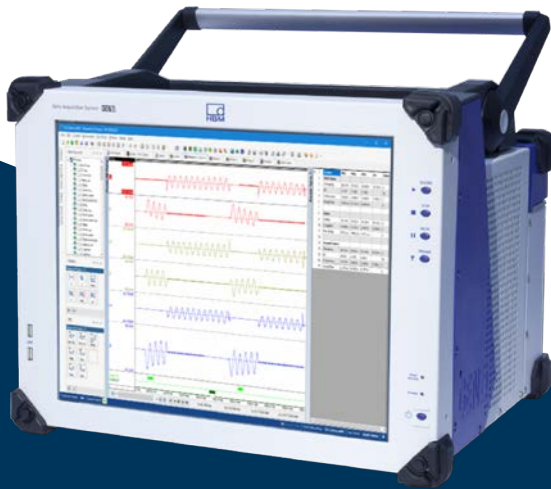


English

User Manual



GEN series GEN7iB

Desktop and Rack Mount
Tethered Data Acquisition System

Document version 1.1 - June 2023

References made to the Perception software are for version 7.40 or higher

For HBM's Terms and Conditions visit www.hbm.com/terms

Hottinger Brüel & Kjaer GmbH
Im Tiefen See 45
64293 Darmstadt
Germany
Tel: +49 6151 80 30
Fax: +49 6151 8039100
Email: info@hbm.com
www.hbm.com/highspeed

Copyright © 2023

All rights reserved. No part of the contents of this document may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without the written permission of the publisher.

LICENSE AGREEMENT AND WARRANTY

LICENSE AGREEMENT and WARRANTY

For information about LICENSE AGREEMENT AND WARRANTY refer to:
www.hbm.com/terms.

Trademarks and patents

StatStream® is a registered trademark of HBK in the European Union and a trademark in other countries.

StatStream® is patented in the US, Patent No. 7,868,886; patent pending in other countries.

Legal statement

This product uses GNU General Public Licensed (GPL) software, the source code is available at:

www.hbm.com/highspeed

For more information please refer to the following website:

www.gnu.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ToC - Overview

About this manual	13
1.1 Symbols used in this manual	13
1.2 Manual conventions	14
2 Safety Messages	15
2.1 Introduction	15
2.2 Grounding	18
2.2.1 Mains power cord	19
2.3 Instrument Symbols	20
2.4 Protection and isolation	21
2.4.1 Measurement categories	21
2.4.2 Basic insulation versus reinforced	23
2.4.3 Protection	25
2.4.4 Overvoltage/current protection	26
2.4.5 Isolation	26
2.5 Environment	27
2.6 Laser Safety	28
2.7 Manual handling of loads	29
2.8 International safety warnings	30
2.9 Operation of electrical installations	46
3 Normative Documents and Declarations	47
3.1 Electrical	47
3.1.1 Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)	47
3.1.2 Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)	48
3.2 Environment	50
3.2.1 RoHS and WEEE - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	50
3.2.2 China RoHS	51
3.3 CE and UKCA Declaration of conformity	52
3.3.1 CE Declaration of conformity	52
3.3.2 UKCA Declaration of conformity	52
3.4 FCC Class A Notice	53
4 Batteries	54
4.1 General	54
4.2 Removal and replacement	55
4.3 Recharging	58
4.4 Disposal	59

TABLE OF CONTENTS

5	Mains Power	60
5.1	Power and frequency requirements	60
5.2	Connecting power	61
5.3	Fuse requirements and protection	63
5.4	Fuse replacement	64
6	Introduction	66
6.1	Introducing GEN7iB	66
6.2	Mainframe overview	67
6.2.1	Mainframe feature comparison	68
6.3	Hardware	69
6.3.1	PCI-e/CPCI backplane	69
6.3.2	Input cards	70
6.3.3	Master/Sync support	70
6.3.4	Thermal protection	70
6.4	Acquisition	72
6.4.1	StatStream	73
6.5	Signal conditioning	74
6.6	Data storage	75
6.7	PC Section	76
6.8	Perception Software	77
6.8.1	Windows® logon password and remote desktop access	77
6.9	Perception language settings	78
7	Setting up the GEN7iB	80
7.1	PC connections	80
7.1.1	USB 3.0 and USB 2.0 ports	82
7.1.2	Mini DisplayPorts	82
7.1.3	Sound	82
7.1.4	Removable drive bay	83
7.2	Removing and installing input cards	87
7.2.1	Removing cards	87
7.2.2	Installing cards	88
7.3	Handle	90
7.3.1	Turning the handle	91
7.4	Feet	92
7.4.1	To turn the feet out:	92
7.4.2	To turn the feet in:	92
7.5	Probe calibration	93

TABLE OF CONTENTS

7.6	DC power output	95
7.7	Digital Event/Timer/Counter	97
7.7.1	Isolated event adapter	101
7.7.2	Torque/RPM adapter	102
7.7.3	eAxe setup	104
7.8	Accessing the CPU section	105
7.9	Air filter replacement	110
8	Getting Started	112
8.1	Front panel control	112
8.2	Getting started	114
9	Acquisition and Storage	115
9.1	Introduction	115
9.1.1	The basic ideas behind Acquisition Modes in Perception V7 and V8	115
9.1.2	Terminology	119
9.2	Acquisition Modes - User Interface	120
9.3	Setup for the Acquisition Modes	123
9.3.1	On start of acquisition	123
9.3.2	Wait for trigger	125
9.3.3	Wait for trigger to trigger memory first	127
9.3.4	On start of acquisition reduced rate and wait for trigger to trigger memory first	130
10	Digital Trigger Modes	132
10.1	Introduction	132
10.2	Understanding digital triggering	133
10.2.1	Digital trigger detector	133
10.2.2	Valid trigger conditions	134
10.3	Trigger modes	136
10.3.1	Basic trigger mode	136
10.3.2	Dual trigger mode	137
10.3.3	Trigger qualifier	138
10.4	Recorder and system trigger	139
10.5	Channel alarm	140
11	Interface/Controller	141
11.1	Introduction	141
11.2	Communication and control	142
11.2.1	Network protocols and ports	143
11.2.2	Using the 1 Gbit option connections	144

TABLE OF CONTENTS

11.3	Master/Sync connector	145
11.3.1	Connecting the Master/Sync connector	149
11.3.2	Connecting multiple mainframes using the Master/Sync card	150
11.3.3	Setting the Master/Sync operating modes	152
11.3.4	Synchronizing a Master/Sync setup to external time sources	154
11.4	I/O connector	155
11.4.1	I/O connector input overvoltage protection	156
11.4.2	I/O connector functions and connector pinning	157
11.4.3	External Start In/External Stop In	159
11.4.4	External Event In use with RT-FDB	161
11.5	Option - Removable Solid State Drive (SSD)	162
11.6	Option - Optical 1 Gbit Ethernet interface	164
11.7	Option - 10 Gbit Ethernet interface (SFP+ Module)	166
11.7.1	Installing a 1 Gbit SFP/10 Gbit SFP+ Module	173
11.7.2	Removing a 1 Gbit SFP/10 Gbit SFP+ Module	178
12	Input Cards	179
12.1	Available input cards	179
12.2	GN310B (2 MS/s), GN311B (200kS/s) Power Analyzer input cards	182
12.2.1	Measuring voltages	183
12.2.2	Connecting 3-phase Artificial Star Adapter	187
12.2.3	Measuring currents	189
12.2.4	Connecting HBM current transducers	193
12.2.5	Connecting LEM current transducers	194
12.2.6	Understanding the GN310B/GN311B category rating	195
12.2.7	Understanding the GN310B/GN311B high voltage input	197
12.2.8	GN310B/GN311B Isolation Voltage channel	198
12.2.9	GN310B/GN311B Isolation Current channel	203
12.2.10	GN310B/GN311B type testing of the HV channels	204
12.3	Isolated 1kV input cards	209
12.3.1	GN610B, Isolated 1kV 2MS/s input card with real-time formula database ..	209
12.3.2	GN611B, Isolated 1kV 200kS/s input card with real-time formula database	210
12.3.3	Using the GN610B/GN611B	211
12.3.4	Understanding the GN610B/GN611B category rating	215
12.3.5	Understanding the GN610B/GN611B input	216
12.3.6	Using the High Precision Differential Probe	218
12.3.7	Measuring currents	220
12.3.8	GN610B/GN611B Isolation and type testing	221
12.3.9	GN610B/GN611B protection mechanisms	230

TABLE OF CONTENTS

12.4	Isolated Basic/IEPE cards	235
12.4.1	GN815, Isolated Basic/IEPE 2MS/s input card	235
12.4.2	GN816, Isolated Basic/IEPE 200kS/s input card	236
12.4.3	Using the GN815 and GN816	237
12.4.4	Understanding the GN815 and GN816 isolation	239
12.4.5	Understanding the GN815 and GN816 input	240
12.4.6	GN815 and GN816 Input overload protection	242
12.5	Basic high speed input card	245
12.5.1	GN8101B/GN8102B/GN8103B, Basic 250, 100, 25 M/s input cards	245
12.6	High resolution universal input card	246
12.6.1	GN840/GN1640 Universal 500 kS/s 8/16 channel input cards	246
12.6.2	Basic mode and cabling	248
12.6.3	Bridge mode and cabling	249
12.6.4	Basic sensor and cabling	253
12.6.5	Integrated Electronic Piezoelectric (IEPE) mode and cabling	254
12.6.6	Piezoelectric (Charge) mode and cabling	255
12.6.7	Resistive Temperature Detectors (RTD) mode and cabling	256
12.6.8	Resistance mode	257
12.6.9	Current loop mode and cabling	260
12.6.10	Thermocouple mode and cabling	261
12.6.11	DIN rail breakout	262
12.6.12	Flexible wiring	265
12.7	Optical fiber isolated input card	266
12.7.1	GN1202B, Optical fiber isolated 100 MS/s input card	266
12.8	High resolution IEPE and Charge input cards	268
12.8.1	GN3210 IEPE and charge 250 kS/s input card	268
12.8.2	GN3211 basic 20 kS/s input card	270
13	Option Cards	272
13.1	Option Carrier Card (OCC)	272
13.1.1	Option cards supported	273
14	GEN series Synchronization Methods	274
14.1	GEN series synchronization methods compared	274
14.1.1	Signal phase shift synchronization	274
14.1.2	Trigger synchronization	276
14.1.3	Absolute time of day synchronization	277
14.1.4	Start/Stop synchronization	279
14.1.5	Synchronization specification overview	280

TABLE OF CONTENTS

14.2	PTP.....	282
14.2.1	PTP ⁽¹⁾ technology background	282
14.2.2	PTP Protocol details.....	283
14.2.3	Best master clock algorithm (BMC)	284
14.2.4	PTP switch types	286
14.2.5	Transparent clock switch synchronization	290
14.2.6	Common terms used in IEEE 1588	294
14.2.7	PTP and Master/Sync	295
14.3	GPS.....	297
14.3.1	Installation.....	297
14.3.2	Using the GPS antenna	299
14.3.3	Setup comparison	315
14.3.4	GPS antenna placement	316
14.3.5	GPS antenna lightning protection.....	318
14.3.6	Trouble-shooting guide for G002B	318
14.4	IRIG.....	319
14.4.1	System overview.....	319
14.4.2	Installation.....	322
14.4.3	Using the GMR1000 module	323
14.4.4	Trouble-shooting guide for G001B	330
15	Understanding Inputs and Usage of Probes	331
15.1	GEN series inputs	331
15.1.1	Single-ended input	332
15.1.2	Balanced differential input	334
15.1.3	Isolated single-ended or Isolated unbalanced differential input.....	335
15.1.4	Isolated balanced differential input	337
15.2	GEN series voltage probe types	339
15.2.1	Passive, single-ended voltage probes	340
15.2.2	Passive, single-ended isolated voltage probes	342
15.2.3	Passive, differential matched isolated voltage probes	343
15.2.4	Active differential voltage probes.....	344
15.3	Probe bandwidth calibration	345
15.3.1	1X Probes	345
15.3.2	10X Probes	347
15.3.3	Probes and differential measurements	348
15.4	Current shunt measurements	349
A	Real-time Formula Database Calculators	350

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A.1	Overview	350
B	Maintenance	354
B.1	Preventive maintenance	354
B.2	Preventive drive replacement	355
B.2.1	Hard disk drive	355
B.2.2	Solid State Drive (SSD)	355
B.3	Preventive air filter replacement	356
B.4	Cleaning	357
B.5	Cleaning and disinfecting the touch screen	358
B.5.1	Cleaning the touch screen	358
B.5.2	Disinfecting the touch screen	358
B.5.3	US CDC-recommended disinfectant solutions safe for touch screen	359
C	Service Information	361
C.1	General - Service Information	361
C.2	Calibration/verification	362
D	Trouble-shooting	363
D.1	Boot setup	363
D.2	GHS Integrated system image restore	367
D.2.1	Boot menu preparation	367
D.2.2	Starting image restore	369
D.2.3	Image restore phase 1 - Installing devices	372
D.2.4	Image restore phase 2 - Measuring video performance	372
D.2.5	Image restore phase 3 - Windows 10 welcome	373
D.2.6	Potential problems after restore	380
D.3	Touch screen calibration	383
D.3.1	ELO touch screen	384
D.4	Backing up the recovery partition	388
D.5	Recovery partition creation	391
D.5.1	Using the Integrated System Recovery USB Disk	391
D.5.2	Starting recovery partition creation	392
D.5.3	Starting recovery partition restore	393
D.6	GHS Integrated system BIOS update	396
D.7	Language settings in Windows	398
D.7.1	How to change the Windows® 10 display language	398
D.7.2	Installing a Language Pack in Windows 10	401
D.8	Embedded Software upgrades	410
D.8.1	Boot recovery switch	410

TABLE OF CONTENTS

D.9	Unexpected mainframe shutdown	413
D.10	The Master/Sync connection does not synchronize	414
D.11	Optical Network (SFP)	415
D.12	Master/Sync connection verification procedure.....	416
D.13	IRIG GMR1000 Trouble-shooting	418
D.14	GPS OTMC 100 Trouble-shooting.....	443
D.15	Diagnostics web page interface	464
E	Frequently Asked Questions	465
E.1	Overview	465
F	Rack Mount Instructions	466
F.1	Mount GEN7iB in a 19-inch rack.....	466
G	PTP Synchronization	468
G.1	Mainframe PTP connections.....	468
G.1.1	GEN7i	468
G.1.2	GEN7iA/GEN7iB	469
G.1.3	GEN7tA/GEN7tB	470
G.1.4	GEN2tB.....	471
G.1.5	GEN4tB.....	472
G.1.6	GEN3i	473
G.1.7	GEN3iA.....	474
G.1.8	GEN17tA/GEN17B	475
G.2	Perception settings	476
G.3	Synchronizing GEN series and QuantumX using PTP	477
G.3.1	GEN3i with single QuantumX "B" version module.....	477
G.3.2	GEN3i with single SomatXR "B" version module.....	478
G.3.3	GEN3i with up to three QuantumX "B" version modules	479
G.3.4	GEN3i with standard network switch and four or more of QuantumX "B" version modules.....	481
G.3.5	GEN3i with PTP network switch and four or more of QuantumX "B" version modules.....	483
G.3.6	GEN7tA/GEN7tB with multiple QuantumX "B" version modules	485
G.3.7	GEN7tA/GEN7tB with single QuantumX "B"; version module	486
G.3.8	Genesis using GPS-to-PTP bridge with Master/Sync Connected Systems..	487
G.3.9	PTP Grandmasters	488
G.3.10	HBK UL-0265 gigabit PTP switch	489
G.3.11	Siemens Scalance XR234-12M PTP switch	490
G.3.12	PTP configuration errors	491

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- H Application Specific Usage 492**
 - H.1 Calculating maximum fiber cable length 492
 - H.2 Wake-on-LAN support (WOL). 494
 - H.2.1 Locating GEN3i, GEN3iA, GEN7i, GEN7iA and GEN7iB MAC/Physical address .. 496
 - H.2.2 Locating GEN3t, GEN7tA/GEN7tB and GEN17tA/GEN17tB MAC/Physical address 498
 - H.3 eAxe configuration. 500
 - H.4 Configuring an encoder with direction and reset 502
 - H.4.1 From encoder to level converter 502
 - H.4.2 From level converter to Digital I/O connector on the mainframe 505
 - H.4.3 Activate Digital I/O channels with Perception. 505

1 About this manual

1.1 Symbols used in this manual

The following symbols are used throughout this manual to indicate warnings and cautions.

DANGER

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

WARNING

Indicates an electrical shock hazard which, if not avoided, could result in death or serious injury.

CAUTION

Indicates a potentially hazardous situation which, if not avoided, could result in minor or moderate injury; or alerts against unsafe practices; or alerts against actions which could damage the product or result in a loss of data.

CAUTION

The ESD susceptibility symbol indicates that handling or use of an item may result in damage from ESD if proper precautions are not taken.

Notice

The product or the environment may be damaged.



Important

Read the text to avoid errors with the usage of the GEN DAQ products.



Tip

The info icon indicates sections which provide additional information about the product. This information is not essential for correct operation of the instrument, but provides knowledge to make better use of the instrument.

1.2 Manual conventions

When the wording “Click Start ...” is used, this refers to the Windows® Start button. Compared to Windows® XP, Windows® Vista, Windows® 7 and Windows® 10, the Start Menu has undergone some significant changes. The taskbar icon is no longer labeled “Start” and is now simply the pearl icon (of the window-frame in an orb).

For clarity and convenience, these conventions are used throughout this manual:

- **Menu names** from the display appear in bold, blue lettering.
- **Settings** within a menu appear in bold, red lettering.
- **Front panel controls** and **control names** appear in bold, black lettering.

2 Safety Messages

2.1 Introduction



Important

Read this section before using this product!

This instrument is mains powered and protective ground connections are required (unless otherwise specified for certain parts).

This manual contains information and warnings that must be observed to keep the instrument safe. The instrument should not be used when environmental conditions exceed the instrument's specifications (e.g. damp, high humidity) or if the unit is damaged.

For the correct and safe use of this instrument, it is essential that both operating and service personnel follow generally accepted safety procedures in addition to the safety precautions specified in this manual.

Whenever it is likely that safety protection has been impaired, the instrument must be made inoperative and secured against any unintended operation. Qualified maintenance or repair personnel should be informed. Safety protection is likely to be impaired if, for example, the instrument shows visible damage or fails to operate normally.

Appropriate use

This instrument and the connected transducers may be used only for measurement and directly related control tasks. Any other use is not appropriate. To ensure safe operation, the instrument may only be used as specified in this user manual.

- The covers protect the user from live parts and should only be removed by suitably qualified personnel for maintenance and repair purposes.
- The instrument must not be operated with the covers removed.
- This instrument must not be used in life support roles.
- There are no user serviceable parts inside the instrument.

It is also essential to follow the respective legal and safety regulations for specific applications during use. The same applies to the use of accessories. Additional safety precautions must be taken in setups where malfunctions could cause major damage, loss of data or even personal injury.

Some examples of precautions are: mechanical interlocking, error signaling, limit value switches, etc.

Maintenance and cleaning

The instrument is a maintenance-free product. However, please note the following information about cleaning the housing:

- Before cleaning, disconnect the instrument completely.
- Clean the housing with a soft, slightly damp (not wet!) cloth. Never use solvents, since these could damage the housing or the labeling on the front panel.
- When cleaning, ensure that no liquid gets into the housing or connections.

General dangers, failing to follow the safety instructions

This instrument is a state-of-the-art device and as such is fail-safe. Using this instrument may be hazardous if it has been installed incorrectly and is operated by untrained personnel. Any person assigned to install, maintain or repair the unit or to put the unit into operation must have first read and understood the user manual, particularly the technical safety instructions.

Residual risks

This instrument's scope of supply and performance covers only a small area of measurement technology. In addition, equipment planners, installers and operators should plan, implement and respond to the safety engineering considerations of measurement technology in such a way as to minimize any residual risks. Prevailing regulations must be complied with at all times. The residual risks of the measurement technology must be referenced.

Conversions and modifications

Neither the design nor the safety features of this instrument may be modified without our express prior written agreement. Any modification shall exclude all liability on our part for any resultant damage. In particular, any repair or soldering work on cards (replacement of components) is prohibited. When exchanging complete units, use only original parts from HBM. The unit is delivered from the factory with a fixed hardware and/or software configuration. Changes should only be made within the possibilities documented in this manual.

Qualified personnel

People entrusted with the installation, fitting, operation of the instrument and putting the unit into service must have the appropriate qualifications. The instrument may only be installed and used by qualified personnel, in strict accordance with the specifications and the safety rules and regulations. This includes people who meet at least one of the three following qualification levels:

- Project personnel: Have a working knowledge of the safety concepts of automation and test and measurement technology.
- Automation plant or test and measurement operating personnel: Have been instructed on how to handle the equipment and are familiar with the operation of the cards and technologies described in this documentation.
- Commissioning engineers or service engineers: Have successfully completed the training on how to repair the automation systems. They are also authorized to activate, to ground and to label circuits and equipment in accordance with engineering safety standards. It is essential that the legal and safety requirements for the product and any accessories are complied with during use.

2.2 Grounding

The instrument must be used with a protective ground connection via the protective ground conductor of the supply cable. The protective ground conductor is connected to the instrument before the line and neutral connections are made when the supply connection is made. If the final connection to the supply is made elsewhere, ensure that the ground connection is made before line and neutral connections are made.

WARNING

Any interruption of the ground connection, inside or outside the instrument, is likely to make the instrument dangerous. Intentional interruption is prohibited.

For protection against electric shock, all external circuits or equipment need a safe insulation. Therefore, peripheral equipment must not be connected to the system with a power supply without the SELV (Separated Extra Low Voltage) rating unless explicitly mentioned.

Signal connections to the instrument should be connected after the ground connection is made and disconnected before the ground connection is removed, i.e. the supply lead must be connected whenever signal leads are connected.

WARNING

For safety, it is essential that the protective ground connector of the instrument is used whenever voltages greater than 33 V RMS, 46.7 V PEAK or 70 V DC (IEC 61010-1:2010) are connected. This is to prevent the instrument's case becoming live in the event of a protective ground interruption, which could occur if the supply connector is accidentally disconnected from the instrument.

The primary purpose of protective grounding is to provide adequate protection against electric shock that could cause death or injury to personnel while working on de-energized equipment. This is accomplished by grounding and bonding to limit the body contact or exposure to voltages at the work-site to a safe value if the equipment were to be accidentally energized from any source of hazardous energy. The greatest source of hazardous energy in most cases is direct energizing of the equipment from a power-system or source.

WARNING

If connection to a protective ground is not possible for any reason, then please refer to the international safety standard EN 50191:2000

2 SAFETY MESSAGES

2.2.1 Mains power cord



Do not use the equipment with damaged cords and/or cables. Replace a damaged cord and/or cable immediately.

2.3 Instrument Symbols

A variety of symbols can be found in the system. Below is a list of symbols and their meaning.



This symbol is used to denote the measurement ground connection. This point is not a protective ground connection.



This symbol is used to denote a protective ground connection.



This symbol is used to denote a frame or chassis ground connection. This point is not a protective ground connection.



Where caution is required, this symbol refers to the user manual for further information.



This symbol warns that high voltages are present close to this symbol.



This symbol shows that the switch is a power switch. When pressed, the instrument state toggles between the operating and power-off mode. When the system is in power-off mode, all electronics are disconnected from the power, except for a small circuit used to detect the switch state.

2.4 Protection and isolation

2.4.1 Measurement categories

- The international standards for test equipment safety are IEC 61010-1 and the IEC 61010-2-030.
- IEC 61010-1 defines three overvoltage categories (CAT II, CAT III, and CAT IV) for the power supply of an instrument.
- IEC 61010-2-030 defines three measurement categories (CAT II, CAT III, and CAT IV) for an instrument's input measurements which can be directly connected to mains supply.
- All measurement inputs which are not specified to be connected to the mains power have no CAT rating and are referred to as O (like Others).

Categories in accordance with IEC 61010-2-030:2010

Electrical equipment, specifically measurement tools, can be assigned into four categories in accordance with IEC 61010-2-030:2017. These measurement categories are indicated by the terms O (previously CAT I), CAT II, CAT III and CAT IV. Originally, these categories were used to indicate the overvoltage or surge voltage that was likely to occur and could be sustained by the equipment. Currently, the category indicates the amount of energy that can be released if a short circuit occurs. A higher category number indicates a higher energy level that can occur and can be sustained by the equipment.

O (Other) (previously referred to as **CAT I**): This category is for measurements not directly connected to a mains supply. Measurements for this category are signal levels, regulated low voltage circuits or protected secondary circuits. For this category, there are no defined standard overvoltage or surge impulse levels.

CAT II: This category is for measurements directly connected to a low voltage mains supply. Measurements for this category are mains sockets in household applications or portable tools. This category expects a minimum of three levels of overcurrent protection between the transformer and connection point of the measurement. (See Fig. 2.1).

CAT III: This category is for measurements directly connected to the distribution part of a low voltage mains installation. Measurements for this category are circuit breakers, wiring, junction boxes, etc. This category expects a minimum of two levels of overcurrent protection between the transformer and connection point of the measurement. (See Fig. 2.1).

2 SAFETY MESSAGES

CAT IV: This category is for measurements directly connected to the source of a low voltage mains installation. Measurements for this category are overcurrent protection devices, ripple control units, etc. This category expects that there is a minimum of one level of overcurrent protection between the transformer and connection point of the measurement circuit. (See Fig. 2.1).

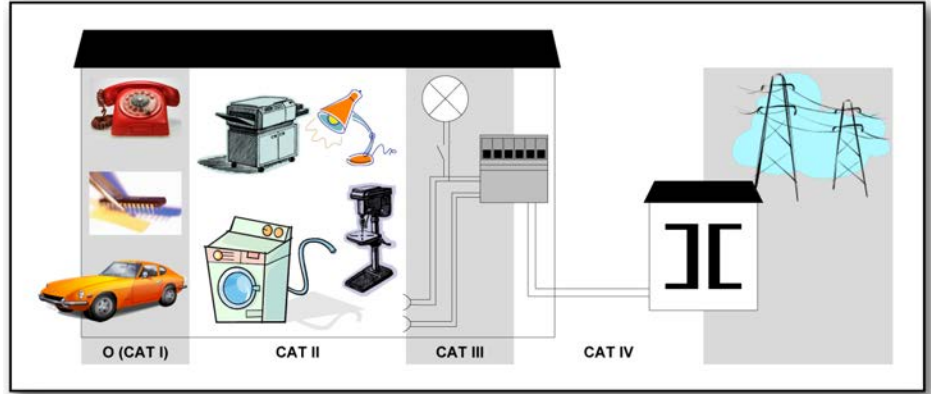


Fig. 2.1 Category indication in accordance with IEC 61010-2-030:2010

Example: A measurement device is specified as 600 V CAT II, maximum input voltage 1000 V DC.

Nominal Voltage (V RMS or V DC)	IEC 61010-2-030:2010					
	5 sec. AC test (V RMS)			Impulse test (V)		
	CAT II	CAT III	CAT IV	CAT II	CAT III	CAT IV
≤ 150	840	1390	2210	1550	2500	4000
$> 150 \leq 300$	1390	2210	3310	2500	4000	6000
$> 300 \leq 600$	2210	3310	4260	4000	6000	8000
$> 600 \leq 1\,000$	3310	4260	6600	6000	8000	12000

Tab. 2.1 Insulation test voltages in accordance with IEC 61010-2-030:2010

2 SAFETY MESSAGES

Using the table above, it can be concluded that this specification informs the user that the device passed the insulation tests; 5 sec at 2210 V RMS and impulse 4000 V. The maximum operating input voltage is 1000 V DC. This device is to be used to measure CAT II circuitry up to 600 V.

WARNING

Measurement inputs of this instrument should not be used to measure high-energy signals of measurement categories CAT II, CAT III or CAT IV (IEC 61010-2-030:2017) (e.g. mains measurements), unless specifically stated for the specific input.

2.4.2 Basic insulation versus reinforced

For reference, the basic insulation and supplementary insulation and the reinforced insulation test values for CAT II can be found below.

Nominal voltage line to neutral AC RMS or DC of MAINS being measured. [V]	Test voltage			
	5 s AC test [V RMS]		Impulse test [V peak]	
	Basic insulation and supplementary insulation	Reinforced insulation	Basic insulation and supplementary insulation	Reinforced insulation
≤ 150	840	1390	1550	2500
> 150 ≤ 300	1390	2210	2500	4000
> 300 ≤ 600	2210	3510	4000	6400
> 600 ≤ 1000	3310	5400	6000	9600

Tab. 2.2 Test voltages for the testing electric strength of solid insulation in measuring circuits in measurement category II (IEC 61010-2-030:2010)

Several means of protection can be used to protect a user from hazardous voltages. As can be seen below, basic insulation and supplementary insulation is one mean of protection, but reinforced insulation is also a means of protection.

The test voltages are different for each mean of protection, as can be found in the table above.

Additional means of protection for single fault conditions

Accessible parts shall be prevented from becoming HAZARDOUS LIVE IN SINGLE FAULT CONDITION. The primary means of protection (see Fig. 2.2) shall be supplemented by one of **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**. Alternatively, one of the single means of protection **E** or **F** shall be used. See Fig. 2.2.

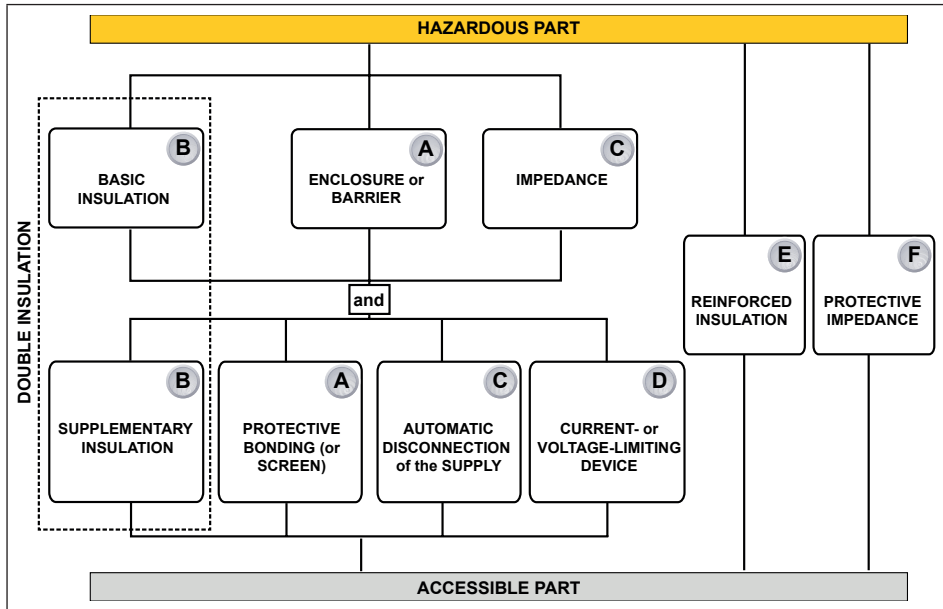


Fig. 2.2 Acceptable arrangement of protective means against electric shock

Example: A measurement device is specified as 600 V CAT II reinforced insulation, with a maximum input voltage 1000 V DC.

Using the information above, it can be concluded that this specification informs the user that the measurement device is tested on input to chassis ground for five seconds at 3510 V RMS and impulse 6400 V. The maximum operating input voltage is 1000 V DC. This device is to be used to measure CAT II circuitry up to 600 V.

2.4.3 Protection

DANGER

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD!

Any interruption of the protective conductor inside or outside the apparatus is likely to make the apparatus dangerous. Intentional interruption is prohibited.

When the apparatus is connected to its supply, terminals may be live, and the opening of covers for removal of parts is likely to expose live parts.

Whenever it is likely that the protection has been impaired, the apparatus must be made inoperative and be secured against any unintended operation.

The protection is likely to be impaired if, for example, the apparatus shows visible damage or has been subjected to severe transport stresses.

It is the responsibility of the user to ensure the safety of any accessories used with the equipment, such as probes.

Proper use of this device depends on careful reading of all instructions and labels.

If the instrument is used in a manner not specified by HBM, the protection provided by the instrument can be impaired.

DANGER

This instrument must not be operated in explosive atmospheres.

DANGER

This instrument and related accessories are not designed for biomedical experimentation on humans or animals and should not be directly connected to human or animal subjects or used for patient monitoring.

2 SAFETY MESSAGES

2.4.4 Overvoltage/current protection

All signal inputs are protected against overloads and transients. Exceeding the limits stated in the specifications, particularly when connected to potentially high-energy sources, can cause severe damage that is not covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

DANGER

Do not remove covers. Refer to qualified individuals for servicing.

The covers protect the user from live parts and should only be removed by suitably qualified personnel for maintenance and repair purposes.

The instrument must not be operated with the covers removed.

There are no user serviceable parts inside.

2.4.5 Isolation

CAUTION

For input channels with plastic BNCs (galvanically isolated from the chassis), the input conductors including the BNC shell may carry hazardous voltages. Only appropriate insulated BNC connectors should be used.

It is the responsibility of the user to ensure the safety of any accessories used with the current transducer, such as probes.

CAUTION

Even low voltage inputs may contain high voltage fast transients (spikes), which could damage the input. For this reason it is not safe, for instance, to make direct connections to an AC line supply, unless specifically stated otherwise for the specific input.

2.5 Environment

The instrument should be operated in a clean, dry environment with an ambient temperature as specified in the data sheets.

The instrument is specified for use in a Pollution Degree II environment, which is normally non-conductive with temporary light condensation, but it must not be operated while condensation is present. It should not be used in more hostile, dusty or wet conditions, as specified in the Pollution Degree II environment.

Humidity should be between 0% and 80%. When moving the device from a cold to a warm environment, the device has to be left off for a period of 30 minutes to avoid short circuits as a result of condensation.

Notice

Direct sunlight, radiators and other heat sources should be taken into account when assessing the ambient temperature.

If the instrument has a fan installed, leave space around the equipment for unrestricted ventilation.

Do not store the equipment in hot areas. High temperatures can shorten the life of electronic devices and damage batteries.

Do not store the equipment in cold areas. Before the equipment warms up to its normal operating temperature, moisture can form inside the equipment, which may damage the equipment's electronic circuits.

Do not drop, knock or shake the equipment. Rough handling can break internal electronics and/or PCBs.

Do not use harsh chemicals, cleaning solvents or strong detergents to clean the instrument. To clean the instrument, disconnect all power sources and clean the housing with a soft, slightly dampened (not wet!) cloth.

It is the responsibility of the user to ensure the safety of any accessories used with the instrument, such as probes.

2 SAFETY MESSAGES

2.6 Laser Safety

Some of the GEN series cards or systems use lasers. All laser products used are classified as a **Class 1 laser product**. The lasers do not emit hazardous light but it is recommended to avoid direct exposure to the beam.

WARNING

Intrabeam viewing of the laser product may produce dazzling visual effects, particularly in low ambient light. Lasers of any wavelength with sufficient output power can cause injury.



The built-in laser complies with laser product standards set by government agencies for Class 1 laser products:

The GEN series products are certified as Class 1 Laser Products and comply with US FDA regulations. These are certified by TÜV and CSA to meet the Class 1 eye safety requirements of EN (IEC) 60825 and the electrical safety requirements of EN (IEC) 60950. The devices are for use only under the specifications and ratings specified in the manual and data sheets.

CAUTION

Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in hazardous radiation exposure.

2.7 Manual handling of loads

The Manual Handling of Loads Directive 90/269/EEC from the European Community lays down the minimum health and safety requirements for the manual handling of loads where there is a risk particularly of back injury to workers.

CAUTION

The weight of the instrument may exceed 17.5 kg when fully loaded. Please take appropriate actions before lifting the instrument.

Before lifting or carrying a heavy object, the following questions should be asked:

- Can one person lift this load safely, or do two people need to lift the load?
- How far will the load have to be carried?
- Is the path clear of clutter, cords, slippery areas, overhangs, stairs, curbs or uneven surfaces?
- Will closed doors that need to be opened be encountered?
- Once the load is lifted, will it block the carrier's view?
- Can the load be broken down into smaller parts?
- Should the carrier wear gloves to get a better grip and to protect hands?

Contact the “Occupational Health and Safety” organization, or equivalent, in your country for more information.



The GEN7iB weighs approximately 22 kg with seven acquisition cards plugged in (15.7 kg without acquisition cards).

2.8 International safety warnings



Dansk

SIKKERHEDSADVARSEL

Dette instrument skal anvendes med en sikkerhedsjordforbindelse, som er tilsluttet via lysnetkablets beskyttelsesjordledning eller via en sikkerhedsjordklemme, hvis instrumentet erforsynet hermed. Hvis sikkerhedsjordforbindelsen afbrydes, inden i eller uden for instrumentet, kan instrumentet udgøre en farekilde. Sikkerhedsjordforbindelsen må ikke afbrydes. Der skal desuden tilsluttet en signaljordforbindelse, hvis et indgangssignal overstiger 33 V RMS, 46,7 V PEAK eller 70 V DC (IEC 61010-1:2010)

Dækslerne må ikke fjernes.

Afbryd dette instrument eller dets strømforsyning fra lysnettet ved at fjerne IEC-stikket. Instrumentets vekselstrømsafbryder er kun beregnet til funktionelle formål. Den er ikke beregnet eller egnet til at afbryde instrumentet fra lysnettet.

Hvis målingerne er omfattet af EN 50110-1 og EN 50110-2, skal alle kort med en driftsspænding på mere end 50 V AC RMS eller 120 V DC tilsluttes af en kvalificeret tekniker eller en elektriker, og arbejdet skal kontrolleres af en kvalificeret tekniker. (En kvalificeret tekniker er en person, som i kraft af sin specialuddannelse, sin viden og erfaring samt sit kendskab til relevante bestemmelser kan vurdere omfanget af det arbejde, de skal udføre, og afdække de potentielle risici, og som er blevet udpeget som kvalificeret tekniker af deres arbejdsgiver).



Nederlands

VEILIGHEIDSWAARSCHUWING

Dit instrument mag uitsluitend worden gebruikt als een beschermde massa (aarde) is aangesloten via de beschermde massageleider van de voedingskabel, of indien het instrument daarvan is voorzien via de veiligheidsmassa-aansluiting. Als de beschermde massa, binnen of buiten het instrument, wordt onderbroken, dan kan dat hierdoor uitermate gevaarlijk worden. Het opzettelijk onderbreken van de massa is verboden. Indien er een signaal wordt aangeboden van meer dan 33 V RMS, 46.7 V peak of 70 V DC (IEC 61010-1:2010) dient eveneens een signaalaarding aangesloten te zijn.

De deksels mogen nooit worden verwijderd.

Om dit instrument los te koppelen of van het stroom af te halen, dient de IEC-aansluiting er uit te worden getrokken. De wisselstroom-voedingsschakelaar op dit instrument is uitsluitend bestemd voor functionele doeleinden. Het is niet bedoeld of geschikt als een ontkoppelingsapparaat.

Voor metingen die binnen de EN 50110-1 en EN 50110-2 vallen: let op dat alle panelen met bedrijfsspanningen van meer dan 50 V AC RMS of 120 V DC alleen door een gekwalificeerde technicus mogen worden aangesloten of door een persoon die is opgeleid in de elektrotechniek en onder toezicht van een gekwalificeerde technicus staat. (Gekwalificeerde technici zijn personen, die op basis van hun specialistische opleiding, kennis en ervaring als ook hun kennis van de betreffende voorzieningen, in staat zijn om het werk dat aan hen is toevertrouwd te beoordelen en mogelijke gevaren te ontdekken en door hun werkgever zijn aangewezen als gekwalificeerde technici.)



Suomi

TURVAOHJEITA

Tätä laitetta käytettäessä sen tulee olla suojamaadoitettu joko verkkojohdon suojajohtimen tai erillisen suojamaadoitusliitännän kautta, mikäli laitteeseen on sellainen asennettu. Suojamaadoituksen katkaiseminen laitteen sisä- tai ulkopuolelta tekevät siitä vaarallisen. Tahallinen katkaisu on kiellettyä. Lisäksi signaalimaa on oltava kytkettynä, jos jokin tulosignaali ylittää tehollisarvon 33 V, huippuarvon 46,7 V tai 70 V DC (IEC 61010-1:2010).

Älä poista suojakansia.

Katkaise laitteen tai sen virtalähteen käyttöjännite irrottamalla IEC-liitin. Laitteen verkkokytkimellä on ainoastaan toiminnallinen tarkoitus. Sitä ei ole tarkoitettu, eikä se sovellu laitteen erottamiseen käyttöjännitteestä.

Mittauksissa, jotka kuuluvat EN 50110-1- ja EN 50110-2-standardien soveltamisalaan, huomaa, että kortit, jotka toimivat tehollisarvojäännitteellä yli 50 V AC tai 120 V DC, saa kytkeä vain pätevä asentaja tai sähkötekniikan koulutuksen saanut henkilö pätevän asentajan valvonnassa. (Pätevät asentajat ovat henkilöitä, jotka erikoiskoulutuksensa, tietojensa ja kokemuksensa sekä asiaan kuuluvien määräysten tuntemuksensa ansiosta pystyvät arvioimaan heille annettuja töitä ja havaitsemaan mahdolliset vaarat ja jotka heidän työnantajansa on nimennyt ammattitaitoisiksi asentajiksi).



Français

ATTENTION - DANGER!

Lorsqu'il est en fonctionnement, cet instrument doit impérativement être mis à la masse par le conducteur de terre du câble d'alimentation ou, si l'instrument en comporte une, par la borne de terre. Il peut être dangereux en cas de coupure du circuit de terre, que ce soit à l'intérieur ou à l'extérieur de l'instrument. Il est formellement interdit de couper intentionnellement le circuit de terre. De plus, une masse signal doit être connectée si l'un des signaux d'entrée, quel qu'il soit, dépasse 33 V RMS (valeur efficace), 46,7 V PEAK (valeur de crête) ou 70 V DC (courant continu) (CEI 61010-1:2010).

Ne pas déposer les panneaux de protection.

Pour déconnecter cet instrument ou son alimentation de l'alimentation secteur, débrancher le cordon d'alimentation (CEI). L'interrupteur d'alimentation secteur sur cet instrument est purement fonctionnel. Il ne s'agit pas d'un dispositif de coupure du courant, et n'est pas conçu pour cette fonction.

Pour les mesures entrant dans le champ d'application des normes EN 50110-1 et EN 50110-2, veuillez noter que tous les panneaux avec des tensions de service supérieures à 50 V AC RMS (tension efficace) ou 120 V DC (courant continu) ne peuvent être connectés que par un technicien qualifié ou une personne formée en ingénierie électrique et supervisée par un technicien qualifié. (Les techniciens qualifiés sont des personnes qui, du fait de leur formation, leurs connaissances et leur expérience spécialisées ainsi que leur connaissance des dispositions réglementaires appropriées, sont capables d'évaluer le travail qui leur est confié et détecter les risques possibles, et qui ont été désignées comme techniciens qualifiés par leur employeur).



Deutsch

WARNHINWEIS!

Dieses Gerät muss mit einer Schutz Erde betrieben werden, die über den Schutzleiter des Speisekabels oder über die Erdungsklemme des Gerätes (falls vorhanden) anzuschließen ist. Bei einer Unterbrechung der Schutz Erde außerhalb oder innerhalb des Gerätes kann eine Gefahr am Gerät entstehen. Eine beabsichtigte Unterbrechung ist nicht zulässig. Achtung! Bei Signalspannungen über 33 V Effektivwert, 46,7 V Spitzenwert oder 70 V Gleichspannung (IEC 61010-1:2010) muss die Signalmasse angeschlossen sein.

Die Schutzabdeckungen nicht entfernen.

Zum Trennen des Gerätes oder seiner Spannungsversorgung von der Wechselstromversorgung den IEC-Stecker abziehen. Der Wechselstromversorgungs-Schalter dient bei diesem Gerät nur für Funktionszwecke. Er ist nicht als Trennvorrichtung bestimmt bzw. geeignet.

Für Messungen gemäß EN 50110-1 und EN 50110-2 bitte berücksichtigen, dass alle Platinen mit Betriebsspannungen über 50 V AC RMS oder 120 V DC nur durch einen qualifizierten Elektriker oder einer elektrotechnisch unterwiesenen Person unter Aufsicht eines qualifizierten Technikers durchgeführt werden dürfen. (Qualifizierte Techniker sind aufgrund ihrer fachlichen Ausbildung, Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen sowie Kenntnis der einschlägigen Bestimmungen in der Lage, die ihnen anvertrauten Arbeiten zu beurteilen und mögliche Risiken zu erkennen, sowie Personen, die durch ihren Arbeitgeber zu qualifizierten Technikern ernannt worden sind).



Italiano

AVVISO DI SICUREZZA

Questo strumento deve essere utilizzato con un collegamento protettivo di messa a terra tramite il filo di messa a terra del cavo di alimentazione o tramite il terminale di messa a terra in sicurezza, nel caso in cui lo strumento ne sia dotato. Qualsiasi interruzione della messa a terra di protezione, sia all'interno che all'esterno dello strumento, lo renderà pericoloso. È vietata qualsiasi interruzione causata intenzionalmente. Inoltre, la connessione di terra deve essere collegata se ad uno qualsiasi degli ingressi viene applicato un segnale superiore a 33 V RMS, 46,7 V di picco o 70 V c.c. (IEC 61010-1:2010).

Non rimuovere le coperture.

Per disinnestare questo strumento o l'alimentazione dalla corrente alternata, scollegare il connettore IEC. L'interruttore dell'alimentazione a corrente alternata di questo strumento viene fornito esclusivamente per scopi operativi e non viene inteso, né è adatto, per essere utilizzato come dispositivo di disinnesto.

Si noti che per le misurazioni che rientrano nell'ambito di applicazione delle norme EN 50110-1 ed EN 50110-2, tutte le schede con tensioni di esercizio superiori a 50 V c.a. RMS o 120 V c.c. possono essere collegate esclusivamente da un tecnico qualificato o da una persona in possesso di una formazione specifica nel campo dell'ingegneria elettrica sotto la supervisione di un tecnico qualificato. (Per tecnico qualificato si intende una persona che, in virtù della propria formazione, preparazione ed esperienza specialistica, nonché conoscenza delle disposizioni di settore, è in grado di valutare il lavoro che gli viene assegnato e di individuare possibili rischi, oltre ad essere stato nominato tecnico qualificato dal proprio datore di lavoro)..



Norsk

ADVARSEL!

Dette instrument må betjenes med beskyttelsesjord tilkoblet via beskyttelsesjordlederen til tilførselskabelen eller via beskyttelsesjordklemmen, hvis instrumentet er utstyrt med en slik. Ethvert brudd i beskyttelsesjorden inni eller utenpå instrumentet kan føre til at instrumentet blir farlig. Tiltent brudd er tillatt. I tillegg må en signaljord tilkobles hvis et inngangssignal overskrider 33 V RMS, 46,7 V PEAK eller 70 V DC (IEC 61010-1:2010).

Ikke fjern dekslene.

For å koble dette instrumentet eller dets strømforsyning fra AC-tilførselen, trekker du ut IEC-kontakten. AC-tilførselsbryteren på dette instrumentet er kun for funksjonelle formål. Den er ikke beregnet for, eller egnet til frakoblingsenhet.

For målinger som faller innenfor EN 50110-1 og EN 50110-2 må man være oppmerksom på at alle kort med arbeidsspenninger over 50 V AC RMS eller 120 V DC kun kan kobles til av en kvalifisert tekniker eller elektriker og overvåket av en kvalifisert tekniker. (Kvalifiserte teknikere er personer som på grunn av sin spesialistopplæring, kunnskap og erfaring, samt sin kunnskap om relevante bestemmelser, er i stand til å gå inn i arbeidet som de har fått i oppdrag å utføre og detektere mulige farer, og som er blitt utnevnt som kvalifiserte teknikere av sin arbeidsgiver.



Português

AVISO DE SEGURANÇA

Este instrumento deve funcionar com uma terra de proteção conectada através do condutor da terra de proteção do cabo de alimentação ou, caso o instrumento esteja equipado com um, através do terminal da terra de proteção. Qualquer interrupção da terra de proteção, no interior ou no exterior do instrumento, poderá tornar o instrumento perigoso. A interrupção intencional é proibida. Além disso, deve ser conectado um sinal de terra se qualquer sinal de entrada exceder 33 V RMS, 46,7 V PICO ou 70 V CC (IEC 61010-1:2010).

Não retirar as tampas.

Para desconectar este instrumento ou a respetiva fonte de alimentação da alimentação CA, retire o conector IEC da ficha. Neste instrumento, o interruptor de alimentação CA é fornecido apenas para fins funcionais. Não se destina a, nem é adequado para, ser utilizado como dispositivo de desconexão.

Para medições abrangidas pelas normas EN 50110-1 e EN 50110-2, tenha em atenção que todos os quadros com tensões de funcionamento superiores a 50 V CA RMS ou 120 V CC apenas poderão ser conectados por um técnico qualificado ou por alguém com formação em engenharia elétrica e supervisionados por um técnico qualificado. (Técnicos qualificados são pessoas que, devido à sua formação especializada, ao conhecimento e à experiência, bem como ao seu conhecimento das disposições relevantes, são capazes de avaliar o trabalho que lhes é confiado e detetar possíveis riscos e são pessoas que foram nomeadas técnicos qualificados pelo seu empregador.)



Português (Brasil)

AVISO DE SEGURANÇA

Este instrumento deve ser operado com um terra de proteção conectado por meio do condutor do terra de proteção do cabo de alimentação ou, se o instrumento estiver equipado com um, por meio do terminal de aterramento de segurança. Qualquer interrupção do terra de proteção, no interior ou no exterior do instrumento, poderá tornar o instrumento perigoso. A interrupção intencional é proibida. Além disso, deve ser conectado um sinal de terra se qualquer sinal de entrada exceder um máximo de 33 V RMS, 46,7 V PICO ou 70 V CC (IEC 61010-1:2010).

Não retirar as tampas.

Para desconectar este instrumento ou a fonte de alimentação dele da alimentação CA, desconecte o conector IEC. Neste instrumento, o interruptor de alimentação CA é fornecido somente para fins funcionais. Não se destina a, nem é adequado para, ser usado como dispositivo de desconexão.

Para medições no escopo das normas EN 50110-1 e EN 50110-2, note que todos os quadros com tensões de funcionamento superiores a 50 V CA RMS ou 120 V CC poderão somente ser conectados por um técnico qualificado ou por alguém com formação em engenharia elétrica e supervisionados por um técnico qualificado. (Os técnicos qualificados são pessoas que, devido à sua formação acadêmica, conhecimento e experiência, bem como ao seu conhecimento das provisões relevantes, são capazes de avaliar o trabalho que lhes é confiado e detectar possíveis riscos e são pessoas que foram nomeadas técnicos qualificados por seu empregador.)



Español

ADVERTENCIA SOBRE SEGURIDAD

Este instrumento debe utilizarse conectado a tierra a través del conductor de puesta a tierra del cable de alimentación o de la borna de seguridad, si dicho instrumento estuviera equipado con ella. Cualquier interrupción de esta puesta a tierra, dentro o fuera del instrumento, hará que el manejo del mismo resulte peligroso. Queda terminantemente prohibido dejar en circuito abierto dicha puesta a tierra. Además, debe conectarse una señal de tierra si cualquier señal de entrada sobrepasa los 33 V eficaces, los 46,7 V de PICO o los 70 V de CC (IEC 61010-1:2010).

No quite las tapas.

Para desconectar este instrumento o su fuente de alimentación de la CA, desenchufe el conector IEC. El interruptor de entrada de CA (encendido) se incluye solo para fines funcionales. No está pensado para utilizarse como medio de desconexión, ni tampoco es adecuado para ello.

En cuanto a las mediciones que se clasifiquen bajo el alcance de las normas EN 50110-1 y EN 50110-2, tenga en cuenta que los cuadros con tensión de funcionamiento por encima de los 50 V de CA eficaces o los 120 V de CC solo puede conectarlos un técnico cualificado o una persona con formación en ingeniería eléctrica y supervisada por un técnico cualificado. (Los técnicos cualificados son personas que, debido a su formación especializada, conocimientos y experiencia, así como por su conocimiento de los suministros pertinentes, son capaces de evaluar el trabajo encomendado y detectar posibles riesgos, al igual que personas nombradas como técnicos cualificados por la empresa contratadora).



Svenska

SÄKERHETSVARNING

Detta instrument måste användas med jordad anslutning via strömkabelns ledare eller, om sådan finns, via en isolerad jordterminal. Avbrott i den isolerande jordningen inuti eller utanför strömgivaren kan göra strömgivaren farlig. Avsiktligt avbrott är förbjudet. Dessutom måste en signaljordning anslutas om någon ingångssignal överskrider 33 V RMS, 46.7 V PEAK eller 70 V DC (IEC 61010-1:2010).

Ta inte bort skydden.

Dra ut IEC-kontakten för att koppla loss instrumentet eller dess strömkälla från strömförsörjningen. Brytaren för växelströmförsörjningen på detta instrument är endast avsedd för funktionella syften. Den är inte avsedd eller lämplig som fränkopplingsenhet.

För mått inom intervallen som anges i EN 50110-1 och EN 50110-2, observera att alla kort med arbetsspänning över 50 V AC RMS eller 120 V DC kan endast anslutas av en kvalificerad tekniker eller en person som är utbildad i elteknik och övervakas av en kvalificerad tekniker. (Kvalificerade tekniker är personer som på grund av sin specialistutbildning, kunskap och erfarenhet liksom sin kunskap om relevanta enheter kan utvärdera arbetet som tilldelas dem och göra kvalificerade riskbedömningar samt utses av sina arbetsgivare till kvalificerade tekniker).



English

SAFETY WARNING

This instrument must be operated with a protective ground (earth) connection via the protective ground conductor of the supply cable or, if the instrument is fitted with one, via the protective ground terminal. Any interruption of the protective ground, inside or outside the instrument, is likely to make the instrument dangerous. Intentional interruption is prohibited. In addition, a signal ground must be connected if any input signal exceeds 33 V RMS, 46.7 V PEAK or 70 V DC (IEC 61010-1:2010).

Do not remove the covers.

To disconnect this instrument or its power-supply from the AC supply, unplug the IEC connector. The AC supply switch on this instrument is provided for functional purposes only. It is not intended, or suitable, as a disconnecting device.

For measurements falling within the scope of the EN 50110-1 and EN 50110-2, please note that all cards with working voltages above 50 V AC RMS or 120 V DC may only be connected by a qualified technician or a person trained in electrical engineering and supervised by a qualified technician. (Qualified technicians are persons who, due to their specialist training, knowledge and experience as well as their knowledge of the relevant provisions are able to assess the work with which they are entrusted and detect possible risks and who have been nominated as qualified technicians by their employer).



日本語

安全上の警告

本機器の操作は、電源ケーブルの保護接地線で接地（アース）を施した上で行ってください。また、安全接地用端子が存在する場合は、これを経由して本機器を接地してください。機器の内部または外部にある保護接地線が遮断されると、機器が危険な状態に陥る可能性があります。故意に保護接地線を遮断することを禁止します。また、入力信号が 33 V RMS、ピーク時に 46.7 V RMS、または 70 V DC を超える場合は、信号接地線を接続してください（IEC 61010-1:2010）。

カバーを外さないでください。

本機器またはその電源供給を AC 電源供給から遮断するには、IEC コネクタを抜きます。本機器の AC 電源スイッチは、機能上の目的のためだけに提供しています。したがって、機器の主電源遮断用として意図されていないが、適応していません。

EN 50110-1 と EN 50110-2 の適用範囲に該当する測定を行う際、使用電圧が 50 V AC RMS または 120 V DC を超えるすべての基板の接続作業は、適正な資格を持つ技術者が、または電気工学の訓練を受けた者が適正な資格を持つ技術者の監督の下、行わなければならないのでご注意ください。（適正な資格を有する技術者とは、専門技術者に向けた訓練を受け、知識と経験を有し、該当する規定についても熟知しているため、委託された作業の内容を評価し、存在する可能性のあるリスクを特定することができ、雇用主により適正な資格を有する技術者として任命されている者を指します。）



中文

安全警告

该仪器必须通过电源电缆的保护接地线连接到保护接地（接地），如果该仪器已配备了安全接地端子，则通过该端子接地。断开仪器内外的任何保护接地可能使设备存在危险。严禁有意断开。此外，若任何输入信号高于 33 V RMS, 46.7 V 峰或 70 V DC，则必须将信号接地 (IEC 61010-1:2010)。

不要取下保护盖。

要将此设备或其电源断开交流电源，请拔下 IEC 接头。仪器上的交流电源开关仅用于功能性目的。而不是用于或适用于断开设备

对于 EN 50110-1 和 EN 50110-2 中的测量，请注意：所有工作电压高于 50 V AC RMS 或 120 V DC 的板卡只能由合格的技术人员或在由受过电气工程培训的人员在合格技术人员的监督下进行连接。（合格技术人员指的是其专业培训、知识和经验以及相关规定的指示能够胜任委托给他们的工作并能检查出可能风险的人，这些人会被其雇主指定为合格技术人员）。



РУССКИЙ

ПРЕДУПРЕЖДЕНИЕ

Для эксплуатации данного прибора необходимо использовать защитное заземление, подключенное через проводник заземления кабеля питания или через терминал защитного заземления, если прибор оснащен таковым. В случае прерывания защитного заземления (внутри или снаружи прибора) прибор может стать травмоопасным. Преднамеренное прерывание заземления запрещено. Кроме того, необходимо подключить сигнальное заземление, если напряжение входного сигнала превышает 33 В среднеквадр. знач., 46,7 В пиков. знач. или 70 В пост. тока (IEC 61010-1:2010).

Не демонтируйте крышки.

Для отключения данного прибора или его блока питания от сети переменного тока отсоедините разъем IEC. Переключатель питания переменного тока данного прибора предусмотрен только для функциональных целей и не должен использоваться в качестве устройства отключения.

Для проведения измерений в соответствии со стандартами EN 50110-1 и EN 50110-2 следует учесть, что подключение всех плат, рабочее напряжение которых превышает 50 В перемен. тока среднеквадр. знач. или 120 В пост. тока, может выполнять только квалифицированный технический персонал или сотрудники, прошедшие курс обучения по электротехнике, под наблюдением квалифицированного персонала. (Квалифицированным техническим персоналом считаются сотрудники, которые после специальной подготовки, получения требуемых знаний и опыта, а также знакомые с основными процедурами, способны оценить доверенную им работу, определив возможные риски. При этом назначение на должность квалифицированного технического работника осуществляет работодатель.)



안전 경고

안전 경고

본 장비는 반드시 보안용 접지(접지)가 전원 공급 장치 케이블의 보안용 접지 도체를 통해 연결된 상태에서 작동해야 하며, 접지가 장착된 경우에는 보안용 접지 터미널을 통해 작동해야 합니다. 장비 내부 혹은 외부적으로 접지 방해 요인이 있는 경우 사용자에게 위험할 수 있습니다. 고의적인 방해는 금지됩니다. 또한, 입력 신호가 33 V RMS, 46.7 V 피크 또는 70 V DC (IEC 61010-1:2010)를 초과하는 경우 신호 접지를 연결해야 합니다.

덮개를 제거하지 마십시오.

AC 공급 전원으로부터 이 기기 또는 전원 공급 장치를 분리하려면 IEC 커넥터를 뽑으십시오. 본 장비의 AC 전원 공급 스위치를 장비 작동 외에 다른 용도로 사용하지 마십시오. 본 스위치는 단절 용도로 설계되지 않았으며, 이에 적합하지도 않습니다.

EN 50110-1 및 EN 50110-2 범위에 속한 측정값의 경우, 50 V AC RMS 또는 120 V DC를 초과하는 작동 전압의 모든 보드는 검증된 전문 기사 또는 전기 공학 교육을 받고 검증된 전문 기사의 감독을 받는 사람만이 연결할 수 있습니다.

(검증된 전문 기사는 전문가 교육, 지식 및 경험뿐만 아니라 관련 규정의 지식을 보유하고 있어 그들에게 위임된 작업을 수행하고 가능한 위험을 탐지할 수 있으며 고용주가 자격을 갖춘 기술자로 지명한 사람입니다.)

2.9 Operation of electrical installations

Working on, with, or near electrical installations implies certain dangers. These electrical installations are designed for the generation, transmission, conversion, distribution and use of electrical power. Some of these electrical installations are permanent and fixed, such as a distribution installation in a factory or office complex, others are temporary, such as on construction sites, and others are mobile or capable of being moved either while energized or while neither energized nor charged.

The European Standard EN 50110-1 sets out the requirements for the safe operation of and work activity on, with, or near these electrical installations. The requirements apply to all operational, working and maintenance procedures. The European Standard EN 50110-2 is a set of normative annexes (one per country) which specify either the present safety requirements or give the national supplements to these minimum requirements at the time when this European Standard was prepared.

DANGER

High voltage and qualified personnel

For measurements falling within the scope of the EN 50110-1 and EN 50110-2, please note that working with voltages above 50 V AC RMS or 120 V DC may only be connected by a qualified technician or a person trained in electrical engineering and supervised by a qualified technician. (Qualified technicians are persons who, due to their specialist training, knowledge and experience, as well as their knowledge of the relevant provisions, are able to assess the work with which they are entrusted and detect possible risks and who have been nominated as qualified technicians by their employer).

3 Normative Documents and Declarations

3.1 Electrical

3.1.1 Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

When handling disconnected devices, electrostatic discharge (ESD) can cause damage if discharged into or near sensitive components on the device. Take steps to avoid such an occurrence.



HBM uses state-of-the-art electronic components in its equipment. These electronic components can be damaged by discharge of static electricity (ESD). ESD damage is quite easy to induce, often hard to detect, and always costly. Therefore, we must emphasize the importance of ESD preventions when handling a GEN7iB system, its connections or a plug-in card.

Description of ESD

Static electricity is an electrical charge caused by the buildup of excess electrons on the surface of a material. To most people, static electricity and ESD are nothing more than annoyances. For example, after walking over a carpet while scuffing your feet, building up electrons on your body, you may get a shock - the discharge event - when you touch a metal doorknob. This little shock discharges the built-up static electricity.

ESD-susceptible equipment

Even a small amount of ESD can harm circuitry, so when working with electronic devices, take measures to help protect the electronic devices, including the GEN7iB data acquisition system, from ESD harm. Although HBM has built protections against ESD into its products, ESD exists and, unless neutralized, could build up to levels that could harm the equipment. Any electronic device that contains an external entry point for plugging in anything from cables to acquisition cards is susceptible to entry of ESD.

Precautions against ESD

Any built-up static electricity should be discharged from the user and the electronic devices before touching an electronic device, before connecting one device to another, or replacing acquisition cards. This can be done in many ways, including the following:

- Grounding oneself by touching a metal surface that is at earth ground. For example, if the computer has a metal case and is plugged into a standard three-prong grounded outlet, touching the case should discharge the ESD on the body.
- Increasing the relative humidity of the environment.
- Installing ESD-specific prevention items, such as grounding mats and wrist straps.

3 NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS AND DECLARATIONS

While appropriate precautions to discharge static electricity should always be taken, the user may want to take extra precautions to protect the electronic equipment against ESD if ESD events are observed in the present environment.

The use of wrist straps

Use an ESD wrist strap whenever you open a chassis, particularly when you will be handling circuit cards and components. In order to work properly, the wrist strap must make good contact at both ends (with the user's skin at one end, and with the chassis at the other).

WARNING

The wrist strap is intended for static control only. It will not reduce or increase your risk of receiving an electric shock from electrical equipment. Follow the same precautions you would use without a wrist strap.

WARNING

Wrist straps should only ever be used in situations where no direct power is connected to the circuit or system being handled.

3.1.2 Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)

EMC stands for Electromagnetic Compatibility. The overall intention is that electronic equipment must be able to co-exist with other electronic equipment in its immediate vicinity and that the electronic equipment does not emit large amounts of electromagnetic energy. Thus, there are two distinct requirements for electromagnetic compatibility: emission and immunity.

This instrument generates, accepts and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the operator manual, may cause harmful interference to other equipment. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation.

Immunity test: All immunity tests are done with the failure criterion being a change of the instrument's control settings. Any of these tests may produce a spurious trigger. Measurements are not valid during and immediately after the immunity tests.

Whether the instrument causes interference to other equipment can be determined by turning the instrument on and off. If this instrument does cause minor harmful interference to other equipment, the user is encouraged to try reducing the interference by one or more of the following measures:

3 NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS AND DECLARATIONS

- Re-orient or relocate the affected equipment.
- Increase the distance between the instrument and the affected equipment.
- Re-orient or relocate interface cables.
- Connect the instrument to an outlet on a different supply circuit to the affected equipment.

Electrical supply cables, interface cables and probes should be kept as short as practical, preferably a maximum of 1 m. Interface cables should be screened and interface cables longer than 3 m are not acceptable in terms of interference port immunity.

CAUTION

An electrical frequency of approximately 270 kHz or equipment working with an electrical frequency of approximately 270 kHz can interrupt the stability of the GEN7iB touch screen. Under these conditions, the touch screen may become erratic or unusable. If such interference occurs, please contact your local supplier for more details.



Tip

During mains immunity testing, some of the USB ports combined with other parts, such as keyboards, failed during the disturbance bursts and the drivers needed to restart to resume the operation. Whenever you experience this malfunction, using a ferrite coil on the USB cable will resolve the problem (See Fig. 3.1).



Fig. 3.1 Ferrite coil

3.2 Environment

3.2.1 RoHS and WEEE - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment

Since February 2003, European Union legislation stating that EU members now restrict the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electric equipment (Directive 2011/65/EU and amendment 2015/863) and promotes the collection and recycling of such electrical equipment (Directive 2012/19/EU) has been in force.

Statutory waste disposal mark



The electrical and electronic devices that bear this symbol are subject to the European waste electrical and electronic equipment directive 2012/19/EU. The symbol indicates that the device must not be disposed of as household garbage.

In accordance with national and local environmental protection and material recovery and recycling regulations, old devices that can no longer be used must be disposed of separately and not with normal household garbage. For more information about waste disposal, please contact local authorities or the dealer from whom the product was purchased. As waste disposal regulations may differ from country to country within the EU, please contact the supplier about waste disposal regulations if necessary.

Packaging

The original packaging of HBM devices is made from recyclable material and can be sent for recycling. For ecological reasons, empty packaging should not be returned to us.China RoHS.

3.2.2 **China RoHS**



The product will comply with general hazardous substances limits for at least 10 years, and will be ecologically safe to use during this period, as well as recyclable. This is documented by the 10 years symbol on the system as statutory mark of compliance with emission limits in electronic equipment supplied to China.

Part Name 部件名称	Hazardous Substances 有害物质					
	Lead 铅 (Pb)	Mercury 汞 (Hg)	Cadmium 镉 (Cd)	Hexavalent Chromium 六价铬 (Cr (VI))	Polybromi-nated 多溴联苯 (PBB)	Polybromi-nated diphenyle-thers 多溴二苯醚 (PBDE)
Main PCB	X	O	O	O	O	O
PSU-module	X	O	X	O	O	O
CPU-module	O	O	O	O	O	O
Metal Parts	O	O	O	O	O	O
Plastic Parts	O	O	O	O	O	O
Cables	O	O	O	O	O	O
This table is prepared in accordance with the provisions of SJ/T 11364. 本表格依照SJ/T 11364 规定的规定编制。						

Tab. 3.1 *Hazardous substances*

- O

Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in all of the homogeneous materials for this part is below the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

表示该有毒有害物质在该部件所有均质材料中的含量均在GB/T 26572规定的限量要求以下。
- X

Indicates that said hazardous substance contained in at least one of the homogeneous materials used for this part is above the limit requirement of GB/T 26572.

表示该有毒有害物质至少在该部件的某一均质材料中的含量超出GB/T 26572规定的限量要求。

3.3 CE and UKCA Declaration of conformity

3.3.1 CE Declaration of conformity



For information about the CE Declaration of conformity, please refer to www.hbm.com/fileadmin/mediapool/hbmdoc/technical/ce356.pdf

3.3.2 UKCA Declaration of conformity



The manufacturer declares on its sole responsibility that the product is in conformity with the essential requirements of the applicable UK legislation and that the relevant conformity assessment procedures have been fulfilled.

Manufacturer:

Hottinger Brüel & Kjaer GmbH
Im Tiefen See 45
64293 Darmstadt
Germany

Importer:

Hottinger Brüel & Kjaer UK Ltd.
Millbrook Proving Ground
Station Lane
Millbrook
Beds
MK45 2RA
United Kingdom

3.4 FCC Class A Notice

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions

1. This device may not cause harmful interference.
2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Notice

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a 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 it is not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, it may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.



Important

Any modifications made to this device that are not approved by HBM may void the authority granted to the user by the FCC to operate this equipment.

4 Batteries

4.1 General

The GEN7iB has internal batteries

Battery lifetime

A battery's lifetime depends on how it is handled. High temperature, super-fast charging and harsh discharges are conditions that harm batteries. Repeated full discharge cycles also stress the battery.

Precautions and warnings when using batteries

- Use the battery only for its intended purpose.
- Do not take batteries apart or modify them. The batteries must not be damaged, crushed, pierced or exposed to high temperatures. If a battery is handled inappropriately, it could be a risk of combustion or explosion.
- Do not leave the batteries in hot or cold places, as you will reduce the capacity and lifetime of the batteries. Always try to keep batteries at room temperature. A system with hot or cold batteries may not work temporarily, even if the batteries are fully charged.
- Do not short-circuit the battery. Accidental short-circuit can occur when a metallic object causes a direct connection between the + (plus) and - (minus) terminals of the battery, for example when a spare battery is carried in a pocket or bag. Short-circuiting the terminals may damage the battery or the object that causes the short-circuiting.

WARNING

If leaked battery fluid comes into contact with your eyes, immediately flush out your eyes with water and consult a doctor, as it may result in blindness or other injury. If leaked battery fluid comes in contact with your body or hands, wash thoroughly with water.

If leaked battery fluid comes into contact with the instrument, carefully wipe the instrument, avoiding direct contact with your hands.

4.2 Removal and replacement

WARNING

ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD! Remove all cables before proceeding.

There is one CR2032 battery located inside in a GEN7iB in the Battery CPU section (see Fig. 4.1).

To access the CPU section battery for removal or replacement, the mainframe cover needs to be removed from the GEN7iB. For instructions on how access the CPU section, please refer to chapter „Accessing the CPU section“ on page 105.

CAUTION

*Use HBM approved batteries only.
CR2032 batteries from VARTA® and Panasonic® are approved by HBM.*

CAUTION

All GEN series mainframes are factory-calibrated as delivered to the customer. Swapping, replacing or removing cards may result in minor deviations to the original calibration. Make sure that the input cards are reinstalled in the exact same slot that they were removed from to avoid changes to the calibration results.

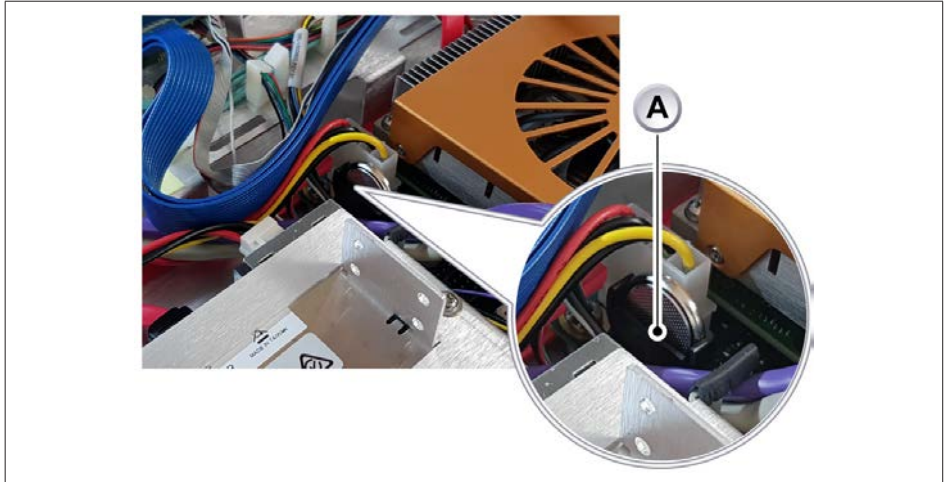


Fig. 4.1 Battery - CPU section

A Battery in the CPU section

Remove/replace the battery from the CPU section

1. Power off the GEN7iB system and remove the power input cable.

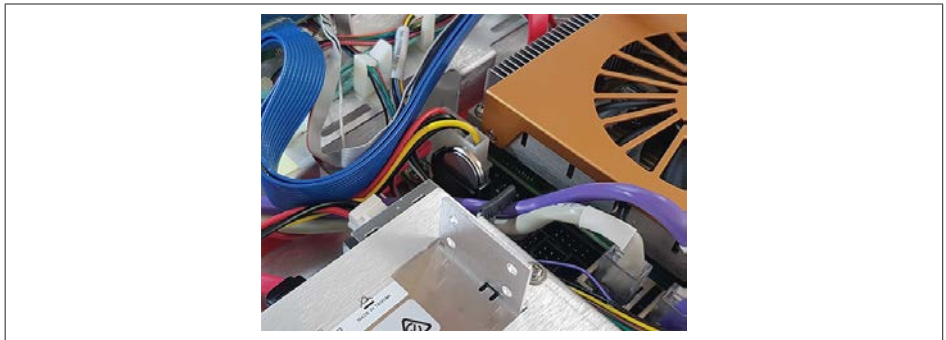


Fig. 4.2 Battery - CPU section

2. Disconnect all cables to the acquisition cards.
3. To obtain access to the GEN7iB CPU section, please refer to chapter „Accessing the CPU section“ on page 105.
4. To remove the battery, pull the battery out of the holder.

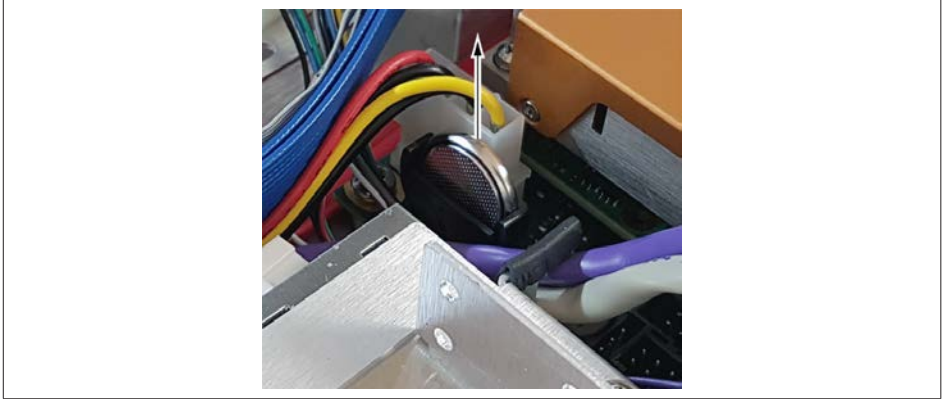


Fig. 4.3 Remove battery (CPU section)

Notice

Place the new battery in the same direction as the original battery was placed.

5. Push the battery into position.

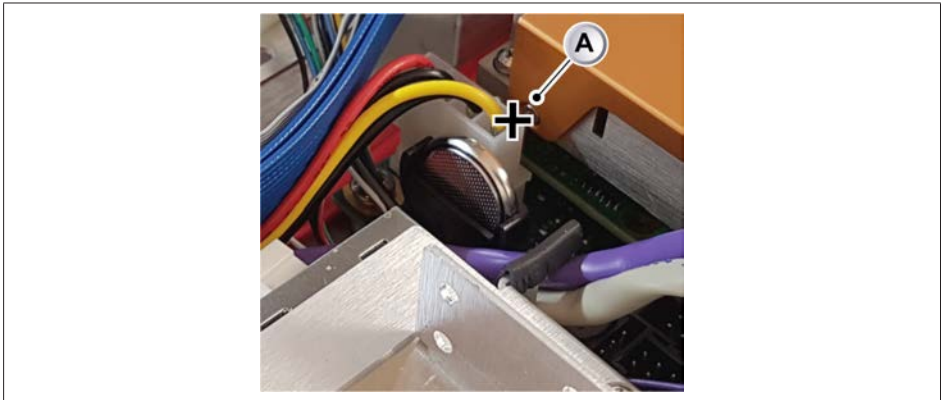


Fig. 4.4 Battery in final position (CPU section)

- A Make sure the battery is inserted with the “+” sign on the right side.

6. Close the GEN7iB CPU section (in reverse order) as described in chapter „Accessing the CPU section“ on page 105.

4.3 Recharging

The GEN7iB does not use rechargeable batteries. When batteries are depleted, dispose of the batteries.

4.4 Disposal

Dispose of used batteries only in accordance with local chemical waste regulations. Always recycle.

WARNING

Do not dispose of batteries in a fire.

For more information about waste disposal, please contact the local authorities or the dealer from whom the product was purchased.

As waste disposal regulations may differ from country to country within the EU, please contact the supplier about waste disposal regulations if necessary.

5 Mains Power

5.1 Power and frequency requirements

To connect or disconnect the instrument from the AC supply, plug or unplug the IEC connector from the instrument or external power supply. The instrument should be positioned to allow access to the AC connector. The front power switch on the instrument is not a disconnecting device. When the instrument is connected and the rear switch is in the ON position, some power will be consumed

For more information, please refer to chapter „Connecting power“ on page 61.

The GEN7iB uses up to 700 VA and operates from line voltages between 100 V AC and 240 V AC at 47-63 Hz. The power connection of the GEN7iB is a standard IEC 320 EN 60320 C14, 2-pole, 3-wire (male) appliance inlet, designed for 250 V at 10 A. Access to the AC supply fuses can only be made if the AC supply connector is removed. For more information, please refer to chapter „Fuse requirements and protection“ on page 63.

CAUTION

Do not position the GEN7iB in a way that makes it difficult to remove the power input cable.

The GEN7iB must be connected to ground by the conductor of the supply cable. This is to ensure that all electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) requirements are met.

5.2 Connecting power

The power inlet and the protective ground connection are located at the rear of the GEN7iB system. A mains power cord that is in accordance with the destination country's standards is shipped with the unit. For more information on power consumption, please refer to chapter „Mains Power“ on page 60.



Fig. 5.1 GEN7iB Desktop and Rack Mount Tethered Data Acquisition

A Power inlet

The power inlet and inlet switch connects/disconnects the main power from the GEN7iB. To disconnect the GEN7iB from the AC supply completely, unplug the IEC connector from the instrument.

Plugging in the unit will not switch on the GEN7iB instrument. Make sure the rear mains switch is ON first. Then use the standby button on the front panel to power on the unit; see „Front panel control“ on page 112.

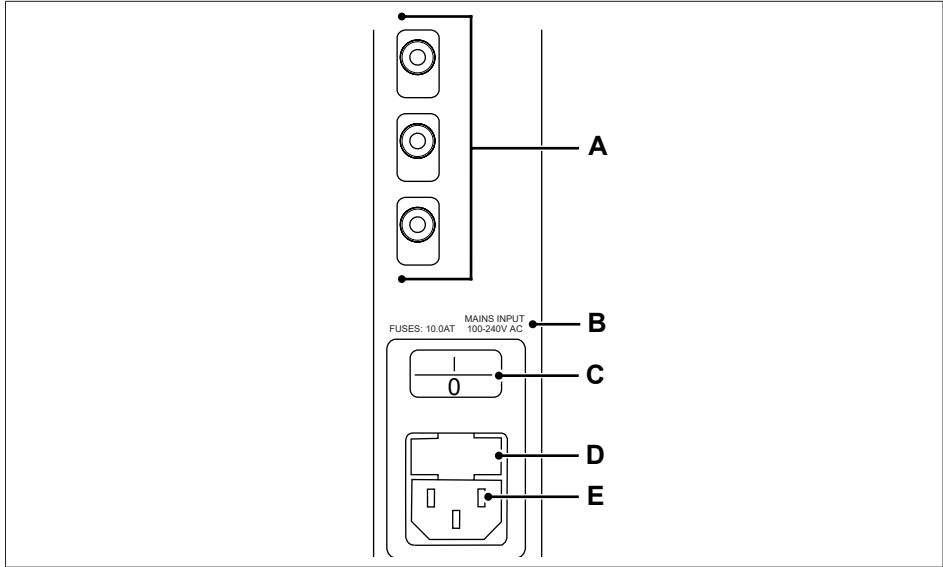


Fig. 5.2 Power inlet

- A Chassis ground
- B Voltage rating
- C Power on-off switch
- D Fuses
- E Power inlet



Tip

After an unexpected power loss the instrument will automatically return to the last power state when power is restored.

5.3 Fuse requirements and protection

GEN7iB is equipped with replaceable fuses. The fuse positioning stated in this manual and on the GEN7iB must be followed. Additionally for the UK, a fuse should be fitted in the line supply plug.

WARNING

Any interruption of the protective conductor inside or outside the apparatus is likely to make the apparatus dangerous. Intentional interruption is prohibited.

When the apparatus is connected to its supply, terminals may be live, and opening covers to remove parts is likely to expose live parts.

Whenever it is likely that the protection has been impaired, make the apparatus inoperative and secure it against any unintended operation.

For example, if the apparatus shows visible damage or has been subjected to severe transport stresses, the protection is likely to be impaired.

It is the responsibility of the user to ensure the safety of any accessories used with the equipment, such as probes.

WARNING

Connect a protective ground wire as an additional safety measure to prevent electric shock or damage to GEN7iB.

Using this device properly depends on the user reading all instructions and labels carefully.

If the instrument is used in a manner not specified by HBM, the protection provided by the instrument can be impaired.

5.4 Fuse replacement

To gain access to the fuses, proceed as follows:

1. Power off the system and remove the power cord. This will enable access to the groove on the fuse holder
2. Using a pocket screwdriver, insert the screwdriver in the slot under the fuse door and gently lift the door. When unlatched, pull out the fuse door.

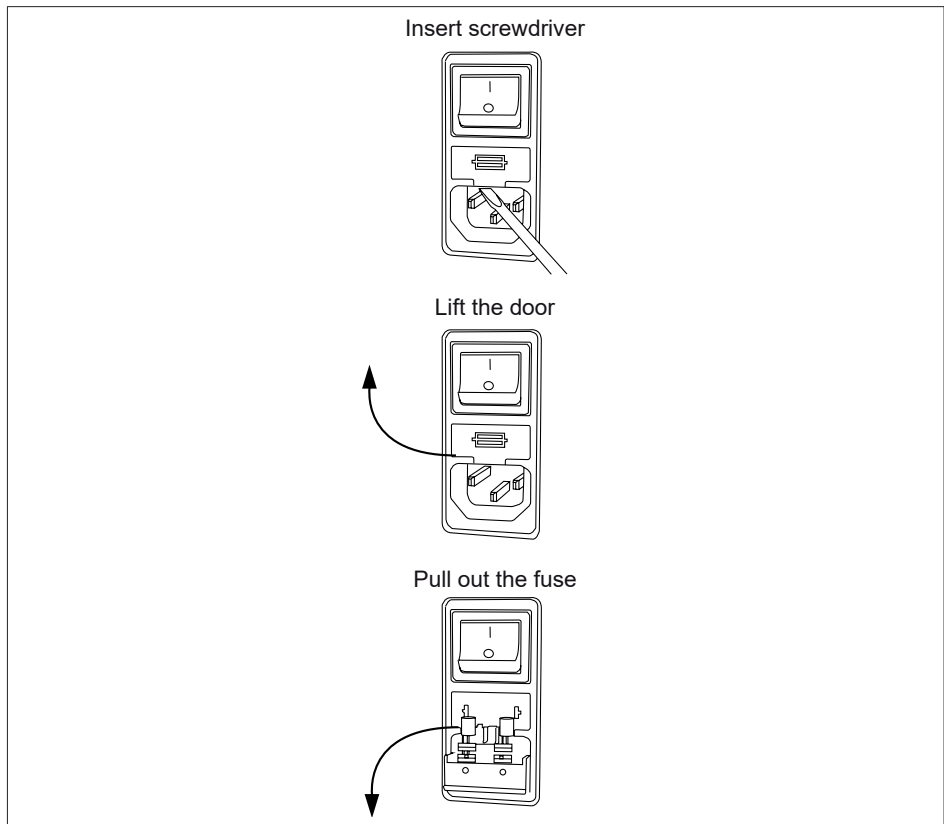


Fig. 5.3 Access to fuses

WARNING

Replace both fuses with new ones that have the correct type and rating, as indicated on GEN7iB and in this manual, at the same time.

The fuse holder is equipped with two identical fuses.

To replace the fuses, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the fuses from their fixture and insert new fuses.
2. When done, re-insert the fuse holder and push it into position.

6 Introduction

6.1 Introducing GEN7iB

Welcome! You have made the right choice; your GEN7iB Mobile Data Recorder is one of the most sophisticated and powerful systems on the marketplace and demonstrates the high quality HBM has to offer. GEN7iB is an all-in-one, field-ready, feature-packed unit.



Fig. 6.1 Using GEN7iB

Some of the main features include:

- Combines a data recorder and transient recorder system
- Transient RAM up to 250 MegaSamples per channel in parallel
- Isolated and non-isolated channels with high-fidelity signal conditioning
- Unlimited recording size and duration
- Built-in PC with sophisticated interface and analysis software
- A variety of data storage capabilities
- High-resolution, 17", TFT, SXGA touch screen display
- Portable and rugged

Data archiving is a challenging task when doing data acquisition. GEN7iB offers a variety of storage and archiving options. Internally GEN7iB is equipped with a 960 GB solid state drive. The instrument can be connected to a network using built-in wired interfaces. Standard USB (2 x USB2 and 2 x USB3) interfaces can be used for any kind of data storage device.

6.2 Mainframe overview

There are several different GEN series mainframes available:

GEN DAQ Mainframes		
Model	Slots	Comments
GEN2tB	2	Tethered, portable data recording solution, best suited for low channel count applications.
GEN3iA	3	An integrated all-in-one portable data recording solution suitable for field use. Best suited for lower channel count or medium computing power applications.
GEN4tB	4	Tethered, portable data recording solution, best suited for lower channel count applications. Option for 19"; rack mount included.
GEN7iA/ GEN7iB	7	An integrated all-in-one mobile data recording solution suitable for field use. Best suited for medium channel count or high computing power applications. Option for 19"; rack mount available.
GEN7tA/ GEN7tB	7	Tethered mobile data recording solution, best suited for medium channel count applications. Option for 19"; rack mount available.
GEN17tA/ GEN17tB	17	Tethered 19"; rack mounted mainframe. Best suited for higher channel count applications.

All mainframes share many of the GEN series features. Besides the listed differences in the table above, other differences are: mechanical form factor, power consumption, integrated PC or tethered PC use, etc. For technical details, please refer to the individual mainframe data sheets.

6.2.1 Mainframe feature comparison

GEN DAQ Features (1)				
Mainframe	Standard streaming (cPCI backplane)	Fast Streaming (PCI-e backplane)	Option carrier card	EtherCAT [®] support
1-GEN3i, 1-GEN3iA, 1-GEN7i and 1-GEN7iA/B	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
1-GEN2tB	No	Yes	Yes	No
1-GEN4tB	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
1-GEN7tA and 1-GEN17tA	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
1-GEN7tB and 1-GEN17tB	Slots A, B, C only	Yes	Yes	Yes

GEN DAQ Features (2)					
IRIG/GPS and Ethernet PTP synchronization	IRIG and IRIG/GPS synchronization	1 Gbit Ethernet (RJ45, electrical) PTP synchronization	1 Gbit Ethernet (SFP, optical) PTP synchronization	10 Gbit Ethernet (RJ45, electrical) without PTP synchronization	10 Gbit Ethernet (SFP, optical) without PTP synchronization
1-GEN3i, 1-GEN3iA, 1-GEN7i, 1-GEN7iA/B, 1-GEN2tB, 1-GEN4tB, 1-GEN7tA/B and 1-GEN17tA/B	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No

6.3 Hardware

The acquisition section of the GEN7iB is based on the successful and proven GEN series Data Acquisition System.

In GEN7iB the same concepts are used.

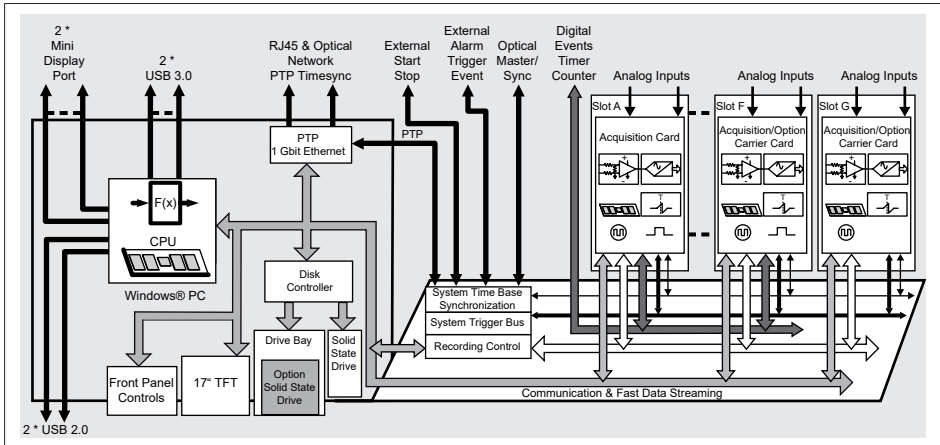


Fig. 6.2 Block Diagram GEN7iB Portable Recorder

6.3.1 PCI-e/CPCI backplane

GEN7tA/GEN7iB uses a combined PCI-e/CPCI backplane. The PCI-e (Peripheral Component Interconnect Express) backplane can transfer data at very high speeds to ensure the highest system throughput. The CPCI (Compact Peripheral Component Interconnect) backplane can transfer data at high speeds to ensure a high system throughput.

Notice

GEN7iB has a combined support on the first three slots of the mainframe: A, B and C. All other slots are PCI-e only!



Tip

The CPCI backplane is the standard data storage bus. All acquisition cards introduced to market before 2014 support only this backplane. The maximum aggregate streaming rate for these acquisition cards is 200 MB/s.

Check the detailed specifications of the individual acquisition cards to see whether it uses the fast data storage bus of the GEN7iB if aggregate streaming rates above 200 MB/s are required.

6.3.2 Input cards

GEN7iB can accept up to seven input cards. Each input card includes one or more digitizers, a powerful CPU or DSP for filtering, intelligent triggering, and acquisition management. For more information on the various cards, please refer to chapter „Available input cards“ on page 179.

Notice

Before changing or removing input cards, always check the warranty information. Changing input cards will void the tight calibration of the input card. Wider tolerances have to be considered when exchanging input cards.

Notice

CPCI input cards can only be used in slots A, B and C.

6.3.3 Master/Sync support

The GEN7iB system has a built-in Master/Sync connector. This connector supports the GEN series Master/Sync extended synchronization protocols and is fully backward compatible with the basic synchronization protocols. The single synchronization connector allows for the direct connection of one Sync mainframe to the GEN7iB or the GEN7iB to be a Sync mainframe within any Master/Sync multi mainframe setup.

6.3.4 Thermal protection

Every GEN series mainframe supports a feature called Thermal Shutdown. For this, the mainframe and acquisition cards have built-in digital thermal sensors to measure local temperatures. The GEN series embedded software reads these values every minute and monitors the system's internal temperature for overheating.

Automatic user warnings are initiated using the following diagram (see Fig. 6.3)

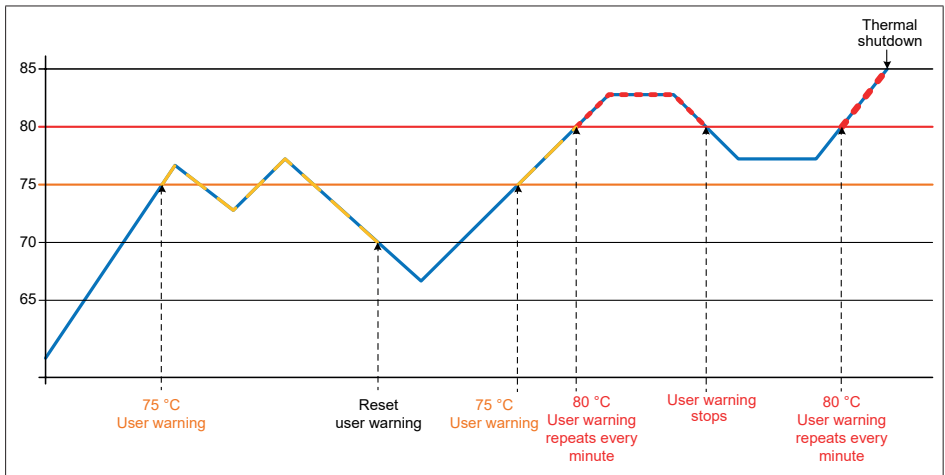


Fig. 6.3 Thermal protection - Automatic user warnings

- As soon as one of the internal thermocouples measures a temperature above +75 °C for the first time, a single user warning is initiated. As long as the highest temperature measured is above +70 °C and below +80 °C, no additional user warnings are initiated.
- If the internal temperature drops below +70 °C after reaching +75 °C, the system assumes that the user has performed an action, to reduce internal temperatures. If the internal temperature reaches +75 °C again, the system assumes that there is a new thermal problem and a new user warning is initiated.
- If the internal temperature keeps rising and reaches +80 °C, the system assumes that a critical zone has been reached. User warnings will be sent every minute for as long as the measured temperatures are above +80 °C. If the temperature drops below +80 °C, the warnings sent at minute intervals stop. If the temperature rises above +80 °C again, user warnings are initiated every minute again.
- If the internal temperature were to keep rising and then reaches +85 °C, an automatic thermal system shutdown user warning is initiated, the automatic thermal shutdown event is logged in the systems error log and the system will shut down.

At next power-on of the GEN series system, the automatic thermal shutdown event will be presented to the user again and can be found in the error diagnostics of the mainframe.

6.4 Acquisition

GEN7iB is a multi-channel modular Data Acquisition System. It provides real-time data for waveform and meter displays. It allows unlimited recording duration and file size at a high streaming rate. Statistics are performed in real-time. Its extreme performance signal conditioning includes both Bessel and Butterworth anti-alias filters to provide excellent response.

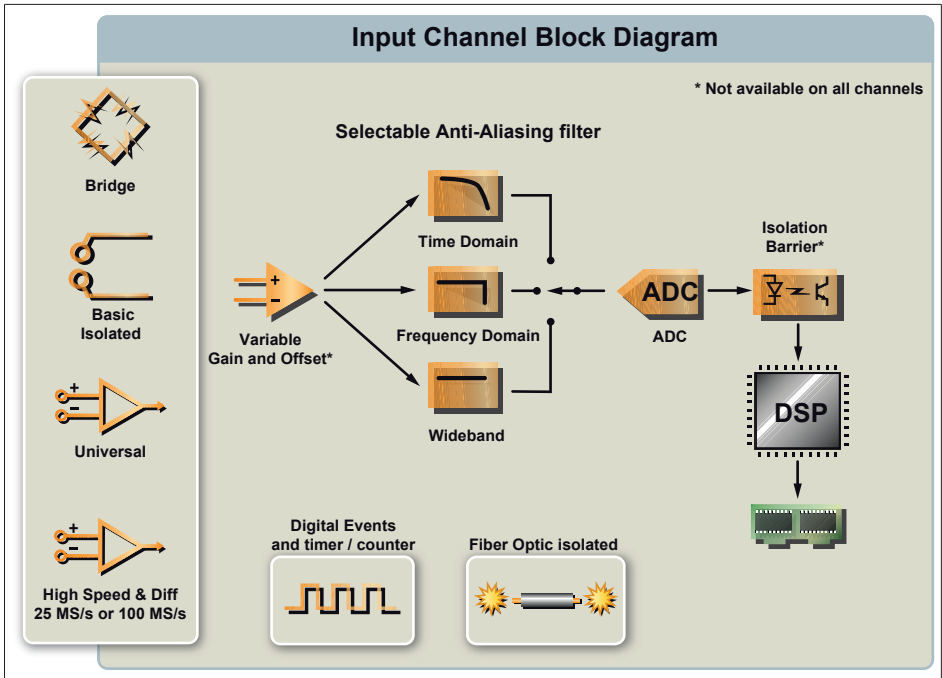


Fig. 6.4 Input channel block diagram

It also functions as a transient recorder with a hardware trigger on all channels with hysteresis, delay and logic features. Transient memory is huge and can capture minutes of data on all channels. Segmented sweeps are displayed with no dead time and the recorder has a wide analog bandwidth.

6.4.1 StatStream

Most PC-based DAQ systems can easily acquire megabytes of data. But even the most powerful PC is poorly equipped to display and process files of megabytes or gigabytes. In fact, most DAQ systems fail to display over 99% of live data! The exclusive StatStream® technology accelerates all aspects of a measurement task with dedicated hardware and firmware.

While recording, StatStream® pre-processes a display summary at the full resolution of a PC monitor. Even a single transient point on any channel is accurately displayed.

In addition, StatStream® continuously calculates parameter values on blocks of data. Vital statistics are available at every moment, including warnings if any channel goes off scale. The Perception software offers a variety of meters to display these on-line parameters.

When reviewing stored files, the embedded StatStream® data enables an accurate, detailed overview of any size file in seconds. Unlike competitive systems, the GEN7iB has no need to inspect gigabytes of information just to display the last kilobyte. While zooming in, more detail is displayed while always maintaining the highest visible resolution.

6.5 Signal conditioning

GEN7iB supports common analog sensors with the highest performance signal conditioning available. All inputs are sampled simultaneously for exact time correlation.

Plug-and-play hardware discovery with scalability to any number of channels. Perception software can group and outline similar amplifiers for one-click settings. Extensive diagnostics gives the confidence of correctly wired and working sensors before any test.

6.6 Data storage

In addition to mega samples of on-board RAM, record data directly to the GEN7iB hard drive, or USB device. In addition you can archive your data on a USB stick, or to a network server over the Gigabit Ethernet. GEN7iB always stores to on-board high-speed RAM. Recorded data is then automatically stored at the GEN7iB defined storage location at maximum speed.

Storing data to the built-in GEN7iB SSD allows data storage at 350 MB/s. In continuous mode, a full drive recording can be made at 350 MB/s. In circular recording, the GEN7iB can monitor signals at 350 MB/s forever and will stop only when triggered by a user predefined event. The entire SSD can then be used as pre-trigger recording.



Tip

The SSD RAID system of GEN7iB can reach 350 MB/s continuous storage. To reach this speed, GEN7iB has a fast data storage bus added to the backplane. Only acquisition cards designed to work with this fast data storage bus can achieve the maximum streaming rates of the GEN7iB SSD.

Recorded files are standard Perception files with the PNRF extension (Perception Native Recording File).

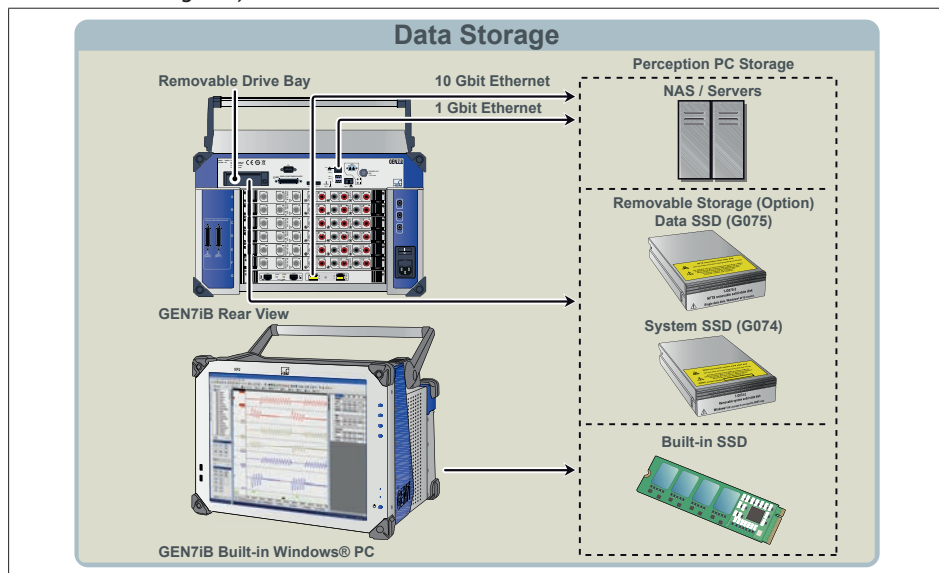


Fig. 6.5 Data storage options

6.7 PC Section

GEN7iB has a built-in industrial PC. This PC provides all the standard features that you would expect from an industrial grade quality PC.

Features include:

- Intel® Core™ i5 processor (6th generation) ⁽¹⁾
 - QM170 chipset
 - Microsoft® 64 bit Windows® 10 Operating System ⁽²⁾
 - 16 GB DDR4 RAM
 - Two 480 GB SSD in RAID 0 setup SATA 6 in drive bay (Option) (Solid State Drive)
 - 1TB SSD PCIe (internal)
 - On-board graphics engine with video out (dual monitor support)
 - Internal speaker
 - 2 USB 2.0 and 2 USB 3.0 ports
 - 1 wired (RJ45) and 1 Optical (SFP) Gigabit Ethernet connector, PTP support for timing synchronization between both of these ports.
- (1) Intel® and Intel® Core™ are trademarks of Intel Corporation in the U.S. and/or other countries.
- (2) Microsoft® and Windows® are either registered trademarks or trademarks of Microsoft® Corporation in the United States and/or other countries.

For full details on GEN7iB, please refer to the GEN7iB data sheet.

6.8 Perception Software

Perception Software is installed on your GEN7iB for control, analysis, archiving and reporting.



Notice

For general information on Perception, please refer to user manual for Perception, which is provided separately.

6.8.1 Windows® logon password and remote desktop access



Important

*By default the integrated systems do **NOT** have a password for the default account "GENUser".*

The message that pops up when using remote desktop (RDP) access is a "standard" login message, because RDP connection requires a password. As the integrated system doesn't have a password, a RDP connection can not be made.



Important

*The customer need to **ADD** a password to his integrated system, and then RDP can work (if RDP is enabled on the system).*

6.9 Perception language settings

Various program settings are stored in the Perception preferences. These settings include, but are not limited to, **Perception language**, start-up options, options for updates, video information, display settings, etc.

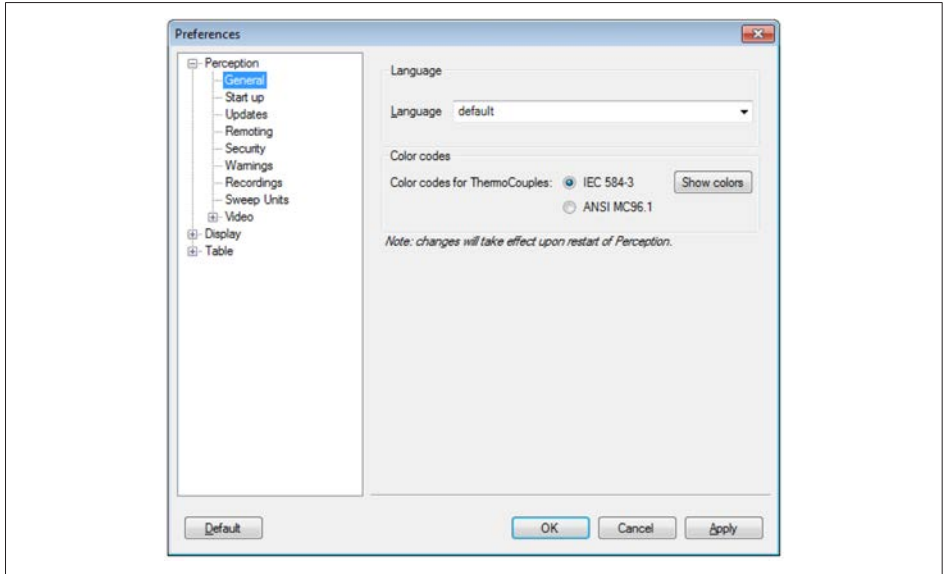


Fig. 6.6 Preferences dialog

To open the Preferences dialog:

- Click **Preferences...** in the File menu.

User Interface Language options

To startup Perception in a specific User Interface Language:

1. Click **Preferences...** in the File menu.
2. Select **General** in the tree view of the Preferences dialog.
3. In the **Language** drop-down list, you can select from the following choices:



Fig. 6.7 User Interface Language area (detail)

- A **default**: The software detects the operating system language and uses that language (if available).
- B The software is run in the selected language.

7 Setting up the GEN7iB

7.1 PC connections

GEN7iB has a PC motherboard inside. This PC motherboard has a lot of connections that can be used to connect other devices to the GEN7iB system.

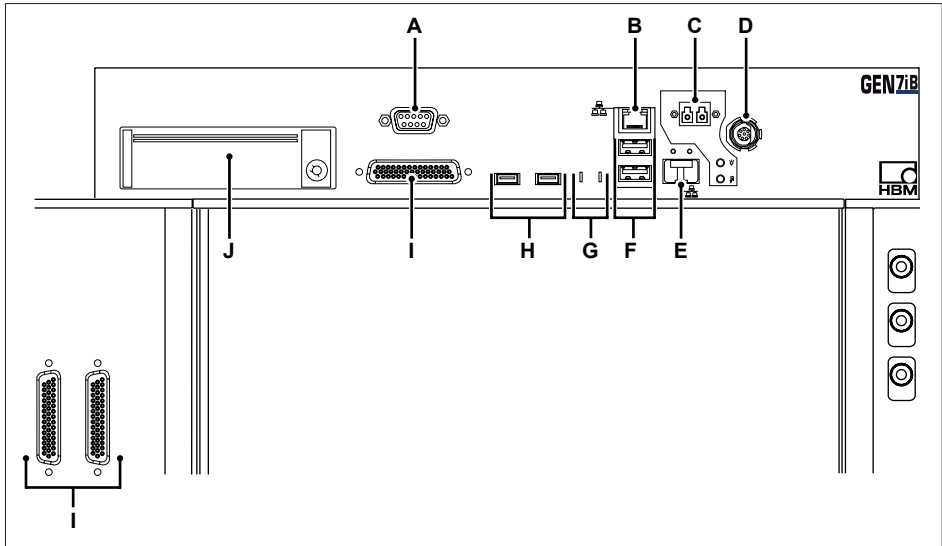


Fig. 7.1 PC connections

- A **I/O connector** (trigger in/out, clock in, event in/out, start/stop)
See chapter „I/O connector“ on page 155.
- B **PTP enabled network RJ45**
See chapter „Communication and control“ on page 142.
- C **Master/Sync connector** (optical)
See chapter „Master/Sync connector“ on page 145.
- D **DC power output**
See chapter „DC power output“ on page 95.
- E **PTP enabled network optical SFP slot** (SFP module is optional)
See chapter „Communication and control“ on page 142.
- F **2 * USB 3.0 ports**
See chapter „USB 3.0 and USB 2.0 ports“ on page 82.
- G **Probe calibration**
See chapter „Probe calibration“ on page 93.
- H **2 * Mini DisplayPorts**
See chapter „Mini DisplayPorts“ on page 82.

7 SETTING UP THE GEN7iB

- I **Digital Event/Timer/Counter**
See chapter „Digital Event/Timer/Counter“ on page 97.
- J **Removable drive bay**
See chapter „Removable drive bay“ on page 83.

7.1.1 USB 3.0 and USB 2.0 ports

The GEN series integrated system supports both USB2.0 and USB 3.0 ports.

USB 3.0 is the third major version of the Universal Serial Bus (USB) standard for computer connectivity. Among other improvements, USB 3.0 adds a new transfer mode called "SuperSpeed" (SS) that can transfer data at up to 5 Gbit/s (625 MB/s). This is more than ten times faster than the 480 Mbit/s (60 MB/s) top speed of USB 2.0. USB 3.0 ports and cables are distinguishable from their 2.0 counterparts either by the blue color of the ports or the SS initials on the plugs.

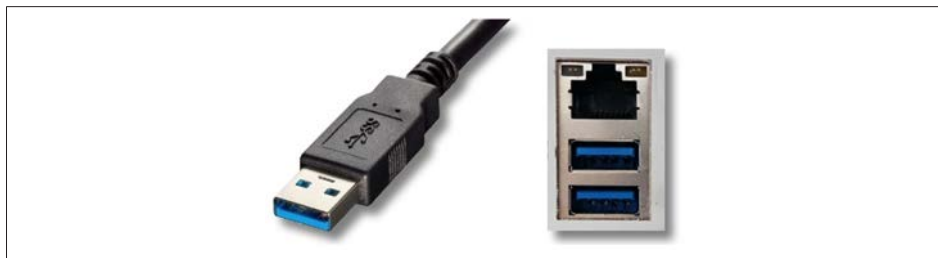


Fig. 7.2 USB 3.0 cable and connection

Whenever possible, use the USB 3.0 ports to transfer data faster. It requires USB 3.0 capable devices to allow for operation at USB 3.0 speeds. When a USB 2.0 device is plugged into a USB 3.0 port, the device still operates at USB 2.0 speeds.

7.1.2 Mini DisplayPorts

Two external digital monitors can be connected to each of these Mini DisplayPorts connectors.

A total of two external monitors can be connected simultaneously. However, the one monitor is a cloned version of the built-in screen in this setup.

7.1.3 Sound

The GEN7iB unit is delivered with only one internal (mono) speaker. For other audio options use a USB to audio converter.

Use the Windows® audio setup to control how these connectors are used.

7.1.4 Removable drive bay

The GEN7iB drive bay supports two different disk options:

1. Removable system Solid State Drive (1-G074)
2. Removable Solid State Drive (1-G075)

The removable system Solid State Drive (G074) is a factory installed option. This option consists of two Solid State Drives configured in a RAID 0 volume. RAID volumes require a match between the systems BIOS settings and the configuration of the disk volumes. Any mismatch between these settings will make the RAID volume unreadable.

CAUTION

The system Solid State Drive option (G074) is configured as a RAID 0 volume of two disks. This is a custom-made configuration for GEN7iB and should not be used in any other system. When connecting this RAID configuration to a standard Windows® or other operating system based computer, the drives are not detected and data cannot be accessed. Do not use disk repair software tools to try to access the data stored on this RAID volume. Any attempt to access the data with the wrong bios RAID settings results in a complete loss of all data stored on the RAID volume.

Removable system Solid State Drive (1-G074) needs to have the Windows®7 operating system pre-installed. To install the Windows®7 license, the system has to be returned to the factory.



Tip

The removable system Solid State Drive (1-G074) option has a Windows® 10 license installed. The use of a single Windows® 10 license on multiple disks is not allowed. For this reason, multiple system disks (standard internal or Solid State Drive option G074) cannot be offered as a standard option. When ordering a system Solid State Drive (1-G074) option, the standard internal system disk is always removed. HBM special services can work out a special project proposal to meet special needs.

The standard format for the removable Solid State Drive option is NTFS. This option can be used to transfer data from and to other Windows® PCs. Use the USB-based drive carrier host (1-G504, 1-G505 or 1-G506) to connect your removable drive carrier to any other Windows® PC.



Fig. 7.3 USB-based drive carrier host

CAUTION

Never use removable disk options that are enabled by RAID together with standard non-RAID disk setups. Also, never mix RAID modes when using removable drives. Your drive bay may no longer be accessible and all data on the RAID bay will be lost.



