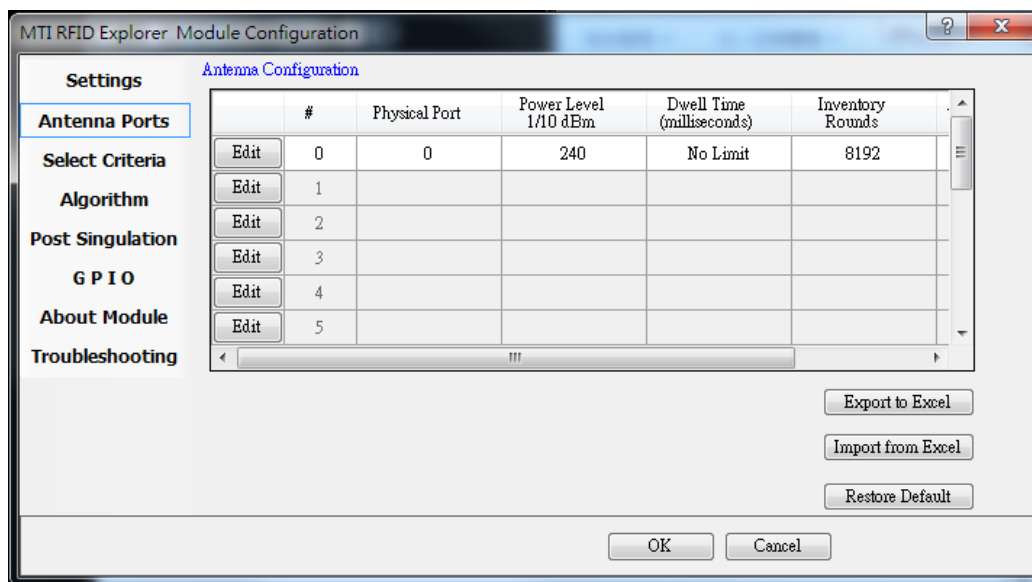


Figure 21: Antenna Configuration

The **Import** and **Export** buttons allow the antenna data to be manipulated by Microsoft Excel and then imported back into the reader.

To change the setting for a logical antenna, click its associated **Edit** button in the first column of the grid. This displays the dialog box shown in the figure below.

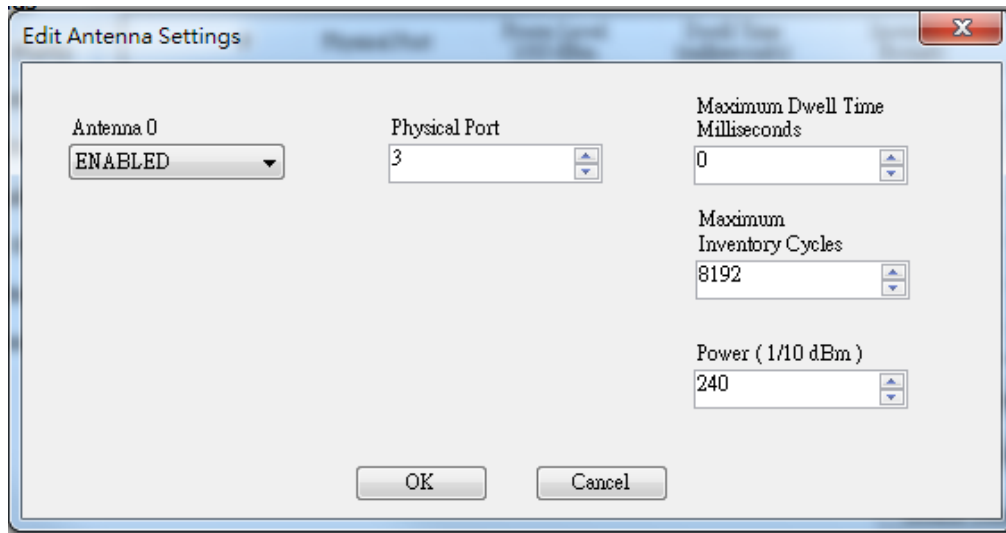


Figure 22: Antenna Logical Settings

Configurable parameters for individual antennas are:

- Physical Port indicating the physical connector (0 thru 3) to which the logical antenna is bound for transmission of data.
- Maximum Dwell Time indicating the maximum number of milliseconds that may be spent on the logical antenna during a single cycle.
- Maximum Inventory Cycles specifying the maximum number of inventory cycles that will be spent on the logical antenna before a switch to the next one available.
- Antenna transmission Power in 1/10 dBm increments.

Note: The dwell time and inventory cycles may not both be set to a value of zero. If the user attempts to perform such an operation, Explorer will response error message.

3.7.3 Select Criteria Page

Use the **Select Criteria** page to view and configure the selection criteria query settings that can be used for any tag–protocol operations. As shown in the figure below, this page displays the active selection criteria of the current reader.

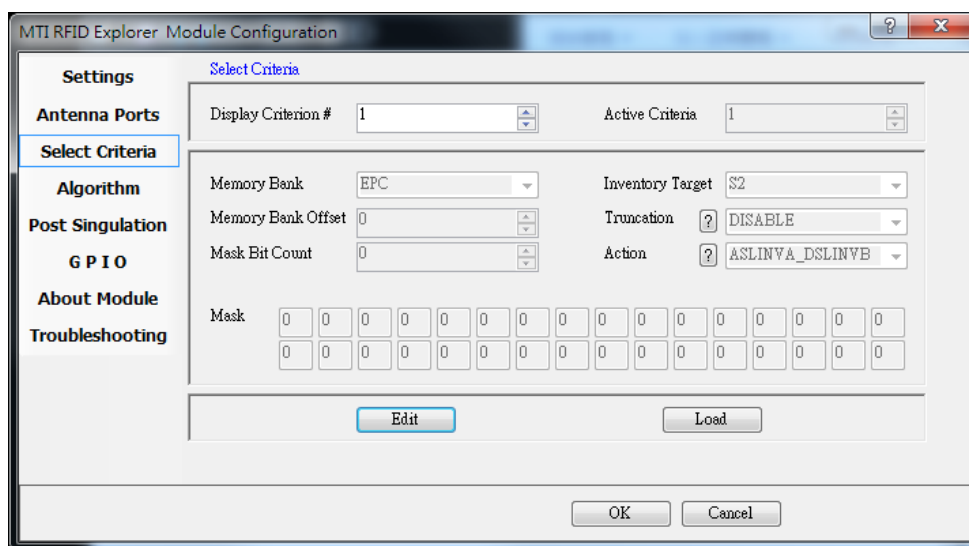


Figure 23: Select Criteria View

The **Display Criterion #** spin box allows you to select the criteria currently being viewed. It has a range of one (1) up to the value displayed under **Active Criteria**.

The **Load** button causes the application to perform a direct query to the current reader and reload the page with the retrieved select criteria settings.

To change the select criteria parameters for the active reader, click the **Edit** button. This displays the dialog box shown in the figure below.

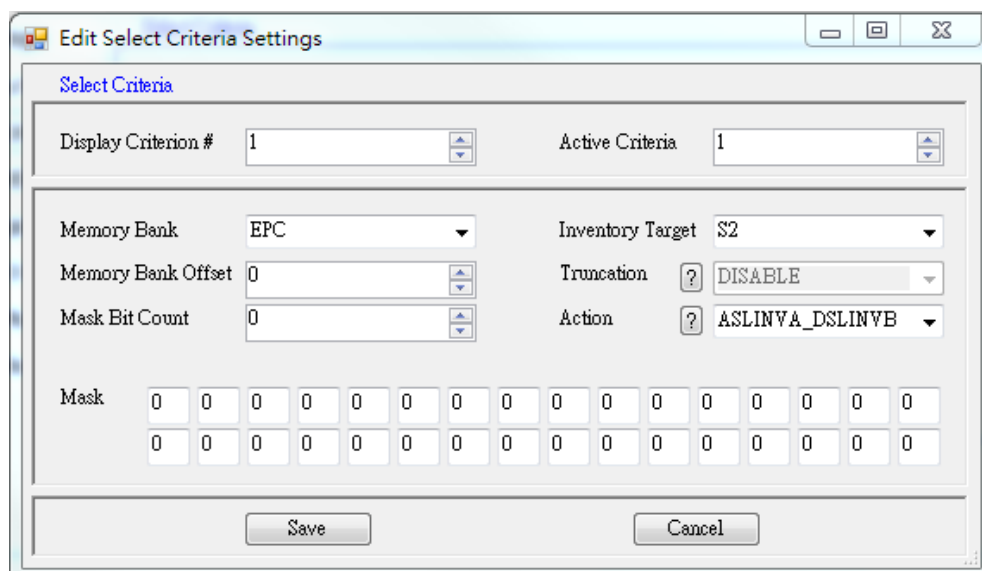


Figure 24: Select Criteria Edit Dialog

This panel allows configuration of individual select criterion parameters.

Note : Truncation is not supported in the MTI firmware at this time. The **Truncation** parameter should be set to **DISABLE**.

3.7.4 Inventory Algorithm Panel

The Inventory Algorithm panels are used to view and configure the reader's query settings. The figure below shows an example of the Inventory Algorithm View panel.

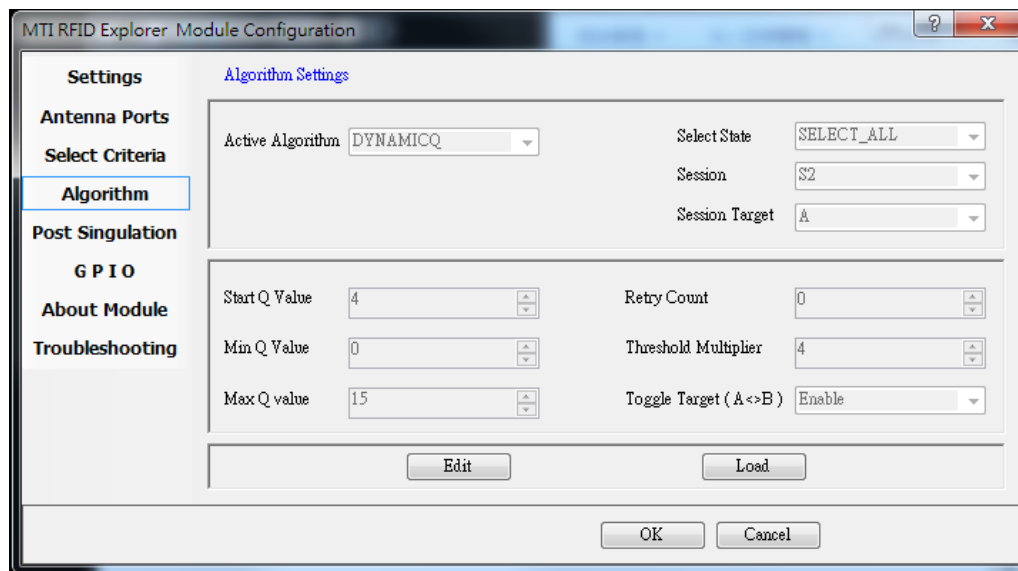


Figure 25: Algorithm Settings View Page

The **Load** button queries the current reader and refreshes the values displayed on the **Algorithm Settings** page.

To modify the algorithm settings for the current reader, click the **Edit** button. This opens a dialog box similar to the one shown in the figure below.

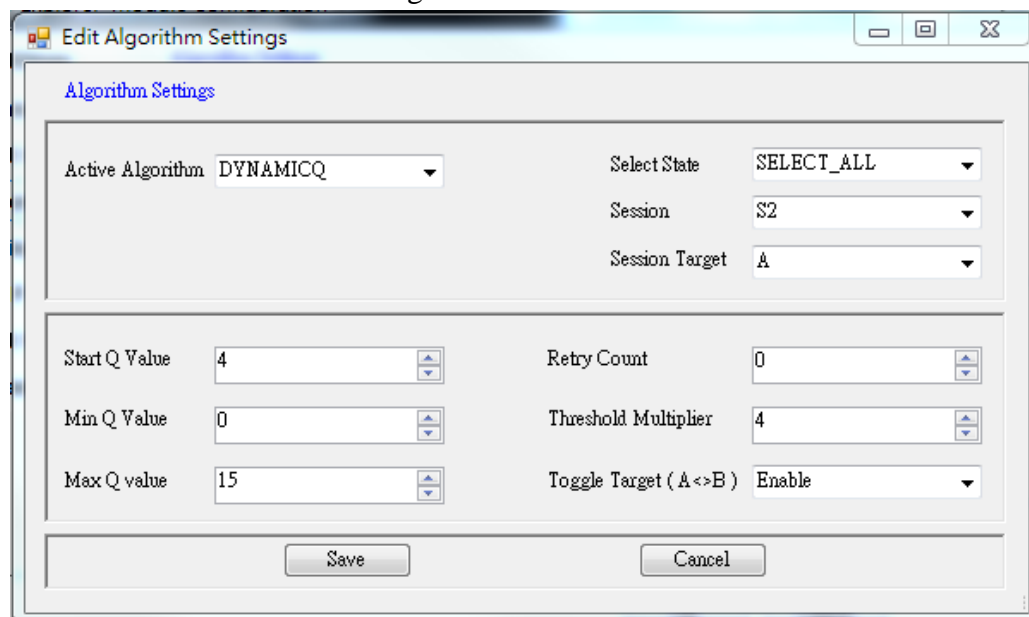


Figure 26: Inventory Algorithm Edit Page

In the **Active Algorithm** dropdown box, you can select between the Fixed Q and Dyanmic Q algorithm. When you select a new algorithm, the configurable fields display in the center sub-panel change to match those available with the selected algorithm.

3.7.5 Post Singulation Criteria Page

Use the **Post Singulation** page to view and configure reader settings that define the manner in which tags and post singulation are filtered (based on all or part of the tag's EPC).

The figure below shows an example of the page displayed when the **Post Singulation Criteria** option is chosen.

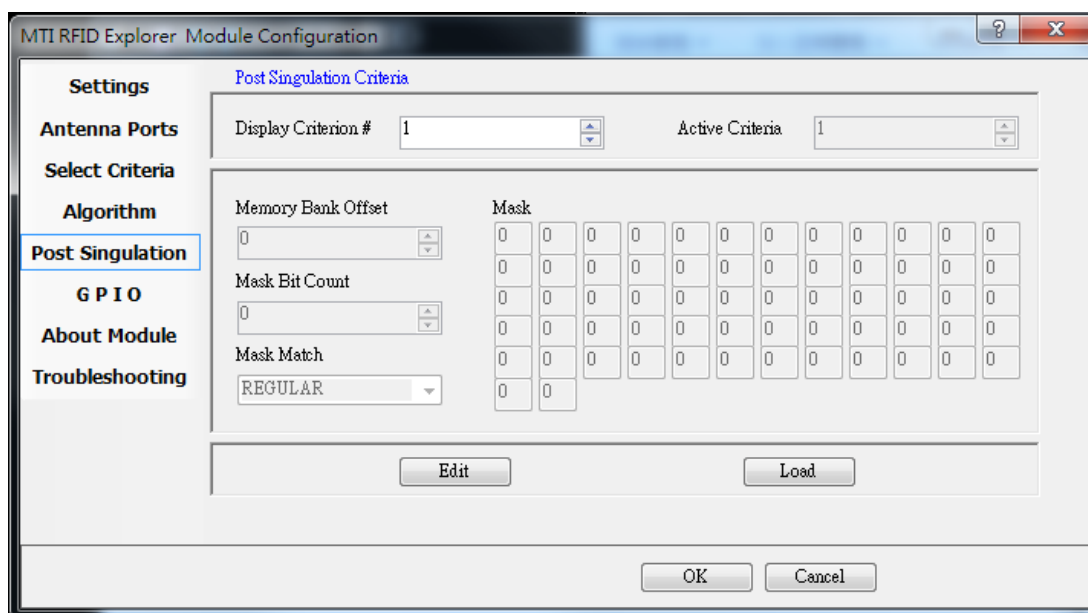


Figure 27: Post Singulation Criteria View Page

The **Display Criterion #** spin box allows you to select the criteria currently being viewed. It has a range of one (1) up to the value displayed under **Active Criteria**.

