

**NuDAQ<sup>®</sup>**  
**PCI-6308 Series**  
**Isolated Analog Output Board**  
**User's Guide**



Recycled Paper

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Product Model			
Environment to Use	OS: Computer Brand: M/B:                      CPU: Chipset:                      BIOS: Video Card: Network Interface Card: Other:		
Detail Description			
Suggestions to ADLINK			



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# How to Use This Guide

This manual is designed to help you use the PCI-6308. It describes how to configure and control various functions of the PCI-6308 card. It is divided into six chapters:

- Chapter 1, “Introduction”**, gives an overview of the product features, applications, and specifications.
- Chapter 2, “Installation”**, describes how to install the PCI-6308. The layout of the PCI-6308 is shown, as well as connector specifications, and installation notes are described.
- Chapter 3, “Registers”**, describes the details of the registers and its structure. This information is important for programmers who want to control the hardware with low-level programming
- Chapter 4, “Operation Theory”**, describes the working theory of the PCI-6308 series card. The DIO and DA systems are introduced.
- Chapter 5, “C/C++ Library”**, describes the functions in the DOS C/C++ Library and Windows 95 DLL.
- Chapter 6, “Software Utility”**, describes how to run the utility program included in the software CD.



# Introduction

The PCI-6308 series products are isolated analog output cards. The PCI-6308 series includes the follow three cards:

- PCI-6308V: Isolated 8-CH voltage output card
- PCI-6308A: Isolated 8-CH voltage and current output card
- PCI-6304V: Isolated 4-CH voltage output card

The PCI-6308V is a high-performance, 12-bit analog output board with PCI interface. The PCI-6308V provide 8 identical voltage output channels, with each channel capable of: (1) bipolar  $\pm 10\text{V}$  voltage outputs; (2) unipolar 0~+10V voltage output; and (3) unipolar 0 to user defined voltage output.

The DA chip used is the DAC-4814AP. A state-of-the-art, fully monotonic, digital to analog converter. This device employs ultra-stable nichrome (NiCr) thin-film resistors to provide monotonicity, low distortion, and low differential linearity error over long periods of time.

The PCI-6304V is available to large quantity OEM only. It is fully compatible with the PCI-6308V, but has four voltage-output channels only. Its functionality, supported software and operation performance is identical to that of the PCI-6308V, Hence no further reference to the PCI-6308 is outline in this manual.

The PCI-6308A is the combination of the PCI-6308V with an 8-CH current output extended board modeled EXP-8A. The EXP-8A board includes 8 precision voltage-to-current converters/transmitters, which converts voltage output of PCI-6308V to a current source output. The EXP-8A is piggybacked onto the PCI-6308V. Therefore, the PCI-6308A provides both voltage and current outputs. The total number of analog output channel is still 8.

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## 1.1 Features

- 32-bit PCI-Bus, Plug and Play, complies with PCI local bus specification Rev 2.1
- 8-CH 12-bit voltage output
- Fully isolation protection from PC power to external device
- 2500Vrms isolation voltage
- Unipolar or bipolar voltage output range
- Current output available on PCI-6308A,
- On board DC-to-DC converter provide voltage and current source
- 4 Isolated digital input channels
- 4 Isolated digital output channels

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## 1.2 Applications

- Industrial Process Control
- Pressure / Temperature Transmitter
- Current Source for Testing Equipment
- Servo Control

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## 1.3 Specifications

### ◆ Voltage Output

- **Numbers of channel:** 8 channel for PCI-6308V and PCI-6308A
- **Converter:** DAC4814AP or equivalent
- **Conversion type:** Monolithic multiplying
- **Resolution:** 12-bit no missing code (11-bit guarantee)
- **Voltage output range:** (jumper selectable)
  - ✓ Bipolar:  $\pm 10\text{V}$
  - ✓ Unipolar: 0~10V
  - ✓ User defined unipolar: 0~ user defined voltage.
- **Voltage output driving capability:**  $\pm 5\text{mA}$  min.
- **Settling time:** 16  $\mu$  second (-10V to +10V)
- **DA update time:** 90  $\mu$  second for four channels simultaneously
- **Gain error:**  $\pm 0.2\%$  (max, without trimming, with internal 10.0V reference voltage)
- **Differential Linearity Error:**  $\pm 0.002\%$  Full Scale Range
- **Data Transfer:** Programmed I/O
- **Isolation voltage:** 2500Vrms (photo isolation PC410)
- **Output initial status:** 0V (after RESET or POWER-ON)

#### ◆ Current Output

- **Numbers of channel:** 8 channel for PCI- 6308A
- **Current output range:** 0~20mA, 4~20mA, 5~25mA. (Software programmable)
- **Voltage to current converter:** B.B. XTR110 or equivalent
- **Settling time:** 17  $\mu$  second (0~20mA)
- **Slew rate:** 1.3mA /  $\mu$ s
- **Non-linearity:**  $\pm$  0.01 % of Span
- **Span error:** 0.3% of initial Span
- **Output resistance:** 10 Ohms maximum
- **Output initial status:** 0mA (after RESET or POWER-ON)

#### ◆ Digital Input

- **Numbers of digital input channel:** 4 isolated input channel
- **Photo isolator:** PC3H4 or equivalent
- **Isolation voltage:** 2500Vrms
- **Input voltage:** up to 34Vdc
  - ✓ Logic "L": 0~3.0V
  - ✓ Logic "H": 3.2~34V
- **Input resistance:** 2.4K $\Omega$  @ 0.5W

