

PC-HELPER

64/16 Channel Analog to Digital Input
Board for PCI

AD12-64(PCI)

AD12-16(PCI)

User's Guide

CONTEC CO.,LTD.

Check Your Package

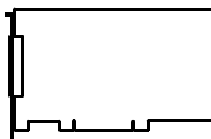
Thank you for purchasing the CONTEC product.

The product consists of the items listed below.

Check, with the following list, that your package is complete. If you discover damaged or missing items, contact your retailer.

Product Configuration List

- Board (One of the following) ...1
[AD12-64(PCI), AD12-16(PCI)] ...1
 - First step guide ...1
 - CD-ROM *1 [API-PAC(W32)]...1
- *1 The CD-ROM contains the driver software and User's Guide (this guide)



Board



First step guide



CD-ROM
[API-PAC(W32)]

Copyright

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Table of Contents

Check Your Package	i
Copyright	ii
Trademarks	ii
Table of Contents	iii

1. BEFORE USING THE PRODUCT

1

About the Board	1
Features.....	1
Support Software.....	2
Cable & Connector (Option)	3
Accessories (Option).....	3
Customer Support.....	4
Web Site	4
Limited Three-Years Warranty.....	4
How to Obtain Service	4
Liability	4
Safety Precautions	5
Safety Information	5
Handling Precautions	6
Environment	7
Inspection	7
Storage.....	7
Disposal	7

2. SETUP

9

What is Setup?.....	9
Using the Board under Windows Using the Driver Library API-PAC(W32)	9
Using the Board under Windows Using Software Other than the Driver Library API-PAC(W32)	9
Using the Board under an OS Other than Windows	10
Step 1 Installing the Software.....	11
About the driver to be used.....	11
Starting the Install Program	12
Select API-AIO(WDM)	13
Select API-AIO(98/PC)	14
Step 2 Setting the Hardware	16
Parts of the Board and Factory Defaults	16
Setting the Board ID	17
Plugging the Board.....	18

Step 3 Installing the Hardware.....	19
Turning on the PC	19
When Using API-AIO(WDM)	19
When Using API-AIO(98/PC)	21
Step 4 Initializing the Software.....	24
When Using API-AIO(WDM)	24
When Using API-AIO(98/PC)	26
Step 5 Checking Operations with the Diagnosis Program	27
What is the Diagnosis Program?	27
Check Method.....	27
Using the Diagnosis Program for Use of API-AIO(WDM)	28
Using the Diagnosis Program for Use of API-AIO(98/PC).....	31
Setup Troubleshooting.....	34
Symptoms and Actions.....	34
If your problem cannot be resolved	34

3.	EXTERNAL CONNECTION	35
-----------	----------------------------	-----------

Using the On-board Connectors.....	35
Connecting a Device to a Connector	35
Connector Pin Assignment.....	36
Analog Input Signal Connection.....	39
Single-ended Input.....	39
Differential Input	40
Digital I/O Signal and Control Signal Connection.....	41

4.	FUNCTIONS	43
-----------	------------------	-----------

Analog Input Function.....	43
1. Setting the Conversion Conditions	44
2. Starting/Stopping Operation	49
3. Monitoring the Status and Acquiring Data.....	50
4. Reset.....	53
Digital Input Function	54
Digital Output Function.....	55

5.	ABOUT SOFTWARE	57
-----------	-----------------------	-----------

CD-ROM Directory Structure.....	57
About Software for Windows	58
When using the API-AIO(WDM)	59
Accessing the Help File.....	59
Using Sample Programs	60

When using the API-AIO(98/PC).....	62
Accessing the Help File	62
Using Sample Programs.....	63
Using the Utility Program.....	65
Uninstalling the Driver Libraries.....	67
About Software for Linux	68
Driver Software Install Procedure.....	68
Accessing the Help File	69
Using Sample Programs.....	69
Uninstalling the driver	69
6. ABOUT HARDWARE	71
For detailed technical information.....	71
Hardware specification	72
Block Diagram.....	73
Timing of Sampling Control Signals.....	74
About Calibration.....	75

1. Before Using the Product

About the Board

AD12-64(PCI) and AD12-16(PCI) are PCI-compliant interface boards that convert analog input signals to digital equivalents (performing analog-to-digital conversion).

AD12-64(PCI) and AD12-16(PCI) can perform A-D conversion at a conversion speed of 10μsec per channel and a resolution of 12-bit.

Using the bundled driver library [API-PAC(W32)], you can create Windows application software for this board in your favorite programming language supporting Win32 API functions, such as Visual Basic or Visual C++.

Features

Multi-channel analog input

< AD12-64(PCI) > can perform an analog input of single-ended input 64 channels and differential input 32 channels. < AD12-16(PCI) > can perform an analog input of single-ended input 16 channels and differential input 8 channels.

Selection of single-ended input and differential input can be set up by the software.

Input range setup by software

Input range can be selected for each channel from the following ranges and can be set up by the software.

±10V, ±5V, ±2.5V, ±1.25V, 0 - +10V, 0 - +5V, 0 - +2.5V, 0 - +1.25V

Sampling control function

The board can perform sampling either at arbitrary timings under control of software or periodically in synchronization with a sampling clock signal.

The sampling clock signal can be selected between the internal one based on the on-board clock generator and the external one using a digital signal input from an external source.

Digital input/output function

The board has four digital input and four digital output pins for TTL-level signals, allowing an external device to be monitored and controlled.

Optional units

Using optional units facilitates connections.

For more details on the option, please refer to this chapter “Cable & Connector” or “Accessories (Option)”.

Support Software

You should use CONTEC support software according to your purpose and development environment.

Driver Library **API-PAC(W32)** (Bundled)

API-PAC(W32) is the library software that provides the commands for CONTEC hardware products in the form of Windows standard Win32 API functions (DLL). It makes it easy to create high-speed application software taking advantage of the CONTEC hardware using various programming languages that support Win32 API functions, such as Visual Basic and Visual C++.

It can also be used by the installed diagnosis program to check hardware operations.

CONTEC provides download services (at <http://www.contec.com/apipac/>) to supply the updated drivers and differential files.

For details, read Help on the bundled CD-ROM or visit the CONTEC's Web site.

< Operating environment >

OS	Windows XP, Server 2003, 2000, Me, 98, etc..
Adaptation language	Visual C++ .NET, Visual C# .NET, Visual Basic .NET, Visual C++, Visual Basic, Delphi, C++Builder, etc..

Linux version of analog I/O driver **API-AIO(LNX)** (Supplied: Stored on the API-PAC(W32) CD-ROM)

This driver is used to control CONTEC analog I/O boards (cards) from within Linux.

You can control CONTEC I/O boards easily using the shared library called from the user application, the device driver (module) for kernel version, and the board (card) configuration program (config).

CONTEC provides download services (at <http://www.contec.com/apipac/>) to supply the updated drivers and differential files.

For details, read Help on the bundled CD-ROM or visit the CONTEC's Web site.

< Operating environment >

OS	RedHatLinux, TurboLinux, etc.. (For details on supported distributions, refer to Help available after installation.)
Adaptation language	gcc, etc..

Data acquisition VI library for LabVIEW **VI-DAQ** (Available for downloading (free of charge) from the CONTEC web site.)

This is a VI library to use in National Instruments LabVIEW.

VI-DAQ is created with a function form similar to that of LabVIEW's Data Acquisition VI, allowing you to use various devices without complicated settings.

See <http://www.contec.com/vidaq/> for details and download of VI-DAQ.

Cable & Connector (Option)

Flat Cable with 96-Pin Half-Pitch Connectors at Both Ends	: PCB96P-1.5 (1.5m)
Shielded Cable with 96-Pin Half-Pitch Connectors at Both Ends(mold type)	: PCB96PS-0.5P (0.5m)
	: PCB96PS-1.5P (1.5m)
Flat Cable with One 96-Pin Half-Pitch Connector	: PCA96P-1.5 (1.5m)
Shielded Cable with One 96-Pin Half-Pitch Connector(mold type)	: PCA96PS-0.5P (0.5m)
	: PCA96PS-1.5P (1.5m)
Half Pitch 96-Pin Female Connector Set(5Pieces)	: CN5-H96F

Accessories (Option)

Termination panel with Screw Terminals for Spade Lugs	: EPD-96 *
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* A PCB96PS-0.5P, 1.5P optional cable is required separately.

* Check the CONTEC's Web site for more information on these options.

Customer Support

CONTEC provides the following support services for you to use CONTEC products more efficiently and comfortably.

Web Site

Japanese	http://www.contec.co.jp/
English	http://www.contec.com/
Chinese	http://www.contec.com.cn/

Latest product information

CONTEC provides up-to-date information on products.

CONTEC also provides product manuals and various technical documents in the PDF.

Free download

You can download updated driver software and differential files as well as sample programs available in several languages.

Note! For product information

Contact your retailer if you have any technical question about a CONTEC product or need its price, delivery time, or estimate information.

Limited Three-Years Warranty

CONTEC Interface products are warranted by CONTEC CO., LTD. to be free from defects in material and workmanship for up to three years from the date of purchase by the original purchaser.

Repair will be free of charge only when this device is returned freight prepaid with a copy of the original invoice and a Return Merchandise Authorization to the distributor or the CONTEC group office, from which it was purchased.

This warranty is not applicable for scratches or normal wear, but only for the electronic circuitry and original products. The warranty is not applicable if the device has been tampered with or damaged through abuse, mistreatment, neglect, or unreasonable use, or if the original invoice is not included, in which case repairs will be considered beyond the warranty policy.

How to Obtain Service

For replacement or repair, return the device freight prepaid, with a copy of the original invoice. Please obtain a Return Merchandise Authorization number (RMA) from the CONTEC group office where you purchased before returning any product.

* No product will be accepted by CONTEC group without the RMA number.

Liability




The obligation of the warrantor is solely to repair or replace the product. In no event will the warrantor be liable for any incidental or consequential damages due to such defect or consequences that arise from inexperienced usage, misuse, or malfunction of this device.

Safety Precautions

Understand the following definitions and precautions to use the product safely.

Safety Information

This document provides safety information using the following symbols to prevent accidents resulting in injury or death and the destruction of equipment and resources. Understand the meanings of these labels to operate the equipment safely.

 DANGER	DANGER indicates an imminently hazardous situation which, if not avoided, will result in death or serious injury.
 WARNING	WARNING indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.
 CAUTION	CAUTION indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, may result in minor or moderate injury or in property damage.

Handling Precautions

DANGER

Do not use the product where it is exposed to flammable or corrosive gas. Doing so may result in an explosion, fire, electric shock, or failure.

CAUTION

- There are switches and jumpers on the board that need to be set in advance.
Be sure to check these before installing to the expansion slot.
 - Only set the switches and jumpers on the board to the specified settings.
Otherwise, the board may malfunction, overheat, or cause a failure.
 - Do not strike or bend the board.
Otherwise, the board may malfunction, overheat, cause a failure or breakage.
 - Do not touch the board's metal plated terminals (edge connector) with your hands.
Otherwise, the board may malfunction, overheat, or cause a failure.
If the terminals are touched by someone's hands, clean the terminals with industrial alcohol.
 - Do not install or remove the board to or from the expansion slot while the computer's power or expansion unit is turned on.
Otherwise, the board may malfunction, overheat, or cause a failure.
Be sure that the personal computer power is turned off.
 - Make sure that your PC or expansion unit can supply ample power to all the boards installed.
Insufficiently energized boards could malfunction, overheat, or cause a failure.
 - The specifications of this product are subject to change without notice for enhancement and quality improvement.
Even when using the product continuously, be sure to read the user's guide and understand the contents.
 - Do not modify the product. CONTEC will bear no responsibility for any problems, etc., resulting from modifying this product.
 - Regardless of the foregoing statements, CONTEC is not liable for any damages whatsoever (including damages for loss of business profits) arising out of the use or inability to use this CONTEC product or the information contained herein.
-

Environment

Use this product in the following environment. If used in an unauthorized environment, the board may overheat, malfunction, or cause a failure.

Operating temperature

0 - 50°C

Operating humidity

10 - 90%RH (No condensation)

Corrosive gases

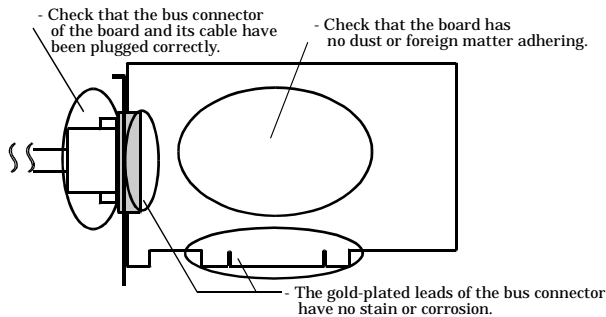
None

Floating dust particles

Not to be excessive

Inspection

Inspect the product periodically as follows to use it safely.



Storage

When storing this product, keep it in its original packing form.

- (1) Put the board in the storage bag.
- (2) Wrap it in the packing material, then put it in the box.
- (3) Store the package at room temperature at a place free from direct sunlight, moisture, shock, vibration, magnetism, and static electricity.

Disposal

When disposing of the product, follow the disposal procedures stipulated under the relevant laws and municipal ordinances.

2. Setup

This chapter explains how to set up the board.

What is Setup?

Setup means a series of steps to take before the product can be used.

Different steps are required for software and hardware.

The setup procedure varies with the OS and software used.

Using the Board under Windows

Using the Driver Library API-PAC(W32)

This section describes the setup procedure to be performed before you can start developing application programs for the board using the bundled CD-ROM “Driver Library API-PAC(W32)”.

Taking the following steps sets up the software and hardware. You can use the diagnosis program later to check whether the software and hardware function normally.

Step 1 Installing the Software

Step 2 Setting the Hardware

Step 3 Installing the Hardware

Step 4 Initializing the Software

Step 5 Checking Operations with the Diagnosis Program

If Setup fails to be performed normally, see the “Setup Troubleshooting” section at the end of this chapter.

Using the Board under Windows

Using Software Other than the Driver Library

API-PAC(W32)

For setting up software other than API-PAC(W32), refer to the user’s guide for that software. See also the following parts of this user’s guide as required.

This chapter Step 2 Setting the Hardware

This chapter Step 3 Installing the Hardware

Chapter 3 External Connection

Chapter 6 About Hardware

Using the Board under an OS Other than Windows

For using the board under an OS other than Windows, see the following parts of this user's guide.

This chapter Step 2 Setting the Hardware

Chapter 3 External Connection

Chapter 6 About Hardware

Step 1 Installing the Software

This section describes how to install the Driver libraries.

Before installing the hardware on your PC, install the Driver libraries from the bundled API-PAC(W32) CD-ROM.

The following description assumes the operating system as Windows XP. Although some user interfaces are different depending on the OS used, the basic procedure is the same.

About the driver to be used

Two analog I/O drivers are available: API-AIO(WDM) and API-AIO(98/PC)W95/NT.

