User’s Manual

Model DRC-93CA

Temperature Controller

Obsolete Notice:

This manual describes an obsolete Lake Shore product. This manual is a copy from our archives and may not exactly match your instrument. Lake Shore assumes no responsibility for this manual matching your exact hardware revision or operational procedures. Lake Shore is not responsible for any repairs made to the instrument based on information from this manual.

LakeShore®

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Your Model DRC-93CA has been configured as follows:

Serial Number:______________________________

Main Software Version:______________________

Display Board Software Version:______________

Sales Order Number:_________________________

Input Cards:

		Input A	Input B
9210-3	Standard 3 volt Configuration	☐	☐
9210-6	6 volt Diode Configuration	☐	☐
9215-15	Standard 15 Nanofarad Capacitance	☐	☐
9215-150	150 Nanofarad Configuration	☐	☐
9220-3	Standard 3 volt Configuration	☐	☐
9220-6	6 volt Diode Configuration	☐	☐
9220-P2	100 ohm Platinum Conversion Module	☐	☐
9220-P3	1000 ohm Platinum Conversion Module	☐	☐
9220-R1	27 ohm Rh-Fe Conversion Module	☐	☐
9305	Thermocouple	☐	☐
9317C	Ultra-low (0.3K) Germanium	☐	☐
9318C	Germanium/Carbon Glass	☐	☐
No Input Card		☐	☐

Option Cards:

8223	RS-232C Interface	☐
8225	Analog Output Interface	☐
8229	Scanner	☐
High Resolution Setpoint		☐

Output Power Option:

W60 ☐

Precision Option:

8001 ☐

LAKE SHORE CRYOTRONICS, INC. LIMITED WARRANTY

Lake Shore Cryotronics, Inc., the manufacturer, warrants this product for a period of twelve (12) months (six months for sensors) from the date of shipment. During the warranty period, under authorized return of instruments or component parts to Lake Shore freight prepaid, the company will repair, or at its option replace, any part found to be defective in material or workmanship, without charge to the Owner for parts, service labor or associated customary shipping cost. Replacement or repaired parts will be warranted for only the unexpired portion of the original warranty.

This warranty is limited to Lake Shore products purchased and installed in the United States. This same protection will extend to any subsequent owner during the warranty period. It does not apply to damage caused by accident, misuse, fire, flood or acts of God, or from failure to properly install, operate or maintain the product in accordance with the printed instructions provided.

THIS WARRANTY IS IN LIEU OF ANY OTHER WARRANTIES, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE EXPRESSLY EXCLUDED. THE OWNER AGREES THAT LAKE SHORE'S LIABILITY WITH RESPECT TO THIS PRODUCT SHALL BE SET FORTH IN THIS WARRANTY, AND INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES ARE EXPRESSLY EXCLUDED.

Safety Summary

The following general safety precautions must be observed during all phases of operation, service, and repair of this instrument. Failure to comply with these precautions or with specific warnings elsewhere in this manual violates safety standards of design, manufacture, and intended use of the instrument. Lake Shore Cryotronics, Inc. assumes no liability for the customer's failure to comply with these requirements.

Ground The Instrument

To minimize shock hazard, the instrument chasis and cabinet must be connected to an electrical ground. The instrument is equipped with a three-conductor ac power cable. The power cable must either be plugged into an approved three-contact electrical outlet or used with a three-contact adapter with the grounding wire (green) firmly connected to an electrical ground (safety ground) at the power outlet. The power jack and mating plug of the power cable meet Underwriters Laboratories (UL) and International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) safety standards.

Do Not Operate In An Explosive Atmosphere

Do not operate the instrument in the presence of flammable gases or fumes. Operation of any electrical instrument in such an environment constitutes a definite safety hazard.

Keep Away From Live Circuits

Operating personnel must not remove instrument covers. Component replacement and internal adjustments must be made by qualified maintenance personnel. Do not replace components with power cable connected. To avoid injuries, always disconnect power and discharge circuits before touching them.

Do Not Substitute Parts Or Modify Instrument

Because of the danger of introducing additional hazards, do not install substitute parts or perform any unauthorized modification to the instrument. Return the instrument to an authorized Lake Shore Cryotronics, Inc. representative for service and repair to ensure that safety features are maintained.

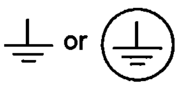
Dangerous Procedure Warnings

A WARNING heading precedes potentially dangerous procedures throughout this manual. Instructions in the warnings must be followed.

Safety Symbols

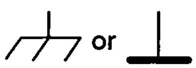
Instruction manual symbol: the product will be marked with this symbol in order to protect against damage to the instrument.

Indicates dangerous voltage (terminals fed from the interior by voltage exceeding 1000 volts must be so marked).

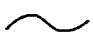


Protective conductor terminal. For protection against electrical shock in case of a fault. Used with field wiring terminals to indicate the terminal which must be connected to ground before operating equipment.

Low-noise or noiseless, clean ground (earth) terminal. Used for a signal common, as well as providing protection against electrical shock in case of a fault. A terminal marked with this symbol must be connected to ground in the manner described in the installation (operating) manual, and before operating equipment.



Frame or chasis terminal. A connection to the frame (chasis) of the equipment which normally includes all exposed metal structures.



Alternating current (power line).

Direct current (power line).

Alternating or direct current (power line).

The **WARNING** sign denotes a hazard. It calls attention to a procedure, practice, condition or the like, which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in injury or death to personnel.

The **Caution** sign denotes a hazard. It calls attention to an operating procedure, practice, or the like which, if not correctly performed or adhered to, could result in damage to or destruction of part or all of the product.

The ***Note*** sign denotes important information. It calls attention to procedure, practice, condition or the like, which is essential to highlight.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCING THE MODEL DRC-93CA TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER
What is the Model DRC-93CA 1-1
How Does It Work? 1-1
More About the Model DRC-93CA 1-2
Sensors
Precision Options
Memory
Sensor Input Cards
Math Functions
Filter Function
Internal Programming
Heater Power Output
Interfaces
Option Cards
Specifications 1-5
Front and Rear Panel Graphic 1-6

2 INSTALLING THE MODEL DRC-93CA TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER
Environmental Requirements 2-2
Operating Temperature
Power Requirements 2-2
Grounding and Shielding 2-2
Heater Setup 2-3
Heater Connection
Heater Output Ranges
Max Range Limit
Heater Display
Sensor Input Connections 2-5
Diode/Platinum
Sensor Output Monitors 2-6
Installation Of Software and Input/Option Cards 2-6
Bench Use 2-7
Rack Mounting 2-7

TABLE OF CONTENTS

3 OPERATING THE MODEL DRC-93CA TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

Power Up Sequence 3-2

Power Up Errors
Power Up Status Switch

Keypad Operations 3-4

Selection Keys
Control Keys
The Numeric Keypad
Interface and Mode Keys

Display Information 3-7

Temperature Display
Sensor Displays
Unit Display
Display Resolution
Deviation
Control Sensor

The SCAN Function 3-9

The Scan Dwell Time

Filter Function 3-9

Math Function 3-10

Control Parameters 3-11

Gain
Rate
Reset
Setpoint
Manual Heater Power
Range

How to Set PID Parameters 3-12

Sensor Curve Selection 3-10

Selection of Curves
Sensor Curve Assignment With 8229 Scanner Option
Sensor Curve Assignment With External Scanners

Curve Programming 3-17

Accessing Stored Curve Data
Entering New Curves
Editing Existing Curve Data

Internal Programming 3-21

Program Step
Commands
Display When in Internal Programming Mode
The Program Edit Mode
Execution of Internal Programs
Clearing All Internal Programming Memory
Examples

TABLE OF CONTENTS

4 REMOTE OPERATION OF THE MODEL DRC-93CA TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

IEEE-488 Interface 4-2
General IEEE Specifications 4-2
Interface Capabilities 4-2
IEEE-488 Address Switch 4-3
- *Terminating Characters*
- *TALKER and/or LISTENER Configuration*
- *Setting the DRC-93CA IEEE Address Switch*

IEEE-488 Commands 4-6
- *Bus Control Commands*
- *Device Specific Commands*
- *Additional Notes on Commands*

Serial Interface 4-9
Interface Commands 4-10
Thermometry Commands 4-13
Math Commands 4-19
Scan Commands 4-20
Control Commands 4-23
Status Registers 4-27
- *Status Byte Register and Service Request Enable Register*

Status Register Commands 4-29
Curve Commands 4-31
Internal Programming Commands 4-36
Sample Programs 4-38

5 MODEL DRC-93CA TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER INPUT/OPTION CARDS

9210 Diode Input Card 5-2
- *Description*
- *Installation*
- *Operation*
- *Calibration*
- *Sensor Curve Information*

9220 Diode and Platinum Input Card 5-5
- *Description*
- *Installation*
- *Operation*
- *Calibration*
- *Sensor Curve Information*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

9317C/9318C Resistance Input Card 5-8

- Description
- Installation
- Operation
- Calibration
- Sensor Curve Information

9215 Capacitance Input Card 5-16

- Description
- Notes on CS-501 Capacitance Sensors
- Installation
- Sensor Connections
- Selection of the Sign of the Temperature Coefficient
- Operation
- Calibration

9305 Thermocouple Input Card 5-23

- Description
- Installation
- Sensor Attachment
- Types of Thermocouples
- Operation
- Calibration
- Sensor Curve Information
- Option Compatibility

8223 RS-232C Interface Option Card 5-32

- Description
- Configuration of Dip Switches
- Installation
- Operation
- Interfacing Examples

8225 Analog Output Option Card 5-42

- Description
- Installation
- Operation
- Calibration

8229 Scanner Conversion Option Card 5-45

- Description
- Installation
- Operation
- Curve Selection

APPENDICES

A Inspection

B Service and Calibration

C Error Code Summary

D Curve Tables

E Application Notes

INTRODUCING THE MODEL DRC-93CA TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER 1

What is the Model DRC-93CA?

The DRC-93CA Temperature Controller combines microprocessor based convenience with true analog control. The controller features:

•Three term (PID) real-time analog control

•Internal programming with up to 99 program steps, for temperature profiling (ramp and soak)

•Two sensor input card slots

•Two five-digit sensor displays

•Math functions

•Interchangeable input cards for: silicon diodes, GaAlAs diodes, platinum and rhodium-iron RTDs, germanium, carbon-glass and carbon composite resistors, thermistors, capacitance sensors and thermocouples.

•Individual sensor calibration curve entry from front panel. Up to 25 curves possible.

•IEEE-488 interface standard/RS-232C optional

•Precision option capability which improves sensor display accuracy to between 1 and 100mK, depending on sensor type and temperature range selection.

•Optional scanner which adds four multiplexed sensor inputs, expanding usage to six temperature sensors.

•Optional analog output

How Does It Work?

The DRC-93CA Temperature Controller controls by comparing the actual sensor voltage or signal with an analog voltage created by the unit which corresponds to the users desired temperature or setpoint. It then uses proportional, derivative, and integral control circuitry to eliminate temperature differences between the actual and the desired temperatures. The unit provides heat with up to 1 amp of current into a 50 ohm resistive heater, when needed, to counter the cooling power of cryogenic systems.

An added benefit of this true analog output is very stable temperature control. With certain sensors and in certain temperature ranges, the DRC-93CA will be able to stabilize temperature to within 0.001K. For a theoretical explanation of the PID controllers in cryogneic systems, please refer to the application note provided in Appenidx E of this manual.

NOTE	*If you are unpacking a new Model DRC-93CA Temperature Controller, you will want to refer to the inspection suggestions provided in Appendix A.*

More About the Model DRC-93CA

Sensors

The DRC-93CA is one of the most versatile instruments of its kind on the market. You can change sensor types by simply changing sensor cards or their configuration. Refer to *LakeShore's Temperature Sensor Guide* for sensor details.

Precision Options

For best precision, individual sensors should be used with the 8001 Precision Calibration Option. This option programs the instrument with calibration data for an individual sensor. The algorithm within the instrument interpolates between data points to an accuracy which exceeds 25mK over the entire temperature range of the Precision Option. Therefore, the overall system error, and that of the calibration itself, is reduced to a minimum. *LakeShore* calibrations are typically better than 20mK below 28K for diode sensors. *See the LakeShore Low Temperature Calibration Service Brochure or Temperature Sensor Guide for additional discussion of calibration accuracy.*

There are three types of Precision Options available for the DRC-93CA.

The Model 8000 Precision Option

The Model 8000 Precision Option generates the data table from a Lake Shore calibrated sensor. The upper limit of data points is 97, with a typical calibration ranging between 30 and 40 points *(depending on sensor type and temperature range for the calibration).* The data and accuracy of the fit is supplied to the user as a separate document. This information can then be entered via the computer interface.

NOTE	*Lake Shore recommends that a Precision Option be ordered for calibrated Germanium, TG-120 and Carbon Glass sensors if you want the DRC-93CA to display temperature.*

If requested, the 8000 Precision Option also includes the data on a disk and a program for the user to enter it into the controller from an IBM compatible PC .

The Model 8001 Precision Option

Lake Shore can also generate custom sensor response curves from the individual sensor calibrations as indicated above and store them in the DRC-93CA via the 8001 Precision Option prior to shipment. The data and accuracy of the fit is then supplied in the back pocket of this binder.

The Model 8002-05 Precision Option

The 8002 Precision Option is used when the customer already owns a DRC-93CA and wants new sensor calibration data stored in the instrument. Lake Shore stores the calibration data in a battery back-up *(with approx. twelve year lifespan)*, non-volatile RAM chip and sends the programmed chip to the customer. The chip is then installed in the DRC-93CA by the customer. If the DRC-93CA already has Precision Options installed, please indicate the instrument serial number and the sensor serial numbers when ordering and Lake Shore will install those curves along with the new Precision Option.

Memory

The ample memory space provided in the Model DRC-93CA allows several sensor response curves to be stored in the instrument. The data for calibrated sensors can be stored in the instrument as an 8001 Precision Option at the factory; or by the customer with a field-installed 8002 Precision Option or via the IEEE-488 or RS-232 interface option. With the standard response curve format of 31 data points, there is room for 20 curves.

Sensor Input Cards

The Model DRC-93CA can be used with either one or two input cards. The Sensor Input Cards that are available allow the DRC-93CA to be used with almost any type of cryogenic sensor.

Sensor Input Cards provide sensor excitation signals and read the sensor response. They also digitize the signal which is used by the microprocessor to calculate temperature. All of the DRC-93CA Sensor Input Cards can be used on either Input A or Input B. The Sensor Input Cards available and a brief description are listed below.

9210 Diode - Accommodates Silicon Diode sensors and Gallium Aluminum Arsenide Diode sensors.

9220 Platinum and Diode Sensors - Accommodates either of the Diodes above or positive temperature coefficient sensors Platinum and Rhodium-iron.

9215 Capacitance - Accommodates Capacitance Sensors.

9305 Thermocouple - AccommodatesThermocouple Sensors.

9317C/9318C Germanium and Carbon Glass Resistors - Can be used with Germanium, Carbon Glass or Carbon Resistors or any other negative coefficient resistors which do not exceed 10Kohm (9317C) or 100Kohm (9318C).

A complete and detailed discussion on the Sensor Input Cards is in Section 5 of this manual. Please refer there for information on your particular Sensor Input Card(s).

One Sensor Input Card

When only one sensor input card is present, it occupies the Sensor Input Card A slot and is connected to the Sensor A input of the controller.

Two Sensor Input Cards

When two sensor input cards are present in the unit, the card that occupies the Sensor Input Card A slot is routed to the Sensor A input and the card that occupies the Sensor Input Card B slot is routed to the Sensor B input. Both sensors are energized at all times.

Math Functions

The DRC-93CA has three built-in math functions. They allow you to observe the maximum temperature, minimum temperature and maximum deviation from the setpoint.

Filter Function

An averaging routine within the instrument is available which averages ten readings. This reading mode eliminates noise within the cryogenic system analogous to averaging within a digital voltmeter.

Internal Programming

This feature permits simple ramp and soak cycling as well as more elaborate sequences including, ramping the setpoint up and down and ramping of the gain, rate and reset. The DRC-93CA is capable of automatically executing internally stored programs. The programs are permanently stored in a nonvolatile memory and will not be lost even after the unit is unplugged.

Heater Power Output

Heater power output of the Model DRC-93CA Temperature Controller is a variable DC current source for quiet, stable control. The unit is designed to power a 50 ohm heater for maximum heater output. If a smaller resistance is used, the maximum power output will be reduced *(e.g., 10 ohms yields 10 watts)*. The maximum compliance voltage is 50 volts, so a 100 ohm heater will allow a maximum power output of 25 watts *(See page 2-3 for more details.)*. The heater power bar graph display on the front panel reflects percentage of full scale output current or power in the range selected. Thus, the user can conveniently monitor heater power applied to the system.

Interfaces

The IEEE-488 interface is standard in the DRC-93CA. The interfaces can be used to remotely control most front and rear panel functions as well as output display data and instrument status.

Option Cards

A complete and detailed discussion on Option Cards is in Section 5 of this manual. Please refer there for information on your particular Option Card(s).

All three options are field installable.

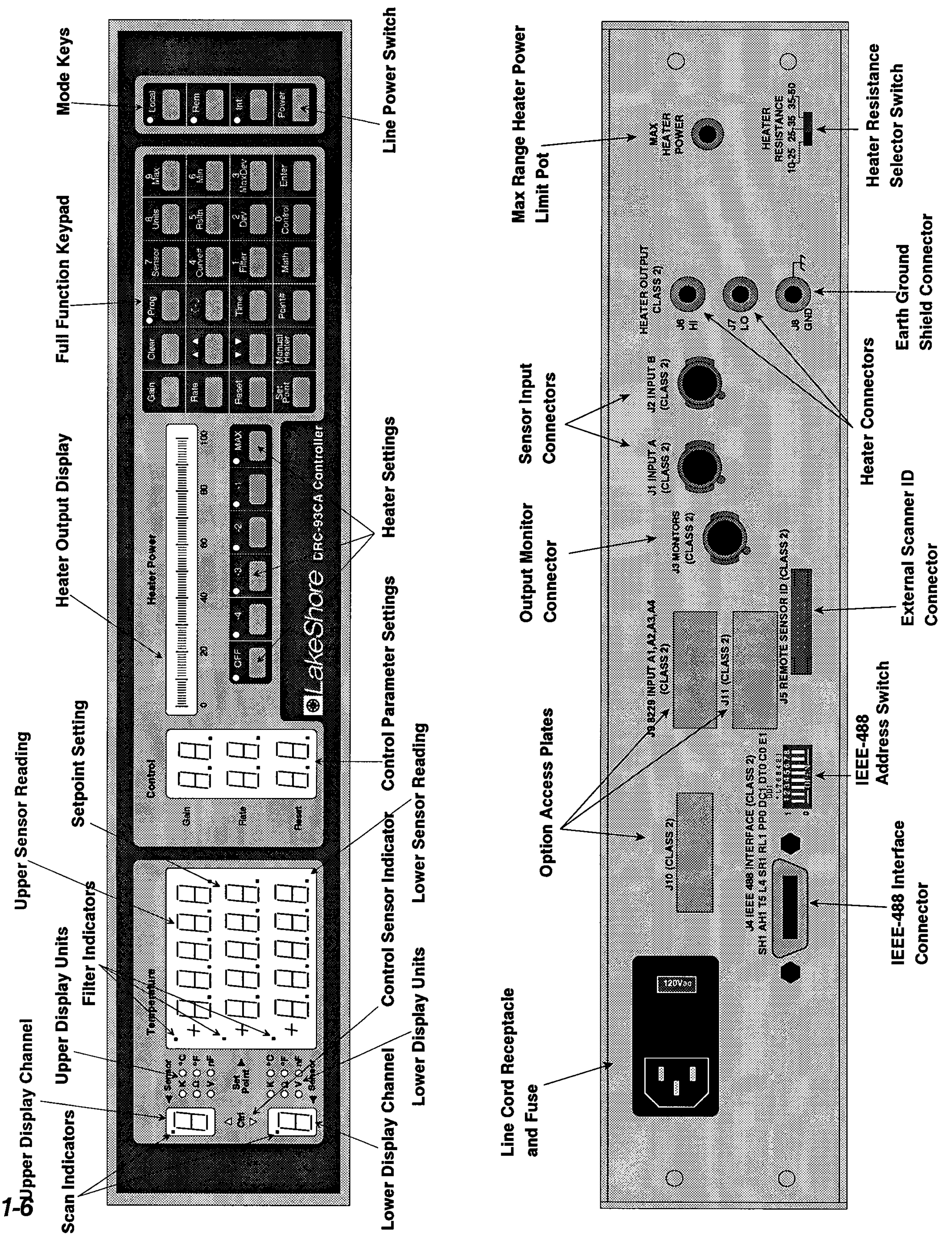
8223 RS-232C Interface - Provides an interface with an external computer via RS-232.

8225 Analog Output - Provides an analog output proportional to the kelvin temperature of the display or control sensor. The purpose is to record the sensor temperature either with a strip chart recorder or other similar device.

8229 Scanner Option - Provides four additional sensor inputs to Input A. They are designated A1 through A4.

Specifications

Inputs:	Mainframe accommodates up to two Input Cards. Card types *(i.e. Sensor types)* can be mixed. If only one card is utilized, the same sensor is used for control and display. *(Order Input Cards and Sensors separately.)*
Display:	Three 5-digit LED readout with selectable resolution and units.
Response Time (Electronics):	Less than one second to rated accuracy without an instantaneous step change in temperature.
Temperature Control	
Setpoint:	Numeric entry from front panel keypad. Selection in kelvin, Celsius, Farhenheit or sensor units. May also be set over interface. Setpoint resolution depends on units selected.
Temperature:	0.1
Voltage:	to 100μV for diodes, 1μV for thermocouples
Resistance:	refer to the Sensor Input Card Section of this manual
Capacitance:	refer to Sensor Input Card Section of this manual
Control Mode:	Proportional (GAIN), integral (RESET), and derivative (RATE). Real-time analog control.
Heater Output:	Up to 50 watts (1A, 50V) available. Five output ranges consisting of decade step reductions of maximum power output. A manual heater mode accesses 0 to 100% of the available heater output range. *(See below for optional configuration.)*
Heater Output Monitor:	A 100 point LED bar graph continuously displays actual heater output level as a percentage of maximum power or current available. 1% resolution.
Control Stability:	Depends upon Sensor type and sensitivity. To within ±0.001K below 30K, ±0.005K above 30K, in a properly designed system using a diode sensor.
Control Sensor:	Either A or B input, if present. Selected on front panel.
General	
Remote Interface:	IEEE-488 standard. RS-232C field installable option. See below.
Dimensions:	432mm wide x 102mm high x 330mm deep (17" x 4" x 13"). Style L, full-rack package.
Weight:	(Net) 8kg (17.5 lb.)
Power:	Selectable for 100, 120, 220, 240 volts, +5%/-10%, 50/60 Hz, 75 watts.
Options and Accessories	
8001 Precision Option:	Custom programming of specific Sensor calibrations curve(s) at factory. Provides highest degree of temperature readout accuracy.
8223 RS-232C Interface:	Provides remote operation of the same commands as the IEEE-488.
8225 Analog Output:	Provides analog output proportional to kelvin temperature (10mV/K) with < 10 ohms output resistance.
8229 Scanner Input Option:	Adds four additional channels to the "A" input. Scans up to six sensors with programmable dwell times.
8271-21 Sensor/Heater Cable:	10 ft. long
8271-22 Sensor/Heater/Output Cable:	10 ft. long
8072 IEEE-488 Interconnect Cable:	one meter long
W60:	60 watt (1.55A, 39V)output for 25 ohm heater
HTR-50:	50 ohm cartridge heater, 50W, 1/4" dia x 1"long
HTR-25:	25 ohm cartridge heater, 25W, 1/4"dia x 1" long
RM-3F:	Rack Ears for DRC-93CA case
RM-3F-H:	Rack Ears with handles for DRC-93CA case
Input Card Options:	See Section 5 of manual.


Mode Keys
Line Power Switch
Full Function Keypad
Heater Output Display
Heater Settings
Setpoint Setting
Control Parameter Settings
Upper Sensor Reading
Lower Sensor Reading
Control Sensor Indicator
Filter Indicators
Upper Display Units
Lower Display Units
Upper Display Channel
Lower Display Channel
Scan Indicators
Local
Rem
Int
Power
Gain
Clear
Prog
7 Sensor
8 Units
9 Max
Rate
4 Curves
5 Rdtn
6 Min
Reset
Time
1 Filter
2 Dev
3 MaxDev
Set Point
Manual Heater
Point#
Math
0 Control
Enter
Heater Power
OFF
-4
-3
-2
-1
MAX
LakeShore
DRC-93CA Controller
Control
Gain
Rate
Reset
Temperature
Sensor
Set Point
Ctrl
K
°C
Ω
°F
V
nF
Max Range Heater Power Limit Pot
Heater Resistance Selector Switch
MAX HEATER POWER
HEATER RESISTANCE
10-25 25-35 35-50
Sensor Input Connectors
Earth Ground Shield Connector
HEATER OUTPUT (CLASS 2)
J6 HI
J7 LO
J8 GND
J2 INPUT B (CLASS 2)
J1 INPUT A (CLASS 2)
Heater Connectors
Output Monitor Connector
J3 MONITORS (CLASS 2)
External Scanner ID Connector
J5 REMOTE SENSOR ID (CLASS 2)
J9 8229 INPUT A1,A2,A3,A4 (CLASS 2)
J11 (CLASS 2)
Option Access Plates
IEEE-488 Address Switch
J10 (CLASS 2)
J4 IEEE 488 INTERFACE (CLASS 2)
SH1 AH1 T5 L4 SR1 RL1 PP0 DC1 DT0 C0 E1
IEEE-488 Interface Connector
Line Cord Receptacle and Fuse
120Vac

INSTALLING THE MODEL DRC-93CA TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER

2

In this section, you will learn how to install your Model DRC-93CA. The main topics covered are;

- ***Environmental Requirements***
- ***Power Requirements***
- ***Grounding and Shielding***
- ***Heater Setup***
- ***Sensor Input Connections***
- ***Sensor Ouput Monitors***
- ***Installation of Software and Input/Option Cards***
- ***Bench Use***
- ***Rack Mounting Instructions***

Environmental Requirements

Operating Temperature

The DRC-93CA is for laboratory use. In order to meet and maintain specifications, this unit should be operated at an ambient temperature range of 23°C ±5°C. The unit may be operated within the range of 15-35°C with reduced accuracy.

WARNING	**To prevent electrical fire or shock hazards, do not expose this instrument to rain or excess moisture.**

Power Requirements

The Model DRC-93CA requires a power source of 100, 120, 220 or 240 VAC (+5%, -10%), 50 to 60 Hz single phase.

CAUTION	Verify that the AC Line Voltage Selection Wheel located on the rear panel of the Model DRC-93CA is set to the available AC line voltage and that the proper fuse is installed before inserting the power cord and turning on the instrument. (To change voltage configuration see Appendix B.)

Line Voltage Selection

Select	Range (VAC)	Fuse(A)
100	90-105	2 - SB
120	108-126	2 - SB
220	198-231	1 - SB
240	216-252	1 - SB

Grounding and Shielding

To protect operating personnel, the National Electrical Manufacturer's Association (NEMA) recommends, and some local codes require, instrument panels and cabinets be grounded. This instrument is equipped with a three-conductor power cable which, when plugged into an appropriate receptacle, grounds the instrument.

Grounding and shielding of signal lines are major concerns when setting up any precision instrument or system. The DRC-93CA has included ground isolation to reduce noise and improve accuracy. Improper grounding of sensor leads and shields can defeat this feature.

Digital logic in the Model DRC-93CA is tied directly to earth ground for interface communication. The sensor input and the heater output are isolated from earth ground to keep digital noise out of the analog circuits. Try to keep these signals isolated from earth ground whenever possible. If it is impossible to isolate all analog signals, never ground them in more than one place.

Shield sensor cables whenever possible. Attach the shields to the shield pin provided in the connector.

NOTE	*Do not attach the shield to earth ground at the sensor end.*

Heater Setup

The heater output current drive does not have to be fused. The DRC-93CA is designed to power a 50 ohm heater for maximum heater output. The Heater Resistance Selector Switch, located on the rear panel, sets the available output power dependent on the value of the heater resistance. The range setting for the switch should coincide with the heater resistance to minimize power dissipated with the DRC-93CA.

If your DRC-93CA has the W60 option installed, the Heater Resistance Switch must be set to the 35-50 range. It is also necessary to use a 25 ohm load to obtain full rated output of 60W.

Caution	The Resistance Selector switch should only be changed when the controller is turned off because it shorts the windings of the ouput transformer between positions. If the unit is on, this will damage the output transformer and regulation circuitry.

If a heater resistance is less than the 10 ohms, add an additional resistance in series with the heater load so that the total resistance connected between the Hi and Lo terminals is within the selected range. If a smaller resistance is used, the maximum power output will be reduced *(e.g., 10 ohms yields 10 watts)*. A larger heater resistance may also be used but will result in a lower maximum power output. For example, on the MAX scale, the output compliance voltage is 50 volts so that a 100 ohm heater resistance allows a maximum power output of 25 watts [$(50V)^2/100\Omega$]. The W60 option provides 1.55A @ 39V compliance.

Heater Connection

The heater output of the DRC-93CA is brought out the back panel as a Dual Banana Jack. Current is driven from the **HEATER (HI)** connection to the **HEATER (LO)** connection. The resistive heater leads should be connected between these two points.

Within a cryostat, 30 gauge stranded copper lead wire (ND-30) is recommended for connection to the heater. For quiet heater operation, **HEATER (LO)** should be electrically isolated from earth ground. Earth ground is provided on the rear panel for shielding purposes only!

The heater output leads should also be electrically isolated from the sensor grounds to reduce the heater's current affect on the sensor input signal. The heater leads should not run coincident with the sensor leads due to the possibility of capacitive pick-up between the two sets of leads. *(NOTE: If the heater leads must be close to the sensor leads, wind (twist) them in such a manner that they cross each other at ninety degrees.)*

Heater Output Ranges

The heater current output of the DRC-93CA is capable of 1A full scale on the MAX range. If the system or heater being used is not capable of carrying 1A of current, select a lower range for approximate decade reductions in power using the keys below the Heater Power display. *(See Section 3 for heater operation.)*

Range		Standard	W60 Option	
MAX	1A	= 50W @ 50Ω	1.55A	= 60W @ 25Ω
-1	0.3A	= 5W @ 50Ω	0.5A	= 6W @ 25Ω
-2	0.1A	= 0.5W @ 50Ω	0.15A	= 0.6W @ 25Ω
-3	0.03A	= 0.05W @ 50Ω	0.5A	= 0.06W @ 25Ω
-4	0.01A	= 0.005W @ 50Ω	0.015A	= 0.006W @ 25Ω

Max Range Limit

The maximum power range can be limited from approximately 35% to 100% of its full output by adjusting the MAX HEATER POWER Limiting Pot on the rear panel. This pot should be fully clockwise during the setup of the instrument so that full power is available on the MAX power scale if desired.

Heater Display

The heater output display is either a percentage of maximum power for the range or a percentage of maximum current. The unit is shipped reading a percentage of maximum power. It can be changed by switching Dip Switch 1 of S4 inside the unit. S4 is located in the rear center on the main board. See page 2-6 *(Installation of Software and Input/Option Cards)* for proper procedure on removing enclosure and calibration cover.

Sensor Input Connections

Diode/Platinum Connection

The DRC-93CA has two rear panel 5-pin input connectors for diode and resistance sensors. The lead connection definition for the sensor is given in Table 2-1 and is shown below.

Figure 2-1
Sensor Connections

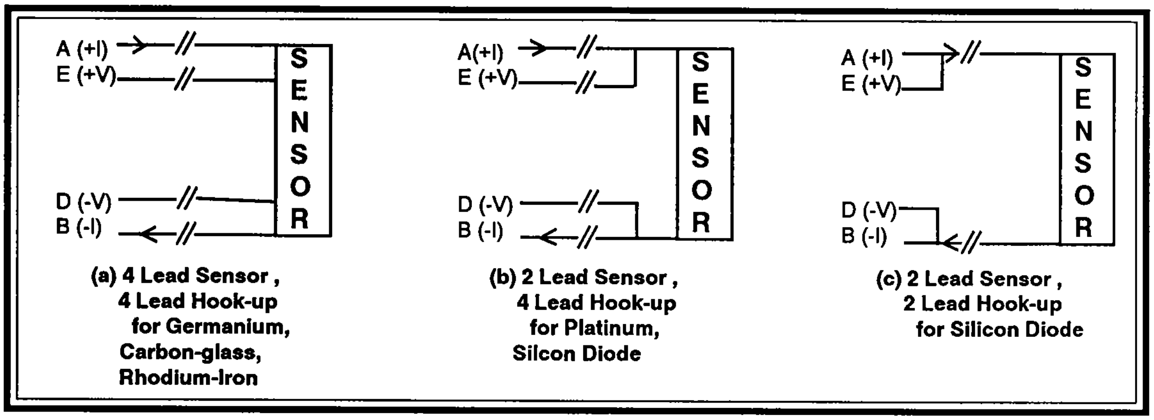


Table 2-1. Input Connections for J1 and J2

Terminal	Description
A	+ Current Out
B	- Current Out
D	- Voltage Sense
E	+ Voltage Sense
H	Shield

The use of a four wire connection (Figure 2-1 a,b) is highly recommended for two lead resistive elements and diodes to avoid introducing IR drops in the voltage sensing pair which translates into a temperature measurement error.

NOTE

An alternate two line wiring method (Terminals I and V shorted together) may be used for the DT-470 and TG-120 series diodes in less critical applications where lead resistance is small and small readout errors can be tolerated (Figure 2-1 {c}). Measurement errors due to lead resistance for a two lead hook-up can be calculated using; T = IR/[dV/dT] where I is 10 microamperes, R is the total lead resistance; dV/dT is the diode sensitivity and T is the measurement error. For example, R = 250 with dV/dT = 2.5 mV/K results in a temperature error of 1 kelvin. Two wire connections are not recommended for platinum.

The Lake Shore Cryotronics, Inc. QUAD-LEAD™ 36 Gauge Cryogenic wire is ideal for connections to the sensor since the four leads are run together and color-coded. The wire is Phosphor Bronze with a Formvar insulation and Butryral bonding between the four leads. Color coding is red, green, clear and blue on the four leads which makes it extremely easy to determine one wire from another. For this and other accessories, refer to LakeShore's Cryogenic Accessories Catalog in the back of this manual.

Sensor Output Monitors

Buffered voltage outputs for both Sensor Input A and B are available on the **J3** connector on the rear panel of the instrument. The voltage from the Model 8225 Analog Output Option may be present on this connector also. The connector pin assignments are given in the table below.

