

Overview	1
Hardware Connection	3
Power Connection	3
Signal Connection	3
Hardware Configuration	4
Bridge Applications	5
AC Coupling and Low-Pass Filter Options	11
P1 Output Channel and Card Address Selection	12
DaqBook/100 Series & /200 Series and DaqBoard [ISA type] Configuration	12
DaqBook/2000 Series and DaqBoard/2000 Series Configuration	13
Hardware Adjustment	13
Trimpots	13
CAL/NORM, CAL1/RUN, and CAL2/RUN Switches	13
Software-Controlled Setup	14
Selecting Channel Types in DaqView, or <odes in LogView	14
A Typical Setup Procedure with Embedded Examples	16
GageCal, Calibration Program for DBK16, DBK43A, & DBK43B in Daq Applications	21
Calibrating DBK16, DBK43A, & DBK43B for LogBook Applications	25
Overview	25
Calibration Methods	26
Procedures Common to All Calibration Steps (Required)	27
Nameplate Calibration and Manual Calibration	30
Channel Calibration Procedure	33
2-Point Calibration	36
Shunt Calibration	38
Creating a Units Conversion Transfer Function	40
Periodic Calibration Without Trimpots	41
Specifications	42



Reference Notes:

- In regard to calculating system power requirements, refer to the section *Power Requirements* in the *DBK Basics* section located at the beginning of the manual.
- Chapter 2, *System Connections and Pinouts*, includes pinouts for P1, P2, P3, and P4. Refer to the pinouts that are applicable to your system, as needed.

Note: Due to flexibility in configuration, please review the entire section before attempting setup and operation.

Overview

The DBK43A and DBK43B will condition signals from most bridge-circuit transducers that have a signal output of less than 50 mV. Strain gages and load cells are common types. We will use the terms: *module(s)*, *gage module(s)*, and *strain gage module(s)* to refer to both units, except when a feature or function is exclusive to a specific module.

Primary Differences between the DBK43A and DBK43B

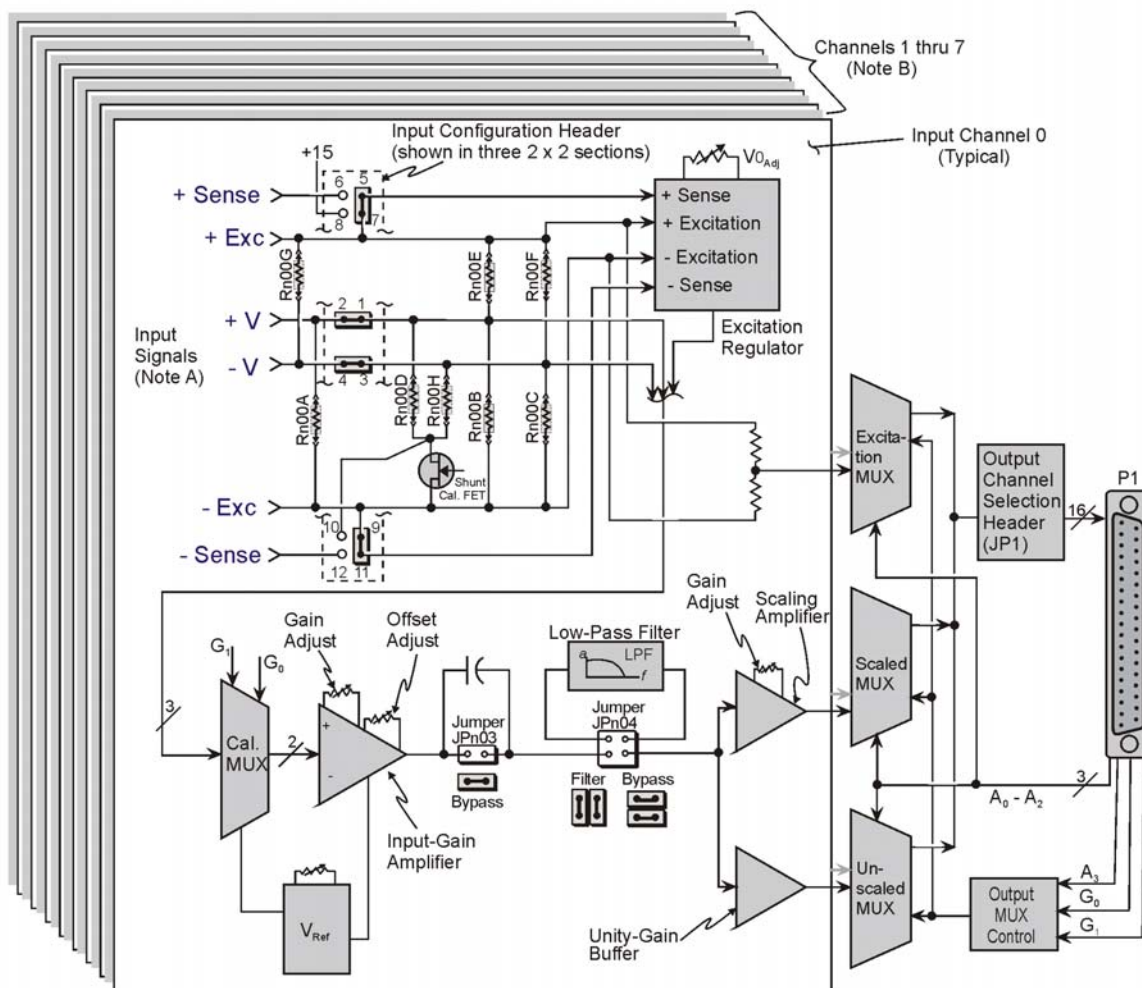
- **Time Stamping** – Can be used with DBK43B; Stamping should not be used for DBK43A*
- **Event Marking** – Can be used with DBK43B; Marking should not be used for DBK43A*
- **Input Signal Connectors** – DBK43A uses a mini-DIN6 connector for each channel.
DBK43B uses a removable screw terminal block for each channel.
- **Calibration Switches** – DBK43B has a two calibration slide switches (CAL1 and CAL2). The DBK43A has one CAL/NORM switch.
- **Power LED** – The DBK43A and DBK43B have different locations for the Power LED.

*In DBK43A – Time Stamping and Event Marking result in erroneous readings at the time of the stamping or marking.



For *half-bridge* and *quarter-bridge* strain gages, the modules can accommodate user-supplied BCRs (bridge-completion resistors) that complete the bridge circuit. The bridge circuit must be complete for the strain gage module to operate correctly.

Each channel of the strain gage module offers a selectable 3-pole, low-pass filter with a user-set cut-off frequency. Remote-sense terminals are provided to make 6-wire Kelvin connections. Up to two modules can be connected to each of 16 analog base channels for up to 256 input signals.



DBK43A and DBK43B Block Diagram

Note A: DBK43A uses Mini DIN-6 connectors for signal inputs. DBK43B uses removable screw-terminal blocks.

Note B: Channels 0 through 7 correspond with circuit board channels 100 to 800, as discussed in the *Hardware Configuration* section.

Both strain gage modules provide an amplifier gain range of $\times 100$ to $\times 1250$ for use with strain gages having 0.4 to 10 mV/V sensitivities. Most strain gages are specified for a full-scale value of weight, force, tension, pressure, or deflection with an output of mV/V of excitation. For example, a strain gage with a full-scale rating of 1000 lb of tension might output 2 mV/V of excitation at full load. With an excitation of 10 VDC, 1000 pounds of load would produce an output of 20 mV.

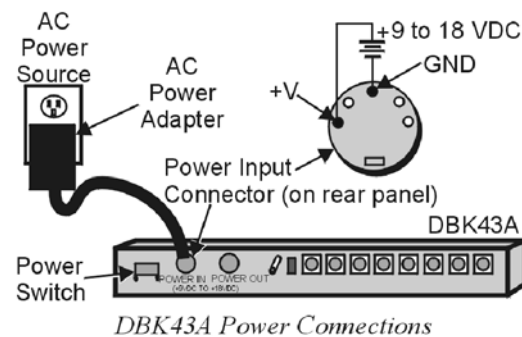
The module's 0 to 5 VDC offset and output-scaling permit nulling of large quiescent (inactive or motionless) loads and expansion of the dynamic range for maximum resolution. Typically, the quiescent output is non-zero. Prior to a force being applied, a mounted strain gage can be in a state of partial deflection resulting in an output. In the case of a tension gage, this output may be due to the weight of a hook or empty container.

The modules include an internal excitation voltage source. The wide-range excitation regulator is adjustable from 1.5 to 10.5 VDC with a current limit of 50 mA.

Hardware Connection

Power Connection

The strain gage modules each require an input voltage between +9 and +18 VDC. The DC source should be filtered but not necessarily regulated — a DBK30A *Rechargeable Battery/Excitation Module* is recommended for portable use. The DBK43A and DBK43B strain gage modules have an isolated DC/DC converter-based power supply which provides all excitation voltages and biasing for the amplifier circuits. For both modules, each of eight on-board excitation regulators can be adjusted from 1.5 to 10.5 VDC. These outputs have remote sensing terminals and feature 50 mA current limiting to prevent damage from short-circuit or overload. The regulators' wide voltage range can accommodate any resistive or semi-conductive gage type.



The DBK43A and DBK43B can be powered with an AC adapter or from any isolated 9-18 VDC source of 16 W (see figure). Before plugging unit in, make sure the power switch is in the “0” (OFF) position.

- ⊕ If using an AC power adapter, plug it into an AC outlet and attach the low voltage end to the jack on the DBK43A or DBK43B, as applicable.
- ⊕ If using a different 9 VDC to 18 VDC source, make sure the leads are connected to the proper DIN terminals. **Power connections for DBK43A and DBK43B are the same.**

CAUTION



POWER IN : The power connectors are rated at 5 amps maximum DC current. The power supply provided with the module can power the unit but not any auxiliary devices. If using the unit's power supply, do not use the POWER OUT terminal.

If using another power supply to power auxiliary devices from the **POWER OUT** terminal, make sure that power supply is current-rated for the units connected (up to 5 amps DC).

POWER OUT : Maximum output current is 3 amps DC. Use a power supply capable of supplying 5 amps DC at POWER IN.

Signal Connection

CAUTION

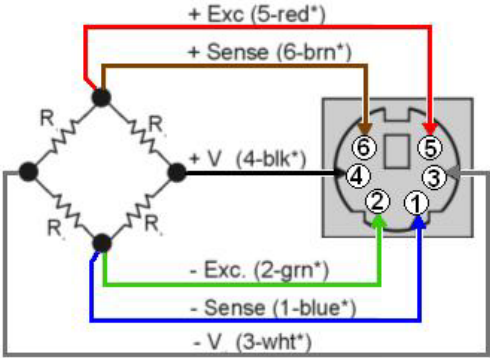


The maximum channel signal input from plus Voltage (+V) to minus Voltage (-V) is 50 mV. There is no common-mode isolation between inputs (common-mode voltage between inputs must be 0 V).

The following two figures (next page) each represent one of the 6-pin signal connectors located on the back of a DBK43A (left figure) and DBK43B (right figure). Both configurations are for a full-bridge with remote sensing.

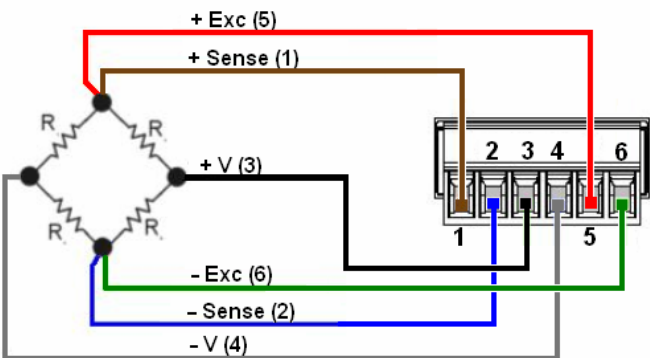
DBK43A uses a mini-DIN6 connector with pre-defined wire color coding based on a CA-132 cable. Color coding of wires for DBK43B is user-defined.

	Pin 1	Pin 2	Pin 3	Pin 4	Pin 5	Pin 6
DBK43A	- Sense	- Exc.	- V	+ V	+ Exc.	+ Sense
DBK43B	+ Sense	- Sense	+ V	- V	+ Exc.	- Exc.



DBK43A Connection Example
Full-Bridge with Remote Sensing

*Colors in this schematic are determined by the Mini-DIN6 connector pin and the color code of the CA-132 cable.



DBK43B Connection Example
Full-Bridge with Remote Sensing

Colors in this schematic are arbitrary.
Actual wiring color is user defined.



The connectivity aspect of DBK43A and DBK43B differs, as indicated in the two wiring diagrams. Be sure to use the correct diagram for your specific hardware.

The DBK43B pinout and diagram above supersede the one found in the *DBK Option Cards and Modules User’s Manual* rev 8.2.

Hardware Configuration

Factory Defaults:

- ⚙ Bridge configuration: Full
- ⚙ Coupling: DC
- ⚙ Low pass filter: Disabled (bypassed)

