

ADwin-Pro, -Pro II

System and hardware description



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Typographical Conventions



"Warning" stands for information, which indicate damages of hardware or software, test setup or injury to persons caused by incorrect handling.



You find a "note" next to

- information, which have absolutely to be considered in order to guarantee an operation without any errors
- advice for efficient operation



"Information" refers to further information in this documentation or to other sources such as manuals, data sheets, literature, etc.

<C:\ADwin\ ...>

File names and paths are placed in angle brackets and characterized in the font Courier New.

Program text

Program instructions and user inputs are characterized by the font Courier New.

Var_1

ADbasic source code elements such as `INSTRUCTIONS`, `variables`, `comments` and `other text` are characterized by the font Courier New and are printed in color (see also the editor of the **ADbasic** development environment).

Bits in data (here: 16 bit) are referred to as follows:

Bit No.	15	14	13	...	01	00
Bit value	2^{15}	2^{14}	2^{13}	...	$2^1=2$	$2^0=1$
Synonym	MSB	-	-	-	-	LSB

1 The ADwin-Pro system

The *ADwin-Pro* system is an external processing system with modular expansion options. Depending on applications, the different enclosures can be equipped with *ADwin-Pro* modules.

Since middle of 2005 there are 2 versions of *ADwin-Pro*:

- *ADwin-Pro I*: The classic *ADwin-Pro* system for approved Pro I modules and the processors T9 and T10.
- *ADwin-Pro II*: The new *ADwin-Pro* system for existing Pro I modules, new Pro II modules and the processor T11.

When the *ADwin-Pro* system was developed great attention was paid to the electromagnetic compatibility. The *ADwin-Pro* system and all available input and output modules have the CE sign and can therefore be configured differently later if necessary.

Each *ADwin-Pro* system needs a processor module. It communicates via Ethernet or USB with the PC or notebook; previous versions used a serial link connection.

In order to meet the various requirements for measurement and control tasks the system can be equipped with the following modules:

- analog input modules and analog output modules
- digital input modules and digital output modules
- counters
- filters, isolation amplifiers
- amplifiers for thermocouples and PT100 resistors
- serial communication interfaces (CAN, RSxxx, Fieldbus)
- storage / read module for PCMCIA storage media

Since middle of 2002 all modules have a revision identifier written on the module front, e.g. Rev. A2, Rev. B3, Rev. C3. Earlier delivered modules have no identifier; they are to be considered as revision "Rev. A".

Different revision characters mean different module properties and are described separately.

The revision identifier is followed by a minor counting number, which is mainly used for internal purposes of Jaeger Computergesteuerte Messtechnik GmbH.

All modules for *ADwin-Pro II* have the revision identifier Rev. E1 or higher. This is true for both advancements out of Pro I modules and for newly developed modules.

Applicable modules

Revision Identifier

2 How to Install an ADwin-Pro System

Please keep strictly to the following order:

1. Start with the manual "ADwin installation":
 - Installation of software and interface drivers from the ADwin-CDROM.
 - Initialization of data connection from PC to ADwin system as well as operational test.
2. First steps with the ADbasic Tutorial .
3. Programming in ADbasic.

The ADbasic manual describes the real-time development environment, the structure of an ADbasic program and gives hints for optimizations. You also find all this information in the ADbasic online help.

The ADbasic instructions are described in these documents:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| • ADbasic manual: | Basic instructions for calculation, program structure and process control. |
| • ADwin-Pro software manual: | Instructions and hints for accessing the Pro modules. |
| • Online help: | Instructions from both ADbasic manual and ADwin-Pro software manual. |

For operation, please pay attention to the notes in this manual concerning the respective modules.

Please note:

For ADwin systems to function correctly, adhere strictly to the information provided in this documentation and in other mentioned manuals.

Programming, start-up and operation, as well as the modification of program parameters must be performed only by appropriately qualified personnel.

Qualified personnel are persons who, due to their education, experience and training as well as their knowledge of applicable technical standards, guidelines, accident prevention regulations and operating conditions, have been authorized by a quality assurance representative at the site to perform the necessary activities, while recognizing and avoiding any possible dangers.

(Definition of qualified personnel as per VDE 105 and ICE 364).

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Subject to change.

Qualified personnel

Availability of the documents



Legal information

3 Operating Environment

The *ADwin-Pro* device must be earth-protected, in order to

- build a ground reference point for the electronic
- conduct interferences to earth.

Connect the GND clamp / plug via a short low-impedance solid-type cable to the central earth connection point of the controlled system. The GND plug is internally connected with ground and the enclosure.

In the Ethernet cable the data lines are galvanically isolated, but the ground potentials are connected, because the shielding of the Ethernet connector (RJ-45) is connected to GND.

Transient currents, which are conducted via the aluminum enclosure or the shielding, have an influence on the measurement signal.

Please, make sure that the shielding is not reduced, for instance by taking measures for bleeding off interferences, such as connecting the shielding to the enclosure just before entering it. The more frequently you earth the shielding on its way to the controlled system the better the shielding will be.

Use cables with shielding on both ends for signal lines. Here too, you should reduce the bleeding off of interferences via the enclosure by using screen clips.

Operate the device with the defined and fitting supply voltage. For operation with an external power supply, the instructions of the manufacturer apply. Close the device for operation, use cover plates to cover gaps between built-in modules.

ADwin-Pro is designed for operation in dry rooms with an ambient temperature of +5°C ... +50°C and a relative humidity of 0 ... 80% (no condensation). The device may be operated in a control cabinet or mobile (e.g. in a car).

The temperature of the chassis (surface) must not exceed +60°C, even under extreme operating conditions – e.g. in a control cabinet or if the system is exposed to the sun for a longer period of time. You risk damages at the device or not-defined data (values) are output which can cause damages at your measurement device under unfavorable circumstances.

For use in a control cabinet, please note:

- The device shall not be placed above strong heat sources, e.g. a high power transformer.
- Ventilation inside the control cabinet towards and from the *ADwin-Pro* device must be provided.
Especially, the ventilation slots of the device must be kept free, so that the device can lead off its generated heat completely.

Earth protection



Galvanic connection

Excluding transient currents



Supply voltage

Ambient atmosphere

Chassis temperature



4 Enclosures for the ADwin-Pro System

The different sizes for the enclosures depend on the number of slots and the kind of power supply.

Each enclosure type is available for both the classic *ADwin-Pro I* and the new *ADwin-Pro II*:

Enclosure	Number of Slots	Power supply	
ADwin-Pro	16	100V...240V	AC
ADwin-Pro-DC	16	10V...35V	DC
ADwin-Pro-BM	15	100V...240V	AC
ADwin-Pro-light	7	100V...240V	AC
ADwin-Pro-mini	5	5V	DC
ADwin-Pro-mini-2	5	10V...18V	DC
ADwin-Pro-mini-3	5	20V...36V	DC

With ADwin-Pro II systems, the number of slots is given for Pro II modules. If Pro I modules be used – in combination with Pro II modules or not – less modules fit into the enclosure

For the slot area (including power supply slot) the following dimensions apply:

$$1 \text{ HP} = 1/5 \text{ inch} = 5.08 \text{ mm}$$

$$1 \text{ U} = 5/3 \text{ inch} = 42.3 \text{ mm}$$

The slots mostly have a width of 5 HP = 1 inch.

Plug-in a module



You plug-in a module into the enclosure like this:

- Switch off the *ADwin* device! A module may sustain damage if you plug it in or out with the power supply switched on.
- Remove one or more cover plates at the wanted position, until the bearings be seen at the left edge: one upper and one lower bearing.

Specific features for *ADwin-Pro II* enclosures:

- Pay attention to the color of the bearings. There are different, offset bearings for Pro I and Pro II modules:
White bearings: Pro II modules.
Black bearings: Pro II modules.
- The processor module has a fixed position, no other position can be used.
- Insert the board carefully into both bearings, plug ahead. If positioned correctly the module cannot be skewed.
- Push the module into the enclosure. At the end the push gets harder while the module plug slides into the socket of the back plane.
The module's front panel should butt against the enclosure.
- Fix the module with the screws at top and bottom of the front panel.
- If there are, close the gaps between plugged-in modules using the cover plates. There are plates with 2, 3 or 5 HP width.

4.1 ADwin-Pro

The standard enclosure for the *ADwin-Pro* systems. The backplane of the enclosure connects the processor module with the *ADwin-Pro* modules.

The system fuse is located in a slot in the power supply unit above the socket for the power supply cable (rear of the enclosure).

Number of Slots	16
Main dimensions (l x w x h)	336mm x 447.5mm x 146mm
Slot area (w x h)	84 HP x 3 U
Power supply unit	min. 70W, 100V...240VAC at 50/60Hz switching power supply
Fuse	5A, delayed-action fuse

Fig. 1 – Enclosure *ADwin-Pro*: Specification

At the rear of the enclosure, above the power supply connector you will find a label with the revision number:

Revision	Release	Previous versions
A	1997	First version with linear power supply.
B1	Sep. 1999	Prototype (internal use only, not delivered to customers)
B2	Jun. 2003	Internal structure modified, function unchanged.
B3	Jun. 2004	New power supply (switching power supply) with automatical voltage adaptation.
E1	Jun. 2005	<i>ADwin-Pro II</i> : New enclosure design and new back plane with Pro I and Pro II bus.

4.1.1 ADwin-Pro I

The processor module (T9 or T10) can be plugged-in at any position.

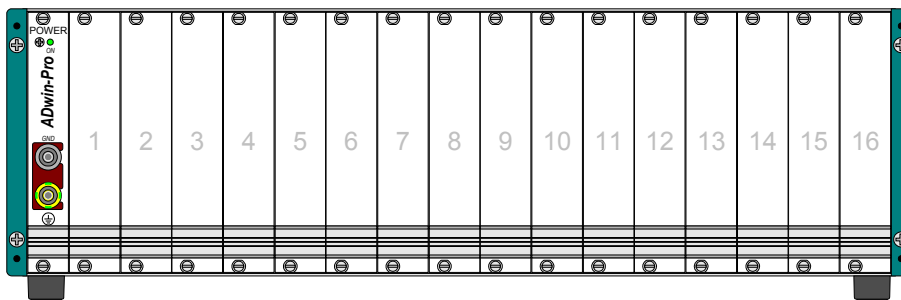


Fig. 2 – Enclosure *ADwin-Pro I* (up to Rev. B3)

4.1.2 ADwin-Pro I

The Pro II enclosure is designed for both Pro I and Pro II modules: The back plane comprises the Pro I bus as well as the Pro II bus. The processor module runs both buses in parallel.

Pro with 16 slots

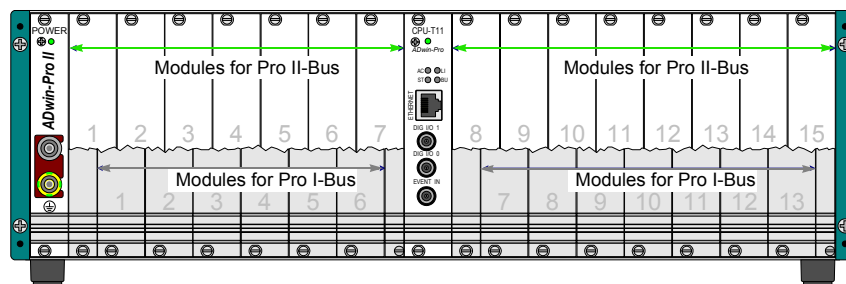


Fig. 3 – Enclosure *ADwin-Pro II* (up from Rev. E1)

Please note that modules for Pro I bus (grey in [fig. 3](#)) and for Pro II bus have different plug-in positions. You recognize the right position easily by the color of the bearings:

- White bearings: Modules for Pro II bus.
- Black bearings: Modules for Pro I bus.

Output modules Pro-AOut-x with Rev. A may not be used for technical reasons.

The processor module must be plugged-in at the middle position (white bearings).

There is a gap of half a slot between processor module and Pro I modules (cover plates accompanied), while Pro II modules fit directly besides the processor module.

4.2 ADwin-Pro-DC

The ADwin-Pro-DC enclosure is similar to the standard enclosure ADwin-Pro, but is equipped with a DC power supply.

If a current-limited power supply unit is used, it should be able to supply a multiple of the idle current during power-up to maintain proper performance of the system.

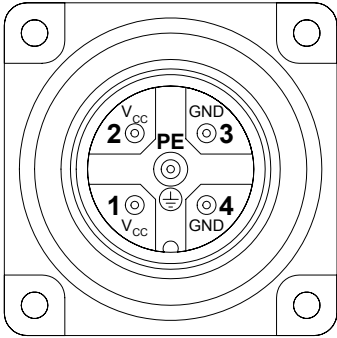


Fig. 4 – Enclosure ADwin-Pro-DC: Detailed view of the pin assignment

Number of Slots	16
Main dimensions (l x w x h)	336mm x 447.5mm x 146mm
Slot area (w x h)	84 HP x 3 U
Power supply unit	min. 80W, DC-DC converter 10V...35V

Fig. 5 – Enclosure ADwin-Pro-DC: Specification

At the rear of the enclosure, above the power supply connector you will find a label with the revision number:

Revision	Release	Änderung zur Vorgänger-Version
A	1997	First version with linear power supply.
B1	Sep. 1999	Prototype (internal use only, not delivered to customers)
B2	Jun. 2003	Internal structure modified, function unchanged.
B3	Nov. 2003	Various improvements
E1	Jun. 2005	ADwin-Pro II: New enclosure design and new back plane with Pro I and Pro II bus.

Pro-DC
with 16 slots



Pro "backmounted" with 15 slots

4.3 ADwin-Pro-BM

In the version "backmounted" of the standard enclosure, the modules are plugged-in at the rear of the enclosure.

The revisions are similar to those of the [ADwin-Pro](#) enclosure.

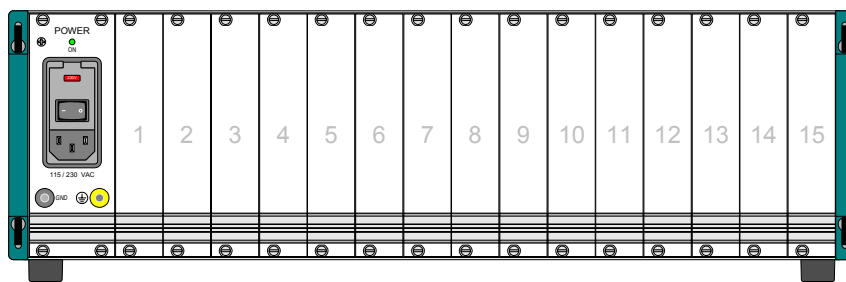


Fig. 6 – Enclosure of *ADwin-Pro I-BM* (rear panel)

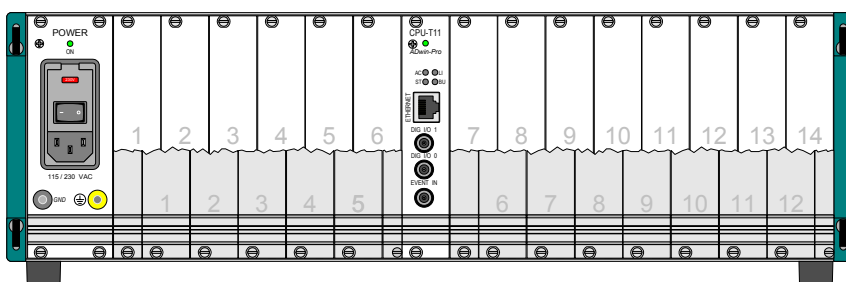


Fig. 7 – Enclosure of *ADwin-Pro II-BM* (rear panel)

The system fuse is located in a slot in the power supply unit above the socket for the power supply cable (rear of the enclosure).

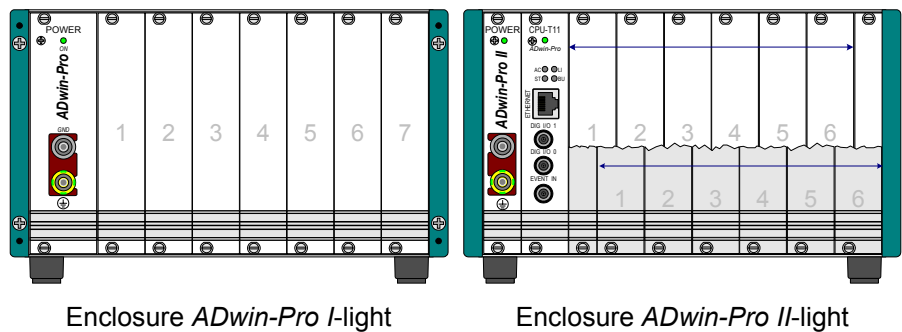
Number of Slots	16
Main dimensions (l x w x h)	336mm × 447.5mm × 146mm
Slot area (w x h)	84 HP × 3 U
Power supply unit	min. 70W, 100V...240VAC at 50/60Hz switching power supply
Fuse	5A, delayed-action fuse

Fig. 8 – Enclosure of the *ADwin-Pro-BM*: Specification

At the rear of the enclosure, above the power supply connector you will find a label with the revision number:

Revision	Release	Previous versions
A	1997	First version with linear power supply.
B1	Sep. 1999	Prototype (internal use only, not delivered to customers)
B2	Jun. 2003	Internal structure modified, function unchanged.
B3	Nov. 2003	New power supply (switching power supply) with automatical voltage adaptation.
E1	Jun. 2005	<i>ADwin-Pro II</i> : New enclosure design and new back plane with Pro I and Pro II bus.

4.4 ADwin-Pro-light



The ADwin-Pro-light enclosure. The backplane of the enclosure connects the processor module with the ADwin-Pro modules.

Number of Slots	7
Main dimensions (l x w x h)	336mm x 234mm x 146mm
Slot area (w x h)	42 HP x 3 U
Power supply unit	min. 40W, 100...240VAC at 50/60Hz switching power supply
Fuse	2A, delayed-action fuse

Fig. 9 – Enclosure ADwin-Pro-light: Specification

At the rear of the enclosure, above the power supply connector you will find a label with the revision number:

Revision	Release	Previous versions
A1	1997	First version with linear power supply.
A2	Jun. 2004	New power supply (switching power supply) with automatical voltage adaptation. Internal structure modified.
A3	Aug. 2004	Various improvements
E1	Jun. 2005	ADwin-Pro II: New enclosure design and new back plane with Pro I and Pro II bus.

Pro-light with 7 slots

Pro-mini with 5 slots

4.5 ADwin-Pro-mini

The ADwin-Pro-mini enclosure is available in 3 versions, each of which works with a different power supply voltage. In any case an external power supply unit is required.

The enclosure type ADwin-Pro-mini for Pro II is being developed.

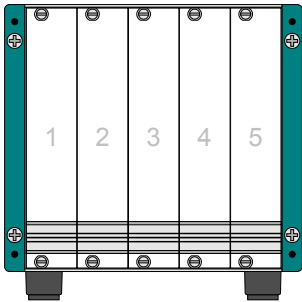


Fig. 10 – Enclosure ADwin-Pro-mini

The required power of the external power supply unit depends on the type and number of the used modules; we recommend a power of at least 20W.

Number of Slots	5
Main dimensions (l x w x h)	253mm x 147.3mm x 146mm
Slot area (w x h)	20 HP x 3 U
Fuse	4A, delayed-action fuse
External power supply unit	external power supply unit required
mini	5V DC, 4A
mini-2	10V...18V DC
mini-3	20V...36V DC

Fig. 11 – Enclosure ADwin-Pro-mini Specification

The connector for the external power supply unit as well as a 4A fuse can be found at the rear of the ADwin-Pro-mini enclosure (see [fig. 12](#)).

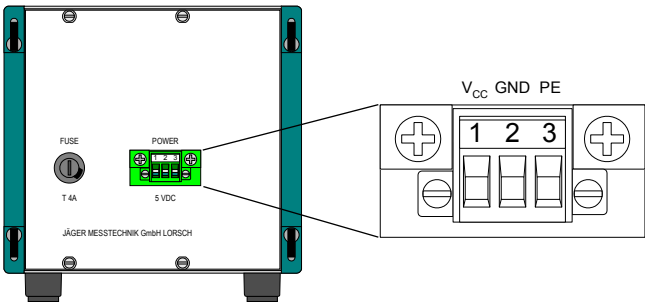


Fig. 12 – Enclosure ADwin-Pro-mini:
Rear and detail of the pin assignment

At the rear of the enclosure you will find a label with the revision number:

Revision	Release	Previous versions
A	1998	First version

5 ADwin-Pro Modules

An *ADwin-Pro* module needs one slot (5 HP) in an *ADwin-Pro* system, some modules need 2 slots.

All technical data of the module refer to a device which is powered-up.

For pluggin-in a module into the enclosure please note the description on [page 4](#), especially with *ADwin-Pro II* enclosures.



5.1 Setting the module's addresses

Any *ADwin-Pro* module (except CPU modules) is addressed in an *ADbasic* program via its module address. The module address is free selectable.

Selecting a module's address

Note the following rules for selecting a module's address:

- A module address must be unique inside its module group.

Each module is member of a module group:

- Pro I modules, functional group CPU: processor modules.
- Pro I modules, functional group ADC: analog input modules.
- Pro I modules, functional group DAC: analog output modules.
- Pro I modules, functional group DIO: digital input/output modules, relays and counter modules.
- Pro I modules, functional group EXT: special modules of all kind.
- All Pro II modules.

- A module address must be within the following limits:

- Pro I modules: 1 ... 255.
- Pro II modules: 1 ... 15.

There are special limits for RSxxx- and fieldbus modules (see below)

It is true that you can select the same module address for modules of different groups. Nevertheless we recommend to use unique addresses in order to prevent a mix-up.



Setting the module's address: Pro II modules

With Pro II modules you set the module address with the program *ADpro*. Setting the address also resets the Pro modules to initial state.

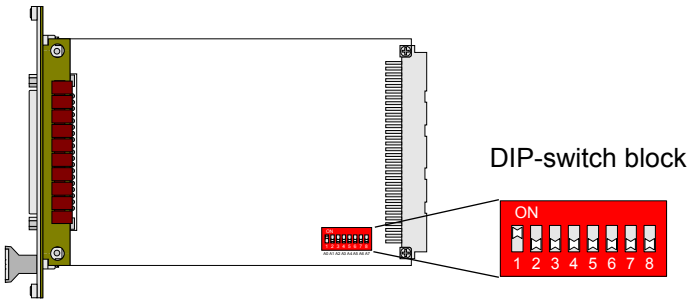
Switch off the power supply of the *ADwin* system and insert the Pro II modules into the casing; please note the description on [page 4](#). Power up the *ADwin* system again.

Afterwards you start the program *ADpro* from the Windows Start menu under Programs ► *ADwin*. Select the module address with the menu entry Edit ► Set module addresses.

Setting the module's address: Pro I modules

With Pro I modules you set the module address manually via DIP-switches. The on-board block of DIP-switches is located right to the bottom.

With 8 DIP switches the address is selectable between 1 and 255 (see [fig. 13](#)). Each module of the same group needs to have a different address.



Module no.	Settings of DIP switches							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
5	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
...	...							
254	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
255	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Fig. 13 – Address settings of the ADwin-Pro modules with DIP switches



Please note:

- A RSxxx module with 4 serial interfaces uses 2 addresses (group EXT): the set address and the following address.
- A fieldbus module uses 32 addresses (group EXT); the address allocation is shown in [fig. 14](#).

Set module address	Addit. allocated addresses	Settings of DIP switches							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	160...191	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	192...223	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	224...255	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	128...159	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0

Fig. 14 – Address settings of fieldbus modules with DIP switches

5.2 Processor modules

For each *ADwin-Pro* system one processor module is required. This processor module is the center of a Pro system and performs the following tasks:

- Communication with PC or laptop.
The data connection is established via USB or Ethernet; former version used a serial link connection.
- Communication with other *ADwin-Pro* modules via internal Pro bus.
- Starting and running the user defined processes.

The processor module provides the memory for data and programs, divided into a fast internal memory (SRAM) and an external memory (DRAM).

The processor modules differ mainly in computing power (clock rate):

Module	Pro-CPU-T9	Pro-CPU-T9-ENET / -USB	Pro-CPU-T10-ENET
System	Pro I	Pro I	Pro I
Processor	ADSP 21062	ADSP 21062	ADSP 21162
Clock rate	40MHz	40MHz	80MHz
Data connection	Link	Ethernet, USB	Ethernet, USB
Internal memory	256kB opt. 512kB	256kB opt. 512kB	512kB
External memory	4MB opt. 16 / 32MB	16MB opt. 64MB	128MB
Inputs	Event In	Event In opt. Digin 0	Event In Digin 0

Module	Pro-CPU-T11
System	Pro II
Processor	ADSP TS101S
Clock rate	300MHz
Data connection	Ethernet
Internal memory	768kB
External memory	256MB
Inputs	Event In DigIO 0, DigIO 1

Fig. 15 – Overview Pro CPU modules

The external trigger input (**Event In**) enables the processor module to recognize an external signal as trigger for an event and trigger a process, that is processed immediately and completely (see *ADbasic* manual, chapter: Structure of the *ADbasic* program).

The event signal has to be present for 50ns to be recognized (specified value for CPU-T9 in basic version; 25ns are typical).

Alternatively, the event input of an other module may be used. All event signals arrive at the same signal line of the processor module as the input **Event In** does.

Overview CPU modules

Input Event In

5.2.1 Pro-CPU-T9

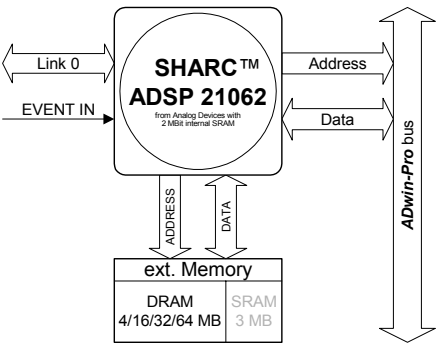


Fig. 16 – Pro-CPU-T9: Block diagram

To be used for Pro system	Pro I
Processor	ADSP 21062
Clock rate	40MHz
Data connection	Link
Internal memory	256kB, optional 512kB
External memory	4MB, optional 16 oder 32MB
TTL-signal inputs	Event In

Fig. 17 – Pro-CPU-T9: Specifikation

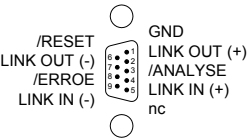


Fig. 18 – Pro-CPU-T9: Pin assignment

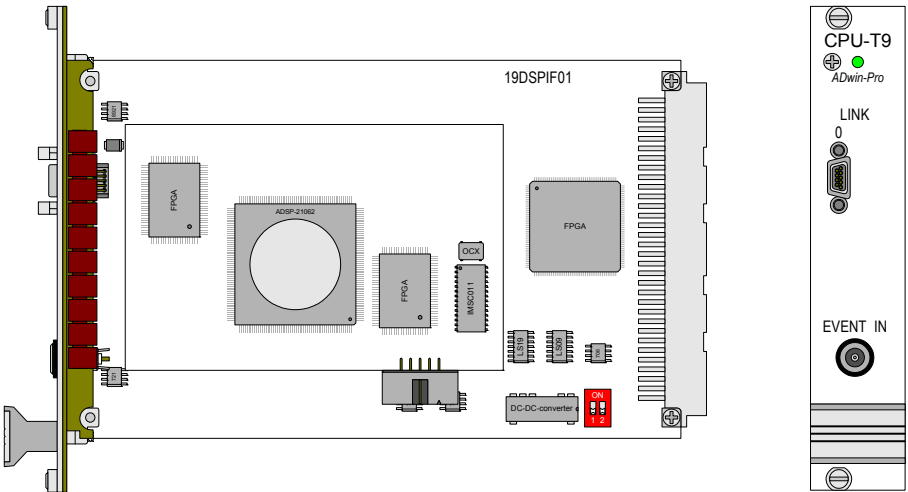


Fig. 19 – Pro-CPU-T9: Board and front panel

5.2.2 Pro-CPU-T9-ENET / -USB

The processor module is available with data connection Ethernet or USB.

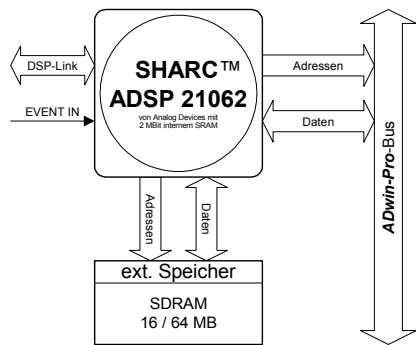


Fig. 20 – Pro-CPU-T9-ENET / -USB: Block diagram

To be used for Pro system	Pro I
Processor	ADSP 21062
Clock rate	40MHz
Data connection	Ethernet or USB
Internal memory	256kB, optional 512kB
External memory	16MB, optional 64MB
TTL-signal inputs	Event In DigIn 0 (optional)

Fig. 21 – Pro-CPU-T9-ENET / -USB: Spezifikation

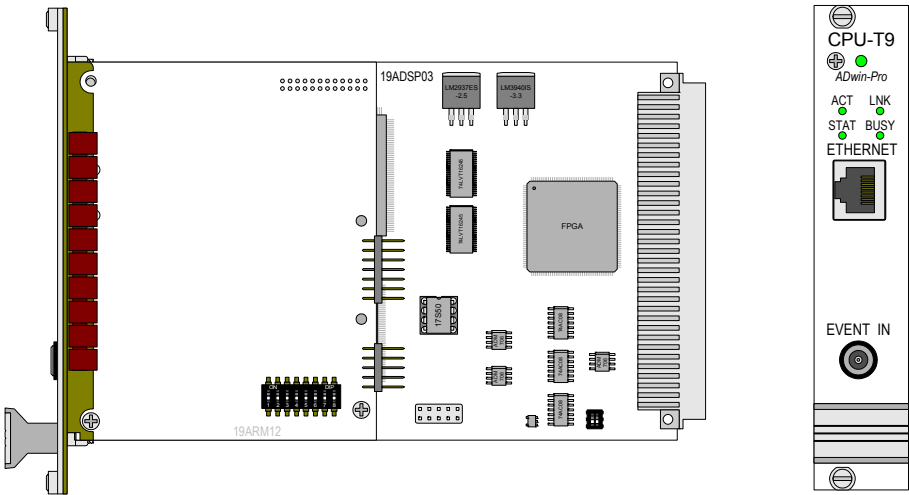


Fig. 22 – Pro-CPU-T9-ENET: Board and front panel

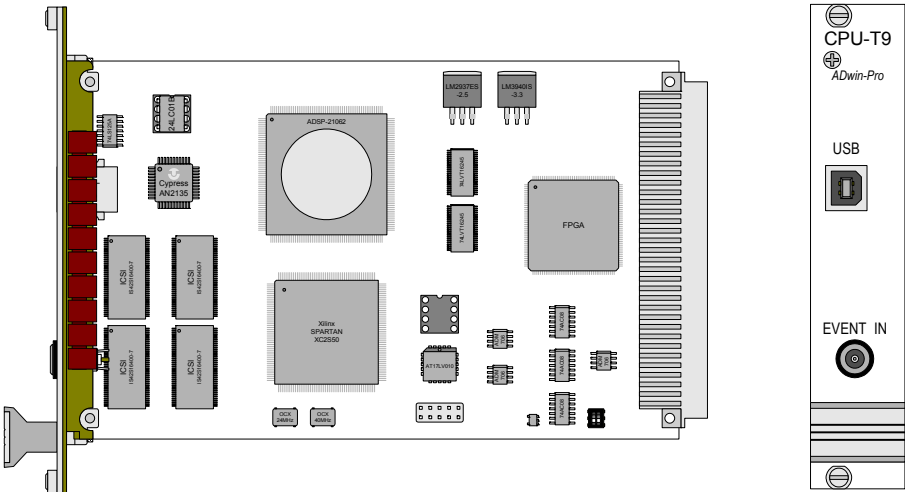


Fig. 23 – Pro-CPU-T9-USB: Board and front panel

5.2.3 Pro-CPU-T10-ENET

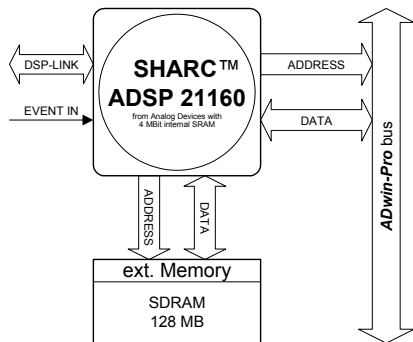


Fig. 24 – Pro-CPU-T10-ENET: Block diagram

To be used for Pro system	Pro I
Processor	ADSP 21162
Clock rate	80MHz
Data connection	Ethernet
Internal memory	512kB
External memory	128MB
TTL-signal inputs	Event In DigIn 0

Fig. 25 – Pro-CPU-T10-ENET: Specification

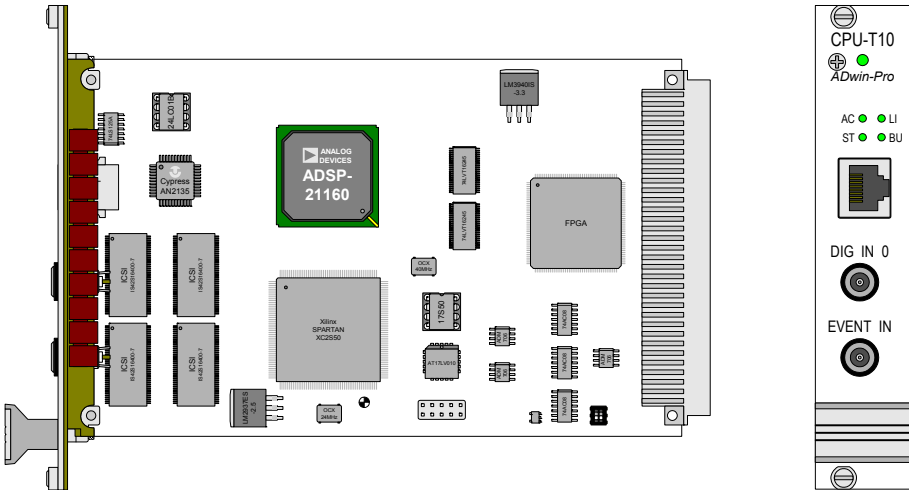


Fig. 26 – Pro-CPU-T10-ENET: Board and front panel

The input Digin 0 is for use with TTL signals only.



5.2.4 Pro-CPU-T11

The processor modul can only be run in a Pro II casing and works both with Pro I and Pro II modules.

The output module Pro-AOut-x runs with T11 up from Rev. B.

To be used for Pro system	Pro II
Processor	ADSP TS101S
Clock rate	300MHz
Calculation resolution for float values	40 Bit
Data connection	Ethernet
Internal memory	768kB
External memory	256MB
TTL-signal inputs	Event In DigIn 0 DigIn 1

Fig. 27 – Pro-CPU-T11: Specification

The processor module has a fixed position in the casing. Please see the notes on how to [Plug-in a module](#) on [page 4](#).

The internal memory of the processor is divided into program memory (PM), data memory (DM) and free-for-use extra memory (EM). Each memory section has a size of 256 kB.

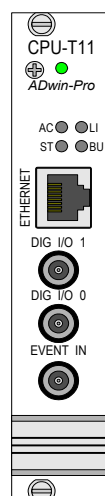


Fig. 28 – Pro-CPU-T11: Front panel

Software changes when switching from T9 / T10

PROCESSDELAY

Existing *ADbasic* programs may – if still working with Pro I modules – be further used with few, but inevitable changes:

- The processor T11 needs the include file `<ADwinPro_All.inc>` to be included. In parallel all other include files for Pro modules should be deleted from the program.
- The time unit of the PROCESSDELAY (cycle time) is 3.3 ns for both high priority and low priority processes.

All referring values and calculations must be adapted to the new time unit. The greatest possible Processdelay corresponds to 7.1 s; a greater cycle time can be achieved using an auxiliary variable.

- The time unit of $3.\overline{3}$ ns is also true for the internal counter, i.e. counter queries with `READ_TIMER` must be adapted, too.

Please note: The process timing in connection with I/O instructions has become more complex (see below). Thus, a time difference determined with `READ_TIMER` will now refer to a part of the total process timing only.

- The instruction `SLEEP` must be replaced by one of the following new instructions.
 - `CPU_SLEEP` causes the processor to wait. The instruction `SLEEP` had the same function with the processors T9 and T10.
 - `P1_SLEEP` causes the Pro I bus to wait, e.g. to co-ordinate I/O instructions.
 - `P2_SLEEP` causes the Pro II bus to wait, e.g. to co-ordinate I/O instructions.

The new instructions have a time unit of 10ns (`SLEEP`: 100ns).

Which instruction is right? Normally `SLEEP` is used to bridge the waiting time of an I/O instruction, e.g. the settling time of a multiplexer with `SET_MUX`. In this case the instruction `P1_SLEEP` fits for previous modules (Pro I bus), and `P2_SLEEP` for Pro II modules.

Please see the notes in the *ADbasic* manual about [Using Waiting Times](#) ([chapter 4.2.5](#)).

Why are there new instructions? The processor T11 distinguishes processor instructions on the one hand and I/O instructions on the other hand. The processor architecture enables a quasi-parallel processing¹ of both instruction groups and obtains a much faster processing of *ADbasic* processes. This also means that the instruction groups are (mainly) processed independently in respect to timing. Since the process timing shall be controlled by waiting, there needs to be a separate instruction for each group. The separate instruction for each bus is required, because an I/O wait is effected by halting the appropriate bus.

READ_TIMER

SLEEP



1. The processor architecture differs from T9 and T10 in this point: T9 and T10 processed instructions of both groups sequentially. Thus, halting the processor with a `SLEEP` instruction did make the waiting time for subsequent I/O instructions, too.

Hardware

5.2.5 Pro-Boot

With Pro-Boot you have a boot loader expansion which can

- boot an *ADwin-Pro* system.
- load up to 10 processes.
- start process 10 automatically (if present).
- save data.

Pro-Boot is an ordering option for processor modules with Ethernet interface. An upgrade is not possible.

The bootloader unit (including Flash EEPROM) is placed on an additional board:

- Pro-CPU-T9-ENET, [Pro-CPU-T10-ENET](#), [Pro-CPU-T11](#)

The bootloader is integrated on the Ethernet board. The module needs 1 slot in the Pro system.

The bootloader is programmed with the program `ADethflash`. (windows start menu under `Programs\ADwin`). `ADethflash` contains on-line notes for use.

- Pro-CPU-T9 (link interface)

The boot loader unit is placed on a separate board which is located between the SDRAM memory and the interface circuit board. The module's width is 10HP and needs 2 slots in the Pro system.

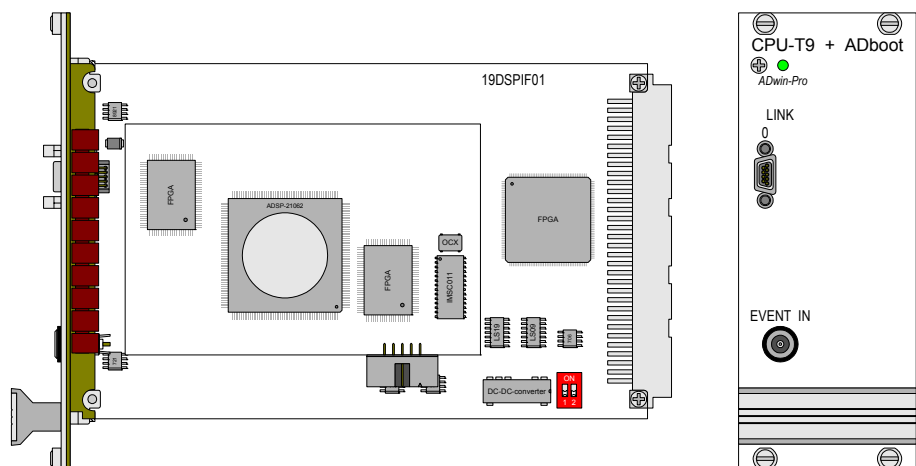


Fig. 29 – Example: Module Pro-CPU-T9 with Pro-Boot

The help file `ADBOOTLOAD.HLP` shows how to program of the bootloader (see folder `<C:\ADwin\Tools\ADbootload\...>`). Please open the help file and continue according to the listed description.

Software

By installation of the *ADbasic* and the *ADwin* drivers from the CDROM (version 3.0.22a6 or higher), all files/programs necessary for the boot loader option have already been copied to the hard disk.

If you use the boot loader, an application, which you have written with a program for visualization of measurement data, must not reboot the *ADwin* system.



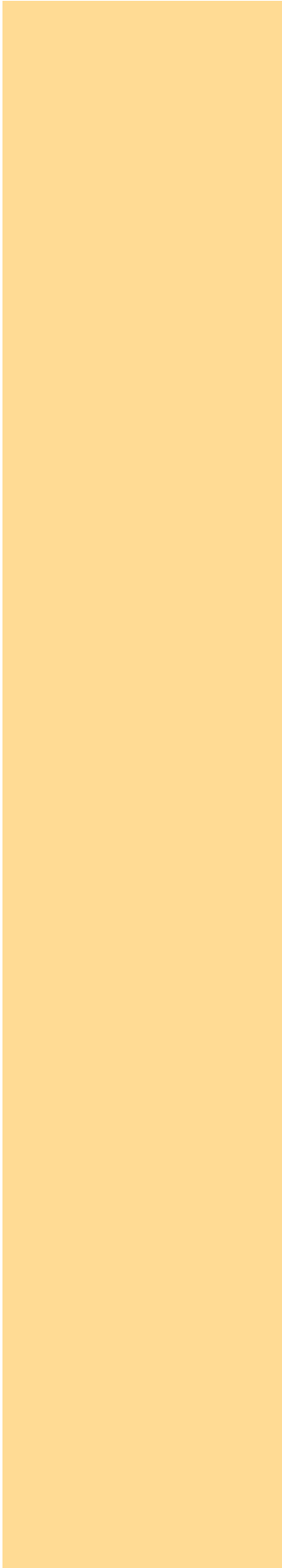
5.2.6 The Watchdog

You can monitor your processor module with a watchdog. The watchdog generates a reset, when a signal, generated by a program code, does unexpectedly not arrive (see also "ADwin-Pro System Specifications - Programming in ADbasic"). This reset sets the digital and analog outputs to those values, which correspond to the configuration after power-up, normally digital 0 or 0 Volt.

Notes in relation to the Pro-Flash-Boot:

- Please pay attention to the fact that the watchdog has to be reset every 1.6s, since a longer time interval between two impulses will be interpreted as an error.
- The watchdog can also be used with the boot loader Pro-Flash-Boot, but does not automatically load and start the software.
- Test your programs always with the watchdog switched off. Activate it only when your programs work appropriately!





5.3 Pro II: Analog Input Modules

This section describes analog input modules for *ADwin-Pro II*. Analog input modules for *ADwin-Pro I* be found on [page 38](#) ff.

Module name	AIn 8/18	AIn 32/18	AIn F-8/14	AIn F-8/18
Revision	E	E	E	E
Number ADC	1	1	8	8
Resolution [Bit]	18	18	14	18
Conv. time [μ s]	2	2	0.02	2
max. sampl. rate [ksample/s]	500	500	50000	500
Channels diff.	8	16	8	8
Channels sng. end.	–	32	–	–
Measurement range	± 10 V	± 10 V	± 10 V	± 10 V
Gain	1, 2, 4, 8	1, 2, 4, 8	1	1
Calibration	SW	SW	SW	SW
page	24	26	28	31

Note for open-ended inputs

Open-ended inputs can cause errors - above all in an environment where interferences may occur. You can avoid open-ended inputs this way:

- Separate unused inputs from open-ended lines.
- Apply a specified level (for instance GND) to unused inputs. Make the connection as close to the socket as possible.



5.3.1 Pro II-AIn-8/18-L2 Rev. E

Analog input module [Pro II-AIn-8/18-L2 Rev. E](#) with an 18 bit ADC, 8 differential inputs and a programmable amplifier (PGA). The module can be combined with amplifiers, Pro-TC and Pro-PT modules.

The inputs are available with shielded LEMO-sockets (2-pole, CAMAC European norm, see [fig. 32](#)).

The module [Pro II-AIn-8/18-L2 Rev. E](#) has an input voltage range of $\pm 10V$ and a software selectable gain of 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is done by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

The module includes a sequential control, which can read measurement values from several or all input channels sequentially.

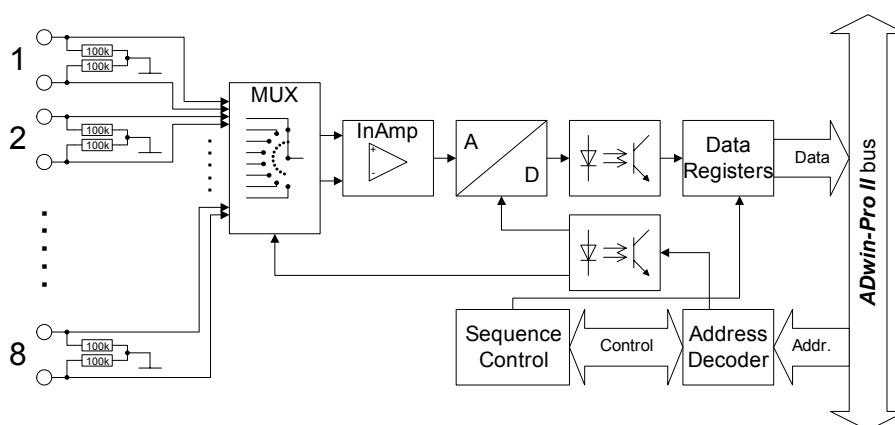


Fig. 30 – [Pro II-AIn-8/18-L2 Rev. E](#): Block diagram

Input channels	8 differential via multiplexer
Resolution	18 Bit
Conversion time	max. 2 μ s
Sampling rate	max. 500ksps
Multiplexer settling time	2.5 μ s
Measurement range	$\pm 10V$
Gain	1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable
Accuracy	INL
	DNL
	± 3 LSB typical
	max. ± 1 LSB
Input resistance	330k Ω , $\pm 2\%$
Input over-voltage	$\pm 35V$
Offset error	adjustable
Offset drift	± 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}C$
Connector	8 LEMO sockets, 2-pole

Fig. 31 – [Pro II-AIn-8/18-L2 Rev. E](#): Specification

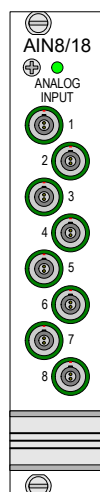
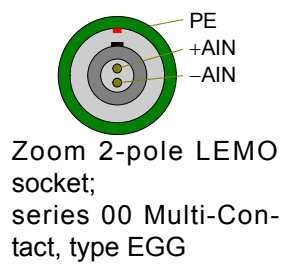


Fig. 32 – Pro II-AIn-8/18-L2 Rev. E: Front panel



5.3.2 Pro II-AIn-32/18-D Rev. E

Analog input module [Pro II-AIn-32/18-D Rev. E](#) with an 18 bit ADC, 32 differential inputs and a programmable amplifier (PGA). The module can be combined with amplifiers, Pro-TC and Pro-PT modules.

The module has 32 single-ended or 16 differential inputs (software selectable). The inputs are equipped with with a 37-pin DSub socket; for pin assignment see [fig. 35](#) and [36](#).

After power-up the module is set to 16 differential inputs.

The module [Pro II-AIn-32/18-D Rev. E](#) has an input voltage range of $\pm 10V$ and a software selectable gain of 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is done by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

Ex works the inputs are connected to the ground of the Pro device. Alternatively a GND level signal—common for all inputs—can be connected to one of the AGND pins. The ground connection to the Pro device should be split up, by switching the DIL switch (see [fig. 37](#)) to position GND LIFT.

Do not run the module without ground connection.

The module includes a sequential control, which can read measurement values from several or all input channels sequentially.

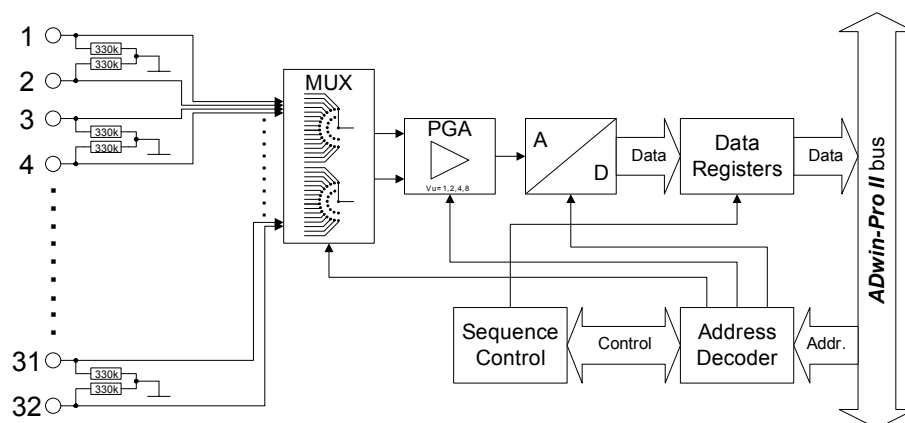


Fig. 33 – [Pro II-AIn-32/18-D Rev. E](#): Block diagram

Input channels:	32 single ended or 16 differential; via multiplexer
Resolution:	18 bit
Conversion time:	max. 2 μs
Sampling rate:	max. 500ksps
Multiplexer settling time:	2.5 μs
Measurement range:	$\pm 10V$
Gain:	1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable
Accuracy	INL ± 3 LSB typical
	DNL max. ± 1 LSB
Input resistance:	330k Ω , $\pm 2\%$
Input over-voltage:	$\pm 35V$
Offset error:	adjustable
Offset drift:	± 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}C$
Connector:	37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 34 – [Pro II-AIn-32/18-D Rev. E](#): Specification

Analoger Eingang 17	37	19	Analoger Eingang 1
Analoger Eingang 18	36	18	Analoger Eingang 2
Analoger Eingang 19	35	17	Analoger Eingang 3
Analoger Eingang 20	34	16	Analoger Eingang 4
Analoger Eingang 21	33	15	Analoger Eingang 5
Analoger Eingang 22	32	14	Analoger Eingang 6
Analoger Eingang 23	31	13	Analoger Eingang 7
Analoger Eingang 24	30	12	Analoger Eingang 8
Analoger Eingang 25	29	11	Analoger Eingang 9
Analoger Eingang 26	28	10	Analoger Eingang 10
Analoger Eingang 27	27	9	Analoger Eingang 11
Analoger Eingang 28	26	8	Analoger Eingang 12
Analoger Eingang 29	25	7	Analoger Eingang 13
Analoger Eingang 30	24	6	Analoger Eingang 14
Analoger Eingang 31	23	5	Analoger Eingang 15
Analoger Eingang 32	22	4	Analoger Eingang 16
AGND	21	3	AGND
EVENT	20	2	+ 5V
		1	AGND

Analoger Eingang 1 (-)	37	19	Analoger Eingang 1 (+)
Analoger Eingang 2 (-)	36	18	Analoger Eingang 2 (+)
Analoger Eingang 3 (-)	35	17	Analoger Eingang 3 (+)
Analoger Eingang 4 (-)	34	16	Analoger Eingang 4 (+)
Analoger Eingang 5 (-)	33	15	Analoger Eingang 5 (+)
Analoger Eingang 6 (-)	32	14	Analoger Eingang 6 (+)
Analoger Eingang 7 (-)	31	13	Analoger Eingang 7 (+)
Analoger Eingang 8 (-)	30	12	Analoger Eingang 8 (+)
Analoger Eingang 9 (-)	29	11	Analoger Eingang 9 (+)
Analoger Eingang 10 (-)	28	10	Analoger Eingang 10 (+)
Analoger Eingang 11 (-)	27	9	Analoger Eingang 11 (+)
Analoger Eingang 12 (-)	26	8	Analoger Eingang 12 (+)
Analoger Eingang 13 (-)	25	7	Analoger Eingang 13 (+)
Analoger Eingang 14 (-)	24	6	Analoger Eingang 14 (+)
Analoger Eingang 15 (-)	23	5	Analoger Eingang 15 (+)
Analoger Eingang 16 (-)	22	4	Analoger Eingang 16 (+)
AGND	21	3	AGND
EVENT	20	2	+ 5V
		1	AGND

Fig. 35 – Pro II-AIn-32/18-D Rev. E:
Pin assignment single ended

Fig. 36 – Pro II-AIn-32/18-D Rev. E:
Pin assignment differential

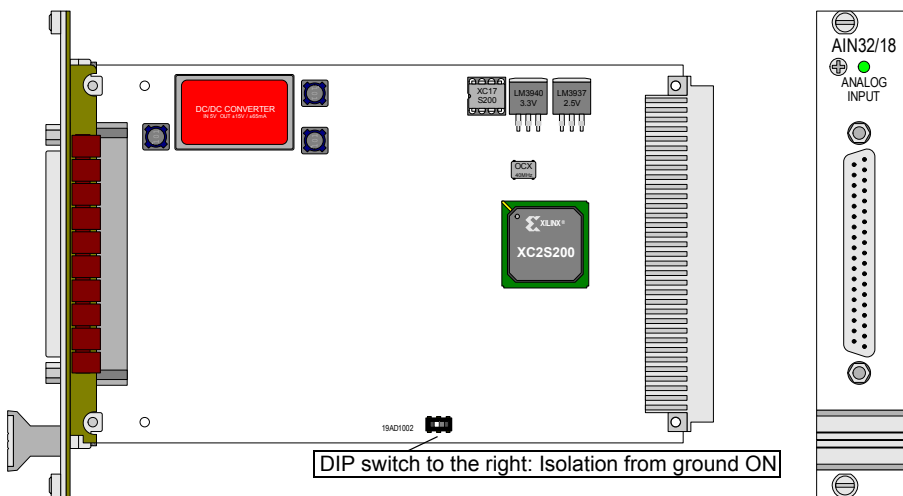


Fig. 37 – Pro II-AIn-32/18-D Rev. E: Board and front panel

5.3.3 Pro II-Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E

The analog input module [Pro II-Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#) has 8 Fast-ADC of 14 Bit and 8 differential inputs.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro II-Aln-F-8/14-L2: shielded LEMO-sockets, 2-pole, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro II-Aln-F-8/14-D: DSub socket 37-pin.
- Pro II-Aln-F-8/14-B: BNC-sockets.

The module's converters run stand-alone with a fixed clock rate of 50MHz. The module memory enables to buffer a great amount of data—especially with burst sequences.

The module provides several operation modes for converting analog signals:

- Single measurement: The module converts stand-alone (with fixed clock rate). The *ADbasic* program queries the current measurement value and processes them.
- Single burst sequence: The *ADbasic* program starts a complete burst measurement sequence, that is a defined number of single measurements.
- Continuous burst sequence: The *ADbasic* program starts a burst measurement sequence, that continuously does single measurements until the sequence is stopped. The data is stored in a fifo-like memory.

