

Operating Manual

MHX920

900 MHz Spread Spectrum OEM Transceiver

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MHX920 Regulatory Requirements



WARNING:

To satisfy FCC RF exposure requirements for mobile transmitting devices, a separation distance of 23 cm or more should be maintained between the antenna of this device and persons during device operation. To ensure compliance, operations at closer than this distance is not recommended. The antenna used for this transmitter must not be co-located in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.



WARNING:

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Microhard Systems Inc. could void the user's authority to operate the equipment. This device has been tested with MCX and Reverse Polarity SMA connectors with the antennas listed in Appendix A. When integrated in OEM products, fixed antennas require installation preventing end-users from replacing them with non-approved antennas. Antennas not listed in the tables must be tested to comply with FCC Section 15.203 (unique antenna connectors) and Section 15.247 (emissions).



WARNING:

MAXIMUM ERP

FCC Regulations allow up to 36 dBm effective radiated power (ERP). Therefore, the sum of the transmitted power (in dBm), the cabling loss and the antenna gain cannot exceed 36 dBm.



WARNING:

EQUIPMENT LABELING

This device has been modularly approved. The manufacturer, product name, and FCC and Industry Canada identifiers of this product must appear on the outside label of the end-user equipment.

SAMPLE LABEL REQUIREMENT:

Contains:

FCCID: NS904P10 IC : 3143A-04P10

**This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules.
Operation is subject to the following two conditions:**

**(1) this device may not cause harmful interference,
and (2) this device must accept any interference
received including interference that may cause
undesired operation.**

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2. General

2.0 Product Overview

The MHX920 is a high-performance embedded wireless data transceiver. Operating in the 902 - 928 MHz ISM band, this frequency-hopping spread-spectrum module is capable of providing reliable wireless data transfer between almost any type of equipment which uses an asynchronous serial interface. The small-size and superior RF performance of this module make it ideal for many applications.

While a pair of MHX920 modules can link two terminal devices (“point-to-point” operation); multiple modules can be used together to create a network of various topologies, including “point-to-multipoint” and “repeater” operation. Multiple independent networks can operate concurrently, so it is possible for unrelated communications to take place in the same or a nearby area without sacrificing privacy or reliability.

1.1 Features

Key features of the MHX920 include:

- transmission within a public, license-exempt band of the radio spectrum¹ – this means that it can be used without access fees (such as those incurred by cellular airtime).
- a serial I/O data port with handshaking and hardware flow control, allowing the MHX920 to interface directly to any equipment with an asynchronous serial interface.
- ease of installation and use – the MHX920 module uses a subset of standard AT style commands, very similar to those used by traditional telephone line modems.
- all units in a system are physically identical, and can be configured as a master, repeater or slave using the AT command set. No hardware modifications are required
- 128 sets of user-selectable pseudo-random hopping patterns, intelligently designed to offer the possibility of separately operating multiple networks while providing security, reliability and high tolerance to interference.
- encryption key with 65536 user-selectable values to maximize security and privacy of communications.
- 32-bit of CRC error detection and auto re-transmit to provide accuracy and reliability of data.

¹ 902-928 MHz, which is license-free within North America; may need to be factory-configured differently for some countries.

- TDMA (time division multiple access) support, allowing multi-slave access in point-to-point mode.
- roaming ability, allowing repeaters and slaves to re-synchronize with a new master if the synchronization pulse from the original master is lost.

While the typical application for the MHX920 is to provide a short- to mid-range wireless communications link between DTEs, it can be adapted to almost any situation where an asynchronous serial interface is used and data intercommunication is required.

2.1 Output Power Level

The Output Power Level determines at what power the MHX920 transmits. The MHX920's sensitive receiver can operate with very low power levels, so it is recommended that the lowest power necessary is used; using excessive power contributes to unnecessary "RF pollution".

The allowable settings are from 100 mW to 1000 mW.

Ideally, you should test the communications performance between units starting from a low power level and working upward until the RSSI is sufficiently high and a reliable link is established. The conditions will vary widely between applications, the output power settings can be calculated based on following information.