Fig. 7.4 GEN7iB removable drive bay

- A Drive bay
- B Drive carrier
- C Keylock
- D Eject button

Inserting a drive carrier:

1. Power off GEN7iB.
2. If the drive bay eject button is released, push it to lock the eject button inside the bay.
3. Slide the drive carrier into the frame, then push the carrier in until it clicks.
4. Insert the key included in delivery into the keylock and turn it 90 degrees clockwise to secure the carrier to the frame.
5. Power on GEN7iB.



Tip

The first time that any drive is used with the removable drive bay, it appears as a blank, unallocated drive. The drive inside the enclosure needs to be formatted before use.

CAUTION

*Formatting a drive will erase **all** data on the drive, so be sure to back up all data before beginning this operation.*



A Drive carrier

Safe drive carrier removal:

1. Power off GEN7iB.
2. Insert the key included in delivery into the keylock and turn it 90 degrees counter-clockwise to unlock the drive carrier.
3. Push the eject button below the keylock once to release the button.
4. Push the eject button again to eject the carrier.

CAUTION

Never remove a removable disk without powering down GEN7iB. The operating system uses the disk continuously while GEN7iB is powered ON. Removing the drive without powering it down can result in a system crash and possible loss of data.

7.2 Removing and installing input cards

CAUTION

HBM uses state-of-the-art electronic components in its equipment. These electronic components can be damaged by discharge of static electricity (ESD). ESD damage is quite easy to induce, often hard to detect, and always costly. Therefore, we must emphasize the importance of ESD preventions when handling a GEN7iB system, its connections or a plug-in card.

CAUTION

The GEN7iB Portable data recorder is factory-calibrated as delivered to the customer. Swapping, replacing or removing of cards may result in minor deviations to the original calibration. The GEN7iB system should be tested and, if necessary calibrated, at one-year intervals or after any major event that may affect calibration. When in doubt, consult the local supplier.

7.2.1 Removing cards

WARNING

Heatsink and other parts may be hot when removed just after switch-off.

To remove a card:

1. Power off the GEN7iB system and remove the power input cable.
2. Disconnect all cables from the acquisition cards.
3. Loosen the small set screw on both ejectors on the card.

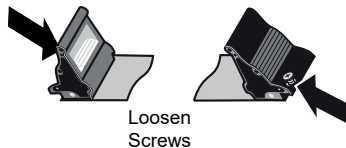


Fig. 7.5 Removing card (Part 1)

4. Press the inner grey button on each ejector to release the catch.

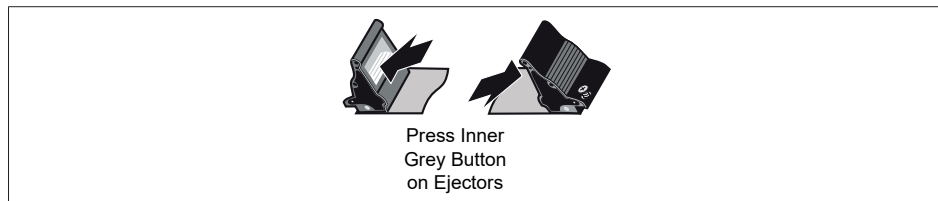


Fig. 7.6 Removing card (Part 2)

5. Press both ejectors outward to release the card. They act as levers to gently pull the card from its backplane sockets
6. Slide the card out of the GEN7iB unit.

7.2.2 Installing cards

To install a card:

1. Power off the GEN7iB system and remove the power input cable.
2. Ensure that the ejector levers are in the farthest outermost position, tilting away from the card.
3. Slide the card into its guide rails until the ejectors contact the perforated metal strips on the left and right.
4. Press both ejectors inward to seat the card. They act as levers to gently pull the card into its backplane sockets. The grey button should snap to its default position and lock the ejectors.
5. Tighten the small set screw on both ejectors on the card:

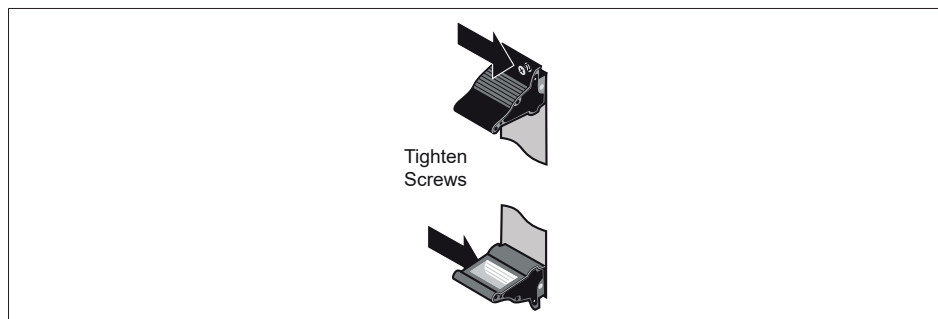


Fig. 7.7 Card ejectors with screws

7 SETTING UP THE GEN7iB

! WARNING

Screws must be locked to meet CE emissions.

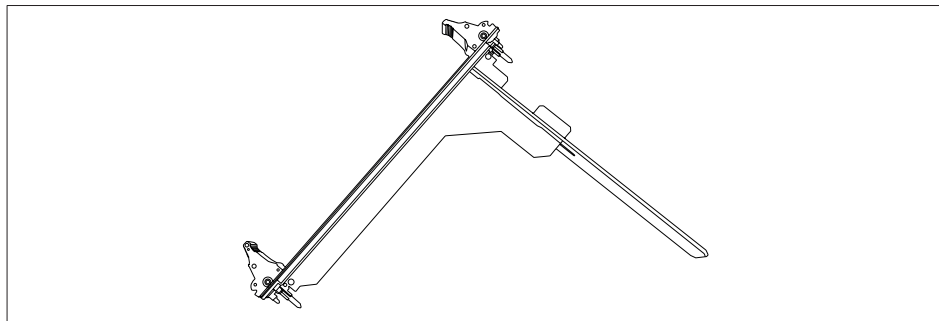


Fig. 7.8 Blind panel (1-G009)

! WARNING

Any empty slots must be covered with a blind panel on the back to meet the cooling requirements of the mainframe.

7.3 Handle

The handles are used to carry the GEN7iB system. Only carry the instrument when the handles are in the upright position.



Fig. 7.9 GEN7iB with handle in the upright position

7 SETTING UP THE GEN7iB

7.3.1 Turning the handle

1. Put instrument on a flat surface.
2. Push in the button on both sides of the handle.

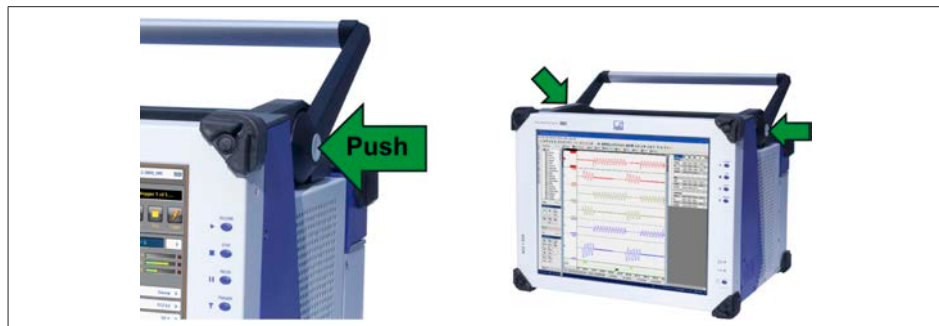


Fig. 7.10 Button on the handle

7.4 Feet

GEN7iB stands on four rubber feet in normal operation position. Two feet are positioned at the rear and two are at the front of the instrument. Two extra, foldable front feet can be used to lift the instrument. The angle created is about $+6^\circ$ in this position.

7.4.1 To turn the feet out:

1. Put the instrument on a flat surface.
2. Lift the instrument front.
3. Pull out the front feet by turning the back of the feet towards the front of the instrument.
4. Gently put down the GEN7iB front and it will stand on its feet.

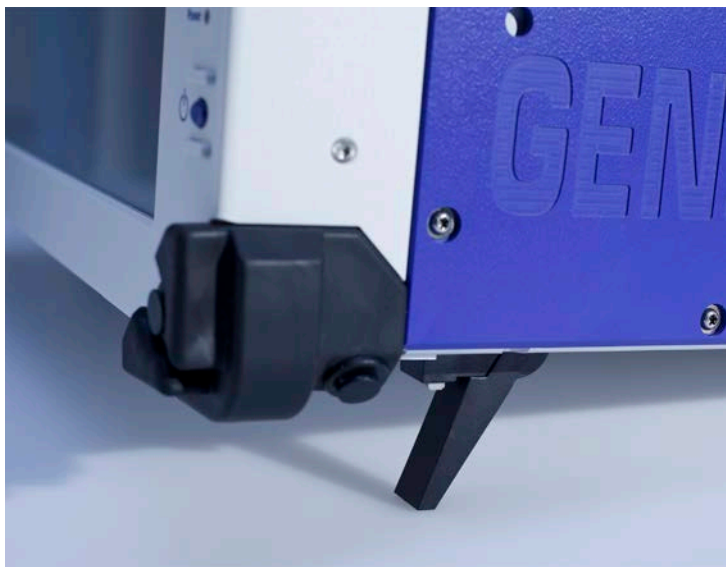


Fig. 7.11 GEN7iB stands on feet out

7.4.2 To turn the feet in:

1. Put the instrument on flat surface.
2. Slightly lift the instrument front.
3. Push in the front feet by turning the feet towards the back.
4. Gently put down the GEN7iB front.

7.5 Probe calibration

The GEN7iB mainframe is provided with a probe calibration output. This output can be used to calibrate probes used in combination with the Genesis High-speed measurement system.

The probe calibration output drives a calibration signal with the following characteristics:

- ~1 kHz square wave
- 0 V to 2 V amplitude when using a 1 M Ω load
- 0 V to 1 V amplitude when using a 50 Ω load

In order to calibrate a probe, connect the probe output to an acquisition card and set up the acquisition channel in accordance with the probe calibration signals as described above.

Connect the probe ground wire to the probe calibration ground output pin and the probe input to the probe calibration signal output pin. See Fig. 7.12.

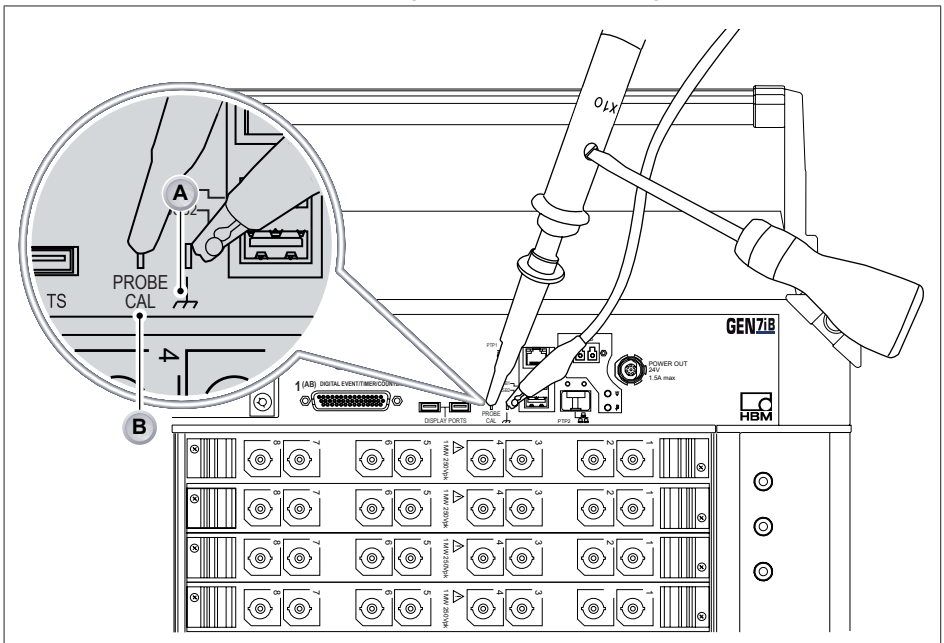


Fig. 7.12 Probe calibration

- A Probe GND
- B Probe input

Set the trimmer of the probe so that the signal in Perception resembles the input signal.

Fig. 7.13 below shows how the signal should look. When the trimmer is positioned incorrectly, undershoot or overshoot is seen in the signal.

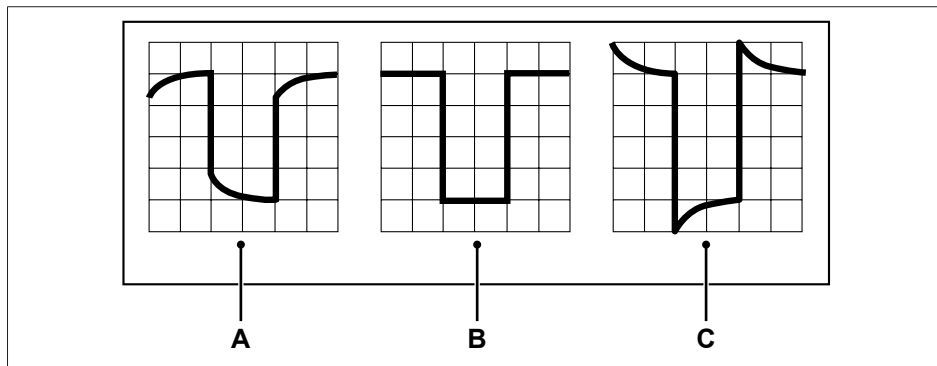


Fig. 7.13 Trimming of response - Incorrect and correct waveform responses

- A Incorrect - Undershoot
- B Correct
- C Incorrect - Overshoot

7.6 DC power output

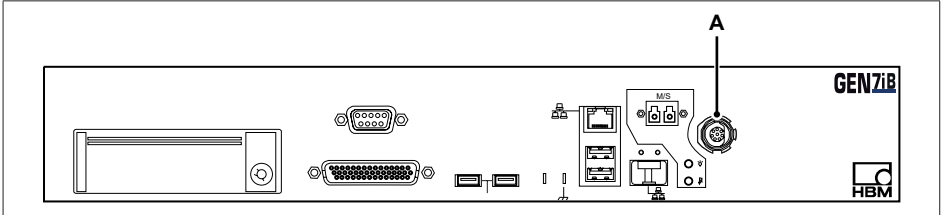


Fig. 7.14 DC power output

A DC power output

The system has a DC power output connector to power additional systems requiring a DC input power.

The connection is set up to connect a QuantumX system to the GEN series mainframe directly. It uses a QuantumX compatible connector.

⚠ WARNING

QuantumX can connect multiple systems together and attach them all to one power supply. As the power of the GEN series mainframe is limited, make sure not to exceed the maximum power output of this connector.

For more information on using the QuantumX together with GEN series mainframes, please refer to „Synchronizing GEN series and QuantumX using PTP“ on page 477.

DC Power Output	
Connector type	ODU, G81LOC-P08LFG0-0000
Mating connector type	ODU, SX1LOC-P08MFG0-0000
Connector pinning	QuantumX compatible; only GND and PWR signals connected
Output Power	30 Watt
Output Voltage	21.4 V to 26 V
Maximum Output Current	1.35 A to 1.85 A; Limited current and short circuit protected

DC Power Output

PIN Signal

PIN 1 - Reserved/not connected

PIN 2 - Reserved/not connected

PIN 3 - GND

PIN 4 - Reserved/not connected

PIN 5 - Reserved/not connected

PIN 6 - Reserved/not connected

PIN 7 - PWR

PIN 8 - Reserved/not connected

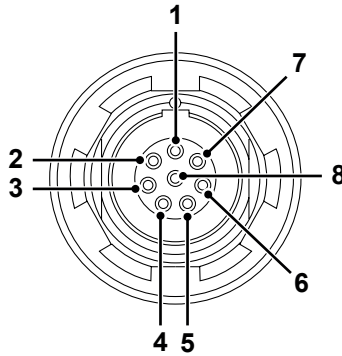


Fig. 7.15 Connector power out

7.7 Digital Event/Timer/Counter

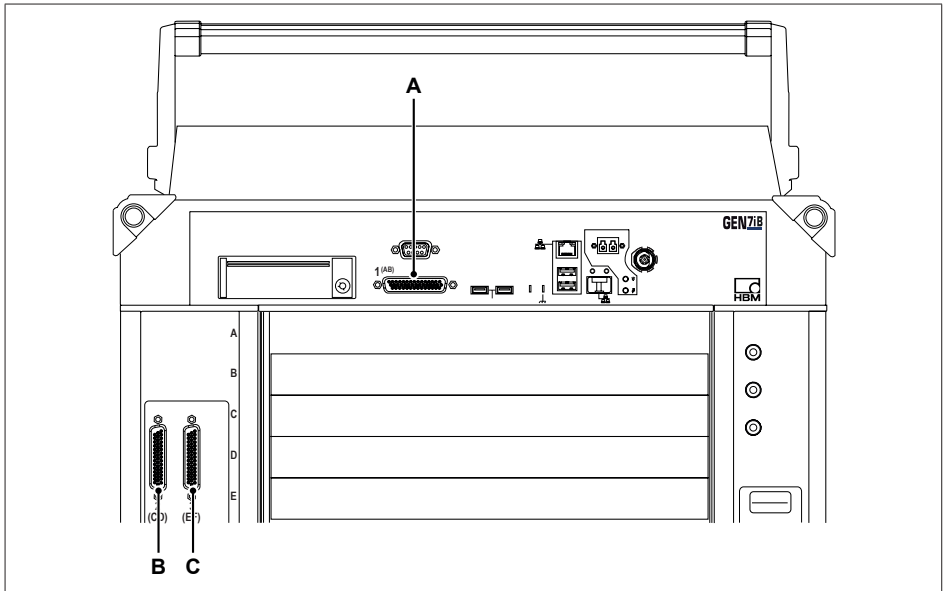


Fig. 7.16 Digital Event/Timer/Counter

- A Digital Event/Timer/Counter 1 (AB)
- B Digital Event/Timer/Counter 2 (CD)
- C Digital Event/Timer/Counter 3 (EF)

The GEN7iB mainframe comes with three Digital Event/Timer/Counter connectors. These connectors are internally connected to Slots **A** to **F** of the mainframe. Each Digital Event/Timer/Counter connector is wired to one pair of acquisition Slots; Connector 1 to Slots **A** and **B**, Connector 2 to Slots **C** and **D** and Connector 3 to Slots **E** and **F**.

- Acquisition card(s) installed in Slot **A** and/or **B** can use the inputs of the Digital Event/Timer/Counter Connector 1 (**AB**).
- Acquisition card(s) installed in Slot **C** and/or **D** can use the inputs of the Digital Event/Timer/Counter Connector 2 (**CD**).
- Acquisition card(s) installed in Slot **E** and/or **F** can use the inputs of the Digital Event/Timer/Counter Connector 3 (**EF**).

⚠ CAUTION

Not all GEN series acquisition cards have support for the Digital Event/ Timer/Counter connector. Only the acquisition cards that have support listed in their specification sheet will be able to use this connector. (See „Model overview (Part 2)“ on page 180 for more details).

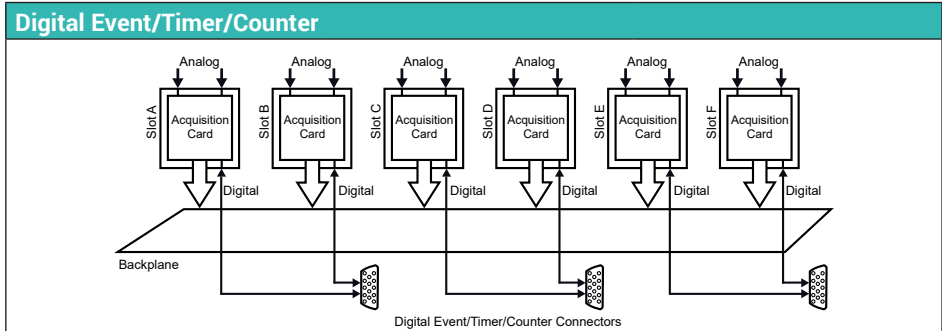
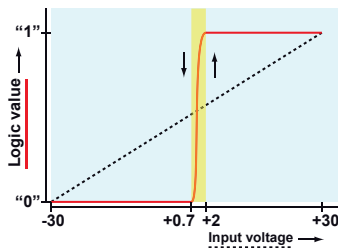


Fig. 7.17 Digital Event/Timer/Counter block diagram

Number of connectors	3
Connector type	44 pin, female D-type connector, AMP HD-22 series (Tyco/TE connectivity: 5748482-5)
Mating cable connector type	44 pin, male D-type connector, HDP-22 series (Tyco/TE connectivity: 1658680-1)
Output power	
Voltage	5 ± 0.5 V DC
Maximum current	1 A to be shared by the three connectors: the sum of the currents on the connectors should not exceed 1 A
Event Inputs	
Number of event inputs	16 per card, 2 cards per connector (a total of 96 events per mainframe)
Levels	TTL Compatible, Low -30 V to 0.7 V, High 2 V to 30 V Each event input has an internal pull-up of $20 \text{ k}\Omega \pm 1\%$ to 5 V

Digital Event/Timer/Counter		
	 <p>The graph shows a red step function representing logic levels. The y-axis is labeled 'Logic value' with '0' and '1' markers. The x-axis is labeled 'Input voltage' with markers at -30, +0.7, +2, and +30. A dashed diagonal line represents the ideal transition. A yellow vertical band highlights the region between +0.7V and +2V, with arrows indicating the logic state change.</p>	
	<i>Fig. 7.18 Logic threshold voltage levels</i>	
Overvoltage protection	± 30 V DC	
Timer/Counter		
Number of channels	GN310B/GN311B and GN610B/GN611B input cards ⁽¹⁾	Other input cards
	Four per card Two cards per connector	Two per card Two cards per connector
Functions	See specifications of acquisition cards that support these inputs	
Outputs		
Number of outputs	Two per card, two cards per connector	
Functions	See specifications of acquisition cards that support these outputs	
Output levels	TTL compatible; 0 V < Low < 0.6V; 2 V < High < 5 V	
Output resistance	49.9 Ω ± 1 %	
Maximum output current	50 mA, short circuit protected	

(1) Perception 8.22 or later required

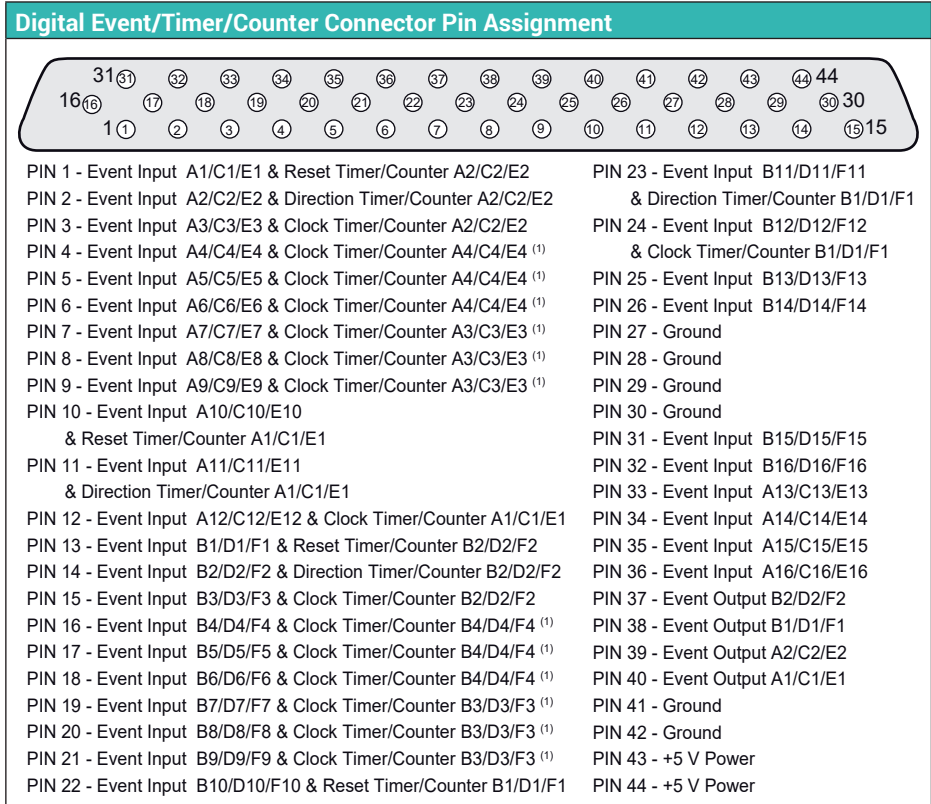


Fig. 7.19 Pin diagram for Digital Event/Timer/Counter connector

- (1) Additional Timer/Counter channels are only available if a GN310B/GN311B or GN610B/GN611B card is installed.

7 SETTING UP THE GEN7iB

7.7.1 Isolated event adapter

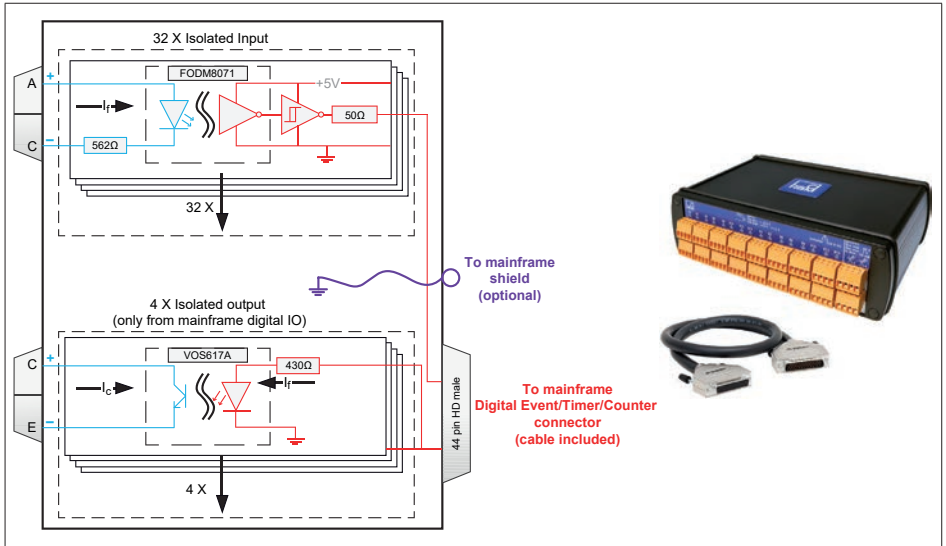


Fig. 7.20 Block diagram and image

To isolate the Digital Event/Timer/Counter inputs a special adapter is available. It has a maximum 230 V RMS isolation spec and comes with a connection cable to directly connect the adapter to the mainframe.

The adapter isolates all input and output events and Timer/Counter pins.

See "G070A Torque/RPM adapter" and "G072 Isolated Digital Event Adapter" data sheets for detailed usages and specifications.

7.7.2 Torque/RPM adapter

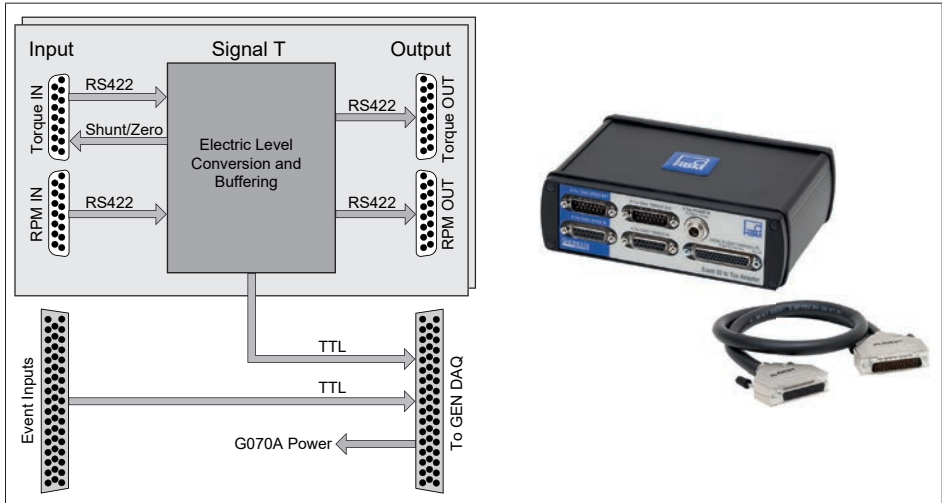


Fig. 7.21 Block diagram and image

HBM's Torque and RPM sensors come standard with RS422 digital output signals. As the GEN series Digital Event/Timer/Counter inputs are TTL inputs, signal need to be converted to make both side able to work together.

The Torque/RPM adapter is designed to both perform the signal conversion as well as make sure the connectors used support standard Torque and RPM cables.

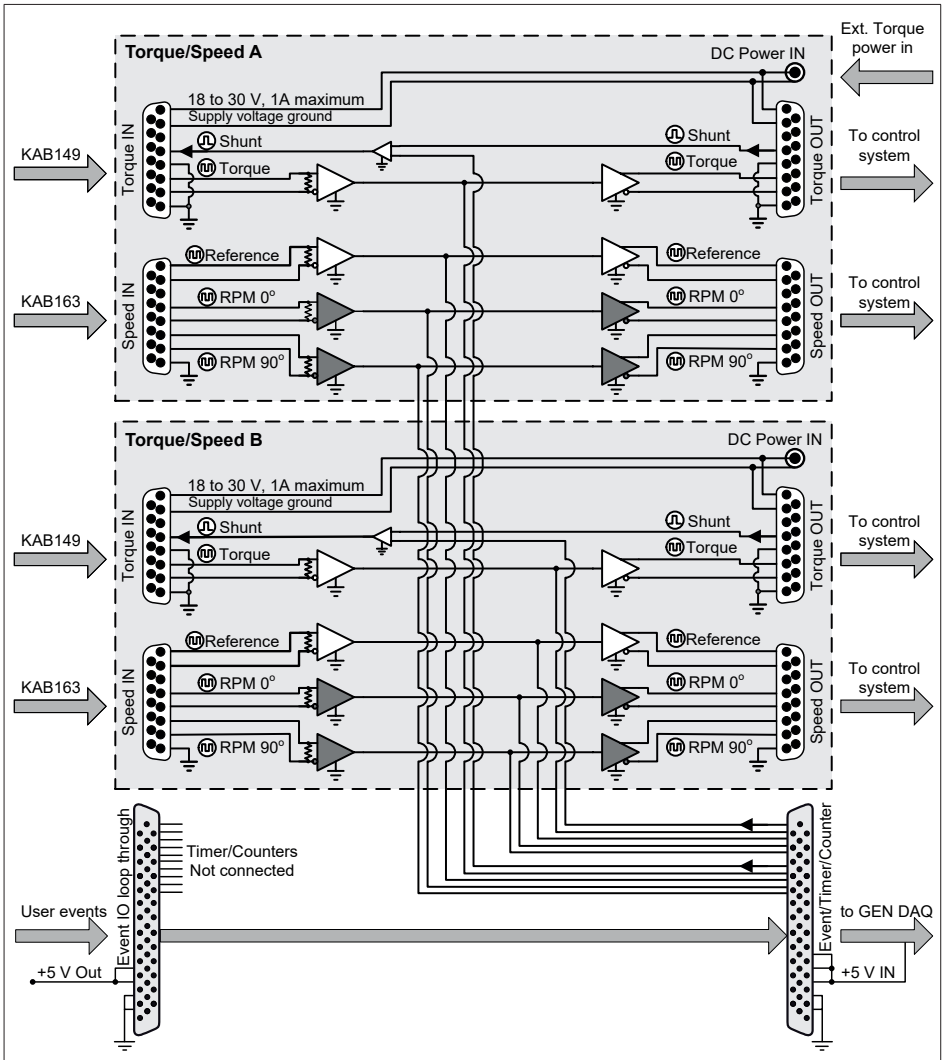


Fig. 7.22 Block Diagram Torque/RPM Adapter

Using this adapter T12, T40 and alike torque transducer can be directly connected to the GEN series mainframe without additional need to build your own cables.

The adapter also supports a so called T-function. If the need exists to connect the output of the Torque/RPM sensor both to a GEN series mainframe and any other receiving system, the T-function output renews the original signal with an RS422 transmit buffer. This setup guarantees a point to point connection required for proper RS422 usage.

7.7.3 eAxle setup

With GN310B/GN311B or GN610B/GN611B cards, eAxle setups can easily be realized. For this setup, the cable 1-KAB2148-1.5 is required.

Notice

1-KAB2148-1.5 replaces the standard connection cable delivered with the G070A Torque/RPM adapter.

Y-type connection cable between one or two G070A Torque/RPM adapter and a GEN series HighSpeed mainframe.

Use cases:

- Four torque transducers; Two G070A Torque/RPM adapters; Two B-type⁽¹⁾ input cards: standard use case of Y-type cable.
- Two torque transducers; One G070A Torque/RPM adapter; One B-type⁽¹⁾ input card: One end of the Y-type cable will remain unused.
- One torque transducer; One G070A Torque/RPM adapter; One B-type⁽¹⁾ input card: One end of the Y-type cable will remain unused.

Notice

For two torque / speed transducers, two G070A Torque/RPM adapter (splitter boxes) are needed.

For more information on the “eAxle setup”, please refer to chapter „eAxle configuration“ on page 500.

7.8 Accessing the CPU section

CAUTION

HBM uses state-of-the-art electronic components in its equipment. These electronic components can be damaged by discharge of static electricity (ESD). ESD damage is quite easy to induce, often hard to detect, and always costly. Therefore, we must emphasize the importance of ESD preventions when handling a GEN7iB system, its connections or a plug-in card.

CAUTION

The GEN7iB Portable data recorder is factory-calibrated as delivered to the customer. Swapping, replacing or removing of cards may result in minor deviations to the original calibration. The GEN7iB system should be tested and, if necessary calibrated, at one-year intervals or after any major event that may affect calibration. When in doubt, consult the local supplier.

WARNING

Heatsink and other parts may be hot when removed just after switch-off.

To remove the cover:

1. Power off the GEN7iB system and remove the power input cable.
2. Disconnect all cables from the acquisition cards.

7 SETTING UP THE GEN7iB

3. Remove the plugs from the rubber back bumpers. Then remove the rubber bumpers. Also remove the two indicated screws (see Figure Fig. 7.23).

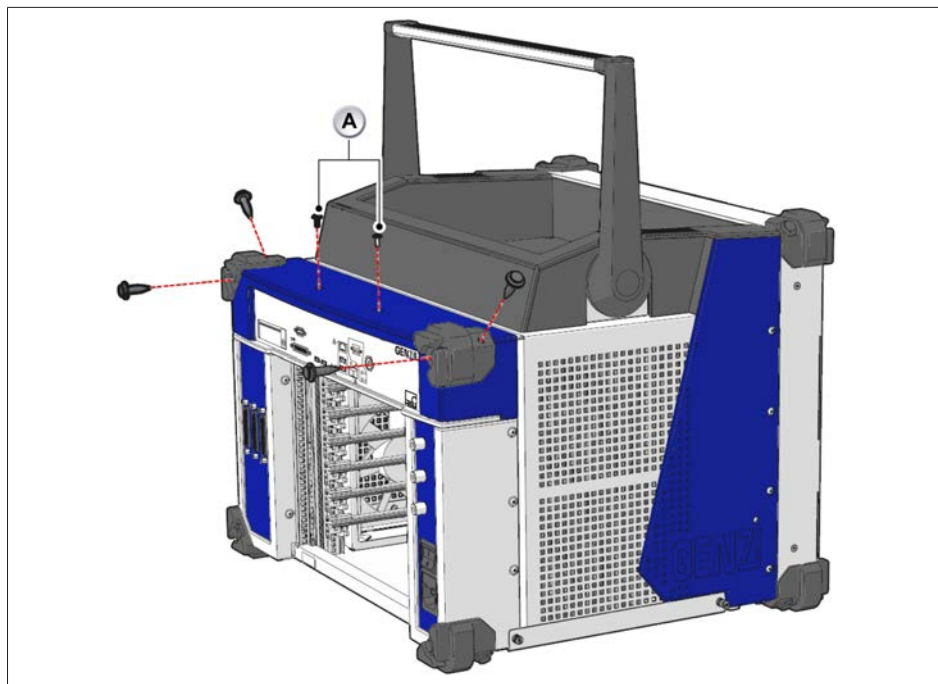


Fig. 7.23 Remove bumpers

A Screws

7 SETTING UP THE GEN7iB

4. Remove the blue plastic cover.

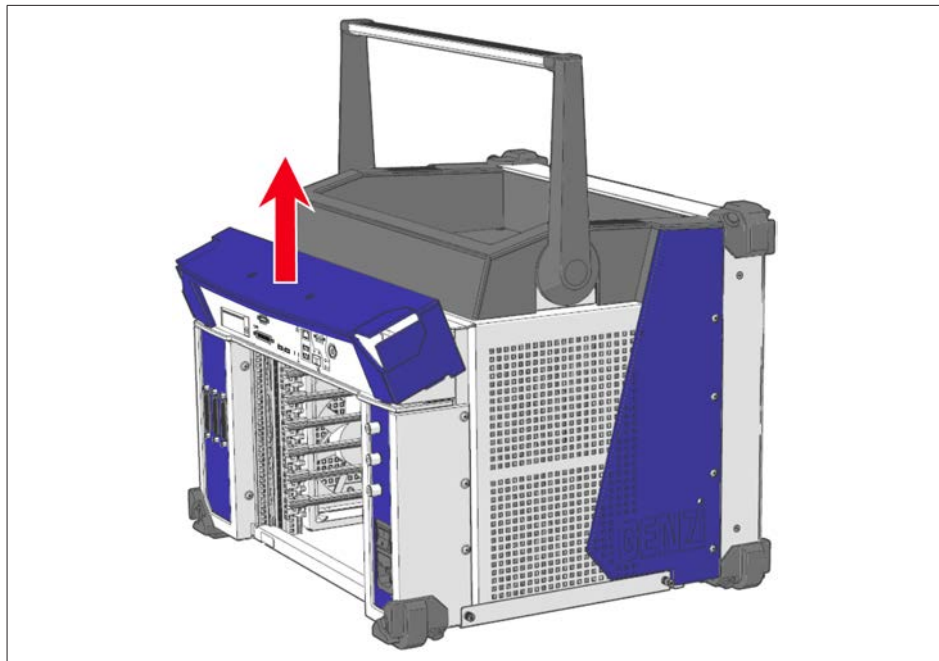


Fig. 7.24 Remove top panel on back

7 SETTING UP THE GEN7iB

5. Remove all indicated screws from the GEN7iB.

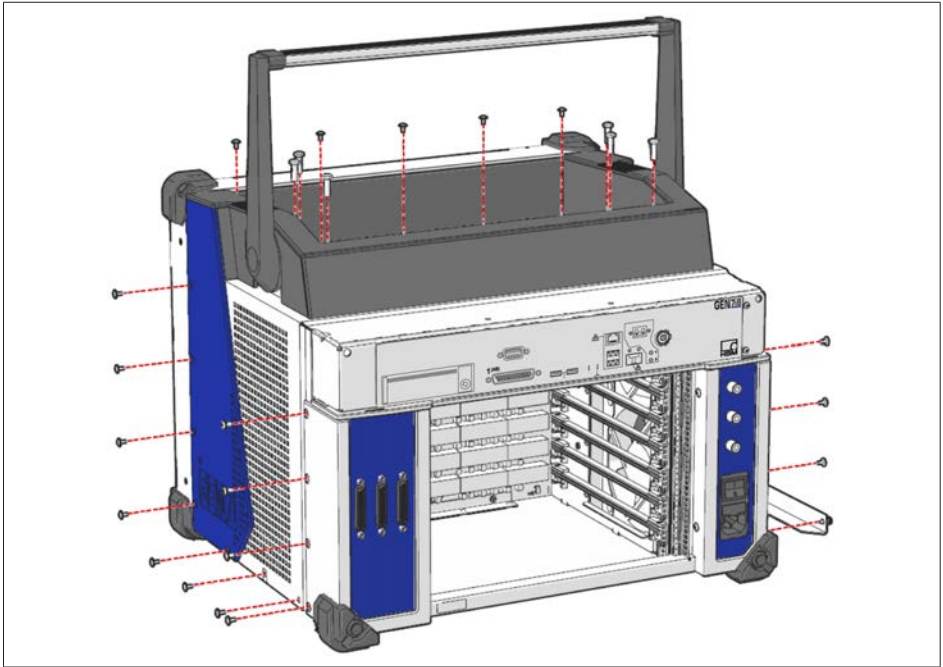


Fig. 7.25 Remove side/top screws

6. Remove the cover of the GEN7iB.

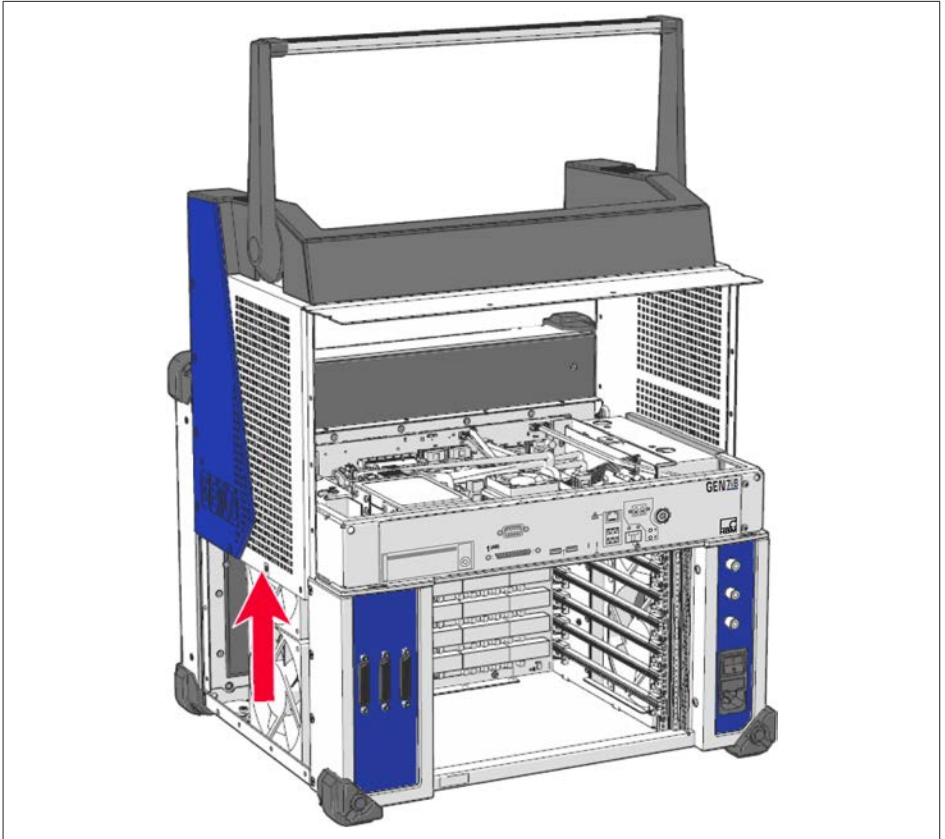


Fig. 7.26 Lift cover plate

7. Access the CPU section, e.g. for BIOS battery replacement or removal. For more information about battery replacement, please refer to chapter „Removal and replacement“ on page 55.
8. Close the GEN7iB CPU section in reversed order.

7.9 Air filter replacement

CAUTION

HBM uses state-of-the-art electronic components in its equipment. These electronic components can be damaged by discharge of static electricity (ESD). ESD damage is quite easy to induce, often hard to detect, and always costly. Therefore, we must emphasize the importance of ESD preventions when handling a GEN7iB system, its connections or a plug-in card.

To replace the air filter:

1. Power off the GEN7iB system and remove the power input cable.
2. Disconnect all cables from the acquisition cards.
3. Remove the screws from the air filter locking bracket.

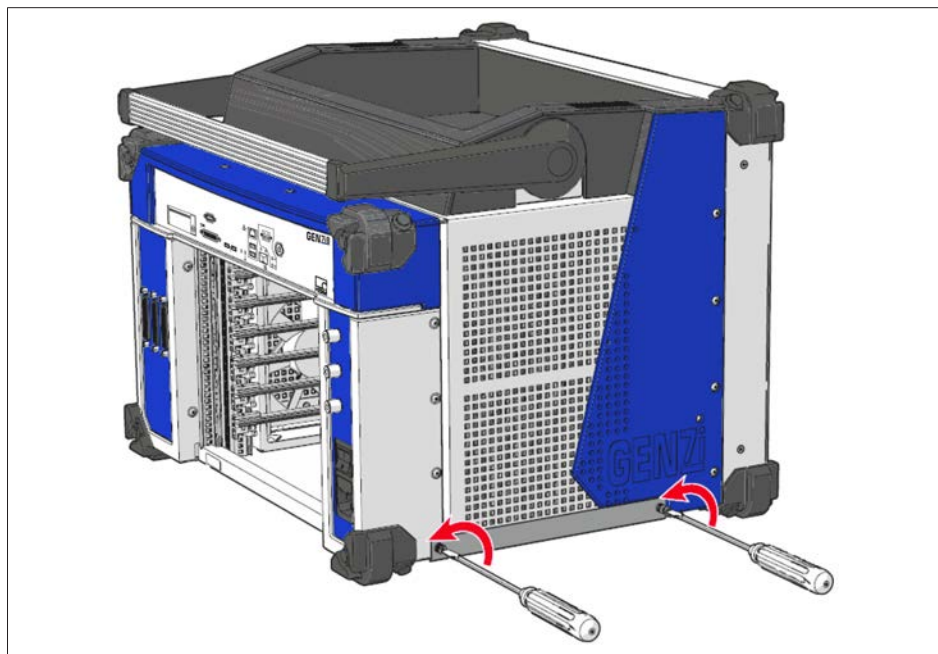


Fig. 7.27 Unlock screws on the air filter access panel

7 SETTING UP THE GEN7iB

4. Remove the air filter locking bracket. The air filter can be removed from the GEN7iB.



Tip

The filter can be easily removed if the GEN7iB is placed slightly over the edge of a table.

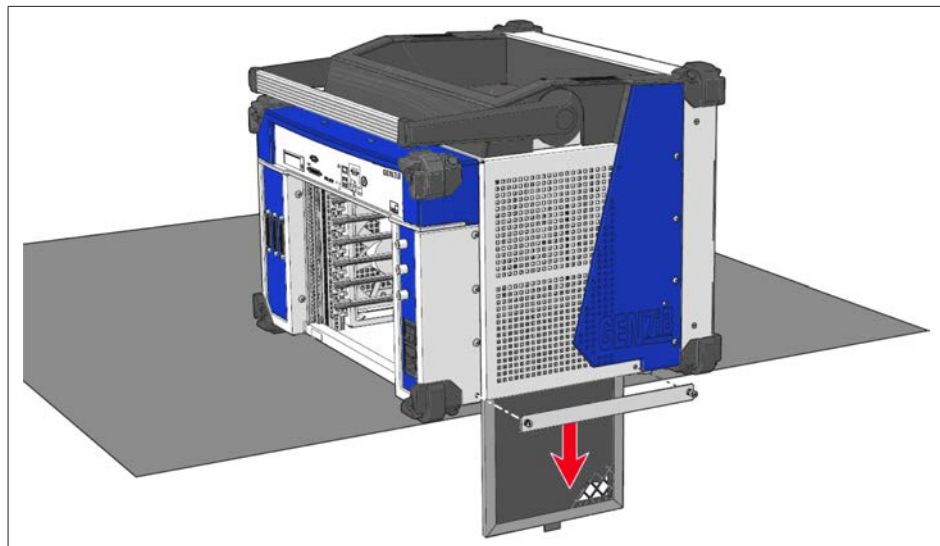


Fig. 7.28 Remove air filter

5. Insert the air filter and close the GEN7iB in reverse order.

8 Getting Started

8.1 Front panel control

Standby

On GEN7iB, the standby button is located on the front panel. When this button is pressed, the instrument state toggles between operating and standby mode. In standby mode, some power is consumed and the instrument is NOT disconnected from the AC supply. To switch off the instrument completely from the mains power, switch the ON/OFF switch at the rear to OFF position or disconnect the mains power cable from the instrument.



Fig. 8.1 Power button

- A Disk active LED - is illuminated when disk is busy.
- B Power LED - is illuminated when power is on.
- C Standby button - Press to power on or off, or hold for more than four seconds for a forced power off.

When you use this standby button to power off GEN7iB, the software displays a confirmation dialog. Follow the on-screen instructions to power off the system correctly. If the system does not respond, press the standby button for at least 10 seconds until the unit is forced to power off.

CAUTION

Always use stand-by button to switch off the instrument. In this case Perception and Windows® operating system will shutdown in controlled manner. Only use rear switch for disconnecting the mains power or for switching-off the GEN7iB when other methods fail.

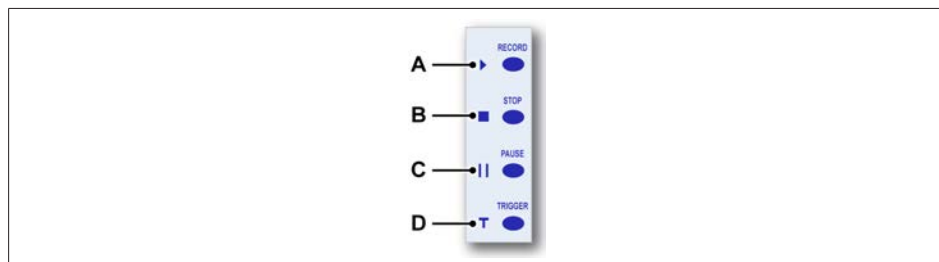


Fig. 8.2 Acquisition control - Detail

- A Record
- B Stop
- C Pause
- D Trigger

USB ports

Two USB 2.0 ports are located on the front and in the bottom left-hand corner of the unit for easy access. The remaining USB ports are located on the back of the unit.

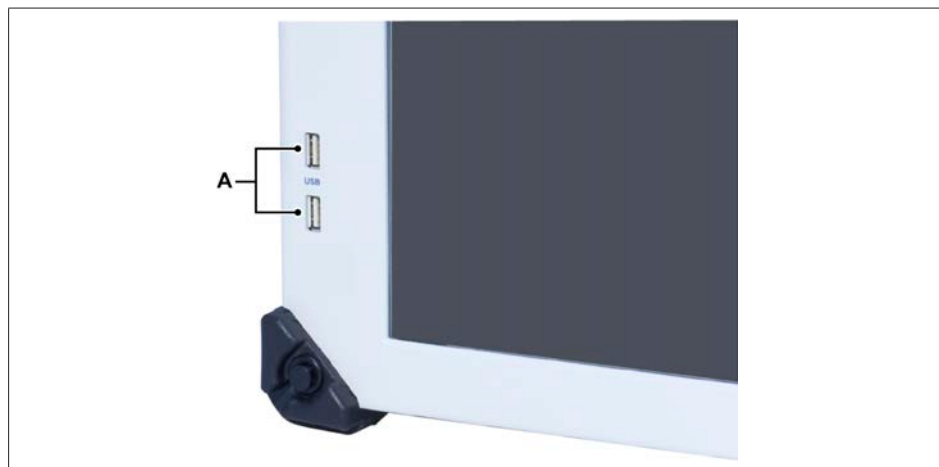


Fig. 8.3 USB 2.0 ports (located on the front of the unit)

- A USB 2.0 ports

8.2 Getting started

When GEN7iB is started up for the first time, the software starts and connects to the integrated GEN7iB data acquisition unit automatically.

Each time you power off the system, the changes made to the preferences and settings are saved automatically. These settings are then loaded the next time you power on GEN7iB.

9 Acquisition and Storage

9.1 Introduction

From Perception V7 to V8, significant work was done on the acquisition modes:

- The User Interface was improved: everything related to acquisition modes was brought together in a single interface element
- New acquisition modes were added
- Some new terminology was introduced

The "Acquisition and Storage" section explains the Acquisition Modes in Perception V8 and, where required, compares them with Perception V7.

9.1.1 The basic ideas behind Acquisition Modes in Perception V7 and V8

The underlying ideas of acquisition modes in Perception V7 and V8 are very similar. To explain acquisition modes in either version of Perception, the following concepts need to be explained first.

Groups

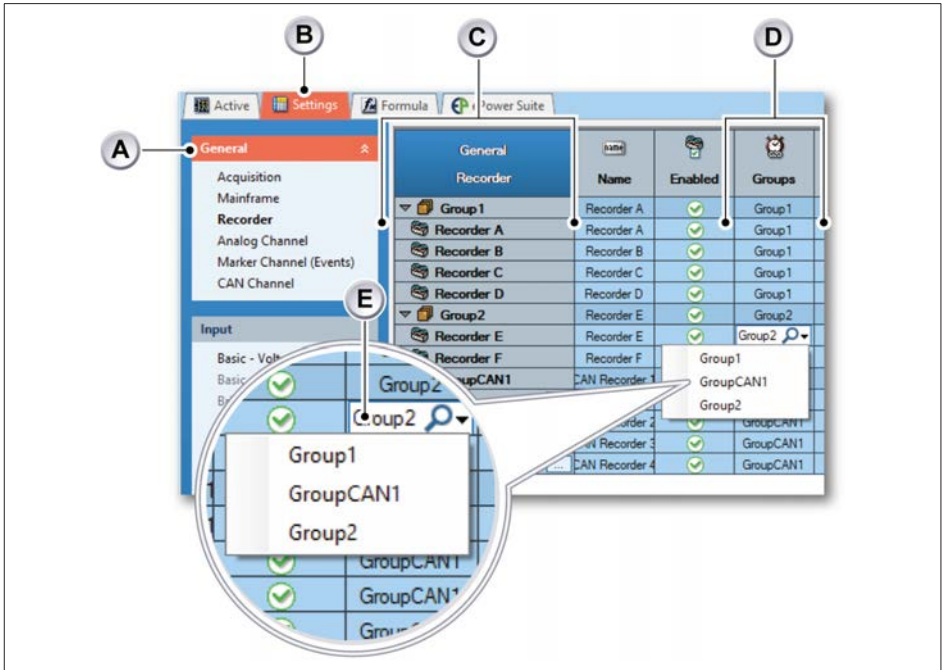


Fig. 9.1 Example of assigning a recorder to a group

- A General area
- B Settings Sheet
- C Recorder column
- D Groups column
- E Editable cell for Groups

A measurement setup may consist of several **Recorders (C)** or **Acquisition Cards** distributed over one or more mainframes. Perception recorders or acquisition cards can be collected in **Groups (D)**. The user can select which cards should be in which group. All the cards in a group have the same sample rate but different groups may have different sample rates. To assign a recorder to a group, go to the **Settings (B)** sheet tab and click **Recorder** in the **General** area (A) (as shown in Fig. 9.1). Double-clicking an entry in the **Groups (C)** column allows assigning this recorder to an existing group or by typing a new name, create a new group.

Sweeps

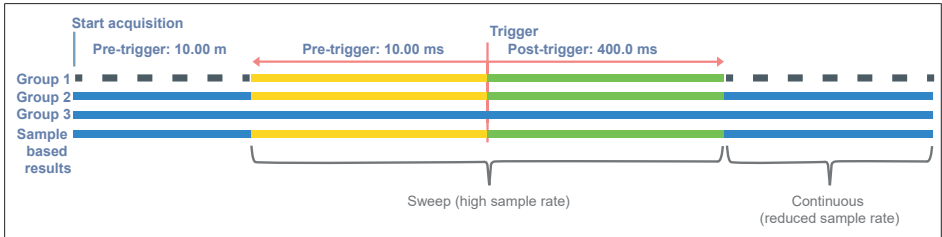


Fig. 9.2 Sweep combined with a continuous recording

Perception has the powerful possibility to record certain parts of the recording at a different sample rate. Certain intervals of the recording (called sweeps) are recorded at a high sample rate whereas the continuous parts are recorded at a reduced sample rate. Sweeps allow to get detailed high-frequency and transient information about time-limited events while keeping the size of the recording and the data rate limited. Sweeps together with groups give significant flexibility on getting detailed information about physical quantities while not having to record all data at high a sample rate, keeping the acquisition feasible and the total recording size manageable. See Fig. 9.2 for a sweep with user-defined pre-trigger and post-trigger times recorded at high sample rate. For illustration it is combined with a reduced rate continuous recording where, by user definition, some of the data is not stored.

Triggers

The moment in time where a Sweep interval occurs is determined by Triggers, and the length of a sweep by user specification and possibly by triggers as well. Triggers are caused by user-defined events such as the level crossing of a signal, result of a calculation crossing a level, a rising edge of an external signal, etc. Examples of different types of sweeps are shown below:

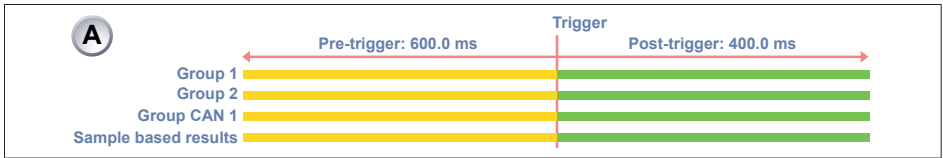


Fig. 9.3 Sweep - based on single trigger

- A A sweep based on a single trigger, the sweep length is defined by the user-defined pre- and post-trigger times.

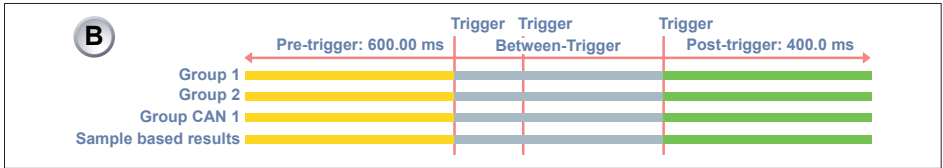


Fig. 9.4 Sweep - based on multiple triggers

- B A sweep based on multiple triggers, the sweep length is defined by the user-defined pre- and post-trigger times and when the last trigger occurs (every trigger (re) starts the post-trigger time).

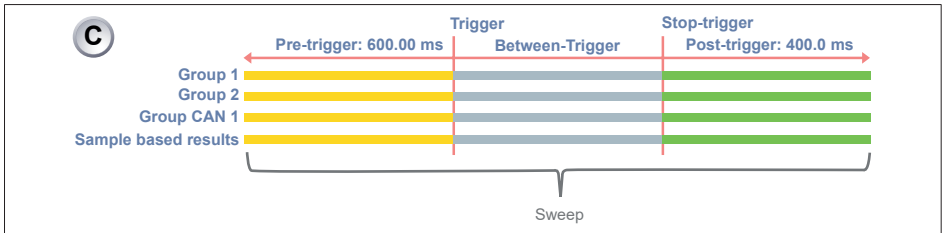


Fig. 9.5 Sweep - based on a trigger and a stop-trigger

- C A sweep based on a trigger and a stop-trigger, the sweep length is defined by the user-defined pre- and post-trigger times and when the stop-trigger occurs (starts the post-trigger time)

9.1.2 Terminology

Perception has very fast drive access. In many cases, the digital recorded data can immediately be stored on the drive. However, in some cases (e.g., many channels at a very high sample rate) even the fastest drives cannot keep up. In such a case, the user can choose to store sweep data first to very fast dedicated trigger memory. The terminology is **“to trigger memory first”**. In the end, all recorded data will be available in a single PNRF file.

9.2 Acquisition Modes - User Interface

Perception V8 Acquisition Modes

An overview of the Perception V8 Acquisition Modes User Interface is shown in Fig. 9.6. It consists of the following areas:

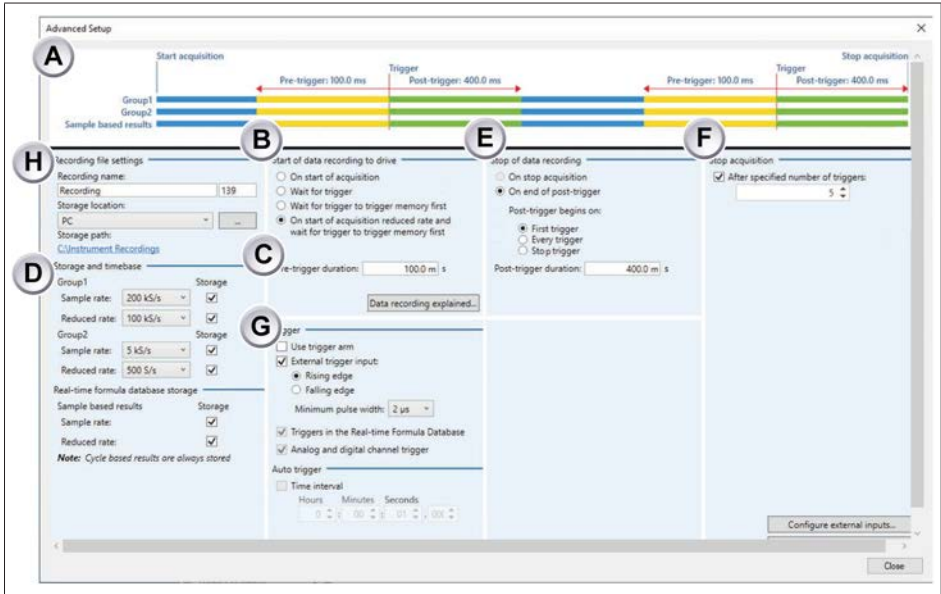


Fig. 9.6 Overview of the Perception 8 Acquisition Modes User Interface

A Diagram of what is recorded and when (see Fig. 9.7)

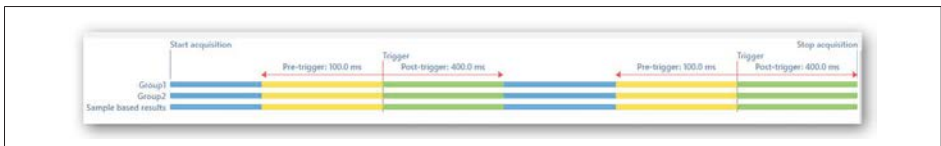


Fig. 9.7 Diagram of recording

9 ACQUISITION AND STORAGE

B Choose the type of Acquisition Mode (see Fig. 9.8)

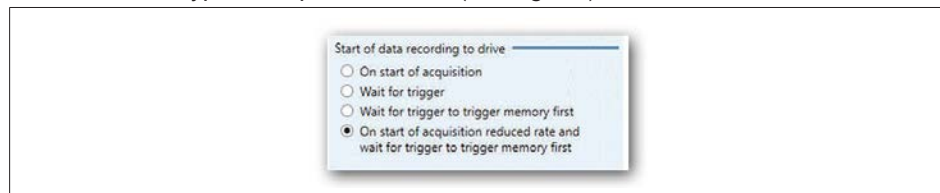


Fig. 9.8 Start of data recording to drive

C Specify the pre- and post-trigger times (in case triggers are used) (see Fig. 9.9)



Fig. 9.9 Pre- and post-trigger duration

D High sample rate and the reduced sample rate per group can be defined. In this area it should also be indicated which data is to be stored (see Fig. 9.10)

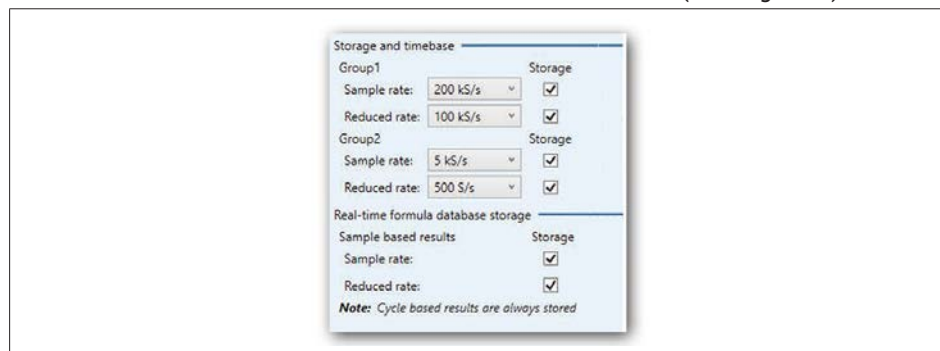


Fig. 9.10 Storage and timebase

E Define how a recording or sweep should be stopped (see Fig. 9.11)



Fig. 9.11 Stop of data recording

F Define how the total data acquisition process should be stopped (see Fig. 9.12)

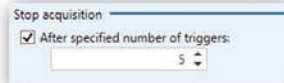


Fig. 9.12 Stop acquisition

G Further detailed trigger settings (see Fig. 9.13)

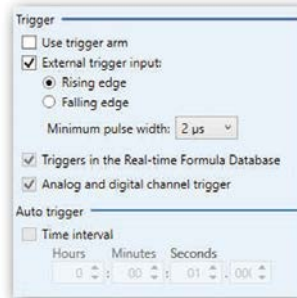


Fig. 9.13 Trigger

H Name of the recording file and where it is stored (see Fig. 9.14)

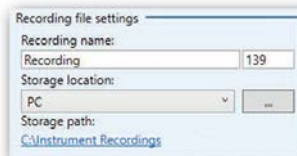


Fig. 9.14 Recording file settings

9.3 Setup for the Acquisition Modes

- On start of acquisition (on page 123)
- Wait for trigger (on page 125)
- Wait for trigger to trigger memory first (on page 127)
- On start of acquisition reduced rate and wait for trigger to trigger memory first (on page 130)

9.3.1 On start of acquisition

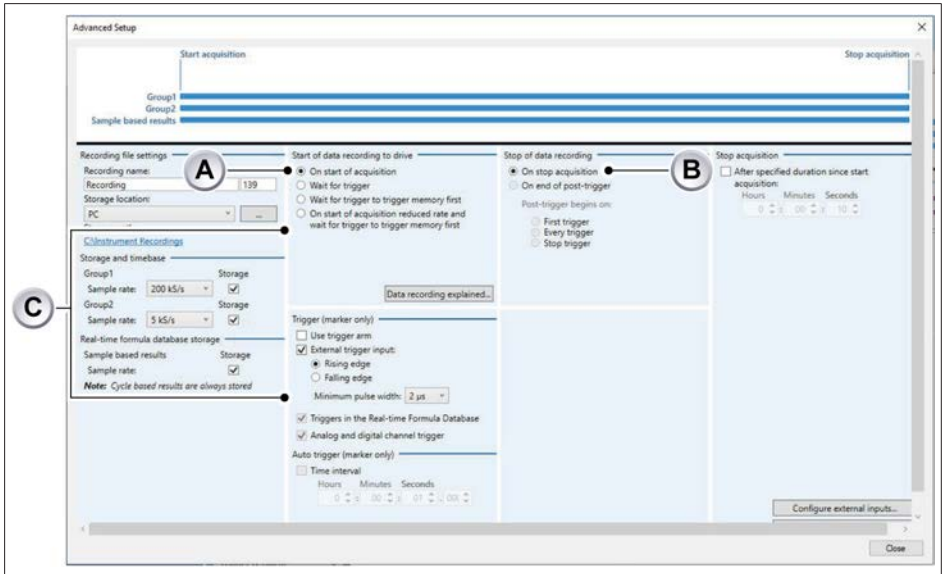


Fig. 9.15 Acquisition mode: On start of acquisition

- A In **Start of data recording to drive** area, select the **On start of acquisition** check box (see Fig. 9.16)

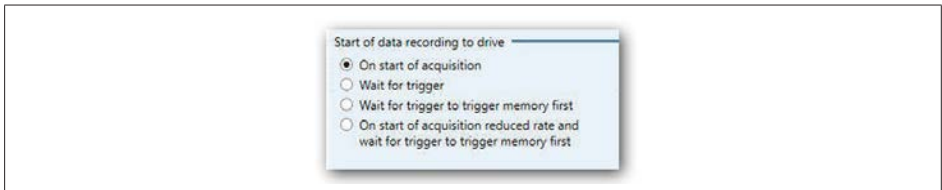


Fig. 9.16 Start of data recording to drive

- B In the **Stop of data recording** area, select the **On stop acquisition** checkbox (see Fig. 9.17).

A continuous recording directly to a drive, from the start to the end of the acquisition time. Neither triggers are required nor used.



Fig. 9.17 Stop of data recording

- C Data for Group1 is recorded at 200 kS/s and stored, for Group 2 at 5 kS/s and also stored (see Fig. 9.18).

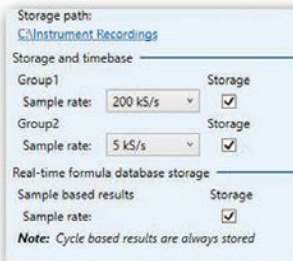


Fig. 9.18 Storage and timebase

9 ACQUISITION AND STORAGE

9.3.2 Wait for trigger

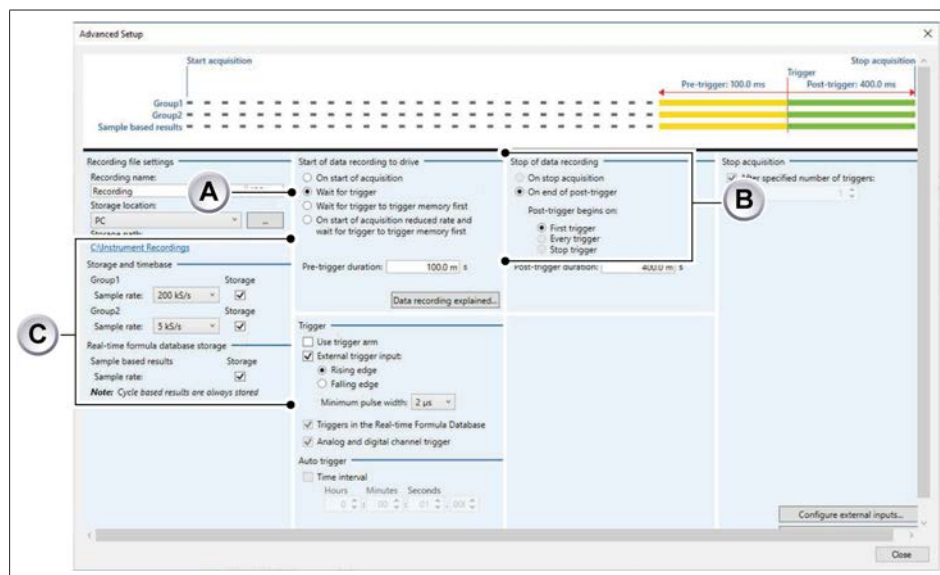


Fig. 9.19 Acquisition mode: Wait for trigger

- A In **Start of data recording to drive** area, select the **Wait for trigger** check box (see Fig. 9.20)

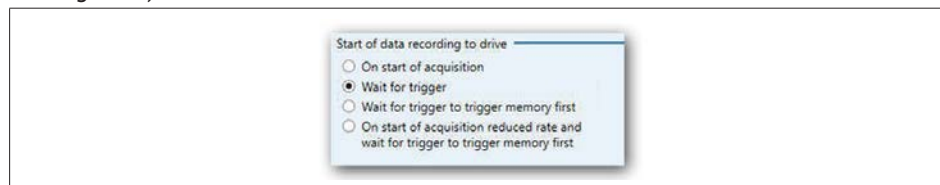


Fig. 9.20 Start of data recording to drive

- B In the **Stop of data recording** area, select the **On end of post-trigger** check box (see Fig. 9.21)

The recording stops after the post-trigger time has elapsed. A single sweep recording directly to a drive, based on a single trigger.



Fig. 9.21 Stop of data recording

- C Data for **Group1** is recorded at 200 kS/s and stored, for Group 2 at 5 kS/s and also stored (see Fig. 9.22).

In Perception V7 this was called "Circular recording".

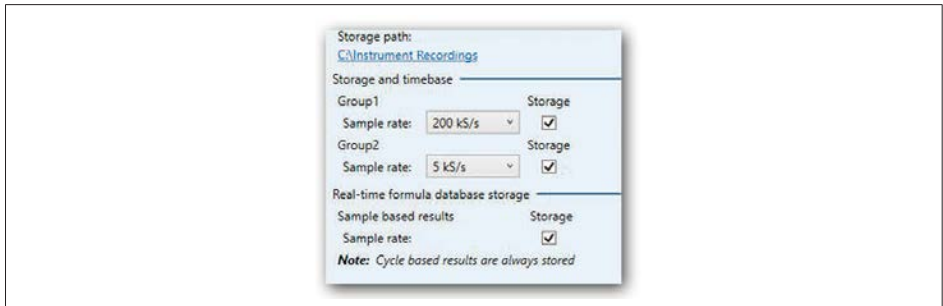


Fig. 9.22 Storage and timebase

9.3.3 Wait for trigger to trigger memory first

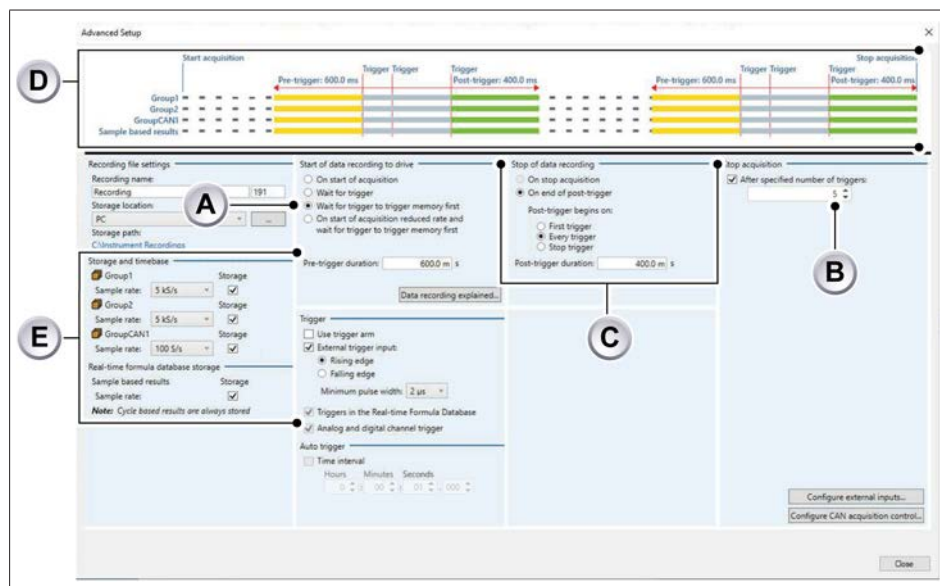


Fig. 9.23 Acquisition mode: Wait for trigger to trigger memory first

- A In **Start of data recording to drive** area, select the **Wait for trigger to memory first** check box (see Fig. 9.24)

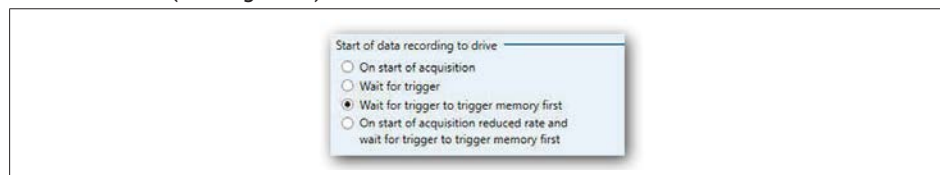


Fig. 9.24 Start of data recording to drive

- B A recording with multiple sweeps (in this case 5 triggers specified), first recorded to (very fast) trigger memory and after that collected in a PNRF file on a drive (see Fig. 9.25).

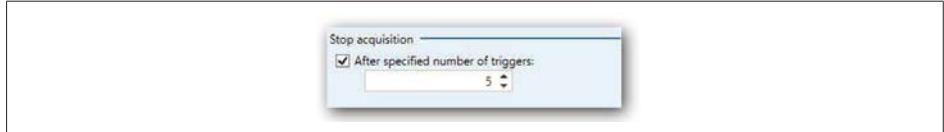


Fig. 9.25 Stop acquisition

- C In the **Stop of data recording** area, select the **On end of post-trigger / Every trigger** checkboxes (see Fig. 9.26).

In this case, the selection was made to (re-)start the post-trigger time at every trigger.

In Perception V7 this was called “Single sweep and Multi sweep recording with sweep stretch”.

If **First trigger** is selected, this would have resulted in sweeps like „Fig. 9.4 Sweep - based on multiple triggers” on page 118. This mode called “Single sweep and Multi sweep recording without sweep stretch” in Perception V7.

If **Stop trigger** is selected, this would have resulted in sweeps like „Fig. 9.5 Sweep - based on a trigger and a stop-trigger” on page 118. Stop triggers were not available in Perception V7.

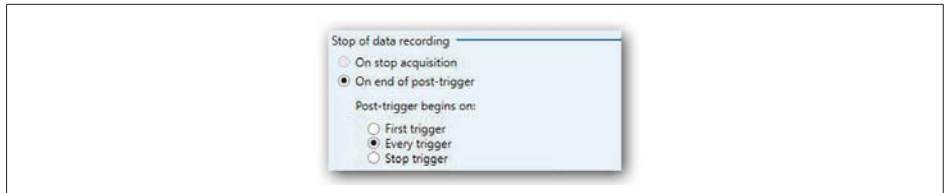


Fig. 9.26 Stop of data recording

- D No continuous data stored, only sweep data (see Fig. 9.27)



Fig. 9.27 Wait for trigger to memory first - diagram

9 ACQUISITION AND STORAGE

- E Data for **Group1** is recorded at 200 kS/s and stored, for Group 2 at 5 kS/s and also stored (see Fig. 9.28)

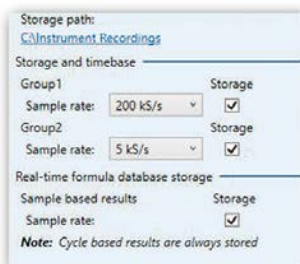


Fig. 9.28 Storage and timebase

9.3.4 On start of acquisition reduced rate and wait for trigger to trigger memory first

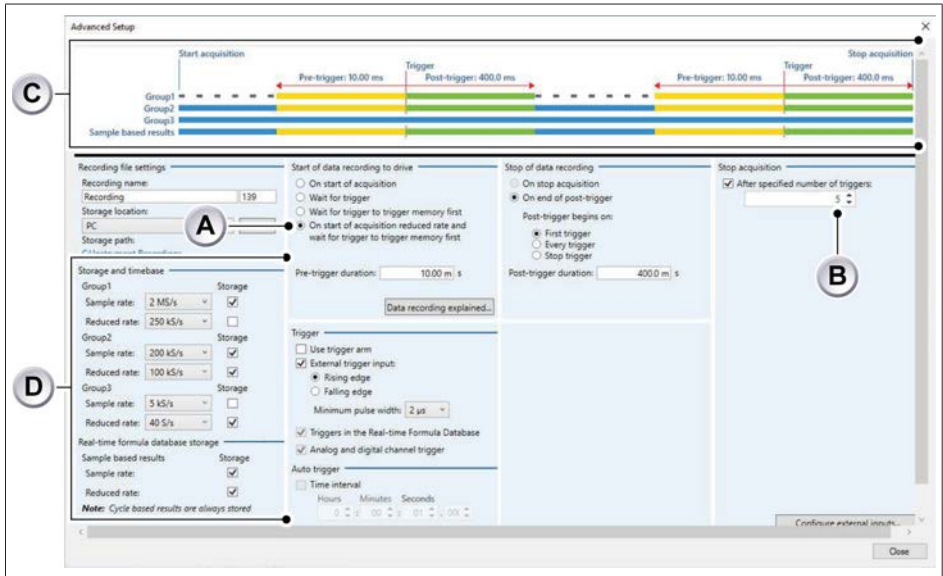


Fig. 9.29 Acquisition mode: On start of acquisition and wait for trigger to trigger memory first

- A In **Start of data recording to drive** area, select the **On start of acquisition reduced rate and wait for trigger to trigger memory first** check box (see Fig. 9.30).

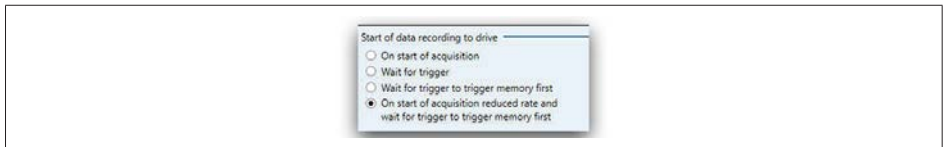


Fig. 9.30 Start of data recording to drive

9 ACQUISITION AND STORAGE

- B A recording with multiple sweeps (in this case 5 triggers specified), first recorded to (very fast) trigger memory and after that collected in a PNRF file on a drive (see Fig. 9.31).

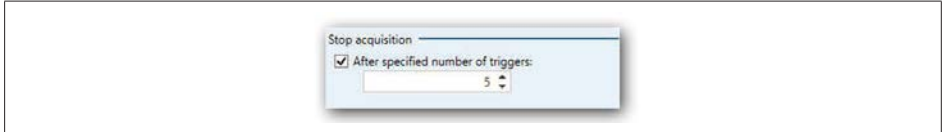


Fig. 9.31 Stop acquisition

- C The recording is combined with a continuous recording, everything stored in a single PNRF file (see Fig. 9.32).

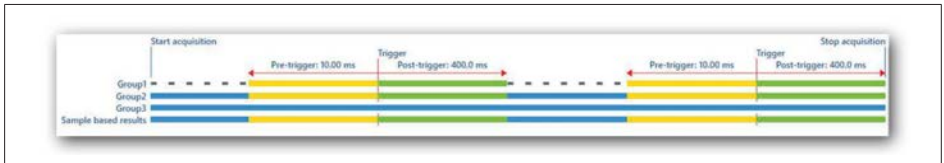


Fig. 9.32 On start of acquisition and wait for trigger to trigger memory first - diagram

- D The data is recorded and stored with the following values:
- Group 1 records sweep data at 2 MS/s without recording continuous data.
 - Group 2 records sweep data at 200 kS/s and records continuous data at 100 kS/s.
 - Group 3 only records continuous data at 40 S/s.

In Perception V7, the recording in **Group2** was called “Dual rate recording” (see Fig. 9.33).

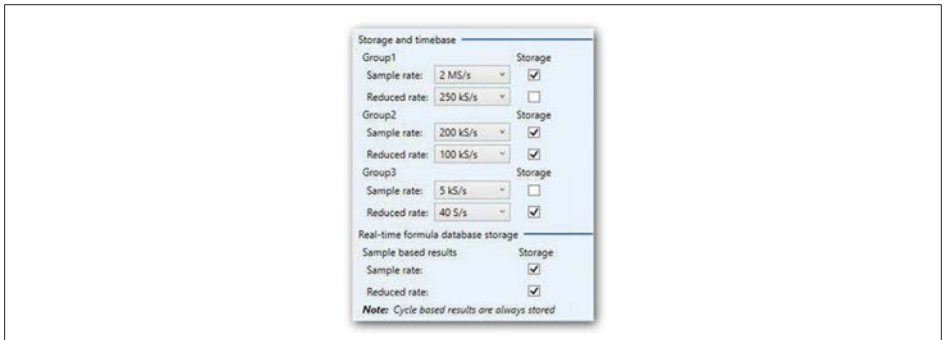


Fig. 9.33 Storage and timebase/Real-time formula database storage

10 Digital Trigger Modes

10.1 Introduction

Within the GEN7iB data acquisition system, every channel is equipped with a **trigger detector**, which makes it possible to record just the phenomenon of interest, instead of having to search the full memory to find it. The trigger detector gives the system the power to capture elusive, short and unpredictable events. It determines how easily the event of interest can be extracted.

The word **trigger** has a dual meaning in recording techniques. In the active sense, the instrument has triggered, indicating that the instrument has responded to a certain stimulus. In the passive sense, as in trigger point, it indicates the point (in time) when the instrument has triggered. In both cases, trigger refers to a known, predefined situation.

The trigger can be generated in several ways:

- by the user, i.e. **manually**
- using an externally applied signal, i.e. **external** trigger
- when the acquired **signal** complies with a certain condition: the trigger condition. Each channel within a recorder can trigger this recorder.

For transient recording, this last option is of great importance. To a large extent, the trigger facilities determine the application capabilities of the data acquisition system, i.e. how effectively the data can be captured.

In this chapter, the trigger capabilities of the GEN7iB data acquisition system will be explained in full detail.

Each channel within a recorder can trigger this recorder. This functionality is realized by combining all channel triggers into a logical OR combination. When one of the channels (or multiple channels) generates a trigger, the complete recorder triggers. Each channel's trigger detector can be switched off or set to one of the modes described in this chapter.

Notice

This chapter describes all GEN series trigger options. However, not every acquisition card will support each described option. Check the specifications of each acquisition card to find out what options are supported for this specific card.

10.2 Understanding digital triggering

Technically speaking, there are two approaches to determine the known, predefined situation of the signal: analog or digital.

Each channel in the GEN series system is equipped with a digital trigger detector. Digital triggering has the benefit of stable vertical reference levels, no horizontal jitter, and not depending on signal frequency.

A disadvantage of a digital trigger detector is its inability to detect events that occur between two consecutive samples. This does not usually interfere with normal operation because the event is not recorded anyway.

10.2.1 Digital trigger detector

Fig. 10.1 shows a simplified diagram of a **single-level** digital trigger detector. Digitized values coming from the ADC are fed into an Arithmetic (and) Logic Unit – ALU. The value that comes out of the ALU is then referenced against a preset value (trigger level). The result can be either positive, i.e. the value is larger, or negative, i.e. the value is smaller. Based on this information, the level crossing detector verifies if a level crossing in the correct direction has occurred and, if so, sends out a trigger.

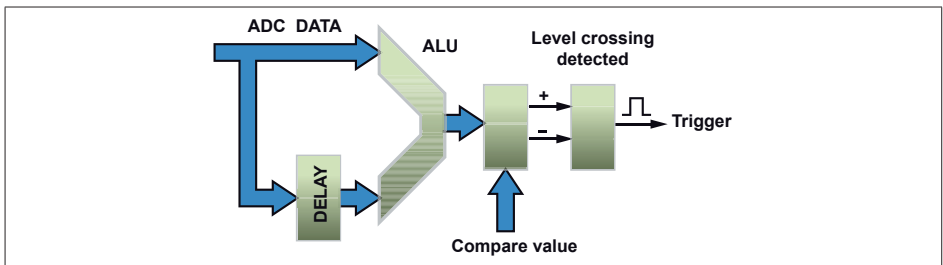


Fig. 10.1 Single-level trigger detector

The delay register in front of the ALU is used to compare the ADC value with “older” values. This means that triggering does not react to specific levels, but to the differential signal or **slope**.

As explained later in this chapter, a signal must actually cross the preset level. This is to avoid erroneous triggering due to a small amount of noise on the signal. To make the trigger detector even more stable when noisy signals are used, the single-level trigger detector has been expanded with a **hysteresis**. After the level detector signals a level crossing, a new level crossing will only be signaled if the input signal first goes outside the hysteresis band and then returns to the trigger level.

For the advanced trigger modes, the single-level trigger detector with programmable hysteresis has been implemented twice to provide a **dual-level** trigger detector. Levels are usually referenced as *primary* trigger level and *secondary* trigger level.

10.2.2 Valid trigger conditions

Trigger detection is based on level crossing. A signal has to cross a specified level to be considered a trigger condition. As a consequence, reaching the required level is not a valid trigger condition. Since trigger detection is digital, inter-sample analog values are omitted.

In the following graphs, these conditions are shown.

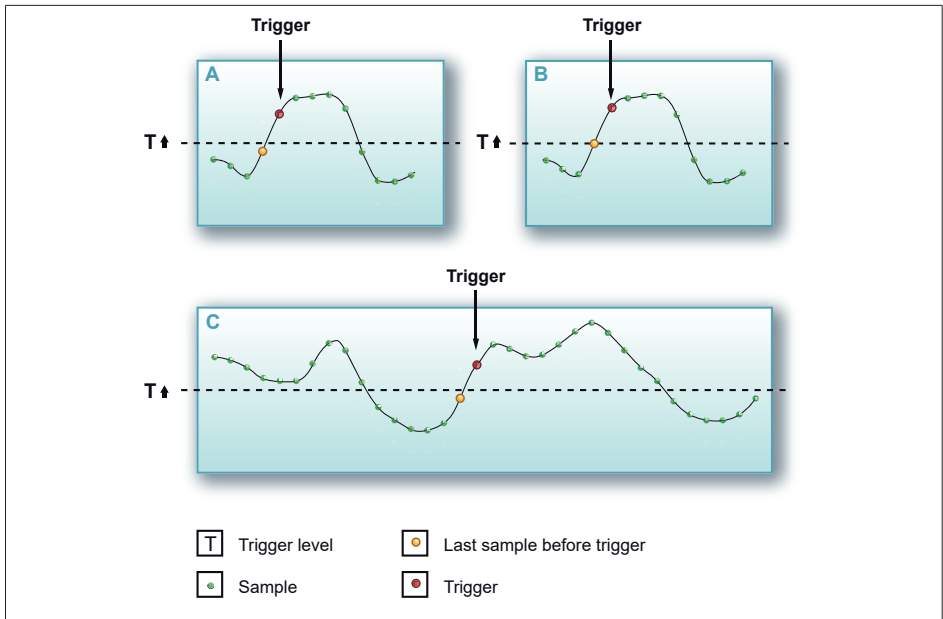


Fig. 10.2 Level crossing detector

Fig. 10.2 shows the basic trigger mode with a specified level (T) and a level crossing in a positive direction. In Fig. 10.2 (A), the trigger occurs on the first sample after the level crossing. Fig. 10.2 (B) shows the situation in which a sample equals the set level. Trigger does not occur until a sample is actually above the required level.

Since the trigger detector requires a level crossing, no trigger occurs when a signal is above the set level when recording starts. This is depicted in Fig. 10.2 (C).

Fig. 10.3 shows the influence of the additional hysteresis. Fundamentally, everything is the same as described earlier. The only difference now is that a second level (H) is used to “arm” the level trigger detector. Otherwise stated, the trigger level has been expanded to be a trigger zone that spans multiple levels.

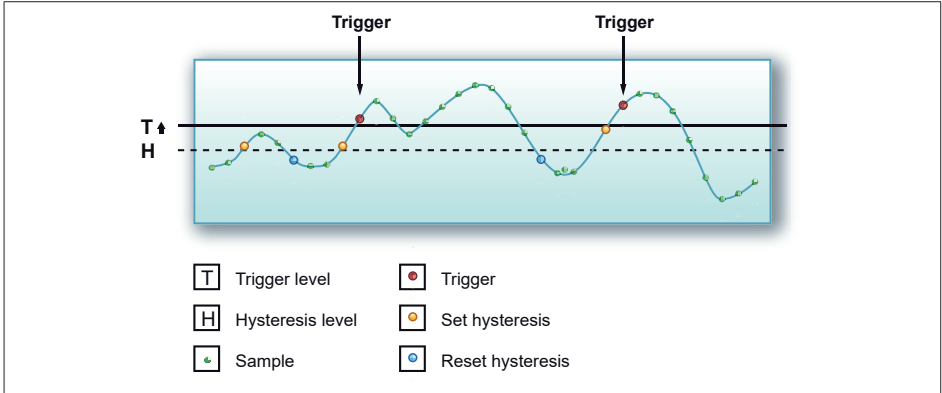


Fig. 10.3 Trigger level hysteresis

10.3 Trigger modes

Using the various trigger modes, GEN7iB data acquisition system is expanded to an extremely versatile transient recorder. The trigger circuits may be configured to trigger on many types of phenomena. In this section, the different trigger modes and their extensions are discussed in detail.

10.3.1 Basic trigger mode

The basic trigger mode can be compared to the trigger mode available when using an analog trigger detector, for example as found on a classic scope.

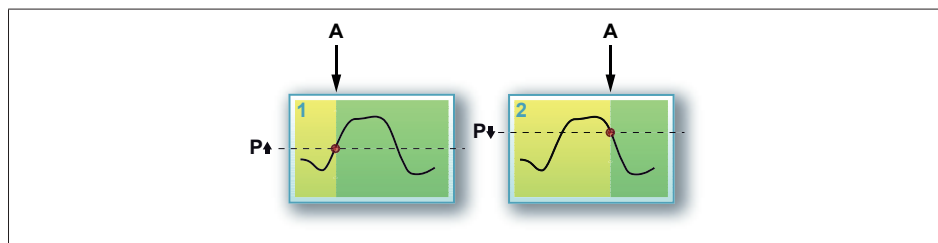


Fig. 10.4 Basic trigger mode

A Trigger

In this mode, a single-level trigger detector is active, the primary level. As mentioned previously, the signal needs to actually cross the preset level. Both the level and direction of crossing can be selected.

Relevant settings for this mode:

- Mode: basic
- Primary level: any value within the input range
- Direction: positive or negative
- Hysteresis: any relevant value

10.3.2 Dual trigger mode

In dual trigger mode two detectors are active and working simultaneously: the primary level **P** and the secondary level **S**. With two levels, it is possible to define a range that the input signal must be within. As soon as the signal becomes larger than the upper level or smaller than the lower level, the detector generates a trigger. By inverting the slopes of both detectors, the trigger is generated when the signal returns into the specified range.

Fig. 10.5 shows the various possibilities.

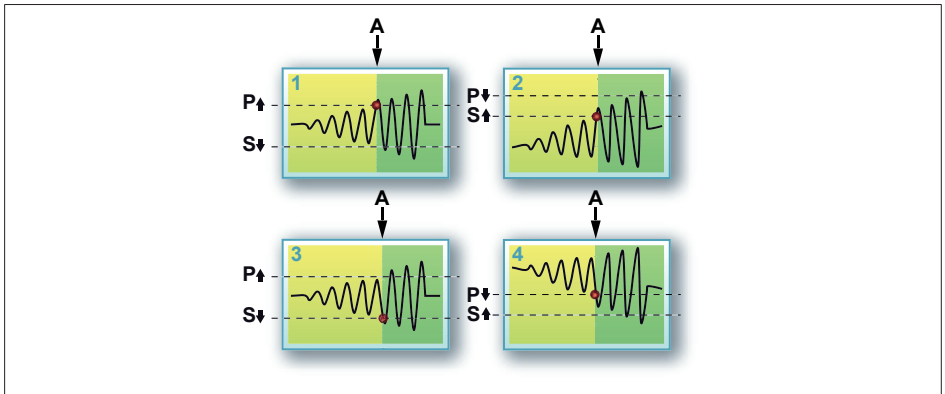


Fig. 10.5 Dual trigger mode

A Trigger

Any value for each level and the slope of the primary level can be selected. The slope of the secondary level is automatically set to the opposite direction.

Diagrams **1** and **3** show a signal that exits the range. Diagrams **2** and **4** show signals that enter the range.

Relevant settings for this mode:

- Mode: dual
- Primary level: any value within the input range
- Secondary level: any value within the input range
- Direction: positive or negative for primary level; secondary level is automatically set to the opposite direction
- Hysteresis: any relevant value is used for both levels.

10.3.3 Trigger qualifier

The trigger detectors of a channel can also be used as qualifiers. A trigger qualifier is a situation that enables (arms) the recorder trigger features. The recorder trigger features are a combination of various channel, external, between-recorders and other trigger options.

There are two qualifier modes:

- Basic single-level qualifier. The level detector operates identical to „10.3.1 Basic trigger mode“ on page 136.
- Dual-level qualifier. The level detector operates identical to „10.3.2 Dual trigger mode“ on page 137.

When in qualifier mode, the output of the trigger detector is sent to a qualifier line of the recorder trigger logic. For more information on the recorder trigger features, please refer to „Recorder and system trigger“ on page 139.

10.4 Recorder and system trigger

The trigger modes and features described so far are channel-based. Each analog channel within a GEN series system has a digital trigger detector. The trigger signals of all channels of a single recorder are combined through a logical OR to generate a combined trigger. This trigger can be combined with an external trigger and qualifiers. The final result is a recorder trigger. The triggers that are generated by individual recorders can be distributed to other recorders and mainframes.

The following simplified diagram is from the Perception software and shows the building blocks that make the complete recorder trigger logic. Please note that not all features may be available depending on the exact hardware used.

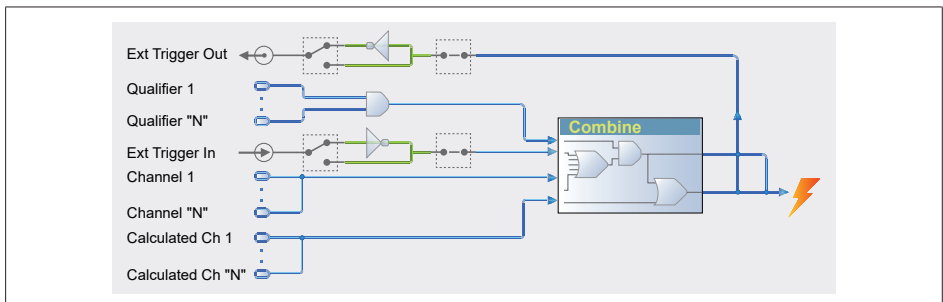


Fig. 10.6 Recorder trigger logic

The heart of the recorder trigger logic is the “Combine” block. All trigger sources come together here. The trigger sources can generate a recorder trigger, depending on their settings, However, this can be blocked by qualifiers. If one of the qualifiers is not armed, no recorder trigger can be generated.

- **Channel 1 through N:** These are the channel triggers as described above. Please refer to chapter „10.1 Introduction“ on page 132.
- **External Trigger In:** This is an external trigger signal that is mainframe-related: The input connector is placed on the mainframe controller. Used to select rising or falling edge, all input cards in the mainframe use the same edge. Each input card can select to use the external trigger as a trigger source.
- **Qualifier 1 through N:** These are the qualifiers as described above: Please refer to chapter „10.3.3 Trigger qualifier“ on page 138.
- **External Trigger Out:** The recorder trigger can be used to send a trigger signal to the outside world. The output connector is placed on the mainframe controller. Used to select active High or Low level output, all input cards in the mainframe use the same output level. Each input card can select whether to send the trigger to the external trigger output.

10.5 Channel alarm

Each channel has the capability to generate an alarm. An alarm situation is detected with a basic dual level detector.

There are two alarm modes:

- Basic single-level alarm. The alarm line is active for as long as the signal exceeds the level in the specified direction. For more information on the level comparator, please refer to „10.3.1 Basic trigger mode“ on page 136.
- Dual-level alarm. The alarm line is active for as long as the signal exceeds one of the two levels in the specified direction. For more information on the level comparators, please refer to „10.3.2 Dual trigger mode“ on page 137.

The output of the alarm detector is sent to an alarm line and combined (OR-ed) with alarm conditions of the other channels and recorders. The result is available as an external output located on the mainframe controller.

11 Interface/Controller

11.1 Introduction

The Interface/Controller uses a high-end CPU with an embedded operating system. It is used to communicate with controlling computers and supports extra storage options. Each complete mainframe houses an Interface/Controller, which enables data input and output so that the mainframes can be connected.

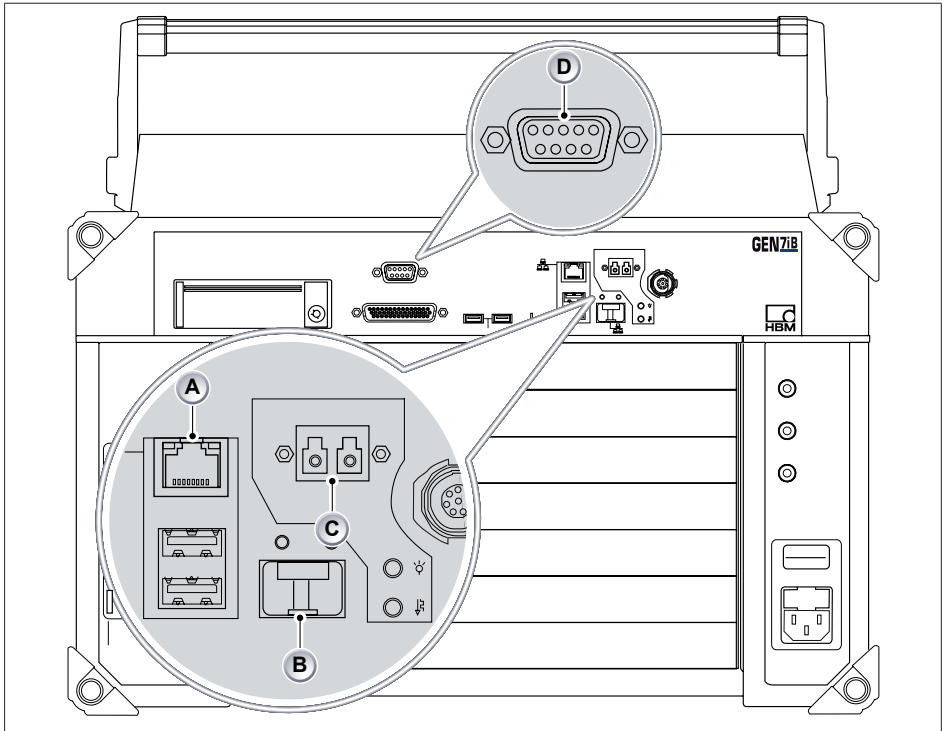


Fig. 11.1 Interface/Controller

- A PTP enabled network RJ45
- B PTP enabled network optical SFP slot (SFP module is optional)
- C Master/Sync connector (optical)
- D I/O connector (trigger in/out, clock in, event in/out, start/stop)

The Interface/Controller has one standard Ethernet interface, one optical Ethernet interface with two activity LEDs and a Master/Sync connector with two activity LEDs and the I/O connector.

11.2 Communication and control

The GEN series uses standard TCP/IP protocol over Ethernet to communicate with the PC. The Interface/Controller provides access to the Ethernet network.

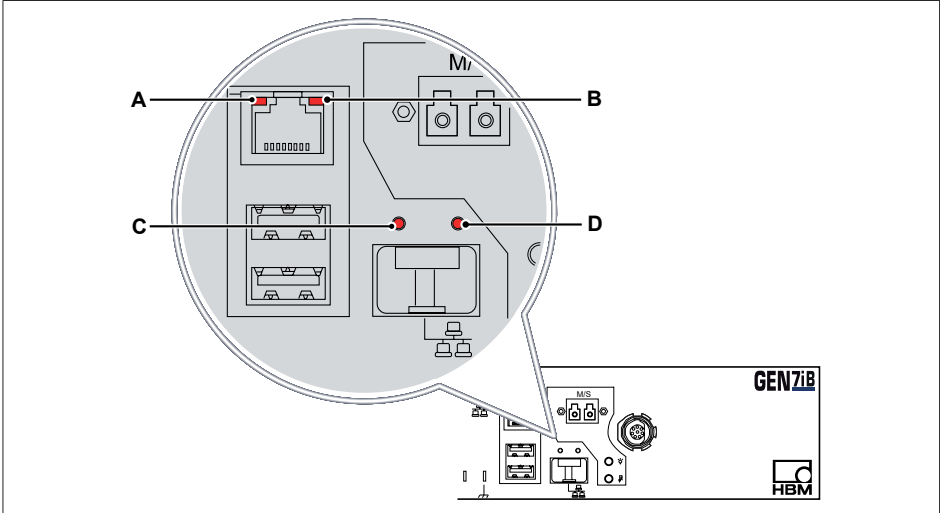


Fig. 11.2 Ethernet LED indicators

- A Link speed RJ45 network
- B Activity LED RJ45 network
- C Activity LED optical network
- D Link speed LED optical network

Ethernet LED indicators			
Status	Activity LED	Speed LED	Description
No network connection	OFF	OFF	No cable attached or no signal on cable
100 or 10 Mbit/s network connection	ON	OFF	Network connection with no data exchange
100 or 10 Mbit/s network connection	Blinking	OFF	Network connection with active data exchange
1 Gbit/s network connection	ON	ON	Network connection with no data exchange
1 Gbit/s network connection	Blinking	ON	Network connection with active data exchange


11.2.1 Network protocols and ports

All tethered GEN DAQ series mainframes use Ethernet protocols to communicate with the controlling PC. The following table gives an overview of the used protocols, ports, packet sizes and frequency of use on the network.

General TCP/IP IPv4 with standard Ethernet V2 frames (MTU = 1500 bytes) is used. Specific protocols are used for:

Network protocols and ports	
Mainframe Identify	
Protocol	UDP (broadcast and directed)
Used ports	8004 (PC to mainframe) and 8005 (mainframe to PC)
Data size	Variable (<=1016 Bytes)
Frequency	When powering on / powering off / rebooting a mainframe When starting Perception Up to about 10 UDP frames each time, in both directions
More info	Packets have "PLAZADGRAM" at the start of the data area
Network Discovery Protocol	
Protocol	Multicast
Used IP addresses	239.255.77.76 and 239.255.77.77
Used IP ports	31419 (PC to mainframe) and 31418 (mainframe to PC)
Data size	Variable (< 2000 Bytes)
Frequency	When starting Perception When selecting Scan for Mainframes in Perception
Mainframe communication	
Protocol	TCP
Used ports	Connecting to Port 8003
Data size	Variable within MTU size
Data rate	Depending on storage speed, Ethernet Link speed and limited by network bandwidth. Currently maximum 120 MB/s on 1 Gbit Ethernet and 250 MB/s on 10 Gbit Ethernet ports.
Other protocols	
ARP, DNS	When supported on the network setup
DHCP, AutoIP	When enabled on this mainframe
iSCSI	Default port: 3260
PTP	v2, End-to-End, 1 sync per second

11.2.2 Using the 1 Gbit option connections

	<p>LC Connection Using the SFP + Option LC optical connections that need an SFP device to enable their use with a LC connected optical cable.</p>
--	--

The GEN series mainframes come with an optional 1 Gbit optical network support in the form of an SFP module.

The SFP receiver housing is part of the mainframe. Inserting a SFP module enables the use of optical Ethernet. The SFP module is offered in two different wavelengths: 850 nm or 1310 nm.

See GEN7iB data sheet for detailed usage and specifications.

11.3 Master/Sync connector

The GEN7iB Master/Sync connector supports both standard (compatible with legacy mainframes) and extended synchronization.

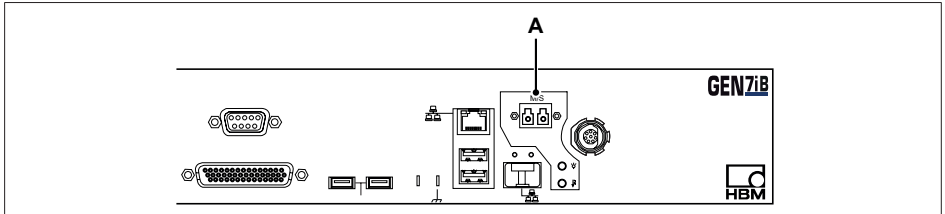


Fig. 11.3 Interface/Controller

A Master/Sync connector (optical)

Standard Synchronization: Synchronizes the first sample in the recording for each mainframe, prevents frequency drift of the sample rates within each mainframe, synchronously exchanges every channel trigger connected to the Master/Sync trigger bus to/from each connected mainframe and automatically compensates for the cable length delay.

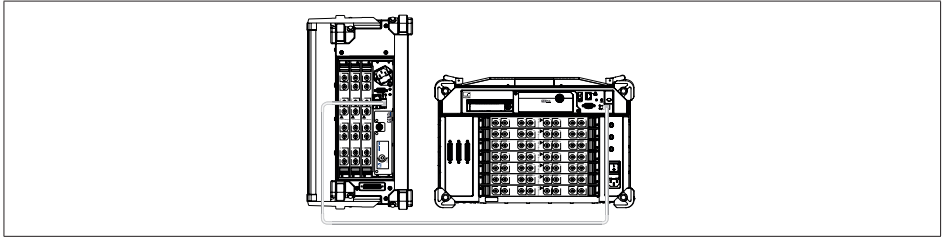
Extended Synchronization: Standard synchronization, Start/Stop and Pause of a recording across multiple mainframes, each controlled by a separate Perception. (Stop recording is a non-synchronous action). Synchronous manual trigger exchange (user software action to trigger all mainframes synchronously). Calculated channel trigger exchange (requires Perception V6.50 or higher).

For detailed specification, please refer to the GEN7iB data sheet.

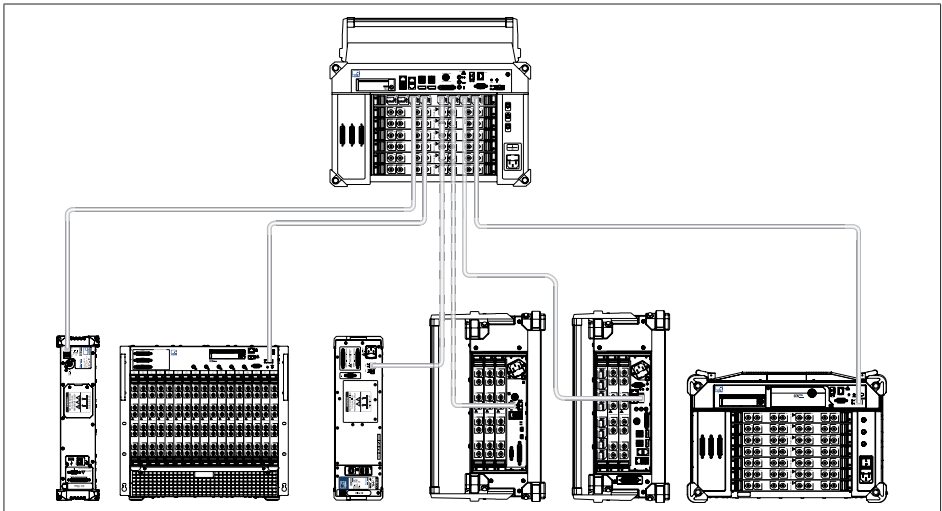
The GEN series can be operated as a fully synchronized Multi-Mainframe system with multiple mainframes using the Master/Sync connector.

The Master/Sync connector supports (please refer to chapters „Connecting the Master/Sync connector“ on page 149 and „Connecting multiple mainframes using the Master/Sync card“ on page 150 for wiring details):

- Directly connect to one mainframe using the Master/Sync connector. Each mainframe can then be Master or Sync mainframe.



- Connect as Sync mainframe to a group of mainframes in Master/Sync setup. One mainframe in this group must use the Master/Sync card option to be able to connect multiple Sync mainframes.



Master/Sync connector operating modes

The Master/Sync connector has three operating modes:

- Master
- Sync
- Stand-alone

In stand-alone mode, the Master/Sync connector is not used. Cables can be left attached, as no information is exchanged.

Fiber optic cable



The Master/Sync connection uses an optical duplex cable with LC connectors that connects two Master/Sync connectors. The maximum cable length supported is 500 m (For more information, please refer to „Calculating maximum fiber cable length“ on page 492). As the connection is optical, no ground loops exist and the communication is not disturbed by external signal sources.

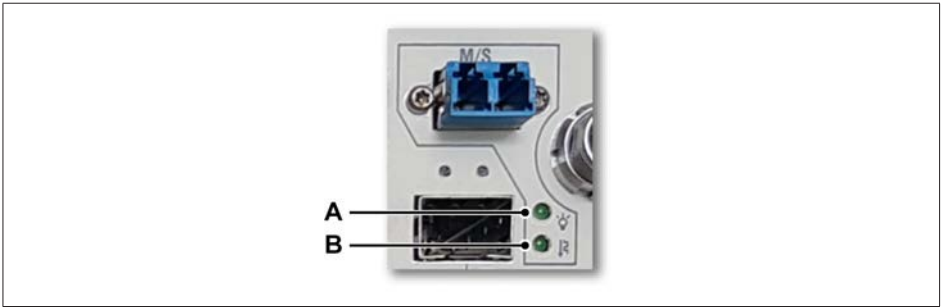


Fig. 11.4 Example of a duplex LC® connector

LED indicators



On the front panel of the Master/Sync connector, two LEDs indicate the status of the link.

