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KEITHLEY

Model 7022 Matrix-Digital I/O Card

Instruction Manual

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Model 7022 Matrix-Digital I/O Card
Instruction Manual

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Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.
Second Printing, March 2001
Document Number: 7022-901-01 Rev. B

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Manual Print History

The print history shown below lists the printing dates of all Revisions and Addenda created for this manual. The Revision Level letter increases alphabetically as the manual undergoes subsequent updates. Addenda, which are released between Revisions, contain important change information that the user should incorporate immediately into the manual. Addenda are numbered sequentially. When a new Revision is created, all Addenda associated with the previous Revision of the manual are incorporated into the new Revision of the manual. Each new Revision includes a revised copy of this print history page.

Revision A (Document Number 7022-901-01) ..... April 1997
Addendum A (Document Number 7022-901-02) ..... August 1998
Revision B (Document Number 7022-901-01) ..... March 2001

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Safety Precautions

The following safety precautions should be observed before using this product and any associated instrumentation. Although some instruments and accessories would normally be used with non-hazardous voltages, there are situations where hazardous conditions may be present.

This product is intended for use by qualified personnel who recognize shock hazards and are familiar with the safety precautions required to avoid possible injury. Read the operating information carefully before using the product.

The types of product users are:

Responsible body is the individual or group responsible for the use and maintenance of equipment, for ensuring that the equipment is operated within its specifications and operating limits, and for ensuring that operators are adequately trained.

Operators use the product for its intended function. They must be trained in electrical safety procedures and proper use of the instrument. They must be protected from electric shock and contact with hazardous live circuits.

Maintenance personnel perform routine procedures on the product to keep it operating, for example, setting the line voltage or replacing consumable materials. Maintenance procedures are described in the manual. The procedures explicitly state if the operator may perform them. Otherwise, they should be performed only by service personnel.

Service personnel are trained to work on live circuits, and perform safe installations and repairs of products. Only properly trained service personnel may perform installation and service procedures.

Keithley products are designed for use with electrical signals that are rated Installation Category I and Installation Category II, as described in the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Standard IEC 60664. Most measurement, control, and data I/O signals are Installation Category I and must not be directly connected to mains voltage or to voltage sources with high transient over-voltages. Installation Category II connections require protection for high transient over-voltages often associated with local AC mains connections. The user should assume all measurement, control, and data I/O connections are for connection to Category I sources unless otherwise marked or described in the Manual.

Exercise extreme caution when a shock hazard is present. Lethal voltage may be present on cable connector jacks or test fixtures. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) states that a shock hazard exists when voltage levels greater than 30V RMS, 42.4V peak, or 60VDC are present. **A good safety practice is to expect that hazardous voltage is present in any unknown circuit before measuring.**

Users of this product must be protected from electric shock at all times. The responsible body must ensure that users are prevented access and/or insulated from every connection point. In some cases, connections must be exposed to potential human contact. Product users in these circumstances must be trained to protect themselves from the risk of electric shock. If the circuit is capable of operating at or above 1000 volts, **no conductive part of the circuit may be exposed.**

Do not connect switching cards directly to unlimited power circuits. They are intended to be used with impedance limited sources. NEVER connect switching cards directly to AC mains. When connecting sources to switching cards, install protective devices to limit fault current and voltage to the card.

Before operating an instrument, make sure the line cord is connected to a properly grounded power receptacle. Inspect the connecting cables, test leads, and jumpers for possible wear, cracks, or breaks before each use.

When installing equipment where access to the main power cord is restricted, such as rack mounting, a separate main input power disconnect device must be provided, in close proximity to the equipment and within easy reach of the operator.

For maximum safety, do not touch the product, test cables, or any other instruments while power is applied to the circuit under test. ALWAYS remove power from the entire test system and discharge any capacitors before: connecting or disconnecting cables or jumpers, installing or removing switching cards, or making internal changes, such as installing or removing jumpers.

Do not touch any object that could provide a current path to the common side of the circuit under test or power line (earth) ground. Always make measurements with dry hands while standing on a dry, insulated surface capable of withstanding the voltage being measured.

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The instrument and accessories must be used in accordance with its specifications and operating instructions or the safety of the equipment may be impaired.

Do not exceed the maximum signal levels of the instruments and accessories, as defined in the specifications and operating information, and as shown on the instrument or test fixture panels, or switching card.

When fuses are used in a product, replace with same type and rating for continued protection against fire hazard.

Chassis connections must only be used as shield connections for measuring circuits, NOT as safety earth ground connections.

If you are using a test fixture, keep the lid closed while power is applied to the device under test. Safe operation requires the use of a lid interlock.

If a  screw is present, connect it to safety earth ground using the wire recommended in the user documentation.

The  symbol on an instrument indicates that the user should refer to the operating instructions located in the manual.

The  symbol on an instrument shows that it can source or measure 1000 volts or more, including the combined effect of normal and common mode voltages. Use standard safety precautions to avoid personal contact with these voltages.

The **WARNING** heading in a manual explains dangers that might result in personal injury or death. Always read the associated information very carefully before performing the indicated procedure.

The **CAUTION** heading in a manual explains hazards that could damage the instrument. Such damage may invalidate the warranty.

Instrumentation and accessories shall not be connected to humans.

Before performing any maintenance, disconnect the line cord and all test cables.

To maintain protection from electric shock and fire, replacement components in mains circuits, including the power transformer, test leads, and input jacks, must be purchased from Keithley Instruments. Standard fuses, with applicable national safety approvals, may be used if the rating and type are the same. Other components that are not safety related may be purchased from other suppliers as long as they are equivalent to the original component. (Note that selected parts should be purchased only through Keithley Instruments to maintain accuracy and functionality of the product.) If you are unsure about the applicability of a replacement component, call a Keithley Instruments office for information.

To clean an instrument, use a damp cloth or mild, water based cleaner. Clean the exterior of the instrument only. Do not apply cleaner directly to the instrument or allow liquids to enter or spill on the instrument. Products that consist of a circuit board with no case or chassis (e.g., data acquisition board for installation into a computer) should never require cleaning if handled according to instructions. If the board becomes contaminated and operation is affected, the board should be returned to the factory for proper cleaning/servicing.

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7022 Matrix-Digital I/O Card

ANALOG MATRIX SPECIFICATIONS

MATRIX CONFIGURATION: 5 rows×6 columns. Jumpers can be removed to isolate any row from the backplane. Rows A–D are connected to the backplane.

CONTACT CONFIGURATION: 2-pole Form A (HI, LO).

MAXIMUM SIGNAL: 110V DC, 110V rms, 155V peak between any two inputs or chassis, 1A switched, 30VA (resistive loads).

CONTACT LIFE:
Cold Switching: 10^8 closures.
Maximum Signal Levels: 10^5 closures.

CHANNEL RESISTANCE (per conductor): <1.25Ω.

CONTACT POTENTIAL:
<3µV per channel contact pair
<9µV per single contact

OFFSET CURRENT: <100pA.

ACTUATION TIME: <3ms.

ISOLATION[1]: **Path:** $>10^9\Omega$, <50pF.
Differential: $>10^9\Omega$, <70pF.
Common Mode: $>10^9\Omega$, <200pF.

CROSSTALK[1] (1MHz, 50Ω Load): <–40dB.

INSERTION LOSS[1] (50Ω Source, 50Ω Load): <0.25dB below 1MHz, <3dB below 10MHz.

RELAY DRIVE CURRENT (per relay): 16mA.

[1] Specifications apply with no more than one crosspoint closed.

DIGITAL I/O SPECIFICATIONS

DIGITAL I/O CAPABILITY: 10 independent inputs. 10 independent outputs.

OUTPUT:

Configuration: 10 open-collector drivers with factory installed 10kΩ pull-up resistors. Each driver has an internal flyback diode.

Pull-Up Voltage: 5V internally supplied, external connection provided for user supplied voltage up to 42V max. Outputs short circuit protected up to 25V.

Maximum Sink Current: Per Channel: 250mA. **Per Card:** 1A.

Logic: Hardware user configurable for negative or positive true logic levels.

INPUT:

Configuration: 10 inputs with internal 10kΩ pull-up resistors provided. Input resistors can be set for pull-up or pull-down configuration.

MAXIMUM VOLTAGE LEVEL: 42V peak.

LOGIC: Positive true.

GENERAL

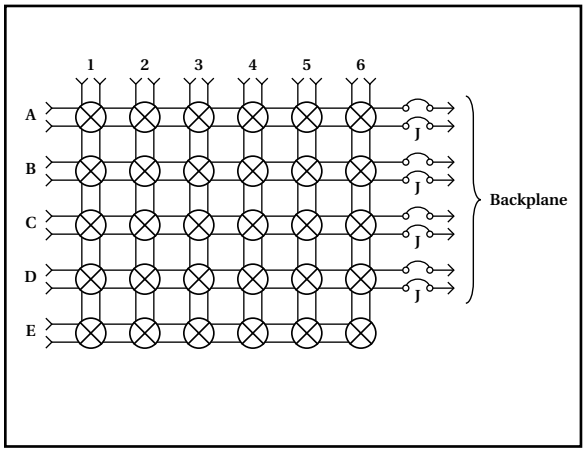
CONNECTOR TYPE: 96-pin male DIN connector (7011-KIT-R mating connector included).

ENVIRONMENT:
Operating: 0° to 50°C, up to 35°C <80% RH.
Storage: –25° to 65°C.

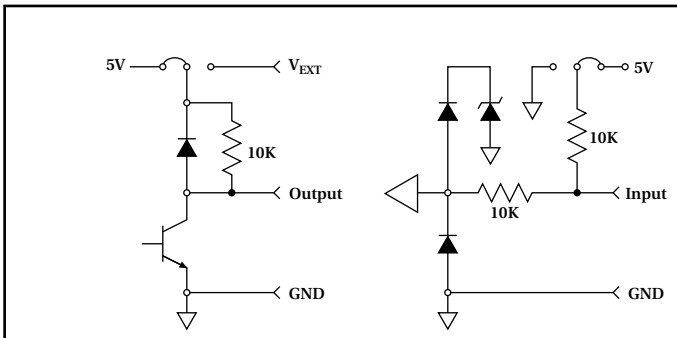
EMC: Conforms to European Union Directive 89/336/EEC.

SAFETY: Conforms to European Union Directive 73/23/EEC (meets EN61010-1/IEC 1010).

Matrix Configuration



Digital I/O Configuration



Output Channel 1 of 10 **Input Channel 1 of 10**

HW 8/24/01
Rev. A

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Table of Contents

1 General Information

Introduction 1-1
Features 1-1
Warranty information 1-2
Manual addenda 1-2
Safety symbols and terms 1-2
Specifications 1-2
Unpacking and inspection 1-2
- Inspection for damage 1-2
- Shipping contents 1-2
- Instruction manual 1-2

Repacking for shipment 1-3
Optional accessories 1-3

2 Matrix Configuration

Introduction 2-1
Basic matrix configuration (5 × 6) 2-1
Typical matrix switching schemes 2-2
- Single-ended switching 2-3
- Differential switching 2-3
- Sensing 2-4
- SMU connections 2-4

Matrix expansion 2-5
- Two-card switching systems 2-5
- Mainframe matrix expansion 2-8

3 Digital I/O Configuration

Introduction 3-1
Digital outputs 3-1
Controlling pull-up devices 3-1
Controlling devices using pull-up resistors 3-2
Digital inputs 3-2

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4 Card Connections and Installation

Introduction 4-1
Handling precautions 4-1
Matrix connections 4-2
- Backplane row jumpers 4-2
- Jumper removal 4-2
- Jumper installation 4-2

Digital I/O connections 4-2
- Voltage source jumper 4-2
- Pull-up resistors 4-3
- Configuring digital I/O output logic 4-4
- Configuring digital I/O input pull-up resistance 4-4

Multi-pin (mass termination) connector card 4-5
Typical matrix connection schemes 4-11
- Single-card system 4-11
- Two-card system 4-12
- Two-mainframe system 4-14

Typical digital I/O connection schemes 4-16
- Output connection schemes 4-16
- Input connection scheme 4-17

Model 7022 installation and removal 4-18
- Card installation 4-18
- Card removal 4-18

Models 7022-D and 7022-DT 4-19
- Internal connections 4-19
- Input/output connections 4-19

5 Operation

Introduction 5-1
Power limits 5-1
- Analog matrix maximum signal levels 5-1
- Digital I/O maximum signal levels 5-1

Mainframe control of the card 5-1
- Channel assignments 5-2
- Closing and opening channels 5-4
- Scanning channels 5-4
- Reading input channels 5-5
- IEEE-488 bus operation 5-5

Matrix switching examples 5-7
- Thick film resistor network testing 5-7
- Transistor testing 5-10

Measurement considerations 5-12
- Path isolation 5-12
- Magnetic fields 5-13
- Radio frequency interference 5-13
- Ground loops 5-14
- Keeping connectors clean 5-14
- AC frequency response 5-14

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6 Service Information

Introduction 6-1
Handling and cleaning precautions 6-1
Performance verification 6-2
- Environmental conditions 6-2
- Recommended equipment 6-2
- Matrix connections 6-2
- Channel resistance tests 6-3
- Offset current tests 6-4
- Contact potential tests 6-6
- Path isolation tests 6-7
- Differential and common-mode isolation tests 6-8

Channel functionality test 6-10
Special handling of static-sensitive devices 6-11
Principles of operation 6-11
- Block diagram 6-11
- ID data circuits 6-12
- Matrix relay control 6-13
- Matrix relay power control 6-13
- Digital I/O output channel control 6-13
- Digital I/O input channel control 6-13
- Power-on safeguard 6-13

Troubleshooting 6-14
- Troubleshooting equipment 6-14
- Troubleshooting access 6-14
- Troubleshooting procedure 6-14

7 Replaceable Parts

Introduction 7-1
Parts lists 7-1
Ordering information 7-1
Factory service 7-1
Component layouts and schematic diagrams 7-2

Index

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List of Illustrations

2 Matrix Configuration

Figure 2-1 Model 7022 simplified schematic 2-1
Figure 2-2 Model 7001/7002 analog backplane 2-2
Figure 2-3 Matrix row connections to backplane 2-2
Figure 2-4 Single-ended switching example 2-3
Figure 2-5 Differential switching example 2-3
Figure 2-6 Sensing example 2-4
Figure 2-7 SMU connections 2-4
Figure 2-8 Two separate 5 × 6 matrices 2-5
Figure 2-9 Narrow matrix example (4 × 12) 2-6
Figure 2-10 Wide matrix example (10 × 6) 2-7
Figure 2-11 Mixed card type example 2-8
Figure 2-12 Partial matrix expansion (10 × 12) 2-9

3 Digital I/O Configuration

Figure 3-1 Output configuration for pull-up devices 3-1
Figure 3-2 Output configuration using pull-up resistance 3-2
Figure 3-3 Input configuration 3-2

4 Card Connections and Installation

Figure 4-1 Backplane row jumpers 4-2
Figure 4-2 Voltage source jumper for output channels 4-3
Figure 4-3 Component locations - connector board 4-3
Figure 4-4 Voltage source jumper installation 4-3
Figure 4-5 Digital I/O output logic location 4-4
Figure 4-6 Digital I/O output logic selection 4-4
Figure 4-7 Digital I/O input pull-up resistance selection 4-5
Figure 4-8 Multi-pin connector card terminal identification 4-6
Figure 4-9 Typical round cable connection techniques 4-9
Figure 4-10 Model 7011-MTR connector pinout 4-10
Figure 4-11 Model 7011-KIT-R (with cable) assembly 4-10
Figure 4-12 Single-card system example 4-11
Figure 4-13 Two-card system example 4-13
Figure 4-14 Two-mainframe system example 4-15
Figure 4-15 Digital output, solenoid control 4-16
Figure 4-16 Digital output, motor control 4-16
Figure 4-17 Digital output, logic device control 4-17

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Figure 4-18 Digital input, monitoring micro-switches 4-17
Figure 4-19 Model 7022 card installation in Model 7001 4-18
Figure 4-20 Mating the PC-boards 4-19
Figure 4-21 Mating connector (solder-side view) 4-20

5 Operation

Figure 5-1 Model 7001 channel status display 5-2
Figure 5-2 Model 7002 channel status display (slot 1) 5-2
Figure 5-3 Channel display organization 5-3
Figure 5-4 Model 7022 programming channel assignments 5-3
Figure 5-5 Thick film resistor network testing 5-7
Figure 5-6 Four-terminal ohms measurements 5-8
Figure 5-7 Voltage divider checks 5-9
Figure 5-8 Transistor testing 5-10
Figure 5-9 DC parameter checks 5-11
Figure 5-10 Common-emitter characteristics of an NPN silicon transistor 5-12
Figure 5-11 Path isolation resistance 5-12
Figure 5-12 Voltage attenuation by path isolation resistance 5-13
Figure 5-13 Power line ground loops 5-14
Figure 5-14 Eliminating ground loops 5-14

6 Service Information

Figure 6-1 Path resistance testing 6-3
Figure 6-2 Common-mode offset current testing 6-4
Figure 6-3 Differential offset current testing 6-5
Figure 6-4 Contact potential testing 6-6
Figure 6-5 Path isolation testing (guarded) 6-7
Figure 6-6 Differential isolation testing 6-8
Figure 6-7 Common-mode isolation testing 6-10
Figure 6-8 Testing an input or output channel 6-10
Figure 6-9 Model 7022 block diagram 6-11
Figure 6-10 Start and stop sequences 6-12
Figure 6-11 Transmit and acknowledge sequence 6-12

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List of Tables

4 Card Connections and Installation

Table 4-1 Mass termination accessories 4-5
Table 4-2 Pin designation identification 4-7
Table 4-3 Terminal identification 4-20

6 Service Information

Table 6-1 Verification equipment 6-2
Table 6-2 Path isolation tests 6-8
Table 6-3 Differential and common-mode isolation testing 6-9
Table 6-4 Recommended troubleshooting equipment 6-14
Table 6-5 Troubleshooting procedure 6-15

7 Replaceable Parts

Table 7-1 Relay card for Model 7022, parts list 7-3
Table 7-2 Mass terminated connector card for Model 7022, parts list 7-5
Table 7-3 Model 7011-KIT-R 96-pin female DIN connector kit, parts list 7-7

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1
General Information

Introduction

This section contains general information about the Model 7022 matrix-digital I/O card.

The Model 7022 consists of a multi-pin (mass termination) connector card and a relay card. External test circuit connections are made via the 96-pin male DIN connector on the connector card. Keithley offers a variety of optional accessories that can be used to make connections to the connector card. (See the available accessories at the end of this section.)

The rest of Section 1 is arranged in the following manner:

- **Features**
- **Warranty information**
- **Manual addenda**
- **Safety symbols and terms**
- **Specifications**
- **Unpacking and inspection**
- **Repacking for shipment**
- **Optional accessories**

Features

The Model 7022 has a two-pole, 5 × 6 (five rows by six columns) matrix. It also has ten independent inputs and outputs for digital I/O capabilities. Some of the key features include:

- Low contact potential and offset current for minimal effects on low-level signals.
- Backplane row jumpers. Cutting jumpers disconnects matrix rows from the Model 7001/7002 analog backplane.
- High density switching and control.
- High capacity digital output sink of 250mA.
- 1A pathway current carrying capacity.
- Model 7011-KIT-R connector kit that includes a 96-pin female DIN connector that will mate directly to the connector on the Model 7022 or to a standard 96-pin male DIN bulkhead connector (see Model 7011-MTR). This connector uses solder cups for connections to external circuitry and includes an adapter for a round cable and the housing.

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Warranty information

Warranty information is located on the inside front cover of this instruction manual. Should your Model 7022 require warranty service, contact the Keithley representative or authorized repair facility in your area for further information. When returning the card for repair, be sure to fill out and include the service form at the back of this manual in order to provide the repair facility with the necessary information.

Manual addenda

Any improvements or changes concerning the card or manual will be explained in an addendum included with the card. Addenda are provided in a page replacement format. Replace the obsolete pages with the new pages.

Safety symbols and terms

The following symbols and terms may be found on an instrument or used in this manual.

The  symbol on an instrument indicates that the user should refer to the operating instructions located in the instruction manual.

The  symbol on an instrument shows that high voltage may be present on the terminal(s). Use standard safety precautions to avoid personal contact with these voltages.

The **WARNING** heading used in this manual explains dangers that might result in personal injury or death. Always read the associated information very carefully before performing the indicated procedure.

The **CAUTION** heading used in this manual explains hazards that could damage the card. Such damage may invalidate the warranty.

Specifications

Model 7022 specifications are found at the front of this manual. These specifications are exclusive of the mainframe specifications.

Unpacking and inspection

Inspection for damage

The Model 7022 is packaged in a resealable, anti-static bag to protect it from damage due to static discharge and from contamination that could degrade its performance. Before removing the card from the bag, observe the following precautions on handling.

Handling precautions

1. Always grasp the card by the side edges and shields. Do not touch the board surfaces or components.
2. When not installed in a Model 7001/7002 mainframe, keep the card in the anti-static bag and store it in the original packing carton.

After removing the card from its anti-static bag, inspect it for any obvious signs of physical damage. Report any such damage to the shipping agent immediately.

Shipping contents

The following items are included with every Model 7022 order:

- Model 7022 Matrix-Digital I/O Card
- Model 7011-KIT-R 96-pin Female DIN Connector Kit
- Model 7022 Instruction Manual
- Additional accessories as ordered

Instruction manual

The Model 7022 Instruction Manual is three-hole drilled so it can be added to the three-ring binder of the Model 7001 or 7002 Instruction Manual. After removing the plastic wrapping, place the manual in the binder following the mainframe instruction manual. Note that a manual identification tab is included and should precede the Model 7022 Instruction Manual.

If an additional instruction manual is required, order the manual package, Keithley part number 7022-901-00. The manual package includes an instruction manual and any pertinent addenda.

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Repacking for shipment

Should it become necessary to return the Model 7022 for repair, carefully pack the unit in its original packing carton, or the equivalent, and include the following information:

- Advise as to the warranty status of the card.
- Write ATTENTION REPAIR DEPARTMENT on the shipping label.
- Fill out and include the service form located at the back of this manual.

Optional accessories

The following accessories are available for use with the Model 7022:

Model 7011-MTC-2 — This two-meter round cable assembly is terminated with a 96-pin female DIN connector on each end. It will mate directly to the connector on the Model 7022 and to a standard 96-pin male DIN bulkhead connector (see Model 7011-MTR).

Model 7011-MTR — This 96-pin male DIN bulkhead connector uses solder cups for connections to external circuitry. It will mate to the Model 7011-KIT-R connector and Model 7011-MTC-2 cable assembly.

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2

Matrix Configuration

Introduction

This section covers the basics for matrix switching and is arranged as follows:

- **Basic matrix configuration (5 × 6) —** Covers the basic 5 × 6 matrix configuration. The significance of the backplane jumpers is also covered here.
- **Typical matrix switching schemes —** Explains some of the basic ways a matrix can be used to source or measure. Covers single-ended switching, differential (floating) switching, and sensing.
- **Matrix expansion —** Discusses the various matrix configurations possible using multiple cards.

Basic matrix configuration (5 × 6)

A simplified schematic of the Model 7022 matrix is shown in Figure 2-1. The card is configured as a 5 × 6 matrix. Each of the 30 crosspoints is made up of a two-pole switch. By closing the appropriate crosspoint switch, any matrix row can be connected to any column in the matrix.

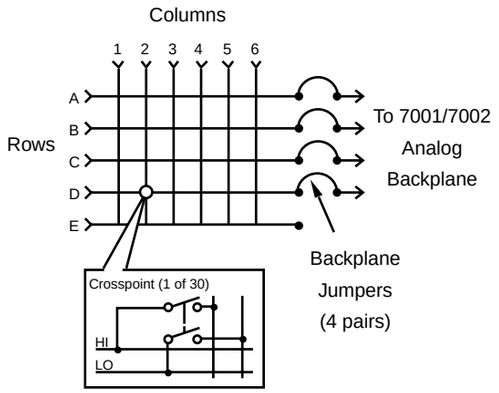


Figure 2-1
Model 7022 simplified schematic

Backplane jumpers

In Figure 2-1, the four pairs of backplane jumpers shown are located on the relay card. With the jumpers installed, the matrix is connected to the analog backplane of the Model 7001/7002 to allow matrix expansion with a second card installed in the mainframe. With the jumpers removed (cut), the matrix is isolated from an adjacent card installed in the mainframe. Note that row E does not connect to the analog backplane.

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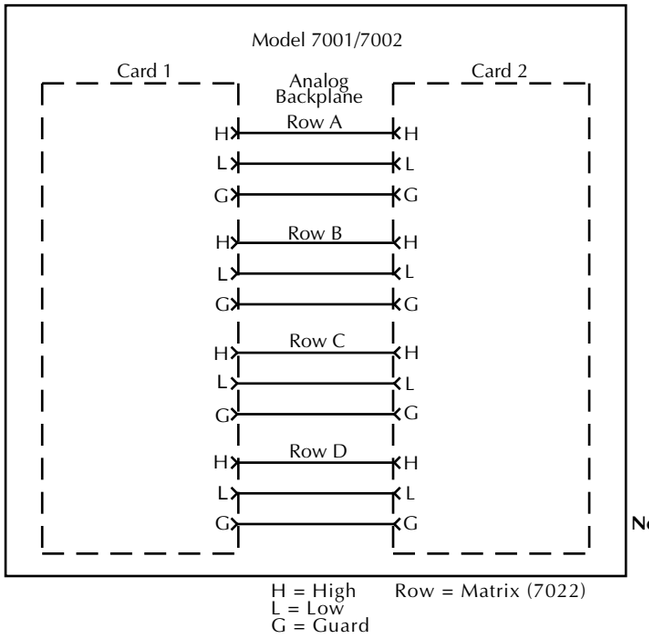


Figure 2-2
Model 7001/7002 analog backplane

The three-pole analog backplane of the mainframe is shown in Figure 2-2. It is through this analog backplane where the rows of a Model 7022 card installed in one slot can be connected to the rows (or banks) of a compatible card installed in the adjacent slot of the mainframe.

Figure 2-3 shows how each row of the Model 7022 is connected to the backplane. Since the Model 7022 is a two-pole card, it does not provide a connection to the Guard terminal of the backplane. The Model 7022 is shipped from the factory with the backplane row jumpers installed.

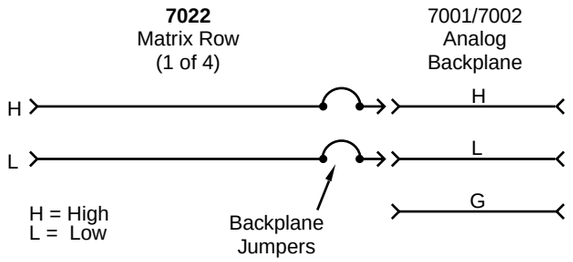


Figure 2-3
Matrix row connections to backplane

Removing (cutting) the backplane jumpers isolates the card from the backplane, and subsequently, any card installed in the adjacent slot. For information on removing the jumpers, refer to Section 4.

NOTE

The Model 7001/7002 does not provide an analog backplane for the non-701X/702X/703X series cards. As a result, any of these cards installed in one slot in the mainframe is electrically isolated from any card installed in the adjacent slot. The only way to connect a Model 7022 to one of these cards is to wire them together.

Typical matrix switching schemes

The following paragraphs describe some basic switching schemes that are possible with a two-pole switching matrix. These switching schemes include some various shielding configurations to help minimize noise pickup in sensitive measurement applications. These shields are shown connected to chassis ground. For some test configurations, shielding may prove to be more effective connected to circuit common. Chassis ground is accessible at the rear panel of the Model 7001/7002.

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Single-ended switching

In the single-ended switching configuration, the source or measure instrument is connected to the DUT through a single pathway as shown in Figure 2-4.

Differential switching

The differential or floating switching configuration is shown in Figure 2-5. The advantage of using this configuration is that the terminals of the source or measure instrument are not confined to the same matrix crosspoint. Each terminal of the instrument can be connected to any matrix crosspoint.

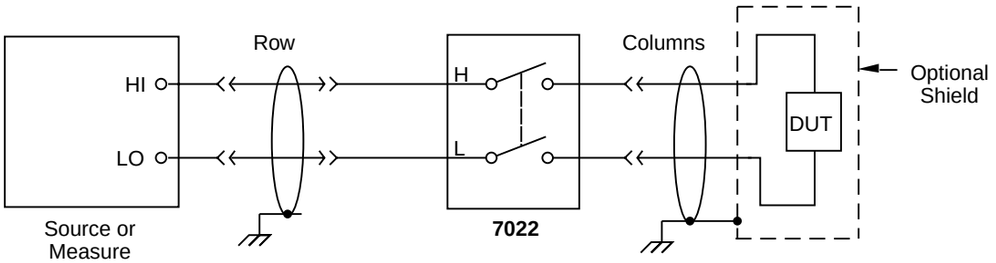


Figure 2-4
Single-ended switching example

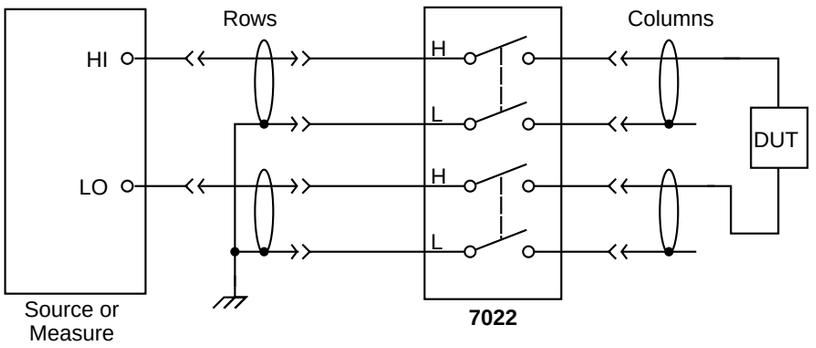


Figure 2-5
Differential switching example

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Sensing

Figure 2-6 shows how the matrix can be configured to use instruments that have sensing capability. The main advantage of using sensing is to cancel the effects of matrix path resistance (<1.25Ω) and the resistance of external cabling. Whenever path resistance is a consideration, sensing should be used.