- Transmitter antenna gain
- Cable loss
- Effective radiated power (ERP) requirement by FCC Regulations

$$\text{Power Setting} = 36 - \text{Antenna Gain} - \text{Cable Loss}$$

The power setting must be no more than the above calculation value. Any higher is a violation of FCC rules. See IMPORTANT warning below.

Table 1 Output Power

Power Setting (dBm)	Approx. Output Power (mW)
0	1
20	100
21	125
22	160
23	200
24	250
25	320
26	400
27	500
28	630
29	800
30	1000

3. Installation

3.0 Overview

Qualified and experienced personnel must carry out the installation, removal or maintenance of all antenna components.

The MHX920 complies with FCC part 15 at the modular level for operation in the license-free 902-928 MHz ISM band. This chapter provides guidelines for installing and deploying equipment which incorporates the MHX920 module.

3.1 Estimating the Gain Margin

Successful communication between MHX920 modules is dependent on three main factors:

- System Gain
- Path Loss
- Interference

System gain is a calculation in dB describing the performance to be expected between a transmitter-receiver pair. The number can be calculated based on knowledge of the equipment being deployed. The following four factors make up a system gain calculation:

1. Transmitter power (user selectable 0, 20 to 30dBm)
2. Transmitter gain (transmitting antenna gain minus cabling loss between the transmitting antenna and the MHX920 module)
3. Receiver gain (Receiving antenna gain minus cabling loss between the receiving antenna and the module)
4. Receiver sensitivity (Specified as -108dBm on the MHX920 module)

In the following illustration, the transmitting antenna has a gain of 6 dB, and the receiving antenna has a gain of 3 dB. The cable loss between the module and the antenna is 2 dB on both the transmitting and receiving side.

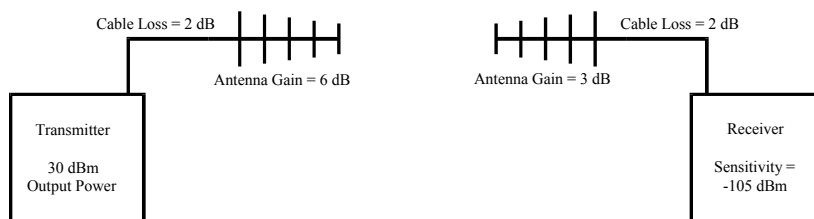


Figure 1 Gain Calculation

The power level has been set to 30dBm (1W) on the transmitter, and the receiver sensitivity for the MHX920 is -108dBm.

System gain would be calculated to be:

$$30 - 2 + 6 + 3 - 2 + 108 = 143 \text{ dB.}$$

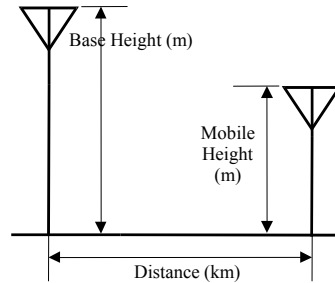


Figure 2 System Deploying

When deploying your system, care must be taken to ensure the **path loss** (reduction of signal strength from transmitter to receiver in dB) between equipment does not exceed the system gain (140 dB in the above example). It is recommended to design for a **gain margin** of at least 20 dB to ensure reliable communication. Gain margin is the difference between system gain and path loss. Referring to the same example, suppose the path loss is 100 dB, the gain margin would be 40 dB, which is more than adequate for reliable communication.

Path loss is a very complicated calculation which mainly depends on the terrain profile, and the height of the antennas off the ground.

The following table provides path loss numbers for varying antenna heights and antenna separation: These numbers are real averages taken from rural environments. They do not apply to urban, non-line-of-sight environments.