- The  icon is used to identify the signal detect function.
- The  icon is for data/synchronization identification.



- A Signal detection
B Data/synchronization identification

The following table shows the function and possible combinations of the two LEDs.

FRONT PANEL LED INDICATORS			
Status			Description
No Link	OFF	OFF	No valid characters detected/no optical signal detected
Optical signal detection/initialization	ON	OFF	Alignment characters detected
Receiving data	ON	ON	Receiving valid data

11.3.1 Connecting the Master/Sync connector

With the fiber optic cable, connect the Master/Sync connector of two mainframes. In this setup, one mainframe must be set to Master while the other mainframe must then be set to Sync mainframe. In this setup, extended synchronization is used automatically.

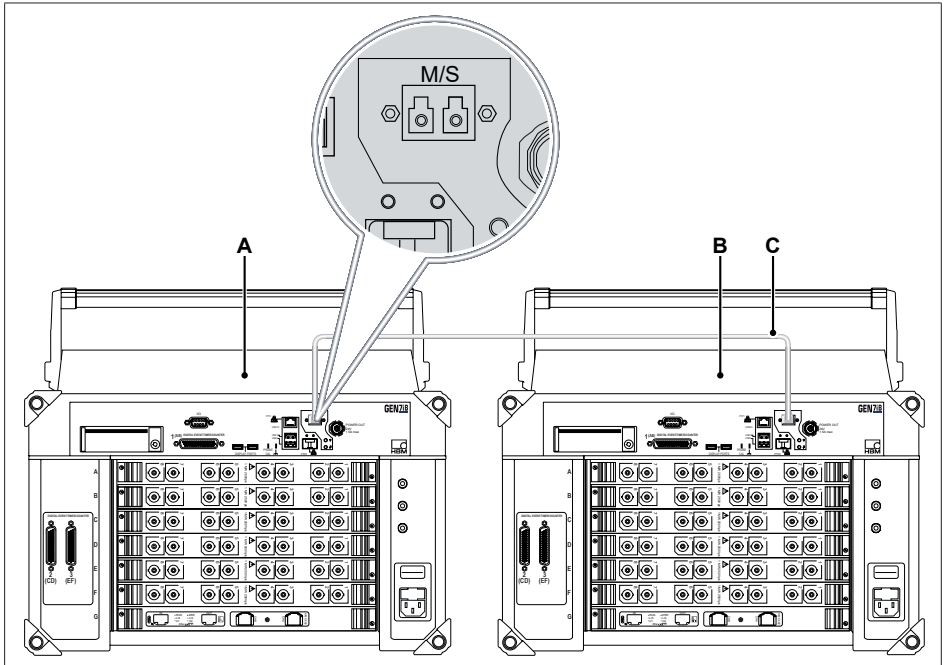


Fig. 11.5 Connecting the Master/Sync

- A Master mainframe
- B Sync mainframe
- C Fiber optic cable

11.3.2 Connecting multiple mainframes using the Master/Sync card

The multiple mainframe Master/Sync setup only works in a star configuration. All Master/Sync fiber optic cables are on one side connected to the Master mainframe while the other side connects to one Sync mainframe.

The master mainframe needs to be extended with one or more optional option carrier cards (G081). Each option carrier card can be extended with one or two Master output cards (G083).

Maximum Master/Sync overview Maximum Master/Sync overview			
	Option Carrier Card	Master Output Card	Sync Mainframes
GEN2tB	1	2	9
GEN3i	2	4	17
GEN3iA	2	4	17
GEN4tB	3	6	25
GEN7i/GEN7iA/ GEN7iB	6	12	49
GEN7tA/GEN7tB	6	12	49
GEN17tA/GEN17tB	16	32	129

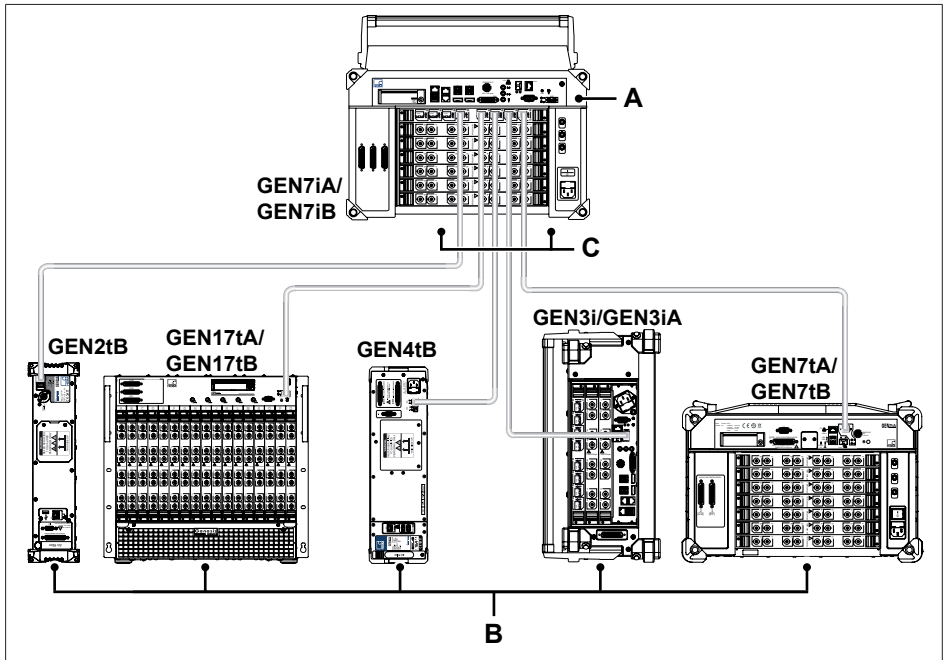


Fig. 11.6 Master/Sync configuration with five sync mainframes

- A Master mainframe
- B Sync mainframe
- C Fiber optic cable

1. Connect one of the connectors of the Master Output Card(s) (G083) to the Master/ Sync connector of the Sync mainframe.
2. Connect one of the connectors of the Master Output Card(s) (G083) to the Master/ Sync connector of the **second** Sync mainframe.
3. If **multiple** Sync mainframes are used repeat this setup until all Sync mainframes are connected.

11.3.3 Setting the Master/Sync operating modes

Each mainframe can be used as a Master or Sync mainframe. The operating modes are set up using the Perception software.

In the *Perception* work area:

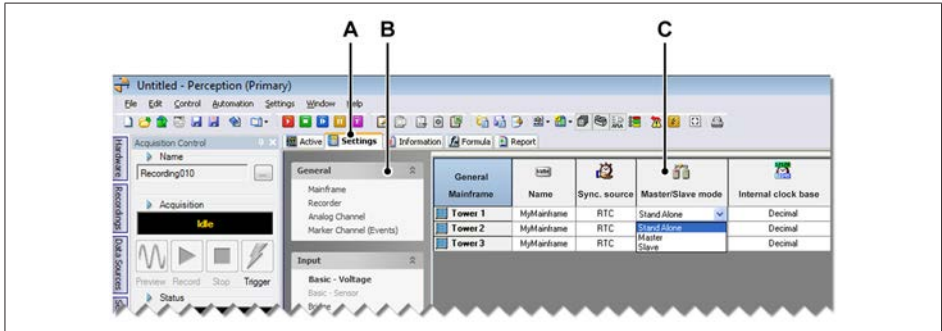


Fig. 11.7 Perception work area with Master/Sync

- A Settings tab
- B General group
- C Master/Sync mode column

To set the Master/Sync operation in the Perception software, proceed as follows:

1. Select the **Settings** sheet.
2. In the **Settings** sheet, go to the **General** group in the task pane and select **Main-frame**.
A list of available mainframes is displayed in the settings area.
3. Set the master.
 - a Select the mainframe that should be used as Master.
 - b Double-click on the **Master/Sync** mode cell to open it for modification.
 - c In the drop-down list that appears, select **Master**.
4. Set one or more Sync mainframe(s):
 - a Select the mainframe(s) that should be used as Sync mainframes(s).
 - b Double-click on the **Master/Sync mode** cell to open it for modification.
 - c In the drop-down list that appears, select **Sync**.

To disable the Master/Sync operation and set the mainframe to Stand-alone mode:

1. Select the mainframe(s) that should be used as Stand-alone.
2. Double-click on the **Master/Sync mode** cell to open it for modification.
3. In the drop-down list that appears, select **Stand-alone**.



Tip

Cables do not have to be removed, as the mainframe does not use the connected cable during stand-alone mode.

11.3.4 Synchronizing a Master/Sync setup to external time sources

In a Master/Sync setup, all time information is recorded by the Master mainframe only. Synchronization source selection on Sync mainframes is disabled as Sync mainframes are dedicated to follow the Master mainframe.

For the Master mainframe, the date and time are controlled by either the PC (RTC), PTP master, IRIG or GPS, depending on the synchronization source selected. The source is selected in the Perception software.

In the *Perception work area*:

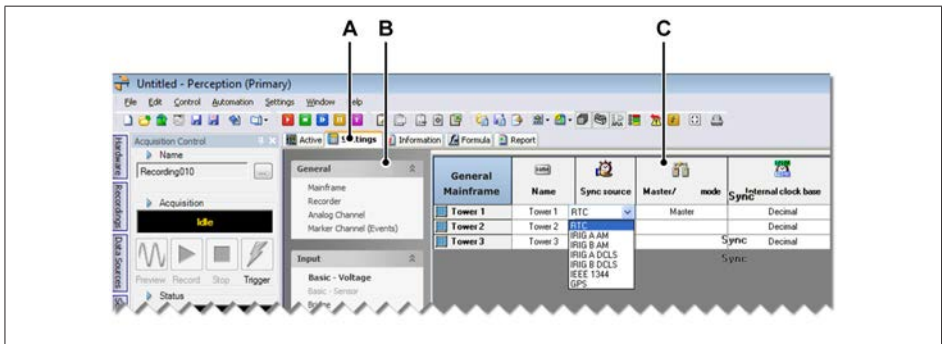


Fig. 11.8 Perception work area synchronization source

- A Settings tab
- B General group
- C Master/Sync mode column

To set the Master/Sync operation in the Perception software, proceed as follows:

1. Select the **Settings** sheet.
2. In the **Settings** sheet, go to the **General** group in the task pane and select **Mainframe**.
A list of available mainframes is displayed in the settings area.
3. Select the Master mainframe.
4. Double-click on the **Sync source** cell to open it for modification.
5. In the drop-down list that appears, select the synchronization source that should be used.

For information on how to check synchronization, please refer to appendix „D.12 Master/Sync connection verification procedure“ on page 416.

11.4 I/O connector

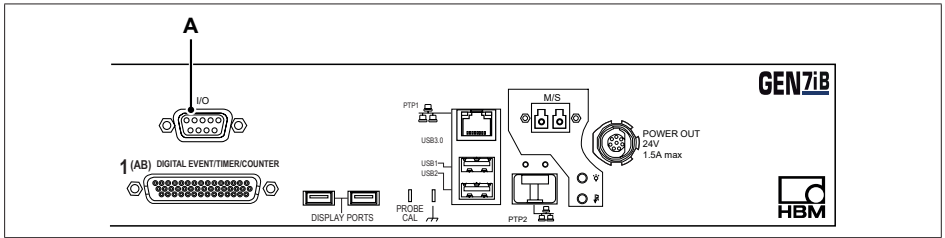


Fig. 11.9 Interface/Controller

A I/O connector (trigger in/out, clock in, event in/out, start/stop)

The I/O connector comes with a BNC breakout cable for direct BNC cable connection to each function (see Fig. 11.10)

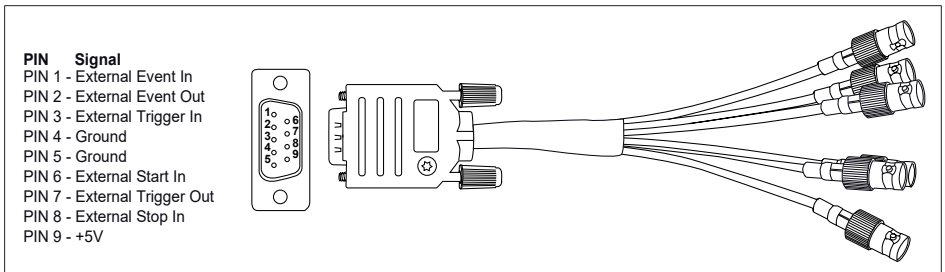


Fig. 11.10 BNC breakout cable

11.4.1 I/O connector input overvoltage protection

All inputs of the I/O connector are over voltage protected. All inputs use the following schematic approach.

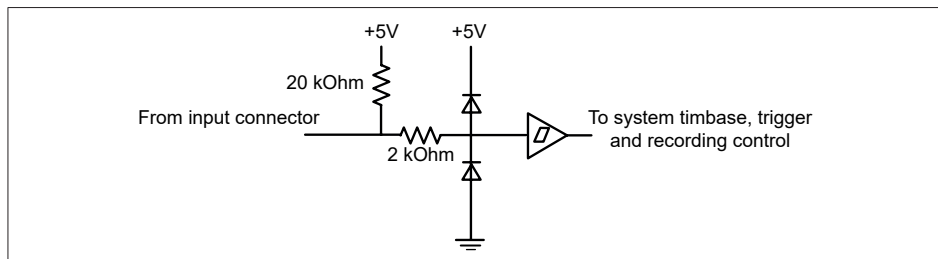


Fig. 11.11 I/O connector schematic inputs

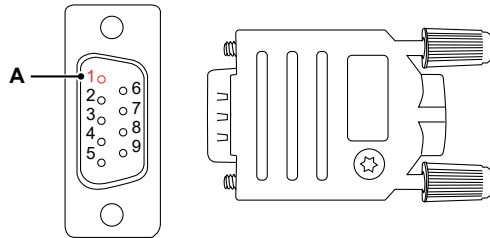
Due to the 20 k Ω pull-up resistor all inputs will be “TTL High” and only need an external short to signal ground to be operated. The 2 k Ω series resistor together with the diode clamps to ground and +5 V protect the digital circuitry up to the specified voltages.

The clamping diodes and other parasitic capacitors do create a capacitive load on your signal source and limit the signal bandwidth. To reach the required bandwidths detailed compensations are made not addressed in this block diagram.

11.4.2 I/O connector functions and connector pinning

A External Event In

PIN	Signal
PIN 1 -	External Event In
PIN 2 -	External Event Out
PIN 3 -	External Trigger In
PIN 4 -	Ground
PIN 5 -	Ground
PIN 6 -	External Start In
PIN 7 -	External Trigger Out
PIN 8 -	External Stop In
PIN 9 -	+5V



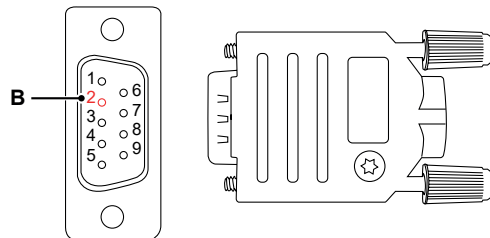
This input is software selectable between **External Cycle Event In** and **Trigger Arm**.

External Cycle Event In can be used in RT-FDB context as cycle source.

Trigger Arm can be used to arm triggers within in the mainframe. For more information about External Event In and RT-FDB usage, please refer to chapter „External Event In use with RT-FDB“ on page 161.

B External Event Out

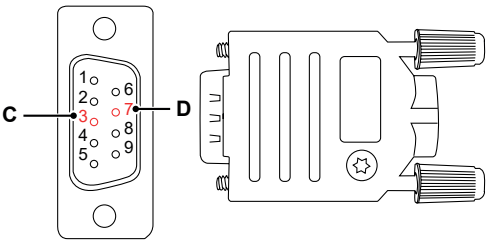
PIN	Signal
PIN 1 -	External Event In
PIN 2 -	External Event Out
PIN 3 -	External Trigger In
PIN 4 -	Ground
PIN 5 -	Ground
PIN 6 -	External Start In
PIN 7 -	External Trigger Out
PIN 8 -	External Stop In
PIN 9 -	+5V



This output is software selectable between **Alarm Out**, **Recording Active Out** and **Trigger End**. When alarm is selected, the output is driven by channel alarm detectors or RT-FDB alarm functions. When recording active is selected, the output is “high” while a recording is in progress. When recording in Trigger Arm mode with Trigger End enabled a pulse of 500 ms \pm 100 ms is generated at the end of the sweep recording.

C/D External Trigger In/Out

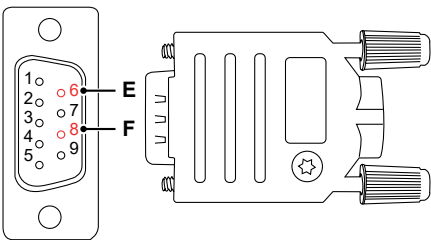
- PIN Signal
- PIN 1 - External Event In
- PIN 2 - External Event Out
- PIN 3 - External Trigger In
- PIN 4 - Ground
- PIN 5 - Ground
- PIN 6 - External Start In
- PIN 7 - External Trigger Out
- PIN 8 - External Stop In
- PIN 9 - +5V



This input and output are related to the recorder trigger logic. For more information, please refer to „Recorder and system trigger“ on page 139.

E/F External Start In/External Stop Int

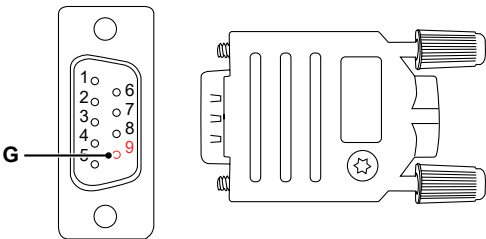
- PIN Signal
- PIN 1 - External Event In
- PIN 2 - External Event Out
- PIN 3 - External Trigger In
- PIN 4 - Ground
- PIN 5 - Ground
- PIN 6 - External Start In
- PIN 7 - External Trigger Out
- PIN 8 - External Stop In
- PIN 9 - +5V



For more information about External Start In/External Stop In, please refer to chapter „External Event In use with RT-FDB“ on page 161.

G +5 V Power Out

- PIN Signal
- PIN 1 - External Event In
- PIN 2 - External Event Out
- PIN 3 - External Trigger In
- PIN 4 - Ground
- PIN 5 - Ground
- PIN 6 - External Start In
- PIN 7 - External Trigger Out
- PIN 8 - External Stop In
- PIN 9 - +5V



Output power	
Voltage	5 ± 0.5 V DC
Maximum current	0.1 A, continues short circuit protected

11.4.3 External Start In/External Stop In

The **External start/stop** (see Fig. 11.12) settings are located in the **General/Mainframe** setting page of the settings spreadsheet. The settings are only visible when **Advanced (All settings)** is enabled (see Fig. 11.13).

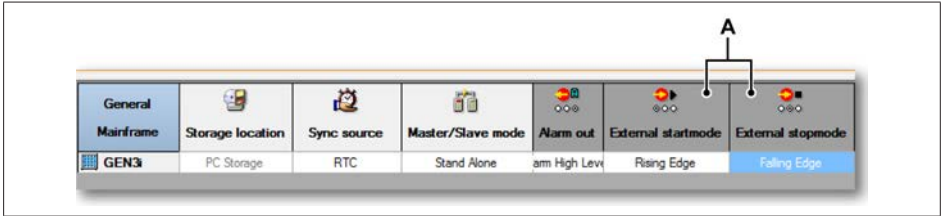


Fig. 11.12 General/Mainframe settings

A External start/stop mode columns

To enable the advanced settings, right click on the table header (see Fig. 11.13).

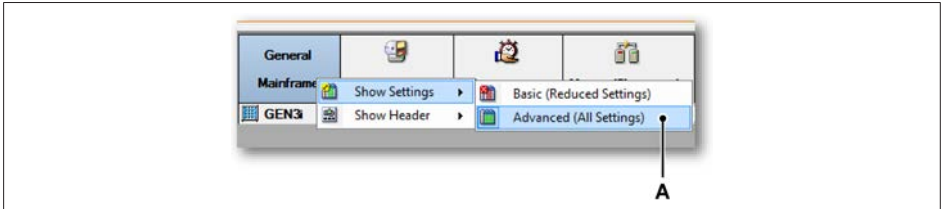
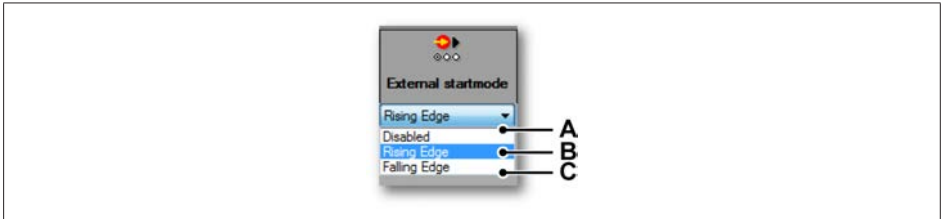


Fig. 11.13 Show Settings - Advanced

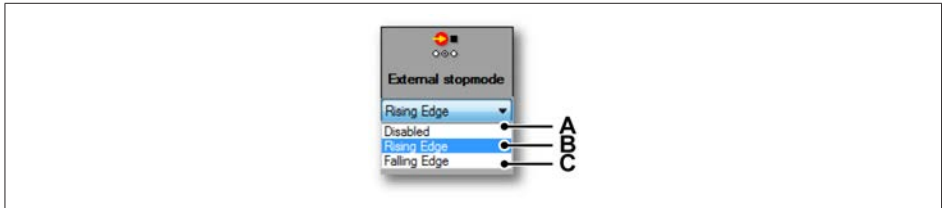
A Advanced (All Settings)

The **External startmode** setting can be used to configure the external start input.



- A When selecting **Disabled**, the signal on the input is ignored.
- B When selecting **Rising Edge**, a stop is initiated when a rising edge is detected.
- C When selecting **Falling Edge**, a stop is initiated when a falling edge is detected.

The **External stopmode** setting can be used to configure the external stop input.



- A When selecting **Disabled**, the signal on the input is ignored.
- B When selecting **Rising Edge**, a stop is initiated when a rising edge is detected.
- C When selecting **Falling Edge**, a stop is initiated when a falling edge is detected.

The minimum pulse width for both External Start In and External Stop In is 500 ns. Pulses shorter than 500 ns will be ignored, other pulse lengths can be configured.

As the Start/Stop events are software processed events, a one second response time typically passes before the Start/Stop is executed. After an event is received, a “disable” time period of 100 ms starts. The same event will not be detected during the disable time period. For example, if a Start event is received, a new Start event will not be detected for 100 ms. If, however, a Stop event occurred immediately after a Start event had been detected, the Stop event would be detected and processed immediately after the acquisition is started due to the Start event.

11.4.4 External Event In use with RT-FDB

The External Event In signal can be used as TTL input in RT-FDB. This signal can be used in the RT-FDB External Cycle Event In function. High frequent noise on the TTL input can be filtered using a debounce filter. The use of the debounce filter delays the signal before an event can be derived. This delay can only be compensated to filter settings up to 2 μ s, see table below.

Notice

High filter times shall only be compensated partially.

Debounce settings	
Filter time (μ s)	0 μ s (fully compensated)
0.5	0 μ s (fully compensated)
1	0 μ s (fully compensated)
2	0 μ s (fully compensated)
5	3 μ s (2 μ s compensated)
10	8 μ s (2 μ s compensated)

11.5 Option - Removable Solid State Drive (SSD)

The GEN7iB has a removable Solid State Drive bay built-in.



Fig. 11.14 Solid State Drives (SSD)

No disk repair and/or data recovery tools exist. Do not attach the disk to a Windows® PC. The partitions are formatted as EXT4 and can only be handled by the Linux operating system.



Tip

When the GEN7iB Solid State Drive is enabled, the integrity of the partition is checked on regular basis during boot. This can result in longer boot times (up to 10 s or more) before the GEN7iB is ready for use. This is normal behavior.

For specifications and ordering information, please refer to the GEN7iB Data Sheet.

Verification

To verify that **Local Storage** is enabled:

1. Connect to the mainframe
2. Navigate to the **Settings** tab; **Mainframe Disk 1** must be visible:

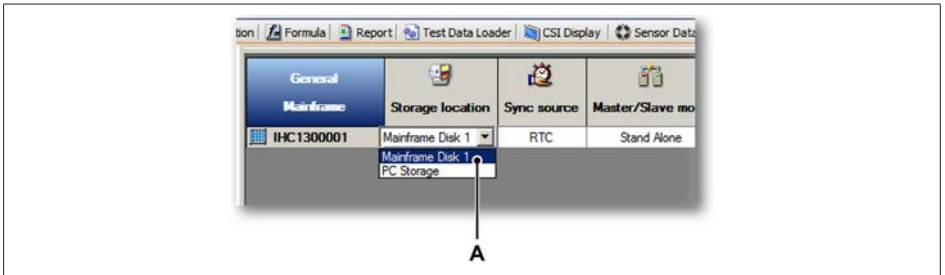


Fig. 11.15 Storage location with Mainframe Disk 1 enabled

A Storage location option

11.6 Option - Optical 1 Gbit Ethernet interface

The Interface/Controller supports an optical 1 Gbit Ethernet interface by means of an SFP module. An SFP module is a small, form-factor and pluggable transceiver that supports direct optical network connections.

WARNING

Laser Safety

The system is classified as a Class 1 laser product. The SFP uses an optical light source for data and command communication. It does not emit hazardous light, but direct exposure to the beam should be avoided.

This simple and powerful plug-in-and-use option enables the use of an optical network connection on the Interface/Controller. There are two models available to choose from:

- 1 Gbit (850 nm) - Multi Mode
- 1 Gbit (1310 nm) - Single Mode

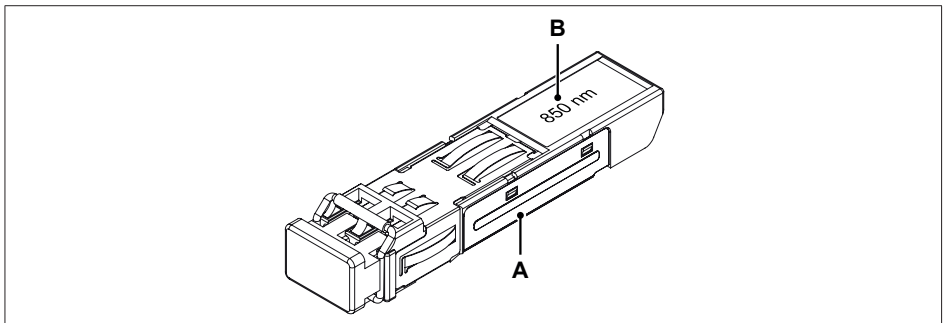


Fig. 11.16 SFP optical network device

- A SFP shown with dust cap and removal bar
B SFP label - 850 or 1310 nm

Notice

1310 nm Single Mode (SM) and 850 nm Multi Mode (MM) optical fiber transceivers use specific cables. Therefore, make sure that the correct mode/specification of fiber optic cable is used.

Selecting cables and cable lengths:

Cables need to have different properties when they exceed certain lengths. These cable properties are based on the properties of light in an optical fiber.

Single Mode	The cable is a type of cable that has a relatively small light-carrying core. Light in a small core makes fewer internal reflections so that the path of light is close to a straight line. Therefore, the light can travel further distances.
Multi Mode	The cable is a type of cable that has a relatively large light-carrying core. Light in a larger core makes more reflections and can only travel shorter distances.

For specifications and ordering information, please refer to the GEN7iB data sheet.

For information on how to install and remove the SFP module, please refer to section „Installing a 1 Gbit SFP/10 Gbit SFP+ Module“ on page 173.

11.7 Option - 10 Gbit Ethernet interface (SFP+ Module)

The 10 Gbit Ethernet option is a Factory installed, ready to use Ethernet option with two available Ethernet interfaces.

The 10 Gbit Ethernet card can be installed in addition to the standard on-board 1 Gbit Ethernet connection. The 10 Gbit Ethernet card allows you to increase the throughput speed of communication when compared to the standard 1 Gbit Ethernet. If installed, the 10 Gbit Ethernet option can replace the use of the standard 1 Gbit Ethernet connection.

⚠ WARNING

Laser Safety

The system is classified as a Class 1 laser product. The SFP uses an optical light source for data and command communication. It does not emit hazardous light, but direct exposure to the beam should be avoided.

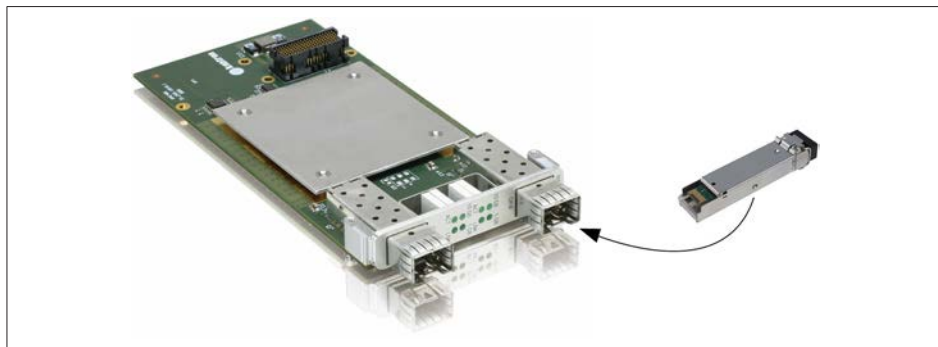




Fig. 11.17 10 Gbit Ethernet card - with SFP+ module

Notice

The maximum 10 Gbit throughput speed is per-card. Throughput speed is therefore a shared specification for both interfaces combined. It is possible that two interfaces can be used at the same time but only when one interface is used for communication and the other is used for storage. Two interfaces cannot be used at the same time for storage purposes nor can they be used at the same time for communication purposes.

Connections and using the 10 Gbit Option

 <p>The image shows a close-up of a network port on a device with 'ACT' and 'LINK' LEDs and a 'CH A' label. Next to it is a Cisco SFP+ module with an LC optical connector and a patch cable.</p>	<p>A 10Gbit LC Connection Using the SFP+ Option 10Gbit LC optical connections need an SFP+ module to enable their use with LC connected optical cable.</p>
 <p>The image shows the same network port on a device. Next to it is a Cisco SFP+ module with an RJ45 copper connector and a patch cable.</p>	<p>A 10Gbit RJ45 Connection Using the SFP+ Option 10Gbit RJ45 copper connections need an SFP+ module to enable their use with RJ45 copper cable.</p>

Notice

The 10 Gbit speed rating can be achieved with **optimized settings** using compatible equipment and devices of similar speed ratings. Please see appendix “Optimal Windows® settings for 10 Gbit Ethernet card” in GEN series Data Acquisition manual for further details on the specific **optimized settings**.

Front panel layout

The front panel of the 10 Gbit Ethernet option has the following layout:

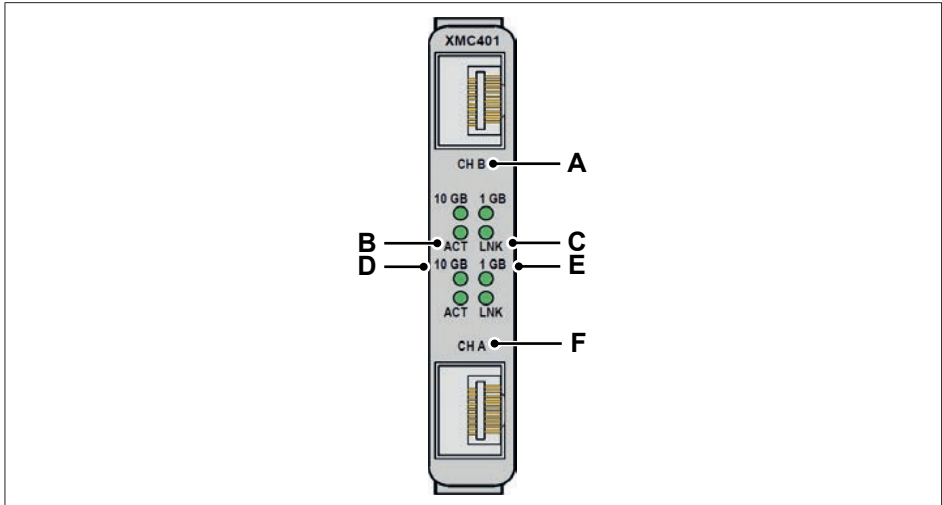


Fig. 11.18 Front panel of XMC401 10 Gbit Ethernet card

- A **CH B = NIC2** (Requires SFP+ module, not shown)
- B ACT (green): Ethernet Activity (on when active)
- C LNK (green): Ethernet Link (on when active)
- D 10 Gbit (green): Ethernet Speed 10 Gigabit (always on)
- E 1 Gbit (green): Ethernet Speed 1 Gigabit (always on)
- F **CH A = NIC1** (Requires SFP+ module, not shown)

Fig. 11.18 shows the two interfaces of this option without installed SFP+ option, for further details on the SFP+ options please see the next section.

Once the SFP+ option is installed in the 10 Gbit Ethernet interface, an LC optical cable can be connected.

10 Gbit Ethernet Option accessories

The 10 Gbit Ethernet card supports multiple (10 Gbit) SFP+ modules which are separately available, see options in the GEN7iB data sheet for ordering.

The types of 10 Gbit SFP+ module that are used with this Ethernet card are:

- 10 Gbit (850 nm) - Multi Mode
- 10 Gbit (1310 nm) - Single Mode
- 10 Gbit (RJ45) - Copper

Notice

SFP modules rated at 1 Gbit and are not suitable for this card. Please select the **SFP+** modules which are rated at 10 Gbit.

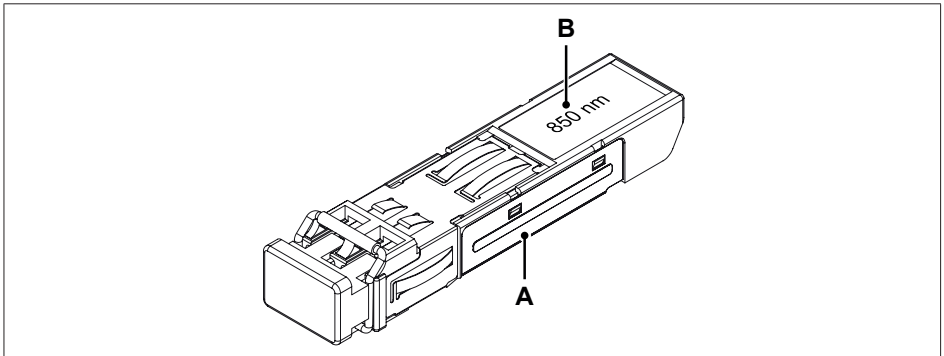


Fig. 11.19 SFP optical network device

- A SFP shown with dust-cap and removal bar
- B SFP label - 850 or 1310 nm

Notice

1310 nm Single Mode (SM) and 850 nm Multi Mode (MM) optical fiber transceivers use specific cables. Therefore, make sure that the correct mode/specification of fiber optic cable is used.

Cable selection and lengths:

Cables require different properties when they exceed certain lengths based on the properties of light in an optical fiber.

Single Mode

Cable is a type of cable that has a relatively small light carrying core and therefore makes fewer internal reflections so that the path of light is closer to a straight line and thus can travel further distances. This cable is suitable for 1310 nm SFP modules.

Multi Mode

Cable is a type of cable that has a relatively thicker light carrying core. Light in a thicker core makes more reflections and is therefore only suited to shorter distances. This cable is suitable for 850 nm SFP modules.

For optical cable length calculation see chapter „Calculating maximum fiber cable length“ on page 492.

For Installation and removal of the SFP+ module see section „Installing a 1 Gbit SFP/10 Gbit SFP+ Module“ on page 173.

10 Gbit Ethernet card in GENDAQ series networks

There are several different ways to connect individual components together when using the 10 Gbit Ethernet card therefore this card allows the user more freedom to set up their system with different configurations.

The 10 Gbit Ethernet card can essentially be used to communicate at higher throughput speed of the standard 1 Gbit Ethernet or with more advanced setups can act as a manually switchable storage selector or even a dual communication and storage interface.

The following Fig. 11.20 shows a simple setup using the 10 Gbit Ethernet card. A PC with an optical Ethernet interface which has SFP+ support is connected via optical cable to the interface of the 10 Gbit Ethernet card option of the GENDAQ unit. This setup utilizes the higher speed communication of the 10 Gbit Ethernet card for communication with Perception.

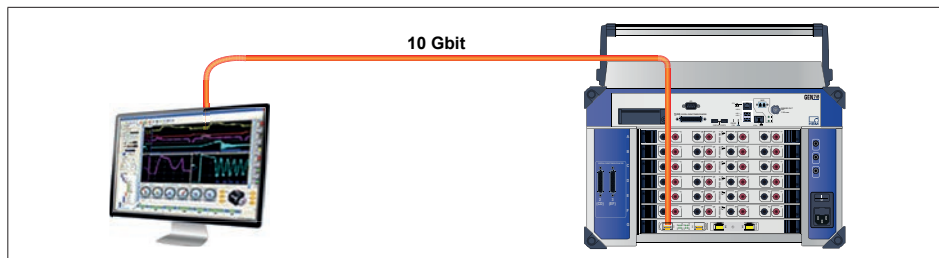


Fig. 11.20 Basic setup - 10 Gbit Ethernet to PC

Connecting the 10 Gbit Ethernet Option to a PC

To be able to use this option you also need the correct connection or interface attached to your PC. The correct connection is not always an SFP+ module but there must be a network card or adaptor installed that supports the same specifications as the SFP+ modules used on the GENDAQ side.

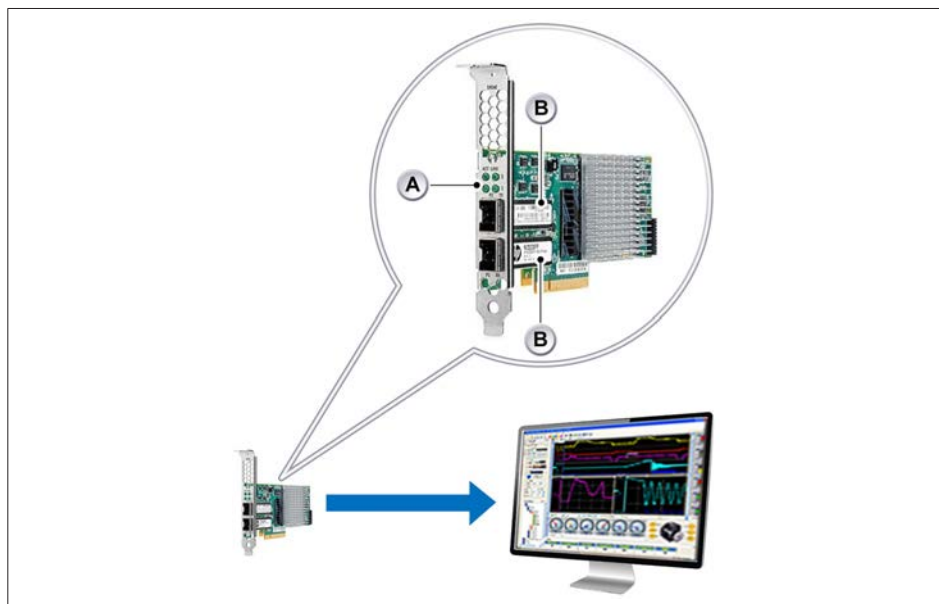


Fig. 11.21 Connect the 10 Gbit Ethernet Option to a PC

- A 10 Gbit Ethernet card
- B SFP+ modules

Network Interface selection in Perception

With the 10 Gbit Ethernet option installed and ready to go you will be provided with the two following interfaces for selection:

- Optical 10 Gbit NIC1
- Optical 10 Gbit NIC2

In Perception these interfaces are available in the **Settings** menu > **Mainframe Network Setup** see Fig. 11.22.

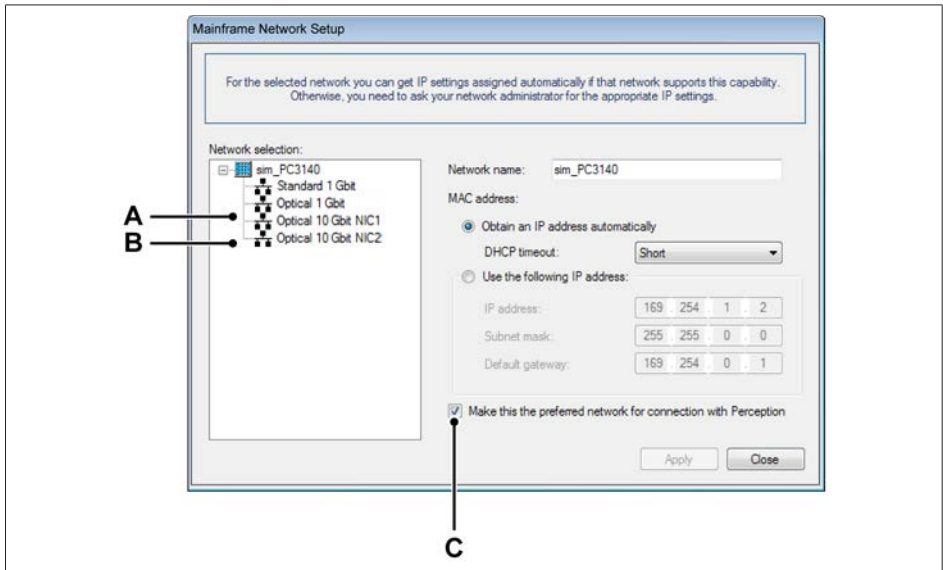


Fig. 11.22 Mainframe Network Setup

- A Optical 10 Gbit NIC1
- B Optical 10 Gbit NIC2
- C Make this the preferred network for connection with Perception

In **Mainframe Network Setup** you can define the IP address of each individual interface if needed.

If Perception finds more than one interface for **Network Selection** as shown in Fig. 11.22, then the interface that has a Check in the box **Make this the preferred network connection with Perception** will be the interface used for communication with Perception. For the 10 Gbit Ethernet card check the box for the **Optical 10 Gbit NIC1 or 2**. Click **Apply** then **Close** when done.

Windows® - optimum settings



Important

To best achieve data transfer rates greater than 200 MB/s please make sure the following settings are introduced to your network adaptor via the settings in Windows®.

Windows® 10G network adapter settings:

- Interrupt moderation rate: **high**
- Receive side scaling queues: **8**
- Receive buffers: **2048**

Notice

The above Windows® settings were tested and chosen using a specific setup of equipment (including the Intel® Ethernet Server adaptor x520). These setting may not be the optimal settings for your specific system.

11.7.1 Installing a 1 Gbit SFP/10 Gbit SFP+ Module

Introduction

This section explains how to install and remove the Small Form Factor Pluggable (SFP or SFP+) transceiver device from any interface that supports SFP or SFP+ modules. This device enables an optical network connection to be plugged directly into the front panel, in the optical network interface of the Interface/Controller. This option is also required in order to use the 10 Gbit Ethernet card.

Warnings

Before installing this device, please read and make sure that you have understood the following warnings, which are specific for this device.

Description of Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)

CAUTION

Electrostatic discharge (ESD) can cause damage to electronic devices if discharged into the device. Take steps to avoid such an occurrence.

CAUTION

HBM uses state-of-the-art electronic components in its equipment. These electronic components can be damaged by discharge of static electricity (ESD). ESD damage is quite easy to induce, often hard to detect, and always costly. Therefore, we must emphasize the importance of ESD preventions when handling a GEN7iB system, its connections or a plugin card.

WARNING

Laser Safety

The system is classified as a Class 1 laser product. The SFP uses an optical light source for data and command communication. It does not emit hazardous light, but it is recommended to avoid direct exposure to the beam.



Installation steps

1. First, make sure that the mainframe unit is switched off. Then locate the available SFP slot and remove the plastic plug (if inserted).

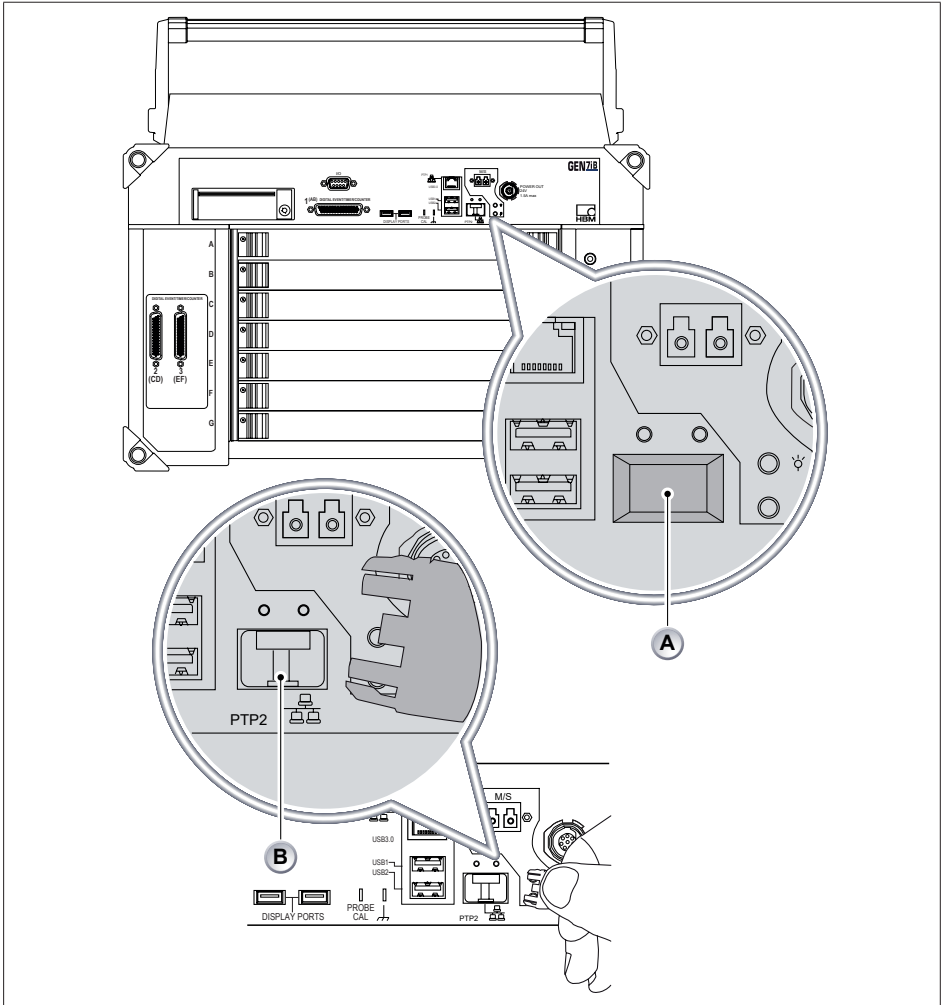


Fig. 11.23 Interface/Controller SFP location

- A Interface/Controller SFP location
- B Remove cap

2. Grasp the module between fingers and thumb at the end with the small black removal bar. Push the back end into the available SFP slot, until you hear a click.

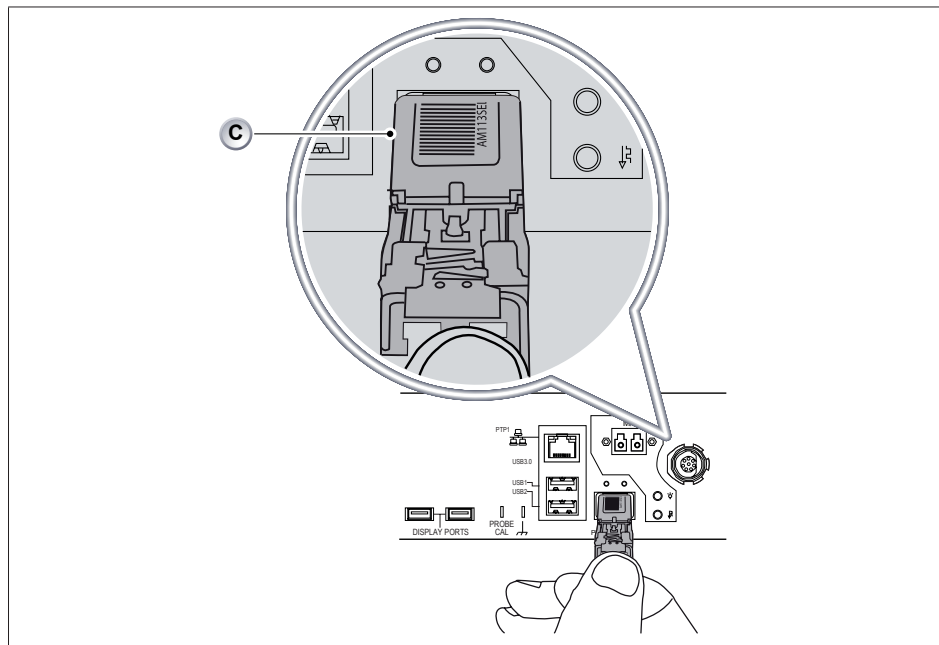


Fig. 11.24 Insert device in SFP slot

C Insert device

3. Embedded software detects the device and automatically connects to it when the mainframe is powered on.

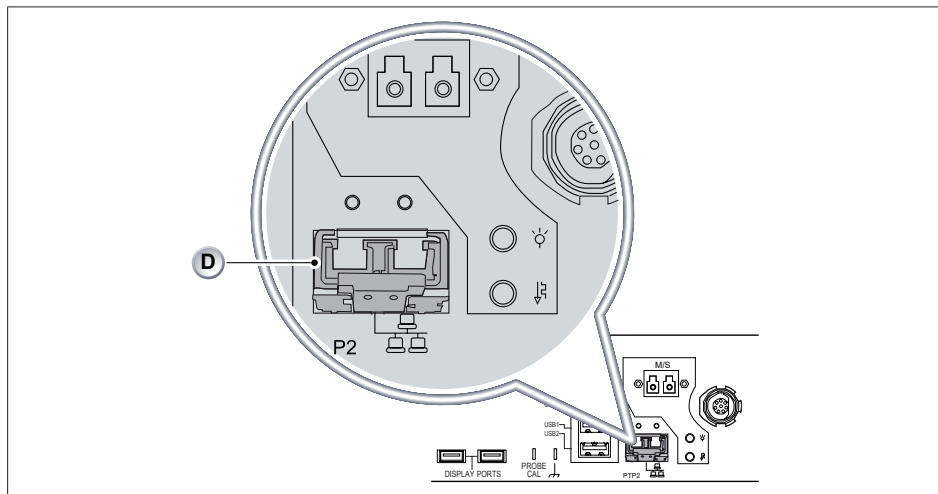


Fig. 11.25 SFP slot with device

D Device being inserted

11.7.2 Removing a 1 Gbit SFP/10 Gbit SFP+ Module

To remove the module from the mainframe, first make sure that the mainframe is powered off. Then grasp the small black removal bar and pull it away and out from the mainframe. The spring-loaded removal bar releases the SFP from the front panel.

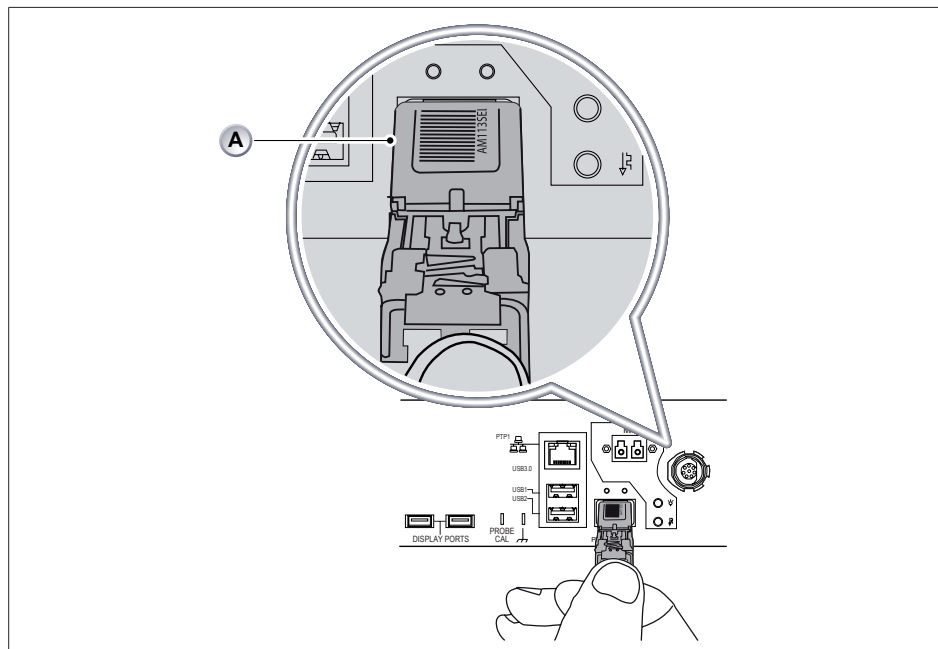


Fig. 11.26 SFP slot - Remove device

A Remove device

Then, if available, replace the small plastic plug to protect the optical inlet.

12 Input Cards

12.1 Available input cards

Model overview (Part 1)

GEN series cards											
Model	Basic	Basic sensor	Bridge	IEPE	Piezoelectric	RTD	Thermocouples	Current loop	Galvanic isolation	Analog resolution [Bits]	Maximum sample rate [S/s] (not multiplexed)
GN310B	✓								✓	18	2 M
GN311B	✓								✓	18	200 k
GN610B	✓								✓	18	2 M
GN611B	✓								✓	18	200 k
GN815	✓			✓					✓	18	2 M
GN816	✓			✓					✓	18	200 k
GN840B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24	500 k
GN1640B	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	24	500 k
GN1202B	✓									14	100 M
GN8101B	✓									14	250 M
GN8102B	✓									14	100 M
GN8103B	✓									14	25 M
GN3210	✓			✓	✓					24	250 k
GN3211	✓									24	20 k

Model overview (Part 2)

GEN series cards									
Model	Analog channels / card	Analog resolution [Bits]	Maximum sample rate [S/s] (not multiplexed)	Digital events / card	Digital Timer/Counters / card	Memory / card (Shared by channels)	Standard streaming	Fast Streaming	Slot width
GN310B	6	18	2 M	16	2	2 GB		✓	1
GN311B	6	18	200 k	16	2	2 GB		✓	1
GN610B	6	18	2 M	16	2	2 GB		✓	1
GN611B	6	18	200 k	16	2	2 GB		✓	1
GN815	8	18	2 M	16	2	2 GB	✓	✓	1
GN816	8	18	200 k	16	2	200 MB	✓	✓	1
GN840B	8	24	500 k	16	2	2 GB		✓	1
GN1640B	16	24	500 k	16	2	2 GB		✓	2
GN1202B	(1)	(1)	100 M	16	2	8 GB		✓	1
GN8101B	8	14	250 M	16	2	8 GB		✓	1
GN8102B	8	14	100 M	16	2	8 GB		✓	1
GN8103B	8	14	25 M	16	2	8 GB		✓	1
GN3210	32	24	250 k	16	2	2 GB	✓		1
GN3211	32	24	20 k	16	2	200 MB	✓		1

- (1) 12 Optical fiber transmitter channels supported. For details see table „Optical Fiber Transmitter Channels“ on page 181.

Optical Fiber Transmitter Channels

Transmitter					
Every transmitter is a single channel unit. Every unit has an unbalanced differential input, amplifier, analog anti-alias filter and ADC with an optical data and control link to the receiver card. The receiver card has the recording logic, sample rate selection and memory.					
Model	Receiver card	Power	Sample rate	Resolution	Isolation
GN110	GN1202B	Battery	100 MS/s	14 bit	User application defined
GN111	GN1202B	Battery	25 MS/s	15 bit	User application defined
GN112	GN1202B	120/240 V AC	100 MS/s	14 bit	1800 V RMS
GN113	GN1202B	120/240 V AC	25 MS/s	15 bit	1800 V RMS

12.2 GN310B (2 MS/s), GN311B (200kS/s) Power Analyzer input cards

- Accuracy 0.015% of reading, 0.02% of range
- 3 power channels (U and I)
- 5 voltage ranges up to ± 1500 V DC CAT III
- 7 current ranges up to ± 2 A
- 2 Digital channels for torque and speed
- Real-time computations of RMS, P, S, Q, λ , η , $\cos\phi$, THD, i_{α} , i_{β} and more
- Full bandwidth power calculations
- Fundamental power calculations
- Phase matched anti-alias protection
- 1 ms latency real-time output
- 18 bit at 2 MS/s (200 kS/s) sample rate
- Triggering on real-time power results

The power card GN310B offers three power channels, each one consisting of one voltage input and one current (or voltage) input.

The voltage inputs start at ± 50 V to ± 1500 V in five ranges, allowing to scale the inputs to best match your signal level to achieve minimum measurement uncertainty.

The current inputs start at ± 75 mA to ± 2 A, in seven range and uses internal burden resistors to support all common zero flux current transducers on the market. All current inputs can be switched to “voltage mode” to connect current clamps or Rogowski coils.

The current inputs are electrically isolated up to 60 V to avoid current loops.

Full wide band power measurements allows for optimum efficiency calculations, where the optional unique multi stage anti-alias digital Bessel / Butterworth or Elliptic filters using 11 or 12 orders guarantees superior phase match, ultra-low noise and alias free results in noisy environments.

The four Timer/Counters and the G070A torque/RPM adapter allow for direct interfacing to HBM torque transducers or other torque and speed sensors.

The real-time formula database offers predefined or custom analysis. Power calculations like RMS, P, Q, S, $\cos\phi$, λ , or η come out of the box, be it for wideband signals or the fundamental only. Advanced formulas allow real-time transformations to obtain α and β space vectors or d, q currents of an electric drive system. All results can be transferred to an automation system in real-time using GEN DAQ API and the optional CAN FD or EtherCAT® (1 ms latency) interfaces of the mainframe.

For specification and ordering information, please refer to the GEN310B/GN311B data sheet.



12.2.1 Measuring voltages



Important

High bandwidth and measurement cabling.

Due to the high bandwidth measurement capabilities of the acquisition card, combined with the high measurement sensitivity of the card, it is important to pay close attention to the measurement cabling.

Some advice to prevent measuring unwanted disturbances:

- Keep measurement cables as short as possible in order to reduce the reception of environmental disturbances.
- Use shielded cables. The cable should have the measurement cables paired inside a shield. Preferably, the shield should be connected to the chassis of the measurement Genesis High Speed equipment. Alternatively, the shield could also be connected to the chassis of the object under test.

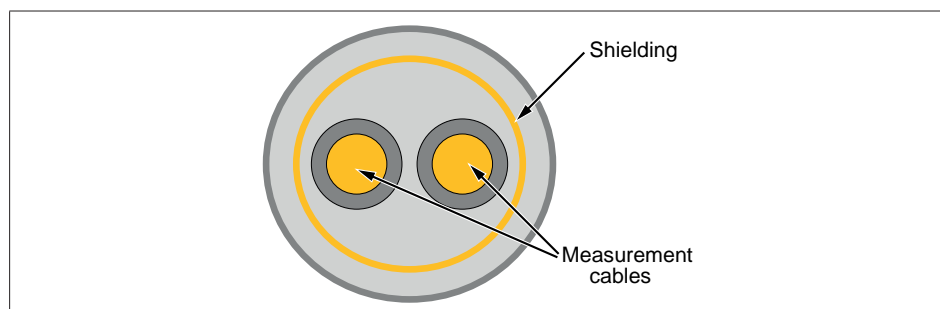


Fig. 12.1 Shielded cable principles

HBM KAB2139 cables are designed to meet this setup:

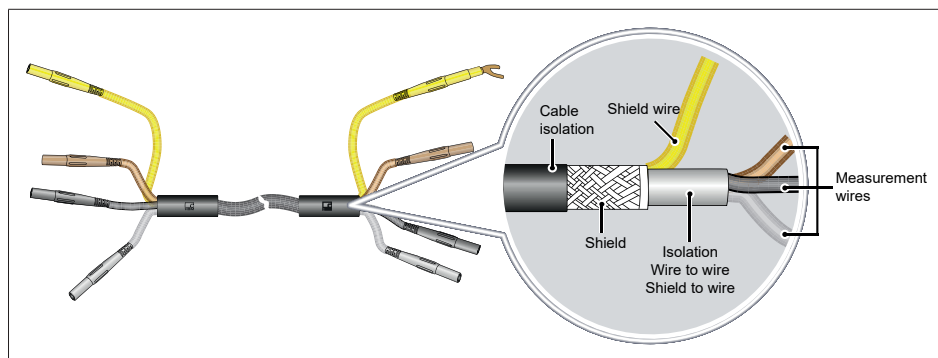


Fig. 12.2 Three wire shielded cable setup

More KAB2139 details can be found in the GN310B/GN311B data sheet specifications.

- For high frequency disturbances where high bandwidth measurement is not required, the measurement bandwidth can be reduced by using the lowpass filter of the acquisition card.
- If unshielded cables are used, keep them as close together as possible, i.e. position them next to each other (to keep the loop small).
- Make sure that measurement cables that are used for measuring high dynamic or distorting signals are not closely positioned to measurement cables used for measuring small sensitive signals.
- Keep all measurement cables well separated from cables connected to high switching loads or motor cables.
- Separate measurement equipment and cables from potentially interfering equipment like frequency inverters or wireless equipment.

General cabling remark: Only use properly rated cables to measure the signal. Both the voltage and current rating should be matched to the signal for measurements.

DANGER

This instrument must be properly grounded.

When using this card, HBM advise using the standard GEN series protective ground connections to ensure that the entire unit is grounded.

Please see section „Connecting power“ on page 61 for further details.

DANGER

Overvoltage and current protection

All voltage inputs are protected against voltage overload and current inputs against current overload. This is specified for the high voltage channels at ± 2 kV DC.

- Current inputs 2.5 A peak for all current ranges.
- Low voltage inputs 60 V peak for all ranges.

Exceeding these limits, particularly when connected to potentially high-current sources, can cause severe damage that is not covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

DANGER

Disconnect voltages before removing the card from the system.

The measuring circuit can carry hazardous voltages and should be disconnected before the card is removed from the card slot of the measurement system.


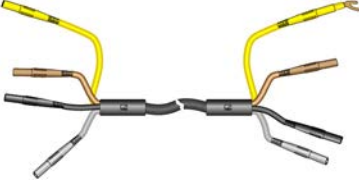
DANGER

High voltage and qualified personnel.

For measurements falling within the scope of the EN 50110-1 and EN 50110-2, please note that all cards with working voltages above 50 V AC RMS or 120 V DC may only be connected by a qualified technician or a person trained in electrical engineering and supervised by a qualified technician. (Qualified technicians are persons who, due to their specialist training, knowledge and experience, as well as their knowledge of the relevant provisions, are able to assess the work with which they are entrusted and detect possible risks and who have been nominated as qualified technicians by their employer).

 DANGER

Connectors and cables

Connectors to be used		
Rating	Connectors	Example
≤ 60 V DC, ≤ 30 V RMS		Not recommended by HBM
≤ 1000 V CAT IV, ≤ 1500 V DC CAT III		HBM KAB2139

12.2.2 Connecting 3-phase Artificial Star Adapter

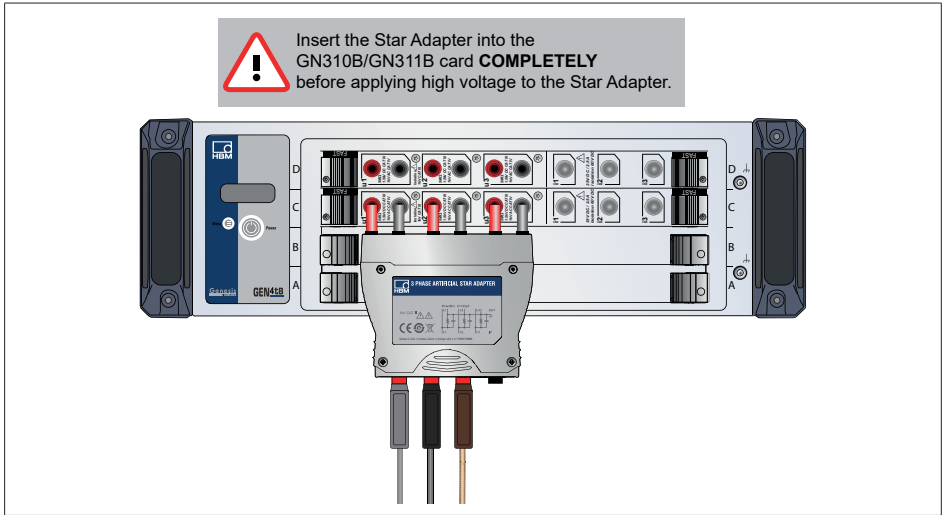


Fig. 12.3 Artificial Star Adapter connections procedure (1)

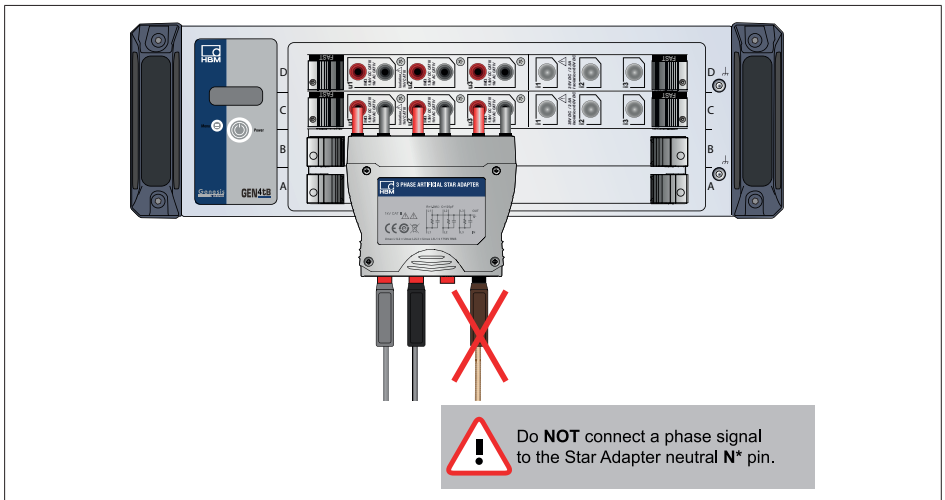


Fig. 12.4 Artificial Star Adapter connections procedure (2)

A typical setup could look like this:

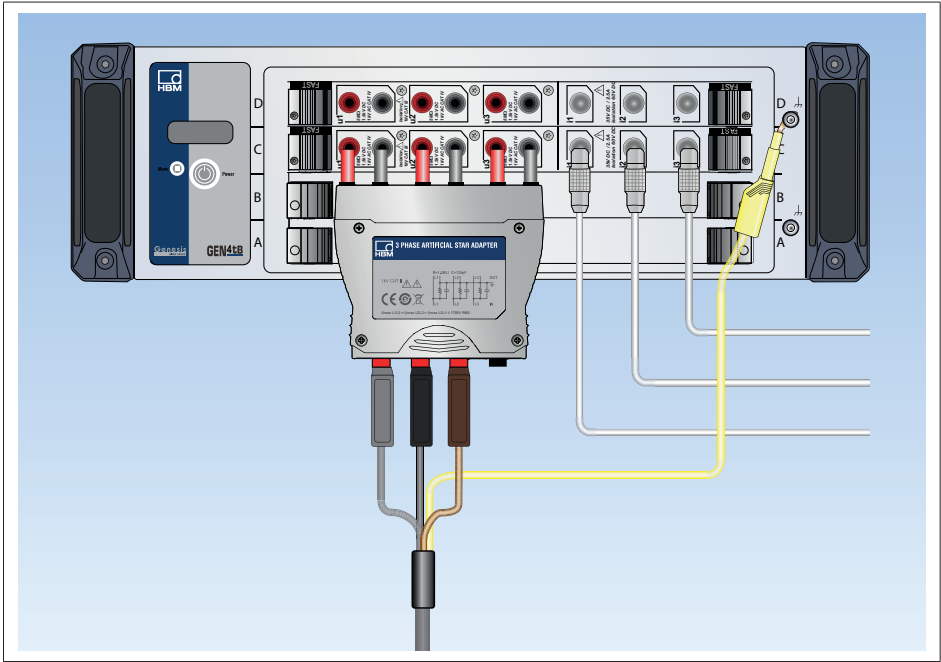


Fig. 12.5 GN310B/GN311B Power card connection

12.2.3 Measuring currents

The GN310B/GN311B card offers 3 current channels using a 4-pin LEMO connector.

The current channels offer two ways of measuring current:

1. Current as **current** input to two built-in shunt resistors.
Typically used for current transducer measurements.
2. Current as **voltage** input.
Typically used for current probe measurements.

The next sections explain how to use the current channels in specific setups.

Characteristics current channel:

- The input Lemo connector outer shell is connected to the system ground for shielding purposes.
- The isolated ground is externally accessible and is current return line, as shown in Fig. 12.6

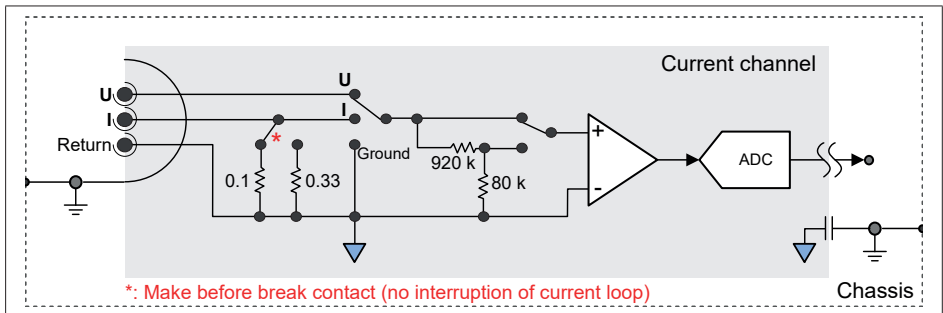
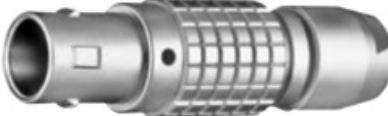
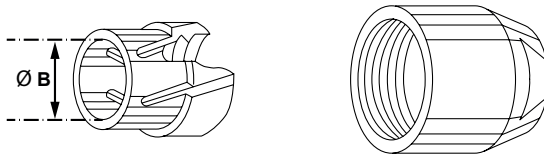
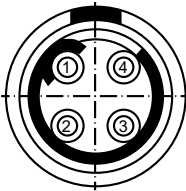


Fig. 12.6 Single-ended isolated current channel

GN310B/GN311B Current Connector and Pinnings		
GN310B/GN311B front panel connector	LEMO EPG.1B.304.HLN	
Mating connector	LEMO FGG.1B.304.GLAD52 (Check cable collet selection details)*	
		
Fig. 12.7 FGG.1B.304.GLAD52 mating LEMO connector		
		
Fig. 12.8 Cable collet setup		
* Cable collet selection:	Minimum cable diameter ØB	Maximum cable diameter ØB
M27	2.2 mm	2.7 mm
M31	2.7 mm	3.1 mm
D42	3.1 mm	4.2 mm
D52	4.2 mm	5.2 mm
D62	5.2 mm	6.2 mm
D72	6.2 mm	7.2 mm
D76	7.2 mm	7.6 mm
	Signal name (Cable/Connector color)	Pin number
	Current input (White/Blue)	1
	Voltage input (Brown/Red)	2
	Ground/shield (Yellow/Yellow)	3
	Input return/Isolated ground (Green/Black)	4
Fig. 12.9 Cable connector soldering view		

GN310B/GN311B: Current Channel: Voltage mode and cabling

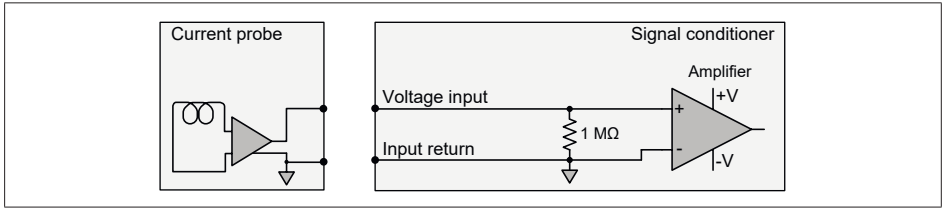


Fig. 12.10 Current channel: Voltage mode block diagram (1-KAB2137-2)

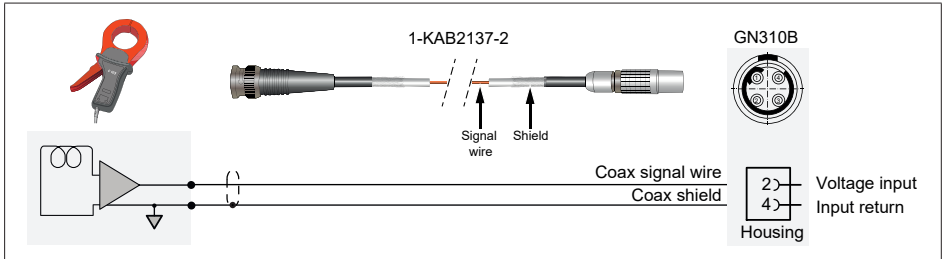


Fig. 12.11 Recommended Voltage mode connection (1-KAB2137-2)

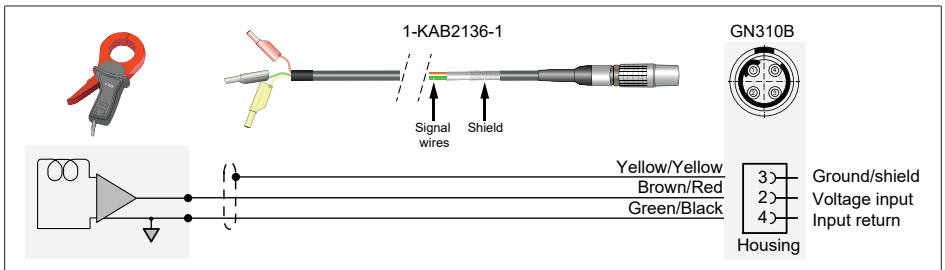


Fig. 12.12 Alternative Voltage mode connection (1-KAB2136-1)

GN310B/GN311B: Current Channel: Current mode and cabling

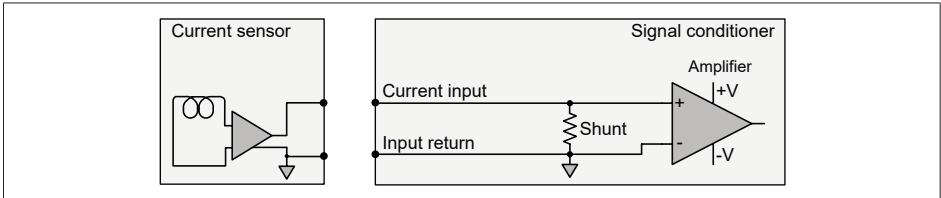


Fig. 12.13 Current channel: Current mode block diagram (1-KAB2136-1)

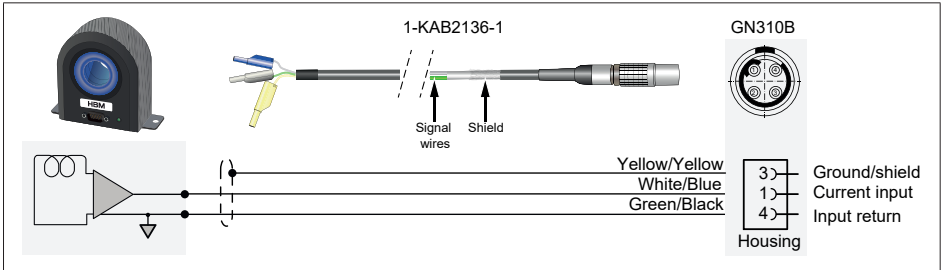


Fig. 12.14 Recommended Current mode connection (1-KAB2136-1)

12.2.4 Connecting HBM current transducers

To connect HBM current transducers (1-CTSxxxID) and the interface unit (1-CTPSIU-6-1U) to the GN310B/GN311B card you need the following cables.

- 1-KAB2134-2 GN31XB-CTPSIU 2M LEMO-XLR CURRENT cable
- 1-KAB2133-xx CURRENT TRANSDUCER POWER SUPPLY cable

Use these cables according the diagram below to connect all parts together.

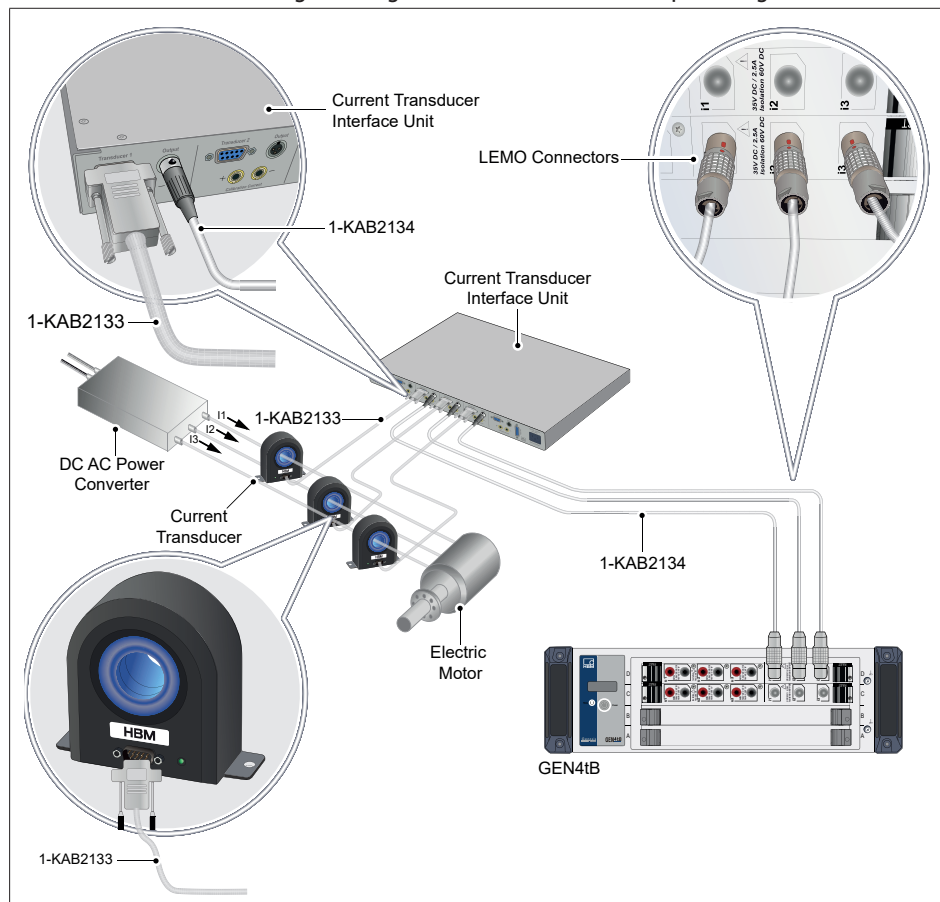


Fig. 12.15 Current transducer connection diagram

All required accessories, can be found in the GN310/GN311B data sheets specifications.

12.2.5 Connecting LEM current transducers

To connect LEM current transducers and the interface unit to the GN310B/GN311B card you need the following cables.

- 1-KAB2136-1 GN31XB 1M LEMO-BANANA VOLT&CURRENT cable
- 11-KAB2133-xx CURRENT TRANSDUCER POWER SUPPLY cable

Use these cable according the diagram below to connect all parts together.

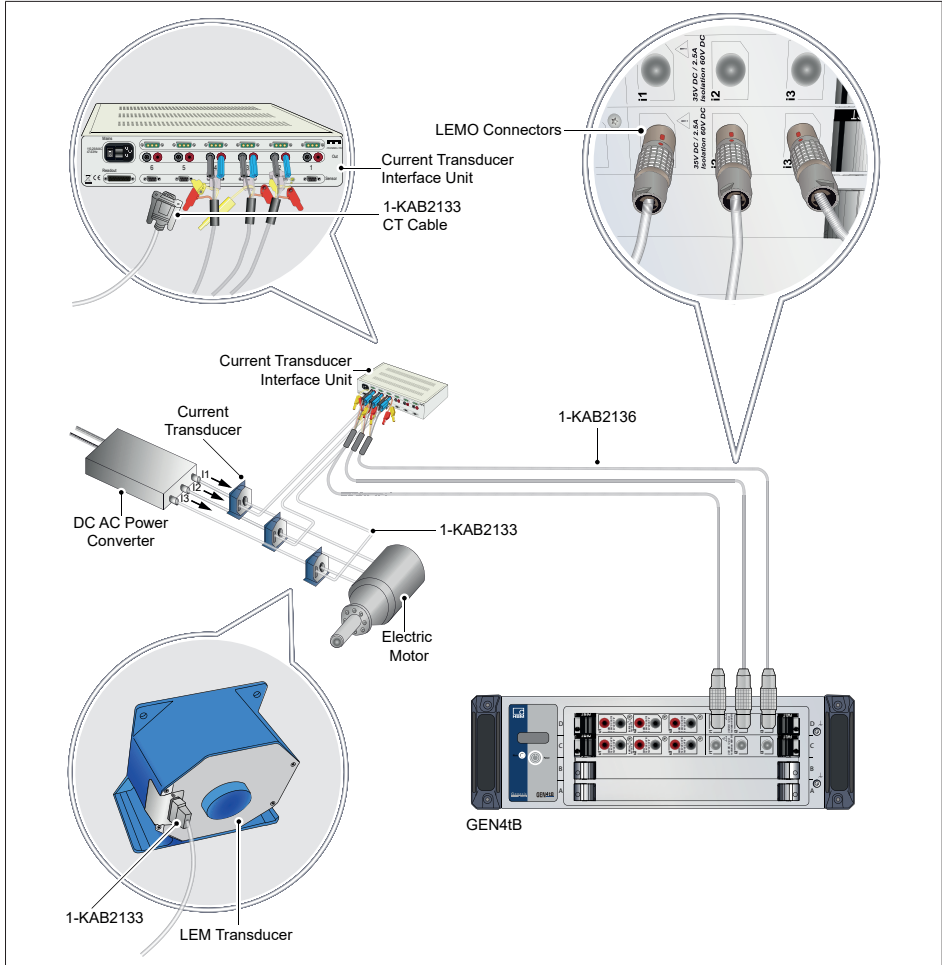


Fig. 12.16 LEM current transducer connection diagram

12.2.6 Understanding the GN310B/GN311B category rating

Safety according to the harmonized standard

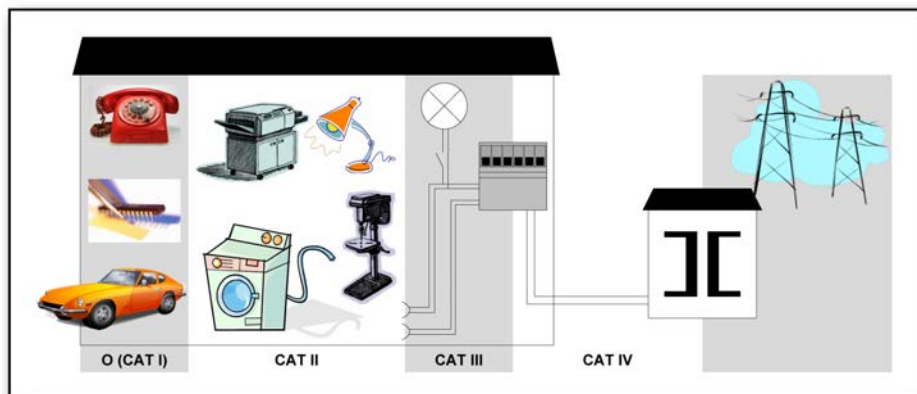


Fig. 12.17 Category indication in accordance with IEC 61010-2-030:2017

Example: A measurement device is specified as 1000 V CAT IV, maximum input to chassis voltage 1000 V CAT III.

Basic insulation test voltages in accordance with IEC 61010-2-030:2017			
Nominal voltage [V RMS or V DC]	IEC 61010-2-030:2017 BASIC insulation		
	5 sec. AC test [V RMS]		
	CAT II	CAT III	CAT IV
≤ 150	1.350	1.390	2.210
$> 150 \leq 300$	1.500	2.210	3.310
$> 300 \leq 600$	2.210	3.310	4.260
$> 600 \leq 1\,000$	3.310	4.260	6.600

Reinforced insulation test voltages in accordance with IEC 61010-2-030:2017			
Nominal voltage line-to-neutral AC RMS or DC of <small>MAINS</small> being measured	IEC 61010-2-030:2017 Reinforced insulation		
	5 sec. AC test [V RMS]		
	CAT II	CAT III	CAT IV
≤ 150	2.700	2.210	3.510
$> 150 \leq 300$	3.000	3.510	5.400
$> 300 \leq 600$	3.510	5.400	7.400
$> 600 \leq 1\,000$	5.400	7.400	11.940

Using the tables “Basic/Reinforced insulation test voltages in accordance with IEC 61010-2-030:2017”, it can be concluded that this specification informs the user that a high voltage input within the device has passed the insulation test; 5 sec at 6600 V RMS for the rating of 1000 V CAT IV basic insulation.

For a voltage channel, input to chassis has passed the isolation tests of 5 sec at 7400 V RMS for the rating of 1000 V CAT III reinforced insulation. Tested up to 7400 V RMS for 5 s, the reinforced and double insulation allows for safe measurements up to 1000 V CAT III (without probes) from voltage channel to chassis.

12.2.7 Understanding the GN310B/GN311B high voltage input

The high voltage signal input channels of the GN310B/GN311B are of the balanced type. This means that both inputs within one channel pair are exactly the same. The only difference is an opposite polarity or sign. A (simplified) schematic representation of the input channel can be found below (see Fig. 12.18)

The input channels are of the isolated type. This means that the input channel and amplifier are fully isolated from (earth) ground. Fully isolated in this context means a very high resistance and very small capacitive coupling to ground.

Characteristics per channel:

- The Resistance/Capacitance from each terminal to ground is identical.
- Both terminals have isolated connectors (i.e. isolated from system ground).
- The isolated ground is not externally accessible, as shown in Fig. 12.18.

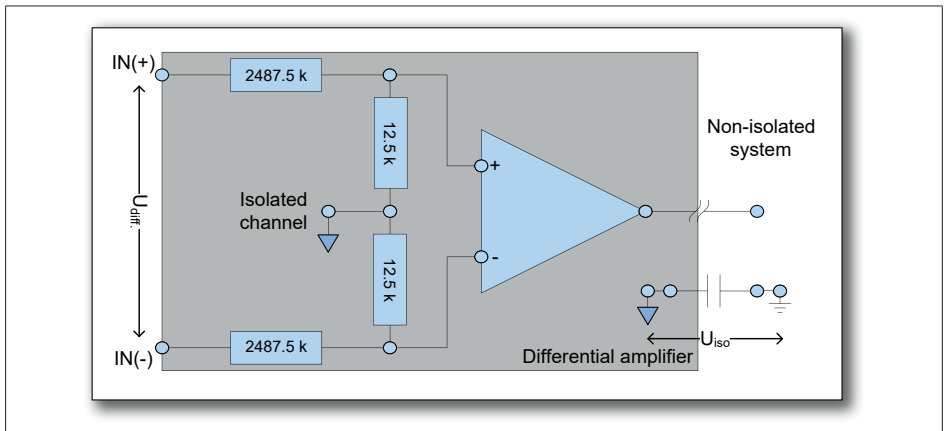


Fig. 12.18 Isolated balanced input channel

(Not) using probes:

Using passive voltage probes together with balanced isolated inputs is very difficult and **not recommended**. The main reason for this is that there is no ground reference for the probe to divide the input voltage.

12.2.8 GN310B/GN311B Isolation Voltage channel

An overview of the GN310B/GN311B card isolation and input is shown in the figures below. The isolation within a voltage channel is qualified as 1500 V DC and 1000 V CAT IV basic. The insulation of the voltage channel to chassis is qualified as 1000 V CAT III and 600 V CAT IV reinforced or double. If one voltage channel has its common mode at +1000 V and one at -1000 V (with respect to chassis), the voltage between the two channels is 2000 V. The standards at which the card is certified is IEC61010-1:2010 and IEC61010-2-030:2010.

Voltage Channels Isolation IEC 61010-2-030:2017

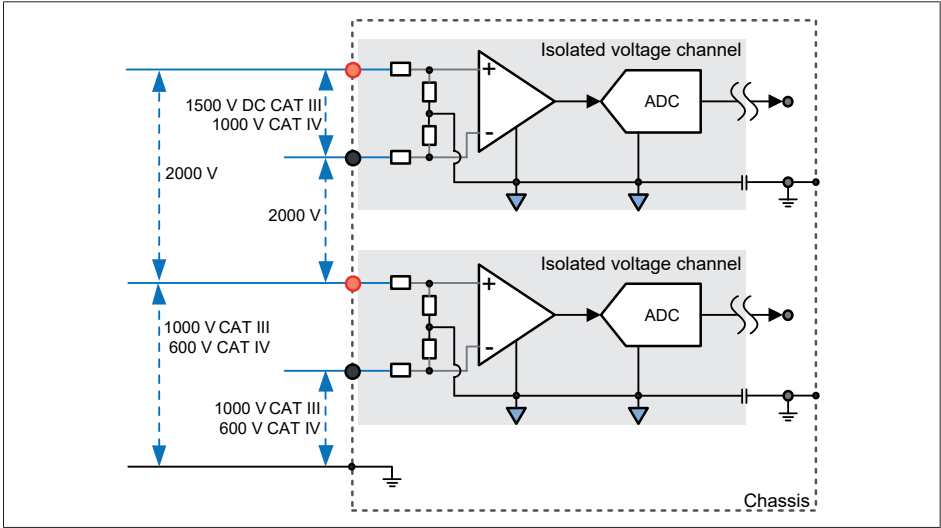


Fig. 12.19 Voltage channels isolation ratings

Voltage Channels Isolation	
Positive input pin to negative input pin	1500 V DC CAT III, 1000 V CAT IV
Input pin to chassis	1000 V CAT III, 600 V CAT IV
Channel to channel	2000 V RMS

Notice

Each of the specifications have to be met. The most stringent specification applies in each situation.

- The insulation between the voltage channel and chassis is classified as **REINFORCED** or **DOUBLE**. This can be seen as double insulation, which is necessary because the chassis might be accessible (conductive parts can be touched) to users (personal safety).
- Insulation within a voltage channel is **BASIC**, since a channel is not accessible. Therefore, there is no direct risk to users (product safety).
- **REINFORCED** or **SUPPLEMENTARY** insulation has higher test voltages than **BASIC** insulation.

Voltage Channel - Maximum voltage overview

In the following figures is shown which voltage can be applied, based on the environment where the product is installed in. CAT II or CAT III rating (see Fig. 12.20); CAT IV rating (see Fig. 12.21).

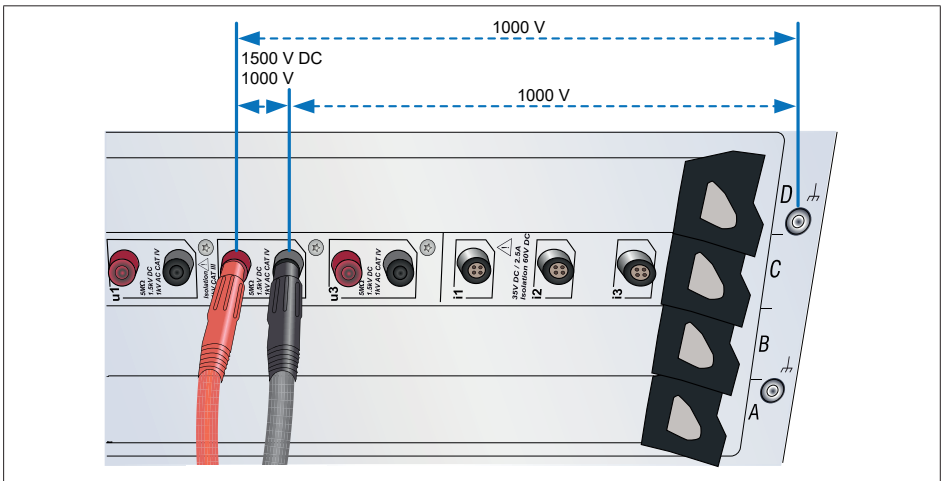


Fig. 12.20 Environment without CAT rating

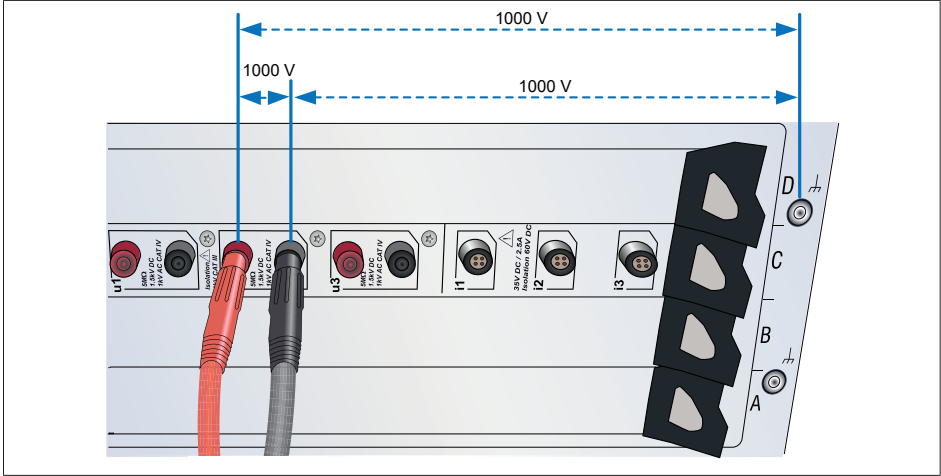


Fig. 12.21 Environment with CAT II and CAT III

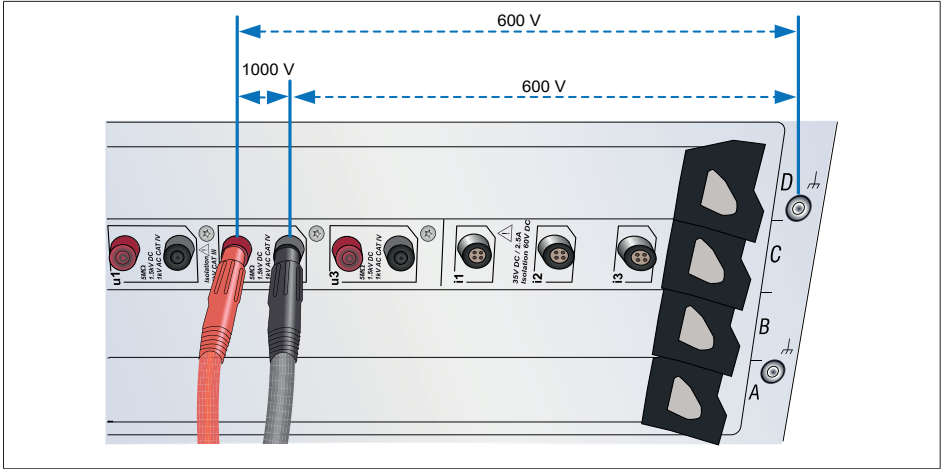


Fig. 12.22 Environment with CAT IV

Voltage Channel - Safe and unsafe connections

In the following figures is shown how a GN310B/GN311B power card has to be connected. Safe connection (see Fig. 12.23), unsafe connections (see Fig. 12.24 and Fig. 12.25).

! WARNING

Make sure the cable connectors are put COMPLETELY into the input of the GN310B/GN311B power card.

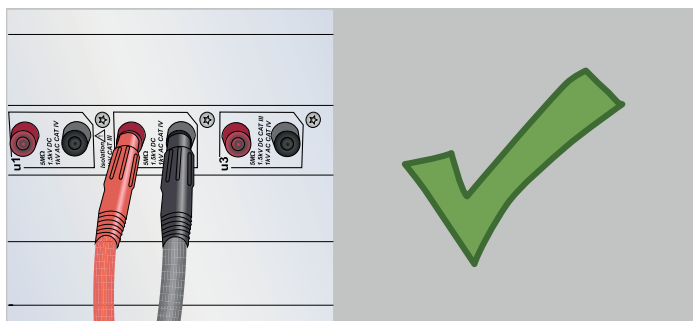


Fig. 12.23 GN310B/GN311B Power card - safe connection

! WARNING

Do not leave one of the connectors unconnected per differential pair.

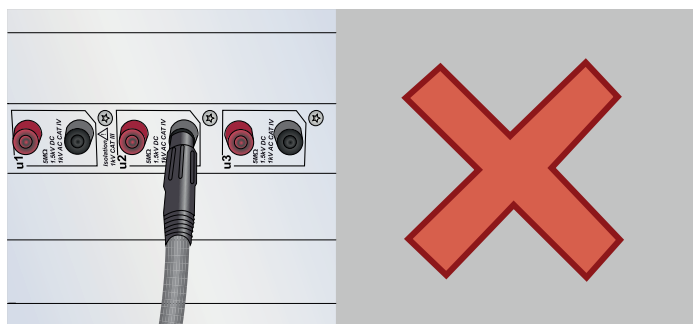


Fig. 12.24 GN310B/GN311B Power card - unsafe connection (1)

⚠ WARNING

A differential pair can be recognized by the black box around it.

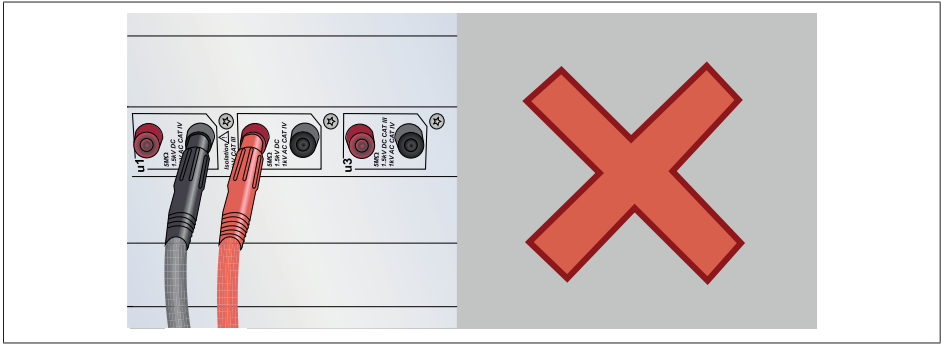


Fig. 12.25 GN310B/GN311B Power card - unsafe connection (2)

12.2.9 GN310B/GN311B Isolation Current channel

The specified ± 20 V DC voltage range of the Current channel inputs in voltage mode is such that it falls below the low voltage limit as specified in IEC61010-1.

The isolation of the Current channel inputs is in line with the limit for safe voltage and currents as mentioned above.

Current Channels Isolation IEC 61010-2-030:2017

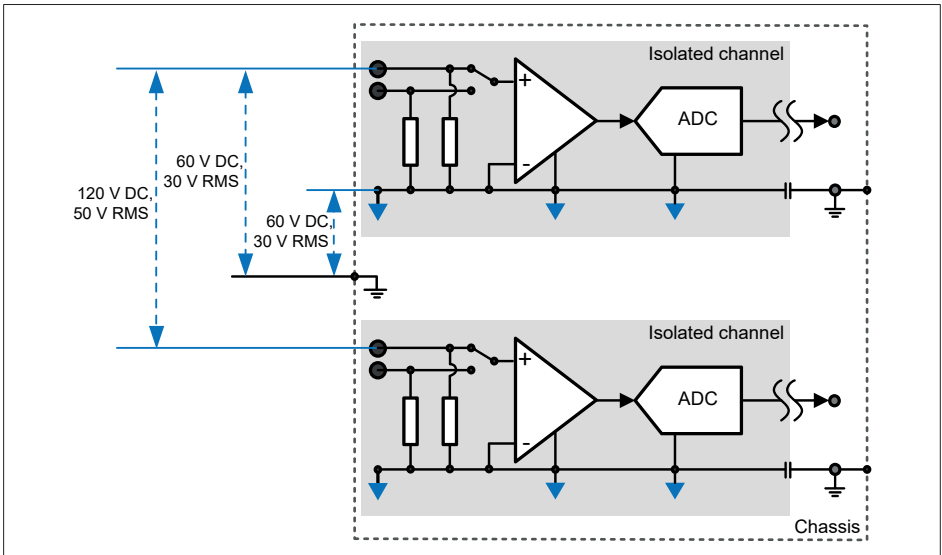


Fig. 12.26 Current channels isolation ratings

Current Channels Isolation	
Input pin to chassis	± 60 V DC, 30 V RMS
Channel to channel	120 V DC, 50 V RMS

The input channels of the GN310B and GN311B are isolated. This means that the input channel and amplifier are fully isolated from (earth) ground. In this context, fully isolated means a very high resistance and a very small capacitive coupling to ground. This is for safety and to avoid ground loops.

12.2.10 GN310B/GN311B type testing of the HV channels

Channel to chassis voltages (and test voltages)

To qualify the insulation as 1000 V CAT III and 600 V CAT IV, certain tests are performed on some cards during the engineering design qualification phase. These tests are known as type tests. These tests are described in the IEC61010-1:2010 and IEC61010-2-030:2010 standards. The principle of the tests is described below.

For the isolation barrier test, the AC test below (see Fig. 12.27) is used. The test value meets the requirements for 1000 V CAT III and 600 V CAT IV. Tests are conducted for 5 s (testing electric strength of solid insulation) and 1 minute (long term stress of solid insulation). For details, please refer to IEC61010-1 and IEC 61010-2-030.

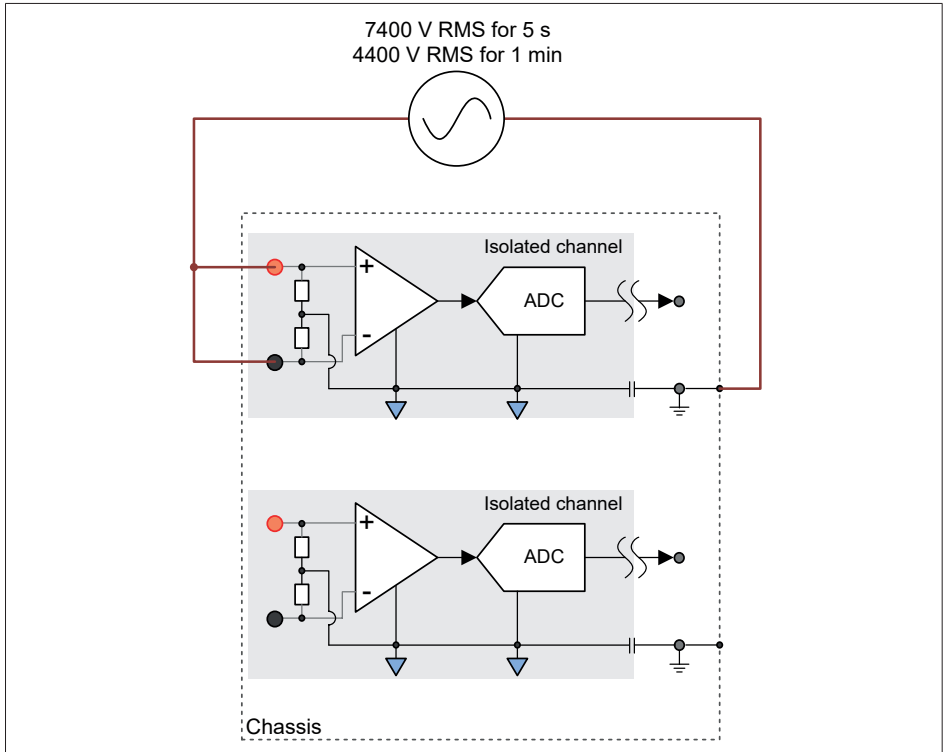


Fig. 12.27 AC type test channel to chassis

Within high voltage channel isolation test (harmonized standard)

For the channel input test, the AC tests below (see Fig. 12.28) is used. The test value meets the requirements for 1000 V CAT IV BASIC. Tests are conducted for 5 seconds and one minute. For details, please refer to IEC61010-2-030.

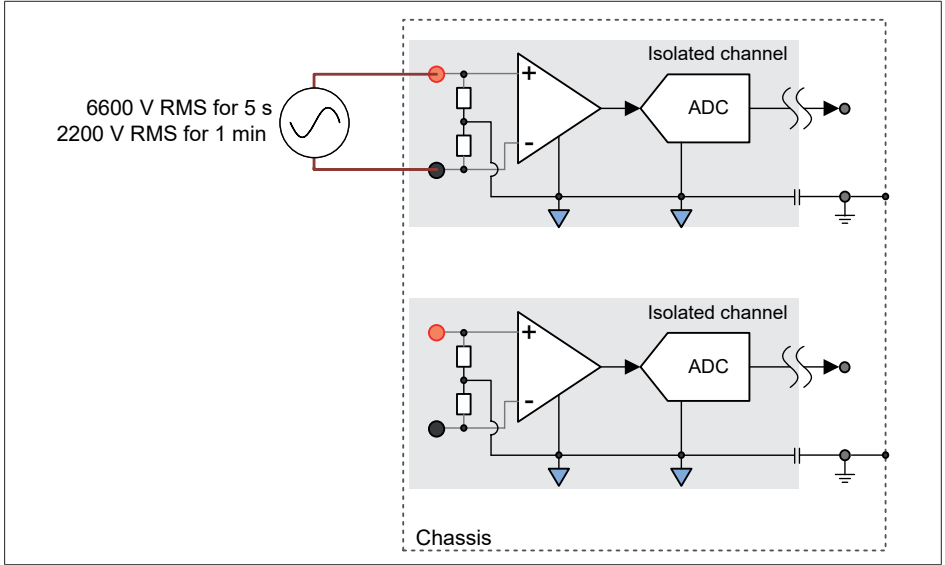


Fig. 12.28 AC type test channel input (1000 V CAT IV) rating

High potential test

The type tests are performed on a selection of cards to test the design. Every card produced undergoes a production test to verify that the card has been produced correctly and that the card is safe. The tests are called “hipot” (high potential) tests (see Fig. 12.29 and Fig. 12.30).

The tests are performed in two steps to make sure that the channels that are side by side on the card can withstand the high potential voltages.

1. The inputs of Channel 1 and 3 are tested using a 4400 V RMS common mode signal with signal low attached to chassis ground and the inputs of Channel 2 connected to chassis ground.
2. The inputs of Channel 2 is tested using a 4400 V RMS common mode signal with signal low attached to chassis ground and the inputs of Channels 1 and 3 all connected to chassis ground.

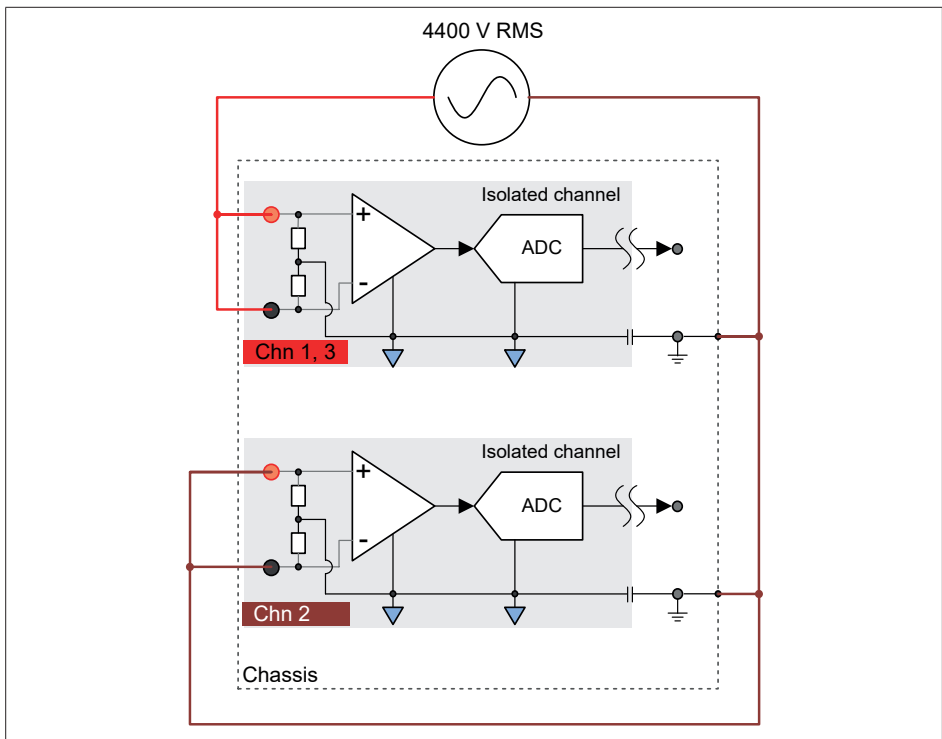


Fig. 12.29 Hipot testing Channels 1 and 3

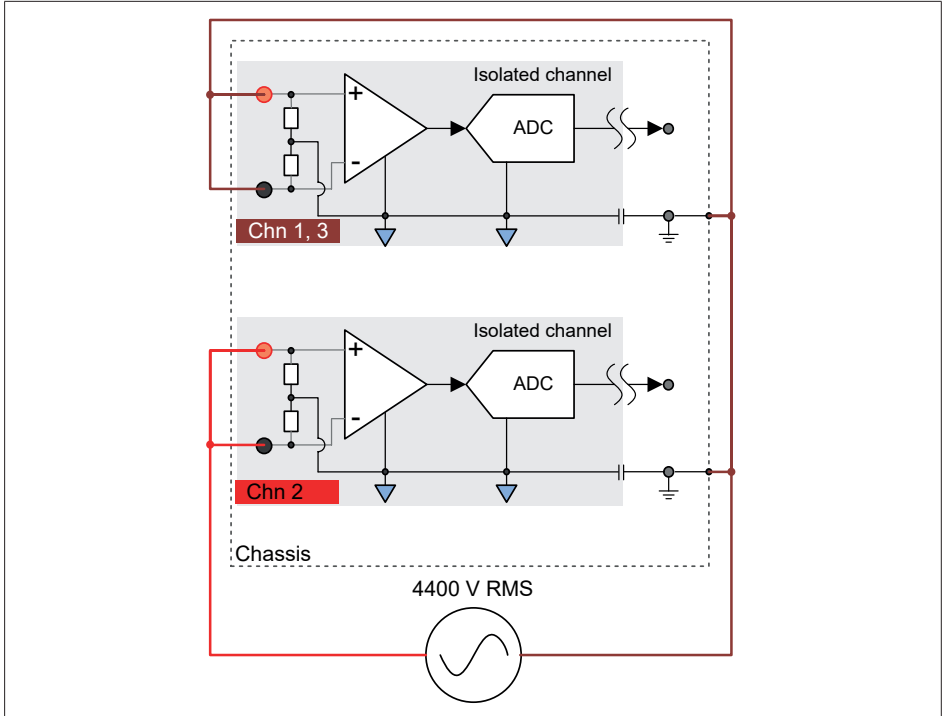


Fig. 12.30 Hipot testing Channel 2

Engineering tests

Besides the type tests and the production tests, HBM has also performed several engineering tests to verify the robustness of the design during the engineering design qualification phase.

