Instruction Manual
Amplifier Units
For RA2300 Series

NEC Avio Infrared Technologies Co.,Ltd.

INTRODUCTION

Thank you very much for purchasing the Amplifier Units, Omniace III RA2300.
Prior to using the units, please carefully read the instruction manual so that you can correctly use the amplifier units. This instruction manual provides operating instruction information on the following amplifier units:

2CH high-resolution DC amplifier units	2CH TC-DC amplifier units
2CH FFT amplifier units	TC-DC amplifier units
2CH high-speed DC amplifier units	F/V converter units
2CH AC strain amplifier units	2CH vibration & RMS amplifier units
Event amplifier units	2CH DC strain amplifier units
2CH Zero suppression amplifier units	

This instruction manual is to provide information that is necessary for you to safely and correctly operate the amplifier units, Omniace III RA2300. Please always place this instruction manual together with the amplifier units whenever you use the units, so that you can access and refer to the manual at any time.
This instruction manual involves operating instruction information, advice and suggestions on the use of the amplifier units, RA2300, as well as their basic functions. For operating instruction information other than that described herein, please refer to the other instruction manuals attached hereto.
If you have questions on any descriptions of this instruction manual, please contact marketing/sales personnel of NEC Avio Infrared Technologies.

Instruction manuals attached to this manual:

Titles of instruction manuals	Types	Contents
Instruction Manual Mainframe For RA2300	95691-2344-0000	The manual involves basic functions and operating instructions of the mainframe, RA2300.
Instruction Manual Interface command For RA2300	95691-2345-0000	Please refer to this instruction manual when you use LAN or RS-232C interface. Explanations for setting procedures and various commands are provided.

■ Before Using Amplifier Units:

- **Instructions for unpacking**
  Please unpack the package, only after the temperature of the content of the package becomes almost the same as that of the unpacking room or environment. This is because, particularly when it is cold in winter, dew condensation would occur on the surface of the equipment, thus creating a possibility of equipment failure, if you unpack the package in a warm environment right after bringing it from the open air.

- **Confirmation of contents**
  NEC Avio Infrared Technologies is always taking the utmost care of providing customers with flawless products, including through the use of its inspection system, etc. However, please confirm that no defects can be found in appearance of the equipment upon unpacking the package. Also, please confirm that you have had all accessories in place. In addition, please check the amplifier units as to the specifications of the equipment. If, at the worst, you find any defects or lack of contents, please contact your dealer.

- **Procedure of changing amplifier units**
  Please refer to “Chapter 5. Procedure of changing amplifier units”, when you want to change your amplifier units.

- **If anything unusual happens during the use of the equipment, immediately switch off the mainframe RA1000 and disconnect it from the power source.**
- **If you cannot find the cause, contact your dealer or one of the service centers listed at the end of this instruction manual. Please use FAX transmission describing details of symptoms and any other information that would help.**
- **Contents of this instruction manual are subject to change without prior notice.**
- **Reprinting or reproduction of this manual, in whole or in part, without permission is prohibited.**
- **NEC Avio Infrared Technologies has made every effort to attain the completeness in contents of this manual. Please feel free to contact your dealer regarding any errors, omissions, questions or suggestions, if you find one.**

■ Safety Considerations and Precautions - Warning and Caution

- **Notes for safely using Amplifier Units**

While the amplifier units have been manufactured by putting the highest priority on safety aspects, errors in handling or operating the equipment on the part of customers could lead to serious accidents. Please read carefully and comprehend thoroughly the Instruction Manual before using the amplifier units, so that such accidents can be avoided.

Please be sure to observe the descriptions hereunder when using the equipment. No warranties or assurances will be provided or implied for any injuries or damages resulting from actions not complying with the handling or operating Warnings, Cautions or alike.

The designations described below are used throughout the instruction manual to secure the safe usage and operation of the amplifier units; the meaning the designations are explained in the following:

⚠ WARNING	If any instructions in WARNING are ignored, the ignorance could lead to one or more of the following: 1. possibility of human deaths or serious injuries 2. high rate of occurrence of minor personal injuries or non-personal physical damages
⚠ CAUTION	If any instructions in CAUTION are ignored, the ignorance could lead to one or more of the following: 1. risk of human injuries 2. possibility of non-personal physical injuries not involving human injuries

WARNING indication labels of amplifier units

- **Input signal connection and permissible common mode input voltages**

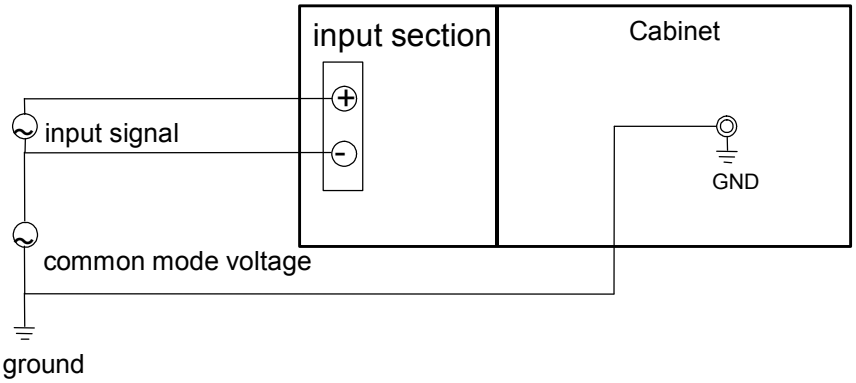
  First, confirm that the mainframe is correctly and securely grounded through the protective grounding terminal, before connecting the equipment with a device to be measured. Also, be careful so that the input voltage does not exceed the permissible range of common mode input voltage, when you connect an amplifier unit with the measurement equipment.

  Otherwise, it is very dangerous since your ignorance in these respects could lead to equipment failure. Be sure to use the equipment within the permissible range of common mode input voltage.

Input units	Permissible common mode input voltage
2CH high-resolution DC amplifier units 2CH FFT amplifier units 2CH high-speed DC amplifier units Event amplifier units F/V converter units 2CH vibration & RMS amplifier units 2CH Zero suppression amplifier units	**±42 VDC(in DC or in AC peak voltage) for units by itself** ***300 VAC when used with insulated BNC cables(optional item)**
2CH AC strain amplifier units 2CH DC strain amplifier units	**300 VAC**
2CH TC-DC amplifier units	**±300 V (in DC or in AC peak voltage)**
TC-DC amplifier units	**±300 V (in DC or in AC peak voltage)**

*The common mode voltage refers to the voltage commonly applied between the ground and two input terminals(+, -) as illustrated in the figure below.

Recorded waveforms may sometimes involve noise components due to degradation of common mode rejection ratio(CMRR), when impulsive common mode voltages like noise are applied.



- **Input signal cable**

  Use by all means insulated BNC cables (optional item: signal cables 0311-5175, with a BNC connector and test clips, of 2 m long) for input connection, when the equipment is equipped with input terminals of the BNC type.

  Be careful not to touch the outer shell of BNC connectors of the metallic type, since they have the negative (-) polarity potential of the signal. You would be suffered with electric shock when touching the outer shell; it is very dangerous for you to touch it.

⚠ WARNING

- **Warning against electric shock and permissible input voltage**

Do not touch, by any means, metallic portions of the input section, when a high voltage input signal is being applied, to avoid a risk of electric shock.
Also, it is very dangerous to apply an input voltage exceeding the range of permissible input voltages for individual amplifier units, since application of such high voltages would cause equipment failures. Use the equipment within the range of permissible input voltages listed below.

Input units	Permissible input voltages (in DC or in AC peak values)	Range and setting conditions
2CH high-resolution DC amplifier units 2CH FFT amplifier units	**±100 V**	0.1,0.2,0.5,1,2,5 V-FS (in full scale)
2CH high-speed DC amplifier units 2CH vibration & RMS amplifier units	**±500 V**	10,20,50,100,200,500 V-FS (in full scale)
2CH TC-DC amplifier units TC-DC amplifier units	**±50 V**	
F/V converter units	**±100 V**	
2CH DC strain amplifier units	**±8 V**	
2CH Zero suppression amplifier units	**±100 V**	0.1,0.2,0.5,1,2 V-FS (in full scale)
	±500 V	5,10,20,50,100,200,500 V-FS (in full scale)

- **Warning against electric shock and prevention of mainframe damages**

Always keep blank panels inserted/mounted at individual vacant slots for input amplifier units to prevent electric shock and also to prevent the mainframe from potential damages due to foreign matter penetration.

⚠ CAUTION

- **CAUTIONS for handling amplifier units**

Observe the CAUTIONS described below when handling amplifier units.
Improper handling of the equipment could lead to operational errors or equipment failures.

1) The equipment shall be used only by those who completely know/understand the operating instructions for the amplifier unit as well as the mainframe.

2) Storage environment and storage methods of amplifier units:
Amplifier units shall be stored in an environment of the temperature between -10 and 70 °C
Particularly during summer months, avoid storing them in the direct sunlight or in such places as having a high possibility of extreme temperature rise(e.g., in an enclosed vehicle) for a long period of time.
In other aspects, electronic devices used in amplifier units are easily affected by electrostatic discharge.
Store amplifier units in places or envelopes processed against electrostatic charge/discharge, paying attention to electrostatic charging phenomena.

3) When you want to change amplifier units in the mainframe, switch off the power source of the mainframe and remove power and signal cables from the mainframe by all means, before changing them. The mainframe and amplifier units might be damaged if you change amplifier units with electrical source connected.
In addition, be careful not to touch internal electronic parts when changing amplifier units. This is because you could damage the equipment if you touch electronic parts when your body is charged with electrostatic charges. Do not touch any parts other than equipment panels when you change amplifier units, since touching any parts other than panels could lead to equipment failures.

4) Use the original packing box and crating materials, or the equivalent at the minimum, when you transport amplifier units.

5) It is recommended that you regularly calibrate the equipment so that the accuracy of amplifier units can be maintained.
The high reliability of your measurement can be maintained by regularly calibrating your equipment once a year(service available by payment).