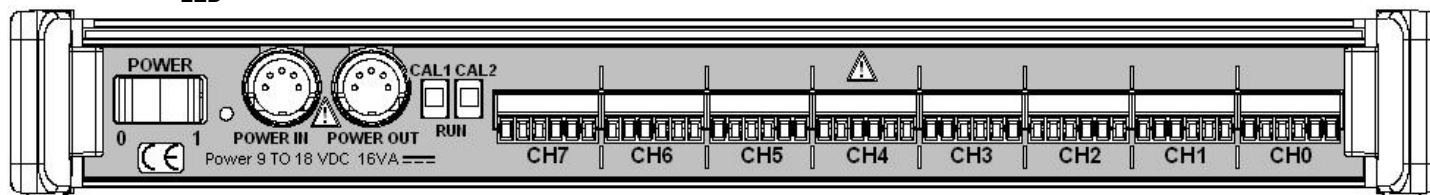
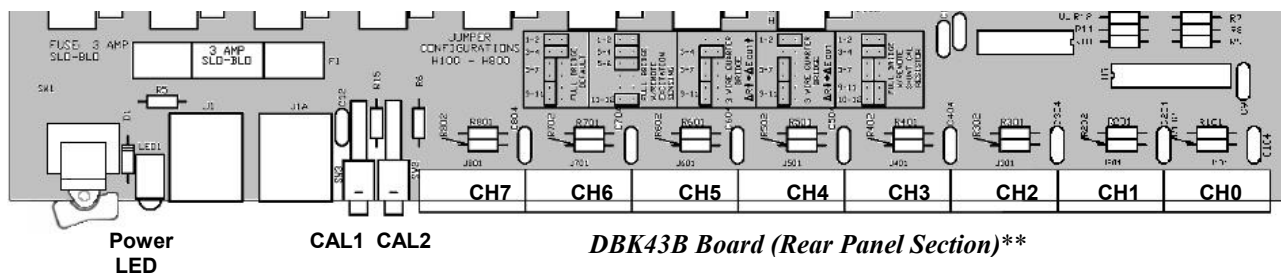
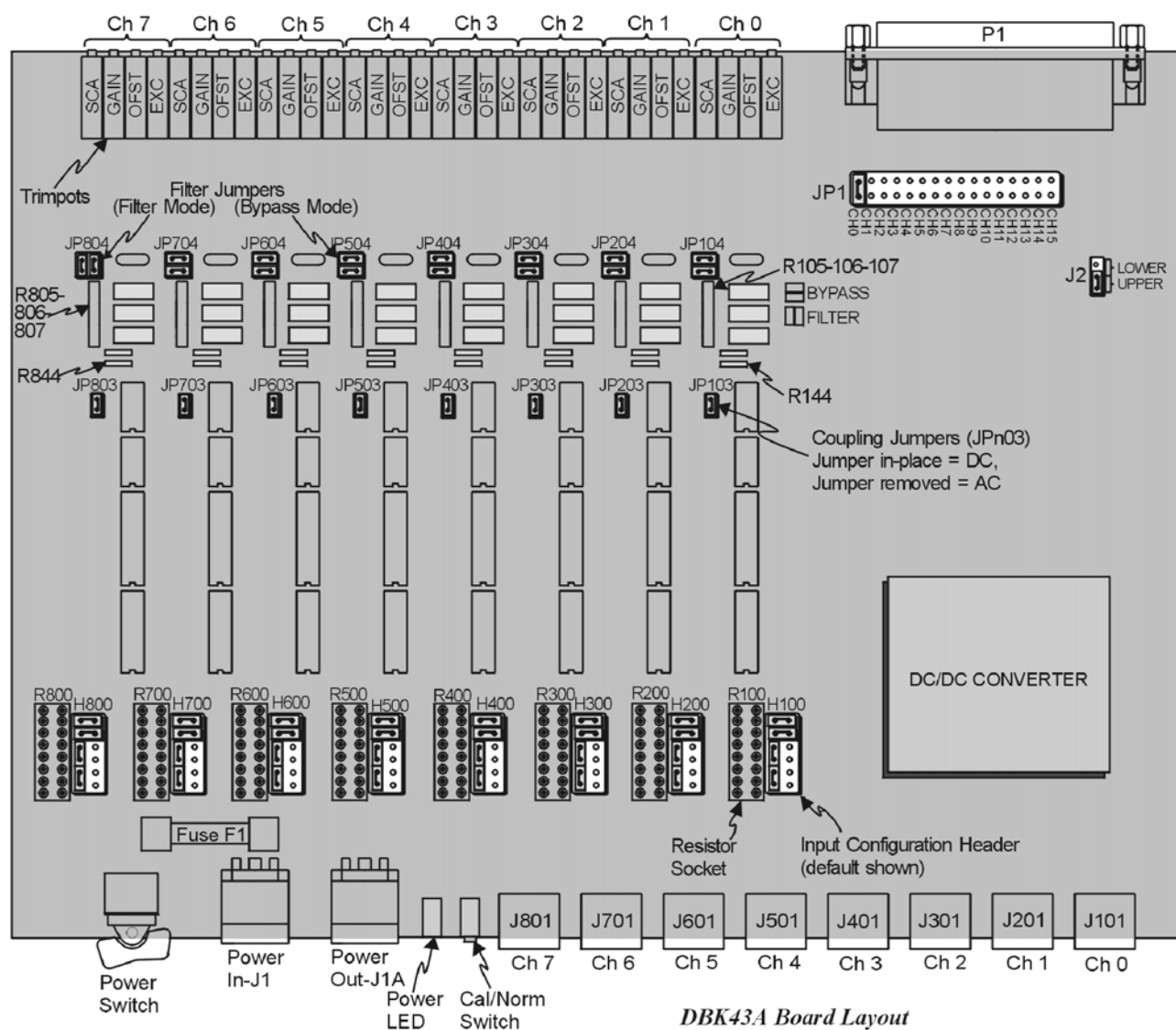
Unless special arrangements have been made, the cutoff frequency is disabled (bypassed) when the strain gage module is shipped from the factory. If the low pass filter is enabled it will have a default value of 3.7 Hz.* You can enable the low pass filter [on an individual channel basis] by orienting the associated channel’s Filter Jumper (JP104 for channel 0 through JP804 for channel 7) to the vertical position. Refer to the following board layout in regard to jumper location and orientation.

*DBK43A and DBK43B are shipped with a 100 kΩ resistor in each of eight channel filter locations. The resistors are installed in locations R105-106-107 through R805-806-807 (for channels 0 through 7 respectively). Refer to the following board layouts.

Configuration options:

- ⚙ Bridge Applications using various bridge-completion resistors and jumpers
- ⚙ AC Coupling and Low-Pass Filter Options
- ⚙ P1 Output Channel and Card Address Selection

The following board layout can be referred to for jumper, switch, and resistor locations.



** With exception of the rear panel area, the DBK43B has the same board layout as the DBK43A. On the DBK43B the Power LED is located between the Power switch and the Power In connector. Another difference is that the DBK43B has a two calibration slide switches (CAL1 and CAL2). The DBK43A has one CAL/NORM switch. In regard to channel connectors, DBK43B employs removable screw terminal blocks; DBK43A uses mini-DIN6 connectors.

Bridge Applications

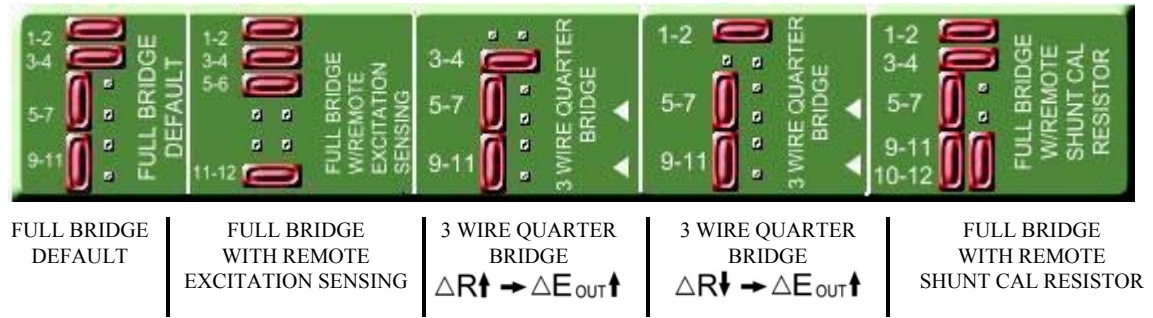
There are several ways to hook-up strain gages—all are configured into a 4-element bridge (the 4 legs in a bridge circuit). The *quarter*-, *half*- or *full*- designation for a strain gage refers to how many elements in the bridge are strain-variable.

quarter bridges - have 1 strain-variable element

half bridges - have 2 strain-variable elements

full bridges - have 4 strain-variable elements

DBK43A and DBK43B boards include a silkscreen pictorial aid, as indicated in the following figure. On the boards, the image appears between the channel inputs and Headers H100 through H400.



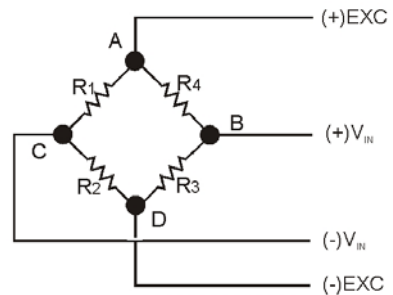
On-Board Silkscreen Aid for Configuring Jumper Headers H100 through H800.

Each channel of the strain gage module has locations for bridge-completion resistors when using quarter- and half-bridge strain gages. These resistors are fixed values necessary to fill out the 4-element bridge configuration.

The following is a standard symbol for a 4-element bridge type strain gage. The figure makes use of bridge-completion resistor designations for a module's channel.

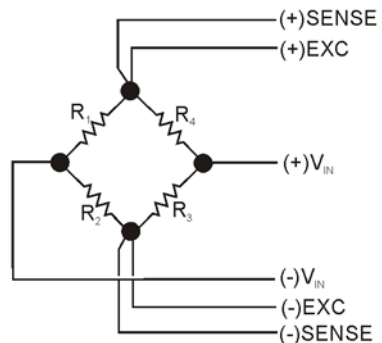
Any or all of the 4 resistive elements may be strain-variable. Where an element is a fixed resistor, the fixed resistor may be installed in the internal location provided. Note that n is the channel number + 1. For an internal resistor on channel 7, the location is R800E.

If R1-R4 is a fixed resistor it may be placed internally in the Rn locations on the resistor plug. "n" is the channel number + 1. R1 = Rn00F; R2 = Rn00C; R3 = Rn00E; R4 = Rn00B. Example: R3 in channel 7 = R800E location.



Bridge Completion Resistors

Connections are provided for Kelvin-type excitation. The excitation regulators stabilize the voltage at the points connected to the on-board sampling dividers. Unless you run separate sense leads to the excitation terminals of the strain gage, the voltage regulation is most accurate at the terminal blocks on the DBK43A or DBK43B. In a Kelvin-type connection, six wires run to a 4-element strain gage, and the excitation regulation is optimized at the strain gage rather than at the terminal blocks. This connection works with as little as 10 feet of 22 gauge lead wire if accuracy is critical. (See *Full-Bridge with Remote Excitation Sensing Configuration* in full-page figure.)



Kelvin-type Excitation Leads

The Kelvin connection using the remote sensing lines performs best when the entire bridge is localized (no bridge-completion resistors inside the DBK43A or DBK43B) and all leads are contained in a multi-conductor cable. If individual wire leads are used, the two sense wires should be tightly twisted to form a pair. Likewise, the two excitation wires and the two bridge-output wires should be twisted together).

The internal excitation source is attached to a voltage regulator in the strain gage module's circuitry. The regulator provides the excitation to the actual transducer (there is a separate regulator for each transducer, hence 8 regulators per strain gage module). Each regulator has a maximum current of 50 mA. The maximum excitation voltage that can be provided by the module's excitation regulator is:

$$V_{\text{MAX[EXC]}} = 0.05 \times R \quad (\text{where } R = \text{the resistance in ohms of 1 element in the bridge circuit}).$$

CAUTION

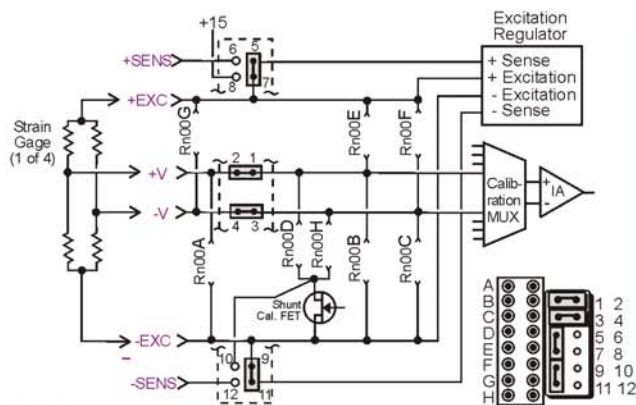


Setting the excitation voltage above the maximum voltage allowed can cause the DBK43A or DBK43B to fail. The maximum allowable excitation voltage is determined by the following equation.

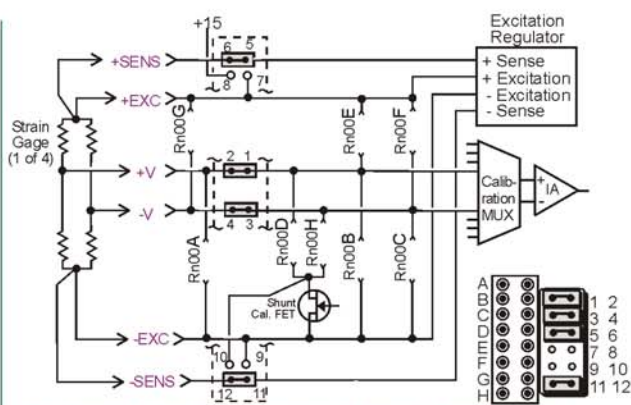
$$V_{\text{MAX[EXC]}} = 0.05 \times R$$

R is the resistance in ohms of 1 element in the bridge circuit.

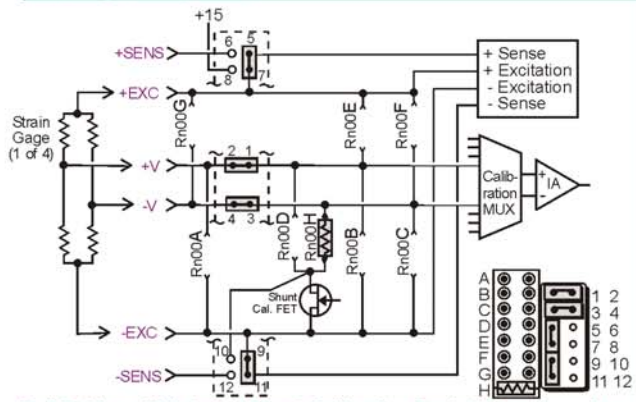
The following full-page figure shows various strain-gage configurations.



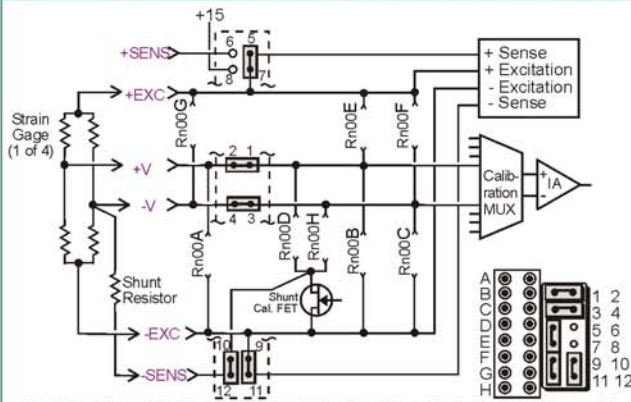
Full-Bridge Configuration



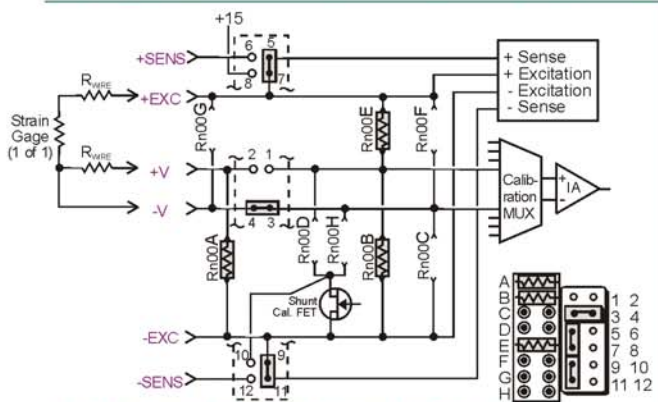
Full-Bridge with Remote Excitation Sensing Configuration



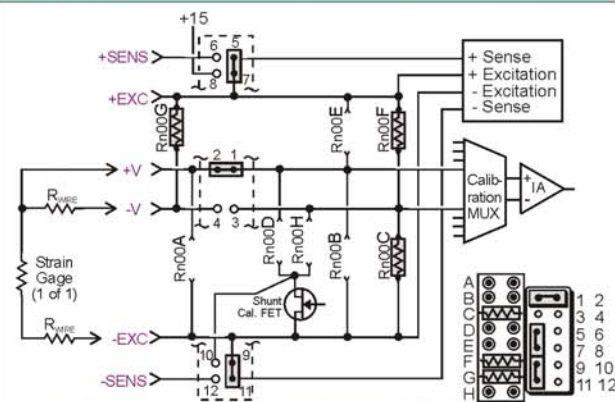
Full-Bridge with Internal Shunt Calibration Resistor Configuration



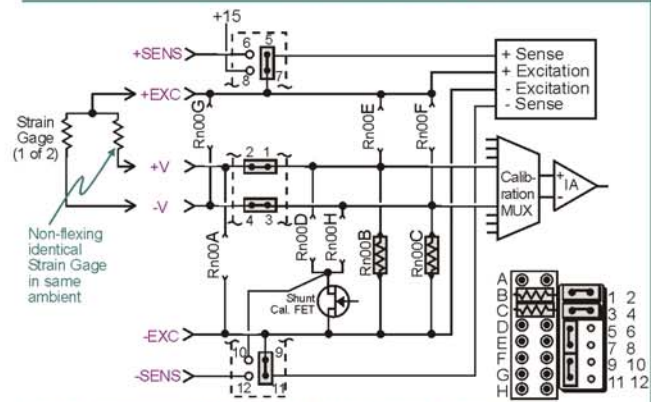
Full-Bridge with Remote Shunt Calibration Resistor Configuration



3-Wire Quarter (-) Bridge Configuration ($\Delta \uparrow \rightarrow \Delta E_{out} \uparrow$)



3-Wire Quarter (+) Bridge Configuration ($\Delta \downarrow \rightarrow \Delta E_{out} \uparrow$)



3-Wire Temperature-Compensated Half-Bridge Configuration ($\Delta \uparrow \rightarrow \Delta E_{out} \uparrow$)

Configuration Notes

DBK43A uses Mini DIN-6, CA-132 cable numbering.
DBK43B uses a 1 thru 6 terminal block convention.
Refer to wiring schematics on page 4.

