

Sure Cross® MultiHop HB2 Data Radio Board Module



Datasheet



Sure Cross® MultiHop embeddable board devices provide connectivity where traditional wired connections are not possible or are cost prohibitive.

- Wireless industrial module with two PNP discrete inputs, two PNP discrete outputs, two 0 to 20 mA analog inputs, and two 0 to 20 mA analog outputs
- Selectable transmit power levels of 250 mW or 1 Watt for 900 MHz models and 65 mW for 2.4 GHz models
- 10 V DC to 30 V DC power input
- Self-healing, auto-routing RF network with multiple hops extends the network's range
- Serial and I/O communication on a Modbus platform
- Message routing improves link performance
- DIP switches select operational modes: master, repeater, or slave
- Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS) technology ensures reliable data delivery within the unlicensed Industrial, Scientific, and Medical (ISM) band



Important: Please download the complete Sure Cross® MultiHop Data Radio technical documentation, available in multiple languages, from www.bannerengineering.com for details on the proper use, applications, Warnings, and installation instructions of this device.



Important: Por favor descargue desde www.bannerengineering.com toda la documentación técnica de los Sure Cross® MultiHop Data Radio, disponibles en múltiples idiomas, para detalles del uso adecuado, aplicaciones, advertencias, y las instrucciones de instalación de estos dispositivos.



Important: Veuillez télécharger la documentation technique complète des Sure Cross® MultiHop Data Radio sur notre site www.bannerengineering.com pour les détails sur leur utilisation correcte, les applications, les notes de sécurité et les instructions de montage.



WARNING:

- **Do not use this device for personnel protection**
- Using this device for personnel protection could result in serious injury or death.
- This device does not include the self-checking redundant circuitry necessary to allow its use in personnel safety applications. A device failure or malfunction can cause either an energized (on) or de-energized (off) output condition.



Important:

- **Electrostatic discharge (ESD) sensitive device**
- ESD can damage the device. Damage from inappropriate handling is not covered by warranty.
- Use proper handling procedures to prevent ESD damage. Proper handling procedures include leaving devices in their anti-static packaging until ready for use; wearing anti-static wrist straps; and assembling units on a grounded, static-dissipative surface.



Important:

- **Never operate a 1 Watt radio without connecting an antenna**
- Operating 1 Watt radios without an antenna connected will damage the radio circuitry.
- To avoid damaging the radio circuitry, never apply power to a Sure Cross® Performance or Sure Cross MultiHop (1 Watt) radio without an antenna connected.

Models

Model	Antenna Connection	Frequency	I/O
DX80DR9M-HB2	Ext. Reverse Polarity SMA, 50 Ohms	900 MHz ISM Band	Inputs: Two PNP discrete, two 0 to 20 mA analog Outputs: Two PNP discrete, two 0 to 20 mA analog
DX80DR2M-HB2-KR		2.4 GHz ISM Band	
DX80DR9MU-HB2	U.FL-R-SMT.(01)	900 MHz ISM Band	
DX80DR2MU-HB2		2.4 GHz ISM Band	

Configuration Instructions

Setting Up Your MultiHop Network

To set up and install your wireless MultiHop network, follow these steps:

1. If your radios have DIP switches, configure the DIP switches of all devices.



2. Connect the sensors to the MultiHop radios if applicable.
3. Apply power to all devices.
4. If your MultiHop radio has rotary dials, set the MultiHop Radio (Slave) ID. If your MultiHop radio has no rotary dials, continue to the next step.
5. Form the wireless network by binding the slave and repeater radios to the master radio. If the binding instructions are not included in this datasheet, refer to the quick start guide or product manual.
6. Observe the LED behavior to verify the devices are communicating with each other.
7. Configure any I/O points to use the sensors connected to the Sure Cross devices.
8. Conduct a site survey between the MultiHop radios. If the site survey instructions are not included in this datasheet, refer to the product manual.
9. Install your wireless sensor network components. If the installation instructions are not included in this datasheet, refer to the product manual.

