



Wireless Vibration Sensor User Guide

VERSION 1.2
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1. QUICK START

To start using your sensor, simply go to:

<https://console.radiobridge.com>

From here you can register your device and immediately start receiving messages from the sensor.

The sensor configuration, message monitoring, and setting up alerts is usually self-explanatory through the user interface. For further explanations of any sensor features, you may refer to this user guide.

2. OVERVIEW

2.1. Sensor Overview

The wireless sensors designed and manufactured by Radio Bridge provide full sensor to cloud solutions for Internet of Things (IoT) applications. The vibration sensor described in this document uses an internal accelerometer to detect motion events such as vibration and shock. When motion is detected that exceeds a certain threshold, an alert is sent over the wireless network. Versions of the sensor support the major LPWAN standards such as Sigfox, LoRa/LoRaWAN, and SubGig.

Features include:

- Built-in radio that talks directly with the wireless network. Standards include:
 - Sigfox
 - LoRa/LoRaWAN
 - SubGig®
- Two types of tamper detection: enclosure tamper and wall mount tamper
 - Enclosure tamper detects if the packaging of the sensor itself is opened or broken
 - Wall mount tamper detects if the sensor has been removed from the wall or mounting point
- 20,000-1M+ transmissions on a single battery and a 5-10 year battery life depending on usage (see Battery section)
- Fully integrated internal antenna
- Over the air sensor configuration in the field
- Automatic low battery reporting and supervisory messages



2.2. Revision History

Table 1 Revision History

Revision	Date	Description
1.0	April 2018	Initial release of the document
1.1	August 2018	Updated protocol definitions
1.2	October 2018	Regulatory and FCC

2.3. Document Conventions

Table 2 Document Conventions

Font / Icon	Meaning
	Important notes
	Warnings and cautions

2.4. Part Numbers

Table 3 Part Numbers

Part Number	Wireless Standard	Region
RBS101-VS-RCZ2	Sigfox	North America
RBS201-VS-315	SubGig	North America
RBS301-VS-US	LoRa	North America

3. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

3.1. Absolute Maximum Ratings

Table 4 Absolute Maximum Ratings

Parameter	Rating	Units
Operating ambient temperature	-30 to +70	°C
Storage ambient temperature	-40 to +100	°C

4. BATTERY LIFE

The sensor uses a lithium non-rechargeable battery and is capable of 20,000 to 1,000,000+ total messages depending on the wireless standard and usage. For an accurate estimate of battery life, please refer to the “Sensor Battery Estimator.xlsx” spreadsheet on the Radio Bridge website. This spreadsheet combines usage information such as average number of messages per day and estimates the battery life for a particular sensor.



Refer to the spreadsheet “Sensor Battery Estimator.xlsx” on the Radio Bridge website for specific battery life estimates.

The power required for a message transmission is much greater than the “sleep current” (the power consumed when the sensor is inactive) for high power radio technologies such as Sigfox and LoRaWAN. This means that the battery life for most sensors is primarily dependent on the number of transmissions per day.

Different battery types will deplete over time with different voltage profiles. For instance, a lithium battery will maintain a relatively high voltage for the life of the battery and then experience a rapid drop near the end, whereas an alkaline battery will experience a more gradual reduction in voltage over time. Radio Bridge sensors are shipped with lithium batteries, and these are recommended when the battery needs to be eventually replaced.

Temperature also plays a role in battery life. The battery life estimates in the online spreadsheet assume room temperature, but temperatures close to the maximum and minimum ratings will have a negative impact on battery life. For example, battery voltage tends to be lower in cold temperatures and the internal circuitry needs a certain minimum voltage to operate properly before it will shut down. Thus, battery life will tend to be shorter when running the sensor in cold environments.



Battery voltage will be lower in cold temperatures and thus battery life will be reduced in cold environments.

The battery voltage is reported by the supervisory messages as well as a low battery indicator. See the section on Message Protocol for more detail.

5. TEST MESSAGES

The sensor can be triggered to send test messages by placing a magnet next to the triangular notch on the side of the sensor. There is a small magnetic reed switch that will detect the presence of a magnet and send a message. This can be used for diagnostic purposes to ensure the sensor is within range and connected to the network.