- Solder the resistors to the supplied plugs in the positions indicated for your configuration.
- Handle plugs with care to avoid damaging pins.
- To prevent heat damage to the plug and ensure proper fit, perform soldering with plug in a mating socket.
- To prevent contact with other components, snip resistor leads after soldering, just long enough to mount on the forked support.
- Install or remove these pre-configured plugs into the appropriate sockets as needed.

Bridge Configuration Settings for DBK43A and DBK43B

Input Configuration Headers

Eight 2×6 pin-headers with pin numbers 1 to 12 are on the board, 1 for each channel designated H100 (channel 0) to H800 (channel 7). The user can position jumpers on this header to configure inputs from a variety of bridge types.

- ⌘ Jumping header pins 1-to-2 and 3-to-4 connects the +Vin and -Vin to the calibration MUX for different bridge configurations.
- ⌘ Jumping pins 5-to-7 and 9-to-11 allows **internal sense regulation** of the excitation regulator.
- ⌘ Jumping pins 5-to-6 and 11-to-12 allows for **remote excitation sensing**.
- ⌘ Jumping pin 10-to-12 allows the use of a remote shunt-calibration resistor.

See previous figure for header configurations that correspond with different bridge-wiring schemes.

Resistor Sockets and Adapter Plugs

Eight 2×8 resistor sockets with rows numbered A to H are on the board; 1 socket for each channel and designated R100 (channel 0) to R800 (channel 7). An adapter plug for soldering resistors is included for each channel; user-soldered plugs facilitate changing configurations as needed.

- ⌘ Bridge-completion resistors include: Rn00B, Rn00C, Rn00E, and Rn00F. Resistors Rn00A and Rn00G are used to complete 3-wire strain-gage configurations.
- ⌘ Rn00D and Rn00H are internal shunt resistors from +V in and -V in respectively to -excitation.



Match the proper row as shown in the figure, *Bridge-Configuration Settings for DBK43A and DBK43B* (previous page).

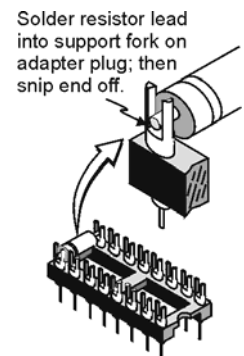
DO NOT just insert resistors into sockets. Such connections are unreliable.

To achieve a reliable connection, solder resistors to the adapter plug

Soldering should be done with the plug inserted into the resistor socket; otherwise, heat from soldering can distort the shape of the plug.

After soldering, the resistor leads should be snipped off close to the support to prevent contact with other components.

Handle the adaptor plugs with care to prevent pin damage.



Soldering Resistors to Adaptor Plug

Shunt-Calibration Resistors

DBK43A and DBK43B provide physical locations for internal shunt-calibration resistors. Each channel has resistor locations that can be shunted across one or the other of the lower bridge arms by a hardware and software-accessible solid state switch (FET transistor) to create a repeatable bridge imbalance with a precision resistor.

For any balanced bridge, a resistance value can be applied in parallel with one of the four bridge elements to create a predictable imbalance and output voltage. For example, a 350Ω 2mV/V strain gage will deliver full output if one arm drops by 0.8% (about 2.80Ω) to 347.2Ω. A 43.4 KΩ resistance shunted across one or the other lower bridge elements will result in full-positive (Rn00H) or full-negative (Rn00D) output. For best results, Rn00H and Rn00D should be across the strain element when it is switched in.

A formula used to calculate the shunt-cal resistance value is:

$$R_{\text{Shunt}} = [R_{\text{Gage}} / F_G(\epsilon)] - R_{\text{Gage}}$$

Where:

R_{Shunt} = the shunt calibration resistor value

R_{Gage} = the resistance of the gage

F_G = the gage factor

ϵ = the strain value of the gage

Example:

An engineer wants to know the shunt calibration resistor value for a strain gage with the following parameters.

resistance: 120 Ω

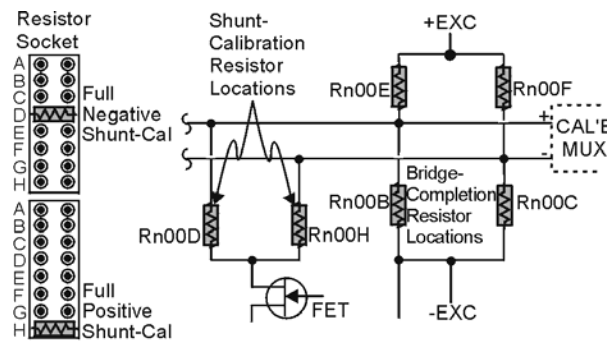
gage factor: 2.0

strain: 5000 micro-strain, i.e., 5000×10^{-6}

Plugging the values into the equation, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\text{Shunt}} &= [R_{\text{Gage}} / F_G(\epsilon)] - R_{\text{Gage}} \\ &= [120 / 2.0(5000 \times 10^{-6})] - 120 \\ &= [120 / .01] - 120 \\ &= 12000 - 120 \\ &= 11,880 \Omega \end{aligned}$$

In all cases, the resistance of the solid-state switch will be negligible when compared to the shunt resistance. Changing the CAL/NORM switch (on the rear panel) to the CAL position while reading the bridge will activate the shunt-calibration resistors. After reading the offset, return the switch to the NORM position for normal bridge readings.



Shunt-Calibration Resistors can be used with any full-, half-, or quarter-bridge configuration.

AC Coupling and Low-Pass Filter Options

Per channel, the strain gage modules each accommodate coupling and low-pass filter options including:

- AC-coupling or DC-coupling
- Using or bypassing the filter
- Choice of the filter's corner frequency via a SIP resistor network
- Filter gain (default of $\times 2$ can be changed to $\times 1$).

The AC-coupling or DC-coupling choice on each channel is set by the presence or absence of shunt jumpers on 2-pin headers. If the shunt jumper is in place, the coupling is DC. If the shunt jumper is absent, the coupling is AC. See table for channels and corresponding headers.

Channel	Header
0	JP103
1	JP203
2	JP303
3	JP403
4	JP503
5	JP603
6	JP703
7	JP803

The choice of using or bypassing the low-pass filter for each channel is made by the orientation of two shunt jumpers on a 2 \times 2 pin header. When the shunt jumpers are oriented horizontally (like the “bypass” symbol on the circuit board) the filter is bypassed. When the shunt jumpers are oriented vertically (like the “filter” symbol), the filter is in the signal path.

Channel	Header
0	JP104
1	JP204
2	JP304
3	JP404
4	JP504
5	JP604
6	JP704
7	JP804

The corner frequency of a low-pass filter is determined by three resistor values in each filter circuit. The resistors are listed in the following table. These resistor locations have been physically arranged to allow the use of a 6-pin SIP network as a convenient means of changing all 3 resistors. The machined-pin socket will also allow you to insert individual resistors.

Channel	Resistors
0	R105-R106-R107
1	R205-R206-R207
2	R305-R306-R307
3	R405-R406-R407
4	R505-R506-R507
5	R605-R606-R607
6	R705-R706-R707
7	R805-R806-R807

The next table is a list of some common frequencies, the nominal resistance value, and a Bourns part number for a suitable network.

Frequency	Resistance (Ω)	Bourns P/N
133kHz	10	4606X-102-100
66.7kHz	20	4606X-102-200
26.6kHz	50	4606X-102-500
13.3kHz	100	4606X-102-101
6.67kHz	200	4606X-102-201
2.66kHz	500	4606X-102-501
1.33kHz	1K	4606X-102-102
667Hz	2K	4606X-102-202
266Hz	5K	4606X-102-502
133Hz	10K	4606X-102-103
66.7Hz	20K	4606X-102-203
26.6Hz	50K	4606X-102-503
13.3Hz	100K	4606X-102-104

The active low-pass filters have a gain of $\times 2$. This gain can be factored into the setup calculations, or the filter gain can be changed to $\times 1$. To change the gain to $\times 1$ (unity) for the corresponding channels, de-solder (or snip leads) and remove the resistors shown in the table.

Note: The default $\times 2$ gain option meets the needs of most applications.

Channel	R (10K)
0	R144
1	R244
2	R344
3	R444
4	R544
5	R644
6	R744
7	R844

P1 Output Channel and Card Address Selection

All 8 channels on the strain gage module are multiplexed into 1 of the LogBook or Daq Device base channels (0 to 15). The base channel (that the DBK43A or DBK43B is multiplexed into) is set by the shunt jumper on the 16×2 header designated JP1.

Each base channel can have up to 16 expansion channels multiplexed into it. Since the strain gage module represents 8 expansion channels, two modules can be multiplexed into each LogBook base channel. To distinguish channels, there is a 3-pole header (designated J2) with a shunt jumper that can be placed in one of two positions for either LOWER (0 to 7) or UPPER (8 to 15) expansion channels.

With the LogBook or Daq device's 16 base channels, up to 32 DBK43A [or DBK43B] modules can be used for a maximum of 256 channels. These channels are identified differently in the API for custom programming and in DaqView and GageCal.

For the API, the base channels are designated 0 to 15; and expansion channels are designated 16 to 271. Channel 16 is the first channel on the first expansion board (for DBK43A and DBK43B channel 0 on lower module with JP1 set to CH0) and channel 271 is the last channel on the last expansion board (for DBK43A [and DBK43B], channel 7 on upper module with JP1 set to CH15). The table shows the base channel and the first expansion channel number (N) associated with that particular base channel. To calculate the actual input channel, add "N" to "n". (If J2 is set to LOWER, the n-values for input channels 0 to 7 range from n = 0 to n = 7; if J2 is set to UPPER, the n-values range from n = 8 to n = 15.) This expansion channel number is also needed when writing a program to read from that particular channel.

Daq Device Base Channel	First Expansion Channel Number (N)
0	16
1	32
2	48
3	64
4	80
5	96
6	112
7	128
8	144
9	160
10	176
11	192
12	208
13	224
14	240
15	256

For DaqView, LogView and GageCal, these same 256 channels are identified from ch0-0-0 to ch15-2-7. The first field (0 to 15) is the base channel; the second field is the lower (1) or upper (2) sub-channel selected on J2; and the third field (0 to 7) is the 8 channels on a single DBK43A or DBK43B module.

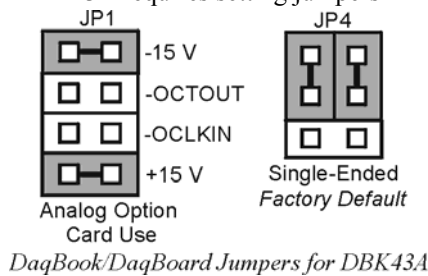


Reference Note:

For more information on channel multiplexing, refer to Chapter 1, *Signal Management*.

DaqBook/100 Series & /200 Series and DaqBoard [ISA type] Configuration

Use of the DBK43A or DBK43B requires setting jumpers in DaqBooks/100 Series & /200 Series devices



and ISA-type DaqBoards.

1. If not using auxiliary power, place the JP1 jumper in the expanded analog mode.

Note: This default position is necessary to power the interface circuitry of the DBK43A [or DBK43B] via the internal ± 15 VDC power supply. If using auxiliary power (DBK32A or DBK33), you must remove both JP1 jumpers. Refer to *Power Management* in the *DBK Basics* section [at the front of the manual] and to the DBK32A and DBK33 document modules as needed.

2. For DaqBook/100, DaqBook/112 and DaqBook/120, place the JP4 jumper in *single-ended* mode

Note: To use a DBK43A [or DBK43B] with a Daq PC-Card, you must an appropriate power module must be used.

DaqBook/2000 Series and DaqBoard/2000 Series Configuration

No Jumper configurations are required for these /2000 series devices.

Hardware Adjustment

Bridge circuit transducers are used for many different applications, and the DBK43A and DBK43B modules are flexible enough to support most of them. Each channel circuit has an excitation regulator, a high gain (100-1250) input amplifier with offset adjustment, a low-pass filter, a scaling (1-10) amplifier, and a calibration multiplexer.

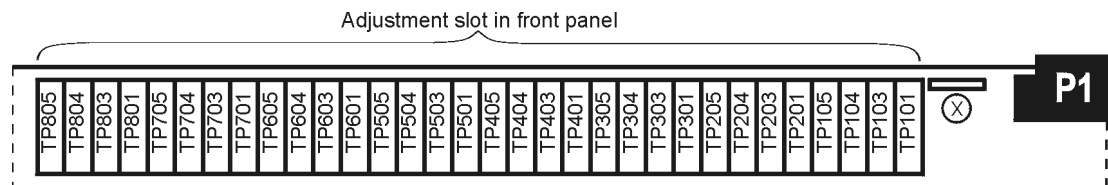
Trim pots

The front of the strain gage modules have a slot to allow access to 4 potentiometers to trim (adjust) the accuracy for each channel circuit. The trim pots are labeled to represent the following adjustments:

- EXC** for adjusting the excitation voltage to the transducer
- GAIN** for setting the gain of the input amplifier
- OFFSET** for adjusting the circuit offset for quiescent loads or bridge imbalance
- SCALE** for setting the gain of the scaling amplifier

Trimpot	Channel Number							
	CH0	CH1	CH2	CH3	CH4	CH5	CH6	CH7
EXC	TP101	TP201	TP301	TP401	TP501	TP601	TP701	TP801
GAIN	TP104	TP204	TP304	TP404	TP504	TP604	TP704	TP804
OFFSET	TP103	TP203	TP303	TP403	TP503	TP603	TP703	TP803
SCALE	TP105	TP205	TP305	TP405	TP505	TP605	TP705	TP805

The following figure shows trimpot locations for both the DBK43A and DBK43B.



Trim Pot Locations

CAL/NORM, CAL1/RUN, and CAL2/RUN Switches

DBK43A has a single CAL/NORM switch. **DBK43B** has two switches, CAL1/RUN and CAL2/RUN. The switches are easy to see on the rear panel of the associated DBK module.

- The NORM and RUN positions are for normal running operations, as indicated in the following tables.
- In the CAL position, the shunt calibration offset and the excitation voltage can be read depending on the software function control. This is discussed in the next section.

Software-Controlled Setup

Proper setup includes the use of software to control the calibration multiplexer in each circuit. The calibration multiplexer is used to switch the bridge circuit out and apply internal reference voltages to the input for use in the DBK43A or DBK43B setup. The calibration multiplexer also allows the recording of the individual adjustments.

