

PCL-812PG

Enhanced Multi-Lab Card

User's Manual for PCL-812PG

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BASIC is a trademark of Dartmouth College. Intel is a trademark of Intel Corporation.

Packing List

Before installing your board, insure that the following materials have been received:

-

If any of these items are missing or damaged, contact your distributor or sales representative immediately.

General Information

This chapter gives background information on the PCL-812PG.

Sections include:

- **Key Features**
- **Expansion Capabilities**
- **Product Specifications**

1.1 Introduction

The PCL-812PG is a high performance, high speed, multi-function data acquisition card for IBM PC/XT/AT and compatible computers. The high-end specifications for this full-sized card, and complete software support from third-party vendors makes it ideal for a wide range of applications in industrial and laboratory environments. These applications include data acquisition, process control, automatic testing and factory automation.

1.2 Key Features

- 16 single-ended analog input channels
- An industrial standard 12-bit successive approximation converter (HADC574Z) to convert analog inputs. The maximum A/D sampling rate is 30 KHz in DMA mode.
- Software programmable analog input ranges.
- Bipolar: +/- 5V, +/- 2.5 V, +/- 1.25V +/- 0.625 V +/- 0.3125 V
- Three A/D trigger modes:
 - Software trigger
 - Programmable pacer trigger
 - External pulse trigger
- The ability to transfer A/D converted data by program control, interrupt handler routine or DMA transfer.
- An Intel 8253-5 Programmable Timer/Counter provides pacer output (trigger pulse) at the rate of 0.5 MHz to 35 minutes/pulse. The timer increment is 2 MHz. One 16-bit counter channel is reserved for user configuration applications.
- Two 12-bit monolithic multiplying D/A output channels. An output range from 0 to +5V or 0 to +10V can be created by using the on-board -5V or -10V reference. This precision reference is derived from the A/D converter reference. External AC or DC references can also be used to generate other D/A output ranges.

- 16 TTL/DTL compatible digital inputs, and 16 digital output channels.

1.3 Expansion Capabilities

To complement the powerful features of the PCL-812PG, the versatility of the card can be enhanced by using the following optional daughter boards:

PCLD-789 Amplifier/Multiplier Board

This powerful front end analog input signal conditioning card can multiplex 16 differential inputs to one A/D input channel. A high grade instrumentation amplifier provides switch selectable gains of 0.5, 1, 2, 10, 50, 100, 200, 1000 or any user-definable gain.

PCLD-787 Eight Channel Simultaneous Sample and Hold Front-End Board

The board allows up to eight analog inputs to be acquired simultaneously with less than 30 ns of channel-to-channel sample time uncertainty.

PCLD-786 AC/DC Power SSR and Relay Driver Board

This board provides 8 channels of photo-couple isolated solid-state relay modules, plus an additional 8 external relay driver outputs.

PCLD-785/885 Relay Output Board

This board provides 16 SPDT relays driven by the 16-bit digital output channels of the PCL-812PG.

PCLD-782 Isolated D/I Board

This 16-channel opto-isolated digital input board provides an easy way to input digital signals to the PCL-812PG.

PCLD-780 Wiring Terminal

Wiring terminal board for easy analog and/or digital I/O connections

PCLD-779 Eight Channel Isolated Multiplexer and Amplifier Board

Offers multi-channel temperature measurements when connected

with a PC-LabCard.

PCLD-770/7701/7702 Signal Conditioning Modules PCLD-770 Signal Conditioning Module Carrier Board.

With the PCLD-770 board, you can configure your requirements with a signal conditioning module such as the PCLD-7701 or PCLD-7702.

PCLD-7701 Isolated Amplifier PCLD-7702 Amplifier with I/V Source

PCLD-5B16 Module Carrier Board

This module carrier board is equipped with 16 channels of 5B series input and/or output modules which provide a complete solution for signal conditioning applications.

1.4 Software Support

The PCL-812PG also provides powerful and easy to use software driver functions which can be accessed by referring a user-defined parameter table. These driver functions simplify programming, especially when you want to use some of the sophisticated features available with the PCL-812PG, for example, interrupt or DMA data transfer.

To provide PCL-812PG users with more application support, a variety of excellent third-party application software packages have been integrated with the PCL-812PG. At present, the PCL-812PG is supported by the following software:

PC-LabsDAS

Turnkey, menu-driven, general purpose data acquisition package from Advantech

Labtech Notebook, PC-Scope, PC-Streamer, SNAPSHOT, etc.

