EQX EXPANSION MODULE · EQXHIxx FAMILY

10x High-Voltage Input Expansion Module for EQSP32 IIoT PLC Controller

1 Description

The EQXHI10 is a 10-channel isolated high-voltage input expansion module designed to add AC and DC voltage-presence sensing to the EQSP32 Industrial IoT controller. Each of the ten galvanically isolated channels detects the presence of field voltage over a 5 to 380 V peak range, allowing mains-level and control-level circuits to be monitored directly, without interposing relays or external signal conditioners. The module reports whether voltage is present, not its magnitude.

The ten inputs are arranged in two independently isolated groups of five, each with its own common terminal. Inputs IN1 to IN5 reference the COM 1-5 terminal and inputs IN6 to IN10 reference the COM 6-10 terminal, allowing two separate circuits, phases, or reference potentials to be monitored from the same module. Isolation is provided per group, with an isolation component rating of 3750 Vrms, separating each group from the controller electronics and from the other group.

Beyond simple presence detection, the EQXHI measures the frequency of each input and derives a live signal-quality value based on frequency stability and deviation from the expected frequency. Each input group can be configured with an expected frequency, an allowed deviation, and an assertion and recovery delay, so the application can distinguish an input that is off from an input that is on but unhealthy. Input states are debounced on the module, requiring no additional filtering in the application code.

Each energised channel draws approximately 1 mA through a constant-current input stage, the same at 24 V as at 380 V. Like all EQX expansion modules, the EQXHI is housed in a compact DIN-rail mount enclosure and is powered directly through the EQSP32 board-to-board expansion connector, requiring no external power supply.

The module is automatically detected and indexed by the EQSP32 upon power-up, enabling true plug-and-play integration. The expansion connectors carry the internal bus and supply rails, so chained modules address themselves with no jumpers or manual configuration. Firmware updates are performed through the front-facing USB-C port.

Integration is further simplified through the EQSP32 library and EQ-AI generative AI model, allowing users to read input states, signal quality and frequency-deviation status with minimal development effort. This makes the EQXHI an ideal solution for panel state monitoring, mains and phase presence detection, and the retrofit of existing control panels into modern IIoT systems.

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2 Key Features

- 10x galvanically isolated high-voltage input channels
- Isolation per input group, 3750 Vrms isolation component rating
- AC, DC and pulsed (PWM) voltage presence detection
- 5 to 380 V peak voltage presence detection range
- 380 V peak maximum continuous input voltage
- Presence detection only, voltage magnitude is not measured
- Constant-current input stage, approximately 1 mA per energised channel
- Two independent input groups with dedicated common terminals (IN1–IN5 and IN6–IN10)
- Detection in under 2 ms with a 40 ms release hold
- On-module input debouncing, no filtering required in the application code
- State, rising edge, falling edge and toggle trigger modes
- Per-input live signal quality reporting
- Configurable expected frequency, allowed deviation and assertion/recovery delay per input group
- Per-input frequency-deviation status reporting
- Reverse-polarity blocking on every input
- Automatic addressing on the expansion chain, no jumpers or manual configuration
- Automatic module detection and indexing by EQSP32
- Powered directly through the EQSP32 board-to-board expansion connector
- Front-facing USB-C port for firmware updates
- LED indicators for power and module status
- Up to 15 EQXHI on each EQSP32 controller
- Generative AI coding assistant trained with EQSP32 Library and EQXHI features
- Compact, 2SU-wide (36mm), DIN-rail mount enclosure with 2x 6-position 5.08 mm screw terminal blocks
- IP20 protection
- −20 °C to +55 °C operating ambient temperature

3 Applications

- Contactor, relay and motor-starter feedback monitoring
- Mains, phase and supply presence detection
- Pump, fan and motor run-status monitoring
- Lighting, heating and load circuit state monitoring
- Safety chain, interlock and emergency-stop circuit supervision
- Generator, UPS and mains changeover detection
- Machine state and process step monitoring
- Building automation and HVAC panel monitoring
- Retrofit of legacy relay-logic panels into modern IIoT systems
- Distributed state monitoring using EQSP32 expansion architecture

4 Ordering Information

Part number	Description	Inputs	Enclosure
EQXHI10	10x High-Voltage Input Expansion Module for EQSP32	10 × isolated input, 5 to 380 V peak	2SU (36 mm) DIN-rail, IP20

