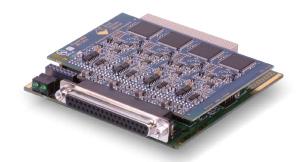
DNA/DNR-AI-211

4-channel IEPE / ICP® Vibration Sensor Interface

- DNA-Al-211 for "Cube" chassis
- DNR-AI-211 for RACKtangle[™] chassis
- 4 Independent 24-bit input channels
- 125 KSPS maximum sample rate (each channel)
- Digital anti-aliasing filter provides 100 dB attenuation
- 350 VDC channel to channel isolation
- 0 to 8 mA excitation, software selectable
- Status LEDs indicate open or shorted sensors
- Standard 10-32 UNF coaxial connections





The DNx-AI-211 includes the accessory board providing the 10-32 UNF connectors and the status LEDs

General Description

The DNA-AI-211 and DNR-AI-211 are high performance, four channel vibration measurement boards for use with UEI's popular Cube and RACKtangle I/O chassis respectively. The board allows direct connection to industry standard 2-wire vibration sensors (e.g. ICP and IEPE). This A/D per channel provided allows all four channels to be sampled simultaneously, allowing vibration data on different channels to be easily correlated in the time domain. The board will sample all four channels up to their maximum 125 kSPS (maximum board throughput of 500 kSPS). Using the Cube/RACKtangles' trigger/sync interface, channels on multiple boards and even in multiple chassis are easily configured to sample simultaneously.

The DNx-Al-211 provides exceptional accuracy with signal to noise ratios (SNR) ranging from 110 dB at 1 kSPS to 97 dB at 125 kSPS. The 24-bit converters also provide the dynamic range required to monitor everything from the smallest signals up to a full scale shock on a single input range. However, for extremely low level signals, the Al-211 input amplifier offers 4 different input ranges from +25/-15 VDC to ±2.5 VDC.

Anti-aliasing filtering is provided by a combination of conventional analog and a digital filter inherent in the A/D converter. The allows a combination of low passband ripple (± 0.005 dB), steep falloff and low stop band floor (-100 dB) unattainable with simple analog filtering. The digital nature of the filter ensures each filter induces dentical phase shift so no filter induced inter-channel phase jitter will impact or corrupt subsequent analysis.

Each of the four input channels is fully electrically isolated from each other, as well as the cube in general. The isolation ensures that input noise is minimized as noise picked up by other channels has no impact on the measurement. The isolation also protects the cube and the reliability of measurements on other channels in the event that a sensor input is shorted externally or if a sensor fails in a way that could impact other measurements through a ground path.

The bias drive current is user selectable from 0 mA to 8 mA. The bias output is also monitored by on board A/D converters, allowing your application to easily determine if a particular sensor is shorted, opened or is otherwise behaving abnormally. Annunciator LEDs mounted adjacent to each channel's I/O connector also illuminate when the measured bias current is outside of the acceptable range. The current output may also be disabled allowing the input to perform standard voltage measurements.

All connections are provided through standard 10-32 UNF coaxial connectors. Like all "Cube" I/O boards, the DNA-AI-211 offers operation in harsh environments and has been tested to 5g vibration, 50g shock, -40 to +85 °C temperatures and altitudes up to 70,000 feet.

A Brief Introduction to Piezoelectric vibration sensing

When a piezoelectric crystal is deformed, a small EMF is generated. Measurement of this voltage will determine the extent of the deformation. Sensor manufacturers use different size/shape crystals to provide a wide range of sensors with different scale factors and frequency response.

The most basic sensors just bring the raw voltage generated by the crystal deformation. This is a very small output with very high source. impedance. To monitor this type of sensor, you need a charge amplifier between the sensor and the DAO board.

ICP/IEPE is the most common type of piezoelectric sensor. ICP/IEPE sensors build the charge amplifier into the sensor itself, which is powered by the current excitation provided by the Al-211. The ICP/IEPE devices have the large advantage that you don't need an intermediate charge amplifier. You simply plug the sensor into the DNx-Al-211. If you want to learn more about the technology, simply Google ICP and/or IEPE.

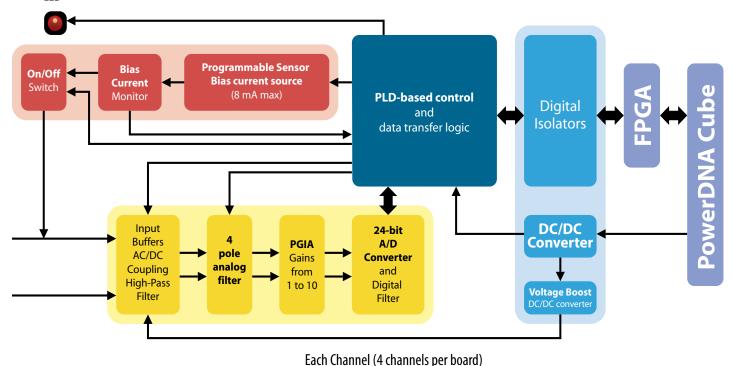
Technical Specifications:

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Channel Configurations		
Configuration	4, two wire ICP/IEPE or Voltage inputs	
Sampling	Simultaneous (if sampled at identical freq.)	
Isolation	350 VDC, (chan-to-chan and chan-to-chassis)	
Input Specifications		
Resolution	24-bits	
Signal to Noise Ratio	109 dB at 5 kHz, 106 dB at 10 kHz, 100 dB at 50 kHz	
Total Harmonic Distortion	-108 dB typical (at 1 kHz)	
Sample Rate	1 SPS to 125 kSPS (500 kSPS per board)	
Input Coupling	DC or AC (.1 Hz, 1.0 Hz or 10 Hz HP filter)	
Input Ranges	+25 to -13, ±12.5, ±5.0, ±2.5 Volt	
Input Impedance	10 MOhm, minimum, 40 pF max	
Offset Error	< 0.1 mV (5 μV per °C)	
Gain Error	0.1% typ, <0.5% (5 ppm per °C)	
Integral Nonlinearity (INL)	15 ppm, max	
Anti-Aliasing Filtering (inclu	ding both analog & filter in the A/D intself)	
Filter Cutoff Frequency	0.49 times A/D sample freq (3 db point)	
Passband Ripple	±0.005 dB max	
Stop Band Attenuation	-100 dB	
Stop Band Frequency	0.547 times sample frequency	
Bias Current Specifications		
Output Current Range	0.0 to 8 mA \pm 1% (software selectable)	
Short Circuit Protection	Continuous short will not cause damage	
Maximum Output Voltage	25 VDC minimum	
Dynamic Output Impedance	500 kOhm, minimum	
Open/Short Detection	Automatic alarms for both high and low current at user selectable trigger points	
Open/Short Annunciators	LEDs adjacent to the 10-32 UNF connectors	
General Specifications		
Connections (1 per channel)	Standard 10-32 UNF coaxial connectors	
ESD protection	15 kV	
Operating temperature	tested -40 °C to +85 °C	
Vibration IEC 60068-2-6	5 g, 10-500 Hz, sinusoidal	
IEC 60068-2-64	5 g (rms), 10-500 Hz, broad-band random 50 q, 3 ms half sine, 18 shocks @ 6 orientations	
Shock IEC 60068-2-27	30 g, 11 ms half sine, 18 shocks @ 6 orientations	
Humidity	0 to 95%, non-condensing	
Altitude	0 to 70,000 feet	
Power consumption	6.75 W, max (Cubes should include DNA-FAN option if multiple Al-211s are installed)	
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Many ICP/IEPE sensors have a very wide output dynamic range, well wider than the standard 16-bit resolution available on some boards will support. Prior to the advent of 24-bit converters, automatic gain control (AGC) systems were typically built into the front end of the DAQ board to match the output dynamic range. However these systems were expensive and always induced some sort of error (timing and/or voltage) when switching ranges. For this reason, UEI utilizes 24-bit converters on the DNx-AI-211.

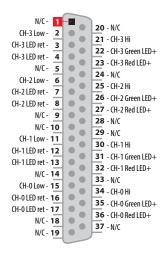
Block Diagram

Annunciator LED



Pinout Diagram: (DNx-AI-211 connector)

I/O Connector is a 37-pin "D" socket connector

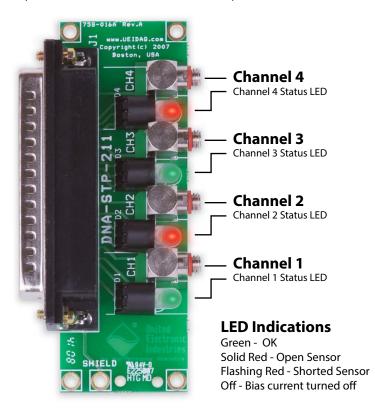


Note: An LED+ pin brought high turns on the LED. For example, if Pin 35 is high, the channel 0 Green LED will be on (OK). If Pin 36 is brought high, the Channel 0 Red LED will be on. (If both are high on the same channel, the LED will be orange. However, this is not a valid state on the DNx-Al-211. The valid states are green, solid red, flashing red.)

ICP is a registered trademark of PCB Group, Inc.

Pinout Diagram: Using DNA-STP-211 breakout board (included).

(I/O Connectors are female 10-32 UNF coaxial connectors)



Ordering Guide

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Part Number	Description
DNx-Al-211	High Peformance 4-Channel, 2-Wire Vibration Measurement Board (Use DNA- prefix for Cube chassis and DNR- for RACKTangle chassis)
DNA-CBL-BNC	10-32 UNF Coaxial to Standard Full-Size BNC Cable/Adaptor (2 foot long)