The module [Pro II-Aln-F-8/14 Rev. E](#) has an input voltage range of $\pm 10V$. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software. (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

As an option, the module can return the moving average of 2...32 measurement values instead of simple measurement values.

The module processes burst sequences independent from the processor module of the *ADwin* system. The measurement values—number and measuring rate to be defined ahead in the program—are stored in the burst-memory of the module. The processor module then reads the stored values (even during a burst sequence) and processes them.

With a continuous burst-sequence the measuring rate must be syntonized to the reading rate. Please note:

- Measurement values are always read in blocks, the block size is selectable. The greater the data blocks are, the faster the average reading is done.

Look out: While a block is read, other processes even with higher priority may be delayed. The probability of a delay rises with the block size.

- The time offset between continuous conversion and blockwise reading demands a data buffer. Therefore, the initialization of the burst sequence must allocate sufficient memory range (`P2_BURST_INIT`, parameter *samples*).

Burst Sequence

Event Inputs

With module version Pro II-Aln-F-8/14-D Rev. E (DSub socket) a burst sequence can be controlled by external event signals, i.e. each (resulting) event signal has a measurement value stored.

As an option one channel of the burst sequence may be used as time channel, which holds the counter value of the internal module timer for each event signal.

The module is equipped with 3 differential event inputs: EVENT/A, B, ENABLE, whose signals are processed to the resulting event signal. This pre-processing of signals be configured with P2_EVENT2_CONFIG..

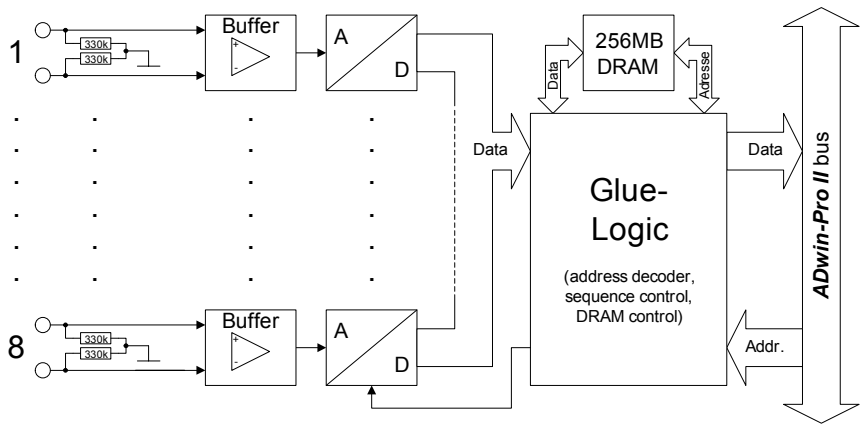
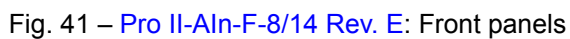
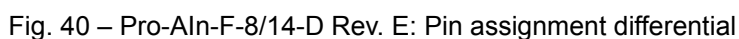


Fig. 38 – Pro II-AIn-F-8/14 Rev. E: Block diagram

Input channels	8 differential
Resolution	14 Bit
Conversion time	0.02µs (per ADC)
Sampling rate	50000ksps (per ADC)
Input band width	0 ... 4MHz
Memory size	256 MB or $2^{27} = 134217728$ values total
Measurement range	±10V with max. offset 3.5 V
Accuracy	INL DNL
	typical ±1.2 LSB, max. ±5 LSB typical ±0.5 LSB, max. ±1 LSB
Input resistance	330kΩ, ±2%
Input over-voltage	±35V
Offset error	adjustable
Offset drift	±30ppm/°C of full scale range
Event input (DSub only)	3 differential; RS422/485 compatible (5V differential, 120 Ω bus terminating resistor)
Connector	8 LEMO sockets. 2-pole optional: 37-pin DSub socket optional: 8 BNC sockets.

Fig. 39 – Pro II-AIn-F-8/14 Rev. E: Specification



5.3.4 Pro II-AIn-F-8/18 Rev. E

The analog input module [Pro II-AIn-F-8/18 Rev. E](#) has 8 Fast-ADC of 18 Bit and 8 differential inputs. The inputs are galvanically isolated from each other as well as from other modules.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro II-AIn-F-8/18-L2: shielded LEMO-sockets, 2-pole, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro II-AIn-F-8/18-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

The module [Pro II-AIn-F-8/18 Rev. E](#) has input voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software. (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

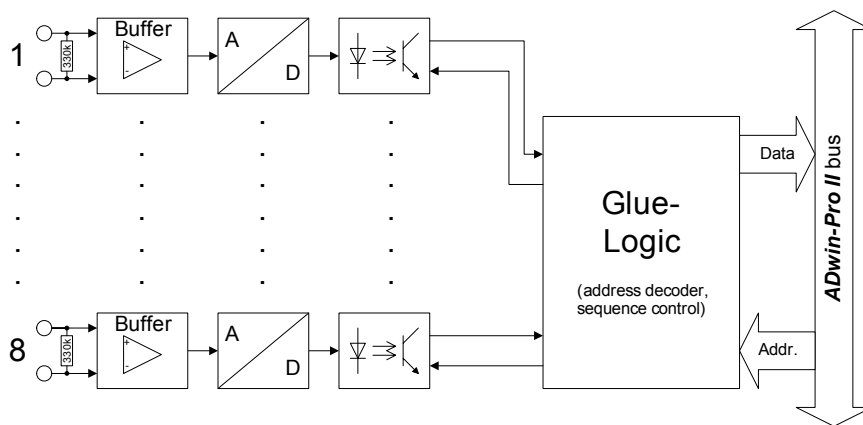


Fig. 42 – [Pro II-AIn-F-8/18 Rev. E](#): Block diagram

Input channels	8 differential, galvanically isolated
Resolution	18 Bit
Conversion time	max. 2 μs (per ADC)
Sampling rate	max. 500ksps (per ADC)
Input band width	0 ... 0.6MHz
Measurement range	$\pm 10\text{V}$
Accuracy	INL max. ± 4 LSB
	DNL max. ± 3 LSB
Input resistance	330k Ω , $\pm 2\%$
Input over-voltage	$\pm 35\text{V}$
Offset error	adjustable
Offset drift	$\pm 30\text{ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$ of full scale range
Steckerverbindung	8 LEMO sockets, 2-pole optional: 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 43 – [Pro II-AIn-F-8/18 Rev. E](#): Specification

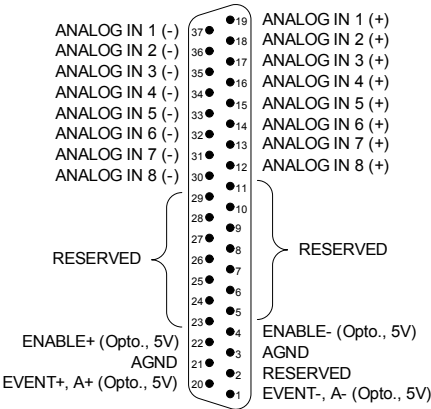


Fig. 44 – Pro II-AIn-F-8/18-D Rev. E: Pin assignment differential

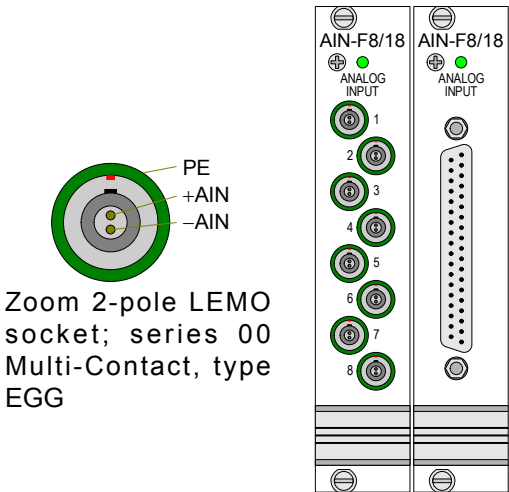


Fig. 45 – Pro II-AIn-F-8/18 Rev. E: Front panels

5.4 Pro II: Analog Output Modules

This section describes analog input modules for *ADwin-Pro II*. Analog output modules for *ADwin-Pro I* be found from [page 77](#).

Module name	AOut 4/16	AOut 8/16
Revision	E	E
Number DAC	4	8
Resolution [bit]	16	16
max. settling time [μ s]	< 3	< 3
Channels sng. end.	4	8
Output voltage	± 10 V	± 10 V
Calibration ^a	SW	SW

page

[34](#)

[36](#)

a. SW: per Software

5.4.1 Pro II-AOut-4/16 Rev. E

The analog output module [Pro II-AOut-4/16 Rev. E](#) has 4 DAC (16 bit) with fixed 1st order low-pass filters ($f_c = 10\text{MHz}$).

The output voltage range of the DACs is set to $\pm 10\text{V}$ bipolar and can't be changed. Offset and gain are adjusted by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

The outputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro II-AOut-4/16-L: shielded LEMO-sockets CAMAC European norm.
- Pro II-AOut-4/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

Modules with DSub socket have an event input; an event given may be forwarded as trigger signal to the processor module.

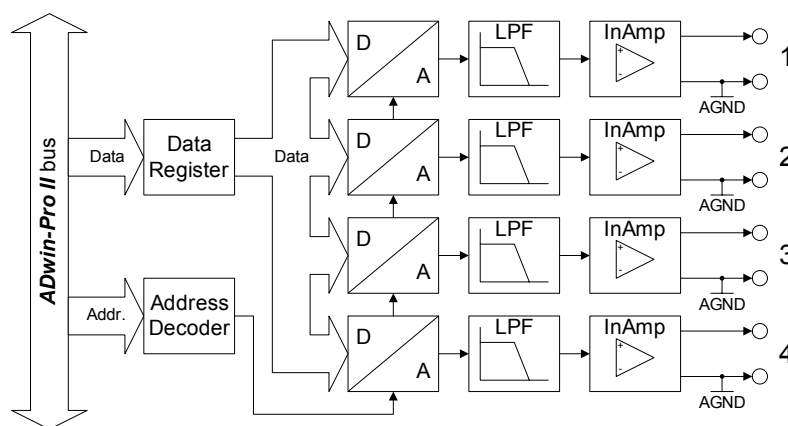


Fig. 46 – [Pro II-AOut-4/16 Rev. E](#): Block diagram

Output channels	4 single-ended	
Resolution	16 bit	
Settling time to 0.01% FSR	< 3 μs	
Output voltage	$\pm 10\text{V}$	
Output current max.	$\pm 5\text{mA}$ per channel for optimal function $\pm 35\text{mA}$ technically possible, short-circuit-proof	
Accuracy	INL	± 2 LSB typical
	DNL	± 1 LSB typical
Offset error	adjustable	
Gain error	adjustable	
Offset drift	$\pm 10 \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Connector	4 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin D-SUB socket	

Fig. 47 – [Pro II-AOut-4/16 Rev. E](#): Specification

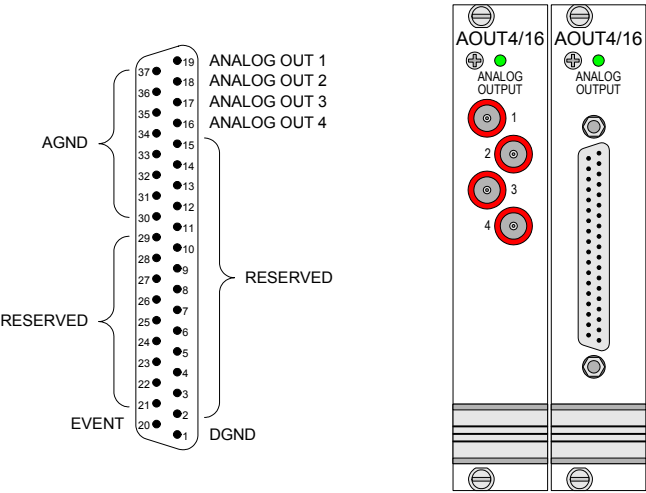


Fig. 48 – Pro II-AOut-4/16 Rev. E: Pin assignment DSub and front cover

5.4.2 Pro II-AOut-8/16 Rev. E

The analog output module [Pro II-AOut-8/16 Rev. E](#) has 8 DAC (16 bit) with fixed 1st order low-pass filters ($f_c = 10\text{MHz}$).

The output voltage range of the DACs is set to $\pm 10\text{V}$ bipolar and can't be changed. Offset and gain are adjusted by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

The outputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro II-AOut-8/16-L: shielded LEMO-sockets CAMAC European norm.
- Pro II-AOut-8/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

Modules with DSub socket have an event input; an event given may be forwarded as trigger signal to the processor module.

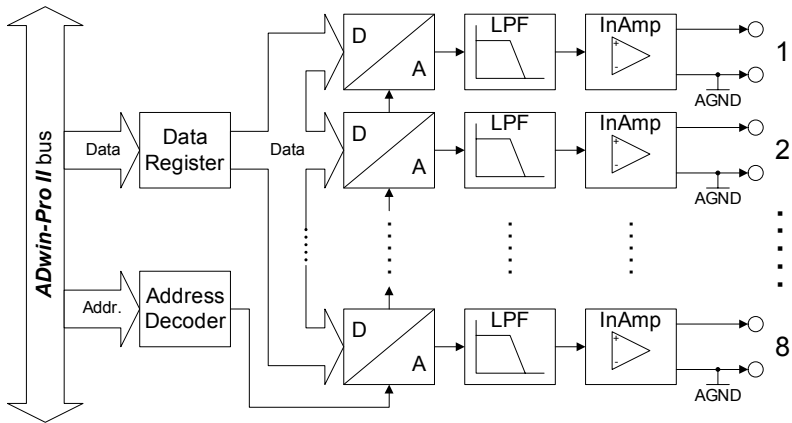


Fig. 49 – [Pro II-AOut-8/16 Rev. E](#): Block diagram

Output channels	8 single-ended	
Resolution	16 bit	
Settling time to 0.01% FSR	< 3 μs	
Output voltage	$\pm 10\text{V}$	
Output current max.	$\pm 5\text{mA}$ per channel for optimal function $\pm 35\text{mA}$ technically possible, short-circuit-proof	
Accuracy	INL	± 2 LSB typical
	DNL	± 1 LSB typical
Offset error	adjustable	
Gain error	adjustable	
Offset drift	$\pm 10 \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Connector	8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin D-SUB socket	

Fig. 50 – [Pro II-AOut-8/16 Rev. E](#): Specification

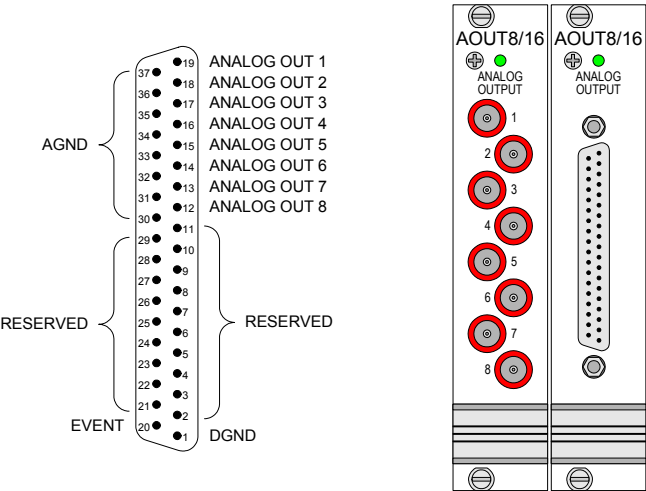


Fig. 51 – Pro II-AOut-8/16 Rev. E: Pin assignment DSub and front cover

5.5 Pro I: Analog Input Modules

This section describes *ADwin-Pro I* modules, *ADwin-Pro II* see [page 23](#) ff.

[illegible]

a. To be achieved under favorable conditions: 1 input channel, time-optimized program

b. per ADC

c. SW: via software, TR: with trimmers; see [chapter 6.3](#).

Note for open-ended inputs

Open-ended inputs can cause errors - above all in an environment where interferences may occur. You can avoid open-ended inputs this way:

- Separate unused inputs from open-ended lines.
- Apply a specified level (for instance GND) to unused inputs. Make the connection as close to the socket as possible.



5.5.1 Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-Aln-8/14 Rev. A](#) (see [page 44](#)).

The analog input module [Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. A](#) has a 12 bit ADC and 8 differential inputs. A programmable amplifier (PGA) and a multiplexer (MUX) are connected before the ADC.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-Aln-8/12: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-Aln-8/12-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

The module can be combined with amplifiers, filters, thermocouples and PTC modules.

The input voltage range can be selected by jumpers (see [page 41](#)).

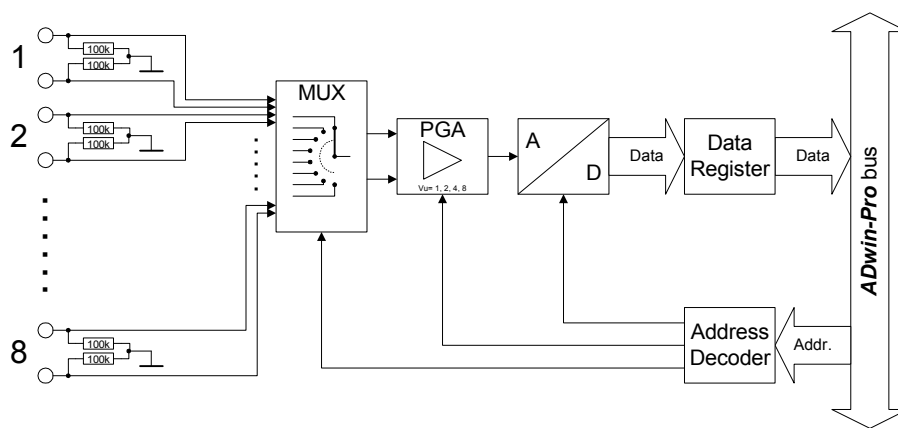


Fig. 52 – [Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. A](#): Block diagram

Input channels		8 differential via multiplexer
Resolution		12 bit
Conversion time		max. 8.5µs
Sampling rate		max. 117ksps
Measurement ranges		0...10V, ±5V, ±10V
Gain		software selectable: 1, 2, 4, 8
Accuracy	INL	max. ±1 LSB
	DNL	max. ±1 LSB
Input resistance		100kΩ, ±2%
Input over-voltage		±35V
Offset error		adjustable
Offset drift		±30 ppm/°C of full scale range
Connector		8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 53 – [Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. A](#): Specification

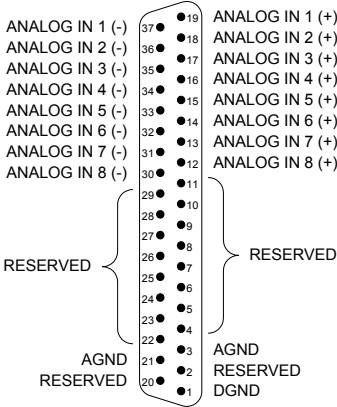


Fig. 54 – Pro-AIn-8/12-D Rev. A: Pin assignment

Setting the Input Voltage Range

The input module [Pro-AIn-8/12 Rev. A](#) is equipped with an ADC whose input voltage range is adjustable by 2 jumpers. As a default setting, the ADC is set to the voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$. The settings for other voltage ranges can be found in [fig. 56](#).

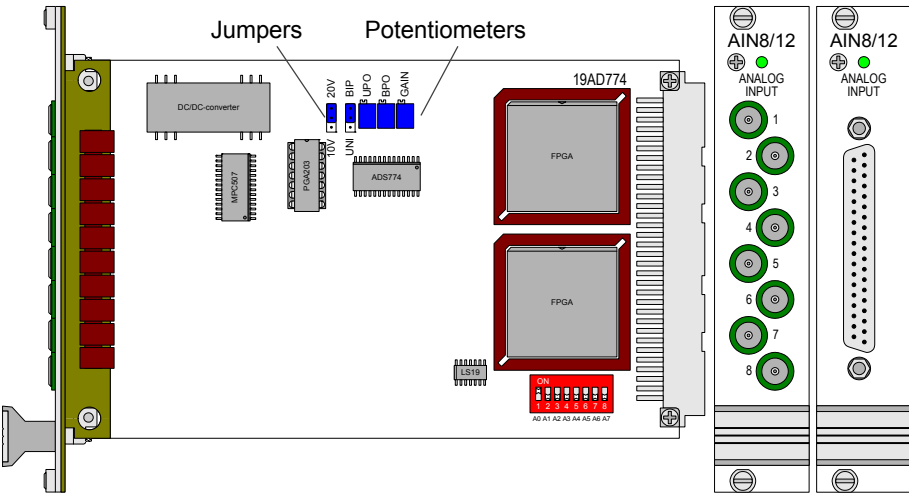


Fig. 55 – Pro-AIn-8/12 Rev. A: Board and front panel

After every jumper setting you have to recalibrate the ADC, in order to assure correct measurement results. The individual steps are described in the [chapter 6 "Calibration"](#) (page 191).

For the accurate adjustment of offset and gain the potentiometers UPO (unipolar) or BPO (bipolar) as well as GAIN are available ([fig. 57](#)).

Voltage range	J1	J2
$\pm 5\text{V}$ bipolar	BIP	10V
$\pm 10\text{V}$ bipolar (default)	BIP	20V
0...10V unipolar	UNI	10V
not allowed	UNI	20V

Fig. 56 – Pro-AIn-F-8/12 Rev. A:
Jumper positions for the input
voltage range

Potentiometer	Adjustment of
Gain	Gain factor
BPO	Offset (bipolar setting)
UPO	Offset (unipolar setting)

Fig. 57 – Pro-AIn-F-8/12 Rev. A: Function
of the potentiometers

5.5.2 Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. B

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-Aln-8/14 Rev. A](#) (see [page 44](#)).

The analog input module [Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. B](#) has a 12 bit ADC and 8 differential inputs. A programmable amplifier (PGA) and a multiplexer (MUX) are connected before the ADC.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-Aln-8/12: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-Aln-8/12-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

The module can be combined with amplifiers, filters, Pro-TC and Pro-PT modules.

The input voltage range of the ADC can be set by DIL switches (see [page 43](#)).

The module [Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. B](#) is an advanced development of the module [Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. A](#) with an input voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$ or $0\dots 10\text{V}$ and a gain, programmable by software of 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#), [page 194](#)).

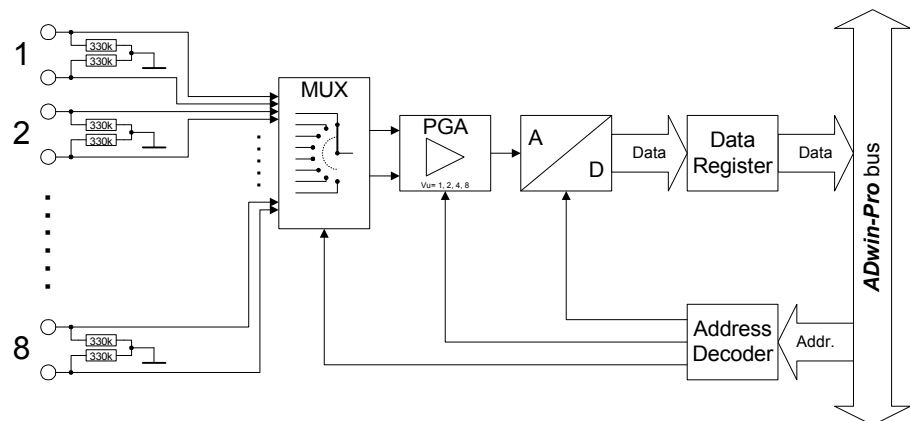


Fig. 58 – [Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. B](#): Block diagram

Input channels	8 differential via multiplexer
Resolution	12 bit
Conversion time	max. $0.75\mu\text{s}$
Sampling rate	max. 1250ksps
Multiplexer settling time	$3\mu\text{s}$
Measurement ranges	$0\dots 10\text{V}$, $\pm 10\text{V}$
Gain	1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable
Accuracy	INL typ. $\pm 0.3\text{ LSB}$, max. $\pm 1\text{ LSB}$
	DNL typ. $\pm 0.3\text{ LSB}$, max. $\pm 1\text{ LSB}$
Input resistance	$330\text{k}\Omega$, $\pm 2\%$
Input over-voltage	$\pm 17\text{V}$
Offset error	adjustable
Offset drift	$\pm 30\text{ ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$
Connector	8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 59 – [Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. B](#): Specification

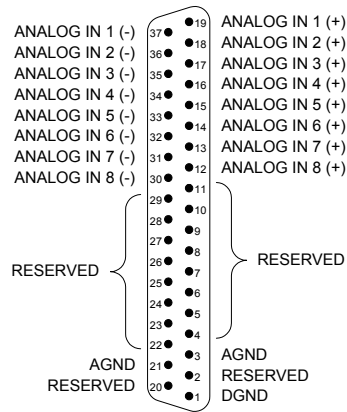


Fig. 60 – Pro-Aln-8/12-D Rev. B: Pin assignment

Setting the Input Voltage Range

The input module [Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. B](#) is equipped with an ADC whose input voltage range is adjustable by 2 DIL switches. As a default setting, the ADC is set to the voltage range of $\pm 10V$. The settings for other voltage ranges can be found in [fig. 62](#).

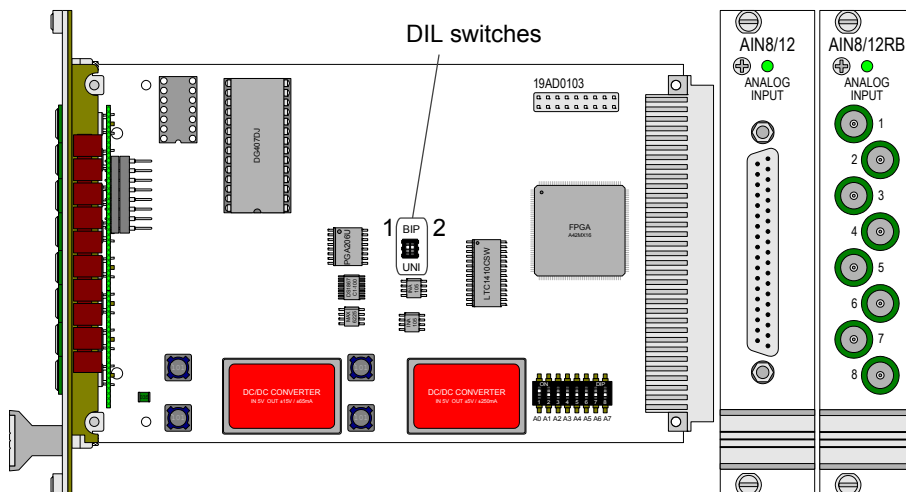


Fig. 61 – Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. B: Board and front panel

After every jumper setting you have to recalibrate the ADC, in order to assure correct measurement results. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software. The individual steps are described in the [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#), page 194.



Voltage range	DIL1	DIL2
$\pm 10V$ bipolar (default)	BIP	BIP
0...10V unipolar	UNI	UNI
not allowed	BIP	UNI
not allowed	UNI	BIP

Fig. 62 – Pro-Aln-8/12: DIL switch settings for the input voltage range

5.5.3 Pro-Aln-8/14 Rev. A

The analog input module [Pro-Aln-8/14 Rev. A](#) has a 14 bit ADC and 8 single ended inputs. A programmable amplifier (PGA) and a multiplexer (MUX) are connected before the ADC. The module can be combined with Pro-TC and Pro-PT modules.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-Aln-8/12: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-Aln-8/12-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

The module [Pro-Aln-8/14 Rev. A](#) is an advanced development of the module [Pro-Aln-8/12 Rev. B](#) with an input voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$ and a gain, programmable by software of 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

The module includes a sequence control, which may read the measurement values of all input channel sequentially.

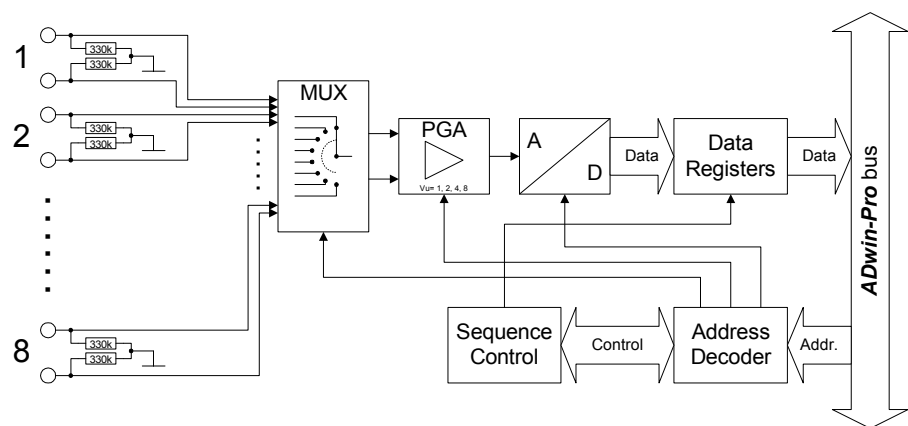


Fig. 63 – [Pro-Aln-8/14 Rev. A](#): Block diagram

Input channels		8 differential via multiplexer
Resolution		14 bit
Conversion time		max. 0.5 μs
Sampling rate		max. 2000ksps
Multiplexer settling time		3 μs
Measurement ranges		$\pm 10\text{V}$, optional: $\pm 20\text{mA}$ / 8 channels
Gain		1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable
Accuracy	INL	typ. ± 0.6 LSB, max. ± 2 LSB
	DNL	typ. ± 0.3 LSB, max. ± 1 LSB
With the option $\pm 20\text{mA}$ there is an additional inaccuracy of 0.05% of the measured voltage (by the 500 Ω shunt).		
Input resistance		330k Ω , $\pm 2\%$
Input over-voltage		$\pm 35\text{V}$
Offset error		adjustable
Offset drift		± 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Connector		8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 64 – [Pro-Aln-8/14 Rev. A](#): Specification

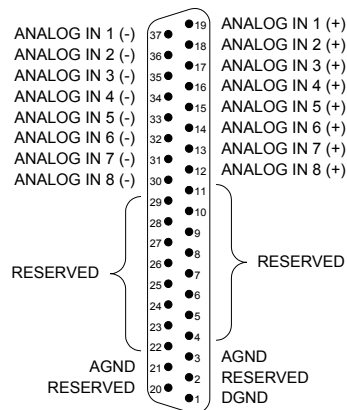


Fig. 65 – Pro-AIn-8/14-D Rev. A: Pin assignment

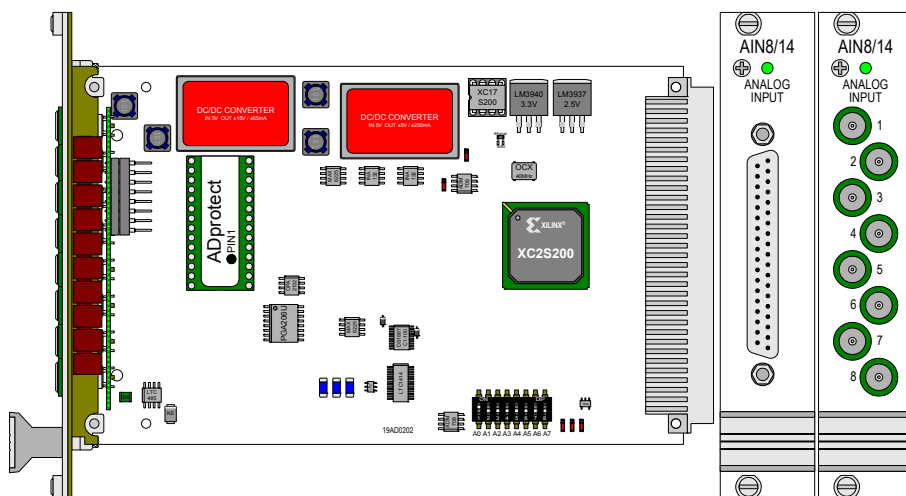


Abb. 66 – Pro-AIn-8/14 Rev. A: Board and front panel

5.5.4 Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A](#) (see [page 53](#)).

The analog input module [Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. A](#) is equipped with a 12-bit ADC and a programmable amplifier. It has 32 single-ended or 16 differential inputs (software-selectable). The inputs are connected to a 37-pin DSub socket. The Pro-Aln-32/12 module offers options for combination with thermocouples and PTC-modules. The input voltage range of the ADC can be adjusted by jumpers (see [page 47](#)).

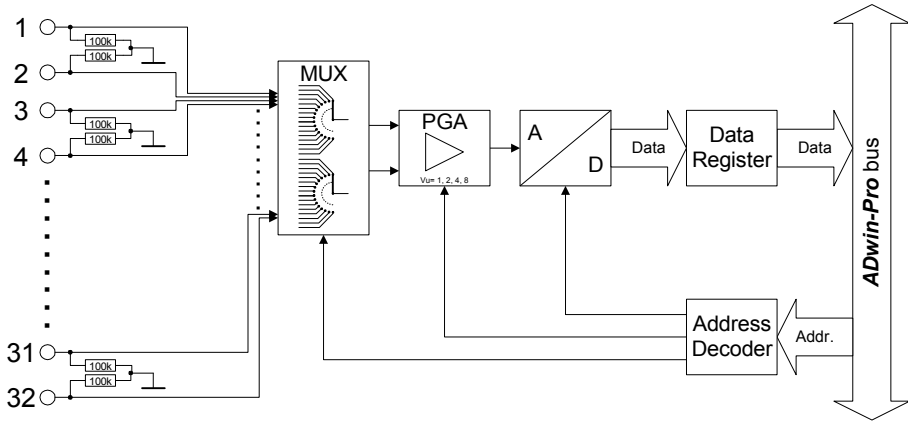


Fig. 67 – [Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. A](#): Block diagram



After power up the module Pro-Aln-32/12 is set to 16 differential inputs.

The figures [69](#) and [70](#) show the pin assignment of the module. Please consider the different pin assignment for differential and single-ended inputs.

Input channels		32 single-ended oder 16 differential
Resolution		12 bit
Conversion time		max. 8.5µs
Sampling rate		max. 117 ksps
Measurement ranges		0...10V, ±5V, ±10V optional 0-20mA / 16 channels
Gain		1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable
Accuracy	INL	max. ±1 LSB
	DNL	max. ±1 LSB
Input resistance		100kΩ, ±2%
Input over-voltage		±25V (peak ±35V)
Offset error		adjustable
Offset drift		±30 ppm/°C of full scale range
Connector		37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 68 – [Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. A](#): Specification

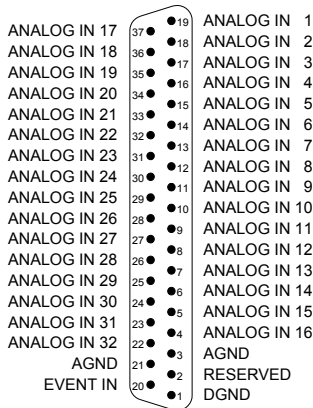


Fig. 69 – Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. A: Pin assignment single-ended

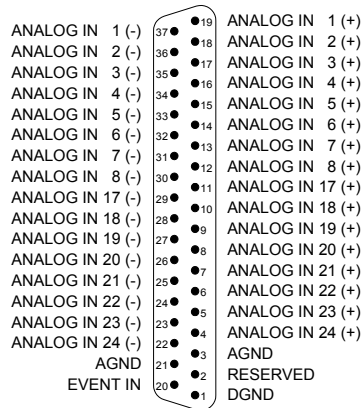


Fig. 70 – Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. A: Pin assignment differential

Setting the Input Voltage Range

The input module [Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. A](#) is equipped with an ADC whose input voltage range is adjustable by 2 jumpers. As a default setting, the ADC is set to the voltage range of $\pm 10V$. The settings for other voltage ranges can be found in [fig. 72](#).

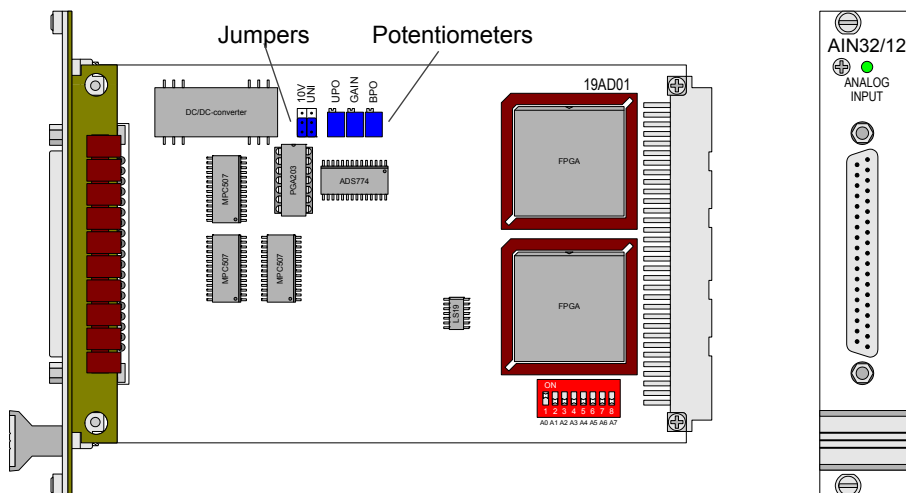


Fig. 71 – Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. A: Board and front panel

After every jumper setting you have to recalibrate the ADC, in order to assure correct measurement results. The individual steps are described in the [chapter 6 "Calibration"](#).

If you have a board with the imprint "19AD774" (in the upright corner) the jumpers are arranged in positions different to this description. Please ask our support to get the correct jumper positions.

For the accurate adjustment of offset and gain the potentiometers UPO (uni-polar) or BPO (bipolar) as well as GAIN are available ([fig. 73](#)).



Voltage range	J1	J2
±5V bipolar	BIP	10V
±10V bipolar (default)	BIP	20V
0...10V unipolar	UNI	10V
not allowed (0...20V)	UNI	20V

Fig. 72 – Pro-AIn-32/12 Rev. A:
Jumper positions

Potentiometer	Adjustment of
Gain	Gain factor
BPO	Offset (bipolar setting)
UPO	Offset (unipolar setting)

Fig. 73 – Pro-AIn-32/12 Rev. A: Function
of the potentiometers

5.5.5 Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A](#) (see [page 53](#)).

The analog input module [Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B](#) has a 12 bit ADC and a programmable gain (PGA). It is equipped with 32 single-ended inputs and 16 differential inputs (software-selectable). The inputs are connected on a 37-pin DSub socket. The module can be combined with Pro-TC and Pro-PT modules. The input voltage range of the ADC can be set by jumpers (see [page 50](#)).

The module [Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B](#) is an advanced development of the module Pro-Aln-32/12 with an input voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$ or $0\text{--}10\text{V}$ and a gain, programmable by software of 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

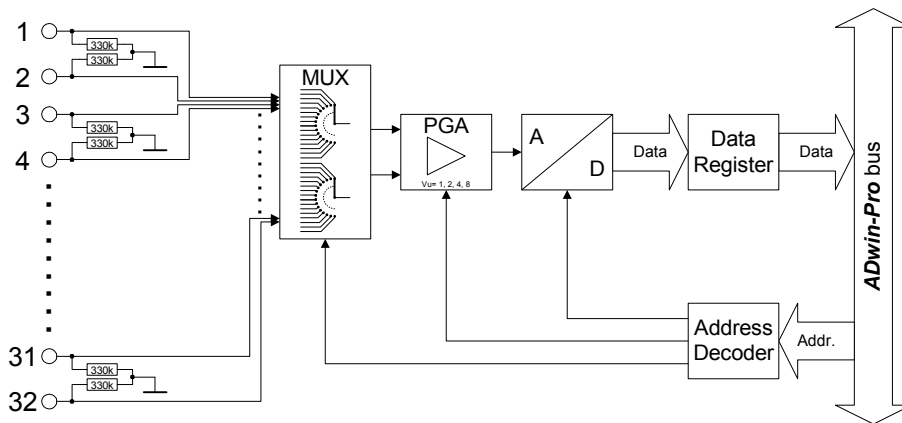


Fig. 74 – [Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B](#): Block diagram

After power-up the module is set to 16 differential inputs.

Figures [76](#) and [77](#) show the pin assignment of the module. Please consider the different pin assignment for differential and single-ended inputs.



Input channels	32 single-ended oder 16 differential
Resolution	12 bit
Conversion time	max. $0.75\mu\text{s}$
Sampling rate	max. 1250ksps
Multiplexer settling time	$3\mu\text{s}$
Measurement ranges	$0\text{--}10\text{V}$, $\pm 10\text{V}$ optional $0\text{--}20\text{mA}$ / 16 channels
Gain	1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable
Accuracy	INL typ. $\pm 0.3\text{ LSB}$, max. $\pm 1\text{ LSB}$
	DNL typ. $\pm 0.3\text{ LSB}$, max. $\pm 1\text{ LSB}$
Input resistance	$330\text{k}\Omega$, $\pm 2\%$
Input over-voltage	$\pm 17\text{V}$
Offset error	adjustable
Offset drift	$\pm 30\text{ ppm}/^\circ\text{C}$
Connector	37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 75 – [Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B](#): Specification

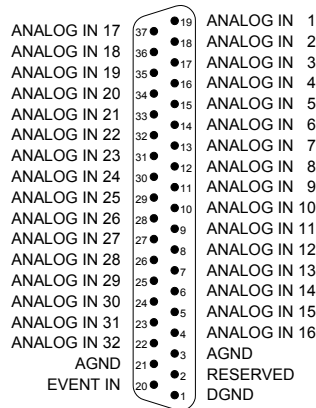


Fig. 76 – Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B: Pin assignment single-ended

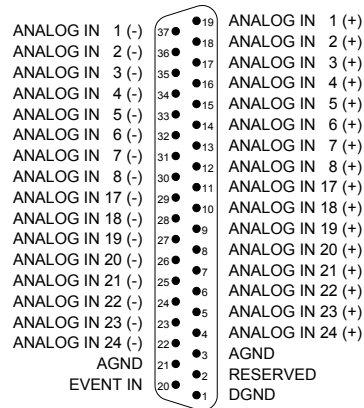


Fig. 77 – Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B: Pin assignment differential

Setting the Input Voltage Range

The input module Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B is equipped with an ADC whose input voltage range is adjustable by 2 DIL switches. As a default setting, the ADC is set to the voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$. The settings for other voltage ranges can be found in fig. 79.

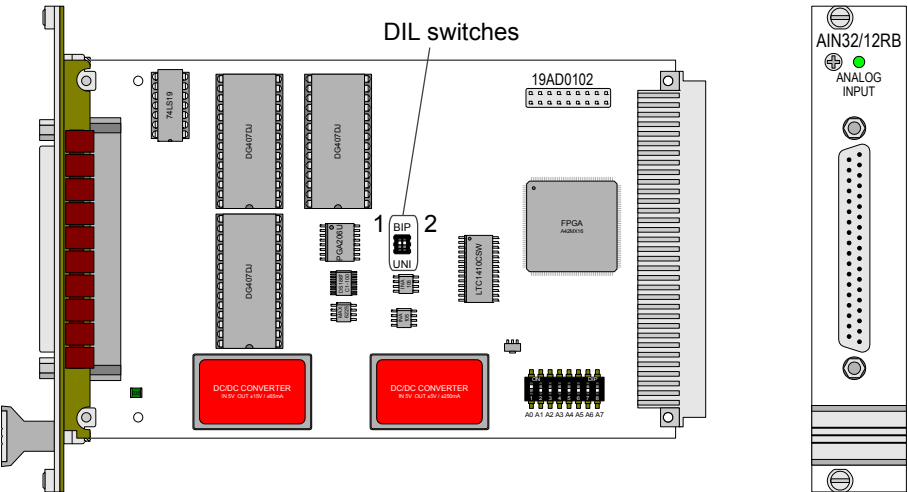


Fig. 78 – Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B: Board and front panel



After every jumper setting you have to recalibrate the ADC, in order to assure correct measurement results. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software. The individual steps are described in the chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software", page 194.

Voltage range	DIL1	DIL2
$\pm 10\text{V}$ bipolar (default)	BIP	BIP
0...10V unipolar	UNI	UNI
not allowed	BIP	UNI
not allowed	UNI	BIP

Fig. 79 – Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B: DIL switch settings for the input voltage range

5.5.6 Pro-Aln-16/14-C Rev. A

The analog input module [Pro-Aln-16/14-C Rev. A](#) has a 14 bit ADC and a programmable gain (PGA). It is equipped with 16 differential current inputs (numbers 1...8 and 17...24). The inputs are connected to a 37-pin DSUB socket.

The module version with voltage inputs [Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A](#) is described on [page 53](#).

The module [Pro-Aln-16/14-C Rev. A](#) has an input range of $\pm 20\text{mA}$ and a gain, programmable by software of 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

In addition, the module has a sequential control, which by request reads the measurement values from all input channels successively.

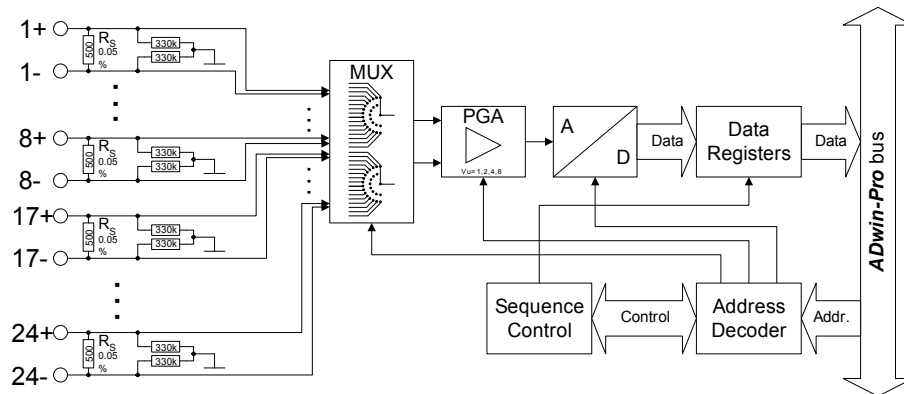
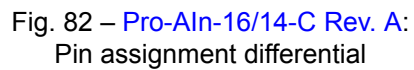


Fig. 80 – [Pro-Aln-16/14-C Rev. A](#): Block diagram

Input channels	16 differential
Resolution	14 bit
Conversion time	max. 0.5 μs
Sampling rate	max. 2000ksp/s
Multiplexer settling time	3 μs
Measurement ranges	$\pm 20\text{mA}$
Gain	1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable
Accuracy	INL typ. ± 0.6 LSB, max. ± 1 LSB +0.05% of measured voltage by input resistance
	DNL typ. ± 0.3 LSB, max. ± 1 LSB +0.05% of measured voltage by input resistance
Input resistance	500k Ω , $\pm 2\%$
Input over-voltage	$\pm 15\text{V}$
Offset error	adjustable
Offset drift	± 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Connector	37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 81 – [Pro-Aln-16/14-C Rev. A](#): Specification



5.5.7 Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A

The analog input module [Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A](#) has a 14 bit ADC and a programmable gain (PGA). It is equipped with 32 single-ended inputs or 16 differential inputs (software-selectable). The inputs are connected to a 37-pin DSUB socket. The module can be combined with Pro-TC and Pro-PT modules.

The module version with current inputs [Pro-Aln-16/14-C Rev. A](#) is described on [page 51](#).

The module [Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A](#) is an advanced development of the module [Pro-Aln-32/12 Rev. B](#). It has an input voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$ and a gain, programmable by software of 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)). In addition, the module has a sequential control, which by request reads the measurement values from all input channels successively.

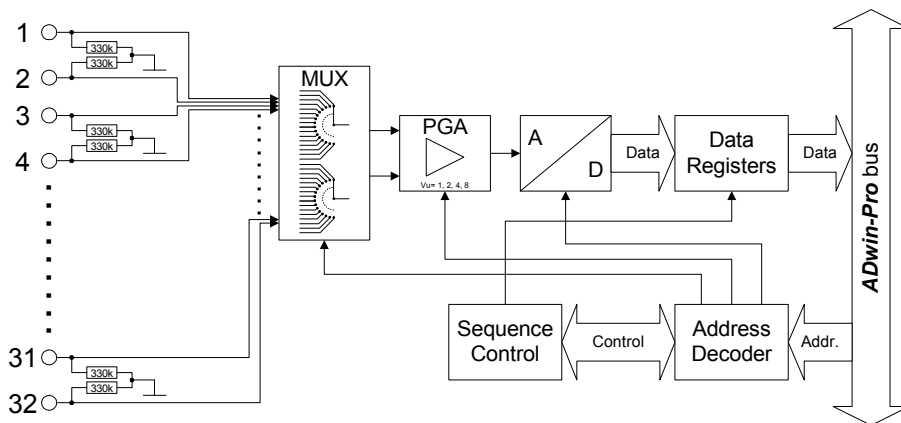


Fig. 84 – [Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A](#): Block diagram

After power-up the module is set to 16 differential inputs.

Figures [86](#) and [87](#) show the pin assignment of the module. Please consider the different pin assignment for differential and single-ended inputs.



Input channels		32 single-ended oder 16 differential
Resolution		14 bit
Conversion time		max. 0.5 μs
Sampling rate		max. 2000 ksp/s
Multiplexer settling time		3 μs
Measurement ranges		$\pm 10\text{V}$; optional 0...20 mA / 16 channels
Gain		1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable
Accuracy	INL	typ. ± 0.6 LSB, max. ± 1 LSB
	DNL	typ. ± 0.3 LSB, max. ± 1 LSB
	With the option $\pm 20\text{mA}$ there is an additional inaccuracy of 0.05% of the measured voltage (by the 500 Ω shunt).	
Input resistance		330 k Ω , $\pm 2\%$
Input over-voltage		$\pm 35\text{V}$
Offset error		adjustable
Offset drift		± 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$
Connector		37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 85 – [Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A](#): Specification

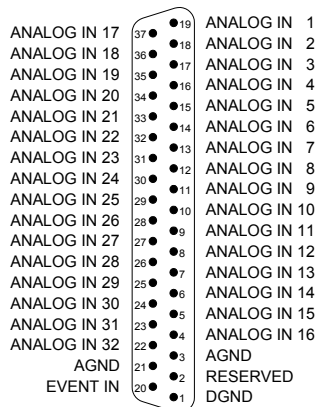


Fig. 86 – Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A:
Pin assignment single-ended

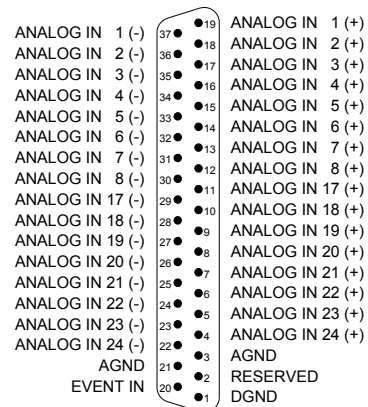


Fig. 87 – Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A:
Pin assignment differential

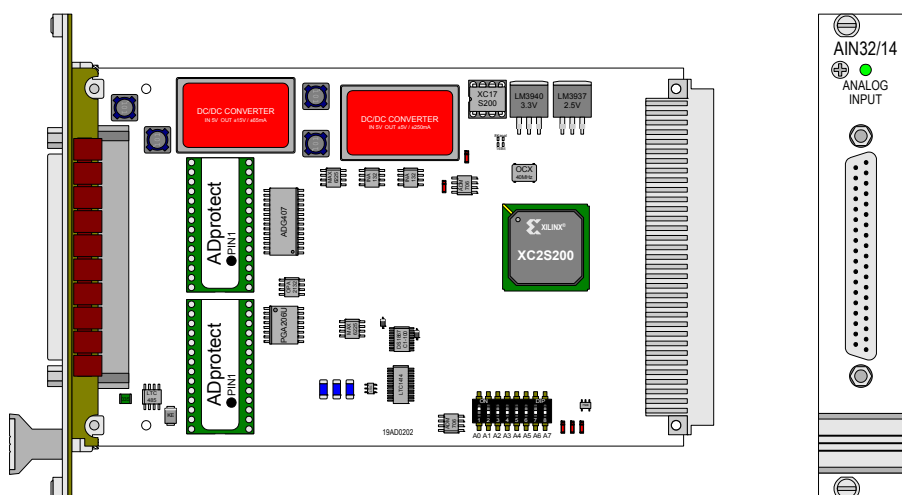


Abb. 88 – Pro-Aln-32/14 Rev. A: Board and front panel

5.5.8 Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. C](#) (see [page 59](#)).

Analog input module [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. A](#) with a 16-bit ADC and 8 differential inputs. The module [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. A](#) has options for combination with thermocouples, filters and PTC-modules.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-Aln-8/16: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-Aln-8/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

The input voltage range of the ADC can be adjusted by jumpers (see below).

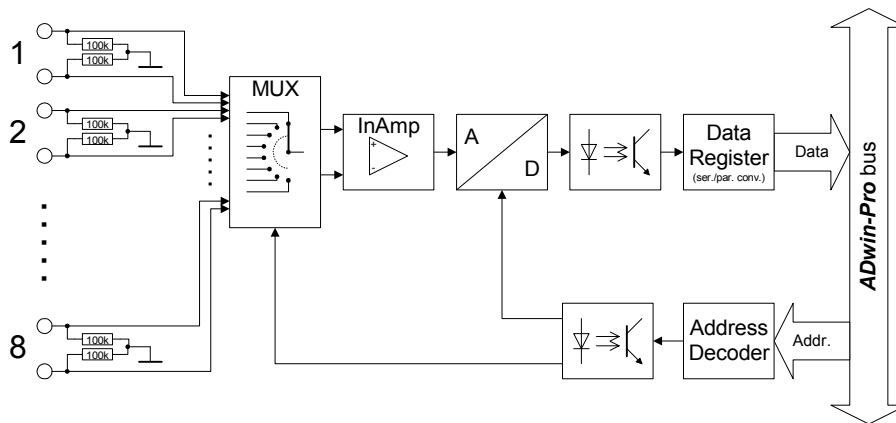


Fig. 89 – [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. A](#): Block diagram

Input channels	8 differential via multiplexer
Resolution	16 bit
Conversion time	max. 10 μ s
Sampling rate	1 channel continuously
	channels multiplexed
	discontinuously
Measurement ranges	0...10V, \pm 5V, \pm 10V
Accuracy	INL
	DNL
Input resistance	100k Ω , \pm 2%
Input over-voltage	\pm 35V
Offset error	adjustable
Offset drift	\pm 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C of full scale range
Connector	8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 90 – [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. A](#): Specification

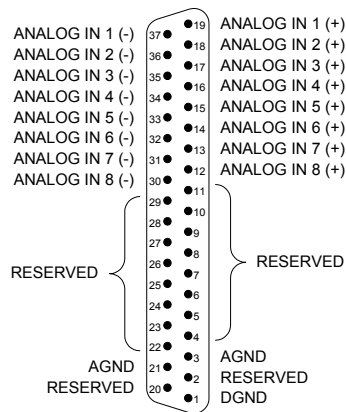


Fig. 91 – Pro-AIn-8/16-D Rev. A: Pin assignment

Setting the Input Voltage Range

The input module [Pro-AIn-8/16 Rev. A](#) is equipped with an ADC whose input voltage range is adjustable by 3jumps. As a default setting, the ADC is set to the voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$. The settings for other voltage ranges can be found in [fig. 93](#).