Product page and ordering: erqos.com/product/eqxhi

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5 Block Diagram

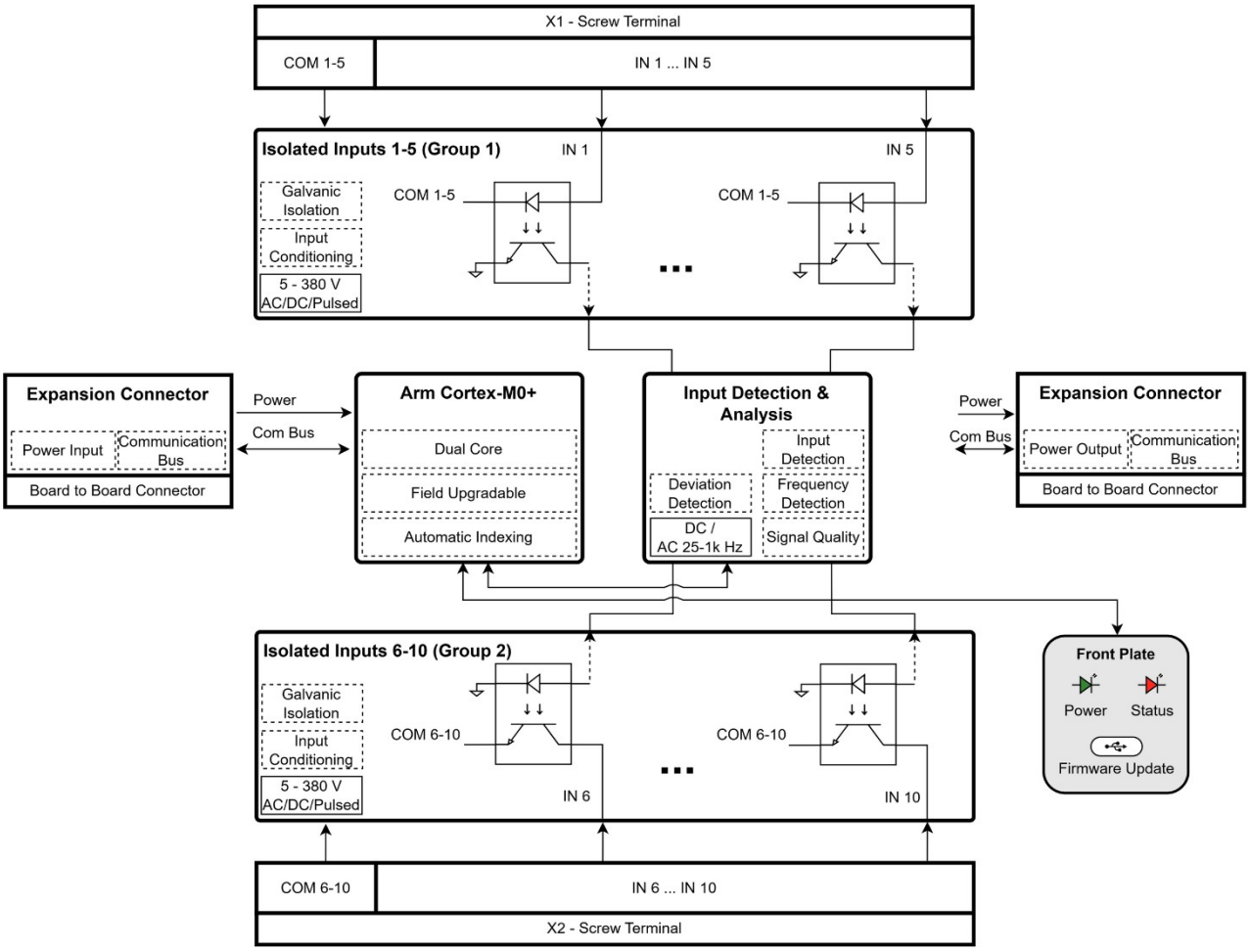

Figure 5-1. EQXHI10 block diagram

6 Specifications

6.1 System Specifications

Table 6-1. System Specifications

Section	Features
Power Management	Supplied by the board-to-board expansion connector, which also passes the 5 V and 24 V rails to the next module
High-Voltage Input Terminals	10x galvanically isolated AC, DC and pulsed voltage presence inputs Two independently isolated groups: IN1–IN5 (COM 1-5) and IN6–IN10 (COM 6-10) 5 to 380 V peak detection range, presence only, magnitude is not measured
Detection & Monitoring	On-module input debouncing, under 2 ms detection with a 40 ms release hold Constant-current input stage, approximately 1 mA per energised channel Per-input signal quality and frequency-deviation status
Isolation & Protection	Galvanic isolation per input group (3750 Vrms isolation component rating), field wiring to controller electronics Constant-current input limiting and reverse-polarity blocking, no integral surge suppression
Supervision	Configurable expected frequency and allowed deviation per input group Configurable status assertion and recovery delay
Indications	Green LED for power indication Red LED for module status
Enclosure	Easy standard DIN-rail push-fit mounting with spring mechanism IP20 protection
Expandability	Push-fit expansion module mounting with automatic addressing, no jumpers required Automatic module detection and indexing by EQSP32
Firmware Update	Front-facing USB-C for easy firmware upgrades
Environment	-20 °C to +55 °C

6.2 Electrical Specifications

Table 6-2. Input ratings

Pin	Type	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
INx to COMx	Voltage presence detection (AC, DC or pulsed)	3	—	380	V peak
	Recommended input voltage, typical applications	5	—	380	V peak
	Maximum continuous input voltage	—	—	380	V peak
	Input current per energised channel	—	1	—	mA
	Input frequency, AC or pulsed (*)	25	—	1000	Hz
	Detection (assertion) time	—	—	2	ms
	Release hold time	—	40	—	ms

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Pin	Type	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
Field to logic	Input isolation component rating (**)	—	—	3750	Vrms

NOTE
(*) An expected frequency of 0 declares a DC circuit for supervision purposes.
(**) Rating of the input isolation components (UL 1577 component recognition).

7 Connecting EQXHI

To install the EQXHI high-voltage input expansion module, mount it next to the EQSP32 controller on the DIN rail and slide it until the board-to-board connector is fully engaged with the expansion interface. The module is powered entirely through this connector and does not require any external power supply.