For additional information, refer to one of the following documents:

- MultiHop Data Radio Quick Start Guide: [152653](#)
- MultiHop Data Radio Instruction Manual: [151317](#)
- MultiHop Register Guide: [155289](#)

Configure the DIP Switches

Before changing DIP switch positions, disconnect the power. Any changes made to the DIP switches are not recognized until after power is cycled to the device.

DIP Switch Settings (MultiHop)

Switches								
Device Settings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial line baud rate 19200 OR User defined receiver slots	OFF ¹	OFF ¹						
Serial line baud rate 38400 OR 32 receiver slots	OFF	ON						
Serial line baud rate 9600 OR 128 receiver slots	ON	OFF						
Serial line baud rate Custom OR 4 receiver slots	ON ²	ON ²						
Parity: None			OFF ¹	OFF ¹				
Parity: Even			OFF	ON				
Parity: Odd			ON	OFF				
Disable serial (low power mode) and enable the receiver slots select for switches 1-2			ON ²	ON ²				
Transmit power 900 MHz radios: 1.00 Watt (30 dBm) 2.4 GHz radios: 0.065 Watts (18 dBm) and 60 ms frame					OFF ¹			
Transmit power 900 MHz radios: 0.25 Watts (24 dBm) 2.4 GHz radios: 0.065 Watts (18 dBm) and 40 ms frame					ON			
Application mode: Modbus						OFF ¹		
Application mode: Transparent						ON		
MultiHop radio setting: Repeater							OFF ¹	OFF ¹
MultiHop radio setting: Master							OFF	ON
MultiHop radio setting: Slave							ON ²	OFF ²
MultiHop radio setting: Reserved							ON	ON

¹ Default configuration

² Default configuration for the E housing models only

Application Mode

The MultiHop radio operates in either Modbus mode or transparent mode. Use the internal DIP switches to select the mode of operation. All MultiHop radios within a wireless network must be in the same mode.

Modbus mode uses the Modbus protocol for routing packets. In Modbus mode, a routing table is stored in each parent device to optimize the radio traffic. This allows for point to point communication in a multiple data radio network and acknowledgement/retry of radio packets. To access a radio's I/O, the radios must be running in Modbus mode.

In **transparent** application mode, all incoming packets are stored, then broadcast to all connected data radios. The data communication is packet based and not specific to any protocol. The application layer is responsible for data integrity. For one to one data radios it is possible to enable broadcast acknowledgement of the data packets to provide better throughput. In transparent mode, there is no access to the radio's I/O.

Baud Rate and Parity

The baud rate (bits per second) is the data transmission rate between the device and whatever it is physically wired to. Set the parity to match the parity of the device you are wired to.

Disable Serial

Disable an unused local serial connection to reduce the power consumption of a data radio powered from the solar assembly or from batteries. All radio communications remain operational.

Receiver Slots

The number of receiver slots indicates the number of times out of 128 slots/frames the radio can transmit to its parent radio. Setting a slave's receiver slots to four reduces the total power consumption by establishing that the slave can only transmit to its parent four times per 128 slots.

Transmit Power Levels/Frame Size

The 900 MHz data radios can be operated at 1 watt (30 dBm) or 0.250 watt (24 dBm). For most models, the default transmit power is 1 watt.

For 2.4 GHz radios, the transmit power is fixed at 0.065 watt (18 dBm) and DIP switch 5 is used to set the frame timing. The default position (OFF) sets the frame timing to 60 milliseconds. To increase throughput, set the frame timing to 40 milliseconds.



Important: Prior to date code 15341 and radio firmware version 3.6, the frame timing was 40 ms (OFF) or 20 ms (ON).

Wiring Diagrams

Refer to the Class I Division 2/Zone 2 control drawings (p/n 143086) for wiring specifications and limitations.