■ Warranty Application

NEC Avio Infrared Technologies is making every effort in maintaining a high quality control level for its products from the design to shipping phases. However, in an unlikely event of finding a symptom of failures, you should check the operational status of the equipment, the status of the electric source voltage and the connection status of various cables, before asking NEC Avio Infrared Technologies for repair. Consult with the nearest service center or dealer for request for repair or for regular calibration of the equipment. Please do not forget to inform the equipment type, the serial number and the details of your failure.
The warranty period and the warranty terms are provided in the next section.

■ Warranty Provisions

1. Period of warranties: The period of warranties for the product is one(1) year from the time of delivery.

2. Warranties: Failures that occurred during the period of warranties are repaired free of charge in principle. The following cases, however, are subject to your payment of repair charge:

   (1) damages or failures due to incorrect handling of equipment

   (2) damages or failures due to fires, earthquakes, traffic accidents or any other acts of God.

   (3) damages or failures caused by repairs or modification of equipment not done by NEC Avio Infrared Technologies or any of those who are commissioned by NEC Avio Infrared Technologies.

   (4) failures due to use or storage under the environment exceeding the prescribed conditions for the equipment.

   (5) Regular calibration

   (6) failures or damages that occurred during transport or transfer of equipment after delivery.

3. Range of warranties: NEC Avio Infrared Technologies is not responsible to any equipment not manufactured by NEC Avio Infrared Technologies.

■ Designations used in this instruction manual

The following explains the meaning of designations and symbols used in this instruction manual:

designations or symbols	meaning
⚠ WANING	If any instructions in WARNING are ignored, the ignorance could lead to one or more of the following: 1. possibility of human deaths or serious injuries 2. high rate of occurrence of minor personal injuries or non-personal physical damages
⚠ CAUTION	If any instructions in CAUTION are ignored, the ignorance could lead to one or more of the following: 1. risk of human injuries 2. possibility of non-personal physical injuries not involving human injuries
NOTE	If any instructions in NOTE are ignored, the ignorance could lead to one or more of the following: 1. possibility of mal-function of equipment 2. possibility of deletion or loss of measurement data
TIPS	Descriptions under TIPS provide information on restriction or limitation for setting or other supplementary information.
☞	This sign indicates a page or pages to be referred to.
this product	The words indicate the mainframe, RA1000 series.
the memory	The words indicate the memories in the RA1000 series. Measured data are stored in “the memory” for the measurement in the memory mode and the transient mode
k(small character) K(capital character)	These are units of expressing numerical values as follows: # The small character k like in “10 kg” indicates 1000. # The capital character K like in “4 Kbytes of data” indicates 1024.

Individual amplifier units may sometimes be indicated by using the following designations or abbreviations in this instruction manual:

HRDC	2CH high-resolution DC amplifier units	AP11-101
FFT	2CH FFT amplifier units	AP11-102
HSDC	2CH high-speed DC amplifier units	AP11-103
ACST	2CH AC strain amplifier units	AP11-104
EV	Event amplifier units	AP11-105
TCDC	2CH TC-DC amplifier units	AP11-106
TDC	TC-DC amplifier units	AP11-107
FV	F/V converter units	AP11-108
RMS	2CH vibration & RMS amplifier units	AP11-109
DCST	2CH DC strain amplifier units	AP11-110
HRZS	2CH Zero suppression amplifier units	AP11-111

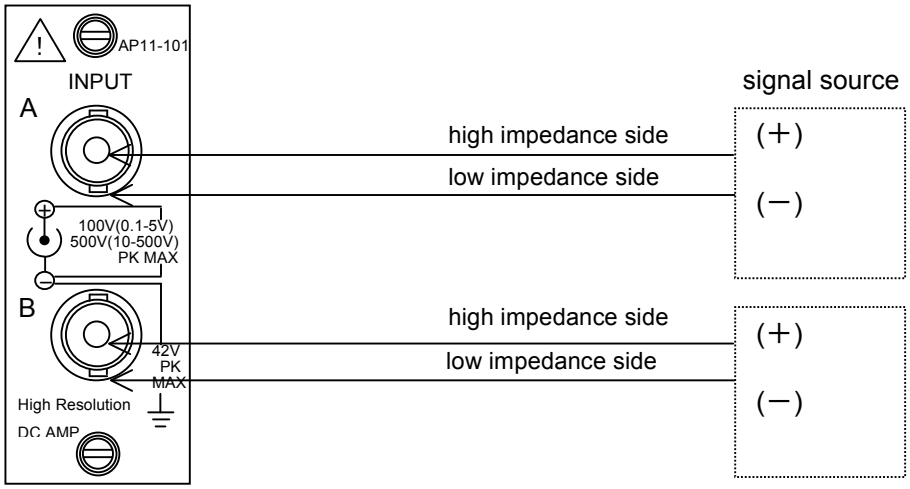
CONTENTS

1. How to Use Amp Unit

1.1. 2CH High-resolution DC Amp Unit (HRDC, Model AP11-101)

2CH High-resolution DC amp unit convert input signal voltages into digital data of 16 bits with high resolution. The units have a capability of conversion time of 10 μs and incorporate two(2) channels per unit, and the two channels are insulated to each other within the unit.

1.1.1. Connection with input signals



WARNING

Use by all means insulated BNC cables (optional item: input signal cables 0311-5175, with a BNC connector and test clips, of 2 m long) for input connection.
The outer shell of BNC connectors of the metallic type has the negative (-) polarity potential of the input signal. Therefore, you would be suffered with electric shock by touching the outer shell while the cable is connected to a signal source. Thus, note that it is very dangerous for you to touch it.
If you need to use a BNC connector of the metallic type due to some unavoidable circumstances, confirm that the common mode input voltage is within the range of ±42 VDC(in DC or in AC peak value) through carrying out appropriate examination of the signal source.

NOTE

Please pay attention to the following points when you want to record low level signals:

- not to use unnecessarily long cables for input connection
- to use shielded cables for input connection to avoid electrostatic noise

Please keep the signal source impedance as low as possible, i.e., less than 100 ohms. The lower the signal source impedance, the higher the quality of measurement records.

■ Input Signals

CAUTION

Permissible input voltages

If you apply, by error, any voltages that are more than the permissible voltage defined for each sensitivity range, equipment failures would be induced due to breakdown of internal parts or other reasons. Do not apply input voltages exceeding the permissible voltages for individual sensitivity ranges listed in the following table:

Sensitivity ranges(V in FS)	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5	10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500
Permissible input voltages(V)	**100 V**	**500 V**

CAUTION

Input impedance

The input impedance is approximately one(1) MΩ. However, note that the input impedance will be lowered to approximately 15 kΩ, when the input voltage becomes beyond ±8 V for the sensitivity range of 0.1 - 5 V-FS(full-scale) in the DC coupling mode.

CAUTION

Permissible common mode input voltages(CMV)

Use the insulated BNC cable, an optional item. In this case, confirm that the permissible common mode input voltage is no more than ±300 V in DC or in AC peak value.

NOTE

The sample speed must be set at 10μs step otherwise the signal waveform can not be obtained correctly.
Example : 5μs or 11μs, etc. makes the waveform distort.

NOTE

Use cables with the insulation sheath of no less than 2 kV of withstand voltages.

NOTE

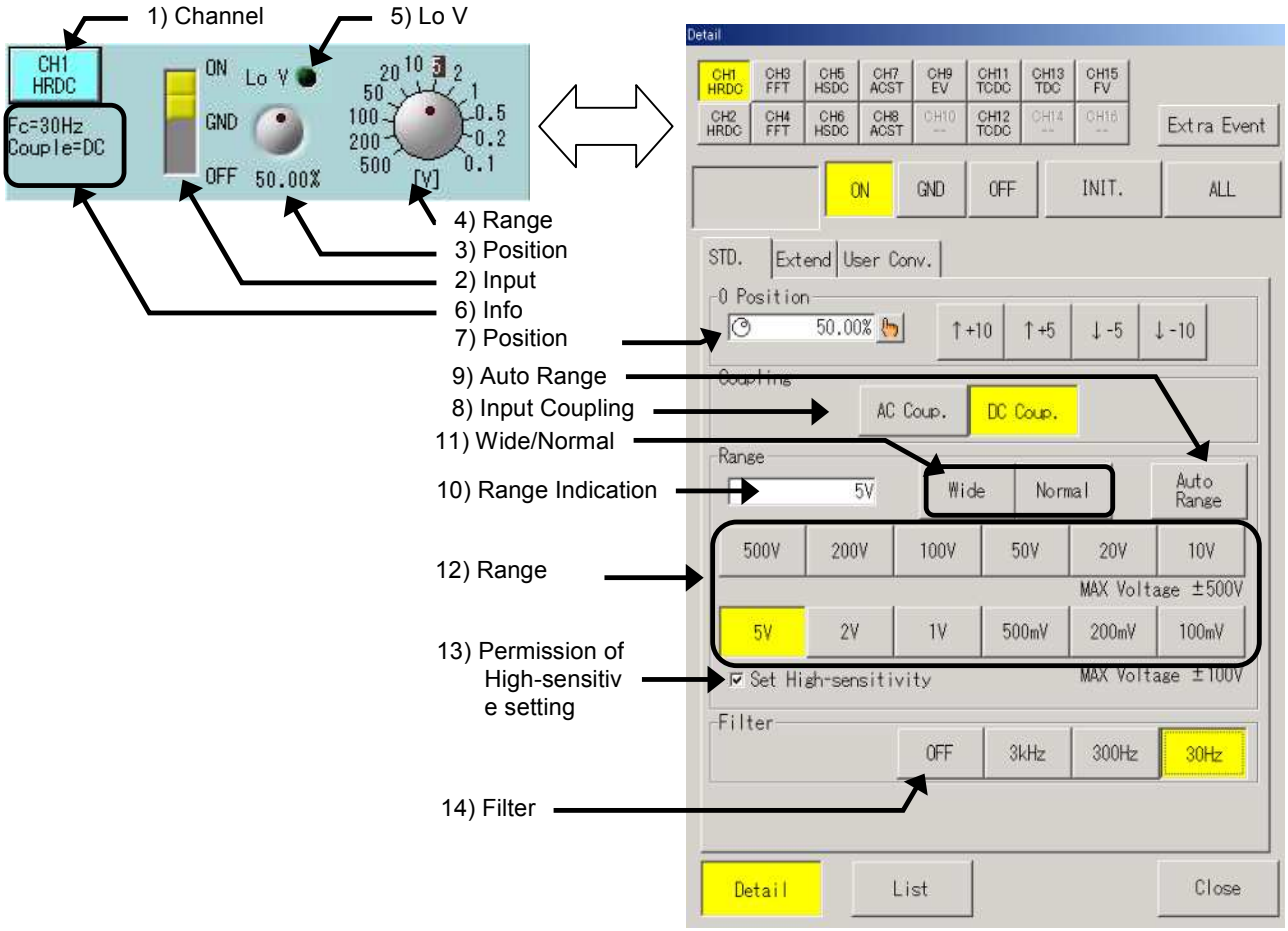
Do not apply voltages exceeding the permissible common mode input voltage, since application of such voltages would lead to malfunctions or failures of equipment. Also, note that recorded waveforms may involve noise components due to degradation of common mode rejection ratio(CMRR), when noise-like impulsive common mode voltages are applied.