SMU connections

Figure 2-7 shows how a Keithley Model 236, 237, or 238 Source Measure Unit could be connected to the matrix. By using triax cables that are unterminated at one end, the driven guard and chassis ground are physically extended all the way to the card.

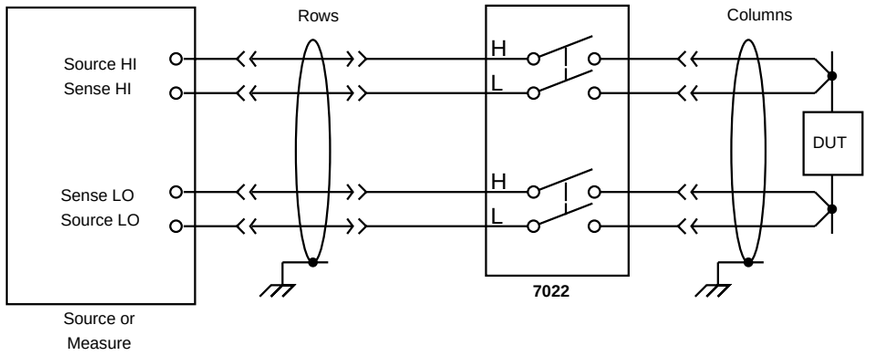
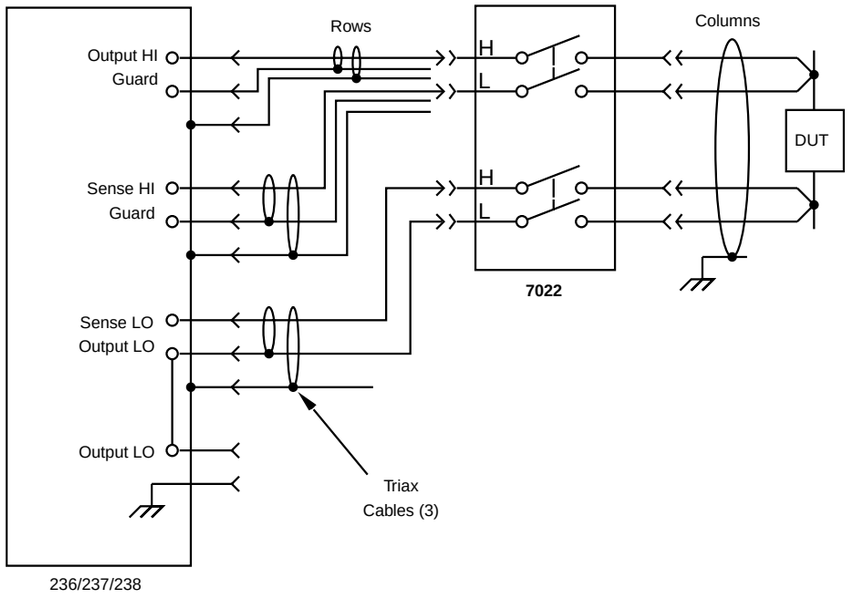


Figure 2-6
Sensing example



WARNING: Hazardous voltages may be present on GUARD. Make sure all cable shields are properly insulated before applying power.

Figure 2-7
SMU connections

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Matrix expansion

With the use of additional cards and mainframes, larger matrices can be configured. Each Model 7001 Switch System mainframe can accommodate up to two cards, and up to six mainframes can be connected together to configure up to 12 cards. Each Model 7002 Switch System mainframe can accommodate up to ten cards. And, by connecting up to six Model 7002 mainframes, 60 cards can be configured. The limits on the number of cards in the Model 7001/7002 are due to triggering.

Two-card switching systems

The Model 7001 and 7002 Switch System mainframes can accommodate two and ten cards, respectively. The following paragraphs use a two-card system to illustrate multiple-card switching configurations.

Separate switching systems

Two single-card systems can be configured by removing the backplane jumpers from one of the cards. The two cards will be controlled by the same mainframe, but they will be electrically isolated from each other. Figure 2-8 shows an example using two Model 7022 cards.

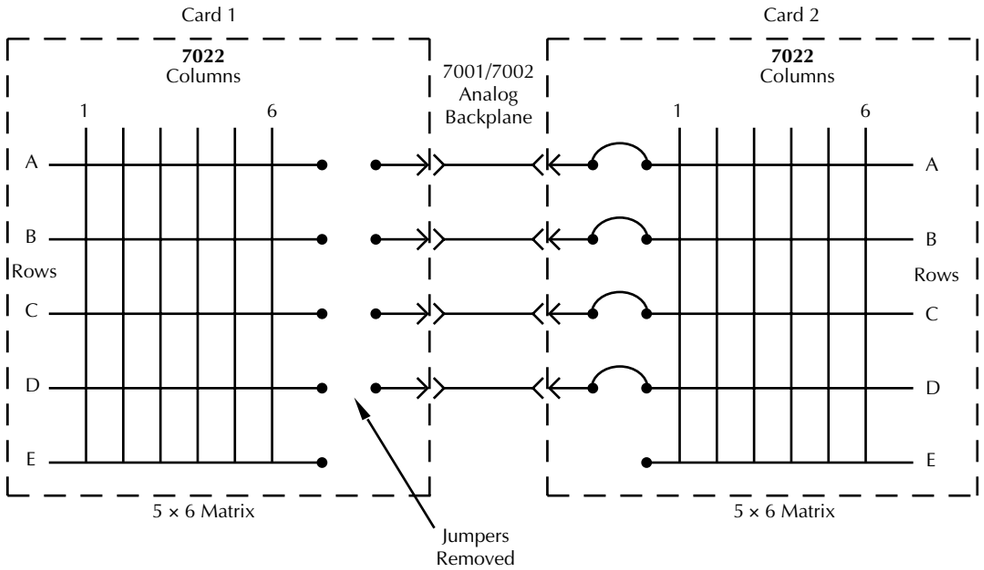
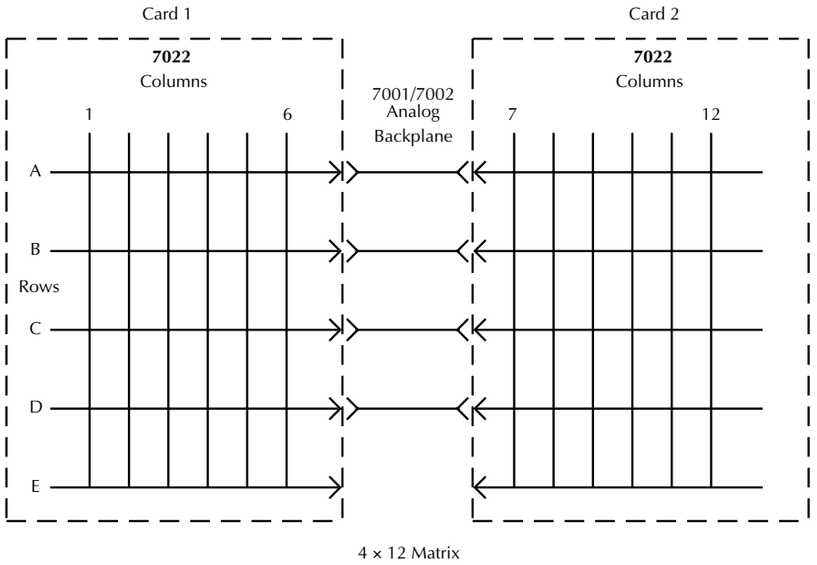


Figure 2-8
Two separate 5 × 6 matrices

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Narrow matrix expansion (4 × 12 matrix)

A narrow 4-row by 12-column matrix can be configured by installing two "as shipped" Model 7022s in the Model 7001/7002 mainframe. By leaving the backplane jumpers installed, matrix rows A through D of the card installed in slot 1 (CARD 1) are automatically connected to matrix rows A through D of the card installed in slot 2 (CARD 2) through the analog backplane. Note that row E does not connect to the analog backplane. The 4 × 12 matrix is shown in Figure 2-9.



Notes: 1. Backplane jumpers on both cards must be installed.

2. Row E does not connect to the analog backplane.

Figure 2-9
Narrow matrix example (4 × 12)

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Wide matrix expansion (10 × 6 matrix)

A wide ten-row by six-column matrix is shown in Figure 2-10. For this configuration, the six columns of the two matrices must be physically hard-wired together. Also note that the backplane jumpers on one of the cards must be removed in order to isolate the rows of the two cards from each other.

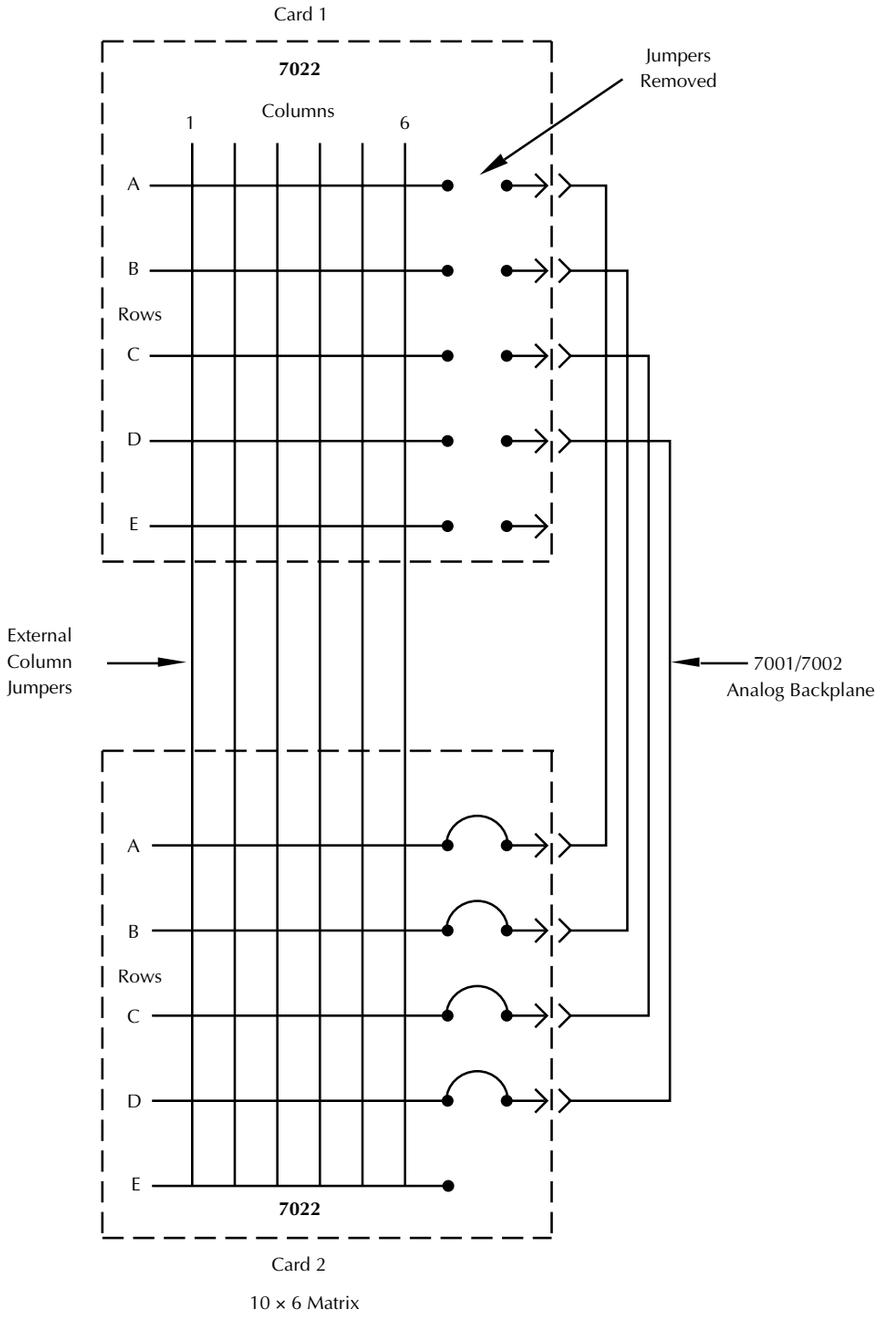


Figure 2-10
Wide matrix example (10 × 6)

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Mixing card types

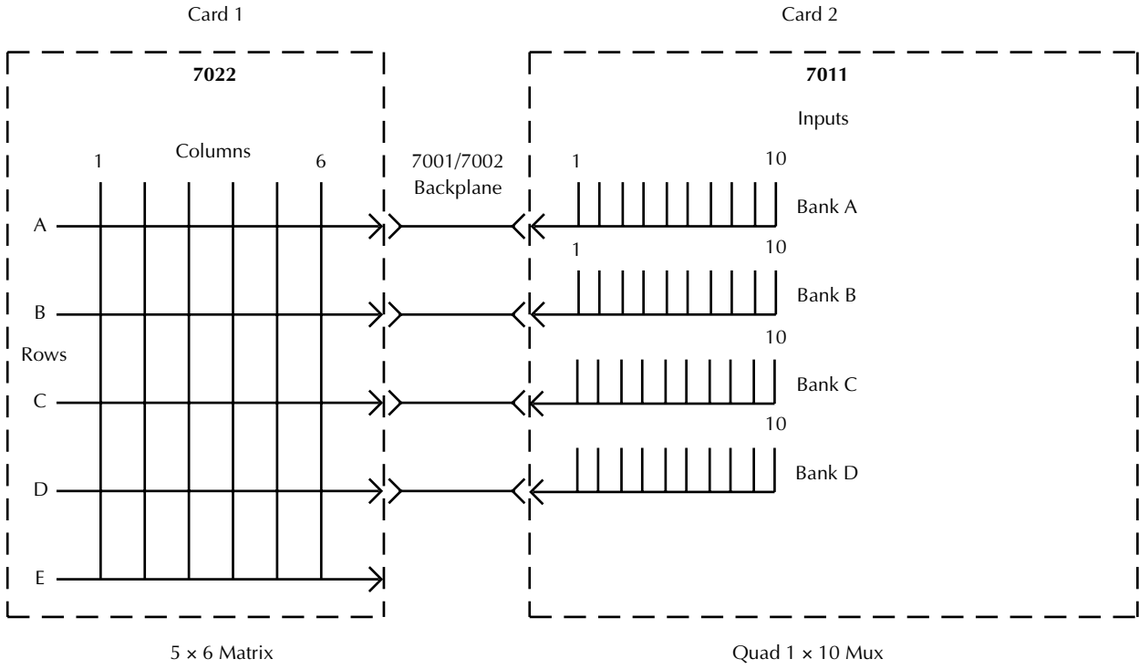
Different types of cards can be used together to create some unique switching systems. For example, you could have a Model 7022 matrix-digital I/O card installed in one slot and a Model 7011 card installed in the adjacent slot.

Figure 2-11 shows a possible switching system using a Model 7011 and a Model 7022. The backplane jumpers for both cards must be installed. This allows matrix rows to be connected to multiplexer banks. On the Model 7011, the bank-to-bank jumpers must be removed to maintain isolation between matrix rows. See the instruction manual for the Model 7011 for complete multiplexer information.

Mainframe matrix expansion

A 12-card matrix is possible by using six Model 7001 mainframes together, which provides 360 crosspoints. Also, a 60-card matrix is possible by using six Model 7002 mainframes together, which provides 1800 crosspoints. The limits on the number of cards in the Model 7001/7002 switch system are due to triggering.

In general, connecting the rows of a card in one mainframe to the rows of a card in a second mainframe increases the column numbers of the matrix. For example, if the rows of a 4 × 12 matrix in one mainframe are connected to the rows of a 4 × 12 matrix in a second mainframe, the resulting matrix would be 4 × 24. Section 4 explains how to connect a test system using two mainframes.



Notes: 1. Models 7011 and 7022 backplane jumpers must be installed.

2. Model 7011 bank-to-bank jumpers must be removed.

Figure 2-11
Mixed card type example

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Partial matrix implementation

A fully implemented matrix provides a relay at each potential crosspoint. For example, a fully implemented 10 × 12 matrix utilizing four 5 × 6 cards contains 120 crosspoints. A partially implemented 10 × 12 matrix would contain fewer crosspoints.

An example of a partially implemented 10 × 12 matrix is shown in Figure 2-12. The partial matrix is still considered 10 × 12 but contains only 90 crosspoints using three Model 7022 cards installed in two Model 7001/7002 mainframes.

Matrix card #1 (7022 #1) installed in one of the slots of the first mainframe (7001/7002 #1) provides a 5 × 6 matrix. The other slot of the first mainframe should be left empty. If another switching card is left in that slot, it must be isolated from the analog backplane (i.e., backplane jumpers removed). The two cards (7022 #2 and #3) installed in the second mainframe (7001/7002 #2) are configured as a 10 × 6 matrix as explained in the wide matrix expansion (10 × 6) paragraph. Remember that the rows of card #2 must be isolated from the rows of card #3. This is accomplished by removing the jumpers on one of the two cards. Finally, the partially implemented 10 × 12 matrix is realized by externally hard-wiring the rows of card #1 to the rows of card #2.

An obvious advantage of a partial matrix is that fewer cards are needed. Another reason to use a partial matrix is to keep specific devices from being connected directly to other devices. For example, a source connected to rows F, G, H, I, or J (Figure 2-12) cannot be connected to a column of Model 7022 #1 with one “accidental” crosspoint closure. Three specific crosspoints must be closed in order to route the source signal to a column of card #1.

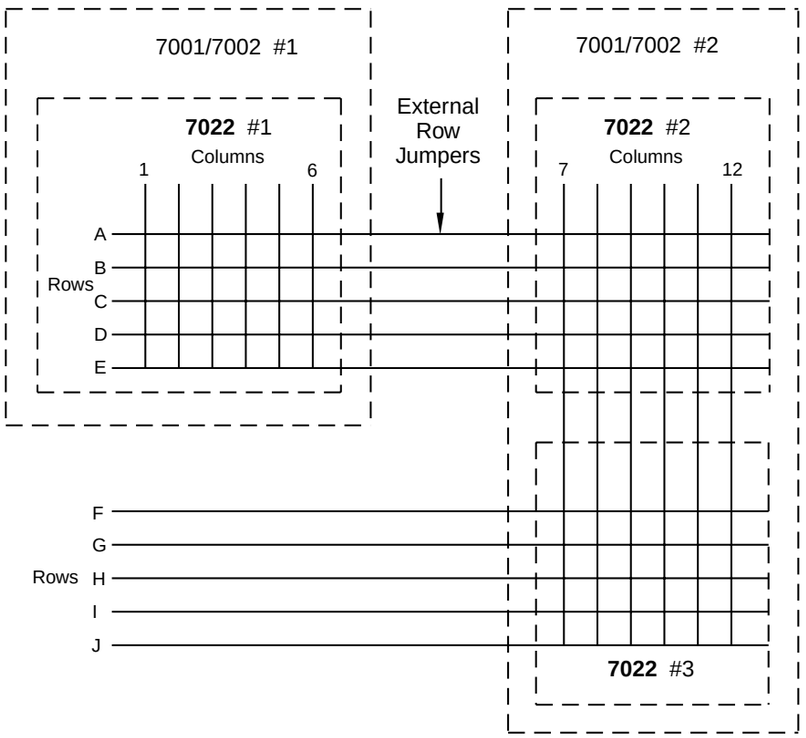


Figure 2-12
Partial matrix expansion (10 × 12)

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3

Digital I/O Configuration

Introduction

This section covers the basic digital input and output configurations for the Model 7022. Connection information for these configurations is provided in Section 4 of this manual, while operation (front panel and IEEE-488 bus) is explained in Section 5.

Digital outputs

Output channels are user configurable for negative (low) or positive (high) true logic. That is, the output can be high or low when the channel is turned on (closed) depending upon user configuration. Conversely, the output can be high or low when the channel is turned off (open). Refer to Section 4 to configure the logic to your requirement.

Controlling pull-up devices

Typically, the digital outputs are used to provide drive for relatively high current devices such as solenoids, relays, and small motors. The configurations for these applications are shown in Figure 3-1. Figure 3-1 allows you to use an external voltage source (V) for devices that require a higher voltage (42V maximum). An internal jumper is used to select the internal pull-up voltage. At the factory, the internal 5V source is selected.

Each output channel uses a fly-back diode for protection when switching an inductive device, such as a solenoid coil. This diode diverts the potentially damaging fly-back voltage away from the driver.

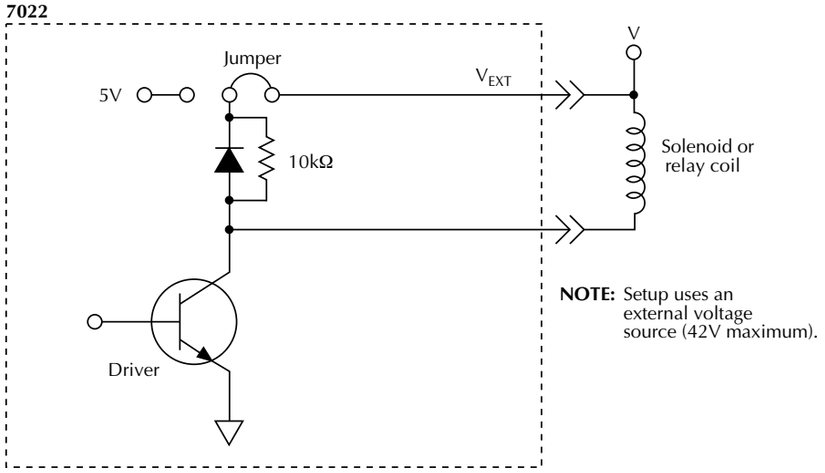


Figure 3-1
Output configuration for pull-up devices

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Controlling devices using pull-up resistors

CAUTION

Failure to set J201 to the Vext position, when using external pull-up voltages, may result in damage to the output drivers.

When interfacing outputs to high-impedance devices (i.e., logic devices), internal pull-up resistors are used to achieve the appropriate logic level. Figure 3-2 shows the output configuration using the 10kΩ pull-up resistor (Rp).

The configuration in Figure 3-2 uses the internal 5V source as the high logic level. If you need a higher logic level, you can place the jumper in the alternate position and apply an external voltage (via V_{EXT}).

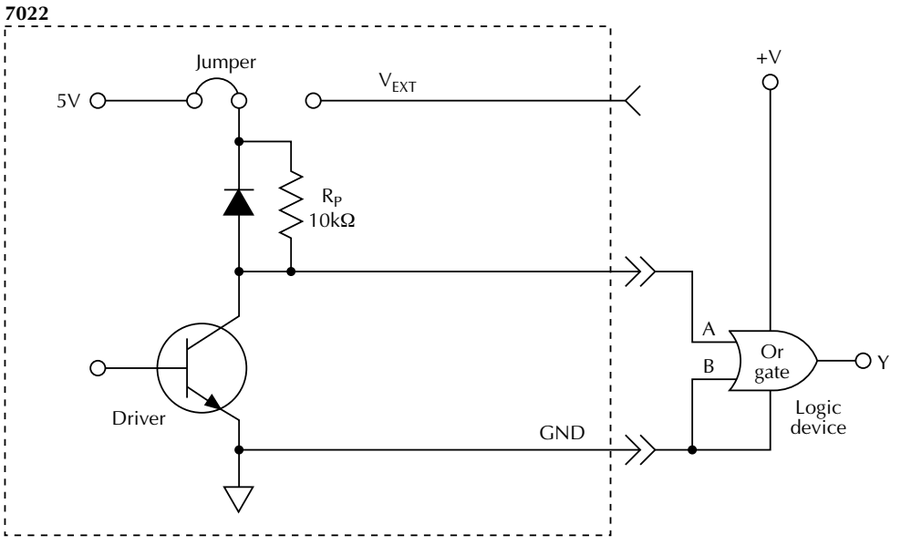


Figure 3-2
Output configuration using pull-up resistance

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Digital inputs

Input channels use positive true logic but can be pulled up or pulled down based on the configuration of the pull-up resistor. Each channel uses a 10kΩ pull-up resistor (R_1). The pull-up resistors can be pulled up to 5V or pulled down to ground depending on the positioning of the jumper on the input logic bank. Refer to Section 4 for more information. Figure 3-3 shows the resistor being pulled up to 5V.

When the resistor is connected to 5V, the channel is pulled high. Thus, with nothing connected to the channel, the input is pulled high to 5V which displays the channel as on.

When the resistor is connected to ground, the channel is pulled low. Thus, with nothing connected to the channel, the input is pulled low to ground which displays the channel as off.

The digital input is compatible with external TTL logic. Each built-in pull-up resistor provides level shifting so devices such as micro-switches can be monitored. Each input has a protection network that clamps the input at 5.7V. This allows logic levels up to 42V peak to be monitored.

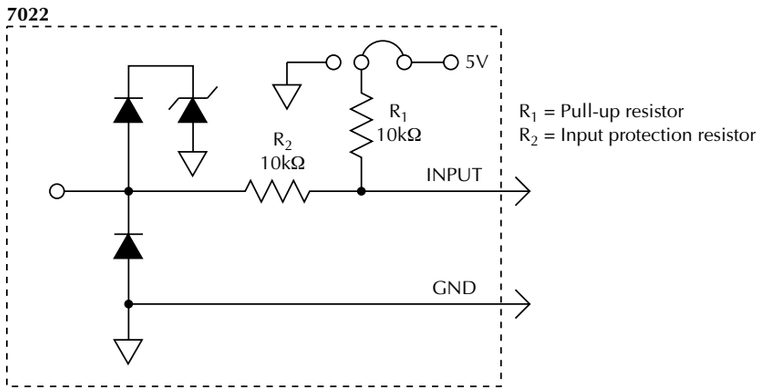


Figure 3-3
Input configuration

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4

Card Connections and Installation

Introduction

WARNING

The procedures in this section are intended only for qualified service personnel. Do not perform these procedures unless qualified to do so. Failure to recognize and observe normal safety precautions could result in personal injury or death.

The information in this section is arranged as follows:

- **Handling precaution —** Explains precautions that must be followed to prevent contamination to the card. Contamination could degrade the performance of the card.
- **Matrix connections —** Covers the basics for connecting external circuitry to the connector card.
- **Digital I/O connections —** Explains the voltage source jumpers, pull-up resistors, output logic, and input resistance and how to configure them.
- **Multi-pin (mass termination) connector card —** Covers the basic connections to the 96-pin DIN male connector and identifies each terminal.
- **Typical matrix connection schemes —** Provides some typical connection schemes for single-card, two-card, and two-mainframe system configurations.
- **Typical digital I/O connection schemes —** Provides some typical connection schemes for output solenoid, relay, motor, and logic device control and for input micro-switch monitoring.
- **Model 7022 installation and removal —** Provides a procedure to install and remove the Model 7022 card from the Model 7001/7002 mainframe.

Handling precautions

To maintain high impedance isolation, care should be taken when handling the relay and connector cards to avoid contamination from such foreign materials as body oils. Such contamination can substantially lower leakage resistances, thus degrading performance.

To avoid possible contamination, always grasp the relay and connector cards by the side edges or shields. Do not touch the board surfaces or components. On connectors, do not touch areas adjacent to the electrical contacts. Dirt build-up over a period of time is another possible source of contamination. To avoid this problem, operate the mainframe and card in a clean environment.

If a card becomes contaminated, it should be thoroughly cleaned as explained in Section 6.

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Matrix connections

The following paragraphs provide the basic information needed to connect your external test circuitry to the matrix. The removal/installation of the backplane row jumpers on the relay card and detailed information on the connector card is included.

WARNING

The following connection information is intended to be used by qualified service personnel. Failure to recognize and observe standard safety precautions could result in personal injury or death.

Backplane row jumpers

The Model 7001/7002 mainframe has an analog backplane that allows the matrix rows of a Model 7022 to be internally connected to a compatible switching card installed in the adjacent slot. (See Section 2 for details.)

The backplane row jumpers for the card are located on the relay card as shown in Figure 4-1. The card is shipped from the factory with the jumpers installed.

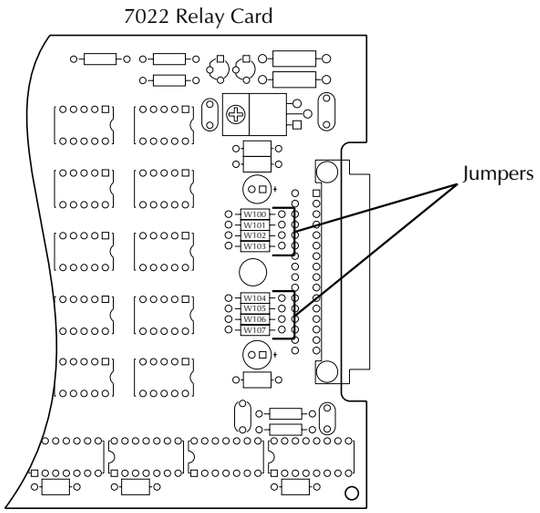


Figure 4-1
Backplane row jumpers

Jumper removal

Perform the following steps to remove the backplane row jumpers:

1. If mated together, separate the relay card from the connector card by removing the mounting screw and then pulling the two cards away from each other. Remember to only handle the cards by the edges and shields to avoid contamination.
2. Use Figure 4-1 to locate the jumper(s) to be removed.
3. It is not necessary to physically remove the jumpers from the PC board. Using a pair of wire cutters, cut one lead of each jumper.

