



neology Uhf Desktop Electronic Label Reader Demo Software User Guide

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neology Uhf Desktop Electronic Label Reader Demo Software



Product Information

Specifications

• Product Name: UHF Desktop Electronic Label Reader

• Model: Demo Software User's Guide v1.0

Interface: USB serial portBaud Rate: Default 57600

• Memory Display: 16 hexadecimal format

• Tag Memory: EPC and TID areas

Product Usage Instructions

Parameter Interface Operation

Open COM Port

Before using the demo software, install the USB serial port driver and .NET framework. Select the port and baud rate. Ensure the reader address is not set to 0xFF to avoid errors.

Parameter Setting

Configure the reader's address, power settings, band selection, frequency range, and working mode. Save the settings for future use.

The Necessary Knowledge

EPCC1G2 Tag Memory

The tag memory includes EPC areas for storing EPC numbers and TID areas for storing ID numbers provided by the tag production firm.

EPCC1-G2 Test

Perform tests on EPCC1-G2 tags to ensure proper functioning.

Buffer Operation

Manage the buffer operation for reading and writing tag data efficiently.

GPIO Operation

Control the output state pins using the GPIO operations provided.

Beep Setting

Set the beep function to either open or close as per your preference.

Reader's Serial Number

Retrieve the unique serial number of the reader for identification purposes.

EPC/TID Length Configuration

Adjust the length of EPC/TID on buffer tags to suit your requirements.

Restore Default Settings

Reset the reader to default settings using this function.

Reader's Information

Retrieve detailed information about the reader using this function.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

• Q: How do I change the baud rate of the reader?

A: To change the baud rate, use the parameter setting option in the software. The new baud rate will be applied until the reader is powered off.

• Q: Can I write data to the TID areas of the tag memory?

A: No, the TID areas are read-only and cannot be written to.

Parameter interface operation

Open COM Port

Before use this demo, please install the USB serial port driver, net framework.



Parameter Setting

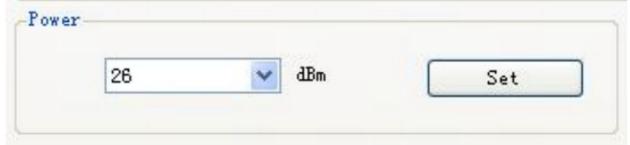


the new reader

set

address to set.

This address can't be 0xFF. If set 0xFF, reader will return error information.



2.

and save power configuration.

3.

1.

| Chinese band2 | US band | Minfre: | 902.75 MHz | Single |
|---------------|-----------|---------|------------|--------|
| | | | 7A 43 | |
| Korean band | O EU band | Maxfre: | 927.25 MHz | Set |

select the reader's band, different band, the frequency is different.

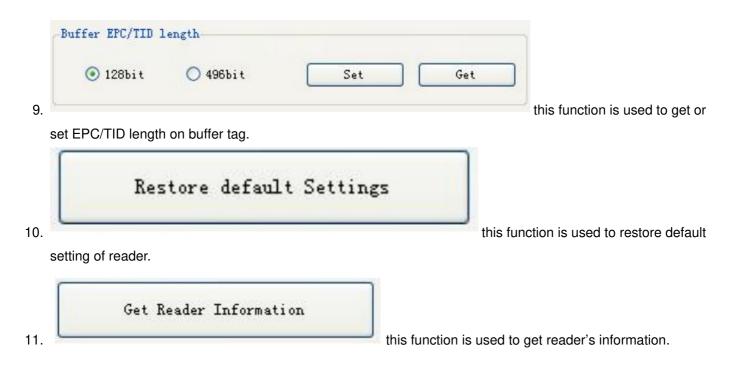


Set reader working Min Frequency and Max Frequency. In different places, the radio requires the rule to be different. Users can follow the local situation and choose to read more sensitive frequency range of the card. In single frequency point operation, only need to set two frequencies to the same value. In frequency hopping operation, only need to set two frequencies to the different value.



software start run, default use the baud rate 57600 to open COM port, reader power on, reader baud rate default is 57600. After change the baud rate, reader use the new baud rate until power off. Close port and open port, the baud rate no change. The demo software will use the new baud rate, until close the demo software.





