Revision: PA1
2026-04-20

CCpilot V1090 and V1290

Technical Manual

1. Introduction

This technical manual provides important information regarding the *CCpilot V1090* and *V1290* product's hardware and its basic usage, hereinafter referred to as *CCpilot V1090/V1290*.

The *CCpilot V1090/V1290* are 10" and 12" display computer products featuring an i.MX 8QuadXPlus application processor.

For software and operating system specifics, please see additional documentation.

crosscontrol
www.crosscontrol.com

Revision history

Rev	Date	Author	Comments
PA1	2025-09-22	MLG	Draft
PA1	2025-10-27	FMG	Revisions
PA1	2026-04-20	FMG	Release

Contents

2. Product models

This documentation is applicable for all CCpilot V1090/V1290 models which are standard, extended and network. The table below shows the functionality difference between these product models.

Table 1: Product models

	CCpilot V1090			CCpilot V1290		
Model	**Standard**	**Network**	**Extended**	**Standard**	**Network**	**Extended**
CAN	1x	1x	2x	1x	1x	2x
Ethernet 1000Base-TX	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x
Ethernet 1000Base-T1		1x	1x		1x	1x
Ethernet 100Base-T1 (switch)		4x	4x		4x	4x
USB 2.0	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x
GPIO	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rs232	-	-	1x	-	-	1x
Stereo Line Out	-	-	1x	-	-	1x
Mic In	-	-	1x	-	-	1x
Wifi & Bluetooth	-	-	Yes	-	-	Yes

These models share the same level of performance, hardware architecture, TFT, enclosure and connectors.

2.1.1. Customized models

The platform enables additional customization of hardware and software. Described herein are the features included in product models described above. Additional features in customized models will be documented separately.

Contact CrossControl for customization inquiries.

2.2. Document conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Description	Appearance
Important information	(Exclamation symbol)
Differences between product models	(Observe' symbol)

Text formats used in this document are described in the table below:

Format	Use
Italics	*Names, designations, and references*
Bolded	**Important information**

2.3. Identification

Each device has identification labels with serial number, part number and revision which identifies your unique device. This information is required when communicating with CrossControl regarding Technical support and Service/Repair needs.

Figure 1: Identification labels

2.4. Environmental resistance

The CCpilot V1090/V1290 products has been designed to manage tough environmental demands. The focus, from design through components selection, has been to provide a reliable and robust device.

Thorough testing has been performed to ensure compliance to a broad range of applicable regulatory requirements and to meet user demands of a ruggedized product for machinery control.

A complete list of the standards to which the product has been tested for compliance can be found in chapters 8.2 and 8.3.

3. Product overview

This chapter contains illustrations of the CCpilot V1090/V1290 showing the location of external connectors, indicators etc. Connectors are described in more detail in chapter 7. Additional mechanical information can be found in chapter 8.4.

3.1. Front side view

The devices feature either a 10” or 12” display with projected capacitive (PCAP) touch-sensor. There is also a light sensor and an RGB status LED in the front. The light sensor enables automatic dimming of the display and the RGB status LED shows operation modes or fault indications.

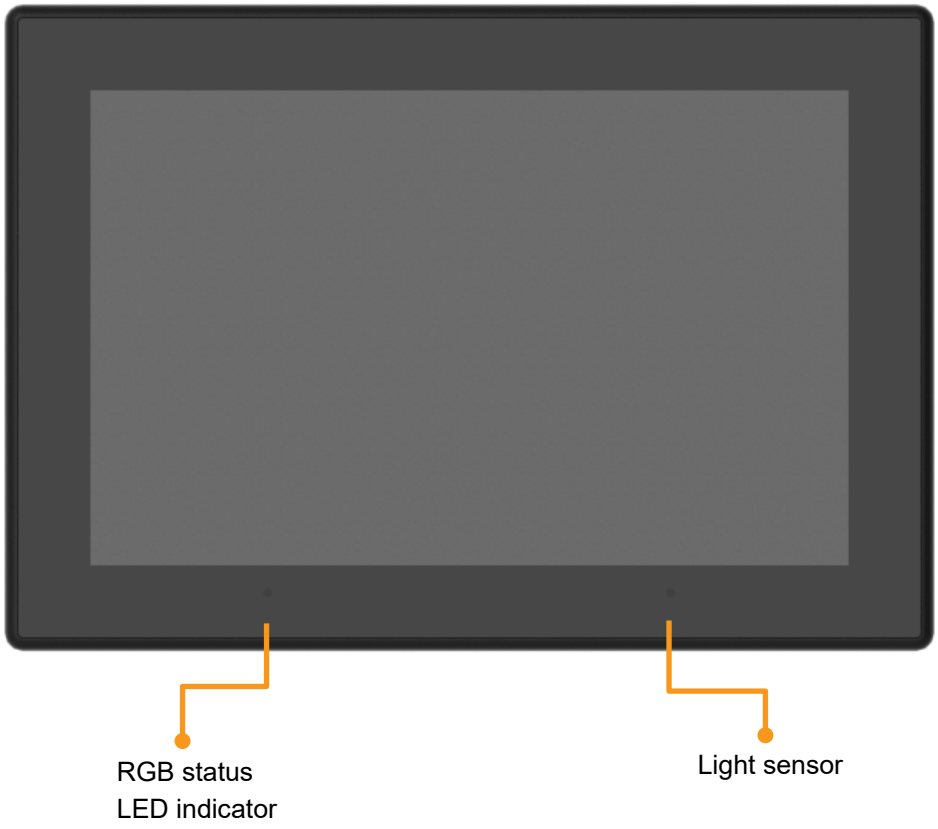


Figure 2: CCpilot V1090/V1290 front side view

3.2. Left side view

On the right side of the device there is an on/off button as well as one USB type A connector.

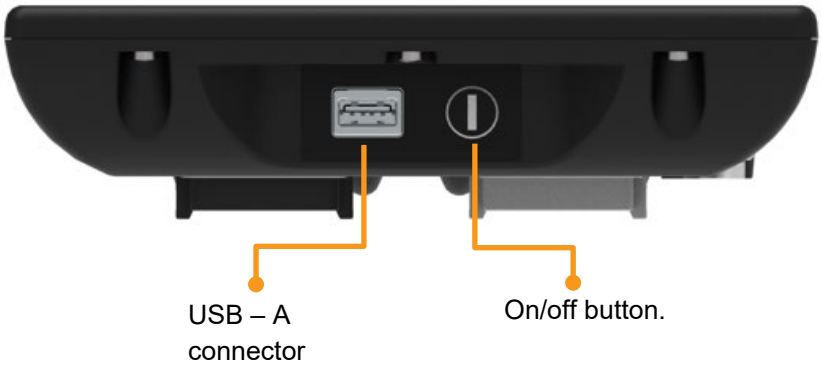


Figure 3: CCpilot V1090/V1290 left side view

3.3. Rear side view

The rear side contains external connectors of type:

- Deutsch DT for power, CAN, I/O, ignition, RS232 and Audio.
- M12 for Ethernet ports.
- FAKRA for WiFi/BT antenna.

There is also mounting holes for fastener in accordance with VESA 75 (M6) and a GORE-TEX® membrane for ventilation.

Depending on product model the CCpilot V1090/V1290 has one or two Deutsch DT connectors and one or three M12 connectors. M12 connector marked 3 and 5 for ethernet T1 ports are only mounted on extended and network product models. Deutsch connector 2 is only mounted on the extended product model.