When adding or removing expansion modules, it is recommended to disconnect system power beforehand. After power is applied, the EQSP32 automatically detects and indexes all connected expansion modules, including the EQXHI, enabling immediate plug-and-play operation without additional configuration.

For safety and ease of installation, it is strongly recommended that a main circuit breaker is used to fully isolate the system's AC/DC power source and the monitored circuits when installing, removing, or rearranging expansion modules. The EQXHI inputs contain no integral surge suppression, so external surge protection should be provided according to the overvoltage category of the installation.

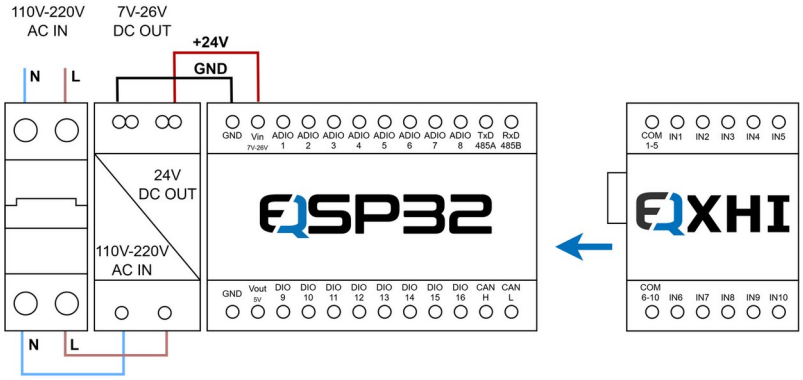

Figure 7-1. Slide EQXHI to connect on EQSP32

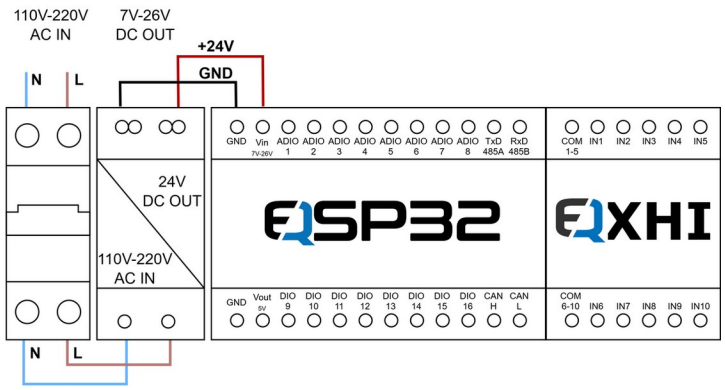

Figure 7-2. Connected EQXHI on EQSP32

WARNING
The EQXHI inputs connect to live AC or DC circuits. De-energise all field wiring before installation and make sure that appropriate ground fault circuit breakers, fuses and any other necessary protective components are used.

8 Visual Indications

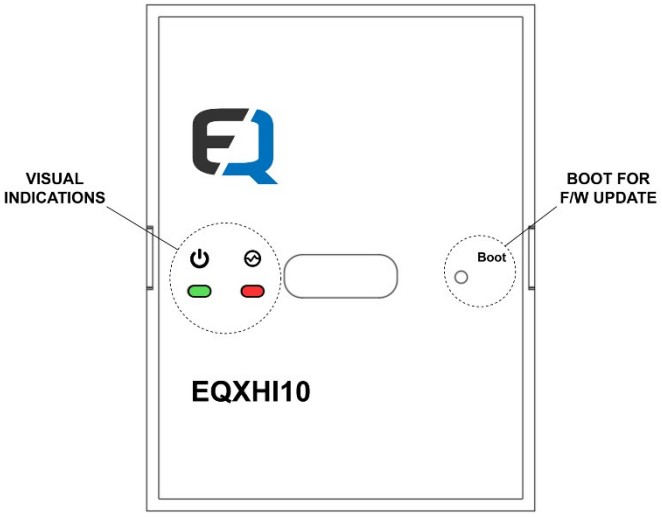

Figure 8-1. Front panel: LEDs and Boot button

When the EQXHI module is connected to the EQSP32 controller and the system is powered on, the POWER LED illuminates solid green, indicating that the module is properly powered.

If the STATUS LED remains solid red after the automatic detection process, this indicates that the EQXHI module is not communicating correctly with the EQSP32.

During normal operation, when data exchange occurs between the EQSP32 controller and the EQXHI module, the STATUS LED will flash to indicate active communication and input state updates.

8.1 LED Indications

Table 8-1. LED indications

State	Meaning	Pattern
Power LED		
On	Powered on	
Off	No power	
Status LED		
Off	No errors, no communication	
Fast Flashing	Data exchange	
Blinking	Auto indexing issue	
Blink Off	Hardware detection failed	
On	Communication error	

9 Pinout

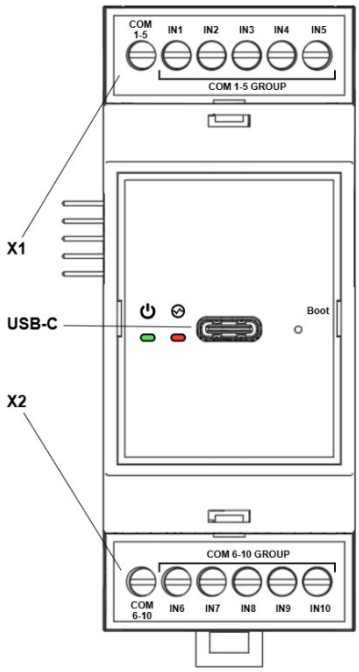

Figure 9-1. EQXHI10 terminals and front panel

X1 – Screw terminal connector 1

USB-C – Firmware update port

X2 – Screw terminal connector 2

The EQXHI10 provides ten galvanically isolated high-voltage input channels arranged across two 6-position, 5.08 mm screw-terminal blocks. Each block carries five inputs and a dedicated common terminal, so the two groups can be referenced to different circuits, phases, or potentials.

