

KPXI Analog Output Module

Reference Manual

KPXI-AO-901-01 Rev. A / January 2007

ECA 42912

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KPXI

Analog Output Module

Reference Manual

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Document Number: KPXI-AO-901-01 Rev. A / January 2007

Manual Print History

The print history shown below lists the printing dates of all Revisions and Addenda created for this manual. The Revision Level letter increases alphabetically as the manual undergoes subsequent updates. Addenda, which are released between Revisions, contain important change information that the user should incorporate immediately into the manual. Addenda are numbered sequentially. When a new Revision is created, all Addenda associated with the previous Revision of the manual are incorporated into the new Revision of the manual. Each new Revision includes a revised copy of this print history page.

Revision A (Document Number KPXI-AO-901-01) January 2007

The following safety precautions should be observed before using this product and any associated instrumentation. Although some instruments and accessories would normally be used with non-hazardous voltages, there are situations where hazardous conditions may be present.

This product is intended for use by qualified personnel who recognize shock hazards and are familiar with the safety precautions required to avoid possible injury. Read and follow all installation, operation, and maintenance information carefully before using the product. Refer to the manual for complete product specifications.

If the product is used in a manner not specified, the protection provided by the product may be impaired.

The types of product users are:

Responsible body is the individual or group responsible for the use and maintenance of equipment, for ensuring that the equipment is operated within its specifications and operating limits, and for ensuring that operators are adequately trained.

Operators use the product for its intended function. They must be trained in electrical safety procedures and proper use of the instrument. They must be protected from electric shock and contact with hazardous live circuits.

Maintenance personnel perform routine procedures on the product to keep it operating properly, for example, setting the line voltage or replacing consumable materials. Maintenance procedures are described in the manual. The procedures explicitly state if the operator may perform them. Otherwise, they should be performed only by service personnel.

Service personnel are trained to work on live circuits, and perform safe installations and repairs of products. Only properly trained service personnel may perform installation and service procedures.

Keithley Instruments products are designed for use with electrical signals that are rated Measurement Category I and Measurement Category II, as described in the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Standard IEC 60664. Most measurement, control, and data I/O signals are Measurement Category I and must not be directly connected to mains voltage or to voltage sources with high transient over-voltages. Measurement Category II connections require protection for high transient over-voltages often associated with local AC mains connections. Assume all measurement, control, and data I/O connections are for connection to Category I sources unless otherwise marked or described in the Manual.

Exercise extreme caution when a shock hazard is present. Lethal voltage may be present on cable connector jacks or test fixtures. The American National Standards Institute (ANSI) states that a shock hazard exists when voltage levels greater than 30V RMS, 42.4V peak, or 60VDC are present. A good safety practice is to expect that hazardous voltage is present in any unknown circuit before measuring.

Operators of this product must be protected from electric shock at all times. The responsible body must ensure that operators are prevented access and/or insulated from every connection point. In some cases, connections must be exposed to potential human contact. Product operators in these circumstances must be trained to protect themselves from the risk of electric shock. If the circuit is capable of operating at or above 1000 volts, no conductive part of the circuit may be exposed.

Do not connect switching cards directly to unlimited power circuits. They are intended to be used with impedance limited sources. NEVER connect switching cards directly to AC mains. When connecting sources to switching cards, install protective devices to limit fault current and voltage to the card.

Before operating an instrument, make sure the line cord is connected to a properly grounded power receptacle. Inspect the connecting cables, test leads, and jumpers for possible wear, cracks, or breaks before each use.

When installing equipment where access to the main power cord is restricted, such as rack mounting, a separate main input power disconnect device must be provided, in close proximity to the equipment and within easy reach of the operator.

For maximum safety, do not touch the product, test cables, or any other instruments while power is applied to the circuit under test. ALWAYS remove power from the entire test system and discharge any capacitors before: connecting or disconnecting cables or jumpers, installing or removing switching cards, or making internal changes, such as installing or removing jumpers.

Do not touch any object that could provide a current path to the common side of the circuit under test or power line (earth) ground. Always make measurements with dry hands while standing on a dry, insulated surface capable of withstanding the voltage being measured.


The instrument and accessories must be used in accordance with its specifications and operating instructions or the safety of the equipment may be impaired.


Do not exceed the maximum signal levels of the instruments and accessories, as defined in the specifications and operating information, and as shown on the instrument or test fixture panels, or switching card.


When fuses are used in a product, replace with same type and rating for continued protection against fire hazard.

Chassis connections must only be used as shield connections for measuring circuits, NOT as safety earth ground connections.

If you are using a test fixture, keep the lid closed while power is applied to the device under test. Safe operation requires the use of a lid interlock.

If a  screw is present, connect it to safety earth ground using the wire recommended in the user documentation.

The  symbol on an instrument indicates that the user should refer to the operating instructions located in the manual.

The  symbol on an instrument shows that it can source or measure 1000 volts or more, including the combined effect of normal and common mode voltages. Use standard safety precautions to avoid personal contact with these voltages.

The  symbol on an instrument shows that the surface may be hot. Avoid personal contact to prevent burns.

The  symbol indicates a connection terminal to the equipment frame.

The **WARNING** heading in a manual explains dangers that might result in personal injury or death. Always read the associated information very carefully before performing the indicated procedure.

The **CAUTION** heading in a manual explains hazards that could damage the instrument. Such damage may invalidate the warranty.

Instrumentation and accessories shall not be connected to humans.

Before performing any maintenance, disconnect the line cord and all test cables.

To maintain protection from electric shock and fire, replacement components in mains circuits, including the power transformer, test leads, and input jacks, must be purchased from Keithley Instruments. Standard fuses, with applicable national safety approvals, may be used if the rating and type are the same. Other components that are not safety related may be purchased from other suppliers as long as they are equivalent to the original component. (Note that selected parts should be purchased only through Keithley Instruments to maintain accuracy and functionality of the product.) If you are unsure about the applicability of a replacement component, call a Keithley Instruments office for information.

To clean an instrument, use a damp cloth or mild, water based cleaner. Clean the exterior of the instrument only. Do not apply cleaner directly to the instrument or allow liquids to enter or spill on the instrument. Products that consist of a circuit board with no case or chassis (e.g., data acquisition board for installation into a computer) should never require cleaning if handled according to instructions. If the board becomes contaminated and operation is affected, the board should be returned to the factory for proper cleaning/servicing.

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Introduction

This manual is designed to help you understand and use KPXI Analog Output Series high-performance multi-function modules.

This section contains general information about the Keithley Instruments KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M. The information is organized as follows:

- [Overview](#)
- [Applications](#)
- [Features](#)
- [Manual addenda](#)
- [Safety symbols and terms](#)
- [Specifications](#)
- [Unpacking and inspection](#)
- [Available accessories](#)
- [Connections](#)
- [Software introduction](#)

If you have any questions after reviewing this information, please contact your local Keithley Instruments representative or call one of our Applications Engineers at 1-800-KEITHLEY. You can also contact us through our website at www.keithley.com.

Overview

Keithley Instruments' KPXI Analog Output Series provides advanced analog output cards based on 32-bit PCI / PXI architecture (Peripheral Component Interconnect) / (PCI eXtensions for Instrumentation). The Model KPXI-AO-4-1M provides up to four analog output channels while the Model KPXI-AO-8-1M provides up to eight analog output channels.

Applications

High-performance designs and state-of-the-art technology make this card ideal for waveform generation, industrial process control, and signal-analysis applications in medical, process control, and other related fields. Specific applications are:

- Automotive testing
- Arbitrary waveform generator
- Transient signal measurement
- Laboratory automation
- Biotech measurement

Features

Key features and benefits include:

- 32-bit PCI/PXI-Bus, plug and play
- Up to 1MS/s analog output rate
- Up to 400KS/s analog input rate
- Output channels:
 - Model KPXI-AO-4-1M — Up to four analog output channels
 - Model KPXI-AO-8-1M — Up to eight analog output channels
- Programmable bipolar/unipolar range for analog input channels and individual analog output channels


- Programmable internal/external reference for individual analog output channels
- D/A FIFO size (Digital to Analog First In First Out):
Model KPXI-AO-4-1M — 8K samples
Model KPXI-AO-8-1M — 16K samples
- A/D FIFO (Analog to Digital) size (all models): 2K samples
- Versatile trigger sources: software trigger external digital trigger, analog trigger and trigger from System Synchronization Interface (SSI)
- A/D data transfer: software polling and bus-mastering DMA with Scatter/Gather
- D/A data transfer: software update and bus-mastering DMA with Scatter/Gather
- A/D trigger modes: post-trigger, delay-trigger with re-trigger functionality
- D/A outputs with waveform generation capability
- System Synchronization Interface (SSI)
- A/D and D/A full auto-calibration
- Built-in programmable D/A external reference voltage compensator
- Jumper-less (software configurable)


Manual addenda


Any improvements or changes concerning the Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M or manual will be explained in an addendum included with the manual. Be sure to note these changes and incorporate them into the manual.

Safety symbols and terms

The following symbols and terms may be found on the Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M or used in this manual.

The  symbol indicates that the user should refer to the operating instructions located in the manual.

The  symbol shows that high voltage may be present on the terminal(s). Use standard safety precautions to avoid personal contact with these voltages.

The  symbol on an instrument shows that the surface may be hot. Avoid personal contact to prevent burns.

The **WARNING** heading used in this manual explains dangers that might result in personal injury or death. Always read the associated information very carefully before performing the indicated procedure.

The **CAUTION** heading used in this manual explains hazards that could damage the unit. Such damage may invalidate the warranty.

Specifications

Refer to the product data sheet for updated KPXI Analog Output Series analog output multi-function cards specifications. Check the Keithley Instruments website at www.keithley.com for the latest updates to the specifications.

Unpacking and inspection

Inspection for damage

CAUTION Your Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M module contains electro-static sensitive components that can easily be damaged by static electricity.

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

The Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M was carefully inspected electrically and mechanically before shipment.

Inspect the card module carton for obvious damages. Shipping and handling may damage the module. Make sure there are no shipping and handling damages on the module's carton before continuing.

After opening the card module carton, extract the system module and place it only on a grounded anti-static surface with component side up. Save the original packing carton for possible future shipment.

Again, inspect the module for damages. Report any damage to the shipping agent immediately.

Shipment contents

The following items are included with every Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M order:

- Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M Portable RF PowerMeter
- CD containing required software and manuals

Instruction manual

A CD-ROM containing this Reference Manual and required software is included with each Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M order. If a hardcopy of the Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M Reference Manual is required, you can order the Manual Package (Keithley Instruments Part Number Model KPXI-AO-901-01). The Manual Package includes an instruction manual and any pertinent addenda.

Always check the Keithley Instruments website at www.keithley.com for the latest revision of the manual. The latest manual can be downloaded (in PDF format) from the website.

Repacking for shipment

Should it become necessary to return the Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M for repair, carefully pack the unit in its original packing carton or the equivalent, and follow these instructions:

- Call Keithley Instruments' repair department at 1-888-KEITHLEY (1-888-534-8453) for a Return Material Authorization (RMA) number.
- Let the repair department know the warranty status of the Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M.
- Write ATTENTION REPAIR DEPARTMENT and the RMA number on the shipping label.
- Complete and include the Service Form located at the back of this manual.

CAUTION The boards must be protected from static discharge and physical shock. Never remove any of the socketed parts except at a static-free workstation. Use the anti-static bag shipped with the product to handle the board. Wear a grounded wrist strap when servicing.

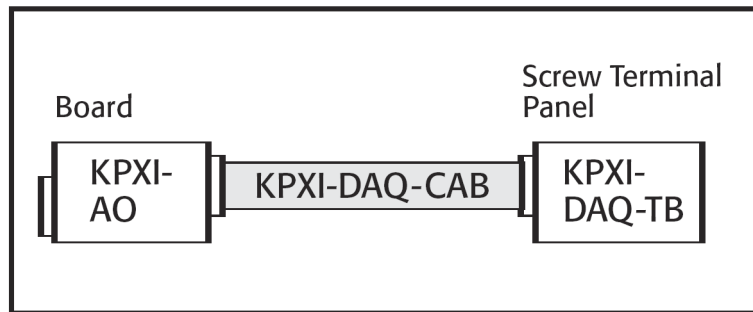
Available accessories

NOTE Check the Keithley Instruments website (www.keithley.com) for additional accessories that may have been added to the Keithley Instruments product line for the Model KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M.

Available accessories are listed below (also see [Figure 1-1](#)).

- KPXI-DAQ-TB: Terminal board with 68-pin SCSI-II connector.
- KPXI-DAQ-CAB: Cable connecting terminal block to KPXI-AO modules.

Figure 1-1
Accessories configuration guide



Connections

Keithley Instruments' KPXI Analog Output Series is equipped with one 68-pin VHDCI-type connector (AMP-787254-1). Use this for making connections (for example, connect digital input / output, analog input / output, timer /counter signals, etc.).

NOTE Refer to [Signal connections](#) (contained in [Section 3](#)) for detailed information including pin assignments.

Software introduction

Keithley Instruments' provides versatile software drivers and packages for different systems. Keithley Instruments not only provides programming libraries such as DLL's for most Windows® based systems, but also drivers for other software packages such as LabVIEW.¹

All software options are included in the Keithley Instruments' CD.

Programming library KDAQ-DRVR

KDAQ-DRVR includes device drivers and DLL's for Windows XP® and Windows 2000®. Therefore, all applications developed with KDAQ-DRVR are compatible on Windows XP/2000. The developing environment can be VB, VC++, BC5, or any Windows programming language that

1. National Instruments™, NI, and LabVIEW are trademarks of the National Instruments Corporation.

allows calls to a DLL. Documentation includes a User's Guide (refer to [Appendix A: KDAQ-DRVR User's Guide](#)), and a Function Reference (refer to [Appendix B: KDAQ-DRVR Function Reference](#)).

KDAQ-LVIEW LabVIEW® driver

KDAQ-LVIEW contains the VI's, which are used to interface with National Instrument's® Lab-VIEW® software package. The KDAQ-LVIEW supports Windows XP/2000®. The LabVIEW driver is shipped free with the board. Documentation includes an Interface Guide (refer to [Appendix C: KIDAQ®-LabVIEW Compatible Interface Guide](#)), and an interface Function Reference (refer to [Appendix D: KIDAQ®-LabVIEW Compatible Function Reference](#)).

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Introduction

This section contains information about handling and installing Keithley Instruments' KPXI Analog Output Series cards:

- [Handling precautions](#)
- [Mechanical drawing](#)
- [PCI configuration](#)
- [Installation](#)

Handling precautions

CAUTION Use care when handling the KPXI Analog Output Series module. KPXI Analog Output Series modules contain electro-static sensitive components that can be easily damaged by static electricity.

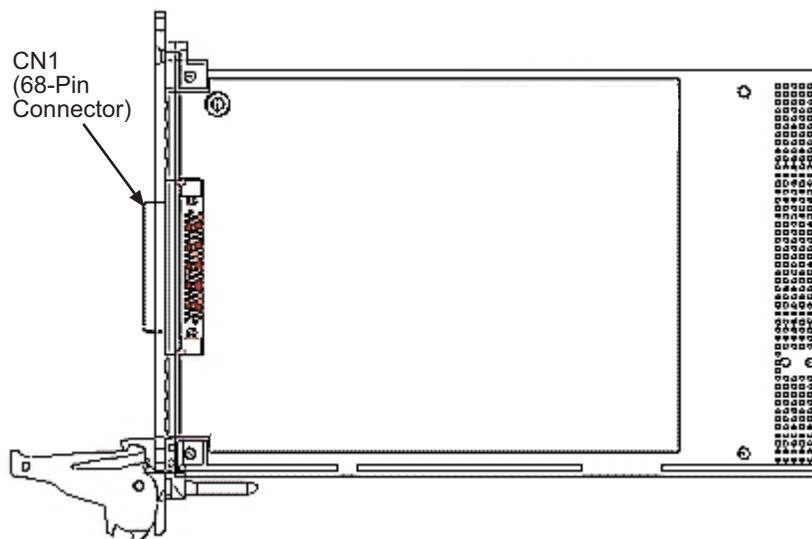
Follow these guidelines when handling:

- Only handle the card on a grounded anti-static mat.
- Wear an anti-static wristband that is grounded at the same point as the anti-static mat.

Mechanical drawing

NOTE: See [Figure 3-2](#) for a CN1 pinouts.

Figure 2-1
PCB layout of Model KPXI-AO-4-1M/Model KPXI-AO-8-1M



PCI configuration

Plug-and-Play

As a plug-and-play component, the board requests an interrupt number via its PCI controller. The system BIOS responds with an interrupt assignment based on the board information and system parameters. These system parameters are determined by the installed drivers and the hardware

load recognized by the system. If this is the first KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series card installed on your Windows® system, you will also need to install a hardware driver. Refer to [Installation](#) for detailed information.

Configuration

Configuration is done on a board-by-board basis for all PCI boards on your system. Configuration is controlled by the system and software. There is no jumper setting required (or available) for base address, DMA, and interrupt IRQ.

The configuration is not static, but is subject to change with every boot of the system (as new boards are added or removed).

Troubleshooting

If your system doesn't boot or if you experience erratic operation with your PXI board in place, it's likely caused by an interrupt conflict (perhaps the BIOS Setup is incorrectly configured). In general, the solution, is to consult the BIOS documentation that comes with your system.

Installation

Step 1. Install driver software

Windows® will find the new module automatically. If this is the first time a KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series card is running on your Windows system, you will need to install a hardware driver. Use the following installation procedure as a guide.

NOTE: Keithley Instruments controllers are pre-loaded with the necessary drivers.

For Windows XP/2000:

1. Insert the CD shipped with the module. The CD should auto load. From the base menu install the KDAQ-DRVR. This is the hardware driver that recognizes the KPXI Analog Output Series modules. If the CD does not auto load run, then under `x:\KDAQ-DRVR\DISK1\`, you will find `SETUP.EXE` (`x` is the drive letter of your CDROM). This will also run the install.
2. When you complete driver installation, turn off the system.

Step 2. Inspect module

Keeping the "[Handling precautions](#)" information in mind, inspect the module for damage. With the module placed on a firm, flat surface, press down on all socketed IC's to make sure that they are properly seated.

If the module does not pass the inspection, do not proceed with the installation.

CAUTION Do not apply power to the card if it has been damaged.

The KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series card is now ready for installation.

Step 3. Install module

Remove power from the system and install the KPXI Analog Output Series card in an available slot.

The PXI connectors are rigid and require careful handling when inserted and removed. Improper handling of modules can easily damage the backplane.

To insert the module into a PXI chassis, use the following procedure as a guide:

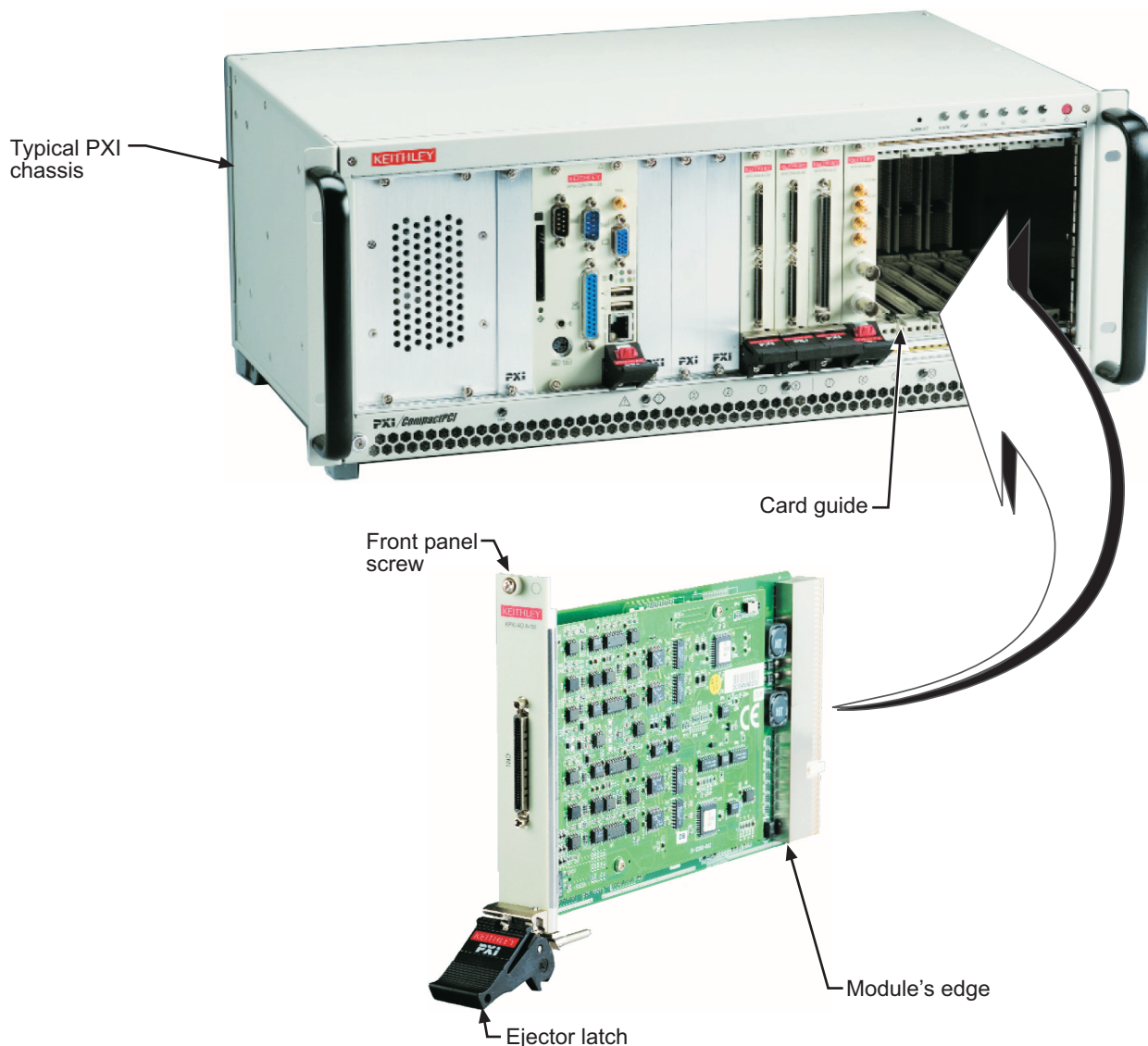
1. Turn off the system.
2. Align the module's edge with the card guide in the PXI chassis.
3. Slide the module into the chassis until resistance is felt from the PXI connector.
4. Push the ejector upwards and fully insert the module into the chassis. Once inserted, a "click" can be heard from the ejector latch.
5. Tighten the screw on the front panel.
6. Turn on the system.

To remove a module from a PXI chassis, use the following procedure as a guide:

1. Turn off the system.
2. Loosen the screw on the front panel.
3. Push the ejector downwards and carefully remove the module from the chassis.

Figure 2-2

Typical PXI module installation

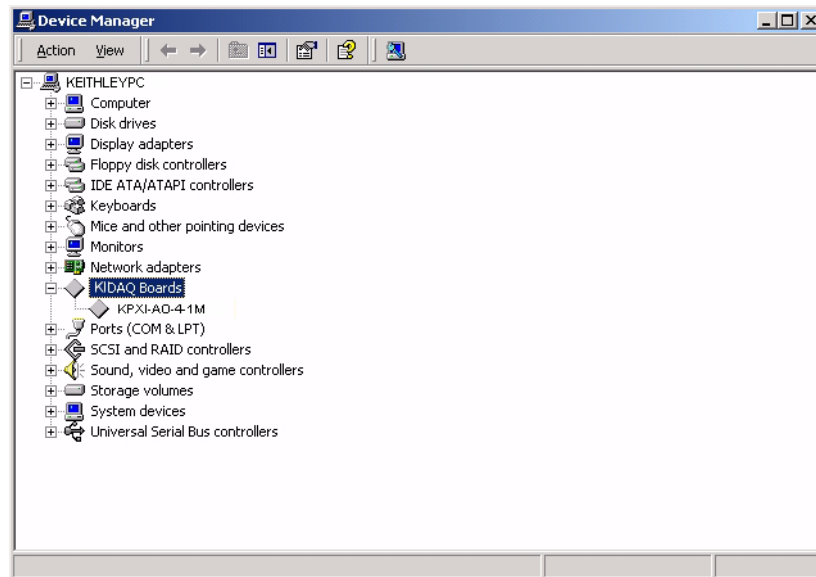


Step 4. Verify installation

When the system is turned on for the first time with a new module present (or a module in a new slot), Windows **Add New Hardware Wizard** attempts to locate the correct driver. If it cannot find the correct driver, even after you have loaded the driver above in Step 1, then force the **Add New Hardware Wizard** to look in Windows system32 directory. The driver files should be in this location. If they are not, shutdown the system, remove the module, and restart the installation process.

When the **Add New Hardware Wizard** finishes, the window will verify whether or not installation was successful. To confirm if the module is installed correctly at a later time, use **Windows Device Manager**. In the **Device Manager** under KIDAQ Boards, look for a device name matching the model number of the newly installed board. If it is found, installation is complete. If the board appears with a exclamation point or warning in Device Manager, the installation was unsuccessful. If unsuccessful, use **Device Manager** to update the driver or un-install the module, power down the system, remove the module, and attempt installation again from Step 1.

Figure 2-3
Device manager (successful installation)



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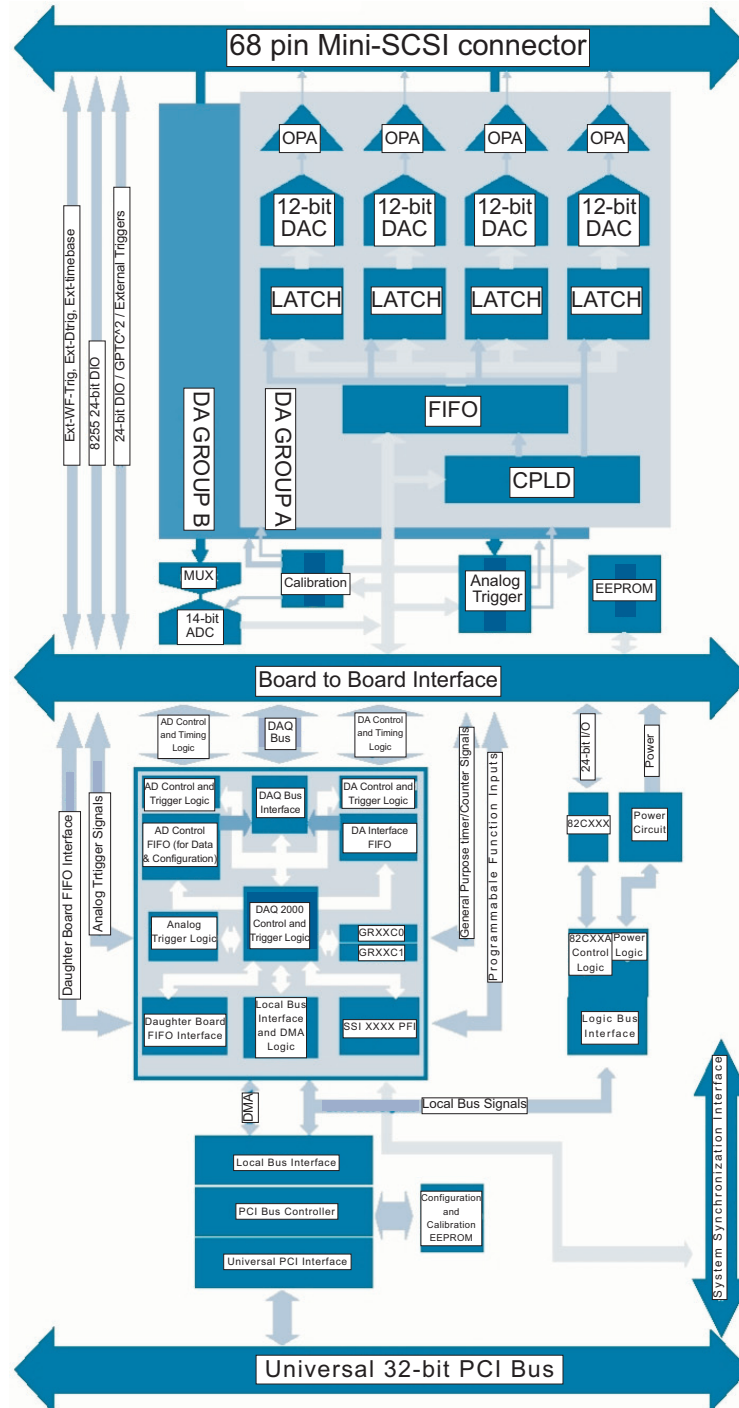
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Introduction

This section contains operation information on KPXI Analog Output Series cards, including signal connections. The operation theories described in this section include A/D conversion (Analog to Digital), D/A conversion (Digital to Analog), Digital I/O (Input Output), and General Purpose Counter / Timer (refer to [Figure 3-1](#)). Use this information to configure and program the KPXI Analog Output Series modules.

Figure 3-1
Block diagram



Signal connections

Signal connections describes the KPXI Analog Output Series card connectors and the signal connection between KPXI Analog Output Series card and external devices.

Connectors pin assignment

KPXI Analog Output series cards are equipped with one 68-pin VHDCI-type connector (AMP-787254-1) used for digital input / output, analog input / output, and timer/counter signals, etc.,. Connector pin assignments are defined in [Figure 3-2](#) and [Table 3-1](#).

Figure 3-2
Connector pin assignment

AO_0	1	35	AGND
AO_1	2	36	AGND
AO_2	3	37	AGND
AO_3	4	38	AGND
AOEXTREF_A/AI_0	5	39	AGND
AI_1	6	40	AGND
EXTATRIG/AI_2	7	41	AGND
AOEXTREF_B/AI_3	8	42	AGND
AO_4/AI_4	9	43	AGND
AO_5/AI_5	10	44	AGND
AO_6/AI_6	11	45	AGND
AO_7/AI_7	12	46	AGND
AO_TRIG_OUTA	13	47	EXTWFTRG_A
AO_TRIG_OUTB	14	48	EXTWFTRG_B
GPTC1_SRC	15	49	VCC
GPTC0_SRC	16	50	DGND
GPTC0_GATE	17	51	GPTC1_GATE
GPTC0_OUT	18	52	GPTC1_OUT
GPTC0_UPDOWN	19	53	GPTC1_UPDOWN
RESERVED	20	54	DGND
AF11	21	55	AF10
PB7	22	56	PB6
PB5	23	57	PB4
PB3	24	58	PB2
PB1	25	59	PB0
PC7	26	60	PC6
PC5	27	61	PC4
DGND	28	62	DGND
PC3	29	63	PC2
PC1	30	64	PC0
PA7	31	65	PA6
PA5	32	66	PA4
PA3	33	67	PA2
PA1	34	68	PA0

Table 3-1
Connector pin assignment

Pin #	Signal Name	Reference	Direction	Description
1-4	AO_<0 to 3>	AGND	Output	Voltage output of DA channel <0 to 3>
5	AOEXTREF_A/AI_0	AGND	Input	External reference for AO channel <0 to 3> / AI input 0 (pin is shared depending on configuration)
6	AI_1	AGND	Input	AI input 1
7	EXTATRIG/AI_2	AGND	Input	External analog trigger / AI input 2
8	AOEXTREF_B/AI_3	AGND	Input	External reference for AO channel <4 to 7> / AI input 3 (pin is shared depending on configuration)
9 to 12	AO_<4 to 7> / AI_<4 to 7>	AGND	Output/Input	KPXI-AO-8-1M: Voltage output of DA channel <4 to 7> KPXI-AO-4-1M: AI channel <4 to 7>
13, 14	AO_TRIG_OUT_<A, B>	DGND	Output	AO trigger signal for channel <0 to 3> <4 to 7>
15, 16	GPTC<0, 1>_SRC	DGND	Input	Source of GPTC<0, 1>
17, 51	GPTC<0, 1>_GATE	DGND	Input	Gate of GPTC<0, 1>
18, 52	GPTC<0, 1>_OUT	DGND	Input	Output of GPTC<0, 1>
19, 53	GPTC<0, 1>_UPDOWN	DGND	Input	Up/down of GPTC<0, 1>
20	RESERVED	-----	-----	Reserved Pin
21,55	AFI<1, 0>	DGND	Input	Auxiliary Function Input
22, 56, 23, 57, 24, 58, 25, 59	PB<7, 0>	DGND	PIO	Programmable DIO of 8255 port B
26, 60, 27, 61, 29, 63, 30, 64	PC<7, 0>	DGND	PIO	Programmable DIO of 8255 port C
31, 65, 32, 66, 33, 67, 34, 68	PA<7, 0>	DGND	PIO	Programmable DIO of 8255 port A
35-46	AGND	-----	-----	Analog ground
47, 48	EXTWFTRIG_<A, B>	DGND	Input	External waveform trigger for AO channel <0 to 3> <4 to 7>
49	VCC	DGND	Power (Output)	+5V power source
28, 50, 54, 62	DGND	-----	-----	Digital ground

*PIO: Programmable Input/Output

A/D conversion

When using the A/D converter, determine the properties of the signal to be measured. Also, set up the A/D configuration, which includes scan channels, input range, and polarities.

The A/D acquisition is initiated by a trigger signal. The data acquisition starts once the trigger signal matches the trigger conditions. Converted data is queued into the FIFO buffer, and then transferred to the host PC's memory for further processing.

KPXI Analog Output Series cards provide two acquisition modes: Software Polling and Programmable Scan. These acquisition modes are described in the following paragraphs and include timing, trigger modes, trigger sources, and transfer methods.

KPXI Analog Output Series A/D data format

The data format of the acquired 14-bit A/D data is 2's Complement coding.

Table 3-2
Bipolar input range and converted digital codes

Magnitude	Bipolar Input Range				Digital code
FSR	±10V	±5V	±2.5V	±1.25V	
LSB	1120.78µV	610.39µV	305.19µV	152.60µV	
FSR-1LSB	9.998779V	4.999389V	2.499694V	1.249847V	1FFF
Midscale + LSB	1120.78µV	610.39µV	305.19µV	152.60µV	0001
Midscale	0V	0V	0V	0V	0000
Midscale - LSB	-1120.78µV	-610.39µV	-305.19µV	-152.60µV	3FFF
-FSR	-10V	-5V	-2.5V	-1.25V	2000

Table 3-3
Unipolar input range and converted digital codes

Magnitude	Unipolar Input Range				Digital code
FSR	0V to 10V	0 to +5V	0 to +2.5V	0 to +1.25V	
LSB	610.39µV	305.19µV	152.60µV	76.3µV	
FSR - LSB	4.999389V	2.499694V	1.249847V	1.249923V	1FFF
Midscale + LSB	5.000611V	2.500306V	1.250153V	0.625076V	0001
Midscale	5V	2.5V	1.25V	0.625V	0000
Midscale - LSB	4.999389V	2.499694V	1.249847V	1.249923V	3FFF
-FSR	0V	0V	0V	0V	2000

Software polling mode

This is the easiest mode to acquire single A/D data. The A/D converter performs one conversion whenever the software command is executed. The software polls the conversion status and reads the A/D data back when it becomes available.

Use this mode when applications need to acquire A/D data in real time. In this mode, the timing of the A/D conversion is fully software controlled. Note that this mode would cause difficulty maintaining a fixed A/D sampling rate (refer to [Programmable scan mode](#)).

Programmable scan mode

NOTE A scan is a sequential sampling of a group of multiple channels at a defined interval.

Use this mode when applications need to acquire A/D data at a precise and fixed rate. The scan interval is defined by **SI_counter**. Likewise, the sample interval of multiple channels is defined by **SI2_counter**. Refer to [Table 3-4](#) for more information.

Table 3-4
Summary of programmable scan counters

Counter Name	Width	Description	Notes
SI_counter	24-bit	Scan Interval, which defines the interval between each scan	Scan Interval = SI_counter / Timebase*
*Timebase=40M for KPXI Analog Output Series			

Table 3-4 (continued)
Summary of programmable scan counters

Counter Name	Width	Description	Notes
SI2_counter	24-bit	Sampling Interval, which defines the interval between each sampled channel	Sampling Interval = SI2_counter / Timebase*
PSC_counter	24-bit	Post Scan Counts, which defines how many scans to be performed with respect to each trigger	
Delay_counter	16-bit	Defines the delay time for scan after trigger	Delay Time = (Delay_counter / Timebase*)

*Timebase=40M for KPXI Analog Output Series

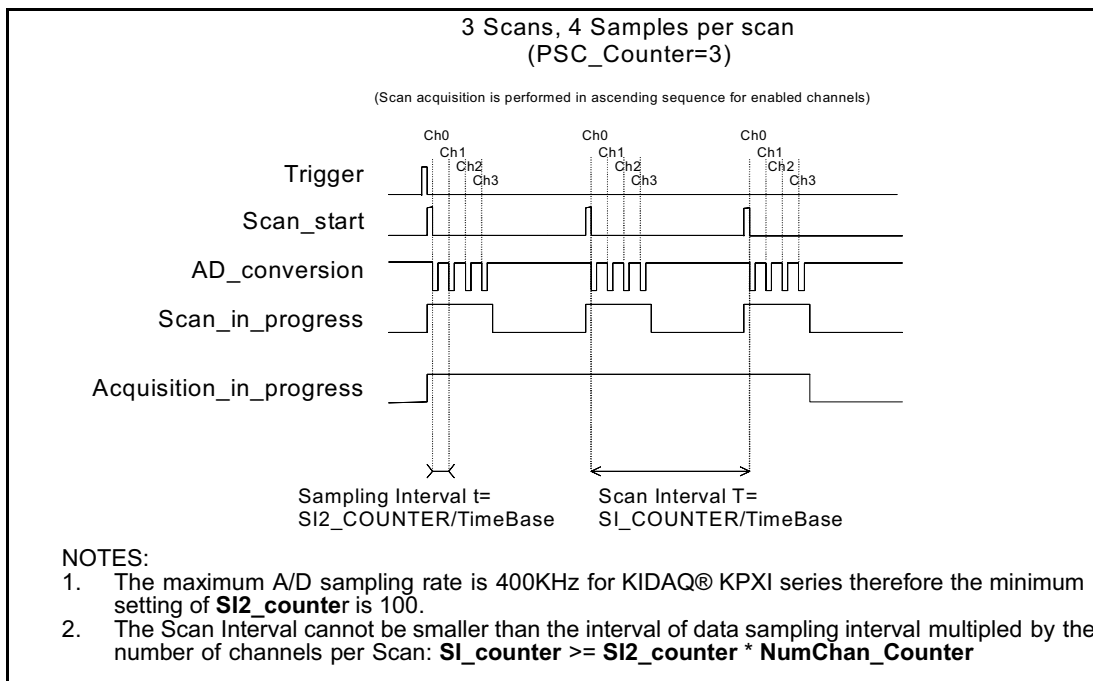
KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series modules can sample multiple channels in continuous/discontinuous ascending sequence. For example, users may program KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series to perform a scan in the channel sequence of 1-2-4-1-2-4.

There are three trigger modes available in programmable scan: **Post-Trigger**, **Delay-Trigger**, **Post/Delay-Trigger with Retrigger**. Refer to Figure 3-3 and Table 3-5 for a summary on trigger modes and their trigger sources.

Table 3-5
Trigger modes and corresponding trigger sources

Trigger Mode	Description	Trigger Sources
Post-Trigger	Perform a scan right after the trigger occurs	Software Trigger
Delay-Trigger	Scan delayed by the amount of time programmed after the trigger	Digital Trigger Analog Trigger SSI AD Trigger
Post/Delay-Trigger with Retrigger	Perform repeated scan while trigger occurs and it could be under Post-Trigger or Delay-Trigger mode	

Figure 3-3
Analog output series scan timing

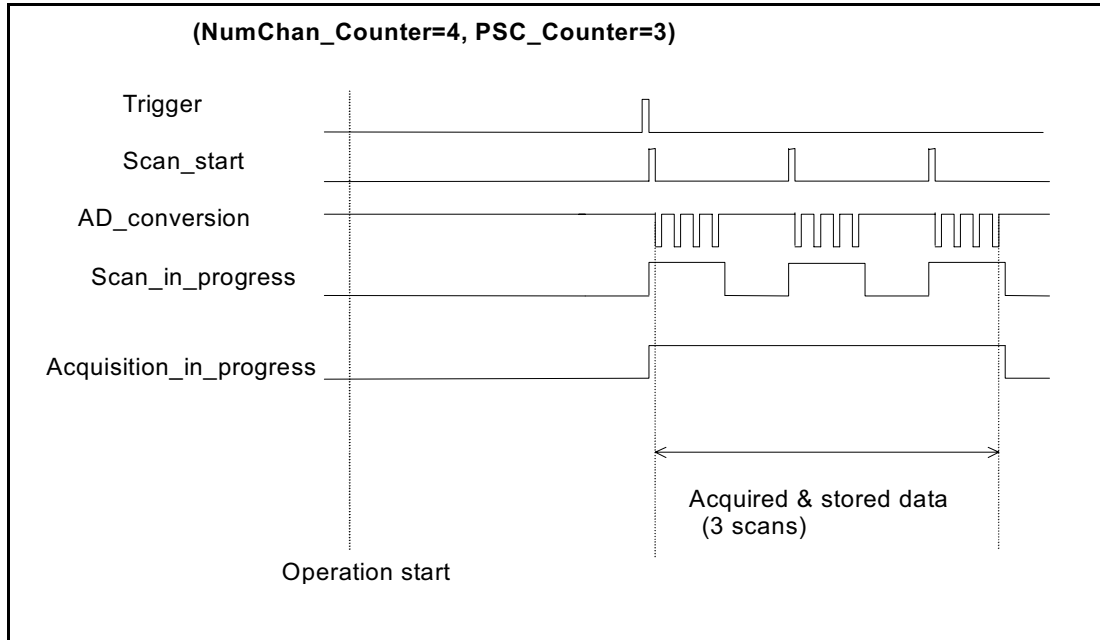


Trigger mode

Post-trigger acquisition

Use post-trigger acquisition to perform scans immediately following a trigger signal. Specify the number of scans to be performed after the trigger signal using the **PSC_counter** (refer to [Figure 3-4](#)). The total acquired data length = (number_of_channels_enabled_for_scan_acquisition) * PSC_counter.

Figure 3-4
Post trigger example

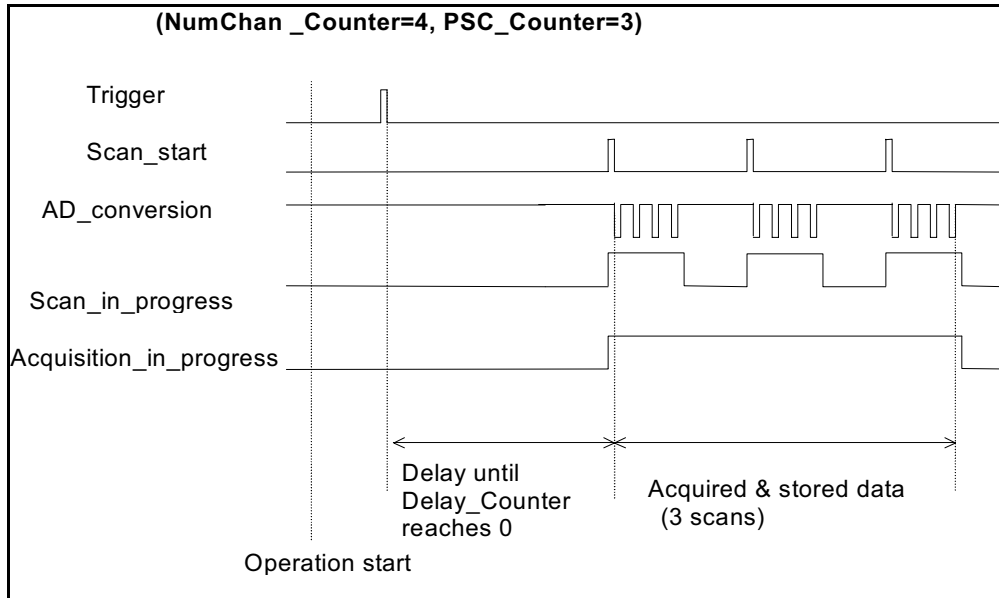


Delay-trigger acquisition

Use delay-trigger to delay the scan after a trigger signal. Specify the delay time using the **Delay_counter** (refer to [Figure 3-5](#)).

The counter counts down on the rising edges of **Delay_counter** clock source after the trigger signal. When the count reaches 0, KIDAQ[®] KPXI Analog Output Series modules start to perform the scan. The acquired data length = (number_of_channels_enabled_for_scan_acquisition) * **PSC_counter**. The **Delay_counter** clock source can be software selected from Internal 40MHz Timebase, external input (AFI-1), or General Purpose Timer/Counter Output 0/1.

Figure 3-5
Trigger delay example



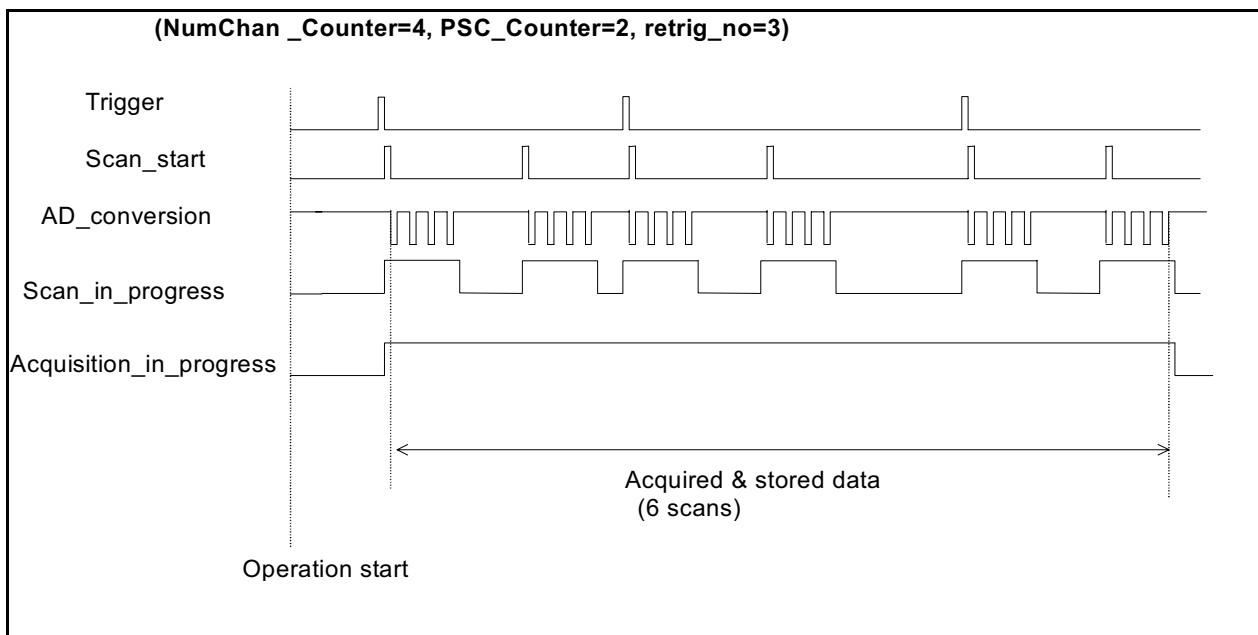
Post-trigger or delay-trigger acquisition with retrigger

Use post-trigger or delay-trigger acquisition with retrigger to perform repeated scans when there are repeated triggers (refer to Figure 3-6). In the example, two scans are performed after the first trigger signal, and then the module waits for the next trigger signal. When the trigger signal occurs, the module performs two additional scans.

When the re-trigger function is disabled, only one trigger signal would be accepted after retrigger.

NOTE *Retrigger signals asserted during scan process will be ignored.*

Figure 3-6
Post-trigger or delay-trigger acquisition with retrigger example



Bus-mastering DMA data transfer

Bus-mastering DMA mode

In order to utilize the maximum PCI bandwidth, PCI bus-mastering DMA is used for high speed DAQ boards. The bus-mastering capability of the PLX PCI controller takes over the PCI bus when it becomes the master. Bus mastering reduces the required size of on-board memory as well as CPU loading, since data is directly transferred to the host PC's memory without CPU intervention.

The hardware temporarily stores the acquired data in the onboard Data FIFO buffer, then transfers the data to the user-defined DMA buffer in the host PC's memory. Bus-mastering DMA utilizes the fastest available transfer rate of PCI-bus. Once the analog acquisition operation starts, control returns to your program.

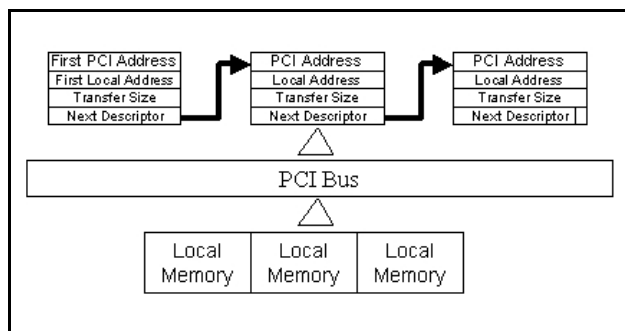
DMA with scatter gathering capability

In multi-user or multi-tasking OS (operating systems) such as Microsoft Windows®, it would be difficult to allocate a large continuous memory block due to memory fragmentation. PLX PCI controller provides scatter /gather or chaining mode to link non-continuous memory blocks into a linked list, so that users can transfer large amounts of data without being limited by the fragment of memory blocks. Users can configure the linked list for the input DMA channel and the output DMA channel, individually.

Figure 3-7 shows the linked list that is constructed by three DMA descriptors. Each descriptor contains a PCI address, a local address, a transfer size, and the pointer to the next descriptor. You can collect fragmented memory blocks and chain their associative DMA descriptors together. KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series software driver provides easy ways to setup scatter/gather functions. Sample programs are also supplied in the KIDAQ KPXI Driver CD.

In non-chaining mode, the maximum DMA data transfer size would be 2M double words (8M bytes). By using chaining mode with scatter/gather, there is no limitation on DMA data transfer size. Users can also link the descriptor nodes circularly to achieve a multi-buffered DMA.

Figure 3-7
Scatter/gather DMA for data transfer



D/A conversion

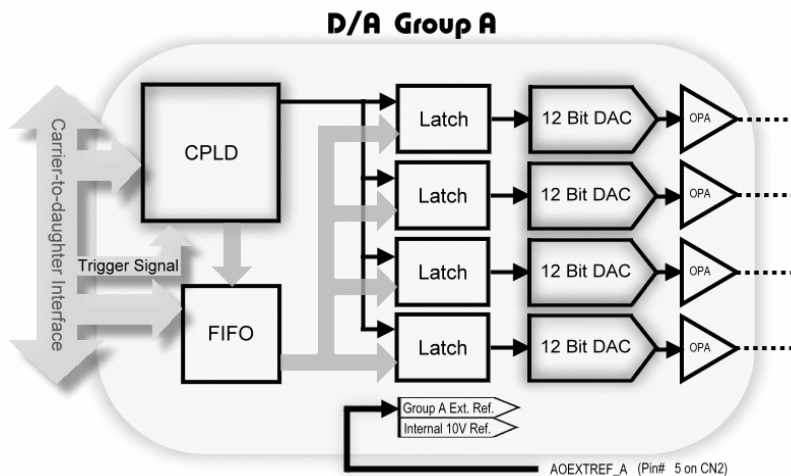
KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series offers a flexible and versatile analog output scheme to fit the users' complex field applications. In order to fully utilize the KIDAQ® KPXI series, read the following.

Architecture

KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series contains four 12-bit Digital-to-Analog Converter (DAC) channels packed into each D/A group. The Model KPXI-AO-8-1M contains two D/A groups that provide up to eight channels total, while the Model KPXI-AO-4-1M contains one D/A group that provides up to four channels.

NOTE Group A is shown in [Figure 3-8](#), Group B is identical.

Figure 3-8
Block diagram of D/A group

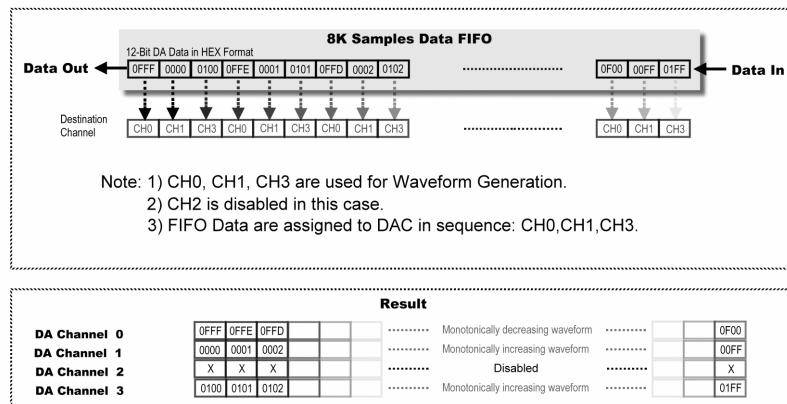


[Figure 3-8](#) shows the D/A block diagram. DACs are controlled implicitly by CPLD. DAC outputs are updated only when digital codes for all enabled DA channels are ready and latched. This ensures D/A conversions are synchronized for each channel in the same D/A group. Use this property to perform multi-channel waveform generation without any phase-lag.

Hardware controlled waveform generation

FIFO is a hardware first-in first-out data queue. This queue temporarily holds digital codes for D/A conversion. When KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series operates in **Waveform Generation** mode, the waveform patterns are stored in **FIFO**, with 8K maximum samples. Waveform patterns larger than 8K are supported by utilizing bus-mastering DMA transfer supported by PCI controller (refer to [Bus-mastering DMA data transfer](#)). Data format in **FIFO** is shown in [Figure 3-9](#).

Figure 3-9
Data format in FIFO and mapping



With hardware-based waveform generation, D/A conversions are updated automatically by CPLD rather than application software. Unlike conventional software-based waveform generation, the precise hardware timing control guarantees non-distorted waveform generation, even when the host CPU is under heavy loading. Detailed function setup will be explained in [Waveform generation](#).

NOTE When using *waveform generation mode*, all the four DACs in the same D/A group must be configured for the same mode. However, any one of the DAC can be disabled. If you need to use the software update mode, use another D/A group on the KPXI-AO-8-1M.

Setting up the DACs

Before using the DACs, you should set up the reference source and its polarity. Each DAC has its own reference and polarity settings. For example, the internal voltage reference of D/A Group A is tied to the internal +10V, however, you can still connect external reference through AOEXTREF (pin 5 on CN1). For this example, we will connect it to a +3.3V voltage source. Therefore, each DAC in D/A Group A has two reference options: 10V or 3.3V. However, **DA update timing**, **trigger source**, and **trigger/stop mode** are all the same throughout that D/A group.

KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series provides the capability to fine-tune the voltage reference from the external source. The external reference passes through an on-board calibrated circuit, with programmable offset. Users can utilize this capability to generate precise D/A outputs.

CAUTION The range of external voltage reference should be within ±10V.

Utilizing multiplying characteristics of DACs

The D/A reference selection lets you fully utilize the multiplying characteristics of the DACs. Digital codes sent to the D/A converters will be multiplied by the reference to generate output. Refer to [Table 3-6](#) for the D/A output associated with the specific digital codes.

Table 3-6
D/A output versus digital codes

Magnitude	Bipolar	Unipolar	
	Output	Output	Digital Code
FSR - LSB	+Vref * (2046 / 2048)	Vref * (4095 / 4096)	0FFF
Midscale + LSB	+Vref * (1 / 2048)	Vref * (2049 / 4096)	0801

Table 3-6 (continued)
D/A output versus digital codes

Magnitude	Bipolar	Unipolar	
	Output	Output	Digital Code
Midscale	0	$V_{ref} * (2048 / 4096)$	0800
Midscale - LSB	$-V_{ref} * (1 / 2048)$	$V_{ref} * (2047 / 4096)$	07FF
-FSR + LSB	$-V_{ref} * (2046 / 2048)$	$V_{ref} * (1 / 4096)$	0001
-FSR	$-V_{ref}$	0	0000

KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series can generate standard and arbitrary functions, continuously or piece-wise. [Section 4](#) demonstrates possible waveform patterns generated by KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series in combination with various counters, clock sources, and voltage references.

Software update

This method is suitable for applications that need to generate D/A output controlled by user programs. In this mode, the D/A converter generates one output once the software command is issued. However, note that it would be difficult to determine the software update rate under a multi-task operating system like Windows®.

Waveform generation

This method is suitable for applications that need to generate waveforms at a precise and fixed rate. Various programmable counters help generate complex waveforms with great flexibility.

There are three event signals involved in waveform generation: Start, DAWR (DA WRite), and Stop. Please refer to [Table 3-7](#) for a brief summary on waveform generation events and their corresponding Trigger Sources.

For more information, refer to [Trigger modes](#), [Stop modes](#), and [Trigger sources](#).

Table 3-7
Trigger signals and corresponding signal sources

Signal	Descriptions	Valid Sources
Start	Start waveform generation process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Software Trigger • External Digital Trigger • Analog Trigger • SSI Trigger
DAWR	Write data to the DAC on the falling edges of DAWR.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Update • External Update • SSI Update
Stop	Stop waveform generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Software Trigger • External Digital Trigger • Analog Trigger

Six counters interact with the waveform to generate different DAWR timing, allowing for the formation of different waveforms.

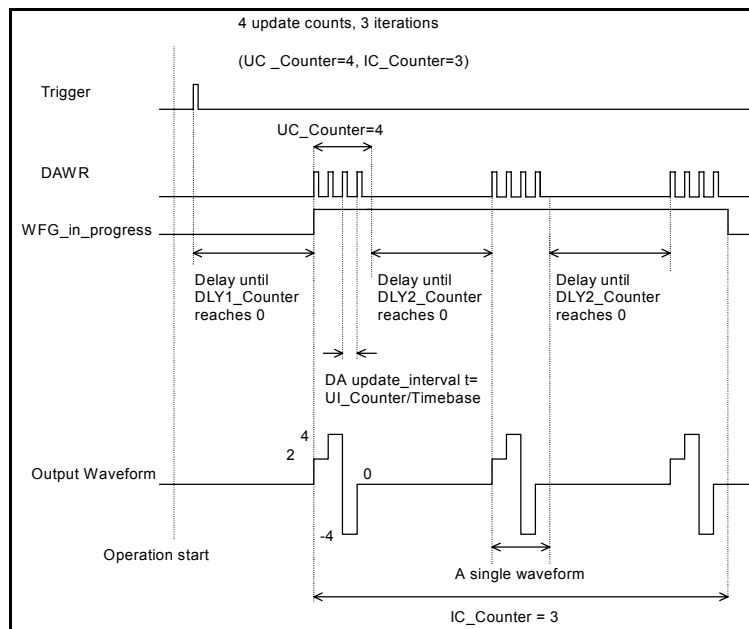
NOTE The maximum D/A update rate is 1MHz; therefore, the minimum setting of the update interval (*UI_counter*) is 40.