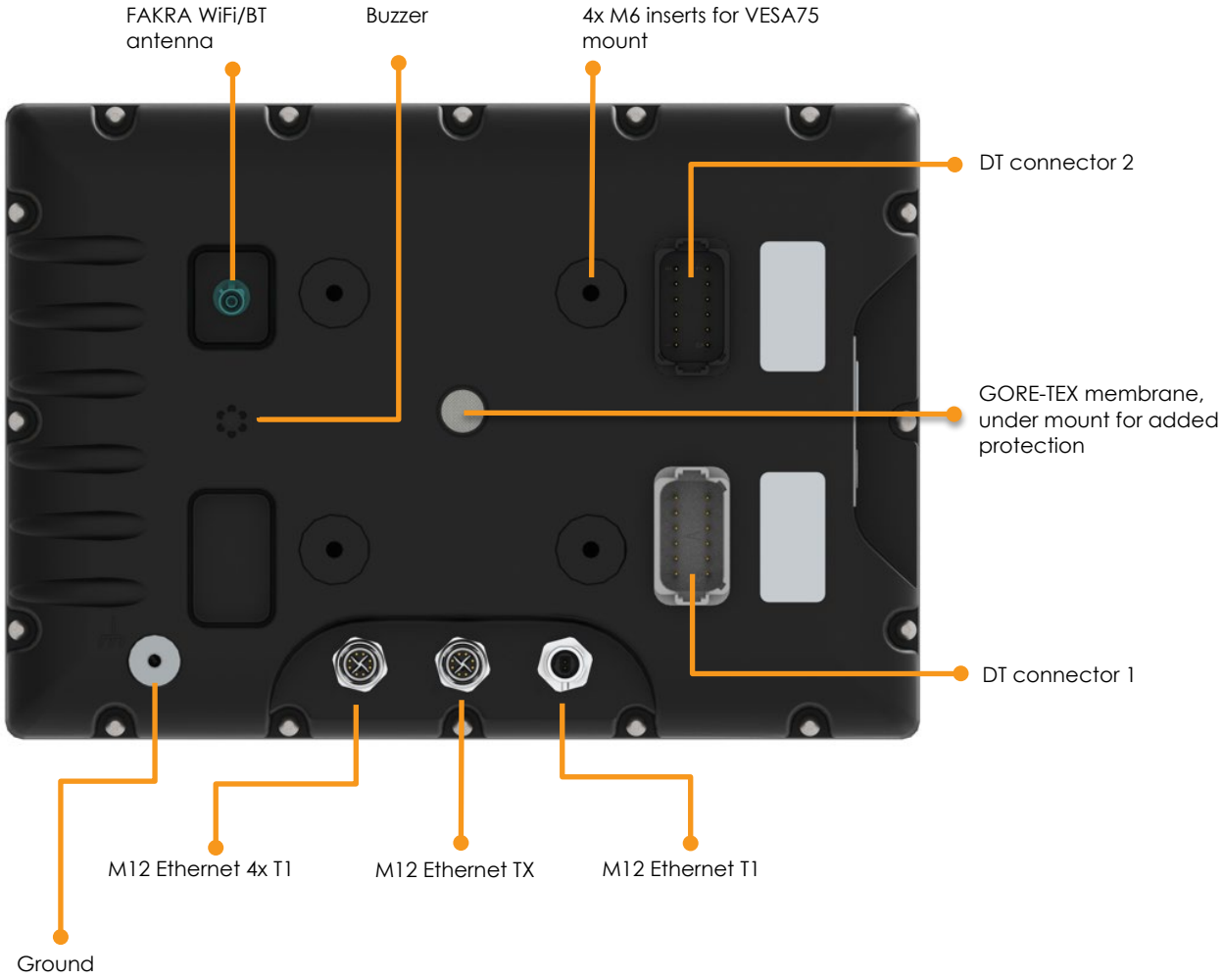


Figure 4: CCpilot V1090/V1290 rear side view

4. Mounting and handling

This chapter contains recommendations for installation, handling and maintenance of the product.

4.1. Mounting

CCpilot V1090/V1290 is preferably mounted on a VESA 75 bracket which allows adjustment of the display's position and angle. To fasten, use the appropriate M6 cap screw of type e.g. MC6S (Allen) or MRT (Torx). The enclosure has blind holes, which give a maximum thread depth in the enclosure of 12 mm. The maximum torque for 8.8 graded screws is 9.8 Nm. Apply a thread locker in all bolt holes, e.g., Loctite 222.

Note the depth of the threaded holes. Be careful not to use too long screws which may damage the device when tightened.

4.2. Grounding

Proper grounding minimizes electrical emissions which is why CrossControl recommend grounding CCpilot V1090/V1290 properly using as short and wide ground strap as possible. Attach the ground strap with a screw next to the ground symbol on the backside of the unit. Use a M5 screw with a maximum length of 10mm using the same procedure as described in section 3.1. Mounting.

Signal ground and chassis are internally connected.

4.3. Connecting to power supply

This chapter describes how the CCpilot V1090/V1290 is preferably connected to the power supply of the equipment it is installed in. The principle is the same for mobile and stationary installations.

Carefully read through the following sub-chapters. They are critical for designing and adapting the electrical system of the equipment in which the CCpilot V1090/V1290 is installed. Connector pinouts are found in chapter 7.

4.3.1. Wire gauge

Wire gauge for the power supply should be dimensioned with respect to the total load current, the cable length required, and the worst-case voltage drop allowed, considering the minimum operational voltage of the device.

- Current consumption of the CCpilot V1090/V1290 device is found in chapter 8.1.
- The wire gauge for the power supply is recommended to be at least 0.75 mm^2 /AWG 15 for “normal” loads and at least 1.5 mm^2 /AWG 14 if using high external loads.
- The DT connectors accept wire gauges between 0.75 and 3.3 mm2 /AWG 12 to 18.

4.3.2. External fuse

To prevent cable fire in case of short circuit, an external fuse must always be used when powering the device from a high current capable power source, for example a vehicle battery.

- The fuse shall be located as close to the battery/power source as practically possible. A recommendation is to place the fuse at a maximum distance of 15 cm (6 inches) from the (+) terminal of the source.
- Fuse rating shall be dimensioned with respect to wire gauge, maximum current consumption and the inrush current of the device. Refer to chapter 8.1 for fuse rating details.

- As a guideline, a slow acting fuse with 2-3 A current rating should be used. With maximum load on the digital output a 6A fuse are needed.
- Remember to also apply fusing for the on/off control wiring, see chapter 4.3.4.

4.3.3. External key switch signal

The device's key switch signal should be connected to the positive supply line via the vehicle's ignition key switch.

- The wire gauge for the key switch signal shall be dimensioned to handle the total switch current and the fuse type and rating shall be selected to prevent cable fire in case of cabling short circuit.
- As a guideline, a slow acting fuse in the range of 100-500 mA for the key switch signal should be sufficient for most practically usable wire gauge.

4.3.4. Application example

Below is an application example schematic of the CCpilot V1090/V1290 power supply connection.

If the system has a main switch for completely disconnecting the battery (S1 in schematic below), the device's power supply and key switch signal shall be connected after the main switch.

It is **not** recommended to disconnect the battery or the X1 connector without shutting down the device first - since doing so will immediately switch off all internal voltages, regardless of ongoing operations. Any information which was not saved to flash memory will be lost when disconnecting the battery. However, no physical damage will be caused to the device by disconnecting the battery.

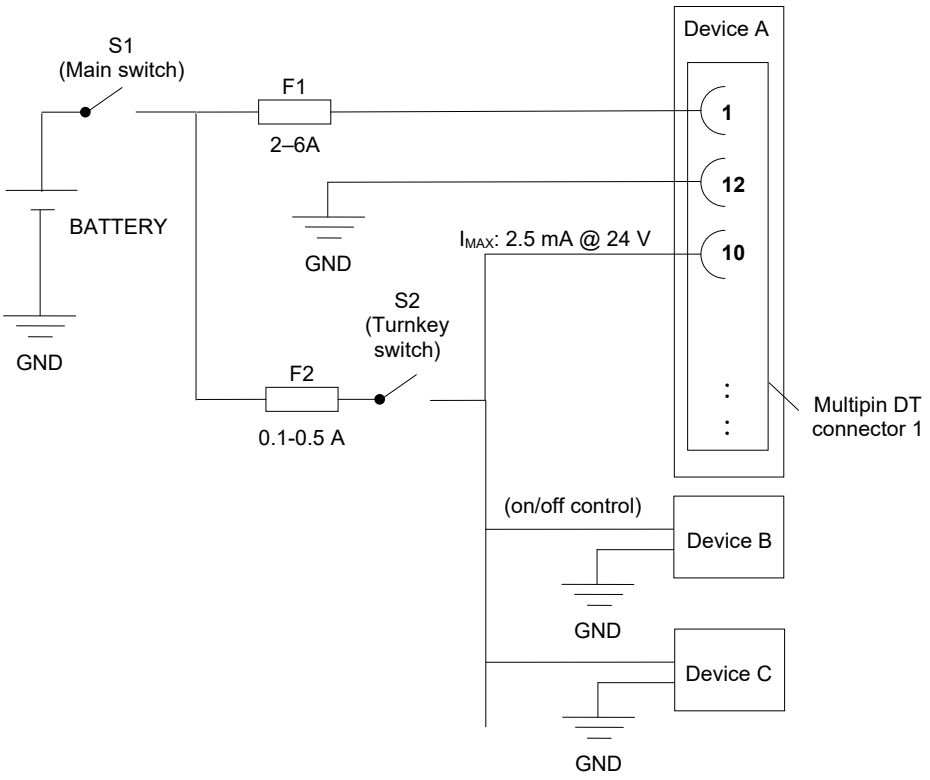


Figure 5: Schematic example for power supply installation of a CCpilot V1090/V1290 device in a vehicle. The ignition switch (S2) can be shared by several devices (Device X, Y, …)

By connecting the power supply according to the example above, the CCpilot V1090/V1290 device will automatically start up when the key switch (S2) is closed and shut down when the switch is opened.