NOTE

Use the equipment through keeping the input voltage within the range of -30V - +30V including the DC component, when the sensitivity range is 0.1 - 5 V-FS in the AC coupling mode. Note that correct measurement cannot be expected when the input voltage exceeds the voltage range mentioned above.

1.1.2. How to Set 2CH High-resolution DC Amp Unit (HRDC, Model AP11-101)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Details screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion. Pressing this button displays the Amp Details screen.

2) Basics - Input
Input mode can be selected. Pressing this button permits mode switching, ON → GND → OFF → ON.

3) Basics - Position
This button is used to set the zero position. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

4) Basics - Range
This button is used to set the range. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

5) Basics – Lo V
The LED lights if the high sensitivity range can be permitted.

6) Basics - Information indication
This portion indicates settings that are unable to be set on this screen. When changing the settings, make the settings in the Amp Details screen.
Fc: Filter setting
Couple: Input coupling setting

7) Details - Zero position setting
The zero position (base line) is set with a button. The zero position means the waveform display position at 0-V input (input short). The base line can be set in 0.05 steps in reference to 100% as the full scale. The position change is available through the setup of Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range. For more information, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

8) Details - Input coupling
The input coupling is set by pressing the AC coupling button or DC coupling button.

TIPS
When the AC coupling button is pressed, the input terminal is through a capacitor. The DC component can be eliminated and the alternating voltage measured.

9) Details - Auto range
The range is automatically adjusted to the input signal.

10) Details - Range indication
Current range values are included in the screen. When a setup is changed in the "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range", corresponding value at full scale is displayed with# sign.Refer to "the Chapter 4 Physical Unit Conversion" for more details of "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range.".

11) Details - Wide/Normal
Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range can be made with a single touch.
Wide: Entire measuring range is displayed.
Normal: Half of the measuring range is displayed (Default).
For more information about Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

12) Details - Range
Range can be directly set.

TIPS
When the range is set, the waveform display range is set to the default (corresponding to the set range).
Example: During expansion of the waveform in the waveform display range between +40 and -40 at 100 V, if the range is set to 100 V again, the waveform display range is set to between +50 to -50 as the default. (Enlarged display is cancelled.)

Pay attention to the allowable input voltage when setting the range.
Accidental application of voltage higher than the allowable input voltage may cause failures such as damage of parts inside the main unit. **The following input voltage must not be exceeded at each sensitivity.**

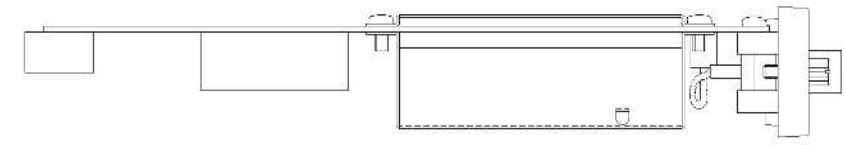
13) Details - Permission of high sensitivity settings
Settings of the high-sensitive range (5 V to 100 mV) can be prohibited/permitted.
When using the high-sensitivity range, check the check box.
When the high-sensitivity range is not used, prohibition of the high-sensitivity range without checking the box is recommended for safety.

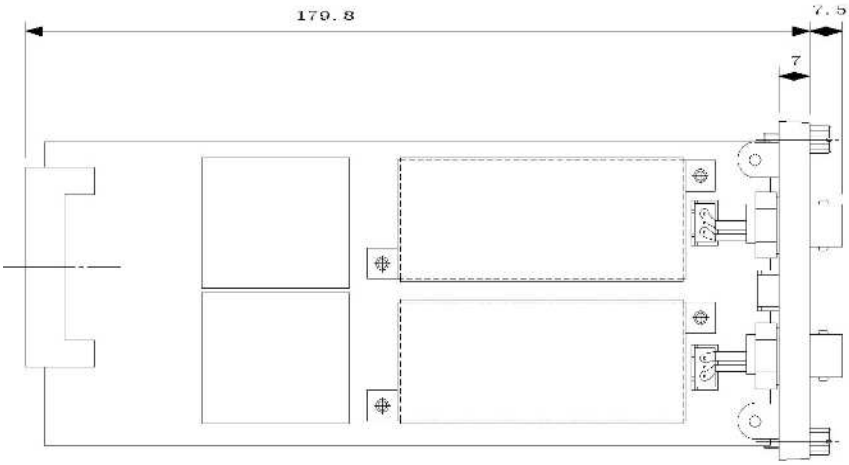
14) Details - Filter
This button is used to set the low-pass filter.

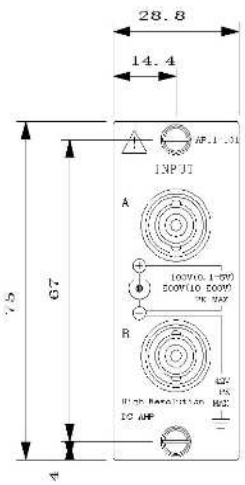
1.1.3. Specifications of 2CH High-resolution DC Amp Unit (HRDC, Model AP11-101)

Number of channels	2 channels(CHs)/unit	
Input mode	unbalanced input (Each channel is insulated to each other and also from cabinet.)	
Input coupling modes	AC coupling and DC coupling	
Sensitivity and Accuracy	Input range	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2 and 5 V-FS (Voltages exceeding ±30V shall not be applied for the ranges 0.1 - 5 V-FS in AC coupling.) 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 V-FS For every range(i.e., ±0.1 - ±500 V-FS), fine adjustment capability and wide-scale provisions are provided.
	Accuracy	within ±0.3%-FS **** within ±0.8%-FS for 500 V-FS***
Offset accuracy	within ±0.3%-FS **** at 23℃ of environment temperature of mainframe operation***	
Input impedance	no less than 1 MΩ	
Permissible input voltage	±500V(DC or AC peak value) **** ±100V(DC or AC peak value) for input ranges of 0.1 - 5 V-FS***	
Permissible common mode input voltage(CMV)	±42 V (DC or AC peak value) for an amplifier unit only **** 300 VAC when an insulated BNC cable(signal cable 0311-5175) is used***	
Common mode rejection ratio(CMRR)	No less than 80 dB for frequencies DC - 60 Hz	
Frequency characteristics	For DC coupling: within the range of +0.5 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of DC - 50 kHz For AC coupling: within the range of +0.5 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of 0.3 Hz - 50 kHz	
Linearity	within ±0.1%-FS	
Low pass filter	two-pole Bessel type: 30Hz, 300Hz, 3kHz and OFF attenuation characteristics: -12 dB/oct. approximately	
Temperature stability characteristics	zero point: within ±0.02%-FS /°C range: within ±0.01%-FS /°C	
A/D conversion characteristics	resolution	16 bits
	conversion time	10 μs max.
	conversion method	serial comparison method
Input connector	insulated BNC type	
Withstand voltage	1.5 kV AC for one minute between input terminal and ground, and between channels.	
S/N ratio	-52 dB or greater (when set at Wide Range)	
Mass	about 230 g	

1.1.4. External drawings of 2CH High-resolution DC Amp Unit (HRDC, Model AP11-101)



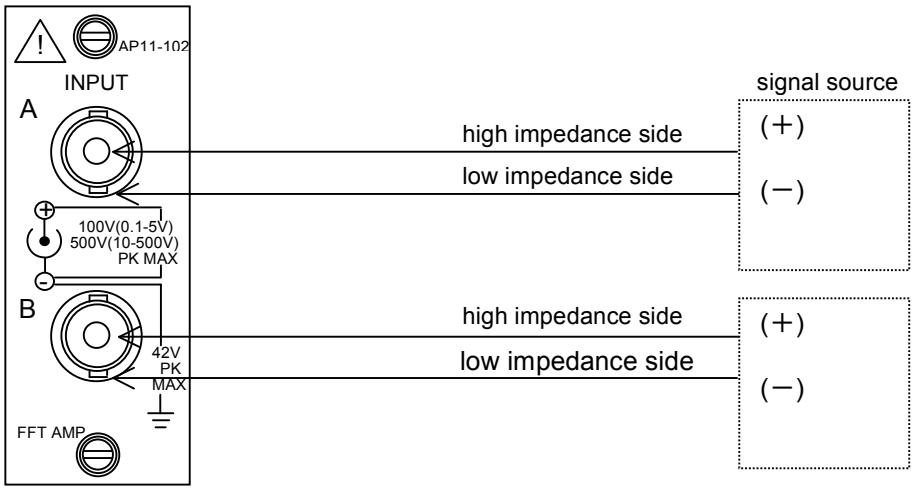




1.2. 2CH FFT Amp Unit (FFT, Model AP11-102)

2CH FFT Amp Unit are used to FFT-transform output voltages of piezoelectric acceleration sensors built-in the amplifier or other piezoelectric acceleration sensors (used together with charge converters), or other input voltages. They are high-resolution DC amplifier units with anti-aliasing filters built-in.
The units have a capability of conversion time of 10 μs and incorporate two (2) channels per unit, and the two channels are insulated to each other within the unit.