Figure 1. Discrete Input Wiring for PNP Sensors

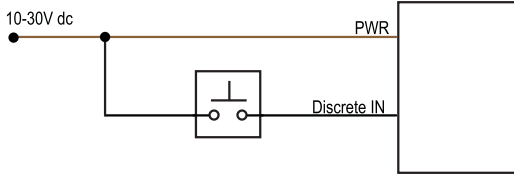


Figure 2. Discrete Output Wiring (PNP)

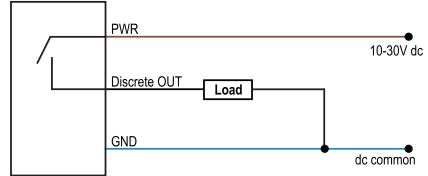


Figure 3. Analog Input Wiring (10–30 V DC Power)

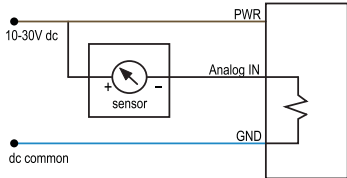
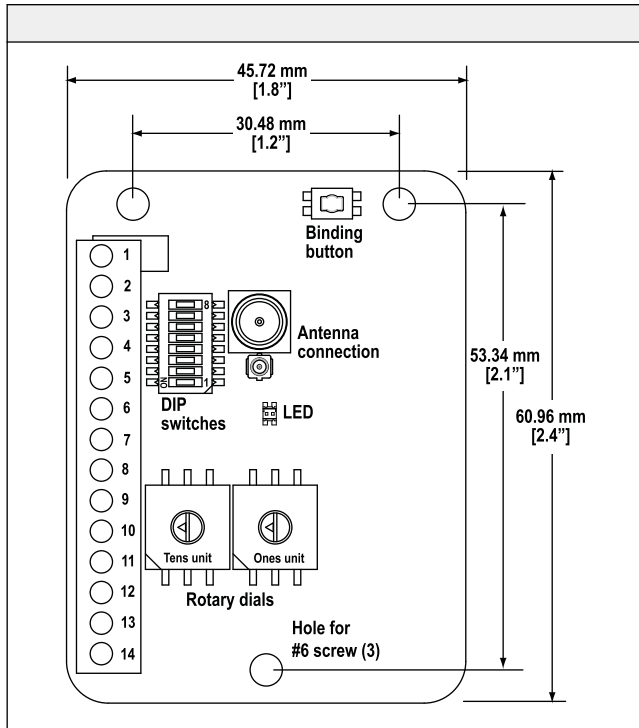
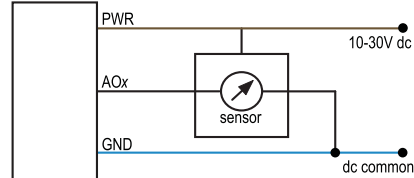


Figure 4. Analog Output Wiring



Pin	Description	Label
1	Analog IN 1 (0 to 20 mA)	AI1
2	Analog IN 2 (0 to 20 mA)	AI2
3	Discrete IN 3 (PNP)	DI3
4	Discrete IN 4 (PNP)	DI4
5	Ground	GND
6	Discrete OUT 1 (PNP)	DO1
7	Discrete OUT 2 (PNP)	DO2
8	Analog OUT 1 (0 to 20 mA)	AO1
9	Analog OUT 2 (0 to 20 mA)	AO2
10	RS-485 + Host communication connection	485+
11	RS-485 – Host communication connection	485–
12	Ground	GND
13	10 to 30 V DC	PWR
14	Not used	-

Set the MultiHop Radio (Slave) ID

The slave ID is an identifying number used for devices within a Modbus system. When using more than one Modbus slave, assign each slave a unique ID number.

For MultiHop radios with rotary dials, use the rotary dials to set the device's MultiHop Radio ID. The left dial sets the left digit and the right dial sets the right digit.

- Modbus Slave IDs 01 through 10—Reserved for slaves directly connected to the host (local I/O). Polling messages addressed to these devices are not relayed over the wireless link.
- Modbus Slave IDs 11 through 60—Use for MultiHop master, repeater, and slave radios. Up to 50 devices (local slaves and remote slaves) may be used in this system.

