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PowerDAQ DIO Series User Manual

PD2/PDXI-DIO Series Digital I/O Boards
PDL-DIO "Lab" Series Digital I/O Boards
including the -CT, -ST, -TS and PD2-DIO-128i models

February 2006 Edition
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Introduction

This manual describes the features and functions of hardware in the PowerDAQ series of PCI- and PXI-bus digital input/output boards. These high-performance systems support functions including 64 digital I/O points (PCI and PXI bus) or 128 points (PCI bus only) and three user counter/timers. Special models offer high-speed event-count input streaming (-CT versions), high-speed digital I/O streaming and pattern generation (-ST versions), time-sequencing functions (-TS versions) and isolated I/O (PD2-DIO-128i).

Model summary

PCI bus

PD2-DIO-64, PD2-DIO-128, PD2-DIO-128ST-KIT
PDL-DIO-64, PDL-DIO-64CT-KIT, PDL-DIO-64ST-KIT, PDL-DIO-64TS-KIT, PD2-DIO-128i-KIT

cPCI/PXI bus

PDXI-DIO-64, PDXI-DIO-64CT-KIT, PDXI-DIO-64ST-KIT, PDXI-DIO64TS-KIT

Note The -CT, -ST, -TS and –I versions come standard as a KIT package that, for the PDL and PDXI families (but not the PS2 family) includes the PD-64KMEM memory option (64k x 24 bits of onboard expansion memory) along with all required brackets, cables and termination panels. Any reference in this manual to the -CT, -ST and -TS versions imply the KIT version. The bare board without these extras is available upon special request.

Other boards in the PowerDAQ Series (see separate manuals) include the

- PD2/PDXI-MF Series—Multifunction analog and digital I/O cards
- PD2/PDXI-MFS Series—Simultaneous-sampling multifunction I/O cards
- PDL-MF—Entry level “Lab” multifunction card for the PCI bus
- *PD2/PDXI-AO Series—Analog output (with digital I/O, counter/timers)*

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Who should read this manual?

This manual has been designed to benefit the user of PowerDAQ DIO boards. To use these products it is assumed that you have basic PC skills and that you are familiar with Microsoft Windows NT/2000/XP or the Linux operating environments.

Conventions

To help you get the most out of this manual and our products, please note that we use the following conventions:



Tips are designed to highlight quick ways to get the job done or reveal good ideas you might not discover on your own.

Note Notes alert you to important information.

CAUTION! Caution advises you of precautions to take to avoid injury, data loss or system crash.

Text formatted in **bold** typeface generally represents type that should be entered verbatim. For instance, it can represent a command as in the following example: "You can run our setup utility using a command such as **setup.exe**."

Organization of this manual

The PowerDAQ DIO User Manual is organized as follows:

Introduction
This section gives you a quick introduction to the PowerDAQ family, features specific to the DIO Series, the various models available, and what you need to get started.

Chapter 1—PowerDAQ DIO Series Features Overview
In this chapter you get a more detailed review of how PowerDAQ DIO boards function, the features they offer, and a rundown on all available models.

Chapter 2—Installation and Configuration
This chapter explains how to install the PowerDAQ Software Suite as well as install, configure and verify the operation of your PowerDAQ DIO board.

Chapter 3—PowerDAQ DIO Series Architecture

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This chapter discusses the internal structure and subsystems of your PowerDAQ DIO board. It also reviews the general programming model for creating applications.

Chapter 4—Digital I/O Subsystem
This chapter explains, in considerable detail, how the DIO subsystem runs—including the various I/O modes—and how you can best take advantage of its features.

Chapter 5—Counter/Timer Subsystem
This chapter explains, in considerable detail, how the Counter/Timer subsystem runs and how you can best take advantage of its features.

Chapter 6—Streaming I/O Versions
This chapter explains the enhanced functionality of three special versions of our DIO cards: the -CT, -ST, and -TS models.

Chapter 7—Support Software
Each board ships with the PowerDAQ Software Suite, an extensive collection of sample programs and utilities. This chapter reviews the support software we supply and how it can help you write applications more quickly.

Appendix A—Specifications
This chapter lists the specifications for all PowerDAQ DIO models.

Appendix B—PowerDAQ SDK Structure
This section explains where you can expect to find language drivers, include files and example programs for various languages.

Appendix C—Accessories
This appendix lists the PowerDAQ DIO accessories including cables, termination panels and external backplanes.

Appendix D—Warranty
This section contains a detailed explanation of the warranty for PowerDAQ DIO boards.

Glossary
This section contains an alphabetical list and description of terms used in this manual and with other PowerDAQ products.

Index
The Index alphabetically lists topics covered in this manual so you can quickly find references to them.

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Other PowerDAQ Documentation

The PowerDAQ PD2/PDXI DIO Manual is one part of the documentation set available for the PowerDAQ system. There are several other manuals you might want to read before programming an application. They are available either on the PowerDAQ Software Suite CD or can be downloaded from the UEI web site.

PowerDAQ Programmer Manual
PowerDAQ for LabVIEW User Manual
PowerDAQ for LabVIEW Real-Time Software Manual

Feedback

We are interested in any feedback you might have concerning our products and manuals. A Reader Evaluation form is available on the last page of the manual, or you can send an email to support@ueidaq.com.

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1. PowerDAQ DIO Series Features Overview

This chapter provides an overview of the key features of the PowerDAQ DIO Series as well as detailed information on the various models currently available.

Overview

Thank you for purchasing a PowerDAQ DIO board. We designed these products from the ground up to provide the best possible features, reliability and performance at an economical price.

The associated PowerDAQ Software Suite that ships with the hardware has been written specifically for these boards. It includes support for numerous third-party software products including realtime operating systems such as real-time Linux and QNX. It also supports most popular test-programming environments such as LabVIEW (Windows, Linux, Real-Time), Agilent VEE and many others.

We designed all PowerDAQ digital IO boards to correct the flaws of traditional boards based on the Intel 8255 chip. The PD2/PDL/PDXI-DIO is feature-rich; no longer must you design external circuitry for startup states, to overcome limitations associated with the 8255 or relays, nor must you have a separate mechanism for generating interrupts. Additionally, the boards feature ESD-protected I/O lines and automatic user-defined values on power-up, values that load 200 msec after a system reset.

The PowerDAQ DIO boards are configured with either 64 or, for PD2 versions only, also 128 lines. The boards use 16-bit line drivers instead of 8255 devices and thus allow you to configure the startup state direction (input/output) in groups of 16, also output port values are per-bit configurable.. The on-board DSP offers three user-accessible 24-bit counter/timers, four additional 100-nsec high-speed interrupts, and two 16.5M bps ESSI (Enhanced Synchronous Serial Interface) ports.

Also special member of PD2-DIO family – PD2-DIO-128i offers 128 optically isolated channels with fixed direction, 64 inputs and 64 outputs accessible in groups of 16 channels.

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Features

Key features of PowerDAQ DIO boards include:

- 24-bit Motorola 56301 digital signal processor set to run at 66 MHz in order to support the 33-MHz 32-bit PCI bus (-TS boards use a 100-MHz DSP)
- PCI/cPCI/PXI-bus interface (PCI 2.2 compliant, 5V version; check factory for availability of 3.3V versions).
- 64 or 128 static digital I/O points (5V TTL), configured in 16-bit ports
- 64k x 24-bit memory option for PDL and PDXI versions (not available on PD2 versions at this time)
- High output-current drive (-32/64 mA per pin, 180 mA per port)
- Generate interrupts on any I/O line
- The PDL- and PDXI-DIO models provide 10-kΩ pulldown resistors on all I/O lines; these resistor positions can be left unpopulated upon customer request. The PD2-DIO models do not have any pullup or pulldown resistors installed.
- Four separate high-speed (100-nsec) interrupt lines
- No legacy 8255-based devices
- Ideal for controlling solid-state relays
- User-defined powerup states in groups of 16-bit ports with per-bit state for the output mode (High, Low, Tri-stated)
- Two ESSI (Enhanced Synchronous Serial Interface) ports
- Three 24-bit counter/timers with pulse-width modulation and measurement modes
- High-speed digital streaming to/from disk (-CT, -ST models)
- High-precision continuous pulse/word generation (-TS models)
- Optical isolation (PD2-DIO-128i)
- Port scan list
- Multiboard synchronization through external connections

Note For the full list of specifications, see *Appendix A: Specifications.*

PowerDAQ DIO Applications

PowerDAQ DIO Series boards supply a wide range of powerful features that allows you to employ them in a variety of end-user applications. The most common are:

- Electromechanical relay control
- Solid-state relay control
- Alarm-system sensors
- Digital streaming
- Digital motion control and closed-loop applications
- Counter/timer streaming
- Pulse-width modulation generation and measurement

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- Custom high-speed synchronous serial interfaces

TIP UEI welcomes inquiries into custom OEM applications that require specialized hardware or software modifications. Please call the factory or your local sales rep to consult with our engineers.

Note The easiest way to expand the possibilities of a PowerDAQ DIO board is to use it in the same backplane as a PowerDAQ MF, MFS or AO Series board. They are all easily synchronized and use the same drivers and API.

Form Factors

PowerDAQ DIO boards are available in three different formats:

- **PD2-DIO**—this half-slot PCI-bus card comes with either 64 or 128 channels and uses a 100-way high-density ribbon cable connector. Measurements: pc-board, with edge connector, 218 x 106.5 mm; with mounting bracket, 220 x 106.5 mm.
- **PD2-DIO-128i** – this full-slot PCI card comes with 128 optically isolated channels which consists of 64 inputs and 64 outputs distributed over four 40-way 0.1" boxed headres. ESSI ports, high-speed IRQs and conter-timers are not user-accessible on this board.
- **PDL-DIO**—a one-third slot card, also on the PCI bus, this 64-channel digital I/O board comes with a high-density 96-way shielded metal pinless connector. It's ideal for noisy industrial environments. Measurements: pc-board, with edge connector, 132 x 105 mm; with mounting bracket, 140 x 105 mm.
- **PDXI-DIO**—for the PXI bus, this card comes only in a 64-channel version. It implements PXI bus clocking and advanced triggering. It's also the most robust and protected version. It shares all cabling and accessories with PDL-DIO family. Measurements: pc-board, 160 x 100 mm; with mounting bracket and bus connector, 100 x 172 mm.

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PowerDAQ DIO Models

PowerDAQ DIO model numbers are based on the following conventions:

[Family] - DIO - [Channels][Optional model designator]

Family:

- *PD2* *PCI-bus boards*
- *PDL* *"Lab" boards, PCI bus*
- *PDXI* *PXI/CompactPCI boards*

Number of channels

- *64*
- *128* *(available only on PD2 Series)*

Optional models

- CT High-speed event-count input streaming

This model repetitively counts events in a certain time window for long periods of time without the need for reprogramming, and it streams the counts for each period into either system RAM or a disk file.

- ST High-speed digital streaming and pattern generation

This model streams data in and out of the digital I/O lines at user-programmable speeds continuously for long periods of time and at rates as high as 1.6 MHz. It takes the source data either from system RAM or a disk file.

- TS Timer sequencer

This model generates a continuous series of digital pulses or words without the need to reprogram the subsystem between each output sequence. The width of each pulse or word can vary with each new entry. The definitions of the timing and raw data reside in system RAM or a disk file, and the subsystem can continually repeat a certain sequence.

- i Optoisolated DIO (125V isolation, 12-32V DIO)

This model provide reliable optical isolation between PC and all I/O ports and also between 16-bit ports themselves.

Note Only the -ST, -CT and -TS boards are suitable for streaming I/O operations. Standard PowerDAQ DIO boards provide only static I/O points that are updated based on the host clock, and only at update rates < 1 kHz under Windows or 10 kHz under Linux or QNX.

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PCI-bus model summary

Model	*Connector*	*Digital I/O features*
PD2-DIO-64	100-way header	64 points (in banks of 16)
PD2-DIO-128	2 x 100-way header	128 points (in banks of 16)
PD2-DIO-128ST-KIT	2 x 100-way header	128 points (in banks of 16) with high-speed streaming
PD2-DIO-128i	4 x 40-way 0.1" header	128 points (in banks of 16), 64 inputs and 64 outputs
PDL-DIO-64	96-way pinless	64 points (in banks of 16)
PDL-DIO-64CT-KIT	96-way pinless	64 points (in banks of 16) and 2-channel event counting
DL-DIO-64ST-KIT	96-way pinless	64 points (in banks of 16) with high-speed streaming
PDL-DIO-64TS-KIT	96-way pinless	64 points (in banks of 16 with timing-sequencer output)

Table 1.1—PowerDAQ DIO Models

PXI-bus model summary

Model	*Connector*	*Digital I/O features*
PDXI-DIO-64	96-way pinless	64 points (in banks of 16)
PDXI-DIO-64CT-KIT	96-way pinless	64 points (in banks of 16) and 2-channel event counting
PDXI-DIO-64ST-KIT	96-way pinless	64 points (in banks of 16) with high-speed streaming
PDXI-DIO-64TS-KIT	96-way pinless	64 points (in banks of 16) with timing-sequencer output

Table 1.2—PowerDAQ DIO Models

Note All DIO boards have two high-speed ESSI serial interfaces as well as three 24-bit counter/timers.

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The -KIT versions come in these configurations:

1a. the **PDL-DIO-64CT-KIT** comes with:

- the PDL-DIO-64CT card
- the PD-64KMEM option (onboard expansion memory holds 64k I/O words)
- the PDL-DIO-CBL-16-36 1m twisted-pair cable set
- the PDL-DIO-STP-64KIT (which combines the standard rear-bracket connector and screw-terminal panel for making DIO connections, and a connection for the PDL-DIO-CBL-16-36 for the counter/timer channels).

1b. the **PDXI-DIO-64CT-KIT**

Same as above except comes with the PXI version of the DIO card.

2a. the **PDL-DIO-64TS-KIT** comes with:

- the PDL-DIO-64TS card with a 100-MHz DSP
- the 64KMEM option (64k x 24 bits of onboard expansion memory to increase the Time Sequence list from 256 to 8192 entries)
- thePDL-DIO-STP-64KIT (which combines the standard rear-bracket connector and screw-terminal panel for making DIO connections).

2b. the **PDXI-DIO-64TS-KIT**

Same as above except comes with the PXI version of the DIO card.

3a. the **PDL-DIO-64ST-KIT** comes with:

- the PDL-DIO-64ST card
- the PD-64KMEM option (64k x 24 bits of onboard expansion memory)
- the PDL-DIO-STP-64KIT (which combines the standard rear-bracket connector and screw-terminal panel for making DIO connections).

3b. the **PDXI-DIO-64ST-KIT**

Same as above except comes with the PXI version of the DIO card.

3c. the **PD2-DIO-128ST-KIT**

Same as above except comes with the 128-line PCI DIO card and all necessary connectors and brackets. Does not accommodate the 64k memory option at this time.

3d. the **PD2-DIO-128i-KIT** comes with:

- the PD2-DIO-128i card
- the 4x PD-STP-40
- the 4x PD-CBL-40 (40-way ribbon cable from the board to the terminal panel, 1m)

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2. Installation and Configuration

This chapter describes the hardware and software installation and configuration of the PowerDAQ DIO board.

Before installing a PowerDAQ board, be sure to read and understand the following information.

System requirements

- *A system with either a PCI, CompactPCI or PXI backplane and a free slot, a Pentium-class processor, and a BIOS compliant with PCI Local Bus Specification Rev 2.1 or greater. Note that these cards are designed as 5V PCI cards and do not presently support the 3.3V version of the bus; check the factory for updates in this regard.*

Note The PowerDAQ PD2-DIO or PDL-DIO PCI-bus interface must be mechanically keyed as 32/64 bit, 5V power and signaling.

- *An operating system including Windows NT 4.0, 2000 or XP, Linux, Realtime Linux or QNX*
- *The minimum recommended amount of RAM is 32M bytes for Windows NT, QNX and Linux, 64M bytes for Windows 2000 and 128M bytes for XP*

Note Support for Windows 95/98/Me was discontinued in Version 3.0 of the PowerDAQ SDK. For certain cards we might have legacy drivers that work under these operating systems; check the sales department for details.

Packing list

In your PowerDAQ package, you should have received the following:

- *a PowerDAQ DIO board*
- *all necessary brackets, cables and termination panels (with -KIT versions)*
- *a calibration certificate*
- *this manual*
- *a CD containing the PowerDAQ Software Suite, including the full Software Development Kit (SDK) and documentation*

Note The label on the CD shows the version number of the SDK. The latest release of our support software is always available for downloading at www.ueidaq.com. Please refer to the readme file for details about new features for the SDK version with which you are working.

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Caution:

Although all PowerDAQ DIO boards are designed for maximum protection against electrostatic discharges, they still contain sensitive electronic components. When handling your PowerDAQ DIO board, make certain you observe good grounding and other safety practices. In particular:

- Ensure that you are properly grounded during hardware installation; a wrist strap is a good idea.
- Discharge any static electricity by touching the metal part of your PC while holding the board in its antistatic bag.

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Software installation

Support software on the PowerDAQ Software Suite CD that ships with your DIO Series card supports a wide range of operating systems and programming environments (see details in Chapter 6, "Third-Party Support Software"). This section describes how to load the UEI software onto a Windows-based computer and run some initial tests. (For a non-Windows OS installation, please refer to the procedures outlined in the *readme* file distributed with the corresponding driver.)

Note Because the installation process modifies your Windows registry, you should always install or uninstall the software using the appropriate utilities. Never remove PowerDAQ software from your PC directly by deleting individual files; always use the Uninstall program in the PowerDAQ folder, or use the Windows Control Panel/Add-Remove Programs utility.

Note The PowerDAQ SDK must be installed before you plug in a PowerDAQ board to ensure that the driver properly detects the board.

Note All third-party software must be installed prior to installing the PowerDAQ SDK.

To install the PowerDAQ SDK:

1. Start your PC; if running Windows NT, 2000 or XP, log in as an administrator.
2. Insert the PowerDAQ Software Suite CD into your CD-ROM drive. Windows should automatically start the PowerDAQ Setup program. If you see the UEI logo and then the PowerDAQ Welcome screen, go to Step 6.
3. If the Setup program does not start automatically, select Run from the Start menu.
4. Enter **d:\setup.exe** in the Open: textbox (substitute the correct letter if d: is not the drive letter for your CD-ROM drive.)
5. Click OK.

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Figure 2.1—PowerDAQ Software Installation Startup Screen

6. As the Setup program runs, it will request information about the PowerDAQ configuration. Unless you're an expert user and have specific requirements, we advise you to select a Typical installation and accept the default configuration.
7. If the Setup program asks for information about third-party software packages that you do not have installed on the PC, leave the text box blank and click the Next button.
8. When the installation is complete, restart the PC when prompted.

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Hardware installation

Before installing the hardware, you should first be familiar with all of a board's connectors, their locations and how to work with them.

Connectors/panels for DIO Series boards

The following diagrams point out any on-board connectors or headers of interest to end-users; all others are reserved for factory use. If these standard cables don't meet your needs because of their length, their end connectors or for another reason, UEI can manufacture a cable to meet custom requirements. For details, please contact the factory or your distributor.

PD2-DIO connector layout

PowerDAQ-PD2-DIO Series boards (including the -128ST model) have five connectors. None of them are mounted on the front bracket, which has only an opening through which you snake cables from the board to a termination panel.

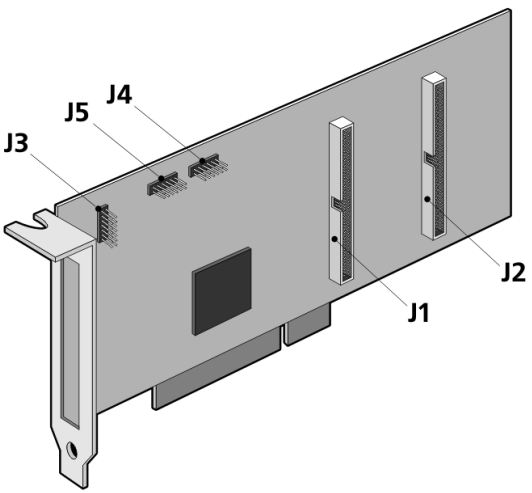


Figure 2.2—PowerDAQ PD2-DIO connector layout

- *J1—Digital I/O connector. This 100-pin connector provides access to the board's first 64 digital I/O lines as well as LIn0 (the External Latch signal, see details in the "Architecture" section on page 47) as well as 5VPJ (a 5V source jack outfitted with a 200-mA resettable fuse; with this line you can supply power to external circuits). If you wish to develop a custom cable, you can purchase the matching connector from the factory or your distributor. Similarly, should you want to build an external circuit that uses the high-density IDC connector normally mounted on the board, you can special-order it from the factory or your distributor.*
- *J2—Digital I/O connector. This 100-pin connector handles the extra DIO points (DIO 64-127) on high-density cards as well as other signals including LIn1 (an external latch line).*

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Note To access all 128 channels on the PD2-DIO-128, you must purchase two cable/termination panel sets, we recommend the PD2-DIO-STP-64-KIT for each set of 64 channels.

- *J3—Counter/timer, IRQ connector. A 14-pin 0.1" header with counter/timer inputs and interrupt lines.*
- *J4—ESSI connector. A 12-pin header with lines that control the first of two Enhanced Synchronous Serial interfaces on the DSP. It is a 2 x 12-pin non-boxed 0.1" header on PD2-DIO boards and 26-pin boxed 0.1" header on all other models. A mated IDC cable fits over both J4 and J5 on the PD2-DIO boards.*
- *J5—ESSI connector. A 12-pin header with lines that control the second of two Enhanced Synchronous Serial interfaces on the DSP. A mated IDC cable fits over both J4 and J5 on the PD2-DIO boards.*

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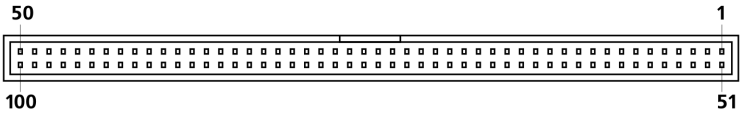


Figure 2.3a—Physical layout of J1 on PD2-DIO.

DIO57	1	51	DIO56
DGND	2	52	DIO55
DIO58	3	53	DIO54
DIO59	4	54	DIO53
DIO60	5	55	DIO52
DGND	6	56	DIO51
DIO61	7	57	DIO50
DIO62	8	58	DIO49
DIO63	9	59	DIO48
DGND	10	60	DIO47
DGND	11	61	DIO46
+5VPJ	12	62	DIO45
+5VPJ	13	63	DIO44
DGND	14	64	DIO43
DGND	15	65	DIO42
LIn0	16	66	DIO41
DGND	17	67	DIO40
PROP0	18	68	DIO39
DGND	19	69	DIO38
DGND	20	70	DIO37
DGND	21	71	DIO36
DGND	22	72	DIO35
DGND	23	73	DIO34
DGND	24	74	DIO33
DGND	25	75	DIO32
DGND	26	76	DIO31
DGND	27	77	DIO30
DGND	28	78	DIO29
DGND	29	79	DIO28
DGND	30	80	DIO27
DGND	31	81	DIO26
DGND	32	82	DIO25
DGND	33	83	DIO24
DGND	34	84	DIO23
DGND	35	85	DIO22
DGND	36	86	DIO21
DGND	37	87	DIO20
DGND	38	88	DIO19
DGND	39	89	DIO18
DGND	40	90	DIO17
DGND	41	91	DIO16
DIO0	42	92	DIO15
DIO1	43	93	DIO14
DIO2	44	94	DIO13
DGND	45	95	DIO12
DIO3	46	96	DIO11
DIO4	47	97	DIO10
DIO5	48	98	DIO9
DGND	49	99	DIO8
DIO6	50	100	DIO7

Figure 2.3b—Connector pinout assignments for J1 on PD2-DIO Series boards

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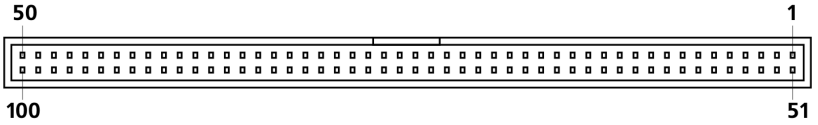


Fig 2.4a— Physical layout of J2 (appears only on the PD2-DIO-128).

DIO121	1	51	DIO120
DGND	2	52	DIO119
DIO122	3	53	DIO118
DIO123	4	54	DIO117
DIO124	5	55	DIO116
DGND	6	56	DIO115
DIO125	7	57	DIO114
DIO126	8	58	DIO113
DIO127	9	59	DIO112
DGND	10	60	DIO111
DGND	11	61	DIO110
+5VPJ	12	62	DIO109
+5VPJ	13	63	DIO108
DGND	14	64	DIO107
DGND	15	65	DIO106
LIn1	16	66	DIO105
DGND	17	67	DIO104
PROP1	18	68	DIO103
DGND	19	69	DIO102
DGND	20	70	DIO101
DGND	21	71	DIO100
DGND	22	72	DIO99
DGND	23	73	DIO98
DGND	24	74	DIO97
DGND	25	75	DIO96
DGND	26	76	DIO95
DGND	27	77	DIO94
DGND	28	78	DIO93
DGND	29	79	DIO92
DGND	30	80	DIO91
DGND	31	81	DIO90
DGND	32	82	DIO89
DGND	33	83	DIO88
DGND	34	84	DIO87
DGND	35	85	DIO86
DGND	36	86	DIO85
DGND	37	87	DIO84
DGND	38	88	DIO83
DGND	39	89	DIO82
DGND	40	90	DIO81
DGND	41	91	DIO80
DIO64	42	92	DIO79
DIO65	43	93	DIO78
DIO66	44	94	DIO77
DGND	45	95	DIO76
DIO67	46	96	DIO75
DIO68	47	97	DIO74
DIO69	48	98	DIO73
DGND	49	99	DIO72
DIO70	50	100	DIO71

Figure 2.4b—Connector pinout assignment for J2 (appears only on the PD2-DIO-128 board)

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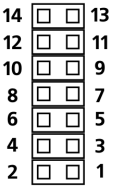


Figure 2.5a—Physical layout of J3 on PD2-DIO Series boards.

