



VT1531A

Eight-Channel Voltage Output Signal Conditioning Plug-on

User's Manual

Enclosed is the User's Manual for the VT1531A Signal Conditioning Plug-on. Insert this manual in your VXI Module's User's Manual behind the "Signal Conditioning Plug-ons" divider.

APPLICABILITY

This SCP is used with the VT1415A and VT1419A.



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Eight-Channel Voltage Output Signal Conditioning Plug-on

Introduction

The VT1531A provides an eight channel non-isolated voltage source. Each output can source ± 16 Volts at up to 5 mA output current. Each VT1531A output is current-limited to protect it from short-circuits.

About this Manual

This manual shows you how to control the Signal Conditioning Plug-on (SCP) using SCPI commands and explains the capabilities of this SCP. The contents of this manual are:

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Installation

Installation for this Plug-on is common to several others and is covered in Chapter 1 of your VXI Module User's Manual.

Identifying the Plug-on

You'll find the HP part number on the connector side of the SCP to the left of the serial number bar code. For the VT1531A, the part number is : VT1531A

Field Wiring

Since this Voltage Output SCP is NOT ISOLATED, it is extremely important not to introduce ground current-loops in the channel LO wires. To avoid this, we recommend the load be isolated from ground. See the wiring diagram that follows.

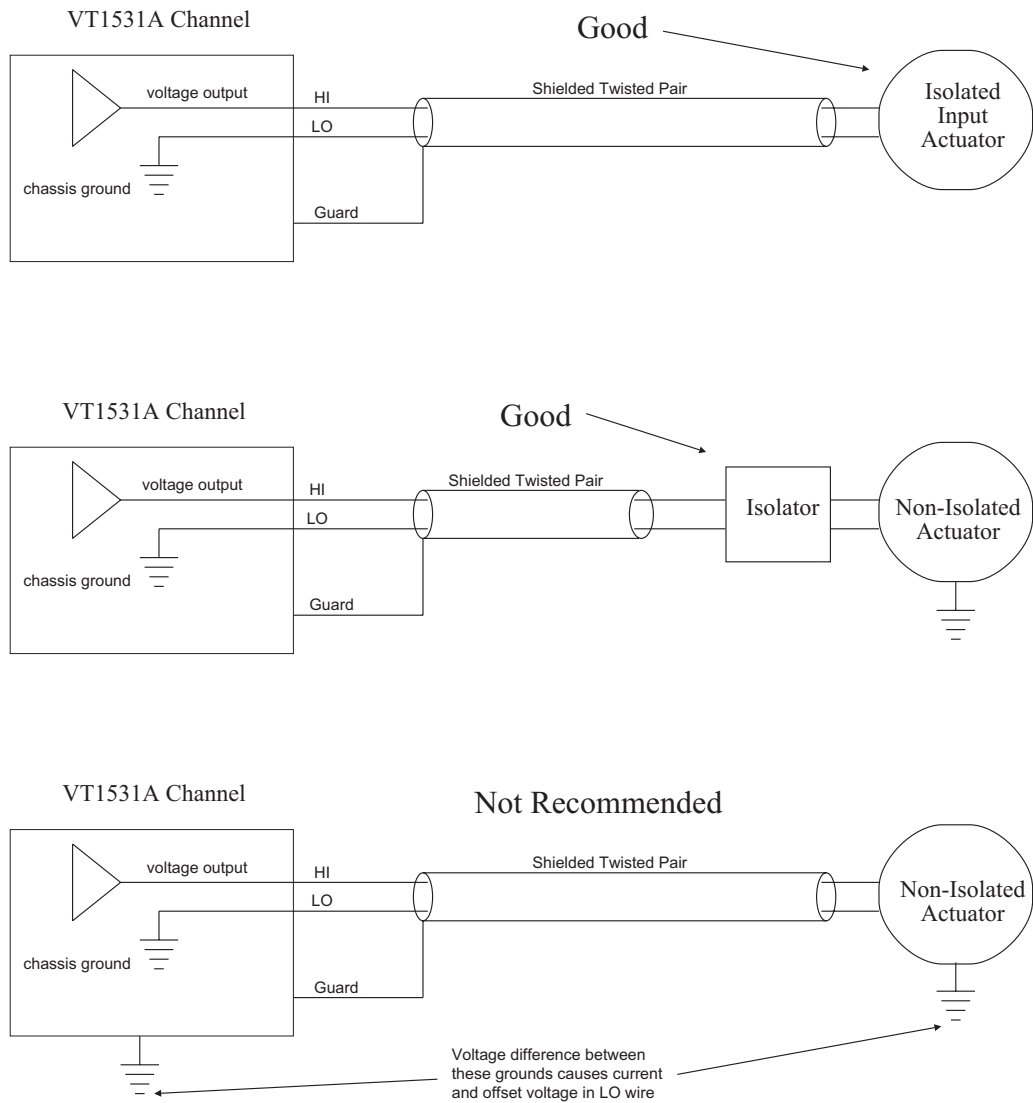


Figure 1. Recommended Field Wiring

The following table maps SCP channels to Terminal Module terminal names. Also see the Terminal Module labels supplied with your VT1531A.

SCP's Channel	SCP 0 channels	SCP 1 channels	SCP 2 channels	SCP3 channels	SCP 4 channels	SCP 5 channels	SCP 6 channels	SCP 7 channels
0 HI & LO	0 H & L	8 H & L	16 H & L	24 H & L	32 H & L	40 H & L	48 H & L	56 H & L
1 HI & LO	1 H & L	9 H & L	17 H & L	25 H & L	33 H & L	41 H & L	49 H & L	57 H & L
2 HI & LO	2 H & L	10 H & L	18 H & L	26 H & L	34 H & L	42 H & L	50 H & L	58 H & L
3 HI & LO	3 H & L	11 H & L	19 H & L	27 H & L	35 H & L	43 H & L	51 H & L	59 H & L
4 HI & LO	4 H & L	12 H & L	20 H & L	28 H & L	36 H & L	44 H & L	52 H & L	60 H & L
5 HI & LO	5 H & L	13 H & L	21 H & L	29 H & L	37 H & L	45 H & L	53 H & L	61 H & L
6 HI & LO	6 H & L	14 H & L	22 H & L	30 H & L	38 H & L	46 H & L	54 H & L	62 H & L
7 HI & LO	7 H & L	15 H & L	23 H & L	31 H & L	39 H & L	47 H & L	55 H & L	63 H & L

Programming With SCPI Commands

The only SCPI command shown here is to query the SCP's identification string. The VT1415A doesn't provide SCPI commands to control the SCP's output amplitude. See the following section for an example output control example.