Table 2-2. J3 Monitors Connections

Terminal	Description
A	Voltage Output (Input A)
B	Voltage Output (Input B)
C	10 mV/K Analog Output
D	Ground for Analog Output
E	Setpoint Output
F	Ground (A + B, Setpoint)
H	(Optional Shield)

Installation of Software and Input/Option Cards

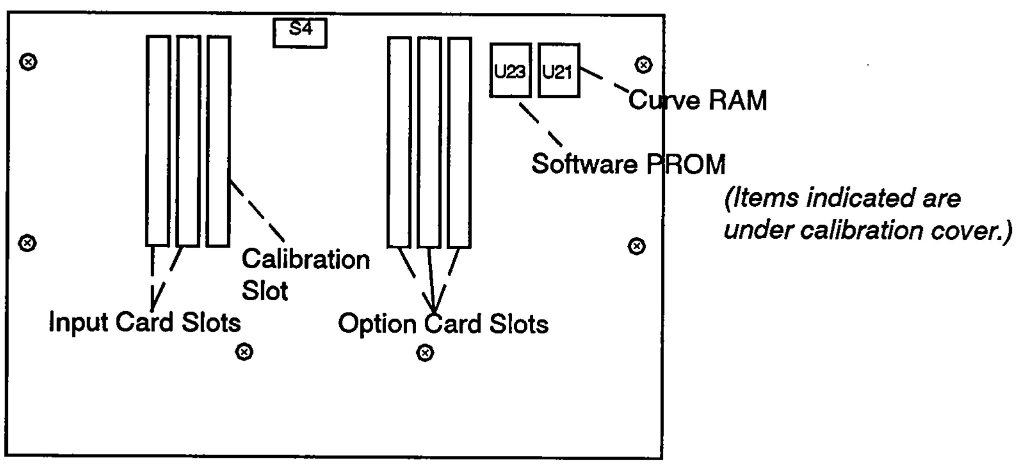
It may be necessary for you to get inside the unit to change or install current software or input/option cards. To do so, simply follow the steps outlined below.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before removing cover.**

1. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the power cord from the unit.

2. Remove the 6 screws on the sides of the top enclosure half and lift the cover off.

3. The calibration cover will now be seen.



FRONT OF UNIT

4. To calibrate the unit, the user would stop here.

5. Remove the calibration cover by taking out the six screws on the top of the cover *(indicated in the drawing above by ⊗)*. Also, remove the two screws in the center of the rear panel of the instrument located near the top. Lift the cover off.

6. To replace specific cards, refer to the Input/Option card section. Follow the instructions accompanying your software PROMs to replace them.

Bench Use

The DRC-93CA is shipped with plastic tilt stand feet installed and is ready for use as a bench instrument. The front of the instrument may be elevated by extending the tilt stands. This provides convenient operation and viewing.

Rack Mounting

The DRC-93CA can be installed in a standard 19 inch instrument rack by using the optional RM-3F *(or RM-3F-H with handles)* Rack Mounting Kit.

OPERATING THE MODEL DRC-93CA TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER 3

In this section, you will learn how to operate the Model DRC-93CA. The main topics covered are;

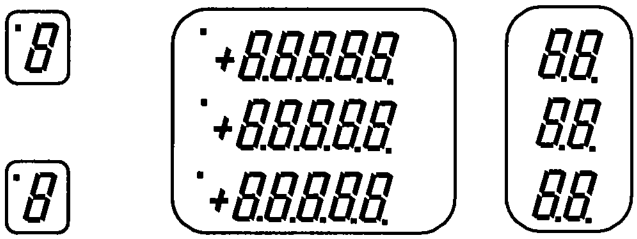
- ***Power Up Sequence***
- ***Display Sensor***
- ***Control Sensor***
- ***Scan Function***
- ***Filter Function***
- ***Control Parameters***
- ***Manual Control Settings***
- ***How To Set PID Parameters***
- ***Sensor Curve Selection***
- ***Curve Programming***
- ***Internal Programming***
- ***The Program Edit Mode***
- ***Execution Of Internal Programs***
- ***Clearing All Internal Programming Memory***

Power Up Sequence

Insert the power cord and press the Power button on the front panel. The following will occur immediately upon powering on the temperature controller.

Light Test

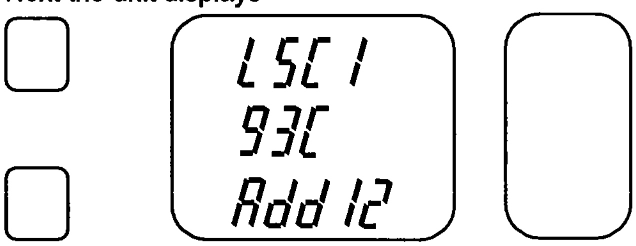
The Displays indicate



The Heater Power display illuminates fully as well as all of the small round annunciators on the front panel.

Instrument Name and IEEE Address

Next the unit displays



NOTE	*The factory sets the IEEE address at 12. This address can be changed by the user and verification of that change will always be given on Power Up.*

Sensor Input Card Configuration

The upper and lower portion of the display will show the input card type and configuration for the channels selected. The channels will be reflected in the channel displays to the far left. *(Refer to Table 3-1 for input card type information.)* The gain rate and reset will also be shown in the control display window.

Table 3-1. Card Types and Corresponding Lower Display

Display	Input Card	Configuration
10 - 3	9210	-3 silicon diode
10 - 6	9210	-6 GaAlAs diode
±15 - 15	9215[1]	-15 capacitive
±15 - 50	9215[1]	-150 capacitive
20 - 3	9220	-3 silicon diode
20 - 6	9220	-6 GaAlAs diode
20 - P2	9220	-P2 100Ω Pt.
20 - P3	9220	-P3 1000Ω Pt
20 - R1	9220	-R1 Rhodium Iron
±9305	9305[2]	Thermocouple
±17C	9317C[3]	CGR or germanium
±18C	9318C[3]	CGR or germanium

1 - Positive Slope = +. Negative Slope = -.
2 - Compensation ON = +. Compensation OFF = -.
3 - Thermal Correction ON = +. Thermal Correction OFF = -.

NOTE	*The sensor input card configuration(s) can also be displayed by pressing the Sensor key.*

Power Up Errors

On power up, if a problem occurs with memory,

Err01 or Err02

will appear on the display.

If an unrecoginized sensor input card is present, an

Err25 or Err26

message may appear. This is normal if only one input card is present.

If a sensor signal outside the normal operating range is present at the input, an error message will appear. A signal of the wrong polarity is indicated by

Err27 and/or Err28

An overload condition is indicated by

OL

If the sensor input is left unconnected, either message is possible. If an error is present at the control sensor, the heater will turn off. Note that any of the errors listed above could turn the heater off.

Power Up Status Switch

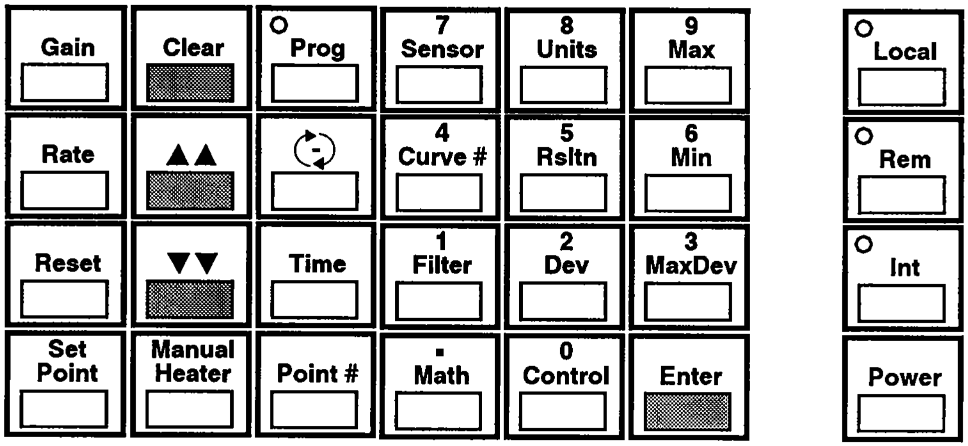
A provision has been made to store parameter changes in the DRC-93CA's memory (NOVRAM). This ensures that the unit will power up into a user defined state after power down. Parameters such as the sample units, the control units, heater range, set point, and the scan dwell times are stored in non volatile memory and preserved even when the line cord is disconnected from the unit.

Switch 2 on S4 *(See page 2-6 for location of S4 and proper procedure for removing the cover.)* controls whether or not the NOVRAM is updated. When switch 2 is open, the feature is turned off and the unit will power up in the configuration it was last in when the power up feature was turned off. When switch 2 is closed, the feature is on and the power up settings will change when settings on the instrument are made via the front panel or over the remote interface. The updating is enabled *(switch 2 closed)* at the factory prior to shipment.

Keypad Operations

Selection Keys

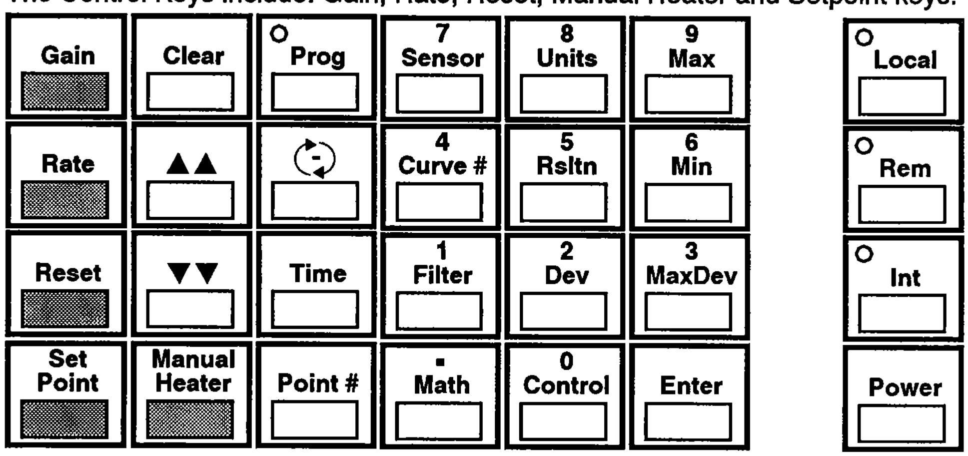
The Selection keys include the Enter key, Clear key, and the ▲▲ and ▼▼ keys.



These keys are used to complete entering a value, to increment or decrement a value or to clear or cancel any changes made to a value before the enter key is pressed.

Control Keys

The Control Keys include: Gain, Rate, Reset, Manual Heater and Setpoint keys.



Entering Values

When one of these keys is pressed and released, the least significant digit(s) fo the parameter will flash to indicate that a new value can be entered. Values for the Control keys can be entered in three ways:

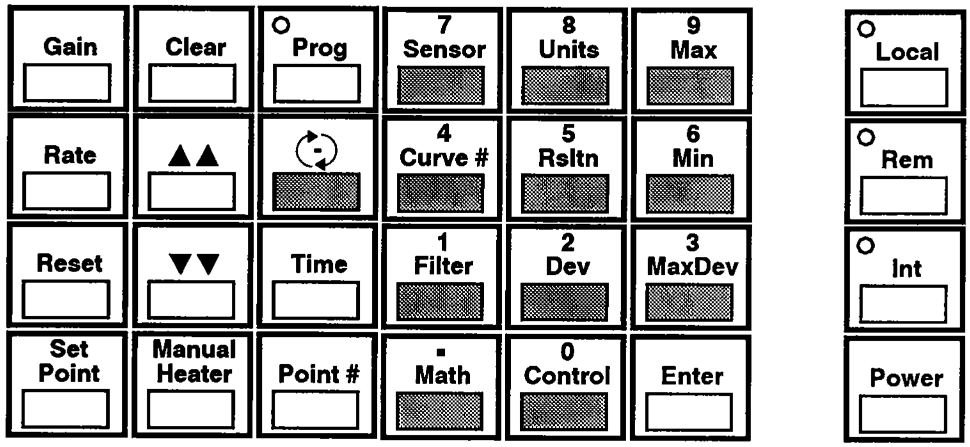
1. Enter the digits via the numeric *(0-9)* keypad. The ± key can be used with the Setpoint to toggle the sign. The operation is completed with the Enter key or cancelled with the Clear key.

2. Increment or decrement the value with the ▲▲ or ▼▼ keys. The operation is completed with the Enter key or cancelled with the Clear key.

3. The quantity can be incremented or decremented by a determined amount. Enter the digits of the increment or decrement. Pressing the ▲▲key will add the quantity and the ▼▼ key will subtract it. The operation is completed with the Enter key or cancelled with the Clear key.

The Numeric Keypad

The numeric keypad shown performs two levels of functions.



Level 1

Level 1 is displayed in blue above the key.

When these keys are held down, they will enable you to continuously observe the present value of the parameter selected. To change a value, hold the appropriate key down *(as shown above)* and use the ▲▲ or ▼▼ keys. A detailed discussion of each function is given in the following pages.

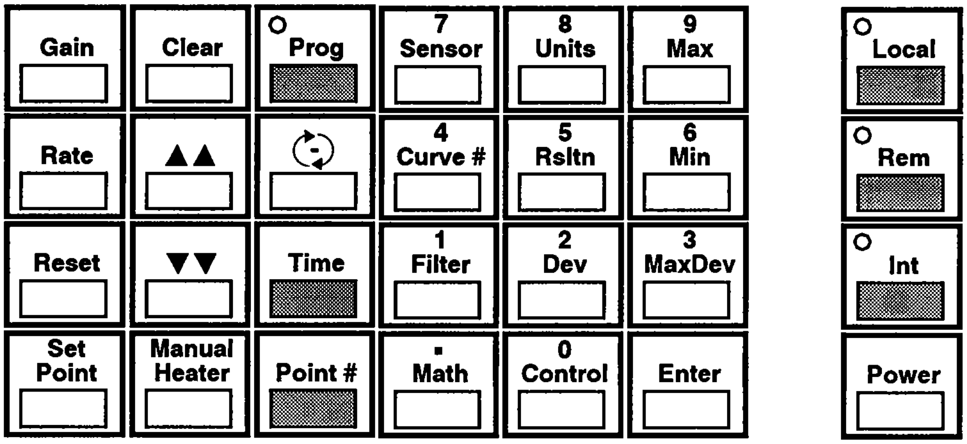
Level 2

Level 2 keys are used as a number pad when used in conjunction with the Control keys, the Prog *(Program)* key or the Int *(Internal)* key.

NOTE	*The ⟳ key is not color coded, but it functions as if it were. The minus portion of the key functions as if it were a number key and is used to toggle the sign of a value when appropriate. The ⟳ portion of the key functions as a level one (blue) key and is used for dwell times on the scanning functions.*

Interface And Mode Keys

The Interface and Mode keys include the Prog *(Program)*, Int *(Internal),* Time, Point #, Rem *(Remote)* and Local keys.

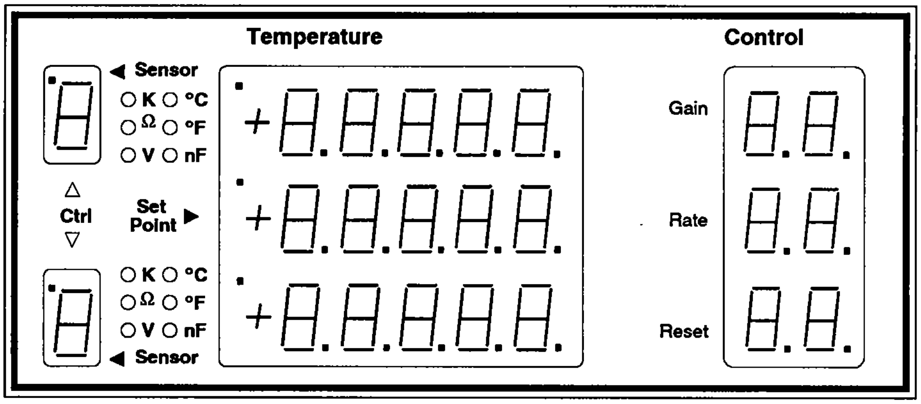


The Program *(Prog)* key, the Internal *(Int)* key and the Time key are used when utilizing the Internal Programming feature. Please reference the Internal Programming discussion of this section for description of this feature.

The Point Number *(POINT#)* key is used in curve entry, front panel programming and execution. Please reference the curve discussion in this section.

The Local and Remote *(Rem)* keys are used to toggle the unit between front panel operation or remote *(computer interface)* operation.

Display Information



Temperature Display

The upper and lower displays indicate the value *(depending on the type of units selected)* for the sensor shown in the sensor display. The center portion of this display shows the control setpoint. The units for the setpoint will be the same as the units selected for the controlling sensor.

There is an LED in the upper left portion of each of the temperature displays which indicates if the filter is on for that sensor.

Sensor Displays

The A input is distinguished by an uppercase letter A in the sensor window and the B input by a lower case b in the sensor window. 1, 2, 3 and 4 indicate channels A1, A2, A3 and A4, respectivley, if the 8229 Scanner Option is present.

The selection of A or b inputs for the upper display are changed by holding in the Sensor key and pressing the ▲▲key.

The selection of A or b inputs for the lower display are changed by holding in the Sensor key and pressing the ▼▼ key.

NOTE *While the Sensor key is held down, the upper and lower displays will show the card types being used by the displayed sensor. The Gain, Rate, and Reset windows are blank.*

The small annunciator in the upper left portion of each sensor display indicates if the scan function is in use.

The Control Arrow (Ctrl) between the sensor displays points to the controlling sensor.

Unit Display

The units in the upper display units are changed by holding down the Units key and pressing the ▲▲key until the desired units are obtained.

Similarly, the lower display units are changed by holding down the Units Key and pressing the ▼▼ key.

The units, which do not pertain to the input card selected, are automatically skipped *(i.e. only one of the sensor units (V, Ω, or nF) is possible depending on which sensor input card is present within the instrument)*. In the case of the 9215 card, temperature units are not allowed due to the inability of the sensor to hold a calibration upon cycling and therefore only displays in nanofarads.

Display Resolution

The Model DRC-93CA allows you to set your display resolution temperature over the range from 1 kelvin to 1 millikelvin. The temperature is rounded to the least significant digit of the resolution range selected.

NOTE	*This is display resolution and NOT system resolution or accuracy of the reading. Since the temperature display resolution is dependent on the sensor sensitivity, actual temperature resolution is greatly dependent on the sensor type and temperature range.*

To examine the resolution of the upper and lower display, hold in the Rstln key.

To change the resolution, press and hold the Rstln key. For the upper display, press the ▲▲ key until the desired resolution appears. To change the lower display, press the ▼▼ key until the desired resolution appears. Release both keys.

Changing the display resolution fixes the resolution transmitted over the computer interface as well, but does not change the resolution of the "system". Display resolution can also be different for each input card, i.e., A and B. Also note that the chosen resolution will only be displayed when "appropriate". When displaying in sensor units, resolution is fixed and remains unchanged by the resolution format.

Voltage Resolution (V)

The voltage mode is allowed for the 9210-3, 9210-6, 9220-3 and 9220-6 configurations. In voltage mode, the **display** has a resolution of 0.1 millivolt with the full range dependent on the input card *(2.9999 volts for the -3 configurations and the 8210 card and 6.5535 volts for the -6 configurations and the 8211 input card)*. The actual Sensor Input Card resolution is 0.05 millivolts and 0.1 millivolts, respectively.

The 9305 card displays ±15mV with a resolution of 1 microvolt.

Resistance Resolution (Ω)

The Resistance mode is allowed for the 9317C, 9318C and the 9220-P2, -P3, and -R1 configurations. It is also available for the DRC-81C/82C series 8219-P2, -P3 and -R1 cards.

Capacitance Resolution

The capacitance mode is allowed for the 9215 input card which can be in a -15 or -150 configuration. The display range and resolution is 0.000 to 30.000 or 0.00 to 150.00 nanofarads, respectively.

Deviation

Deviation can be toggled on or off by pressing and holding the Dev key and using the ▲▲ key or the ▼▼ key. This will make the display show deviation from setpoint rather than the absolute temperature.

Control Sensor

The control arrow between the sensor displays points to the controlling sensor. To change the control sensor, press the Control key and the ▲▲ key or the ▼▼ key.

If the upper and lower display units do not match, changing the control sensor may cause the setpoint to default to a zero kelvin setting.

The SCAN Function

The SCAN function allows the instrument to step between the two inputs with a scan rate independently set between 0 (Skip) and 99 seconds for each input. Setting a dwell time to zero automatically skips the channel **only** when in the SCAN mode. If the 8229 scanner option is present, inputs A1-A4 are included in the SCAN function and each has its own dwell time which is set independently.

To turn on the SCAN function, press the key and release. You will notice the scan indicator light in the upper left-hand corner of the sensor display.

The SCAN Dwell Time

To display the dwell time, press the key and hold for approximately three seconds. The upper and lower displays will read dt-00 for a dwell time of 0 seconds.

To change the dwell time in the upper display, press the key and hold while pressing the ▲▲ key. Release both keys. To change the dwell time for the lower display, press the key and hold while pressing the ▼▼ key. Depending on which dwell time you are changing, you will see either the upper or lower display flashing, indicating the dwell time can be changed. A dwell time of less than 5 seconds is not recommended.

Then, follow the procedure for Entering Values as described on page 3-4.

Filter Function

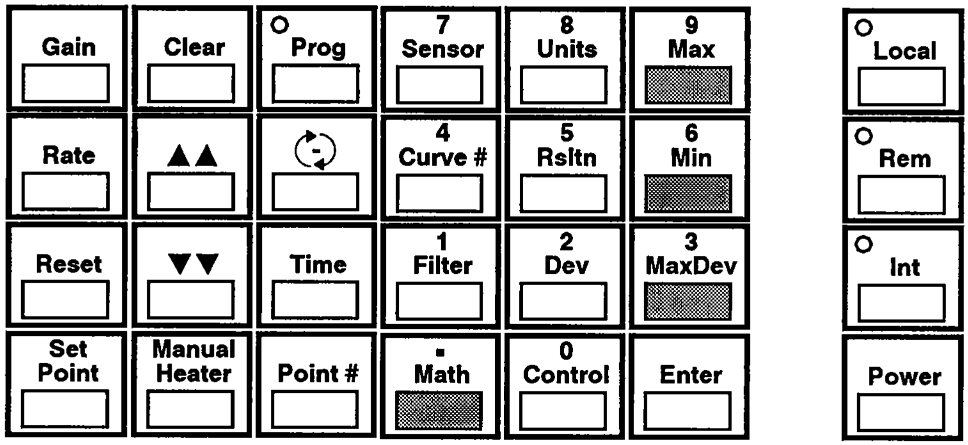
An averaging routine within the instrument is available which averages ten readings. This reading mode filters noise within the cryogenic system analogous to averaging within a digital voltmeter.

When the Filter key is pressed, the words On *(filter on)* or Off *(filter off)* are presented in the upper and lower displays. To toggle the filter input of the upper sensor, press the Filter key and the ▲▲ key and for the lower sensor, press the Filter key and the ▼▼ key. Note that the filter is tied to the channel and not the display. For example, if you set the filter on for channel A while it was in the upper display and then move channel A to the lower display, the filter function is still on for channel A even though it is now in the lower display.

When the filter is on, an indicator in the upper left hand corner of the upper and/or lower display will be lit.

Math Functions

The DRC-93CA has three built-in Math Functions. They allow you to observe the maximum and minimum temperature, and the maximum deviation from the setpoint. The three function keys are Max, Min and MaxDev. When one of these keys is pressed, the upper and lower displays will show the selected math function.



When the Math key is pressed, the upper display shows either "OFF" or "On." "On" indicates that the math functions are enabled. To change from "OFF" to "On" and vice-versa, press and hold the Math key and press the ▲▲ key or the ▼▼ key. When the Math key is released, the display returns to normal.

If "On" was left on the display, the instrument will continuously update the Max and Min deviation for the upper and lower displays. Pressing the Max, Min and MaxDev keys at any time will display these values. If "OFF" was left in the upper display when the Math key was released, the instrument freezes the contents of the math functions.

To restart the calculation of the Math functions, hold down the Math key and press the Clear key. The lower display will show the word "CLEAr" to indicate that the registers holding the maximum, minimum and maximum deviation have been zeroed. After clearing, be sure to enable *("On")* the math function so the values will be updated.

Once the math functions have been cleared and enabled *("On")*, changing the sample or control units will result in inconsistent values being stored in the math function registers. If display sensor units do not match control units, the deviation will not update for the display reading.

During power down, the math function is turned off and any math values are lost.

Control Parameters

Refer to The Fundamentals For Usage Of Cryogenic Temperature Controllers as an application note in the appendices of this manual for further description of control parameters.

To enter values for the control parameters discussed below, refer to page 3-4.

Gain

The variable gain allows adjustment of overall controller gain over a range from 1 to 999. The range is displayed as a value of 0.1 to 99.9. Use the numeric keypad to enter the gain.

Rate

The rate adjusts the rate time constant of differentiator and sets the time constant between 1 and 990 seconds. This is displayed as 0.1 to 99 which means the displayed number is multiplied by ten to get the rate in seconds. *(Reset in seconds = 10 x [99.1- setting])* Use the numeric keypad to enter the rate.

Reset

This adjusts the reset time constant of integrator. It effectively sets the time constant between 990 and 1 second. It is displayed as 0.1 to 99. Use the numeric keypad to enter the reset value.

Setpoint

The Setpoint is the temperature or equivalent sensor unit value you want the 93CA to control to. Use the numeric keypad to enter the setpoint.

NOTE	*The setpoint resolution is limited to 0.1K, C or F. It is sometimes possible to increase the setpoint resolution by setting the setpoint in sensor units (V, mV, Ω).*

Manual Heater Power

The DRC-93CA provides a feature in which the heater power can be set manually. The Manual Heater Power value is indicated on the Bar Graph by a blinking segment at the percent at which it is set. Use the numeric keypad to adjust the Manual Heater Power.

The Manual Heater Power function is summed with the output of the control stage *(GAIN, RATE, and RESET)* if the gain value is non-zero. Control output will center around the Manual Heater Power setting instead of the usual zero output. For example, if the Manual Heater Power is 50 and there is a negative temperature error, the heater output will be less than 50, or greater than 50 if a positive temperature error exists.

If the gain has a zero value, the Manual Heater Power setting will force the output to that power or current level. For example, a Manual Heater Power of 50% power would result in approximately 50% power output regardless of the setpoint setting.

Range

The heater power range setting is determined by the keys directly below the Heater Power Bar Graph on the front panel. MAX will allow full power for a given heater resistance, resistance selection switch position and maximum range limit. Each consecutive key is a ten times reduction in power. -1, -2, -3, and -4 correspond to a 10^{-1}, 10^{-2}, 10^{-3}, and 10^{-4} multiplier, respectively. The OFF key turns off the output power independent of the setpoint and the control parameters. *(See Section 2 for more information on heater power.)*

How to Set PID Parameters

How do I determine an appropriate gain setting for my cryogenic system?
First, turn off both RESET and RATE. Set in a nominal gain setting of 50. Make sure that the heater turns on; if not, increase the gain setting until it does. Let the system stabilize. Note that it will stabilize at some point below the set point. Keep increasing the controller gain by factors of two until the system temperature begins to oscillate. Adjust the gain for small sustained oscillations. Measure the period of these oscillations for determining the correct setting for reset. Reduce the gain by a factor of two to three until the temperature again becomes stable with time. Be sure that you allow time at each setting for the system to stabilize if it will. For some systems and cryogenic sensors with low sensitivity, the maximum controller gain may not cause the system to oscillate, even at maximum gain settings.

When I enter a reset number, how does that relate to my cryogenic system?
The reset number is an industrial control term which in the DRC-93CA corresponds to the number of repeats (or time constants) per 1000 seconds. The time constant is 1000 divided by this number in seconds. Consequently, a reset number setting of 20 corresponds to a time constant of 50 seconds. A system will normally take several time constants to settle into the set point, e.g. the 50 second time constant, if correct for the system being controlled, would result in a stable set point in a time frame between 5 and 10 minutes.

How do I determine RESET?
The oscillation period which you measured in determining the appropriate gain setting is equal to the reset time constant which is desired. Divide this number in seconds into 1000 and set the result into the RESET register. This result is the number of repeats per 1000 seconds. If the system did not oscillate at the highest gain setting, use the following procedure. Stabilize the temperature at a high gain setting. Change the set point downward by one or two degrees and observe the time that it takes for the temperature to change 60% of this excursion. Use this number as the reset time constant; divide it into 1000 and set in the result as the RESET value.

What about RATE?
The rate time constant should normally be somewhere between 1/4 and 1/8 the reset time constant in seconds if it is used at all. Don't be surprised if for your system, the setting you prefer is 0 (OFF).

How does reset change with temperature?
In a normal cryogenic system, the time response of the system slows down as the temperature increases. Consequently, as the temperature rises, the time constant will become longer as well. Therefore, if you have determined a valid value of reset at a particular temperature, increasing the temperature will result in a decrease in the reset number, i.e., a longer time constant; conversely decreasing temperature will demand a shorter time constant, i.e., an increase in the reset setting.

For a silicon diode sensor, why does the optimum controller gain value increase by nearly an order of magnitude between 25K and 35K?
The system gain is a product of the controller gain and the sensor gain, i.e., sensor sensitivity. At 25K, the sensor sensitivity (dV/dT) is approximately an order of magnitude larger than it is at 35K. If the load parameters have not changed greatly, neither will the system gain. Therefore, the controller gain must be increased to compensate for the reduction in sensor sensitivity.

What happens to the system gain as the temperature increases?
It normally increases. Consequently, if the sensor sensitivity is relatively constant, you can normally increase the controller gain with increasing temperature.

Sensor Curve Selection

This section should be read carefully to fully understand how sensor curves and remote positions are selected in this instrument and how they are used with internal and external scanners.

NOTE	*Entry of curve data points or editing data points of an existing curve is possible over the DRC-93CA front panel. Direction of how to do this is discussed later in this section under the curve programming discussion.*

The Sensor Curve Table on the following page gives standard curves present in the temperature controller as well as any Precision Options which are factory installed *(including the number of data points for each curve)*. The table should be updated as additional curves are added.

A Precision Option Curve can have up to 97 points with two additional end points automatically put into the curve table by the DRC-93CA software. Up to 20 Precision Option Curves can be stored in the DRC-93CA with an average of 31 points per curve.

Selection of Curves

To select a curve, press and hold the Curve# key. Press the ▲▲key to determine the curve number for the channel in the upper display. Press the ▼▼ key to determine the curve number for the channel in the lower display.

Since the DRC-93CA knows which type of sensor input card is present, it will not, for example, allow the use of the platinum curve (Curve #3) for a diode sensor input card. If Curve #3 is selected, the DRC-93CA will default to the lowest curve number with the correct temperature coefficient. In this case, curve 00.

Sensor Curve Assignment With 8229 Scanner Option

Adding the 8229 Scanner Option to input A provides four additional sensor inputs. To select a curve, make sure that channel A is selected and toggle through A, 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the sensor display until the channel you want to select a curve for is showing. Then, use the method described above to select the curve number. Each position has its own curve number. Changing one will not effect the other curve numbers chosen.

Sensor Curve Table

Curve #	# Of Lines	Temp. Range.	Description	*with 9305 card*
00	31	1-324.9	DRC-D	*Au0.07%Fe*
01	31	1-324.9	DRC-E1	*Au0.03%Fe*
02	31	1-324.9	CRV 10	*E*
03	31	14-799.9	DIN-PT	*K*
04	31	1-474.9	CRV 10	*T*
05	31		RESVRD	*RESVRD*
06	___	___	___	
07	___	___	___	
08	___	___	___	
09	___	___	___	
10	___	___	___	
11	___	___	___	
12	___	___	___	
13	___	___	___	
14	___	___	___	
15	___	___	___	
16	___	___	___	
17	___	___	___	
18	___	___	___	
19	___	___	___	
20	___	___	___	
21	___	___	___	
22	___	___	___	
23	___	___	___	
24	___	___	___	
25	___	___	___	
26	___	___	___	
27	___	___	___	
28	___	___	___	
29	___	___	___	
30	___	___	___	
31	RESERVED (ERR 09)			

The table above gives the curve number for the standard curves and should be updated when any precision options are added.

Sensor Curve Assignment With External Scanners

Lake Shore sells the Model 8085 Scanner which can be used with the DRC-93CA. Up to three 8085 Scanners can be daisy-chained together to give up to 30 sensor inputs for either the A input or the B input of the DRC-93CA. Curve selection is handled differently when these scanners are used. The REMOTE SENSOR ID (J5) connector located on the rear panel, along with the J1 or J2 input, are used to connect external scanners to the DRC-93CA.

Enabling Remote Curve Selection With an External Scanner

To allow remote curve selection with the external scanner, you must first enable the remote curve selection for either channel A or channel B.

1. Press and hold the Curve # key. The curve numbers associated with the upper and lower displays will be shown. Do not release the Curve # key.
2. While holding the Curve # key, press the Rem *(remote)* key.
3. Release the Curve # key but not the Rem key.
4. Use the ▲▲ key to toggle remote curve selection on and off for the channel in the upper display. The feature is on when the position number is displayed in the Gain window. For the lower display, use the ▼▼ key. The feature should only be on for one input channel at a time.
5. Now release all keys.

REMOTE SENSOR ID And The Position # Versus Curve # Table

When the external scanner is connected and remote curve selection is enabled for a channel, then the **Position # Versus Curve # Table**, on the following page, is used by the DRC-93CA to select the curve number*(column 2 is the bit settings on the external scanner).*

A curve number must be assigned to each external position in the **Position # Versus Curve # Table.** Press the Curve # key. The curves will be displayed in the temperature displays and the positions will be displayed in the Gain or Reset window. To select a curve for the position displayed, press and hold the Curve # key and use the ▲▲ key for the upper display or the ▼▼ key for the lower display. Use the external scanner to toggle through position numbers and select curves for each postion being used.

REMOTE SENSOR ID
Connector Pin Assignments

15	13	11	9	7	5	3	1
16	**14**	**12**	**10**	**8**	**6**	**4**	**2**

ONLY BOLD PINS USED

J5	Function
1	+5
2	Reserved
4	Bit 3
6	Bit 2
8	Bit 1
10	Bit 0 (LSB)
12	Digital Ground
14	Bit 4 (MSB)
16	Reserved

Position # Versus Curve # Table

Position #	Remote Sensor ID Settings**	Internal Correlation Table INPUT A	INPUT B
00		A00_______	B00_______
01	00001	A01_______	B01_______
02	00010	A02_______	B02_______
03	00011	A03_______	B03_______
04	00100	A04_______	B04_______
05	00101	A05_______	B05_______
06	00110	A06_______	B06_______
07	00111	A07_______	B07_______
08	01000	A08_______	B08_______
09	01001	A09_______	B09_______
10	01010	A0A_______	B0A_______
11	01011	A0B_______	B0B_______
12	01100	A0C_______	B0C_______
13	01101	A0D_______	B0D_______
14	01110	A0E_______	B0E_______
15	01111	A0F_______	B0F_______
16	10000	A10_______	B10_______
17	10001	A11_______	B11_______
18	10010	A12_______	B12_______
19	10011	A13_______	B13_______
20	10100	A14_______	B14_______
21	10101	A15_______	B15_______
22	10110	A16_______	B16_______
23	10111	A17_______	B17_______
24	11000	A18_______	B18_______
25	11001	A19_______	B19_______
26	11010	A1A_______	B1A_______
27	11011	A1B_______	B1B_______
28	11100	A1C_______	B1C_______
29	11101	A1D_______	B1D_______
30	11110	A1E_______	B1E_______
31	11111	A1F ERR09	B1F ERR09

Note that the **Position # Versus Curve # Table** now has *Position* in the first column. This is in contrast to the **Sensor Curve Table** which has *Curve* in the first column.