The Necessary Knowledge

EPCC1G2 tag memory

Tag memory divided into four storage areas, each storage area can be made up of one or more memory words. The four storage areas:

EPC areas (EPC): Store the area of EPC number, this module stipulates it can store 15 word EPC number. Can read and can write.

- TID areas (TID): Store ID number established by the tag production firm. There are 4 words and 8 words two kinds of ID numbers at present. Can read and not can write.
- User areas (User): This area of different manufacturers is different. There is no user area in G2 tag of Inpinj Company. There are 28 words in Philips Company. Can read and can write.
- Password areas (Password): The first two words is kill password, the last two words is access password. Can read and can write.
- Can write protect in four storage areas. It means this area is never writeable or not writeable under the non-safe state; only password area can set unreadable.

Data display (tag ID, passwords, memory data is display in 16 hexadecimal)



Display in Hex, then 11 is first byte, 22 is second byte, and 1122 is first word.

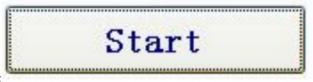
1122334455667788

Total 8 bytes, in other words, total 4 words.

Query Tag EPC



Note: about Q, S choice, a single tag or less number must be S0, a lot of tag queries using S1 or S2, S3. 2Q equal tag number is better. If it is a single query effect must use S0



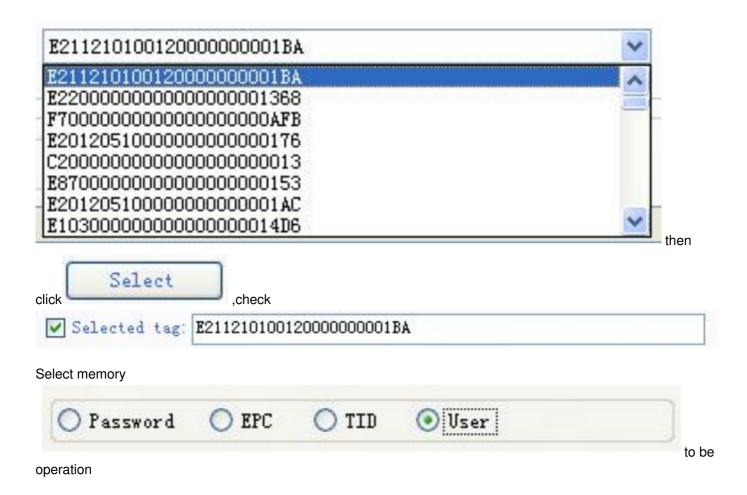
2. Click



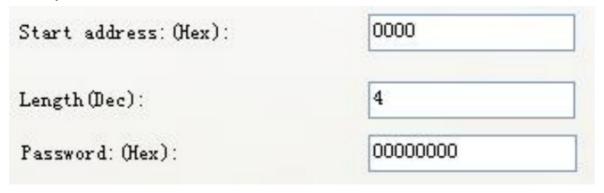
Read Data, Write Data, Block Erase

| -Read Data / Write Data / B Start address: (Hex): | 0000 | Read/Write dataOfex) 0000 | |
|--|----------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Length (Dec): | 4 | Auto Compute and add PC 0800 Read | Write Ext Read |
| Password: (Hex): | 00000000 | ○ Password | Block Ext Write |

<1> Select one tag



1. Read data operation

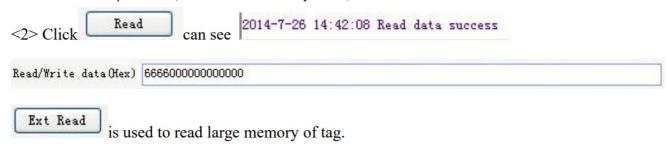


<1> Input data like

Start address: 0x00 stand in start to read data from first word in the designated storage area, 0x01 stand in start to read data from second word in the designated storage area, and so on.

Read the length: Number of the word to be read. It read 120 words at most. Can not set 0 or 120, otherwise, return the parameter error information.

Access password: From left to right it is the former high-word, low word in the access password. If operation don't need access password, it can be the arbitrary value, but can't lack.



2. Write data operation

<1> Input Write data word address

| Start address: (Hex): | 0000 | |
|-----------------------|----------|--------------|
| | | and Password |
| Password: (Hex): | 00000000 | |

Start address: 0x00, the first word of data (from left) is written in address 0x00 of the designated storage area, and so on.