9.1 X1 – Screw Terminal Connector 1 (Inputs IN1 to IN5)

The X1 screw terminal connector provides access to the first group of high-voltage input channels on the EQXHI module. It is used to connect inputs IN1 through IN5, all referenced to the COM 1-5 common terminal provided on the same connector.

Each input channel detects the presence of field voltage on:

- An AC or pulsed circuit within the detection range, or
- A DC circuit within the detection range, with INx as the positive conductor.

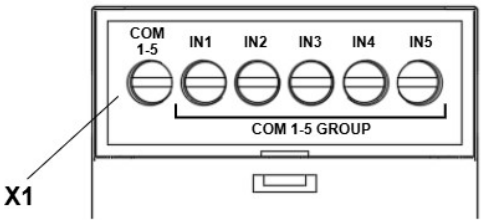

Figure 9-2. X1 terminals

Table 9-1. X1 – Screw Terminal Connector 1 (Inputs IN1 to IN5)

Name	Pin	Function	Type
X1	COM 1-5	Common reference terminal for inputs IN1 to IN5 (*)	INPUT COM
	IN1, ..., IN5	High-voltage input channels 1 through 5	DIN

> **NOTE**
> (*) COM 1-5 is galvanically isolated from the system's GND and from the COM 6-10 group.
> DC inputs are polarity-sensitive: connect INx to the positive conductor and COM 1-5 to the return. A reverse-polarity DC input is blocked and reads the same as no voltage.

9.2 X2 – Screw Terminal Connector 2 (Inputs IN6 to IN10)

The X2 screw terminal connector provides access to the second group of high-voltage input channels on the EQXHI module. It supports inputs IN6 through IN10, with identical electrical behavior to X1, all referenced to the COM 6-10 common terminal.

Because each group has its own common terminal, X1 and X2 can be wired to different circuits, phases, or reference potentials within the same panel. Both connectors are 6-position, 5.08 mm screw terminal blocks.

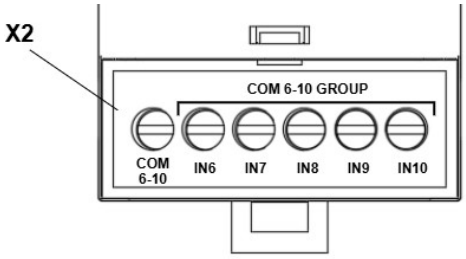

Figure 9-3. X2 terminals

Table 9-2. X2 – Screw Terminal Connector 2 (Inputs IN6 to IN10)

Name	Pin	Function	Type
X2	COM 6-10	Common reference terminal for inputs IN6 to IN10 (*)	INPUT COM
	IN6, ..., IN10	High-voltage input channels 6 through 10	DIN

> **NOTE**
> (*) COM 6-10 is galvanically isolated from the system's GND and from the COM 1-5 group.
> DC inputs are polarity-sensitive: connect INx to the positive conductor and COM 6-10 to the return. A reverse-polarity DC input is blocked and reads the same as no voltage.

9.3 USB-C – Firmware Update and Maintenance Port

The USB-C connector on the EQXHI module is used exclusively for:

- Firmware updates
- Maintenance and recovery operations

Normal operation requires the module to be powered through the EQSP32 board-to-board expansion connector.

10 Power Distribution

The EQXHI expansion module is powered through the EQSP32 board-to-board expansion connector and does not require any external power supply. The EQSP32 supplies the module's internal system, the control unit and its peripherals. The isolated input detection circuits are powered by the monitored circuit itself, drawing approximately 1 mA per energised input, and are galvanically isolated from the internal system.

The expansion connectors carry the internal bus together with the supply rails and an address chain, and pass all of them through to the next module, so boards simply chain together and assign their own addresses with no jumpers or manual configuration.

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The front-facing USB-C port is provided exclusively for firmware updates and maintenance operations. While the module responds when powered via USB, normal operation is intended to occur only when the EQXHI is powered through the EQSP32 expansion connector.

Because power is delivered automatically through the slide-to-connect mechanical interface, the EQXHI becomes operational immediately upon docking and the EQSP32 is powered up—no external wiring, terminals, or additional power connections are required.