The **Load** button causes the application to perform a direct query to the current reader and reload the page with the retrieved post singulation criteria settings.

To change the post singulation criteria parameters for the active reader, click the **Edit** button. This displays the dialog box shown in the figure below.

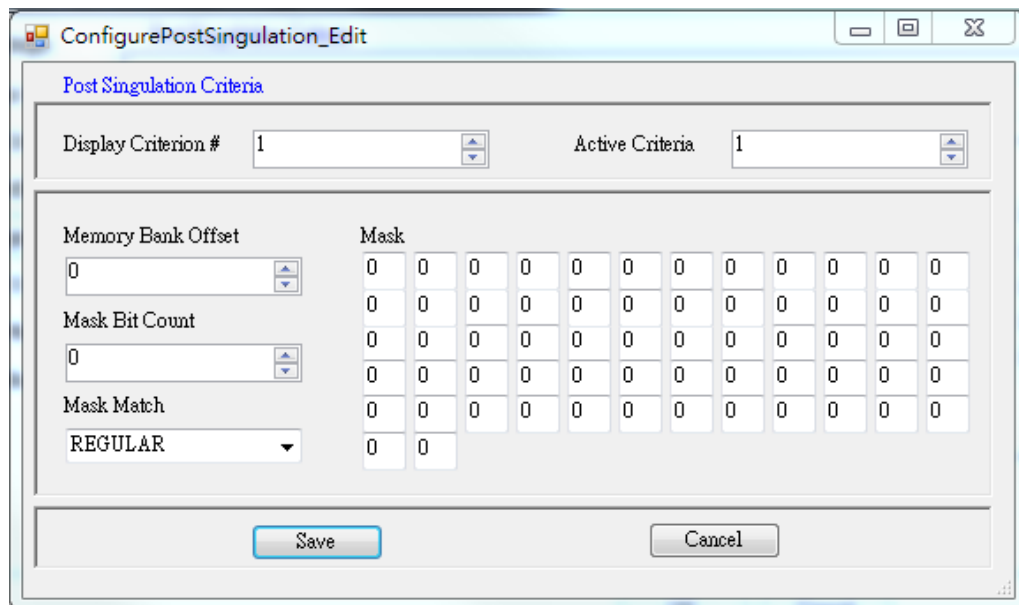


Figure 28: Post Singulation Criteria Edit Dialog

This page allows configuration of individual post singulation criterion parameters.

Note: Only one active post singulation criteria is allowed at this time. Attempts to set the **Active Criteria** count greater than one (1) in the **Edit** dialog result in an Invalid Parameter error. This error is generated and displayed when the **Save** button is clicked.

3.7.6 GPIO Pin Configuration Page

Use the **GPIO Pin Configuration** page to set and retrieve the current values of General Purpose Input/Output (GPIO) pins which are accessible to the user on the MTI Firmware microcontroller. The figure below shows the GPIO panel.

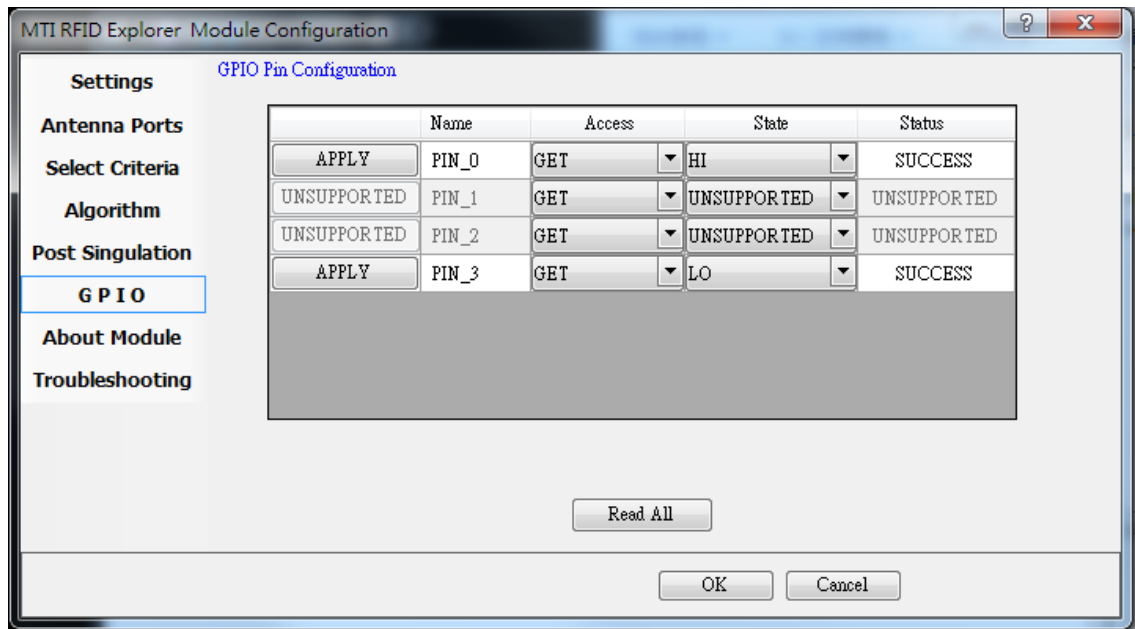


Figure 29: GPIO Pin Page

To retrieve the current value for a specific GPIO pin:

1. Set the **Access** value to **GET**.
2. Click the associated **Apply** button. The **State** column then indicates the retrieved value — **LOW** for a binary value of zero or **HI** for a binary value of one. If the operation fails, the **Status** field indicates this and the displayed state changes to **Unsupported**.

To retrieve the current values of all GPIO pins:

- Click the **Read All** button. This operation sets all pins to **GET** mode and retrieves the current values from the system.

To set a value for a specific GPIO pin:

1. Change the **Access** value to **SET**.
2. Change the **State** field to the desired value.
3. Click the associated **Apply** button.

3.7.7 About Reader Page

The **About Reader** page is a static page that provides versioning information for the MTI components of the reader. It provides a single place to find the version information for the MTI device, MTI Firmware, and MTI BootLoader. The figure below shows a sample About Page.

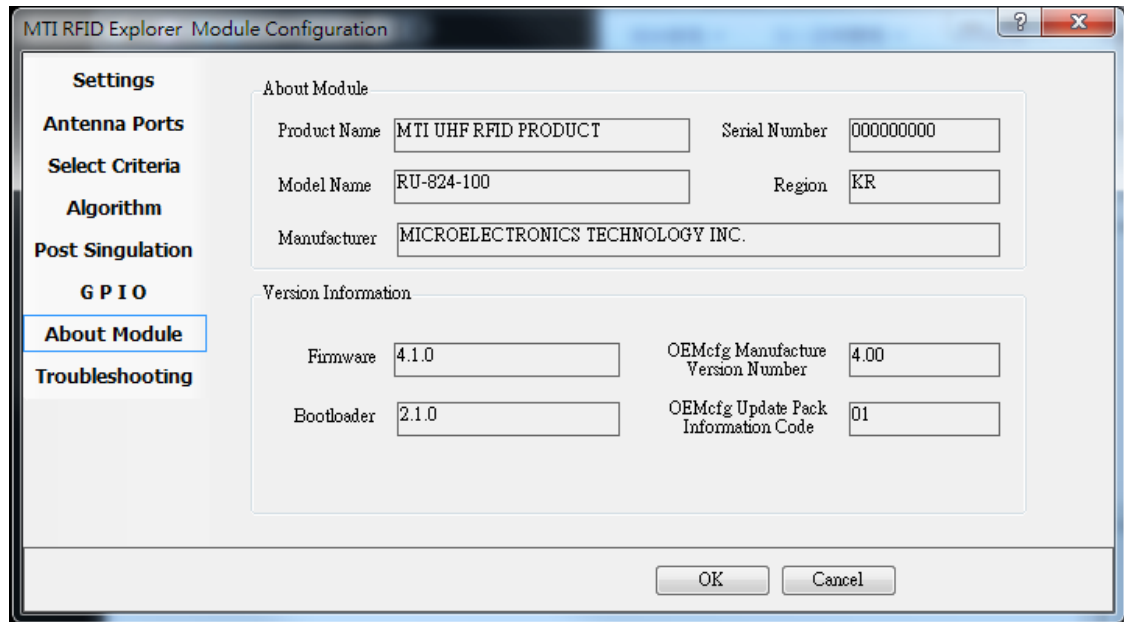


Figure 30: About Reader Page

3.7.8 Troubleshooting Panel

The **Troubleshooting** page provides access to the MTI Firmware error register as well as the ability to clear the error and reset the MTI Firmware. See the figure below.

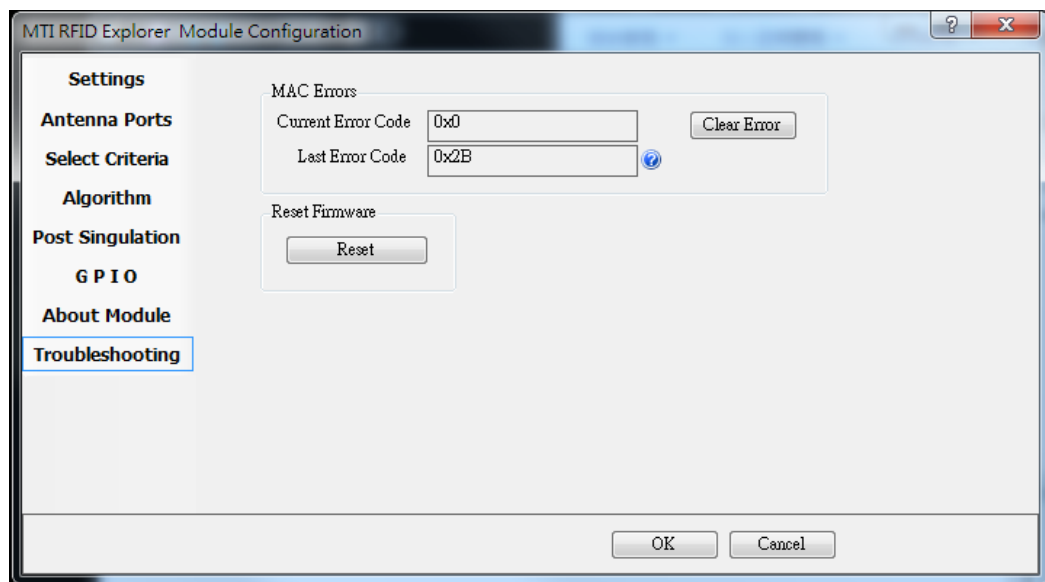


Figure 31: Troubleshooting Page

Note: Performing a **Reset Firmware** operation causes a reset of the connection to the current MICROELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY INC. 32 RFID Explorer

reader. The reader will no longer be accessible via the application until the application is restarted.

3.7.9 Register Access Panel

It is recommended that you have a very strong understanding of the behavior of the underlying MTI Firmware prior to modifying register values directly via this method.

For the purpose of controlling and configuring the reader, the Explorer application allows the user to read and write the various MTI Firmware registers.

3.7.9.1 Register Type Mac

Selecting the **Mac** Register Access option displays the dialog shown in the figure below. From this dialog, the user can perform read and write access to MAC Registers.

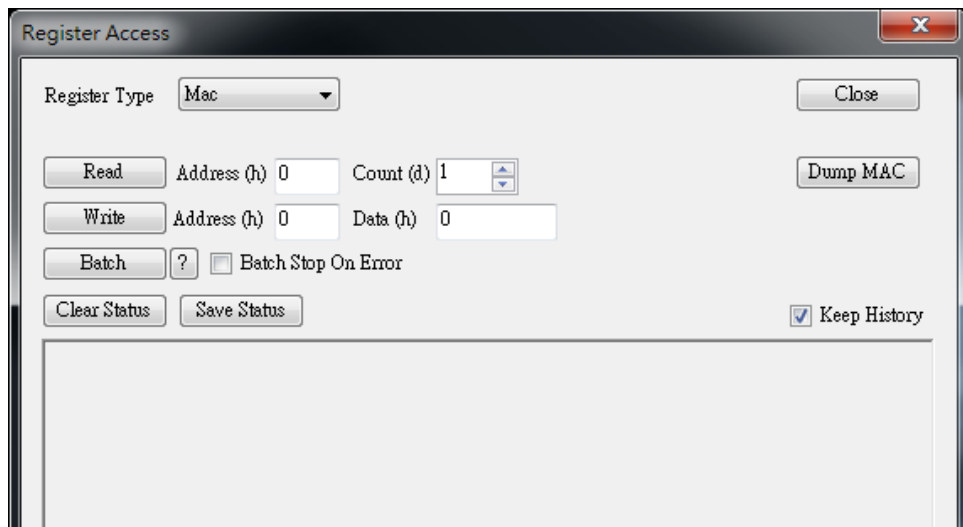


Figure 32: MAC Registers Page

To read an individual MAC register value:

- Enter the hexadecimal start address and the total number registers to read.
- Click the **Read** button. If a register cannot be read, for example because of an invalid address entry or the register is write-only, a read fail result will be displayed in the status window.

To write an individual MAC register value:

- Enter the hexadecimal start address and the hexadecimal value to write.
- Click the **Write** button. If a register cannot be written, for example because of an invalid address entry or the register is read-only, a write fail result will be displayed in the status window.
- The **Batch** button allows for batch processing of multiple registers. Select the ? button for Register Access Batch Help and file format.
- The **Dump MAC** button reads all MAC registers and dumps the data in the status window.
- The **Clear Status** button clears the status window.
- The **Save Status** button allows the content of the status window to be saved to a file.
- Check **Keep History** to retain all access history in the status window. Uncheck **Keep History** to

retain only the last access record in the status window.

3.7.9.2 Register Type MacBank

Selecting the **MacBank** Register Access option displays the dialog shown in the figure below. This dialog reduces the user input required to perform read and write access to MAC Banked Registers.

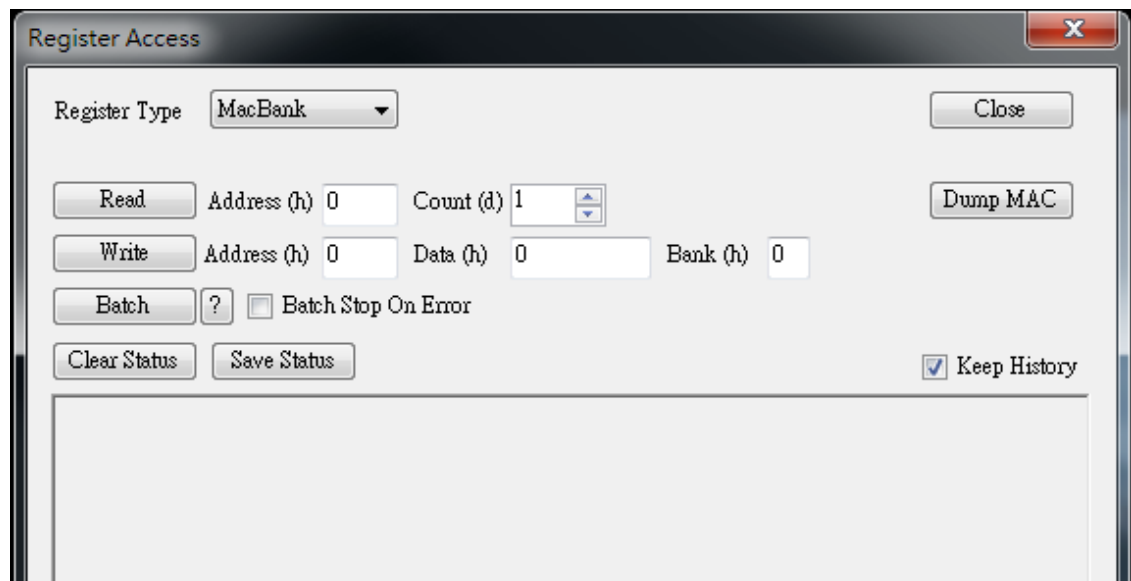


Figure 33: MAC Banked Registers Page

The configurable parameters for MAC Banked Register read operations are identical to Mac Register read. The figure below shows the status window for a valid banked register read, detailing the currently selected bank, the applicable selector address, and the content of all banks.