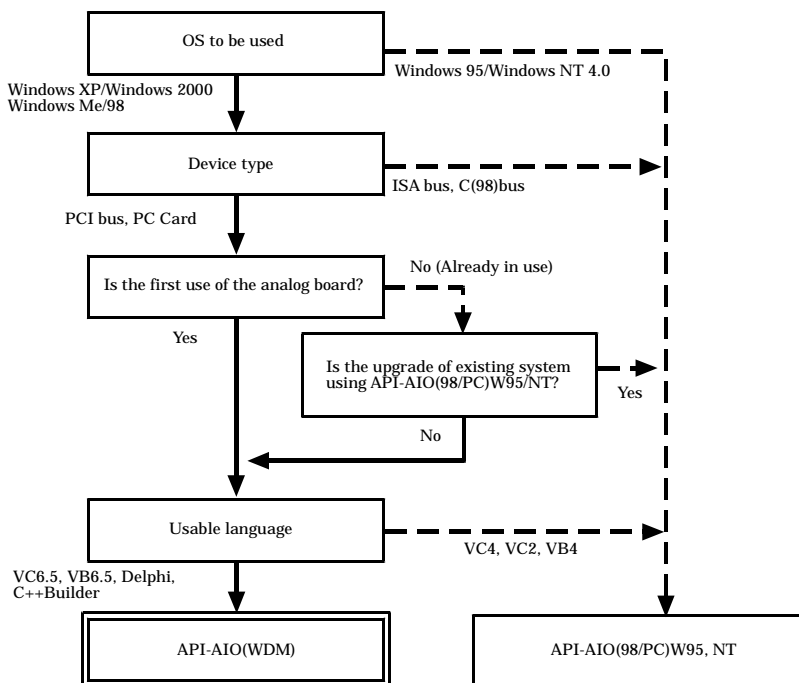
API-AIO(WDM) is a new driver to perform analog input/output under Windows.

API-AIO(WDM) was developed to improve the conventional product version of API-AIO(98/PC) in the ease of use and functionality.

It is advisable to use API-AIO(WDM) for you to use an analog I/O device. API-AIO(WDM) will support new OSs and devices in the future but will not support Windows NT 4.0, Windows 95, ISA bus.

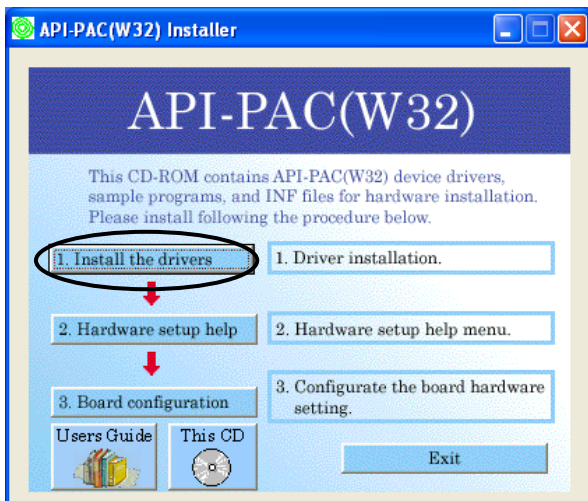
Use API-AIO(98/PC) if your operating environment contains such an unsupported piece of software or hardware.

Check the following selection guide to easily select the driver to be used.



Starting the Install Program

- (1) Load the CD-ROM [API-PAC(W32)] on your PC.
- (2) The API-PAC(W32) Installer window appears automatically.
If the panel does not appear, run (CD-ROM drive letter):\AUTORUN.exe.
- (3) Click on the [Install the drivers] button.



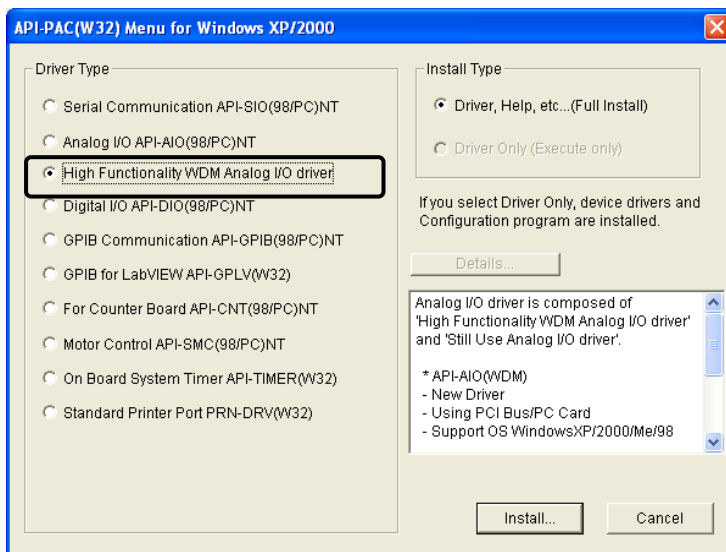
CAUTION

Before installing the software in Windows XP, or 2000, log in as a user with administrator privileges.

Select API-AIO(WDM)

Selecting API-AIO(WDM)

- (1) The following dialog box appears to select “Driver Type” and “Install Type”.
- (2) Select the "High Functionality WDM Analog I/O driver".
- (3) Click on the [Install] button.



- * Clicking the [Details] button displays detailed information about API-AIO(WDM) and API-AIO(98/PC).

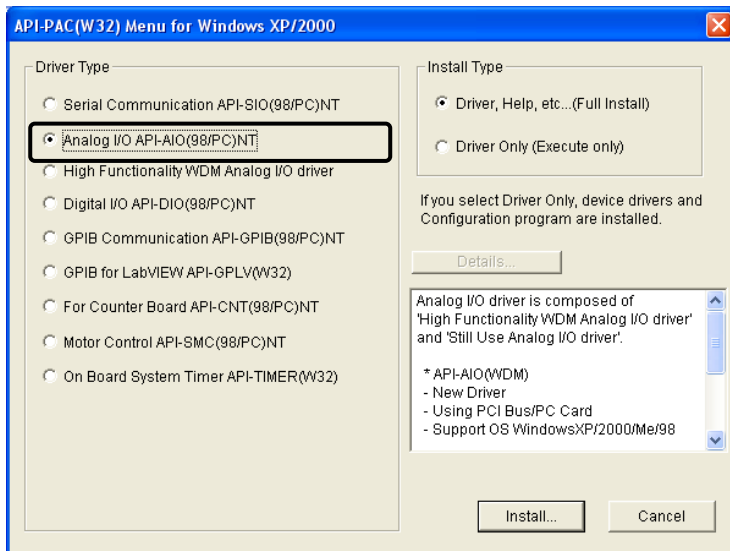
Run the installation

- (1) Complete the installation by following the instructions on the screen.
- (2) The Readme file appears when the installation is complete.

Select API-AIO(98/PC)

Selecting API-AIO(98/PC)

- (1) The following dialog box appears to select “Driver Type” and “Install Type”.
- (2) Select “Analog I/O API-AIO(98/PC)W95”.
- (3) Select “Driver, Help, etc.(Full Install)”.
- (4) Click on the [Install] button.



- * Clicking on the [Details ...] button displays detailed information on API-AIO(WDM), API-AIO(98/PC).

Executing the Installation

- (1) **Follow the on-screen instructions to proceed to install.**
- (2) When the required files have been copied, the “Perform a hardware setup now(API-TOOL Configuration)” and “Show readme file” check boxes are displayed.

When you are installing the software or hardware for the first time:

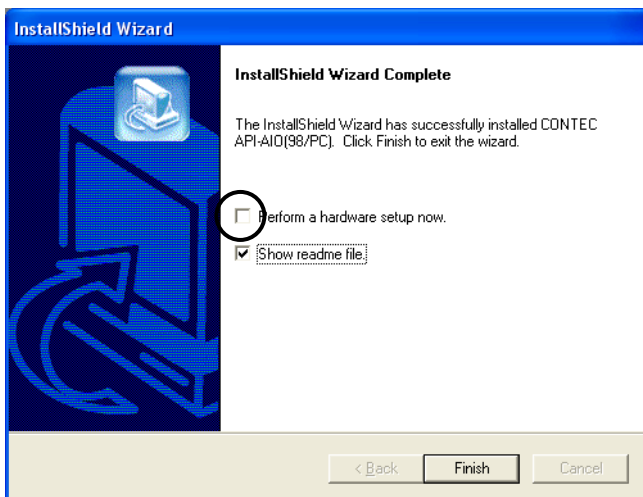
1) Uncheck “Perform a hardware setup now”.

2) Click on the [Finish] button.

Go to Step 2 to set and plug the hardware.

* When the hardware has already been installed:

Check “Perform a hardware setup now(API-TOOL Configuration)”, then go to Step 4
“Initializing the Software”.



You have now finished installing the software.

Step 2 Setting the Hardware

This section describes how to set the board and plug it on your PC.

The board has some switches and jumper to be preset.

Check the on-board switches and jumpers before plugging the board into an expansion slot.

The board can be set up even with the factory defaults untouched. You can change board settings later.

Parts of the Board and Factory Defaults

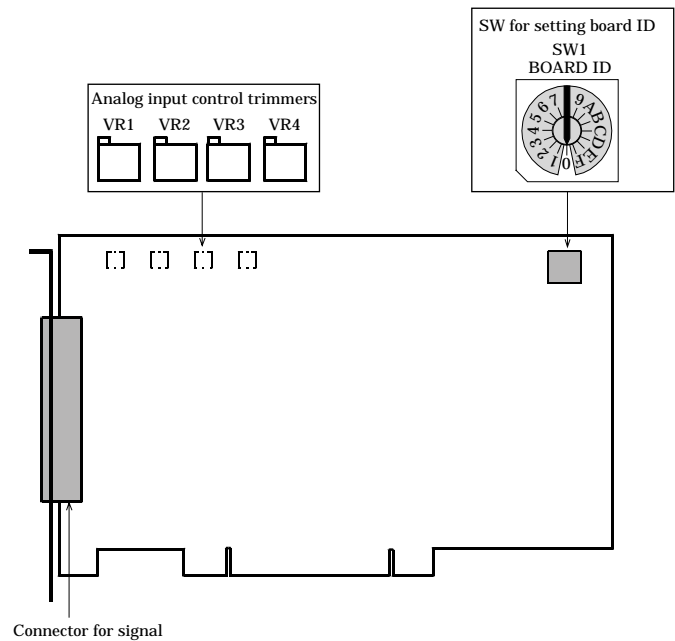


Figure 2.1. Part Names

Note that the switch setting shown below is the factory default.

Setting the Board ID

If you install two or more boards on one personal computer, assign a different ID value to each of the boards to distinguish them.

The board IDs can be set from 0 to Fh to identify up to sixteen boards.

If only one board is used, the original factory setting (Board ID = 0) should be used.

Setting Procedure

To set the board ID, use the rotary switch on the board. Turn the SW1 knob to set the board ID as shown below.

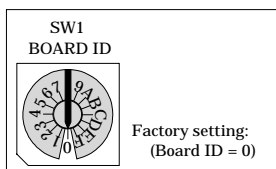


Figure 2.2. Board ID Settings (SW1)

Plugging the Board

- (1) Before plugging the board, shut down the system, unplug the power cord of your PC.
- (2) Remove the cover from the PC so that the board can be mounted.
- (3) Plug the board into an expansion slot.
- (4) Attach the board bracket to the PC with a screw.
- (5) Put the cover back into place.

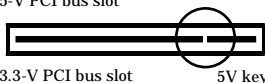


Applicable PCI bus slots

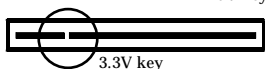
PCI bus slots used in PCs have keys to prevent 5V and 3.3V PCI bus boards from being accidentally plugged into wrong bus slots. This board can be plugged into both of the 5V and 3.3V PCI bus slots.

<PCI bus slot>

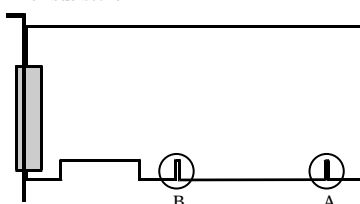
5-V PCI bus slot



3.3-V PCI bus slot



<PCI bus board>



A : Slit for 5-V PCI bus slot
B : Slit for 3.3-V PCI bus slot

⚠ CAUTION

- Do not touch the board's metal plated terminals (edge connector) with your hands. Otherwise, the board may malfunction, overheat, or cause a failure. If the terminals are touched by someone's hands, clean the terminals with industrial alcohol.
- Do not install or remove the board to or from the slot while the computer's power is turned on. Otherwise, the board may malfunction, overheat, or cause a failure. Doing so could cause trouble. Be sure that the personal computer or the I/O expansion unit power is turned off.
- Make sure that your PC or expansion unit can supply ample power to all the boards installed. Insufficiently energized boards could malfunction, overheat, or cause a failure.
- Power supply from the PCI bus slot at +5V is required.

Step 3 Installing the Hardware

For using an expansion board under Windows, you have to let the OS detect the I/O addresses and IRQ to be used by the board. The process is referred to as installing the hardware.

In the case of using two or more boards, make sure you install one by one with the Add New Hardware Wizard.

Turning on the PC

Turn on the power to your PC.

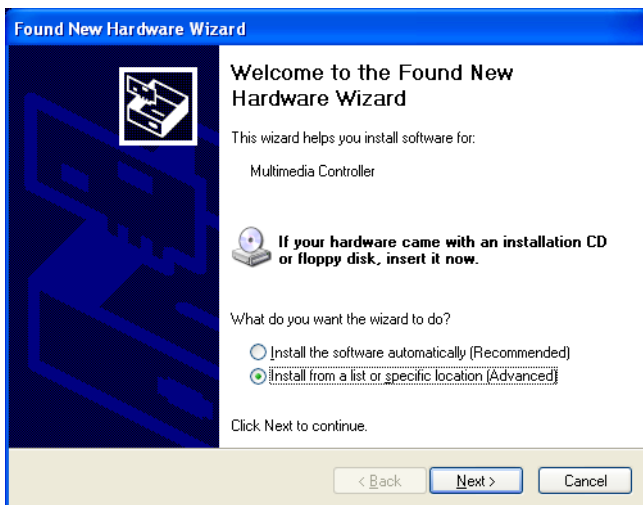


CAUTION

- The board cannot be properly installed unless the resources (I/O addresses and interrupt level) for the board can be allocated. Before attempting to install the board, first determine what PC resources are free to use.
- The resources used by each board do not depend on the location of the PCI bus slot or the board itself. If you remove two or more boards that have already been installed and then remount one of them on the computer, it is unknown that which one of the sets of resources previously assigned to the two boards is assigned to the remounted board. In this case, you must check the resource settings.

When Using API-AIO(WDM)

- (1) The “Found New Hardware Wizard” will be started.
Select “Install from a list or specific location[Advanced]”, then click on the [Next] button.



