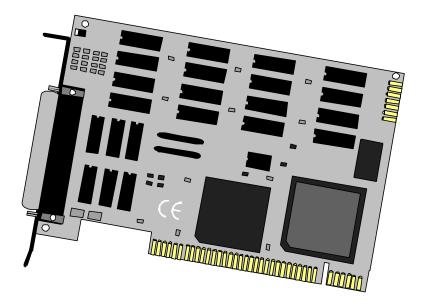


# ISO-16.PCI <sup>TM</sup> USER MANUAL



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### Introduction

#### Overview

The **ISO-16.PCI** provides 16 optically isolated inputs to allow monitoring of off board switch closures, relays or for any other general purpose monitoring needs. The **ISO-16.PCI** is PCI 2.1 bus compliant. Addressing, data and control signals are TTL compatible.

#### What's Included

The **ISO-16.PCI** is shipped with the following items. If any of these items are missing or damaged, contact the supplier.

- **ISO-16.PCI** Interface Adapter
- Sealevel Systems' Software

## Installation

#### **Card Setup**

The **ISO-16.PCI** is a fully compliant PCI 'Plug and Play' adapter. All card resources (i.e. I/O address and IRQ) are auto-assigned by either your system BIOS or your 'Plug and Play' operating system.

#### For Windows Users

Choose **Install Software** at the beginning of the CD and select the **Digital I/O** software drivers and install **SeaIO System Installation**.

The ISO-16.PCI can be installed in any of the PCI expansion slots.

- 1. Turn off PC power. Disconnect the power cord.
- 2. Remove the PC case cover.
- 3. Locate an available PCI slot and remove the blank metal slot cover.
- 4. Gently insert the **ISO-16.PCI** into the slot. Make sure that the adapter is seated properly.
- 5. Replace the screw.
- 6. Replace the cover.
- 7. Connect the power cord. Installation is complete.

## **Technical Description**

The **ISO-16.PCI** provides two parallel input ports. Port A and B are interfaced to optically isolated inputs. Assuming an I/O address of 300 Hex the following table shows the Port Addresses.

| Base Address   | Hex | Decimal | Mode       |
|----------------|-----|---------|------------|
| Port A Address | 300 | 768     | Input Port |
| Port B Address | 301 | 769     | Input Port |

#### Features

- 2 eight bit input ports
- DB-37 female connector
- Multiple adapters can reside in same computer
- All address, data, and control signals are TTL compatible

Ports A and B are 8 bit input ports connected to optically isolated input sensors. Each sensor can be used to interface a voltage input and then sense whether the voltage is on or off. Each sensor is isolated with respect to a common ground from every other sensor and also isolated with respect to the host PC ground. This means that signals such as low-level AC voltage, motor servo voltage, and control relay signals can be 'sensed', or read by the PC, without the risk of damage due to ground loops or ground faults.

Each sensor input pair has a current limiting resistor that is used to limit the input current to the opto-isolator. The opto-isolator has two 'back-to-back' diodes internally. This allows AC or DC signals to be sensed regardless of polarity. When the signal is high enough to cause the opto-isolator to turn-on, the output of the opto-isolator goes low (0 volts) and the port bit is read as a low logic level (binary 0) by the PC. When the input signal is too low to turn on the opto-isolator, the output goes high and the port bit is read by the PC as a high logic level (binary 1).

The input impedance of each isolated input is approximately 560 ohms (factory default). The opto-isolator requires approximately 3 mA to turn on. The maximum input current is 60 mA. There are two things to consider when selecting the input resistor. The first is *turn on voltage* for the circuit to sense, and second is the *maximum input voltage*. Maximum input voltage must not provide too much power to the input resistor, and must also not overdrive the opto-isolator input current specification. The following formulas apply:

Turn on current: 3 mA Isolator diode drop: 1.1 V Resistor power Max: .25 W

Turn on voltage = diode drop + (turn on current) x (resistance) Or :

1.1 + (.003) x R

Maximum voltage = square root of (.25 (resistor value))

The following table shows four common input resistors, the range of voltages, and maximum current associated with each.

| Input Resistor<br>(Ohms) | Min Turn-On<br>(Volts) | Max Input Range<br>(Volts) | Max Current<br>(mA) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 220                      | 1.76                   | 7                          | 27                  |
| 560                      | 2.8                    | 12                         | 20                  |
| 1K                       | 4.1                    | 16                         | 15                  |
| 2.2K                     | 7.7                    | 24                         | 10                  |

Increasing the input resistor accordingly can increase the maximum input voltage. Because socketed DIP resistor networks are utilized, they can be replaced with a different value. This can be done at the factory, if necessary.