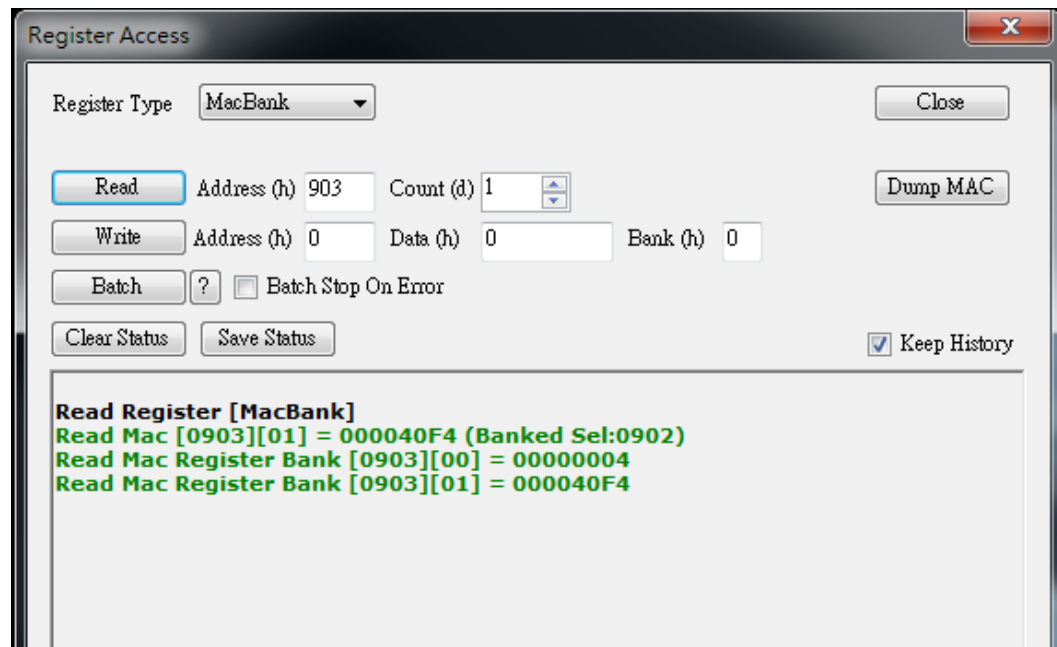


Figure 34: MAC Banked Register Read Status Example

The configurable parameters for MAC Banked Register write operations are identical to MAC Register write, except that an additional bank parameter is provided. This alleviates the need to utilize the Mac Register Access dialog to select the desired bank via the bank selector register before performing banked register operations. The figure below shows the status window for a valid banked register read, detailing the currently selected bank, the applicable selector address, and the content of all banks. This is followed by a write to each bank by simply changing the bank index.

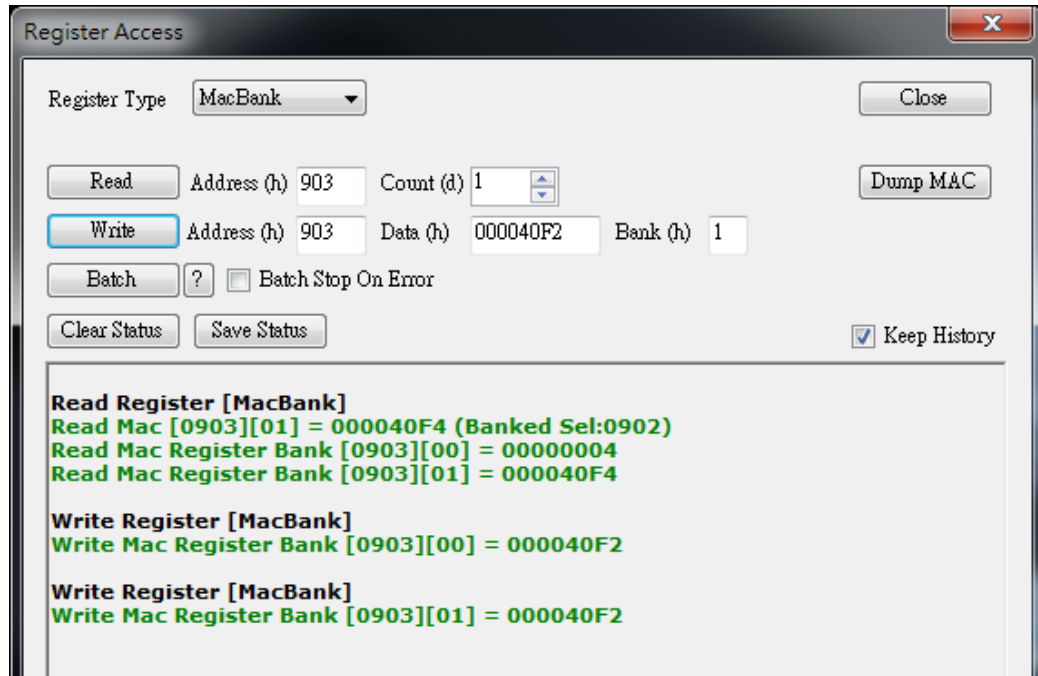


Figure 35: MAC Banked Register Read and Write Status Example

3.7.9.3 Register Type Bypass

Selecting the **MacBypass** Register Access option displays the dialog shown in the figure below. From this dialog, the user can perform read and write access to Registers.

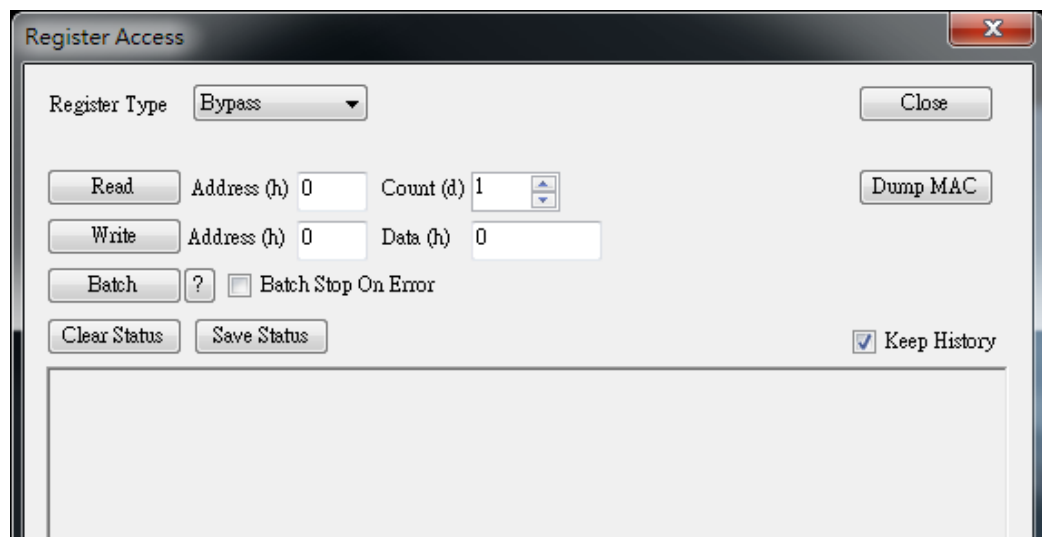


Figure 36: MAC Bypass Registers Page

The configurable parameters for Bypass Register read and operations are identical to Mac Register read.

3.7.9.4 Register Type OEM

Selecting the **OEM** Register Access option displays the dialog shown in the figure below. From this dialog, the user can perform read and write access to the OEM Registers.

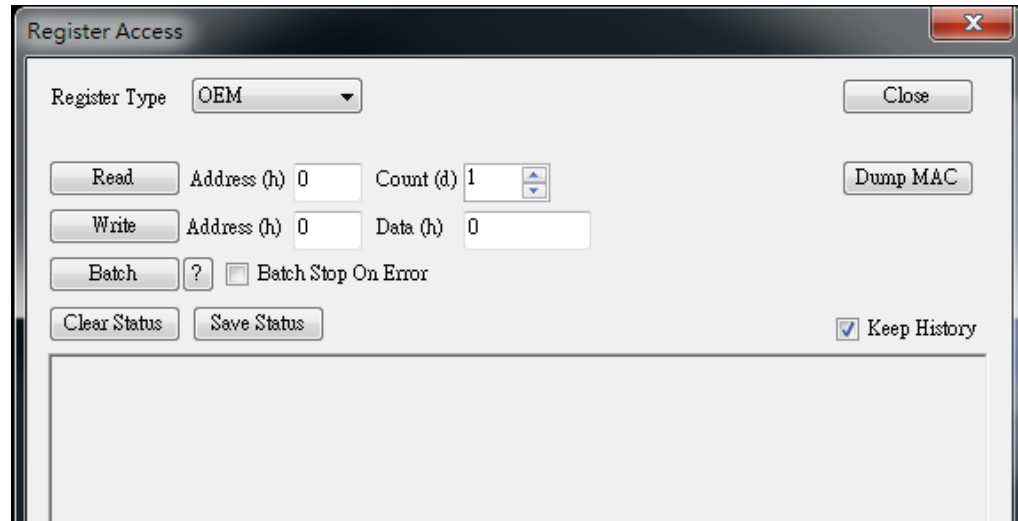


Figure 37: OEM Registers Page

The configurable parameters for OEM Register read and operations are identical to those in section Mac Register write.

Note: RU00-M03-X RFID module support four baud rate settings: 115200 bps, 230400 bps, 460800 bps and 921600 bps. For high baud rate (not include 115200 bps), Explorer only support FTDI UART control library. Please make sure use FTDI UART cable to access RU00-M03-X module before setting OEM data to change to high baud rate – otherwise the Explorer can't control RFID module anymore.

3.8 NXP Authenticate

MTI supports “NXP Authenticate” to provide user to authenticate the tag by using Advanced Encryption Standards (AES) with the secret key and access the secret keys of NXP UCODE DNA Tag. Select **Extra Features** option. Click **NXP Authenticate**. The NXP Authenticate dialog window will be displayed.

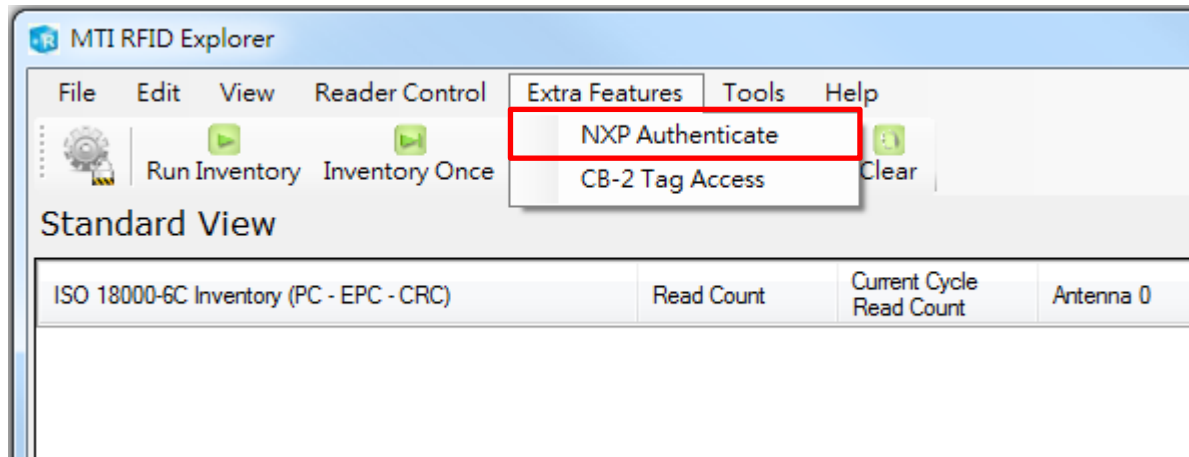


Figure 38: NXP Authenticate – Select NXP Authenticate

The NXP Authenticate provides **Activate Select Rules**, **Activate Post-Singulation Rules** and **Accesss Pwd (h)** tag access rule functions. The **Activate Select Rules** and **Activate Post-Singulation Rules** checkboxes control whether the select and post singulation criteria that have been configured should be utilized during read, write, and similar operations. The **Accesss Pwd (h)** is that the previously applied access password for the target tag, or no entry for tags with no access permissions in the figure below:

NXP Authentication

EPC

☐ Activate Select Rules ☐ Activate Post-Singulation Rules Access Pwd (h) 0

Key Insertion and Activation

Key0 To Write

Key1 To Write

Get Keys Insert Keys Activate Keys

Key Authentication

Verification Key0 Default Key0

TAM1 Authenticate

Verification Key1 Default Key1

Memory Profile EPC Offset 0 Block Count One 64-bit Block

TAM2 Authenticate

Random Challenge =>

Decrypted Challenge =>

Tag Memory Data =>

Figure 39: NXP Authenticate – Tag Access Rules

The NXP Authenticate includes of two functions in the figure below:

- Key Insertion and Activation: Access the authenticated key.
- Key Authentication: Authenticate the tag by using the Key0 or Key1.

NXP Authentication

EPC

☐ Activate Select Rules ☐ Activate Post-Singulation Rules Access Pwd (h) 0

Key Insertion and Activation

Key0 To Write

Key1 To Write

Get Keys Insert Keys Activate Keys

Key Authentication

Verification Key0 Default Key0

TAM1 Authenticate

Verification Key1 Default Key1

Memory Profile EPC Offset 0 Block Count One 64-bit Block

TAM2 Authenticate

Random Challenge =>

Decrypted Challenge =>

Tag Memory Data =>

Figure 40: NXP Authenticate – Key Access and Authenticate

3.8.1 Key Insertion and Activation

The **Key Insertion and Activation** performs **Get Keys**, **Insert Keys** and **Activate Keys** functions to access the NXP UCODE DNA Tag. Click the **Get Keys** button to get a secret keys form NXP UCODE DNA Tag which is in the antenna magnetic field. If get the secret keys successful, the **Insert Keys** and **Activate Keys** buttons will be enabled; on the other hand, if the NXP UCODE DNA Tag is activated, the secret keys can't be read anymore.