#### ◆ Digital Output

- **Numbers of digital output channel:** 4 isolated output channel
- **Photo isolator:** PC3H7 or equivalent
- **Isolation voltage:** 2500Vrms
- **Output type:** Photo-coupler transistors, open collector up to 35Vdc
- **Sink current:** 50mA maximum

## ◆ Power Supply source

- **+15V output (Pin #7 on CN1):**
  - ✓ 200mA maximum (for PCI-6308V)
  - ✓ 20mA maximum (for PCI-6308A, when all current output channel is 25mA)
- **-15V output (Pin #25 on CN1):**
  - ✓ 200mA maximum (for PCI-6308V)
  - ✓ 20mA maximum (for PCI-6308A, when all current output channel is 25mA)

## ◆ General Specifications

- **Operating temperature:** 0° ~ 55°C
- **Storage temperature:** -20° ~ 80°C
- **Humidity:** 5 ~95% non-condensing
- **Connector:** 37-pin D-sub connector (female)
- **Bus interface:** 32-bit slave PCI bus
- **Power consumption:**
  - ✓ PCI-6308V: +5VDC @ 220mA typical  
+12VDC @ 175mA typical
  - ✓ PCI-6308A: +5VDC @ 220mA typical  
+12VDC @ 250mA typical  
Or +12VDC @ 530mA (when all current output channels are 25mA)
- **PCB Dimension:** Half-sized 172 mm x 105 mm

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## 1.4 Software Supporting

ADLINK provides versatile software drivers and packages for users' different approach to building a system. We not only provide programming libraries such as DLL for many Windows systems, but also provide drivers for many software package such as LabVIEW<sup>®</sup>, HP VEE<sup>™</sup>, DASyLab<sup>™</sup>, InTouch<sup>™</sup>, InControl<sup>™</sup>, ISaGRAF<sup>™</sup>, and so on.

All software options are included in the ADLINK CD. Non-free software drivers are protected with licensing codes. Without the software code, you can install and run the demo version for two hours for trial/demonstration purposes. Please contact ADLINK dealers to purchase the formal license.

### 1.4.1 Programming Library

For customers who are writing their own programs, we provide function libraries for many different operating systems, including:

- DOS Library: Borland C/C++ and Microsoft C++, the functions descriptions are included in this user's guide.
- Windows 95 DLL: For VB, VC++, Delphi, BC5, the functions descriptions are included in this user's guide.
- PCIS-DASK: Include device drivers and DLL for Windows 98, Windows NT and Windows 2000. DLL is binary compatible across Windows 98, Windows NT and Windows 2000. That means all applications developed with PCIS-DASK are compatible across Windows 98, Windows NT and Windows 2000. The developing environment can be VB, VC++, Delphi, BC5, or any Windows programming language that allows calls to a DLL. The user's guide and function reference manual of PCIS-DASK are in the CD. Please refer the PDF manual files under \\Manual\_PDF\Software\PCIS-DASK
- PCIS-DASK/X: Includes device drivers and shared library for Linux. The developing environment can be Gnu C/C++ or any programming language that allows linking to a shared library. The user's guide and function reference manual of PCIS-DASK/X are in the CD. (Manual\_PDF\Software\PCIS-DASK-X.)

The above software drivers are shipped with the board. Please refer to the "Software Installation Guide" for installation procedures.

#### **1.4.2 PCIS-LVIEW: LabVIEW® Driver**

PCIS-LVIEW contains the VIs, which are used to interface with NI's LabVIEW® software package. The PCIS-LVIEW supports Windows 95/98/NT/2000. The LabVIEW® drivers is shipped free with the board. You can install and use them without a license. For more information about PCIS-LVIEW, please refer to the user's guide in the CD. (\\Manual\_PDF\Software\PCIS-LVIEW)

#### **1.4.3 PCIS-VEE: HP-VEE Driver**

The PCIS-VEE includes user objects, which are used to interface with the HP VEE software package. PCIS-VEE supports Windows 95/98/NT. The HP-VEE drivers are shipped free with the board. For more information about PCIS-VEE, please refer to the user's guide in the CD. (\\Manual\_PDF\Software\PCIS-VEE)

#### **1.4.4 DAQBench™: ActiveX Controls**

We suggest customers who are familiar with ActiveX controls and VB/C++ programming use the DAQBench™ ActiveX Control component library for developing applications. The DAQBench™ is designed under Windows NT/98. For more information about DAQBench, please refer to the user's guide in the CD. (\\Manual\_PDF\Software\DAQBench\ DAQBench Manual.PDF).

#### **1.4.5 DASyLab™ PRO**

DASyLab is an easy-to-use software package, which provides easy-setup instrument functions such as FFT analysis. Please contact ADLINK to obtain DASyLab PRO, which includes DASyLab and ADLINK hardware drivers.

#### **1.4.6 PCIS-DDE: DDE Server and InTouch™**

DDE stands for Dynamic Data Exchange. The PCIS-DDE includes the PCI cards' DDE server. The PCIS-DDE server is included in the ADLINK CD. It needs a license. The DDE server can be used in conjunction with any DDE client under Windows NT.