Jumper installation

Referring to Figure 4-1 for jumper locations, perform the following steps to install the backplane row jumpers:

1. If mated together, separate the relay card from the connector card by removing the mounting screw and then pulling the two cards away from each other. Remember to only handle the cards by the edges and shields to avoid contamination.
2. Physically remove a cut jumper by unsoldering it from the PC board.
3. Install a new #22 AWG jumper wire (Keithley P/N J-15) and solder it to the PC board.
4. Remove the solder flux from the PC board. The cleaning procedure is explained in Section 6.

Digital I/O connections

Voltage source jumper

Digital output high uses the internal +5V source as the high logic level. If higher voltages are required, a user-supplied voltage can be used (42V maximum). At the factory, the internal jumper is set to use the internal +5V source.

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CAUTION

Failure to set J201 to the Vext position, when using external pull-up voltages, may result in damage to the output drivers.

A plug-in jumper for the bank allows you to select the internal +5V source or an external source. In Figure 4-2, the banks are using the external voltage source.

The voltage source jumper is located on the connector board as shown in Figure 4-3. Figure 4-4 shows how the plug-in jumper is installed on J201.

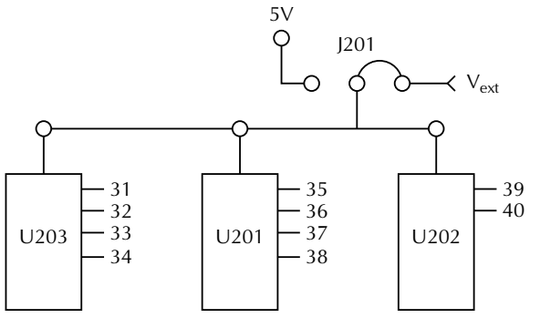


Figure 4-2
Voltage source jumper for output channels

Pull-up resistors

When interfacing outputs to high-impedance devices (i.e., logic devices), pull-up resistors are used to achieve the appropriate logic level. These resistors are installed at the factory.

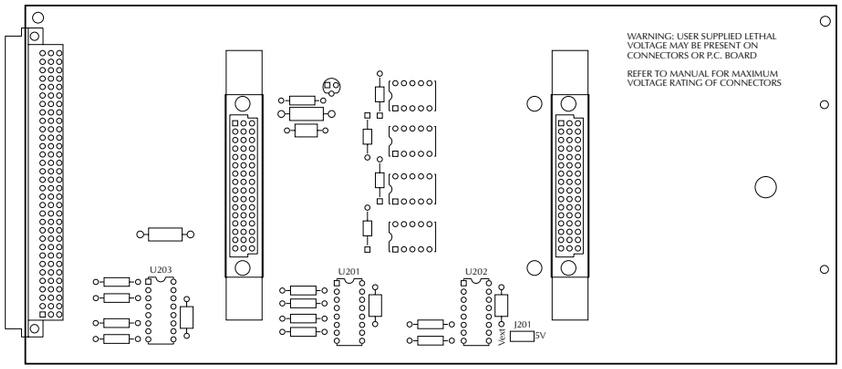


Figure 4-3
Component locations - connector board

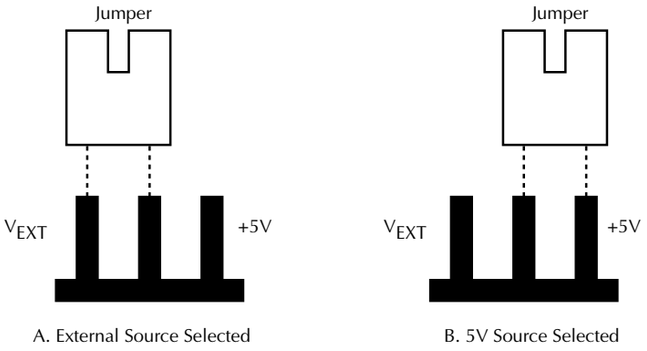


Figure 4-4
Voltage source jumper installation

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Configuring digital I/O output logic

Referring to Figure 4-5 for the digital I/O output logic location, perform the following steps to configure J101:

1. If mated together, separate the relay card from the connector card by removing the mounting screw and then pulling the two cards away from each other. Remember to only handle the cards by the edges and shields to avoid contamination.
2. Locate J101 on the relay board. Refer to Figure 4-5.
3. Determine if you require positive (high) or negative (low) logic.
4. Install the plug-in jumper in the appropriate position as shown in Figure 4-6.

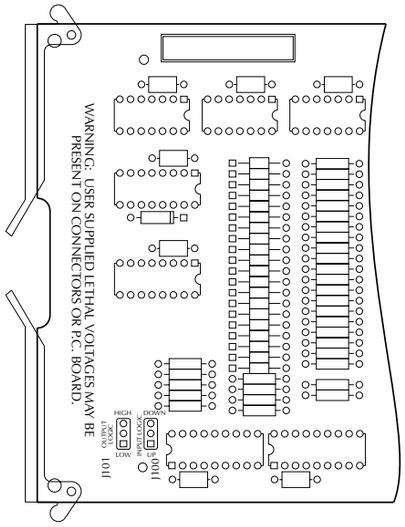


Figure 4-5
Digital I/O output logic location

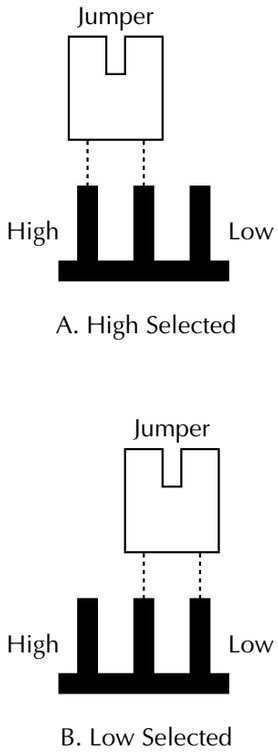


Figure 4-6
Digital I/O output logic selection

Configuring digital I/O input pull-up resistance

Referring to Figure 4-5 for digital I/O input pull-up resistance location, perform the following steps to configure J100:

1. If mated together, separate the relay card from the connector card by removing the mounting screw and then pulling the two cards away from each other. Remember to only handle the cards by the edges and shields to avoid contamination.
2. Locate J100 on the relay board. Refer to Figure 4-5.
3. Determine if you require pull-up (5V) or pull-down (ground) input logic.
4. Install the plug-in jumper in the appropriate position as shown in Figure 4-7.

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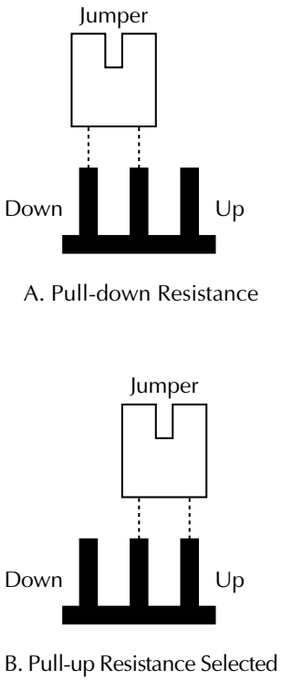


Figure 4-7
Digital I/O input pull-up resistance selection

Multi-pin (mass termination) connector card

Since connections to external circuitry are made at the 96-pin male DIN bulkhead connector, there is no need to separate the connector card from the relay card. If the connector card is separated from the relay card, carefully mate them together. Make sure to handle the cards by the edges and shields to avoid contamination.

Keithley has a variety of cable and connector accessories available to accommodate connections from the connector card to test instrumentation and DUT (devices under test). In general, these accessories, which are summarized in Table 4-1, utilize a round cable assembly for connections.

Table 4-1
Mass termination accessories

Model	Description
7011-KIT-R	96-pin female DIN connector and housing for round cable (provided with the Model 7022 card).
7011-MTC-2	Two-meter round cable assembly terminated with a 96-pin female DIN connector on each end.
7011-MTR	96-pin male DIN bulkhead connector.

Terminal identification for the DIN connector of the multi-pin connector card is provided by Figure 4-8 and Table 4-2. This connector will mate to a 96-pin female DIN connector.

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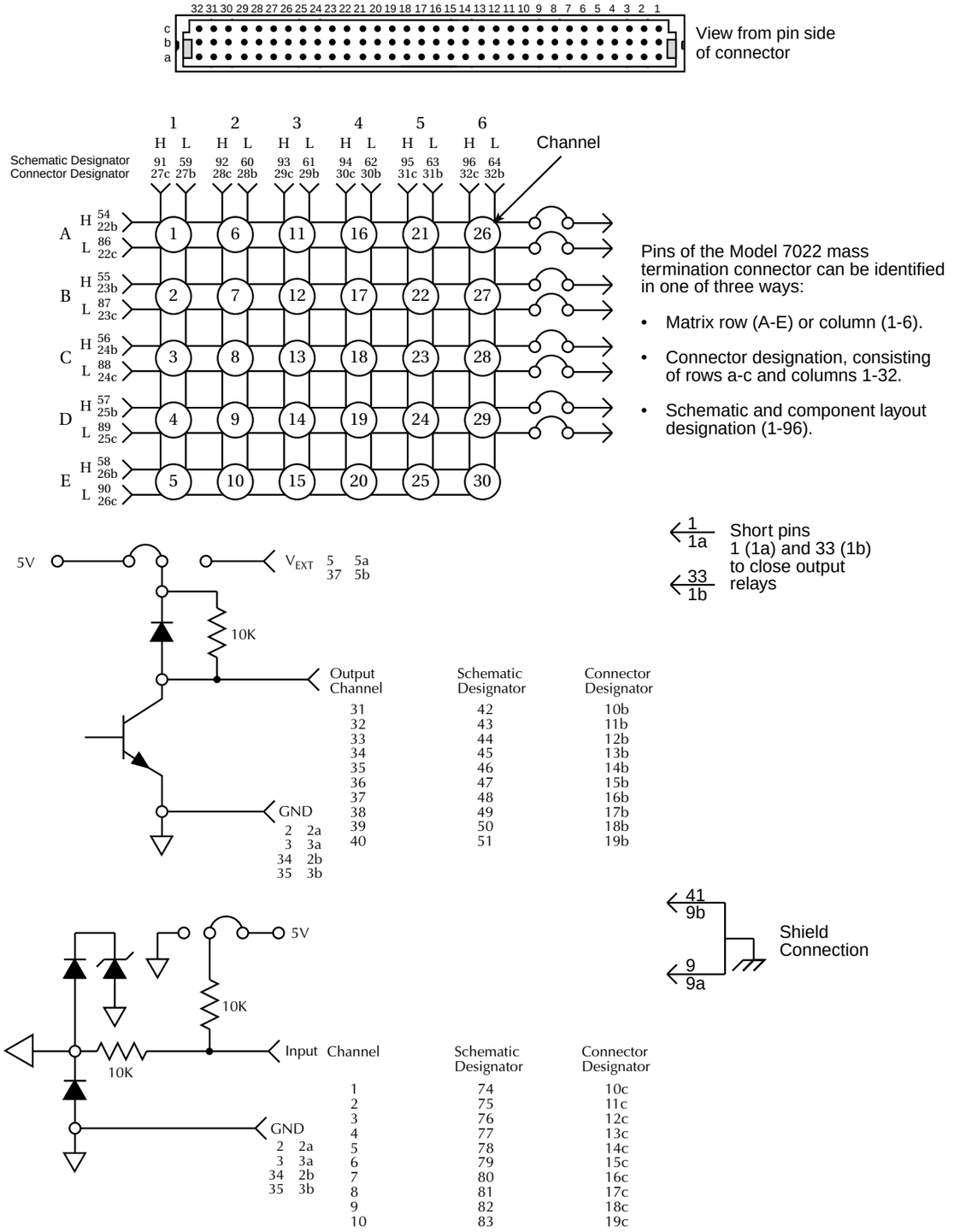


Figure 4-8
Multi-pin connector card terminal identification

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Table 4-2
Pin designation identification

Matrix terminal	Connector designator 1a-32c	Schematic designator 1-96	Matrix terminal	Connector designator 1a-32c	Schematic designator 1-96	Matrix terminal	Connector designator 1a-32c	Schematic designator 1-96
row A, HI	22b	54	IN 1	10c	74	nc	12a	12
row A, LO	22c	86	IN 2	11c	75	nc	13a	13
row B, HI	23b	55	IN 3	12c	76	nc	14a	14
row B, LO	23c	87	IN 4	13c	77	nc	15a	15
row C, HI	24b	56	IN 5	14c	78	nc	16a	16
row C, LO	24c	88	IN 6	15c	79	nc	17a	17
row D, HI	25b	57	IN 7	16c	80	nc	18a	18
row D, LO	25c	89	IN 8	17c	81	nc	19a	19
row E, HI	26b	58	IN 9	18c	82	nc	20a	20
row E, LO	26c	90	IN 10	19c	83	nc	21a	21
col 1, HI	27c	91	vext	5a	5	nc	22a	22
col 1, LO	27b	59	vext	5b	37	nc	23a	23
col 2, HI	28c	92	shield	9a	9	nc	24a	24
col 2, LO	28b	60	shield	9b	41	nc	25a	25
col 3, HI	29c	93	gnd	2a	2	nc	26a	26
col 3, LO	29b	61	gnd	3a	3	nc	27a	27
col 4, HI	30c	94	gnd	2b	34	nc	28a	28
col 4, LO	30b	62	gnd	3b	35	nc	29a	29
col 5, HI	31c	95	inter	1b	33	nc	30a	30
col 5, LO	31b	63	inter	1a	1	nc	31a	31
col 6, HI	32c	96	nc	4b	36	nc	32a	32
col 6, LO	32b	64	nc	6b	38	nc	1c	65
OUT 31	10b	42	nc	7b	39	nc	2c	66
OUT 32	11b	43	nc	8b	40	nc	3c	67
OUT 33	12b	44	nc	20b	52	nc	4c	68
OUT 34	13b	45	nc	21b	53	nc	5c	69
OUT 35	14b	46	nc	4a	4	nc	6c	70
OUT 36	15b	47	nc	6a	6	nc	7c	71
OUT 37	16b	48	nc	7a	7	nc	8c	72
OUT 38	17b	49	nc	8a	8	nc	9c	73
OUT 39	18b	50	nc	10a	10	nc	20c	84
OUT 40	19b	51	nc	11a	11	nc	21c	85

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Typical connection techniques

All external circuitry, such as instrumentation and DUTs, that you want to connect to the card must be terminated with a single 96-pin female DIN connector. The following connection techniques provide some guidelines and suggestions for wiring your circuitry.

WARNING

Before beginning any wiring procedures, make sure all power is off and any stored energy in external circuitry is discharged.

WARNING

When wiring a connector, do not leave any exposed wires. No conductive part of the circuit may be exposed. Properly cover the conductive parts, or death by electric shock may occur.

NOTE

It is recommended that external circuitry be connected (plugged in) after the Model 7022 is installed in the Model 7001/7002 mainframe and with the mainframe power off. Installation is covered at the end of this section.

Output relays — The multi-pin connector card uses a relay for each of the four output banks. These output relays are normally open to prevent any hazardous voltages (via the mainframe backplane) from appearing on the pins of the male DIN connector. The output relays will only close when the Model 7011-MTC-2 cable assembly is connected to card. If building your own cable assembly, make sure it shorts pins 1a to 1b of the card connector (Figure 4-10) when it is mated to the card. Shorting pins 1a to 1b allows the output relays to close.

Round cable assemblies — Figure 4-9 shows typical round cable connection techniques using accessories available from Keithley.

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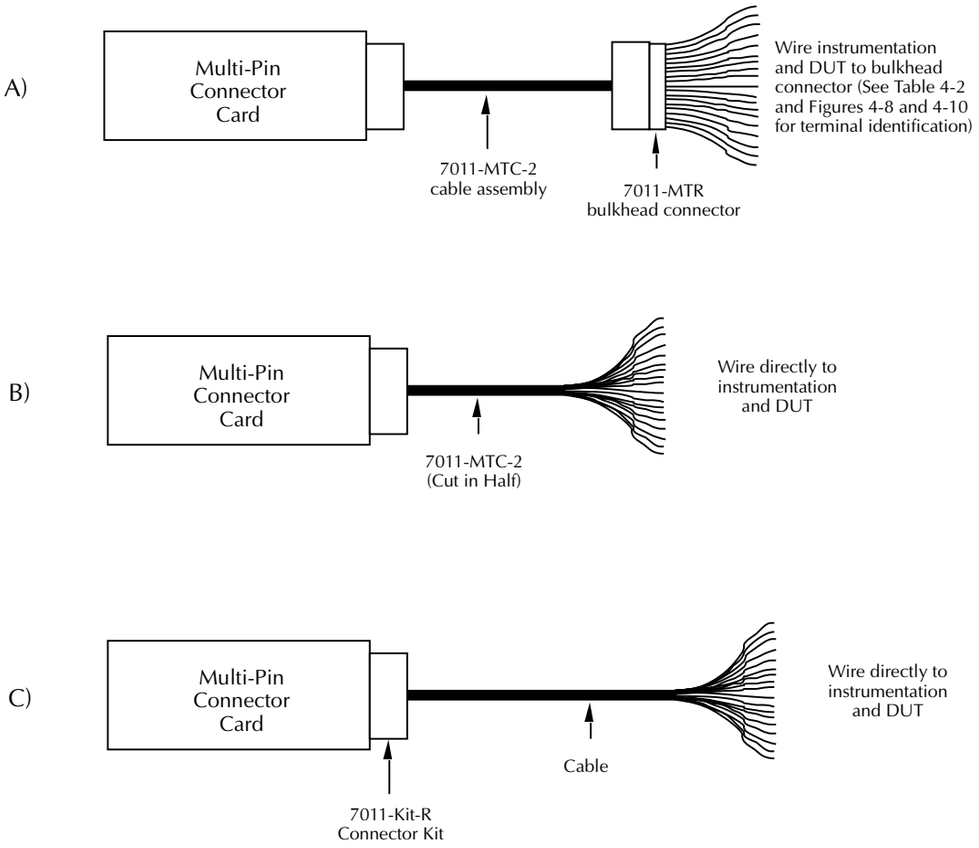


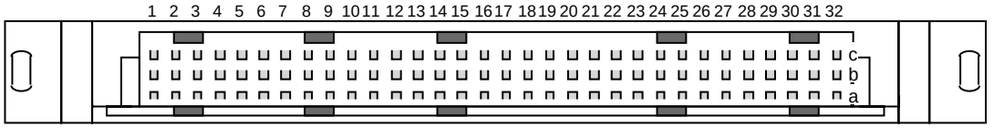
Figure 4-9
Typical round cable connection techniques

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In Figure 4-9A, connections are accomplished using a Model 7011-MTC-2 cable and a Model 7011-MTR bulkhead connector. The two-meter round cable is terminated with a 96-pin female DIN connector at each end. This cable mates directly to the multi-pin connector card and to the bulkhead connector. The bulkhead connector has solder cups to allow direct connection to instrumentation and DUT. Figure 4-10 provides pinout for the bulkhead connector. The view shown is from the solder cup end of the connector.

In Figure 4-9B, connections are accomplished using a Model 7011-MTC-2 cable assembly that is cut in half. The 96-pin female DIN connector on one end of the cable mates directly to the multi-pin connector card. The unterminated end of the cable is wired directly to instrumentation and DUT. The other half of the cable assembly could be used for a second switching card.

In Figure 4-9C, connections are accomplished using a custom-built cable assembly that consists of a Model 7011-KIT-R connector and a suitable round cable. Hitachi cable part number N2807-P/D-50TAB is a 50-conductor round cable. Two of these cables can be used to provide 100 conductors. The connector has solder cups to accommodate the individual wires of the unterminated cable. Figure 4-11 provides an exploded view of the connector assembly and shows how the cable is connected. For further Model 7011-KIT-R assembly information, refer to the packing list provided with the kit. The connector end of the resultant cable assembly mates directly to the multi-pin connector card. The unterminated end of the cable assembly is wired directly to instrumentation and DUT.



Note: See Figure 4-8 for terminal identification.

Figure 4-10
Model 7011-MTR connector pinout

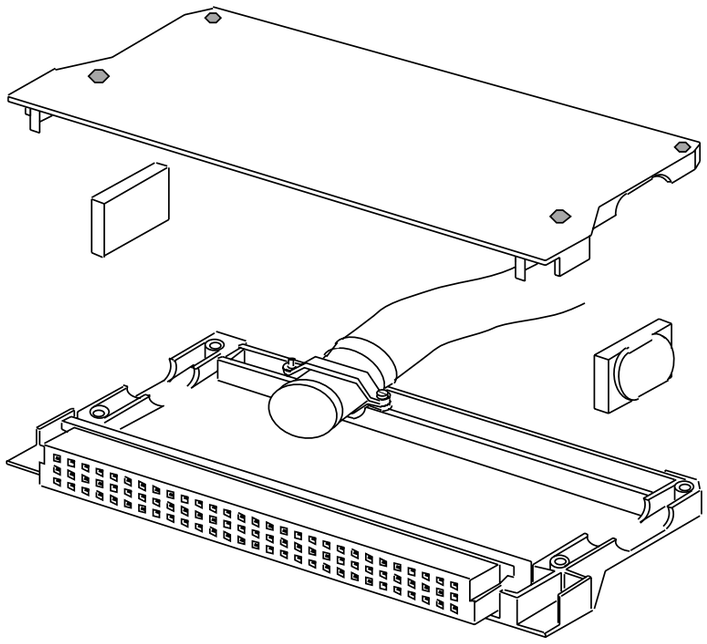


Figure 4-11
Model 7011-KIT-R (with cable) assembly

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Typical matrix connection schemes

The following information provides some typical connection schemes for single-card, two-card, and two-mainframe system configurations. Connection schemes for the multi-pin connector card use some of the techniques presented in this section. Keep in mind that these are only examples to demonstrate various ways to wire a test system.

Single-card system

Figure 4-12 shows how external connections can be made to a single-card system that uses the multi-pin connector card. Instrumentation and DUT are hard-wired to the Model 7011-MTR male bulkhead connector. This connector has solder cups that will accept wire size up to #24 AWG. The test system is connected to the matrix using the Model 7011-MTC-2 round cable assembly. This cable mates directly to both the external bulkhead connector and the Model 7022. Notice that the bulkhead connector is shown mounted to a fixture to help keep the cabling stable during the test.

When using a single-card system, make sure that the card remains electrically isolated from any other switching cards. There are several ways to ensure isolation for a single card in the Model 7001/7002 mainframe:

1. Vacate the adjacent slot in the mainframe. If there is a Model 70XX card installed in the other slot, remove it.
2. Remove the backplane jumpers on the card. This will disconnect the card from the analog backplane of the mainframe.
3. Remove the backplane jumpers from the switching card installed in the adjacent slot.

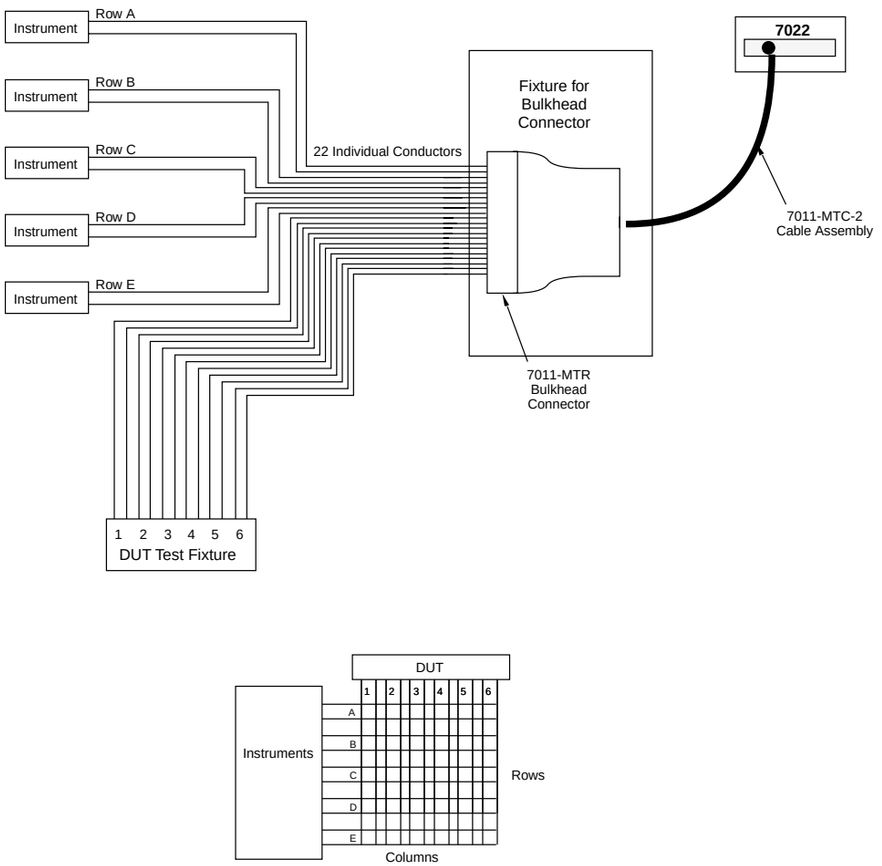


Figure 4-12
Single-card system example

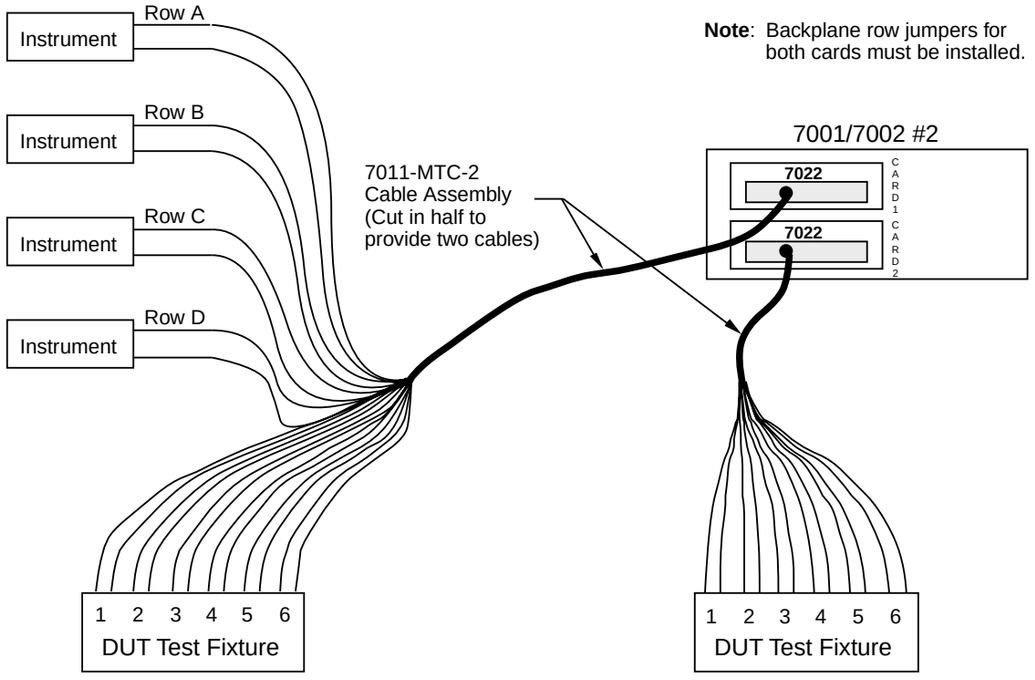
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Two-card system

Figure 4-13 shows a system using two Model 7022 cards installed in one Model 7001/7002 mainframe to configure a 4 × 12 test matrix. In this connection scheme, row connections of the two cards are accomplished internally through the backplane of the mainframe. To connect rows internally, the backplane row jumpers of both cards must be installed.

Figure 4-13 shows how external connections can be made for the multi-pin connector cards. In this example, a single Model 7011-MTC-2 round cable assembly is cut in half to provide two cables, each of which is unterminated at one end. The unterminated ends of the two cables are hard-wired to instrumentation and DUT as shown in the drawing. The other ends of these cables mate directly to the Model 7022 cards.

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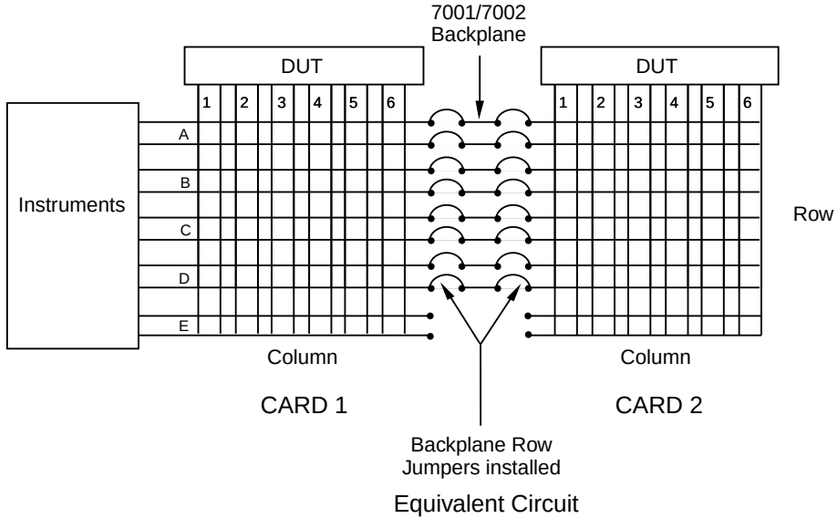


Figure 4-13
Two-card system example

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Two-mainframe system

Figure 4-14 shows a system using three cards in two Model 7001/7002 mainframes to configure a 4 × 18 test matrix. This system is similar to the two-card system (see previous paragraph), except that a third card (installed in a second mainframe) is added.