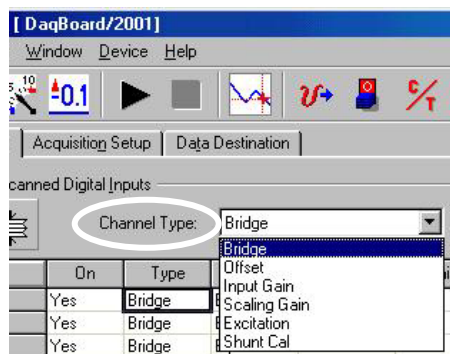
The next two tables identify functions available through DaqView and LogView, respectively. Note that DaqView uses the term “Channel Type,” and LogView uses the term “Mode.” The tables include equations in which “V_{OUT}” (voltage out) represents the voltage recorded by the primary data acquisition device, i.e., a LogBook, DaqBook, DaqBoard, or other Daq device.

Selecting *Channel Types* in DaqView, or *Modes* in LogView

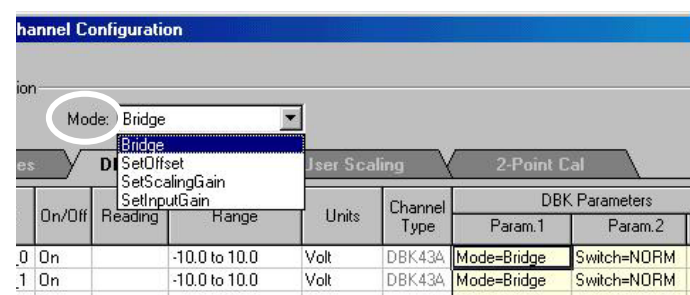


Reference Notes:

Typical setup steps with embedded examples begin on page 16 of this DBK43 document. The steps can be used for both LogBook and Daq device applications.



Selecting *Channel Type* for DBK43A
In DaqView



Selecting *Channel Mode* for DBK43A
In LogView

DBK43A Channel Types and Modes - Switch Positions		
Channel Type ¹ (Mode) ¹	CAL/NORM Switch	Function and Associated V _{OUT} Equation
Bridge	NORM	Sets the channel to read the value of the bridge circuit with all gains and offsets in effect. This is the normal operation. $V_{out} = (\text{Scaling Gain})(\text{Filter Gain}^*)(\text{Input Gain})(\text{bridge circuit voltage}) - \text{offset voltage}$
Offset (SetOffset)	NORM	Applies a grounded input to the channel. Sets the channel to read the circuit offset voltage multiplied by the input amplifier and the low-pass filter gain. $V_{out} = (\text{Filter Gain}^*)(\text{Input Gain}) - \text{offset voltage}$
Input Gain (SetInputGain)	NORM	Applies 5 mV to the input channel. Sets the channel to read the voltage out of the circuit through the input gain amplifier and the low-pass filter [if enabled]. $V_{out} = (\text{Filter Gain}^*)(\text{Input Gain})(5 \text{ mV}) - \text{offset voltage}$
Scaling Gain (SetScalingGain)	NORM	Applies 5 mV to the input channel. Sets the channel to read the voltage out of the circuit through the input gain amplifier, the low-pass filter [if enabled], and the scaling gain amplifier. $V_{out} = \text{Filter Gain}^*(\text{Scaling Gain}[(\text{Input Gain})(5 \text{ mV}) - \text{offset voltage}])$
Excitation	CAL	Sets excitation. $V_{out} = (\text{Excitation Voltage})$
Shunt Cal	CAL	Activates shunt-cal resistors. $V_{out} = (\text{Scaling Gain})(\text{Filter Gain}^*)(\text{Input Gain})(\text{bridge circuit voltage with shunt}) - \text{offset voltage}$

DBK43A has one CAL/NORM switch. The “Up” position puts the switch in the “calibration” state. The “Down” position puts the switch in the “Run” (Normal) state. DBK43B has two switches; for that module refer to the following table.

*In the equations, the asterisk indicates the conditional clause, “if the filter is enabled.”

¹ DaqView uses the term “Channel Type.” LogView uses the term “Mode.” In the first column the “type” and “mode” names are often the same for DaqView and LogView. When there are differences the LogView “Mode” name appears in parenthesis, for example (SetInputGain) is LogView’s mode equivalent of DaqView’s “Input Gain.”

DBK43B Channel Types and Modes - Switch Positions			
Channel Type ¹ (Mode) ¹	CAL1 Switch	CAL2 Switch	Function and Associated V _{OUT} Equation
Bridge	RUN (Down)	RUN (Down)	Sets the channel to read the value of the bridge circuit with all gains and offsets in effect. This is the normal operation. $V_{out} = (\text{Scaling Gain})(\text{Filter Gain}^*)(\text{Input Gain})(\text{bridge circuit voltage}) - \text{offset voltage}$
Offset (SetOffset)	RUN (Down)	CL2 (Up)	Applies a grounded input to the channel. Sets the channel to read the circuit offset voltage multiplied by the input amplifier and the low-pass filter gain. $V_{out} = (\text{Filter Gain}^*)(\text{Input Gain}) - \text{offset voltage}$
Input Gain (SetInputGain)	RUN (Down)	CAL2 (Up)	Applies 5 mV to the input channel. Sets the channel to read the voltage out of the circuit through the input gain amplifier and the low-pass filter [if enabled]. $V_{out} = (\text{Filter Gain}^*)(\text{Input Gain})(5 \text{ mV}) - \text{offset voltage}$
Scaling Gain (SetScalingGain)	RUN (Down)	CAL2 (Up)	Applies 5 mV to the input channel. Sets the channel to read the voltage out of the circuit through the input gain amplifier, the low-pass filter [if enabled], and the scaling gain amplifier. $V_{out} = \text{Filter Gain}^*(\text{Scaling Gain}(\text{Input Gain})(5 \text{ mV}) - \text{offset voltage})$
Excitation	CAL1 (Up)	CAL2 (Up)	Sets excitation. $V_{out} = (\text{Excitation Voltage})$
Shunt Cal	CAL1 (Up)	CAL2 (Up)	Activates shunt-cal resistors. $V_{out} = (\text{Scaling Gain})(\text{Filter Gain}^*)(\text{Input Gain})(\text{bridge circuit voltage with shunt}) - \text{offset voltage}$

DBK43B has two switches: CAL1/RUN and CAL2/RUN. DBK43A only has one switch; for that module refer to the previous table.

* In the equations, the asterisk indicates the conditional clause, "if the filter is enabled."

¹ DaqView uses the term "Channel Type." LogView uses the term "Mode." In the first column the "type" and "mode" names are often the same for DaqView and LogView. When there are differences the LogView "Mode" name appears in parenthesis, for example (SetInputGain) is LogView's mode equivalent of DaqView's "Input Gain."

DBK43B - Notes regarding CAL1 and CAL2			
Mode	CAL1	CAL2	Comments
RUN & SET BRIDGE	RUN (Down)	RUN (Down)	Unlike the DBK43A, this run mode for the DBK43B allows for time stamping and event marking without signal error. Both switches "down" adds a grounded input to the channel and sets the channel to read the circuit offset voltage multiplied by the input amplifier and the low-pass filter gain.
	CAL1 (Up)	RUN (Down)	Not used. An invalid switch position.
SET INPUT GAIN, SET OFFSET, & SET SCALING GAIN	RUN (Down)	CAL2 (Up)	Would simulate a DBK43A run mode. Used for setting input gain, scaling gain, or offset.
SET EXCITATION & SET SHUNT CAL	CAL1 (Up)	CAL2 (Up)	With both switches up, the calibration mode is enabled. The mode is identical to that of the DBK43A when its single CAL/NORM switch is positioned to "CAL."

A Typical Setup Procedure, with Embedded Examples



Reference Notes:

- ✦ Prior to using DBK43A or DBK43B with DaqView, you must select the module from DaqView's **Configure Hardware Settings** screen. If needed, refer to Chapter 3, *DBK Setup in DaqView*.
- ✦ Prior to using DBK43A or DBK43B with LogView, you must select the module from LogView's **Hardware Configuration** screen. If needed, refer to Chapter 4, *DBK Setup in LogView*.
- ✦ The board layouts in this DBK section can be referred to for jumper locations, jumper setting orientations, and trimpot locations.
- ✦ For **Calibration** – DaqView users should refer to the *GageCal* segment beginning on page 21 of this section. LogView users should refer to the section titled *Calibrating DBK16, DBK43A, and DBK43B for LogBook Applications*, beginning on page 25.

1. Verify that the low-pass filters are set to BYPASS. The filters are set via jumpers JPn04 where n is the channel number (1 through 8); for example, JP104 sets the filter for channel 1, and JP804 sets the filter for channel 8.

Note: If you plan to use filters during your acquisition, you should still select BYPASS at this point. Enabling the filters comes into play later in the procedure. However, if you do plan to enable filters, note the gain in the filter stage (default $\times 2$, or $\times 1$ with resistor removed) and allow for it in your setup.

2. Coupling is set via jumpers JPn03 where n is the channel number (1 through 8). Verify that the “Coupling” jumpers are installed. When installed, the channels are set for DC coupling.

Note: If you plan to use AC Coupling during your acquisition, you should still select DC Coupling at this point. Selecting AC Coupling comes into play later in the procedure.

3. Determine the *excitation for the transducer*. This is based on the transducer specifications and from the current limitations of the DBK43 module's excitation regulator.
4. Determine the *maximum voltage* that can result from the transducer for a strain gage or for a load cell. The values can be calculated as follows:

Strain Gage Example

Most strain gages come with Gage Factors (GF). To calculate the approximate output of the bridge circuit with a typical strain value, use the formula:

$$\frac{(\text{Excitation Voltage})(\text{Gage Factor})(\text{Strain in strain units})}{4} = \text{*Bridge circuit output voltage}$$

In this strain gage example, let's assume the following:

- We have a 120 ohm strain gage.
- The gage factor is 2.1.
- The excitation voltage is 5 V. This is due to the current limitation of the excitation regulator on the DBK43 module [note that the excitation voltage must be less than 6 V]
- We are measuring 4000 micro-strain

By applying these values to the preceding equation we find that the bridge output voltage is 10.5 mV.

$$\text{Bridge output voltage for 4000 microstrain} = \frac{(5)(2.1)(4000 \times 10^{-6})}{4} = 10.5 \text{ mV}$$

*linear estimate (some strain gages are not linear); refer to strain-gage theory for more information.

Load Cell Example

Load cells come with a mV/V specification; for each volt of excitation at maximum load, the load cell will output a specific millivolt level. The following equation applies:

$$\text{Load Cell Output Voltage} = (\text{Load}_{\text{Applied}}/\text{Load}_{\text{Rated}})(\text{Excitation Voltage})(\text{Load Cell Rating})$$

For this example, let's assume the following:

- We have a 350 ohm, 3000 pound load cell.
- The load cell is rated at 2.05 mV/V
- We are using an excitation of 10 V

By applying these values to the preceding equation we find that the Load Cell Output Voltage is 20.5 mV.

$$\text{Load Cell Output Voltage} = (3000/3000)(10)(2.05 \times 10^{-3}) = 20.5 \text{ mV}$$

For 1000 pounds applied load, the Load Cell Output Voltage would be one third of the 20.5 mV value, i.e., $20.5 \text{ mV}/3 = 6.833 \text{ mV}$. If we used the entire equation we would see:

$$\text{Load Cell Output Voltage} = (1000/3000)(10)(2.05 \times 10^{-3}) = 6.833 \text{ mV}$$

Now that we know our sensor's full-scale voltage, we can calculate the DBK43 module's voltage gain. The proper voltage gain allows the full-scale sensor output to correspond to the full-scale input of the data acquisition device. Full-scale device inputs are:

- 5 to +5 V for DaqBook and DaqBoard [ISA type] in bipolar mode
- 0 to +10 V for DaqBook, DaqBoard [ISA type], and DaqBoard/2000 Series in unipolar mode
- 10 to +10 V for DaqBoard/2000 Series in bipolar mode and for Daq PC-Card
- 10 to +10V for LogBooks in bipolar mode
- 0 to +20 V for LogBooks in unipolar mode

5. Calculate the *channel total gain* based on the full-scale LogBook or Daq device.

The following equation is used to calculate DBK43 total gain.

$$\text{Gain}_{\text{TOTAL}} = (\text{Sensor Output Voltage}_{\text{FULL-SCALE}} - \text{Voltage}_{\text{OFFSET}}) / \text{Strain or Load Voltage}_{\text{OUTPUT}}$$

In this example we will use:

- a full-scale sensor output voltage of +5 V [for a DaqBook in bipolar mode].
- a 0.5 V offset (from full-scale) to prevent saturation
- the 10.5 mV Bridge Output Voltage [for 4000 microstrain] from Example 1.

Using the gain equation we get:

$$\text{Gain}_{\text{TOTAL}} = (5.0 \text{ V} - 0.5 \text{ V}) / 10.5 \text{ mV} = 4.5 \text{ V} / 0.0105 \text{ V} = 428.6$$

6. Determine how the total gain will be distributed between the input amplifier gain, filter gain, and scaling amplifier gain.

An Example of Total Gain Distribution: If we round the gain of $\times 428.6$ [calculated in the previous step] down to $\times 420$, then the gain distributions indicated by the following table are possible.

Gain Distribution Options for a Total Gain of $\times 420$				
Gain Stage & Associated Range	Possible Gain Distributions			
	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
Input Gain $\times 100$ to $\times 1250$	$\times 420$	$\times 100$	$\times 240$	$\times 300$
Filter Gain $\times 1$ or $\times 2$	Disabled	$\times 2$	$\times 1$	Disabled
Scaling Gain $\times 1$ to $\times 10$	$\times 1$	$\times 2.1$	$\times 1.75$	$\times 1.4$
Total Gain	$\times 420$	$\times 420$	$\times 420$	$\times 420$

After we decide on a distribution option, the sensor can be hooked up to the DBK43 module, the bridge completion resistors can be installed, the excitation voltage set, followed by setting the gains. In this example we will be using DaqView. Steps for other programs will be similar.

7. Connect the transducer to the DBK43 module according to the figures in the *Signal Connection* (page 3) and *Bridge Applications* (page 5). Install the appropriate bridge-completion resistors if applicable.
8. **Adjust the Excitation voltage.**
Note: For DaqView versions 5.05 and higher the reading will already be correctly scaled.
 - (a) DBK43A users: Place CAL/NORM switch to “CAL.”
DBK43B users: Place CAL1 and CAL2 “Up.”
 - (b) DBK43A users: LogView users set the software CAL/NORM switch, in Hardware Configuration, to “CAL.”
DBK43B users: LogView users set the software switch parameter to 1’CAL+2’CAL.
 - (c) Select “Excitation” for the Channel Type.
 - (d) With the Reading column enabled, set the excitation voltage for the transducer by adjusting the trimpot labeled EXC. Note that each of the eight channels has a channel-specific trimpot for excitation.
 - (e) After the excitation voltage is set, stop the Readings.
 - (f) DBK43A users: Return the CAL/NORM switch to the NORM position.
DBK43B users: Return CAL1 to RUN “Down” and CAL2 “Up” (CAL).
 - (g) DBK43A users: LogView users set the software CAL/NORM switch to “NORM.”
DBK43B users: LogView users set the software switch parameter to 1’RUN+2’CAL.
9. **Adjust the Offset.**
 - (a) DBK43A users: Place CAL/NORM switch in the NORM position.
DBK43B users: Place CAL1 “Down” (RUN) and CAL2 “Up (CAL.).
 - (b) DBK43A users: LogView users verify that the software CAL/NORM switch is selected to “NORM.”
DBK43B users: LogView users verify the software switch parameter is set to 1’RUN+2’CAL.
 - (c) DaqView user’s: select “Offset” for the Channel Type.
 LogView users: select “SetOffset” for the Mode.
 - (d) With the Reading column enabled, adjust the OFFSET trimpot (OFST) to obtain a channel reading of 0.00 volts. This removes all offset from the DBK43 module’s channel circuit. Note that each of the eight channels has a designated, channel-specific, trimpot for offset.
 - (e) After the Offset is adjusted to 0.00, stop the Readings.
10. **Adjust the Input Gain.**
 - (a) DBK43A users: CAL/NORM switch remains in the NORM position.
DBK43B users: Position CAL1 “Down” (Run) and position CAL2 “Up.”
 - (b) DaqView users: select “Input Gain” for the Channel Type.
 LogView users: select “SetInputGain” for the Mode.
 - (c) With the Reading column enabled, adjust the GAIN trimpot to obtain a voltage reading equal to $0.005 \times G_I$, where “ G_I ” is the desired input amplifier gain. Note that each of the eight channels has a channel-specific trimpot for Input Gain.
 - (d) Stop the Readings.