Note that the on/off behaviour of the CCpilot V1090/V1290 described here is the default configuration. Its response to the on/off signal may be altered using the CCAux API, see chapter 5.1 for more details.

Be advised that the device consumes a small amount of power from the main supply also when shutdown. Therefore, if the device has been attached for a long period of time without the vehicle motor running, the battery may be drained, resulting in inability to start up the vehicle. A main switch for disconnecting the device's main supply is highly recommended in such situations.

4.4. Cable installation

Cables should be installed in such a way that they do not run any risk of being damaged, pinched or worn.

- Avoid excessive bending and twisting of cables.
- Use strain-relief on cables near the device to minimize stress on cables and connectors.
- Properly secure the connectors to give reliable contact and sealing and to avoid unnecessary strain.

4.4.1. Recommendations for cable shields

To achieve electromagnetic compliance and stable operation of the system, shielded cables are required for Ethernet, USB and WiFi/BT interface.

4.5. Special considerations

To ensure proper and reliable operation, and to retain the device's IP-classification, the below recommendations must be followed:

- The device should be placed in a way that prevents direct and continuous exposure to water or proximity to hot-air vents.
- To enable sufficient cooling, the device must be installed in a way that allows ambient air to circulate around it. A clearance of at least 50 mm around the device is recommended.
- To maintain IP classification, all connectors must have a mating external connector attached. Protective caps shall be used on all non-mated connectors. Please note that the protective caps mounted on the connectors are for transportation protection only.
- The device has a ventilation membrane, refer to Figure 4 for the location. For proper ventilation of the device, dirt and water must be prevented from accumulating and covering the membrane. Be cautious not to insert objects which may puncture the membrane. Doing so will violate the IP-classification and void the warranty of the device.
- Install the device and any cables attached in a way that they are not subject to excess vibrations or other potentially harmful stress.
- Loose fasteners are a common cause for excessive vibration. Fasteners may come loose due to improper mounting techniques such as omitting thread lockers (fluid locker or locking washers) or by over/under-tightening. Proper tightening requires dry, clean fasteners and a torque wrench.
- If the device is exposed to chemicals, water, dirt or other pollutants, it is recommended to have it cleaned off as soon as possible. See chapter 4.6.1 for cleaning instructions.

4.6. Handling and maintenance

Handle the device with care and pay attention to the following instructions:

- Disconnect all cables to the device during welding or when performing other service to the machine imposing a risk of damaging electronic devices.
- Service and repair to the device shall only be made by authorized personnel. If the device is opened by unauthorized personnel, its warranty will be void.
- Scratches or other damage may occur to the display surface if it is exposed to sharp objects, abrasives or heavy impacts. This must be avoided to increase the longevity of the screen.

- The internal eMMC flash storage has a limited number of write cycles. Therefore, it is recommended that the amount of writing to flash is limited within software applications.[1]
- Always consider personal safety when installing and operating the product. For example, in vehicle installations, CrossControl does not recommend that the product is being actively operated by the driver when a risk of injury to people or damage to property is present.

4.6.1. Cleaning

To ensure proper and reliable functionality over time, pay attention to the following cleaning instructions and precautions:

- Wipe the device clean from dirt using a soft damp cloth, preferably of microfiber type. Larger amount of dry dust may be swept off using a soft brush before wiping clean.
- Avoid using alkaline, alcoholic or other potentially adverse chemicals for cleaning as doing so may damage the device. However, small amount isopropyl alcohol may be used for removing harsh stains.
- Avoid spraying or by other means applying larger amount of water or alcohol directly to the device. Instead, lightly dampen a cloth before using it for cleaning the device.
- After cleaning, make sure that the device surface is left dry.
- Never use high-pressure air, vacuum, water or steam to clean the device.

4.6.2. Real time clock battery

Time and date information is stored in a memory sustained by an internal back-up battery. The battery is a 3V 1000mAh high operating temperature Poly-carbonmonofluoride Lithium battery. The expected lifetime of the battery is approximately 20 years. The battery is not replaceable.

4.7. Transportation

When transporting the device, it is recommended to use the original packaging. Make sure that protective caps are used on all non-mated connectors. The safe storage temperature range [-40°C to +80°C] must be adhered to.

5. Basic operation

This section covers basic operation of the product such as start-up, shut down, suspend, resume, display operation and status notification.

Observe that the behaviour of the external on/off control is user configurable in terms of:

- Enabling/disabling functionality
- Timing parameters

[1] The eMMC is used in pseudo SLC mode and implements both static and dynamic wear levelling to achieve the best reliability. The number of program/erase cycles is between 20k to 60k depending on the manufacturer and temperature. Our recommendation for the application software is to temporary cache in RAM and to write larger chunks of data to the eMMC. This recommendation is not specific to eMMC but is applicable to all flash memories.

- Edge or level triggered

Notifications during start-up are indicated by the status LED or buzzer delivering different patterns. The buzzer is used for audible operation alerts as well as for various error notifications, see chapter 5.6 for error code details.

The status notification behaviour in the operational state of the device is configurable by user applications. Described herein are the factory default behaviours of the on/off controls and the status notification.

5.1. Turning ON

The CCpilot V1090/V1290 product can be started in three different ways:

1. By pressing the ON/OFF button on the display and then releasing it.
2. Connecting the external on/off control signal to a positive supply input (at or above approximately 6V).
    - When started this way, the on/off signal must remain asserted. De-assertion of this signal will shut down the device unless configured otherwise.
3. It is possible to configure the device to automatically start up whenever external power is applied (i.e. without using any on/off control).
    a. Note that this function is disabled as factory default.

For resuming the device from suspend mode, see chapter 5.2.

While starting up the device, it will give a short beep and the status LED will flash with 2 Hz. When the device enters operational state the status LED will stop flashing and be turned on.

5.2. Turning OFF and suspending

There are several ways to turn off the CCpilot V1090/V1290 device and also alternatives to enter suspend mode instead of completely shutting down the device.

5.2.1. Shutting Down

There are three ways to shut down the device, provided that it is in normal operational state when the action occurs:

1. By pressing the ON/OFF button on the display for four seconds and then releasing it. The time can be adjusted in the settings and it can also be disabled so that the unit cannot be shut down using the button to prevent turning the computer off accidentally. The status LED will flash in yellow to indicate that releasing the ON/OFF button will result in the unit shutting down.
2. By disconnecting the external on/off control for more than a specified time, i.e. using the turn-key functionality.
    - The time-out is user configurable (default is set to 4 seconds).
    - If the on/off signal is brought back high again while the device is shutting down, it won't restart automatically. A low-to-high transition must occur after the device has fully shut down to make a restart.
3. By operating system shutdown requests.

To ensure that data is not lost nor the flash memory corrupted, it is recommended that all necessary data be saved, and all programs closed before the device is shut down.

Note that the device won't shut down from Suspend mode by these actions. See chapter 5.2.2 for details of Suspend mode and wakeup.

When performing any of the above, the CCpilot V1090/V1290 device will shut down.

5.2.2. Suspending/resuming

Suspending and resuming are a faster alternative to shutting down and starting up the device. In suspend mode, the data remains in RAM memory and the device must be connected to external power supply to maintain its state.

Suspend mode can be entered in three ways:

1. By pressing the power button.
    a. By factory default, a short press.
2. By disconnecting the external on/off control, for example using the turn key functionality.
    - By factory default, disconnecting the external on/off control is configured to shut-down the device.
3. By selecting the operating systems suspend alternative.

Observe that the product current consumption in suspend mode is higher than in shut-down mode.

To prevent a vehicles or machines battery from draining when the device is suspended, a user configurable time-out can be set for how long the unit shall stay in suspend mode before it automatically shuts down. The default suspend time-out is set to 60 minutes.

Resuming from suspend mode can be done by the following event:

1. By pressing the ON/OFF button on the display and then releasing it.
2. A low-to-high transition of the external on/off control, for example using the turn-key functionality.