6. MESSAGE PROTOCOL

This section defines the protocol and message definitions for the sensor.



Radio Bridge provides a web-based console at console.radiobridge.com to configure and monitor sensors. Usage of this console is highly recommended for most customers rather than implementing the protocols defined in this section.

If the standard Radio Bridge console (console.radiobridge.com) is not used, refer to this section to decode the sensor data and configure the sensor through downlink messages.

6.1. Common Messages

There are common messages across all wireless sensors that are defined in the document “Common Sensor Messages” which is available on the Radio Bridge website.



Refer to the document “Common Sensor Messages” for definitions of all common messages. Common messages are not defined in this document.

Common messages include basic error messages, tamper, supervisory, and downlink ack. It is important to refer to that document prior to decoding the messages defined in this section.

6.2. Uplink Messages

The uplink message (sensor to web application) specific to the sensor is defined in following table. The common uplink messages are not included in this section (see common messages document).

Table 5 Uplink Message 0x04: Vibration Event

Byte	Description
0	Vibration event

The vibration event byte is defined in the following table

Table 6 Vibration Event Definitions

Bits	Description
7:2	Not used
1	Vibration has stopped (see Settling Window)
0	Vibration has started

6.3. Downlink Messages

The downlink message (web application to sensor) specific to the sensor configuration is defined in following table. The common downlink messages are not included in this section (see common messages document).

Table 7 Downlink Configuration Message 0x04

Byte	Description
3	Disable reporting (see Disable Reporting table below)
2	Scaling (See Scaling table below)

1	Settling window time (see section Settling Window)
0	Acceleration change threshold for any axis (X, Y, or Z). Bits 6:0 only

The table below describes the bit definitions for the Disable Reporting byte from the downlink command. In each case setting the bit will disable the reporting and clearing the bit will enable reporting.

Table 8 Disable Reporting Bit Definitions

Bit	Description
7:2	Not used
1	Disable reporting for vibration stop
0	Disable reporting for vibration start

The table below defines the Vibration scaling parameter in the downlink command.

Table 9 Vibration Scaling

Setting	Description	Units for Threshold
0x00	+/- 2g	0.016g
0x01	+/- 4g	0.032g
0x02	+/- 8g	0.062g
0x03	+/- 16g	0.186g

The scaling parameter defines the G-force (1g is the force of gravity) range that the internal accelerometer operates with, and the lower settings will be more sensitive than higher settings. The threshold setting will have units based on the scaling factor as shown in the table above. For example, if the scaling is set to +/- 2g (2x the force of gravity), then the threshold setting can be multiplied by 0.016g to calculate the total G-force threshold. The accelerometer is measured every 250ms and if the difference between two consecutive measurements exceeds the threshold, then a message is sent.

The minimum setting for the acceleration change threshold is 5. If a lower number is programmed, the sensor will not generate an event.