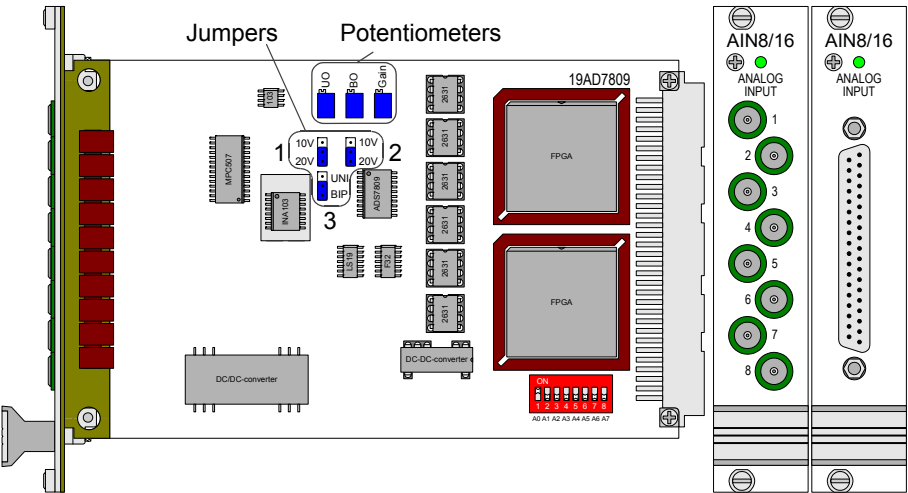


Fig. 92 – [Pro-AIn-8/16 Rev. A](#): Board and front panel



After every jumper setting you have to recalibrate the ADC, in order to assure correct measurement results. The individual steps are described in the [chapter 6 "Calibration"](#).

For the accurate adjustment of offset and gain the potentiometers UO (unipolar) or BO (bipolar) as well as GAIN are available ([fig. 94](#)).

Voltage range	J1	J2	J3
$\pm 5\text{V}$ bipolar	10V	20V	BIP
$\pm 10\text{V}$ bipolar (default)	10V	20V	BIP
0...10V unipolar	10V	10V	UNI
not allowed (0...20V)	20V	20V	UNI

Fig. 93 – [Pro-AIn-8/16 Rev. A](#): Jumper settings for the input voltage range

Potentiometer	Adjustment of
Gain	Gain factor
BPO	Offset (bipolar setting)
UPO	Offset (unipolar setting)

Fig. 94 – [Pro-AIn-8/16 Rev. A](#): Function of the potentiometers

5.5.9 Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. B

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. C](#) (see [page 59](#)).

The analog input module [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. B](#) has a 16-bit ADC, 8 differential inputs and a programmable gain (PGA). The module can be combined with amplifiers, filters, Pro-TC and Pro-PT modules.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-Aln-8/16: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-Aln-8/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

The module [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. B](#) is an advanced development of the module Pro-Aln-8/16 with an input voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$ and a gain, programmable by software of 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

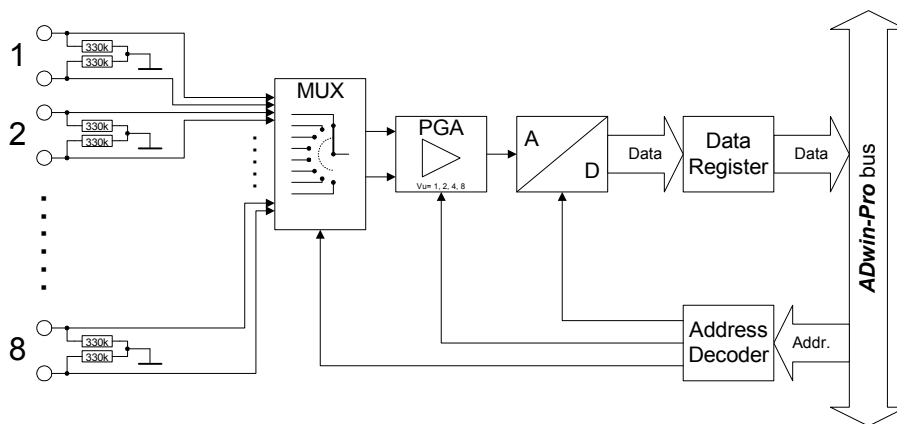


Fig. 95 – [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. B](#): Block diagram

Input channels	8 differential via multiplexer	
Resolution	16 bit	
Conversion time	max. 8μs	
Sampling rate	max. 100ksps	
Multiplexer settling time	14μs	
Measurement ranges	$\pm 10\text{V}$	
Gain	1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable	
Accuracy	INL	± 3 LSB typical
	DNL	max. ± 1 LSB
Input resistance	330kΩ, $\pm 2\%$	
Input over-voltage	$\pm 17\text{V}$	
Offset error	adjustable	
Offset drift	± 20 ppm/°C	
Connector	8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket	

Fig. 96 – [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. B](#): Specification

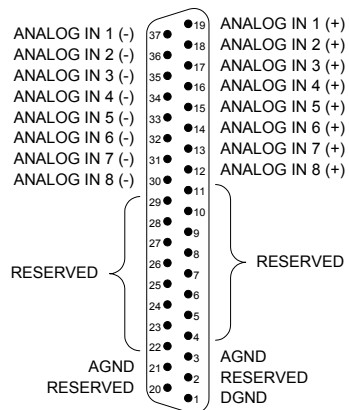


Fig. 97 – Pro-Aln-8/16-D Rev. B: Pin assignment differential

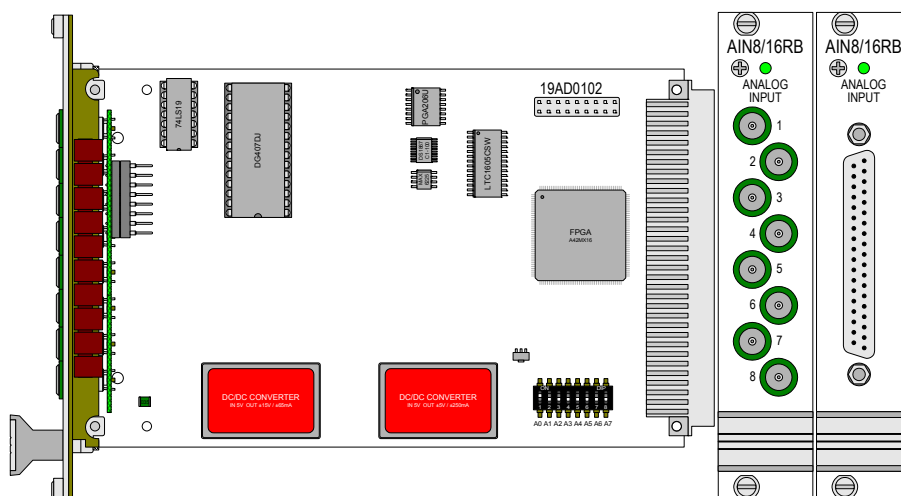


Fig. 98 – Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. B: Board and front panel

5.5.10 Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. C

The analog input module [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. C](#) has a 16-bit ADC, 8 differential inputs and a programmable gain (PGA). The module can be combined with amplifiers, filters, Pro-TC and Pro-PT modules.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-Aln-8/16: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-Aln-8/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

The module [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. C](#) is an advanced development of the [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. B](#) with an input voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$ and a gain, programmable by software of 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

In addition, the module has a sequential control, which by request reads the measurement values from all input channels successively.

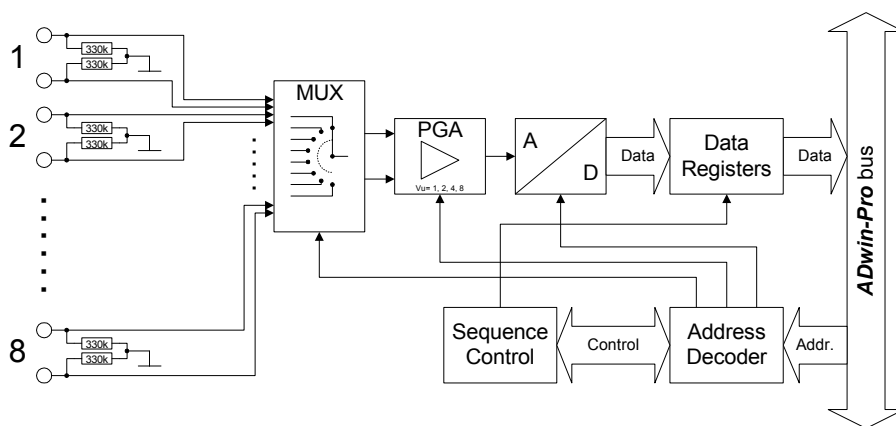
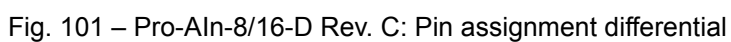


Fig. 99 – [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. C](#): Block diagram

Input channels	8 differential via multiplexer	
Resolution	16 bit	
Conversion time	max. 5 μs	
Sampling rate	max. 200kps	
Multiplexer settling time	6 μs	
Measurement ranges	$\pm 10\text{V}$	
Gain	1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable	
Accuracy	INL	± 2 LSB typical
	DNL	max. ± 1 LSB
Input resistance	330k Ω , $\pm 2\%$	
Input over-voltage	$\pm 35\text{V}$	
Offset error	adjustable	
Offset drift	± 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$	
Connector	8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket	

Fig. 100 – [Pro-Aln-8/16 Rev. C](#): Specification



5.5.11 Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. B

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. C](#) (see [page 63](#)).

The analog input module Pro-Aln-32/16RB has a 16-bit ADC and a programmable gain amplifier (PGA). It has 32 single-ended or 16 differential inputs (software selectable). The inputs are connected on a 37-pin DSUB socket. The module can be combined with Pro-TC and Pro-PT modules.

The module Pro-Aln-32/16RB is equipped with an input voltage range of $\pm 10V$ and a gain amplifier, programmable by software to 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

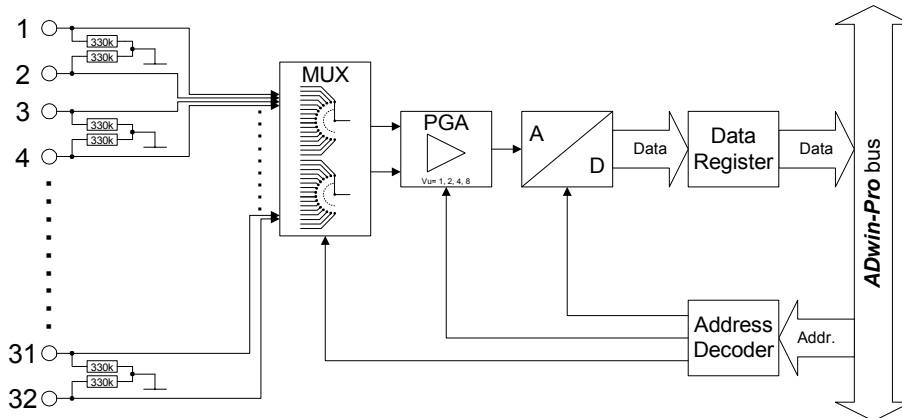


Fig. 103 – [Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. B](#): Block diagram

On Startup the module is set to 16 differential inputs.

Figures [105](#) and [106](#) show the pin assignments of the module. Please consider the different pin assignment for differential and single-ended inputs.



Input channels:	32 single-ended oder 16 differetial; via multiplexer	
Resolution:	16 bit	
Conversion time:	max. 8 μ s	
Sampling rate:	max. 100 ksp/s	
Multiplexer settling time:	14 μ s	
Measurement ranges:	± 10 V	
Gain:	1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable	
Accuracy	INL	max. ± 3 LSB
	DNL	max. +3, -2 LSB
Input resistance:	330 k Ω , $\pm 2\%$	
Input over-voltage:	± 17 V	
Offset error:	adjustable	
Offset drift:	± 20 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C	
Connector:	37-pin DSub socket	

Fig. 104 – [Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. B](#): Specification

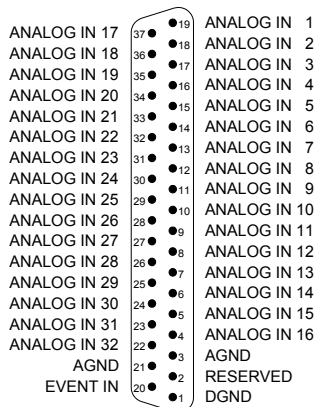


Fig. 105 – Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. B: Pin assignment single-ended

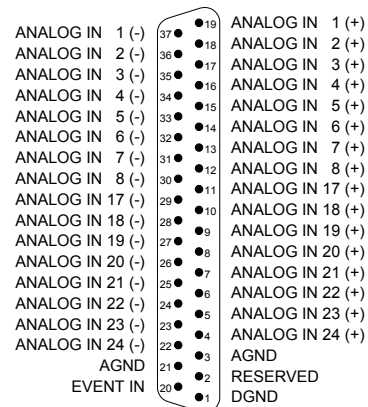


Fig. 106 – Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. B: Pin assignment differential

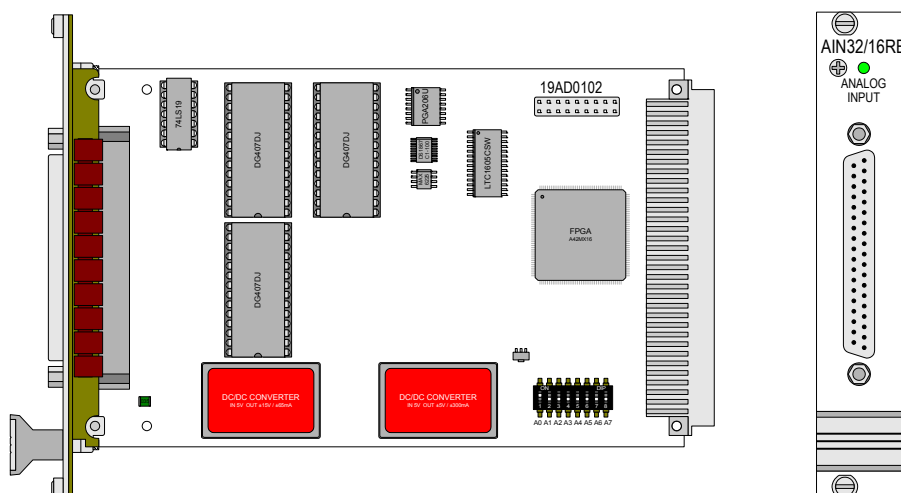


Fig. 107 – Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. B: Board and front panel

5.5.12 Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. C

The analog input module **Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. C** has a 16-bit ADC and a programmable gain amplifier (PGA). It has 32 single-ended or 16 differential inputs (software selectable). The inputs are connected to a 37-pin DSUB socket. The module can be combined with amplifiers, filters, Pro-TC and Pro-PT modules.

The module **Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. C** is equipped with an input voltage range of $\pm 10\text{V}$ and a gain amplifier, programmable by software to 1, 2, 4 or 8. The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

In addition, the module has a sequential control, which by request reads the measurement values from all input channels successively.

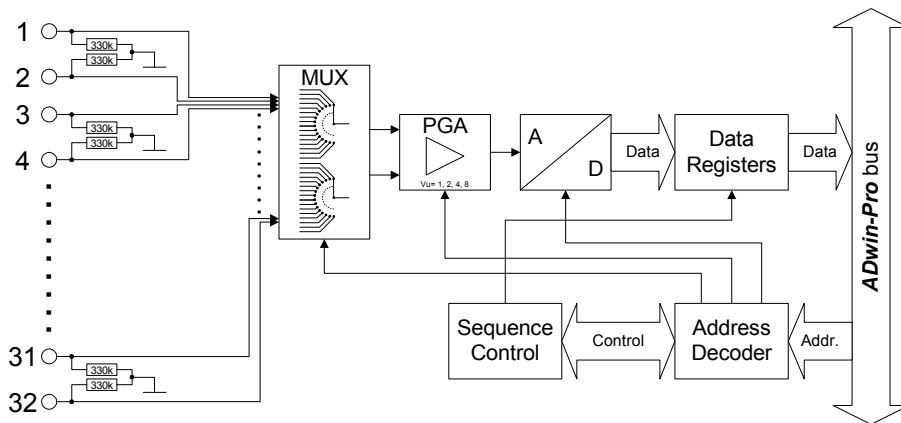


Fig. 108 – **Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. C**: Block diagram

On Startup the module is set to 16 differential inputs.

Figures 110 and 111 show the pin assignments of the module. Please consider the different pin assignment for differential and single-ended inputs.



Input channels:	32 single-ended oder 16 differential; via multiplexer	
Resolution:	16 bit	
Conversion time:	max. 5 μ s	
Sampling rate:	max. 200 ksp/s	
Multiplexer settling time:	6 μ s	
Measurement ranges:	± 10 V	
Gain:	1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable	
Accuracy	INL	max. ± 2 LSB
	DNL	max. ± 1 LSB
Input resistance:	330 k Ω , $\pm 2\%$	
Input over-voltage:	± 35 V	
Offset error:	adjustable	
Offset drift:	± 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C	
Connector:	37-pin DSub socket	

Fig. 109 – **Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. C**: Specification

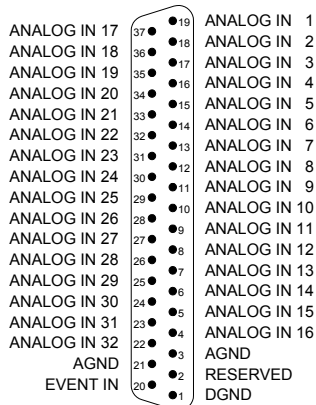


Fig. 110 – Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. C: Pin assignment single-ended

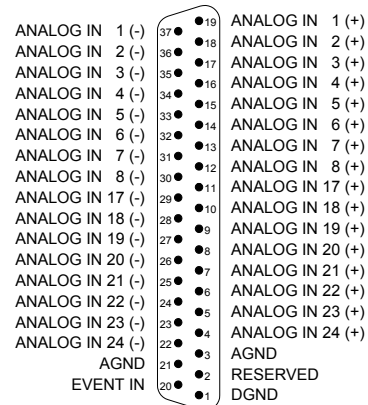


Fig. 111 – Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. C: Pin assignment differential

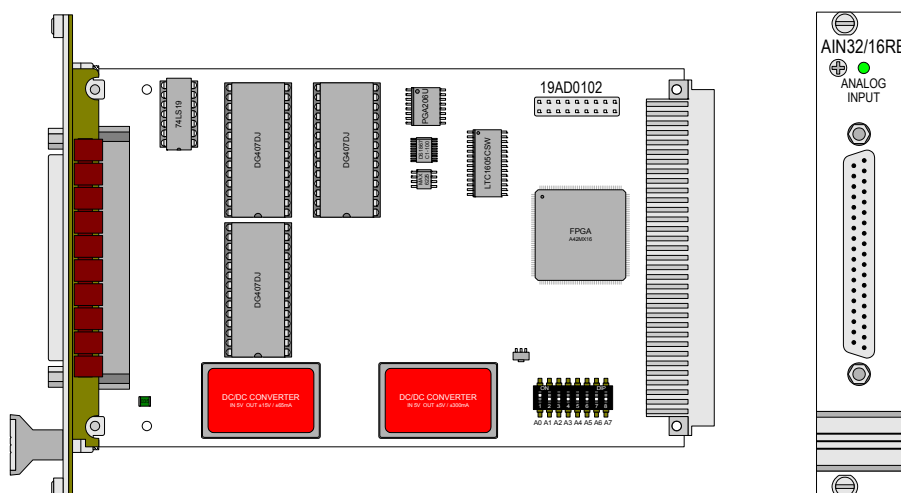


Fig. 112 – Pro-Aln-32/16 Rev. C: Board and front panel

5.5.13 Pro-Aln-F-4/12 Rev. A

Analog input module **Pro-Aln-F-4/12 Rev. A** with 4 ADC (12 bit) and 4 differential inputs.

The inputs are equipped with shielded LEMO sockets (CAMAC European norm).

For the accurate adjustment of offset and gain the potentiometers Ox and Gx are available ([fig. 116](#)); you find information about the accurate adjustment on [page 68](#). The "x" of the potentiometer's names are place holders for the number of the corresponding ADC. The potentiometer names are imprinted on the board.

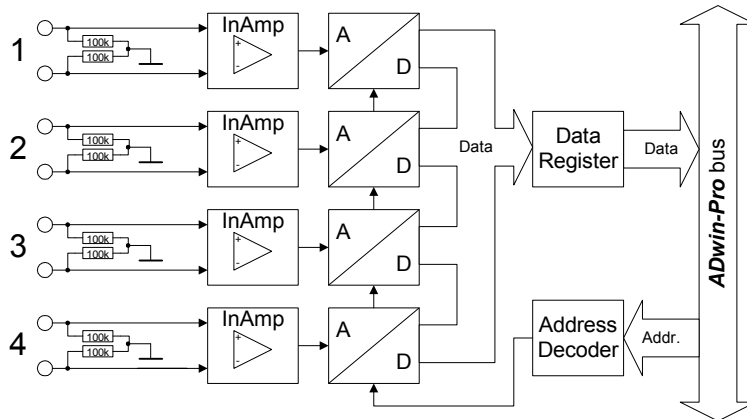


Fig. 113 – **Pro-Aln-F-4/12 Rev. A**: Block diagram

Input channels	4 differential	
Resolution	12 bit	
Conversion time	max. 0.75μs (per ADC)	
Sampling rate	max. 1250ksps (per ADC)	
Measurement ranges	±10V	
Accuracy	INL	typ. ±0.3 LSB, max. ±1 LSB
	DNL	typ. ±0.3 LSB, max. ±1 LSB
Input resistance	100kΩ, ±2%	
Input over-voltage	±35V	
Offset error	adjustable	
Offset drift	±30 ppm/°C of full scale range	
Connector	4 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket	

Fig. 114 – **Pro-Aln-F-4/12 Rev. A**: Specification

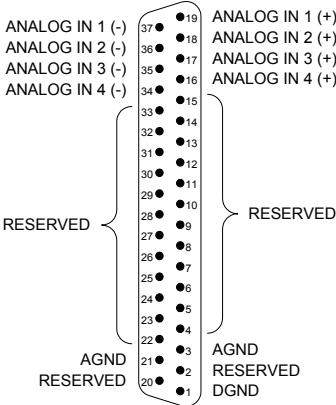


Fig. 115 – Pro-AIn-F-4/12-D Rev. A: Pin assignment differential

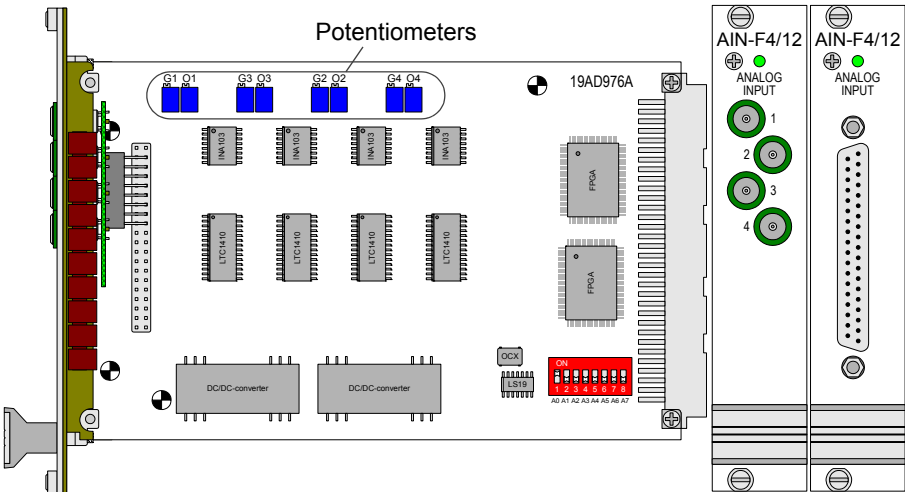


Fig. 116 – Pro-AIn-F-4/12 Rev. A: Board and front panel

5.5.14 Pro-Aln-F-8/12 Rev. A

Analog input module **Pro-Aln-F-8/12 Rev. A** with 8 ADC (12 bit) and 8 differential inputs.

The inputs are equipped with shielded LEMO sockets (CAMAC European norm).

For the accurate adjustment of offset and gain the potentiometers Ox and Gx are available (fig. 120); you find information about the accurate adjustment on [page 68](#).

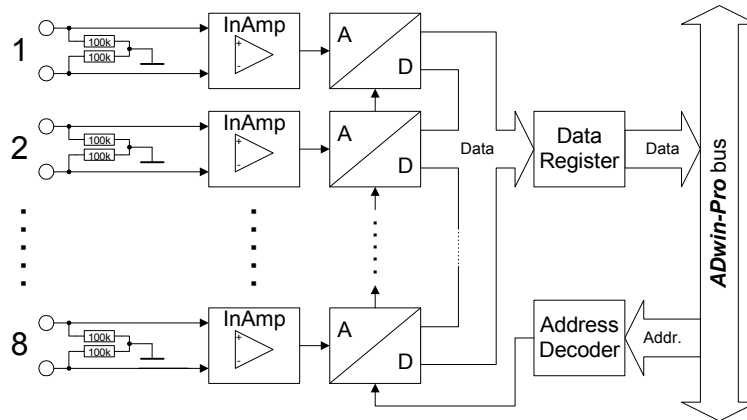


Fig. 117 – **Pro-Aln-F-8/12 Rev. A**: Block diagram

Input channels	8 differential	
Resolution	12 bit	
Conversion time	max. 0.75μs (per ADC)	
Sampling rate	max. 1250ksps (per ADC)	
Measurement ranges	±10V	
Accuracy	INL	typ. ±0.3 LSB, max. ±1 LSB
	DNL	typ. ±0.3 LSB, max. ±1 LSB
Input resistance	100kΩ, ±2%	
Input over-voltage	±35V	
Offset error	adjustable	
Offset drift	±30 ppm/°C of full scale range	
Connector	8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket	

Fig. 118 – **Pro-Aln-F-8/12 Rev. A**: Specification

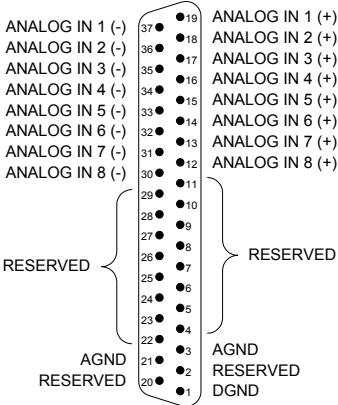


Fig. 119 – Pro-Aln-F-8/12-D Rev. A: Pin assignment differential

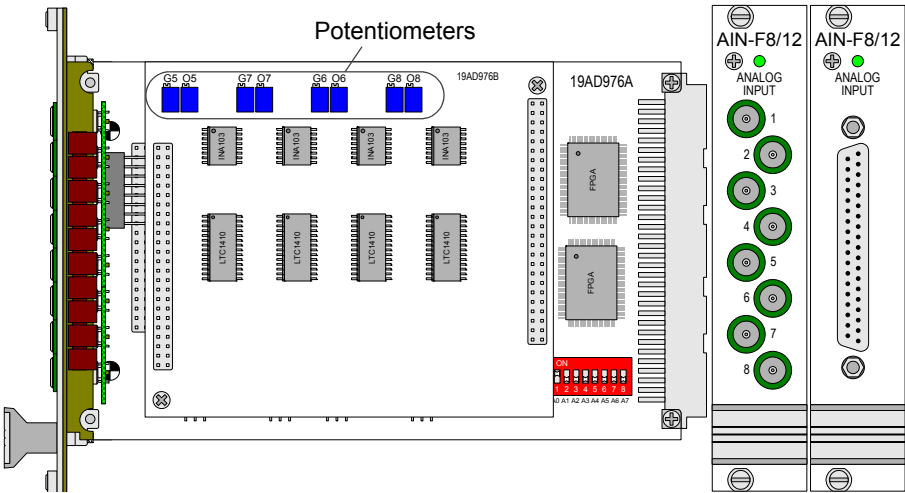


Fig. 120 – Pro-Aln-F-8/12 Rev. A: Board and front panel

Setting Offset and Gain factor

The analog input modules [Pro-Aln-F-4/12 Rev. A](#) and [Pro-Aln-F-4/16 Rev. A](#) are equipped with each 4 ADC, the modules [Pro-Aln-F-8/12 Rev. A](#) and [Pro-Aln-F-8/16 Rev. A](#) with each 8 ADC. The ADC 1 to 4 are on the base PCB and the ADC 5 to 8 are on an additional PCB which will be plugged into the base PCB. The input voltage of the ADC is fixed to $\pm 10V$.

The potentiometers Ox and Gx are used for an accurate adjustment of gain and offset ([fig. 121](#)). The "x" in the potentiometer's names stands for the number of the corresponding ADC. The potentiometer names are printed on the boards.

When testing the modules, the potentiometers have been optimally adjusted. Therefore we ask you to avoid adjusting the potentiometers if not necessary, because this may result in inaccuracy. The calibration of the ADC is described in the [chapter 6 "Calibration"](#).

Potentiometer	Adjustment of
Gx	Gain factor
Ox	Offset

Fig. 121 – Pro-Aln-F-8/12 Rev. A: Function of the potentiometers

5.5.15 Pro-Aln-F-4/14 Rev. B

Analog input module **Pro-Aln-F-4/14 Rev. B** with 4 fast-ADC (14 bit) and 4 differential inputs.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-Aln-4/14: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-Aln-4/14-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

The module has 2 operating modes, which you can use optionally for each of the channels:

- Standard individual measurement: Upon each process call an individual measurement can be executed by starting the conversion (waiting for its end), by reading out the measurement values and if necessary by processing them.
- Start of a burst measurement sequence: Upon each process call a complete measurement sequence, which consists of a large number of individual measurements, is started. The module executes the measurement sequence alone, independent of the **ADwin** system.

The measurement values - number and measurement frequency are to be defined in the program - are stored in a special burst memory of the module, which enables measurement frequencies of up to 2MHz. The size of the burst memory limits the number of measurement values or the total time of the measurement.

Only after end of the measurement sequence will you be able to read out the stored measurement values from the burst memory and process them.

During an individual measurement the processor of the **ADwin-Pro** system is checking the sequence of each individual measurement, whereas during a burst measurement it is the module which is checking the measurement sequence.

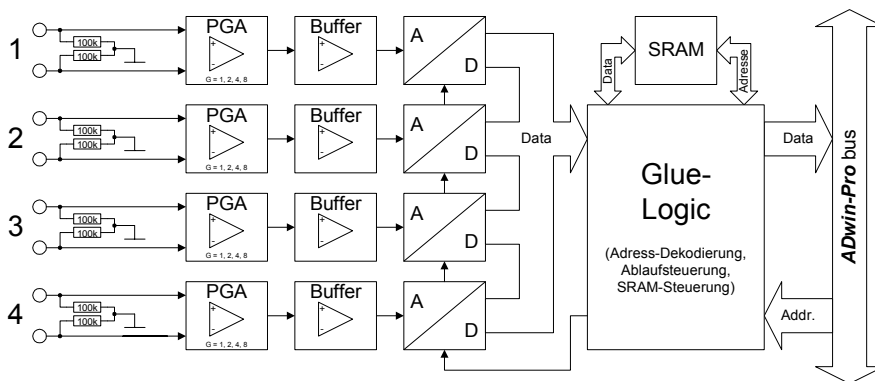


Fig. 122 – Pro-Aln-F-4/14 Rev. B: Block diagram

Input channels	4 differential
Resolution	14 bit
Conversion time	max. 0.4µs (per ADC)
Sampling rate	max. 2200ksps (per ADC)
Memory size	$2^{20}-1 = 1048575$ measurement values total
Measurement ranges	±10V

Fig. 123 – Pro-Aln-F-4/14 Rev. B: Specification

Accuracy	INL	max. ± 2 LSB (>1000 kps ± 3 LSB, >1500 kps ± 4 LSB)
	DNL	± 2 LSB typical
Input resistance		$100\text{k}\Omega$, $\pm 2\%$
Input over-voltage		$\pm 35\text{V}$
Offset error		adjustable
Offset drift		± 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ of full scale range
Connector		4 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 123 – Pro-Aln-F-4/14 Rev. B: Specification

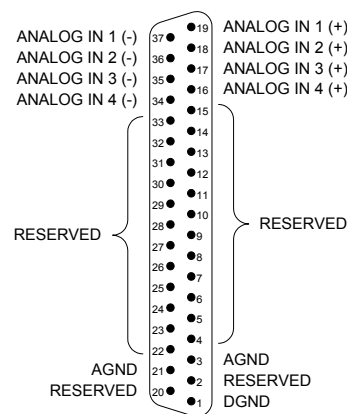


Fig. 124 – Pro-Aln-F-4/14-D Rev. B: Pin assignment differential

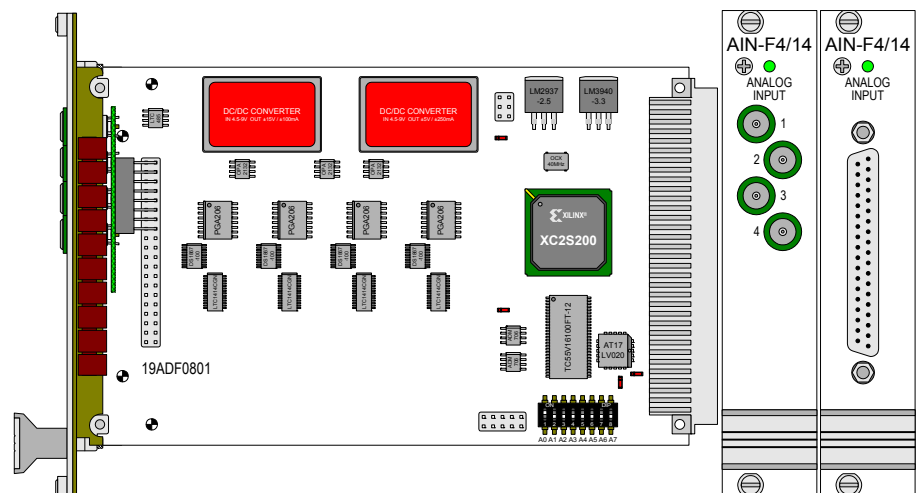


Fig. 125 – Pro-Aln-F-4/14 Rev. B: Board and front panel

5.5.16 Pro-Aln-F-8/14 Rev. B

Analog input module **Pro-Aln-F-8/14 Rev. B** with 8 fast-ADC (14 bit) and 8 differential inputs.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-Aln-4/14: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-Aln-4/14-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

The module has 2 operating modes, which you can use optionally for each of the channels:

- Standard single measurement: Upon each process call a single measurement can be executed by starting the conversion (waiting for its end), by reading out the measurement values and if necessary by processing them.
- Start of a burst measurement sequence: Upon each process call a complete measurement sequence, which consists of a large number of individual measurements, is started. The module executes the measurement sequence alone, independent of the **ADwin** system.

The measurement values - number and measurement frequency are to be defined in the program - are stored in a special burst memory of the module, which enables measurement frequencies of up to 2MHz. The size of the burst memory limits the number of measurement values or the total time of the measurement.

Only after end of the measurement sequence will you be able to read out the stored measurement values from the burst memory and process them.

During a single measurement the processor of the **ADwin-Pro** system is checking the sequence of each individual measurement, whereas during a burst measurement it is the input module which is checking the measurement sequence.

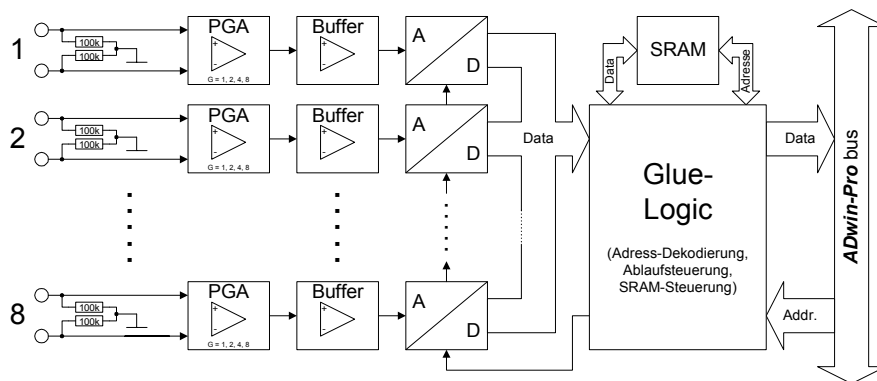


Fig. 126 – Pro-Aln-F-8/14 Rev. B: Block diagram

Input channels	8 differential
Resolution	14 bit
Conversion time	max. 0.4 μs (per ADC)
Sampling rate	max. 2200 ksps (per ADC)
Memory size	$2^{20}-1 = 1048575$ meas. values total
Measurement ranges	±10V

Fig. 127 – Pro-Aln-F-8/14 Rev. B: Specification

Accuracy	INL	max. ± 2 LSB ($>1000\text{kpsps} \pm 3$ LSB, $>1500\text{kpsps} \pm 4$ LSB)
	DNL	± 2 LSB typical
Input resistance		$100\text{k}\Omega$, $\pm 2\%$
Input over-voltage		$\pm 35\text{V}$
Offset error		adjustable
Offset drift		± 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}\text{C}$ of full scale range
Connector		8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 127 – Pro-AIn-F-8/14 Rev. B: Specification

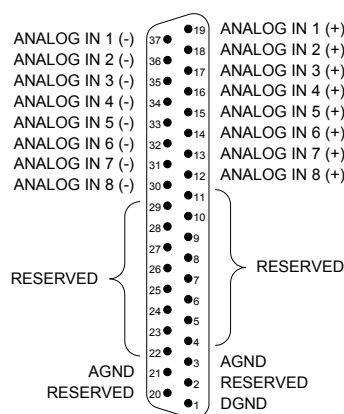


Fig. 128 – Pro-AIn-F-8/14-D Rev. B: Pin assignment differential

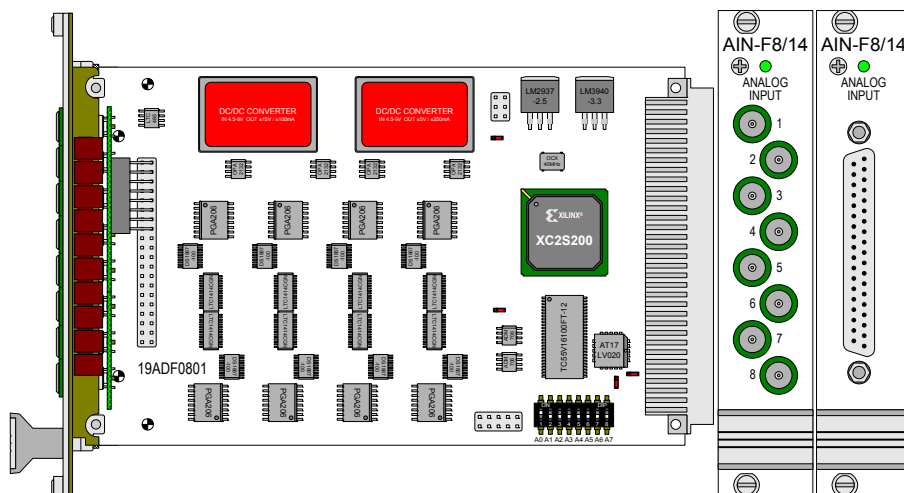


Fig. 129 – Pro-AIn-F-8/14 Rev. B: Board and front panel

5.5.17 Pro-Aln-F-4/16 Rev. A

Analog input module **Pro-Aln-F-4/16 Rev. A** with 4 ADC (16 bit) and 4 differential inputs.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-Aln-4/16: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-Aln-4/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

For the accurate adjustment of offset and gain the potentiometers Ox and Gx are available (fig. 133); you find information about the accurate adjustment on [page 68](#). The "x" of the potentiometer's names are place holders for the number of the corresponding ADC. The potentiometer names are imprinted on the board.

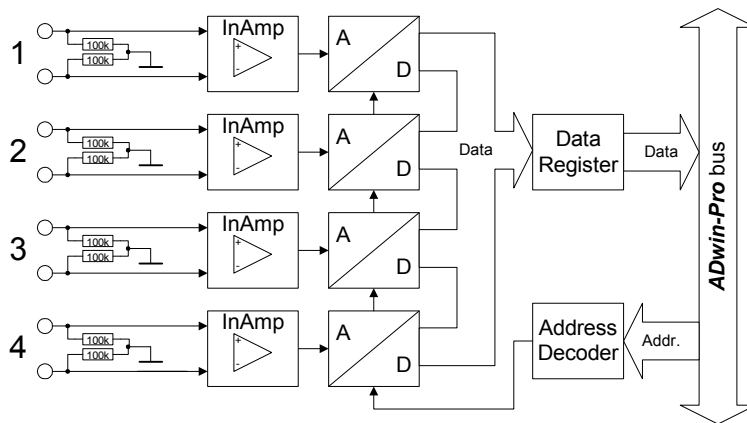


Fig. 130 – Pro-Aln-F-4/16 Rev. A: Block diagram

Input channels	4 differential
Resolution	16 bit
Conversion time	max. 8μs (per ADC)
Sampling rate	max. 100ksps (per ADC)
Measurement ranges	±10V
Accuracy	INL ±3 LSB typical
	DNL max. ±1 LSB
Input resistance	100kΩ, ±2%
Input over-voltage	±35V
Offset error	adjustable
Offset drift	±30 ppm/°C of full scale range
Connector	4 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 131 – Pro-Aln-F-4/16 Rev. A: Specification

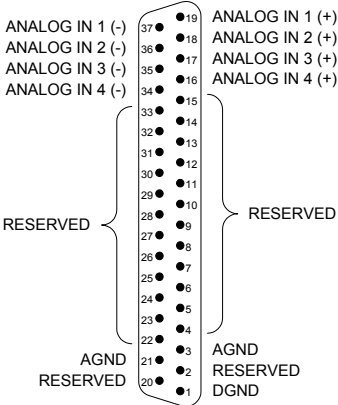


Fig. 132 – Pro-Aln-F-4/16-D Rev. A: Pin assignment differential

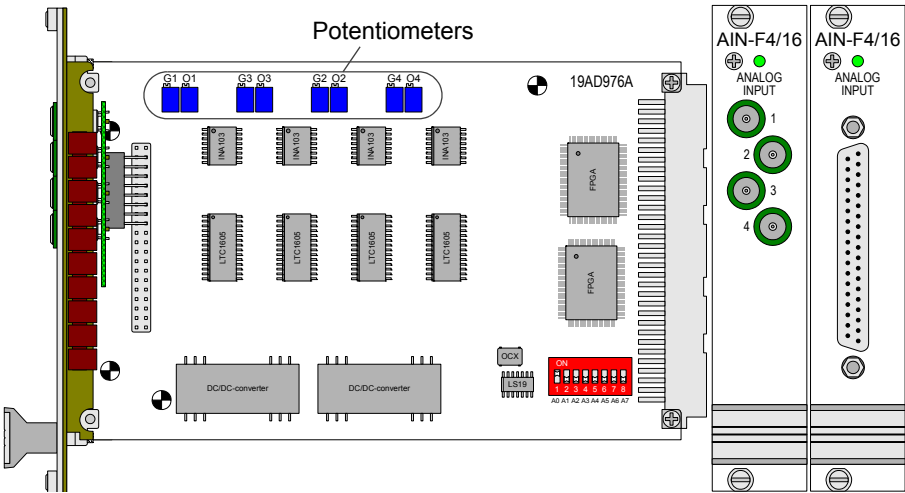


Fig. 133 – Pro-Aln-F-4/16 Rev. A: Board and front panel

5.5.18 Pro-Aln-F-8/16 Rev. A

Analog input module [Pro-Aln-F-8/16 Rev. A](#) with 8 ADC (16 bit) and 8 differential inputs.

The inputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-Aln-8/16: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-Aln-8/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

For the accurate adjustment of offset and gain the potentiometers Ox and Gx are available ([fig. 137](#)); you find information about the accurate adjustment on [page 68](#). The "x" of the potentiometer's names are place holders for the number of the corresponding ADC. The potentiometer names are imprinted on the board.

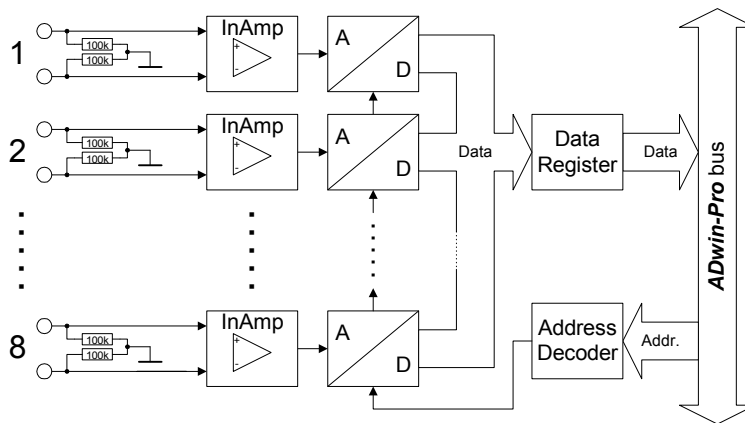


Fig. 134 – [Pro-Aln-F-8/16 Rev. A](#): Block diagram

Input channels	8 differential
Resolution	16 bit
Conversion time	max. 8μs (per ADC)
Sampling rate	max. 100ksps (per ADC)
Measurement ranges	±10V
Accuracy	INL ±3 LSB typical
	DNL max. ±1 LSB
Input resistance	100kΩ, ±2%
Input over-voltage	±35V
Offset error	adjustable
Offset drift	±30 ppm/°C of full scale range
Connector	8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 135 – [Pro-Aln-F-8/16 Rev. A](#): Specification

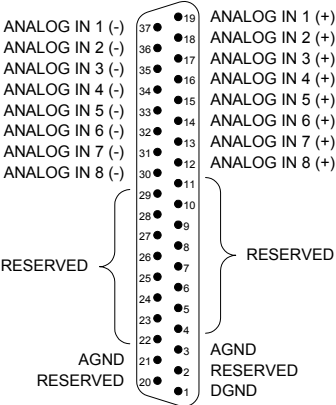


Fig. 136 – Pro-Aln-F-8/16-D Rev. A: Pin assignment differential

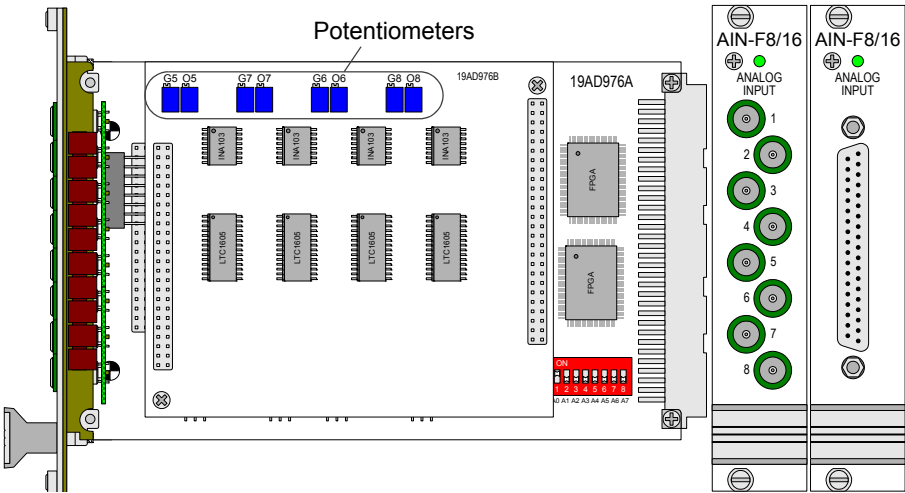


Fig. 137 – Pro-Aln-F-8/16 Rev. A: Board and front panel

5.6 Pro I: Analog Output Modules

Modulname	AOut 4/16	AOut 4/16	AOut 4/16	AOut 4/16-M2	AOut 8/16	AOut 8/16	AOut 8/16
Rev.	A	B	C		A	B	C
No. ADC	4	4	4		8	8	8
Resolution [bit]	16	16	16		16	16	16
max. settling time [µs]	20 + 3	< 3	< 3		20 + 3	< 3	< 3
Channels sng. end.	4	4	4		8	8	8
Voltage range	±5V	x	x	—	x	x	—
	±10V	x	x	x	x	x	x
	0...5V	x	x	—	x	x	—
	0...10V	x	x	—	x	x	—
add. memory (option)	—	—	—	2MB	—	—	—
Calibration ^a	TR	TR	SW		TR	TR	SW
page	78	83	86		80	83	88

a. SW: per software, TR: with trimmers

5.6.1 Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. A

The analog output module **Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. A** has 4 DAC (16 bit) with fixed 1st order low-pass filters ($f_c = 100\text{kHz}$) to cut off glitches. The DAC are serial, causing an output delay of $3\mu\text{s}$.

The outputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-AOut-4/16: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-AOut-4/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

Jumpers are used to set the output voltage range of the DAC (see [page 81](#)).

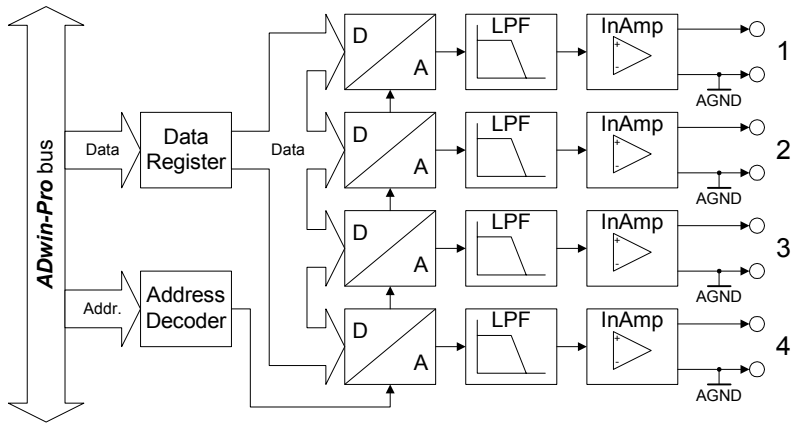


Fig. 138 – Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. A: Block diagram

Output channels	4 single-ended	
Resolution	16 bit	
Settling time to 0.01% FSR	$20\mu\text{s} + 3\mu\text{s}$ output delay, for full scale step	
Output voltage	$0 \dots 10\text{V}$, $\pm 5\text{V}$, $\pm 10\text{V}$	
Output current max.	$\pm 5\text{mA}$ per channel	
Accuracy	INL	max. ± 4 LSB
	DNL	max. ± 4 LSB
Offset error	adjustable	
Gain error	adjustable	
Offset drift	$\pm 10\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Connector	4 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket	

Fig. 139 – Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. A: Specification

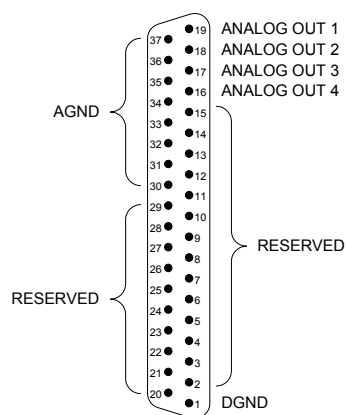


Fig. 140 – Pro-AOut-4/16-D Rev. A: Pin assignment differential

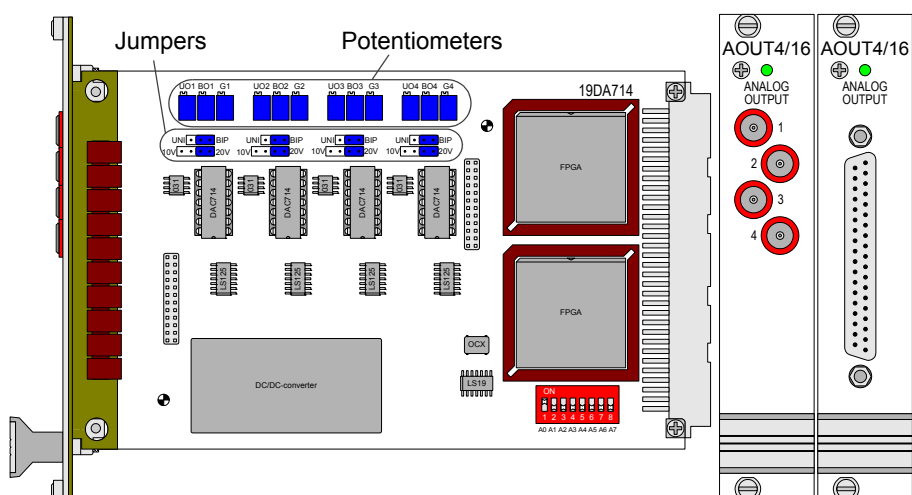


Fig. 141 – Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. A: Board and front panel

5.6.2 Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. A

The analog output module **Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. A** has 8 DAC (16 bit) with fixed 1st order low-pass filters ($f_c = 100\text{kHz}$) to cut off glitches. The DAC are serial, causing an output delay of $3\mu\text{s}$.

The outputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-AOut-4/16: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-AOut-4/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

Jumpers are used to set the output voltage range of the DAC (see [page 81](#)).

