ACTIVE TAG AND RESPONDER UNITS

Electromagnetic field (E.M.F).

An electromagnetic field is generated when an alternating current is fed into an inductive loop. This is similar to a transformer which has a primary and secondary. The primary induces voltage into the secondary.

The Responder works in the same way, i.e. the tuned inductive loop induces a voltage into the tuned receiving coil of the responder circuit. The resultant voltage is used to power the Responder on. The Responder then switches the main battery on, and transmits and receives data, then shuts off.

TriTagIT Passive / Active Tag - T330 & T403

What is an Active Tag?

An Active Tag is a miniaturised radio transmitter, which transmits a unique code at specific or indeterminate periods. Unlike passive transponders, which have an infinite life and limited reading range, Active Tags have a battery, a long readable range and a finite battery life.

The battery life depends on the battery capacity, transmitted power and how often the Tag transmits.



The Tags can be fitted under a vehicle

Functional Specification For Responder V1.00

The Responder is capable of storing 500 bytes of data. The following data fields are standard:-

(Note data fields can be changed according to clients requirements)

- Unique Tag I.D.
- Name of owner/driver of vehicle.
- Name of person responsible for motor vehicle.
- Contact particulars e.g. Telephone/cell numbers and / or address of owner or responsible person.
- I D number of owner/driver of vehicle.
- Vehicle Registration number.
- Licence number.
- Engine number of vehicle.
- VIN.
- Make.
- Series name
- Vehicle Category
- Colour of vehicle.
- Vehicle description.
- Date of first registration of vehicle
- Loaded money value
- Actual money value



The Responder is housed in a 1.5mm thick Styrene box, 110x35x25mm A sensing tuned circuit, that will pick up a low frequency signal from (the Activator) a coil embedded in the ground or mounted on the side of the road