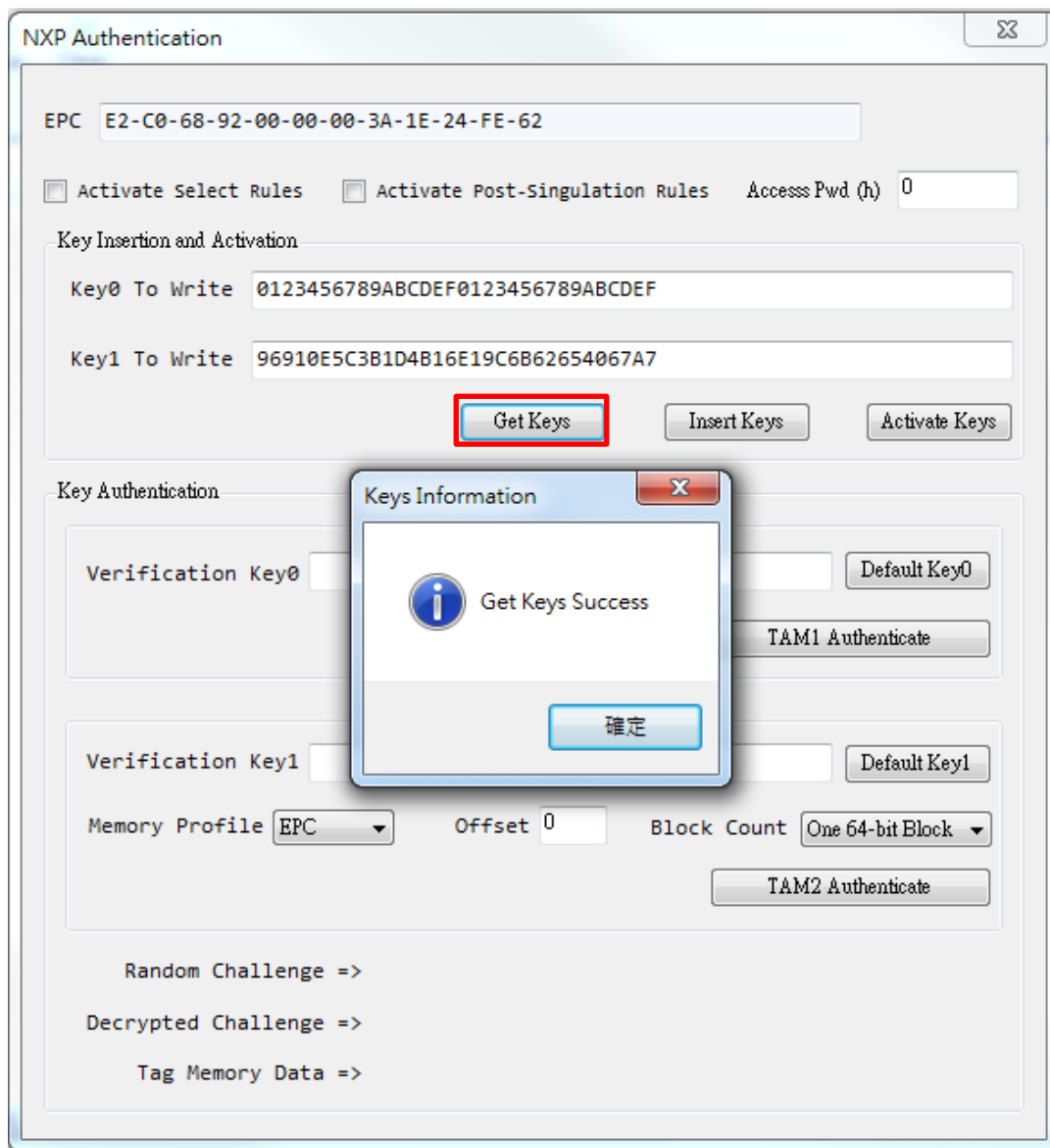


Figure 41: Key Insertion and Activation – Get Keys

Edit the Key0 or Key1 which is 16 bytes hexadecimal value in the data field. If clicks **Insert Keys** button, the value of keys (Key0/Key1) data field will be written to NXP UCODE DNA Tag.

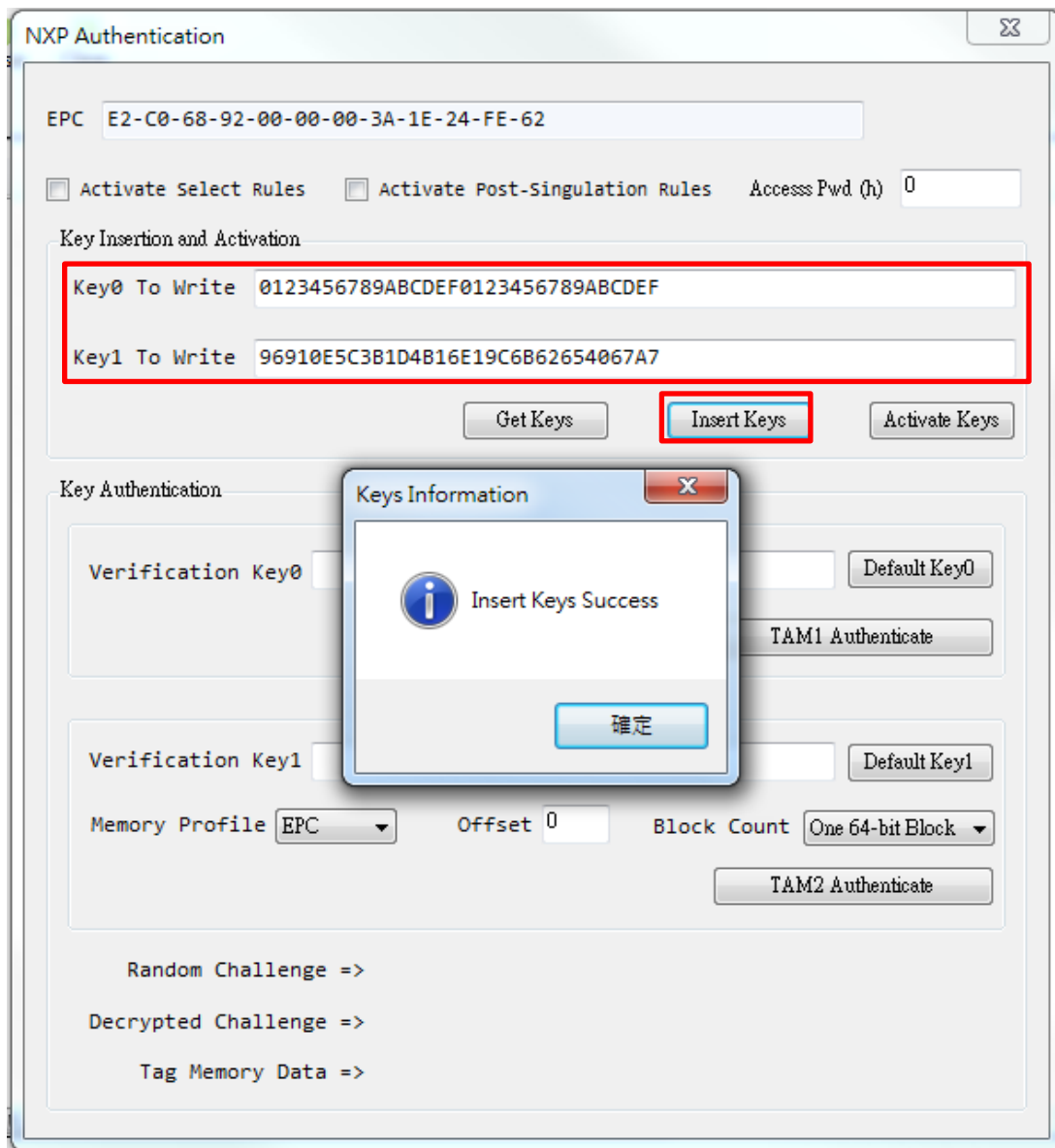


Figure 42: Key Insertion and Activation – Insert Keys

If clicks **Activate Keys** button, the keys (Key0/Key1) which is 16 bytes hexadecimal value in the NXP UCODE DNA Tag will be activated. Once the NXP UCODE DNA Tag is activated, it can't be accessed anymore.

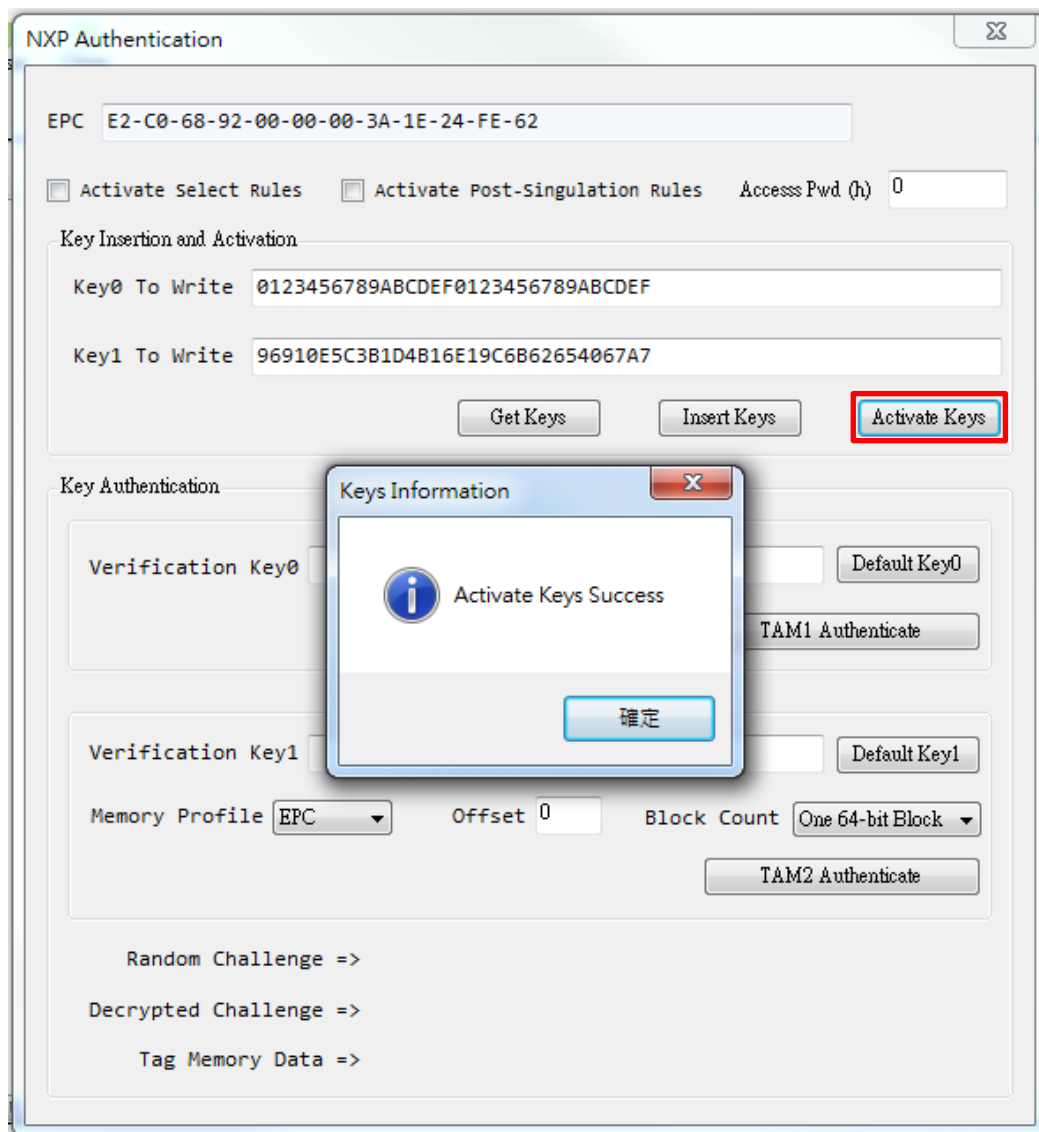


Figure 43: Key Insertion and Activation – Activate Keys

3.8.2 Key Authentication

The **Key Authentication** performs two authentication functions: **TAM1 Authenticate** and **TAM2 Authenticate**. These authentications use Advanced Encryption Standards (AES) with the secret keys which is activated in the NXP UCODE DNA Tag. The NXP UCODE DNA Tag authentication mechanism is that the reader sends a random challenge string to the tag, the tag uses its key to encrypt the challenge, and sends the result back. **Explorer** then uses the key to decrypt the result, if the decrypted result is the value which reader to tag, the tag is authentic.

NXP Authentication

EPC

☐ Activate Select Rules ☐ Activate Post-Singulation Rules Access Pwd (h)

Key Insertion and Activation

Key0 To Write

Key1 To Write

Key Authentication

Verification Key0

Verification Key1

Memory Profile Offset Block Count

Random Challenge =>

Decrypted Challenge =>

Tag Memory Data =>

Figure 44: Key Authentication

The **TAM1 Authenticate** authenticates the NXP UCODE DNA Tag by the **Key0**. If clicks the **Default Key0** button, the **Verification Key0** data field will display the MTI default key0 value: **0123456789ABCDEF0123456789ABCDEF**. The **TAM1 Authenticate** is successful when the same **Random Challenge** value as the **Decrypted Challenge**.

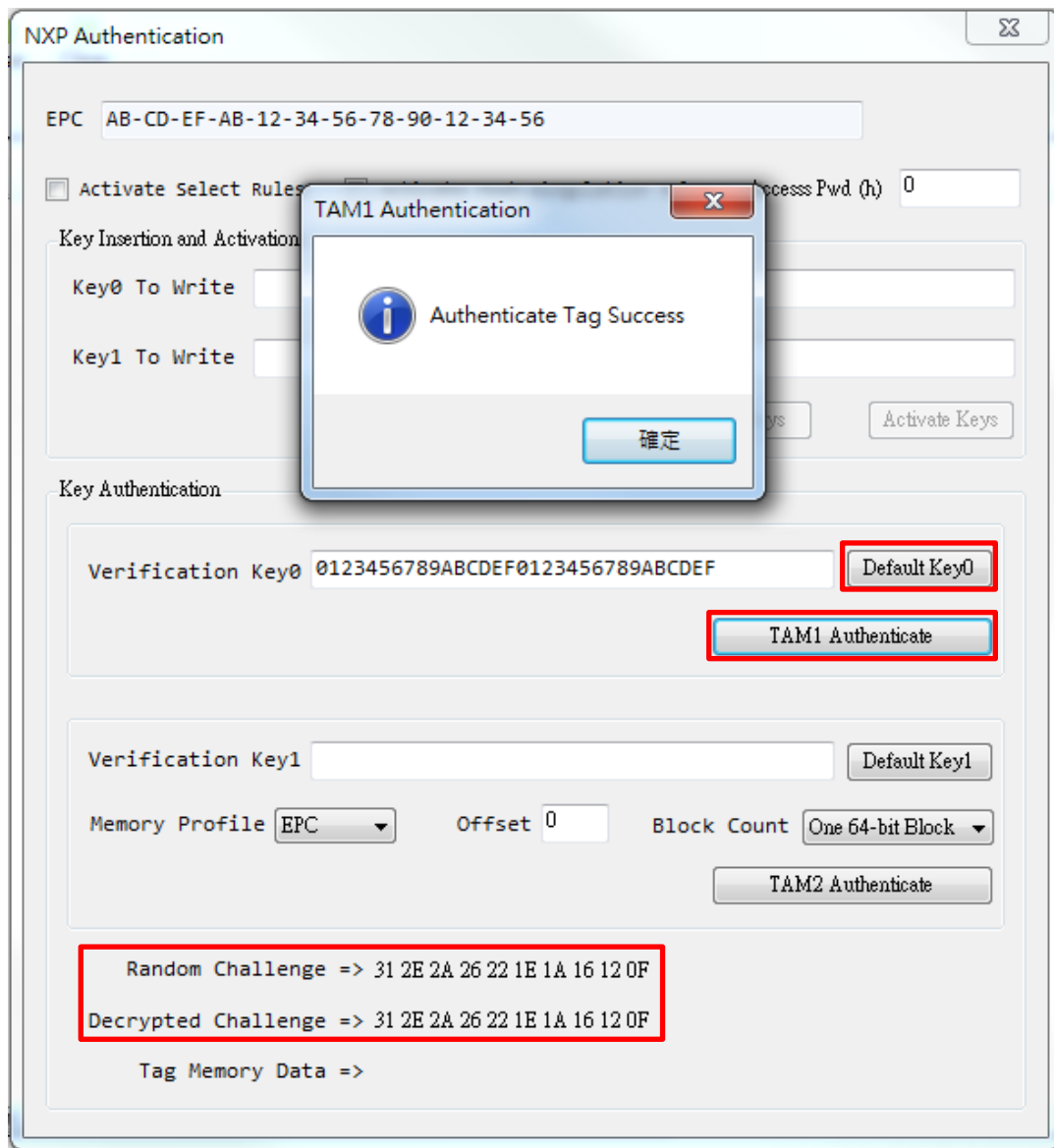


Figure 45: Key Authentication – TAM1 Authenticate

The **TAM2 Authenticate** authenticates the NXP UCODE DNA Tag by the **Key1**. If clicks the **Default Key1** button, the **Verification Key1** data field will display the MTI default key1 value: **96910E5C3B1D4B16E19C6B62654067A7**. Select the **Memory Profile** which want returned, the reader also encrypt the selecting **Memory Profile**. The **Block Count** is the number of valid 64-bit blocks to be returned. As for Authenticate, the **TAM2 Authenticate** is successful when the same **Random Challenge** value as the **Decrypted Challenge** and the **Tag Memory Data** is the selecting **Memory Profile** value.