**REMOTE SENSOR ID Bits 4-0 for use with external scanners.

The DRC-93CA is shipped from the factory with curve 02 stored in all positions of this table.

Curve Programming

The DRC-93CA allows you to enter your own curve data points over the front panel or edit existing curve data.

Accessing Stored Curve Data

1. Press the Prog *(Programming)* key. The programming indicator will turn on and flash.

2. Press the CURVE# key. The programming indicator will stop flashing and light continuously. The upper and lower displays will blank and the setpoint display will contain 00-00 with the second zero from the left flashing. The flashing value is the curve number to be examined. The other value is used for the number of points in the selected curve. The upper units display will show K for kelvin and the lower units display will show V for volts.

NOTE	*While in the Curve Programming mode, if a key is not pressed for twenty seconds, the curve programming routine will abort and return to normal operation. When this occurs, all entries that were made are lost unless the curve has been completed.*

3. Using the numeric keypad, enter the curve number to be examined. Then, press the Enter key. The Clear key can be used if there is an error in typing the curve number.

Example

Follow the instructions above and enter curve number 02. The display will show:

0.0
02-31
6.5536

-02 is the curve number.
-31 indicates there are 31 data points and that point 31 is on the display.
-0.0 is the temperature in kelvin for point # 31.
-6.5536 is the sensor voltage of point #31 (at 0.0 K)

NOTE	*A Standard Curve cannot be edited, but the standard curve data can be examined.*

To examine other points, press the Point # key. The Point number in the setpoint display will begin to flash.

Enter 12 using the numeric keypad. Press the Enter key. The display will show:

115.0
02-12
0.9445

to indicate that Point number 12 of curve number 02 is 0.9445V at 115.0K.

When using the Point number key, the ▲▲ key or the ▼▼ key can be used to examine the next higher numbered point or lower numbered point, respectively. These keys will not operate when the controller is requesting a curve number, temperature or voltage.

To exit the curve programming routine, press the Prog key and operations will return to normal.

Entering New Curves

New curves can be entered over the front panel of the DRC-93CA. Remember to always update your Sensor Curve Table *(on page 3-14)* when adding, deleting or editing any curves.

NOTE	*The Lagrangian curves for Carbon Glass and Germanium should only be entered over the remote interface.*

The number of data points stored per curve can be between 2 and 99. **The data points must be entered in ascending units order.** The temperature data will be in descending order for a negative temperature coefficient curve or in ascending order for a positive temperature coefficient curve. Units must be in voltage or $R_{EQUIV.}$

When curves are stored inside of the instrument, the sensor units are converted to a voltage format (0.0000 to 6.5535). Temperature remains at 000.0 to 999.9K.

When entering curves or outputting curve data, use the table below to translate sensor data.

Sensor Input	Sensor Type	Units Range	Temp. Coeff.	Conversion for $R_{EQUIV.}$ or Volts
9210-3 9220-3	Silicon Diodes	0-2.9999V	neg.	No conversion necessary.
9210-6 9220-6	GaAlAs Diodes	0-6.5535V	neg.	No conversion necessary.
9220-P2	100Ω Pt RTD	0-299.99Ω	pos.	0.01 times R. 0.00 ohms looks like 0.00000 and 299.99 ohms looks like2.99990.
9220-P3	1000Ω Pt RTD	0-2999.9Ω	pos.	0.001 times R. 0.0 ohms looks like 0.00000 and 2999.9 ohms looks like 2.99990.
9220-R1	RhFe RTD	0-99.999Ω	pos.	0.03 times R 0.00 ohms looks like 0.00000 and 100.00 ohms looks like 3.00000.
9317C	Ge CGR	1-10,000Ω	neg.	Input must be in Log R. 1 ohm looks like 0.00000 and 10^4 looks like 4.00000.
9318C	Ge CGR	1-100,000Ω	neg.	Input must be in Log R. 1 ohm looks like 0.00000 and 10^5 looks like 5.00000.
9215-15	CS-401	0-15.000nF	N/A	No conversion is allowed.
9215-150	CS-501	0-150.00nF	N/A	No conversion is allowed.
9305	chromel-AuFe .07 &.03%, E,K,T	-15 to +15mV uncomp.	pos.	100 times (V_{TC} + 15mV) -15mV looks like 0.0000V and +15mV looks like 3.0000.

Example

Follow the instructions below to enter a new set of curve data points into the available curve slot of 21.

1. From normal operation, enter into the curve programming mode *(See Accessing Stored Curve Data on page 3-17)*. Press 21 and then the Enter key. This will tell the controller to find curve number 21 and indicate availability by displaying

   —
   21-00
   —

   The dashes indicate there is no data present for curve number 21.

2. At this time, one of three keys can be selected; Prog, Curve #, or Point #.

Prog key	will abort the curve programming and return instrument to normal operation.
Curve # key	will cause the curve number in the setpoint display to flash allowing the user to select another curve.
Point # key	will cause the point number entry in the setpoint display to begin flashing and the upper and lower displays to be cleared.

3. Press the Point # key

4. Type 01 and press Enter

   The display will show:
   0.0
   21-01
   0.0
   The upper display will be flashing.

   The first and last points entered are determined by the temperature coefficient of the curve being entered. For a negative temperature coefficient (N) curve, the first data point (#01) is 499.9K and 0.0000V. For a positive temperature coefficient (P) curve, the first data point is 0.0K and 0.0000V.

5. Enter the data point temperature in kelvin. The decimal point can be used, but the resolution will be limited to ---.-. The Clear key will clear the display and let you restart. The value is accepted for the temperature when the Enter key is pressed.

NOTE	*You cannot use the ▲▲ key and the ▼▼key when entering curve data. Only the numeric keypad and the Clear key are valid.*

6. After the temperature is entered, the Lower Display will begin to flash. The keypad is now used to enter the sensor units Data for the point. Press the Enter key.

7. Another point can be added by pressing the Point # key.

8. After the curve has been entered, the last data point to be entered is 0.0K and 6.5536 volts for diodes or 999.9K and 6.5536 volts for Platinum resistor type curves.

NOTE	Failure to enter the correct curve end points will result in unpredictable results.

9. Now press the Prog key and the unit will return to normal operation. It is recommended that you review the curve information after you have entered it.

Editing Existing Curve Data

Curve data can be modified using a similar procedure described above.

1. Press the Prog key.

2. Press the Curve # key.

3. Select the curve to edit and press Enter.

4. Press the Point # key. Temperature and voltage (data) will be shown in the upper and lower displays, respectively.

5. Edit the curve using the numeric keypad and press Enter

If you are not going to edit the point, then enter another point number using the Point # key or press the Prog key to return to normal operation.

After editing a data point and pressing Enter, the unit compares the temperature and voltage entered against the existing curve to see if either match an existing data point. The point is matched first in temperature, then voltage. If a match occurs, the existing point is changed to the new point just entered. If no match occurs, the unit inserts the new point as an entirely new data point into the curve in the correct ascending sensor units order.

Internal Programming

This feature permits simple ramp and soak cycling as well as more elaborate sequences including ramping the setpoint up and down and ramping of the gain, rate and reset.

The DRC-93CA is capable of automatically executing internally stored programs. The programs are permanently stored in a nonvolatile memory permitting their execution even after the instrument has been turned off and on, unplugged and moved. The instrument comes from the factory with a repertoire of example stored programs. These programs allow you to quickly learn the contents of this discussion and many can be used directly with minor modifications of the setpoint and control parameters.

Program Step

The program steps of the internal programming feature are very powerful. A single program step contains information to enable the instrument to ramp the setpoint with control parameters or to provide a soak with all parameters desired.

There are provisions for 99 program steps. Since typical programs are three to four program steps in length, this provides storage for many programs.

Program Step Format

Each program step contains the step number; command; and jump vector, repeat count or ramp count; time as well as a full description as indicated by the front panel. These are listed below.

1. Sample and Control Sensors
2. Sample and Control Units
3. Sample and Control Resolutions
4. Setpoint
5. Gain, Rate, and Reset
6. Manual Heater Power
7. Heater Range
8. Filtering on/off

Commands

There are eight commands for internal programming. The Command Chart on page 3-22 gives brief descriptions of the commands. More detailed descriptions follow.

CAUTION	In front panel progamming, the units should be set to kelvin. In any case, the units **must** stay the same from program step to program step. Intermixing units within a program can cause the heater output to go to full output or to lose control.

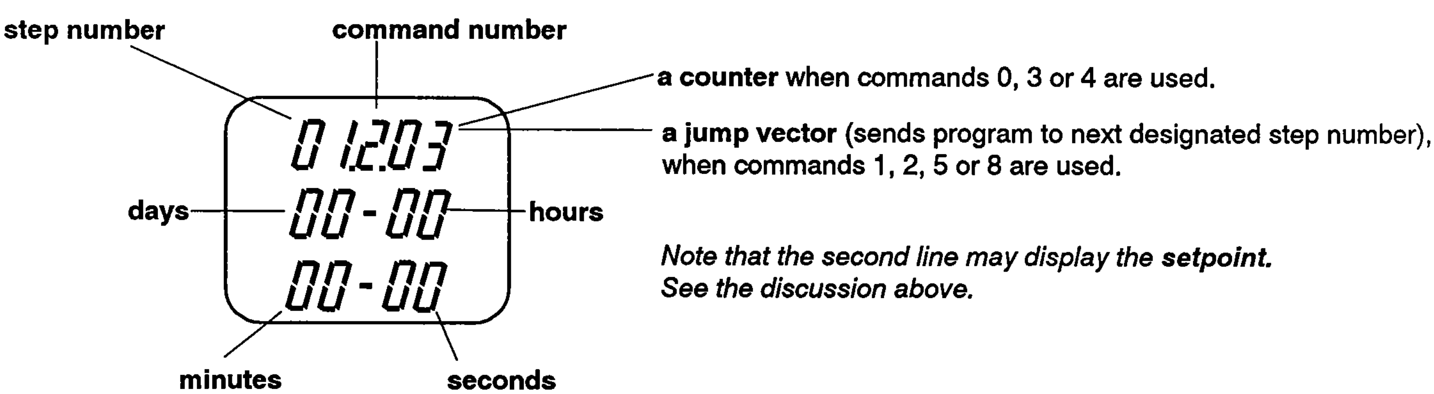
CAUTION	Do not use an increment or decrement or dwell time of less than 2 seconds or unpredictable operation could result.

Internal Programming Command Chart

Command	Command #	Description
Repeat Count	0	Enters a repeat count into the Repeat Counter. See page 3-23.
Dwell	1	Sets a dwell for the time given with the front panel parameters set in the program format. See page 3-23.
Dwell with Conditional Jump	2	This command is the same as command 1, except that when completed, the Repeat Counter is decremented. See page 3-24.
Ramp Up	3	Ramps the setpoint up. See page 3-24.
Ramp Down	4	Ramps the setpoint down. See page 3-25.
Ramp Up or Down the Setpoint, Gain, Rate and Reset	5	Ramps the setpoint, gain, rate and reset. See page 3-25.
Jump	8	Makes the program jump to the program step specified by the Jump Vector. See page 3-26.
Exit	9	Exits the internal programming mode and resumes normal operation. See page 3-26.

Display When in Internal Programming Mode

All three lines of the display are used when in the programming mode. Refer to the drawing below for an explanation of what the display is reflecting. Note that the second line is shared by days-hours and the setpoint. To display the setpoint, press the Setpoint button. Notice that the top line of the display is the same as the illustration below but that the second line now reflects the setpoint and the third line is no longer used. Simply press the Time button to display the time parameters again.



Command Number 0 — REPEAT COUNT

Description The Repeat Count command enters a count into the Repeat Counter associated with the Dwell command and moves to the next program step number. The Repeat Count number establishes the number of times a given set of operations will be repeated using command #2.

Format Step number.0.repeat count

Remarks

·No front panel parameters can be changed with the Repeat Count command.

·This command is used in conjunction with the Dwell command (#2) to establish a do loop.

Example

11.0.10

Indicates step number 11

Command 0 (Repeat Count)

10 entered into repeat counter

Command Number 1 — DWELL

Description The Dwell command is used to set a dwell *(soak)* for the time given with the front panel parameters set in the program step format. The time is set with the Time key.

Format

Step number.1.jump vector

Days - Hours

Minutes - Seconds

Remarks ·After this dwell time, jump to the program step number specified by the Jump Vector.

Example

04.1.05

00 - 00

10 - 00

Indicates step number 04

Command 1 (Dwell)

The Jump Vector will cause it to go to step number 5 after the dwell time

The dwell time is 10 minutes

Command Number 2 — DWELL WITH CONDITIONAL JUMP

Description

The Dwell with Conditional Jump is the same as command 1, except that when the Dwell is completed, the Repeat Counter is decremented.

Format

Step number.2.jump vector

Remarks

·If the value of the Repeat Counter is not zero after the decrement, operation continues at the program step specified by the Jump Vector.

·If the Repeat Counter is zero, then operation continues at the next sequential program step.

·Command 0 is used to set the value of the Repeat Counter and must be executed prior to Command 2. Preferrably, Command 0 should be the first command of a program.

Example

12.2.14
00 - 00
10 - 00

Indicates step number 12
Command 2 (Dwell with Conditional Jump)
The Jump Vector will be step number 14 after the dwell time if there is a non zero repeat count. The program will go to step 13 if there is a zero repeat count.
The dwell time is 10 minutes

Command Number 3 — RAMP UP

Description

Command 3 ramps the setpoint up by the increment specified in the setpoint display.

Format

Step number.3.ramp count

Remarks

·The setpoint is incremented the number of times specified by the Ramp Count. The time between increments is given by the time specified in the step.

·After ramping the specified number of times given by the Ramp Count, operation continues at the next program step number.

•All parameters other than setpoint are changed at the beginning of the ramp sequence.

·Command 3 is normally used for rapid warm-up where ramp times exceed 0.1K/second (6K/minute)

Example

01.3.60	Setpoint	1.0
00 - 00	Gain	20
00 - 30	Rate	0
	Reset	10

Indicates step number 1
Command 3
Ramp Count 60
Setpoint will be set to 1K to indicate 1K step up every 30 seconds for a total of 60 steps or 60K in 30 minutes *(1800 seconds)*.
The gain, rate, and reset will remain constant during the ramp as specified in the above example.

Command Number 4 — RAMP DOWN

Description

The Ramp Down command ramps the setpoint down or decrements it by the quantity specified in the setpoint display.

Format

Step number.4.ramp count

Remarks

- Same as command number 3 except that the setpoint is decremented, not incremented
- After ramping the specified number of times given by the ramp count, operation continues at the next program step number.
- All parameters other than setpoint are changed at the beginning of the ramp sequence.
- This command is normally used for rapid cool down where ramp times exceed 0.1K/second.

Example

Refer to command 3 for example. Instead of a step-up every 30 seconds, it will take a step down every 30 seconds.

Command Number 5 — RAMP UP OR DOWN

The Setpoint,Gain, Rate and Reset

Description

Command 5 ramps the setpoint, gain, rate and reset. The setpoint is incremented or decremented 0.1K at the rate given in the timer of the program step. The setpoint, gain, rate and reset begin at the value given at the end of the previous program step and increment or decrement to the value specified in command 5. After ramping the specified amount, operation continues at the program step number indicated by the Jump Vector. All other parameters are changed at the beginning of the ramp.

Format

Step number.5.jump vector

Example

	Setpoint	100.0
05.5.06	Gain	10
00 - 00	Rate	0
00 - 03	Reset	5

Indicates step number 5
Command 5
Jump Vector is 06 *(operation after the ramp goes to Step #06)*
Setpoint is set to 100K to indicate where the ramping will end
If the setpoint starts at the previous setpoint, this command will increment it by 0.1K every 3 seconds until the setpoint reaches 100K.

Command Number 8 — JUMP

Description Command 8 makes the program jump to the program step specified by the jump vector.

Format Step number.8.jump vector

Remarks •No front panel parameters can be changed with this command.

Example

13.8.17
step 13
command 8
go to program step number 17

Command Number 9 — EXIT

Description Command 9 exits the Internal Program and resumes normal operation with the front panel values given in this command.

Format Step number.9.

Example

03.9.00	Setpoint	0.0
00 - 00	Gain	0
00 - 00	Rate	0
	Reset	0
	Heater Power	OFF

The setpoint, gain, rate, reset and heater power are part of command 9 and will be installed as the parameters when normal operation resumes.

The Program Edit Mode

This section is an explanation of how to enter or edit a program. Note that the parameters on the display will be flashing if you are in this mode. If they are not flashing, then you are simply viewing the programs and none of the parameters can be changed.

> ***NOTE*** *There must be a valid input present when editing a program. The DRC-93CA incorporates fault protection that will automatically force the Heater Range to the OFF state on an input overload (OL) or Err25 or Err27 condition.*

1. To enter or modify a program in the DRC-93CA, the operation must be started with the Prog key. The Prog annunciator will flash. To abort, press the Prog key again.

2. Next, press the Int key. It is now possible to create or edit a program. The program edit mode is depicted by having both the Prog and Int annunciators lit. Upon entering the program edit mode, the display will always enter at program step 01. *(See page 3-22 for display explanation.)*

3. To select a program step to edit, press the Point # key, the step number followed by the Enter key. The ▲▲ key or ▼▼ key can be used to select the next higher or lower program step. The new program step number and information is then displayed.

4. When a step number is selected, the command position will flash. Select a new command number and press Enter.

5. Then, the jump vector, repeat count or ramp count position will flash. Input the new value and then press the Enter key.

6. The time *(Timer)* displayed is changed using the Time key. Pressing the Time key causes the days entry to flash. The keypad is used to enter the days and then the user presses the Enter key. The days will stop flashing and the hours will flash. The hours, minutes and seconds are entered in the same way. The time value should be two seconds or greater for commands 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

7. Now, set the setpoint. Press the Setpoint key. Note that the second line of the display now shows the setpoint and the third line is no longer there. Enter a new setpoint value *(if needed)* using the method described on page 3-4.

8. The sample and control sensors, the sample and control units, sample and control resolutions, gain, rate, reset, manual heater power, heater range and filtering for the program step are changed as described in normal operations. Note that these items do not flash.

9. Once all parameters of a step are set, pressing the (↻) key will enter that program step into memory. If the (↻) key is **not** pressed, the program step is not stored and subsequent request for the program step will produce the old configuration.

10. To change parameters for the next step number, return to step 3 above.

11. To end or abort the operation at any time (*except when the setpoint, gain, rate, reset, manual heater power, or time is in the progress of being entered and flashing)*, press the Prog key. The Prog indicator will turn off and operation will return to normal.

Execution of Internal Programs

This is a viewing mode only. None of the parameters can be changed. Note that nothing is flashing on the displays.

1. Press the Int key. The Int indicator will begin to blink on and off. To abort, press the Int key again.

2. Select the program step using the Point # key. The ▲▲ key or ▼▼ key can be used to examine the next higher or lower Program Step # respectively.

3. Press the Enter key.

4. To return to normal operation, thus aborting the programming setup, press the Int key. The Int indicator will turn off and normal operation will resume.

5. Press the  key to start execution of the program beginning at the program step selected in step 2. The Int indicator will turn on and stay on showing that the instrument is in the internal programming mode.

6. The only keys active while a program is being executed are the Clear key and the Time key. Pressing the Clear key causes execution of the program to cease and operation to be returned to normal. Pressing the Time key causes the elapsed time in a particular cycle to be displayed.

7. To exit from the internal programming mode and regain operation of the instrument from the keypad, press the Clear key. The Int indicator will turn off. It is also possible to exit the program by using command 9. Command 9 must be placed into the program before execution.

NOTE	*See the G command in Section 4 for instructions on how to execute and exit from the internal program over the computer interface.*

Clearing All Internal Programming Memory

ALL internal program memory can be cleared of program material from the front panel. The procedure is as follows:

1. Press the Prog key.

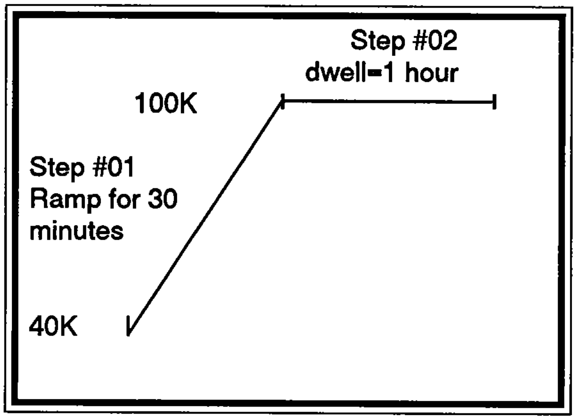
2. Press and hold the Clear key for approximately 15 seconds until the Prog indicator turns off. **ALL** program steps will be cleared and front panel operation restored to

Examples

The following examples show the transition from one program step to the next. The examples listed with the individual commands were taken from this section.

Example #1 - Ramp and Soak

The figure below shows a graph of a simple ramp from 40K to 100K in a period of 30 minutes and a dwell of 1 hour.



It is assumed that the system has stabilized at 40K prior to execution of the program.

Steps #01, #02 and #03 will be used for the program. Step #01 will ramp, Step #02 will dwell and #03 will exit the internal program. It is assumed that the system can follow the setpoint in the time provided.

STEP #01

step#.command.ramp count	**01.3.60**
days - hours	**00 - 00**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 30**
setpoint	**1.0**
gain	**20**
rate	**0**
reset	**10**

The command selected is 3 for setpoint ramp up. The ramp count is 60. The setpoint will ramp up by the amount specified in the setpoint display every 30 seconds for 60 times *(1800 seconds = 30 minutes)*.

The gain, rate, and reset will be set as specified at the beginning of the ramp and remain constant for the remainder of the time.

STEP #02

step#.command.jump vector	**02.1.03**
days - hours	**00 - 01**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 00**
setpoint	**100.0**
gain	**10**
rate	**0**
reset	**5**

The command is 1 for a dwell (soak) time of 1 hour with the setpoint at 100K. The jump vector then sends the program to step 3 which is a command (9) to shut down the controller.

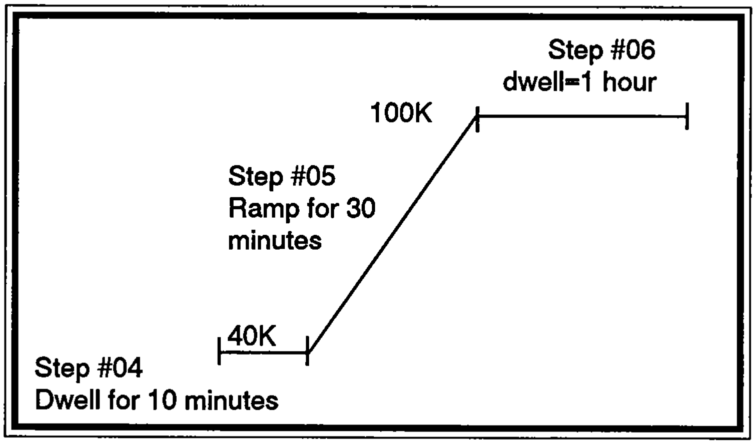
STEP #03

step#.command.-------	**03.9.00**
days - hours	**00 - 00**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 00**
Setpoint	**0.0**
Gain	**0**
Rate	**0**
Reset	**0**
Heater Power	**OFF**

Note that the setpoint, gain, rate, reset, etc. are part of command 9 and will be installed as the parameters when normal operation resumes. Setting the setpoint to 0K will remove power from the system as will setting the gain to 0 or the heater power to 0.

Example #2 - Ramp and Soak

The ramp and soak of example 1 will be accomplished in this example using step 5 with command 5 ramping. It will be necessary to fix the setpoint at 40K prior to the ramp. Here it will be set to dwell for 10 minutes.



STEP #04

step#.command.jump vector	**04.1.05**
days - hours	**00 - 00**
minutes - seconds	**10 - 00**
setpoint	**40.0**
gain	**10**
rate	**0**
reset	**10**

Step 4 uses command 1 to maintain a soak for 10 minutes. It then sends the program to step 5.

STEP #05

step#.command.jump vector	**05.5.06**
days - hours	**00 - 00**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 03**
setpoint	**100.0**
gain	**10**
rate	**0**
reset	**5**

The command selected is 5 for setpoint ramp. The jump vector is 06 so that operation after the ramp goes to Step #06. The setpoint of step #05 will be set to 100K to indicate where the ramping will end.

It is necessary to select the timer increment per tenth to arrive at the 100K in the 30 minutes. From 40K to 100K, is 600 tenths. It will require 600 increments of 3 seconds each to end up at 100K in 30 minutes *(1800 seconds).* Thus, the setpoint will ramp up by 0.1K every 3 seconds up to 100K and will reach 100K in 30 minutes.

The reset will ramp from the value given in Step #04 to those specified in Step #05. The soak is covered by Step #06.

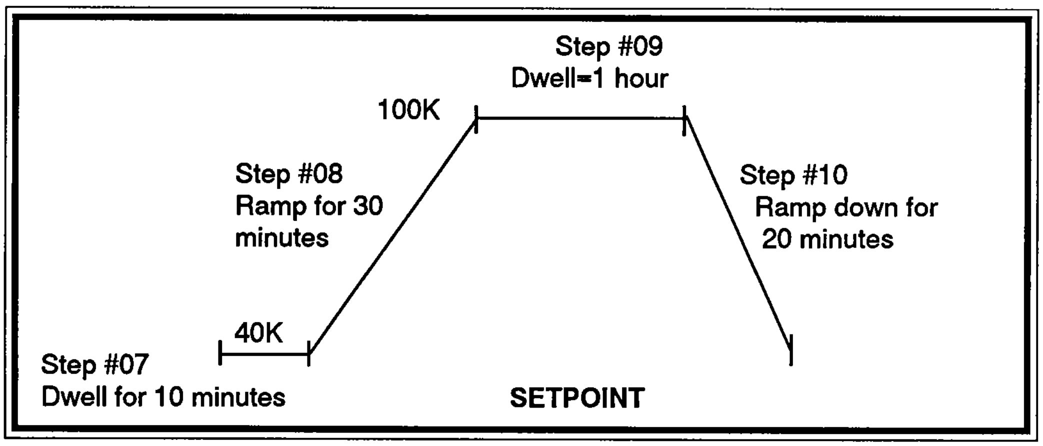
STEP #06

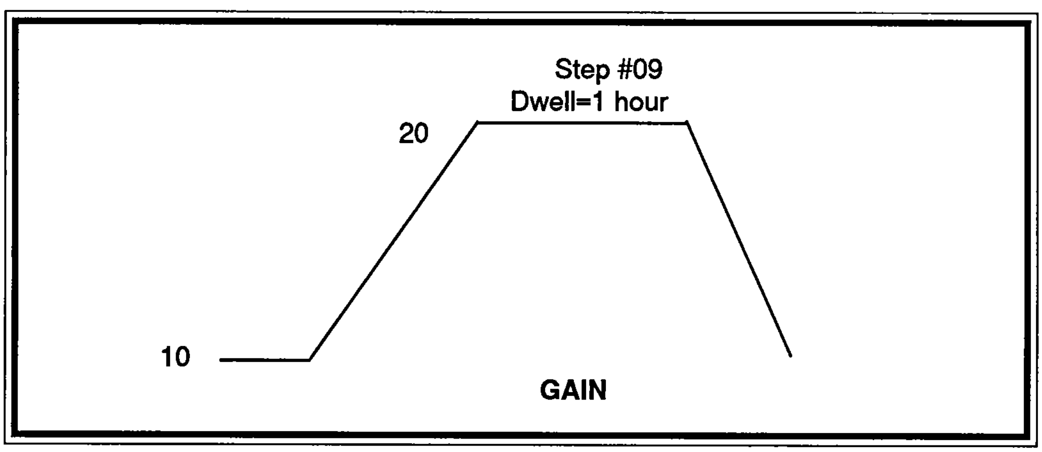
step#.command.jump vector	**06.1.03**
days - hours	**00 - 01**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 00**
setpoint	**100.0**
gain	**10**
rate	**0**
reset	**5**

After the soak, the next program step will be Step #03 which has a command 9 to terminate the program and is explained at the end of Example #1.

Example #3 - Repeated Setpoint Ramp Up, Soak, and Ramp Down with Gain Ramping

The ramp up, soak, and ramp down shown below will be repeated indefinitely in this example with step #10. The first part of the example is identical to that given in Example #2 except that the gain will be ramped up from 10 to 20 and held at 20 for the 100K soak . Steps #07, #08, #09 and #10 will be dedicated to this example.





Steps #07 and #08 are identical to Steps #04 and #05 of Example #2 and are repeated here.

STEP #07

step#.command.jump vector	**07.1.08**
days - hours	**00 - 00**
minutes - seconds	**10 - 00**
setpoint	**40.0**
gain	**10**
rate	**0**
reset	**10**

STEP #08

step#.command.jump vector	**08.5.09**
days - hours	**00 - 00**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 03**
setpoint	**100.0**
gain	**20**
rate	**0**
reset	**5**

The soak is covered by Step #09 and is the same as Step #06 of Example #2 except that the jump vector is to Step #10.

Step #09

step#.command.jump vector	**09.1.10**
days - hours	**00 - 01**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 00**
setpoint	**100.0**
gain	**20**
rate	**0**
reset	**5**

After the soak, the next program step will be Step #10 which is to ramp down.

Step #10

step#.command.jump vector	**10.5.07**
days - hours	**00 - 00**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 02**
setpoint	**40.0**
gain	**10**
rate	**0**
reset	**10**

The jump vector of step #10 is to step #07. In this way, the entire sequence is repeated until the operator presses the Clear key to terminate the program mode.

The command for step #10 is 5 for setpoint ramping. The setpoint of step #05 will be set to 40K to indicate where the ramping will end. It is necessary to select the timer increment per tenth to arrive at the 40K in the 20 minutes. From 40K to 100K is 600 tenths. It will require 1200 increments of 2 seconds each to end up at 40K in 20 minutes (1200 seconds).

The gain will ramp up during step #08 and ramp down during step #10.

Example #4 - Repeated Setpoint Ramp Up, Soak, and Ramp Down with Gain Ramping With A Limit Of Nine Cycles

This example is identical to Example 3 on the previous 2 pages. However, note that step 11 assigns a repeat count of 10. For further explanation of the other steps, refer to Example 3.

STEP #11

step#.command.repeat count	**11.0.10**

STEP #12 — *Test Repeat Condition*

step#.command.jump vector	**12.2.14**
days - hours	**00 - 00**
minutes - seconds	**10 - 00**
setpoint	**40.0**
gain	**10**
rate	**0**
reset	**10**

STEP #13 — *Jump To End Of Program*

step#.command.jump vector	**13.8.17**

STEP #14

step#.command.jump vector	**14.5.15**
days - hours	**00 - 00**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 03**
setpoint	**100.0**
gain	**20**
rate	**0**
reset	**5**

STEP #15

step#.command.jump vector	**15.1.16**
days - hours	**00 - 01**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 00**
setpoint	**100.0**
gain	**20**
rate	**0**
reset	**5**

STEP #16

step#.command.jump vector	**16.5.12**
days - hours	**00 - 00**
minutes - seconds	**00 - 02**
setpoint	**40.0**
gain	**10**
rate	**0**
reset	**10**

STEP #17 — *Exit Program Mode*

step#.command.00	**17.9.00**
setpoint	**40.0**
gain	**10**
rate	**0**
reset	**10**

REMOTE OPERATION OF THE MODEL DRC-93CA TEMPERATURE CONTROLLER 4

This section shows you the fundamentals of operating the Model DRC-93CA Controller from remote. It includes a description of:

- ***IEEE-488 Interface***
- ***General IEEE Specifications***
- ***Interface Capabilities***
- ***IEEE-488 Address Switch***
- ***IEEE-488 Commands***
- ***Serial Interface***
- ***Interface Commands***
- ***Thermometry Commands***
- ***Math Commands***
- ***Scan Commands***
- ***Control Commands***
- ***Status Registers***
- ***Curve Commands***
- ***Internal Programming Commands***
- ***Sample Programs***

Function	Command	Page
INTERFACE		
Mode	M	4-10
EOI Status	Z	4-10
Terminating Character	T	4-11
Turn On State	C	4-11
Interface Setup Query	W2	4-12
Input Card Query	WI	4-12
THERMOMETRY		
Control Sensor Units	F0	4-13
Sample Sensor Units	F1A&F1B	4-13
Sensor Channel	F2C&F2S	4-14
Temperature Resolution	F3C&F3S	4-14
Deviation	F4C&F4S	4-14
Input Card Options	A&B	4-15
Curve Number	N	4-16
A&B Input Query	WD	4-17
Sample Sensor Query	WS	4-18
Control Sensor Query	WC	4-18
Control Data Query	W0	4-18
MATH		
Math Function	F5	4-19
Math Data Query	WM	4-19

Function	Command	Page
SCAN		
Scan	YS	4-20
Scan Stop	YH	4-20
Scan Dwell	YA&YB0	4-21
Scan Status Query	WY	4-22
CONTROL		
Setpoint	S	4-23
Gain	P	4-24
Rate	D	4-24
Reset	I	4-24
Heater Range	R	4-25
Heater Power	H	4-25
Control Query	W3	4-26
Setpoint Query	WP	4-26
SERVICE REQUEST		
Service Request	Q	4-29
Service Request Query	WQ	4-30

Function	Command	Page
CURVE		
Curve Entry	XC*	4-31
Curve Edit	XE*	4-32
Curve Erase	XK*	4-32
Curve Remote Position	XA*&XB*	4-33
Internal Curve Erase	XR&I*	4-33
Curve Query	XD	4-34
Curve Table Query	XDT	4-35
All Curve Query	XDA	4-35
INTERNAL PROGRAMMING		
Internal Prog. Mode	G	4-36
Internal Prog. Data	E	4-36
Internal Prog. Query	WE	4-37

IEEE-488 Interface

The IEEE-488 INTERFACE is an instrumentation bus with hardware and programming standards designed to simplify instrument interfacing. The IEEE-488 INTERFACE of the DRC-93CA fully complies with the IEEE-488-1978 standard and incorporates the functional, electrical and mechanical specifications of the standard. It also follows the supplement to the standard titled "Code and Format Conventions for use with IEEE Standard 488-1978".