#### **1.4.7 PCIS-ISG: ISaGRAF™ driver**

The ISaGRAF WorkBench is an IEC1131-3 SoftPLC control program development environment. The PCIS-ISG includes ADLINK product drivers for ISaGRAF under Windows NT environment. The PCIS-ISG is included in the ADLINK CD. A license is needed to use the drivers.

#### **1.4.8 PCIS-ICL: InControl™ Driver**

PCIS-ICL is the InControl driver, which supports Windows NT. The PCIS-ICL is included in the ADLINK CD. A license is needed to use the drivers.

#### **1.4.9 PCIS-OPC: OPC Server**

PCIS-OPC is an OPC Server, which can link with OPC clients. There are several software packages on the market, which can provide the OPC clients. The PCIS-OPC supports Windows NT and requires a license to operate.

# 2

## Installation

This chapter describes how to install the PCI-6308. Please follow the following steps to install the PCI-6308 family of products.

- Check what you have (section 2.1)
- Unpacking (section 2.2)
- Check the PCB and jumper location (section 2.3)
- Install the hardware and setup and jumpers (section 2.4, 2.7)
- Install the software drivers and run utility to test (section 2.5)
- Cabling with external devices (section 2.6, 2.8)

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### 2.1 What You Have

In addition to this *User's Manual*, the package includes the following items:

- PCI-6308V (or PCI-6308A) Board
- ADLINK CD
- Software Installation Guide

If any of these items are missing or damaged, contact ADLINK or the dealer from whom you purchased the product. Save the shipping materials and carton in case you want to ship or store the product in the future.

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## 2.2 Unpacking

The PCI-6308 series card contains electro-static sensitive components that can be easily be damaged by static electricity.

Therefore, the card should be handled on a grounded anti-static mat. The operator should be wearing an anti-static wristband, grounded at the same point as the anti-static mat.

Inspect the card module carton for obvious damages. Shipping and handling may cause damage to your module. Be sure there are no shipping and handling damages on the modules carton before continuing.

After opening the card module carton, extract the system module and place it only on a grounded anti-static surface with component side up.

Again, inspect the module for damages. Press down on all the socketed IC's to make sure that they are properly seated. Do this only with the module place on a firm flat surface

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**Note:** DO NOT APPLY POWER TO THE CARD IF IT HAS BEEN DAMAGED.

---

*You are now ready to install your PCI-6308 series card.*

## 2.3 PCI-6308V Layout

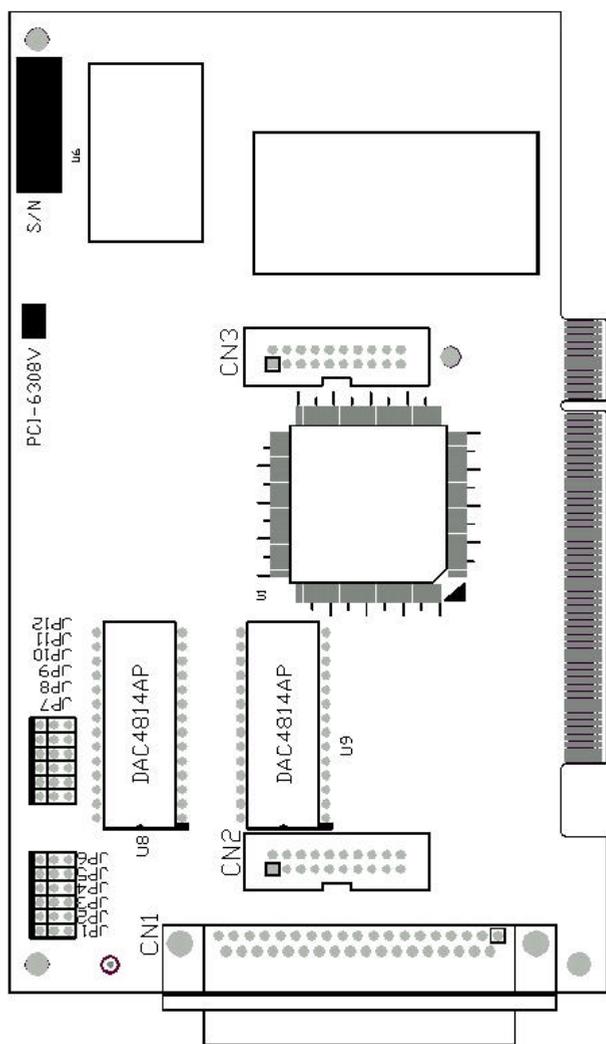


Figure 2.1 PCI-6308V Layout

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## 2.4 Hardware Installation Outline

### 2.4.1 Hardware configuration

The PCI cards (or CompactPCI cards) are equipped with plug and play PCI controllers, it can request base addresses and interrupts according to the PCI standard. The system BIOS will assign the system resources based on the PCI cards' configuration registers and system parameters (which are set by the system BIOS). Interrupt assignment and memory usage (I/O port locations) can only be assigned by the system BIOS. These system resource assignments are done on a board-by-board basis. It is not suggested to assign the system resource by any other methods.

### 2.4.2 PCI slot selection

The PCI card can be inserted into any PCI slot without any configuration of the system resources. The CompactPCI card can also be inserted into any CompactPCI I/O slot.