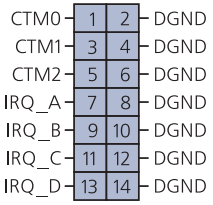


Figure 2.5b—Connector pin assignments for J3 on PD2-DIO Series boards.

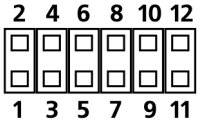


Figure 2.6a—Physical layout of J4 and J5 on PD2-DIO.

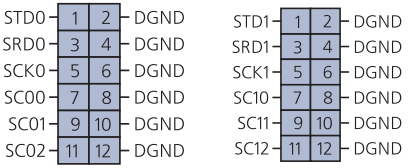


Figure 2.6b—Connector pin assignments for J4 (left) and J5 (right) on PD2-DIO Series boards.

Note The J4/J5 connectors are designed to use either a 26-way IDC header for both ports, or one 12-way IDC header for single-port operation. For the combined J4/J5 port, the pin numbering is 1-12 for $ESSI_0$ (J4); pins 13 and 14 are not connected; pins 15-26 for $ESSI_1$ (J5). To see how the 26-pin connector fits over both headers, refer to the PD2-DIO-CBL-26 cable in Figure 2.14.

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PD2-DIO-128i connector layout

PowerDAQ PD2-DIO-128i board has four connectors. None of them are mounted on the front bracket, which has only an opening through which you snake cables from the board to a terminal panel.

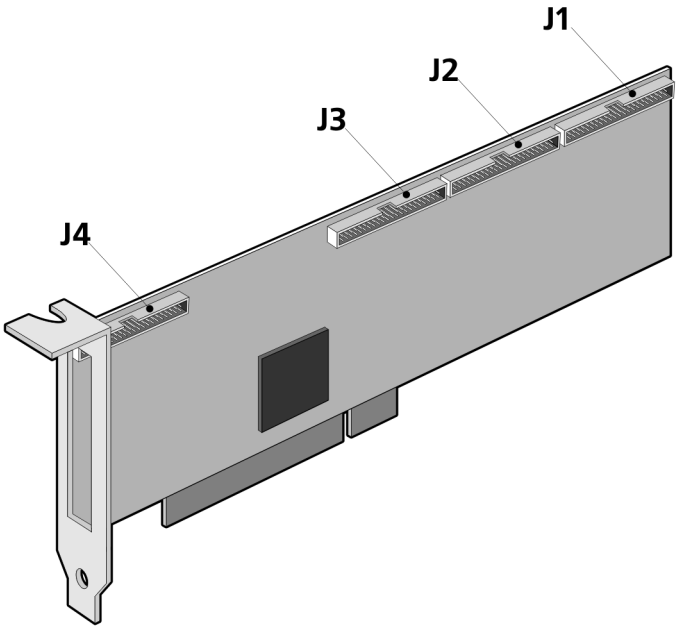


Figure 2.7a – PowerDAQ PD2-DIO-128i connector layout

- *J1- (for digital inputs) connects four input bytes (internally arranged for the software as a two 16-bit output ports). Port 0 (DIN0 - DIN15) is powered with +VIN0, and Port 1 (DIN16 - DIN31) is powered via +VIN1*
- *J2 - (for digital inputs) connects four input bytes (internally arranged for the software as a two 16-bit output ports). Port 2 (DIN32 - DIN47) is powered with +VIN2 and Port 3 (DIN48 - DIN63) is powered with +VIN3*
- *J3 - (for digital outputs) connects 4 output bytes (internally arranged for the software as a two 16-bit output ports). Port 0 (DOUT0 - DOUT15) is powered with +VOUT0/GND0, and Port 1 (DOUT16 - DOUT31) is powered with +VOUT1/GND1*
- *J4 - (for digital outputs) connects 4 output bytes (internally arranged for the software as a two 16-bit output ports). Port 2 (DOUT32 - DOUT47) is powered with +VOUT2/GND2, and Port 3 (DOUT48 - DOUT63) is powered with +VOUT3/GND3*

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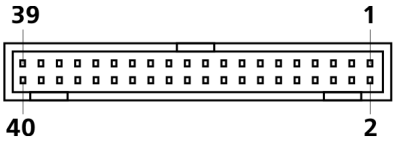


Figure 2.7b – Physical layout of J1-J4 Connectors on PD2-DIO-128i board

VIN0	1	2	NC
VIN1	3	4	DIN15
DIN31	5	6	DIN14
DIN30	7	8	DIN13
DIN29	9	10	DIN12
DIN28	11	12	DIN11
DIN27	13	14	DIN10
DIN26	15	16	DIN9
DIN25	17	18	DIN8
DIN24	19	20	NC
DIN23	21	22	DIN7
DIN22	23	24	DIN6
DIN21	25	26	DIN5
DIN20	27	28	DIN4
DIN19	29	30	DIN3
DIN18	31	32	DIN2
DIN17	33	34	DIN1
DIN16	35	36	DIN0
NC	37	38	NC
NC	39	40	NC

Figure 2.7c – Connector pin assignments for J1 on PD2-DIO-128i board

VIN2	1	2	NC
VIN3	3	4	DIN47
DIN63	5	6	DIN46
DIN62	7	8	DIN45
DIN61	9	10	DIN44
DIN60	11	12	DIN43
DIN59	13	14	DIN42
DIN58	15	16	DIN41
DIN57	17	18	DIN40
DIN56	19	20	NC
DIN55	21	22	DIN39
DIN54	23	24	DIN38
DIN53	25	26	DIN37
DIN52	27	28	DIN36
DIN51	29	30	DIN35
DIN50	31	32	DIN34
DIN49	33	34	DIN33
DIN48	35	36	DIN32
NC	37	38	NC
NC	39	40	NC

Figure 2.7d – Connector pin assignments for J2 on PD2-DIO-128i board

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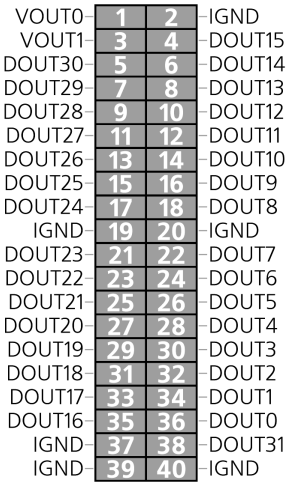


Figure 2.7e – Connector pin assignments for J3 on PD2-DIO-128i board

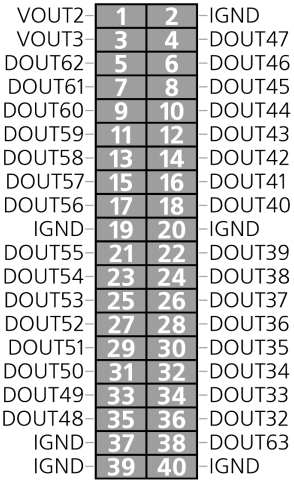


Figure 2.7f – Connector pin assignments for J4 on PD2-DIO-128i board

PDL-DIO connector layout

PowerDAQ-PDL-DIO Series boards have three user connectors, one of which is situated on the board's mounting bracket. These connectors, although physically located on different positions on the board, are electrically identical to the connectors on the PDXI-DIO Series.

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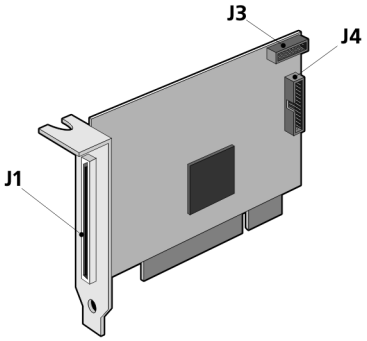


Figure 2.8a—PowerDAQ PDL-DIO connector layout

- *J1—Digital I/O connector. This 96-position pinless connector built into the card's mounting bracket provides access to the board's 64 digital I/O lines along with external latch input (LIn0, see details in the Architecture section on page 47) as well as the propagate strobe output (PROP0, see details in the Architecture section on page 47). If you wish to develop a custom cable, you can purchase a matching connector and metal cover from your distributor or the factory; the UEI part number is PD-CONN.*
- *J3—Counter/timer and IRQ connector. This is a 16-pin boxed 0.1" header with counter/timer inputs and interrupt lines.*
- *J4—ESSI connector. This 26-pin 0.1" header has lines that control both of the Enhanced Synchronous Serial interfaces on the DSP.*

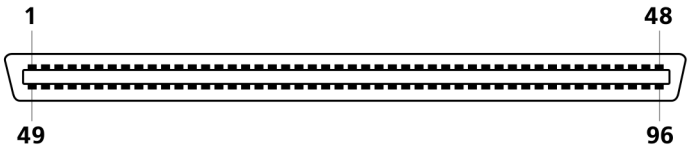


Figure 2.8b—Physical layout of J1 Connector on PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO Series boards.

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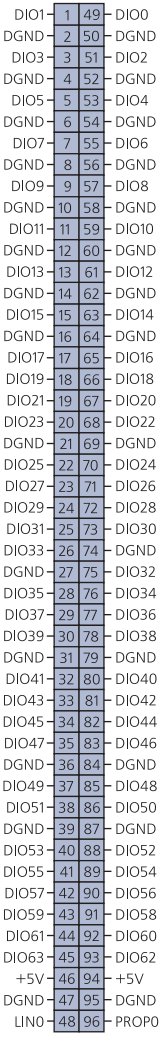


Figure 2.8c—Connector pin assignments for J1 on PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO Series boards

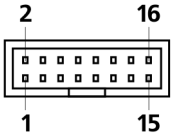


Figure 2.9a—Physical layout of J3 Connector on PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO Series boards (and J6 on PDXI-DIO Series boards)..

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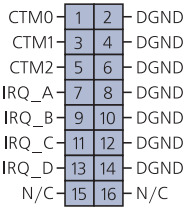


Figure 2.9b—Connector pin assignments for J3 on PDL-DIO boards (and J6 on PDXI-DIO Series boards).

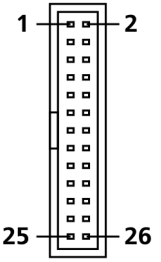


Figure 2.10a—Physical layout of J4 Connector on PDL-DIO boards (and J2 on PDXI-DIO Series boards).

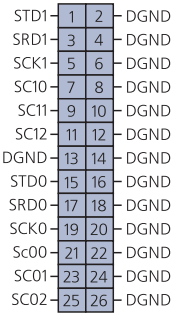


Figure 2.10b—Connector pin assignments for J4 on PDL-DIO boards (and J2 on PDXI-DIO Series boards).

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PDXI-DIO connector layout

PowerDAQ-PDXI-DIO Series boards (including the -CT, -ST and -TS models) have three user connectors, one of which is situated on the board's mounting bracket. These connectors, although physically located on different positions on the board, are electrically identical to the connectors on the PDL-DIO Series.

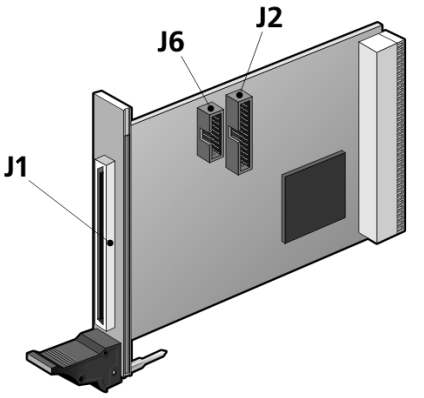


Figure 2.11—PowerDAQ PDXI-DIO connector layout.

- *J1—Digital I/O connector. This 96-pin connector built into the card's mounting bracket provides access to the board's 64 digital I/O lines along with external latch line (LIn0) as well as a programmable propagate/strobe signal PROP0 (see details in the Architecture section on page 47). If you wish to develop a custom cable, you can purchase a matching connector and metal cover from your distributor or the factory; The UEI catalog number is PD-CONN.*
- *J2—ESSI connector. A 26-pin 0.1" header with lines that control both of the Enhanced Synchronous Serial Interfaces on the DSP.*
- *J6—Counter/timer and IRQ connector. A 16-pin boxed 0.1" header with counter/timer inputs and interrupt lines.*

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Installing PD2-DIO and PDL-DIO cards in PCI-bus machines

It is possible to install multiple PowerDAQ DIO boards in one computer; the only limit is the number of free PCI or PXI/cPCI slots.

You can install a PowerDAQ PD2/PDL-DIO Series board in any free PCI slot; follow these steps:

1. Turn off the PC and disconnect the power.
2. Remove the chassis cover and make sure you have clear access to the PCI slots.
3. Remove the DIO board from the antistatic bag (it's a good idea to save the bag in the event you later want to remove the card from the PC).
4. Inspect the board for any damage. If you spot any problems, contact Customer Support to evaluate the problem and possibly the need to return the board to UEI.
5. Before physically installing a board, first make certain that you have attached all the cables that attach to external termination panels (see the previous section in this chapter "Connectors/panels for DIO Series boards" on page 11). Note that on the PD2 family, the board's mounting bracket does not have a connector; it merely has an opening through which you snake one or more cables depending on your I/O configuration.
6. If you are installing a PDL-DIO board and plan to use its ESSI ports, its counter/timers, or want access to external clocking, you must either snake a ribbon cable beside the card's mounting bracket or will need another slot's mounting bracket.

- For the first option: Start by connecting the appropriate cables (PDL-DIO-CBL-16 or -26) to the J3 or J4 connectors on the board. Next remove the mounting bracket from the card; it attaches with two screws; note that the J1 connector is mounted directly on the board and does not come off with the bracket. Now snake the cable(s) through the hole in the bracket. Finally, reattach the mounting bracket, making sure that all cables as well as the J1 connector come through the hole in the bracket.

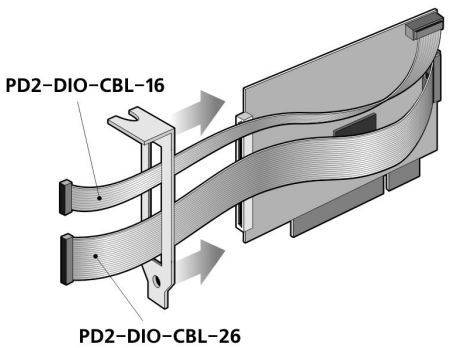


Fig 2.12a—Passing cables for J3 or J4 through the mounting bracket on a PDL-DIO board.

- For the second option, purchase the PDL-DIO-CBL-37 assembly. It has a split cable that attaches to both J3 and J4; these cables combine into one that attaches to a connector situated inside a mounting bracket that takes an adjacent slot in the PCI bus. The

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assembly also include a cable that leads from the bracket side outside the PC to the screw-terminal panel of your choice.

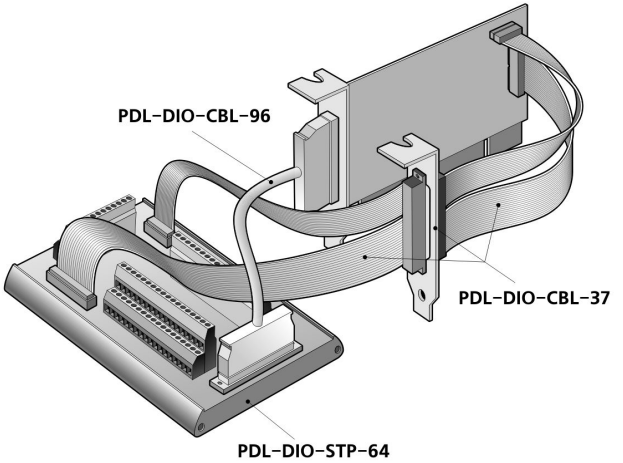


Fig 2.12b—Using an adjacent slot's bracket position to pass signals from J3 or J4 on a PDL-DIO board.

7. With all board cables attached, insert the DIO card into a slot. (If the bus slots have not been used for a long time, it's a good idea to clean the contacts; to do so, insert and immediately remove the DIO card, clean the edge connector with alcohol, and then reinsert the board.)
8. Screw the bracket in place and replace the cover on the computer.
9. On PDL-DIO Series cards, find the cable that plugs into the connector on the mounting bracket, plug it in and also do the same on the corresponding terminal panel.
10. Turn on the PC.

The PowerDAQ PD2/PDL-DIO board is now installed. All configuration settings are made in software.

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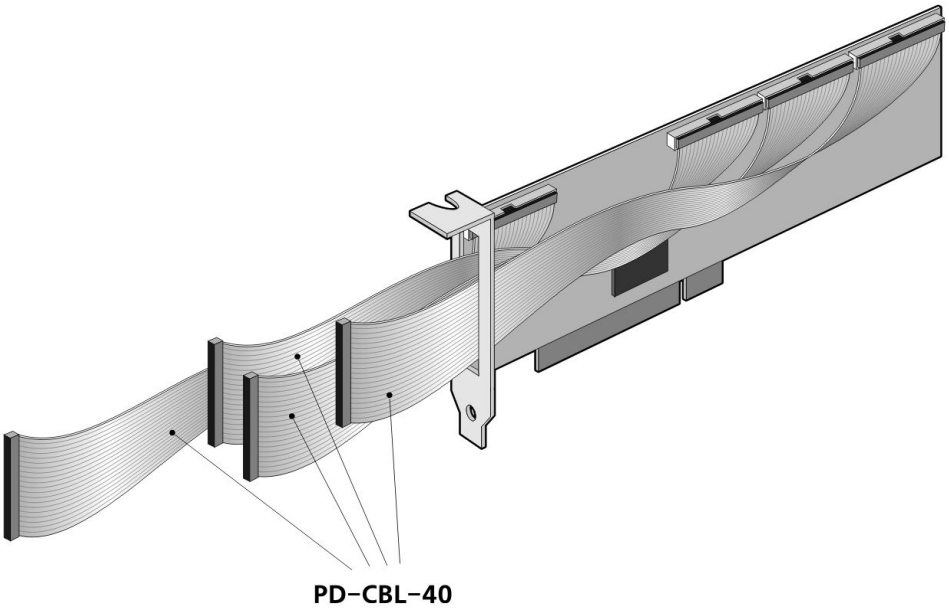


Fig 2.12c – Passing cables for J1-J4 connectors through the mounting bracket on a PD2-DIO-128i board.

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Installing PDXI-DIO cards in PXI/CompactPCI machines

You can install a PowerDAQ PDXI-DIO Series board in any free CompactPCI or PXI-bus slot; follow these steps:

Note You can also use PDXI cards in a standard Compact PCI chassis—but all PXI-specific functions are not available.

We recommend you use the first available slot and complete the following instructions:

1. Turn off your PC.
2. Remove the blank bracket from the desired slot.
3. If you are installing a PDXI-DIO board and plan to use its ESSI ports, its counter/timers, or want access to external clocking, you must either snake a ribbon cable beside the card's mounting bracket or will need another slot's mounting bracket. First connect the appropriate cables (PDL-DIO-CBL-16 or -26) to the J2 or J6 connectors on the board. Next remove the mounting bracket from the card; it attaches with two screws; note that the J1 connector is mounted directly on the board and does not come off with the bracket. Now snake the cable(s) through the hole in the bracket. Finally, reattach the mounting bracket, making sure that all cables as well as the J1 connector come through the hole in the bracket.

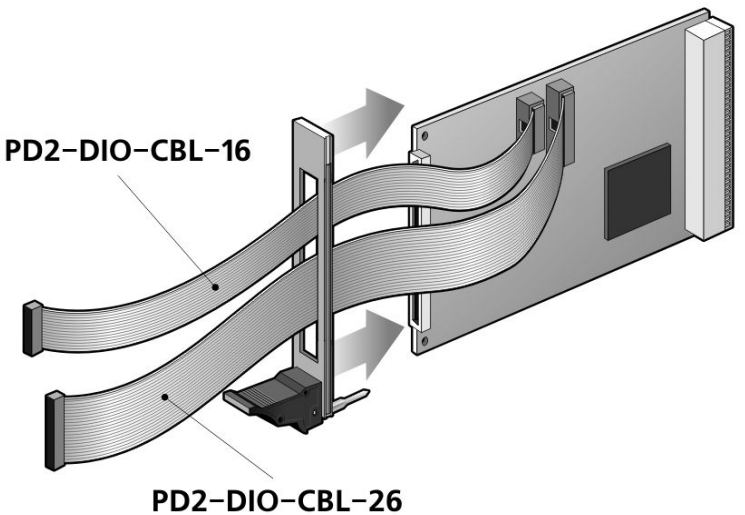


Figure 2.13—Passing cables for J2 or J6 through the mounting bracket on a PDXI-DIO board.

4. Insert the PDXI-DIO board into a cPCI or PXI slot. To do so, push the insertion lock down and push the board carefully into the chassis, making sure that the board edges are located in the safety rails.
5. Make sure that the board is completely inserted into the slot and the pull the lock back up.
6. Secure the safety screw on the bracket of the PDXI-DIO board.

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7. Find the cable that plugs into the connector on the mounting bracket, plug it in and also do the same on the corresponding terminal panel.
8. Turn the PC on.

The PowerDAQ PDXI-DIO board is now installed. All configuration settings are made in software.

Base address, DMA and interrupt settings

When you power up your PC, the PCI or PXI bus automatically configures any PowerDAQ boards that are installed. It's not necessary to set any base address, DMA channels or interrupt levels. Be aware, though, that performance problems can arise when the system has insufficient interrupts and is unable to assign a unique one to each peripheral so that a PowerDAQ board must share an interrupt with some other device. One solution is to decide which system resources you do not need—possible candidates being serial ports, the parallel port, USB ports or network interfaces—and disable their interrupts, thereby freeing those lines up for assignment to other devices. This can lead to the optimal case where a PowerDAQ board is assigned a dedicated IRQ line.

Note PowerDAQ boards are designed to share interrupts, but we do not recommend that they share them with devices such as video drivers, network cards or hard disks. These devices tie up interrupt lines extensively and can significantly delay responding to an interrupt from a data-acquisition board. Although Windows NT/2000 are not realtime operating systems, your PowerDAQ board is a realtime system within the PC thanks to its own DSP and realtime kernel. Many motherboard manufacturers allow you to set an IRQ level to a particular PCI slot. If you do not use your PC's serial or parallel ports, you can disable them and use IRQ 3, 4, 5 or 7 for your data-acquisition boards.

Note A data-acq card's interrupt is generally assigned by the PC BIOS, and some PC systems even let you reassign it during the boot process. If your motherboard has an Advanced Interrupt Controller, simply enable it in the BIOS. This allows you to use more than 16 generic interrupt lines. If you don't have this facility, use manual settings to assign the interrupt to the PCI slot where PowerDAQ board is installed.

Note Modern motherboards can easily contain four, five or even more PCI slots plus integrated PCI devices such as networking modules and a video driver. Usually only three of these slots are independent and don't share interrupts with these host system peripherals. Please refer to your motherboard manual to find out which slots share interrupts and cannot be used for fast data acquisition.

The PDXI-DIO Series boards incorporate support for the PXI-TRIGx and PXI_STAR lines in accordance with the PXI standard.

Startup configuration

Often it's critical that the lines on a digital I/O board have a predictable output state during the startup process. PowerDAQ DIO boards provide a flexible way to define the startup state of every I/O point. For this we provide the StartUpState utility (see Chapter 6 "Software Support"). The card stores startup values along with other critical data in an on-board EEPROM. Those values are loaded from memory to the board's registers approximately 10 msec following the rising edge of

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the system Reset signal. On the PXI boards, that EEPROM also stores the configuration of the PXI lines.

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Making connections to panels

PD2-DIO Series wiring

When working with PD2-DIO Series boards, the most convenient way to gain field access to signals—including those for the first 64 digital I/O points, the counter/timers, interrupts and ESSI ports—is to use the PD2-DIO-STP-64 screw-terminal panel; for high-density applications where you need more than 64 digital I/O points, you must employ a second PD2-DIO-STP-64 panel.

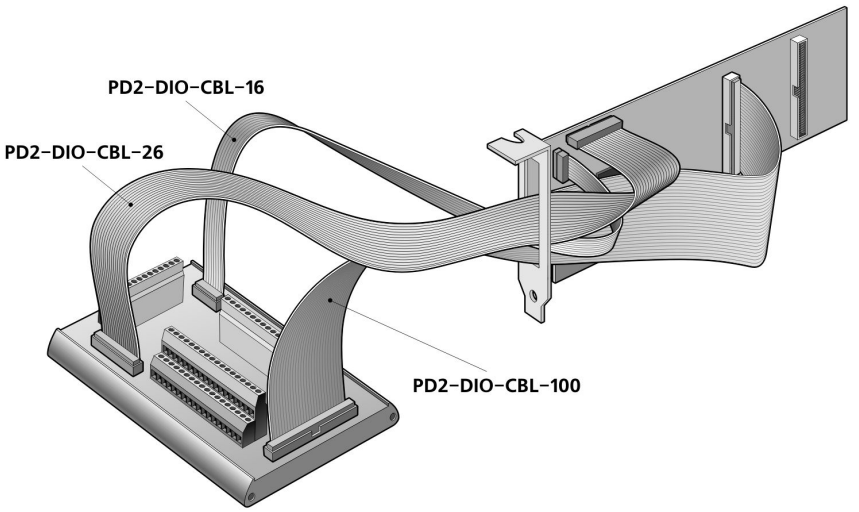


Figure 2.14—Wiring a PD2-DIO series board to the PD2-DIO-STP-64 screw-terminal panel. The PD2-DIO-CBL-100 carries the digital I/O signals; the PD2-DIO-CBL-26 fits over both J4 and J5 to carry all ESSI signals; the PD2-DIO-CBL-16 connects to J3 and carries counter/timer and interrupt signals.