Component tests

Every component crossing the isolation barrier is tested and/or examined to make sure it will pass the type test. The test voltage used is the same high voltage DC that is used for the type tests, as well as an additional impulse voltage of up to ± 7000 V. The test impulse uses a $1.2 \mu\text{s}$ rise time and an amplitude reduction of 50% of the maximum peak voltage in $50 \mu\text{s}$ after the peak has been reached.

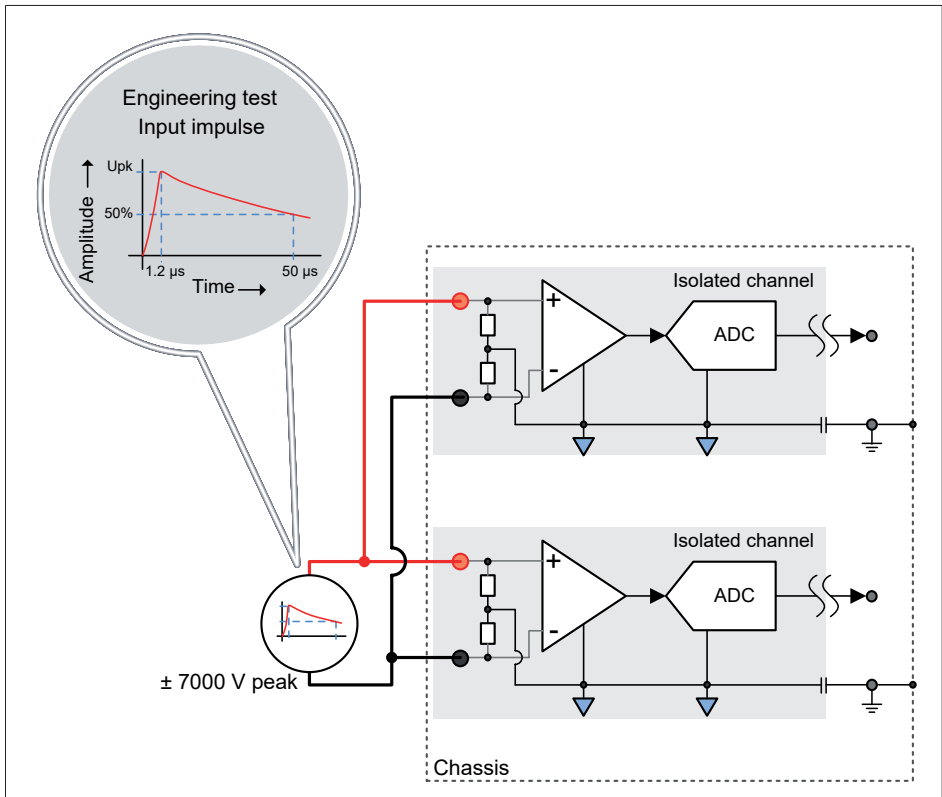


Fig. 12.31 Example of 1.2/50 μs impulse

12.3 Isolated 1kV input cards

12.3.1 GN610B, Isolated 1kV 2MS/s input card with real-time formula database

- 6 analog channels
- Isolated, balanced differential inputs
- ± 10 mV to ± 1000 V input range
- Basic accuracy 0.02%
- Basic power accuracy 0.02%
- 600 V RMS CAT II reinforced insulation, tested up to 6.4 kV
- Analog/digital anti-alias filters
- 18 bit at 2 MS/s sample rate
- Real-time formula database calculators
- Triggering on real-time results
- Digital Event/Timer/Counter support
- 1 kV RMS CAT IV probe
- 5 kV RMS certified probe



The isolated balanced differential input offers voltage ranges from ± 10 mV to ± 1000 V.

Tested up to 6.4 kV, the reinforced insulation allows for safe measurements up to 600 V RMS CAT II (without probes).

Anti-alias protection is achieved by a unique, multi stage approach. The first stage combines a 7-pole analog anti-alias filter with the Analog-to-Digital converter to create an alias free digital data stream at constant rate of 2 MS/s (200 kS/s).

The four Timer/Counters and the G070A torque/RPM adapter allow for direct interfacing to HBM torque transducers or other torque and speed sensors.

The real-time formula database calculators offer math routines to solve almost any real-time mathematical challenge. Dynamic digital cycle detection enables real-time storage as well as 1 μ s latency digital output of calculation results like True-RMS on all analog, torque, angle, speed and Timer/Counter channels. Channel to channel math creates computed channels with 1 μ s latency obtaining mechanical power and/or multiphase (not limited to three) electric power (P, Q, S) or even efficiency calculations. Real-time calculated results can be used to trigger the recording or signal alarms to the external world.

For specification and ordering information, please refer to the GN610B data sheet.

12.3.2 GN611B, Isolated 1kV 200kS/s input card with real-time formula database

- 6 analog channels
- Isolated, balanced differential inputs
- ± 10 mV to ± 1000 V input range
- Basic accuracy 0.02%
- Basic power accuracy 0.02%
- 600 V RMS CAT II reinforced insulation, tested up to 6.4 kV
- Analog/digital anti-alias filters
- 18 bit at 200 kS/s sample rate
- Real-time formula database calculators
- Triggering on real-time results
- Digital Event/Timer/Counter support
- 1 kV RMS CAT IV probe
- 5 kV RMS certified probe

The isolated balanced differential input offers voltage ranges from ± 10 mV to ± 1000 V.

Tested up to 6.4 kV, the reinforced insulation allows for safe measurements up to 600 V RMS CAT II (without probes).

Anti-alias protection is achieved by a unique, multi stage approach.

The first stage combines a 7-pole analog anti-alias filter with the Analog-to-Digital converter to create an alias free digital data stream at constant rate of 2 MS/s (200 kS/s).

The four Timer/Counters and the G070A torque/RPM adapter allow for direct interfacing to HBM torque transducers or other torque and speed sensors.

The real-time formula database calculators offer math routines to solve almost any real-time mathematical challenge. Dynamic digital cycle detection enables real-time storage as well as 1 μ s latency digital output of calculation results like True-RMS on all analog, torque, angle, speed and Timer/Counter channels. Channel to channel math creates computed channels with 1 μ s latency obtaining mechanical power and/or multiphase (not limited to three) electric power (P, Q, S) or even efficiency calculations. Real-time calculated results can be used to trigger the recording or signal alarms to the external world.

For specification and ordering information, please refer to the GN611B data sheet.



12.3.3 Using the GN610B/GN611B

⚠ WARNING

High bandwidth and measurement cabling.

Due to the high bandwidth measurement capabilities of the acquisition card, combined with the high measurement sensitivity of the card, it is important to pay close attention to the measurement cabling.

Some advice to prevent measuring unwanted disturbances:

- Keep measurement cables as short as possible in order to reduce the reception of environmental disturbances.
- Use shielded cables. The cable should have the measurement cables paired inside a shield. Preferably, the shield should be connected to the chassis of the measurement Genesis High Speed equipment. Alternatively, the shield could also be connected to the chassis of the object under test.

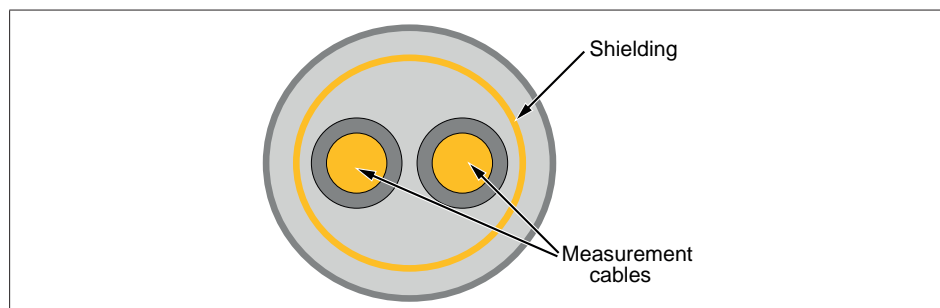


Fig. 12.32 Shielded cable principles

HBM KAB2139 cables are designed to meet this setup:

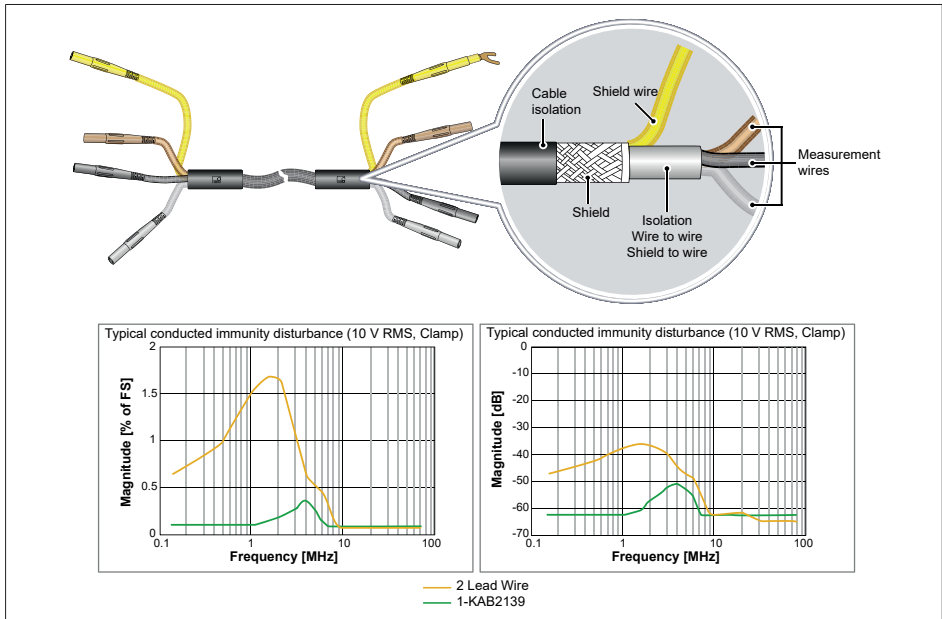


Fig. 12.33 Shielded cable setup

More KAB2139 details can be found in the GN310B/GN311B data sheet specifications.

- For high frequency disturbances where high bandwidth measurement is not required, the measurement bandwidth can be reduced by using the lowpass filter of the acquisition card.
- If unshielded cables are used, keep them as close together as possible, i.e. position them next to each other (to keep the loop small).
- Make sure that measurement cables that are used for measuring high dynamic or distorting signals are not closely positioned to measurement cables used for measuring small sensitive signals.
- Keep all measurement cables well separated from cables connected to high switching loads or motor cables.
- Separate measurement equipment and cables from potentially interfering equipment like frequency inverters or wireless equipment.

General cabling remark: Only use properly rated cables to measure the signal. Both the voltage and current rating should be matched to the signal for measurements.

DANGER

This instrument must be properly grounded.

When using this card, HBM advise using the standard GEN series protective ground connections to ensure that the entire unit is grounded.

If connection to a protective ground is not possible for any reason, then please refer to the international safety standard EN 50191:2000

DANGER

Overvoltage and current protection

All signal inputs are protected against voltage overload. This is specified at ± 1000 V for all ranges except for the ± 1000 V range that is limited to ± 1250 V. Exceeding these limits, particularly when connected to potentially high-current sources, can cause severe damage that is not covered by the manufacturer's warranty.

DANGER

Disconnect voltages before removing the card from the system.

The measuring circuit can carry hazardous voltages and should be disconnected before the card is removed from the card slot of the measurement system.

DANGER

High voltage and qualified personnel.

For measurements falling within the scope of the EN 50110-1 and EN 50110-2, please note that all cards with working voltages above 50 V AC RMS or 120 V DC may only be connected by a qualified technician or a person trained in electrical engineering and supervised by a qualified technician. (Qualified technicians are persons who, due to their specialist training, knowledge and experience, as well as their knowledge of the relevant provisions, are able to assess the work with which they are entrusted and detect possible risks and who have been nominated as qualified technicians by their employer).

DANGER

Connectors and cables

Do not use non-protected or non-shrouded connectors.

The following connectors are not safe to use with this card and must not be used (see Fig. 12.34)



Fig. 12.34 Unsafe connectors

The inputs on the 1kV card are compatible with the following connectors and cables (see Fig. 12.35). All cables used with the 1kV card must support 1000 V DC (or 1000 V AC peak) and 600 V CAT II. All required cables and connectors can be found in the the GN610B/GN611B data sheet specifications.

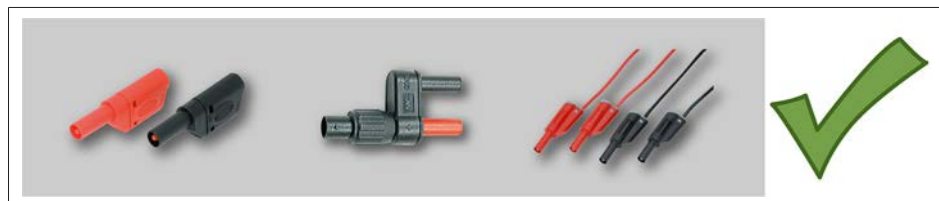


Fig. 12.35 Safe connectors

12.3.4 Understanding the GN610B/GN611B category rating

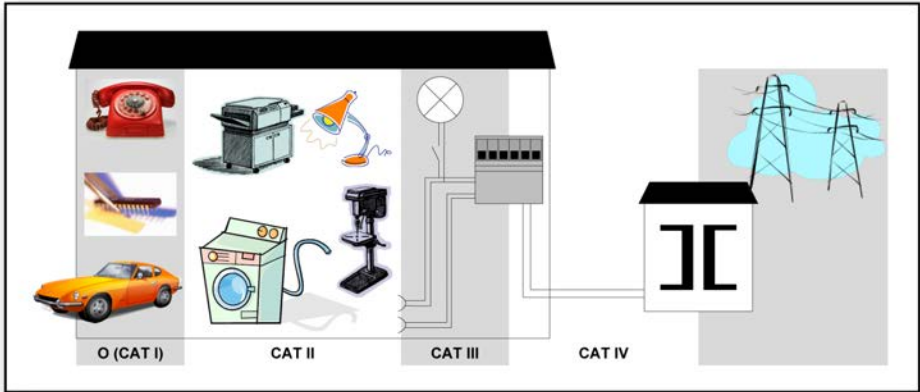


Fig. 12.36 Category indication in accordance with IEC 61010-2-030:2017

Example: A measurement device is specified as 600 V CAT II, maximum input voltage 1000 V DC.

Insulation test voltages in accordance with IEC 61010-2-030:2017						
Nominal voltage [V RMS or V DC]	IEC 61010-2-030:2017					
	5 sec. AC test [V RMS]			Impulse test (V)		
	CAT II	CAT III	CAT IV	CAT II	CAT III	CAT IV
≤ 150	840	1.390	2.210	1.550	2.500	4.000
> 150 ≤ 300	1.390	2.210	3.310	2.500	4.000	6.000
> 300 ≤ 600	2.210	3.310	4.260	4.000	6.000	8.000
> 600 ≤ 1 000	3.310	4.260	6.600	6.000	8.000	12.000

Using the table above, it can be concluded that this specification informs the user that a voltage channel within the device has passed the insulation test; 5 sec at 5.4 k RMS. The maximum operating input voltage of the voltage channel is 1.5 kV_{DC}. This voltage channel of the device is to be used to measure 1.5 kV_{DC} CAT III, 1 kV CAT IV basic.

12.3.5 Understanding the GN610B/GN611B input

The signal input channels of the GN610B/GN611B are of the balanced type. This means that both inputs within one channel pair are exactly the same. The only difference is an opposite polarity or sign. A (simplified) schematic representation of the input channel can be found below.

The input channels are of the isolated type. This means that the input channel and amplifier are fully isolated from (earth) ground. Fully isolated in this context means a very high resistance and very small capacitive coupling to ground.

Characteristics per channel:

- The Resistance/Capacitance from each terminal to ground is identical.
- Both terminals have isolated connectors (i.e. isolated from system ground).
- The isolated ground is not externally accessible, as shown in Fig. 12.37.

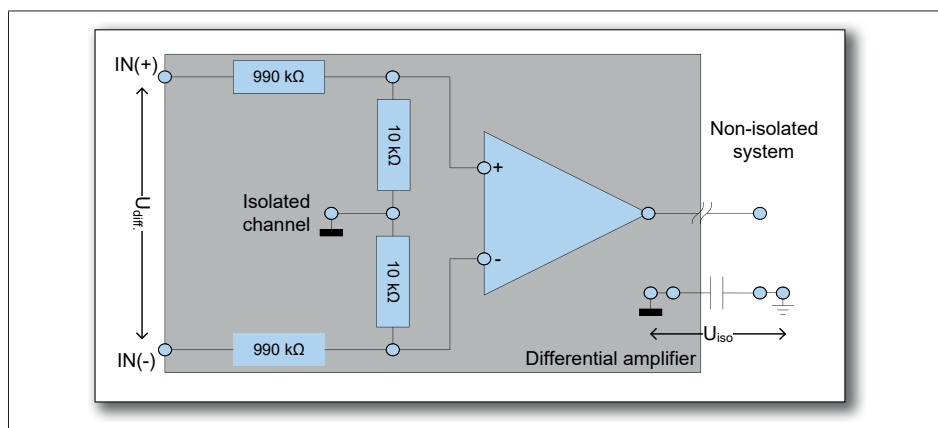


Fig. 12.37 Isolated balanced input channel

(Not) using probes:

Using passive voltage probes together with balanced isolated inputs is very difficult and **not recommended**. The main reason for this is that there is no ground reference for the probe to divide the input voltage.

Looking at Fig. 12.37, the GN610B/GN611B specifies $U_{IN(+)}$, $U_{IN(-)}$ and $|U_{iso}| \leq 1 \text{ kV}$. Using a standard passive 10:1 probe, combined with the GN610B/GN611B results in the situation shown in Fig. 12.38.

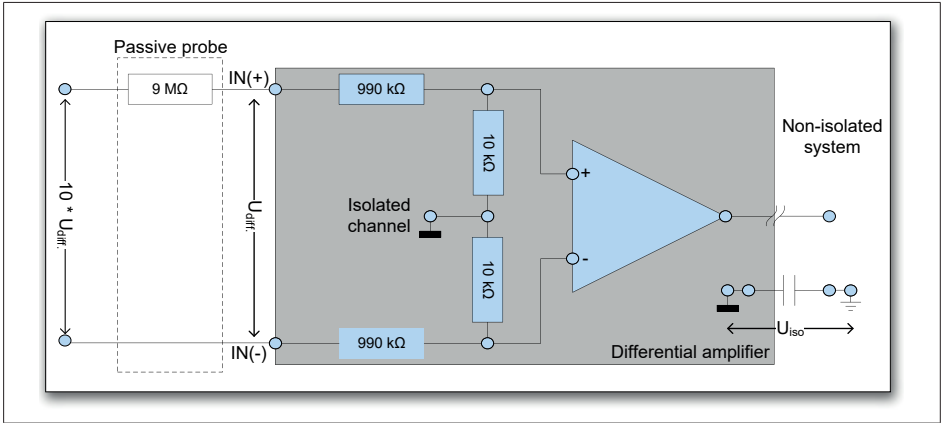


Fig. 12.38 Isolated balanced input channel with passive probe

Example1:

In this setup, $U_{IN(-)}$ is not divided, so it is required that $|U_{IN(-)}| \leq 1 \text{ kV}$. Assuming that $U_{IN(-)}$ is connected to 0 V, the voltages at U_{iso} and $U_{IN(+)}$ can be calculated:

Assuming:	$U_{IN(-)} = 0 \text{ V}$ $10:1$ probe used, probe input voltage applied is $10 * U_{diff}$
Results in:	$U_{IN(+)} = 10 * U_{diff} / 11 \text{ M} * 2 \text{ M} = 1.82 * U_{diff}$ $U_{iso} = 10 * U_{diff} / 11 \text{ M} * 1 \text{ M} = 0.91 * U_{diff}$

Due to the 2 MΩ impedance between $U_{IN(+)}$ and $U_{IN(-)}$, the probe does not divide by 10, but by 5.5 ($10 / 1.82$). So if the maximum specified U_{diff} of 1 kV is considered, this smaller division factor results in the $U_{IN(+)}$ level being way above the channels specification.

Example2:

Since $U_{IN(-)}$ is not divided, there are very strict consideration on how signals can be attached. Assume the $U_{IN(+)}$ and $U_{IN(-)}$ are reversed by accident. We can calculate U_{iso} and $U_{IN(-)}$.

Assuming:	$U_{IN(-)} = 10 * U_{diff}$ $U_{IN(+)} = 0 \text{ V}$
Results in:	$U_{iso} = 10 * U_{diff} / 11 \text{ M} * 10 \text{ M} = 9.1 * U_{diff}$

If the maximum specified U_{diff} of 1 kV is considered, both $U_{IN(-)}$ and U_{iso} are way above the channels specification.

12.3.6 Using the High Precision Differential Probe

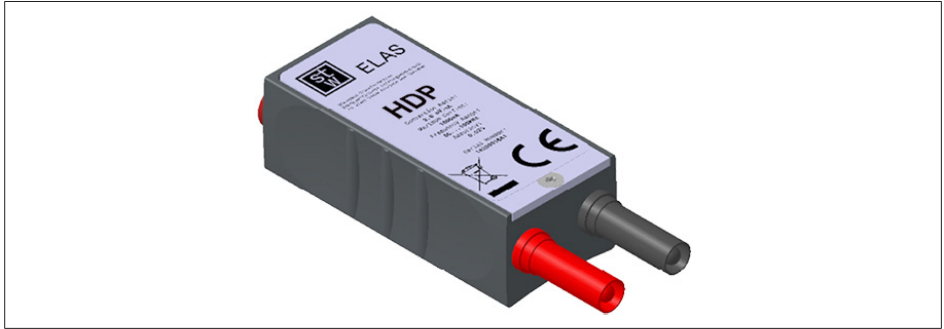


Fig. 12.39 High Precision Differential Probe (HDP)

The High Precision Differential Probe is designed to reduce the resistive/current load on the device under test by increasing the input impedance to 10 M Ω with 0.2% inaccuracy. The use of the 10:1 divider reduces the lowest user range to ± 0.1 V. The highest input range is ± 1000 V due to the maximum voltage rating of the probe.

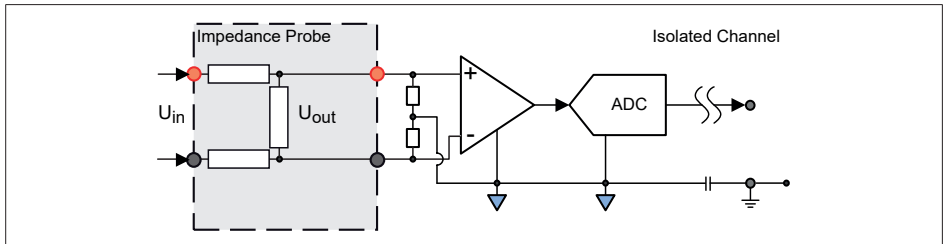


Fig. 12.40 High Precision Differential Probe concept

Different to standard probes the HDP uses a balanced input divider, that matches both the resistive and capacitive characteristics of the GN610B/ GN611B acquisition cards. Therefore users do not need to perform probe compensations before using this probe.

Standard this probe uses a divide by 10 input stage. Either use the Perception Sensor Database to apply the correct probe or use a technical unit multiplier 10 to scale the channels input sensitivity to match the attached probe.



Important

Although the HDP probe uses a divide by 10 factor, the highest available input range is not scaled by a factor of 10. The HDP is not specified to be used above 1000 V RMS. So both highest input range and maximum isolation voltages are unchanged when using the HDP probe together with the GN610B/GN611B acquisition cards.

To increase the maximum input range of the GN610B/GN611B input card a similar HDP probe concept can be used. However as the channels are NOT connected to earth the isolation specification of 1000 V RMS will not be increased by such a probe design. Extra care must be taken to prevent over voltages on the input pins of the GN610B/GN611B acquisition cards.

It is recommended to use the following approach:

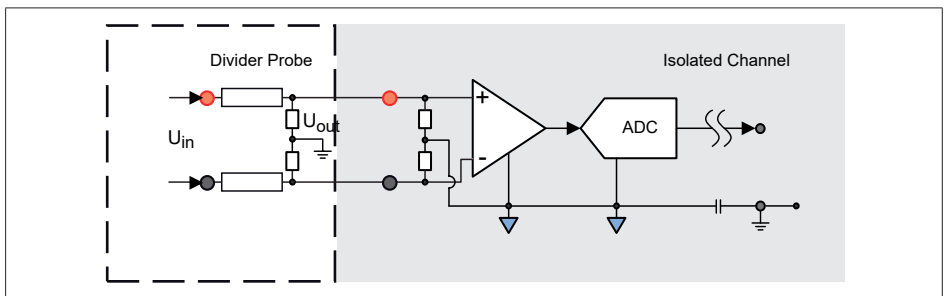


Fig. 12.41 Differential Probe concept with common mode divider

In this setup the output of the probe is dividing the input U_{in} to earth on both inputs.

DANGER

Make sure when using such a probe the U_+ and U_- of the GN610B/GN611B channel never exceeds the specification of 1000 V DC.



Important

This probe concept increases the input voltage levels while maintaining the protection of the GN610B/GN611B acquisition cards. Care must be taken that the full isolated measurement is lost as the probe is attached to earth. It's recommended to use high impedance series resistors to keep both the current load on the device under test low as well as any potential ground loop currents low.

12.3.7 Measuring currents

Notice

The GN610B/GN611B acquisition cards do not support direct current measurements. The use of current shunts, current clamps and/or current transducers is required to measure currents.

A typical setup using a **HBM Current Transducer** could look like this:

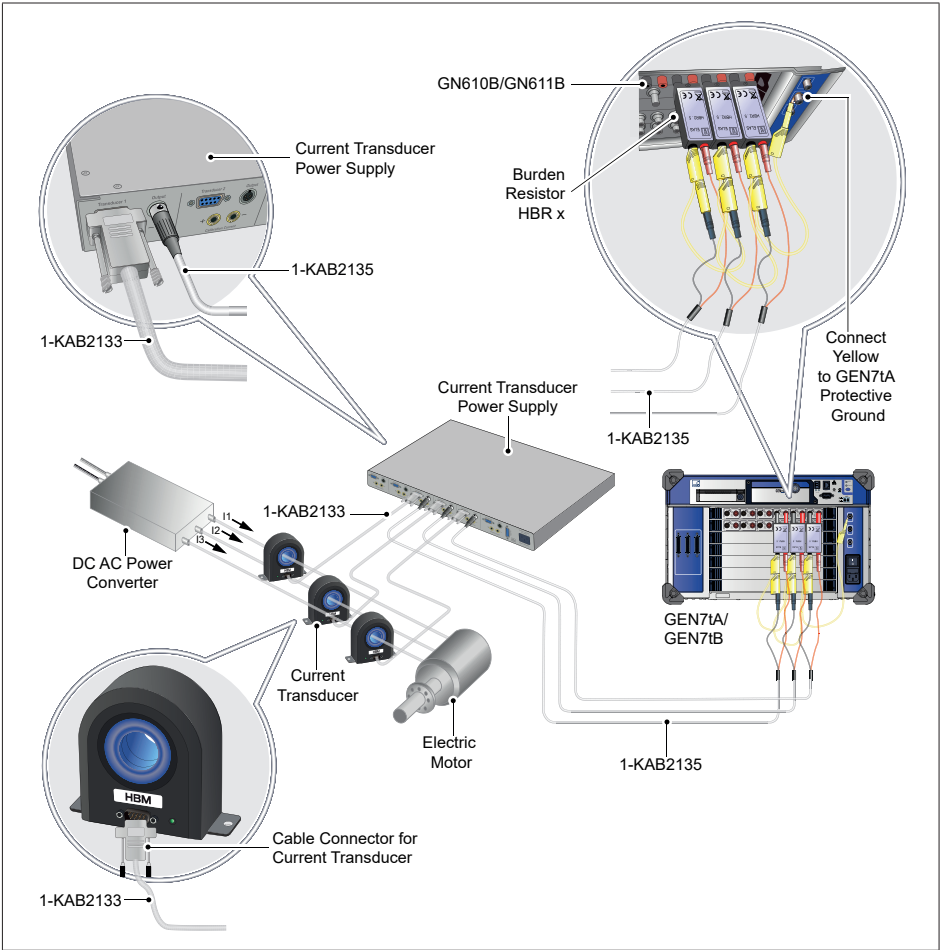


Fig. 12.42 Current transducer connection diagram

A typical setup using a **LEM Current Transducer** could look like this:

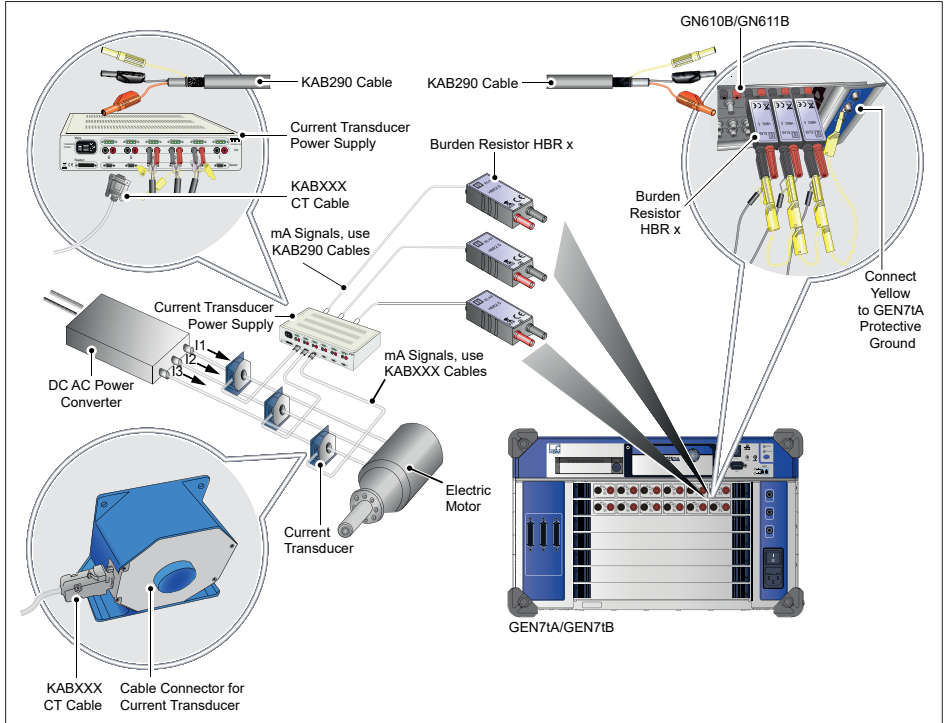


Fig. 12.43 Current transducer connection diagram

All required accessories, can be found in the GN610/GN611B data sheets.

12.3.8 GN610B/GN611B Isolation and type testing

An overview of the GN610B/GN611B card isolation and input is shown below (see Fig. 12.44). The isolation of the channel to chassis is 1000 V RMS and is also qualified as 600 V CAT II (or 300 V CAT III). The common mode of the differential input channel (isolated GND) can be 1000 V RMS with respect to the chassis. If one channel has its common mode at +1000 V and one at -1000 V (with respect to chassis), the voltage between the two channels is 2000 V. The standards at which the card is certified is IEC61010-1:2010 and IEC61010-2-030:2017.

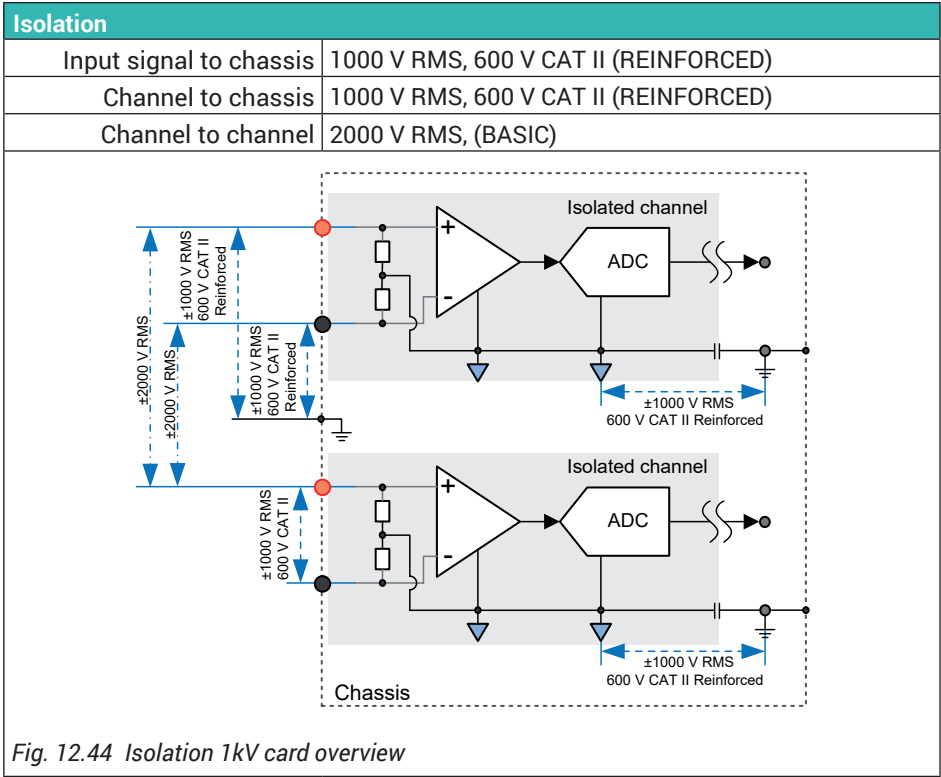


Fig. 12.44 Isolation 1kV card overview

- The isolation between the channel and chassis is classified as **REINFORCED**. This can be seen as double isolation, which is necessary because the chassis might be accessible (conductive parts can be touched) to users (personal safety).
- Isolation between channels is **BASIC**, since a channel is not accessible. Therefore, there is no direct risk to users (product safety).
- **REINFORCED** or **DOUBLE** insulation has higher test values than **BASIC** insulation.

Channel to chassis isolation test

To qualify the isolation as 1000 V RMS and 600 V CAT II (REINFORCED), certain tests are performed on some cards during the engineering design qualification phase. These tests are known as type tests. These tests are described in the IEC61010-1:2010 and IEC61010-2-030:2010 standards. The principle of the tests is described below.

For the isolation barrier test, both the DC and AC tests below (see Fig. 12.45 and Fig. 12.46) are used with DC voltage $\sqrt{2}$ higher than the AC voltage. The test value meets the requirements for 600 V CAT II REINFORCED. The test value for 1000 V RMS is lower and therefore also covered by this test. Tests are conducted for one minute. For details, please refer to 61010-1.

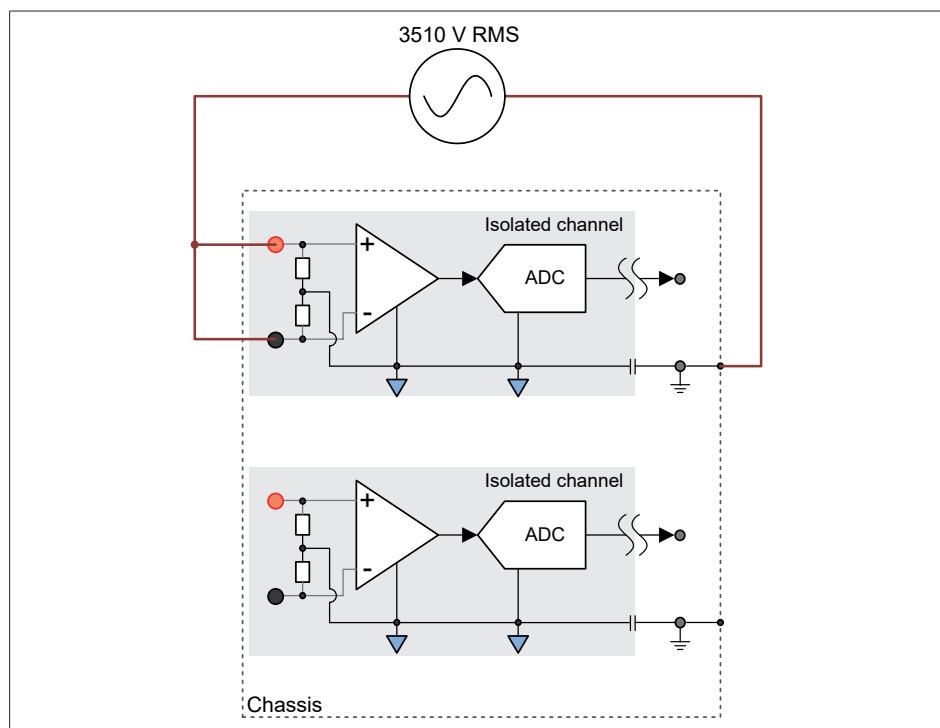


Fig. 12.45 AC type test channel to chassis

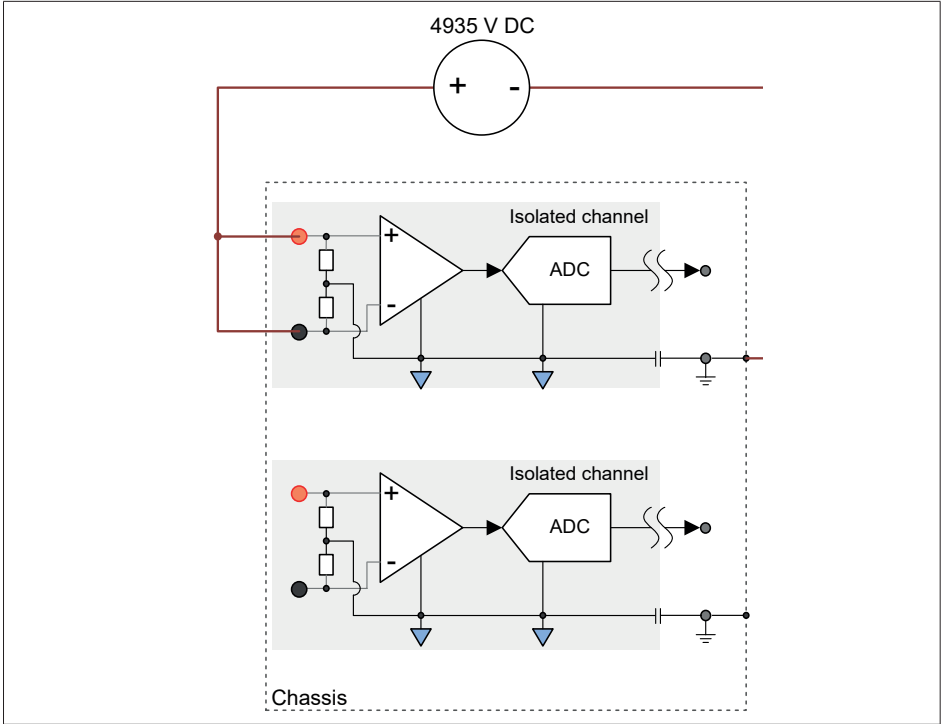


Fig. 12.46 DC type test channel to chassis

Channel to channel isolation test

For the channel to channel test, both the DC and AC tests below (see Fig. 12.47 and Fig. 12.48) are used with DC voltage $\sqrt{2}$ higher than the AC voltage. The test value meets the requirements for 600 V CAT II REINFORCED. The value for 2000 V RMS BASIC is lower and therefore also covered by this test. Tests are conducted for one minute. For details, please refer to IEC61010-1.

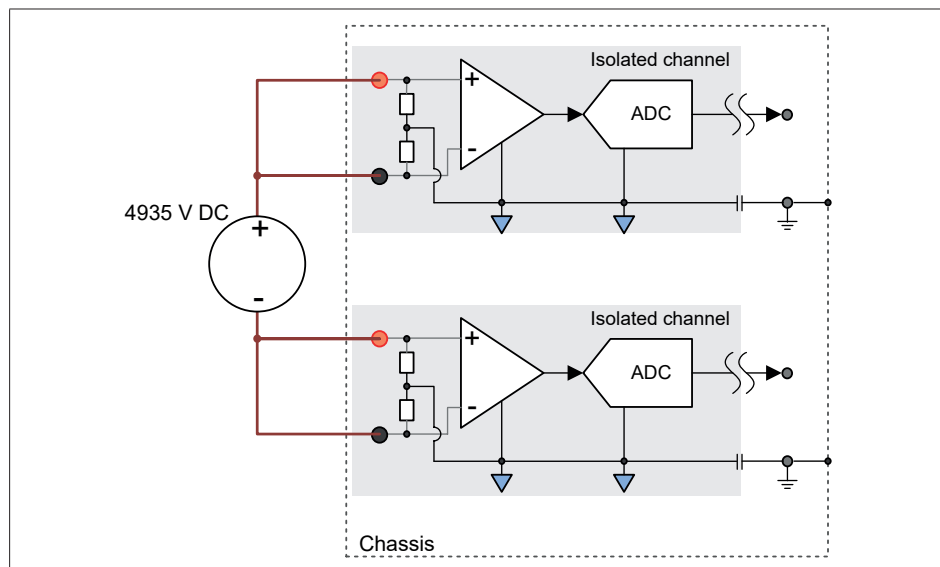


Fig. 12.47 DC type test channel to channel

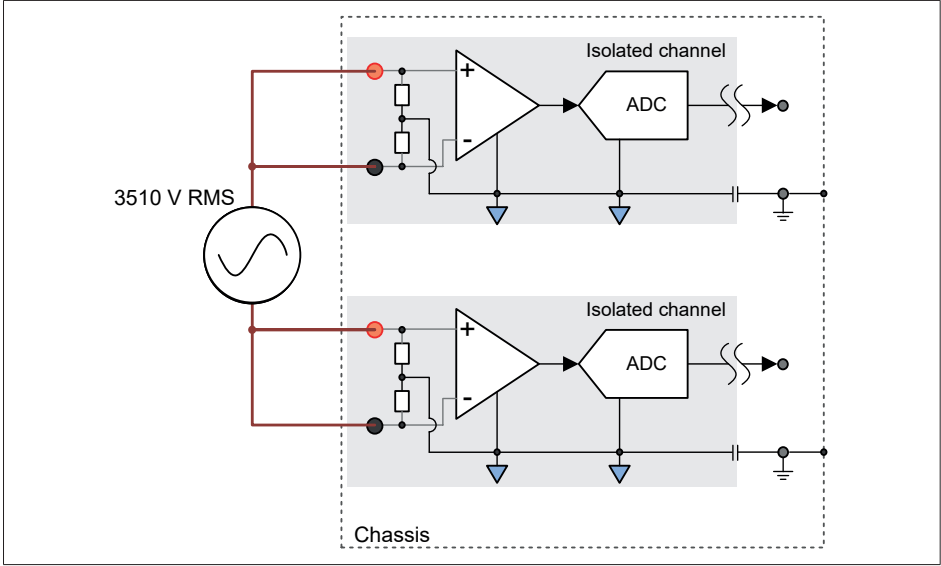


Fig. 12.48 AC type test channel to channel

High potential test

The type tests are performed on a selection of cards to test the design. Every card produced undergoes a production test to verify that the card has been designed correctly and that the card is safe. The tests are called “hipot” (high potential) tests (see Fig. 12.49 and Fig. 12.50).

The tests are performed in two steps to make sure that the channels that are side by side on the card can withstand the high potential voltages.

1. The inputs of Channel 1, 3 and 5 are tested using a 1500 V RMS common mode signal with signal negative attached to chassis ground and the inputs of Channel 2, 4 and 6 all connected to chassis ground.
2. The inputs of Channel 2, 4 and 6 are tested using a 1500 V RMS common mode signal with signal negative attached to chassis ground and the inputs of Channels 1, 3 and 5 all connected to chassis ground.

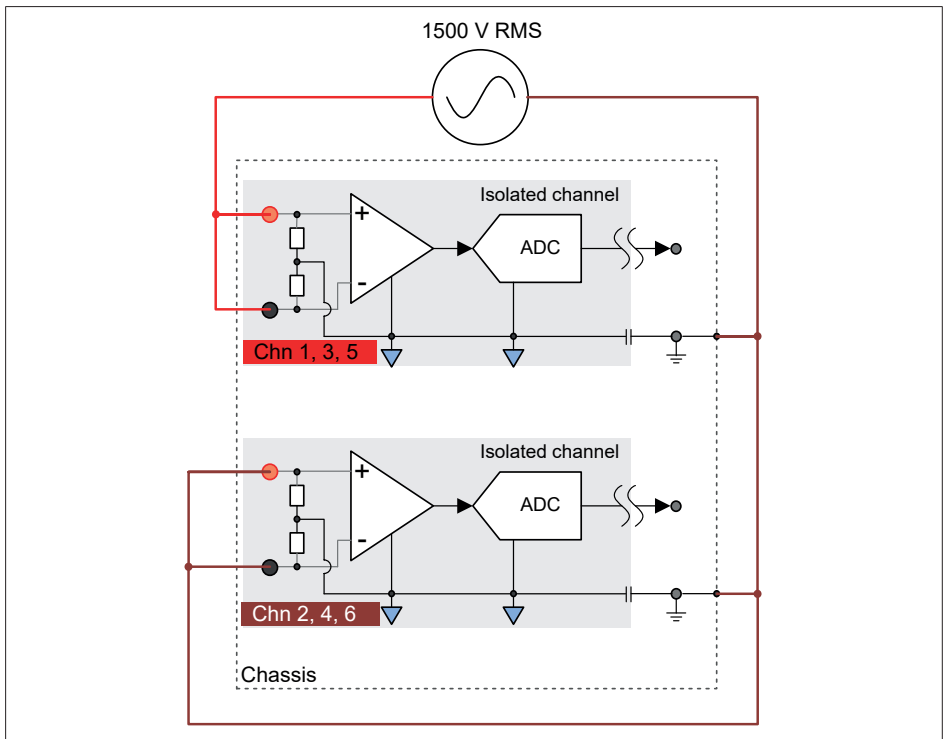


Fig. 12.49 Hipot testing Channels 1, 3 and 5

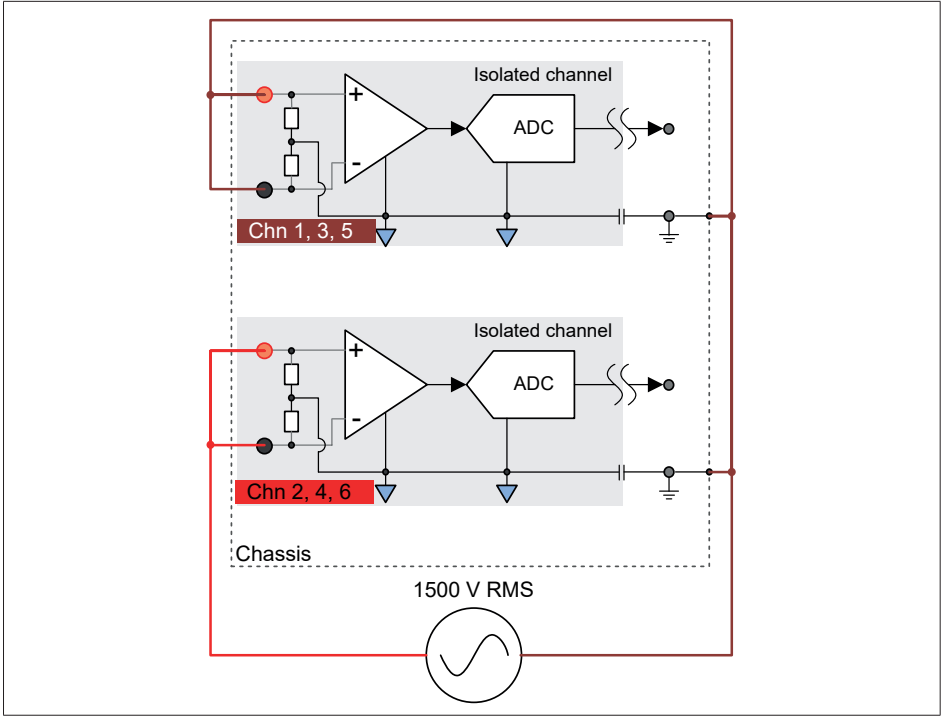


Fig. 12.50 Hipot testing Channels 2, 4 and 6

Engineering tests

Besides the type tests and the production tests, HBM has also performed several engineering tests to verify the robustness of the design during the engineering design qualification phase.

Component tests

Every component crossing the isolation barrier is tested and/or examined to make sure it will pass the type test. The test voltage used is the same high voltage DC that is used for the type tests, as well as an additional impulse voltage of up to 6 kV. The test voltage uses a $1.2\ \mu\text{s}$ rise time and an amplitude reduction of 50% of the maximum peak voltage in $50\ \mu\text{s}$ after the peak has been reached.

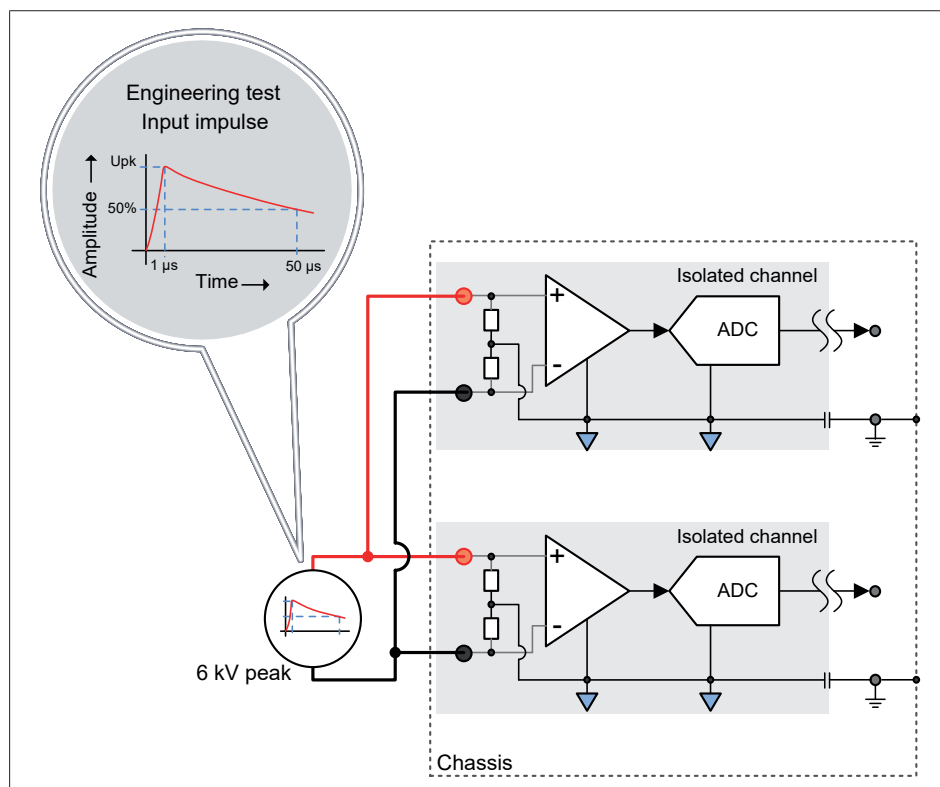


Fig. 12.51 Example of $1.2/50\ \mu\text{s}$ impulse

Active input switch test

To guarantee the stability of the channels, the input relays are tested with the maximum input voltage (1000 V) applied. The inputs of the channels have been switched from isolated GND to DC by the input relay, resulting in the 1000 V being applied to the input as a step pulse.

This test is performed with the highest input range (± 1000 V) and repeated with the lowest input range (± 20 mV). Both tests are performed with an input voltage of 1000 V and repeated over 1000 times. These tests have all passed successfully.

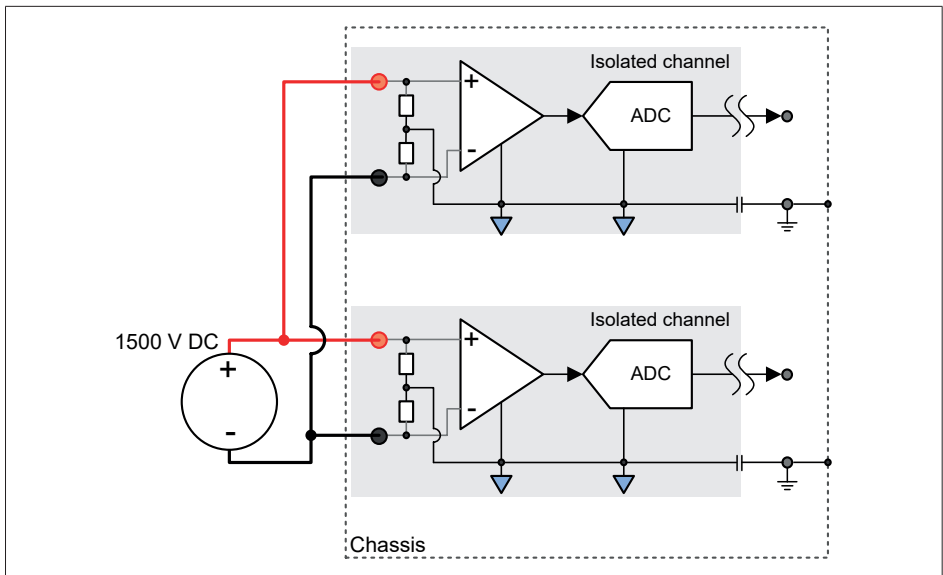


Fig. 12.52 Engineering input switching test

12.3.9 GN610B/GN611B protection mechanisms

Overvoltage and current protection

All signal inputs are protected against voltage overload. This is specified at ± 1000 V for all ranges, except for the ± 1000 V range that is limited to ± 1250 V. Exceeding these limits can damage the input card.

GN610B/GN611B input overload protection

The input section has several methods to protect against voltage overload on the input.

Every selected input range allows a 200% overload without any change of input resistance or auto ranging. This 200% overrange is designed to allow for smaller voltage overloads without affecting the measurement. Within this 200% overload, the amplifier is also able to respond with normal rise/fall times and the signal is restored within the standard selected range.

When exceeding the 200% overload, the input impedance might start to increase. The impedance increase lowers the input current. A positive side effect of the lowered current is that the dissipated heat is lowered. It is the excessive heat dissipation that typically damages the input channel.

The **first action** of the system is to add an additional current load to the input signal to create an extra voltage drop in the input series resistance. The resulting additional current depends on several factors and is therefore unpredictable. A negative side effect of this additional current is that the extra power is dissipated in the input section, which in turn results in additional heat dissipation.

Secondly, the input section starts switching to disconnect itself from the input signal to reduce the power dissipated within the lower ranges of the amplifier ($\leq \pm 5$ V ranges).

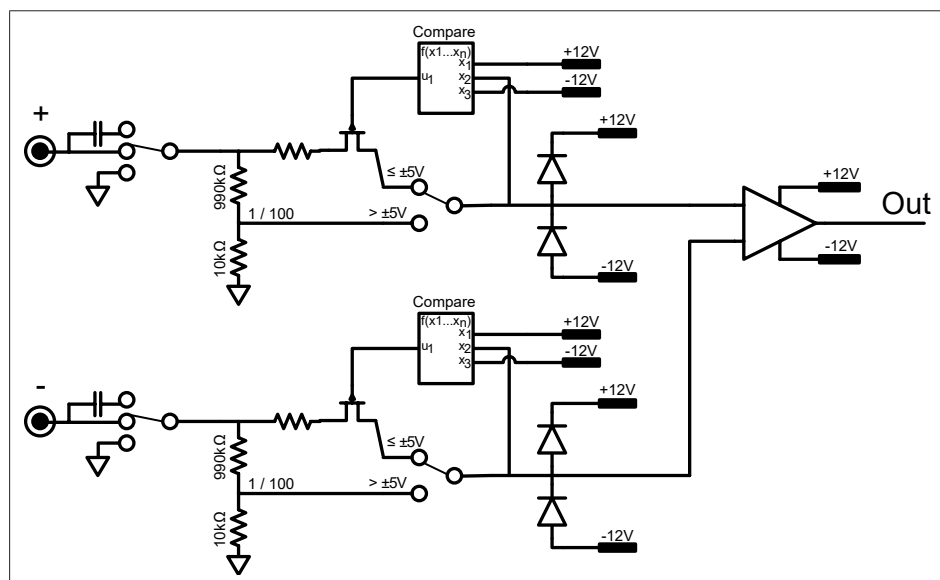


Fig. 12.53 Input overload protection - Schematic diagram

Thermal monitor of the input channels

Any overload results in extra heat being generated within the channel. The extra heat is the result of the extra current flowing through the input resistance. The extra heat is also caused by internal amplifier sections driving their local output to maximum levels, which creates excessive heating within the amplifier.

As a **third** protective mechanism, every input is equipped with a thermal sensor to monitor the local temperature. When the local temperature reaches maximum levels, the system automatically starts changing the input range that has been selected by the user to reduce the dissipated heat. As the heat dissipation does not start the auto ranging immediately, short overloads do not result in auto ranging. A longer overload leads to a higher local temperature, which starts the auto ranging process.

Whenever an overload pushes local temperature to exceed the maximum level, the input range is adapted to a range that is less sensitive by a factor of ten. For example, if the user has selected a range of ± 40 mV and it is necessary, the system changes the range to ± 400 mV. As this might not be enough due to an even higher overvoltage, the system keeps monitoring the local temperature. If the local temperature is not reduced within the expected response time, the system automatically increases the input range by a factor of 10 for a second or third time or however many times it requires to reach safe conditions that do not increase the local temperature anymore.

Every one of the automatic range changes is identified within the measurement data. Not only is the measured input scaled with the adapted input range correctly, but the exact moment when the automatic range change happens is also identified within Perception software.

As the highest range that can be selected, ± 1 kV is the ultimate protection for the system to disconnect the input from the external signal source. This step is only executed if the system is in the ± 1 kV range and the local temperature is still outside maximum operating limits. Disconnecting from the external signal source is done by grounding the input. When inputs are grounded, the only connections to the external signal are the input connectors and the input pin of the ground relay.

Thermal shutdown in critical conditions

This protective scheme allows for any overload that the input could be confronted with during normal operation. For any other failure that could result in excessive heat dissipation, the GEN series probes have a last protective stage built in. When local temperatures reach critical limits, the system automatically turns off the mains power to prevent damage to the system or other systems near the GEN series system. Maximum and critical temperatures are defined as such that it is very unlikely the system would ever reach these critical temperatures when operating within its specified conditions.

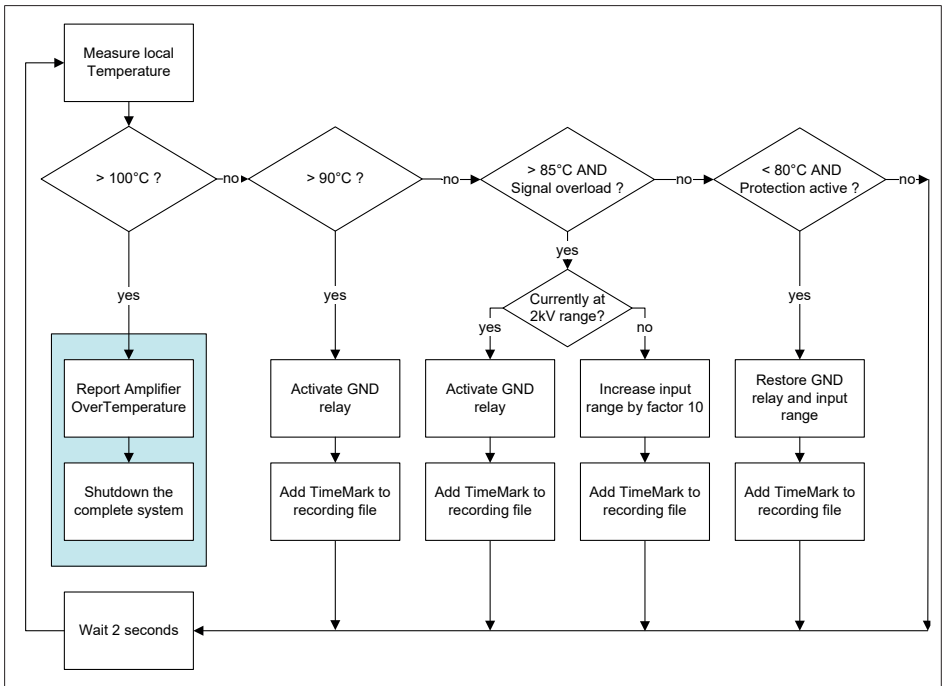


Fig. 12.54 Automatic thermal overload response

Restore range selected by user automatically

As the GEN series system is designed to measure 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the automatic range switching has the negative side effect of reducing the sensitivity of the amplifier. During the actual overload, the channel is unable to measure the input signal. Therefore, there are no extra negative side effects. If the overload disappears and the system runs unattended, the input range that is selected automatically will not be the best measurement range. Therefore, the amplifier "remembers"; the range that the user originally selected and restores this range as soon as regular thermal conditions are restored. A temporary large overload will then only result in input sensitivity that is adjusted temporarily.

The automatic range adaptation is started due to thermal conditions typically as a result channel input overload. Therefore, the overload might still be present. If this is the case the automatic range restore restarts, the thermal increase and leads to re-trigger the automatic range adaption process and the overload is handled exactly the same way as before.

If the overload is permanent, the system keeps on automatic ranging to reduce the dissipated heat. The system then restores the range selected by the user, causing overheating again and thereby restarting the automatic ranging process again. This cycle will repeat forever until the overload condition disappears.

12.4 Isolated Basic/IEPE cards

12.4.1 GN815, Isolated Basic/IEPE 2MS/s input card

- IEPE transducer support
- TEDS Class 1 support for IEP
- Isolated, unbalanced differential inputs
- ± 10 mV to ± 50 V input range
- Analog/digital anti-alias filters
- 18 bit at 2 MS/s sample rate
- 8 analog channels
- 2 GB memory
- Isolated metal BNC per channel
- Real-time cyclic calculators
- Triggering on real-time results
- Digital Event/Timer/Counter support
- 1 kV RMS CAT II probe
- 1 kV RMS differential probe
- Current clamps and burdens

The GEN DAQ Basic/IEPE ISO 2 MS/s Input Card is a general purpose signal conditioner for use with voltage inputs, externally conditioned signals or probes and current clamps.

This card also supports IEPE transducers and TEDS Class 1 for easy setup of the acquisition channels. Built-in diagnostics supports automatic sensor connected, open or shorted detection.

The amplifier provides voltage inputs from ± 10 mV to ± 50 V. Optimum anti-alias protection is achieved by the 7-pole analog anti-alias filter combined with a fixed 2 MS/s sampling Analog-to-Digital converter.

The digital filters operating at the full ADC sample rate offer a large range of high order anti-alias filter characteristics with precise phase match and noise-free digital output. For true real-time analysis, the card offers real-time cycle or timer based calculations. Automatic zero crossing detection allows for asynchronous true RMS, mean and other calculations that can be used to trigger the recording.

The GEN DAQ series input card offers 16 digital input events, two digital output events and two Timer/Counter channels.

Using voltage probes a single-ended 600 V RMS CAT III / 1000 V CAT II or a differential 1000 V RMS CAT III (1000 V RMS common mode) measurement range is created.

The use of current clamps and external burdens allow for direct current measurements. For specification and ordering information, please refer to the GN815 data sheet.



12.4.2 GN816, Isolated Basic/IEPE 200kS/s input card

- IEPE transducer support
- TEDS Class 1 support for IEP
- Isolated, unbalanced differential inputs
- ± 10 mV to ± 50 V input range
- Analog/digital anti-alias filters
- 18 bit at 200 kS/s sample rate
- 8 analog channels
- 200 MB memory
- Isolated metal BNC per channel
- Real-time cyclic calculators
- Triggering on real-time results
- Digital Event/Timer/Counter support
- 1 kV RMS CAT II probe
- 1 kV RMS differential probe
- Current clamps and burdens

The GEN DAQ Basic/IEPE ISO 200 kS/s Input Card is a general purpose signal conditioner for use with voltage inputs, externally conditioned signals or probes and current clamps.

This card also supports IEPE transducers and TEDS Class 1 for easy setup of the acquisition channels. Built-in diagnostics supports automatic sensor connected, open or shorted detection.

The amplifier provides voltage inputs from ± 10 mV to ± 50 V. Optimum anti-alias protection is achieved by the 7-pole analog anti-alias filter combined with a fixed 2 MS/s sampling Analog-to-Digital converter.

The digital filters operating at the full ADC sample rate offer a large range of high order anti-alias filter characteristics with precise phase match and noise-free digital output.

For true real-time analysis, the card offers real-time cycle or timer based calculations. Automatic zero crossing detection allows for asynchronous true RMS, mean and other calculations that can be used to trigger the recording.

The GEN DAQ series input card offers 16 digital input events, two digital output events and two Timer/Counter channels.

Using voltage probes a single-ended 600 V RMS CAT III / 1000 V CAT II or a differential 1000 V RMS CAT III (1000 V RMS common mode) measurement range is created.

The use of current clamps and external burdens allow for direct current measurements.

For specification and ordering information, please refer to the GN816 data sheet.



12.4.3 Using the GN815 and GN816

! WARNING

High bandwidth and measurement cabling.

Due to the high bandwidth measurement capabilities of the acquisition card, combined with the high measurement sensitivity of the card, it is important to pay close attention to the measurement cabling.

Some advice to prevent measuring unwanted disturbances:

- Keep measurement cables as short as possible in order to reduce the reception of environmental disturbances.
- Use shielded cables. The cable should have the measurement cables paired inside a shield. Preferably, the shield should be connected to the chassis of the measurement Genesis High Speed equipment. Alternatively, the shield could also be connected to the chassis of the object under test.

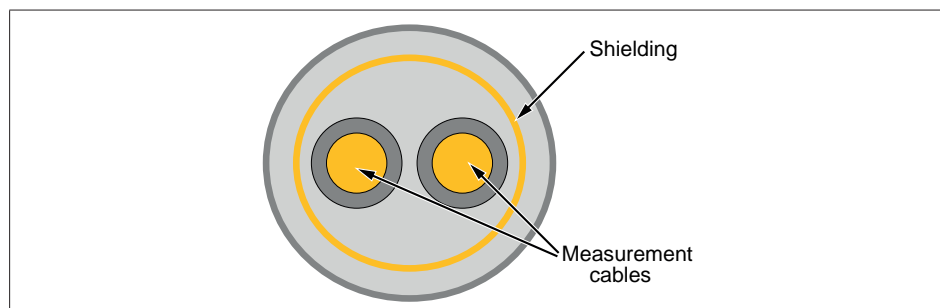


Fig. 12.55 Shielded cable principles

- For high frequency disturbances where high bandwidth measurement is not required, the measurement bandwidth can be reduced by using the lowpass filter of the acquisition card.
- If unshielded cables are used, keep them as close together as possible, i.e. position them next to each other (to keep the loop small).
- Make sure that measurement cables that are used for measuring high dynamic or distorting signals are not closely positioned to measurement cables used for measuring small sensitive signals.

- Keep all measurement cables well separated from cables connected to high switching loads or motor cables.
- Separate measurement equipment and cables from potentially interfering equipment like frequency inverters or wireless equipment.

General cabling remark: Only use properly rated cables to measure the signal. Both the voltage and current rating should be matched to the signal for measurements.

DANGER

This instrument must be properly grounded.

When using this card, HBM advise using the standard GEN series protective ground connections to ensure that the entire unit is grounded.

If connection to a protective ground is not possible for any reason, then please refer to the international safety standard EN 50191:2000

DANGER

Overvoltage and current protection

The activation of the overvoltage protection system results in a reduced input impedance. The overvoltage protection is inactive as long as the input voltage is less than 200% of the selected input range.

DANGER

Disconnect voltages before removing the card from the system.

The measuring circuit can carry hazardous voltages and should be disconnected before the card is removed from the card slot of the measurement system.

DANGER

Connectors and cables

The specified ± 50 V DC voltage range of the Isolated Basic acquisition card is such that it falls below the low voltage limit as specified in IEC61010-1.

The limit for safe voltage and currents is set in the IEC61010-1 standard in Section 6.3 – limit values for accessible parts. The limits are:

Limit for safe voltage and currents is set in the IEC61010-1		
	Normal operation	Single fault condition
Voltage	70 V DC	140 V DC
	33 V RMS	55 V RMS
	46.7 V peak	78 V peak
Current	2 mA DC	15m A DC
	0.5 mA RMS	3.5m A RMS
	0.7 mA peak	5 mA peak

It is good practice to use isolated measurement cables. However, since the voltage range of the Isolated Basic card falls below the low voltage limit for accessible parts, non-protected or non-shrouded connectors can also be used with this card.



Fig. 12.56 Safe connectors for use with Isolated Basic acquisition cards

12.4.4 Understanding the GN815 and GN816 isolation

The specified ± 50 V DC voltage range of the Isolated Basic acquisition card is such that it falls below the low voltage limit as specified in IEC61010-1.

The isolation of the Isolated Basic card (GN815 and GN816) is in line with the limit for safe voltage and currents as mentioned above.

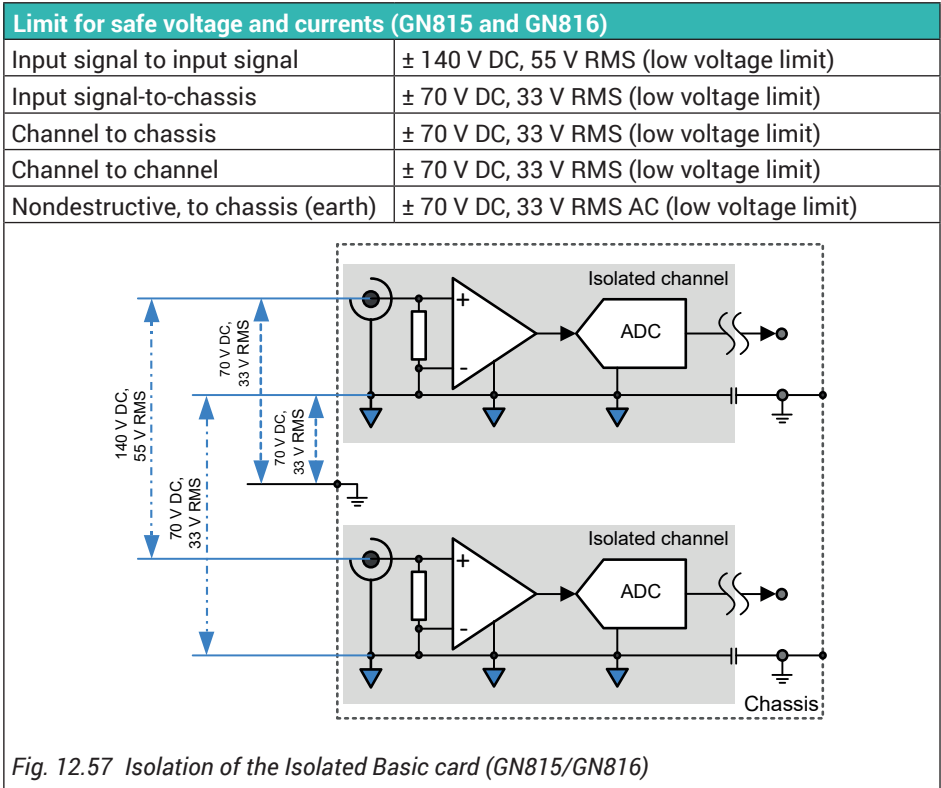


Fig. 12.57 Isolation of the Isolated Basic card (GN815/GN816)

12.4.5 Understanding the GN815 and GN816 input

The isolation of the GN815's and GN816's signal input channels are single-ended (also termed unbalanced isolated or unbalanced differential isolated).

This means that one signal of both inputs within one channel pair is directly connected to the isolated channel ground (this is the outer signal of the BNC plug). The other signal is connected to the conditioning amplifier.

A (simplified) schematic representation of the input channel of the GN815 and GN816 can be found below.

The input channels of the GN816 and GN816 are isolated. This means that the input channel and amplifier are fully isolated from (earth) ground. In this context, fully isolated means a very high resistance and a very small capacitive coupling to ground. This is for safety and to avoid ground loops.

Characteristics per channel:

- The input BNC connector is isolated from the system ground.
- The isolated ground is externally accessible, as shown in Fig. 12.58.

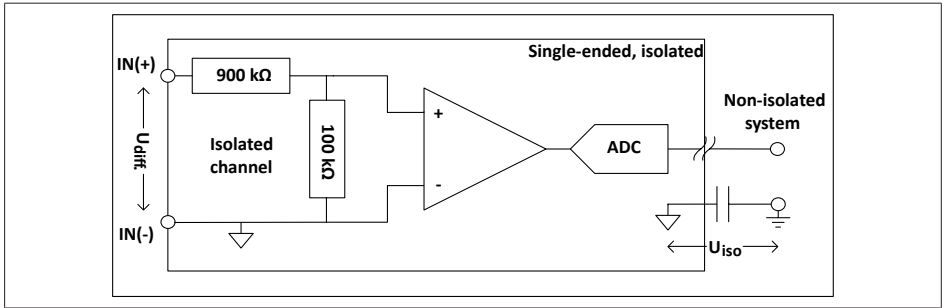


Fig. 12.58 Single-ended isolated input channel

Using probes:

It is possible to use passive voltage probes with single-ended isolated inputs. Using a standard passive 10:1 probe in combination with the GN815 and GN816 results in the situation shown in Fig. 12.59.

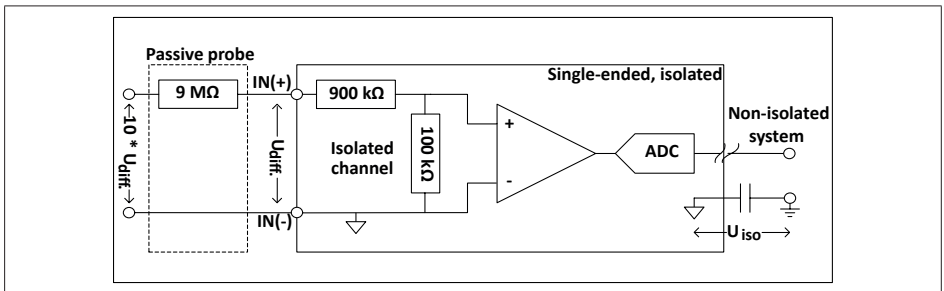


Fig. 12.59 Input channel with a standard 10:1 passive probe

Using a high voltage passive 10:1 probe in combination with the GN815 and GN816 results in the situation shown in Fig. 12.60. The voltage division is done externally in the probe to maintain accuracy.

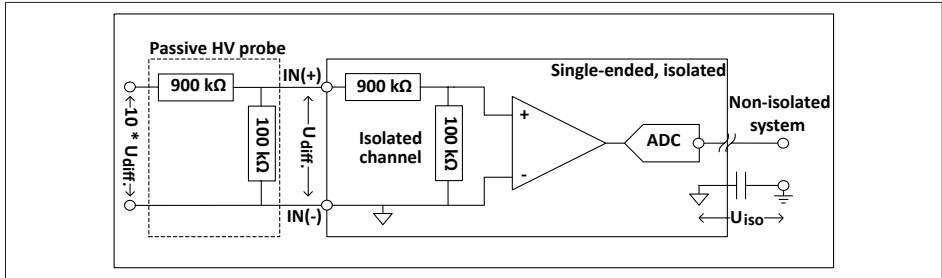


Fig. 12.60 Input channel with a high voltage 10:1 passive probe

12.4.6 GN815 and GN816 Input overload protection

The input section has several methods to protect against voltage overload on the input.

Every selected input range allows a 200% overload without any change of input resistance or auto ranging. This 200% overrange is designed to allow for smaller voltage overloads without affecting the measurement. Within this 200% overload, the amplifier is also able to respond with normal rise/fall times and the signal is restored within the standard selected range.

When exceeding the 200% overload, the input channel might start to take protective actions.

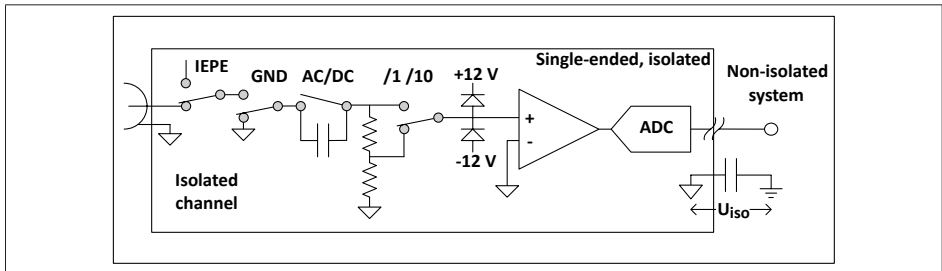


Fig. 12.61 Input overload protection - Schematic diagram

The **first** action of the system is to add an additional current load to the input signal to create an extra voltage drop in the input series resistance. The resulting additional current depends on several factors and is therefore unpredictable. A negative side effect of this additional current is that the extra power is dissipated in the input section, which in turn results in additional heat dissipation.

Thermal monitor of the input channels

Any overload results in extra heat being generated within the channel. The extra heat is the result of the extra current flowing through the input resistance. The extra heat is also caused by internal amplifier sections driving their local output to maximum levels, which creates excessive heating within the amplifier.

The **second** action of the system is to react to the increased temperature in the channel as a result of the overvoltage. Every input is equipped with a thermal sensor to monitor the local temperature. When the local temperature reaches maximum levels, the system automatically starts changing input range selected by the user to reduce the dissipated heat. As the heat dissipation does not start the auto ranging immediately, short overloads do not result in auto ranging. A longer overload leads to higher local temperature, which starts the auto ranging process. The system automatically increases the input range for as many times as it requires to reach a safe conditions that do not increase the local temperature anymore.

Every one of the automatic range changes is identified within the measurement data. Not only is the measured input scaled with the adapted input range correctly, but the exact moment when the automatic range change happens is also identified within Perception software.

Restore range selected by user automatically

As the GEN series system is designed to measure 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, the automatic range switching has the negative side effect of reducing the sensitivity of the amplifier. During the actual overload, the channel is unable to measure the input signal. Therefore, there are no extra negative side effects. If the overload disappears and the system runs unattended, the input range that is selected automatically will not be the best measurement range. Therefore, the amplifier "remembers" the range that the user originally selected and restores this range as soon as regular thermal conditions are restored. A temporary large overload will then only result in input sensitivity that is adjusted temporarily.

The automatic range adaptation is started due to thermal conditions typically as a result channel input overload. Therefore, the overload might still be present. If this is the case the automatic range restore restarts, the thermal increase and leads to re-trigger the automatic range adaption process and the overload is handled exactly the same way as before.

The **third** action of the system takes effect if the second action is unsuccessful and the local temperature remains outside of the maximum operating limits. The input signal is disconnected from the channel. Grounding the input disconnects the input signal from the external signal source. When inputs are grounded, the only connections to the external signal are the input connectors and the ground relay's input pin.

Thermal shutdown in critical conditions

This protective scheme allows for any overload that the input could be confronted with during normal operation. For any other failure that could result in excessive heat dissipation, the GEN series probes have a last protective stage built in. When local temperatures reach critical limits, the system automatically turns off the mains power to prevent damage to the system or other systems near the GEN series system. Maximum and critical temperatures are defined as such that it is very unlikely the system would ever reach these critical temperatures when operating within its specified conditions.

12.5 Basic high speed input card

12.5.1 GN8101B/GN8102B/GN8103B, Basic 250, 100, 25 M/s input cards

- 8 analog channels
- Single-ended inputs
- 1 M Ω or 50 Ω termination
- ± 10 mV to ± 100 V input range
- Analog/digital anti-alias filters
- 14/16 bit resolution
- Real-time formula database
- Digital Event/Timer/Counter
- Multi sweep transient recorder
- Continuous/Dual sample rate
- Differential input using probes

The input card is a general purpose single-ended voltage input card. An external active differential probe supports measuring the differential signal directly at the source and creates the best high frequency common mode suppression possible.

For high frequency measurements, the inputs support a built-in 50 Ω termination option. The use of the 50 Ω termination supports voltage inputs from ± 10 mV to ± 5 V. The alternative 1 M Ω termination provides voltage inputs up to ± 100 V. In multi sweep transient recorder mode triggers can be recorded without any re-arm time between sweeps, combined with sweep stretch to create variable post-trigger lengths.

Optimum anti-alias protection is achieved by the 6-pole analog anti-alias filter combined with a fixed high speed sampling Analog-to-Digital converter.

For sample rates 100 MS/s and lower, the digital anti-alias filter allows for a large range of high order filter characteristics with precise phase match and noise-free digital output.

The real-time formula database calculators option offers math routines to solve many real-time mathematical challenge like obtaining mechanical power and/or multi-phase (not limited to three) electric power (P, Q, S) or even efficiency calculations.

Every cycle based result from the real-time formula database can be transferred in real-time to the EtherCAT® output card.

Using voltage probes a single-ended 600 V RMS CAT III / 1000 V CAT II or a differential 1000 V RMS CAT III (1000 V RMS common mode) measurement range is created. The use of current clamps and external burdens allow for direct current measurements.

For specification and ordering information, please refer to the GN8101B, GN8102B, GN8103B data sheet.



12.6 High resolution universal input card

12.6.1 GN840/GN1640 Universal 500 kS/s 8/16 channel input cards

- Ranges ± 0.2 mV/V up to ± 500 mV/V
- Quarter/Half/Full bridge
- 6 wire configuration
- Quick sensor test (shunt)
- Voltage excited sensors
- IEPE sensors
- IEEE 1451.4 TEDS class 1, 2 and 3
- Piezoelectric/Charge sensors
- 4 to 20 mA sensors
- Pt10, Pt100, Pt500, Pt1000 and Pt2000 (3 and 4 wire RTD)
- Thermocouples K, J, T, B, E, N, R, S, C
- Resistor value
- 33 V RMS Isolation
- Analog/digital anti-alias filters
- 500 kS/s sample rate/channel
- 24 bit ADC resolution



The Universal Sensor Card supports quarter, half and full bridges with built-in 350 Ω and 120 Ω quarter bridge completion resistors. The shunt resistor offers a quick test of the sensor.

In IEPE mode the card supports open and shorted wire detection and TEDS sensor setup. Thermocouples, piezoelectric, RTD and 4 to 20 mA sensors are all directly supported.

All sensor types connect to the input without external adapters.

Measurement ranges starting at ± 0.2 mV/V up to ± 500 mV/V and sensor impedance from 17 Ω up to 10 k Ω support virtually any sensor.

Superior, best in class anti-alias protection is achieved by a unique, multi stage approach.

The first stage the Sigma Delta converter with built in anti-aliasing filter creates an alias free digital data stream at constant rate of 500 kS/s.

The second stage feeds the 500 kS/s data stream into a user selectable digital filter, to reduce the signal to the desired maximum bandwidth.

The digital filter supports both 11 or 12 orders as well as Bessel/Butterworth or Elliptic filter characteristics.

The third stage decimates the 500 kS/s filtered signal to the desired sample rate.

The digital filter before decimation guarantees a superior phase match, ultra-low noise and alias free result.

The optional real-time formula database calculators solve almost any mathematical challenge. Real-time digital cycle detection enables periodic results like PeakToPeak. Real-time channel to channel sample math can reverse calculate crosstalk interdependencies within a three axes force sensor. Calculated results can be used to trigger the recording or signal alarms to the external world.

For more information on the High resolution universal input card, please refer to the GN840B, GN1640B data sheet.

Supported sensor modes

- „Basic mode and cabling“ on page 248
- „Bridge mode and cabling“ on page 249
- „Basic sensor and cabling“ on page 253
- „Integrated Electronic Piezoelectric (IEPE) mode and cabling“ on page 254
- „Piezoelectric (Charge) mode and cabling“ on page 255
- „Resistive Temperature Detectors (RTD) mode and cabling“ on page 256
- „Current loop mode and cabling“ on page 260
- „Thermocouple mode and cabling“ on page 261

12.6.2 Basic mode and cabling

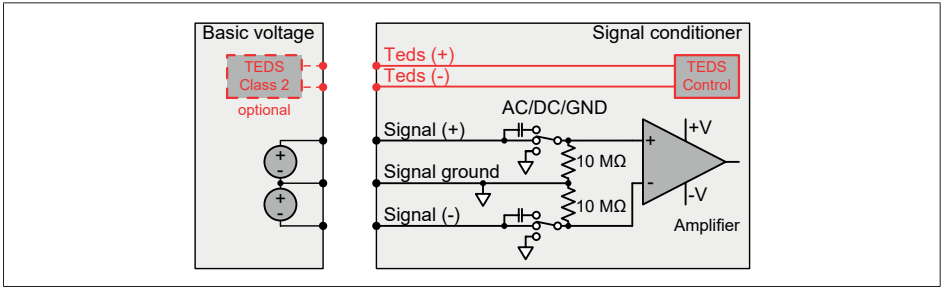


Fig. 12.62 Basic mode block diagram

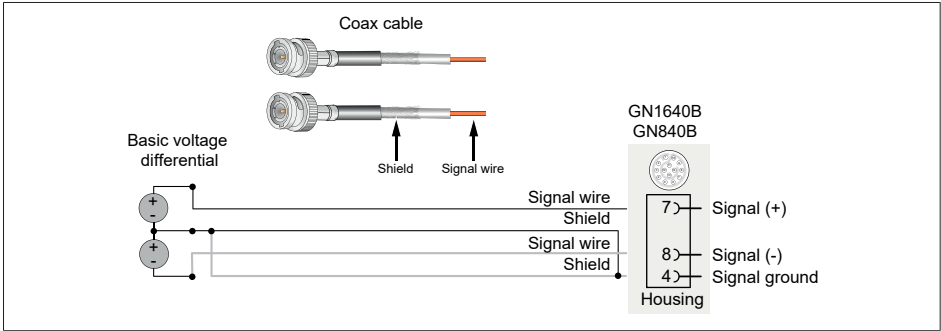


Fig. 12.63 Recommended basic voltage differential connection

12.6.3 Bridge mode and cabling

Bridge amplifier configuration

Input diagrams and typical connection diagrams for the GN840B/GN1640B bridge mode are shown on this and the following pages. For the maximum versatility, the amplifiers allow a wide range of configurations. A minimum of three wires are necessary for a quarter- or half-bridge sensor and four wires for a full bridge. Optional remote sensing of excitation voltage is supported for precision transducer applications, which adds two wires. If remote sense is not required, the sense wires must be connected within the channel connector as the sense lines are always active. Remote shunt calibration is possible with the addition of one more wire. An isolated common is provided for preferred double shielding.

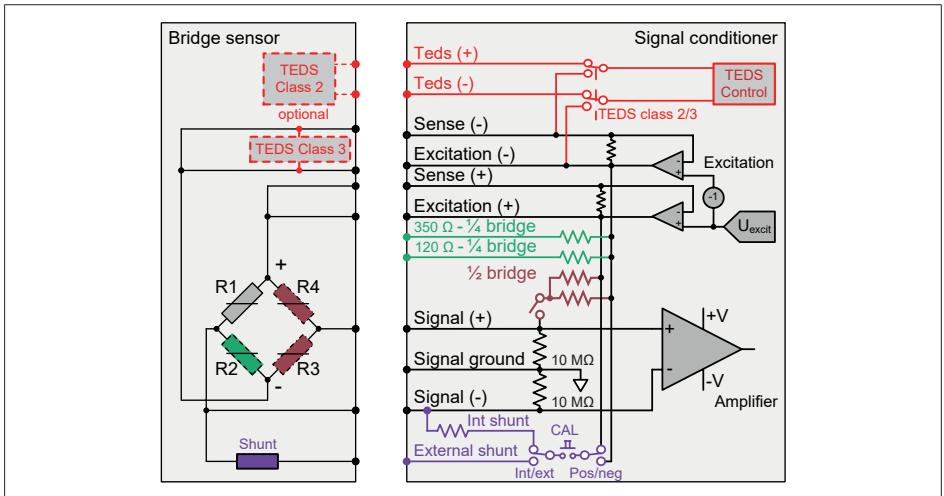


Fig. 12.64 Bridge mode block diagram

Bridge completion

Each bridge amplifier channel contains a pair of fixed 10 kΩ resistors for half bridge completion that can be switched in by software control. Additional pins on the input connector provide a precision 120 Ω and 350 Ω resistor for quarter-bridge completion.

Sense lines

Remote sensing of excitation voltage, is commonly recommended for use with precision, commercial transducers to prevent lead-wire resistance changes (due to changes in either temperature or length) from affecting transducer span, or sensitivity. Lead-wire attenuation presents a potentially significant error source in transducers utilizing a Wheatstone bridge circuit. The lead-wires represent a parasitic resistance, and a portion of the excitation voltage intended for the bridge circuit is dropped in the lead-wire system, reducing the voltage actually present at the transducer, and effectively reducing the transducer sensitivity.

Bridge balance

The bridge circuit is only in balance (has zero output when the bridge voltage is applied) when $R1 / R2 = R4 / R3$. Taking the various resistance tolerances on the strain gauge(s), resistors and lead wires into account, an initial unbalance is invariably present. Adjusting the initial balance so that there is zero output at zero strain is achieved by bridge balancing.

Shunt calibration

Each bridge amplifier channel contains 100 K Ω , 0.1% fixed precision resistor that can be switched in by software control. With a gage factor of 2.00, this resistor simulates the following values of deflection for various bridge configurations.

Deflection for various bridge configurations			
	100 K Ω		
BRIDGE	1000 Ω	350 Ω	120 Ω
mV/V	2.4888	0.873	0.299
μ str full bridge	1244	437	150
μ str $\frac{1}{2}$ bridge	2488	873	300
μ str $\frac{1}{4}$ bridge	4975	1747	600

A second calibration resistor can be connected to the connector pin externally. Either one of the shunt calibration resistors can be switched in by software control to provide multi-point calibration and linearity verification.

Shielding and immunity increase

Using high bandwidth amplifiers like the GN840B/GN1640B, any external disturbance typically is immediately reflected in the measured signal. To minimize external disturbance pick-up the excitation, sense and signal leads are generally separately twisted and shielded within the cable to minimize the cross-coupling that would otherwise occur.

Double shielding is strongly recommended to maximum disturbance reduction. Attach the signal ground to an inner shield of the double shielded cable. The inner shield is as close as possible to a potential that is equal to the common mode voltage of the bridge. The shield now minimizes the potential difference between the internal conductors and the inner shield, thereby reducing the amount and levels of partial discharges between them. In all cases, the shield is terminated only at the conditioner terminal.

When the inner shield is surrounded by an outer shield that is terminated to ground at the mainframe connector. The ground shield is used to keep most of the external disturbances away.

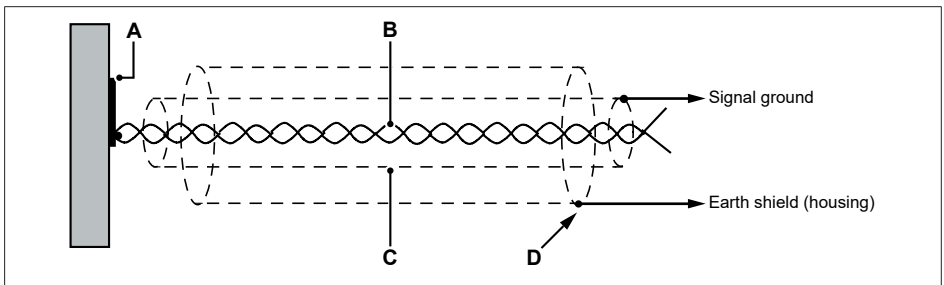


Fig. 12.65 Double shielded cable to minimize induced noise

- A Strain gauges
- B Signal conductors
- C Inner shield
Signal ground
- D Outer shield
Terminated at connector (measurement channel)

Various bridge configurations

The diagrams below shows possible bridge configurations.

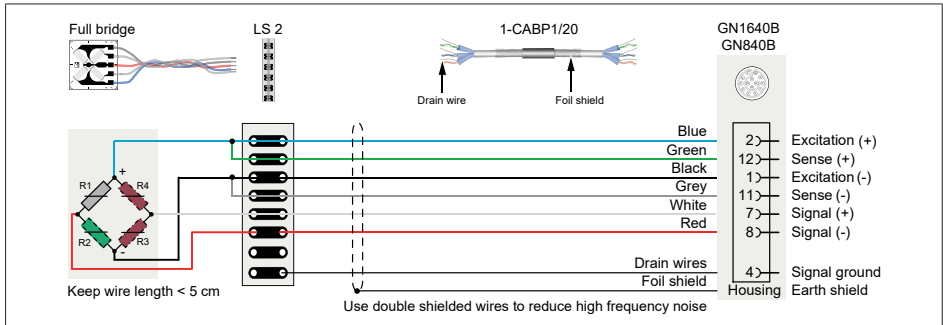


Fig. 12.66 Recommended 6 wire full bridge connection (more options are available)

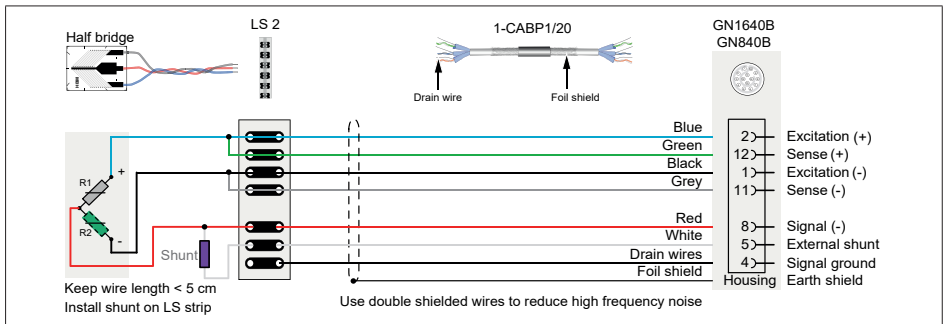


Fig. 12.67 Recommended 6 wire half bridge with shunt resistor connection (more options are available)

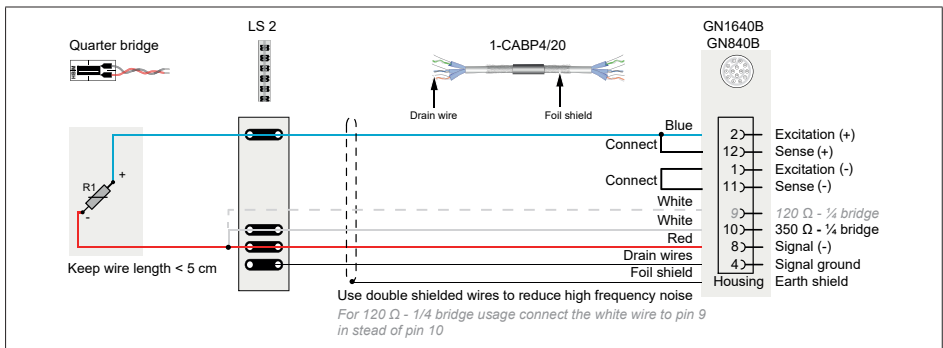


Fig. 12.68 Recommended 3 wire 350 Ω quarter bridge connection (more options are available)

12.6.4 Basic sensor and cabling

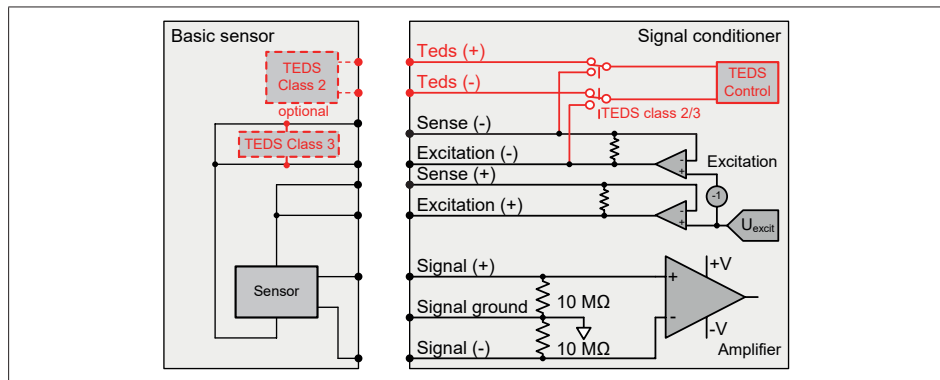


Fig. 12.69 Basic sensor mode block diagram

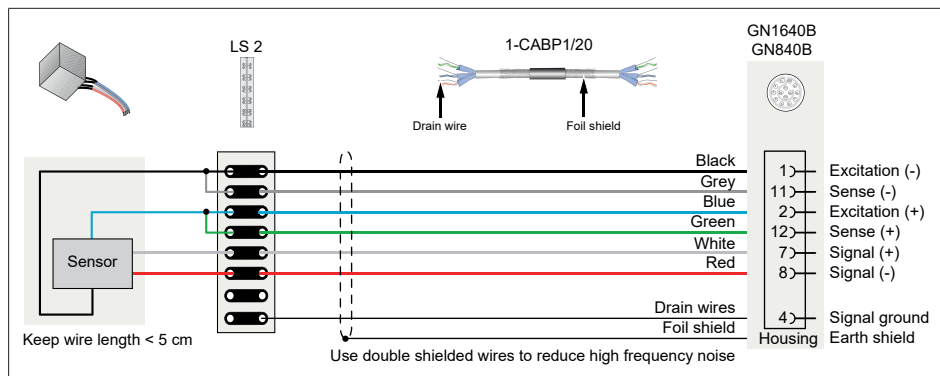


Fig. 12.70 Recommended 6 wire basic sensor connection (more options are available)

12.6.5 Integrated Electronic Piezoelectric (IEPE) mode and cabling

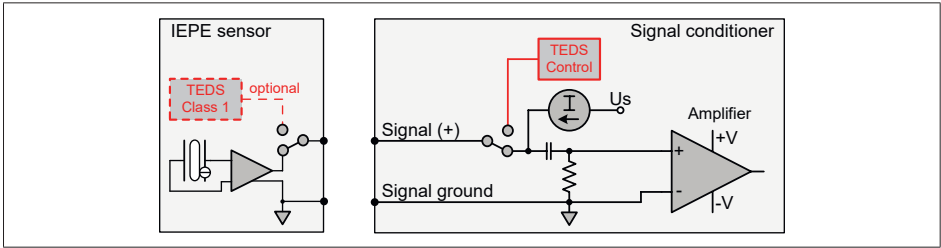


Fig. 12.71 IEPE mode block diagram

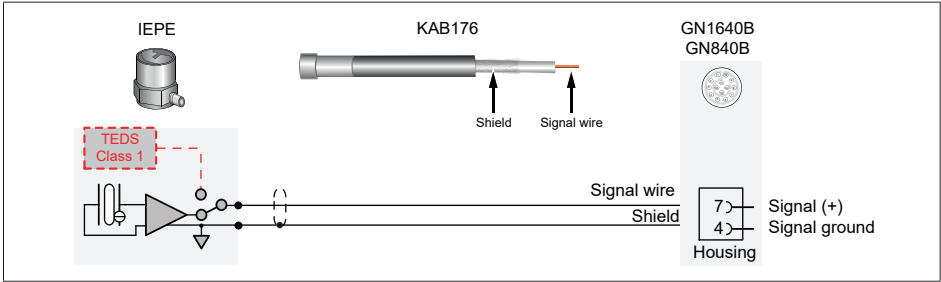


Fig. 12.72 Recommended IEPE connection

12.6.6 Piezoelectric (Charge) mode and cabling

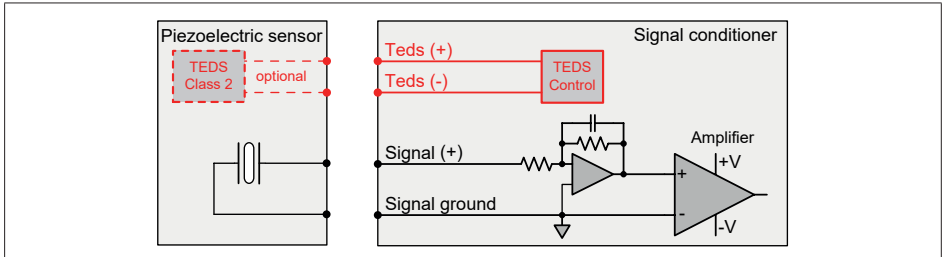


Fig. 12.73 Piezoelectric mode block diagram

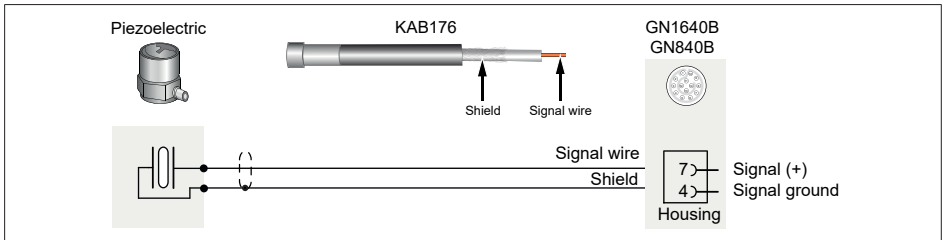


Fig. 12.74 Recommended piezoelectric connection

12.6.7 Resistive Temperature Detectors (RTD) mode and cabling

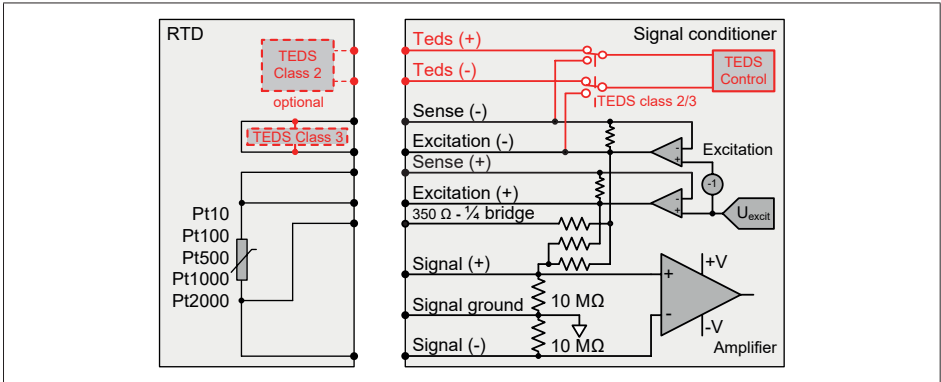


Fig. 12.75 RTD mode block diagram

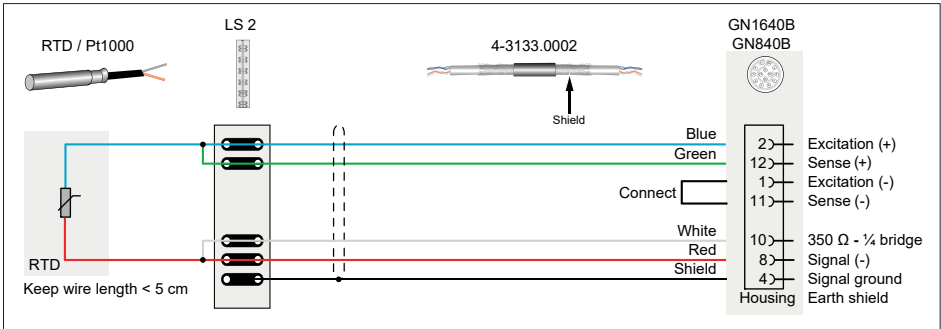


Fig. 12.76 Recommended 4 wire RTD connection (more options are available)

12.6.8 Resistance mode

The resistance measurement is based on the bridge of Wheatstone. This measurement can be implemented using two modes:

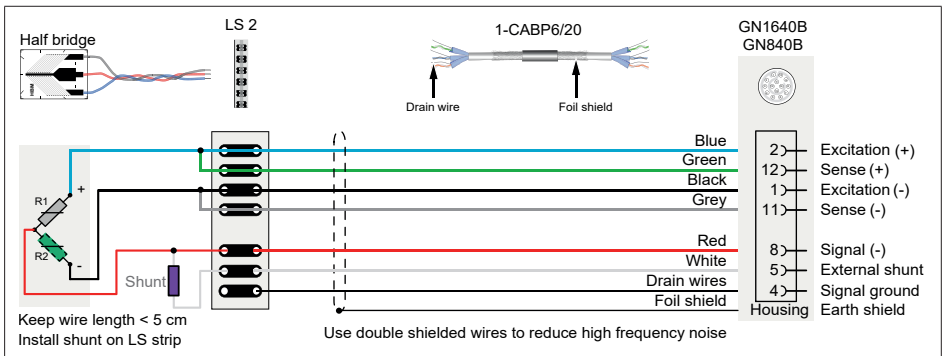
- Half bridge
- Quarter bridge

The impedance of the wiring can influence the measurement. The half bridge setup gives the best trade-off between simple schematics and performance. The quarter bridge schematics are another alternative, but can influence the resistance values of the bridge significantly.

The details of the bridge setup are described in a separate chapter, see chapter „Bridge mode and cabling“ on page 249.

The accuracy of the resistance measurement can be influenced by choosing the completion resistor (R2) optimally. Accuracy improves if value of the completion resistor is chosen near the resistance to measure. The relation between UR and R is asymptotic, see formulas (Fig. 12.78) and figures (Fig. 12.77/Fig. 12.78).

The GN840B/GN1640B supports two internal completion resistors, respectively 350 Ω and 120 Ω . The completion resistor can also be setup externally by the user in half bridge mode.



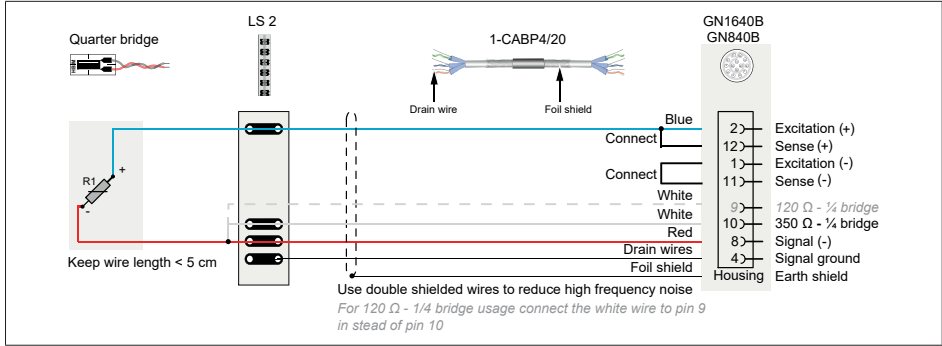


Fig. 12.77 Half and quarter bridge schematics

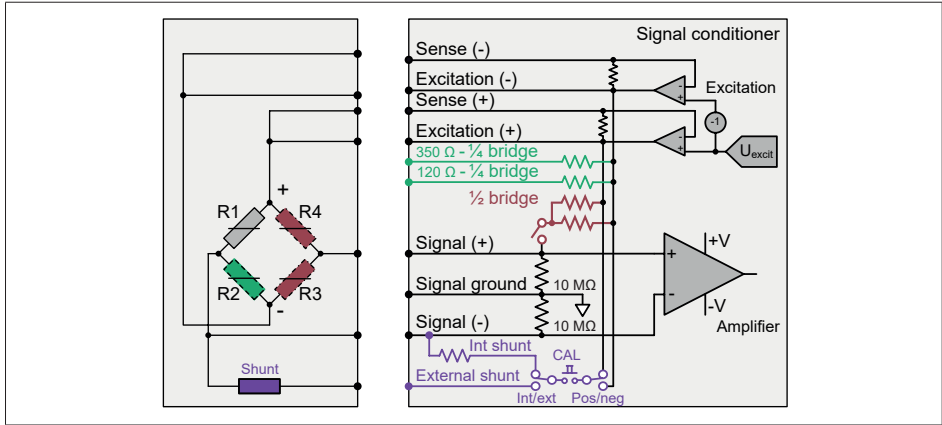


Fig. 12.78 Resistance mode block diagram

$$U_R = \text{signal}(+) - \text{signal}(-)$$

$$U_{exc} = \text{excitation voltage}$$

$$U_R = U_{exc} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{R1}{R1 + R2} \right)$$

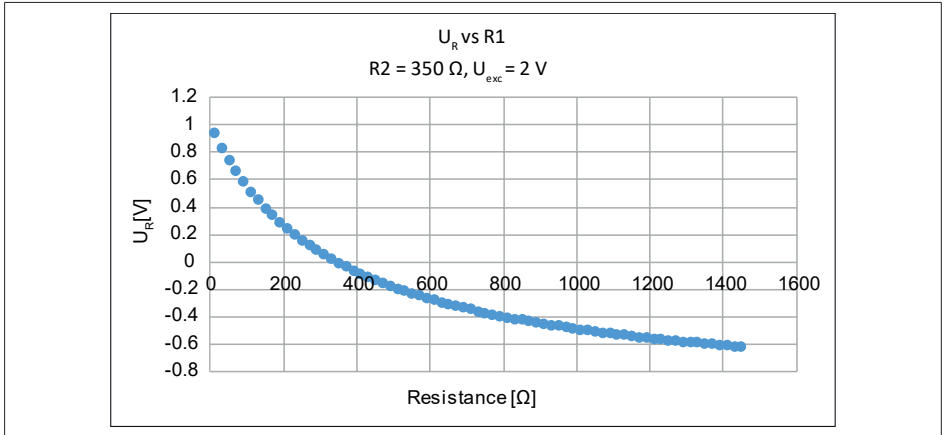


Fig. 12.79 Resistance U_R vs. R_1

Converting the measured voltage U_R to resistance via the asymptotic curve goes hand in hand with an increasing non-linear error in the resistance read out.

12.6.9 Current loop mode and cabling

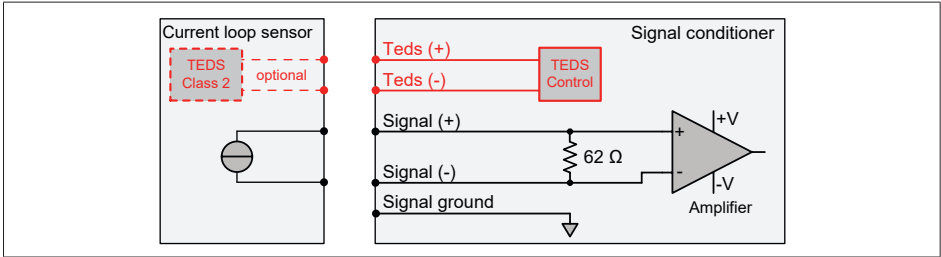


Fig. 12.80 Current loop mode block diagram

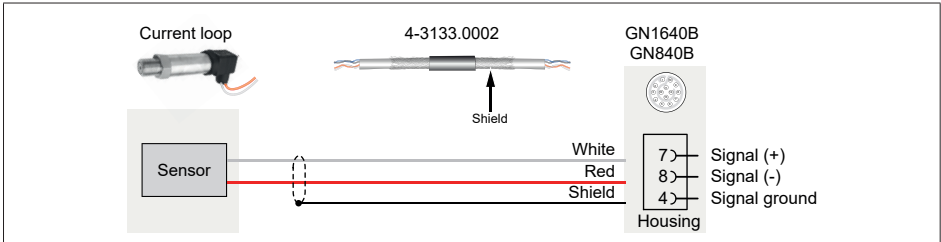


Fig. 12.81 Recommended current loop connection

12.6.10 Thermocouple mode and cabling

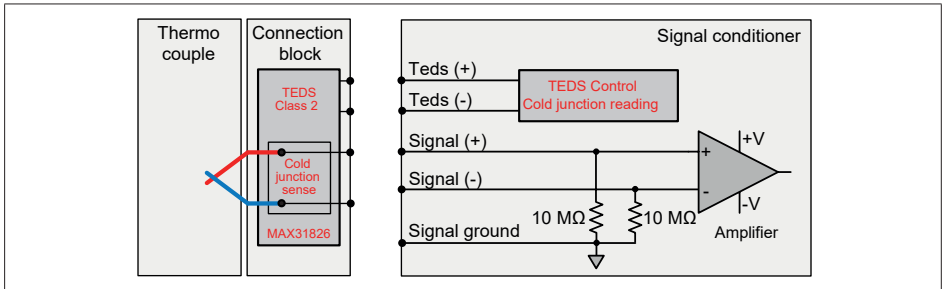


Fig. 12.82 Thermocouple mode block diagram

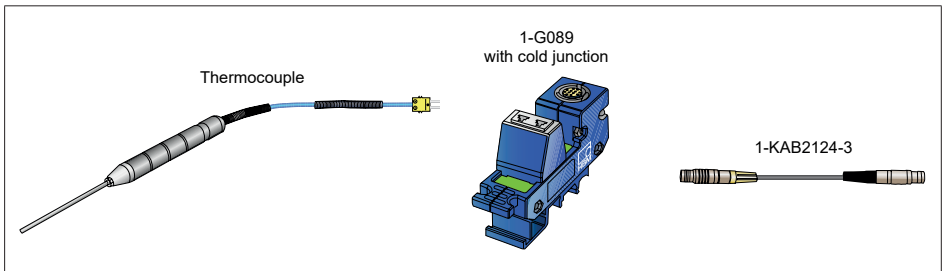


Fig. 12.83 Recommended thermocouple tools

12.6.11 DIN rail breakout



Tip

For quick connect and reconnect din rail breakouts are available.