Figure 4-14 shows the connection scheme for the multi-pin connector cards. External circuit connections to the Model 7001/7002 #1 mainframe are identical to the ones used for the two-card system. The third card (installed in Model 7001/7002 #2 mainframe) shows how a custom-built cable can be used to make connections to external circuitry. A suitable round cable can be terminated with a 96-pin female DIN connector (Model 7011-KIT-R) that will mate to the Model 7022. The unterminated end of the cable is connected directly to instrumentation and DUT. Notice that the row connections for the third card are made at the instruments.

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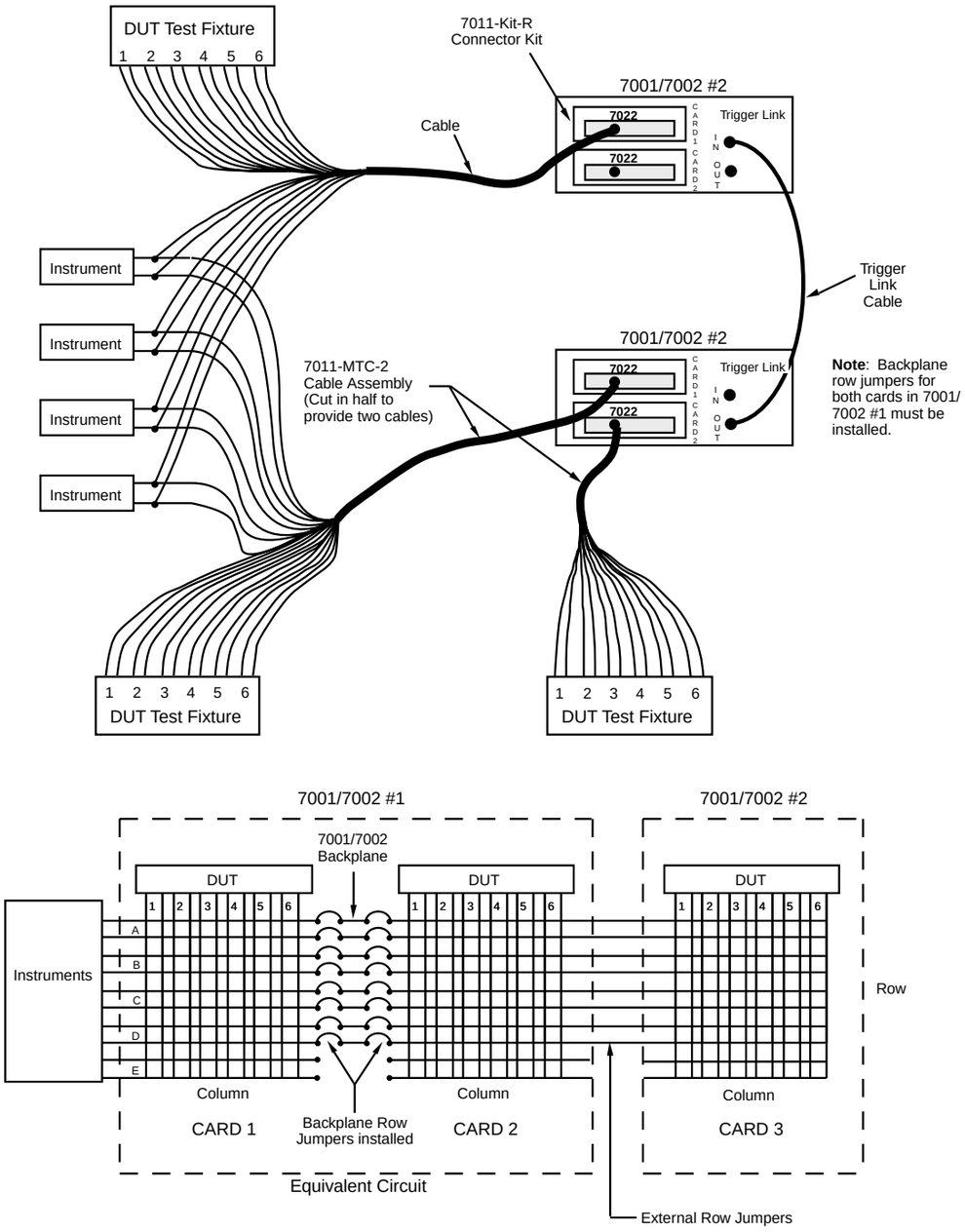


Figure 4-14
Two-mainframe system example

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Typical digital I/O connection schemes

Output connection schemes

The following examples show output connections from the card to external circuitry and summarizes the required internal connections on the card. Each example assumes negative true logic is used. To configure for positive true logic, refer to the Configuring digital I/O output logic paragraph.

Solenoid control — Figure 4-15 shows a digital output connection scheme to control solenoids. This example assumes that an external 24V source is being used. A solenoid is energized when the corresponding output channel is turned on (closed).

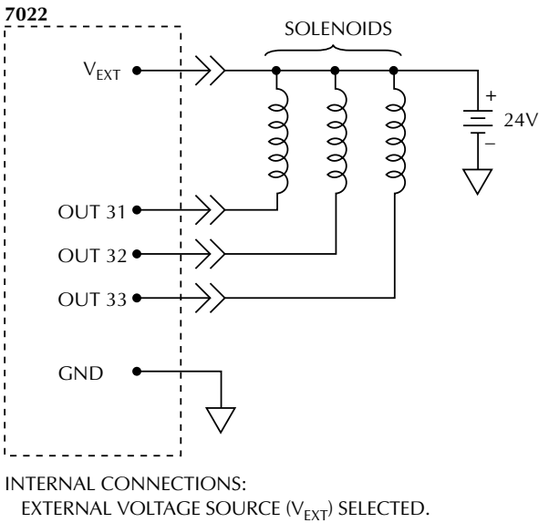


Figure 4-15
Digital output, solenoid control

Motor control — Figure 4-16 shows a digital output connection scheme to control small 12V dc motors. An external 12V source is used to provide the necessary voltage level. A motor is turned on when the corresponding output channel is turned on (closed).

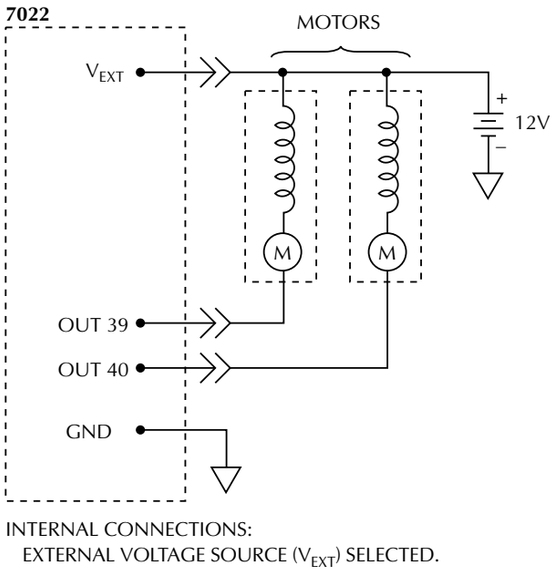


Figure 4-16
Digital output, motor control

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Logic device control — Figure 4-17 shows a digital output connection scheme to control a logic device. This example assumes that an internal +5V voltage source is being used.

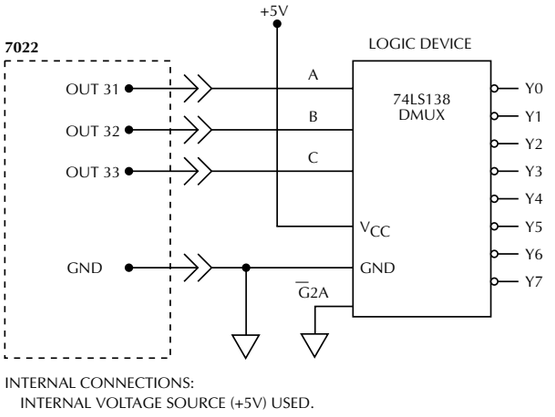


Figure 4-17
Digital output, logic device control

The logic device is a demultiplexer (DMUX). The binary pattern (value) seen at the input of the DMUX (lines A, B, and C) determines which DMUX output line (Y0 through Y7) is selected (pulled low). For example, with channels 1, 2, and 3 off (open), lines A, B and C are high. The binary 7 at the DMUX input (A = 1, B = 1 and C = 1) selects (pulls low) output Y7. If channel 2 is turned on (closed), line B goes low. The binary 5 seen at the DMUX input (1, 0, 1) selects (pulls low) Y5.

Input connection scheme

Figure 4-18 shows a digital input connection scheme to monitor the state of micro-switches. With a switch open and the input resistor configured for pull up as shown in Figure 4-18a, the corresponding input channel is pulled high by the internal input resistor. As a result, the input channel is high (appears as a bar on the Model 7001 display or a lit LED on the Model 7002). When a switch is closed, the corresponding input channel is pulled low to ground. As a result, the input channel is low (appears as a single dot on the Model 7001 display or an unlit LED on the Model 7002).

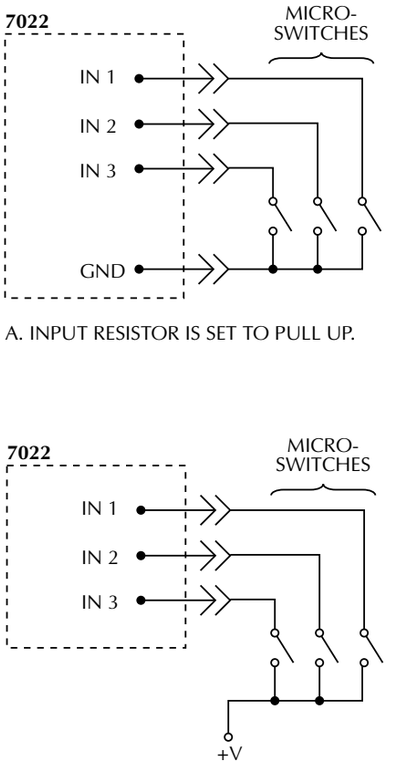


Figure 4-18
Digital input, monitoring micro-switches

With a switch open and the input resistance configuration set to pull down as shown in Figure 4-18b, the corresponding input channel is pulled low by the internal input resistor. As a result, the input channel is low. When a switch is closed, the corresponding input channel is pulled high. As a result, the input channel is high.

For more information on configuring pull-up resistance, refer to the Configuring digital I/O input pull-up resistance paragraph.

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Model 7022 installation and removal

The following paragraphs explain how to install and remove the Model 7022 card from the Model 7001/7002 mainframe.

WARNING

Installation or removal of the Model 7022 is to be performed by qualified service personnel. Failure to recognize and observe standard safety precautions could result in personal injury or death.

CAUTION

To prevent contamination to the Model 7022 card that could degrade performance, only handle the card by the edges and shields.

Card installation

Perform the following steps to install the Model 7022 card in the Model 7001/7002 mainframe:

WARNING

Turn off power from all instrumentation (including the Model 7001/7002 mainframe) and disconnect their line cords. Make sure all power is removed and stored energy in external circuitry is discharged.

1. Mate the connector card to the relay card if they are separated. Install the supplied 4-40 screw at the end of the card to secure the assembly. Make sure to handle the cards by the edges and shields to prevent contamination.
2. Facing the rear panel of the mainframe, select the slot (CARD 1 or CARD 2) that you want to install the Model 7022 card in.
3. Referring to Figure 4-19, feed the Model 7022 card into the desired slot so the edges of the relay card ride in the rails.
4. With the ejector arms in the unlocked position, push the Model 7022 card all the way into the mainframe until the arms engage into the ejector cups. Then push both arms inward to lock the card into the mainframe.

WARNING

To avoid electric shock that could result in injury or death, make sure to properly install and tighten the safety ground screw shown in Figure 4-19.

5. Install the screw shown in Figure 4-19.

Card removal

To remove the Model 7022 card, first unloosen the safety ground screw, unlock the card by pulling the latches outward, and then pull the card out of the mainframe. Remember to handle the card by the edges and shields to avoid contamination that could degrade performance.

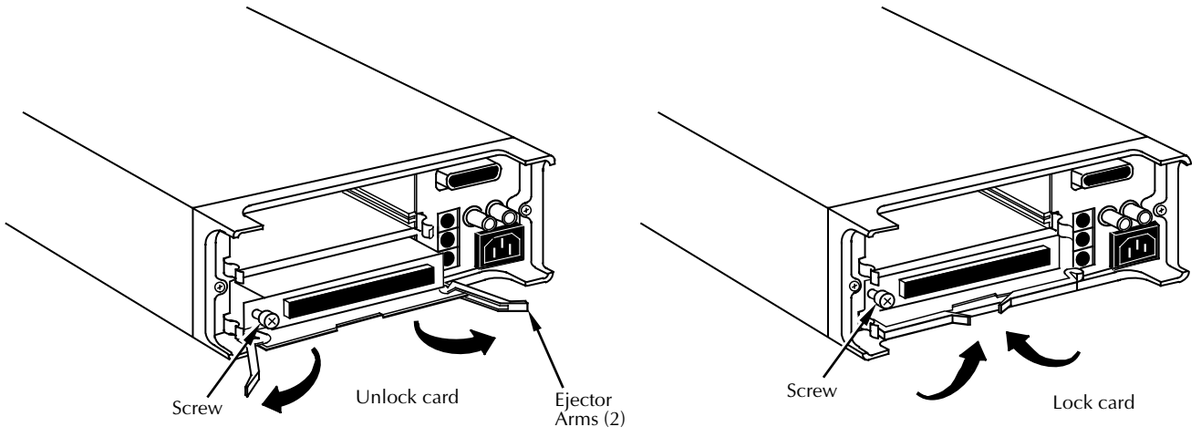


Figure 4-19
Model 7022 card installation in Model 7001

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Models 7022-D and 7022-DT

The Models 7022-D and 7022-DT are alternate configurations of the Model 7022 Matrix-Digital I/O Card. The Model 7022 consists of a relay card and a connector card in a sandwich. The configurations are as follows:

- **Model 7022 —** Relay card and mass-terminated card with 96-pin male DIN connector.
- **Model 7022-D —** Relay card and mass-terminated card/cable with 50-pin male and female D-Sub connectors.
- **Model 7022-DT —** Spare mass-terminated card/cable with 50-pin male and female D-Sub connectors.

The following is additional information that applies to the Models 7022-D and 7022-DT.

Internal connections

The two PC-boards that plug together are secured by a 4-40 screw (see Figure 4-20).

Input/output connections

WARNING

Connections and installation procedures are to be performed by qualified service personnel. Failure to recognize and observe standard safety precautions could result in personal injury or death.

Connections to external circuitry are made at the 50-pin D-Sub connectors. Connector pinouts are shown in Table 4-3. Figure 4-21 shows the solder-side view of a mating connector.

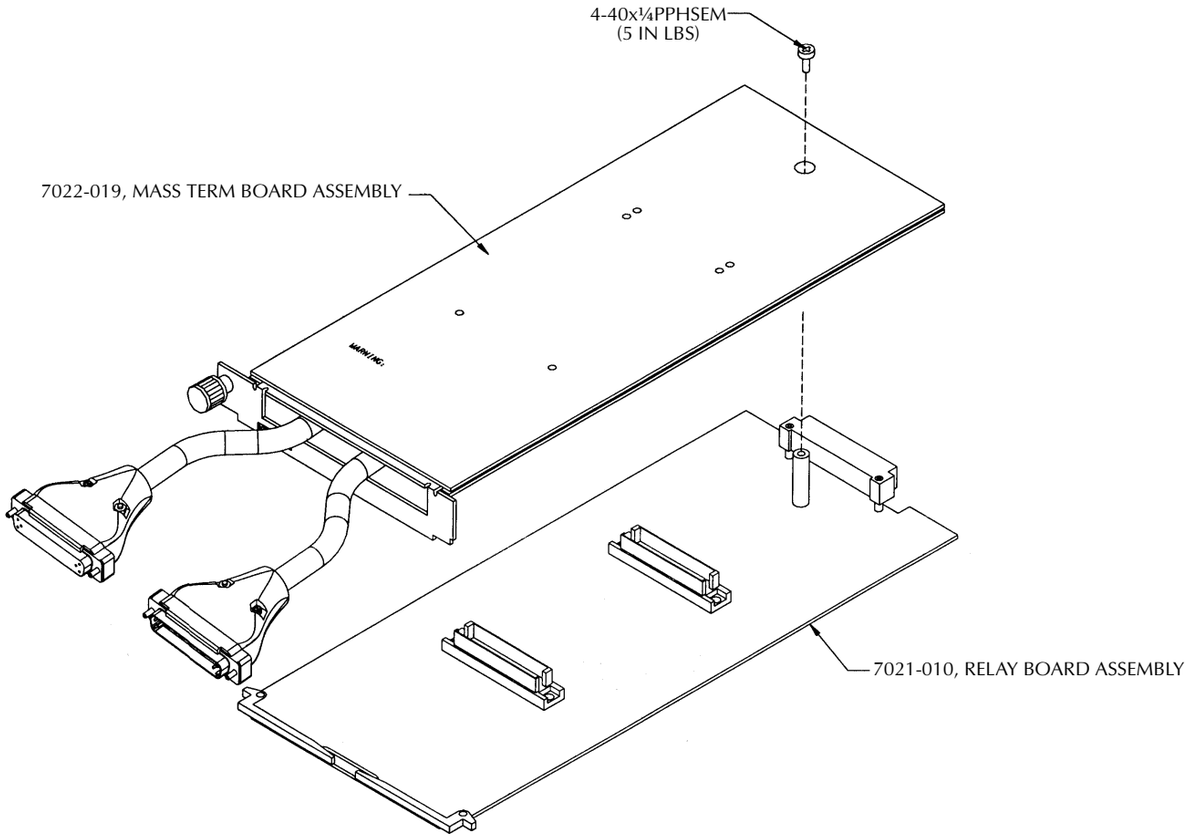


Figure 4-20
Mating the PC-boards

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Table 4-3
Terminal identification

Male D-Sub (Dig I/O)				Female D-Sub (Matrix)			
Signal	**Pin**	**Signal**	**Pin**	**Signal**	**Pin**	**Signal**	**Pin**
Vext	1	In 1	26	Col 3 LO	1	N/C	26
Gnd	2	N/C	27	Row E LO	2	N/C	27
Inter	3	N/C	28	Row C HI	3	N/C	28
Out 31	4	N/C	29	Row B LO	4	N/C	29
Out 34	5	N/C	30	Col 4 LO	5	N/C	30
Out 37	6	N/C	31	Col 6 HI	6	N/C	31
Out 40	7	N/C	32	Col 2 LO	7	N/C	32
In 8	8	N/C	33	Col 1 HI	8	N/C	33
In 5	9	Gnd	34	N/C	9	Row E HI	34
In 2	10	Gnd	35	N/C	10	Row D LO	35
N/C	11	Out 33	36	N/C	11	Row B HI	36
N/C	12	Out 36	37	N/C	12	Row A LO	37
N/C	13	Out 39	38	N/C	13	Col 6 LO	38
N/C	14	In 9	39	N/C	14	Col 5 HI	39
N/C	15	In 6	40	N/C	15	Col 1 LO	40
N/C	16	In 3	41	N/C	16	Shield	41
Inter	17	N/C	42	N/C	17	N/C	42
Vext	18	N/C	43	Col 3 HI	18	N/C	43
Gnd	19	N/C	44	Row D HI	19	N/C	44
Out 32	20	N/C	45	Row C LO	20	N/C	45
Out 35	21	N/C	46	Row A HI	21	N/C	46
Out 38	22	N/C	47	Col 4 HI	22	N/C	47
In 10	23	N/C	48	Col 5 LO	23	N/C	48
In 7	24	N/C	49	Col 2 HI	24	N/C	49
In 4	25	N/C	50	Shield	25	N/C	50

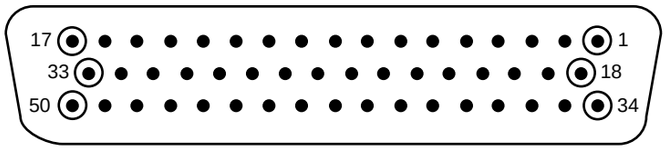


Figure 4-21
Mating connector (solder-side view)

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5
Operation

Introduction

The information in this section is arranged as follows:

- **Power limits —** Summarizes the maximum power limits of the Model 7022.
- **Mainframe control of the card —** Summarizes programming steps to control the card from the Model 7001/7002 Switch System mainframe.
- **Matrix switching examples —** Provides some typical applications for using the Model 7022.
- **Measurement considerations —** Reviews a number of considerations when using the Model 7022 to make measurements.

Power limits

CAUTION

To prevent damage to the card, do not exceed the maximum signal level specifications of the card.

Analog matrix maximum signal levels

To prevent overheating or damage to the relays, never exceed the following maximum signal levels:

DC signals: 110V DC or 155 VAC peak between any two inputs or chassis, 1A switched, 30VA (resistive load).

Digital I/O maximum signal levels

Output channels

Maximum user-supplied pull-up voltage: 42V
Maximum sink current:
Per channel: 250mA
Per card: 1A

Input channels

Maximum voltage level: 42V peak

Mainframe control of the card

The following information pertains to the Model 7022 card. It assumes you are familiar with the operation of the Model 7001/7002 mainframe.

If you are not familiar with the operation of the mainframe, it is recommended that you proceed to Getting Started (Section 3) in the Model 7001 or Model 7002 Instruction Manual after reading the following information.

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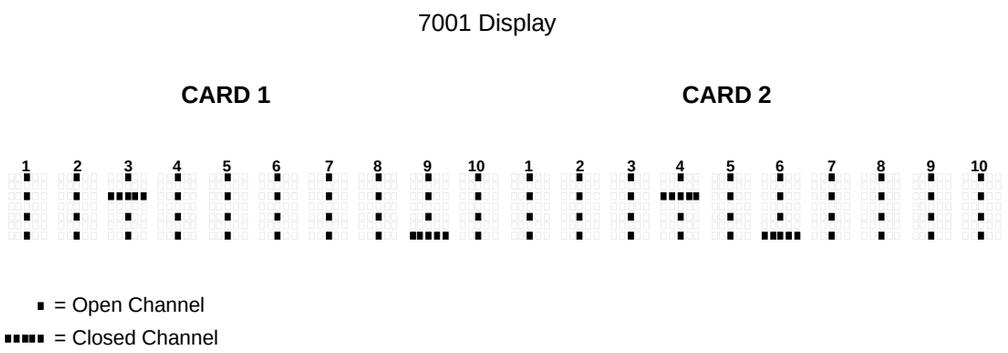


Figure 5-1
Model 7001 channel status display

Channel assignments

The Model 7001 has a channel status display (Figure 5-1) that provides the real-time state of each available channel. The left portion of the display is for slot 1 (card 1), and the right portion is for slot 2 (card 2). For the Model 7002, channel status LED grids are used for the ten slots. The LED grid for slot 1 is shown in Figure 5-2.

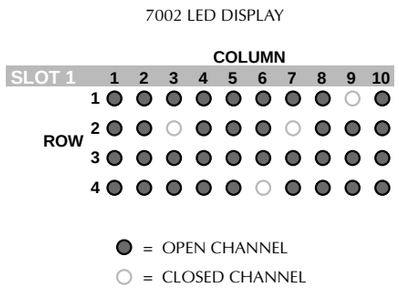


Figure 5-2
Model 7002 channel status display (slot 1)

Organization of the channel status display for each slot is shown in Figure 5-3. The card contains 40 channels and is made up of a 5 × 6 matrix using 30 channels, with each channel designated as a row/column crosspoint, and ten digital output channels.

The matrix rows can be jumpered to the backplane of the mainframe to expand matrix inputs.

All digital input and output channels are isolated from the backplane of the mainframe. With the mainframe in the normal display state, the status (on or off) of the output and matrix crosspoint channels is displayed. When the mainframe is in the read input channels mode, the status (on or off) of the input channels is displayed.

The hardware for the digital output channels is user configurable for negative or positive true logic. That is, depending on the user configuration, the output can go high or be pulled low when the channel is turned on (closed) or off (open). To configure output logic, refer to Section 4.

Input channels use positive true logic but can be configured to pull up or pull down. Thus, a channel can be pulled high or pulled low when the input is open depending on the jumper configuration. Input channels will be displayed as high (on) when the input has a high logic level applied. Conversely, an input channel will be displayed as low (off) when a low logic level is applied.

To control the card from the mainframe, each matrix crosspoint and digital output must have a unique channel assignment. The channel assignments for the card are provided in Figure 5-4. Each channel assignment is made up of the slot designator (1 or 2) and the matrix crosspoint or digital output channel. For the Model 7002, the slot designator can be from 1 to 10 since there are ten slots. To be consistent with Model 7001/7002 operation, the slot designator and channel are separated by exclamation points (!). Some examples of channel assignments:

CHANNEL 1!1 = Slot 1, Channel 1 (Row A, Column 1)
CHANNEL 1!40 = Slot 1, Channel 40 (Output 40 of Digital I/O)
CHANNEL 2!2 = Slot 2, Channel 2 (Row B, Column 1)
CHANNEL 2!34 = Slot 2, Channel 34 (Output 34 of Digital I/O)

These channels are displayed and controlled from the normal display state of the mainframe. If currently in the menu structure, return to the normal display state by pressing EXIT.

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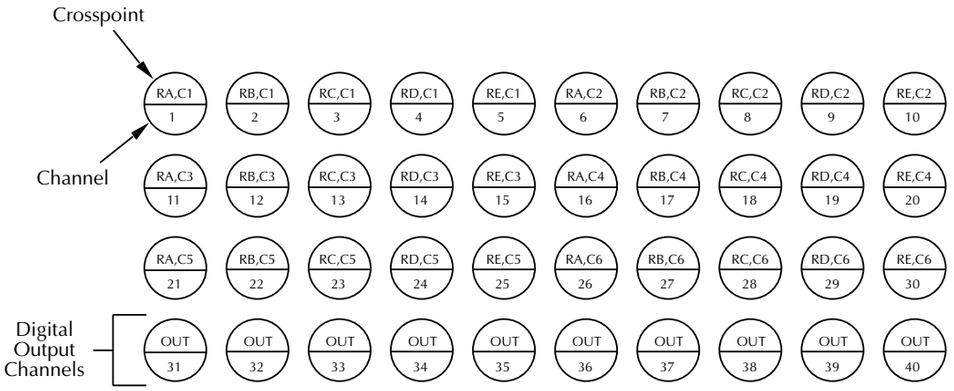


Figure 5-3
Channel display organization

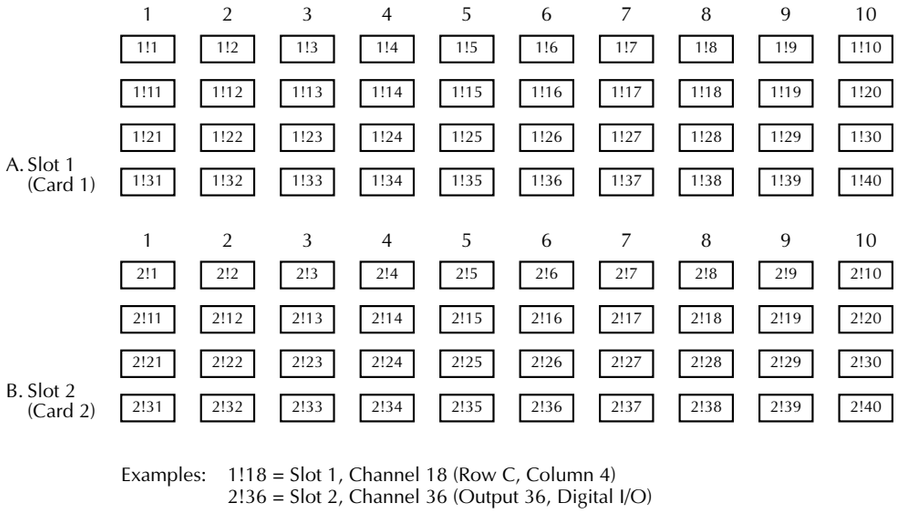


Figure 5-4
Model 7022 programming channel assignments

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Closing and opening channels

NOTE

This procedure applies to matrix channels (channels 1!1 through 1!30) and digital I/O output channels (1!31 through 1!40). Digital input channels are read only.

A channel is turned on (closed) from the front panel by simply keying in the channel assignment and pressing CLOSE. For example, to close row C, column 4 crosspoint of a card installed in slot 2, key in the following channel list and press CLOSE:

SELECT CHANNELS 2!18

The above closed channel can be turned off (opened) by pressing OPEN or OPEN ALL. The OPEN key opens only the channels specified in the channel list, and OPEN ALL opens all channels.