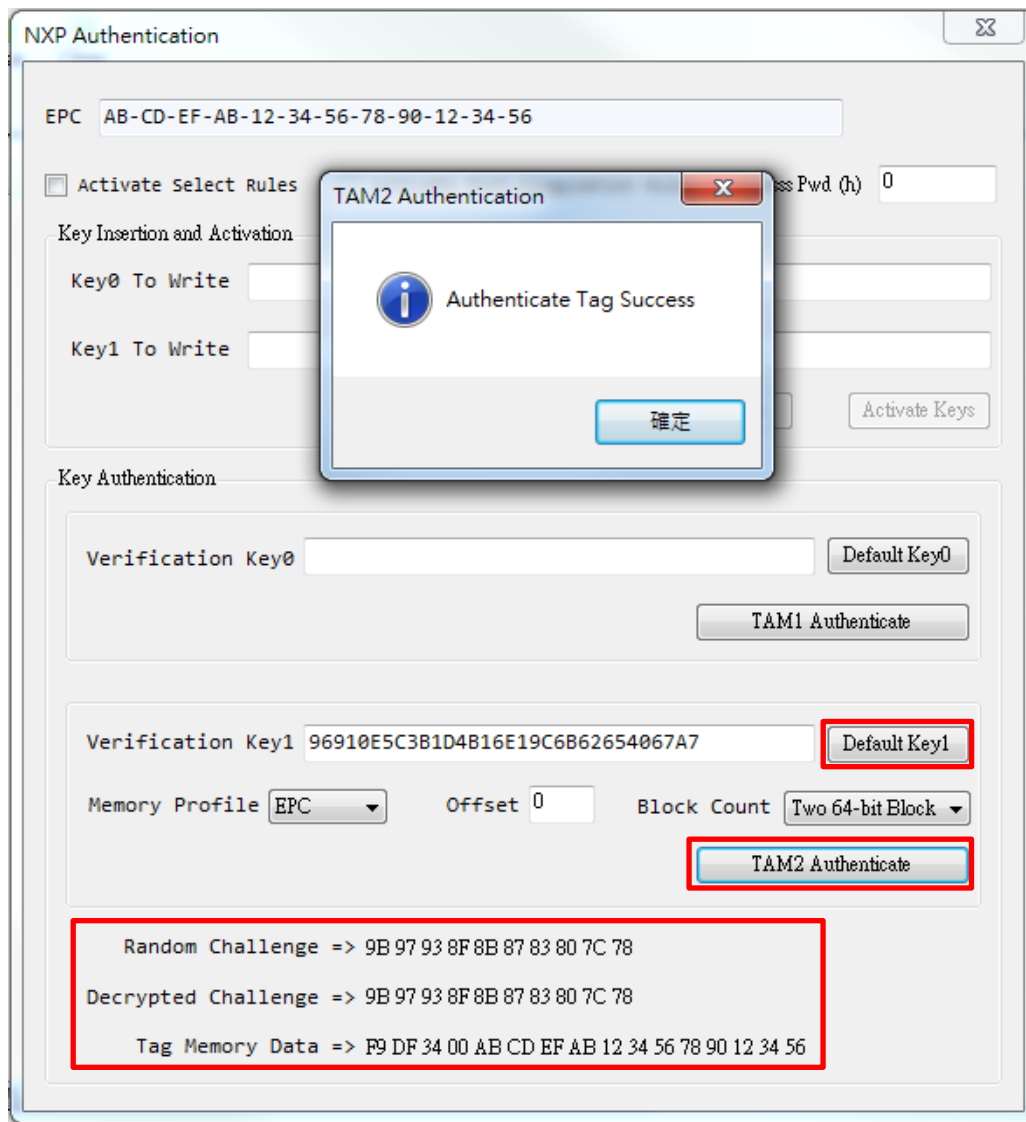


Figure 46: Key Authentication – TAM2 Authenticate

3.9 CB-2 Tag Access

MTI supports “CB-2 Tag Access” to provide user to access the CB-2 tag. The CB-2 Tag Access consists of three features: **Antenna Setting**, **Configure Function** and **Control Function**. Select **Extra Features** option. Click **CB-2 Tag Access**. The CB-2 Tag Access dialog will be showed.

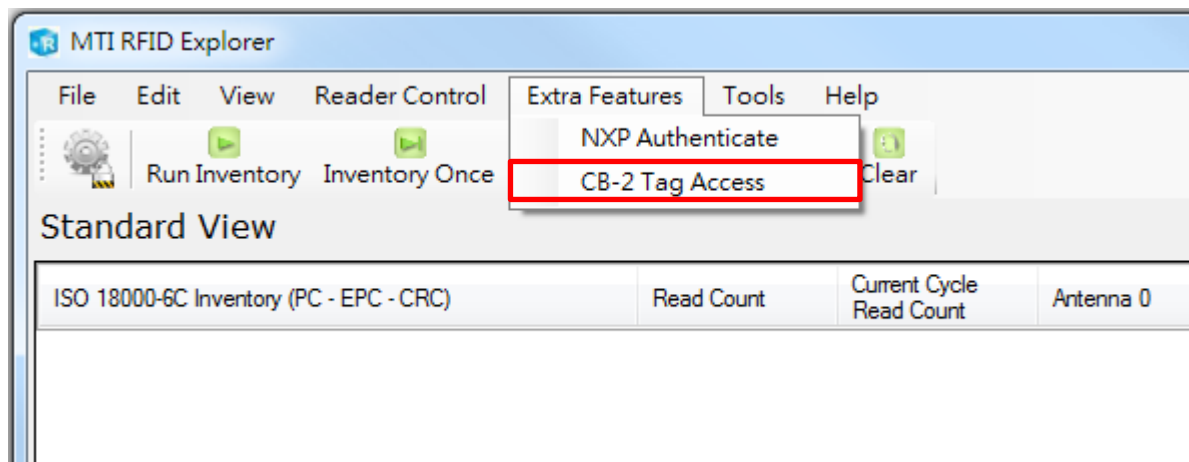


Figure 47: CB-2 Tag Access – Select CB-2 Tag Access

The CB-2 Tag Access consists of three features in the figure below :

- **Antenna Setting** : Set antenna.
- **Configure Function** : Access these NVM(Non-Volatile Memory) configurations.
- **Control Function** : Provide CB-2 tag control features for tri-color LED blink, battery assist control, selection between FF ANT and NF ANT, etc.

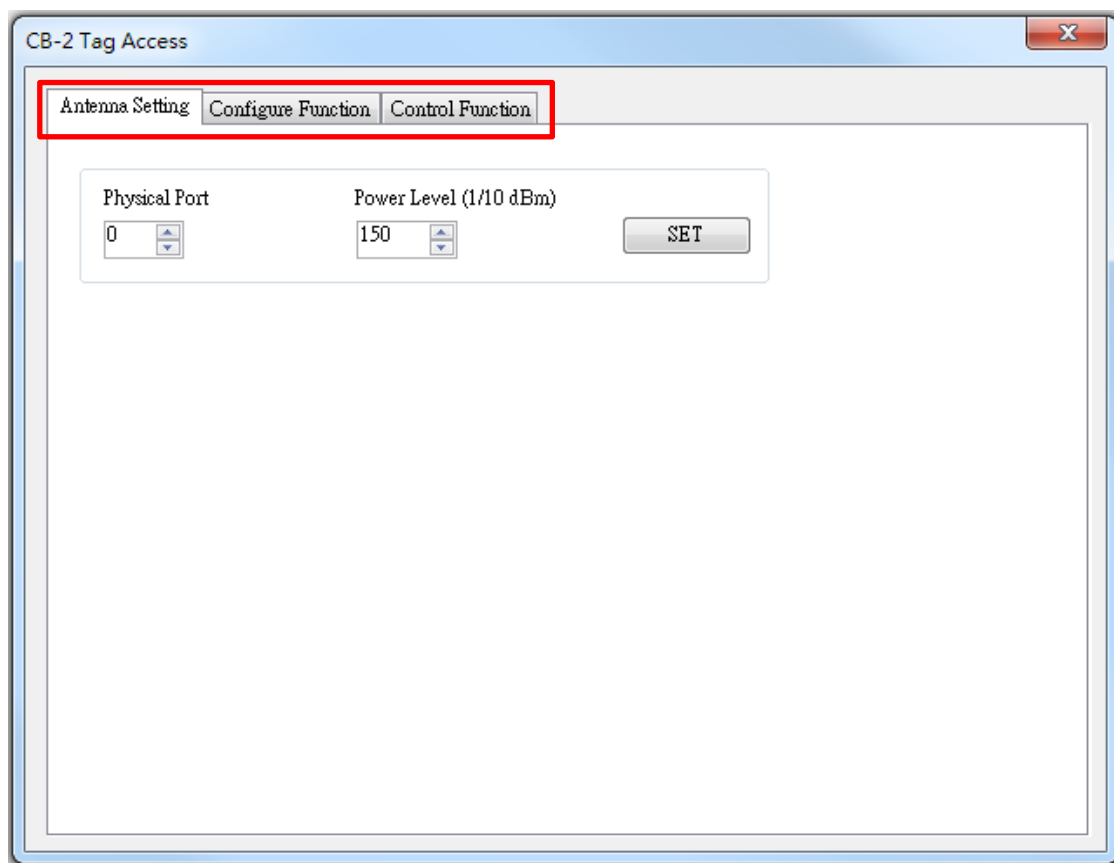


Figure 48: CB-2 Tag Access – Main Function

3.9.1 Antenna Setting

From the **Antenna Setting** tab, user can set the antenna physical port and power level as the figure below.

Parameters for antenna are :

- **Physical Port** indicating the physical connector to which the logical antenna is bound for transmission of data.
- **Power Level** set antenna transmission power in 1/10 dBm increments.

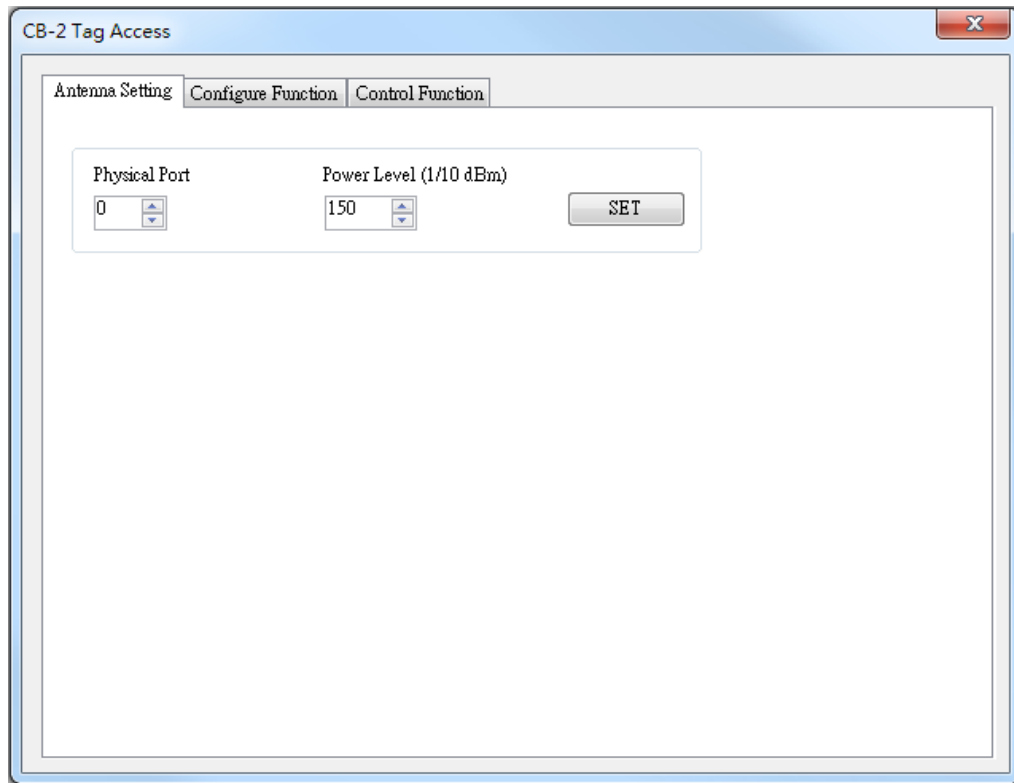


Figure 49: Antenna Setting – Main Function

3.9.2 Configure Function

The CB-2 Tag Access provides a configure function to change these NVM configurations (CFG_DAT1 / CFG_DAT0).

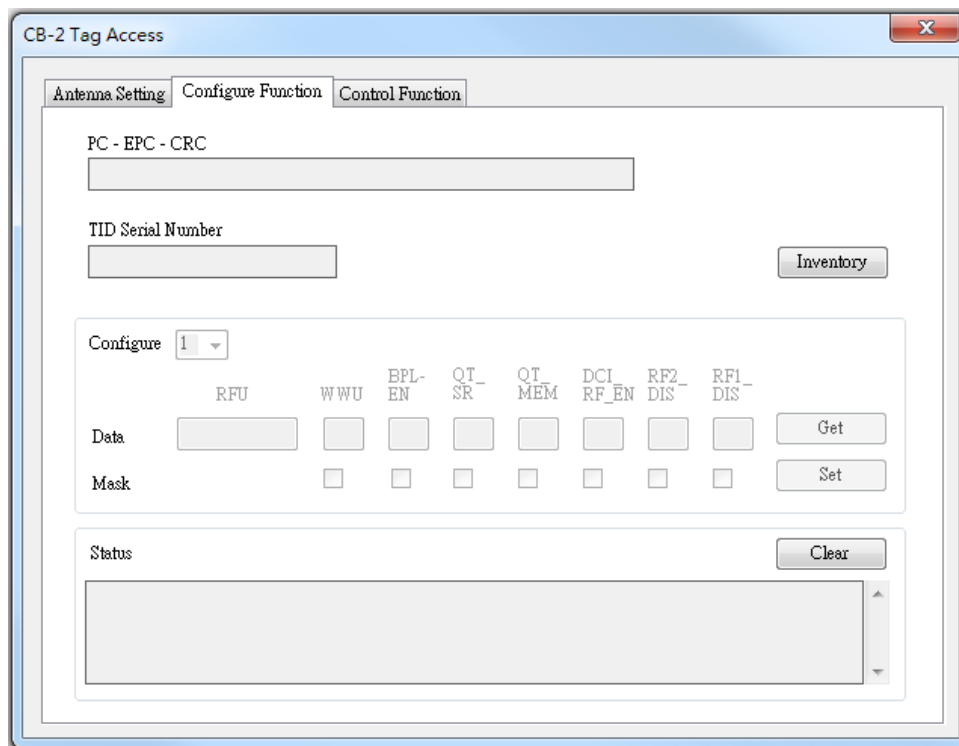


Figure 50: Configure Function – Main Function

Click **Inventory** button to get a CB-2 tag which is in the antenna magnetic field. If get CB-2 tag successful, the CFG_DATA1 of NVM will be obtained. User can click **Configure** drop-down list to switch NVM configurations data between CFG_DAT1 and CFG_DAT0.