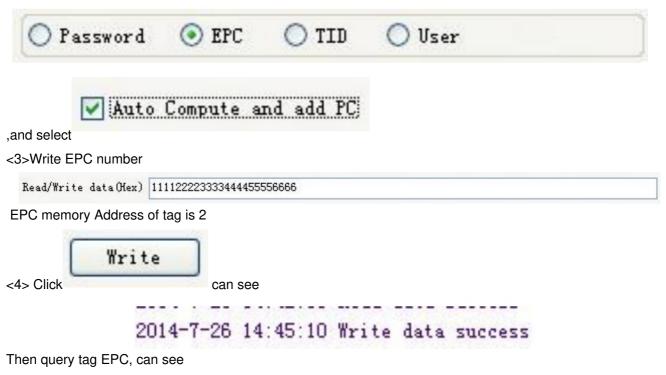
<2>Input data what you want to write like



Note: write data can be used to change the EPC number

(the method is as follows)

<1> Choose memory



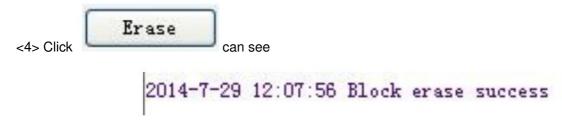


3. Input erase data address and length



Start address: 0x00, the first word of data (from left) is written in address 0x00 of the designated storage area, and so on.

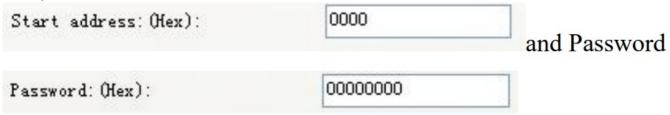
The difference from write operation: Needn't fill in the data.



then the data will be set to 0

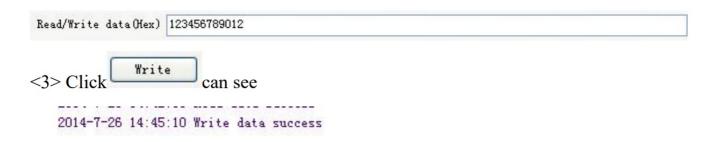
Write block operation

<1> Input Write data word address



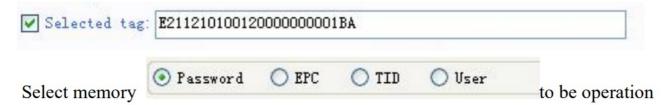
Start address: 0x00, the first word of data (from left) is written in address 0x00 of the designated storage area, and so on.

<2>Input data what you want to write like



Revise the password

1. Select one tag

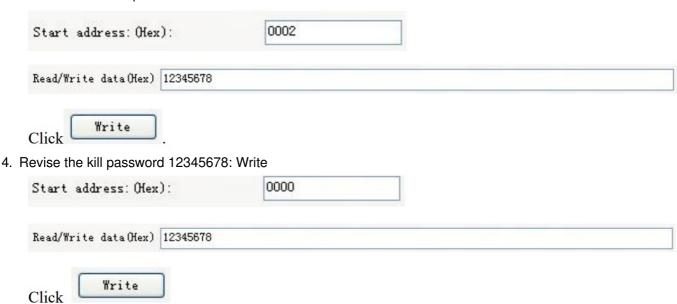


2. Write access password



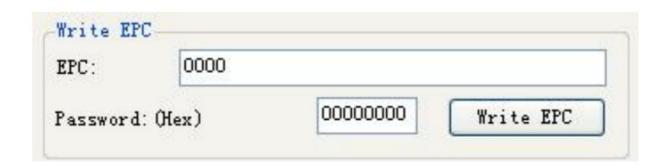
Access password: default is 00000000, if you have change to others, you should input right values.