Table 3-8
Summary of counters for waveform generation

Counter Name	Width	Description	Note
UI_counter	24-bit	Update Interval, which defines the update interval between each data output	Update Interval = UI_counter / Time-base*.
UC_counter	24-bit	Update Counts, which defines the number of data in a waveform	When value in UC_counter is smaller than the size of waveform patterns, the waveform is generated piece-wise.
IC_counter	16-bit	Iteration Counts, which defines how many times the waveform is generated	
DLY1_counter	16-bit	Defines the delay time for waveform generation after the trigger signal	Delay Time = (DLY1_counter / Clock Timebase)
DLY2_counter	16-bit	Defines the delay time to separate consecutive waveform generation. Effective only in Iterative Waveform Generation mode	Delay Time = (DLY2_counter / Clock Timebase)
Trig_counter	16-bit	Defines the acceptable start trigger count when the retrigger function is enabled	

Timebase*=40M for KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series

Figure 3-10
Typical D/A timing of waveform generation



NOTE Figure 3-10 is a graphic representation of typical D/A timing when the data buffer contains values of 2V, 4V, -4V, 0V.

Trigger modes

Post-trigger generation

Use post-trigger generation when you want to generate a waveform right after a trigger signal. The number of patterns to be updated after the trigger signal is specified by **UC_counter*** IC_counter, as illustrated in [Figure 3-11](#).

Delay-trigger generation

Use delay-trigger when users want to delay the waveform generation after the trigger signal. The delay time is determined by DLY1_counter, as shown in [Figure 3-12](#).

The counter counts down on the rising edges of DLY1_counter clock source after the start trigger signal. When the count reaches zero, KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series modules starts to generate the waveform. The DLY1_counter clock source can be software selected from the Internal 40MHz Timebase, external clock input (AFI-0), or GPTC output 0/1.

Post-trigger or delay-trigger with retrigger

Use post-trigger or delay-trigger with retrigger when users want to generate multiple waveforms with respect to multiple incoming trigger signals. Users can set **Trig_counter** to specify the number of acceptable trigger signals.

[Figure 3-13](#) illustrates an example. Two waveforms are generated after the first trigger signal (Iterative Waveform Generation is used in this example, refer to [Iterative waveform generation](#) for details). The board then waits for another trigger signal. When the next trigger signal is asserted, the board generates two additional waveforms. After three trigger signals (as specified in **Trig_Counter**), no additional triggers signals will be accepted unless the software trigger reset command is executed.

NOTE Start Trigger signals asserted during waveform generation process will be ignored.

Figure 3-11

Post-trigger generation

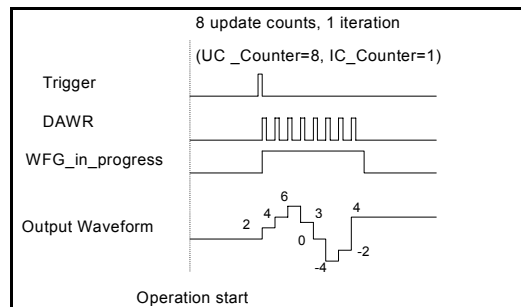


Figure 3-12
Delay-trigger generation

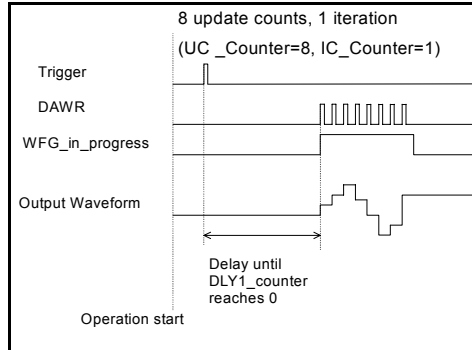
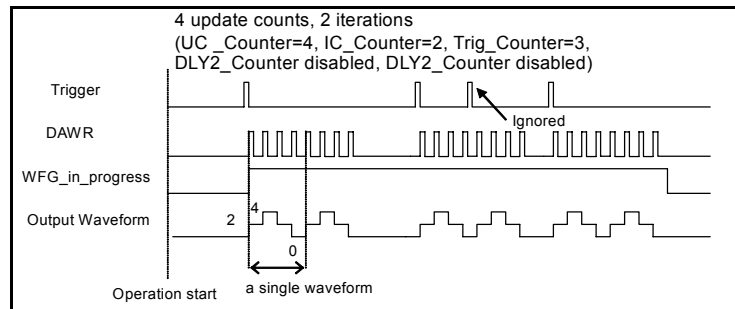


Figure 3-13
Post-trigger with retrigger generation



Iterative waveform generation

Users can set **IC_counter** to generate iterative waveforms, in any trigger mode. The **IC_counter** stores the iteration number. Examples are shown in [Figure 3-14](#) and [Figure 3-15](#).

When **IC_counter** is disabled, the waveform generation will not stop until a stop trigger is asserted. Refer to [Stop modes](#) for details.

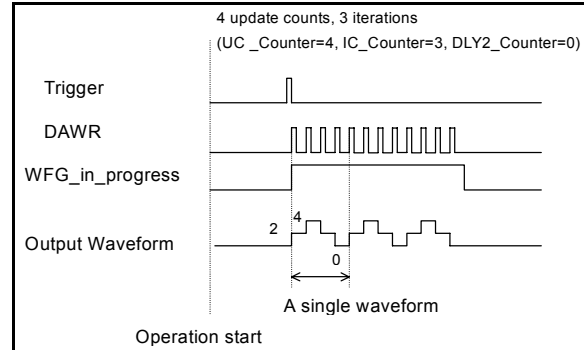
An on-board data FIFO is used to buffer the waveform patterns for wave-form generation. If the size of a single waveform is smaller than that of the FIFO, after initially loading the data from the host PC's memory, the data in FIFO will be re-used when a single waveform generation is completed. In other words, it won't occupy the PCI bandwidth afterwards. However, if the size of a single waveform is larger than that of the FIFO, it needs to be intermittently loaded from the host PC's memory via DMA, thus PCI bandwidth would be occupied.

If the value specified in **UC_counter** is smaller than the sample size of the waveform patterns, the waveform will be generated piece-wise. For example, if a 16-sample sine wave is defined and the **UC_counter** is set to 2, the generated waveform will be a 1/8-cycle sine wave for every waveform period. In other words, a complete sine wave will be generated for every 8-iterations. If value specified in **UC_counter** is larger than the sample size of waveform LUT, say, 32; the generated waveform will be a 2-cycle sine wave for every waveform period.

In conjunction with different trigger modes and counter setups, users can manipulate a single waveform to generate different, more complex wave-forms. For more information, please refer to [Section 4, Waveform Generation Demonstration](#).

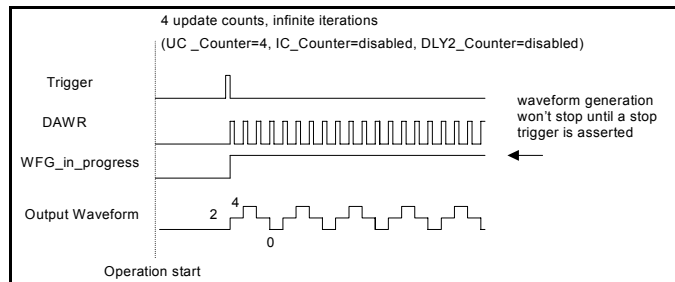
NOTE [Figure 3-14](#) is a graphic representation of typical D/A timing when the data buffer contains values of 2V, 4V, -4V, 0V.

Figure 3-14
Finite iterative waveform generation with post-trigger



NOTE Figure 3-15 is a graphic representation of typical D/A timing when the data buffer contains values of 2V, 4V, -4V, 0V.

Figure 3-15
Infinite iterative waveform generation with post-trigger



DLY2_Counter in iterative waveform generation

To expand the flexibility of Iterative Waveform Generation, **DLY2_counter** was implemented to separate consecutive waveform generations.

The **DLY2_counter** starts counting down right after a single waveform generation is completed. When it reaches zero, the next iteration of waveform generation will start as shown in Figure 3-10. If users are generating waveform piece-wise, the next piece of waveform will be generated. The DLY2_counter clock source can be software selected from Internal 40MHz Timebase, external clock input (AFI-0), or GPTC output 0/1.

Stop modes

Waveform generation can be stopped while it is still in progress, through either a hardware or software trigger. The stop trigger sources can be software selected from internal software trigger, external digital trigger (AFI-0/1), or analog trigger. The following three stop modes are provided to stop finite or infinite waveform generation:

Mode I

After a Mode I stop trigger is asserted, the waveform generation stops immediately. Refer to Figure 3-16 for an example.

Mode II

After a Mode II stop trigger is asserted, the waveform generation continues to generate a complete waveform then stops the operation. Refer to [Figure 3-17](#) for an example. Since **UC_counter** is set to 4, the total generated data points must be a multiple of 4.

Users can check **WFG_in_progress** (waveform generation in progress) status by software read-back to confirm the stop of a waveform generation.

Mode III

After a Mode III stop trigger is asserted, the waveform generation continues until the iterative number of waveforms specified in **IC_Counter** is completed. Refer to [Figure 3-18](#) for an example. Since **IC_Counter** is set to 3, the total generated waveforms must be a multiple of 3.

Users can check **WFG_in_progress** (waveform generation in progress) status by software read-back to confirm the stop of a waveform generation.

Figure 3-16
Example mode I

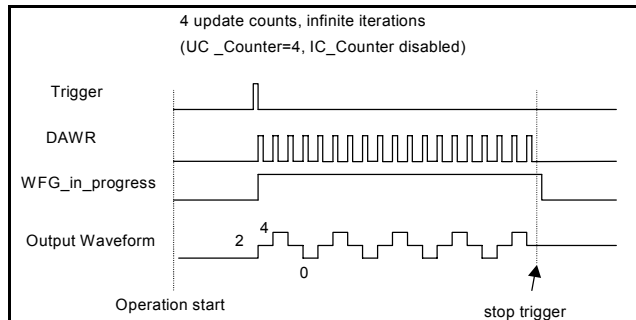


Figure 3-17
Example mode II

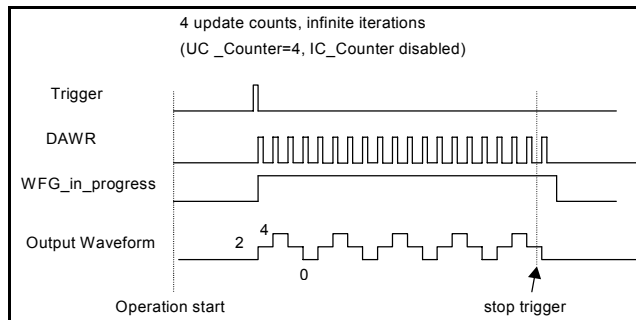
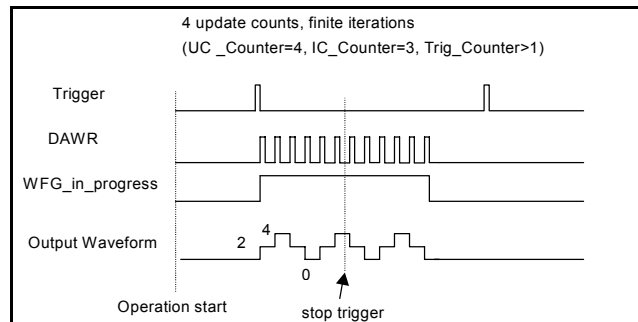


Figure 3-18
Example mode III



General purpose digital I/O

KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series provides 24-line general-purpose digital I/O (GPIO) through a 82C55A chip.

The 24-line GPIO are separated into three ports: Port A, Port B and Port C. High nibble (bit[7...4]), and low nibble (bit[3...0]) of each port can be individually programmed to be either inputs or outputs. Upon system startup or reset, all the GPIO pins are reset to high impedance inputs.

For more information on programmable I/O chip 82C55A, please refer to <http://www.intel.com>.

General purpose timer/counter operation

Two independent 16-bit up/down general purpose timer/counters are embedded in FPGA firmware for user applications. The general purpose timer/counters have the following features:

- Direction of counting can be controlled (hardware or software)
- Selectable counter clock source (from either internal or external clock up to 10MHz)
- Programmable gate selection
- Programmable input and output signal polarities (active-high or active-low)
- Initial Count can be loaded via software
- Current count value can be read-back by software without affecting circuit operation

Timer/Counter functions basics

Each timer/counter has three inputs that can be controlled via hardware or software. They are:

GPTC_CLK: clock input

GPTC_GATE: gate input ()

GPTC_UPDOWN: up/down control input

The **GPTC_CLK** input acts as a clock source to the timer/counter. Active edges on the **GPTC_CLK** input increment or decrement the counter. The **GPTC_UPDOWN** input determines whether the counter's counting-up or counting-down. The **GPTC_GATE** input is a control line, which acts as a counter enable or a counter trigger signal in different modes.

The output of timer/counter is **GPTC_OUT**. After power-up, **GPTC_OUT** is pulled high by a 10K resistor. **GPTC_OUT** goes low after the DAQ board is initialized.

All polarities of the input/output signals can be software programmed. In this manual, all timing figures assume that **GPTC_CLK**, **GPTC_GATE**, and **GPTC_OUT** are set to be triggered on the rising-edge (positive-logic).

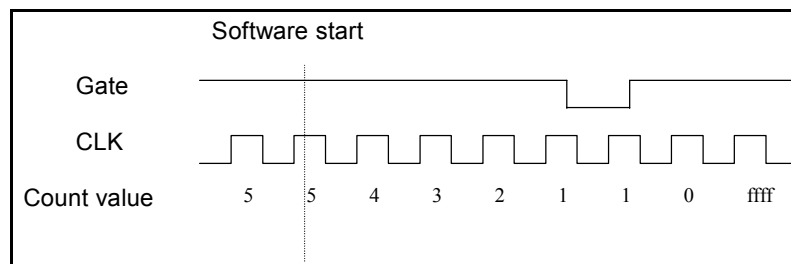
General purpose timer/counter modes

Eight programmable timer/counter modes are provided. All modes start operations following the software start command. The GPTC software reset command initializes the status of the counter and reloads the initial value to the counter.

Mode1: Simple gated-event counting

In this mode, the counter counts the number of pulses on the **GPTC_CLK** after the software start. Initial count value can be loaded via software. Current count value can be read-back by software at any time. **GPTC_GATE** is used to enable/disable counting. When **GPTC_GATE** is inactive, the counter halts the current count value. [Figure 3-19](#) illustrates the operation with initial count = 5 in down-counting mode.

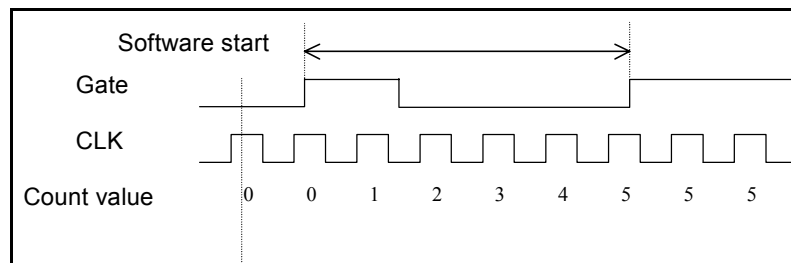
Figure 3-19
Mode 1 operation



Mode2: Single period measurement

In this mode, the counter counts the period of the signal on **GPTC_GATE** in terms of **GPTC_CLK**. Initial count can be loaded via software. After the software start, the counter counts the number of active edges on **GPTC_CLK** between two active edges of **GPTC_GATE**. After the completion of the period measurement, **GPTC_OUT** outputs high and current count value can be read-back by software. [Figure 3-20](#) illustrates the operation where initial count = 0, up-counting mode.

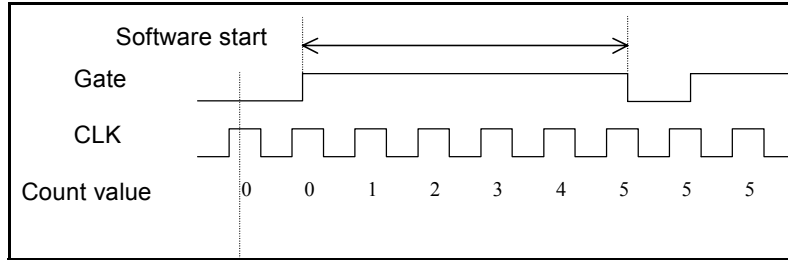
Figure 3-20
Mode 2 operation



Mode3: Single pulse-width measurement

In this mode, the counter counts the pulse-width of the signal on **GPTC_GATE** in terms of **GPTC_CLK**. The initial count can be loaded via software. After the software start, the counter counts the number of active edges on **GPTC_CLK** when **GPTC_GATE** is active. **GPTC_OUT** outputs high, and current count value can be read-back via software after the completion of the pulse-width measurement. [Figure 3-21](#) illustrates the operation where initial count = 0 in up-counting mode.

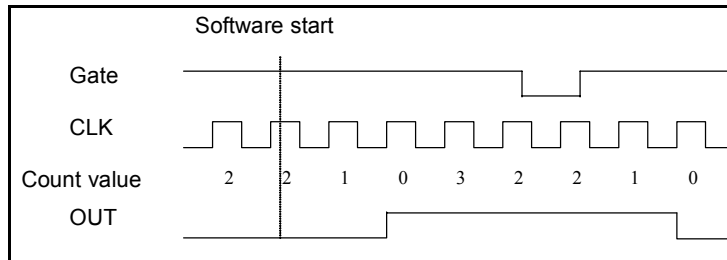
Figure 3-21
Mode 3 operation



Mode4: Single gated pulse generation

This mode generates a single pulse with programmable delay and programmable pulse-width following the software start. These software programmable parameters could be specified in terms of periods of the **GPTC_CLK**. **GPTC_GATE** is used to enable/disable counting. When **GPTC_GATE** is inactive, the counter halts the counting. Figure 3-22 illustrates the generation of a single pulse with a pulse-delay of two and a pulse-width of four.

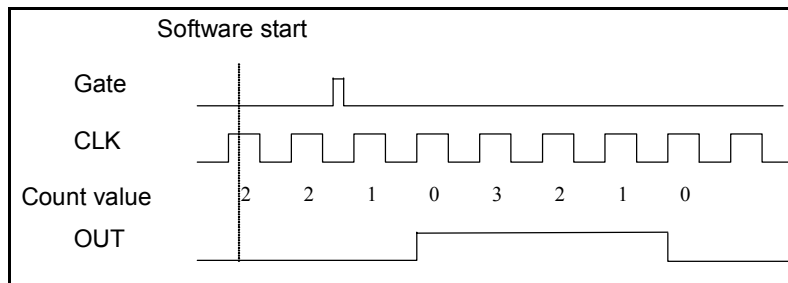
Figure 3-22
Mode 4 operation



Mode5: Single triggered pulse generation

This function generates a single pulse with programmable delay and programmable pulse-width following an active **GPTC_GATE** edge. These software programmable parameters can be specified in terms of periods of the **GPTC_CLK** input. Once the first **GPTC_GATE** edge triggers the single pulse, **GPTC_GATE** takes no effect until the software start is re-executed. Figure 3-23 illustrates the generation of a single pulse with pulse delay of two and pulse-width of four.

Figure 3-23
Mode 5 operation

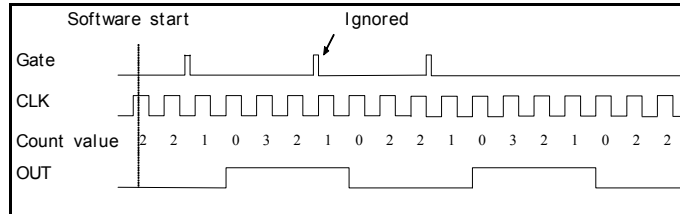


Mode6: Re-triggered single pulse generation

This mode is similar to mode 5 except that the counter generates a pulse following every active edge on **GPTC_GATE**. After the software start, every active **GPTC_GATE** edge triggers a single

pulse with programmable delay and pulse-width. Any **GPTC_GATE** trigger that occurs during the pulse generation would be ignored. Figure 3-24 illustrates the generation of two pulses with pulse delay of two and pulse-width of four.

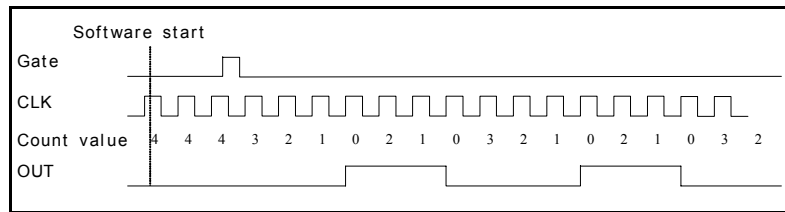
Figure 3-24
Mode 6 operation



Mode7: Single triggered continuous pulse generation

This mode is similar to mode 5, except that the counter generates continuous periodic pulses with programmable pulse interval and pulse-width following the first active edge of **GPTC_GATE**. Once the first **GPTC_GATE** edge triggers the counter, **GPTC_GATE** takes no effect until the software start is re-executed. Figure 3-25 illustrates the generation of two pulses with pulse delay of four and pulse-width of three.

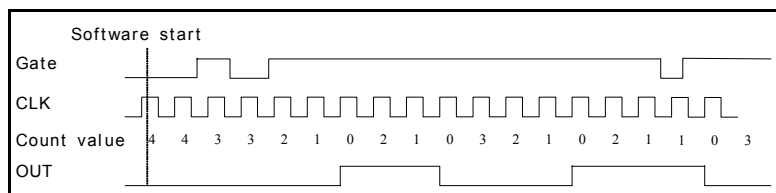
Figure 3-25
Mode 7 operation



Mode8: Continuous gated pulse generation

This mode generates periodic pulses with programmable pulse interval and pulse-width following the software start. **GPTC_GATE** is used to enable/disable counting. When **GPTC_GATE** is inactive, the counter halts the current count value. Figure 3-26 illustrates the generation of two pulses with pulse delay of four and pulse-width of three.

Figure 3-26
Mode 8 operation



Trigger sources

KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series provides flexible trigger selections. In addition to software trigger, KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series also supports external analog and digital triggers. The trigger source for A/D and D/A processes are individually configurable through software.

NOTE A/D and D/A conversion share the same analog trigger.

Software trigger

This trigger mode does not require an external trigger source. The trigger asserts immediately following the execution of the specified function call. A/D and D/A processes can receive an individual software trigger.

External analog trigger

The analog trigger circuitry routing is shown in the [Figure 3-27](#). The analog multiplexer selects either a direct analog input from the EXTATRIG pin (SRC1 in [Figure 3-27](#)) on the 68-pin connector CN1 or the input signal of ADC (SRC2 in [Figure 3-27](#)). The range of trigger level for SRC1 is $\pm 10\text{V}$ and the resolution is 78mV (refer to [Table 3-9](#)), while the trigger range of SRC2 is the full-scale range of AD input, and the resolution is the desired range divided by 256.

Figure 3-27
Analog trigger block diagram

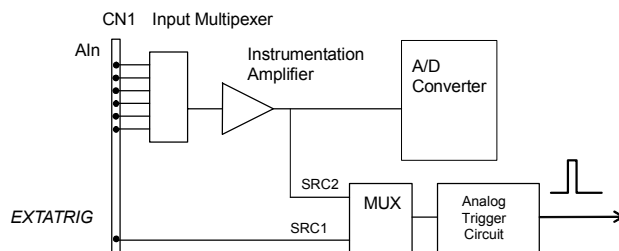


Table 3-9
Analog trigger SRC1(EXTATRIG) ideal transfer characteristics

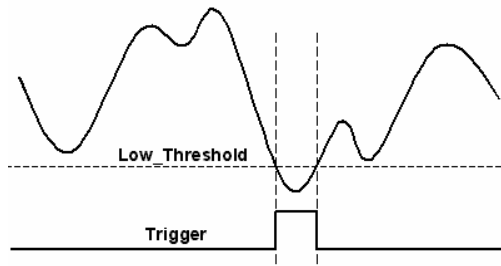
Trigger Level digital setting	Trigger voltage
0xFF	9.92V
0xFE	9.84V
---	---
0x81	0.08V
0x80	0
0x7F	-0.08V
---	---
0x01	-9.92V
0x00	-10V

The trigger signal asserts when an analog trigger condition is met. The KIDAQ[®] KPXI Analog Output Series provide five analog trigger conditions. KIDAQ[®] KPXI Analog Output Series uses 2 threshold voltages: Low_Threshold and High_Threshold to compose 5 different trigger conditions. The trigger conditions are software configurable.

Below-low analog trigger condition

[Figure 3-28](#) shows the “Below-low analog trigger condition.” The trigger signal asserts when the input analog signal is lower than the **Low_Threshold** voltage. **High_Threshold** setting is not used in this trigger condition.

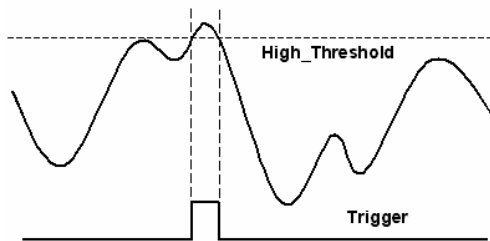
Figure 3-28
Below-low analog trigger condition



Above-high analog trigger condition

Figure 3-29 shows the “Above-high analog trigger condition.” The trigger signal asserts when the input analog signal is higher than the **High_Threshold** voltage. The **Low_Threshold** setting is not used in this trigger condition.

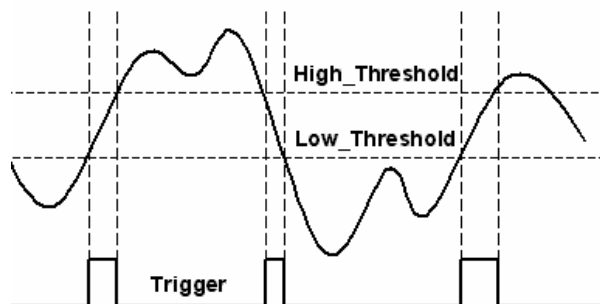
Figure 3-29
Above-high analog trigger condition



Inside-region analog trigger condition

Figure 3-30 shows the “Inside-region analog trigger condition.” The trigger signal asserts when the input analog signal level falls in the range between the **High_Threshold** and the **Low_Threshold** voltages.

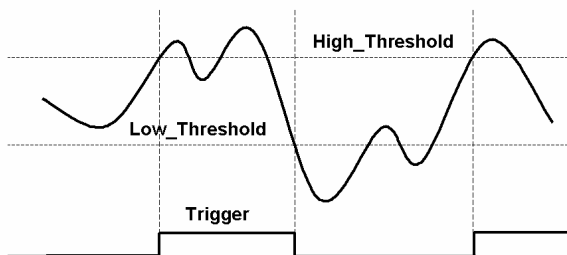
Figure 3-30
Inside-region analog trigger condition



High-hysteresis analog trigger condition

Figure 3-31 shows the “High-hysteresis analog trigger condition.” The trigger signal asserts when the input analog signal level is higher than the **High_Threshold** voltage, where the hysteresis region is determined by the **Low_Threshold** voltage.

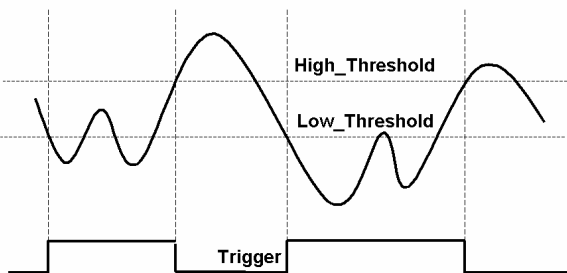
Figure 3-31
High-hysteresis analog trigger condition



Low-hysteresis analog trigger condition

Figure 3-32 shows the “Low-hysteresis analog trigger condition.” The trigger signal asserts when the input analog signal level is lower than the **Low_Threshold** voltage, where the hysteresis region is determined by the **High_Threshold** voltage.

Figure 3-32
Low-hysteresis analog trigger condition



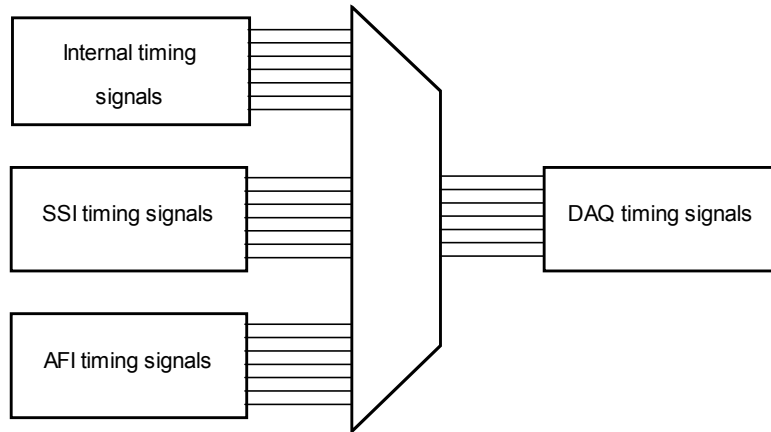
Timing signal

In order to meet the requirements for user-specific timing or synchronizing multiple boards, KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series provides a flexible interface for connecting timing signals with external circuitry or other boards. The timing of the KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series is composed of a bunch of counters and trigger signals in the FPGA on board.

There are seven timing signals related to the DAQ timing, which in turn influence the A/D, D/A process, and GPTC operation. These signals are fed through the Auxiliary Function Inputs pins (AFI) or the System Synchronization Interface bus (SSI). A multiplexer implemented in the FPGA selects the desired timing signal from these inputs, as shown in the Figure 3-33.

Use the SSI to achieve synchronization between multiple boards, or use the AFI to derive timing signals from an external timing circuit. The System Synchronization Interface (SSI) can be routed to the PXI trigger bus for multiple module synchronization within a chassis.

Figure 3-33
Routing of DAQ signals



System synchronization interface

NOTE *The System Synchronization Interface (SSI) can be routed to the PXI trigger bus for multiple module synchronization within a chassis.*

SSI uses bidirectional I/O to provide flexible connections between boards. Each of the seven timing signals and which board to be the SSI master is selectable. The SSI master can drive the timing signals of the slaves. This allows better synchronization between boards to be achieved.

NOTE *When power-up or reset, the KPXI Analog Output Series board is reset to using its internal timing signals.*

Calibration

This paragraph introduces the calibration process which minimizes AD measurement errors and DA output errors.

KIDAQ[®] KPXI Analog Output Series modules are factory calibrated before shipment. The on-board high precision band-gap voltage reference together with TrimDAC compensates for unwanted offsets and gain errors, caused by environment variation or component aging.

Auto-calibration

The auto-calibration feature of KIDAQ[®] KPXI Analog Output Series helps users complete a calibration process, without required external voltage references or measurement devices.

The on-board auto-calibration circuitry is composed of a precision band-gap voltage reference, an ADC and a TrimDAC. TrimDAC is a multi-channel DAC that generates DC offsets that counteract the offsets from the main DACs. Digital codes for the TrimDAC, as well as the temperature and the date of the calibration, are stored in the onboard EEPROM. Keithley Instrument’s does not recommend end-users to adjust the onboard band-gap voltage reference in anyway, unless an ultra-precision calibrator is available.

Due to temperature, humidity variations, and component aging, the precision of the DAQ board may degrade over time. It is suggested that users periodically calibrate the DAQ board. The user calibration constants can also be stored in the on-board EEPROM.

NOTE *1. Before starting auto-calibration, warm up the board for at least 15 minutes.*

2. Remove the cable before auto-calibration, (the D/A outputs are changed when the cables are removed).

Saving calibration constants

An on-board EEPROM is used to store calibration constants. In addition to a default bank that stores factory calibration constants, there are three user banks. Save the subsequently performed calibration constants to any of these user banks. Software for users to save calibration constants is available from Keithley Instruments and can be found in the KDAQ Driver installation CD.

Loading calibration constants

Users can calibrate the DAQ board in three sites and store the calibration constants in different user banks. When moving DAQ board from one site to another, users can load the calibration constants without re-calibration. Software for users to load calibration constants is available from Keithley Instruments and can be found in the KDAQ Driver installation CD.

Waveform Generation Demonstration

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Waveform generation demonstration

Combined with 6 counters, selectable trigger sources, external reference sources, and time base, KIDAQ® KPXI Analog Output Series provides the capabilities to generate complex waveforms. Various modes shown below can be mixed together to generate waveforms that are even more complex.

Although users can always load a new waveform to generate any desired waveform, using hardware capabilities will maximize both efficiency and flexibility. Refer to [Table 4-1](#) for various sample waveforms.

Table 4-1
Various waveform samples

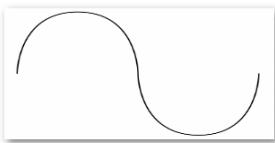

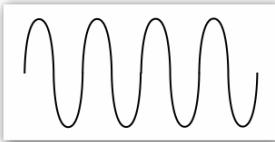
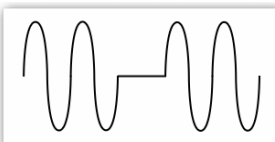

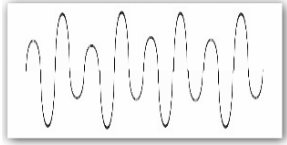
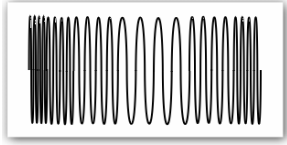
Name	Description	Example
Standard function	Waveforms including sine wave, triangular wave, saw wave, ramp, etc., can be converted to Waveform LUT. Using larger waveform means trading maximum output rate for lower harmonic distortion.	
Arbitrary function	User defined arbitrary function without size limit can be generated. Users can also concatenate various standard functions of same length into one arbitrary function and setup piece-wise generation, so each standard function can be generated in sequence, with a user definable intermediate space.	
Standard function with frequency variant	Users can alter the frequency of generated waveforms by driving DAWR from external signal via AF0/AF1/SSI. The resultant updating rate should be kept within 1MHz. In this demo, iterative generation is used.	
Iterative generation with intermediate space	Utilize DLY2_counter to separate consecutive waveform generations in iterative generation mode.	
Piece-wise generation	When the value specified in UC_counter is smaller than the sample size of waveform, the waveform is generated piece-by-piece. The intermediate space between each piece is determined by DLY2_counter. In this demo, the UC_counter is set to 1/8 of the sample size of waveform.	

Table 4-1 (cont.)

Various waveform samples

Name	Description	Example
Amplitude modulated	<p>When external D/A reference is used, applying sinusoidal voltage reference will result in an amplitude modulated (AM) waveform generation.</p> <p>One D/A channel can generate a sine wave, loop it back to AOEXTREF_A/B pin, and generate AM waveform by another D/A channel using external reference. This can be accomplished in a single D/A group.</p>	
Frequency modulated	<p>By feeding AF10/AF11 with PWM source, pulse train from VCO, or any time-varying digital signal, KIDAQ[®] KPXI Analog Output Series boards are capable of generating frequency modulated (FM) waveform.</p> <p>Since all four channels are synchronized in a D/A group, precise quadrature waveform generation is guaranteed, provided the waveform are shifted 90-degree for the other channel. Phase differences of any degree can also be setup.</p> <p>Combined with external High-speed programmable Digital I/O card, Phase-Shift-Keying or Phase-Reversal-Keying can also be achieved.</p>	

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Introduction to KDAQ-DRVR

About the KDAQ-DRVR software

KDAQ-DRVR is a software development kit for Keithley Instruments KPXI-DAQ cards. It contains a high performance data acquisition driver for developing custom applications under Microsoft Windows® XP/2000 environments.

KDAQ-DRVR was developed to provide a simple programming interface in communication with the Keithley Instruments' KPXI-DAQ Series cards. The KDAQ-DRVR's easy-to-use memory and data-buffer management capabilities frees developers from these issues but still allows high-level access to the card's features.

Using KDAQ-DRVR also takes advantage of the power and features of Win32® System for data acquisition applications, including the ability to run multiple applications and utilize extended memory. Using KDAQ-DRVR in a Visual Basic® environment makes it easy to create custom user interfaces and graphics.

In addition to the software drivers, sample programs are provided for your reference. These sample programs will save programming time and highlight some of the KPXI-DAQ Series cards features.

KDAQ-DRVR hardware support

Keithley Instruments will periodically upgrade the KDAQ-DRVR for new KPXI-DAQ cards. Refer to the Release Notes for the most recent list of cards that the current KDAQ-DRVR supports. The following cards are supported by KDAQ-DRVR:

- **KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M**: 2MHz 4 channels simultaneous A/D and 2 channels D/A output device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K**: 500kHz 4 channels simultaneous A/D and 2 channels D/A output device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-DAQ-64-3M**: 3MHz 64 channels multiplexed A/D and 2 channels D/A output device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-DAQ-64-500K**: 500kHz 64 channels multiplexed A/D and 2 channels D/A output device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-DAQ-64-250K**: 250kHz 64 channels multiplexed A/D and 2 channels D/A output device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-DAQ-96-3M**: 3MHz 96 channels multiplexed A/D device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-AO-4-1M**: High performance, 4 channels analog output, multi-function device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-AO-8-1M**: High performance, 8 channels analog output, multi-function device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability

KDAQ-DRVR language support

KDAQ-DRVR is the DLL (Dynamic-Link Library) version for use with Windows XP/2000. It works with any Windows programming language that allows calls to a DLL, such as Microsoft Visual C/C++ (4.0 or above), Borland C++ (5.0 or above), or Microsoft Visual Basic (4.0 or above).

Fundamentals of building applications with KDAQ-DRVR

The following paragraphs outline how to create Windows KDAQ-DRVR projects using Microsoft® Visual Basic® (Version 6.0), Microsoft Visual Basic.NET, and Microsoft Visual C/C++.

Microsoft® Visual Basic (Version 6.0)

To create a Windows® XP/2000 Keithley KDAQ-DRVR application using the API and Microsoft Visual Basic, follow these steps:

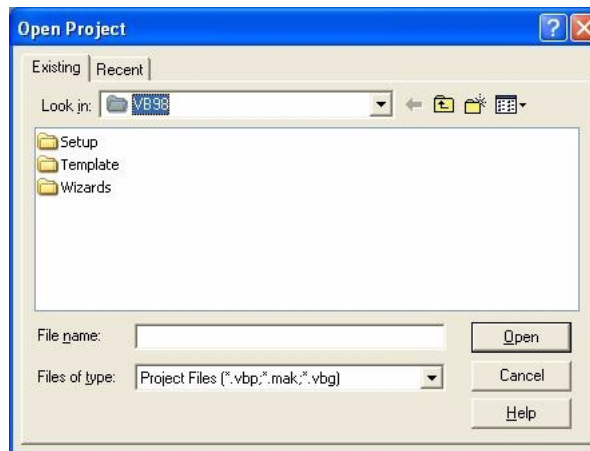
Step 1: Enter Visual Basic and open or create a project to use KDAQ-DRVR

To create a new project, select **New Project** from the **File** menu.

To use an existing project:

1. Open the file by selecting **Open Project** from the **File** menu. The **Open Project** dialog box appears (Figure A-1).

Figure A-1
Open Project dialog box



2. Load the project by finding and double-clicking the project file name in the applicable directory.

Step 2: Include function declarations and constants file (KDAQDRVR.BAS)

If it is not already included in the project, add the **KDAQDRVR.BAS** file as a module to your project. All function declarations and constants are contained in this file. These function declarations and constants are used to develop user data acquisition applications.

Step 3: Design the application interface

Add elements, such as a command button, list box, or text box, etc., on the Visual Basic form used to design the interface. These elements are standard controls from the Visual Basic Toolbox. To place a needed control on the form:

1. Select the needed control from the **Toolbox**.
2. Draw the control on the form. Alternatively, to place the default-sized control on the form, click the form. Use the **Select Objects** tool to reposition or resize controls.

Step 4: Set control properties

Set control properties from the properties list. To view the properties list, select the desired control and do one of the following:

- Press **F4**
 - Select the **Properties** command in the **View** menu
- or
- Click the **Properties** button on the Toolbar.

Step 5: Write the event codes

The event codes define the action desired when an event occurs. To write the event codes:

1. Double-click the control or form needing event code (the code module will appear).
2. Add new code as needed. All functions that are declared in **KDAQDRVR.BAS** can be called to perform data acquisition operations (refer to tables contained later in this manual).

Step 6: Run your application

To run the application, either:

- Press **F5**
 - Select **Start** from the **Run** menu
- or
- Click the **Start** icon on the Toolbar

Using Microsoft Visual Basic.NET

To create a data acquisition application using KDAQ-DRVR and Visual Basic.NET, use the procedure for [Microsoft® Visual Basic \(Version 6.0\)](#) as an outline, but in step 2, use the file named **KDAQDRVR.VB** (instead of the file named **KDAQDRVR.BAS**).

Microsoft Visual C/C++

To create a Windows XP/2000 KDAQ-DRVR library application using the KDAQ-DRVR function library and Microsoft Visual C/C++, follow these steps:

Step 1: Enter Visual C/C++ and open or create a project that will use the KDAQ-DRVR

NOTE The project can be a new or existing one.

Step 2: Include function declarations and constants file (KDAQDRVR.H)

Include **KDAQDRVR.H** in the C/C++ source files that call KDAQ-DRVR functions by adding the following statement in the source file:

```
#include "kdaqdrvr.h"
```

NOTE: KDAQ-DRVR function declarations and constants are contained in **kdaqdrvr.h**. Use the functions and constants to develop user-self data acquisition applications.

Step 3: Build your application

1. Set suitable compile and link options.

2. Select **Build** from the **Build** menu (Visual C/C++ 4.0 and higher).
3. Remember to link the Keithley Command Compatible library: **KDAQ-DRVR.LIB**

KDAQ-DRVR utilities for Win32

The following information describes the tools that accompany the KDAQ-DRVR package.

KDAQ-DRVR configuration utility (configdrv)

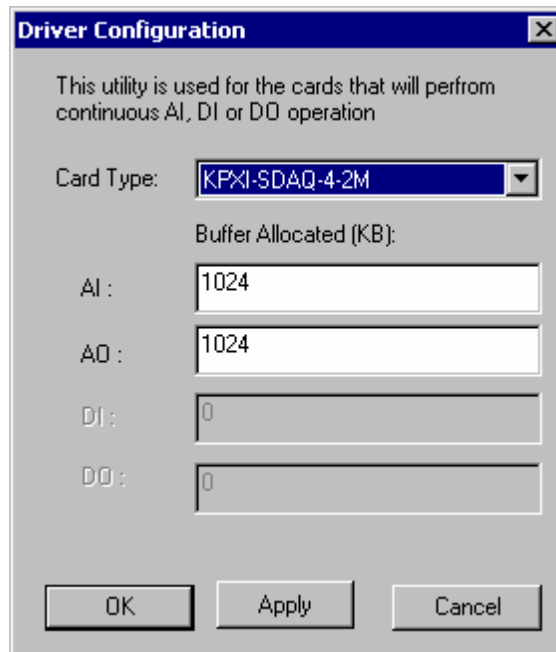
The **configdrv** utility sets or changes the allocated buffer sizes of AI (analog input), AO (analog output), DI (digital input) and DO (digital output). The default location of this utility is in the **<InstallDir>\Util** directory.

The allocated buffer sizes (of AI, AO, DI, DO) represent the amount of memory assigned to each buffer. The memory is allocated in page KB (1024 bytes per page). The device driver will try to allocate the required size of memory at system startup. The size of the initial allocated memory is the maximum memory size that DMA (Direct Memory Access) or interrupt transfer can use. If the memory required exceeds the initial allocated size, an unexpected result in that transfer (DMA or interrupt) will result.

The **Driver Configuration** window is shown in [Figure A-2](#). To change the allocated buffer settings for a single KDAQ-DRVR driver, use the **configdrv** utility and select the model number of the card from the **Card type: drop-down menu** (for example, KPXI-SDAQ-4-2).

The allocated buffer size fields of AI, AO, DI and DO are the default (or previously set) values. To change a value, type the desired value in the box corresponding to AI, AO, DI, or DO. Set the value according to the requirements of your applications. Click **Apply** and then **OK** to finish changing the settings.

Figure A-2
Driver Configuration window



KDAQ-DRVR data file converter utility (KiDAQCvt)

Data files generated by KDAQ-DRVR functions which perform continuous data acquisition and storage operations, are written to disk in binary format. Since a binary file cannot be read by either a normal text editor or accessed by Microsoft Excel[®], KDAQ-DRVR provides a tool named **KiDAQCvt** to convert the binary file to a file format easily read. The default location of this utility is **<InstallDir>\Util** directory.

The **KiDAQCvt** main window includes two frames: the upper frame (called the **Input File** frame) is used for the source data file; the lower frame which is used for the destination file.

To load the source binary data file, type the binary data file name in **File Path** field or click **Browse** to select the source file from the **Input File** frame. Click the **Load** button to process the selected file. As the file is loaded, the information related to the data file (e.g., data type, data width, AD Range, etc.) are shown in the corresponding fields in the **Input File** frame. The default converted data file path and format are also listed.

The default destination file has a **.cvt** extension and is located in the same directory as the source. To change the default setting, type the desired file path or browse from **Output File** frame to the desired destination file location.

KiDAQCvt provides three types of data format conversion: [Text file with scaled data](#), [Binary file with scaled data](#), and [Text file with binary codes](#).

Text file with scaled data

Data in hexadecimal format is scaled to the engineering unit (voltage, amplitude, etc.) according to the card type, data width, and data range. Then, it is written to disk in *text* file format. This type of data is available for data accessed from continuous Analog Input (AI) operation only.

Binary file with scaled data

Data in hexadecimal format is scaled to the engineering unit (voltage, amplitude, etc.) according to the card type, data width, and data range. Then, it is written to disk in *binary* file format. This type of data is available using continuous Analog Input (AI) operation only.

Text file with binary codes

Data in hexadecimal format or converted to a decimal value is written to disk in text file format. If the original data includes channel information, the raw value will be handled to get the real data value. This type of data is available using continuous AI and DI operations.

The text delimiter in the converted file is user-selectable between space, comma, and tab.

To add title/head (which includes the card type information at the beginning of the file), check the **Title/Head** box.

After setting the properties (file path, format, etc.) related to the converted file, push the **Start Convert** button on the **Output File** frame to perform the file conversion.

KDAQ-DRVR overview

This overview describes classes of functions in the KDAQ-DRVR. KDAQ-DRVR functions are grouped to the following classes:

- **General configuration function group**
- **Analog input function group**
 - Analog input configuration functions
 - One-shot analog input functions

- Continuous analog input functions
- Asynchronous analog input monitoring functions
- **Analog output function group**
 - Analog output configuration functions
 - One-shot analog output functions
 - Continuous analog output functions
 - Asynchronous analog output monitoring functions
- **Digital input function group**
 - One-shot digital input functions
- **Digital output function group**
 - One-shot digital output functions
- **General timer/counter function group**
- **DIO function group**
 - Digital input/output configuration function
- **SSI function group**
- **Calibration function group**

General configuration function group

Use these functions to initialize and configure the data acquisition card.

KDAQ_Register_Card

Initializes the hardware and software states of a Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ card. Call **Register_Card** before calling any other KDAQ-DRVR library functions.

KDAQ_Release_Card

Tells KDAQ-DRVR library that this registered card is not used currently and can be released. This would make room for a new card to register.

KDAQ_AIO_Config

Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of Timer source, and analog trigger source for the Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ Device.

Analog input function group

Analog input configuration functions

KDAQ_AI_CH_Config

Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the AI range selected for the specified analog input channel of Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ Device. **KDAQ_AI_CH_Config** must be called before calling any function to perform an analog input operation.

KDAQ_AI_Config

Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of trigger source, trigger mode, input mode and trigger properties for the analog input operation of Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ device. **KDAQ_AI_Config** must be called before calling any function to perform continuous analog input operation.

KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup

Informs and stores **numChans**, **chans**, and **gain_refGnd** in the Channel-Gain Queue for a scanned data acquisition operation.

KDAQ_AI_InitialMemoryAllocated

Gets the actual size of analog input memory that is available in the device driver.

One-shot analog input functions**KDAQ_AI_ReadChannel**

Performs a software triggered A/D conversion (analog input) on an analog input channel and returns the value converted (un-scaled).

KDAQ_AI_SimuReadChannel

Performs a software triggered A/D conversion (analog input) on analog input channels and returns the values converted (un-scaled). This function is only available for Simultaneous AD card (for example, Keithley Instruments KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M).

KDAQ_AI_ReadMuxScan

Returns readings for all analog input channels selected by **KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup**. This function is only available for the Multiplexed AD card (e.g., KPXI-DAQ-64-500K).

KDAQ_AI_ScanReadChannels

Performs software triggered A/D conversions (analog input) on analog input channels and returns the values converted (un-scaled). This function is only available for the Multiplexed AD card (e.g., KPXI-DAQ-64-500K).

KDAQ_AI_VReadChannel

Performs a software triggered A/D conversion (analog input) on an analog input channel and returns the value scaled to a voltage in units of volts.

KDAQ_AI_VoltScale

Converts the result from an **KDAQ_AI_ReadChannel** call to the actual input voltage.

Continuous Analog Input functions**KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel**

On the specified analog input channel, this function performs continuous A/D conversions at a rate that is as close as possible to the rate specified.

KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels

Performs continuous A/D conversions on the specified continuous analog input channels at an available rate closest to the rate you specified. This function is only available for those cards that support auto-scan functionality.

KDAQ_AI_ContReadMultiChannels

On the specified analog input channels, this function performs continuous A/D conversions at the closest available rate to the rate specified. This function is only available for those cards that support auto-scan functionality.

KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannelToFile

On the specified analog input channel, this function performs continuous A/D conversions at an available rate that is closest to the rate specified and saves the acquired data in a disk file.

KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannelsToFile

On the specified continuous analog input channels, this function performs continuous A/D conversions at the available rate that is closest to the rate specified and saves the acquired data in a disk file. This function is only available for those cards that support auto-scan functionality.

KDAQ_AI_ContReadMultiChannelsToFile

On the specified analog input channels, this function performs continuous A/D conversions at the available rate closest to the rate specified and saves the acquired data in a disk file. This function is only available for those cards that support auto-scan functionality.

KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan

This function initializes the Channel-Gain Queue to point to the start of the scan sequence as specified by KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup and starts a multiple-channel scanned data acquisition operation. This function is only available for the Multiplexed AD card (e.g. KPXI-DAQ-64-500K).

KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScanToFile

Initializes the Channel-Gain Queue to point to the start of the scan sequence as specified by KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup, starts a multiple-channel scanned data acquisition operation, and saves the acquired data in a disk file.

KDAQ_AI_ContVScale

Converts the values of an array of acquired data from a continuous A/D conversion call to the actual input voltages.

KDAQ_AI_ContStatus

Checks the current status of the continuous analog input operation.

KDAQ_AI_EventCallback

Controls and notifies the user's application when a specified DAQ event occurs. The notification is performed through a user-specified callback function.

KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup

Sets up the buffer for continuous analog input.

KDAQ_AI_ContBufferReset

Resets all buffers set by function KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup.

Asynchronous analog input monitoring functions**KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck**

Checks the current status of the asynchronous analog input operation.

KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear

Stops the asynchronous analog input operation.

KDAQ_AI_AsyncDbfBufferMode

Enables or Disables double buffer data acquisition mode.

KDAQ_AI_AsyncDbfBufferHalfReady

Checks whether the next half buffer of data in the circular buffer is ready for transfer during an asynchronous double-buffered analog input operation.

KDAQ_AI_AsyncDbfBufferToFile

Copies half of the data of the circular buffer into a disk file.

KDAQ_AI_AsyncDbfBufferOverrun

Checks or clears overrun status of the double-buffered analog input operation.

KDAQ_AI_AsyncDbfBufferHandled

Notifies KDAQ-DRVR the ready buffer has been handled in a user application.

KDAQ_AI_AsyncReTrigNextReady

Checks whether the data associated to the next trigger signal is ready during an asynchronous re-triggered analog input operation.

Analog output function group

Analog output configuration functions

KDAQ_AO_CH_Config

Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the reference voltage value selected for an analog output channel of a Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ Device. **KDAQ_AO_CH_Config** must be called before calling the function to perform the voltage output operation.

KDAQ_AO_Config

Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of trigger source, trigger mode, output mode and trigger properties for the analog output operation of Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ Device. **KDAQ_AO_Config** must be called before calling the function to perform continuous analog output operation of the Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ Device.

KDAQ_AO_InitialMemoryAllocated

Gets the actual size of analog output DMA memory that is available in the device driver.

KDAQ_AO_Group_Setup

Assigns one or more analog output channels to a waveform generation group.

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_StopConfig

Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of stop source and stop mode for the asynchronous analog output operation of a specified group.

One-shot analog output functions

KDAQ_AO_WriteChannel

Writes a binary value to the specified analog output channel.

KDAQ_AO_SimuWriteChannel

Writes binary values to the specified analog output channels simultaneously. This function is only available for Simultaneous DA card.

KDAQ_AO_VWriteChannel

Accepts a voltage value, scales it to the proper binary value and writes a binary value to the specified analog output channel.

KDAQ_AO_VoltScale

Scales a voltage to a binary value.

KDAQ_AO_Group_Update

Writes binary values to the specified group of analog output channels simultaneously.

KDAQ_AO_Group_VUpdate

Accepts voltage values, scales them to the proper binary values and writes binary values to the specified group of analog output channels simultaneously.

Continuous analog output functions

KDAQ_AO_ContWriteChannel

On the specified analog output port, this function performs continuous analog output at a rate as close as possible to the rate specified.

KDAQ_AO_ContWriteMultiChannels

Performs continuous D/A conversions on the specified analog output channels at a rate that is as close as possible to the rate specified.

KDAQ_AO_ContStatus

Checks the current status of the continuous analog output operation.

KDAQ_AO_EventCallback

Controls and notifies the user's application when a specified DAQ event occurs. The notification is performed through a user-specified callback function.

KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup

This function sets up the buffer for continuous analog output.

KDAQ_AO_ContReset

This function resets all buffers set by function `KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup` for continuous analog output.

KDAQ_AO_ContBufferCompose

This function organizes the data for each channel and fills them in the buffer for continuous analog output operation.

KDAQ_AO_ContBufferComposeAll

Fills the data for a specified channel in the buffer for continuous analog output operation.

KDAQ_AO_Group_FIFOLoad

Loads a waveform buffer to on-board DA FIFOs.

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_Start

On the specified group of analog output channels, this function performs continuous D/A conversions at a rate that is as close as possible to the rate specified.

Asynchronous analog output monitoring function**KDAQ_AO_AsyncCheck**

Checks the current status of the asynchronous analog output operation.

KDAQ_AO_AsyncClear

Stops the asynchronous analog output operation.

KDAQ_AO_AsyncDbIBufferMode

Enables or Disables double buffer data acquisition mode.

KDAQ_AO_AsyncDbIBufferHalfReady

Checks whether the next half buffer of data in circular buffer is ready during an asynchronous double-buffered analog output operation.

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncCheck

Checks the current status of the asynchronous analog output operation of a specified group.

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncClear

Stops the asynchronous analog output operation of a specified group.

Digital input function group**One-shot digital input functions****KDAQ_DI_ReadLine**

Reads the digital logic state of the specified digital line in the specified port.

KDAQ_DI_ReadPort

Reads digital data from the specified digital input port.

Digital output function group

One-Shot Digital Output functions

KDAQ_DO_WriteLine

Sets the digital output line in the digital output port to the specified state. This function is only available for those cards that support digital output read-back functionality.

KDAQ_DO_WritePort

Writes digital data to the specified digital output port.

KDAQ_DO_ReadLine

Reads the specified digital output line in the specified digital output port.

KDAQ_DO_ReadPort

Reads digital data from the specified digital output port.

General timer/counter function group

KDAQ_GCTR_Setup

Controls the general-purpose counter to operate in the specified mode.

KDAQ_GCTR_Read

Reads the counter value of the general-purpose counter without disturbing the counting process.

KDAQ_GCTR_Control

Controls the selected counter/timer by software.

KDAQ_GCTR_Reset

Halts the specified general-purpose timer/counter operation and reloads the initial value of the timer/counter.

KDAQ_GCTR_Status

Reads the counter value of the general-purpose counter without disturbing the counting process.

DIO function group

Digital input/output configuration function

KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig

This function is only used by the Digital I/O cards whose I/O port can be set as an input port or output port. This function informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the port direction selected for the digital input/output operation. Call **KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig** before calling functions to perform digital input/output operation.

SSI function group

KDAQ_SSI_SourceConn

Connects a device to the specified SSI bus trigger line.

KDAQ_SSI_SourceDisConn

Disconnects a device signal from the specified SSI bus trigger line.

KDAQ_SSI_SourceClear

Disconnects a device signal from the specified SSI bus trigger line.

Calibration function group

KDAQ_DB_Auto_Calibration_ALL

Calibrates your Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ Device.

KDAQ_EEPROM_CAL_Constant_Update

Save new calibration constants to the specified bank of EEPROM.

KDAQ_Load_CAL_Data

Load calibration constants from the specified bank of EEPROM.

SDAQ4M2_Acquire_AD_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified AI channel in the specified polarity mode.

SDAQ4M2_Acquire_DA_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity mode.

SDAQ4K500_Acquire_AD_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified AI channel in the specified polarity mode.

SDAQ4K500_Acquire_DA_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity mode.

DAQ64M3_Acquire_AD_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of ADC.

DAQ64M3_Acquire_DA_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity mode.

DAQ64K500_Acquire_AD_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of ADC.

DAQ64K500_Acquire_DA_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity mode.

DAQ64K250_Acquire_AD_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of ADC.

DAQ64K250_Acquire_DA_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity mode.

DAQ96M3_Acquire_AD_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of ADC.

AOxM1_Acquire_DA_Error

Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity mode.