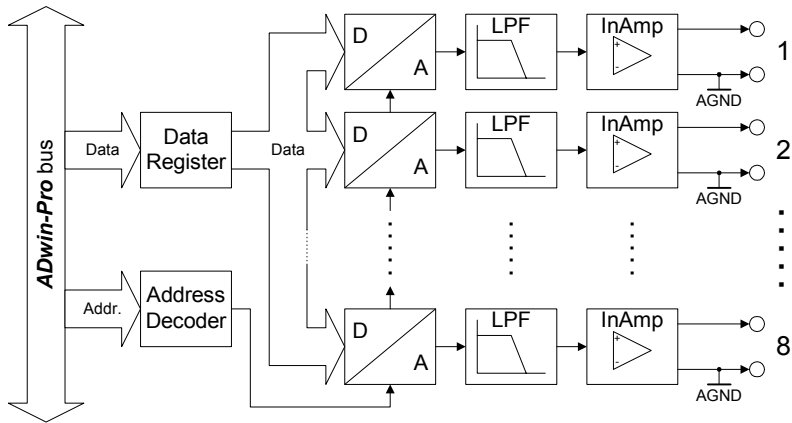


Fig. 142 – Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. A: Block diagram

Output channels	8 single-ended	
Resolution	16 bit	
Settling time to 0.01% FSR	$20\mu\text{s} + 3\mu\text{s}$ output delay, for full scale step	
Output voltage	$0 \dots 10\text{V}$, $\pm 5\text{V}$, $\pm 10\text{V}$	
Output current max.	$\pm 5\text{mA}$ per channel	
Accuracy	INL	max. ± 4 LSB
	DNL	max. ± 2 LSB
Offset error	adjustable	
Gain error	adjustable	
Offset drift	$\pm 10\mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$	
Connector	8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket	

Fig. 143 – Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. A: Specification

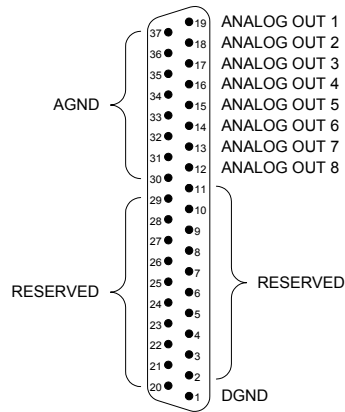


Fig. 144 – Pro-AOut-8/16-D Rev. A: Pin assignment differential

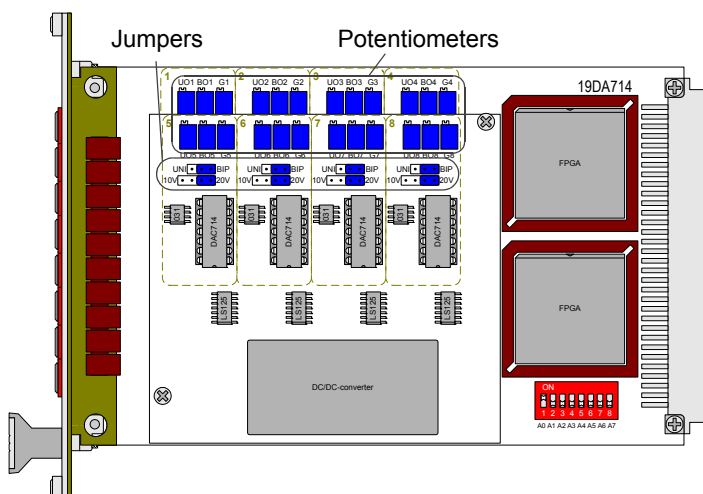


Fig. 145 – Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. A: Board

Setting the Output Voltage Range

The module [Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. A](#) is equipped with 4 DAC, the module [Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. A](#) with 8 DAC. The DAC 1 to 4 are on the base PCB and the DAC 5 to 8 are mounted on an additional PCB which will be plugged into the base PCB.

The output voltage of the DAC can be set by two jumpers. As a default setting all DAC are set to the voltage range of $\pm 10V$. If you want to adjust the DAC 1 to 4 on the base PCB of the output module Pro-AOut-8/16 you have to remove the additional PCB which is fixed by two screws.

In [fig. 146](#) all possibilities to adjust the jumpers are listed. The "x" in the potentiometer title stands for the number of the corresponding DAC (see PCB imprint near to the potentiometers).

The potentiometers U0x, Bx and Gainx are used for an accurate adjustment of gain and offset ([fig. 147](#)).

If nothing else has been said on ordering the module, the voltage range is set to $\pm 10V$. After every jumper setting you have to recalibrate the DAC, in order to assure correct measurement results. The individual steps are described in [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#).



Voltage range	Jx1	Jx2
±5V bipolar	BIP	10V
±10V bipolar (default)	BIP	20V
0...10V unipolar	UNI	10V
not allowed (0...20V)	UNI	20V

Fig. 146 – Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. A:
 Jumper positions for the output
 voltage range

Potentiometer	Adjustment of
Gain	Gain factor
BPO	Offset (bipolar setting)
UPO	Offset (unipolar setting)

Fig. 147 – Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. A:
 Function of the potentiometers

5.6.3 Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. B, Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. B

The analog output module Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. B (before: Version 2) has 4 DAC (16 bit). The module Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. B (before: Version 2) has 8 DAC (16 bit).

The outputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-AOut-4/16, Pro-AOut-8/16: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-AOut-4/16-D, Pro-AOut-8/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

Both modules have a fixed 1st order low-pass filter ($f_c = 890\text{kHz}$) in order to avoid interferences. The outputs are equipped with shielded LEMO-sockets (CAMAC European norm). The output voltage range of the DAC can be set by two DIL switches (see [page 84](#)). The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

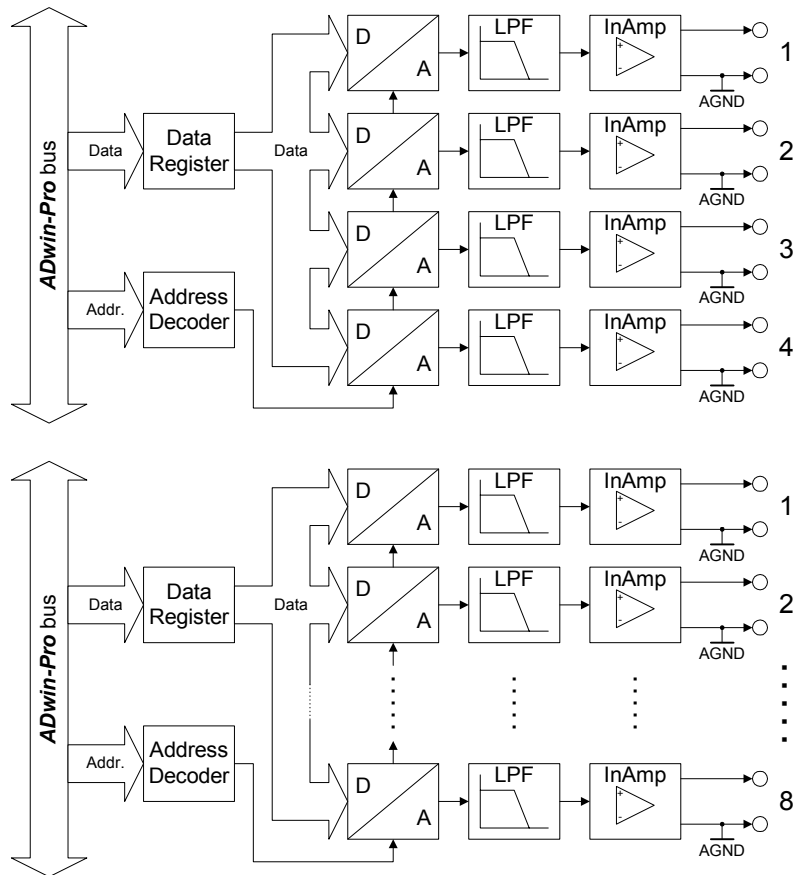


Fig. 148 – Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. B, Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. B: Block diagram

Output channels	4 bzw. 8 single-ended
Resolution	16 bit
Settling time to 0.01% FSR	< 3 μs
Output voltage	0...10V, 0...5V, $\pm 5\text{V}$, $\pm 10\text{V}$
Output current max.	$\pm 5\text{mA}$ per channel
Accuracy	INL ± 2 LSB typical
	DNL ± 1 LSB typical
Offset error	adjustable
Gain error	adjustable

Fig. 149 – Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. B, Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. B: Specification

Offset drift	$\pm 10 \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Connector	4 or 8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 149 – Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. B, Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. B: Specification

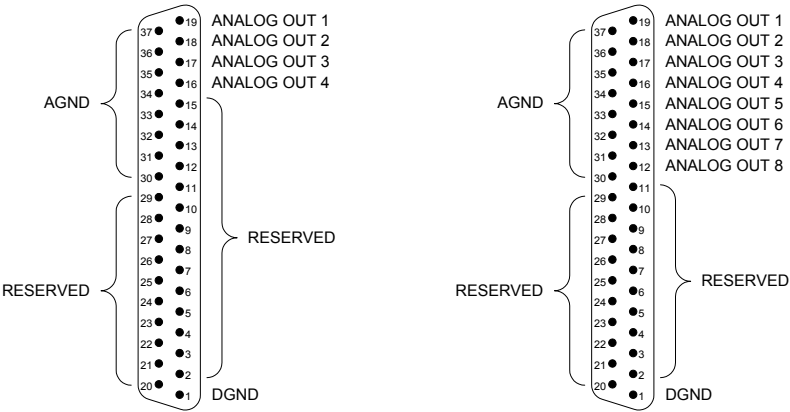


Fig. 150 – Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. B: Pin assignment Fig. 151 – Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. B: Pin assignment

Setting the Output Voltage Range

The output voltage range of every DAC can be set by 2 DIL switches. The default setting of the DAC is the voltage range $\pm 10\text{V}$.

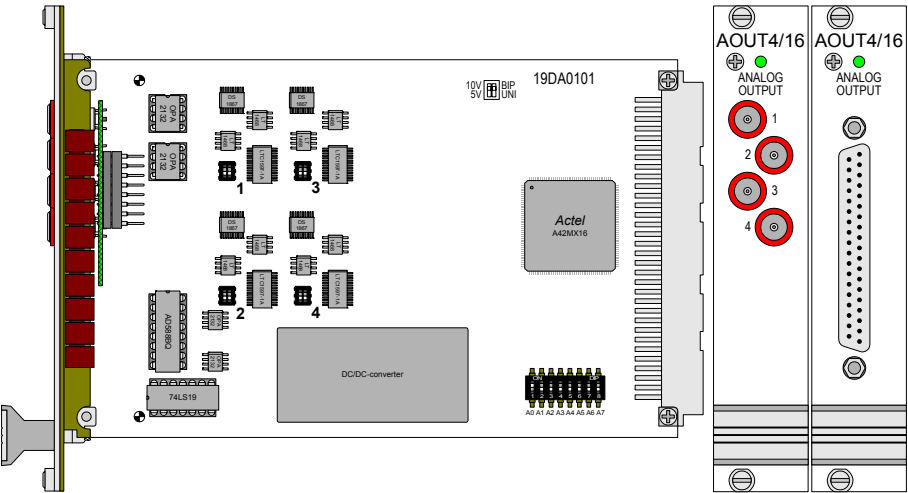


Fig. 152 – Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. B: Board and front panel

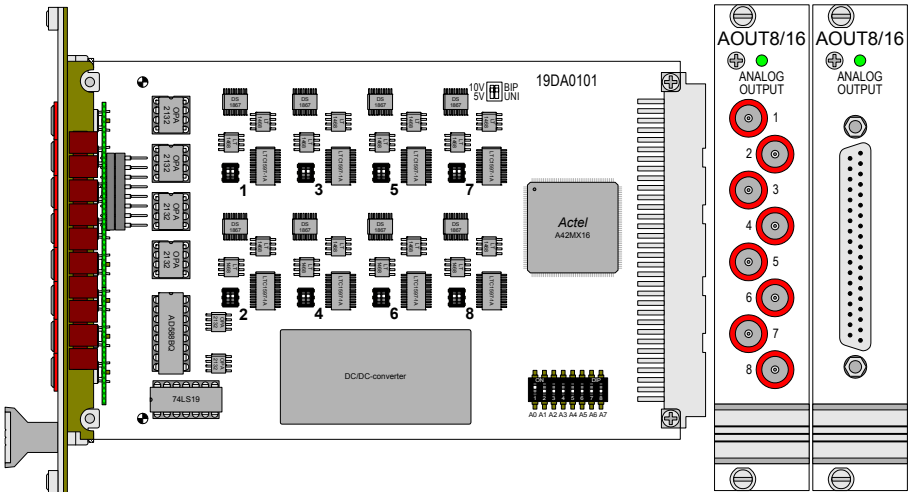


Fig. 153 – Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. B: Board and front panel

Figure 154 illustrates all possible DIL switch positions. The "x" in the DIL switch title stands for the number of the corresponding DAC (see fig. 152/153). The adjustment of gain and offset is made by software (see chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software").

If nothing else has been specified upon ordering the module, the voltage range is set to $\pm 10\text{V}$. Each time you change the DIL switch settings you have to recalibrate the ADC, in order to assure good measurement results.



Voltage range	DILx1	DILx2
$\pm 5\text{V}$ bipolar	5V	BIP
$\pm 10\text{V}$ bipolar (default)	10V	BIP
0...5V unipolar	5V	UNI
0...10V unipolar	10V	UNI

Fig. 154 – Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. B, Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. B: DIL switch settings for the output voltage range

function generator

5.6.4 Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. C

The analog output module [Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. C](#) has four 16-bit DACs and has in its basic version the same functions as the previous version (Rev. B).

The output voltage range of the DACs is set to $\pm 10\text{V}$ bipolar and can't be changed. Offset and gain are adjusted by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

The outputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-AOut-4/16, Pro-AOut-4/16-M2: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-AOut-4/16-D, Pro-AOut-4/16-M2-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

The outputs have shielded LEMO sockets (CAMAC European norm). As option a 37-pin D-SUB socket can also be used.

In the version ...-M2 the module has an additional internal memory (SRAM) of 2MB for a function generator. In the memory data any wave forms are stored, which the function generator outputs with a specified output frequency. For each output channel wave form data, output frequency, output start and end can be set individually.

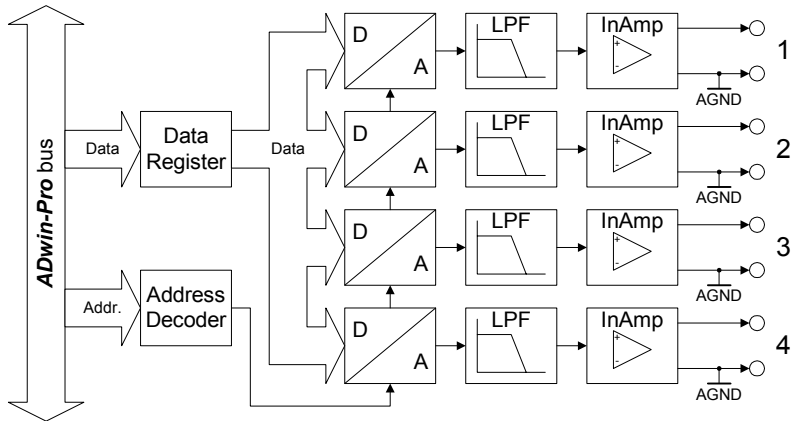


Fig. 155 – [Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. C](#): Block diagram

Output channels		4 single ended
Resolution		16-bit
Settling time to 0.01% FSR		< 3 μs
Output voltage		$\pm 10\text{V}$
Output current max.		$\pm 5\text{mA}$ per channel for optimal function $\pm 35\text{mA}$ technically possible, short-circuit-proof
Accuracy	INL	± 2 LSB typical
	DNL	± 1 LSB typical
Offset error		adjustable
Gain error		adjustable
Offset drift		$\pm 10 \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Addition memory for the function generator (optional)		2MB
Connectors		4 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin D-SUB socket

Fig. 156 – [Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. C](#): Specification

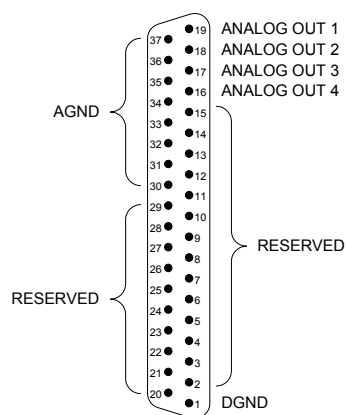


Fig. 157 – Pro-AOut-4/16-D Rev. C: Pin assignment

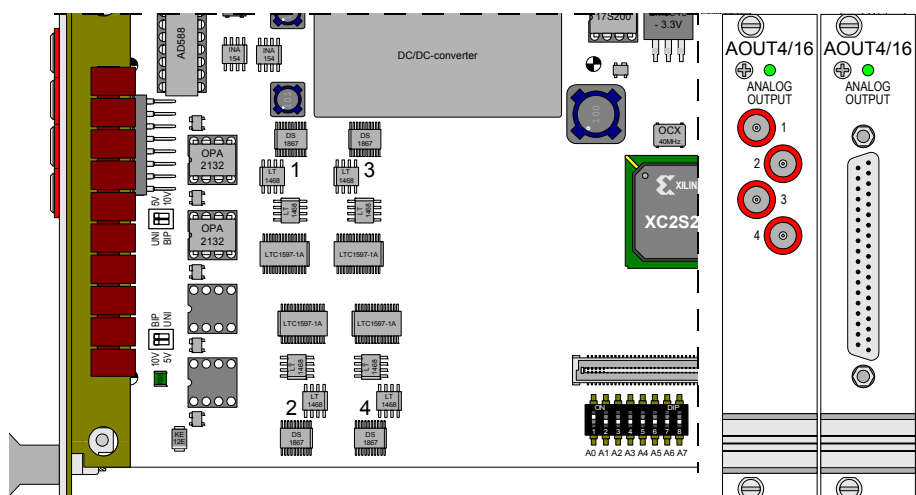


Fig. 158 – Pro-AOut-4/16 Rev. C: Printed circuit board (detail) and front panels

5.6.5 Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. C

The analog output module [Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. C](#) has eight 16-bit DACs and the same functions as the previous module (Rev. B).

The output voltage range of the DACs is set to $\pm 10\text{V}$ bipolar and can't be changed. Offset and gain are adjusted by software (see [chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software"](#)).

The outputs are available with the following connectors:

- Pro-AOut-8/16: shielded LEMO-sockets, CAMAC European norm.
- Pro-AOut-8/16-D: DSub socket 37-pin.

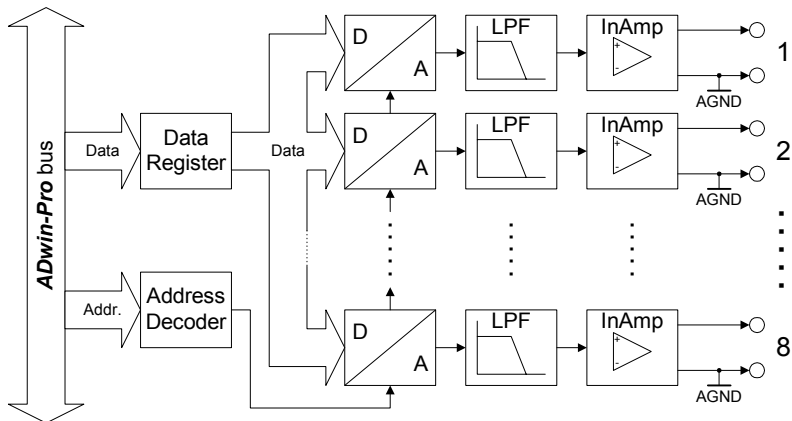


Fig. 159 – [Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. C](#): Block diagram

Output channels		8 single ended
Resolution		16-bit
Settling time to 0.01% FSR		< 3 μs
Output voltage		$\pm 10\text{V}$
Output current max.		$\pm 5\text{mA}$ per channel for optimal function $\pm 35\text{mA}$ technically possible, short-circuit-proof
Accuracy	INL	± 2 LSB typical
	DNL	± 1 LSB typical
Offset error		adjustable
Gain error		adjustable
Offset drift		$\pm 10 \mu\text{V}/^\circ\text{C}$
Connectors		8 LEMO sockets optional: 37-pin D-SUB socket

Fig. 160 – [Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. C](#): Specification

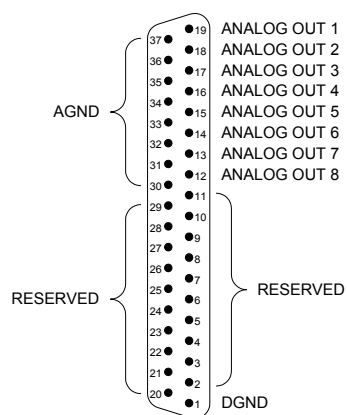


Fig. 161 – Pro-AOut-8/16-D Rev. C: Pin assignment

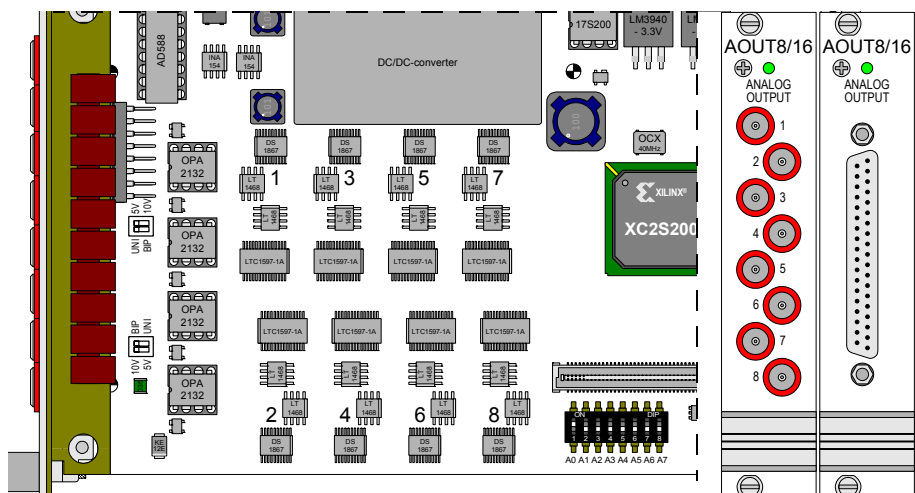


Fig. 162 – Pro-AOut-8/16 Rev. C: Printed circuit board (detail) and front panels

5.7 Pro I: Analog Input and Output Modules

5.7.1 Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A

The analog input/output module [Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A](#) includes a ADC (12 bit) with 16 multiplexed channels and 8 DAC (12 bit). The outputs are equipped with a fixed 1st order low-pass filter ($f_c=100\text{kHz}$) to cut off glitches.

The 16 inputs and 8 outputs are connected with a 37-pin DSUB connector.

The voltage ranges of the ADC and DAC can be set by 3 jumpers and adjusted by potentiometers (see [page 91](#)).

This module has an address in the group of the analog input modules as well as in the group of the analog output modules.

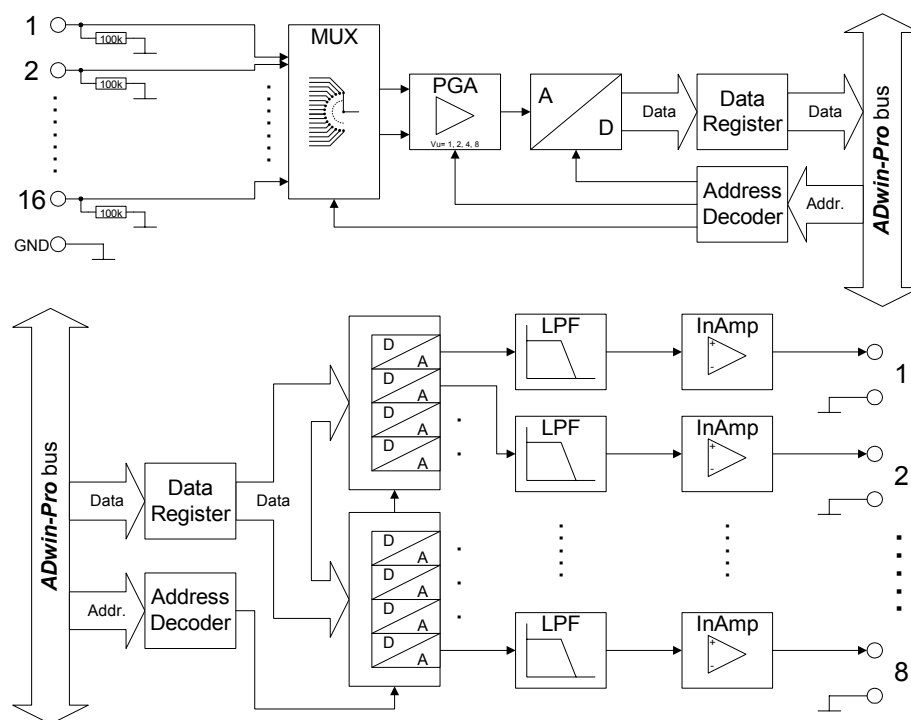


Fig. 163 – [Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A](#): Block diagram

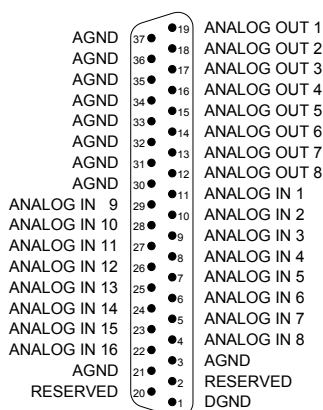


Fig. 164 – [Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A](#): Pin assignment

ADC		
Input channels		16 single-ended via multiplexer
Resolution		12 bit
Conversion time		7.5 μ s
Measurement ranges		0...10V, \pm 5V, \pm 10V; optional 0...20mA
Gain		1, 2, 4, 8 software selectable
Accuracy	INL	max. \pm 1 LSB
	DNL	max. \pm 1 LSB
Input resistance		100k Ω , \pm 2%
Input over-voltage		\pm 35V
Offset error		adjustable
Offset drift		\pm 30 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C of full scale range
DAC		
Output channels		8 single-ended
Resolution		12 bit
Settling time to 0.01%		10 μ s for a full scale step
Output voltage		0...10V, \pm 5V, \pm 10V
Output current max.		5mA per channel
Accuracy	INL	max. \pm 1 LSB
	DNL	max. \pm 1 LSB
Offset error		adjustable
Gain error		adjustable
Offset drift		\pm 10 μ v/ $^{\circ}$ C
Common		
Connector		37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 165 – Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A: Specification

Setting the Input and Output Voltage Range

The 12 bit input/output module Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A is equipped with 1 ADC and 8 DAC. The input voltage range of the ADC and the output voltage range of the DAC can be set by 3 jumpers each. The default settings of the ADC as well as of the DAC is the voltage range \pm 10V.

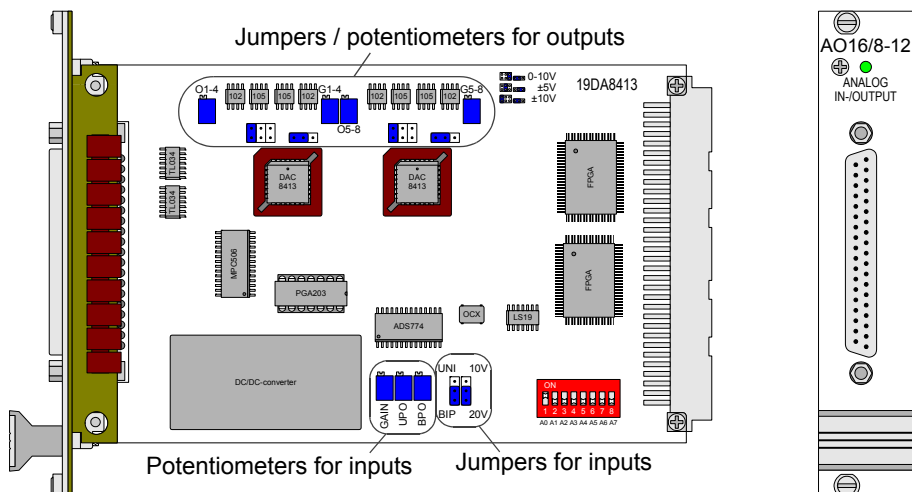


Fig. 166 – Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A: Board and front panel

Input voltage range



In figure 167 all (allowed) possibilities to adjust the jumpers for setting the input voltage range are listed.

The potentiometers UPO, B and G are used for an accurate adjustment of gain and offset (fig. 168). The jumpers as well as the potentiometers for setting the input voltage range can be found on the lower part of the module.

If nothing else has been said on ordering the module, the voltage range is set to $\pm 10\text{V}$. After every jumper setting you have to recalibrate the ADC, in order to assure correct measurement results. The individual steps are described in chapter 6 "Calibration".

Voltage range	Jumper settings
$\pm 5\text{V}$ bipolar	
$\pm 10\text{V}$ (default)	
0...10V	

Fig. 167 – Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A: Jumper settings for the input voltage range

Potentiometer	Adjustment of
Gain	Gain factor
BPO	Offset (bipolar setting)
UPO	Offset (unipolar setting)

Fig. 168 – Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A: Function of the potentiometers for the inputs

Output voltage range



In fig. 169 all possible jumper settings for the output voltage range are listed.

The potentiometers O1-4 for the outputs 1...4 and O5-8 for the outputs 5...8 or respectively, G1-4 and G5-8 (fig. 170) are used for an accurate adjustment of gain and offset.

The jumpers as well as the potentiometers for setting the output voltage range can be found on the lower part of the module.

If nothing else has been said on ordering the module, the voltage range is set to $\pm 10\text{V}$. After every jumper setting you have to recalibrate the DAC, in order to assure correct measurement results. The individual steps are described in chapter 6.3.1 "Calibration per Software".

Voltage range	Jumper settings
$\pm 5\text{V}$ bipolar	
$\pm 10\text{V}$ (default)	
0...10V	

Fig. 169 – Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A: Jumper settings for the output voltage range

Potentiometer	Adjustment of
G1-4 G5-8	Gain factor
O1-4 O5-8	Offset

Fig. 170 – Pro-AO-16/8-12 Rev. A: Function of the potentiometers for the outputs

5.8 Pro I: Digital-I/O- and Counter Modules

Digital I/O Modules

Module	Rev.	Type	Channels	Input Voltage U _{In} [V]		High Level [mA]	Isolation [V]	Page
DIO-32	A	TTL input / output	32	5	TTL	–	–	94
DIO-32	B	TTL input / output	32	5	TTL	–	–	96
OPT-16	A, B	Optocouple input	16	5, 12, 24	DC	–	42	98
REL-16	A, B	Relay output	16	max. 30	AC / DC	500	42	100
TRA-16	A	Transistor output	16	5...30	DC	200	42	102
TRA-16	B	Transistor output	16	5...30	DC	200	42	
Comp-16	A	comparator input, switching thresholds separately adjustable	16 s.e.	-2 ... +8,23	DC	–	–	140
Storage	A	Module to read / write a transportable mass media (PCMCIA card, Compact Flash card, hard disk) from <i>ADbasic</i> . With integrated real time clock.						142

Zähler-Module

Module	Rev.	Channels	Counter			Input voltage. U _{In}		Isolation [V]	Page
			No.	Type ^a	Resol. [Bit]	[V]	Type		
CNT-VR4 CNT-VR4-L	A	4	1	UD	32	5	TTL	–	104
CNT-VR4-I CNT-VR4-L-I	A	4	1	UD	32	5, 12, 24	DC	42	106
CNT-8/32	A	8	1	I	32	5	TTL	–	108
CNT-8/32-I	A	8	1	I	32	5, 12, 24	DC	42	110
CNT-16/16	A	16	1	I	16	5	TTL	–	112
CNT-16/16-I	A	16	1	I	16	5, 12, 24	DC	42	114
CNT-16/32	A	16	1	I	32	5	TTL	–	116
CNT-16/32-I	A	16	1	I	32	5, 12, 24	DC	42	118
CNT-VR2PW2	A	4	2	I, UD	32	5	TTL	–	120
CNT-VR2-PW2-I	A	4	2	I, UD	32	5, 12, 24	DC	42	120
CNT-PW4	A	4	1	PWM	32	5	TTL	–	121
CNT-PW4-I	A	4	1	PWM	32	5, 12, 24	DC	42	123
CO4-T	A	4	1	U	32	5	TTL	–	125
CO4-I	A	4	1	U	32	5, 12, 24	DC	42	127
CO4-D	A	4 + 2 SSI	1	U	32	5 diff.	RS422/ RS485	–	129
PWM-4	A	4	1	PWM	16	5	TTL	–	132
PWM-4-I	A	4	1	PWM	16	5...30	DC	42	134

a. UD: Up / Down counter; I = Incremental counter; PWM: PWM analysis;
U: Universal counter = UD + I + PWM

5.8.1 Pro-DIO-32 Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-DIO-32 Rev. B](#) (see [page 96](#)).

The digital input/output module [Pro-DIO-32 Rev. A](#) provides 32 programmable digital input and output channels at TTL levels. The channels can individually be configured as inputs or outputs by **ADbasic** instructions. The channels are configured as inputs after power up.

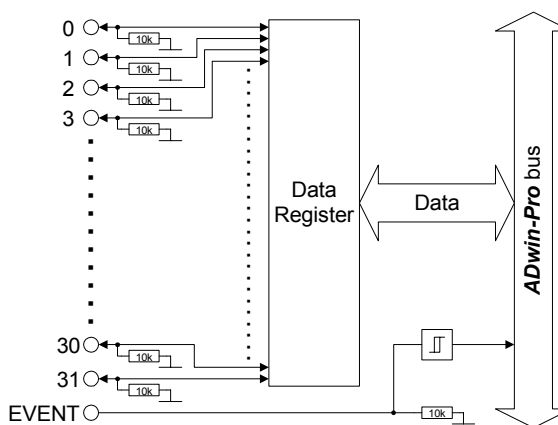


Fig. 171 – [Pro-DIO-32 Rev. A](#): Block diagram

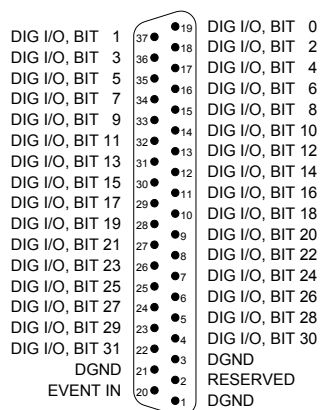


Fig. 172 – [Pro-DIO-32 Rev. A](#): Pin assignment

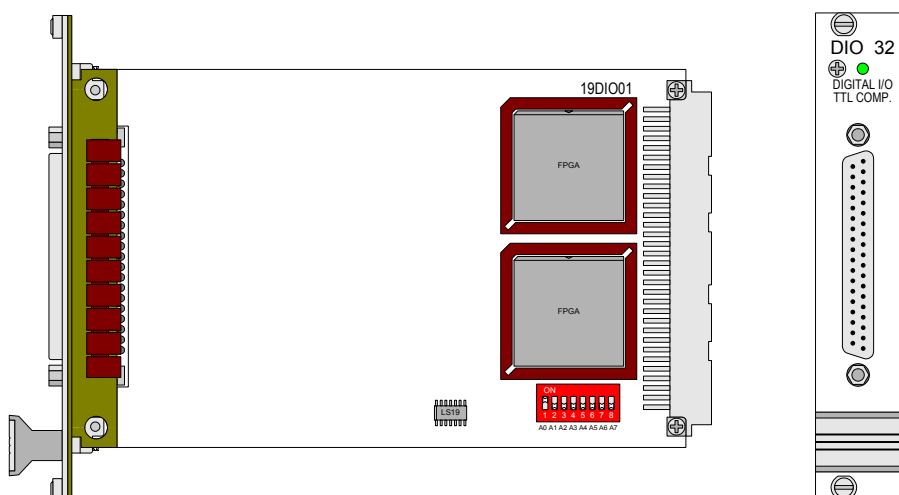


Fig. 173 – [Pro-DIO-32 Rev. A](#): Board and front panel

Input / output channels	32, each configurable via software as input or output
Digital inputs	TTL logic
Pull-Down Resistor	10k Ω
V _{IH}	min. 2.4V
V _{IL}	max. 0.8V
I _{IH}	max. 0.55mA
I _{IL}	max. 0.01mA
Voltage range	-0.5V ... +5.5V
Output current	max. 6mA per channel (outputs are short-circuit proof)
Event input	TTL logic
Power up status	All channels as inputs
Connector	37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 174 – Pro-DIO-32 Rev. A: Specification

5.8.2 Pro-DIO-32 Rev. B

The digital input/output module **Pro-DIO-32 Rev. B** provides 32 programmable digital input and output channels at TTL levels. The channels can be configured as blocks of 8 bits as inputs or outputs by **ADbasic** instructions (not individually as previous model). The channels are configured as inputs after power up.

With the new command `DIGOUT_F` the setting or resetting of single outputs is realized quicker and needs much less program memory (the previous command `DIGOUT` can still be used).

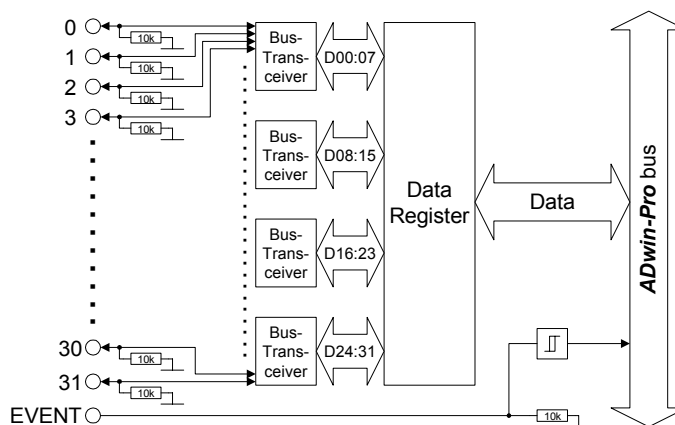


Fig. 175 – Pro-DIO-32 Rev. B: Block diagram

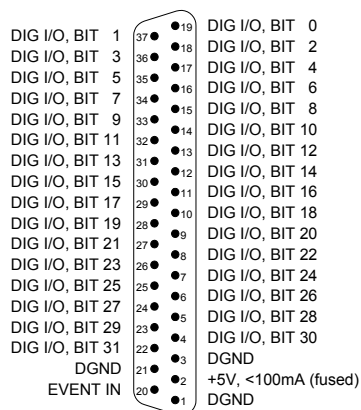


Fig. 176 – Pro-DIO-32 Rev. B: Pin assignment

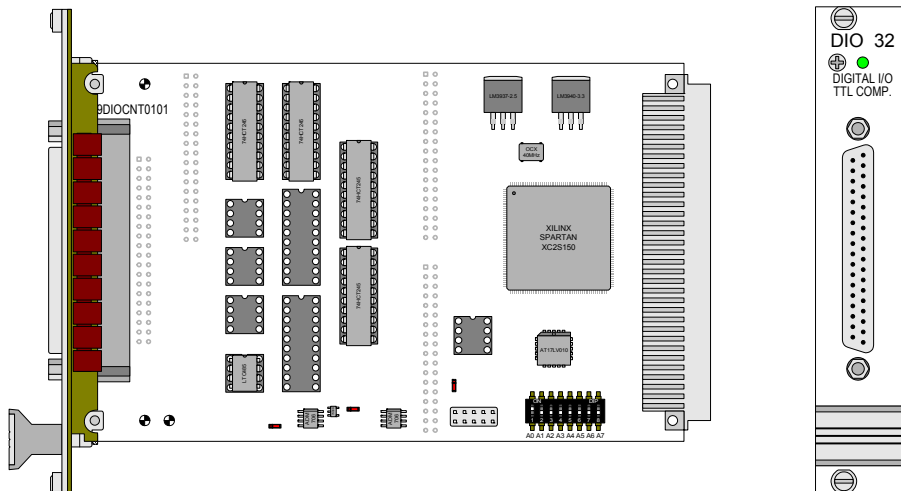


Fig. 177 – Pro-DIO-32 Rev. B: Board and front panel

Input/output channels	32; programmable via software as inputs/outputs in blocks of 8
Digital inputs	TTL logic
Pull down resistor	10k Ω
V _{IH}	min. 2V
V _{IL}	max. 0.8V
I _{IH}	max. 1 μ A
I _{IL}	max. 0.01 mA
Voltage range	-0.5V ... +5.5V
Output current	max. \pm 35mA per channel, max. \pm 70mA per block (8 channels) via V _{CC} or GND
Event input	TTL logic
Power up status	All channels as inputs
Connector	37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 178 – Pro-DIO-32 Rev. B: Specification

5.8.3 Pro-OPT-16 Rev. A

The input module **Pro-OPT-16 Rev. A** provides 16 channels of optically isolated digital inputs. The input voltage range can be set by jumpers (5V, 12V, 24V). The default setting of the input voltage range is 24V. The switching time of only 200ns allows the sampling of high-speed digital inputs.

Each channel is optically isolated from the system circuitry and from the other inputs. The event-input is optically isolated from the system as well.

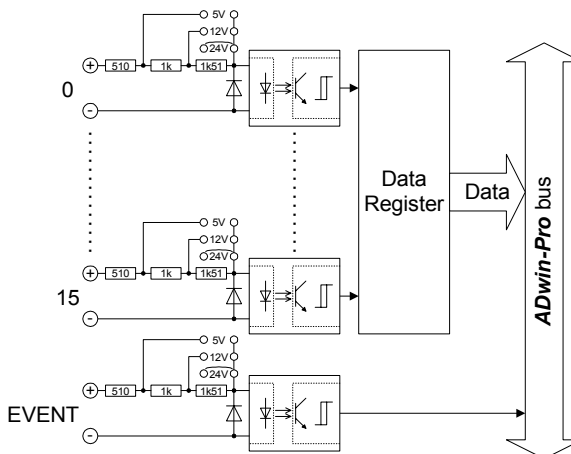


Fig. 179 – Pro-OPT-16 Rev. A: Block diagram

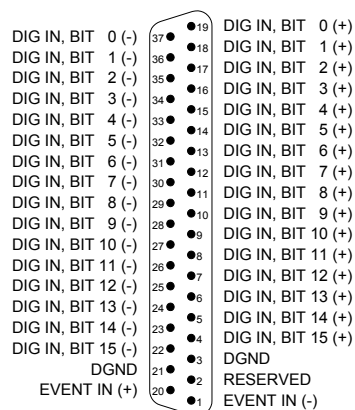


Fig. 180 – Pro-OPT-16 Rev. A: Pin assignment

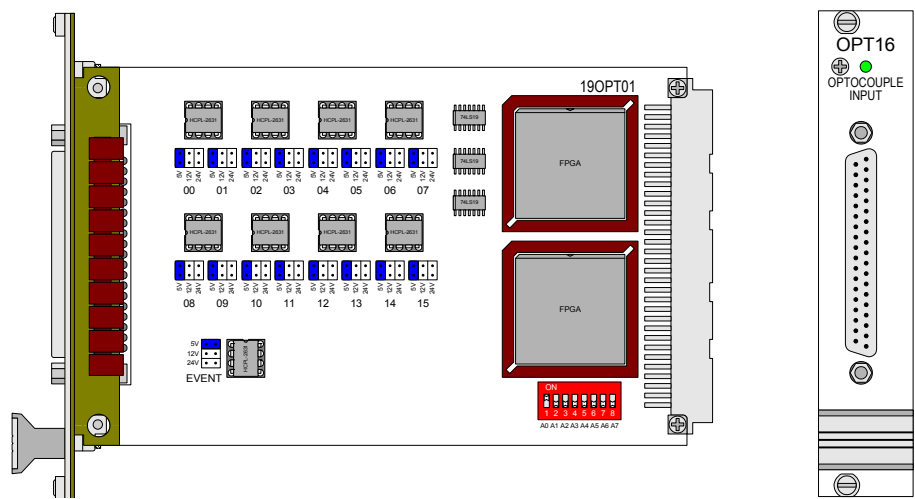


Fig. 181 – Pro-OPT-16 Rev. A: Board and front panel

Input channels	16		
Event inputs	1		
Input current	typ. 7mA / max. 15mA		
Input voltage range (selectable via jumpers)	0...5V	0...12V	0...24V
Switching threshold for 0-low	0...0.8V	0...1.6V	0...3.2V
Switching threshold for 1-high	4.5...5V	10...12V	20...24V
Input over-voltage	-5V ... 8V	-5V ... 16V	-5V ... 30V
Switching time	200ns		
Isolation	42V channel-channel / channel-GND		
Connector	37-pin DSub socket		

Fig. 182 – Pro-OPT-16 Rev. A: Specification

5.8.4 Pro-REL-16 Rev. A, Rev. B

The Pro-REL-16 Rev. A, Rev. B output module provides 16 isolated relay outputs. Each channel is isolated from system circuitry and other output channels. The event-output is optically isolated from the system circuitry.

The module is equipped with normally open contacts, as an option also normally closed contacts are available.

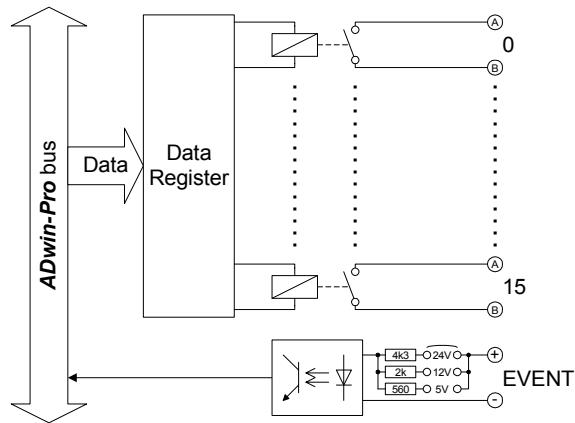


Fig. 183 – Pro-REL-16 Rev. A, Rev. B: Block diagram

RELAY 0 A	37	●	19	RELAY 0 B
RELAY 1 A	36	●	18	RELAY 1 B
RELAY 2 A	35	●	17	RELAY 2 B
RELAY 3 A	34	●	16	RELAY 3 B
RELAY 4 A	33	●	15	RELAY 4 B
RELAY 5 A	32	●	14	RELAY 5 B
RELAY 6 A	31	●	13	RELAY 6 B
RELAY 7 A	30	●	12	RELAY 7 B
RELAY 8 A	29	●	11	RELAY 8 B
RELAY 9 A	28	●	10	RELAY 9 B
RELAY 10 A	27	●	9	RELAY 10 B
RELAY 11 A	26	●	8	RELAY 11 B
RELAY 12 A	25	●	7	RELAY 12 B
RELAY 13 A	24	●	6	RELAY 13 B
RELAY 14 A	23	●	5	RELAY 14 B
RELAY 15 A	22	●	4	RELAY 15 B
DGND	21	●	3	DGND
EVENT IN (+)	20	●	2	RESERVED
			1	EVENT IN (-)

Fig. 184 – Pro-REL-16 Rev. A, Rev. B: Pin assignment

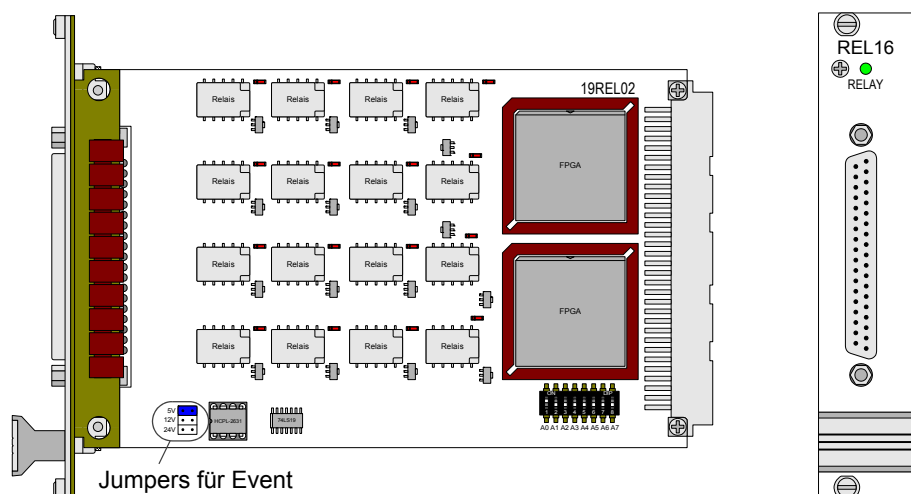


Fig. 185 – Pro-REL-16 Rev. A, Rev. B: Board and front panel

Output channels	16
Switch voltage	30V AC/DC Maximum
Switch current	max. 500mA per channel
Contact	1 per channel, normally open (optional: normally closed)
Operate time	4ms
Release time	3ms
Bounce time	2ms
Event inputs	1
Isolation	42V channel-channel / channel-GND
Event input voltage	5V, 12V, 24V (selectable via jumpers)
Power up status	low (normally open contact: open / normally closed contact: closed)
Connector	37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 186 – Pro-REL-16 Rev. A, Rev. B: Specification

5.8.5 Pro-TRA-16 Rev. A, Rev. B

The output module **Pro-TRA-16 Rev. A, Rev. B** provides 16 channels of isolated transistor outputs. The supply voltage V_{CC} has to be provided by an external power supply. The channels are isolated from system circuitry. The event-input is optically isolated from system circuitry.

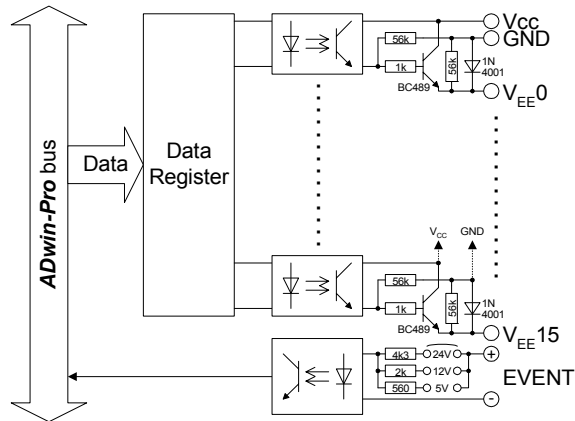


Fig. 187 – Pro-TRA-16 Rev. A, Rev. B: Block diagram

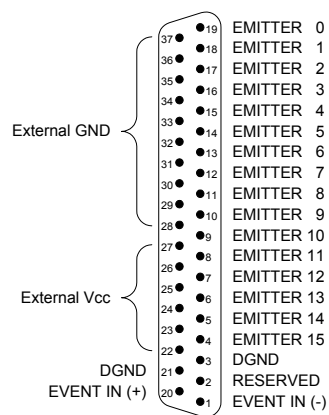


Fig. 188 – Pro-TRA-16 Rev. A, Rev. B: Pin assignment

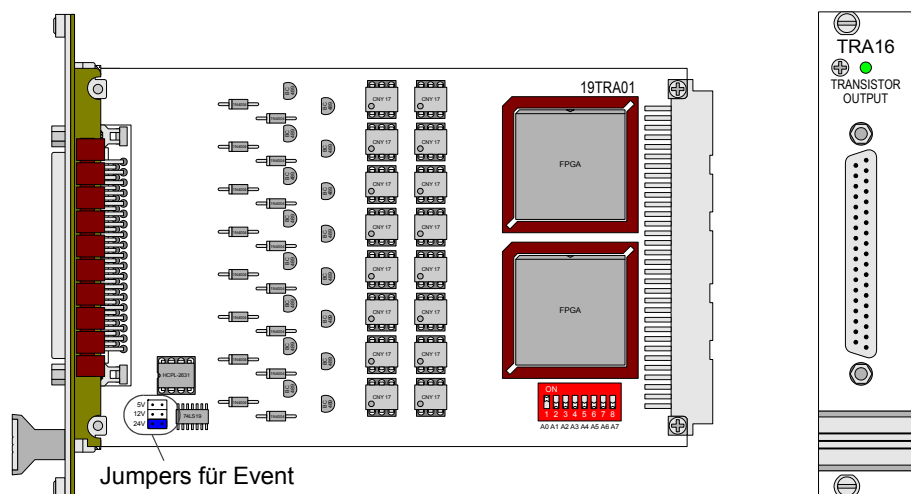


Fig. 189 – Pro-TRA-16 Rev. A, Rev. B: Board and front panel

Output channels	16
Switching voltage	5...30V DC with external power supply
Switching current	200mA max. per channel
Voltage drop	0.5V
Switching time	10µs
Event input	1
Isolation	42V channel-channel / channel-GND
Event input voltage	5V, 12V, 24V (selectable via jumpers)
Power up status	low (GND external)
Connector	37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 190 – Pro-TRA-16 Rev. A, Rev. B: Specification

5.8.6 Pro-CNT-VR4 (-L) Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-CO4-T Rev. A](#) (see [page 125](#)).

The Pro-CNT-VR4 Rev. A counter module has 4 up/down counters (32 bit), an edge evaluation circuit, and a register (latch) for read out during the count process. All counter values can be loaded (latched) into the register simultaneously with instruction `CNT_LATCH`. It is also possible to latch the counters individually.

Each counter has 2 inputs which are decoded internally by an edge evaluation logic (quadruple evaluation). The maximum frequency is 1.25MHz at each input A and B (maximum internal count rate: 5MHz). Optionally the counters can be used with one clock input and a direction input at a maximum count rate of 10MHz. The operating mode is selectable by software, for each counter individually.

According to the mode of operation, either the inputs A/B are active or the inputs CLK/DIR.

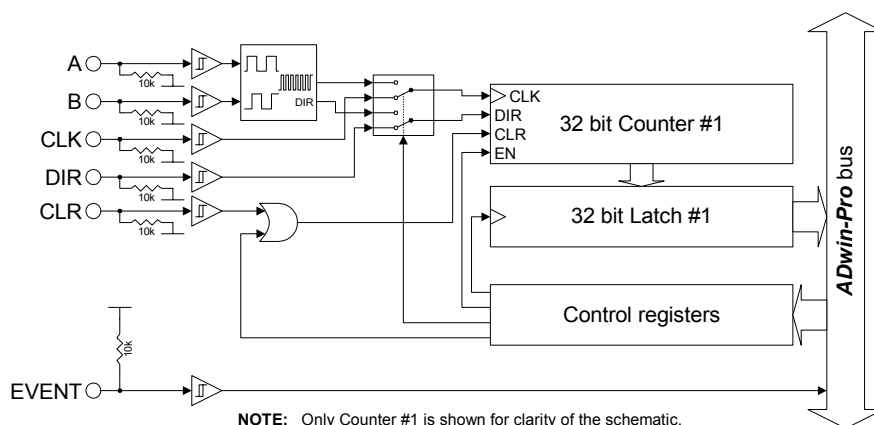


Fig. 191 – Pro-CNT-VR4 Rev. A: Block diagram

The module Pro-CNT-VR4 Rev. A is also available as Pro-CNT-VR4-L Rev. A version. With this version each counter is equipped with a LATCH-input instead of a CLR-input. The LATCH-inputs must be enabled before use with the instruction `EXTLCH_ENABLE`.

(see also example program `<Pro-CNT-VR4-L-I.BAS>`).

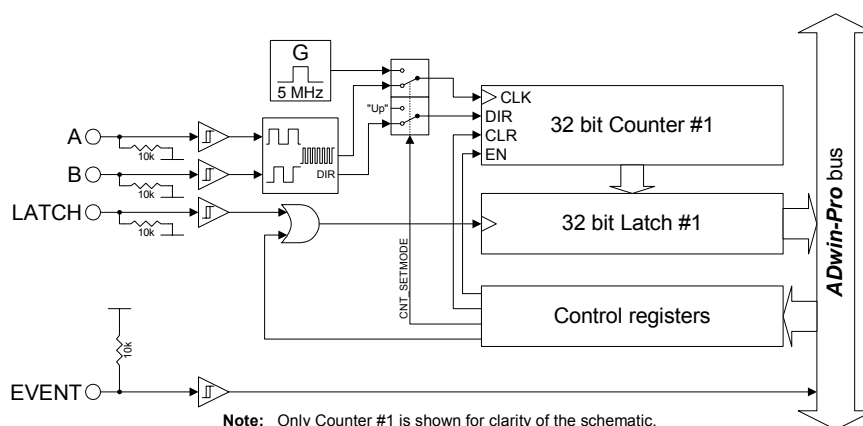


Fig. 192 – Pro-CNT-VR4-L Rev. A: Block diagram

The modules Pro-CNT-VR4 Rev. A and Pro-CNT-VR4-L Rev. A are equipped with 4 times the components shown in the block diagram; exception: the event input and the control register, which can only be found once on the modules.