A complete software product catalog is available free from your local PC-LabCard representative.

1.5 Product Specifications

1.5.1 Analog Input (A/D Converter)

Channels:	16 single-ended
Resolution:	12 bits
Input Range:	Bipolar +/- 10V, +/- 5V, +/- 2.5 V, +/- 1.25 V, +/- 0.625 V, +/- 0.3125 V. All input ranges are software programmable.
Overvoltage:	Continuous +/- 30V max.
Conversion type:	Successive approximation
Converter:	HADC574Z (built-in sample and hold)
Conversion speed:	30 KHz max.
Accuracy:	0.015 % of reading +/- 1 bit
Linearity:	+/- 1 bit
Trigger mode:	Software trigger, on-board programmable timer or external trigger.
Data transfer:	Program control, Interrupt control or DMA
External trigger	TTL or compatible, load 0.4 mA max. at 0.5V (low) or 0.05 mA max. at 2.7V (high).

1.5.2 Analog Output (D/A Converter)

Channels:	2
Resolution:	12 bits
Output range:	0 to + 5V or 0 to +10V with fixed -5V or -10V reference. Max. +10V or -10V with external DC or AC reference.
Reference voltage	
Internal:	-5V (+/- 0.1V), -10V (+/- 0.2 V)
External:	DC or AC, +/- 10 V max
Conversion type:	12-bit monolithic multiplying
Analog devices:	AD7541AKN or equivalent
Linearity:	+/- 0.5 bit
Output drive:	+/- 5 mA max
Settling time:	30 microseconds

1.5.3 Digital Input

Channel:	16 bits
Level:	TTL compatible
Input voltage	
Low:	0.8 V max
High:	2.0V min.
Input load	
Low:	0.4 mA max. at 0.5 V
High:	0.05 mA max. at 2.7 V

1.5.4 Digital Output

Channel:	16 bits
Level:	TTL compatible
Output voltage	
Low:	Sink 8 mA at 0.5 V max.
High:	Source -0.4 mA at 2.4V min.

1.5.5 Programmable Timer/Counter

Device:	Intel 8253
Counters:	3 channels, 16-bit, 2 channels permanently connected to 2 MHz clock as programmable pacer, 1 channel free for user application
Input, gate:	TTL/DTL/CMOS compatible
Time base:	2 MHz
Pacer output:	35 minutes/pulse to 0.5 MHz

1.5.6 Interrupt Channel

Level:	IRQ 2 to 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15 jumper selectable
Enable:	VIA S0, S1 and S2 of CONTROL register

1.5.7 DMA Channel

Level:	1 or 3, jumper selectable
Enable:	Via S0, S1 and S2 of CONTROL register

1.5.8 General Specifications

Power consumption: +5V: typ. 500 mA, max 1A
+12 V: typ. 50 mA, max 100 mA
-12V: typ. 14 mA, max 20 mA

I/O connector: 20 pin post header for I/O connection. Adapter available to convert to 37 pin D-type connector

I/O base address: Requires 16 consecutive address locations. Base address definable by the Dip switches for address line A8 - A4. (Factory setting is Hex 220).

Operating temperature: 0 to + 50 deg C

Storage temperature: -20 to +65 deg C

Weight: 8.6 oz (243 g)

2.1 Initial Inspection

Inside the shipping container, you should find this operating manual and the PCL-812PG card. The PCL-812PG is carefully inspected and tested (mechanically and physically) prior to shipping. It should be free of marks and scratches and in perfect working order upon delivery.

When unpacking, check the unit for signs of shipping damage (damaged box, scratches, dents, etc.). If there is any damage to the unit or it fails to meet specifications, notify our service department or your local sales representative immediately. In addition, report the damage to the carrier. Retain the shipping carton and packing material for inspection by the carrier. We will then make arrangements to repair or replace the unit.

Remove the PCL-812PG interface card from its protective packaging by grasping the rear metal panel. Keep the anti-vibration packing. Whenever you remove the card from the PC expansion slot, store the card in the protective package.

Discharge any static electricity by touching the back of the system unit before you handle the board. You should avoid contact with materials that create static electricity such as plastic, vinyl and styrofoam. The board should be handled on by its edges to avoid static electricity discharge which could damage the integrated circuits on the PCL-812PG.