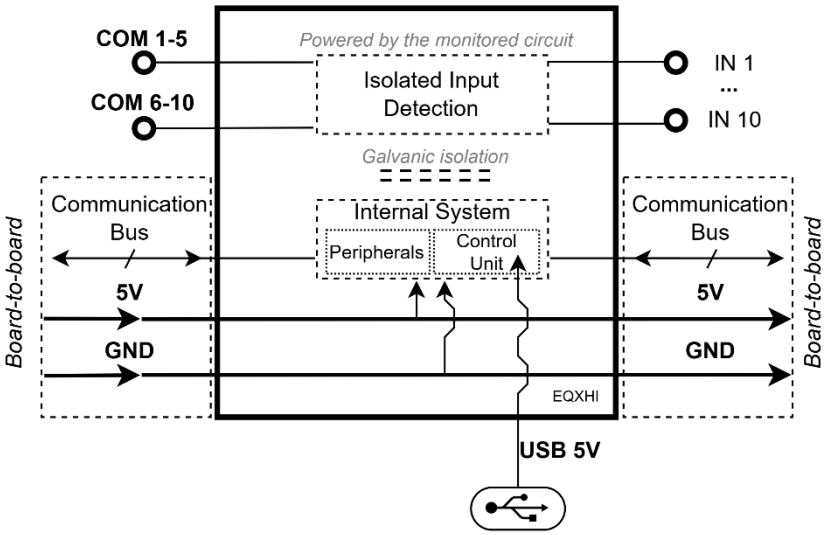

Figure 10-1. Power distribution

11 High-Voltage Inputs – IN

The EQXHI provides ten galvanically isolated high-voltage input channels that detect the presence of AC, DC or pulsed field voltage. All channels operate as fixed digital inputs and require no mode configuration. The module reports presence only; it does not measure the magnitude of the applied voltage. In addition to the logic state, each channel reports a live signal-quality value derived from the measured input frequency, so a healthy energised circuit can be distinguished from an unhealthy one.

11.1 Equivalent INx Circuit

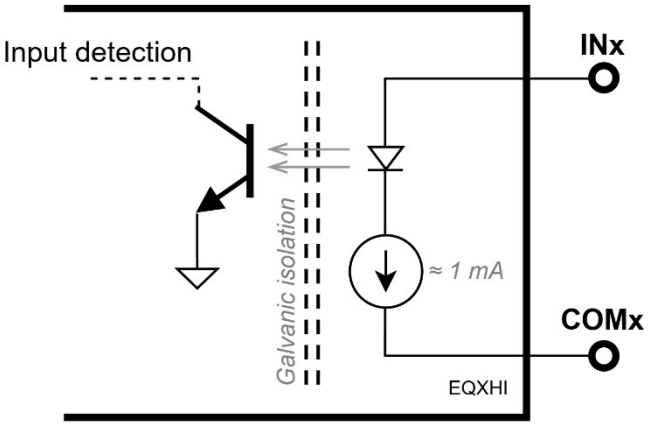

Figure 11-1. Equivalent High-Voltage Input Circuit

11.2 Input Overview

All INx terminals on the X1 and X2 connectors operate as fixed digital inputs and no `pinMode()` configuration is required.

Each input is referenced to the common terminal of its own group: IN1 to IN5 to COM 1-5, and IN6 to IN10 to COM 6-10.

Each input (INx pins) on the X1 and X2 terminals shares a common architecture: a constant-current input stage drawing approximately 1 mA, a series element that blocks reverse polarity, galvanic isolation from the controller electronics, and on-module debouncing of the detected state.

Table 11-1. Input Overview

Mode		Type	Function	Range	Units
Voltage Presence Input (DIN)	***Default***	Input	Digital	0 - 1	-
Signal Quality (QUALITY)		Input	Diagnostic	0 - 6 (+0x80 flag)	enum
Measured Frequency (FREQ)		Input	Diagnostic	0 - 10000	0.1 Hz

In DIN operation, each channel reports whether field voltage is present on the input. The state is debounced on the module before it is reported to the EQSP32, so no additional filtering is needed in the application code.

The QUALITY value reports how stable the measured input frequency is and how far it deviates from the expected frequency configured for the input group. Frequency supervision is optional and is disabled by default. While supervision is disabled, an energised input reports `NOT_MONITORED` once its signal has been classified, for DC and AC alike.

11.3 Voltage Presence Detection (DIN)

In voltage presence detection, the selected INx channel reports whether field voltage is present between the INx terminal and the common terminal of its group.

Voltage presence is detected from 3 V up to 380 V peak, for AC, DC and pulsed circuits; typical applications use 5 V and above. The maximum continuous input voltage is also 380 V peak. The detected state asserts in under 2 ms and is held for 40 ms

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after the voltage was last seen, so contact bounce and the gaps of AC and pulsed signals do not appear in the application code. Any detected voltage pulse, however short, reports the input as present for at least 40 ms.

Connect the monitored circuit between the desired INx terminal and the COM terminal of the same group, as shown in the wiring diagram.
For DC circuits, INx must be the positive conductor and COM the return; a reverse-polarity connection is blocked and reads the same as no voltage. No additional external components are required.