AOxM1_Acquire_AD_Error

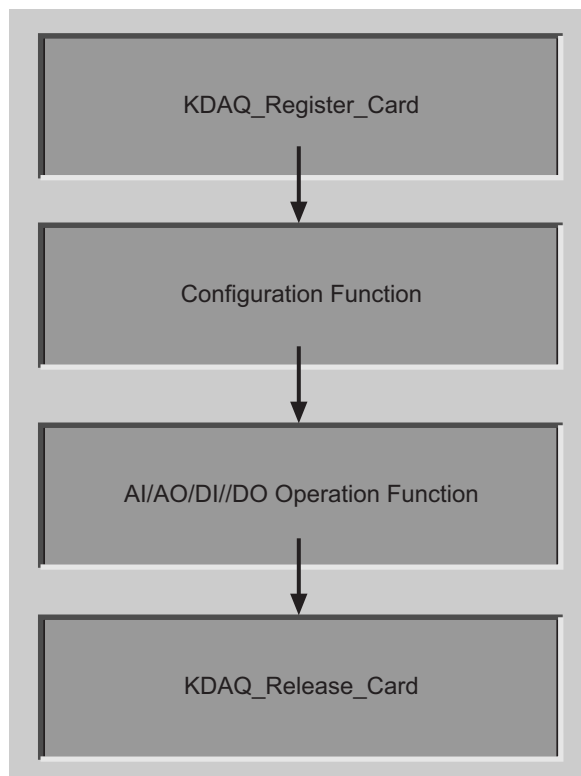
Acquires the offset and gain errors of ADC.

KDAQ-DRVR application hints

This paragraph provides the programming function flow that KDAQ-DRVR performs during analog I/O and digital I/O.

The figure below shows the basic building blocks of a KDAQ-DRVR application. Each building block of KDAQ-DRVR uses **KDAQ_Register_Card** at the beginning and **KDAQ_Release_Card** at the end. Other than that similarity, the functions comprising each building block vary dependent on the specific devices and applications.

Figure A-3
KDAQ-DRVR application building blocks



The programming schemes for analog input/output and digital input/output are described individually in the following sections.

Analog input programming hints

KDAQ-DRVR provides two kinds of analog input operation: non-buffered single-point analog input readings and buffered continuous analog input operation.

The non-buffered single-point AI uses a software polling method to read data from the device. The programming scheme for this kind of AI operation is described in the paragraph titled [One-shot analog input programming scheme](#).

The buffered continuous analog input uses DMA transfer to send data from the device to user's buffer. The maximum number of counts in one transfer depends on the size of initially allocated memory for the analog input in the driver. We recommend having your applications use the **KDAQ_AI_InitialMemoryAllocated** function to get the initial allocated memory size before performing continuous AI operation.

The buffered continuous analog input includes:

- synchronous continuous AI
- non-double-buffered asynchronous continuous AI
- double-buffered asynchronous continuous AI
- pre/middle triggered non-double-buffered asynchronous continuous AI
- pre/middle triggered double-buffered asynchronous continuous AI

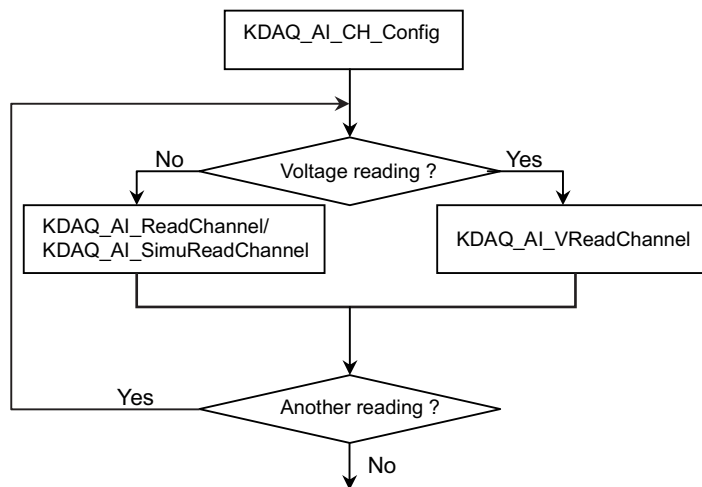
For more information regarding the special consideration and performance issues for the buffered continuous analog input, refer to the Continuous Data Transfer in the KDAQ-DRVR chapter for details.

One-shot analog input programming scheme

This section describes the typical flow of non-buffered single-point analog input readings.

Figure A-4

Typical function flow for all types of KDAQ-DRVR series

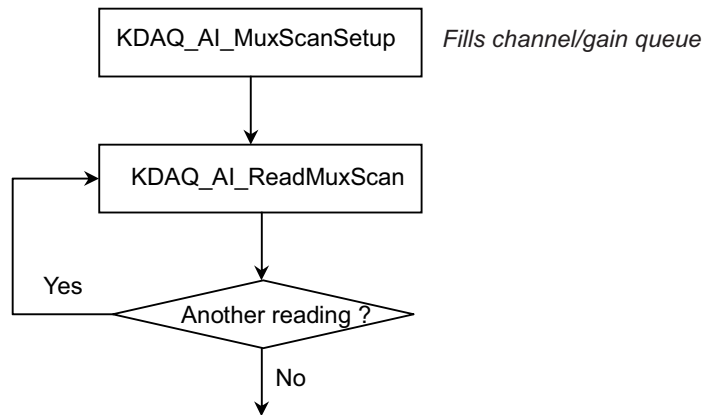


Example code fragment

```
card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AI_CH_Config (card, channelNo, AD_B_10_V);
KDAQ_AI_ReadChannel(card, channelNo, &analog_input[i]);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
```

NOTE: *Figure A-5 applies to the following cards: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, and KPXI-DAQ-96-3M.*

Figure A-5
Fills channel gain queue first



Example code fragment

```
card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_DAQ_64_3M, card_number);
CHANNELCOUNT = 1;
chans[0] = 0;
ranges[0] = AD_B_10_V | AI_RSE;
KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup(card, CHANNELCOUNT, chans, ranges);
KDAQ_AI_ReadMuxScan (card, chan_data);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
```

Continuous analog input (with initial default settings) programming scheme

This programming section describes the typical flow of synchronous analog input operation performed by the device in a default configuration. For synchronous AI, the **SyncMode** argument in continuous AI functions has to be set as SYNCH_OP and for asynchronous AI, the **SyncMode** argument has to be set as ASYNCH_OP.

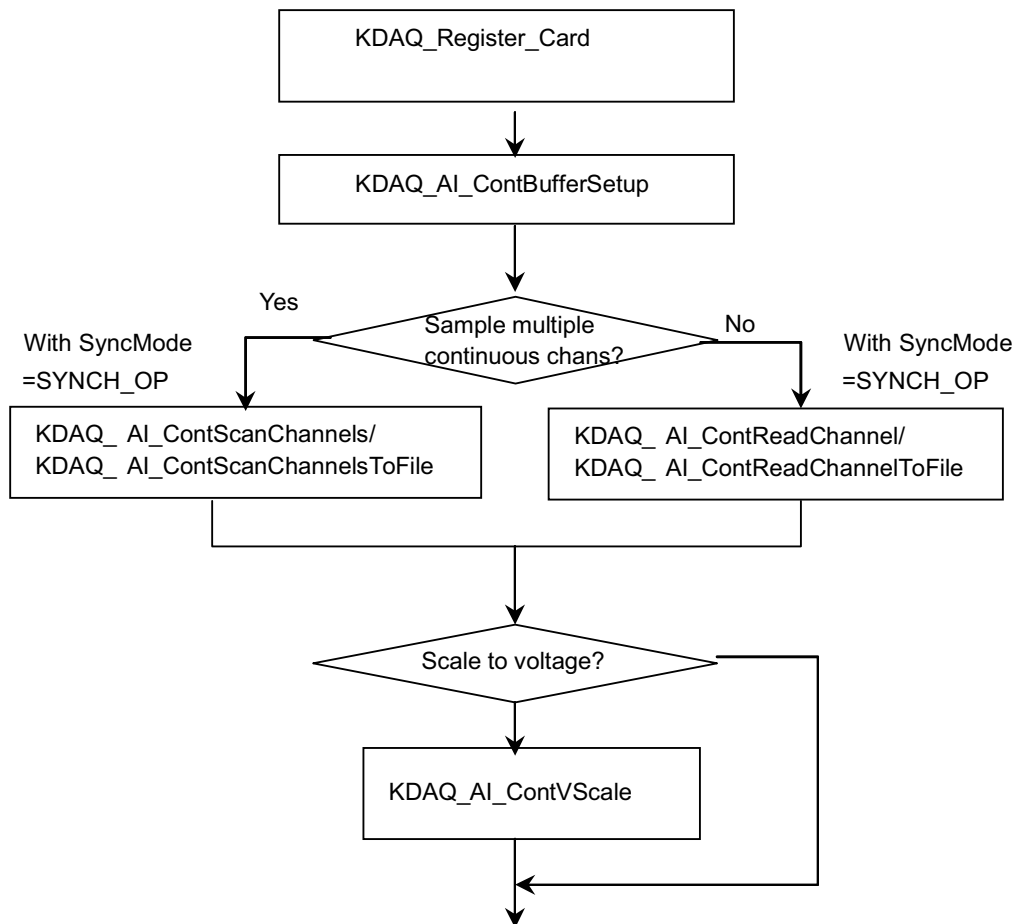
Table A-1
Initial default channel configuration

Description	Value
AD data range	AD_B_10_V
Reference ground*	AI_RSE
* Reference ground is available for KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K and KPXI-DAQ-96-3M.	

Table A-2
Initial default AI configuration

Description	Value
A/D conversion source	KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int (internal timer pacer)
A/D trigger mode	KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_POST (post trigger)
A/D trigger source	KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_SOFT (software trigger)
Auto buffer reset	TRUE

Figure A-6
Synchronous operation

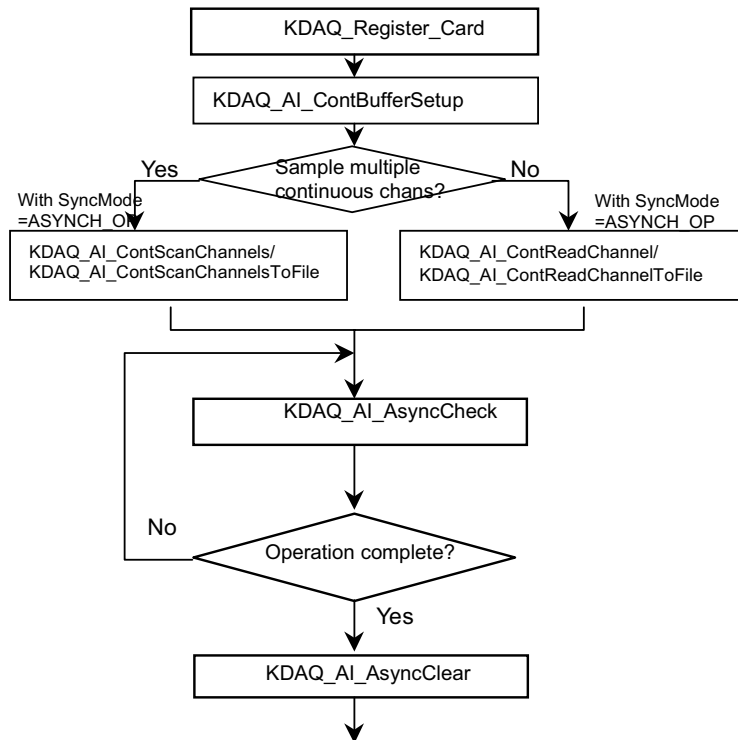


Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &Id);
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (card, channel, Id, data_size/(channel+1), scan_intrv,
samp_intrv, SYNCH_OP); or
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel(card, channel, Id, data_size, scan_intrv, samp_intrv,
SYNCH_OP)
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
    
```

**Figure A-7
Non-double buffered asynchronous operation**



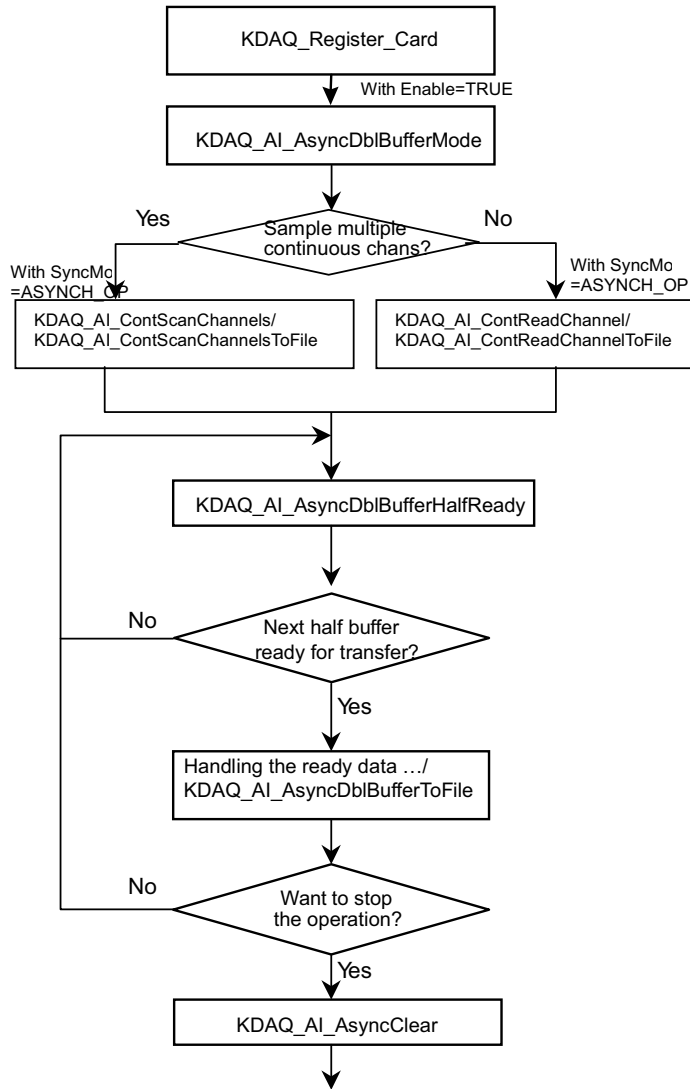
Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (card, channel, BufId, data_size/(channel+1),
ScanIntrv, SampIntrv, ASYNCH_OP); or
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel(card, channel, BufId, data_size, ScanIntrv, SampIntrv,
ASYNCH_OP)
do {
    KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck(card, &bStopped, &count);
} while (!bStopped);

KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear(card, &StartPos, &count);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
    
```

Figure A-8
Double buffered asynchronous operation



Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 1); // Double-buffered AI
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_A_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf2, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (card, channel, BufId, data_size/(channel+1),
ScanIntrv, SampIntrv, ASYNCH_OP); or
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel(card, channel, BufId, data_size, ScanIntrv, SampIntrv,
ASYNCH_OP)
do {
    do {
        KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady(card, &HalfReady, &fstop);
    } while (!HalfReady);

    //Handling the ready data
    ...
} while (!clear_op);

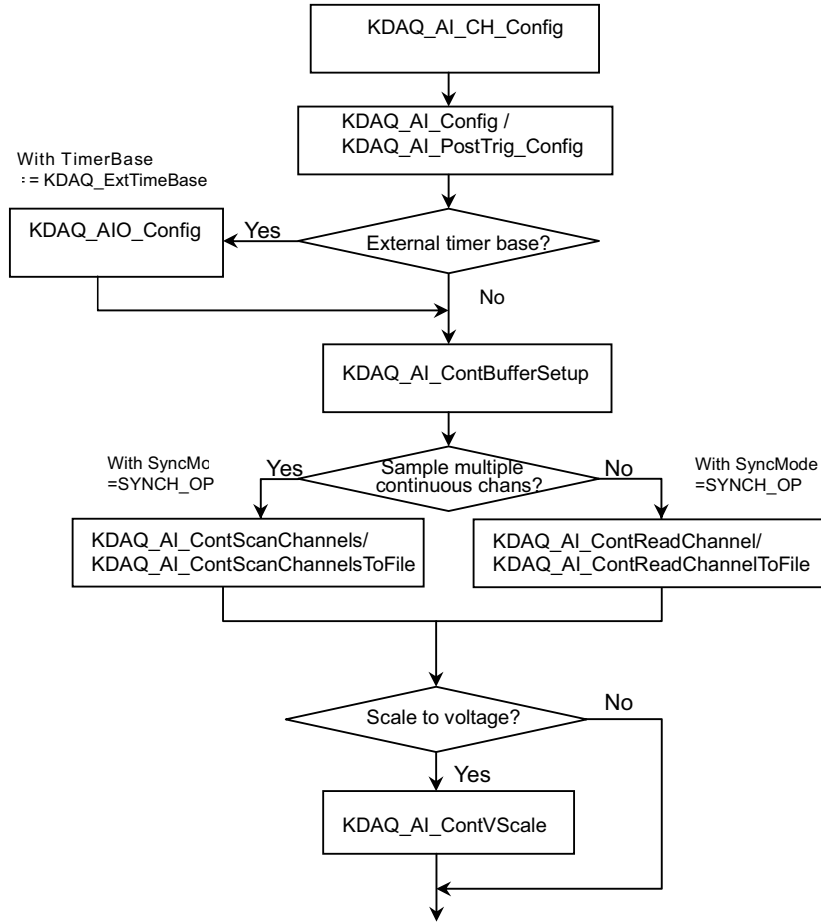
KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear(card, &startPos, &count);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);

```

Post trigger mode/ delay trigger mode synchronous continuous analog input programming scheme

This programming section describes the typical flow of post trigger or delay triggered synchronous analog input operation. While performing continuous AI operation, the AI configuration function has to be called at the beginning of the application. In addition, for synchronous AI, the **SyncMode** argument in continuous AI functions has to be set as SYNCH_OP.

Figure A-9
All types of KPXI-DRVR series



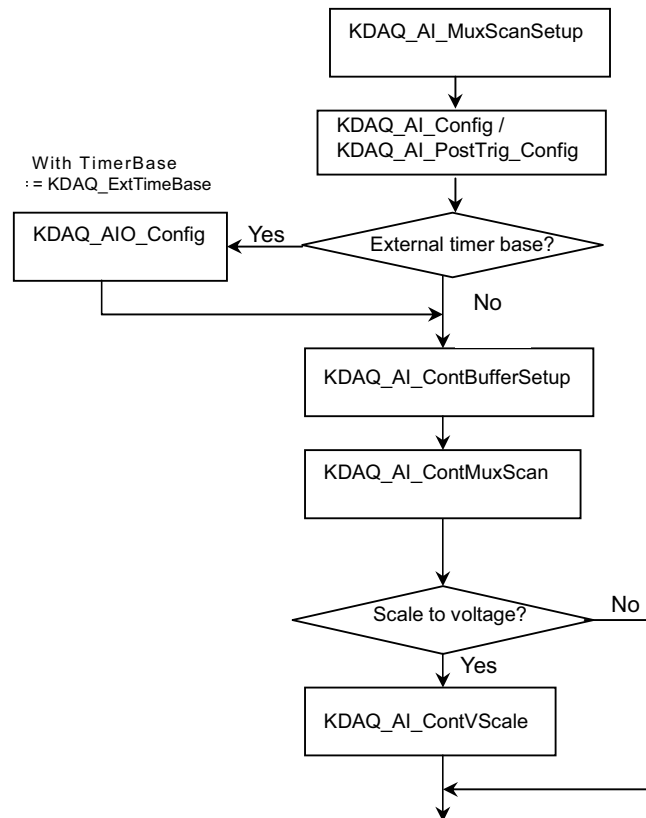
Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
KDAQ_AI_CH_Config (card, channel, range )
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_POST| KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 0, 1);
// or
// KDAQ_AI_PostTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 1);
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &Id);
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (card, channel, Id, data_size/(channel+1), scan_intrv,
samp_intrv, SYNCH_OP); or
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel(card, channel, Id, data_size, scan_intrv, samp_intrv,
SYNCH_OP)
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
    
```

Figure A-10
Fills channel gain queue first

NOTE: Only the following models have the **Fills channel gain queue first** feature:
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M.



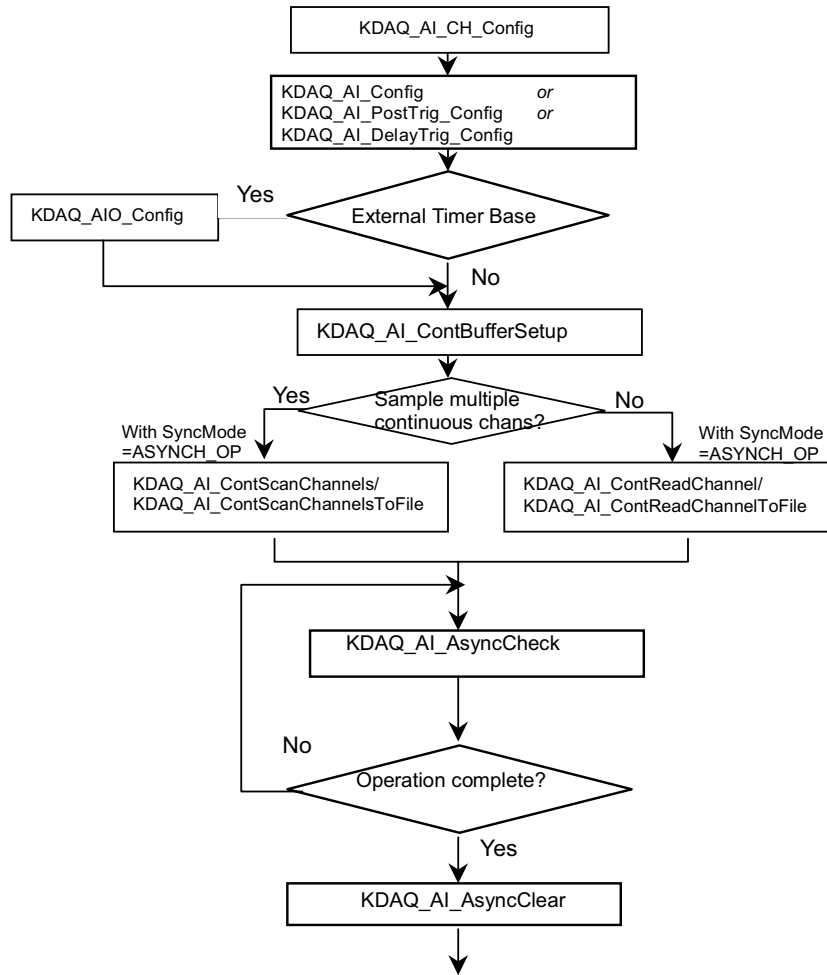
Example code fragment

```
card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_DAQ_64_500K, card_number);
CHANNELCOUNT = 1;
chans[0] = 0;
ranges[0] = AD_B_10_V| AI_RSE;
KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup(card, CHANNELCOUNT, chans, ranges);
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_POST|
KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD| KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 0, 1);
// or
// KDAQ_AI_PostTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 1);
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &Id);
KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan (card, Id, data_size/CHANNELCOUNT,
SAMPLE_INTERVAL*CHANNELCOUNT, SAMPLE_INTERVAL, SYNCH_OP);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
```

Post trigger mode/ delay trigger mode non-double-buffered asynchronous continuous analog input programming scheme

This programming section describes the typical flow of post trigger or delay triggered, non-double-buffered asynchronous analog input operation. While performing continuous AI operation, the AI configuration function has to be called at the beginning of your application. In addition, for asynchronous AI, the **SyncMode** argument in continuous AI functions has to be set as **ASYNCH_OP**.

Figure A-11
All types of KDAQ-DRVR series



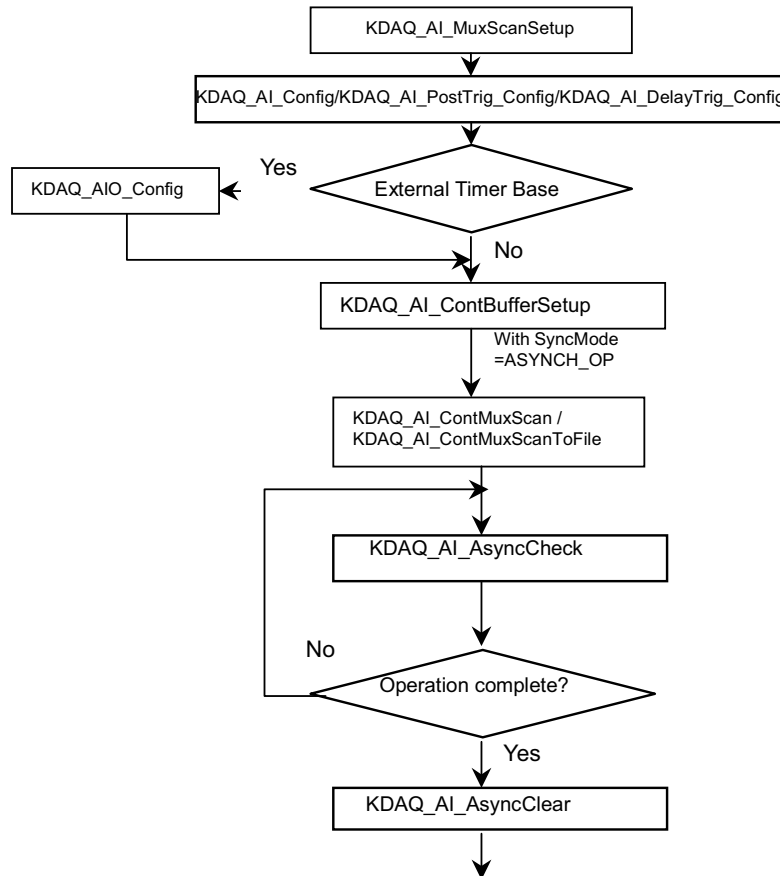
Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AI_CH_Config (card, channel, range );
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_POST| KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrigPositive, 0, 0, 0, 1);
// or
// KDAQ_AI_PostTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrigPositive, 0, 0, 1);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 0); //non-double-buffered AI
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (card, channel, BufId, data_size/(channel+1),
ScanIntrv, SampIntrv, ASYNCH_OP); or
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel(card, channel, BufId, data_size, ScanIntrv, SampIntrv,
ASYNCH_OP);
do {
    KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck(card, &bStopped, &count);
} while (!bStopped);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear(card, &StartPos, &count);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
  
```

Figure A-12
Fills channel gain queue first

NOTE: Only the following models have the **Fills channel gain queue first** feature:
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M.



Example code fragment

```

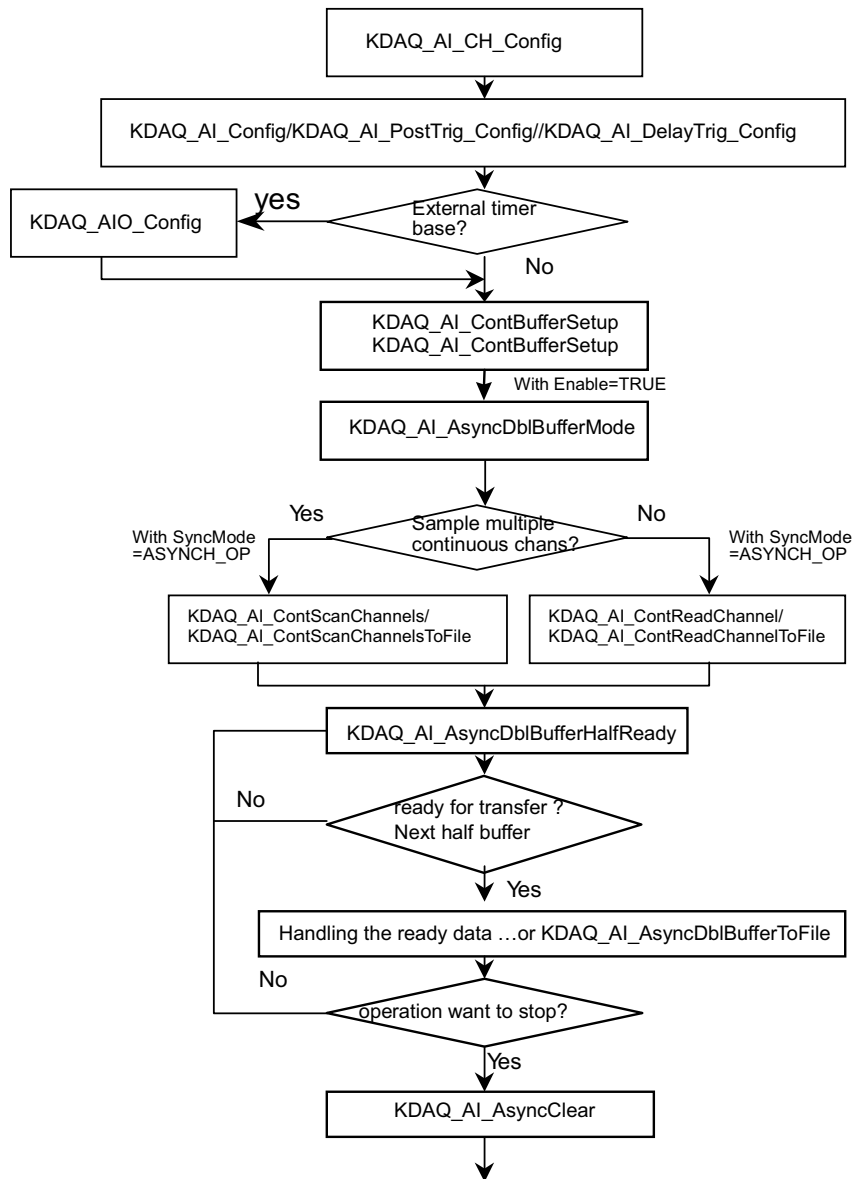
card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_DAQ_64_500K, card_number);
...
CHANNELCOUNT = 1;
chans[0] = 0;
ranges[0] = AD_B_10_V| AI_RSE;
KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup(card, CHANNELCOUNT, chans, ranges);
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_POST| KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TriggerPositive, 0, 0, 0, 1);
// or
// KDAQ_AI_PostTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TriggerPositive, 0, 0, 1);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 0); //non-double-buffered AI
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan (card, BufId, data_size/(channel+1), ScanIntrv, SampIntrv,
ASYNCH_OP);
do {
    KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck(card, &bStopped, &count);
} while (!bStopped);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear(card, &StartPos, &count);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);

```

Post trigger mode/ delay trigger mode double-buffered asynchronous continuous analog input programming scheme

This section describes the typical flow of post trigger or delay triggered, double-buffered asynchronous analog input operation. While performing continuous AI operation, the AI configuration function has to be called at the beginning of the application. For asynchronous AI, the **SyncMode** argument in continuous AI functions has to be set as **ASYNCH_OP**. In addition, double-buffered AI operation is enabled by setting the **KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode** enable argument to 1.

Figure A-13
All types of KDAQ-DRVR series



Example code fragment

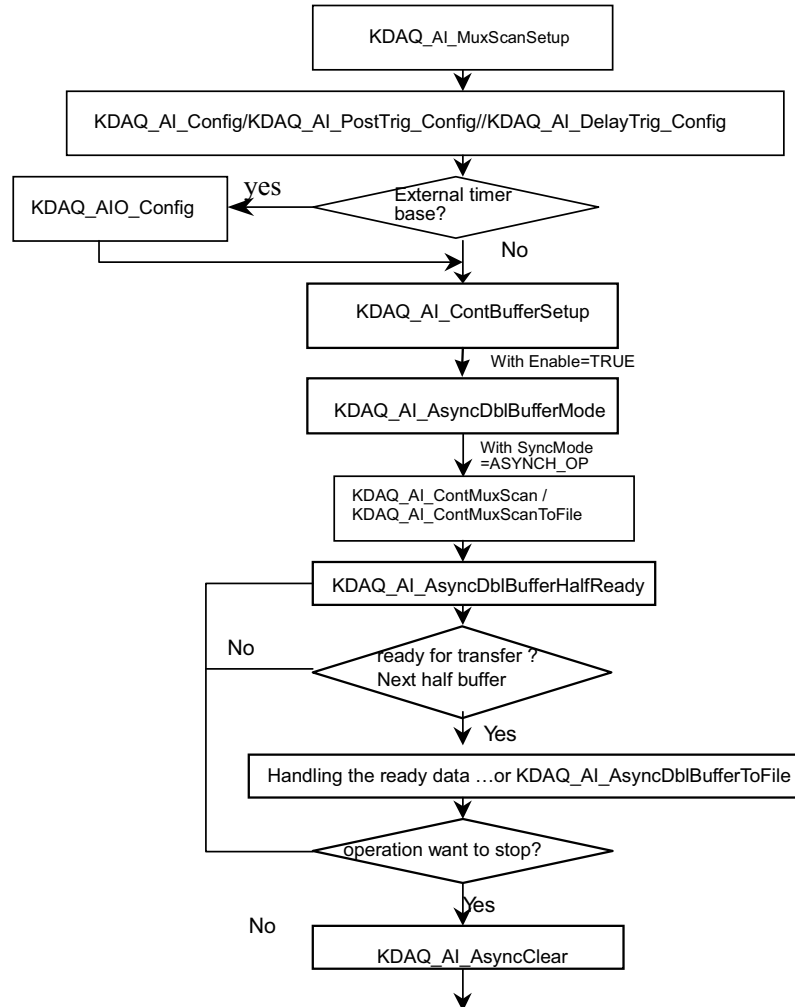
```
card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M , card_number);
...1
KDAQ_AI_CH_Config (card, channel, range);
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_POST| KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 0, 1);
// or
// KDAQ_AI_PostTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 1);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 1); // Double-buffered AI
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_A_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf2, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (card, channel, BufId, data_size/(channel+1),
ScanIntrv, SampIntrv, ASYNCH_OP); or
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel(card, channel, BufId, data_size, ScanIntrv, SampIntrv,
ASYNCH_OP);
do {
    do {
        KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady(card, &HalfReady, &fstop);
    } while (!HalfReady);

    //Handling the ready data
    ...
} while (!clear_op);

KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear(card, &startPos, &count);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
```

Figure A-14
Fills channel gain queue first

NOTE: Only the following models have the **Fills channel gain queue first** feature: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M.



Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_DAQ_64_500K, card_number);
...
CHANNELCOUNT = 1;
chans[0] = 0;
ranges[0] = AD_B_10_V| AI_RSE;
KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup(card, CHANNELCOUNT, chans, ranges);
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_POST| KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrigPositive, 0, 0, 0, 1);
// or
// KDAQ_AI_PostTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrigPositive, 0, 0, 1);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 1); // Double-buffered AI
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_A_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf2, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan (card, BufId, data_size/(channel+1), ScanIntrv, SampIntrv,
ASYNCH_OP);
do {
    do {
        KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady(card, &HalfReady, &fstop);
    } while (!HalfReady);

    //Handling the ready data
    ...
} while (!clear_op);

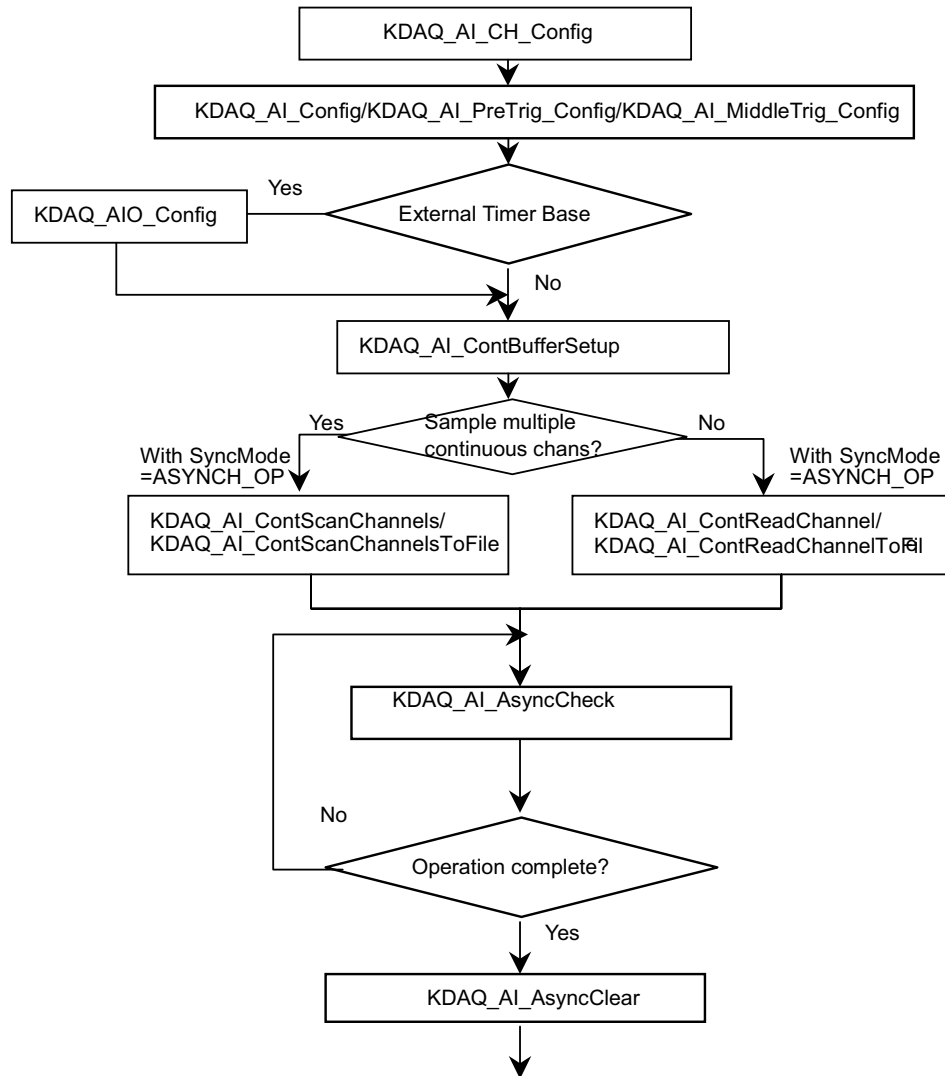
KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear(card, &startPos, &count);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);

```

Pre-trigger mode/ middle-trigger mode non-double-buffered asynchronous continuous analog input programming scheme

This programming section describes the typical flow of pre-trigger and middle trigger mode double-buffered asynchronous analog input operation. A trigger is an event that occurs based on a specified set of conditions. An interrupt mode or DMA-mode Analog input operation can use a trigger to determine when acquisition stop. The trigger mode data acquisition programming is almost the same as the non-trigger mode asynchronous analog input programming. Using KDAQ-DRVR to perform pre-trigger or middle mode data acquisition, the **SyncMode** of continuous AI should be set as ASYNCH_OP.

Figure A-15
All types of KDAQ-DRVR series



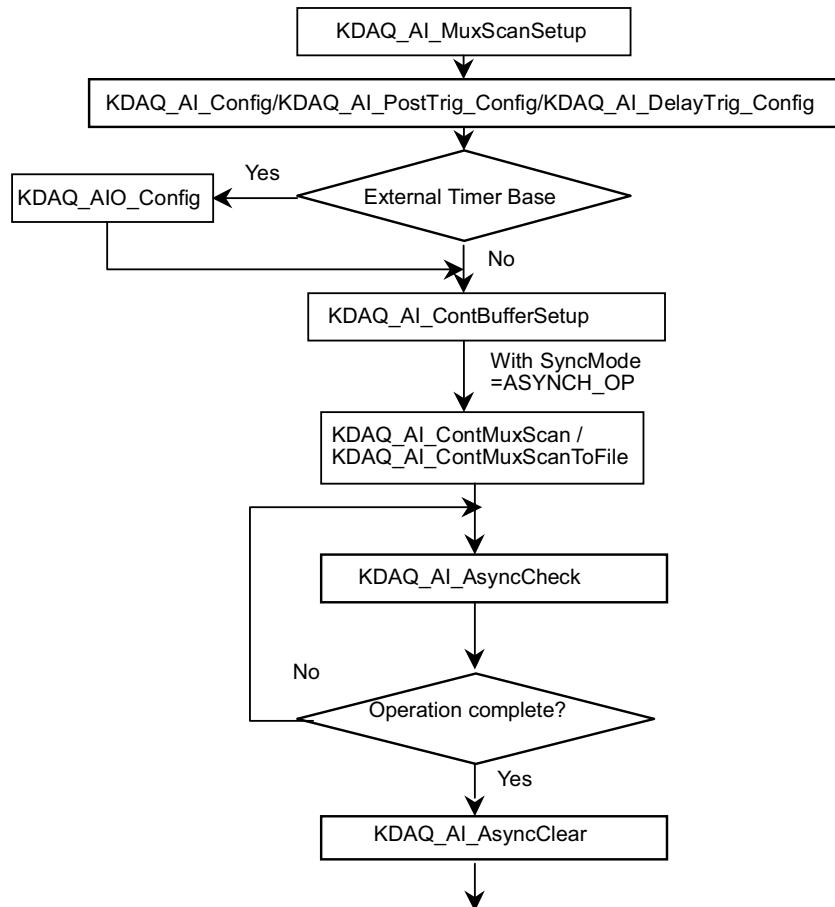
Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AI_CH_Config (card, channel, range )
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_PRE| KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 0, 1);
// or
// KDAQ_AI_PreTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 1);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 0); //non-double-buffered AI
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (card, channel, BufId, data_size/(channel+1),
ScanIntrv, SampIntrv, ASYNCH_OP); or
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel(card, channel, BufId, data_size, ScanIntrv, SampIntrv,
ASYNCH_OP)
do {
    KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck(card, &bStopped, &count);
} while (!bStopped);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear(card, &startPos, &count);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
    
```

Figure A-16
Fills channel gain queue first

NOTE: Only the following models have the **Fills channel gain queue first** feature: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M



Example code fragment

```

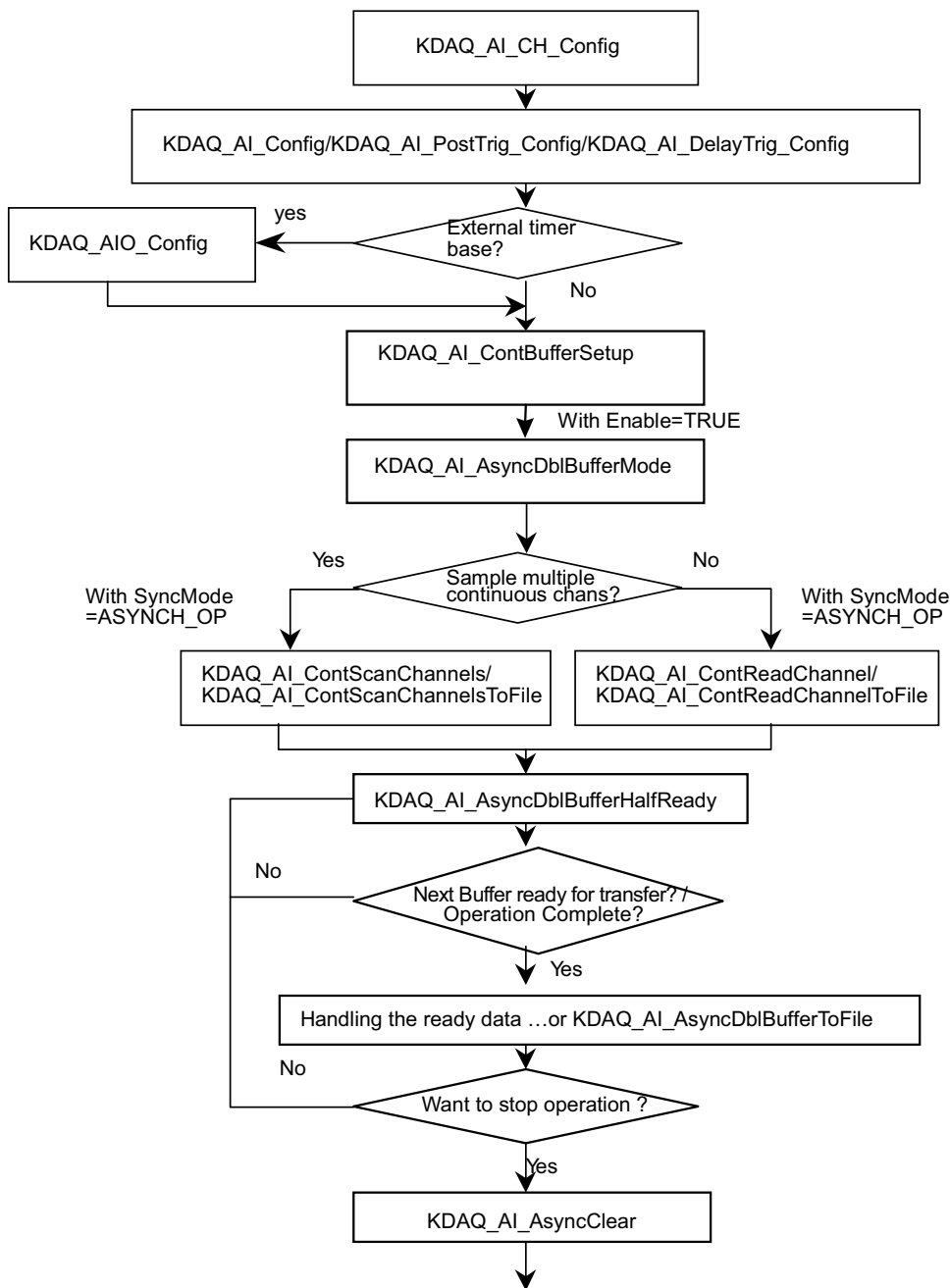
card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_DAQ_64_500K, card_number);
...
CHANNELCOUNT = 1;
chans[0] = 0;
ranges[0] = AD_B_10_V| AI_RSE;
KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup(card, CHANNELCOUNT, chans, ranges);
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_MIDL| KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, POSTCOUNT, 0, 0, 1);
// or
// KDAQ_AI_MiddleTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, POSTCOUNT, 0, 0, 1);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 0); //non-double-buffered AI
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan (card, BufId, data_size/(channel+1), ScanIntrv, SampIntrv,
ASYNCH_OP);
do {
    KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck(card, &bStopped, &count);
} while (!bStopped);

KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear(card, &startPos, &count);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
  
```

Pre-trigger mode/ middle-trigger mode double-buffered asynchronous continuous analog input programming scheme

This programming section describes the typical flow of trigger mode double-buffered asynchronous analog input operation. A trigger is an event that occurs based on a specified set of conditions. An interrupt mode or DMA-mode Analog input operation can use a trigger to determine when acquisition stops. The trigger mode data acquisition programming is almost the same as the non-trigger mode asynchronous analog input programming. Using KDAQ-DRVR to perform trigger mode data acquisition, the **SyncMode** of continuous AI should be set as ASYNCH_OP. In addition, double-buffered AI operation is enabled by setting enable argument of **KDAQ_AI_AsyncDbIBufferMode** function to 1.

Figure A-17
All types of KDAQ-DRVR series



Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AI_CH_Config (card, channel, range )
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_PRE|KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD, 0, 0, 0, 1);
// or
// KDAQ_AI_MiddleTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 1);
AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 1); Double-buffered AI
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_A_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf2, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (card, channel, BufId, data_size/(channel+1),
ScanIntrv, U32 SampIntrv, ASYNCH_OP); or
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel (card, channel, BufId, data_size, ScanIntrv, U32
SampIntrv, ASYNCH_OP)
do {
    do {
        KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady (card, &HalfReady, &fstop);
    } while (!HalfReady && !fstop);

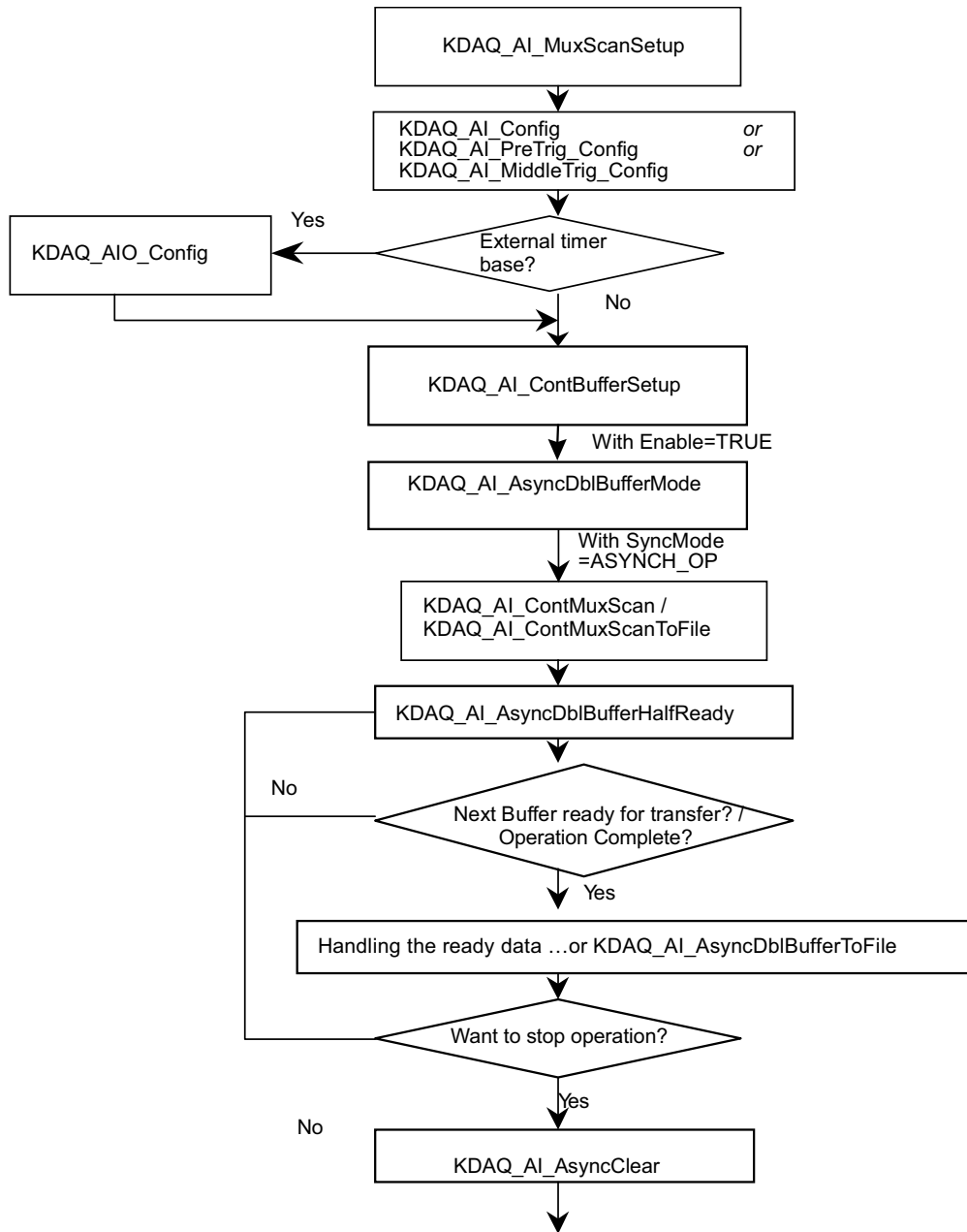
    //handling the ready data ...
    ...
} while (!clear_op && !fstop);

KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear (card, &startPos, &count);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card (card);

```

Figure A-18
Fills channel gain queue first

NOTE: Only the following models have the **Fills channel gain queue first** feature: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M.



Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_DAQ_64_500K, card_number);
...
CHANNELCOUNT = 1;
chans[0] = 0;
ranges[0] = AD_B_10_V| AI_RSE;
KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup(card, CHANNELCOUNT, chans, ranges);
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_RRE| KDAQ_AI_TRGSRD_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 0, 1);
// or
    
```

```

// KDAQ_AI_PreTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRV_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRV_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 1);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 1); // Double-buffered AI
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_A_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf2, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan (card, BufId, data_size/(channel+1), ScanIntrv, SampIntrv,
ASYNCH_OP);
do {
    do {
        KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady(card, &HalfReady, &fstop);
    } while (!HalfReady);

    //Handling the ready data
    ...
} while (!clear_op);

KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear(card, &startPos, &count);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);

```

Analog output programming hints

KDAQ-DRVR provides two kinds of analog output operation — non-buffered single-point analog output operation and buffered continuous analog output operation.

The non-buffered single-point AO uses a software polling method to write data to the device. The programming scheme for this kind of AO operation is described in the paragraph titled [One-shot analog output programming scheme](#).

The buffered continuous AO uses DMA transfer method to transfer data from the user's buffer to the device. The maximum number of count in one transfer depends on the size of initially allocated memory for analog output in the driver. Use the **KDAQ_AO_InitialMemoryAllocated** function to get the size of initially allocated memory before starting to perform continuous AO operation.

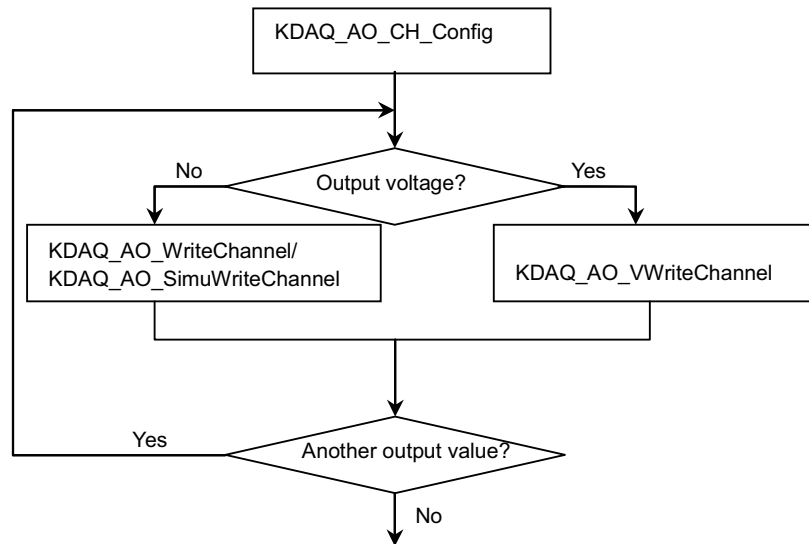
Refer to [Continuous data transfer in KDAQ-DRVR](#) later in this section for special considerations and performance issues for the buffered continuous analog output.

One-shot analog output programming scheme

The following examples describe the typical flow of non-buffered single-point analog output operations.

Figure A-19
One-shot analog output programming

NOTE: *Figure A-19 (and the example code fragment immediately following the figure) details the typical flow of the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K*



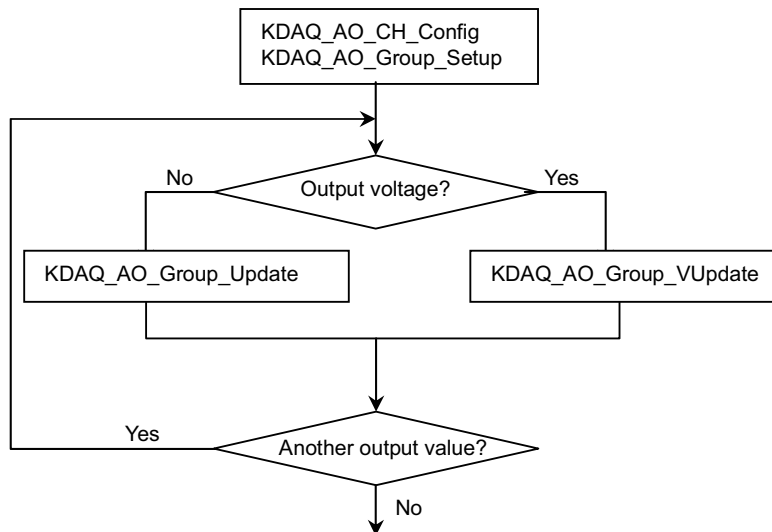
Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AO_CH_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_DA_BiPolar, KDAQ_DA_Int_REF, 10.0);
KDAQ_AO_WriteChannel(card, chan, out_value);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
  
```

Figure A-20
One-shot analog output programming

NOTE: *Figure A-20 (and the example code fragment immediately following the figure) details the typical flow of the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M.*



Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_AO_8_1M, card_number);
    da_ch = 0;
KDAQ_AO_CH_Config (card, da_ch, KDAQ_DA_BiPolar, KDAQ_DA_Int_REF, 10.0);
KDAQ_AO_Group_Setup (card, DA_Group_A, 1, &da_ch);
KDAQ_AO_Group_VUpdate (card, DA_Group_A, &out_V);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
  
```

Continuous analog output (with initial default settings) programming scheme

This programming section describes the typical flow of synchronous analog output operation performed by the device in a default configuration. While performing continuous AO operation, the AO configuration function has to be called at the beginning of the application. In addition, the **SyncMode** argument in continuous AO functions has to be set as **ASYNCH_OP**.

Table A-3
Initial default channel configuration

Channel	Configuration
D/A Output Polarity	KDAQ_DA_BiPolar
D/A Reference voltage source	KDAQ_DA_Int_REF
D/A Reference voltage value	10.0

Table A-4
Initial default DA configuration

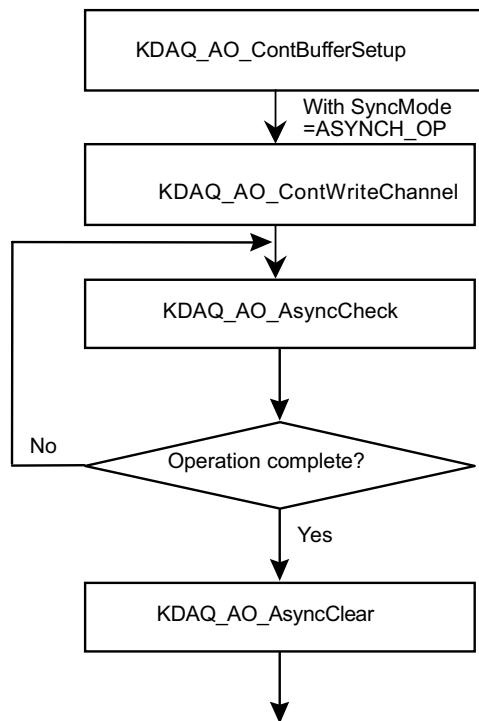
Channel	Configuration
D/A R/W source	KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_Int (Internal timer pacer)
D/A Trigger mode	KDAQ_DA_TRGMOD_POST (post trigger)

Table A-4 (continued)
Initial default DA configuration

Channel	Configuration
D/A Trigger source	KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_SOFT (software trigger)
Auto buffer reset	KPXI-AO-4-1M: TRUE KPXI-AO-8-1M: FALSE

NOTE: *Figure A-21 (and the example code fragment immediately following the figure) details the typical flow of the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K.*

Figure A-21
Non-double-buffered asynchronous continuous analog output programming



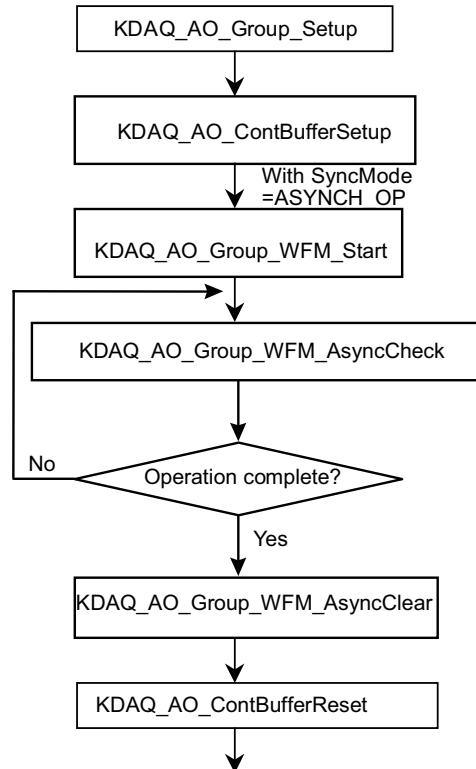
Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_AO_8_1M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_ContWriteChannel(card, 0, DaId, data_size, iteration, samp_intrv,
    samp_intrv, ASYNCH_OP);
    do {
        KDAQ_AO_AsyncCheck(card, &bStopped, &count);
    } while (!bStopped);
KDAQ_AO_AsyncClear(card, &count, mode);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
  
```

NOTE: *Figure A-22 (and the example code fragment immediately following the figure) details the typical flow of the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M.*

Figure A-22
Non-double-buffered asynchronous continuous analog output programming



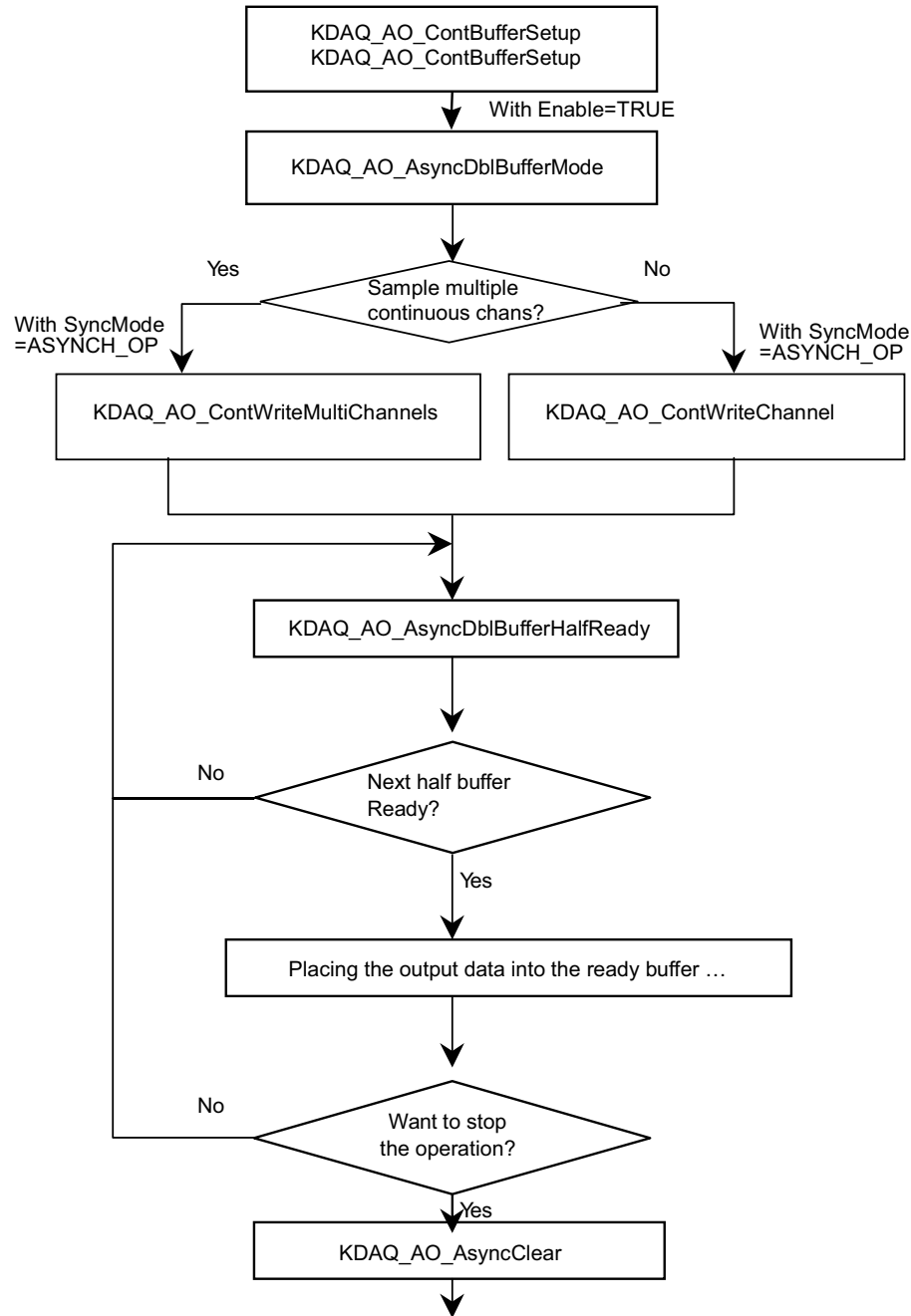
Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_AO_8_1M, card_number);
KDAQ_AO_Group_Setup (card, DA_Group_A, 1, &da_ch); //DA channel 0 in group A
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_Start (card, DA_Group_A, Id, DaId, data_size/2, 10,
samp_intrv, 1);
do {
    KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncCheck(card, DA_Group_A, &bStopped, &count);
    } while (!bStopped);
KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncClear(card, DA_Group_A, &count, 0);
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferReset (card);
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
  
```

NOTE: *Figure A-23 (and the example code fragment immediately following the figure) details the typical flow of the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K.*

Figure A-23
Double-buffered asynchronous continuous analog output programming



Example code fragment

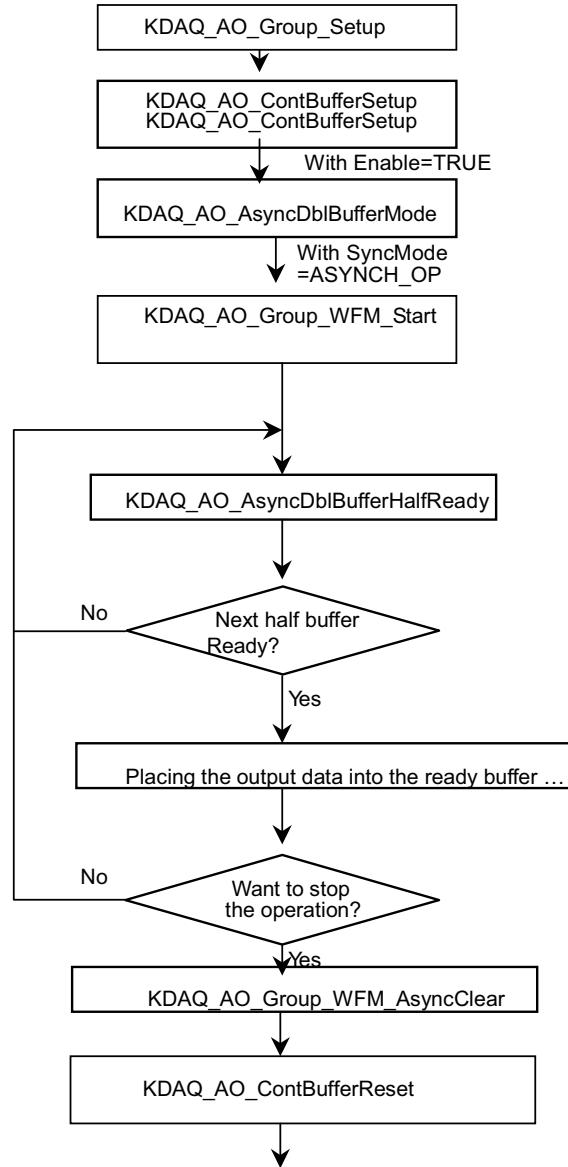
```
card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf2, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 1);
KDAQ_AO_ContWriteChannel(card, 0, DaId, data_size, 0, samp_intrv, samp_intrv,
    ASYNCH_OP);
do {
    do {
        KDAQ_AO_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady(card, &HalfReady);
    } while (!HalfReady);

    // Placing the output data into the ready buffer ...
    ...
} while (!clear_op);

KDAQ_AO_AsyncClear(card, &count, mode);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
```

NOTE: [Figure A-24](#) (and the example code fragment immediately following the figure) details the typical flow of the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M.

Figure A-24
Double-buffered asynchronous continuous analog output programming



Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_AO_8_1M, card_number);
KDAQ_AO_Group_Setup (card, DA_Group_A, 1, &da_ch); //DA channel 0 in group A
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf2, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 1);
KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_Start (card, DA_Group_A, Id, DaId, data_size/2, 0, samp_intrv,
1);
do {
    do {
        KDAQ_AO_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady(card, &HalfReady);
    } while (!HalfReady);

    // Placing the output data into the ready buffer ...
    ...
} while (!clear_op);
    
```

```
KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncClear(card, DA_Group_A, &count, 0);
    KDAQ_AO_ContBufferReset (card); ...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
```

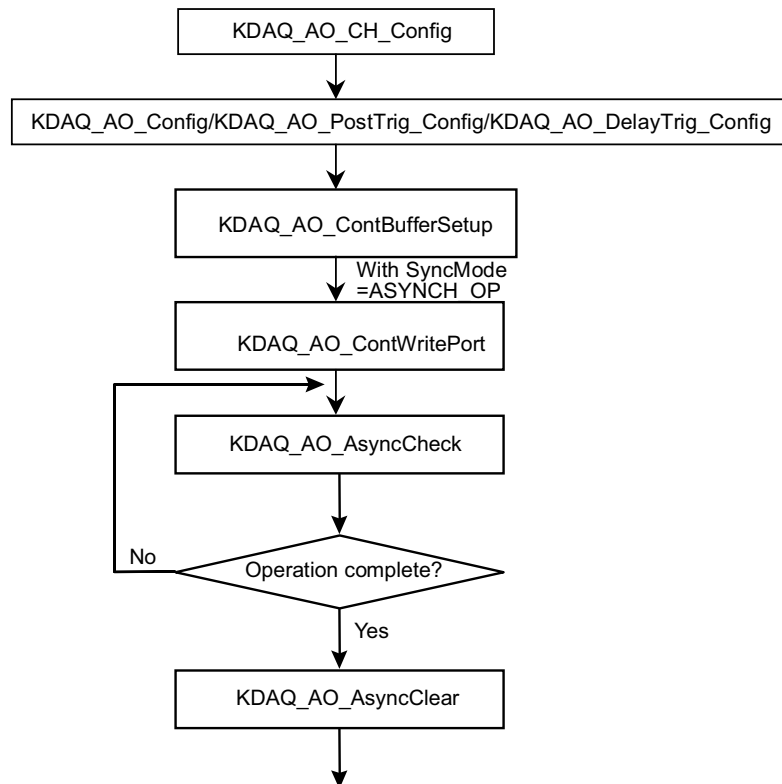
Non-double-buffered asynchronous continuous analog output programming

This programming section describes the typical flow of asynchronous analog output operation. When performing continuous AO operation, call the AO configuration function at the beginning of your application. In addition, the **SyncMode** argument in continuous AO functions has to be set as **ASYNCH_OP**.

NOTE: *Figure A-25 (and the example code fragment immediately following the figure) details the typical flow of the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K.*

Figure A-25

Typical flow of asynchronous analog output operation



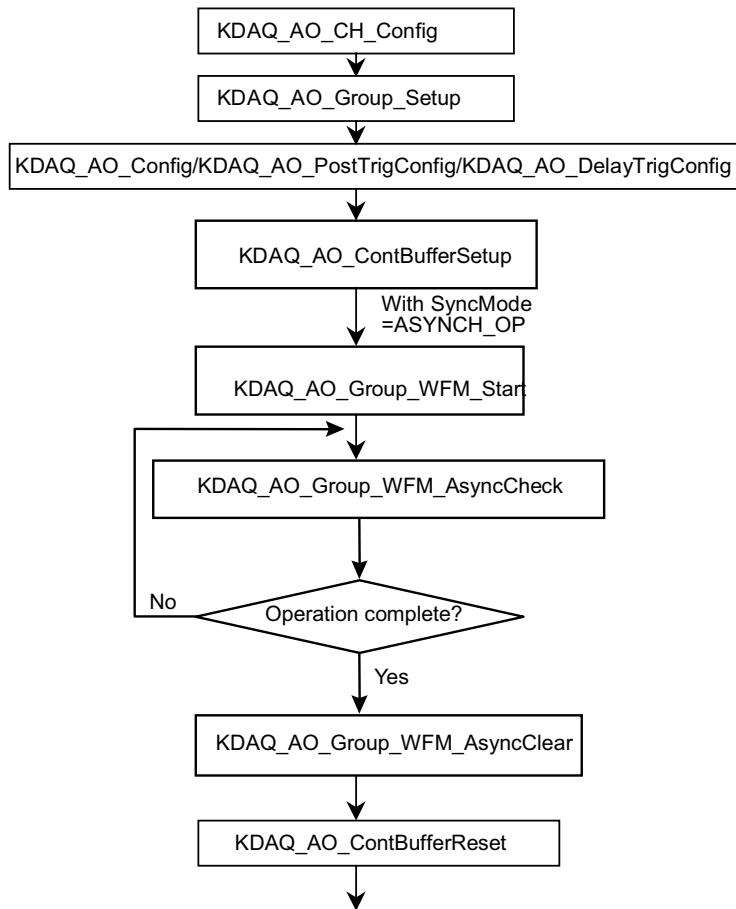
Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AO_CH_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_DA_BiPolar, KDAQ_DA_Int_REF, 10.0);
KDAQ_AO_Group_Setup (card, DA_Group_A, 1, &da_ch); //DA channel 0 in group A
KDAQ_AO_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_DA_TRGMOD_POST|KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_ExtD, 1, 0, 0,1)
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_ContWriteChannel(card, 0, DaId, data_size, iteration, samp_intrv,
    samp_intrv, ASYNCH_OP);
    do {
        KDAQ_AO_AsyncCheck(card, &bStopped, &count);
    } while (!bStopped);
KDAQ_AO_AsyncClear(card, &count, mode);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
    
```

NOTE: *Figure A-26 (and the example code fragment immediately following the figure) details the typical flow of the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI_AO_8_1M.*

Figure A-26
Typical flow of asynchronous analog output operation



Example code fragment

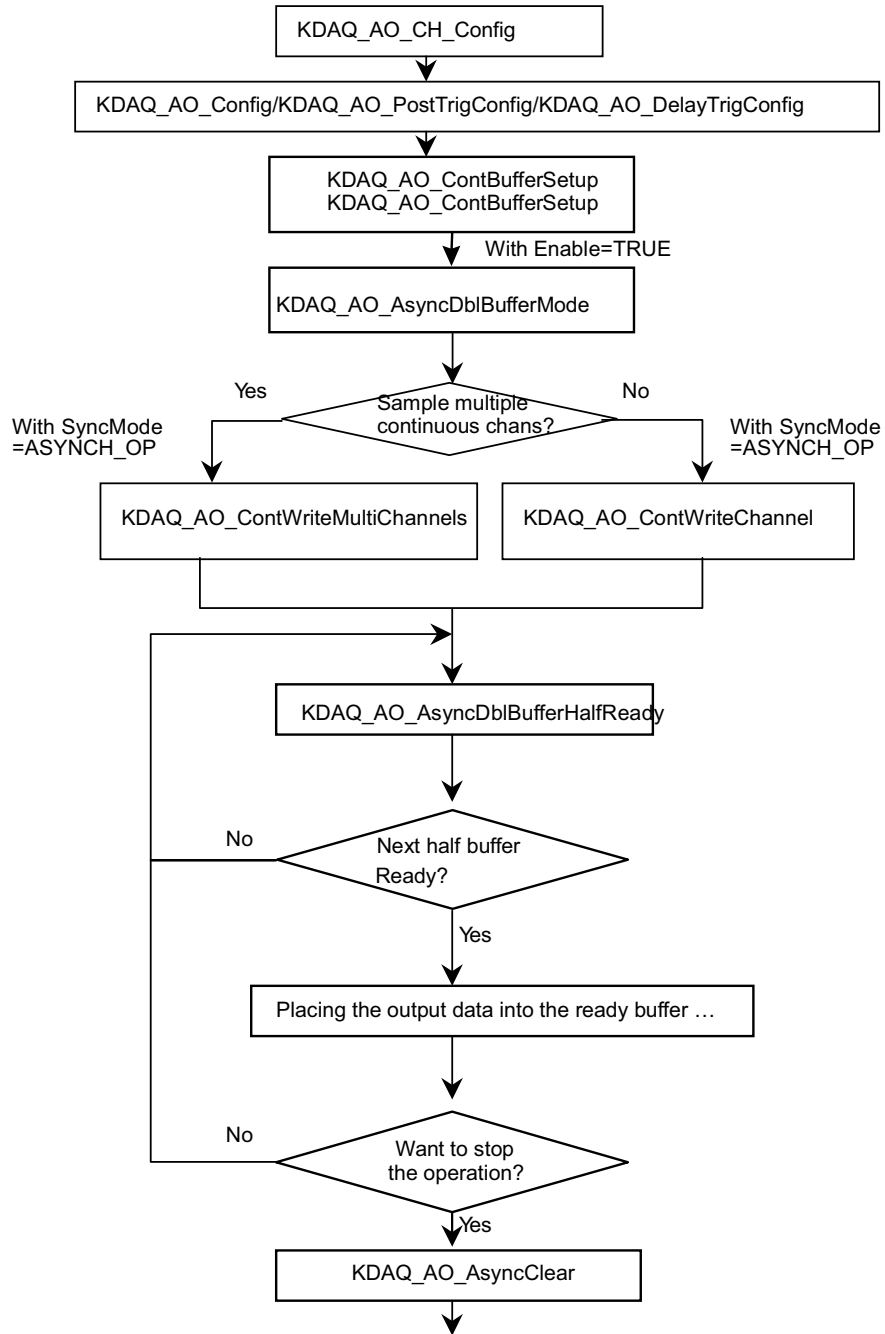
```
card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_AO_8_1M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AO_CH_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_DA_BiPolar, KDAQ_DA_Int_REF, 10.0);
KDAQ_AO_Group_Setup (card, DA_Group_A, 1, &da_ch); //DA channel 0 in group A
KDAQ_AO_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_DA_TRGMOD_POST|KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_ExtD, 1, 0, 0,0);
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_Start (card, DA_Group_A, Id, DaId, data_size/2, 10,
samp_intrv, 1);
    do {
        KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncCheck(card, DA_Group_A, &bStopped, &count);
    } while (!bStopped);
KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncClear(card, DA_Group_A, &count, 0);
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferReset (card);
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
```

Double-buffered asynchronous continuous analog output programming

This programming section describes the typical flow of double-buffered asynchronous analog output operation. When performing continuous AO operation, call the AO configuration function at the beginning of your application. The **SyncMode** argument in continuous AO functions has to be set as **ASYNCH_OP**. In addition, double-buffered AO operation is enabled by setting enable argument of the **KDAQ_AO_AsyncDbIBufferMode** function to 1.

NOTE: [Figure A-27](#) (and the example code fragment immediately following the figure) details the typical flow of the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K.

Figure A-27
Typical flow of double-buffered asynchronous analog output operation



Example code fragment

```

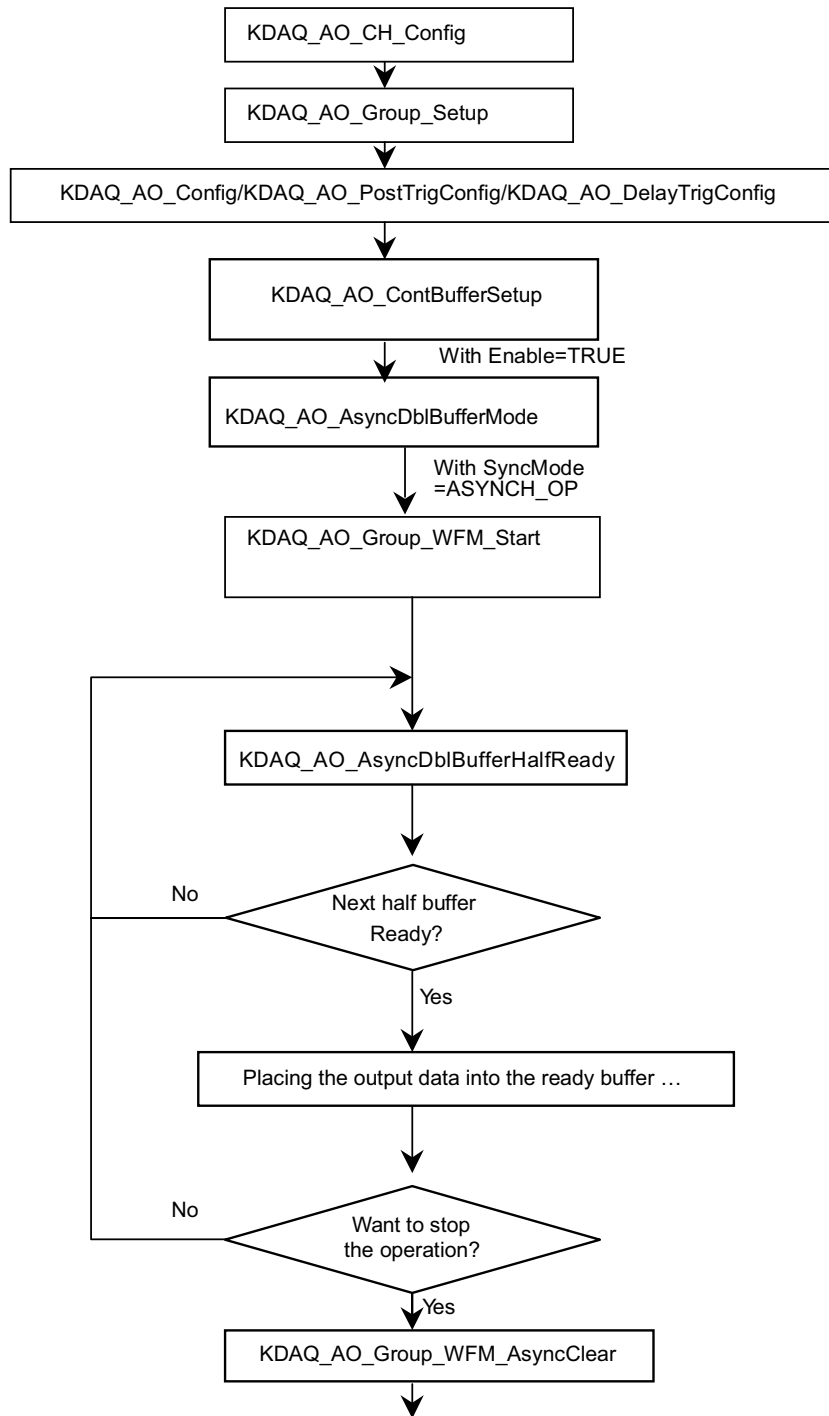
card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AO_CH_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_DA_BiPolar, KDAQ_DA_Int_REF, 10.0);
KDAQ_AO_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_DA_TRGMOD_POST|KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_ExtD, 1, 0, 0,1)
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf2, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 1);
KDAQ_AO_ContWriteChannel(card, 0, DaId, data_size, 0, samp_intrv, samp_intrv,

```

```
    ASYNCH_OP);
do {
    do {
        KDAQ_AO_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady(card, &HalfReady);
    } while (!HalfReady);
    // Placing the output data into the ready buffer ...
    ...
} while (!clear_op);
KDAQ_AO_AsyncClear(card, &count, mode);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
```

NOTE: [Figure A-28](#) (and the example code fragment immediately following the figure) details the typical flow of the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M.

Figure A-28
Typical flow of double-buffered asynchronous analog output operation



Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_AO_8_1M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AO_CH_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_DA_BiPolar, KDAQ_DA_Int_REF, 10.0);
KDAQ_AO_Group_Setup (card, DA_Group_A, 1, &da_ch); //DA channel 0 in group A
KDAQ_AO_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_DA_TRGMOD_POST|KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_ExtD, 1, 0, 0,0);
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (card, ao_buf2, data_size, &DaId);
KDAQ_AO_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 1);
KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_Start (card, DA_Group_A, Id, DaId, data_size/2, 0, samp_intrv,
1);
do {
    do {
        KDAQ_AO_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady(card, &HalfReady);
    } while (!HalfReady);

    // Placing the output data into the ready buffer ...
    ...
} while (!clear_op);
KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncClear(card, DA_Group_A, &count,0);
    KDAQ_AO_ContBufferReset (card); ...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);

```

Digital input programming hints

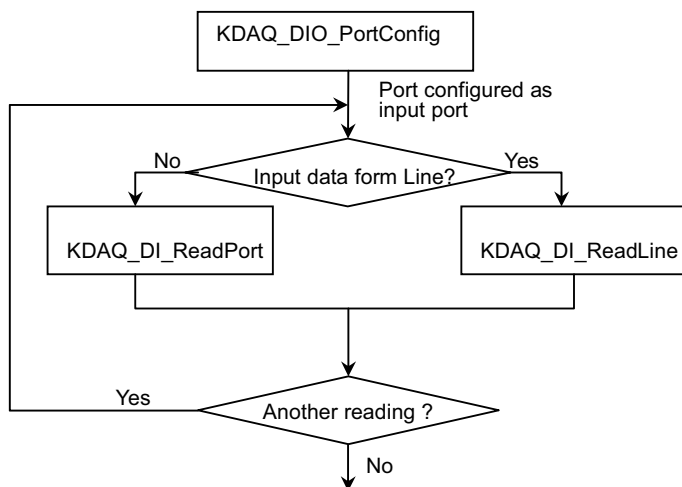
KDAQ-DRVR provides one kind of digital input operation — a non-buffered single-point digital input operation. The non-buffered single-point DI uses a software polling method to read data from the device. The programming scheme for this kind of DI operation is described in [One-shot digital input programming](#).

One-shot digital input programming

This programming section describes the typical flow of non-buffered single-point digital input readings. When performing one-shot DI operation, for devices whose I/O port can be set as input or output, include port configuration at the beginning of the application. Refer to [Figure A-29](#) and the example code fragment immediately following the figure.

Figure A-29

One-shot digital input programming



Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M , card_number);
//port configured
KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig(card ,Channel_P1A, INPUT_PORT);
KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig(card, Channel_P1B, INPUT_PORT);
KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig(card, Channel_P1CL, INPUT_PORT);
KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig(card, Channel_P1CH, INPUT_PORT);
//DI operation
KDAQ_DI_ReadPort(card, Channel_P1A, &inputA);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
    
```

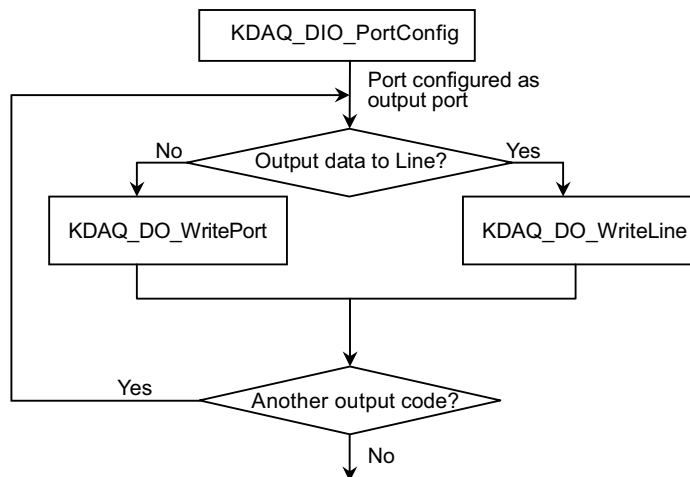
Digital output programming hints

KDAQ-DRVR provides one kind of digital output operation — a non-buffered single-point digital output operation. The non-buffered single-point DO uses a software polling method to write data to the device. The programming scheme for this kind of DO operation is described in [One-shot digital output programming](#).

One-shot digital output programming

This programming section describes the typical flow of a non-buffered single-point digital output operation. When performing one-shot DO operation for devices whose I/O port can be set as input or output, include port configuration at the beginning of the application. Refer to [Figure A-30](#) and the example code fragment immediately following the figure.

Figure A-30
Typical flow of non-buffered single-point digital output operation



Example code fragment

```

card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
//port configured
KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig(card ,Channel_P1A, OUTPUT_PORT);
KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig(card, Channel_P1B, OUTPUT_PORT);
KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig(card, Channel_P1CL, OUTPUT_PORT);
KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig(card, Channel_P1CH, OUTPUT_PORT);
//DO operation
KDAQ_DO_WritePort(card, Channel_P1A, outA_value);
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);
    
```

DAQ event message programming hints

DAQ Event Message functions are an efficient way to monitor background data acquisition processes without dedicating foreground processes for status checking. There are two kinds of events: AI/AO operation-completeness notification event and half-buffer-ready notification event.

To receive notification from the KDAQ-DRVR data acquisition process in case of special events, call **KDAQ_AI_EventCallback** or **KDAQ_AO_EventCallback** to specify an event of interest.

Event notification is done through user-defined callbacks. When a user-specified DAQ event occurs, KDAQ-DRVR calls the user-defined callback. After receiving the message, the user's application can carry out the appropriate task.

If a callback function is called, succeeding events will not be handled until your callback has returned. If the time interval between events is smaller than the time taken for callback function processing, the succeeding events will not be handled. Therefore, do not use this mechanism for frequently occurring event conditions.

Example code fragment

```
card = KDAQ_Register_Card(KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M, card_number);
...
KDAQ_AI_CH_Config (card, channel, range )
KDAQ_AI_Config (card, 0, KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_PRE|KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD, 0, 0, 0, 1);
// or
// KDAQ_AI_MiddleTrig_Config (card, KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int, KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD|
KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive, 0, 0, 1);
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (card, 1); // Double-buffered AI
KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf, data_size, &BufId);
KDAQ_A_ContBufferSetup (card, ai_buf2, data_size, &BufId);
// Enable half buffer ready event notification
    KDAQ_AI_EventCallback (card, 1, DBEvent, (U32) DB_cbfn );
//Enable AI completeness event notification
KDAQ_AI_EventCallback (card, 1, DAQEnd, (U32) AI_cbfn );
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (card, channel, BufId, data_size/(channel+1),
ScanIntrv, SampIntrv, ASYNCH_OP); or
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel(card, channel, BufId, data_size, ScanIntrv, SampIntrv,
ASYNCH_OP)
...
KDAQ_Release_Card(card);

//Half buffer ready call back function
void DB_cbfn()
{
//half buffer is ready
...
}

//AI completeness call back function
void AI_cbfn()
{
//AI is completed
KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear(card, &startPos, &count);
...
}
.
```

Continuous data transfer in KDAQ-DRVR

The continuous data transfer functions in KDAQ-DRVR input or output blocks of data to or from a plug-in Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ Device. For input operations, KDAQ-DRVR must transfer the incoming data to a buffer in the computer memory. For output operations, KDAQ-DRVR must transfer outgoing data from a buffer in the computer memory to the Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ Device. This chapter describes the mechanism and techniques that KDAQ-DRVR uses for continuous data transfer and the considerations for selecting the continuous data transfer mode (sync. or async., double buffered or not, triggered or non-triggered mode).

Continuous data transfer mechanism

KDAQ-DRVR uses the DMA controller chip to perform a hardware transfer of the data.

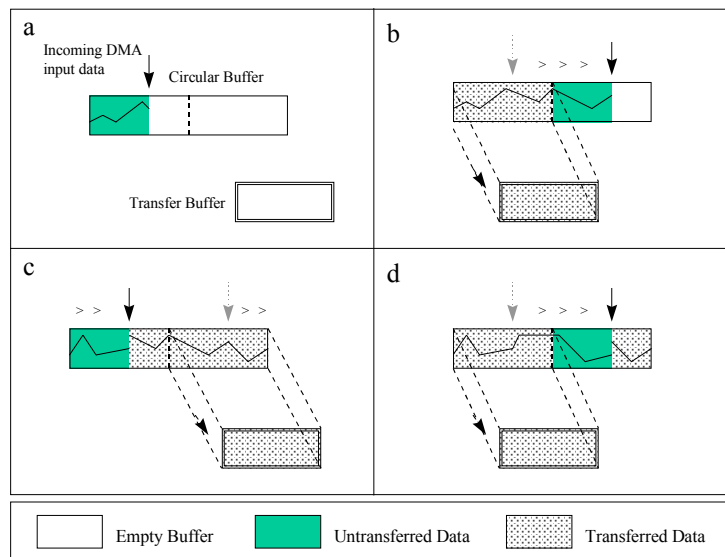
Double-buffered AI/AO operation

KDAQ-DRVR uses double-buffering techniques in its driver software for continuous input/output of large amounts of data.

Double buffer mode principle

The data buffer for double-buffered continuous input operation is a circular logic buffer (logically divided into two equal halves). The double-buffered input begins when the device starts writing data into the first half of the circular buffer (Figure A-31a). After the device begins writing to the second half of the circular buffer, you can process the data in the first half buffer according to application needs (Figure A-31b). After the board has filled the second half of the circular buffer, the board returns to the first half buffer and overwrites the old data. You now can process the second half of the circular buffer (Figure A-31c). The process can be repeated endlessly to provide a continuous stream of data to your application (Figure A-31d).

Figure A-31
Double buffer mode principle



The KDAQ-DRVR double buffer mode functions were designed according to the principle described above. To enable double buffer mode, when using **KDAQ_AI_AsyncDbIBufferMode** or **KDAQ_AO_AsyncDbIBufferMode**, any following continuous AI/AO function will perform double-buffered continuous AI/AO. Call **KDAQ_AI_AsyncDbIBufferHalfReady** or

KDAQ_AO_AsyncDbIBufferHalfReady to check if data in the circular buffer is half full and ready for copying to the transfer buffer to occur.

Single-buffered versus double-buffered data transfer

Single-buffered data transfer is the most common method for continuous data transfer. In single-buffered input operations, a fixed number of samples are acquired at a specified rate and transferred into the user's buffer. After the user's buffer stores the data, the application can analyze, display, or store the data to the hard disk for later processing. Single-buffered operations are relatively simple to implement and can usually take advantage of the full hardware speed of the device. However, the major disadvantage of single-buffered operation is that the maximum amount of data that can be input at any one time is limited to the amount of initially allocated memory allocated in the driver and the amount of free memory available in the computer.

In double-buffered operations, as mentioned above, the data buffer is configured as a circular buffer. Therefore, unlike single-buffered operations, double-buffered operations reuse the same buffer and are able to input or output an infinite number of data points without requiring an infinite amount of memory. However, using double-buffered operation also creates the undesired possibility of data being over-written during the double-buffered data transfer (the device might over-write data before KDAQ-DRVR has copied it to the transfer buffer). Another data over-writing problem occurs when an input device overwrites data that KDAQ-DRVR is simultaneously copying to the transfer buffer. Therefore, the data must be processed by the application at least as fast as the rate at which the device is reading data. For most of the applications, this requirement depends on the speed and efficiency of the computer system and programming language.

Taking these possible undesirable results into account, double buffering might not be practical for high-speed input applications.

Pre-trigger mode/middle-trigger data acquisition (AI)

A trigger is an event that occurs based on a specified set of conditions. An interrupt mode or DMA-mode analog input operation can use a trigger to determine when the acquisition stops or starts.

KDAQ-DRVR also provides two buffering methods for pre/middle-trigger mode AI-double-buffering and AI-single-buffering. However, the single buffer in pre/middle-trigger mode AI is different from that in non-trigger mode AI. It is a circular buffer (just like that in double buffer mode) but the data stored in the buffer can be processed only when the continuous data reading is completed. The buffer will be reused until the data acquisition operation is completed. Therefore, to protect the data you want to get from being overwritten, the size of the single buffer should be the same as or larger than the amount of data you wish to access. For example, if you want to perform single-buffered middle-trigger AI with KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, and the amount of data you want to collect before and after the trigger event are 1000 and 3000 respectively, make the size of single buffer at least 4000 in order to get all the data you want to collect. Since the data is handled after the input operation is complete, the desired data loss problem hardly ever occurs.

Since KDAQ-DRVR uses asynchronous AI to perform pre/middle-trigger mode data acquisition, the **SyncMode** of continuous AI should be set as **ASYNCH_OP**.

KDAQ-DRVR Function Reference**In this appendix:**

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Function description

This section is provided as a function reference. It contains a detailed description of KDAQ-DRVR functions and includes information on KDAQ-DRVR [Data types](#) as well as a [KDAQ-DRVR Function reference](#) (functions are arranged alphabetically in the reference). Syntax is provided for Microsoft C/C++, Borland C++, and Visual Basic.

Data types

[Table B-1](#) contains data types defined in **hdaqdrvr.h**. These data types are used by the KDAQ-DRVR library. It is recommended these data types are used in your application programs. [Table B-1](#) contains data type names, ranges, and the corresponding data types for C/C++, and Visual Basic.

NOTE The data types in [Table B-1](#) are defined in **hdaqdrvr.h**, but are not defined in **kdaqdrvr.bas** or **kdaqdrvr.pas** (for **.bas** and **.pas** definition files, the table is provided only as a reference).

Table B-1
Suggested data types

Type Name	Description	Range	Type	
			C/C++ (for 32-bit compiler)	Visual Basic
U8	8-bit ASCII character	0 to 255	unsigned char	Byte
I16	16-bit signed integer	-32768 to 32767	short	Integer
U16	16-bit unsigned integer	0 to 65535	unsigned short	Not supported by this type, use the signed integer (I16) instead
I32	32-bit signed integer	-2147483648 to 2147483647	long	Long
U32	32-bit unsigned integer	0 to 4294967295	unsigned long	Not supported by this type, use the signed long integer (I32) instead
F32	32-bit single-precision floating-point	-3.402823E38 to 3.402823E38	float	Single
F64	64-bit double-precision floating-point	-1.797683134862315E308 to 1.797683134862315E309	double	Double

Function reference

KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck

Description Checks current status of the asynchronous analog input operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck (U16 CardNumber, BOOLEAN *Stopped,
    U32 *AccessCnt)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    Stopped As Byte, AccessCnt As Long) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The identification of the card performing the asynchronous operation.

Stopped: The status of the asynchronous analog input operation. If **Stopped** = TRUE, the analog input operation has stopped. This is caused by either the number of A/D conversions indicated in the call that initiated the input operation has completed or an error has occurred. If **Stopped** = FALSE, the operation has not completed (constants TRUE and FALSE are defined in **kdaqdrv.h**).

AccessCnt : As long as **pre-trigger** or **middle trigger** mode of AI acquisition is not enabled, **AccessCnt** returns the number of A/D data points that have been transferred at the time of calling **KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck()**.

If **pre-trigger** or **middle trigger** mode of AI and double-buffered mode is enabled, **AccessCnt** returns the position following the last position A/D data was stored in the circular buffer at the time **KDAQ_AI_AsyncCheck()** was called.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear

Description Stops the asynchronous analog input operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear (U16 CardNumber, U32 *StartPos,
    U32 *AccessCnt)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    StartPos As Long, AccessCnt As Long) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card that performs the asynchronous operation.

StartPos: If trigger acquisition mode is not used, **StartPos** is zero. If **pre-trigger** or **middle trigger** acquisition mode of AI is used, **StartPos** returns the position of the first AD data in the data buffer at the time of calling **KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear()**.

AccessCnt: In the condition that the **pre-trigger** or **middle trigger** acquisition mode is not used, **AccessCnt** returns the number of A/D data points that have been transferred at the time of calling **KDAQ_AI_AsyncClear()**.

If **double-buffered** mode is enabled, **AccessCnt** returns the next position after the position the last A/D data is stored in the circular buffer.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_AsyncDbIBufferHalfReady

Description Checks if the next half-buffer of data (in the circular buffer) is ready for transfer during an asynchronous double-buffered analog input operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady (U16 CardNumber,
    BOOLEAN *HalfReady, BOOLEAN *StopFlag)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    HalfReady As Byte, StopFlag As Byte) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber** : The identification of the card performing the asynchronous double-buffered operation.

HalfReady : Whether the next half buffer of data is available (constants TRUE and FALSE are defined in **kdaqdrv.h**).

StopFlag : Status of the asynchronous analog input operation. If **StopFlag** = TRUE, the analog input operation has stopped. If **StopFlag** = FALSE, the operation is not yet complete (constants TRUE and FALSE are defined in **kdaqdrv.h**).

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHandled

Description Notifies KDAQ-DRVR that the ready buffer has been handled in user application.

For KDAQ-DRVR, the data is transferred (through DMA) to the user's buffer directly. Therefore, if the next half-buffer of data is ready (using KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHalfReady to check the ready status), the data in the ready buffer can be handled directly and don't needed to be copied to another transfer buffer. This mechanism eliminates the time taken for memory copy and another memory space for data transfer; however, KDAQ-DRVR couldn't know if the data in the ready buffer have been handled (in user application). If the data is handled, the user application needs an interface to notify KDAQ-DRVR this information. The function KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHandled is used to for this purpose.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHandled (U16 CardNumber)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferHandled (ByVal CardNumber As Integer)
    As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber**: The card id of the card that double-buffered mode is to be set on.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode

Description Enables or disables double-buffered data acquisition mode.
 This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (U16 CardNumber,
    BOOLEAN Enable)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferMode (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Enable As Byte) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card that double-buffered mode is to be set on.
Enable: Whether the double-buffered mode is enabled or not.

TRUE: double-buffered mode is enabled.
 FALSE: double-buffered mode is disabled.

Constants TRUE and FALSE are defined in **kdaqdrv.h**.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferOverrun

Description Checks or clears overrun status of the double-buffered analog input operation.
 This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferOverrun (U16 CardNumber, U16 op,
    U16 *overrunFlag)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferOverrun (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal op As Integer, overrunFlag As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card that double-buffered mode is to be set on.
op: check/clear overrun status/flag.

0: check the overrun status.
 1: clear the overrun flag.

overrunFlag: returned overrun status
 0: no overrun occurs.
 1: overrun occurs.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferToFile

Description If the continuous AI function is *KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannelToFile*, *KDAQ_AI_ContReadMultiChannelsToFile*, *KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannelsToFile* or *KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScanToFile* call this function to log the data of the circular buffer into a disk file.

This function is supported by the following mode: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferToFile (U16 CardNumber)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDblBufferToFile (ByVal CardNumber As Integer)
    As Integer
```

Parameters *CardNumber*: The card id of the card that double-buffered mode is to be set on.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_AsyncReTrigNextReady

Description Checks whether the data associated to the next trigger signal is ready during an asynchronous re-triggered analog input operation. There are some restrictions to using this function:

- a. *KDAQ_AI_Config* has to be called **prior to** *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup*.
- b. Asynchronous mode should be used with *ASYNCH_OP* for continuous AI operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_AsyncReTrigNextReady (U16 wCardNumber,
    BOOLEAN *trgReady, BOOLEAN *StopFlag, U16 *RdyTrigCnt)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_AsyncReTrigNextReady (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    trgReady As Byte, StopFlag As Byte, RdyTrigCnt As Integer)
    As Integer
```

Parameters *CardNumber*: The card id of the card that performs the asynchronous re-trigger operation.

trgReady: Whether the data associated to the next trigger signal is available. (constants TRUE and FALSE are defined in *kdaqdrv.h*)

StopFlag: Whether the asynchronous analog input operation has completed. If *StopFlag* = TRUE, the analog input operation has stopped. If *StopFlag* = FALSE,

the operation is not yet complete. (constants TRUE and FALSE are defined in kdaqdrv.h)

RdyTrigCnt: If retrigger count is **defined**, this argument returns the count of trigger signals that happened. If the retrigger count is **infinite**, the argument "RdyTrigCnt" returns the index of the buffer storing the data of the most recently generated trigger signal trigger.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_CH_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the AI range selected for the specified channel of the card with card ID *CardNumber*. After the function "KDAQ_Register_Card" is called, all of the analog input channels are configured as AD_B_10_V (for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M) or AD_B_10_V with AI_RSE (for KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, and KPXI-DAQ-96-3M) by default. If you wish to perform the operation with the default settings, it is not necessary to call this function to configure the channel(s) again. Otherwise, this function has to be called to program the device for the settings you want before calling the function to perform analog input operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_CH_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 wChannel,
    U16 wAdRange_RefGnd)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_CH_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Channel As Integer, ByVal AdRange_RefGnd As Integer)
    As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: The A/D channel wished to do the channel setting.
Valid values:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : 0 through 3 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : 0 through 3 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 0 through 63 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 0 through 63 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 0 through 63 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 0 through 95 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-AO-4-1M : 0 through 7 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-AO-8-1M : 0 through 3 or All_Channels (-1)

Parameters *AdRange_RefGnd*: The settings for analog input channel. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in **kdaqdrv.h**. There are two groups of constants:

A/D range Selection

We define some constants to represent various A/D input ranges in **kdaqdrv.h**. Please refer to the [AI range codes](#), for the valid range values. The default setting is AD_B_10_V.

A/D reference Ground Selection (*only available for for KPXI-DAQ-64-3M/ KPXI-DAQ-64-500K/KPXI-DAQ-64-250K/KPXI-DAQ-96-3M*)

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M: 0

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M:

AI_RSE: Referenced single ended mode (64chs common to ground system on board) (default value)

AI_DIFF: Differential mode

AI_NRSE: Non-referenced single ended mode (64 channels common to AISENSE pin)

When two or more constants are used to form the *AdRange_RefGnd* argument, the constants are combined with the bit wise-OR operator(`|`).

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the trigger source, trigger mode and trigger properties for the Keithley PXI DAQ device with card ID *CardNumber*.

After the function **Register_Card** is called, the device is configured as the following by default:

A/D conversion source: KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int

A/D trigger mode : KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_POST

A/D trigger source : KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_SOFT

Auto reset buffer: Enabled (AutoResetBuf : TRUE)

If you wish to perform the device with the default settings, it is not necessary to call this function to make the configuration again. Otherwise, this function has to be called before calling function to perform continuous analog input operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 ConfigCtrl,
    U32 TrigCtrl, U32 MidOrDlyScans, U16 MCnt, U16 ReTrgCnt,
    BOOLEAN AutoResetBuf)
```


Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal ConfigCtrl As Integer, ByVal TrigCtrl As Long,
    ByVal MidOrDlyScans As Long, ByVal MCnt As Integer,
    ByVal ReTrgCnt As Integer, ByVal AutoResetBuf As Byte)
    As Integer
```

Parameters

CardNumber: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

ConfigCtrl: The setting for A/D configuration control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in **kdaqdrv.h**. There are two groups of constants:

(1) A/D Conversion Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int : Internal timer (default)

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_AFI0: From AFI0 pin

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_SSI: From SSI source

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_AFI1: From AFI1 pin (**only available for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M**)

(2) A/D Delay Counter Source Selection (only available for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M)

KDAQ_AI_DTSRC_Int : Internal timer (default)

KDAQ_AI_DTSRC_AFI1: From AFI1 pin

KDAQ_AI_DTSRC_GPTC0: From GPTC0_OUT

KDAQ_AI_DTSRC_GPTC1: From GPTC1_OUT

When two or more constants are used to form the *ConfigCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bit wise-OR operator(**|**).

TrigCtrl: The setting for A/D Trigger control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in **kdaqdrv.h**. There are seven groups of constants:

(1) Trigger Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_SOFT : software (default)

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ANA : From analog trigger pin

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD: From external digital trigger pin

KDAQ_AI_TRSRC_SSI : From SSI source

(2) Trigger Mode Selection

KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_POST : Post Trigger Mode (default)

KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_DELAY : Delay Trigger Mode

KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_PRE : Pre-Trigger Mode

KDAQ_AI_TRGMOD_MIDL : Middle-Trigger Mode

(3) Delay Source Selection (only available for Delay Trigger Mode)

KDAQ_AI_Dly1InSamples: delay in samples

KDAQ_AI_Dly1InTimebase: delay in time base (default)

(4) Re-Trigger Mode Enable (only available for Delay and Post Trigger Mode)

KDAQ_AI_ReTrigEn: Re-trigger in an acquisition is enabled

(5) MCounter Enable (only available for Pre- and Middle Trigger Mode)

This constant is only valid for Pre-trigger and Middle trigger mode

KDAQ_AI_MCounterEn: Mcounter is enabled and then the trigger signal is ignored before M terminal count is reached.

(6) External Digital Trigger Polarity

KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive: Trigger positive edge active (default)

KDAQ_AI_TrgNegative: Trigger negative edge active

When two or more constants are used to form the *TrigCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bit wise OR operator(`|`).

MidOrDlyScans: This argument is only valid for Middle trigger and Delay trigger mode.

For *Middle trigger*, *MidOrDlyScans* indicates the number of data will be accessed after a specific trigger event. The valid value range of *MidOrDlyScans* for middle trigger is 0 through 16777215

For *Delay trigger*, *MidOrDlyScans* indicates the number of data or timer ticks that will be ignored after a specific trigger event. The valid value range of *DlyScans* for delay trigger is 0 through 65535.

MCnt: The counter value of MCounter. The valid value range of *MCnt* is 0 through 65535. This argument is only valid for pre-trigger and Middle trigger mode.

ReTrgCnt: The accepted trigger times in an acquisition. The valid value range of *ReTrgCnt* is 0 through 65535. If the value of *ReTrgCnt* is 0, the AI operation will be triggered **infinitely**. This argument is only valid for Delay trigger and Post trigger mode.

NOTE To enable infinite re-trigger mode of continuous AI, Calling `KDAQ_AI_Config` with `KDAQ_AI_ReTrigEn` and zero value of `ReTrgCnt`.

AutoResetBuf:

FALSE: The AI buffers set by function `KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup` are retained and must call function `KDAQ_AI_ContBufferReset` to reset the buffer

TRUE: The AI buffers set by function `KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup` are reset automatically by the driver while the AI operation is finished

NOTE If `Mcounter` is enabled, the `ReadScans` parameter of continuous AI functions `KDAQ_AI_ContXXXX` has to be equal to `MidOrDlyScans+MCnt`.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_ContBufferReset

Description This function reset all the buffers set by function `KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup` for continuous analog input. The function has to be called if the data buffers won't be used.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

`I16 KDAQ_AI_ContBufferReset (U16 wCardNumber)`

Visual Basic

`KDAQ_AI_ContBufferReset (ByVal CardNumber As Integer) As Integer`

Parameters *CardNumber*: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge , ErrorContloNotAllowed

KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup

Description This function sets up the buffer for continuous analog input. The function has to be called repeatedly to setup all of the data buffers (at most 2 buffers). **For double buffer mode and infinite re-trigger mode of continuous AI**, call `KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup` **twice** to setup the ring buffer to store the data.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

`I16 KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (U16 wCardNumber, void *pwBuffer, U32 dwReadCount, U16 *BufferId)`

Visual Basic

`KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, Buffer As Any, ByVal ReadCount As Long, BufferId As Integer) As Integer`

- Parameters**
- CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
 - Buffer:** The starting address of the memory to contain the input data.
 - ReadCount:** The size (in samples) of the buffer and its value must be even.
 - BufferId:** Returns the index of the buffer currently set up.
- Return Value** NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge , ErrorContloNotAllowed

KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan

Description This function initializes the Channel-Gain Queue to point to the start of the scan sequence as specified by *KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup* and starts a multiple-channel scanned data acquisition operation. This function is only available for **Multiplexed AD card** (e.g. KPXI-DAQ-64-500K).

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan (U16 wCardNumber, U16 BufId,
    U32 ReadScans, U32 ScanIntrv, U32 SampIntrv,
    U16 wSyncMode)
```

Visual Basic

```
Function KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal BufId As Integer, ByVal ReadScans As Long,
    ByVal ScanIntrv As Long, ByVal SampIntrv As Long,
    ByVal SyncMode As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup*) of the buffer containing the acquired data. The size of the buffer with buffer id of *BufId* must have a length equal to the value of parameter *ScanCount* * (*number of channels per scan*). If double-buffered mode is enabled, The starting buffer id should be 0. You can ignore this argument. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the buffer with *BufId*.

ReadScans: If double-buffered mode is disabled, the total number of scans to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *ReadScans* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer. The valid range of the value is 2 through 16777215. This value must be a multiple of 2.

NOTE If *Mcounter* is enabled, set **ReadScans** to a value equal to **MidOrDlyScans+MCnt**.

ScanIntrv: The length of the scan interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each scan sequence). The scan rate will be *TimeBase/ScanIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 16777215

KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 16777215

Samplntrv: The length of the sample interval (that is, the counter value between each A/D conversion within a scan sequence). The A/D conversion rate will be $TimeBase/Samplntrv$. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 65535.

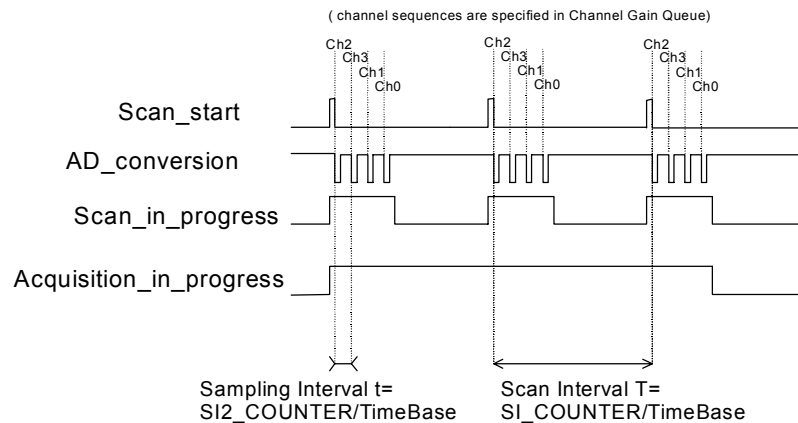
If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 65535

See [Figure B-1](#) for an example.

Figure B-1
Scan timing example

3 Scans, 4 Samples per scan
 (PSC_Counter=3, NumChan_Counter=4)



NOTE If the card is **Simultaneous AD card** (e.g., KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M), the parameter **Samplntrv** does not have an effect.

SyncMode: Whether this operation is performed synchronously or asynchronously. If pre-/middle trigger mode is enabled by calling **KDAQ_AI_Config()**, this operation should be performed **asynchronously**.

Valid values:

SYNCH_OP:synchronous A/D conversion, that is, the function does not return until the A/D operation completes.

ASYNCH_OP:asynchronous A/D conversion

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidSampleRate, ErrorInvalidAdRange, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed

KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScanToFile

Description Initializes the Channel-Gain Queue to point to the start of the scan sequence as specified by *KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup*, starts a multiple-channel scanned data acquisition operation and saves the acquired data in a disk file. The data is written to disk in binary format, with the lower byte first (little endian). Please refer to [DATA file format](#) for the data file structure and [AI data format](#) for the format of the data in the data file. This function takes advantage of the Keithley PXI DAQ channel-gain that can be set separately for each channel to perform multi-channel/gain analog input. This function is only available for a **Multiplexed AD card** (e.g. KPXI-DAQ-64-500K).

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScanToFile (U16 wCardNumber, U16 BufId,
    U8 *fileName, U32 ReadScans, U32 ScanIntrv, U32 SampIntrv,
    U16 wSyncMode)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScanToFile (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal BufId As Integer, ByVal FileName As String,
    ByVal ReadScans As Long, ByVal ScanIntrv As Long,
    ByVal SampIntrv As Long, ByVal SyncMode As Integer)
    As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup*) of the buffer containing the acquired data. The size of the buffer with buffer id of *BufId* must have a length equal to the value of parameter *ReadScans* * (*number of channels per scan*). If double-buffered mode is enabled, The starting buffer id should be 0. You can ignore this argument. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the buffer with *BufId*.

FileName: Name of data file which stores the acquired data

ReadScans: If double-buffered mode is disabled, the total number of scans to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *ReadScans* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer. The valid range of the value is 2 through 16777215. This value must be a multiple of 2.

NOTE If *Mcounter* is enabled, the *ReadScans* has to be equal to *MidOrDlyScans+MCnt*.

ScanIntrv: The length of the scan interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each scan sequence). The scan rate will be *TimeBase/ScanIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 16777215

KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 16777215

KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 16777215

Samplntrv: The length of the sample interval (that is, the counter value between each A/D conversion within a scan sequence). The A/D conversion rate will be $TimeBase/Samplntrv$. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 65535.

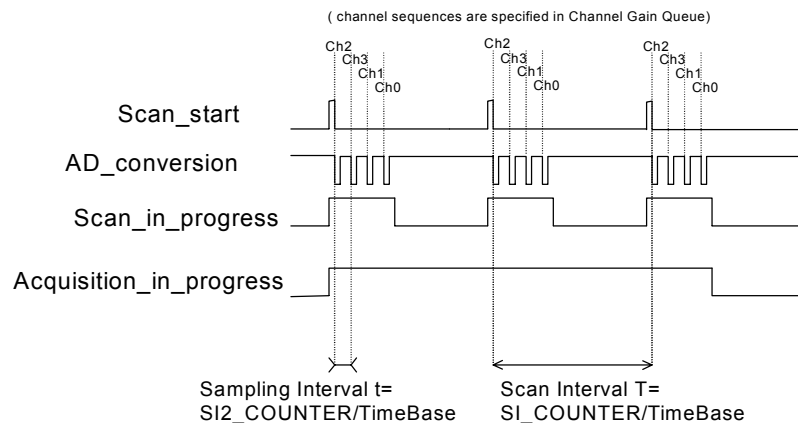
If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 65535

See [Figure B-2](#) for example.

Figure B-2
Scan timing example

3 Scans, 4 Samples per scan
 (PSC_Counter=3, NumChan_Counter=4)



NOTE If the card is a **Simultaneous AD card** (e.g. *KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M*), the parameter **Samplntrv** is of no use.

SyncMode: Whether this operation is performed synchronously or asynchronously. If any trigger mode is enabled by calling **KDAQ_AI_Config()**, this operation should be performed **asynchronously**. Valid values:

SYNCH_OP: synchronous A/D conversion, that is, the function does not return until the A/D operation completes.

ASYNCH_OP: asynchronous A/D conversion

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidSampleRate, ErrorInvalidAdRange, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed, ErrorOpenFile

KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel

Description This function performs continuous A/D conversions on the specified analog input channel at a rate as close as possible to the rate you specified.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel (U16 CardNumber, U16 Channel,
    U16 BufId, U32 ReadScans, U32 ScanIntrv, U32 SampIntrv,
    U16 SyncMode)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Channel As Integer, ByVal BufId As Integer,
    ByVal ReadScans As Long, ByVal ScanIntrv As Long,
    ByVal SampIntrv As Long, ByVal SyncMode As Integer)
    As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: Analog input channel number

Range: 0 through 3 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Range: 0 through 7 for KPXI-AO-4-1M

Range: 0 through 63 for KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Range: 0 through 95 for KPXI-DAQ-96-3M

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup*) of the buffer containing the acquired data. The size of the buffer with buffer id of *BufId* must have a length equal to the value of parameter *ReadScans*. If double-buffered mode is enabled, The starting buffer id should be 0. You can ignore this argument. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the buffer with *BufId*.

ReadScans: If double-buffered mode is disabled, the total number of scans to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *ReadScans* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer. The valid range of the value is 2 through 16777215. This value must be a multiple of 2.

NOTE If *Mcounter* is enabled, the *ReadScans* has to be equal to *MidOrDlyScans+MCnt*.

ScanIntrv: The length of the scan interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each scan sequence). The scan rate will be *TimeBase/ScanIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : 20 through 16777215
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : 80 through 16777215
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 16777215
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 16777215
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 16777215
- KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 16777215
- KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M: 100 through 16777215

Samplntrv: The length of the sample interval (that is, the counter value between each A/D conversion within a scan sequence). The A/D conversion rate will be *TimeBase/Samplntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

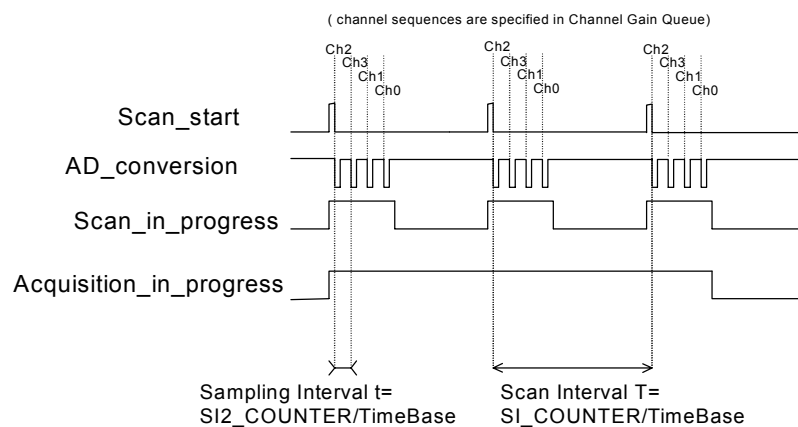
If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 65535.

If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : invalid
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : invalid
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 65535
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 65535
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 65535
- KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 65535
- KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M: 100 through 16777215

Figure B-3
Scan timing example

3 Scans, 4 Samples per scan
(PSC_Counter=3, NumChan_Counter=4)



NOTE If the card is a **Simultaneous AD card** (e.g. KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M), the parameter **Samplntrv** is of no use.

SyncMode: Whether this operation is performed synchronously or asynchronously. If pre-/middle trigger mode is enabled by calling

KDAQ_AI_Config(), this operation should be performed *asynchronously*. Valid values:

SYNCH_OP: synchronous A/D conversion, that is, the function does not return until the A/D operation completes.

ASYNCH_OP: asynchronous A/D conversion

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidAdRange, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed, ErrorInvalidSampleRate

KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannelToFile

Description This function performs continuous A/D conversions on the specified analog input channel at a rate as close as possible to the rate you specified and saves the acquired data in a disk file. The data is written to disk in binary format, with the lower byte first (little endian). Please refer to [DATA file format](#) for the data file structure and [AI data format](#), for the format of the data in the data file.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannelToFile (U16 CardNumber,
    U16 Channel, U16 BufId, U8 *FileName, U32 ReadScans,
    U32 ScanIntrv, U32 SampIntrv, U16 SyncMode)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannelToFile (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Channel As Integer, ByVal BufId As Integer,
    ByVal FileName As String, ByVal ReadScans As Long,
    ByVal ScanIntrv As Long, ByVal SampIntrv As Long,
    ByVal SyncMode As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber**: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: Analog input channel number

Range: 0 through 3 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-64-500K, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Range: 0 through 7 for KPXI-AO-4-1M

Range: 0 through 63 for KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Range: 0 through 95 for KPXI-DAQ-96-3M

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup*) of the buffer containing the acquired data. The size of the buffer with buffer id of *BufId* must have a length equal to the value of parameter *ReadScans*. If double-buffered mode is enabled, The starting buffer id should be 0. You can

ignore this argument. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the buffer with *Bufld*.

FileName: Name of data file which stores the acquired data

ReadScans: If double-buffered mode is disabled, the total number of scans to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *ReadScans* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer. The valid range of the value is 2 through 16777215. This value must be a multiple of 2.

NOTE If *Mcounter* is enabled, the *ReadScans* has to be equal to *MidOrDlyScans+MCnt*.

ScanIntrv: The length of the scan interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each scan sequence). The scan rate will be *TimeBase/ScanIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : 20 through 16777215
KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : 80 through 16777215
KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 16777215
KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 16777215
KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 16777215
KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 16777215
KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M: 100 through 16777215

SamplIntrv: The length of the sample interval (that is, the counter value between each A/D conversion within a scan sequence). The A/D conversion rate will be *TimeBase/SamplIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

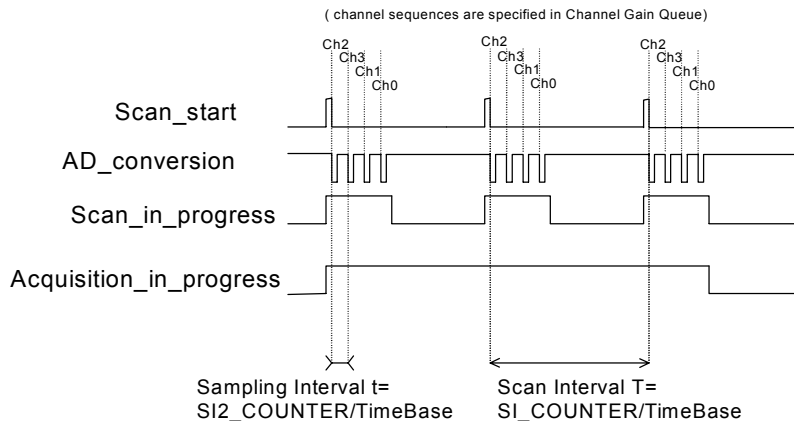
If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 65535.

If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : invalid
KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : invalid
KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 65535
KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 65535
KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 65535
KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 65535
KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M: 100 through 16777215

Figure B-4
Scan timing example

3 Scans, 4 Samples per scan
(PSC_Counter=3, NumChan_Counter=4)



NOTE If the card is **Simultaneous AD card** (e.g. KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M), the parameter **SamplIntrv** is of no use.

SyncMode: Whether this operation is performed synchronously or asynchronously. If pre-/middle trigger mode is enabled by calling **KDAQ_AI_Config()**, this operation should be performed *asynchronously*. Valid values:

SYNCH_OP: synchronous A/D conversion, that is, the function does not return until the A/D operation completes.

ASYNCH_OP: asynchronous A/D conversion

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidAdRange, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed, ErrorInvalidSampleRate, ErrorOpenFile

KDAQ_AI_ContReadMultiChannels

Description This function performs continuous A/D conversions on the specified analog input channels at a rate as close as possible to the rate you specified. This function takes advantage of the Keithley PXI DAQ channel-gain that can be set separately for each channel to perform multi-channel/gain analog input.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ContReadMultiChannels (U16 CardNumber,
    U16 NumChans, U16 *Chans, U16 BufId, U32 ReadScans,
    U32 ScanIntrv, U32 SampIntrv, U16 SyncMode)
```

Visual Basic

`KDAQ_AI_ContReadMultiChannels (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal NumChans As Integer, chans As Integer, ByVal BufId As Integer, ByVal ReadScans As Long, ByVal ScanIntrv As Long, ByVal SampIntrv As Long, ByVal SyncMode As Integer) As Integer`

Parameters

CardNumber: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

numChans: The number of analog input channels in the array *Chans*. Valid values:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: 1 through 4
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: 1 through 4
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: 1 through 512
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: 1 through 512
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: 1 through 512
- KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: 1 through 1024
- KPXI-AO-4-1M: 1 through 8
- KPXI-AO-8-1M: 1 through 4

Chans: Array of analog input channel numbers. Valid values:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 3.
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 3.
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
- KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 95.
- KPXI-AO-4-1M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 7.
- KPXI-AO-8-1M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 3.