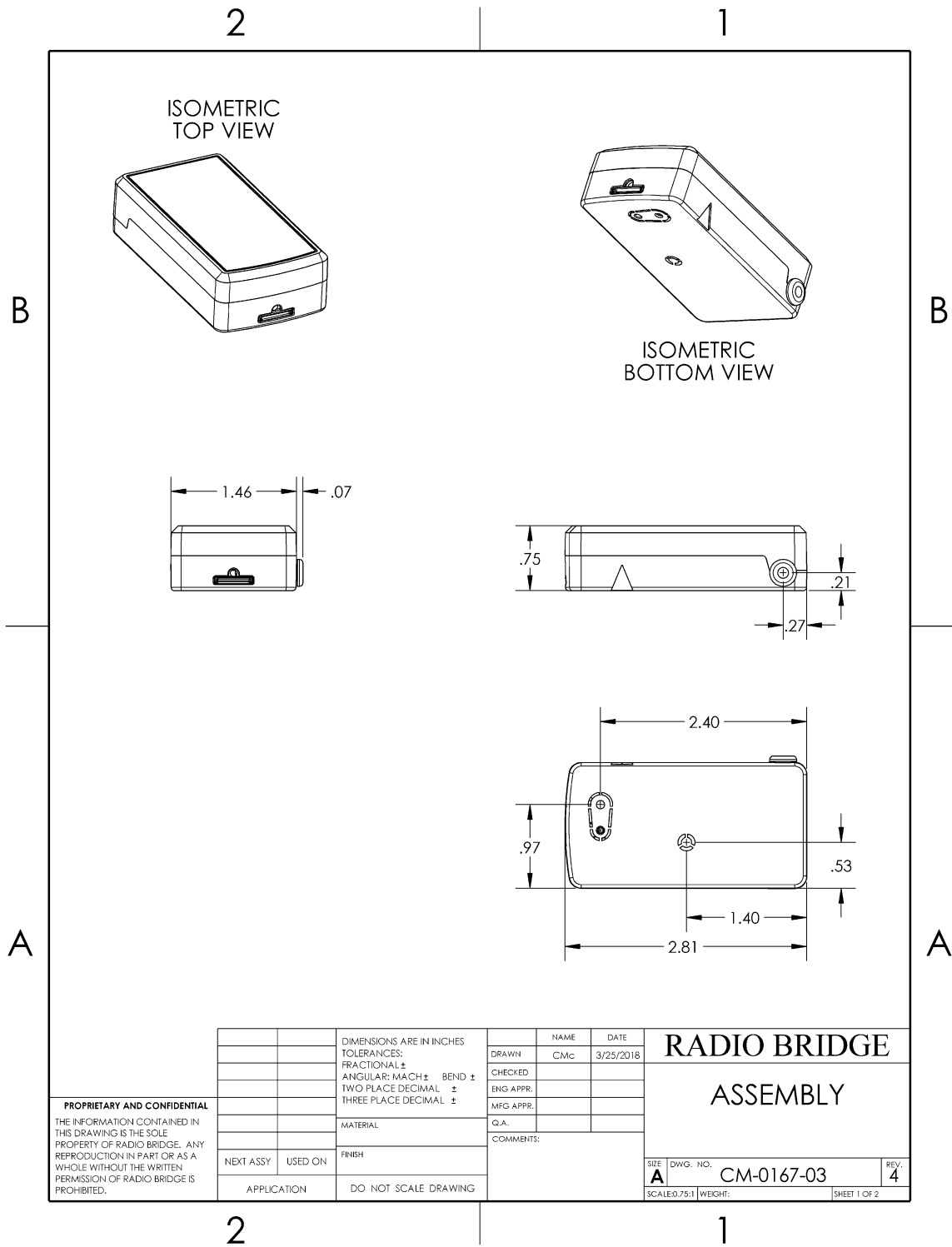
6.4. Settling Window

In order to prevent continuous reporting of acceleration events, a “settling window” is used to ensure vibration has stopped before the sensor reports a new vibration event. In other words, the settling window defines the amount of time where the acceleration of all axis must stop changing before the sensor will report another event.

The settling window time sets has units of 250ms increments (range of 250ms to 63 seconds).

An additional way to use the settling window is to detect when vibration stops, such as detecting a motor or pump failure.

7. MECHANICAL DRAWINGS



8. REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE

8.1. Federal Communications Commission (FCC)

Per FCC 15.19(a)(3) and (a)(4) 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.

Per FCC 15.21, Changes or modifications not expressly approved by Radio Bridge could void authority to operate the devices.

(Sigfox) FCC ID: 2APNUSFM10R2

(LoRa) FCC ID: 2APNUCMABZ

8.2. Harmonized Commodity Description (HS Code)

The Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System generally referred to as “Harmonized System” or simply “HS” is a multipurpose international product nomenclature developed by the World Customs Organization (WCO).

HS Code: 8531.90

8.3. Export Control Classification Number (ECCN)

ECCNs are five character alpha-numeric designations used on the Commerce Control List (CCL) to identify dual-use items for export control purposes. An ECCN categorizes items based on the nature of the product, i.e. type of commodity, software, or technology and its respective technical parameters.

ECCN: 5a992.c

9. CUSTOMER SUPPORT

Radio Bridge offers free technical support at:

<https://support.radiobridge.com>

Radio Bridge also offers technical support plans and service packages to help our customers get the most out of their Radio Bridge products.

10. DISCLAIMERS

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11. TRADEMARKS AND COPYRIGHT

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