2.2 Jumper Settings

The PCL-812PG is designed for ease of use. There is one DIP switch and nine jumpers on the PCL-812PG card and the functions of the switch and the jumpers are discussed in this section. You may want to refer to Fig. 2.1 for the physical location 5 of the switch and the jumpers.

2.2.1 Base Address Selection

Switch name: SW1

Most PC peripheral devices and interface cards are controlled through the input/output (I/O) ports. These ports are addressed using the I/O port address space. Appendix A provides a PC I/O port address map to help you locate appropriate addresses for different devices.

The I/O port base address for the PCL-812PG is selectable via an 8-position DIP switch. The PCL-812PG requires 16 consecutive address locations in I/O space. Valid addresses are from hex 200 to hex 3F0; however, you might have used some of these addresses for other devices. Your PCL-812PG base address switch setting is set to hex 220 in the factory. If you need to adjust it to some other address range, the switch settings for various base addresses are illustrated as below:

Note:

ON = 0, OFF = 1

A4...A9 correspond to PC bus address lines

* denotes factory setting

2.2.2 Wait State Selection

Some high speed PCs may require wait states to be added to the bus I/O to achieve stable data transfer. The PCL-812PG can be configured with 0, 2, 4 or 6 wait state delay for each transfer of data. The length of the wait state can be selected with the positions 7 and 8 on SW1, as shown below:

2.2.3 DMA Channel Selection

Jumper name: JP6, JP7

The PCL-812PG provides DMA data transfer capability. The selection of DMA level 1 or level 3 is controlled by the jumpers.

No DMA:

connectors through our PCLK-1050 industrial wiring kit. Refer to Fig. 2.1 for the location of each connector.

The following diagrams illustrate the pin alignment of each connector.

Legend:

A/D Analog input

A.GND Analog ground

D/A Analog output

D/O Digital output

D/I Digital input

D.GND Digital and power supply ground

CLK Clock input for the 8253 counter

GATE Gate input for the 8253 counter

OUT Signal output of the 8253 counter

VREF Voltage reference

Connector 1 (CN1) Analog Input (single-ended channels)

A/D	0	1	2	A.GND
-----	---	---	---	-------

A/D	1	2	4	A.GND
-----	---	---	---	-------

A/D	2	5	6	A.GND
-----	---	---	---	-------

A/D	3	7	8	A.GND
-----	---	---	---	-------

A/D	4	9	10	A.GND
-----	---	---	----	-------

A/D	5	11	12	A.GND
-----	---	----	----	-------

A/D	6	13	14	A.GND
-----	---	----	----	-------

A/D	7	15	16	A.GND
-----	---	----	----	-------

A/D	8	17	18	A.GND
-----	---	----	----	-------

A/D	9	19	20	A.GND
-----	---	----	----	-------

Connector 2 (CN2) - Analog Output

A/D	10	1	2	A.GND
-----	----	---	---	-------

A/D	11	3	4	A.GND
-----	----	---	---	-------

A/D	12	5	6	A.GND
-----	----	---	---	-------

A/D	13	7	8	A.GND
-----	----	---	---	-------

A/D	14	9	10	A.GND
A/D	15	11	12	A.GND
D/A	1	13	14	A.GND
D/A	2	15	16	A.GND
V.REF 1		17	18	A.GND
V.REF 2		19	20	A.GND

Connector 3 (CN3) Digital Output

D/0	0	1	2	D/0	1
D/0	2	3	4	D/0	3
D/0	4	5	6	D/0	5
D/0	6	7	8	D/0	7
D/0	8	9	10	D/0	9
D/0	10	11	12	D/0	11
D/0	12	13	14	D/0	13
D/0	14	15	16	D/0	15
D.GND			17	18	D.GND
+ 5V		19	20	+ 12V	

Connector 4 (CN4) - Digital Input

D/I	0	1	2	D/I	1
D/I	2	3	4	D/I	3
D/I	4	5	6	D/I	5
D/I	6	7	8	D/I	7
D/I	8	9	10	D/I	9
D/I	10	11	12	D/I	11
D/I	12	13	14	D/I	13
D/0	14	15	16	D/I	15
D.GND			17	18	D.GND
+ 5V		19	20	+ 12V	

Connector 5 (CN5) - Counter

EX.TRG	1	2		
EX.TRG	3	4		
EX.TRG	5	6		CTR1 GATE

EX.TRG	7	8	CTR0 CLK
EX.TRG	9	10	CTR0 OUT
EX.TRG	11	12	CTR0 GATE
EX.TRG	13	14	CTR1 OUT
EX.TRG	15	16	
EX.TRG	17	18	D.GND
EX.TRG	19	20	

2.4 Hardware Installation

Warning: Turn off your PC power supply whenever installing or removing the PCL-812PG or connecting and disconnecting cables.