NOTE

For the Model 7002, you can use the light pen to turn channels on and off.

The following display is an example of a channel list that consists of several channels:

SELECT CHANNELS 2!1, 2!3, 2!22-2!25

Notice that channel entries are separated by commas (,). A comma is inserted by pressing ENTER or the right cursor key (▶). The channel range is specified by using the hyphen (-) key to separate the range limits. Pressing CLOSE will close all the channels specified in the channel list. Pressing OPEN (or OPEN ALL) will open the channels.

Channel patterns can also be used in a channel list. This allows you to control specific bit patterns for logic circuits. Example:

SELECT CHANNELS 2!1, M1

Pressing CLOSE will turn on channel 2!1 and the channels that make up channel pattern M1. Refer to the instruction manual for the mainframe and for information on defining channel patterns.

Scanning channels

Channels are scanned by creating a scan list and configuring the Model 7001/7002 to perform a scan. The scan list is created in the same manner as a channel list. (See the Closing and opening channels paragraph.) However, the scan list is specified from the SCAN CHANNELS display mode. (The SCAN LIST key toggles between the channel list and scan list.) The following shows an example of a scan list:

SCAN CHANNELS 2!1, 2!3, 2!1-2!5

When a scan is performed, the channels specified in the scan list will be scanned in the order that they are presented in the scan list.

Channel patterns can also be used in a scan list. This allows you to control specific bit patterns for logic circuits. Example:

SCAN CHANNELS M1, M2, M3, M4

When M1 is scanned, the channels that make up channel pattern M1 will turn on. When M2 is scanned, the M1 channels will turn off and the channels that make up M2 will turn on. M3 and M4 are scanned in a similar manner. Refer to the instruction manual for the mainframe for information on defining channel patterns.

A manual scan can be performed by using the RESET default conditions of the Model 7001/7002. RESET is selected from the SAVESETUP menu of the main MENU. When RESET is performed, the mainframe is configured for an infinite number of manual scans. The first press of STEP takes the mainframe out of the idle state. The next press of STEP will close the first channel specified in the scan list. Each subsequent press of STEP will select the next channel in the scan list.

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Reading input channels

Input channels are read from the READ-I/O-CARD option of the CARD CONFIG MENU of the mainframe. This menu is accessed by pressing the CARD key. In this "read input channels" display mode, the mainframe displays the real-time state of each input channel.

Input channels use positive true logic but can be configured to pull up or pull down. Open inputs will read high (on) if inputs are configured for pull up. Conversely, open inputs will read low (off) when configured for pull down. To configure pull-up resistance, refer to Section 4.

Perform the following steps to configure the mainframe to display the digital input channels.

1. Press the CARD CONFIGURATION key to display the CARD CONFIG MENU.
2. Use the ◀ and ▶ keys to place the cursor on READ-I/O-CARD and press ENTER.

   Model 7001 mainframe — The real-time state (on or off) of each input channel is provided on the first row of the display. Only digital I/O input channels are displayed.

   Model 7002 mainframe — The real-time state (on or off) of each input channel is provided on the first row of the appropriate LED display grid. Use the TYPE option of the CARD CONFIG MENU if you do not know which slot the card is installed in.

3. Use the EXIT key to exit from the "read input channels" display mode.

NOTE

With input channels displayed, you can turn off (open) all other channels by pressing OPEN ALL.

IEEE-488 bus operation

Bus operation is demonstrated using Microsoft QuickBASIC 4.5, the Keithley KPC-488.2 (or Capital Equipment Corporation) IEEE interface and the HP-style Universal Language Driver (CECHP). Refer to "QuickBASIC 4.5 Programming" in the mainframe manual for details on installing the Universal Language Driver, opening driver files, and setting the input terminal. Program statements assume that the primary address of the mainframe is 07.

Turning channels on and off

The following SCPI commands are used to turn matrix and digital I/O output channels on and off:

`:CLOSe <list>`	Turn on specified channels.
`:OPEN <list>|ALL`	Turn off specified (or all) channels.

The following program statement turns on channels 1!1, 1!4 through 1!6, and the channels that make up channel pattern M1.

```
PRINT #1, "output 07; clos (@ 1!1, 1!4:1!6, M1)"
```

Notice that the colon (:) is used to separate the range limits.

Either of the following statements turns off channels 1!1, 1!4 through 1!6, and the channels of M1:

```
PRINT #1, "output 07; open (@ 1!1, 1!4:1!6, M1)"
PRINT #1, "output 07; open all"
```

Scanning output channels

There are many commands associated with scanning. However, it is possible to configure a scan using as little as four commands. These commands are listed as follows:

```
*RST
:TRIGger:COUNt:AUTo ON
:ROUTe:SCAN <list>
:INIT
```

The first command resets the mainframe to a default scan configuration. The second command automatically sets the channel count to the number of channels in the scan list, the third command defines the scan list, and the fourth command takes the Model 7001/7002 out of the idle state.

The following program fragment will perform a single scan of channels 1 through 4 of slot 1 and the channels that make up channel pattern M1:

```
PRINT #1, "output 07; *rst"
PRINT #1, "output 07; trig:coun:auto on"
PRINT #1, "output 07; scan (@ 1!1:1!4, M1)"
PRINT #1, "output 07; init"
```


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The first statement selects the *RST default configuration for the scan. The second statement sets channel count to the scan-list-length (5). The third statement defines the scan list, and the last statement takes the mainframe out of the idle state. The scan is configured to start as soon as the :INIT command is executed.

When the above program fragment is run, the scan will be completed in approximately 240msec (3msec delay for channel closures and 3msec delay for each open), which is too fast to view from the front panel. An additional relay delay can be added to the program to slow down the scan for viewing. The program is modified by adding a statement to slow down the scan. Also, a statement is added to the beginning of the program to ensure that all channels are open before the scan is started. The two additional statements are indicated in bold typeface.

```
PRINT #1, "output 07; open all"
PRINT #1, "output 07; *rst"
PRINT #1, "output 07; trig:coun:auto on"
PRINT #1, "output 07; trig:del 0.5"
PRINT #1, "output 07; scan (@ 1!1:1!4, M1)"
PRINT #1, "output 07; init"
```

The first statement opens all channels, and the fourth statement sets a 1/2 second delay after each channel closes.

Reading digital I/O input channels

The following SCPI commands are used to read the status of digital I/O input channels:

`:SENSe2:DATA? <list>`	Read input channels; slot 1
`:SENSe3:DATA? <list>`	Read input channels; slot 2
`:SENSe4:DATA? <list>`	Read input channels; slot 3
`:SENSe5:DATA? <list>`	Read input channels; slot 4
`:SENSe6:DATA? <list>`	Read input channels; slot 5
`:SENSe7:DATA? <list>`	Read input channels; slot 6
`:SENSe8:DATA? <list>`	Read input channels; slot 7
`:SENSe9:DATA? <list>`	Read input channels; slot 8
`:SENSe10:DATA? <list>`	Read input channels; slot 9
`:SENSe11:DATA? <list>`	Read input channels; slot 10

The conventional form for the <list> parameter includes the slot and input channel number. However, for these commands you do not need to include the slot number. For example, you can send either of the following two commands to read input channel 2 in slot 6:

`:SENSe7:DATA? (@6!2)` or `:SENSe7:DATA? (@2)`

After the mainframe is addressed to talk, the response message will indicate the state of each listed input channel. A returned “0” indicates that the channel is off (open), and a returned “1” indicates that the channel is on (closed).

The following program fragment reads channel 3 of a digital I/O card installed in slot 1:

```
PRINT #1, "output 07; sens2:data? (@3)"
PRINT #1, "enter 07"
LINE INPUT #2, A$
PRINT A$
```

The first statement reads input channel 3 (slot 1). The second statement addresses the mainframe to talk (sends response message to computer). The third statement reads the response message, and the last statement displays the message (0 or 1) on the computer CRT.

The above program fragment is modified to read all 10 digital I/O input channels in slot 1 as follows. The modified statement is shown in bold typeface.

```
PRINT #1, "output 07; sens2:data? (@1:10)"
PRINT #1, "enter 07"
LINE INPUT #2, A$
PRINT A$
```

The response message will include a “0” (off) or “1” (on) for each of the ten input channels (i.e. “0, 0, 0, 1, 0..... 0, 1”).

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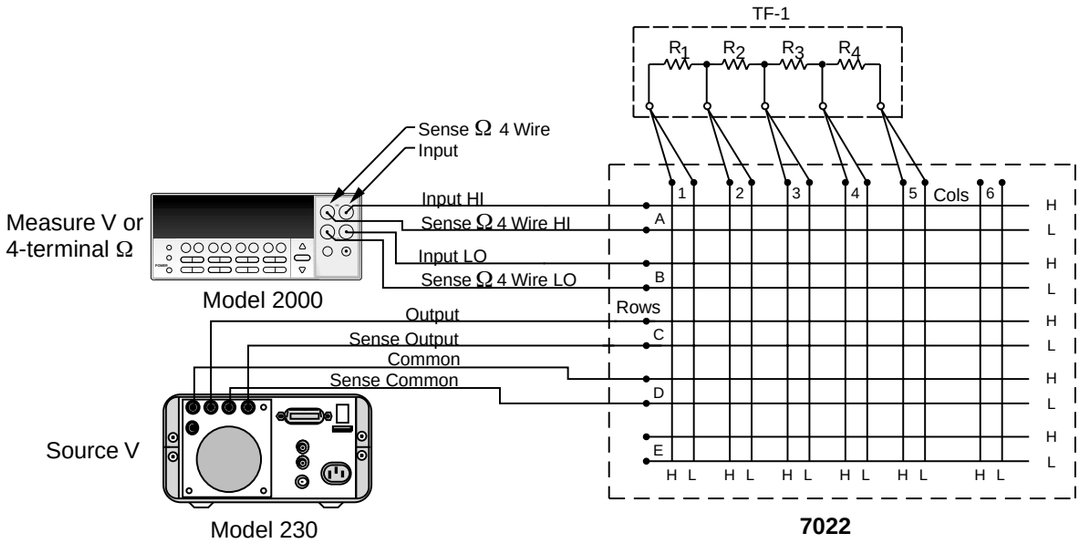


Figure 5-5
Thick film resistor network testing

Matrix switching examples

Some applications to test thick film resistor networks and transistors are provided in the following paragraphs. These applications are intended to demonstrate the versatility of using the matrix in test systems.

Thick film resistor network testing

A dedicated matrix system for testing thick film resistor networks is shown in Figure 5-5. This particular system provides two different methods to check thick films: four-wire resistance measurements and voltage measurements using an applied voltage.

The system shown in Figure 5-5 tests one four-element thick film, but it can be expanded to test more by simply using additional Model 7022 cards. The Model 7001 accommodates two cards. Daisy-chaining six Model 7001s expands the system to 12 cards allowing 12 four-element thick films to be tested. Using a Model 7002 accommodates ten cards. Daisy-chaining six Model 7002s expands the system to 60 cards allowing 60 four-element thick films to be tested.

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Four-terminal ohms measurements

For general purpose testing, the Keithley Model 2000 can be used to make four-terminal resistance measurements of each thick film. As shown in Figure 5-6, INPUT HI and SENSE Ω 4 WIRE HI are connected to one matrix row, and INPUT LO and SENSE Ω 4 WIRE LO are connected to another matrix row. With this configuration, the resistance of each resistor element and/or combined elements can be measured by closing the appropriate crosspoints. In Figure 5-6, crosspoints 1 (row A, column 1) and 12 (row B, column 3) are closed to measure the combined resistance of R1 and R2.

The effects of thermal EMFs generated by relay contacts and connections can be cancelled by using the offset compensated ohms feature of the Model 2000. (The Model 7022 has been designed to keep relay EMF at a minimal level.) To compensate for thermal EMFs, close two crosspoints (such as 1 and 2). This will short the input of the Model 2000, enable zero to cancel internal offset, and then enable offset compensated ohms.

Voltage divider checks

For thick film resistor networks that are to be used as voltage dividers, it may be desirable to test them using voltages that simulate actual operating conditions. This is a particularly useful test for resistor networks that have a voltage coefficient specification. The test system in Figure 5-5 uses a Keithley Model 230 to source voltage and the Model 2000 to measure voltage.

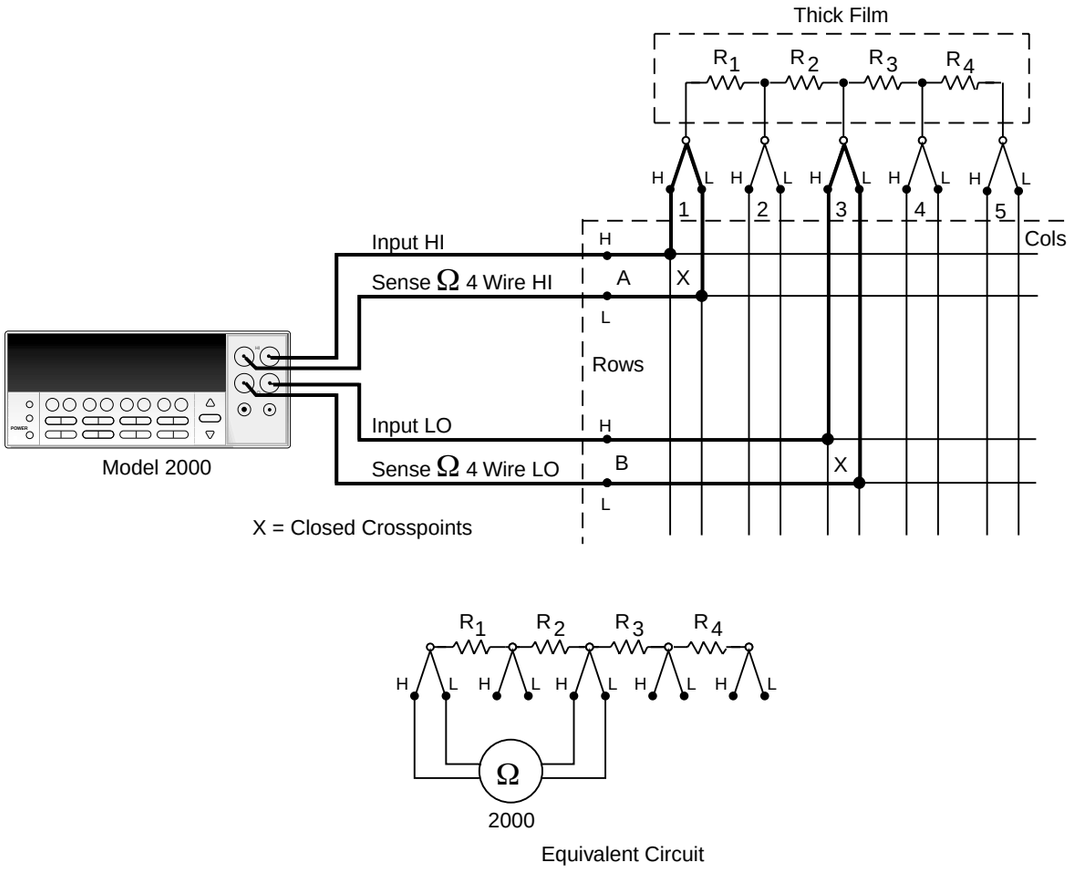


Figure 5-6
Four-terminal ohms measurements

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A consideration in these checks is the effect of the Model 2000 input impedance on voltage measurements. The input impedance is shunted across the resistor being measured. The resultant divider resistance is the parallel combination of the resistor under test and the input impedance. As long as the input impedance is much larger than the resistor being tested, the error introduced into the measurement will be minimal. Minimum input impedance requirements are determined by the accuracy needed in the measurement. The input impedances of the Model 2000 are as follows: 10mV, 1V, and 10V ranges, 10GΩ; 100V and 1,000V ranges, 10MΩ. For better input impedance requirements, the Keithley Model 6517A Electrometer can be incorporated into the test system to measure voltage.

Another factor to be considered when checking low voltage dividers is thermal EMFs generated by the card. (The Model 7022 has been designed to keep relay EMF at a minimal level.) A matrix crosspoint can generate up to 3µV of thermal EMF. Thus, when making low voltage measurements, be sure to account for this additional error.

Even though four-terminal connections are made at the Model 2000 and the resistor networks, the sense leads are internally disconnected from the input of the DMM when the volts function is selected. The simplified test system is shown in Figure 5-7.

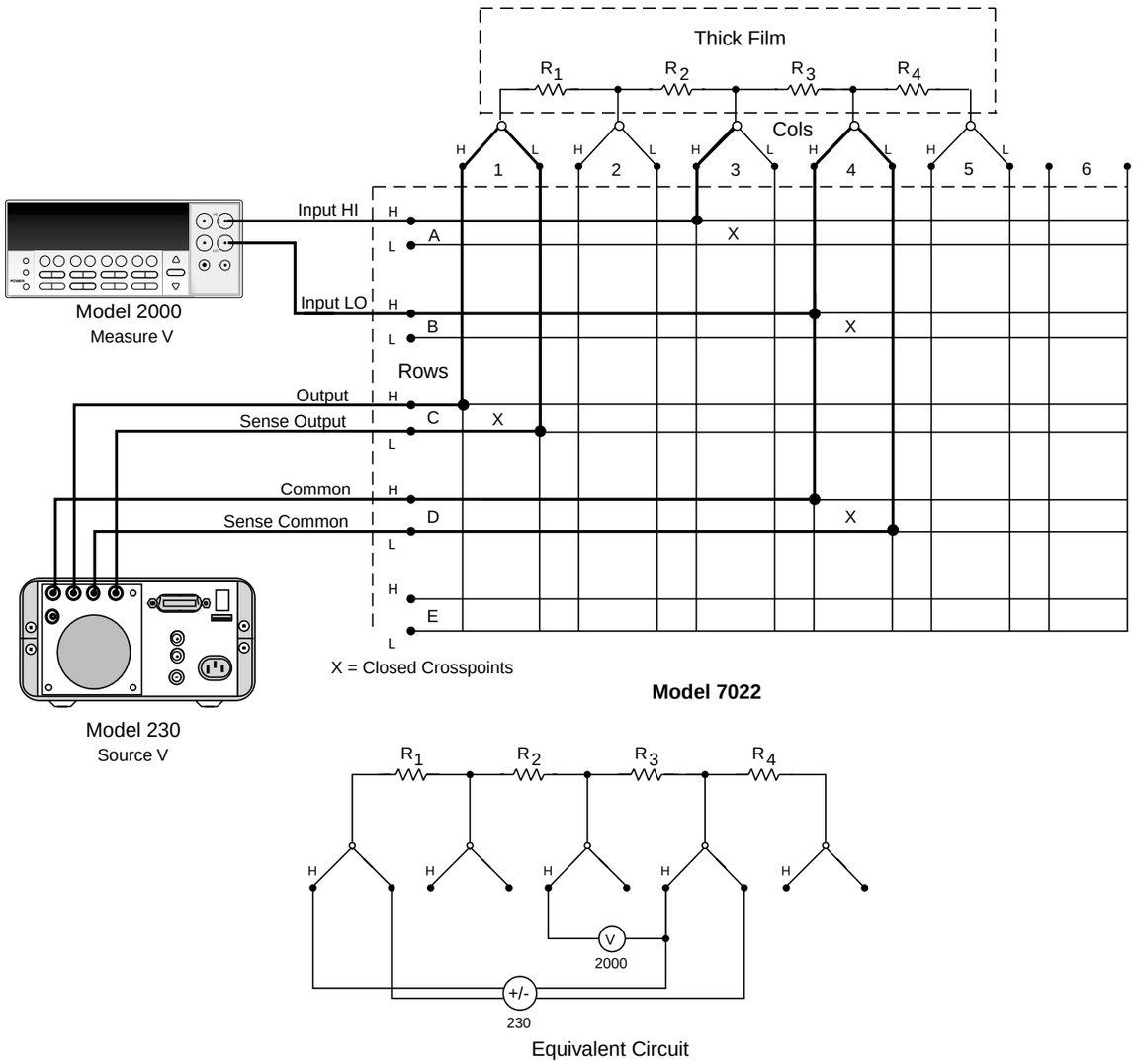


Figure 5-7
Voltage divider checks

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The thick film is tested by applying a voltage across the resistor network and measuring the voltage across each resistor element and/or across combined elements. In Figure 5-7, crosspoints 3 and 19 are closed to apply voltage across the network, and crosspoints 11 and 17 are closed to measure the voltage drop across R3.

Transistor testing

A matrix system for testing DC parameters of transistors is shown in Figure 5-8. This system uses two Source Measure Units (SMU). There are three SMUs available from Keithley; the Model 236 Source Measure Unit, Model 237 High Voltage Source Measure Unit and Model 238 High Current Source Measure Unit. Keep in mind that if using the Models 237 (high voltage capability) or 238 (high current capability), do not exceed the maximum signal levels of the card. Maximum allowable DC signals are 110V and 1A, 30W with resistive load.

This system tests two transistors but can be expanded to test more by simply using additional Model 7022 cards. The Model 7001 will accommodate two cards. Daisy-chaining six Model 7001s expands the system to 12 cards allowing 24 or more transistors to be tested. Daisy-chaining six Model 7002s expands the system to 60 cards allowing 120 or more transistors to be tested. The limits on the number of cards in the Model 7001/7002 switch system are due to triggering.

NOTE

The Model 7022 is a general purpose card and cannot be used to check FETs or transistors that have high gain or low power. To test these devices, a card with low offset current and high isolation characteristics must be used.

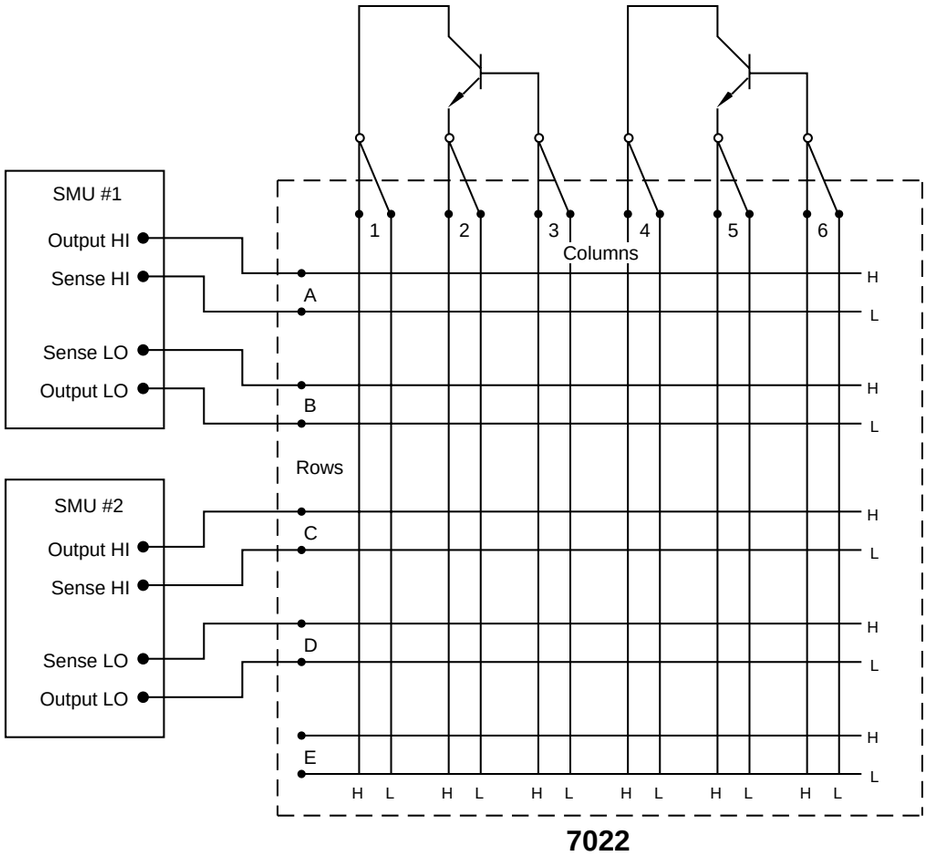


Figure 5-8
Transistor testing

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DC parameter checks

With a transistor configured as a common-emitter amplifier, the test system shown in Figure 5-9 can be used to determine the following DC parameters: collector current (I_C), base current (I_B), current gain, emitter current (I_E) and base-to-emitter voltage (V_{BE}).

Figure 5-9 shows which crosspoints to close to configure the amplifier circuit. SMU #1 is configured to source voltage and measure current. It is used to power the collector circuit (V_{CE}) and measure the collector current (I_C). SMU #2 is configured to source current and measure voltage. It is used to provide the base current (I_B) for the transistor, and will also measure the base-to-emitter voltage (V_{BE}). With collector current (I_C) and base current (I_B) known, the current gain can be calculated as follows:

$$Gain = \frac{I_C}{I_B}$$

The emitter current (I_E) can be determined by using Kirchoff's Current Law as follows:

$$I_E = I_C + I_B$$

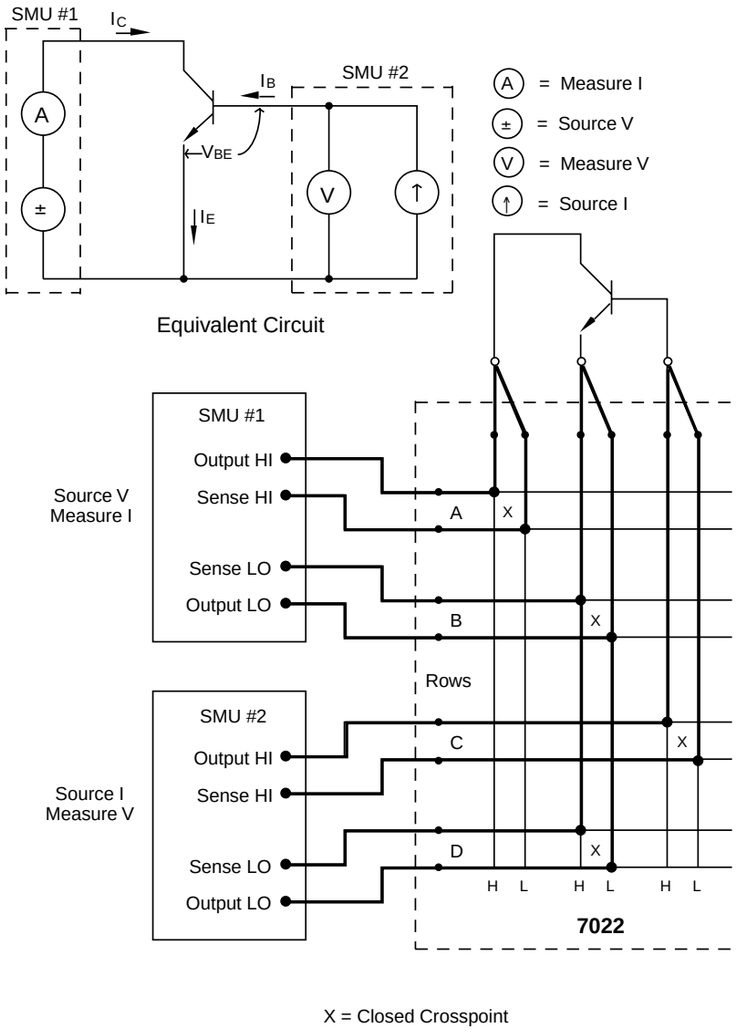


Figure 5-9
DC parameter checks

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Common-emitter characteristic curves

A profile of the transistor operating characteristics can be obtained by measuring the collector current over a specified voltage range (V_{CE}) for different base bias currents (I_B). For example, Figure 5-10 shows the characteristics of a typical NPN silicon transistor at base bias currents (I_B) of 20µA, 40µA, 60µA, and 80µA.

Extensive trigger capabilities facilitate synchronization of the Keithley Source Measure Unit operations. By performing a subordinate sweep, SMU #1 will perform a staircase sweep at every base bias current level set by SMU #2. On every step of each staircase sweep, SMU #1 will source a voltage level (V_{CE}) and measure the subsequent collector current (I_C). For the characteristics shown in Figure 5-10, four staircase sweeps were performed; one staircase sweep at each base bias level.

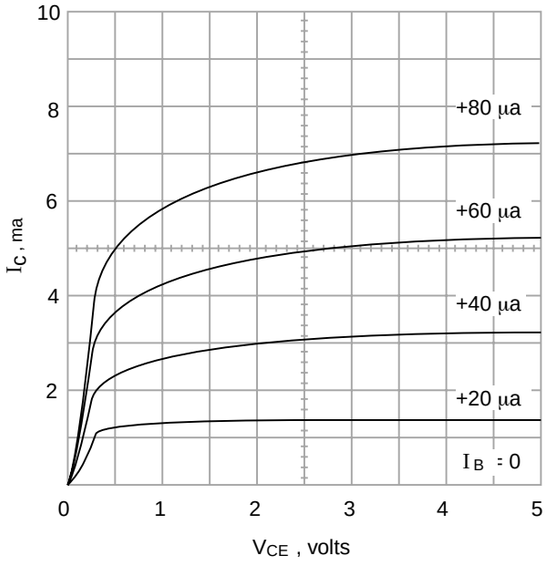


Figure 5-10
Common-emitter characteristics of an NPN silicon transistor

Refer to a Keithley Source Measure Unit instruction manual for details on performing sweeps.