### 2.4.3 Installation Procedures

1. Turn off your computer
2. Turn off all accessories (printer, modem, monitor, etc.) connected to your computer.
3. Remove the cover from your computer.
4. Setup jumpers on the PCI or CompactPCI card.
5. Select a 32-bit PCI slot. PCI slot are shorter than ISA or EISA slots, and are usually white or ivory.
6. Before handling the PCI cards, discharge any static buildup on your body by touching the metal case of the computer. Hold the edge and do not touch the components.
7. Position the board into the PCI slot you selected.
8. Secure the card in place at the rear panel of the system.

---

## 2.5 Device Installation for Windows Systems

Once Windows 95/98/2000 has started, the Plug and Play functions of the Windows system will find and locate the new NuDAQ/NuIPC card. If this is the first time a NuDAQ/NuIPC card is installed in your Windows system, you will be prompted to input the device information source. Please refer to the **“Software Installation Guide”** for installation procedures of the device drivers.

---

## 2.6 Connector Pin Assignment

The pin assignment of PCI-6308V/6308A/6304V are shown in Figure 2.2

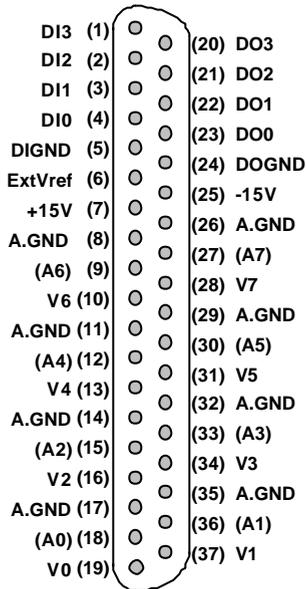


Figure 2.2 Pin Assignment of CN1 connector

**Legend:**

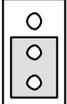
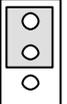
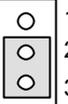
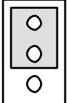
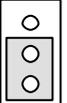
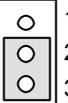
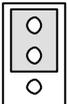
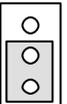
<b>V<sub>n</sub>:</b>	the voltage output of channel <i>n</i> for PCI-6308V/6308A, <i>n</i> =0~7 for PCI-6304V, <i>n</i> =0~4
<b>A<sub>n</sub>:</b>	the current output of channel <i>n</i> <b>A<sub>n</sub></b> is used by the PCI-6308A only, <i>n</i> =0~7
<b>ExtVref:</b>	external reference voltage for voltage output
<b>AGND:</b>	Ground of analog output channels and +/-15V
<b>-15V:</b>	-15V voltage output
<b>+15V:</b>	+15V voltage output
<b>D<sub>ix</sub>:</b>	Digital input channel <i>x</i>
<b>DO<sub>x</sub>:</b>	Digital Output channel <i>x</i>
<b>DIGND:</b>	Isolated ground of digital input
<b>DOGND:</b>	Isolated ground of digital output

## 2.7 Jumper Setting

The PCI-6308's voltage output channels can be configured with different voltage range. Each output channel and its corresponding jumpers are listed below.

Channel NO.	Corresponding Jumper For output mode (Unipolar/Bipolar)		Corresponding Jumper For reference voltage sources (external/internal)
CH0	JP1	JP9	JP11
CH1	JP2	JP9	JP11
CH2	JP3	JP9	JP11
CH3	JP4	JP9	JP11
CH4	JP5	JP10	JP12
CH5	JP6	JP10	JP12
CH6	JP7	JP10	JP12
CH7	JP8	JP10	JP12

The output range is dependent on the D/A converter's reference voltage source and output mode (Bipolar or Unipolar). JP11 and JP12 are used for setting reference voltage sources either internal or external. External reference voltage input (ExtVref) is located on connector CN1. JP1~8 and JP9/10 are used to set the output mode to be unipolar or bipolar.

Output Range	Unipolar/Bipolar		external/internal
	JP1~JP8	JP9~JP10	JP11~JP12
-10V to +10V Bipolar <b>(Default)</b>			
0V to +10V Unipolar			
0V to ExtRef Voltage Unipolar			

---

## 2.8 Termination Board Connection

The PCI-6308 is equipped with a DB-37 connector. The available termination boards include:

- ACLD-9137: A general purposed 37-pin screw terminal. The ACLD-9137 has a DB-37 male connector, which is used to directly attach to the PCI-6308.
- ACLD-9188: A general purposed 37-pin screw terminal, which is equipped with a heavy-duty screw terminal
- DIN-37D: A general purposed 37-pin screw terminal with a DIN-socket, which provides for easily installation. DIN-37D is shipped with a 37-pin cable.

# 3

## Registers

The descriptions of the registers and structure of the PCI-6308 Series are outlined in this chapter. The information in this chapter will assist programmers, who wish to handle the card with low-level programs.

In addition, the low level programming syntax is introduced. This information can help beginners to operate the 743X in the shortest possible time.

---

### 3.1 PCI PnP Registers

This PCI card functions as a 32-bit PCI target device to any master on the PCI bus. There are three types of registers: PCI Configuration Registers (PCR), Local Configuration Registers (LCR) and PCI-6308 registers.

The PCR, which is PCI-bus specifications compliant, is initialized and controlled by the plug & play (PnP) PCI BIOS. Users may obtain more information on the PCI BIOS specification to better understand the operation of the PCR. Please contact PCISIG to acquire the specifications of the PCI interface.