CB-2 Tag Access

Antenna Setting **Configure Function** Control Function

PC - EPC - CRC
30-00-AA-AA-AA-AA-AA-AA-AA-66-66-66-66-66-23-E6

TID Serial Number
21-24-87-B8-00-09

Inventory

Configure 1

| | RFU | WWU | BPL- EN | QT- SR | QT- MEM | DCI- RF_EN | RF2- DIS | RF1- DIS | |
|------|-----------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| Data | 000000000 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Get |
| Mask | | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | Set |

Status

Get EPC/TID Data Success.
Get 'CFG_DAT1' Data Success.

Clear

CB-2 Tag Access

Antenna Setting **Configure Function** Control Function

PC - EPC - CRC
30-00-AA-AA-AA-AA-AA-AA-AA-66-66-66-66-66-23-E6

TID Serial Number
21-24-87-B8-00-09

Inventory

Configure 0

| | LOCK- KILL | LOCK- ACCE | LOCK- EPC | LOCK- USER | BLOCK- PERMALOCK | KILL | CONFIG | |
|------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------|-----|
| Data | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00 | 00000 | 0 | 11 | Get |
| Mask | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | | Set |

Status

Get EPC/TID Data Success.
Get 'CFG_DAT1' Data Success.
Get 'CFG_DAT0' Data Success.

Clear

Figure 51: Configure Function – Inventory CB-2 Tag & Get NVM Data

Enable the **Mask** checkbox to activate **Data** field. If clicks **Set** button, the value of **Data** fields will be written to NVM if the associated mask is checked.

CB-2 Tag Access

Antenna Setting

Configure Function

Control Function

PC - EPC - CRC

30-00-AA-AA-AA-AA-AA-AA-AA-66-66-66-66-66-23-E6

TID Serial Number

21-24-87-B8-00-09

Inventory

Configure

1

RFU

WWU

BPL-EN

QT-SR

QT-MEM

DCI-RF-EN

RF2-DIS

RF1-DIS

Data

000000000

1

0

1

0

1

0

0

Get

Mask

☐

☐

☒

☒

☐

☐

☐

Set

Status

Clear

Get EPC/TID Data Success.

Get 'CFG_DAT1' Data Success.

Get 'CFG_DAT0' Data Success.

Get 'CFG_DAT1' Data Success.

Figure 52: Configure Function – Access CB-2 Tag NVM configurations

Get button is used to get the NVM configurations data. Status area displays the execution result. **Clear** button is used to clear the execution result messages in the status area.

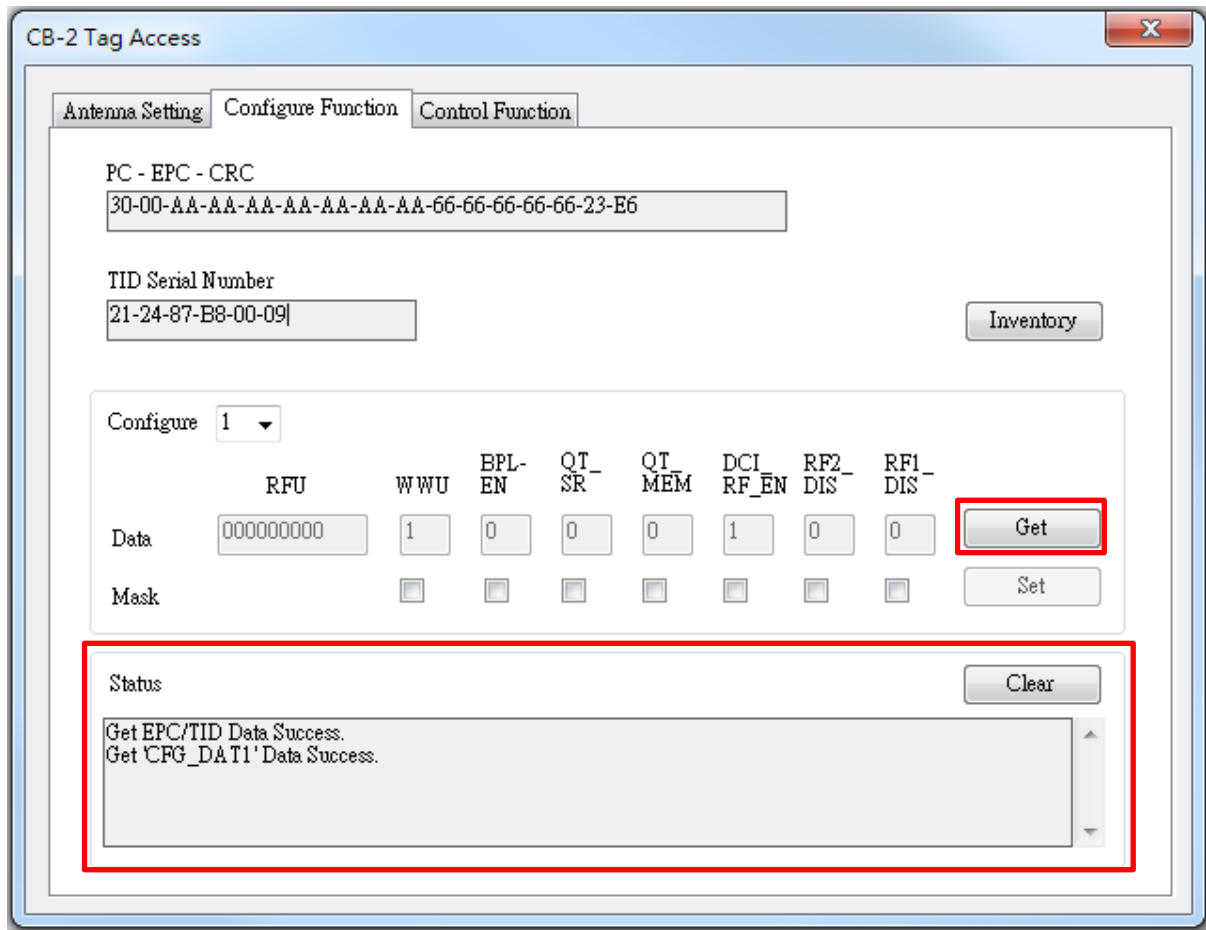


Figure 53: Configure Function – Get CB-2 Tag NVM configurations

3.9.3 Control Function

The CB-2 Tag Access provides CB-2 control features for tri-color LED blink, battery assist control, selection between FF ANT and NF ANT, etc. Before performing these control functions, there should be a CB-2 tag in the antenna magnetic field in the figure below.

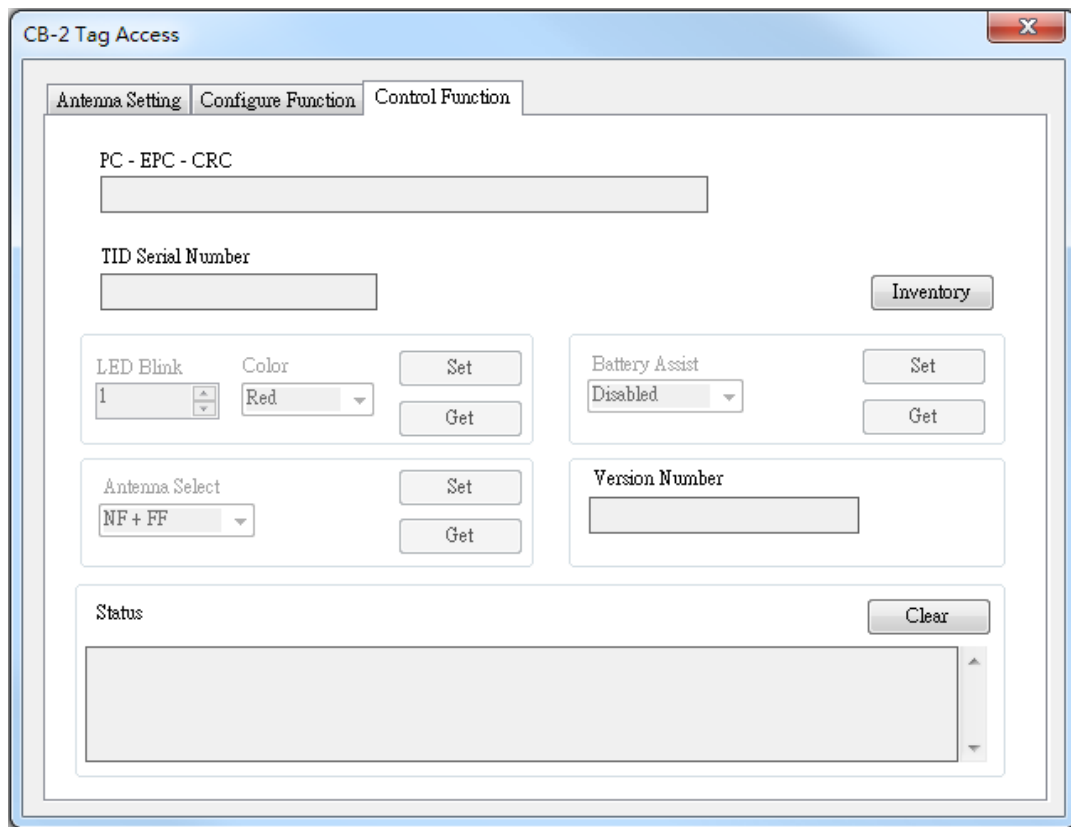


Figure 54: Control Function – Main Function

Click **Inventory** button to get a CB-2 tag which is in the antenna magnetic field. If get CB-2 tag successful, the **LED**, **Battery**, **Antenna** and **Version Number** value will be obtained from the CB-2 tag.

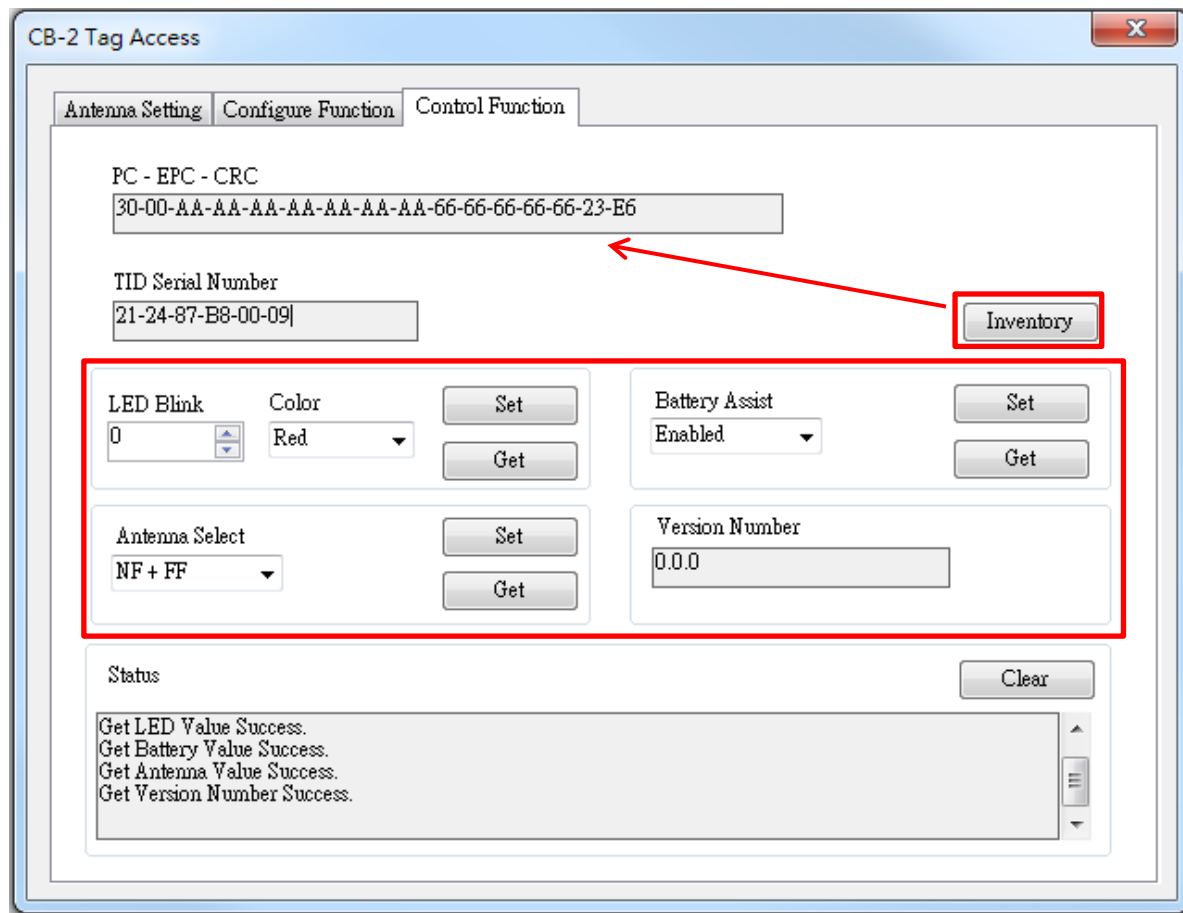


Figure 55: Control Function – Inventory CB-2 Tag

Introduce these control functions as below :

- **LED** : The **Set** button is used to set trigger tri-color LED. The **LED Blink** parameter is indicated to the seconds for LED blinking. When MCU receives a new setting of LED blink during previous LED setting is still in processing, MCU will cancel previous LED behavior and overwrite with new setting.
Parameter : Color(Red 、 Green 、 Blue) 、 Blink(0~8191 second).
The **Get** button is used to obtain the current LED setting that contains color and remaining blink seconds.
- **Battery Assist** : This function is used to enable or disable battery assisted to DCI line as power supply.
Parameter : Enabled 、 Disabled.
The **Get** button is used to obtain the current battery setting.
- **Antenna Select** : This function is used to set CB-2 tag antenna type.
Parameter : NF+FF(Near Field + Far Field) 、 NF(Near Field) 、 FF(Far Field).
The **Get** button is used to obtain the current antenna setting.

- Version Number : This is version number of firmware.

Status area displays the execution result. **Clear** button is used to clear the execution result messages in the status area.