If your MultiHop radio does not have rotary dials, you must use the master radio to set the Slave ID during the binding process.

Bind a MultiHop Radio (with Rotary Dials)

To create your MultiHop network, bind the repeater and slave radios to the designated master radio.

Before binding your radio, verify you have used the radio's rotary dials to assign a unique slave ID to the radio.

1. Apply power to all MultiHop radios and place the MultiHop radios configured as slaves or repeaters at least two meters away from the master radio.
2. Put the MultiHop master radio into binding mode.
 - For two button master radios, triple-click button 2.
 - For one button master radios, triple-click the button.

For the two LED/button models, both LEDs flash red and the LCD shows *BINDNG and *MASTER. For single LED/button models, the LED flashes alternatively red and green.

3. Put the MultiHop repeater or slave radio into binding mode.
 - For two button radios, triple-click button 2.
 - For one button radios, triple-click the button.

The child radio enters binding mode and searches for any Master radio in binding mode. While searching for the Master radio, the two red LEDs flash alternately. When the child radio finds the Master radio and is bound, both red LEDs are solid for four seconds, then both red LEDs flash simultaneously four times. For M-GAGE Nodes, both colors of the single LED are solid (looks orange), then flash. After the slave/repeater receives the binding code transmitted by the master, the slave and repeater radios automatically exit binding mode.

4. Repeat step 3 for as many slave or repeater radios as are needed for your network.
5. When all MultiHop radios are bound, exit binding mode on the master.
 - For two button master radios, double-click button 2.
 - For one button master radios, double-click the button.

All radio devices begin to form the network after the master data radio exits binding mode.

Child Radios Synchronize to the Parent Radios

The synchronization process enables a Sure Cross® radio to join a wireless network formed by a master radio. After power-up, synchronization may take a few minutes to complete. First, all radios within range of the master data radio wirelessly synchronize to the master radio. These radios may be slave radios or repeater radios.

After repeater radios are synchronized to the master radio, any radios that are not in sync with the master but can "hear" the repeater radio will synchronize to the repeater radios. Each repeater "family" that forms a wireless network path creates another layer of synchronization process. The table below details the process of synchronization with a parent. When testing the devices before installation, verify the radio devices are at least two meters apart or the communications may fail.

Slave and Repeater LED Behavior

All bound radios set to slave or repeater modes follow this LED behavior after powering up.

Process Steps	Response	Two Button/LED Models		Single Button/LED Models
		LED 1	LED 2	LED
1	Power is supplied to the radio.	-	Solid amber (briefly)	Solid amber
2	The slave/repeater searches for a parent device.	Flashes red	-	Flashes red (1 per 3 sec)
3	A parent device is detected. The slave/repeater searches for other parent radios within range.	Solid red	-	Solid red
4	The slave/repeater selects a suitable parent.	-	Solid amber	Solid amber
5	The slave/repeater attempts to synchronize to the selected parent.	-	Solid red	Solid red
6	The slave/repeater is synchronized to the parent.	Flashes green	-	Flashes green
7	The slave/repeater enters RUN mode.	Solid green, then flashes green	-	Solid green, then flashes green
	Serial data packets begin transmitting between the slave/repeater and its parent radio.	-	Flashes amber	Flashes amber

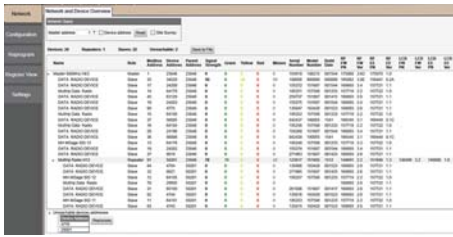
Master LED Behavior

All bound radios set to operate as masters follow this LED behavior after powering up.

Process Steps	Response	Two Button/LED Models		Single Button/LED Models
		LED 1	LED 2	LED
1	Power is supplied to the master radio	-	Solid amber	Solid amber
2	The master radio enters RUN mode.	Flashes green	-	Flashes green
	Serial data packets begin transmitting between the master and its children radios.	-	Flashes amber	Flashes amber

MultiHop Configuration Software

Use Banner's MultiHop Configuration Software to view your MultiHop radio network and configure the radio and its I/O.