General IEEE Specifications

All instruments on the interface bus must be able to perform one or more of the interface functions of TALKER, LISTENER, or BUS CONTROLLER. A TALKER transmits data onto the bus to other devices. A LISTENER receives data from other devices through the bus. The BUS CONTROLLER designates to the devices on the bus which function to perform.

The DRC-93CA performs the functions of TALKER and LISTENER but cannot be a BUS CONTROLLER. The BUS CONTROLLER is your digital computer which tells the DRC-93CA which functions to perform.

Interface Capabilities

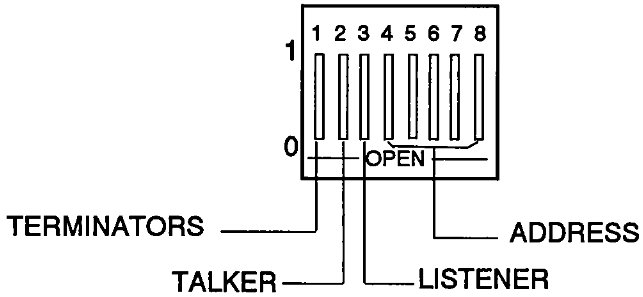
The IEEE-488 interface capabilities of the Model DRC-93CA Temperature Controller are listed below as well as in mnemonic format on the instrument's rear panel.

SH1	source handshake capability
AH1	acceptor handshake capability
T5	basic TALKER, serial poll capability, talk only, unaddressed to talk if addressed to listen
L4	basic LISTENER, unaddressed to listen if addressed to talk
SR1	service request capability
RL1	complete remote/local capability
PP0	no parallel poll capability
DC1	full device clear capability
DT0	no device trigger capability
C0	no system controller capability
E1	open collector electronics

IEEE-488 ADDRESS SWITCH

The IEEE-488 Address Switch is located on the instrument's rear panel. It serves three basic functions;

- *Sets Terminating Characters*
- *Determines Talker/Listener Status*
- *Sets the IEEE Address*



For the default of 12, address switch numbers 5 and 6 will be CLOSED (1) which will result in the Address Switch having a setting of 00001100 or 10001100 dependent on the requirements for the terminators.

Terminating Characters

Switch 1 (*) is used to define the instrument's terminating characters. The OPEN (0) position selects the ASCII characters Carriage Return (CR) and Line Feed (LF) as the terminating characters for input and output. When the DRC-93CA is putting out data, the End or Identify (EOI) line is set with the output of the LF character.

When Switch 1 (*) is CLOSED (1), a variable terminating character format may be selected for the input and output data. In this configuration, the power-up terminating characters are LF and CR with the EOI line being set with the output of the CR. With the (*) switch closed the terminating characters can be changed via the remote interface. If the terminating characters are changed by the user, these are only in effect until the instrument is turned off.

TALKER and/or LISTENER Configuration

Since the DRC-93CA is both a TALKER and a LISTENER, normally switches two and three should both be OPEN (0). These switches are of use when one instrument is a TALKER and another instrument is a LISTENER and they are to share the same address.

Function	Bit 2	Bit 3
Talk only	1	0
Listen only	0	1
Talk/Listen	0	0
Invalid	1	1

Setting the DRC-93CA IEEE Address Switch

The factory preset address of this instrument is 12. The bus address for the DRC-93CA is set by switches 4 through 8, which are reserved for the address selection. Switch 4 is the most significant bit (MSB bit weighting [=16]) and switch 8 is the least significant bit (LSB bit weighting [=1]).

To set the IEEE Address;

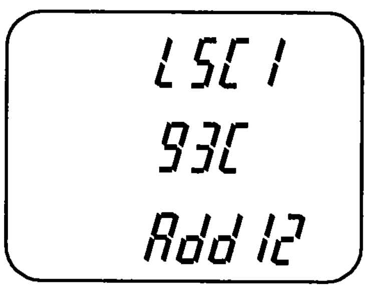
1. The instrument should be off since the DRC-93CA updates the IEEE address **only** on power-up.

2. Set the switches to the desired address. *(Refer to the table on page 4-5 for the proper settings.)*

3. Make sure Switch 1 is OPEN (0) to select (CR)(LF) as the terminating characters or CLOSED (1) to select the terminating characters over the interface.

4. If the TALKER or LISTENER status needs to be changed, see discussion on page 4-3.

5. Turn on the DRC-93CA and confirm that the address selected is correct by holding in the Remote key on the front panel for longer than one second. An example of what you might expect to see;



Allowable Address Codes

ASCII Code Character Listen	Talk	Address Switches 4 B5	5 B4	6 B3	7 B2	8 B1	5-bit Decimal Code
!	A	0	0	0	0	1	01
"	B	0	0	0	1	0	02
#	C	0	0	0	1	1	03
$	D	0	0	1	0	0	04
%	E	0	0	1	0	1	05
&	F	0	0	1	1	0	06
'	G	0	0	1	1	1	07
(	H	0	1	0	0	0	08
)	I	0	1	0	0	1	09
*	J	0	1	0	1	0	10
+	K	0	1	0	1	1	11
,	L	0	1	1	0	0	12
-	M	0	1	1	0	1	13
.	N	0	1	1	1	0	14
/	O	0	1	1	1	1	15
0	P	1	0	0	0	0	16
1	Q	1	0	0	0	1	17
2	R	1	0	0	1	0	18
3	S	1	0	0	1	1	19
4	T	1	0	1	0	0	20
5	U	1	0	1	0	1	21
6	V	1	0	1	1	0	22
7	W	1	0	1	1	1	23
8	X	1	1	0	0	0	24
9	Y	1	1	0	0	1	25
:	Z	1	1	0	1	0	26
;	[	1	1	0	1	1	27
<	\	1	1	1	0	0	28
=	]	1	1	1	0	1	29
>	~	1	1	1	1	0	30

IEEE-488 Commands

The DRC-93CA supports several command types. These commands are broken into three groups;

1. Bus Control
    - Universal
        - Uniline
        - Multiline
    - Addressed Bus Control
    - Unaddress Bus Control
2. Device Specific

Bus Control Commands

The Universal Commands

A Universal Command is a command that addresses all devices on the bus. Universal Commands include Uniline and Multiline Commands.

A ***Uniline Command*** (Message) is a command which results in a single signal line being asserted. The DRC-93CA recognizes two of these messages from the BUS CONTROLLER; **Remote (REN)** and **Interface Clear (IFC)**. The DRC-93CA will send one Uniline Command (**SRQ**).

REN (Remote) - Puts the controller into a remote mode.

IFC (Interface Clear) - Stops current operation on the bus.

SRQ (Service Request) - Tells the bus controller that the DRC-93CA needs interface service.

A ***Multiline Command*** involves a group of signal lines. All devices equippped to implement such commands will do so simultaneously when the command is transmitted. These commands are transmitted with the Attention (ATN) line asserted low. There are two Multiline commands recognized by the DRC-93CA.

LLO (Local Lockout) - LLO is sent to instruments to lock out (i.e., prevent the use of) their front panel controls.

DCL (Device Clear) - DCL is used to clear the DRC-93CA's interface activity and put it into a bus idle state.

The Addressed Bus Control Commands

The Addressed Bus Control Commands are Multiline commands that must include the DRC-93CA listen address before it will respond to the command in question. Note that only the addressed device will respond to these commands. The controller recognizes three of the Addressed Bus Control Commands.

SDC (Selective Device Clear) - The SDC command performs essentially the same function as the DCL command except that only the addressed device responds.

GTL (Go To Local) - The GTL command is used to remove instruments from the remote mode. With some instruments, GTL also unlocks front panel controls if they were previously locked out with the LLO command.

SPE (Serial Poll Enable) and SPD (Serial Poll Disable) - Serial polling is used to obtain the Service Request (SRQ) Status Register. This status register contains important operational information from the unit requesting service. The SPD command ends the polling sequence.

The Unaddressed Bus Control Commands

The Unaddressed Commands are used by the BUS CONTROLLER to remove any TALKERS or LISTENERS from the bus. The ATN line is asserted low when these commands are transmitted.

UNL (Unlisten) - LISTENERS are placed in the listener idle state by the UNL command.

UNT (Untalk) - Previous TALKERS will be placed in the TALKER idle state by the UNT command.

Device Specific Commands

Device Specific Commands are addressed commands. The DRC-93CA supports a variety of Device Specific commands to allow the user to program the instrument remotely from a digital computer and to transfer measurements to the computer. The commands are broken down into Interface, Thermometry, Scan, Control and Curve commands for user convenience. There are individual discussions on each command and they are handled in the format described below.

Command Name

Brief Description of Function

Syntax of what user must input. For commands, any additional information needed on input will be described in parameters. All parameters are enclosed in brackets. For queries, an explanation will be given of what the user can expect to have returned.

The remarks section will only be used if any additional features about the command need to be discussed.

The example section will only be used if an example is required.

WI

Description This query returns the input cards present in Inputs A and B and the options.

Syntax

Input WI

Returned 38 characters plus terminators
[A-A Input Card (7 characters)],[B-B Input Card (7 characters)],[1-Option 1 present (4 characters)],
[2-Option 2 present (4 characters)],
[3-Option 3 present (4 characters)]

Remarks

Example A typical data string would be:
A-9220-P2, B-9318C, 1-8225, 2-8223, 3-8229

which indicates a 9220 card configured as a 100 ohm platinum input for Input A; a germanium/carbon glass input for Input B; a linear analog option in Option Slot 1; an RS-232C option in Option Slot 2 and a Scanner Card option in Option Slot 3.

Additional Notes On Commands

When the term **free field** is used, it indicates that the decimal point is a floating entity and can be placed any appropriate place in the string of digits.

[term] is used when examples are given and indicates where terminating characters should be placed by the user or where they appear on a returning character string from the unit.

Commands may be chained together. Multiple queries cannot be chained. The unit will respond to the last query entered when addressed as a talker.

Queries generally have a W in front and cover a group of commands. There are some queries that have no command form.

Leading zeros and zeros following a decimal point are not needed in a command string, but they will be sent in response to a query.

The DRC-93CA must be addressed as a "LISTENER" to receive any instruction or string of instructions from the command list.

The DRC-93CA input data format does not require a set number or set sequence of commands to implement proper instrument set-up. These commands are processed only after the terminators are sent across the bus.

The Output Statement Requests are sent by the BUS CONTROLLER to the DRC-93CA to tell the DRC-93CA what data to output when data output is requested.

Serial Interface

The optional Serial Interface allows the temperature controller to communicate with instruments having an RS-232C interface. Communication parameters are discussed in the 8223 Option Card section. The Serial Interface shares Device Specific commands with the IEEE-488 interface However, without the advantage of the IEEE-488 Architecture, there are several limitations:

- None of the Bus Control Commands apply.
- Serial Poll feature is not supplied
- A query must be added to the end of a command string if the DRC-93CA is required to return information. *(Over IEEE-488, the last query response is sent when addressed to talk.)*

Interface Commands

These commands help configure the IEEE-488 Interface so that it is compatible with the variety of computer equipment being used as controllers.

M

Description

Sets the DRC-93CA to local mode, remote mode or remote mode with local lockout.

Syntax

Input M[mode]

[mode] Fill in the mode parameter with **0** for local mode, **1** for remote mode, or 2 for remote mode with local lockout.

Remarks

The DRC-93CA can also be put in remote by pressing the REMOTE key on the front panel.

Many PC compatible IEEE-488 cards automatically place addressed instruments into Local Lockout. To be able to place the temperature controller into remote without local lockout, you may need to reconfigure your IEEE-488 card.

Z

Description

Selects the End or Identify (EOI) status.

Syntax

Input Z[EOI status]

[EOI status] Fill in the EOI status parameter with **0** to enable the EOI and **1** to disable it.

Remarks

When EOI is enabled, the hardware EOI line becomes active with the last byte of a transfer. Use of EOI identifies the last byte allowing for variable length data transmissions.

T

Description Determines terminating character type.

Syntax

Input T[type]

[type] The following are choices for the type parameter.

0 for a carriage return and line feed (CR)(LF^{EOI})
1 for a line feed and carriage return (LF)(CR^{EOI})
2 for a line feed (LF^{EOI})
3 for no terminating characters (DAB^{EOI}). *DAB = Last Data Byte.*

Remarks Switch 1 of the IEEE address switch defines the terminator status. If switch 1 is OPEN (0), the terminator status can not be changed over the interface and is always (CR)(LF^{EOI}). When switch 1 is CLOSED (1) the terminator status can be changed using the T command.

C

Description Sets the controller to the turn-on state.

Syntax

Input C

Remarks This action is similar to turning the instrument off and then back on, except that it occurs in milliseconds rather than seconds. The DRC-93CA does not go through the power-up display sequence.

Interface Queries

W2

Description

This query returns interface setup information to the user.

Syntax

Input W2

Returned Z[EOI status],M[mode],T[type]

Refer to the Z, M and T commands for parameter definitions.

WI

Description

This query returns the input cards present in Inputs A and B and the options.

Syntax

Input WI

Returned 38 characters plus terminators

[A-A Input Card (7 characters)],[B-B Input Card (7 characters)],[1-Option 1 present (4 characters)],[2-Option 2 present (4 characters)],[3-Option 3 present (4 characters)]

Example

A typical data string would be:

A-9220-P2, B-9318C, 1-8225, 2-8223, 3-8229[term]

which indicates a 9220 card configured as a 100 ohm platinum input for Input A; a germanium/carbon glass input for Input B; a linear analog option in Option Slot 1; an RS-232C option in Option Slot 2 and a Scanner Card option in Option Slot 3.

Thermometry Commands

These commands configure the display.

F0

Description

Sets the control sensor units for the setpoint and control display.

Syntax

Input F0[units]

[units] Fill in the units parameter with **K** for kelvin; **C** for celsius; **F** for Fahrenheit **S** for volts, ohms or nanofarads.

Remarks

Sensor units are selected automatically for the sensor unit input card type when **S** is used.

F1

Description

Selects the Sample sensor units for the sample display.

Syntax

Input F1[units]

[units] Fill in the units parameter with **K** for kelvin; **C** for celsius; **F** for Fahrenheit **S** for volts, ohms or nanofarads.

F2C & F2S

Description Selects the Control Sensor Channel or the Sample Sensor Channel.

Syntax

Input F2C[channel] or F2S[channel]

[channel] Fill in the channel parameter with

A0 for A
B0 for B
A1 for A1
A2 for A2
A3 for A3
A4 for A4

Remarks A1 through A4 are only available if there is an 8229 Scanner Option.

Caution is advised when using this command and controlling off the A input with an 8229 Scanner Option. This command may switch the control sensor.

F3C & F3S

Description Selects the temperature resolution for the Control Sensor or for the Sample Sensor.

Syntax

Input F3C[resolution] or F3S[resolution]

[resolution] Fill in the resolution parameter with

0 for - - - .
1 for - - - . -
2 for - - - . - -
3 for - - . - - -
4 for - . - - - -

F4C & F4S

Description Turns Deviation on or off for the Control or Sample Sensor.

Syntax

Input F4C[state] or F4S[state]

[state] Fill in the state parameter with ON to turn sensor deviation on or OFF to turn it off.

A & B

Description

The A and B commands do the following:

1. Selects Filtering Function for the A or B inputs
2. Decides whether the Remote Position Data is used to establish the curve numbers
3. Determines the Temperature Coefficient for the 9215 card
4. Decides whether or not thermal correction is desired on the 9317C/9318C cards.
5. Selects Temperature Compensation for 9305 thermocouple card.

Syntax

Input A[first byte] [second byte] or B[first byte] [second byte]

[first byte] First byte must be zero.
[second byte] hex combination of options.

First Byte Sent	Select Curve # or Remote Position	9317C/9318C Card Thermal Correction or 9305 Temperature Compensation	Digital Filtering	9215 Card Temperature Coefficient	Second Byte Sent
	<------------------------	----Second Byte Config	uration ----------	------------->	
0	OFF (curve)	OFF	OFF	OFF (+)	0
0	OFF (curve)	OFF	OFF	ON (-)	1
0	OFF (curve)	OFF	ON	OFF (+)	2
0	OFF (curve)	OFF	ON	ON (-)	3
0	OFF (curve)	ON	OFF	OFF (+)	4
0	OFF (curve)	ON	OFF	ON (-)	5
0	OFF (curve)	ON	ON	OFF (+)	6
0	OFF (curve)	ON	ON	ON (-)	7
0	ON (position)	OFF	OFF	OFF (+)	8
0	ON (position)	OFF	OFF	ON (-)	9
0	ON (position)	OFF	ON	OFF (+)	A
0	ON (position)	OFF	ON	ON (-)	B
0	ON (position)	ON	OFF	OFF (+)	C
0	ON (position)	ON	OFF	ON (-)	D
0	ON (position)	ON	ON	OFF (+)	E
0	ON (position)	ON	ON	ON (-)	F

Example

A08[term]
Enables the Remote Sensor ID. If the remote position data is 0, the sensor curve reverts to the curve in A00 (or B00) rather than being selected from the Remote Sensor ID Table.

A0A[term]
Enables digital filtering in addition to the A08 description.

N

Description

Selects a curve number for a particular channel.

Syntax

Input N[channel][curve number]

[channel] Fill in the channel parameter with

A0 for A
B0 for B
A1 for A1
A2 for A2
A3 for A3
A4 for A4

[curve number] Fill in the curve number parameter with an integer from 00 through 31.

Remarks

A1 through A4 are for the 8229 Scanner Conversion Option.

Example

NA002[term]
selects curve number 2 for the A0 input.

Thermometry Queries

WD

Description Provides sample, control and A and B input information.

Syntax

Input WD

Returned 46 characters plus terminators

sample sensor,sample units,sample resolution,sample deviation,control sensor,control units,control resolution,control deviation,remote position,A ID,A0 curve number,A1 curve number,A2 curve number,A3 curve number,A4 curve number,B ID,B curve number

	# Of Characters	Form
Sample Sensor	2	A0 - A4 and B0
Sample Units	1	K, C, F, V, N, R
Sample Resolution	1	0 through 4*(# of places after the decimal)*
Sample Deviation	1	N *(normal)* or D*(deviation on)*
Control Sensor	2	A0 - A4 and B0
Control Units	1	K, C, F, V, N, R
Control Resolution	1	0 through 4*(# of places after the decimal)*
Control Deviation	1	N *(normal)* or D*(deviation on)*
Remote Position	2	00 through 1F
A ID	3	00 through FF
A0 Curve Number	2	00 through 31
A1 Curve Number	2	00 through 31
A2 Curve Number	2	00 through 31
A3 Curve Number	2	00 through 31
A4 Curve Number	2	00 through 31
B ID	3	00 through FF
B Curve Number	2	00 through 31

Example **A0,K,3,N,B0,K,2,N,00,A00,02,00,00,00,00,B02,04[term]**

The above string indicates that the Sample Sensor is A0; Sample units are kelvin; Sample resolution is 3(--.---); Sample deviation is normal; Control Sensor is B0; Control units are in kelvin; Control resolution is 2(---.--); Control deviation is normal; Remote position is off; Sensor A ID is Filtering off and the REMOTE SENSOR ID is off; Curve assigned for A0 is 2; Curves for A1 through A4 are 0; Sensor B ID filtering is on; curve assigned is 4.

WS

Description Gives the sample sensor reading.

Syntax

Input WS

Returned [sign] [sample sensor reading (6 characters including the decimal)] [units]

Remarks The decimal position will vary dependent on units and temperature.

Example **+123.45K[term]**

WC

Description Gives the control sensor reading.

Syntax

Input WC

Returned [sign] [control sensor reading (6 characters including the decimal)] [units]

Remarks The decimal position will vary dependent on units and temperature.

Example **+123.42K[term]**

W0

Description Provides the WS, WC and WP data strings with a single command.

Syntax

Input W0 *Note: 0 denotes zero.*

Returned [WS data string(8 characters)],[WC data string(8 characters)],[WP data string(8 characters)]

Remarks The decimal position will vary dependent on units and temperature.
Total of 26 characters *(including commas)*.

Example **+123.45K,+123.42K,+123.4 K[term]**

Math Commands

These commands are used to switch the unit into the math function mode.

F5

Description

Controls the math function.

Syntax

Input F5[mode]

[mode] Fill in the mode parameter with ON to turn the math function on, OFF to turn it off or CLR to clear it.

Math Queries

WM

Description

Gives the math data

Syntax

Input WM

Returned 57 characters plus up to two terminators

sample sensor math function status, max. sample sensor reading, min. sample sensor reading, max. deviation sample sensor reading, control sensor math function status, max. control sensor reading, min. control sensor reading, max. deviation control sensor reading

	# Of Characters	Form
Sample Sensor Math Function	1	0 *(off)* or 1*(on),*
Max Sample Sensor Reading	7	sign, reading, units,
Min Sample Sensor Reading	7	sign, reading, units,
Max Sample Sensor Deviation	7	sign, reading, units,
Sample Sensor Math Function	1	0 *(off)* or 1*(on),*
Max Sample Sensor Reading	7	sign, reading, units,
Min Sample Sensor Reading	7	sign, reading, units,
Max Sample Sensor Deviation	7	sign, reading, units,

Scan Commands

These commands are used to configure the various functions of the scanning features.

YS

Description

Starts the scan of the inputs from the input channel which it is currently on.

Syntax

Input YS

Remarks

When an 8229 Scanner Option is present, it is strongly recommended that the control channel be the B channel when using the scan function. If it is not, the control channel will be changed since one current source is used for all of the A0 through A4 inputs.

The instrument skips every channel with a dwell time of zero.

The dwell times should be set to at least 5 seconds to ensure a good reading for every card type.

The scan sequence with the 8229 Scanner Option Card is A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, B0, etc.

YH

Description

Stops the scan of the inputs.

Syntax

Input YH

Remarks

The scanner should be on hold when any of the other scanner commands are sent to the scanner or unpredictable results could occur.

YA & YB0

Description

Sets the dwell time for a given channel.

Syntax

Input YA[channel][dwell time]
or
YB0[dwell time]

[channel] Fill in this parameter with 0 if no scanner is present.

Fill in the channel parameter with **0** through **4** if the 8229 Scanner Option is present.

[dwell time] Fill in the dwell time parameter with a value from 00 to 99. This value indicates seconds.

Remarks

Setting the dwell time to 0 causes the channel be skipped in the sequence.

The dwell times should be set to at least 5 seconds to ensure a good reading for every card type.

Example

YA125[term] selects channel A1 and sets the dwell time for 25 seconds.

Scan Queries

WY

Description

Returns the instrument scan status (scanning or holding), the channel dwell information and the scan position.

Syntax

Input WY

Returned [scan status],[A0 dwell time],[A1 dwell time],[A2 dwell time],[A3 dwell time],[A4 dwell time],[B0 dwell time],[scan position]

scan status	S for scanning or H for holding
channel dwell time	value returned for each channel is in seconds
scan position	current channel being scanned

Example

S,05,05,00,00,00,10,A1[term]

This example indicates that the unit is currently scanning, channel A0 has a dwell time of 5 seconds, channel A1 is 5 seconds, A2 and A3 and A4 are skipped, channel B0's dwell time is 10 seconds and the current channel being scanned is A1.

Control Commands

These commands allow the interface to change any of the control parameters of the DRC-93CA.

S

Description

Used to set the setpoint.

Syntax

Input S[setpoint]

[setpoint] For temperature units, fill in the setpoint parameter with a value from 0.0 to 999.9 *(4 digits: 3 to the left of the decimal and one to the right).*

For sensor units, fill in the setpoint with the appropriate value for the input card as described in the input card sections. *(5 digits: the decimal point floats depending on the type of sensor input card).*

Remarks

A sign need only be present if negative celsius, fahrenheit or mV settings are desired.

If a temperature above the value permitted for the selected curve is entered, the setpoint is set to the upper temperature limit.

Unlike temperature units, limitations on the range of the setpoint are not possible for sensor units due to the different characteristics for each sensor.

Example

If in kelvin:

1. **S123.4[term]** will result in a setpoint of **123.4 K.**
2. **S75[term]** will result in a setpoint of **75.0 K.**

If in voltage:

1. **S1[term]** will result in a setpoint of **1.0000V.**

P

Description

Allows entry of Gain

Syntax

Input P[gain]

[gain] Fill in the gain parameter with a value from 0.0 to 99.

Remarks

The gain setting range is from 0.0 to 99 corresponding to a gain of 0 to 990. The actual gain is 10 times the setting.

A gain of 0.0 turns the gain off.

Example

P.1[term]
Instructs the DRC-93CA to set a control gain of 0.1.

D

Description

Allows entry of Rate

Syntax

Input D[rate]

[rate] Fill in the rate parameter with a value from 0.0 to 99 seconds.

Remarks

A rate of 0.0 turns the rate off.

I

Description

Allows setting of the Reset.

Syntax

Input I[reset]

[reset] Fill in the reset parameter with a value from 0.0 to 99.

Remarks

The active reset setting range is from 0.1 to 99 corresponding to a reset time of 990 to 1 second.

A reset of 0.0 turns the reset off.

R

Description Sets the heater range.

Syntax

Input R[heater range]

[heater range] Fill in the heater range parameter with a value from 0 to 5. *(See table below.)*

Heater Range	Front Panel Range Setting	Heater Current
0	OFF	0
1	-4	10mA
2	-3	33mA
3	-2	100mA
4	-1	330mA
5	MAX	1A

Remarks If the value is greater than 5, the instrument defaults to OFF.

H

Description Sets the percent manual heater power.

Syntax

Input R[percent]

[percent] Fill in the percent parameter with a value from 00 through 99.

Remarks Total power can be greater or less than this value depending on control settings and actual control sensor temperature.

Control Queries

W3

Description Provides the gain, rate, reset, manual heater power heater range and % of heater power data.

Syntax

Input W3

Returned 20 characters plus terminators
[Gain value (3 characters)],[Rate value (3 characters)],[Reset value (3 characters)],[Heater Range setting (1 character)],[% of Heater Power of Current out value (3 characters)],[% of Manual Heater Power or Current out value (2 chararacters)]

Remarks Refer to the P, I, D and R Commands for values.

WP

Description Provides the setpoint reading.

Syntax

Input WP

Returned [sign][setpoint reading][units](6 characters including decimal)

Remarks The decimal position will vary dependent on units and temperature.

Example **+123.4 K[term]]**

Status Registers

Status Byte Register and Service Request Enable Register

The Status Byte Register consists of a single byte of data containing six bits of information about the DRC-93CA's condition.

STATUS BYTE REGISTER FORMAT

MSB				LSB				
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0	— Bit
8	*4*	*2*	*1*	*8*	*4*	*2*	*1*	— Weighting
not used	SRQ	OVI	*not used*	SCC	CLE	CDR	SDR	— Bit Name

If the Service Request is enabled, any of the bits *(0-5)* being set will cause the unit to pull the SRQ management line low to signal the BUS CONTROLLER. These bits are reset to zero upon a serial poll of the Status Byte Register. These reports can be inhibited by turning their corresponding bits in the Service Request Enable Register to off.

The Service Request Enable Register allows the user to inhibit or enable any of the status reports in the Status Byte Register. If a bit in the Service Request Enable Register is set (1), then that function is enabled.

NOTE *CLE Service Request operations and limits are designed to work in kelvin only. Any attempt to use temperature or sensor units besides kelvin will result in unpredictable operation. This also implies that the CLE can not be used with a 9215 sensor input card as it can only display in nF.*

Service Request (SRQ) Bit (6) determines whether the unit is to report via the SRQ line and four bits determine which status reports to make. If bits 0, 1, 2,3 and/or 5 are set, then the corresponding bit in the Status Byte Register will be set. The DRC-93CA will produce a service request only if bit 6 of the Service Request Enable Register is set. If disabled, the Status Byte Register can still be read by the BUS CONTROLLER by means of a serial poll (SPE) to examine the status reports, but the BUS CONTROLLER will not be interrupted by the Service Request. It must be understood that certain bits in the Status Byte Register are continually changing. The Standard Event Status Bit and the Status Reports for the Overload, Display Data Ready, and Control Data Ready are continuously updated to reflect current instrument status. The Control Channel Limit is latched (set to 1) and remains latched until the Status Byte Register is read.

The bit assignments are discussed below as they pertain to the Status Byte Register. These reports can only be made if they have been enabled in the Service Request Enable Register.

Sample Data Ready (SDR) Bit (0)
When this bit is set, a valid sample data reading is available.

Control Data Ready (CDR) Bit (1)
A valid control data reading is available when the CDR bit (1) is set.

Control Limit Entered (CLE) Bit (2)
This bit is set when the control sensor reading gets inside the chosen limit from the set point. The bit will not revert to zero if the reading falls back outside the chosen limit. If this report is read and the control sensor reading is still inside the limit, the CLE bit will be set again by the unit.

Sample Channel Change (SCC) Bit (3)
Bit 3 of the status register is set when a channel change occurs for the sample sensor.

Overload Indicator (OVI) Bit (5)
If the display has an overload condition on any selected channel, then this bit is set and a Service Request is issued if enabled.

Q

Description

Sets the Service Request Enable Register.

Syntax

Input Q[MSB][LSB][CLIM]

[MSB] Fill in the MSB parameter with:

MSB	Status Request Enable Register is
0	Service Request OFF; Error/Overload Indicator Request OFF
2 or 6	Error/Overload Indicator Request ON
4 or 6	Service Request is ON

[LSB] Fill in the LSB parameter with:

LSB	Status Request Enable Register Status is
0	Sample Data, Control Data and Limit OFF
1,3,5 or 7	Sample Data Service Request is ON
2,3,6 or 7	Control Data Service Request is ON
4,5,6 or 7	Control Channel Limit SRQ is ON

[CLIM] The control limit parameter is used to test the Control Limit Exceeded condition (CLE). The value is a difference from the setpoint in temperature. If the control limit *(Bit 2)* is selected, the limit <u>must</u> follow the Q command and is in a free field format or it will default to 0. If Bit 2 is not set, the limit ***[CLIM]*** should be left off.

Examples are ---.-, .-, -.-, --.-, -., --., etc.

If Bit 2 of the Mask is set, then when the control sensor reading gets within the chosen limit from the set point, the corresponding bit is set in the Status Register.

The Status Register mask and control channel limit is part of the power-up save settings like the set point and units. It is updated on power-up to the last settings with internal switch 2 set. On power up the Status Register mask is set to 00 and the control channel limit to 000.0 if switch 2 is off.

Example

Q06,000.1[term]
Enables the Control Data Ready and Control Channel Limit with a band of 0.1 about the control point. No SRQ interrupt will be generated because the SRQ bit is off.

WQ

Description

Returns the Service Request Enable Register and control channel limit information.

Syntax

Input WQ

Returned [Service Request Enable Register Byte (2 characters)],[Control Channel Limit band (4 characters)]

Remarks

The Status Request Enable Register is saved at power-down, provided switch 2 of the internal 8 switch package is on *(See page 2-6.)*.

Example

1. **61,000.0[term]** - Sample Data Ready with the Service Request bit on. With the SRQ bit of the Service Request Enable Register enabled, the DRC-93CA SRQ interrupt will be generated. The BUS CONTROLLER can read the Status Register to determine appropriate instrument conditions. In this case, bit 1 is continuously updated to reflect current instrument status of the Sample Data Ready. Q61 also results in a service request if an OVERLOAD/ERROR is indicated.

2. **2F,000.1[term]** - All Status Reports and the SRQ bit off. With the SRQ bit of the Service Request Enable Register disabled, no SRQ interrupt by the DRC-91CA will be generated, however, the BUS CONTROLLER can still read the Status Register and this command will give all five Status Reports.

3. **06,000.1[term]** - Enables the Control Data Ready and Control Channel Limit with a band of 0.1 about the control point.

Curve Commands

These commands allow the user to verify existing curves added at the factory or enter and delete user defined curves over the interface.

XC*

Description

Enters a curve and all of the information surrounding it at a designated curve number location.

Syntax

Input XC[curve number],[curve description],[data points]*

[curve number] Fill in the curve parameter with an integer from 06 through 31.

[curve description] Fill in this parameter with up to 18 characters. It is an information line. At least one character is required and any more than 18 characters will be ignored. The first character should be blank or be and "L". An "L" tells the unit to perform Lagrangian calculations on the data. A blank space or any other character will tell the unit to perform straight line interpolation on the data.

The second character should be a number from 0-4 which describes the maximum temperature for the sensor. *(0=325K, 1=375K, 2=475K, 3=799K, 4=999K)*

The last 6 characters, of the 18 characters, are used as a capsule description of the curve and will be what is seen when the XDA and XDT commands are issued. We strongly recommend that the serial number be used here.

[data points] The units/temp. data points must be input in ascending units. From 2 to 97 pairs can be input. The data points are input with the units value first. This value will be voltage or R_{equiv} *(see page 3-18)*. The value will have one character before the decimal place and five after it (0.00000). The second value is the temperature. It has three characters before the decimal point and one after it (000.0).

After all points are input, placement of an "*" terminates all sensor curve input.

Remarks

The unit determines and stores whether the curve is a positive or negative temperature coefficient curve.

There can not be any spaces anywhere in the command string except for in the curve description.

Based on temperature coefficient, the unit then stores the curve end points. For a negative temperature coefficient curve, the first end point is 0.00000,499.9 and the last end point is 6.55360,000.0. For a positive temperature coefficient curve, the first end point is 0.00000,000.0 and the last end point is 6.55360,999.9.

Curves 06 through 31 are stored in Non-Volatile RAM (NOVRAM) . There are 3584 bytes free for the storage of curves. If the curve stored has 31 data points, it will take up 177 bytes. For this length curve, up to 20 curves can be stored in the unit. The XDT command can also be used in indicate how much space is free.

XE*

Description

Used to edit a data point in the sensor curve.

Syntax

Input XE[curve number][curvepoint]*

[curve number] Fill in the curve parameter with an integer from 06 through 31. Data points can not be edited in standard curves 00 through 05.

[curve point] Fill in the point to be edited. It should be in the units/temperature combination. *(See the XC command for further explanation.)*

Remarks

If the DRC-93CA does not recognize either the units value or the temperture value, it will assume that you are inputting an entirely new point and place it in the proper ascending position.

Example

If the point to be edited is in curve 12 and was input as 0.19083,364.0 and should have been 0.19083,365.0, simply use the command

XE12,0.19083,365.0*[term]

The unit will recognize the units field and replace that data point with the new temperature value.

XK*

Description

Erases or kills the indicated sensor curve and repacks all curve data.

Syntax

Input XK[curve number]*

[curve number] Fill in the curve number parameter with a value from 06 through 31.

Remarks

Curves 00 through 05 can not be erased.

Example

XK28*[term]

Erases curve 28.

XA* & XB*

Description

Allow the user to set up the Correlation Table For Curve #

Syntax

Input XA[remote position]=[curve number]* or XB[remote position]=[curve number]*

[remote position] Fill in the remote position parameter with a value of 00 through 09, 0A through 0F, 10 through 19, or 1A through 1F. *(Refer to the Remote Position ID discussion in Section 3.*

[curve number] Fill in the curve number parameter with a value from 00 through 31.