Configuration of suspend and resume is done through the CCSettingsConsole application or using the CCAux API. See the software guide for details.

5.3. Light sensor

The CCpilot V1090/V1290 contains a light sensor that can be used to automatically adjust the display brightness, depending on the ambient light conditions. As depicted in Figure 2, the light sensor is located in the lower right corner of the front surface. When automated dimming is enabled, the level of sensitivity can be adjusted.

The screen brightness can also be manually controlled directly from user applications through APIs.

For proper operation it is important to keep the light sensor opening clean and unobstructed visibility.

5.4. Using the touch screen

To reduce reflections when operating in very bright conditions, the touch screen's protective glass is covered with an anti-glare layer. Do not use any sharp or abrasive objects when interacting with the touch screen.

Basic usage of the capacitive touch screen should be intuitive for most users. Note that the touch screen is capable of handling multiple simultaneous touches. The device is not intended to be used with gloves, it can work with nylon gloves or lightweight, touch compatible, work gloves - but not heavy leather, canvas or similar work gloves.

5.5. Status notification

The CCpilot V1090/V1290 contains a status LED, in the front, used for notification while starting up, shutting down or in other operational states. The buzzer may also be used for user notifications. See Table 2 for a description of the status notification behaviour for different operational states.

Table 2: LED and buzzer indication for different operational states

Operational state	LED indication	Buzzer notification
Device off	OFF	-
Power applied, device off	OFF	-
Starting up	Yellow flashing, 2 Hz	Short beep
Operating (started up)	Static green	-
Suspended	Yellow flashing, 0.2 Hz	-
Shutting down	Static yellow	-
Rebooting	Static yellow	
OTG mode (OS update)	Yellow flashing, 0.5 Hz	-
Forced update mode (OS update)	Orange flashing, 0.5 Hz	-
SS firmware update mode	Static yellow	-

Observe that the status notification behaviour in both the start-up and operating states is configurable by user applications running on the device.

5.6. System related error codes

The status LED in the front is also used for indicating system related error codes by emitting a blue blinking pattern after shutdown of the device. The device may be started again when in this mode, by the key switch signal. Depending on the nature of the error, the device may start or go back into error indication.

When an error occurs, the device is immediately shut down and the error is reported by blinking a specific number of times corresponding to an error code (see table of error codes). The blinks will be in a continuous sequence of 1 Hz blinks, with a longer pause of two seconds after the specific number of blinks, allowing the end user to count the number of blinks. Refer to Figure 6 below for an example.

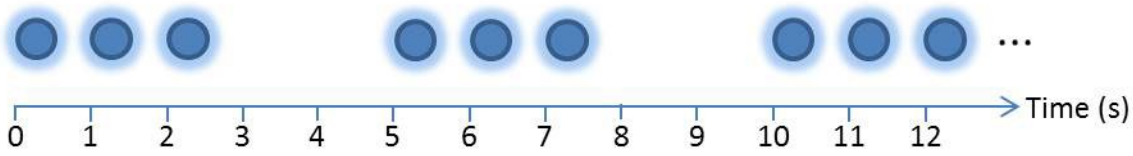


Figure 6: Example of the blinking pattern for error code 3

When an error occurs, an error code is also immediately saved to persistent storage (FRAM). If several errors occur before the device is shut down, only the code of the first error is saved and reported. The error code in persistent storage can be read and cleared from a user application.

Refer to Table 3: CCpilot V1090/V1290 system related error codes for a complete listing of the error codes.

The number of blinks is important information if the unit is sent in for service/repair.

Table 3: CCpilot V1090/V1290 system related error codes

Error code	Error code name	Likely problem cause
1	TEMP_ABOVE_MAX_ERROR	Temperature is above max limit
2	TEMP_BELOW_MIN_ERROR	Temperature is below min limit
3	TEMP_IMPOSSIBLE_VALUE_ERROR	PCBA temperature sensor malfunction
4	TEMP_MEAS_TIMEOUT_ERROR	PCBA temperature sensor malfunction
5	WD_RESET_ERROR	Watchdog timer reset
6	VMAIN_BELOW_LIMIT_ERROR	Main power supply voltage is below min limit
7	VMAIN_ABOVE_LIMIT_ERROR	Main power supply voltage is above max limit
8	MCU_HARD_EXCEPTION_ERROR	MCU hard fault exception
9	NVM_CORRUPTED_DATA_ERROR	Non-volatile memory data is corrupted

5.7. Display related error codes

Unlike system related errors, display related errors are not indicated by the LED. When a display related error occurs, an error code is immediately saved to persistent storage (EEPROM). The error log in persistent storage can store up to 32 error codes and is readable from the ccsystemreport application.

Refer to Table 4: CCpilot V1090/V1290 display related error codes for a complete listing of the error codes.

The error log is important information if the unit is sent in for service/repair.

Table 4: CCpilot V1090/V1290 display related error codes

Error code	Error code name	Likely problem cause
0	ERR_NO_ERROR	Default entry, log entry never written.
1	ERR_INVALID_LOG_ENTRY	Invalid log entry, i.e failed to read the log entry from EEPROM.
2	-	-
3	-	-

4	ERR_LS_INIT	Failed to initialize light sensor.
5	ERR_LS_I2C	Failed to access light sensor over I2C.
6	ERR_EEPROM_INIT	Failed to initialize eeprom.
7	ERR_DISP_ROT_AT_STARTUP	Failed to set display rotation at startup (V1000 only).
8	ERR_RCC	Failed to configure clocks.
9	ERR_TOUCH_I2C	Failed to access touch controller over I2C.
10	ERR_TOUCH_NUM_CONTACTS	Max number of contacts exceeded.
11	ERR_HID_START_TRANS_FAILED	Failed to start a touch data transfer.
12	ERR_HID_RX_BUFF_OVERRUN	I2C HID receive buffer overrun.
13	ERR_HID_REPORT_BUFF_OVERRUN	Touch report buffer overrun.
14	ERR_MP_RX_BUFF_OVERRUN	MP I2C receive buffer overrun.
15	ERR_MP_TX_BUFF_OVERRUN	MP I2C transmit buffer overrun.
16	ERR_MP_RX_WR_BUFF_OVERRUN	MP write buffer overrun.
17	ERR_MP_CMD_INVALID	Invalid/unknown command sent from MP.
18	ERR_LOG_INIT	Failed to read out error log from EEPROM.
19	ERR_EEPROM_DEFAULTS	Failed to write parameter default values to EERPOM.
20	ERR_EEPROM_PARAM_WRITE_FAILED	Failed to write EEPROM parameter.
21	ERR_EEPROM_PARAM_READ_FAILED	Failed to read EEPROM parameter.
22	ERR_BL_OFF_SEQ	Backlight OFF sequence failed.
23	ERR_BL_ON_SEQ	Backlight ON sequence failed.
24	ERR_TFT_EN_SEQ	TFT enable sequence failed.
25	ERR_TOUCH_EN_SEQ	Touch enable sequence failed.
26	ERR_DISP_OFF_SEQ	Display OFF sequence failed.
27	ERR_PARAM_BUFF_OVERRUN	EEPROM parameter buffer overrun.
28	ERR_I2C_CALLBACK	Failed to register callbacks for I2C transfer.
29	ERR_HID_IRQ_TIMEOUT	Touch interrupt not cleared by MP.

6. Interface overview

This section describes the various interfaces of the product. Main part of these interfaces can be accessed via software APIs. These are described in more detail in the CCpilot V1090/V1290 Software Guide.

6.1. Touch screen

The front panel contains a projective capacitive (PCAP) touch screen, which is capable of handling multiple simultaneous touches.

6.2. Light sensor

There is a light sensor in the front panel used by user applications or used with the built-in automated function for dimming of the display brightness. For light sensor location, see Figure 2.

Refer to the CCpilot V1090/V1290 Software guide for details about accessing the light sensor data from within user applications.

6.3. RGB status LED

The CCpilot V1090/V1290 contains a status LED in the front used for notification while starting up, shutting down or in other operational states.

6.4. Buzzer

The CCpilot V1090/V1290 has a built-in buzzer that can be used for audible notifications. The buzzer is software controllable with configurable volume and frequency.

For buzzer location see Figure 4. See chapter 5.5 for buzzer notification events. Refer to the CCpilot V1090/V1290 Software guide for details about controlling the buzzer from user applications.