Three different models exist:

1. Generic breakout G088

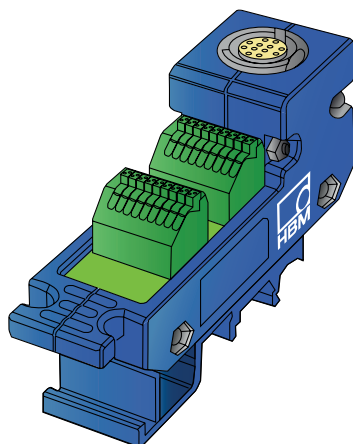


Fig. 12.84 DIN rail mountable breakout block (1-G088-02)

The G088 supports spring/push-in connectors for all wire connection to/from the GN840B/GN1640B card. It is especially suited to support Bridge/Basic sensor/RTD/Current loop sensors.

The breakout supports wire connections for TEDS class 2 and 3.

2. Thermocouple breakout G089

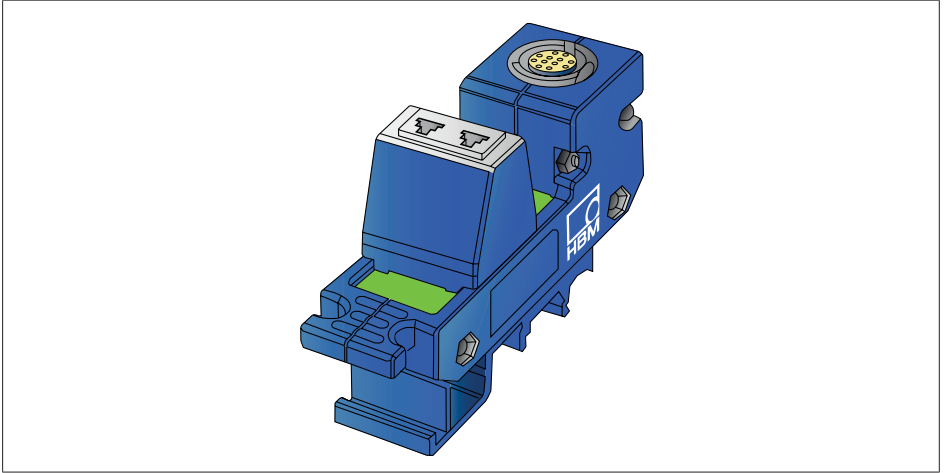


Fig. 12.85 DIN rail mountable breakout block (1-G089-02)

The G089 is specifically designed to support thermocouple input connections to/from the GN840B/GN1640B card. The built-in digital cold junction sensor is used by the GN840B/GN1640B card to compensate the thermal errors caused by the sensor to measurement junction.

The breakout supports a flash memory to enable TEDS information to be written into the breakout. Using TEDS, the breakout can be made uniquely recognizable by the controlling software, avoiding hours of system setups.

3. Basic/IEPE/piezoelectric breakout terminal G090

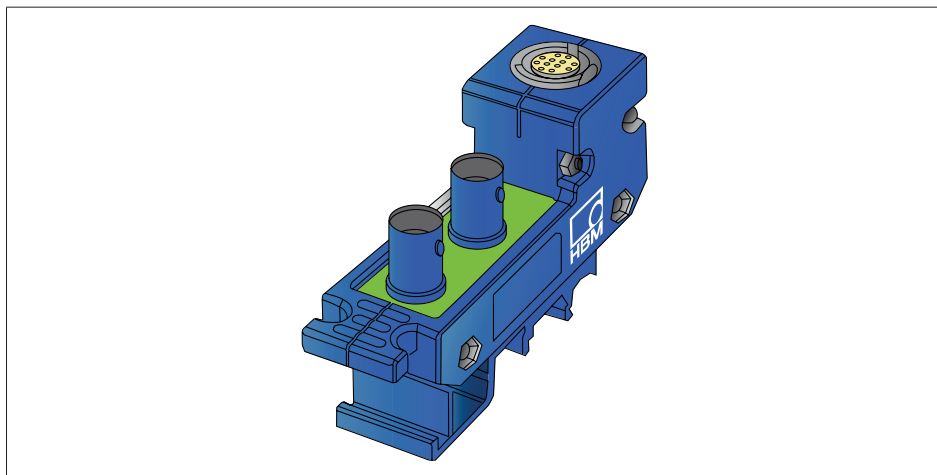


Fig. 12.86 DIN rail mountable breakout block (1-G090-02)

The G090 is specifically designed to support BNC input connections to/from the GN840B/GN1640B card. The breakout supports two isolated metal BNCs to allow full differential input wiring.

In basic voltage mode the software allows the selection of differential or single-ended input only.

In IEPE and piezoelectric mode the input is automatically selected as single-ended.

The breakout supports a flash memory to enable TEDS information to be written into the breakout. Using TEDS, the breakout can be made uniquely recognizable by the controlling software, avoiding hours of system setups.

12.6.12 Flexible wiring



Tip

Using the different terminals, cables and other existing support material a flexible wiring setup can be created to match almost any wish list.

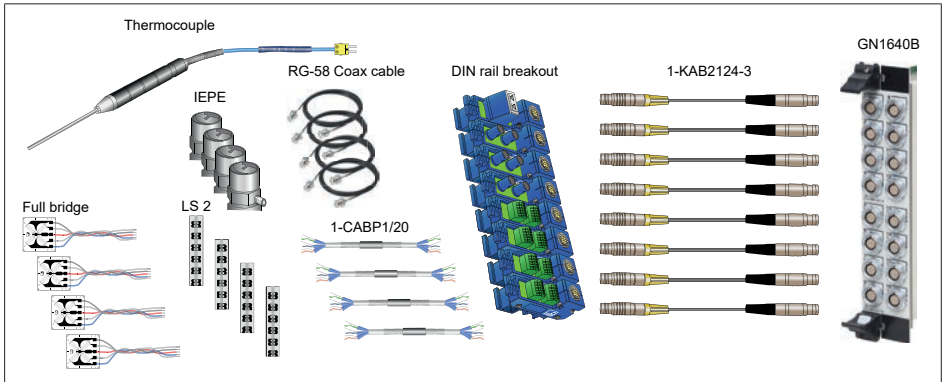


Fig. 12.87 Flexible wire diagram (bridge probe)

Contact custom systems at: customsystems@hbm.com for more options and or support on your wiring requests.

12.7 Optical fiber isolated input card

12.7.1 GN1202B, Optical fiber isolated 100 MS/s input card

- 12 transmitters per receiver card
- Digital fiber optic connection, noise/error and drift free
- Cable length up to 1000 m
- Automatic cable length phase compensation
- Battery powered transmitter
- Continuous powered transmitter with 1.8 kV RMS isolation
- ± 20 mV to ± 100 V input ranges
- Analog/digital anti-alias filters
- Calibration values stored in transmitter
- 25 MS/s or 100 MS/s transmitter
- 15 or 14 bit resolution
- Real-time formula database calculators
- Triggering on real-time results
- Digital Event/Timer/Counter support

The optical fiber isolated system consists of up to 12 transmitter units connected to the GN1202B receiver card built into a GEN series main-frame using a fiber optic cable.

By converting the analog signal into a digital signal and transmitting the signal to the receiver card via fiber optic cable, the transmission does not add any drift or error to the measured signal. The automatic cable length compensation phase-matches all fiber optic isolated channels to any standard analog input channel.

The GN112 and GN113 transmitters offer continuous powered isolation at 1.8 kV RMS, while the GN110 and GN111 transmitters offer higher isolation options using battery power with a continuous operation time of 30 hours.

Superior, best in class anti-alias protection is achieved by a unique, multi stage approach. The first stage combination of a 6-pole analog anti-alias filter combined with the Analog-to-Digital converter creates an alias free digital data stream at constant rate of 100 MS/s.

The second stage feeds the 100 MS/s data stream into a user selectable digital filter, to reduce the signal to the desired maximum bandwidth. The digital filter supports 8 orders Bessel or Butterworth filter characteristics.

The third stage decimates the 100 MS/s filtered signal to the desired sample rate.

The digital filter before decimation guarantees a superior phase match, ultra-low noise and alias free result.



The real-time formula database calculators offer math routines to solve almost any real-time mathematical challenge. Dynamic digital cycle detection enables real-time storage as well as 1 μ s latency digital output of calculation results like True-RMS on all analog, torque, angle, speed and Timer/Counter channels. Channel to channel math creates computed channels with 1 μ s latency obtaining mechanical power and/or multiphase (not limited to three) electric power (P, Q, S) or even efficiency calculations. Real-time calculated results can be used to trigger the recording or signal alarms to the external world.

12.8 High resolution IEPE and Charge input cards

12.8.1 GN3210 IEPE and charge 250 kS/s input card

- Charge transducer support
- IEPE transducer support
- TEDS class 1 support for IEPE
- 32 analog channels
- Balanced differential inputs
- ± 10 mV to ± 20 V input range
- Analog/digital anti-alias filters
- Digital Elliptic bandpass filters
- 250 kS/s sample rate
- 24 bit resolution
- Real-time cycle based calculators with triggering on calculated result
- Digital Event/Timer/Counter support
- Up to ± 10 kV input range using passive probe (option)
- Up to ± 1.2 kA input range using current clamp (option)

In differential mode, the card can be used in electrically noisy environments. The CMRR of the true differential amplifiers ensures high signal fidelity.

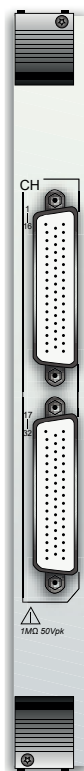
When using the passive voltage probe and/or the current clamp options, the card can be used as an entry-level electrical-input amplifier to measure high voltages and currents.

In single-ended mode, the card can serve as a cost effective input for pre-conditioned signals to be recorded with the GEN DAQ series of products. In IEPE mode the card supports open and shorted wire detection and TEDS sensor setup, with excellent price/performance ratio for an array of IEPE based sensors (accelerometers, microphones, etc.).

The high dynamic range of the amplifier and the 24 bit A/D converter as well as the excellent band-pass flatness up to a 100 kHz bandwidth ensure phase alignment and accurate amplitude measurements.

In charge mode, the card can be used directly with charge type sensors, such as piezo-electric accelerometers or pressure transducers.

Superior, best in class anti-alias protection is achieved by a unique, multi stage approach. The first stage the Sigma Delta converter with built-in anti-aliasing filter creates an alias free digital data stream at constant rate of 250 kS/s.



The second stage feeds the 250 kS/s data stream into a user selectable digital filter, to reduce the signal to the desired maximum bandwidth. The digital filter supports both 11 or 12 orders as well as Bessel/Butterworth or Elliptic filter characteristics.

The third stage decimates the 250 kS/s filtered signal to the desired sample rate.

The digital filter before decimation guarantees a superior phase match, ultra-low noise and alias free result.

For specification and ordering information, please refer to the GN3210 data sheet.

12.8.2 GN3211 basic 20 kS/s input card

- 32 analog channels
- Balanced differential inputs
- ± 10 mV to ± 20 V input range
- Analog/digital anti-alias filters
- 20 kS/s sample rate
- 16 bit resolution
- Real-time cycle based calculators with triggering on calculated result
- Digital Event support
- Up to ± 10 kV input range using passive probe (option)
- Up to ± 1.2 kA input range using current clamp (option)

In differential mode, the card can be used in electrically noisy environments. The CMRR of the true differential amplifiers ensures high signal fidelity.

When using the passive voltage probe and/or the current clamp options, the card can be used as an entry-level electrical-input amplifier to measure high voltages and currents.

Calibrating the probes and clamps with the channels and storing calibration results in the Perception Sensor Database can increase the accuracy well above the accuracy rating of the probe or clamp.

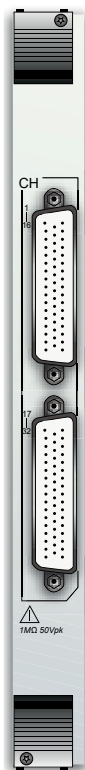
In single-ended mode, the data acquisition card can serve as a cost effective input for preconditioned signals to be recorded with the GEN DAQ series of products.

Superior, best in class anti-alias protection is achieved by a unique, multi stage approach. The first stage the Sigma Delta converter with built-in anti-aliasing filter creates an alias free digital data stream at constant rate of 250 kS/s.

The second stage feeds the 250 kS/s data stream into a user selectable digital filter, to reduce the signal to the desired maximum bandwidth. The digital filter supports both 11 or 12 orders as well as Bessel/Butterworth or Elliptic filter characteristics.

The third stage decimates the 250 kS/s filtered signal to the desired sample rate.

The digital filter before decimation guarantees a superior phase match, ultra-low noise and alias free result.



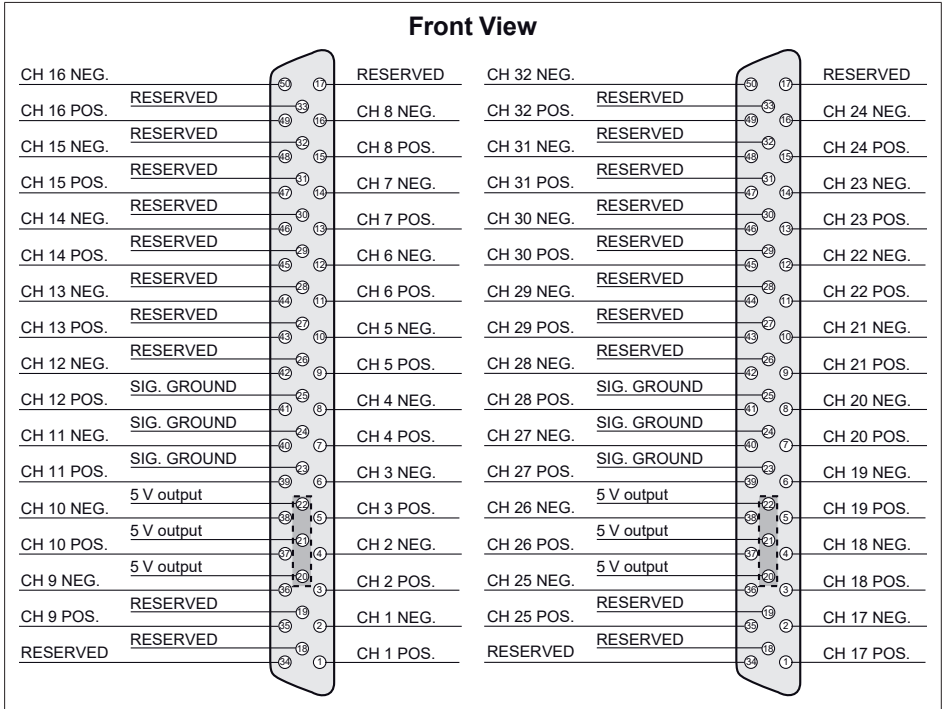


Fig. 12.88 Pin diagram for top 16 channel connector (left), Bottom 16 channel connector (right)

Notice

Both positive and negative pins must be connected to avoid erroneous measurement results with noise.

Notice

There are three output pins available on each connector. Each pin's output voltage is 5 V. The maximum current for each pins is 0.1 A. When connecting all three pins 0.3 A can be used. Over current protection is add for the maximum 0.3 A using an automatic resettable fuse.

For more information on the 16/32 Channel Basic Card 20 kS/s input card, please refer to the GN3211 data sheet.

13 Option Cards

13.1 Option Carrier Card (OCC)

The option carrier card is used to add all kinds of additional digital interfaces to the outside world. See chapter „Option cards supported“ on page 273 for the supported option cards.

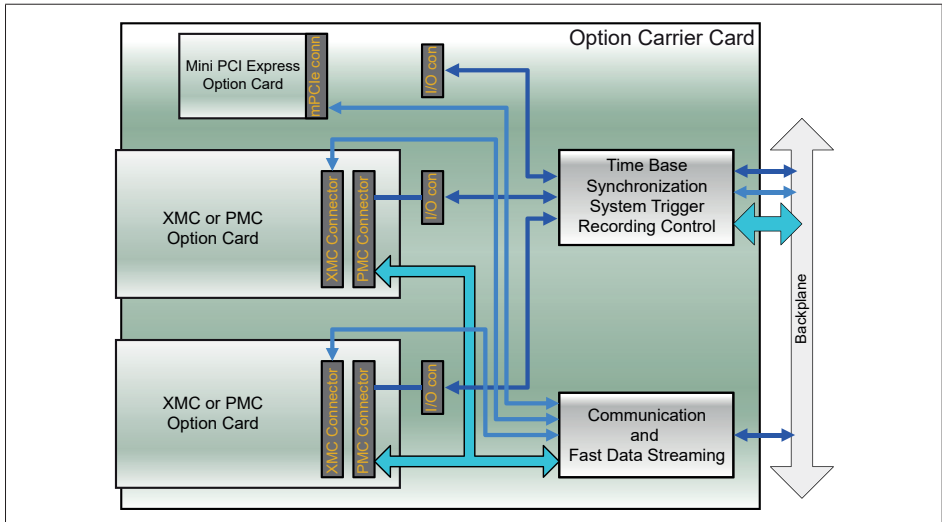


Fig. 13.1 Block diagram option carrier card

The OCC supports two XMC/PMC slots and one mini PCI express slot. Each of these form factors are industrial type form factors that are widely used in the industry.

A standard OCC uses one slot of the mainframe. When adding an OCC, it is recommend to start using the last slot of the mainframe first. This preference only exists because of the first slots of each mainframe are attached to the mainframes Digital Event/Timer/Counter connectors. The OCC has no support for these connectors, so it is best to use data acquisition cards in the first slots. The OCC can be used in every slot of the mainframe. To enable the use of a mainframe at least one acquisition card needs to be installed.

13.1.1 Option cards supported

At release of this manual the following option cards are supported:

Option Carrier Card and digital interfaces	
Part number	Function
1-G064	10 Gbit Ethernet card, optical
1-G082	EtherCAT®
1-G083	Master Output Card (Synchronize Sync mainframes)
1-G084	10 Gbit Ethernet card, electrical
1-4C-PCIE-CAN FD-OC	CAN FD controller

See GEN7iB data sheet for detailed usage and specification of the option carrier card and all of the option cards supported.

14 GEN series Synchronization Methods

14.1 GEN series synchronization methods compared

GEN series systems support four different synchronization methods. Each method has its own advantages and disadvantages. It is mostly the customer's application use that determines the correct choice.

Synchronization overview				
	Master/ Sync ⁽¹⁾	PTP ⁽²⁾	GPS ⁽³⁾	IRIG ⁽⁴⁾
Signal Phase	Very good	Very good	Good	Average/Good
Trigger(s) / Sweep(s)	Very good	Average and extra cabling required	Average and extra cabling required	Average and extra cabling required
Absolute time of day	When combined with PTP	When using a synchronized Grandmaster	Always	When using a synchronized IRIG source
Start of recording	Very good	Average	Average	Average
Stop of recording	Average	Average	Average	Average

(1) G081 + G083 options

(2) Standard option

(3) G002B option

(4) G001B option

As the GEN series systems support several recording modes, the impact of each of these choices needs to be considered with respect to the recording mode.

14.1.1 Signal phase shift synchronization

Since typical GEN series applications use sample rates ranging from 10 kS/s to 250 MS/s, channel to channel phase match is the vital system characteristic.

Channel to channel phase shift is defined as the phase/time differences measured between two channels recording the exact same signal. Phase shifts should therefore not be measured by comparing the first or last samples of a recording or sweep. Measuring phase shift should compare a single signal recorded by multiple mainframes and then establish the exact time difference of the different signals when shown within Perception.

A quick and easy verification method uses a square wave and compares the rising edge of the square wave. Make sure to use a square wave signal with a time period that is longer than the expected phase match. This avoids larger phase errors being missed, as the different subsequent rising edges cannot be separated from each other. For example, a square wave of 100 kHz (10 μ s period time) and a phase shift of 10 μ s would show a 100% synchronized trace. Lowering the square wave frequency to 10 kHz would suddenly show the 10 μ s phase error. When in doubt, lower the frequency and measure again.



Tip

As a square wave has an instantaneous transition by definition, it is not possible to establish phase shifts smaller than a single sample period. A complex but more accurate phase shift measurement uses a sine wave with a period time that is ten times lower than the specified phase shift. Using a computed best fit sine wave on both signals allows for the extraction of the sine waves phase at point X of each trace. The difference between each calculated sine wave's phase is the phase shift between channels.

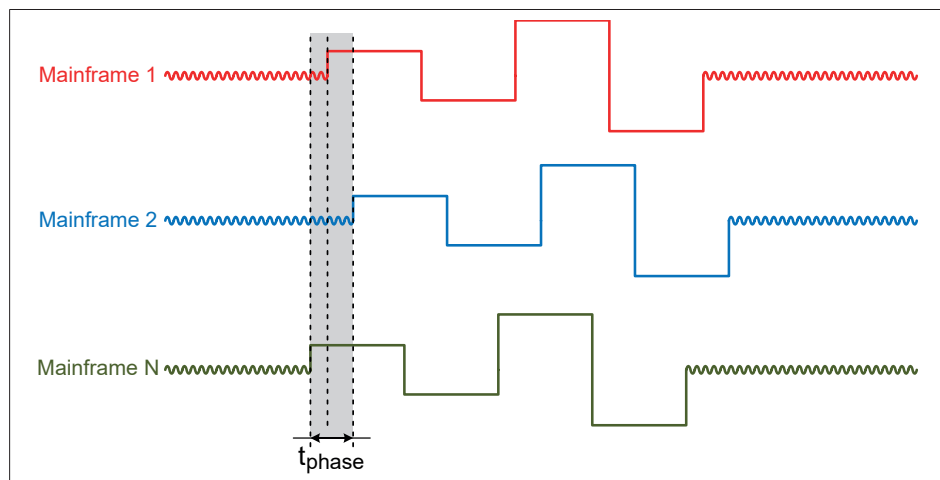


Fig. 14.1 Determining phase shift

**Tip**

Master/Sync and PTP are typically the best choices for phase synchronizing multiple GEN series systems. PTP does not support trigger exchange and should therefore typically be used when using the continuous recording user mode within Perception.

14.1.2 Trigger synchronization

When in Single sweep, Multiple sweep, Slow-Fast Sweep or dual rate mode, the second most important synchronization, after the channel to channel phase match, is the trigger exchange. As sweeps are always initiated by a trigger, the trigger point within each mainframe defines the start and end of the sweep period.

It is important to know that sweeps are shown with the trigger aligned at t_0 . The net effect is that triggers received with a time delay are actually time shifted in the software, as if these triggers had happened 100% synchronous in time. If triggers are not 100% synchronous in all systems, signal phase shifts are introduced by this effect.

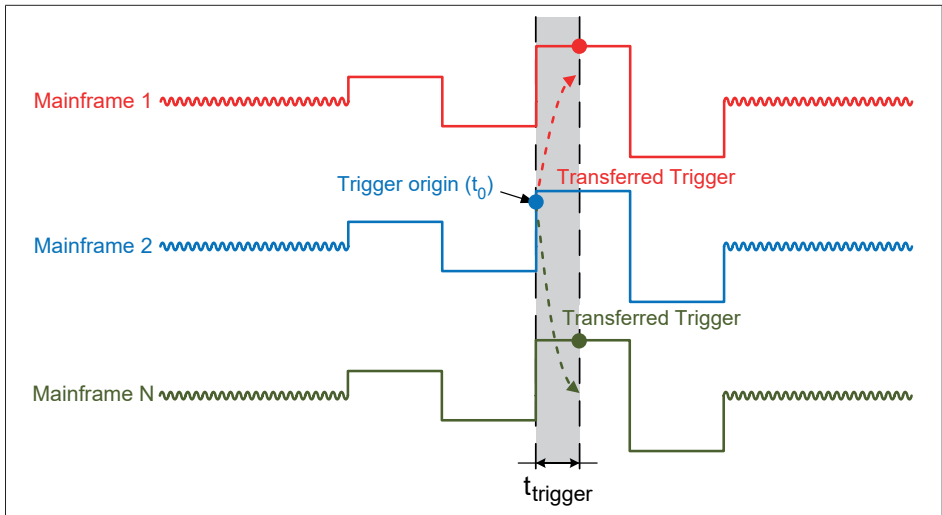


Fig. 14.2 Triggering due to trigger transfer delays

The measured signals above appear within Perception as follows:

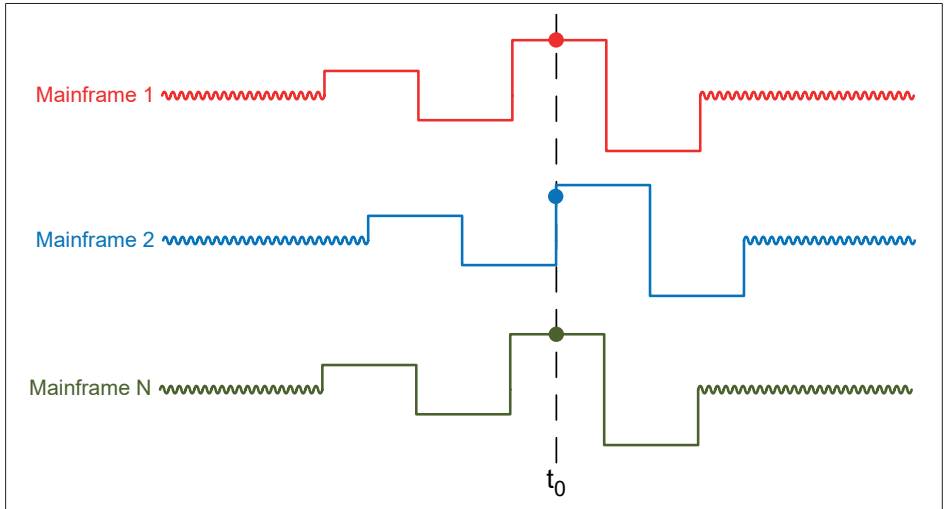


Fig. 14.3 Signal phase shift introduced by t_0 alignment caused by trigger transfer delays

14.1.3 Absolute time of day synchronization

The relevancy of this synchronization is a pure user application requirement. GEN series systems are synchronized to the controlling PC when Perception makes the first connection to the mainframe. If the PC is connected to the internet or an intranet, the NTP process running within the operating system allows the GEN series mainframe to synchronize to approximately one second to the absolute time of day.

In most cases, this time indication meets the generic requirements to trace the time of day that the recording was made.



Tip

GEN series systems store this time inside the PNRF file and set the file date/time to this same time as well. However, copying files from one storage medium to the next, such as during archiving, might change the file date and time listed. Perception software only uses the date/time stored inside the PNRF recording file. This information is never affected by the adjustment that might occur while transferring the datafile..

If GEN series recorded data needs to be correlated to other (GEN series) systems that are not directly synchronized to the same time source, a more accurate absolute time of day is required to enable data correlation at a later point in time.

**Tip**

Whenever a GEN series recording is made using any of the available synchronization methods, the need for absolute time of day synchronization is not required to get a correct signal phase match.

A typical use of absolute time of day synchronization would be two GEN series systems, each at different locations that cannot be connected by wires. Using GPS absolute time synchronization would allow recorded data to be compared, even if these two systems were not connected.

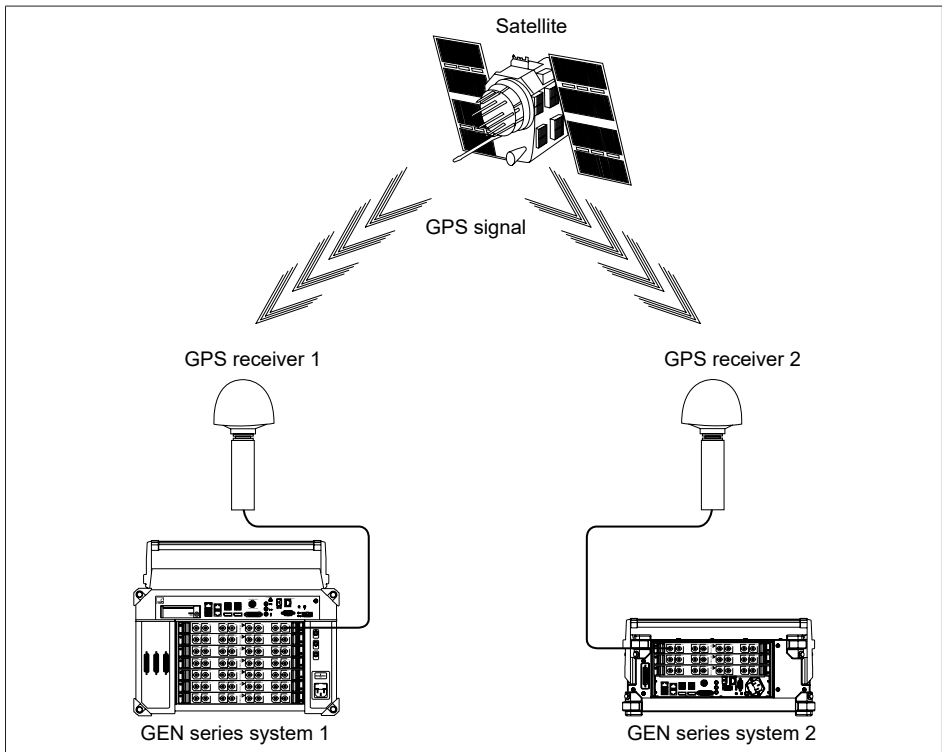


Fig. 14.4 Typical GPS absolute time of day setup

14.1.4 Start/Stop synchronization

When using multiple mainframes in continuous mode, expectations are typically that the first sample of each channel aligns. However, depending on how the start and stop actions are synchronized, this might not be the reality. The response time within GEN series systems is not specified, e.g. the time from when the Start button has been pressed to when the mainframe actually captures the first sample. The response time varies and is dependent on a number of parameters, e.g. the number of acquisition cards within the mainframe and the speed of the Windows® PC. Given this variation in response, a system start should be executed in time to guarantee the recording of all important data.

When in Single sweep, Multiple sweep or Slow-Fast Sweep mode, the start and stop synchronization of the recording is irrelevant. The entire recorded sweep data is determined by the trigger origin with a fixed pre- and post-trigger time frame. In sweep-based recordings, the acquisition system is typically started first. Checks on all system parts are then performed and the first trigger is inserted only when all systems are ready.

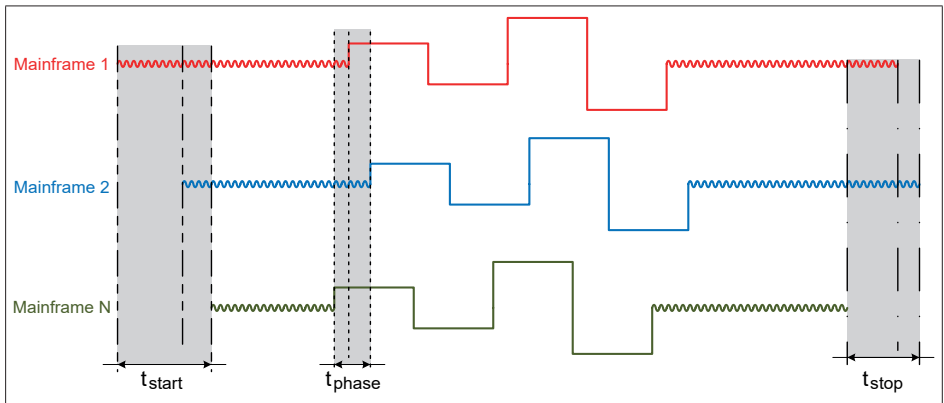


Fig. 14.5 Measuring start/stop synchronization accuracy

14.1.5 Synchronization specification overview

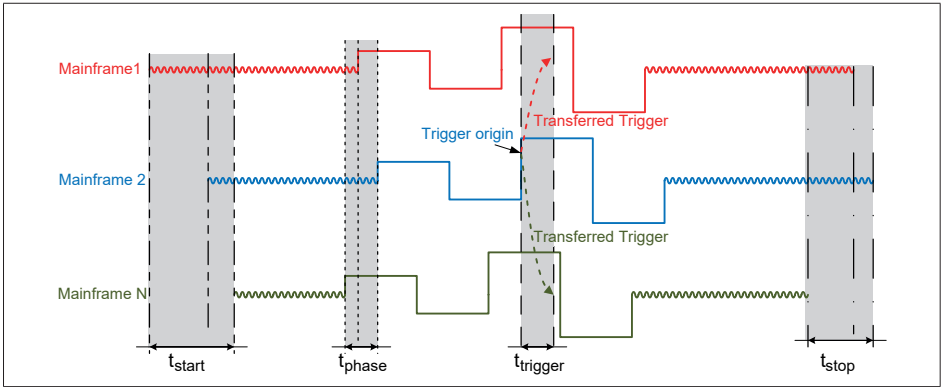


Fig. 14.6 Synchronization specification overview

Synchronization overview					
	$t_{\text{phase}}^{(1)}$	$t_{\text{start}}^{(2)}$	$t_{\text{stop}}^{(3)}$	$t_{\text{trigger}}^{(4) (5)}$	QuantumX Support
Synchronization source					
Master/ Sync	$\leq 150 \text{ ns}$	$\leq \text{cable delay}$	$\leq 1 \text{ s}$	$\leq 150 \text{ ns}$	Combined using PTP
PTP	$\leq 150 \text{ ns}$	$\leq 1 \text{ s}$	$\leq 1 \text{ s}$	$\leq (516 \mu\text{s} + \text{cable delays})$	Yes
No synchronization source					
Mainframes simultaneous connected by Perception	$\leq 1 \text{ s}$	$\leq 1 \text{ s}$	$\leq 1 \text{ s}$	$\leq 1 \text{ s}$	--
Additional error after connection	$\leq 0.5 \text{ s/hour}$	$\leq 0.5 \text{ s/hour}$	$\leq 0.5 \text{ s/hour}$	$\leq 0.5 \text{ s/hour}$	--

- (1) t_{phase} Maximum phase difference between signals. (This specification is not affected by any of the other specifications).
- (2) t_{start} Maximum delay between start of recording of each mainframe.
- (3) t_{stop} Maximum delay between stop of recording of each mainframe.
- (4) t_{trigger} Maximum delay to transfer a trigger from a mainframe to all other mainframes.
- (5) **Note on trigger exchange**
 Trigger exchange is included in the Master/Sync connection cable. All other synchronization modes require that the mainframes are connected from each External Trigger Out to each External Trigger In on all mainframes in order to exchange triggers.

14.2 PTP

14.2.1 PTP⁽¹⁾ technology background

⁽¹⁾ Source: Wikipedia® the free encyclopedia

The **Precision Time Protocol (PTP)** is a protocol used to synchronize clocks throughout a computer network. On a local area network, it achieves clock accuracy in the sub-microsecond range, making it suitable for measurement and control systems.

PTP was originally defined in the **IEEE 1588-2002** standard, officially entitled “*Standard for a Precision Clock Synchronization Protocol for Networked Measurement and Control Systems*” and published in 2002. In 2008, a revised standard, **IEEE 1588-2008** was released. This new version, also known as PTP Version 2, improves accuracy, precision and robustness but is not backwards compatible with the original 2002 version.

Architecture

The IEEE 1588 standards describe a hierarchical master-slave architecture for clock distribution. Under this architecture, a time distribution system consists of one or more types of communication media (network segments) and one or more clocks. An ordinary clock is a device with a single network connection and is either the source (master) of or destination (slave) for a synchronization reference. A boundary clock has multiple network connections and can accurately bridge synchronization from one network segment to another. A synchronization master is selected for each of the network segments in the system. The root timing reference is called the grandmaster. The grandmaster transmits synchronization information to the clocks residing on its network segment.

The boundary clocks with a presence on that segment then relay accurate time to the other segments to which they are also connected.

A simplified PTP system frequently consists of ordinary clocks connected to a single network. No boundary clocks are used. A grandmaster is elected and all other clocks synchronize directly to it. IEEE 1588-2008 introduces a clock associated with network equipment used to convey PTP messages. The transparent clock modifies PTP messages as they pass through the device. Timestamps in the messages are corrected for time spent traversing the network equipment. This scheme improves distribution accuracy by compensating for delivery variability across the network.

14.2.2 PTP Protocol details

Synchronization and management of a PTP system is achieved through the exchange of messages across the communications medium. To this end, PTP uses the following message types.

- **Sync, Delay_Req, Follow_Up** and **Delay_Resp** messages are used by ordinary and boundary clocks and communicate time-related information used to synchronize clocks across the network.
- **Pdelay_Req, Pdelay_Resp** and **Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up** are used by transparent clocks to measure delays across the communications medium so that they can be compensated for by the system. Transparent clocks and these messages associated with them are not available in IEEE 1588-2002.
- **Announce** messages are used by the best master clock algorithm in IEEE 1588-2008 to build a clock hierarchy and to select the grandmaster.
- **Management** messages are used by network management to monitor, configure and maintain a PTP system.
- **Signaling** messages are used for non-time-critical communications between clocks. Signaling messages were introduced in IEEE 1588-2008.

Messages are categorized as **Event** and **General** messages. Event messages are time-critical in that accuracy in transmission and receipt timestamp accuracy directly affects clock distribution accuracy.

Event messages:

- Sync
- Delay_Req
- Pdelay_Req
- Pdelay_resp

General messages:

- Announce
- Follow_Up
- Delay_Resp
- Pdelay_Resp_Follow_Up

General messages are more conventional protocol data units in that the data in these messages is of importance to PTP, but their transmission and receipt timestamps are not.

Management and **Signaling** messages are members of the **General** message class.

14.2.3 Best master clock algorithm (BMC)

The **best master clock** (BMC) algorithm performs a distributed selection of the best candidate clock based on the following clock properties:

- **Identifier**
A universally unique numeric identifier for the clock. This is typically constructed based on a device's MAC address.
- **Quality**
Both versions of IEEE 1588 attempt to quantify clock quality based on expected timing deviation, technology used to implement the clock or location in a stratum schema, although only V1 knows a data field stratum. PTPv2 defines the overall quality of a clock by using the data fields clockAccuracy and clockClass.
- **Priority**
An administratively assigned precedence hint used by the BMC to help select a grandmaster for the PTP domain. IEEE 1588-2002 used a single boolean variable to indicate precedence. IEEE 1588-2008 features two 8 bit priority fields.
- **Variance**
A clock's estimate of its stability based on observation of its performance against the PTP reference.

IEEE 1588-2008 uses a hierarchical selection algorithm based on the following properties, in the indicated order:

1. Priority 1
 2. Class
 3. Accuracy
 4. Variance
 5. Priority 2
 6. Unique identifier (tie breaker)
- (1) "PTP technology background", "PTP Protocol details" and "Best master clock algorithm": Source: Wikipedia® the free encyclopedia

HBM systems use the following details for BMC:

BMC settings GEN DAQ mainframes		
Model	GEN3i/GEN3iA/GEN7i/ GEN7iA/GEN7iB GEN2tB/GEN4tB/GEN7tA GEN7tB/GEN17tA/GEN17B	QuantumX (B hardware)
Priority 1	128	128
Class	248	248
Accuracy	FE	FE
Variance	FFFF	FFFF
Priority 2	122	128

When using any of the HBM systems listed in this table, the systems in the leftmost column are granted Master rights based on the BMC algorithm. Adjustments to synchronize to an external clock result in small deviations of the sample period. Technically speaking, this could be seen as jitter on the ADC clock. Depending on the jitter value, this results in noise, especially during frequency domain evaluations (FFT).

If sample rates are higher, the small corrections are relatively large compared to the same adjustment to sample rates that are 100 times lower. Therefore, the faster sampling systems are prioritized within the HBM range to become clock master.



Tip

For each field, the smallest value will win. For example, if Priority 1 for System A is smaller when compared to System B, all the other fields are no longer monitored/analyzed, as the weight of the first field outweighs all other fields.

14.2.4 PTP switch types

Within the PTP specification, two types of switches are defined:

- Boundary clock switches
- Transparent clock switches

Boundary clock

Boundary clocks are defined within a PTP system to be integrated in place where standard network switches or routers are used. Boundary clocks are defined as PTP clocks with more than a single PTP port, with each port providing access to a separate PTP communication path. The boundary clock acts as an interface between separate PTP domains intercepting and processing all PTP messages and passing all other network traffic. The BMC algorithm is used by the boundary clock to select the best clock any port can see. The chosen port (the one that receives the best clock) is set as a slave and all other ports of the boundary clock are asserted as masters to their domain (to forward the clock).

Transparent clock

Transparent clocks have been added to Version 2 of the standard as an improved method of forming cascaded topologies. Rather than acting as a multi-port ordinary clock as boundary clocks do, transparent clocks update a newly introduced time-interval field within PTP event messages. This 64 bit time-interval correction field allows for switch delay compensation to a potential accuracy of less than a picosecond. There are two types of transparent clocks, End-to-End and Peer-to-Peer. End-to-End transparent clocks update the time interval field for the delay associated with individual packet transfers, whereas Peer-to-Peer transparent clocks measure the line delay associated with the ingress transmission path and include this delay in the correction field also. Peer-to-Peer transparent clocks can allow for faster reconfiguration after network topology changes.

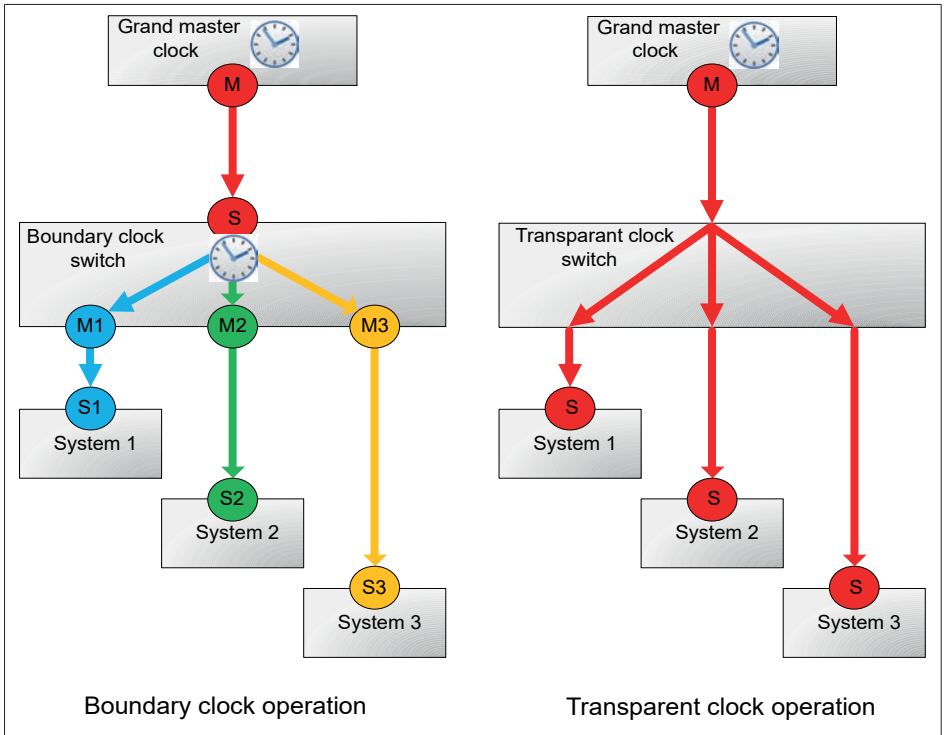


Fig. 14.7 Boundary clock versus transparent clock switch synchronization mode

Switches using boundary clocks

Switches using boundary clocks have a built-in clock and they create separate synchronization domains by segmenting the synchronization path from the master clock to several slave clocks. As a result, systems downstream of a boundary clock do not communicate PTP messages with the selected (grand) master directly. Standard Ethernet messages are passed through the switch while synchronization messages are used to synchronize the boundary slave clock.



Tip

As boundary clock switches create their own internal clock, the overall stability and/or accuracy of the grandmaster clock is no longer available for any of the attached systems.

Switches using transparent clocks

Switches using transparent clocks forward the master clock synchronization message to every port of the switch. The time required to transfer the message from the incoming port to the outgoing port must be measured and transferred together with the original synchronization message. There are two methods used to communicate the internal delay information to the original synchronization messages:

- End-to-End
- Peer-to-Peer

Each of these two methods has its advantages and disadvantages.

End-to-End transparent clocks

End-to-End transparent clocks create a higher load on the master clock, as the master “sees” all the slaves. End-to-End transparent clocks support a 1:N topology with one master communicating with a large number of slaves. They are, however, good for linear systems with a number of daisy-chained clocks.

Peer-to-Peer transparent clocks

Peer-to-Peer clocks avoid the higher master load, but introduce the need to be aware of how the synchronization messages are routed through the network topology. They cannot resolve 1:N topologies, as they cannot determine which line delay is being calculated and they must also maintain path delay measurements.

One-Step and Two-Step clock synchronization

PTP allows for two different types of time stamping methods:

- **One-Step** clock synchronization
One-Step clocks update time information by adjusting the time information within the original synchronization messages (sync and delay request) on-the-fly.
- **Two-Step** clock synchronization
Two-Step clocks transmit the precise timestamps of packets using additional general messages (follow-up and delay response).

A One-Step End-to-End transparent clock updates for switch delay in sync and delay request messages as they pass through the switch while a Two-Step transparent clock updates a field in the non-time-critical general message.

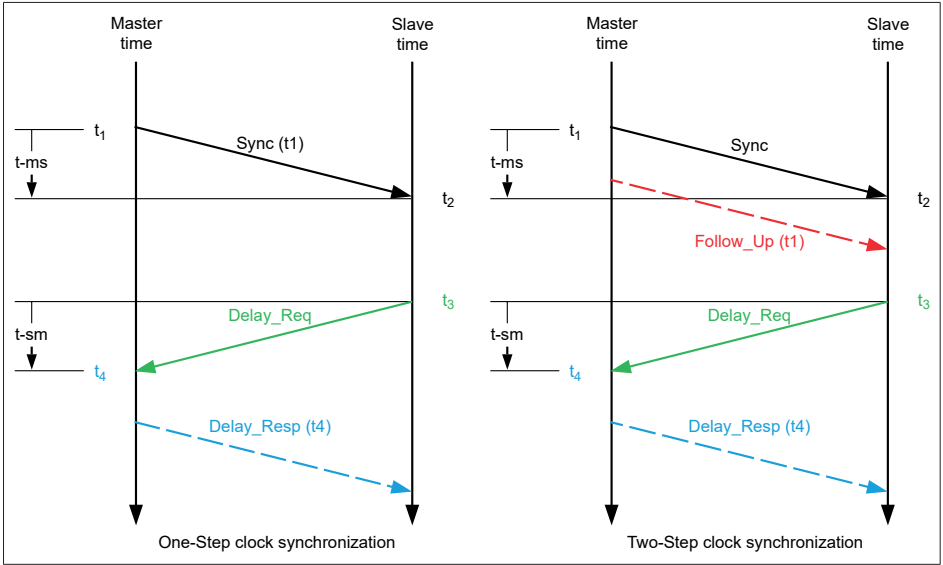


Fig. 14.8 One-Step versus Two-Step clock synchronization

HBM systems are designed to work with End-to-End Two-Step PTP protocol only. Switches that do not support the End-to-End Two-Step PTP protocol are not tested or supported by HBM.

14.2.5 Transparent clock switch synchronization

The operation of PTP relies on a measurement of the communication path delay between the time source, referred to as a master, and the receiver, referred to as a slave. This process involves a message transaction between the master and slave where the precise moments of transmit and receive are measured - preferably at the hardware level. Messages containing current time information are adjusted to account for their path delay, therefore providing a more accurate representation of the time information conveyed. The path delay measurement process of PTP involves the precision timing of two messages - a sync message and a delay request. The average path delay of the two messages gives the one-way delay. This, however, assumes that the communication path is completely symmetric. This assumption does not hold in a switched network, however, largely due to the buffering process within Ethernet switches. PTP allows transparent clocks to measure and account for this delay in a time-interval field within timing packets, thus making the switches temporary transparent to master and slave nodes. Transparent clocks must perform this operation very accurately and at the communication speed without introducing more delays. The End-to-End transparent clock forwards all messages just as a normal switch does.

Message-based synchronization

PTP is based upon the transfer of network datagrams to determine system properties and to convey time information. A delay measurement principle is used to determine path delay, which is then accounted for in the adjustment of local clocks. At start-up, a master/slave hierarchy is created using what is called the Best Master Clock (BMC) algorithm to determine which clock has the best source of time. The BMC algorithm is then run continuously to quickly adjust for changes in network configuration. Synchronization is achieved using a series of message transactions between master and slaves. There are five message types - Sync, Delay Request, Follow Up, Delay Response and Management - which are used for all aspects of the protocol. A sequence of message transactions takes place to synchronize a pair of clocks as shown in Fig. 14.9.

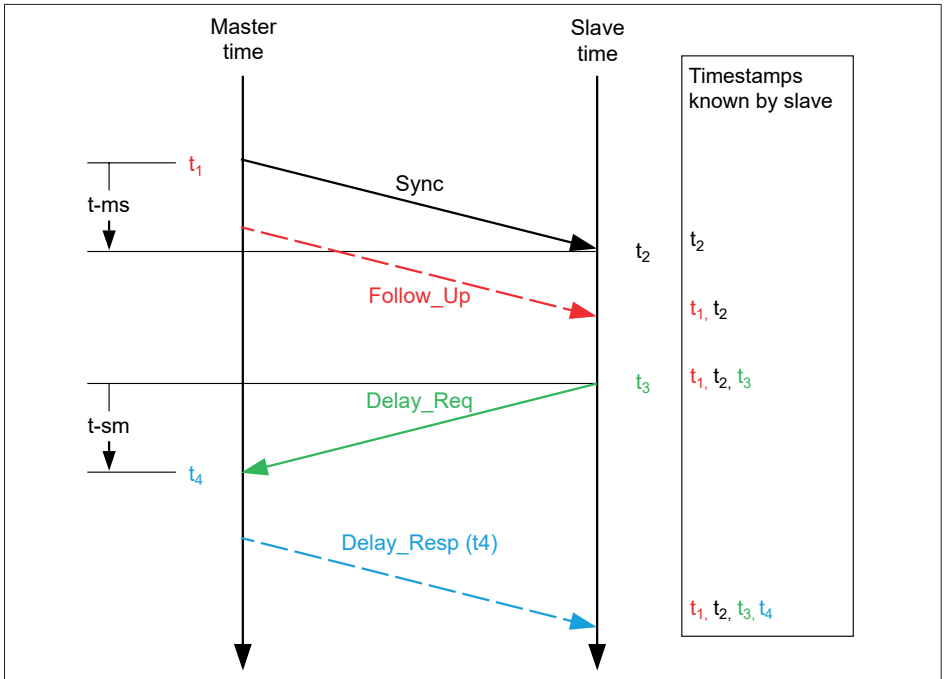


Fig. 14.9 Master/Slave offset measurement

The message exchange process is as follows:

1. The master sends a **Sync** message to the slave and notes the time, t_1 , at which it was sent.
2. The slave receives the **Sync** message and notes the time of reception, t_2
3. The master conveys the **timestamp t_1** to the slave the by either
 - a Embedding the **timestamp t_1** in the Sync message (One-Step). This requires some sort of hardware processing for highest accuracy and precision
 - OR
 - b Embedding the **timestamp t_1** in a **Follow_Up** message (Two-Step).
4. The slave sends a **Delay_Req** message to the master and notes the time, t_3 , at which it was sent.
5. The master receives the **Delay_Req** message and notes the time of reception, t_4 .
6. The master conveys the **timestamp t_4** to the slave the by embedding it in a **Delay_Resp** message.

After this message exchange, the slave has four timestamps from which both the slave offset (time offset by which the slave clock leads or lags the master) and the network delay (the time taken for packets to traverse the network link between the two nodes) can be determined.

The link delay can be calculated as follows:

$$\text{MasterSlave}_{\text{delay}} = t_{ms} = t_2 - t_1$$

$$\text{SlaveMaster}_{\text{delay}} = t_{sm} = t_4 - t_3$$

In each case, the time differences refer to times taken from different clocks which may be offset from each other. However, if the assumption is made that the delay in one direction is the same as the delay in the opposite direction, then the two equations can be combined as follows:

$$\text{Delay} = \frac{(t_2 - t_1) + (t_4 - t_3)}{2}$$

From Fig. 14.9, it can be seen that the slave clock offset (the time interval by which the slave leads the master) is given by:

$$\text{Offset} = t_2 - (t_1 + \text{Delay})$$

Substituting from Fig. 14.9 above:

$$\text{Offset} = t_2 - (t_1 + \frac{1}{2} [(t_2 - t_1) + (t_4 - t_3)])$$

rearranging results in:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Offset} &= t_2 - t_1 - \frac{1}{2}t_2 + \frac{1}{2}t_1 - \frac{1}{2}t_4 + \frac{1}{2}t_3 \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(2 \times t_2 - 2 \times t_1 - t_2 + t_1 - t_4 + t_3) \\ &= \frac{(t_2 - t_1) - (t_4 - t_3)}{2} \end{aligned}$$

If two sets of Sync and Follow up messages are sent, then the drift between the two clocks (the phase change rate) can be found by comparing the Δtime between the successive sync messages.

$$\text{Drift} = \frac{\Delta\text{time}_{\text{slave}} - \Delta\text{time}_{\text{master}}}{\Delta\text{time}_{\text{master}}}$$



Tip

Grand masters might have a setting to control the number of synchronization events sent per second time interval. For GEN series system to synchronize to a PTP grandmaster within its published specifications, a minimum of one PTP synchronization per second is required. Two updates per second improves the short-term stability. Higher update rates have not proven to be more stable.

Switch delays

The majority of Ethernet switches on the market use a store-and-forward method to decide where to send individual packets. Incoming packets are stored in local memory. The packet is checked for errors before being sent out from the appropriate port/ports. This process introduces variations in the forward and return latency time of the packet. The variations in these delays mean that the assumption that packet delay is the same in each direction is invalid, thus rendering the path delay calculations of PTP inoperable. This issue has been compensated for with the use of two special switches, **boundary clocks** and **transparent clocks**. For more information, please refer to „PTP switch types“ on page 286.

14.2.6 Common terms used in IEEE 1588

(source www.nist.gov/el/isd/ieee/terms1588.cfm)

- **Boundary clock:** A boundary clock is a clock with more than a single PTP port, with each PTP port providing access to a separate PTP communication path. Boundary clocks are used to eliminate fluctuations produced by routers and similar network elements.
- **Clock:** A device providing a measurement of the passage of time since a defined epoch. There are two types of clocks in 1588: boundary clocks and ordinary clocks.
- **Direct communication:** The communication of PTP information between two PTP clocks with no intervening boundary clock is termed a direct communication.
- **External synchronization:** It is often desirable to synchronize a single clock to an external source of time, for example to a GPS system to establish a UTC time base. This synchronization is accomplished by means other than those specified by 1588 and is referred to as external synchronization.
- **Grandmaster clock:** Within a collection of 1588 clocks, one clock, the grandmaster clock, serves as the primary source of time to which all others are ultimately synchronized.
- **Master clock:** A system of 1588 clocks may be segmented into regions separated by boundary clocks. Within each region, there is a single clock, the master clock, serving as the primary source of time. These master clocks turn synchronize to other master clocks and ultimately to the grandmaster clock.
- **Ordinary clock:** An ordinary clock is a 1588 clock with a single PTP port.
- **Preferred master clock set:** 1588 allows for the definition of a set of clocks that are favored over those not so designated in the selection of the grandmaster clock.
- **PTP:** PTP is an acronym for **P**recision **T**ime **P**rotocol, the name used in the standard for the protocol.
- **PTP domain:** A PTP domain is a collection of one or more PTP subdomains. A subdomain is a logical grouping of 1588 clocks that synchronize to each other using the PTP protocol, but that are not necessarily synchronized to PTP clocks in another PTP subdomain. Subdomains provide a way of implementing disjoint sets of clocks, sharing a common network, but maintaining independent synchronization within each set.
- **PTP message:** There are five designated messages types defined by 1588: Sync, Delay_Req, Follow-up, Delay_Resp, and Management. Multicast communication: 1588 requires that PTP messages be communicated via a multicast. In this style of communication, any node may post a message and all nodes in the same segment of a subdomain receive this message. Boundary clocks define the segments within a subdomain.

- **Synchronized clocks:** Two clocks are synchronized to a specified uncertainty if they have the same epoch and measurements of any time interval by both clocks differ by no more than the specified uncertainty. The timestamps generated by two synchronized clocks for the same event differ by no more than the specified uncertainty.

14.2.7 PTP and Master/Sync

When using PTP in combination with Master/Sync synchronization, these two synchronization protocols interact. The Master/Sync master synchronizes to the PTP master clock and the Master/Sync Sync mainframes follow their Master/Sync Master.

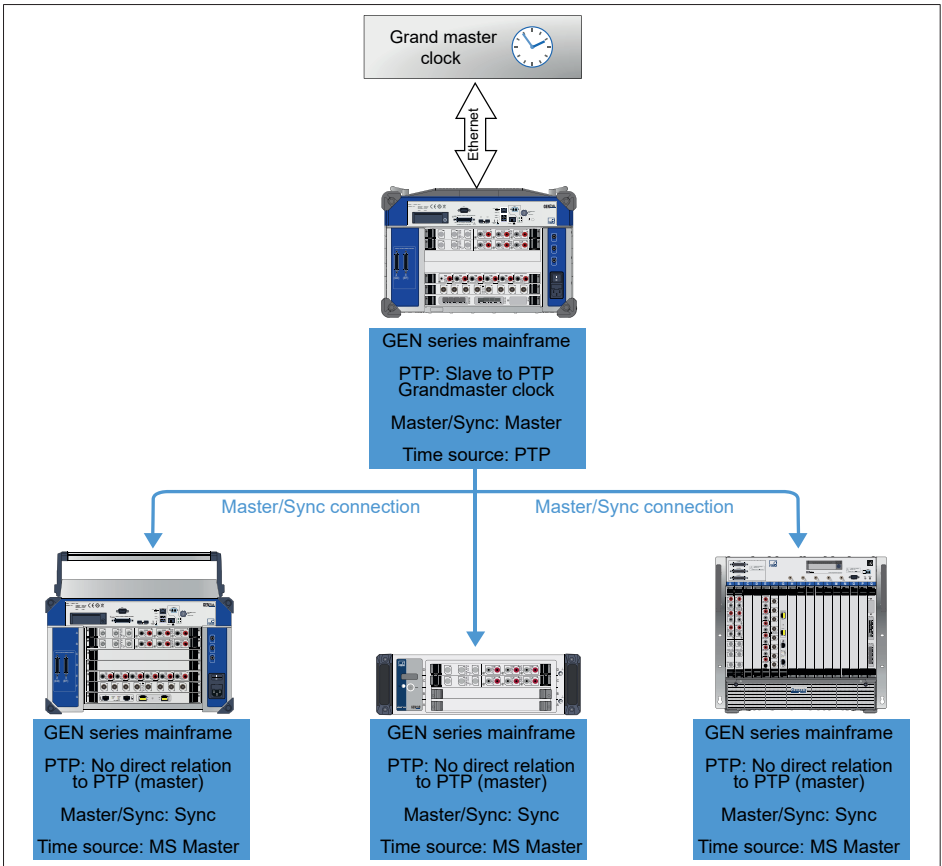


Fig. 14.10 Grandmaster clock with Master/Sync connected Sync mainframes

The PTP synchronization process “oscillates” due to a certain control strategy. To align PTP synchronization and Master/Sync synchronization the amount of oscillation in this PTP synchronization process needs to be sufficiently large. In fact, this required oscillation range exceeds the tightest PTP tolerance of 150 ns. Therefore, once a main-frame is set to be a MS Master, the PTP tolerance will be fixed to 1000 ns*.



Fig. 14.11 Fixed PTP tolerance

- A Sync source: PTP (or GPS OTMC 100)
- B Master/Slave mode: Master
- C PTP Tolerance: fixed 1000 ns

Notice

* When selecting IRIG GMR1000 as **Sync source**, this will always fix the **PTP tolerance** to 2000 ns, independent of stand-alone or being MS Master, due to the nature of the IRIG synchronization signal jitter.

14.3 GPS

14.3.1 Installation

When connecting the GPS antenna to the mainframe, please follow the steps described below.



Important

As the GPS antenna is typically placed on a roof or otherwise hard to access position, it is highly recommended to connect the GPS antenna to the PoE injector and plug the injector into mains. Please refer to the LED overview to verify that the GPS antenna is properly powered and optionally connect to the web client to verify the GPS antenna is fully operational.

1. Place the GPS antenna in a position with clear view to the sky. For more information, please refer to chapter „GPS antenna placement“ on page 316.
1A Test: Power the antenna temporarily and verify if satellites can be found using the antenna's web interface.

Notice

For this test, the antenna should be connected directly to a PC, not the GEN series mainframe.

2. Create outdoor/indoor pass through, ensure enough space is available to position the Surge Protector.

Notice

Make sure the wall pass through is clean and does not contain sharp edges or objects that may damage the cable.

3. Place the Optical Ethernet power over Ethernet Injector (PoE) and connect to mains power.
Verify that the power LED is lit.
4. Make sure the section of cable between the Surge Protector and PoE injector that is outside of the wall is as short as possible.

Notice

Make sure the fiber optic cables do not break or get damaged when connecting.

⚠ WARNING

It is highly recommended that the Surge Protector grounding is lightning proof.

5. Connect the cable from the PoE injector to the GEN series mainframe PTP enabled fiber optical Ethernet port.
6. After finishing these steps the G002B option is fully installed and operational. Please refer to Fig. 14.12 for an overview of the installed option.

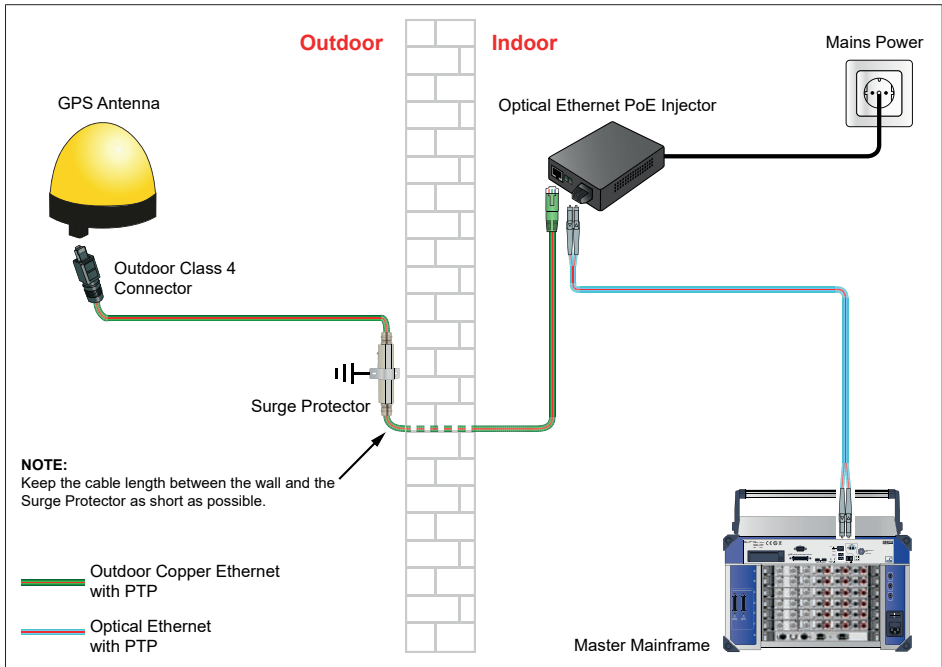


Fig. 14.12 Block diagram GPS time synchronization

14.3.2 Using the GPS antenna

The antenna used in G002B uses GPS as a time source and acts as a PTP master clock for the rest of the system (see Fig. 14.13).

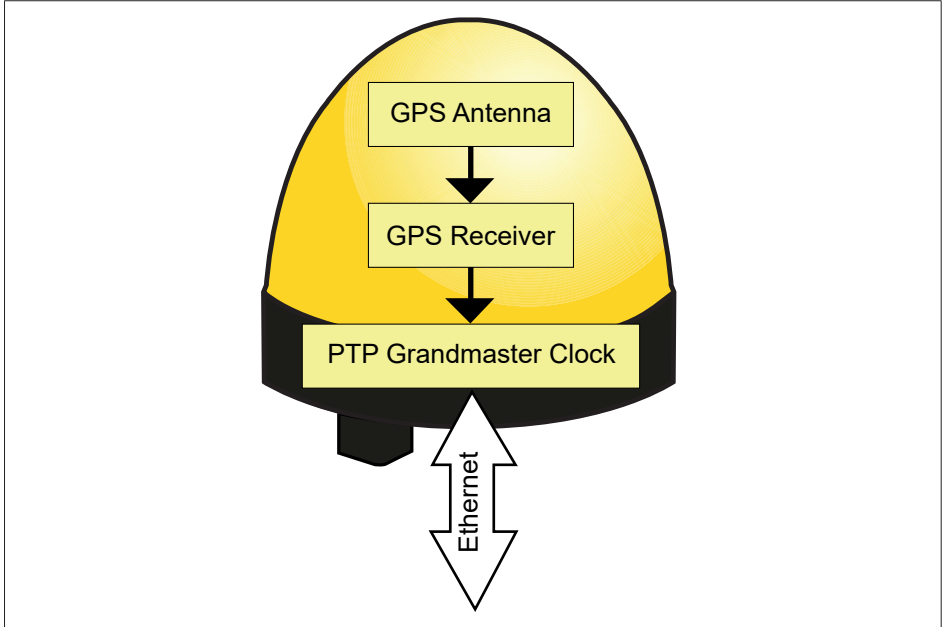


Fig. 14.13 GPS antenna architecture

Notice

*This means that most references in the system setup are **PTP** related, and not **GPS** related.*

Perception setup

To perform time synchronized data acquisition using GEN series mainframes and the G002B option it is necessary to further setup the system. This section explains how to accomplish that using the **HBM Perception Data Acquisition** software.

Notice

This section assumes you are familiar with basic operations in Perception such as connecting to data acquisition hardware and changing settings.

Notice

G002B requires usage of Perception version 7.00 or higher.

1. Start Perception
2. Connect to the mainframe.
3. Open the settings sheet and select advanced settings:
 - 3a In the main menu select **Settings**.
 - 3b In the Settings menu select Show Settings ►
 - 3c In the submenu select:
 - **Basic**: this will show only the relevant settings
 - **Advanced**: this will show all settings

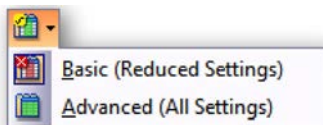


Fig. 14.14 Perception settings sheet options

4. In the **Sync source** column select the required PTP option.

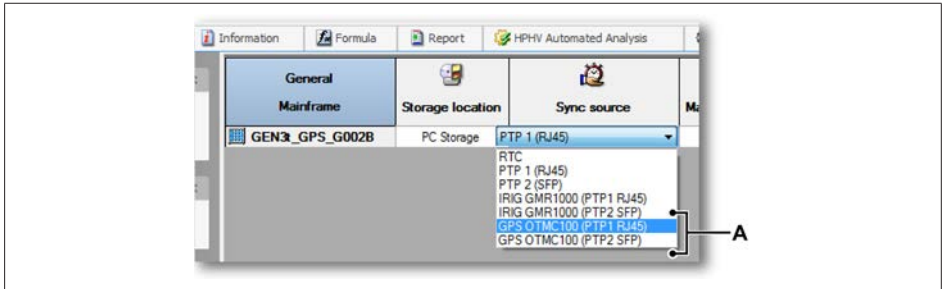


Fig. 14.15 Sync source selection

A **GPS OTMC 100 (PTP1 RJ45)** and **GPS OTMC 100 (PTP2 SFP)** options

Change the synchronization source to **GPS OTM C100 (PTP2 SFP)**.

Notice

G002B setup: Using the fiber optic Ethernet connection provides maximum system safety against lightning impact, in this case select GPS OTMC 100 (PTP2 SFP). If a standard RJ45 Ethernet cable is used, select GPS OTMC 100 (PTP1 RJ45).

5. The acquisition system tries to find and synchronize to the PTP signal. The system status goes through the following states:

- No signal
- Out of synchronization
- Synchronizing
- Coarse⁽¹⁾
- Synchronized

(1) Coarse may not be shown if synchronization occurs quickly.

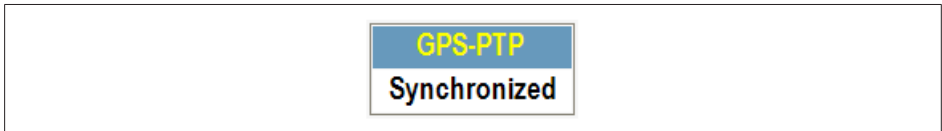


Fig. 14.16 GPS-PTP status - Synchronized

6. The GPS antenna acts as a highly accurate PTP master in the network, therefore enable **Use Accurate Master** to ensure that a warning appears if another another PTP node becomes the master in the network (see Fig. 14.17).









 PTP Accuracy	 Use Accurate Master	 PTP Delay Method	 PTP Master MAC-address	 PTP Role	 Clock Class	 Accurate Clock Status
150 ns		End to end	20-B7-C0-00-71-3D	Slave	6	Found

Fig. 14.17 PTP - Use Accurate Master

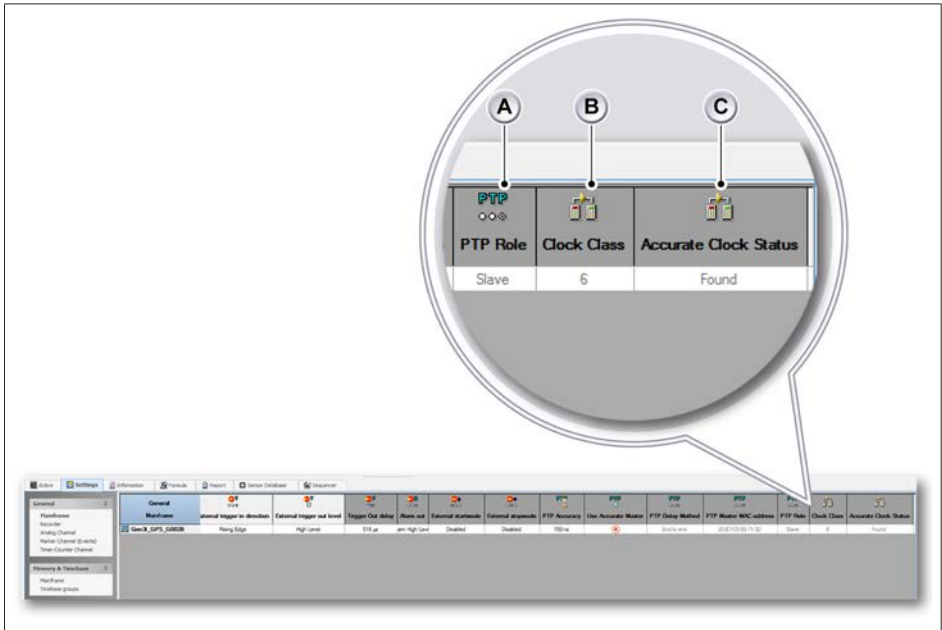


Fig. 14.18 PTP synchronization status

Please verify the following settings:

- A **PTP Role:** Slave
- B **Clock Class:** 6
- C **Accurate Clock Status:** Found

Verify setup and installation

Once the setup is complete there are several steps that can be taken to verify if the setup was successful.

Status information

The overall system time base information is displayed in the status window. This will give a system wide overview showing the most imprecise time source from all connected mainframes.

Notice

As all mainframes are expected to be on PTP, the status should show PTP, and should have the default colors blue and white (see Fig. 14.19).

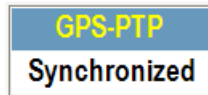


Fig. 14.19 GPS-PTP status - Synchronized

Notice

In case the status shown is orange / red a problem has occurred, please refer to the chapter "Trouble-shooting guide for G002B" on page 318 for detailed information.

System topology

An overview can be found in the system topology overview. The system topology will show the information per connected mainframe.

1. In the menu bar choose **Help ► System Topology** (see Fig. 14.20).

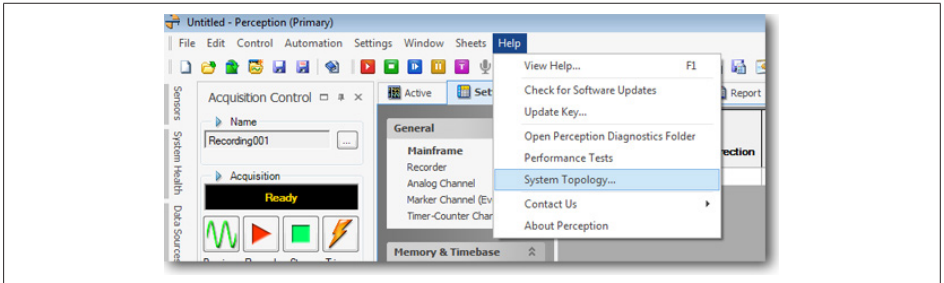


Fig. 14.20 System Topology Help

2. The **System Topology** overview opens (see Fig. 14.21):

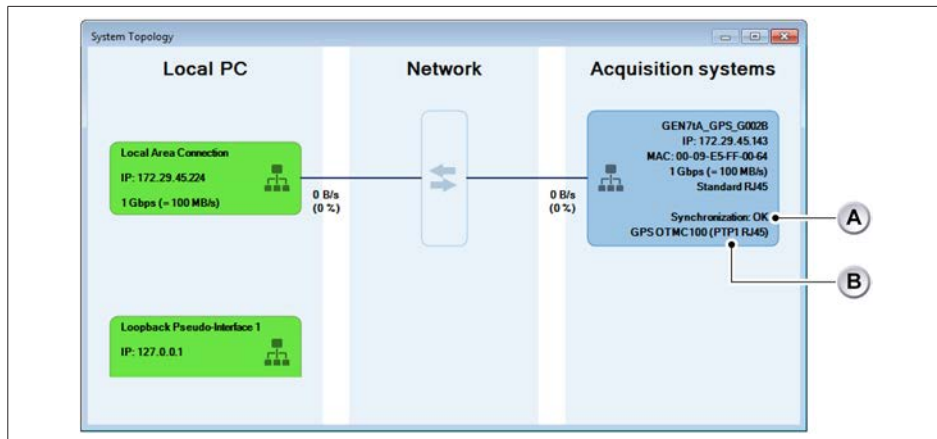


Fig. 14.21 System Topology

In **System Topology** overview, please verify the following information:

- A States that **Synchronization** is OK
- B States that **GPS OTMC 100** is connected as selected (PTP1 RJ45 for RJ45 connection as shown in Fig. 14.21, **PTP2 SFP** if you are using the optical Ethernet connection).

Notice

Network peripherals such as switches and routers are not visualized within the network topology overview.

Recording information

When a recording is created using PTP time synchronization, the PTP master clock information is available in the recorded information in the Yt display in Perception (see Fig. 14.22).

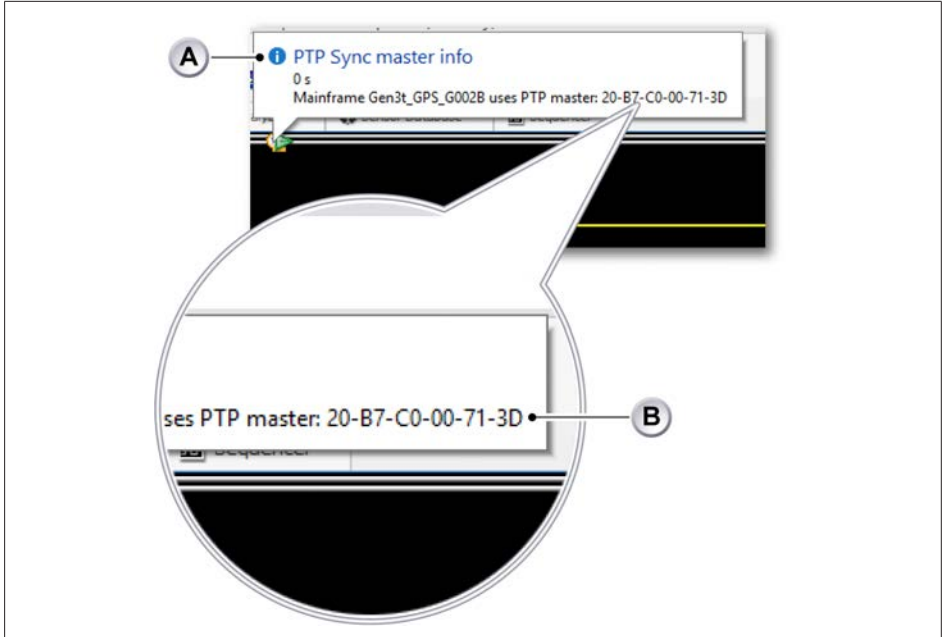


Fig. 14.22 PTP synchronization master information

- A PTP master clock information
- B PTP master MAC address

Notice

Please refer to the chapter „Trouble-shooting guide for G002B“ on page 318 in case this information is not shown or is not correct.

Complex setups

- G002B: GPS Receiver with Master/Sync connected Sync mainframes (see Fig. 14.23)
- G002B: GPS receiver with tethered mainframes plus QuantumX (see Fig. 14.29)

Complex setup: G002B: GPS Receiver with Master/Sync connected Sync mainframes

It is possible to create synchronized recordings between multiple GEN series mainframes using a single GPS antenna. This section explains how to setup this configuration and what the benefits and limitations are.

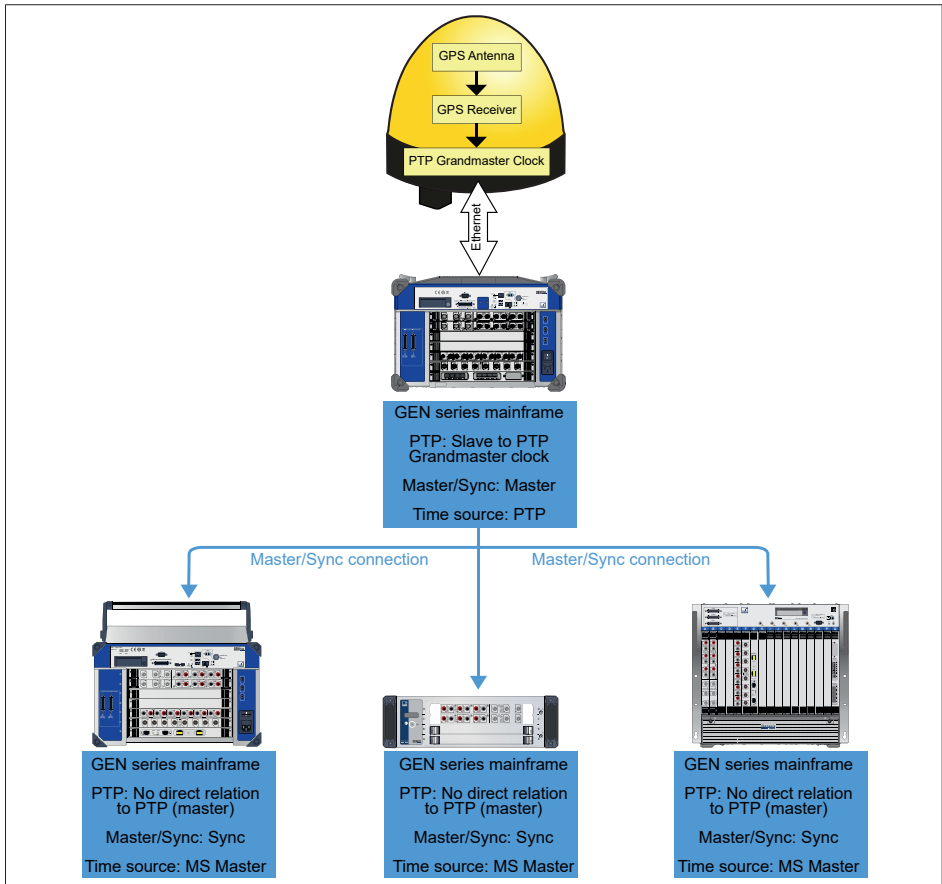


Fig. 14.23 GPS Receiver with Master/Sync connected Sync mainframes

Installation

1. Connect the Master mainframe to the G002B GPS antenna and verify if it is operating correctly as explained in the earlier chapters.
2. Connect the Master/Sync optical cables between the Master mainframe and the Sync mainframes (For more information, please refer to „Connecting the Master/ Sync connector“ on page 149).
3. Set the Master/Sync mode to Master for the mainframe connected to the GPS (see Fig. 14.24).



Fig. 14.24 Settings for Master/Sync mode to Master in Perception

- A This icon indicates that the mainframe is the Master in the Master/Sync setup.
 - B The sync source is set to GPS OTMC 100 during the G002B setup.
 - C This indicates the role in the Master/Sync setup, should be Master.
4. Set the Master/Sync mode to Sync for the mainframes connected to the Master mainframe. It will go through these stages:
 - **No master** (see Fig. 14.25)
 - **Searching for master** (see Fig. 14.26)
 - **Master detected** (see Fig. 14.27)

No master

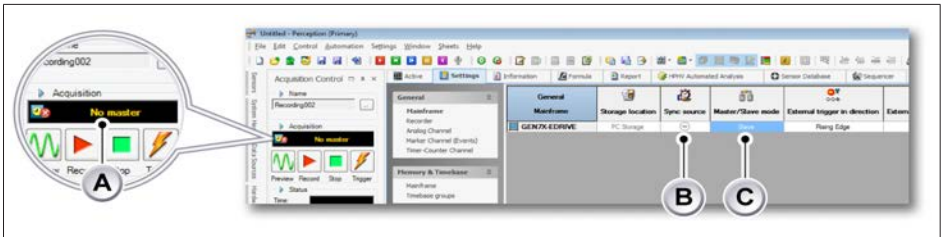


Fig. 14.25 Status - No master detected

- A This icon indicates that there is currently no Master found on the Master/Slave bus.
- B The Sync source is not relevant for the Sync mainframes; the time source is the Master in the Master/Slave mode.
- C This indicates the role in the Master/Slave setup, should be Slave.

Searching for Master

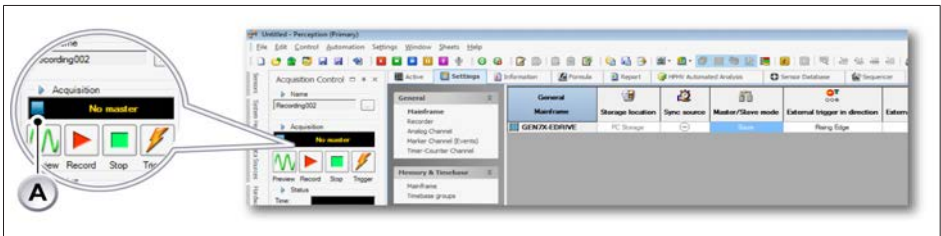


Fig. 14.26 Status - Searching for Master

- A After a short period, the icon (A) starts blinking. This indicates that the Sync system is searching for a Master mainframe on the Master/Slave bus.

Master detected

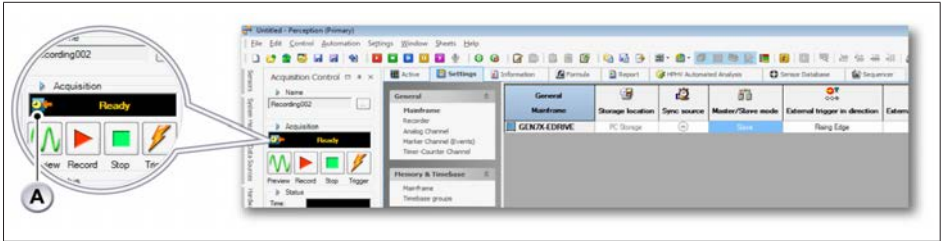


Fig. 14.27 Status - Master detected

- A Once the Master is found, the icon (A) will change indicating the Master is now the time source. In case no Master is detected it will go back to the **No Master** mode.

For more details of Master/Sync operation in the Perception software, please see „Setting the Master/Sync operating modes“ on page 152.

Notice

*In case of multiple Sync mainframes, the worst-case status will be shown. So, if one of the Sync mainframes is not properly connected, **No Master** will be reported.*

Conditions and constraints

Additional GEN series hardware is required to synchronize more than two mainframes. For more information, please refer to „Master/Sync connector“ on page 145.

Notice

It is only possible to synchronize GEN series mainframes through the Master/Sync bus. No support for QuantumX modules or other data acquisition hardware.

Connection overview

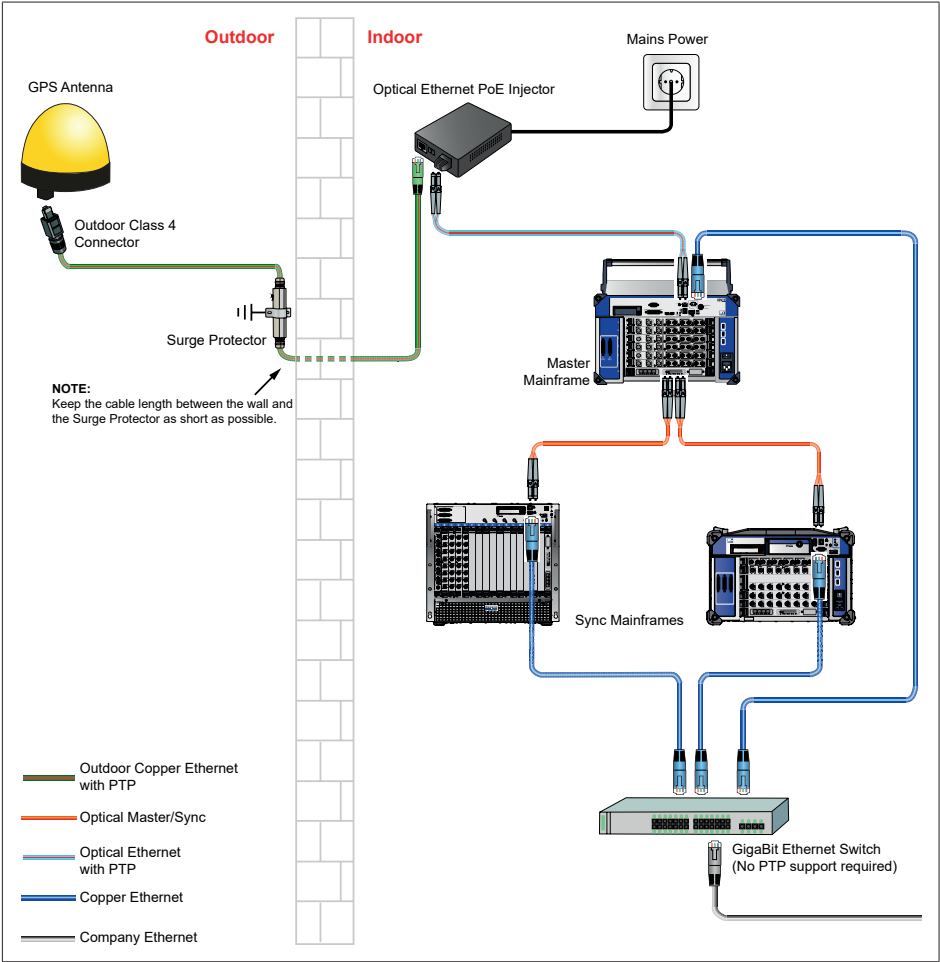


Fig. 14.28 GPS setup for tethered mainframe with Master/Sync connected Sync mainframes

Complex setup: G002B: GPS receiver with tethered mainframes plus QuantumX

When using other data acquisition hardware besides GEN series mainframes, it is not possible to connect everything through the Master/Sync mechanism. In this case, using PTP allows multiple mainframes to synchronize against a single GPS antenna.

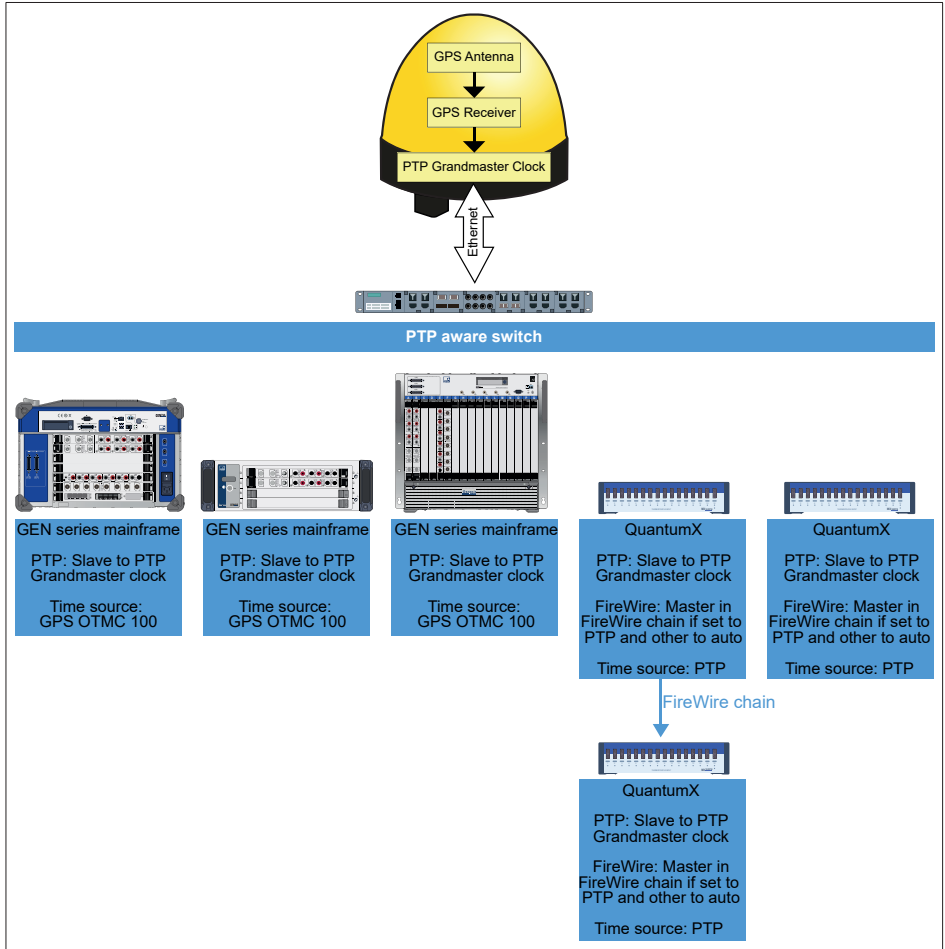


Fig. 14.29 GPS receiver with tethered mainframes plus QuantumX

Installation

When connecting the GPS antenna to the mainframe, please follow the steps described below.



Important

As the GPS antenna is typically placed on a roof or otherwise hard to access position, it is highly recommended to connect the GPS antenna to the PoE injector and plug the injector into mains. Please refer to the LED overview to verify that the GPS antenna is properly powered and optionally connect to the web client to verify the GPS antenna is fully operational.

1. Place the GPS antenna in a position with clear view to the sky. For more information, please refer to chapter „GPS antenna placement“ on page 316.
1A Test: Power the antenna temporarily and verify if satellites can be found using the antenna's web interface.

Notice

For this test, the antenna should be connected directly to a PC, not the GEN series mainframe.

2. Create outdoor/indoor pass through, ensure enough space is available to position the Surge Protector.

Notice

Make sure the wall pass through is clean and does not contain sharp edges or objects that may damage the cable.

3. Place the Optical Ethernet power over Ethernet Injector (PoE) and connect to mains power.
Verify that the power LED is lit.
4. Make sure the section of cable between the Surge Protector and PoE injector that is outside of the wall is as short as possible.

Notice

Make sure the fiber optic cables do not break or get damaged when connecting.

WARNING

It is highly recommended that the Surge Protector grounding is lightning proof.

5. Connect the cable from the PoE injector to the PTP switch.
6. Connect the cable between the mainframe RJ45 PTP aware connector and the PTP switch. Repeat this step for all mainframes that need to synchronize to the GPS antenna.
7. After finishing these steps the G002B option is fully installed and operational (see also Fig. 14.30).

Connection overview

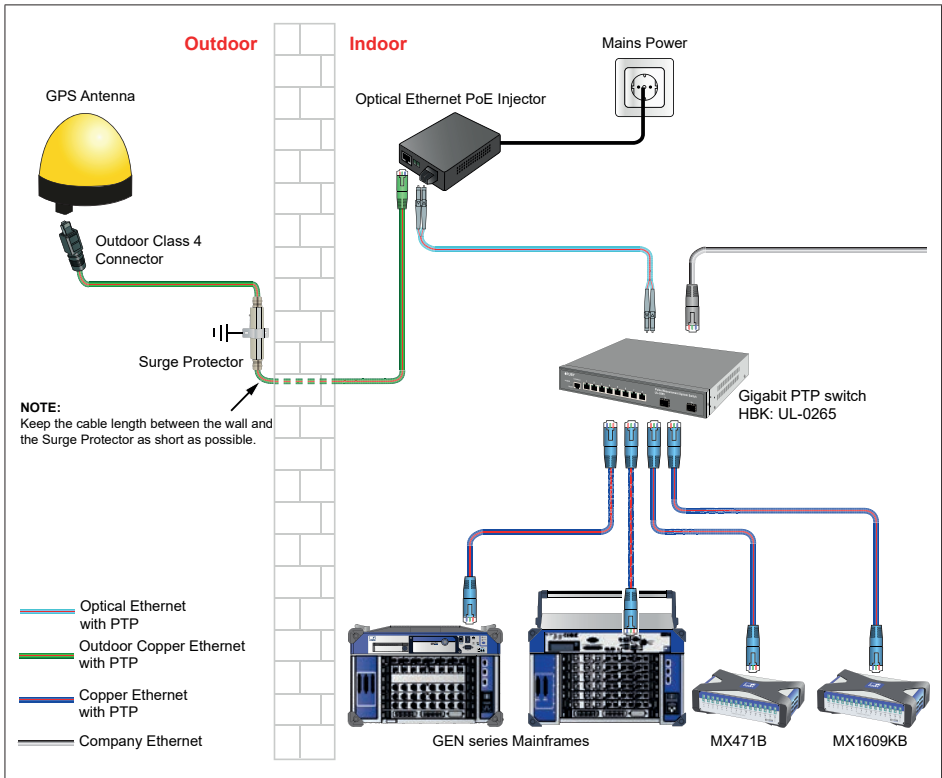


Fig. 14.30 GPS setup for tethered mainframes and QuantumX

For more information about QuantumX and GEN series mainframes, please refer to chapter „Synchronizing GEN series and QuantumX using PTP“ on page 477.

14.3.3 Setup comparison

GPS and G002B setup			
Synchronization characteristic	G002B directly to mainframe	G002B with Master/ Sync connected mainframes	G002B with Tethered mainframes
Accuracy	150 ns to UTC	150 ns to UTC	150 ns to UTC
Geographical distribution	Worldwide	Limited to the Master/ Sync range	Limited to the PTP network range
Scalability	Unlimited	Up to 128 mainframes No QuantumX	Depends on the PTP network setup. Supports QuantumX Note Can be combined with Master/ Sync to extend scalability
Complexity	Low	Medium Requires Master/ Sync setup	High Requires correct setup of PTP network
Electrical safety	Highest Built-in Surge Protector ⁽¹⁾ and use of fiber optical connection. No link between mainframes	High Built-in Surge Protector ⁽¹⁾ and use of fiber optical connection.	Depends on PTP network
Cost	High Each mainframe requires a PTP master	Low One Master Output card needed for every four Sync mainframes	Medium PTP network setup
Reliability	High No SPOF (Single Point of Failure)	Medium 2 x SPOF G002B antenna Master mainframe	Unknown 1 x known SPOF G002B antenna + PTP aware network

(1) **Note** Surge Protector grounding must be lightning safe.

14.3.4 GPS antenna placement

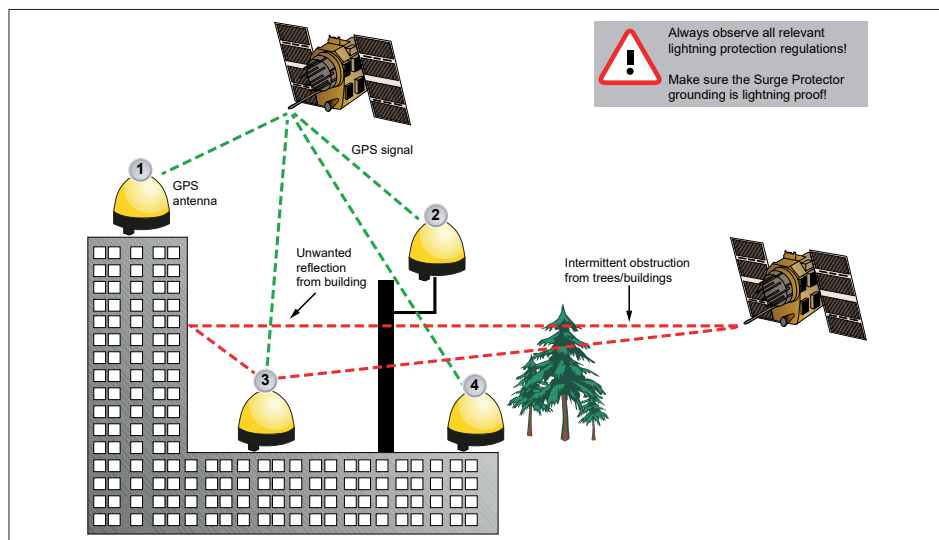


Fig. 14.31 Recommended GPS antenna positions



BEST mounting position with best possible reception of GPS signals. This mounting position provides direct view to the sky. The view is not hindered by any objects and the GPS signals are not influenced by any reflections.



POSSIBLE mounting position on pole providing sufficient reception of GPS signals under most conditions. This mounting position provides direct view to the sky in a range nearly 180°. The view is only partly hindered and there is negligible danger of reflections that could influence the GPS signals.



BAD mounting position. Do not use! This mounting position provides direct view to the sky for a range only 90°. Half the sky is blocked by the taller part of the building and the reception of GPS signals will be considerably influenced by reflections. The OTMC 100 will not work properly!



NOT RECOMMENDED mounting position. Only use if no other mounting position is available. This mounting position provides direct view to the sky for a range more than 90° but much less than 180°. The view to the left is hindered by the taller part of the building and there is an increased danger of reflections that could influence the GPS signals.

Notice

Mount the OTMC 100 in an upright position with the protective cap to the top only (see Fig. 14.32)!

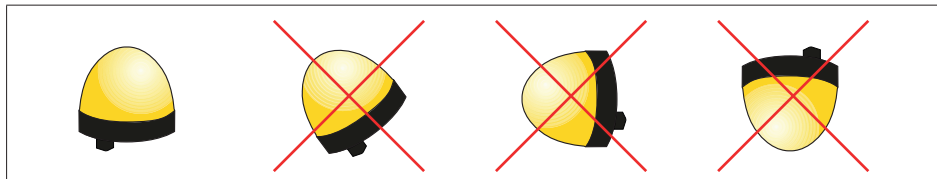


Fig. 14.32 GPS antenna mounting positions



Tip

Install lightning impact protection rod near antenna.

Notice

Repeat the test described in chapter „Installation“ on page 297 (Step 1A) to ensure the lightning impact rod does not obstruct satellite detection.

14.3.5 GPS antenna lightning protection

⚠ CAUTION

It is highly recommended to apply lightning protection such as a lightning rod to the placement of the GPS antenna (see Fig. 14.33).

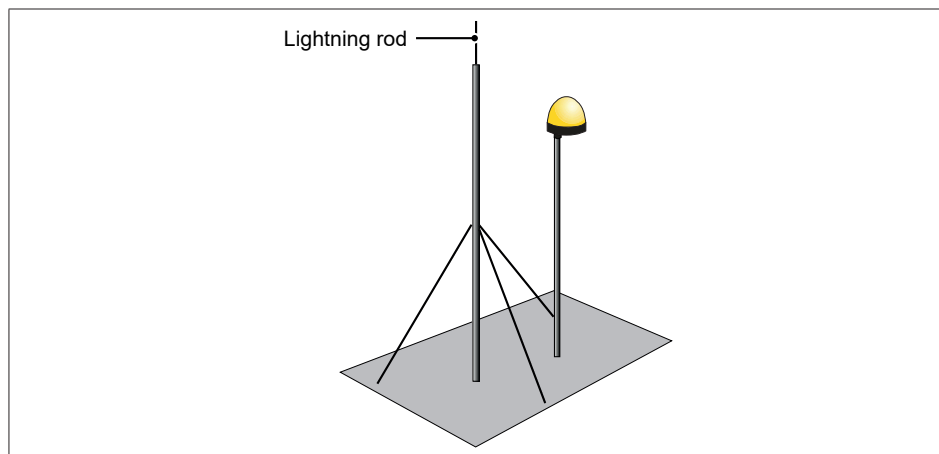


Fig. 14.33 GPS antenna with applied lightning protection

14.3.6 Trouble-shooting guide for G002B

The chapter „GPS OTMC 100 Trouble-shooting“ on page 443 gives some hints on what to check if the OTMC 100 does not work as expected. It will first explain how to use Perception to determine if there is a problem and then offer help on diagnosing and solving the issue.

14.4 IRIG

14.4.1 System overview

G001B: Direct connection setup

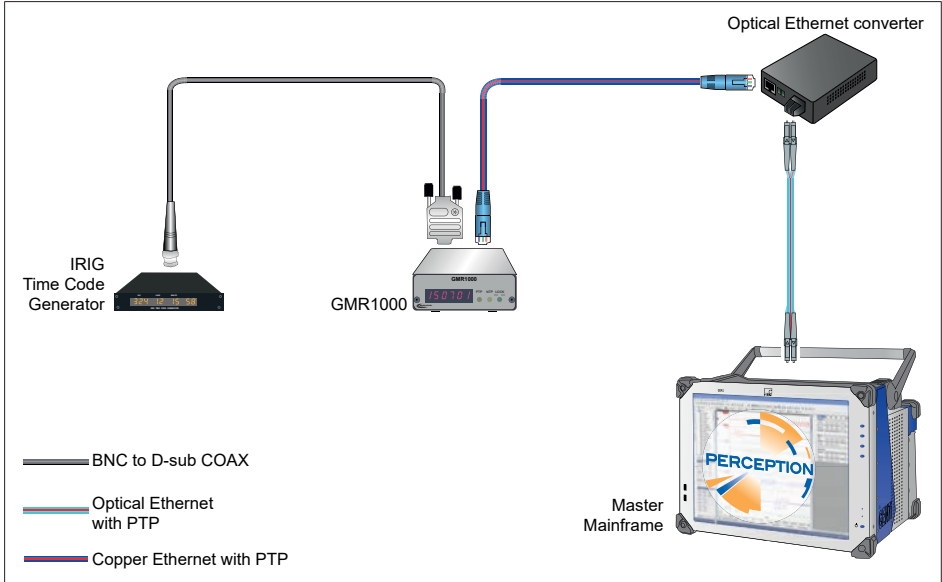


Fig. 14.34 Block diagram IRIG synchronization

G001B: Direct connection setup with optical Ethernet

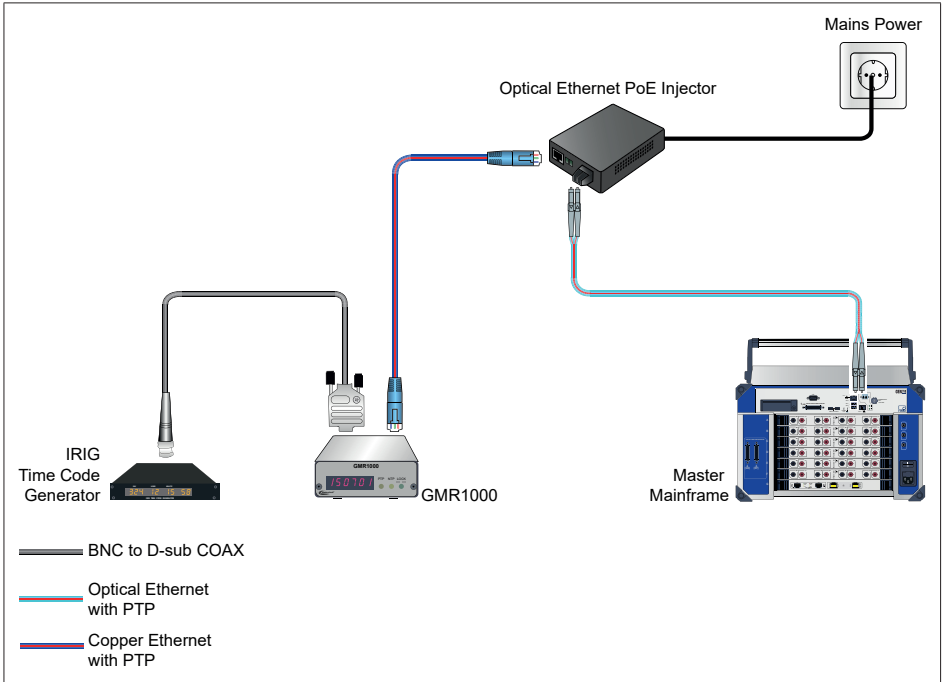


Fig. 14.35 Block diagram IRIG synchronization

Notice

Use optical Ethernet when there is a large distance between the GMR1000 and the mainframe.

G001B: IRIG to PTP with tethered mainframes plus QuantumX

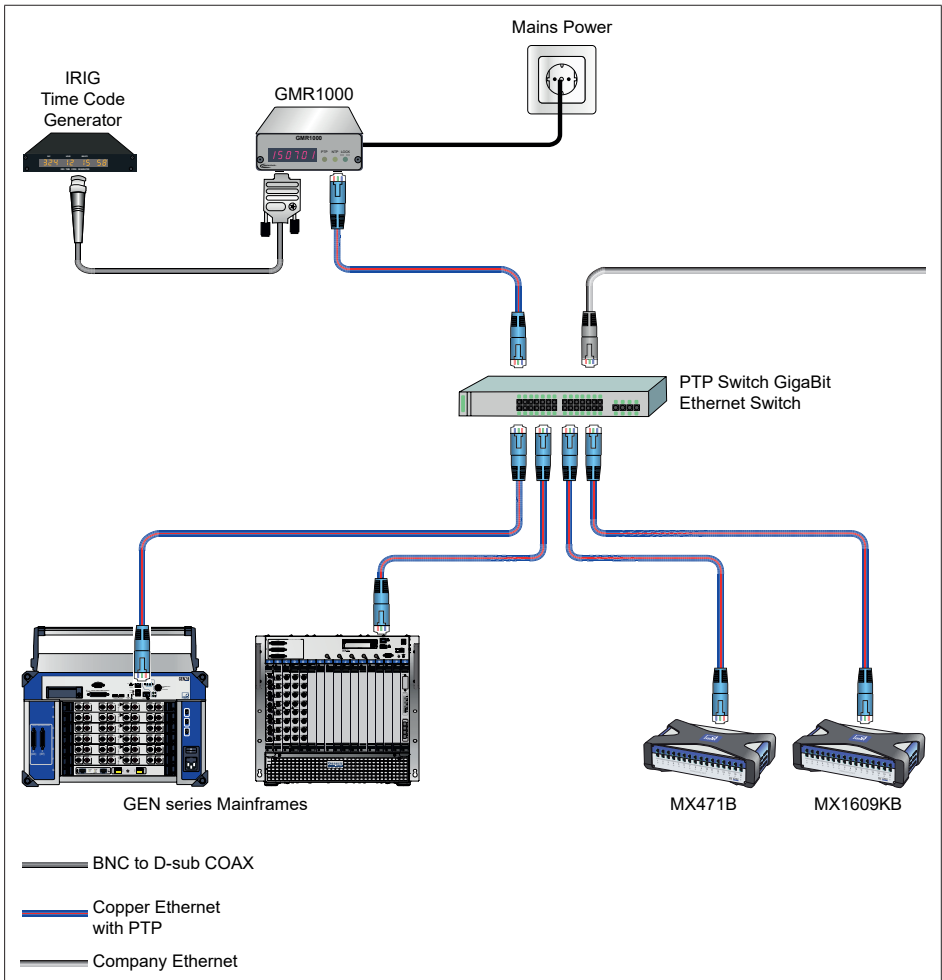


Fig. 14.36 IRIG setup for tethered mainframes and QuantumX

14.4.2 Installation

When connecting the G001B option, please follow the steps described below.

1. Connect GMR1000 to power socket using the correct power adapter.

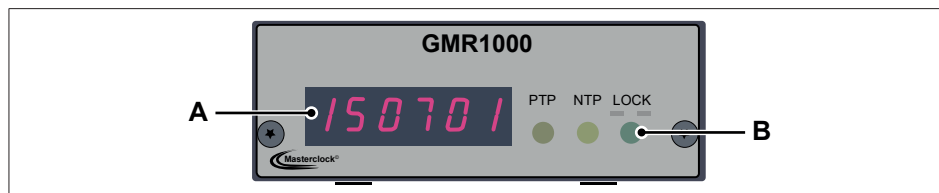


Fig. 14.37 GMR1000

A Display information

B LOCK led

The **LOCK** led should light up, stay lit and after a while start to blink. After a while the red digits should start displaying information.

2. Connect the IRIG source to the GMR1000. After a few seconds, the **LOCK** led should blink green.
3. Connect the GMR1000 to the mainframe via Ethernet.
 - 3a Connect the GMR1000 to the mainframe via Ethernet.
 - Connect the GMR1000 to mainframe PTP port 1 (RJ45) using a standard Ethernet cable.
 - 3b G001B: Direct connection setup with optical Ethernet.
 - Connect the mainframe PTP port 2 (SFP) to the media converter using the fiber cable.
 - Connect the GMR1000 to the media converter using a standard Ethernet cable.
 - 3c
 - Connect the GEN series mainframe to the PTP aware switch using the port of choice PTP 1 (RJ45) or PTP 2 (SFP).
 - Connect the GMR1000 to the PTP aware switch.