#### **!!Caution!!**

#### Maximum ratings for inputs are:

- AC 42.4V peak
- DC 60V

#### **Sensor Input Ports Pin Assignments**

| Port A Bit | P1      | Port B Bit | P1    |
|------------|---------|------------|-------|
| 0          | 18,37   | 0          | 10,29 |
| 1          | 17,36   | 1          | 9, 28 |
| 2          | 16,35   | 2          | 8,27  |
| 3          | 15,34   | 3          | 7,26  |
| 4          | 14,33   | 4          | 6,25  |
| 5          | 13,32   | 5          | 5,24  |
| 6          | 12,31   | 6          | 4,23  |
| 7          | 11,30   | 7          | 3,22  |
| Ground     | 2,20,21 |            |       |
| + 12 Volts | 19      |            |       |
| + 5 Volts  | 1       |            |       |

**Note:** For ease in wiring, the card's DB-37 connector can be interfaced directly to Sealevel's terminal block kit, Part# KT-101. The KT-101 kit, consisting of a 6 ft. M/F cable and screw terminal block provides a simple means to connect field wiring to Sealevel 37-pin I/O cards. The Sealevel Terminal Block provides both male and female DB-37 connectors eliminating the need for gender benders and other adapters while simplifying cable connections.

#### Software

The **ISO-16.PCI** ships with Sealevel Systems' SeaI/O suite of Windows 95/98/ME/NT/2000 drivers. SeaI/O provides the user with a consistent and straightforward API, allowing the developer to concentrate on the details of the application as opposed to low level driver development. Popular development environments, including Visual C++, Visual Basic, and Delphi, are supported for application development. SeaI/O includes a utility for configuring the driver parameters under the different operating systems, further simplifying installation.

For DOS, QNX, Linux and other operating systems, please refer to the software included with your card.

## Programming

#### **Application Programmers Interface (API)**

Most modern operating systems do not allow direct hardware access. The SeaIO driver and API have been included to provide control over the hardware in Windows and Linux environments.

The purpose of this section of the manual is to help the customer with the mapping of the API to the actual inputs for the 8006 specifically. Complete documentation of the API can be found in its accompanying help file.

#### Interrupts

Interrupt sampling can be set up in the API. Port A bit zero is the interrupt source. Refer to the API help file for more detailed information.

#### **Relative Addressing vs. Absolute Addressing**

The SeaIO API makes a distinction between "absolute" and "relative" addressing modes. In absolute addressing mode, the Port argument to the API function acts as a simple byte offset from the base I/O address of the device. For instance, Port #0 refers to the I/O address base + 0; Port #1 refers to the I/O address base + 1.

Relative addressing mode, on the other hand, refers to input and output ports in a logical fashion. With a Port argument of 0 and an API function meant to output data, the first  $(0^{th})$  <u>output</u> port on the device will be utilized. Likewise, with a Port argument of 0 and an API function designed to input data, the first  $(0^{th})$  <u>input</u> port of the device will be utilized.

In all addressing modes, port numbers are zero-indexed; that is, the first port is port #0, the second port is #1, the third #2, and so on.

Because the 8006 does not have any output ports, the mapping of relative and absolute addressing is the same.

# Tables : API Port/bit reference numbers for Absolute and Relative Addressing R = Read

W = Write

R/W = Read or Write

| Port | API Port # Absolute<br>Address (function) | API Port #<br>Relative Address<br>(function) | Port Type               |
|------|---|--|-------------------------|
| Α    | 0(R)                                      | 0 ( R )                                      | Input Port (Opto Input) |
| В    | 1 ( <b>R</b> )                            | 1 ( R )                                      | Input Port              |

| API Bit # Absolute<br>Address (function) | API Bit # Relative<br>Address (function) | Port Bit |
|--|--|----------|
| 0(R)                                     | 0(R)                                     | AO       |
| 1 ( R )                                  | 1 ( R )                                  | A1       |
| 2(R)                                     | 2(R)                                     | A2       |
| 3(R)                                     | 3(R)                                     | A3       |
| 4(R)                                     | 4 ( R )                                  | A4       |
| 5(R)                                     | 5(R)                                     | A5       |
| 6(R)                                     | 6(R)                                     | A6       |
| 7 ( R )                                  | 7 ( R )                                  | A7       |
| 8(R)                                     | 8(R)                                     | B0       |
| 9(R)                                     | 9(R)                                     | B1       |
| 10 ( R )                                 | 10 ( R )                                 | B2       |
| 11 ( R )                                 | 11 ( R )                                 | B3       |
| 12 ( R )                                 | 12 ( R )                                 | B4       |
| 13 ( R )                                 | 13 ( R )                                 | B5       |
| 14 ( R )                                 | 14 ( R )                                 | B6       |
| 15 ( R )                                 | 15 ( R )                                 | B7       |