Table 2 Path Loss

Distance (km)	Base Height (m)	Mobile Height (m)	Path Loss (dB)
5	15	2.5	116.5
5	30	2.5	110.9
8	15	2.5	124.1
8	15	5	117.7
8	15	10	105
16	15	2.5	135.3
16	15	5	128.9
16	15	10	116.2
16	30	10	109.6
16	30	5	122.4
16	30	2.5	128.8

Once the equipment is deployed, you can verify the signal strength by entering into Command Mode and reading Register S123. This register provides the average signal strength in dBm. The minimum strength for communication is roughly -108dBm. For consistent reliable communication, you should try to deploy the equipment such that signal strength exceeds -95dBm.



WARNING:
Qualified and experienced personnel must carry out the installation, removal or maintenance of all antenna components.

3.2 Antennas and Cabling

This section describes the recommended procedure for installing cabling and antennas for use with the MHX920 module.

3.2.1 Internal Cabling

The most common method for installing the module is to run a cable from the module's MCX connector to a reverse TNC bulkhead connector on the chassis of the equipment as shown in Figure 3. This cable can be purchased from Microhard Systems.

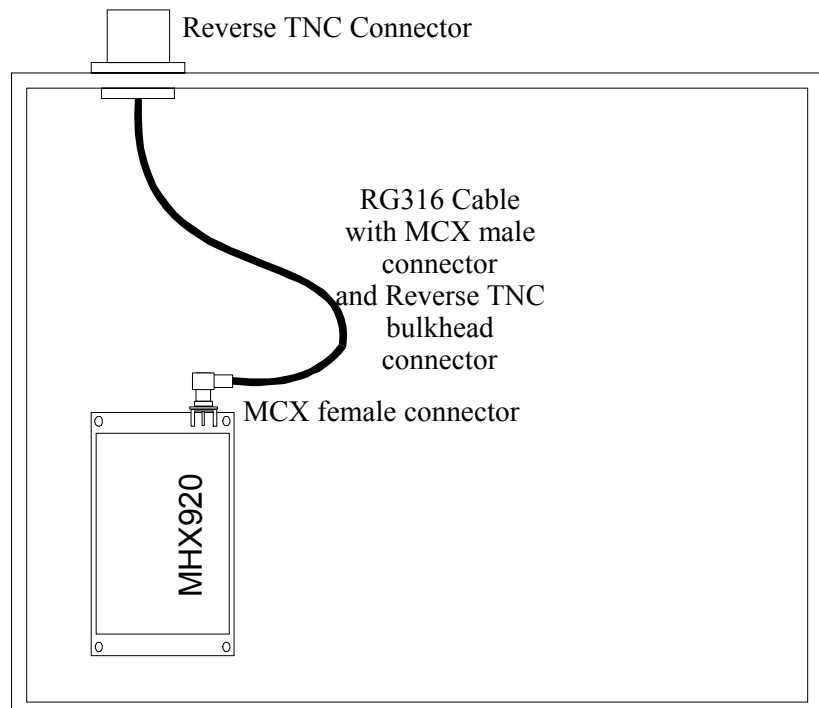


Figure 3 Suggested Internal Cabling

Cable losses are negligible for the short piece used within the chassis. Additional losses up to 0.5 dB may be present in the MCX and Reverse TNC connections.

**WARNING:**

To satisfy FCC RF exposure requirements for mobile transmitting devices, a separation distance of 23 cm or more should be maintained between the antenna of this device and persons during device operation. To ensure compliance, operations at closer than this distance is not recommended. The antenna used for this transmitter must not be co-located in conjunction with any other antenna or transmitter.

**WARNING:**

Direct human contact with the antenna is potentially unhealthy when the MHX920 is generating RF energy. Always ensure that the MHX920 equipment is powered down during installation.

**WARNING:**

Never work on an antenna system when there is lightning in the area.

3.2.2 Installing External Cables, Antennas and Lightning Arrestors

Qualified and experienced personnel must carry out the installation, removal or maintenance of all antenna components.

Never work on an antenna system when there is lightning in the area.

Direct human contact with the antenna is potentially unhealthy when the MHX920 is generating RF energy. Always ensure that the MHX920 equipment is powered down during installation. At all times a distance of 23 cm must be maintained between the antenna and any person when the device is in operation.