6.5. CAN

Depending on product model CCpilot V1090/V1290 has one or two CAN-FD ports that meets CAN ISO 11898 2.0B (29-bit extended identifier) and supports bit rates up to 5 Mbps.

The CAN channels are present within the Deutsch DT connectors. One channel in each connector.

Note that Internal EMI filters on CAN High/Low signals have a capacitance of 22pF (typ) which deviates from the ISO 11898 standard and implies some limitations on the CAN bus topology (maximum bus length, number of CAN nodes etc.) when running at high bit-rates (above 250 kbps).

The ports feature highly protected CAN transceivers which are tolerant for bus short-circuits to main supply voltage and ground.

There is no device-internal CAN bus termination, therefore bus termination must be applied externally.

6.6. Ethernet

CCpilot V1090/V1290 comes with different configuration of ethernet interfaces. All product models have one Ethernet interface in M12 connector 4 supporting 10BASE-T/100-BASE-TX/FX/1000-BASE-T and Auto-MDIX.

Additionally, CCpilot V1090/V1290 product model Network and Extended have a one 1000BASE-T1 interface in M12 connector 5 and an integrated 100BASE-T1 switch with up to 4 connections in M12 connector 3.

Ethernet interface type TX is galvanic isolated with 1.0 kV_{AC} insulation voltage.

Shielded cables should be used to ensure reliable communication and electromagnetic compliance. As with all Ethernet enabled devices, connecting the device to a public network environment may impose an IT security threat.

6.7. USB

The CCpilot V1090/V1290 has one USB 2.0 port located in the USB-A type connector on the left side of the device.

The USB-A port supports a USB OTG interface, i.e. acting as both host and device. Using the port in USB device mode is only for OS updates through a connected PC with the appropriate tool installed.

In USB host mode, both USB ports can be used for application data transfer or the connection of a peripheral such as a mouse or keyboard.

The USB 2.0 port can supply up to 500 mA and are internally over current and short circuit to ground protected. Shielded cable shall be used to ensure reliable communication and electromagnetic compliance.

6.8. Audio

CCpilot V1090/V1290 has a combined audio microphone/line input and stereo capable line output.

Supported microphone signal level, 10 mVpp (typical) and power supply 1.5V DC. Line in supports up to 1Vpp.

Stereo line output, signal level 1 Vpp typical at 10kohm, capable of driving headphones or small speakers (typical impedance: 10–80 Ω)

Volume can be independently controlled from the operating system.

The microphone in and stereo line out is located in the Deutsch DT number 2.

6.9. Serial port

There is a serial port in the Deutsch DT number 2 that follows the RS-232 standard but without control signals (only TX and RX). The supported communication speed for the serial port is 2.4 to 115.2 kbps. Shielded cables shall be used to ensure reliable communication and EMC immunity.

6.10. Bluetooth and Wi-Fi

Product model CCpilot V1090/V1290 Extended have a built in Bluetooth and Wi-Fi module to facilitate wireless communication to and from the device. The Linux based operating system in the CCpilot V1090/V1290 includes a software Bluetooth stack for easy application development including adding Bluetooth functionality.

An external FAKRA connected WiFi/BT antenna is required for communication to work.

Refer to the CCpilot V1090/V1290 Programmers manual guide for details about implementing Bluetooth and Wi-Fi functionality in user applications.

Table 5: Bluetooth and Wi-Fi module and communication specifications:

Items	Specification
Radio module certificates	FCC/IC/CE/RCM
Antenna Type	Internal
Wireless specification	802.11 a/b/g/n/ac
Bluetooth version	V5.0 Dual Mode – BR / EDR / LE
Frequency range	2.402 – 2.480 GHz, 5.15 – 5.825 GHz
Temperature range	The Bluetooth and WiFi module is operational in the *CCpilot V1090/V1290*'s full temperature range
Range	Circa 100 meters
Max Transmit Power	Class 1 +8dBm from antenna

6.11. Configurable inputs

There are two configurable inputs on the CCpilot V1090/V1290 available through Deutsch DTM connector 1. Each input can be configured for voltage measurement, frequency measurement, current measurement (sink to ground), resistance measurement or digital input. It is also possible to activate a pull-up or -down resistor for each input. Leaving the input as is will result in a weak low.

For electrical specification at different input modes, see chapter 8.1.

Note that the input grounds are internally joined with each other and with main supply ground. Precautions should be made to avoid ground-loops between input grounds and between input- and main supply ground. Ground-loop currents may affect readings.

A co-processor handles the configurable inputs and adds features such as filtering, frequency measurement and protection. Measurement results are accessible to user applications through CCAux API. Refer to the CCAux API documentation for programming details. Each input mode is further described in chapters 6.11.1 - 6.11.4 below.

6.11.1. Digital input and frequency measurement

Digital and frequency inputs modes can be used for connecting simple logical signals (for example switch to battery/ground or various logic output sensors) or frequency-output sensors

commonly used in industrial applications. Each input can be set as either floating, with internal pull-down or internal pull-up. This makes the inputs compatible with a wide range of sensors with different output types. The selectable internal pull-ups are sourced from internal 5v supply. External pull-ups may be used if other pull-up voltages or currents are required or for interfacing open-drain (sinkonly) drivers.

In frequency mode a combination of measuring the number of pulses during a certain time (~30Hz update rate) and measuring the exact time for those pulses using a timer is used to get a good resolution in a wide range of frequencies. This gives good frequency measurement but gives no duty cycle measurement. In Frequency + duty cycle mode, a timer (2 MHz) is instead used to directly measure the pulse time and the relation between rising edge time and the full pulse time to get the duty cycle. This gives both frequency and duty-cycle but with a slightly lower accuracy and range compared to frequency measurement mode.

Refer to the CCAux API documentation for details about available configurations.

See chapter 8.1 for electrical characteristics such as absolute maximum voltage, digital threshold levels, pull-up/pull-down strength, frequency range and accuracy.

6.11.2. Voltage measurement

Each input can be individually configured for measuring DC-voltages in the following ranges.

- “5V” range measures 0-5.2V
- “32V” range measure 0-38.2V

In general, smaller voltage range gives better accuracy and higher input impedance. See chapter 8.1 for electrical characteristics such as impedances and accuracy for each range setting.

6.11.3. Current measurement (4-20 mA)

Each input can be configured for interfacing 4-20 mA current-loop sensors. To be able to detect signal errors, the actual measurable range is 0-25mA (typ). Values outside the nominal 4-20mA range are generally considered a fault but this is up to the user to decide. When enabled, a 100Ω input shunt resistor is connected to ground for closing the current loop. The inputs are protected by a current limitation of ~30-35mA.

See chapter 8.1 for electrical characteristics such as effective range, accuracy, and over-load threshold voltage

6.11.4. Resistance measurement

Input channels 1-2 can be configured for resistance measurement in the ~5Ω-~2.4kΩ range. The actual measurable range is wider but with limited accuracy.

See chapter 8.1 for electrical characteristics such as effective ranges and accuracy.

6.12. Configurable outputs

There are two configurable outputs available through Deutsch DTM-connector 1. Two self-protected high-side PWM outputs for switching various external loads such as buzzers, relays,

solenoids, lamps or other resistive or inductive loads. PWM frequencies between 1-5000Hz are supported and duty cycle can be controlled with 12-bit resolution (0-4095).

The high-side output drivers are powered from the main supply voltage through internal over-voltage protection that limits the output voltage to 36 V_{DC} (typ) in case of supply voltage transients. Each output handle load currents up to 1.0 A (typ).

Each output provides diagnostics/fault-detection for both ON- and OFF-state according to below:

Error code (hint)	Output off	Output on
0 = OK (no error present)	YES	YES
1 = Short to Ground (STG)	-	YES
2 = Short to Battery (STB)	X (pull up resistors off)	-
4 = Over Current	-	YES
16 = Open Load	X (pull up resistors on)	-
32 = Generic Error	YES	YES

The open load in off state detection requires the built-in pull-up resistor to be activated which drives a small current through the load in off-state. This small current can turn on loads like small LED lamps and the open load detection can therefore be turned off.

Note that the maximum PWM frequency and duty cycle are depending on the load on the output due to the open drain construction. The turn off time can be calculated with the formula Toff=RL*0.0003,RL is resistive load.

Note that the built-in pull-up resistor is by default off.

To ensure long-term reliability, the outputs are continuously monitored for faults, and each output is automatically switched off in case a fault is detected in on state. An output switched off by a fault condition must be reenabled by the user.