#### **Direct Hardware Control**

In systems where the users program has direct access to the hardware (DOS) the table below gives the mapping and functions that the 8006 provide. The address of each eight-bit port is calculated as shown in the table on the following page, the cards base address plus an offset.

#### **Reading the Inputs (direct) :**

The inputs are active Low. If no voltage is applied across one of the differential inputs it returns a one on that bit. If an AC or DC voltage (of sufficient magnitude, covered above) is applied it returns a zero on that bit.

#### Interrupts

Interrupts can be set up as shown on the following page. Port A bit zero is the interrupt source.

R = Read W = Write R/W = Read or Write

| Function<br>Available | Port | Address Hex | Port Type               |
|-----------------------|------|-------------|-------------------------|
| R                     | Α    | Base + 0    | Input Port (Opto Input) |
| R                     | В    | Base + 1    | Input Port              |

| Register D | eser-peron |       |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------|------------|-------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Address    | Mode       | D7    | D6    | D5   | D4   | D3   | D2   | D1   | D0   |
| Base+0     | R/W        | PAD7  | PAD6  | PAD5 | PAD4 | PAD3 | PAD2 | PAD1 | PAD0 |
| Base+1     | R/W        | PBD7  | PBD6  | PBD5 | PBD4 | PBD3 | PBD2 | PBD1 | PBD0 |
| Base+2     | R          | {0}   | {0}   | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  |
| Base+3     | R          | {0}   | {0}   | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  |
| Base+4     | R          | {0}   | {0}   | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  |
| Base+5     | R/W        | IRQEN | IRQST | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | IRC1 | IRC0 |
| Base+6     | R          | {0}   | {0}   | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  |
| Base+7     | R          | {0}   | {0}   | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  | {0}  |

Note:

**Register Description** 

Interrupt source is Base+0 bit D0. When selecting the Interrupt Mode, always disable interrupts prior to changing or setting states. This will help prevent inadvertent or un-expected interrupts from occurring. When using the high and low level interrupts, a change in state of the input must occur before the interrupt can be cleared. The device providing the input to Base +0, bit D0 must do this.

| PAD0-7 | = Port A (Base+0) |
|--------|-------------------|
| PBD0-7 | = Port B (Base+1) |

IRC0-1= Interrupt Mode select (Base+5)

IRC1

| IRC0 |   |              |
|------|---|--------------|
| 0    | 0 | low level    |
| 0    | 1 | high level   |
| 1    | 0 | falling edge |
| 1    | 1 | rising edge  |
|      |   |              |

IRQEN = enable interrupts (Base+5)

0 = disabled

1 = enabled (disabled after reset or power up).

IRQST = interrupt status (Base+5)

1 = interrupt pending (reading the bit clears interrupt). Bit can not be written.

Sealevel Systems ISO-16.PCI

## Specifications

#### **Environmental Specifications**

| Specification  | Operating       | Storage         |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Temperature    | 0° to 50° C     | -20° to 70° C   |
| Range          | (32° to 122° F) | (-4° to 158° F) |
| Humidity Range | 10 to 90% R.H.  | 10 to 90% R.H.  |
|                | Non-Condensing  | Non-Condensing  |

#### **Power Consumption**

| Supply line | +12 VDC      | +5 VDC |
|-------------|--------------|--------|
| Rating      | Optional Use | 260 mA |

#### Mean Time Between Failures (MTBF)

MTBF is calculated as greater than 150,000 hours, **excluding relays**. Relay Life expectancy is dependent on actual application usage.

#### **Physical Dimensions**

| Board length                       | 5.20 inches  | (13.208 cm) |
|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Board Height including Goldfingers | 3.50 inches  | (8.890 cm)  |
| Board Height excluding Goldfingers | 3.175 inches | (8.065 cm)  |

**Note:** Please see Appendix C for board layout and dimensions.

## **Appendix A - Troubleshooting**

Following these simple steps can eliminate most common problems without the need to call Technical Support.