For very high system gains you may need to first, set the Input Gain low, then set the Scaling Gain, and then reset the Input Gain.

Typical input gain settings are shown in the following table.

Input Gains and Typical Readings	
Input Gain	Reading
x100	0.5 volts
x200	1.0 volts
x300	1.5 volts
x400	2.0 volts
x500	2.5 volts
x600	3.0 volts
x700	3.5 volts
x750	3.75 volts
x800	4.0 volts
x900	4.5 volts
x1000	5.0 volts
x1200	6 volts *

* requires primary acquisition device to be in unipolar mode.

11. Adjust the **Scaling Gain**.

- DBK43A users: CAL/NORM switch remains in the NORM position.
DBK43B users: CAL1 remains “Down” (Run) and CAL2 remains “Up.”
- DaqView users: select “Scaling Gain” for the Channel Type.
LogView users: select “SetScalingGain” for the Mode.
- With the Reading column enabled, adjust the SCALE trimpot (SCA) for a voltage reading equal to $.005 \times G_I \times G_S$, where “ G_I ” is the desired input amplifier gain and “ G_S ” is the desired scaling amplifier gain. Note that each of the eight channels has a channel-specific, trimpot for Scaling Gain.
- Stop the Readings.

Scaling Gains Typical with an Input Gain of x200	
Scaling Gain	Reading
x2	2.0 volts
x4	4.0 volts
x6	6.0 volts*
x8	8.0 volts*
x10	10.0 volts*

* requires primary acquisition device to be in unipolar mode.

12. Adjust the **Offset** while the bridge circuit is being read.

- DBK43A users: CAL/NORM switch remains in the NORM position.
DBK43B users: CAL1 remains “Down” (Run). Position CAL2 “Down” (Run).
- Select “Bridge.”
- With the Reading column enabled, and with the quiescent (normal or inactive) load or strain applied, adjust the OFFSET trimpot for a reading of 0.00 volts. This adds offset to the circuit to compensate for the quiescent load and allows maximum resolution for the measurement.
- After adjusting the Offset to 0.00, stop the Readings.



The Offset adjustment is unipolar 0 to 5 V on the input amplifier output. If the Offset can not be adjusted to 0.00 V at the end of the setup procedure, swap the V_{in+} (4) and V_{in-} (3) wire connections, or reduce the Input Gain and increase the Scaling Gain.

- If required for your application*, enable the low-pass filters. The filters are set via jumpers JPn04 where n is the channel number (1 through 8); for example, JP104 sets the filter for channel 1, and JP804 sets the filter for channel 8.
- If required for your application*, set AC Coupling. Coupling is set via jumpers JPn03 where n is the channel number (1 through 8). To set AC Coupling, remove the JPn03 jumpers.

15. Calculate the LogBook or Daq device voltage/transducer units. Do this using the transducer specifications and the total gain of the DBK43 module's channel. Apply the units to your readings.
16. Verify the software settings by using a known load or strain and comparing the value to that observed in DaqView's Reading column.

Note: Gain adjustments can be made by activating a shunt-cal resistor that is calculated to be at maximum load.

To enable shunt-cal resistors:

(a) Select "Shunt Cal" as the Channel Type.

(b) DBK43A users: Set CAL/NORM switch to CAL.

DBK43B users: Place CAL1 and CAL2 "Up."

(c) DBK43A users: LogView users: set the software CAL/NORM switch, in Hardware Configuration, to "CAL."

DBK43B users: LogView users verify the software switch parameter is set to 1'CAL+2'CAL.

Settings can be verified via shunt-calibration.



After the final offset is made, the gain readings will be incorrect unless the circuit offset is removed.

GageCal, Calibration Program for DBK16, DBK43A, and DBK43B in Daq Applications



GageCal is intended for DBK16, DBK43, DBK43A, and DBK43B load cell applications in conjunction with Daq devices.

GageCal is not used for LogBook applications.

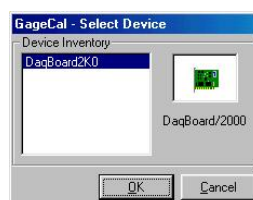
GageCal is a calibration aid for use with DBK16, DBK43, DBK43A, and DBK43B devices that are being used in Daq device data acquisition systems. The program, which is independent of DaqView, provides an on-screen walk-through for setting jumpers, switches and adjusting trimpots.

With GageCal you can:

- Use a graphic representation of a strain-gage board as a guide to configure switches, jumpers, and other hardware settings.
- Enter all the parameters pertaining to your strain gage application.
- Follow step by step prompting to adjust trimpots for scale gain, input gain, and offset to ensure the channel provides the desired input range.

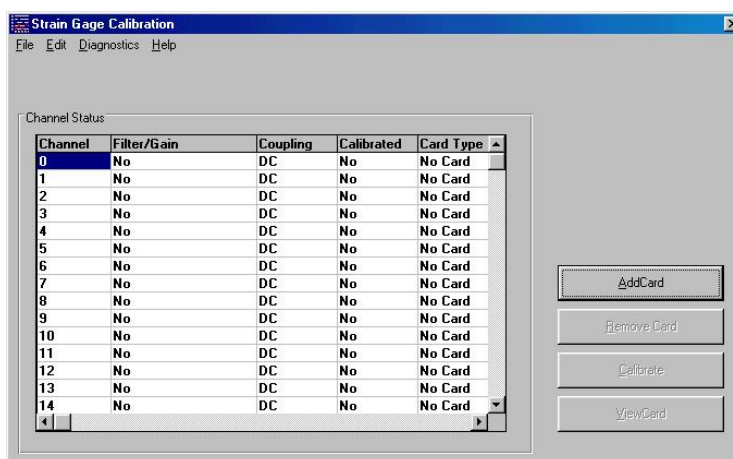
GageCal is installed from the Master Setup screen of the data-acquisition CD-ROM as part of the DaqBook/DaqBoard Support option. After your DaqBook/DaqBoard support has been installed you can access and use GageCal as follows.

1. Access GageCal from a desktop shortcut, or by navigating from the desktop as follows:
Start ⇒ Programs ⇒ IOtech DaqXSoftware [or Omega DaqXSoftware] ⇒ GageCal
A Select Device window will appear, similar to that shown in the following figure.



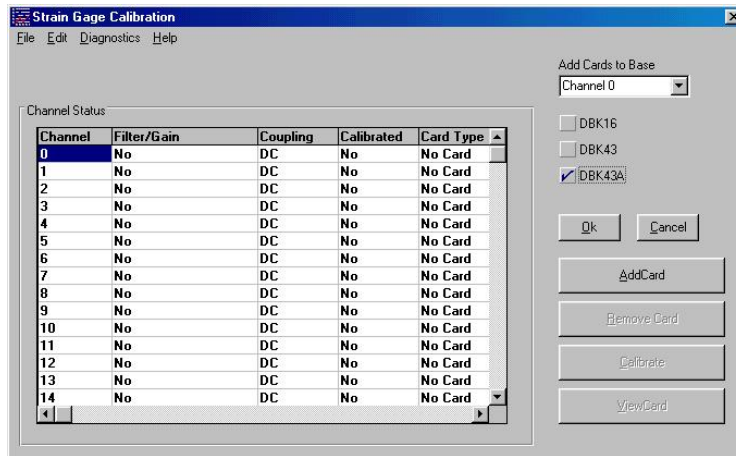
GageCal – Select Device

2. From the Select Device window, highlight the applicable DaqBook or DaqBoard, then click the <OK> button. The Strain Gage Calibration window will appear.



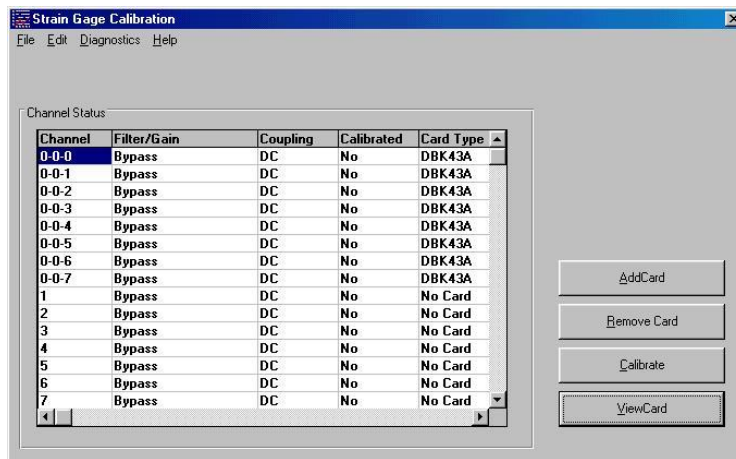
GageCal's Strain Gage Calibration Window

3. Click the <AddCard> button. Then select one of the following, as applicable:
DBK16, DBK43, DBK43A, or DBK43B. See following figure.



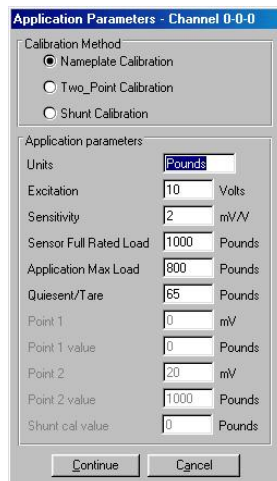
Selecting DBK43A

- Click the <OK> button. The Strain Gage Calibration window will provide 3 digit channel numbers in the form of “n₁-n₂-n₃,” where n₁ is the card number, n₂ is the bank number on the card, and n₃ is the channel number. See following figure.



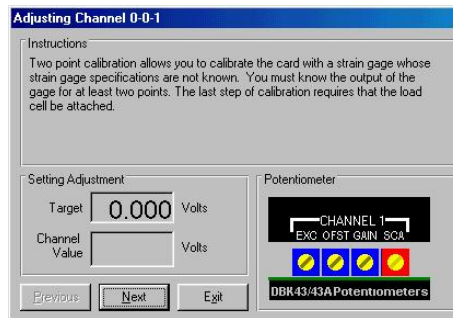
Strain Gage Calibration Window after Adding a Card

- Click the <Calibrate> button. An Applications Parameter box appears. See following figure.



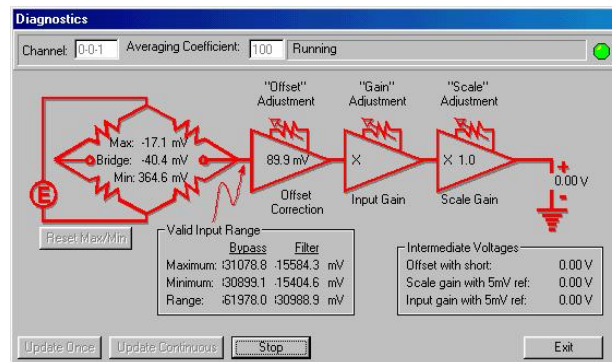
Application Parameters for Channel 0-0-0

6. Select the type of calibration to be performed, i.e., Nameplate, Two-Point, or Shunt. Then edit the Application Parameters, if applicable. A brief description of the three calibration methods follows. When done, click the <Continue> button.
 - **Nameplate calibration** provides a way to enter parameters for your strain gage and its application. The final step of the procedure includes attaching the strain gage (load cell).
 - **Two-Point calibration** provides a way to calibrate a DBK16, DBK43, DBK43A, or DBK43B that is using a strain gage with unknown specifications. In this method, the user enters two points of transducer output [milli-volts] vs. engineering units, e.g., pounds. GageCal provides set up instructions based on the parameters entered. The final step of the procedure includes attaching the strain gage (load cell).
 - **Shunt calibration** provides a means calibrating channels with use of user-supplied shunts to simulate a physical load. With this method, 1 or 2 shunt resistors (Rn00D and Rn00H) are added for each of the 8 channels to be calibrated. You must set J3 to the position closest to TP9 for the shunt calibration to work correctly. Shunt calibration is performed with the load-cell attached.
7. Follow GageCal's screen prompts to complete the calibration.



Example Screen Shot from GageCal

Note: You can use GageCal's "Diagnostics" feature to view a graphic representation of the strain gage and the card's gain stages.



GageCal Diagnostics

8. After completion, go to DaqView and convert ± 5 V to engineering units using $mx+b$.



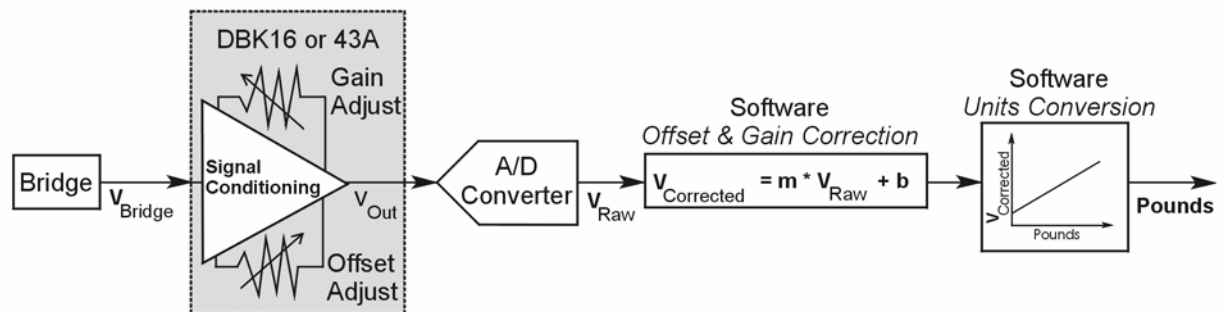
Calibrating DBK16, DBK43A, or DBK43B for *LogBook Applications*

Overview	25	Channel Calibration Procedure	33
Calibration Methods	26	2-Point Calibration	36
Procedures Common to All Calibration Steps (Required)	27	Shunt Calibration	38
Nameplate Calibration and Manual Calibration	30	Creating a Units Conversion Transfer Function	40
		Periodic Calibration Without Trimpots	41

Overview

Calibrating a strain gage channel includes:

- ⊕ One-time adjusting of the bridge excitation.
- ⊕ One-time tuning of the electronic gains and offset via trimpots to maximize performance and dynamic range.
- ⊕ Applying a transfer function to the voltage output to convert it to engineering units, e.g., pounds, kilograms.
- ⊕ Executing a software scale and offset adjustment periodically to maintain accuracy.