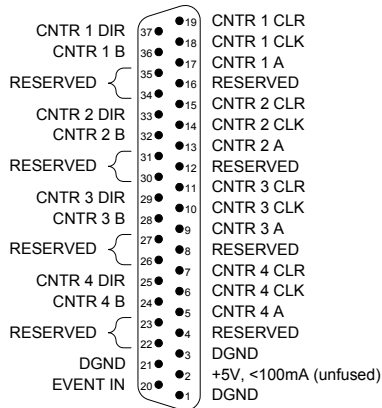


Fig. 193 – Pro-CNT-VR4 Rev. A: Pin assignment

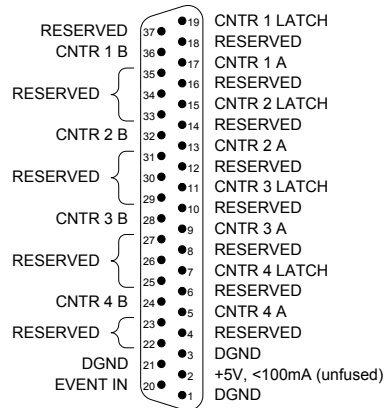


Fig. 194 – Pro-CNT-VR4-L Rev. A: Pin assignment

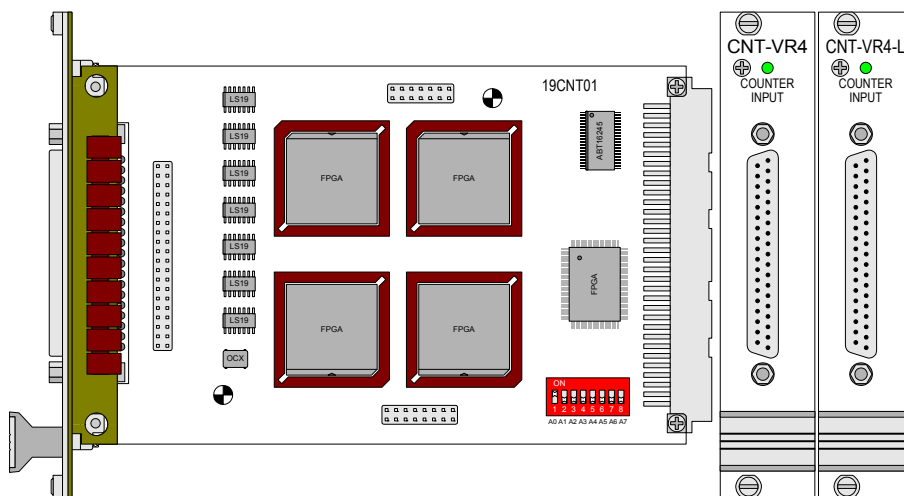


Fig. 195 – Pro-CNT-VR4 (-L) Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	4 up/down counters	
Counter resolution	32 bit	
Input clock rate	edge evaluation	1.25MHz max. per channel A,B
	clock, direction	10MHz max.
Signal pulse width	edge evaluation	min. 800ns per channel A,B
	clock, direction	min. 50 ns
Inputs	TTL	
Trigger Input	pos. TTL	
Pull down resistor	10kΩ	
V _{IH}	min. 2.4V	
V _{IL}	max. 0.8V	
I _{IH}	max. 0.55mA	
I _{IL}	max. 0.01mA	
Voltage range, absolute	-0.3V ... 7V	
Connector	37-pin DSub socket	
Isolation	No (see page 106)	

Fig. 196 – Pro-CNT-VR4 (-L) Rev. A: Specification

5.8.7 Pro-CNT-VR4(-L)-I Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-CO4-I Rev. A](#) (see [page 127](#)).

The counter module [Pro-CNT-VR4\(-L\)-I Rev. A](#) has 4 up/down counters (32 bits), an edge evaluation circuit, and a register (latch) for read out during the count process. All count rates can be loaded (latched) simultaneously into the register with the instruction `CNT_LATCH`. It is also possible to latch the counters individually.

Each counter has 2 inputs which are decoded internally by an edge evaluation logic (quadruple evaluation). The maximum throughput rate is 1.25MHz at each input A and B (maximum internal count rate: 5MHz). Optionally the counters can be used with a clock input (CLK) and a direction input (DIR) at a maximum count rate of 10MHz. The operating mode is selectable per software, for each counter individually.

According to the mode of operation, either the inputs A/B are active or the inputs CLK/DIR.

The voltage range of the counter and event inputs can be selected by jumpers. The default setting of the input voltage range is 24V. The counter inputs are optically isolated from the system circuitry as well as from other inputs. The event input is also isolated from the system circuitry.

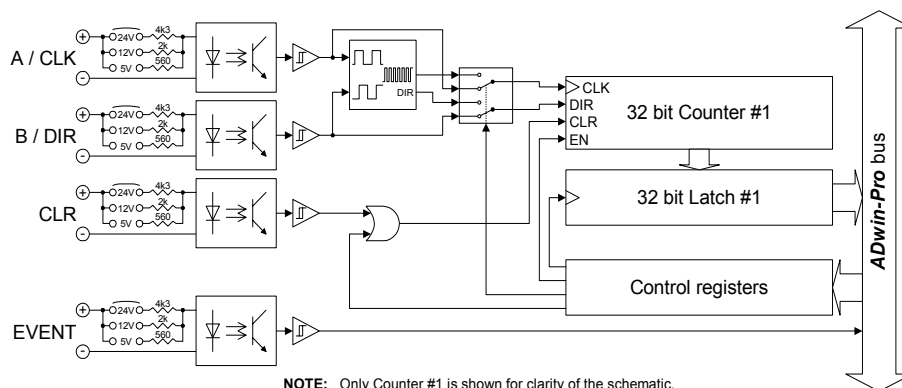


Fig. 197 – Pro-CNT-VR4-I Rev. A: Block diagram

On the module version Pro-CNT-VR4-L-I Rev. A each counter is equipped with a LATCH-input instead of a CLR-input. The LATCH-inputs must be enabled before use with the instruction `EXTLCH_ENABLE` (see also example program `<Pro-CNT-VR4-L-I.BAS>`).

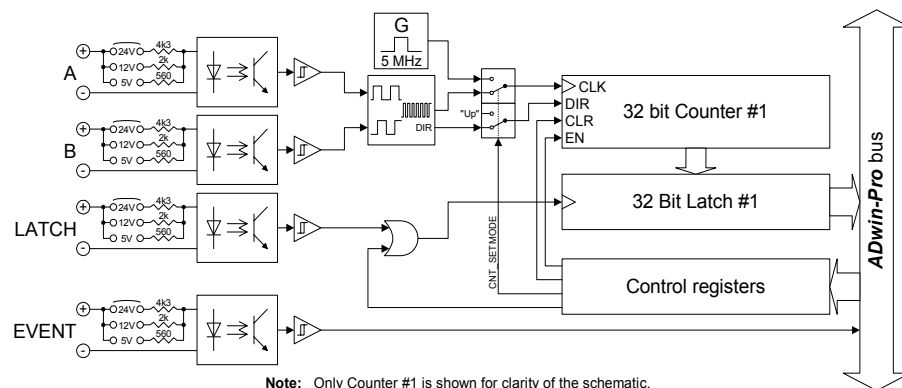


Fig. 198 – Pro-CNT-VR4-L-I Rev. A: Block diagram

The modules Pro-CNT-VR4-I and Pro-CNT-VR4-L-I are equipped with 4 times the components shown in the block diagram; exception: the event input and the control register, which can only be found once on the modules.



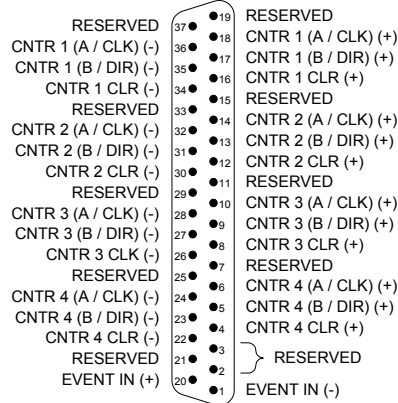


Fig. 199 – Pro-CNT-VR4-I Rev. A: Pin assignment

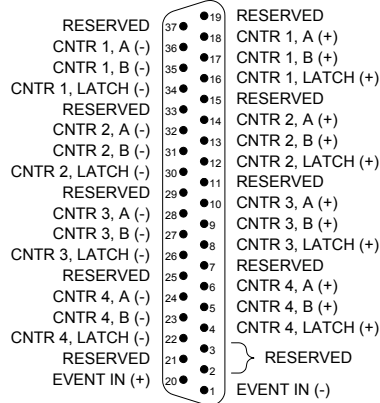


Fig. 200 – Pro-CNT-VR4-L-I Rev. A: Pin assignment

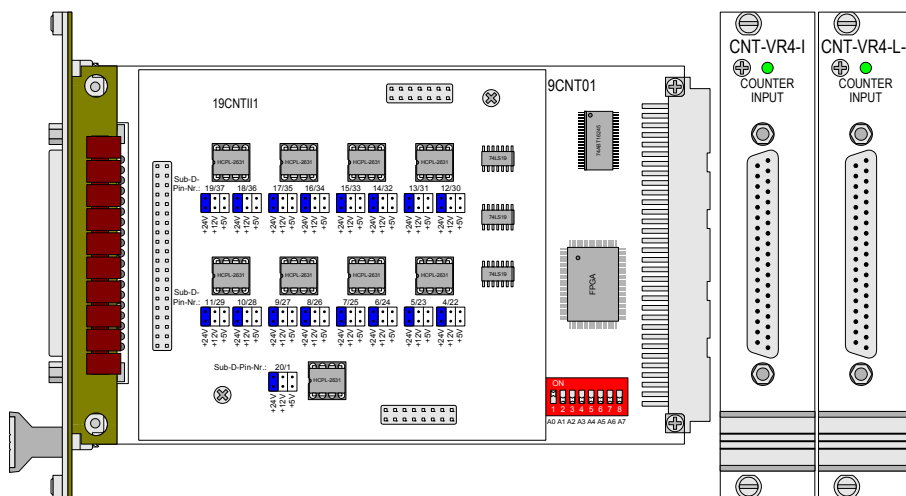


Fig. 201 – Pro-CNT-VR4(-L)-I Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	4 up/down counters		
Counter resolution	32 bit		
Input clock rate	edge evaluation	1.25MHz max. per channelA,B	
	clock, direction	10MHz max.	
Signal pulse width	edge evaluation	min. 800ns per channelA,B	
	clock, direction	min. 50ns	
Event inputs	1		
Input current	typ. 7 mA / max. 15mA		
input voltage range (selectable via jumpers)	0...5V	0 ... 12V	0...24V
Switching threshold for 0-low	0...0.8V	0...1.6V	0...3.2V
Switching threshold for 1-high	4.5...5V	10...12V	20...24V
Input resistance	560 Ω	2 kΩ	4.3 kΩ
Input over-voltage	-5V ... 8V	-5V ... 16V	-5V ... 30V
Switching time	200ns		
Connector	37-pin DSub socket		
Isolation	42V channel-channel / channel-GND		

Fig. 202 – Pro-CNT-VR4(-L)-I Rev. A: Specification

The counter module [Pro-CNT-8/32 Rev. A](#) has 8 counters (32 bit). All count rates can be loaded into the register with a single **ADbasic** command so that all counter values can be latched simultaneously. It is also possible to latch the counters individually. With a rising edge of a TTL pulse the 32-bit counter increments by one. The counter can be cleared by software command. The count rate can be determined by the difference between two successive register values. Since the register access is discrete-time, the frequency can be calculated online.



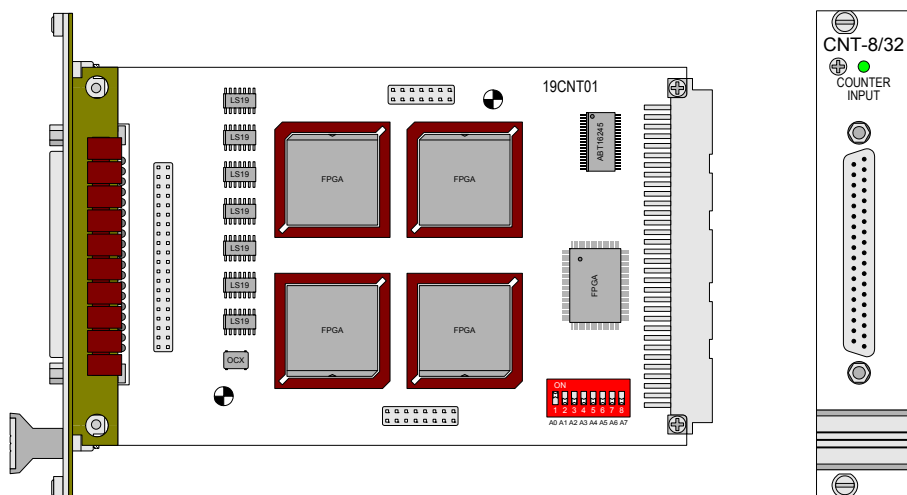


Fig. 205 – Pro-CNT-8/32 Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	8 up counters
Counter resolution	32 bit
Input clock rate	10MHz max.
Signal pulse width	min. 50ns
Inputs	TTL
Trigger Input	pos. TTL
Pull down resistor	10kΩ
V _{IH}	min. 2.4V
V _{IL}	max. 0.8V
I _{IH}	max. 0.55mA
I _{IL}	max. 0.01mA
Voltage range, absolute	-0.3V ... 7V
Connector	37-pin DSub socket
Isolation	No (see page 110)

Fig. 206 – Pro-CNT-8/32 Rev. A: Specification

The counter inputs are optically isolated from the system circuitry as well as from other inputs. The event input is also isolated from the system circuitry. The input voltage range can be selected by three jumpers. The default setting of the input voltage range is 24 V.



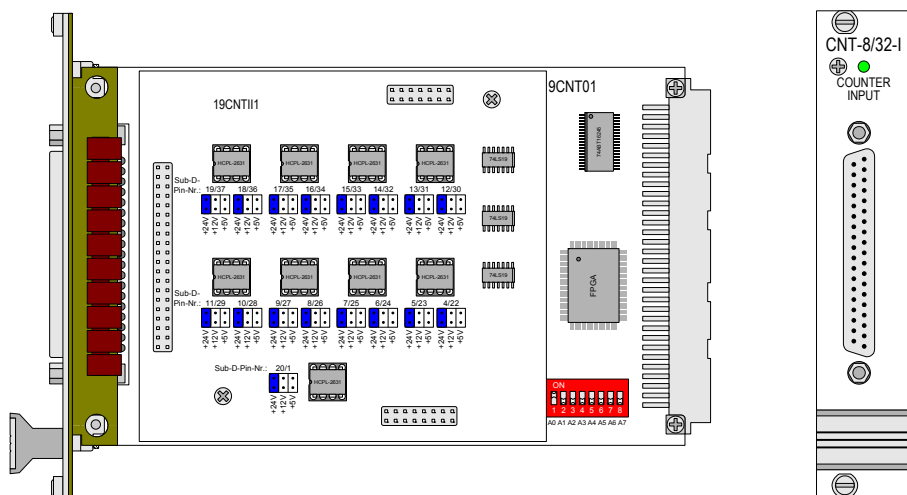


Fig. 209 – Pro-CNT-8/32-I Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	8 up counters		
Counter resolution	32 bit		
Event input	1		
Input current	typ. 7mA / max. 15mA		
input voltage range (selectable via jumpers)	0...5V	0 ... 12V	0...24V
Switching threshold for 0-low	0...0.8V	0...1.6V	0...3.2V
Switching threshold for 1-high	4.5...5V	10...12V	20...24V
Input resistance	560 Ω	2 kΩ	4.3 kΩ
Input over-voltage	-5V ... 8V	-5V ... 16V	-5V ... 30V
Switching time	200ns		
Connector	37-pin DSub socket		
Isolation	42V channel-channel / channel-GND		

Fig. 210 – Pro-CNT-8/32-I Rev. A: Specification

5.8.10 Pro-CNT-16/16 Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-CNT-16/32 Rev. A](#) (see [page 116](#)).

The counter module [Pro-CNT-16/16 Rev. A](#) has 16 counters (16 bit). All count rates can be loaded into the register with a single **ADbasic** command so that all counter values can be latched simultaneously. It is also possible to latch the counters individually. With a rising edge of a TTL pulse the 16-bit counter increments by one. The counter can be cleared by software command.

The count rate can be derived from the difference of two successive readings of the latch.

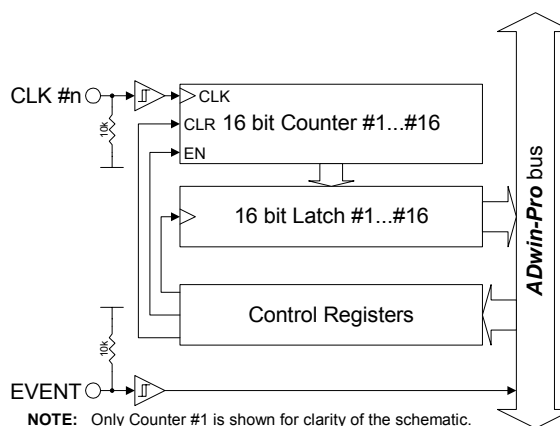


Fig. 211 – [Pro-CNT-16/16 Rev. A](#): Block diagram



The module [Pro-CNT-16/16 Rev. A](#) is equipped with 16 times the components shown in the block diagram; exception: the event input and the control register.

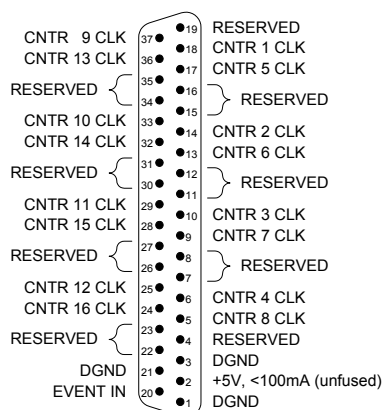


Fig. 212 – [Pro-CNT-16/16 Rev. A](#): Pin assignment

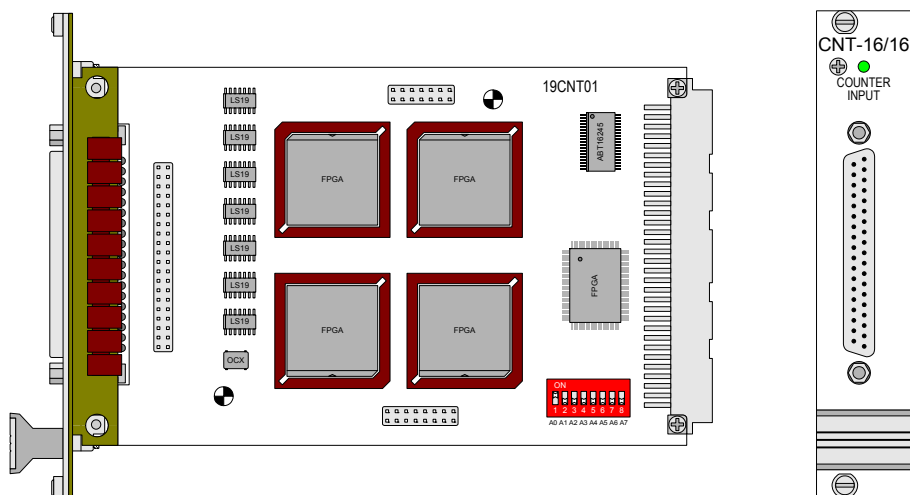


Fig. 213 – Pro-CNT-16/16 Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	16 up counters
Counter resolution	16 bit
Input clock rate	10MHz max.
Signal pulse width	min. 50ns
Inputs	TTL
Trigger Input	pos. TTL
Pull down resistor	10kΩ
V _{IH}	min. 2.4V
V _{IL}	max. 0.8V
I _{IH}	max. 1 mA
I _{IL}	max. 0.2mA
Voltage range, absolute	-0.3V ... 7V
Connector	37-pin DSub socket
Isolation	No (see page 114)

Fig. 214 – Pro-CNT-16/16 Rev. A: Specification

5.8.11 Pro-CNT-16/16-I Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-CNT-16/32-I Rev. A](#) (see [page 118](#)).

The counter module [Pro-CNT-16/16-I Rev. A](#) has 16 counters (16 bit). All counter values can be loaded into the register with a single **ADbasic** command so that all counter values can be latched simultaneously. It is also possible to latch the counters individually. With a rising edge of a TTL pulse the 16-bit counter increments by one. The counter can be cleared by software command. The count rate can be derived by the difference between two successive readings of the latch. Since the register access is discrete-time, the frequency can be calculated online.

The counter inputs are optically isolated from the system circuitry as well as from other inputs. The event input is also isolated from the system circuitry. The input voltage range can be selected by jumpers. The default setting of the input voltage range is 24V.

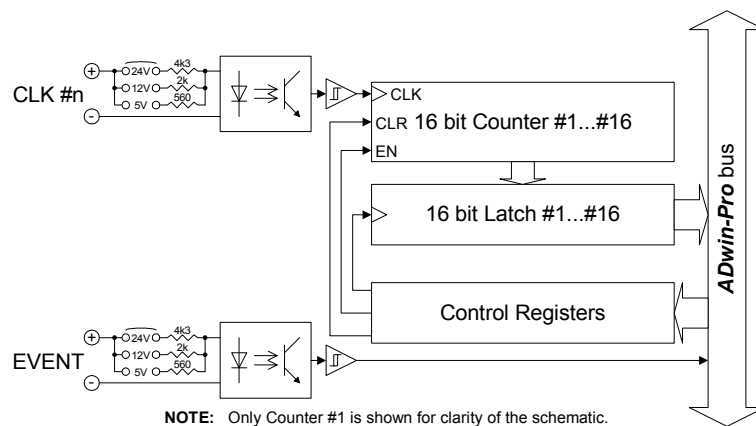


Fig. 215 – [Pro-CNT-16/16-I Rev. A](#): Block diagram



The module [Pro-CNT-16/16-I Rev. A](#) is equipped with 16 times the components shown in the block diagram; exception: the event input and the control register.

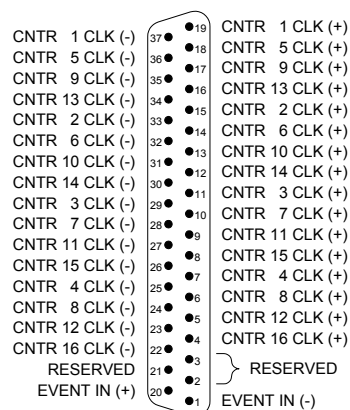


Fig. 216 – [Pro-CNT-16/16-I Rev. A](#): Pin assignment

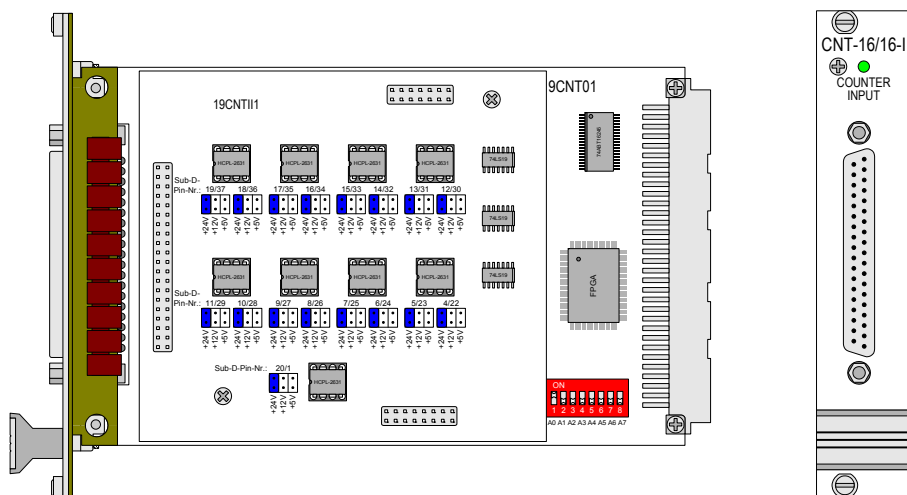


Fig. 217 – Pro-CNT-16/16-I Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	16 up counters		
Counter resolution	16 bit		
Event input	1		
Input current	typ. 7mA / max. 15mA		
input voltage range (selectable via jumpers)	0...5V	0 ... 12V	0...24V
Switching threshold for 0-low	0...0.8V	0...1.6V	0...3.2V
Switching threshold for 1-high	4.5...5V	10...12V	20...24V
Input resistance	560 Ω	2 k Ω	4.3 k Ω
Input over-voltage	-5V ... 8V	-5V ... 16V	-5V ... 30V
Switching time	200ns		
Connector	37-pin DSub socket		
Isolation	42V channel-channel / channel-GND		

Fig. 218 – Pro-CNT-16/16-I Rev. A: Specification

5.8.12 Pro-CNT-16/32 Rev. A

The counter module **Pro-CNT-16/32 Rev. A** has 16 counters (32 bit). All counter values can be loaded into the register with a single **ADbasic** command so that all counter values can be latched simultaneously. It is also possible to latch the counters individually. With a rising edge of a TTL pulse the 32-bit counter increments by one. The counter can be cleared by software command. The count rate can be derived by the difference between two successive readings of the latch. Since the register access is discrete-time, the frequency can be calculated online.

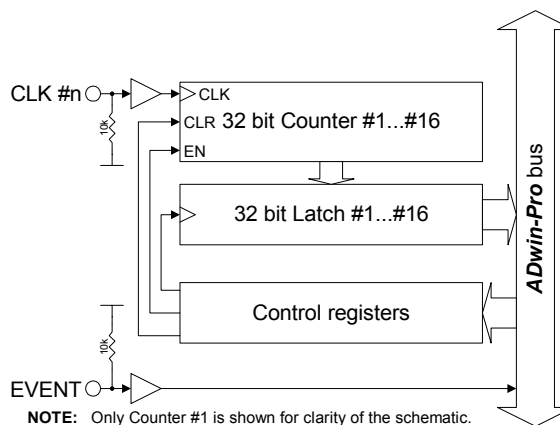


Fig. 219 – Pro-CNT-16/32 Rev. A: Block diagram



The module **Pro-CNT-16/32 Rev. A** is equipped with 16 times the components shown in the block diagram, exception: the event input and the control register.

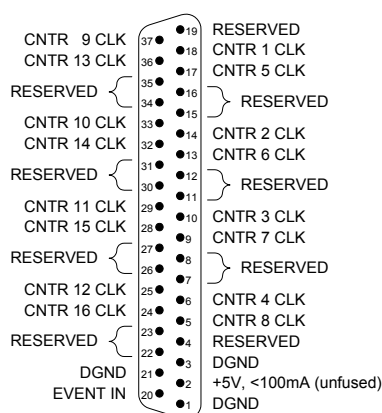


Fig. 220 – Pro-CNT-16/32 Rev. A: Pin assignment

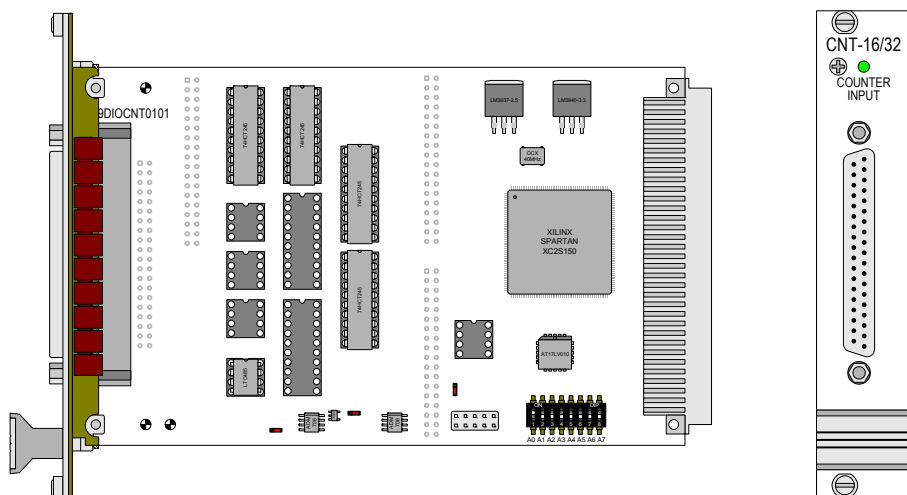


Fig. 221 – Pro-CNT-16/32 Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	16 up counters
Counter resolution	32 bit
Input clock rate	20MHz max.
Signal pulse width	min. 25ns
Inputs	TTL
Trigger Input	pos. TTL
Pull down resistor	10kΩ
V _{IH}	min. 2.4V
V _{IL}	max. 0.8V
I _{IH}	max.1 mA
I _{IL}	max. 0.2mA
Voltage range, absolute	-0.3V ... 7V
Connector	37-pin DSub socket
Isolation	No (see page 118)

Fig. 222 – Pro-CNT-16/32 Rev. A: Specification

5.8.13 Pro-CNT-16/32-I Rev. A

The counter module [Pro-CNT-16/32-I Rev. A](#) has 16 counters (32 bit). All counter values can be loaded into the register with a single **ADbasic** command so that all counter values can be latched simultaneously. It is also possible to latch the counters individually. With a rising edge of a TTL pulse the 32-bit counter increments by one. The counter can be cleared by software command. The count rate can be derived by the difference between two successive readings of the latch. Since the register access is discrete-time, the frequency can be calculated online.

The counter inputs are optically isolated from the system circuitry as well as from other inputs. The event input is also isolated from the system circuitry. The input voltage range can be selected by jumpers. The default setting of the input voltage range is 24V.

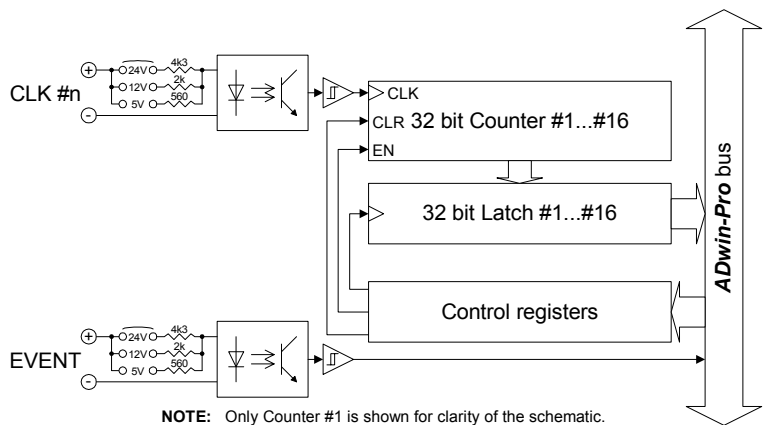


Fig. 223 – [Pro-CNT-16/32-I Rev. A](#): Block diagram



The module [Pro-CNT-16/32-I Rev. A](#) is equipped with 16 times the components shown in the block diagram, exception: the event input and the control register.

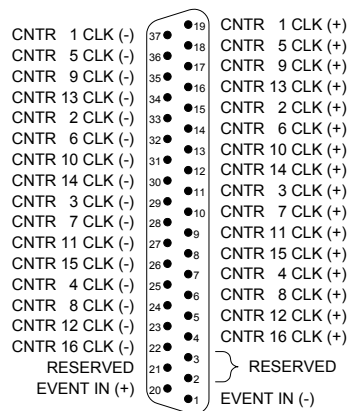


Fig. 224 – [Pro-CNT-16/32-I Rev. A](#): Pin assignment

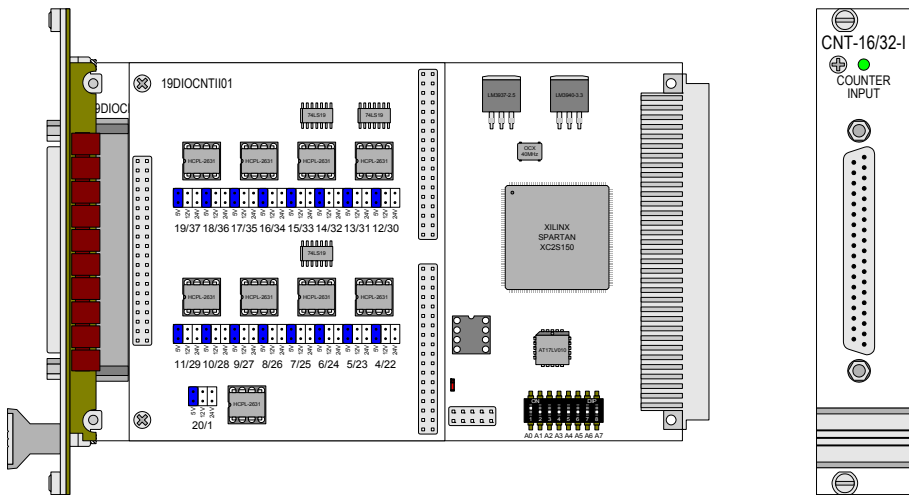


Fig. 225 – Pro-CNT-16/32-I Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	16 up counters		
Counter resolution	32 bit		
Event input	1		
Input current	typ. 7mA / max. 15mA		
input voltage range (selectable via jumpers)	0...5V	0 ... 12V	0...24V
Switching threshold for 0-low	0...0.8V	0...1.6V	0...3.2V
Switching threshold for 1-high	4.5...5V	10...12V	20...24V
Input resistance	510 Ω	1.51 k Ω	3.2 k Ω
Input over-voltage	-5V ... 8V	-5V ... 16V	-5V ... 30V
Switching time	200ns		
Connector	37-pin DSub socket		
Isolation	42V channel-channel / channel-GND		

Fig. 226 – Pro-CNT-16/32-I Rev. A: Specification

5.8.14 Pro-CNT-VR2PW2(-I) Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-CO4-T Rev. A](#) and [Pro-CO4-I Rev. A](#) (see [page 125](#) / [page 127](#)).

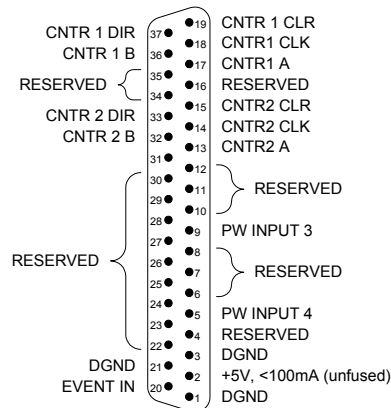


Fig. 227 – Pro-CNT-VR2PW2 Rev. A: Pin assignment

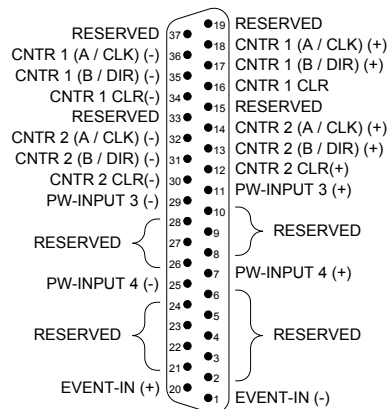


Fig. 228 – Pro-CNT-VR2PW2-I Rev. A: Pin assignment

Programming

The module [Pro-CNT-VR2PW2\(-I\) Rev. A](#) has 2 up/down-counters (UD) and 2 impulse width counters (IW). It is a combination of the modules Pro-CNT-VR4(-I) (4 UD) and Pro-CNT-PW4(-I) (4 IW), so you can use the same instructions as for these modules.

The 1st and 2nd UD-counter is related to the 1st and 2nd counter of the module CNT-VR4 and the 1st and 2nd PW-counter is related to the 3rd and 4th counter of the module CNT-PW4.

5.8.15 Pro-CNT-PW4 Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-CO4-T Rev. A](#) (see [page 125](#)).

The digital counter module [Pro-CNT-PW4 Rev. A](#) has four inputs for pulse width modulated signal acquisition. With this module you are able to determine the positive and negative pulse widths, the duty cycle, period time, and frequency. The 4 counters (32 bit) are clocked with a fixed 5MHz clock signal. At the rising and falling edges of the PW-input signal, the counter value will be stored in two separate latches.

Please, make sure that the delay of the event (via internal or external timer) is shorter than the period width of the highest input frequency to be measured.

Example: The signal whose positive and negative pulse widths you want to know has a frequency of 3.3kHz. The event has to arrive in a time interval of less than $303\mu s$ ($= 1/3.3kHz$).

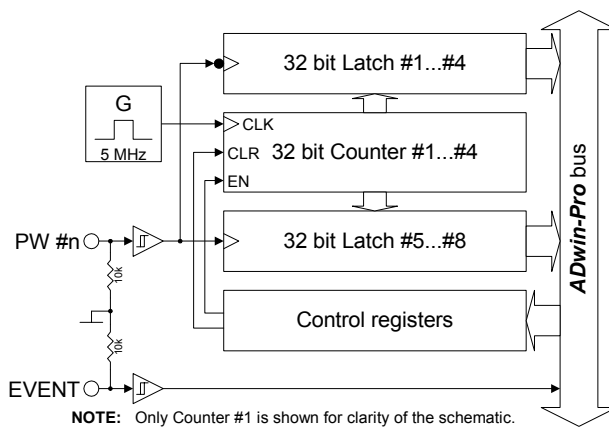


Fig. 229 – [Pro-CNT-PW4 Rev. A](#): Block diagram

The module [Pro-CNT-PW4 Rev. A](#) is equipped with 4 times the components shown in the block diagram, exception: the event input and the control register which can only be found once on the modules.

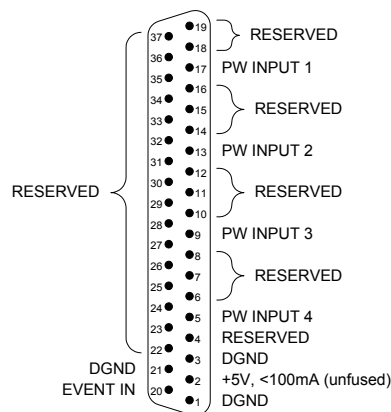


Fig. 230 – [Pro-CNT-PW4 Rev. A](#): Pin assignment

	falling edge	rising edge
Input PW1	Latch 1	Latch 5
Input PW2	Latch 2	Latch 6
Input PW3	Latch 3	Latch 7
Input PW4	Latch 4	Latch 8

Fig. 231 – Pro-CNT-PW4 Rev. A: Allocation of the latches

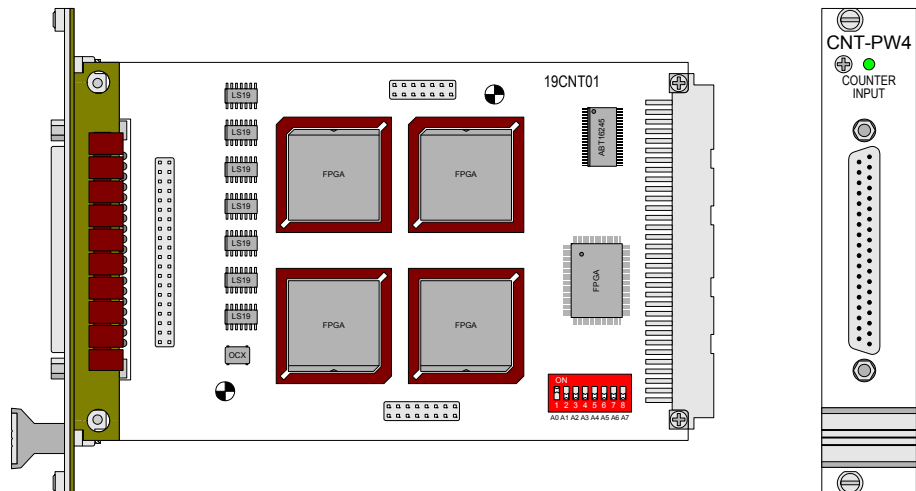


Fig. 232 – Pro-CNT-PW4 Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	4 impulse counters
Counter resolution	32 bit
Reference clock	5MHz
Inputs	4 TTL
V_{IH}	min. 2.4V
V_{IL}	max. 0.8V
I_{IH}	max. 20 μ A
I_{IL}	max. -50 μ A
Voltage range	-0.3V ... 7V
Event input	1
Input resistance	10k Ω
Connector	37-pin DSub socket
Isolation	No (see page 123)
Power consumption	approx. 120mA

Fig. 233 – Pro-CNT-PW4 Rev. A: Specification

5.8.16 Pro-CNT-PW4-I Rev. A

To this module you find an improved successor module [Pro-CO4-I Rev. A](#) (see [page 127](#)).

The digital counter module [Pro-CNT-PW4-I Rev. A](#) has four inputs for pulse width modulated signal acquisition. The inputs are optically isolated from each other as well as from the system circuit. The switching time of only 200ns permits the reading of fast digital signals. The event input is isolated from the system, too. The input voltage range of the counter inputs can be selected by jumpers. The default setting of the input voltage range is 24V.

With this module you are able to determine the positive and negative pulse widths of up to four signals and to calculate the duty cycle, period time and frequency. The 4 counters (32 bit) are clocked with a fixed 5MHz clock signal. At the rising and falling edges of the PW-input signal, the counter value will be stored in two separate latches.

Please, make sure that the delay of the event (via internal or external timer) is smaller than the period width of the highest input frequency. to be measured.

Example: The signal whose positive and negative pulse widths you want to know has a frequency of 3.3kHz. The event has to arrive in a time interval of less than $303\mu s (= 1/3.3kHz)$.

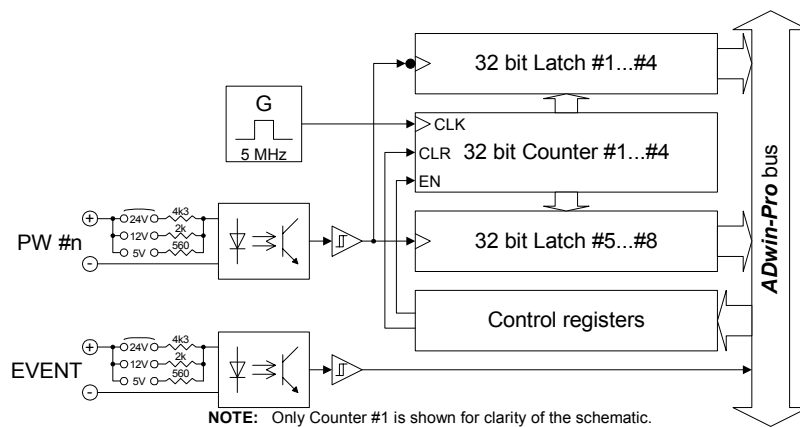


Fig. 234 – [Pro-CNT-PW4-I Rev. A](#): Block diagram

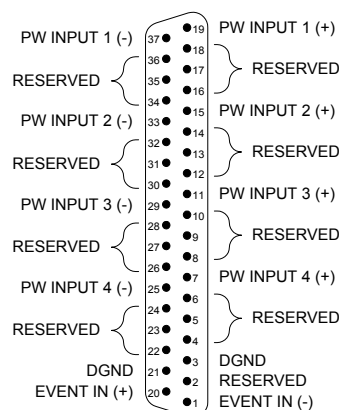


Fig. 235 – [Pro-CNT-PW4-I Rev. A](#): Pin assignment

The module Pro-CNT-PW4-I is equipped with 4 times the components shown in the block diagram; exception: the event input and the control register which can only be found once on the modules.

	falling edge	rising edge
Input PW1	Latch 1	Latch 5
Input PW2	Latch 2	Latch 6
Input PW3	Latch 3	Latch 7
Input PW4	Latch 4	Latch 8

Fig. 236 – Pro-CNT-PW4-I Rev. A: Allocation of the latches

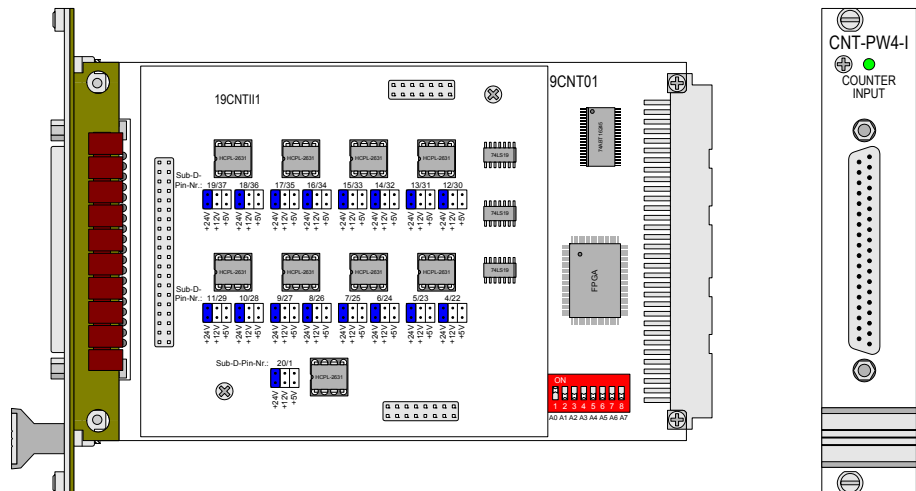


Fig. 237 – Pro-CNT-PW4-I Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	4 impulse counter		
Counter resolution	32 bit		
Event inputs	1		
Reference clock	5MHz		
Input current	typ. 7 mA / max. 15mA		
input voltage range (selectable via jumpers)	0...5V	0 ... 12V	0...24V
Switching threshold 0 (low)	0 ... 0.8V	0 ... 1.6V	0 ... 3.2V
Switching threshold 1 (high)	4.5 ... 5V	10 ... 12V	20 ... 24V
Series resistor	560 Ω	2k Ω	4.3k Ω
Input over-voltage	8V	16V	30V
Negative voltage	-5V for all ranges		
Switching time	200ns		
Isolation	42V channel-channel / channel-GND		
Connector	37-pin DSub socket		

Fig. 238 – Pro-CNT-PW4-I Rev. A: Specification

5.8.17 Pro-CO4-T Rev. A

The module **Pro-CO4-T Rev. A** is a configurable multi-purpose counter which provides 4 up/down counters as well as the analysis of up to 4 PWM signals. The counter inputs are designed for TTL logic. The functionality of the counter inputs and of the counters themselves can individually be selected via registers.

You may set different operating modes for the counters: Up/down counter, PWM analysis or four edge evaluation. After power-up of the Pro system the default setting of the counters is four edge evaluation with CLR input (the CLR input is not yet released).

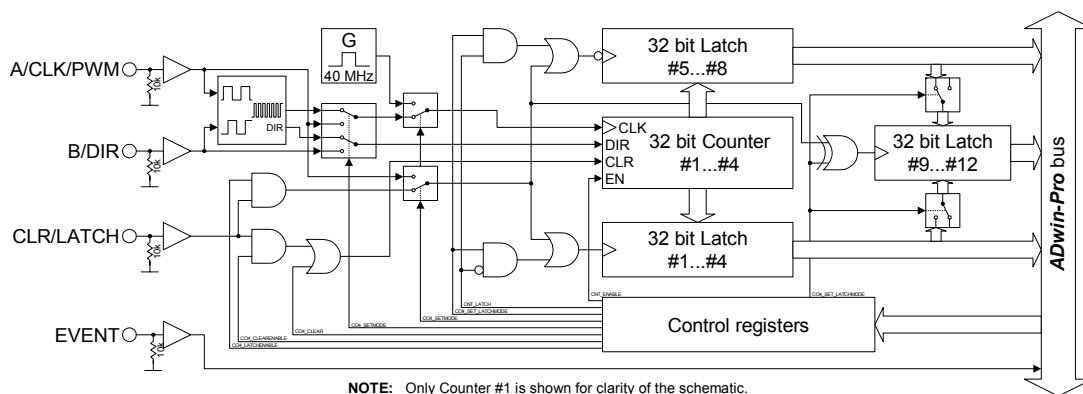


Fig. 239 – Pro-CO4-T Rev. A: Block diagram

A negative edge at the CLK input is the counting impulse for the 32-bit counter. The DIR signal sets the counting direction, TTL high means a count-up, TTL low means a count-down.

You can latch the counter values program-controlled or you can influence the counter by an external CLR/LATCH signal.

Depending on the programming the CLR/LATCH signal has either the effect that the counter values are cleared (CLR) or that the counter values are latched (LATCH). This function will only be effective when it is released by the instructions `CO4_CLEARENABLE()` or `CO4_LATCHENABLE()`.

The counter is cleared or latched with a rising edge at input CLR/LATCH. During the latch process the frequency of the measurement can be determined by getting the difference of two read latch values, because this difference defines the number of pulses between the two reading processes.

With the PWM analysis the signal, which is to be measured, goes directly to the trigger inputs of the latches. For instance, the counter value in counter 1 is latched into latch 1 at a rising edge, at a falling edge it is latched into latch 5.

The **ADbasic** process is responsible for evaluating from the latch contents the high and low times, the duty cycle, period duration or frequency of the PWM signal.

The four edge evaluation changes the signals (which should be 90° phase-shifted) of a connected incremental encoder at the inputs a and B to CLK and DIR signals. For this you have to program the inputs correspondingly (see "**ADwin-Pro** System Description, Programming in **ADbasic**").

Since every edge of the a and B signals generates a count impulse, the resolution is increased by factor 4. If the encoder has a reference signal, it can be used to clear or latch the counter (after release of the CLR or LATCH input). The counter is cleared when the signals A, B and CLR are on logic "1" (software-selectable: clear, when only the CLR signal is on logic "1").

Up/down counter (CLK and DIR signals)

PWM analysis

Four edge evaluation of incremental encoders (A- and B-signals)

Event input

This input, as far as it has been released, can start an externally triggered **ADbasic** process.

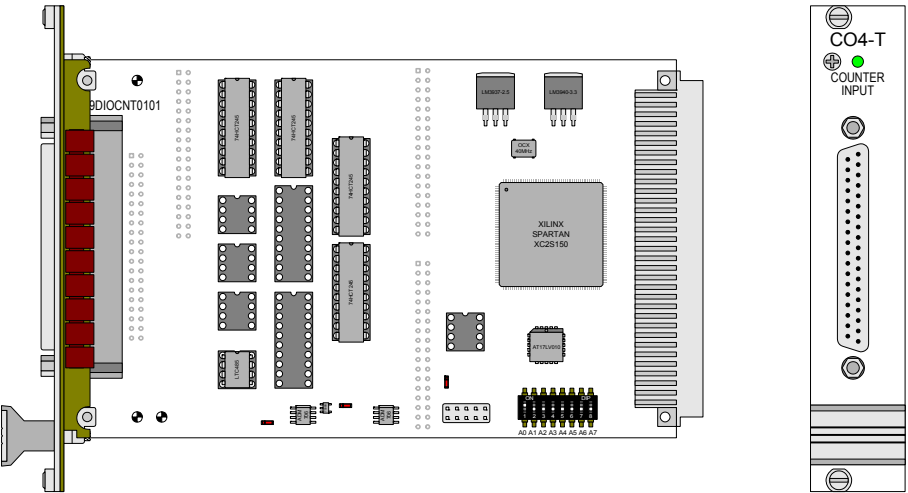


Fig. 240 – Pro-CO4-T Rev. A: Board and front panel

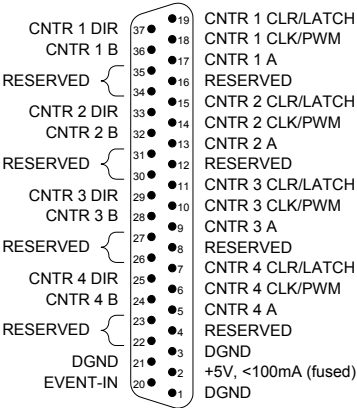


Fig. 241 – Pro-CO4-T Rev. A: Pin assignment Pro-CO4-T

Counter	4 multi-purpose counters
Counter resolution	32 bit
Input / output level	TTL logic
Event input	TTL logic
Reference clock	40MHz (100 ppm)
Clock frequency four edge evaluation	5MHz max. (at 90° phase-shift of the signals)
Clock frequency up/down counter	20MHz max.
Reference frequency PWM analysis	40MHz
Connector	37-pin DSub socket
Power consumption	approx. 150mA
Isolation	No (see page 127)

Fig. 242 – Pro-CO4-T Rev. A: Specification

5.8.18 Pro-CO4-I Rev. A

The basic functions of the module **Pro-CO4-I Rev. A** are similar to those of the module **Pro-CO4-T Rev. A** (see [page 125](#)).

What is different is the fact that the counter inputs of the module **Pro-CO4-I** are optically isolated from the system circuit. The event input, too, is optically isolated from the system circuit.

The input voltage range of the counter and event inputs can be set by jumpers to 0...5V, 0...12V or 0...24V. The default setting is 0...24V.