Installing the card in your computer:

Turn the computer off. Disconnect the power to any peripheral devices (printer, monitor, etc.)

Disconnect the power cord and any other cables from the back of the computer. Turn the system unit so the back of the unit is facing you.

Remove the system unit cover (refer to your computer's user's manual, if necessary)

Locate the expansion slots at the rear of the unit and choose any unused slot.

Remove the screw that secures the expansion slot cover to the system unit (save the screw to secure the interface card retaining bracket).

Carefully grasp the upper edge of the PCL-812PG card.

Align the hole in the retaining bracket with the hole on top of the expansion slot, and align the gold-striped edge connector with the expansion slot socket. Press the board firmly into the socket.

Replace the screw in the expansion slot retaining bracket.

Attach the necessary accessories (e.g. 20-pin flat cable or connector adapter, etc.) to the interface card based on your

CHAPTER 2

Installation

This chapter provides detailed installation information about the PCL-812PG.

Sections include:

- **Initial inspection**
- **Jumper settings**
- **Connector pin assignments**
- **Hardware installation**
- **Software installation**

2.1 Initial Inspection

Inside the shipping container, you should find this operating manual and the PCL-812PG card. The PCL-812PG is carefully inspected and tested (mechanically and physically) prior to shipping. It should be free of marks and scratches and in perfect working order upon delivery.

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Remove the PCL-812PG interface card from its protective packaging by grasping the rear metal panel. Keep the anti-vibration packing. Whenever you remove the card from the PC expansion slot, store the card in the protective package.

Discharge any static electricity by touching the back of the system unit before you handle the board. You should avoid contact with materials that create static electricity such as plastic, vinyl and styrofoam. The board should be handled on by its edges to avoid static electricity discharge which could damage the integrated circuits on the PCL-812PG.

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The PCL-812PG is designed for ease of use. There is one DIP switch and nine jumpers on the PCL-812PG card and the functions of the switch and the jumpers are discussed in this section. You may want to refer to Fig. 2.1 for the physical location 5 of the switch and the jumpers.

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Most PC peripheral devices and interface cards are controlled through the input/output (I/O) ports. These ports are addressed using the I/O port address space. Appendix A provides a PC I/O port address map to help you locate appropriate addresses for different devices.

The I/O port base address for the PCL-812PG is selectable via an 8-position DIP switch. The PCL-812PG requires 16 consecutive address locations in I/O space. Valid addresses are from hex 200 to hex 3F0; however, you might have used some of these addresses for other devices. Your PCL-812PG base address switch setting is set to hex 220 in the factory. If you need to adjust it to some other address range, the switch settings for various base addresses are illustrated as below:

Note:

ON = 0, OFF = 1

A4...A9 correspond to PC bus address lines

* denotes factory setting

2.2.2 Wait State Selection

Some high speed PCs may require wait states to be added to the bus I/O to achieve stable data transfer. The PCL-812PG can be configured with 0, 2, 4 or 6 wait state delay for each transfer of data. The length of the wait state can be selected with the positions 7 and 8 on SW1, as shown below:

2.2.3 DMA Channel Selection

Jumper name: JP6, JP7

The PCL-812PG provides DMA data transfer capability. The selection of DMA level 1 or level 3 is controlled by the jumpers.

No DMA:

DMA 1:

DMA 3:

2.2.4 Trigger Source Selection

Jumper Name: JP1

The A/D conversion trigger source can be internal on-board programmable pacer or external pulse signal (connector CN5 pin 1)

Internal pacer trigger:

2.2.5 User's Counter Input Clock Selection (JP2)

The programmable timer/counter has 3 channel 16 bit counters. Channel 1 and channel 2 are configured as internal pacer and channel 0 is left for user's applications. The clock input of channel 0 can be internal 2 MHz clock or external clock signal from connector CN5 pin 8.