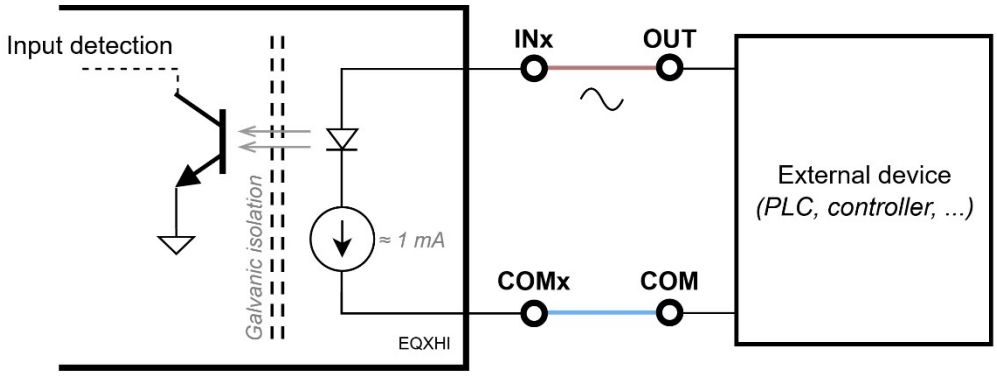

Figure 11-2. Example wiring of an AC circuit monitored by an EQXHI input

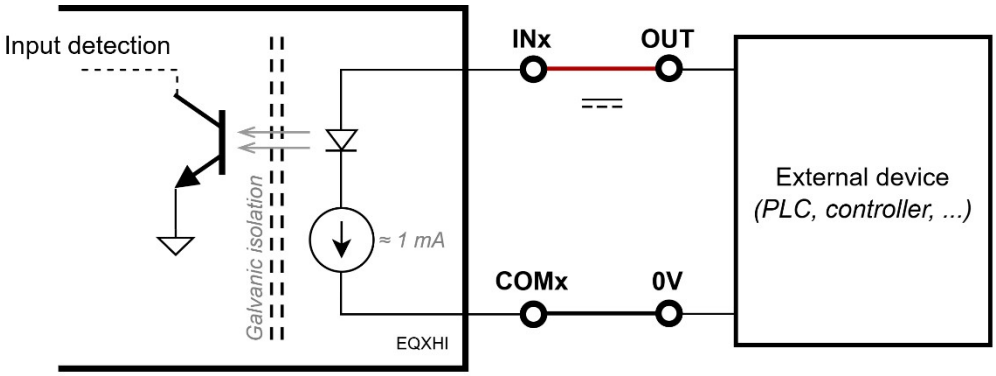

Figure 11-3. Example wiring of a DC circuit monitored by an EQXHI input

Input State Representation

In voltage presence detection, the input state is reported as a logic value: 1 when field voltage is present on the input and 0 when it is not.

Example:
A reported value of 1 returned by
inState = `eqsp32.readPin( EQXHI(1, EQXHI_IN_3) );`
corresponds to the state measured on channel IN3 of the first EQXHI module in the expansion chain:

- 1 – field voltage present on IN3

Trigger modes may be used to detect events instead of polling the state, for example `ON_RISING` to catch the moment an input becomes energised:

- turnedOn = `eqsp32.readPin( EQXHI(1, EQXHI_IN_3), ON_RISING )`

Table 11-2. Library reference: Voltage Presence Detection (DIN)

Configuration	
`EQXHI( ii, nn )` `eqsp32.isModuleDetected( EQXHI(ii) )`	ii: number (index) of EQXHI module on the chain (*) nn: input channel, `EQXHI_IN_1` to `EQXHI_IN_10` No `pinMode()` call is required, the EQXHI inputs are fixed digital inputs `isModuleDetected()` returns true when the addressed EQXHI module is present on the chain

Usage	
`eqsp32.readPin( EQXHI(ii, nn) )`	Returns 1 when field voltage is present on the input, 0 when it is not ii: number (index) of EQXHI module on the chain (*) nn: EQXHI input channel (`EQXHI_IN_1` to `EQXHI_IN_10`)
Macros	
Ex. turnedOn = `eqsp32.readPin( EQXHI(ii, nn), ON_RISING )`	
`STATE`, `ON_RISING`, `ON_FALLING`, `ON_TOGGLE`	Digital trigger modes supported by the EQXHI inputs `STATE` returns the debounced input state (default) `ON_RISING`, `ON_FALLING` and `ON_TOGGLE` return the corresponding detected event

NOTE

(*) When multiple EQXHI modules are connected, they are indexed in order based on their physical position on the expansion chain. The EQXHI module closest to the EQSP32 controller is assigned index 1, the next EQXHI module index 2, and so on.

Indexing is applied independently per module type; for example, EQXHI modules are indexed separately from EQXIO or EQXTC modules, each maintaining its own numbering sequence.

11.4 Signal Quality and Frequency Supervision

In addition to the input state, the EQXHI measures the frequency of each input and reports a live signal-quality value based on frequency stability and on the deviation from the expected frequency configured for the input group. The measured frequency of each input can also be read directly, in 0.1 Hz.

Frequency supervision is configured per input group. Inputs IN1 to IN5 form the first group and inputs IN6 to IN10 the second, so a single configuration call applies to all five inputs of that group.

An expected frequency of 0 declares a DC circuit, while a value between 25 and 1000 Hz supervises an AC line. The allowed deviation defines how far the measured frequency may drift before a fault is flagged, and the trigger delay defines how long the deviation must persist before the fault is asserted. The same delay is applied on recovery. A DC input is recognised after about 45 ms of continuous voltage; an AC input is measured after three full periods (60 ms at 50 Hz, 120 ms at 25 Hz) and reports `ACQUIRING` until then.

Configuring an Input Group

The expected frequency, allowed deviation and trigger delay are applied with a single call per input group. Either `EQXHI_COM_GROUP_1` / `EQXHI_COM_GROUP_2` or any input pin belonging to the group may be used. Setting the allowed deviation to 0 disables monitoring for that group.

Example:

```
eqsp32.configFREQ( EQXHI(1, EQXHI_COM_GROUP_1), 50, 2, 500 );
```

sets a 50 Hz target with ±2 Hz allowed deviation and a 500 ms trigger delay for inputs IN1 to IN5 of the first EQXHI module. The diagram below shows how input IN3 responds when its frequency leaves the band and returns.