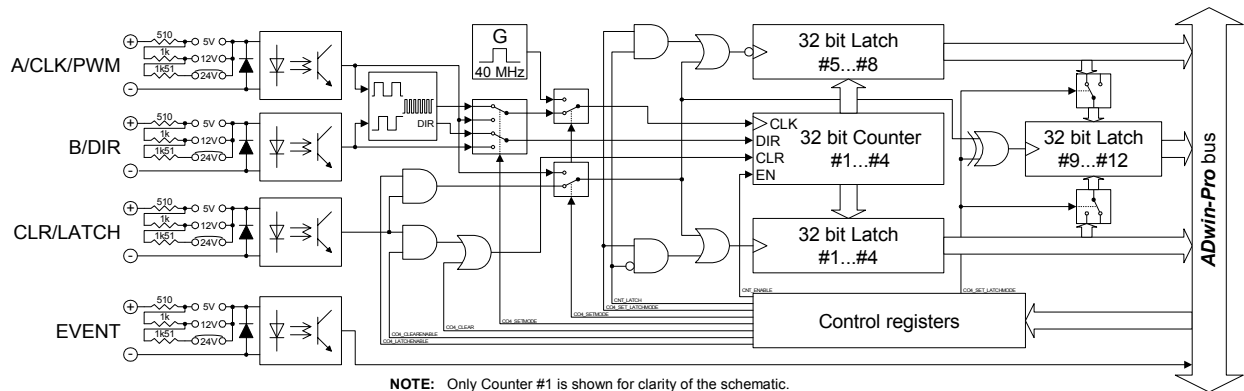


Fig. 243 – **Pro-CO4-I Rev. A**: Block diagram

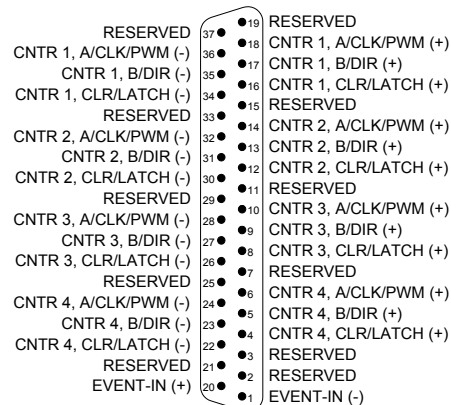


Fig. 244 – **Pro-CO4-I Rev. A**: Pin assignment

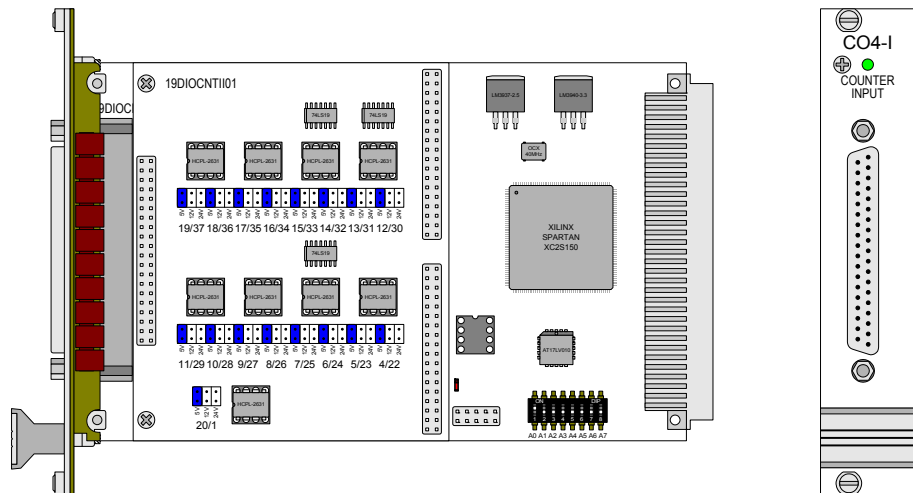


Fig. 245 – Pro-CO4-I Rev. A: Board and front panel

Counter	4 multi purpose counters		
Counter resolution	32 bit		
Event inputs	1		
Reference clock	40MHz (100ppm)		
Clock frequency four edge evaluation	5MHz max. (at 90° phase shift of the signals)		
Clock frequency up/down counter	10MHz max.		
Reference frequency PWM analysis	40MHz		
Input current	typ. 7mA / max. 15mA		
input voltage range (selectable via jumpers)	0...5V	0 ... 12V	0...24V
reliable switching threshold ¹ for 0 (low)	0...0.8V	0...1.6V	0...3.2V
reliable switching threshold ¹ for 1 (high)	4.5...5V	10...12V	20...24V
Series resistor	510 Ω	1.51kΩ	3.02kΩ
Input over-voltage	8V	16V	30V
Negative voltage	-5V for all ranges		
Switching time	100ns		
Isolation	42Vchannel-channel / channel-GND		
Connector	37-pin DSub socket		
Power consumption	approx. 200mA		

Fig. 246 – Pro-CO4-I Rev. A: Specification

1. A low/high signal will reliably be recognized in the indicated voltage ranges. But the switching process can also be effected outside these voltage ranges.

5.8.19 Pro-CO4-D Rev. A

The basic functions of the module **Pro-CO4-D Rev. A** are similar to those of the module **Pro-CO4-I Rev. A** (see page 127).

In addition, the module **Pro-CO4-D Rev. A** is equipped with 2 decoders for the connection of incremental encoders with SSI interface. All inputs are differential and can be used for RS422/485 levels (5V). Finally, the signals A, B and CLR are checked if they show short circuits or a cable break; you can obtain this information with the instruction `CO4_GETSTATUS`.

It is possible to operate the EVENT input in differential mode as well as in single-ended mode. If only a single-ended signal is available, it is to be set at EVENT. The negative EVENT input is not set.

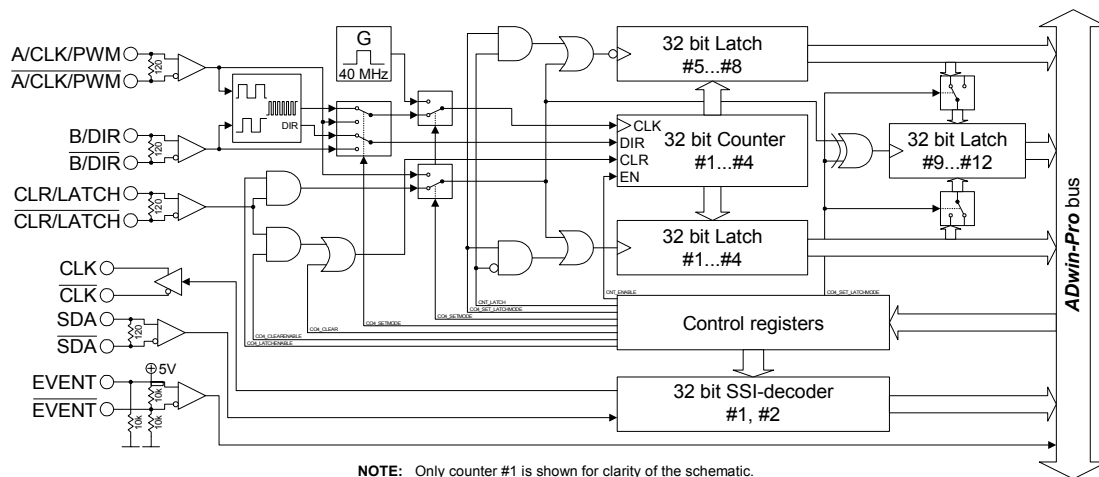


Fig. 247 – **Pro-CO4-D Rev. A**: Block diagram

An incremental encoder with SSI interface can be connected to one of the two decoders. The signals are differential, too, and have RS422/485 levels.

The clock rates as well as the resolution of the encoder (up to 32 bits) are programmable via pre-scaler (of approx. 40kHz to 1MHz). A conversion from gray into binary code is made by a routine to be programmed in the **ADbasic** process (see below).

```
'PAR_1 = gray-value to be converted
'PAR_9 = result of the gray to binary conversion
```

```
DIMm, n AS LONG
```

```
EVENT:
```

```
IF(par_2=1) THEN      'start of conversion
  m=0                  'clear values of previous conv.
  PAR_9=0              ' "-"
  FOR n=1 TO 32        'go through all 32 bits
    m=(SHIFT_RIGHT(PAR_1,(32-n)) AND 1) XORM
    PAR_9=(SHIFT_LEFT(m,(32-n))) OR PAR_9
  NEXT n
  PAR_2=0              'enable next conversion
ENDIF
```

Fig. 248 – Listing: Conversion from gray code into binary code

SSI decoder

DIP switch on the module (component side, middle)

You can determine slow and fast input signals with high measurement rate without switching, by connecting 1 counter input with 2 counters. For this you have to change the DIP switch positions on the module:

- Switch counter 3 (additionally to counter 1) to counter input 1:
Push the switches of the *upper* double DIP switches upwards.
- Switch counter 4 (additionally to counter 2) to counter input 2:
Push the switches of the *lower* double-DIP switches upwards.

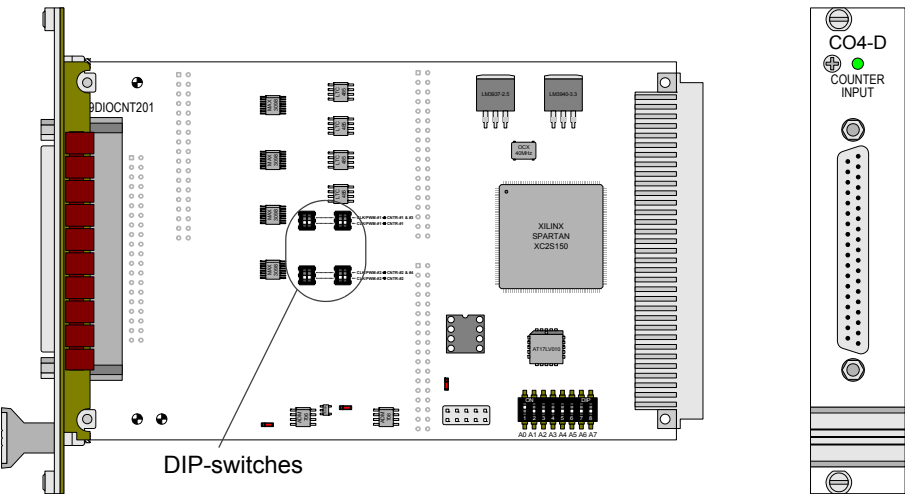


Fig. 249 – Pro-CO4-D Rev. A: Board and front panel

The figure below illustrates the DIP switch positions and the resulting input-counter-connections.

Program one of the two counters with CLK and DIR signal inputs (up/down counter), the other with PWM-input (PWM analysis). In a corresponding **ADbasic** process you can now determine the frequency or period duration of the signal in a wide frequency range.







DIP switch position	Input counter# A/CLK/PWM	Counter			
		CNTR-#1	CNTR-#2	CNTR-#3	CNTR-#4
 	1	✓	-	-	-
	2	-	✓	-	-
	3	-	-	✓	-
	4	-	-	-	✓
 	1	✓	-	✓	-
	2	-	✓	-	-
	3	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	-	✓
 	1	✓	-	-	-
	2	-	✓	-	✓
	3	-	-	✓	-
	4	-	-	-	-

Fig. 250 – Pro-CO4-D Rev. A: Allocation of Input to Counter with DIP switches

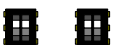

DIP switch position	Input counter# A/CLK/PWM	Counter			
		CNTR-#1	CNTR-#2	CNTR-#3	CNTR-#4
	1	✓	-	✓	-
	2	-	✓	-	✓
	3	-	-	-	-
	4	-	-	-	-

Fig. 250 – Pro-CO4-D Rev. A: Allocation of Input to Counter with DIP switches

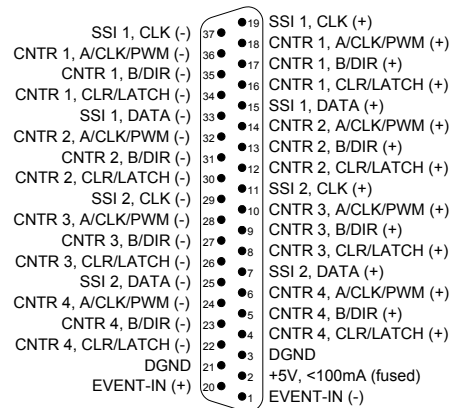


Fig. 251 – Pro-CO4-D Rev. A: Pin assignment

Counter	4 multi purpose counters + 2 SSI decoders
Counter resolution	32 bit
Input/output levels	RS422/485 compatible (5V differential, 120 Ω bus terminating resistor, see also block diagram)
Event input	1 differential (single-ended operation possible)
Reference clock	40MHz (100 ppm)
Clock frequency four edge evaluation	5MHz max. (at 90° phase shift of the signals)
Clock frequency up/down counter	20MHz max.
Reference frequency PWM analysis	40MHz
Clock frequency SSI decoder (CLK)	1MHz max.
Connector	37-pin DSub socket
Power consumption	approx. 200mA

Fig. 252 – Pro-CO4-D Rev. A: Specification

The highest output frequency where the duty cycle can be still defined in 1%-steps, is 50kHz.



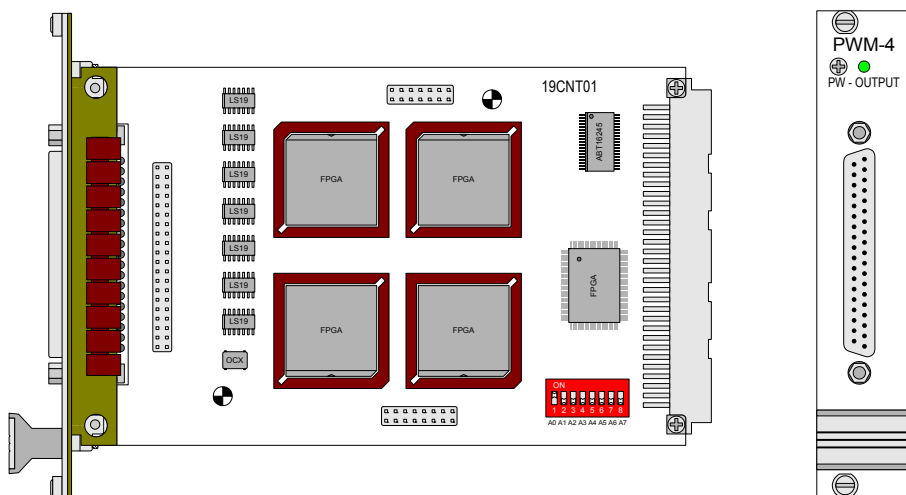


Fig. 255 – Pro-PWM-4 Rev. A: Board and front panel

Output channels		4 PWM channels
Outputs		TTL
Counter-/register width		16 bit
f _{clk} after Prescaler	Div. by 1 (2 ⁰)	200ns (5MHz)
	Div. by 2 (2 ¹)	400ns (2.5MHz)
	Div. by 4 (2 ²)	800ns (1.25MHz)
	...	
	Div. by 128 (2 ⁷)	25.6µs (≈ 39kHz)
V _{OH}		2.4V min.
V _{OL}		0.8V max.
Output current		5mA per channel max.
Event input		Positive TTL
Connector		37-pin DSub socket
Isolation		No (see page 134)

Fig. 256 – Pro-PWM-4 Rev. A: Specification

Information about programming and programming examples can be found after the description of the module [Pro-PWM-4-I Rev. A](#).

5.8.21 Pro-PWM-4-I Rev. A

The module **Pro-PWM-4-I Rev. A** generates pulse width modulated signals (PWM signals) at four outputs. Each (PWM-) signal can be configured individually via software, that means they can be configured separately.

The function of the module is significantly characterized by its 4 counters (16 bit) and 8 registers (16 bit), 4 for the duration of the low voltage level and 4 for the high voltage level.

The counters are clocked by a crystal oscillator with a frequency of 5MHz. By defining a (scale) register the frequency can be roughly prescaled in 2^n steps ($0 < n < 7, n \in \mathbb{N}$). By presetting the duration of the high- and low-pulses, the output frequency of the PWM signals is defined.

The output of the PWM signals is attained by evaluating the register values and the count rate via an RS-flip-flop.

The inputs are optically isolated from the system circuitry and from other inputs. The event-input is isolated from the system circuitry as well. The input voltage range of the counter inputs can be selected by jumpers. The default setting of the input voltage range is 24V.

By setting a register, the counters can be enabled or disabled. But do not confuse this with enabling or disabling the PWM output (putting it into a "static" mode). This can only be made by the command `PWM_OUT (...)`, which sets the output to a defined status, when the counter is enabled.

The lowest output frequency at a still definable duty cycle of approx. 0...100% is about 0.6Hz.

The highest output frequency where the duty cycle can be still defined in 1%-steps, is 50kHz.

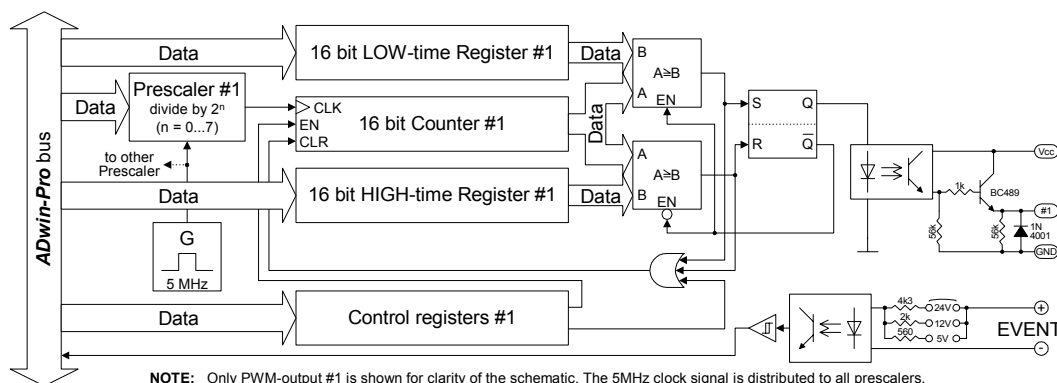


Fig. 257 – Pro-PWM-4-I Rev. A: Block diagram

The module **Pro-PWM-4-I Rev. A** is equipped with 4 times the components shown in the block diagram; exception: the event input and the 5MHz reference oscillator, which can only be found once on each module.

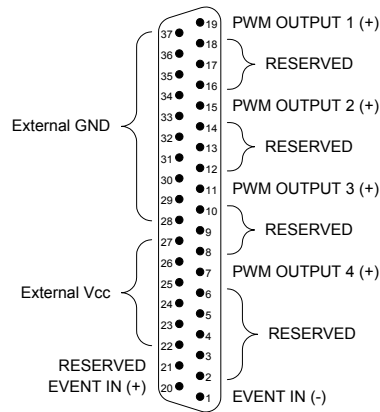


Fig. 258 – Pro-PWM-4-I Rev. A: Pin assignment

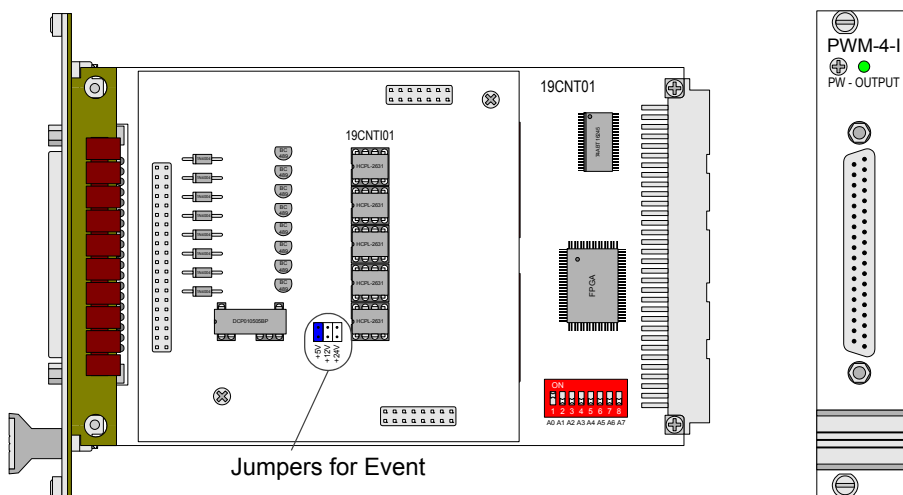


Fig. 259 – Pro-PWM-4-I Rev. A: Board and front panel

Output channels		4
Counter-/register width		16 bit
f _{clk} after Prescaler	Div. by 1 (2 ⁰)	200ns (5MHz)
	Div. by 2 (2 ¹)	400ns (2.5MHz)
	Div. by 4 (2 ²)	800ns (1.25MHz)
	...	
	Div. by 128 (2 ⁷)	25.6µs (≈ 39kHz)
Output voltage		5...30V DC with an external power supply
Output current		100mA max. per channel
Event inputs		Pos. TTL
Voltage drop		0.5V max.
Switching time		10µs
Event input		1
Event input voltage		5V, 12V, 24V (selectable via jumpers)
Connector		37-pin DSub socket
Isolation		42V channel-channel / channel-GND

Fig. 260 – Pro-PWM-4-I Rev. A: Specification

5.8.22 Programming the Module Pro-PWM-4(-I)

Programming the four PWM outputs on the **ADwin-Pro** module PWM-4 is made by using the PWM commands which are available when the file `<ADWPDIO.INC>` has been included into the **ADbasic** source code.

The equation shows the formula for calculating the output frequency of the PWM signal.

$$f_{\text{out}} = \left(\frac{5\text{MHz}}{\text{presc}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{t_{\text{s}_{\text{per}}}} \right) = \left(\frac{5\text{MHz}}{\text{presc}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{t_{\text{s}_{\text{low}}} + t_{\text{s}_{\text{high}}}} \right)$$

Legend for the equation:

$t_{\text{s}_{\text{low}}}$ = duration of the low level

$t_{\text{s}_{\text{high}}}$ = duration of the high level

$t_{\text{s}_{\text{per}}}$ = period duration

presc = prescaler factor

f_{out} = output frequency

Instructions for the PWM modules

PWM_SET

`PWM_SET` does the settings of the defined module for the prescaler and the duration of the high- and low-pulses of the PWM output channel.

`PWM_SET(module, channel, prescale, low, high)`

Parameters

		LONG	FLOAT	VAR	CONST
<i>module</i>	defined module address	✓	-	✓	✓
<i>channel</i>	PWM output channel (1...4)	✓	-	✓	✓
<i>prescale</i>	pre-scaler value 0...7, corresponds to a division by $2^0 \dots 2^7$	✓	-	✓	✓
<i>low</i>	number of cycles for the low-time, after the prescaler.	✓	-	✓	✓
<i>high</i>	number of cycles for the high-time, after the prescaler	✓	-	✓	✓

Description

The values of the parameters *low* und *high* represent the number of cycles after the prescaler, which have to be achieved by the counter to change the logic level.

The prescaler is clocked with a frequency of 5MHz.

PWM_ENABLE enables or stops the counters corresponding to the specified PWM outputs.

```
PWM_ENABLE(module, pattern)
```

Parameters

		LONG	FLOAT	VAR	CONST
<i>module</i>	defined module address	✓	-	✓	✓
<i>pattern</i>	Bit pattern for the PWM outputs. Bits 0-3 correspond to outputs 1-4: bit=0: enable counter bit=1: stop counter	✓	-	✓	✓

Description

This instruction does not affect the PWM outputs, only the counters corresponding to the outputs. It should be used only in combination with the instruction **PWM_OUT**.

PWM_OUT sets the specified PWM output channel to high or low level.

```
PWM_OUT(module, channel, level)
```

Parameters

		LONG	FLOAT	VAR	CONST
<i>module</i>	defined module address	✓	-	✓	✓
<i>channel</i>	PWM output channel (1...4)	✓	-	✓	✓
<i>level</i>	Output value to be set 0: U_{out} = logical "0" 1: U_{out} = logical "1" (or V_{EE} at PWM-4-I)	✓	-	✓	✓

Description

This instruction does only work, when the counters corresponding to the PWM outputs are enabled with **PWM_ENABLE**.

Programming Example / Program Description

The program <Pro_PWM_4.bas> provided on the **ADwin** CDROM in the folder <C:\ADwin\ADbasic3\Samples_ADwin_Pro> generates identical PWM signals at the outputs 1...4 with a frequency of 1 kHz.

With the parameters **PAR_1...PAR_14** you will be able to change in **ADbasic** the following values in the parameter window:

- The high-level duration of the PWM signals: **PAR_1**, **PAR_3**, **PAR_5**, **PAR_7**.
- The low-level duration of the PWM signal: **PAR_2**, **PAR_4**, **PAR_6**, **PAR_8**.
- The division factor (prescaler) for the frequency of 5MHz, which will be generated by the crystal oscillator on the **ADwin-Pro** module PWM-4: **PAR_9 ... PAR_12**.
- The enabling of the 16-bit counters (only the internal counter and not the PWM outputs!): **PAR_13**.
- The module address: **PAR_14**.

PWM_ENABLE

PWM_OUT

5.8.23 Pro-Comp-16 Rev. A

The input module **Pro-Comp-16 Rev. A** provides 16 input channels with a comparator each. The analog signals are acquired parallel and converted with a 10-bit resolution. Depending on switching thresholds, which are separately adjustable by software for each channel, digital signals are generated from these measurement values (1/0).

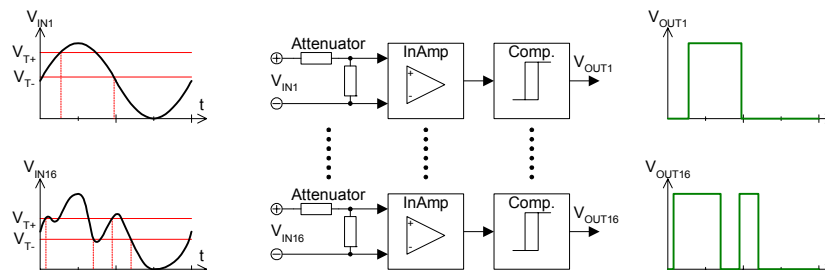


Fig. 261 – Pro-Comp-16 Rev. A: Block Diagram

The input voltage range of the module is between -2V...+8.23V, other voltage ranges on request. The signals are acquired with 20MHz per channel.

Information about the acquired signals is available per software:

- The digital signals (1/0) of all input channels
- The current converted measurement values
- The maximum and minimum of the acquired measurement values
- The last 1024 measurement values of 2 selected channels
- The digital signals (1/0) of measurement differences

After all measurement values have been acquired they are evaluated quasi-differential, which means that for all 8 channel pairs (1/2, 3/4, ..., 15/16) the differences of the measurement values is calculated. Depending on the switching thresholds, digital signals (1/0) are generated from these differences, which can be selected via software.

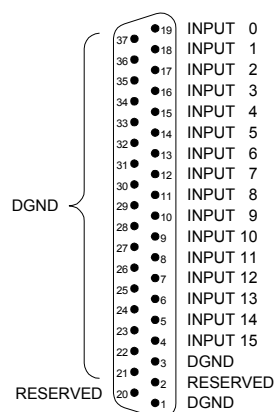


Fig. 262 – Pro-Comp-16 Rev. A: Pin assignment

Providing information

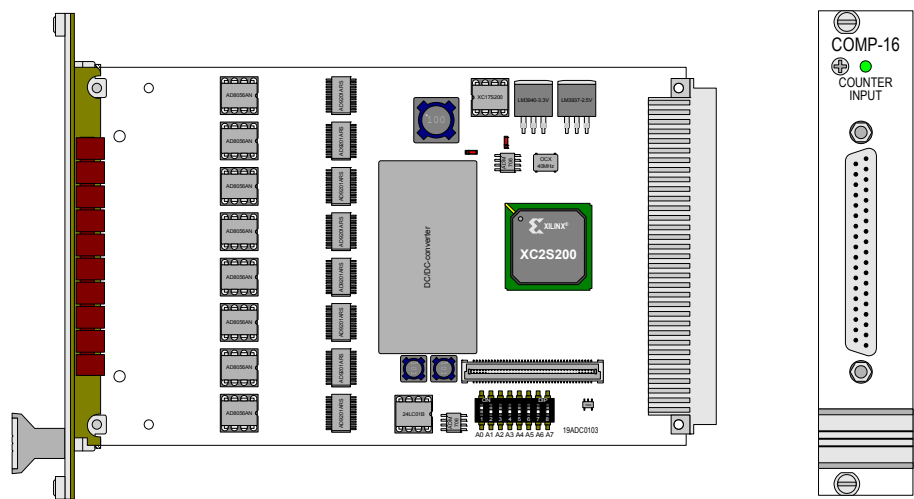


Fig. 263 – Pro-Comp-16 Rev. A: Printed circuit board and front panel

Input/output channels	16 single-ended inputs with a comparator each Comparators with individually selectable switching thresholds
Input resistor	10k Ω
Input voltage range	-2V ... +8.23V
Sampling rate	typ. 20Msps
Resolution	10-bit
Accuracy	± 4 digits
Connectors	37-pin D-SUB socket

Fig. 264 – Pro-Comp-16 Rev. A: Specification

Technical data

Storage media

5.8.24 Pro-Storage Rev. A

The module Pro-Storage writes (or reads out) large quantities of data from an *ADbasic* process to an (exchangeable) storage medium. Therefore data can be stored during stand-alone operation of the *ADwin* system at long-term measurements. On the module there is a battery-backed real-time clock to date-stamp the data.

The Pro-Storage module supports PCMCIA memory cards, Compact-Flash-cards in combination with an adapter card as well as 1" and 1.8" hard disks.

Basically the storage media can be used with a reading device of a PC to read out the data or write the data to the media. In any case, the medium must be initialized by the program `<Pro-Storage.exe>` before using it.

The user must program writing to (or reading) the medium during operation in a low-priority process. The process is running additionally to the already running open-loop, closed-loop or measurement processes; data is exchanged via a global memory (FIFO). A standard example for such a low-priority process is included in delivery, illustrating how to write data to the storage medium.

The further module description is into the following sections:

- [Module Design](#) page 141
- [Select the Storage Medium](#) page 143
- [Installing the Storage Medium](#) page 144
- [Transfer data between PC and storage medium](#) page 148
- [Set the real-time clock](#) page 149
- [Use the storage medium](#) page 150
- [Standard saving process \(SP\)](#) page 150
- [Individual data process](#) page 154

General Operating Information

In any case, before using the storage medium it should be initialized with the program `<Pro-Storage.exe>`.



Do not remove the storage medium as long as data are accessed (left, lower LED is blinking). As a consequence, the data exchange would be interrupted.

If data of the Pro-Storage module is processed differently than with the program `Pro-Storage.exe`, for instance using a read access device, the following items are to be considered:

1. The size of the files must not be changed.
2. The files must not be deleted or generated.
3. During the writing process the file end must not be exceeded.
4. The data has to absolutely remain in its physical position.

If the rules are not kept, the data will be overwritten or destroyed.

Module Design

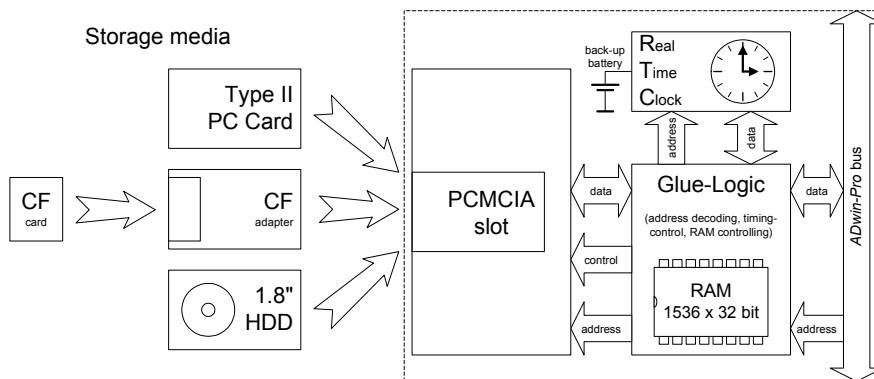


Fig. 265 – Pro-Storage: Block Diagram

The glue-logic of the Pro-Storage module has an internal buffer, which can receive 12 sectors with 128 data words à 32-bits. The glue-logic buffers all data, which is read from or written into the storage medium. Data is exchanged with the storage medium sector by sector.

The real-time clock works independently of all other components and is battery-backed. It provides date and time.

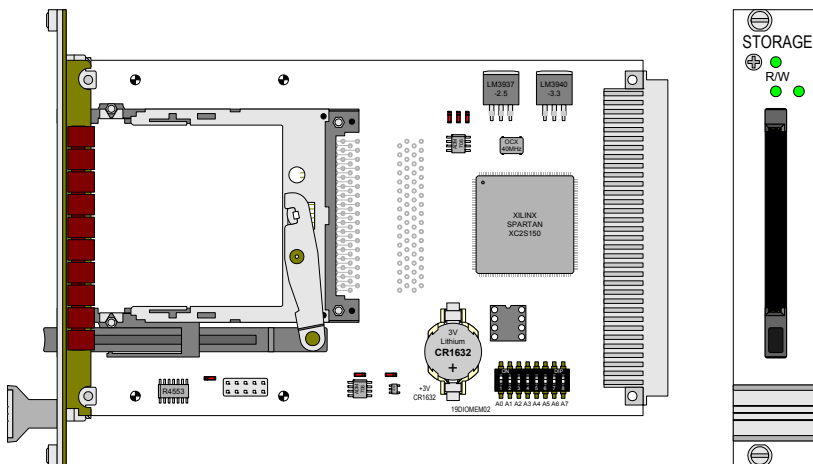


Fig. 266 – Pro-Storage: Printed circuit board and front panel

The module has a width of 1 HP and requires one slot.

On the front panel there are 3 two-colored LEDs.

The lower left LED displays the status of the storage medium:

- Green: The storage medium is correctly inserted or Read access to the storage medium
- Red: Storage medium is removed or Write access to the storage medium

The top and lower right LEDs are individually programmable. (see *ADbasic* instruction **SETLED**).

The Real-Time Clock

The module is equipped with a real-time clock from Epson RTC-4553AA. With simple *ADbasic* instructions, date and time are set and read out, so that a specified time can be assigned to measurements. Time and glue-logic work autonomously.

LED function

The time must be specified by a valid date and time of day; it has a resolution of one second. Leap years are considered.

The clock is battery-backed and can remain up to 2 years without any external power supply (when the Pro-system is turned off). Replace the buffer battery after 2 years by a 3V Lithium cell, type CR1632.

Select the Storage Medium

For selecting the storage medium type there are the following criteria (as of middle 2003); the difference in memory size is not essential.

Medium	Re-writable	Mechan. Strain	Access Time ^a
PCMCIA memory card (type II)	o ^b	+	+
Compact-Flash card, also with adapter card	o ^b	+	+
1"- und 1.8" hard disks	++	–	–

a. After a communication break

b. approx. 1 million times

We recommend that PCMCIA cards of the manufacturer SanDisk are used as industrial grade version (memory sizes of up to 2 GB). PCMCIA cards, which are identical in construction, but in a more rugged enclosure (also IP54 and IP68) are also available from the manufacturer Altec.

The reading and writing rates depend on the storage medium and on the writing and reading processes. Depending on the type and manufacturer there are great differences between the storage media.

For the PCMCIA cards mentioned above, the writing rate was evaluated under ideal conditions by the example process `<Pro-STORAGE-WR.bas>`: approx. 140kB/s for a file of 1MB and approx. 190kB/s for a file of 10MB.

The following factors reduce the writing rate:

- Interruption of the (low-priority) writing/reading process
- The small size of the file to be written to (storage medium-specific)
- In user-specific writing/reading processes: low efficiency
- Hard disks: Longer breaks between writing and reading sequences

Hard disks turn into sleep mode after some seconds (for the exact value see the datasheet of the manufacturer); the rotation of the hard disk stops. A new writing process must therefore wait until the hard disk reaches its full rotation speed again (which takes some seconds, see datasheet). Dimension the FIFO array so that it is large enough to buffer all incoming data during the waiting period.

Before a storage medium can be used it must be partitioned and formatted, and initialized by the program `<Pro-Storage.exe>` (see "Installing the Storage Medium" on page 144).

Insert the storage medium in the correct position (the edge connector up front, double guide bar at the top). After the storage medium has been correctly inserted, the lower green LED flashes for a short moment.

To remove the storage medium press the lever under the storage medium up to the stop contact and remove it. After the storage medium has been removed the left, lower red LED flashes for a short moment.

Select the storage medium



Insert the storage medium

Remove the storage medium

Formatting



Initializing

Program is in process

After program start

Installing the Storage Medium


Normally storage media are already partitioned and formatted upon delivery. In any case the storage medium should be initialized.

For questions about the partitioning pay attention to the notes of the manufacturer. If necessary, you may format the storage medium yourself:

- Format the partition with the file system FAT16 or FAT32.

FAT16 is necessary for Windows versions up to Win95 SR1 and can be used for storage media of up to 2 GB. If the hard disk has more than 504MB FAT32 should be used.

Ensure that the partition table in the Master Boot Record is not overwritten after formatting (using the PC).

- Initialize the storage medium using the program <Pro-Storage.exe> (in the Windows start menu under Programs\ADwin); the program is described in the section  Pro-STORAGE "To initialize / to change initialization".

During initialization up to 10 files are generated on the storage medium, into which the data is written. During initialization the final size of the files is defined. The file information is stored twice, so that the file management accesses the data both under DOS / Windows as well as on the ADwin system.

Writing data to or reading data from the ADwin system is made in a low-priority ADbasic process (section "Use the storage medium"). To keep the data structure as simple as possible, the data are stored in a linery form on the storage medium. All sectors of a file are stored one after the other (= no fragmentation).

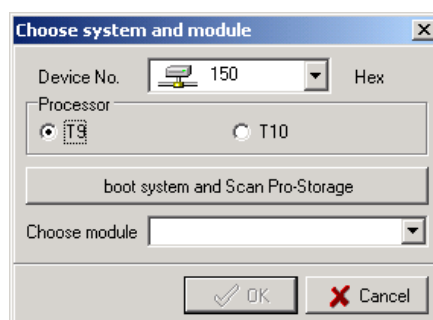
In addition to the initialization the program <Pro-Storage.exe> executes the following tasks:

- Transfer data between PC and storage medium (page 148) and
- To set the real-time clock (page 149).

To initialize / to change initialization

If the program <Pro-Storage.exe> is already running, activate the Read File Structure menu item (at the lower edge of the window). Continue with the section "Read file structure".

After program start this window appears:

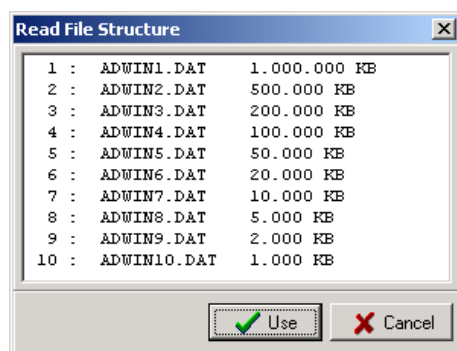


- Insert a storage medium into the Pro-Storage module.
- Select the device no. of the ADwin-Pro system and press the button "boot ADwin-System and scan Pro-Storage".

Now the Pro-system boots and several processes for initialization of the storage medium are transferred. One of these processes checks, if there are Pro-Storage modules in the system and displays them in a list under `Choose module`. The modules differ from each other in the specified module address (see ["Setting the module's addresses" on page 11](#)).

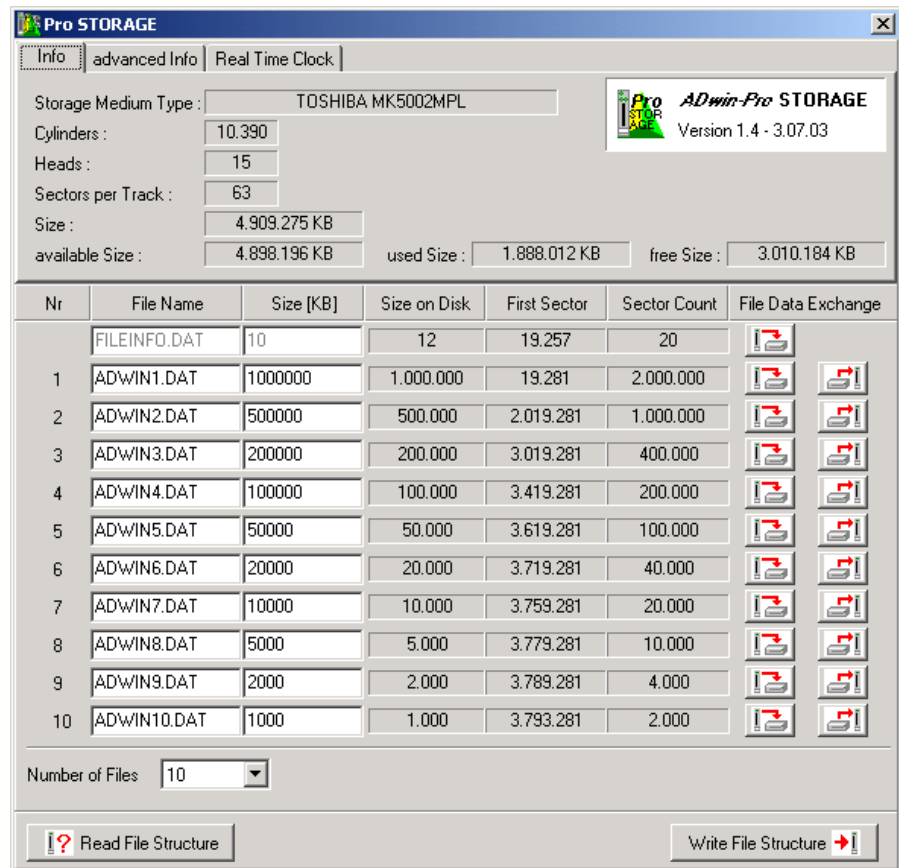
- Select a Pro-Storage module and confirm with `OK`.

If the storage medium has already been initialized, the existing file structure is displayed, otherwise the following window remains empty:



With `Use` the data structure is accepted, with `Cancel` you accept a standard data structure (a single file, with the size of 1000 kB) or the previous one. The data structure can be changed in the next window.

Read file structure



Pro STORAGE

Info | advanced Info | Real Time Clock

Storage Medium Type : TOSHIBA MK5002MPL

Cylinders : 10.390

Heads : 15

Sectors per Track : 63

Size : 4.909.275 KB

available Size : 4.898.196 KB used Size : 1.888.012 KB free Size : 3.010.184 KB

Nr	File Name	Size [KB]	Size on Disk	First Sector	Sector Count	File Data Exchange
	FILEINFO.DAT	10	12	19.257	20	
1	ADWIN1.DAT	1000000	1.000.000	19.281	2.000.000	
2	ADWIN2.DAT	500000	500.000	2.019.281	1.000.000	
3	ADWIN3.DAT	200000	200.000	3.019.281	400.000	
4	ADWIN4.DAT	100000	100.000	3.419.281	200.000	
5	ADWIN5.DAT	50000	50.000	3.619.281	100.000	
6	ADWIN6.DAT	20000	20.000	3.719.281	40.000	
7	ADWIN7.DAT	10000	10.000	3.759.281	20.000	
8	ADWIN8.DAT	5000	5.000	3.779.281	10.000	
9	ADWIN9.DAT	2000	2.000	3.789.281	4.000	
10	ADWIN10.DAT	1000	1.000	3.793.281	2.000	

Number of Files : 10

Read File Structure Write File Structure

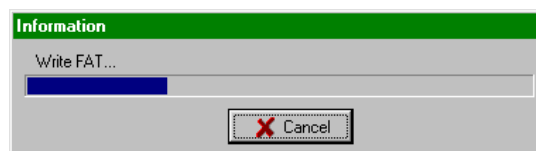
- Set first in the line **Number of Files**, how many files (1...10) you would like to use. In the table above the corresponding line number is activated.

- If necessary adapt for each file the name and size (except for **FILEINFO.DAT**). The file name must correspond to the DOS convention (8+3), and the file size is indicated in **kB** (= 1.024 byte).

The value **Free Size** (bottom right, under "Info"), indicates how many kilobytes can still be used on the storage medium.

The column **Size on Disk** indicates how many kilobytes the file needs on the storage medium. Several sectors (see **advanced Info**; 1 sector = 512 bytes) make a cluster, therefore the file can have more kilobytes than entered.

- Transfer the specified data structure with **Write File Structure** to the storage medium.



The storage medium can only be removed after the initialization is completed.

- Now the storage medium is initialized and data can be written to or read from the Pro-Storage module.

Write file structure














With the initialization of the storage medium information about the glue-logic is saved twice:

1. It is completely stored in the FAT: This file information is used by DOS / Windows.
2. It is stored in the sector 2 and in the file `FILEINFO.DAT`.
This information is used for the file management on the *ADwin* system.

In sector 2 (absolute) the start and end sectors are saved, in the file `FILEINFO.DAT` the current, relative write and read positions of the generated files.

The initialization does not physically change data on the storage medium. But data can be lost when the file size is changed.

If the contents of the storage medium is displayed by using a reading device (e.g. Explorer), all files are displayed with their file size (this is the information of the FAT).


Name	Size	Type	Modified
 ADWIN1.DAT	1.000.000KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17
 ADWIN10.DAT	1.000KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17
 ADWIN2.DAT	500.000KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17
 ADWIN3.DAT	200.000KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17
 ADWIN4.DAT	100.000KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17
 ADWIN5.DAT	50.000KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17
 ADWIN6.DAT	20.000KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17
 ADWIN7.DAT	10.000KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17
 ADWIN8.DAT	5.000KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17
 ADWIN9.DAT	2.000KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17
 FILEINFO.DAT	10KB	DAT File	24.04.03 14:17

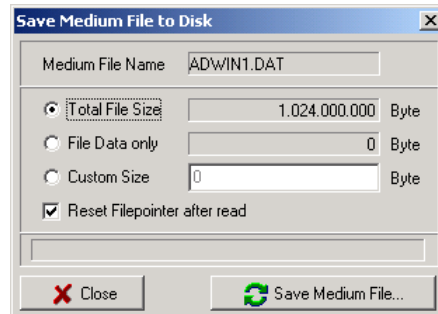


From the PC to the storage medium

Transfer data between PC and storage medium

With the program <Pro-Storage.exe> data transfer is possible from the PC to the storage medium being inserted in a Pro-Storage module and vice versa.

The data of a storage medium file is stored with the button  (Save Medium File to Disk) on the PC. After pressing the button the following dialog opens:



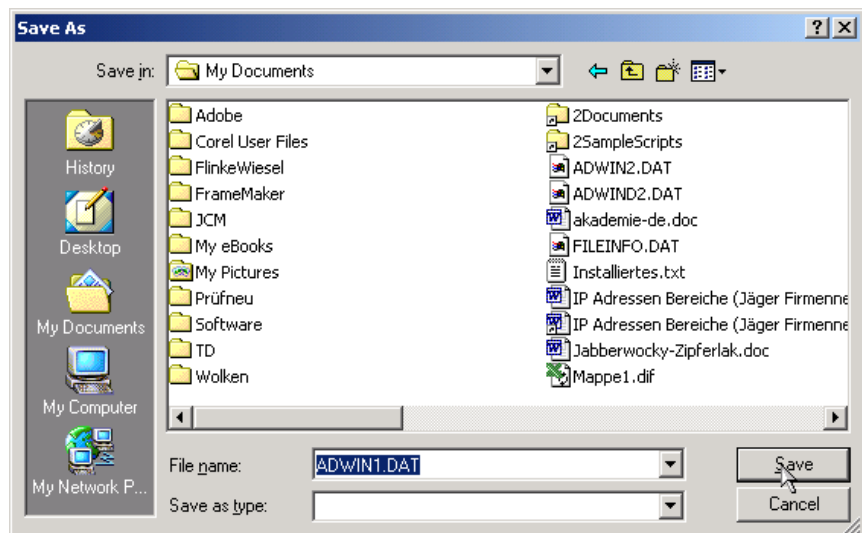
This dialog determines how many data of the file are copied to the PC.

- **Total Filesize** saves the whole file (including the data sectors where nothing is written into).
- **File data only** saves only the data sector where data has been written into (the file is indicated by a pointer; see also chapter 7.3).
- **Custom Size** determines manually the amount of the bytes to be saved.

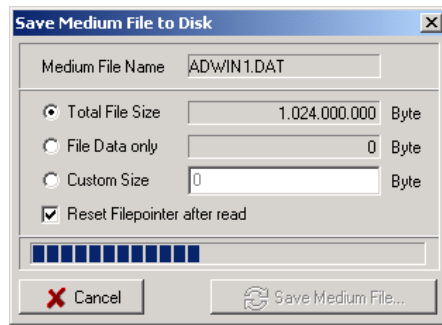


If the `Reset file pointer after read` option is activated, the write/read pointer of this file is set to the beginning after data transfer. The standard saving process (see below) works with this pointer.

When clicking the `Copy to Harddisk` menu item, a file saving dialog opens.




Enter a file name and confirm by clicking on `Save`. The data is stored into the selected file.

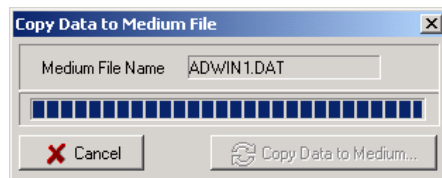


The bar in the dialog box shows the saving process. After saving the data, the dialog is automatically closed.

If you interrupt the data transfer with **Cancel**, you can restart it with **Save Medium File ...**.

With the button  (**Copy Data to Medium File**) data are transferred from a source file into the corresponding file. After pressing the button a "file open"-dialog is opened.

Select the source file in the dialog box, where the data is to be transferred. The amount of data must not be higher than the size of the destination file. Confirm the selection by clicking on **Open**. The dialog box closes and a bar in another window shows the status of the data transfer.

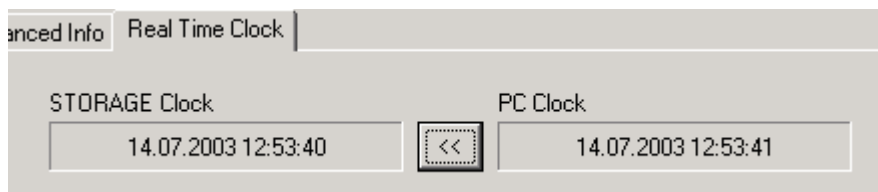


After writing the data, the dialog box is automatically closed. Due to the data transfer, the previous data in the destination file will be overwritten.

If you interrupt the data transfer with **Cancel**, you can restart it by clicking on **Copy Data to Medium ...**.

Set the real-time clock

Select the tag "Real-Time Clock" at the top of the window. If you use the double-headed arrow in the middle, date and time of your PC are transferred to the real-time clock of the Pro-Storage module.



After data is transferred, the real-time clock continues running independently.

From the storage medium to the PC

**Measurement process +
data process**

Use the storage medium

In a measurement process you can use the storage medium in the ADwin system as provider of data or as data memory. The measurement process should not, if possible, access the storage medium itself, so that the process can be processed as usual and as fast as before. Therefore you additionally require a low-priority data process, which serves as "data messenger" between the storage medium and the high-priority measurement process.

The additional data process leads you to the following tasks:

- extend the measurement process

Insert into your measurement process (mp) the control of data process (dp) and the data transfer as additional tasks.

Use 2 global fields for information exchange between mp and dp:

- Field 1 for the data transfer
- Field 2 for the control of the data process

- create the data process

We provide a standard process as dp, which writes data to storage media. The text below describes how to adapt the standard saving process to your needs.

Generally, the dp is based on the simple data structure and management, which is already installed on the storage medium.

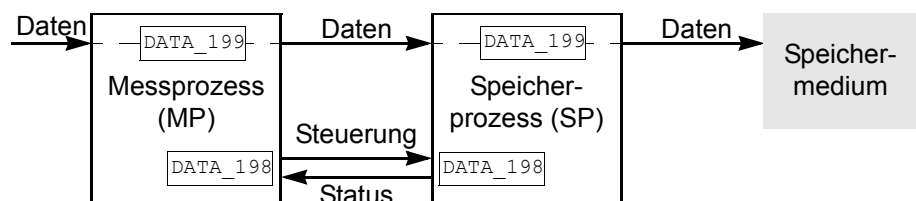
- adjust the timing of processes

The fact that 2 (or more) processes are running synchronously, requires that you coordinate the timing characteristics of these processes, so that the tasks of the MP and the data flow can run without any interruption. Preferably you will adapt the cycle times (globaldelay) of both processes to one another.

If you want develop an own write or read process, please pay attention to the rules of importance on [page 154](#).

Standard saving process (SP)

The standard saving process (SP) gets data via a FIFO array ([DATA_199](#)) from a high-priority measurement process (MP) and writes it into a specified file of the storage medium. The MP controls functions of the SP using an additional global array ([DATA_198](#)), and vice versa receives status messages.



To use the saving process, proceed as follows:

1. Determine the basic parameters:

- Number (1...10) of the destination file.
The SP works only with one of the 10 files. The SP determines the file information of the destination file only once during the start process.
- Write mode "Append" or "New":
Upon restart the SP may either overwrite the destination file or append the data to the end of file.

**1. Determine basic
parameters**

The SP writes the number of the saved values (write pointer) into the file `Fileinfo.dat` each time when saving a complete sector is saved. Upon restart the SP reads this write pointer and appends new files.

- Duration of the time-out:
The time-out is the longest time interval, after which data from the FIFO array are buffered (backup copy).

Normally the SP stores data, if it can write up to 128 values into one or more (12) sectors. But if the time-out is reached earlier, all data in the FIFO are saved immediately.

- Approximate size of the FIFO array for data transfer:
The array must be large enough to buffer fluctuations of the data flow, e.g. when data arrives irregularly or if there is a delay when the data memory is accessed (for hard disks see [page 143](#)).
A later adaptation of the process cycle times may require to change the array size.
- Data type (FLOAT or LONG) of the data to be saved.
The SP can only be used for processing one of the two data types.

2. Determine, which process is to start first (SP or MP). For both possibilities the pros and cons have to be considered:

Measurement process starts

- + **Flexible:** If the MP starts the SP, it can re-define the number of the destination file, the time-out and the write mode for the SP upon each restart. Thus the MP saves the data in several files.
Therefore, if there are changes, the SP does not have to be compiled again.
- **Latency:** The MP must wait with the transfer of data into the FIFO array until the SP reports that it is ready to save the data. Alternatively the FIFO array can be dimensioned as buffer for this latency and already receive data.
Normally the SP is interrupted by high-priority processes, so that the latency cannot exactly be determined before.
- + **Data loss preventable:** If the MP buffers more data in the FIFO array than the destination file can take, the surplus data must be written into another file, otherwise it is lost. For this the MP must stop the SP and restart it with a new destination file number.

Saving process starts

- **Programming effort:** If the number of the destination file, the time-out or the write mode are changed, the SP must be changed and re-compiled.
- **Possible data loss:** If the MP buffers more data in the FIFO array than the destination file can take, those data will be lost.
- + **No delay:** If the SP starts the MP, the MP can pass the data into the FIFO array without any delay. Also possible is to monitor the status of the SP via PC and then start the MP.
- **Start time not determinable:** The time when the SP starts the MP cannot exactly be determined.

We assume that both processes are already on the ADwin system, but have not yet been started. The process started first determines the basic parameters. Either the first process or the PC start the second process.

2. Which process starts?

3. Adapt the source code

4. Test the program

- Copy the source code files `Pro-Storage_SP.bas` and `Pro-Storage_MP.bas` from the directory `C:\ADwin\ADbas-sic\samples_ADwin_PRO` into the directory of your project. Add the information you have selected according to the items 1 and 2 to your file. In the source code the areas are marked which must be adapted or moved to the MP.

Note that the global arrays have the same size in both processes.

- Test the programs (compile SP with low-priority!). Note, how the MP uses the 2 global arrays for data transfer and the control of the SP:
 - `DATA_199[]` or `fb[]`: This FIFO array is used for passing the saved data from MP to SP.
 - `DATA_198[]` or `f_cmd[]`: The elements of this array are used for the control of the saving process and as feedback for the MP.
 - `f_cmd[1]` Number (1...10) of the file
 - `f_cmd[2]` Write mode in the SP:
 - 0: Write data starting at the beginning of the file ("New" means to overwrite previous data).
 - 1: Append data at the end of the data ("Append").
 - `f_cmd[3]` Duration of the time-out in the SP:
 - ≤0: Write data immediately.
 - >0: Time interval in 100µs until buffering starts.
 - `f_cmd[4]` Total size of the file in 32-bit values.
 - `f_cmd[5]` Status of the SP: Amount of data values, which have already been written into the file.
 - `f_cmd[6]` Status of the SP: Amount of free elements in the FIFO `DATA_199[]`.
 - `f_cmd[7]` Status or error messages of the SP:
 - 128: Error - storage medium does not respond in a defined time interval (time-out).
 - 64: Error - end of file is reached during writing into the file.
 - 32: Status - SP is stopped as soon as possible (see `f_cmd[9]`)
 - 16: Error - Start sector of the file is larger than the end sector.
 - 8: Error - Write pointer of the file is invalid.
 - 4: Error - File is full (before first saving).
 - 2: Error - File does not exist.
 - 1: Error - No storage medium in the module.
 - 0: Status - End of file not yet reached = data can be saved.
 - `f_cmd[8]` Status of the SP:
 - 0: Section **INIT**: is finished.
 - 1: Section **INIT**: just in progress.
 - `f_cmd[9]` Command of the MP to the SP:
 - 0: Sp continues working.
 - 1: Save remaining data and stop SP, for feedback see `f_cmd[7]`.