Internal 2 MHz clock:

External clock:

2.2.6 IRQ Level Selection (JP5)

The interrupt caused by A/D conversion completion can be level 2 to 7, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15. It is selected by JP5. The user must be aware there is no other add-on card sharing the same interrupt level.

No interrupt:

IRQ level 2:

2.2.7 D/A Reference Source Selection (JP3, JP4)

The reference voltage of D/A converters can be the internally generated -5 or -10 V or an external reference voltage from connector CN2 pin 17 or pin 19. The reference source of D/A channel 1 (2) is selected by JP3 (4).

The reference voltages of both D/A CH1 and CH2 are external:

The reference of D/A CH1 is internal and that of CH2 is external:

2.2.8 D/A Internal Reference Selection (JP8)

The internal reference voltage can be -5V or -10V. It is selected by JP8. The reference voltage is -10V and the D/A output range is 0 to +10V:

The reference voltage is -5V and the D/A output range is 0 to +5V:

The internal reference is used only when the jumper JP3 or JP4 is set to INT.

2.2.9 A/D Maximum Input Voltage Selection (JP9)

The A/D converter range can be +/- 5V or +/- 10V at it is selected by jumper JP9. If JP9 is set in the +/- 5V range, the analog input ranges of PCL-812PG are +/- 5V, +/- 2.5 V, +/- 1.25V, +/- 0.625V and +/- 0.3125V. If JP9 is set to the +/- 10V range, the analog input ranges are then +/- 10V, +/- 5V, +/- 2.5V, +/- 1.25V and +/- 0.625V. The default setting of JP9 is the +/- 5V range. The user can set JP9 to +/- 10V to double the input range.

Some PC power supplies offer the bias voltage V_{cc+} with a voltage less than +12V, e.g. +11.2V. In this case, the output voltage swing range of the programmable amplifier cannot reach +10V and the A/D converter CANNOT make correct measurement if JP9 is set to +/- 10V range.

A/D converter maximum input range is +/- 10V:

2.3 Connector Pin Assignment

The PCL-812PG is equipped with two 20-pin insulation displacement (mass termination) connectors, accessible from the rear plate, and three other 20-pin insulation displacement connectors on-board. All these connectors can be connected to the same type of flat cables, or connected to 37-pin D-type

connectors through our PCLK-1050 industrial wiring kit. Refer to Fig. 2.1 for the location of each connector.

The following diagrams illustrate the pin alignment of each connector.

Legend:

A/D Analog input

A.GND Analog ground

D/A Analog output

D/O Digital output

D/I Digital input

D.GND Digital and power supply ground

CLK Clock input for the 8253 counter

GATE Gate input for the 8253 counter

OUT Signal output of the 8253 counter

VREF Voltage reference

Connector 1 (CN1) Analog Input (single-ended channels)

A/D 0 1 2 A.GND

A/D 1 2 4 A.GND

A/D 2 5 6 A.GND

A/D 3 7 8 A.GND

A/D 4 9 10 A.GND

A/D 5 11 12 A.GND

A/D 6 13 14 A.GND

A/D 7 15 16 A.GND

A/D 8 17 18 A.GND

A/D 9 19 20 A.GND

Connector 2 (CN2) - Analog Output

A/D 10 1 2 A.GND

A/D 11 3 4 A.GND

A/D 12 5 6 A.GND

A/D 13 7 8 A.GND

A/D	14	9	10	A.GND
A/D	15	11	12	A.GND
D/A	1	13	14	A.GND
D/A	2	15	16	A.GND
V.REF 1		17	18	A.GND
V.REF 2		19	20	A.GND

Connector 3 (CN3) Digital Output

D/0	0	1	2	D/0	1
D/0	2	3	4	D/0	3
D/0	4	5	6	D/0	5
D/0	6	7	8	D/0	7
D/0	8	9	10	D/0	9
D/0	10	11	12	D/0	11
D/0	12	13	14	D/0	13
D/0	14	15	16	D/0	15
D.GND			17	18	D.GND
+ 5V		19	20	+ 12V	

Connector 4 (CN4) - Digital Input

D/I	0	1	2	D/I	1
D/I	2	3	4	D/I	3
D/I	4	5	6	D/I	5
D/I	6	7	8	D/I	7
D/I	8	9	10	D/I	9
D/I	10	11	12	D/I	11
D/I	12	13	14	D/I	13
D/0	14	15	16	D/I	15
D.GND			17	18	D.GND
+ 5V		19	20	+ 12V	