Notice

The choice of mainframe PTP port impacts the later selection of Sync Source. Please match the selection to the actual selection here for proper operation.

14.4.3 Using the GMR1000 module

The GMR1000 unit takes the IRIG signal as time source input and acts as a PTP master clock for the rest of the system (see Figure Fig. 14.38).

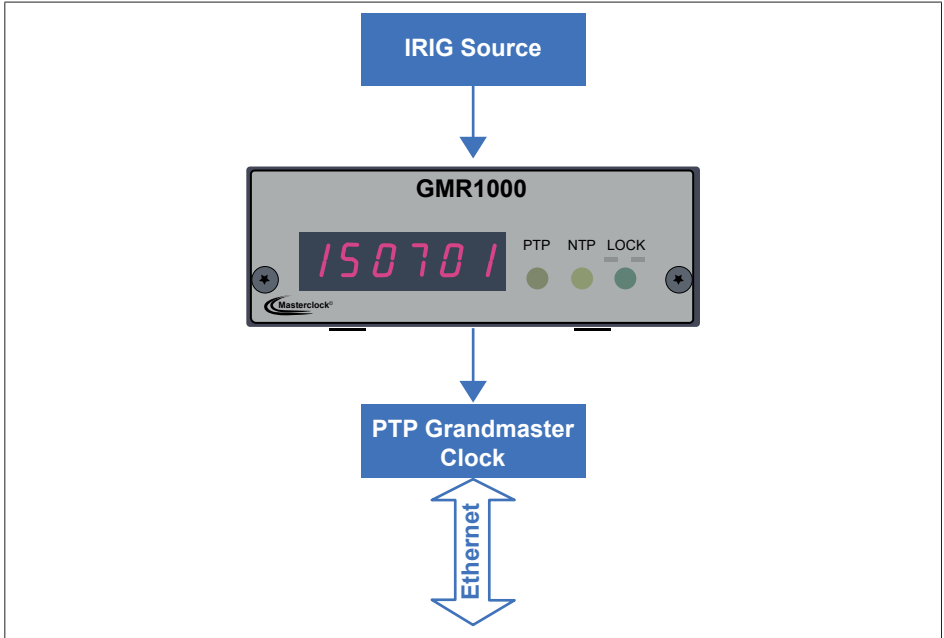


Fig. 14.38 G001B architecture

Notice

*This means that most references in the system setup are **PTP** related, and not **IRIG** related.*

Perception setup

To perform time synchronized data acquisition using GEN series mainframes and the G001B option it is necessary to further setup the system. This section explains how to accomplish that using the **HBM Perception Data Acquisition** software.

Notice

This section assumes you are familiar with basic operations in Perception such as connecting to data acquisition hardware and changing settings.

Notice

G001B requires usage of Perception version 7.20 or higher.

1. Start Perception
2. Connect to the mainframe.
3. Open the settings sheet and select advanced settings:
 - 3a In the main menu select **Settings**.
 - 3b In the Settings menu select Show Settings ►
 - 3c In the submenu select:
 - **Basic:** this will show only the relevant settings
 - **Advanced:** this will show all settings

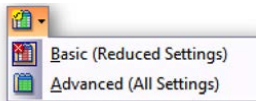


Fig. 14.39 Perception settings sheet options

- In the **Sync source** column select the required IRIG option.

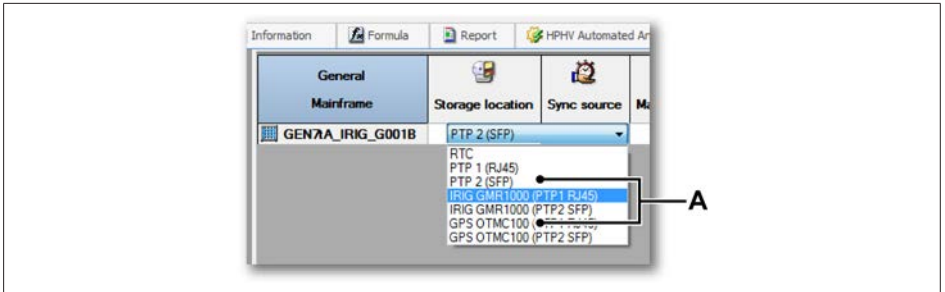


Fig. 14.40 PTP selection

- IRIG GMR1000 (PTP1 RJ45)** and **IRIG GMR1000 (PTP2 SFP)** options
Change the synchronization source to **IRIG GMR1000 (PTP1 RJ45)**.

- The acquisition system tries to find and synchronize to the PTP signal. The system status goes through the following states:
 - No signal
 - Out of synchronization
 - Synchronizing
 - Coarse⁽¹⁾
 - Synchronized

(1) Coarse may not be shown if synchronization occurs quickly.

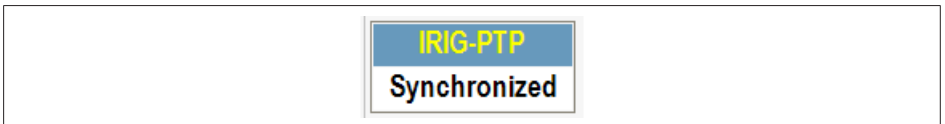


Fig. 14.41 IRIG-PTP status - Synchronized

- The GMR1000 does not act as a highly accurate PTP master in the network, therefore disable **Use Accurate Master** (see Fig. 14.42).

Notice

If **Use Accurate Master** is enabled and the GMR1000 becomes the PTP master, Perception will show a warning because the GMR1000 is not a clock class 7 or better PTP master.


PTP Tolerance	Use Accurate Master	PTP Delay Method	PTP Master MAC-address	PTP Role	Clock Class	Accurate Clock Status
2000 ns		End to end	00-21-32-01-92-DA	Slave	13	Not found

Fig. 14.42 PTP - Use Accurate Master

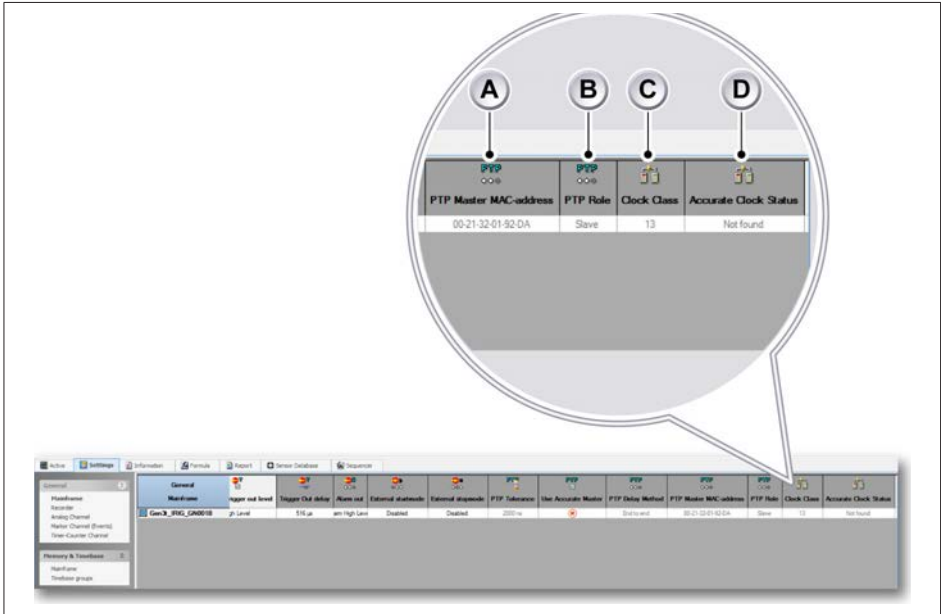


Fig. 14.43 PTP synchronization status

Please verify the following settings:

- A **PTP Master MAC-address:** Address of the GMR1000
- B **PTP Role:** Slave
- C **Clock Class:** 13
- D **Accurate Clock Status:** Not found

Verify setup and installation

Once the setup is complete there are several steps that can be taken to verify if the setup was successful.

Status information

The overall system time base information is displayed in the status window. This will give a system wide overview showing the most imprecise time source from all connected mainframes.

Notice

As all mainframes are expected to be on PTP, the status should show PTP, and should have the default colors blue and white (see figure below).

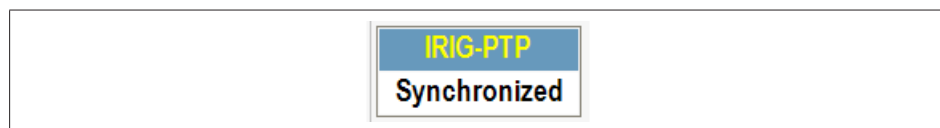


Fig. 14.44 IRIG-PTP status - Synchronized

Notice

In case the status shown is orange / red a problem has occurred, please refer to the „Trouble-shooting guide for G001B“ on page 330 for detailed information.

System topology

An overview can be found in the system topology overview. The system topology will show the information per connected mainframe.

1. In the menu bar choose **Help ► System Topology** (see Fig. 14.45).

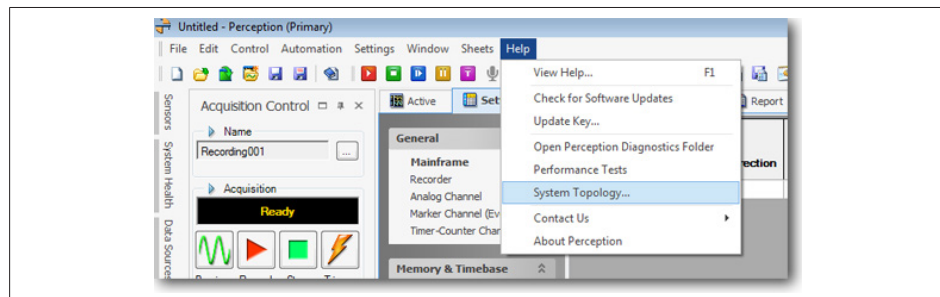


Fig. 14.45 System Topology Help

2. The **System Topology** overview opens (see Fig. 14.46):

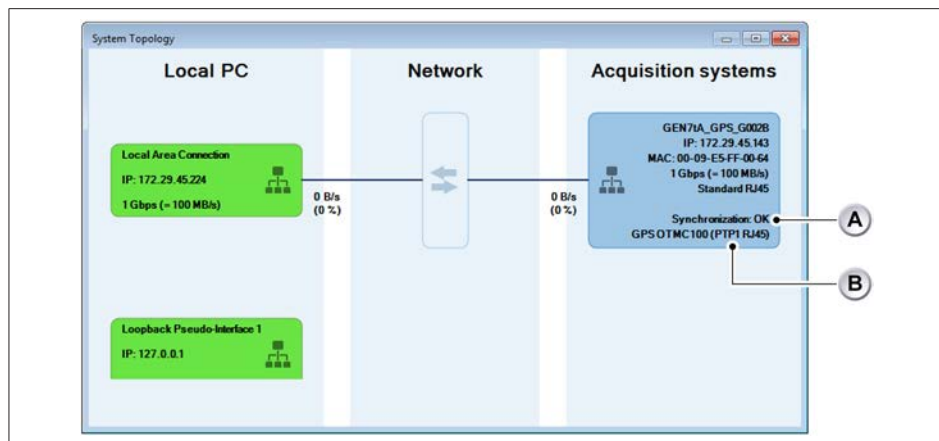


Fig. 14.46 System Topology

In **System Topology** overview, please verify the following information:

- A States that **Synchronization** is OK
- B States that **GPS OTMC 100** is connected as selected (**PTP1 RJ45** for RJ45 connection as shown in Fig. 14.46, **PTP2 SFP** if you are using the optical Ethernet connection)

Notice

Network peripherals such as switches and routers are not visualized within the network topology overview.

Recording information

When a recording is created using PTP time synchronization, the PTP master clock information is available in the recorded information in the Yt display in Perception (see Fig. 14.47).

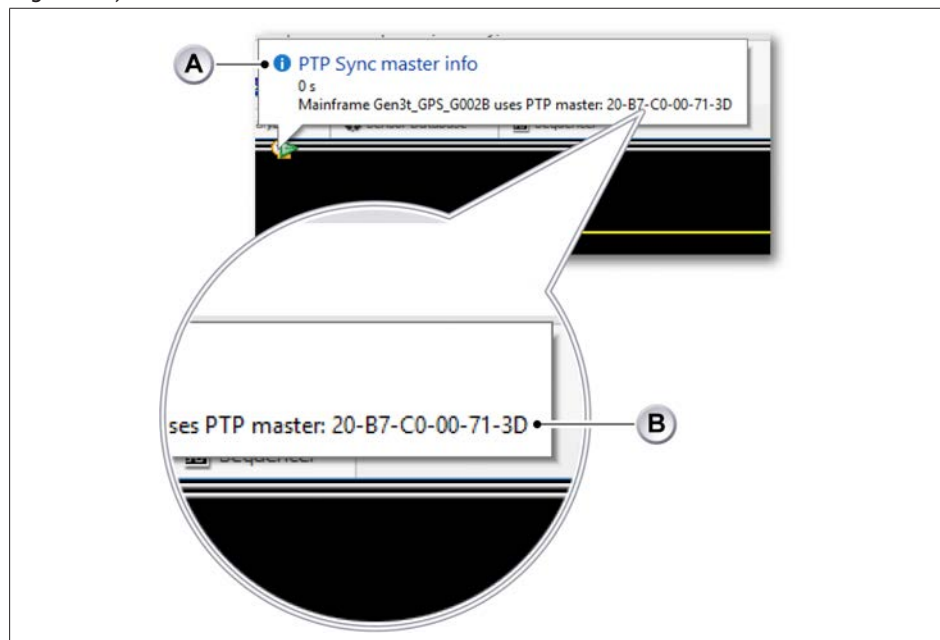


Fig. 14.47 PTP synchronization master information

- A PTP master clock information
- B PTP master MAC address

Notice

Please refer to the chapter „Trouble-shooting guide for G001B“ on page 330 in case this information is not shown or is not correct .

14.4.4 Trouble-shooting guide for G001B

The chapter „D.13 IRIG GMR1000 Trouble-shooting“ on page 418 gives some hints on what to check if the GMR1000 does not work as expected. It will first explain how to use Perception to determine if there is a problem and then offer help on diagnosing and solving the issue.

15 Understanding Inputs and Usage of Probes

15.1 GEN series inputs

Notice

Every manufacturer uses different names for similar or even identical types of inputs. Some of the terminology used is described in this section.

Balanced Vs Unbalanced

A balanced input describes an input stage where both input terminals exhibit the same electrical behavior, such as resistance and capacitance. Unbalanced electrical input properties are different.

Symmetrical Vs Unsymmetrical

Symmetrical (similar to **balanced**) describes the input properties; if both input terminals are built up using the same component in a mirrored way, they are **symmetrical** (this will result in a **balanced input**).

Differential

A differential amplifier is a type of electronic amplifier that multiplies the difference between two inputs by a constant factor.

A differential amplifier is often treated as an isolated amplifier, which is incorrect.

Single-ended

A single-ended amplifier is a type of electronic amplifier that has the negative input connected to (measurement) ground.

Notice

A differential amplifier can be turned into a single-ended one by connecting the negative input to ground.

Isolated

An isolated amplifier is a type of electronic amplifier where both inputs are isolated from (earth) ground or which has infinite resistance to ground.

Notice

Isolation can be combined with any of the amplifier variations mentioned above.

15.1.1 Single-ended input

A single-ended input is not isolated and uses unbalanced inputs

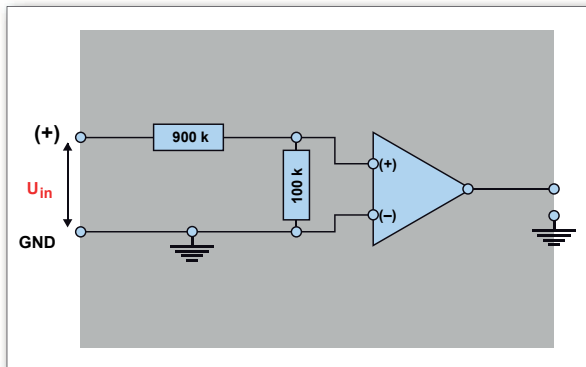


Fig. 15.1 Single-ended amplifier

- One input is connected to ground
- Resistance / Capacitance from each terminal to ground is different
- Amplifier is typically found in oscilloscopes
 - Also used in GEN DAQ Basic amp, Liberty 8ch DC amp
 - Often identified by the use of a single METAL BNC connector per channel
- Can be used with standard passive probes (as with oscilloscopes)

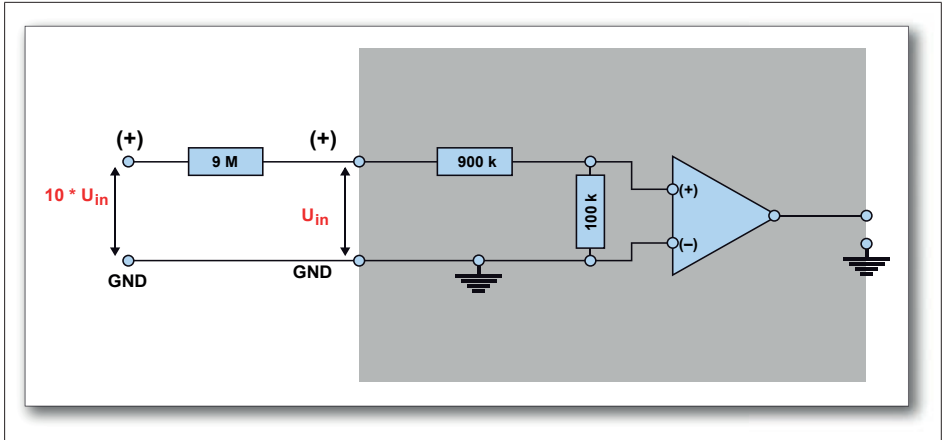


Fig. 15.2 Single-ended amplifier with passive probe

- An inline resistor acts as a voltage divider using the input resistance of the amplifier
- The amplifier itself measures only U_{in} ; the **total** input range is $10 * U_{in}$
- This can be done with any oscilloscope or the GEN DAQ Basic Amp
 - Oscilloscope probes are typically only +/- 2% to +/- 5% accurate
- The probes used need compensation. The compensation range needs to match the input amplifier's capacitance range.

15.1.2 Balanced differential input

A balanced differential input is not isolated and uses balanced inputs.

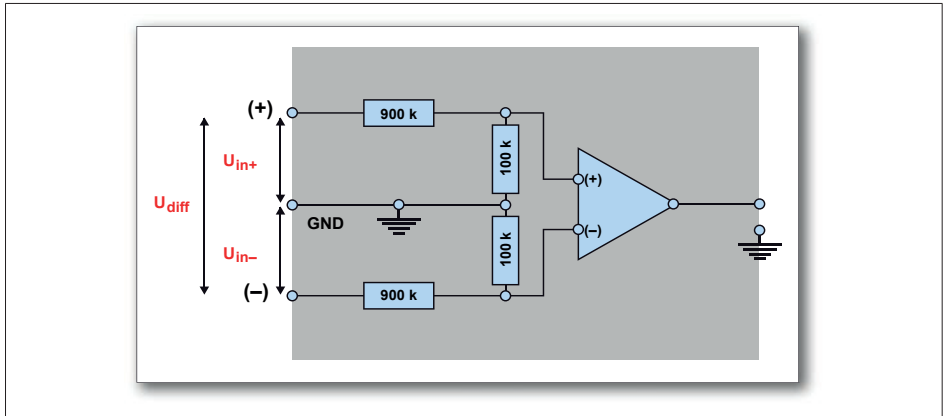


Fig. 15.3 Balanced differential amplifier

- Resistance / Capacitance from each terminal to ground is identical
- There is NO ISOLATION
 - Used in some of the GEN DAQ acquisition cards
 - Often identified by the use of two METAL BNC connectors per channel
- Can be used with matched pair of probes only
 - Works with the same limitations as single probes, but is more tricky due to the necessary **balance** between probes
- The probes used need compensation. The compensation range needs to match the input amplifier's capacitance range

15.1.3 Isolated single-ended or Isolated unbalanced differential input

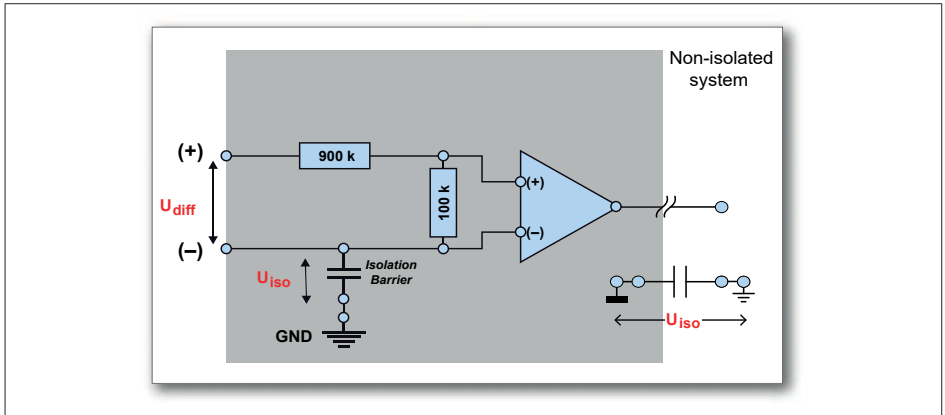


Fig. 15.4 Isolated single-ended or Isolated unbalanced differential amplifier

- Also referred to as **unbalanced, isolated** or **unbalanced differential** amplifier
- None of the inputs are connected to ground for safety and to avoid ground loops
- Typically used in isolated DAQ systems
 - Often identified by the use of a single PLASTIC (isolated) BNC connector
 - Used in GEN DAQ ISOLATED Basic amp
- Can perform *DIFFERENTIAL MEASUREMENTS with different limitations and options, compared to a differential grounded amplifier.*

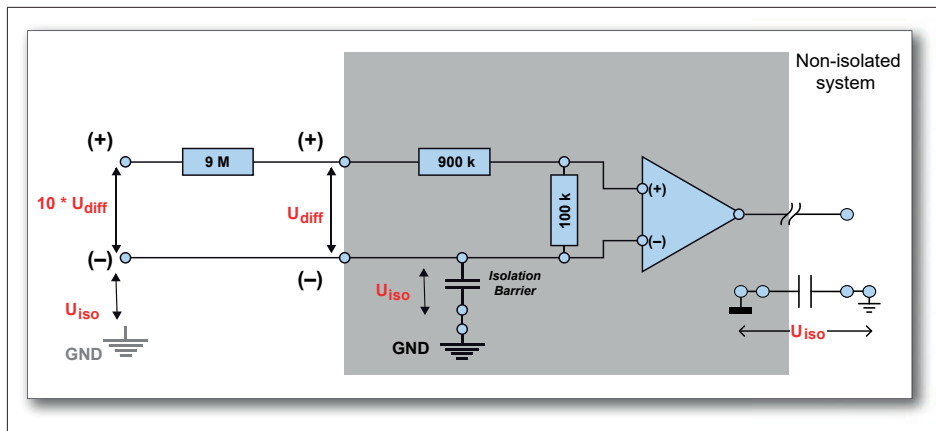


Fig. 15.5 Isolated single-ended or Isolated unbalanced differential amplifier with passive probe

- Also referred to as **unbalanced, isolated** or **unbalanced differential** amplifier with probe
- None of the inputs are connected to ground
- The positive (system) input accepts ten times the input voltage of the amplifier
- The negative input has NOT CHANGED AT ALL
- The measurement range is increased from + to - inputs, BUT the isolation voltage from (-) to ground remains unchanged
 - Example is the GEN DAQ Basic XT Iso card with external Isolated passive probe
- The probes used need compensation. The compensation range needs to match the input amplifier's capacitance range

15.1.4 Isolated balanced differential input

An isolated balanced differential input is isolated and uses balanced inputs. Isolated measurement ground is not often available.

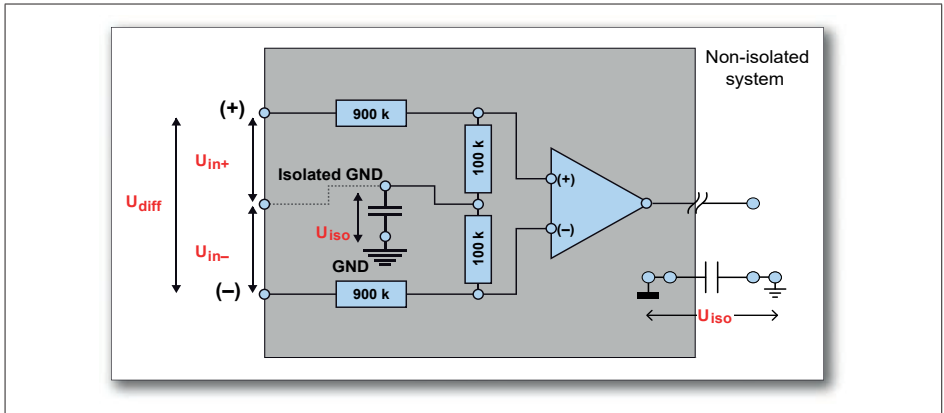


Fig. 15.6 Isolated balanced differential amplifier

- Resistance / Capacitance from each terminal to isolated measurement ground is identical
- There is an ISOLATED MEASUREMENT GROUND
 - Used in GEN DAQ Universal amplifier
 - Typically identified by using two or three (isolated) connectors per channel

Notice

The isolated ground is not accessible in some designs.

- Cannot be used with probes as there is no ground reference for probes to divide the voltage

Different amplifiers – Pros and Cons

Single-ended (to ground) amplifiers

- Cost effective and small
- High bandwidth
- Easy to use with probes
- Potential ground problems
- No safety problems
- No CMRR and no CMV

Single-ended isolated amplifier – unbalanced differential

- Can perform differential measurements
- Expensive and large
- Difficult to use with probes
- Limited CMRR, best CMV
- Avoids ground loops
- High level of safety

Differential amplifier (with common ground)

- Widely used in DAQ
- Good CMRR, limited CMV
- No (safety) isolation and potential ground loops will remain present

Differential amplifier with isolated common

- Safe
- Expensive and large
- Good CMRR, best CMV
- More difficult to use with probes

15.2 GEN series voltage probe types

HBM offers a variety of probes. Which probe is needed depends on the application and which instrument is being used. It is important to match the compensation of the probe to the instrument.

- **Passive, single-ended voltage probes**
These probes can be used with single-ended or differential non-isolated amplifiers and increase the input range of the amplifier only in single-ended mode. They typically decrease the overall accuracy of the amplifier.
- **Passive, single-ended isolated voltage probes**
These probes can be used with single-ended or differential isolated amplifiers and increase the input range of an isolated amplifier only in single-ended mode. They typically decrease the overall accuracy of the amplifier.
It is important to understand that they increase only the range, not the isolation voltage.
- **Passive, differential matched isolated voltage probes**
These probes can be used with differential isolated amplifiers and increase the input range of the amplifier in differential mode. They typically decrease the overall accuracy and the CMRR of the amplifier.
They work with isolated and non-isolated variations of differential amplifiers.
When used with isolated amplifiers, they increase only the range, not the isolation voltage.
- **Active differential voltage probes**
These probes are self-contained, differential amplifiers to be used in front of an instrument using any amplifier in single-ended mode.
The input range and accuracy depend on the type of active differential probe used and have no relation to the amplifier used. They usually operate from batteries; this causes some inconvenience.
- **Current clamps**
Current clamps function more as transducers than probes, as they convert one physical quantity (current) into another one (usually voltage). They are used to perform non-invasive current measurements. This allows the current in a circuit to be measured without disturbing the circuit.

Notice

There are other possibilities to measure current as well (current shunts, or Rogowski coils).

15.2.1 Passive, single-ended voltage probes

Voltage probes divide a single-ended input signal by a specific factor.

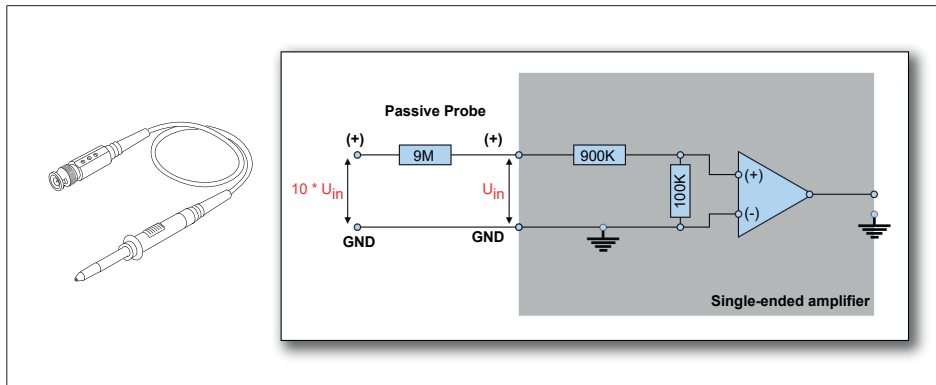


Fig. 15.7 Typical example of a voltage probe

Theoretically, voltage probes are simply passive in-line resistors in series with the positive input of a single-ended amplifier. Together with the input resistor of the amplifier, they form a voltage divider so that the voltage in series with the amplifier itself is divided. As there is also a capacitive component in this divider, the input capacitance of the amplifier and the so-called “compensation range” of the probe need to match. Otherwise, signal distortion might occur.

By selecting a higher resistance probe, the divider ratio increases so that large input ranges can be achieved. Voltage probes do not provide or add either isolation or common mode voltage rejection. These probes can only be used in series with single-ended amplifiers.

Voltage probes typically decrease the overall accuracy of the system (caused by the inaccuracy of the input divider ratio formed by the external probe resistance and the internal amplifier resistance).

15 UNDERSTANDING INPUTS AND USAGE OF PROBES

Voltage probes overview table					
Part number	Capacitive compensation range	Cable length	Divider factor	Bandwidth	Maximum input voltage
1-G901	10 - 25 pF	1.2 m	$10 \pm 2\%$	400 MHz	300 V RMS CAT II
1-G903	10 - 50 pF	2 m	$100 \pm 2\%$	400 MHz	1 kV RMS CAT II

Passive, single-ended voltage probe overview		
Input card	1-G901	1-G903
GN110/GN111	✓	✓
GN112/GN113	✓	✓
GN310B/GN311B		
GN610B/GN611B		
GN815/GN816		
GN840B/GN1640B		
GN8101B/GN8102B/GN8103B	✓	✓
GN3210/GN3211	✓	✓
GENIS-1T/GENIS-1TM	✓	✓

15.2.2 Passive, single-ended isolated voltage probes

Passive, single-ended isolated voltage probes divide an isolated input signal by a specific factor. They are designed in an “isolated way” (like plastic BNCs to prevent users from touching the connection) so they can be used in series with an isolated unbalanced amplifier. They are called “isolated voltage probes”, although the amplifier and not the probe adds the isolation.

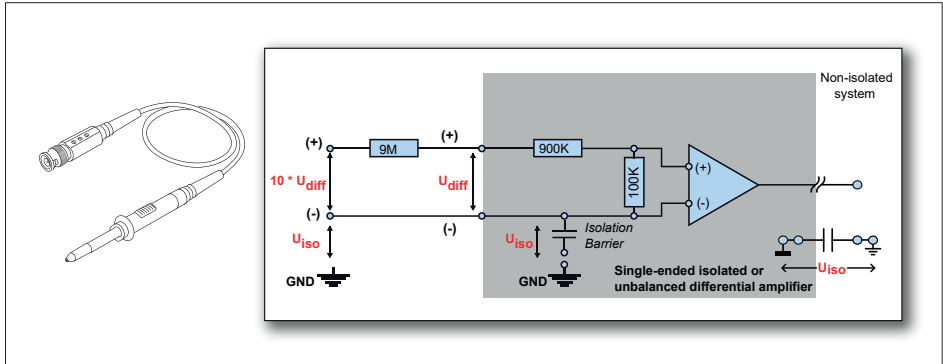


Fig. 15.8 Typical example of an isolated voltage probe

Theoretically, voltage probes for isolated amplifiers are simply passive in-line resistors in series with the positive input of an isolated unbalanced amplifier as well.

Together with the input resistor of the amplifier, they form a voltage divider so that the voltage in front of the amplifier itself is divided. As there is also a capacitive component in this divider, the input capacitance of the amplifier and the so-called “compensation range” of the probe need to match. Otherwise, signal distortion might occur.

However, as the division only applies to the positive side of the amplifier input, the input range is increased while the isolation voltage remains the same as without a probe.

These probes can only be used in series with isolated unbalanced amplifiers.

Isolated voltage probes typically decrease the overall accuracy of the system (caused by the inaccuracy of the input divider ratio formed by the external probe resistance and the internal amplifier resistance).

15.2.3 Passive, differential matched isolated voltage probes

Passive, differential matched isolated voltage probes are used in series with differential amplifiers and divide a differential input signal by a specific factor.

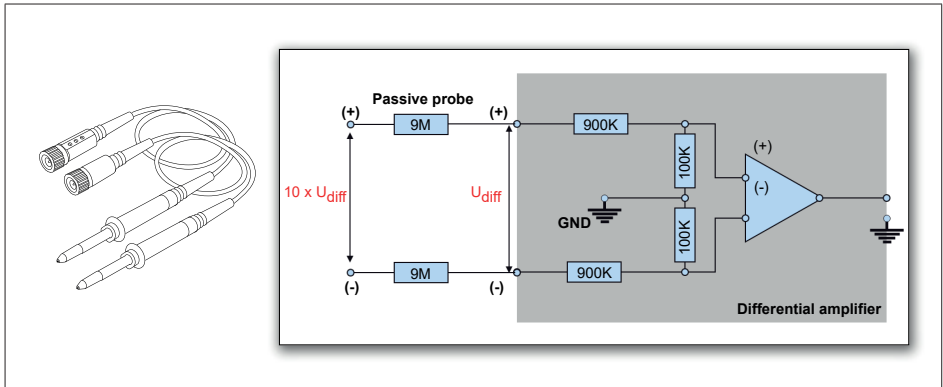


Fig. 15.9 Typical example of a passive differential voltage probe

Passive, differential matched isolated voltage probes are – in theory – simply a pair of “normal” voltage probes.

They add passive in-line resistors in series with both the positive and the negative inputs of a differential amplifier. Together with the input resistor of the amplifier, they form a voltage divider on each input side so that the voltage in series with the amplifier itself is divided. As there is also a capacitive component in this divider, the input capacitance of the amplifier and the so-called “compensation range” of the probe need to match.

As two of these probes are used, one with each input terminal, the probes themselves need to “match” as closely as possible. Otherwise, the two input terminals are divided differently. Therefore, the probes are typically manufactured (and sold) in pairs and called “matched”. By selecting higher resistance probes, the divider ratio increases so that large input ranges are possible. Passive, differential matched isolated voltage probes typically decrease the overall accuracy and the CMRR of the system.

15.2.4 Active differential voltage probes

Active differential voltage probes are battery-powered, differential amplifiers in series with any input amplifier in single-ended mode.



Fig. 15.10 Typical example of an active differential voltage probe

The achievable input range and accuracy depends on which active differential probe is used. Active differential probes can be used in series with virtually any amplifier, their performance typically is limited. The fact that they are usually battery-powered may cause some inconvenience, as battery maintenance is required.

Active differential voltage probes typically decrease the overall accuracy of the system. The active output enables the use of the probe with (almost) any type of input.

Active differential voltage probes					
Part number	Capacitive compensation range	Cable length	Divider factor	Bandwidth	Maximum input voltage
1-G909	n/a	0.9 m	20 ± 2%	25 MHz	140 V RMS 140 V DC
			200 ± 2%	25 MHz	1.0 kV RMS 1.4 kV DC

15.3 Probe bandwidth calibration

A probe makes a physical and electrical connection between a test point or signal source and the instrument. Depending on the measurement needs, this connection can be made with something as simple as a length of wire or with something as sophisticated as an active differential probe.

For the purpose of this document, we only describe attenuating probes within two categories: 1X Probes and 10X Probes.

15.3.1 1X Probes

1X probes, also known as 1:1 (one-to-one) probes, simply connect the input of the instrument to the circuit being measured. They are designed for minimum loss and easy connection. Fig. 15.11 shows the circuit diagram for an instrument input connected to a circuit under test. The circuit under test is modeled as a voltage source with a series resistor. The 1X probe (or cable) introduces a significant amount of capacitance that appears in parallel with the input of the instrument. A 1X probe may have around 40 to 60 pF of capacitance.

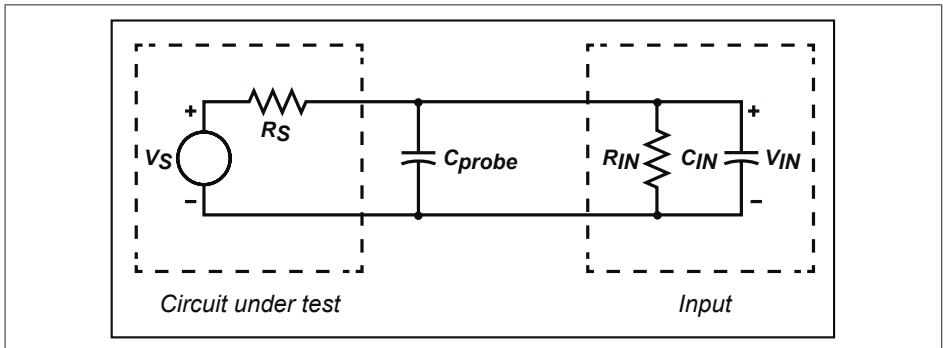


Fig. 15.11 Input connection using a 1X probe

The impedance of the circuit and the input impedance of the instrument produce a lowpass filter. For very low frequencies, the capacitor acts as an open circuit and has little or no effect on the measurement. For high frequencies, the capacitor's impedance becomes significant and reduces the voltage detected by the instrument. Fig. 15.12 shows this effect in the frequency domain. If the input is a sine wave, the amplitude tends to decrease with increasing frequency and the phase is shifted

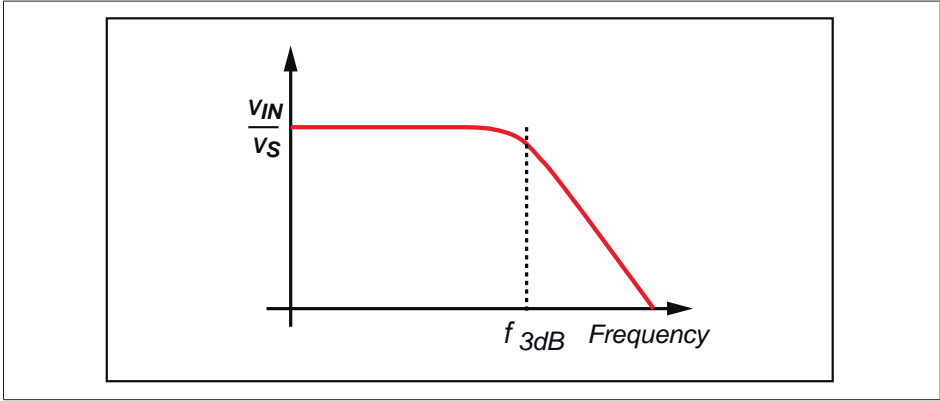


Fig. 15.12 Frequency response with 1X probe

Example: Assuming that the voltage source has a 1 MΩ resistance and the 1X probe has a 50 pF capacitance (a 1X probe has no resistance by itself), the universal amplifier input would have a 1 MΩ resistance and a 100 pF capacitance.

This yields a -3dB point at:

(EQ1)

$$f(-3db) = \frac{1}{2\pi(R_s \parallel R_{IN})(C_{IN} + C_{probe})}$$

$$= 1 / (6.28 \times 500 \text{ E}+3 \times 150 \text{ E}-12) \approx 2 \text{ kHz}$$

The loading due to the input impedance of the instrument and the probe capacitance is twofold: resistive loading and capacitive loading.

The resistive loading actually reduces the voltage delivered to the instrument:

(EQ2)

$$V_{IN} = V_S \left(\frac{R_{IN}}{R_{IN} + R_S} \right)$$

The effect of the capacitive loading is more complex and results in an exponential response in the voltage:

(EQ3)

$$V_{IN}(t) = V_{MAX} [1 - e^{-t/(R_S C_{in} + probe)}]$$

15.3.2 10X Probes

10X probes (also called 10:1 probes, divider probes, or attenuating probes) have a resistor and capacitor (in parallel) inserted into the probe. Fig. 15.13 shows the circuit diagram for the 10X probe connected to a high-impedance input of an instrument.

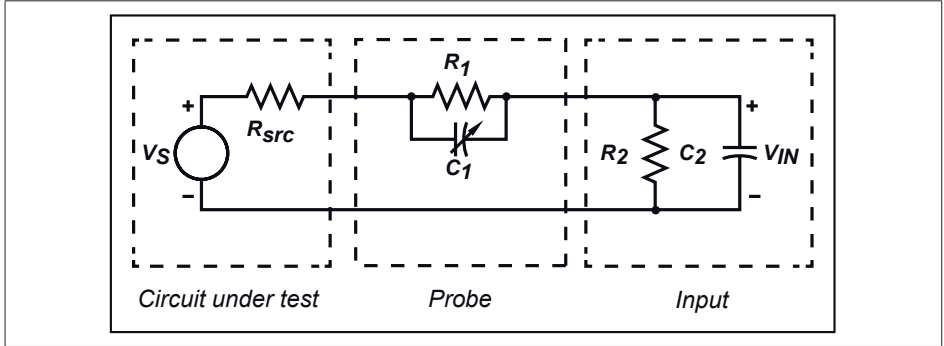


Fig. 15.13 Input connection using a 10X probe

Assuming that R_{src} is low compared to R_1 and that $R_1 * C_1 = R_2 * C_2$, then the effect of both capacitors cancel each other out in this circuit. The capacitor is usually adjustable and can be tweaked for a nearly perfect match. In these conditions, the relationship of V_S to V_{IN} is:

(EQ4)

$$V_{IN} = V_S \left(\frac{R_2}{R_1 + R_2} \right)$$

R_2 is the input resistance of the instrument's high input impedance (1 MΩ) and $R_1 = 9 * R_2$. Using the previous equation, this results in:

(EQ5)

$$V_{IN} = \left(\frac{1}{10} \right) V_S$$

The final result is a probe / instrument input combination that has a much wider bandwidth than the 1X probe due to the effective cancellation of the two capacitors. However, the instrument now measures only one-tenth of the original voltage (hence the name 10X probe). The circuit being measured is affected with a load impedance of $R_1 + R_2 = 10 \text{ M}\Omega$, which is much higher than with the 1X probe.

**Important**

*To perform the compensation correctly, both impedances must have the same value, i.e. $R_1 * C_1 = R_2 * C_2$. In practice, $R_1 * C_1$ will never be equal to $R_2 * C_2$, but the values can be approximated. The probe's compensation capacitor is usually adjustable somewhere between 10 pF and 50 pF to compensate for the instrument's input capacitance. Since the Universal Amplifier has a 100 pF capacitance, the compensation cannot be performed correctly with standard probes. Therefore, the probe capacitance must be adapted to this situation. Various probe manufacturers offer the possibility to purchase probes with other compensation ranges on request.*

15.3.3 Probes and differential measurements

Connecting the differential amplifier or probe to the signal source is generally a major source of error. To maintain the input match, both paths should be as identical as possible. Any cabling should be the same length for both inputs. If individual probes are used for each signal line, they should be the same model and have the same cable length. When measuring low-frequency signals with large common mode voltages, avoid the use of attenuating probes. At high gains, they simply cannot be used as it is impossible to balance their attenuation precisely. When attenuation is needed for high-voltage or high-frequency applications, special passive probes designed specifically for differential applications should be used. These probes have provisions for precisely trimming the DC attenuation and AC compensation. To get the best performance, a set of probes should be dedicated to each specific amplifier and calibrated with that amplifier using the procedure included with the probes.

15.4 Current shunt measurements

Special care must be taken with shunt measurements. Typical shunt measurements generate signals with an amplitude of only a few volts or even mV. To prevent interference from higher voltage signals (up to 100 V), the following guidelines apply:

- Use only coaxial cables for all measurements.
- If possible, place the instrument as close as possible to the test object to reduce the length of the coax cable.
- Physically separate the low voltage signal lines from the high voltage signal lines as much as possible. Do not combine them. When the high voltage signals include high frequency transients, these will easily cross over to the low voltage signals.

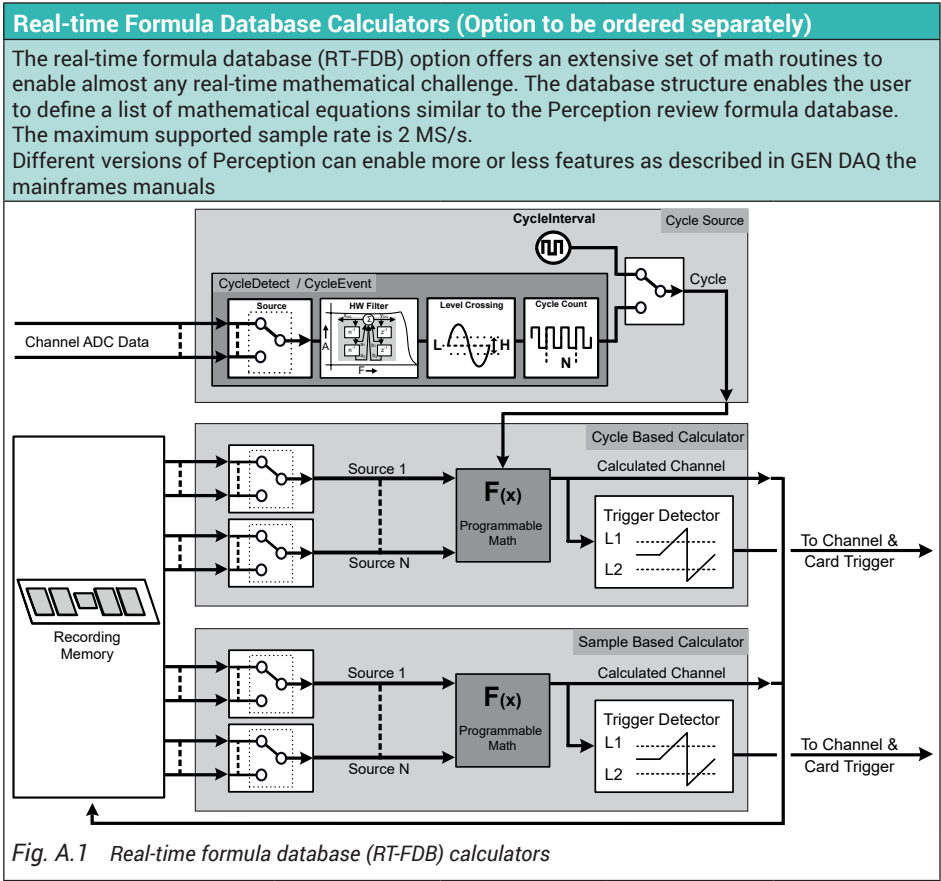


Tip

The GEN DAQ series instruments typically have a very high bandwidth. Potential higher frequency transients are measured as a result of the high bandwidth. Using other lower bandwidth equipment can not measure these results. Use a filter on the acquisition card to reduce the bandwidth to a physically relevant value.

A Real-time Formula Database Calculators

A.1 Overview



The real-time formula database supports the following list of calculations (Details of each calculation are described in the manual)..

Operation	Sample based results synchronous	Cycle based results asynchronous	Storage in PNRF recording	Real-time output
Basic calculations				
+ (add)	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
- (subtract)	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾

A REAL-TIME FORMULA DATABASE CALCULATORS

Real-time Formula Database Calculators (Option to be ordered separately)				
Operation	Sample based results syn- chronous	Cycle based results asyn- chronous	Storage in PNRF recording	Real-time output
Basic calculations				
* (multiply)	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
/ (divide)	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Enhanced calculations				
Abs	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Atan	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Atan2	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Cosine	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
DegreesToRadians	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Min	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Max	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Modulo	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
RadiansToDegrees	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Sine	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Sqrt	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Tan	✓	✓	✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
Boolean calculations				
Equal	✓	✓	✓	✓
GreaterEqualThan	✓	✓	✓	✓
GreaterThan	✓	✓	✓	✓
LessEqualThan	✓	✓	✓	✓
LessThan	✓	✓	✓	✓
NotEqual	✓	✓	✓	✓
InsideBand	✓	✓	✓	
OutsideBand	✓	✓	✓	
And	✓	✓	✓	✓
Or	✓	✓	✓	✓
Xor	✓	✓	✓	✓
Not	✓	✓	✓	✓

Real-time Formula Database Calculators (Option to be ordered separately)				
Operation	Sample based results syn-chronous	Cycle based results asyn-chronous	Storage in PNRF recording	Real-time output
Cycle based calculations				
CycleArea		✓	✓	✓
CycleBusDelay		✓	✓	✓
CycleCount		✓	✓	✓
CycleCrestFactor		✓	✓	✓
CycleEnergy		✓	✓	✓
CycleFundamental-Phase		✓	✓	✓ ⁽²⁾
CycleFundamentalRMS		✓	✓	✓
CycleFrequency		✓	✓	✓
CycleMax		✓	✓	✓
CycleMean		✓	✓	✓
CycleMin		✓	✓	✓
CyclePeak2Peak		✓	✓	✓
CyclePhase		✓	✓	✓
CycleRMS		✓	✓	✓
CycleRPM		✓	✓	✓
CycleSampleCount		✓	✓	✓
CycleTHD ⁽²⁾		✓	✓	✓ ⁽²⁾
Cycle source				
CycleDetect ⁽⁴⁾		✓	✓	
CycleEvent		✓	✓	
CycleInterval		✓	✓	
Hardware based signal filtering				
HWFilter ⁽⁴⁾	✓		✓	
Software based signal filtering				
FilterBesselBP	✓		✓	
FilterBesselHP	✓		✓	
FilterBesselLP	✓		✓	
FilterButterworthBP	✓		✓	
FilterButterworthHP	✓		✓	
FilterButterworthLP	✓		✓	
FilterChebyshevBP	✓		✓	

A REAL-TIME FORMULA DATABASE CALCULATORS

Real-time Formula Database Calculators (Option to be ordered separately)				
Operation	Sample based results syn-chronous	Cycle based results asyn-chronous	Storage in PNRF recording	Real-time output
FilterChebyshevHP	✓		✓	
FilterChebyshevLP	✓		✓	
Special category calculation				
HarmonicsIEC61000	✓		✓	
Integrate	✓		✓	
Signal transformation				
DQZeroTransforma-tion (Park) ⁽³⁾	✓		✓	✓ ⁽¹⁾
SpaceVectorTrans-formation ⁽³⁾	✓		✓	
SpaceVectorInverse Transformation ⁽³⁾	✓		✓	
Signal generation				
SineWave	✓		✓	
Ramp	✓		✓	
Trigger functions				
TriggerOnBoolean-Change			Trigger mark	
TriggerOnLevel			Trigger mark	

- (1) Only cycle based results can be used for real-time output. Use the CycleMean calculation on recorded channel data or sample based results to enable the real-time output of this data.
- (2) The time required to calculate the output depends on maximum cycle length and sample rate. Depending on the selected settings the output latency will increase. HBM refers to these calculations as not deterministic. All real-time output published values (deterministic and/or not deterministic) will always have the same latency.
- (3) This formula is only available if the eDrive license is added to Perception.
- (4) The output of HWFilter is used for CycleDetect.

B Maintenance

B.1 Preventive maintenance

Regularly scheduled HBM preventive maintenance services that include cleaning, adjusting and inspection will help to:

- Assure that the instrument is available whenever it is needed
- Maintain optimum performance
- Avoid expensive unplanned downtime and repair

Also, regularly scheduled maintenance is a predictable expenditure.

Except for the batteries, the instrument is a maintenance-free product; no preventive maintenance is required.

Inspect the instrument's batteries at least twice a year, but preferably every month. Damaged batteries and batteries with reduced capacity should be replaced to meet the batteries' specified capacity and consequently the instrument's specified run-time using the battery. The main benefit of this inspection will result in reliable use of the instrument.

If the instrument has been stored for four weeks or longer, first inspect the battery before putting the instrument back to use.

How often preventive maintenance needs to be performed depends on your application, workload, and regulatory requirements.

B.2 Preventive drive replacement

When installed in the instrument, the drive is the "data center" of the instrument. It contains all of the programs and recorded data. The CPU may be the "brain" of the system, but the drive is its memory and personality; it is what makes the instrument what it is.

CAUTION

*Do not to exceed the drives warranty period.
Contact HBM service for more details.*

B.2.1 Hard disk drive

The reliable service life of a typical hard disk drive is around three to five years. Some drives work for a decade or longer, but every year that passes after three years increases the chances of a failure.

If the instrument uses a hard disk drive, HBM therefore advises replacing it at least every two years to prevent loss of data or inactivity of the instrument.

Notice

*This recommendation is based on 24/7 use of the instrument at full drive write speeds.
Reduced use of the instruments drive allows for a longer replacement period.*

B.2.2 Solid State Drive (SSD)

Solid State Drives have no mechanical parts that can fail. However, each block of data on a Solid State Drive can only be erased and written a defined number of times before the data block fails. The Solid State Drive manages this limitation so that drives can last for many years with normal use. Very intensive use of the Solid State Drive to record and store new data will shorten the drive's life expectancy.

The reliable service life of a typical Solid State Drive drive is around three to five years. Some drives work for a decade or longer, but every year that passes after three or so increases the chances of a failure.

If the instrument uses a solid state drive, HBM therefore advises replacing it at least every two years to prevent loss of data or inactivity of the instrument.

Notice

*This recommendation is based on 24/7 use of the instrument at full drive write speeds.
Reduced use of the instruments drive allows for a longer replacement period.*

B.3 Preventive air filter replacement

The GEN7iB is equipped with an air filter to keep unwanted particles from collecting inside the GEN7iB. The air filter needs to be cleaned and replaced regularly, since particles collect in the air filter and can reduce the airflow through the air filter, thus negatively influencing the cooling capacity of the GEN7iB.

WARNING

Do NOT wash the filter, any residual moisture will be blown inside the instrument and can harm the sensitive electronics.



Important

In high availability products such as GEN DAQ series systems, equipment maintenance is critical. Filters loaded with dust not only reduce airflow, they can also cause electronics to run inefficiently and promote equipment failure.

There are a number of industry best practices for timely filter maintenance as unique equipment and varying operating conditions preclude a simple, one-size-fits-all answer for equipment maintenance. For clean, controlled, indoor environments such as data centers or offices, filters are often replaced according to a maintenance calendar with all filters replaced three to four times per year.

Specialized equipment and equipment operating in uncontrolled environments often use sensors to define when maintenance should be performed. Temperature, pressure, and airflow sensors are used to determine when equipment is outside of optimal operating parameters and a service alert is triggered. GEN DAQ series system are equipped with temperature sensors and variable FAN speeds. If either the FAN speeds or temperatures are abnormally high immediately replace the air filter.



Important

To prevent unexpected failures it is recommended to replace the air filters at least once every year.

B.4 Cleaning

To clean the instrument, disconnect all power sources. Lightly wipe the surfaces with a clean, soft cloth dampened with water.

Insert the new filter and close the GEN7iB air filter section in reversed order.

B.5 Cleaning and disinfecting the touch screen

Targeted for COVID-19 (Updated: March 24, 2020)

This technical bulletin describes the recommended cleaning and disinfecting procedure for the touch screen relative to coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19). Included are recommended disinfectant products that are safe for use with touch screen and approved by the US Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

CAUTION

Cleaning and disinfecting are two steps.

Cleaning removes dirt, grease, dust and other contaminants.

Disinfecting is a separate process that uses a chemical designed to destroy bacteria.

B.5.1 Cleaning the touch screen

1. To prepare for cleaning the touch screen, power off the device.
2. Do not get liquids inside the unit. Do not spray the touch screen directly. Instead, use wet wipes, a sprayed cloth or a dampened cloth with the excess moisture squeezed off.
3. Select only non-abrasive cleaning wipes or cloths to avoid scratching touch screens.
4. Avoid highly concentrated alcohol (> 70%), non-diluted bleach or ammonia solutions, as these may cause discoloration
5. Wipe the surfaces with the appropriate wipes or cloths and approved cleaning products, and allow them to dry.

B.5.2 Disinfecting the touch screen

1. To prepare for disinfecting the touch screen, power off the device (if possible) or ensure your on-screen software can tolerate false touches while you clean.
2. Dampen a new clean, non-abrasive cloth with a disinfectant chosen from the list below. Ensure excess liquid is squeezed from the cloth. You may also use recommended pre-dampened wipes.
3. Read the manufacturer's instructions carefully. Many manufacturers require the surface to remain wet for a few minutes, so continuous wiping might be required.
4. Disinfect the surfaces by wiping them with the cloth or wipe and allow the surface to dry.
5. For disinfectant solutions that are safe for use with ELO products, see chapter „B.5.3 US CDC-recommended disinfectant solutions safe for touch screen“ on page 359.

B MAINTENANCE

B.5.3 US CDC-recommended disinfectant solutions safe for touch screen

- Household bleach solution (1/3 cup of bleach per gal. of water)
- Isopropyl alcohol ($\leq 70\%$ alcohol)



Important

More information on disinfecting procedures for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) see: www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/community/home/cleaningdisinfection.html

US EPA-recommended disinfectants safe for touch screen	
Product	Description
Clorox Disinfecting Wipes	Reg. No. 5813-79 www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/005813-00079-20191223.pdf
Clorox Healthcare Bleach Germicidal Wipes	Reg. No. 67619-12 www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/067619-00012-20180214.pdf
Clorox Commercial Solutions Hydrogen Peroxide Cleaner Disinfectant Wipes	Reg. No. 67619-25 www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/067619-00025-20191021.pdf
Lonza Disinfectant Wipes	Reg. No. 6836-313 www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/006836-00313-20190611.pdf
Lysol Brand Clean & Fresh Multi Surface Cleaner (20% cleaner solution to water ratio)	Reg. No. 777-89 www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/000777-00089-20190626.pdf
Purell Professional Surface Disinfectant Wipes	Reg. No. 84150-1 www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/084150-00001-20190916.pdf
Sani-Cloth Prime Germicidal Disposable Wipes	Reg. No. 9480-12 www3.epa.gov/pesticides/chem_search/ppls/009480-00012-20191127.pdf



Important

More information on recommended disinfectants for Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) can be found here:

www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2

CAUTION

Do **NOT** use the following materials when cleaning/disinfecting your touch screen:

- Isopropyl Alcohol at concentration > 70%
- Methyl Alcohol or Ethyl Alcohol at concentration > 35%
- Thinner or benzine
- Strong alkali lye
- Strong solvents
- Acids
- Detergents with fluoride
- Detergents with ammonia at concentration > 1.6%
- Abrasive cleaners
- Detergents with abrasives
- Formula 409
- Steel wool
- Sponges with abrasives
- Steel blades
- Cloth with steel threads

C Service Information

C.1 General - Service Information

HBM offers comprehensive factory servicing for all HBM Data Acquisition products. Extended warranties for calibration, repair or both are available. Installation, on-site or factory training are also available. Contact the factory or local sales person for more information. For local contact information, visit www.hbm.com/support.

If servicing is needed on the equipment, contact the factory with the model and serial numbers, a description of the problem, and your contact information. A Return Material Authorization (RMA) number will be issued. Attach this number and the accompanying paperwork to the unit.

During the warranty period, the customer pays for shipping to HBM. HBM pays to return the equipment in the same fashion as it was received. Outside of the warranty period, a quote for the shipping costs is issued. A purchase order must be received before work can be performed.

It is recommended that the unit always be shipped in the original shipping container.

For the frequent shipping of some products, HBM offers hard shipping containers specifically designed for frequent transportation.

C.2 Calibration/verification

The GEN series Data Acquisition System is factory calibrated when delivered to the customer. Swapping, replacing or removing the cards may result in minor deviations to the original calibration. HBM recommends that the GEN series system should be tested and, if necessary, calibrated once a year or after any major event that may affect calibration. When in doubt, consult your local supplier.

D Trouble-shooting

D.1 Boot setup

GEN7iB is an acquisition system with a built-in PC. As with any PC, this implies that the system consists of a set of tools that allow the setup of the PC and its hard disk to be set up.

These tools can only be accessed immediately after **Power on**. Make sure that the mouse and keyboard are attached prior to powering on the system.

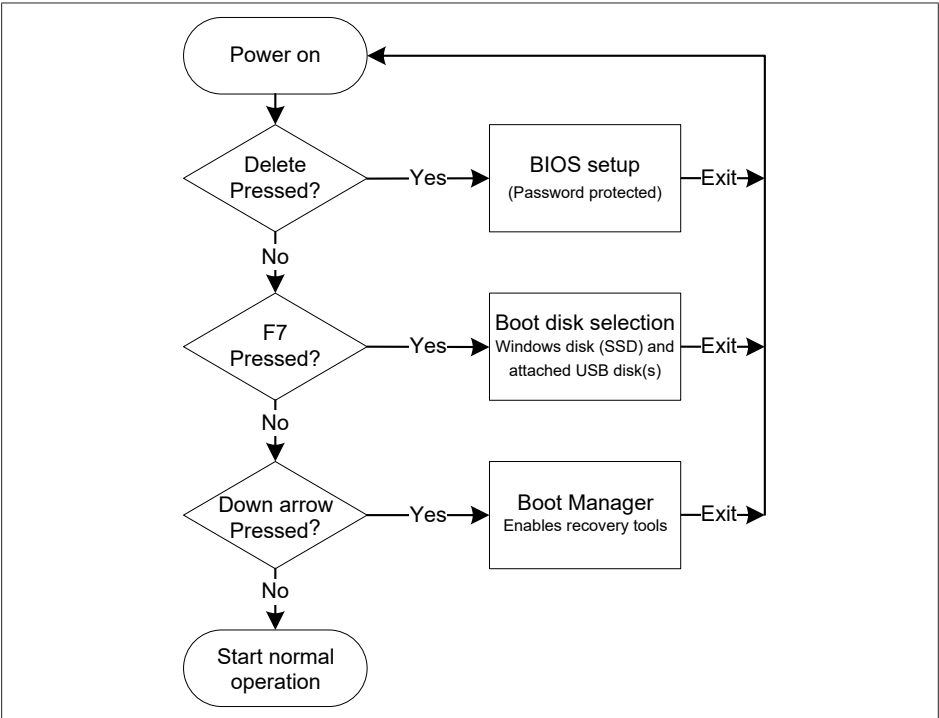
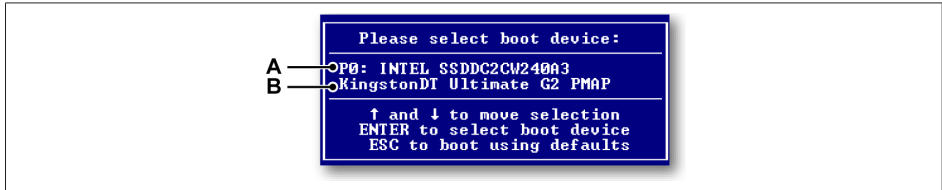


Fig. D.1 Boot selections

To access the BIOS setup, press the delete key during the boot process. The BIOS setup is password protected to prevent accidental changes to the BIOS. As GEN7iB is a fixed system setup, no BIOS changes are required. HBM service can make BIOS changes if the system setup ever requires them.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

If an external disk needs to be booted, press the F7 key while the BIOS is booting. BIOS displays a selection of all available bootable disks. Select the disk of choice and continue booting from this disk.



Notice

Text displayed in this dialog can be different, depending on which SSD/RAID disk and USB disk are used.

- A Name of installed (RAID) Solid State Drive
- B Name of USB disk/stick attached to your system

Recovery tools can be accessed by pressing the down arrow key during the boot process. A selection menu of recovery tools available appears. These recovery tools are available on the recovery partition. This partition is not available during normal instrument operation and can only be accessed during the boot process. For more details, please refer to the section „Recovery tools disk“ on page 366.

Solid State Drive layout

The Solid State Drive is partitioned in two partitions.

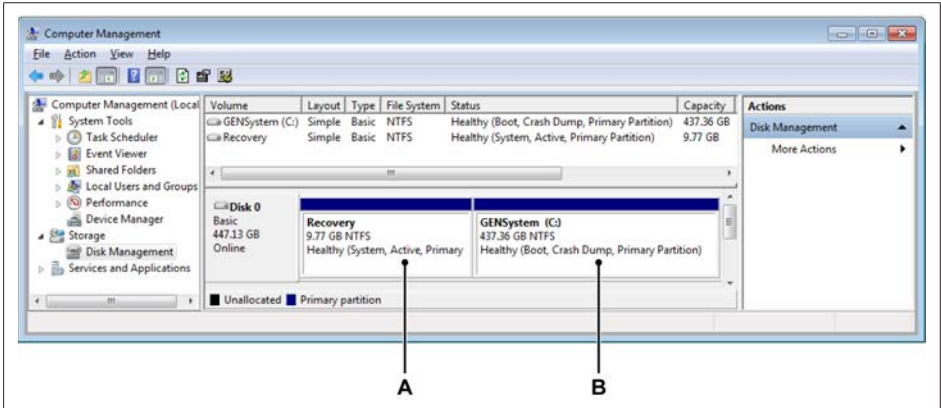


Fig. D.2 Solid State Drive

The GENSystem partition has Windows® 10 Pro 64 bits installed and all HBM software installed on it. It is not a standard Windows® 10 Pro installation, as HBM pre-loads all required drivers to operate the GHS Integrated system. If the GHS Integrated system ever fails to properly boot into Windows® and/or operate the Perception software without problems, a GHS Integrated system image restore is required to get the system working properly again.

Installing a regular Windows® 10 Pro license and loading standard Perception software will not install the GHS Integrated system drivers. Perception software will not be able to find the acquisition hardware.

HBM does not supply separate driver installation packages. Ultimately, HBM service can supply a recovery disk to restore the recovery partition if this is damaged or lost due to any unforeseen reason.

For more information on GHS Integrated system image restore, please refer to „GHS Integrated system image restore“ on page 367.

Recovery tools disk

When pressing the down arrow key during the Integrated system boot process, the recovery partition tools are started.

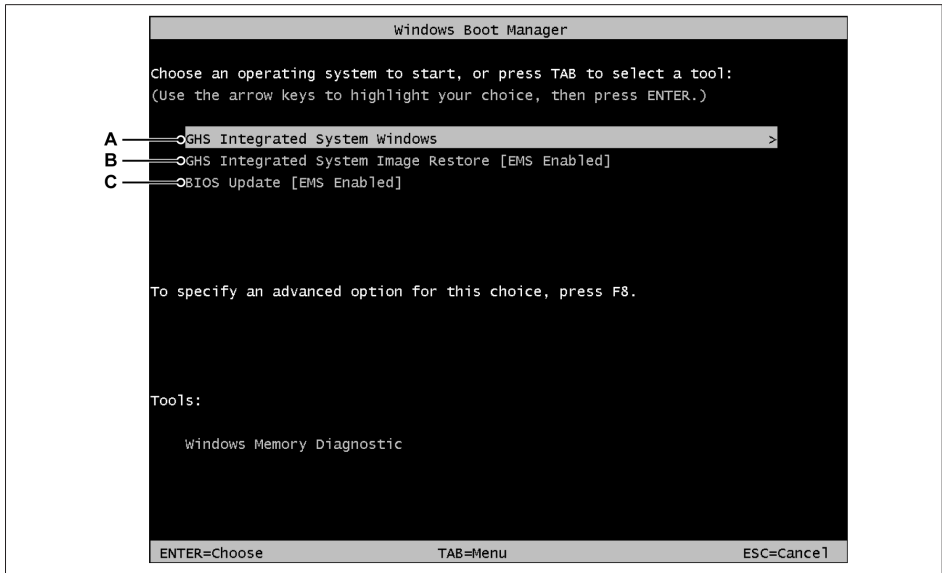


Fig. D.3 Recovery partition boot manager

A GHS Integrated System Windows

Boots the standard Windows® software and starts the Perception software.

B GHS Integrated System Image Restore [EMS enabled]

Starts the Windows® recovery process to restore the GENSystem Partition to its original factory setup.

For more information on GHS Integrated system image restore, please refer to „GHS Integrated system image restore“ on page 367.

C BIOS Update [EMS Enabled]

Restores the GHS Integrated system BIOS to its factory defaults.

For more information on Restoring the GHS Integrated system BIOS, please refer to „GHS Integrated system BIOS update“ on page 396.

Notice

EMS enabled is a technical step to allow both BIOS Update and image restore to run their process correctly. This is of no concern for the user of the system.

D.2 GHS Integrated system image restore

Image restore is only useful when the GHS Integrated system has problems booting the Windows® operating system or when unexplainable Perception software errors occur while using the integrated system.

No extra tools are required to restore the system. Restoring the system to the Windows® factory default setup requires the Windows® 10 license to be reactivated.

The system disk has a hidden partition that holds an image of the GENSystem partition. The version of the image matches the way the mainframe was originally shipped. That is, if the system was running Perception 6.40.13201 when it was shipped, this is included in the recovery partition.

CAUTION

All data, including Perception recordings, will be deleted during the GHS Integrated image restore process. Back up valuable data before starting this process.

D.2.1 Boot menu preparation

In order to reimage the system, proceed as follows:

CAUTION

Do not power off or reboot the system while restoring the image.

1. Power off the mainframe
2. Make sure that a keyboard is connected to a USB 2.0 port.

3. Turn the mainframe back on and then continually push the up and down arrow keys on the keyboard. This makes the system stop at the boot menu. Use the arrow keys to select the **GHS Integrated System Image Restore [EMS Enabled]** item in the list.

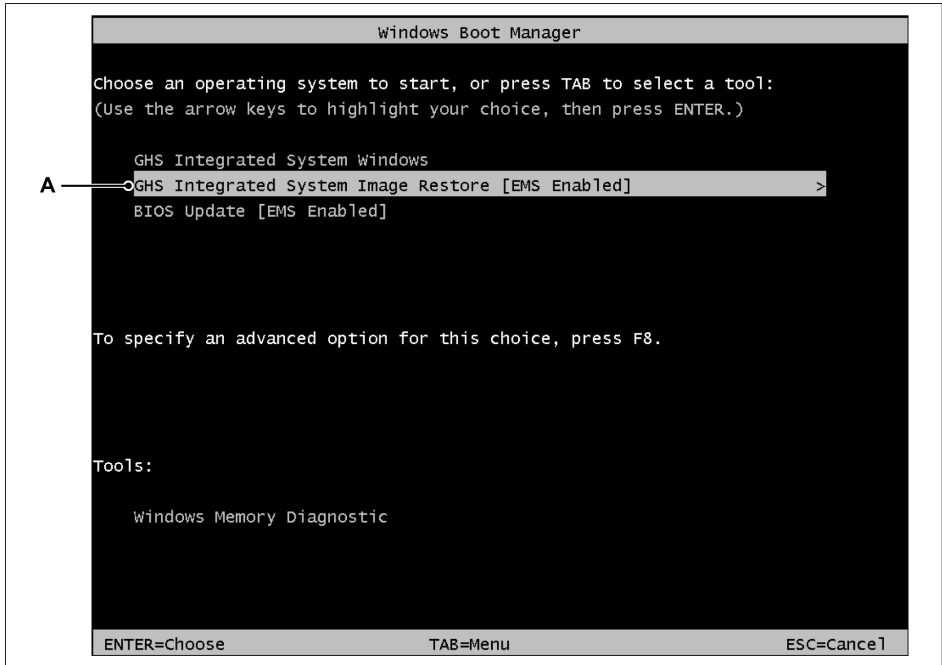


Fig. D.4 Windows Boot Manager - Restore selection

A GHS Integrated System Image Restore



Tip

If the options listed in Fig. D.4 do not appear the GHS integrated system drive is either corrupted or replaced with a new empty system drive.

See appendix „Recovery partition creation“ on page 391 to recreate the recovery partition as a starting point to rebuild the system drive.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

D.2.2 Starting image restore

1. The system starts the image restore process.
Check the **I understand the consequences** box and select **Yes**.

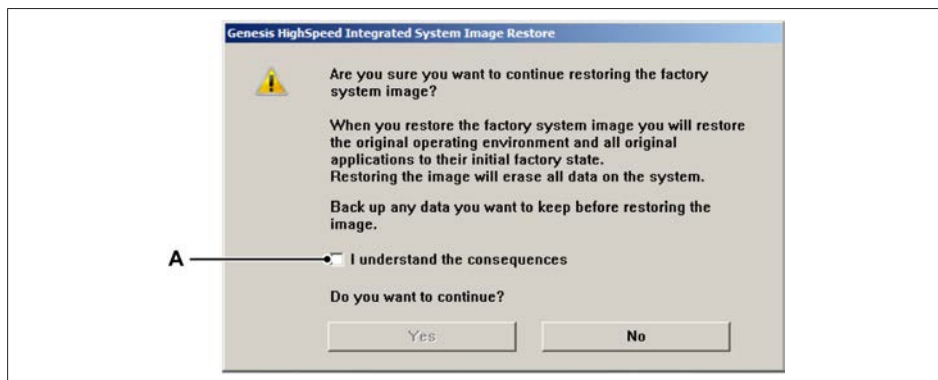


Fig. D.5 Confirmation to start image restore and erase data

- A I understand the consequences

2. The image is applied to the Solid State Drive. The window shows the progress.

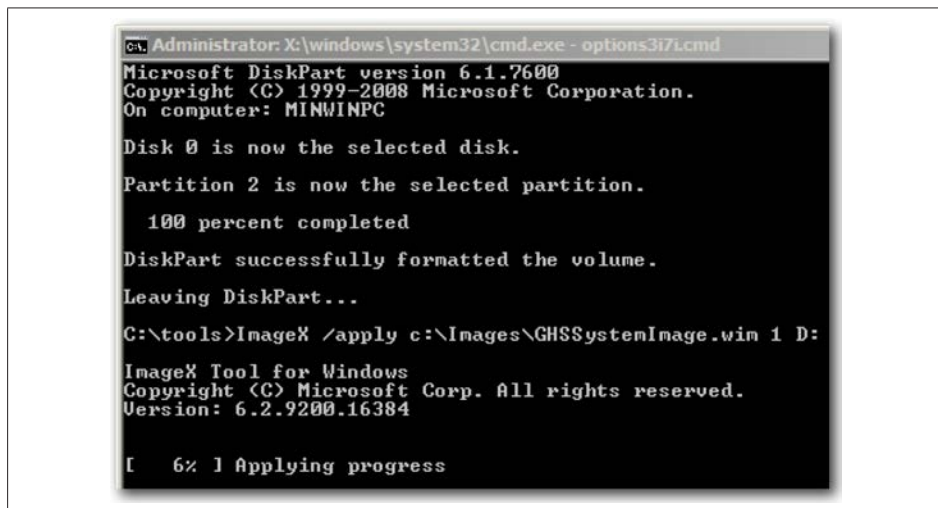


Fig. D.6 Image restore progress

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

3. After the image has been applied, a key must be pressed to restart the system. Press any key that the process is complete when prompted.

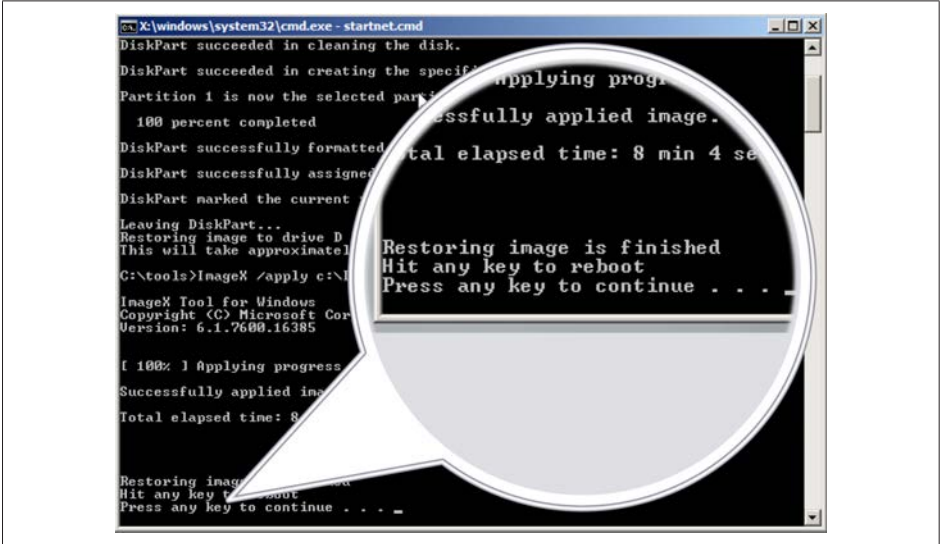


Fig. D.7 Image restore completion

4. After the reboot is complete, the following screen appears temporarily:

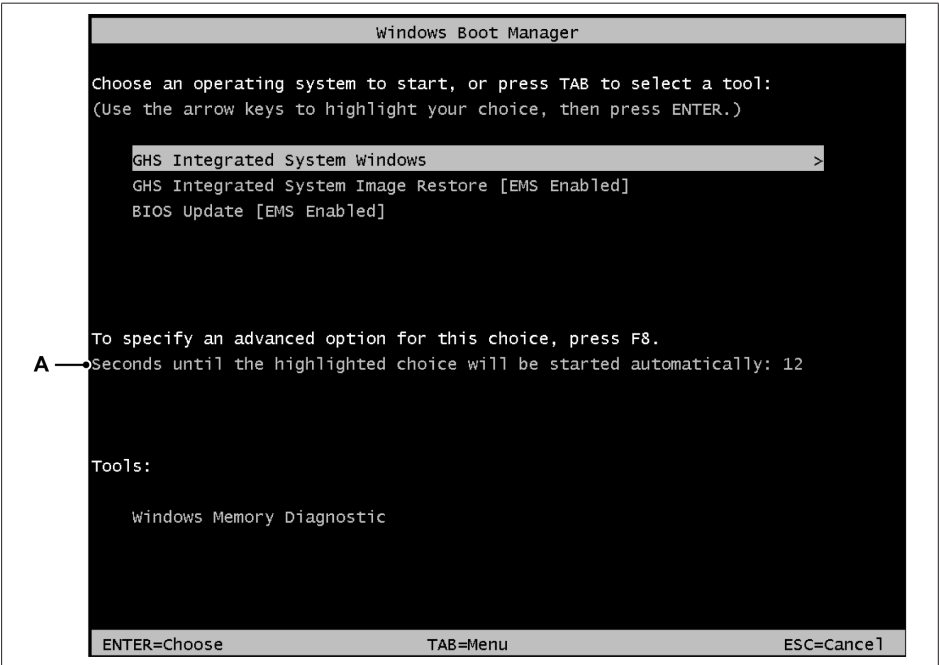


Fig. D.8 Windows Boot Manager - Automatic boot

A Time remaining until automatic boot starts

Notice

No selection is required. The system automatically boots to the GHS Integrated system Windows® and starts the initialization of the restored image.

⚠ CAUTION

Do not power off the mainframe while the system is installing.

D.2.3 Image restore phase 1 - Installing devices

The installation first initializes the system and scans for devices.



Fig. D.9 Image restore phase 1 progress

After the devices have been installed, the system reboots. The boot menu appears (see Fig. D.9) for 30 seconds before it continues. No selection is required; simply wait.

D.2.4 Image restore phase 2 - Measuring video performance

The system is prepared for first use and the video performance is tested.

Notice

Windows® 10: System doesn't reboot but continues with "Image restore phase 2 - Measuring video performance" (see chapter below).



Fig. D.10 Image restore phase 2 progress

After checking the video performance, the system reboots. The boot menu (see Fig. D.10) appears for 30 seconds again. No selection is required; simply wait.

D.2.5 Image restore phase 3 - Windows 10 welcome

1. Windows® 10 language

Select the appropriate user interface language and click Next.

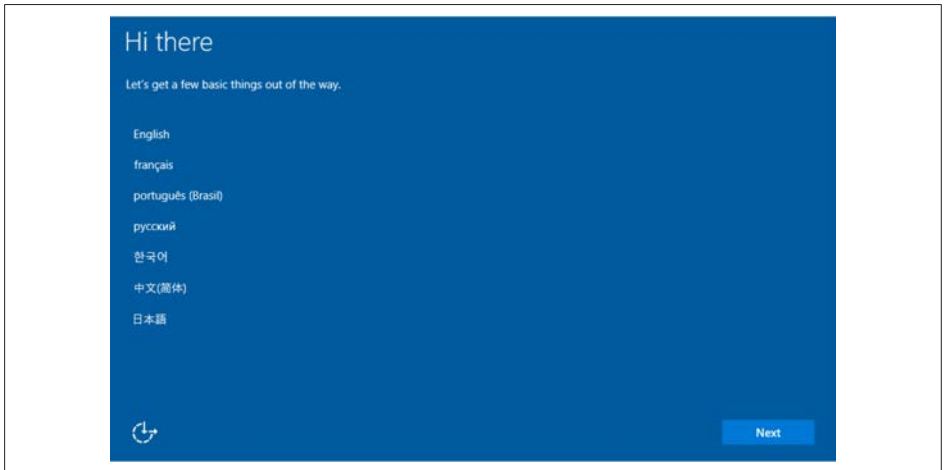
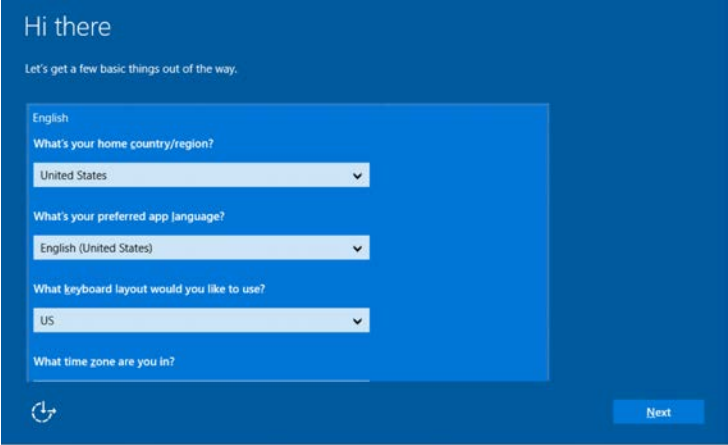


Fig. D.11 User interface language selection

2. Country/region, application language, keyboard

Select the appropriate **country or region**, **app language** and **keyboard layout** and click **Next**.



Hi there

Let's get a few basic things out of the way.

English

What's your home country/region?

United States

What's your preferred app language?

English (United States)

What keyboard layout would you like to use?

US

What time zone are you in?

Next

3. Windows® product key

The Windows® product key can be found on the Microsoft® sticker on the top or back of the instrument. Locate this sticker and enter the Windows® product key.

If the system was previously running an activated version of Windows® 10 and the PC hardware has not changed, it is possible to select Do this later. The activation process will contact the Microsoft® activation servers to check for an existing activation and automatically activate the system.

As soon as Windows® detects a working internet connection, the Windows® product key is activated.

If an internet connection is not available within the next 30 days, alternative activation by phone or fax is offered when Windows® is completely configured.

When the information has been entered correctly, click **Next**.

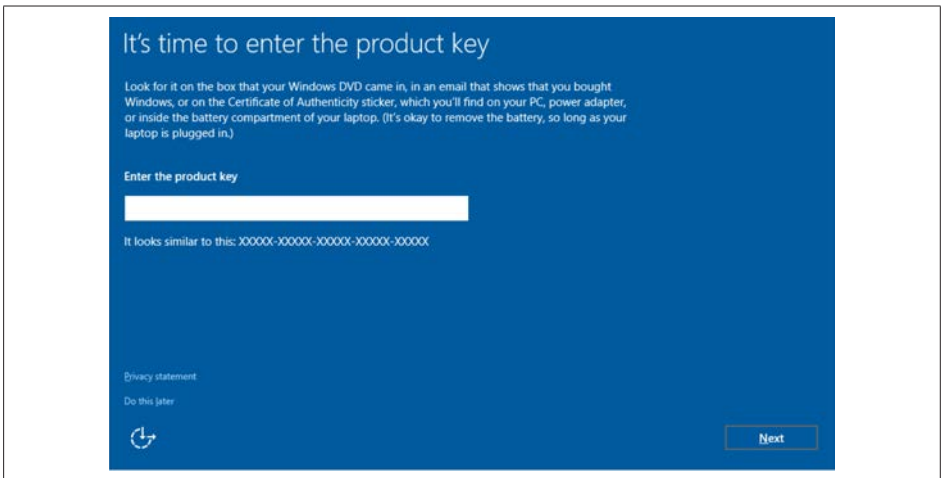


Fig. D.12 Windows® product key and activation

4. Microsoft® software license terms

Carefully read the Microsoft® software license terms. Click Accept to continue.

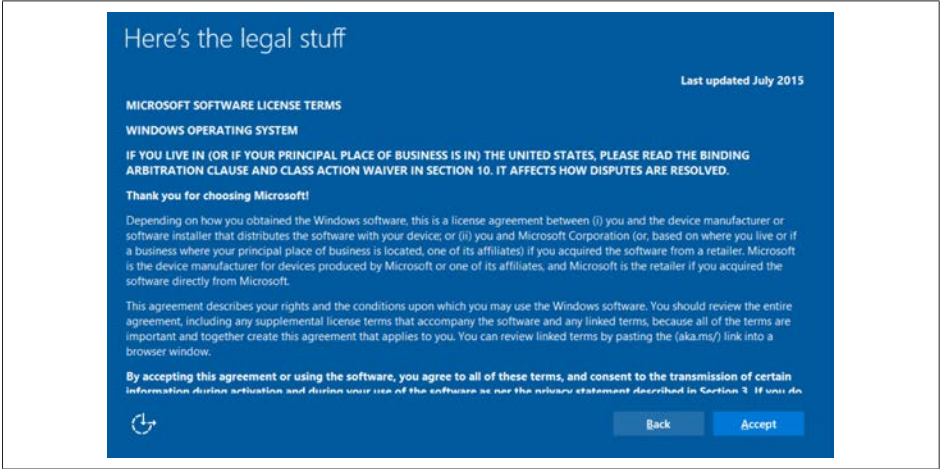


Fig. D.13 Microsoft® license terms

5. Finalizing

This screen appears while Windows® 10 finalizes the setup.

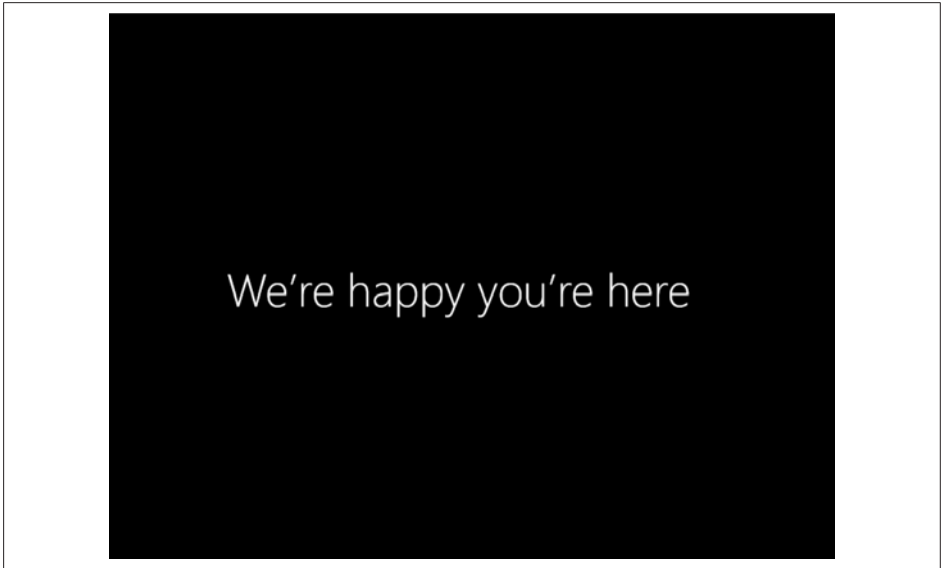


Fig. D.14 Windows® 10 finalization

6. Ready

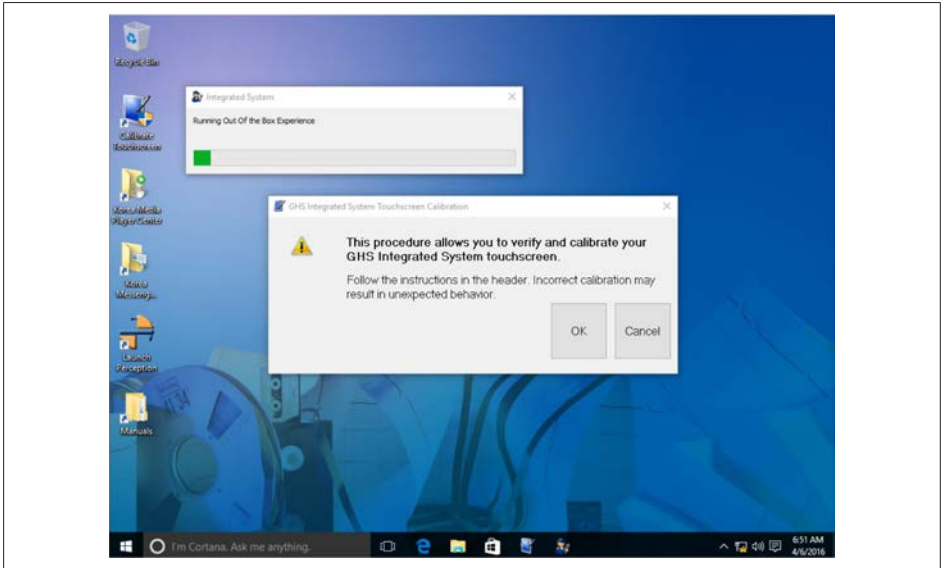
When the settings have been finalized, the Windows® 10 Welcome screen appears:



Fig. D.15 Windows® 10 Welcome screen

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

7. When the installation is finished, the touch screen calibration starts. The calibration asks for a confirmation before the process starts. For more information, please refer to „Touch screen calibration“ on page 383.



After the touch screen calibration the system reboots and Perception automatically starts after signing in.

D.2.6 Potential problems after restore

After running the GHS Integrated system image restore, the following problem can occur (see Fig. D.16).

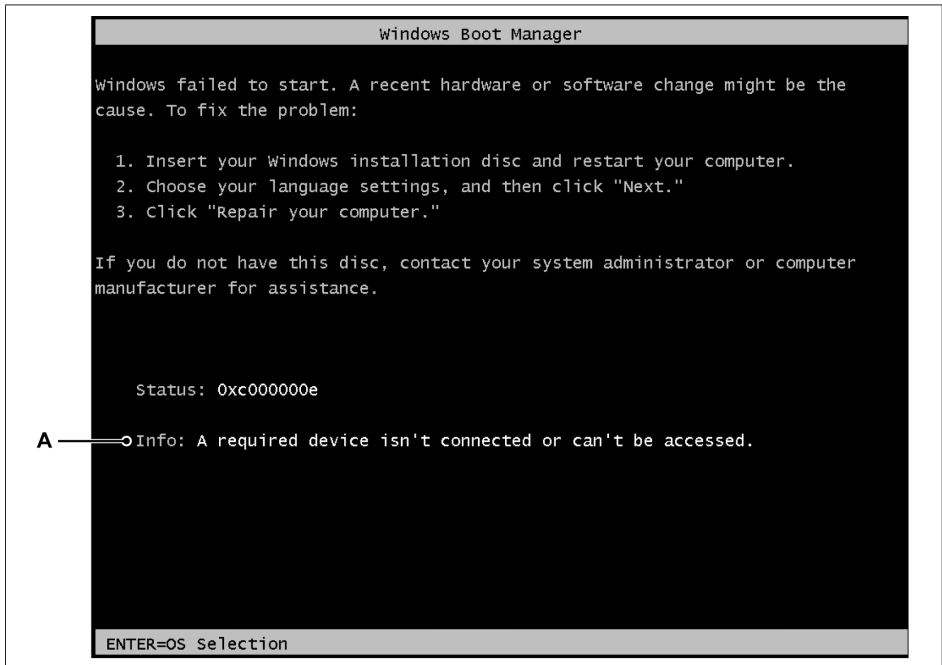


Fig. D.16 Required device is not connected or can not be accessed

A Device is not connected - error message

This problem is typically caused after a Windows® 10 upgrade and later restoring the Windows® 7 system image. Windows® 10 modified the bootloader of your drive and the image did not restore the original bootloader.

This problem can be fixed by performing the following steps:

1. Using a Windows® PC, download the repair file from the HBM website: www.hbm.com/boot-menu-recovery
2. Extract the zip file to the USB drive.
3. (Re-)boot the GHS system and select the Image Restore option in the boot menu.

Notice

The blue USB ports are USB 3.0 ports and do not work in this procedure. Make sure keyboard and mouse are in a black USB port.

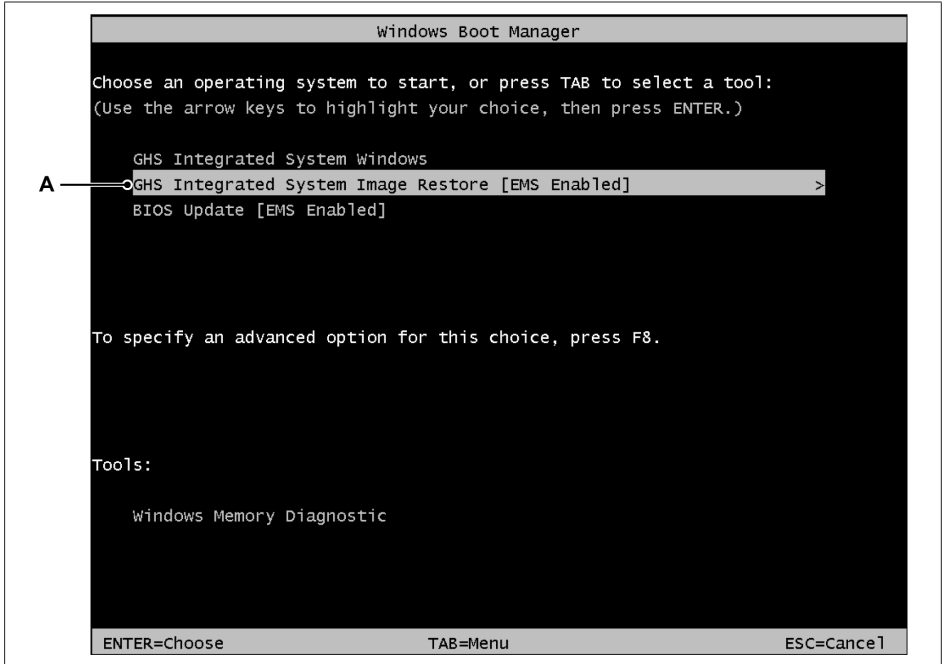


Fig. D.17 Windows Boot Manager - Restore selection

4. When the message about the consequences of the restore appears (see Figure Fig. D.18), press the TAB key to check that the keyboard is recognized (this can take a few seconds).

5. Press the TAB key until the **No** button is highlighted.
Press the shortcut **Ctrl+Shift+Spacebar**. When available press the **No** button.

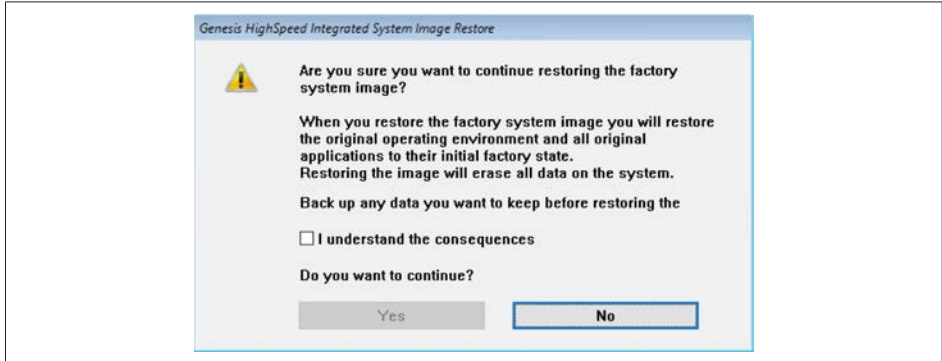


Fig. D.18 Genesis HighSpeed Integrated System Image Restore

6. Put the USB stick in a black or white (front) USB port.
7. Find the drive letter which is assigned to the USB stick by typing the following commands:
"E" (usually "E" or "F")

Notice

If you get the message "The system cannot find the drive specified" continue with the next letter in the alphabet until the USB device is found.

8. Type "FixBootMenu" to repair the bootloader.
9. Wait until the process completes and reboot the system.

D.3 Touch screen calibration

The following startup link is available on the Windows® desktop.



Fig. D.19 Calibration touch screen startup



Tip

The touch screen calibration can also be started manually whenever re-calibration is required.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

D.3.1 ELO touch screen

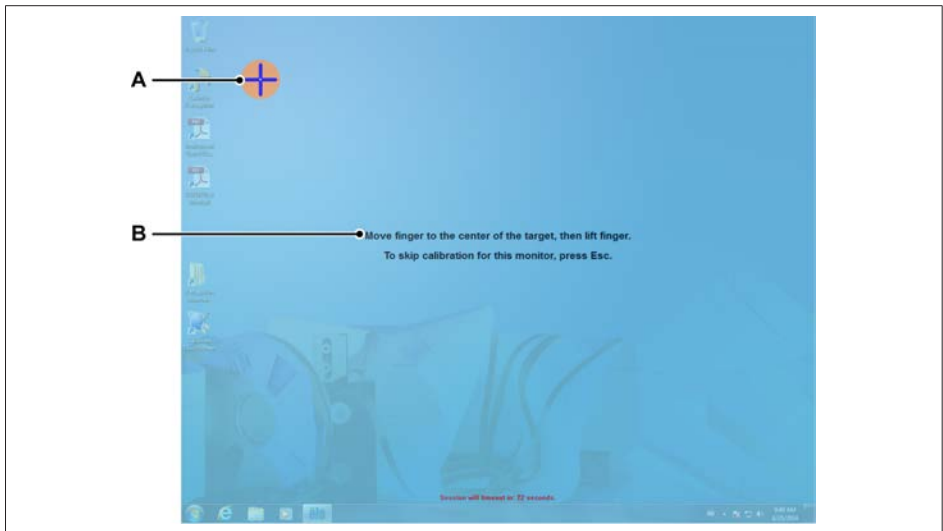
Notice

Be as accurate as possible when tapping with your finger. Any deviation from the indicated point will result in misaligned touch screen operation.

The calibration process can be redone to make adjustments for personal usage. Three (3) points need to be tapped on the screen. The tap positions are indicated on the screen with a circle that has blue crosshairs.

After starting the calibration process, follow the instructions listed on the screen. Press the Esc key to cancel the calibration process at any time. No changes are made when this process is canceled.

1. The first crosshairs appears in the upper left-hand corner of the screen.



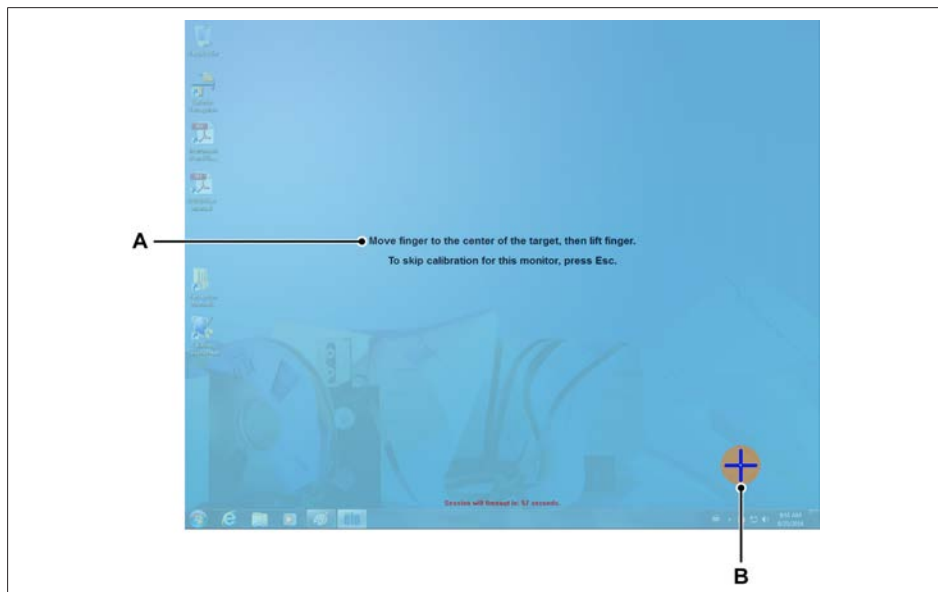
A **Crosshairs** First crosshairs for calibration.

B **Description** Move your finger to the center of the target, then lift your finger.

To skip calibrating for this monitor, press Esc.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

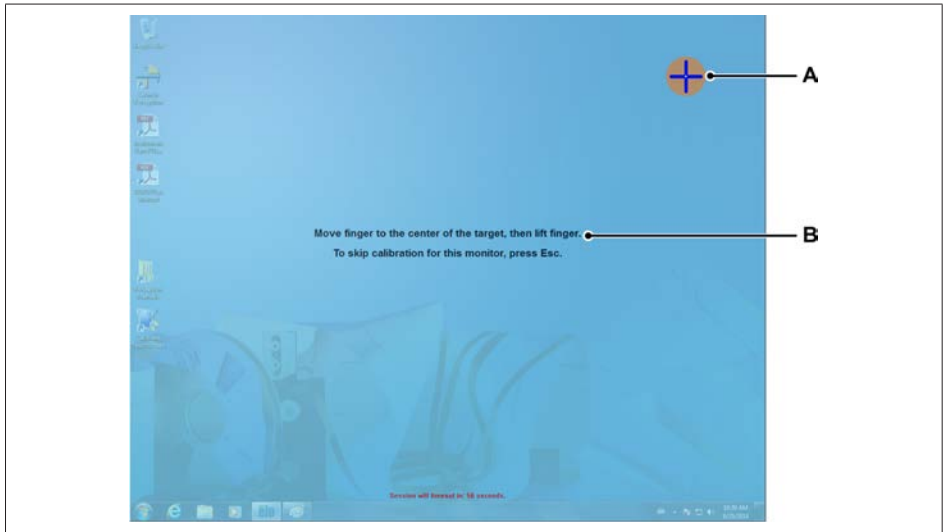
2. After tapping first crosshairs, the second crosshairs appears in the bottom right-hand corner of the screen.



- A **Description** Move your finger to the center of the target, then lift your finger. To skip calibrating for this monitor, press Esc.
- B **Crosshairs** Second crosshairs for calibration.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

3. The final crosshairs appear in the upper right-hand corner of the screen.

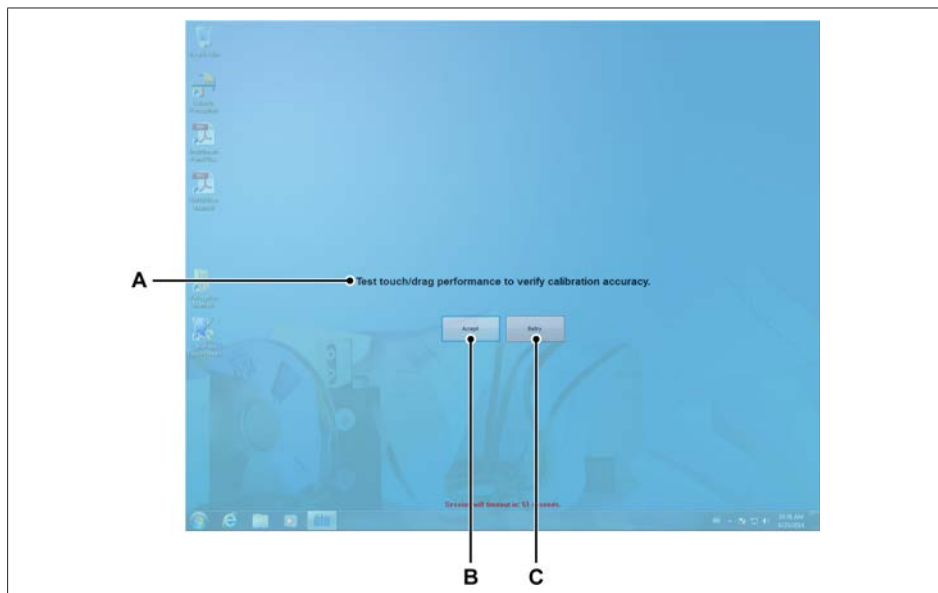


A **Crosshairs** Third crosshairs for calibration.

B **Description** Move your finger to the center of the target, then lift your finger. To skip calibrating this monitor, press Esc.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

- After all points on the grid have been tapped, the calibration can be verified by tapping and dragging on the screen.



- A **Description** Test touch/drag performance to verify calibration accuracy.
- B **Accept** Calibration process
- C **Retry** Calibration process

New calibration data is only stored after the **Accept** button has been clicked.

D.4 Backing up the recovery partition



Tip

For archive reasons a bootable USB stick which contains the original image of the systems recovery partition can be created. Restore of the original Recovery image might be needed because the system drive failed and/or the partition was damaged.

The archive copy can also be used to restore the system without the support of HBM service. A copy of the system's recovery partition can always be ordered from HBM service. Even if no copy has been made and the system boot fails, HBM can supply a copy to restore the system to standard operation.

Prerequisites

The recovery image back-up requires a USB disk or stick with a least 16 GB of disk space.

Boot the GEN7iB into standard Windows® operation. (If this fails, a back-up copy must already be available or requested from HBM service).

Creating the back copy

You can create a bootable USB stick that contains the original image of the system. You might need to restore the original image if Windows® does not start or if your system drive has failed.

In order to create an Integrated System Recovery USB disk, you need a USB stick that can store 16 GB or more.

1. Start the **Create Integrated System Restore USB** tool.
2. Go to **All Programs ► HBM ► Integrated System**

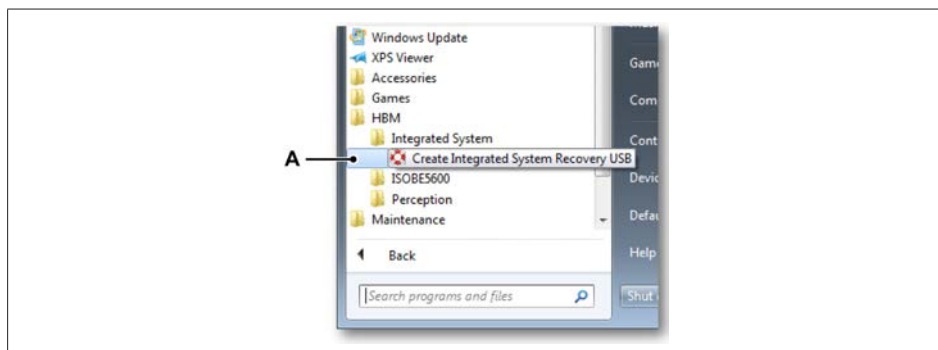


Fig. D.20 Create Integrated System Recovery USB

- A Create Integrated System Recovery USB option

⚠ CAUTION

All data on the USB stick will be removed.

3. Select the drive that contains the USB disk and confirm with **Create**.

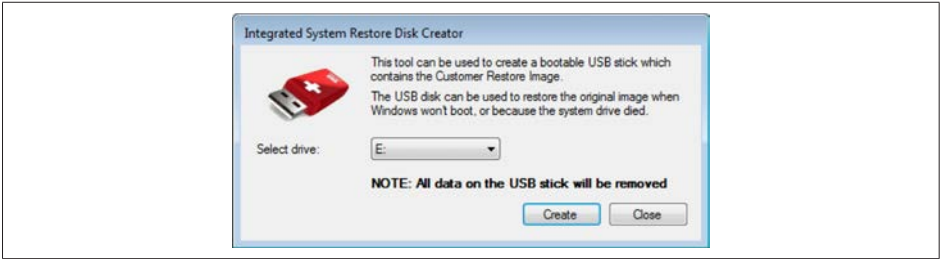


Fig. D.21 Integrated System Restore Disk Creator dialog

The disk will be initialized and formatted and the recovery partition files will be copied to the USB disk.

A dialog (see Fig. D.22) will show the progress and notify you when the disk creation process is finished.



Fig. D.22 Formatting progress window

D.5 Recovery partition creation

To create/restore the recovery partition, a USB disk/stick with a back-up copy of the recovery partition is required. If this back-up copy has not been made or is lost, a copy can be ordered from HBM service.

D.5.1 Using the Integrated System Recovery USB Disk

1. Power off the mainframe.
2. Connect the mouse and keyboard.
3. Insert the USB disk in one of the USB 2.0 ports (The USB3.0 ports will not allow the restore process to finish correctly).
4. Power on the system and keep the **F7** function key pressed until the following dialog appears.

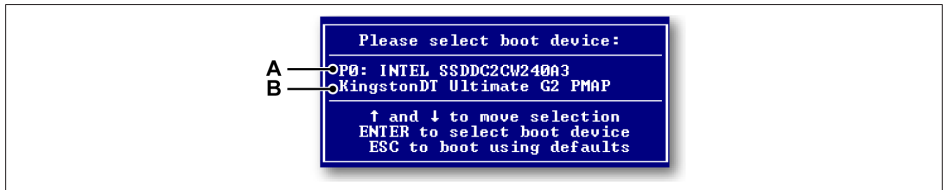


Fig. D.23 Listed boot devices

- A Name of installed Solid State Drive
- B Name of USB disk/stick attached to your system

If the attached USB disk/stick does not appear, it was installed the system was powered on or the USB disk/stick is not bootable. Correct the issue, power off the system and restart from the beginning.

Use the arrow keys to select the USB disk/stick in the list of boot devices and press enter. The system will boot the recovery partition creation.

A disk partition inspection is started.

- If a recovery partition is detected, the **Recovery Partition Restore** is started. For more information, please refer to „Starting recovery partition restore“ on page 393
- If the Recovery partition is not detected, the **Recovery Partition Creation** is started. For more information, please refer to „Starting recovery partition creation“ on page 392.

D.5.2 Starting recovery partition creation

If no recovery partition is found, the recovery partition creation is started.

CAUTION

All data on the disk will be erased. This includes the GENSystem partition that contains Windows® installation and any previously recorded data.

Check the **I understand the consequences** box and confirm with **Yes**.

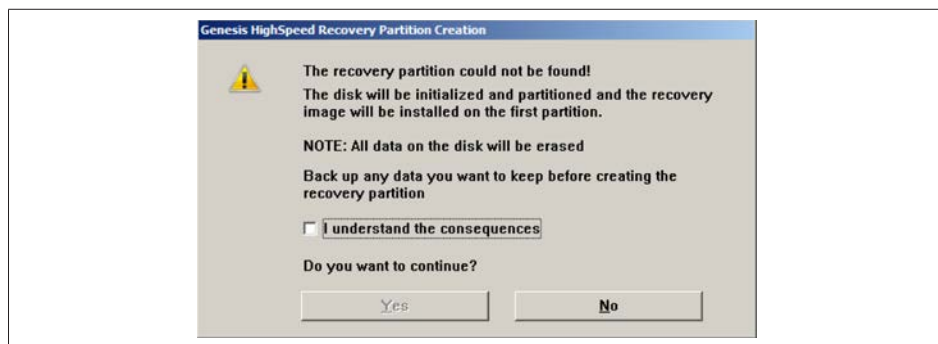


Fig. D.24 Genesis HighSpeed Recovery Partition Creation

The recovery partition creation process initializes the disk and creates the partition. When the partition is created, the process automatically continues with the recovery partition restore steps.