Figure 2.14 shows the typical connections between the PD2-DIO and PD2-DIO-STP-64 terminal panel. J1 accepts a 1m, 100-conductor IDC cable (PD2-DIO-CBL-100) that plugs directly into the terminal panel. For high-density applications with more than 64 digital I/O points, you need an additional panel/cable combination.

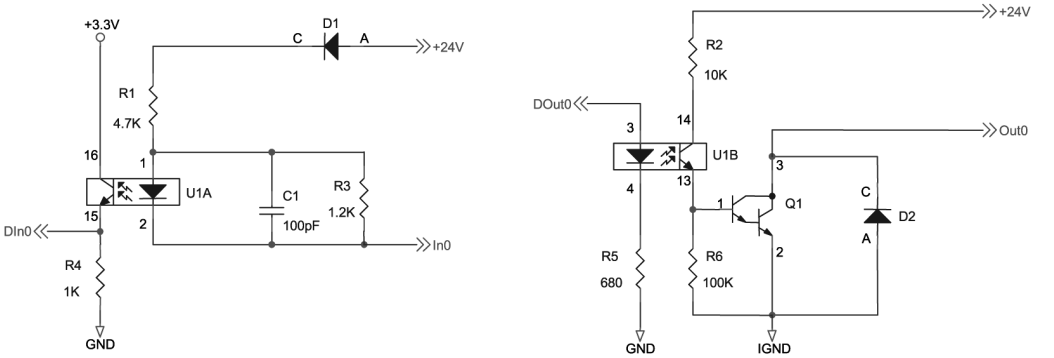
If the application involves the counter/timers or high-speed interrupt lines, you must also make a connection to J3 using the PD2-DIO-CBL-16. This 16-conductor cable uses twisted-pair wiring and measures 18”. The other end plugs directly into the -STP-64 or a custom user board.

If your application involves use of the high-speed ESSI serial ports, you make connections from J4 and J5 to the terminal panel with the help of the PD2-DIO-CBL-26. This is an 18”, 26-conductor twisted-pair cable that plugs directly into the STP-64 or a custom user board. This one 26-pin connector fits over the two 12-pin connectors on the board.

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PD2-DIO-128i wiring

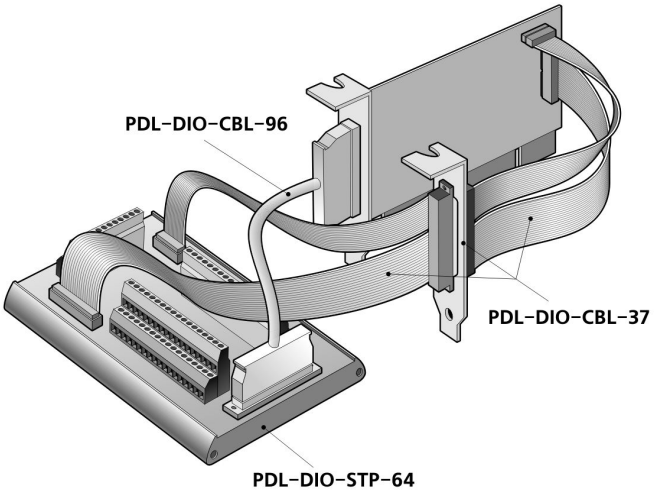
When working with PD2-DIO Series boards, the most convenient way to gain field access to signals is to use the PD-STP-40 screw-terminal panel; please note, that because of the isolation nature of the PD2-DIO-128i board external 12-32V power supply is required for the proper operation, please refer to the simplified channel schematic below for the detail:



Simplified Single Channel Diagram

PDL-DIO Series wiring

When working with PDL-DIO Series boards, the most convenient way to gain field access to signals—including those for the 64 digital I/O points, the counter/timers, interrupts and ESSI ports—is to use the PDL-DIO-STP-64 screw-terminal panel.



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Figure 2.15—Wiring from PDL-DIO card to the PDL-DIO-STP-64 screw-terminal panel. Note that if no slot is free, you can also snake the two internal ribbon cables through the front mounting bracket.

Figure 2.15 shows the typical connections between the PDL-DIO and the PDL-DIO-STP-64 terminal panel. J1 on the mounting bracket accepts the PDL-DIO-CBL-96, a 1m round shielded cable whose other end plugs directly into the terminal panel.

If your application involves the counter/timers, high-speed interrupts or ESSI ports, you must either use the mounting bracket from an adjacent slot or snake the cables through the card's own mounting bracket; see the section on Connectors/panels for DIO Series boards on page 11 for details.

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PDXI-DIO Series wiring

When working with PDXI-DIO Series boards, the most convenient way to gain field access to signals—including those for the 64 digital I/O points, the counter/timers, interrupts and ESSI ports—is to use the PDXI-DIO-STP-64 screw-terminal panel.

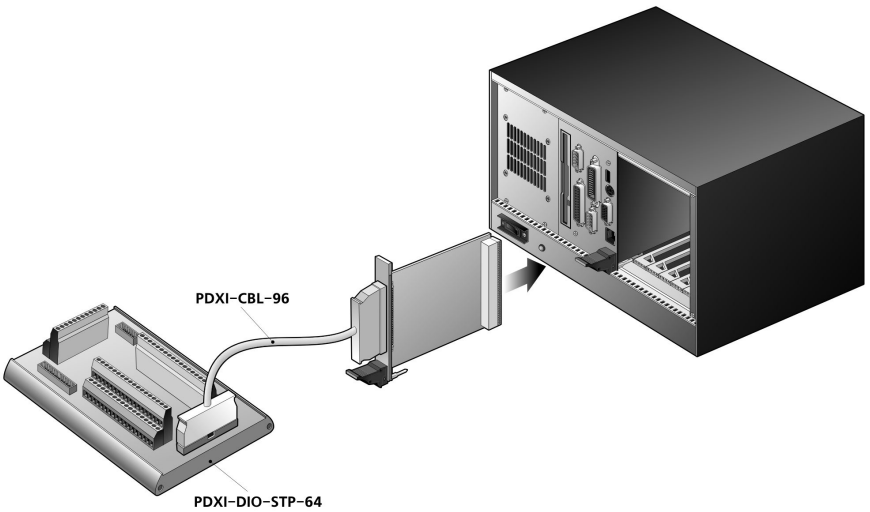


Figure 2.17—Wiring from PDXI-DIO card to the PDXI-DIO-STP-64 screw-terminal panel.

Figure 2.17 shows the typical connections between the PDXI-DIO and PDXI-DIO-STP-64 terminal panel. J1 on the mounting bracket accepts the PDXI-CBL-96, a 1m round shielded cable whose other end plugs directly into the terminal panel.

If your application involves the counter/timers, high-speed interrupts or ESSI ports, you need a dedicated cable for each: the PD2-DIO-CBL-16 for J3, or the PD2-DIO-CBL-26 for J4. In this case you unscrew the bracket from the board, slide the cable(s) through the slim rectangular hole adjacent to the card, and screw the bracket back onto the board. For details see Figure 2.13 in the section Connectors/panels for DIO Series boards on page 11.

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Solid-State Relay Panels

Some users wish to connect their DIO Series boards to commercial relay modules to switch very high voltages or currents, or to achieve high levels of isolation. These users should replace the normal screw-terminal panel with a breakout distribution panel that connects to the main J1 connector on a DIO board; this panel distributes 64 digital I/O lines into four sets 16 lines, each being routed through a 50-pin IDC connector. These connectors, in turn, typically attach to backplanes (such as the PD2-DIO-BPLANE16) that hold relay modules.

The choice of cable and panel depends on the DIO board family:

- PD2: panel, PD2-CONN64-4; cable, PD2-DIO-CBL-100

Note If you are working with a high-density PD2 DIO board with 128 points, you can use the two onboard DIO connectors (J1 and J2) and as before use the PD2-DIO-CBL-100 to connect a dedicated -CONN64-4 distribution panel for each of them.

- PDL: panel, PDL-CONN64-4; cable, PDL-DIO-CBL-96
- PDXI: panel, PDXI-CONN64-4; cable, PDL-DIO-CBL-96

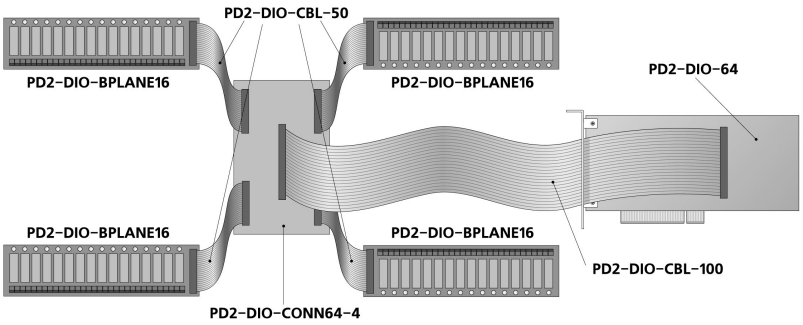


Figure 2.18—Connecting solid-state relay backplane panels, in this case the PD2-DIO-BPLANE16, using the example of a PD2-DIO Series card.

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Confirming the installation

After you've installed the PowerDAQ Software Suite and a PowerDAQ DIO board, upon reboot the OS should recognize that board along with all PowerDAQ software. To confirm that the installation has been successful, run the PowerDAQ Control Panel applet and diagnostic program that should have been loaded during the previously described software-installation procedure.

The Control Panel applet verifies that the board is installed and displays general information such as the board model, serial number and manufacturing/calibration dates. It does not perform a diagnostic check of the on-board subsystems; for that task, use the test program described in the next section under Hardware Diagnostics.

To access the PowerDAQ Control Panel applet, go to the Windows Start menu and select Settings > Control Panel whereupon the PowerDAQ icon should appear as one of the choices.

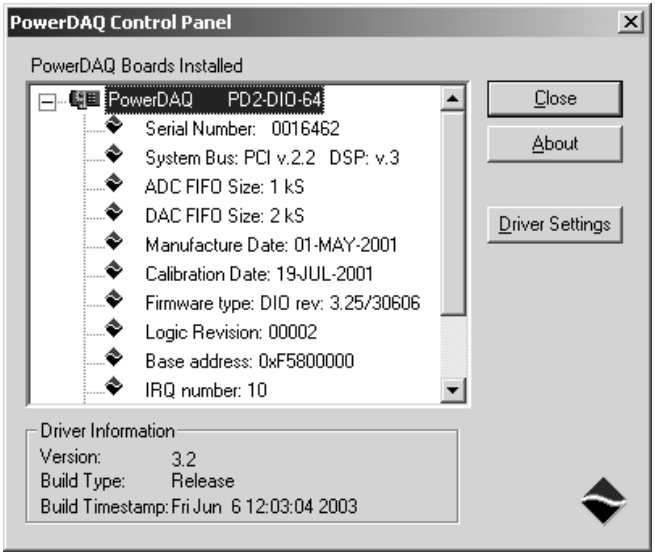


Figure 2.19—Control Panel applet showing details of a PD2-DIO-64 board.

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Hardware diagnostics (excludes PD2-DIO-128i)

To verify proper operation of the various subsystems on your DIO board, you can make some measurements directly on the board or instead use the DIO Test applet (DIOTest.exe), a diagnostic program supplied with the PowerDAQ Software Suite.

Make sure you first connect the DIO board to a screw-terminal panel using the proper cable. One of the first things to verify is the presence of 5V on the termination panel, which has 200-mA maximum load capability.

In addition, you can attach a scope or logic analyzer to certain I/O pins and examine their outputs. One way to exercise the lines is to run the DIOTest application, set up the lines as outputs and verify that the signal on every enabled channel appears as a positive pulse.

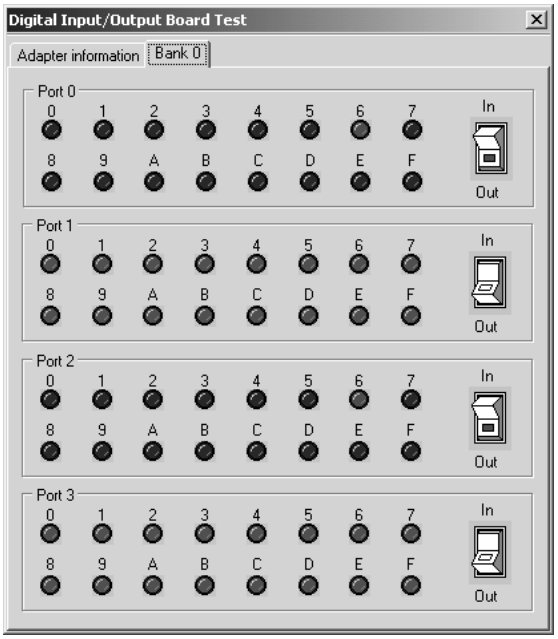


Figure 2.20—DIO Test applet

To run this program, find its icon in the PowerDAQ program folder in the Windows Start/Programs menu. The program performs a "running light" test for every I/O point. By default the I/Os are configured as inputs. To test them as outputs, one possibility is to wire signals from Port0 ($DIO_{0...15}$) to Port1 ($DIO_{16...31}$) using resistors in the range 100Ω to 1 kΩ; then set the on-screen toggle switch to turn the Port0 signals into outputs. You can try other combinations to exercise the other ports.

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Note that although the PDL-DIO-STP-64 and PDXI-DIO-STP-64 screw-terminal panels provide jumper blocks that allow you to easily make the connections just described, be careful and do not enable two ports both as outputs because that termination panel provides no current-limiting resistors, such as if you connect Port 0 to Port 1 as just mentioned or when using other combinations such as connecting Port 2 to Port 3.

Chapter 6 “Support Software” lists a number of example programs that can also help test the functionality of your PowerDAQ DIO board.

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3. PowerDAQ DIO Series Architecture

Functional Overview

This chapter describes the functional operation of the PowerDAQ DIO boards.
The immediately following figures show block diagrams of the PD2-DIO, PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO Series boards.

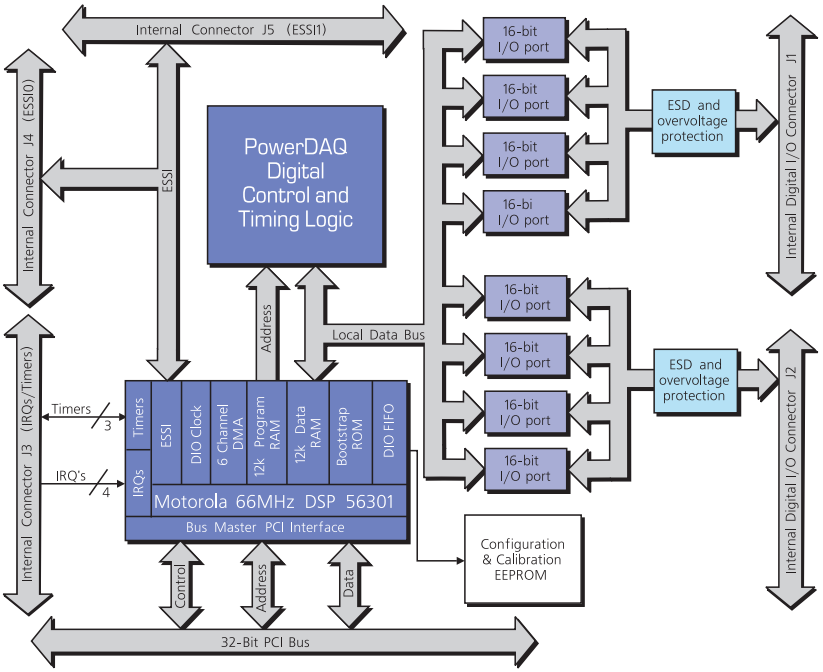


Figure 3.1a—Block diagram of PowerDAQ PD2-DIO boards

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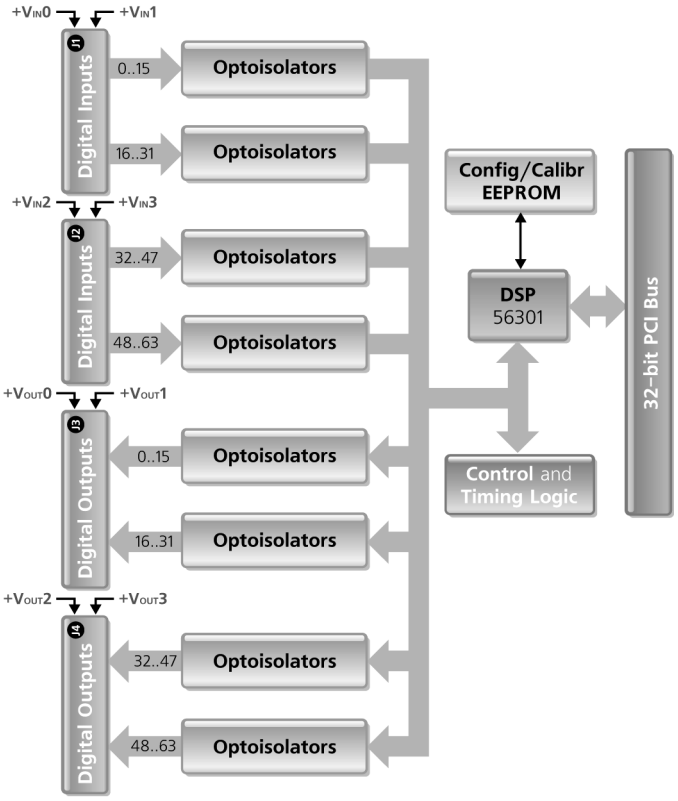


Figure 3.1b—Block diagram of PowerDAQ PD2-DIO-128i board

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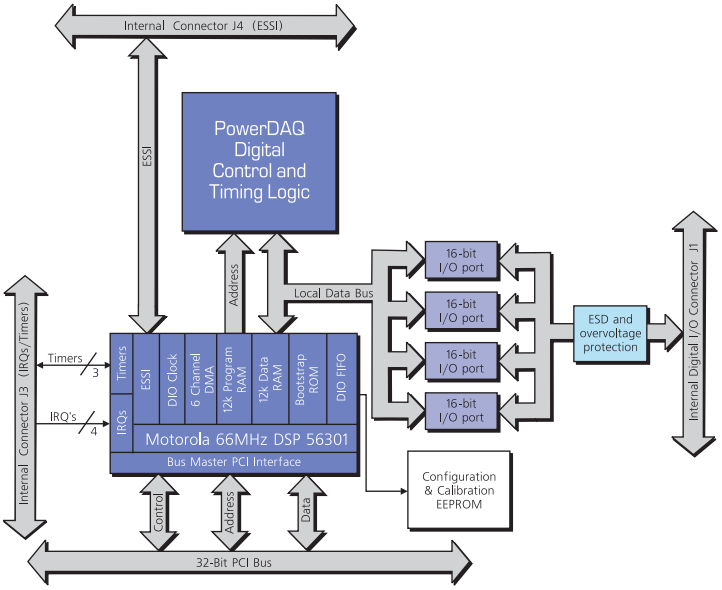


Figure 3.1c—Block diagram of PowerDAQ PDL-DIO boards

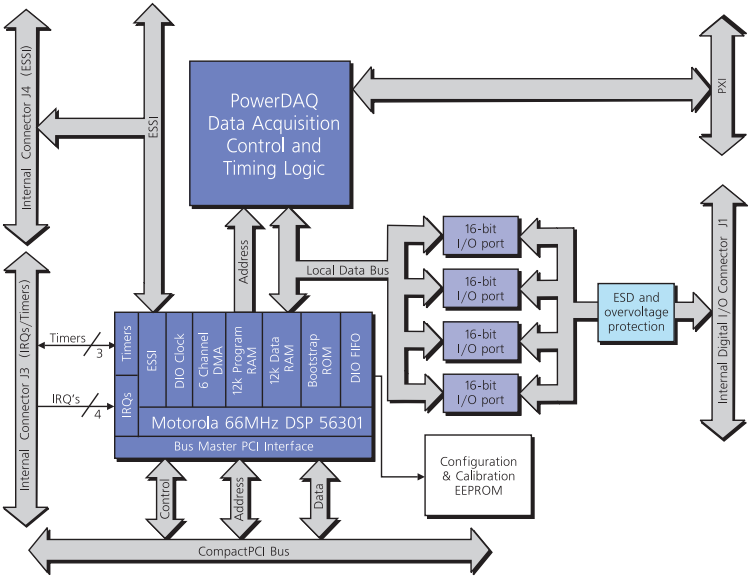


Figure 3.1d—Block diagram of PowerDAQ PDXI-DIO boards

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All PowerDAQ DIO boards are based on the Motorola 56301 DSP running at 66 MHz, which supports a 32-bit 33-MHz PCI bus. All subsystems except digital I/O reside on the DSP itself and are accessible through PowerDAQ API functions. The DIO subsystem is implemented as a set of 16-bit bidirectional registers with overvoltage and ESD protection circuitry as well as 10-kΩ pulldown resistors (PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO series only.) These registers are controlled by dedicated logic that manages read/write access and provides directional control. The DSP can monitor all input ports and then interrupt the host PC on a state change on any selected line with edge detection. Users program the startup state and direction of the DIO ports through software (the StartUpState program is supplied on the PowerDAQ Software Suite CD, see Chapter 6, "Support Software") and these values are stored in the on-board EEPROM. It takes less than 10 msec following a system reset to restore those values.

The following user subsystems are available on every DIO board:

- *Digital inputs*
- *Digital outputs*
- *Counter/timers*
- *Serial ESSI ports*
- *High-speed digital interrupts*

The differences between PD2-DIO and PDL-DIO boards start with their form factor: the PDL-DIO Series products are 1/3-slot cards, while PD2-DIO Series products are 1/2-slot cards. In addition, the PD2 uses no bracket-mounted connector and carries all I/O lines with ribbon cables that lead from on-board headers directly to a termination panel, whereas the PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO Series products use a bracket-mounted connector (J1) for digital I/O lines.

PD2-DIO-128i provides isolation between PC and DIO and between DIO ports, it does not include ESSI ports, high-speed interrupts and allows limited access to Counter/Timer subsustem (Timer outputs are not available and there are no external clock.

On-board 56301 DSP

All PowerDAQ DIO boards are based on the Motorola 56301 DSP. The chip's PCI interface implements the PCI Local Bus specification so the boards are fully autoconfigured (users need not worry about setting the base address or interrupt).

When you first run the PowerDAQ DIO software, the board's operating firmware is downloaded to the DSP over the PCI bus. This firmware contains all the code necessary to communicate with the board subsystems and the host PC driver.

Note The drivers from the UEI web site always contains the latest versions of the DSP firmware. Please check www.ueidaq.com for updates.

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Note Custom programming of the DSP is a user option with PowerDAQ DIO cards, but you need the corresponding expertise and programming tools. Should an application require specialized signal-processing functionality, please consult the factory.

Digital I/O subsystem

(see details in Chapter 4) The PowerDAQ digital I/O boards are configured with 64 DIO points (128 points available only on the PD2-DIO-128 boards for the PCI bus). All boards use 16-bit line drivers (instead of 8255 devices), which allow you to configure the startup states in groups of 16. You declare every port as an input or output at startup and with user-defined default output values.

The DIO subsystem has various input modes, channel-list options, start and stop triggering, and clocking control—all of which are described in detail in this manual. In addition, you can software-configure any individual digital input that has edge-detection to generate an interrupt on any change of state.

The digital I/O lines on all PDx-DIO boards, except PD2-DIO-128i can source/sink as much as 32 mA at a logic One and 64 mA at logic Zero (guaranteed TTL levels, 0.55V/2.4V, see the full specifications in Appendix A for details). These current levels support standard solid-state relays and similar devices. PD2-DIO-128i board operates with isolated digital signals resides in 12-32V with logic high threshold set at 11.5V, and offers inverted input and output logic (see simplified input and output schematic, p.31), that is, input voltafe of 11.5V and higher will be read as logic 0 and logic output 1 will be clamp output to the ground.

Counter/timer subsystem

(see details in Chapter 5) Depending on the operating mode of the PowerDAQ DIO board, the card can support as many as three DSP-based 24-bit counter/timers with a maximum count rate of 33 MHz (50 MHz on -TS boards) on the internal clock or 16.5 MHz (25 MHz on -TS boards) for an external clock. The minimum count rate is 0.00002 Hz for the internal clock, and there is no lower limit for the external clock (but that clock does require a relatively sharp falling edge, no longer than 1 μsec). Note, that on PD2-DIO-128i board counter-timer subsystem still may be used to generate interrupts on interval count but has no external connections and thus provide no external clock capabilities.



TMR1 is used in the Digital Input Buffered mode described in the programming section of this manual, and TMR2 is used in the Digital Output Buffered mode or Time Sequencer mode. In those modes, you no longer have access to all three counter/timers on the DSP.

Enhanced Synchronous Serial Interfaces

(see details in Chapter 4, page 63) The Motorola 56301 DSP supplies two high-speed ESSI (Enhanced Synchronous Serial Interface) ports (*Not available on PD2-DIO-128i*). Each contains three transmitters and one receiver, and it specs a maximum operational speed of 16.5M bits/sec;

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the slowest output bit rate, based on the DSP's 66-MHz clock, is 16,113 bits/sec. PowerDAQ DIO boards allow limited buffered and unlimited register-based access through these ports depending upon the board's operational mode, which you can explore in the Motorola 56301 DSP User Manual available on the Motorola's website. In combination with the PowerDAQ DIO software, you can employ the ESSI subsystem for high-speed communication tasks. The ESSI port itself is quite flexible and can be adapted to most high-speed serial synchronous protocols.