Connector 5 (CN5) - Counter

EX.TRG	1	2		
EX.TRG	3	4		
EX.TRG	5	6		CTR1 GATE

EX.TRG	7	8	CTR0 CLK
EX.TRG	9	10	CTR0 OUT
EX.TRG	11	12	CTR0 GATE
EX.TRG	13	14	CTR1 OUT
EX.TRG	15	16	
EX.TRG	17	18	D.GND
EX.TRG	19	20	

2.4 Hardware Installation

Warning: Turn off your PC power supply whenever installing or removing the PCL-812PG or connecting and disconnecting cables.

Installing the card in your computer:

Turn the computer off. Disconnect the power to any peripheral devices (printer, monitor, etc.)

Disconnect the power cord and any other cables from the back of the computer. Turn the system unit so the back of the unit is facing you.

Remove the system unit cover (refer to your computer's user's manual, if necessary)

Locate the expansion slots at the rear of the unit and choose any unused slot.

Remove the screw that secures the expansion slot cover to the system unit (save the screw to secure the interface card retaining bracket).

Carefully grasp the upper edge of the PCL-812PG card.

Align the hole in the retaining bracket with the hole on top of the expansion slot, and align the gold-striped edge connector with the expansion slot socket. Press the board firmly into the socket.

Replace the screw in the expansion slot retaining bracket.

Attach the necessary accessories (e.g. 20-pin flat cable or connector adapter, etc.) to the interface card based on your

application requirements.

Replace the system unit cover. Connect the cables you removed in step 2. Turn the computer's power on.

The hardware installation is now complete. Proceed to install the software driver.

2.5 Software Disk

A floppy diskette containing utility software is included with each PCL-812PG to minimize your application programming work and support the PCL-812PG calibration. The utility programs include:

A comprehensive I/O driver for A/D, D/A, digital I/O and counter applications. This driver allows you to use standard functions, written in common programming languages, to operate the PCL-812PG, without going into detailed register control. Languages supported by the software driver include BASICA, GWBASIC, QUICKBASIC, Microsoft C/C++ and PASCAL, Turbo C/C++, Borland C/C++ and Turbo PASCAL. Refer to the Software Driver's User's Manual for more information.

Demonstration programs

Calibration program

Test program

It is strongly recommended that you make a working copy from the master diskette and save the master in a safe place. You can use the DOS COPY or DISKCOPY commands to copy the diskette files to another floppy disk or use the COPY command to copy the files to a hard disk drive. Refer to your MS-DOS user's manual for details of how to make backup copies of your diskette.

Signal Connection

Correct signal connection is one of the most important steps to assure your application system will send and receive data correctly. Since most data acquisition applications involve voltage, correct signal connection prevents costly damage to your personal computer and hardware devices. This chapter provides some useful information on signal connection in different types of data acquisition applications.

3.1 Analog Input Connection

The PCL-812PG supports a 16 single-ended analog input configuration. The single-ended configuration has only one signal wire for each channel. The voltage to be measured is the voltage of this wire referred to the common ground. A signal source without a local ground is also called a "floating source". It is fairly simple to connect a single ended channel to a floating signal source. A standard wiring diagram is illustrated below:

3.2 Expanding Analog Inputs

You may expand any or all of the PCL-812PG A/D input channels through sub-multiplexers. The PCLD-789 Amplifier and Multiplexer daughter board in the PC-LabCard series is specifically designed for multiplexing applications. Each PCLD-789 can multiplex 16 differential inputs to one A/D input channel. Up to eight PCLD-789s can be cascaded to one PCL-812PG providing a total of 128 channels. Complete operation information of using the PCL-812PG with the PCLD-789 is covered in the PCLD-789 user's manual.

The PCLD-774 analog expansion board is designed to accommodate multiple external signal-conditioning daughterboards, such as the PCLD-779, PCLD-789, PCLD-889. Featuring five sets of on-board 20-pin header connectors, the PCLD-774 introduces a new star-type architecture that allows cascading of multiple signal-conditioning daughterboards. The signal-attenuation and current-loading problems of normal cascading are solved by this unique arrangement. For information about these products, please contact your local PC-LabCard sales representative.