Example of a Unit Conversion from Voltage to Pounds

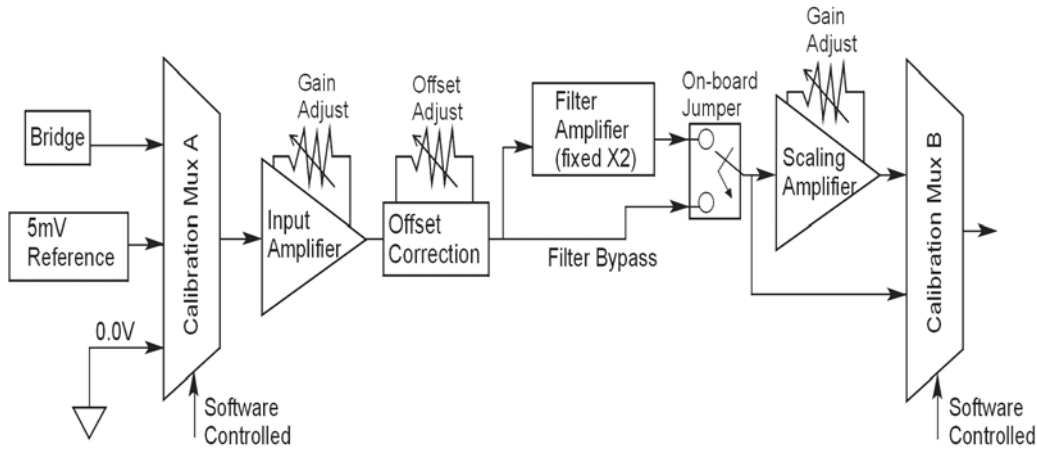
The trimpots provide course tuning so large quiescent offsets can be nulled and the bridge signal can be amplified to match the A/D input range. Once these adjustments are made, the operator can periodically fine-tune the calibration via software using LogView's 2-Point calibration feature. LogView's scale and offset features provide a simple means to apply a transfer function that converts the voltage to user units, for example, pounds, as in the above block diagram.

Bridge circuit transducers are used for many different applications, and the strain gage signal conditioning modules are flexible enough to support most of them. Each channel circuit has an excitation regulator, a high gain (x100 to x1250) input amplifier with offset adjustment, a low-pass filter, a scaling (x1 to x10) amplifier, and a calibration multiplexer.

By using software-controlled multiplexers, on-board reference voltages can be read by the data acquisition system so that precise gains and offsets can be set. LogView provides a means of easily controlling the calibration multiplexers so that the reference voltages can be displayed while the trimpots are being adjusted.

There are four trimpots to set up each channel circuit. The trimpots are labeled to represent the following adjustments:

- **EXC** - for adjusting the excitation voltage to the transducer
- **GAIN** - for setting the gain of the input amplifier
- **OFFSET** - for adjusting the circuit offset for quiescent loads or bridge imbalance
- **SCALE** - for setting the gain of the scaling amplifier



Signal-Flow Relationship of Software Controlled Multiplexers and On-Board Reference Voltages



This calibration procedure can only be executed while LogBook is attached to a PC that is running LogView.

To adjust trimpots, use one of the following calibration methods, as appropriate.

Calibration Methods

Several different calibration techniques are supported by strain gage signal conditioning modules. Calibration methods include; Nameplate, 2-Point, Shunt, and Manual. From the following discussion, select the calibration method that is best for your application.

Nameplate – Used to setup the channel using the transducer’s published specs.

Nameplate calibration is typically used with packaged load cells with millivolt-per-volt (mV/V) transfer functions. Using the mV/V spec of the load cell or a strain gage’s Gage Factor (GF), the necessary system gain can be calculated and applied to a channel.

2-Point – Used to setup the channel using 2 known loads, one of which might be “no load.”

The 2-Point calibration method requires the operator to apply two known loads to the load cell or strain gage, one at a time, while the data acquisition system takes measurements. Typically, the first point is with no load applied and the second point is close to the maximum load capacity of the gage. While measuring the first point the offset is nulled, and while measuring the second point the gain is adjusted to span the majority of the input range of the A/D. No gain calculations are required to perform this calibration method.

Shunt – Used to setup the channel using a shunt resistor applied to the bridge to simulate a load.

Shunt calibration is identical to 2-Point calibration except that the second point is simulated so that applying a load near the gage's maximum load is unnecessary. To simulate a bridge imbalance, a shunt resistor is placed across one leg of the bridge. Once the shunt resistor value has been calculated, it is applied to the bridge to provide the desired simulated load. No gain calculations are required to perform this calibration method.

Manual – Used to assign specific gains and offsets.

If a particular gain and offset are already known, these values can be used to setup a strain gage channel.

Procedures Common to All Calibration Steps (Required)

Set the Selected Channel(s) to DC Coupling

Since the applied calibration-signals are DC, set DC coupling for all the channels that are being adjusted.

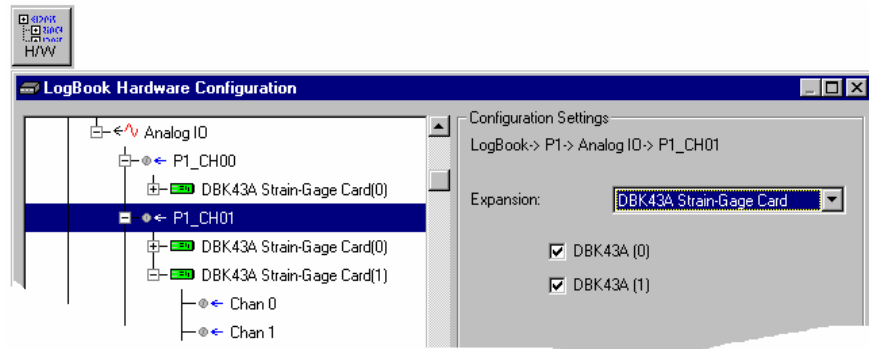
If your application requires AC coupling, don't forget to remove the jumpers when the adjustment procedure has been completed.

Determine Channel Parameters

Before adjusting the trimpots, the excitation needs to be determined. Typically, the supplier of the gage of load cell will recommend a suitable value, but make sure that the maximum output current of the excitation regulator is not exceeded.

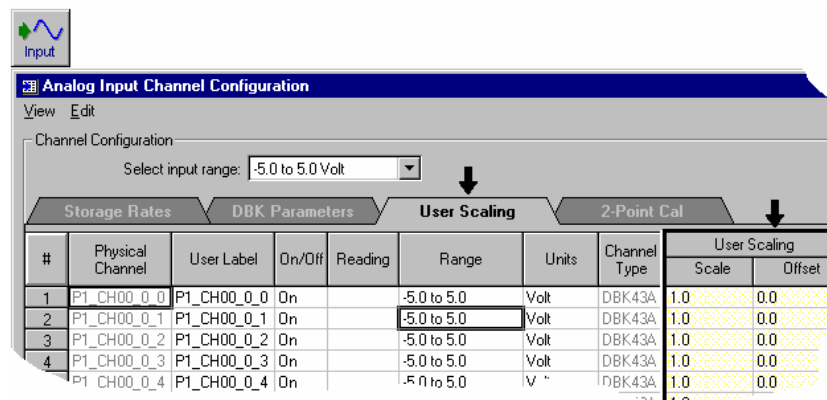
Initialize LogView

Launch LogView and use the *LogBook Hardware Configuration window* (hardware tree) to configure all of the DBK options that are to be used in the system. If needed, refer to the LogView chapter of the LogBook User's Manual (p/n 461-0901).



LogBook Hardware Configuration, Button and Screen

Open the *Analog Input Channel Configuration Window*. Click the User Scaling Tab and verify that all of the strain gage channels that are to be adjusted have scale and offset values of 1 and 0, respectively.



Analog Input Channel Configuration Window, Button and Screen ... "User Scaling" Tab Selected

For all of the strain gage channels that are to be adjusted, set their ranges to $\pm 5V$.

Click the *DBK Parameters* tab to expose the strain gage signal conditioning programmable settings.



Click the Attach button to substantiate a connection between the PC and the LogBook.

Adjust the Excitation - DBK16

For DBK16, set the excitation voltage for the transducer by adjusting the trimpot labeled EXC and measuring the voltage with a voltmeter across the +EXC and -EXC on the bridge or at the terminals of the signal conditioning module.

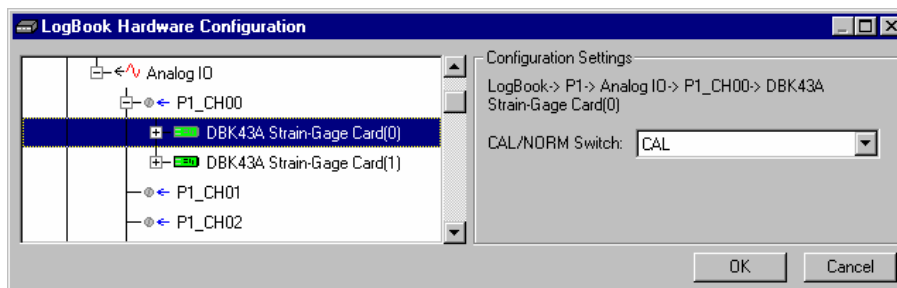
Adjust the Excitation - DBK43A - DBK43B

DBK43A and DBK43B are equipped with a switch that allows the excitation voltage to be read by the LogBook and displayed in LogView. For a DBK43A or DBK43B to be adjusted, you must:

1. DBK43A users: Reposition the DBK43A's "physical" calibration switch to the CAL position.
DBK43B users: Position DBK43B's CAL1 and CAL2 to the calibration position.
2. Select CAL in LogView. Open the *LogBook Hardware Configuration* window and select the appropriate DBK43A (see following figure).

DBK43A users: In the Configurations settings box, set the CAL/NORM Switch to CAL. If the DBK43A is not displayed click the + to the left of the base channel (to which it is attached), this action expands the hardware tree in the *LogBook Hardware Configuration* window. Repeat this process for all DBK43A units that are to be adjusted. Click OK to lock in the changes.

DBK43B users: In the Configurations settings box set the software switch parameter to



1'CAL+2'CAL.

Setting a DBK43A Cal/Norm Switch to "CAL"

3. In the Param1 column (see next figure for location), select all of the DBK43 channels that are to be adjusted.
4. Set Mode equal to Excitation from the drop down list (located above the DBK Parameters tab).
5. Turn off all the channels in the system except for those DBK43A channels that are to be adjusted.

Analog Input Channel Configuration

View Edit

Channel Configuration

Mode: Excitation

Storage Rates DBK Parameters User Scaling 2-Point Cal

#	Physical Channel	User Label	On/Off	Reading	Range	Units	Channel Type	DBK Parameters		
								Param.1	Param.2	Param.3
1	P1_CH00_0_0	P1_CH00_0_0	On		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	DBK43A	Mode=Excitation	Switch=CAL	
2	P1_CH00_0_1	P1_CH00_0_1	On		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	DBK43A	Mode=Excitation	Switch=CAL	
3	P1_CH00_0_2	P1_CH00_0_2	On		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	DBK43A	Mode=Excitation	Switch=CAL	
4	P1_CH00_0_3	P1_CH00_0_3	On		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	DBK43A	Mode=Excitation	Switch=CAL	
5	P1_CH00_0_4	P1_CH00_0_4	On		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	DBK43A	Mode=Excitation	Switch=CAL	
6	P1_CH00_0_5	P1_CH00_0_5	On		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	DBK43A	Mode=Excitation	Switch=CAL	
7	P1_CH00_0_6	P1_CH00_0_6	On		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	DBK43A	Mode=Excitation	Switch=CAL	
8	P1_CH00_0_7	P1_CH00_0_7	On		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	DBK43A	Mode=Excitation	Switch=CAL	
9	P1_CH00_1_0	P1_CH00_1_0	Off		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	DBK43A	Mode=Bridge	Switch=NORM	
10	P1_CH00_1_1	P1_CH00_1_1	Off		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	DBK43A	Mode=Bridge	Switch=NORM	

DBK card programmable parameter. Select from drop down list, or type in desired value.

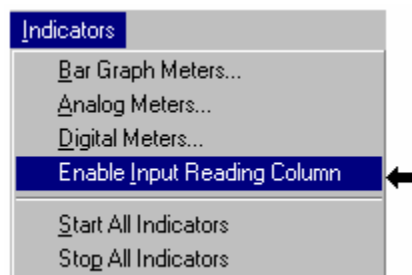
Selecting "Mode = Excitation" for DBK Parameter 1

Note: The Param2 column will show two switch positions for DBK43B applications.



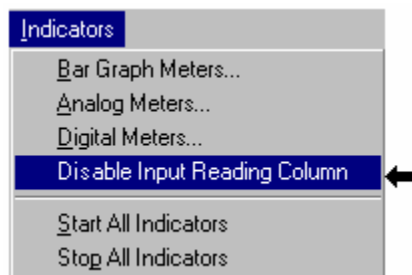
- Click the Download button to send the current configuration to the LogBook.

- Select Indicators \ Enable Input Reading Column from the menu bar to display the excitation values for each channel.



Selecting "Enable Input Reading Column" (from the Indicators Pull-Down Menu)

- Set the excitation voltage for each transducer by adjusting the trimpot labeled EXC for the associated channel while reading their values in LogView.
- Select Indicators \ Disable Input Reading Column from the menu bar.



Selecting "Disable Input Reading Column"(from the Indicators Pull-Down Menu)

- DBK43A users: Return the physical calibration switches (of the applicable DBK43As) to the NORM position.

DBK43B users: Return CAL1 to RUN (Down); and CAL2 to CAL (Up).

11. DBK43A users: In LogView, open the *LogBook Hardware Configuration Window* (hardware tree) and select NORM for each DBK43A.
DBK43B users: In LogView, open the *LogBook Hardware Configuration Window* (hardware tree) and select RUN for the CAL1 switch and select CAL for CAL2.

This completes the section entitled: “Procedures Common to All Calibration Steps (Required)”

Nameplate Calibration and Manual Calibration

To properly calibrate a strain gage channel using the **Nameplate method**, the required gain must first be calculated. If the desired gain and offset are already known [as in the **Manual calibration** method] skip to the section, *Determining the Gain of Each Amplification Stage*.

The following examples outline the necessary steps for determining the required gain for **Nameplate calibration**. Both *strain gage* and *load cell* examples are provided.

Calculating the Required Gain

Determining a Strain Gage's Maximum Output Voltage

Most strain gages come with Gage Factors (GF) used to calculate the approximate output of the bridge circuit with a typical strain value. The formula is:

$$V_{BR} = (V_{EXC} * G * S * B) / 4 \quad [\text{See following important notice.}]$$

Where: V_{BR} = Bridge output voltage

V_{EXC} = Excitation Voltage

G = Gage Factor

S = Strain in user units (in μStrain)

B = Configuration factor (1 for $\frac{1}{4}$ bridge, 2 for $\frac{1}{2}$ bridge, 4 for full bridge)



The equation, $V_{BR} = (V_{EXC} * G * S * B) / 4$ produces a linear estimate. If you are using a non-linear strain gage you should refer to strain gage theory for additional information as needed.

For a 120 ohm strain gage with a gage factor of 2.1 and excitation voltage of 5 V, applying 4000 microstrain would produce an bridge output of 10.5mV for a $\frac{1}{4}$ bridge configuration.

$$V_{BR} = (5 * 2.1 * 4000 \times 10^{-6}) / 4 = 10.5 \text{ mV}$$

Determining a Load Cell's Maximum Output Voltage

Load cells come with a mV/V specification—for each volt of excitation at maximum load, the load cell will output a specific millivolt level.

$$V_{LC} = R * V_{EXC}$$

Where: V_{LC} = Load cell output voltage

R = Load cell spec (mV/V)

V_{EXC} = Excitation voltage

Consider a 3000 pound load cell rated at 2.05 mV/V using 10 V of excitation (assume a 350 Ω load cell). When 3000 pounds is applied, the voltage out of the load cell is 20.5mV.

$$V_{LC} = (10 * 2.05 \times 10^{-3}) = 20.5 \text{ mV}$$

If 1000 pounds were applied, we would see 6.833 mV. This is arrived at as follows:

$$(1000/3000) * 10 * 2.05 \times 10^{-3} = 6.833 \text{ mV}$$

Using the Calculated Maximum Voltage to Determine the Necessary Gain

To maximize the resolution and dynamic performance of the system, the sensor's output should be amplified to correspond to the data acquisition system's input range.