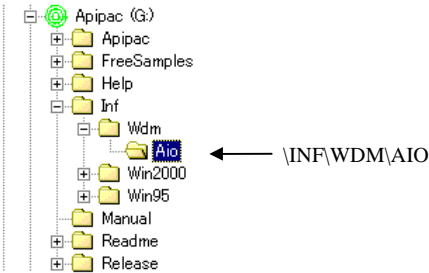
- (2) Specify that folder on the CD-ROM which contains the setup information (INF) file to register the board.



Source folder

The setup information (INF) file is contained in the following folder on the bundled CD-ROM.

\INF\WDM\AIO



You have now finished installing the hardware.

When Using API-AIO(98/PC)

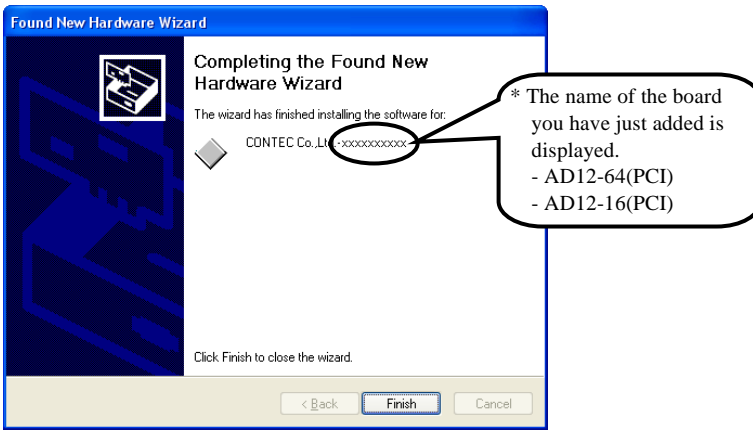
- (1) The “Add New Hardware Wizard” will be started.

Select “Specify the location of the driver”, then click on the [Next] button.

**If you are using Windows NT 4.0, the “Add New Hardware Wizard” is not started.
Go to Step 4 “Initializing the Software”.**



- (2) Specify that folder on the CD-ROM which contains the setup information (INF) file to register the board.

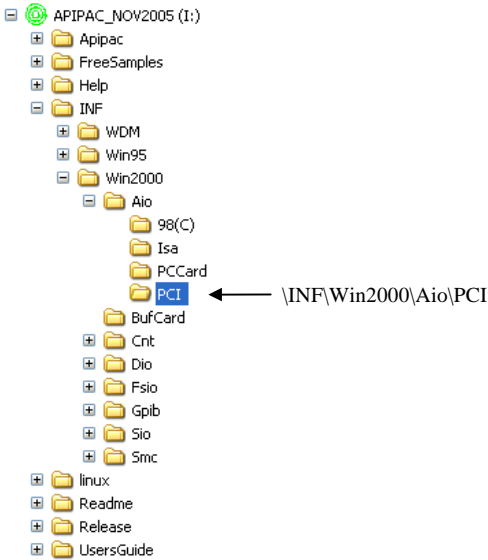


Source folder

The setup information (INF) file is contained in the following folder on the bundled CD-ROM.

Windows XP, 2000	\INF\Win2000\Aio\PCI
Windows Me, 98, 95	\INF\Win95\Aio\PCI

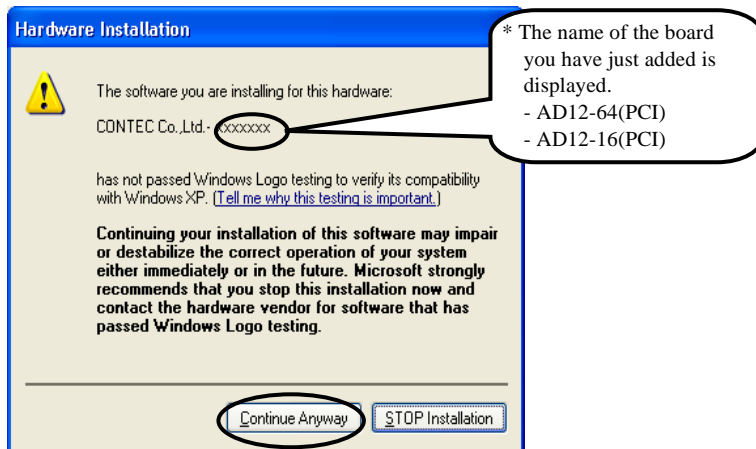
Example of specifying the folder for use under Windows Me



⚠ CAUTION

In Windows XP, the Hardware Wizard displays the following alert dialog box when you have located the INF file. This dialog box appears, only indicating that the relevant driver has not passed Windows Logo testing, and it can be ignored without developing any problem with the operation of the board.

In this case, click on the [Continue Anyway] button.



You have now finished installing the hardware.

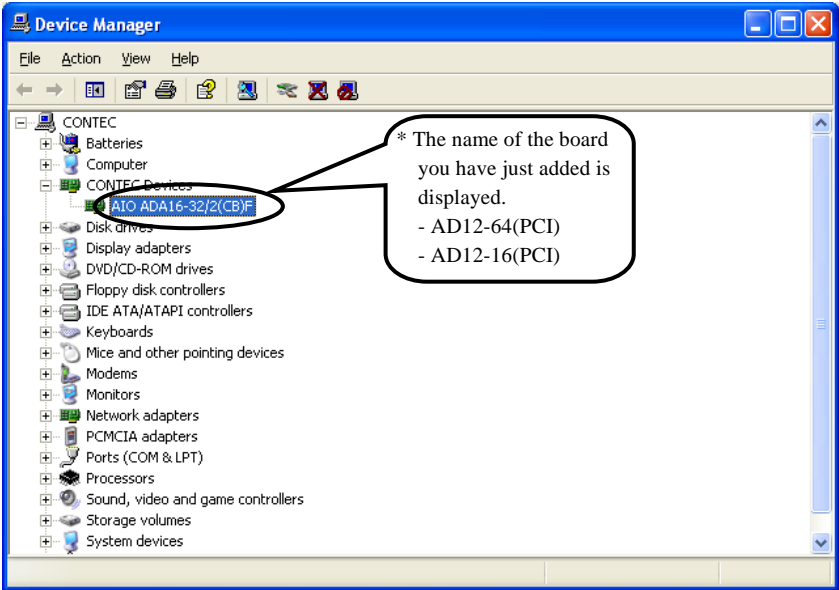
Step 4 Initializing the Software

The driver library requires the initial setting to recognize the execution environment. It is called the initialization of the driver library.

When Using API-AIO(WDM)

Setting the device name

- (1) Run Device Manager. From [My Computer] - [Control Panel], select [System] and then select the [Device Manager] tab.
(You can also open Device Manager by right clicking on My Computer and selecting Properties.)

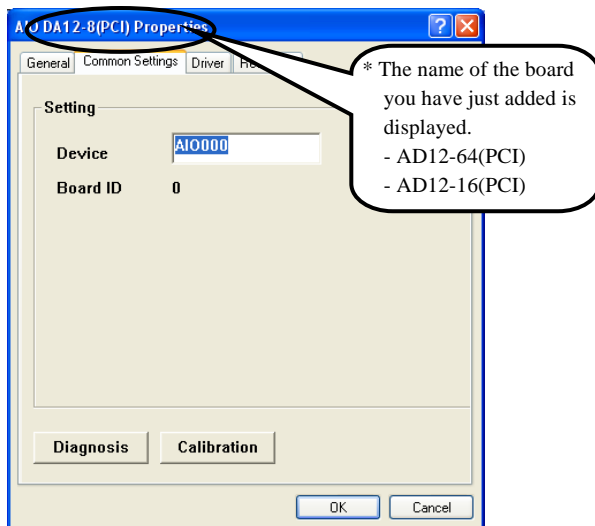


- (2) The installed hardware appears under the CONTEC Devices node. Open the CONTEC Devices node and select the device you want to setup (the device name should appear highlighted). Click [Properties].

- (3) The property page for the device opens.

Enter the device name in the common settings tab page and then click [OK].

The device name you set here is used later when programming.



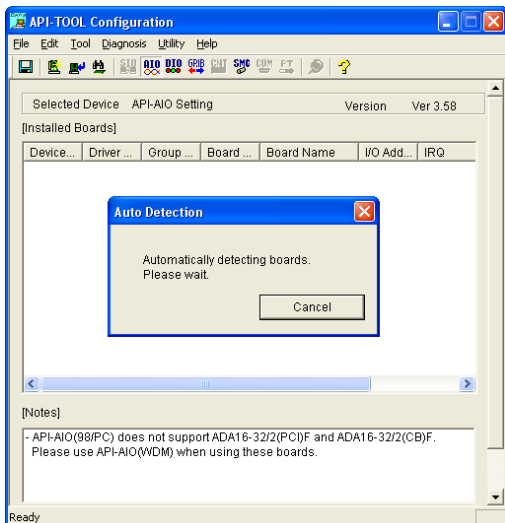
- * The initial device name that appears is a default value. You can use this default name if you wish.
- * Make sure that you do not use the same name for more than one device

You have now finished installing the initial setting of Software.

When Using API-AIO(98/PC)

Invoking API-TOOL Configuration

- (1) Open the Start Menu, then select “Programs” – “CONTEC API-PAC(W32)” – “API-TOOL Configuration”.



- (2) API-TOOL Configuration detects boards automatically.
The detected boards are listed.

Updating the Settings

- (1) Select “Save setting to registry...” from the “File” menu.

You have now finished installing the initial setting of Software.

Step 5 Checking Operations with the Diagnosis Program

Use the diagnosis program to check that the board and driver software work normally, thereby you can confirm that they have been set up correctly.

What is the Diagnosis Program?

The diagnosis program diagnoses the states of the board and driver software.

It can also be used as a simple checker when an external device is actually connected.

Using the “Diagnosis Report” feature reports the driver settings, the presence or absence of the board, I/O status, and interrupt status.

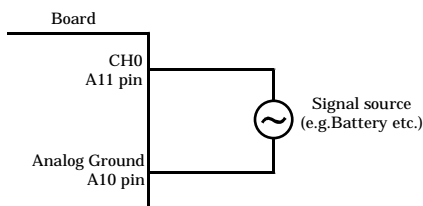
Check Method

To check analog input data, connect the signal.

The diagrams below show examples of using channel 0. For details on the connections, see Chapter 3 “External Connection”. Check the board with the factory defaults untouched.

Wiring Diagram

- Single-Ended Input



- Differential Input

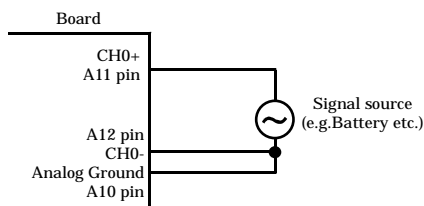


Figure 2.3. Wiring Diagram



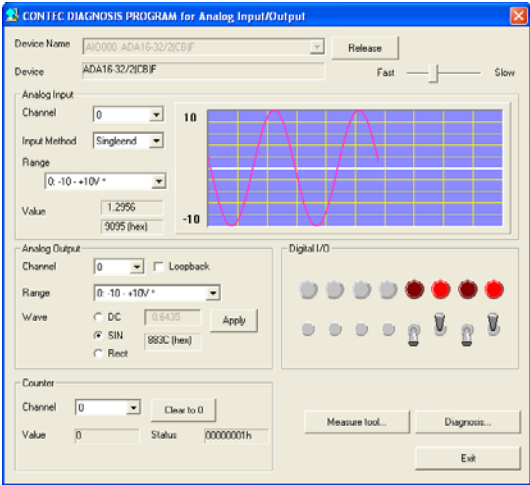
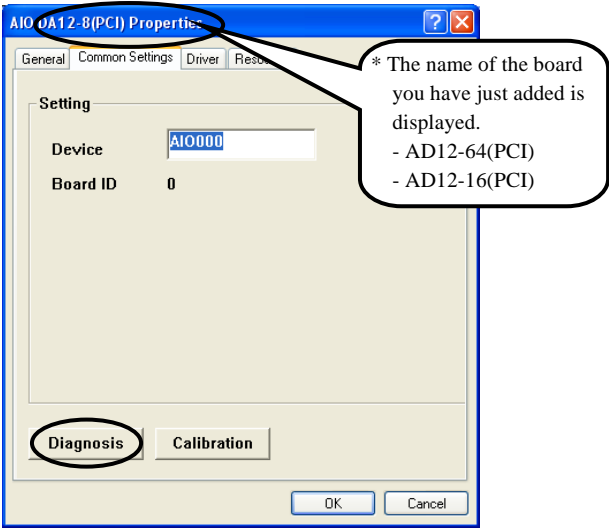
CAUTION

Input data remains indeterminate when no input pin is connected. The input pin for the channel not connected to the signal source must be connected to the analog ground. For details, see “Chapter 3 External Connection”.

Using the Diagnosis Program for Use of API-AIO(WDM)

Starting the Diagnosis Program

Click the [Diagnosis] button on the device property page to start the diagnosis program.



Analog input

You can select the desired input channel, input mode and input range from the lists.

Input data is plotted on a graph.

Digital input / output

The upper row of circular lamps indicates the digital input states. Red indicates the bit is ON and brown indicates OFF.

Clicking the lower row of switches turns the digital output bits ON or OFF.

Diagnosis Report

- (1) The diagnosis report saves detailed data, including the device settings and settings for each channel, to a text file and displays the file for you to view.

Clicking [Diagnosis Report] prompts you to specify where to save the report text file.

```

CAioRep.txt - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
-----
CONTEC Analog I/O diagnostic report
-----
** CAioDiag.exe program **
Date:2004/05/06 07:08:09
OS :Microsoft Windows XP 5.1.2600 Service Pack 1

[device information]
Device Name AIO000
Device      AD16-32/2(CB)

[File Information]
G:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CAIO.DLL      1, 3, 0, 0 2003/10/26 01:15
G:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CMESSENG.OCX 1, 0, 0, 1 2001/10/26 01:15
G:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CAIODEL.EXE   1, 1, 3, 0 2003/05/29 01:13
G:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CAIOPP32.DLL  1, 1, 2, 0 2003/08/27 01:12
G:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\DRIVERS\CAIO.SYS 1, 1, 2, 0 2003/10/31 01:30
G:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM32\CAIODIAG.EXE  1, 1, 4, 0 2003/10/31 01:14

[diagnosis]
Initial result [0] Normality completion
Interrupt [0] Normality completion

Analog input 32CH
Input method:Singleend
CH00 [0] Normality completion DATA: 3.74(AFE4hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH01 [0] Normality completion DATA: 0.16(8200hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH02 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.70(7701hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH03 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.53(793Dhex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH04 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.93(7416hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH05 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.75(7659hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH06 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.63(77FChex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH07 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.28(7C6Dhex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH08 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.86(7506hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH09 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.77(7623hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH10 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.43(7A84hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH11 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.21(7950hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH12 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.38(7B32hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH13 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.16(7DF6hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH14 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.12(7E77hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH15 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.34(7BA1hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH16 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.54(7914hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH17 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.44(7A52hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH18 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.52(794Chex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH19 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.41(7ACAhex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH20 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.68(7747hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
CH21 [0] Normality completion DATA: -0.39(7AF6hex) RANGE:-10 - +10V
  
```

- (2) The diagnosis report contains the following data.