DSP interrupt lines

(see details in Chapter 4, page 58) The DSP56301 is a powerful processor using an advanced Harvard architecture. One of its features consists of four high-speed external interrupt lines, a feature that these boards pass along to PowerDAQ users (*Not available on PD2-DIO-128i*).



Interrupt lines called IRQA, IRQB, IRQC and IRQD act as a part of an initial system boot process. Those lines must be properly pulled up or down (or left unconnected / tristated) during the system bootup sequence. The following recommendations must be met to allow your PC to boot properly. When the IRQ lines are used on the PowerDAQ: IRQA = 1, IRQB = 0, IRQC = 0, IRQD = 1. The PC will not boot if the IRQx lines are used but are not in the proper state during the bootup process.

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Programming Model

No matter which subsystem you choose to work with, the way you initialize and set up the board is very much the same, so before digging into details of individual subsystems it makes sense to review these general procedures.

An onboard DSP controls all subsystems. User applications communicate with the board via the PowerDAQ API, which is integrated into the PowerDAQ dynamic-link library (DLL). To inform an application about hardware events, the driver creates kernel events. Data moves from the board through the PCI bus and is stored in a user buffer in system memory.

The PowerDAQ API also includes a set of information functions that allow user applications to get board-specific information such as model, serial number and IRQ line.

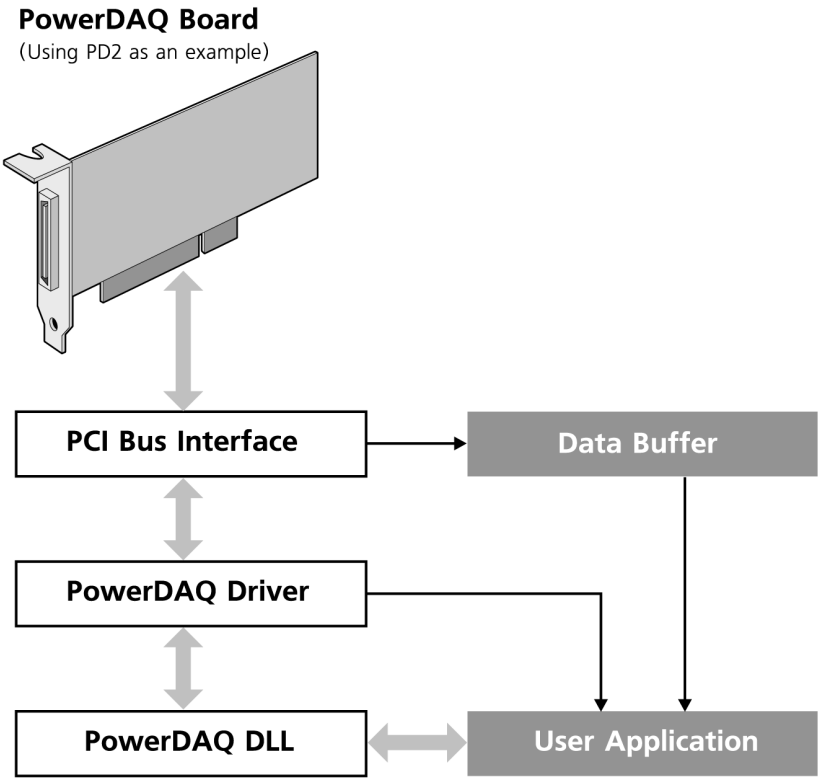


Figure 3.2—Communication between a user application and a PowerDAQ board

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Programming subsystems

All PowerDAQ subsystems have two modes of operation:

- *Polled—in this mode, the user application queries the board about the status of various subsystems as needed. This method is preferred when the application does not need to be notified about hardware events.*
- *Event-based—in this mode, the board notifies the user application of certain predefined subsystem events using Win32 calls, thereby allowing you to write truly asynchronous applications.*

Opening a subsystem

Before starting any board operations whatsoever, you must first open the driver, open the adapter (another term that refers to a specific board), and acquire the subsystem. After completion of a specific task, the user application can release the subsystem, and when the application has completed its work make sure it closes the adapter and driver.

This manual explains the general procedures for creating a program and important API calls. The following calls outline the sequence you must make when programming under Win32; in particular, the calls to open/close the driver and open/close the adapter are specific to Windows. The remaining calls are valid for any OS.

For details on various functions and their calling parameters, see the *PowerDAQ Programmer Manual* which is supplied as a file on the PowerDAQ Software Suite CD-ROM. The specific calls and their names might vary with other operating systems, so once again you might want to refer to that manual.

API calls for opening/closing a subsystem

PdDriverOpen()

This function call opens the PowerDAQ driver for user access and returns the number of the PowerDAQ adapters available. This step is required for the WIN32 platform only. For the QNX API, you should use *pd_find_devices()* and omit this function for all other OSs.

Note The *PdDriverOpen()* and *PdDriverClose()* functions do NOT have an underscore in front of them; in contrast, the functions to open/close the adapter and subsystem DO have an underscore in front of them.

_PdAdapterOpen()

This call opens a PowerDAQ card and locks it for the exclusive use of the calling user application. This function returns the *hAdapter* handle, which is used in all other adapter-related functions. For the QNX API, you should use *pd_find_devices()* and omit this function for all other OSs.

_PdAcquireSubsystem()

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This call acquires the named subsystem for use (if you set *dwAcquire* = 1), and the parameter *dwSubsystem* can be one of the following (as defined in *typedef enum _PD_SUBSYSTEM*): DigitalIn, DigitalOut or DSPCounterTimer.

... let the user app work with the subsystem, then ...

_PdAcquireSubsystem()

Release the subsystem from use (if you set *dwAcquire* = 0).

_PdAdapterClose()

Close the adapter.

PdDriverClose()

Close the driver.

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4. Digital I/O Subsystem

Architecture

All PD2/PDL/PDXI Series DIO boards are visible to the external world as a set of 16-bit bidirectional registers called ports. Valid designations for 64-channel boards are Port 0 (lines 0...15), Port 1 (lines 16...31), Port 2 (lines 32...47) and Port 3 (lines 48...63). In addition to these, 128-channel boards add Port 4 (lines 64...79), Port 5 (lines 80...95), Port 6 (lines 96...111) and Port 7 (lines 112...127).

PD2-DIO-128i represents it's DIO lines as input Ports 0-3 (Port 0 (DIn 0...15), Port 1 (DIn 16...31), Port 2 (DIn 32...47) and Port 3 (DIn 48...63) and output Ports 0-3 (Port 0 (DOut 0...15), Port 1 (DOut 16...31), Port 2 (DOut 32...47) and Port 3 (DOut 48...63). There are no provisions for the external clock connections on this board.

The DIO subsystem makes provisions for both input and output clocks. The subsystem performs only one port/register update or read per clock pulse. The clock may come either from an internal or external source for both input and output operations. For an external clock, the subsystem expects TTL pulses with a minimum width of 32 nsec. For input operations, connect the external clock to the TMR1 terminal using a 100-200Ω series resistor, and for an output operation make the clock connection with a resistor to the TMR2 terminal. When you work with the internal clock, TMR1 and TMR2 both provide a corresponding clock output that can be useful for synchronizing multiple boards.

Digital I/O is also possible through the two ESSI (Enhanced Synchronous Serial Interface) ports that are integrated into the DSP56301 on every PowerDAQ DIO board. The ESSI clock defines the speed of the bit I/O stream operation, and you configure it with special on-chip ESSI registers. The ESSI clock is one quarter of that of the DSP core speed, (66 MHz / 4 = 16.5 MHz) and does not depend on the frequency on the TMR1/TMR2 pins.

On PowerDAQ DIO boards it's possible to latch input data with an external signal. This external latch has a dedicated input line LIn0 (Ports 0-3) and LIn1 (4-7). You can combine the latch signal with an external clock and high-speed interrupt for flexible operation. The board provides only one external latch line for every 64 input channels. All 64 lines are latched at the same time. The PowerDAQ SDK provides two functions to handle external latching: *_PdDIOExtLatchEnable()* and *_PdDIOExtLatchRead()*.

For handshaking purposes, DIO Series cards provide a propagate signal on the PROP0 line for the 64 output channels (and for the PD2-DIO-128 models, also PROP1 for the second set of 64 output channels). These dedicated outputs generate a pulse every time any selected ports are updated,

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either by host software or by the DSP during a streaming operation. Although the cards provide only one propagate output for every 64 channels, with software you can configure them to show an update when one, some or all of the four available ports on a given 64-channel connector are updated. Please refer to information about *_PdDIOPropEnable()* for details.

Note PD2-DIO-128i board offers only DIO subsystem and limited counter-timer support. ESSI ports and high-speed IRQs are unavailable on this board.

I/O Modes

PowerDAQ DIO boards operate in three modes:

- performing a single I/O update
- running continuous I/O updates in a buffered event-triggered streaming mode
- streaming I/O in an autoregenerative fashion.

Note Only -ST , -CT and -TS boards are suitable for streaming I/O operations and with a maximum clock frequency to 1.6 MHz. Regular DIO boards provide only static I/O whereby the lines are updated based on the PC clock. This static I/O method works only for update rates < 1 kHz under Windows or < 10 kHz under Linux or QNX.

A. Single Update mode

The Single Update I/O mode gives you direct read/write access to any of the 16-bit ports. The standard DIO Series boards function only in this mode; only the -CT, -ST and -TS models support streaming I/O as discussed later. The update frequency is limited by the PC and OS performance, and it generally falls in the range of 1k to 10k updates/sec (the value might be higher for some realtime OSs).

Note Single Update mode is the easiest way to implement most DIO applications such as controlling a relay or reading a digital sensor. In addition, a change-of-state interrupt works fine in combination with this mode.

The general sequence of PowerDAQ SDK function calls for this mode is:

1. Acquire all resources.

   Open the driver
   PdDriverOpen()

   Open the adapter
   _PdAdapterOpen()

   Acquire subsystem
   _PdAdapterAcquireSubsystem()

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2. Enable the desired ports as an output.
   _PdDIOEnableOutput()

Note All digital I/O ports are by default set up as inputs. Unless you specifically enable a port as an output, it functions as an input port.

This function sets the digital lines to either input (tri-stated) or output (driven) mode. The *dwRegMask* parameter selects which of the 16-bit registers sets DIn and which sets DOut. If a register is set for Din, it is tri-stated. The PDx-DIO-64 cards use only the four lower bits of *dwRegMask* whereas the PD2-DIO-128 uses eight bits. You should set all remaining bits to Zero. The binary format for *dwRegMask* is:

```
r7 r6 r5 r4 r3 r2 r1 r0
```

A One in *dwRegMask* means that the register is selected for outputs; a Zero means that the register is selected for inputs.

Example: To select registers 0, 1 and 4, 5 for outputs

dwRegMask = 0xCC (11001100)

3. Configure the events, interrupts and state-change detection as needed.

Note If the application does not use change-of-state interrupts/events this step is not required.

_PdDIOSetIntrMask(..., masks);
Sets interrupt masks, each of which is an array of eight DWORDs. Each element of this array represents a DIO port. When you set any bit position (0-15), the card monitors the corresponding DIO channel for state changes.

_PdDIOIntrEnable(.., TRUE);
Enables interrupts on the DIO subsystem

_PdDInSetPrivateEvent(.., &hNotifyEvent);
Requests an event handle from the PowerDAQ driver

_PdAdapterEnableInterrupt(..,TRUE);
Enables interrupts from the board

_PdSetUserEvents(..,DigitalIn|EdgeDetect,..)
Sets a list of the events requested

4. Read/Write data to/from DIO ports
   _PdDIOWrite()
   Write data to the port

   _PdDIORead()
   Read data from the port

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5. Wait for the event to happen (if interrupts are used)
   WaitForSingleObject(hNotifyEvent,dwTimeout)
   In case of an event, process it:
   _PdGetUserEvents(..,&dwEvents)
   dwEvents returns a bit mask that identifies events from the board

   _PdSetUserEvents(..,DigitalIn|EdgeDetect,..)
   Re-enable events (if needed)

   _PdDIOGetIntrData(.., intData, edgeData)
   Request information about state change and edge

   _PdDIOIntrEnable(..,TRUE)
   Re-enable interrupts

6. Release all resources being used
   Release event handle (only if events were used)
   _PdDInClearPrivateEvent(.., &hNotifyEvent);

   Release the named subsystem (by setting *dwAcquire* = 0)
   _PdAdapterAcquireSubsystem()

   Close the adapter
   _PdAdapterClose()

   Close the driver
   PdDriverClose()

Steps 4-5 may repeat indefinitely, and Step 5 is unnecessary if application is not using interrupts. You can combine all the above function to create high-level versions.

Note The following C-language examples for this mode are provided with the PowerDAQ SDK:

- pddi_in.c digital I/O single read example
- pddi_ou.c digital I/O single write example
- pddi_evt.c digital I/O events/interrupts example

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B. Buffered event-driven streamed I/O

Event-driven streamed I/O mode, available only on the -CT, -ST and -TS boards, allows continuous pattern generation/digital data input streaming or event counting (-CT only) and does not limit the amount of data. Every time the DSP's FIFO buffer is half full, that device issues an interrupt to request that the host send additional data to the board. The PowerDAQ Advanced Circular Buffer (ACB) mechanism hides those interrupts from the user and allows you to work with large output arrays logically divided by frames. The end of each frame can generate an event, which requests more data from the application.

Note Regular DIO Series boards (that is, NOT the –CT/-ST/-TS versions) do not support streaming operations.

Note If the on-board FIFO is empty or the last value has been output, the output registers continue to hold the final value.

Note The standard output FIFO size on DIO boards is 2k 24-bit words where the 16 lower bits always represent data and the upper 8 bits in some modes supply control information. The input FIFO size is 1k 24-bit words (the -ST boards use all 24 bits; all other models use the lower 16 bits for digital input data and leave the upper 8 bits undefined). To increase the onboard output FIFO size to 64k 24-bit I/O words, purchase the PD-64KMEM option (see Appendix C: Accessories). This 64k memory is standard on the -CT, -ST and -TS versions.

Note Throughout this manual, we use the term "sample" to refer to a 16-bit input word or output word on one digital I/O port. It does not refer to a single sample in the same sense that it does for an A/D or D/A converter.

The I/O buffer in the host PC memory is organized as an array of 16- or 32- bit words (for inputs) or 32-bit words (for outputs), divided in logical blocks called frames. Note, that only the 16 or 24 lower bits are used for input/output data. Frames, in turn, are divided into a number of scans, where each scan is one set of samples, one for every entry in the channel list. The number of frames you define depends on the specific application; four to eight frames gives a good first choice for most cases. A larger number of smaller frames allow you to scan data more often, but it is not permissible to drop the frame size below 512 samples for inputs and 1024 samples for outputs because the card transfers data in and out in FIFO increments. In addition, you can optionally read/write the entire buffer automatically just once when the driver stops an acquisition run.

To set up the desired buffer behavior, you define the appropriate values in selected configuration constants that you pass as part of the *_PdAcquireBuffer()* API function:

- *AIB_DWORDVALUES*—Defines digital outputs for a port (and counter inputs on the -CT boards). In this 32-bit double word, the lower 16 bits represent the actual data, and bits 16-18 represents the output port number (0-7). For input this mode is applicable only to the -CT boards, and the 24 lower bits hold the value of the acquired counters. This

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constant is valid only for non-DMA output mode (where you do not set *AOB_DMAEN* for an output operation or *AIB_FIXEDDMA* for an input operation).

- *AIB_BUFFERWRAPPED*—This constant allows the driver to use data in the buffer multiple times. If this flag is not set, the driver stops acquisition at the end of the buffer, and it sets the flags *eBufferDone* and *eStopped* in the application event.
- *AIB_BUFFERRECYCLED*—This constant overwrites data in the buffer even if the application has not yet read or updated all existing data.
- *AIB_FIXEDDMA*—This default input mode is used in a fixed-channel-list mode (with either 1, 2, 4 or 8 channels only). The DMA modes provide an advantage in terms of speed (operating at rates as high as 1600 kHz) but limit the number of channels in the channel list.
- *AOB_DMAEN*—This default output mode is used in a fixed-channel-list mode (with either 1, 2, 4 or 8 channels only). It must be part of the configuration word for the *_PdDOAsyncInit()* call. In that case, the board works in the output DMA mode, which limits the number of channels to 1, 2, 4 or 8 but increases the maximum output rate to 1600 kHz

Note All non-DMA modes limits output speed to 450 kHz but provide more flexibility in configuring the channel list.

The following steps are required to operate the event-based streamed I/O mode:

1. Acquire all resources

   Open the driver
   PdDriverOpen()

   Open the adapter
   _PdAdapterOpen()

   Acquire subsystem
   _PdAdapterAcquireSubsystem()

2. Allocate buffer in the PC memory for the buffered I/O operation

   _PdAcquireBuffer()

3. Enable the desired ports as an output

   _PdDIOEnableOutput()
   This function sets the digital lines to input (tri-stated) or output (driven) mode. The *dwRegMask* parameter selects which 16-bit registers act as DIn and which act as DOut. If a register is set as Din, it is tri-stated. The PDx-DIO-64 uses only the four lower bits of *dwRegMask* whereas the PD2-DIO-128 uses the eight lower bits. You should set all remaining bits to Zero.

   The format for *dwRegMask* is

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r7 r6 r5 r4 r3 r2 r1 r0.

A One in *dwRegMask* means that the register is selected for outputs; a Zero means that the register is selected for inputs.

Example: To select registers 0, 1 and 4, 5 as outputs,
dwRegMask = 0xCC (11001100)

4. Configure the events (set the driver to report *eFrameDone*, *eBufferDone* and all error events)

   dwEventsNotify = eFrameDone | eBufferDone | eBufferWrapped | eTimeout | eBufferError;

   _PdDIAsyncInit(..,dwEventsNotify,..) for inputs, or
   _PdDOAsyncInit(..,dwEventsNotify,..) for outputs, or
   _PdCTAsyncInit(..,dwEventsNotify,..) for counter/timers.

   Note that if you employ DMA mode, you set the *(xx_DMAxx)* flag in the configuration word. The number of channels in the channel list should be 1, 2, 4 or 8, and first element in the channel list array indicates the Start channel for the list. For example, configuring the word for four channels with CL[0] = 3 means to use four entries in the channel list starting the third one (use ports 3, 4, 5 and 6)

   _PdDISetPrivateEvent() for digital inputs or
   _PdDOSetPrivateEvent() for digital outputs

5. For an output operation, fill the buffer with the initial user data. This task is done within the user application without PowerDAQ SDK calls

6. Start the I/O operation
   _PdDIAsyncStart() or *_PdDOAsyncStart()*

7. Set and enable events for the first time
   _PdDISetPrivateEvent() or *_PdDOSetPrivateEvent()*

8. Process the data in an event-based loop
   Wait for the event to happen
   WaitForSingleObject(hNotifyEvent,dwTimeout)

   Non-Windows OSs should use OS-specific synchronization functions such as *_PdWaitForEvent()* in Linux

   In case of event, process it:
   _PdGetUserEvents(..,&dwEvents)
   dwEvents returns a bit mask that identifies events from the board

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_PdDIGetBufState() or
_PdDOGetBufState() or
_PdCTGetBufState()
This command updates the state of the buffer, gets input data (for an input operation) or places output data in the buffer (for an output operation)

Re-enable events
_PdSetUserEvents ()

9. Release all resources used

Release event handle
_PdDIClearPrivateEvent() or
_PdDOClearPrivateEvent() or
_PdCTClearPrivateEvent()

Stop asynchronous I/O operation
_PdDIAsyncStop() or
_PdDOAsyncStop() or
_PdCTAsyncStop()

Release the buffer
_PdReleaseBuffer( )

Release subsystem
_PdAdapterAcquireSubsystem()
Release the named subsystem for use (if you set *dwAcquire* = 0)

Close the adapter and close the driver
_PdAdapterClose()
PdDriverClose()

Note The following C examples for this mode are provided with the PowerDAQ SD

- pddi_buf.c digital input streaming (-ST/-CT/-TS boards only)
- pddo_buf.c digital output streaming (-ST/-CT/-TS boards only)
- pdct_buf.c counter input streaming example (-CT)
- pddo_buf_ts.c time-sequencer example (-TS)

C. Auto-Regeneration Output mode

Some test and control applications require a continuous regeneration of the same output pattern. For such pattern-generation tasks, PowerDAQ DIO boards define a dedicated mode called auto-regeneration output.

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This mode can create fixed-length patterns without any intervention by the host or user application. After the subsystem has initialized, it free-runs until instructed to halt. An application writes data to the driver's buffer, and each time the subsystem processes the last entry in the buffer it starts resending the same buffer again. Note that 2048 samples (here a sample is a 16-bit word corresponding to a digital I/O port) can fit into the on-board DSP memory, and auto regeneration of as many as 2048 samples requires no host intervention. To increase the onboard output FIFO size to 64k 24-bit samples, purchase the PD-64KMEM option (a standard feature with the -CT, -ST and -TS KIT packages. This memory option is available only on the PDL and PDXI families; not on the PD2 family at this time.

Auto-regeneration is basically subset of a buffered output mode, and you can easily modify every buffered output example to Regenerate mode. To do so, set *#define RECYCLE* to One and make the buffer size less than or equal to the size of the on-board buffer; also set *#define USE_EXTM* to One if you have the PD-64KMEM option installed and wish to use it.

Note The following C-language examples for this mode are provided in the PowerDAQ SDK:

- pddo_buf.c digital output stream (-ST/-CT/-TS boards only)
- pddo_buf_ts.c time-sequencer example (-TS board only)

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DIO Channel List

The Channel List is a powerful feature of DIO Series boards. It allows you to select in which order the driver reads or updates various ports. You may define and use the Channel List *only* when a board operates in buffered I/O modes; thus only the –CT, -ST and -TS boards support this feature.

Two channel-list modes are available on PowerDAQ DIO boards:

- *Continuous unlimited-length channel list.* This option provides the most flexible solution. Here every sample (16-bit digital I/O word) in the list is accompanied by read/write location information.

  For an output sample, every 16-bit word also contains information about from which I/O port the data should be written to; the driver stores list data in bits 16-23 of the output data word in the buffer for every 16-bit data word it outputs. For an input operation, the driver automatically takes care of adding the I/O port information to the sample so you can identify the source of any bit. The only tradeoff is a performance limitation (450k samples/sec maximum for inputs or outputs).

  You activate this mode by disabling the *AIB_FIXEDDMA* flag in the *_PdDIAsyncInit()* function for inputs or by disabling the *AOB_DMA_EN* flag in the *_PdDOAsyncInit()* function for outputs.

- *Fixed-length channel list*. Use this option when you need higher I/O rates (as fast as 1.6M samples/sec). In this case, only 1, 2, 4 or 8 sequential channels are available in the channel list for streamed I/O. Acquisition can start from any available port. For example, the PDL-DIO-64ST acquires the 16-bit ports 3, 4, 5 and 6 in the DMA Buffered mode; in this case, ports 0, 1, 2 and 7 are still available for non-buffered operation.