Observe that high continuous load through the outputs adds self-heating of the device. At high ambient temperatures, this may lead to outputs automatically switching off because of thermal protection. Outputs can be reenabled by the user once the driver IC temperature has decreased below its threshold. If output over-temperature shutdown occurs, it is recommended to improve air ventilation around the device and if possible, reduce the amount of output load.

Output on/off control as well as PWM frequency, duty-cycle and fault monitoring is handled by a co-processor and controlled though a software API. Fault codes shall be treated as a hint to what the problem is. The characteristics of the load, the PWM frequency and duty cycle can affect the possibilities to detect the exact reason for an error.

See chapter 8.1 for electrical characteristics such as channel resistance, timing, current limit and fault-detection details.

Additional notes

If pull up resistor is active when output is off, open load will be reported also for “Short to Battery” (STB). The user can switch off the pull up resistors to be able to detect STB in off state.

In case of over temperature, the output driver will shut off and will not allow switch on until temperature is within acceptable range. There is no specific error code for over temperature –

Short to Ground or Generic Error will be reported. Over temperature is not monitored in off state.

Generic error is reported when the cause of error cannot be determined or when there is no specific error code available.

To clear an error code, the user must explicitly set a new duty cycle (To just clear the error code without activating output duty cycle 0 can be set). The exception is errors detected in off state that will automatically reset when the error is no longer present.

To protect the unit when driving inductive load, an internal freewheel diode is placed between ground and output pin carrying current when switching off the load.

External voltage applied to output pins will supply the unit backwards, via diode in high side switch, if the voltage at pin is higher than supply voltage. This might start the unit unintentionally if not powered on.

For PWM frequencies above 1000Hz, only 10-bit duty-cycle resolution is available.

7. Connectors

All external connectors are accessible from the rear or left side of the device.

Depending on product model there are either one or two 12-pin Deutsch DT series connectors, marked with numbers 1 and 2 and features keying (A, B respectively). Product model Extended have both DT connectors and models Standard and Network have only DT connector 1. The DT connectors are located to the right of the rear side.

In the bottom of the rear side there are either one or three M12 connectors, marked with 3, 4 and 5. Product model Extended have all three M12 connectors and models Standard and Network have only M12 connector 4.

There is also a FAKRA antenna connector for WiFi/BT in product model Extended.

On the left side of the device there is also one USB type A connector. Refer to Figure 3.2 - 3.3 for an overview of the connectors.

Connector pinouts are found in the following chapters.

7.1. Deutsch DT connectors, general

Use caution and avoid plugging/unplugging Deutsch DT connectors while the device is powered up. If a connector pin becomes bent the interface may not function correctly and the device should be returned to the manufacturer for repair.

Pay close attention to the coding; violence or excessive force should not be used when mating the connectors.

Note that the pin-order 1-12 in tables below are oriented as when looking at the receptacles from the rear of the CCpilot V1090/V1290 device, i.e. pin 1 at low-left position and pin 12 at low-right position, see Figure 7.

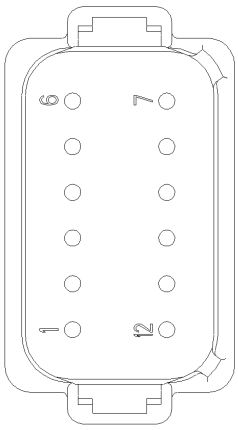


Figure 7: DT connector pinout

The connector pins are rated for 13 A continuous current.

The DT connector pins are made of tin-plated brass. It is recommended to use tin-plated receptacles in the mating connectors. Using different plating in the cable connectors might cause galvanic corrosion.

Note that Deutsch DT connectors must be mated with its corresponding cable connector or a proper blind plug to maintain the IP-classification.

7.2. M12 connectors, general

Pay close attention to the coding; excessive force should not be used when mating the connectors.

The M12 connector pins/receptacles are made of a gold-plated copper-zinc alloy. It is recommended to use gold-plated pins/receptacles in the mating connectors. Using different plating in the cable connectors might cause galvanic corrosion. The M12 contact body is made of polyamide and the sleeve around it is made of nickel-plated zinc.

Note that all M12 connectors must be mated with their corresponding cable connector or a proper blind plug to maintain the IP-classification.

7.3. Deutsch DT connector 1 pinout

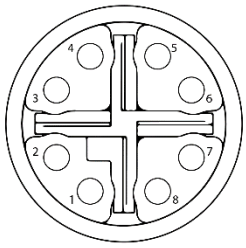
DT Connector 1 **Matching plug:** DT06-12SA (A-key)		
Pin	**Signal**	**Comment**
1	Power supply	12 V or 24 V, see chapter 4.3.4 for information on connection
2	High side output 1	
3	High side output 2	

4	CAN1 low	
5	CAN1 high	
6	CAN1 ground/shield	
7	Configurable Input 2	
8	Configurable Input 1	
9	Ground	
10	Key switch signal	See chapter 4.3.4 for information on connection
11	*1Force pin for USB serial download.	
12	Power supply ground	

7.4. Deutsch DT connector 2 pinout

DT Connector 2 **Matching plug:** DT06-12SB (B-key)		
Pin	**Signal**	**Comment**
1	Audio line in	
2	Audio line in ground	
3	Ground	
4	CAN2 low	
5	CAN2 high	
6	CAN2 ground/shield	
7	RS-232 2 RxD	
8	RS-232 2 TxD	
9	RS-232 ground	
10	Audio line out ground	
11	Audio line out right	
12	Audio line out left	

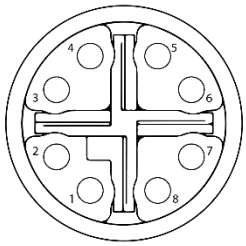
7.5. Connector 3 – Ethernet 4 x T1 switch M12 pinout



Ethernet M12 Connector **Matching plug:** Male, 8-pin, X coded	
Pin	**Signal**
1	Eth 1 TRD+
2	Eth 1 TRD-
3	Eth 2 TRD+
4	Eth 2 TRD-
5	Eth 3 TRD+
6	Eth 3 TRD-
7	Eth 4 TRD+
8	Eth 4 TRD-

Table 6: Ethernet 4 x T1 switch M12 connector pinout

7.6. Connector 4 - Ethernet TX M12 pinout

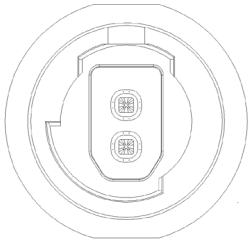


Ethernet M12 Connector **Matching plug:** Male, 8-pin, X coded	
Pin	**Signal**
1	DA +
2	DA -
3	DB +
4	DB -
5	DD +
6	DD -
7	DC -
8	DC +

Table 7: Ethernet M12 connector pinout

*To ensure interoperability with various M12 X-coded cable standards, the Ethernet controller can detect and switch the polarity of the pin 7 and 8 pair to automatically match the cable.

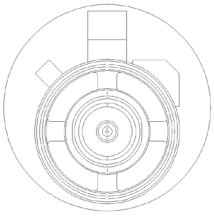
7.7. Connector 5 - Ethernet T1 M12 connector pinout



Ethernet T1 M12 Connector **Matching plug:** M12 SPE 2-pol female shielded	
Pin	**Signal**
1	Eth TRD+
2	Eth TRD-

Table 8: Ethernet T1 M12 connector pinout

7.8. Connector 6 - FAKRA antenna connector pinout



FAKRA antenna Connector **Matching plug:** Fakra Code Z Water Blue SMB(F)

Table 9: WiFi/BT FAKRA connector

7.9. USB Type A pinout

USB type A Connector **Matching plug:** male, 4-pin, type A	
Pin	**Signal**
1	VBUS
2	Data-
3	Data+
4	Ground

Table 10: USB type A connector pinout

8. Specifications

8.1. Technical data

Temperature specification	
Operating	-30 to +70 °C
Storage	-40 to +80 °C

Kernel	
Main Processor	NXP™ i.MX8 QuadXPlus: ARM 64-bit, 1200MHz, Cortex®-A35
Co-processor	STMicroelectronics STM32G070RBT6, Cortex®-M0+
Data storage	8 Gbyte, Industrial grade eMMC(Note)
RAM memory	2 Gbyte, LPDDR4

Note: The eMMC is used in pseudo SLC mode and implements both static and dynamic wear levelling to reach the best reliability. The number of program/erase cycles is between 20k to 60k depending on the manufactures and temperature. Our recommendation for the application software is to temporary cache in RAM and to write larger chunks of data to the eMMC. This recommendation is not specific to eMMC but is applicable to all flash memories.