1.2.1. Connection with input signals



WARNING Use by all means insulated BNC cables (optional item: input signal cables 0311-5175, with a BNC connector and test clips, of 2 m in length) for input connection.
The outer shell of BNC connectors of the metallic type has the negative (-) polarity potential of the input signal. Therefore, you would be suffered with electric shock by touching the outer shell while the cable is connected to a signal source. Thus, note that it is very dangerous for you to touch it.
If you need to use a BNC connector of the metallic type due to some unavoidable circumstances, confirm that the common mode input voltage is within the range of ±42 VDC (in DC or in AC peak value) through carrying out appropriate examination of the signal source.

NOTE Please pay attention to the following points when you want to record low level signals:
- not to use unnecessarily long cables for input connection
- to use shielded cables for input connection to avoid electrostatic noise

NOTE Please keep the signal source impedance as low as possible, i.e., less than 100 ohms. The lower the signal source impedance, the higher the quality of measurement records.

■ Input Signals

CAUTION

Permissible input voltages
If you apply, by error, any voltages that are more than the permissible voltage defined for each sensitivity range, equipment failures would be induced due to breakdown of internal parts or other reasons. Do not apply input voltages exceeding the permissible voltages for individual sensitivity ranges listed in the following table:

Sensitivity ranges (V in FS)	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5	10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500
Permissible input voltages(V)	**100 V**	**500 V**

CAUTION

Input impedance
The input impedance is approximately one(1) MΩ. However, note that the input impedance will be lowered to approximately 15 kΩ, when the input voltage becomes beyond ±8 V for the sensitivity range of 0.1 - 5 V-FS(full-scale) in the DC coupling mode.

CAUTION

Permissible common mode input voltages(CMV)
Use the insulated BNC cable, an optional item. In this case, confirm that the permissible common mode input voltage is no more than ±300 V in DC or in AC peak value

NOTE

When setting the sampling speed other than 10μs step (ex. 5μs or 11μs, etc.) or setting the analyzing speed of FFT mode faster than 40 kHz, the signal waveform can not be obtained correctly. If you execute FFT in that condition, the suspected frequency component is displayed.

CAUTION

In the vibration sensor mode, current of 2 mA is fed into the load from the input connector of the amplifier unit. (Voltages of more than 18 V can be exhibited at the connector.)

CAUTION

Do not connect any other sensors than those which are specified for the use of this type of amplifier units. The amplifier units could be damaged if you, by error, apply voltages of ±30 V or more.

NOTE

Use such cables that have the insulation sheath with no less than 2 kV of withstand voltages.

NOTE

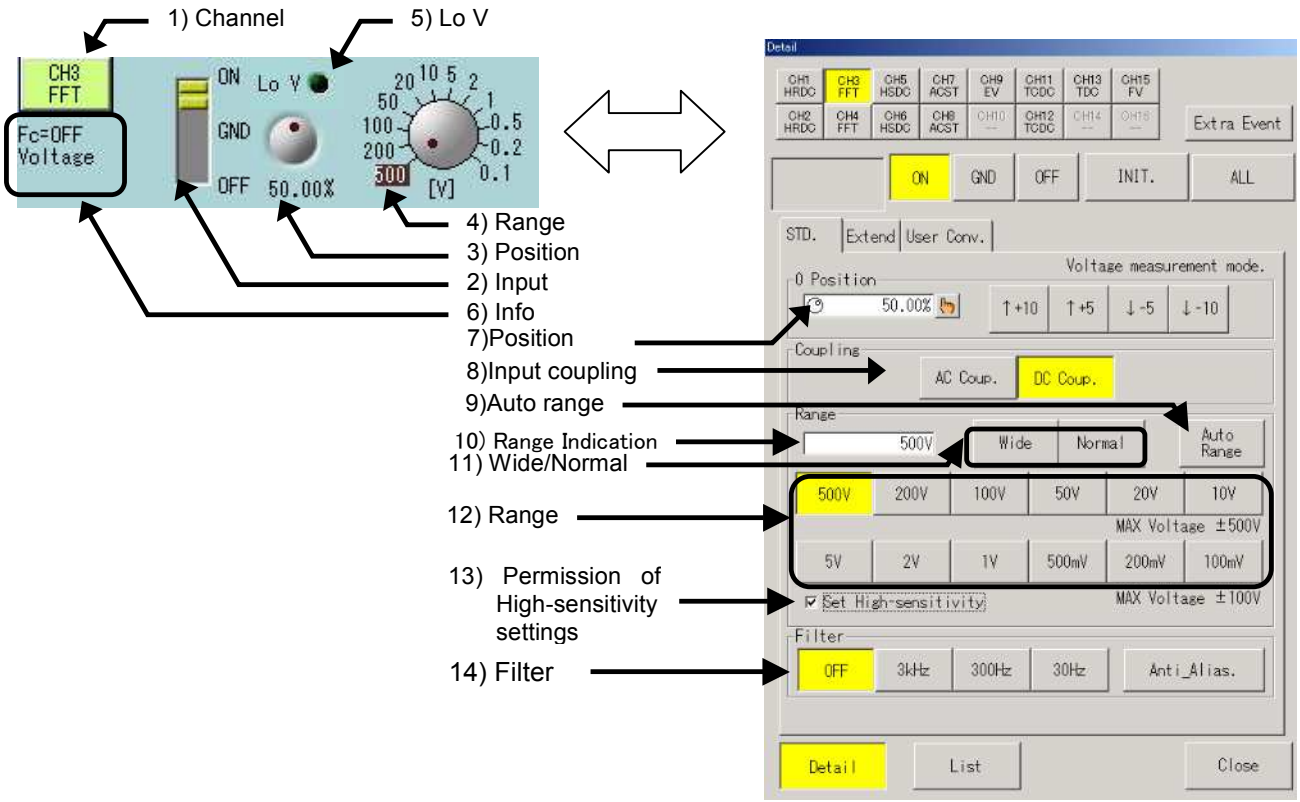
Do not apply voltages exceeding the permissible common mode input voltage, since application of such voltages would lead to malfunctions or failures of equipment. Also, note that recorded waveforms may involve noise components due to degradation of common mode rejection ratio(CMRR), when noise-like impulsive common mode voltages are applied.

NOTE

Use the equipment through keeping the input voltage within the range of -30V - +30V including the DC component, when the sensitivity range is 0.1 - 5 V-FS in the AC coupling mode.
Note that correct measurement cannot be expected when the input voltage exceeds the voltage range mentioned above.

1.2.2. How to Set Voltage Measurement Mode of 2CH FFT Amp Unit(FFT, Model AP11-102)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Details screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.
The following shows the contents of the FFT Amp in the voltage measurement mode. For the vibration sensor mode, see 1.2.3 How to Set Input Mode (Voltage Measurement/Vibration Sensor) and switch to the voltage measurement mode.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion. Pressing this button displays the Amp Details screen.

2) Basics - Input
Input mode can be selected. Pressing this button permits switching among ON, GND, and OFF.

3) Basics - Position
This button is used to set the zero position. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

4) Basics - Range
This button is used to set the range. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial. The displayed contents are the same as those in Voltage Measurement Mode. That is, the contents are different from those for the vibration measurement mode.

5) Basics – Lo V
The LED lights if the high sensitivity range can be permitted.

6) Basics - Information indication
This portion indicates settings that are unable to be set on this screen. When changing the settings, make the settings in the Amp Details screen.
Fc: Filter setting
Couple: Input coupling setting

7) Details - Zero position setting
The zero position (base line) is set with a button. The zero position means the waveform display position at 0-V input (input short). The base line can be set in 0.05 steps in reference to 100% as the full scale.
The position change is available through the setup of Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range. For more information, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

8) Details - Input coupling
The input coupling is set by pressing the AC coupling button or DC coupling button.

TIPS

When the AC coupling button is pressed, the coupling becomes such that a capacitor is inserted into the input terminal. The DC element can be eliminated, which enables the alternating voltage measurement.

9) Details - Auto range
The range is automatically adjusted to the input signal.

10) Details - Range indication
Current range values are included in the screen. When a setup is changed in the "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range", corresponding value at full scale is displayed with# sign.Refer to "the Chapter 4 Physical Unit Conversion" for more details of "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range.".

11) Details - Wide/Normal
Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range can be made with a single touch.
Wide: Entire measuring range is displayed.
Normal: Half of the measuring range is displayed (Default).
For more information about Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

12) Details - Range
Range can be directly set.

TIPS

When the range is set, the waveform display range is set to the default (corresponding to the set range).
Example: During expansion of the waveform in the waveform display range between +40 and -40 at 100 V, if the range is set to 100 V again, the waveform display range is set to between +50 to -50 as the default. (Enlarged display is cancelled.)