D.5.3 Starting recovery partition restore

The recovery partition restore process starts with a confirmation request.

CAUTION

All data on the recovery partition will be erased. The GENSystem partition that contains Windows® installation and any previously recorded data is not erased.

Check the **I understand the consequences** box and confirm with **Yes**.

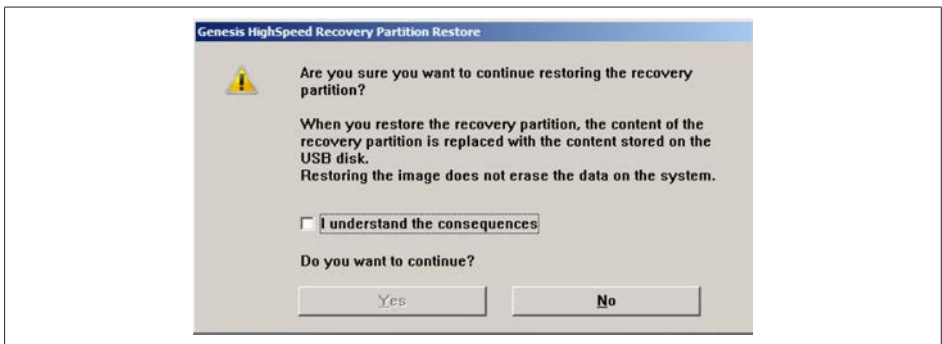


Fig. D.25 Genesis HighSpeed Recovery Partition Restore

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

The recovery partition image is copied to the first partition of the Solid State Drive. A progress window is shown during the copying process (see Fig. D.26).

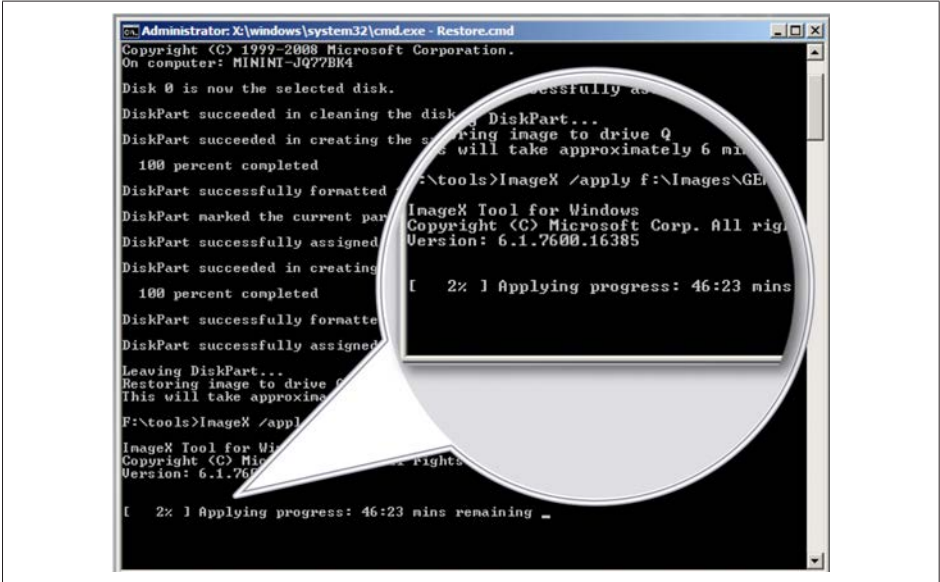


Fig. D.26 Recovery partition image copying progress

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

After the image has been copied, the sentence **Restoring image is finished** appears in the progress window (see Fig. D.27).

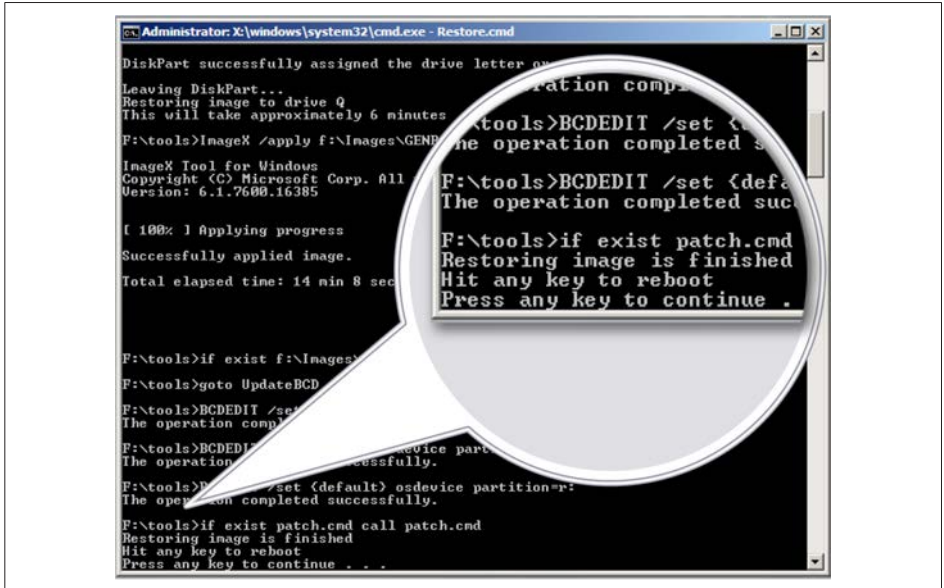


Fig. D.27 Recovery partition image finished

Press any key to end the recovery partition restore and reboot the system.

D.6 GHS Integrated system BIOS update

The BIOS is password protected. The settings from the manufacturing process ensure the best operation of the system.

 **CAUTION**

Do not power off the system during the BIOS update.

1. Power off the mainframe.
2. Make sure that a keyboard is connected.
3. Turn the system back on, continually push the arrow down key on the keyboard to start the Boot Manager.
4. Use the arrow keys to select the **BIOS Update [EMS Enabled]** item from the list.

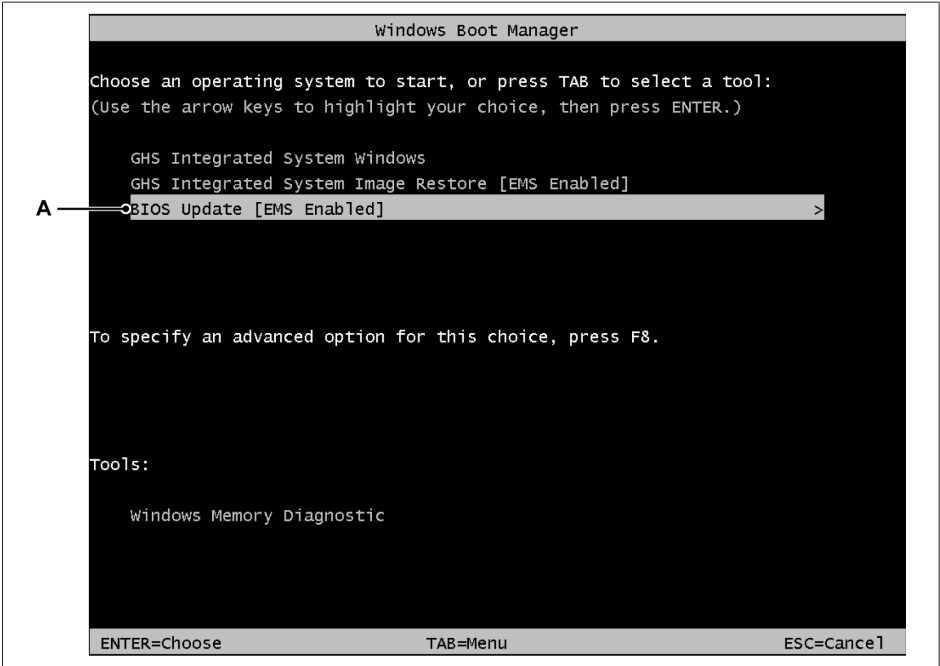


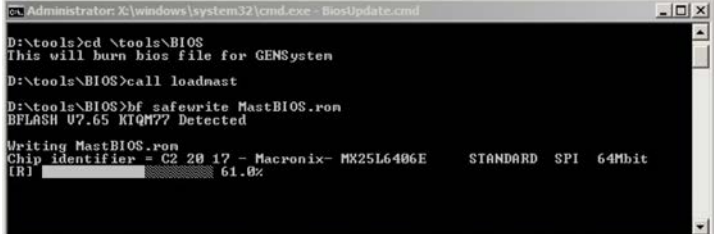
Fig. D.28 Windows Boot Manager - BIOS update

A BIOS Update (EMS Enabled)

5. Press Enter to start the BIOS update.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

6. The BIOS update is started and the BIOS is restored with the BIOS version and settings that were used when this system was manufactured.
A progress window (see Fig. D.29) appears during the BIOS update.



```
Administrator: X:\windows\system32\cmd.exe - BiosUpdate.cmd

D:\tools>cd \tools\BIOS
This will burn bios file for GENSystem

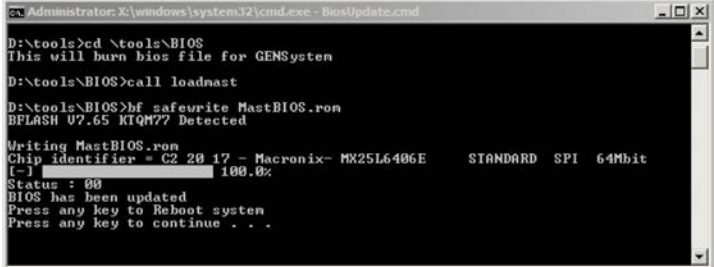
D:\tools\BIOS>call loadnast

D:\tools\BIOS>bf_safewrite MastBIOS.rom
BFLASH U7.65 KTQM77 Detected

Writing MastBIOS.rom
Chip identifier = C2 20 17 - Macronix- MX25L6406E    STANDARD SPI 64Mbit
[R] [ ] 61.0%
```

Fig. D.29 BIOS update progress window

7. After the BIOS update is finished, the sentence BIOS has been updated appears in the progress window (see Figure Fig. D.30).



```
Administrator: X:\windows\system32\cmd.exe - BiosUpdate.cmd

D:\tools>cd \tools\BIOS
This will burn bios file for GENSystem

D:\tools\BIOS>call loadnast

D:\tools\BIOS>bf_safewrite MastBIOS.rom
BFLASH U7.65 KTQM77 Detected

Writing MastBIOS.rom
Chip identifier = C2 20 17 - Macronix- MX25L6406E    STANDARD SPI 64Mbit
[-] [ ] 100.0%
Status : 00
BIOS has been updated
Press any key to Reboot system
Press any key to continue . . .
```

Fig. D.30 BIOS update finished

8. Press any key to end the BIOS update and reboot the system.

D.7 Language settings in Windows

D.7.1 How to change the Windows® 10 display language

Notice

Windows® 10 removed all language packs at the end of a Customer Image Restore. Therefore the user must always install the language pack in Windows® 10 to make the change of the Windows® 10 display language obsolete.

1. Go to **Start ► Settings**, select **Time & language**.

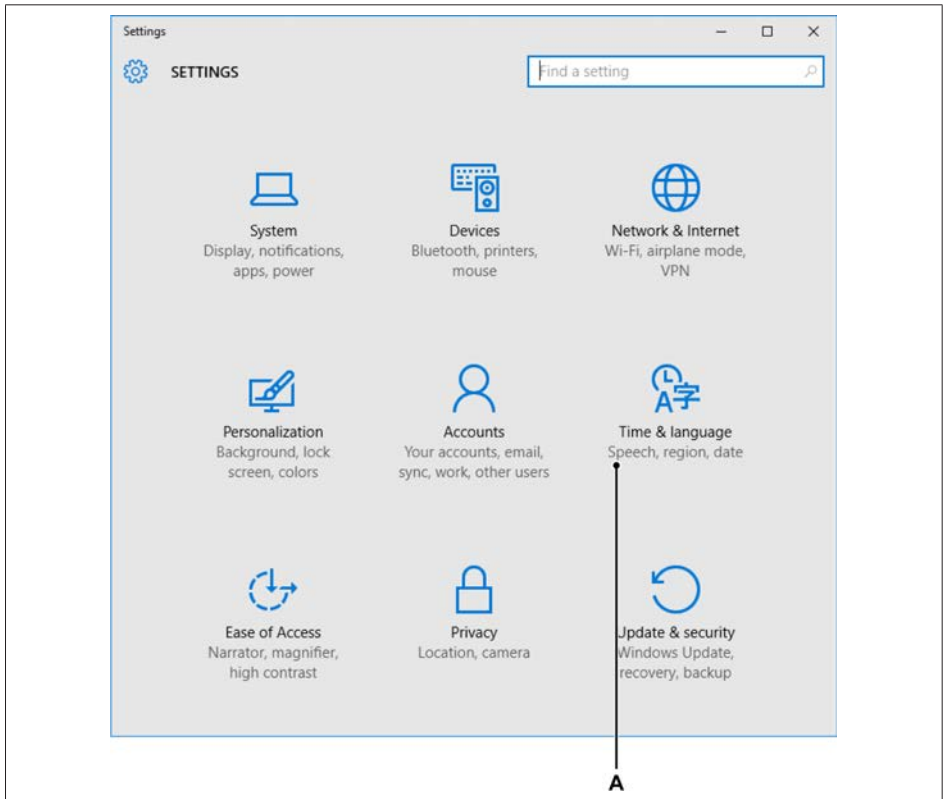


Fig. D.31 Windows® 10 Settings window

- A Time and language option

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

2. In the **Time & Language** window, select the **Region & language** option. Select the **Add a language** button for the appropriate language and confirm with **Set as default**.

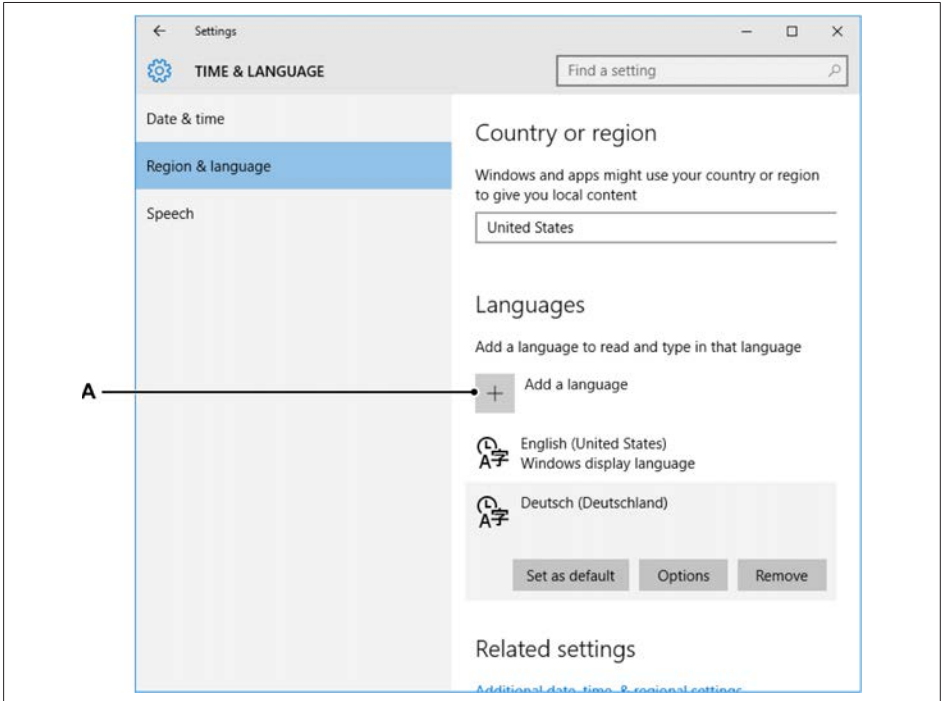


Fig. D.32 Windows® 10 Time & Language window

- A Add a Windows® 10 display language

3. The selected language will be used after the next sign-in.

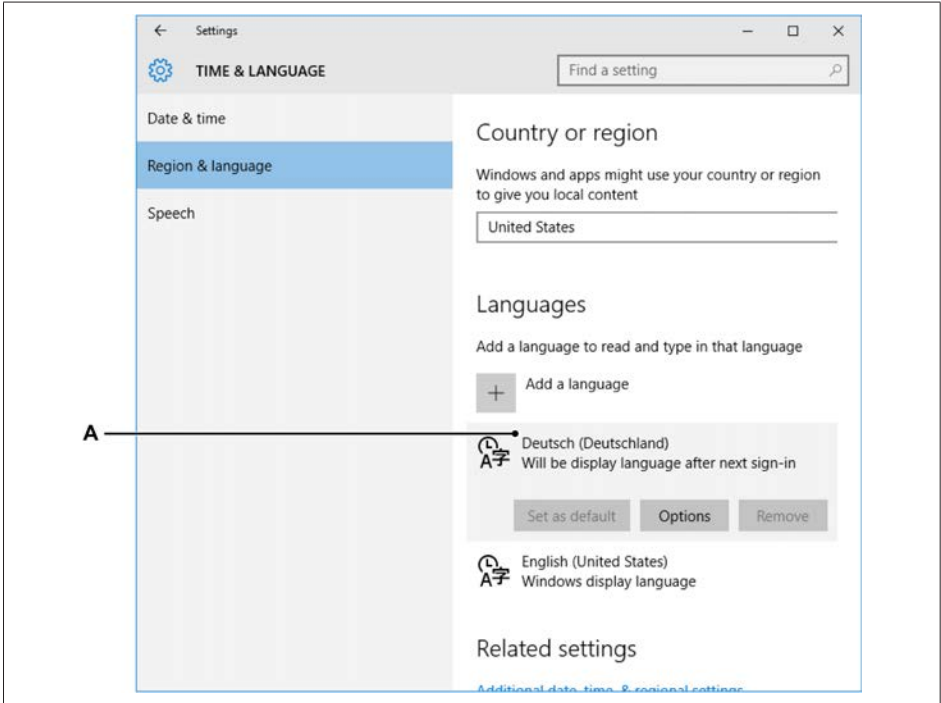


Fig. D.33 Windows® 10 Time & Language window

A Windows® 10 display language when system is rebooted.

D.7.2 Installing a Language Pack in Windows 10

Make sure that GEN7iB has access to an internet connection. Windows® 10 update needs access to Microsoft® servers to download the selected language pack.

1. Go to **Start ► Settings**

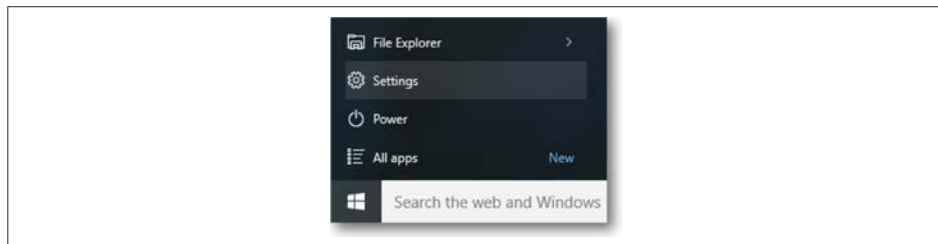


Fig. D.34 Settings option

2. Select **Time & language** from the Settings panel.

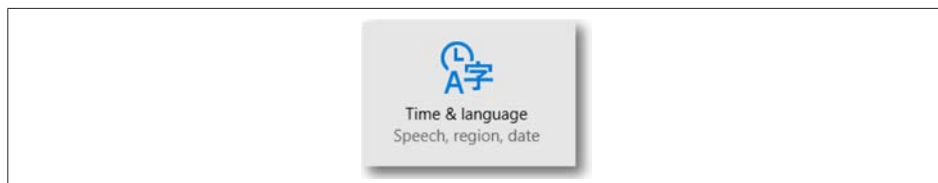


Fig. D.35 Time and language option

3. The **TIME & LANGUAGE** windows opens. Select the **Region & Language** option and select **Add a language** in the **Languages** menu.

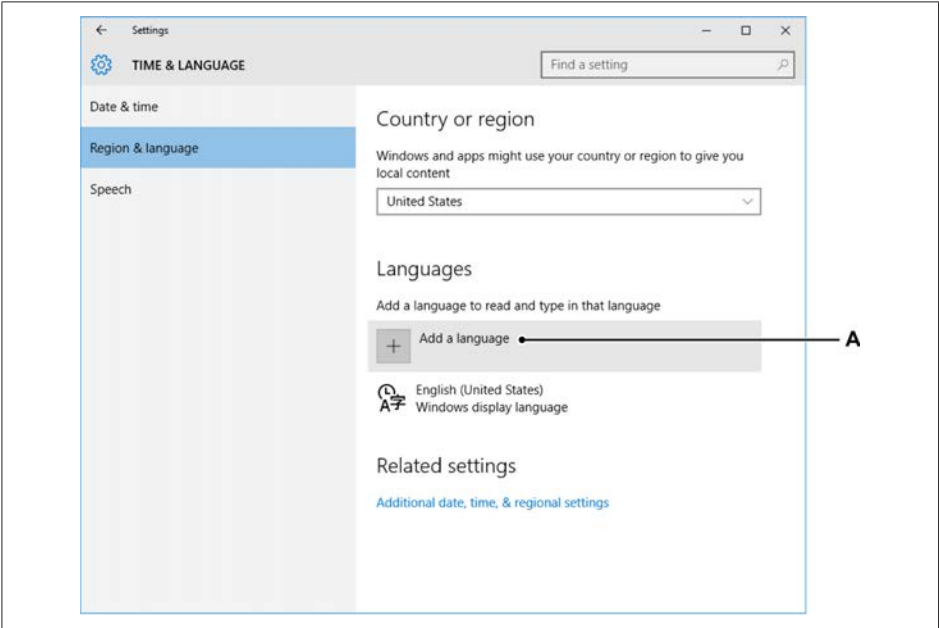


Fig. D.36 Time and language window

A Add a language

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

4. Select the desired language from the list of languages. The languages are sorted using the English name of the language.

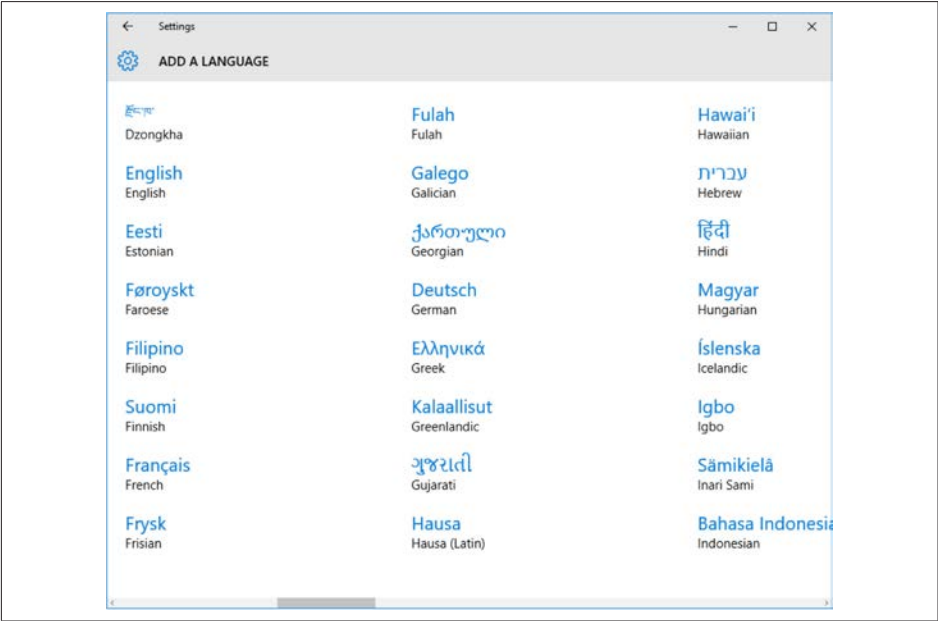


Fig. D.37 Languages window

5. Some languages require the selection of a country/region specific dialect.

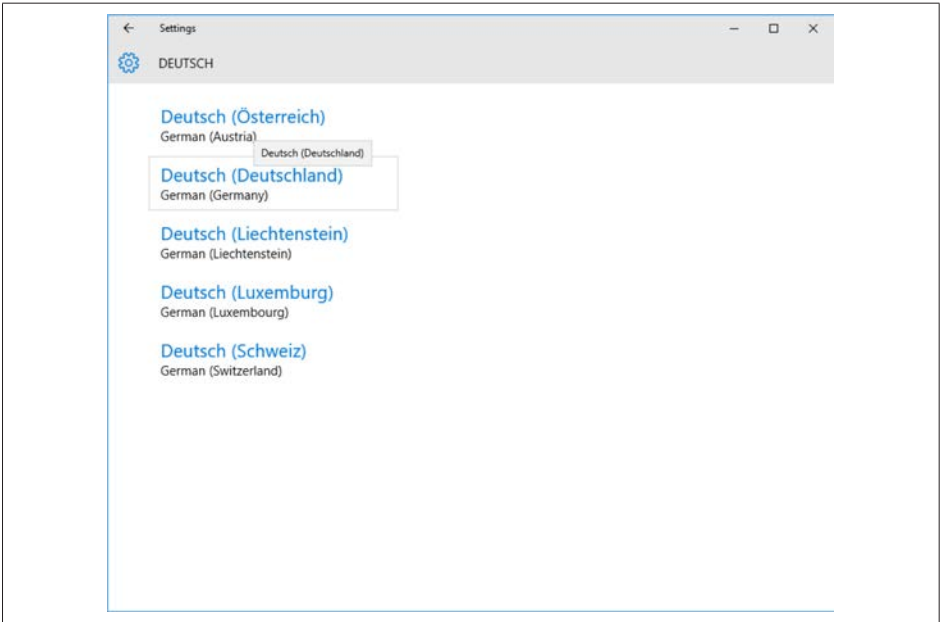


Fig. D.38 Languages window/dialects

6. Select the language in the **Languages** menu and click **Options**.

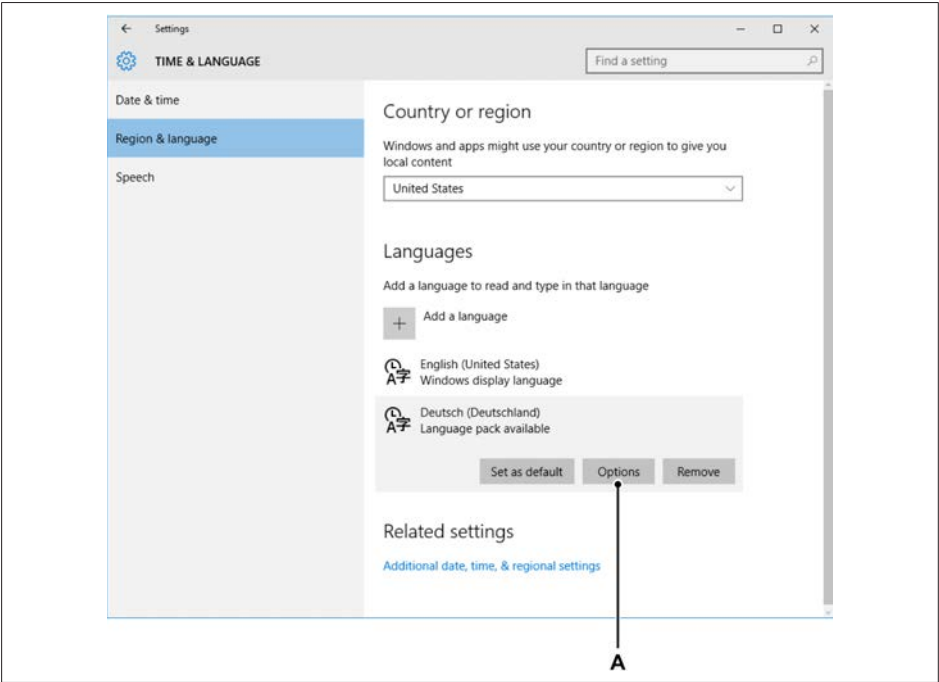


Fig. D.39 Time and language window - Country or region options

A Options of the added language

7. Select **Download** of **Download language pack** option.

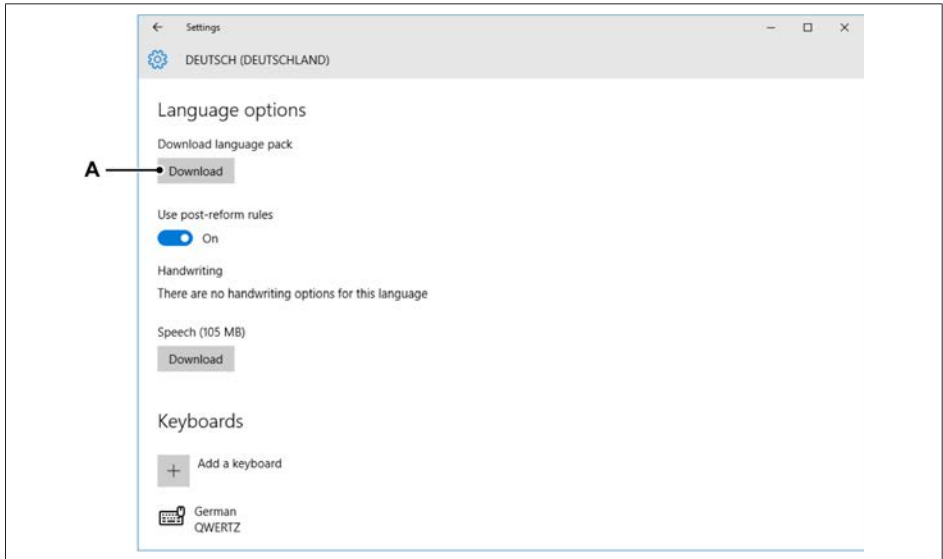


Fig. D.40 Language options - Download language pack

- A Download option

8. Windows® 10 downloads and install the language pack.

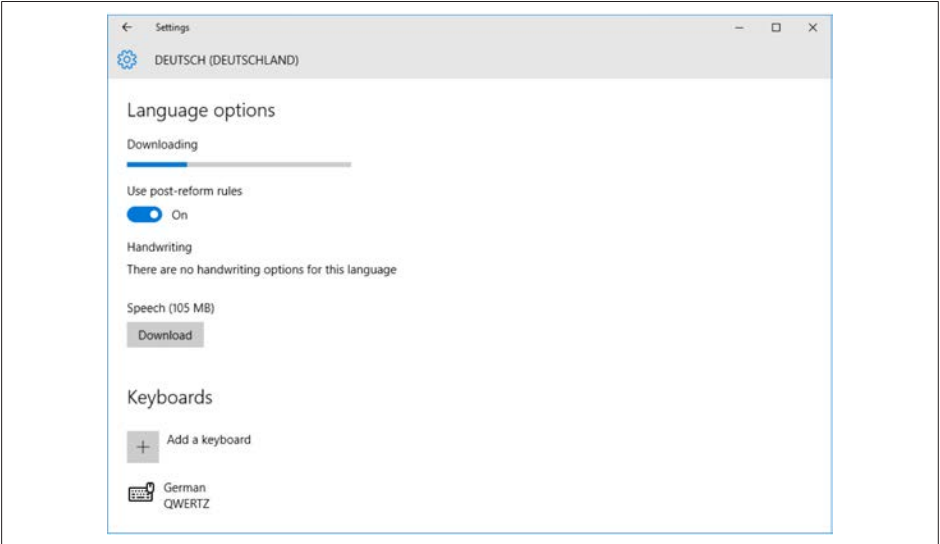


Fig. D.41 Download progress status

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

9. Click on the ← arrow in the upper left corner to get back to the **TIME & LANGUAGE** window. Select the **Region & language** option. After the language pack has been installed, select **Set as default**.

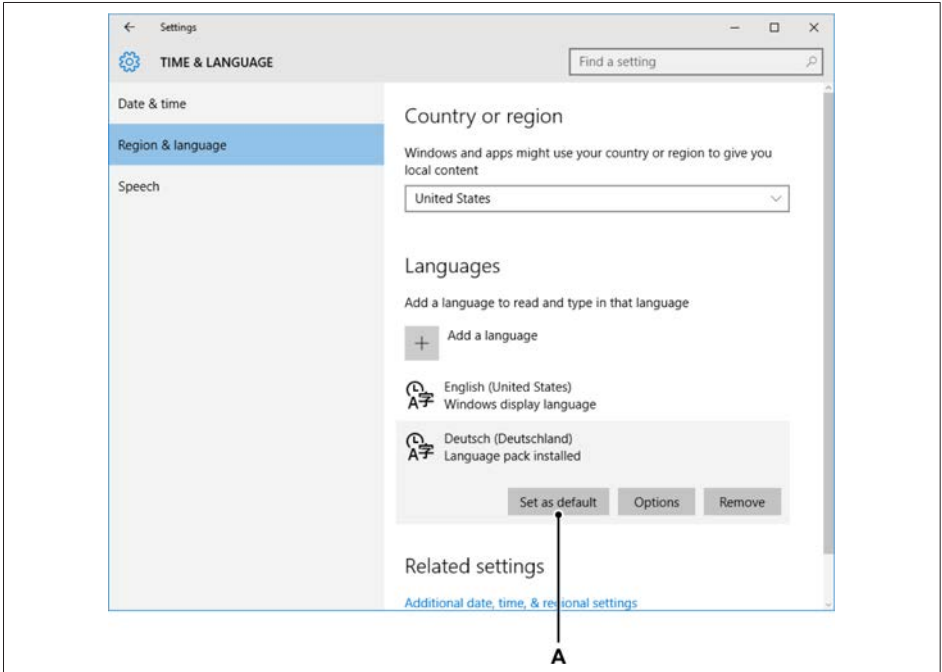


Fig. D.42 Set region and language as default

A Set as default

10. The selected language becomes active after signing out and signing in again.

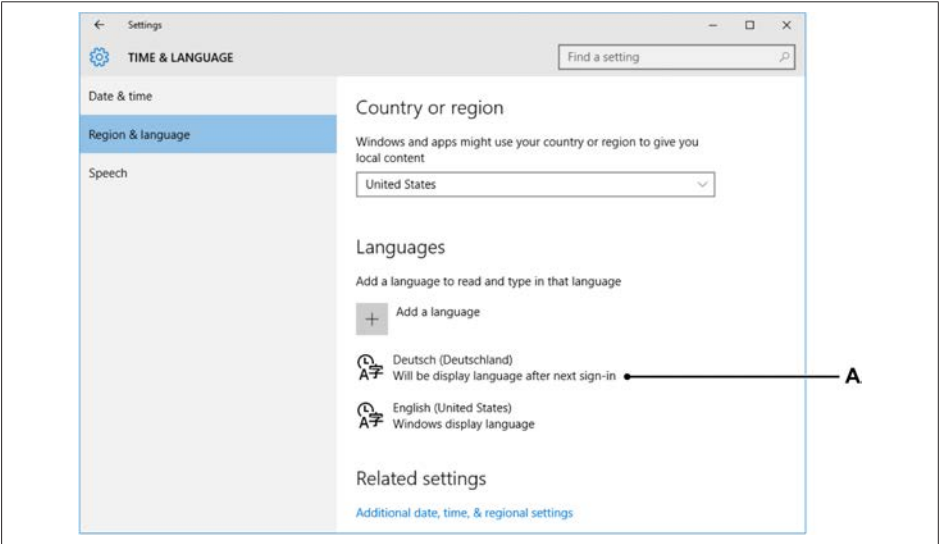


Fig. D.43 Default language

A Will be display language after next sign-in

D.8 Embedded Software upgrades

When a new version of Perception is installed, the embedded software of the mainframes is automatically updated when Perception connects to the mainframe.

Notice

Some upgrades may take more than ten minutes.



Important

Do not power off the mainframe, do not disconnect network cables and do not shut down Perception during an embedded software upgrade.

When the software upgrade process does not complete within 30 minutes, power off the mainframe by keeping the Power-On button pressed for five seconds. Wait for 30 seconds and turn the unit back on.

Wait until the unit has completed the boot process. If the new software version is booted, Perception will connect and start using the mainframe as normal. In rare cases, the upgrade might have failed. This could result in:

- The mainframe using the old software.
- The mainframe using the “minimum mode” software.

In both cases, Perception software will automatically detect an old software version during the connection attempt and will restart the upgrade procedure.

In the very unlikely event that the mainframe does not reboot, turn the unit off again and retry the boot process. If the mainframe keeps failing to boot, contact your HBM service agent for enhanced support.

D.8.1 Boot recovery switch

In the very unlikely event the GEN DAQ mainframe fails to boot correctly and/or a firmware update is not possible, the mainframes supports a minimum boot mode recovery switch.



Important

Use this switch only when instructed by HBM support. The GEN DAQ mainframe normally should boot in the recovery mode automatically whenever the normal boot fails.

When instructed to use the minimum boot mode switch:

1. Power off the mainframe and remove the power cord.
2. Remove all acquisition cards to allow access to the mainframes backplane. See „Removing and installing input cards“ on page 87 for more details.
3. Locate the boot mode switch **(A)** on the mainframes backplane.

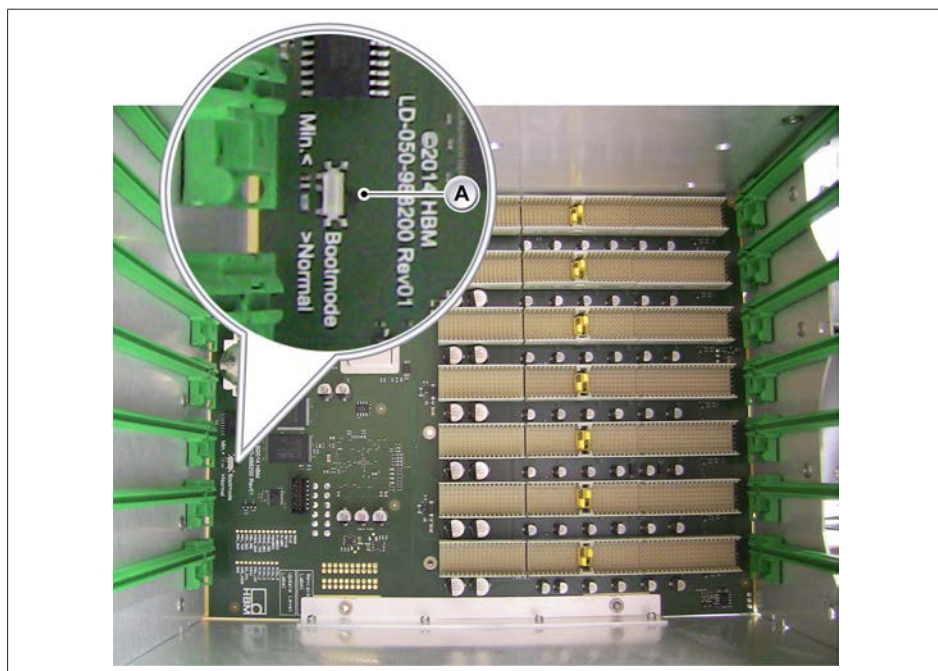


Fig. D.44 Location of boot mode recovery switch

Notice

Details might look slightly different depending on mainframe version.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

4. To enable the recovery mode, use a pointy object (e.g. screwdriver) and move the lever to the side labeled **Min**.

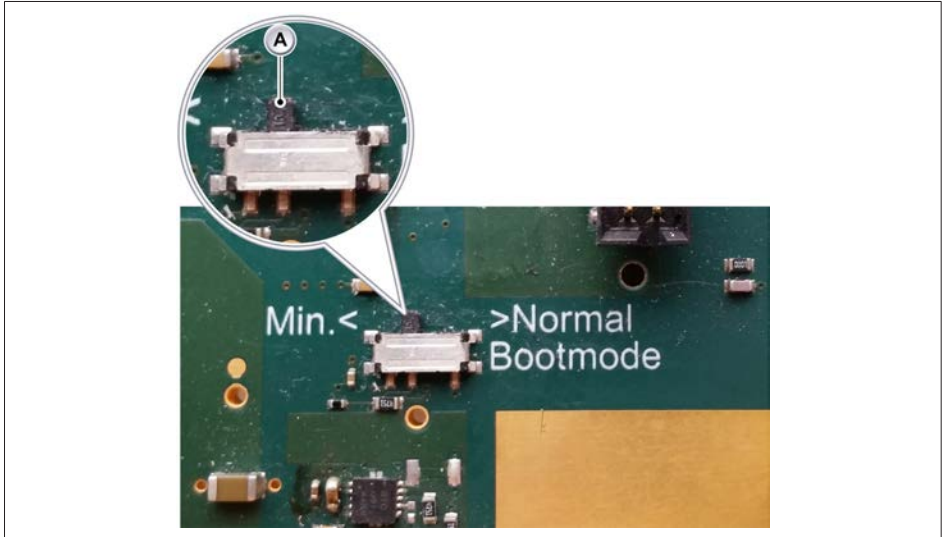


Fig. D.45 Lever to switch the boot mode

A Lever

5. Re-insert all acquisition cards.
6. Insert the power cord and power on the mainframe.
7. Use Perception software to perform a firmware upgrade.
8. When Perception completes the mainframe will automatically reboot.
9. When reboot is completed power off the mainframe and remove the power cord.
10. Remove all acquisition cards to allow access to the mainframes backplane.
11. Shift the black lever to the side labeled **Normal**.
12. Re-insert all acquisition cards.
13. Insert the power cord and power on the mainframe.

The GENDAQ mainframe should now work in normal mode.

Notice

If the mainframe still fails to work correctly after this recovery process the unit must be send back to HBM service for a repair.

D.9 Unexpected mainframe shutdown

If the mainframe has shut down unexpectedly, this can have several causes:

- **Power interruption**
 - Check if the mains cable is still firmly connected.
 - Check if other devices on the same mains group have experienced a power interruption.
- **Over-temperature or over-voltage:**
 - If this happens while Perception is connected, a message is shown that tells the reason for the shutdown. Apart from that, a message is shown when connecting the next time, even if Perception was not connected at the time of the shutdown.
 - If the cause was over-temperature, please check the airflow around the mainframe; the mainframe must be able to attract cool air to avoid over-heating.
 - If the cause was over-voltage, please contact HBM service.

D.10 The Master/Sync connection does not synchronize

If this happens, check the following:

- Check whether the Master/Sync mode setting for each mainframe matches the role of that mainframe. There should be one (and only one) Master and one or more Sync mainframe(s).
- Check the optical Master/Sync cables. Both LEDs at the connector should be lit.
- Verify the cable type. The Master/Sync cables should be Multi Mode, 850 nm optical cables.
- Very long cables and optical couplers in the cable degrade the optical signal. For information on how to calculate optical losses, please refer to the chapter „Calculating maximum fiber cable length“ on page 492.
- The optical connections should not be damaged and should be free of dust and lint.

D.11 Optical Network (SFP)

If no connection is present on the fiber optic channel, first check the following:

1. Check whether the **cable wavelength** and **SFP module wavelength** are the same. *Check the wavelength printed on the label of the SFP module with the specification of the cable used.*
2. Check the wavelength printed on the label of the SFP module with the specification of the cable used.
3. Inspect the cable and connectors for any possible faults or breaks that could impede communication.
4. The optical connections should not be damaged and should be free of dust and lint.

D.12 Master/Sync connection verification procedure

To verify the correct operation of the Master/Sync configuration, proceed as follows:

Hardware setup

1. Set up two GEN series mainframes, each with at least one recorder card installed.
2. The system synchronization connector can be used.
3. Connect a TTL level, 1 Hertz signal to the top input in the first recorder card of the master mainframe and to the top input in the first recorder card of the Sync mainframe.
4. Switch on both GEN series mainframes and wait until they have completed the boot process.
5. Using the fiber optic cable, connect any Master/Sync card's connector of the master mainframe to Master/Sync card's top connector, labeled **M/S IN**, of the Sync mainframes using the Master/Sync synchronization connector.
6. Check if both LEDs on both Master/Sync cards are illuminated green. Check the LEDs near the Master/Sync connection connector.

Software setup

1. If it is not already active, start Perception.
2. In the start dialog, select **New blank experiment**.
3. Make sure you are connected to the required mainframes. Use the *Hardware Navigator* to do this.
4. In the **Settings** sheet, go to the **General** group in the task pane and select **Mainframe**. A list of available mainframes is displayed in the settings area.
5. Set the master mainframe operating mode to Master in the **Master/Sync mode** column.
6. Set the Sync mainframe operating mode to Sync in the **Master/Sync mode** column.
7. The Sync mainframe will now be synchronized to the master mainframe. The status palette will show a box with the synchronization status of the Master/Sync system. This box is labeled **SYNC**.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

8. The synchronization status will first be **Synchronizing** for up to three minutes before becoming **Synchronized**.



Fig. D.46 Master/Sync Synchronizing



Fig. D.47 Master/Sync Synchronized

9. In the **Settings** sheet, go to the **Trigger** group in the task pane and select **Channel**.

Making a multi-mainframe recording

1. Wait for the “Master/Sync” status to display **Synchronized** before proceeding to the next step.

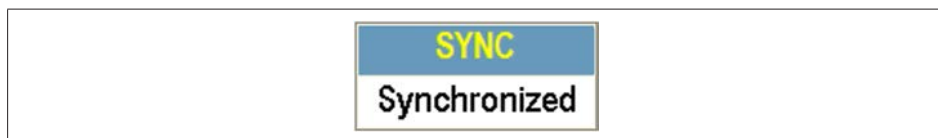


Fig. D.48 Master/Sync Synchronized

2. Press **Run** in the acquisition control panel to start a recording.
3. The signal on the master mainframe will now generate a trigger event. This trigger event will be relayed to the Sync mainframe.
4. The recording will now show the rising edge of the TTL level 1 Hertz signal recorded by the master mainframe and the Sync mainframe.
5. The recordings in both mainframes are started at the same time.
6. All recorded signals will match in time to within ± 150 ns.

If all signals match in time, the recordings were completed successfully.

D.13 IRIG GMR1000 Trouble-shooting



Tip

In case the information in this chapter does not solve the problem, call your local HBM Support group.

Notice

*The PTP settings used in this document are displayed only in the **Advanced** settings mode of Perception.*

To open the **Advanced** settings do the following:

1. Open the settings sheet
2. In the main menu select **Settings**
3. In the Settings menu select **Show Settings ►**
4. In the submenu select:
 - **Basic**: this will show only the relevant settings
 - **Advanced**: this will show all settings

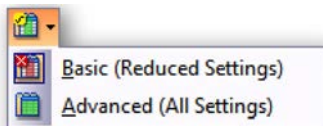


Fig. D.49 Perception settings sheet options

How to check synchronization

The synchronization status is displayed in the status window of Perception: When IRIG GMR1000 is selected, the system status goes through the following states:

- No signal
- Out of sync
- Synchronizing
- Coarse⁽¹⁾
- Synchronized

(1) Coarse may not be shown if synchronization occurs quickly.

Notice

The system status returns an overall status for all connected mainframes. To determine which mainframe(s) is causing problems, please see „Finding the system that is causing the problems“ on page 421.

The state remains at “NO GMR1000”	
Category	Description
Cause	This problem is caused because the mainframe is synchronizing to a PTP master other than the GMR1000.
Solution	Check the GMR1000 and network peripherals.
Recording	When starting a recording the mainframes that are in the state “NO GMR1000” try to follow the signal from the PTP grandmaster they did find. The time used in the recording is undetermined. The PTP settings can be used to determine the synchronization source. If the PTP Role is Master, the mainframe has become the master in the PTP network. If the PTP Role is Slave, the PTP Master MAC-address can be used to determine which node in the network is the PTP master. In-depth knowledge of networking is required to obtain this information.
Feedback	Typically, a notification appears and the recording contains a marker to point out the problem.

The state remains at “Coarse”	
Category	Description
Cause	A network switch is causing jitter on the PTP timestamps in the network.
Solution	Increase the PTP Accuracy, see chapter „Checking the Perception setup“ on page 421.
Recording	When starting a recording the mainframes are typically not synchronized within the specified accuracy. The samples at the start of the recording are expected to be synchronous within 10 times the specified accuracy, but may drift apart as the recording proceeds depending on the cause of the problem.
Feedback	Typically, a notification appears and the recording contains a marker to point out the problem.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

Finding the system that is causing the problems

The status described in the previous section is an overall system status showing the most important status in the system. To verify the synchronization details per mainframe, please refer to the chapter „System topology“ on page 327.

Checking the Perception setup

The following settings can all be found in the Perception Settings (see Fig. D.50).

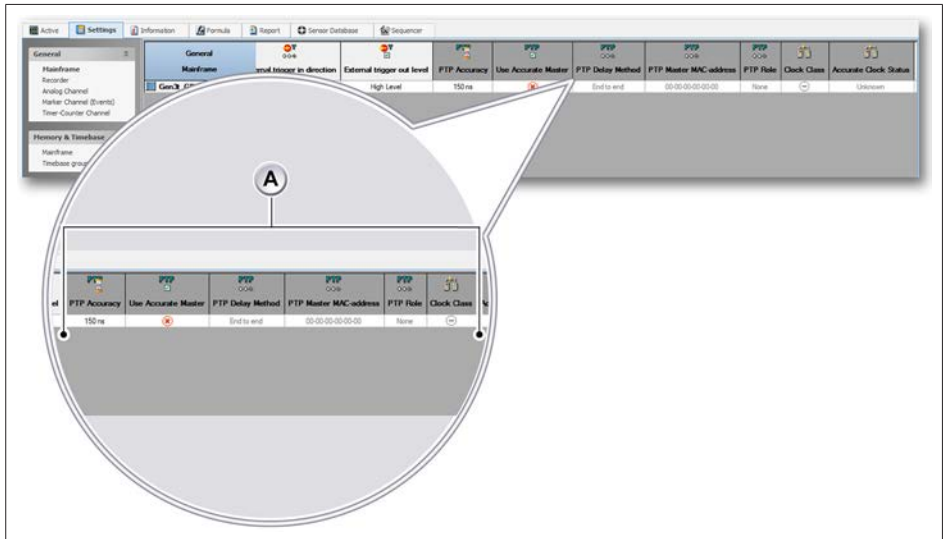


Fig. D.50 Perception General Mainframes settings

A PTP related settings in Perception General Mainframes settings

Sync source	
Network port used	Sync source setting
RJ45	IRIG GMR1000 (PTP1 RJ45)
Optical 1 Gbit	IRIG GMR1000 (PTP2 SFP)

PTP Accuracy

This is set to a fixed value because of the nature of the IRIG synchronization signal jitter.

Notice

This setting only needs to be changed if a network switch without PTP support is being used and more jitter is acceptable.

Notice

Interaction between different time synchronization types in complex set-ups may induce a fixed accuracy.

Use Accurate Master

Ensure that "accurate master" setting is disabled.

PTP Role (read-only)

Verify that the PTP Role is slave. If Master is listed in this column, the GEN series mainframe itself is the master rather than the GMR1000.

Clock Class

The clock class should be 13 (GPS clock class if the GPS antenna is synchronized).

Notice

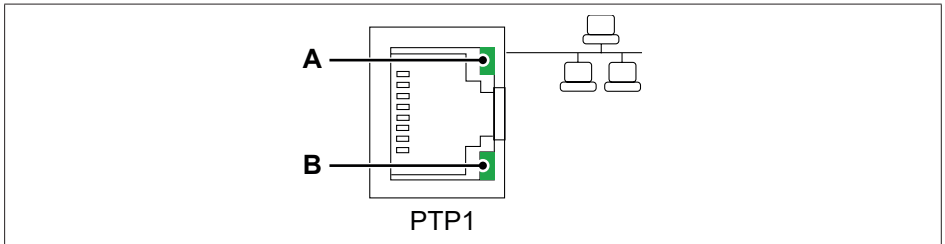
*If the clock class is 14, IRIG is not locked and the GMR1000 runs on its internal clock.
If the clock class is 52, the GMR1000 was never synchronized.*

PTP Master MAC-address

This is the GMR1000 MAC-address, or the boundary clock MAC-address when boundary clocks are used.

Verify the GEN series network port

The following section explains how the LEDs on the ports can be used to diagnose system synchronization problems. The images herein are schematic, for actual port images and positioning of the ports in the system, refer to appendix „PTP Synchronization“ on page 468.

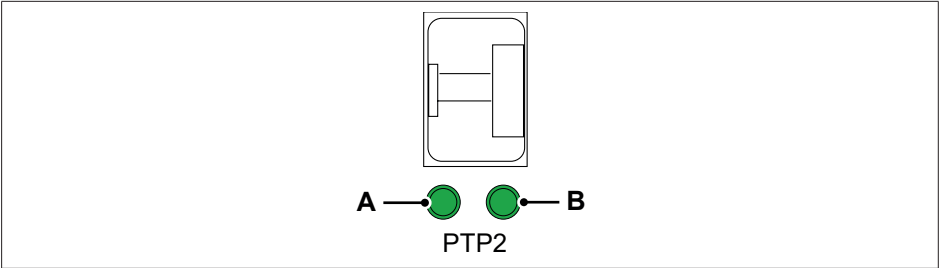


- A Activity LED RJ 45 network (blinking)
- B Link speed RJ45 network

GEN series LED status PTP1			
Status	Activity LED	Speed LED	Description
No network connection	OFF	OFF	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Make sure the PoE injector is powered by checking the power LED.2. Make sure PoE injector IN and OUT are correctly connected.3. Replace the cables used to verify the cables are not causing the problem.⁽¹⁾
100 or 10 Mbit/s network connection	ON	OFF	This is expected, the GPS antenna typically runs on 100 Mbit/s.
100 or 10 Mbit/s network connection	Blinking	OFF	This is expected, the GPS antenna typically runs on 100 Mbit/s.
1 Gbit/s network connection	ON	ON	The GPS antenna is not directly connected to the network port or another device is connected to this port. In case this port is used for PTP, please make sure that all network peripherals in between the port and the GPS antenna are PTP aware.
1 Gbit/s network connection	Blinking	ON	The GPS antenna is not directly connected to the network port or another device is connected to this port. In case this port is used for PTP, please make sure that all network peripherals in between the port and the GPS antenna are PTP aware.

(1) **Note** In case the problem remains unsolved, contact HBM service

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING



- A Activity LED optical network
B Link speed LED optical network

GEN series LED status PTP2			
Status	Activity LED	Speed LED	Description
No network connection	OFF	OFF	Refer to the “Verify SFP PoE injector” section (see details „Checking the Perception setup” on page 421). If no problem is found, swap the SFP with the SFP in the PoE injector and retry. If a problem occurs now it is related to the SFP, contact HBM Service for information on how to replace it. Notice <i>In case the problem remains unsolved, contact HBM service.</i>
100 or 10 Mbit/s network connection	ON	OFF	See section „Optical Network (SFP)” on page 415 for additional checks.
100 or 10 Mbit/s network connection	Blinking	OFF	See section „Optical Network (SFP)” on page 415 for additional checks.
1 Gbit/s network connection	ON	ON	This is expected.
1 Gbit/s network connection	Blinking	ON	This is expected.

Checking the SFP PoE injector

The “PoE injector LEDs trouble-shooting diagram” helps to determine the connection problems (see Fig. D.52).
The LED names that are referenced in the diagram can be found on the front of the device (see Fig. D.51).

PoE injector LEDs

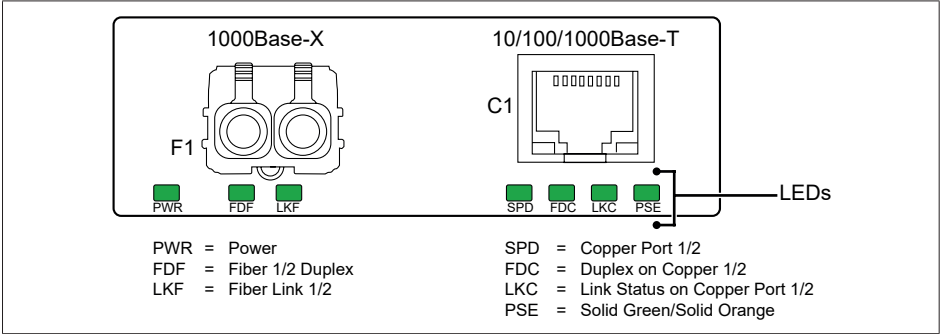


Fig. D.51 Power over Ethernet injector LEDs details

Checking the PoE injector LEDs

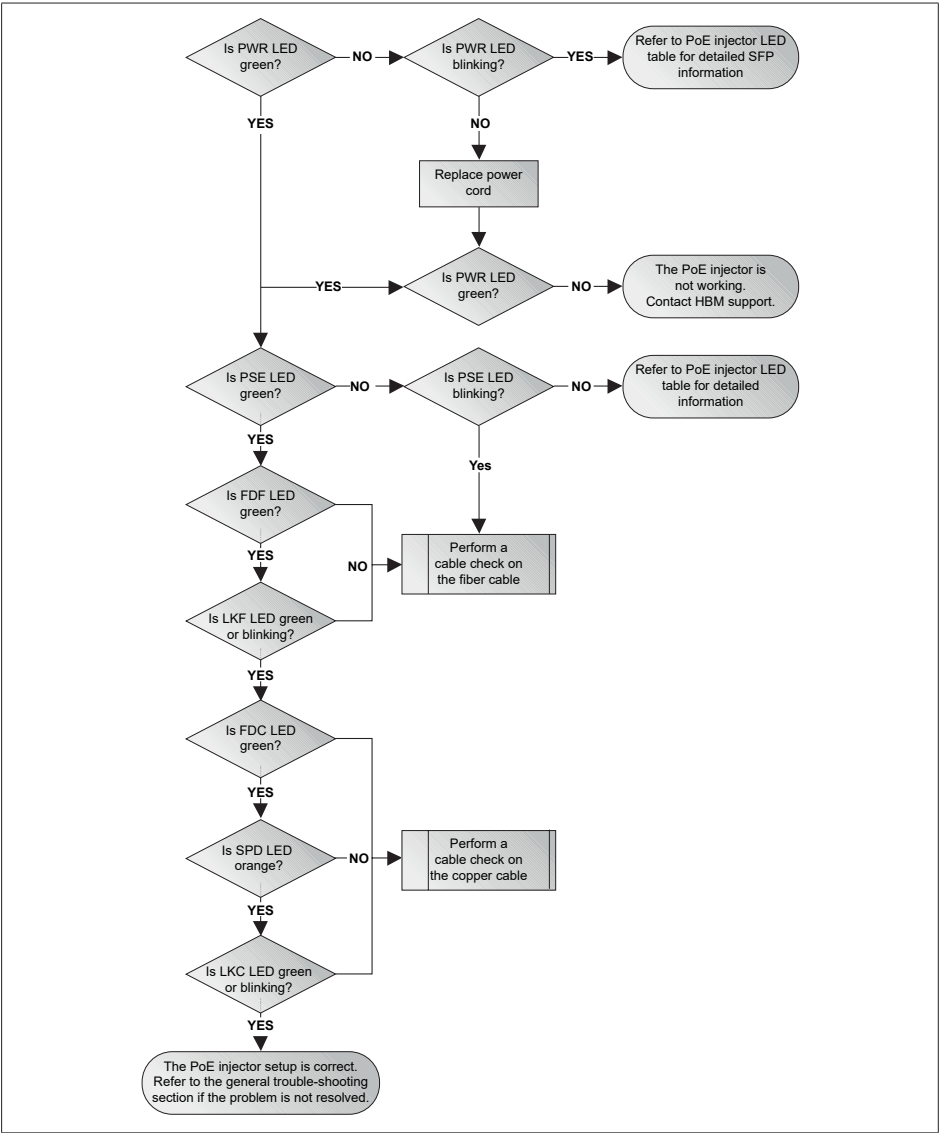


Fig. D.52 PoE injector LEDs trouble-shooting diagram

Checking PoE injector cables

When asked to check cables connected to the PoE injector, please use the following workflow to systematically rule out problems related to the network cables (see Fig. D.53).

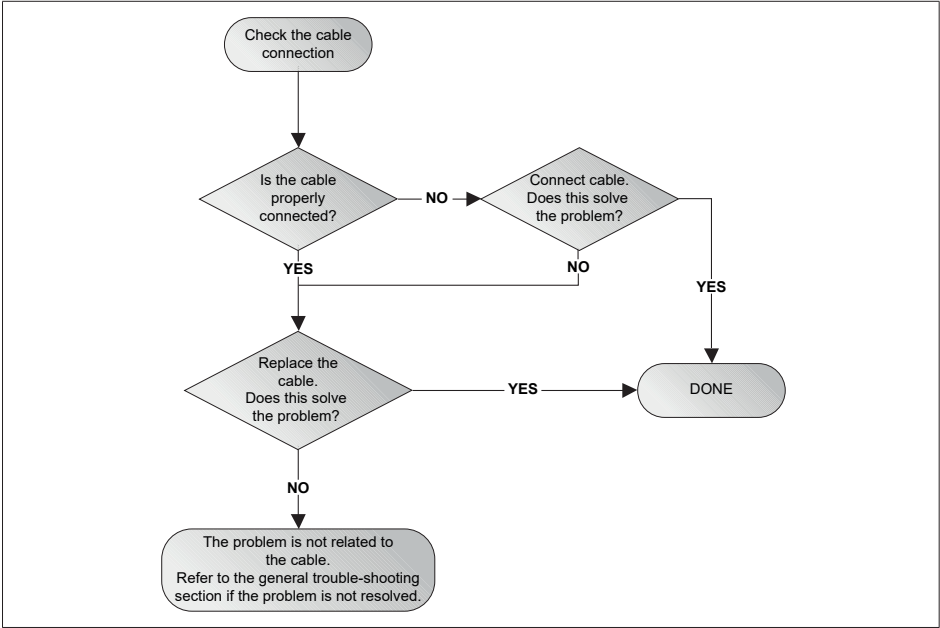


Fig. D.53 PoE injector cables trouble-shooting diagram

PoE injector settings

DIP switches can be used to configure settings on the PoE injector. All DIP switches should be in the factory default position. This means that all switches should be in the “up” position (see Fig. D.54)

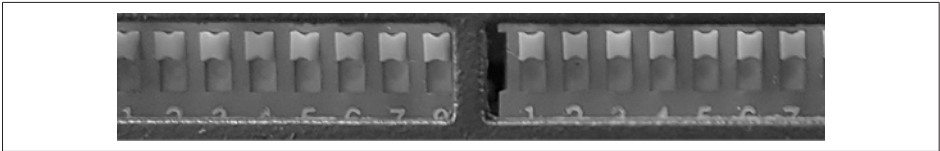


Fig. D.54 DIP switches on media converter

PoE injector LED status overview

The following tables give an overview of the LEDs' status for the PoE injector and can be used as reference. This information is an extract from the GPS antenna's manual, please refer to that manual directly for more detailed information.

Status LED

The Perle PoE/PoE +10/100/1000 rate Media convertors have status LEDs located on the front panel of the unit.

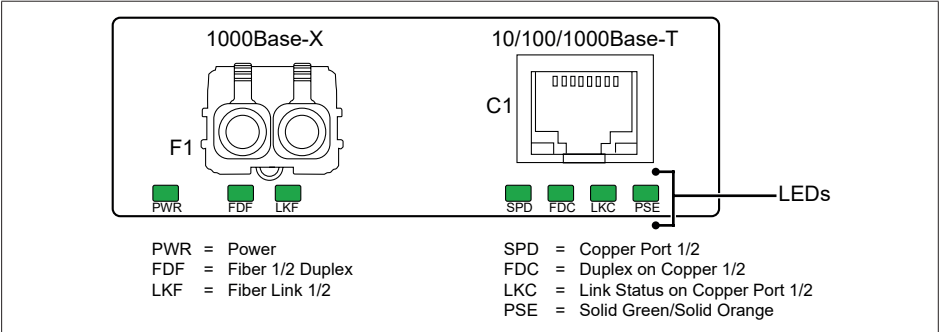


Fig. D.55 Power over Ethernet injector LEDs details

GEN series LED status PoE injector		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
PWR	ON	Power is applied to the unit.
	Blinking (slow)	Loopback mode (one or both fiber interfaces are in loopback mode)
	Blinking (fast)	Power ON failure. See LED pattern table to determine pattern combination and failure cause

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

GEN series LED pattern				
LED pattern				
FDF	LKF	FDC	PSE	
OFF	OFF	ON	ON	SFP incompatible
All other LED patterns				Internal hardware failure

GEN series LED status FDF		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
FDF-1/2 (Fiber 1/2 Duplex)	ON	Full Duplex
	OFF	Half Duplex

GEN series LED status LKF		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
LKF-1/2 (Status on Fiber Link 1/2)	ON	Fiber Link is present
	OFF	No Fiber Link is present
	Blinking (slow)	Fiber Link appears functional - Fiber Link has been brought down by Smart Link pass-through
	Blinking (fast)	Fiber Link up and receiving data

GEN series LED status SPD		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
SPD-(Copper port 1/2)	Green	1000 Mbps
	Orange	100 Mbps
	OFF	10 Mbps (if link is currently established)

GEN series LED status FDC		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
FDC-1/2 (Duplex on Copper 1/2)	ON	Full Duplex mode
	OFF	Half Duplex mode

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

GEN series LED status LKC		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
LKC-1/2 (Link status on Copper port 1/2)	ON	Copper link is present
	OFF	No Copper link is present
	Blinking (slow)	Copper link appears functional - Copper link has been brought down by Smart Link pass-through
	Blinking (fast)	Copper link up and receiving data

GEN series LED status PSE		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
PSE-1/2	Solid green (Active)	The PSE has successfully detected a compliant PD and is applying power over the UTP
	Solid orange (Inactive)	The PSE is not active. The PSE has been configured to provide power, however <ul style="list-style-type: none">Compliant is not detected - no power appliedPSE has turned off power for Reset function
	OFF - (Disabled)	The PSE function is disabled in the configuration
	Error conditions A blinking red light is an error condition. The LED light will cycle with a three second stop interval between the error condition code.	
	Red (1 blink)	PD Capacitance too high
	Red (2 blinks)	PD Resistance too low or short circuit
	Red (3 blinks)	PD Resistance too high

Checking the GMR1000

The WinDiscovery tool from Masterclock® has to be installed on the PC, refer to the GMR1000 manual for detailed instructions on how to install and use the software.

1. Start the WinDiscovery tool from Masterclock®, this will show the devices on the network (see Fig. D.56).

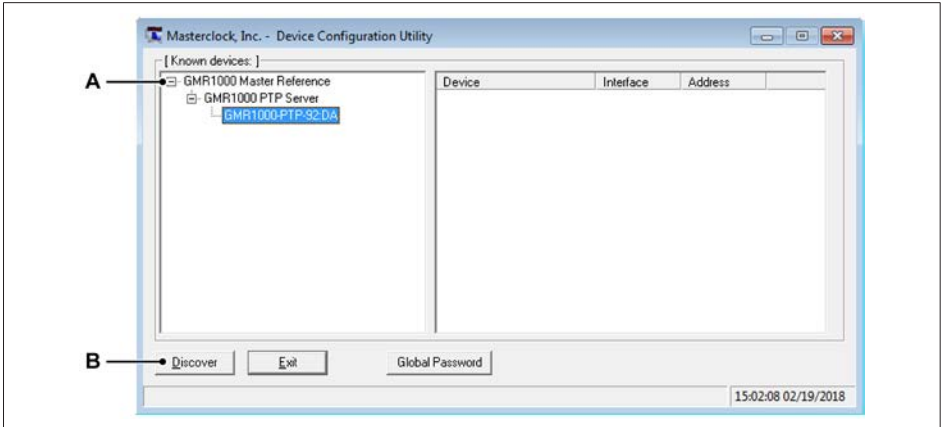


Fig. D.56 Device Configuration Utility tool - Detected devices

- A List of detected devices
- B Discover button

Notice

In case no devices are shown, click the **Discover** button. If no devices are discovered, check that the PC running the tool is connected to the GMR1000 via Ethernet.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

1A The first time WinDiscovery is started, Windows® may show the firewall configuration window. Select both options as shown in Fig. D.57 and confirm with **Allow access** button.

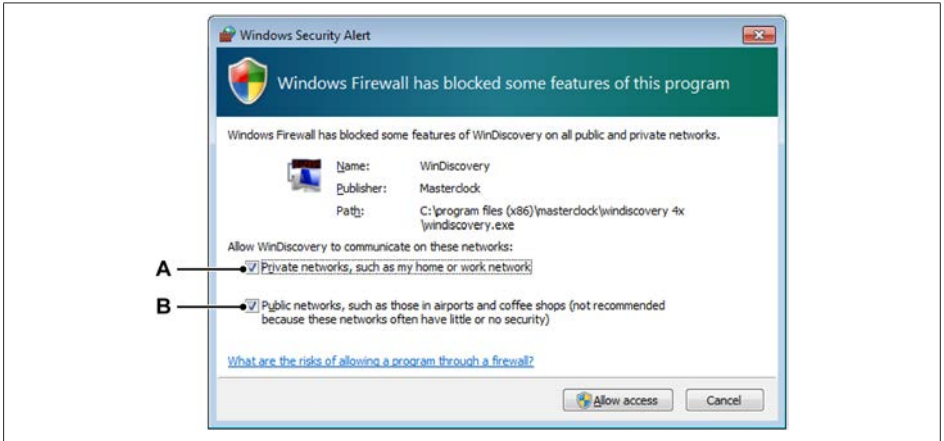


Fig. D.57 Windows® Security Alert settings

- A Check box for private network(s)
- B Check box for public networks

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

- Expand the tree in the **Device Configuration Utility** until the specific device is found, which is part of the GMR1000 Master reference -> GMR1000 PTP Server family. Once found, click on the device, this will open the device settings window (see Fig. D.58).

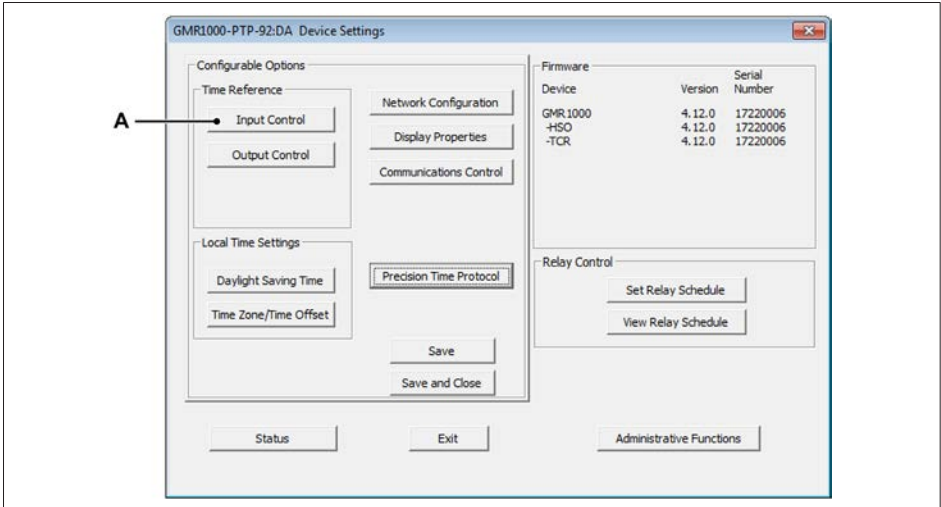


Fig. D.58 GMR1000 PTP Device settings

A Input Control

In the device settings, select the **Input Control (A)**.

3. In **Input Control A** dialog, select the **Time Code Reader** button.

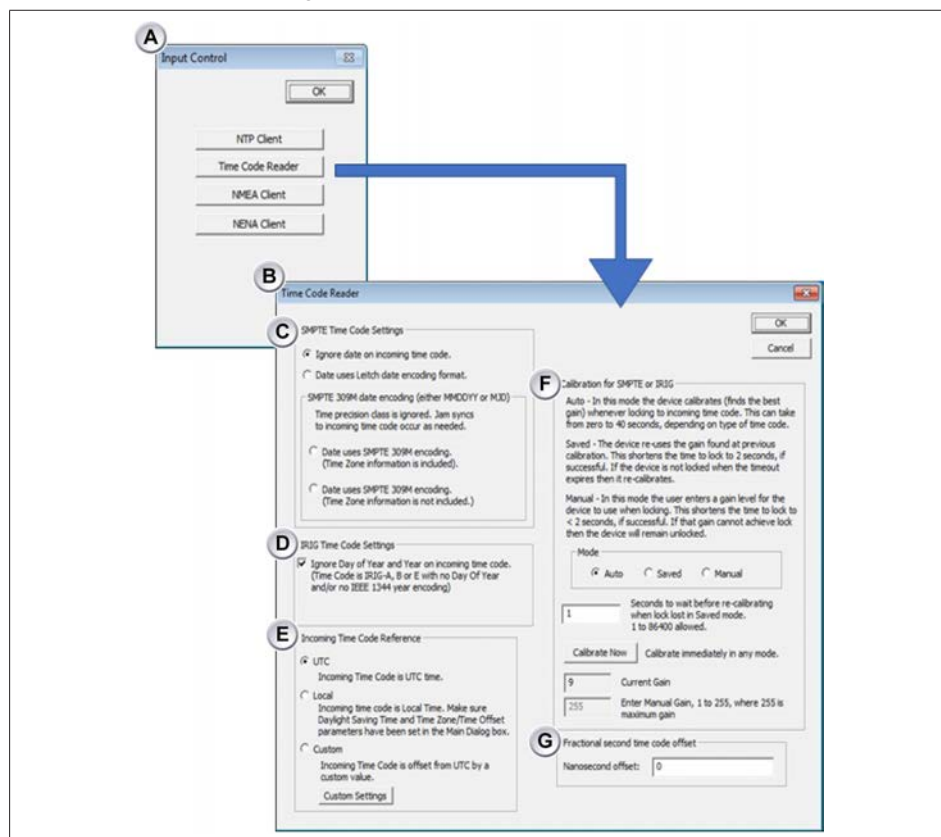


Fig. D.59 Input Control - Time Code Reader settings

A **Input Control** dialog

B **Time Code Reader** window

Make sure the settings are set as shown in Fig. D.59:

C **SMPTE Time Code Settings**: Select: **Ignore date on incoming time code** option

D **IRIG Time Code Settings**: Select check box

E **Incoming Time Code Reference**: Select **UTC** option

F **Calibration for SMPTE or IRIG**: Select **Auto** mode
Seconds to wait before re-calibrating... Set the value to: **1**

G **Fractional second time code offset**: Nanosecond offset: Should be **0**

Close the **Time Code Reader** and **Input Control** windows again.

4. In the GMR1000 PTP device settings window select the **Precision Time Protocol** button.

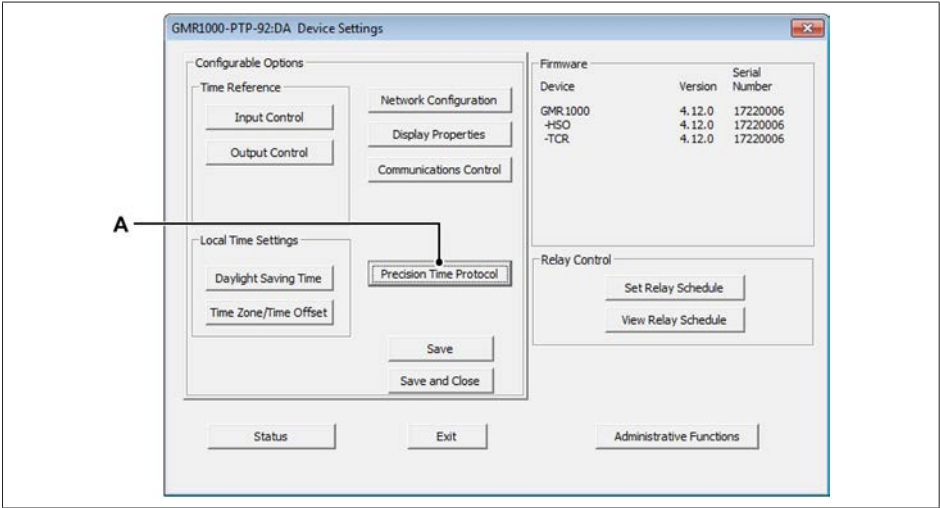


Fig. D.60 GMR1000 PTP Device settings

A Precision Time Protocol option

5. In **PTP- Precision Time Protocol** window make sure that the following settings are set:

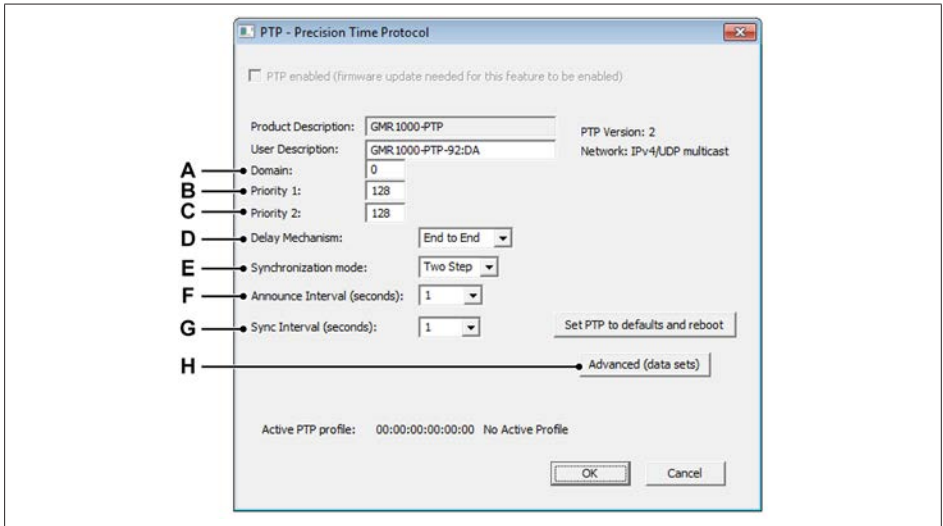


Fig. D.61 PTP - Precision Time Protocol

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|
| A Domain: | Set the value to "0" |
| B Priority 1: | Set the value to "128" |
| C Priority 2: | Set the value to "128" |
| D Delay Mechanism: | End-to-End |
| E Synchronization mode: | Two Step |
| F Announce Interval (seconds): | Set the value to "1" |
| G Sync Interval (seconds): | Set the value to "1" |

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

6. Click the **Advanced (data sets)** button (H) in PTP - Precision Time Protocol window (see Fig. D.61) to open the PTP Advanced settings (see Fig. D.62). In **PTP Advanced** window make sure the followings settings are set:

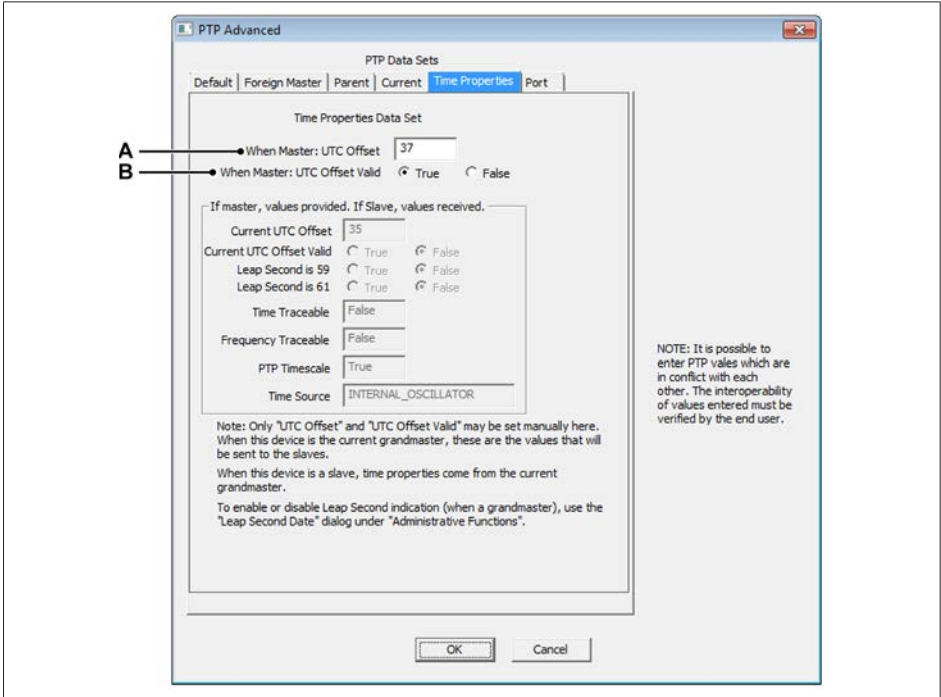


Fig. D.62 PTP Advanced - PTP Data Sets/Time Properties settings

- A When Master: UTC Offset** Set the value to "37"
- B When Master: UTC Offset Valid** Select the option "True"

Notice

UTC Offset to TAI may differ, please enter the value that is currently correct.

7. Finally, close the Advanced (data sets) and PTP - Precision Time Protocol windows. This will bring back the GMR1000 PTP device settings window (see Fig. D.63).

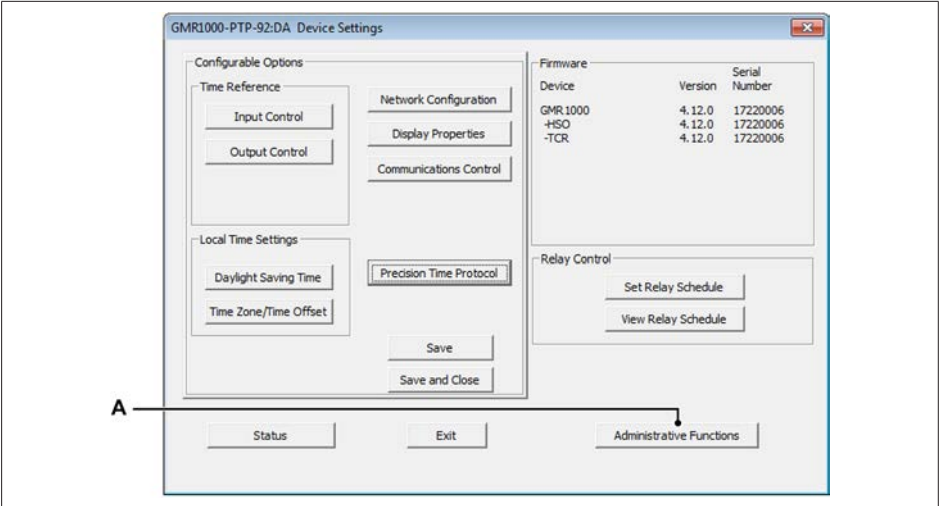


Fig. D.63 GMR1000 PTP Device settings

A Administrative Functions

- As the IRIG signal contains no date, this needs to be entered manually. Open the **Administrative Functions** dialog with the **Administrative Functions (A)** button (see Fig. D.63)

9. Edit the date by clicking on the **Set Time/Date** button in the **Administrative Functions** dialog (see Fig. D.64).

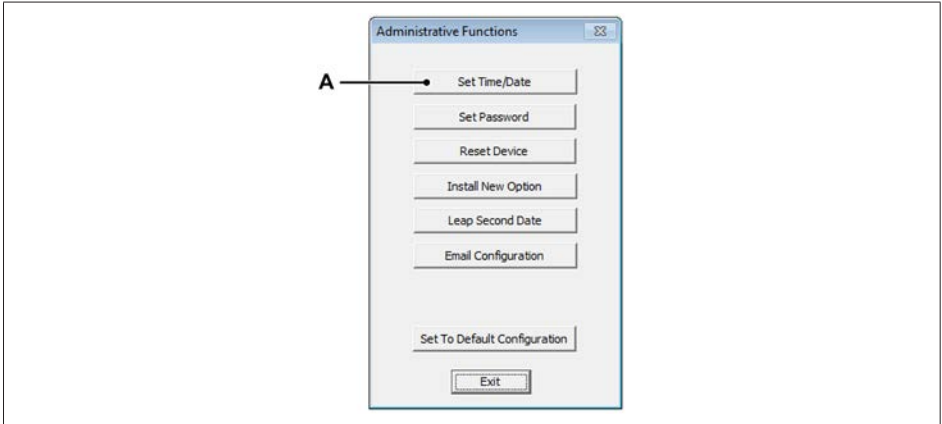


Fig. D.64 Administrative Functions - GMR1000

A Set Time/Date option

10. A message will be shown (see Fig. D.65)

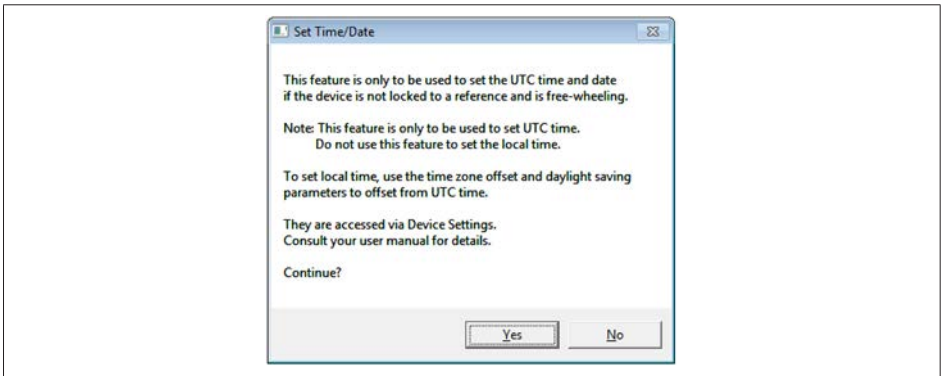


Fig. D.65 Set Time/Date

Confirm with **Yes**

11. Now the **Set Time and Date** window is shown (see Fig. D.66).

Notice

Depending on the PC's settings, the **UTC Time and Date from the PC clock** or the **Custom** option button has to be clicked.

If the PC's clock is set correctly select the **UTC Time and Date from the PC clock** option button (see Fig. D.66).

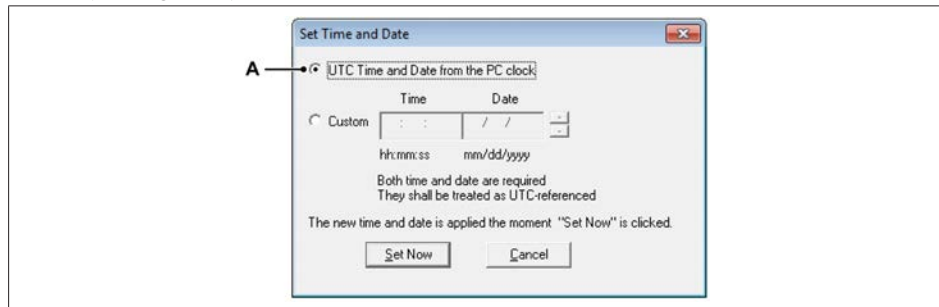


Fig. D.66 UTC Time and Date from the PC clock

A UTC Time and Date from the PC clock option

Otherwise select the **Custom** time option button (see Fig. D.67).

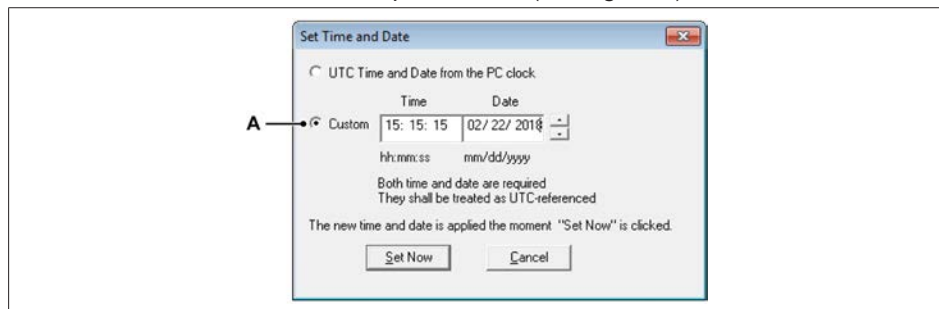


Fig. D.67 UTC Time and Date - Custom

A UTC Time and Date - Custom

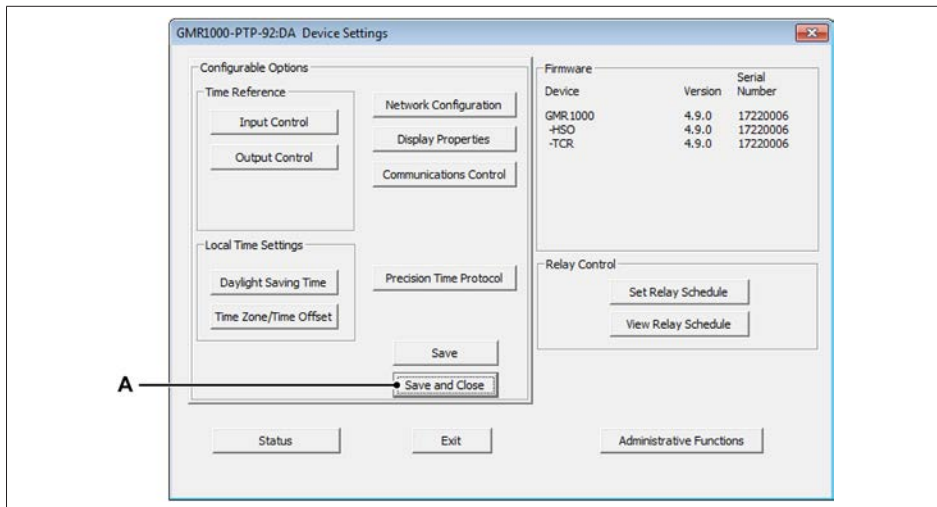
Notice

Enter any time as this will be overridden later by the IRIG source, but make sure the date entered is the correct date!

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

Confirm the changes with **Set Now**.

12. Select the **Save and Close (A)** button to confirm the changes. After a few seconds, the GRM1000 will take over the time from the IRIG source again.



A Save and Close

D.14 GPS OTMC 100 Trouble-shooting



Tip

In case the information in this chapter does not solve the problem, call your local HBM Support group.

Notice

*The PTP settings used in this document are displayed only in the **Advanced** settings mode of Perception.*

To open the **Advanced** settings do the following:

1. Open the settings sheet
2. In the main menu select **Settings**
3. In the Settings menu select **Show Settings ►**
4. In the submenu select:
 - **Basic**: this will show only the relevant settings
 - **Advanced**: this will show all settings

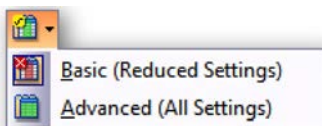


Fig. D.68 Perception settings sheet options

How to check synchronization

The synchronization status is displayed in the status window of Perception: When IRIG GMR1000 is selected, the system status goes through the following states:

- No signal
- Out of sync
- Synchronizing
- Coarse⁽¹⁾
- Synchronized

(1) Coarse may not be shown if synchronization occurs quickly.

Notice

The system status returns an overall status for all connected mainframes. To determine which mainframe(s) is causing problems, please see „Finding the system that is causing the problems“ on page 421.

Notice

Please be aware that GPS synchronization may take a long time. Do not use this trouble-shooting guide in case you have not waited for at least the specified synchronization time.

The state remains at “No signal”	
Category	Description
Cause	The mainframe cannot find the GPS antenna.
Solution	Check these components: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Perception setup (see „Checking the Perception setup“ on page 421)2. GEN series network port (see „Verify the GEN series network port“ on page 423).3. PoE injector (see „Checking the SFP PoE injector“ on page 426).4. Verify that the GPS antenna is operational and functioning (see „Checking the GPS antenna“ on page 458).
Recording	When starting a recording the mainframes that are in the state “no signal” run on their internal clock (RTC) and the recording is not synchronized.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

The state remains at “No signal”	
Category	Description
Feedback	Typically, a notification appears and the recording contains a marker to point out the problem.

The state remains at “Out of sync”	
Category	Description
Cause	This problem can be caused by a faulty GPS antenna or malfunctioning network peripherals.
Solution	Check the GPS antenna and network peripherals.
Recording	When starting a recording the mainframes that are in the state “out of sync” try to follow the signal from the GPS antenna, the recording is most likely not synchronized. The time used in the recording is undetermined.
Feedback	Typically, a notification appears and the recording contains a marker to point out the problem.

The state remains at “NO OTMC 100”	
Category	Description
Cause	This problem is caused because the mainframe is synchronizing to a PTP master other than the OTMC 100.
Solution	Check the GPS antenna and network peripherals.
Recording	When starting a recording the mainframes that are in the state “NO OTMC 100” try to follow the signal from the PTP grandmaster they did find. The time used in the recording is undetermined. The PTP settings can be used to determine the synchronization source. If the PTP Role is Master, the mainframe has become the master in the PTP network. If the PTP Role is Slave, the PTP Master MAC-address can be used to determine which node in the network is the PTP master. In-depth knowledge of networking is required to obtain this information.
Feedback	Typically, a notification appears and the recording contains a marker to point out the problem.

The state remains at “Coarse”	
Category	Description
Cause	A network switch is causing jitter on the PTP timestamps in the network.
Solution	Increase the PTP Accuracy, see „Checking the Perception setup“ on page 421.
Recording	When starting a recording the mainframes are typically not synchronized within the specified accuracy. The samples at the start of the recording are expected to be synchronous within 10 times the specified accuracy, but may drift apart as the recording proceeds depending on the cause of the problem.
Feedback	Typically, a notification appears and the recording contains a marker to point out the problem.

Use accurate master is set, status is orange	
Category	Description
Cause	The mainframe is synchronized to a PTP master that has a clock class worse than 7.
Solution 1	GPS antenna is not found, the mainframe has become PTP master. Treat this the same as “No signal”.
Solution 2	Wait for approximately five minutes, the GPS antenna may still be evaluating its clock class.
Recording (different non- accurate masters)	Each mainframe operates synchronized to its master, data in the recording maybe shifted.
Recording (single non-accurate master)	<div>The data of all mainframes are typically synchronized to the PTP master; however, some systems may apply additional sanity checks and adjust sample times when these checks fail.</div> <div>Notice <i>This setup requires any additional network peripherals to be PTP aware.</i></div>

Finding the system that is causing the problems

The status described in the previous section is an overall system status showing the most important status in the system. To verify the synchronization details per mainframe, please refer to the chapter „System topology“ on page 303.

Checking the Perception setup

The following settings can all be found in the Perception Settings (see Fig. D.69).

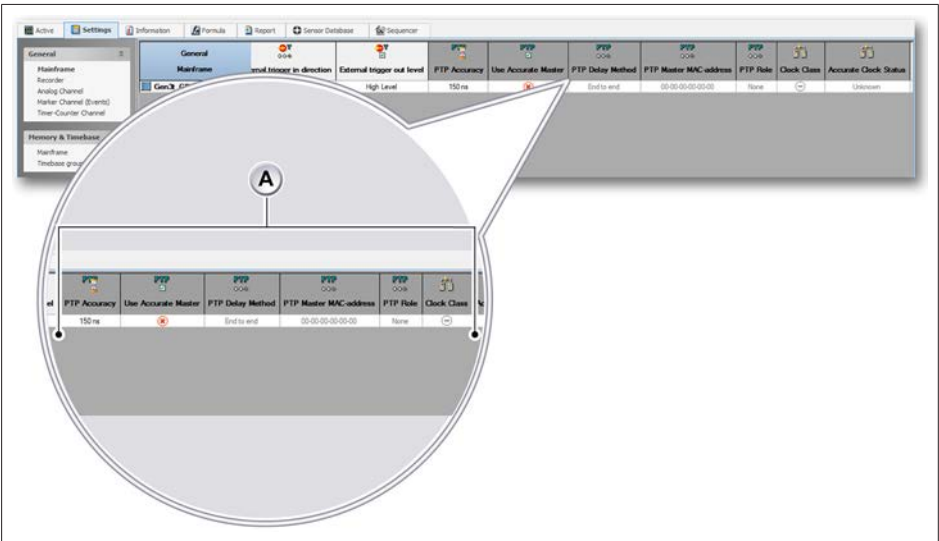


Fig. D.69 Perception General Mainframes settings

A PTP related settings in Perception General Mainframes settings

Sync source	
Network port used	Sync source setting
RJ45	IRIG GMR1000 (PTP1 RJ45)
Optical 1 Gbit	IRIG GMR1000 (PTP2 SFP)

PTP Accuracy

This is set to a fixed value because of the nature of the IRIG synchronization signal jitter.

Notice

This setting only needs to be changed if a network switch without PTP support is being used and more jitter is acceptable.

Notice

Interaction between different time synchronization types in complex set-ups may induce a fixed accuracy.

Use Accurate Master

Ensure that "accurate master" setting is disabled.

PTP Role (read-only)

Verify that the PTP Role is slave. If Master is listed in this column, the GEN series mainframe itself is the master rather than the GMR1000.

Clock Class

The clock class should be 13 (GPS clock class if the GPS antenna is synchronized).

Notice

If the clock class is 7, the GPS antenna is currently not locked and runs on its internal clock.

If the clock class is 52, the GPS antenna was never synchronized.

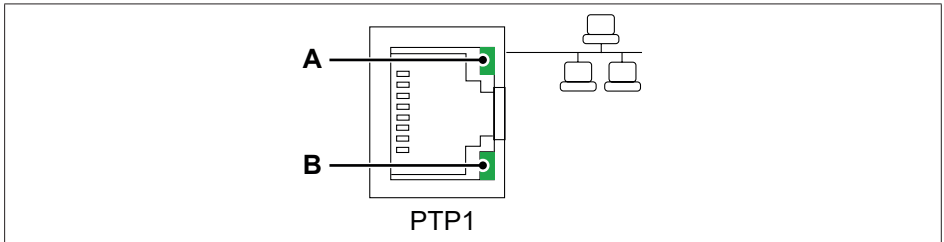
PTP Master MAC-address

This is the GMR1000 MAC-address, or the boundary clock MAC-address when boundary clocks are used.

Verify the GEN series network port

The following section explains how the LEDs on the ports can be used to diagnose system synchronization problems. The images herein are schematic, for actual port images and positioning of the ports in the system, refer to appendix „PTP Synchronization“ on page 468.

PTP1 RJ45 network connection



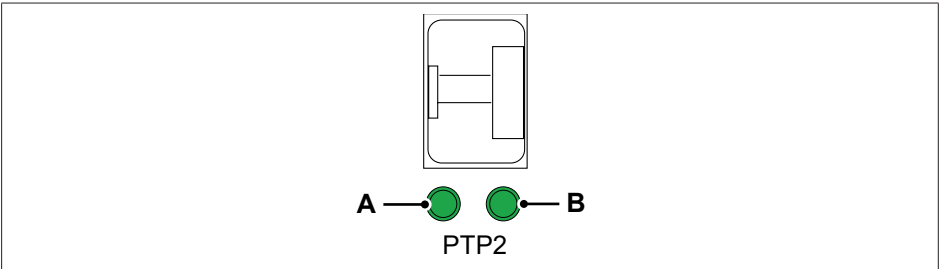
- A Activity LED RJ 45 network (blinking)
- B Link speed RJ45 network

GEN series LED status PTP1			
Status	Activity LED	Speed LED	Description
No network connection	OFF	OFF	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Make sure the PoE injector is powered by checking the power LED.2. Make sure PoE injector IN and OUT are correctly connected.3. Replace the cables used to verify the cables are not causing the problem.⁽¹⁾
100 or 10 Mbit/s network connection	ON	OFF	This is expected, the GPS antenna typically runs on 100 Mbit/s.
100 or 10 Mbit/s network connection	Blinking	OFF	This is expected, the GPS antenna typically runs on 100 Mbit/s.
1 Gbit/s network connection	ON	ON	The GPS antenna is not directly connected to the network port or another device is connected to this port. In case this port is used for PTP, please make sure that all network peripherals in between the port and the GPS antenna are PTP aware.
1 Gbit/s network connection	Blinking	ON	The GPS antenna is not directly connected to the network port or another device is connected to this port. In case this port is used for PTP, please make sure that all network peripherals in between the port and the GPS antenna are PTP aware.

(1) **Note** In case the problem remains unsolved, contact HBM service

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

PTP2 Optical 1 Gbit network connection



- A Activity LED optical network
B Link speed LED optical network

GEN series LED status PTP2			
Status	Activity LED	Speed LED	Description
No network connection	OFF	OFF	Refer to the „Checking the SFP PoE injector“ on page 452. If no problem is found, swap the SFP with the SFP in the PoE injector and retry. If a problem occurs now it is related to the SFP, contact HBM Service for information on how to replace it. Notice <i>In case the problem remains unsolved, contact HBM service.</i>
100 or 10 Mbit/s network connection	ON	OFF	See section „Optical Network (SFP)“ on page 415 for additional checks.
100 or 10 Mbit/s network connection	Blinking	OFF	See section „Optical Network (SFP)“ on page 415 for additional checks.
1 Gbit/s network connection	ON	ON	This is expected.
1 Gbit/s network connection	Blinking	ON	This is expected.

Checking the SFP PoE injector

The “PoE injector LEDs trouble-shooting diagram” helps to determine the connection problems (see Fig. D.71).
The LED names that are referenced in the diagram can be found on the front of the device (see Fig. D.70).

PoE injector LEDs

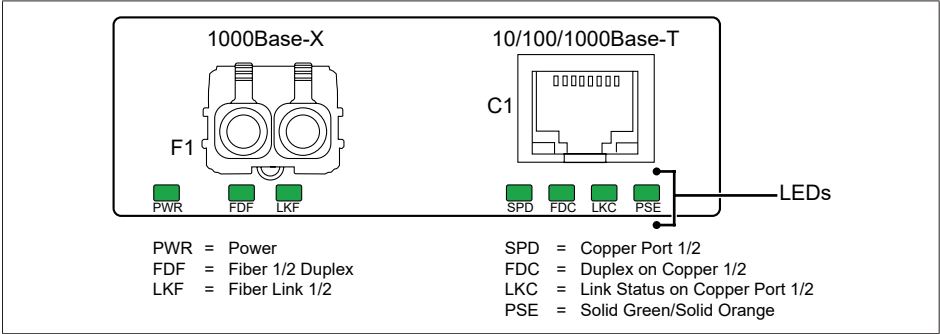


Fig. D.70 Power over Ethernet injector LEDs details

Checking the PoE injector LEDs

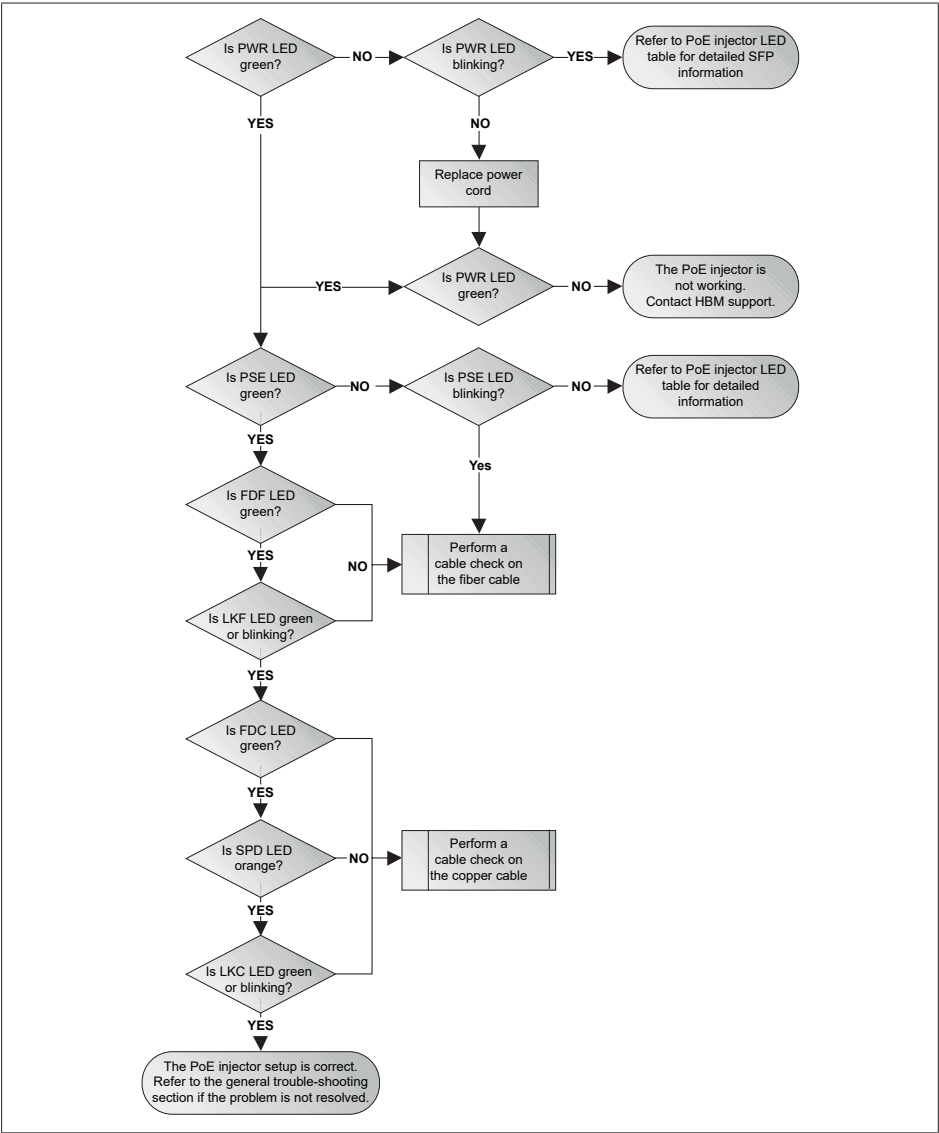


Fig. D.71 PoE injector LEDs trouble-shooting diagram

Checking PoE injector cables

When asked to check cables connected to the PoE injector, please use the following workflow to systematically rule out problems related to the network cables (see Fig. D.72).

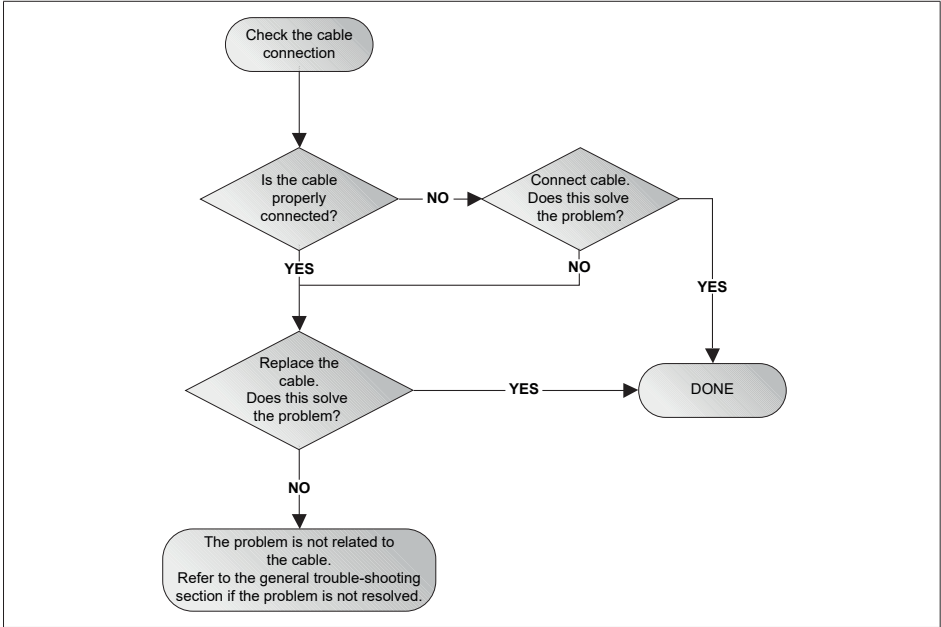


Fig. D.72 PoE injector cables trouble-shooting diagram

PoE injector settings

DIP switches can be used to configure settings on the PoE injector. All DIP switches should be in the factory default position. This means that all switches should be in the "up" position (see Fig. D.73)

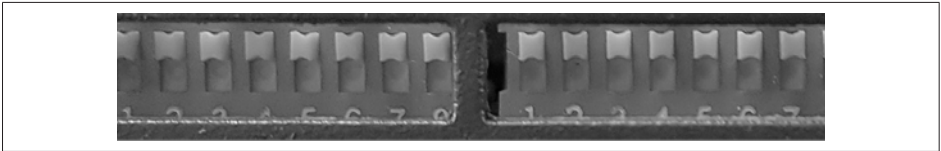


Fig. D.73 DIP switches on media converter

PoE injector LED status overview

The following tables give an overview of the LEDs' status for the PoE injector and can be used as reference. This information is an extract from the GPS antenna's manual, please refer to that manual directly for more detailed information.

Status LED

The Perle PoE/PoE +10/100/1000 rate Media convertors have status LEDs located on the front panel of the unit.

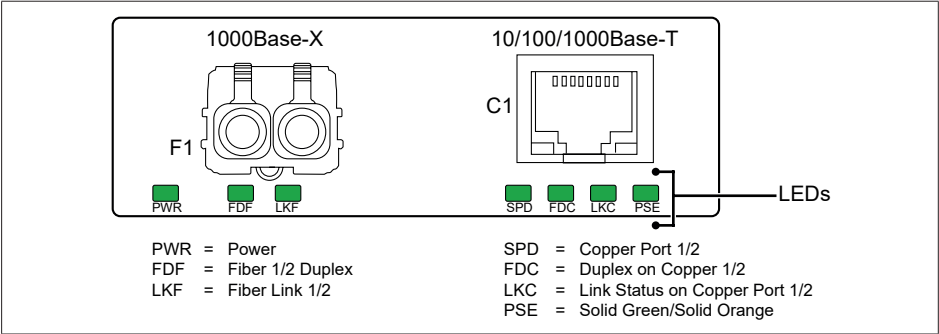


Fig. D.74 Power over Ethernet injector LEDs details

GEN series LED status PoE injector		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
PWR	ON	Power is applied to the unit.
	Blinking (slow)	Loopback mode (one or both fiber interfaces are in loopback mode)
	Blinking (fast)	Power ON failure. See LED pattern table to determine pattern combination and failure cause

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

GEN series LED status PoE injector				
LED pattern				
FDF	LKF	FDC	PSE	
OFF	OFF	ON	ON	SFP incompatible
All other LED patterns				Internal hardware failure

GEN series LED status FDF		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
FDF-1/2 (Fiber 1/2 Duplex)	ON	Full Duplex
	OFF	Half Duplex

GEN series LED status LKF		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
LKF-1/2 (Status on Fiber Link 1/2)	ON	Fiber Link is present
	OFF	No Fiber Link is present
	Blinking (slow)	Fiber Link appears functional - Fiber Link has been brought down by Smart Link pass-through
	Blinking (fast)	Fiber Link up and receiving data

GEN series LED status SPD		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
SPD-(Copper port 1/2)	Green	1000 Mbps
	Orange	100 Mbps
	OFF	10 Mbps (if link is currently established)

GEN series LED status FDC		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
FDC-1/2 (Duplex on Copper 1/2)	ON	Full Duplex mode
	OFF	Half Duplex mode

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

GEN series LED status LKC		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
LKC-1/2 (Link status on Copper port 1/2)	ON	Copper link is present
	OFF	No Copper link is present
	Blinking (slow)	Copper link appears functional - Copper link has been brought down by Smart Link pass-through
	Blinking (fast)	Copper link up and receiving data

GEN series LED status PSE		
Status LED	Activity LED	Description
PSE-1/2	Solid green (Active)	The PSE has successfully detected a compliant PD and is applying power over the UTP
	Solid orange (Inactive)	The PSE is not active. The PSE has been configured to provide power, however <ul style="list-style-type: none">Compliant is not detected - no power appliedPSE has turned off power for Reset function
	OFF - (Disabled)	The PSE function is disabled in the configuration
	Error conditions A blinking red light is an error condition. The LED light will cycle with a three second stop interval between the error condition code.	
	Red (1 blink)	PD Capacitance too high
	Red (2 blinks)	PD Resistance too low or short circuit
	Red (3 blinks)	PD Resistance too high

Checking the GPS antenna

The status of the antenna can be checked by the LED under the antenna.