3.3 Analog Output Connection

PCL-812PG provides two D/A output channels. You may use the PCL-812PG's internally generated precision -5V and -10V reference to generate 0 to +5V and 0 to +10V D/A output range. You may create other D/A output ranges through external references. The maximum reference input range is +/- 10V and maximum output scaling is +/- 10V. The PCL-812PG connector CN2 is used for D/A signals. Some important areas in D/A signal connections are input reference, D/A outputs and analog ground. The PCL-812PG D/As should be connected as illustrated below:

Legend (Connector 2 pin number):

13 = D/A 1 D/A outputs

15 = D/A 2 D/A outputs

14 = Analog ground

16 = Analog ground

17 = V.REF1

19 = V.REF2

3.4 Digital Signal Connection

The PCL-812PG has 16 digital input and 16 digital output channels. The digital I/O levels are TTL compatible. To transmit or receive digital signal to/from other TTL devices, the connection is:

To receive an OPEN/SHORT signal from a switch or relay, a pull-up resistor must be added to ensure the high level when open.

Register Structure and Format

The PCL-812PG requires 16 consecutive addresses in I/O space. The most important issue in programming the PCL-812PG is understanding the meaning of the 16 registers addressable from the selected I/O port base address. A summary map of the functions of each address and the data format of each register are given in the following sections.

4.1 I/O Port Address Map

The following table shows the location of each register and driver relative to the base address, and its usage.

4.2 A/D Data Registers

The A/D data registers use address BASE +4 and +5

Data Format:

A/D Low Byte and Data

A/D High Byte

Legend:

AD11 to AD0 Analog to digital data. AD0 is the least significant byte (LSB) and AD11 is the most significant byte (MSB) of the A/D data.

DRDY Data ready signal. When the A/D data is not ready, this bit is 1. DRDY becomes 0 when A/D conversion completed and it is set to 1 when reading A/D low byte register BASE +4.

4.3 MUX Control Register

The multiplexer control register is a write-only register using address BASE +10. The low nybble provides the scan channel number. The multiplexer switches to the new channel when writing to this register.

Data Format:

Legend:

CL3 to CL0 - Multiplexer channel number

4.4 Digital I/O Registers

The PCL-812PG offers 16 digital input channels and 16 digital output channels. These I/O channels used the input address BASE +6 and BASE +7. The output ports are at BASE +13 and BASE +14. The data format of each port is as follows:

Data Format:

4.5 D/A Output Registers

The D/A output registers are write registers using address BASE +4, +5, +6 and +7.

Data Format:

Legend:

DA11 to DA0 Digital to analog data. DA0 is the least significant bit (LSB) and DA11 is the most significant bit (MSB) of the D/A data. The register of the D/A low byte BASE +4 (BASE +6) is double buffered. The data is stored in a buffer when writing BASE +4 (BASE +6).

When writing BASE +5 (BASE +7), the data in BASE +4 (BASE +6) is sent to D/A converter with high byte data at the same time.

4.6 Gain Control Register

The gain control register is a write-only register using address BASE +9. It is used to set the gain of the analog input programmable amplifier. The data format of this register and gain is defined as below:

Data Format:

Gain Definition:

R2	R1	R0	GAIN
0	0	0	1
0	0	1	2
0	1	0	4
0	1	1	8
1	0	0	16
1	0	1	Invalid
1	1	0	Invalid
1	1	1	Invalid

The analog input range, maximum input voltage and gain has the relation as the following equation:

Analog input range = maximum input voltage/gain

The maximum input voltage is selected by JP9. It can be +/- 5V or +/- 10V. The default maximum input voltage is +/- 5V. From this equation, the analog input ranges are +/- 5 V, +/- 2.5V, +/-1.25 V, +/-0.625V, and +/- 0.3125V.

4.7 Mode Control Register

The mode control register is a write-only register using address BASE +11. This register provides the way to control the operating modes of the PCL-812PG.

Data Format:

A. Under internal trigger condition (JP1 is set to internal)

B: Under external trigger source condition (JP1 is set to external)

*Note: Set up trigger jumper JP1 on EXT as below before using external trigger mode:

4.8 Programmable Interval Timer/Counter Registers

The four registers located at address BASE 0, 1, 2 and 3 are used for Intel 8253 programmable timer/counter. Please refer to Chapter 8 or the 8253 product literature for detailed application information.