Example of channel-list output operations:

1a. Unlimited channel-list implementation

```
if (dwMode & BUF_DWORDVALUES)  // Samples are DWORD size
 {
     // For the DWORD buffer format only - channel number is embedded
     pdwBuffer = (DWORD*)pwBuf;
     for (i=0; i < (dwDOBufferSize); i+= dwChListChan)
      for (j = 0; j < dwChListChan; j++) {
        // incorporate channel list into data
        ch = (CL_BUILT_IN)?(j << 16):(0);
         dwVal = <Calculate output value here>;
        *(pdwBuffer+i+j) = dwVal | ch ;
      }



 } else {                        // Samples are WORD size
     pwBuffer = (WORD*)pwBuf;

     for (i=0; i < (dwDOBufferSize); i+= dwChListChan)
```


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```
        for (j = 0; j < dwChListChan; j++) {
           dwVal = <Calculate output value here>;
            *(pwBuffer+i+j)= wVal;
        }
}
```

1b. Fixed channel-list implementation

```
if (CL_USE_DMA) {
    for (i = 0; i < 8; i++)
        if (dwDoChListSize == (DWORD)(1<<i)) break;
    if (i == 8) {
        printf("Use 2^n number of channels for DMA mode\n");
        exit(9);
    }
    dwDOCfg |= AOB_DMAEN;
    DOChList[0] = 0; // start from first port
                     // any port may be selected as the start port
}
```

2. Regardless of the channel-list mode, you should pass the channel list that has been created to the *_PdXXAsyncInit* call

```
// Initialize DO Async operation - for MF(S) board
bResult = _PdDOAsyncInit(hAdapter, &dwError,
                         dwDOCfg, dwDOCvClkDiv,
                         dwEventsNotify,
                         (CL_BUILT_IN)?(0):(dwDoChListSize),
                         DOChList);
```


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Digital input change-of-state interrupts

A powerful feature of PowerDAQ DIO boards is the ability to detect a state change on any selected input line and optionally interrupt the host PC when the card detects predefined conditions. We implement this feature in such a way as to guarantee minimum response time for a digital input change—all unused DSP cycles are dedicated to detecting state changes. Usually the minimum width of the signal being monitored is 10 μsec when working with all lines (64 or 128, depending on the board), and that value drops to 2 μsec if you are monitoring only 16 lines. Note that this number can grow to 20-30 μsec under heavy buffered I/O loads. Also note, that optocouplers on the PD2-DIO-128i are inherently slow (relatively to the DSP performance) devices. Propagation time on the input varies from few microseconds to the two-three hndred microseconds and this time should be added into the actual change of state detection interrupt delay.

The user application accesses the change-of-state interrupt function through a set of three 16-bit arrays, each of which has eight entries corresponding to ports 0 through 7. The arrays are:

- The Interrupt mask, which is the only user-configured array. Place a One in every bit corresponding to the input line for which the user software fires an interrupt when this line changes its state.
- The Interrupt Data array returns a One for every bit that was not masked (0 in Interrupt Mask) and that has changed its state since interrupts were enabled.
- The Edge Data array indicates in which direction the line that caused the state-change interrupt has moved. In the appropriate bit positions it contains a One for a rising edge and a Zero for a falling edge. Only those bits are valid that have a corresponding bit set to One in the Interrupt Data array.

Generally you initialize interrupts in the following sequence (driver/board initialization not included):

1. Acquire all resources
   Open the driver
   PdDriverOpen()

   Open the adapter
   _PdAdapterOpen()

   Acquire subsystem
   _PdAdapterAcquireSubsystem()

2. Define the direction of the I/O ports
   _PdDIOEnableOutput()

3. Create the Interrupt Mask array

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DWORD masks[8]={0,0,0x0F0F7,0,0,0,0,0};
// Enable IRQs for some bits of Port 2

4. Enable events/interrupts
   _PdDIOSetIntrMask(..., masks)
   _PdDIOIntrEnable(..., TRUE)
   _PdDInSetPrivateEvent()
   _PdAdapterEnableInterrupt(..., TRUE)

_PdSetUserEvents(.., DigitalIn|EdgeDetect, ..);
Set user events with a special event mask defined for edge/state-change detection

5. Wait for an interrupt
   WaitForSingleObject(hNotifyEvent,dwTimeout)
   Note: Non-Windows OSs should use OS-specific synchronization functions such as *_PdWaitForEvent()* in Linux

6. Every time an interrupt occurs, read the Interrupt Data and Interrupt Edge arrays
   _PdGetUserEvents();
   Get list of the latest events from the driver

   _PdSetUserEvents(..., DigitalIn|EdgeDetect, ...);
   Re-enable edge/state-change detection

   _PdDIOGetIntrData(hAdapter, &dwError, intData, edgeData);
   Request and process information about DIO channels changed

   _PdDIOIntrEnable(.., TRUE);
   Re-enable events

7. Stop this process

   _PdDInClearPrivateEvent();
   Release subsystem

   _PdAdapterAcquireSubsystem()
   Release the named subsystem for use (if you set *dwAcquire* = 0)

   _PdAdapterClose()
   Close the adapter

   PdDriverClose()
   Close the driver

Note The following C-language example for this mode is provided in the PowerDAQ SDK:

- pddi_evt.c shows how to work with change-of-state interrupts.

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Timing and Control

PowerDAQ DIO boards offer extensive clocking and triggering functions you configure in various ways.

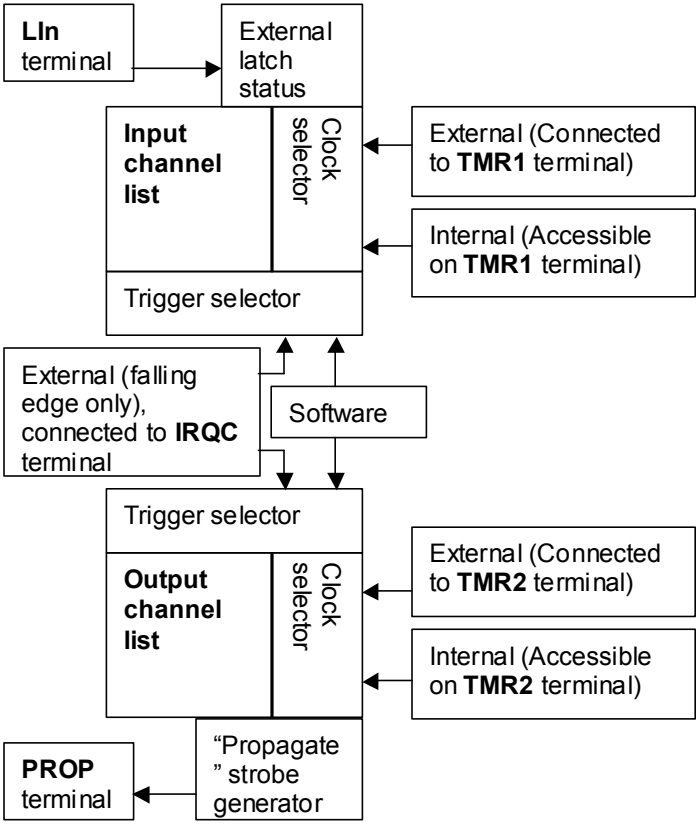


Fig 4.1—Clocking and timing diagram for PD-DIO boards (LIn = Latch input)

Digital I/O Clocking

Clocking a digital I/O operation involves two possible input signals

- Input clock—dictates when the subsystem reads those digital inputs defined in the channel list.
- Output clock—dictates when the subsystem updates those digital outputs defined in the channel list.

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You must load the channel list prior to starting an I/O run. Note that only -CT, -ST and -TS boards support clocked I/O operations. Standard DIO boards use different firmware and hardware that does not support clocking operations.

You can control clocking with:

- Internal clock (on the DSP)
- External clock
- Software clock (non-timed operation only)
- External trigger

External clock

You can clock streaming digital inputs and outputs from an external source supplied by user hardware (only on -CT, -ST and -TS boards). Each clock must be a negative-going TTL signal with a pulse of at least 20 nsec.

Note The maximum clock frequency should not exceed 450 kHz in the Unlimited Channel List mode and 1.6 MHz for the Fixed Channel List mode.

To clock a streaming digital input, connect the clock source to the TMR1 line; to clock a streaming digital output, connect it to the TMR2 line. Make these connections on a PDx-DIO-STP-64 screw-terminal panel, and be sure to add a 200Ω current-limiting resistor in series with the signal. Then use a PD-DIO-CBL-16 cable or equivalent to connect the panel to a PDx-DIO board's J3 connector.

You set the external clock with software using the *xx_CVSTARTx* constant ORed with other settings in the configuration word for the *_PdXXAsyncInit()* function call.

External triggers

When clocking operations from an external event, you can trigger a digital input stream, a digital output stream, a counter/timer stream, or an ESSI operation. This clock, which can start or stop an operation, must be a TTL-level signal with a pulse at least 20 nsec long. The trigger is activated on the signal's negative-going (1 -> 0) edge. If you enable both Start and Stop triggers, the first pulse starts the acquisition, the next pulse stops it and so on.

Note The maximum trigger input frequency should not exceed 1000 triggers/sec to ensure proper operation, but the minimum time between two triggers can be as short as 1 µsec.

The external trigger event comes from user hardware, and you attach that signal to the IRQC line on the PDx-DIO-STP-64 screw-terminal panel using a 200Ω current-limiting resistor connected in series with trigger signal. You then attach the panel to the J3 connector on the corresponding DIO board using a PD-DIO-CBL-16 cable an equivalent. (See the section "High-speed user interrupts" on page 63 for more details about IRQ handling.)

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You configure the external trigger with software using the *xx_STARTTRIGx* and *xx_STOPTRIGx* constants ORed together with any other required settings in the configuration word for the *_PdXXAsyncInit()* function call.

Multiboard synchronization

Some applications require that multiple boards be synchronized. As a general rule, follow this procedure: connect the output clock of one board (the master) to the input clocks of all the slave boards using a 200Ω series resistor at every slave clock terminal. Also make sure that the application always starts all slave boards prior to starting the master.

Cabling requirements might differ according to the board family. At this time, all PowerDAQ DIO boards require external cabling for synchronization.

Note Use the PowerDAQ Control Panel applet to confirm that the software driver recognizes the PowerDAQ boards you wish to synchronize.

To synchronize multiple boards with external cables, use the TMRx pins on the J3 connector found on each DIO Series board. When you select the internal clock as the source, TMR1 represents the output clock for input streaming, and TMR2 represents the output clock for output streaming. To synchronize acquisition, you connect the corresponding pin to the TMRx pin of the next board.

Example: Synchronizing multiple DIO boards

Assume you want to acquire a digital-input stream of 256 channels using four PDL-DIO-64ST boards clocked simultaneously. In software, you configure one PDL-DIO board (called the master) to use the internal clock for the input-streaming operations, while you configure the three other boards (called slaves) to use an external clock source. The application should call the *_PdDIAsyncStart* function for the three slave boards first and then do the same for the master. This example requires the following wiring: route the TMR1 line from the master to the TMR1 terminals on the three slaves using 200Ω series resistors on the slave terminals for protection.

In addition, you can synchronize a PDx-DIO board with any other PowerDAQ boards including the PD2/PDXI/PDL-MF[S} multifunction boards and the PDx-AO analog output series.

Example: Synchronizing DIO with analog inputs

Assume you want to acquire 16 digital inputs from a PD2-DIO-64ST simultaneously with every analog sample acquired by a multifunction board (PD2-MF). The PD2-MF board has more clocking options than PD2-DIO, and for the simplest solution you should configure it for the internal conversion clock (CV) and the continuous channel list (CL) clock. Then configure the PD2-DIO for an external clock on its digital inputs. In this case PD2-DIO board acts as a slave and the PD2-MF serves as the master. As for hardware connections, attach the CV Clock Out terminal

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from the PD2-MF board J2 connector to the TMR1 pin of the PD2-DIO board using a 200Ω series resistor.

Example: Synchronizing DIO with analog outputs

Assume you want to output a 16-bit digital pattern from the PDL-DIO-64ST synchronous with every analog output from a PD2-AO-8/16 board. In this case, either board can act as a master; for this example assign the PD2-AO as the master and the PDL-DIO as the slave. In software, you should configure the PD2-DIO for an external clock and the PD2-AO for an internal clock. The application should always call *_PdXXAsyncStart* first for the slave board. For wiring, connect the TMR2 terminal of the PD2-AO board to the TMR2 terminal of the PD2-DIO board using a 200Ω series resistor.

High-speed user interrupts

(Not supported on PD2-DIO-128i board) All boards in the PDx-DIO family support four high-speed interrupt lines called IRQA, IRQB, IRQC and IRQD. Each one issues a fast PCI interrupt to the host PC when the selected line is asserted. If enabled, each line issues an interrupt and notifies the host PC on the negative edge of the signal it is monitoring. Because of the high priority level assigned to these high-speed interrupts, it takes only approximately 100 nsec before the DSP issues a PCI interrupt.

You can use these interrupt lines to monitor high-speed notification/handshaking signals. The lines latch the state of the interrupt event, and the user application is notified even if that interrupt line has already been de-asserted during interrupt handling. The minimum detectable interrupt should have negative pulse width of at least 16.5 nsec.

Note High-speed interrupt lines share some important resources with the on-board DSP. As a result, the following restriction exists on high-speed interrupt lines during a system reset/boot sequence: You should leave all four interrupt lines floating, or connect both IRQA and IRQD to Logic 1 and also connect both IRQB and IRQC to Logic 0. Failure to follow this rule will result in the PC failing to boot or the PowerDAQ driver not recognizing the PowerDAQ board.

Note The following example, which supports high-speed interrupt lines, is supplied with the PowerDAQ SDK:

- dsp_irqs.c high-speed DSP interrupts example

Enhanced Synchronous Serial Interfaces (ESSI)

(Not supported on PD2-DIO-128i board). As noted earlier, the ESSI port is implemented on the onboard DSP and provides two high-speed serial lines. Each ESSI port has input and output data lines, input and output clock lines, and input and output frame-synchronization lines. A frame consists of from 1 to 32 words of data, and the length of a word can be 8, 12, 16, 24 or 32 bits. The 32-bit mode does not use either the 8 MSBs (most significant bits) or LSBs (least significant bits).

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Operational modes includes Normal and Network; the Network mode adds an extra clock bit after every frame for synchronization. The I/O and clock polarity are programmable in software.

The PowerDAQ SDK provides two ways to access the ESSI ports.

1. The easiest way is to program ESSI registers directly using the DSP access functions *PdDSPRegRead()* and *PdDSPRegWrite()*. The SDK provides a set of necessary constants, and the example essi_io.c shows how to access an ESSI port in this way. Note that this mode does not support interrupts; the user application must poll readiness bits in the ESSI registers to ensure the integrity of a data transfer.

2. The second method is to use limited buffered ESSI0 support, functionality supported by high-level PowerDAQ SDK functions. This method enables transfer speeds as high as 1.05M words/sec (based on the ESSI 16.5M bit/sec rate). This mode supports a single transmitter on the TX0 output (pin STD0 on the J4 connector) and a single receiver on the RX0 input (Pin SRD0 on the J4 connector) with full clock and frame synchronization. The TX and RX subsystems are independent and can be used simultaneously.

Note The TX subsystem in buffered mode shares some resources with the digital output subsystem in buffered mode, so they are mutually exclusive. The same is true for the RX subsystem and digital-input or counter/timer event input modes. Thus, if you decide to use the ESSI subsystem on the –ST, –CT or –TS boards, please make sure that you are not creating a conflict with the existing software. If the ESSI TX Subsystem is active, do not use any buffered digital output/time-sequencer operations. If the RX subsystem is working, do not use buffered digital input or counter/timer-streaming functions.

Note When using the ESSI features, you need the PD-DIO-CBL-26 cable or equivalent to connect a PDx-DIO board's J4 connector to the PDx-DIO-STP-64 terminal panel.

Note The following examples, which supports ESSI input/output buffered modes, are supplied with the PowerDAQ SDK:

- pdssi_ib.c ESSI0 RX0 input stream
- pdssi_ob.c ESSI0 TX0 output stream

TIP For extensive details about ESSI features and how to take advantage of them, refer to the example source code and the Motorola DSP56301 DSP user manual (Motorola PN DSP565301UM). Further, Motorola's web site (www.mot.com) provides a number of useful applications notes, in particular AN1764, "DSP56300 Enhanced Synchronous Serial Interface (ESSI) Programming."

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5. Counter/Timer Subsystem

The counter/timer subsystem on each PDx-DIO card features three 24-bit counters (TMR0, TMR1 and TMR2) integrated into the onboard Motorola 56301 DSP. All three are available to users, and they all share an optional 21-bit divider called a prescaler. Each counter has its own load, count, status and compare registers. Please refer to the example source code supplied in the PowerDAQ SDK and the Motorola DSP56301 DSP User Manual (Motorola PN DSP565301UM) for extensive details about programming the DSP's counter/timers.

Each timer can use internal or external clocking. Each can interrupt the DSP after a specified number of events (clock pulses), or it can signal an external device after counting internal events. Each timer connects to the external world through a single bidirectional pin (TIOx) that is protected to 7 kV against electrostatic discharge and ±30V against overvoltage. When you configure TIOx as an input, the timer functions as an external event counter, or it can measure an external pulse's width or signal period. When you configure TIOx as an output, the timer functions as either a timer, a watchdog or a pulse-width modulator.

Note If, for any reason, the protection device detects an overvoltage condition, it clamps the input signal to the positive or negative supply rail. It can take as long as 200 msec for the protection device to exit this saturation/clamping state once the input voltage returns to the allowable range

Some common timer/counter/output functions that applications often require are:

- Realtime clock
- Event counter
- Digital one-shot
- Programmable rate generator
- Squarewave generator
- Binary-rate multiplier
- Complex digital waveform generator
- Complex motor controller

PD2-DIO-128i does not provide external connections to the counter/timers, but still allow use of the timers as interval counters for the interrupt generation.

The -ST, -CT and -TS boards use the DSP counter/timers to define a timebase for streamed I/O operations. In addition, TMR1 is used for buffered modes such as buffered digital input, ESSI buffered RX functions, and buffered external event streaming. TMR2 serves as a timebase for the buffered digital output mode, time-sequencer and buffered ESSI TX operations. TMR0 and TMR2

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can also act as sources (counters, counting events) for the counter-streaming operation on a -CT board.

Each counter functions as a 24-bit up counter. On power-up, the DSP sets the count value and output of every counter to zero. You must program each counter with commands from the SDK before using it; unused counters need not be programmed. Each counter is fully independent of the others except all share the same prescaler; each may operate in a different mode.

Generally, you set up counter/timer functions using the following steps:

1. Acquire all resources
   Open the driver
   PdDriverOpen()

   Open the adapter
   _PdAdapterOpen()

   Acquire the subsystem
   _PdAdapterAcquireSubsystem(.., CounterTimer, 1)
   (Use the CounterTimer predefined constant as a subsystem identifier)

2. Disable counters (if any chance exists that the counters were previously enabled). This step is important because the counters might continue to operate independently for the application that initially started them.
   _PdDspCtEnableCounter(.., DCT_UCT, FALSE)
   where *DCT_UCT* is a counter number, 0-2

3. Load the prescaler (if any of the counters must use it). The Prescaler is a 21-bit counter that predivides the input frequency before feeding it to the DSP counters. It can use the following sources: any of the counters' TIOx pins, or one-half the internal DSP clock (33 MHz for all DIO boards except the -TS board, which features a 50-MHz prescaler clock).
   _PdDspPSLoad(.., dwDivider, dwSource);
   use the *M_PS_xx* constants for the prescaler source

4. Get a private counter/timer event handler from the PowerDAQ driver and set the event with the driver, if required
   _PdUctSetPrivateEvent(..., &hEvent)
   _PdSetUserEvents(..,CounterTimer,dwEvents0;
   where *dwEventsNotify* is an ORed combination of *eUct0Event*, *eUct1Event* and *eUct2Event.*

5. Enable interrupts from the board if the user application requires interrupts from the counter
   _PdAdapterEnableInterrupt(..., TRUE)

6. Program the DSP counters/timers using wrapper functions

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_PdDspCtLoad();
Load all required registers and set different mode flags
_PdDspCtEnableCounter(.., DCT_UCT, TRUE);
Enable the selected counter

7. Process events from the counter
   WaitForSingleObject(hEvent, dwTimeOut),
   Note: Non-Windows OSs should use OS-specific synchronization functions such as *_PdWaitForEvent()* in Linux

8. Get and re-enable events
   _PdGetUserEvents(..,CounterTimer, &dwEvt)
   Parse the *dwEvt* bit mask to look for the *Uct0Event*, *eUct1Event* or *eUct2Event* event flags
   _PdSetUserEvents(.., CounterTimer, dwEvents)

9. Disable all used counters
   _PdDspCtEnableCounter(..., DCT_UCT, FALSE);
   _PdDspCtLoad(..., DCT_UCT, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0);

10. Stop this process
    _PdUCTClearPrivateEvent(...,hEvent);
    Release the subsystem

    _PdAdapterAcquireSubsystem()
    Release the named subsystem for use (if you set *dwAcquire* = 0)

    _PdAdapterClose()
    Close the adapter

    PdDriverClose()
    Close the driver

Note If the application uses more than one counter, you should use all counter-oriented functions (load/enable) individually for every counter. You can omit event processing if the user application does not require it.

Note The following C-language examples that illustrate usage of the DSP counter/timers are provided with the PowerDAQ SDK:

- pdct_dsp.c highlights basic timer programming.
- pdct_evt.c highlights the use of interrupts with external event counting.
- pdct_buf.c shows how to use the counter/timer streaming mode on the -CT and -TS boards.

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6. Streaming I/O Versions

For applications that require continuous digital I/O for long periods of time, we offer three special variants of our DIO family:

- **-CT: Continuous Event Counter**. This high-speed continuous event counter is available for either the PCI or PXI/CompactPCI bus:
  - PDL-DIO-64CT (PCI bus)
  - PDXI-DIO-64CT (PXI bus)

  These cards monitor high-speed digital inputs for long periods. Users supply an external pulsed signal to the inputs of two 24-bit counters; the peak input frequency is 16.5 MHz. At user-defined intervals, at rates as high as 1.6 MHz, the card reads the contents of each counter and sends them to system RAM or a disk file.

- **-ST: Streaming Digital I/O**. This high-speed streaming I/O card is available for either the PCI or PXI/CompactPCI bus:
  - PDL-DIO-64ST (PCI bus)
  - PD2-DIO-128ST (PCI bus)
  - PDXI-DIO-64ST (PXI bus)

  These cards performs continuous digital I/O word streaming for long periods without interruption. The maximum input or output rate is 1.6M words/sec, and the cards can stream both inputs and outputs simultaneously. The streamed word inputs can go either to system RAM or a disk file, and those two types of memory also serve as the source of definition data for the outputs.

- **-TS: Timing Sequencer**. This precision timing-sequencer card is available for either the PCI or PXI/CompactPCI bus:
  - PDL-DIO-64TS
  - PDXI-DIO-64TS

  These cards generate a continually running series of digital pulses or words with strictly defined timing intervals. With it, you can generate a continual series of pulses of differing widths without any gaps between the pulses. Further, each I/O line can generate a different pattern.

In reviewing these models, note that the -CT board is a superset of the -ST board, and the -TS board is a superset of the -CT board. Thus the -TS board supports all the functionality of the -CT and -ST boards. Some of the modes (digital input streaming, counter/timer streaming and buffered ESSI input streaming) are supported by the bus-mastering features of the PowerDAQ firmware and driver, thus increasing the number of boards you can run simultaneously on the same PCI bus. When you enable bus mastering (do so using the PowerDAQ Control Panel applet), you can use as

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many as ten PDx-DIO boards in the bus-master supported modes with maximum rates to 1.6M samples/sec per board. If you disable bus mastering, the maximum rate is roughly 3.3M samples/sec per PCI bus segment.

DIO-64CT Continuous Event Counter

With the DIO-64CT variation of our digital I/O board, users can take advantage of special features available with the counter/timer subsystem. They can count external events on two inputs continuously and uninterrupted, while periodically sending the count readings to system memory or a disk file. They can do this for as long as desired and as long as memory can accommodate more readings. In normal operation without the -CT version, users must stop a counter, read its value and then reactivate it to continue operation; this pause is no longer necessary.