Remarks

The correlation exists for both inputs but,, normally only one input would select the REMOTE SENSOR ID position data at a time.

Once the data has been changed, it is good practice to read out the changed table, using the XDT command and updating the Position # Versus Curve # Table in Section 3.

XR&I*

Description

This command is used to delete all internal curves and reinitialize the non-volatile memory. It should be used with caution. Curve data will be lost.

Syntax

Input XR&I*
sent five times

Remarks

The command must be sent five times in succession. This prevents accidental deletion of internal curves.

Example

XR&I*XR&I*XR&I*XR&I*XR&I*[term]

Curve Queries

XD

Description

Returns an individual curve, including the header line and all point information.

Syntax

Input XD[curve number]

[curve number] Fill in the curve number parameter with a value from 00 through 31.

Returned curve number(2 characters),curve description(18 characters), temperature coefficient(1 character), number of points(2 characters), units(7 characters), temperature(5 characters),

Remarks

Information is one very long character string.

Minimum of 76 characters (for a curve with a minimum of 2 data points entered) and a maximum of 1406 characters (for a curve with a maximum of 97 data points), plus terminators.

Example

00, STANDARD DRC-D ,N,31,
0.00000,499.9,0.19083,365.0,0.24739,345.0,
0.36397,305.0,0.42019,285.0,0.47403,265.0,
0.53960,240.0,0.59455,220.0,0.73582,170.0,
0.84606,130.0,0.95327,090.0,1.00460,070.0,
1.04070,055.0,1.07460,040.0,1.09020,034.0,
1.09700,032.0,1.10580,030.0,1.11160,029.0,
1.11900,028.0,1.13080,027.0,1.14860,026.0,
1.07200,025.0,1.25070,023.0,1.35050,021.0,
1.63590,017.0,1.76100,015.0,1.90660,013.0,
2.11720,009.0,2.53660,003.0,2.59840,001.4,
6.55360,000.0[term]

XDT

Description

Returns the standard Sensor Curves stored, the Precision Option Curves stored and the format associated with the REMOTE SENSOR ID Remote Position to Sensor Curve assignments.

Syntax

Input XDT

Remarks

The instrument is shipped with all remote positions calling up Standard Curve 00 unless a precision option has been loaded at the factory.

The information lines for Sensor Curves 05 through 31 will only be present if these curves are actually present as either user generated curves or as Precision Option Curves.

There is a minimum of 321 characters (when only 6 standard curves are present) and a maximum of 805 characters (when all 32 curves are present) plus terminators.

Example

3584 BYTES FREE,0200 IS NEXT LOCATION,00,31,1D40,DRC-D,01,31,1DF0,
DRC-E1,02,31,1EA0,CRV10,03,31,1F50,DINPT,04,31,2000,CRV10,05,31,20B0,RESVRD,
00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,00,
00,00,00,00

XDA

Description

Returns the information from the XDT command listed above and the XD command for every sensor stored in the unit.

Syntax

Input XDA

Returned Same information from XDT command, a comma, same information from XD command for each sensor curve in ascending order. This will be a very long string of data.

Internal Programming Commands

These commands will start, stop or store to an external medium the internal programs.

G

Description Starts or stops execution of an internal program.

Syntax

Input G[program step #]

[program step #] Fill in the program step number parameter with a value of 00 through 99.

Remarks If a G00 is sent to the unit, it will halt internal program execution and return to normal operating mode. If the DRC-93CA is not executing an internal program and receives a G00, the command will be ignored.

If the DRC-93CA is executing a program, it will ignore all G commands except G00.

E

Description Sends the data associated with an internal program step to the DRC-93CA

Syntax

Input G[program step #],[data]

[program step #] Fill in the program step number parameter with a value of 00 through 99.

[data] The data must have been previously received from the DRC-93CA using the WE Query. The data string must be typed in after the program step number.

Remarks This command can be used in conjunction with the W3 command to move program steps off of the unit and onto a computer where it can be easily put onto a unit without having to re-program a program step over the front panel.

Internal programming over the computer interface is not supported as a full feature. Small amounts of data changes can be made. For further information, contact Lake Shore.

Example **E02,020203020300000000B0A04B5602020010000000000000207500207199412 0[term]**

Internal Programming Queries

WE

Description Returns the data associated with a program step number.

Syntax

Input WE[program step #]

[program step #] Fill in the program step number parameter with a value of 00 through 99.

Returned [program step #],[data]

Remarks The data of the program step will be in the next ouput transmitted from the instrument.

The data consists of the program step number in ASCII followed by sixty characters. These characters are to be stored by the user for later transmission back to a DRC-93CA using the E command.

Example **02,020203020300000000B0A04B5602020010000000000000207500207199412 0[term]**

Sample Programs

HP86B Keyboard Interactive Program

The following program for the HP86B is an interactive program with the keyboard of the computer. For example, when the user sees the prompt on the screen and types in a valid DRC-93CA command such as "WO", the program will result in the display of the DRC-93CA showing up on the screen.

```
10   REM Set IEEE Address to 12
20   REM Address Switch 1 OPEN(0) to get (CR)(LF)
30   REM This program allows the user to communicate with the 91CA,
35   REM interactively from the computer keyboard
40   DIM A$[100]                        ! Must be increased for curve information
50   INPUT B$                           ! INPUT KEYBOARD COMMAND
60   OUTPUT 712 ;B$                     ! SEND COMMAND TO 91CA
70   ENTER 712 ; A$                     ! RECEIVE ANSWER FROM 91CA
80   DISP A$                            ! DISPLAY ANSWER
90   GOTO 50
100  END
```

National Instruments QUICK BASIC IBM Example

The following is the same program as listed above except in Quick Basic.

```
'    IEEE-488 TEST PROGRAM   Quick Basic 3.0 Example
'    THIS PROGRAM WAS WRITTEN FOR THE NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS GPIP-PC2
'    IEEE-488 CARD FOR IBM PC AND COMPATIBLES
'    This program will allow the user to communicate with Lake Shore's
'    instrument's interactively from the keyboard of an IBM compatible
'    computer which has a National Instruments GPIB-PC2 installed and has
'    dev 12 mapped to address 12.

             common shared IBSTA%, IBERR%, IBCNT%
             TEMP$="dev12"             'dev 12 mapped to address 12
             call IBFIND(TEMP$,TEMP%)  'Required command to address instrument
             A$=space$(1000)
Loop1:       input B$                   'Entered from keyboard while running
             B$=B$+chr$(13)+chr$(10)    'Add CR and LF to command
             call IBWRT(TEMP%,B$)       'Send command to instrument
             call IBRD(TEMP%,A$)        'ENTER from instrument (SEE BELOW)
             FOR I = 1 to 10000
             C$ = MID$(A$, I,1)
             IF C$ = CHR$(13) THEN GOTO Loop2
             PRINT C$;
             NEXT I
Loop2:       PRINT
             A$ = space$(10000)          'Clear A$
             GOTO Loop1
             END
'   Lake Shore Cryotronics instruments will return the data requested, but
'   if the command input to the instrument does not request any information
'   the instrument will respond with the information last requested.
```

In this section, you will learn about the various input and option cards. Included in the discussions of each card will be a description, installation, operation as well as additional text on any information specific to the particular card.

Input Card	Description	Page
9210	Diode Input Card	5-2
9220	Diode and Platinum Input Card	5-5
9317C/9318C	Resistance Input Card	5-8
9215	Capacitance Input Card	5-16
9305	Thermocouple Input Card	5-23

Option Card	Description	Page
8223	RS-232C Interface Option Card	5-32
8225	Analog Output Option Card	5-42
8229	Scanner Conversion Option Card	5-45

Changing Configurations

Input cards 9210, 9215 and 9220 can easily have their configurations changed for the type of sensor desired.

Remove the top enclosure half following the instructions on page 5-3. Do not remove the calibration cover. Notice on the left side of the cover the heading SENSOR TYPE SELECT. The configurations possible are outlined in the table below. Simply push down the colored peg called for through the input card slot opening.

Input Card	Configuration	Peg Color
9210	-3 Silicon Diode	black
9210	-6 GaAlAs Diode	white
9215	-15 Capacitive (-15)	black
9215	-150 Capacitive (+15)	white
9220	-3 Silicon Diode	black
9220	-6 GaAlAs Diode	white
9220	-P2 100ohm Plat.	gray
9220	-P3 1000ohm Plat.	red
9220	-R1 Rhodium Iron	blue

NOTE *When a card is ordered for field installation, the Input Card Configuration Table located on the second page of the Instruction Manual should be updated to keep documentation current.*

9210 DIODE INPUT CARD

Description

The Model 9210 Diode Input Card is designed to allow either the Input A or Input B *(or both)* to accommodate diode sensors. The 9210-3 is used with Lake Shore DT-500-DRC and DT-470 Series Sensors. Calibrated DT-500 or DT-470 Series Sensors can be accommodated with an 8000 Series Precision Option. The 9210-3 can be converted to 9210-6 configuration by pressing the white button on the Sensor Input Card. This configuration will also read DT-470 and DT-500 series sensors but with reduced resolution and accuracy.

The 9210-3 configuration will accommodate diode sensors with a voltage response of up to 3.0000 volts.

The 9210-6 configuration will accommodate diode sensors (TG-120 series) with a voltage response between 0 and 6.5535 volts. A calibrated sensor and 8001 Precision Option is required for the DRC-91CA or DRC-93CA to read accurately in temperature.

Refer to page 1 of this section for instruction on how to change configurations of this card.

Specifications

The card can be configured as either a 3 volt (9210-3) or a 6 volt (9210-6) card.

Sensor (ordered separately)	DT-470 series, DT-500 series and TG-120 series from LSCI as well as any other diode sensor. See Lake Shore's Temperature Sensor Guide.
Temperature Range	Dependent on Diode Sensor. See Sensor Guide.
Sensor Excitation	DC current source. 10 microamperes (±0.005%). AC current noise less than 0.01% of DC current. Current Source compliance voltage - 7 volts
Maximum Sensor Power Dissipation	20 microwatts @ 4.2K for DT-470 Series. 25 microwatts @ 4.2K for DT-500 Series. Dissipation under other conditions is a product of Sensor Excitation Current and developed sensor voltage.
9210-3:	
Input Voltage Range	0 to 3 V
Resolution	0.05 millivolts (displayed to 0.1 mV in volts)
Accuracy	±0.18 millivolts
Display Resolution	5 digits. Displays 0.0000 to 2.9999 volts. Equivalent temperature accuracy is a function of sensor type, sensitivity and curve specification or Precision Option.
9210-6:	
Input Voltage Range	0-6.5535V
Resolution	0.1 millivolts
Accuracy	±0.36 millivolts
Display Resolution	5 digits. displays 0.0000 to 6.5535 volts. equivalent temperature accuracy is a function of sensor type and sensitivity. Precision Option required for TG-120 Sensors.

Installation

The 9210 can be installed in the DRC-91CA or DRC-93CA as either Input A or Input B (or both with two sensor input cards). The 9210 is factory installed if ordered with your Temperature Controller or can be field installed at a later date. If field installation is required, use the following procedure.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before removing cover.**

1. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the power cord from the unit.

2. Remove the six screws on the sides of the top enclosure half and lift the cover off.

3. The calibration cover will now be seen.

4. Remove the calibration cover by taking out the six screws on the top of the cover *(see page 2-6)*. Also, remove the two screws in the center of the rear panel of the instrument located near the top. Lift the cover off.

5. If an input card must be removed to make room for the new sensor input card, disconnect the wiring harness mating connector by lifting the locking tab on the input card connector and gently pulling on the body of the wiring harness mating connector. Lift card straight up to remove.

6. Plug the new 9210 Input Card into the A Input Card Slot 5 or the B Input Card Slot 6 with the component side to the left of the unit as viewed from the front.

7. Connect the wiring harness mating connector to the 9210 making sure that the wiring harness locking tab is seated over the extended edge of the wiring harness mating connector. Verify that the wiring harness is in place correctly by noting that the "A" or "B" on the harness mating connector is facing up *(if it is not, review the harness installation again)*.

8. Thread the wiring harness along the rear edge of the unit and make sure that the harness is not binding or being pinched in any way.

9. Replace the calibration cover and the top enclosure half.

Operation

The Model 9210-3 Diode Configuration provides the 10 microampere excitation current to the sensor. The resulting sensor voltage is digitized by a 16 bit A/D converter with a resolution of 50 microvolts and a full scale input voltage of 3.0000 volts *(100 microvolts and 6.5535 volts for the 9210-6 configuration)*. The digitized value is converted to a serial data string and transferred to the main microprocessor using optical isolation. The sensor voltage is also buffered and transferred to the rear panel MONITORS connector for external monitoring as well as for control selection. For the 9210-3 configuration, the buffer voltage is multiplied by 1; for the 9210-6 configuration, it is multiplied by 0.457771 (3.0000/6.5535).

Calibration

The 9210 is calibrated to specification in the configuration specified prior to shipment. All configurations of the sensor input cards are calibrated to specification. The following equipment is used to calibrate the 9210 Diode Input Card:

•**Digital Voltmeter/Multimeter (DVM)**	4½ digit resolution or better.
•**Precision Standard Resistor**	100 kilohms with a tolerance of ±0.01% or better.
•**Precision Voltage Source**	capable of supplying a voltage with an accuracy and resolution of 100 microvolts out of 10 volts or better.

The unit should be allowed a one hour warm-up time to achieve rated specifications. Use the following procedure to calibrate the 9210 Diode Input Card.

1. Remove the top enclosure and not the calibration cover. See previous page.

2. **Set 10μA Current** - Connect the precision resistor across the A (+I) and B (-I) pins of the five pin input connector for the input the 9210 occupies. Connect the DVM plus lead to the +I pin and the minus lead to the -I pin. Adjust the trimpot marked 10μA (R17) on the calibration cover for the appropriate Input Card until the voltage across the resistor is 1.0000 ± 0.0001 volts.

3. **Calibrate the Buffered Sensor Output Signal.** Connect the DVM plus lead to the +V Buffered Sensor Output Signal pin for the appropriate Input Card and the minus lead to the -V pin on the MONITORS connector. Connect the precision voltage source across the E (+V) and D (-V) pins of the five pin input connector for the appropriate input. Set the voltage standard to 1.5000 volts and adjust the trimpot marked **B (R36)** on the calibration cover until the DVM reads as close to 1.5000 volts as possible for the 9210-3 configuration and adjust the value to 0.68666 volts for the 9210-6 configuration.

4a. **Calibrate the A/D Converter (-3).** Verify that the Display selects the desired Input Card and that the units selected are V. Set the standard to 1.5000 volts for the 9210-3 and adjust the trimpot marked **A/D (R29)** until the display reads 1.5000 V. Check linearity by inputting 2.0000 and 1.0000 volts and verify that the unit displays those settings within ± 0.0001 volts. If this specification is not met, check the Technical Service Guide for further instructions.

4b. **Calibrate the A/D Converter (-6).** Verify that the Display selects the desired Input Card and that the units selected are V. Set the standard to 1.5000 volts for the 9210-6 and adjust the trimpot marked **A/D (R36)** until the display reads 1.5000 V. Check linearity by inputting 5.0000 and 1.0000 volts and verify that the unit displays those settings within ± 0.0001 volts. If this specification is not met, check the Technical Service Guide for further instructions.

5. Replace the top enclosure.

Sensor Curve Information

Sensor Curve data for use with the 9210 Diode Input Card must be put in table form consisting of voltage and temperature points with the voltage in ascending voltage order. Refer to page 3-18 of this manual for a discussion of how the data must be formatted for entry into the unit over the remote interfaces.

9220 DIODE AND PLATINUM INPUT CARD

Description

The Model 9220 Diode and Platinum Input Card is designed to convert either the Input A or Input B (or both) to accommodate either diode or positive temperature coefficient sensors such as platinum or rhodium-iron.

The 9220-3 configuration is equivalent to the 9210-3 configuration described earlier. The 9220-6 configuration is equivalent to the 9210-6 configuration.

The 9220-P2 converts either Input A or B *(or both)* to accommodate 100 ohm platinum RTD's which conform to DIN 43760 tolerances ± 0.1K. They have an interchangeability of 0.1% at 0°C and a temperature coefficient of 0.00385/°C from 0 to 100°C when using the standard DIN curve. This card may also be configured as a 9220-P3 (1000 ohm platinum) or 9220-R1 (rhodium-iron) input card.

Refer to page 1 of this section for instruction on how to change configurations on this card.

Specifications

The card can be configured as a 9220-3 or 9220-6 diode card, a 9220-P2 or 9220-P3 platinum card or a 9220-R1 rhodium-iron input card.

9220-3	See 9210-3 specifications.
9220-6	See 9210-6 specifications.
Sensor (ordered separately):	
Platinum RTD sensor:	PT-100 series or any other 100 ohm or 1000 ohm platinum sensor.
27 ohm rhodium-iron sensor:	See the Lake Shore Sensor Guide
Temperature Range:	Dependent on Sensor. See the Lake Shore Sensor Guide.
RTD Sensor Power Dissipation:	Depends on Sensor Resistance. Dissipation is the product of sensor excitation current squared and the Sensor resistance.
9220-P2: 100 ohm platinum	
Current Excitation:	1mA(±0.005%)
Resistance Range:	0.00-299.99.
Resolution:	0.005 ohms
Accuracy:	±0.02 ohms
Display Resolution:	5 digits. Displays 0.00 to 299.99 ohms.*
9220-P3: 1000 ohm platinum	
Current Excitation:	0.1mA(±0.005%)
Resistance Range:	0.0 to 2999.9 .
Resolution:	0.05 ohms
Accuracy:	±0.2 ohms
Display Resolution:	5 digits. Displays 0.0 to 2999.9 ohms.*
9220-R1: 27 ohm platinum	
Current Excitation:	3 mA(±0.005%)
Resistance Range:	0.000 to 99.999
Resolution:	0.003 ohms
Accuracy:	±0.01 ohms
Display Resolution:	5 digits. Displays 0.000 to 99.999 ohms.*

* Equivalent temperature accuracy is a function of sensor type, sensitivity and Precision Option.

Installation

The 9220 can be installed in the DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA as either Input A or Input B (or both with two sensor input cards). The 9220 is factory installed if ordered with the Temperature Controller or can be field installed at a later date. If field installation is required, use the following procedure.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before removing cover.**

1. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the power cord from the unit.
2. Remove the six screws on the sides of the top enclosure half and lift the cover off.
3. The calibration cover will now be seen.
4. Remove the calibration cover by taking out the six screws on the top of the cover *(see page 2-6).* Also, remove the two screws in the center of therear panel of the instrument located near the top. Lift the cover off.
5. If an input card must be removed to make room for the new sensor input card, disconnect the wiring harness mating connector by lifting the locking tab on the input card connector and gently pulling on the body of the wiring harness mating connector. Lift the card straight up to remove.
6. Plug the new 9220 Input Card into the A Input Card Slot or the B Input Card with the component side to the left of the unit as viewed from the front.
7. Connect the wiring harness mating connector to the 9220 making sure that the wiring harness locking tab is seated over the extended edge of the wiring harness mating connector. Verify that the wiring harness is in place correctly by noting that the "A" or "B" on the harness mating connector is facing up (if it is not, review the harness installation again).
8. Thread the wiring harness along the rear edge of the unit and make sure that the harness is not binding or being pinched in any way.
9. Replace the calibration cover and the top enclosure half.

Operation

The 9220-3 and 9220-6 configurations are equivalent to the 9210-3 and 9210-6 configurations in terms of operation.

The Model 9220-P2 Configuration provides the 1 milliampere excitation current to the platinum sensor (the 9220-P3 supplies 0.1 milliampere and the 9220-R1 supplies 3 milliamperes). The resulting sensor voltage is amplified by a factor of -10 (negative 10) and digitized by a 16 bit A/D converter with a resolution of better than 100 microvolts out of 3.0000 volts full scale. The digitized value is converted to a serial data string and transferred to the main microprocessor using optical isolation. The amplified (-10) sensor voltage is transferred to the J3 MONITORS connector for external monitoring.

Calibration

The 9220 was calibrated to specification prior to shipment. If recalibration is needed, refer to the following procedure. The following equipment is used to calibrate the 9220 Input Card:

•**Digital Voltmeter/Multimeter (DVM)**	4½ digit resolution or better.
•**Precision Standard Resistor**	1 kilohms for 9220-P3 or 100 ohms for 9220-P2 and 9220-R1 with a tolerance of +/- 0.01% or better.
•**Precision Voltage Source**	capable of supplying a voltage with an accuracy and resolution of 10 microvolts out of 1 volt or better.

The unit should be allowed a one hour warm-up time to achieve rated specifications.

Refer to the 9210 section for the calibration procedure for the 9220-3 and 9220-6 configurations.

Use the following procedure to calibrate the 9220-P2, -P3 and -R1 Configurations.

1. Remove the top enclosure half following the steps on page 5-6.

2. Follow the calibration steps for the 9210 on page 5-4.

3. **Set .1mA, 1mA, 3mA Current** - Connect the appropriate precision resistor across the A (+I) and B (-I) pins of the five pin input connector for the input (J1 or J2) the 9220 occupies. Connect the DVM plus lead to the +I pin and the minus lead to the -I pin. Adjust the trimpot marked **1mA** (R4) (for -P2) on the calibration cover (**.1mA** (R5) for -P3, (R6) **3mA** for -R1) for the appropriate Input Card until the voltage across the resistor is equal to the sensor current times the resistance ± the tolerance of the resistor. *(Press the appropriate button for the range being calibrated.)*

4. **Calibrate the Input -10 Amplifier** -Connect the DVM plus and minus leads to the + V and -V Sensor Output Signal pins for the appropriate Input Card of the J3 MONITORS connector. Connect the precision voltage source across the E(+V) and D(-V) of J1 INPUT A or J2 INPUT B for the appropriate input and set the standard to 0.0000 volts. Adjust the trimpot marked **AMP Z (R38)** on the calibration cover until the DVM reads as close to 0 volts as possible. Set the standard to 0.2500 volts and adjust the trimpot marked **AMP S** (R11) on the calibration cover until the voltage reads -2.5000 volts. Recheck the **AMP Z**.

5. Replace the top enclosure half.

Sensor Curve Information

Sensor Curve data for use with the 9220 RTD Configurations must be put in table form consisting of voltage and temperature points with the voltage in ascending voltage order. Since the 9220 raw data would be in resistance form, it must be converted prior to entering. Refer to page 3-18 of this manual for a discussion of how the data must be converted and formatted for entry into the unit over the remote interface.

9317C/9318C RESISTANCE INPUT CARD

Description

The 9317C/9318C can be used with germanium, carbon glass or carbon resistors or any other negative temperature coefficient resistors.

The Model 9317C/9318C Resistance Input Card is designed to be installed in a DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA to convert either Input A or Input B (or both) to accommodate sensors where the voltage level must be kept at levels on the order of 1 or 10 millivolts and where a thermal voltage may exist. Both cards read in ohms from a full scale reading of 10 ohms with 1 milliohm resolution to a full scale reading of 10,000 ohms with 0.1 ohm resolution for the 9317C and 100,000 ohms with 1 ohm resolution for the 9318C. To read temperature accurately, a calibrated sensor and an 8000 Series Precision Option is required.

Specifications

Input Range	
9317C	Less than 1 ohm to 10,000 ohms with a resolution of 1 part in 10,000 and an accuracy of 0.1% of reading for resistances from to 1,000 ohms and 0.5% of range for resistances from 1,000 to 10,000 ohms.
9318C	Less than 1 ohm to 100,000 ohms with a resolution of 1 part in 10,000 and an accuracy of 0.05% of reading for resistances from 10 to 10,000 ohms and 0.25% of range for resistances less than 10 ohms and from 10,000 to 100,000 ohms.
Sensor Excitation	Current range is from 0.1 microampere to 1 milliampere. The current is varied automatically to maintain the voltage across the sensor at approximately 1 millivolt for the 9317C and approximately 10 millivolts for the 9318C. Current polarity is periodically reversed to allow for automatic digital correction for thermal EMFs in the sensor connections and leads.
Maximum Sensor Power Dissipation	Depends on sensor resistance. Voltage applied is approximately 1 millivolt for the 9317C (power is 1/R in micro-watts) or approximetely 10 millivolts for the 9318C (power is 100/R in microwatts).
Sensors	Card optimized for CGR Series Carbon Glass or GR Series Germanium Resistance Thermometers. Other negative temperature coefficient resistors (such as thermistors) can also be used. *(Ordered Separately)*
Sensor Response Curve	The unit displays resistance in ohms directly. A calibrated sensor and an 8001 Precision Option curve generated using Lake Shore's proprietary Polynomial Interpolation Algorithm are required for the unit to display temperature accurately.
Input Resistance	Greater than 10^9 ohms
Display Resolution	5 digits. Displays 0.000 to 9999.9 ohms for the 9317C and 0.000 to 99999. ohms for the 9318C. Resultant temperature accuracy is a function of sensor characteristic and is the product of the input accuracy (in percent) times R (dT/dR) plus any transfer inaccuracy introduced by the sensor response curve.
Temperature Control Signal	Card generates an analog voltage output signal which is related to the sensor temperature. The instrument generates a similarly related set point voltage based on the set point resistance or temperature selected. Real-time analog comparison of these two voltages provides the required control signal.

Installation

The 9317C/9318C can be installed in a DRC-93CA as either Input A or Input B (or both with two cards). The 9317C/9318C is installed prior to shipment if ordered. If only one 9317C/9-318C is ordered and its input is not specified when ordered, it is installed in Input A.

Use the following procedure for the installation of the 9317C/9318C Resistance Input Card.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before removing cover.**

1. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the power cord from the unit.
2. Remove the six screws on the sides of the top enclosure half and lift the cover off.
3. The calibration cover will now be seen.
4. Remove the calibration cover by taking out the six screws on the top of the cover *(see page 2-6).* Also, remove the two screws in the center of therear panel of the instrument located near the top. Lift the cover off.
5. If an input card must be removed to make room for the new sensor input card, disconnect the wiring harness mating connector by lifting the locking tab on the input card connector and gently pulling on the body of the wiring harness mating connector. Lift the card straight up to remove.
6. Plug the new 9317C/9318C Input Card into the A Input Card Slot or the B Input Card with the component side to the left of the unit as viewed from the front.
7. Connect the wiring harness mating connector to the 9317C/9318C making sure that the wiring harness locking tab is seated over the extended edge of the wiring harness mating connector. Verify that the wiring harness is in place correctly by noting that the "A" or "B" on the harness mating connector is facing up (if it is not, review the harness installation again).
8. Thread the wiring harness along the rear edge of the unit and make sure that the harness is not binding or being pinched in any way.
9. Replace the calibration cover and the top enclosure half.

Operation

The 9317C/9318C is a highly complex, microprocessor controlled Sensor Input Card. It's resistance measuring technique is distinctly different from the way a DMM would measure resistance. Most DMMs force a large enough signal across the device being measured to make any thermal offset negligible. Using this method in a cryogenic environment could add a significant amount of power, in the form of sensor self heating, to the test system. The 9317C/9318C Input Card limits the amount of power added to the system by limiting the voltage across the sensor to approximately 1 (9317C) or 10 millivolts (9318C). The 9317C/9318C can also reverse the current polarity in order to correct for thermal EMFs in the sensor connections and leads.

The 9317C/9318C current source has four ranges: 0.1 to 1 microamperes (Range 1), 1 to 10 microamperes (Range 2), 10 to 100 microamperes (Range 3) and 100 to 1000 microamperes (Range 4). Each range has 64 independent current values. The ranges overlap each other *(i.e.,, Range 1 - Value 60 is equivalent to Range 2 - Value 6)* so that a smooth transition from range to range can be made. The current value, as well as direction, is controlled by a 16 bit bipolar D/A converter. This current resolution is required to maintain as close to 0.95 (9317C) or 9.5 (9318C) millivolts across the sensor as possible. The on-card microprocessor stores calibration constants for each of the four ranges at the end point values of 6 and 60 for both the positive and negative directions *(a total of 16 current calibration constants in all)*.

The resulting sensor voltage is converted from a differential to single ended signal and amplified by a factor of 1000 (9317C) or 100 (9318C). The amplified signal is digitized by a microprocessor controlled 15 bit A/D converter. The microprocessor also has calibration constants stored for the gain and offset of the input amplifier. As a result of the A/D resolution and calibration constant manipulation of the sensor signal, the sensor signal can be digitized with a resolution of 1 part in 10,000 over most of the resistance range that the 9317C/9318C covers. There is also a sample-and-hold network on the card so that when the sensor signal is reversed for thermal correction while controlling, the correct polarity of the control signal is maintained.

Thermal Correction Selection For The DRC-91CA

The control thermal correction function is enabled or disabled using switch 3 of the appropriate SENSOR ID switch located on the rear panel.

When switch 3 of the SENSOR ID switch is closed (on), the thermal correction is enabled. When switch 3 is open (off), the thermal correction is disabled. Pressing the LOCAL key for the appropriate channel will display either ±18 C or ±17 C. Plus indicates that the control thermal correction is enabled while minus indicates that it is disabled.

Thermal correction is always active in sample mode. Thermal correction, in control mode, is only active when SENSOR ID switch 3 is on and the temperature reading is close to the setpoint. When these two conditions are met, a thermal correction occurs approximately once every two minutes.

Thermal Correction Selection For The DRC-93CA

When a 9317C/9318C Resistance Input Card is installed, pressing the SENSOR key will display either ±9317C or ±9318C for the appropriate channel. Plus indicates that the control thermal correction is enabled while minus indicates that it is disabled.

Enable or disable the control thermal correction from the front panel by using a combination of the SENSOR, ↻, ▲▲ and ▼▼ keys as follows:

1. Press and hold the SENSOR key.

2. While holding the SENSOR key, press the ↻ key. Release the SENSOR key. Do not release the ↻ key.

3. To change the sign *(i.e., change the enabled/disabled status)* ,of the upper display, press the ▲▲ key. Similarily, to change the sign of the lower display, press the ▼▼ key.

4. Release the ▲▲ or ▼▼ key, then the ↻ key.

5. Press the SENSOR key to verify that the proper sign is selected.

Operation as the Sample Input

When the input occupied by the 9317C/9318C is selected as the Sample Input *(Sample only -not Control)*, the 9317C/9318C determines the sample resistance by forcing the voltage across the sensor to 0.95 (9317C) or 9.5 (9318C) millivolts as quickly as possible with the microprocessor controlled current source. Once the forward current range and value results in the desired voltage, the current is reversed and the thermal value determined. As long as the voltage across the sensor does not change more than 0.5% of reading from one reading to the next, the forward and reverse readings are taken each time the input card is asked for an update *(approximately once a second)* and a new thermal value is determined. If the voltage changes more than 0.5% of reading, the card stops reversing the current and uses the thermal value previously determined until the sensor signal stabilizes.

Operation as the Control Input

When the input occupied by the 9317C/9318C is selected as the Control Input *(Control only, or Sample and Control)* the operation of the card changes. Since the card has to provide a signal across the sensor that will control the heater power as well as measure resistance *(or temperature)*, it can no longer force the sensor signal to 0.95 or 9.5 millivolts immediately.

When a set point is entered, the unit calculates its equivalent control sensor resistance. From this resistance and the calibration constants *(current and voltage)* for the 9317C/9318C input card, the set point voltage which will result in a sensor voltage as close to 0.95 or 9.5 millivolts as possible *(when the control point is reached)* is calculated. If the thermal correction is active *(switch 3 of the SENSOR ID for the is CLOSED (ON) or has been enabled from the front panel of the unit)* and there has been a valid thermal value determined, it is included in the calculation. If no valid thermal has been determined, or the thermal correction is inactive or has been disabled from the SENSOR ID switch 3 of the unit, a thermal value of 0 is used. The resultant voltage is then sent to the main board of the controller as the set point voltage *(or equivalent "resistance")* for control.

The 9317C/9318C input card then determines if the control sensor resistance is above or below the equivalent set point "resistance". If the actual resistance is less than the set point "resistance", an over-temperature condition exists and the heater power should be off. The 9317C/9318C changes the current it applies to the sensor in order to maintain between 0.8 and 1.0 (9317C) or 8 and 10 (9318C) millivolts across it until the set point current range and value have been reached. In this way, the heater remains off until the actual sensor resistance approaches the set point "resistance". Once the final control sensor current value has been reached, the 9317C/9318C allows the sensor voltage to range as high as 1.3 (9317C) or 13 (9318C) millivolts. If the sensor voltage *(and the equivalent resistance)* continues to increase, an under-temperature condition exists. The 9317C/9318C then reduces the current to maintain between 1.1 and 1.3 (9317C) or 11 and 13 (9318C) millivolts across the sensor. The heater power remains on. Even though this operation takes the sensor voltage away from the optimum signal until it reaches the control point, the resulting error in the resistance determination is small. If the new set point results in an under-temperature condition, the opposite operation is performed.

If the thermal correction is active, the unit monitors the sensor resistance until it is within 0.5% of the set point resistance. Once it is, the DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA signals the 9317C/9318C card to reverse the sensor current and update the thermal value. The 9317C/9318C card and the DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA use this new thermal to determine the resistance and correct the set point. The thermal value is updated every 120 instrument update cycles *(about 2 minutes)* after the initial update. When the set point is changed, the previous thermal value is used until the correction criteria is met and the thermal updated again.

Calibration

The design of the 9317C/9318C Resistance Input Card is such that recalibration should not be required more often than every six to twelve months in order to keep the card within its accuracy specification. However, if recalibration is required, the following equipment is needed:

Digital Voltmeter (DVM)	5 1/2 digit resolution or better.
Five (5) Precision Standard Resistors	which are accurate in value to at least 0.01%. Their values in ohms must be: 9317C: 1, 10, 100, 1K, 10K 9318C: 10, 100, 1K, 10K, 100K
Precision Voltage Standard	capable of a plus and minus 10 millivolt signal to within ±0.1 microvolt.

NOTE *The card believes that the correct resistance and voltage is applied during calibration. Therefore the accuracy of the calibration depends on the accuracy of the standards used.*

The unit should be allowed a one hour warm-up time to achieve rated specifications. References are made in the calibration procedure to eight calibration switches, CAL 8 through CAL 1. Refer to the table on page 5-15 for the hardware switch definitions of CAL 8 through CAL 1. References are made to test points, adjustments and calibration switches that are labeled on the calibration cover. Use the following procedure to calibrate the 9317C/9318C Resistance Input Card.

NOTE *The card being calibrated must be selected as the sample channel only. Curve 0 must be selected and thermal correction and filtering must be turned OFF.*

1. Remove the top enclosure half following the steps on page 5-9.

2. Configure the input that contains the 9317C/9318C as the SAMPLE input only and make the units ohms. Turn off Digital Filtering and Thermal Correction DIP switches of the appropriate SENSOR ID *(switches 2 and 3 to the OPEN [OFF])* for the DRC-91CA or disable from the front panel on the DRC-93CA.