A/D Conversion

This chapter provides a complete explanation of how to use the PCL-812PG A/D conversion functions. It covers A/D data format, input range selection, MUX multiplier channel control, trigger modes and data transfer in the first sections. The last section give step-by-step implementation guidelines on A/D operations.

5.1 A/D Data Format and Status Register

When the PCL-812PG performs 12-bit A/D conversions, an 8-bit register is not big enough to accommodate all 12 bits of data. Therefore A/D data are stored in two registers located at address BASE +4 and BASE +5. The A/D low byte data are in the positions D0 (AD0) through D7 (AD7) of BASE +4 and high byte data are in the positions D0 (AD8) through D3 (AD11) of BASE +5. The least significant bit is AD0 and the most significant bit is AD11. The A/D channel number from which the conversion data derived is available at register BASE +10 position D0 (CL0) to D3 (CL3). The gain is set at register BASE +9 position D0 (R0) to D2 (R2).

The data format of the A/D data registers is:

A/D Low byte and Channel number.

A/D High byte

5.2 MUX Setting

Data Format:

5.3 Gain Setting

Data Format:

5.4 Trigger Mode

The PCL-812PG A/D conversions can be triggered in any one of three ways - software trigger, on-board programmable pacer or external pulse trigger.

The software trigger is controlled by the application program issued software command. Writing to register BASE +12 with any value causes a software trigger. This trigger mode is normally not used in high-speed A/D applications due to the limitations of the applications program execution time.

The PCL-812PG uses the Intel 8253 programmable interval timer/counter. Counters 1 and 2 of the Intel 8253 are configured to be a pacer to offer A/D converter trigger pulses with precise periods in the pacer trigger mode. The pacer output of the PCL-812PG is between 0.5 MHz and 35 minutes/pulse. Chapter 8 covers the details of using the Intel 8253 timer/counter. The pacer trigger mode is ideal for interrupt and DMA data transfer which normally are used in A/D applications requiring a higher conversion speed.

The PCL-812PG direct external trigger pulses are controlled through EXT.TRG (connector CN5 pin 1). This type of trigger mode is mostly used in A/D applications requiring A/D conversions not periodically but conditionally, e.g. thermocouple temperature control.

5.5 A/D Data Transfer

There are three possible ways to perform the PCL-812PG A/D data transfer - program control, interrupt routine or DMA.

The program control data transfer uses the polling concept. After the A/D converter has been triggered, the application program checks the data ready (DRDY) bit of the A/D high byte register. If the DRDY bit is 0, the converted data is moved from the A/D data register to computer memory by application program control.

In interrupt routine transfer, data is transferred from the A/D data registers to a previously defined memory segment by the interrupt routine handler. At the end of each conversion, the data ready signal generates an interrupt which enables the interrupt handler routine to perform the transfer. The interrupt level selection on JP5, interrupt vector, interrupt controller 8259 and interrupt control bit in the PCL-812PG control register (BASE +11) must be specified before the use of an interrupt

routine. A write action to the A/D status register address (BASE +8) with any value resets the PCL-812PG interrupt request and re-enables the PCL-812PG interrupt.

Direct memory access (DMA) transfer moves the A/D data from the PCL-812PG hardware device to the PC system memory without using the system's CPU. DMA is very useful in high speed data transfer, but it is complicated to operate. The DMA level selection jumper, JP5 and JP6, and the DMA enable bit in the PCL-812PG control register as well as the 8237 DMA controller registers must be set up before performing DMA operations. It is recommended that users use the PCL-812PG driver to perform DMA operations. For more information regarding the 8237 DMA controller and the PCL-812PG DMA operations, please read Chapter 9.

5.6 How to Execute an A/D Conversion

You may execute A/D operations with a program writing all I/O port instructions directly, or by a program utilizing the PCL-812PG driver. It is suggested that you invoke the driver functions in your program. This will make your programming job easier and enhance the program performance. See Software Driver's User's Manual for more information.

To perform pacer trigger and program control data transfer without the PCL-812PG driver.

Set the inpt channel by writing the channel number to the multiplexer control register BASE +10.

Set the analog input range by writing the gain control register BASE +9.

Set the pacer trigger mode by writing the mode control register.

Wait for data ready by checking the A/D high byte register (BASE +5) DRDY bit.

Read data from A/D converter by reading the A/D data registers (BASE +5 and BASE +4). You must first read the high byte.

Data conversion by converting the binary A/D data to an integer.