



# ASSET IDENTIFICATION KIT

## AT24RF08-EK Quick Start

### Kit Contents

Atmel Asset Identification Kit CD-ROM  
4 RFID Tags  
1 Reader with Serial Port Cable  
1 9V Power Supply

### Minimum System Requirements

Windows®  
- 386, 486, or Pentium® processor-based computer  
- Microsoft Windows 3.1, 95 or 98, or Windows NT® 3.5 or later  
- 4M bytes of RAM  
- CD-ROM Drive

### CD-ROM Contents

Quick Start.doc (Evaluation Kit)  
Evaluation Kit Manuals (Commands and Theory of Operation)  
Application Notes (U2270B Antenna Design Hints)  
IBM® Asset ID™ Specs  
Datasheets (AT88RF08C, AT90S8515, U2270B)  
Gerber Files (for reader/writer)  
Schematic (ATMEL SCH REV G)  
Source Files (for reader/writer)  
IBM® Asset ID™ Videos

### INSTRUCTIONS:

1. **Connect the power supply to the reader and plug it in (see Note1).**
2. **Connect data cable to PC serial port (either COM1 or COM2).**
3. **Start Windows HyperTerminal In Windows 95 or 98, click on START – Programs – Accessories – Communications – HyperTerminal.**
4. **Double-click on HyperTerminal.**

Choose a connection name and icon.

In the "Connect To" window, select "Direct to COM $N$ ", where  $N$  is the number of the serial port used.

For the port settings, enter 9600 bps, 8 bit data, no parity, 1 stop bit, no flow control.

5. **To verify that a connection is established with the demo board, type dv and then <ENTER>.**

The screen should read:

**AT24RF08-EK Rev. 1.15**

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6. **With a tag in reading range (see Note 2), type WI Name, where Name is a string of 12 characters or less and then press <ENTER>.**

The chip should respond with: **Write Successful.**

7. **With the tag still in range (see Note 2), type AR and then <ENTER>. The chip should respond with the character string.**

**Note 1:** The power supply included in the kit is for US 120V only. Outside the US, AC power may have to be converted. Alternate DC power may be used (9V, 200mA DC Power Supply, center positive).

**Note 2:** This demonstration has been optimized for an operating distance from 0.5 to 1 inch. Being too far from the reader will put the tag out of range. Being too close to the reader will activate a protection circuit that may make data transmission unreliable. In actual applications, the range may be optimized for any desired read/write distance.

**Have fun!**