3. **Current Source Zero** - Connect the 10K (9317C) ohm precision resistor across the +I and -I pins of the Resistance Input Card input connector and enable both CAL 8 and CAL 7 of the card. Attach the plus and minus leads of the DVM to the test points marked (TP2) **V+** and (TP1) **V-**respectively of the 9317C/9318C PCB and adjust the trimpot marked (R26) **IZ** so that the voltage reads as close to zero as possible. If this voltage is not close to zero, it may affect the sensor current setting. Consequently, this operation should be performed before any current calibrations are performed. Disable CAL 7 and continue. Note that CAL 8 will remain enabled for all calibration operations.

4a. **Voltage Match or Span** - Connect the DVM plus and minus leads to the V+ and V- Sensor Output Signal terminals of the MONITORS connector for the input being calibrated. Apply a +1 (9317C) or +10 (9318C) millivolt signal to the +V and -V Sensor Input terminals. Enable CAL 6 on the card (CAL 8 is still enabled). The DVM should read about 1 volt and the display of the unit should read approximately **10000.** Adjust the trimpot labeled **A/D** (R17) so that the voltage read on the DVM matches the display of the unit (if the DVM reads 1.0085 make the display read **10085.**). If the trimpot is adjusted wait a minimum of 10 readings before disabling CAL 6.

4b. Apply a -1 (9317C) or -10 (9318C) millivolt signal to the input and enable CAL 5. Do not adjust any of the trimpots. Disable CAL 5 after approximately 30 seconds. When the display goes to **0.**, the unit has completed determining the voltage input calibration constants and has stored them in the 9317C/9318C calibration EEPROM.

5. **Current Range 1, Value 6** - Configure the 10K (9317C) or 100K (9318C) resistor to simulate the sensor. Enable CAL 4 and monitor the unit's display. The display should indicate the number **106.** for approximately 30 seconds and then display **0.** indicating the end of the calibration. Disable CAL 4 and continue.

6. **Current Range 1, Value 60 and Current Range 2, Value 6** - Substitute a 1K (9317C) or 10K (9318C) resistor for the previous resistor and re-enable CAL 4. The display will display the number **160.** for approximately 30 seconds, then the number **206.** for another 30 seconds and when complete, a **0.** will be displayed. Disable CAL 4 and continue.

7. **Current Range 2, Value 60 and Current Range 3, Value 6** - Substitute a 100 ohm (9317C) or 1K (9318C) resistor for the previous resistor and enable CAL 3. The display will indicate **260.** for approximately 30 seconds, then **306.** for another 30 seconds and finally a **0.** Disable CAL 3 and continue.

8. **Current Range 3, Value 60 and Current Range 4, Value 6** - Substitute a 10 ohm (9317C) or 100 ohm (9318C) resistor for the previous resistor and enable CAL 2. The display will indicate **360.** then **406.** with each time period being approximately 30 seconds. When the **0.** appears, disable CAL 2 and continue.

9. **Current Range 4, Value 60** - Finally substitute the 1 ohm (9317C) or 10 ohm (9318C) resistor for the previous resistor and enable the last switch, CAL 1. The display will indicate **460.** for approximately 30 seconds and then a **0.** indicating that the calibration of the card is complete. Disable CAL 1 and then CAL 8.

10. Power down the instrument and then power it back up. This allows the data contained in the EEprom mask Ram to be down loaded into the non volatile portion of the EEprom.

11. **Set Point D/A Calibration** - A special set point calibration is required for a DRC-91CA/DRC-91CA with two 9317C/9318C Input Cards or if the 9317C/9318C is the only Input Card. Since the set point voltage is related to the set point resistance, and is determined with the individual card calibration constants, there is no way to enter a set point that results in a pre-determined value for the set point. The Internal ID Switch (S7 on the Main Board) is used in the calibration. Note the position of the Internal ID switches before proceeding. Attach the plus and minus leads of the DVM to **TP25(SP V)** and **TP1(GND(2s))** respectively of the Calibration and Service Card. Make switch 7 CLOSED (ON). This forces the unit to output a set point of 0 volts. Adjust the **SP ZERO ADJ** trimpot until the DVM reads as close to zero as possible. Turn ON switch 6 of the Internal ID. This forces the unit to output a set point of -2.7 volts. Adjust the **SP SPAN ADJ** trimpot until the DVM reads as close to -2.7000 volts as possible. This procedure should be done until the 0 and -2.7 readings are as close as possible to the calibration values. Before returning to normal operation, make sure switches 7 and 6 of the Internal ID are OPEN (OFF).

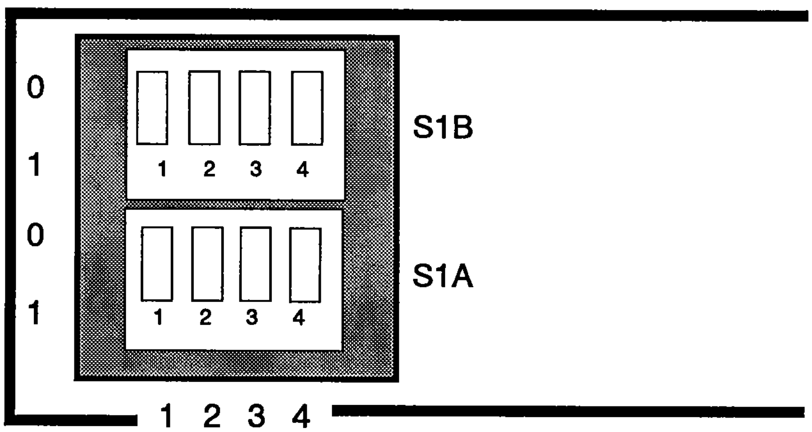
12. Replace the top enclosure half.

Sensor Curve Information

The 8000 series precision options used with the 9317C/9318C Input Card are generated using a proprietary Polynomial Interpolation Algorithm developed by Lake Shore. The format for the data to be stored using the XC command is the same as for a standard curve except the resistance is converted to a LOG value *(where 1000 ohms would look like 4.0000).* Refer to page 3-18 and the XC Command in Section 4 for a definition of the curve requirements. The curve data is in resistance order. The resistance and temperatures for the 9317C/9318C are in ohms up to 100,000 ohms and in kelvin up to 499.9

Calibration Switch Definitions

Viewed through Calibration Cover



Switch	CAL	Definition (switch closed)		
S1A-4	8	Calibration Enable		
S1A-3	7	Current Source DAC Zero		
		9317C	9318C	
S1A-2	6	+1mV	+10mV	Input A/D Cal
S1A-1	5	-1mV	-10mV	Input A/D Verify
S1B-4	4	1K/10K	10K/100K	Current Verify
S1B-3	3	100 ohm	1K ohm	Current Verify
S1B-2	2	10 ohm	100 ohm	Current Verify
S1B-1	1	1 ohm	10 ohm	Current Verify

9215 CAPACITANCE INPUT CARD

Description

The Model 9215 Capacitance Input Card is designed to allow either Input A or Input B to accommodate capacitance sensors. When used to control temperature in magnetic fields, the capacitance sensor is superior to other sensors since the displacement current in a capacitor is magnetic field independent. Accurate temperature readings require the use of another type of sensor in zero magnetic field. This accurate sensor can be placed in the other Input Slot of the DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA.

The card can be configured by the user as either a 15 nanofard (9215-15) or a 150 nanofarad (9215-150) card by switches on the card. *(See page 5-1.)*

The 9215-15 configuration is used with capacitance sensors with a maximum of 30 nanofarads *(for example, Lake Shore CS-401 Series Sensors)*.

The 9215-150 configuration will accommodate capacitance sensors of up to 150 nanofarads *(for example, Lake Shore CS-501 Series)*.

Specifications

Display Resolution	5 digits
Display Units	Capacitance in nanofarads
Temperature Accuracy	Unit supports capacitance only. No temperature conversion.
Sign of Temperature Coeff.	User Selectable by Keys or Computer Interface
Magnetic Field Sensitivity	< ±0.15% for B < 19 Tesla and T > 4.2K.
9215-15:	
Sensor Excitation	5 kilohertz charging current
Specified Range	0-15 nF
Range Limit	0-30 nF with reduced accuracy
Sensor	CS-401 Series from LSCI or other Capacitance Sensor *(ordered separately)*
Resolution	0.001 nF
Accuracy	0.25% of Full Scale
Analog Output Signal	0.1 times capacitance (nF) in volts
9215-150:	
Sensor Excitation	1 kilohertz charging current
Specified Range	0-150 nF
Range Limit	0-300 nF with reduced accuracy
Sensor	CS-501 Series fron LSCI or other Capacitance Sensor *(ordered separately)*
Resolution	0.01 nF
Accuracy	±0.25% of Full Scale
Analog Output Signal	0.02 times capacitance (nF) in volts

NOTE	*Calibration for zero capacitance may be required to meet accuracy specifications if your sensor lead capacitance or stray capacitance is excessive.*

Notes on CS-501 Capacitance Sensors

Short-Term Stability

The capacitance sensor provides very stable temperature control over long periods of time. However, since an operational "aging" phenomenon exists some care must be exercised in their use. The short-term *(minutes to hours)* capacitance/temperature drift is initiated by a thermal perturbation of the sensor.

In order to minimize this short-term drift, it is recommended that approximately one hour be allowed for the sensor to stabilize after the initial cooldown. The short-term drift is then on the order of a few tenths of millikelvin/minute at 4.2K, several millikelvin/minute at 77K and one millikelvin/minute at 305K. For temperatures less than 290K, the short-term drift is such that the equivalent temperature will decrease with time and for temperatures above 290K will increase with time.

Thermal Cycling and Reproducibility

Thermal cycling of capacitance sensors can produce variations in capacitance/temperature values equivalent to several tenths of a degree over the short term *(days)*. Thermal cycling over the long term *(weeks)* can result in variations that exceed a degree. These variations are always such that the equivalent temperature increases with time and with increased cycling. The reduced capacitance C(T)/C(4.2K) for $T<290K$ is stable to within ±0.5K on the average. Also these variations do not create instabilities and do not impair the sensors primary function as a control device in magnetic fields.
They also are not seen within a temperature cycle.

Magnetic Field Dependency

Magnetic field sensitivity is less than ±0.15 % at 4.2K and less that ±0.05 % between 77K and 305K for fields up to 18.7 Tesla.

Frequency Dependence

For frequencies between 1 and 5 kilohertz the frequency sensitivity is as follows:

-0.18K/kilohertz at 4.2K
-1K/kilohertz at 77K
+0.06K/kilohertz at 305K

Typical Temperature Ranges and Sensitivities

Sensor Type	T (K)	C (nF)	dC/dT (pf/K)
CS401GR-A*	4.2	1.7609	20.77
(1184)	20.0	2.0347	15.30
	60.0	2.4227	2.42
	80.0	2.3544	-9.14
	140.0	1.4847	-12.91
	200.0	0.9445	-5.95
	295.0	0.6307	-1.83
CS-401GR-B*	4.2	5.3155	65.22
(1186)	20.0	6.1118	44.63
	60.0	7.2357	7.38
	80.0	7.0525	-25.61
	140.0	4.5379	-38.46
	200.0	2.9062	-18.10
	270.0	2.1054	-7.07
	295.0	1.9492	-5.55
CS-401LG-B*	***	***	***
CS-401LG-C*	4.2	11.1972	137.0
(1248)	20.0	12.9423	94.8
	60.0	15.3912	21.2
	80.0	14.9303	-60.7
	140.0	9.3561	-81.3
	200.0	5.9762	-37.1
	270.0	4.3180	-14.0
	295.0	3.9989	-12.2
CS-501**	4.4	6.5884	30.74
(10002)	20.0	7.1334	37.61
	60.0	9.0452	56.19
	80.0	10.1940	57.52
	140.0	14.0355	82.44
	200.0	21.7233	197.4
	270.0	91.0746	4025.0
	295.0	130.140	-1226.0

* 9215-15 configuration
** 9215-150 configuration
*** No calibration data available.

Installation

The 9215 can be installed in the DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA as either Input A or Input B. The card is factory installed if ordered with a Temperature Controller or can be field installed at a later date. If field installation is required, use the following procedure.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before removing cover.**

1. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the power cord from the unit.

2. Remove the six screws on the sides of the top enclosure half and lift the cover off.

3. The calibration cover will now be seen.

4. Remove the calibration cover by taking out the six screws on the top of the cover *(see page 2-6).* Also, remove the two screws in the center of the rear panel of the instrument located near the top. Lift the cover off.

5. If an Input Card must be removed to make room for the new sensor input card, disconnect the wiring harness mating connector by lifting the locking tab on the Input Card connector and gently pulling on the body of the wiring harness mating connector. Lift the card straight up to remove.

6. Plug the new 9215 Input Card into the A Input Card Slot or the B Input Card Slot with the component side to the left of the unit as viewed from the front.

7. Connect the wiring harness mating connector to the 9215 making sure that the wiring harness locking tab is seated over the extended edge of the wiring harness mating connector. Verify that the wiring harness is in place correctly by noting that the "A" or "B" on the harness mating connector is facing up *(if it is not, review the harness installation again).*

8. Thread the wiring harness along the rear edge of the unit and make sure that the harness is not binding or being pinched in any way.

9. Remove one of the plates marked J11 or J9 on the rear panel by popping it off with a screw driver. Be sure to remove the holding clips that have fallen into the instrument. *(J11 is preferred. J9 is reserved for the scanner card.)*

10. Position the 9215 connector plate in the opening and secure it in place with the screws provided.

11. Replace the calibration cover and the top enclosure half.

Sensor Connections

The 9215 connector plate supplies two independent dual isolated BNC connectors for the sensor connections. A four lead measurement is used to minimize the effect of series resistance on the capacitance measurement. Since the capacitance sensor is non-polarized, one pair should be used for the current connections and the other pair for the voltage connections. The pin contact of the connector is + and the socket -.

Selection Of The Sign Of The Temperature Coefficient

The temperature coefficient of some Capacitance Sensors can be positive or negative depending on the temperature range. The 9215 Card produces a voltage proportional to the Capacitance which is sent to the control circuitry of the unit to be compared to a user selected setpoint. For control to operate properly, the sign of the voltage must reflect the temperature coefficient of the sensor. It is necessary for the user to determine which range the sensor is in and to inform the controller of the sign of the temperature coefficient. This is accomlished by the DRC-93CA by a sequence of key strokes from its front panel or for the DRC-91CA, use the switches on the rear panel. Also, the Sign of the temperature coefficient can be entered via the computer interface using the A or B command.

Selection of Temperature Coefficient Sign on the DRC-91CA

The sign to be used on the temperature coefficient of the capacitance is selected using switch 1 of the appropriate SENSOR ID located on the rear panel of the DRC-91CA.

When switch 1 is closed, the temperature coefficient is positive. When switch 1 is open, the temperature coefficient is negative.

Selection of Temperature Coefficient Sign on the DRC-93CA

When a 9215 Capacitance Input Card is installed, pressing the SENSOR key will display, for the appropriate channel, either ±15-15 or ±15-50; the -15 for the 9215-15 configuration or -50 for the 9215-150 configuration. The (±) sign indicates whether the temperature coefficient is positive or negative. The plus (+) means that the temperature coefficient is positive. The minus (-) means that the temperature coefficient is negative.

Select the temperature coefficient sign from the front panel by using a combination of the SENSOR key, ⟳ key and the ▲▲ key and ▼▼ key as follows:

1. Press and hold the SENSOR key.

2. While holding down the SENSOR key, press the ⟳ key. You may now let up on the SENSOR key. Do not release the ⟳ key.

3. To change the sign if in the upper display press the ▲▲key while still holding down the ⟳ key. Similarly, to change the sign if in the lower display hit the ▼▼ key while still holding down the ⟳ key.

4. Now let up on the ▲▲ key or ▼▼key and then the ⟳key.

You should press the SENSOR key to make sure that the sign is now correct.

Selection of the Sign of the Temperature Coefficient via the Computer Interface

To select the sign of the temperature coefficient via the IEEE interface, check the A and B commands in Section 4.

Principle of Operation

The 9215-15 configuration provides a charging current switched at a frequency of 5 kilohertz. The frequency is precisely controlled by a crystal oscillator. The operation of the 9215-150 is identical except that the frequency is 1 kilohertz. The charging current produces a sawtooth voltage waveform with a peak-to-peak voltage of about 7 volts. Another voltage of precise amplitude is generated which has a duty cycle dependent on the charging time of the capacitor. This waveform is averaged and filtered to produce a positive DC voltage proportional to the capacitance. This DC voltage is sent to a 16 bit A/D converter on the card. The A/D converter has a resolution of 50 microvolts and a full scale input voltage of 3.0000 volts. With the 9215-15 Configuration, the 3.0000 volts corresponds to a capacitance of 30 nanofarads; and on the 9215-150 configuration to 150 nanofarads. The digitized value is converted to a serial data string and transferred to the main microprocessor using optical isolation.

A relay on the Card configures the sensor voltage as negative or positive based on the temperature coefficient sign selected by the user. That voltage is buffered and transferred to the rear panel MONITORS connector for external monitoring as well as to the main board control circuitry.

Calibration

The 9215 was calibrated to specification prior to shipment. The card meets specification for operation either in the 9215-15 or 9215-150 configuration by simply pressing the switches located on the card. This Section provides information to permit recalibration if needed.

NOTE	*Calibration for zero capacitance may be required to meet accuracy specifications if your sensor lead capacitance or stray capacitance is excessive.*

The following equipment is used to calibrate the 9215 Capacitance Input Card:

•**Digital Voltmeter/Multimeter (DVM)**	4½ digit resolution or better.
•**Precision Standard Capacitors**	10 nanofarad and 100 nanofarad with tolerance of ±0.1% or better.
•**Precision Voltage Source**	capable of supplying a voltage with an accuracy and resolution of 100 microvolts out of 10 volts or better.

The unit should be allowed a one hour warm-up time to achieve rated specifications. To begin, remove the three screws on each side of the enclosure. Lift the top enclosure half off. The procedure is divided into three parts as follows.

1. Calibration of the A/D Converter.
2. Zero calibration.
3. Span Calibration.

The zero and span calibration is done with the instrument and system wiring configured as it will be used. This will provide optimum accuracy because lead and stray capacitance will be taken into account.

A/D Calibration

1. Locate DIP switch package S1A - Switch 2. Under normal operation this switch is CLOSED(1). Change this switch to the OPEN(0) position.

2. Connect the DVM plus lead to the +V Buffered Sensor Output Signal pin for the appropriate input card and the minus lead to the -V pin on the MONITORS connector. Connect the precision voltage source across the E (+V) and D (-V) pins of the five pin input connector for the input corresponding to the capacitance card.

3. Set the voltage standard to 1.5000 volts.

4. Verify that the display indicates the capacitance input card.

5. Adjust the trimpot marked **A/D (R11)** until the display reads 15.000nF for the 9215-15 or 75.00nF for the 9215-150. Check linearity by inputting 2.0000 and 1.0000 volts and verify that the unit displays 20.000 and 10.000nF within ±0.001nF for the 9215-15 or 100.0 and 50.0nF within ±0.01nF for the 9215-150.

6. Return S1A - Switch 2 to the CLOSED(1) position.

Zero Calibration

1. Be sure that the leads are in the configuration which will be used in your system. Detach the capacitance sensor.

2. Verify that the display indicates the capacitance input card.

3. Adjust the trimpot marked **ZERO** (R28) so that the display reads 0.000 on the 9215-15 or 0.00 on the 9215-150.

Span Calibration

1. Be sure that the leads are in the configuration which will be used in your system. Attach the standard capacitor in place of the capacitance sensor.

2. Verify that the display indicates the capacitance input card.

3. Adjust the trimpot marked **SPAN** (R24) so that the display reads the value of the standard capacitor.

4. It will be necessary to recheck the zero after adjusting the span and vice versa until both zero and span values are correct. This may require 3 or 4 repetitions.

9305 THERMOCOUPLE INPUT CARD

Description

The Model 9305 Thermocouple Input Card allows either Input A or Input B (or both) to accommodate thermocouple sensors. Chromel vs. Gold-0.03 at.% Fe, Chromel vs. Gold-0.07 at.% Fe, E, K, and T thermocouples are supported with internal curves that enable the controllers to operate in temperature units C, F and K, as well as voltage in millivolts.

The 9305 utilizes a secondary temperature sensor to monitor the Reference Junction (room) temperature and provide curve compensation. The Reference Junction Compensation can be disabled so the 9305 can be used with external compensation techniques.

An Offset Adjustment is provided adjacent to the terminal block to compensate for thermocouple variations and system irregularities.

Specifications

Input Voltage Range	Room Temperature Compensated : -10 to +10 millivolts. Uncompensated: -15 to +15 millivolts.
Temperature Range	Depends on Thermocouple type. See table below.
Thermocouple-EMF Tables	Curve tables are stored in the controller and accessed through normal curve selection. The curves are normalized to zero degrees Celsius.
Input Resistance	Greater than 10^9 ohms
Terminal Block and Room Temperature Compensation	A secondary sensor is installed in the rear panel mounted Terminal Block to mearsure the Reference Junction Temperature. Compensation can be enabled or disabled.
Offset Adjustment	One-point hardware adjustment built into the Terminal Block.
Electronic Resolution	1 µV
Electronic Accuracy	±3 µV for -10 and +10 millivolts, ±5 µV up to the -15 and +15 millivolt full scales.
Overall Accuracy	Depends on conformity of the thermocouple to its standard curve and system configuration.
Controllability	Typically ±0.2K in a properly designed system.
Display Resolution	5 digits. Compensated and uncompensated voltage in millivolts from 0.000 to ±15.000 or temperature in Celsius, Fahrenheit and Kelvin. ***Note:** When displaying millivolts, the unit V is shown.*
Temperature Control Signal	Card processes an analog voltage output signal 200 times the thermocouple voltage. The instrument generates setpoint voltage based on the voltage or temperature entered by the user. If compensation is enabled, the setpoint voltage is modified to reflect the compensation required. Real-time analog comparison of these two voltages provides the required control error signal.

Thermocouple Temperature Ranges

Thermocouple Type	Compensated	Uncompensated
Chromel vs. Au 0.03 at % Fe	4-325K	4-325K
Chromel vs. Au 0.07 at % Fe	1.4-325K	1.4-325K
E	3-425K	3-475K
K	3-525K	3-575K
T	3-485K	3-575K

Installation

The 9305 can be installed in a DRC-93CA as either Input A or Input B. The 9305 is installed prior to shipment if ordered with a controller. If only one card is ordered and its input is not specified when ordered, it is installed in Input A.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before removing cover.**

1. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the power cord from the unit.
2. Remove the six screws on the sides of the top enclosure half and lift the cover off.
3. The calibration cover will now be seen.
4. Remove the calibration cover by taking out the four screws on the top of the cover *(see page 2-6)*. Also, remove the two screws in the center of the rear panel of the instrument located near the top. Lift the cover off.
5. If an Input Card must be removed to make room for the new sensor input card, disconnect the wiring harness mating connector by lifting the locking tab on the input card connector and gently pulling on the body of the wiring harness mating connector.
6. Remove one of the plates marked J9 *(for input A)* or J11 *(for input B)* on the rear panel by popping it off with a screw driver. Be sure to remove the holding clips that have fallen into the instrument. Attach the Thermocouple Terminal Block into J9 or J11 with the wires facing the input card. Be sure to lock the JF mating connector securely in place after this step is complete.
7. Connect the wiring harness from the terminal block to the (bottom) **P3** connector on the 9305 card. Also, connect the J1 (Input A) or J2 (Input B) wiring harness mating connector to the (top) **P2** connector on the 9305 card. Make sure that the wiring harness locking tab is seated over the extended edge of the wiring harness mating connector.
8. Plug the 9305 into the appropriate input card slot with the component side facing to the left of the unit as viewed from the front. Make sure the card is thoroughly seated. Verify that the wiring harness is in place correctly by noting that the "A" or "B" on the harness connector is facing up (if it is not, review the harness installation again).
9. Replace the calibration cover and the top enclosure half.

Sensor Attachment

Thermocouple leads are attached to the terminal block by aluminum screws. Be sure to tighten the terminal screws carefully. Loose connections will result in unstable readings and control. The leads must be connected with the proper polarity or the 9305 will not operate properly. The positive terminal of the terminal block is marked with a plus sign and should correspond with the positive thermoelement listed for each type of thermocouple below.

Types Of Thermocouples

Gold-Chromel Thermocouples

The Gold Chromel thermocouple consists of a Gold*(Au)*-0.03 or 0.07 at.% Iron*(Fe)* alloy as the negative thermoelement and a Ni-Cr alloy *(Chromel)* as the positive thermoelement *(KP)*. This type of thermocouple can be used at very low temperatures, even below 10 K.

Type E Thermocouples

The ASTM *(American Society for Testing and Materials)* designation type E indicates a thermocouple pair consisting of a Ni-Cr alloy *(Chromel)* as the positive thermoelement *(EP)* and a Cu-Ni alloy *(Constantan)* as the negative thermoelement *(EN)*. This thermocouple has the highest sensitivity of the three ASTM standard thermocouple types typically used for low temperature applications, types E, K, and T. The E thermocouple is the best choice for temperatures down to about 40 K. It is recommended for use in oxidizing environments, or in sulphurous or reducing atmospheres. It should not be used in environments that promote corrosion.

Type K Thermocouples

The ASTM designation type K indicates a thermocouple pair consisting of a Ni-Cr alloy *(Chromel)* as the positive thermoelement *(KP)* and a Cu-Al alloy *(Alumel)* as the negative th-ermoelement *(KN)*. It should not be used in sulphurous or reducing atmospheres, or in environments that promote corrosion.

Type T Thermocouples

The ASTM designation type T indicates a thermocouple pair consisting of Cu *(Copper)* as the positive thermoelement *(TP)* and a Cu-Ni alloy *(Constantan)* as the negative thermoelement *(TN)*. This type of thermocouple may be used in vacuum as well as oxidizing or reducing environments down to about 90 K. At temperatures below 80 K the thermoeletric properties of the positive thermoelement *(TP)* are very dependent on the impurity of iron.

Operation

The 9305 Thermocouple Input Card has the capability of interfacing 5 different thermocouple types to the LakeShore DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA Temperature Controller over their respective temperature ranges.

The thermocouple voltage is amplified by 100 by a circuit which is attached to the terminal block . The thermocouple voltage is further amplified by a factor of 2 (tunable) by the Control Amplifier on the 9305 Thermocouple Input Card.

The amplified signal is sent to the main board analog control circuitry and can be accessed from the Buffered Output pins of the **J3** Monitor Connector on the controller's back panel. In addition, the amplified thermocouple voltage is applied to a 15 bit A/D converter on the Thermocouple Input Card so that digitized thermocouple voltage can be sent to the main board microprocessor. The Thermocouple A/D converter has an auto-zero function which means that the only calibration required is for the relative gain.

A secondary diode temperature sensor is attached to the terminal block to monitor the reference junction temperature needed for Reference Junction Compensation. A constant current source on the 9305 Card is applied to the secondary sensor. A 15 bit A/D converter on the 9305 Card digitizes the secondary sensor voltage and sends the data to the main board microprocessor. The microprocessor on the main board of the controller calculates the reference junction temperature. The reference junction temperature is used in compensation to account for the difference between room temperature and the normalization temperature of the curves, zero degrees celsius.

An offset adjustment is provided adjacent to the terminal block. This adjustment will zero out small voltage offsets that result from sensor lead attachment and differences from the internal curve.

Display Operation

Digitized thermocouple and secondary sensor voltages on the 9305 card are sent to the main board of the controller. The secondary sensor temperature is computed from its voltage and a thermocouple voltage corresponding to the secondary sensor temperature is calculated. If correction is selected, the compensation value is added to the thermocouple voltage. Corrected voltage in millivolts is then used as a display value or converted to celsius degrees, Fahrenheit degrees, or kelvin for display.

Control Operation

Control operation begins when the operator enters a setpoint voltage in millivolts. If the setpoint is in temperature, the main board computes an equivalent voltage using the built-in thermocouple table. The main board microprocessor then checks to see if Reference Junction Compensation is enabled.

If the Reference Junction Compensation is disabled, a signal which is 200 times the digital value of setpoint voltage is applied to the setpoint D/A to obtain the setpoint voltage for control.

If the Reference Junction Compensation is enabled, a voltage corresponding to the terminal block temperature is subtracted from the setpoint voltage. A signal which is 200 times the digital value as calculated above is applied to the setpoint D/A to obtain the setpoint voltage for control.

The analog control hardware compares the setpoint voltage from the setpoint D/A converter and the amplified thermocouple voltage to obtain an error signal. The error signal is minimized through the PID control circuitry.

Operating Instructions

Thermocouple Curve Selection

Thermocouple Tables are chosen by selecting one of the curve numbers given in the table below. The instrument detects the presence of the Thermocouple Input Card and then selects the proper Thermocouple Table rather than the Standard Diode or Resistance curve listed in this manual previously. Refer to the curve selection portion of this manual.

Curve Number

Thermocouple Type	Standard Curve #
Chromel vs. Au-0.07 at.% Fe	00
Chromel vs. Au-0.03 at.% Fe	01
E	02
K	03
T	04

Selection of Reference Junction Compensation on the DRC-91CA

Reference Junction Compensation is selected using switch 3 of the SENSOR ID. When switch 3 is closed (1), the Reference Junction Compensated value of the thermocouple voltage is displayed. When switch 3 is open (0), the actual *(measured)* thermocouple voltage or uncompensated temperature is displayed. With the 9305 selected as the display sensor, hold the LOCAL key to show the card type and curve number. If compensation is active, the display will show +9305 and if it is inactive, the display will show -9305.

Selection of Reference Junction Compensation on the DRC-93CA

Pressing the SENSOR key will display either +9305 or -9305. +9305 means that the thermocouple voltage is corrected for the Terminal Block temperature. The -9305 means that the thermocouple voltage is being displayed with no compensation.

1. Press and hold the SENSOR key.

2. While holding the SENSOR key, press the ↻ key. You may now release the SENSOR key. Do not release the ↻ key.

3. To change the sign if in the upper Display press the ▲▲ key while still holding down the ↻ key. Similarly, to change the sign if in the lower Display press the ▼▼ key while still holding down the ↻ key.

4. Release the ▲▲ key or ▼▼ key and then the ↻ key.

You should press the SENSOR key to verify that the sign is as desired.

Selection of Reference Junction Compensation via the Computer Interface

To select or prevent Reference Junction Compensation via the IEEE interface, use the A and B commands described in Section 4. The Reference Junction Compensation bit may be listed as switch 3 or the Thermal Correction bit *(used on the 9318C card)*. Turning on (1) that position turns on the compensation.

Rear Panel Offset Adjustment

When a new or different thermocouple is attached to the instrument, it is desirable to permit the addition of an offset to compensate for discrepancies in the thermocouple material, leads and connections. An offset adjustment trimpot is provided next to the terminal block on the back panel to allow quick calibration of the thermocouple without removal of the instrument cover. The procedure is as follows.

1. Place the thermocouple in a reference bath of known temperature (liquid nitrogen, ice, etc.). Allow the system to stabilize to the Reference Temperature.

2. With the front panel of the instrument, select the thermocouple input and the desired temperature units.

3a. On the DRC-91CA enable Reference Junction Compensation by closing (1) switch 3 of the appropriate SENSOR ID on the rear panel. Hold the LOCAL key and verify the display as +9305.

3b. On the DRC-93CA enable Reference Junction Compensation by using the SENSOR, ⟳, and ▲▲ or ▼▼ keys. The display should show +9305 when the SENSOR key is pressed. *(See previous page.)*

4. Adjust the offset adjustment trimpot so that the display reads the reference temperature.

NOTE	*The offset adjustment compensates for the thermocouple used in the calibration. If another thermocouple is attached, or the thermocouple has aged, or the configuration of the system is changed, then the offset adjustment must be repeated.*

Curve Data Format

The 9305 Thermocouple Input Card will operate with a user defined curve as well as the internal curves. Temperature is calculated by linear interpolation between curve points.

The card is hardware limited to reading input between -15 millivolts and +15 millivolts. All curves should be limited in temperature so not to exceed these voltage values. If Reference Junction Compensation is desired, the thermocouple curve must be normalized to zero degrees celsius. Compensation also limits the practical range of the card by approximately the room temperature voltage of the thermocouple used.

The controllers are designed to operate on sensor curve data in the range of 0.00000 to 3.00000 volts so thermocouple voltage must be converted to this range before it is entered into a curve table. To obtain the proper table value from a thermocouple voltage, it must be summed with 15 millivolts to make it positive and multiplied by one hundred to shift resolution.

$$V_{TABLE}(V) = 100 * (V_{THERMOCOUPLE}(mV) + 15(mV))$$

A -15.0000 millivolt thermocouple voltage will result in a 0.00000 volt table value and +15.0000 millivolts will result in 3.00000 volts *(see page 3-18)*.

Once the thermocouple curve has been converted, carefully read the appropreate sections of this manual to enter the data into a controller.

Calibration

The design of the 9305 Thermocouple Input Card is such that calibration should not be required more often than every six to twelve months in order to keep the card within its accuracy specification. However, if calibration is required, the following equipment is needed:

Digital Voltmeter (DVM)	5 1/2 digit resolution or better.
Precision Voltage Standard	capable of a 10 millivolt signal to within ±1 microvolt.

The accuracy of the calibration depends on the accuracy of the Digital Voltmeter (DVM) and the voltage standards used. Since very often these values will not be available to the user of this instrument, LakeShore Cryotronics, Inc. offers a calibration service. Contact a factory representative for information concerning calibration.

NOTE	*Additional instructions required when calibrating the setpoint D/A converter with the 9305 card is to make sure that the Reference Junction Compensation is turned off.*

The controller should be allowed a one hour warm-up time to achieve rated specifications.

1. Remove the top enclosure half. See page 5-24.

2. Configure the controller so the card to be calibrated is the CONTROL input.

3. Locate the DIP switch S1 on the 9305 Input Card. Open (0) S1.1 for calibration. This forces the 9305 to update secondary sensor information every conversion cycle. Under normal operation (S1.1 closed (1)) secondary sensor information is updated once every 25 cycles.

4. Locate the secondary sensor current sensing resistor terminals **(I+ and I-)**, the secondary current source adjustment **(10μA)** (R16) , the control amplifier span adjustment **(CNT V)** (R2), and the A/D converter span adjustment **(A/D)** (R22) on the calibration cover for the 9305 Card.

5. Locate the rear panel offset adjustment on the terminal block.

6. Locate the test points **TP24 (CNT V)** and **TP1 (GND(2s))** of the calibration card.

7. Avoid using clip on leads during calibration because they do not make good electrical connections. Attach test equipment lead wires with the terminal screws on the thermocouple block.

The calibration procedure is divided into three parts.

1. Calibration of the secondary sensor current source.
2. Calibration of the control signal amplifier and rear panel offset adjustment.
3. Calibration of the thermocouple and secondary sensor A/D converters on the 9305 thermocouple card.