- Version of OS
- Device Information
- File Information
- Diagnosis results for each input channel

Execution time measurement

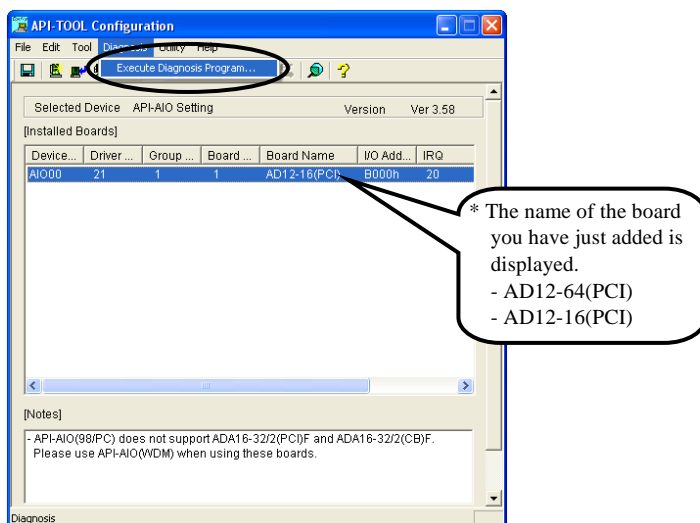
Clicking [Execution Time Measurement] runs the program to measure API function execution speed.

The operation of this program is explained in "API function Execution Speed Measurement Program" in Chapter 5.

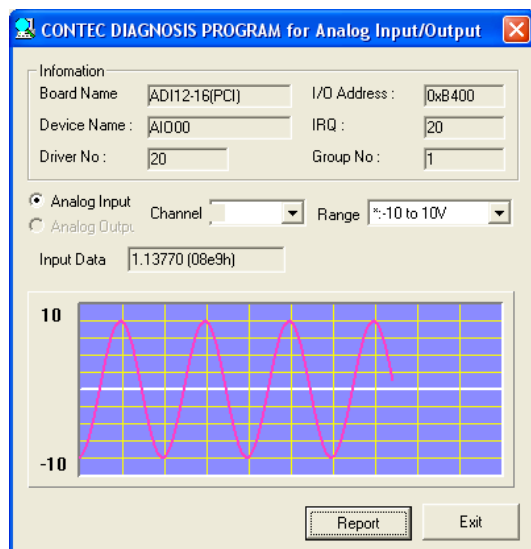
Using the Diagnosis Program for Use of API-AIO(98/PC)

Starting the Diagnosis Program

After selecting the board in [API-TOOL Configuration], run the diagnosis program. Follow the on-screen instructions.



Checking the Analog Input



Analog input

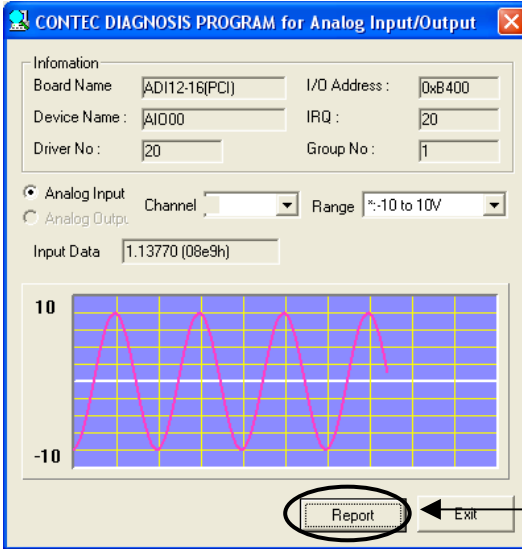
You can select the input channel and input range from the lists.
Input data is plotted on a graph.

Diagnosis Report

- (1) Clicking on the [Report] button displays detailed data such as a board, channel settings and the diagnosis results while saving them in text format.

The results are saved and displayed as a text file (AioRep.txt) in the install folder (CONTEC/CONTECW95).

The Diagnosis Program performs “board presence/absence check”, “interrupt test”, “driver file test”, “board setting test”, and so on.



Click on [Report].

(2) A diagnosis report is displayed as shown below.

```

=====
CONTEC diagnosis Program for Analog Input / output
=====
CTstAI0.exe: Ver1, 3, 7, 0
DATE:2005/11/29 14:38:59
OS :Microsoft Windows XP 5.1.2600 Service Pack 1
+Report
Checking files.      :OK
Initialize driver.   :OK
Analog input check.  :OK
Interrupt check      :OK

Device driver worked correctly.

+Board Information
Board Name      :AD12-16(PCI)
Device Name     :AI000
I/O port address :0xB400
IRQ             :20
Driver No.      :20
Group No.       :1

+Detail
Channel:0
Range: *-10 to 10V
F:\WINDOWS\System32\DRIVERS\APIAIO.DLL      3.58 2005/03/18 03:58:00
F:\WINDOWS\System32\DRIVERS\APIAI020.SYS    3.58 2005/03/18 03:58:00
F:\WINDOWS\System32\APCFG.DLL               2.53 2005/05/20 02:53:00
F:\WINDOWS\System32\DRIVERS\APCFG.SYS       1.30 2004/10/01 01:30:00
F:\WINDOWS\System32\ACXAI0.OCX              3, 1, 0, 0 2002/01/24 03:00:00
F:\WINDOWS\System32\MSGCH0.OCX              1.0.001 1997/10/30 02:00:00
  
```

* The name of the board you have just added is displayed.

- AD12-64(PCI)
- AD12-16(PCI)

Setup Troubleshooting

Symptoms and Actions

The board cannot be initialized. [Windows NT4.0]

The driver may not yet be activated. When your PC is running under Windows NT 4.0, set the PnP OS option in the BIOS Setup menu to “NO”.

For details on BIOS settings, refer to the user’s guide for your PC.

The board cannot input or output data normally

- Run the Diagnosis Program to check whether the board has been registered correctly and whether any initialization error has occurred.
- Check the settings and connections of the board. Also check the input and output ranges. When your board uses jumpers to set the input/output ranges, correct data cannot be obtained unless the ranges have been adjusted. When no connection has been made, input data remains indeterminate. The channel to be used must be wired. The channels not to be used must be connected to the analog ground.
- If there is no appropriate signal source available at voltage input, either connect a cell or connect the channel to the analog ground to check for 0V.

The board works with the Diagnosis Program but not with an application.

The Diagnosis Program is coded with API-TOOL functions. As long as the board operates with the Diagnosis Program, it is to operate with other applications as well. In such cases, review your program while paying attention to the following points:

- Check the return values of functions.
- Check the Driver No. and Board No.

The OS won't normally get started or detect the board. [Windows 2000]

Turn off the power to your PC, then unplug the board. Restart the OS and delete the board settings of API-TOOL Configuration. Turn off the PC again, plug the board, and restart the OS. Let the OS detect the board and use API-TOOL Configuration to register board settings.

If your problem cannot be resolved

Refer to the troubleshooting section of API-AIO HELP. If there is no answer in it, please contact your retailer.

3. External Connection

This chapter describes the interface connectors on the board and the external I/O circuits.
Check the information available here when connecting an external device.

Using the On-board Connectors

Connecting a Device to a Connector

To connect an external device to this board, plug the cable from the device into the interface connector (CN1) shown below.

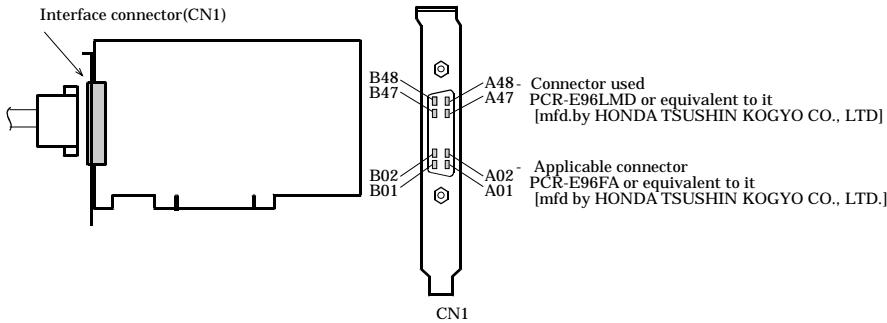


Figure 3.1. Interface Connectors and Mating Connectors

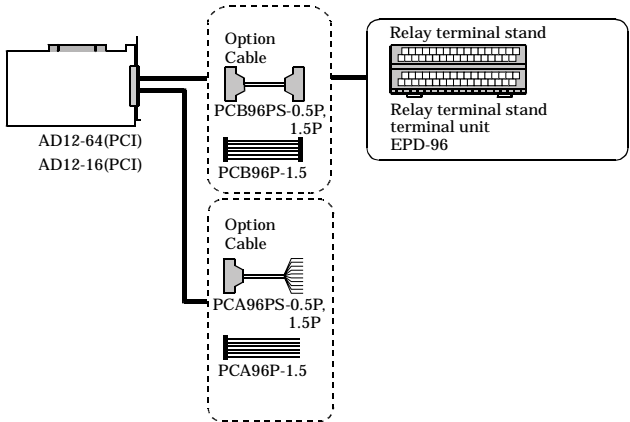


Figure 3.2. Examples of Connecting Options

Connector Pin Assignment

Pin Assignment < AD12-64(PCI) >

< Single-ended input >				< Differential input >			
	[49]	[1]			[49]	[1]	
Analog Input 63	B48	A48	- Analog Input 59	Analog Input 31 [-]	B48	A48	- Analog Input 27 [-]
Analog Input 55	B47	A47	- Analog Input 51	Analog Input 31[+]	B47	A47	- Analog Input 27[+]
Analog Input 62	B46	A46	- Analog Input 58	Analog Input 30 [-]	B46	A46	- Analog Input 26 [-]
Analog Input 54	B45	A45	- Analog Input 50	Analog Input 30[+]	B45	A45	- Analog Input 26[+]
Analog Input 61	B44	A44	- Analog Input 57	Analog Input 29 [-]	B44	A44	- Analog Input 25 [-]
Analog Input 53	B43	A43	- Analog Input 49	Analog Input 29[+]	B43	A43	- Analog Input 25[+]
Analog Input 60	B42	A42	- Analog Input 56	Analog Input 28 [-]	B42	A42	- Analog Input 24 [-]
Analog Input 52	B41	A41	- Analog Input 48	Analog Input 28[+]	B41	A41	- Analog Input 24[+]
Analog Ground	B40	A40	- Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B40	A40	- Analog Ground
Analog Ground	B39	A39	- Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B39	A39	- Analog Ground
Analog Input 47	B38	A38	- Analog Input 43	Analog Input 23 [-]	B38	A38	- Analog Input 19 [-]
Analog Input 39	B37	A37	- Analog Input 35	Analog Input 23[+]	B37	A37	- Analog Input 19[+]
Analog Input 46	B36	A36	- Analog Input 42	Analog Input 22 [-]	B36	A36	- Analog Input 18 [-]
Analog Input 38	B35	A35	- Analog Input 34	Analog Input 22[+]	B35	A35	- Analog Input 18[+]
Analog Input 45	B34	A34	- Analog Input 41	Analog Input 21 [-]	B34	A34	- Analog Input 17 [-]
Analog Input 37	B33	A33	- Analog Input 33	Analog Input 21[+]	B33	A33	- Analog Input 17[+]
Analog Input 44	B32	A32	- Analog Input 40	Analog Input 20 [-]	B32	A32	- Analog Input 16 [-]
Analog Input 36	B31	A31	- Analog Input 32	Analog Input 20[+]	B31	A31	- Analog Input 16[+]
Analog Ground	B30	A30	- Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B30	A30	- Analog Ground
Analog Ground	B29	A29	- Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B29	A29	- Analog Ground
Analog Input 31	B28	A28	- Analog Input 27	Analog Input 15 [-]	B28	A28	- Analog Input 11 [-]
Analog Input 23	B27	A27	- Analog Input 19	Analog Input 15[+]	B27	A27	- Analog Input 11[+]
Analog Input 30	B26	A26	- Analog Input 26	Analog Input 14 [-]	B26	A26	- Analog Input 10 [-]
Analog Input 22	B25	A25	- Analog Input 18	Analog Input 14[+]	B25	A25	- Analog Input 10[+]
Analog Input 29	B24	A24	- Analog Input 25	Analog Input 13 [-]	B24	A24	- Analog Input 9 [-]
Analog Input 21	B23	A23	- Analog Input 17	Analog Input 13[+]	B23	A23	- Analog Input 9[+]
Analog Input 28	B22	A22	- Analog Input 24	Analog Input 12 [-]	B22	A22	- Analog Input 8 [-]
Analog Input 20	B21	A21	- Analog Input 16	Analog Input 12[+]	B21	A21	- Analog Input 8[+]
Analog Ground	B20	A20	- Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B20	A20	- Analog Ground
Analog Ground	B19	A19	- Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B19	A19	- Analog Ground
Analog Input 15	B18	A18	- Analog Input 11	Analog Input 7 [-]	B18	A18	- Analog Input 3 [-]
Analog Input 7	B17	A17	- Analog Input 3	Analog Input 7[+]	B17	A17	- Analog Input 3[+]
Analog Input 14	B16	A16	- Analog Input 10	Analog Input 6 [-]	B16	A16	- Analog Input 2 [-]
Analog Input 6	B15	A15	- Analog Input 2	Analog Input 6[+]	B15	A15	- Analog Input 2[+]
Analog Input 13	B14	A14	- Analog Input 9	Analog Input 5 [-]	B14	A14	- Analog Input 1 [-]
Analog Input 5	B13	A13	- Analog Input 1	Analog Input 5[+]	B13	A13	- Analog Input 1[+]
Analog Input 12	B12	A12	- Analog Input 8	Analog Input 4 [-]	B12	A12	- Analog Input 0 [-]
Analog Input 4	B11	A11	- Analog Input 0	Analog Input 4[+]	B11	A11	- Analog Input 0[+]
Analog Ground	B10	A10	- Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B10	A10	- Analog Ground
Analog Ground	B09	A09	- Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B09	A09	- Analog Ground
+5V DC from PC	B08	A08	- Ext. Sampling Clock Input	+5V DC from PC	B08	A08	- Ext. Sampling Clock Input
+5V DC from PC	B07	A07	- Digital Ground	+5V DC from PC	B07	A07	- Digital Ground
Sampling Busy	B06	A06	- Ext. Trigger Input	Sampling Busy	B06	A06	- Ext. Trigger Input
Timer Output	B05	A05	- Digital Ground	Timer Output	B05	A05	- Digital Ground
Digital Output 3	B04	A04	- Digital Input 3	Digital Output 3	B04	A04	- Digital Input 3
Digital Output 2	B03	A03	- Digital Input 2	Digital Output 2	B03	A03	- Digital Input 2
Digital Output 1	B02	A02	- Digital Input 1	Digital Output 1	B02	A02	- Digital Input 1
Digital Output 0	B01	A01	- Digital Input 0	Digital Output 0	B01	A01	- Digital Input 0
	[96]	[48]			[96]	[48]	

* [] shows pin No. specified by HONDA TSUSHIN KOGYO CO., LTD.