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function `KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup`) of the buffer containing the acquired data. The size of the buffer with buffer id of *BufId* must have a length equal to the value of parameter *ReadScans* * (*number of channels per scan*). If double-buffered mode is enabled, The starting buffer id should be 0. You can ignore this argument. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the buffer with *BufId*.

ReadScans: If double-buffered mode is disabled, the total number of scans to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *ReadScans* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer. The valid range of the value is 2 through 16777215. This value must be a multiple of 2.

NOTE If *Mcounter* is enabled, the *ReadScans* has to be equal to *MidOrDlyScans+MCnt*.

ScanIntrv: The length of the scan interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each scan sequence). The scan rate will be *TimeBase/ScanIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : 20 through 16777215
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : 80 through 16777215

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 16777215
 KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M: 100 through 16777215

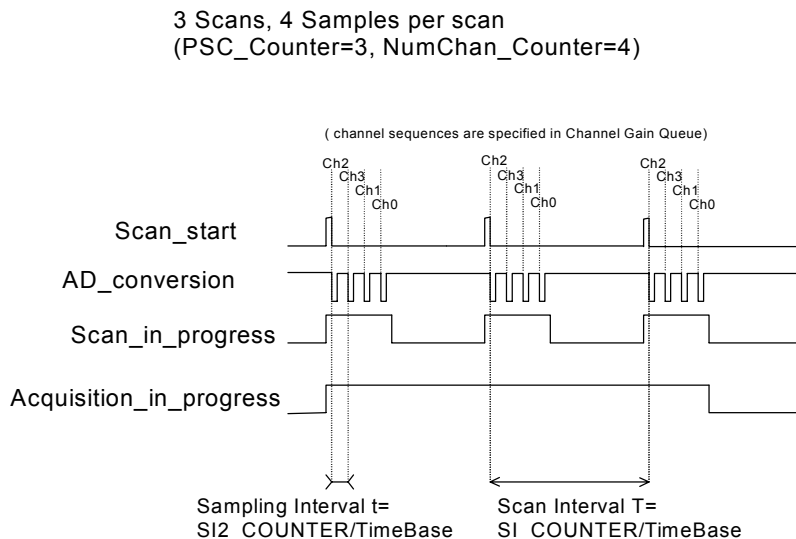
Samplntrv: The length of the sample interval (that is, the counter value between each A/D conversion within a scan sequence). The A/D conversion rate will be $TimeBase/Samplntrv$. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 65535.

If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : invalid
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : invalid
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 65535
 KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M: 100 through 16777215

Figure B-5
Scan timing example



NOTE If the card is a **Simultaneous AD card** (e.g. KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M), the parameter *Samplntrv* is of no use.

SyncMode: Whether this operation is performed synchronously or asynchronously. If pre-/middle trigger mode is enabled by calling **KDAQ_AI_Config()**, this operation should be performed **asynchronously**. Valid values:

SYNCH_OP: synchronous A/D conversion, that is, the function does not return until the A/D operation completes.

ASYNCH_OP: asynchronous A/D conversion

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidSampleRate, ErrorInvalidAdRange, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed

KDAQ_AI_ContReadMultiChannelsToFile

Description This function performs continuous A/D conversions on the specified analog input channels at a rate as close as possible to the rate you specified and saves the acquired data in a disk file. The data is written to disk in binary format, with the lower byte first (little endian). Please refer to [DATA file format](#) for the data file structure and [AI data format](#) for the format of the data in the data file. This function takes advantage of the Keithley PXI DAQ channel-gain that can be set separately for each channel to perform multi-channel/gain analog input.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ContReadMultiChannelsToFile (U16 CardNumber,
    U16 NumChans, U16 *Chans, U16 BufId, U8 *FileName,
    U32 ReadScans, U32 ScanIntrv, U32 SampIntrv, U16 SyncMode)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannelsToFile (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal wChannel As Integer, ByVal BufId As Integer,
    ByVal FileName As String, ByVal ReadScans As Long,
    ByVal ScanIntrv As Long, ByVal SampIntrv As Long,
    ByVal SyncMode As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

numChans: The number of analog input channels in the array *Chans*. Valid values:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: 1 through 4
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: 1 through 4
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: 1 through 512
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: 1 through 512
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: 1 through 512
- KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: 1 through 1024
- KPXI-AO-4-1M: 1 through 8
- KPXI-AO-8-1M: 1 through 4

Chans: Array of analog input channel numbers. Valid values:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 3.
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 3.
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
- KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 95.
- KPXI-AO-4-1M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 7.
- KPXI-AO-8-1M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 3.

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup*) of the buffer containing the acquired data. The size of the buffer with buffer id of

BufId must have a length equal to the value of parameter *ReadScans* * (*number of channels per scan*). If double-buffered mode is enabled, The starting buffer id should be 0. You can ignore this argument. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the buffer with *BufId*.

FileName: Name of data file which stores the acquired data

ReadScans: If double-buffered mode is disabled, the total number of scans to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *ReadScans* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer. The valid range of the value is 2 through 16777215. This value must be a multiple of 2.

NOTE If *Mcounter* is enabled, the *ReadScans* has to be equal to *MidOrDlyScans+MCnt*.

ScanIntrv: The length of the scan interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each scan sequence). The scan rate will be *TimeBase/ScanIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : 20 through 16777215
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : 20 through 16777215
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : 80 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 16777215
 KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M: 100 through 16777215

SamplIntrv: The length of the sample interval (that is, the counter value between each A/D conversion within a scan sequence). The A/D conversion rate will be *TimeBase/SamplIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

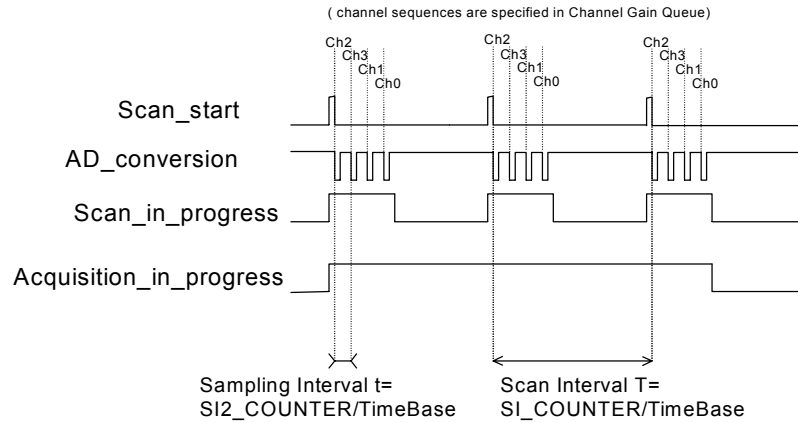
If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 65535.

If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : invalid
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : invalid
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 65535
 KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M: 100 through 16777215

Figure B-6
Scan timing example

3 Scans, 4 Samples per scan
(PSC_Counter=3, NumChan_Counter=4)



NOTE If the card is a **Simultaneous AD card** (e.g. KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M), the parameter **SamplIntrv** is invalid.

SyncMode: Specifies whether this operation is performed synchronously or asynchronously. If any trigger mode is enabled by calling **KDAQ_AI_Config()**, this operation should be performed **asynchronously**. Valid values:

SYNCH_OP: synchronous A/D conversion, that is, the function does not return until the A/D operation completes.

ASYNCH_OP: asynchronous A/D conversion

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidSampleRate, ErrorInvalidAdRange, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed, ErrorOpenFile

KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels

Description This function performs continuous A/D conversions on the specified continuous analog input channels at a rate as close as possible to the rate you specified. This function takes advantage of the hardware simultaneous or auto-scan functionality to perform multi-channel analog input.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (U16 CardNumber, U16 Channel,
    U16 BufId, U32 ReadScans, U32 ScanIntrv, U32 SampIntrv,
    U16 SyncMode)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal wChannel As Integer, ByVal BufId As Integer,
    ByVal ReadScans As Long, ByVal ScanIntrv As Long,
    ByVal SampIntrv As Long, ByVal SyncMode As Integer)
    As Integer
```

Parameters

CardNumber: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: The largest channel number of specified continuous analog input channels. The channel order for acquiring data is as follows:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 3. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 3. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 63. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 63. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 63. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 95. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-AO-4-1M: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 7. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-AO-8-1M: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 3. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup*) of the buffer containing the acquired data. The size of the buffer with buffer id of *BufId* must have a length equal to the value of parameter *ReadScans* * (*number of channels per scan*). If double-buffered mode is enabled, The starting buffer id should be 0. You can ignore this argument. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the buffer with *BufId*.

ReadScans: If double-buffered mode is disabled, the total number of scans to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *ReadScans* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer. The valid range of the value is 2 through 16777215. This value must be a multiple of 2.

NOTE If *Mcounter* is enabled, the *ReadScans* has to be equal to *MidOrDlyScans+MCnt*.

ScanIntrv: The length of the scan interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each scan sequence). The scan rate will be *TimeBase/ScanIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : 20 through 16777215
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : 80 through 16777215
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 16777215
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 16777215
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 16777215
- KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 16777215
- KPXI-AO-4-1M : 100 through 16777215
- KPXI-AO-8-1M : 100 through 16777215

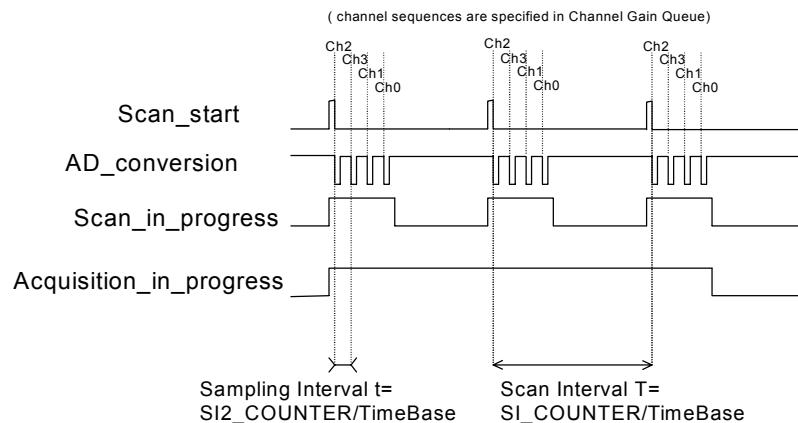
SamplIntrv: The length of the sample interval (that is, the counter value between each A/D conversion within a scan sequence). The A/D conversion rate will be *TimeBase/SamplIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 65535. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : invalid
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : invalid
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 65535
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 65535
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 65535
- KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 65535
- KPXI-AO-4-1M : 100 through 16777215
- KPXI-AO-8-1M : 100 through 16777215

Figure B-7
Scan timing example

3 Scans, 4 Samples per scan
(PSC_Counter=3, NumChan_Counter=4)



NOTE If the card is a **Simultaneous AD card** (e.g. KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M), the parameter *SamplIntrv* is invalid.

SyncMode: Whether this operation is performed synchronously or asynchronously. If pre-/middle trigger mode is enabled by calling `KDAQ_AI_Config()`, this operation should be performed **asynchronously**. Valid values:

SYNCH_OP: synchronous A/D conversion, that is, the function does not return until the A/D operation completes.

ASYNCH_OP: asynchronous A/D conversion

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidSampleRate, ErrorInvalidAdRange, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed, ErrorLastChannelNotZero, ErrorDiffRangeNotSupport, ErrorChannelNotDescending, ErrorChannelNotAscending

KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannelsToFile

Description This function performs continuous A/D conversions on the specified continuous analog input channels at a rate as close as possible to the rate you specified and saves the acquired data in a disk file. The data is written to disk in binary format, with the lower byte first (little endian). Please refer to [DATA file format](#) for the data file structure and [AI data format](#) for the format of the data in the data file. This function takes advantage of the hardware simultaneous or auto-scan functionality to perform multi-channel analog input.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannelsToFile (U16 CardNumber,
    U16 Channel, U16 BufId, U8 *FileName, U32 ReadScans,
    U32 ScanIntrv, U32 SampIntrv, U16 SyncMode);
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannelsToFile (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal wChannel As Integer, ByVal BufId As Integer,
    ByVal FileName As String, ByVal ReadScans As Long,
    ByVal ScanIntrv As Long, ByVal SampIntrv As Long,
    ByVal SyncMode As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: The largest channel number of specified continuous analog input channels. The channel order for acquiring data is as follows:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 3. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 3. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 63. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 63. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 63. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 95. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-AO-4-1M: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 7. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

KPXI-AO-8-1M: number of *Channel* must be within 0 and 3. The continuous scan sequence is ascending and the first one must be zero. For example: 0, 1, 2, 3.

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup*) of the buffer containing the acquired data. The size of the buffer with buffer id of *BufId* must have a length equal to the value of parameter *ReadScans* * (*number of channels per scan*). If double-buffered mode is enabled, The starting buffer id should be 0. You can ignore this argument. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the buffer with *BufId*.

FileName: Name of data file which stores the acquired data

ReadScans: If double-buffered mode is disabled, the total number of scans to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *ReadScans* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer. The valid range of the value is 2 through 16777215. This value must be a multiple of 2.

NOTE If *Mcounter* is enabled, the *ReadScans* has to be equal to *MidOrDlyScans+MCnt*.

ScanIntrv: The length of the scan interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each scan sequence). The scan rate will be *TimeBase/ScanIntrv*. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : 20 through 16777215
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : 80 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 16777215
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 16777215

KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 16777215
 KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M: 100 through 16777215

Samplntrv: The length of the sample interval (that is, the counter value between each A/D conversion within a scan sequence). The A/D conversion rate will be $TimeBase/Samplntrv$. The value of *TimeBase* depends on the card type.

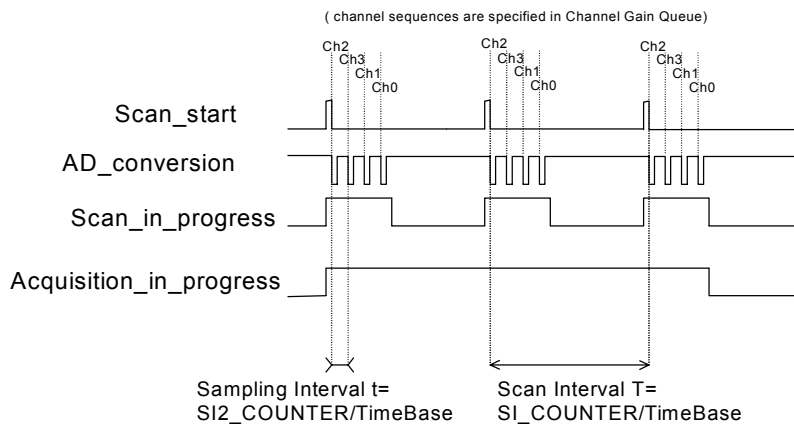
If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 65535.

If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : invalid
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : invalid
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 14 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 80 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 160 through 65535
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M : 14 through 65535
 KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M: 100 through 16777215

Figure B-8
Scan timing example

3 Scans, 4 Samples per scan
 (PSC_Counter=3, NumChan_Counter=4)



NOTE If the card is a **Simultaneous AD card** (e.g. KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M), the parameter **Samplntrv** is invalid.

SyncMode: Sets whether this operation is performed synchronously or asynchronously. If pre-/middle trigger mode is enabled by calling **KDAQ_AI_Config()**, this operation should be performed **asynchronously**. Valid values:

SYNCH_OP: synchronous A/D conversion, that is, the function does not return until the A/D operation completes.

ASYNCH_OP: asynchronous A/D conversion

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidSampleRate,

ErrorInvalidAdRange, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContloNotAllowed, ErrorLastChannelNotZero, ErrorDiffRangeNotSupport, ErrorChannelNotDescending, ErrorChannelNotAscending

KDAQ_AI_ContStatus

Description While performing continuous A/D conversions, this function is called to get the A/D status. Please refer to the manual for your device for the AI status the device might meet.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ContStatus (U16 CardNumber, U16 *Status)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ContStatus (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, Status As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Status: The continuous AI status returned. The description of the parameter *Status* for various card types is the following:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M:
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K:
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M:
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K:
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K:
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M:

bit 0 : '1' indicates A/D FIFO is empty
 bit 1 : '1' indicates A/D FIFO is Half Full
 bit 2 : '1' indicates A/D FIFO is Full
 bit 3 : ' ' not used
 bit 4 : '1' indicates A/D Over Speed Status
 bit 5 : '1' indicates A/D Overrun Status
 bit 6 : '1' indicates A/D Trigger Status
 bit 7 : '1' indicates Scan Counter Terminal Count Status
 bit 8 through 15 : not used

KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M:

bit 0 : '1' indicates A/D FIFO is empty
 bit 1 : '1' indicates A/D FIFO is Half Full
 bit 2 : '1' indicates A/D FIFO is Full
 bit 3 : '1' indicates A/D FIFO is Almost Empty
 bit 4 : '1' indicates A/D FIFO is Almost Full
 bit 5 : '1' indicates A/D Trigger Status
 bit 6 : '1' indicates A/D programming Status
 bit 7 through 15 : not used

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered

KDAQ_AI_ContVScale

Description This function converts the values of an array of acquired binary data from a continuous A/D conversion call to the actual input voltages. The acquired binary data in the reading array might include the channel information (please refer to continuous functions, KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel or KDAQ_AI_ContScanChannels, for the detailed data format); however, The calculated voltage values in the voltage array returned will not include the channel message.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ContVScale (U16 wCardNumber, U16 adRange,
    void *readingArray, F64 *voltageArray, I32 count)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ContVScale (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal AdRange As Integer, readingArray As Integer,
    voltageArray As Double, ByVal count As Long) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

AdRange: The analog input range the continuous specified channel is setting. Please refer to [AI range codes](#) for the valid range values.

readingArray: Acquired continuous analog input data array

voltageArray: The computed voltages array returned

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidAdRange

KDAQ_AI_DelayTrig_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the conversion clock source and trigger properties for the Keithley PXI DAQ device that performs delay triggered data acquisition operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_DelayTrig_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 ClkSrc,
    U32 TrigSrcCtrl, U32 DlyScans, U16 ReTrgEn, U16 ReTrgCnt,
    BOOLEAN AutoResetBuf)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_DelayTrig_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal ClkSrc As Integer, ByVal TrigSrcCtrl As Integer,
    ByVal DlyScans As Long, ByVal ReTrgEn As Integer,
    ByVal ReTrgCnt As Integer, ByVal AutoResetBuf As Byte)
    As Integer
```


Parameters

CardNumber: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

ClkSrc: The setting for A/D clock sources. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in Kdaqdrv.h. There are two groups of constants:

(1) A/D Conversion Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int : Internal timer (default)

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_AFI0: From AFI0 pin

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_SSI: From SSI source

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_AFI1: From AFI1 pin (*only available for KPXI-AO-8-1M and KPXI-AO-4-1M*)

(2) A/D Delay Counter Source Selection (*only available for KPXI-AO-8-1M and KPXI-AO-4-1M*)

KDAQ_AI_DTSRC_Int : Internal timer (default)

KDAQ_AI_DTSRC_AFI1: From AFI1 pin

KDAQ_AI_DTSRC_GPTC0: From GPTC0_OUT

KDAQ_AI_DTSRC_GPTC1: From GPTC1_OUT

When two or more constants are used to form the *ClkSrc* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

TrigSrcCtrl: The setting for A/D Trigger source control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in kdaqdrv.h. There are three groups of constants:

(1) Trigger Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_SOFT: software (default)

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ANA: From analog trigger pin

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD: From external digital trigger pin

KDAQ_AI_TRSRC_SSI: From SSI source

(2) Delay Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_Dly1InSamples: delay in samples

KDAQ_AI_Dly1InTimebase: delay in time base (default)

(3) External Digital Trigger Polarity

KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive: Trigger positive edge active (default)

KDAQ_AI_TrgNegative: Trigger negative edge active

When two or more constants are used to form the *TrigSrcCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

DlyScans: The number of data or timer ticks will be ignored after a specific trigger event. The valid value range of *DlyScans* is 0 through 65535.

ReTrgEn: 0: Re-trigger in an acquisition is disabled. (default value)

1: Re-trigger in an acquisition is enabled.

ReTrgCnt: The accepted trigger times in an acquisition. If the value of *ReTrgCnt* is 0, the AI operation will be triggered **infinitely**. The valid value range of *ReTrgCnt* is 0 through 65535.

NOTE To enable infinite re-trigger mode of continuous AI, Calling *KDAQ_AI_DelayTrig_Config* with '1' value of *ReTrgEn* and zero value of *ReTrgCnt*.

AutoResetBuf:

FALSE: The AI buffers set by function *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup* are retained and must call the function *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferReset* to reset the buffer

TRUE: The AI buffers set by function *KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup* are reset automatically by the driver while the AI operation is finished

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_EventCallback

Description Controls and notifies the user's application when a specified DAQ event occurs. The notification is performed through a user-specified callback function.

For windows version, the event message will be removed automatically after calling *KDAQ_AI_Async_Clear*. The event message can also be manually removed by set the parameter "*mode*" to be 0.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_EventCallback (U16 CardNumber, I16 mode,
    I16 EventType, U32 callbackAddr)
```

Visual Basic 5

```
KDAQ_AI_EventCallback (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal mode As Integer, ByVal EventType As Integer,
    ByVal callbackAddr As Long) As Integer
```

Parameters *CardNumber*: The card id of the card to perform this operation.
mode: add or remove the event message. The valid values: 0: remove, 1: add
EventType: event criteria. The valid values are:
 DAQEnd: Notification for the completeness of asynchronous analog input operation
 DBEvent: Notification for the next half buffer of data in circular buffer is ready for transfer
 TrigEvent: Notification for the data associated to the next trigger signal is available
callbackAddr: the address of the user callback function. KDAQ-DRVR calls this function when the specified event occurs. If you wish to remove the event message, set *callbackAddr* to 0.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_InitialMemoryAllocated

Description This function returns the available memory size for analog input in the device driver in argument *MemSize*. The continuous analog input transfer size can not exceed this size.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_InitialMemoryAllocated (U16 CardNumber,
    U32 *MemSize)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_InitialMemoryAllocated (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    MemSize As Long) As Integer
```

Parameters *CardNumber*: The card id of the card to perform this operation.
MemSize: The available memory size for continuous AI in device driver of this card. The unit is KB (1024 bytes).

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered

KDAQ_AI_MiddleTrig_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the conversion clock source and trigger properties for the Keithley PXI DAQ device that performs middle triggered data acquisition operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M

Syntax**Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_MiddleTrig_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 ClkSrc,
    U32 TrigSrcCtrl, U32 MiddleScans, U16 MCtrEn, U16 MCnt,
    BOOLEAN AutoResetBuf)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_MiddleTrig_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal ClkSrc As Integer, ByVal TrigSrcCtrl As Integer,
    ByVal MiddleScans As Long, ByVal MCtrEn As Integer,
    ByVal MCnt As Integer, ByVal AutoResetBuf As Byte)
As Integer
```

Parameters

CardNumber: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

ClkSrc: The setting for A/D clock source. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in Kdaqdrv.h. There is one group of constants:

(1) A/D Conversion Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int : Internal timer (default)

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_AFI0: From AFI0 pin

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_SSI: From SSI source

TrigSrcCtrl: The setting for A/D Trigger source control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in kdaqdrv.h. There are two groups of constants:

(1) Trigger Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_SOFT : software (default)

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ANA : From analog trigger pin

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD: From external digital trigger pin

KDAQ_AI_TRSRC_SSI : From SSI source

(2) External Digital Trigger Polarity

KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive: Trigger positive edge active (default)

KDAQ_AI_TrgNegative: Trigger negative edge active

When two or more constants are used to form the *TrigSrcCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(|).

MiddleScans: The number of data will be accessed after a specific trigger event. The valid value range of *MiddleScans* is 0 through 16777215.

MContrEn: 0: Mcounter is disabled. (default)

1: Mcounter is enabled and then the trigger signal is ignored before M terminal count is reached.

MCnt: The counter value of Mcounter. The valid value range of *MCnt* is 0 through 65535.

AutoResetBuf:

FALSE: The AI buffers set by function “KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup” are retained and must call the function “KDAQ_AI_ContBufferReset” to reset the buffer

TRUE: The AI buffers set by function “KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup” are reset automatically by the driver when the AI operation is finished

NOTE *If Mcounter is enabled, the ReadScans parameter of continuous AI functions KDAQ_AI_ContXXXX has to be equal to MiddleScans+MCnt.*

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup

Description Stores *numChans*, *chans*, and *gain_refGnd* in the Channel-Gain Queue for a scanned data acquisition operation. The function uses this memory table during scanning operations (*KDAQ_AI_ReadMuxScan*, *KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan* or *KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScanToFile*) to automatically sequence through an arbitrary set of analog input channels and to allow gains to automatically change during scanning. This function is only available for **Multiplexed AD card** (e.g. KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, except KPXI-AO-8-1M and KPXI-AO-4-1-M). If any of AI functions other than *KDAQ_AI_ReadMuxScan*, *KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScan* or *KDAQ_AI_ContMuxScanToFile* are called, the channel-gain queue will be modified.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup (U16 wCardNumber, U16 wNumChans,
    U16* Chans, U16* AdRange_RefGnds);
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal wNumChans As Integer, chans As Integer,
    AdRange_RefGnds As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

numChans: The number of analog input channels in the array *Chans*. Valid values:

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: 1 through 512
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: 1 through 512

KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: 1 through 512
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: 1 through 1024

Chans: Array of analog input channel numbers.

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 95.

AdRange_RefGnds : An integer array of length numChans that contains the analog input range and reference ground for every channel in array Chans. Please refer to KDAQ_AI_CH_Config section for the setting of *AdRange_RefGnd* for each channel.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidAdRange

KDAQ_AI_PostTrig_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the conversion clock source and trigger properties for the Keithley PXI DAQ device to perform post triggered data acquisition operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_PostTrig_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 ClkSrc,
    U32 TrigSrcCtrl, U16 ReTrgEn, U16 ReTrgCnt,
    BOOLEAN AutoResetBuf)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_PostTrig_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal ClkSrc As Integer, ByVal TrigSrcCtrl As Integer,
    ByVal ReTrgEn As Integer, ByVal ReTrgCnt As Integer,
    ByVal AutoResetBuf As Byte) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

ClkSrc: The setting for A/D clock sources. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in Kdaqdrv.h. There is one group of constants:

(1) A/D Conversion Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int : Internal timer (default)

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_AFI0: From AFI0 pin

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_SSI: From SSI source

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_AFI1: From AFI1 pin (**only available for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M**)

TrigSrcCtrl: The setting for A/D Trigger source control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in kdaqdrvr.h. There are two groups of constants:

(1) Trigger Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_SOFT : software (default)

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ANA : From analog trigger pin

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD: From external digital trigger pin

KDAQ_AI_TRSRC_SSI : From SSI source

(2) External Digital Trigger Polarity

KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive: Trigger positive edge active (default)

KDAQ_AI_TrgNegative: Trigger negative edge active

When two or more constants are used to form the *TrigSrcCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(|).

ReTrgEn: 0: Re-trigger in an acquisition is disabled (default value), 1: Re-trigger in an acquisition is enabled.

ReTrgCnt: The accepted trigger times in an acquisition. If the value of ReTrgCnt is 0, the AI operation will be triggered **infinitely**. The valid value range of *ReTrgCnt* is 0 through 65535.

NOTE *To cause an infinite re-trigger mode of continuous AI, Calling KDAQ_AI_PostTrig_Config with '1' value of ReTrgEn and zero value of ReTrgCnt.*

AutoResetBuf.

FALSE: The AI buffers set by function “KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup” are retained and must call the function “KDAQ_AI_ContBufferReset” to reset the buffer

TRUE: The AI buffers set by function “KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup” are reset automatically by the driver while the AI operation is finishing

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_PreTrig_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the conversion clock source and trigger properties for the Keithley PXI DAQ device that performs pre-triggered data acquisition operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M

Syntax**Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_PreTrig_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 ClkSrc,
    U32 TrigSrcCtrl, U16 MCtrEn, U16 MCnt,
    BOOLEAN AutoResetBuf)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_PreTrig_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal ClkSrc As Integer, ByVal TrigSrcCtrl As Integer,
    ByVal MCtrEn As Integer, ByVal MCnt As Integer,
    ByVal AutoResetBuf As Byte) As Integer
```

Parameters

CardNumber: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

ClkSrc: The setting for A/D clock source. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in Kdaqdrv.h. There is one group of constants:

(1) A/D Conversion Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_Int : Internal timer (default)

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_AFI0: From AFI0 pin

KDAQ_AI_ADCONVSRC_SSI: From SSI source

TrigSrcCtrl: The setting for A/D Trigger source control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in kdaqdrv.h. There are two groups of constants:

(1) Trigger Source Selection

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_SOFT : software (default)

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ANA : From analog trigger pin

KDAQ_AI_TRGSRC_ExtD: From external digital trigger pin

KDAQ_AI_TRSRC_SSI : From SSI source

(2) External Digital Trigger Polarity

KDAQ_AI_TrgPositive: Trigger positive edge active (default)

KDAQ_AI_TrgNegative: Trigger negative edge active

When two or more constants are used to form the *TrigSrcCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

MCtrEn: 0: Mcounter is disabled. (default)

1: Mcounter is enabled and then the trigger signal is ignored before M terminal count is reached

MCnt: The counter value of Mcounter. The valid value range of *MCnt* is 0 through 65535.

AutoResetBuf:

FALSE: The AI buffers set by function “KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup” are retained and must call the function “KDAQ_AI_ContBufferReset” to reset the buffer

TRUE: The AI buffers set by function “KDAQ_AI_ContBufferSetup” are reset automatically by the driver when the AI operation is finishing

NOTE *If Mcounter is enabled, the ReadScans parameter of continuous AI functions KDAQ_AI_ContXXXX has to be equal to MCnt.*

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AI_ReadChannel

Description This function performs a software triggered A/D conversion (analog input) on an analog input channel and returns the value converted.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ReadChannel (U16 CardNumber, U16 Channel,
    U16 *Value)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ReadChannel (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Channel As Integer, Value As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: Analog input channel number.

Range: 0 through 3 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Range: 0 through 7 for KPXI-AO-4-1M

Range: 0 through 63 for KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Range: 0 through 95 for KPXI-DAQ-96-3M

Value: The A/D converted value. For the data format in *value*, please refer to the description of *Buffer* argument of `KDAQ_AI_ContReadChannel ()` for the correct data format.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidAdRange

KDAQ_AI_ReadMuxScan

Description Returns readings for all analog input channels selected by *KDAQ_AI_MuxScanSetup*. This function is only available for **Multiplexed AD card** (e.g. KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, except KPXI-AO-8-1M and KPXI-AO-4-1M).

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ReadMuxScan (U16 wCardNumber, U16 *pwBuffer)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ReadMuxScan (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    Buffer As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber**: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Buffer: An integer array to contain the acquired data. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the Buffer.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidAdRange

KDAQ_AI_ScanReadChannels

Description This function performs software triggered A/D conversions (analog input) on analog input channels and returns the values converted. This function is only available for **Multiplexed AD card** (e.g. KPXI-DAQ-64-500K).

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_ScanReadChannels (U16 wCardNumber,
    U16 wNumChans, U16 *Chans, U16 *Buffer)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_ScanReadChannels (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal NumChans As Integer, chans As Integer,
    Buffer As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber**: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

numChans: The number of analog input channels in the array *Chans*. The valid value:

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: 1 through 512
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: 1 through 512
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: 1 through 512
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: 1 through 1024

KPXI-AO-4-1M: 1 through 8
 KPXI-AO-8-1M: 1 through 4

Chans: Array of analog input channel numbers.

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 63.
 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 95.
 KPXI-AO-4-1M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 7.
 KPXI-AO-8-1M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 3.

Buffer: An integer array to contain the acquired data. The length (in samples) of *Buffer* must be equal to or greater the value of parameter *numChans*. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the Buffer.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidAdRange

KDAQ_AI_SimuReadChannel

Description This function performs a software triggered A/D conversion (analog input) on analog input channels and returns the values converted. This function is only available for **Simultaneous AD card** (e.g. KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M).

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_SimuReadChannel (U16 wCardNumber, U16 wNumChans,
    U16 *Chans, U16 *Buffer)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_SimuReadChannel (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal NumChans As Integer, chans As Integer,
    Buffer As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
numChans: The number of analog input channels in the array *Chans*. The valid value:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: 1 through 4
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: 1 through 4

Chans: Array of analog input channel numbers.

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 3.
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 3.

Buffer: An integer array to contain the acquired data. The length (in samples) of *Buffer* must be equal to or greater the value of parameter *numChans*. Please refer to [AI data format](#) for the data format in the Buffer.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidAdRange

KDAQ_AI_VoltScale

Description This function converts the result from a KDAQ_AI_ReadChannel call to the actual input voltage.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_VoltScale (U16 CardNumber, U16 AdRange,  
    I16 reading, F64 *voltage)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_VoltScale (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,  
    ByVal AdRange As Integer, ByVal reading As Integer,  
    Voltage As Double) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber**: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

AdRange: The analog input range the specified channel is setting. Please refer to [AI range codes](#) for the valid range values.

reading: The result of the AD Conversion.

voltage: computed voltage value

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidAdRange

KDAQ_AI_VReadChannel

Description This function performs a software triggered A/D conversion (analog input) on an analog input channel and returns the value scaled to a voltage in units of volts.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AI_VReadChannel (U16 CardNumber, U16 Channel,  
    F64 *voltage)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_VReadChannel (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,  
    ByVal Channel As Integer, Voltage As Double) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
Channel: Analog input channel number.
 Range: 0 through 3 (for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-AO-8-1M)
 Range: 0 through 7 (for KPXI-AO-4-1M)
 Range: 0 through 63 (for KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K)
 Range: 0 through 95 (for KPXI-DAQ-96-3M)
voltage: The measured voltage value returned and scaled to units of voltage.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidAdRange

KDAQ_AIO_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the *Timer Source* and the *Analog Trigger setting* for the Keithley PXI DAQ device with card ID *CardNumber*. You must call this function if using the **external timer source** or the **Analog trigger** mode of AI/AO.
 This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AIO_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 TimerBase,
                    U16 AnaTrigCtrl, U16 H_TrgLevel, U16 L_TrgLevel)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AIO_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
                ByVal TimerBase As Integer, ByVal AnaTrigCtrl As Integer,
                ByVal H_TrgLevel As Integer, ByVal L_TrgLevel As Integer)
                As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
TimerBase: The Time Base the device selected. Valid values:
 KDAQ_IntTimeBase: Internal timer as the time base
 KDAQ_ExtTimeBase: External timer as the time base
 KDAQ_SSITimeBase: The timer based on the SSI source

AnaTrigCtrl: The setting for Analog Trigger control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in kdaqdrv.h. There are seven groups of constants:

(1) Trigger Source Selection
KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K:

```
CH0ATRIG : AI channel 0
CH1ATRIG : AI channel 1
CH2ATRIG : AI channel 2
```

CH3ATRIG : AI channel 3
EXTATRIG : From external analog trigger pin

**KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K,
KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M**

ADCATRIG: The first AI channel in the channel-gain queue
EXTATRIG : From external analog trigger pin

(2) Trigger Condition Selection

Below_Low_level: Below-Low-Level Triggering
Above_High_Level: Above-High-Level Triggering
Inside_Region: Inside Region Triggering
High_Hysteresis: High Hysteresis Triggering
Low_Hysteresis: Low Hysteresis Triggering

When two or more constants are used to form the *AnaTrigCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

H_TrgLevel: The High value setting of Trigger level. The valid range of the value is 1 through 256. Please refer to the hardware manual for the relationship between the value of *TrgLevel* and trigger voltage.

L_TrgLevel: The Low value setting of Trigger level. The valid range of the value is 1 through 255. Please refer to the hardware manual for the relationship between the value of *TrgLevel* and trigger voltage.

For example: If the trigger voltage is $\pm 10V$, the relationship between the value of *TrgLevel* and trigger voltage is contained in [Table B-2](#):

Table B-2
Example trigger condition selection (KDAQ_AIO_Config)

Trigger Level digital setting	Trigger voltage
0xFF	9.92V
0xFE	9.84V
---	---
0x81	0.08V
0x80	0
0x7F	-0.08V
---	---
0x02	-9.92V
0x01	-10V

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_AsyncCheck

Description Check the current status of the asynchronous analog output operation. This function is only available for the device that uses timer pacer (*KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_Int*) as the D/A R/W Source.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_AsyncCheck (U16 CardNumber, BOOLEAN *Stopped,
    U32 WriteCnt)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_AsyncCheck (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    Stopped As Byte, WriteCnt As Long) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card that performs the asynchronous operation.

Stopped: Whether the asynchronous analog output operation has completed. If *Stopped* = TRUE, the analog output operation has stopped. Either the number of D/A conversions indicated in the call that initiated the asynchronous analog output operation has completed or an error has occurred. If *Stopped* = FALSE, the operation is not yet complete. (constants TRUE and FALSE are defined in kdaqdrv.h)

WriteCnt: The number of analog output data that have been written at the time of calling KDAQ_AO_AsyncCheck().

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_AsyncClear

Description Stop the asynchronous analog output operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_AsyncClear (U16 CardNumber, U32 *UpdateCnt,
    U16 stop_mode)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_AsyncClear (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, UpdateCnt As Long,
    stop_mode As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card that performs the asynchronous operation.

WriteCnt: The number of analog output data that have been written at the time of calling KDAQ_AO_AsyncClear().

stop_mode: The DA transfer termination mode selected. Valid values:

KDAQ_DA_TerminateImmediate : Software terminate the DA continuous operation immediately

KDAQ_DA_TerminateUC: Software terminate the DA continuous operation on next update counter terminal count

KDAQ_DA_TerminateIC: Software terminate the DA continuous operation on iteration count

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_AsyncDbIBufferHalfReady

Description Checks whether the next half buffer is ready for new data during an asynchronous double-buffered analog output operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_AsyncDbIBufferHalfReady (U16 CardNumber,
    BOOLEAN *HalfReady)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AI_AsyncDbIBufferHalfReady (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    HalfReady As Byte) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card that performs the asynchronous double-buffered operation.

HalfReady: Whether the next half buffer is ready for new data.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_AsyncDbIBufferMode

Description Enables or disables double-buffered data acquisition mode.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_AsyncDbIBufferMode (U16 CardNumber,
    BOOLEAN Enable)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_AsyncDbIBufferMode (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Enable As Byte) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card that double-buffered mode is to be set on.

Enable: Whether the double-buffered mode is enabled or not.

TRUE: double-buffered mode is enabled.

FALSE: double-buffered mode is disabled. (constants TRUE and FALSE are defined in kdaqdrv.h)

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_CH_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the reference voltage value selected for an analog output channel of Keithley PXI DAQ Device. You can configure each channel to use an internal reference of 10V (default) or an external reference (-10V ~ +10V).

After the function "KDAQ_Register_Card" is called, all of the analog output channels are configured as bipolar and internal reference source by default. If you wish to perform the device with the default settings, it is not necessary to call this function to configure the channel(s) again. Otherwise, this function has to be called to program the device for the settings you want before calling a function to perform a voltage output operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

I16 KDAQ_AO_CH_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 wChannel, U16 wOutputPolarity, U16 wIntOrExtRef, F64 refVoltage)

Visual Basic

KDAQ_AO_CH_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal Channel As Integer, ByVal OutputPolarity As Integer, ByVal wIntOrExtRef As Integer, ByVal refVoltage As Double) As Integer

Parameters

CardNumber: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: The AO channel number configured.

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : 0 through 1 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : 0 through 1 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 0 through 1 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 0 through 1 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 0 through 1 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-AO-4-1M : 0 through 3 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-AO-8-1M : 0 through 7 or All_Channels (-1)

OutputPolarity: The polarity (unipolar or bipolar) of the output channel. Valid values:

- KDAQ_DA_BiPolar
- KDAQ_DA_UniPolar

IntOrExtref: The DA reference voltage source of the output channel. Valid values:

- KDAQ_DA_Int_REF : internal reference
- KDAQ_DA_Ext_REF : external reference

refVoltage: Voltage reference value.

If the D/A reference voltage source your device use is internal reference, the valid values for *refVoltage* is 10.

If the D/A reference voltage source your device use is external reference, the valid range for *refVoltage* is -10 to +10.

Return Value

NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidDaRefVoltage

KDAQ_AO_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the trigger source selected for the Keithley PXI DAQ Device with card ID *CardNumber*. After the function "KDAQ_Register_Card" is called, the device is configured as the following by default:

D/A R/W source: KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_Int
 D/A trigger mode : KDAQ_DA_TRGMOD_POST
 D/A trigger source : KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_SOFT
 Auto reset buffer: Enabled (AutoResetBuf : TRUE)

If you wish to perform the device with the default settings, it is not necessary to call this function to make the configuration again. Otherwise, this function has to be called before calling a function to perform the continuous analog output operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 ConfigCtrl,
  U16 TrigCtrl, U16 ReTrgCnt, U16 DLY1Cnt, U16 DLY2Cnt,
  BOOLEAN AutoResetBuf)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
  ByVal ConfigCtrl As Integer, ByVal TrigCtrl As Integer,
  ByVal ReTrgCnt As Integer, ByVal DLY1Cnt As Integer,
  ByVal DLY2Cnt As Integer, ByVal AutoResetBuf As Byte)
  As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber**: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

ConfigCtrl: The setting for D/A configuration control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in Kdaqdrv.h. There are four group of constants:

(1) D/A R/W source selection

KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_Int: Internal timer (default)

KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_AFI0 : From AFI0 pin (**only available for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M**)

KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_AFI1 : From AFI1 pin (**NOT available for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M**)

KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_SSI: From SSI source

NOTE Group (2) DA group selection constant groups are only available for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M

(2) DA group selection

DA_Group_A: DA group A
 DA_Group_B : DA group B
 DA_Group_AB: DA group A and group B

(3) D/A trigger delay counter source selection

KDAQ_DA_TDSRC_Int: Internal timer (default)
 KDAQ_DA_TDSRC_AFI0 : From AFI0 pin
 KDAQ_DA_TDSRC_GPTC0: From GPTC0_OUT pin
 KDAQ_DA_TDSRC_GPTC1: From GPTC1_OUT pin

(4) D/A break delay counter source selection

KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_Int: Internal timer (default)
 KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_AFI0 : From AFI0 pin
 KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_GPTC0: From GPTC0_OUT pin
 KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_GPTC1: From GPTC1_OUT pin

When two or more constants are used to form the *ConfigCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

TrigCtrl: The setting for D/A Trigger control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in `kdaqdrv.h`. There are seven groups of constants:

(1) Trigger source selection

KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_SOFT : software (default)
 KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_ANA : From analog trigger pin
 KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_ExtD: From external digital trigger pin
 KDAQ_DA_TRSRC_SSI : From SSI source

(2) Trigger mode selection

KDAQ_DA_TRGMOD_POST : Post Trigger Mode (default)
 KDAQ_DA_TRGMOD_DELAY : Delay Trigger Mode

NOTE Group (3) Re-trigger mode enable constant groups are only available for Post and Delay Trigger Mode.

(3) Re-trigger mode enable

KDAQ_DA_ReTrigEn: Re-trigger in an acquisition is enabled

(4) Delay2 (break delay) mode enable

KDAQ_DA_DLY2En: Delay2/Break delay (the Delay between two consecutive waveform generations) in an acquisition is enabled

(5) Delay1 Source Selection (only available for Delay Trigger Mode)

KDAQ_DA_Dly1InUI: delay in samples (this value is *not valid* for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M)

KDAQ_DA_Dly1InTimebase: delay in time base (default)

(6) Delay2 Source Selection

KDAQ_DA_Dly2InUI: delay in samples (this value is *not valid* for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M)

KDAQ_DA_Dly2InTimebase: delay in time base (default)

(7) External Digital Trigger Polarity

KDAQ_DA_TrjPositive: Trigger positive edge active (default)

KDAQ_DA_TrjNegative: Trigger negative edge active

When two or more constants are used to form the *TrigCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

ReTrgCnt: The accepted trigger times in an acquisition. If the value of *ReTrgCnt* is 0, the **fixed pattern generation** will be triggered **infinitely**. This argument is only valid for Delay trigger and Post trigger mode. The valid value range is 0 through 65535.

NOTE To enable infinite re-trigger mode of fixed pattern generation, call **KDAQ_AO_Config** with **KDAQ_DA_ReTrigEn** and a zero value for **ReTrgCnt**. To be notified that the pattern generation associated to the next trigger signal of Group AB is complete, you can assign a callback function to **KDAQ_AO_EventCallback** with an event type of **DATrigEvent|DATrigEvent_A|DATrigEvent_B|DATrigEvent_AB**.

DLY1Cnt: The counter value of DLY1 Counter (the delay time after the trigger signal to the start of the waveform generation) . This argument is only valid for Delay trigger mode. The valid value range is 0 through 65535.

DLY2Cnt: The counter value of DLY2 Counter (the **Delay** between two consecutive waveform generations). The valid value range is 0 through 65535.

NOTE For KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M, set *AutoResetBuf* to **FALSE**.

AutoResetBuf:

FALSE: The DA buffer set by function “KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup” are retained and must call the function “KDAQ_AO_ContBufferReset” to reset the buffer

TRUE: The DA buffer set by function “KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup” are reset automatically by the driver while the AI operation is finishing

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_ContBufferCompose

Description The function fills the data for a specified channel in the buffer for continuous analog output operation. The filled positions of the data in the buffer depend on the type of device. *Except KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M, this function can only be used for multi-channels of continuous analog output (waveform generation) operation.*

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_ContBufferCompose (U16 wCardNumber, U16 group,
    U16 Channel, U32 dwUpdateCount, void *ConBuffer,
    void *Buffer, BOOLEAN fifoload)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferCompose (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal group As Integer, ByVal Channel As Integer,
    ByVal WriteCount As Long, ConBuffer As Any, Buffer As Any,
    ByVal fifoload As Byte) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

group: The group of analog output channels. The valid values are:

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: Not Used
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: Not Used
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: Not Used
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: Not Used
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: Not Used
- KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A
- KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A, DA_Group_B and DA_Group_AB

Channel: The AO channel number configured.

- KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M : 0 through 1 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K : 0 through 1 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-DAQ-64-3M : 0 through 1 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-DAQ-64-500K : 0 through 1 or All_Channels (-1)
- KPXI-DAQ-64-250K : 0 through 1 or All_Channels (-1)

KPXI-AO-4-1M : 0 through 3 or All_Channels (-1)

KPXI-AO-8-1M : 0 through 7 or All_Channels (-1)

WriteCount: The size (in samples) of the buffer of the specified channel (Not the size of the buffer for continuous output operation).

ConBuffer: The buffer for continuous output operation.

Buffer: the buffer containing the output data for the specified channel.

fifoload: The data will be loaded into the on-board DA FIFO by function *KDAQ_AO_Group_FIFOLoad* or not. **This parameter is only valid for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M.**

0: won't be loaded into DA fifo

1: will be loaded into DA fifo

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorContIoNotAllowed

KDAQ_AO_ContBufferComposeAll

Description The function organizes the data for each channel and stores them in the buffer for continuous analog output operation. The filled positions of the data in the buffer depend on the type of device. *Except KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M, this function can only be used for multi-channels of continuous analog output (waveform generation) operation.*

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_ContBufferComposeAll (U16 wCardNumber,
    U16 group, U32 dwUpdateCount, void *ConBuffer,
    void *Buffer, BOOLEAN fifoload)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferCompose (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal group As Integer, ByVal WriteCount As Long,
    ConBuffer As Any, Buffer As Any, ByVal fifoload As Byte)
    As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

group: The group of analog output channels. The valid values are:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: Not Used

KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: Not Used

KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: Not Used

KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: Not Used

KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: Not Used

KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A
 KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A, DA_Group_B and DA_Group_AB

WriteCount: The size (in samples) of the buffer of the specified channel — not the size of the buffer for continuous output operation.

ConBuffer: The buffer for continuous output operation.

Buffer: the buffer containing the output data for the specified channel.

fifoLoad: The data will be loaded into on-board DA FIFO by function *KDAQ_AO_Group_FIFOLoad* or not. **This parameter is only valid for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M.**

0: won't be loaded into DA fifo
 1: will be loaded into DA fifo

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge , ErrorContloNotAllowed

KDAQ_AO_ContBufferReset

Description This function reset all the buffers set by function *KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup* for continuous analog output. The function has to be called if the data buffers won't be used.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_ContBufferReset (U16 wCardNumber)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferReset (ByVal CardNumber As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge , ErrorContloNotAllowed

KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup

Description This function sets up the buffer for continuous analog output operation. The function has to be called repeatedly to setup all of the data buffers (**Except** KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M, the maximum number of buffers is 2. For KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M, the maximum number of buffers is 4.).

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (U16 wCardNumber, void *pwBuffer, U32 dwWriteCount, U16 *BufferId)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    Buffer As Any, ByVal WriteCount As Long,
    BufferId As Integer) As Integer
```

- Parameters**
- CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
 - Buffer:** The starting address of the memory to contain the output data.
 - WriteCount:** The size (in samples) of the buffer and its value must be even.
 - BufferId:** Returns the index of the buffer currently set up.
- Return Value** NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge , ErrorContloNotAllowed

KDAQ_AO_ContStatus

- Description** While performing continuous D/A conversions, this function is called to get the D/A status.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

- Syntax** **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_ContStatus (U16 CardNumber, U16 *Status)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_ContStatus (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    Status As Integer) As Integer
```

- Parameters**
- CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
 - Status:** The continuous AO status returned. The description of the parameter *Status* for various card models is as follows:

Models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K:

bit 0 : '1' indicates D/A FIFO is Underrun
bit 1 ~ 3 : not used
bit 4 : '1' indicates D/A FIFO is Empty
bit 5 : '1' indicates D/A FIFO is Half Full
bit 6 : '1' indicates D/A FIFO is Full
bit 7 ~ 15 : not used

Models: KPXI-AO-4-1M / KPXI-AO-8-1M:

bit 0 : '1' indicates D/A FIFO of group A is not Empty
bit 1 : not used
bit 2 : '1' indicates D/A FIFO of group A is not Almost Full
bit 3 : not used
bit 4 : '1' indicates D/A FIFO of group B is not Empty
bit 5 : not used
bit 6 : '1' indicates D/A FIFO of group B is not Almost Full
bit 7 : not used
bit 8 ~ 15 : not used

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered

KDAQ_AO_ContWriteChannel

Description This function performs continuous D/A conversions on the specified analog output channel at a rate as close as possible to the rate you specified.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_ContWriteChannel (U16 wCardNumber, U16 wChannel,
    U16 BufId, U32 UpdateCount, U32 wIterations, U32 dwCHUI,
    U16 definite, U16 wSyncMode)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_ContWriteChannel (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Channel As Integer, ByVal BufId As Integer,
    ByVal UpdateCount As Long, ByVal Iterations As Long,
    ByVal CHUI As Long, ByVal definite As integer,
    ByVal SyncMode As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: Analog output channel number

Range: 0 through 1 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup*) of the buffer containing the acquired data. The size of the buffer with buffer id of *BufId* must have a length (in samples) equal to the value of parameter *UpdateCount*.