If the MP setting the parameter `f_cmd[9]` the SP is not stopped at once, but at the moment when there is no data left in the FIFO array. Thus, the SP continues working as long as the MP writes data into the FIFO array.

The SP stops automatically when an error occurs. The cause for the error is reported to the MP using `f_cmd[7]`.

5. Integrate the standard measurement process `Pro-Storage_MP.bas` in your individual measurement process. Sometimes it is necessary to consider security queries regarding a FIFO overflow.

Adapt afterwards the cycle time of the MP to the cycle time of the SP (`Globaldelay`). It may be necessary to change the size of the data FIFO `DATA_199[]` additionally to the cycle time, to get the necessary results.

The SP should be configured with a high cycle time, so that a sufficient memory rate is guaranteed. Then the cycle time of the MP (and of other processes) can individually be set to obtain a processor workload less than 100%.

If the cycle time of the SP is short so that calling the SP requires a longer period of time than processing it, an endless loop will be the result.

This standard saving process is now integrated in your measurement program.

5. Complete the measurement process



Use the storage medium

Examples

Individual data process

The low-priority process described on the pages above is a standard example for fast data storage. Even if this process does not fully meet your requirements we recommend that you first improve your practical knowledge before developing your own individual data process.

For your own application several instructions are available to write or read data sector by sector to/from the storage medium. With an individual process the following tasks can be executed:

- To work simultaneously with several files on one storage medium.
- To save a specified amount of data and to read it again later, e.g. parameters of a test stand for an initialization after restart.
- To save data with a time stamp, that is with date and time of the module-inherent real-time clock.
- To access sectors of the storage medium. In extreme cases data are nevertheless written or read, independent of the initialized data structures. In this case it is not possible to access data via a PC reading device.



Important: Compared to the standard saving process a user-defined process with the instructions described above, is necessarily slower, because the instructions include additional test routines. These instructions are principally used for the non-time-critical exchange of data of a specific length.

If you do prefer a data process with faster access times, call our support hotline.

Rules of importance



The following rules have to be definitely kept when developing an individual data process for the Pro-Storage module:

- The data process must have low-priority.
If the instructions are used in high-priority processes errors occur, or even data loss, when working with the storage medium.
- Only one process has access to each Pro-Storage module. Otherwise data will be lost.
- In order to work with files the data structure on the storage medium should not be changed, that is all sectors of a file are located one after the other (= no fragmentation).
- During data transfer the smallest data block has the size of a sector, these are 128 values.
- In a sector only values of the same data type can be used (LONG or FLOAT).
- The information about the data type of a value (or the values in a sector) cannot be saved, and must if necessary be saved separately. In a file different data types could be used in the sectors, but it is not reasonable, as we have described above.
- As long as the write/read process accesses the storage medium, it is not allowed to remove it. Otherwise data of the running process will be lost on the storage medium (by overwriting them).

For data exchange between data process and measurement process as well as for the exchange of control and status information, we recommend that you use a program design similar to the standard saving process.

5.9 Pro I: Signal Conditioning and Interface Modules

Please note any signal conditioning module can only be used with an analog input module (Pro-Aln-8/12, Pro-Aln-8/14 or Pro-Aln-8/16).

Module	TC-4	TC-8	TC-16
Revision	A	A	A
Type	thermocouple amplifier		
Type	J: 0°C...750°C K: -200°C...950°C		
Accuracy in bits	12		
Channels	4	8	16

Page [157](#)

Module	PT100-4	PT100-8
Revision	A	A
Type	RTD amplifier	
Version	2, 3 or 4 wires	
Temperature range	-200°C...+266°C	
Accuracy	±0.2°C	
Channels	4	8

Page [157](#)

Module	LPSH-4-FI	LPSH-8-FI
Revision	A	A
Type	Filter isolation amplifier	
Filter	low pass 4 th order	
Cut-off frequency	fixed (options on request)	
Channels	4	8

Page [157](#)

Module	MB-8
Revision	A
Function	Passive carrier module for insertion of input modules of the type 5B oder MB.

Page [157](#)

Fig. 267 – Overview signal conditioning modules

Signal conditioning modules

Interface modules

Module	TC-8 ISO
Revision	A
Function	Thermo couple interface
Type	B: 250°C ... 1820°C E: -200°C...1000°C J: -210°C...1250°C K: -200°C ... 1372°C N: -200°C...1300°C R: -50°C ... 1768°C S: -50°C ... 1768°C T: -270°C ... 400°C
Accuracy in °C	±1
Channels	8
Page	160

Module	CAN-1		CANL-1	CAN-2	CANL-2
Revision	A		A	A	A
Type	CAN interface				
CAN-Version	High speed	Low speed	High speed	Low speed	
Interfaces	1			2	
Page	157				

Module	PROFI-DP-SL	Inter-SL
Revision	A	A
Type	Fieldbus interface	
Fieldbus version	Profibus	Interbus
Size of DP-RAM	2 kB	
Data exchange rate	9.6kBit/s ... 12MBit/s	500kBit/s
Page	157	

Module	RS-232-2	RS-485-2	RS-232-4	RS-485-4
Revision	A	A	A	A
Type	RSxxx interface			
RSxxx version	RS232	RS485	RS232	RS485
Interfaces	2		4	
Data exchange rate [kBaud]	0.035 ... 115.2	0.035 ... 2304	0.035 ... 115,2	0.035 ... 2304
Page	157			

Fig. 268 – Overview interface modules

5.9.1 Pro-TC-4 Rev. A, Pro-TC-8 Rev. A, Pro-TC-16 Rev. A

With the modules Pro-TC-xx Rev. A you have purchased thermocouple amplifiers, including cold junction compensation, with 4 (Pro-TC-4), 8 (Pro-TC-8), or 16 (Pro-TC-16) channels.

The amplifier outputs are connected to a LEMO-socket via multiplexer. The output must be connected to an additional analog input module. The multiplexer can be set by an **ADbasic** instruction.

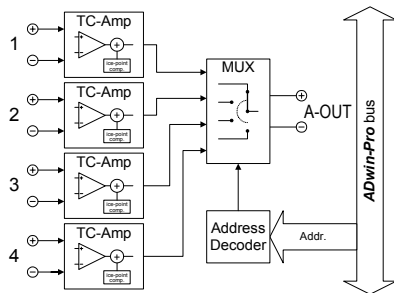


Fig. 269 – Pro-TC-4 Rev. A: Block diagram

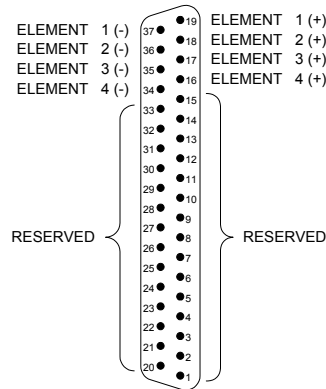


Fig. 270 – Pro-TC-4-x-D Rev. A: Pin assignment differential

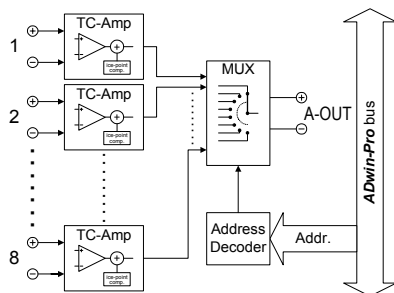


Fig. 271 – Pro-TC-8 Rev. A: Block diagram

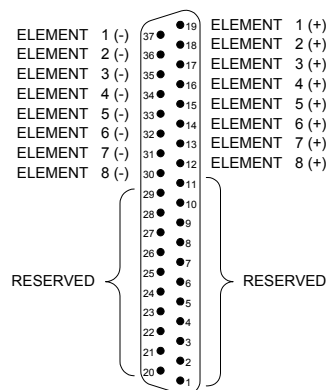


Fig. 272 – Pro-TC-8-x-D Rev. A: Pin assignment differential

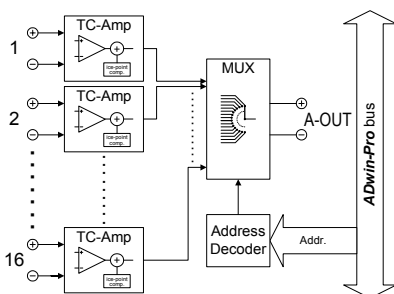


Fig. 273 – Pro-TC-16 Rev. A: Block diagram

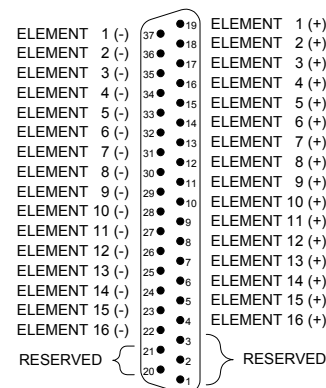


Fig. 274 – Pro-TC-4-16-D Rev. A: Pin assignment differential

Pro-TC-4

Pro-TC-8

Pro-TC-16

Input channels	Pro-TC-4	4
	Pro-TC-8	8
	Pro-TC-16	16
Multiplexer settling time		50 μ s
Type, measurement range		J: 0°C...750°C K: -200°C...950°C
Output voltage range		\pm 10V to LEMO socket A-OUT
Accuracy		\pm 1°C
Connector	Pro-TC-4, Pro-TC-8	Omega subminiature connector, type: SMP-K-F optional: SMTC-37F, 37-pin DSub socket
	Pro-TC-16	Omega subminiature connector, type: SMTC-37F, 37-pin DSub socket

Fig. 275 – Pro-TC-x Rev. A: Specification



A conversion table is available for the conversion of the temperature values into the corresponding integer/float values.
After the installation of the **ADwin**-CDROM you will find the conversion table in the **ADbasic** online help, topic "hardware information".

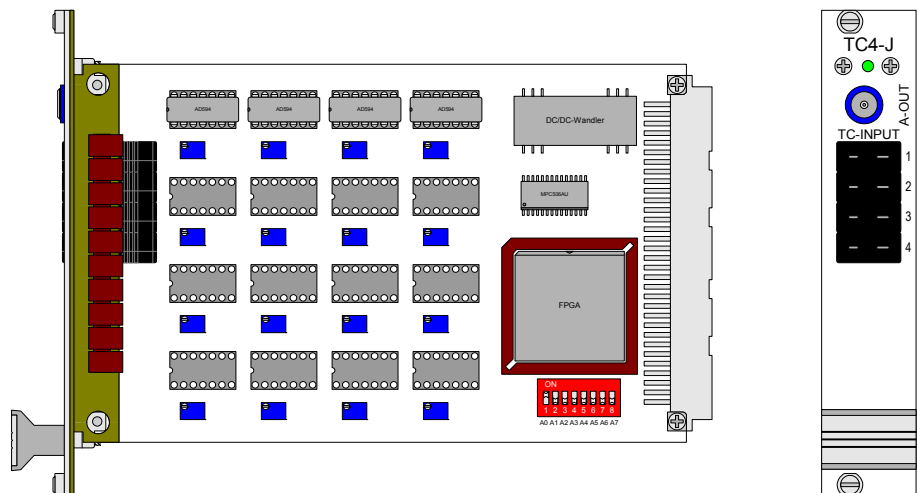


Fig. 276 – Pro-TC-4-J Rev. A: Board and front panel

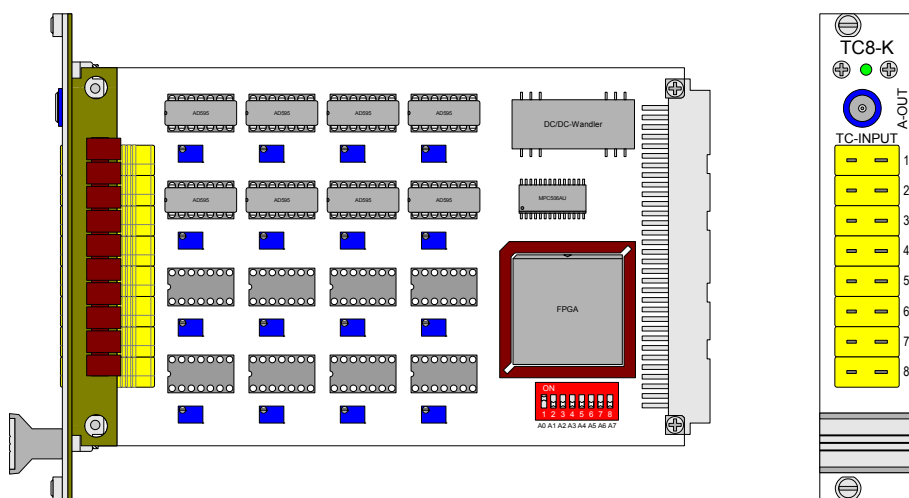


Fig. 277 – Pro-TC-8-K Rev. A: Board and front panel

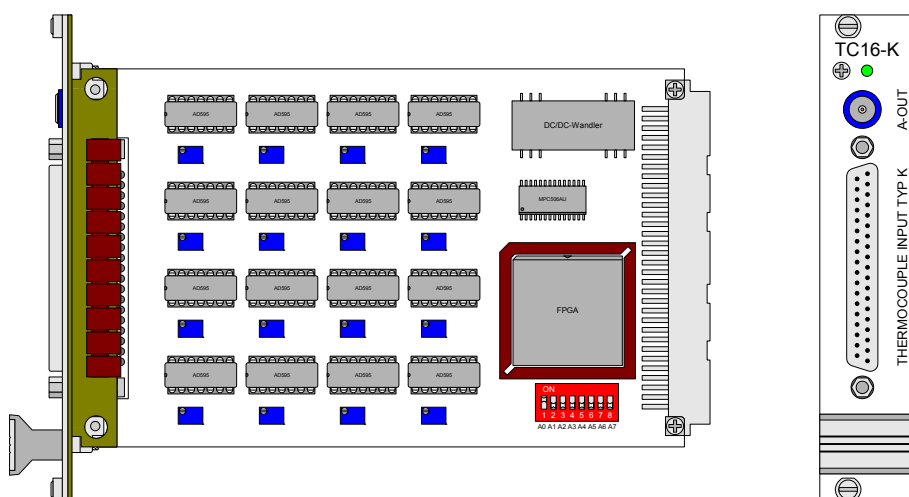


Fig. 278 – Pro-TC-16-K-D Rev. A: Board and front panel

5.9.2 Pro-TC-8 ISO Rev. A

The module Pro-TC-8 ISO has 8 inputs for thermocouples and can be operated with thermocouple types E, J, K, N, R, S or T. For each channel the thermoelectric voltage or the temperature may be queried separately via software.

Each channel is equipped with a separate ADC. The module provides a common cold junction compensation for all temperature inputs.

The jumper position (see fig. 281, left side) sets for each channel separately if the channel potentials are separated from each other:

- Position right: The channel potentials are separated from each other (default).
- Position left: The channel's negative input is connected to ground.

Input signals at the ADCs are digitized at a stepwise adjustable sample rate. As soon as a value is queried via software, the module calculates the thermoelectric voltage or the temperature in °Celsius or °Fahrenheit from the last measurement value. All calculation is based upon the norm IEC 584-1.

Calibration of the module is performed by the manufacturer. If needed, please send the module to the address given on the back of the cover page.

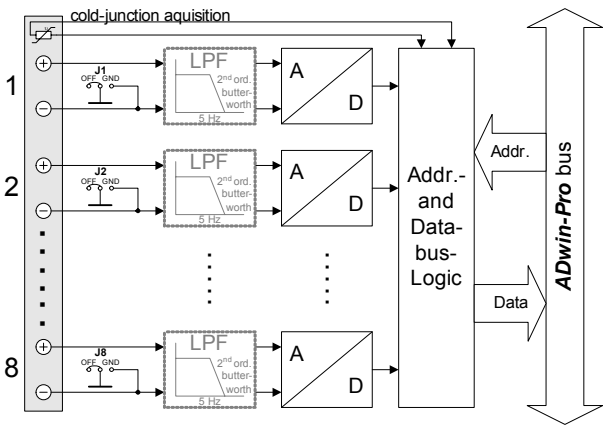


Fig. 279 – Pro-TC-8 ISO Rev. A: Block diagram

Input channels	8
Sample rate	7Hz ... 3500Hz
Thermocouple types, measuring range and accuracy	B: 250°C ... 1820°C; ±5°C E: -200°C...1000°C; ±1°C J: -210°C...1250°C; ±1°C K: -200°C ... 1372°C; ±1°C N: -200°C...1300°C; ±2°C R: -50°C ... 1768°C; ±3°C S: -50°C ... 1768°C; ±3°C T: -270°C ... 400°C; ±1°C
Resolution	0.1°C
Input resistance	10MΩ
Input over-voltage	±20V
Offset drift	±30ppm/°K of full scale range
Connector	Omega Subminiature Connector, Type SMP

Fig. 280 – Pro-TC-8 ISO Rev. A: Specification

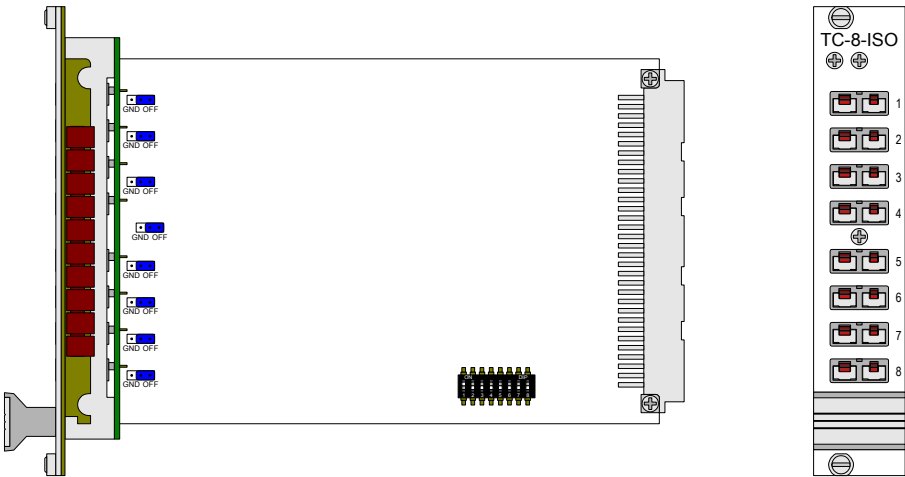


Fig. 281 – Pro-TC-8 ISO Rev. A: Board and front panel

5.9.3 Pro-PT100-4 Rev. A, Pro-PT100-8 Rev. A

The module Pro-PT100 has 4 or 8 inputs for connecting platinum temperature sensors of the type Pt 100. The maximum possible measurement range is -200°C...+266°C, depending on the temperature sensor (see the data sheets of the manufacturers, e.g. Betatherm, Ephy-Mess, Heraeus, Jomo, Omega, Sensycon, etc.).

The amplifier outputs are connected to a LEMO-socket via multiplexer. The output must be connected to an additional analog input module. The multiplexer can be set by an **ADbasic** instruction.

Measurements are done with 2, 3 or 4 wire technique (input circuit see [fig. 282](#)). Measuring method, zero point and gain are set via jumpers and trimmers on the circuit board ([page 166](#)).

The measuring methods and the wiring between senso and Pro-PT100 module is described on [page 165](#).

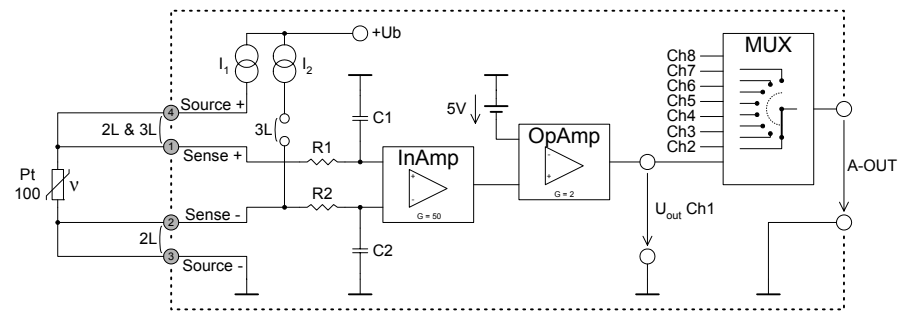


Fig. 282 – Pro-PT100-x Rev. A: Block diagram

Inputs		4 or 8
Amplifier version		2, 3 or 4 wires
Multiplexer settling time		15µs
Max. measurement range		-200°C...+266°C
Accuracy		±0.2°C
Output voltage range		±10V to LEMO socket (A-OUT)
$I_1 = I_2$		1 mA
Connector		Omega subminiature connector, type: SMP-K-F optional: 37-pin DSub socket
Module width	Pro-PT100-4	5HP wide / 1 slot
	Pro-PT100-8-D	5HP wide / 1 slot
	Pro-PT100-8	10HP wide / 2 slots

Fig. 283 – Pro-PT100-x: Specification



A conversion table is available for the conversion of the temperature values into the corresponding integer values. You will find the conversion table in the **ADbasic** online help, topic "hardware information".

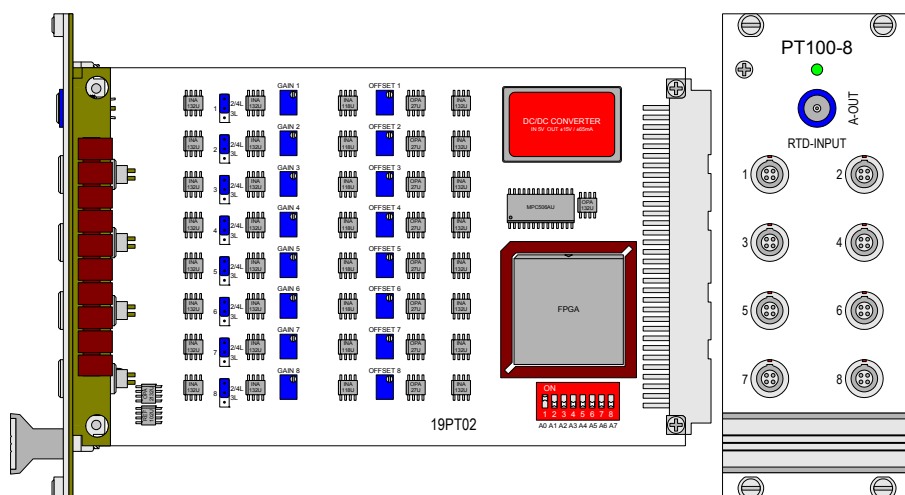


Fig. 284 – Pro-PT100-8 Rev. A: Board and front panel

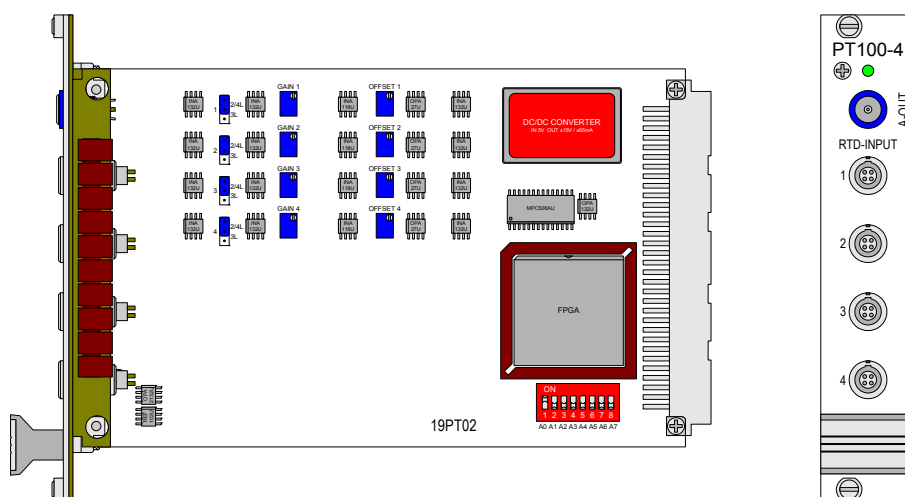


Fig. 285 – Pro-PT100-4 Rev. A: Board and front panel

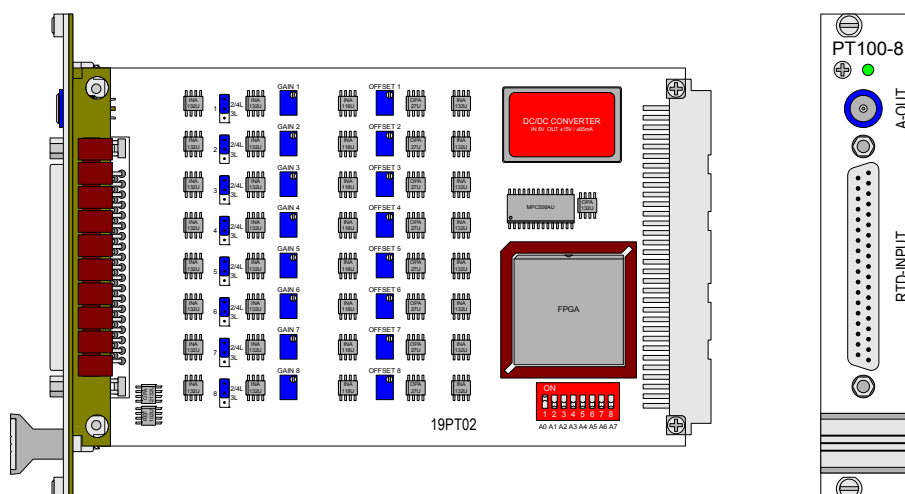


Fig. 286 – Pro-PT100-8-D Rev. A: Board and front panel

Pro-PT100-8

Pro-PT100-4

Pro-PT100-8-D

Pro-PT100-4-D

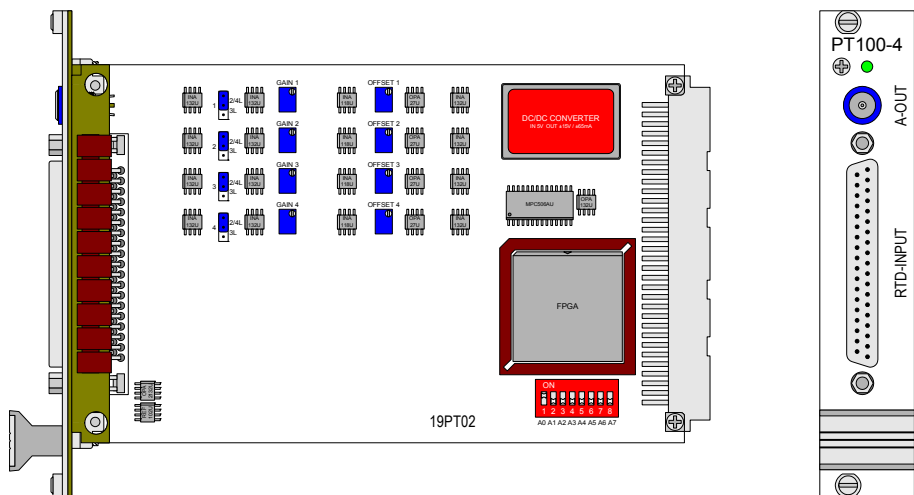


Fig. 287 – Pro-PT100-4-D Rev. A: Board and front panel

Pin assignments

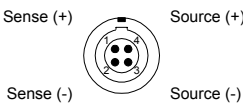


Fig. 288 – Pro-PT100-x: LEMO socket

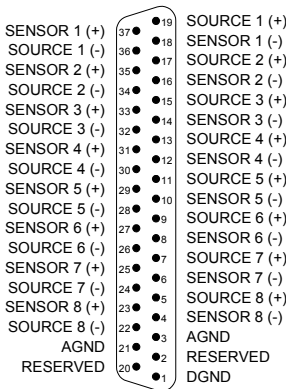


Fig. 289 – Pro-PT100-8-D: Pin assignment

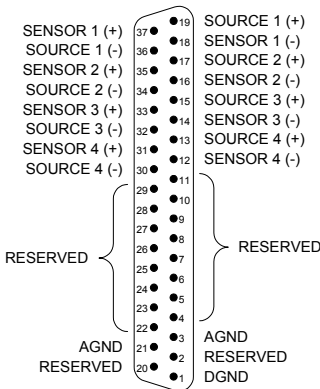


Fig. 290 – Pro-PT100-4-D: Pin assignment

Measurement Method

You can choose one of three Measurement methods: **2 wire measurement**, **3 wire measurement** or **4 wire measurement**.

– 2 wire measurement

Please pay attention to a very short connection with low impedance between the Pt 100 and the module input, because the voltage drop gets added to the measured voltage.

This is the reason why this measurement method is in general not to be recommended for precise measurements.

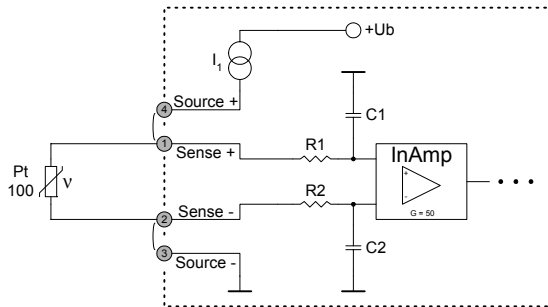


Fig. 291 – Pro-PT100-x: 2 wire measurement

For a 2 wire measurement the following connections have to be made:

- LEMO connector: Connect "source+", pin 4 with "sensor+", pin 1.
- LEMO connector: Connect "source -", pin 3 with "sensor -", pin 2.
- Set the jumper on the PCB to the position "2/4L".

– 3 wire measurement

In order to avoid the disadvantages of the 2 wire measurement, the voltage drop in the measurement lines is here compensated by a second voltage source I2.

To keep the measurement error as small as possible, the resistance value of the three measurement lines from the Pt 100 to the module input should be identical.

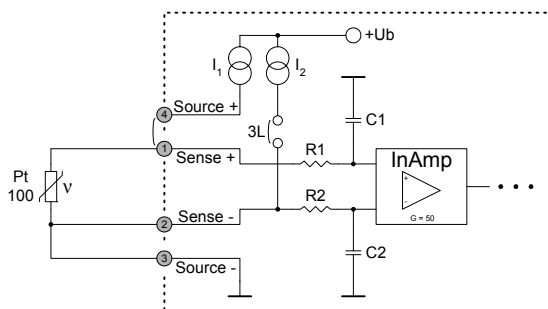


Fig. 292 – Pro-PT100-x: 3 wire measurement

For a 3 wire measurement the following connections have to be made:

- LEMO connector: Connect "source +", pin 4 with "sensor +", pin 1.
- Set the jumper on the PCB to the position "3L", in order to activate the second voltage source.

2 wire

3 wire

4 wire

– 4 wire measurement

The voltage drop at the Pt 100 is directly avoided with high impedance at the PCB by the two "sense" inputs. The resistance of the measurement lines does not have an effect here any longer and need therefore not be compensated.

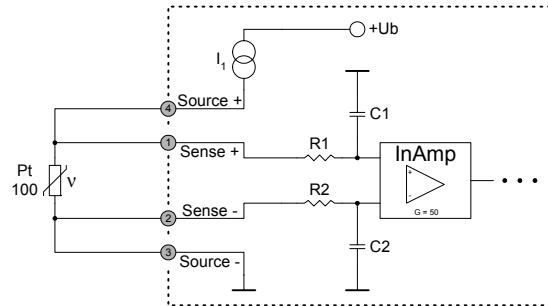


Fig. 293 – Pro-PT100-x: 4 wire measurement

For a 4 wire measurement the following connections have to be made:

- LEMO connector: Using this method no connections have to be made here.
- Set the jumper on the PCB to the position "2/4L".

Setting Zero Point and Gain

The figure 294 below shows the schematic of the printed circuit board and where you can set measuring method, zero point and gain.

With the jumpers 1 to 8 the selected measurement method can be set:

- Upper position "2/4L": 2 or 4 wire measurement
- Lower position "3L": 3 wire measurement

The zero point (at 0°C) is set with the trimmers "OFFSET 1" to "OFFSET 8", the scale factor or gain with "GAIN 1" to "GAIN 8".

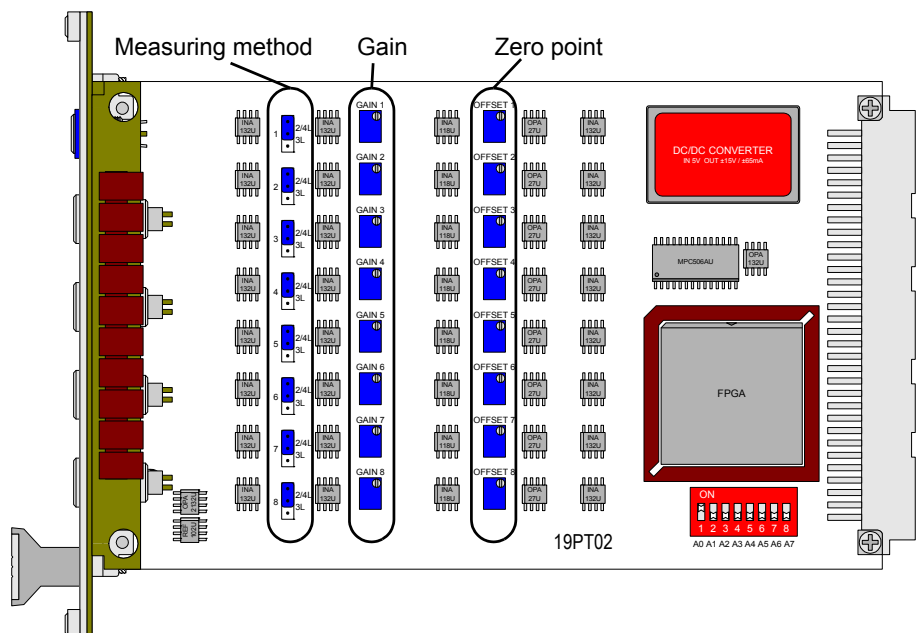


Fig. 294 – Pro-PT100-x: Position of jumpers and potentiometers

5.9.4 Pro-LPSH-4-FI Rev. A, Pro-LPSH-8-FI Rev. A

The module Pro-LPSH-4-FI Rev. A has 4 low-pass filters of 4th order with Sample & Hold and isolation amplifiers, the module Pro-LPSH-8-FI Rev. A has 8 of these low-pass filters. The filters are Butterworth filters with a fixed cut-off frequency. The frequency has to be indicated when you place an order. The inputs are all optically isolated from system circuitry and from each other.

A low-pass filter module has to be used in combination with an analog input module. (Pro-AIn-8/12 or Pro-AIn-8/16). A low-pass filter module and an analog input module are then forming one unity, which is 2 inches (10 HP) wide and therefore needs two slots.

The switching from sample to hold mode has to be made by the instruction `SH_SETMODE (module, mode)`.

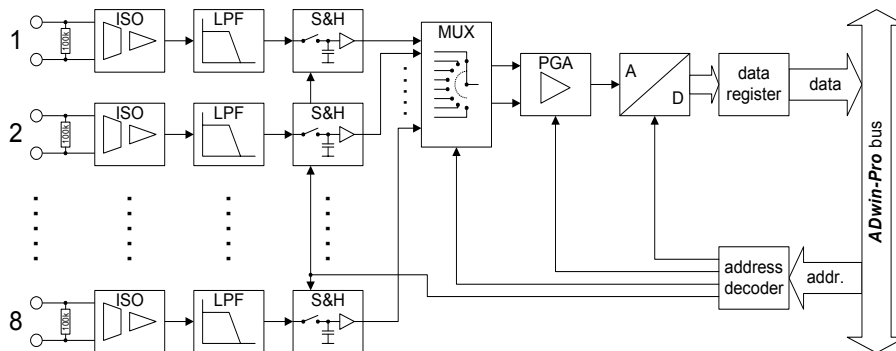


Fig. 295 – Pro-LPSH-8-FI Rev. A in combination with Pro-AIn-8/12 Rev. A

Input channels	4 at Pro-LPSH-4-FI Rev. A, isolated 8 bei Pro-LPSH-8-FI Rev. A, isolated
Input voltage range	$\pm 10V$
Isolation voltage	1 kV
Offset drift	40 ppm/ $^{\circ}C$
Non-linearity	0.016%
Input resistance	100 k Ω
Filter	Butterworth 4 th order
Cut-off frequency	5 kHz, 10 kHz, 20 kHz (other frequencies on request)
Cut-off frequency error	$\pm 5\%$
Sample & Hold drift	1.5 mV/s
Linearity	± 1 LSB (12 bit)
Connector	4 / 8 LEMO sockets (optional: 37-pin DSub socket)

Fig. 296 – Pro-LPSH-4/8-FI Rev. A: Specification

5.9.5 Carrier module Pro-MB-8 (-D)

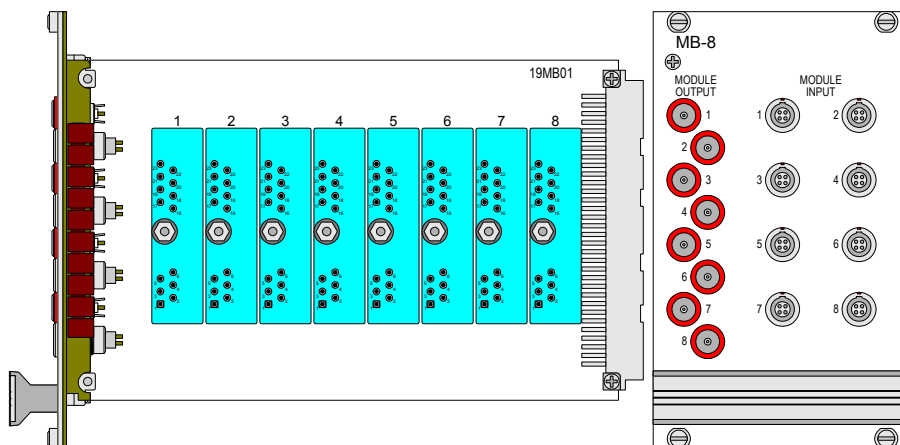
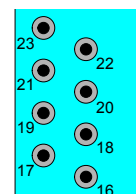


Fig. 297 – Pro-MB-8: Board and front panel

The module Pro-MB-8 is a passive carrier module providing up to 8 slots for insertion of 5B input modules (Analog Devices or Burr Brown) or MB input modules (Keithley).

The power supply of the 5B or MB module (see right: pin 17, $V_{CC} = +5V$; pin 16, $GND = 0V$) is directly connected with the back plane PC bus of the **ADwin-Pro** system. Pin 22 (READ EN) and 23 (WRITE EN) are connected with GND. Therefore the output of the 5B or MB modules is always enabled. Pins 18 and 20 are connected.



The module Pro-MB-8 is available with the following connectors:

- Pro-MB8-DD: Inputs and outputs with DSub sockets.
- Pro-MB8-DD: Inputs DSub socket, outputs LEMO sockets.
- Pro-MB8-DD: Inputs LEMO sockets, outputs DSub socket.
- Pro-MB8-DD: Inputs and outputs with LEMO sockets.

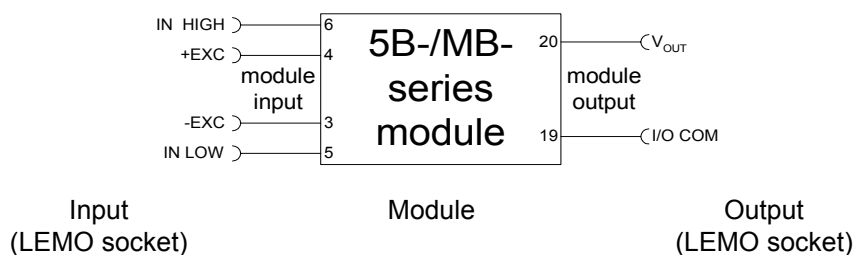
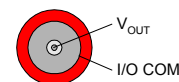


Abb. 298 – Pro-MB-8: Pin assignment input, module and output

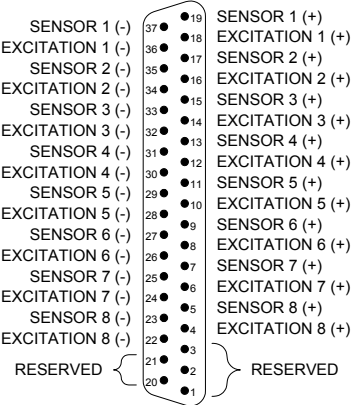


Fig. 299 – Pro-MB-8, SubD:
Pin assignment differential, inputs

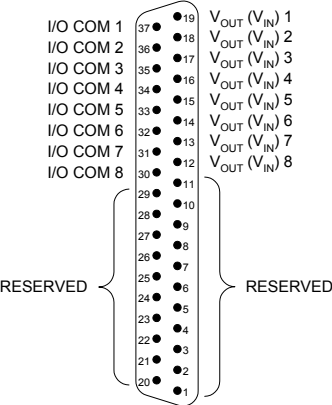


Fig. 300 – Pro-MB-8, SubD:
Pin assignment differential, outputs

CAN Controller

Message



1 CAN interface

5.9.6 Pro-CAN-x Rev. A

The module Pro-CAN has 1 or 2 CAN interfaces, a high speed or a low speed version. The names for the module versions are shown in the table below:

	High speed	Low speed
1 CAN interface	Pro-CAN-1	Pro-CAN-1-LS
2 CAN interfaces	Pro-CAN-2	Pro-CAN-2-LS

The CAN bus interface is equipped with the Intel[®] CAN controller AN82527 which works according to the specification CAN 2.0 parts A and B as well as to ISO 11898. You program the interface with **ADbasic** instructions, which are directly accessing the controller's registers.

Messages sent via CAN bus are data telegrams with up to 8 bytes, which are characterized by so-called identifiers. The CAN controller of the DIO1 add-on supports identifiers with a length of 11 bit and 29 bit. The communication, that means the management of bus messages, is effected by 15 message objects.

The 255 registers are used for configuration and status display of the CAN controller. Here the bus speed and interrupt handling, etc. are set (see separate documentation "82527 - Serial Communications Controller, Architectural Overview" by Intel[®])

The CAN bus can be set to frequencies of up to 1 MHz and is usually operated with 1 MHz; with low speed CAN the max. frequency is 125kHz. The CAN bus is galvanically isolated by optocouplers from the **ADwin** system.

An arriving message can trigger an interrupt which instantaneously generates an event at the processor. Therefore an immediate processing of messages is guaranteed.

The manual is divided into the following sections:

- [Hardware design](#)
- [Message Management](#)
- [Setting the bus frequency](#)
- [Interrupt / Event](#)
- [Module revisions](#)
- [Programming](#)

Hardware design

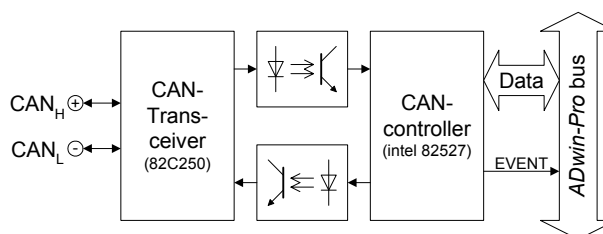


Fig. 301 – Pro-CAN-1: Block diagram for 1 interface

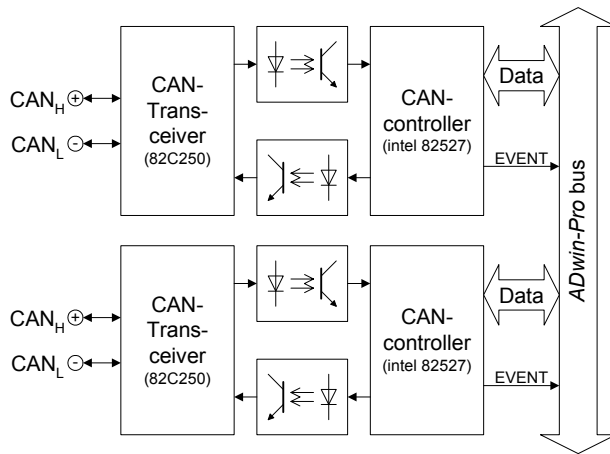


Fig. 302 – Pro-CAN-2: Block diagram for 2 interfaces

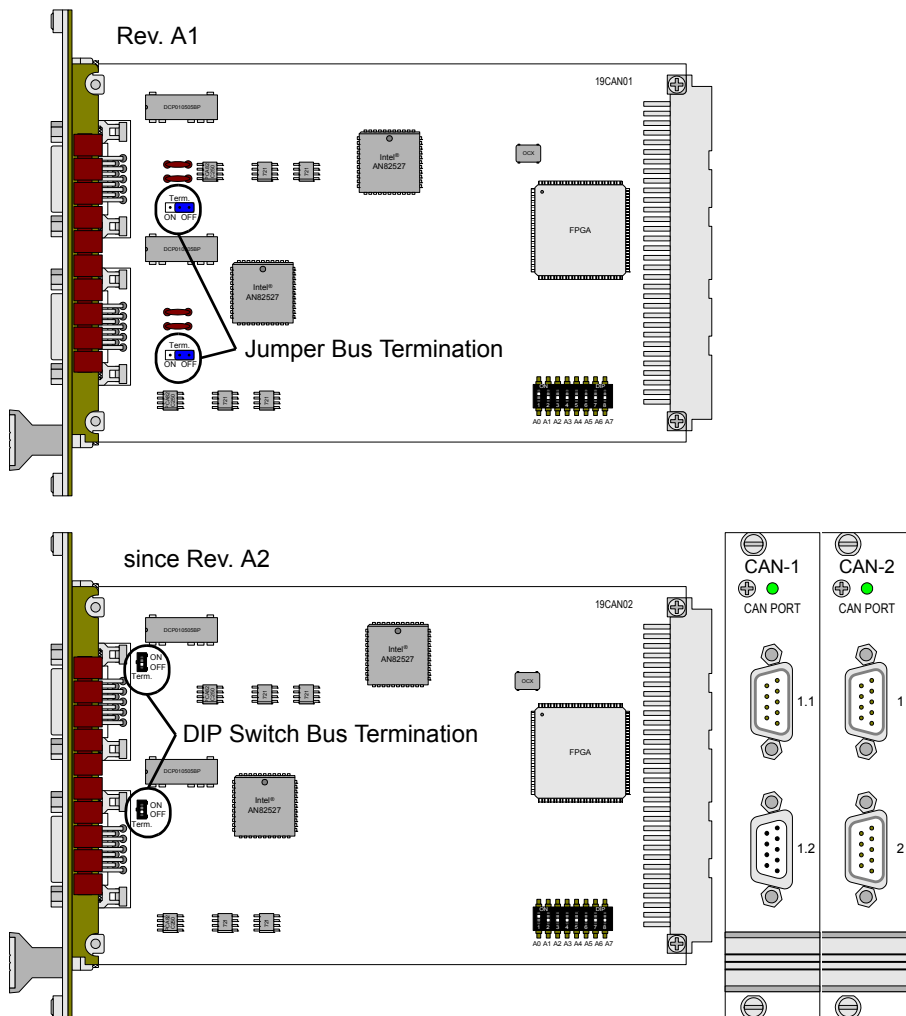


Fig. 303 – Pro-CAN-1/-2: PCB and front panels

The connections of the CAN bus interface are on the 9-pin D-SUB connector; the pin assignment is shown below. On the CAN-1 and CAN-1-LS modules both D-SUB connectors are internally connected with each other.

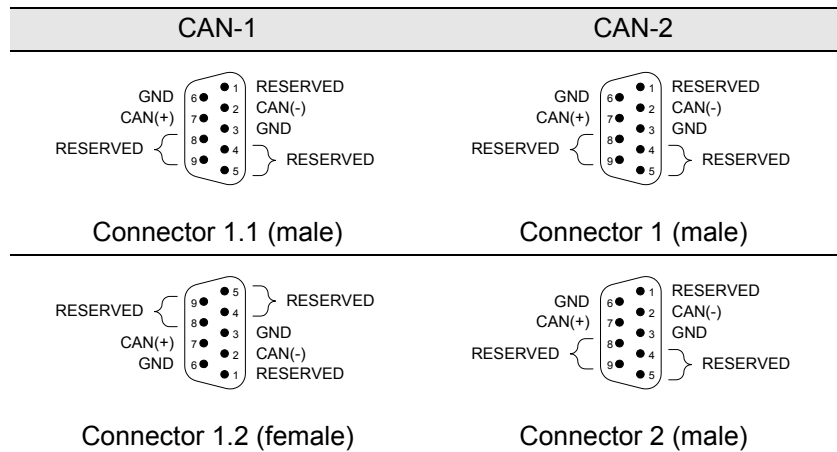


Abb. 304 – Pro-CAN: Pin assignment

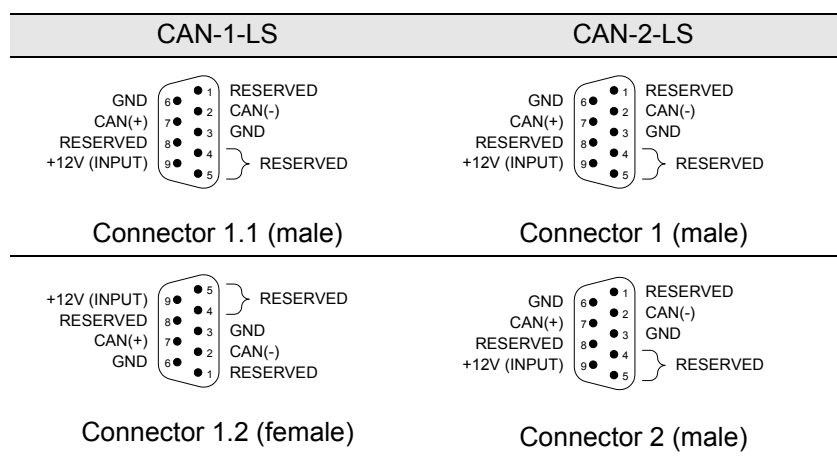


Abb. 305 – Pro-CAN-LS: Pin assignment

Power supply
(Low speed only)

Bus termination
(High speed only)

Identifier

Message objects

Transferring messages

The "low speed" version Pro-CAN-x-LS requires an external power supply of 12V DC to run the CAN controller. The module Pro-CAN-2-LS needs a power supply for each controller separately.

If the CAN module functions as the physical termination of a high-speed CAN bus, it must be terminated with a 120Ω resistor (only the first or the last CAN node). If a termination is necessary, move the DIP switch (Rev. A2, see [fig. 303](#)) upward; when using the module revision A1 set the jumper to the left position (ON). CAN nodes, which are not positioned in an end-location, must not be terminated.

Message Management

The CAN controller identifies messages by an identifier; these are parameters in a defined bit length. The parameters $0 \dots 2^{11}-1$ or $0 \dots 2^{29}-1$ result from the bit length.

The controller stores each message (incoming or outgoing) in one out of 15 message objects. The message objects can either be configured to send or to receive messages. Message object 15 can only be used to receive messages. After initializing the CAN controller all message objects are not configured.

Each message object has an identifier, which enables the user to assign a message to a message object.

In **ADbasic** a message is transferred to a message object using the array `can_msg[] []`, which can receive 8 data bytes plus the amount of data bytes (9 elements). When reading a message from the message object it can also be transferred to the array `can_msg[] []`.

Sending a message is made as follows:

- You configure a message object to send and define the identifier of the object (instruction **EN_TRANSMIT**).
- Save the message in `can_msg[]`.
- Send the message (instruction **TRANSMIT**). The message in the array `can_msg[]` is transferred to the message object. As soon as the bus is ready, the message is sent (with the identifier of the message object).

Receiving a message is made as follows:

- You configure a message object to receive and define the identifier of the object (instruction **EN_RECEIVE**).
- The controller monitors the CAN bus if there are incoming messages and saves messages with the right identifier in the message object.
- Transfer the message from the message object into the array `can_msg[]` (instruction **READ_MSG**) and read out the corresponding identifier.

An arriving message overwrites the old data in the message object, which will be definitely lost. Therefore pay attention to reading out the data faster than you are receiving them. A data loss is indicated by a flag.

The message object 15 has an additional buffer, so that 2 messages can be stored there.

The allocation of an arriving message to a message object is automatically controlled by comparing its identifiers. The global mask (CAN registers 6...7 or 6...9) controls this comparison as follows:

- The identifier of the message is bit by bit compared to the identifier of the message object. If the relevant bits are identical, the message is transferred to the message object. Not relevant bits are not compared to each other, that is, the message is transferred to the object (if it depends on this bit).
- Relevant bits are set in the global mask.

With the global mask a message object is used for receiving messages with **different identifiers** (ID). The following example shows the assignment of the message IDs 1...4 to the message object IDs 1...4, when all bits of the global mask are set, except the two least-significant bits (if you have an 11-bit identifier it is 11111111100b).

Message ID	ID of the message object			
	1 ...001b	2 ...010b	3 ...011b	4 ...100b
1 (...001b)	x	x	x	0
2 (...010b)	x	x	x	0
3 (...011b)	x	x	x	0
4 (...100b)	0	0	0	x

x: Message is admitted

0: Message is not admitted

In this example the comparison of bit 2 is responsible for the assignment of the messages, because the bits 3...10 of the compared identifiers are identical (= 0) and the bits 0 and 1 are not compared, because they are set to zero in the global mask (= not relevant).

Sending messages

Receiving messages

Assigning messages

Global mask

Bus frequency for special cases

Setting the bus frequency

The **CAN bus frequency** depends on the configuration of the controller.

The initialization with **INIT_CAN** configures the controller automatically to a CAN bus frequency of 1 MHz. If the CAN bus is to operate with a different frequency, the values in the "Bit Timing Register 0" (BTR0, address 3Fh) and in the "Bit Timing Register 1" (BTR1, address 4Fh) have to be changed. Just use the instruction **SET_CAN_BAUDRATE** for setting a large quantity of bus frequencies.

With low speed CAN the maximum bus frequency is 125kBit/s.

In some special cases it may be better to select configurations other than those set with the instruction mentioned above. For this purpose specified registers have to be set with the instruction **POKE**. The structure of the register is described below.