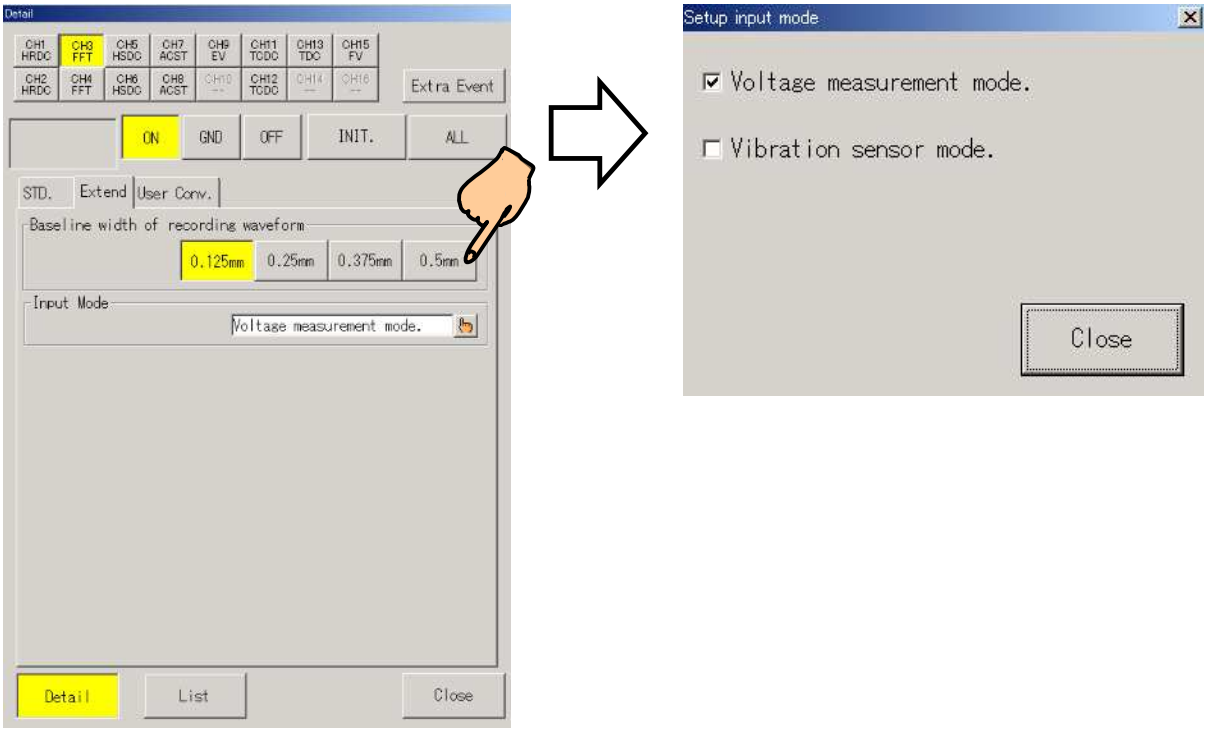
Pay attention to the allowable input voltage when setting the range. Accidental application of voltage higher than this voltage may cause failures such as internal parts damages.

13) Permission of high sensitivity setting
Settings to the high-sensitive range (5 V to 100 mV) can be prohibited/permitted.
When using the high-sensitivity range, check the check box.
When the high-sensitivity range is not used, prohibition of the high-sensitivity range without checking the box is recommended for safety.

14) Filter
This button is used to set the low-pass filter.
In addition, pressing the [Anti-aliasing] button allows filtering corresponding to the acquisition speed and eliminating aliasing.

1.2.3. How to set input mode (voltage measurement, vibration sensor)

The measurement target can be changed by switching the input mode of the FFT amp.
Pressing the Input Mode button in the Expansion tab in the Amp Details screen of the FFT Amp displays the following screen, which allows the input mode change.



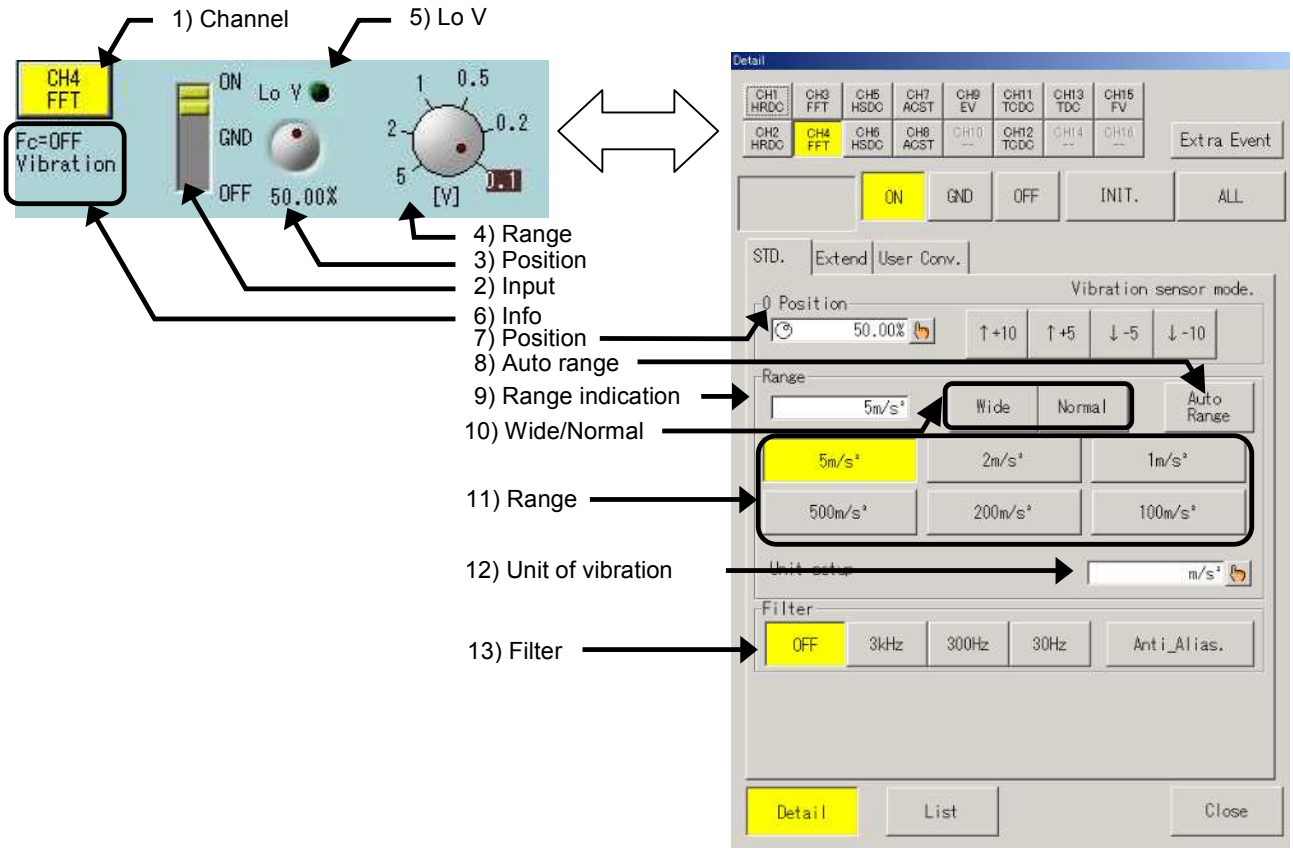
NOTE

In the vibration sensor mode, a power supply is required for the sensor. Therefore, if any units other than the vibration sensor are connected to the amp, the signal source may be damaged. Confirm the connection at the amp input port before switching to the vibration sensor mode.

1.2.4. How to Set Vibration Sensor Mode of 2CH FFT Amp Unit (FFT, Model AP11-102)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Details screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.

The following shows the contents of the FFT Amp in the vibration sensor mode. For the voltage measurement mode, see 1.2.3 How to Set Input Mode (Voltage Measurement/Vibration Sensor) and switch to the vibration sensor mode.



The procedure is the same as those in 1.2.2 How to Set Voltage Measurement Mode of 2CH FFT Amp Unit (FFT, Model AP11-102).
Operations of different portions are described hereafter:

4) Basics - Range
The contents are different from those for the voltage measurement mode. However, the operation settings are the same.

5) Details - Range
Range can be directly set. The range values are indicated after calculated with sensor sensitivity, converter sensitivity, and unit of vibration.

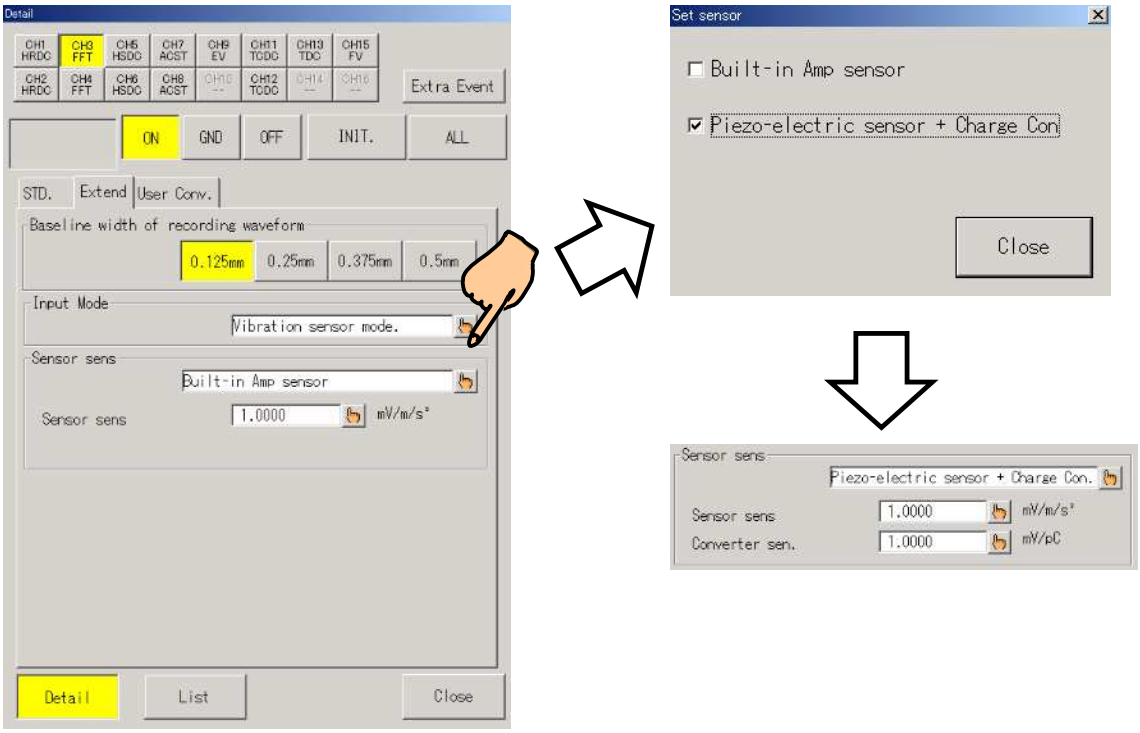
6) Details - Unit of vibration
The unit of the vibration system can be selected between units, m/s^2 and G.