Figure 3.3. Pin Assignment

⚠ CAUTION

Do not connect any of the outputs and power outputs to the analog or digital ground.
Neither connect outputs to each other. Doing either can result in a fault.

Pin Assignment < AD12-16(PCI) >

< Single-ended input >				< Differential input >			
	[49]	[1]			[49]	[1]	
N.C.	B48	A48	N.C.	N.C.	B48	A48	N.C.
N.C.	B47	A47	N.C.	N.C.	B47	A47	N.C.
N.C.	B46	A46	N.C.	N.C.	B46	A46	N.C.
N.C.	B45	A45	N.C.	N.C.	B45	A45	N.C.
N.C.	B44	A44	N.C.	N.C.	B44	A44	N.C.
N.C.	B43	A43	N.C.	N.C.	B43	A43	N.C.
N.C.	B42	A42	N.C.	N.C.	B42	A42	N.C.
N.C.	B41	A41	N.C.	N.C.	B41	A41	N.C.
Analog Ground	B40	A40	Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B40	A40	Analog Ground
Analog Ground	B39	A39	Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B39	A39	Analog Ground
N.C.	B38	A38	N.C.	N.C.	B38	A38	N.C.
N.C.	B37	A37	N.C.	N.C.	B37	A37	N.C.
N.C.	B36	A36	N.C.	N.C.	B36	A36	N.C.
N.C.	B35	A35	N.C.	N.C.	B35	A35	N.C.
N.C.	B34	A34	N.C.	N.C.	B34	A34	N.C.
N.C.	B33	A33	N.C.	N.C.	B33	A33	N.C.
N.C.	B32	A32	N.C.	N.C.	B32	A32	N.C.
N.C.	B31	A31	N.C.	N.C.	B31	A31	N.C.
Analog Ground	B30	A30	Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B30	A30	Analog Ground
Analog Ground	B29	A29	Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B29	A29	Analog Ground
N.C.	B28	A28	N.C.	N.C.	B28	A28	N.C.
N.C.	B27	A27	N.C.	N.C.	B27	A27	N.C.
N.C.	B26	A26	N.C.	N.C.	B26	A26	N.C.
N.C.	B25	A25	N.C.	N.C.	B25	A25	N.C.
N.C.	B24	A24	N.C.	N.C.	B24	A24	N.C.
N.C.	B23	A23	N.C.	N.C.	B23	A23	N.C.
N.C.	B22	A22	N.C.	N.C.	B22	A22	N.C.
N.C.	B21	A21	N.C.	N.C.	B21	A21	N.C.
Analog Ground	B20	A20	Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B20	A20	Analog Ground
Analog Ground	B19	A19	Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B19	A19	Analog Ground
Analog Input 15	B18	A18	Analog Input 11	Analog Input 7 [-]	B18	A18	Analog Input 3 [-]
Analog Input 7	B17	A17	Analog Input 3	Analog Input 7[+]	B17	A17	Analog Input 3[+]
Analog Input 14	B16	A16	Analog Input 10	Analog Input 6 [-]	B16	A16	Analog Input 2 [-]
Analog Input 6	B15	A15	Analog Input 2	Analog Input 6[+]	B15	A15	Analog Input 2[+]
Analog Input 13	B14	A14	Analog Input 9	Analog Input 5 [-]	B14	A14	Analog Input 1 [-]
Analog Input 5	B13	A13	Analog Input 1	Analog Input 5[+]	B13	A13	Analog Input 1[+]
Analog Input 12	B12	A12	Analog Input 8	Analog Input 4 [-]	B12	A12	Analog Input 0 [-]
Analog Input 4	B11	A11	Analog Input 0	Analog Input 4[+]	B11	A11	Analog Input 0[+]
Analog Ground	B10	A10	Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B10	A10	Analog Ground
Analog Ground	B09	A09	Analog Ground	Analog Ground	B09	A09	Analog Ground
+5V DC from PC	B08	A08	Ext. Sampling Clock Input	+5V DC from PC	B08	A08	Ext. Sampling Clock Input
+5V DC from PC	B07	A07	Digital Ground	+5V DC from PC	B07	A07	Digital Ground
Sampling Busy	B06	A06	Ext. Trigger Input	Sampling Busy	B06	A06	Ext. Trigger Input
Timer Output	B05	A05	Digital Ground	Timer Output	B05	A05	Digital Ground
Digital Output 3	B04	A04	Digital Input 3	Digital Output 3	B04	A04	Digital Input3
Digital Output 2	B03	A03	Digital Input 2	Digital Output 2	B03	A03	Digital Input2
Digital Output 1	B02	A02	Digital Input 1	Digital Output 1	B02	A02	Digital Input1
Digital Output 0	B01	A01	Digital Input 0	Digital Output 0	B01	A01	Digital Input0
	[96]	[48]			[96]	[48]	

* [] shows pin No. specified by HONDA TSUSHIN KOGYO CO., LTD.

Figure 3.4. Pin Assignment

Analog Input 0 to Analog Input 15	Analog input signal at the time of Single-Ended Input. The numbers correspond to channel numbers.
Analog Input 0[+] to Analog Input 7[+]	Analog input signal at the time of Differential Input. The numbers correspond to channel numbers.
Analog Input 0[-] to Analog Input 7[-]	Analog input signal at the time of Differential Input. The numbers correspond to channel numbers.
Analog Ground	Common analog ground for analog input signals.
Digital Input 0 to Digital Input Out 3	Digital input signal.
Digital Out 0 to Digital Out 3	Digital output signal.
External Trigger Input	External trigger input signal.
External Sampling Clock Input	External Sampling Clock Input signal.
Timer Output	Programmable timer output signal.
Sampling Busy Output	Output signal indicating that the board is performing AD conversion
+5V DC from PC	Output +5V. The total current-carrying capacity that can be supplied from two pins is 1 A
Digital Ground	Digital ground common to those signals other than analog input signals, such as digital I/O signals and external sampling clock input signals, and "+5V DC from PC"
N.C.	No connection to this pin.



CAUTION

Do not connect any of the outputs and power outputs to the analog or digital ground.
Neither connect outputs to each other. Doing either can result in a fault.

Analog Input Signal Connection

The procedure for connecting analog signals depends on whether the analog input signals are single-ended or differential. The sections below describe how to connect the signals using flat cable and shielded cable.

Single-ended Input

The following figure shows an example of flat cable connection.

Connect separate signal and ground wires for each analog input channel on CN1.

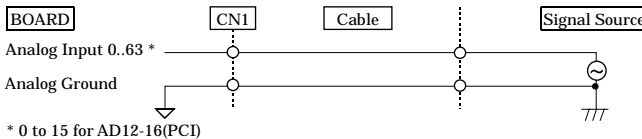


Figure 3.5. Single-ended Input Connection (Flat Cable)

The following example connects a signal source to the board using a shielded cable. Use shielded cable if the distance between the signal source and board is long or if you want to provide better protection from noise. For each analog input channel on CN1, connect the core wire to the signal line and connect the shielding to ground.

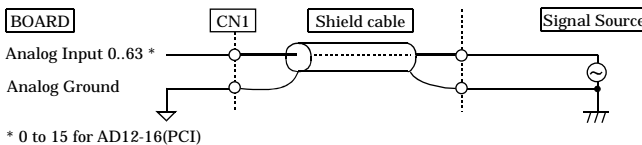


Figure 3.6. Single-ended Input Connection (Shield Cable)



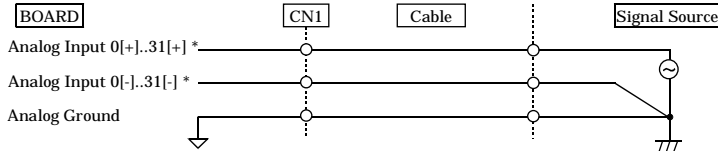
CAUTION

- If the signal source contains over 1MHz signals, the signal may effect the cross-talk noise between channels.
- If the board and the signal source receive noise or the distance between the board and the signal source is too long, data may not be input properly.
- An input analog signal should not exceed the maximum input voltage (relate to the board analog ground). If it exceeds the maximum voltage, the board may be damaged.
- Connect all the unused analog input channels to analog ground.

Differential Input

The following figure shows an example of flat cable connection.

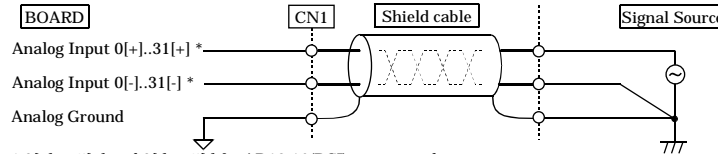
For each analog input channel on CN1, connect the "+" input to the signal and connect the "-" input to the signal source ground. Also connect the analog ground on the board to the signal source ground.



* 0[+] to 7[+] and 0[-] to 7[-] for AD12-16(PCI), respectively.

Figure 3.7. Differential Input Connection (Flat Cable)

The following example connects a signal source to the board using a shielded cable. Use shielded cable if the distance between the signal source and board is long or if you want to provide better protection from noise. For each analog input channel on CN1, connect the "+" input to the signal and connect the "-" input to the signal source ground. Also connect the analog ground on the board and the signal source ground to the shielding.



* 0[+] to 7[+] and 0[-] to 7[-] for AD12-16(PCI), respectively.

Figure 3.8. Differential Input Connection (Shield Cable)

⚠ CAUTION

- If the signal source contains over 1MHz signals, the signal may effect the cross-talk noise between channels.
- When the analog ground is not connected, input data comes to be undetermined.
- If the board and the signal source receive noise or the distance between the board and the signal source is too long, data may not be input properly.
- An input analog signal to both [+] and [-] input should not exceed the maximum input voltage (relate to the board analog ground). If it exceeds the maximum voltage, the board may be damaged.
- Connect all the unused analog [+] and [-] input channels to analog ground.

Digital I/O Signal and Control Signal Connection

This section shows how to connect the digital I/O signal and control signal(external sampling clock input signal, “Sampling Busy Output” and so on) by using a flat cable.

Connect CN1 to the external device by using the optional flat cable(PCA96P-1.5).

All the digital I/O signals and control signals are TTL level signals.

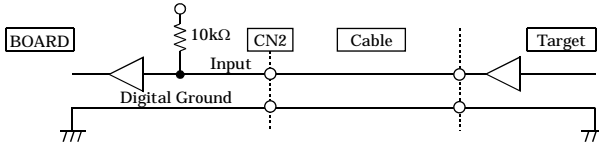


Figure 3.9. Digital Input Connection

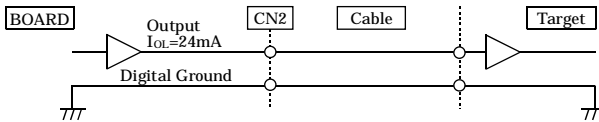


Figure 3.10. Digital Output Connection



CAUTION

Do not short the output signals to analog ground, digital ground, and/or power line. Doing so may damage the board.

Reference

For the operation timings for control signal input, see “Timing of External Control Signals” in Chapter 6 “Hardware”.

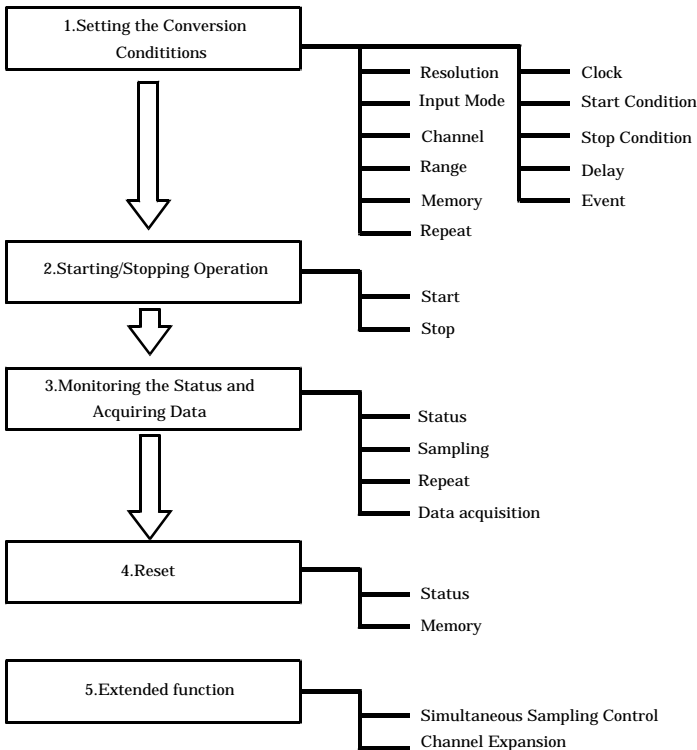
4. Functions

This chapter describes the different functions that can be implemented using the hardware and driver together. Unless stated otherwise, the driver is assumed to be API-AIO(WDM).

Analog Input Function

The board converts analog signals to digital data according to the resolution and stores it in memory. You can set a variety of conditions for analog input, including the input channel, sampling period, and sampling start/stop conditions.

Analog input processes are classified as follows:



1. Setting the Conversion Conditions

First, set the conditions for executing analog input.

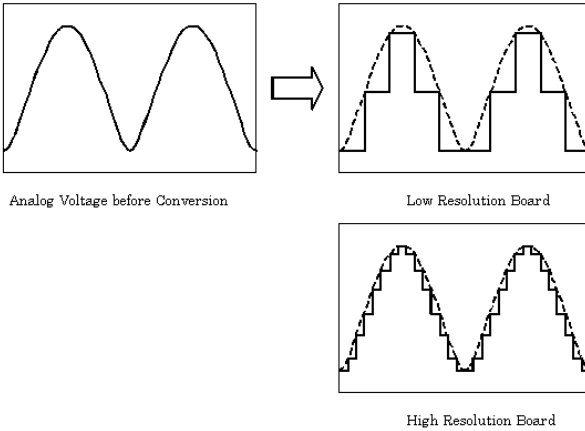
Resolution

“Resolution” signifies the number of bits used by an analog input device to represent analog signals. The higher the resolution, the more finely the voltage range is segmented, allowing the device to convert analog values to digital equivalents more precisely.

A device with a resolution of 12-bit divides the range width into 4096 segments.

When the device covers the range of 0 - 10V, the minimum unit of converted voltages is $10 \div 4096 = 2.44\text{mV}$.

If the device has a resolution of 16-bit, it is $10 \div 65536 = 0.153\text{mV}$ instead.



AD12-64(PCI) : The resolution is 12-bit.

AD12-16(PCI) : The resolution is 12-bit.

Input Mode

“Input Mode” indicates the method of connecting analog input signals.

The input modes available are single-ended input and differential input.

The single-ended input mode is suitable for the environment in which the potential difference between the signal source and ground and noise components can be ignored. For the environment in which they cannot be ignored, the differential input mode is suitable.

The number of channels available in differential input mode is half that in single-ended input mode.