3. Revise the access password 12345678: Write



5. If succeed, we can see

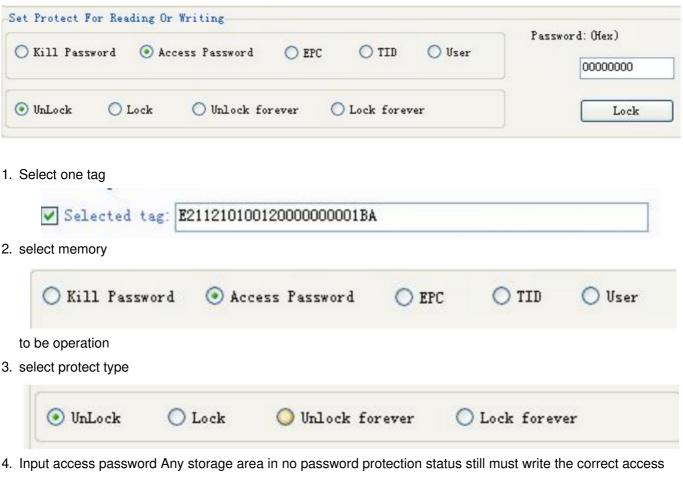
Write EPC



- 1. Write access password (If EPC area of the tag has not set password protection, we can write 8 data arbitrarily)
- 2. Write EPC.
- 3. Click (Random write one tag in the effective range of antenna)
 When there are many or EPC pieces of tag in the effective range of antenna, and the access password of one tag is the same as you entered, or EPC area of tag set no password protection, click at a

time, random write EPC number of one tag in the effective range of antenna.

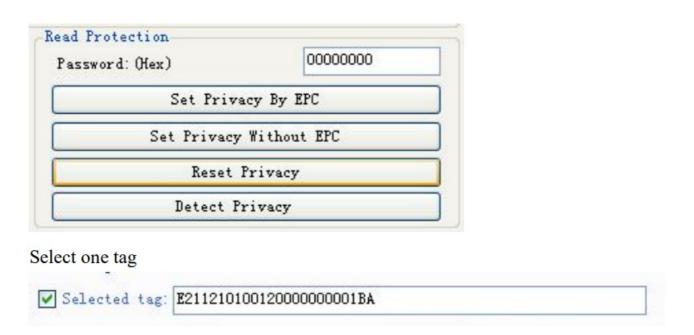
Lock Operation



password.(password can not be zero).



Read Protection



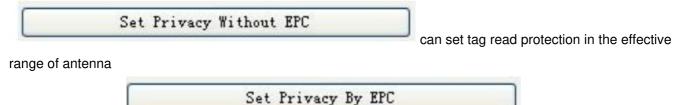
1. Set Single Tag Read Protection



order, even if query the tag, it is unable to get EPC number of the tag. Only NXP UCODE EPC G2X tags valid.

2. Set Single Tag Read Protection without EPC

The difference from

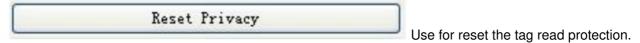


: When there are several

tag in the effective range of antenna, reader don't know the tag which the order operate.

If operate several tags, then the access password of the tag had better be the same. Only NXP UCODE EPC G2X tags valid.

3. Reset Single Tag Read Protection without EPC



Only put a tag in the effective range of antenna. Only NXP UCODE EPC G2X tags valid.

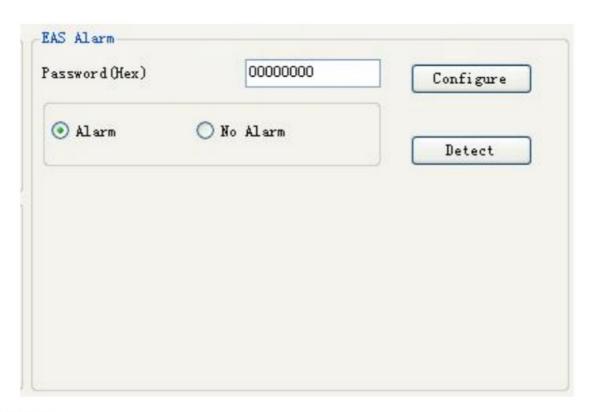
Comments: If tag does not support the read protection setting, it must be unprotected.

4. Detect Single Tag Read Protection without EPC

Can't detect tag whether it support read protection order, can only detect single tag whether it is protected. If tag does not support the read protection setting, it must be unprotected.

Make sure that there is single tag in the effective range of antenna. Only NXP UCODE EPC G2X tags valid.