Bit Timing Register 0 (BTR0)			Bit Timing Register 1 (BTR1)		
Bits	7...6	5...0	7	6...4	3...0
Sub-Reg.	SJW	BRP	SPL	TSEG2	TSEG1

The following table shows the admitted values and the meaning of the individual ranges:

Range	Admitted values	Meaning
SJW	0 ... 3	Max. pulse elongation during bus synchronization
BRP	0 ... 63	Pre-scaler
SPL	0 ... 1	Sampling mode
TSEG1	2 ... 15	Time segments before sampling
TSEG2	1 ... 7	Time segments after sampling

The default setting of the ranges SJW and SPL is 0 and should only be changed if necessary. Select the sample point (specified by TSEG1 and TSEG2) in such a way that it is between 50% and 80% of the total bit length.

The CAN bus frequency is calculated as follows:

$$f_{CAN} = \frac{8MHz}{(BRP + 1)(TSEG1 + TSEG2 + 3)}$$

The following table illustrates all common settings for the Baud rates.

Baud rate [kBit/s]	125	250	500	1.000
BRP	3	1	0	0
TSEG1	6	6	6	2
TSEG2	7	7	7	3
BTR0	03h	01h	00h	00h
BTR1	76h	76h	76h	32h
Sample point[%]	54	54	54	60

Fig. 306 – CAN: Setting the Baud rates

Access to the two timing registers is only possible, when the access has been enabled before. This is done by the CCE-bit in the control register. The bit has to be reset afterwards.

Interrupt / Event

A message object can be enabled to trigger an interrupt when a message arrives. The interrupt output of the CAN controller is connected to the event input of the processor. The processor reacts immediately to incoming messages without having to control the message input (polling).

You can enable the interrupts of several message objects. Which object has caused the interrupt can be seen in the interrupt register (5Fh): It contains the number of the message object that caused the interrupt. If the interrupt flag (new message flag) is reset in the message object, the interrupt register will be updated. If there is no interrupt the register is set to 0. If another interrupt occurs during working with the first interrupt its source will be shown in the interrupt register. An additional interrupt does not occur in this case.

Module revisions

The differences between the revisions is described below:

Revision	Output date	Previous changes
A1		First version
A2	09/2003	New printed circuit board layout, bus termination with DIP switches instead of jumpers.

Programming

The module Pro-CAN is easily programmed with **ADbasic** instructions.

The instructions for the following ranges are in the include file <ADPEXT.INC>:

Range	Instructions
Initialization of the CAN controller	INIT_CAN
Setting and reading of registers	SET_REG, GET_REG
Initialization of message objects	EN_RECEIVE, EN_TRANSMIT
Sending and receiving of data sets	TRANSMIT, READ_MSG
Enabling interrupts	EN_INTERRUPT
Setting the Baud rate	SET_CAN_BAUDRATE

The instructions are described in the Pro software manual or the online help.

5.9.7 Pro-Fieldbus Modules

The fieldbus modules Pro-PROFI-DP-SL Rev. A and Pro-Inter-SL Rev. A provide a fieldbus interface with the functionality of a "slave". The modules have a DP-RAM (Dual Port - Random Access Memory) with a size of 2kB. For the user the communication is defined as access to this DP-RAM, the bus-specific data exchange is realized with hardware. Therefore the communication is more or less independent of the fieldbus type.



A fieldbus module occupies 32 addresses in the module group EXT: The base address set with the DIP switch block and the next 31 addresses. Details about setting the DIP switch block and address numbers see [page 12](#). By software, the module is addressed via the base address only.

In the following text the characteristics of the fieldbus modules is described. Later the special features of the fieldbusses are explained. The description is divided into the following paragraphs:

- [Functions description of the fieldbus modules](#)
- [Data exchange by handshake](#)
- [Programming](#)
- [Specifications](#)
- [Pro-PROFI-DP-SL Rev. A](#)
- [Pro-Inter-SL Rev. A](#)

Functions description of the fieldbus modules

Initialization

After switching on the Pro system the fieldbus interface must be initialized. The module must not be accessed before the initialization. The initialization determines the size of the input and output areas and the behavior of the module. A second initialization is not possible. If the interface is not correctly parameterized the Pro system must be switched on and off.

DP-RAM

Each module has a DP-RAM (Dual Port - Random Access Memory), which transfers data between the fieldbus and the program. Both, the program and the fieldbus have access to this memory. The memory is divided into 6 large areas and has a total size of 2kB. The table shows the areas of the memory. Please take into account that the terms "input" and "output" are used as the fieldbus controller sees them.

Address Area	Content / Function
000h - 1FFh	Data input (of the fieldbus)
200h - 3FFh	Data output (of the fieldbus)
400h - 51Fh	Mailbox input (of the fieldbus)
520h - 63Fh	Mailbox output (of the fieldbus)
640h - 7BFh	Fieldbus-specific data
7C0h - 7FFh	Control register

Fig. 307 – Pro-Fieldbus-SL: Areas of the DP-RAM

Data input / Data output

In this address area data for cyclic and acyclic data exchange is saved. The size of both areas is determined in the initialization phase. The data for the cyclic data exchange is located at the beginning of each area, the data for the acyclic data exchange follows directly. If the maximum memory size of 512 bytes is not obtained, the remaining area is not used.

Mailbox input and output

The mailbox area is used for initialization of the fieldbus module. The mailbox area is the interface to the bus-specific part of the module. The initialization of

the module is made using the instruction **INIT_SLAVE**, so that the user does not have to pay attention to how the area functions.

The control area consists of two registers, which enable the handshake to access the DP-RAM, and of registers, from which information about the module and its configuration can be read out. The content of the individual areas are shown in the table below. Important: Only experienced users may write values directly into the control area.

Area	Size (Byte)	Meaning
7C0h-7C1h	2	Version number of the bootloader
7C6h-7C9h	4	Serial number
7CAh-7CBh	2	Manufacturer
7CCh-7CDh	2	Identification of the field bus type: 0001h: Profibus 0010h: Interbus
7CEh-7CFh	2	Version number of the software
7D4h-7D5h	2	Watchdog counter (counter increments every ms)
7DAh-7DFh	6	Status of the LED, meaning depends on the field-bus: 1. Byte: LED bottom left 2. Byte: LED top left 3. Byte: LED top right 4. Byte: LED bottom right
7E0h-7E1h	2	Module type: 0101h = Slave
7E2h	1	Bit 0: Status of the inputs when the program stops: Bit = 0: Set inputs to 0. Bit = 1: Freeze inputs Bit 1: Status message: Changed output data Bit = 0: Message is disabled Bit = 1: Message is enabled (see 7E4H-7E5H)
7E3h	1	Bit 0 = 0: Bus is offline Bit 0 = 1: Bus is online Bit 1 = 0: Clear outputs, when bus is offline Bit 1 = 1: Freeze outputs when bus is offline
7E4h-7EBh	8	The bits in this area show if the data in the output area have changed. Each bit stands for 8 data bytes in the output area.
7EDh	1	Interrupt source
7EEh	1	Released interrupts
7F0h-7F1h	2	Size of the input area for cyclic data transfer (in bytes)
7F2h-7F3h	2	Size of the total input area in the DP-RAM (in bytes)
7F4h-7F5h	2	Size of the total input area (in bytes)
7F6h-7F7h	2	Size of the output area for cyclic data transfer (in bytes)
7F8h-7F9h	2	Size of the total output area in the DP-RAM (in bytes)
7FAh-7FBh	2	Size of the total output area (in bytes)
7FEh-7FFh	2	Handshake register

Fig. 308 – Pro-Fieldbus-SL: Control register

Control register

Data exchange by handshake

When the DP-RAM is accessed it must be assured that only one side has access to the memory. In order to ensure that this happens, there is a handshake process between the two sides fieldbus and program.

There is a separate handshake each for the input, output and control areas. Therefore, both sides may have access to the memory simultaneously, without disabling access for the other side.

After initializing the module and starting of the cyclic data transfer of the fieldbus, first the bus side has the right to access the DP-RAM.

The data, sent by the fieldbus master to the **ADwin** system (slave in the bus), is transferred by the fieldbus and is received and processed by the bus-specific electronic equipment of the **ADwin** module. The active data is written into the output area of the DP-RAM.

The program accesses the DP-RAM or parts of it at any time, (see figure at right). As soon as the fieldbus permits the access, the user reads out the active data from the output area of the DP-RAM and writes data into the input area of the DP-RAM.

As long as the user side has the access right, the fieldbus cannot access the DP-RAM. The Pro module continues to execute its tasks as fieldbus slave, that is the slave meets all requirements of the bus master. Data arriving from the fieldbus is buffered in the bus-specific electronic equipment of the module.

If the user has exchanged all data with the DP-RAM, he has to return the access right to the bus side. Now the electronic equipment of the module writes the buffered data into the output area of the DP-RAM and gets data from the input area of the DP-RAM. At the next bus cycle the bus master gets the input data and writes data into the output area.

fig. 309 explains the data flow in the fieldbus module.

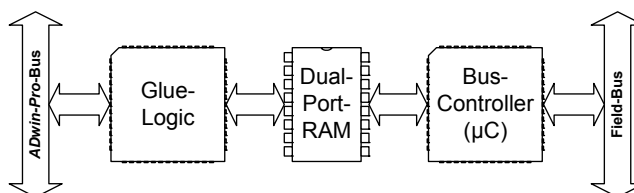
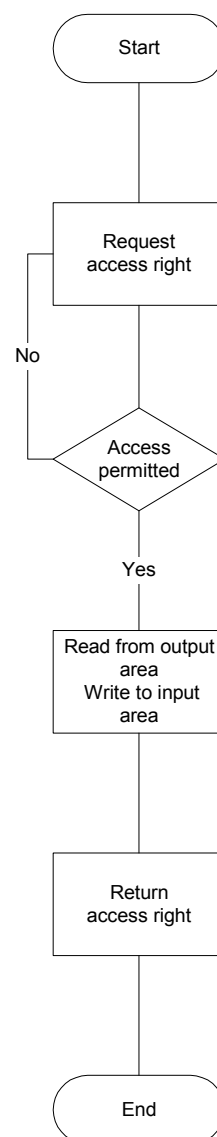


Fig. 309 – Pro-Fieldbus-SL: Data flow in the module



Programming

All fieldbus modules are easily programmed with the **ADbasic** instructions. Therefore the programs can be used for various fieldbus modules, without having to change them.

The following instructions can be found in the include file <ADPEXT.INC> :

Area	Instructions
Initialization	INIT_SLAVE
Access right to the DP-RAM (handshake)	CHECK_ACCESS REQUEST_ACCESS REQUEST_RELEASE_ACCESS
Writing to and reading out the memory areas	CHANGED_DATA GET_PRO_BYTE SET_PRO_BYTE GET_READ_BUFFER SET_WRITE_BUFFER

The instructions are described in the Pro Software manual or the online help.

Initializing the fieldbus module

This program initializes a fieldbus module in the **LOWINIT** section (see also [page 176, Initialization](#)). The initialization must be a low-priority process, because it takes some seconds; if it is a process with high priority, the PC interrupts the communication after a time (time-out).

```
#INCLUDE adwpevt.inc
DIM adr AS LONG

LOWINIT:
adr = 1
REM Initialization of the anybus-module
par_1 = INIT_SLAVE(adr,16,0,32,0,2,2,0)
```

After initialization the module has the following parameters:

- 16 bytes input data in the cyclic data exchange
- 0 byte input data in acyclic data exchange
- 32 bytes output data in the cyclic data exchange
- 0 byte output data in the acyclic data exchange
- **CHANGED_DATA** function is enabled
- Outputs are frozen at bus OFF
- No interrupt

For more information see the Pro Software manual or the online help.



Initialization

5.9.8 Pro-PROFI-DP-SL Rev. A

Please do note the general information about fieldbus modules in [chapter 5.9.7 "Pro-Fieldbus Modules"](#), page 176.

The [fig. 310](#) shows the side-view (printed circuit board) and the front panel of the Pro-PROFI-DP-SL module.

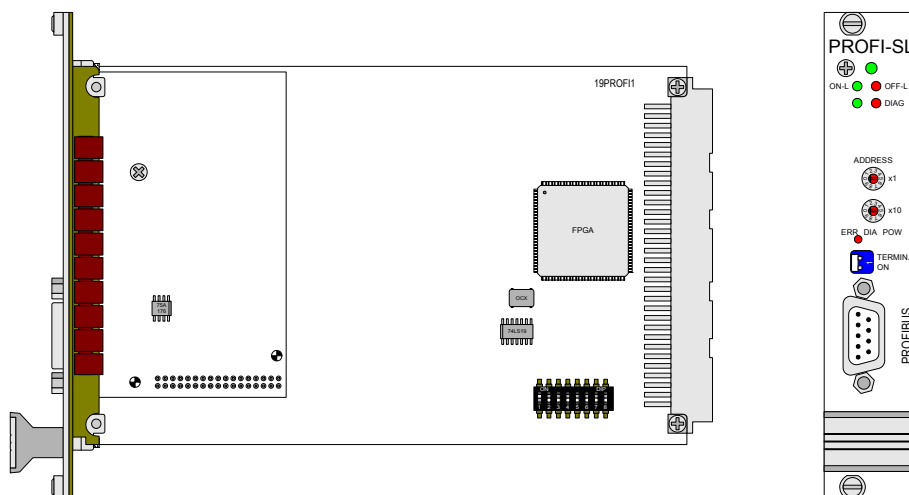


Fig. 310 – Pro-PROFI-DP-SL: Printed circuit board and front panel

Pin assignment

[fig. 311](#) shows the pin assignment of the 9-pin D-SUB socket for the connection to the Profibus. The pin assignment is in agreement with the norm DIN E 19245, Part 3.

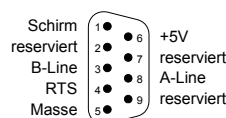
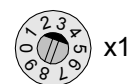


Fig. 311 – Pro-PROFI-DP-SL: Pin assignment

Profibus address

The Profibus address of the module is set using two switches at the front panel of the module. The flat end of the switch points to the set value. The lower switch ("x10") is for the tens place, the upper switch ("x1") for the units place of the address.

The address range is between 0 and 99. If for instance the lower switch is positioned on "7" (see graphic to the right) and the upper on "3", address 73 is set.



The address will only be set during the internal initializing of the slave module, e.g. after power-up. Changing the switch position during operation will have no effect on the module on the Profibus, only after system restart.

Bus termination

The Profibus has to be terminated at its physical beginning and end of its segments by an active terminator. The module has a termination, which can be switched on or off with a switch at the front panel (see graphic). Switched to the position "ON" means: the termination is active.



Status display

On the front panel of the PROFI-DP-SL module there are four LEDs. 3 of them show the status of the module, (see table). The graphic shows the position of the LED.



LED	Meaning
ON-L	On (green): The module is online Off (red): No meaning
OFF-L	On (green): The module is offline Off (red): No meaning
DIAG	Fieldbus diagnosis: A flash of 1 Hz (red): Input/output configuration does not match with the master configuration A flash of 4 Hz (red): Error occurred during initialization of the Profibus ASIC.

Fig. 312 – Pro-PROFI-DP-SL: Meaning of the status-LED

Integration into the Profibus

The configuration of a Profibus is made using a configuration tool, which depends on the user and the selected master system. The tool gets its information about the slaves to be integrated from standardised files. This enables each master to access each slave. All files are in ASCII format and they are in agreement with the norm EN 50170. The file for the Pro-PROFI-DP-SL module will be delivered with the system and is called:

`hms1003.gsd`

The following details apply for all configuration tools: For more details for the bus configuration, see the documentation of the configuration tool.

Copy the GSD file into the source code of the configuration tool. Include the slave (the module) into the configuration tool. Afterwards the bus could be structured as shown below:

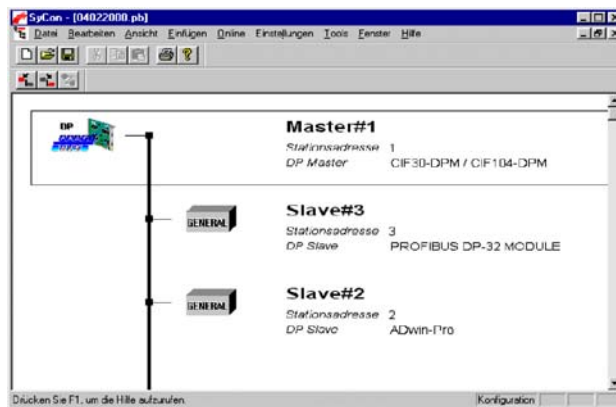


Fig. 313 – Pro-PROFI-DP-SL: Bus layout in the configuration tool

The memory of a slave is divided into areas, the memory modules. Three different types are available: IN/OUT, INPUT and OUTPUT. Each memory determines an area which has a specified size in the input or output area; the sizes of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 and 128 bytes are available.

A memory module IN/OUT of the size 4 bytes needs 4 bytes in the input area and 4 bytes in the output area.

The configuration of the memory size for the input and output area must be in accordance with the configuration of the module made during initialization. Therefore you have to add the memory sizes of all memory modules - separated in input and output areas - and compare the result with the configuration you made during initialization.

GSD file

Integrating the slave

Configuring the slave

The memory size for the input and output data must be in the range of 0 ... 244 bytes. The total memory size of both areas must be in the range of 1 ... 416 bytes.

fig. 314 shows the possible configuration of a module (slave):

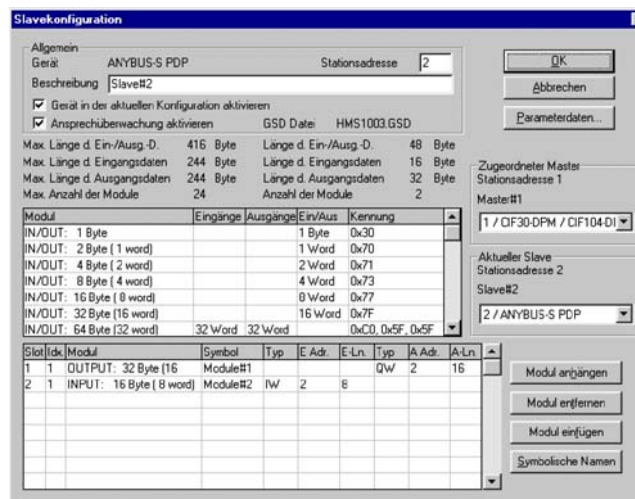


Fig. 314 – Pro-PROFI-DP-SL: Slave configuration

Example



If the module is initialized with 32 bytes input data and 32 bytes output data, the configuration tool can be configured as follows:

- IN/OUT (16 bytes)
- INPUT (16 bytes)
- OUTPUT (16 bytes)

The two areas with 32 bytes can also be combined differently. But it is important that the total of the bytes for the input and the total of the bytes for the output each match with the configuration made during initialization of the module. If not, the module cannot be part of the data exchange with the bus.

The module supports only the cyclic data exchange. Acyclic data cannot be transferred.

When the station address is set, indicate the value, which you have set with the address switches of the module. With another address the master cannot access the slave and therefore the module cannot exchange data with the bus.

Specifications

The module is in agreement with the European Standard EN 50170, Volume 2. This norm is provided by the Profibus user organization:

Profibus Nutzerorganisation e.V.
Haid-und-Neu-Str. 7
76131 Karlsruhe, Germany
Phone: +49-72196-58590
Fax : +49-72196-58589
Order number: 0.042

Norm

The following Baud rates are supported:

9.6kBit/s	187.5kBit/s	3MBit/s
19.2kBit/s	500kBit/s	6MBit/s
93.75kBit/s	1.5MBit/s	12MBit/s

The following table shows which service the module provides and the description of the functions:

Service	Description of the functions
Cyclic Data Exchange	The module is part of the cyclic data exchange. The data coming from the master are accepted and the data requested by the master are transferred. The master controls this process.
Slave Diagnostic	The slave transmits - after request of the master - the standard diagnostic data, according to EN 50170.
Freez	If the slave gets a "freeze" message from the bus, it goes into the freeze mode. All input data are kept. This means that the data, which are presently in the input area are transferred via cyclic data exchange to the master. If this area is changed later, the data, being stored on the Profibus, will not be influenced. They will only change, if a new message arrives in the freeze mode from the master, or if the freeze mode is cancelled.
Unfreez	Cancels the freeze mode.
Sync	If the slave gets a "sync" message from the bus it goes into the sync mode. All output data are kept. This means that the data, which are presently in the output area are stable. If the master transmits other data via cyclic data exchange, they will not be transferred to the output area. This is only done, if a new sync message arrives from the bus and the sync mode will be cancelled.
Unsync	Cancels the sync mode.
Clear_Data	Sets all output data to 0. That means, all memory cells, which are located in the area of the output data, have the value 0 afterwards.

Fig. 315 – Pro-PROFI-DP-SL: Supported services

The following table shows the operating mode, the module supports and its behavior:

Operating mode	Behavior
Operate	The Profibus slave is part of the cyclic data exchange. Input data are transferred to the master via bus and output data are made ready for the master to transfer them.
Clear	The inputs are updated and the outputs are set to zero.
Stop	The slave is no longer part of the bus communication.

Fig. 316 – Pro-PROFI-DP-SL: Supported operating modes

Supported Baud rates

Supported services

Operating modes

Depending on the configuration, the module can be a digital slave (ID 3) or a PCP participant (ID 243). As digital slave the module cannot exchange acyclical data with the bus master.

If during initialization of the fieldbus interface with **INIT_SLAVE** an area for parameter data is indicated, then the module is a PCP participant. (The return parameters **Par_in** and **Par_out** are not equal to zero). If the return parameters are equal to zero the module is a digital slave. [fig. 320](#) shows a bus layout with a module as PCP participant.

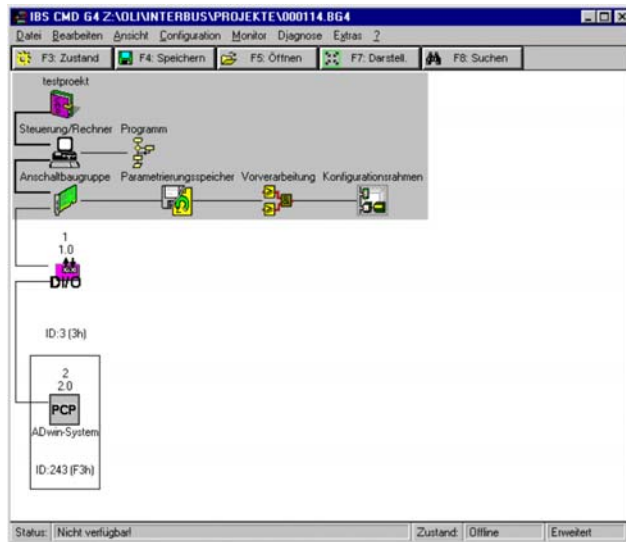


Fig. 320 – Pro-INTER-SL: Bus layout in the configuration tool

The Baud rate in the Interbus is 500 kBit/s, other transfer rates are not available. The module supports this Baud rate.

Configuring the slave

When using an Interbus, an area for cyclic and acyclic data can be indicated during initialization of the fieldbus interface (see **INIT_SLAVE**). In the Interbus area sizes are indicated in words (1 word = 2 bytes); thus an input and output area of this size is specified, because the structure of the Interbus requires equally large areas for the input and output data.

The size of the area for cyclic data can be in the range of 1 ... 10 words.

The standard size für the PCP channel in the Interbus is 32 words for either input or output. This size is recommended, but not absolutely required. For the Pro-INTER-SL module the size of the area can be in the range of 1 ... 200 words.

The parameter channel is considered in the protocol with 1 word. That means that 2 bytes from the acyclic data are transmitted each cycle. Therefore the (acyclic) transmission of the parameter data is slower than the transmission of the cyclic data. The time needed for transmitting the parameter data is evaluated by the product of the bus cycle time and the number of the words to be transmitted in the parameter data set.

Baud rate

Input and output areas

PCP channel

5.9.10 Pro-RSxxx Rev. A

The Pro-RSxxx module has 2 or 4 interfaces of the type RS-232 or RS-485. The names for the module types are shown in the table below:

	RS-232	RS-485
2 interfaces	Pro-RS232-2	Pro-RS485-2
4 interfaces	Pro-RS232-4	Pro-RS485-4

All modules of the RSxxx-y modules are equipped with the "Quad Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter" (UART) controller, type TL16C754 from Texas Instruments®. Functionality and programming of the interfaces are based on this controller.

The physical difference between the interface versions is their signal level, which is provided by appropriate drivers on the bus.

The Pro-RS-xxx-4 module with 4 serial interfaces requires 2 module addresses. Therefore the module address +1 is set additionally to the module's base address set manually. By software, the module is addressed via the base address only.

The description is divided into the following paragraphs:

- Hardware
- Interface parameters
- Module revisions
- Programming

Hardware

Block diagrams

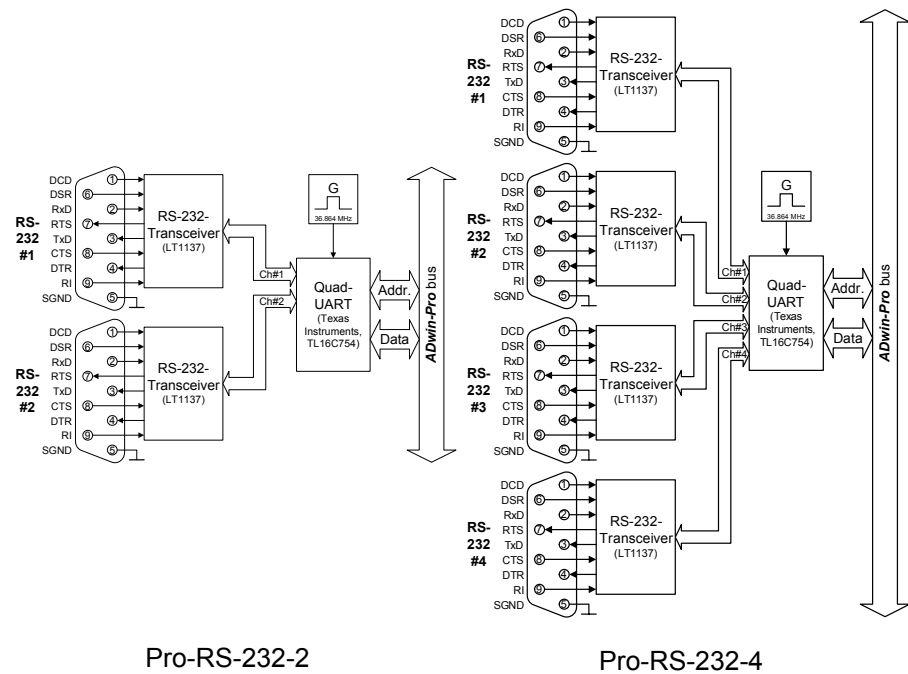
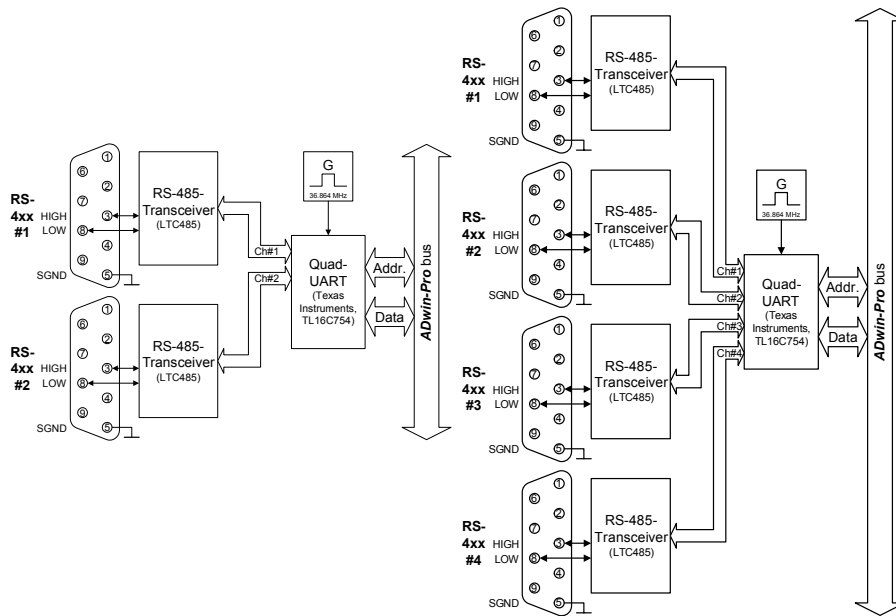


Fig. 321 – Pro-RS232: Block diagrams



Pro-RS-485-2

Pro-RS-485-4

Fig. 322 – Pro-RS485: Block diagrams

fig. 323 shows the side-view (printed circuit board) and the front panel of the modules Pro-RS232-x and Pro-RS485-x.

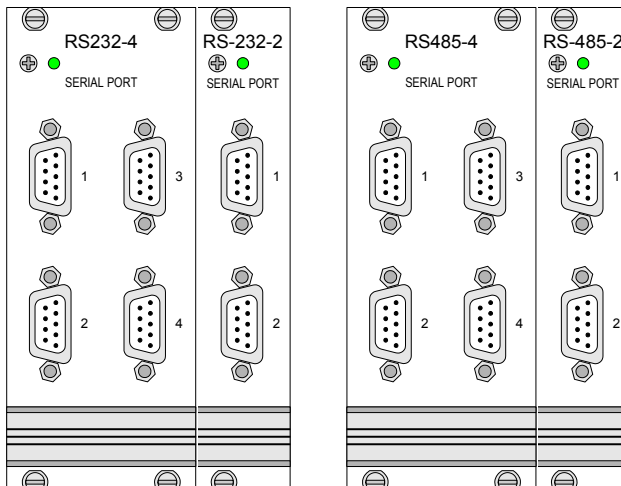
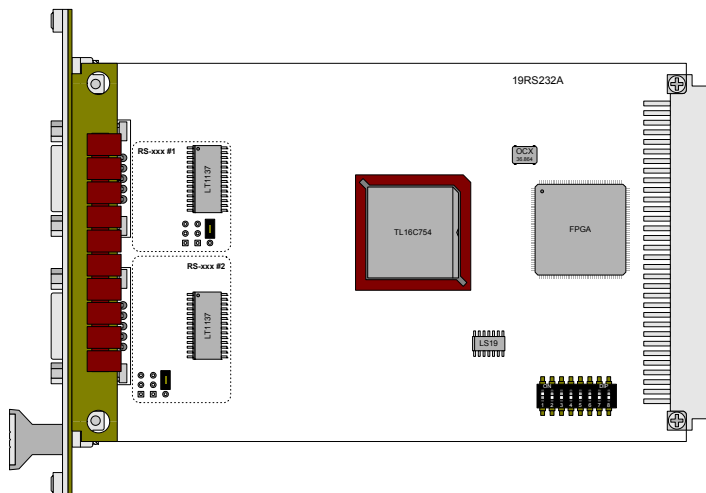


Fig. 323 – Pro-RSxxx: Printed circuit board and front panels

Printed circuit board,
front panels

fig. 324 shows the pin assignment of the D-SUB sockets.

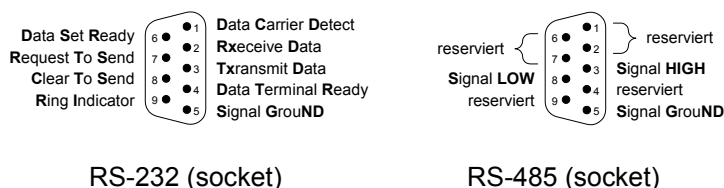


Fig. 324 – Pro-RS-xxx: Pin assignments

Interface parameters

Each interface has an input and an output FIFO with a length of 64 bytes each. The settings of the interface parameters are made separately for each channel, using the controller register. Below the settings are described more detailed:

Handshake

- Handshake: The interface can be operated in 3 modes:
 1. Without handshake
 2. Software handshake
 3. Hardware handshake (RS232 only!)

When using the hardware handshake the signals RTS and CTS must be connected.

Parity

- Parity: In order to recognize an error or incorrect data during the transfer, a parity bit can be transferred at the same time. The parity can be even or odd or you can have no parity bit at all.

Data bits

- Data bits: the active data to be transferred may be 5...8 bits long.

Stop bits

- Stop bits: The number of stop bits can be set to 1, 1½ or 2. Here the number of stop bits depends on the number of data bits:
 - 5 data bits: 1 or 1½ stop bits.
 - 6...8 data bits: 1 or 2 stop bits.

Baud rate

- Baud rate: The physical data are between 35 Baud and 2.304 MBaud; when using an RS-232 interface the maximum Baud rate is 115.2 kBaud, according to the specification.

The Baud rates are derived by the clock rate of the module; the basic clock rate has a frequency of 2.304MHz. Based on this fact, every Baud rate is possible, which can be derived by an integer division of the basic frequency. The divisor can have values between 1...0FFFFh. The following table shows some common Baud rates and their divisors.

Baud rate	Divisor	
	dec.	hex.
2.304.000	1	0001h
1.152.000	2	0002h
460.800	5	0005h
230.400	10	000Ah
115.200	20	0014h
57.600	40	0028h
38.400	60	003Ch
19.200	120	0078h
9.600	240	00F0h
4.800	480	01E0h
2.400	960	03C0h
1.200	1920	0780h
600	3840	0F00h
300	7680	1E00h

Fig. 325 – Pro-RS-xxx: Baud rates

Contrary to the RS232 interface more than 2 participants can communicate with each other. With an RS485 interface a bus is set up.

Consider the following:

- There is no handshake, because a handshake is only possible between two participants.
- The interface must know if it should write to the bus or get data from the bus (**RS485_SEND**).

Module revisions

The difference between the revisions is described below:

Revision	Release date	Previous changes
A1		First version
A2	09/2002	New printed circuit layout
A3	10/2003	Internal program optimization

Programming

All RSxxx-y modules are equipped with the Quad Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter (UART), type TL16C754 from Texas Instruments®.

Functionality and programming of the interface depend on this controller. The modules are easily programmed by **ADbasic** instructions, which can be found in the include file <ADPEXT.INC>:

Area	Instructions
Initialization	RS_INIT , RS_RESET
Receiving and transmitting of data	RS485_SEND , READ_FIFO , WRITE_FIFO
Write and read access to the controller register	GET_RS , SET_RS

The instructions are described more detailed in the Pro software manual or the online help.

Special features of RS485



6 Calibration

6.1 General information

The digital-to-analog (DAC) and analog-to-digital (ADC) converters of the **ADwin** systems are calibrated in factory. According to the regulations for measurement accuracy it is recommended to calibrate the systems in regular time intervals.

Please note: On several modules the input or output voltage range is adjustable via jumper or DIL switch. After every new setting you have to recalibrate the ADC/DAC, in order to assure correct measurement results.

Programming, start-up and operation, as well as the modification of program parameters must be performed only by appropriately qualified personnel.

Qualified personnel are persons who, due to their education, experience and training as well as their knowledge of applicable technical standards, guidelines, accident prevention regulations and operating conditions, have been authorized by a quality assurance representative at the site to perform the necessary activities, while recognizing and avoiding any possible dangers.

(Definition of qualified personnel as per VDE 105 and ICE 364).

This product documentation and all documents referred to, have always to be available and to be strictly observed. For damages caused by disregarding the information in this documentation or in all other additional documentations, no liability is assumed by the company **Jäger Computergesteuerte Messtechnik GmbH**, Lorsch, Germany.

The following tools are necessary to calibrate the system:

- a reference voltage source with an accuracy of:
 - 30µV for calibration of 16 bit converters
 - 100µV for calibration of 12 bit converters
- a digital multi meter with an accuracy of:
 - 10µV for calibration of 16 bit converters
 - 100µV for calibration of 12 bit converters
- connecting cables from the input/outputs to the reference voltage and to the measurement device
- adapter board with a connector according to DIN 41612 with 96 pins²
- insulated adjusting tools²



Qualified personnel

Availability of the documents



Tools

2. only for modules with trimmers for calibration

6.2 Calculation basis

Voltage range

The standard voltage range of the analog inputs/outputs of the **ADwin** systems is -10V ... +10V (bipolar 20 Volt).

The voltage ranges of the **ADwin-Pro** system can additionally be set to -5V...+5V (bipolar 10 Volt) and 0V...+10V (unipolar 10 Volt) by jumper.

Allocating digits to voltage

The 65536 (2^{16}) digits are allocated to the corresponding voltage ranges of the ADC and DAC in such a manner that the value for

- 0 (zero) digits corresponds to the maximum negative voltage.
- 65535 digits correspond to the maximum positive voltage.

The value for 65536 digits, exactly 10 Volt, is therefore just beyond the measurement range, therefore you get for the 16 bit AD or DA conversion a maximum voltage value of 9.999695 Volt, and for the 12 bit AD conversion a value of 9.995117 Volt.

Zero offset

In bipolar settings this results in a zero offset, called offset in the following text. The offset has the following value:

V_{OFF}

Offset V_{OFF}	with setting
-10V	bipolar ± 10 Volt (-10V...+10V)
-5V	bipolar ± 5 Volt (-5V...+5V)
0V	unipolar 10V (0V...+10V)

Least Significant bit V_{LSB}

The value V_{LSB} defines the voltage, which corresponds to the least significant bit. The value in the standard setting is

- with 16 bit converters: $20\text{V} \cdot 2^{-16} = 305.175\mu\text{V}$
- with 12 bit converters: $20\text{V} \cdot 2^{-12} = 4.8828\text{mV}$
- Further values of V_{LSB} can be found in [fig. 327 \(page 196\)](#).

Gain k_V

When using Pro-AIn modules with programmable gain arrays (PGA), you can amplify the input voltage by factors 2, 4 and 8. Thus, the measurement range gets smaller by the corresponding gain factor k_V .

Please pay attention to the fact that also the interference signals are amplified when using applications with $k_V > 1$. These can be reduced by programming digital filters in **ADbasic**.

Allocating the bits

In order to get the same allocation of bits during measurements with the 12 bit ADC as with a 16 bit ADC, the converted value is presented left-aligned in the lower word (16 bit) with the 12 bit ADC. The least 4 significant bits are always 0 (see [fig. 326](#)).

bit-No.	31...16	15	14	13	12	11	10	09	08	07	06	05	04	03	02	01	00
32 bit-Memory	0 (upper word)	12 bit value of the 12 bit-ADC in the lower word (left aligned)												0	0	0	0
		16 bit value of the 16 bit-ADC in the lower word															

Abb. 326 – Bit allocation of 12 bit-ADC and 16 bit-ADC

Explanation to [fig. 326](#)

The 4096 digits of the 12 bit ADC are mapped to the 65535 digits of the 16 bit ADC. Therefore, 16 digits of the 16 bit ADC correspond to one digit of the 12 bit ADC. The following equations apply therefore for both ADC types.

For DAC use the formula:

$$U_{OUT} = \text{Digits} \cdot U_{LSB} + U_{OFF}$$

$$\text{Digits} = \frac{U_{OUT} - U_{OFF}}{U_{LSB}}$$

For ADC use the formula:

$$\text{Digits} = \frac{U_{IN} - U_{OFF}}{U_{LSB}}$$

$$U_{IN} = \frac{\text{Digits} \cdot U_{LSB} + U_{OFF}}{k_V}$$

Tolerance range

Slight variations regarding the calculated values may be within the tolerance range of the individual component. Two kinds of variations are possible (in LSB), which are indicated in your hardware manual.

- The integral non-linearity (INL) defines the deviation from the ideal wave form covering the whole input voltage range.
- The differential non-linearity (DNL) defines the deviation from the ideal value of the quantization level.

DAC

ADC

INL

DNL

Initializing the hardware



6.3 Calibrating a module

At first define the voltage range by setting the jumpers when the system is switched off.

Calibration has to be made when the system reaches its operating temperature. 30 minutes after power-up of the system, the operating temperature is reached, provided the system has a (room) temperature of approx. 20...25°C before power-up.

Depending on the module you calibrate with one of the following methods:

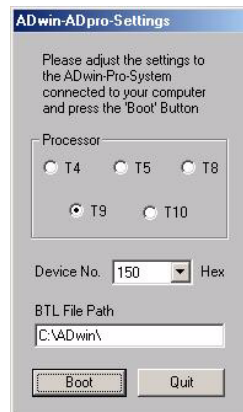
- Calibration per Software, chapter 6.3.1
- Calibration with Trimmers, chapter 6.3.2

6.3.1 Calibration per Software

Please note the general information in chapter 6.1.

Call the program `ADpro.exe` from the Windows start menu under "Programs\ADwin".

If your **ADwin** system has booted successfully, the window "ADwin - ADpro" opens.



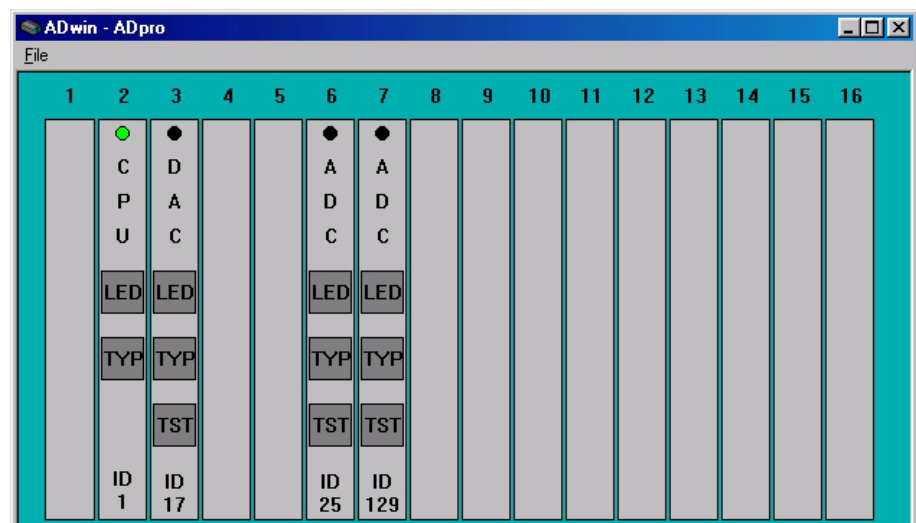
The window "ADwin-ADpro Settings" to the left opens only,

- if your **ADwin** system did not boot successfully.
- if the settings in this window are not correct.

Check and, if necessary, correct the settings in this window. Boot your system again with the "Boot" button.



Notes for operating several **ADwin** systems at one PC: ADpro saves the values, indicated in the window "ADwin ADpro Settings" after each successful booting. If you change the system you can adapt the settings under "ADwin-ADpro\File\Option" in the window "Connection".



Select the "TST" button in the "ADwin-ADpro" window for the module to be calibrated, then select the "Calibrate" button in the "Dialog" window.

If the button "Calibrate" is not displayed in the "Dialog" window, the selected module is calibrated by trimmers, see the following [chapter 6.3.2 "Calibration with Trimmers"](#).

Connect the measurement device and the reference voltage source.

The individual calibration steps are described in the windows "AOUT Calibrate" or "AIN Calibrate". Please note that

- with the AIN modules the calibration of the ADC is effected via the input channel 1.
- with the AIN-F modules the connected channel is selected in the window "Input channel".

6.3.2 Calibration with Trimmers

Please note the general information in [chapter 6.1](#).

Caution: Risk of electric shock.

ADwin-Pro systems have a power supply device, which gives access to high-voltage lines and connectors if the system is open. The ventilation slots are wide enough to pass through an alignment tool of 2.5 mm (=0.1inch).

Calibrate the system only when it is closed!

Do not pass any conductive objects through the ventilation slots!



If access to the trimmers is not easily possible, use an adapter board with a connector according to DIN 41612 with 96 pins. Please take into consideration that the DAC and ADC are rapidly cooling down: Finish the calibration after some minutes.

Offset and Gain

Start **ADbasic** and boot your system.

Connect the measurement device and the reference voltage source.

In the annex of this chapter you will find the programs for easy and fast calibration. You will find:

- The position of the offset and gain trimmers in the figures of your module description in this manual.
- The configurations in the following [fig. 327](#), if you do not want to work with the calibration programs.
- Please pay also attention to the previous notes about INL and DNL.



Calibration

Program start

Connecting

Calibration programs



Vol- tage	Digits dec. Digits hex.	Max. value 65535 FFFFh	Max. test value 64080 FA50h	Mean test value 32768 800h	Min. test value 1456 5B0h	Min. value 0 0h
-10V to +10V	16 bit U _{LSB} : 305.1758μV	+ 9.9996948V	+ 9.5556641V	0V	- 9.5556641V	- 10V
	12 bit U _{LSB} : 4.88281mV	+ 9.9951172V				
-5V to +5V	16 bit U _{LSB} : 152.5879μV	+ 4.9998474V	+ 4.7778320V	0V	- 4.7778320V	- 5V
	12 bit U _{LSB} : 2.44141mV	+ 4.9975586V				

Vol- tage	Digits dec. Digits hex.	Max. value 65535 FFFFh	Max. test value 64080 FA50h	Mean test value 32768 800h	Min. test value 1456 5B0h	Min. value 0 0h
0V to +10V	16 bit U _{LSB} : 152.5879µV	+ 9.9998474V	+ 9.7778320V	+ 5V	+ 0.2221680V	0V
	12 bit U _{LSB} : 2.44141mV	+ 9.9975586V				

Abb. 327 – Assignment of digits to voltage at the inputs/outputs
dependent on the configuration of ADC and DAC



Depending on the module group, the trimmers have different effects. Please take into consideration that the calibration has absolutely to be made according to the order shown in the following section "[Calibration with ADbasic Programs](#)", even if you work with different test values.

6.4 Calibration with ADbasic Programs

In the annex of this chapter you will find **ADbasic** programs for fast and easy calibration of the different **ADwin-Pro** modules. Please proceed according to the following order:

- AOut-4/16, AOut-8/16 (bipolar and unipolar)
 1. Calibrate Offset:
 - Enter the digital **min. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the offset trimmer for the relevant channel (BPO, UPO).
 2. Calibrate Gain:
 - Enter the digital **max. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the corresponding gain trimming potentiometer.
 3. Check:
 - Check all 3 test values from [fig. 327](#).
- Aln 8/16, bipolar
 1. Calibrate Offset:
 - Enter the digital **mean test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the offset trimmer for the relevant channel (BPO).
 2. Calibrate Gain:
 - Enter the digital **max. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the corresponding gain trimming potentiometer.
 3. Check:
 - Check all 3 test values from [fig. 327](#).
- Aln 8/16, unipolar
 1. Calibrate Offset:
 - Enter the digital **min. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the offset trimmer for the relevant channel (UPO).
 2. Calibrate Gain:
 - Enter the digital **max. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the corresponding gain trimming potentiometer.
 3. Check:
 - Check all 3 test values from [fig. 327](#).

AOut-4/16, AOut-8/16

**Aln 8/16 Rev. A
bipolar**

**Aln 8/16 Rev. A
unipolar**

Aln 8/12

- Aln 8/12
 1. Calibrate Offset:
 - Enter the digital **min. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the offset trimmer for the relevant channel.
 2. Calibrate Gain:
 - Enter the digital **max. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the corresponding gain trimming potentiometer.
 3. Check:
 - Check all 3 test values from [fig. 327](#).

Aln 32/12

- Aln 32/12 (bipolar und unipolar)
 1. Calibrate Offset:
 - Enter the digital **min. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the offset trimmer for the relevant channel (BPO, UPO).
 2. Calibrate Gain:
 - Enter the digital **max. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the corresponding gain trimming potentiometer.
 3. Check:
 - Check all 3 test values from [fig. 327](#).

Aln F 8/12, Aln F 4/12

- Aln F 8/12, Aln F 4/12
 1. Calibrate Offset:
 - Enter the digital **mean test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the offset trimmer for the relevant channel.
 2. Calibrate Gain:
 - Enter the digital **max. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the corresponding gain trimming potentiometer.
 3. Check:
 - Check all 3 test values from [fig. 327](#).

Aln F 8/16, Aln F 4/16

- Aln F 8/16, Aln F 4/16
 1. Calibrate Offset:
 - Enter the digital **mean test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the offset trimmer for the relevant channel.
 2. Calibrate Gain:
 - Enter the digital **max. test value** for PAR_8 in the parameter window and confirm with "Send" or by pressing [RETURN].
 - Set the voltage value with the corresponding gain trimming potentiometer.
 3. Check:
 - Check all 3 test values from [fig. 327](#).

6.5 Programs for calibration

You will find the **ADbasic** programs for calibration as source files in the directory <C:\ADwin\Tools\Calibration\...> with standard installation from the **ADwin** CDROM (beginning with version 3.00.30xx).

6.5.1 Pro AOut 4/16 und 8/16 (DAC)

```
'Process for the ADwin-Pro in order to
'output voltage with an AOUT module.
'Last modification on July 18, 2000 ur
'Usage of the variables:
'PAR_6 : module address          (1 to 255)
'PAR_7 : channel number          (1 to 8)
'PAR_8 : output value            (0 to 65535)

#INCLUDE adwpad.inc
#INCLUDE adwpda.inc

'#####
INIT:
GLOBALDELAY=2000
IF (PAR_6=0) then PAR_6=1 'prevent module address 0
IF (PAR_7=0) then PAR_7=1 'prevent channel number 0
IF (PAR_8=0) then PAR_8=32768
'64080 => +9.555664V (at a voltage range of +/- 10V)
'32768 => 0V
'1456 => -9.555664V

,#####
EVENT:
DAC(PAR_6,PAR_7,PAR_8) 'output value
```

6.5.2 Pro AIn 8/16 Rev. A (ADC)

```
'Process for the ADwin-Pro in order to
'read voltage with an AIN-8/16 module.
'The mean value is calculated in FPAR_1.
'Last modification on August 08, 2000 ur
'Usage of the variables:
'PAR_1 : module address      (1 to 255)
'PAR_2 : channel number     (1 to 8)
'PAR_3 : read value         (0 bis 65535)
'FPAR_1: mean value

#include adwpad.inc
#include adwpda.inc

#####
INIT:
GLOBALDELAY=2000
IF (PAR_1=0) then PAR_1=1 'prevent module address 0
IF (PAR_2=0) then PAR_2=1 'prevent channel number 0 (not
allowed
IF (PAR_3=0) then PAR_3=32768
'64080 => +9.555664V (at a voltage range of +/- 10V)
'32768 => 0V
'1456 => -9.555664V

#####
EVENT:
PAR_3=ADC16(PAR_1,PAR_2)'read value
FPAR_1=FPAR_1*0.95 + PAR_3*0.05'mean value
```

6.5.3 Pro AIn 8/12 (ADC), -Pro AIn 32/12 (ADC)

```
'Process for the ADwin-Pro in order to read a voltage
'with an AIN-8/12 or AIN-32/12 module.
'A mean value is calculated in FPAR_1.
'Last modification on August 08, 2000 ur
'Usage of the variables:
'PAR_1 : module address      (1 to 255)
'PAR_2 : channel number     (1 to 32)
'PAR_3 : read value         (0 to 65535)
'FPAR_1: mean value

#INCLUDE adwpad.inc
#INCLUDE adwpda.inc

'#####
INIT:
GLOBALDELAY=2000
IF (PAR_1=0) then PAR_1=1 'prevent module address 0
IF (PAR_2=0) then PAR_2=1 'prevent channel number 0 (not
allowed)
IF (PAR_3=0) then PAR_3=32768
'64080 => +9.555664V (at a voltage range of +/- 10V)
'32768 => 0V
'1456 => -9.555664V

'#####
EVENT:
PAR_3=ADC(PAR_1,PAR_2) 'read value
FPAR_1=FPAR_1*0.95 + PAR_3*0.05'mean value
```

6.5.4 Pro AIn F-4/16 und 8/16 (ADC) , Pro AIn F-4/12 und 8/12 (ADC)

```

'Process for the ADwin-Pro in order to read a voltage
'with an AIN-F module.
'A mean value is calculated in FPAR_1
'Last modification on August 08, 2000 ur
'Usage of the variables:
'PAR_1 : module address      (1 to 255)
'PAR_2 : channel number     (1 to 8)
'PAR_3 : read value          (0 to 65535)
'FPAR_1: mean value

#include adwpad.inc
#include adwpda.inc

#####
INIT:
GLOBALDELAY=2000
IF (PAR_1=0) then PAR_1=1 'prevent module address 0
IF (PAR_2=0) then PAR_2=1 'prevent channel number 0 (not
allowed)
IF (PAR_3=0) then PAR_3=32768
'64080 => +9.555664V (at a voltage range of +/- 10V)
'32768 => 0V
'1456 => -9.555664V

#####
EVENT:
PAR_3=ADCF(PAR_1,PAR_2) 'read value
FPAR_1=FPAR_1*0.95 + PAR_3*0.05'mean value

```

7 Accessories

7.1 Cable Sets for ADwin-Pro Systems

- Pro-CS-1 4 cables with 200mm (7.8 inch) and
 4 cables with 400mm (15.7 inch)
- Pro-CS-2 4 cables with 400mm (15.7 inch) and
 4 cables with 800mm (31.5 inch)
- Pro-CS-3 4 cables with 1000mm (39.4 inch) and
 4 cables with 1500mm (59 inch)
- Pro-CS-4 4 cables with 5000mm (196.8 inch)
- All cables with LEMO connectors on each end

7.2 Adapter sets

- Pro-AS-1 4 adapters: LEMO sockets to BNC connectors (male)
- Pro-AS-3 4 LEMO Y connector (male to double female)
- Pro-AS-4 4 adapters: LEMO socket to LEMO socket
- Pro-AS-5 4 terminators: 50 Ω , LEMO socket
- Pro-AS-6 4 cable adapters (length 4" / 10cm): LEMO socket to BNC connector (male)

7.3 Reference addresses

7.3.1 LEMO Connectors

Pro modules are equipped with the following LEMO connectors:

- Pro I: Male connectors / sockets of series 00 NIM-CAMAC
 - Cable connector: Type FFS
 - Built-in socket: Type ERN
- Pro II: Male connectors / sockets of series 00 Multi-Contact, 2-pole
 - Cable connector: Type FGG
 - Built-in socket: Type EGG
- Pt100 modules: Male connectors / sockets of series 0B:
 - Cable connector: Type FGG
 - Built-in socket: Type EGG

Manufacturer of LEMO connectors:

LEMO S.A.	Tel.: +41 21 695 16 00
Chemin de Champs-Courbes 28	Fax: +41 21 695 16 01
P.O. Box 194	E-Mail: info@lemo.com
CH-1024 Ecublens, Switzerland	Internet: www.lemo.com

7.3.2 Power Supply Pro-Mini

The plug connector for external power supply of the casing Pro-Mini is manufactured by Phoenix Contact GmbH:

Combicon plug component, pitch 5.0mm, Type MSTB 2,5/ 3-STF;
order no. 1786844 (as of Dec. 2005)

Manufacturer of the connector:

Phoenix Contact GmbH & Co. KG
Flachsmarktstraße 8
D-32825 Blomberg

Tel.: +49 5235 300

Fax: +49 5235 341200

E-Mail: info@phoenixcontact.com

Internet: www.phoenixcontact.de

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