Surge Arrestors

The most effective protection against lightning is to install two lightning (surge) arrestors, one at the antenna, the other one at the interface with the equipment. The surge arrestor grounding system should be fully interconnected with the transmission tower and power grounding systems to form a single, fully integrated ground circuit. Typically, both ports on surge arrestors are N-female.

External Filter

Although the MHX920 is capable of filtering out RF noise in most environments, there are circumstances that require external filtering. Paging towers and cellular base stations in close proximity to the MHX920 antenna can desensitize the receiver. Microhard Systems' external cavity filter eliminates this problem. The filter has two N-female ports and should be connected in line at the interface to the RF equipment.

Weatherproofing

Type N and RTNC connectors are not weatherproof. All connectors should be taped with rubber splicing tape (weatherproofing tape), and then coated with a sealant.

Cabling

The following coax cables are recommended:

Table 3 Cable Loss

Cable	Loss (dB/100ft)
LMR 195	10.7
LMR 400	3.9
LMR 600	2.5

Factors to take into consideration when choosing a cable are:

- price;
- bend radius limitations (the lower performance cables generally can bend more sharply)
- performance requirements; and,
- distance between the equipment and the antenna.



WARNING:

MAXIMUM ERP
FCC and IC Regulations allow up to 36dBm effective radiated power (ERP). Therefore, the sum of the transmitted power (in dBm), the cabling loss and the antenna gain cannot exceed 36 dBm with respect to the isotropic radiator.



WARNING:

The MHX920 can only be used with any antennas listed in Appendix A.



WARNING:

Be careful with dBi vs dBd gains on antenna specifications. Antenna manufactures may not clearly indicate the gain on the antenna if it is dBd or dBi. Note $1\text{dBd} = 2.15\text{dBi}$.

When installing the cable, always begin fastening at the top near the antenna connector/surge arrestor. The cable must be supported at the top with a hose clamp or wrap lock, and at 5 ft intervals down the length of the tower. Over-tightening the fasteners will dent the cable and reduce performance. If properly grounded surge arrestors are not installed at both the top and the bottom of the cable, then the cable should be grounded to the tower at these locations using a cable grounding kit. If the tower is non-conductive, then a separate conductor, physically separate from the cable, should be run down the tower.

Antenna

Before choosing an antenna, you should have some knowledge of the path loss and the topology of the equipment. If the equipment is in a fixed location and is to communicate with only one other unit also in a fixed location, then a Yagi antenna is suitable. Choose a Yagi with enough gain to ensure adequate gain margin. When deploying the Yagi, point the antenna towards the intended target, ensuring the antenna elements are perpendicular to the ground for vertical polarization.

In applications where there are multiple units that you must communicate with or units, which are in motion, you may select an Omni-directional antenna with appropriate gain.

See appendix A for a list of approved antennas that can be used with the MHX920 radio modem. If you require another type of antenna please contact Microhard Systems Inc. The MHX920 CANNOT be used with any antenna that does not appear in Appendix A.

Microhard Systems Inc. can provide you with approved antennas to ensure FCC and Industry Canada compliance.

FCC Regulations allow up to 36dBm effective radiated power (ERP). Therefore, the sum of the transmitted power (in dBm), the cabling loss and the antenna gain cannot exceed 36dBm with respect to the isotropic radiator.

ERP is calculated as follows:

$\text{ERP} = \text{Tx Power(dBm)} - \text{Cable/Connector Loss(dB)} + \text{Ant Gain(dBi)}$
--

Antenna Gains must be in dBi when calculating the 36dBm ERP limit.

$1\text{dBd} = 2.15\text{dBi}$

Use the guidelines in the previous section for calculating cable and connector losses. If cabling and connector losses are 2 dB, then the maximum allowable gain of the antenna will be 8 dB.