The PCI bus controller PCI-9050 is provided by PLX technology Inc. ([www.plxtech.com](http://www.plxtech.com)). For more information about the LCR, please visit PLX technology's web site to download relative information. It is not necessary for users to fully understand the details of the LCR if the software library provided is used. The PCI PnP BIOS assigns the base address of the LCR. The assigned address is located at an offset of 14h from the PCR.

The PCI-6308 registers are discussed in the next section. The base address, which is also assigned by the PCI PnP BIOS, is located at an offset of 18h from the PCR. Therefore, users can read the address 18h from the PCR to obtain its base address by using the BIOS function call. Do not attempt to modify the base address and interrupt that have been assigned by the PCI PnP BIOS, it may cause resource conflicts with your system.

---

## 3.2 I/O Address Map

Most of the PCI-6308 registers are 16 bits. Users can access these registers using 16-bit I/O instructions. The following table shows the registers map, including descriptions and their offset addresses relative to the base address.

I/O Address	Write	Read
Base + 00h	DA Channel #3 value	DA Sent Status
Base + 02h	DA Channel #2 value	--
Base + 04h	DA Channel #1 value	--
Base + 06h	DA Channel #0 value	--
Base + 08h	DA Channel #7 value	--
Base + 0Ah	DA Channel #6 value	--
Base + 0Ch	DA Channel #5 value	--
Base + 0Eh	DA Channel #4 value	--
Base + 10h ~3Eh	Reserved	
Base + 40h	Digital Input	Digital Output

**Table 3.1 I/O Address Map**

---

## 3.3 DA Output Register

There are 8 analog output channels on the PCI-6308. Every channel is 12-bits.

**Address:** BASE + 00(hex) ~ BASE+ 0E(hex)

**Attribute:** write only

**Data Format:**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BASE+0	DA7	DA6	DA5	DA4	DA3	DA2	DA1	DA0
Bit	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8
BASE+1	--	--	--	--	DA11	DA10	DA9	DA8

---

### 3.4 Digital Output Register

D0~D3 is the digital output signal written to the output channel. D4~D7 don't care.

**Address: BASE + 40(hex)**

**Attribute:** write only

**Data Format:**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BASE+20	X	X	X	X	D03	D02	D01	D00

---

### 3.5 Digital Input Ports

D4~D7 is the digital input signal from CN1.

D0~D3 is read back signal from the digital output channel.

**Address: BASE + 40(hex)**

**Attribute:** read only

**Data Format:**

Bit	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
BASE+20	DI3	DI2	DI1	DI0	D03	D02	D01	D00

# Operation Theory

In this chapter, the detail operation theory of the PCI-6308V and PCI-6308A is described. Before programming or applying the PCI-6308 card to your application, please go through this chapter to understand the features first.

---

## 4.1 Voltage Output

There are 8 voltage output channels for PCI-6308V and 6308A. For voltage output operation, you have to understand:

1. How to set the voltage output range.
2. The DA data format.

### 4.1.1 Voltage Output Range Selection

The DA converters of the PCI-6308 are Burr-Brown DAC4814AP. The DAC has a 12-bit resolution with bipolar or unipolar output. The voltage output range is set by JP1~JP8. Please refer to section 2.7 for detail of the jumper settings. The selectable range is +/-10V, 0~+10V and 0V ~ user defined voltage. User-defined voltage is inputted from the DB-37 connector at pin #6.

### 4.1.2 DA data format

The DA data format is a 12-bit unsigned value for all channels, that is, the value is in binary format. The digital value range from 0(0X000) to +4095(0xFFFF) corresponds to the full span of the output range, which is set by the jumpers. Table 4.1 shows the relationship between the digital value and the analog output voltage.

If the application requires a smaller voltage range, the PCI-6308 can still be applied. For example, if the application voltage range is uni-polar between 0~5V, user need only set jumper to external reference mode, and supply a 5V source to pin 6 of CN1.

For +/-10V mode:

Digital Value	HEX value	Output Voltage
4095	0xFFFF	+9.99969V
2048	0x800	0.00000V
0	0x000	-10.00000V

For 0~+10V mode:

Digital Value	HEX value	Output Voltage
4095	0xFFFF	+9.99969V
2048	0x800	5.00000V
0	0x000	0.00000V

For 0V ~ Vuser mode:

Digital Value	HEX value	Output Voltage
4095	0xFFFF	+Vuser
2048	0x800	+Vuser/2
0	0x000	0.00000V

**Table 4.1 DA Voltage Output Format**

The above table shows the address of every analog output ports relative to the base address. Note that the base address is assigned by the PCI BIOS. The current output control of the PCI-6308A is described in Section 4.3.

---

## 4.2 Analog Output Status Register

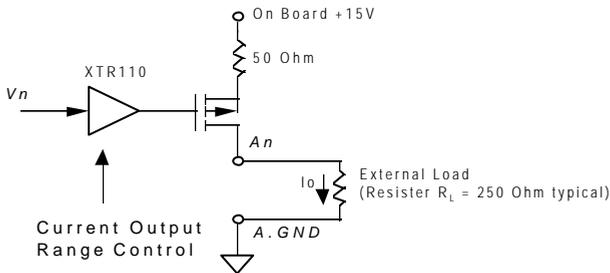
The DAC uses a series bus architecture hence there is a delay in the output of the digital value. The data transfer time for every DA data write takes  $16\mu\text{s}$ , therefore the software driver must wait for  $16\mu\text{s}$  before sending another set of data to any analog output port. While the DA value is sending, the Data\_Send bit is 'H'. The software driver should check this bit before writing any data to the output port. This register is read only.