The software connects to a MultiHop master radio using one of four methods.

- Serial; using a USB to RS-485 (for RS-485 radios) or a USB to RS-232 (for RS-232 radios) converter cable.
- Modbus TCP; using an Ethernet connection to an Ethernet radio master.
- Serial DXM; using a USB cable to a DXM Controller to access a MultiHop master radio.
- TCP DXM; using an Ethernet connection to a DXM Controller to access a MultiHop master radio.

For MultiHop DX80DR9* models, Banner recommends using BWA-UCT-900, an RS-485 to USB adapter cable with a wall plug that can power your 900 MHz 1 Watt MultiHop radio while you configure it. The adapter cable is not required when connecting to a DXM Controller.

Download the most recent software revision from the Wireless Reference Library on Banner Engineering's website: www.bannerengineering.com.

Modbus Register Table

Register (4xxxx)	Input #	Input Type	Units	I/O Range		Holding Register Representation		Pins
				Min.	Max.	Min. (Dec.)	Max. (Dec.)	
1	1							
2	2							
3	3	Discrete IN 3	-	0	1	0	1	Pin 3
4	4	Discrete IN 4	-	0	1	0	1	Pin 4
5	5	Analog IN 1	mA	0.0	20.0	0	65535	Pin 1
6	6	Analog IN 2	mA	0.0	20.0	0	65535	Pin 2

Register (4xxxx)	Output #	Output Type	Units	I/O Range		Holding Register Representation		Pins
				Min.	Max.	Min. (Dec.)	Max. (Dec.)	
501	1	Discrete OUT 1	-	0	1	0	1	Pin 6
502	2	Discrete OUT 2	-	0	1	0	1	Pin 7
503	3	Analog OUT 1	mA	0.0	20.0	0	65535	Pin 8
504	4	Analog OUT 2	mA	0.0	20.0	0	65535	Pin 9

Modbus Addressing Convention

All Modbus addresses refer to Modbus holding registers. When writing your own Modbus scripts, use the appropriate commands for interfacing to holding registers. Parameter description headings refer to addresses in the range of 40000 as is customary with Modbus convention.

Modbus Register Configuration

Change the factory default settings for the inputs, outputs, and device operations using the device Modbus registers. To change parameters, set the data radio network to Modbus mode and assign the data radio a valid Modbus slave ID.

Generic input or output parameters are grouped together based on the device input or output number: input 1, input 2, output 1 etc. Operation type specific parameters (discrete, counter, analog 4 to 20 mA) are grouped together based on the I/O type number: analog 1, analog 2, counter 1, etc. Not all inputs or outputs may be available for all models. To determine which specific I/O is available on your model, refer to the Modbus Input/Output Register Maps listed in the device's datasheet. For more information about registers, refer to the MultiHop Product Instruction Manual (p/n 151317).

Factory Default Configuration

Discrete Inputs (PNP)

Enable	Sample	Boost Enable	Boost Warmup	Boost Voltage	Extended Input Read	NPN/PNP	Sample High	Sample Low
ON	40 ms	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	PNP	OFF	OFF

Analog Inputs

Enable	Sample	Boost Enable	Boost Warmup	Boost Voltage	Extended Input Read	Analog Max	Analog Min	Enable Fullscale
ON	1 sec	OFF	OFF	OFF	OFF	20000	0	ON

Discrete Outputs

Enable	Flash Enable
ON	OFF

Analog Outputs

Enable	Analog Max	Analog Min	Enable Fullscale	Hold Last State Enable	Default Output State
ON	20000	0	ON	OFF	0