Secondary Sensor Current Source Calibration

1. Connect the DVM plus lead to terminal **I+ (TPI)** and the DVM minus lead to the **I-** (TP2) terminal. Both test points are located on the 9305 sensor input card.

2. Adjust the trimpot labelled **10µA** (R16) so that the DVM reads 1.000 volt ±0.001 volt.

Control Amplifier and Rear Panel Offset Adjustment Calibration

1. With the front panel of the instrument, select the thermocouple input and place in the V (voltage) units.

2a. On the DRC-91CA, disable Reference Junction Compensation by opening (0) switch 3 of the appropriate SENSOR ID on the rear panel.

2b. On the DRC-93CA, disable Reference Junction Compensation by using the SENSOR, ⟳, and ▲▲ or ▼▼ keys. The display should show -9305 when the SENSOR key is pressed.

3. Connect the DVM plus and minus leads to the **TP24 (CNT V)** and **TP1 (GND(2s))** found on the calibration card of the controller.

4. Apply a zero volt signal to the +V and -V Thermocouple Input terminals by shorting across the terminal block with a short jumper wire. Allow the terminal block temperature to settle for five minutes.

5. Adjust the rear panel offset adjustment on the terminal block until the output on the DVM is 0.0000 volt. Be sure to remove the jumper wire after this step.

6. Apply a +10 millivolt signal to the +V and -V Thermocouple input terminals on the terminal block and allow the temperature to settle.

7. The DVM should read about -2 volts. Adjust the input card trimpot labeled **CNT V** (R2) *(Control Voltage Span)* until the output on the DVM is -2.000 volts ±0.0001 volt.

Thermocouple and Secondary Sensor A/D Calibration

The thermocouple and secondary sensor A/D converters have an auto-zero function which means that the only calibration required is for the relative gain (span). The procedure is as follows.

1. Make sure the instrument is setup.

2. Apply a +10 millivolt signal to the +V and -V thermocouple input terminals on the terminal block.

3. The display should read about 10 millivolts. Adjust the trimpot labeled **A/D** (R22) *(Thermocouple A/D Span)* so that the voltage read on the display is 10.000 millivolts.

4. This test is to verify that the A/D converter is symmetrical. Apply a -10 millivolt signal to the +V and -V thermocouple input terminals. The DVM should read +2.0000 ±0.0006 volt. The display should read -10.000 ±0.003. If it does not meet these specifications, recheck the previous steps in the calibration. If this does not correct the problem, the unit should be returned to the factory for calibration.

Reference Junction Test

This test is to verify that the Reference Junction Compensation circuitry is operating properly. If this test does not produce the following results, please consult the factory.

1. Apply a zero volt signal to the +V and -V thermocouple input terminals by shorting across the terminal block with a short jumper wire.

2. Set the controller to display the 9305 card in temperature units.

3. Enable the Reference Junction Compensation. The reading on the display should read room temperature.

4. Disable the Reference Junction Compensation and the display should read zero degrees celsius *(the normalization point of the curves)*.

Calibration Completion

1. Close (1) S1.1 to return the 9305 to normal secondary sensor update operation.

2. Remove anything that may be shorting the two halves of the terminal block.

3. Verify that thermal correction is properly selected.

4. Replace the top enclosure half.

Option Compatibility

The special nature of thermocouple sensors, and their connections, limits compatibility with Lake Shore options and accessories. Thermocouples must be attached directly to the terminal block. The 8229 Scanner Input Option and 8085 External Sensor Scanner are not adapted with terminal blocks so they can not be used with the 9305 Thermocouple Card. The 8225 Linerized Analog Output Option will function in temperature units only when a 9305 is installed, giving an output of 10mV/K. The 8000 series Precision Calibration Options are not available from Lake Shore for thermocouple sensors.

8223 RS-232C INTERFACE OPTION

Description

The 8223 RS-232C Interface is designed to provide an interface with an external RS-232C instrument such as a computer, modem or CRT. The interface operates in a half duplex mode *(it can only transmit and receive information in one direction at a time)* and data transmission is asynchronous *(each character is bracketed by start and stop bits that separate and synchronize the transmission and receipt of data)*. The baud rate is switch selectable at 300 or 1200 baud and the interface maintains EIA voltage levels for data transmission.

Specifications

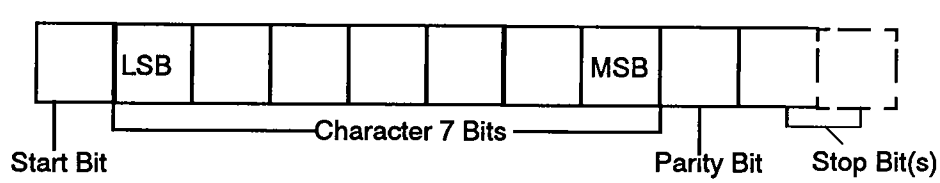
Timing Format	Asynchronous
Transmission Mode	Half Duplex
Baud Rate	300 or 1200 Bits/sec (Factory set to 300)
Bits per Character	7(excluding start, stop or parity bits)
Parity Enable	Enabled/Disabled (Factory set Enabled)
Parity Select	Odd or Even (Factory set Odd)
Number of Stop Bits	1 or 2 (Factory set to 1)
Data Interface Levels	Transmit or receive using EIA voltage levels (+12V and -5)

Introduction

The figure below gives a transmission format which shows the data bits framed by the start and stop synchronization bits. The data are transmitted using two voltage levels which represent the two binary states of the digit. A logic 0 *(or SPACE)* is +3 to +12 VDC. A logic 1 *(or MARK)* is -3 to -5 VDC. When data is not being transmitted, the line is held low *(MARK state)*. When the transmission device is ready to send data, it takes the line to the high *(SPACE)* state for the time of one bit. This transition is called the start bit. The remaining data is then transmitted. If a parity bit is used, it follows the character. The parity bit is determined by the number of 1 bits in the character.

Number of "1"s in character	Parity Specified	Parity Bit
Odd	Odd	0
Even	Odd	1
Odd	Even	1
Even	Even	0

Word Structure



The Model 8223 RS-232C Interface has a 25-pin D style connector located on the rear panel. Pin Assignments are shown below.

Pin	Description	Signal
1	Protective Ground	AA
2	Transmitted Data	BA
3	Received Data	BB
4	Request To Send	CA
5	Clear To Send	CB
6	Data Set Ready	CC
7	Signal Ground	AB
8	Received Line Signal Detector	CF
20	Data Terminal Ready	CD

The RS-232C signals are used in the following manner:

Protective Ground (AA) - conductor is taken to case ground potential and is common with the signal ground (AB).

Transmitted Data (BA) - transmits data using the EIA voltage levels (+12V and -5V).

Received Data (BB) - accepts data using EIA voltage levels.

Request to Send (CA) - indicates to the host computer or terminal that the controller Interface is ready to transmit data. The Interface transmits data on line BA when the "ON" state is maintained on CC, CB and CF, while a low level on these lines inhibits transmission by the Interface.

Clear to Send (CB) - indicates to the Interface that data transmission is allowed. Internally pulled up to maintain "ON" state when left disconnected.

Data Set Ready (CC) - indicates to the Interface that the host computer or terminal is not in a test mode and that power is ON.

Signal Ground (AB) - this line is the common signal connection for the Interface.

Received Line Signal Detector (CF) - this line is held positive ("ON") when the Interface is receiving signals from the host computer. When held low ("OFF") the BB line is clamped to inhibit data reception. Internally pulled up to maintain "ON" state when left disconnected.

Data Terminal Ready (CD) - asserted by the Interface whenever the DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA/8223 power is "ON" to indicate that the Interface is ready to receive and transmit data.

Configuration of Dip Switches

Selection of Baud Rate

The Model 8223 has a field selectable baud rate using DIP switch package S1 *(8 switches)* on the Interface card. The baud rate is selected by closing the switch position for the desired baud rate and making sure all other positions are open. The baud rate selection is given in the table below. Only the 300 and 1200 baud rates have been tested and are fully supported.

Baud Rate Switch S1 Selection Table

Switch S1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Baud Rate
1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	75
0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	110
0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	135
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	150
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	200
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	**300**
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	600
0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	**1200**

Word Structure Selection

The word structure is determined by switch settings for character length, parity and stop bits using DIP switch package S2 on the Interface Card *(6 switches)*. Refer to the table below for settings where "0" is OPEN and "1" is CLOSED.

Word Structure Switch S2 Selection Table

Switch S2 1 2 3 4 5 6	Word Structure Choices
	Stop Bits
0 0 X X X X	Invalid
0 1 X X X X	1 Bit
1 0 X X X X	1½ *(not supported)*
1 1 X X X X	2 Bits
	Parity Genertn/Chck
X X 1 X X X	Even
X X 0 X X X	Odd
	Parity Enable
X X X 1 X X	Enable
X X X 0 X X	Disable
	Character Length Bits
X X X X 0 0	5 *(not supported)*
X X X X 0 1	6 *(not supported)*
X X X X 1 0	7 *(supported)*
X X X X 1 1	8 *(not supported)*

NOTE	*For the not supported settings, the interface will respond, but the card has not been tested with these settings at the factory. X is a don't care setting for that switch.*

Installation

The 8223 RS-232C Interface is factory installed if ordered with a Temperature Controller or can be field installed at a later date. If field installation is required, use the following procedure.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before removing cover.**

1. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the power cord from the unit.
2. Remove the six screws on the sides of the top enclosure half and lift the cover off.
3. The calibration cover will now be seen.
4. Remove the calibration cover by taking out the six screws on the top of the cover *(see page 2-6)*. Also, remove the two screws in the center of therear panel of the instrument located near the top. Lift the cover off.
5. Configure the 8223 baud rate and word structure switches.
6. Plug the internal interface cable into the 8223 printed circuit board (PCB) with the locking tab configured properly.
7. Plug the 8223 PCB into Option Slot 2 with the component side to the left of the unit as viewed from the front.
8. Carefully thread the RS-232C internal cable along the inside edge of the rear panel so that it will not interfere with the installation of the calibration cover or top cover.
9. Remove the plastic cover plate from J10 on the rear panel. Position the 25-pin RS-232C Interface connector in the J10 opening on the back panel and secure it in place using the screws provided.
10. Replace the calibration cover and the top enclosure half.

Operation

The 8223 RS-232C Interface has a 256 character FIFO buffer for input commands. The interface accepts commands, the same as for the IEEE-488 Interface, until it sees the End-of-Line (EOL) sequence. The 8223 requires a carriage return/line feed (CR)(LF) or just line feed (LF) as its input EOL and transmits carriage return/line feed (CR)(LF) as its output EOL. Following the EOL Sequence, the command string is processed.

Operation of the Interface link is initiated by the computer. The computer will transmit either a Program Code or an Output Request to the 8223 Interface. The DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA will respond to the Output Request with the appropriate response or with the response and an error message *(if an error was detected)*. The interface responds to Program Code Commands by storing the variables input.

The Programming Commands given in Section 4 input only and do not result in a response from the interface. The Commands T and Z will be accepted and updated even though they have no relevance to the interface (the EOL terminator sequence is always (CF)(LF) and there is no EOI status). The M command can be considered the "OFF LINE" (Local) and "ON LINE" (Remote or Remote with Local Lockout) states. When "OFF LINE" (Local) parameters such as SENSOR ID (as well as Gain, Rate and Reset) are updated from the hardware settings while "ON LINE", these parameters can be updated from the computer only.

The Output Statement commands given in Section 4 will result in the requested data being output immediately following the reception of the EOL sequence. If more than one Output Statement command is given, the last one received will be acknowledged. Programming Codes and Output Statements can be sent in the same command string. For example, the command string:

S24.5P40I20D25R2

would result in the Set Point being updated to 24.5, the Gain to 40, the Reset to 20, the Rate to 25 and the Heater Range to 10^{-3}. No Output Statement was given so no response will be output by the interface. The command string:

S24.5P40I20D25R2<u>W0</u>

will result in the W0 contents being output by the interface. (Refer to Section 4 for a detailed discussion of the Output Statement commands.)

All commands beginning with W plus the XDT, XDA and XD commands are Output Statement style commands which result in a response from the interface. The balance of the commands are Programing Code style commands which do not result in a response from the interface. Care must be taken with the XC command not to overrun the 256 character buffer of the 8223 interface. As in the IEEE operation, if a hardware problem is detected in modifying one of the memory locations, an ERR01 error will be displayed in the Display and instrument operation will be halted. Consult a factory representative if this error occurs.

There are four errors that could be detected by the 8223 interface.

1. **Err10 - Parity Error** - may be caused by signal line transients or incorrectly specified parity.

2. **Err11 - Overrun Error** - caused by the main processor not reading the input character before the next one becomes available. The overrun character(s) are lost.

3. **Err12 - Framing Error** - may be caused by signal line transients or incorrectly specified stop bits or character length.

4. **Err13 - Input Buffer Overrun** - caused by more than 256 characters being input to the FIFO buffer. Any characters received after the 256th character are lost.

Detection of an error does not affect the operation of the interface. The software that interprets the data tries to match the character input to the possible command inputs and processes the command. The error is also transmitted by the interface the next time it is asked for a response. The error is transmitted in addition to the Output Statement data output. For example, if a framing error was detected in a command string transmitted to a DRC-91CA/ DRC-93CA as:

P50W3

the interface might respond with:

Err12
50.,25.,20.,2,047(CR)(LF)

If the error was detected in the transmission of the "P", the gain change would be ignored; if it was in the "50", one or two numerics may have been generated. If the error was detected in the "W", the interface may not respond, in which case it would need to see another Output Statement command. If the error was in the "3", the interface may or may not have responded with W3 data. It may default to W0. Although errors rarely occur, it is suggested that any commands sent to the DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA be echoed back by sending the appropriate Output Statement command and inputting the stored parameters. Any error that is detected is cleared following the first transmission after the error.

Interfacing Examples

Example 1 HP-86B Computer, Half Duplex Without Handshake.

The HP82939A Serial Interface for the HP-86B is preset at the factory for the following default values:

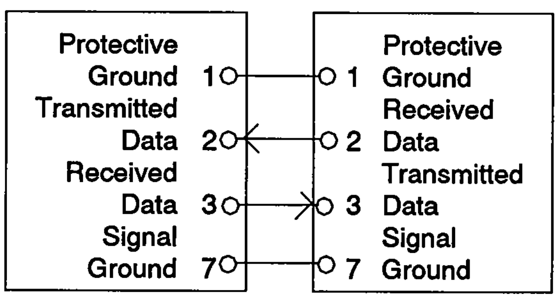
1. Interface select code = 10
2. Baud rate = 300 Baud
3. Autohandshake = Off
4. Character Length = 7 bits
5. Parity = Odd
6. Stop bits = 1
7. Cable Option = Standard (25 pin socket)

Since the HP default Baud rate, character length, parity and stop bit configuration are the same as those of the 8223 Interface when shipped, none of the switches on the 8223 board need to be changed.

When connecting the HP-86B Serial Interface to the 8223 Interface, a transition cable needs to be made to connect the socket connector of the HP to the socket connector of the 8223 Interface.

The adapter cable that must be made is shown here. The arrows indicate the source and direction of signal flow.

Half Duplex W/O Handshake



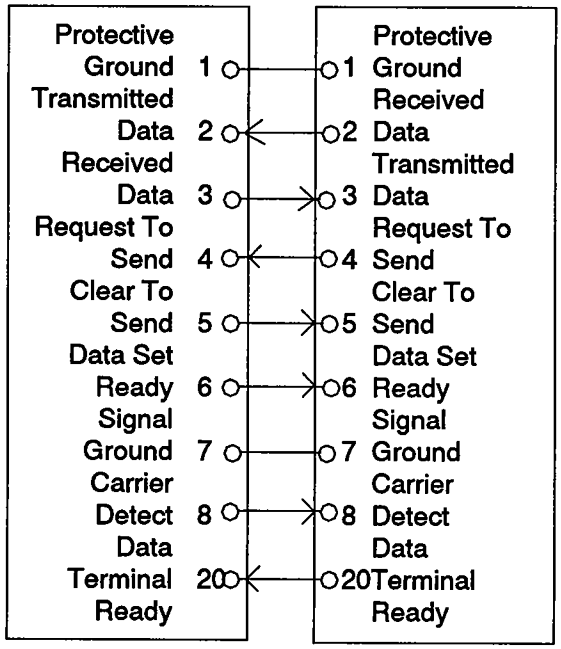
The following program will input a command from the keyboard and output it to the 8223. The program will then input the specified 8223's response, display it and return for another command.

```
10 REM HALF DUPLEX W/O HANDSHAKE
15 REM I/O TEST (RS232 TEST1)
20 DIM A$[256],B$[3000]
25 REM A$ IS OUTPUT, B$ IS INPUT
30 INPUT A$                    ! MAKE SURE TO GIVE AN
35                             ! OUTPUT STATEMENT COMMAND
40 OUTPUT 10 ; A$              ! OUTPUT COMMAND
50 ENTER 10 ; B$               ! INPUT THE DATA
55                             ! FROM THE CONTROLLER
60 DISP B$                     ! DISPLAY DATA
70 GOTO 30                     ! RETURN FOR MORE
80 END
```

Example 2. HP-86B Computer, Half Duplex, with Handshake.

The adapter cable for Half Duplex with handshake communications is with an HP-86B Serial Interface is shown here. The arrows indicate the source and direction of signal flow.

Half Duplex With Handshake



The Auto Handshake capability of the HP-86B Serial Interface must be enabled. The addition of the program line:

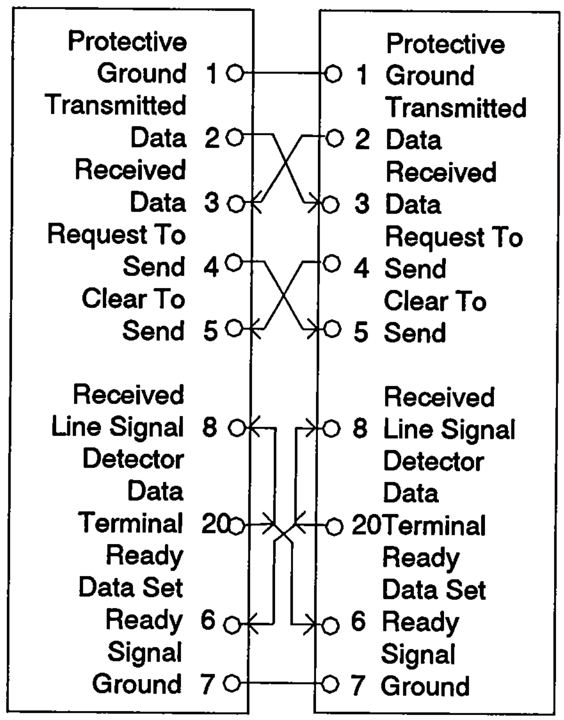
```
16 CONTROL  10,2;7                    ! ENABLE DSR,DCD,CTS
```

to the program above enables the HP to receive and transmit in a handshake mode.

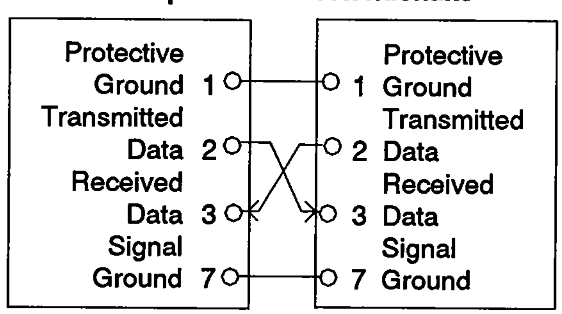
Example 3 General Serial Interface Interconnection.

The HP-86B Serial Interface Standard cable configuration already takes care of some of the interface interconnection problems to route signals to their proper pins. Given below are more general interconnection configurations for Half Duplex with and without Handshake.

General Serial Interface Interconnection for Half Duplex with Handshake



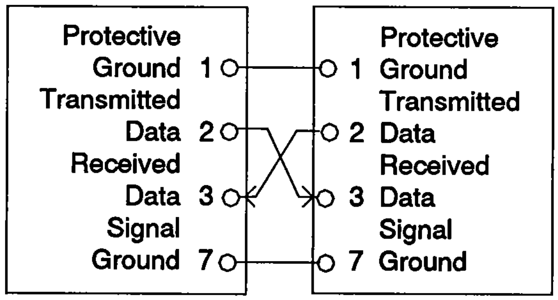
General Serial Interface Interconnection for Half Duplex without Handshake



NOTE	*It may be necessary to jumper pins 5, 6, 8 and 20 to disable the handshake functions of the Host. This is not required for the 8223 Interface.*

Example 4 For an IBM use the following program in Quick Basic

General Serial Interface Interconnection for Half Duplex without Handshake



NOTE	*It may be necessary to jumper pins 5, 6, 8 and 20 to disable the handshake functions of the Host. This is not required for the 8223 Interface.*

Test Program for RS232 Communications in Quick Basic 4.0

```
OPEN "com1,o,7,1,RS" FOR RANDOM AS #1 LEN = 256'SERIAL PORT INITIALIZATION
L1:INPUT "ENTER COMMAND"; A$                    'GET COMMAND FROM USER
PRINT #1, A$ + CHR$(13) + CHR$(10);             'SEND COMMAND AND CR
                                                'LF TO INSTRUMENT
LINE INPUT #1, B$                               'GET RESPONSE FROM THE
                                                'INSTRUMENT
PRINT B$                                        'PRINT INSTRUMENT RESPONSE
GOTO L1                                         'JUMP BACK FOR NEXT
                                                'COMMAND
```

Test Program for RS232 Communications in BASICA

```
10 OPEN "com1,o,7,1,RS" AS #1                   'SERIAL PORT INITIALIZATION
20 INPUT "ENTER COMMAND";A$                     'GET COMMAND FROM USER
30 PRINT #1, A$                                 'SEND COMMAND TO
                                                'INSTRUMENT
40 LINE INPUT #1, B$                            'GET INSTRUMENT RESPONSE
50 PRINT B$                                     'PRINT INSTRUMENT RESPONSE
60 GOTO 20                                      'JUMP BACK FOR NEXT
                                                'COMMAND
```

NOTE	*For these simple programs, a query must be included as the last part of a command string or the program will stop when it tries to read the instrument response.*

8225 ANALOG OUTPUT OPTION

Description

The 8225 Analog Output option is designed to be installed in a DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA and provide an analog output proportional to the kelvin temperature of the display or control sensor for the purpose of recording, either with a strip chart recorder or other similar device, the sensor temperature.

The analog output is present on the J3 MONITORS connector on the unit's back panel with pin C being the V+ output and pin D being the V- output. A jumper on the 8225 selects display or control sensor data.

Specifications

Output Range 0.000 to +10.000 V
Output Resolution 1mV out of 10V
Output Resistance Less than 10Ω
Output Equivalence

Temperature (for all Input Cards):
- Output: 0.000 to 9.999 V for display of 0 to 999.9 K
- Sensitivity: 10 mV/K

Voltage (for 9210 and 9220)
- Output: 0.0000 to 6.554 V for display 0.0000-6.5535 V *(±15mV uncomp. ±10mV comp. for 9305)*
- Sensitivity: 1 V/V.

Resistance (9220-P2, -P3 and -R1)*

-P2:
- Output - 0.000 to 3.000 V for display 0.00 - 300.00
- Sensitivity - 10 mV/ohm

-P3:
- Output - 0.000 to 3.000 V for display 0.0 - 3000.0
- Sensitivity - 1 mV/ohm

-R1
- Output - 0.000 to 10.000 V for display 0.000 - 99.999
- Sensitivity - 100 mV/ohm

* The resistance of the 9317C and 9318C Input Cards is not output by the 8225 because of the number of orders of magnitude the display can cover. The analog output of temperature displayed by these Input Cards is available if a Precision Option is present for the sensor.

Installation

The 8225 Analog Output is factory installed if ordered with a DRC-93CA or can be field installed at a later date. If field installation is required, use the following procedure.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before removing cover.**

1. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the power cord from the unit.
2. Remove the six screws on the sides of the top enclosure half and lift the cover off.
3. The calibration cover will now be seen.
4. Remove the calibration cover by taking out the six screws on the top of the cover. *(see page 2-6).* Also, remove the two screws in the center of therear panel of the instrument located near the top. Lift the cover off.
5. Configure the red jumper on the 8225 printed circuit board for SAMPLE (Display Sensor) or CONTROL (Control Sensor).
6. Plug the 8225 printed circuit board into Option Slot 1 or 2 with the component side to the left of the unit as viewed from the front.
7. Thread the two black and white wires from the 8225 along the inside edge of the rear panel and solder the white wire to MONITOR connector J3 - Pin C and black wire to Pin D.
8. Replace the calibration cover and the top enclosure half.

Operation

The output resolution and equivalence is given in the Specifications. For a temperature display of 100.00K, the 8225 will output 1.000V. The output is rounded to the equivalent unit for the 1mV output. A display of 23.42K will result in an output of 0.234V and a display of 23.47K will result in an output of 0.235V.

Calibration

The Model 8225 has been calibrated to specification prior to shipment. If recalibration is needed, use the following procedure. The following equipment is used to calibrate the 8225 Analog Output:

•**Digital Voltmeter/Multimeter (DVM)**	4½ digit resolution or better.
•**Precision Standard Resistor**	to simulate the input sensor or a Precision Voltage Source with an output resolution of 100uV out of 3V or better.

The unit should be allowed one hour to warm up to achieve rated specifications. Use the following procedure to calibrate the 8225 Analog Output:

1. Remove the top enclosure half *(see previous page).*

2. Connect the DVM plus lead to the J3 MONITORS connector pin C and the minus lead to pin D.

3. With the load resistors, or the voltage standard, to simulate the input sensor, go to a low temperature and adjust the trimpot labeled Z (R2) (for Zero) on the calibration cover until the voltmeter reading corresponds to 10mV/K. Go to a high temperature and adjust the trimpot labeled S (for Span) (R1).

4. Repeat procedure in step 3 until there is no further Zero or Span adjustment required.

5. Replace the top enclosure half.

8229 Scanner Conversion Card

Description

The 8229 Scanner Conversion Card provides four additional channels of sensor input to Input A. The 8229 inputs are designated A1 through A4 and their selection is identified in the display window at the left of the display. With the 8229 installed, the DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA is expanded from the standard two sensor inputs to handle six input sensors.

The 8229 A1 through A4 channels can be selected directly (using the SENSOR key *[Asensor key for the DRC-91CA]*) or included in the SCAN sequence. An independent Dwell time (0 to 99 seconds) can be assigned to each of the additional inputs.

The A1 through A4 channels of the Model 8229 Scanner are accessed through a 24-pin "D" style connector located in the J9 Option Port on the rear panel.

Specifications

Number of Channels	4 (in addition to the existing Inputs, A and B),designated A1 through A4.
Contact Configuration	4 pole (2 current poles make-before-break, 2 voltage poles break-before-make).
Maximum Input Voltage	32 volts DC or peak AC.
Maximum Current	10 milliamperes.
Thermal Offset	Less than 3 microvolts per contact on break-before-make poles, less than 50 microvolts on others.
Contact Resistance	Less than 1Ω.
Open Channel Isolation	$>10^{10}$ Ω
Input/Output	24-pin "D" style connector, mate supplied.
Channel Selection	Front panel SENSOR A key increments A0, A1, A2, A3, A4, A0, etc. each time it is pressed or automatically in the SCAN mode. All front panel operations can be duplicated over the remote interfaces.
Switch Contact Life	$>10^6$ operations at rated load.
Configuration	Channels A0 through A4 are configured as Remote Position A00 through A04 with respect to Sensor. Curve selection with 8229 present.
Channel Selected Data	Channel selected present in BCD form on J9 connector.

J9 8229 Scanner Conversion Option Connections

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	+V Channel A1	13	+I Channel A1
2	-V Channel A1	14	-I Channel A1
3	+V Channel A2	15	+I Channel A2
4	-V Channel A2	16	-I Channel A2
5	+V Channel A3	17	+I Channel A3
6	-V Channel A3	18	-I Channel A3
7	+V Channel A4	19	+I Channel A4
8	-V Channel A4	20	-I Channel A4
9	Shield	21	Shield
10	Shield	22	Shield
11	B0 LSB	23	B2 MSB
12	B1 Out	24	Digital Grnd

Use the J1 INPUT A connector for the first A input. Even though the Input A contacts are not on the J9 connector, the sensor signal from Input A is routed through the 8229 Scanner.

In essence, the 8229 routes the sensor signals from all five Input A channels to the A Sensor Input Card. The A1 through A4 8229 inputs are designed for four lead measurements and have independent pairs of current and voltage leads. The current leads have a make-before-break switching action and the voltage leads are break-before-make. The B0 through B2 outputs on J9 are a BCD representation of the channel selected with B0 being the least significant bit and B2 the most significant bit *(a 0 represents logic LO and a 1 logic HI with respect to the Digital Ground on J9).* Logic 000 represents channel A0, 001 channel A1, 010 channel A2, 011 channel A3 and 100 represents channel A4 on B2, B1 and B0 respectively.

Installation

The 8229 Scanner Conversion is factory installed if ordered with an DRC-93CA Temperature Controller or can be field installed at a later date. If field installation is required, use the following procedure.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before removing cover.**

1. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the power cord from the unit.
2. Remove the six screws on the sides of the top enclosure half and lift the cover off.
3. The calibration cover will now be seen.
4. Remove the calibration cover by taking out the six screws on the top of the cover *(see page 2-6)*. Also, remove the two screws in the center of therear panel of the instrument located near the top. Lift the cover off.
5. Remove the cover/blanking plate over the J9 connector opening by placing a small flat head screw driver between the back panel and the securing clips. Turn the screw driver until the plastic retainer pins break off. Make certain that both retaining clips are removed from inside of the unit.
6. Install the sensor expansion cable into the J9 opening on the back panel with the supplied hardware. The connector should be installed from the outside of the back panel with the ribbon cable passing through the J9 opening.
7. Install the 8229 scanner card into option slot 3 *(SL3 on the main board)*.
8. Plug the sensor expansion cable into the large connector on the 8229 scanner card.
9. Disconnect the A0 sensor input cable from the A input card and plug this cable into the matching connector on the 8229 scanner card.
10. Plug the 8229 scanner output cable into the A input card *(where you just disconnected the A0 sensor input cable from)*.
11. Route the cables along the back panel as to prevent them from being pinched or bound against the calibration cover.
12. Replace the calibration cover and top enclosure half.

Operation

Operation of the 8229 Scanner Conversion Card can be implemented either locally, from the front panel, or remotely through the remote interfaces.

Local 8229 Operation

The 8229 A1 through A4 channels are accessed locally by pressing and holding the sensor button and using the up or down arrow depending on which of the displays you want to change *(A is now channel A0 if the 8229 is present.)*. In this mode, the channels will increment in the following manner for the control channel: **A0, 1, 2, 3, 4, B.** Where 1 - 4 correspond to A1 to A4. When changing the channel of the display sensor, there are only two selections **B** and which ever channel the control is set to **A0** through **A4.**

Channel Dwell Times

The dwell times for the A1 through A4 channels are selected the same as for A and B.

Units

The units for the A1 through A4 channels are the same as for Input A and are defined by the A Input Card.

Resolution

Resolution is by input card and not channel. Consequently, resolution is the same for all scanner channels.

NOTE	*It is highly recommended that when an 8229 scanner card is used, that the* ***A0*** *through* ***A4*** *be used as the sample sensor only. If an input card is installed in the* ***B*** *channel, it is recommended that the* ***B*** *input be used for the control sensor. The reason for this is that when A0 through A4 are changed, there is a momentary loss of control voltage. This loss of control voltage causes the unit to lose it's analog PID voltages and will cause extreme instabilities in the temperature control until the system can once again stabilize.*

Curve Selection

The 8229 is considered an internal Remote Position. The A0 through A4 channels are interpreted as Remote Position A00 through A04 for curve selection when the SENSOR A ID Switch 4 is OPEN (0).

Calibration

There is no Calibration required.

Unpacking Your Model DRC-93CA

Inspect the shipping container for damage. If the shipping container is damaged or the cushioning material inside is stressed, keep them until you have checked the shipment for completeness and proper operation *(following procedures outlined in this manual)*. Keep all packing material in case of return.

If components are missing from your shipment, or if there is mechanical damage or defect (apparent or concealed), notify Lake Shore. If the shipping container or cushioning material shows signs of stress, notify the carrier as well as Lake Shore. Keep the shipping materials for inspection by the carrier.

Included Accessories

1 AC Line Cord (120 VAC)	115-006
2 Sensor Input Mating Connectors (5-pin)	106-233
1 Monitor Output Mating Connector (7-pin)	106-012
1 Auxiliary Fuse Holder	110-020

Additional Accessories

RM-3F Rack Mounting Kit - Mounts unit in a standard 19 inch instrument rack.

Cables

•*8072 IEEE-488 Interface Cable* - This cable is one meter long and is equipped with double ended connectors to allow interconnection in serial or star patterns.

•*8271-04 Scanner Sensor Cable* - This cable is three meters long and brings out leads for the four additional input sensors provided by the 8229 Option.

•*8271-21Sensor/Heater Cable* - This cable is a six pair individually shielded cable with two, 5-pin miniature plugs which mate with the SENSOR A and SENSOR B connectors on the rear panel of the unit. In addition, this cable has a dual bananna plug for heater output and a single banana plug for the heater output shield.

•*8271-22 Sensor/Heater/Output Cable* - Consists of two discrete cables. The first is a six pair individually shielded cable with two 5-pin miniature plugs which mate with the SENSOR A and SENSOR B connectors on the rear panel of the unit. In addition, it has a dual banana plug for heater output and a single banana plug for the heater output shield. The second cable is a three pair overall shielded cable for the Monitors Output.

Cartridge Heaters

•*50 ohm* - 3/8" in diameter by 1" in length. Rated at 50 watts.

•*25 ohm* - 3/8" in diameter by 1" in length. Rated at 25 watts.

Return Procedure

If the Model DRC-93CA appears to be operating incorrectly, contact Lake Shore or a factory representative for a Returned Goods Authorization (RGA) number. Instruments may not be accepted without and RGA number. Attach a tag with the following information when returning:

- RGA number
- Instrument model and serial number
- User's name, company, address and phone number
- Malfunction symptoms

Wrap instrument in a protective bag and use original spacers to protect controls. Repack the system in the LSCI shipping carton (if available) and seal it with strong paper or nylon tape. Affix shipping labels and "FRAGILE" warnings. Write the RGA number on the outside of the shipping container or on packing slip.

This section contains information necessary to maintain the Model DRC-93CA. General maintenance, fuse replacement, line voltage selection and calibration are contained here.