TIPS The result from the changed unit is reflected to the range, sensor sensitivity and converter sensitivity. Before starting measurement, confirm the reflected parts.

1.2.5. How to Set Vibration Sensor

In the vibration sensor mode, the input sensor type can be selected between Amp-embedded sensor and Piezoelectric sensor + Charge converter at the Sensor sensitivity portion in the Expansion tab in the Amp Details screen of the FFT amp.

The settings can be changed by operating buttons in the Sensor Sensitivity portion in the Amp Details screen. Switching the sensor setting changes the setting screen for the sensor sensitivity.



The following tables show the relation between range values by the sensor sensitivity settings.

- **Voltage range for measurement**
  The following ranges are available as the voltage range for the vibration measurement:

5 V	2 V	1 V	500 mV	200 mV	100 mV

- **Amp-embedded sensor**
  The range values vary depending on the sensor sensitivity settings. The calculating formula of the vibration range is:
  Vibration range = Voltage range/Sensor sensitivity

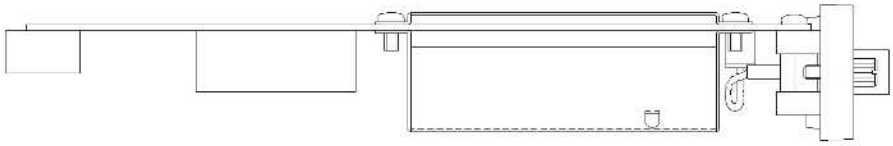
- **Amp-embedded sensor**
  The vibration range values vary depending on the sensor sensitivity and converter sensitivity. The calculating formula of the vibration range is:
  Vibration range = Voltage range/(Sensor sensitivity × Converter sensitivity)

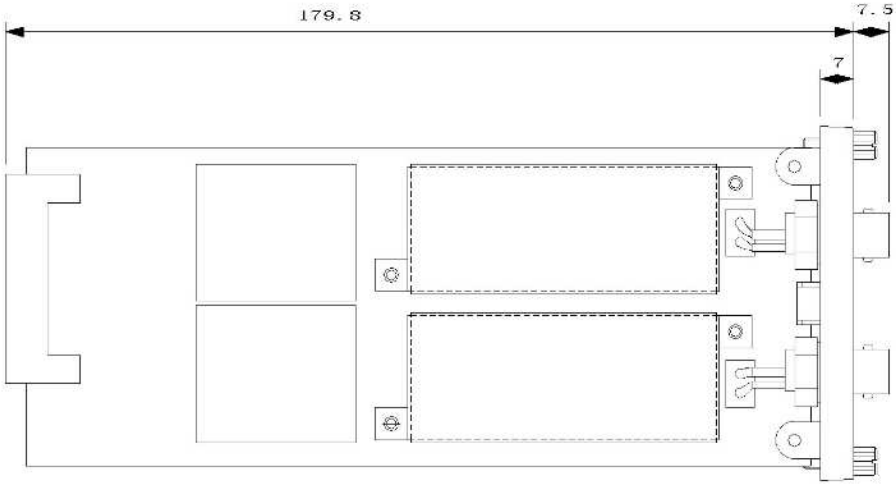
- **Unit of vibration range**
  The unit of vibration range is switched between [m/s^2] and [G] depending on the unit of vibration.

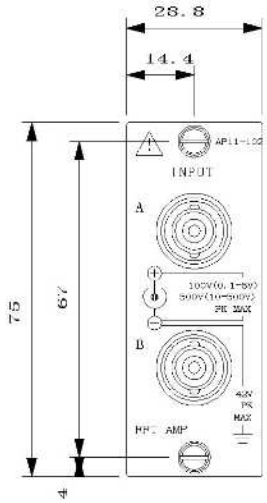
1.2.6. Specifications of 2CH FFT Amp Unit (FFT, Model AP11-102)

Number of channels	2 channels(CHs)/unit	
Input mode	unbalanced input (Each channel is insulated to each other and also from cabinet.)	
Input coupling modes	AC coupling and DC coupling ***AC coupling mode is used when piezoelectric acceleration sensor of the type of amplifier built-in is connected.***	
Sensitivity and Accuracy	Input range	For voltage measurement mode: 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2 and 5 V-FS (Voltages exceeding ±30V shall not be applied for the ranges 0.1 - 5 V-FS in AC coupling.) 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 V-FS For every range(i.e., ±0.1 - ±500 V-FS), fine adjustment capability and wide-scale provisions are provided. For vibration sensor mode: 5km/s2, 2km/s2, 1km/s2, 500m/s2, 200m/s2 and 100m/s2-FS Unit can be changed to G. For every range, fine adjustment capability and wide-scale provisions are provided.
	Accuracy	within ±0.3%-FS ***within ±0.8%-FS for 500 V-FS***
Offset accuracy	within ±0.3%-FS ***at 23°C of environment temperature of mainframe operation***	
Input impedance	no less than 1 MΩ	
Permissible input voltage	±500V(DC or AC peak value) ***±100V(DC or AC peak value) for input ranges of 0.1 - 5 V-FS***	
Permissible common mode input voltage(CMV)	±42 V (DC or AC peak value) for an amplifier unit only ***300 VAC when an insulated BNC cable(signal cable 0311-5175) is used***	
Common mode rejection ratio(CMRR)	No less than 80 dB for frequencies DC - 60 Hz	
Frequency characteristics	For DC coupling: within the range of +0.5 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of DC - 50 kHz For AC coupling: within the range of +0.5 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of 0.3 Hz - 50 kHz	
Linearity	within ±0.1%-FS	
Low pass filter	two-pole Bessel type: 30Hz, 300Hz, 3kHz and OFF attenuation characteristics: -12 dB/oct. approximately	
Anti-aliasing filter	10Hz, 20Hz, 50Hz, 100Hz, 200Hz, 500Hz, 1kHz, 2kHz, 5kHz, 10kHz, 20kHz and 40kHz descending characteristics: -72dB at 1.5fc (typical)	
Temperature stability characteristics	zero point: within ±0.02%-FS/°C range: within ±0.01%-FS /°C	
A/D conversion characteristics	Resolution	16 bits
	conversion time	10 µs max.
	conversion method	serial comparison method
Input connector	insulated BNC type	
Sensor power supply	more than 2mA, 18V	
Withstand voltage	1.5 kV AC for one minute between input terminal and ground, and between channels.	
S/N ratio	-46 dB or greater (when set at Wide Range)	
Mass	about 240 g	

1.2.7.External drawings of 2CH FFT Amp Unit (FFT, Model AP11-102)







1.3. 2CH High-speed DC Amp Unit(HSDC, Model AP11-103)

2CH High-speed DC Amp unit convert input analog voltages into digital signals at high speed with a sampling interval of 1μs (i.e., A/D conversion)
The units incorporate two (2) channels per unit and the two channels are insulated to each other within the unit.

1.3.1. Connection with input signals

WARNING

Use by all means insulated BNC cables (optional item: input signal cables 0311-5175, with a BNC connector and test clips, of 2 m in length) for input connection.
The outer shell of BNC connectors of the metallic type has the negative (-) polarity potential of the input signal. Therefore, you would be suffered with electric shock by touching the outer shell while the cable is connected to a signal source. Thus, note that it is very dangerous for you to touch it.
If you need to use a BNC connector of the metallic type due to some unavoidable circumstances, confirm that the common mode input voltage is within the range of ±42 VDC(in DC or in AC peak value) through carrying out appropriate examination of the signal source.

NOTE

Please pay attention to the following points when you want to record low level signals:
not to use unnecessarily long cables for input connection
to use shielded cables for input connection to avoid electrostatic noise

NOTE

Please keep the signal source impedance as low as possible, i.e., less than 100 ohms.
The lower the signal source impedance, the higher the quality of measurement records.

■ Input Signals

CAUTION

Permissible input voltages
If you apply, by error, any voltages that are more than the permissible voltage defined for each sensitivity range, equipment failures would be induced due to breakdown of internal parts or other reasons. Do not apply input voltages exceeding the permissible voltages for individual sensitivity ranges listed in the following table:

Sensitivity ranges (V in FS)	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5	10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500
Permissible input voltages(V)	**100 V**	**500 V**

CAUTION

Input impedance
The input impedance is approximately one(1) MΩ. However, note that the input impedance will be lowered to approximately 6 kΩ, when the input voltage becomes beyond ±8 V for the sensitivity range of 0.1 - 5 V-FS(full-scale) in the DC connection mode.

CAUTION

Permissible common mode input voltages(CMV)
Use the insulated BNC cable, an optional item. In this case, confirm that the permissible common mode input voltage is no more than ±300 V in DC or in AC peak value.

NOTE

Use cables with the insulator of no less than 2 kV of withstand voltages.