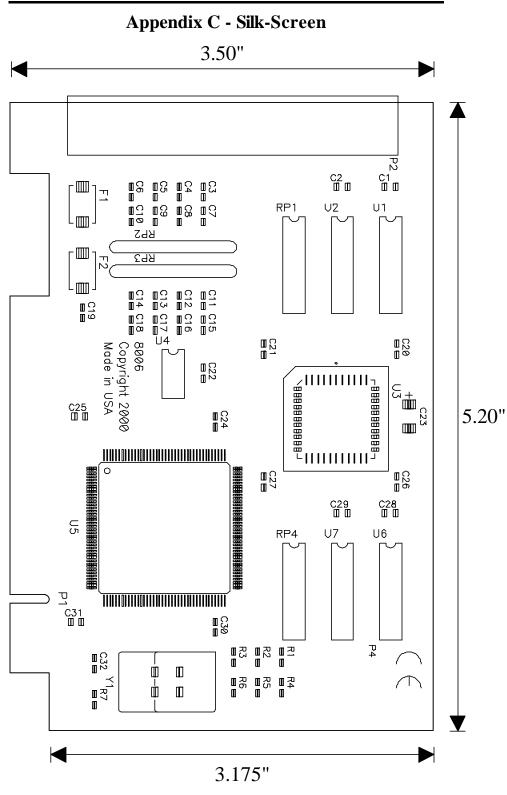
- 1. Install software <u>first</u>. After installing the software then proceed to adding the hardware. This places the required installation files in the correct locations.
- 2. Identify all I/O adapters currently installed in your system. This includes your on-board serial ports, controller cards, sound cards etc. The I/O addresses used by these adapters, as well as the IRQ (if any) should be identified.
- 3. Ensure that there is no conflict with currently installed adapters. No two adapters can occupy the same I/O address and may not be allowed to share IRQs.
- 4. Make sure the Sealevel Systems adapter is securely installed in a motherboard slot.

## **Appendix B - How To Get Assistance**

Please refer to Troubleshooting Guide prior to calling Technical Support.

- 1. Read this manual thoroughly before attempting to install the adapter in your system.
- 2. When calling for technical assistance, please have your user manual and current adapter settings. If possible, please have the adapter installed in a computer ready to run diagnostics.
- 3. Sealevel Systems maintains a Home page on the Internet. Our home page address is <u>www.sealevel.com</u>. The latest software updates, and newest manuals are available via our FTP site that can be accessed from our home page.
- 4. Technical support is available Monday thru Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. eastern time. Technical support can be reached at (864) 843-4343.

RETURN AUTHORIZATION MUST BE OBTAINED FROM SEALEVEL SYSTEMS BEFORE RETURNED MERCHANDISE WILL BE ACCEPTED. AUTHORIZATION CAN BE OBTAINED BY CALLING SEALEVEL SYSTEMS AND REQUESTING A RETURN MERCHANDISE AUTHORIZATION (RMA) NUMBER.



## **Appendix D - Compliance Notices**

#### **Federal Communications Commission Statement**

FCC - This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in such case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

#### **EMC Directive Statement**

Products bearing the CE Label fulfill the requirements of the EMC directive (89/336/EEC) and of the low-voltage directive (73/23/EEC) issued by the European Commission.

To obey these directives, the following European standards must be met:

- EN55022 Class A "Limits and methods of measurement of radio interference characteristics of information technology equipment"
- EN55024 'Information technology equipment Immunity characteristics Limits and methods of measurement'
- **EN60950** (**IEC950**) "Safety of information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment"

"This product has been tested to meet FCC Class B requirements. If Class B certification is required, please contact Sealevel Systems for Part# FB-102, ferrite bead."

#### Warning

This is a Class A Product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

Always use cabling provided with this product if possible. If no cable is provided or if an alternate cable is required, use high quality shielded cabling to maintain compliance with FCC/EMC directives.

### Warranty

Sealevel Systems, Inc. provides a lifetime warranty for this product. Should this product fail to be in good working order at any time during this period, Sealevel Systems will, at it's option, replace or repair it at no additional charge except as set forth in the following terms. This warranty does not apply to products damaged by misuse, modifications, accident or disaster.

Sealevel Systems assumes no liability for any damages, lost profits, lost savings or any other incidental or consequential damage resulting from the use, misuse of, or inability to use this product. Sealevel Systems will not be liable for any claim made by any other related party.

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> Technical Support is available from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Eastern time. Monday - Friday

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