Checking the ID of the SCP To verify the SCP type(s) installed on your VXI module, use the `SYSTem:CTYPe? (@<channel>)` command.

- The channel parameter specifies a single channel in the channel range covered by the SCP of interest. The first channel number for each of the eight SCP positions are; 0,8,16,24,32,40,48 and 56.

The value returned for the VT1531A SCP is:
HEWLETT-PACKARD,E1531A 8-Channel Voltage Output SCP,0,0

To determine the type of SCP installed on channels 0 through 7 send

```
SYST:CTYP? (@100)           query SCP type @ ch 0
enter statement here        enter response string
```

Programming with the VT1415A Algorithm Language

The following example shows the command sequence (platform/language independent) to send values to the SCP output channels. It assumes the SCP is installed in SCP position 0. Use SCP positions 4 - 7 for the VT1419A.

```
alg_string = "          first define the algorithm source string
static float chan_0 = 0, chan_1 = 1, chan_2 = 2; /* these lines define variables and */
static float chan_3 = 3, chan_4 = 4, chan_5 = 5; /* preset them to arbitrary startup *
static float chan_6 = 6, chan_7 = 7; /* values that match their channel number */
O100 = chan_0;
O101 = chan_1;
```

```
O102 = chan_2;
O103 = chan_3;
O104 = chan_4;
O105 = chan_5;
O106 = chan_6;
O107 = chan_7; "
```

```
ALG:DEF 'ALG1','alg_string'          send SCPI command to define algorithm "ALG1"
```

```
INIT                                  start algorithm (using default trig sys setup)
```

The algorithm has preset output values for each channel, but the following example is how your application program can modify those values while the algorithm is running

```
ALG:SCALAR 'ALG1','chan_0',1.25
ALG:SCALAR 'ALG1','chan_1',-2.17
ALG:SCALAR 'ALG1','chan_2',12.2
ALG:SCALAR 'ALG1','chan_3',5.0
ALG:SCALAR 'ALG1','chan_4',-8.33
ALG:SCALAR 'ALG1','chan_5',9.0
ALG:SCALAR 'ALG1','chan_6',0.45
ALG:SCALAR 'ALG1','chan_7',-6.66
```

```
ALG:UPDATE          must command VT1415A to update the algorithm variables
```

Sensing Output Voltage

Each output channel is also an analog input channel. By reading the value on this input channel, you can verify the output value programmed. See the following algorithm language example:

```
O100 = voltage_output /* program the output current for channel 0 */
readback = I100 /* sense channel voltage */
```

In the example above it is important to remember that all inputs are measured BEFORE outputs are updated. This means that the programmed output value is not sensed until the next algorithm cycle.