Power Supply		
Supply voltage		
Nominal	12 V_{DC} or 24 V_{DC}	
Voltage range	6 V_{DC}…36 V_{DC}	
Power consumption		
CCpilot V1090	**Vin = 12 V_{DC}**	**Vin = 24 V_{DC}**
Typical, operating	1.1A (typ)	540 mA (typ)
Max, operating	2.0A	1.1A
Suspend to RAM standard	40 mA (typ)	20 mA (typ)
Suspend to RAM Network	80 mA (typ)	40 mA (typ)
Suspend to RAM Extended	80 mA (typ)	40 mA (typ)
Shutdown	180 µA (typ)*	110 µA (typ)*
	* This assumes that the ignition signal is disconnected from supply voltage.	
CCpilot V1290	**Vin = 12 V_{DC}**	**Vin = 24 V_{DC}**
Typical, operating	1.4A (typ)	670 mA (typ)
Max, operating	2.2A	1.2A
Suspend to RAM standard	40 mA (typ)	20 mA (typ)
Suspend to RAM Network	80 mA (typ)	40 mA (typ)
Suspend to RAM Extended	80 mA (typ)	40 mA (typ)
Shutdown	180 µA (typ)*	110 µA (typ)*
	* This assumes that the ignition signal is disconnected from supply voltage.	
Inrush current		
CCpilot V1090	**Vin = 12 V_{DC}**	**Vin = 24 V_{DC}**
Duration ca 2 ms	< 2.4 A	< 2.4 A
CCpilot V1290		
Duration ca 2 ms	< 2.4 A	< 2.4 A
External fuse recommendation		
Current rating	2-6 A*	(including maximum external loads)
	* This assumes that the fuse is in accordance with IEC 20127 i.e. can be continuously operated at 100% of rated current.	

CAN interfaces	
Type	Non-isolated, ISO 11898-1, CAN 2.0B
Baud Rate	Configurable 20 kbit/s – 1 Mbit/s.* CAN FD mode up to 5 Mbit/s. * Internal CAN bus filters have a capacitance of 22pF (typ) as stated in the J1939 specification. This puts restrictions on the CAN bus topology considering bus length, number of CAN nodes etc. when running at bit-rates higher than 250 kbps.
Protection	Short circuit protected to -36V to +36V

USB 2.0 interfaces	
Type	1x USB 2.0 compatible host ports
Speed	Full-speed (12 Mbps) and Hi-speed USB (480 Mbps) is supported.
VBUS supply	5.0 V, 0.5 A per port, internally over-current (typically 0.7 A) and short-circuit to ground protected.

Ethernet	
Type TX	10/100/1000 Mbps Ethernet compatible with 10BASE-T, 100BASE-TX and 1000-BASE-T Ethernet standards. Auto-MDIX support.
Type T1	1000 base T1 type B (gigabit at 40m)
Type 4 x T1 switch	100 base T1
Insulation voltage	1000$V_{AC.}$

Configurable Inputs		
Number of inputs	2	
Input voltage tolerance	+38.0 V (max), referred to main supply ground. -36 V (min), referred to main supply ground. (inputting voltages greater than specified may damage the device)	
Digital input levels	applies to both Digital and Frequency modes.	
Voltage input high	>2.3 V (typ)	
Voltage input low	<1.0 V (typ)	
Hysteresis	0.2 V (min)	
Impedance*	130kΩ at 0-3V, ~36kΩ at >3V (typical)	
Impedance pull-up	~10 kΩ to internal 5V through diode.	
Impedance pull-down	~10 kΩ to ground ** Typical input impedance without pull-up/down*	
Frequency measurement	Input amplitude ranges according to above.	
Frequency range	1Hz* to 50 kHz **Measure possible from 0.1Hz, with slower update, with alternative settings*	
Time base	20 MHz	
Resolution	0.1 Hz	
Accuracy	± 100 ppm	
Frequency + duty cycle	Input amplitude ranges according to above.	
Frequency range	35Hz to 1000 kHz	
Duty-cycle range	1 – 99% outside duty-cycle limits may cause inaccurate readings.	
Time base	20 MHz (± 100 ppm)	
Resolution	0.1 Hz	
Accuracy frequency	0.1%	35Hz to 1000Hz
	0.2%	1000Hz to 2000Hz
	0.4%	2000Hz to 5000Hz
Accuracy duty cycle	1%	35Hz to 1000Hz
	2%	1000Hz to 5000Hz
Voltage measurement 5V		
Range	0 – 5.2 V_{DC}	
Accuracy	± (0.5% + 10 mV)	
Resolution	1 mV	
Input Impedance	130kΩ at 0-3V, 36kΩ at >3V (typical)	
Voltage measurement 32V		
Range	0 – 38.2 V_{DC}	
Accuracy	± (0.5% + 100 mV)	
Resolution	1 mV	
Input Impedance	82kΩ at 0-3V, 36kΩ at >3V (typical)	
Resistance measurement		
Range		

Accuracy (typ)	0 Ω – 2.4 kΩ	
	±0.25Ω	at 0Ω - 5Ω
	±1.35%	at 50Ω - 100Ω
	±3%	at 8.5Ω - 600Ω
	±5%	at 5Ω - 1.2kΩ
	±10%	at 2Ω - 2.4kΩ
Resolution (typ)	0.1Ω	

Current measurement	
Range	0 – 30mA, (limited to ~35 mA)
Input impedance	100 Ω
Accuracy	4 – 20mA ± (1% +50µA)
Resolution	1µA

Configurable Outputs	
Number of outputs	2
Output voltage	Supply Voltage
Nominal output current	1.0A
Protection	
Over current slow	>1.0A shut off by SW measuring current.
Over current fast	~9A (type) shut off by HW at fast rising, like shortcut.
Over temp	shut off at internal switch overtemp detection.
PWM output	
Frequency	1 to 5000Hz
Duty	0 to 4095 (corresponds to 0 to 100%)
Diagnostics	Short to GND, short to battery, overload, open load, over temperature
ON/OFF Pull-up resistor	10k to Supply Voltage
On-state resistance	200 mΩ (typ), 400 mΩ (max)
Turn-on time	70 µs (typ), 150 µs (max)
Turn-off time	70 µs (typ), 150 µs (max) @ RL 50 ohm, 300 µs @ RL 1 kohm
Leakage current	<1 µA (typ)
Protection	For inductive load "Flyback diode" clamps to -1.2V Note *) Externa voltage applied to output pins may supply unit "backward"

Buzzer	
Frequency range	750 – 10 kHz.
SPL	85 dBA (max) at 0.1 meter (typ 2400Hz) The buzzer is located on the back (connector side) of the device and the typical SPL varies dependent on the acoustic properties of the installation environment and mounting hardware.

RS-232	
Type	2.4 kbit/s – 115.2 kbit/s.
Signal level	Std RS232 levels.
Protection	Short circuit protected to -36V to +36V

Audio in/out	
Audio stereo line out	1 Vpp typical at 10kΩ load, headphone (small speaker) typical 10-80Ω
Audio microphone/line in	MIC DC supply 1.5V, 10mVpp level. Line in up to 1Vpp.
Protection	Short circuit protected to -30V to +30V

Button and Status notification	
On/off button	On/off button with backlight and tactile feedback.
Status notification	Button backlight is used for status notification, such as blinking at 2 Hz during start-up, etc.

Software	
Operating system	CC Linux
Additional software	CCAux API, CCSettingsConsole. Refer to the *CCpilot V1090/V1290 Software Guide* and *Programmer's guide* for details.