Users supply an external pulsed signal to the inputs of two 24-bit counters; the peak input frequency is 16.5 MHz. At user-defined intervals, at rates as high as 1.6 MHz, a third counter/timer issues a signal that triggers a read of the contents of each counter (there is a 30-nsec delay between reading the first and second counter) and then the subsystem sends this reading to the 1k-reading FIFO buffer on the DSP. Every time the buffer is half full (512 readings), the DSP sends the values to host memory or a disk file using Bus Mastering or DMA transfers. The counters continue incrementing until they reach their maximum count value (2^24 = 16,777,216 counts) at which time they roll over and start counting again from zero.

When not being used in this special counting mode, the card functions similar to the standard PDL-DIO-64 card. Even better, the digital I/O lines are available for static I/O while the counters are working in CT mode.

Functional Details

Counter streaming operation are based on the clock divider for the TMR1 clock or an external clock source connected to the TMR1 pin. Every time the TMR1 counter reaches 0, it initiates a DMA transfer of the internal value of the TMR0 counter (in single counter mode) or TMR0 and TMR2 counters (in dual counter mode) into the 1k x 24-bit input buffer. When this buffer is half full, the DSP transfers those data to host memory using a DSP DMA transfer (if you have disabled bus mastering in the PowerDAQ Control Panel applet) or using a PCI Bus Master transfer (if you have enabled bus mastering). As a result, the board reads the value of the one or two counters at predefined time intervals, and thus allowing an uninterrupted counting sequence in which you can define the number of external events that takes place during the interval between TMR1 clocks. Because the DSP reads the TMR0/TMR2 counters without resetting them, there is no potential for obtaining an incorrect number of counts.

Operating Modes

For the -CT cards, only one mode of operation is supported:

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- Event-based streamed I/O allows a continuous counter input stream into the host memory and, if desired, subsequently to the hard disk. The aggregate input should fall within 1.6M samples/second

Note If you take a counter stream only from one counter, you should connect the input signal to the TMR0 pin. If you work with a dual counter stream, connect the input signals to the TMR0 and TMR2 pins, and use an external jumper to connect TMR1 to IRQD. Also note that in all counter-streaming modes that you should use the PDx-DIO-CBL-16 cable

Data Format

Data is delivered in a 16-bit or 32-bit format and represent the current value of the corresponding counter at time of the read. In either 16- or 32-bit format, the DSP counters are working in 24-bit count-up mode with maximum hex value of 0xFFFFFF.

In 16-bit mode, a data read represents the 16 LSBs of the counters, and this mode is generally sufficient for the majority of the applications if there is no possibility that more than 65,535 counts/events will take place on the input of the given counter between two TMR1 counts. In 32-bit mode, all 24 bits of the counter are accessible to the user application with the upper eight bits of the 32-bit word being undefined. You switch between the 16- and 32- bit modes with the AIB_DWVALUES configuration word.

Programming Sequence

See the section discussing I/O Modes on page 48 for details about the sequence of PowerDAQ SDK function calls required to implement the counter-buffered streaming mode.

Further, the *pdct_buf.c* example provides a complete fully functional template for the counter-streaming operation. The basic programming sequence includes allocation of all resources (acquire the driver, adapter and subsystem), event settings/processing, and deallocation (close and release all resources) at the end of the operation.

DIO-64ST/128ST Streaming Digital I/O

For those applications that require a long, continuous stream of high-speed digital input or output words even when running under an operating system such as Windows, the DSP-based DIO-64ST/128ST offer a powerful solution. With a configuration word you define the initial channel in an input- or output-channel sequence along with the total number of ports (that value must be a power of two: 1, 2, 4 or 8). Because each port supports 16 channels, the card can operate with as many as 64 or 128 digital I/O points in this mode. You can set these ports up as inputs or outputs, and the card allows the operation of both streaming inputs and outputs simultaneously.

All the inputs operate together at one rate, and all the outputs operate together at one rate, but the input and output rates need not be the same. You can clock these operations from either an internal or an external clock, and in either case the maximum rate for either digital inputs or digital outputs is 1.6M words/sec

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When the card reads the digital words, it sends the results continually into the 1k-sample FIFO buffer in the DSP. Every time the buffer is half full (512 samples), the DSP sends the values to host memory or a disk file using bus mastering or DMA transfers.

When the card outputs digital words, it obtains data from one of two sources depending on the mode.

- In Regenerate mode, it continuously cycles through digital words stored in an onboard buffer (64k words).
- In Buffered mode, you continuously download the words into the onboard memory in response to interrupt requests from the board. When generating digital outputs, the per-channel rate is the aggregate rate from system RAM or the disk file divided by the number of digital output channels.

When not being used in this special counting mode, the card functions similar to the standard DIO-64/128 card. And when the digital I/O lines are working in this streaming fashion, the counter/timers are available to the user (TMR1 is used by the input stream and TMR2 by the output stream operation).

Functional Details

Operation of the PowerDAQ -ST digital I/O boards is based on the pacer clock provided by one of the integrated DSP counter/timers. Counter/timer 1 (TMR1) is used to pace the input stream, while counter/timer 2 (TMR2) paces the output stream. At the beginning of a sequence, the counter is loaded with 0, and at every clock it increments this internal value. When this value equals the value in the compare register, the counter reloads itself with a Zero and initiates one DSP DMA transfer (in DMA mode) or invokes a special interrupt service routine (ISR) that transfers data to or from the DIO port. Thus for every clock, it can process only one port. Every time the DSP input FIFO is half full (512 samples) or the output FIFO is half empty (32k samples), the DSP processes collected data or requests more data from the PowerDAQ driver with a PCI interrupt. In the input-stream mode the card supports PCI bus mastering (if enabled from the PowerDAQ Control Panel applet), thus allowing as many as ten boards to stream data from their DIO ports into PC memory at 1.6M samples/sec each.

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Operating Modes

Two operating modes are available on DIO-ST Series boards:

- Event-based streamed I/O allows continuous digital input or output streaming and is not limited by the amount of data supplied to the board. The aggregate input/output rate should fall within 1.6 M samples/sec.

- Autoregeneration is an output-only mode that creates fixed-length digital patterns the card outputs at a fixed rate without any host or user software intervention once you have initialized the subsystem. An application writes data to the buffer created by the PowerDAQ board driver, and each time the I/O subsystem reaches the end of this buffer it starts to resend data from the same buffer over again. Note that 64k samples are available in the buffer. Switching into this mode is automatic if the size of the created PowerDAQ buffer is 64k samples and you set the *AOB_BUFRECYCLE* flag.

Data Format

The –ST boards support two data formats:

- 16-bit data (input modes only), where all 16 bits represent data assigned to or acquired from the selected port. This data format is available only in conjunction with one of the following configuration flags:
  - *AIB_FIXEDDMA*—for inputs only, and when you use the fixed-channel list mode (1, 2, 4 or 8 channels). This DMA modes provide an advantage in terms of speed (to 1600 kHz) but limits the number of channels in the channel list.
  - *AOB_DMAEN*—plays the same role as the previous constant but in output mode

- 32-bit data (output mode only), where bits 31-19 are unused, bits 18-16 represent the target port number, and bits 15-0 hold the binary data to output.

Programming Sequence

See the section on I/O Modes (page 48) for the details about sequence of PowerDAQ SDK function calls required for the input/output buffered I/O mode. In addition, the *pddi_buf.c* example provides a complete functional template for digital input buffering and supports all possible input modes and data formats. For the buffered output mode, a dedicated template example is provided in the example program *pddo_buf.c*.

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DIO-64TS Timing Sequencer

In some applications, it is necessary to generate a continually running series of digital pulses or words with strictly defined time intervals, and the PDL- and PDXI-DIO-64TS Timing Sequencer boards accomplish this task with ease.

With the DIO-64TS you create a series of commands, each of which defines a precise time interval and the digital pattern to be generated during that interval. You store these commands in the form of entries in a Time Sequence list (TS List) that resides in an onboard buffer memory. The board supplies four 16-bit digital I/O ports, and when you haveenabled one or more of them as outputs, an entry in the TS List defines the levels the selected digital output lines should assume (logic Hi or Lo) as well as exactly how long they should retain these states. That duration can range from 1 µsec to 16,776 sec with an accuracy of 20 nsec. After that time has elapsed, the card moves to the next entry in the TS List and immediately reconfigures its output lines accordingly. After the beginning of the execution of an entry in the TS List, the card can optionally send an interrupt to the host CPU.

The number of entries possible in the TS List depends upon the selected operating mode. In Regenerate mode, you place entries in the on-board DSP buffer memory with 64k 24-bit words (holding 8192 entries). You can elect to run through these entries just one time or step through them repeatedly in a continuous cycle. In Buffered mode, you continuously download TS List entries into onboard memory in response to interrupt requests from the board.

When not being used in this timing-sequencing mode, the card functions similar to the standard DIO-64 card. When the digital I/O lines are working in this sequencing fashion, the counter/timers are not available to the user.

Timing specifications

The minimum time interval for any entry is 1 µsec for the internal clock, and 2 µsec for an external clock

Each entry can be 1 µsec for the 1-shot and Regenerate modes from the on-board memory. But for the Buffered Event-based mode, the minimum combined time interval for every 128 entries when working with the internal DSP buffer should be 512 µsec; when working with the 4096-entry external memory option, that value increases to 12.29 msec.

Functional Details

An on-board Motorola DSP56301 running at 100 MHz effectively creates a time scale with 20-nsec resolution using DSP counter/timer2 (TMR2) and thereby creates strictly defined time intervals (see Figure 6.1). It is possible to form time intervals from 1 µsec to 16,777 sec with 20-nsec resolution. Intervals longer than 0.355 sec require two TS List entries as described later. The

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output signals (DOUT0—DOUT63) change after TMR2 has completed counting down from the specified time interval.

The following sequence describes the algorithm that the TS boards use internally:

1. Extract the next entry from the TS List.
2. Program the TMR2 Control register (TCSR2) and the Timer Compare register (TCPR2) using the data provided in the first two words of the TS List entry. The user assumes responsibility for programming a time interval for TMR2 (the driver automatically recalculates TCSR2 and TCPR2 automatically). The timer then starts counting pulses from a 50-MHz internal clock (or 100-kHz clock pulses if you elect to use the internal DSP prescaler, which you should pre-program in advance before starting any TS mode operations).
3. Write data into the DIO output Ports #0-3.
4. Generate an interrupt (if requested) that call an ISR (interrupt service routine) for informing the user application that it has started executing the entry.
5. When Timer2 stops counting as dictated by the number of pulses that define the desired time interval, it calls an ISR (interrupt service routine) that repeats the entire process.

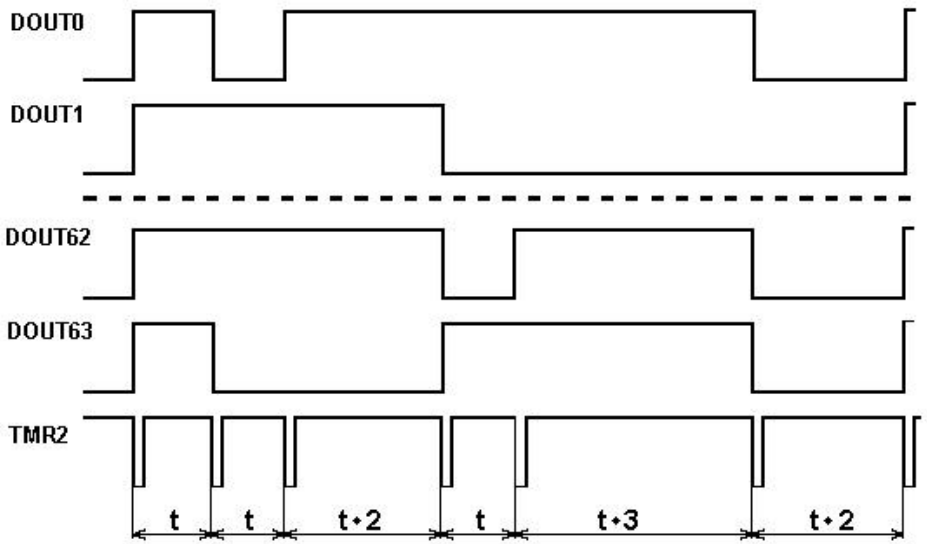


Figure 6.1—Creation of strictly defined time intervals (timing sequencing) with DIO-TS family boards. On every pulse in TMR2, one or more lines in the digital output pattern can change.

Note The minimum time interval that you can receive from output TMR2 is 1 μsec. If the programmed value is smaller, correct results are not guaranteed.

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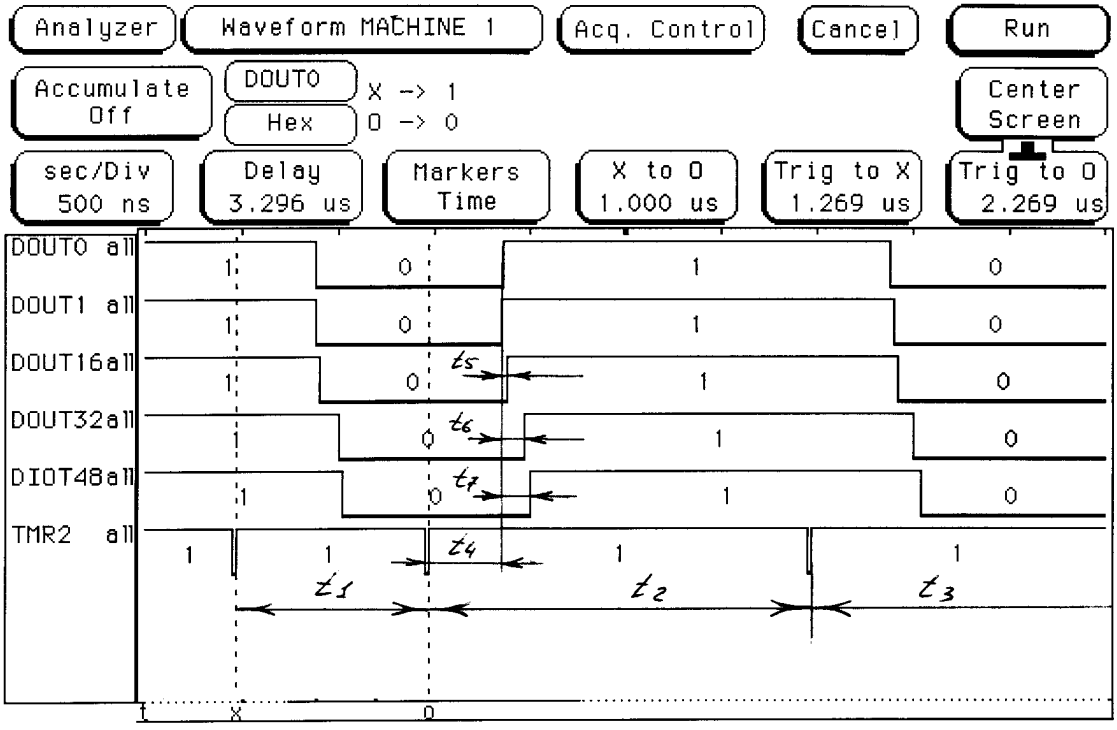


Figure 6.2—Logic-analyzer printout during operation of a DIO-64TS board

- **t1 = 1 µsec, t2 = 2 µsec, t3 = 3 µsec—strictly defined time intervals**
- **t4= 380-410 nsec—ISR for TMR2**
- **t5 = 28-30 nsec—interval between the output of data on Port0 and Port1**
- **t6 = 116-120 nsec—interval between the output of data on Port0 and Port2**
- **t7 = 148-150 nsec—interval between the output of data on Port0 and Port3**

Operating modes

Three operating modes are available on DIO-TS Series boards:

- Event-based streamed I/O (EBSIO) mode allows continuous pattern generation and is not limited by the amount of data supplied to the board. If you employ the EBSIO mode, the minimum combined time interval for every 4096 entries in the internal DSP buffer should be at least 12.29 msec.

- Autoregeneration (Autoregenerate mode) outputs fixed-length patterns without any host or user software intervention once you have initialized the subsystem. The user

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application writes data to the buffer created by the PowerDAQ board driver, and each time the I/O subsystem reaches the end of that buffer it starts to resend the same data in the buffer again. Note that 64k samples, holding 256 TS List entries, can fit into the DSP memory

Autoregeneration of all 64k samples does not require any intervention by the host PC. Switching into this mode is automatic if the size of the created PowerDAQ buffer is 64k samples and you set the *AOB_BUFRECYCLE* flag.

- 1-shot mode. This mode applies when the board outputs one or more time-sequencer entries and stops at last entry. The user application can be notified if you have set an interrupt request for the last entry.

When the EBSIO mode is in use, the PCI bus load varies from 5% to 50% depending on the time sequence being generated; for Autoregenerate or 1-shot mode, bus loading varies from 0% to 5%.

The –TS board supports the following clocking/timing options with any mode:

- Internal/external clock
- External start/stop trigger
- External restart trigger.

Note The minimum size of the PowerDAQ buffer in Event-based streamed I/O mode is 64k words (8192 entries). The TS mode will not work if the buffer size is smaller and the driver detects timeouts.

Note The minimum time interval for any entry is 1μsec for the internal clock and 2 μsec for an external clock.

Note Every entry can be 1 μsec for the 1-shot and Regenerate modes.

Note According to our test results, a fiberoptic PXI extender will not work correctly on the -TS boards. A system with a fiberoptic PXI extender introduces unpredictable delays and can rearrange some PCI cycles, thus destroying the DSP's DMA timing.

External clock

You can clock digital outputs from an external source supplied by user hardware. You must connect the clock source to the TMR2 line (to clock a streaming digital output) on a PDx-DIO-STP-64 terminal panel. Be sure to add a 200Ω current-limiting resistor in series with the signal. Then use a PD-DIO-CBL-16 cable or equivalent to connect the panel to a PDx-DIO board's J3 connector.

Note The external clock is internally synchronized to the internal 100-MHz DSP clock, and its frequency should be lower than the internal operating frequency divided by 4. Thus the maximum external clock frequency should not exceed 25 MHz.

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External restart trigger

Use an external restart trigger if you wish to restart a sequence based on an external signal. This feature is edge-programmable. The trigger source must be connected with a 200Ω current-limiting resistor in series to the TMR0 line on a PDx-DIO-STP-64 terminal panel.

You set the restart trigger and edge with software using the *AOB_TSEQTMR0EN* and *AOB_TSEQTMR0EDGE* constants together with other settings in the configuration word for the *_PdDOAsyncInit* function call.

Note This feature makes sense only in Regenerate from on-board memory mode.

Note The External restart trigger is valid only when the digital I/O lines are working in this timing sequencing mode.

Data format

You control the TS mode of a PowerDAQ board with a series of commands. The user application creates these commands, loads them into the output buffer and can continuously upload them when the board issues a "buffer half empty" IRQ.

Every command sent to the board contains eight 32-bit double words, the 8 MSBs of which are always ignored, thereby matching the DSP56301's 24-bit format. This data block contains three parts:

- control data for the TMR2 (see *pd_ct_def.h* for more details)
- output data for the DIO ports
- execution control flags.

Note A detailed description of the DSP Timer can be found in the "DSP56301 User Manual. 24-Bit Digital Signal Processor" on Motorola's website: (http://e-www.motorola.com/brdata/PDFDB/docs/DSP56301UM.pdf)

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	#	Format (hex)	Note
Control data for TMR2	0	**00CCCCCC**	-bit#23-0: Evaluates a calculated value based on the desired time interval for the entry. t = (CCCCCC+1)/f where f is the count frequency for TMR2 (50 MHz for the internal clock, 100 kHz for the prescaler clock, and a user-defined frequency when using an external clock. See the next word for selecting the clock source. Note that CCCCCC is a 24-bit number with a maximum value of 0xFFFFFF Example: 0x98967F in this field sets Timer2 to count 10,000,000 counts (9,999,999+1), which is 0.2 sec at 50 MHz -bit#31-24: unused

	1	**00SSSSSS**	-bit#23-0:
			The control register word for TMR2 is based on a combination of the following bits and bit fields (fields indicated in bold are mandatory and required for proper operation)
			M_TE (1 << 0) // Timer enable
			M_TCIE (1 << 2) // Timer Compare Interrupt enable
			M_PCE (1 << 15) // Prescaler Clock enable
			// Timer Mode masks
			#define DCT_Timer 0x0 // Internal clock
			#define DCT_EventCounter 0x30 // External clock
			Example: 0x000005 → SSSSSS indicates that the timer runs from the internal 50-MHz clock and calls the ISR after it counts the required number of pulses.
			-bit#31-24: unused

Output data for the DIO ports	2	**0000EEEE**	-bit#23-0: output data for DIO Port0 (DIO lines 15…0) -bit#31-24: unused
	3	**0000LLLL**	-bit#23-0: output data for DIO Port1 (DIO lines 31…16) -bit#31-24: unused
	4	**0000PPPP**	-bit#23-0: output data for DIO Port2 (DIO lines 47…32) -bit#31-24: unused
	5	**0000TTTT**	-bit#23-0: output data for DIO Port3 (DIO lines 63…48) -bit#31-24: unused

Execution control flags	6	**0000000H**	-bit#0:TSIE (1<<0) //Time Sequencer Interrupt Enable
			If this bit is set, a host interrupt is generated when the entry's instructions have finished executing.
			-bit#1:TSLE (1<<1) // Last Entry in a Time Sequence
			If this bit is set, the first entry is executed after the current entry. (which is the final entry). This feature make sense only in Regenerate from on-board memory mode.
			-bit#31-2: unused

	7	**00RRRR**	-bit#23-0: The entry ID is used when an interrupt is generated so you can determine which entry caused the interrupt -bit#31-24: unused

Figure 6.3—TS List entry command format

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Programming sequence

Besides using some unique resources, the Timing Sequencer subsystem also employs some resources that are part of the Buffered Digital Input/Output subsystems. As a result, these two modes are mutually exclusive.

Because the TS mode uses the PowerDAQ Advanced Circular Buffer (ACB) mechanism, the major data-transfer mechanisms for TS mode are as follows:

- Create a PowerDAQ buffer in host memory
- Write user data to this buffer. Each DIO board has an internal buffer that holds 8192 entries (64k x 24 bits)
- The TS subsystem transfers user data from the PowerDAQ buffer in host memory to the onboard buffer; it then sends the data to DIO Ports as defined in the TS Entry lists.

See the section on I/O Modes (page 48) for details about the sequence of PowerDAQ SDK function calls required for the timing sequencer buffered output mode.

Note When you activate the Timer Sequencing mode (by setting the *AOB_TSEQ* flag in the *dwCfg* configuration word of the *_PdTSAsyncInit()* call) be sure to load the Counter/Timer Prescaler Load register if required using *_PdDspPSLoad()* call

Note When loading the 1-kHz divider into the Timer Prescaler Load register (TPLR), you can achieve the maximum time interval of 16,777 sec (for other prescaler values: 10 kHz gives 1677 sec, 100 kHz gives 167 sec, and 1 MHz gives 16 sec). If you don't use the TPLR, the maximal time interval is 0.335 sec.

Using the prescaler limits the entry's resolution to that of the prescaler. For a more accurate time interval, you might want to use an additional entry without the use of the prescaler.

Note The following C-language example, provided with the PowerDAQ SDK, illustrates usage of the Timer Prescaler Load register:

- *pddo_buf_ts.c* gives details on how to use the TS mode

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7. Support Software

Control Panel Applet

For a Windows installation, the PowerDAQ SDK installer loads a Control Panel applet.

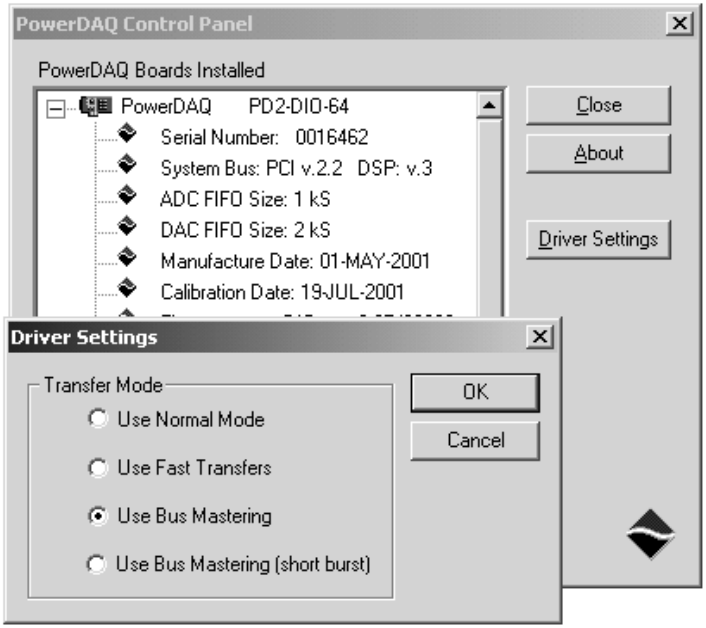


Figure 7.1—PowerDAQ Control Panel Applet driver settings dialog

Use it as a first diagnostic tool for board recognition, determining the driver/firmware version, finding out which upgrade options are installed, and other related information. You should also use it to switch among the various data- transfer modes:

Note Throughout this manual, we use the term "sample" to refer to a 16-bit input word or output word on one digital I/O port. It does not refer to a single sample in the same sense that it does for an A/D or D/A converter.

- Normal—the board and driver verify the readiness of the PCI bus before every transfer. This is the most reliable mode and works on all systems, even those that don't comply

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with the PCI 2.1 specs or with multiple PCI-PCI bridges and industrial PCs. Also use this mode if you have purchased the External Memory upgrade option on a PDx-DIO board. The disadvantage of this mode is high DSP/CPU loading, and overall speed is usually limited to 400k samples/sec.

- Fast—here the board and driver both transfer data over the PCI bus using DSP DMA in 512 32-bit words/transfer. This mode helps with some transfer problems on chipsets that do not support bus mastering. It also loads down the main CPU and limits the maximum transfer rate to 1.6M samples/sec per board and 3.3M samples/sec per PCI bus segment
- Bus Master —the default mode, in which the board performs buffered input operations and transfers data into the PC memory without any involvement of the host CPU. It moves data in 4096-sample blocks with driver notification of a successful transfer with a PCI interrupt. This is a very reliable high-speed mode with an input rate of 1.6M samples/sec per board for as many as ten boards per PCI bus segment. It can cause transfer problems on PCI chipsets with limited bus-mastering support. Also note that this mode performs all buffered output operations using the Fast mode
- Bus-Master Short Burst—the same as Bus-Master mode but uses a shorter block bursts (8 32-bit words) during transfers. It improves reliability on some industrial chassis/chipsets yet still allows the use of the Bus-Master transfers. It limits the maximum input transfer rate to 1.5M samples/sec per board

See the section “Confirming the installation” on page 34 for details on the Control Panel applet.

To get information about an installed board under Linux, use the *cat* command:

root@localhost powerdaq-3.3]# cat /proc/pwrdaq

The output of this command shows board information in this format:

```
PowerDAQ Driver, version 3.3

PowerDAQ Info: 1 board(s) installed

PowerDAQ board #1 type:       PD2-DIO-64
        s/n:                  0019115
        Input Fifo size:      1024 samples
        CL FIFO Size:         1024 entries
        Output Fifo size      2048 samples
        Mfg. date:            01-JUN-2003
        Cal. date:            02-JUN-2003
        Base address:         0xf4000000
        IRQ line:             0xa
        Firmware type:        DIO rev: 3.33/31218
```

DIO Test program

A DIOTest application is accessible from the Start/Programs/PowerDAQ/Utilities menu. It allows you to verify the basic functionality of a PDx-DIO board.

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Start-Up Configuration program

The PowerDAQ Startup State Configuration wizard allows you to read, display, set, and write default power-on values for the digital I/O lines to the onboard nonvolatile memory on PDx-DIO boards. The board reads these values each time you reboot the system.

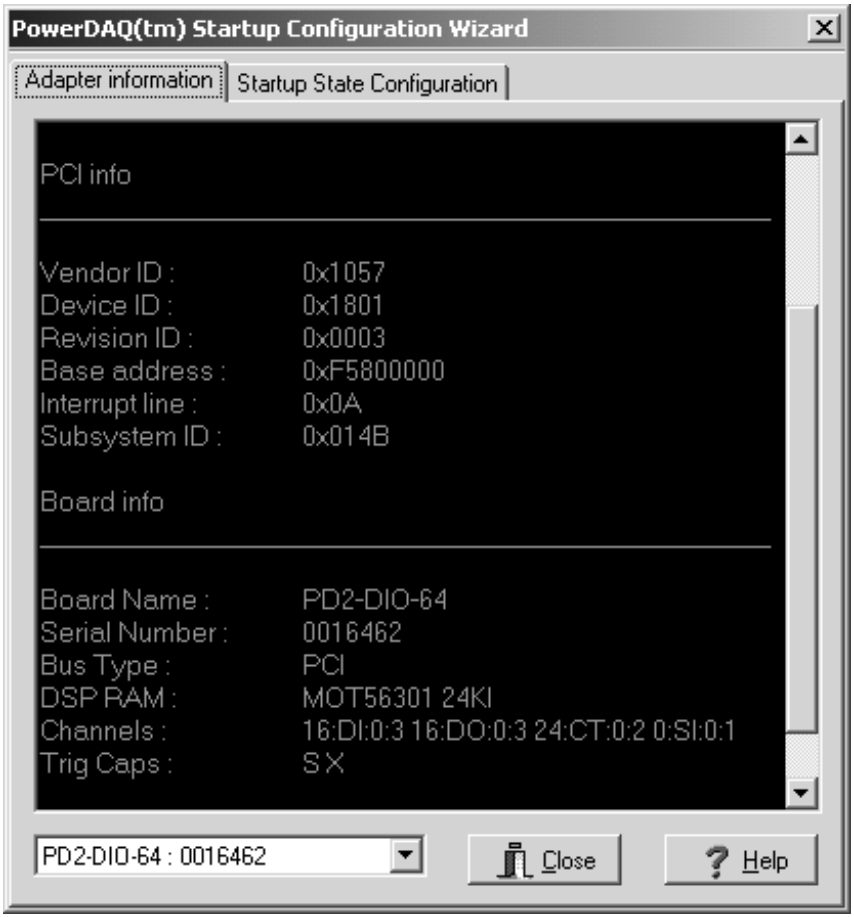


Figure 7.2—StartUpState program initial settings tab

This wizard has two pages on its main screen:

- The Adapter Information page allows you to select from among any PowerDAQ boards currently installed in the system, and it shows the configuration of the selected board.
- The Startup State Configuration page allows you to set the output configuration for the selected board.

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The Startup Configuration program opens with Adapter Information Tab, thus allowing you to choose any available PowerDAQ boards in the system. You should configure one board at the time. After you have selected a board, you can update its settings in the Startup State Configuration tab.

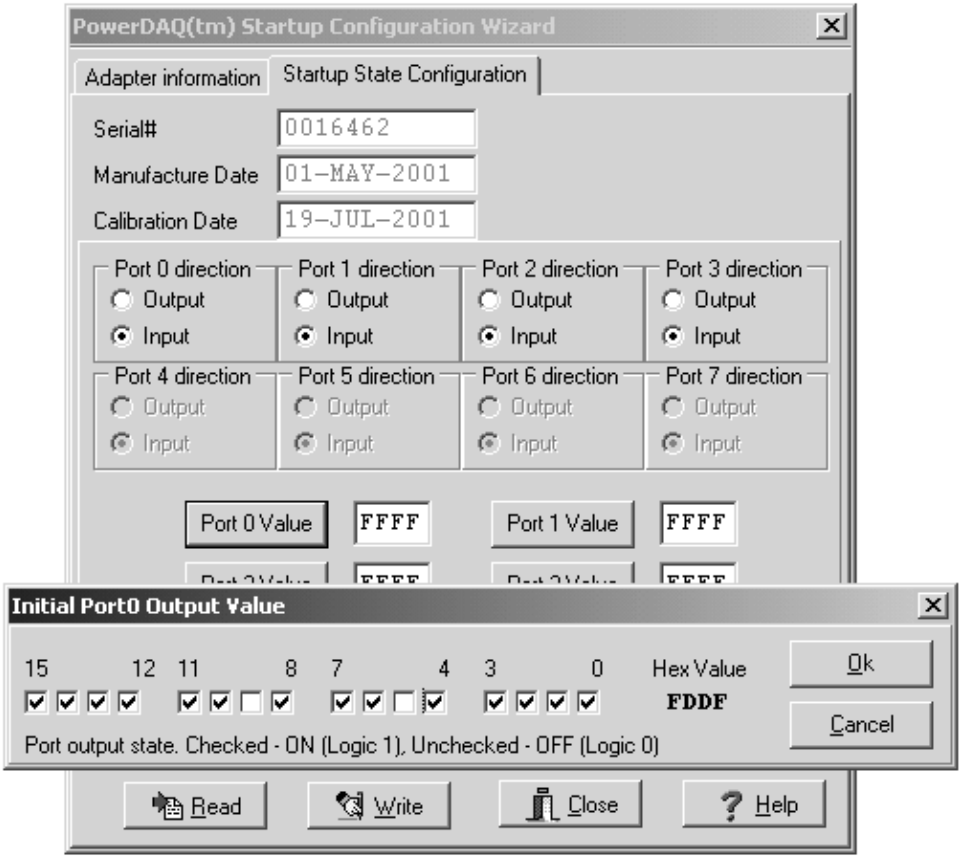


Figure 7.3—StartUpState program startup configuration tab

The PowerDAQ DIO board has the following configurable parameters:

- the direction of each 16-bit port—you can change this with the radio buttons labeled Port x Direction.
- an output value for each port—you can change the startup value using the edit fields next to the Port x Value buttons, or you can modify each individual bit in the special edit window that pops up when you click the Port x Value button.

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After defining the new startup states, you must store them in the onboard EEPROM. To do so, simply click the Write button.

Note It takes approximately 200 msec after a system reset before the startup values are loaded from the PowerDAQ"s onboard EEPROM.

Following are summary descriptions for the buttons on the Startup State Configuration page:

- The Read button rereads and displays the current data in the EEPROM
- The Write button saves the specified startup state in the EEPROM
- The Close button closes the application without saving any changes into the EEPROM
- The Help button brings up some basic information about using the applet.

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PowerDAQ Example Programs

A complete range of sample programs with source code is included with each PowerDAQ board as part of the PowerDAQ Software Suite CD-ROM. For complete details on programming the PowerDAQ board, refer to the PowerDAQ Software Manual

Note Listed below are summaries of just a few of the examples we supply. Please review the installation directories for new examples or visit us online at www.PowerDAQ.com

Visual C++ examples

Versions supported: VC 5 and 6 (32 bit)

pddi_buf	Buffered digital input example for PDx-DIO-x-[CT|ST|TS] boards.
pddo_buf	Buffered digital output example for PDx-DIO-x-[CT|ST|TS] boards.
dinout_buf	Buffered digital I/O example for the PDx-DIO-x-[CT|ST|TS] boards.
pdct_buf	Buffered DSP counter/timer example for PDx-DIO-x-[CT|TS] boards.
pdssi_ib	Buffered ESSI output example for PDx-DIO boards.
pdssi_ob	Buffered ESSI input example for PDx-DIO boards.
dsp_irqs	DSP high-speed IRQ example for PDx-DIO boards.
pdct_evt	DSP counter/timer event example for PDx-DIO, PDL-MF boards.
pddi_evt	Digital input event example for PDx-DIO boards.
pddio_in	Digital input simple example for PDx-DIO boards.
pddio_ou	Digital output simple example for PDx-DIO boards.
essi_io	ESSI I/O simple example for PDx-DIO boards.
pdct_dsp	DSP counter/timer simple example for PDx-DIO, PDL-MF boards.
pddo_buf_ts	Time Sequencer mode example for PDx-DIO-64TS boards.
DStream4	Digital stream to disk for PDx-DIO-x-[CT|ST|TS] boards.

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Visual BASIC examples

Versions supported: VB 6 (32 bit)

BufferDI(DIO)	*Buffered Digital Input example for PDx-DIO-x-[CT|ST|TS] boards.*
BufferDO(DIO)	*Buffered Digital Output example for PDx-DIO-x-[CT|ST|TS] boards.*
PD2DIOOutput	*Digital Output example for PDx-DIO boards.*
PD2DIOOutputSimple	*Digital Output example for PDx-DIO boards. Very simple example. Write value into port.*
PD2DIOSingleShot	*Write/Read data from/To PDx-DIO boards.*
PD2DIOTimers	*Write/Read data from/To DSP Timers. PDx-DIO, PDL-MF boards.*
SimpleDOut	*Digital Output simple example for PDx-DIO boards.*
DspIrqs	*DSP high-speed IRQs example for PDx-DIO boards.*
pdct_evt	*DSP Counter Timer events example for PDx-DIO, PDL-MF boards.*

Delphi examples

Versions supported: Delphi 5/6/7 (32-bit)

SimpleDIn	Digital input simple example for PDx-DIO boards.
SimpleDInEvents	Digital input events example for PDx-DIO boards.
DIOTest	Source for the DIOTest application

Borland C++ Builder examples

Versions supported: Inprise/Borland 3.5

PD2DIOSingleOutput	Digital 0utput simple example for PDx-DIO boards.

Note The files included for the above programming languages may have the same file name. This means they can be used with either language.

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Third-Party Software Support

The PowerDAQ CD contains drivers for most popular third-party software packages. The installation procedure automatically detects if you have installed any of the third-party packages, and will install the drivers and examples automatically. If you install a third-party software package after installing the PowerDAQ software, you must reinstall our software to include support for this new third-party package.

As of the writing of this manual, we support the following third-party software:

Software Package	***Version***	***Supports multiple PowerDAQ boards***	***What's included***
LabVIEW	*6.x or greater*	*Yes*	*Extensive VIs including click-and-replace low-level VIs*
LabVIEW for Linux	*6.x or greater*	*Yes*	*VIs that mirror standard LabVIEW support but run under Linux*
LabVIEW Real-Time	*6.x or greater*	*Yes*	*VIs that mirror standard LabVIEW support but run under this environment.*
Agilent VEE	*5.x or greater*	*Yes*	*Examples*
DASYLab	*4.x or greater*	*No*	*Examples*
TestPoint	*3.3 or greater*	*Yes*	*Examples*
LabWindows/CVI	*5.x or greater*	*Yes*	*Callable from our VC++ support*

Table 7.1—Third-party software support

Note If you have an earlier version of a particular applications package than is listed above, we likely have an earlier version of our driver that works with it. Check with customer support, tell them exactly which software application and version you are running, and ask them if they can locate a legacy version of the driver that is compatible.

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Appendix A: Specifications

Note Electrical specs for the –CT/-ST/-TS versions are identical except a 64k-word DSP FIFO memory upgrade is on the board, which we ship standard as the -KIT version, which also comes with all necessary cables and terminal panels. Also, the –TS version uses a 100-MHz version of the DSPPD2-DIO Series

PD2-DIO Series

General

Bus type	PCI Ver 2.2 (5V only)
Onboard processor	33-MHz DSP56301
Power requirements	5V
Power consumption (unloaded)	1W @ 5V
Physical dimensions	8.58 x 4.2” (218 x 106 mm)
Number of digital I/O lines	64 or 128 (5V/TTL)
Pullup/down resistors	none onboard
Port size	16 lines
IRQ lines	4
On-board FIFO	1k digital words in; 2k digital words out
Operating temperature range	0-85 deg C
Humidity range	90%, noncondensing

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DC Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Range

Parameter	Test conditions	Result
Input High level	Guaranteed logic High level	2.0V min
Input Low level	Guaranteed logic Low level	0.8V max
Input High current	V_I = 5V	±1 µA max
Input Low current	V_I = Gnd	±1 µA max
3-state output current	V_O = 2.7V	±1 µA max
3-state output current	V_O = 0.5V	±1 µA max
Short-circuit current	V_O = Gnd (momentary)	-80 mA min, -140 mA typ, -250 mA max
Input hysteresis		100 mV typ

Output Drive Characteristics

Parameter	Test conditions	Result
Output drive current	V_O = 2.5V	-32 mA per pin -180 mA per port
Output High voltage	I_{OH} = -3 mA	3.5V typ, 4.8V max
Output High voltage	I_{OH} = -15 mA	3.5V typ, 4.7V max
Output High voltage	I_{OH} = -32 mA	2.4V min, 3.0V typ
Output Low voltage	I_{OL} = 64 mA	0.2V typ, 0.55V max
I/O power Off leakage	$V_{I/O} \leq\leq$4.5V	±1 µA max

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Counter/Timer

Parameter	Value
Prescaler	1 (21 bits)
Number of channels	3
Resolution	24 bits
Maximum frequency	16.5M digital words/sec for external clock; 33M words/sec for internal DSP clock
Minimum frequency	0.0000002 digital words/sec for internal clock; no low limit for external clock
Minimum pulse width	20 nsec
Output High level	2.0V min @ -4 mA
Output Low level	0.5V max @ 4 mA
Protection	7 kV ESD, ±30V overshoot/undershoot
Input Low voltage	0.0–0.8V
Input High voltage	2.0–5.0V

PD2-DIO-128i

General

Parameter	Value
Bus Type	PCI v2.2 (3.3 / 5V)
Onboard Processor	33-MHz DSP56301
Number of I/O Lines	64 inputs, 64 outputs
Pullup/down Resistors	none on the board
Port Size	16 lines
Onboard FIFO	1k 16-bit words in; 2k 16-bit words out
Oper. Temp. Range	0 - 85°C
Physical Dimensions	Full-slot PCI card, 12.28 x 4.2” (w/o bracket)

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Power Consumption	Logic: 1.25W @ 3.3-5V (from PCI); DIO: 4W typ., 10W max @ 12V external 6W typ., 14W max @ 24V external 8W typ., 18W max @ 32V external
Humidity Range	90%, noncondencing

Digital Inputs

Number of channels	64
Organization	4 ports, 16 lines/port
Isolation	125V port-port
Input type	Source
Protection	Reverse diode (0.5A continuous; 5.5A peak) + 4.7kΩ series resistor
Input rate	10 kHz/port max
Input supply voltage	12V-32V (each port has its own isolated power-supply pins)
Sensitivity current	6 mA
Input High range	from 11V to level of input supply voltage
Input Low range	0-4V
Input logic	Inverted (12V read as logic 1, 0V read as logic 0)
Propagation delay	0->1: 70 µsec; 1->0: 10 µsec (typical)

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Digital Outputs

Number of channels	64
Organization	4 ports, 16 lines/port
Isolation	125V port-port
Output type	Darlington transistor / sink
Output current	500 mA/channel peak; 200 mA/channel continuous; 1A/port max
Output rate	3 kHz/port max
Output supply voltage	12V-32V (each port has its own isolated ground reference and power-supply pins)
Output Low range	0-6V
Output High range	from 12V to level of output supply voltage
Output logic	Inverted (0 output as High, 1 output as Low)
Protection	Reverse diode (0.5A continuous; 5.5A peak)
Output supply load	625Ω/port
Propagation delay	0->1: 5 µsec; 1->0: 250 µsec (typical)

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PDL-DIO Series

General

Bus type	PCI Ver 2.2 (5V only)
Onboard processor	33-MHz DSP56301
Power requirements	5V
Power consumption (unloaded)	1.2W @ 5V
Physical dimensions	5.2 x 4.15" (132 x 106 mm)
Number of digital I/O lines	64 (5V/TTL)
Pullup/down resistors	10-kΩ pulldown resistors on all I/O lines
Port size	16 lines
IRQ lines	4
On-board FIFO	1k digital words in; 2k digital words out
Operating temperature range	0-85 deg C
Humidity range	90%, noncondensing

DC Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Range

Parameter	**Test conditions**	**Result**
Input High level	Guaranteed logic High level	2.0V min
Input Low level	Guaranteed logic Low level	0.8V max
Input High current	V_I = 5V	±1 µA max
Input Low current	V_I = Gnd	±1 µA max
3-state output current	V_O = 2.7V	±1 µA max
3-state output current	V_O = 0.5V	±1 µA max
Short-circuit current	V_O = Gnd (momentary)	-80 mA min, -140 mA typ, -250 mA max
Input hysteresis		100 mV typ

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Output Drive Characteristics

Parameter	Test conditions	Result
Output drive current	V_O = 2.5V	-32 mA per pin -180 mA per port
Output High voltage	I_{OH} = -3 mA	3.5V typ, 4.8V max
Output High voltage	I_{OH} = -15 mA	3.5V typ, 4.7V max
Output High voltage	I_{OH} = -32 mA	2.4V min, 3.0V typ
Output Low voltage	I_{OL} = 64 mA	0.2V typ, 0.55V max
I/O power Off leakage	$V_{I/O} \leq \leq 4.5V$	±1 µA max

Counter/Timer

Parameter	Value
Prescaler	1 (21 bits)
Number of channels	3
Resolution	24 bits
Maximum frequency	16.5M digital words/sec for external clock; 33M words/sec for internal DSP clock
Minimum frequency	0.0000002 digital words/sec for internal clock; no low limit for external clock
Minimum pulse width	20 nsec
Output High level	2.0V min @ -4 mA
Output Low level	0.5V max @ 4 mA
Protection	7 kV ESD, ±30V overshoot/undershoot
Input Low voltage	0.0–0.8V
Input High voltage	2.0–5.0V

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PDXI-DIO Series

General

Bus type	PCI Ver 2.2 (5V only); PXI Ver 2.1
Onboard processor	33-MHz DSP56301
Power requirements	5V
Power consumption (unloaded)	1.2W @ 5V
Physical dimensions	3.94 x 6.3” (100 x 160 mm)
Number of digital I/O lines	64 (5V/TTL)
Pullup/down resistors	10-kΩ pulldown resistors on all I/O lines
Port size	16 lines
IRQ lines	4
On-board FIFO	1k digital words in; 2k digital words out
Operating temperature range	0-85 deg C
Humidity range	90%, noncondensing

DC Electrical Characteristics Over Operating Range

Parameter	**Test conditions**	**Result**
Input High level	Guaranteed logic High level	2.0V min
Input Low level	Guaranteed logic Low level	0.8V max
Input High current	V_I = 5V	±1 µA max
Input Low current	V_I = Gnd	±1 µA max
3-state output current	V_O = 2.7V	±1 µA max
3-state output current	V_O = 0.5V	±1 µA max
Short-circuit current	V_O = Gnd (momentary)	-80 mA min, -140 mA typ, -250 mA max
Input hysteresis		100 mV typ

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Output Drive Characteristics

Parameter	Test conditions	Result
Output drive current	V_O = 2.5V	-32 mA per pin -180 mA per port
Output High voltage	I_{OH} = -3 mA	3.5V typ, 4.8V max
Output High voltage	I_{OH} = -15 mA	3.5V typ, 4.7V max
Output High voltage	I_{OH} = -32 mA	2.4V min, 3.0V typ
Output Low voltage	I_{OL} = 64 mA	0.2V typ, 0.55V max
I/O power Off leakage	$V_{I/O} \leq 4.5V$	±1 µA max

Counter/Timer

Parameter	Value
Prescaler	1 (21 bits)
Number of channels	3
Resolution	24 bits
Maximum frequency	16.5M digital words/sec for external clock; 33M words/sec for internal DSP clock
Minimum frequency	0.0000002 digital words/sec for internal clock; no low limit for external clock
Minimum pulse width	20 nsec
Output High level	2.0V min @ -4 mA
Output Low level	0.5V max @ 4 mA
Protection	7 kV ESD, ±30V overshoot/undershoot
Input Low voltage	0.0–0.8V
Input High voltage	2.0–5.0V

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Appendix B: PowerDAQ SDK Structure

The installation will create the following directory structure in Program Files. This assumes you selected the SDK installation (default). This software ships on the PowerDAQ Software Suite CD-ROM that accompanies each board.

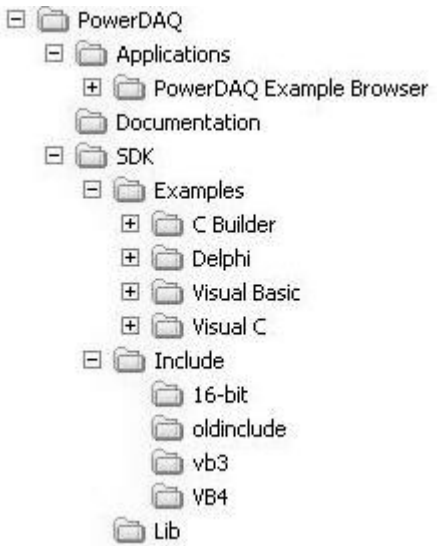


Figure B.1—PowerDAQ Software Structure

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PowerDAQ Windows device drivers

Windows 9x
\windows\system pwrdaq95.vxd
Windows NT
\winnt\system32\drivers pwrdaq.sys
Windows 2000
\winnt\system32\drivers PwrDAQ2K.sys
\winnt\inf PwrDAQ2K.inf
Windows XP
\windows\system32\drivers PwrDAQ2K.sys
\windows\inf PwrDAQ2K.inf

Note The PDL-MF works on all operating systems except Windows 9x, and it also runs under Linux and QNX. The PowerDAQ Software Suite Version 3 or above is required.

PowerDAQ Windows DLLs

The PowerDAQ Software Suite includes various DLLs (dynamic linked libraries) for different versions of the Windows operating system. The location of these DLLs is as follows:

Windows 9x
\windows\system PwrDAQ32.dll (32-bit)
PwrDAQ16.dll (16-bit)
Windows NT/2000
\winnt\system32 PwrDAQ32.dll
PwrDAQ16.dll
Windows XP
\windows\system32 PwrDAQ32.dll
PwrDAQ16.dll

The DLLs have identical names for Windows 9x and NT/2000/XP, but note that they are implemented differently. Both support the same API, so PowerDAQ applications that don't use functions specific to Win9x or WinNT/2000/XP should run on any version of Windows.

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PowerDAQ language libraries

PowerDAQ SDK contains libraries for all major software development tools.

/lib

pwrdaq32.lib	MSVC/MSVS v.5.x, 6.x
pd32bb.lib	Borland C Builder v.3.0, 4.0
pd16bb.lib	16-bit Borland compilers
pwrdaq16.lib	16-bit MSVC 1.5x

PowerDAQ Include files

/include

aliases.bas	auxiliary functions to access PowerDAQ structures from within VB
DAQDefs.bas	DAQ constant and variable definitions file for Visual Basic
DAQDefs.pas	DAQ constant and variable definitions file for Delphi
pdApi.bas	module used in SimpleTest VB example
pd_dsp_ct.h	DSP counter-timer register definitions file for C/C++
pd_dsp_ct.pas	DSP counter-timer register definitions file for Delphi
pd_dsp_es.h	ESSI port register definitions file for C/C++
pd_dsp_es.pas	ESSI port register definitions file for Delphi
pd32hdr.h	PowerDAQ DLL driver interface function definitions file for C\C++
pd32hdr.pas	PowerDAQ DLL driver interface function definitions file for Delphi
pdfw_bitsdef.bas	PowerDAQ Firmware Command definitions file for Visual Basic
pdfw_bitsdef.pas	PowerDAQ Firmware Command definitions file for Delphi
pdfw_def.h	firmware constant definition file for C/C++
pdfw_def.pas	firmware constant definition file for Borland Delphi
pdfw_def.bas	firmware constant definition file for Visual Basic
pd_hcaps.h	boards capabilities definition file for C/C++
pd_hcaps.pas	PowerDAQ Firmware PCI interface definitions file for Visual Basic
pdpcidef.h	PowerDAQ Firmware PCI interface definitions file for C\C++
pdpcidef.pas	PowerDAQ Firmware PCI interface definitions file for Delphi

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pwrdaq.h	driver constants and definitions file for C/C++
pwrdaq.pas	driver constants and definitions file for Delphi
pwrdaq.bas	driver constants and definitions file for Visual Basic
pwrdaq32.h	API function prototypes and structures file for C
pwrdaq32.hpp	API function prototypes and structures file for C++
pwrdaq32.pas	API function prototypes and structures file for Delphi
pwrdaq32.bas	API function prototypes and structures file for Visual Basic
pxi.bas	PXI related function definitions file for Visual Basic
pxi.h	PXI related function definitions file for C\C++
sigproc.h	PowerDAQ FFT and windows routines definition file for C
sigproc.hpp	PowerDAQ FFT and windows routines definition file for C++
vbdll.bas	auxiliary functions to access PowerDAQ buffer from within VB
/include/vb3	
pwrdaq16.bas	API function prototypes and structures file for Visual Basic v.3.0
pdfw_def.bas	firmware constant definition file for Visual Basic v.3.0
pd_hcaps.bas	boards capabilities definition file for Visual Basic v.3.0
daqdefs.bas	event word definition for Visual Basic v.3.0
/include/16-bit	
pwrdaq16.h	API function prototypes and structures file for 16-bit C/C++
pwrdaq.h	driver constants and definitions file for 16-bit C/C++
pdd_vb3.h	auxiliary functions to access PowerDAQ structures from within VB v.3.0
pd_hcaps.h	boards capabilities definition file for 16-bit C

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PowerDAQ Linux support

The PowerDAQ API for Linux, which also supports two variations of realtime Linux (the kernels from RTAI and FSMLabs) is very similar to the Windows API.
Note that under Linux it is possible to have different processes use different subsystems on the same adapter. For instance, an application might split the board up into 32 outputs, 32 inputs and the user counter/timers; one process can handle the inputs, a second can handle the outputs, and a third can handle the counter/timer.

Kernel driver:
/lib/modules/<kernel_version>/misc/pwrdaq.o

Shared library:
/usr/local/lib/libpowerdaq32.so.1.0

Header files:

win_sdk_types.h	datatype definitions needed by the files above.
pdfw_def.h	firmware constant definition file for C/C++
powerdaq.h	driver constants and definitions file for C/C++
powerdaq32.h	API function prototypes and structures file for C/C++

PowerDAQ QNX support

QNX driver:
/usr/bin/dev-pwrdaq

Shared library:
/usr/lib/libpwrdaq.so
/usr/lib/libpowerdaq32.so

Header files:

pdl_headers.h	header files specific to QNX6 and QNX4
powerdaq.h	driver constants and definitions file for C/C++
powerdaq32.h	API function prototypes and structures file for C/C++
pdfw_def.h	firmware constant definition file for C/C++
win2qnx.h	DDK types conversion into QNX types.

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Appendix C: Accessories

UEI supplies a wide range of accessories for the PowerDAQ PD2/PDXI boards. They greatly expand the core functionality of standard MF(S) hardware and allow you to employ these cards in very demanding applications. These accessories also provide the means for implementing custom interconnection schemes for OEM applications.

Memory Upgrade

PD-64KMEM	Factory-installed upgrade for onboard DSP FIFO to 64k 16-bit digital I/O words. May be purchased only with PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO boards; not on PD2 family. Comes standard on -CT/-ST/-TS KIT versions.

Screw-Terminal Panels

PD-STP-40	40-position screw-terminal panel accommodates 32 digital I/O lines
PD2-DIO-128i-KIT	Complete kit: includes PD2-DIO-128i board, four PD-STP-40 screw-terminal panels and four PD-CBL-40 cables.
PD2-DIO-STP-64	64-position screw-terminal panel accommodates 64 digital I/O lines and also provide access to the counter-timers, high-speed interrupts and ESSI lines. For use only with PD2-DIO-64 and PD2-DIO-128 boards
PDL-DIO-STP-64	64-position screw-terminal panel accommodates 64 digital I/O lines and also provide access to the counter-timers, high-speed interrupts and ESSI lines. For use only with PDL-DIO-64x boards
PDXI-DIO-STP-64	64-position screw-terminal panel accommodates 64 digital I/O lines and also provide access to the counter-timers, high-speed interrupts and ESSI lines. For use only with PDXI-DIO-64x boards
PD2-DIO-STP-64-KIT	Complete kit: Includes PD2-DIO-STP-64 panel and PD2-DIO-CBL-100 cable For use only with PD2-DIO-64x and PD2-DIO-128x boards
PDL-DIO-STP-64-KIT	Complete kit: Includes PDL-DIO-STP-64 panel and PDL-CBL-96CE cable. For use only with PDL-DIO-64x boards
PDXI-DIO-STP-64-KIT	Complete kit: Includes PDXI-DIO-STP-64 panel and PDXI-CBL-96 cable. For use only with PDXI-DIO-64x boards

Note For applications that require access to a PD2-DIO board's counter/timers and high-speed interrupts, please purchase the PD2-DIO-CBL-16 cable; for ESSI access purchase the PD2-DIO-CBL-26 cable. Neither cable is part of the kits listed above.

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Cables

PD2-DIO-CBL-100	100-way 1m cable to interface PD2-DIO-64 or -128 to PD2-DIO-STP-64 panel. Note that a 128-channel board requires two cable/panel assemblies (64 channels each).
PD-CBL-40	3’ 40-way IDC ribbon cable. Intended for use with PD2-DIO-128i board.
PD2-DIO-CBL-50	18” 50/50-way IDC ribbon cable, connects PD2-DIO-CONN64-4 distribution panel to the PD2-BPLANE16 relay backplane. Intended for use with PD2 DIO boards.
PD2-DIO-CBL-26	18” dual ESSI port cable (twisted pair)
PD2-DIO-CBL-16	18” universal IRQ and counter/timer cable (twisted pair)
PD2-DIO-CBL-16-36	36” universal IRQ and counter/timer cable (twisted pair)
PDL-DIO-CBL-50	Same as above but for PDL DIO boards.
PDL-CBL-96	96-way round shielded cable to interface a PDL-DIO-64 to the PDL-DIO-STP-64 panel.
PDL-DIO-CBL-37	37-way internal/external cable with mounting bracket. Use this assembly if you want to make connections to the ESSI ports, counter/timers, or want access to external clocking on a PDL-DIO board but prefer not to snake a ribbon cable through the bracket on the DIO card itself. This assembly requires an blank edge connector on the PC’s chassis rear. The internal cable attach to J3 and J4 on the card inside the computer; the external cable attaches to your choice of termination panel.
PDXI-CBL-96	96-way shielded cable to interface a PDXI-DIO-64 to the PDXI-DIO-STP-64
PD-CONN-CBL	96-way pinless, 0.5m, round shielded cable; connector with metal cover plate on one end; bare wires at one end. For use with PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO cards as well as any other PowerDAQ cards using the standard 96-pin bracket-mounted connector.

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Connectors

PD-CONN	96-way mating connector with metal cover. Allows users to create custom connector pinouts.. For use with PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO cards as well as any other PowerDAQ cards using the standard 96-pin bracket-mounted connector.
PD-CONN-PCB	Small pc-board assembly that includes a 96-pin mating connector. Users can use blank pcb area to create custom circuitry or accessories. For use with PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO cards as well as any other PowerDAQ cards using the standard 96-pin bracket-mounted connector.
PD-CONN-9696	Small pc-board with 96-pin connectors on either side. Allows users to interface I/O boards to custom/OEM boxes or equipment. For use with PDL-DIO and PDXI-DIO cards as well as any other PowerDAQ cards using the standard 96-pin bracket-mounted connector.
PD-CONN-STR	96-pin connector with a vertical pc-board mount. Users mount this connector on custom termination panels so they can attach to standard 96-pin PowerDAQ cables.
PD-CONN-RTA	96-pin connector with a right-angle pc-board mount (same as used on PowerDAQ boards). Users mount this connector on custom termination panels so they can attach to standard 96-pin PowerDAQ cables.

Signal-Conditioning Panels

Note The diagram in Fig 2.18 (page 34) makes it easy to understand how these various cables and panels work together to accommodate solid-state relay modules.

PD2-DIO-BPLANE16	Backplane that holds 16 solid-state relay modules. Connects to the PD2-DIO-CONN64-4 distribution panel.
PD2-DIO-CONN64-4	Distribution board, converts DIO board's 100-way connector to four 50-way IDC headers that then lead to, for example, DIO backplanes.
PDL-DIO-CONN64-4	Distribution board, converts DIO board's 96-way cable to four 50-way IDC headers that then lead to, for example, DIO backplanes.
PDXI-DIO-CONN64-4	Distribution board, converts DIO board's 96-way cable to four 50-way IDC headers that then lead to, for example, DIO backplanes.

Note UEI supplies a wide range of digital signal-conditioning modules for use on the BPLANE-16 backplane. The list is far too extensive to publish in this manual. For the latest list, contact the factory or your local distributor, or review the list on our web site at www.ueidaq.com.