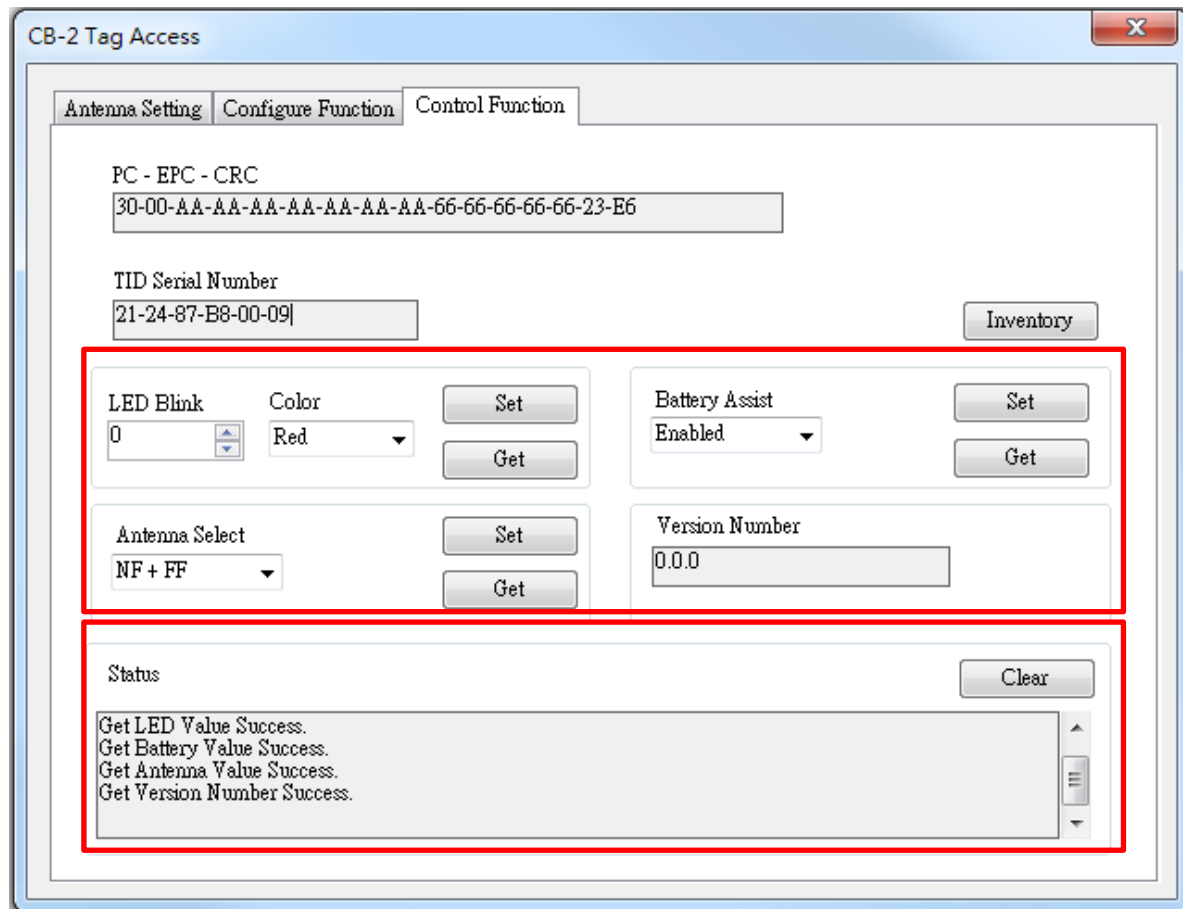


Figure 56: Control Function – Set Control Functions

3.10 RF Test

MTI supports 3 functions which are “Inventory”, ”RF On/Off” and ”Pulse” to help user to perform the device. Select **Tool** option. Click **RF Test**. The RF Test dialog will be show.

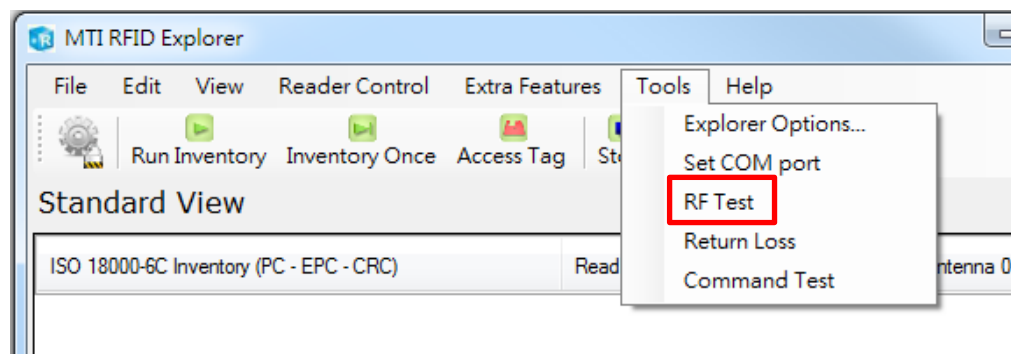


Figure 57: RF Test – Select RF Test

In the “Hopping” Channel, only support “Inventory”. In the “Single” Channel, support full function to perform the device.

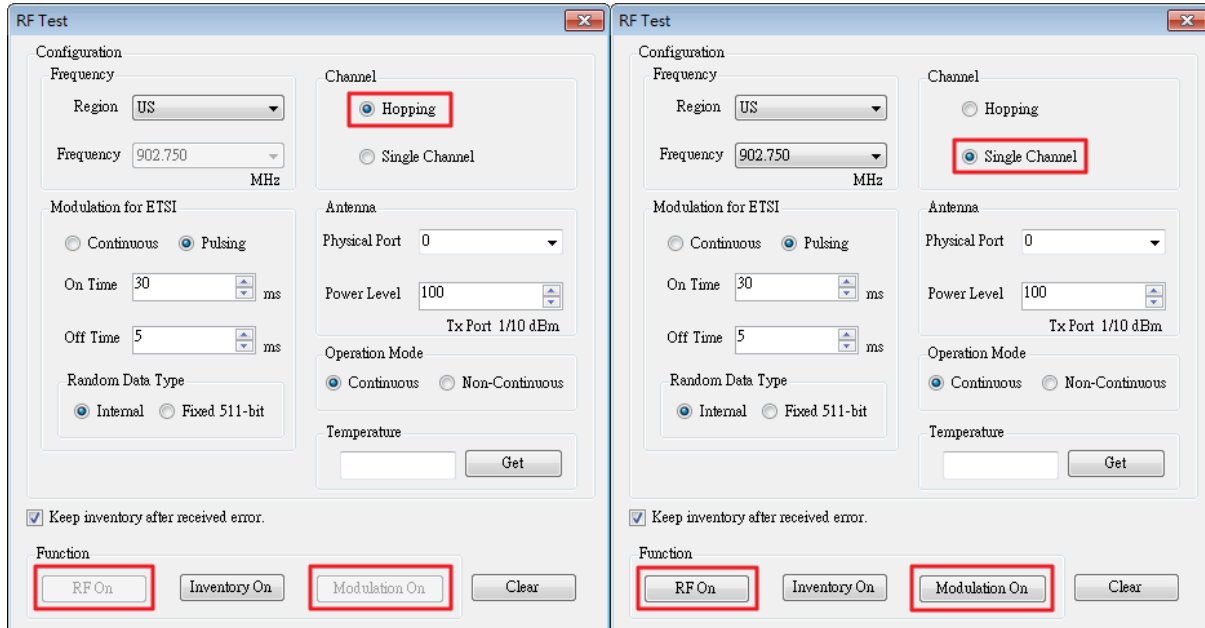


Figure 58: RF Test – Support full function in Single Channel

Start one test flow at one time. Another buttons become disable status until stop the test flow. In the test time, Explorer doesn't allow user to exit the dialog.

The temperature of RFID reader/module can be gotten by clicking **Temperature** button, but the temperature will be updated by executing the command of power on or off (e.g., RF on, RF off, inventory, etc.)

To click **RF On/Off** button will execute the CW On/Off flow. To click **Modulation On/Off** button, the RFID reader/module will transmit random data base on **Modulation for ETSI** setting. To click **Inventory On** button with **Continuous** option can start continuous inventory and display the tags information in the main views. To click **Inventory Off** button can stop the running function. Click **Inventory On** button with **Non-Continuous** option can run a single inventory round according to antenna port settings and can also display the tag information in the main views.

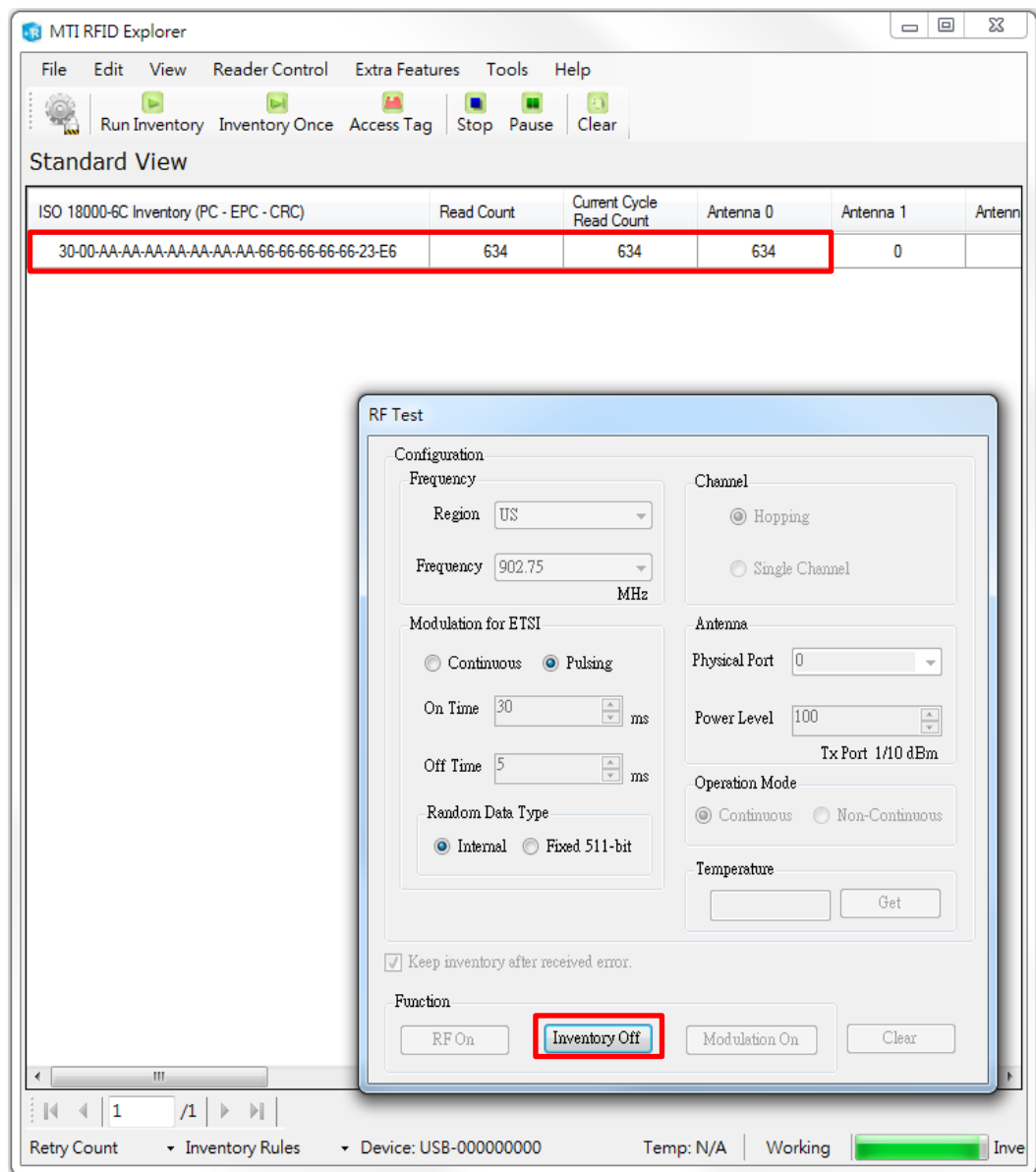


Figure 59: RF Test – Tag information is showed in the main views

If you want Explorer to run continually after received error, click the box “Keep inventory after received error”. In normal mode, after receive error message in the End Packet, Inventory will stop. In this test mode, Inventory stop soon, then run again automatically.

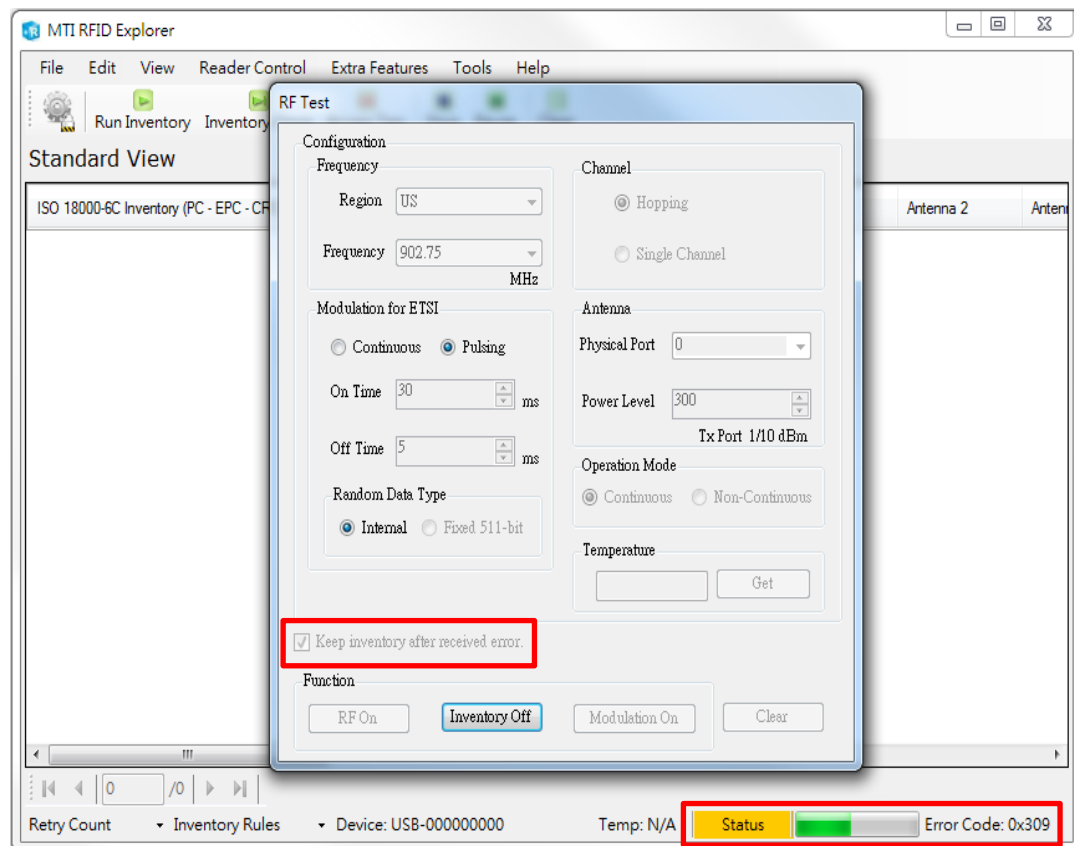


Figure 60: RF Test – Keep inventory after received error

3.11 Return Loss

MTI supports “Return Loss” to help user to perform the device. Select **Tool** option. Click **Return Loss**. The Return Loss dialog will be show.

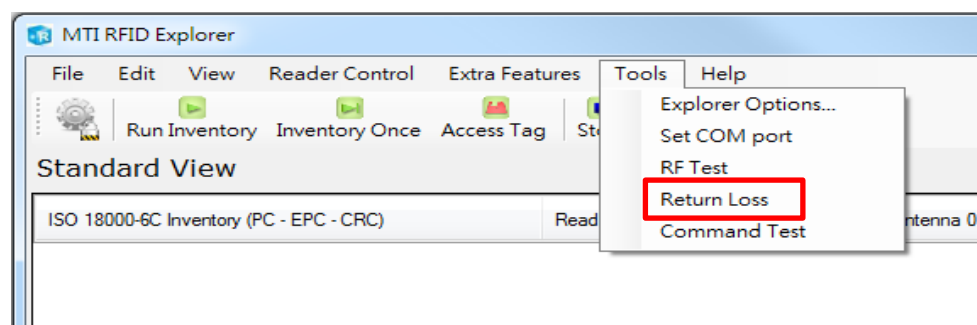


Figure 61: Return Loss – Select Return Loss

3.11.1 Formula

Return Loss = Reflected Power Level (0xB04) – PA Power Level (0xB00).

3.11.2 Single Channel

Explorer has Frequency tables which is support-region. Choose one single in Frequency Box, and click “Run” Button. Explorer will show the channel information in the window.

Note: If your region is “Customer”, you should type the frequency by yourself. Explorer doesn’t know the frequency that you want.

3.11.3 Multiple Channels

Click **CHANNEL_ALL** in the frequency Box. Click **Run** button. Explorer will show all channels and paint Broken Line Graph.

Note: “Customer” region doesn’t support this function.