Display CCpilot V1090	
Size	
Diagonal size10"	10.1 inch widescreen
Active area 10"	216.96 x 135.60 mm
Pixel pitch 10"	0.1695 x 0.1695 mm
Type	TFT a-Si (IPS type)
Aspect ratio	16:10
Resolution	WXGA, 1280x800
Colour depth	24 bit (16.7M colors)
Contrast ratio	600:1 (min), 800:1 (typ)
Viewing angle	Horizontal: ± 85° Vertical: ± 85°
Backlight	
Type	LED
Brightness	900 cd/m^2 (typ)
LED Life time	50 000 h (typ) before brightness is reduced with 50 % (when operated with full brightness at 25 °C) (Note that sustained higher operating temperatures affects LED lifetime.)
Cover glass	
Protective glass thickness	1.8 mm
Surface treatment	Etched Anti-Glare
Surface Hardness	6H

Display CCpilot V1290	
Size	
Diagonal size12"	12.1 inch widescreen
Active area 12"	261.12 x 163.20 mm
Pixel pitch 12"	0.204 x 0.204 mm
Type	TFT AHVA (IPS type)
Aspect ratio	16:10
Resolution	WXGA, 1280x800
Colour depth	24 bit (16.7M colors)
Contrast ratio	800:1 (min), 1000:1 (typ)
Viewing angle	Horizontal: ± 89° Vertical: ± 89°
Backlight	
Type	LED
Brightness	1275 cd/m^2 (typ)
LED Life time	70 000 h (typ) before brightness is reduced with 50 % (when operated with full brightness at 25 °C) (Note that sustained higher operating temperatures affects LED lifetime.)
Cover glass	
Protective glass thickness	1.8 mm
Surface treatment	Etched Anti-Glare
Surface Hardness	7H

8.2. Environmental specifications

Environmental Test	Test standard	Notes
Dry Heat	IEC 60068-2-2:2007	Operating: +70°C, 24h Storage: +80°C, 24h
Damp Heat	IEC 60068-2-30:2005	Operation: +25°C / +55°C >95% RH 6*24h
Cold	IEC 60068-2-1:2007	Operating: -30°C, 24h Storage: -40°C, 24h
Change of temperature	IEC 60068-2-14:2009	-30°C to +70°C, 5°C/min 3h hold time, 20 cycles
Vibration	IEC 60068-2-64:2008	0.02 g^2/Hz 5-2000 Hz 3x3h
Shock	IEC 60068-2-27:2008	± 15 g / 11ms ±3x1000 impulses
Enclosure Ingress Protection	IEC 60529:2014	IP65 and IP67

Any changes or modifications to the device not expressly approved by CrossControl could void the environmental classification, warranty, and user's authority to operate the equipment.

8.3. EMC specification

The CCpilot V1090/V1290 device has been tested for Electromagnetic Compatibility according to the following standards EN ISO 14982, EN ISO 13766-1 and EN ISO 13766-2.

EMC Test	Test standard	Notes
Electrical Transients	ISO 7637-2:2011 ISO 16750-2:2012 12 V system	**Pulse** / **Level** 1 / -112V 2a / +55V 2b / +10V 3a / -165V 3b / +112V Starting profile / +6V Load dump / +112V, Ri = 2Ω
	24 V system	1 / -600V 2a / +112V 2b / +20V 3a / -300V 3b / +300V Starting profile / +8V Load dump / +173V, Ri =2Ω
ESD immunity	ISO 10605:2008	Air ± 15 kV Contact ± 8 kV
Radiated RF immunity (1)	ISO 11452-2:2019	**MHz** / **Level** / **Modulation** 200-1000 / 100 V/m / 80%AM, 1kHz 1000-2000 / 30V/m / PM 2000-2400 / 10V/m / PM 2400-2700 / 5V/m / PM
	ISO 11452-4:2011 (BCI)	**MHz** / **Level** / **Modulation** 1-200 / 125 mA / 80%AM, 1kHz
Radiated RF emission (1)	ISO 13766-1:2018	**MHz** / **Narrow-b. dBµV/m** / **Broad-b. dBµV/m** 30-75 / 54-44 / 64-54 75-400 / 44-55 / 54-65 400-1000 / 55 / 65

(1) Compliance to RF immunity and RF emission standards require use of shielded cables for Ethernet and USB interfaces.

EMC tests are performed at 24 V_{DC} supply voltage unless other levels are specified in test standards.

System level compliance to relevant EMC standards may be affected by external factors like mounting, omitting the use of shielded cables etc.

8.4. Weight and dimensions

Attribute	Description	Comments
CCpilot V1090 Dimensions	267 x 186 x 40 mm	(W x H x D)
CCpilot V1290 Dimensions	318 x 224 x 41 mm	(W x H x D)
CCpilot V1090 Weight	1.5 kg	
CCpilot V1290 Weight	2.2 kg	
Mounting holes Spacing Thread dimension Thread depth	VESA 75 VESA 75 M6 12 mm	
Enclosure material	Aluminum, powder coated	

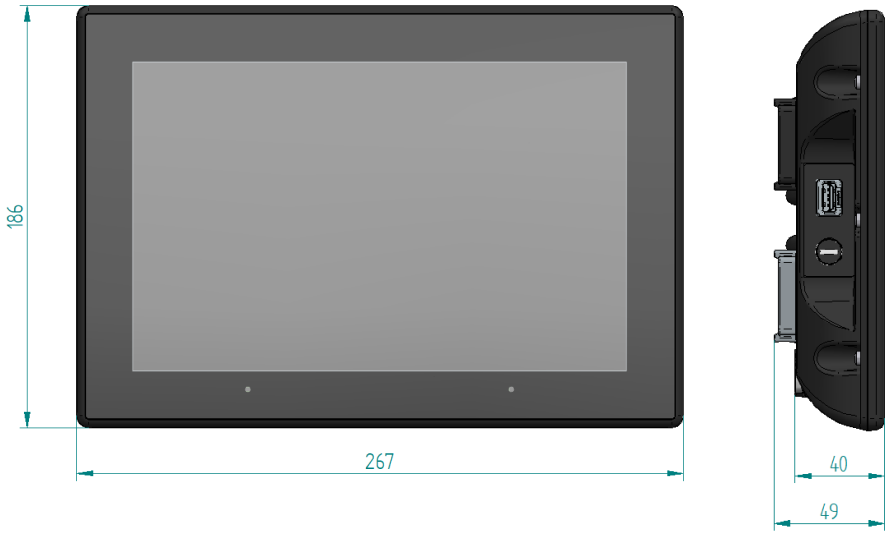


Figure 8: CCpilot V1090 dimensions.

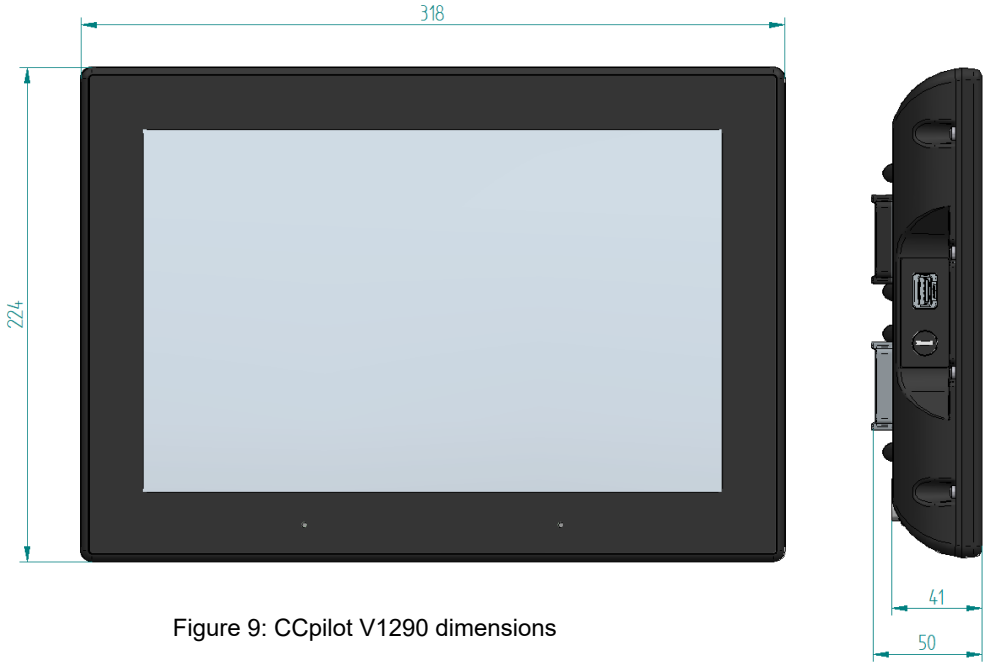


Figure 9: CCpilot V1290 dimensions

Technical support

Additional sources of information are available on the CrossControl support site:
http://support.crosscontrol.com

Contact your reseller or supplier for help with possible problems with your device. In order to get the best help, you should have your device in front of you and be prepared with the following information before you contact support.

- Part number and serial number of the unit, which you find on the identification label, see Figure 1.
- Date of purchase, which is found on the invoice.
- The conditions and circumstances under which the problem arises.
- Error codes signaled by the internal buzzer.
- Possible error messages which are shown.
- Device log files (if possible).
- Information regarding possible external equipment which is connected to the device.

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