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Appendix D: Warranty

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All PowerDAQ boards discussed in this manual (with the exception of the PD2-DIO family) have received CE Mark certification according to the following:

EN55011
EN50082-1

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Glossary

A

ACB	see Advanced Circular Buffer
A/D (see ADC)	Analog/digital, often used in connection with an A/D converter.
adapter	Alternate designation for a function card that plugs into a backplane, often a PC.
ADC (also see A/D)	Analog-to-Digital Converter. An integrated circuit that converts an analog voltage to a digital number.
ADC conversion	The process of converting an analog input to its digital equivalent.
ADC conversion Start	Signal used to start the process of converting an analog input to a digital value. The source of this signal can be an internal clock or an external asynchronous signal.
ADC Channel List Start	Signal used to start the acquisition of digitized values as defined in the Channel List. The triggering edge of this signal (falling edge) enables the ADC conversion Start signals.
Advanced Circular Buffer	A special user-defined buffer in host memory that stores frames of collected data. The PowerDAQ driver allows the user application to fetch data from this buffer in several modes.
alias	A false lower-frequency component that appears in sampled data that has been acquired at an insufficiently high sampling rate.
analog trigger	A trigger that occurs when an analog signal reaches a user-selected level. Users can configure triggering to occur at a specific level on either an increasing or a decreasing signal (positive or negative slope).
API	Application Programming Interface, a collection of high-level language function calls that provide access the functions in a driver or other utility.

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asynchronous (1) Hardware—A property of an event that occurs at an arbitrary time, without synchronization to a reference clock.

(2) Software—A property of a function that begins an operation and returns prior to the completion or termination of the operation.

B

background acquisition Data is acquired by a DAQ system while another program or processing routine is running without apparent interruption.

base address A memory address that serves as the starting address for programmable registers. All other addresses are located by adding to the base address.

bipolar A signal range that includes both positive and negative values (for example, -5V to +5V, also represented as ±5V).

bit One binary digit, either 0 or 1.

Block mode A high-speed data transfer in which the address of the data is sent followed by a specified number of back-to-back data words.

Burst mode A high-speed data transfer in which the address of the data is sent followed by back-to-back data words while a physical signal is asserted.

bus The group of conductors that interconnect individual circuitry in a computer. Typically, a bus is the expansion vehicle to which I/O or other devices are connected. Examples of PC buses are the PCI bus and the PXI bus.

bus master A type of plug-in board or controller that can read and write to devices on the computer bus without the assistance of the host CPU.

byte Eight related bits of data, an 8-bit binary number. Also used to denote the amount of memory required to store one byte of data.

C

cache High-speed processor memory that buffers commonly used instructions or data to increase processing throughput.

calibration The setting or correcting of a measuring device or base level, usually by adjusting it to match or conform to a dependably known and unvarying measure.

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channel list	A variable length list of from 1 to 256 entries, each of which defines a channel, its gain any Slow Bits. In continuous A/D acquisition mode, the list wraps around to the first channel after it reaches the end. The channels need not be in any particular order and may appear multiple times in the list.
Channel List FIFO	The on-board memory that holds the Channel List.
CL clock	The Channel List clock, also known as the Burst clock, tells the control logic how quickly to move to the next entry in the Channel List and set up the front-end operating parameters such as gain.
control register	Register containing control bits that set up and configure various onboard subsystems.
CMRR	Common-Mode Rejection Ratio, a measure of an instrument's ability to reject interference from a common-mode signal, usually expressed in decibels (dB).
code generator	A software program, controlled from an intuitive user interface, that creates syntactically correct high-level source code in languages such as C or Basic.
cold-junction compensation	The means to compensate for the ambient temperature in a thermocouple measurement circuit.
common-mode range	The input range over which a circuit can handle a common-mode signal.
common-mode signal	The mathematical average voltage, relative to the computer's ground, of the signals going into a differential input.
component software	An application that contains one or more component objects that can freely interact with other component software. Examples include OLE-enabled applications such as Microsoft Visual Basic and OLE Controls.
conversion time	The time, in an analog input or output system, from the moment a channel is interrogated (such as with a Read instruction) to the moment that accurate data is available.
counter/timer	A circuit that counts external pulses or clock pulses (timing), such as the Intel 8254 device.
coupling	The manner in which a signal is connected from one location to another.
crosstalk	An unwanted signal on one channel due to an input on a different channel.

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current drive capability The amount of current a digital or analog output channel can source or sink while still operating within voltage range specifications.

current sinking The ability of a DAQ board to dissipate power from an output signal, either analog or digital. Some sensors apply a voltage to a loop, and the DAQ card must be able to accept the resulting current flow.

current sourcing The ability of a DAQ board to supply current for analog or digital output signals.

CV clock The Conversion Clock, also known as the Pacer clock, it triggers individual acquisitions and thus tells the A/D how fast to digitize successive samples.

D

D/A Digital-to-analog, digital/analog

DAC Digital-to-Analog Converter, an integrated circuit that converts a digital value into a corresponding analog voltage or current.

DAC conversion Start Signal used to start the process of converting a digital value to an analog output. The source of this signal can be either an internal synchronous clock or an external asynchronous signal.

DAQ Data Acquisition

(1) Collecting and measuring electrical signals from sensors, transducers, and test probes or fixtures, and moving them to a computer for processing;

(2) Collecting and measuring the same kinds of electrical signals with A/D or DIO boards plugged into a PC, and possibly generating control signals with D/A or DIO boards in the same PC.

dB Decibel, the unit for expressing a logarithmic measure of the ratio of two signal levels: $dB = 20\log_{10}(V1/V2)$ for signals in volts.

differential input An analog-input configuration that measures the difference between signals on two terminals, both of which are isolated from computer ground.

DIO Digital input/output.

DLL Dynamic Link Library, a software module in Microsoft Windows containing executable code and data that can be called or used by Windows applications or other DLLs.

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	Functions and data in a DLL are loaded and linked at run time when they are referenced by a Windows application or other DLLs.
DNL	Differential nonlinearity, a measure in LSBs of the worst-case deviation of code widths from their ideal value of 1 LSB.
DMA	Direct Memory Access, a method of transferring data to/from computer memory from/to a device or memory on the bus, taking place while the host processor does something else. DMA is the fastest method of transferring data to/from computer memory.
drivers	Software that controls a specific hardware device such as a DAQ board.
DSP	Digital signal processing.
dual-access memory	Memory that can be sequentially accessed by more than one controller or processor but not simultaneously. Also known as shared memory.
dual-port memory	Memory that can be simultaneously accessed by more than one controller or processor.
dynamic range	The ratio, normally expressed in dB, of the largest signal level in a circuit to the smallest signal level. In DAQ boards it typically refers to the range of signals a board can handle or the amount of noise it suppresses.

E

EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory, a nonvolatile memory device you can repeatedly program for storage, erase and reprogram.
encoder	A device that converts linear or rotary displacement into digital or pulse signals. The most popular type of encoder is the optical encoder.
EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory: A nonvolatile memory device that can be erased (usually by ultraviolet light exposure) and reprogrammed.
ESSI	All DSP56300 devices contain two independent and identical Enhanced Synchronous Serial Interfaces, ESSI0 and ESSI1. Its maximum frequency is the speed of the DSP core divided by four, and thus on most PowerDAQ cards 16.5 MHz.

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event — A signal or interrupt generated by a device to notify another device of an asynchronous event. The contents of events are device-dependent.

event-based mode — A board operating mode whereby it notifies the user application of certain predefined subsystem events using Win32 calls. It allows you to write asynchronous applications.

external trigger — A voltage pulse from an external source that triggers an event such as an A/D conversion.

F

FIFO — First-In First-Out, usually used in reference to a memory buffer where the first data stored is the first sent out.

fixed point — A format for processing or storing numbers as digital integers. In fixed-point arithmetic all numbers are represented by integers, fractions (usually restricted between ±1.0) or a combination of both integers and fractions. Thus integer mathematics can be implemented on all general-purpose processors.

floating point — Representing data as a combination of a mantissa and an exponent. The mantissa is usually described by a signed fractional value that has a magnitude >= 1.0 and restricted to< 2.0. The exponent, instead, is an integer and represents the number of places any binary number must be shifted, left or right, in order to yield the desired value.

frame — A user-defined number of scans, and these datapoints reside in a predefined portion of a buffer in host-memory. This host-memory buffer is also known as the Advanced Circular Buffer (ACB).

function — A set of software instructions executed by a single line of code that may have input and/or output parameters and returns a value when executed.

G

gain — The factor by which a signal is amplified, sometimes expressed in dB.

gain accuracy — A measure of the deviation of an amplifier's gain from the ideal gain.

GUI — Graphical User Interface, an intuitive means of communicating information to and from a computer program by means of graphical screen displays. GUIs can resemble the

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front panels of instruments or other objects associated with a computer program.

H

handler A device driver installed as part of the computer's OS.

hardware The physical components of a computer system, such as the circuit boards, plug-in boards, chassis, enclosures, peripherals, cables, and so on.

I

IMD Intermodulation Distortion, the ratio, in dB, of the total RMS signal level of harmonic sum and difference distortion products, to the overall RMS signal level. The test signal consists of two sinewaves added together.

INL Integral Nonlinearity, a measure in LSB of the worst-case deviation from the ideal A/D or D/A transfer characteristic of the analog I/O circuitry.

input bias current The current that flows into the inputs of a circuit.

input impedance The measured resistance and impedance between the input terminals of a circuit.

input offset current The difference in the input bias currents of the two inputs of an instrumentation amplifier.

instrumentation amplifier A circuit whose output voltage with respect to ground is proportional to the difference between the voltages at its two inputs.

integral control A control action that eliminates the offset inherent in proportional control.

integrating A/D An A/D whose output code represents the average value of the input voltage over a given time interval.

interrupt A computer signal indicating that the CPU should suspend its current task to service a designated activity.

I/O Input/Output, the transfer of data to/from a computer system involving communications channels, operator interface devices, and/or data-acquisition and control interfaces.

IPC Interprocess Communication, protocol by which processes can pass messages. Messages can be either blocks of data and information packets, or instructions and requests for process(es) to perform actions. A process can send messages

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to itself, other processes on the same machine, or processes located anywhere on the network.

isolation voltage The voltage that an isolated circuit can normally withstand, usually specified from input to input and/or from any input to the amplifier output, or to the computer bus.

K

k kilo, the standard metric prefix for 1000 or 10^3, used with units of measure such as volts, Hertz, and meters.

L

linearity The adherence of device response to the equation R = KS, where R = response, S = stimulus, and K is a constant.

LSB Least-significant bit.

M

M mega, the standard metric prefix for 1 million or 10^6, when used with units of measure such as volts and Hertz; the prefix for 1,048,576, or 2^{20}, when used to quantify data or computer memory.

Mbytes/s A unit for data transfer that means 1 million or 10^6 bytes/sec.

MMI Man-machine interface, the means by which an operator interacts with an industrial automation system; often called a GUI.

multiplexer A switching device with multiple inputs that sequentially connects each of its inputs to its output, typically at high speeds, in order to measure several signals with a single analog input channel.

multitasking A property of an operating system in which several processes can run simultaneously.

mux see multiplexer

N

noise An undesirable electrical signal. Noise comes from external sources such as the AC

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power line, motors, generators, transformers, fluorescent lights, soldering irons, CRT displays, computers, electrical storms, welders, radio transmitters as well as internal sources such as semiconductors, resistors and capacitors.

O

OLE — Object Linking and Embedding, a set of system services that provides a means for applications to interact and interoperate. Based on the underlying Component Object Model, OLE is object-enabling system software. Through OLE Automation, an application can dynamically identify and use the services of other applications. OLE also makes it possible to create compound documents consisting of multiple sources of information from different applications.

OLE controls — see ActiveX controls.

operating system — Base-level software that controls a computer, runs programs, interacts with users, and communicates with installed hardware or peripheral devices.

optical isolation — The technique of using an optoelectronic transmitter and receiver to transfer data without electrical continuity to eliminate high potential differences and transients.

OS — see operating system

output settling time — The amount of time required for the analog output voltage of an amplifier to reach its final value within specified limits.

output slew rate — The rate of change of an analog output voltage from one level to another.

overhead — The amount of computer processing resources, such as time or memory, required to accomplish a task.

P

paging — A technique used for extending the address range of a device to point into a larger address space

PCI — Peripheral Component Interconnect, an expansion bus architecture originally developed by Intel to replace ISA and EISA. It offers a theoretical maximum transfer rate of 132M bytes/sec.

PDXI — PowerDAQ eXtensions for Instrumentation, UEI's implementation of the PXI bus standard.

PGA — see Programmable-gain amplifier

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PID control	A 3-term control algorithm combining proportional, integral and derivative control actions.
pipeline	A high-performance processor structure in which the completion of an instruction is broken into its elements so that several elements can be processed simultaneously from different instructions.
PLC	Programmable logic controller, a special-purpose computer used in industrial monitoring and control applications. PLCs typically have proprietary programming and networking protocols and special-purpose digital and analog I/O ports.
Polled mode	DAQ board operating mode whereby the user application queries the board about the status of various subsystems as needed.
port	A communications connection on a computer or a remote controller.
postriggering	The technique used on a DAQ board to acquire a programmed number of samples after trigger conditions are met.
potentiometer	An electrical device whose resistance you can manually adjusted; known among engineers as a “pot.”
pretriggering	The technique used on a DAQ board to keep a continuous buffer filled with data, so that when the trigger conditions are met, the sample includes the data leading up to the trigger condition.
programmable-gain amplifier	also see PGA, an amplifier where you can change the amount of gain applied to the inputs. Gain settings today are usually made with software instead of setting jumpers as was necessary with first-generation DAQ boards.
programmed I/O	The standard method a CPU uses to access an I/O device—each byte of data is read or written by the CPU.
propagation delay	The amount of time required for a signal to pass through a circuit.
proportional control	A control action whose output is proportional to the deviation of the controlled variable from a desired setpoint.
protocol	The exact sequence of bits, characters and control codes used to transfer data between computers and peripherals through a communications channel.
pseudodifferential	An analog-input configuration where all channels refer their inputs to a common ground—but this ground is not connected to the computer ground.

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PXI PCI eXtensions for Instrumentation, a bus standard that combines the mechanical form factor of the CompactPCI specification and the electrical aspects of the PCI bus. It also adds integrated timing and triggering designed specifically for measurement and automation applications.

Q

quantization error The inherent uncertainty in digitizing an analog value due to the finite resolution of the conversion process.

R

real time A system in which the desired action takes place immediately when all input conditions are fulfilled; it never has to wait for other processes to complete before it can start. In DAQ terms, it generally refers to the processing of data as it is acquired instead of being accumulated and getting processed at a later time.

relative accuracy A measure in LSB of the accuracy of an A/D. It includes all nonlinearity and quantization errors. It does not include offset and gain errors of the circuitry feeding the ADC.

resolution The smallest signal increment that a measurement system can detect. Resolution can be expressed in bits, in proportions, or in percent of full scale. For example, a system has a resolution equal to 12 bits = one part in 4,096 = 0.0244% of full scale.

resource locking A technique whereby a device is signaled not to use one of its resources, often local memory, while that resource is being used by another device, generally the system bus.

ribbon cable A flat cable in which conductors are placed side by side.

RMS Root-mean square, computed by squaring the instantaneous voltage, integrating over the desired time and taking the square root.

RTD Resistance temperature detectors operate based on the principle that electrical resistance varies with temperature. They generally use pure metal elements, platinum being the most widely specified RTD element type although nickel, copper, and Balco (nickel-iron) alloys are also used. Platinum is popular due to its wide temperature range, accuracy, stability as well as the degree of standardization among manufacturers. RTDs are characterized by a linear positive change in resistance with respect to temperature. They exhibit the most linear signal over temperature of any electronic sensing device

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RTSI — Real Time Systems Integration bus, developed by National Instruments, this intercard bus allows you to transfer data and control signals without using the backplane bus.

S

sample — a.) for an A/D converter, the result of one digitization; or the input word to a D/A converter.

b.) for a digital I/O subsystem, a 16-bit word that represents the state on the lines of a specific I/O port.

samples/sec — expresses the rate at which a DAQ board digitizes an analog signal.

scan — one run through the presently configured Channel List

SDK — Software developer's kit, a collection of drivers and utilities that allow engineers to write their own application programs.

SE — see single-ended.

self-calibrating — reference to a DAQ board that calibrates its own A/D and D/A circuits with a reference source, sometimes provided internally with a precision D/A converter.

sensor — A device that generates an electrical signal in response to a physical stimulus (such as heat, light, sound, pressure, motion or flow).

S/H — Sample/Hold, a circuit that acquires and stores an analog voltage on a capacitor for a short period of time.

simultaneous sampling — the act of digitizing multiple channels simultaneously, with interchannel skew often being measured in psec.

single-ended — a term used to describe an analog-input configuration where you measure each channel with respect to a common analog ground.

Slow Bit — a control bit in the analog-input configuration word that instructs the A/D to wait a short while before actually digitizing the input voltage; it gives the input amplifier time to settle, and is very useful when working with very high gains.

SNR — also S/N ratio or Signal/Noise ratio, the ratio of the peak power level to the remaining noise power, expressed in dB.

software trigger — A programmed event that triggers an event such as a data acquisition.

SPDT — Single-pole double-throw, a switch in which one terminal can be connected to one of two other terminals.

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SSH Simultaneous Sample/Hold, see simultaneous sampling

S/s, S/sec see samples/sec

strain gage A sensor that converts mechanical motion into an electronic signal. A change in capacitance, inductance or resistance is proportional to the strain experienced by the sensor, but resistance is the most widely used characteristic that varies in proportion to strain.

subroutine A set of software instructions executed by a single line of code that may have input and/or output parameters.

subsystem On PowerDAQ cards, a group of circuits that perform either analog input, analog output, digital input, digital output or counter/timer functions.

successive-approximation A/D An A/D that sequentially compares a series of binary-weighted values with an analog input to produce an output digital word in n steps, where n is the A/D's resolution in bits.

synchronous A property of a function that begins an operation and returns only when the operation is complete.

system noise A measure of the amount of noise seen by an analog circuit or an A/D when the analog inputs are grounded.

T

TCP/IP Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, the basic 2-layer communication protocol of the Internet but that is also used in a private network (either an intranet or an extranet). The higher layer, TCP, manages the assembling of a message or file into smaller packets that are transmitted and received by a TCP layer that reassembles the packets into the original message. IP handles the address portion of each packet so it gets to the right destination.

THD Total harmonic distortion, the ratio of the total RMS signal due to harmonic distortion to the overall RMS signal, expressed in dB or percent.

THD+N The percentage of Total Harmonic Distortion + Noise (THD+N) of a sine wave equals 100 times the ratio of the RMS voltage measured with the fundamental component of a sine wave removed by a notch filter, to the RMS voltage of the fundamental component.

thermistor A temperature-sensing element that exhibits a large change in resistance proportional to a small change in temperature. Thermistors usually have negative temperature coefficients.

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	They tend to be more accurate than thermocouples or RTDs, but they have a much more limited temperature range.
thermocouple	A temperature sensor created by joining two dissimilar metals. The junction produces a small voltage as a function of temperature.
throughput rate	The flow of data, measured in bytes/sec, for a given continuous operation.
transducer	A device that converts energy from one form to another. Generally applied to devices that convert a physical phenomenon (such as pressure, temperature, humidity or flow) to an electrical signal.
transfer rate	The rate, measured in bytes/sec, at which data is moved from a source to a destination after software initialization and setup operations; the maximum rate at which the hardware can operate.
Trigger	A signal, in either hardware or software, that initiates or halts a process. In DAQ boards, it generally refers to a signal that starts or stops an A/D, D/A or DIO operation.

U

UCT	User counter/timer
unipolar	A signal range that is always positive (for example, 0 to 10 V).

Z

zero offset	The difference between true zero and an indication given by a measuring instrument.
zero-overhead looping	The ability of a high-performance processor to repeat instructions without requiring time to branch to the beginning of the instructions.
zero-Wait-State memory	Memory fast enough that the processor does not have to wait during any reads and writes to the memory.

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