GEN series GPS Antenna status	
Status LED	Description
Green	OK
Red	Antenna is booting
OFF	Antenna has no power
Blinking	Antenna internal problem, please refer to the GPS antenna manual for detailed information.

Using a direct connection to the PC, the status and configuration of the antenna can be viewed in more detail.

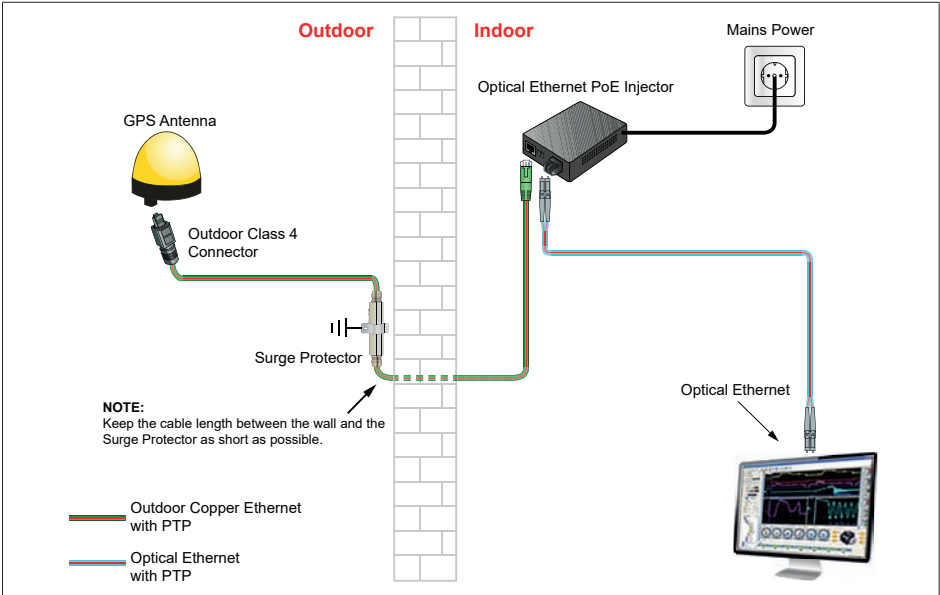


Fig. D.75 GPS antenna - PC connection (example)

Notice

Use an RJ45 to RJ45 PoE injector to make a direct connection to a PC if the PC does not contain an optical network port.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

The Omnicron® device browser (for the OTMC GPS antenna) has to be installed on the PC, refer to the GPS antenna manual for detailed instructions on how to install and use the software.

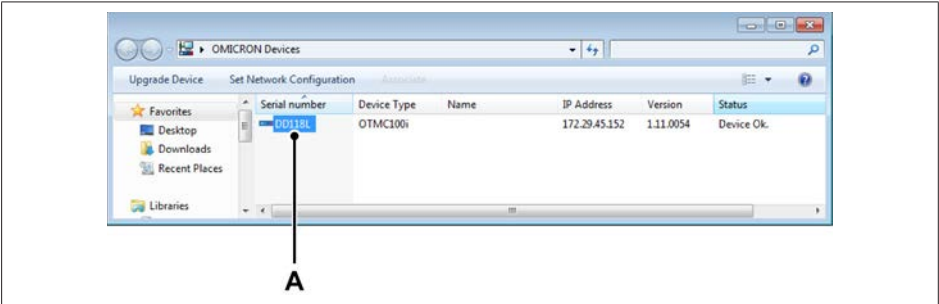


Fig. D.76 Omnicron® device browser

A Omnicron® GPS antenna OTMC 100i

Right-click on the device to open the web browser (see Fig. D.77).

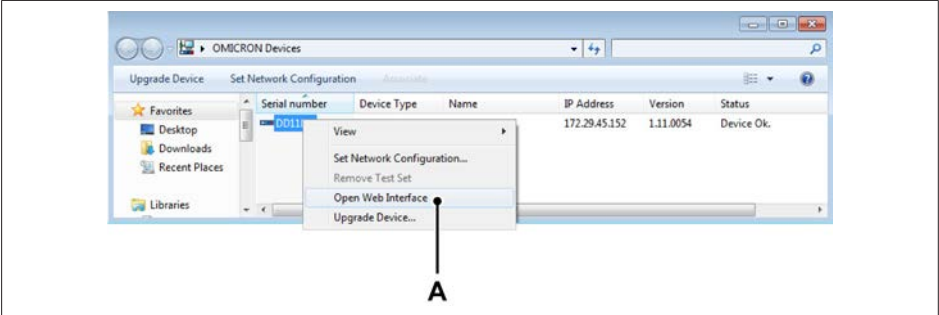


Fig. D.77 Opening Omnicron® web interface

A Web interface configuration for GPS antenna

The details of the **Web Interface** are explained in the next section.

Verify the PTP Master MAC-address

In Overview ► Network option, the MAC address is shown (see Fig. D.78).

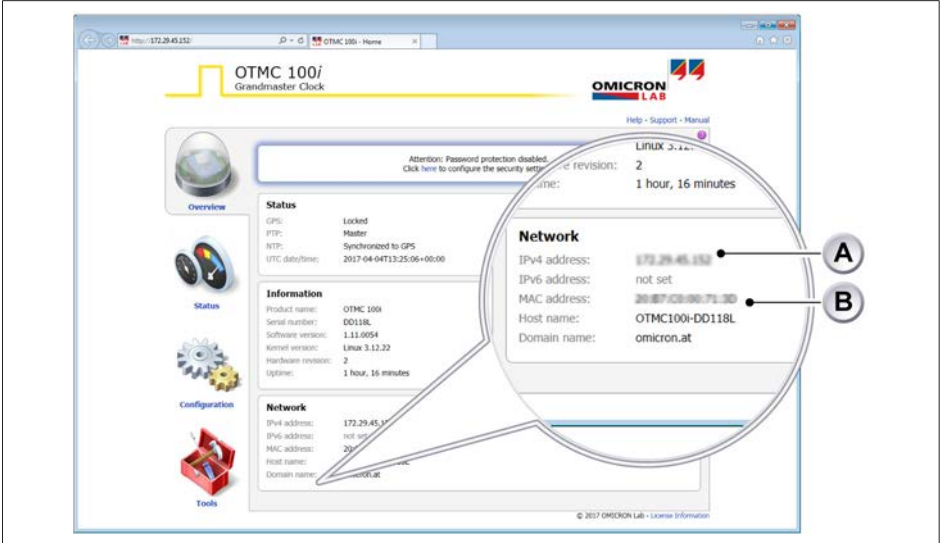


Fig. D.78 OTMC 100 MAC/IP address

- A IP address
- B MAC address

Verify the usable GPS antenna satellite reception

In Status ► GPS option, a minimum of six satellites is recommended for proper PTP operation (see Fig. D.79).



Fig. D.79 OTMC 100 GPS status information

- A GPS/Synchronization status
- B GPS status of satellites

PTP Settings

The antenna should work with Perception using the factory default settings, however it is possible to change the PTP settings. An overview of the actual PTP settings can be found in the PTP options (see Fig. D.80).

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

In **Status ► PTP** option, the settings should match the values shown in the image below (see Fig. D.80) for the **Port** and **Default** sections. The only exceptions are **Profile ID** and **Clock identify** as these may vary per antenna and their value does not affect the PTP protocol operation.

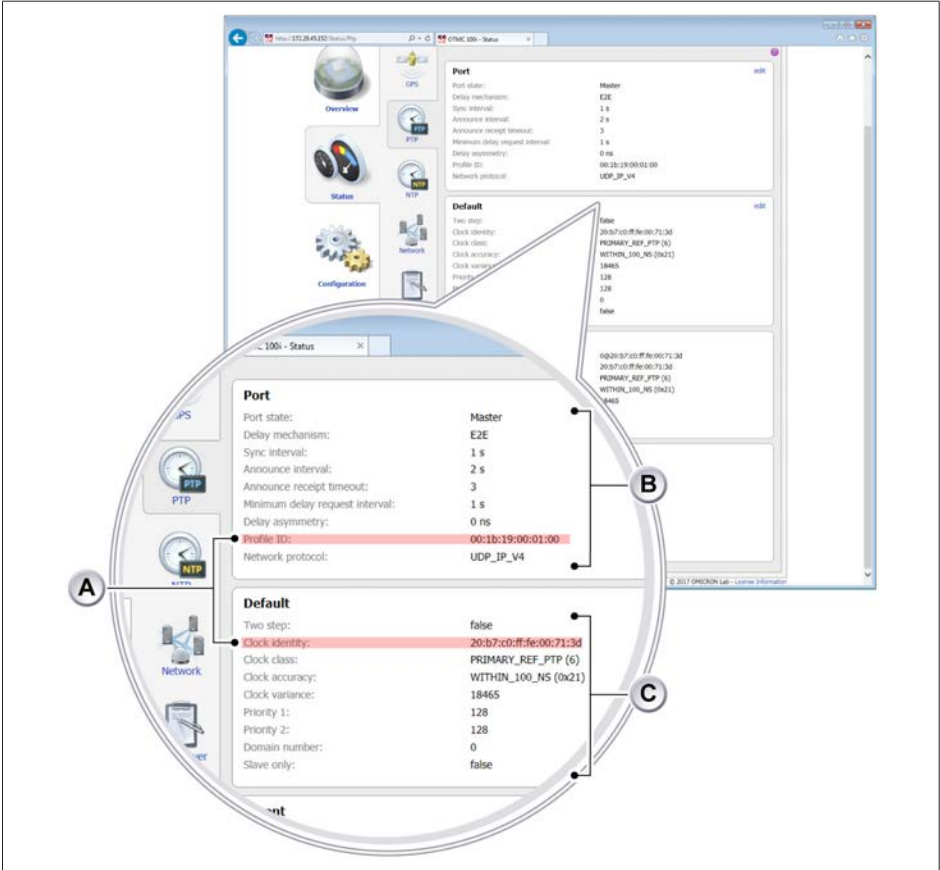


Fig. D.80 OTMC 100 PTP status information

- A **Port: Profile ID** may vary per antenna.
Default: Clock identify may vary per antenna.
- B **Port:** Standard settings for PTP.
- C **Default:** Standard settings for PTP.

D TROUBLE-SHOOTING

Network settings

In **Configuration ► Network** option, make sure that **Precision Time Protocol (PTP)** is enabled (see Fig. D.81).



Fig. D.81 OTMC 100 Network status information

A Precision Time Protocol (PTP)

Other

For more detailed GPS antenna related troubleshooting, use of the web interface and resetting the antenna to its factory defaults, please refer to the manual delivered with the GPS antenna.

D.15 Diagnostics web page interface

It is possible to gather the diagnostic information of the Genesis HighSpeed main-frame. The embedded web page of the instrument is used to show the diagnostic files.

Access diagnostics web page:

1. Open compatible web browser (e.g. "Google Chrome", "Firefox", other browser may work as well).
2. Enter the address of the equipment (IP address or network name) in the browser address bar (A). The following web page will be shown (see Fig. D.82).

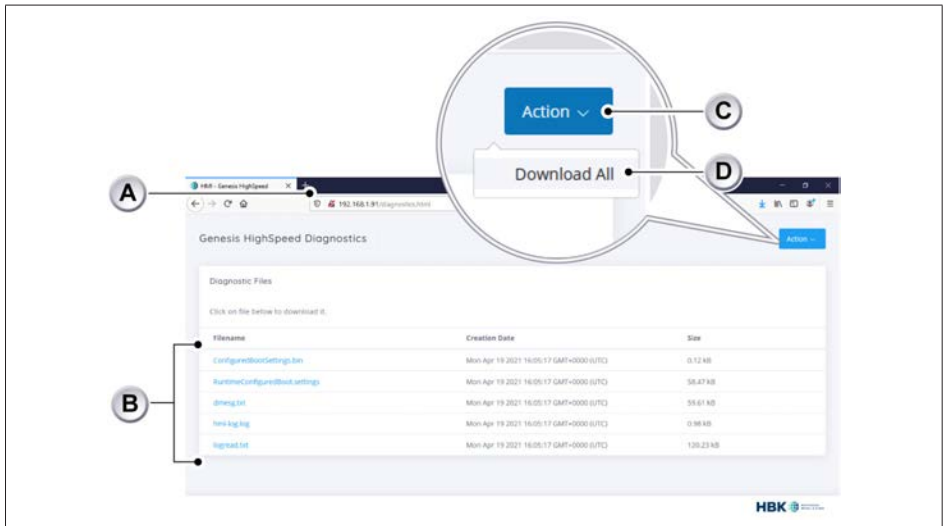


Fig. D.82 Diagnostics web page

- A Browser address bar
- B Diagnostics files
- C Action button
- D Download all diagnostic files

3. The diagnostic files (B) of the equipment will be listed on the web page (see Fig. D.82). It is now possible to click on each file individually to download, or click the **Action** button (C) to download all diagnostic files at once (D).

Notice

These diagnostic files can be shared with HBM service for an extensive trouble-shooting analysis.

E FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

E Frequently Asked Questions

E.1 Overview

GEN series Trigger Arm	
Question:	Answer:
Can Trigger Arm be used in a multi mainframe setup using Master/Sync connection?	Yes, Trigger Arm can be used in a multi mainframe setup using Master/ Sync connection when the arm signal is provided to all mainframes like the TTL signal External Event In or the CAN bus. Trigger Arm uses the qualifier lines to allow triggering or not. Master/Sync setup shares the qualifier and trigger lines over the multi Mainframes. In case one mainframe isn't being armed the whole multi Mainframe setup cannot trigger due to the qualifier state.

GEN series External Trigger Out delay	
Question:	Answer:
Is there a difference in External Trigger Out delay from a calculated (RT-FDB) channel and input channel trigger detector?	Yes, External Trigger Out delay from a calculated channel will always have a delay of 100 ms. The External Trigger Out delay from an input channel is user selectable between 10 μ s and 516 μ s.

Touch screen disinfection	
Question:	Answer:
How do I clean and disinfect the touch screen properly during COVID-19?	HBM only uses ELO touch screens. For information on the correct cleaning of the touch screen, please refer to the manufacturer's website: www.elotouch.com/support/technical-support/cleaning Note: In case this link fails, search the ELOTOUCH website for COVID-19 support.

F Rack Mount Instructions

F.1 Mount GEN7iB in a 19-inch rack

A 19-inch rack is a standardized (EIA 310-D, IEC 60297 and DIN 41494 SC48D) system for mounting various electronic units in a rack, 19-inches (482.6 mm) wide. Equipment designed to be placed in a rack is described as rack-mount or a rack-mounted system.

The GEN7iB by itself cannot directly be mounted into a 19-inch rack. For this, you need to use the optional 19-inch rack mount kit.

19-inch brackets installation

1. Install both side brackets

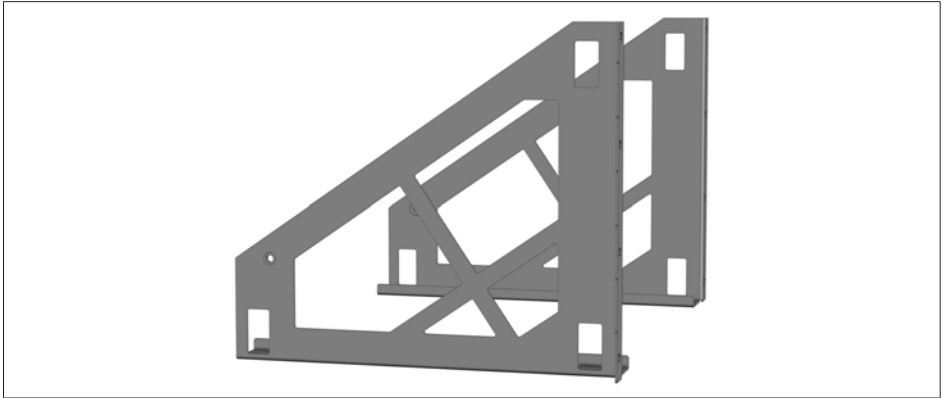
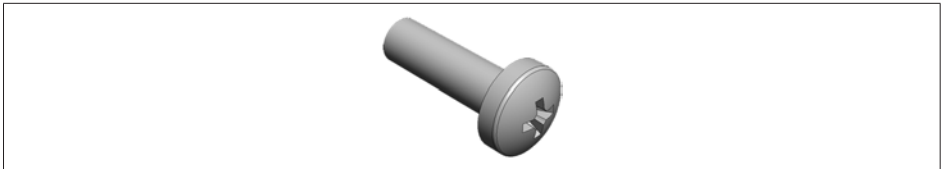


Fig. F.1 19-inch brackets

2. SCR/M5x16 (2x)



F RACK MOUNT INSTRUCTIONS

There are only two screws that fastened to the upper portion of both sides of the brackets as shown in Fig. F.2.

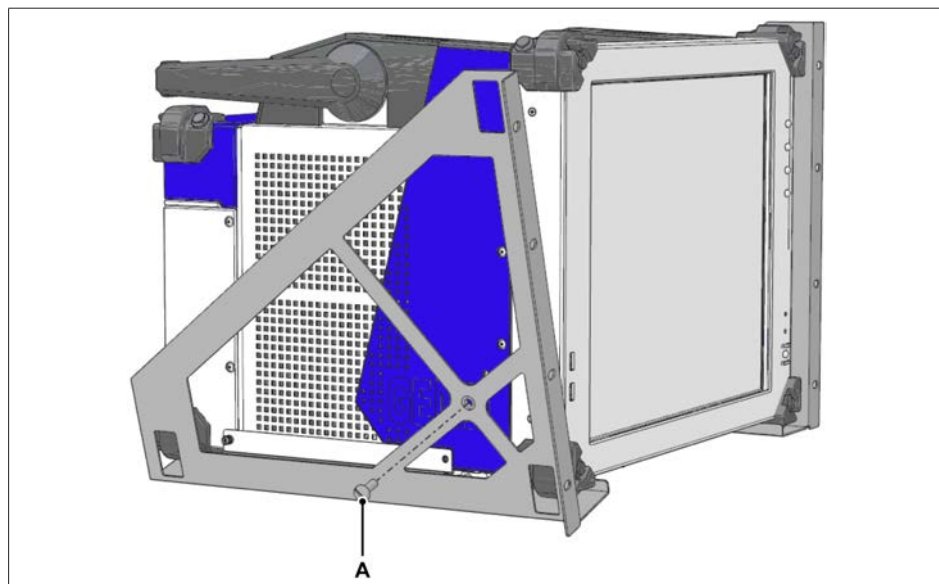


Fig. F.2 GEN7iB with installed 19-inch brackets

A Screw location

G PTP Synchronization

G.1 Mainframe PTP connections

Notice

GEN DAQ mainframes support two 1 Gigabit PTP ports. However, these ports can not be used as a bridge.

Notice

GEN DAQ mainframes do not forward PTP information (or any other message/data) from one port to the other port.

G.1.1 GEN7i



Fig. G.1 GEN7i PTP enabled ports

A PTP enabled network RJ45

B PTP enabled network optical SFP slot (SFP module is optional)

G.1.2 GEN7iA/GEN7iB

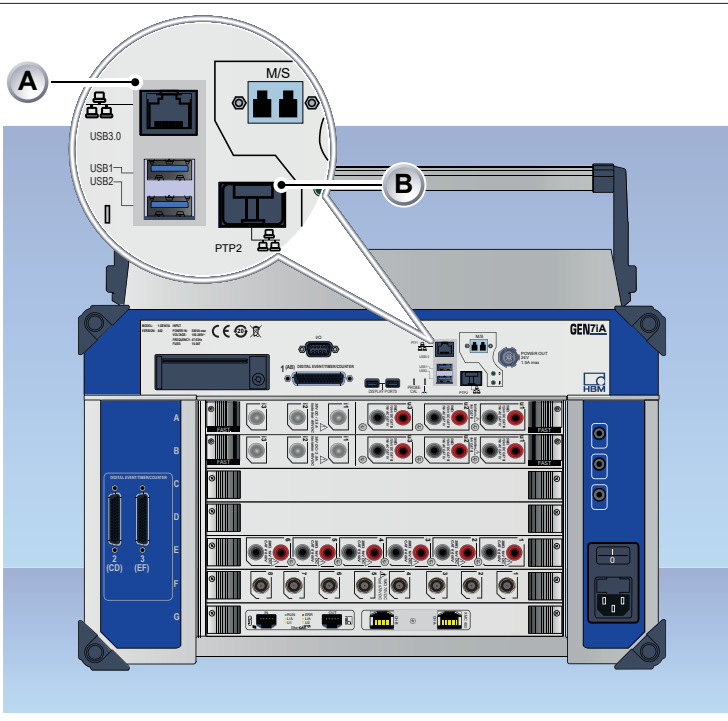


Fig. G.2 GEN7iA/GEN7iB PTP enabled ports

- A PTP enabled network RJ45
B PTP enabled network optical SFP slot (SFP module is optional)

G.1.3 GEN7tA/GEN7tB

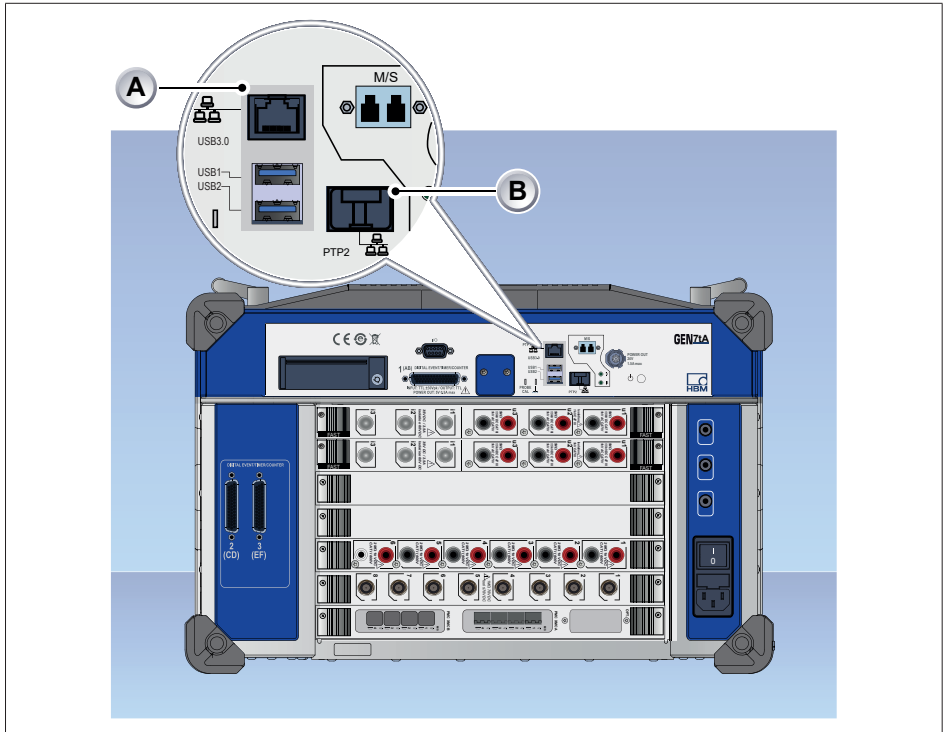


Fig. G.3 GEN7tA/GEN7tB PTP enabled ports

A PTP enabled network RJ45

B PTP enabled network optical SFP slot (SFP module is optional)

G.1.4 GEN2tB

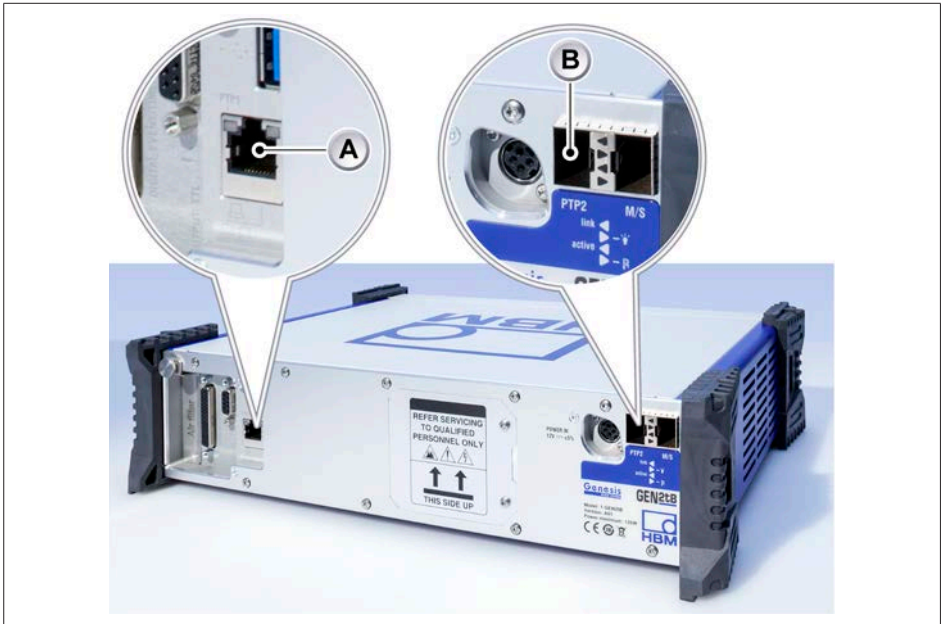


Fig. G.4 GEN2tB PTP enabled ports

- A PTP enabled network RJ45
- B PTP enabled network optical SFP slot (SFP module is optional)

G.1.5 GEN4tB



Fig. G.5 GEN4tB PTP enabled ports

- A PTP enabled network RJ45
- B PTP enabled network optical SFP slot (SFP module is optional)

G.1.6 GEN3i



Fig. G.6 GEN3i PTP enabled ports

A PTP enabled network RJ45

B PTP enabled network optical SFP slot (SFP module is optional)

G.1.7 GEN3iA

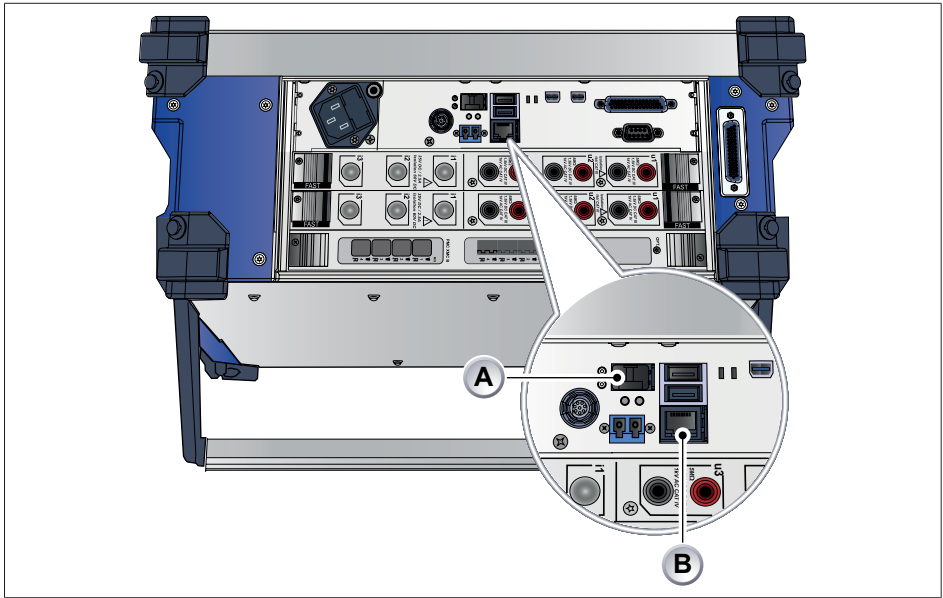


Fig. G.7 GEN3iA PTP enabled ports

- A PTP enabled network optical SFP slot (SFP module is optional)
- B PTP enabled network RJ45

G.1.8 GEN17tA/GEN17B

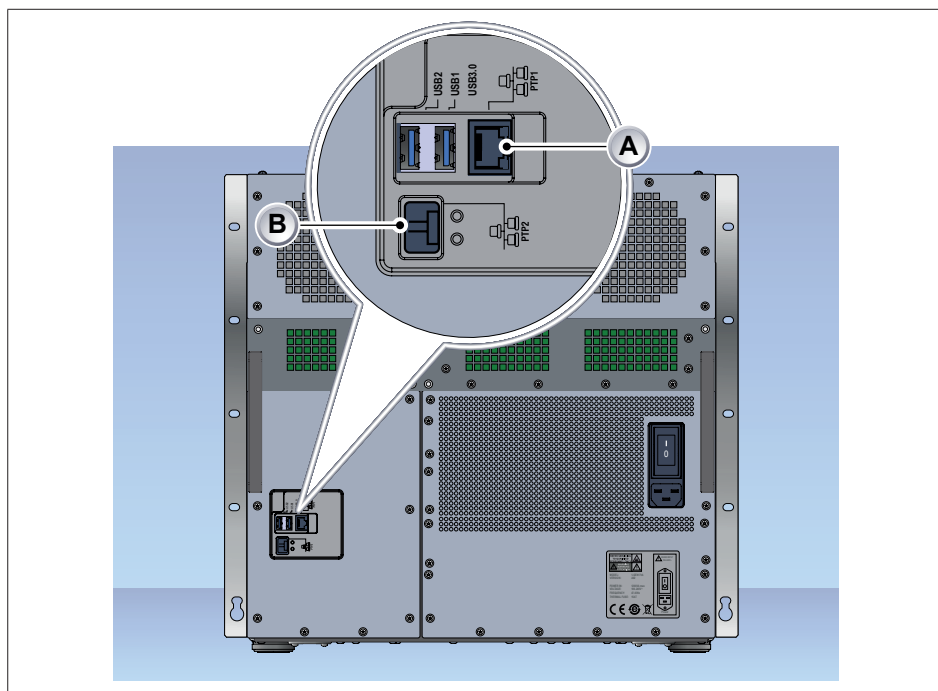


Fig. G.8 GEN17tA/GEN17tB PTP enabled ports

A PTP enabled network RJ45

B PTP enabled network optical SFP slot (SFP module is optional)

G.2 Perception settings

Set "Sync Source" to PTP1 (RJ45) or to PTP2 (optical):

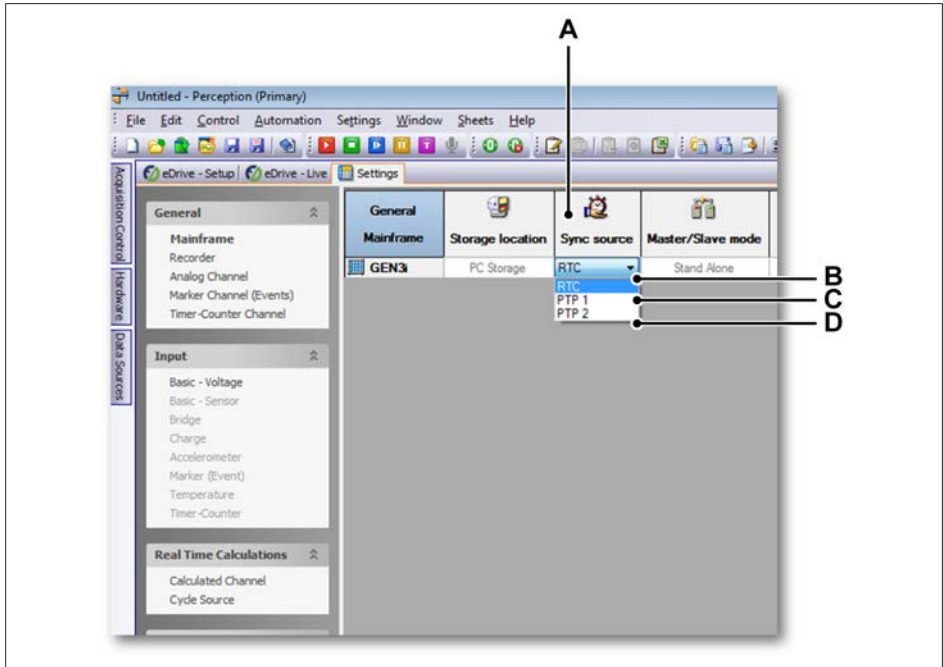


Fig. G.9 Perception - Sync source option (PTP 1) or (PTP 2)

- A Sync source option
- B RTC
- C PTP 1
- D PTP 2

G.3 Synchronizing GEN series and QuantumX using PTP

G.3.1 GEN3i with single QuantumX "B" version module

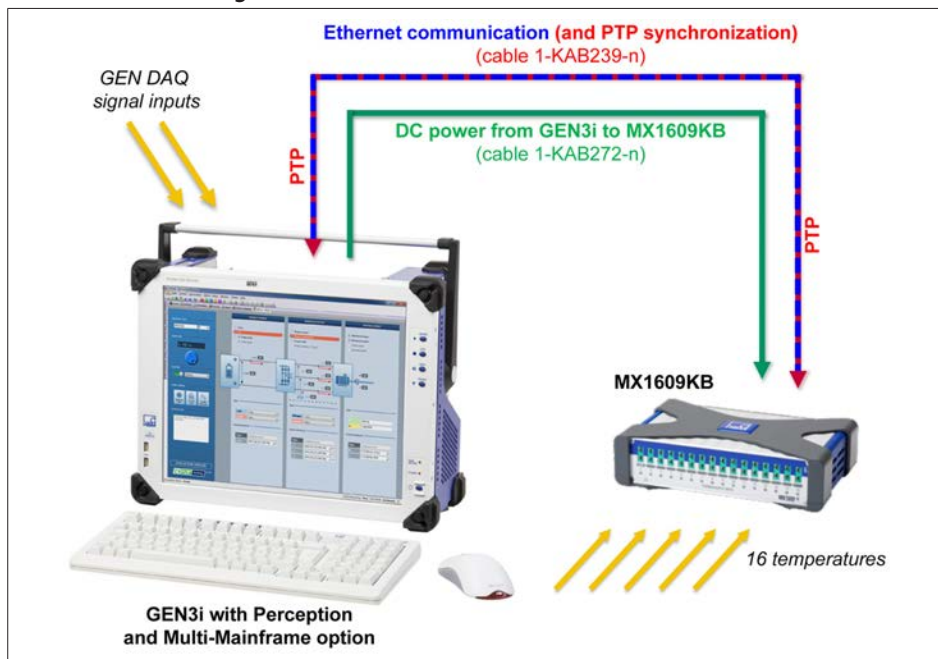


Fig. G.10 GEN3i with single MX1609KB/MX1609TB - Overview

Notice

Setup only shows GEN3i. GEN3i can be replaced by GEN3iA/GEN7i/GEN7iA/GEN7iB.

Notice

Setup only shows MX1609KB, MX471B (CAN) could also be used.

Notice

With Perception SW version 7.40 the QuantumX support will be stopped. In future versions of Perception, the QuantumX modules can then be integrated via CAN at tethered mainframes.

G.3.2 GEN3i with single SomatXR "B" version module

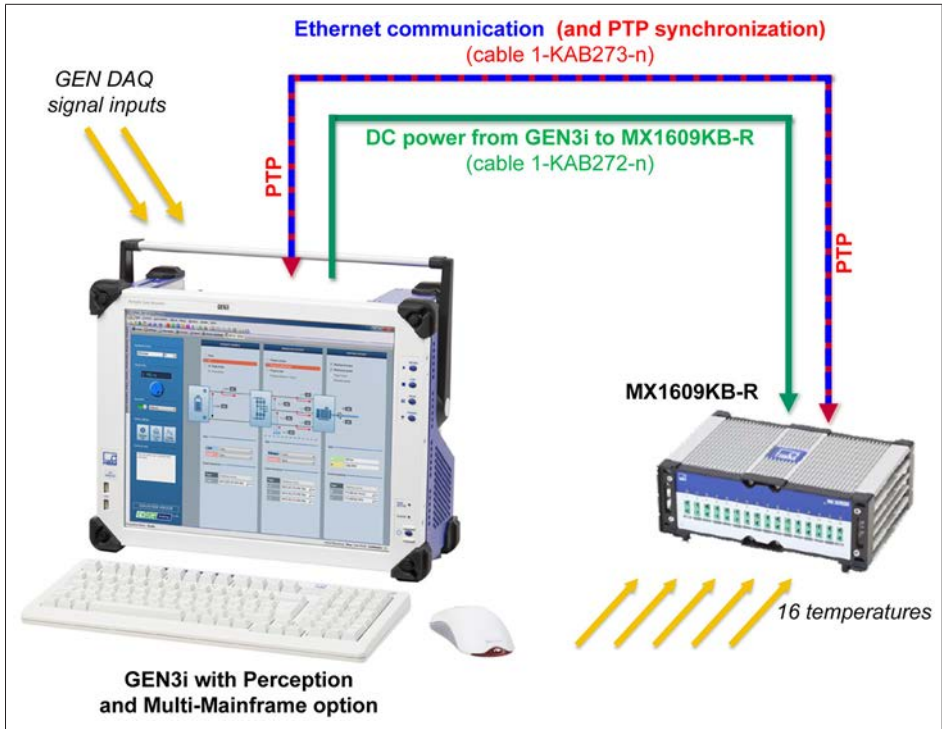


Fig. G.11 GEN3i with single Somat^{XR} MX1609KB-R - Overview

Notice

Setup only shows GEN3i. GEN3i can be replaced by GEN3iA/GEN7i/GEN7iA/GEN7iB.

Notice

With Perception SW version 7.40 the QuantumX support will be stopped. In future versions of Perception, the QuantumX modules can then be integrated via CAN at tethered mainframes.

G.3.3 GEN3i with up to three QuantumX "B" version modules

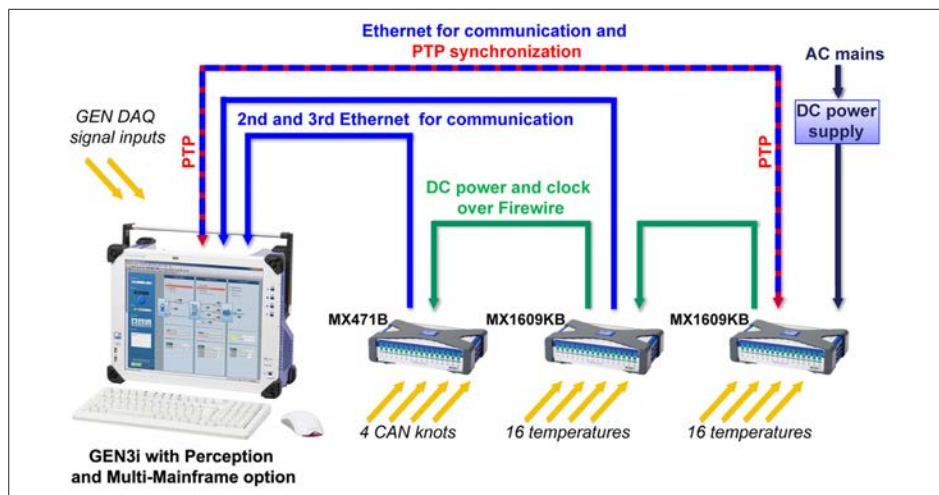


Fig. G.12 GEN3i with a mix of three QuantumX "B" version modules

Notice

Setup only shows GEN3i. GEN3i can be replaced by GEN3iA/GEN7i/GEN7iA/GEN7iB.

Notice

* **All** modules must be "B" versions; one module must set to "clock master" and connected to the GEN3i PTP Ethernet.

Notice

With Perception SW version 7.40 the QuantumX support will be stopped. In future versions of Perception, the QuantumX modules can then be integrated via CAN at tethered mainframes.



Tip

This setup uses multiple network ports on the GEN3i PC section. Use fixed IP address setup with different base IP address and non-overlapping IP-ranges (Combination of base IP address and net mask) for each of the GEN3i network ports to make sure the setup always works.

GEN series IP adress setup	
Example setup:	
GEN3i network 1:	192.168.1.10 mask 255.255.255.0
GEN3i network 2:	192.168.2.10 mask 255.255.255.0
GEN3i network 3:	192.168.3.10 mask 255.255.255.0
QuantumX module 1:	192.168.1.11 mask 255.255.255.0
QuantumX module 2:	192.168.2.11 mask 255.255.255.0
QuantumX module 3:	192.168.3.11 mask 255.255.255.0

Background network details

If the network ports are configured for DHCP setup, each of the connections using the APIPA protocol to find a free IP address. As none of the network ports are linked together the APIPA protocol does not detect the address used any of the network devices in this setup. At random all QuantumX systems might end up with exactly the same network IP address. If this happens the systems are not uniquely addressable anymore and the communication fails.



Tip

*This setup uses multiple network ports on the GEN3i PC section.
Use fixed IP address setup with different base IP address and non-overlapping IP-ranges
(Combination of base IP address and net mask) for each of the GEN3i network ports to
make sure the setup always works.*

GEN series IP adress setup	
Example setup:	
GEN3i network 1:	192.168.1.10 mask 255.255.255.0
GEN3i network 2:	192.168.2.10 mask 255.255.255.0
QuantumX module 1:	192.168.1.11 mask 255.255.255.0
QuantumX module 2:	192.168.2.11 mask 255.255.255.0

Background network details

If the network ports are configured for DHCP setup, each of the connections using the APIPA protocol to find a free IP address. As the two network ports are not linked together the APIPA protocol on the PTP port does not detect the address used any of the network devices on the second network port. At random the PTP QuantumX system might end up with exactly the same network IP address as any of the other QuantumX systems. If this happens the two systems sharing the same IP address are not uniquely addressable anymore and the communication fails.

G.3.5 GEN3i with PTP network switch and four or more of QuantumX "B" version modules

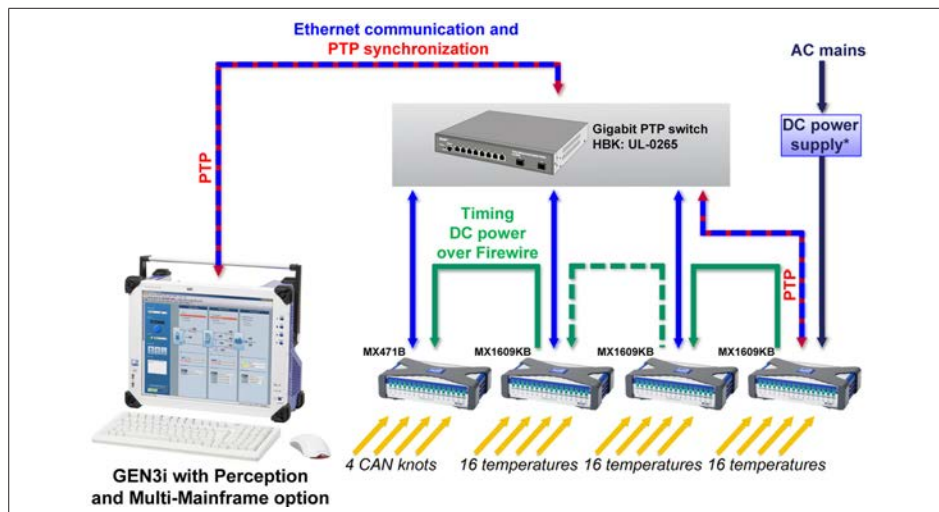


Fig. G.14 GEN3i with multiple MX1609KB/MX1609TB - Using PTP switch

Notice

Setup only shows GEN3i. GEN3i can be replaced by GEN3iA/GEN7i/GEN7iA/GEN7iB.

Notice

* Multiple QuantumX modules requires more than one power supply; see QuantumX documentation.

Notice

With Perception SW version 7.40 the QuantumX support will be stopped. In future versions of Perception, the QuantumX modules can then be integrated via CAN at tethered mainframes.



Tip

This setup is preferred as it doesn't require any manual network setup. However it does require a PTP switch.



Tip

Perception V6.72 allows the PTP synchronization within the GEN series mainframes to be reduced to lower accuracies. With the lower sample rates used within the QuantumX this might be very acceptable within your application. Normal switches without PTP support can then be used without PTP synchronization error reports.

G.3.6 GEN7tA/GEN7tB with multiple QuantumX "B" version modules

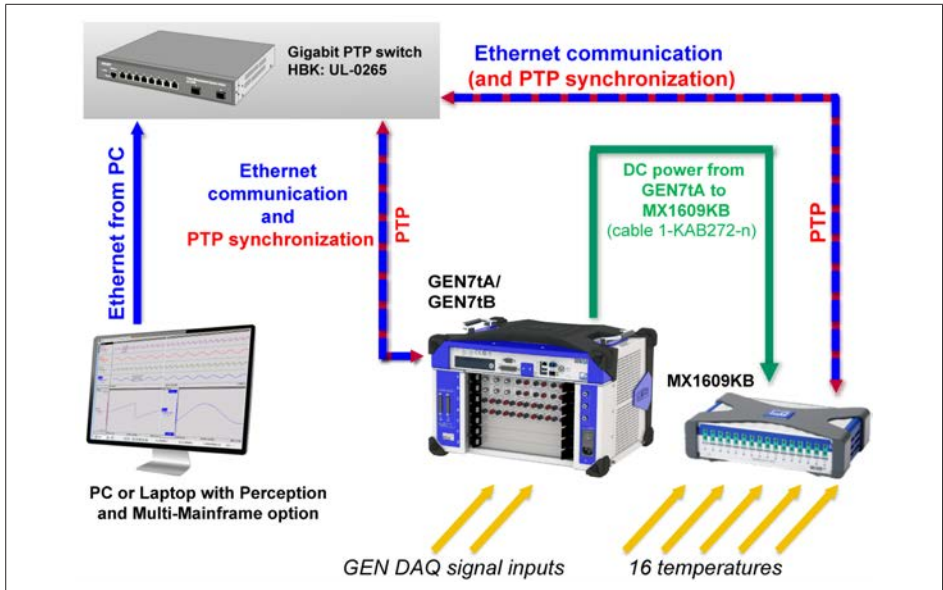


Fig. G.15 GEN7tA/GEN7tB with single QuantumX "B" version module

Notice

Setup only shows GEN7tA/GEN7tB. GEN7tA/GEN7tB can be replaced by GEN17tA/GEN17tB.

Notice

With Perception SW version 7.40 the QuantumX support will be stopped. In future versions of Perception, the QuantumX modules can then be integrated via CAN at tethered mainframes.

G.3.8 Genesis using GPS-to-PTP bridge with Master/Sync Connected Systems

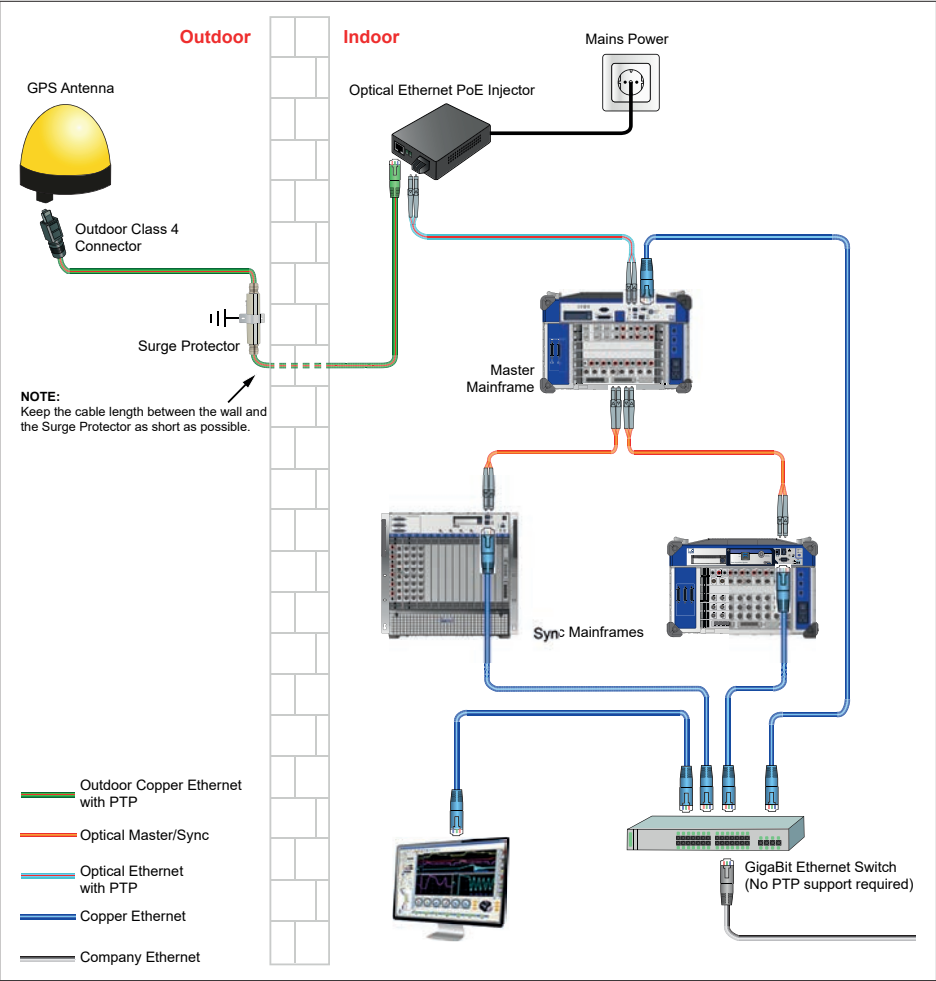


Fig. G.17 GPS setup for tethered mainframe with Master/Sync connected Sync mainframes

G.3.9 PTP Grandmasters

IRIG or GPS to PTP bridge

- Successfully tested Symmetricom SyncServer® S350
- Equivalent model Symmetricom Xli GPS receiver (Model 1510-713)



Fig. G.18 Symmetricom Xli GPS receiver

For more information please refer to: www.microsemi.com/

GPS to PTP Bridge

Successfully tested OTMC 100i Grand Master Clock.

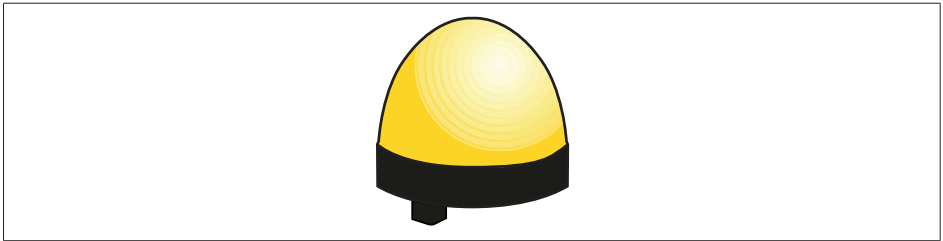


Fig. G.19 OTMC 100i

For more information, please refer to: www.omicron-lab.com/

IRIG to PTP bridge

Successfully tested GMR1000 Master Clock.

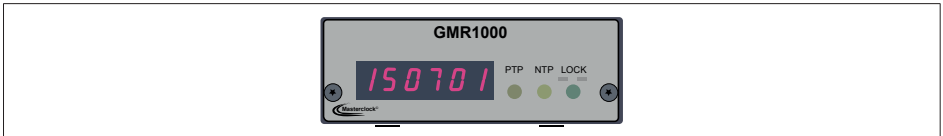


Fig. G.20 GMR1000

For more information, please refer to:
www.masterclock.com/products/master-clocks/gmr1000

G.3.10 HBK UL-0265 gigabit PTP switch

The HBK UL-0265 gigabit PTP switch has been successfully tested with GEN DAQ and QuantumX systems.

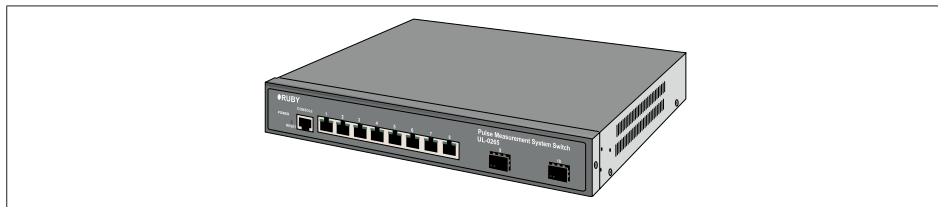


Fig. G.21 HBK UL-0265 gigabit PTP switch

G.3.11 Siemens Scalance XR234-12M PTP switch

Successfully tested Siemens scalance xr324-12m



Fig. G.22 Siemens scalance xr324-12m

For more information, please refer to the Siemens Scalance XR234-12M product page:
support.industry.siemens.com/cs/pd/515156?pdti=pi&dl=en&lc=en-NO

G.3.12 PTP configuration errors

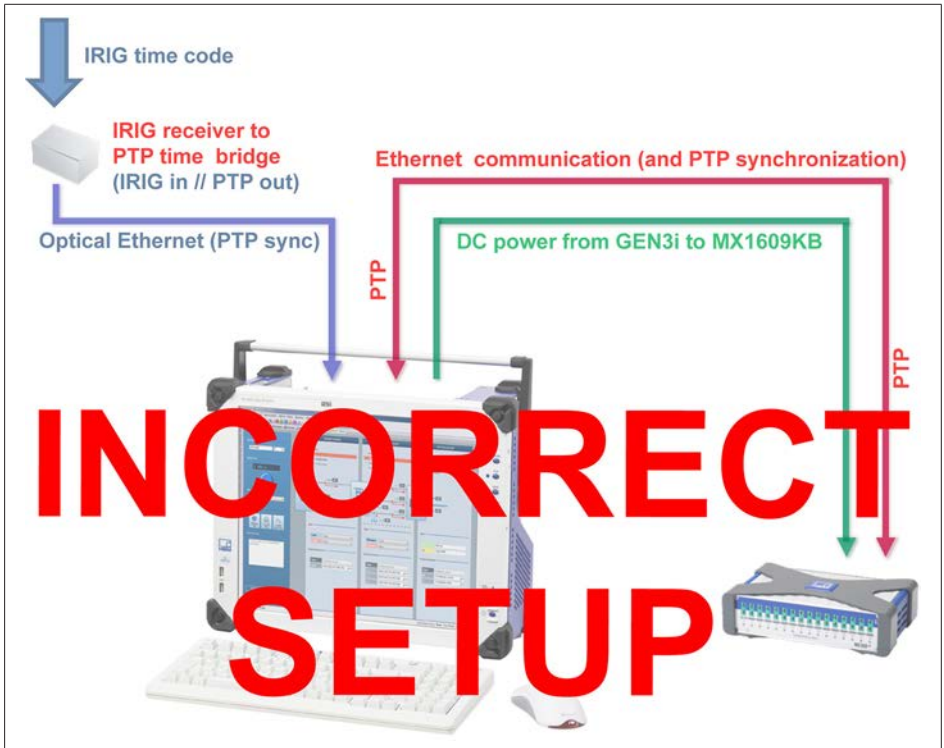


Fig. G.23 Example of *incorrect* PTP usage

This is not possible!

- Set "Sync Source" to PTP1 (RJ45) **or** to PTP2 (optical)
- Both at the same time is not possible: we don't "bridge" PTP1 to PTP2

H Application Specific Usage

H.1 Calculating maximum fiber cable length

Maximum optical fiber length is determined by two major factors: optical loss and bandwidth limit. These types of optical fiber performance and quality are defined in the ISO standard ISO/IEC 11801.

Calculating fiber cable lengths					
OMx/OCx = ISO/IEC 11801 standard (optical fiber type)	For wavelength	Optical power budget	Cable loss	Coupler loss. ANSI/TIA/EIA-568-A	BW Length limit
OM1 = Multi Mode 62.5/125 μ m	850 nm	8 dB	-3.5 dB/km	-0.75 dB	200 MHz*km
OM2 = Multi Mode 50/125 μ m	850 nm	8 dB	-3.5 dB/km	-0.75 dB	500 MHz*km
OM3 = Multi Mode 50/125 μ m laser optimized fiber	850 nm	8 dB	-3.5 dB/km	-0.75 dB	2000 MHz*km
OM4 = Multi Mode 50/125 μ m laser optimized fiber	850 nm	8 dB	-3.5 dB/km	-0.75 dB	4700 MHz*km
OS1 = Single Mode 9/125 μ m	1310 nm	10 dB	-1 dB/km	-0.75 dB	N/A
OS2 = Single Mode 9/125 μ m	1310 nm	10 dB	-0.4 dB/km	-0.75 dB	N/A

Notice

Table shows worst-case specifications.

H APPLICATION SPECIFIC USAGE

Standard GHS systems use VCSEL 850 nm optical transmitters/receivers; they have an optical power budget of 8 dB. Calculating the maximum length of optical cable can be done in the following manner:

Optical budget GHS system 850 nm: 8 dB

Maximum fiber cable length: $L_{optical}$ (km)

Fiber cable loss: -3.5 dB/km

Number of couplers: c

Coupler loss: 0.75 dB

Safety margin for aging and repair: -3 dB

$$L_{optical} = - \frac{8dB + (c * -0.75dB) + (-3 dB)}{-3.5dB} (km)$$

This formula also applies to Single Mode systems

For example, if two couplers are used in the cable, $c = 2$, the maximum length would be $L_{optical} = 1$ km

The second limiting factor for cable length is fiber cable bandwidth.

Bandwidth limit is caused by light pulse dispersion in the optical fiber; this only affects Multi Mode fiber systems.

This limit is the product of the GHS system's maximum signaling speed and the defined fiber cable bandwidth.

GHS signaling speed over optical fiber: 1000 MHz

OM class defined bandwidth: BW

Maximum fiber cable length: L_{BW} (km)

$$L_{BW} = \frac{BW}{1000MHz_z} (km)$$

For example, if an OM2-type cable is used, the maximum length will be $L_{BW} = 0.5$ km

The maximum optical fiber length that can be used in a setup is the shortest outcome of $L_{optical}$ or L_{BW}

If the two examples above are followed, the optical fiber length must be limited to $L_{BW} = 0.5$ km

H.2 Wake-on-LAN support (WOL)

Several of the GEN series mainframes support **Wake-on-LAN** features (WOL). WOL is only supported on copper or optical networks. WOL is not supported by wireless networks.

At the time of this manual's release, the following mainframes support WOL:

- GEN2tB
- GEN3i
- GEN3iA
- GEN3t
- GEN4tB
- GEN7i/GEN7iA/GEN7iB
- GEN7tA/GEN7tB
- GEN17tA/GEN17tB

WOL can turn the GEN series mainframe on from the “S5” power state when power is connected to the mainframe and the power switch at the net entry is switched to the “1” or “on” position. In this state, the power can be turned on by sending a “magic packet” to one of the mainframe's wired network ports. The magic packet must contain the MAC or Physical address of the connected network port.

Generating a magic packet can be done with third party tools or custom-built applications. Search the internet using “Wake-on-LAN” and several freeware tools show up. HBM is not responsible for any of the (freeware) tools found using this search method.

CAUTION

Whenever a mainframe is powered off by using a forced power down (keeping the standby button pressed for five seconds), the WOL feature is disabled. Always allow the system to power down normally to enable the WOL feature.



Tip

When a mainframe's power is interrupted externally, re-applying power to the mainframe immediately starts the mainframe (no WOL magic packet is required).

WAN (Wide Area Network) support

As the name WOL indicates (Wake-on-LAN), there is no direct support outside the boundaries of your LAN (Local Area Network). A LAN typically ends as soon as routers or layer 3 switches are used to transfer network data from point A to point B. Routers are typically used to access the internet. Layer 3 switches are typically used to control network traffic within larger facilities to avoid unwanted network traffic on different segments within the network.

- Without using routers or layer 3 switches, magic packets can be sent within a LAN without problems.
- When your company uses layer 3 switches, your IT department might need to help you set up their layer 3 switches to allow WOL magic packets to reach your remote GEN series system.
- Sending the magic packets for WOL from a location outside the LAN (WAN setup) may require a VPN connection to the target LAN or special settings to the LAN internet router.

For additional information on Wake-on-LAN, please refer to:
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wake-on-LAN

H.2.1 Locating GEN3i, GEN3iA, GEN7i, GEN7iA and GEN7iB MAC/Physical address

For **GEN3i, GEN3iA, GEN7i, GEN7iA** and **GEN7iB** the MAC/Physical address can be found in Windows® in the following manner:

1. Connect the required network port.
2. Go to Windows® **Network and Sharing Center**. Select **Local Area Connection (A)**.

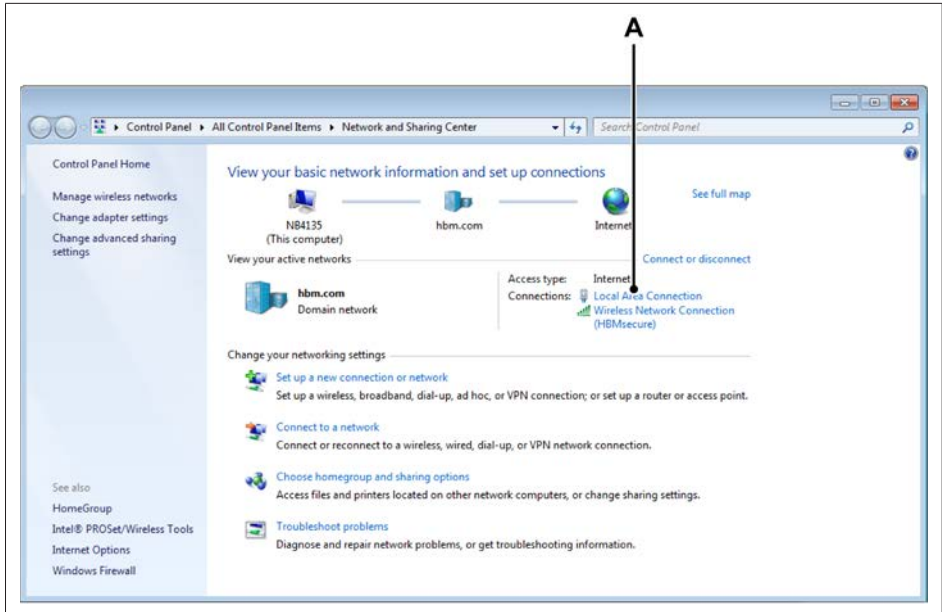


Fig. H.1 Network and Sharing Center

A Local Area Connection

3. The **Local Area Connection Status** dialog opens. Select **Details**.

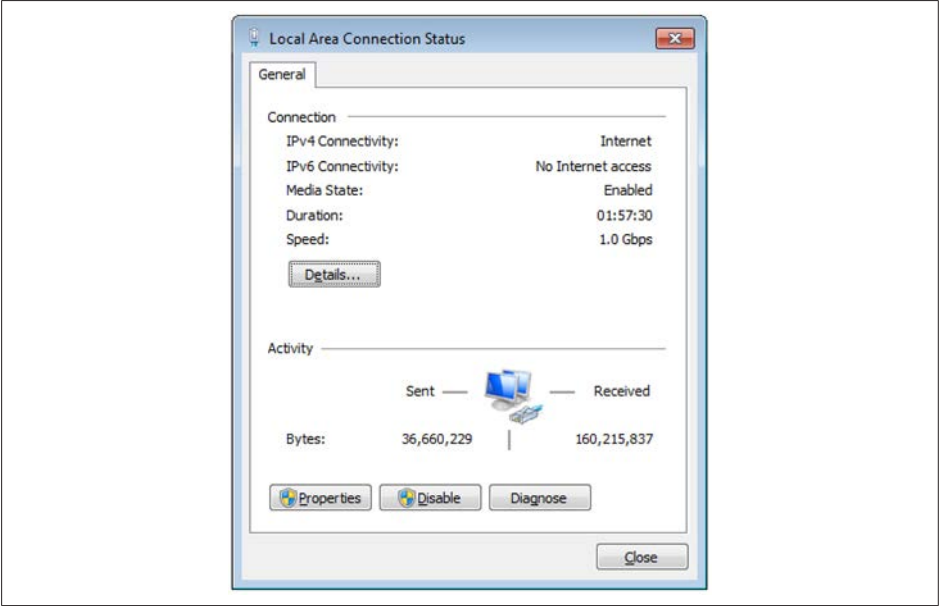


Fig. H.2 Local Area Connection Status

4. The **Network Connection Details** dialog opens.

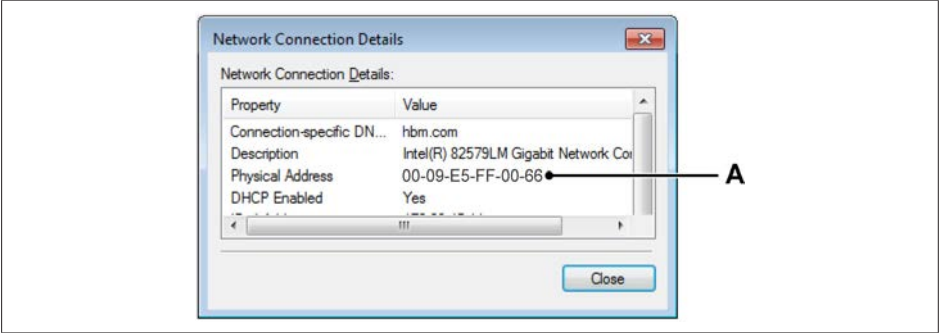


Fig. H.3 Network Connection Details

A MAC/Physical address

The MAC/Physical address of the selected network connection is displayed in the **Network Connection Details** dialog as a twelve character string.

H.2.2 Locating GEN3t, GEN7tA/GEN7tB and GEN17tA/GEN17tB MAC/Physical address

For **GEN7iB/GEN7iB** and **GEN17tA/GEN17tB** the MAC/Physical address can be found in Perception in the following manner:

1. Start the Perception software
2. Connect to either GEN7tA/GEN7iB or GEN17tA/GEN17tB.
3. Enable the **Properties Window** (see Fig. H.5); this can be found in the Perception "Windows" menu.
4. Open the **Hardware** window. Select the target mainframe (**A**). Right click on the mouse to open the context menu. Select **Mainframe view** (**B**).

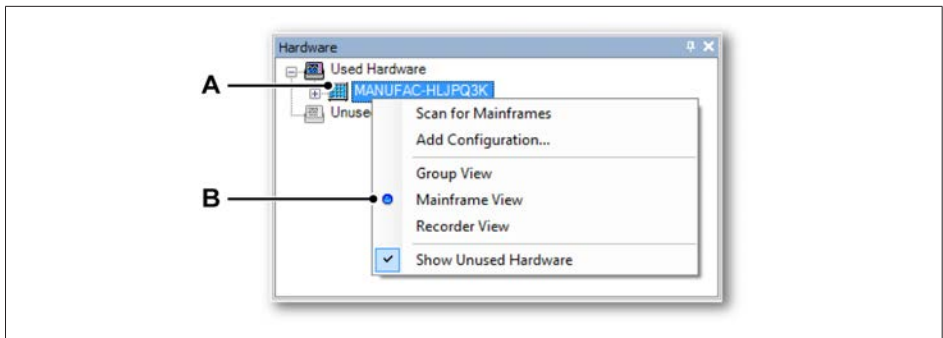


Fig. H.4 Hardware window in Perception

- A Target mainframe
- B Mainframe view

5. The MAC/Physical address of the selected network connection is displayed in the **Properties** window as a twelve character string.

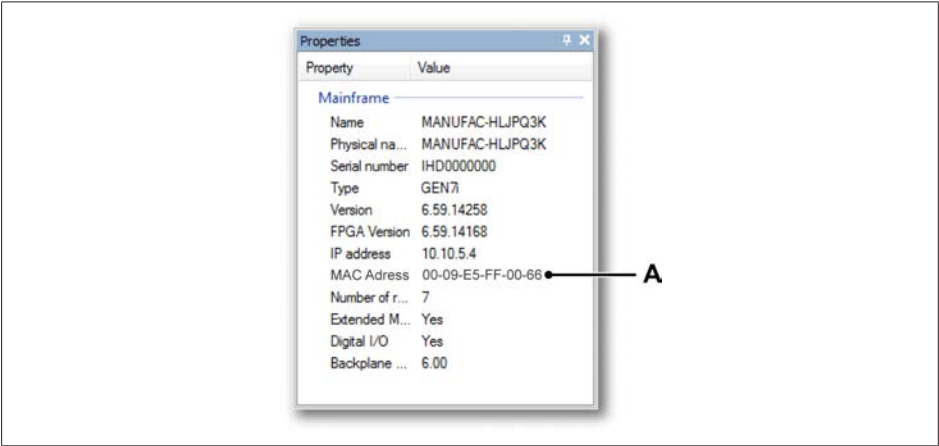


Fig. H.5 Properties window in Perception

A MAC/Physical address

H.3 eAxe configuration

Application example

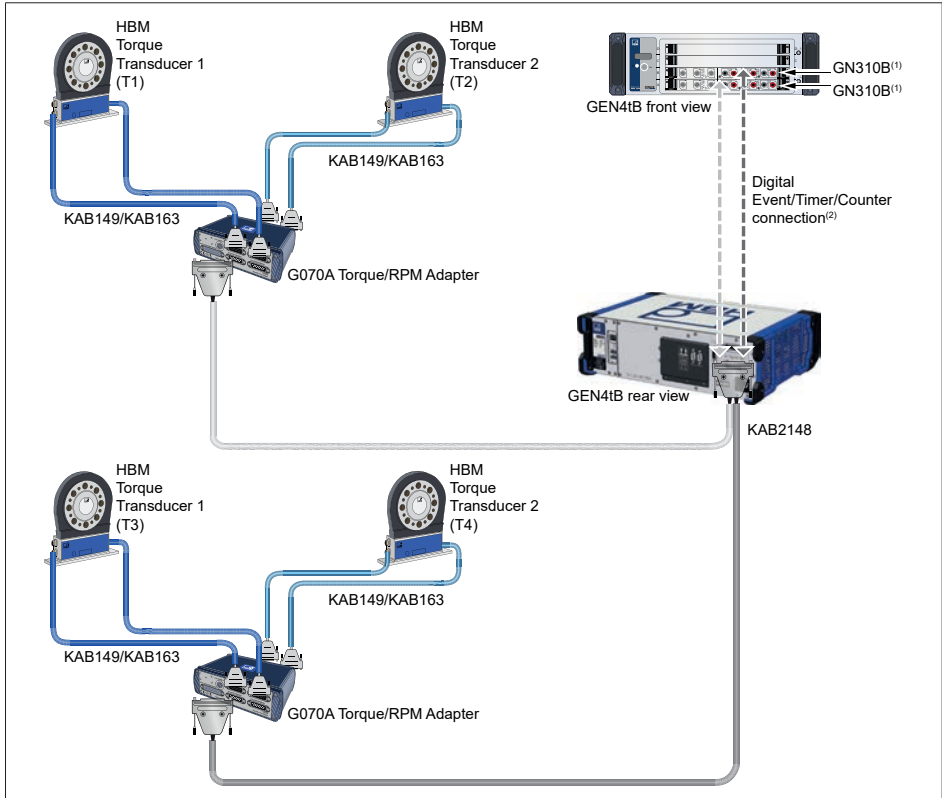


Fig. H.6 Example set-up of KAB2148 with two Input Cards and four Torque Transducers
 Example: With KAB2148 it is possible to connect in total four torque transducers to two input cards: Torque transducers (T1) and (T2) are connected to a G070A, torque transducers (T3) and (T4) to an additional G070A. Both G070A are then connected to the mainframe by using the KAB2148 cable. In this example, the torque transducers (T1) and (T2) are assigned to the input card in the mainframe's slot A; the torque transducers (T3) and (T4) to the input card in the mainframe's slot B respectively. It is possible to connect less torque transducers and to leave one end of the KAB2148 open.

- (1) GN310B can be replaced with GN311B/GN610B/GN611B cards.
- (2) For more information on Digital Event/Timer/Counter connections, please refer to the GEN series mainframe manuals to chapter "Digital Event/Timer/Counter".

Digital Event/Timer/Counter Connector 1; 2 and 3 Pin Assignment

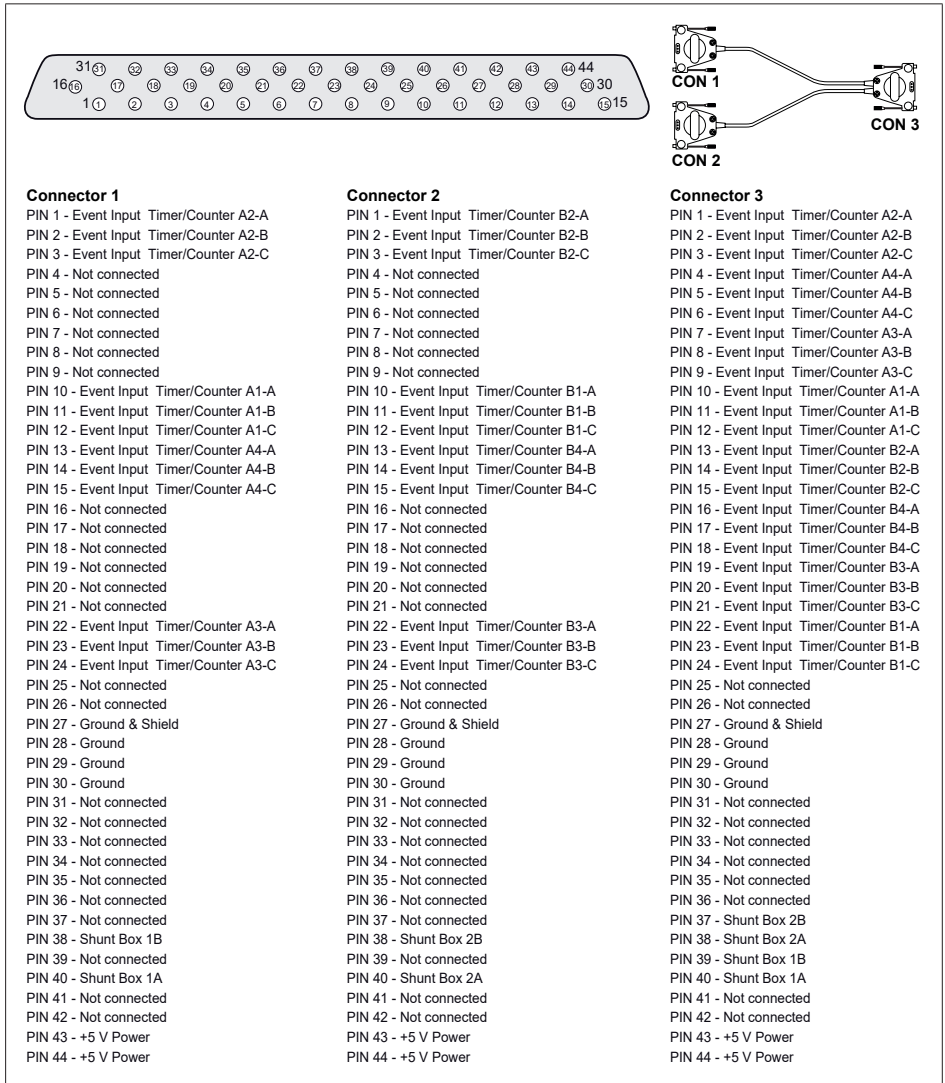


Fig. H.7 Pin diagram for Digital Event/Timer/Counter connector 1; 2 and 3

H.4 Configuring an encoder with direction and reset

Pins and Connectors:

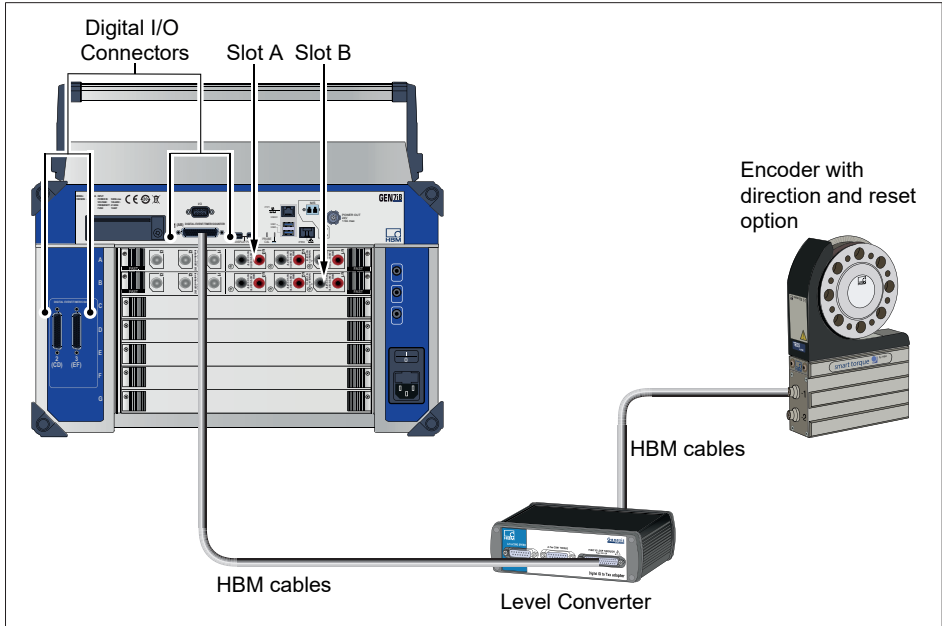


Fig. H.8 Connecting T12 to GEN7iB

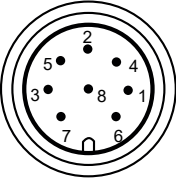
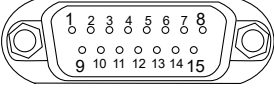
The following descriptions shows how to configure the encoder:

- Pins and connectors from encoder to level converter (see chapter „Configuring an encoder with direction and reset“ on page 502).
- Pins and connectors from level converter to digital I/O connector on the mainframe (see chapter „From level converter to Digital I/O connector on the mainframe“ on page 505).

H.4.1 From encoder to level converter

The Level converter 1-G070 offers the possibility to connect two speed connectors to two different encoders. In this example, the B-TxxCON2 Speed connector of the Level Converter is used. HBM cables 1-KAB149-6 and 1-KAB163-6 are designed to be used with the Level Converter. KAB149 is compatible with the Torque interface connector; KAB163 is compatible with the Speed/RPM interface connector.

H APPLICATION SPECIFIC USAGE

T12 Speed / Txx adapter speed		
T12 speed	Txx adapter speed	
 <p>Top view</p>		
Plug pin	Assignment	TXX adapter Speed
1	Rotational speed measurement signal (pulse string, 5 V; 0°)	Pin 12
2	Reference signal (1 pulse/revolution, 5 V)	Pin 2
3	Rotational speed measurement signal (pulse string, 5 V; 90° phase shifted)	Pin 15
4	Reference signal (1 pulse/revolution, 5 V)	Pin 3
5	Not in use	
6	Rotational speed measurement signal (pulse string, 5 V; 0°)	Pin 13
7	Rotational speed measurement signal (pulse string, 5 V; 90° phase shifted)	Pin 14
8	Operating voltage zero	Pin 8
	Shielding connected to housing ground	

The signal from the encoder has the following characteristics:

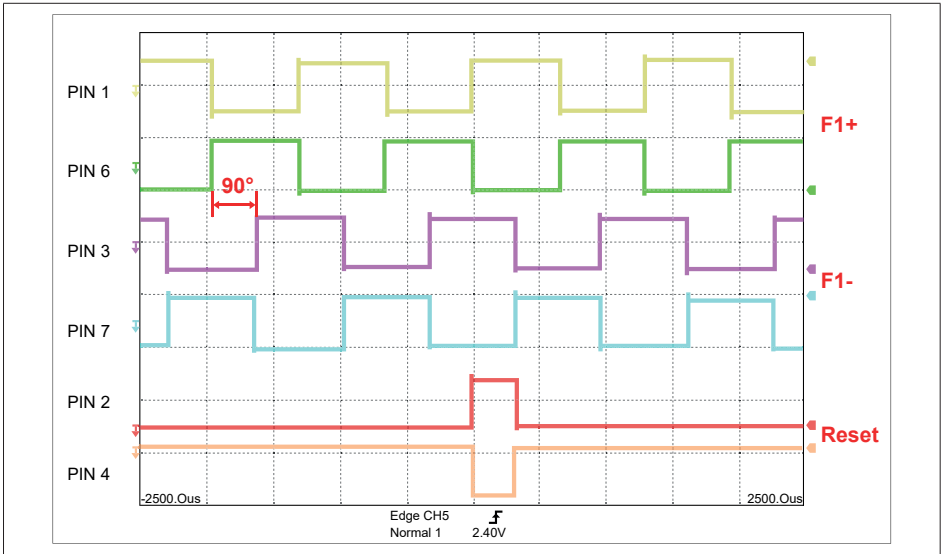


Fig. H.9 Rotational speed signals at level converter

H.4.2 From level converter to Digital I/O connector on the mainframe

This cable is included with the level converter (1-G070).

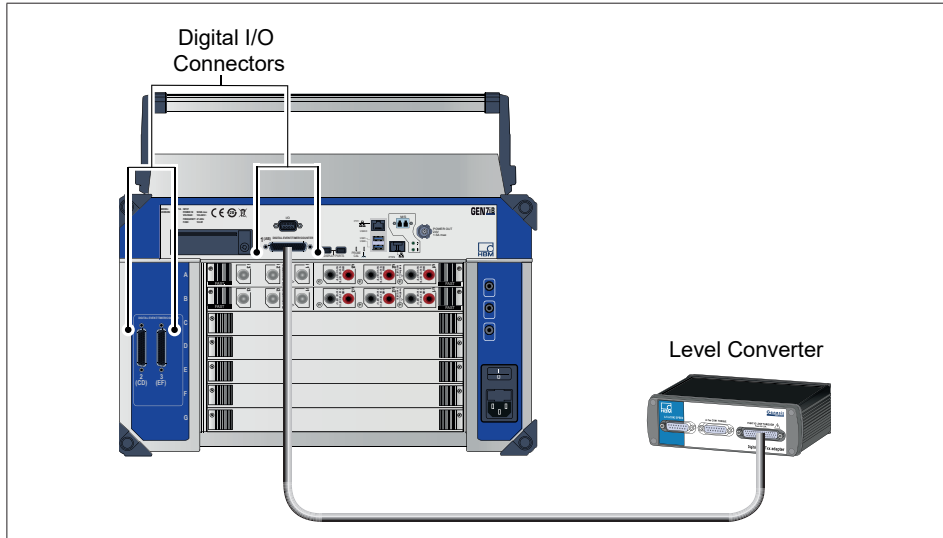


Fig. H.10 Connecting a GEN7iB from level converter to a digital I/O connector

H.4.3 Activate Digital I/O channels with Perception

In order to activate the Digital I/O channels, including the counter/timer channels, a module that supports the Digital I/O connector must be installed. Not all input modules in the GEN series family support the Digital I/O connector. In this example, the two 1kV modules which activate four counter timer channels (two counter channels per module) are used.

H APPLICATION SPECIFIC USAGE

The Timer/Counter channels that are active depend on which pins of the Digital I/O connector are used:

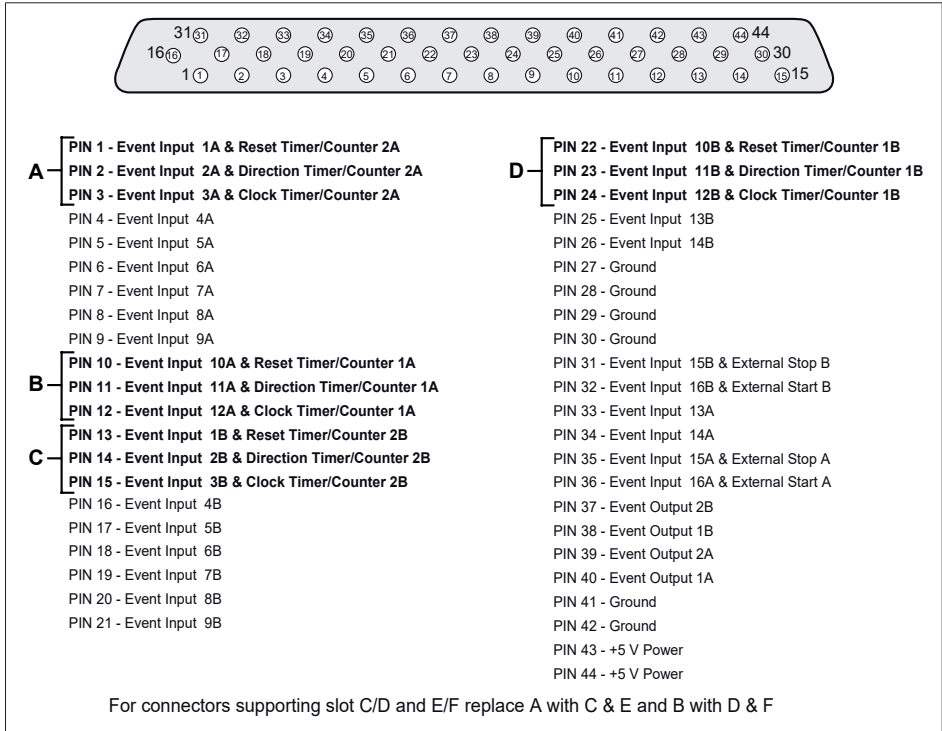


Fig. H.11 Pin diagram for Digital Event/Timer/Counter connector

- A Card A-Txx CON2 Speed Channel A9
- B Card A-Channel A8
- C Card B-Txx CON2 Speed Channel B9
- D Card A-Channel B8

In this example (see Fig. H.11), Recorder A and Recorder B are 1kV modules (six channels each). The event channels supported by the module are assigned the next available channel number after the analog channels. In this case, that is Channel 7; for Recorder B, the event channels are assigned channel names of Ev B7-01 to Ev B7-16.

H APPLICATION SPECIFIC USAGE

The two counter timer channels supported by Recorder B are Channel B8 (Timer/Counter2A, see Fig. H.11) and Channel B9 (Time/Counter2A, see Fig. H.11). In Perception, the channels are named Ch B8 and Ch B9 (see Fig. H.12).

For this example, connect one B-Txx CON2 Speed and wire it to the Ch B9 counter (Pins 13, 14, 15 on the digital input connector).

Notice

Perception allows you to view each of the inputs individually as an event channel in addition to seeing the counter result.

The reset signal is Ev B7_01, the input F1- is Ev B7_02 and the input F1+ is Ev B7_03. If you only need to view the Timer/Counter result and have no interest in the individual signals, do not activate the event channels. This will decrease the size of the final data file by not recording channels that are not needed.

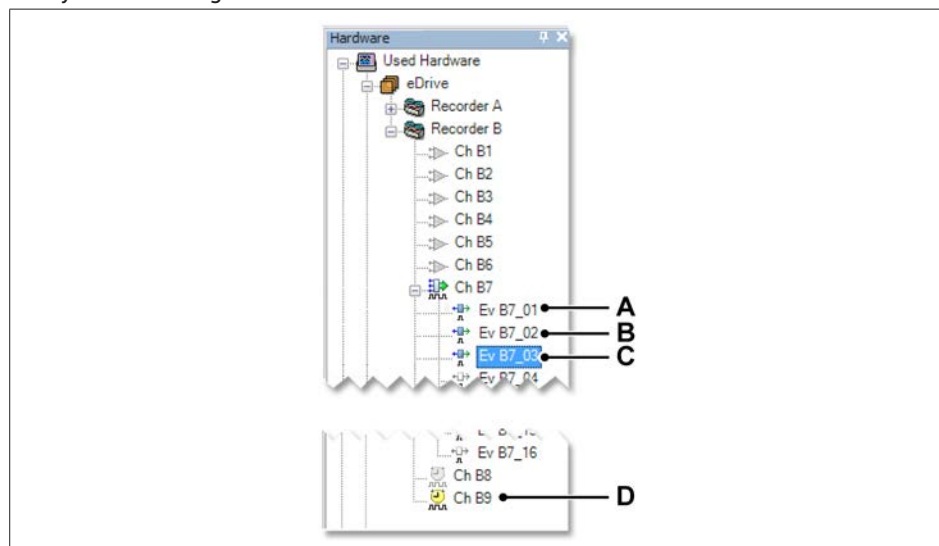


Fig. H.12 Channels in Perception

- A Reset
- B F1-
- C F1+
- D B-Txx CON2 Speed

H APPLICATION SPECIFIC USAGE

To activate Channel 8 or Channel 9 in Perception

1. Change the resolution of Recorder B to 18 bit.



Fig. H.13 Activating Channel 8 or Channel 9 in Perception

A Recorder B with 18 bit resolution

2. Configure the B-Txx CON2 in Ch B9 (Perception):

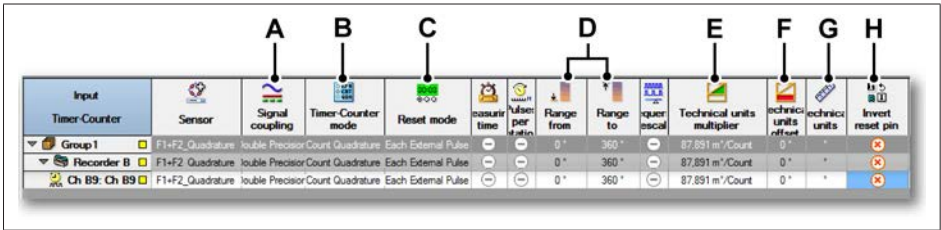


Fig. H.14 Configuration of the B-Txx CON2 connector in Perception

A **Signal coupling mode** In quadrature mode, the counter supports three ways of tracking the quadrature states defined by the signal coupling.

- Single precision
- Double precision
- Quad precision

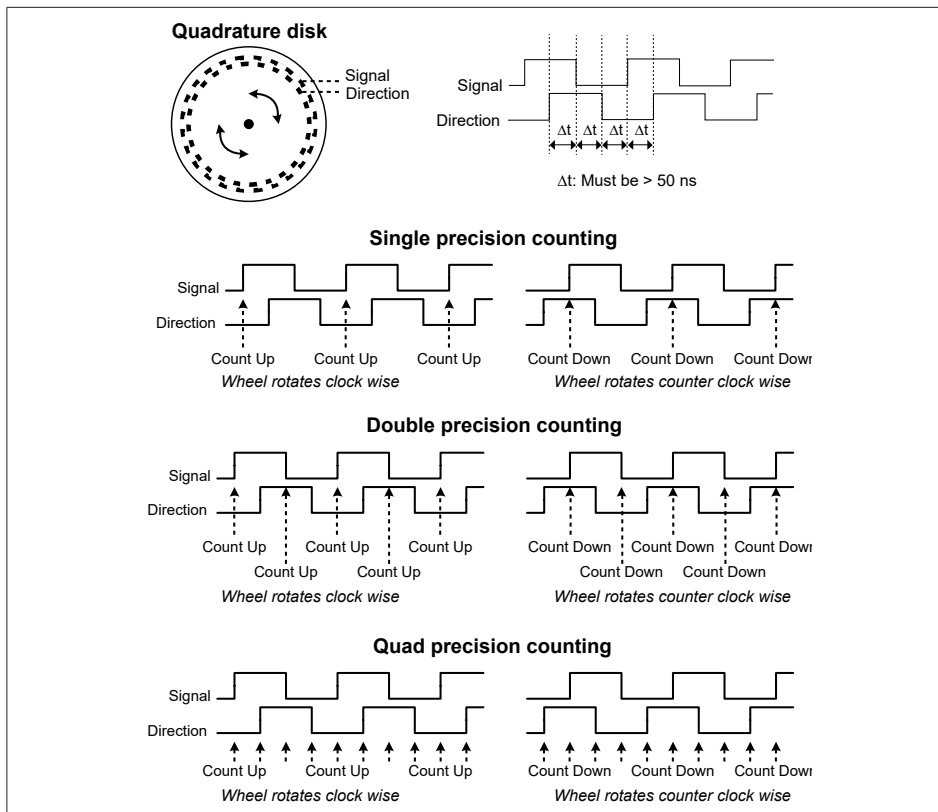


Fig. H.15 Signal coupling/precision modes

- In **single precision**, the counter only increments/decrements on the rising edge of the signal input. This is the default traditional quadrature count mode.
- In **double precision**, the counter increments/decrements on both the rising and falling edge of the signal input. As a result, smaller rotations can already be detected. For every full rotation the counter counts double the values compared to the single precision signal coupling mode.
- In **quad precision**, the counter increments/decrements on every rising and falling edge of both the signal and direction input. As a result, even smaller rotations can already be detected. For every full rotation the counter counts quadruple values compared to the single precision signal coupling mode.

Unless other requirements do not allow the quad precision mode to be selected, using this mode is strongly advised due to it higher accuracy.

- B **Timer Counter mode:** Count Quadrature -> counters monitor the transition of the four different states the signal can be in.
- C **Reset Mode:** Each External Pulse -> resets the counter every time we receive a pulse in Reset input
- D **Range from/to** 0 to 360°
- E **Technical units multiplier:** 87.891 m°/Count
This setting assumes the use of an encoder with **4096** pulses/rotation 1024 pulses [from encoder] x 4 transitions [quad precision selected].
- F **Technical units offset:** 0 °
- G **Technical units:** ° (degrees)
- H **Invert reset pin:** Deactivated (*) -> A High Level of Reset input is needed to reset the counter to 0.

Notice

()The counter works ONLY when the reset input is set to Low. After you reset the counter with a High Level, you need to return the reset level to Low to continue the measurement. In other words, your reset signal needs to be a really short impulse in order to minimize the amount of time that the counter is not counting.*

- Another possibility is to configure the counter channel using the Perception Sensor Database:

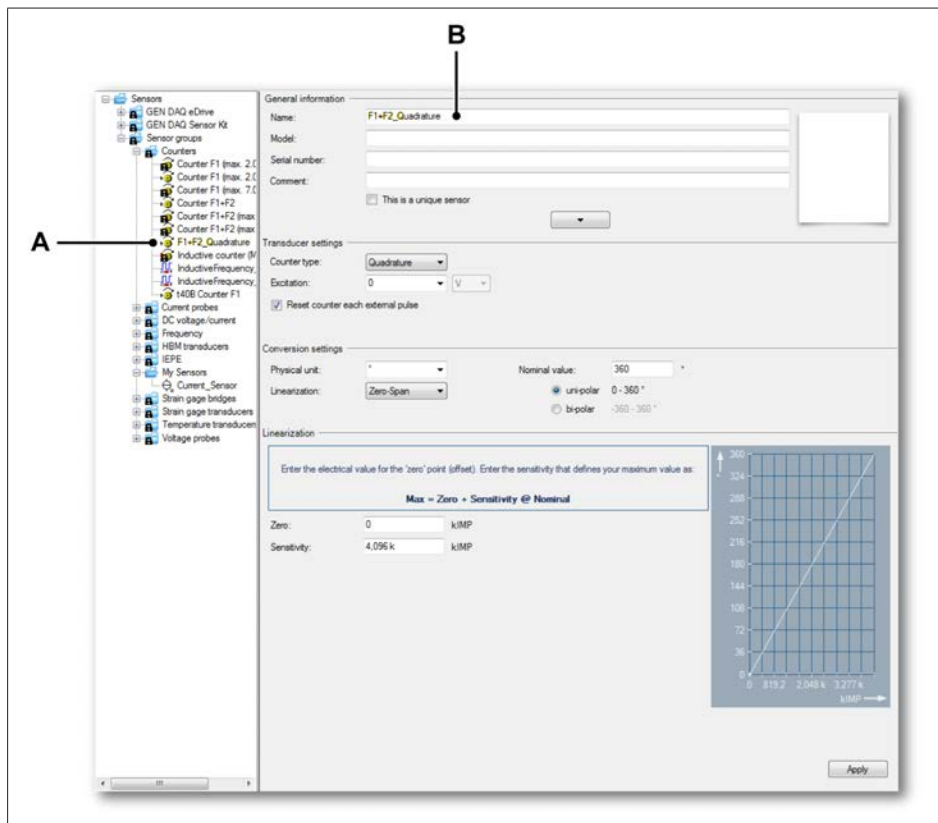


Fig. H.16 Perception Sensor Database (Configuring the counters channel)

- A Sensor groups/Counters: F1 + F2 Quadrature
- B General information/Name: F1 + F2 Quadrature

Assign the sensor **F1+F2_Quadrature** sensor to Channel Ch B9.

Notice

Disable the **Invert reset pin** option manually. All other settings are set correctly after the sensor has been selected.

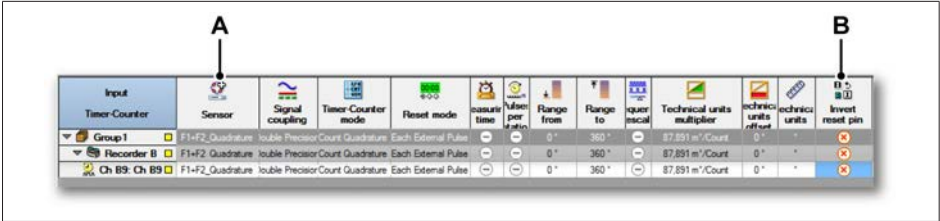


Fig. H.17 Configuration of the B-Txx CON2 connector in Perception

- A Sensor
- B Invert reset pin

The settings of the the frequencies F1+, F1-, reset and the counter signal on ChB9 are displayed in the following window (see Fig. H.18)

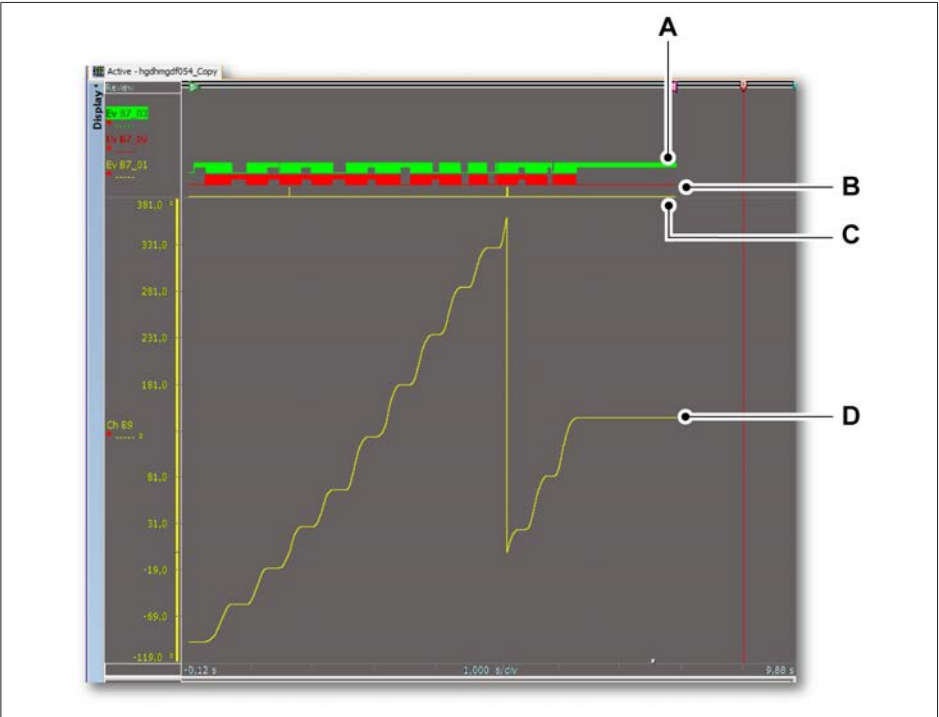


Fig. H.18 F1+, F1-, Reset Angular variation (Perception)

- A F1+
- B F1-
- C Reset
- D Angular variation

Index

A

Accessing the CPU section	105
Acquisition.....	72
StatStream.....	73
Acquisition and Storage	115
Perception V7 and V8.....	115
Terminology.....	119
Acquisition Modes	
On start of acquisition.....	123
On start of acquisition reduced rate and wait for trigger to trigger memory first.....	130
Setup.....	123
User Interface	120
Wait for trigger.....	125
Wait for trigger to trigger memory first ...	127
Air filter replacement.....	110

B

Backing up the recovery partition	388
Basic high speed input card	245
Batteries	54
Battery lifetime	54
Disposal	59
Precautions and warnings	54
Recharging.....	58
Removal and replacement	55
Boot setup	
Recovery tools disk	366
Solid State Drive layout.....	365

C

Calculating maximum fiber cable length.....	492
Calibration/verification	362
CE and UKCA Declaration of conformity.....	52
Channel alarm	140
Alarm detector	140
Configuring an encoder	
Digital I/O channels with Perception.....	505
From encoder to level converter	502
Level converter to Digital I/O connector	505
Configuring an encoder with direction and reset	502
COVID-19.....	358

Current shunt measurements	349
----------------------------------	-----

D

Data storage.....	75
DC power output	95
Digital Event/Timer/Counter	97
Isolated event adapter	101
Torque/RPM adapter.....	102
Digital Trigger Modes.....	132

E

eAxe configuration.....	500
eAxe setup.....	104
Electrical	47
Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC)	48
Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)	47
Environment	26, 50
China RoHS.....	50
Packaging	50
Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment	50
Ethernet interface (1 Gbit).....	164
Ethernet interface (10 Gbit).....	166

F

Feet	92
Fiber optic cable.....	147
Frequently Asked Questions	465
Front panel control.....	112
USB ports.....	113
Fuse	
Fuse replacement.....	64
Requirements and protection.....	63

G

G001B	
Direct connection setup.....	319
Installation	322
Perception setup	324
Recording information	328
System topology.....	327
Using the GMR1000 module.....	323
Verify setup and installation	327

G002B	
Complex setups.....	306
Installation.....	306
Perception setup	300
Recording information	304
Setup comparison	315
System topology.....	303
Verify setup and installation.....	303
GEN7iB	
Introduction	66
GEN series synchronization methods	
Best master clock algorithm.....	284
Common terms.....	294
GPS.....	297
IRIG.....	319
PTP.....	282
GEN series synchronization methods	
compared.....	274
GEN series voltage probe types	339
Getting Started.....	112
GHS Integrated system image restore	367
Boot menu preparation	367
Installing devices.....	372
Starting image restore	369
GPS	297
Antenna lightning protection	318
Antenna placement	316
G002B Installation	297
Grounding	18
H	
Handle.....	90
Hardware	69
Input cards.....	70
Master/Sync support	70
PCI-e/CPCI backplane	69
Thermal protection	70
High resolution IEPE and Charge input cards	268
High resolution universal input card	
Current loop mode and cabling	260
Resistance mode.....	257
Resistive Temperature Detectors (RTD) mode and cabin	256
Thermocouple mode and cabling.....	261

I	
Input Cards	179
3-phase Artificial Star Adapter.....	187
Basic high speed input card	245
Basic mode and cabling.....	248
Bridge mode and cabling	249
Channel to channel isolation test.....	225
Channel to chassis isolation test	223
Current Channel: Current mode and cabling.....	192
Current Channel: Voltage mode and cabling.....	191
DIN rail breakout.....	262
Engineering tests.....	229
Flexible wiring.....	265
GN310B (2 MS/s), GN311B (200kS/s) input cards.....	182
GN310B/GN311B category rating	195
GN310B/GN311B high voltage input	197
GN310B/GN311B Isolation Current channel.....	203
GN310B/GN311B Isolation Voltage channel.....	198
GN310B/GN311B type testing of the HV channels.....	204
GN610B/GN611B category rating	215
GN610B/GN611B input	216
GN610B/GN611B Isolation and type testing.....	221
GN610B/GN611B protection mechanisms.....	230
GN610B, Isolated 1kV 2MS/s input card	209
GN611B, Isolated 1kV 200kS/s input card.....	210
GN815 and GN816 input	240
GN815 and GN816 Input overload protection	242
GN815 and GN816 isolation	239
GN815, Isolated Basic/IEPE 2MS/s	235
GN816, Isolated Basic/IEPE 200kS/s.....	236
GN840/GN1640 Universal 500 kS/s 8/16 channel input cards.....	246
GN1202B, Optical fiber isolated 100 MS/s input card	266
GN3210 IEPE and charge 250 kS/s input card.....	268
GN3211 basic 20 kS/s input card.....	270
GN8101B/GN8102B/GN8103B, Basic 250,	

100, 25 M/s input cards	245	I/O connector	
HBM current transducers.....	193	External Event In use with RT-FDB.....	161
High potential test.....	227	External Start In/External Stop In.....	159
High Precision Differential Probe	218	Functions and connector pinning.....	157
High resolution IEPE and Charge input		Input overvoltage protection	156
cards.....	268	IRIG	319
High resolution universal input card	246	Isolated 1kV input cards.....	209
Isolated 1kV input cards.....	209	L	
Isolated Basic/IEPE cards	235	Language settings in Windows	398
LEM current transducers	194	Installing a Language Pack.....	401
Measuring currents	189, 220	Laser Safety.....	28
Measuring voltages.....	183	LED indicators.....	148
Model overview (Part 1)	179	Ethernet LED	142
Model overview (Part 2)	180	LICENSE AGREEMENT and WARRANTY	3
Supported sensor modes	247	M	
Thermal monitor / input channels.....	232	Mainframe overview	67
Using the GN610B/GN611B.....	211	Mainframe feature comparison.....	68
Using the GN815 and GN816.....	237	Mains Power.....	60
Various bridge configurations	252	Connecting power	61
Voltage Channel - Maximum voltage over-		Maintenance	
view	199	Cleaning and disinfecting the touch	
Voltage Channel - Safe and unsafe connec-		screen.....	358
tions	201	Hard disk drive.....	355
Interface/Controller.....	141	Preventive air filter replacement.....	356
1 Gbit option connections.....	144	Preventive drive replacement	355
10 Gbit Ethernet interface (SFP+ Mod-		Solid State Drive (SSD).....	355
ule).....	166	Master/Sync	
10 Gbit Ethernet Option accessories	169	Connector operating mode	147
Communication and control	142	Fiber optic cable	147
Connecting multiple mainframes - Master/		O	
Sync.....	150	Optical fiber isolated input card	266
Connecting the Master/Sync connector.....	149	Optical network	173
Installing a 1 Gbit SFP/10 Gbit SFP+ Mod-		Option Cards.....	272
ule.....	173	Option Carrier Card (OCC).....	272
Introduction	141	P	
I/O connector.....	155	PC connections	80
Master/Sync connector	145	Mini DisplayPorts	82
Network Interface selection in Percep-		Sound	82
tion	172	USB 3.0 and USB 2.0 ports	82
Network protocols and ports.....	143	PCI-e/CPCI backplane.....	69
Optical 1 Gbit Ethernet interface	164	PC Section	75, 76
Removable Solid State Drive (SSD)	162	Perception language settings	77, 78
Removing a 1 Gbit SFP/10 Gbit SFP+ Mod-		Perception Software	77
ule.....	178		
Setting the Master/Sync operating			
modes	152		
Synchronizing a Master/Sync setup to exter-			
nal time sources	154		

Power and frequency	60	Master/Sync	487
Probe calibration	93	HBK UL-0265 gigabit PTP switch	488
Probes		Mainframe connections	468
1X Probes	345	Perception settings	476
10X Probes	347	PTP configuration errors	491
Active differential voltage probes	344	PTP Grandmasters	488
Balanced differential input	334	Siemens Scalance XR234-12M PTP	
Different amplifiers	338	switch	490
Inputs and Usage of Probes	331	Synchronizing GEN series and Quan-	
Isolated balanced differential input	337	tumX	477
Isolated single-ended or Isolated unbal-			
anced differential input	335	Q	
Passive, differential matched isolated volt-		QuantumX	477
age probes	343	R	
Passive, single-ended isolated voltage		Rack Mount Instructions	466
probes	342	19-inch brackets installation	466
Passive, single-ended voltage probes	340	Real-time Formula Database Calcula-	
Probe bandwidth calibration	345	tors	350
Probes and differential measurements	348	Recorder and system trigger	139
Single-ended input	332	Removable drive bay	83
Protection and isolation	21	Removable Solid State Drive (SSD)	162
Basic insulation versus reinforced	23	Removing and installing input cards	87
IEC 61010-2-030:2010	21	Installing cards	88
Measurement categories	21	Removing cards	87
Overvoltage/current protection	26		
PTP	282	S	
Architecture	282	Safety	
Message-based	290	Instrument Symbols	20
One-Step and Two-Step clock	288	International safety warnings	29
Protocol details	283	Manual handling of loads	29
PTP and Master/Sync	295	Safety Messages	
Switch delays	293	Appropriate use	15
Switch types	286	Conversions and modifications	16
Technology background	282	General dangers	16
Transparent clocks	288	Maintenance and cleaning	16
PTP Synchronization	468	Qualified personnel	17
GEN2tB	471	Residual risks	16
GEN3i	473	Service Information	361
GEN3iA	474	Setting up the GEN7iB	80
GEN4tB	472	SFP or SFP+ modules	173
GEN7i	468	Signal conditioning	74
GEN7iA/GEN7iB	469	Solid State Drive (SSD)	162
GEN7tA/GEN7tB	470	Symbols	13
GEN17tA/GEN17tB	475		
Genesis using GPS-to-PTP bridge with			

Synchronization	
Absolute time of day	277
GEN series Synchronization Methods	274
Signal phase shift.....	274
Start/Stop synchronization	279
Synchronization specification	280
Trigger synchronization	276
T	
Thermal protection.....	70
Touch screen calibration	383
ELO touch screen	384
Transient recorder.....	136
Trigger Modes	
Basic trigger mode	136
Channel alarm.....	140
Digital trigger detector	133
Dual trigger mode.....	137
Recorder and system trigger	139
Signal	132
Trigger conditions	134
Trigger detector	132
Trigger modes.....	136
Trigger qualifier.....	138
Understanding digital triggering.....	133
Trouble-shooting	
Backing up the recovery partition	388
Boot recovery switch.....	410
Diagnostics web page interface	463
Embedded Software upgrades	410
GHS Integrated system image restore.....	367
Master/Sync connection does not synchro- nize	414
Optical Network (SFP).....	415
Potential problems after restore.....	380
Recovery partition creation.....	391
System Recovery USB Disk	391
Touch screen calibration.....	383
Unexpected mainframe shutdown	413
Trouble-shooting (G001B)	419
Checking the GMR1000	432
Checking the Perception setup.....	421
Checking the SFP PoE injector	426
Check synchronization.....	419
LED status overview	429
System that is causing the problem	421
Verify the GEN series network port	423
Trouble-shooting (G002B)	
Checking the GPS antenna	458
Checking the Perception setup.....	447
Check synchronization.....	444
GPS antenna satellite reception	461
LED status overview	455
Network settings	463
PTP1 RJ45 network connection	449
PTP2 Optical 1 Gbit network connection	451
PTP Master MAC-address.....	460
PTP Settings	461
SFP PoE injector.....	452
System that is causing the problems	447
Verify the GEN series network port	449
U	
USB 3.0 and USB 2.0 ports.....	81
USB ports.....	113
Using the GPS antenna.....	299
V	
Verification procedure	
Hardware setup	416
Multi-mainframe recording	417
Software setup	416
W	
Wake-on-LAN support (WOL).....	494
Locating GEN3i, GEN3iA, GEN7i, GEN7iA, GEN7iB MAC/Physical address.....	496
Locating GEN3t, GEN7tA, GEN7tB and GEN17tA/GEN17tB MAC/Physical address	498
WAN (Wide Area Network) support	495
Waste Equipment	50