Using the LogBook's $\pm 5\text{V}$ input range, the required gain is calculated by dividing 5V by the maximum output voltage of the sensor. Before performing the calculation, it is typically a good idea to pad the maximum sensor voltage by about 5% so that, once amplified, it won't bump into the limit of the 5V range.

$$G = V_{LB} / (V_{GO} + V_{GO} * 5\%)$$

Where: G = Gain

V_{LB} = LogBook input range

V_{GO} = Maximum gage output

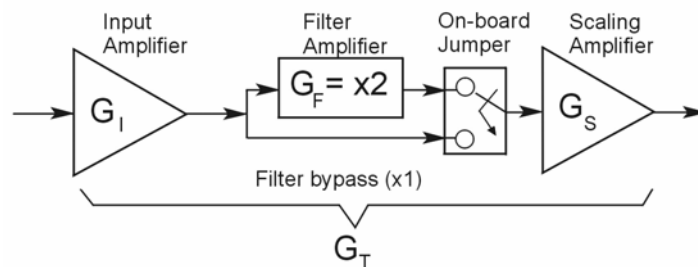
For the strain gage in the previous example with a maximum output of 10.5mV, the required gain is:

$$G = 5.0\text{V} / (0.0105\text{V} + 0.0105\text{V} * 0.05) = 453.5$$

For the above load cell with a maximum output of 20.5mV, the required gain is:

$$G = 5.0\text{V} / (0.0205\text{V} + 0.0205\text{V} * 0.05) = 232.3$$

Determining the Gain of Each Amplification Stage



The system's total gain is:

$$G_T = G_I * G_F * G_S$$

Where: G_T = Total gain

G_I = Input amplifier gain

G_F = Filter gain

G_S = Scaling amplifier gain

Note: Maximum gain calibration is $\times 1000$ for $\pm 5V$ range.

The majority of the gain should be assigned to the Input Amplifier, with the Scaling Amplifier used for fine-tuning. If the filter is enabled, a gain of $\times 2$ is automatically introduced.

The input amplifier has a gain range of $\times 100$ to $\times 1250$; the filter gain $\times 1$ or $\times 2$; and the scaling amplifier has a range of $\times 1$ to $\times 10$. For the strain gage example, if we round off our gain to $\times 420$, any of these possible settings will work.

	Option A	Option B	Option C	Option D
Input Gain	$\times 420$	$\times 100$	$\times 240$	$\times 300$
Filter Gain (enabled)	No	Yes ($\times 2$)	Yes ($\times 2$) *See Note	No
Scaling Gain	$\times 1$	$\times 2.1$	$\times 1.75$	$\times 1.4$
Total Gain	$\times 420$	$\times 420$	$\times 420$	$\times 420$



For Option C, the LPF gain is typically $\times 2$.

For gains of $\times 1$ (if the filter is enabled), the following apply:

DBK16 - For a gain of $\times 1$ (if the filter is enabled), $10K\Omega$ resistors R44 and R46 must have been previously removed (for the low and high channels, respectively).

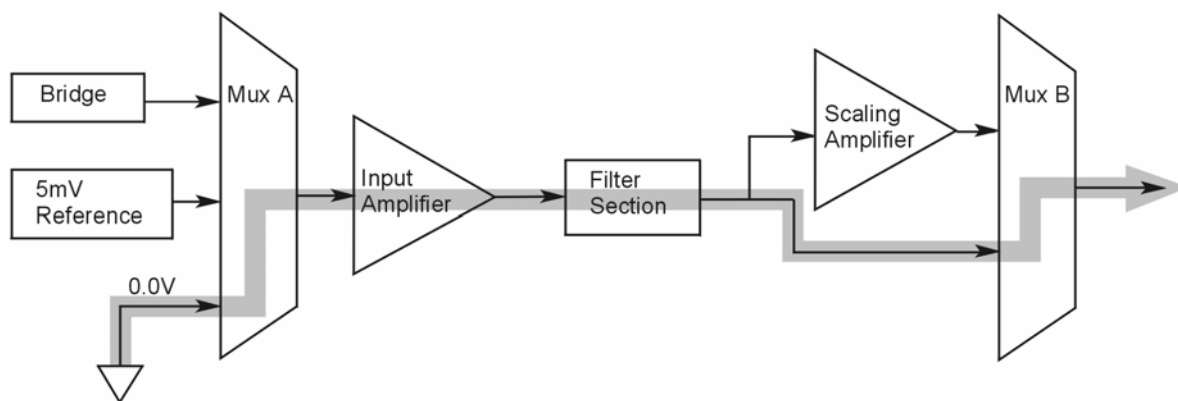
DBK43A and DBK43B - For a gain of $\times 1$ (if the channel filters are enabled), removal of the following $10 K\Omega$ resistors applies: Ch0 – R144, Ch1 – R244, Ch3 – R444, Ch4 – R544, Ch5 – R644, Ch6 – R744, Ch7 – R844.

Channel Calibration Procedure

Adjust the Offset

The following steps are used to adjust the offset.

1. In the Param1 column (see page 29 for location), select all of the DBK43A channels that are to be adjusted.
2. **Select Mode = SetOffset** from the drop down list above the grid. This selection commands the calibration multiplexer to route the 0.0V reference through the entire analog path (see following figure).



“Mode = Offset” 0.0 Volt Reference is Routed

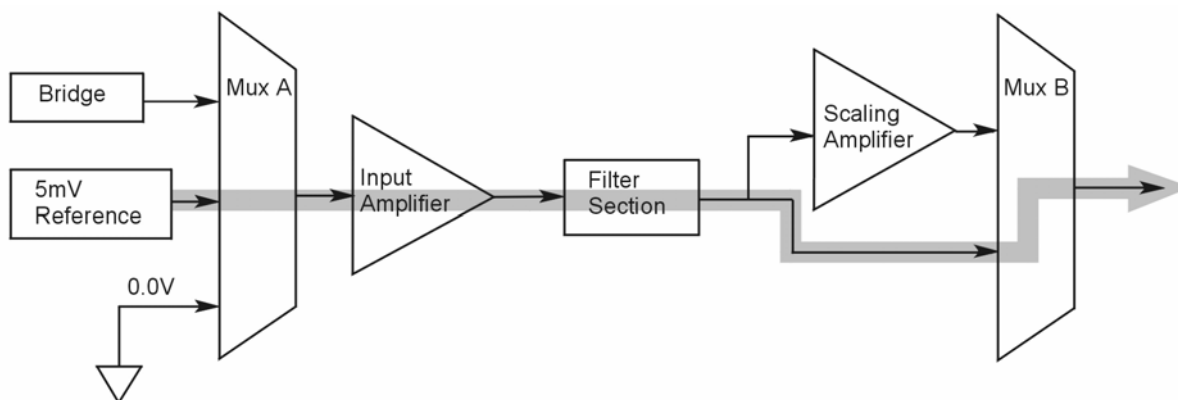
3. Turn off all the channels in the system except for those DBK43A channels that are to be adjusted.
4. Click the Download button. This sends the current configuration to the LogBook.
5. Select Indicators \ Enable Input Reading Column from the menu bar. This displays the offset values for the enabled channels.
6. Set the offset voltage to 0.0V for each transducer by adjusting the trimpot labeled OFFSET for the associated channel.
7. Select Indicators \ Disable Input Reading Column from the menu bar.

Adjust the Input Amplifier Gain

Perform the following steps to adjust the Input Amplifier Gain.

1. In the Param1 column (see page 27 for location), select all of the DBK43A channels that are to be adjusted.
2. **Select Mode = SetInputGain** from the drop down list above the grid. This selection commands the calibration multiplexer to route a 5mV reference through the Input Amplifier and bypass the Scaling amplifier (see following figure).

Note: If the filter is enabled (not bypassed) accommodate an additional x2 gain stage.



“Mode = SetInputGain,” 5 milli-Volt Reference Route

3. Turn off all the channels in the system except for those DBK43A channels that are to be adjusted.
4. Click the Download button to send the current configuration to the LogBook.
5. Select Indicators \ Enable Input Reading Column from the menu bar to display the values for each channel.
6. For the associated channel, set the voltage to $[G_I * G_F * 0.005]$ for each transducer by adjusting the trimpot labeled GAIN. Use the Input Amplifier Gain (G_I) calculated earlier.

Note: If the filter is enabled, the filter gain (G_F) is 2; otherwise $G_F = 1$.

Example 1: If $G_I = 250$ and the filter is *disabled*; the GAIN trimpot would be adjusted to obtain 1.25V.

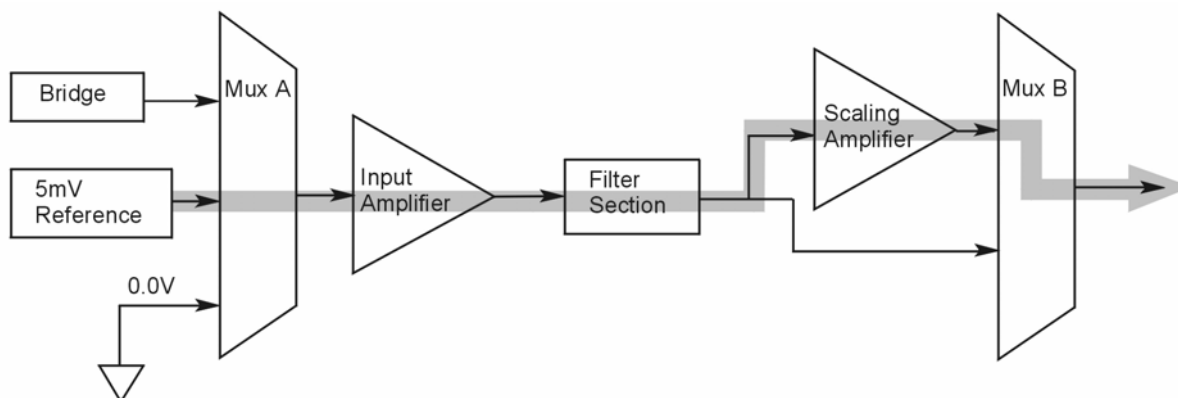
Example 2: If $G_I = 250$ and the filter is *enable*; the GAIN trimpot would be adjusted to obtain 2.50V.

7. Select Indicators \ Disable Input Reading Column from the menu bar.

Adjust the Scaling Amplifier Gain

Adjust the Scaling Amplifier Gain as follows:

1. In the Param1 column (see page 27 for location), select all of the DBK43A channels that are to be adjusted.
2. Select **Mode = SetScalingGain** from the drop down list above the grid. This selection commands the calibration multiplexer to route a 5mV reference through all of the amplification stages as shown below.



“Mode = ScalingGain,” 5 milli-Volt Reference Route

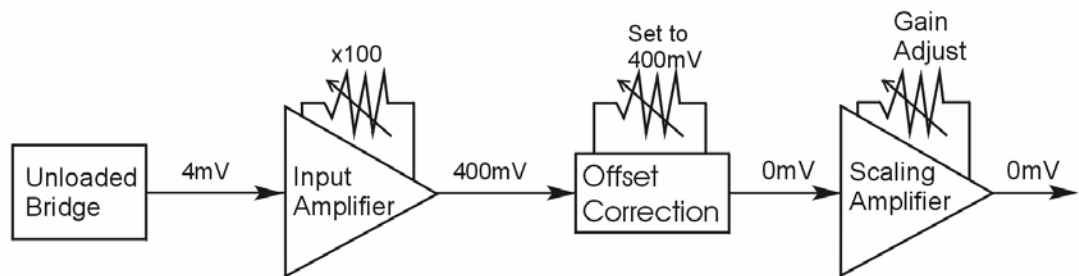
3. Turn off all the channels in the system except for those DBK43A channels that are to be adjusted.
4. Click the Download button to send the current configuration to the LogBook.
5. Select Indicators \ Enable Input Reading Column from the menu bar to display the values for each channel.
6. For the associated channel, set the voltage to $[G_T * 0.005]$ for each transducer by adjusting the trimpot labeled SCALE. Use the total system gain (G_T) calculated earlier.
Example: If $G_T = 435.5$, the SCALE trimpot would be adjusted to obtain 2.17 V.
7. Select Indicators \ Disable Input Reading Column from the menu bar.

Trimming Bridge Quiescent Load

Most bridges have some level of offset, even if no quiescent load is present. In quarter and half bridge situations, use of 1% bridge completion resistors can cause up to 1mV/V of offset. If the bridge has 4mV of offset and the Input Amplifier is set to x100, the Offset potentiometer would need to nullify 400mV.

DBK16 – For DBK16s, the Offset Potentiometer can adjust out 0 to +5V of offset amplified by the Input Amplifier.

DBK43A and DBK43B – For these two modules, the Offset Potentiometer can adjust out -1.25 to +5V of offset amplified by the Input Amplifier.

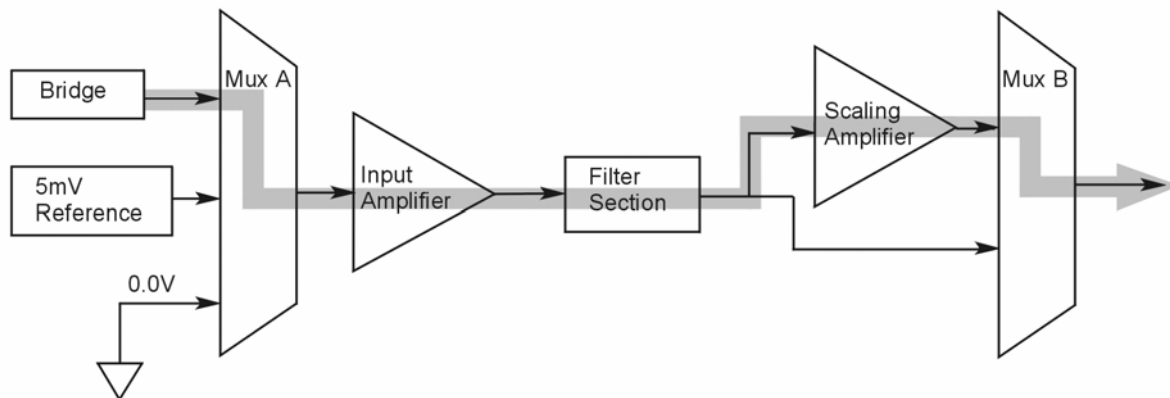


Trimming Bridge Quiescent Load

If a significant amount of quiescent offset is present and the Input Amplifier gain is set too high, the Offset Potentiometer will not have enough range to adequately nullify the offset. In this case, the gain of the Input Amplifier must be reduced while the gain of the Scaling Amplifier is increased proportionately.

Use the following steps to trim bridge quiescent load (unload the bridge).

1. DBK43A users: Place the unit's physical switch to NORM position.
DBK43B users: Place the physical CAL1 and CAL2 switches to the RUN position.
2. In the Param1 column (see page 27 for location), select all of the DBK43A [or DBK43B] channels that are to be adjusted.
3. Select **Mode = Bridge** from the drop down list above the grid. This selection commands the calibration multiplexer to route the transducer output through the analog path as shown below.



“Mode = Bridge,” Reference Route

3. Turn off all the channels in the system except for those DBK43A [or DBK43B] channels that are to be adjusted.
4. Click the Download button to send the current configuration to the LogBook.
5. Select Indicators \ Enable Input Reading Column from the menu bar to display the offset values for each channel.
6. For the associated channel, set the offset voltage to 0.0V for each transducer by adjusting the trimpot labeled OFFSET.