UpdateCount: If double-buffered mode is disabled, the total update count for each channel to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *UpdateCount* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer and its value must be a multiple of 2.

Iterations: The number of times the data in the buffer is to be output to the port. A value of zero is not allowed. If the DA operation is perform **synchronously**, this argument must be set as 1.

CHUI: The length of the Channel Update interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each update sequence).

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

Range: 40 through 16777215

definite: Waveform generation proceeds for a definite time or indefinitely. If double-buffered mode is enabled, this parameter is of no use.

0: indefinitely
1: definite

SyncMode: Whether this operation is performed synchronously or asynchronously. If any trigger mode is enabled by calling `KDAQ_AO_Config()`, this operation should be performed *asynchronously*.

Valid values:

ASYNCH_OP: asynchronous D/A conversion

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidAdRange, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed, ErrorInvalidSampleRate

KDAQ_AO_ContWriteMultiChannels

Description This function performs continuous D/A conversions on the specified analog output channels at a rate as close as possible to the rate you specified.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_ContWriteMultiChannels (U16 wCardNumber,
    U16 wNumChans, U16 *pwChans, U16 BufId, U32 dwUpdateCount,
    U32 wIterations, U32 dwCHUI, U16 definite, U16 wSyncMode)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_ContReadMultiChannels (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal NumChans As Integer, chans As Integer,
    ByVal BufId As Integer, ByVal UpdateCount As Long,
    ByVal Iterations As Long, ByVal CHUI As Long,
    ByVal definite As integer, ByVal SyncMode As Integer)
As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

numChans: The number of analog input channels in the array *Chans*. The valid value:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: 1 through 2
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: 1 through 2
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: 1 through 2
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: 1 through 2
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: 1 through 2

Chans: Array of analog output channel numbers. The channel order for update data is the same as the order you set in *Chans*.

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 1
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 1
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 1
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 1
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: numbers in *Chans* must be within 0 and 1

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup*) of the buffer containing the output data. The size of the buffer with buffer id of *BufId* must have a length equal to or greater than the value of *WriteCount X numChans*.

The data order in the buffer is in an interleaved sequence as follows. So the data for channel 0 is stored in *Buffer[0], Buffer[2], Buffer[4], ...* The data for channel 1 is stored in *Buffer[1], Buffer[3], Buffer[5], ...*

UpdateCount: If double-buffered mode is disabled, the total update count for each channel to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *UpdateCount* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer and its value must be a multiple of 2.

Iterations: The number of times the data in the buffer is to be output to the port. A value of zero is not allowed. If the DA operation is perform **synchronously**, this argument must be set as 1.

CHUI: The length of the Channel Update interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each update sequence).

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

Range: 40 through 16777215

definite: Waveform generation proceeds for a definite time or indefinitely. If double-buffered mode is enabled, this parameter is of no use.

0: indefinitely
1: definite

SyncMode: Whether this operation is performed synchronously or asynchronously. If any trigger mode is enabled by calling *KDAQ_AO_Config()*, this operation should be performed **asynchronously**.

Valid values:

ASYNCH_OP: asynchronous D/A conversion

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidSampleRate, ErrorInvalidAdRange, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed

KDAQ_AO_DelayTrig_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the update clock source and the trigger properties for the Keithley PXI DAQ device that performs delay triggered waveform generation operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax**Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_DelayTrig_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 ClkSrc,
    U16 TrigSrcCtrl, U16 DLY1Cnt, U16 DLY2Ctrl, U16 DLY2Cnt,
    U16 ReTrgEn, U16 ReTrgCnt, BOOLEAN AutoResetBuf)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_DelayTrig_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal ClkSrc As Integer, ByVal TrigSrcCtrl As Integer,
    ByVal DLY1Cnt As Integer, ByVal DLY2Ctrl As Integer,
    ByVal DLY2Cnt As Integer, ByVal ReTrgEn As Integer,
    ByVal ReTrgCnt As Integer, ByVal AutoResetBuf As Byte)
    As Integer
```

Parameters

CardNumber: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

ClkSrc: The setting for D/A update clock source. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in Kdaqdrv.h. There are four groups of constants:

(1) D/A R/W source selection

KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_Int: Internal timer (default)
 KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_AFI0 : From AFI0 pin
 KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_SSI: From SSI source

The following constant groups are only available in Model KPXI-AO-4-1M and Model KPXI-AO-8-1M

(2) DA group selection

DA_Group_A: DA group A
 DA_Group_B : DA group B
 DA_Group_AB: DA group A and group B

(3) D/A trigger delay counter source selection

KDAQ_DA_TDSRC_Int: Internal timer (default)
 KDAQ_DA_TDSRC_AFI0 : From AFI0 pin
 KDAQ_DA_TDSRC_GPTC0: From GPTC0_OUT pin
 KDAQ_DA_TDSRC_GPTC1: From GPTC1_OUT pin

(4) D/A break delay counter source selection

KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_Int: Internal timer (default)
 KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_AFI0 : From AFI0 pin

KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_GPTC0: From GPTC0_OUT pin
 KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_GPTC1: From GPTC1_OUT pin

When two or more constants are used to form the *ConfigCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

TrigSrcCtrl: The setting for D/A Trigger control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in `kdaqdrvr.h`. There are three groups of constants:

(1) Trigger source selection

KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_SOFT : software (default)
 KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_ANA : From analog trigger pin
 KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_ExtD: From external digital trigger pin
 KDAQ_DA_TRSRC_SSI : From SSI source

(2) Delay1 source selection

KDAQ_DA_Dly1InUI: delay in samples (this value is *not valid* for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M)

KDAQ_DA_Dly1InTimebase: delay in time base (default)

(3) External digital trigger polarity

KDAQ_DA_TrgPositive: Trigger positive edge active (default)
 KDAQ_DA_TrgNegative: Trigger negative edge active
 When two or more constants are used to form the *TrigSrcCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

DLY1Cnt: The counter value of DLY1 Counter (the delay time after the trigger signal to the start of the waveform generation). The valid value range is 0 through 65535.

DLY2Ctrl: The setting for D/A Trigger control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in `kdaqdrvr.h`. There are two groups of constants:

(1) delay2 (break delay) mode enable

KDAQ_DA_DLY2En: Delay2/Break delay (the Delay between two consecutive waveform generations) in an acquisition is enabled

(2) Delay2 Source Selection

KDAQ_DA_Dly2InUI: delay in samples (this value is *not valid* for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M)

KDAQ_DA_Dly2InTimebase: delay in time base (default)

When two or more constants are used to form the *DLY2Ctrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

DLY2Cnt: The counter value of DLY2 Counter (the **Delay** between two consecutive waveform generations). The valid value range is 0 through 65535.

ReTrgEn:

0: Re-trigger in an acquisition is disabled. (default value)

1: Re-trigger in an acquisition is enabled.

ReTrgCnt: The accepted trigger times in an acquisition. The valid value range is 0 through 65535.

AutoResetBuf:

FALSE: The DA buffer set by function "KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup" are retained and must call the function "KDAQ_AO_ContBufferReset" to reset the buffer

TRUE: The DA buffer set by function "KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup" are reset automatically by the driver while the AI operation is finishing

NOTE For KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M, set **AutoResetBuf** to **FALSE**.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_EventCallback

Description Controls and notifies the user's application when a specified DAQ event occurs. The notification is performed through a user-specified callback function.

For windows version, the event message will be removed automatically after calling *KDAQ_AO_Async_Clear* or *KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncClear*. The event message can also be manually removed by set the parameter "mode" to be 0.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_EventCallback (U16 CardNumber, I16 mode,
    I16 EventType, U32 callbackAddr)
```

Visual Basic 5

```
KDAQ_AO_EventCallback (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal mode As Integer, ByVal EventType As Integer,
    ByVal callbackAddr As Long) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

mode: add or remove the event message. The valid values:

0: remove

1: add

EventType: event criteria. The valid values are as follows:

For KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K:

DBEvent: Notification for the next half buffer of data in circular buffer is ready for transfer

DAQEnd: Notification for the completeness of asynchronous analog output operation

DATrigEvent: Notification for the pattern generation associated with the next trigger signal is completed

For KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M:

DBEvent : Notification for the next half buffer of data in circular buffer is ready for transfer

DAQEnd_A: Notification for the completeness of asynchronous analog output operation of Group A

DAQEnd_B: Notification for the completeness of asynchronous analog output operation of Group B

DAQEnd_AB: Notification for the completeness of asynchronous analog output operation of Group AB

DATrigEvent_A: Notification for the pattern generation associated to the next trigger signal of Group A is completed

DATrigEvent_B: Notification for the pattern generation associated to the next trigger signal of Group B is completed

DATrigEvent_AB: Notification for the pattern generation associated to the next trigger signal of Group AB is completed

callbackAddr: the address of the user callback function. KDAQ-DRVR calls this function when the specified event occurs. If you wish to remove the event message, set *callbackAddr* to 0.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_Group_FIFOLoad

Description Loads a waveform buffer to on-board DA FIFOs

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

`I16 KDAQ_AO_Group_FIFOLoad (U16 wCardNumber, U16 group, U16 BufId, U32 UpdateCount)`

Visual Basic

`KDAQ_AO_Group_FIFOLoad (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal group As Integer, ByVal BufId As Integer, ByVal UpdateCount As Long) As Integer`

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

group: The group of analog output channels. The valid value:

KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A

KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A, DA_Group_B and DA_Group_AB

BufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup*) of the buffer containing the output data. **The size of the buffer with id of *BufId* must have a length equal to or smaller than the size of FIFOs on board.**

KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A: 8K samples

KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A: 8K samples

DA_Group_B: 8K samples

DA_Group_AB: 16K samples

DA_Group_A: 8K samples

The sequence of the data in the buffer is the same as the sequence of the channels in the specified group.

For example:

DA_Group_A : channel 0, 1 enabled

DA_Group_B : channel 4, 5 enabled, and group loaded is DA_Group_AB, Then

The data for channel 0 is in *Buffer*[0], *Buffer*[4], *Buffer*[8], ...

The data for channel 1 is in *Buffer*[1], *Buffer*[5], *Buffer*[9], ...

The data for channel 4 is in *Buffer*[2], *Buffer*[6], *Buffer*[10], ...

The data for channel 5 is in *Buffer*[3], *Buffer*[7], *Buffer*[11], ...

The valid data range is within 0 to 4095.

UpdateCount: The count of data loaded to the FIFOs.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel,

KDAQ_AO_Group_Setup

Description Assigns one or more analog output channels to a waveform generation group.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_Group_Setup (U16 wCardNumber, U16 group,
    U16 wNumChans, U16 *Chans)
```


Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_Group_Setup (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal group As Integer, ByVal wNumChans As Integer,
    Chans As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters

CardNumber: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

numChans: The number of analog output channels in the array *Chans*. The valid value:

KPXI-AO-4-1M: 1 through 4
 KPXI-AO-8-1M: 1 through 8

group: The group of analog output channels. The valid values are as follows:

KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A
 KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A, DA_Group_B and DA_Group_AB

Chans: Array of analog output channel numbers. The channel order for update data is the same as the order you set in *Chans*.

KPXI-AO-4-1M: numbers in *Chans* must be:

DA_Group_A : 0~ 3

KPXI-AO-8-1M: numbers in *Chans* must be:

DA_Group_A : 0~ 3
 DA_Group_B : 4 ~ 7
 DA_Group_AB : 0 ~ 7

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel,

KDAQ_AO_Group_Update

Description Writes binary values to the specified group of analog output channels simultaneously.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax

Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_Group_Update (U16 CardNumber, U16 group,
    I16 *Buffer)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_Group_Update (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal group As Integer, Buffer As Integer) As Integer
```

- Parameters** **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
group: The group of analog output channels. The valid value:
 KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A
 KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A, DA_Group_B and DA_Group_AB
- Buffer:** An integer array to contain the update data. The length (in samples) of *Buffer* must be equal to or greater the total number of channels in the specified DA group. The range of value to be written to the analog output channels is 0 through 4095.
- Return Value** NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_AO_Group_VUpdate

- Description** Accepts voltage values, scales them to the proper binary values and writes binary values to the specified group of analog output channels simultaneously.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

- Syntax** **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_Group_VUpdate (U16 CardNumber, U16 group,
    F64 *Voltage)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_Group_VUpdate (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal group As Integer, Voltage As Double) As Integer
```

- Parameters** **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
group: The group of analog output channels. The valid values are as follows:
 KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A
 KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A, DA_Group_B and DA_Group_AB

Voltage: An floating-point voltage value array to contain the update data. The length (in samples) of *Voltage* must be equal to or greater the total number of channels in the specified DA group. The range of voltages depends on the type of device, on the output polarity, and on the voltage reference (external or internal).

- Return Value** NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncCheck

- Description** Check the current status of the asynchronous analog output operation of a specified group. This function is only available for the device that uses timer pacer (**KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_Int**) as the D/A R/W Source.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

- Syntax** **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncCheck (U16 CardNumber, U16 group,
    U8 *Stopped, U32 *WriteCnt)
```

Visual Basic

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncCheck (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal group As Integer, Stopped As Byte, WriteCnt As Long) As Integer

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card that performs the asynchronous operation.

group: The group of analog output channels. The valid values are as follows:

KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A
 KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A, DA_Group_B and DA_Group_AB

Stopped: Whether the asynchronous analog output operation has completed. DA_Group_A and DA_Group_B:

If *Stopped* = 1, the analog output operation has stopped. Either the number of D/A conversions indicated in the call that initiated the asynchronous analog output operation has completed or an error has occurred. If *Stopped* = 0, the operation is not yet complete.

DA_Group_AB:

Bit0: asynchronous analog output operation of group A
 Bit1: asynchronous analog output operation of group B

If *Stopped* = 3, the analog output operation has stopped for both DA group A and group B.

If *Stopped* = 1, the analog output operation has stopped for DA group A.

If *Stopped* = 2, the analog output operation has stopped for DA group B.

If *Stopped* = 0, the operation is not yet complete for both DA group A and group B.

WriteCnt: The number of analog output data that have been written at the time of calling KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncCheck ().

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncClear

Description Software terminates the asynchronous analog output operation of a specified group.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

l16 KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncClear (U16 CardNumber, U16 group, U32 *WriteCnt, U16 stop_mode)

Visual Basic

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncClear (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal group As Integer, WriteCnt As Long, ByVal stop_mode As Integer) As Integer

- Parameters**
- CardNumber:** The card id of the card that performs the asynchronous operation.
 - group:** The group of analog output channels. The valid values are as follows:

 KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A
 KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A, DA_Group_B and DA_Group_AB
 - WriteCnt:** The number of analog output data that have been written at the time of calling KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_AsyncClear ().
 - stop_mode:** The DA transfer termination mode selected. Valid values are as follows:

 KDAQ_DA_TerminateImmediate: Software terminate the DA continuous operation immediately

 KDAQ_DA_TerminateUC: Software terminate the DA continuous operation on next update counter terminal count

 KDAQ_DA_TerminateIC: Software terminate the DA continuous operation on iteration count
- Return Value** NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_Start

- Description** This function performs continuous D/A conversions on the specified group of analog output channels at a rate as close as possible to the rate you specified. This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_Start (U16 wardNumber, U16 group,
    U16 fstBufIdOrNotUsed, U16 sndBufId, U32 dwUpdateCount,
    U32 wIterations, U32 dwCHUI, U16 definite)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_Start (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal group As Integer,
    ByVal fstBufIdOrNotUsed As Integer,
    ByVal sndBufId As Integer, ByVal UpdateCount As Long,
    ByVal Iterations As Long, ByVal CHUI As Long,
    ByVal definite As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters

CardNumber: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

group: The group of analog output channels. The valid values are as follows:

KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A

KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A, DA_Group_B and DA_Group_AB

FstBufIdOrNotUsed: If the data have been loaded by the function *KDAQ_AO_Group_FIFOLoad*, the value of *fstBufIdOrNotUsed* must be **BufferNotUsed**.

If the value of the parameter *fstBufIdOrNotUsed* is not *BufferNotUsed*, or the data have not been loaded, the value of *fstBufIdOrNotUsed* is the buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup*) of the first buffer containing the output data.

For KPXI-AO-4-1M only, the data are transferred to the DA FIFOs from the buffer with id of *fstBufIdOrNotUsed* through DMA operation. **The sequence of the data in the buffer is the same as the sequence of the channels in the group.**

For example:

DA_Group_A : channel 0, 1, 2 enabled

The data for channel 0 is in *Buffer[0]*, *Buffer[4]*, *Buffer[8]*, ...

The data for channel 1 is in *Buffer[1]*, *Buffer[5]*, *Buffer[9]*, ...

The data for channel 2 is in *Buffer[2]*, *Buffer[6]*, *Buffer[10]*, ...

For KPXI-AO-8-1M only, the data are transferred to the DA FIFOs from the buffer with id of *fstBufIdOrNotUsed* through 32-bit DMA operation. The upper 16-bits of the data is for the FIFO of Group B and the lower 16 bit of the data is for the FIFO of Group A.

If the group is **DA_Group_A** or **DA_Group_B**, the 16-bit buffer must contain **two times of the total update samples** because of 32-bit DMA data transfer. The data points for the specified group are in the even elements of the buffer.

(1) DA_Group_A : channel 0, 1 enabled

The data for channel 0 is in *Buffer[0]*, *Buffer[4]*, *Buffer[8]*, ...

The data for channel 1 is in *Buffer[2]*, *Buffer[6]*, *Buffer[10]*, ...

(2). DA_Group_B : channel 4, 5 enabled

The data for channel 4 is in *Buffer[1]*, *Buffer[5]*, *Buffer[9]*, ...

The data for channel 5 is in *Buffer[3]*, *Buffer[7]*, *Buffer[11]*, ...

If the group is **DA_Group_AB**, the buffer must contain **the same sample counts** for group A and group B. The data for each group is in interleaved sequence.

For example:

DA_Group_A : channel 0, 1 enabled

DA_Group_B : channel 4, 5 enabled, and group loaded is DA_Group_AB,

Then the data for channel 0 is in *Buffer[0]*, *Buffer[4]*, *Buffer[8]*, ...

the data for channel 4 is in *Buffer[1]*, *Buffer[5]*, *Buffer[9]*, ...

the data for channel 1 is in *Buffer[2]*, *Buffer[6]*, *Buffer[10]*, ...
 the data for channel 5 is in *Buffer[3]*, *Buffer[7]*, *Buffer[11]*, ...

sndBufId: The buffer ID (returned from function *KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup*) of the second buffer containing the output data. **This parameter is only available for double buffer mode of waveform generation.**

UpdateCount: If the data have been loaded by the function *KDAQ_AO_Group_FIFOLoad*, the parameter of UpdateCount is **of no use**. If the data is transferred though DMA operation and double-buffered mode is disabled, the value of *UpdateCount* is the total update count for each channel to be performed. For double-buffered acquisition, *UpdateCount* is the size (in samples) allocated for each channel in the circular buffer and its value must be a multiple of 2.

Iterations: The number of times the data in the buffer is to be output to the port. A value of zero is not allowed.

CHUI: The length of the Channel Update interval (that is, the counter value between the initiation of each update sequence).

If the timer base is from *external*, the valid range of the value is 8 through 16777215. If the timer base is *Internal timer*, the valid range of the value is as follows:

Range: 40 through 16777215

definite: Waveform generation proceeds for a definite time or indefinitely. If double-buffered mode is enabled, this parameter is of no use.

0: indefinitely

1: definite

NOTE *If FIFO mode of waveform generation is enabled, the double-buffered waveform generation is not allowed.*

NOTE *If the group DA_Group_AB is specified, the iterations and scan rate are the same for both groups.*

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidSampleRate, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_StopConfig

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the stop source and the stop mode for the asynchronous analog output operation of a specified group.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

116 KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_StopConfig (U16 wCardNumber, U16 group, U16 stopSrc, U16 stopMode)

Visual Basic

KDAQ_AO_Group_WFM_StopConfig (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal group As Integer, ByVal stopSrc As Integer, ByVal stopMode As Integer) As Integer

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card that performs the asynchronous operation.

group: The group of analog output channels. Valid values:
 KPXI-AO-4-1M: DA_Group_A
 KPXI-AO-8-1M: DA_Group_A, DA_Group_B and DA_Group_AB

stopSrc: The DA transfer termination source selected.
 KDAQ_DA_STOPSRC_SOFT: Software terminate the DA continuous operation
 KDAQ_DA_STOPSRC_AFI0: Terminate the DA continuous operation from the external signal of AFI0
 KDAQ_DA_STOPSRC_ATrig: Terminate the DA continuous operation from the external signal of analog trigger
 KDAQ_DA_STOPSRC_AFI1: Terminate the DA continuous operation from the external signal of AFI1

stop_mode: The DA transfer termination mode selected. Valid values:
 KDAQ_DA_TerminateImmediate : Terminate the DA continuous operation immediately
 KDAQ_DA_TerminateUC: Terminate the DA continuous operation on next update counter terminal count
 KDAQ_DA_TerminateIC: Terminate the DA continuous operation on iteration count

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorInvalidSampleRate, ErrorTransferCountTooLarge, ErrorContIoNotAllowed

KDAQ_AO_InitialMemoryAllocated

Description This function returns the available memory size for analog output in the device driver in argument *MemSize*. The continuous analog output transfer size can not exceed this size.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_InitialMemoryAllocated (U16 CardNumber,
    U32 *MemSize)
```

Visual Basic

KDAQ_AO_InitialMemoryAllocated (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, MemSize As Long) As Integer

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

MemSize: The available memory size for continuous AO in device driver of this card. The unit is KB (1024 bytes).

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered

KDAQ_AO_PostTrig_Config

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the update clock source and the trigger properties for the Keithley PXI DAQ device that performs post triggered waveform generation operation.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_PostTrig_Config (U16 wCardNumber, U16 ClkSrc,
    U16 TrigSrcCtrl, U16 DLY2Ctrl, U16 DLY2Cnt, U16 ReTrgEn,
    U16 ReTrgCnt, BOOLEAN AutoResetBuf)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_PostTrig_Config (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal ClkSrc As Integer, ByVal TrigSrcCtrl As Integer,
    ByVal DLY2Ctrl As Integer, ByVal DLY2Cnt As Integer,
    ByVal ReTrgEn As Integer, ByVal ReTrgCnt As Integer,
    ByVal AutoResetBuf As Byte) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber**: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

ClkSrc: The setting for D/A update clock source. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in **kdaqdrv.h**. There are three groups of constants:

(1) D/A R/W Source Selection

KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_Int: Internal timer (default)
 KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_AFI0 : From AFI0 pin
 KDAQ_DA_WRSRC_SSI: From SSI source

(2) DA group Selection (only available for KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M)

DA_Group_A: DA group A
 DA_Group_B : DA group B
 DA_Group_AB: DA group A and group B

(3) D/A Break delay Counter Source Selection

KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_Int: Internal timer (default)
 KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_AFI0 : From AFI0 pin
 KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_GPTC0: From GPTC0_OUT pin
 KDAQ_DA_BDSRC_GPTC1: From GPTC1_OUT pin

When two or more constants are used to form the *ConfigCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(**|**).

TrigSrcCtrl: The setting for D/A Trigger control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in **kdaqdrv.h**. There are two groups of constants:

(1) Trigger Source Selection

KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_SOFT : software (default)
 KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_ANA : From analog trigger pin
 KDAQ_DA_TRGSRC_ExtD: From external digital trigger pin
 KDAQ_DA_TRSRC_SSI : From SSI source

- (2) External Digital Trigger Polarity
 - KDAQ_DA_TrgPositive: Trigger positive edge active (default)
 - KDAQ_DA_TrgNegative: Trigger negative edge active

When two or more constants are used to form the *TrigSrcCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

DLY2Ctrl: The setting for D/A Trigger control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in `kdaqdrvr.h`. There are two groups of constants:

- (1) Delay2 (Break delay) Mode Enable
 - KDAQ_DA_DLY2En: Delay2/Break delay (the Delay between two consecutive waveform generations) in an acquisition is enabled
- (2) Delay2 Source Selection
 - KDAQ_DA_Dly2InUI: delay in samples (this value is **not valid** for KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M)
 - KDAQ_DA_Dly2InTimebase: delay in time base (default)

When two or more constants are used to form the *DLY2Ctrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

DLY2Cnt: The counter value of DLY2 Counter (the **Delay** between two consecutive waveform generations). The valid value range is 0 through 65535.

ReTrgEn: 0: Re-trigger in an acquisition is disabled. (default value)
 1: Re-trigger in an acquisition is enabled.

ReTrgCnt: The accepted trigger times in an acquisition. The valid value range is 0 through 65535.

AutoResetBuf: For KPXI-AO-4-1M and KPXI-AO-8-1M, set this parameter to FALSE.

FALSE: The DA buffer set by function "KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup" are retained and must call the function "KDAQ_AO_ContBufferReset" to reset the buffer

TRUE: The DA buffer set by function "KDAQ_AO_ContBufferSetup" are reset automatically by the driver while the AI operation is finishing

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_AO_SimuWriteChannel

Description Writes binary values to the specified analog output channels simultaneously.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_SimuWriteChannel (U16 wCardNumber,
                             U16 wNumChans, U16 *pwBuffer)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_SimuWriteChannel (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal NumChans As Integer, Buffer As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

numChans: The number of analog output channels. The valid value:

KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: 1 through 2
 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: 1 through 2
 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: 1 through 2
 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: 1 through 2
 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: 1 through 2

Buffer: An integer array to contain the update data. The length (in samples) of *Buffer* must be equal to or greater the value of parameter *numChans*. The range of value to be written to the analog output channels:

Range: 0 – 4095 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, and KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_AO_VoltScale

Description Scales a voltage (or a current value) to a binary value.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_VoltScale (U16 CardNumber, U16 Channel,
    F64 Voltage, I16 *binValue)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_VoltScale (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Channel As Integer, ByVal Voltage As Double,
    binValue As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: The analog output channel number.

Range: 0 or 1 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M

Range: 0 – 3 for KPXI-AO-4-1M

Range: 0 – 7 for KPXI-AO-8-1M

Voltage: Voltage, in volts, to be converted to a binary value

binValue: the converted binary value returned

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorDaVoltageOutOfRange

KDAQ_AO_VWriteChannel

Description Accepts a voltage value (or a current value), scales it to the proper binary value and writes a binary value to the specified analog output channel.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_VWriteChannel (U16 CardNumber, U16 Channel,
    F64 Voltage)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_VWriteChannel (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Channel As Integer, ByVal Voltage As Double)
    As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: The analog output channel number:

- Range: 0 or 1 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M
- Range: 0 or 1 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K
- Range: 0 or 1 for KPXI-DAQ-64-3M
- Range: 0 or 1 for KPXI-DAQ-64-500K
- Range: 0 or 1 for KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Voltage: The value to be scaled and written to the analog output channel. The range of voltages depends on the type of device, on the output polarity, and on the voltage reference (external or internal).

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel, ErrorDaVoltageOutOfRange

KDAQ_AO_WriteChannel

Description Writes a binary value to the specified analog output channel.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_AO_WriteChannel (U16 CardNumber, U16 Channel, I16
    Value)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_AO_WriteChannel (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Channel As Integer, ByVal Value As Integer)
    As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: The analog output channel number.

- Range: 0 or 1 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M

Value: The value to be written to the analog output channel.
 Range: 0 – 4095 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_DB_Auto_Calibration_ALL

Description Uses this function to calibrate your Keithley PXI DAQ device. When the function is called, the device goes into a self-calibration cycle. The function does not return until the self-calibration is completed.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_DB_Auto_Calibration_ALL(U16 CardNumber)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_DB_Auto_Calibration_ALL (ByVal CardNumber As Integer)
    As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_DI_ReadLine

Description Read the digital logic state of the specified digital line in the specified port.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_DI_ReadLine (U16 CardNumber, U16 Port, U16 Line,
    U16 *State)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_DI_ReadLine (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Port As Integer, ByVal Line As Integer,
    Value As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Port: Digital input port number. Valid values:
Channel_P1A, Channel_P1B,
Channel_P1C, Channel_P1CL,
Channel_P1CH

Line: The digital line to be read. The valid value is 0 through 7

State: Returns the digital logic state, 0 or 1, of the specified line.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_DI_ReadPort

Description Read digital data from the specified digital input port.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_DI_ReadPort (I16 CardNumber, U16 Port, U32 *Value)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_DI_ReadPort (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Port As Integer, Value As Long) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
Port: Digital input port number. The valid value:

Channel_P1A,Channel_P1B,
 Channel_P1C,Channel_P1CL,
 Channel_P1CH

Value: Returns the digital data read from the specified port. The returned value is 8-bit data.

Return Value NoError, CardNotRegistered, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig

Description Informs KDAQ-DRVR library of the port selected and the direction (Input or output) setting of the selected port.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig (U16 CardNumber, U16 Port, U16
    Direction)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_DIO_PortConfig (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Port As Integer, ByVal Direction As Integer)
    As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Port: The port selected. Valid values:

Channel_P1A,Channel_P1B,
 Channel_P1C,Channel_P1CL
 Channel_P1CH

Direction: The port direction of DIO port. Valid values:

INPUT_PORT
 OUTPUT_PORT

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_DO_ReadLine

Description Read back the digital logic state of the specified digital output line in the specified port.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

I16 KDAQ_DO_ReadLine (U16 CardNumber, U16 Port, U16 Line, U16 *State)

Visual Basic

KDAQ_DO_ReadLine (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal Port As Integer, ByVal Line As Integer, State As Integer) As Integer

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Port: Digital output port number. Refer to function [KDAQ_DI_ReadLine](#) for valid values.

Line: The digital line to be accessed. Refer to function [KDAQ_DI_ReadLine](#) for valid values.

State: Returns the digital logic state, 0 or 1, of the specified line.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_DO_ReadPort

Description Read back the output digital data from the specified digital output port.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

I16 KDAQ_DO_ReadPort (U16 CardNumber, U16 Port, U32 *Value)

Visual Basic

KDAQ_DO_ReadPort (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal Port As Integer, Value As Long) As Integer

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Port: Digital output port number. Refer to function [KDAQ_DI_ReadPort](#) for valid values.

Value: Returns the digital data read from the specified output port. Refer to function [KDAQ_DI_ReadPort](#) for valid values.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_DO_WriteLine

Description Sets the specified digital output line in the specified digital port to the specified state. This function is only available for these cards that support digital output read-back functionality.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_DO_WriteLine (U16 CardNumber, U16 Port, U16 Line,
U16 State)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_DO_WriteLine(ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Port As Integer, ByVal DoLine As Integer,
    ByVal State As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
Port: Digital output port number. Refer to function [KDAQ_DI_ReadPort](#) for valid values.
Line: The digital line to write. Refer to function [KDAQ_DI_ReadPort](#) for valid values.
State: The new digital logic state, 0 or 1.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_DO_WritePort

Description Writes digital data to the specified digital output port.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_DO_WritePort (U16 CardNumber, U16 Port, U32 Value)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_DO_WritePort (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal Port As Integer, ByVal Value As Long) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
Port: Digital output port number. The cards that support this function and their corresponding valid value are as follows:
 Channel_P1A,Channel_P1B,
 Channel_P1C,Channel_P1CL,
 Channel_P1CH

Value: Digital data that is written to the specified port. The value is 8-bit data.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_EEPROM_CAL_Constant_Update

- Description** Save new calibration constants to the specified *bank* of EEPROM.
- This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M
- Syntax** **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**
- ```
I16 KDAQ_EEPROM_CAL_Constant_Update(U16 wCardNumber, U16 bank)
```
- Visual Basic**
- ```
KDAQ_EEPROM_CAL_Constant_Update (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer, ByVal bank As Integer) As Integer
```
- Parameters** **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
- bank:** The storage location on EEPROM. The valid range of the value of bank is 0 through 3.
- Return Value** NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_GCTR_Control

- Description** Controls for the selected counter/timer by software.
- This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M
- Syntax** **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**
- ```
I16 KDAQ_GCTR_Control (U16 wCardNumber, U16 wGctr, U16 ParamID, U16 Value)
```
- Visual Basic**
- ```
KDAQ_GCTR_Control (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal wGctr As Integer, ByVal ParamID As Integer, ByVal Value As Integer) As Integer
```
- Parameters** **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
- Gctr:** The counter number. Range: 0 – 1
- ParamID:** The ID of the internal Parameter the general-purpose timer/counter wishes to control. The valid control parameters are as follows:
- GPTC_IntGATE : Internal gate
 GPTC_IntUpDnCTR: internal updown counter
 GPTC_IntENABLE:: start or stop counter operation
- Value:** The value for the control item specified by the parameter *ParamID*. The valid value for the are 0 or 1.
- Return Value** NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, InvalidCounter

KDAQ_GCTR_Read

Description Reads the counter value of the general-purpose counter without disturbing the counting process.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_GCTR_Read (U16 wCardNumber, U16 wGCtr, U32 *pValue)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_GCTR_Read (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal GCtr As Integer, Value As Long) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

GCtr: The counter number. Range: 0 – 1

Value: Returns the counter value of the specified general-purpose timer/counter. Range: 0 – 65535

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, InvalidCounter

KDAQ_GCTR_Reset

Description Halts the specified general-purpose timer/counter operation and reloads the initial value of the timer/counter.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_GCTR_Reset (U16 CardNumber, U16 GCtr)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_GCTR_Reset (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal GCtr As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

GCtr: The counter number. Range: 0 – 1

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, InvalidCounter

KDAQ_GCTR_Setup

Description Controls the operation of the selected counter/timer.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_GCTR_Setup (U16 wCardNumber, U16 wGCtr, U16 wMode,
    U8 SrcCtrl, U8 PolCtrl, U16 LReg1_Val, U16 LReg2_Val)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_GCTR_Setup (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal wGctr As Integer, ByVal wMode As Integer,
    ByVal SrcCtrl As Byte, ByVal PolCtrl As Byte,
    ByVal LReg1_Val As Integer,
    ByVal LReg2_Val As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Gctr: The counter number. Range: 0 – 1

Mode: The Timer/Counter mode. The valid mode:

```
SimpleGatedEventCNT
SinglePeriodMSR
SinglePulseWidthMSR
SingleGatedPulseGen
SingleTrigPulseGen
RetrigSinglePulseGen
SingleTrigContPulseGen
ContGatedPulseGen
```

Refer to [Appendix A](#) for additional information regarding mode.

SrcCtrl: The setting for general-purpose timer/counter source control. This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in kdaqdrv.h. There are three groups of constants:

(1) Timer/Counter Source

```
GPTC_CLKSRC_INT : internal time base
GPTC_CLKSRC_EXT : external time base from GPTC0_SRC or GPTC1_SRC
pin
```

(2) Timer/Counter Gate Source

```
GPTC_GATESRC_INT : gate is controlled by software
GPTC_GATESRC_EXT: gate is controlled by GPTC0_GATE or GPTC1_GATE
pin
```

(3) Timer/Counter UpDown Source

```
GPTC_UPDOWN_SEL_INT : Up/Down controlled by software
GPTC_UPDOWN_SEL_EXT: Up/Down controlled by GPTC0_UPDOWN or
GPTC1_UPDOWN pin
```

When two or more constants are used to form the *GctrCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

PolCtrl: the polarity settings for general-purpose timer/counter

This argument is an integer expression formed from one or more of the manifest constants defined in `kdaqdrv.h`. There are four groups of constants:

(1) Timer/Counter Gate Polarity

GPTC_GATE_LACTIVE : Low active
 GPTC_GATE_HACTIVE : High active

(2) Timer/Counter UpDown Polarity

GPTC_UPDOWN_LACTIVE : Low active
 GPTC_UPDOWN_HACTIVE: High active

(3) Timer/Counter ClockEn Polarity

GPTC_CLKEN_LACTIVE : Low active
 GPTC_CLKEN_HACTIVE : High active

(4) Timer/Counter Output Polarity

GPTC_OUTPUT_LACTIVE : Low active
 GPTC_OUTPUT_HACTIVE: High active

When two or more constants are used to form the *GCtrl* argument, the constants are combined with the bitwise-OR operator(`|`).

LReg1_Val: The counter value of load register 1 of timer/counter. The meaning for the value depends on the mode the timer/counter performs. For mode 1 to mode 3, the value of *LReg1_Val* is the initial count of the GPTC. For mode 4 to mode 8 (the pulse generation modes), the value of *LReg1_Val* is configured as the pulse delay.

LReg2_Val: The counter value of load register 2 of timer/counter. For mode 1 to mode 3, the value of *LReg2_Val* is not used. For mode 4 to mode 8 (the pulse generation modes), the value of *LReg2_Val* is configured as the pulse width.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, InvalidCounter

KDAQ_GCTR_Status

Description Reads the latched GPTC status of the general-purpose counter from the GPTC status register.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_GCTR_Status (U16 wCardNumber, U16 wGCtrl,
    U16 *pValue)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_GCTR_Status (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal GCtrl As Integer, Value As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
GCtr: The counter number. Range: 0 – 1

Value: Returns the latched GPTC status of the specified general-purpose timer/counter from the GPTC status register. The format of Value is as follows:

bit 0: formerly latched status of enable
bit 1: formerly latched status of gate
bit 2: formerly latched status of up/down
bit 3: formerly latched status of output
bit 4: formerly latched status of clk
bit 5: formerly latched status of interrupt
bit 6 through 15: not used

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, InvalidCounter

KDAQ_Load_CAL_Data

Description Load calibration constants from the specified *bank* of EEPROM.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_Load_CAL_Data (U16 CardNumber, U16 bank)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_Load_CAL_Data (ByVal CardNumber As Integer, ByVal bank As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
bank: The storage bank on EEPROM. The valid range of the value of bank is 0 – 3.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

KDAQ_Register_Card

Description Initializes the hardware and software states of a Keithley PXI DAQ data acquisition card, and then returns a numeric card ID that corresponds to the card initialized. KDAQ_Register_Card must be called before any other KDAQ-DRVR library functions can be called for that card. The function initializes the card and variables internal to KDAQ-DRVR library. Because Keithley PXI DAQ devices meet the plug-and-play design, the base address (pass-through address) and IRQ level are assigned by system BIOS directly.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_Register_Card (U16 CardType, U16 card_num)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_Register_Card (ByVal CardType As Integer,
    ByVal card_num As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardType:** The type of card to be initialized. Keithley will periodically upgrades KDAQ-DRVR to add support for new Keithley PXI DAQ data acquisition cards. Please refer to *Release Notes* for the card types that the current release of KDAQ-DRVR actually supports. Following are the constants defined in kdaqdrv.h that represent the Keithley PXI DAQ devices that KDAQ-DRVR supports:

- KPXI_SDAQ_4_2M (for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M)
- KPXI_SDAQ_4_500K (for KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K)
- KPXI_DAQ_64_3M (for KPXI-DAQ-64-3M)
- KPXI_DAQ_64_500K (for KPXI-DAQ-64-500K)
- KPXI_DAQ_64_250K (for KPXI-DAQ-64-250K)
- KPXI_DAQ_96_3M (for KPXI-DAQ-96-3M)
- KPXI_AO_4_1M (for KPXI-AO-4-1M)
- KPXI_AO_8_1M (for KPXI-AO-8-1M)

card_num: The sequence number of the card with *the same card type* (as defined in argument *CardType*) plugged in the PXI slot. The card sequence number setting is according to the PXI slot sequence in the mainboard. The first card (in the left-most slot) is with card_num=0. For example, if there are two KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M cards plugged into your PXI chassis, the KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M card in the left-most slot should be registered with card_num=0, and the other one with card_num=1.

This function returns a numeric card id for the card initialized. The range of card id is between 0 and 31. If there is any error occurs, it will return negative error code, the possible error codes are listed below:

Return Value ErrorTooManyCardRegistered, ErrorUnknownCardType, ErrorOpenDriverFailed, ErrorOpenEventFailed

KDAQ_Release_Card

Description There are at most 32 cards that can be registered simultaneously. This function is used to tell KDAQ-DRVR library that this registered card is not used currently and can be released. This would make room for a new card to register. Also by the end of a program, you need to use this function to release all cards that were registered.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_Release_Card (U16 CardNumber)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_Release_Card (ByVal CardNumber As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to be released.

Return Value NoError

KDAQ_SSI_SourceClear

Description Disconnects all of the device signals from the SSI bus trigger lines.
This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_SSI_SourceClear (USHORT wCardNumber)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_SSI_SourceClear (ByVal CardNumber As Integer)  
As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber**: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, InvalidCounter

KDAQ_SSI_SourceConn

Description Connects a device to the specified SSI bus trigger line.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_SSI_SourceConn (USHORT wCardNumber, USHORT sigCode)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_SSI_SourceConn (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,  
ByVal sigCode As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber**: The card id of the card to perform this operation.

sigCode: The specified SSI signal code number of the device signal to be connected to the SSI bus trigger line. The direction of the connection is transmitted from the device to the SSI bus trigger line. The valid signal codes are as follows:

```
SSI_TIME : SSI_TIMEBASE output  
SSI_CONV : SSI_ADCONV output  
SSI_WR : SSI_DAWR output  
SSI_ADTRIG : SSI_ADTRIG output  
SSI_DATRIG : SSI_DATRIG output
```

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, InvalidCounter

KDAQ_SSI_SourceDisConn

Description Disconnects a device signal from the specified SSI bus trigger line.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M, KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-3M, KPXI-DAQ-64-500K, KPXI-DAQ-64-250K, KPXI-DAQ-96-3M, KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 KDAQ_SSI_SourceDisConn (USHORT wCardNumber,
    USHORT sigCode)
```

Visual Basic

```
KDAQ_SSI_SourceDisConn (ByVal CardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal sigCode As Integer) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

sigCode: The specified SSI signal code number of the device signal to be disconnected from the SSI bus trigger line. The valid signal codes are as follows:

- SSI_TIME : SSI_TIMEBASE output
- SSI_CONV : SSI_ADCONV output
- SSI_WR : SSI_DAWR output
- SSI_ADTRIG : SSI_ADTRIG output
- SSI_DATRIG : SSI_DATRIG output

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, InvalidCounter

SDAQ4K500_Acquire_AD_Error

Description Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified AI channel in the specified polarity mode.

This function is supported by the following model: KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 SDAQ4K500_Acquire_AD_Error(U16 wCardNumber, U16 channel,
    U16 polarity, float *gain_err, float *offset_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
SDAQ4K500_Acquire_AD_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal channel As Integer, ByVal polarity As Integer,
    gain_err As Single, offset_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: Analog input channel number. Range: 0 – 3

Polarity: The polarity (unipolar or bipolar) of the input channel.
Valid values: 1: bipolar, 0: unipolar

gain_err: Returns the gain error of the specified AI channel.

offset_err: Returns the offset error of the specified AI channel.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

SDAQ4K500_Acquire_DA_Error

Description Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity mode.

This function is supported by the following model: KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 SDAQ4K500_Acquire_DA_Error (U16 wCardNumber,
    U16 channel, U16 polarity, float *gain_err,
    float *offset_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
SDAQ4K500_Acquire_DA_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal channel As Integer, ByVal polarity As Integer,
    gain_err As Single, offset_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: Analog output channel number. Range: 0 – 1

Polarity: The polarity (unipolar or bipolar) of the output channel. Valid values: KDAQ_DA_BiPolar: bipolar, KDAQ_DA_UniPolar: unipolar

gain_err: Returns the gain error of the specified AO channel.

offset_err: Returns the offset error of the specified AO channel.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

SDAQ4M2_Acquire_AD_Error

Description Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified AI channel in the specified polarity mode.

This function is supported by the following model: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 SDAQ4M2_Acquire_AD_Error(U16 wCardNumber, U16 channel,
    U16 polarity, float *gain_err, float *offset_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
SDAQ4M2_Acquire_AD_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal channel As Integer, ByVal polarity As Integer,
    gain_err As Single, offset_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: Analog input channel number. Range: 0 – 3 for KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M

Polarity: The polarity (unipolar or bipolar) of the input channel. Valid values: 1: bipolar, 0: unipolar

gain_err: Returns the gain error of the specified AI channel.

offset_err: Returns the offset error of the specified AI channel.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

SDAQ4M2_Acquire_DA_Error

Description Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity mode.

This function is supported by the following model: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 SDAQ4M2_Acquire_DA_Error(U16 wCardNumber, U16 channel,
    U16 polarity, float *gain_err, float *offset_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
SDAQ4M2_Acquire_DA_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal channel As Integer, ByVal polarity As Integer,
    gain_err As Single, offset_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: Analog output channel number. Range: 0 – 1

Polarity: The polarity (unipolar or bipolar) of the output channel. Valid values: KDAQ_DA_BiPolar: bipolar, KDAQ_DA_UniPolar: unipolar

gain_err: Returns the gain error of the specified AO channel.

offset_err: Returns the offset error of the specified AO channel.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

DAQ64M3_Acquire_AD_Error

Description Acquire the offset and gain errors of ADC.

This function is supported by the following model: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 DAQ64M3_Acquire_AD_Error(U16 wCardNumber,
    float *gain_err, float *bioffset_err,
    float *unioffset_err, float *hg_bios_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
DAQ64M3_Acquire_AD_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    gain_err As Single, bioffset_err As Single,
    unioffset_err As Single, hg_bios_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

gain_err: Returns the gain error of the ADC.

bioffset_err: Returns the offset error of the ADC in bipolar mode.

unioffset_err: Returns the offset error of the ADC in unipolar mode.

Hg_bios_err: Returns the high-gain offset error of the ADC in bipolar mode.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

DAQ64M3_Acquire_DA_Error

Description Acquire the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity.

This function is supported by the following model: KPXI-DAQ-64-3M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 DAQ64M3_Acquire_DA_Error(U16 wCardNumber, U16 channel,
    U16 polarity, float *da0v_err, float *da5v_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
DAQ64M3_Acquire_DA_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal channel As Integer, ByVal polarity As Integer,
    da0v_err As Single, da5v_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: Analog output channel number. Range: 0 – 1

Polarity: The polarity (unipolar or bipolar) of the output channel. Valid values: KDAQ_DA_BiPolar: bipolar, KDAQ_DA_UniPolar: unipolar

Da0v_err: Returns the offset error of the specified AO channel.

Da5v_err: Returns the gain error of the specified AO channel.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

DAQ64K500_Acquire_AD_Error

Description Acquire the offset and gain errors of ADC.

This function is supported by the following model: KPXI-DAQ-64-500K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 DAQ64K500_Acquire_AD_Error(U16 wCardNumber,
    float *gain_err, float *bioffset_err,
    float *unioffset_err, float *hg_bios_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
DAQ64K500_Acquire_AD_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    gain_err As Single, bioffset_err As Single,
    unioffset_err As Single, hg_bios_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

gain_err: Returns the gain error of the ADC.

bioffset_err: Returns the offset error of the ADC in bipolar mode.

unioffset_err: Returns the offset error of the ADC in unipolar mode.

Hg_bios_err: Returns the high-gain offset error of the ADC in bipolar mode.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

DAQ64K500_Acquire_DA_Error

Description Acquire the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity.

This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-DAQ-64-500K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 DAQ64K500_Acquire_DA_Error(U16 wCardNumber, U16 channel,
    U16 polarity, float *da0v_err, float *da5v_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
DAQ64K500_Acquire_DA_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal channel As Integer, ByVal polarity As Integer,
    da0v_err As Single, da5v_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.

Channel: Analog output channel number.

Range: 0 through 1

Polarity: The polarity (unipolar or bipolar) of the output channel. Valid values: KDAQ_DA_BiPolar: bipolar, KDAQ_DA_UniPolar: unipolar

Da0v_err: Returns the offset error of the specified AO channel.

Da5v_err: Returns the gain error of the specified AO channel.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

DAQ64K250_Acquire_AD_Error

Description Acquire the offset and gain errors of ADC.

This function is supported by the following model: KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 DAQ64K250_Acquire_AD_Error(U16 wCardNumber,
    float *gain_err, float *bioffset_err,
    float *unioffset_err, float *hg_bios_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
DAQ64K250_Acquire_AD_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    gain_err As Single, bioffset_err As Single,
    unioffset_err As Single, hg_bios_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
gain_err: Returns the gain error of the ADC.
bioffset_err: Returns the offset error of the ADC in bipolar mode.
unioffset_err: Returns the offset error of the ADC in unipolar mode.
Hg_bios_err: Returns the high-gain offset error of the ADC in bipolar mode.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered,
ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

DAQ64K250_Acquire_DA_Error

Description Acquire the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity.

This function is supported by the following model: KPXI-DAQ-64-250K

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 DAQ64K250_Acquire_DA_Error(U16 wCardNumber, U16 channel,
    U16 polarity, float *da0v_err, float *da5v_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
DAQ64K250_Acquire_DA_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal channel As Integer, ByVal polarity As Integer,
    da0v_err As Single, da5v_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters **CardNumber:** The card id of the card to perform this operation.
Channel: Analog output channel number. Range: 0 through 1
Polarity: The polarity (unipolar or bipolar) of the output channel. Valid values:
KDAQ_DA_BiPolar: bipolar, KDAQ_DA_UniPolar: unipolar
Da0v_err: Returns the offset error of the specified AO channel.
Da5v_err: Returns the gain error of the specified AO channel.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered,
ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

DAQ96M3_Acquire_AD_Error

Description Acquire the offset and gain errors of ADC.

This function is supported by the following model: KPXI-DAQ-96-3M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 DAQ96M3_Acquire_AD_Error(U16 wCardNumber,
    float *gain_err, float *bioffset_err,
    float *unioffset_err, float *hg_bios_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
DAQ96M3_Acquire_AD_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    gain_err As Single, bioffset_err As Single,
    unioffset_err As Single, hg_bios_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters *CardNumber*: The card id of the card to perform this operation.
gain_err: Returns the gain error of the ADC.
bioffset_err: Returns the offset error of the ADC in bipolar mode.
unioffset_err: Returns the offset error of the ADC in unipolar mode.
Hg_bios_err: Returns the high-gain offset error of the ADC in bipolar mode.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

AOxM1_Acquire_AD_Error

Description Acquires the offset and gain errors in the specified polarity mode.
 This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 AOxM1_Acquire_AD_Error(I16 wCardNumber, U16 polarity,
    float *gain_err, float *offset_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
AOxM1_Acquire_AD_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal polarity As Integer, gain_err As Single,
    offset_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters *CardNumber*: The card id of the card to perform this operation.
Polarity: The polarity (unipolar or bipolar) of the input channel.
 Valid values : 1 (bipolar), 0 (unipolar)
gain_err: Returns the gain error of the specified AI channel.
offset_err: Returns the offset error of the specified AI channel.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport

AOxM1_Acquire_DA_Error

Description Acquires the offset and gain errors of the specified DA channel in the specified polarity mode.
 This function is supported by the following models: KPXI-AO-4-1M, KPXI-AO-8-1M

Syntax **Microsoft C/C++ and Borland C++**

```
I16 AOxM1_Acquire_DA_Error(U16 wCardNumber, U16 channel,
    U16 polarity, float *gain_err, float *offset_err)
```

Visual Basic

```
AOxM1_Acquire_DA_Error (ByVal wCardNumber As Integer,
    ByVal channel As Integer, ByVal polarity As Integer,
    gain_err As Single, offset_err As Single) As Integer
```

Parameters *CardNumber*: The card id of the card to perform this operation.
Channel: Analog output channel number.

Range:
0–3 for KPXI-AO-4-1M
0–7 for KPXI-AO-8-1M

Polarity: The polarity (unipolar or bipolar) of the output channel. Valid values:

KDAQ_DA_BiPolar: bipolar

KDAQ_DA_UniPolar: unipolar

gain_err: Returns the gain error of the specified AO channel.

offset_err: Returns the offset error of the specified AO channel.

Return Value NoError, ErrorInvalidCardNumber, ErrorCardNotRegistered, ErrorFuncNotSupport, ErrorInvalidIoChannel

Status Codes

This paragraph lists status codes returned by KDAQ-DRVR (including the name and description).

Each KDAQ-DRVR function returns a status code that indicates whether the function was performed successfully. When a KDAQ-DRVR function returns a negative number, it means that an error occurred while executing the function.

Table B-3

Status codes returned by KDAQ-DRVR

Code	Status Name	Description
0	NoError	No error occurred
-1	ErrorUnknownCardType	The <i>CardType</i> argument is not valid
-2	ErrorInvalidCardNumber	The <i>CardNumber</i> argument is out of range (larger than 31).
-3	ErrorTooManyCardRegistered	There have been 32 cards that were registered.
-4	ErrorCardNotRegistered	No card registered as id <i>CardNumber</i> .
-5	ErrorFuncNotSupport	The function called is not supported by this type of card..
-6	ErrorInvalidIoChannel	The specified <i>Channel</i> or <i>Port</i> argument is out of range..
-7	ErrorInvalidAdRange	The specified analog input range is invalid.
-8	ErrorContIoNotAllowed	The specified continuous IO operation is not supported by this type of card.
-9	ErrorDiffRangeNotSupport	All the analog input ranges must be the same for multi-channel analog input.
-10	ErrorLastChannelNotZero	The channels for multi-channel analog input must be ended with or started from zero.
-11	ErrorChannelNotDescending	The channels for multi-channel analog input must be contiguous and in descending order.
-12	ErrorChannelNotAscending	The channels for multi-channel analog input must be contiguous and in ascending order.
-13	ErrorOpenDriverFailed	Failed to open the device driver.
-14	ErrorOpenEventFailed	Open event failed in device driver.
-15	ErrorTransferCountTooLarge	The size of transfer is larger than the size of Initially allocated memory in driver.
-16	ErrorNotDoubleBufferMode	Double buffer mode is disabled.
-17	ErrorInvalidSampleRate	The specified sampling rate is out of range.
-18	ErrorInvalidCounterMode	The value of the <i>Mode</i> argument is invalid.
-19	ErrorInvalidCounter	The value of the <i>Ctr</i> argument is out of range.
-20	ErrorInvalidCounterState	The value of the <i>State</i> argument is out of range.
-21	ErrorInvalidBinBcdParam	The value of the <i>BinBcd</i> argument is invalid.
-22	ErrorBadCardType	The value of Card Type argument is invalid
-23	ErrorInvalidDaRefVoltage	The value of DA reference voltage argument is invalid

Table B-3 (continued)
Status codes returned by KDAQ-DRVR

Code	Status Name	Description
-24	ErrorAdTimeOut	Time out for AD operation
-25	ErrorNoAsyncAI	Continuous Analog Input is not set as Asynchronous mode
-26	ErrorNoAsyncAO	Continuous Analog Output is not set as Asynchronous mode
-27	ErrorNoAsyncDI	Continuous Digital Input is not set as Asynchronous mode
-28	ErrorNoAsyncDO	Continuous Digital Output is not set as Asynchronous mode
-29	ErrorNotInputPort	The value of AI/DI port argument is invalid
-30	ErrorNotOutputPort	The value of AO/DO argument is invalid
-31	ErrorInvalidDioPort	The value of DI/O port argument is invalid
-32	ErrorInvalidDioLine	The value of DI/O line argument is invalid
-33	ErrorContIoActive	Continuous IO operation is not active
-34	ErrorDbIBufModeNotAllowed	Double Buffer mode is not allowed
-35	ErrorConfigFailed	The specified function configuration is failed
-36	ErrorInvalidPortDirection	The value of DIO port direction argument is invalid
-37	ErrorBeginThreadError	Failed to create thread
-38	ErrorInvalidPortWidth	The port width setting is not allowed
-39	ErrorInvalidCtrSource	The clock source setting is invalid
-40	ErrorOpenFile	Failed to Open file
-41	ErrorAllocateMemory	The memory allocation is failed
-42	ErrorDaVoltageOutOfRange	The value of DA voltage argument is out of range
-43	ErrorInvalidSyncMode	The sync. mode of operation is invalid
-44	ErrorInvalidBufferID	The buffer id selected is invalid
-45	ErrorInvalidCNTInterval	The counter value is invalid
-46	ErrorReTrigModeNotAllowed	The Re-Trigger mode of operation is invalid
-47	ErrorResetBufferNotAllowed	The buffer is not allowed to be reset
-48	ErrorAnaTriggerLevel	The value of analog trigger level is invalid
-49	ErrorDAQEvent	The DAQEvent is invalid
-201	ErrorConfigIoctl	The configuration API is failed
-202	ErrorAsyncSetIoctl	The async. mode API is failed
-203	ErrorDBSetIoctl	The double-buffer setting API is failed
-204	ErrorDBHalfReadyIoctl	The half-ready API is failed
-205	ErrorContOPIoctl	The continuous data acquisition API is failed
-206	ErrorContStatusIoctl	The continuous data acquisition status API setting is failed
-207	ErrorPIIoctl	The polling data API is failed
-208	ErrorDIntSetIoctl	The dual interrupt setting API is failed
-209	ErrorWaitEvtIoctl	The wait event API is failed
-210	ErrorOpenEvtIoctl	The open event API is failed
-211	ErrorCOSIntSetIoctl	The COS interrupt setting API is failed
-212	ErrorMemMapIoctl	The memory mapping API is failed
-213	ErrorMemUMapSetIoctl	The memory Un-mapping API is failed
-214	ErrorCTRIoctl	The counter API is failed
-215	ErrorGetResIoctl	The resource getting API is failed

AI range codes

The analog input range for Keithley Instruments PXI KDAQ modules is contained in [Table B-4](#) with valid values in [Table B-4](#).