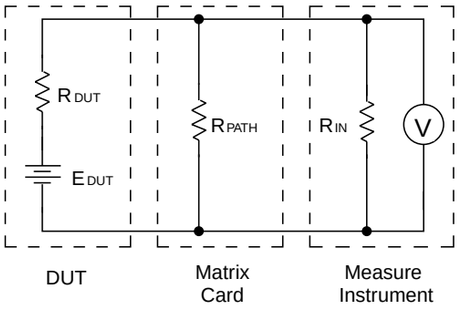
Measurement considerations

Many measurements made with the Model 7022 are subject to various effects that can seriously affect low-level measurement accuracy. The following paragraphs discuss these effects and ways to minimize them.

Path isolation

The path isolation is simply the equivalent impedance between any two test paths in a measurement system. Ideally, the path isolation should be infinite, but the actual resistance and distributed capacitance of cables and connectors results in less than infinite path isolation values for these devices.

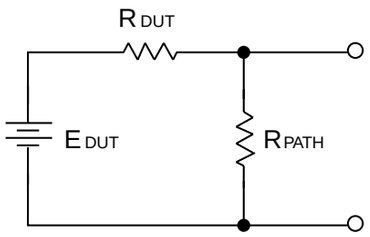
Path isolation resistance forms a signal path that is in parallel with the equivalent resistance of the DUT, as shown in Figure 5-11. For low-to-medium device resistance values, path isolation resistance is seldom a consideration; however, it can seriously degrade measurement accuracy when testing high-impedance devices. The voltage measured across such a device, for example, can be substantially attenuated by the voltage divider action of the device source resistance and path isolation resistance, as shown in Figure 5-12. Also, leakage currents can be generated through these resistances by voltage sources in the system.



R_{DUT} = Source Resistance of DUT
E_{DUT} = Source EMF of DUT
R_{PATH} = Path Isolation Resistance
R_{IN} = Input Resistance of Measuring Instrument

Figure 5-11
Path isolation resistance

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$$E_{OUT} = \frac{E_{DUT}\ R_{PATH}}{R_{DUT} + R_{PATH}}$$

Figure 5-12
Voltage attenuation by path isolation resistance

Any differential isolation capacitance affects DC measurement settling time as well as AC measurement accuracy. Thus, it is often important that such capacitance be kept as low as possible. Although the distributed capacitance of the card is generally fixed by design, there is one area where you do have control over the capacitance in your system: the connecting cables. To minimize capacitance, keep all cables as short as possible.

Magnetic fields

When a conductor cuts through magnetic lines of force, a very small current is generated. This phenomenon will frequently cause unwanted signals to occur in the test leads of a switching matrix system. If the conductor has sufficient length, even weak magnetic fields like those of the earth can create sufficient signals to affect low-level measurements.

Two ways to reduce these effects are: (1) reduce the lengths of the test leads, and (2) minimize the exposed circuit area. In extreme cases, magnetic shielding may be required. Special metal with high permeability at low flux densities (such as mu metal) is effective at reducing these effects.

Even when the conductor is stationary, magnetically induced signals may still be a problem. Fields can be produced by various signals such as the AC power line voltage. Large inductors such as power transformers can generate substantial magnetic fields, so care must be taken to keep the switching and measuring circuits a good distance away from these potential noise sources.

At high current levels, even a single conductor can generate significant fields. These effects can be minimized by using twisted pairs, which will cancel out most of the resulting fields.

Radio frequency interference

Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) is a general term used to describe electromagnetic interference over a wide range of frequencies across the spectrum. Such RFI can be particularly troublesome at low signal levels, but it can also affect measurements at high levels if the problem is of sufficient severity.

RFI can be caused by steady-state sources such as radio or TV signals or some types of electronic equipment (microprocessors, high speed digital circuits, etc.), or it can result from impulse sources, as in the case of arcing in high-voltage environments. In either case, the effect on the measurement can be considerable if enough of the unwanted signal is present.

RFI can be minimized in several ways. The most obvious method is to keep the equipment and signal leads as far away from the RFI source as possible. Shielding the switching card, signal leads, sources, and measuring instruments will often reduce RFI to an acceptable level. In extreme cases, a specially constructed screen room may be required to sufficiently attenuate the troublesome signal.

Many instruments incorporate internal filtering that may help to reduce RFI effects in some situations. In some cases, additional external filtering may also be required. Keep in mind, however, that filtering may have detrimental effects on the desired signal.

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Ground loops

When two or more instruments are connected together, care must be taken to avoid unwanted signals caused by ground loops. Ground loops usually occur when sensitive instrumentation is connected to other instrumentation with more than one signal return path such as power line ground. As shown in Figure 5-13, the resulting ground loop causes current to flow through the instrument LO signal leads and then back through power line ground. This circulating current develops a small but undesirable voltage between the LO terminals of the two instruments. This voltage will be added to the source voltage, affecting the accuracy of the measurement.

Figure 5-14 shows how to connect several instruments together to eliminate this type of ground loop problem. Here, only one instrument is connected to power line ground.

Ground loops are not normally a problem with instruments having isolated LO terminals. However, all instruments in the test setup may not be designed in this manner. When in doubt, consult the manual for all instrumentation in the test setup.

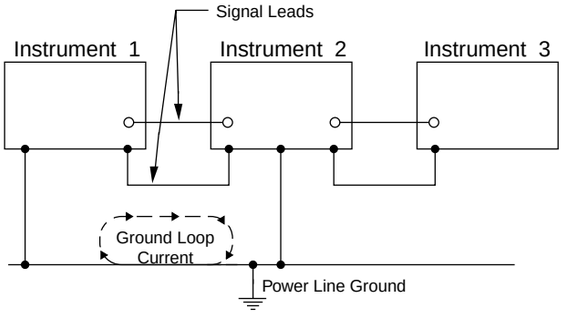


Figure 5-13
Power line ground loops

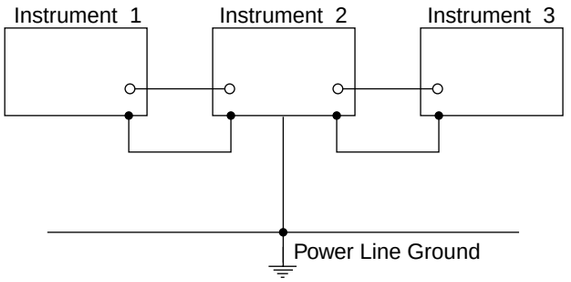


Figure 5-14
Eliminating ground loops

Keeping connectors clean

As is the case with any high-resistance device, the integrity of connectors can be damaged if they are not handled properly. If connector insulation becomes contaminated, the insulation resistance will be substantially reduced, affecting high-impedance measurement paths.

Oils and salts from the skin can contaminate connector insulators, reducing their resistance. Also, contaminants present in the air can be deposited on the insulator surface. To avoid these problems, never touch the connector insulating material. In addition, the card should be used only in clean, dry environments to avoid contamination.

If the connector insulators should become contaminated, either by inadvertent touching or from airborne deposits, they can be cleaned with a cotton swab dipped in clean methanol. After thoroughly cleaning, they should be allowed to dry for several hours in a low-humidity environment before use, or they can be dried more quickly using dry nitrogen.

AC frequency response

The AC frequency response of the Model 7022 is important in test systems that switch AC signals. Refer to the specifications at the front of this manual.

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6
Service Information

WARNING

The information in this section is intended only for qualified service personnel. Some of the procedures may expose you to hazardous voltages that could result in personal injury or death. Do not attempt to perform these procedures unless you are qualified to do so.

Introduction

This section contains information necessary to service the Model 7022 matrix-digital I/O card and is arranged as follows:

- **Handling and cleaning precautions —** Discusses handling procedures and cleaning methods for the card.
- **Performance verification —** Covers the procedures necessary to determine if the card is operating properly.
- **Functionality test —** Provides a test procedure to determine if a digital I/O input or output channel is functioning properly.
- **Special handling of static-sensitive devices —** Reviews precautions necessary when handling static-sensitive devices.
- **Principles of operation —** Briefly discusses circuit operation.
- **Troubleshooting —** Presents some troubleshooting tips for the card.

Handling and cleaning precautions

Because of the high impedance circuits on the Model 7022, care should be taken when handling or servicing the card to prevent possible contamination, which could degrade performance. The following precautions should be taken when handling the card.

Do not store or operate the card in an environment where dust could settle on the circuit board. Use dry nitrogen gas to clean dust off the card if necessary.

Handle the card only by the side edges. Do not touch any board surfaces, components, or connectors. Do not touch areas adjacent to electrical contacts. When servicing the card, wear clean cotton gloves.

If making solder repairs on the circuit board, use an OA-based (organic activated) flux. Remove the flux from these areas when the repair is complete. Use pure water along with plenty of clean cotton swabs or a soft brush to remove the flux. Take care not to spread the flux to other areas of the circuit board. Once the flux has been removed, swab only the repaired area with methanol, then blowdry the board with dry nitrogen gas.

After cleaning, the card should be placed in a 50°C low humidity environment for several hours.

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Performance verification

The following paragraphs discuss performance verification procedures for the Model 7022, including path resistance, offset current, contact potential, and isolation.

With the Model 7022's backplane jumpers installed, the performance verification procedures must be performed with only one card (the one being checked) installed in the Model 7001/7002 mainframe. These conditions do not apply if the backplane jumpers are removed.

CAUTION

Contamination will degrade the performance of the card. To avoid contamination, always grasp the card by the side edges. Do not touch the connectors and do not touch the board surfaces or components. On plugs and receptacles, do not touch areas adjacent to the electrical contacts.

NOTE

Failure of any performance verification test may indicate that the card is contaminated. See the Handling and cleaning precautions paragraph to clean the card.

Environmental conditions

All verification measurements should be made at an ambient temperature between 18° and 28°C and at a relative humidity of less than 70%.

Recommended equipment

Table 6-1 summarizes the equipment necessary for performance verification, along with an application for each unit.

Table 6-1
Verification equipment

Description	Model	Specifications	Applications
DMM	Keithley Model 2000	100Ω; 0.01%	Path resistance
Electrometer w/voltage source	Keithley Model 6517A	20pA, 200pA; 1% 100V source; 0.15%	Offset current, path isolation
Sensitive DVM	Keithley Model 182	3mV; 60 ppm	Contact potential
Triax cable (unterminated)	Keithley Model 7025	—	Offset current
Low thermal cable (unterminated)	Keithley Model 1484	—	Contact potential

Matrix connections

The following information summarizes methods that can be used to connect test instrumentation to the connector card. Detailed connection information is provided in Section 4.

One method to make instrument connections to the card is by hard-wiring a 96-pin female DIN connector and then mating it to the connector on the Model 7022. Row and column shorting connections can also be done at the connector. The connector in the Model 7011-KIT-R connection kit (see Table 4-1) can be used for this purpose. Pin identification for the multi-pin connector for the card is provided by Figure 4-8 and Table 4-2.

WARNING

When wiring a connector, do not leave any exposed wires. No conductive part of the circuit may be exposed. Properly cover the conductive parts, or death by electric shock may occur.

CAUTION

After making solder connections to a connector, remove solder flux as explained in the Handling and cleaning precautions paragraph. Failure to clean the solder connections could result in degraded performance preventing the card from passing verification tests.

Before pre-wiring any connectors plugs, study the following test procedures to fully understand the connection requirements.

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Channel resistance tests

Referring to Figure 6-1, perform the following steps to verify that each contact of every relay is closing properly and that the resistance is within specification.

1. Turn off the Model 7001/7002 if it is on.
2. As shown in Figure 6-1, connect all terminals of matrix columns 1-6 together to form one common terminal.
3. Set the Model 2000 to the 100Ω range and connect four test leads to the INPUT and SENSE Ω 4 WIRE input.
4. Short the four test leads together and zero the Model 2000. Leave zero enabled for the entire test.
5. Connect INPUT HI and SENSE Ω 4 WIRE HI of the Model 2000 to the common terminal. It is recommended that the physical connections be made at columns 1 and 6 as shown in the illustration.
6. Connect INPUT LO and SENSE Ω 4 WIRE LO to the high (H) terminal of row A.
7. Install the Model 7022 in slot 1 (CARD 1) of the Model 7001/7002.
8. Turn on the Model 7001/7002 and program it to close channel 1!1 (row A, column 1). Verify that the resistance of this channel is <1.25Ω.
9. Open channel 1!1 and close 1!6. Verify that the resistance of this channel is <1.25Ω.
10. Open channel 1!6 and close 1!11. Verify that the resistance of this channel is <1.25Ω.
11. Repeat the basic procedure of opening and closing channels to check the resistance of row A high (H) terminal paths for columns 4 through 6 (channels 1!16, 1!21, and 1!26).
12. Turn off the Model 7001/7002 and connect the INPUT LO and SENSE Ω 4 WIRE LO test leads of the Model 2000 DMM to the low (L) terminal of row A.
13. Repeat steps 8 through 11 to check the low (L) channel paths of row A.
14. Turn off the Model 7001/7002 and repeat the basic procedure in steps 7 through 13 for rows B, C, D, and E.

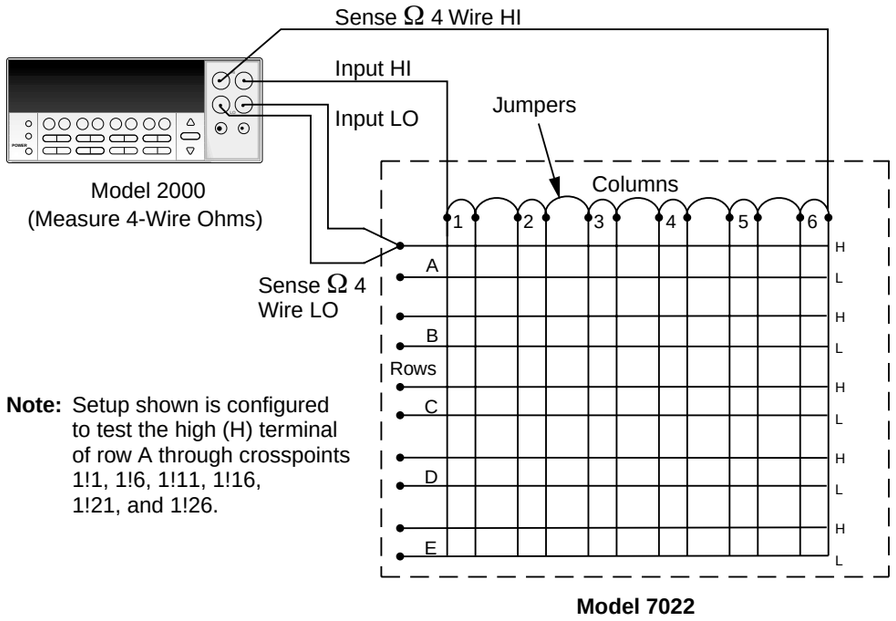


Figure 6-1
Path resistance testing

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Offset current tests

These tests check leakage current from high (H) to low (L) (differential), and from high (H) and low (L) to chassis (common mode) for each pathway. In general, these tests are performed by simply measuring the leakage current with an electrometer. In the following procedure, the Model 6517A is used to measure leakage current.

Referring to Figure 6-2, perform the following procedure to check offset current:

1. Turn off the Model 7001/7002 if it is on.
2. Connect the Model 6517A electrometer to row A of the matrix as shown in Figure 6-2. Note that electrometer HI is connected to both high (H) and low (L) of row A. Electrometer LO is connected to chassis ground, which is accessible at the rear panel of the mainframe.
3. Install the card in slot 1 (CARD 1) of the Model 7001/7002.
4. On the Model 6517A, select the 200pA range, and enable zero check and zero correct the instrument. Leave zero correct enabled for the entire procedure.
5. Turn on the Model 7001/7002.
6. Program the Model 7001/7002 to close channel 1!1.
7. On the Model 6517A , disable zero check and verify that it is <100pA. This measurement is the leakage current of the pathway.
8. On the Model 6517A, enable zero check and on the Model 7001/7002, open channel 1!1.
9. Repeat the basic procedure in steps 6 through 8 to check the rest of the pathways (channels 1!6, 1!11, 1!16, 1!21, and 1!26) of the row.
10. Turn off the Model 7001/7002 and connect the Model 6517A to row B. Repeat the basic procedure in steps 6 through 9 to check channels 1!2, 1!7, 1!12, 1!17, 1!22, and 1!27.
11. Repeat the basic procedure in step 10 to check rows C, D, and E.
12. Turn off the Model 7001/7002.
13. To check differential offset current, connect the Model 6517A to row A as shown in Figure 6-3, and repeat steps 4 through 12.

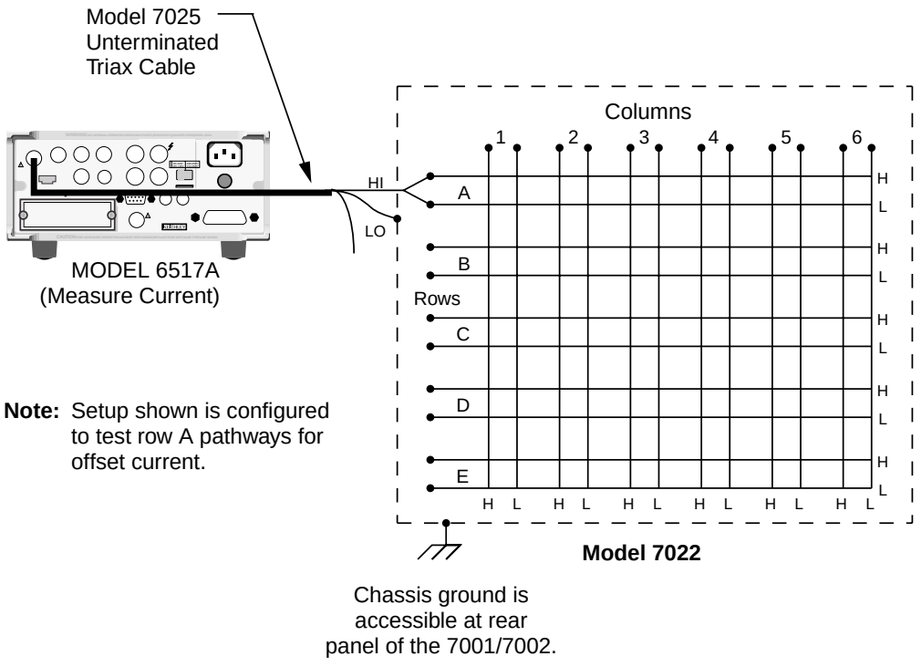
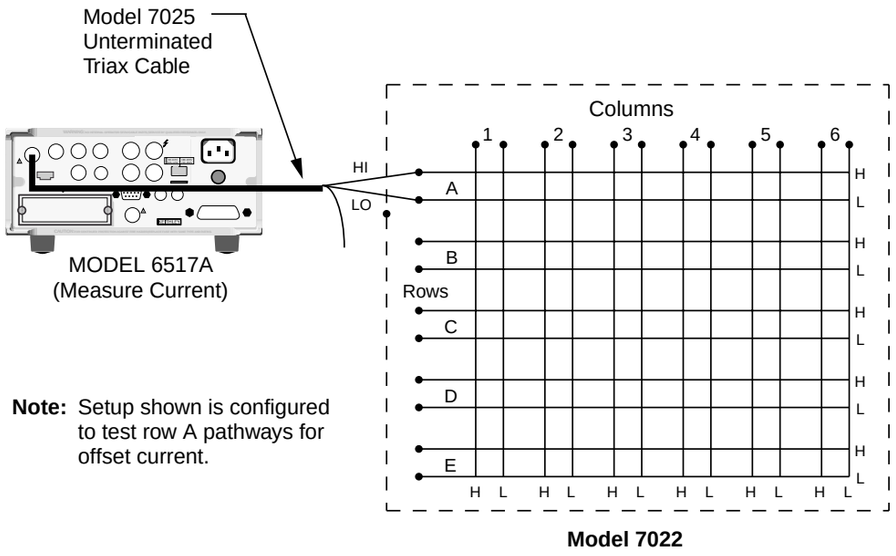


Figure 6-2
Common-mode offset current testing

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Note: Setup shown is configured to test row A pathways for offset current.

Figure 6-3
Differential offset current testing

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Contact potential tests

These tests check the EMF generated by each relay contact pair (H and L) for each pathway. The tests simply consist of using a sensitive digital voltmeter (Model 182) to measure the contact potential (Figure 6-4).

Perform the following procedure to check contact potential of each path:

1. Turn off the Model 7001/7002 if it is on.
2. Place a short between HI to LO on each input column 1-6.
3. Connect all row HI terminals together on the common bus.
4. Connect all row LO terminals together on the common bus.
5. Place a short between HI to LO on the rows.
6. Connect the Model 182 input leads to HI and LO of the rows.
7. Install the Model 7022 in the Model 7001/7002 slot 1 and turn on the mainframe.
8. Allow the Models 7022, 7001/7002, and 182 to warm up for two hours.
9. Select the 3mV range on the Model 182.
10. Press REL READING on the Model 182 to null out internal offsets. Leave REL READING enabled for the entire procedure.
11. Turn off the mainframe. Remove the Model 7022 front slot 1. Cut the short from HI to LO on the rows.
12. Install the Model 7022 in the Model 7001/7002 slot 1 and turn on power.
13. Wait 15 minutes.
14. Program the Model 7001/7002 to close channel 1!1.
15. After settling, verify that the reading on the Model 182 is <3µV. This measurement represents the contact potential of the pathway.
16. From the Model 7001/7002, open channel 1!1.
17. Repeat steps 14 through 16 for all 30 crosspoints.

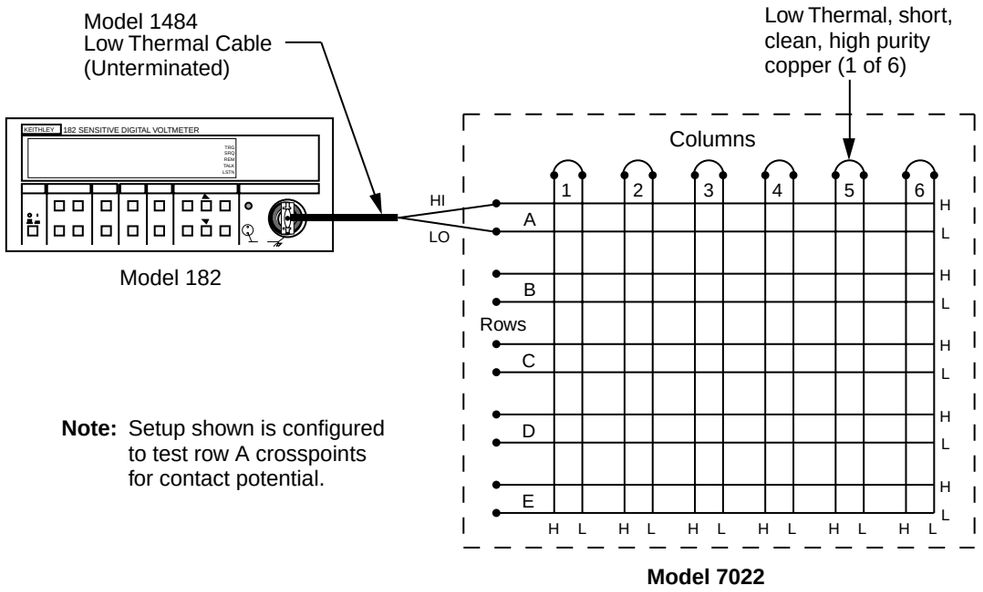


Figure 6-4
Contact potential testing

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Path isolation tests

These tests check the leakage resistance (isolation) between adjacent paths. A path is defined as the high (H) and low (L) circuit from a row to a column that results by closing a particular crosspoint. In general, the test is performed by applying a voltage (+100V) across two adjacent paths and then measuring the leakage current across the paths. The isolation resistance is then calculated as R = V/I. In the following procedure, the Model 6517A functions as both a voltage source and an ammeter. In the R function, the Model 6517A internally calculates the resistance from the known voltage and current levels and displays the resistance value.

1. Turn off the Model 7001/7002 if it is on.
2. Jumper the high (H) terminal to the low (L) terminal for each row (Figure 6-5).
3. Connect the Model 6517A to rows A and B as shown in Figure 6-5. Make sure the voltage source is off. Also, make sure there are no other connections to the card.
4. Install the Model 7022 in slot 1 of the Model 7001/7002.

WARNING

The following steps use high voltage (100V). Be sure to remove power from the circuit before making connection changes.

5. Place the Model 6517A in the R measurement function.
6. Turn on the Model 7001/7002 and program it to close channels 1!1 (row A, column 1) and 1!7 (row B, column 2).
7. On the Model 6517A, source +100V.
8. After allowing the reading on the Model 6517A to settle, verify that it is >1GΩ. This measurement is the leakage resistance (isolation) between row A, column 1 and row B, column 2.
9. Turn off the Model 6517A voltage source.
10. Turn off the Model 7001/7002.
11. Disconnect the Model 6517A from rows A and B, and in a similar manner, reconnect it to rows B and C (picoammeter high to row B and voltage source high to row C).
12. Turn on the Model 7001/7002 and program it to close channels 1!7 and 1!13.
13. On the Model 6517A, source +100V.
14. After allowing the reading on the Model 6517A to settle, verify that it is >1GΩ.
15. Using Table 6-2 as a guide, repeat the basic procedure in steps 9 through 14 for the rest of the path pairs (starting with test 3).

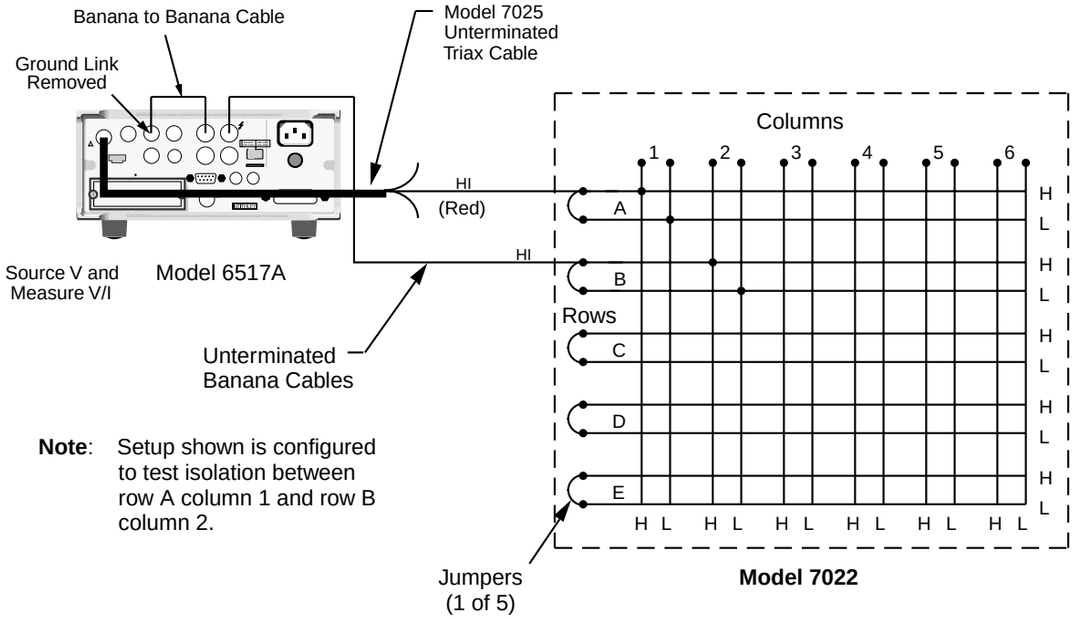


Figure 6-5
Path isolation testing (guarded)

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Table 6-2
Path isolation tests

Test no.	Path isolation	Test equipment locations	Channels closed
1	Row A, Col 1 to Row B, Col 2	Row A and Row B	1!1 and 1!7
2	Row B, Col 2 to Row C, Col 3	Row B and Row C	1!7 and 1!13
3	Row C, Col 3 to Row D, Col 4	Row C and Row D	1!13 and 1!19
4	Row D, Col 4 to Row E, Col 5	Row D and Row E	1!19 and 1!25
5	Row D, Col 5 to Row E, Col 6	Row D and Row E	1!24 and 1!30

Differential and common-mode isolation tests

These tests check the leakage resistance (isolation) between high (H) and low (L) (differential), and from high and low to chassis (common-mode) of every row and column. In general, the test is performed by applying a voltage (100V) across the terminals and then measuring the leakage current. The isolation resistance is then calculated as R = V/I. In the following procedure, the Model 6517A functions as a voltage source and an ammeter. In the R function, the Model 6517A internally calculates the resistance from the known voltage and current levels, and displays the resistance value.

1. Turn the Model 7001/7002 off if it is on.
2. Connect the Model 6517A to row A as shown in Figure 6-6. Make sure the voltage source is off. Also, make sure there are no other connections to the card.
3. Install the Model 7022 in slot 1 of the Model 7001/7002.