Note: If you are unable to nullify the quiescent offset of the bridge, your Input Amplifier gain may be too high. Information regarding gain redistribution can be found in the section entitled, *Determining the Gain of Each Amplification Stage*.

7. Select Indicators \ Disable Input Reading Column from the menu bar.

2-Point Calibration



This 2-point calibration method makes use of trimpot adjustments. It should not be confused with the LogView software 2-Point Calibration (discussed in the LogView chapter in the LogBook User’s Manual).

In the 2-Point calibration method, the user places two known loads on the gage, one at a time, then adjust the trimpots until the expected value is reached. Typically, the first of loads is “no load.” In the case of a weight scale, the scale would first be unloaded to adjust the offset, then a known load (near maximum expected) would be applied to adjust the gain.

Shunt calibration (discussed immediately after this *2-Point Calibration* section) is the same as the 2-Point method, except the second load is applied in a simulated fashion by shunting 1 leg of the bridge with a shunt resistor. Shunt calibration is preferred in cases where applying a real load (near the maximum expected) is not practical.

Initialize the System

1. DBK43A users: Verify that the unit’s physical switch is in the NORM position.
DBK43B users: Verify that the unit’s physical CAL1 and CAL2 switches are both in the RUN position.
2. Download a single setup and continuously display data in LogView. The continuous display can remain throughout the procedure since the calibration multiplexers do not need reset between steps.
3. In the Param1 column (see page 29 for location), select all of the DBK43A [or DBK43B] channels that are to be adjusted.

4. Select **Mode = Bridge** from the drop down list above the grid. This selection commands the calibration multiplexer to route the transducer voltage through the analog path.
5. Turn off all the channels in the system, except for those DBK43A [or DBK43B] channels that are to be adjusted.
6. Click the Download button to send the current configuration to the LogBook.
7. Select Indicators \ Enable Input Reading Column from the menu bar to display the offset values for each channel.

Adjust the Offset

For the associated channel, apply the first calibrated load to each gage (typically no-load) and set the voltage to 0.0V for each transducer. This is accomplished by adjusting the trimpot labeled OFFSET. If the first point is actually a calibrated load, you will need to move the load to each gage, one at a time, to adjust its associated offset.

Adjust the Input and Scale Amplifier Gain

Complete the following steps to adjust the channel gain.

1. Apply the second load to each gage channel. The value of this load should approximate that of the maximum expected load. For the best results, a gain should be selected so that the bridge's maximum output equals 90% of the A/D's input range.
2. Calculate the desired voltage for the second point using the following equation:

$$V_D = (L_A/L_M) * V_I * 90\%$$

Where: V_D = Desired voltage for 2nd point of calibration

L_A = Applied load used in calibrating the 2nd point

L_M = Maximum load expected during usage

V_I = Input voltage range

Example: The load standard that will be applied to the gage as the 2nd point in the 2-Point calibration is 100lbs. The maximum expected load during usage is 150lbs. The programmable input range of the data acquisition system is set for $\pm 5V$. The desired output voltage of the strain gage signal conditioning electronics is:

$$V_D = (100/150) * 5 * 0.90 = 3V$$

In this example, we should adjust the GAIN and SCALE trimpots until a value of 3V is measured.

If 150 lbs is applied to the gage, a voltage of 4.5V will be measured.

$$V_D = (150/150) * 5 * 0.90 = 4.5V$$

3. Apply the second calibrated load to each gage and set the voltage to V_D , as derived in step 2. Do this for each transducer by adjusting the trimpots labeled GAIN and SCALE for the associated channel. Note that the GAIN trimpot provides most of the amplification (course adjustment), while the SCALE trimpot allows for fine-tuning.

Repeating the Process



Since adjusting the gain for the first time will have an affect on the offset, it is recommended that offset and gain adjustment be performed twice for each channel.

Shunt Calibration

Shunt calibration is virtually identical to the 2-Point method just discussed, except that the second point is simulated. The simulated load is achieved by shunting one leg of the bridge with a shunt resistor. Shunt calibration is the preferred calibration method when applying a real load (of a value approximating the maximum expected load) is not practical. To adjust the channel gain, the shunt must be applied to the bridge.



Calculate and install the necessary shunt resistor before continuing.

- ✚ **DBK43A** has direct support for shunt calibration, accommodating the resistor in its enclosure and allowing the software to apply it when requested.
- ✚ **DBK16** does not have direct support, so the shunt resistor must be applied externally and switched in manually.

Adjust the Offset

1. **DBK43A users:** Verify that the unit's physical switch is in the NORM position.
DBK43B users: Verify that the unit's physical CAL1 and CAL2 switches are both in the RUN position.
2. In the Param1 column, select all of the DBK43A [or DBK43B] channels that are to be adjusted.
3. Select **Mode = Bridge** from the drop down list above the grid. This selection commands the calibration multiplexer to route the transducer voltage through the analog path.
4. Turn off all the channels in the system except for those DBK43A [or DBK43B] channels that are to be adjusted.
5. Click the Download button to send the current configuration to the LogBook.
6. Select Indicators \ Enable Input Reading Column from the menu bar to display the offset values for each channel.
7. For the associated channel, apply the first calibrated load to each gage (typically no-load) and set the voltage to 0.0V for each transducer by adjusting the trimpot labeled OFFSET.



If the first point is an actual calibrated load, you must move the load to each gage, one at a time, to adjust its associated offset.

Adjust the Input and Scale Amplifier Gain

For the best results, a gain should be selected so that the bridge's maximum output equals 90% of the A/D's input range.

1. Use the following equation to calculate the desired shunt voltage (V_D).

$$V_D = (L_s/L_M) * V_I * 90\%$$

Where: V_D = Desired voltage from the after amplification when the shunt is applied

L_s = Simulated load produced by shunt

L_M = Maximum load expected during usage

V_I = Input voltage range

Example: The simulated load produced by the shunt 100lbs. The maximum expected load during usage is 150 lbs. The programmable input range of the data acquisition system is set for $\pm 5V$. The desired output voltage of the strain gage signal conditioning electronics is: $V_D = (100/150) * 5 * 0.90 = 3V$

In this example, we would adjust the GAIN and SCALE trimpots until a value of 3V is measured. If 150lbs is applied to the gage, a voltage of 4.5V will be measured.

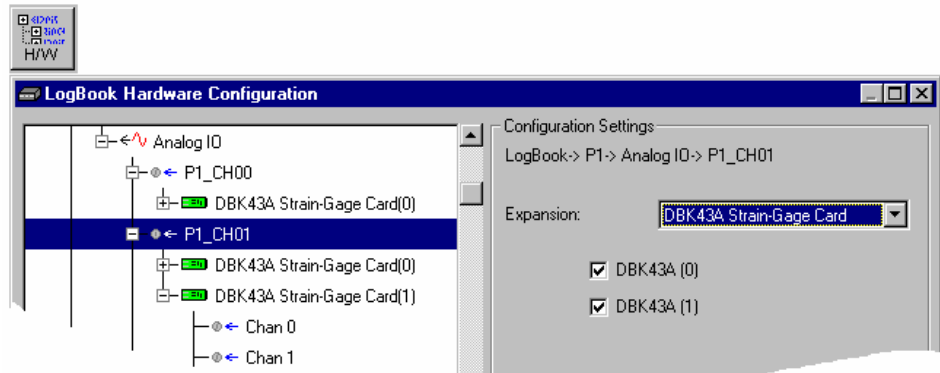
$$V_D = (150/150) * 5 * 0.90 = 4.5V$$

For **DBK16, only** ... Externally apply the shunt resistor and set the voltage to V_D , as derived above for each transducer. This is done by adjusting the trimpots labeled GAIN and SCALE for the associated channel. The GAIN trimpot is used for course adjustment; and the SCALE trimpot for fine-tuning.

For **DBK43A only** ... For each DBK43A to be adjusted, move the physical switch from **NORM** to **CAL**.

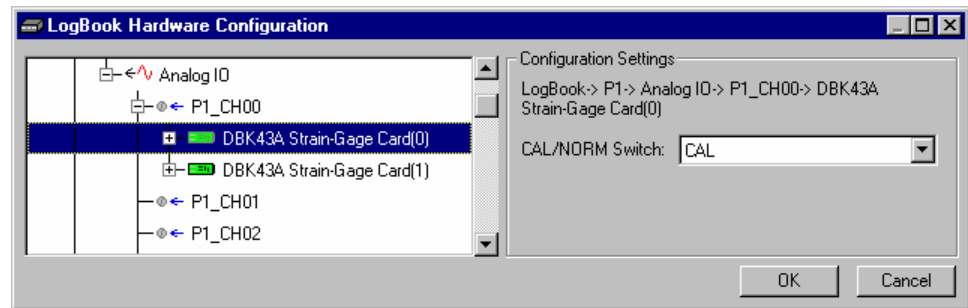
For **DBK43B only** ... For each DBK43B to be adjusted, move the two physical switches from **RUN** to **CAL1** and **CAL2** respectively.

2. In LogView, open the *LogBook Hardware Configuration window* and select the DBK43A.



LogBook Hardware Configuration, Button and Screen

3. Select the DBK43A [or DBK43B] from the *LogBook Hardware Configuration window's* hardware tree.
4. Set the list box to the right to CAL. If the DBK43A [or DBK43B] is not displayed click the + to the left of the base channel to which it is attached to expand the hardware tree.



Setting a DBK43A Cal/Norm Switch to "CAL"

5. Repeat this process for each DBK43A [or DBK43B] that is to be adjusted.
6. Click OK to lock in the changes.
7. Open the Analog Input Channel Grid. In the Param1 column (see page 27 for location), select all of the DBK43A [or DBK43B] channels that are to be adjusted. Select **Mode = Shunt** from the drop down list above the grid. Turn off all the channels in the system except for those DBK43A [or DBK43B] channels that are to be adjusted.
8. Click the Download button to send the current configuration to the LogBook.

9. Select Indicators \ Enable Input Reading Column from the menu bar to display the excitation values for each channel.
10. Set the voltage to V_D , as derived above, for each transducer. This is accomplished by adjusting the trimpots labeled GAIN and SCALE for the associated channel. The GAIN trimpot provides for course adjustment. The SCALE trimpot provides for fine tuning.
11. Select Indicators \ Disable Input Reading Column from the menu bar.
12. DBK43A users: Return the physical NORM/CAL switches to the NORM position.
DBK43B users: Return CAL1 and CAL2 to the RUN position.
13. DBK43A users: In LogView, open the *LogBook Hardware Configuration window* and return each DBK43A to NORM.
DBK43B users: In LogView, open the *LogBook Hardware Configuration window* and return each DBK43B to a software switch parameter status of: 1'RUN+2'RUN.
14. Change the mode to **Bridge**.

Repeating the Process



Since adjusting the gain for the first time will have an affect on the offset, it is recommended that offset and gain adjustment be performed twice for each channel.

Creating a Units Conversion Transfer Function

To make the data from your gage more useful, it should be recorded in terms of units appropriate to your application, such as pounds, kilograms, inches, mm, or Hg. A transfer function is needed to convert volts to these more meaningful units.

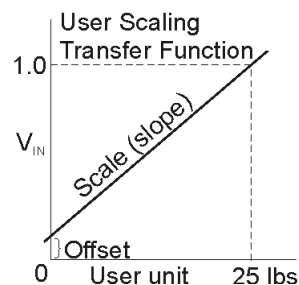
For this purpose, LogView provides a means of assigning a mathematical scale and offset to each channel. Scale and offset information from that chapter has been repeated below for convenience.

Storage		DBK Parameters		User Scaling			2-Point Cal	
#	Physical Channel	User Label	On/Off	Reading	Range	Units	Channel Type	User Scaling
								Scale Offset
1	P1_CH00	P1_CH00	On		0.1 to 500.1	lbs	Local	25.0 0.1
2	P1_CH01	P1_CH01	On		0.0 to 2000.0	apples	Local	100.0 0.0
3	P1_CH02	P1_CH02	On		-10.0 to 10.0	Volt	Local	1.0 0.0

In *User Scaling*, you can create a **transfer function**. The function allows LogView to display units that could be more useful to you than volts. For example, you could obtain readings with pounds as the designated **Units**. The reading (in pounds) will be based on the raw input value, typically Volts, and the indicated Scale and Offset adjustment.

To create the transfer function:

1. Type the desired unit name in the Units column.
2. Select an appropriate range (e.g. unipolar).
3. Enter the linear *scale* relation to Volts (e.g. 25 pounds per Volt).
4. Enter any *offset* from 0, for example, an empty basket used in an application reads 0.1 V.



The reading and range columns will automatically change to the adjusted values.

Periodic Calibration Without Trimpots

Once the trimpots have been adjusted during initial installation, periodic trimming can be performed through LogView's 2-Point software calibration. The LogView procedure does not require the use of trimmpots and should not be confused with the 2-point method discussed in this section of the manual.

Refer to the LogView chapter in the LogBook User's Manual for information regarding 2-point calibration via software.

Specifications - DBK43A and DBK43B Strain Gage Modules

The following specifications apply to both strain gage modules, with exception to the connectors, as noted.

Name/Function: Strain-Gage Module

Connectors:

DBK43A: P1 DB37; mini-DIN6 for strain-gage or external excitation connections

DBK43B: P1 DB37; removable screw terminal blocks for strain-gage or external excitation connections

Number of Channels: 8

Excitation Voltage Adjustment Ranges: 1.50 to 10.50 VDC @ 50 mA

Input Gain Range: $\times 100$ -1250; separate instrumentation amplifier for each channel with gain adjustable via externally accessible 15-turn trimpot

Accommodated Bridge Types:

Full bridge, Kelvin excitation (6-wire)

Full bridge (4-wire)

Half bridge (3-wire)

Quarter bridge (3-wire)

Bridge-Completion Resistors: On-board resistor socket locations (Rn00A, Rn00B, Rn00C, Rn00E, Rn00F, and Rn00G) for 6 bridge-completion resistors per channel

Input Type: Differential

Input Impedance: 100 M Ω || 100 pF

CMMR: 115 dB (DC to 60Hz)

Excitation Current Output: 50 mA max (current limited @ 60 mA)

Excitation Sensing: Local or remote

Excitation Regulation

Line Regulation: 0.01% typical 0.1% max

Load Regulation: 0.03% typical 0.2% max

Gain Calibration Reference: 5 mVDC

Gain Calibration Reference Accuracy: 0.2%

Gain Calibration Reference Drift: 20 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C

Gain Accuracy: 0.5%

Gain Drift: 50 ppm/ $^{\circ}$ C

Input Offset: 40 μ V typical 200 μ V max (offset adjustable to zero)

Input Offset Drift: 1 μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C typical 4 μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C max¹

Output Offset: 2mV typical 8mV max (offset adjustable to zero)

Output Offset Drift: 100 μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C 200 μ V/ $^{\circ}$ C max¹

Offset Adjustment: 0-100% of range, 0-5 VDC (15-turn trimpot)

Full-Scale Sensitivity Range

5.00 VDC Excitation: 0.8-10 mV/V

10.00 VDC Excitation: 0.4-5 mV/V

Scaling Amplifier Gain Range: $\times 1$ -10 (15-turn trimpot)

Low-Pass Filter:

3-pole, user-selected

Corner frequency (Fc) set by user component

Attenuation -3 dB at Fc

Gain $\times 2$

Power: 9 to 18 VDC, external supply provided, 16 Watts maximum

Note 1: Total drift (referred to input) is:
$$\text{Input Offset Drift} + \frac{\text{Output Offset Drift}}{\text{Input Gain (as set by trimpot)}}$$