Base	D16~D1	D0
0x00	X	Data_Send

---

## 4.3 Current Output and Range Control

A precision voltage-to-current converter XTR110 implements the current output. The current output channel  $n$  ( $A_n$ ) is control by the voltage of channel  $n$  ( $V_n$ ). A block diagram of the current output channels is shown in Fig 4.1.



**Figure 4.1 Current output circuit**

The PCI-6308A provides an on board  $+15V$  power supply. Each current output channel is a current source, which is controlled by the voltage of the corresponding voltage output channel. For example, voltage output channel 3 control the current source of channel 3.

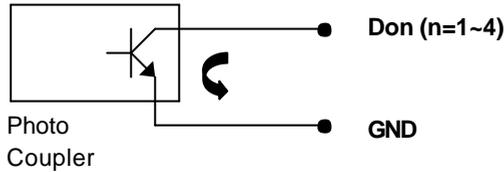
The output current range is programmable. The current range control register controls all 8 current channels on the PCI-6308A. There are three kinds of output current ranges. Refer to the following table and Section 5.2.9 for programming the current range using the `_6308_I2V_Control` function.

Mode	Input Voltage Range	Output Current Range
0	0~10V	0~20 mA
1	0~10V	5~25 mA
2	--	--
3	0~10V	4~20 mA

---

#### 4.4 Isolated Digital Output

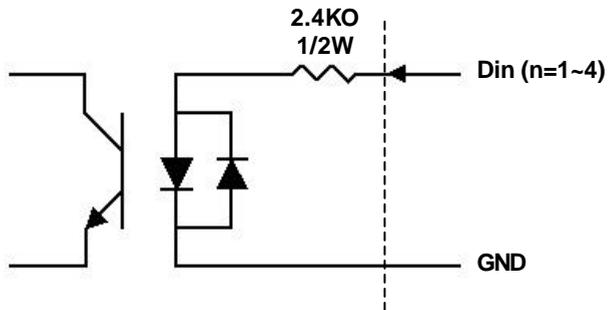
The isolated digital output circuits have the following characteristics. The output is of an open collector type. The isolation voltage between the isolated output and the host power signals is 2500 Vrms.




---

#### 4.5 Isolated Digital Input

The isolated digital input circuits have the following characteristics. The input is equipped with a current-limit resistor. The input voltage can be up to 34V. The isolation voltage between the isolated input and the host power signals is 2500 Vrms.



# 5

## C/C++ Library

This chapter describes the software library for operating this card. Only the functions in the DOS library and Windows 95 DLL are described. Please refer to the PCIS-DASK function reference manual, which is included in the ADLINK CD, for descriptions of Windows 98/NT/2000 DLL functions.

Function prototypes and useful constants are defined in the header files of the LIB directory (DOS) and INCLUDE directory (Windows 95). For Windows 95 DLL, the developing environment can be Visual Basic 4.0 or above, Visual C/C++ 4.0 or above, Borland C++ 5.0 or above, Borland Delphi 2.x (32-bit) or above, or any Windows programming language that allows calls to a DLL. The directory provides C/C++, VB, and Delphi INCLUDE files.

---

### 5.1 Libraries Installation

Please refer to the “**Software Installation Guide**” for detail information about how to install the software libraries for DOS, Windows 95 DLL, or PCIS-DASK for Windows 98/NT/2000.

The device drivers and DLL functions for Windows 98/NT/2000 are included with the PCIS-DASK. Please refer to the PCIS-DASK user’s guide and function reference, which is included in the ADLINK CD, for detailed programming information.

---

## 5.2 Programming Guide

### 5.2.1 Naming Convention

There are 7 function calls provided by the C Language Library. All the functions of the PCI-6308 are covered in this library.

The functions of the PCI-6308 software driver use full-names to represent the functions' real meaning. The naming convention rules are:

In DOS Environment:

`_{hardware_model}_{action_name}`. e.g. `_6308_Initial()`.

All functions in the PCI-6308 driver start with 6308 as {hardware\_model} and can be used by both the PCI-6308V and PCI-6308A.

In order to distinguish the difference between DOS library and Windows 95 library, a capital "W" is placed on the beginning of each function name of the Windows 95 DLL driver. e.g. `W_6308_Initial()`.

### 5.2.2 Data Types

We have defined some data type in the `Pci_6308.h` (DOS) and `Acl_pci.h` (Windows 95) header files. These data types are used by the PCI-6308/6216 library and suggest you use these data types in your application programs. The following table shows the data type names and their range.

Type Name	Description	Range
U8	8-bit ASCII character	0 to 255
I16	16-bit signed integer	-32768 to 32767
U16	16-bit unsigned integer	0 to 65535
I32	32-bit signed integer	-2147483648 to 2147483647
U32	32-bit single-precision floating-point	0 to 4294967295
F32	32-bit single-precision floating-point	-3.402823E38 to 3.402823E38
F64	64-bit double-precision floating-point	-1.797683134862315E308 to 1.797683134862315E309
Boolean	Boolean logic value	TRUE, FALSE

---

## 5.3 \_6308\_Initial

### **@ Description**

This function is used to initialize the PCI 6308. Every PCI\_6308 has to be initialized by this function before calling other functions.