NOTE

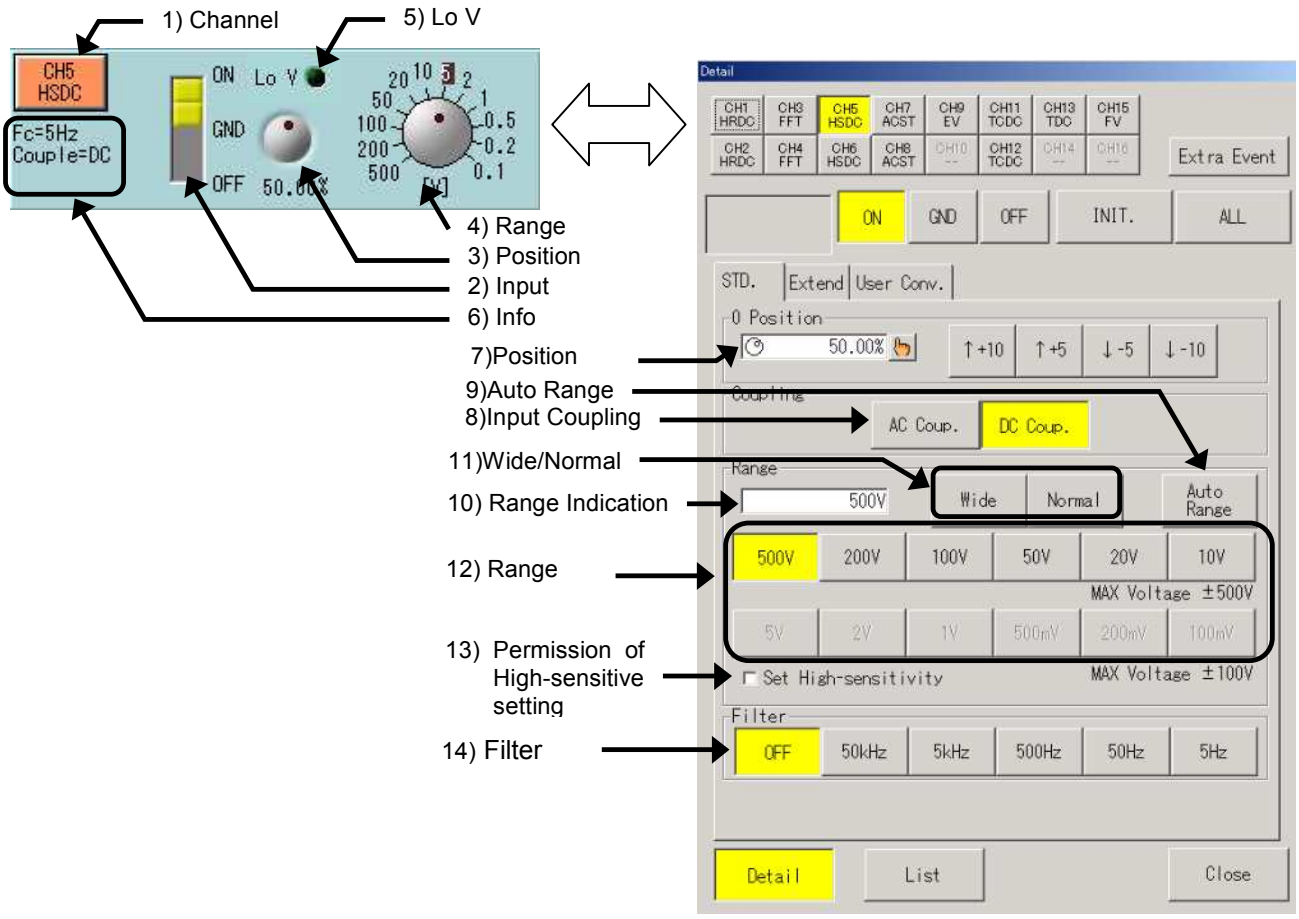
Do not apply voltages exceeding the permissible common mode input voltage, since application of such voltages would lead to malfunctions or failures of equipment. Also, note that recorded waveforms may involve noise components due to degradation of common mode rejection ratio(CMRR), when noise-like impulsive common mode voltages are applied.

NOTE

Use the equipment through keeping the input voltage within the range of -30V - +30V including the DC component, when the sensitivity range is 0.1 - 5 V-FS in the AC coupling mode.
Note that correct measurement cannot be expected when the input voltage exceeds the voltage range mentioned above.

1.3.2. How to Set 2CH High-speed DC Amp Unit (HSDC, Model AP11-103)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Details screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion. Pressing this button displays the Amp Details screen.

2) Basics - Input
Input mode can be selected. Pressing this button permits mode switching, ON → GND → OFF → ON.

3) Basics - Position
This button is used to set the zero position. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

4) Basics - Range
This button is used to set the range. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

5) Basics – Lo V
The LED lights if the high sensitivity range can be permitted.

6) Basics - Information indication
This portion indicates settings that are unable to be set on this screen. When changing the settings, make the settings in the Amp Details screen.
Fc: Filter setting
Couple: Input coupling setting

7) Details - Zero position setting
The zero position (base line) is set with a button. The zero position means the waveform display position at 0-V input (input short). The base line can be set in 0.05 steps in reference to 100% as the full scale. The position change is available through the setup of Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range. For more information, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

8) Details - Input coupling
The input coupling is set by pressing the AC coupling button or DC coupling button.

TIPS

When the AC coupling button is pressed, the input terminal is through a capacitor. The DC component can be eliminated and the alternating voltage measured.

9) Details - Auto range
The range is automatically adjusted to the input signal.

10) Details - Range indication
Current range values are included in the screen. When a setup is changed in the "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range", corresponding value at full scale is displayed with# sign.Refer to "the Chapter 4 Physical Unit Conversion" for more details of "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range.".

11) Details - Wide/Normal
Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range can be made with a single touch.
Wide: Entire measuring range is displayed.
Normal: Half of the measuring range is displayed (Default).
For more information about Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

12) Details - Range
Range can be directly set.

TIPS

When the range is set, the waveform display range is set to the default (corresponding to the set range).
Example: During expansion of the waveform in the waveform display range between +40 and -40 at 100 V, if the range is set to 100 V again, the waveform display range is set to between +50 to -50 as the default. (Enlarged display is cancelled.)

Pay attention to the allowable input voltage when setting the range.
Accidental application of voltage higher than the allowable input voltage may cause failures such as damage of parts inside the main unit. **The following input voltage must not be exceeded at each sensitivity.**

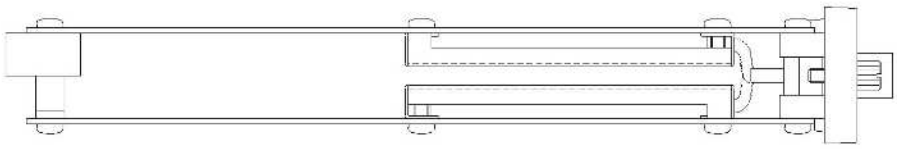
13) Details - Permission of high sensitivity settings
Settings of the high-sensitive range (5 V to 100 mV) can be prohibited/permitted.
When using the high-sensitivity range, check the check box.
When the high-sensitivity range is not used, prohibition of the high-sensitivity range without checking the box is recommended for safety.

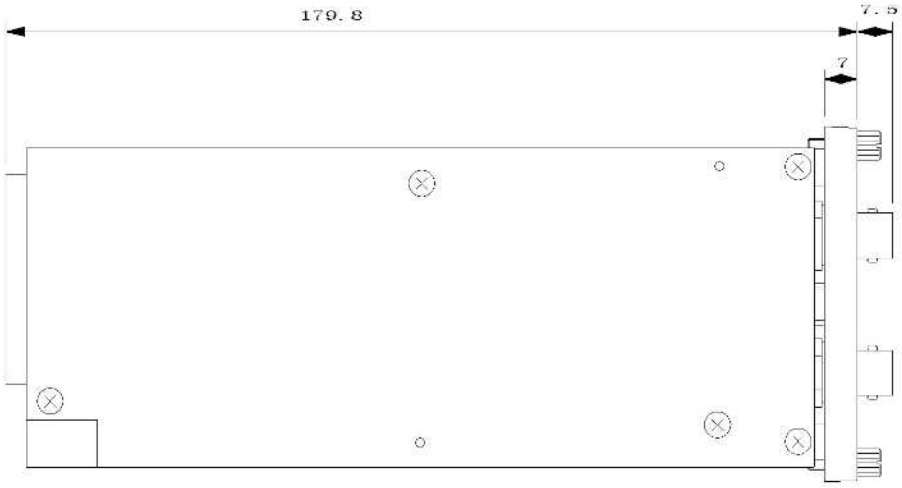
14) Details - Filter
This button is used to set the low-pass filter.

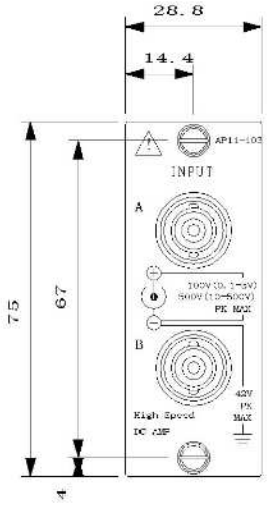
1.3.3. Specifications of 2CH High-speed DC Amp Unit (HSDC, Model AP11-103)

Number of channels	2 channels(CHs)/unit	
Input mode	unbalanced input (Each channel is insulated to each other and also from cabinet.)	
Input coupling modes	AC coupling and DC coupling	
Sensitivity and Accuracy	Input range	For voltage measurement mode: 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2 and 5 V-FS (Voltages exceeding ±30V shall not be applied for the ranges 0.1 - 5 V-FS in AC coupling.) 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 V-FS For every range(i.e., (0.1 - (500 V-FS), fine adjustment capability and wide-scale provisions are provided.
	Accuracy	within (0.5%-FS □ within (1%-FS for 500 V-FS
Offset accuracy	within (0.5%-FS □ at 23□ of environment temperature of mainframe operation	
Input impedance	no less than 1 M(	
Permissible input voltage	(500V(DC or AC peak value) □ (100V(DC or AC peak value) for input ranges of 0.1 - 5 V-FS	
Permissible common mode input voltage(CMV)	(42 V (DC or AC peak value) for an amplifier unit only **** 300 VAC when an insulated BNC cable(signal cable 0311-5175) is used***	
Common mode rejection ratio(CMRR)	No less than 80 dB for frequencies DC - 60 Hz	
Frequency characteristics	For DC coupling: within the range of +0.5 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of DC - 400 kHz For AC coupling: within the range of +0.5 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of 0.3 Hz - 400 kHz	
Linearity	within ±0.2%-FS	
Low pass filter	two-pole Bessel type: 5Hz, 50Hz, 500Hz, 5kHz, 50kHz and OFF attenuation characteristics: -12 dB/oct. approximately	
Temperature stability characteristics	zero point: within ±0.03%-FS/°C range: within ±0.01%-FS/°C	
A/D conversion characteristics	resolution	12 bits
	conversion time	1 μs max.
	conversion method	serial comparison method
Input connector	insulated BNC type	
Withstand voltage	1.5 kV AC for one minute between input terminal and ground, and between channels.	
S/N ratio	-46 dB or greater (when set at Wide Range)	
Mass	about 240 g	