Channel

“Channel” represents each point of analog input.

For individual channel numbers, see “Connector Pin Assignment” in Chapter 3.

You can specify an arbitrary number of points of analog input by setting the channels by means of software.

Range

“Range” means the range of voltages at which analog input can be performed.

The input range can be selected by setting the upper and lower input signals.

AD12-64(PCI) : The range is specified by setting the software.

AD12-16(PCI) : The range is specified by setting the software.

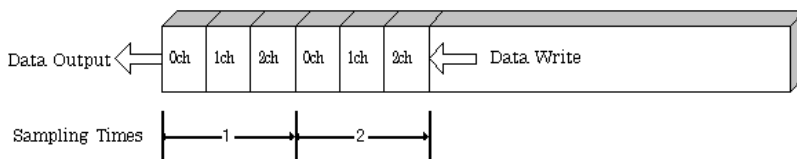
Memory

Device’s or driver’s input data storage memory is used to enable advanced analog input processing at high speed. For the memory, the FIFO or ring format can be selected by means of software.

- FIFO format

In the FIFO (First In First Out) format, input data items are read from memory in the same order in which they were written to the memory. Input data items are fed out of the memory sequentially, where the oldest one is always read from the memory. The status monitor and application notification functions are provided, which check and report the state in which the memory has stored a fixed amount of data or in which the memory has become full.

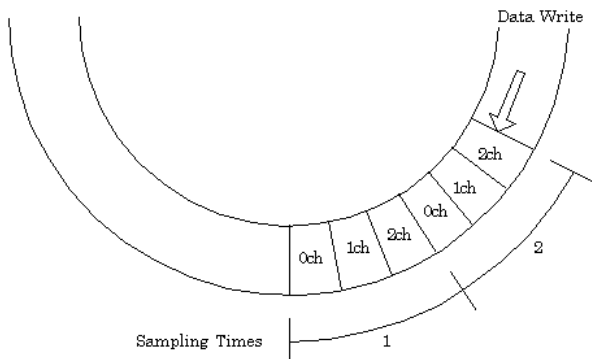
The FIFO memory is used to obtain all input data from analog input in a short or infinite period of time.



- Ring format

In the ring format, the memory contains storage areas arranged in a ring. Input data items are written to the memory sequentially. When it stores data exceeding the limit, it overwrites the area storing the previous item of input data. The status monitor and application notification functions are provided, which check and report the state in which data has been written to certain areas of memory.

The ring memory is used to obtain data where conversion has stopped due to some event, usually without obtaining data in the normal state.

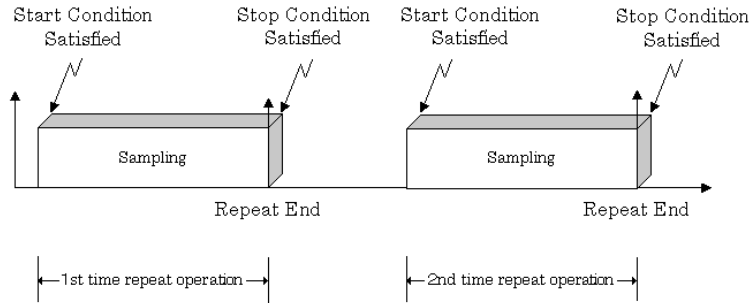


Repeat

“Repeat” indicates the number of repetitions of sampling to be executed, from when the sampling start condition is satisfied until the end of sampling, including delayed sampling.

The number of repetitions is set by means of software, for which conversion is repeated. You can set an infinite number of repetitions, in which case the conversion is terminated by the software abort command.

Input data items are stored to the memory sequentially. The repetition state can be subject to status monitoring and application notification.



This device does not support the Repeat feature when the sampling start condition is "software".

Clock

The sampling clock controls the sampling frequency. You can select both the internal sampling clock and the external sampling clock. The sampling clock is selected by means of software.

- Internal sampling clock
The clock signal from the on-board clock generator is used.
- External sampling clock
The edge of the digital signal input from an external device is used for the sampling clock.

Start Condition

The condition for controlling the start of sampling can be selected from among software, input data comparison and an external trigger. The conditions for controlling the start and stop of sampling are completely independent of each other; they can be set separately.

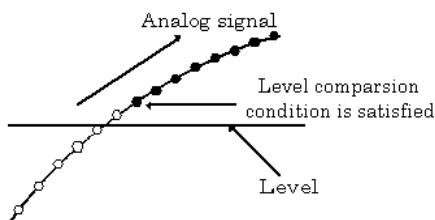
- Software

The board starts sampling and storing input data to memory immediately after the operation start command is issued.

- Input data comparison

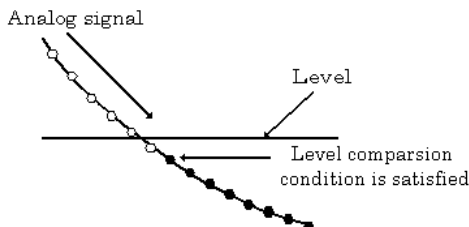
When the operation start command is issued, the board compares the analog signal input through a specified channel to the value of the preset comparison level. If the analog signal satisfies the condition, the board starts storing input data.

Level comparison conditions are set as two conditions: level and direction.



The above sketch shows that the level comparison condition is satisfied in the rising direction.

The start condition is satisfied when the analog signal at the specified channel passes the comparison level in the rising direction. Input data items are stored to memory, starting with those at solid dots.



The above sketch shows that the level comparison condition is satisfied in the falling direction.

The start condition is satisfied when the analog signal at the specified channel passes the comparison level in the falling direction. Input data items are stored to memory, starting with those at solid dots.

If you set the level comparison directions to both directions, the start condition is satisfied when the analog signal passes the level both in the rising and falling directions.

- External trigger

The board starts waiting for an external control signal as soon as the operation start command is output.

Sampling and data transfer to memory start when the specified edge (rising edge or falling edge) is input from the external control signal.

Stop Condition

The condition for controlling the stop of sampling can be selected from among the last sampling count, input data comparison, an external trigger, and software abort.

The board stops sampling whenever an error occurs irrespective of the stop condition setting.

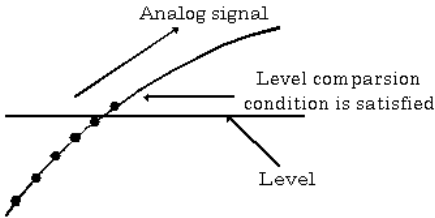
- Last sampling count

The board stops sampling after storing input data to memory for the specified number of times of sampling.

- Input data comparison

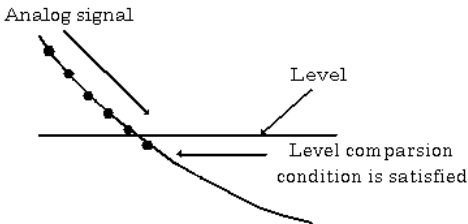
Once the board has started sampling, it compares the analog signal input through a specified channel to the value of the preset comparison level. If the analog signal satisfies the condition, the board stops sampling.

Level comparison conditions are set as two conditions: level and direction.



The above sketch shows that the level comparison condition is satisfied in the rising direction.

The stop condition is satisfied when the analog signal at the specified channel passes the comparison level in the rising direction. Input data items are stored to memory, ending until those at solid dots.



The above sketch shows that the level comparison condition is satisfied in the falling direction.

The stop condition is satisfied when the analog signal at the specified channel passes the comparison level in the falling direction. Input data items are stored to memory, ending until those at solid dots.

If you set the level comparison directions to both directions, the start condition is satisfied when the analog signal passes the level both in the rising and falling directions.

- External trigger

The board starts waiting for an external control signal after the specified number of samples have been performed. Sampling stops when the specified edge (rising edge or falling edge) is input from the external control signal.

- Software

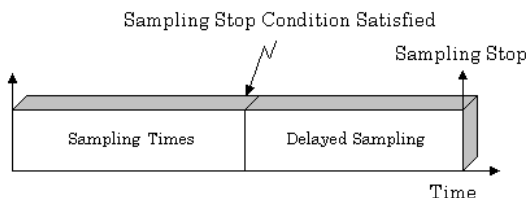
Sampling continues indefinitely in this mode. Sampling only stops in response to a software command or an error.

Delay

Delayed sampling is performed after the sampling stop condition is satisfied.

When a sampling stop condition other than the software abort command is satisfied, the board performs sampling for the specified number of times of delayed sampling to store input data to memory.

If you set the number of times of delayed sampling to 0, the board stops sampling the moment the sampling stop condition is satisfied.



Event

“Event” works as a function for reporting the occurrence of a certain board state to the application.

The following events can be used in combination depending on the specifications and purpose of the application.

- “AD conversion start condition satisfied” event
This event occurs when the AD conversion start condition is satisfied. The event is nullified when the conversion start condition is “software”.
- “Repeat end” event
This event occurs whenever a repetition is completed.
- “End of device operation” event
This event occurs when the entire operation including repetitions is completed.
- “Stored specified sampling times” event
This event occurs when sampling has been performed for the number of times set by software.
- Overflow event
This event occurs at an attempt to store input data with the memory full.
- Sampling clock error event
This event occurs when conversion stops as an error occurs due to a sampling clock period that is too short.
- AD conversion error event
This event occurs when conversion stops due to an AD conversion error.

2. Starting/Stopping Operation

Sampling is started by the software command.

Once started, sampling can be stopped by the software command at any timing.

3. Monitoring the Status and Acquiring Data

Software commands are used to monitor the operation status of the device and to acquire input data from memory. Status monitoring and data acquisition can be performed even during sampling.

Status

The current state of the device can be checked by obtaining the device status.

The following types of device status are available:

- Device operating
The “device operating” status remains ON, after the execution of the sampling start command until the board completes conversion, aborts operation due to an error, or stops sampling in response to the command.
- Waiting for start trigger
This status remains ON, after the board starts sampling until the start trigger is input, if the conversion start condition is an external trigger or level comparison. The status is set to OFF when the input trigger is input to start conversion.
The status is set to ON whenever the board enters the conversion start wait status even when repeated operation has been set.
- Specified sampling data stored
This status is set to ON when input data stored in memory has reached the amount corresponding to the preset number of times of sampling.
If the memory format is FIFO, the status is set to OFF when the amount of input data in the memory falls below the value corresponding to the preset number of times of sampling as data is acquired. Once the status is set to ON when the memory format is ring, it remains ON until it is reset.
- Overflow
An overflow error occurs when an attempt is made to store input data to memory while it has been full of input data.
When the memory format is FIFO, the board stops conversion.
When the memory format is ring, the board continues conversion while overwriting existing data with new one.
- Sampling clock error
This error occurs when the sampling clock period is too short.
- AD conversion error
If the “device operating” status remains ON (without terminating conversion) for an extended period of time, the driver regards that state as an operation error and sets this status to ON. This error stops sampling.

Sampling

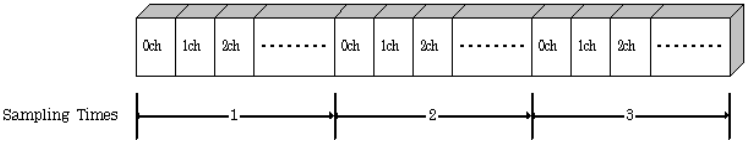
The number of sampled items of input data stored in memory can be obtained by the software command.

Repeat

The current repeat count can be obtained by the software command.

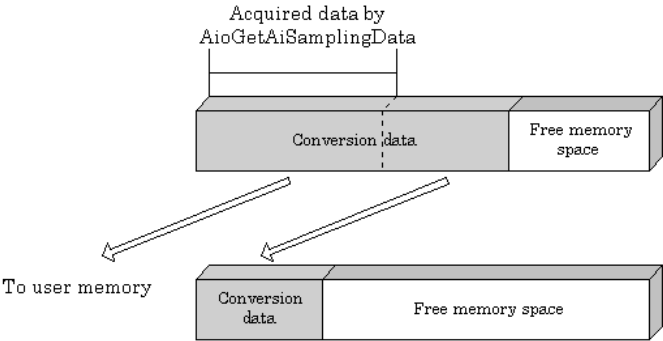
Data acquisition

The conversion data stored in memory can be retrieved using a software command.
 The figure below shows the correspondence between the sampling count and the conversion channel for the conversion data stored in memory.

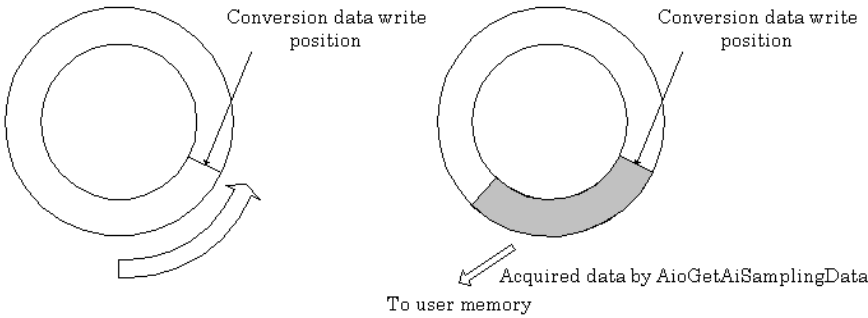


Input data is acquired differently depending on the memory format used.

- Data acquisition in FIFO format
 When FIFO memory is used, the oldest data is always read first.
 The following sketch shows an image of data acquisition in FIFO format.
 When data is acquired from the memory, the free memory space increases by that data size. When data is acquired next, the oldest one of the existing data items is taken from the memory in the same way.
 The FIFO memory deletes data once that data is acquired.



- Data acquisition in ring format
When ring memory is used, data is read always with respect to the current input data write position.
The following sketch shows an image of data acquisition in ring format.
The sampling count obtained is always the number of times of sampling for up to the latest data (shaded portion below).
The larger the number of samples taken, the older the data item acquired first.
As the ring memory retains data even after that data is acquired, you can fetch the same data any number of times.



Conversion data

The following equation represents the relationship between input data and voltage.

Voltage = Input data x (Max. range value – Min. range value) ÷ Resolution + Min. range value

The value of resolution for the 12-bit device is 4096; that for the 16-bit device is 65536.

The table below shows the relationship between input data and voltage in the ±10-V range.

Voltage	Conversion data (12-bit)
+9.995V	4095
:	:
0.005V	2049
0V	2048
-0.005V	2047
:	:
-10.000V	0

Voltage	Conversion data (16-bit)
+9.99970V	65535
:	:
0.00030V	32769
0V	32768
-0.00030V	32767
:	:
-10.000V	0

Ex.: When input data 3072 is input at a resolution of 12-bit in the ± 10-V range

Voltage = 3072 x (10 - (-10)) ÷ 4096 + (-10)

= 5.0

4. Reset

Various states can be reset by executing the following reset commands:

All reset

This command resets the entire device, thereby initializing the device.

Status

This command resets the sampling clock error status and AD conversion error status.

Memory

This command resets the following memory related states.