### **@ Syntax**

#### **C/C++ (DOS)**

```
U16 _6308_Initial (U16 *existCards, PCI_INFO *pciInfo)
```

#### **C/C++ (Windows 95)**

```
U16 W_6308_Initial (U16 *existCards, PCI_INFO *pciInfo)
```

#### **Visual Basic (Windows 95)**

```
W_6308_Initial (existCards As Integer, pciInfo As  
PCI_INFO) As Integer
```

### **@ Argument**

**existCards:** number of existing PCI-6308 cards

**info:** relative information of the PCI-6308 cards

### **@ Return Code**

**ERR\_NoError**

**ERR\_BoardNoInit**

**ERR\_PCIBiosNotExist**

---

## 5.4 \_6308\_Software\_Reset

### **@ Description**

This function is used to reset the I/O port configuration. Note that this function cannot re-start the PCI bus and all the hardware setting won't be change either.

### **@ Syntax**

#### **C/C++ (DOS)**

```
void _6308_Software_Reset (U16 cardNo)
```

#### **C/C++ (Windows 95)**

```
void W_6308_Software_Reset (U16 cardNo)
```

#### **Visual Basic (Windows 95)**

```
W_6308_Software_Reset (ByVal cardNo As Integer)
```

### **@ Argument**

**cardNo:** the card number of PCI-6308 card

### **@ Return Code**

**ERR\_NoError**

---

## 5.5    \_6308\_DA

### **@ Description**

This function is used to write data to the D/A converters. There are 8 Digital-to-Analog conversion channels on the PCI-6308. The resolution of each channel is 12 bits unsign; i.e. the digital value range from 0 (0x000) to +4095 (0xFFF). Please refer to section 4.1.2 for details of the DA data format.

### **@ Syntax**

#### **C/C++ (DOS)**

```
U16 _6308_DA (U16 cardNo, U16 chn, I16 DADData)
```

#### **C/C++ (Windows 95)**

```
U16 W_6308_DA (U16 cardNo, U16 chn, I16 DADData)
```

#### **Visual Basic (Windows 95)**

```
W_6308_DA (ByVal cardNo As Integer, ByVal chn As Integer,  
ByVal DADData As Integer) As Integer
```

### **@ Argument**

**cardNo:**    The card number of PCI-6308 card  
**Chn:**        D/A channel number  
**DADData:**   D/A data value

### **@ Return Code**

**ERR\_NoError**

---

## 5.6    \_6308\_DA\_0\_3

### **@Description**

This function is used to simultaneously write data to the D/A converters of channel 0 to channel 3. The resolution of each channel is 12 bits unisgn; i.e. the digital value range from 0 to 4095. Please refer to section 4.1.2 for details of the DA data format.

### **@Syntax**

#### **c/c++ (DOS)**

```
U16    _6308_DA_0_3(U16 cardNo, I16 DA0_Data, I16 DA1_Data,  
                  I16 DA2_Data, I16 DA3_Data)
```

#### **c/c++ (Windows 95)**

```
U16    W_6308_DA_0_3(U16 cardNo, I16 DA0_Data, I16 DA1_Data,  
                  I16 DA2_Data, I16 DA3_Data)
```

#### **Visual Basic (Windows 95)**

```
W_6308_DA_0_3(ByVal cardNo As Integer, ByVal DA0_Data As  
              Integer, ByVal DA0_Data As Integer, ByVal DA2_Data  
              As Integer, ByVal DA3_Data As Integer)
```

### **@Argument**

**cardNo:**    The card number of PCI-6308 card  
**DA0\_Data:** Channel 0 D/A data value  
**DA1\_Data:** Channel 1 D/A data value  
**DA2\_Data:** Channel 2 D/A data value  
**DA3\_Data:** Channel 3 D/A data value

### **@Return Code**

**ERR\_NoError**

---

## 5.7    \_6308\_DA\_4\_7

### **@Description**

This function is used to simultaneously write data to the D/A converters of channel 4 to channel 7. The resolution of each channel is 12 bits unisgn; i.e. the digital value range from 0 to 4095. Please refer to section 4.1.2 for details of the DA data format.

### **@Syntax**

#### **c/c++ (DOS)**

```
U16    _6308_DA_4_7(U16 cardNo, I16 DA4_Data, I16 DA5_Data,  
                  I16 DA6_Data, I16 DA7_Data)
```

#### **c/c++ (Windows 95)**

```
U16    W_6308_DA_4_7(U16 cardNo, I16 DA4_Data, I16 DA5_Data,  
                  I16 DA6_Data, I16 DA7_Data)
```

#### **Visual Basic (Windows 95)**

```
W_6308_DA_4_7(ByVal cardNo As Integer, ByVal DA4_Data As  
Integer, ByVal DA5_Data As Integer, ByVal DA6_Data As  
Integer, ByVal DA7_Data As Integer)
```

### **@Argument**

**cardNo:**    The card number of PCI-6308 card  
**DA4\_Data:** Channel 4 D/A data value  
**DA5\_Data:** Channel 5 D/A data value  
**DA6\_Data:** Channel 6 D/A data value  
**DA7\_Data:** Channel 7 D/A data value

### **@Return Code**

**ERR\_NoError**

---

## 5.8 `_6308_Get_DA_Status`

### **@ Description**

This function is used to check the DA data sending status. Because the data transfer time for every DA data takes 16.0  $\mu\text{s}$ , the software driver must wait for 16.0 $\mu\text{s}$  before sending another data to any analog output port. This function should be called before writing any data to the output port. While the DA value is sending, the returned value is "1", otherwise the returned value is "0".