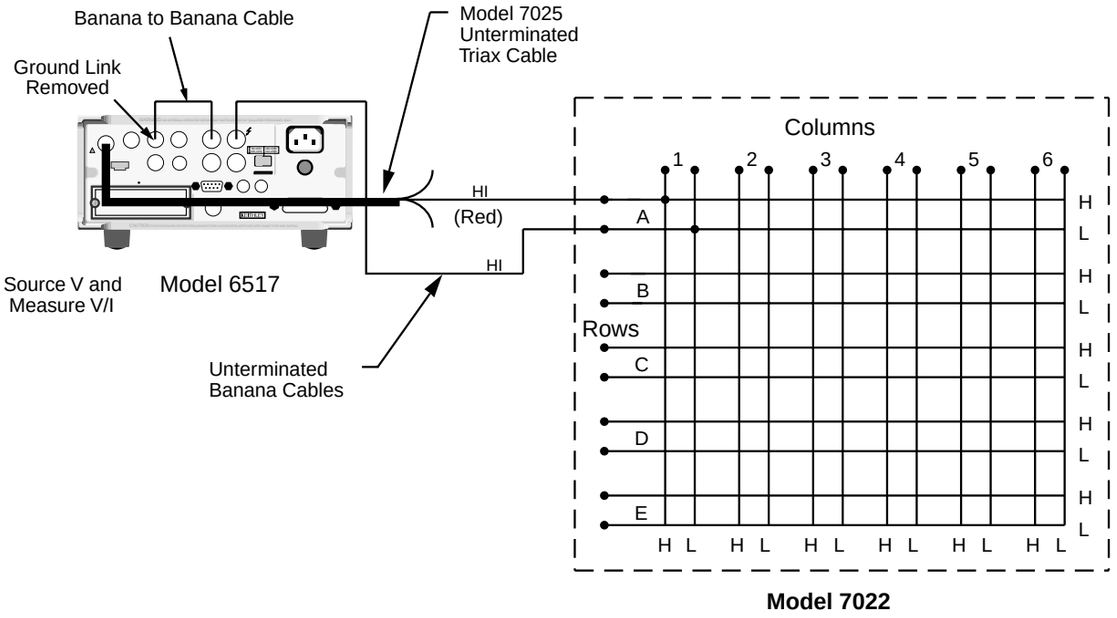


Figure 6-6
Differential isolation testing

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WARNING

The following steps use high voltage (100V). Be sure to remove power from the circuit before making connection changes.

4. On the Model 6517A, set the voltage source for +100V. Make sure the voltage source is off.
5. Place the Model 6517A in the R measurement function.
6. Turn on the Model 7001/7002, but do not program any channels to close. All channel crosspoints must be open.
7. On the Model 6517A, source 100V.
8. After allowing the reading on the Model 6517A to settle, verify that it is >1GΩ. This measurement is the leakage resistance (isolation) of row A.
9. Turn off the Model 6517A voltage source.
10. Program the Model 7001/7002 to close channel 1!1.
11. On the Model 6517A, source +100V.
12. After allowing the reading on the Model 6517A to settle, verify that it is also >1GΩ. This measurement checks the isolation of column 1.
13. Using Table 6-3 as a guide, repeat the basic procedure in steps 9 through 12 for the rest of the columns and rows (test numbers 3 through 11 of the table).
14. Turn off the Model 6517A voltage source and the Model 7001/7002.
15. For each matrix row, jumper the high (H) terminal to the low (L) terminal as shown in Figure 6-7.
16. Connect the Model 6517A to row A as shown in Figure 6-7, and repeat steps 6 through 14 to check common-mode isolation.

Table 6-3
Differential and common-mode isolation testing

Test no.	Differential or common-mode test	Channels closed
1	Row A	None
2	Column 1	1!1
3	Column 2	1!6
4	Column 3	1!11
5	Column 4	1!16
6	Column 5	1!21
7	Column 6	1!26
8	Row B	1!1 and 1!2
9	Row C	1!1 and 1!3
10	Row D	1!1 and 1!4
11	Row E	1!1 and 1!5

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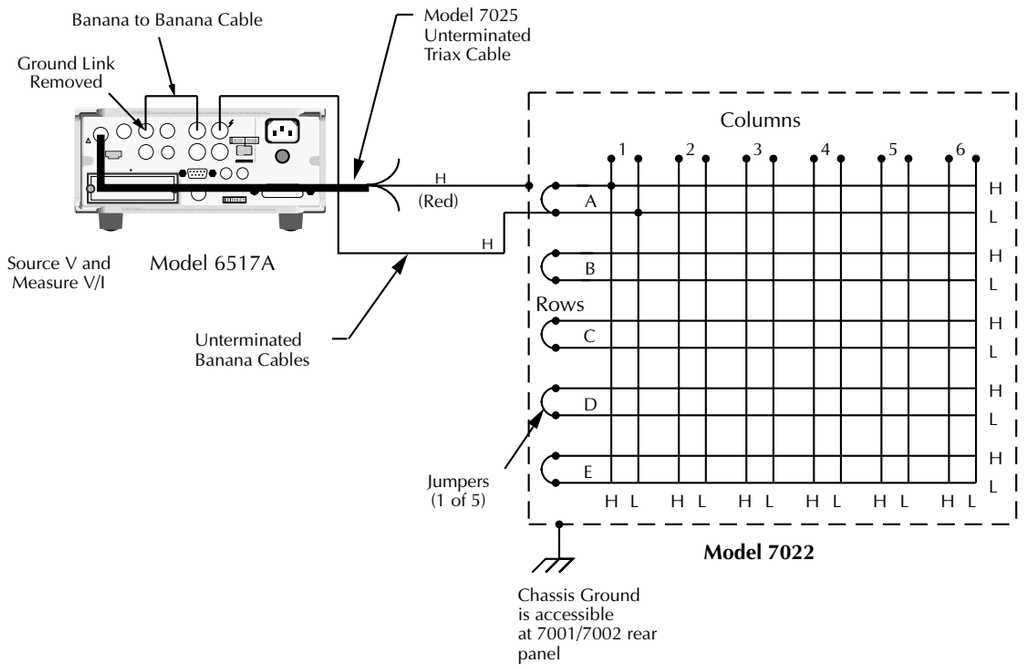


Figure 6-7
Common-mode isolation testing

Channel functionality test

1. As shown in Figure 6-8, connect the suspect input or output channel to an output or input channel that is known to be functioning properly. The internal 5V supply must be used.
2. From the front panel of the mainframe, turn on (close) the output channel. Verify that the display indicates that the output channel is on (closed). Keep in mind that the output can be high (positive) or low (negative) when the channel is turned on, depending on the logic configuration.
3. Place the mainframe in the "read input channels" display mode. Verify on the display that the input channel is off (open).
4. On the mainframe, turn off (open) the output channel and verify on the display that the input channel turns on (closes).
5. On the mainframe, return the instrument to the normal display mode and verify on the display that the output channel is off (open).

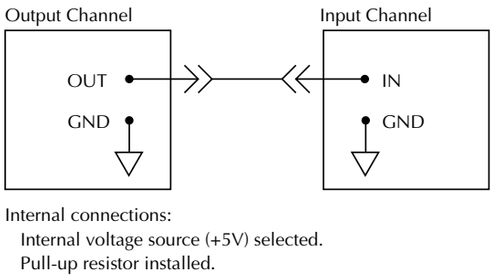


Figure 6-8
Testing an input or output channel

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Special handling of static-sensitive devices

CMOS and other high-impedance devices are subject to possible static discharge damage because of the high-impedance levels involved. The following precautions pertain specifically to static-sensitive devices. However, since many devices in the Model 7022 are static-sensitive, it is recommended that they all be treated as static-sensitive.

1. Such devices should be transported and handled only in containers specially designed to prevent or dissipate static buildup. Typically, these devices will be received in anti-static containers made of plastic or foam. Keep these parts in their original containers until ready for installation.
2. Remove the devices from their protective containers only at a properly grounded work station. Also, ground yourself with a suitable wrist strap while working with these devices.
3. Handle the devices only by the body; do not touch the pins or terminals.
4. Any printed circuit board into which the device is to be inserted must first be grounded to the bench or table.
5. Use only anti-static type de-soldering tools and grounded-tip soldering irons.

Principles of operation

The following paragraphs discuss the basic operating principles for the Model 7022 and can be used as an aid in troubleshooting the card. The schematic drawings of the card are shown on drawing numbers 7021-106 and 7022-176 located in Section 7.

Block diagram

Figure 6-9 shows a simplified block diagram of the Model 7022. Key elements include the ROM, which contains card ID and configuration information, matrix relay drivers and relays, digital I/O output channel drivers, and digital I/O input channel registers. These various elements are discussed in the following paragraphs.

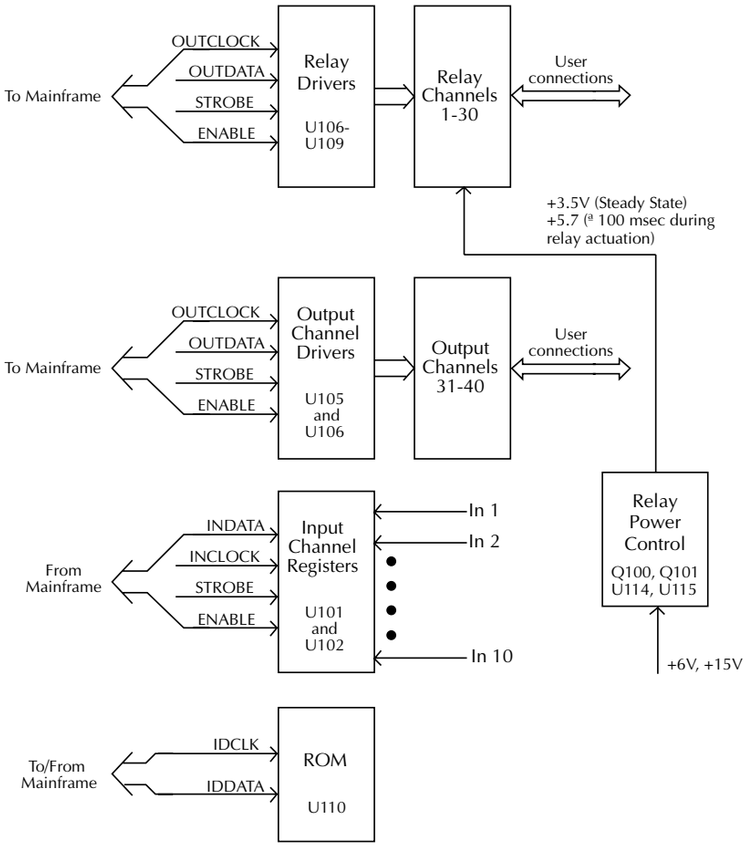


Figure 6-9
Model 7022 block diagram

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ID data circuits

Upon power-up, card identification information from each card is read by the mainframe. This ID data includes such information as card ID, hardware settling time, and relay and channel configuration information.

ID data is contained within an on-card EEPROM (U110). In order to read this information, the sequence described below is performed on power-up.

1. The IDDATA line (pin 5 of U110) is set from high to low while the IDCLK line (pin 6 of U110) is held high. This action initiates a start command to the ROM to transmit data serially to the mainframe (Figure 6-10).
2. The mainframe sends the ROM address location to be read over the IDDATA line. The ROM then transmits an acknowledge signal back to the mainframe, and it then transmits data at that location back to the mainframe (Figure 6-11).
3. The mainframe then transmits an acknowledge signal, indicating that it requires more data. The ROM will then sequentially transmit data after each acknowledge signal it receives.
4. Once all data is received, the mainframe sends a stop command, which is a low-to-high transition of the IDDATA line with the IDCLK line held high (Figure 6-10).

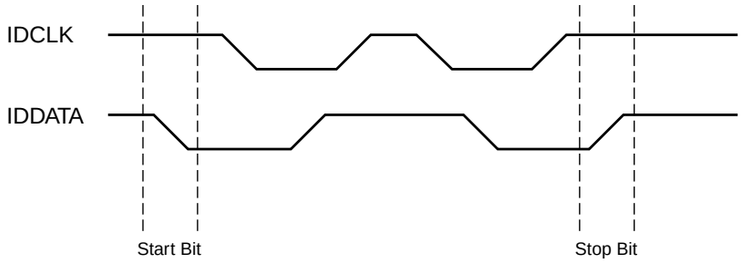


Figure 6-10
Start and stop sequences

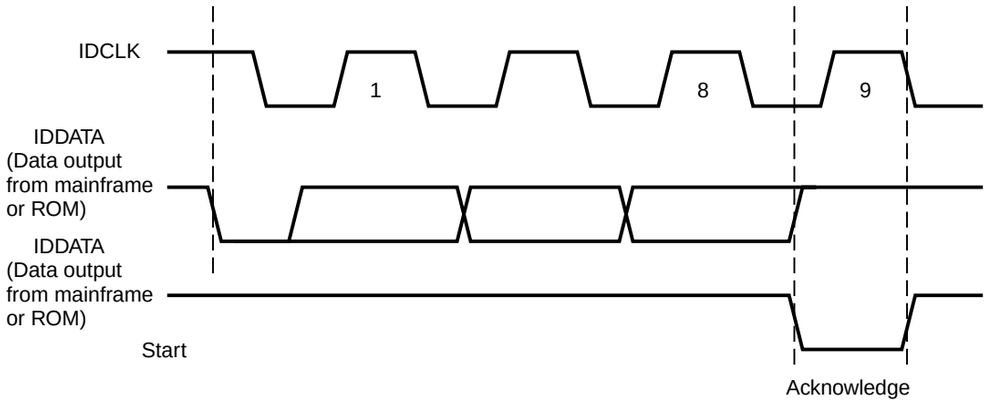


Figure 6-11
Transmit and acknowledge sequence

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Matrix relay control

Card relays are controlled by serial data transmitted via the relay OUTDATA line. A total of five bytes for each card are shifted in serial fashion into latches located in the card relay driver ICs. The serial data is clocked in by the OUTCLOCK line. As data overflows one register, it is fed out the Q's line of the register down the chain.

Once all five bytes have shifted into the card, the STROBE line is set high to latch the relay information into the Q outputs of the relay drivers, and the appropriate relays are energized (assuming the driver outputs are enabled, as discussed below). Note that a relay driver output goes low to energize the corresponding relay.

Matrix relay power control

A relay power control circuit, made up of U114, U115, Q100, Q101, and associated components, keeps power dissipated in relay coils at a minimum, thus reducing possible problems caused by thermal EMFs.

During steady-state operation, the relay supply voltage, +V, is regulated to +3.5V to minimize coil power dissipation. When a relay is first closed, the STROBE pulse applied to U114 changes the parameters of the relay supply voltage regulator, Q100, allowing the relay supply voltage, +V, to rise to +5.7V for about 100msec. This brief voltage rise ensures that relays close as quickly as possible. After the 100msec period has elapsed, the relay supply voltage (+V) drops back down to its nominal steady-state value of +3.5V.

Digital I/O output channel control

Digital output channels are controlled by serial data transmitted from the mainframe to the card via the OUTDATA line. A total of two bytes (10 bits) are shifted in a serial fashion into latches located in the output channel driver ICs. The serial data is clocked in by the OUTCLK line. As data overflows one register, it is fed out the Q's line of the register down the chain.

Once all bytes have shifted into the card, the STROBE line is set high to latch the output channel information into the Q outputs of the output channel drivers. Note that a channel driver output can go low or high when it is turned on (closed) depending on its logic configuration.

Digital I/O input channel control

The mainframe reads digital input channels of the I/O card from a serial, two-byte data stream (via INDATA line).

Digital inputs are applied in a parallel fashion to the two input channel registers (U102 contains eight channels and U101 contains two channels). When the digital inputs are read, the STROBE line goes high to latch the input channel information. The INCLOCK line then clocks out the information as a serial, two-byte data stream (via INDATA line) to the mainframe. As data empties from the lead register (U101), it is replaced by data via the Q7 line of the registers down the chain.

Power-on safeguard

NOTE

The power-on safeguard circuit discussed below is actually located on the digital board in the mainframe.

A power-on safeguard circuit, made up of a D-type flip-flop and associated components, ensures that relays and digital I/O output channels do not randomly energize on power-up and power-down. This circuit disables all relays and output channels (all relays and output channels are open) during power-up and power-down periods.

The PRESET line on the D-type flip-flop is controlled by the 68302 microprocessor, while the CLK line of the D-type flip-flop is controlled by a VIA port line on the 68302 processor. The Q output of the flip-flop drives each switch card relay/output channel driver IC enable pin (U105-U109, pin 8).

When the 68302 microprocessor is in the reset mode, the flip-flop PRESET line is held low, and Q out immediately goes high, disabling all relays and output channels (driver IC enable pins are high). After the reset condition elapses (≈200msec), PRESET goes high while Q out stays high. When the first valid STROBE pulse occurs, a low logic level is clocked into the D-type flip-flop, setting Q out low and enabling all relay drivers and output channel drivers simultaneously. Note that Q out stays low, (enabling relay drivers and output channels) until the 68302 processor goes into a reset condition.

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Troubleshooting

WARNING

Lethal voltages are present within the Model 7001/7002 mainframe. Some of the procedures may expose you to hazardous voltages. Observe standard safety precautions for dealing with live circuits. Failure to do so could result in personal injury or death.

CAUTION

Observe the following precautions when troubleshooting or repairing the card:

To avoid contamination, which could degrade card performance, always handle the card only by the handle and side edges. Do not touch edge connectors, board surfaces, or components on the card. Also, do not touch areas adjacent to electrical contacts on connectors.

Use care when removing relays from the PC board to avoid pulling traces away from the circuit board. Before attempting to remove a relay, use an appropriate de-soldering tool, such as a solder sucker, to clear each mounting hole completely free of solder. Each relay pin must be free to move in its mounting hole before removal. Also, make certain that no burrs are present on the ends of the relay pins.

Troubleshooting equipment

Table 6-4 summarizes recommended equipment for troubleshooting the Model 7022.

Table 6-4
Recommended troubleshooting equipment

Description	Manufacturer and model	Application
Multimeter	Keithley 2000	Measure DC voltages
Oscilloscope	TEK 2243	View logic waveforms

Troubleshooting access

In order to gain access to the relay card top surface to measure voltages under actual operation conditions, perform the following steps:

1. Disconnect the connector card from the relay card.
2. Remove the Model 7001/7002 cover.
3. Install the relay card in the CARD 1 slot location.
4. Turn on Model 7001/7002 power to measure voltages (see following paragraph).

Troubleshooting procedure

Table 6-5 summarizes matrix-digital I/O card troubleshooting.

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Table 6-5
Troubleshooting procedure

Step	Item/Component	Required condition	Comments
1	GND pad		All voltages referenced to digital ground (GND pad).
2	Q100, pin 2	+6VDC	Relay voltage.
3	U101, pin 16	+5VDC	Logic voltage.
4	R135	+15VDC	Relay bias voltage.
5	Q100, pin 3	+3.5VDC*	Regulated relay voltage.
6	U110, pin 6	IDCLK pulses	During power-up only.
7	U110, pin 5	IDDATA pulses	During power-up only.
8	U106, pin 7	STROBE pulse	End of relay update sequence.
9	U106, pin 2	CLK pulses	During relay update sequence only.
10	U106, pin 3	DATA pulses	During relay update sequence only.
11	U105-U109, pins 10-18	Low with relay energized; high with relay de-energized.	Relay driver outputs.

*+3.5VDC present at +V pad under steady-state conditions. This voltage rises to +5.7VDC for about 100msec when relay configuration is changed.

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7
Replaceable Parts

Introduction

This section contains replacement parts information, schematic diagrams, and component layout drawings for the Model 7022.

Parts lists

Parts lists for the various circuit boards are included in tables integrated with schematic diagrams and component layout drawings for the boards. Parts are listed alphabetically in order of circuit designation.

Ordering information

To place an order, or to obtain information concerning replacement parts, contact your Keithley representative or the factory (see inside front cover for addresses). When ordering parts, be sure to include the following information:

1. Card model number 7022
2. Card serial number
3. Part description
4. Circuit description, if applicable
5. Keithley part number

Factory service

If the card is to be returned to Keithley Instruments for repair, perform the following:

1. Complete the service form at the back of this manual and include it with the card.
2. Carefully pack the card in the original packing carton or the equivalent.
3. Write ATTENTION REPAIR DEPT on the shipping label.

NOTE

It is not necessary to return the mainframe with the card.

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Component layouts and schematic diagrams

Component layout drawings and schematic diagrams are included on the following pages integrated with the parts lists:

Table 7-1 — Parts List, Relay Card for 7022.
7021-100 — Component Layout, Relay Card 7022.
7021-106 — Schematic, Relay Card 7022.

NOTE

The Model 7021 and 7022 use the same relay card; only the connector cards are different.

Table 7-2 — Parts List, Mass Terminated Connector Card for 7022.
7022-170 — Component Layout, Mass Terminated Connector Card for 7022.
7022-176 — Schematic, Mass Terminated Connector Card for 7022.
Table 7-3 — Parts List, Model 7011-KIT-R 96-pin Female DIN Connector Kit.

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Table 7-1
Relay card for Model 7022, parts list

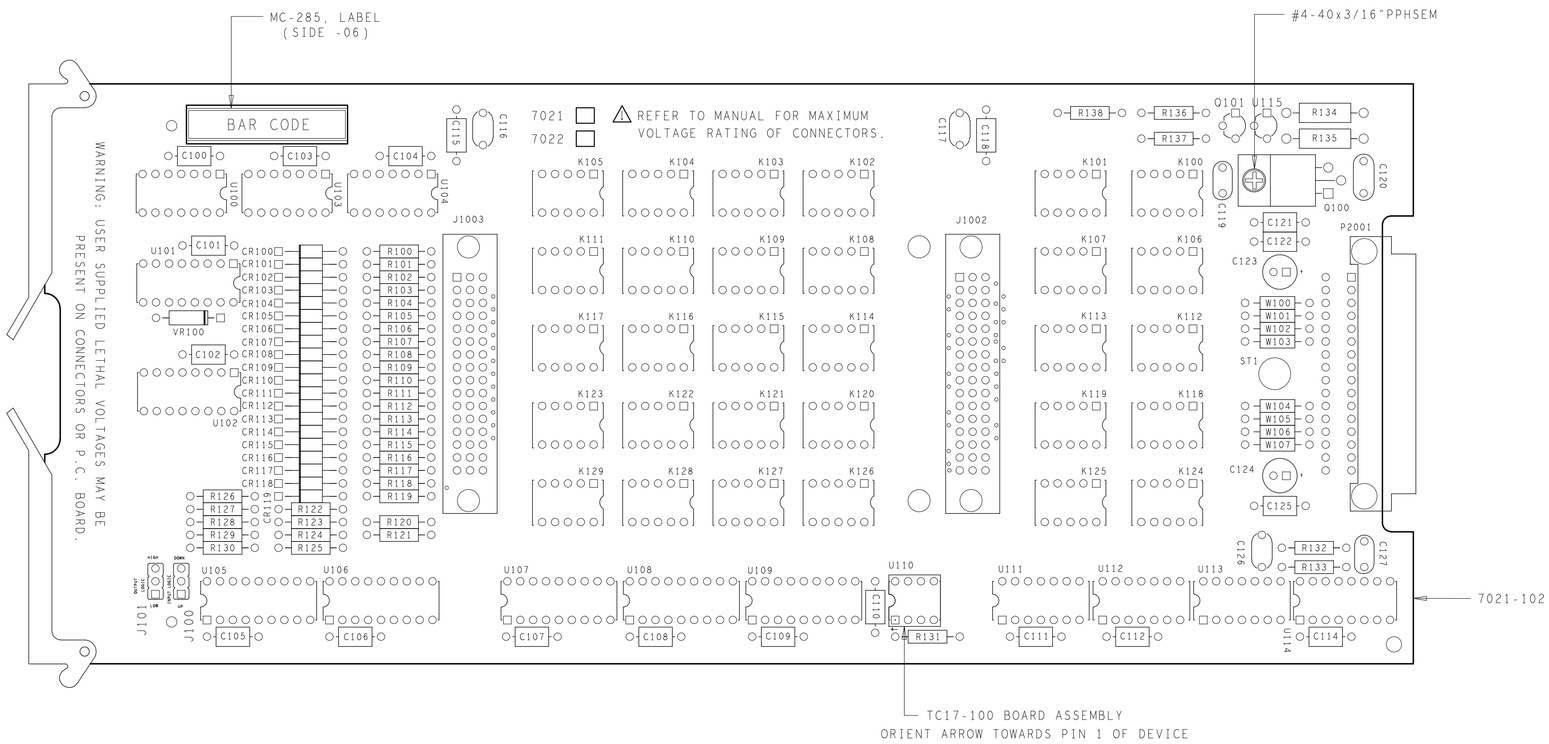
Circuit designation	**Description**	**Keithley part no.**
	2-56X3/16 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW	3-56X3/16PPH
	2-56X5/8 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD FASTENER (FOR P2001 TO STANDOFF AND SHIELD)	FA-245-1
	2-56X7/16 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW	2-56X7/16PPH
	4-40X3/16 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SEMS SCREW (FOR Q100)	4-40X3/16PPHSEM
	4-40 PEM NUT	FA-131
	EJECTOR ARM	7011-301B
	ROLL PIN (FOR EJECTOR ARMS)	DP-6-1
	SHIELD	7011-305C
	STANDOFF, 2 CLEARANCE	ST-204-1
C100-112,114,115,118, 121,122,125	CAP, 0.1µF, 20%, 50V, CERAMIC	C-365-.1
C116,117,126	CAP, 150PF, 10%, 1000V, CERAMIC	C-64-150P
C119,127	CAP, 1µF, 20%, 50V, CERAMIC	C-237-1
C120	CAP, 0.001µF, 20%, 500V, CERAMIC	C-22-.001
C123,124	CAP, 10µF, -20+100%, 25V, ALUM ELEC	C-314-10
CR100-119	DIODE, SILICON, IN4148 (D0-35)	RF-28
J100,101	CONN, BERG	CS-339
J1002,1003	CONN, 48-PIN, 3-ROW	CS-736-2
K100-129	RELAY, ULTRA-SMALL POLARIZED TF2E-5V	RL-149
P2001	CONN, 32-PIN, 2-ROW	CS-775-1
Q100	TRANS, NPN PWR, TIP31 (T0-220AB)	TG-253
Q101	TRANS, N CHAN MOSPOW FET, 2N7000 (T0-92)	TG-195
R100-130,132	RES, 10K, 5%, 1/4W, COMPOSITION OR FILM	R-76-10K
R131	RES, 1K, 5%, 1/4W, COMPOSITION OR FILM	R-76-1K
R133	RES, 220K, 5%, 1/4W, COMPOSITION OR FILM	R-76-220K
R134,135	RES, 560, 10%, 1/2W, COMPOSITION	R-1-560
R136	RES, 2.49K, 1%, 1/8W, METAL FILM	R-88-2.49K
R137	RES, 1.15K, 1%, 1/8W, METAL FILM	R-88-1.15K
R138	RES, 1K, 1%, 1/8W, METAL FILM	R-88-1K
S110	SOCKET	S0-72
ST1	STANDOFF, 4-40X0.812LG	ST-137-20
U100,103,104	IC, QUAD 2-INPUT EXCLUSIVE OR 74HCT86	IC-707
U101,102	IC, 8-BIT PARALLEL TO SERIAL, 74HCT165	IC-548
U105-109	IC, 8-BIT, SERIAL-IN LATCH DRIVER, 5841A	IC-536
U110	EPROM PROGRAM	7022-800A01
U111	IC, HEX INVERTER, 74HCT04	IC-444
U112	IC, QUAD 2 INPUT OR 74HCT32	IC-443
U113	IC, HIGH SPEED BUFFER, 74HC125	IC-451
U114	IC, RETRIG MONO MULTIVIB, 74HC123	IC-492
U115	IC, AJD SHUNT REGULATOR, TL431CLP	IC-677
VR100	DIODE, ZENER, 5.1V, IN751 (D0-7)	DZ-59
W100-107	JUMPER	J-15

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B	19587	RELEASED	SZ	2-11-97
C	19744	REVISED ARTWORK	SZ	3-24-97
D	19814	REVISED ARTWORK	SZ	6/12/97
D1	25918	CHANGED U110 TO TC17-100	ELS	6/20/01



NOTE: FOR COMPONENT INFORMATION,
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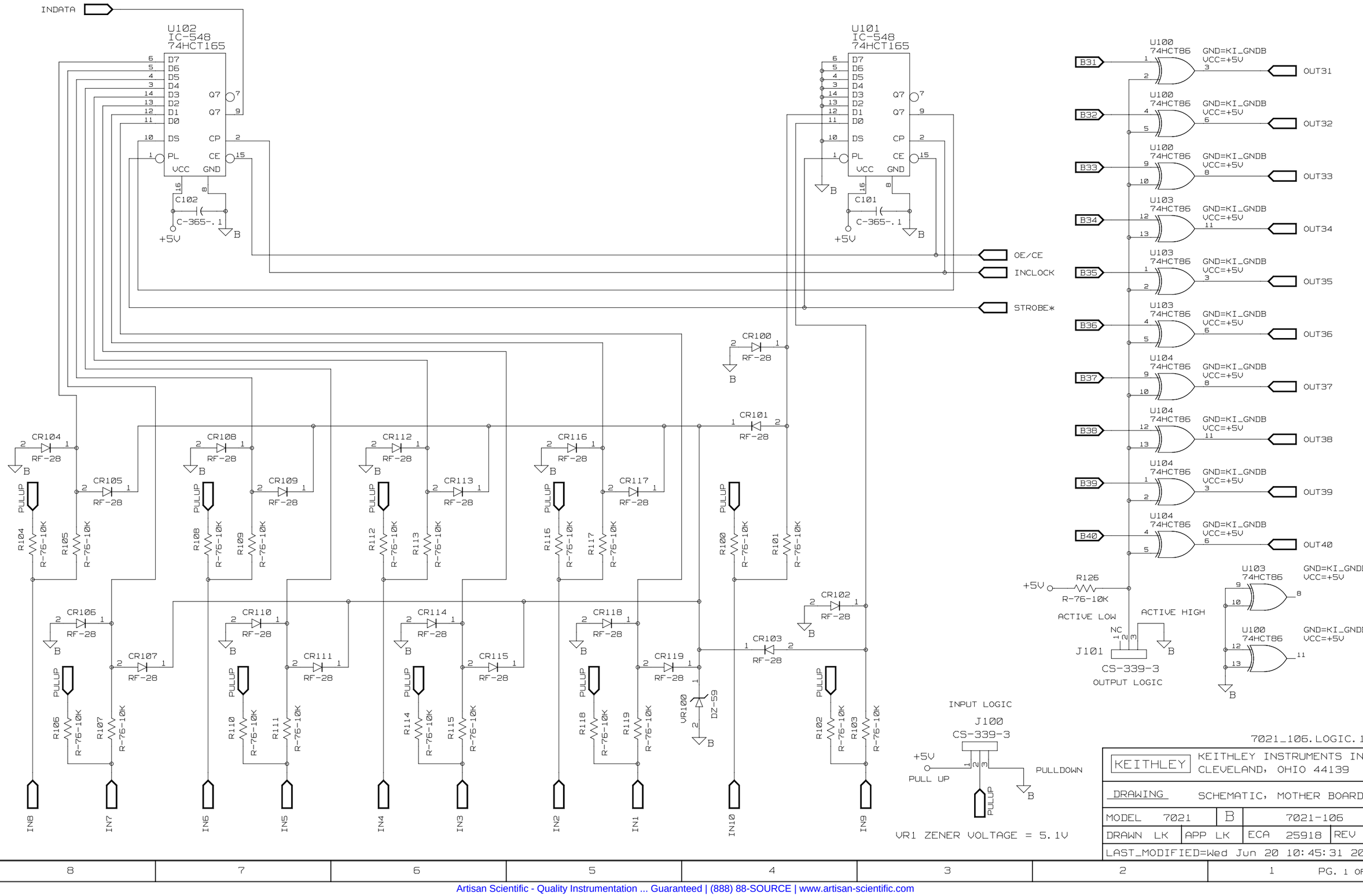
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RELAY MOTHER BOARD