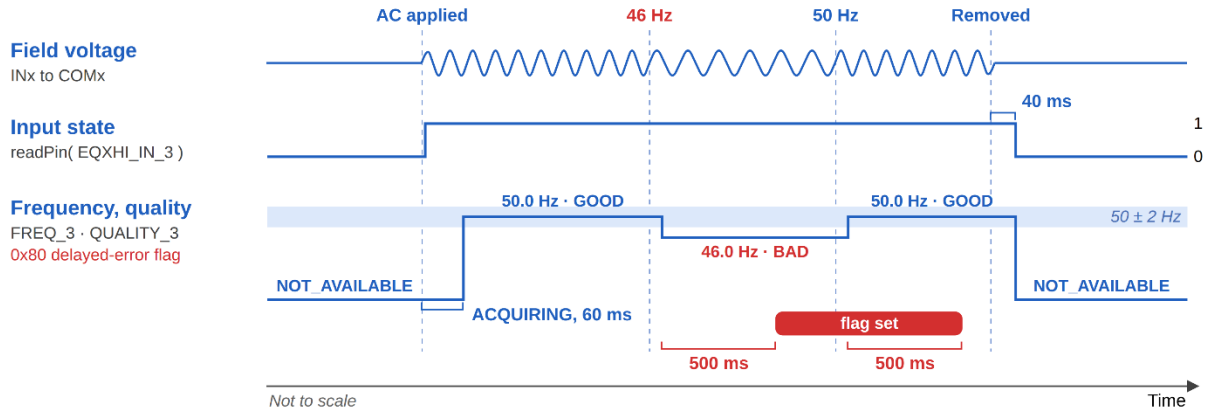

Figure 11-4. Example: supervising a 50 Hz mains circuit on inputs IN1 to IN5

Signal Quality Reporting

Each input reports a quality value that reflects how stable the measured frequency is and how closely it matches the expected frequency of its group. A separate delayed-error flag indicates a persistent frequency-deviation fault. The input state, the quality value and the delayed-error flag are separate pieces of information and should be evaluated together; together they distinguish an input that is off from an input that is on but unhealthy.

Quality Value Representation

The signal quality of each input is read from the corresponding QUALITY channel of the module.

Example:
A reported value returned by
q = `eqsp32.readPin( EQXHI(1, EQXHI_QUALITY_3) )`;
corresponds to the signal quality measured on channel IN3 of the first EQXHI module in the expansion chain:

- `EQXHI_FREQ_QUALITY_GOOD` – input energised, frequency within tolerance

A delayed-error flag (0x80) may be present in the same value, indicating a persistent frequency-deviation fault on that input:

- `EQXHI_FREQ_QUALITY_BAD` | 0x80 – persistent frequency deviation

The delayed-error flag is only meaningful while voltage is present. When an input loses voltage, or is still acquiring after it returns, the flag keeps its last value. It clears once the input has been back within tolerance for the trigger delay, or when the group is reconfigured. Read the input state first: while it is 0, no voltage is present and the flag can be ignored.

Table 11-3. Library reference: Signal Quality and Frequency Supervision

Configuration	
bool `eqsp32.configFREQ( EQXHI(ii, gg), targetHz, deviationHz, triggerDelay_ms )`	ii: number (index) of EQXHI module on the chain (*) gg: `EQXHI_COM_GROUP_1` or `EQXHI_COM_GROUP_2`, or any input pin of that group targetHz: 0 for a DC circuit, 25 to 1000 for an AC or pulsed circuit deviationHz: allowed deviation in whole Hz, 0 disables monitoring for the group; for a DC group (targetHz 0) any nonzero value enables monitoring and its size is not used triggerDelay_ms: time the deviation must persist before it is reported, and the time the input must be back within tolerance before the report clears; 0 to 60000 ms, 0 makes both immediate Configures frequency supervision for the whole input group (**) Returns true when the whole configuration is accepted, false if the channel does not support frequency configuration, is not available, or a value is invalid (***)
Usage	
`eqsp32.readPin( EQXHI(ii, EQXHI_QUALITY_nn) )`	Returns the live signal quality of input nn ii: number (index) of EQXHI module on the chain (*) nn: EQXHI input channel, `EQXHI_QUALITY_1` to `EQXHI_QUALITY_10`
`eqsp32.readPin( EQXHI(ii, EQXHI_FREQ_nn) )`	Returns the measured frequency of input nn in 0.1 Hz (500 = 50.0 Hz), refreshed every 100 ms; 0 when there is no valid periodic measurement (input absent, still acquiring, or DC). nn: `EQXHI_FREQ_1` to `EQXHI_FREQ_10`
Macros	
Ex. q = `eqsp32.readPin( EQXHI(ii, EQXHI_QUALITY_nn) )`	
`EQXHI_FREQ_QUALITY_x`	Signal quality values returned for each input: `NOT_AVAILABLE`, `ACQUIRING`, `BAD`, `MARGINAL`, `GOOD`, `EXCELLENT`, `NOT_MONITORED` Bit 0x80 may be set in the same value to flag a persistent frequency-deviation fault

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`EQXHI_GET_FREQ_QUALITY( q )` / `EQXHI_HAS_DELAYED_FREQ_ERROR( q )`	Return the quality code (`EQXHI_FREQ_QUALITY_x`) of a quality reading q, and true when its persistent frequency-deviation flag is set
`CONVERT_FREQ( f )`	Converts a frequency reading f to Hz, for example 500 to 50.0 Hz

NOTE

(*) When multiple EQXHI modules are connected, they are indexed in order based on their physical position on the expansion chain. The EQXHI module closest to the EQSP32 controller is assigned index 1, the next EQXHI module index 2, and so on.