Table B-4
Analog input range of digitizers

Input	Range
AD_B_10_V	Bipolar -10V to +10V
AD_B_5_V	Bipolar -5V to +5V
AD_B_2_5_V	Bipolar -2.5V to +2.5V
AD_B_1_25_V	Bipolar -1.25V to +1.25V
AD_B_0_625_V	Bipolar -0.625V to +0.625V
AD_B_0_3125_V	Bipolar -0.3125V to +0.3125V
AD_B_0_5_V	Bipolar -0.5V to +0.5V
AD_B_0_05_V	Bipolar -0.05V to +0.05V
AD_B_0_005_V	Bipolar -0.005V to +0.005V
AD_B_1_V	Bipolar -1V to +1V
AD_B_0_1_V	Bipolar -0.1V to +0.1V
AD_B_0_01_V	Bipolar -0.01V to +0.01V
AD_B_0_001_V	Bipolar -0.01V to +0.001V
AD_U_20_V	Unipolar 0 to +20V
AD_U_10_V	Unipolar 0 to +10V
AD_U_5_V	Unipolar 0 to +5V
AD_U_2_5_V	Unipolar 0 to +2.5V
AD_U_1_25_V	Unipolar 0 to +1.25V
AD_U_1_V	Unipolar 0 to +1V
AD_U_0_1_V	Unipolar 0 to +0.1V
AD_U_0_01_V	Unipolar 0 to +0.01V
AD_U_0_001_V	Unipolar 0 to +0.001V
AD_B_2_V	Bipolar -2V to +2V
AD_B_0_25_V	Bipolar -0.25V to +0.25V
AD_B_0_2_V	Bipolar -0.2V to +0.2V
AD_U_4_V	Unipolar 0 to +4V
AD_U_2_V	Unipolar 0 to +2V
AD_U_0_5_V	Unipolar 0 to +0.5V
AD_U_0_4_V	Unipolar 0 to +0.4V

Table B-5
Valid values for each model

Model	Valid value
KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M KPXI-DAQ-64-500K KPXI-DAQ-64-250K	AD_B_10_V, AD_B_5_V, AD_B_2_5_V, AD_B_1_25_V AD_U_10_V, AD_U_5_V, AD_U_2_5_V, AD_U_1_25_V
KPXI-DAQ-64-3M KPXI-DAQ-96-3M	AD_B_10_V, AD_B_5_V, AD_B_2_5_V, AD_B_2_V, AD_B_1_25_V, AD_B_1_V, AD_B_0_5_V, AD_B_0_25_V, AD_B_0_2_V, AD_B_0_05_V, AD_U_10_V, AD_U_5_V, AD_U_4_V, AD_U_2_5_V, AD_U_2_V, AD_U_1_V, AD_U_0_5_V, AD_U_0_4_V, AD_U_0_1_V
KPXI-AO-4-1M KPXI-AO-8-1M	AD_B_10_V, AD_U_10_V

AI data format

Table B-6 lists the AI data format for the cards performing analog input operation, as well as the calculation methods to retrieve the A/D converted data and the channel from where the data was read.

Table B-6
AI data format

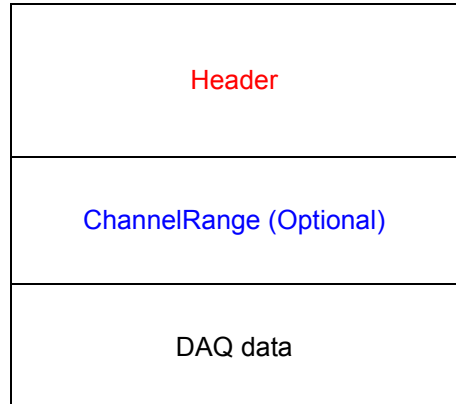
Card Type	Data Format	Value calculation * channel no. (CH#) * A/D converted data (ND) * Value returned from AI function (OD)
KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M	Every 16-bit signed integer data: D13 D12 D1D0 b1 b0 where: D13,D12, ... , D0: A/D converted data b1, b0: Simultaneous Digital Input data.	ND = OD >>2 or ND = OD/4
KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K	Every 16-bit signed integer data: D15 D14 D13..... D1D0 where: D15,D14, ... , D0: A/D converted data	ND = OD
KPXI-DAQ-64-3M	Every 16-bit signed integer data: D12 D11 D1D0 b3 b2 b1 b0 where: D12,D11, ... , D0: A/D converted data b3, b2, b1, b0: Simultaneous Digital Input data.	ND = OD >>4 or ND = OD/16
KPXI-DAQ-64-500K KPXI-DAQ-64-250K	Every 16-bit signed integer data: D15 D14 D13..... D1D0 where: D15,D14, ... , D0: A/D converted data	ND = OD
KPXI-DAQ-96-3M	Every 16-bit signed integer data: D12 D11 D1D0 b3 b2 b1 b0 where: D12,D11, ... , D0: A/D converted data b3, b2, b1, b0: not used.	ND = OD >>4 or ND = OD/16
KPXI-AO-4-1M KPXI-AO-8-1M	Every 16-bit signed integer data: D13 D12 D1D0 b1 b0 where: D13,D12, ... , D0 : A/D converted data b1, b0 : AI Auto-scan Channel.	ND = OD >>2 or ND = OD/4

DATA file format

This paragraph describes the file format of the data files generated by the functions performing continuous data acquisition followed by storing the data to disk.

The data file includes three parts, Header, ChannelRange (optional) and Data block. The file structure is as is [Figure B-9](#).

Figure B-9
DATA file format



Header

The *header* part records the information related to the stored data and its total length is 60 bytes. The data structure of the file header is contained in [Table B-7](#).

Table B-7
Data file header

Header			<i>Total Length: 60 bytes</i>
Elements	Type	Size (bytes)	Comments
ID	char	10	file ID ex. KeithleyDAQ2
card_type	short	2	card Type ex. KPXI_SDAQ-4-2M
num_of_channel	short	2	number of scanned channels ex. 1, 2
Channel_no	unsigned char	1	channel number where the data read from (only available as the num_of_channel is 1) ex. 0, 1
num_of_scan	long	4	the number of scan for each channel (total count / num_of_channel)
data_width	short	2	the data width 0: 8 bits, 1: 16 bits, 2: 32 bits
channel_order	short	2	the channel scanned sequence 0: normal (ex. 0-1-2-3) 1: reverse (ex. 3-2-1-0) 2: custom* (ex. 0, 1, 3)
ad_range	short	2	the AI range code Please refer to DATA file format ex. 0 (AD_B_10V)
scan_rate	double	8	The scanning rate of each channel (total sampling rate / num_of_channel)
num_of_channel_range	short	2	The number of ChannelRange* structure
start_date	char	8	The starting date of data acquisition ex. 11/11/06

* If the num_of_channel_range is 0, the ChannelRange block won't be included in the data file.
* The channel_order is set to "custom" only when the card supports variant channel scanning order.

Table B-7 (continued)

Data file header

Header			Total Length: 60 bytes
Elements	Type	Size (bytes)	Comments
start_time	char	8	The starting time of data acquisition ex. 18:30:25
start_millisecond	char	3	The starting millisecond of data acquisition ex. 360
reserved	char	6	not used

* If the num_of_channel_range is 0, the ChannelRange block won't be included in the data file.
 * The channel_order is set to "custom" only when the card supports variant channel scanning order.

ChannelRange

The *ChannelRange* part records the channel number and data range information related to the stored data. This part consists of several channel and range units. The length of each unit is 2 bytes. The total length depends on the value of *num_of_channel_range* (one element of the file header) and is calculated as the following formula:

$$\text{Total Length} = 2 * \text{num_of_channel_range bytes}$$

The data structure of each ChannelRange unit is contained in [Table B-8](#):

Table B-8

Data structure of ChannelRange unit (length: 2 bytes)

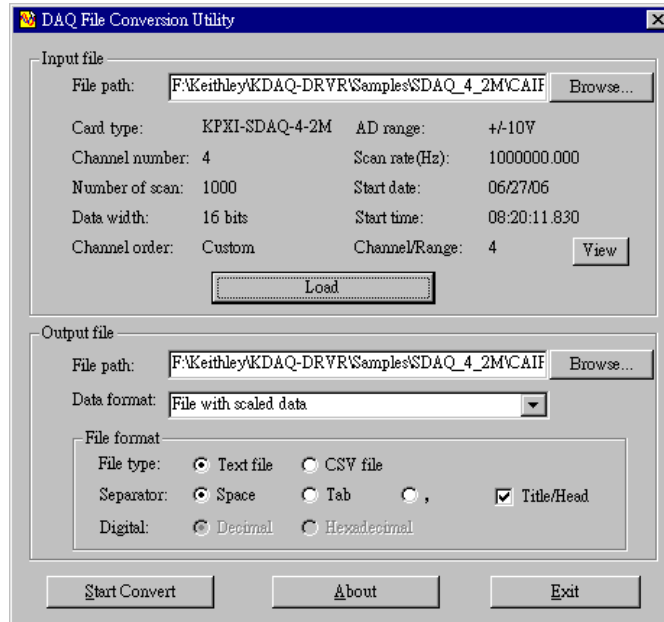
Elements	Type	Size (bytes)	Comments
channel	char	1	scanned channel number ex. 0, 1
range	char	1	the AI range code of <i>channel</i> Please refer to DATA file format . ex. 0 (AD_B_10V)

Data Block

The last part is the data block. The data is written to file in 16-bit binary format, with the lower byte first (little endian). For example, the value 0x1234 is written to disk with 34 first followed by 12. The total length of the data block depends on the data width and the total data count.

The file is written in Binary format and can't be read in normal text editor. You can use any binary file editor to view it or the functions used for reading files, e.g. `fread`, to get the file information and data value. KDIO-DRVR provides a useful utility *KiDAQCvt* for you to convert the binary file. The *KiDAQCvt* main window is shown in [Figure B-10](#).

Figure B-10
DAQ File Conversion Utility



KiDAQCvt first translates the information stored in the header part and the ChannelRange part and then displays the corresponding information in the “Input File” frame of *KiDAQCvt* main window. After setting the properties (File Path, Format, ...etc.) of the converted file and push “*Start Convert*” button in the “Output File” frame, *KiDAQCvt* gets rid of header and ChannelRange parts and converts the data in data block according to the card type and the data width. Finally, *KiDAQCvt* writes the converted data to disk. You thus can use any text editor or Excel to view or analyze the accessed data.

KIDAQ[®]-LabVIEW Compatible Interface Guide

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Introduction to KIDAQ®-LabVIEW

This introduction describes how to program your application in LabVIEW¹ using the Keithley KIDAQ driver.

Overview

Install the KDAQ-DRV, KDIO-DRV, or KDIG-DRV device driver that works with your module before installing the KIDAQ LabVIEW driver. Refer to driver installation information elsewhere in the product manual for the correct driver installation procedure for your module.

KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs (Virtual Instrumentation files) were designed for LabVIEW 6.0 or later. All VIs are stored in 6.0 format. The KIDAQ driver provides a set of VIs that control the KPXI modules from within LabVIEW for fast and simple programming.

To not conflict with the naming of the functions already present in LabVIEW, all KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs have a “KI” prefix. For example, the Analog Input Read VI is called “KI AI Read”.

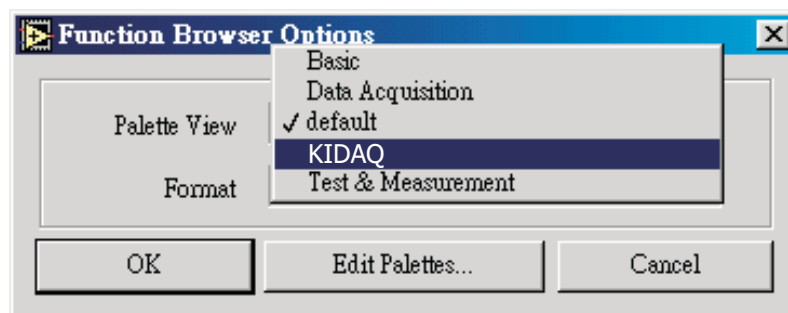
Using KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs in LabVIEW

To use KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs, refer to the following procedure as a guideline (using LabVIEW versions 6.0 through 7.2):

NOTE *LabVIEW 8 (and later versions) uses a new interface. In LabVIEW 8, the KIDAQ VI set will appear at the bottom of the LabVIEW function palette. To personalize your function palette, click the **Tools menu** item, select **Advanced and edit palette set...** from the menus.*

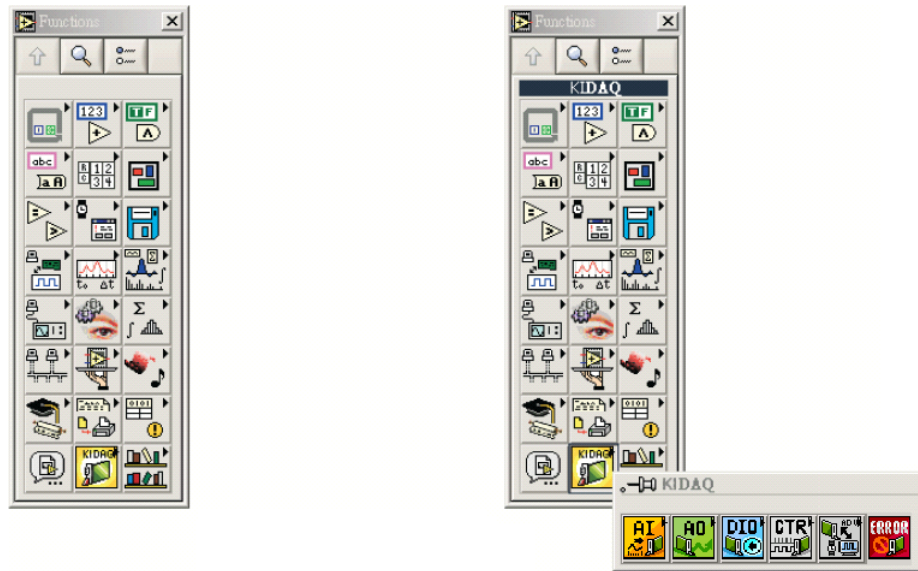
1. Click the **Options** button in the **Controls** or **Functions** palette toolbar to display the **Function Browser Options** dialog box.
2. Select **KIDAQ** view from the **Palette Set** pull-down menu (Figure C-1).
3. Click **OK**. The **Functions** palettes change to the **KIDAQ** view.
4. Then, find KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs in **KIDAQ** icon on the **Functions** palette (Figure C-2).

Figure C-1
Function Browser Options



1. LabVIEW™ is a trademark of the National Instruments Corporation. All other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

Figure C-2
Functions palette



The **KIDAQ** palette contains four sub-palettes that contain the different classes of data acquisition VIs. The VIs are classified as follows:

- Analog Input VIs
- Analog Output VIs
- Digital I/O VIs
- Timer/Counter VIs
- Calibration and Configuration VIs
- Error Handler VI

Most of the VI sub-palettes arrange the VIs in different levels, Easy, Intermediate, or Advanced, according to their functionality.

KIDAQ LabVIEW Programming

The [KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs Overview](#) briefly describes each VI in KIDAQ LabVIEW. All applications developed with KIDAQ LabVIEW are compatible across Windows XP and 2000. For detailed function information, refer to [Appendix D](#), the [KIDAQ®-LabVIEW Compatible Function Reference](#).

You can find the detailed description of each VI using any of the following ways:

- Select the **Show Help** command in the **Help** menu in LabVIEW. Then, when you put the mouse cursor on KIDAQ LabVIEW VI, LabVIEW will show the description of the VI.
- Refer to [Appendix D](#) of this [User's Manual](#).
- Contact Keithley Instruments via phone, email, or on the web at www.keithley.com for further information.

Device Driver Handling

Device Driver Handling describes how to configure the KIDAQ PXI cards Windows® XP/2000 device driver.

Windows XP/2000 Device Driver

Once Windows XP/2000® has started, the Plug and Play function of Windows XP/2000® operating system will find the new Keithley PXI cards. If this is the first time to install Keithley PXI cards in your Windows XP/2000® system, you will be informed to install the device driver. Refer to driver installation information elsewhere in the product manual for the correct driver installation procedure for your module.

Driver Utility

NOTE *The KDAQ-DRV, KDIO-DRV, or KDIG-DRV device driver should be installed before the KDAQ LabVIEW driver. Refer to driver installation information elsewhere in the product manual for the correct driver installation procedure for your module.*

KIDAQ LabVIEW provides a PXI Configuration Utility (*configdrv.exe*). These utilities are used to **set/change** the allocated buffer sizes of AI, AO, DI and DO (Analog Input, Analog Output, Digital Input, Digital Output). The allocated buffer sizes of AI, AO, DI, DO represent the sizes of contiguous Initially Allocated memory for continuous analog input, analog output, digital input, digital output respectively. Its unit is page *KB*, i.e. 1024 bytes. The device driver will try to allocate these sizes of memory at system startup time. If this size of memory is not available, the driver will allocate as much memory as system can provide. The size of initially allocated memory is the maximum memory size that DMA or Interrupt transfer can be performed. It will induce an unexpected result in that DMA or Interrupt transfer performed exceeds the initially allocated size.

KIDAQ Utilities

This section, KIDAQ Utilities, describes all utilities included in the KIDAQ software.

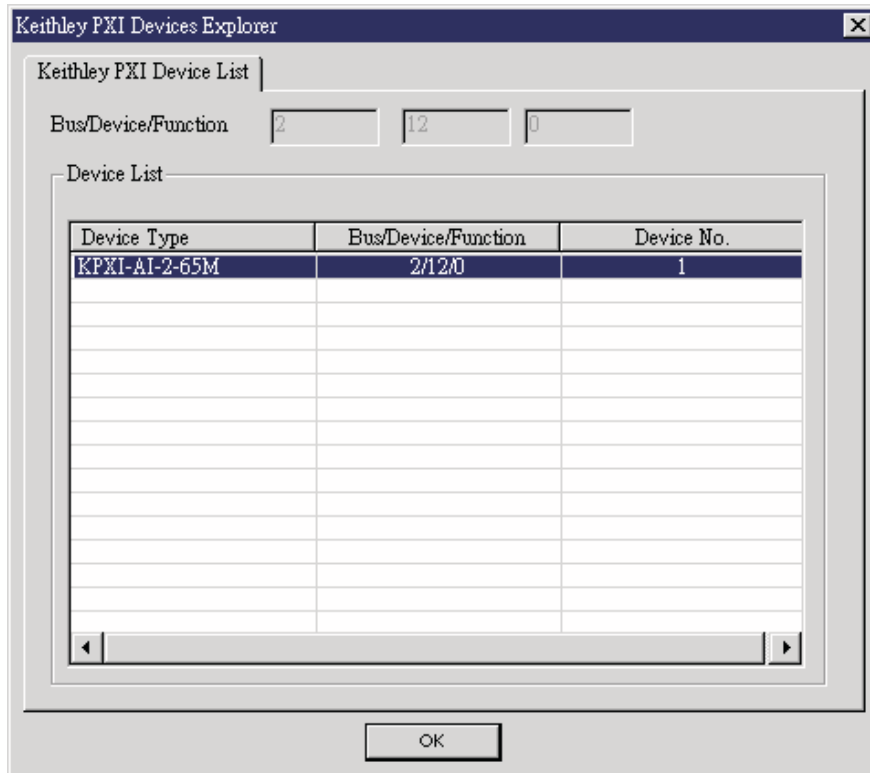
KIDAQ Registry/Configuration utility

configdrv is used to modify the allocated buffer sizes of AI, AO, DI and DO (Windows® XP/2000). The default installation directory for this utility is **C:\Keithley\KIDAQUtil**. It can also be found in the start menu under **Programs -> Keithley -> KIDAQ LabVIEW Driver -> Configuration Utility**. For detailed information on this utility, refer to device driver guide for you module.

KIDAQ Device Browser

Device Browser (*KPXIconf.exe*) displays the currently installed and detected KIDAQ hardware. The default installation directory for this utility is **C:\Keithley\KIDAQUtil**. It can also be found in the start menu under **Programs -> Keithley -> KIDAQ LabVIEW Driver -> Device Explorer**. The *KIDAQ device browser* main window is shown in [Figure C-3](#):

Figure C-3
Keithley PXI Devices Explorer



The *Device Browser* main window contains three columns, *Device Type*, *Location (Bus/Device/Function)* and *Device Number*.

Device Type: Type of KIDAQ board installed

Location (Bus/Device/Function): The location the device is plugged into

Device Number: Number of device at PXI bus (Starts from 1)

Using this utility, user can view all of the KIDAQ devices connected to your system and get the device number corresponding to the device plugged on a specified PXI slot.

KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs Overview

This section briefly describes each VI in the KIDAQ LabVIEW driver. The setup program detects the system (Windows® XP/2000), and installs the correct platform drivers to the system. All applications developed with KIDAQ LabVIEW are compatible across Windows® XP/2000.

You can find the detailed description of each VI using any of the following ways:

- Select the **Show Help** command in the **Help** menu in LabVIEW. Then, when you put the mouse cursor on KIDAQ LabVIEW VI, LabVIEW will show the description of the VI.
- Refer to [Appendix D](#) of this document
- Contact Keithley Instruments via phone, email, or on the web at www.keithley.com for further information

KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs are grouped into the following LabVIEW palettes:

- **Analog Input VIs**
- **Analog Output VIs**
 - Advanced Analog Output VIs

- **Digital I/O VIs**
 - Advanced Digital I/O
- **Timer/Counter VIs**
 - Intermediate Timer/Counter VIs
 - Advanced Timer/Counter VIs
- **Calibration and Configuration VIs**
- **Error Handler VI**

Analog Input VIs

KI AI Acquire Waveform: Acquires a specified number of samples at a specified sample rate from a single input channel and returns the acquired data.

KI AI Acquire Waveforms: Acquires data from the specified channels and samples the channels at the specified scan rate.

KI AI Sample Channel: Measures the signal attached to the specified channel and returns the measured data.

KI AI Sample Channels: Performs a single reading from each of the specified channels.

KI AI Clear: The KI AI Clear VI stops an acquisition associated with taskID in.

KI AI Config: Configures an analog input operation for a specified set of channels.

KI AI Read: Reads data from a buffered data acquisition.

KI AI Single Scan: Returns one scan of data directly from the board analog input channels for a non-buffered acquisition.

KI AI Start: Starts a buffered analog input operation.

Analog Output VIs

KI AO Generate Waveform: Generates a timed and buffered waveform for the given output channel at the specified update rate.

KI AO Generate Waveforms: Generates timed and buffered waveforms for the given output channels at the specified update rate.

KI AO Update Channel: Writes a specified value to an analog output channel.

KI AO Update Channels: Writes values to each of the specified analog output channels.

KI AO Clear: The KI AO Clear VI stops an analog output generation associated with taskID.

KI AO Config: Configures a buffered analog output operation.

KI AO Start: Starts a buffered analog output operation.

KI AO Wait: waits until the waveform generation of the task completes before returning.

KI AO Write: writes data into the buffer for a buffered analog output operation.

Advanced Analog Output VIs

KI AO Trigger and Gate Config: Configures the trigger conditions for analog output operations.

Digital I/O VIs

KI Read from Digital Line: Reads the logical state of a digital line on a digital channel that you configure.

KI Read from Digital Port: Reads a digital channel that you configure.

KI Write to Digital Line: Sets the output logic state of a digital line to high or low on a digital channel that you specify.

KI Write to Digital Port: Outputs a decimal pattern to a digital channel that you specify.

KI DIO Clear: Stops an acquisition associated with taskID.

KI DIO Config: Creates the taskID, establishes the handshake parameters, and allocates a buffer to hold the scans.

KI DIO Read: Calls the VI to read data from the internal transfer buffer and returns the data read in pattern.

KI DIO Start: Starts a buffered digital I/O operation.

KI DIO Write: Writes digital output data to the internal transfer buffer.

Advanced Digital I/O VIs

KI DIO Port Config: Configures a digital Channel and returns a taskID to be used with Port VIs.

Timer/Counter VIs

KI Count Events or Time: Configures one or two counters to count external events.

KI Generate Delayed Pulse: Configures and starts a counter to generate a single pulse with the specified delay and pulse-width.

KI Generate Pulse Train: Configures the specified counter to generate a continuous pulse-train.

KI Measure Pulse Width or Period: Measures the pulse-width (length of time a signal is high or low) or period (length of time between adjacent rising or falling edges) of a TTL signal.

Intermediate Timer/Counter VIs

KI Continuous Pulse Generator Config: Configures a counter to generate a continuous TTL pulse-train.

KI Counter Divider Config: Configures the specified counter to divide a signal.

KI Counter Read: Reads the counter or counters identified by task ID.

KI Counter Start: Starts the counters identified by task ID.

KI Counter Stop: Stops a count operation immediately or conditionally on an input error.

KI Delayed Pulse Generator Config: Configures a counter to generate a single pulse with the specified delay and pulse-width.

KI Down Counter or Divider Config: Configures the specified counter to count down or divide a signal.

KI Event or Time Counter Config: Configures one or two counters to count external events.

KI UpDown Counter Config: Configures one counter to count edges in the signal on the specified counter's SOURCE pin or the number of cycles of a specified internal timebase signal.

Advanced Timer/Counter VIs

KI ICTR Control: This VI control counters on the KIDAQ devices that use 82C54 chip.

Calibration and Configuration VIs

KI KPXI-DAQ Series Calibrate and Digitizer Series calibrate: calibrates Keithley PXI DAQ device.

KI Route Signal: routes an internal signal to the specified I/O connector or SSI bus line, or to enable clock sharing through the SSI bus clock line.

KI SSI Control: Connects or disconnects trigger and timing signals between DAQ devices along the Real-Time System Integration (SSI) bus.

Error Handler VI

KI Error Handler: explains non-zero error codes and shows dialog box with information about error.

Distribution of Applications

To install an application using KIDAQ LabVIEW on another computer, you also must install the necessary driver files and supporting libraries on the target machine. You can create an automatic installer to install your program and all of the files needed to run that program or you can manually install the program and program files. Whichever installation method you choose, you must install the following files:

NOTE *Do not replace any files on the target computer if the file on the target computer has a newer version than the file you are installing.*

Windows XP/2000

LLB files

kidaq_pci.llb in **C:\Keithley\KI-DAQ\LLB**

Required support DLLs

Pci-iv.dll in **C:\Windows\system32**. This file should be copied to the same system32 directory on the target machine. On Windows 2000 the Windows directory is named winnt instead of Windows.

Driver files

The corresponding driver files in **C:\Windows\system32\drivers**, e.g. **ksdaq4M2.sys** for **KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M**. These files should be copied to:

- **Windows\system32\drivers** directory (for Windows XP).
- **Winnt\system32\drivers** directory (for Windows 2000).

The corresponding INF file in **\Windows\inf**, e.g. **ksdaq4M2.inf** for **KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M**. These files should be copied to:

- **Windows\inf** directory (for Windows XP).
- **Winnt\inf** directory (for Windows 2000).

The location of the device configuration utility is: **C:\Keithley\KI-DAQ\Util\configdrv**

KIDAQ[®]-LabVIEW Compatible Function Reference

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Introduction

This function reference provides a detailed description of LabVIEW¹ compatible interfaces for Keithley Instruments PXI DAQ modules.

Hardware support

Keithley Instruments will periodically upgrade KIDAQ LabVIEW to add support for new Keithley Instruments PXI data acquisition modules. This release of KIDAQ LabVIEW supports the following hardware:

KPXI-DIO series:

- **KPXI-DIO-16-16:** 32 channels isolated Digital I/O card
- **KPXI-DIO-48:** 48-bit digital I/O card
- **KPXI-RDI-8-16:** 8 relay output and 16 isolated input card
- **KPXI-DIO-32-80M:** 40 Mbytes/sec Ultra-high speed 32 channels digital I/O module with bus mastering DMA transfer supporting scatter gather technology
- **KPXI-DIO-32-32:** 32 isolated channels DI & 32 isolated channels DO card
- **KPXI-DIO-64-0:** 64 isolated channels DI card
- **KPXI-DIO-0-64:** 64 isolated channels DO card

KPXI-DAQ series:

- **KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M:** 2MHz 4 channels simultaneous A/D and 2 channels D/A output device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K:** 500kHz 4 channels simultaneous A/D and 2 channels D/A output device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-DAQ-64-3M:** 3MHz 64 channels multiplexed A/D and 2 channels D/A output device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-DAQ-64-500K:** 500kHz 64 channels multiplexed A/D and 2 channels D/A output device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-DAQ-64-250K:** 250kHz 64 channels multiplexed A/D and 2 channels D/A output device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-DAQ-96-3M:** 3MHz 96 channels multiplexed A/D device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-AO-4-1M:** High Performance 4 channels analog output Multi-function device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability
- **KPXI-AO-8-1M:** High Performance 8 channels analog output Multi-function device with bus mastering DMA transfer capability

Digitizer series:

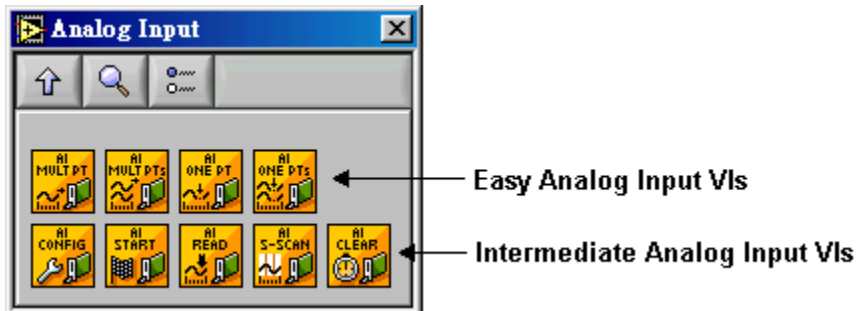
- **KPXI-AI-2-65M:** 130MHz or 2 channels simultaneous A/D digitizer with bus mastering DMA transfer capability

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Analog input VIs

Analog Input VIs (virtual instruments) are available in the Analog Input palette (Figure D-1).

Figure D-1
Analog input palette



Easy analog input VIs

KI AI acquire waveform

This VI acquires a specified number of samples at a specified sample rate from a single input channel and returns the acquired data. This VI performs a timed measurement of a waveform on a single analog input channel. If an error occurs, a dialog box appears providing error information.

Table D-1
KI AI acquire waveform






	<p>device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility <i>Device Browser</i> can be used to get the information of current device configuration.</p>
	<p>sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.</p>
	<p>channel: identifies the analog input channel you want to measure. The default input is channel 0. The valid channel for each Keithley Instruments PXI device is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: 0 through 3 • KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: 0 through 3 • KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: 0 through 63 • KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: 0 through 63 • KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: 0 through 63 • KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: 0 through 95 • KPXI-AO-4-1M: 0 through 7 • KPXI-AO-8-1M: 0 through 3 • KPXI-AI-2-65M: 0 through 1
	<p>number of samples: is the number of samples the VI acquires. The default for this parameter is 1000 samples, except KPXI-AI-2-65M. For KPXI-AI-2-65M, the default value is 1024.</p>
	<p>sample rate: is the requested number of samples per second for the analog input. The default for this parameter is a rate of 1000 samples/s.</p>

Table D-1 (continued)

KI AI acquire waveform

SGL	high limit: is the maximum scaled data in Volts. The default input is 0. If both high limit and low limit are 0, high limit keeps the default settings.
SGL	low limit: is the minimum scaled data in Volts. The default input is 0. If both high limit and low limit are 0, low limit keeps the default settings.
U16	input config: defines the mode that the channel should be scanned. 0: No change (default input) 1: Differential (default setting) 2: Referenced single-ended 3: Nonreferenced single-ended
[SGL]	waveform: contains scaled analog input data.
SGL	actual sample period: is the actual interval between samples, which is the inverse of the actual sample rate. The actual sample period can differ from the requested sample rate, depending on the capabilities of the hardware.

KI AI acquire waveforms

Acquires data from the specified channels at the specified scan rate. This VI performs a timed measurement of multiple waveforms on the specified analog input channels. If an error occurs, a dialog box appears, giving you the error information.

Table D-2

KI AI acquire waveforms

I16	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
U16	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration. Only the following series of devices need to specify the sub type.

Table D-2 (continued)
KI AI acquire waveforms








<p>[abc]</p>	<p>channels: specifies the set of analog input channels you want to measure. The order of the channels in the scan list defines the order in which the channels are scanned. If x, y, and z refer to channels, you can specify a list of channels in a single element by “x,y,z”. If x refers to the first channel in a consecutive channel range and y refers to the last channel, you can specify the range by “x:y”. The default input is channel 0. The valid channel order for acquiring data is as follows: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 3 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels. KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 3 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels. KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 63 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish. KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 63 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish. KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 63 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish. KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 95 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish. KPXI-AO-4-1M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 3 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels. KPXI-AO-8-1M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 7 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels. KPXI-AI-2-65M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 1 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels.</p>
<p>[I32]</p>	<p>number of samples/ch: is the number of samples per channel. The default is 1000 samples/ch, except KPXI-AI-2-65M. For KPXI-AI-2-65M, the default value is 1024 samples/ch.</p>
<p>[SGL]</p>	<p>scan rate: is the requested number of scans per second. The default is 1000 scans/s. A scan is one sample/channel.</p>
<p>[SGL]</p>	<p>high limit: is the maximum scaled data in Volts. The default input is 0. If both high limit and low limit are 0, high limit keeps the default settings.</p>
<p>[SGL]</p>	<p>low limit: is the minimum scaled data in Volts. The default input is 0. If both high limit and low limit are 0, low limit keeps the default settings.</p>
<p>[U16]</p>	<p>input config: defines the mode that the channel should be scanned. 0: No change (default input) 1: Differential (default setting) 2: Referenced single-ended 3: Nonreferenced single-ended</p>
<p>[SGL]</p>	<p>waveforms: is a 2D array that contains analog input data in Volts.</p>
<p>[SGL]</p>	<p>actual scan period: is the actual interval between scans, which is the inverse of the actual scan rate. The actual scan period can differ from the requested scan rate, depending on the capabilities of the hardware.</p>

KI AI sample channel

This VI performs a single, un-timed measurement of a channel. It measures the signal attached to the specified channel and returns the measured data (in Volts). If an error occurs, a dialog box appears, giving you the error information.

Table D-3

KI AI sample channel

	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	channel: identifies the analog input channel you want to measure. The default input is channel 0. The valid channel for each Keithley Instruments PXI device is as follows: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: 0 through 3 KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: 0 through 3 KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: 0 through 63 KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: 0 through 63 KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: 0 through 63 KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: 0 through 95 KPXI-AO-4-1M: 0 through 3 KPXI-AO-8-1M: 0 through 7
	high limit: is the maximum scaled data in Volts. The default input is 0. If both high limit and low limit are 0, high limit keeps the default setting.
	low limit: is the minimum scaled data in Volts. The default input is 0. If both high limit and low limit are 0, low limit keeps the default setting.
	input config: defines the mode that the channel should be scanned. 0: No change (default input) 1: Differential (default setting) 2: Referenced single-ended 3: Nonreferenced single-ended
	sample: contains the scaled analog input data for the specified channel.

KI AI sample channels

This VI measures a single value from each of the specified analog input channels. If an error occurs, a dialog box appears, giving you the error information.

Table D-4

KI AI sample channels








	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.

Table D-4 (continued)
KI AI sample channels

	<p>channels: specifies the set of analog input channels you want to measure. The order of the channels in the scan list defines the order in which the channels are scanned. If x, y, and z refer to channels, you can specify a list of channels in a single element by “x,y,z”. If x refers to the first channel in a consecutive channel range and y refers to the last channel, you can specify the range by “x:y”. The default input is channel 0.</p> <p>The valid channel order for acquiring data is as follows:</p> <p>KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 3 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels.</p> <p>KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 3 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels.</p> <p>KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 63 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish.</p> <p>KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 63 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish.</p> <p>KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 63 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish.</p> <p>KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 95 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish.</p> <p>KPXI-AO-4-1M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 3 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels.</p> <p>KPXI-AO-8-1M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 7 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels.</p>
	<p>high limit: is the maximum scaled data in Volts. The default input is 0. If both high limit and low limit are 0, high limit keeps the default setting.</p>
	<p>low limit: is the minimum scaled data in Volts. The default input is 0. If both high limit and low limit are 0, low limit keeps the default setting.</p>
	<p>input config: defines the mode that the channel should be scanned.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0: No change (default input) 1: Differential (default setting) 2: Referenced single-ended 3. Nonreferenced single-ended
	<p>sample: is a 1D array that contains scaled analog input data.</p>

Intermediate analog input VIs

KI AI clear

This VI stops an acquisition operation. Before beginning a new acquisition, you must call the KI AI Config VI.

Table D-5
KI AI clear











	<p>taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.</p>
	<p>error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.</p>

Table D-5 (continued)

KI AI clear

		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
		taskID out: has the same value as taskID in.
		error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI AI config

Configures a buffered analog input operation, including configuring the hardware and allocating a buffer.

Table D-6

KI AI config













	<p>interchannel delay: For devices with both scan and channel clocks (KPXI-DAQ series devices), you can use interchannel delay to specify the waiting time between sampling channels within a scan. Select a default interchannel delay automatically, giving the hardware time to settle between channels. The default value for interchannel delay is -1.0, which tells the AI Config VI to use the channel clock rate LabVIEW selects.</p>	
	<p>sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.</p>	
	<p>measurement mode structure: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.</p>	
		<p>measurement mode: is not used</p>
		<p>reserved: is not used</p>
	<p>coupling & input config: is an array of clusters. Each array element contains the configuration for the channel or channels specified by the corresponding element of the channels array. KIDAQ LabVIEW uses only input config. The default for the coupling & input config array is an empty array, which means the parameters keep their default settings.</p>	
		<p>coupling: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.</p>
		<p>input config: defines the mode that the channel should be scanned. 0: No change (default input) 1: Differential (default setting) 2: Referenced single-ended 3: Nonreferenced single-ended</p>
	<p>input limits: is an array of clusters. Each array element contains the expected signal limits for the channels specified by the corresponding element of channels. If there are fewer elements in this array than in channels, the VI uses the last array element for the rest of the channels. The default for the input limits array is an empty array, which means the input limits keep their default settings.</p>	
		<p>high limit: is the maximum scaled data in Volts. The default input is 0.</p>
		<p>low limit: is the minimum scaled data in Volts. The default input is 0.</p>
	<p>device: Number of the device at PXI-bus (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.</p>	

Table D-6 (continued)
KI AI config

















	<p>channels: specifies the set of analog input channels. The order of the channels in the scan list defines the order in which the channels are scanned. channels is an array of strings. You can use one channel entry per element or specify the entire scan list in a single element, or use any combination of these two methods. If x, y, and z refer to channels, you can specify a list of channels in a single element by "x,y,z". If x refers to the first channel in a consecutive channel range and y refers to the last channel, you can specify the range by "x:y". The valid channel order for acquiring data is as follows: KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 3 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels. KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 3 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels. KPXI-DAQ-64-3M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 63 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish. KPXI-DAQ-64-500K: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 63 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish. KPXI-DAQ-64-250K: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 63 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish. KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 95 and there is no restriction of channel order setting; therefore you can set the channel order as you wish. KPXI-AO-4-1M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 7 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels. KPXI-AO-8-1M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 3 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels. KPXI-AI-2-65M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 1 and the continuous scan sequence is ascending with consecutive channels.</p>
	<p>buffer size: is the number of scans you want the buffer to hold. The default for this parameter is 1000 scans, except KPXI-AI-2-65M. For KPXI-AI-2-65M, the default value is 1024 scans.</p>
	<p>group: is the number, from 0 to 15, that you assign to the specified set of channels. The default input and setting for group is 0. If you only have one acquisition for this device, leave this input unwired and use group 0.</p>
	<p>error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.</p>
	<p>status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.</p>
	<p>code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.</p>

Table D-6 (continued)
KI AI config

		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
		number of buffers: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
		allocation mode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
		number of AMUX boards: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
		taskID: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
		number of channels: is the total number of channels in the group.
		error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI AI Read

This VI reads specified number of scans of data from a buffered analog input acquisition.

KI AI Read is a polymorphic VI that you can configure to output the following kinds of data:

- 2-byte Binary Array (KPXI-AI-2-65M and KDAQ-DRVR series devices)([Table D-7](#))
- Scaled and 2-byte Binary Arrays (KPXI-AI-2-65M and KDAQ-DRVR series devices)([Table D-8](#))
- Scaled Array ([Table D-9](#))

Table D-7

2-byte binary array














	conditional retrieval specification: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	mode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	channel index: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	slope: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	level: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	hysteresis: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	skip count: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	offset: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	number of scans to read: is the number of scans the VI is to retrieve from the acquisition buffer. The default input is -1, which set number of scans to read equal to the value of the number of scans to acquire parameter when the KI AI Start was called. If number of scans to read is -1 and number of scans to acquire is 0, KIDAQ LabVIEW sets number of scans to read to be the half of the buffer size.
	time limit in sec: is the time limit for the read operation. The default input is -1.0, which means KIDAQ LabVIEW calculates a time limit based on the value of number of scans to read and the scan rate. If the scan rate is unknown, the VI uses 1 second as the time limit. The resolution of the timeout clock is about 55 ms.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.

Table D-7 (continued)
2-byte binary array
















		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	read/search position: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored. The starting point for the read is the position where the read mark points to. Initially, the read mark points to the beginning of the acquisition buffer. As you retrieve data from the buffer using this VI, KIDAQ LabVIEW increments the read mark to point to the next block of data to be read.	
		position: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
		read offset: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	scan backlog: is the amount of data remaining in the buffer after this VI completes.	
	number read: is the number of scans returned. This number is identical to number of scans to read unless an error or timeout appears or the VI reaches the end of the data.	
	taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i> .	
 or 	binary data: is a 2D array that contains unscaled analog input data.	
	retrieval complete: is TRUE when the acquisition finishes and no backlog data remains.	
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.	
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.	
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

Table D-8
Scaled and Binary Arrays
















	conditional retrieval specification: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	mode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	channel index: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	slope: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	level: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	hysteresis: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	skip count: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	offset: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	taskID in: Identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	number of scans to read: is the number of scans the VI is to retrieve from the acquisition buffer. The default input is -1, which set number of scans to read equal to the value of the number of scans to acquire parameter when the KI AI Start was called. If number of scans to read is -1 and number of scans to acquire is 0, KIDAQ LabVIEW sets number of scans to read to be the half of the buffer size.
	time limit in sec: is the time limit for the read operation. The default input is -1.0, which means KIDAQ LabVIEW calculates a time limit based on the value of number of scans to read and the scan rate. If the scan rate is unknown, the VI uses 1 second as the time limit. The resolution of the timeout clock is about 55 ms.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: Identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

Table D-8 (continued)
Scaled and Binary Arrays















	<p>read/search position: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored. The starting point for the read is the position where the read mark point to. Initially, the read mark points to the beginning of the acquisition buffer. As you retrieve data from the buffer using this VI, KIDAQ LabVIEW increments the read mark to point to the next block of data to be read.</p>
	<p>position: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.</p>
	<p>read offset: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.</p>
	<p>scan backlog: is the amount of data remaining in the buffer after this VI completes.</p>
	<p>number read: is the number of scans returned. This number is identical to number of scans to read unless an error or timeout appears or the VI reaches the end of the data.</p>
	<p>taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i>.</p>
 or 	<p>binary data: is a 2D array that contains unscaled analog input data.</p>
	<p>scaled data: is a 2D array that contains analog input data in Volts.</p>
	<p>retrieval complete: is TRUE when the acquisition finishes and no backlog data remains.</p>
	<p>error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.</p>
	<p>status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.</p>
	<p>code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.</p>
	<p>source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.</p>

Table D-9
Scaled Array
















	conditional retrieval specification: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	mode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	channel index: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	slope: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	level: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	hysteresis: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	skip count: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	offset: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	taskID in: Identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	number of scans to read: is the number of scans the VI is to retrieve from the acquisition buffer. The default input is -1, which set number of scans to read equal to the value of the number of scans to acquire parameter when the KI AI Start was called. If number of scans to read is -1 and number of scans to acquire is 0, KIDAQ LabVIEW sets number of scans to read to be the half of the buffer size.
	time limit in sec: is the time limit for the read operation. The default input is -1.0, which means KIDAQ LabVIEW calculates a time limit based on the value of number of scans to read and the scan rate. If the scan rate is unknown, the VI uses 1 second as the time limit. The resolution of the timeout clock is about 55 ms.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: Identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

Table D-9 (continued)
Scaled Array

	read/search position: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored. The starting point for the read is the position where the read mark point to. Initially, the read mark points to the beginning of the acquisition buffer. As you retrieve data from the buffer using this VI, KIDAQ LabVIEW increments the read mark to point to the next block of data to be read.
	position: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	read offset: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	scan backlog: is the amount of data remaining in the buffer after this VI completes.
	number read: is the number of scans returned. This number is identical to number of scans to read unless an error or timeout appears or the VI reaches the end of the data.
	taskID out: has the same value as taskID in.
	scaled data: is a 2D array that contains analog input data in Volts.
	retrieval complete: is TRUE when the acquisition finishes and no backlog data remains.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
















KI AI Single Scan

This VI returns one scan of data from the analog input channels for a non-buffered acquisition.

Table D-10
KI AI single scan

Binary Array	
	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.

Table D-10 (continued)
KI AI single scan

	opcode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	time limit in sec: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	data remaining: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	taskID out: has the same value as taskID in.
 or 	binary data: contains the unscaled binary data in Volts. The array index represents the channel.
	acquisition state: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI AI start

Starts a buffered analog input operation. This VI sets the scan rate, the number of scans to acquire, the conversion clock source, and the trigger conditions. The VI then starts an acquisition.

Table D-11
KI AI start












	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	number of scans to acquire: is the total number of scans to acquire. A scan is one point per channel. With the default input -1, the device acquires exactly one buffer of data. The buffer size input to the KI AI Config VI determines the size of the buffer. The number of total scans includes any pretrigger scans requested. If you set number of scans to acquire to 0, the device acquires data indefinitely into the buffer until you stop the acquisition with the KI AI Clear VI. In this case, the VI ignores the pretrigger scans input. For KPXI-AI-2-65M, the number of scans to acquire has to be equal to the buffer size input to the KI AI Config VI.
	scan rate: is the number of scans/s to acquire. This is equivalent to the sampling rate per channel. The default for this parameter is 1000 scans/s. If you enter 0, the on-board internal clock is disabled and the external clock is used.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	edge or slope: 0: Do not change the default setting (default input). 1: Leading edge for digital trigger; positive slope for analog trigger. 2: Trailing edge for digital trigger; negative slope for analog trigger.
	pretrigger scans: is the number of scans you want to save in the buffer before the trigger. The default for this parameter is 0, which means no data before the trigger is saved.
	trigger type: specifies the type of trigger to start or stop the acquisition. 0: No trigger (default input). 1: Analog trigger (default setting). 2: Digital trigger. 3: SSI digital start trigger (for KPXI-AI-2-65M, the signal is through PXI trigger bus 3) and analog trigger (for the applications need both start and stop triggers, e.g. middle trigger or pre-trigger mode of operation). 4: SSI digital start trigger (for KPXI-AI-2-65M, the signal is through PXI trigger bus 3) and digital trigger (for the applications need both start and stop triggers, e.g. middle trigger or pre-trigger mode of operation).
	number of buffers to acquire: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored. There is always only one buffer.

Table D-11 (continued)

KI AI start





















	<p>scan clock source: identifies the A/D clock source.</p> <p>0: Do not change the clock source setting (default input).</p> <p>1: An internal timebase is used (default setting).</p> <p>2: You supply a signal through the I/O connector 1 (for KPXI-DAQ series devices, the signal is from AF10/AF11 and for KPXI-AI-2-65M the signal is from CLK IN connector).</p> <p>3: You supply a signal through the I/O connector 2 (for KPXI-DAQ series devices and KPXI-AI-2-65M, the signal is from SSI cable).</p> <p>4: An internal timebase with double edged enabled (only available for KPXI-AI-2-65M).</p> <p>5: You supply a signal through the I/O connector 1 with double edged enabled (only available for KPXI-AI-2-65M).</p> <p>6: a signal from SSI cable with double edged enabled (only available for KPXI-AI-2-65M).</p> <p>7: external timebase from SSI cable (for KPXI-DAQ series devices, the timebase is 40MHz and for KPXI-AI-2-65M, the time base is 60 MHz).</p> <p>8: both conversion signal and external timebase from SSI cable (only available for KPXI-DAQ series devices. The timebase is 40MHz).</p>
	<p>analog chan and level: contains the following parameter.</p>
	<p>trigger channel: specifies where the trigger comes from.</p> <p>When trigger type is 1 (analog trigger), the default for trigger channel is 0, i.e. analog input channel 0.</p> <p>When trigger type is 2 (digital trigger):</p> <p>0: external digital pin (default).</p> <p>1 : the signal from SSI cable.</p> <p>2: both start and stop trigger signals are from SSI cable (available for KPXI-DAQ series devices or KPXI-AI-2-65M).</p> <p>3~10: the signal is from PXI trigger bus 0 to 7. (only available for KPXI-AI-2-65M)</p> <p>11: the signal is PXI_START signal. (only available for KPXI-AI-2-65M)</p>
	<p>level: level (measured in Volts) which analog source must cross for a trigger to occur. The default input for level is 0.0.</p>
	<p>additional trig params: cluster contains the following parameters:</p>
	<p>hysteresis: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.</p>
	<p>coupling: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.</p>
	<p>delay: specifies how long the device waits after a trigger occurs before sampling data. You express delay in seconds. The default input and setting are 0.0s (no delay).</p>
	<p>skip count: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.</p>
	<p>time limit: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.</p>
	<p>taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i>.</p>

Table D-11 (continued)
KI AO start

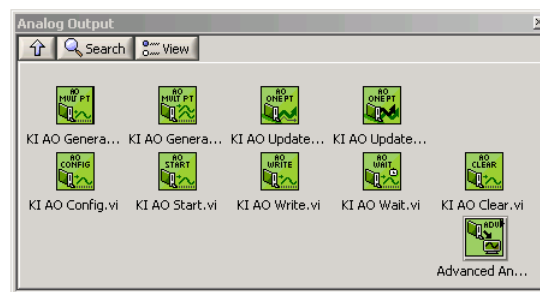
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.	
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.	
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.	
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.	
	actual scan rate: may differ slightly from the requested scan rate, depending on the hardware capabilities.	
	actual trigger params: cluster may differ slightly from the requested trigger inputs, depending on the hardware capabilities. It contains the following parameters.	
	actual level: is the analog trigger level the VI used.	
	actual hysteresis: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.	
	actual delay: is the delay the VI used.	

Analog output VIs

Easy analog output VIs

Analog Output VIs (virtual instruments) are available in the Analog Output palette ([Figure D-2](#)).

Figure D-2
Analog output palette











KI AO generate waveform

Generates a timed and buffered waveform for the given output channel at the specified update rate. The KI AO Generate Waveform VI generates a waveform on a specified analog output channel. It does not return until the generation is complete.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-12

KI AO generate waveform

	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	channel: identifies the analog output channel. The default input is channel 0. The valid channel for each Keithley Instruments PXI series device is as follows: KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K/KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M/KPXI-DAQ-64-3M/KPXI-DAQ-64-500K/ KPXI-DAQ-64-250K/KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: 0 or 1 KPXI-AO-4-1M: 0 through 3 KPXI-AO-8-1M: 0 through 7
	high limit: is the highest expected level of the signal in Volts you want to generate.
	low limit: is the lowest expected level of the signal in Volts you want to generate.
	reference source: is the internal/external setting of the reference voltage for this channel. 0: Do not change the reference source setting (default input). 1: Internal (default setting). 2: External.
	update rate: is the number of updates to generate per second. The default rate is 1000 update/s.
	waveform: is a 1D array that contains analog output data to be written the specified channel expressed in Volts. The data must be supplied.

KI AO generate waveforms

Generates timed and buffered waveforms for the given output channels at the specified update rate. The KI AO Generate Waveforms VI generates waveforms on specified analog output channels. It does not return until the generation is complete.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-13

KI AO generate waveforms









	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.

Table D-13 (continued)
KI AO generate waveforms

	channels: Specifies the set of analog output channels you want to use. If x, y, and z refer to channels, you can specify a list of channels by separating the individual channels with commas (for example, x,y,z). If x refers to the first channel in a consecutive channel range and y refers to the last channel, you can specify the range by separating the first and last channels by a colon (for example, x:y). See KI AO generate waveform above for available channels on each module.
	high limit: is the highest expected level of the signal in Volts you want to generate.
	low limit: is the lowest expected level of the signal in Volts you want to generate.
	reference source: is the internal/external setting of the reference voltage for this channel. 0: Do not change the reference source setting (default input). 1: Internal (default setting). 2: External.
	update rate: is the number of updates to generate per second. The default rate is 1000 update/s.
	waveforms: is a 2D array that contains analog output data expressed in volts. You must supply this data. The channel order of the data must be the same channel order specified in channels. You must specify waveforms, where the first (top) dimension is the update number and the second (bottom) dimension is the channel number.

KI AO update channel

Writes a single value to the specified analog output channel. If an error occurs, a dialog box appears, giving you the error information.

Table D-14
KI AO update channel








	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	channel: identifies the analog output channel. The default input is channel 0. The valid channel for each Keithley Instruments PXI device is as follows: KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K/KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M/KPXI-DAQ-64-3M/KPXI-DAQ-64-500K/ KPXI-DAQ-64-250K/KPXI-DAQ-96-3MKI: 0 or 1 KPXI-AO-4-1M: 0 through 3 KPXI-AO-8-1M: 0 through 7
	high limit: is the highest expected level of the signal in Volts you want to generate.
	low limit: is the lowest expected level of the signal in Volts you want to generate.








Table D-14 (continued)
KI AO update channel

	reference source: is the internal/external setting of the reference voltage for this channel. 0: Do not change the reference source setting (default input). 1: Internal (default setting). 2: External.
	value: contains the value to be written to the specified analog output channel expressed in the physical units of your signal. You must supply this data. All boards require Voltage for the physical unit.

KI AO update channels

Writes values to each of the specified analog output channels. If an error occurs, a dialog box appears, giving you the error information.

Table D-15
KI AO update channels

	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	channels: Specifies the set of analog output channels you want to use. If x, y, and z refer to channels, you can specify a list of channels by "x,y,z". If x refers to the first channel in a consecutive channel range and y refers to the last channel, you can specify the range by "x:y". See KI AO update channel above for available channels on each module.
	high limit: is the highest expected level of the signal in Volts you want to generate.
	low limit: is the lowest expected level of the signal in Volts you want to generate.
	reference source: is the internal/external setting of the reference voltage for this channel. 0: Do not change the reference source setting (default input). 1: Internal (default setting). 2: External.
	value: is a 1D array that contains the analog output data expressed in the physical units of your signal. You must supply this data. All boards require Voltage for the physical unit.











Intermediate analog output VIs

KI AO clear

This VI stops an analog output generation associated with taskID in and releases associated internal resources, including buffers. Before beginning a new signal generation, you must call the KI AO Config VI.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-16
KI AO clear

	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	taskID out: has the same value as taskID in.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI AO Config

Configures a buffered analog output operation, including configuring the hardware and allocating a buffer.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-17
KI AO Config




	interchannel delay: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	limit settings: is an array of clusters. Each array element contains the expected signal limits for the channels specified by the corresponding element of channels. If there are fewer elements in this array than in channels, the VI uses the last array element for the rest of the channels. The default for the limit settings array is an empty array, which means the limit settings keep their default settings.

Table D-17 (continued)
KI AO Config



















		high limit: is the highest scaled data in Volts.
		low limit: is the lowest scaled data in Volts.
		reference source: is the internal/external setting of the reference voltage for this channel. 0: Do not change the reference source setting (default input). 1: Internal (default setting). 2: External.
		device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
		channels: specifies the set of analog output channels. channels is an array of strings. If x, y, and z refer to channels, you can specify a list of channels in a single element by separating the individual channels by commas. For example, "x,y,z". If x refers to the first channel in a consecutive channel range and y refers to the last channel, you can specify the range by separating the first and last channels by a colon. For example, "x:y". The valid channel order for data is as follows: KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K/KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M/KPXI-DAQ-64-3M/KPXI-DAQ-64-500K/ KPXI-DAQ-64-250K/KPXI-DAQ-96-3M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 1 KPXI-AO-4-1M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 3 KPXI-AO-8-1M: numbers in channels must be within 0 and 7
		buffer size: is the number of updates you want the buffer to hold. The default for this parameter is 1000 scans.
		group: is the number, from 0 to 15, that you assign to the specified set of channels. The default input and setting for group is 0. If you only have one update operation for this device, leave this input unwired and use group 0.
		error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
		allocation mode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
		taskID: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
		number of channels: is the total number of channels in the group.

Table D-17 (continued)

KI AO Config

	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI AO start

Starts a buffered analog output operation. This VI sets the update rate, and then starts the generation.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-18

KI AO start
















	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	update rate: is the number of updates/s to generate. This is equivalent to the update rate per channel. The default for this parameter is 1000 updates/s. If you enter 0, the on-board internal clock is disabled and the external clock is used.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	number of buffer iterations: is the number of times KIDAQ LabVIEW has to generate the waveform from the output buffer. After generating the buffer the specified number of times, the generation stops. The default value is 1, which means KIDAQ LabVIEW generates the buffer only once. If you use a value of 0, KIDAQ LabVIEW generates the buffer continuously, until you stop the operation with the KI AO Clear VI.
	clock: 0: Do not change the default setting (default input). 1: Update clock 1 (default setting).

Table D-18 (continued)

KI AO start

	clock source: specifies the source of the clock. 0: Do not change the clock source setting (default input). 1: Internal (default setting). 6: I/O connector. 7: SSI (RTSI) Connection.
	taskID out: has the same value as taskID in.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	actual update rate: may differ slightly from the requested update rate, depending on the hardware capabilities.

KI AO wait

This VI waits until the waveform generation of the task completes before returning.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-19

KI AO wait













	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	update rate: is the number of updates/s to generate. This is equivalent to the update rate per channel. The default for this parameter is 1000 updates/s.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	check every N updates: informs the VI how often to check the status of the task to see if generation completes. This parameter default is to check every 5 updates.

Table D-19 (continued)
KI AO wait

	taskID out: has the same value as taskID in.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI AO write

This VI writes data into the buffer for a buffered analog output operation. The data written into the buffer will then be generated (transferred from the buffer to the DAC) at the update rate specified in KI AO Start.