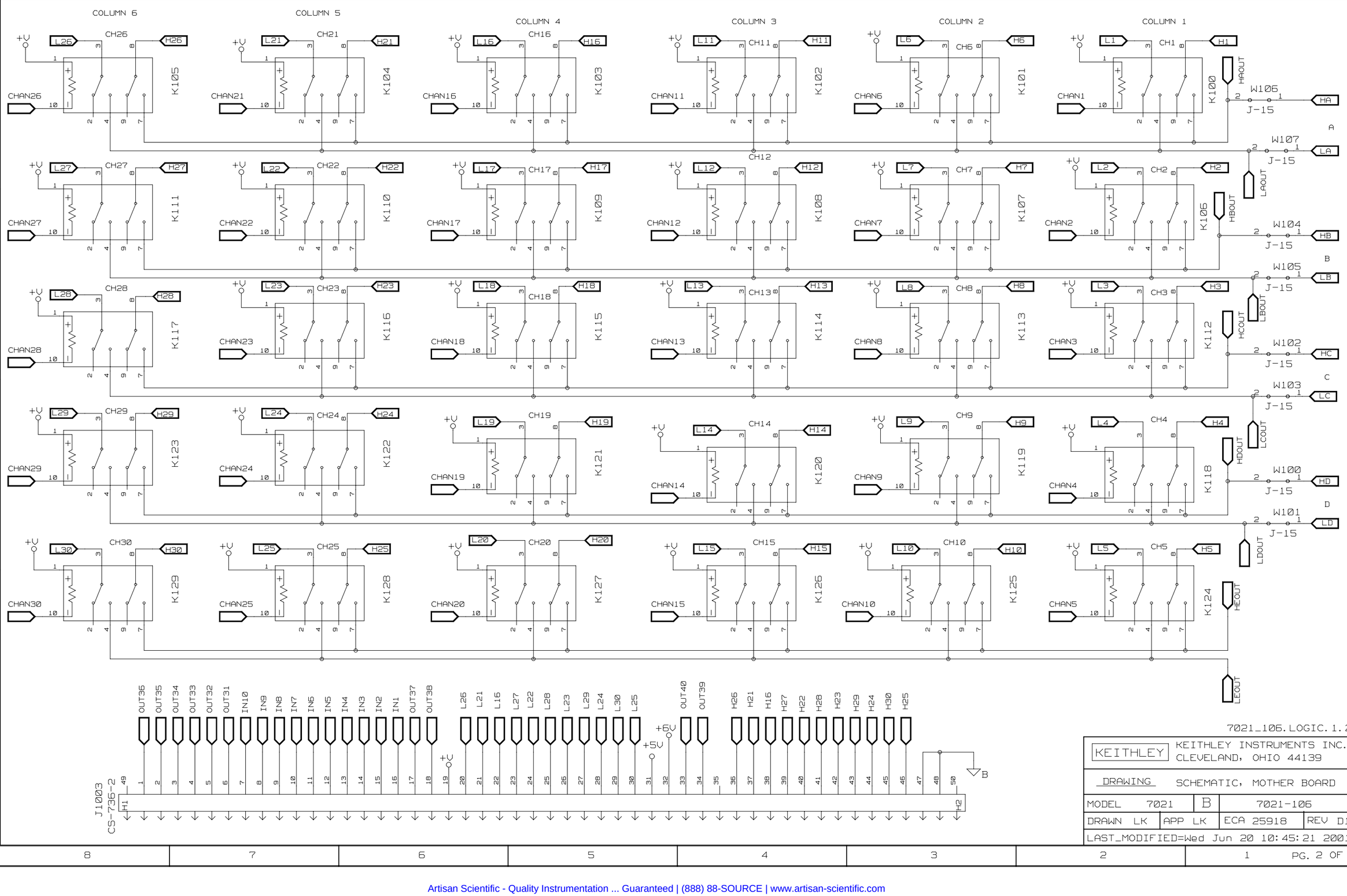
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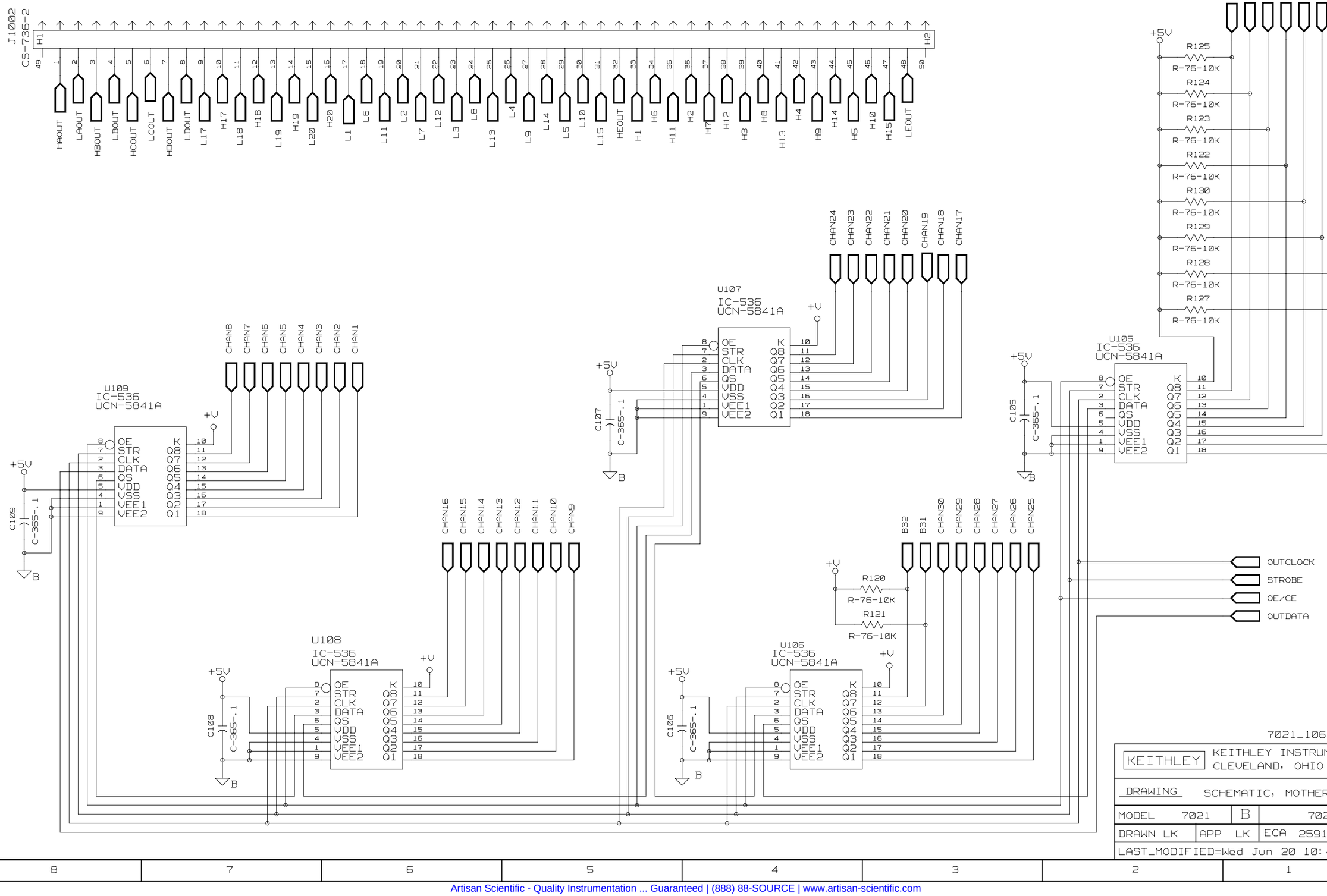
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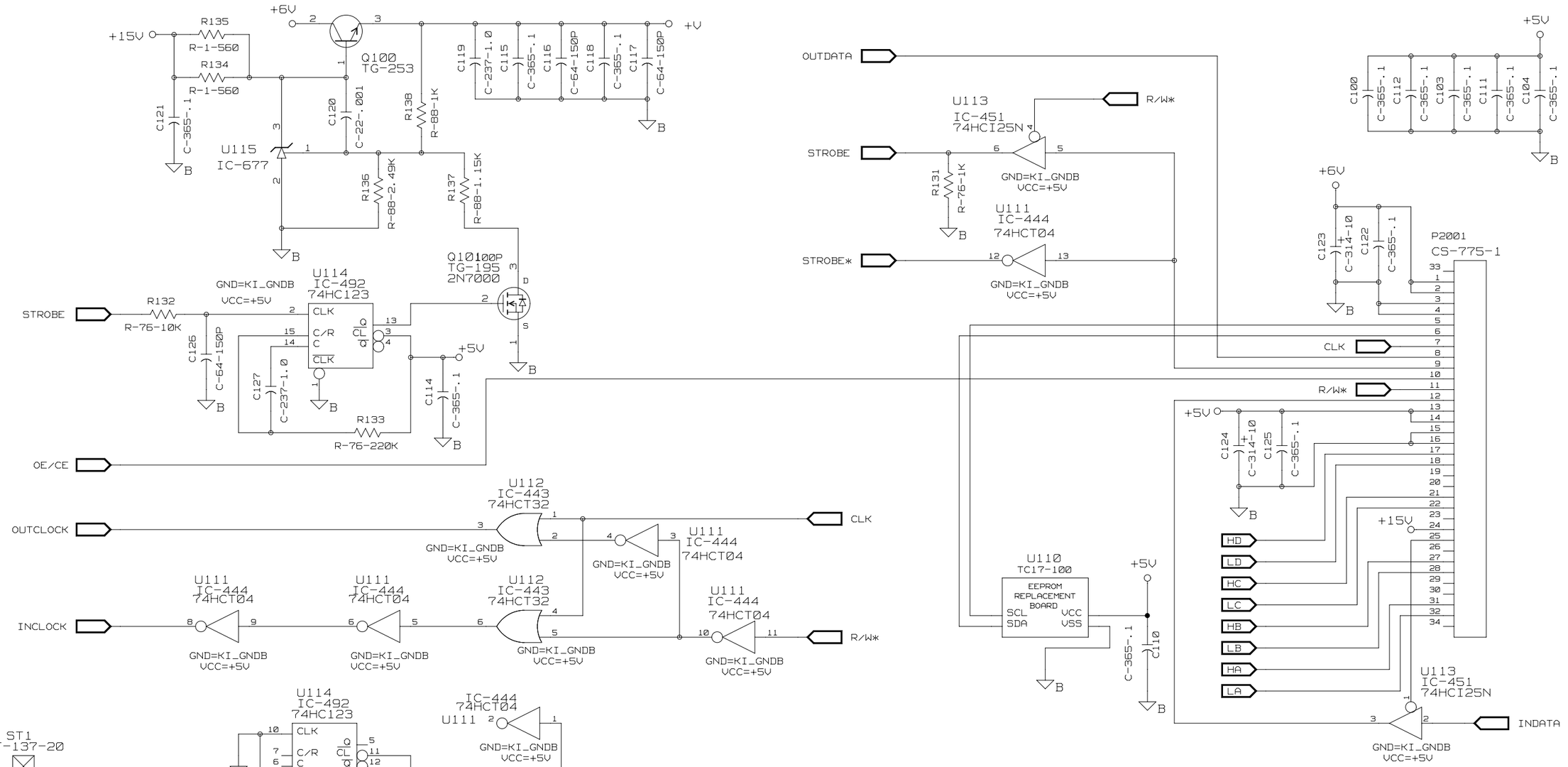
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MODEL 7021	B 7021-106
DRAWN LK	APP LK ECA 25918 REV D1
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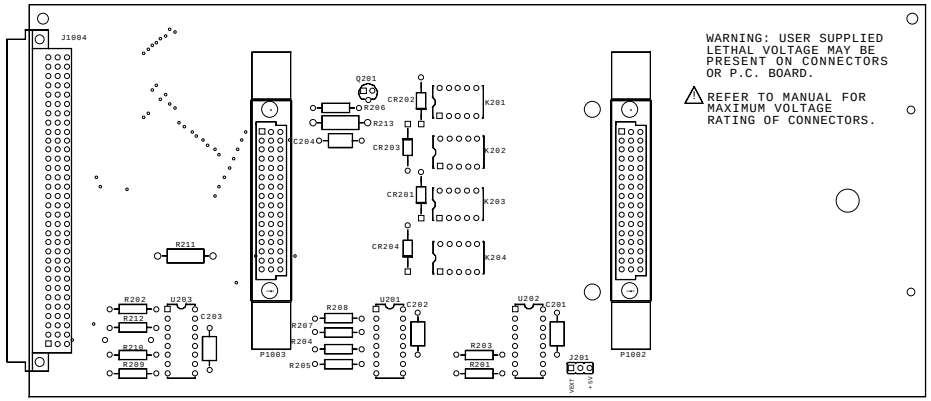
Table 7-2
Mass terminated connector card for Model 7022, parts list

Circuit designation	Description	Keithley part no.
	2-56X3/16 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW (FOR SHIELD)	2-56X3/16PPH
	2-56X3/8 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW (FOR BRACKET)	2-56X3/8PPH
	2-56X7/16 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SCREW	2-56X7/16PPH
	4-40X1/4 PHILLIPS PAN HEAD SEMS SCREW (CONNECTS RELAY BOARD TO CONNECTOR BOARD)	4-40X1/4PPHSEM
	CONN, JUMPER (FOR J201)	CS-476
	SHIELD	7011-311A
	STANDOFF	ST-203-1
C201-204	CAP, 0.1µF, 20%, 50V, CERAMIC	C-365-.1
CR201-204	DIODE, SILICON, IN4148 (D0-35)	RF-28
J201	CONN, BERG	CS-339
J202,203	CONNECTOR SHIM	7011-309A
J1004	CONN, 96-PIN, 3-ROW	CS-514
K201-204	RELAY, ULTRA-SMALL POLARIZED TF2E-4.5V	RL-162
P1002,1003	CONNECTOR, 48-PIN, 3-ROW	CS-748-3
Q201	TRANS, NPN SILICON, 2N3904 (T0-92)	TG-47
R201-205, 207-210, 212	RES, 10K, 5%, 1/4W, COMPOSITION OR FILM	R-76-10K
R206	RES, 100K, 5%, 1/4W, COMPOSITION OR FILM	R-76-100K
R211, 213	RES, 220, 10%, 1/2W, COMPOSITION	R-1-220
U201-203	IC, 4-CHANNEL PWR DRIVER, 2549B	IC-1044

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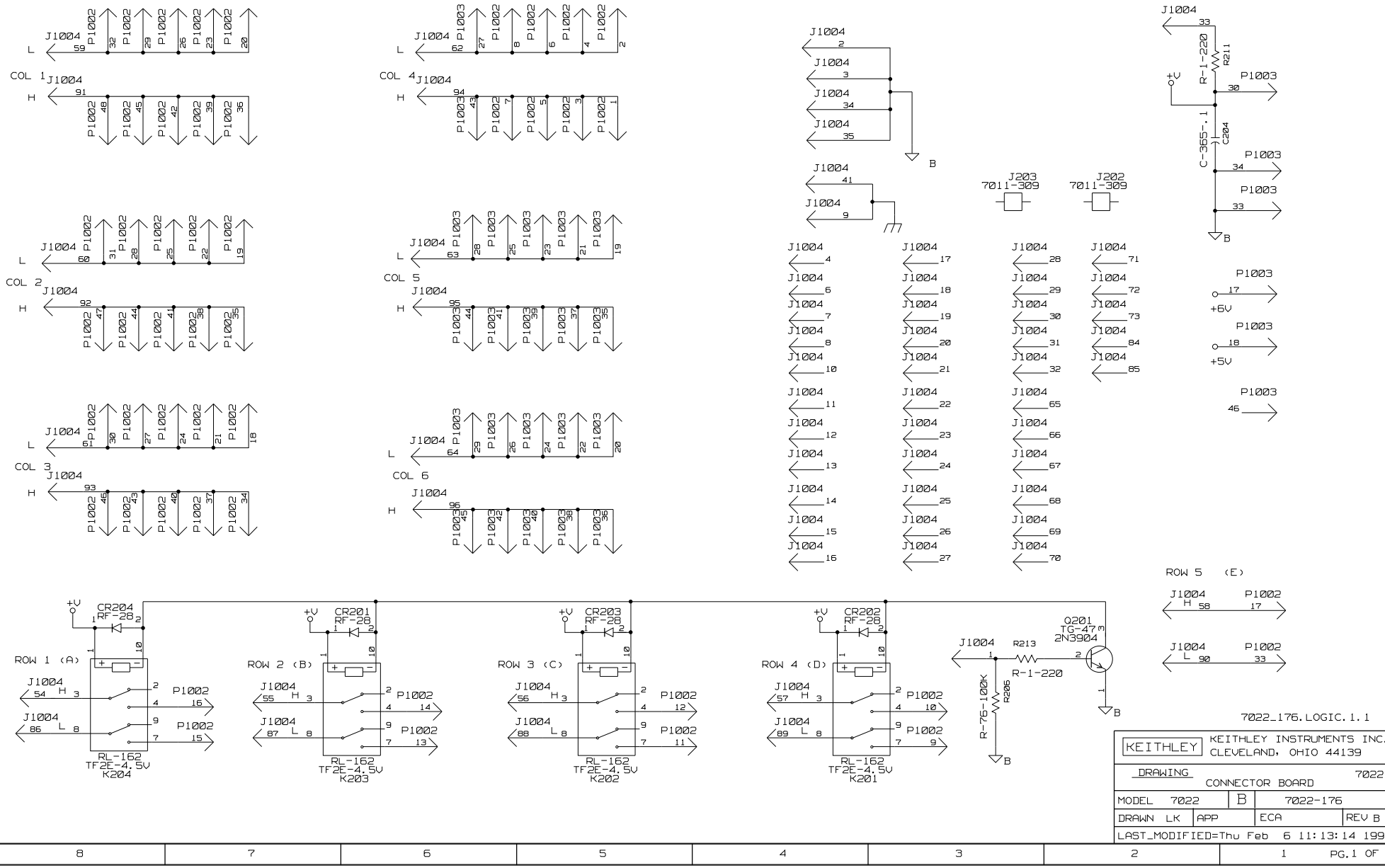
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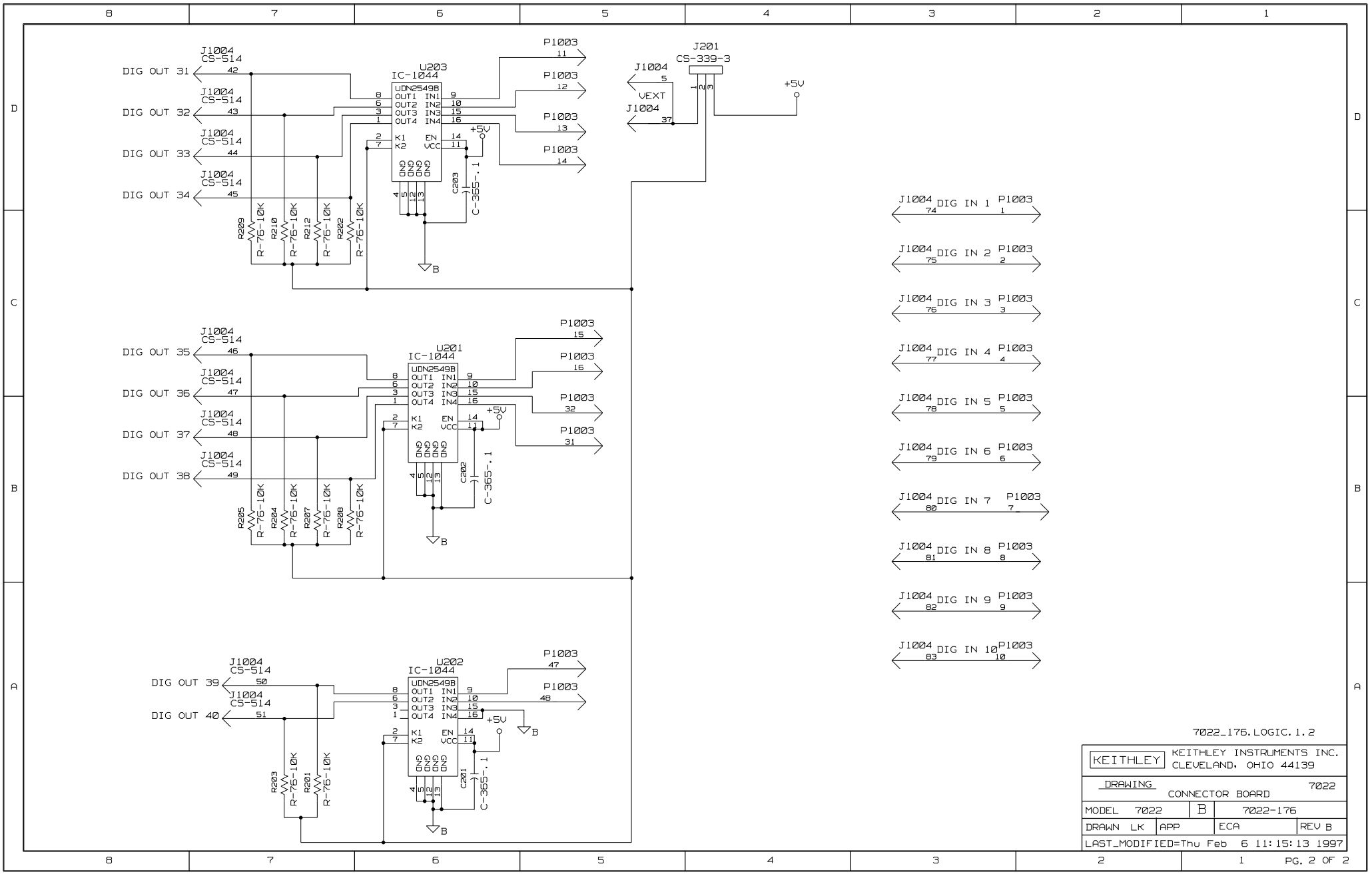
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CONNECTOR BOARD

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Table 7-3
Model 7011-KIT-R 96-pin female DIN connector kit, parts list

Circuit designation	**Description**	**Keithley part no.**
	96-PIN FEMALE DIN CONNECTOR BUSHING, STRAIN RELIEF CABLE ADAPTER, REAR EXIT (INCLUDES TWO CABLE CLAMPS) CONNECTOR HOUSING	CS-787-1 BU-27 CC-64 CS-788

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Index

A

AC frequency response, 5-14
Analog matrix maximum signal levels, 5-1

B

Backplane jumpers, 2-1
Backplane row jumpers, 4-2
Basic matrix configuration (5 × 6), 2-1
Block diagram, 6-11

C

Card connections and installation, 4-1
Card installation, 4-18
Card removal, 4-18
Channel assignments, 5-2
Channel functionality test, 6-10
Channel resistance tests, 6-3
Closing and opening channels, 5-4
Common-emitter characteristics curves, 5-12
Component layouts and schematic diagrams, 7-1
Configuring digital I/O input pull-up resistance, 4-4
Configuring digital I/O output logic, 4-4
Contact potential tests, 6-6
Controlling devices using pull-up resistors, 3-2
Controlling pull-up devices, 3-1

D

DC parameter checks, 5-11
Differential and common-mode isolation test, 6-8
Differential switching, 2-3
Digital I/O configuration, 3-1
Digital I/O connections, 4-2
Digital I/O input channel control, 6-13
Digital I/O maximum signal levels, 5-1
Digital I/O output channel control, 6-13
Digital inputs, 3-3
Digital outputs, 3-1

E

Environmental conditions, 6-2

F

Factory service, 7-1
Features, 1-1
Four-terminal ohms measurements, 5-8

G

General information, 1-1
Ground loops, 5-14

H

Handling and cleaning precautions, 6-1
Handling precautions, 1-2, 4-1

I

ID data circuits, 6-12
IEEE-488 bus operation, 5-5
Input channels, 5-1
Input connection scheme, 4-17
Input/output connections, 4-19
Inspection for damage, 1-2
Instruction manual, 1-2
Internal connections, 4-19

J

Jumper installation, 4-2
Jumper removal, 4-2

K

Keeping connectors clean, 5-14

M

Magnetic fields, 5-13
Mainframe control of the card, 5-1
Mainframe matrix expansion, 2-8
Manual addenda, 1-2
Matrix configuration, 2-1
Matrix connections, 4-2, 6-2
Matrix expansion, 2-5
Matrix relay control, 6-13
Matrix relay power control, 6-13
Matrix switching examples, 5-7
Measurement considerations, 5-12
Mixing card types, 2-8
Model 7022 installation and removal, 4-18
Models 7022-D and 7022-DT, 4-19
Multi-pin (mass termination) connector card, 4-5

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N

Narrow matrix expansion (4 × 12 matrix), 2-6

O

Offset current tests, 6-4
Operation, 5-1
Optional accessories, 1-3
Ordering information, 7-1
Output channels, 5-1
Output connection schemes, 4-16

P

Partial matrix implementation, 2-9
Parts lists, 7-1
Path isolation, 5-12
Path isolation tests, 6-7
Performance verification, 6-2
Power-on safeguard, 6-13
Power limits, 5-1
Principles of operation, 6-11
Pull-up resistors, 4-3

R

Radio frequency interference, 5-13
Reading digital I/O input channels, 5-6
Reading input channels, 5-5
Recommended equipment, 6-2
Repacking for shipment, 1-3
Replaceable parts, 7-1

S

Safety symbols and terms, 1-2
Scanning channels, 5-4
Scanning output channels, 5-5
Sensing, 2-4
Separate switching systems, 2-5
Service information, 6-1
Shipping contents, 1-2
Single-card system, 4-11
Single-ended switching, 2-3
Special handling of static-sensitive devices, 6-11
SMU connections, 2-4
Specifications, 1-2

T

Thick film resistor network testing, 5-7
Transistor testing, 5-10
Troubleshooting, 6-14
Troubleshooting access, 6-14
Troubleshooting equipment, 6-14
Troubleshooting procedure, 6-14
Turning channels on and off, 5-5
Two-card switching systems, 2-5
Two-card system, 4-12
Two-mainframe system, 4-14
Typical connection techniques, 4-8
Typical digital I/O connection schemes, 4-16
Typical matrix connection schemes, 4-11
Typical matrix switching schemes, 2-2

U

Unpacking and inspection, 1-2

V

Voltage divider checks, 5-8
Voltage source jumper, 4-2

W

Warranty information, 1-2
Wide matrix expansion (10 × 6 matrix), 2-7

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Service Form

Model No. _____ **Serial No.** _____ **Date** _____

Name and Telephone No. _____

Company _____

List all control settings, describe problem and check boxes that apply to problem. _____

❑ Intermittent
❑ Analog output follows display
❑ Particular range or function bad; specify _____
❑ IEEE failure
❑ Obvious problem on power-up
❑ Batteries and fuses are OK
❑ Front panel operational
❑ All ranges or functions are bad
❑ Checked all cables

Display or output (check one)

❑ Drifts
❑ Unable to zero
❑ Unstable
❑ Will not read applied input
❑ Overload

❑ Calibration only
❑ Certificate of calibration required
❑ Data required

(attach any additional sheets as necessary)

Show a block diagram of your measurement system including all instruments connected (whether power is turned on or not). Also, describe signal source.

Where is the measurement being performed? (factory, controlled laboratory, out-of-doors, etc.)

What power line voltage is used? _____ Ambient temperature? _____ °F

Relative humidity? _____ Other? _____

Any additional information. (If special modifications have been made by the user, please describe.)

Be sure to include your name and phone number on this service form.

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