- Resets the sampling count to 0.
- Resets the status for the specified sampling count to OFF.
- Resets the buffer overflow status to OFF.
- Resets the repeat count to 0.

Digital Input Function

Input bit

Individual digital input points are called input bits.
When the number of input points of a device is 4, the bits are determined as bit 0 to bit 3.

	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
--	------	------	------	------

Input in Bits

The state 1 (ON) or 0 (OFF) of each input bit can be obtained by specifying the bit.

Input in Bytes

Individual input bits can be input in byte units.
When the number of input points of the device is 4, the individual input bits are arranged as shown below and the byte data to be input is a value between 0 and 15 depending on the states of the bits.

EX. Input of bit 3 (OFF), bit 2 (ON), bit 1 (OFF) and bit 0 (ON)
Byte data = 5(5H)

	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
	0(OFF)	1(ON)	0(OFF)	1(ON)

Digital Output Function

Output bit

Individual digital output points are called output bits.
When the number of output points of a device is 4, the bits are determined as bit 0 to bit 3.

	bit3	bit2	bit1	bit0
--	------	------	------	------

Output in Bits

The state of each output bit can be changed to ON or OFF by specifying the bit and setting it to 1 or 0.

Output in Bytes

Individual output bits can be output in byte units. When the number of output points of the device is 4, the individual output bits are arranged as shown below and byte data to be output is a value between 0 and 15.

Ex. Output of bit 3 (ON), bit 2 (OFF), bit 1 (ON) and bit 0 (OFF)
Byte data = 10(AH)

	Bit 3	Bit 2	Bit 1	Bit 0
	1(ON)	0(OFF)	1(ON)	0(OFF)

5. About Software

CD-ROM Directory Structure

```

\
├─ Autorun.exe           Installer Main Window
├─ Readmej.html          Version information on each driver (Japanese)
├─ Readmeu.html          Version information on each driver (English)
├─ .
├─ APIPAC                Each installer
│   └─ AIO
│       └─ DISK1
│       └─ DISK2
│       └─ .....
│       └─ DISKN
│   └─ AioWdm
│   └─ CNT
│   └─ DIO
│   └─ .....
├─ .
├─ HELP                  HELP file
│   └─ Aio
│   └─ Cnt
│   └─ .....
├─ .
├─ INF                   Each INF file for OS
│   └─ WDM
│   └─ Win2000
│   └─ Win95
├─ .
├─ linux                 Linux driver file
│   └─ cnt
│   └─ dio
│   └─ .....
├─ .
├─ Readme                Readme file for each driver
├─ .
├─ Release               Driver file on each API-TOOL
│   └─ API_NT             (For creation of a user-specific install program)
│   └─ API_W95
├─ .
├─ UsersGuide            Hardware User's Guide(PDF files)

```


About Software for Windows

The bundled CD-ROM “Driver library API-PAC(W32)” contains the functions that provide the following features:

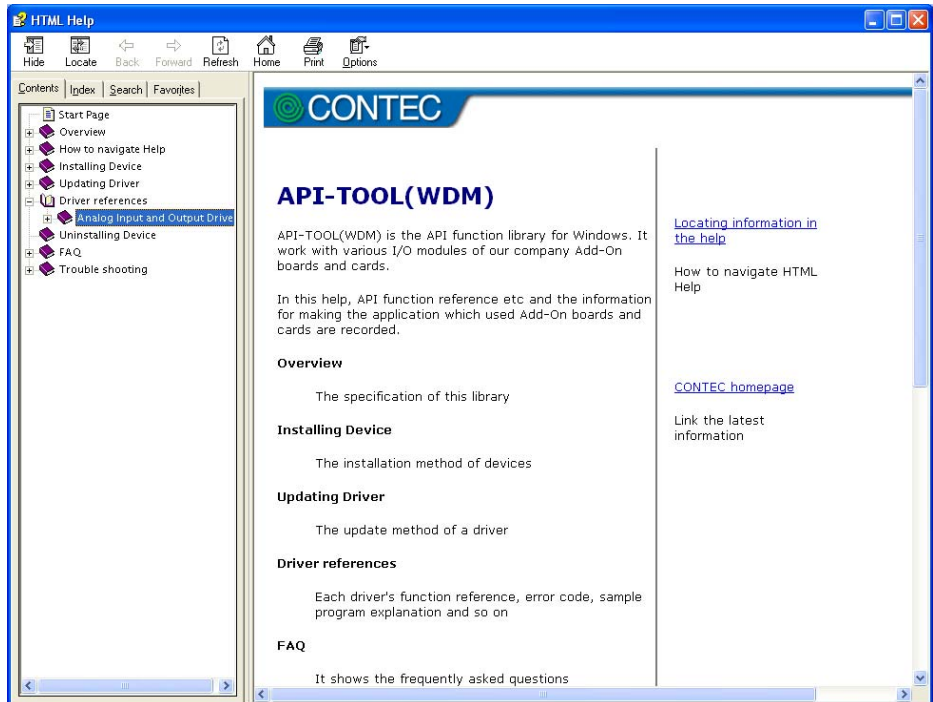
- Analog input or output through arbitrary channels
- Analog input at arbitrary intervals using the internal or external sampling clock
- Simultaneous monitoring of the termination of analog input sampling, buffer memory usage, and interrupt events such as occurrences of errors
- Driver option check using a demo driver even without the board installed

For details, refer to the help file. The help file provides various items of information such as “Function Reference”, “Sample Programs” and “Q&A”. Use them for program development and troubleshooting.

When using the API-AIO(WDM)

Accessing the Help File

- (1) Click on the [Start] button on the Windows taskbar.
- (2) From the Start Menu, select “Programs” – “CONTEC API-PAC(W32)” – “AIOWDM” – “API-AIO(WDM) HELP” to display help information.

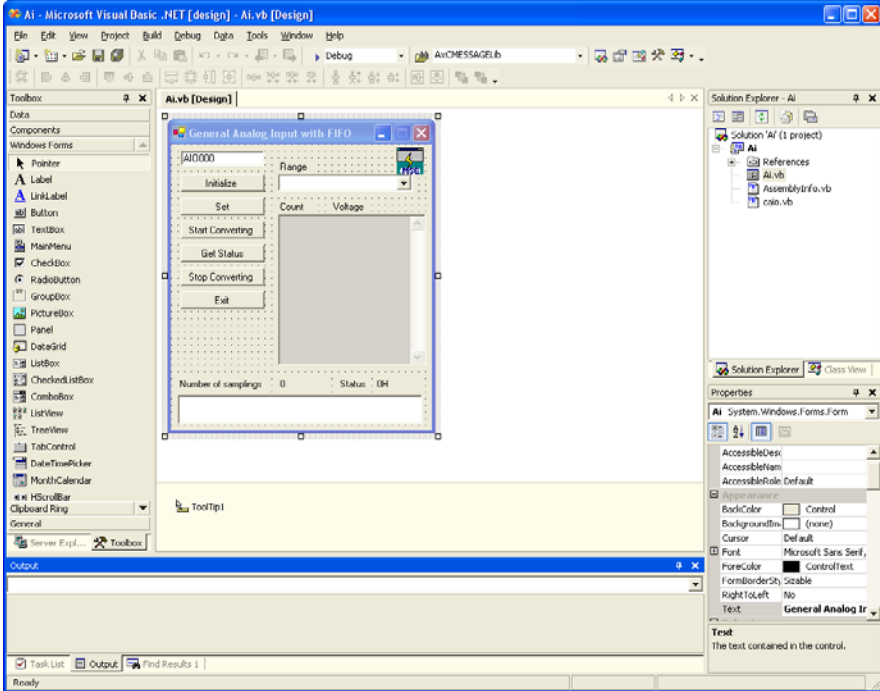


Using Sample Programs

Sample programs are provided for each of the basic operations. You can use these to check the operation of the board and as a reference when writing your own programs.

To use the sample programs, specify the device name in the property page for the program.

The sample programs are stored in [Program Files\CONTEC\API-PAC(W32)\AIOWDM\Samples.



Running a Sample Program

- (1) Click on the [Start] button on the Windows taskbar.
- (2) From the Start Menu, select "Programs" – "CONTEC API-PAC(W32)" – "AIOWDM" – "SAMPLE..."
- (3) A sample program is invoked.

Sample Programs - Examples

Analog input

- SingleAi Perform single analog input from specified channel
- MultiAi Perform single analog input from multiple channels
- Ai Perform standard analog input using a FIFO buffer
- AiPoll Perform standard analog input by polling
- AiEx Perform analog input for multiple channels using a FIFO buffer
- AiLong Perform long-duration analog input using a FIFO buffer
- AiExt Perform analog input using an external clock
- AiTrg Perform analog input using an external trigger to start and stop operation
- AiLevel1 Use a level trigger to start analog input
- AiLevel2 Use a level trigger to stop analog input
- Ai2 Perform standard analog input using more than one device

Analog output

- SingleAo Perform single analog output from specified channel
- MultiAo Perform single analog output from multiple channels
- Ao Perform standard analog output using a FIFO buffer
- AoPoll Perform standard analog output by polling
- AoEx Perform analog output for multiple channels using a FIFO buffer
- AoLong Perform long-duration analog output using a FIFO buffer
- AoExt Perform analog output using an external clock
- AoRing Perform continuous analog output using a ring buffer
- AoTrg Perform analog output using an external trigger to start and stop operation
- Ao2 Perform standard analog output using more than one device

Digital input/output

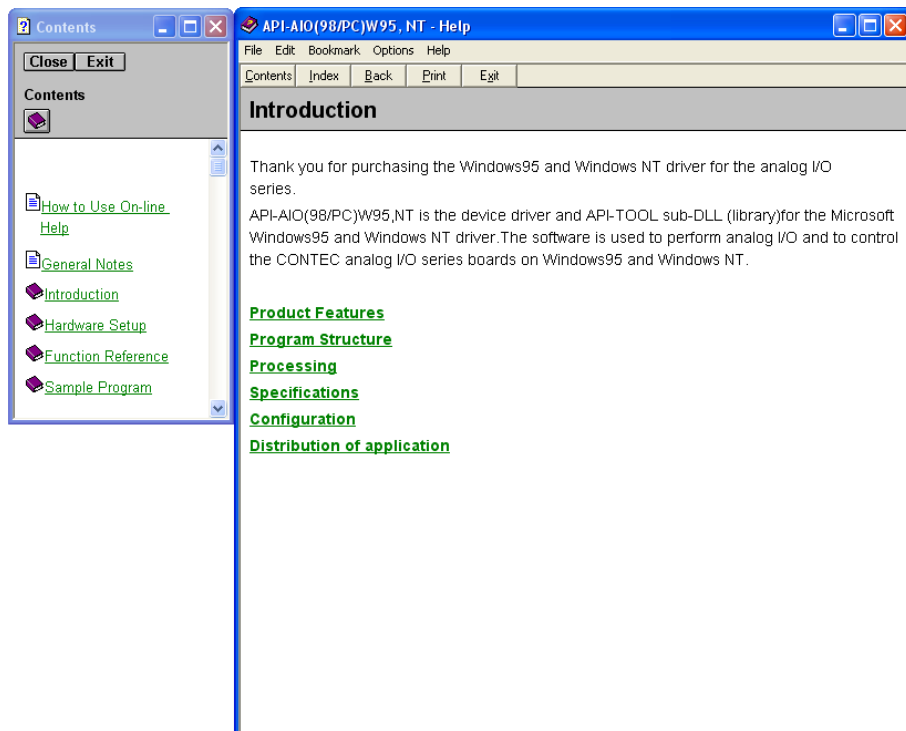
- DioBit Perform digital I/O using bit values
- DioByte Perform digital I/O using port values

* Sample programs executable vary with the functions of devices in use.

When using the API-AIO(98/PC)

Accessing the Help File

- (1) Click on the [Start] button on the Windows taskbar.
- (2) From the Start Menu, select “Programs” – “CONTEC API-PAC(W32)” – “Aio” – “API-AIO HELP” to display help information.



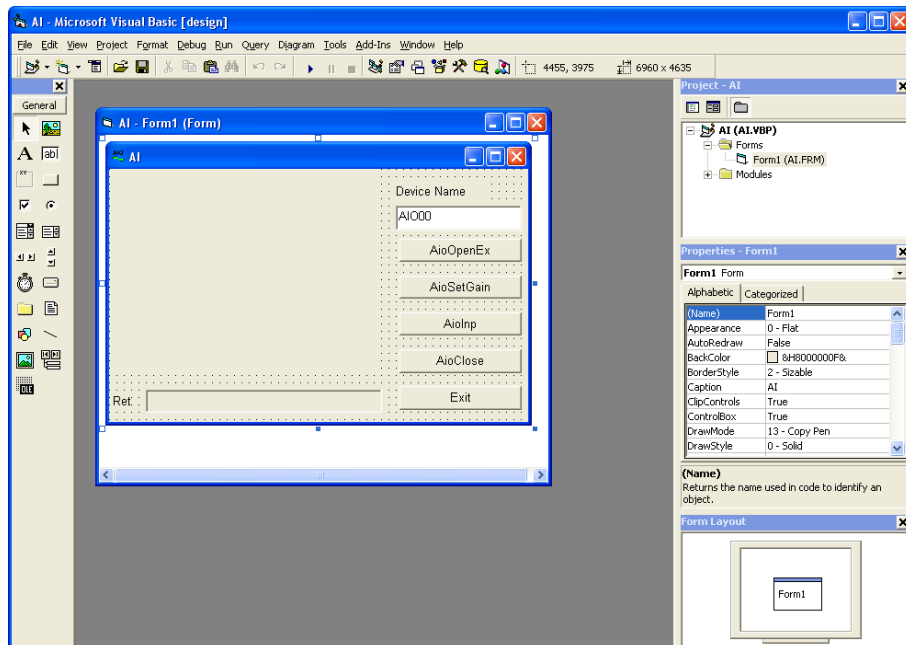
Using Sample Programs

Sample programs have been prepared for specific basic applications.

To use each sample program, enter its device name set by API-TOOL Configuration.

Use these sample programs as references for program development and operation check.

The sample programs are stored in \Program Files\CONTEC\API-PAC(W32)\Aio\Samples.



Running a Sample Program

- (1) Click on the [Start] button on the Windows taskbar.
- (2) From the Start Menu, select “Programs” – “CONTEC API-PAC(W32)” – “Aio” – “SAMPLE...”.
- (3) A sample program is invoked.

Sample Programs - Examples

Analog input

- AI : Uses AioInp to convert an analog signal only once and display the data.
- AIBack : Uses AioInpBack to perform memory-less board analog input.
- AIMemory : Uses AioInpBdMem to perform continuous conversion and AioReadBuf to acquire data from board memory (an example of using an external clock).
- AIInt : Infinite sampling example that uses AioInpBdMem for half/full interrupts and AioReadBuf to acquire data at interrupt events.
- AITimer : Infinite sampling example that uses AioInpBdMem to perform continuous conversion and AioReadBuf to acquire data at system timer events.
- AISync : Sample that uses AioInpBdMem and AioDO to perform simultaneous sampling of two memory-mounted boards.
- AioInp : Sample console application that uses AioOpenEx and AioInp.