EAS Alarm



Select one tag



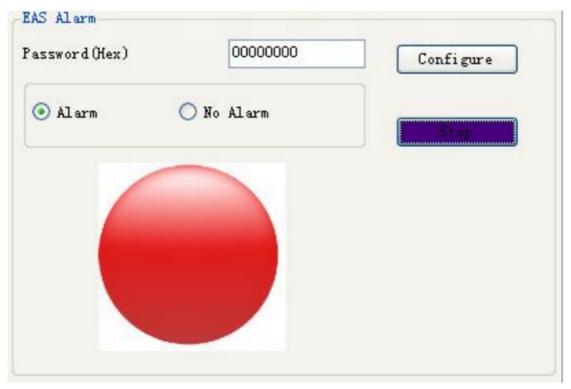
(1) Alarm setting



<3> Choose alarm

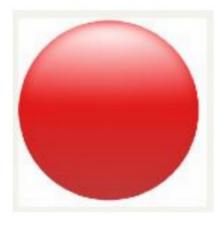
Set or reset the EAS status bit of tag. Only NXP UCODE EPC G2X tags valid.

- (2) Check alarm without EPC and access password
- <1> Click check alarm



Check the EAS alarm of tag. Only NXP UCODE EPC G2X tags valid. <2> EAS alarm:

2014-7-29 14:27:37 EAS Alarm

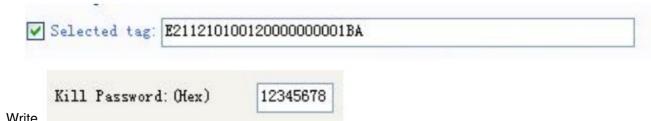


No EAS alarm:

2014-7-29 14:28:26 No EAS Alarm

Kill Tag Permanently Kill

1. Select one tag



2. Write

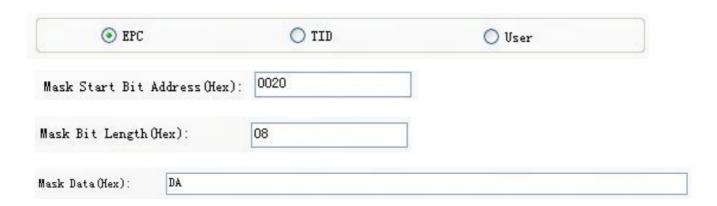
Kill password can not be the whole 0. Otherwise, the tag can not be killed, and the tag return response with parameter error.

3. Click Kill tag ,if success, the tag is killed.

Mask conditions



Only check enable can do mask operation For example, EPC mask Choose EPC area



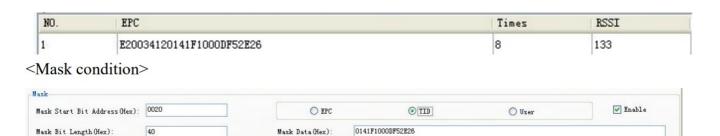
Only the first byte of tag's EPC is DA could response.

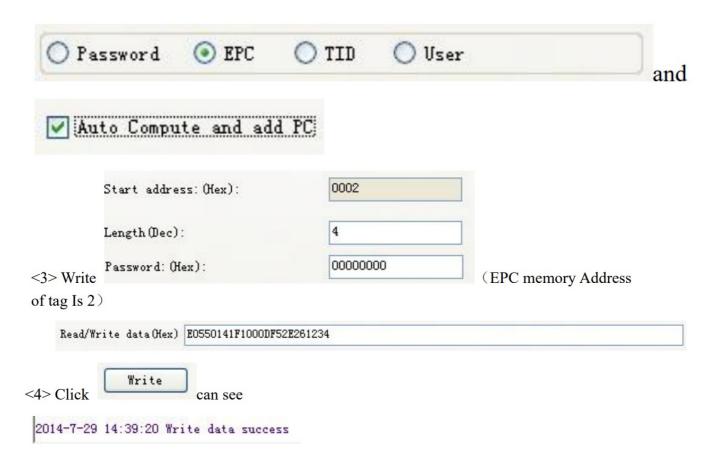
For example, TID mask



<1>Query TID

Can see TID





Buffer operation

2.

1. Select EPC/TID query. For example: EPC



This demo is used Q=4,S=1,Target A to inventory tag, if there are some tag

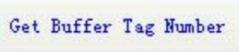




is used to clear tag information in the buffer.



is used to read out tag and clear tag in the buffer.



is used to get

Documents / Resources



3.

5.

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References

User Manual

Manuals+, Privacy Policy

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