Specifications

MultiHop Radio Specifications

Radio Range¹

900 MHz, 1 Watt: Up to 9.6 km (6 miles)
2.4 GHz, 65 mW: Up to 3.2 km (2 miles)

Antenna Minimum Separation Distance

900 MHz, 150 mW and 250 mW: 2 m (6 ft)
900 MHz, 1 Watt: 4.57 m (15 ft)
2.4 GHz, 65 mW: 0.3 m (1 ft)

Radio Transmit Power

900 MHz, 1 Watt: 30 dBm (1 W) conducted (up to 36 dBm EIRP)
2.4 GHz, 65 mW: 18 dBm (65 mW) conducted, less than or equal to 20 dBm (100 mW) EIRP

Spread Spectrum Technology

FHSS (Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum)

900 MHz Compliance (1 Watt)

FCC ID UE3RM1809: FCC Part 15, Subpart C, 15.247
IC: 7044A-RM1809
IFT: RCPBARM13-2283

2.4 GHz Compliance (MultiHop)

FCC ID UE300DX80-2400: FCC Part 15, Subpart C, 15.247
Radio Equipment Directive (RED) 2014/53/EU
IC: 7044A-DX8024

Antenna Connection

U.FL-R-SMT.(01)
Use cable BWA-HW-030 (U.FL to RP-SMA) or the equivalent

HB2 Board Module Specifications

Supply Voltage

10 V DC to 30 V DC Outside the USA: 12 V DC to 24 V DC, ± 10%²
Typical average consumption: 25 mA
Maximum consumption: Less than 100 mA at 24 V DC

Interface

One red/green LED
One push button

Discrete Inputs

Rating: 3 mA max current at 30 V DC
Sample Rate: 40 milliseconds
ON Condition: Greater than 8 V
OFF Condition: Less than 5 V

Discrete Output OFF Condition

Less than 2 V

Analog Outputs

Rating: 24 mA
Update Rate: 125 milliseconds
Accuracy: 0.1% of full scale +0.01% per °C
Resolution: 12-bit

Discrete Output Rating (PNP)

100 mA max current at 30 V DC
ON-State Saturation: Less than 3 V at 100 mA
OFF-state Leakage: Less than 10 µA

Discrete Output ON Condition

Supply minus 2 V

Operating Environment

-40 °C to +85 °C (-40 °F to +185 °F)³
95% maximum relative humidity (non-condensing)
Radiated Immunity: 10 V/m (EN 61000-4-3)

Analog Inputs

Rating: 24 mA
Impedance: Approximately 100 Ohms; To verify the analog input's impedance, use an Ohm meter to measure the resistance between the analog input terminal (AI x) and the ground (GND) terminal.
Sample Rate: 1 second
Accuracy: 0.1% of full scale +0.01% per °C
Resolution: 12-bit

Certifications

(CE approval only applies to 2.4 GHz models)



(NOM approval only applies to 900 MHz models)

CSA: DX80DR2M-HB2 and DX80DR9M-HB2 only
ATEX: DX80DR2M-HB2 only



CSA: Class 1 Division 2 Groups ABCD, Class 1 Zone 2 AEx/Ex nA II T4 —Certificate: 1921239



ATEX: II 3 G Ex nA IIC T4 Gc (Group IIC Zone 2) —Certificate LCIE 10 ATEX 1012 X

Refer to the Class 1 Division 2/Zone 2 control drawings (p/n 143086) for wiring specifications and limitations. Install the device in a suitable enclosure with provision for connection of Division 2 / Zone 2 wiring methods in accordance with local codes, as acceptable to the local inspection authority having jurisdiction. All battery-powered devices must only use the lithium battery manufactured by Xeno, model XL-205F (Banner model number BWA-BATT-001).