General Maintenance

Clean the DRC-93CA periodically to remove dust, grease and other contaminants. Use the following procedure:

1. Clean the front and rear panels and case with a soft cloth dampened with a mild detergent and water solution.

NOTE	*DO NOT use aromatic hydrocarbons or chlorinated solvents to clean the unit. They may react with the plastic materials used in the unit or the silk screen printing on the back panel.*

2. Clean the surface of the printed circuit boards (PCBs) using clean, dry air at low pressure.

Fuse Replacement

The line fuse is accessible from the rear of the unit without opening the case. Use the following procedure to check and/or replace the fuse:

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before replacing the fuse.**

1. Set the POWER switch to OFF and disconnect the power cord from the unit. The fuse compartment will not open with power cord in place. The fuse compartment is located just to the right of the power cord socket in the power connector assembly.

2. Open the fuse compartment by prying open the cover with a small screw driver from the right side of the assembly.

3. Remove the lower fuse holder by sliding it out of its position with the aid of the small screw driver.

CAUTION	For continued protection against fire hazard, replace only with the same type and rating of fuse as specified for the line for the line voltage selected.

4. Replace the fuse as the table indicates below.

Select	Range (VAC)	Fuse (A)
100	90-105	2 - SB
120	108-126	2 - SB
220	198-231	1 - SB
240	216-252	1 - SB

5. Replace fuse holder in the lower fuse position. Make sure the Line Voltage Selection wheel is in place with the proper line voltage facing out. Close fuse compartment and connect power cord.

Line Voltage Selection

The rear-panel, three-pronged line power connector permits the DRC-93CA to be connected to 100, 120, 220, or 240 VAC line voltages. Use the following procedure to change the line voltage.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before changing the line voltage selection.**

1. Set the POWER switch to OFF and disconnect the power cord from the unit. The fuse compartment will not open with power cord in place. The fuse compartment is located just to the right of the power cord socket in the power connector assembly.

2. Open the fuse compartment by prying open the cover with a small screw driver from the right side of the assembly.

3. Do not rotate the voltage selector wheel while it is in place. Remove the voltage selector wheel and replace it with the proper voltage facing out. Note that the wheel can only be inserted with the voltage read from the left and top.

4. Install the proper fuse as outlined in *Fuse Replacement* listed above.

Operational Checks

Test Connector

A test connector for the rear panel J1 INPUT A or J2 INPUT B connector to simulate a sensor input is required for operational checks of the DRC-91CA/DRC-93CA. The test connector can be made by taking one of the mating connectors supplied with the unit and configuring a resistor to simulate the temperature sensor in the two wire configuration desscribed on page 2-5. The test resistors specified in the Input Card Characteristics Table below are used in the operational checks.

Input Card Characteristics Table

Sensor Input	Sensor Type	Temp. Range & Units Range	Sensor Current	Input A/D Resolution	Input A/D Accuracy	Test Resistor	Display in Sensor Units	Standard Curves	Display with Std. Curves (K)
8210 9210-3 9220-3	Silicon Diodes	1.4-475K 0-2.9999V	1μA	0.05mV	±0.18mV	100kΩ 0.01%	1.0000V	DRC-D(00) DRC-E1(01) CRV 10(02) CRV 10(04)	71.79 71.42 87.77 87.77
9210-6 9220-6	GaAlAs Diodes	1.4-325K 0-6.5535	10μA	0.1mV	±0.36mV	100kΩ 0.01%	1.0000V	no std. curve see note 3	
8219-P2 9220-P2	100Ω Pt RTD	14-800K 0-299.99Ω	1mA	0.005Ω	±0.02Ω	100Ω 0.01%	100.0Ω	Din 43760 (03)	273.1
8219-P3 9220-P3	1000Ω Pt RTD	14-800K 0-2999.9Ω	0.1mA	0.05Ω	±0.2Ω	1000Ω 0.01	1000Ω	Din 43760 (03)	273.1
8219-R1 9220-R1	RhFe RTD	14-800K 0-99.999Ω	3mA	0.003Ω	±0.02Ω	10Ω 0.01	10.00Ω	no std. curve see note 3	
9317C see note 4	Ge CGR	0.3-100K see note 1 1.4-325K 1-10,000Ω	see note 2	1 in 10^4	±0.1% 1-1000Ω ±0.5% 1-10kΩ	100Ω 0.01%	100.00Ω	no std. curve see note 3	
9318C see note 4	Ge CGR	1.4-100K see note 1	see note 2	1 in 10^4	±0.05% 10-10,000Ω ±0.25% 10-100kΩ	100Ω 0.01%	100.00Ω	no std. curve see note 3	
9215-15	CS-401	0-15.000nF 0-30.000nF	5KHz	0.001nF	±0.25% full scale	N/A	N/A	see note 5	
9215-150	CS-501	0-150.00nF	1KHz	0.01nF	±0.25% full scale	N/A	N/A		
9305	chromel-AuFe .07 &.03%, E,K,T	see page for temp. range -10 to +10mV -15 to +15mV uncomp.	N/A	1μV	±3μV for -10 to+10mV ±5μV for -15 to+15mV	0Ω	uncomp. 0.000mV	see page 3-14	

note 1: The lower temperature limit is dependent upon resistance-temperature characteristic of sensor used.
note 2: 0.1μA to 1.0mA. Sensor voltage pinned at 1mV (9317C) or 10mV (9318C).
note 3: To read correctly in temperature, these input cards must be used with calibrated sensors and the 8001 precision option.
note 4: The 9317C and 9318C will read to 1Ω full scale with reduced accuracy.
note 5: The 9215 cards only display in nF.

Operational Test Procedure

The operational test procedure is used to verify the overall operation of the DRC-93CA and as a periodic maintenance check. The equipment below is used in the test.

Digital Voltmeter	4½ digit resolution or better.
Test Connector	fabricated per previous page

Complete the following set-up procedure:

1. Plug the connector into INPUT A.
2. Connect the DVM across the test resistor of Input A.
3. Connect the DRC-93CA to line power and turn the unit ON. Verify that the DRC-93CA initializes to the proper POWER-ON state.

NOTE	*The unit should be allowed a one-hour warm-up time to achieve rated specifications.*

Current Source Check

The next procedure is used to test the overall DRC-93CA operation. The DVM across the test resistor should read as follows:

Card	Resistor	Voltage
9210/20-3	100kΩ	1.0000V ±100μV
9210/20-6	100kΩ	1.0000V ±100μV
9220-P2	100Ω	0.10000V ±10μV
9220-P3	1000Ω	0.10000V ±10μV
9220-R1	10Ω	0.03000V ±10μV
9317C	100Ω	N/A
9318C	100Ω	N/A
9305	0Ω	0mV
9215	N/A	N/A

Monitor Voltage

The voltage across the sensor or test resistor is also available on the monitor plug. The connections are given in Section 2 of this manual. The monitor voltage will be equal to the sensor voltage for Silicon Diode (-3) inputs and all platinum (-P2, -P3) and rhodium iron (-R1) inputs. If the input is a GaAlAs Diode (-6) input then the monitor voltage will be 0.458 times the sensor voltage. This test is not applicable for the 9215, 9305, 9317C or 9318C sensor input cards.

Temperature Display

Determine Input Type

The first step is to determine the type of sensor input.

a. The type of input option card(s) installed in the unit is listed on the second page of this manual.

b. The DRC-93CA displays the type of sensor input card(s) installed in the A and B inputs sequentially when the instrument is powered on.

c. The type of input can also be displayed by holding down the LOCAL key.

Check units display

Verify that the A units can be changed by holding in the UNITS key and using the ▲▲ key or the ▼▼ key to scroll through the sequence K, C, F, V, K, etc. (Note: the unit goes to V for a diode configuration 9210-3, -6 or 9220-3, -6) or for a resistance card configuration (9220-P2, -P3, -R1 or 9317C/ 9318C Sensor Input card).

Check sensor units reading

Next, check to see if the instrument is reading the correct sensor units (volts, ohms or nanofarads) value for the appropriate test resistor or capacitor from Table on page B-3. The reading should match the value given in the Display in Sensor Units column. The allowable error is provided in the Input A/D Accuracy column.

Check Temperature Reading

Confirm that the temperature displayed in kelvin corresponds to the selected curve number.

a. Check the Sensor Curve Table on page 3-14 to determine the curve number that selects the standard curve or precision option that is needed. *(A 9215 card will not read temperature. The 9317C/9318C will not read accurately in temperature unless a precision option is present.)*

b. Select the curve as described in Section 3.

Check Input B

Change the connector from J1 INPUT A to J2 INPUT B. Repeat the process above by verifying the current source and the A/D settings for this input as well as the units change.

Heater Output Test

Heater Output Conditions

The heater should output power when the setpoint temperature is above the display temperature, as long as the heater is on and a gain value has been entered. If the sensor is a diode, the voltage across the device will change inversely with temperature. Therefore, the higher the voltage, the lower the temperature. For Platinum sensors, the resistance increases as the temperature increases. Germanium and carbon glass sensors are negative temperature coefficient resistance sensors which vary several orders of magnitude in resistance with temperature.

Test Setup

Test the heater by placing an appropriate test resistor into the control sensor input, and place a 10 ohm *(at least 10 watts)* up to 25 ohm *(at least 25 watts)* resistor across the heater terminals.

The Heater Display Test With a 10 Ohm Heater

The heater display is shipped from the factory reading the percent of full scale power out. At 100 percent output , the heater will have 1 amp through it and 10 volts across it. If the heater bar graph is reading 50%, then the instrument is delivering 5 watts *(0.707 amps and 7.07 volts)* to the 10 ohm load. If the unit is reading in current, a reading of 50 will mean 2.5 watts *(0.5 amps and 5 volts)*. The heater display can be changed from power to current by switching internal dip switch S4-1 *(see page 2-6)*.

Checking Gain, Reset and Rate

Check the operation of the Gain, Rate and Reset as follows:

1. Place a test resistor into the selected sensor input. *(Refer to Input Card Characteristic Table on page B-3. Check the Test Resistor Column.)* For the 9305 Input Card, short V^+ to V^-. Use a 10nF capacitor for 9215 Input Card.

2. Place a 10 ohm, 10 watt *(or greater)* resistance load on the heater terminals.

3. Set the Display Units to Sensor Units *(i.e., volts, ohms or nanofarads)*. Set a setpoint slightly lower for negative coefficient sensors for slightly higher for positive coefficient sensors.

Gain

Turn on the Gain pot. The heater display should now indicate that power is being delivered to the heater. The amount of power is a scaled factor of the error signal times the gain ([Sensor voltage - Setpoint voltage] * Gain). If the setpoint error is increased or the gain is increased, the output power will increase.

Remove the cover *(see page 2-6)*. Place the LO lead of the DVM at TP1 and move the HI lead to TP29. Turn off the Gain, Rate and Reset. The DVM will now read approximately 0.0 volts. Change the Gain and the DVM will scale with the Gain setting. Setting the Gain to 99 will result in a reading of approximately 7.2 volts *(full scale)*.

Reset

Enter a gain and setpoint value that results in less than full power to the load. If a Reset value is now entered, the instrument will try to integrate out the error. With a test resistor in the control sensor input and a fixed setpoint, the error signal will be constant. With a constant error, the Reset will continue to increase the analog output control signal until the heater display reads 100 percent. If the heater output increases to approximately 100 percent for these conditions, the reset circuit is operating.

To check the Reset circuit in more detail, use the same set point and a Gain of 10. Move the HI lead of the DVM to TP30 and enter a Reset of 1.0. The reading on the DVM should gradually integrate to approximately 7.2 volts. The time required will depend on the amount of reset with time required being the shortest for higher settings. Next, turn the Reset off and make sure that the reading returns to 0.0 volts.

Rate

The operation of the Rate can not be observed without measuring voltages in the unit. To check the Rate, move the DVM HI lead to TP31, keep the Gain at 10, turn the Reset off (0.0) and enter a Rate to 99. The DVM should read 0.0 volts. Quickly change the set point value from approximately equal to the display value to a value 20% higher in equivalent kelvin temperature *(e.g. from 1.00 volts to 0.80 volts)*. The DVM should show a peak value between 0.1 and 0.4 volts depending on the amount of gain and the speed at which you change the voltage. For the change from .80 to 1.00, the reading will be negative in value.

The Gain, Rate and Reset values are summed together before the heater drive circuit with the Gain being multiplied by two in signal strength before summation. The sum of the three terms can be measured at TP28 ANA OUT.

Checking the Heater Ranges

Standard Output

Set up the unit so that 100 percent is output to the heater load. At full power out on the Max scale, 1 amp should be through the resistor as long as the resistor is 25 ohms or less. The heater circuit has a compliance voltage limit of 25 volts. If the next lower range (-1) is selected, then the heater will put 0.33 amperes through the resistor at 100 percent. The -2 range will output 0.10 amperes at full scale output. At the -3 range, the output will be 0.033 amperes full scale.

W50 Watt Option

This is the same as the Standard Output discussed above except it is for 50 volt compliance, up to a 50 ohm load.

W60 Watt Option

If the unit has a W60 output option, the Max scale has a 1.55 amp, 39 volt limit. If a 25 ohm resistor is used, the controller will supply 60 watts to the load. The lower ranges are scaled as explained above except the voltage limit is 39 volts.

NOTE	*The values given above are nominal values. If they are slightly off it should not affect operation since the heater circuit is part of a feedback loop.*

Calibration

The adjustments and test points referred to in this section are labeled on the instrument calibration cover.

WARNING	**To prevent shock hazard, turn off the instrument and disconnect it from AC line power and all test equipment before removing cover.**

1. Set the POWER switch to off and disconnect the power cord from the unit.
2. Remove the 6 screws on the sides of the top enclosure half and lift the cover off.
3. The calibration cover will now be seen.

NOTE	*The unit should be allowed a one-hour warm-up time to achieve rated specifications. This calibration procedure is for a DRC-93CA with standard diode A and B inputs. For other configurations, refer to Section VII for the specific Input Card present in the unit.*

Input Card Calibration

Calibrate each input card as specified for that card in Section 5.

Set Point Voltage Calibration

Calibrate the Set Point Voltage as follows:

1. Calibrate with the Control Switch selecting either a 9210 or 9220 Input Card in the -3 configuration. If the unit does not contain one of these input cards, calibrate the set point by following the procedure described with that Input Card.

2. To calibrate the Set Point voltage with a 9210 or 9220 card, connect the LO lead of your DVM to TP1 and the HI lead to TP25 SP V.

3. Enter a set point of 0.0000V and adjust the potentiometer labeled SP ZERO ADJ until the DVM reads 0.0000 volts.

4. Enter a set point of 2.2000V and adjust the potentiometer labeled SP SPAN ADJ until the DVM reads -2.2000 volts.

6. Repeat the two settings until the values are constant.

Calibration of Power Output

If the heater output is not the standard 25 watts for the unit, the optional power output installed should be indicated on the second page of this manual.

1. Verify that the load resistor is between 10 and 25 ohms with a wattage rating equivalent to its resistance, standard 50 ohms for 50 watts. The W60 output requires a load between 10 and 25 ohms with a wattage rated 1.5 times the resistance value.

   Set a set point and gain value which results in full scale output on the -1 Heater Range scale.

2. With full power across the load resistor on the -1 scale, place the DVM LO probe in TP19 PWR V+ and the DVM HI probe in TP21 and adjust PWR V+ until the DVM reads 1.000 volts. There now should be one ampere through the load *(1.5 amperes in the case of the W60)* with the heater on MAX Range. The heater can now be turned off.

3. Place the DVM LO into TP15 PWR V- and the DVM HI into TP17 PWR V+ and adjust PWR V- ADJ until the DVM reads 0.0000 volts.

NOTE *TP 24 CNT V is the control voltage. For the 9210/20-3 it is the voltage across the sensor; for the 9210/20-6 it is 0.45 times the voltage across the sensor. TP 25 is the set point voltage and is of opposite polarity from TP 24. These two voltages algebraically sum together to create the error signal.*

The error codes for the DRC-93CA are separated into categories. The **Err0x** codes are for mainframe error conditions, the **Err1x** codes are for interface error conditions and the **Err2x** codes are for input cards. If an Err0x, an OL or an Err2x occurs for an input selected as the control input, the heater range is taken to OFF and must be reset following correction of the fault condition. The following is a summary of the error codes.

Error Code	Possible Cause/Corrective Action
Err01	The unit encountered an unwriteable NOVRAM data location. When this error occurs, the unit displays the error, stores it in the WS data loacation and halts operation. The NOVRAM initialization sequence should be performed to try to correct the problem. If the error code still exists, the NOVRAM needs to be replaced.
Err02	The unit performs a NOVRAM check on power-up. If the unit detects a NOVRAM data error *(or if the interface XR&I* function was performed)* the unit displays the error, stores it in the WS data location and waits for the NOVRAM initalization sequence to be performed. Repeated Err02 conditions could signal a failure by the NOVRAM to retain data and it should be replaced. To correct this error, open the instrument as described on page 2-6. Turn on the power and close switch 8 of S4. Leave closed for at least 5 seconds and then open. The instrument should now operate normally.
Err09	The REMOTE SENSOR ID for the unit allows for an input range of 00 *(00000 on bits B4 through B0 of the ID)* to 1E *(11110 on bits B4 through B0)*. The 1F input is reversed for a REMOTE SENSOR ID error condition *(the Position Data Adaptor uses this code to indicate that more than one Sensor Scanner is active to the unit)*. When the error occurs, it is stored in the WS data location and continues to monitor the REMOTE SENSOR ID until the fault is corrected.
Err10	8223 RS-232C Interface Parity Error. The error may be caused by problems with the signal lines or incorrectly specified parity. The error, and any of the other DRC93-RS errors, is transmitted when the unit is asked to output and is cleared following the first transmission after the error.
Err11	8223 RS-232C Interface Overrun Error. The error is caused by the unit's main processor not reading the input character before the next one becomes available. The overrun character(s) are lost.
Err12	8223 RS-232C Interface Framing Error. The error may be caused by signal line transients or incorrectly specified stop bits or character length.
Err13	8223 RS-232C Interface Input Buffer Overrun Error. This error occurs when more than 256 characters are input to the FIFO buffer of the unit. Any characters received after the 256th character are lost.

Error Code	Possible Cause/Corrective Action
OL	Input Overload. When an input signal *(which exceeds the maximum allowed for that input)* is applied the error occurs. When the error occurs, the displays indicate OL if it is the DISPLAY SENSOR input and stores OL in the WS and/or the WC data locations.
Err20	9317C/9318C Input Card Error. The 9317C and 9318C Input Cards have an EEPROM that stores the calibration constants used to set the sensor current and determine the resulting voltage accurately. When the card dretects an error in the EEPROM storage, it tries to correct it. If it cannot correct the error, it transmits the Err20 code to the main processor and resets the sensor current to the lowest value to avoid any potential sensor damage. The unit displays the error, stores it in the WS data location and halts operation. The Input Card calibration procedure should be performed to try to correct the problem. If the error code still exists, the Input Card EEPROM needs to be replaced.
Err25	Unrecognized A Input Card Type. The 92xx series cards and "Smart" (microprocessor controlled) Input Cards tell the main processor what card type they are. The error could be caused by the Input Card not being present or if the card had a selection switch de-selected *(e.g., if it were not pressed correctly or came out of detent in shipping)*. When the error occurs, the unit displays dashes (-----) if it is the SAMPLE SENSOR input and continues operation until the fault is corrected. The error is stored in the WI A Input data location and is displayed when the LOCAL key is pressed to determine the Input Card Type.
Err26	Unrecognized B Input Card Type. Operation is the same as Err25 except the error is stored in the WI B Input data location.
Err27	Incorrect A Input polarity. The 92xx series Input Cards determine if the input signal polarity doesn't match the temperature coefficient of the sensor type selected. There is either an error in the sensor wiring an open circuit or a fault on the Input Card. When the error occurs, the unit displays the error if it is the SAMPLE SENSOR input and continues operation until the fault is corrected. The error is strored in the WI A Input data location and is displayed when the LOCAL key is pressed to determine the Input Card Type.
Err28	Incorrect B Input Card Polarity. Operation is the same as Err27 except the error is stored in the WI B Input data location

Standard Diode and Platinum Curves

Breakpoint Number	D CURVE Temp.(K)	V	E1 CURVE Temp.(K)	V	DT-470 CURVE 10 Temp.(K)	V	Platinum 100 Ohm Temp.(K)	Ω
1	499.9	0.00000	499.9	0.00000	499.9	0.00000	000.0	0.00000
2	365.0	0.19083	330.0	0.28930	475.0	0.09032	030.0	0.03820
3	345.0	0.24739	305.0	0.36220	460.0	0.12536	032.0	0.04235
4	305.0	0.36397	285.0	0.41860	435.0	0.18696	036.0	0.05146
5	285.0	0.42019	265.0	0.47220	390.0	0.29958	038.0	0.05650
6	265.0	0.47403	240.0	0.53770	340.0	0.42238	040.0	0.06170
7	240.0	0.53960	220.0	0.59260	280.0	0.56707	042.0	0.06726
8	220.0	0.59455	170.0	0.73440	230.0	0.68580	046.0	0.07909
9	170.0	0.73582	130.0	0.84490	195.0	0.76717	052.0	0.09924
10	130.0	0.84606	100.0	0.92570	165.0	0.83541	058.0	0.12180
11	090.0	0.95327	075.0	0.99110	140.0	0.89082	065.0	0.15015
12	070.0	1.00460	060.0	1.02840	115.0	0.94455	075.0	0.19223
13	055.0	1.04070	040.0	1.07460	095.0	0.98574	085.0	0.23525
14	040.0	1.07460	036.0	1.08480	077.4	1.02044	105.0	0.32081
15	034.0	1.09020	034.0	1.09090	060.0	1.05277	140.0	0.46648
16	032.0	1.09700	032.0	1.09810	044.0	1.08105	180.0	0.62980
17	030.0	1.10580	030.0	1.10800	036.0	1.09477	210.0	0.75044
18	029.0	1.11160	029.0	1.11500	031.0	1.10465	270.0	0.98784
19	028.0	1.11900	028.0	1.12390	028.0	1.11202	315.0	1.16270
20	027.0	1.13080	027.0	1.13650	027.0	1.11517	355.0	1.31616
21	026.0	1.14860	026.0	1.15590	026.0	1.11896	400.0	1.48652
22	025.0	1.17200	025.0	1.18770	025.0	1.12463	445.0	1.65466
23	023.0	1.25070	024.0	1.23570	024.0	1.13598	490.0	1.82035
24	021.0	1.35050	022.0	1.33170	020.0	1.21555	535.0	1.98386
25	017.0	1.63590	018.0	1.65270	015.5	1.29340	585.0	2.16256
26	015.0	1.76100	013.0	1.96320	012.0	1.36687	630.0	2.32106
27	013.0	1.90660	009.0	2.17840	009.0	1.44850	675.0	2.47712
28	009.0	2.11720	004.0	2.53640	003.8	1.64112	715.0	2.61391
29	003.0	2.53660	003.0	2.59940	002.0	1.68912	760.0	2.76566
30	001.4	2.59840	001.4	2.65910	001.4	1.69808	800.0	2.89830
31	000.0	6.55360	000.0	6.55360	000.0	6.55360	999.9	6.55360

Thermocouple Curves

Breakpoint Number	Chromel vs. Au-0.03 at.% Fe Temp(K)	V_{TC}(mV)	Chromel vs. Au-0.07 at.% Fe Temp(K)	V_{TC}(mV)
1	0.0	-15.0000	0.0	-15.0000
2	3.5	- 4.6676	1.4	- 5.2982
3	8.0	- 4.6067	3.0	- 5.2815
4	13.5	- 4.5259	4.8	- 5.2594
5	18.0	- 4.4571	7.0	- 5.2285
6	24.0	- 4.3703	10.5	- 5.1742
7	30.0	- 4.2869	19.0	- 5.0315
8	52.0	- 3.9928	26.0	- 4.9126
9	60.0	- 3.8830	48.0	- 4.5494
10	65.0	- 3.8126	58.0	- 4.3810
11	70.0	- 3.7411	70.0	- 4.1733
12	80.0	- 3.5948	80.0	- 3.9952
13	90.0	- 3.4436	90.0	- 3.8132
14	105.0	- 3.2026	100.0	- 3.6270
15	115.0	- 3.0374	110.0	- 3.4370
16	125.0	- 2.8689	120.0	- 3.2435
17	135.0	- 2.6957	135.0	- 2.9477
18	145.0	- 2.5184	150.0	- 2.6452
19	160.0	- 2.2468	165.0	- 2.3372
20	170.0	- 2.0615	180.0	- 2.0242
21	180.0	- 1.8725	200.0	- 1.6004
22	195.0	- 1.5839	220.0	- 1.1693
23	210.0	- 1.2905	245.0	- 0.6232
24	225.0	- 0.9912	270.0	- 0.0705
25	240.0	- 0.6847	300.0	+ 0.5986
26	265.0	- 0.1670	305.0	+ 0.7158
27	275.0	+ 0.0378	310.0	+ 0.8431
28	285.0	+ 0.2387	315.0	+ 0.9944
29	305.0	+ 0.6350	320.0	+ 1.1940
30	325.0	+ 1.0387	325.0	+ 1.4841
31	999.9	+15.0010	999.9	+15.0010

Thermocouple Curves

Breakpoint Number	Chromel vs. Constantan Temp(K)	E V_{TC}(mV)	Chromel vs. Alumel Temp(K)	K V_{TC}(mV)	Copper vs. Constantan Temp(K)	T V_{TC}(mV)
1	0.0	-15.0000	0.0	-15.0000	0.0	-15.0000
2	3.0	- 9.8355	3.0	- 6.4582	3.0	- 6.2584
3	5.6	- 9.8298	6.0	- 6.4551	6.5	- 6.2523
4	9.0	- 9.8182	10.0	- 6.4486	11.0	- 6.2401
5	13.5	- 9.7956	14.5	- 6.4376	16.5	- 6.2184
6	19.0	- 9.7570	19.5	- 6.4205	22.0	- 6.1888
7	25.0	- 9.7013	25.0	- 6.3951	29.0	- 6.1404
8	32.0	- 9.6204	32.0	- 6.3529	38.0	- 6.0615
9	40.0	- 9.5071	40.0	- 6.2913	48.0	- 5.9535
10	50.0	- 9.3366	48.0	- 6.2149	60.0	- 5.7995
11	60.0	- 9.1345	58.0	- 6.1022	75.0	- 5.5753
12	70.0	- 8.9030	65.0	- 6.0099	90.0	- 5.3204
13	80.0	- 8.6475	75.0	- 5.8634	105.0	- 5.0337
14	90.0	- 8.3673	85.0	- 5.6989	120.0	- 4.7194
15	105.0	- 7.9064	95.0	- 5.5156	135.0	- 4.3767
16	120.0	- 7.3943	105.0	- 5.3166	155.0	- 3.8781
17	135.0	- 6.8386	120.0	- 4.9881	175.0	- 3.3278
18	150.0	- 6.2400	135.0	- 4.6240	195.0	- 2.7342
19	170.0	- 5.3831	150.0	- 4.2267	220.0	- 1.9295
20	190.0	- 4.4564	165.0	- 3.7994	245.0	- 1.0586
21	210.0	- 3.4702	185.0	- 3.1866	270.0	- 0.1254
22	235.0	- 2.1605	205.0	- 2.5259	300.0	+ 1.0616
23	260.0	- 0.7666	230.0	- 1.6463	330.0	+ 2.3247
24	290.0	+ 0.9948	260.0	- 0.5186	360.0	+ 3.6639
25	320.0	+ 2.8428	295.0	+ 0.8688	395.0	+ 5.3095
26	350.0	+ 4.7704	350.0	+ 3.1298	430.0	+ 7.0419
27	385.0	+ 7.1149	395.0	+ 4.9999	470.0	+ 9.1113
28	420.0	+ 9.5570	460.0	+ 7.6164	510.0	+11.2758
29	460.0	+12.4425	510.0	+ 9.6125	555.0	+13.8053
30	475.0	+13.5573	575.0	+12.2790	575.0	+14.9685
31	999.9	+15.0010	999.9	+15.0010	999.9	+15.0010

DRC-93C and DRC-93CA Setpoint Resolution Update

The DRC-93C has gone through some changes in the past few months. The new model is called the DRC-93CA because of improvements in hardware design. The instrument software has also been updated to address specific customer requests. The most noticeable software change is in the setpoint display.

The controller will now display the control setpoint past the tenths place in temperature. The users manual does not reflect that change. The hundredths place is displayed and settable from the front panel or over the remote interface. In many applications *(especially at low temperatures)*, the enhanced display resolution is usable by the controller in computing a control point. However, hardware limitations with the setpoint setting DAC in the DRC-93C and DRC-93CA make it impossible to use the full display resolution of the setpoint at all times.

The following examples demonstrate when the higher resolution setpoint is usable and why the controller will sometimes ignore small changes in the setpoint. A table is included to show usable resolution for some typical sensors.

These examples will show how setpoint display resolution is related to actual changes in the hardware control point for a silicon diode. The setpoint setting DAC has 15 bits of resolution and must cover the 3 volt range of a silicon diode sensor. The smallest step change that the DAC can make is [$3V/2^{15}$=92μV].

Example 1
The sensitivity of a silicon diode at 200K is typically 2mV/K. The 92μV (0.092mV) step size of the setpoint DAC translates to a temperature change of [0.092mV / (2mV/K) = 0.046K]. Because of this, a setpoint display change of less than 0.05K would not be guaranteed to change the control point.

Example 2
The sensitivity of a silicon diode sensor at 20K is typically better than 20mV/K. The 92μV step size of the setpoint DAC now translates to [0.092mV / (20mV/K) = 0.0046K]. This is well below the 0.01K setpoint display resolution. Therefore, the full resolution of the display is usable in this temperature range.

Smallest Recognized Change In Setpoint for Typical Sensors

Silicon Diode	<30K >30K	.01K .05K
GaAlAs Diode	<30K >30K	.01K .09K
Platinum	40-100K >100K	.03K .04K
Rhodium Iron	40-100K >100K	.08K .04K
CGR and Germanium	<60K >60K	.01K NA
Ch-AuFe .07% Thermocouple	4-325K	.06K

Using the New Setpoint Resolution

The new software works on both the DRC-93C and DRC-93CA. No changes or modifications are required after the new software PROM is properly installed in the instrument.

The new setpoint format is automatically available. It does not have to be turned on or off. The front panel keypad is used to enter the setpoint as described in the users manual with one more digit after the decimal point accepted.

Computer interface operation is very consistent with the previous software so user programs DO NOT have to change. The setpoint can be entered exactly as before. For example, sending a setpoint of 100.1 over the computer interface will cause a setpoint of 100.10 to appear on the display. The instrument will understand and use the low resolution form of the setpoint. When reading the setpoint from the instrument, the same exact number of characters will be sent. Now the character before the units character will be the hundredths digit instead of the blank that was sent previously.

A

Accessories A-5
Address Codes 4-6
Application Notes E-1

B

Bench Use 2-7
Bus Control Commands 4-6, 4-7

C

Calibration B-8
  Input Card Calibration
  Setpoint Voltages Calibration
  Calibration Of Power Output
Command Table Of Contents 4-1
Control Commands 4-23
Control Parameters 3-11, 3-12
Control Queries 4-26
Control Sensor 3-8
Curve Access 3-17
Curve Commands 4-31
Curve Editing 3-20
Curve Entering 3-18
Curve Programming 3-17
Curve Queries 4-34
Curve Selection 3-13
Curve Table (sensor) 3-14
Curve Tables .... D-1 -- D-3
Curves With 8229 Scanner Option 3-13
Curves With External Scanners 3-15

D

Device Specific Commands 4-8
Display Information 3-7, 3-8
  Control Sensor 3-8
  Deviation 3-8
  Display Resolution 3-8
  Sensor Displays 3-7
  Temperature Display 3-7
  Unit Displays 3-7

E

Environmental Requirements 2-2
Error Codes C-1, C-2
Errors 3-3

F

Filter Function 1-4, 3-9
Front Panel Graphic 1-6
Fuse Replacement B-1

G

Gain 3-11, 3-12
General Maintenance B-1
Grounding and Shielding 2-2

H

Heater Connection 2-3
Heater Display 2-4
Heater Max Range Limit 2-4
Heater Output Ranges 2-3, 3-11
Heater Power (Manual) 3-11
Heater Power Output 1-4
Heater Setup 2-3

I

IEEE Address 3-2
IEEE-488 Address Switch 4-3, 4-4
IEEE-488 Commands 4-6, 4-9
IEEE-488 Interface 4-2
IEEE Specifications 4-2
Input Cards .... 1-3, 2-6, 5-1 -- 5-31
  9210 .... 1-3, 5-2 -- 5-4
  9215 .... 1-3, 5-16 -- 5-22
  9220 .... 1-3, 5-5 -- 5-7
  9305 .... 1-3, 5-23 -- 5-31
  9317C/9318C .... 1-3, 5-8 -- 5-15
Input Card Configurations 3-2, 3-3, 5-1
Input/Option Card Installation 2-6
Interface Capabilities 4-2
Interface Commands 4-10
Interface Queries 4-12
Interfaces 1-4
Internal Programming 1-4, 3-21
  Examples 3-29--3-34
  Internal Programming Commands 3-22, 3-26
  Internal Programming Memory 3-28
  Program Editing 3-27
  Program Execution 3-28
  Program Step 3-21
Internal Programming Commands 4-36
Internal Programming Queries 4-37

K

Keypad Operations .... 3-4 -- 3-6
  Control Keys 3-4
  Interface and Mode Keys 3-6
  Numeric Keypad 3-5
  Selection Keys 3-4

L

Line Voltage Selection 2-2, B-2

M

Math Commands 4-19
Math Functions 1-4, 3-10
Math Queries 4-19
Memory.. 1-3, 3-3
Multiline Commands 4-6

O

Operating Temperature 2-2
Operational Checks B-3
  Test Connector
  Operational Test Procedure
  Current Source Check
  Monitor Voltage
  Temperature Display
  Heater Output Test
  Checking Gain, Rate and Reset
  Checking Heater Ranges
Option Cards .... 1-4, 2-6, 5-1, 5-32 -- 5-48
  8223 ....1-4, 5-32 --5-41
  8225 .... 1-4, 5-42 -- 5-44
  8229 .... 1-4, 5-45 -- 5-48

P

Position# Versus Curve # Table 3-16
Power Requirements 2-2
Power Up Sequence...3-2
Power Up Status Switch 3-3
Precision Options 1-2

R

Rack Mounting 2-7
Rate 3-11, 3-12
Rear Panel Graphic 1-6
Remote Sensor ID 3-15
Reset 3-11, 3-12
Return Procedure A-1

S

S4 .... 2-3, 2-6, 3-3
Sample Programs 4-38
Scan Commands 4-20
Scan Dwell Time..3-9
Scan Function...3-9
Scan Queries 4-22
Sensor Input Connections 2-5
Sensor Output Monitors 2-6
Sensors 1-2
Serial Interface 4-9
Service Request Commands 4-29
Setpoint 3-11
Software Installation 2-6
Specifications 1-5
Status Registers 4-27, 4-28

T

Talker and/or Listener Configuration.......................... 4-3
Terminating Characters 4-3
Thermometry Commands 4-13
Thermometry Queries 4-17

U

Uniline Commands 4-6
Universal Commands 4-6