### **@ Syntax**

#### **C/C++ (DOS)**

```
U16 W_6308_Get_DA_Status (U16 cardNo)
```

#### **C/C++ (Windows 95)**

```
U16 W_6308_Get_DA_Status (U16 cardNo)
```

#### **Visual Basic (Windows 95)**

```
W_6308_Get_DA_Status (ByVal cardNo As Integer) As Integer
```

### **@ Argument**

**cardNo:** The card number of FCI-6308 cards

### **@ Return Code**

0 (low): no DA value is sending  
1 (high): the DA value is sending

---

## 5.9    \_6308\_DI

### **@ Description**

This function is used to read data from the digital input ports. There are 4 digital input channels on the PCI-6308. The retrieved value is stored in DIData.

### **@ Syntax**

#### **C/C++ (DOS)**

```
U16 _6308_DI (U16 cardNo, U16 *DIData)
```

#### **C/C++ (Windows 95)**

```
U16 W_6308_DI (U16 cardNo, U16 *DIData)
```

#### **Visual Basic (Windows 95)**

```
W_6308_DI (ByVal cardNo As Integer, DIData As Integer)  
As Integer
```

### **@ Argument**

**cardNo:**    the card number of PCI-6308 cards  
**DIData:**    the value read from digital input port

### **@ Return Code**

**ERR\_NoError**

---

## 5.10 \_6308\_DO

### **@ Description**

This function is used to write data to the digital output ports. There are 4 digital output channels on the PCI-6308, i.e. the output value ranges from 0 to 15.

### **@ Syntax**

#### **C/C++ (DOS)**

```
U16 _6308_DO (U16 cardNo, U16 DOData)
```

#### **C/C++ (Windows 95)**

```
U16 W_6308_DO (U16 cardNo, U16 DOData)
```

#### **Visual Basic (Windows 95)**

```
W_6308_DO (ByVal cardNo As Integer, ByVal DOData As Integer) As Integer
```

### **@ Argument**

**cardNo:** the card number of PCI-6308 cards  
**DOData:** the value written to digital output port

### **@ Return Code**

**ERR\_NoError**

---

## 5.11 \_6308\_I2V\_Control

### @ Description

This function is used to set the PCI-6308As' voltage-to-current mode control. There are three range modes for the PCI-6308A. Please refer to section 3.3 for details of the voltage to current conversion. The three voltage-to-current modes are:

Mode	Input Voltage Range	Output Current Range
I_0to20mA	0~10V	0~20 mA
I_4to20mA	0~10V	4~20 mA
I_5to25mA	0~10V	5~25 mA

### @ Syntax

#### C/C++ (DOS)

```
U16 _6308_I2V_Control (U16 cardNo, U16 ctrl)
```

#### C/C++ (Windows 95)

```
U16 W_6308_I2V_Control (U16 cardNo, U16 ctrl)
```

#### Visual Basic (Windows 95)

```
W_6308_I2V_Control (ByVal cardNo As Integer, ByVal ctrl  
As Integer) As Integer
```

### @ Argument

**cardNo:** the card number of PCI-6308A cards  
**ctrl:** the voltage-to-current mode, the valid modes are shown in the above table. The constants are defined in Pci\_6308.h (DOS) and Acl\_pci.h (Windows 95).

### @ Return Code

ERR\_NoError

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Thank you for choosing ADLINK. To understand your rights and enjoy all the after-sales services we offer, please read the following carefully.

1. Before using ADLINK's products, please read the user manual and follow the instructions exactly. When sending in damaged products for repair, please attach an RMA application form.
2. All ADLINK products come with a two-year guarantee, free of repair charge.
  - The warranty period starts from the product's shipment date from ADLINK's factory
  - Peripherals and third-party products not manufactured by ADLINK will be covered by the original manufacturers' warranty
  - End users requiring maintenance services should contact their local dealers. Local warranty conditions will depend on the local dealers
3. Our repair service does not cover the two-years warranty, while damage goods are cause by the following:
  - a. Damage caused by not following instructions on user menus.
  - b. Damage caused by carelessness on the users' part during product transportation.
  - c. Damage caused by fire, earthquakes, floods, lightening, pollution and incorrect usage of voltage transformers.
  - d. Damage caused by unsuitable storage environments with high temperatures, high humidity or volatile chemicals.
  - e. Damage caused by leakage of battery fluid when changing batteries.
  - f. Damages from improper repair by unauthorized technicians.
  - g. Products with altered and damaged serial numbers are not entitled to our service.
  - h. Other categories not protected under our guarantees.

4. Customers are responsible for the fees regarding transportation of damaged products to our company or to the sales office.
5. To ensure the speed and quality of product repair, please download an RMA application form from our company website [www.adlinktech.com](http://www.adlinktech.com). Damaged products with RMA forms attached receive priority.

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