(**) Frequency supervision settings are stored in RAM on the module and return to defaults after a module reset, so they must be reapplied by the application after a reset or reconnect. Changing any of the three values clears the reported deviation status of all five inputs in the group; writing the values already in use changes nothing.

(***) Each value is written separately. If only part of the configuration is accepted the call returns false while the accepted values remain applied, so the call should be retried.

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12 Boot Button and Firmware Update

12.1 Boot Button

The Boot button is used exclusively to place the EQXHI module into firmware update (maintenance) mode. It is not required for normal operation.

To enter firmware update mode:

1. Press and hold the Boot button
2. While holding the button, power the module by connecting the front-facing USB-C port to a PC host.
3. Release the Boot button after power is applied.

The module will enter maintenance mode and appear to the host computer as a USB mass-storage device.

12.2 Firmware Update Procedure

Firmware updates for the EQXHI are performed through the front-facing USB-C port like copying a file into a storage device.

To update the firmware:

1. Download the latest EQXHI firmware from erqos.com website. *[go to website]*
2. Ensure the module is in maintenance mode (see Boot Button section above).
3. Locate the removable storage device labeled RPI-RP2 on the host computer.
4. Copy (or drag and drop) the provided .uf2 firmware file onto the device.
5. The firmware update will start automatically.

Once the update is complete, the module will reboot.
Power-cycle the system and ensure the EQXHI is powered through the EQSP32 board-to-board expansion connector to resume normal operation and allow automatic module detection and indexing.

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13 Mechanical Dimensions

All dimensions are measured in mm with a +/-0.1 tolerance.

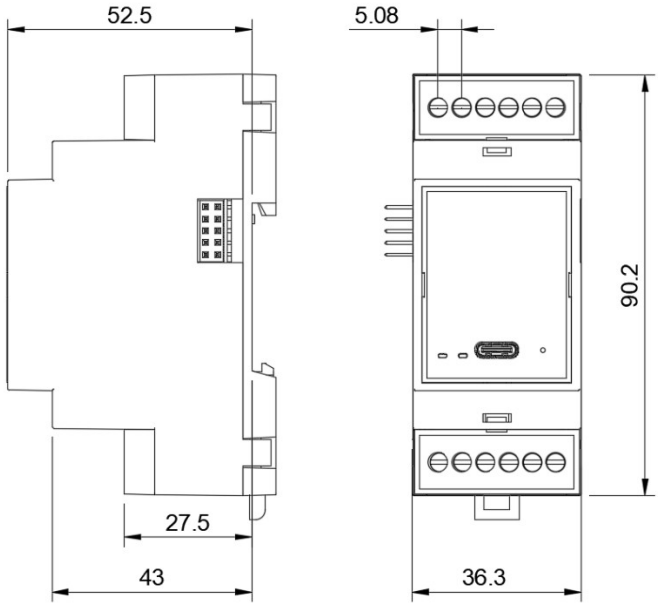

Figure 13-1. Mechanical dimensions: side and front views

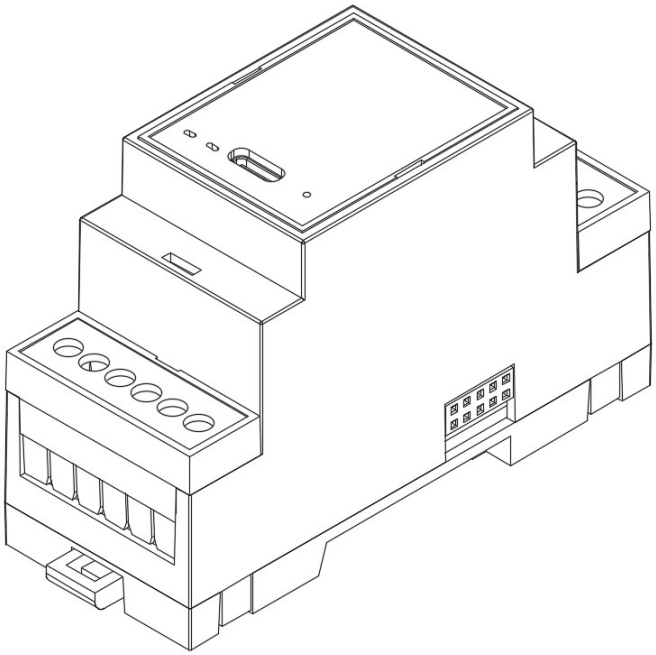

Figure 13-2. Mechanical dimensions: 3D view

14 Notices

Erqos Technologies P.C. may change products, specifications and this document at any time without notice. Always use the latest revision, available at erqos.com.

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15 Revision History

VERSION	REVISION	STATUS
v1.0	**Rev101926**	**Released**

Table 15-1. Revision history

Version	Revision	Date	Status	Changes
v1.0	Rev101926	19 Oct 2026	Released	First released version.

Erqos Technologies P.C.
Krinou 6, 194 00 Koropi, Greece
erqos.com