MultiHop Board Communication Specifications

Communication Hardware (MultiHop Board Models, RS-485)

Interface: 2-wire half-duplex RS-485
Baud rates: 9.6k, 19.2k (default), or 38.4k via DIP switches; 1200, 2400, 57.6k, and 115.2k via the MultiHop Configuration Software
Data format: 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit

Radio Packet Size (MultiHop)

900 MHz: 175 bytes (85 Modbus registers)
2.4 GHz: 75 bytes (37 Modbus registers)

Radio Intercharacter Timing (MultiHop)

3.5 milliseconds

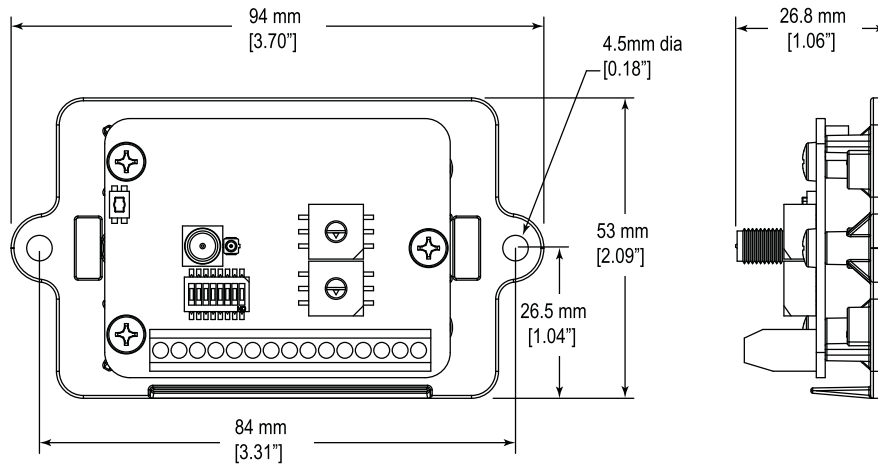
¹ Radio range is with the 2 dB antenna that ships with the product. High-gain antennas are available, but the range depends on the environment and line of sight. Always verify your wireless network's range by performing a Site Survey.

² For European applications, power this device from a Limited Power Source as defined in EN 60950-1.

³ Operating the devices at the maximum operating conditions for extended periods can shorten the life of the device.

MultiHop M-HBx and Performance PBx Models Mounted on the Base

Figure 5. Most MultiHop M-HBx and Performance PBx models ship from the factory mounted on a plastic base.



Accessories for the Board Models

BWA-HW-034

- DIN rail clip, black plastic



Warnings

Install and properly ground a qualified surge suppressor when installing a remote antenna system. Remote antenna configurations installed without surge suppressors invalidate the manufacturer's warranty. Keep the ground wire as short as possible and make all ground connections to a single-point ground system to ensure no ground loops are created. No surge suppressor can absorb all lightning strikes; do not touch the Sure Cross® device or any equipment connected to the Sure Cross device during a thunderstorm.

Exporting Sure Cross® Radios. It is our intent to fully comply with all national and regional regulations regarding radio frequency emissions. **Customers who want to re-export this product to a country other than that to which it was sold must ensure the device is approved in the destination country.** The Sure Cross wireless products were certified for use in these countries using the antenna that ships with the product. When using other antennas, verify you are not exceeding the transmit power levels allowed by local governing agencies. This device has been designed to operate with the antennas listed on Banner Engineering's website and having a maximum gain of 9 dBm. Antennas not included in this list or having a gain greater than 9 dBm are strictly prohibited for use with this device. The required antenna impedance is 50 ohms. To reduce potential radio interference to other users, the antenna type and its gain should be so chosen such that the equivalent isotropically radiated power (EIRP) is not more than that permitted for successful communication. Consult with Banner Engineering Corp. if the destination country is not on this list.

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For patent information, see www.bannerengineering.com/patents.

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Antenas SMA	Modelo	Antenas Tipo-N	Modelo
Antena, Omni 902-928 MHz, 2 dBd, junta de caucho, RP-SMA Macho	BWA-902-C	Antena, Omni 902-928 MHz, 6 dBd, fibra de vidrio, 1800mm, N Hembra	BWA-906-A
Antena, Omni 902-928 MHz, 5 dBd, junta de caucho, RP-SMA Macho	BWA-905-C	Antena, Yagi, 900 MHz, 10 dBd, N Hembra	BWA-9Y10-A

Mexican Importer

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