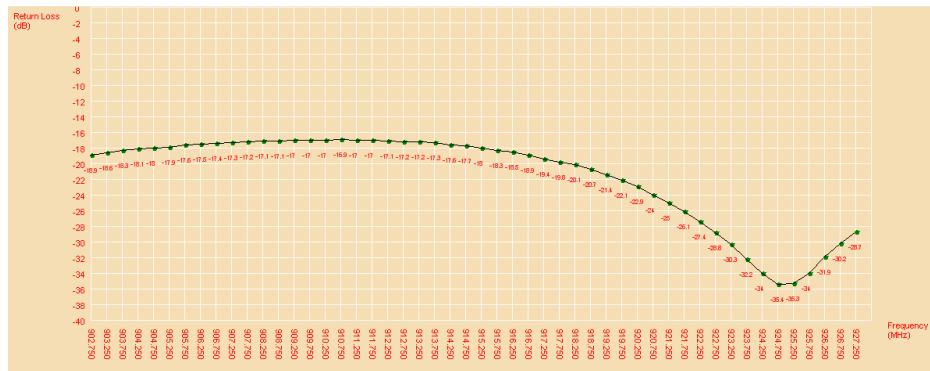


Figure 62: Return Loss – Multiple channels Broken Line Graph

3.12 Command Test

MTI supports “Command Test” to help user to input command and obtain the response. Select **Tool** option. Click **Command Tset**. The Command Test dialog will be show.

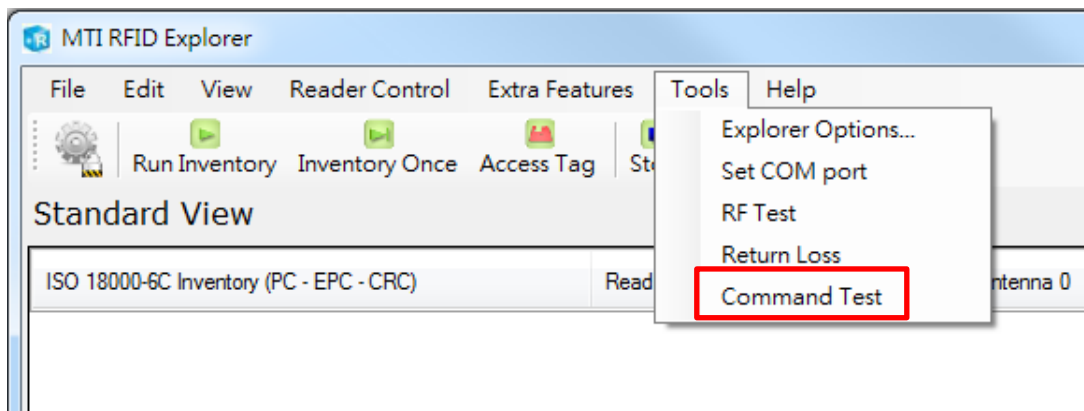


Figure 63: Command Test – Select Command Test

The Command Test includes of two features in the figure below:

- Single Test: Execute single command and obtain the response.
- Script Test: Execute a command script file and obtain those responses.

The screenshot shows the 'Command Test' application window. At the top, there are two tabs: 'Single Test' (which is selected and highlighted with a red box) and 'Script Test'. Below the tabs, there are four input fields: 'Packet Header' (containing '43 49 54 4D'), 'DeviceID' (containing 'FF'), 'CommandID' (containing '00'), and 'Parameters' (containing '00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00'). To the right of these fields is a 'Gen CMD' button. Below these fields is a 'Command' text box and an 'Execute' button. Below the 'Execute' button is a 'Response' text box. Under the 'Response' box, there is a diagram showing the structure of the returned data. The diagram consists of a horizontal line with vertical tick marks at positions 0, 4, 5, 6, 14, and 15. Below the line, the following labels are provided: 'Header [4]' (spanning from 0 to 4), 'Device ID' (at position 4), 'Command ID' (at position 5), 'ReturnedData [8]' (spanning from 6 to 14), and 'Checksum [2]' (spanning from 14 to 15).

Figure 64: Command Test – Main function

3.12.1 Single Test

User can generate an input command and obtain the response by this function. There are two ways to generate a command. One is to fill in the "Device ID", "Command ID" and "Parameters" fields then click "Gen CMD"; the other is to fill the full command in "Command" field. Finally, click the "Execute" button to transmit command.

Note: This function does not support command ID 0x40~0x4F and 0x8B.

Figure 65: Single Test – Test and verify a command

3.12.2 Script Test

User can load and execute a command script file, and obtain the results from those executed commands. The Script Test includes three parts as below :

- **Script Description** : Illustrate the script usage.
- **Script Content** : Display the commands in the script.
- **Response** : Reply the result which command executed.

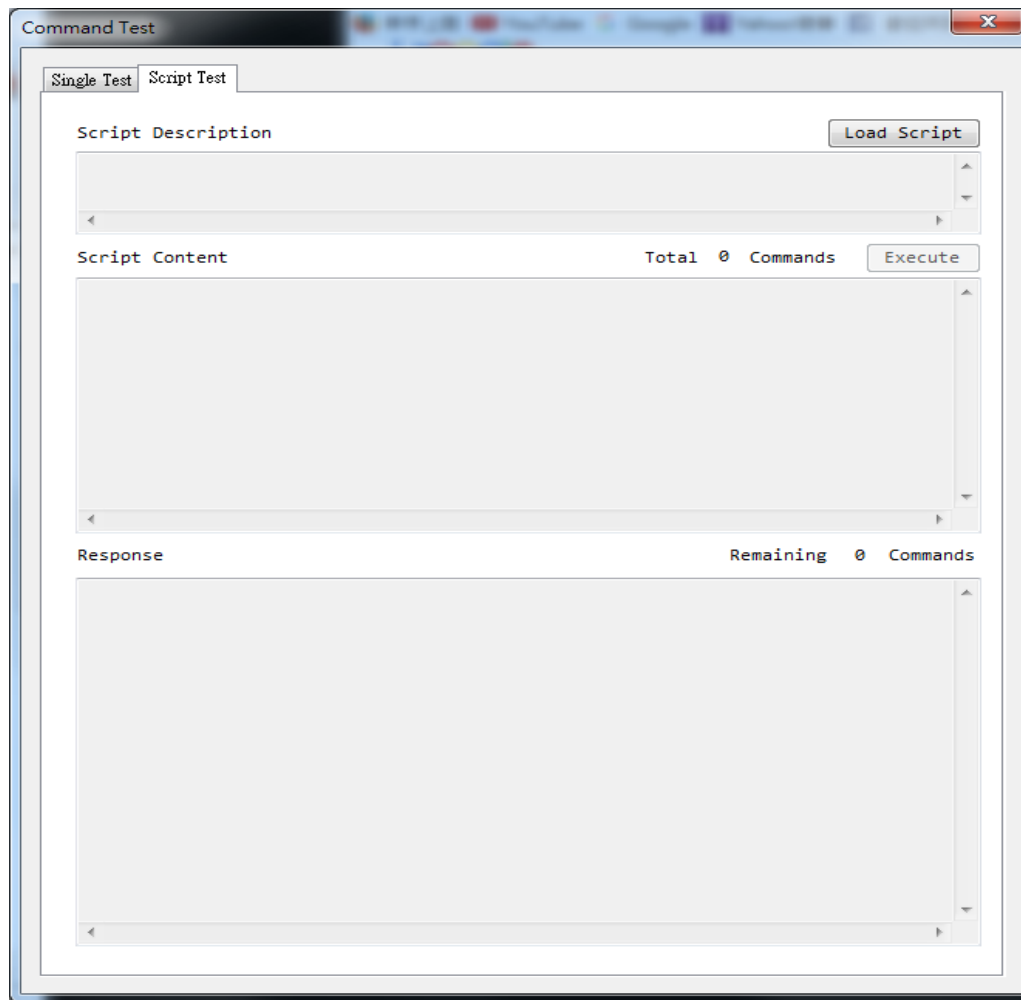


Figure 66: Script Test

Click the **Load Script** button to load command script file. Click the **Execute** button to execute commands and delay function of the **Script Content** section. The results will be displayed to **Response** section.

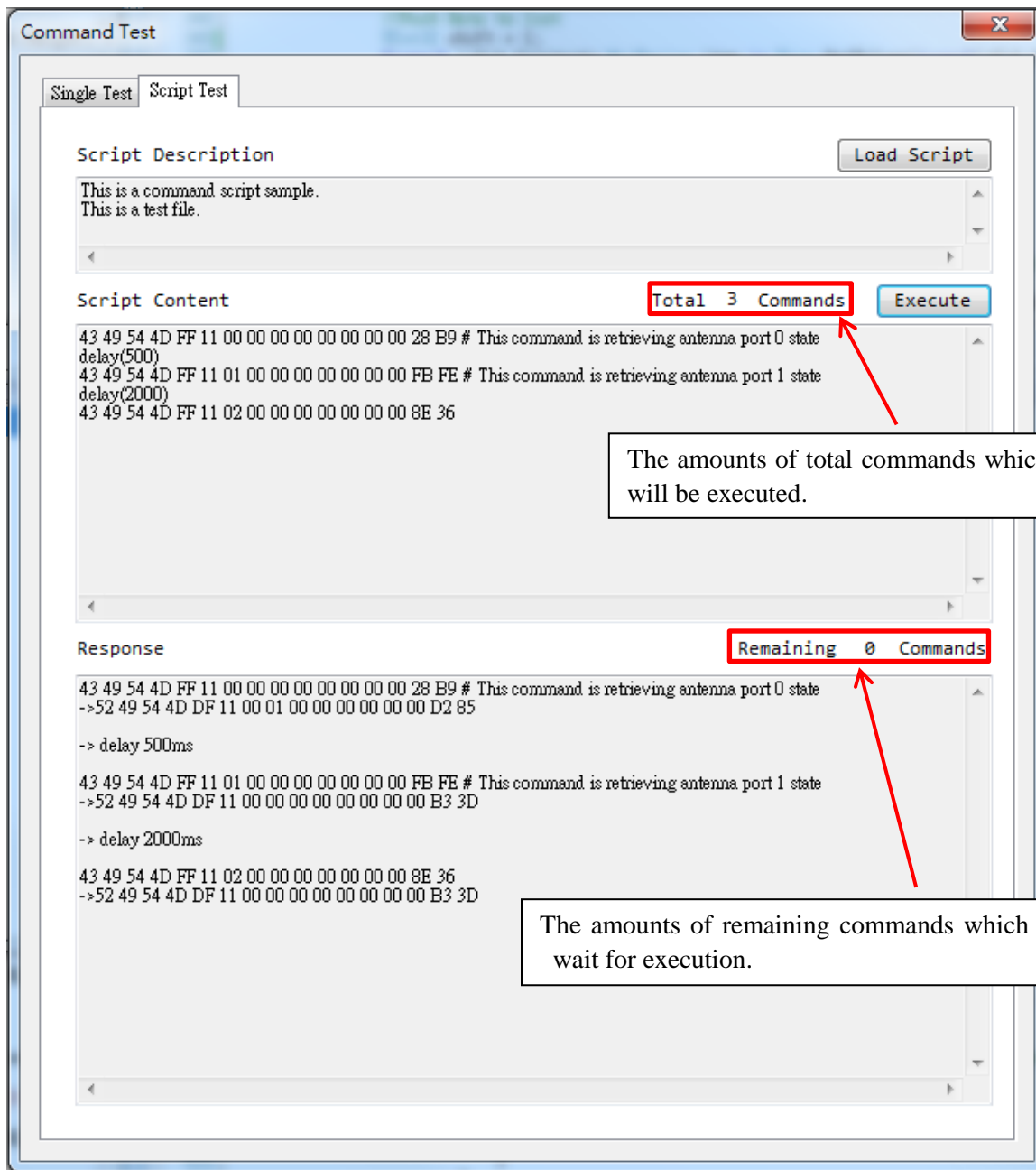


Figure 67: Script Text – Execute and obtain a command script file

3.12.3 Command Script File Format

The extension of command script file must be “.txt”. The format includes three parts as below :

| |
|--|
| #MTI RFID Command Script |
| #This is a sample. |
| #This is a test code. |
| 43 49 54 4D [DeviceID] [CommandID] [Parameters] #This is sample command. delay([delaytime]) |

- **#MTI RFID Command Script** : This sentence is necessary that it is cipher text for command script file.

- **#This is a sample. #This is a test code.** : Illustrate the command script file usage, the first char must be “#” of each description line.
- **43 49 54 4D [DeviceID] [CommandID] [Parameters]** : It is command script content.
 - **43 49 54 4D** : It is fixed format for RFID LLCS command header.
 - **[DeviceID]** : The general device ID number is 0xFF for broadcasting, the length of this field is fixed 1 byte.
 - **[CommandID]** : This command ID does not support 0x40~0x4F and 0x8B, user can inquire the command set summary from RFID module command reference manual, the length of this field is fixed 1 byte.
 - **[Parameters]** : Effective parameters size of each command is different, the length of this field is fixed 8 bytes.
 - **#This is sample command.** : It is explanation of RFID LLCS command, the first char must be “#”.
- **Delay([delaytime])** : It is delay function.
 - **delaytime** : It is must be integer, the unit is millisecond.

The example are as below :

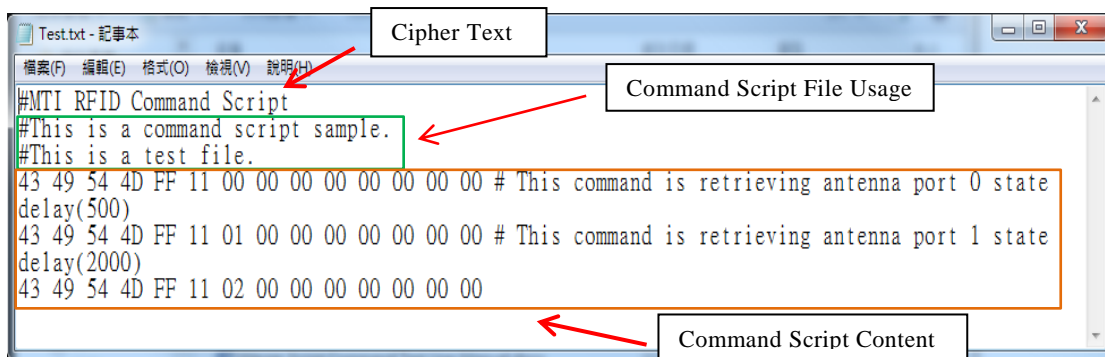


Figure 68: Script Text – Command Script File Example

4 Known Issues

5 Revision history

Table 6: Revision history

| Version Number | Description | Revision Date |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| 1.0.0 | First release of document. The revision is used on software version 1.0.4. | Oct 6, 2011 |
| 1.0.1 | 1. Adding LargeRead function. 2. Adding Operation Mode function. 3. Adding get Temperature function. 4. Adding determine module function for RU00-M02-X. 5. Bug fixed. The revision is used on software version 1.1.6. | Mar 12, 2014 |
| 1.1.0 | 1. Modifying RF On/Off function. 2. Bug fixed. The revision is used on software version 1.1.7. | May 30, 2014 |

| | | |
|-------|---|------------------|
| 1.1.1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add control options of modulation testing in RF Test page. 2. Add Command Test function. 3. Correct texts and figures. <p>The revision is used on MTI RFID Explorer version 1.2.2.</p> | April 2, 2015 |
| 1.1.2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add command script test function. 2. Correct texts and figures. <p>The revision is used on MTI RFID Explorer version 1.2.6.</p> | January 24, 2017 |
| 2.0.0 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add NXP Authenticate function. 2. Add CB-2 tag access function. <p>The revision is used on MTI RFID Explorer version 2.0.0.</p> | March 20, 2018 |