Examples:

FCC and Industry Canada Regulations allow up to 36dBm effective radiated power (ERP). Therefore, the sum of the transmitted power (in dBm), the cabling loss and the antenna gain cannot exceed 36dBm with respect to the isotropic radiator.

Example 1)

What is the maximum power the MHX920 can be set to comply with FCC and IC given the following equipment given a Rubber Ducky Ant Gain 2dBi and no cable or connectors in the system?

Max ERP 36dBm

Max TX power = ERP – Ant Gain(dBi) + Cable/Connector loss (dB)

Ant Gain dBi = 2dBi

Max TX power = 36dBm – 2dBi + 0dB = 34dBm

We can set the modem to the maximum power setting of 30dBm.

Example 2)

What is the maximum power the MHX920 can be set to comply with FCC and IC given the following equipment given a Yagi Ant Gain 12dBd and cable and connector loss of 4.5 dB?

Max ERP 36dBm

Max TX power = ERP – Ant Gain(dBi) + Cable/Connector loss (dB)

Ant Gain dBi = Ant Gain dBd + 2.15 dB

Yagi Gain (dBi) = 12 + 2.15 = 14.15dBi

Max TX power = 36dBm – 14.15dB + 4.5dB = 26.35dBm

We must round down

Hence Max TX power = 26dBm

Example 3)

What is the maximum power the MHX920 can be set to comply with FCC and IC given the following equipment given a Omni Ant Gain 6dBd and cable and connector loss of 2.5 dB?

Max ERP 36dBm

Max TX power = ERP – Ant Gain(dBi) + Cable/Connector loss (dB)

Ant Gain dBi = Ant Gain dBd + 2.15 dB

Omni Gain (dBi) = 6 + 2.15 = 8.15dBi

Max TX power = 36dBm – 8.15dB + 2.5dB = 30.35dBm

Hence Max TX power = 30dBm

A. Approved Antennas

Group	Part Number	Description
Quarter Wave		
	MHS031010	<1.5dBi, 900MHz 1/4 Wave Antenna Reverse SMA Right Angle
	MHS031020	<1.5dBi, 900MHz 1/4 Wave Antenna Reverse SMA Straight
	MHS031030	<1.5dBi, 900MHz 1/4 Wave Antenna Reverse SMA Right Angle MHS
	MHS031040	<1.5dBi, 900MHz 1/4 Wave Antenna Reverse SMA Straight MHS
	MHS031050	<1.5dBi, 900MHz 1/4 Wave Antenna MCX Right Angle MHS
	MHS031060	<1.5dBi, 900MHz 1/4 Wave Antenna Reverse SMA Straight
Rubber Ducky		
	MHS031000	2dBi, 900MHz Rubber Ducky Antenna RPTNC Swivel
	MHS031070	2dBi, 900MHz Rubber Ducky Antenna Reverse SMA Swivel
	MHS031080	2dBi, 900MHz Rubber Ducky Antenna Reverse SMA Straight
Transit Antennas		
	MHS031210	3dBd, 900 MHz Transit Antenna with Ground Plane
	MHS031220	3dBd, 900MHz Transit Antenna No Ground Plane
	MHS031230	3dBd, 900MHz Transit Antenna Permanent Mount GP
	MHS031240	3dBd, 900MHz Transit Antenna Permanent Mount NGP
		<i>Mounts for Transit Antennas have a RPTNC Pigtail</i>
Yagi Antennas		
	MHS031311	6dBd, 900MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Antenex, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031431	6.5dBd, 900MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031501	9dBd, 900MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Antenex, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031441	10dBd, 900 MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031451	11dBd, 900 MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031401	12dBd, 900MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Antenex, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031411	12dBd, 900MHz Yagi Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail
Omni Directional		
	MHS031251	3dBd, 900MHz Omni Directional Antenna Antenex, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031461	3dBd, 900 MHz Omni Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031321	6dBd, 900MHz Omni Directional Antenna Antenex, RPTNC Pigtail
	MHS031471	6dBd, 900 MHz Omni Directional Antenna Bluewave, RPTNC Pigtail



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