KI AO Write is a polymorphic VI that you can configure to output the following kinds of data:

- Binary Array
- Scaled Array

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-20
KI AO write binary array







	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	binary data: is a 2D array that contains unscaled analog output data. The channel order of the data must be the same as the channel order you specify in channels. You must specify waveforms, where the first (top) dimension is the update number and the second (bottom) dimension is the channel number. The length of the data array determines the number of updates the VI writes. When no data is wired, this VI is still useful for reporting update progress information.
	time limit in sec: is the time limit for the output operation. The default input is -1.0, which means KIDAQ LabVIEW calculates a time limit based on the value of number of updates to generate and the update rate. If the update rate is unknown, the VI uses 1 second as the time limit. The resolution of the timeout clock is about 55 ms.
	allow regeneration: is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.

Table D-20 (continued)
KI AO write binary array











	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i> .
	number of updates done: is the number of updates the VI has generated; that is, the number of updates the VI has actually transferred from the buffer to the onboard FIFO.
	number of buffers done: is the number of times the VI has generated an entire buffer; that is, the number of times the VI has actually transferred all the data in the buffer to the onboard FIFO.
	generation complete: is TRUE when the generation finishes.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

Table D-21
KI AO write binary array scaled array

















	taskID in: Identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	scaled data: is a 2D array that contains analog output data expressed in volts. The channel order of the data must be the same the channel order you specify in channels. You must specify waveforms, where the first (top) dimension is the update number and the second (bottom) dimension is the channel number. The length of the data array determines the number of updates the VI writes. When no data is wired, this VI is still useful for reporting update progress information.
	time limit in sec: is the time limit for the output operation. The default input is -1.0, which means KIDAQ LabVIEW calculates a time limit based on the value of number of updates to generate and the update rate. If the update rate is unknown, the VI uses 1 second as the time limit. The resolution of the timeout clock is about 55 ms.
	allow regeneration: is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.

Table D-21 (continued)
KI AO write binary array scaled array

	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.	
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: Identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i> .	
	number of updates done: is the number of updates the VI has generated; that is, the number of updates the VI has actually transferred from the buffer to the onboard FIFO.	
	number of buffers done: is the number of times the VI has generated an entire buffer; that is, the number of times the VI has actually transferred all the data in the buffer to the onboard FIFO.	
		generation complete: is TRUE when the generation finishes.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.	
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

Advanced analog output VIs

KI AO Trigger and Gate Config

Configures the trigger conditions for analog output operations.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-22

KI AO Trigger and Gate Config


















	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	trigger or gate source: specifies the source of trigger signal. 0: No change (default input). 1: None (default setting). 2: External WFDTRIG pin . 3: SSI (RTSI) pin . 5: ATCOUT (the output of the analog trigger circuitry).
	trigger or gate condition: selects a rising or falling edge trigger. 0: No change (default input). 1: None (default setting). 2: Trigger on rising edge. 3: Trigger on falling edge.
	trigger or gate source specification: is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	additional trig params: cluster contains the following parameters:
	delay: specifies how long the device waits after a trigger occurs before waveform generates. You express delay in seconds. The default input and setting are 0.0s (no delay).
	taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i> .
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.

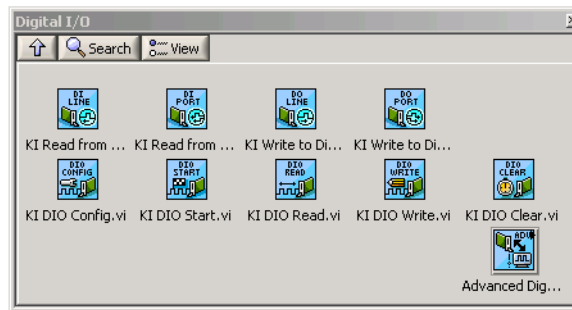
Table D-22 (continued)
KI AO Trigger and Gate Config

		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
		actual trigger params: cluster may differ slightly from the requested trigger inputs, depending on the hardware capabilities. It contains the following parameters.
		actual delay: is the delay the VI used.

Digital I/O VIs

Two classes of Digital I/O VIs are available in the Digital I/O palette: the Easy Digital I/O VIs, Intermediate Digital I/O VIs and Advanced Digital I/O VIs ([Figure D-3](#)).

Figure D-3
Digital I/O palette



Easy Digital I/O VIs

KI Read from Digital Line








Reads the logical state of a digital line on a digital port. If an error occurs, a dialog box appears, giving you the error information.

NOTE When you call this VI on a digital I/O port that is part of an 8255 PPI and your iteration terminal is left at 0, the 8255 PPI goes through a configuration phase, where all the ports within the same PPI chip get reset to logic low, regardless of the data direction. The data

direction on other ports, however, is maintained. To avoid this effect, connect a value other than 0 to the iteration terminal once you have configured the desired ports.

Table D-23

KI Read from Digital Line

	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	<p>digital channel: is the port number to read. KPXI-DIO-16-16: 1 KPXI-DIO-48: 0: P1A, 1: P1B, 2: P1C Lower, 3: P1C Upper 4: P2A, 5: P2B, 6: P2C Lower, 7: P2C Upper</p> <p>KPXI-RDI-8-16: 1 KPXI-DIO-32-80M: 3 (aux. input port) KPXI-DIO-32-32: 2 or 3 KPXI-DIO-64-0: 1 or 2 KPXI-DIO-0-64: 3 KPXI-DAQ series devices: 0: P1A, 1: P1B, 2: P1C Lower, 3: P1C Upper</p>
	Line: is the individual port bit or line to be used for I/O.
	Line state: is TRUE for high logic, and FALSE for low logic.
	Port width: is the total width or the number of lines of the port in bits. For example, you can combine two 4-bit ports into an 8-bit port on a KPXI-DIO-48 device by setting port width to 8.
	iteration: When iteration is 0 (default), KIDAQ LabVIEW re-configures the port. If iteration is greater than zero, KIDAQ LabVIEW uses the existing configuration, which improves performance. It can be used to optimize operation when you execute this VI in a loop.

KI Read from Digital Port

Reads a digital channel that you configure. If an error occurs, a dialog box appears, giving you the error information.

NOTE *When you call this VI on a digital I/O port that is part of an 8255 PPI and your iteration terminal is left at 0, the 8255 PPI goes through a configuration phase, where all the ports within the same PPI chip get reset to logic low, regardless of the data direction. The data direction on other ports, however, is maintained. To avoid this effect, connect a value other than 0 to the iteration terminal once you have configured the desired ports.*

Table D-24

KI Read from Digital Port







	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.

Table D-24 (continued)
KI Read from Digital Port

	<p>digital channel: is the port number to read. KPXI-DIO-16-16: 1</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-48: 0: P1A, 1: P1B, 2: P1C Lower, 3: P1C Upper 4: P2A, 5: P2B, 6: P2C Lower, 7: P2C Upper</p> <p>KPXI-RDI-8-16: 1 KPXI-DIO-32-80M: 3 (aux. input port) KPXI-DIO-32-32: 2 or 3 KPXI-DIO-64-0: 1 or 2 KPXI-DIO-0-64: 3</p> <p>KPXI-DAQ series devices: 0: P1A, 1: P1B, 2: P1C Lower, 3: P1C Upper</p>
	<p>pattern: is the data the VI reads from the digital port.</p>
	<p>port width: is the total width or the number of lines of the port in bits. For example, you can combine two 4-bit ports into an 8-bit port on a KPXI-DIO-48 device by setting port width to 8.</p>
	<p>iteration: When iteration is 0 (default), KIDAQ LabVIEW re-configures the port. If iteration is greater than zero, KIDAQ LabVIEW uses the existing configuration, which improves performance. It can be used to optimize operation when you execute this VI in a loop.</p>

KI Write to Digital Line

Sets the logic state of a digital line on a specified digital port. If an error occurs, a dialog box appears, giving you the error information.

NOTE *When you call this VI on a digital I/O port that is part of an 8255 PPI and your iteration terminal is left at 0, the 8255 PPI goes through a configuration phase, where all the ports within the same PPI chip get reset to logic low, regardless of the data direction. The data direction on other ports, however, is maintained. To avoid this effect, connect a value other than 0 to the iteration terminal once you have configured the desired ports.*

Table D-25
KI Write to Digital Line








	<p>device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.</p>
	<p>sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.</p>

Table D-25 (continued)
KI Write to Digital Line

	<p>digital channel: is the port number to write.</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-16-16: 0</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-48: 0: P1A, 1: P1B, 2: P1C Lower, 3: P1C Upper 4: P2A, 5: P2B, 6: P2C Lower, 7: P2C Upper</p> <p>KPXI-RDI-8-16: 0</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-32-80M: 1 (aux. output port)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-32-32: 0 (DO) or 1 (LED)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-64-0: 0 (LED)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-0-64: 0 (DO Low), 1 (DO High)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-0-64: 0 (DO Low), 1 (DO High), 2 (LED)</p> <p>KPXI-DAQ series devices: 0: P1A, 1: P1B, 2: P1C Lower, 3: P1C Upper</p>
	<p>line: is the individual port bit or line to be used for I/O.</p>
	<p>line state: is TRUE for high logic, and FALSE for low logic.</p>
	<p>port width: is the total width or the number of lines of the port in bits. For example, you can combine two 4-bit ports into an 8-bit port on a KPXI-DIO-48 device by setting port width to 8.</p>
	<p>iteration: When iteration is 0 (default), KIDAQ LabVIEW re-configures the port. If iteration is greater than zero, KIDAQ LabVIEW uses the existing configuration, which improves performance. It can be used to optimize operation when you execute this VI in a loop.</p>

KI Write to Digital Port

Writes a digital pattern to a digital port. If an error occurs, a dialog box appears, giving you the error information.

NOTE *When you call this VI on a digital I/O port that is part of an 8255 PPI when your iteration terminal is left at 0, the 8255 PPI goes through a configuration phase, where all the ports within the same PPI chip get reset to logic low, regardless of the data direction. The data direction on other ports, however, is maintained. To avoid this effect, connect a value other than 0 to the iteration terminal once you have configured the desired ports.*

Table D-26
KI Write to Digital Port







	<p>device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.</p>
	<p>sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.</p>

Table D-26 (continued)
KI Write to Digital Port

	<p>digital channel: is the port number to write.</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-16-16: 0</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-48: 0: P1A, 1: P1B, 2: P1C Lower, 3: P1C Upper 4: P2A, 5: P2B, 6: P2C Lower, 7: P2C Upper</p> <p>KPXI-RDI-8-16: 0</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-32-80M: 1 (aux. output port)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-32-32: 0 (DO) or 1 (LED)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-64-0: 0 (LED)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-0-64: 0 (DO Low), 1 (DO High)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-0-64: 0 (DO Low), 1 (DO High), 2 (LED)</p> <p>KPXI-DAQ series devices series: 0: P1A, 1: P1B, 2: P1C Lower, 3: P1C Upper</p>
	<p>pattern: is the bit pattern writes to the digital port.</p>
	<p>port width: is the total width or the number of lines of the port in bits. For example, you can combine two 4-bit ports into an 8-bit port on a KPXI-DIO-48 device by setting port width to 8. If you are using channel names, port width is not needed and is ignored.</p>
	<p>iteration: When iteration is 0 (default), KIDAQ LabVIEW re-configures the port. If iteration is greater than zero, KIDAQ LabVIEW uses the existing configuration, which improves performance. It can be used to optimize operation when you execute this VI in a loop.</p>

Intermediate Digital I/O VIs

KI DIO Clear

This VI stops a digital input or output acquisition. Before beginning a new acquisition, you must call the KI DIO Config VI.

NOTE This VI is not supported for KPXI-DAQ series devices.

Table D-27
KI DIO Clear











	<p>taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.</p>	
	<p>error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.</p>	
		<p>status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.</p>
		<p>code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.</p>

Table D-27 (continued)

KI DIO Clear

		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
		taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i> .
		error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI DIO Config

Configures a buffered digital I/O operation, including configuring the hardware and allocating a buffer. The VI only applies to KPXI-DIO-32-80M devices.

NOTE This VI is not supported for KPXI-DAQ series devices.

Table D-28

KI DIO Config








		device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
		sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
		port list: Specifies the set of digital ports, each of which is 8, 16 or 32 lines wide. The valid ports are as follows: KPXI-DIO-32-80M 0 (digital output port), 2 (digital input port)
		port width: is the total width or the number of lines of the port in bits. port width is only valid for KPXI-DIO-32-80M which supports 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit of data acquisition
		group direction: sets the direction for the group. 0: Do not change the group direction setting (default input). 1: Input (default setting). 2: Output.
		error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.

Table D-28 (continued)
KI DIO Config























		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
		number of scans/ updates: specifies how much memory to allocate for the buffer. The default input for number of scans/updates is -1, which means KIDAQ LabVIEW leaves the current setting for number of scans/updates unchanged. The default setting for number of scans/updates is 1000.
		group: is the number the VI assigns to the set of ports, ranging from 0 to 15. The default input and setting for group is 0.
		handshaking mode parameters: affects the handshaking operation of KPXI-DIO-32-80M devices.
		signal mode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
		edge mode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
		request polarity: specifies active high or low handshaking request signals. 0: Do not change the request polarity setting (default input). 1: Active low requests (default setting). 2: Active high requests.
		acknowledge polarity: specifies active high or low handshaking acknowledge signals. 0: Do not change the acknowledge polarity setting (default input). 1: Active low acknowledges (default setting). 2: Active high acknowledges.
		acknowledge modify mode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
		acknowledge modify amount: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored
		hardware double-buffer mode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
		terminator: is TRUE if output port terminator is on and is FALSE if output port terminator is off. Terminator affects only KPXI-DIO-32-80M.
		burst handshaking enable: is TRUE if burst handshaking mode is enabled and is FALSE if burst handshaking mode is disabled. burst handshaking enable affects only KPXI-DIO-32-80M.
		fifo control: controls the DO FIFO. This parameter is only valid for KPXI-DIO-32-80M.

Table D-28 (continued)

KI DIO Config

	fifo wait enable: TRUE: delay output data until FIFO is not almost empty FALSE: digital output does not wait for FIFO is not almost empty.
	threshold: Is the programmable almost empty threshold of both PORTB FIFO and PORTA FIFO (if output port width is 32).
	taskID: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI DIO Read

Reads data from the internal buffer and returns the data read in pattern.

KI DIO Read is a polymorphic VI that you can configure to output the following kinds of data:

- U8 Array (with port width 8)
- U16 Array (with port width 16)
- U32 Array (with port width 32)

NOTE This VI is not supported for KPXI-DAQ series devices.

Table D-29

KI DIO Read






















	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	number of scans to read: is the number of scans to retrieve from buffer. This parameter defaults to -1, which means leaving the number of scans to read setting unchanged. The default setting is equal to the size of the buffer, which you set by KI DIO Config VI. If number of scans to read is 0, you can check the scan backlog to determine how many scans have accumulated. The VI waits until the data is available or the time limit expires.
	read location: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored. The starting point for the read is the position where the read mark points to. Initially, the read mark points to the beginning of the acquisition buffer. As you retrieve data from the buffer using this VI, the read mark is incremented to point to the next block of data to be read.
	read offset: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.

Table D-29 (continued)
KI DIO Read

		read mode: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.	
		Status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		Source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	time limit in sec: timeout for data read. The default input is -1.0, which means KIDAQ LabVIEW calculates a time limit based on the value of number of scans to read and the scan rate. If the scan rate is unknown, the VI uses 1 second as the time limit. The resolution of the timeout clock is about 55 ms.	
	taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i> .	
 or  or 	port data: is a 1D array containing the digital data that the VI obtained from the internal buffer. Each element in this array is an 8-bit, 16-bit or 32-bit unsigned integer that represents a single port data.	
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.	
		Status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		Source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	scan backlog: is the amount of data in the buffer that remains unread after this VI completes.	
	number read: is the number of scans returned.	
	retrieval complete: is TRUE when the total number of the scans you specified in the KI DIO Start VI has been read.	

KI DIO Start

Starts a buffered digital I/O operation.

NOTE This VI is not supported for KPXI-DAQ series devices.

Table D-30

KI DIO Start

















	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	number of scans /updates to acquire or generate: is the total number of scans to acquire or generate. With the default input -1, the device acquires or generates exactly one buffer of data. The buffer size input to the KI DIO Config VI determines the size of the buffer. If number of scans/updates to acquire or generate is 0, the device acquires or generates data continuously until you stop the operation.
	trigger type: specifies the type of trigger. 0: Do not change (default input). 1: Start trigger. KIDAQ LabVIEW waits trigger signal to start DIO operation.
	trigger mode: sets the trigger on or off. 0: Do not change (default input). 1: Off (default setting). 2: On.
	trigger condition: specifies when the digital operation triggers. 0: Do not change (default input). 1: Trigger on rising edge (default setting). 2: Trigger on falling edge.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	handshake source: determines the source of the conditions that perform a data transfer. 0: Do not change the handshake source setting (default input). 1: Internal clock. 2: I/O connector (default setting). When handshake source is 1, the clock frequency control determines the clock rate. When handshake source is 2, you must connect the handshake signal to the proper line on the I/O connector.
	clock frequency: is the rate to which you want to handshake the data. This parameter is expressed in scans/s or updates/s. This parameter defaults to -1.0. The default setting is undefined.
	taskID out: has the same value as taskID in .

Table D-30 (continued)
KI DIO Start

	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.	
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI DIO Write

Writes digital output data to the internal transfer buffer. You can call the KI DIO Write VI after the transfer begins to retrieve the output status information.

NOTE This VI is not supported for KPXI-DAQ series devices.

Table D-31
KI DIO Write




















	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.	
 or  or 	digital data: is a 1D array containing digital output data. Each element in this array is an 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit unsigned integer that represents a single port data. If you call this VI with an empty array, you can examine buffer iterations and generation complete to retrieve the output progressing information.	
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.	
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	time limit in sec: timeout for data write. The default input is -1.0, which means KIDAQ LabVIEW calculates a time limit based on the value of number of updates and the scan rate. If the scan rate is unknown, the VI uses 1 second as the time limit. The resolution of the timeout clock is about 55 ms.	
	write location: Determines where the write begins. Contains the following parameters.	

Table D-31 (continued)

KI DIO Write

		write offset: The VI adds the value of write offset to the write mark to determine where the write begins. The default input is -1, which means leaving the write offset setting unchanged. This parameter defaults to a setting of 0.
		write mode: Setting write mode to 2 moves the write mark to the beginning of the buffer before the VI adds write offset to the write mark. 0: Do not change the write mode setting (default input). 1: Write at the write mark plus the write offset (default setting). 2: Write at the beginning of the buffer plus the write offset.
	taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i> .	
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.	
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	buffer iterations: indicates the current number of complete iterations of the buffer.	
	generation complete: is TRUE when the number of updates to generate has finished.	

Advanced Digital I/O VIs

KI DIO Port Config

Configures a digital channel. You can use the task ID that this VI returns only in digital port VIs.

Table D-32

KI DIO Port Config
















	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	<p>digital channel: is the port number to write.</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-16-16: 0</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-48: 0: P1A, 1: P1B, 2: P1C Lower, 3: P1C Upper 4: P2A, 5: P2B, 6: P2C Lower, 7: P2C Upper</p> <p>KPXI-RDI-8-16: 0</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-32-80M: 1 (auxiliary output port)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-32-32: 0 (DO) or 1 (LED)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-64-0: 0 (LED)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-0-64: 0 (DO Low), 1 (DO High)</p> <p>KPXI-DIO-0-64: 0 (DO Low), 1 (DO High), 2 (LED)</p> <p>KPXI-DAQ series devices: 0: P1A, 1: P1B, 2: P1C Lower, 3: P1C Upper</p>
	port width: is the total width or the number of lines of the port in bits. port width is only valid for KPXI-DIO-32-80M which supports 8-bit, 16-bit and 32-bit of data acquisition
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	line direction map: specifies the direction of each line in the port. If a bit is 0 in the line map, the line is an input line. If a bit is 1, the line is an output line. Set line direction map to -1 to make all the lines in a port output lines. Set line direction map to 0 to make all the lines in a port input lines. Port C (e.g. P1C, P2C, etc.) are the only ports on which you can configure lines for different directions. The least significant bit in the line map corresponds to line 0 in the port. The line direction map parameter defaults to 0.
	wired OR map: is not used and ignored.

Table D-32 (continued)
KI DIO Port Config

	taskID out: uniquely identifies the digital group. Use this value as the task ID to refer to this group in subsequent digital port VIs.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

Counter VIs

Six Counter VIs are contained in the Counter palette.

Easy Counter VIs

KI Count Events or Time

Configures one or two counters to count external events. An external event is a high or low signal transition on the specified **GPTCn_SRC** pin of the counter.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO series devices.

Table D-33
KI Count Events or Time












	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is an array of strings that specifies the counter(s) the VI controls.
	counter size: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	start/restart: is TRUE to configure and start the counter(s).
	stop: is TRUE to stop the counter(s).
	source edge: is the edge of the counter clock signal. 0: Count on low to high transition. 1: Count on high to low transition.

Table D-33 (continued)
KI Count Events or Time

	count: is the value of the counter at the time it is read. If there are two counters assigned to the task ID, the value of the higher order counter is multiplied by 10000 hex, shifting it to the left 16 bits. The higher order counter is then added to the value of the lower counter.
	seconds till overflow: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	seconds since last call: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	seconds since start: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.

KI Generate Delayed Pulse

Configures and starts a counter to generate a single pulse with the specified delay and pulse-width on the counter **GPTCn_OUT** pin. A single pulse consists of a delay phase (phase 1), followed by a pulse phase (phase 2), and then returns to the phase 1 level.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO series devices.

Table D-34
KI Generate Delayed Pulse







	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is an array of strings that specifies the counter(s) the VI controls.
	pulse delays (s or cycles): is the desired duration of the first phase of the pulse, phase 1. The unit is seconds if timebase source is 0 (internal) and cycles if timebase source is 1 (external). If pulse delay is 0.0 and timebase source is 0, the VI selects a minimum delay of three cycles of the timebase used.
	pulse-width (s or cycles): is the desired duration of the second phase of the pulse, phase 2. The unit is seconds if timebase source is 0 (internal) and cycles if timebase source is 1 (external). If pulse-width is 0.0 and timebase source is 0, the VI selects a minimum width of three cycles of the timebase used.
	timebase source: is the clock source. Timebase source is 0 to use an internal signal and 1 to use an external signal for the timebase.

Table D-34 (continued)

KI Generate Delayed Pulse

U16	<p>gate mode: specifies how the counter GPTCn_GATE signal is used.</p> <p>0: Ungated/software start: ignore the gate source and start when the VI is called (default).</p> <p>1: Count while the gate signal is TTL high.</p> <p>2: Count while the gate signal is TTL low.</p> <p>3: Start counting on the rising edge of the TTL gate signal.</p> <p>4: Start counting on the falling edge of the TTL gate signal.</p> <p>5: Restart counting on each rising edge of the TTL gate signal.</p> <p>6: Restart counting on each falling edge of the TTL gate signal.</p> <p>Use gate mode 3 or 4 to generate one delayed pulse on the first gate edge after starting. Use gate mode 5 or 6 to generate a delayed pulse for each gate edge (i.e., retriggerable one-shot behavior).</p>
U16	<p>pulse polarity: is the polarity of the second phase (phase 2) of the pulse.</p> <p>0: High pulse: phase 1 (the delay) is a low TTL level and phase 2 is a high level (default).</p> <p>1: Low pulse: phase 1 is a high TTL level and phase 2 is a low level.</p>
U32	<p>taskID of counter out: is the task ID of the specified counter, which generates the delayed pulse.</p>
DBL	<p>actual delay (s or cycles): is the achieved delay. It may differ from the desired delay because the hardware has limited resolution and range.</p>
	<p>actual width (s or cycles): is the achieved pulse-width. It may differ from the desired width because the hardware has limited resolution and range.</p>

KI Generate Pulse-Train

Configures the specified counter to generate a continuous pulse-train on the GPTCn_OUT pin. The signal has the prescribed frequency, duty cycle, and polarity. Each cycle of the pulse-train consist of a delay phase (phase 1) followed by a pulse phase (phase 2).

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley DIO series devices.






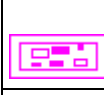




Table D-35

KI Generate Pulse-Train

I16	<p>device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.</p>
U16	<p>sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.</p>
[abc]	<p>counter: is an array of strings that specifies the counter(s) the VI controls.</p>
I32	<p>number of pulses: is the number of pulses you want in the pulse-train. If the value is 0 (default), the VI generates a continuous pulse-train.</p>
DBL	<p>frequency: (Hz) is the desired repetition rate of the pulse-train.</p>
	<p>duty cycle: is the desired ratio of the durations of phase 2 (phase two) of the pulse to the period of one cycle (1/frequency); default is 0.5. If duty cycle is 0.0 or 1.0, the VI computes the closest achievable duty cycle using a minimum period of three timebase cycles. A duty cycle very close to 0.0 or 1.0 may not be possible.</p>

Table D-35 (continued)

KI Generate Pulse-Train

	timebase: is the frequency of the clock. If the value of timebase is 0 or 10000000, internal signal is used; otherwise, an external signal is used.
	gate mode: specifies how the counter <i>GPTCn_GATE</i> signal is used. 0: ungated/software start: ignore the gate source and start when the VI is called. (default). 1: Count while the gate signal is TTL high. 2: Count while the gate signal is TTL low. 3: start (continuous) pulse-train on the rising edge of the TTL gate signal. 4: start (continuous) pulse-train on the falling edge of the TTL gate signal. If number of pulses is 0 (continuous pulse-train), gate mode 3 or 4 generates one pulse per gate edge, which is the behavior of a retriggeable one shot. If number of pulses –1, gate mode 3 or 4 generates a continuous pulse-train.
	pulse polarity: is the polarity of the second phase (phase 2) of the pulse. 0: High pulse: phase 1 (the delay) is a low TTL level and phase 2 is a high level (default). 1: Low pulse: phase 1 is a high TTL level and phase 2 is a low level.
	taskID of counter out: is the task ID of the specified counter, which generates the pulse train.
	taskID of counter -1 out: this output is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	actual parameters out: is a cluster of lesser parameters. These parameters may differ from the desired parameters because the hardware has limited resolution and range.
	frequency: (Hz) is the achieved frequency.
	duty cycle: is the achieved duty cycled.
	pulse delay: is the achieved minimum delay to the gating pulse.
	pulse-width: is the achieved width of the gating pulse.

KI Measure Pulse-Width or Period

Measures the pulse-width (length of time a signal is high or low) or period (length of time between adjacent rising or falling edges) of a TTL signal connected to the counter *GPTCn_GATE* pin. The method used gates an internal timebase clock with the signal being measured. This VI is useful in measuring the period or frequency (1/period) of relatively low frequency signals, when many timebase cycles occur during the gate.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-36

KI Measure Pulse-Width or Period












	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
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Table D-36 (continued)

KI Measure Pulse-Width or Period

	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is an array of strings that specifies the counter(s) the VI controls.
	type of measurement: identifies the type of pulse-width or period measurement to make. The following illustration demonstrates the various values for type of measurement. 0: Measure high pulse-width from rising to falling edge. 1: Measure low pulse-width from falling to rising edge. 2: Measure period between adjacent rising edges. (default) 3: Measure period between adjacent falling edges
	timebase: is the frequency of the clock. If the value of timebase is 0 or 10000000, internal signal is used; otherwise, an external signal is used.
	pulse-width/period (s) out: is the measured pulse-width or period; it equals count/timebase and may be valid or invalid.
	time limit in sec: is the period to wait for a valid measurement. If time limit is -1.0 (default), the time limit is set to five seconds or four times the range of the counter at the selected timebase ($4 \times 65,536 / \text{timebase}$) in seconds.
	valid?: is TRUE if counter has not underflowed (if count ?4) or overflowed.
	count: is the value of the counter at the time it is read. For best accuracy, choose a timebase frequency that maximizes the count without overflowing it. If there are two counters assigned to the task ID, the value of the higher order counter is multiplied by 10000 hex, shifting it to the left 16 bits. The higher order counter is then added to the value of the lower counter.
	counter overflow?: is TRUE if counter reaches TC. Overflow does not produce an error.
	timeout: is TRUE if a valid reading is not within the prescribed or computed time limit. The timeout parameter does not produce an error.

Intermediate Counter VIs**KI Continuous Pulse Generator Config**

Configures a counter to generate a continuous TTL pulse-train on its GPTCn_OUT pin.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO series devices.

Table D-37

KI Continuous Pulse Generator Config


	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
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Table D-37 (continued)
KI Continuous Pulse Generator Config



















	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is the counter this VI controls.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	frequency: (Hz) is the desired repetition rate of the pulse-train.
	duty cycle: is the desired ratio of the durations of phase 2 (phase two) of the pulse to the period of one cycle (1/frequency); default is 0.5. If duty cycle is 0.0 or 1.0, the VI computes the closest achievable duty cycle using a minimum period of three timebase cycles. A duty cycle very close to 0.0 or 1.0 may not be possible.
	timebase: is the frequency of the clock. If the value of timebase is 0 or 10000000 (10MHz), internal signal is used; otherwise, an external signal is used.
	gate mode: specifies how the counter <i>GPTCn_GATE</i> signal is used. 0: Ungated/software start: ignore the gate source and start when Counter Start VI is called (default). 1: Count while the gate signal is TTL high after the Counter Start VI is called. 2: Count while the gate signal is TTL low after the Counter Start VI is called. 3: Start counting on the rising edge of the TTL gate signal after the Counter Start VI is called. 4: Start counting on the falling edge of the TTL gate signal after the Counter Start VI is called. If gate mode is 3 or 4, the counter generates a single pulse on each edge.
	pulse polarity: is the polarity of the second phase (phase 2) of the pulse. 0: High pulse: phase 1 (the delay) is a low TTL level and phase 2 is a high level (default). 1: Low pulse: phase 1 is a high TTL level and phase 2 is a low level.
	taskID: is the task ID of the specified counter, which generates the pulse train.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.

Table D-37 (continued)

KI Continuous Pulse Generator Config

		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
		actual frequency: (Hz) is the achieved frequency. It may differ from the desired frequency because the hardware has limited resolution and range.
		actual duty cycle: is the achieved duty cycled. It may differ from the desired duty cycle because the hardware has limited resolution and range.

KI Counter Divider Config

Configures the specified counter to divide a signal on the counter GP_TC_CLK pin or on an internal timebase signal using a count value called the timebase divisor. The result is that the signal on the counter GP_TC_OUT pin is equal to the frequency of the input signal/timebase divisor.

This VI is not supported for Keithley KDAQ series devices.

Table D-38

KI Counter Divider Config




















	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is the counter this VI controls.
	gate mode: specifies how the signal on the counter's GATE pin is used. 0: Ungated/software start: ignore the gate source and start when KI Counter Start VI is called (default). 1: Count while the gate signal is TTL high after the KI Counter Start VI is called.
	source edge: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	output: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	updown source: specifies how the signal on the counter's UPDN pin is used. 0: software control: ignore the UPDN source and control by updownctrl (default). 1: hardware control.
	updown control: specifies the specified counter to count down or count up if updown source is configured to be software control. 0: count down (default). 1: count up.

Table D-38 (continued)
KI Counter Divider Config

	timebase: (Hz) is set to the frequency of the internal signal whose cycles are counted, or is set to <=0.0 (default) to count the rising edges of the signal on the counter GP_TC_CLK pin.
	timebase divisor: is the count down or divide value. For example, if the input frequency is 24000000 Hz, timebase divisor is 240000, and the output is pulsed, the frequency of the counter's GP_TC_OUT signal is 100 Hz.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	taskID: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI Counter Read

Reads the counter or counters identified by task ID.

NOTE This VI is designed to read general purpose counter of Keithley KDAQ series devices.

Table D-39
KI Counter Read














	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.

Table D-39 (continued)

KI Counter Read

	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	counter list: is the set of counters to read. Use this array only to read a subset of counters identified by task ID; otherwise, leave it empty. This input is only valid for KPXI-DAQ series devices.
	taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID</i> in.
	count: is the value of the counter at the time it is read. If there are two counters assigned to the task ID, the value of the higher order counter is shifted to 16 bits to scale it, and then it is added to the value of the lower counter.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	Status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	Code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	Source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	overflow: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.

KI Counter Start

Starts the counters identified by task ID. This applies only to Keithley KDAQ series devices.

Table D-40

KI Counter Start












	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	Status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	Code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.

Table D-40 (continued)
KI Counter Start

	Source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	counter list: is the set of counters to read. Use this array only to read a subset of counters identified by task ID; otherwise, leave it empty. This input is only valid for Keithley KDAQ series devices.
	taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID</i> in.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	Status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	Code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	Source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI Counter Stop

Stops a count operation immediately or conditionally on an input error. This applies only to Keithley KDAQ series devices.

Table D-41
KI Counter Stop












	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	Status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	Code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	Source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	stop when: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.

Table D-41 (continued)

KI Counter Stop

	taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i> .
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	Status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	Code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI Delayed Pulse Generator Config

Configures a counter to generate a single pulse with the specified delay and pulse-width on the counter GPTCn_OUT pin.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-42

KI Delayed Pulse Generator Config




















	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is an array of strings that specifies the counter(s) the VI controls.
	pulse delays (s or cycles): is the desired duration of the first phase of the pulse, phase 1. The unit is seconds if timebase source is 0 (internal) and cycles if timebase source is 1 (external). If pulse delay is 0.0 and timebase source is 0, the VI selects a minimum delay of three cycles of the timebase used.
	pulse-width (s or cycles): is the desired duration of the second phase of the pulse, phase 2. The unit is seconds if timebase source is 0 (internal) and cycles if timebase source is 1 (external). If pulse-width is 0.0 and timebase source is 0, the VI selects a minimum width of three cycles of the timebase used.
	timebase source: is the clock source. Timebase source is 0 to use an internal signal and 1 to use an external signal (from <i>GPTCn_SRC</i> pin) for the timebase.

Table D-42 (continued)
KI Delayed Pulse Generator Config

	<p>gate mode: specifies how the counter <i>GPTCn_GATE</i> signal is used.</p> <p>0: Ungated/software start: ignore the gate source and start when Counter Start VI is called (default)..</p> <p>1: Count while the gate signal is TTL high after the Counter Start VI is called.</p> <p>2: Count while the gate signal is TTL low after the Counter Start VI is called.</p> <p>3: Start counting on the rising edge of the TTL gate signal after the Counter Start VI is called.</p> <p>4: Start counting on the falling edge of the TTL gate signal after the Counter Start VI is called.</p> <p>Use gate mode 3 or 4 to generate one delayed pulse on the first gate edge after starting.</p>
	<p>pulse polarity: is the polarity of the second phase (phase 2) of the pulse.</p> <p>0: High pulse: phase 1 (the delay) is a low TTL level and phase 2 is a high level (default).</p> <p>1: Low pulse: phase 1 is a high TTL level and phase 2 is a low level.</p>
	<p>error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.</p>
	<p>status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.</p>
	<p>code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.</p>
	<p>source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.</p>
	<p>taskID: identifies the group and the I/O operation.</p>
	<p>error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.</p>
	<p>status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.</p>
	<p>code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.</p>
	<p>source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.</p>
	<p>actual delay (s or cycles): is the achieved delay. It may differ from the desired delay because the hardware has limited resolution and range.</p>
	<p>actual width (s or cycles): is the achieved pulse-width. It may differ from the desired width because the hardware has limited resolution and range.</p>

KI Down Counter or Divider Config

Configures the specified counter to count down or divide a signal on the counter **GPTCn_SRC** pin or on an internal timebase signal using a count value called the timebase divisor. The result is that the signal on the counter GPTCn_OUT pin is equal to the frequency of the input signal/timebase divisor.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-43

KI Down Counter or Divider Config


















	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is an array of strings that specifies the counter(s) the VI controls.
	timebase: (Hz) is set to the frequency of the internal signal whose cycles are counted, or is set to <=0.0 (default) to count the rising edges of the signal on the counter GPTCn_SRC pin.
	timebase divisor: is the count down or divide value. For example, if the input frequency is 10000000 Hz, timebase divisor is 100000, and the output is pulsed, the frequency of the counter's GPTCn_OUT signal is 100 Hz.
	gate mode: specifies how the counter GPTCn_GATE signal is used. 0: Ungated/software start: ignore the gate source and start when Counter Start VI is called (default). 1: Count while the gate signal is TTL high after the Counter Start VI is called. 2: Count while the gate signal is TTL low after the Counter Start VI is called. 3: Start counting on the rising edge of the TTL gate signal after the Counter Start VI is called. 4: Start counting on the falling edge of the TTL gate signal after the Counter Start VI is called.
	source edge: is the edge of the counter clock signal. 0: Count on low to high transition. 1: Count on high to low transition.
	output: is the behavior of the output signal when counter reaches TC. 0: High pulse lasting one cycle of the source or timebase signal (default). 1: Low pulse lasting one cycle of the source or timebase signal. 2: High toggle lasting until the next TC. 3: Low toggle lasting until the next TC. The effect of output modes 0 and 1 is to divide-down the source of timebase frequency by the timebase divisor. The effect of output modes 2 and 3 is to divide the frequency by twice the timebase divisor.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.

Table D-43 (continued)
KI Down Counter or Divider Config

		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
		taskID: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
		error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI Event or Time Counter Config

Configures one or two counters to count external events. An external event is a high or low signal transition on the specified **GPTCn_SRC** pin of the counter.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-44
KI Event or Time Counter Config













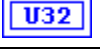




	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is an array of strings that specifies the counter(s) the VI controls.
	count limit: this input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	<p>gate mode: specifies how the counter GPTCn_GATE signal is used.</p> <p>0: Ungated/software start: ignore the gate source and start when Counter Start VI is called (default)..</p> <p>1: Count while the gate signal is TTL high after the Counter Start VI is called.</p> <p>2: Count while the gate signal is TTL low after the Counter Start VI is called.</p> <p>3: Start counting on the rising edge of the TTL gate signal after the Counter Start VI is called.</p> <p>4: Start counting on the falling edge of the TTL gate signal after the Counter Start VI is called.</p>
	counter size: is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.

Table D-44 (continued)

KI Event or Time Counter Config

	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.	
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	source edge: is the edge of the counter clock signal. 0: Count on low to high transition. 1: Count on high to low transition.	
	event source/timebase: (Hz) is set to the frequency of the internal signal whose cycles are counted, or is set to ≤ 0.0 (default) to count the rising edges of the signal on the counter <i>GPTCn_SRC</i> pin.	
	taskID: identifies the group and the I/O operation.	
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.	
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.















KI Pulse-Width or Period Measurement Config

Configures the specified counter to measure the pulse-width or period of a TTL signal connected to its *GPTCn_GATE* pin.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-45

KI Pulse-Width or Period Measurement Config

	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is an array of strings that specifies the counter(s) the VI controls.
	timebase: (Hz) is set to the frequency of the internal signal whose cycles are counted, or is set to <=0.0 (default) to count the rising edges of the signal on the counter <i>GPTCn_SRC</i> pin.
	type of measurement: identifies the type of pulse-width or period measurement to make. The following illustration demonstrates the various values for type of measurement. 0: Measure high pulse-width from rising to falling edge. 1: Measure low pulse-width from falling to rising edge. 2: Measure period between adjacent rising edges. (default) 3: Measure period between adjacent falling edges
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	taskID: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

KI UpDown Counter Config

Configures one counter to count edges in the signal on the specified counter's SOURCE pin or the number of cycles of a specified internal timebase signal.

Table D-46

KI UpDown Counter Config




















	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is the counter this VI controls.
	gate mode: specifies how the signal on the counter's GATE pin is used. 0: Ungated/software start: ignore the gate source and start when Counter Start VI is called (default). 1: Count while the gate signal is TTL high after the KI Counter Start VI is called.
	source edge: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	output: This input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	updown source: specifies how the signal on the counter's UPDN pin is used. 0: software control: ignore the UPDN source and control by updown control (default). 1: hardware control.
	updown control: specifies the specified counter to count down or count up if updown source is configured to be software control. 0: count down (default). 1: count up.
	timebase: (Hz) is set to the frequency of the internal signal whose cycles are counted, or is set to <=0.0 (default) to count the rising edges of the signal on the counter SOURCE pin.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	count: is the count value.
	taskID: identifies the group and the I/O operation.

Table D-46 (continued)
KI UpDown Counter Config

	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.	
		status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
		code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
		source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

Advanced Counter VIs

KI ICTR Control

This VI control counters on the Keithley Instruments PXI devices that use 82C54 chip. Control operations include starting, stopping, and setting the state of active acquisitions.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDAQ series devices.

Table D-47
KI ICTR Control





	device: Number of the device (beginning from 1). The utility Device Browser can be used to get the information of current device configuration.
	sub type: is the sub-type of the device you assigned to the Keithley Instruments PXI device during configuration.
	counter: is the counter this VI controls. KPXI-DIO-48: 0, 1 or 2
	control code: 0: Setup mode 0 – Toggle output from low to high on TC (default). 1: Setup mode 1 – Programmable one-shot. 2: Setup mode 2 – Rate generator. 3: Setup mode 3 – Square wave rate demerara. 4: Setup mode 4 – Software-triggered strobe. 5: Setup mode 5 – Hardware-triggered strobe. 6: Read. 7: Reset.

Table D-47 (continued)

KI ICTR Control

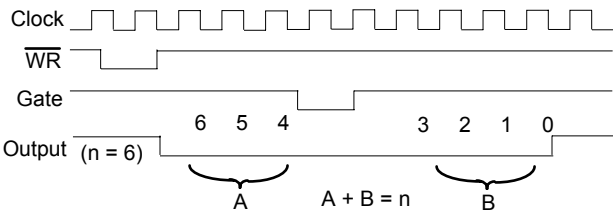
U16	<p>count: is the period between output pulses. If control code is 0, 1, 4, or 5, count can be 0 through 65,535 in binary counter operation and 0 through 9,999 in binary-coded decimal (BCD) counter operation. If control code is 2 or 3, count can be 2 through 65,535 and 0 in binary counter operation and 2 through 9,999 and 0 in BCD counter operation.</p> <p>Setup mode 0: Toggle output from low to high on terminal count. In this mode, as shown in the figure below, the output goes low after the mode set operation, and the counter begins to count down while the gate input is high. When terminal count is reached, the output goes high and remains high until the selected counter is set to a different mode.</p> 
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Table D-47 (continued)
KI ICTR Control

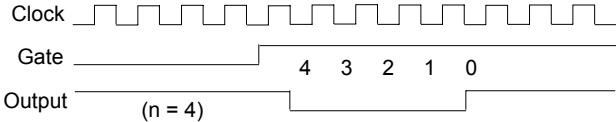
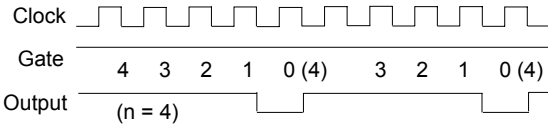
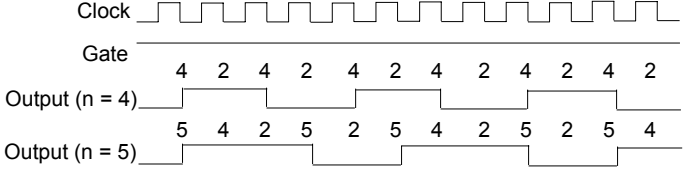
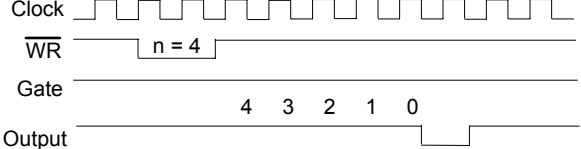
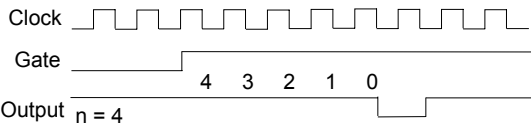














	<p>count: (continued)</p> <p>Setup mode 1: Programmable one-shot In this mode, as shown in the figure below, the Output goes low following the rising edge of Gate input and the falling edge of the clock. The Output and goes high on terminal count.</p>  <p>Setup mode 2: Rate generator In this mode, the output goes low for one period of the clock input. count indicates the period from one output pulse to the next.</p>  <p>Setup mode 3: Square wave rate generator In this mode, the output stays high for one half of the count clock pulses and stays low for the other half.</p>  <p>Setup mode 4: Software-triggered strobe In this mode, the output is initially high, and the counter begins to count down while the gate input is high. On terminal count, the output goes low for one clock pulse, then goes high again. The following diagram shows the SOFT_TRIG mode timing diagram.</p>  <p>Setup mode 5: Hardware-triggered strobe This mode is similar to Setup mode 4 except that the gate input is used as a trigger to start counting. The following diagram shows the HARD_TRIG mode timing diagram.</p> 
	<p>output state: is only valid when control code is 7 (reset). 0: Low (default input). 1: High.</p>

Table D-47 (continued)

KI ICTR Control

	binary or bcd: controls whether the counter operates as a 16-bit binary counter or as a 4-decade BCD counter. 0: <i>BinBcd</i> . 1: 16-bit binary counter (default input)
	Keithley Instruments PXI extensions: additional features for Keithley Instruments PXI devices.
	clock source: defines the clock source for the timer/counter. 0: ECK1 (default input) 1: COUT n-1 2: CK1 3: COUT 10
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	read value: When you set control code to 6 (read), read value returns the value the VI read from the counter.
	taskID: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i> .
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

Calibration and Configuration VIs

Calibration VIs

KI KPXI-DAQ series devices and Digitizer Series Calibrate

Use this VI to calibrate KPXI-DAQ series devices and Digitizer Series device and to select a set of calibration constants to be used by KIDAQ LabVIEW.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO devices.

Table D-48

KI KPXI-DAQ series devices and Digitizer Series Calibrate














	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	Source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	operation: determines the operation the VI performs. 0: No change (default input). 1: Set default load area (default setting). 2: Self-calibrate. Setting the default load area, or value 1, does not perform a calibration; it sets the default load area to the area specified by calibration constants. Self-calibrate, or value 2, performs a calibration using the internal voltage reference.
	calibration constants: specifies which set of calibration constants KIDAQ LabVIEW uses. 0: No change (default input). 1: Factory EEPROM area, i.e. Bank 0 (default setting). 2: EEPROM Bank 0 area. 3: EEPROM Bank 1 area. 4: EEPROM Bank 2 area. 5: EEPROM Bank 3 area.
	reference voltage: this input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.
	taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i> .
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.

Table D-48 (continued)

KI KPXI-DAQ series devices and Digitizer Series Calibrate

	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

Other Calibration and Configuration VIs**KI Route Signal**

Use this VI to route an internal signal to the specified I/O connector or SSI bus line, or to enable clock sharing through the SSI bus clock line.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO devices.

Table D-49

KI Route Signal















	taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.
	error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	<p>signal name: allows you to select the SSI line. The valid signal name for KPXI-DAQ series devices are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 : Do not change signal name (default input). 1 : AI conversion. 2 : AO update. 3 : AI trigger. 4 : AO trigger. 19 : SSI Clock. <p>The valid signal names for KPXI-AI-2-65M are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 : Do not change signal name (default input). 3 : AI trigger. 19 : SSI Clock.
	signal name line number: this input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.

Table D-49 (continued)

KI Route Signal

	<p>signal source: is the signal that KIDAQ LabVIEW routes to the location designated in signal name. There is only one valid signal source for most signal names. The valid signal source for KPXI-DAQ series devices are the following: 0 : Do not change signal source (default input). 1 : None (default setting). 2 : AI Start Trigger. 3 : AI Stop Trigger. 4 : AI Convert. 7 : AO Update. 8 : AO Start Trigger. 21 : Board Clock The valid signal sources for KPXI-AI-2-65M devices are the following: 0 : Do not change signal source (default input). 1 : None (default setting). 2 : AI Start Trigger. 3 : AI Stop Trigger. 21 : Board Clock</p>
	<p>signal source line number: this input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.</p>
	<p>taskID out: has the same value as <i>taskID in</i>.</p>
	<p>error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.</p>
	<p>status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.</p>
	<p>code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.</p>
	<p>Source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.</p>

KI SSI Control

Connects or disconnects trigger and timing signals between DAQ devices along the Real-Time System Integration (SSI) bus.

NOTE This VI is not supported for Keithley KDIO Series devices.

Table D-50

KI SSI Control









	<p>taskID in: identifies the group and the I/O operation.</p>
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Table D-50 (continued)

KI SSI Control

	<p>board signal: allows you to select the SSI line. The valid signal name for KPXI-DAQ series devices are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 : AI conversion. 1 : AO update. 2 : AI trigger. 3 : AO trigger. 4 : Board Clock. 5 : AI Start <p>The valid signal name for KPXI-AI-2-65M are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 : AI trigger. 4 : Board Clock.
	<p>trigger line: this input is not used by Keithley Instruments PXI devices and is ignored.</p>
	<p>direction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 : The board transmits the signal to the bus.
	<p>control code:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 : Do not change the control code setting (default input). 1 : Clear. 2 : Connect (default input). 3 : Disconnect. 4 : Construct the trigger line usemap only.
	<p>device out: has the same value as device.</p>
	<p>status: This input is not used by KPXI-DAQ series devices and is ignored.</p>
	<p>trigger line usemap: provides a list of free and busy SSI trigger lines. If trigger line <i>i</i> is not busy, trigger line usemap[i] shows a value of 0. If trigger line <i>i</i> is busy, the VI sets trigger line usemap[i] to the device number of the device driving the line. Making only a receive connection to trigger line <i>i</i> does not set the [<i>i</i>]th element of trigger line usemap.</p>

Service VIs

KI Error Handler

The KI Error Handler VI explains a non-zero error codes and shows dialog box with information about error. An error code equaling 0 (zero) means no error occurred.

Table D-51

KI Error Handler







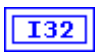

	<p>error in (no error): describes error conditions occurring before the VI executes. If an error has already occurred, the VI returns the value of the error in cluster in error out.</p>
	<p>status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.</p>

Table D-51 (continued)

KI Error Handler

	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.
	error out: contains error information. If the error in cluster indicated an error, the error out cluster contains the same information. Otherwise, error out describes the error status of this VI.
	status: is TRUE if an error occurred. If status is TRUE, the VI does not perform any operations.
	code: is the error code number identifying an error. A value of 0 means no error, a negative value means a fatal error, and a positive value is a warning. Refer to Table D-52 for a code description.
	source: identifies where an error occurred. The source string is usually the name of the VI that produced the error.

Error Codes

The Error Codes for KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs are contained in [Table D-52](#).

Table D-52

Error Codes: KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs

Code	Name	Description
0	NoError	No error occurred
-10006	badLineError	The line is invalid
-10007	badChanError	The value of AI/AO channel or DI/O port is invalid.
-10008	badGroupError	The group is invalid.
-10009	badCounterError	The value of input terminal Ctr is out of range.
-10010	badCountError	The value of input terminal State is out of range.
-10012	badRangeError	The specified A/D or D/A voltage value is out of range.
-10019	badClkFrequencyError	The frequency is invalid.
-10025	limitsOutOfRangeError	The value of AI range is invalid.
-10026	badBufferSpecificationError	The requested number of buffers or the buffer size is not allowed.
-10027	badDAQEventError	The DAQ events could not be opened.
-10041	badTaskIDError	The specified task ID is invalid.

Table D-52 (continued)
Error Codes: KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs

Code	Name	Description
-10081	badPretrigCountError	The pretrigger sample count is invalid.
-10083	badTrigModeError	The trigger mode is invalid.
-10084	badTrigCountError	The trigger count is invalid.
-10086	badExtRefError	The external reference is invalid.
-10087	badTrigTypeError	The trigger type is invalid.
-10088	badTrigLevelError	The trigger level is invalid.
-10089	badTotalCountError	The DMA or interrupt transfer size is larger than the memory allocated in driver.
-10100	badPortWidthError	The requested digital port width is not a multiple of the hardware port width or is not attainable by the DAQ hardware.
-10121	gpctrBadCtrNumberError	Invalid counterNumber used.
-10122	gpctrBadParamValueError	Invalid paramValue used.
-10240	noDriverError	Open device driver failed.
-10242	functionNotFoundError	The function is not supported by this type of card.
-10341	badConnectError	The SSI signal/line cannot be connected as specified.
-10370	badScanListError	The scan list is invalid.
-10401	unknownDeviceError	The specified device is not a Keithley Instruments PXI device, the driver does not support the device.
-10402	deviceNotFoundError	No device is located in the specified slot or the device number is invalid.
-10409	groupBusyError	The specified group is in use.
-10411	counterBusyError	The specified counter is in use.
-10444	memFullError	Fail to allocate a driver internal use memory.
-10604	activeWriteError	Once data generation has started, only the transfer buffers originally written to may be updated.
-10608	noTransferInProgError	No transfer is in progress for the specified resource.
-10609	transferInProgError	A transfer is already in progress for the specified resource, or the operation is not allowed because the device is in the process of performing transfers, possibly with different resources.

Table D-52 (continued)
 Error Codes: KIDAQ LabVIEW VIs

Code	Name	Description
-10612	badLineDirError	The specified line does not support the specified transfer direction.
-10613	badChanDirError	The specified channel does not support the specified transfer direction, or you have performed an operation on a digital port or line configured for the opposite direction.
-10618	badClkSrcError	The specified source signal cannot be assigned to the clock resource.
-10621	badTrigError	The specified trigger signal cannot be assigned to the trigger resource.
-10629	invalidOpModeError	The specified operating mode is invalid, or the resources have not been configured for the specified operating mode.
-10631	noInfiniteModeError	Continuous input or output transfers are not allowed in the current operating mode, or continuous operation is not allowed for this type of device.
-10634	noContTransferInProgressError	No continuous (double buffered) transfer is in progress.
-10636	noContWithSynchError	You cannot start a continuous (double-buffered) operation with a synchronous function call.
-10681	badChanRangeError	All channels of this board must have the same range.
-10697	rateNotSupportedError	The value of input terminal SampleRate is invalid.
-10800	timeOutError	The operation could not complete within the time limit.
-10801	calibrationError	An error occurred during the calibration process.
-10810	internalDriverError	An unexpected error occurred inside the driver when performing this given operation.
-10849	Unable to open a file	Fail to open a data file for storing input data.
-10856	osError	An unexpected error occurred from the operating system while performing the given operation.

AI Range Codes

The Analog Input Range for Keithley Instruments PXI devices are contained in [Table D-53](#) and [Table D-54](#):

Table D-53
Analog Input Range

Item	Range
1	Bipolar -10V to +10V

Table D-53 (continued)

Analog Input Range

Item	Range
2	Bipolar -5V to +5V
3	Bipolar -2.5V to +2.5V
4	Bipolar -1.25V to +1.25V
5	Bipolar -0.625V to +0.625V
6	Bipolar -0.3125V to +0.3125V
7	Bipolar -0.5V to +0.5V
8	Bipolar -0.05V to +0.05V
9	Bipolar -0.005V to +0.005V
10	Bipolar -1V to +1V
11	Bipolar -0.1V to +0.1V
12	Bipolar -0.01V to +0.01V
13	Bipolar -0.001V to +0.001V
14	Unipolar 0 to +20V
15	Unipolar 0 to +10V
16	Unipolar 0 to +5V
17	Unipolar 0 to +2.5V
18	Unipolar 0 to +1.25V
19	Unipolar 0 to +1V
20	Unipolar 0 to +0.1V
21	Unipolar 0 to +0.01V
22	Unipolar 0 to +0.001V
23	Bipolar -2V to +2V
24	Bipolar -0.25V to +0.25V
25	Bipolar -0.2V to +0.2V
26	Unipolar 0 to +4V
27	Unipolar 0 to +2V

Table D-53 (continued)

Analog Input Range

Item	Range
28	Unipolar 0 to +0.5V
29	Unipolar 0 to +0.4V

Table D-54

Valid analog input ranges (specified by module)

Model	Range
KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M KPXI-DAQ-64-500K KPXI-DAQ-64-250K	1, 2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 18
KPXI-DAQ-64-3M KPXI-DAQ-96-3M	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29
KPXI-AO-4-1M KPXI-AO-8-1M	1, 15
KPXI-AI-2-65M	2, 10

AI Data Format

Table D-55
Analog Input data format (by Model)

Model	AI Data Format
KPXI-SDAQ-4-2M	<p>16-bit signed integer data: D13 D12 D11 D1 D0 b1 b0</p> <p>Where: D13, D12, ... , D0 : A/D converted data b1, b0 : Simultaneous Digital Input data.</p>
KPXI-SDAQ-4-500K	<p>16-bit unsigned integer data: D15 D14 D13 D1 D0</p> <p>Where: D15, D14, ... , D0 : A/D converted data</p>
KPXI-DAQ-64-3M	<p>16-bit signed integer data: D11 D10 D1 D0 b3 b2 b1 b0</p> <p>Where: D11, D10, ... , D0 : A/D converted data b3, b2, b1, b0 : Simultaneous Digital Input data.</p>
KPXI-DAQ-96-3M	<p>16-bit signed integer data: D11 D10 D9 D1 D0 b3 b2 b1 b0</p> <p>Where: D11, D10, ... , D0 : A/D converted data b3, b2, b1, b0 : not used.</p>
KPXI-DAQ-64-500K KPXI-DAQ-64-250K	<p>16-bit signed integer data: D15 D14 D13 D1 D0</p> <p>Where: D15, D14, ... , D0 : A/D converted data</p>
KPXI-AO-4-1M KPXI-AO-8-1M	<p>16-bit signed integer data: D13 D12 D11 D1 D0 b1 b0</p> <p>Where: D13, D12, ... , D0 : A/D converted data b1, b0 : AI Auto-scan Channel.</p>
KPXI-AI-2-65M	<p>16-bit unsigned integer data: b15 b14 D13 D12 D11 D1D0</p> <p>Where: D13, D12, ... , D0 : A/D converted data b14 : Over-voltage indicator</p>

Model No. _____ **Serial No.** _____ **Date** _____

Name and Telephone No. _____

Company _____

List all control settings, describe problem and check boxes that apply to problem. _____

Intermittent Analog output follows display Particular range or function bad; specify

IEEE failure Obvious problem on power-up Batteries and fuses are OK

Front panel operational All ranges or functions are bad Checked all cables

Display or output (check one)

Drifts Unable to zero Unstable

Overload Will not read applied input

Calibration only Certificate of calibration required Data required

(attach any additional sheets as necessary)

Show a block diagram of your measurement including all instruments connected (whether power is turned on or not).
Also, describe signal source.

Where is the measurement being performed? (factory, controlled laboratory, out-of-doors, etc.) _____

What power line voltage is used? _____ Ambient temperature? _____ °F

Relative humidity? _____ Other? _____

Any additional information. (If special modifications have been made by the user, please describe.)

Be sure to include your name and telephone number on this service form.

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