Analog output

- AO : Uses AioOut to perform analog output once.
- AOBack : Uses AioOutBack to perform analog output at fixed intervals.
- AioOut : Sample console application that uses AioOpenEx and AioOut.

Digital input and output

- DIO : Uses AioDO and AioDI to perform digital input/output.

Counter

- Timer : Sample program using a timer. It uses the counter function to measure the lapse of time.
- Counter : Sample program using a counter. It uses the counter function to count external pulses.

The following sample program in Visual Basic is available.

- ANALOG : Versatile sample program using AioInp, AioInpBack, AioInpBdMem, AioOut, AioOutBack, AioDO, and AioDI

* Sample programs executable vary with the functions of devices in use.

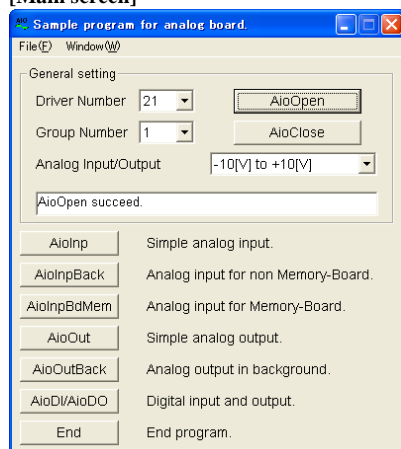
Using the Utility Program

Operation Check Tool

This program is a comprehensive operation check tool that can use all the features of the AioOpen, AioClose, AioSetRangeAioInp, AioInpBack, AioInpBdMem, AioOut, AioOutBack, AioDo, and AioDi functions.

Invoke the tool by selecting the Start Menu – “CONTEC API-PAC(W32)” – “AIO” – “SAMPLE Analog”.

[Main screen]



AioInp : Simple analog input

AioInpBack : Analog input for non Memory-Board

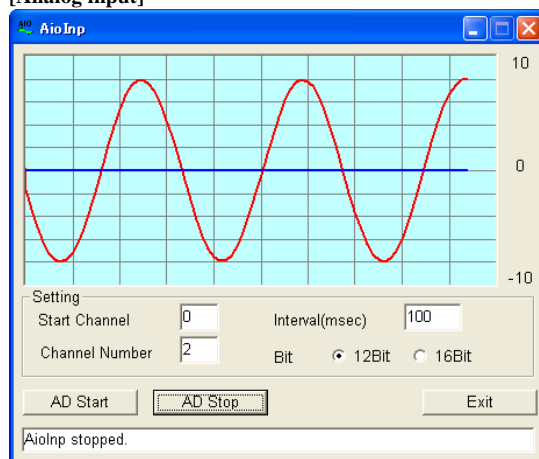
AioInpBdMem: Analog input for Memory-Board

AioOut : Simple analog output

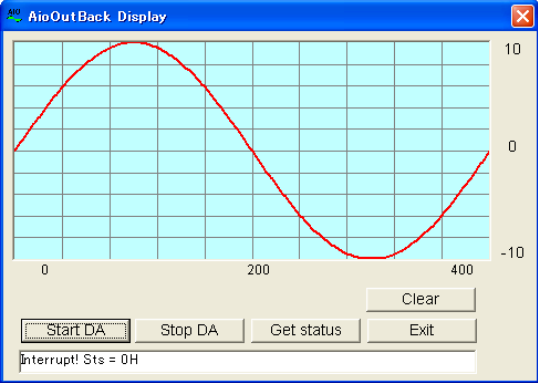
AioOutBack : Analog output in background

AioDi/AioDo : Digital input and output

[Analog input]



[Analog output]



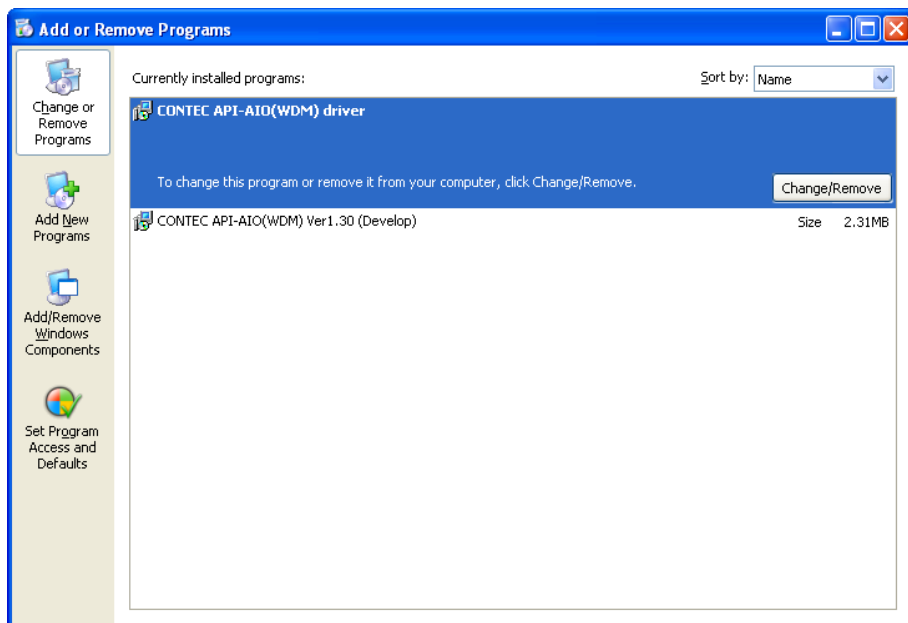
[Digital input and output]

The screenshot shows a window titled "Digital Input/Output" with a blue title bar. It is divided into two main sections: "Digital Input" and "Digital Output".
In the "Digital Input" section, there are four red circular indicators labeled DI3, DI2, DI1, and DI0. Below them, there is a text field for "Digital Input Data" containing "FH" and a text field for "DI Interval(msec)" containing "100". A "StopDI" button is located to the right.
In the "Digital Output" section, there are four dark red rectangular indicators labeled DO3, DO2, DO1, and DO0. Below them is a text field for "Digital Output Data".
At the bottom of the window, a status bar displays "AioDI succeed." and an "Exit" button.

Uninstalling the Driver Libraries

To uninstall API-PAC(W32), follow the procedure below.

- (1) Click on the [Start] button on the Windows taskbar. From the Start Menu, select “Settings” – “Control Panel”.
- (2) Double-click on “Add/Remove Programs” in the Control Panel.
- (3) If the API-AIO(WDM), select “CONTEC API-AIO(WDM) driver” and “CONTEC API-AIO(WDM) VerX.XX (Development)” from the displayed application.
If the API-AIO(98/PC), select “CONTEC API-AIO(98/PC)xx VerX.XX (Development) and “CONTEC API-AIO(98/PC)xx VerX.XX (Runtime)”
Click on the [Add/Remove] button. Follow the on-screen instructions to uninstall the function libraries.



About Software for Linux

The Linux version of analog I/O function driver, API-AIO(LNX), provides functions that execute the following features:

- The analog input/output of a specified channel can be done.
- It is possible to operate as a set parameter to the analog input/output board is preserved by the default value, and the setting of the parameter doesn't exist.

For details, refer to the help file. The help file provides various items of information such as “Function Reference”, “Sample Programs”, and “FAQs”. Use them for program development and troubleshooting.

Driver Software Install Procedure

The Linux version for digital I/O driver, API-AIO(LNX), is supplied as a compressed file /linux/aio/caioXXX.tgz on the bundled API-PAC(W32)CD-ROM. (Note: XXX represents the driver version.)

Mount the CD-ROM as shown below, copy the file to an arbitrary directory, and decompress the file to install the driver.

For details on using the driver, refer to readme.txt and the help file in HTML format extracted by installation.

To install the driver, log in as a superuser.

Decompression and setup procedure

# cd	
# mount /dev/cdrom /mnt/cdrom	Mount the CD-ROM.
# cp /mnt/cdrom/linux/aio/caioXXX.tgz ./	Copy the compressed file.
# tar xvfz caioXXX.tgz	Decompress the compressed file.
.....	
# cd contec/caio	
# make	
	Compile the file.
.....	
# make install	Install.
.....	
# cd config	
# ./config	Set up the board to be used.
.... Set as follows.....	
# ./contec_aio_start.sh	Start the driver.
# cd	

Accessing the Help File

- (1) Invoke a web browser in your X-Window environment.
- (2) In the browser, open diohelp.htm in the contec/caio/help directory.

Using Sample Programs

Sample programs have been prepared for specific basic applications.

Sample programs for each language are contained in the contec/caio/samples directory. For compiling them, refer to the manual for the desired language.

Uninstalling the driver

To uninstall the driver, use the uninstall shell script contained in the contec/caio directory. For details, check the contents of the script.

6. About Hardware

This chapter provides hardware specifications and hardware-related supplementary information.

For detailed technical information

For further detailed technical information (“Technical Reference” including the information such as an I/O map, configuration register, etc.), visit the Contec's web site (<http://www.contec.com/support/>) to call for it.

Hardware specification

Table 6.1. Specification

Item	AD12-64(PCI)		AD12-16(PCI)
Analog input			
Isolated specification	Un-Isolated		
Input Type	Single-Ended Input or Differential Input (Software setup)		
Number of input channels	64 channels (Single-Ended Input) 32 channels (Differential Input)	16 channels (Single-Ended Input) 8 channels (Differential Input)	
Input range	Bipolar $\pm 10V$, $\pm 5V$, $\pm 2.5V$, $\pm 1.25V$, or Unipolar 0 - +10V, 0 - +5V, 0 - +2.5V, 0 - +1.25V (Software setup per channel)		
Absolute max. input voltage	$\pm 15V$		
Input impedance	1M Ω or more		
Resolution	12bit		
Non-Linearity error *1	$\pm 2LSB(\pm 10V, \pm 5V, 0 - 10V, 0 - 5V)$ $4LSB(\pm 2.5V, \pm 1.25V, 0 - 2.5V)$ $\pm 8LSB(0 - 1.25V)$		
Conversion speed	10 μ sec/ch (Max.)		
Sampling clock	Internal sampling clock: 10,000 - 1,073,741,824,000nsec (Settable in 250 nanoseconds) External sampling clock: TTL level falling edge		
Digital I/O			
Number of output channels	4 TTL levels		
Number of input channels	4 TTL levels		
Programmable timer			
Setting period	500 - 1,073,741,824,000nsec (Settable in 250 nanoseconds)		
Status	Count up, count up over run		
Timer output signal	TTL-level 250nsec Low pulse, Low level output current I _{OL} = 24mA		
External trigger input			
External trigger input signal	Un-Isolated input 1 channel (TTL-level falling edge)		
Status	Trigger input, trigger input overrun		
Interface connector			
CN1	PCR-E96LMD or the equivalent to HONDA TSUSHIN KOGYO CO., LTD.		
I/O address	32 ports boundary		
Interrupt level	1 level use		
Operating condition	0 - 50°C, 10 - 90%RH (No condensation)		
Current consumption *2	+5VDC 700mA (Max.)		
PCI bus specification	32bit, 33MHz, Universal key shapes supported *3*4		
Dimension (mm)	176.41(L) x 106.68(H)		
Weight	150g		

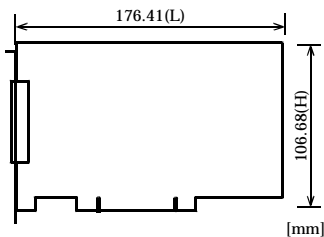
*1 When the environment temperature is near $0^{\circ}C$ or $50^{\circ}C$, the linearity error may become larger.
The error can be reduced by calibrating under the actual temperature conditions.

*2 If an external device requires this AD12-64(PCI), AD12-16(PCI) board to supply $+5VDC$ from the CN1 or CN2 connectors, the power consumption of this board will be bigger than what this specification has defined.

*3 This board requires $+5V$ power supply from expansion slots (it does not operate in the environment of only $+3.3V$ power supply).

*4 AD12-64(PCI): If the board No. is No.7149A, PCI bus specification is 32bit, 33MHz, 5V.
AD12-16(PCI): If the board No. is No.7150, PCI bus specification is 32bit, 33MHz, 5V.

Board dimension



The standard outside dimension (L) is the distance from the end of the board to the outer surface of the slot cover.

Block Diagram

Figure 6.1 is a circuit block diagram of this board.

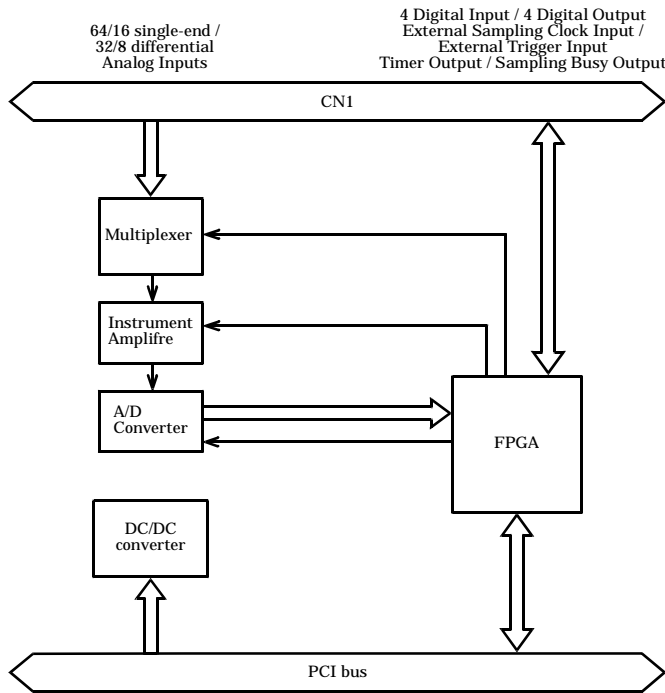


Figure 6.1. Block Diagram

Timing of Sampling Control Signals

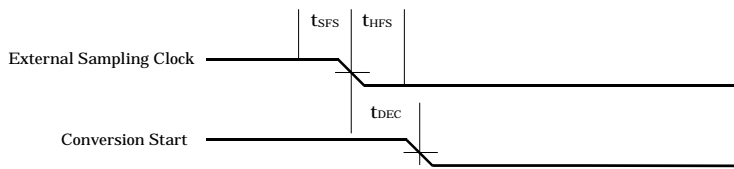



Figure 6.2. Timing Chart of External Sampling Clock

Table 6.2. Description

Parameter	Symbol	Time(nsec)
External sampling clock signal falling setup time	tSFS	100nsec
External sampling clock signal falling hold time	tHFS	100nsec
Delay from the fall of external sampling clock signal to the AD conversion start pulse of the first channel	tDEC	200nsec

 **CAUTION** All of the times in Table 6.2 are typical values.

About Calibration

This board is calibrated before shipment.

Contact your retailer if the board does not provide its prescribed performance.

AD12-64(PCI) AD12-16(PCI) User's Guide

CONTEC CO., LTD.

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