Notes This readback value is only an approximation of the actual output voltage. The SCP's output is calibrated to specification each time you execute the *CAL? command. The input channels for this SCP are not calibrated by *CAL?. The programmed output value can be more accurate than the sense value. The sense value is used only to verify the approximate programmed output.

Over-Voltage Protection

The VT1531A can sense an over-voltage condition on any of its outputs. This is to protect the SCP and the module it is installed on from damaging voltage levels applied to its outputs. If greater than approximately 20 Volts is applied to an output channel, the SCP may signal the VXI module to open all of its Calibration/Protection relays. The module will then generate an error message in its error queue (read by SYST:ERR?), and set a status bit in its STAT:QUES:COND register.

Note The over-voltage protect condition can only be reset with *RST.

Short Circuit Protection

As mentioned in the first paragraph, the VT1531A will current limit to protect itself. The SCP will typically current limit between 24 and 60 mA. No error message will be generated, and the Overvoltage Protect relays will not open.

*RST *CAL? and *TST? (important!)

During execution of *RST, *CAL? and *TST?, the outputs of the VT1531A will be disconnected momentarily from your system. When the operation is completed, outputs will be programmed to output approximately 0 Volts. The *RST command is typically used at the beginning of all application programs. Make sure the design of your system takes into account this *RST behavior.

SCP Calibration

The VT1415A calibrates all channels of this SCP when the *CAL? or CALibration:SETup commands are sent. If this SCP is replaced with a different VT1531A, or this SCP is moved to a different SCP location, the calibration must be repeated. By default, the VT1415A uses the Least Squares Curve Fitting method to determine the gain and offset calibration constants for each VT1531A channel. This maximizes the overall channel accuracy (see “Voltage Output Accuracy” in specifications section).

Because the Least Squares Curve Fit method does not force the output at a programmed zero to be zero, there can be up to 3.6 mV error at this point. By sending then DIAG:CAL:SETUP 0 command before you send the *CAL?, or CAL:SET commands, all VT1531A and VT1532A outputs will be calibrated to reduce the error at their programmed zero point. The trade-off is that this can approximately double the error at the VT1531A’s ± 2 Volt point. The specifications then become $\pm 0.02\%$ of expected output ± 6.5 mV offset. DIAG:CAL:SETUP 1 or *RST before the next *CAL? restores the Least Squares Fit calibration.

Specifications

These specifications for the VT1531A reflect its performance while installed on your VXI module. These specifications are not to be added to those presented in your VXI module User’s Manual.

General Specifications

Maximum voltage applied to any output Hi terminal

Damage level: $> \pm 42$ V peak

Voltage Output Range

at least ± 16 Volts Full Scale at up to 5 mA

Voltage Resolution

16 bits (monotonic to 16 bits) = $500 \mu\text{V}$

Noise

$< 1.2 \text{ mV}_{\text{RMS}}$ (20 Hz - 250 kHz)

Output Settling Time

$300 \mu\text{s}$

Temperature Coefficient

(for change in temperature from *CAL after 1 hr. warm up)
Accuracy: $\pm 0.004\%/^{\circ}\text{C}$
Offset Error: $0.2 \text{ mV}/^{\circ}\text{C}$

Voltage Output Accuracy

(90 days) $23^{\circ}\text{C} \pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ (with *CAL? done after 1 hr. warm up, and applied load is $\geq 100 \text{ k}\Omega$)
($\pm 0.02\%$ of expected output) $\pm (3.6 \text{ mV Offset Error})$

Output Impedance

50 Ohms , 15 Ohms through Common Mode Choke

Power Required

+5 Volts:

Typical 11 mA, Maximum 15 mA

± 24 Volts:

With 0 output: Typical 60mA, Max 75 mA
With outputs at 5 mA: Typical 100 mA, Max 115 mA