1.3.4. External drawings of 2CH High-speed DC Amp Unit (HSDC, Model AP11-103)







1.4. 2CH AC Strain Amp Unit (ACST, Model AP11-104)

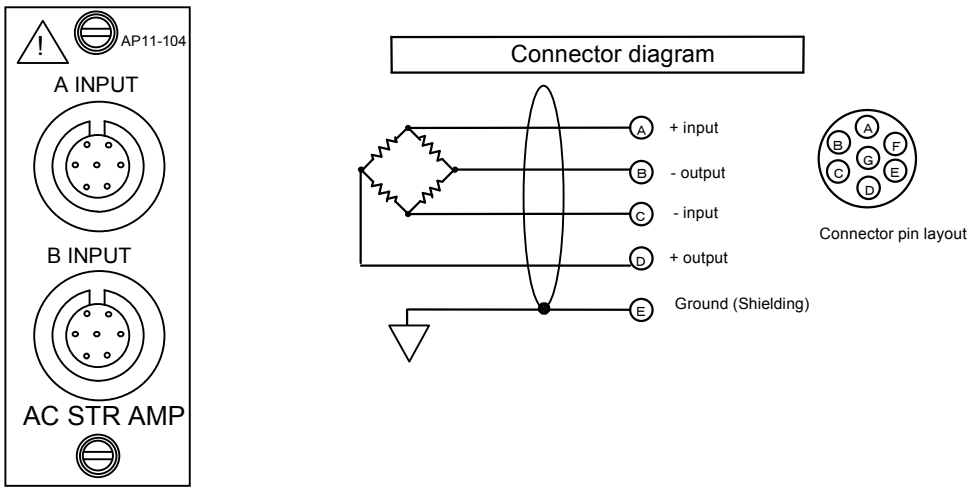
The 2CH AC Strain Amp Unit is an A/D conversion unit that converts output voltages of converters of the strain gauge type or varied voltages from strain gauges connected to the input.
The unit provides high accuracy/resolution measurement with low noise due to the use of AC (alternate current) bridge source.
The units incorporate two (2) channels per unit and the two channels are insulated to each other within the unit.

1.4.1. Connection with input signals

NOTE The AC source unit (optional item: RA11-109) must be installed in the RA mainframe, when the 2CH AC strain amplifier unit is used.

■ Connection instructions:

The input section of the 2CH AC strain amplifier unit is illustrated in the figure below.
The input connectors are connected to strain gauge-type converters or bridge boxes.



Correct and careful connection of the input circuit is vital to accurate and low-noise measurement.
The following describes the procedure of connecting input signals to the amplifier unit:
1) To paste strain gauges at locations to be measured.
2) To connect the strain gauges to the bridge box. Make your effort to shorten the length of connecting cables between the locations to be measured and the amplifier unit, since the shorter cables will provide the lower voltage drop due to line resistance.
3) To connect the bridge box and the converters to the input unit.

■ Notes on the use of bridge box and converters

Please observe the following points when you use a bridge box and converters:

NOTE To tightly fix converters at place by referring to the converter instruction manual, since unstable fixation of the converters will lead to equipment malfunctioning and/or noise generation.

NOTE To use converters that do not have connections between the ground (shield) terminal and any of the other terminals (A, B, C and D) of this product.

NOTE Not to place converters and connecting cables in the environment with high electric or magnetic field.

NOTE When the length of cables connecting this product to the bridge box or converters is large, you will have measured values substantially lower than the actual value by the amount of voltage drop of bridge source due to line resistance. The error caused by the voltage drop can be corrected by using the following table listing bridge voltage drop factors:

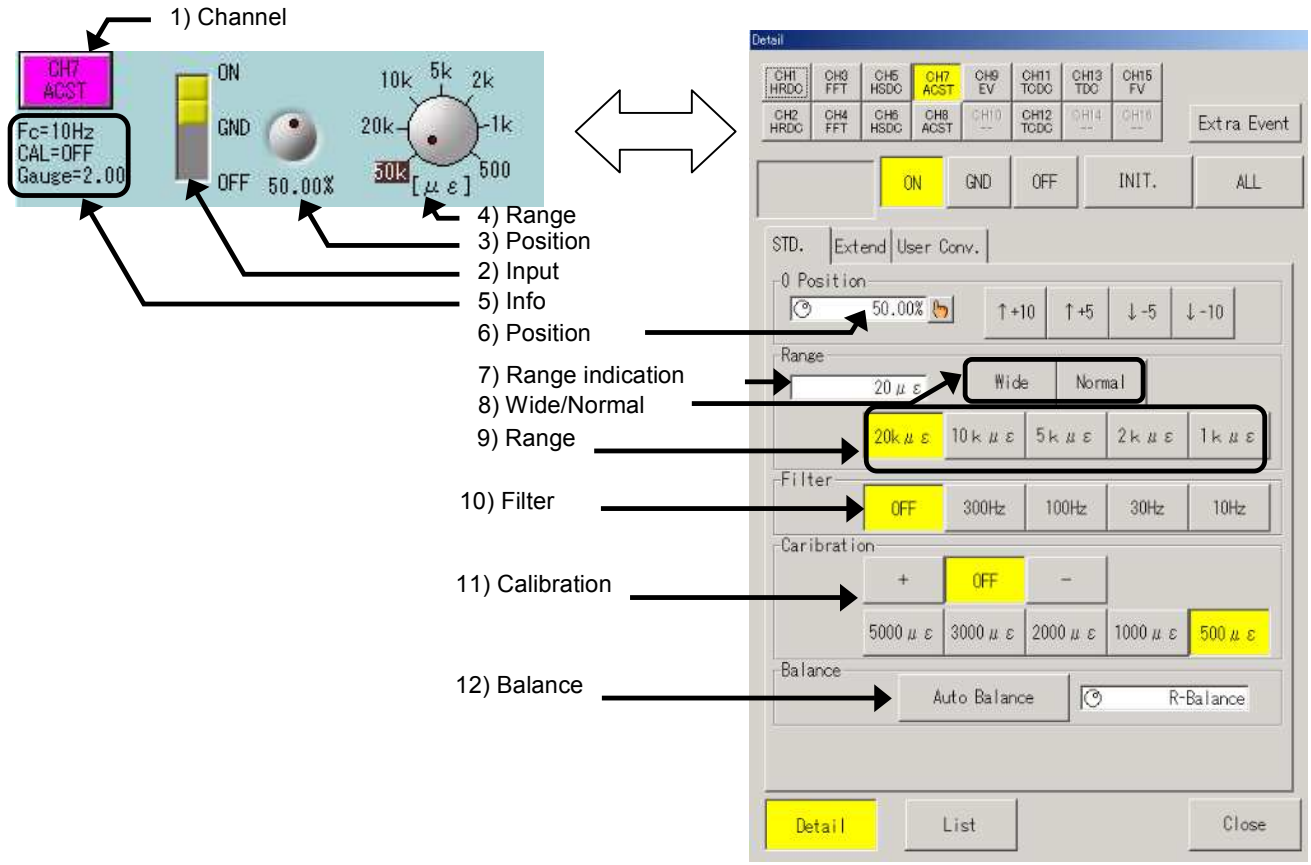
bridge voltage drop factors (approximate in %):

Bridge resistance (Ω)	length of cable between this product and bridge box (wire type: AWG20, at +20°C)			
	20 m	50 m	100 m	200 m
120	- 1.2	- 3.0	- 5.8	- 11.0
350	- 0.4	- 1.1	- 2.1	- 4.1
500	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 1.5	- 2.9
1000	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.7	- 1.5

NOTE The sample speed must be set at 10μs step otherwise the signal waveform can not be obtained correctly. (Example: 5μs or 11μs, etc. makes the waveform distort.)

1.4.2. How to Set 2CH AC Strain Amp Unit (ACST, Model AP11-104)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic Screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Details Screen that appears when a channel key is pressed.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion. Pressing this key displays the Amp Details Screen.

2) Basics - Input
Input mode can be selected. Pressing this key permits switching among ON, GND, and OFF.

3) Basics - Position
This button is used to set the zero position. Pressing this key changes the key appearance. The setup can be made with the job dial.

4) Basics - Range

This button is used to set the range. Pressing this key changes the key appearance, and then the setup can be made with the jog dial. The displayed contents are the same as those in Voltage Measurement Mode. That is, the contents are different from those for Vibration Measurement Mode.

5) Basics - Information indication

This portion indicates settings that are unable to be set on this screen. When changing the settings, make the settings in the Amp Details Screen.
Fc: Filter setting
CAL: Calibration setting

6) Zero position setting

The zero position (base line) is set with a button. The zero position means the waveform display position at 0-V input (input short). The base line can be set in 0.05 steps in reference to 100% as the full scale. The position change is available through the setup of Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range. For more information, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

7) Details - Range indication

Current range values are included in the screen. When a setup is changed in the "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range", corresponding value at full scale is displayed with# sign.Refer to "the Chapter 4 Physical Unit Conversion" for more details of "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range.".

8) Details - Wide/Normal

Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range can be made with a single touch.

Wide: Entire measuring range is displayed.
Normal: Half of the measuring range is displayed (Default).

For information about Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

9) Details - Range

Range can be directly set.

TIPS When the range is set, the waveform display range is set to the default (default corresponding to the set range).

10) Details - Filter

Value for the low-pass filter can be set.

11) Details - Calibration

Calibration is made using the positive or negative symbols after setting a calibration value. Positive is tension and negative is compression. The calibration should be set to OFF before executing measurement.

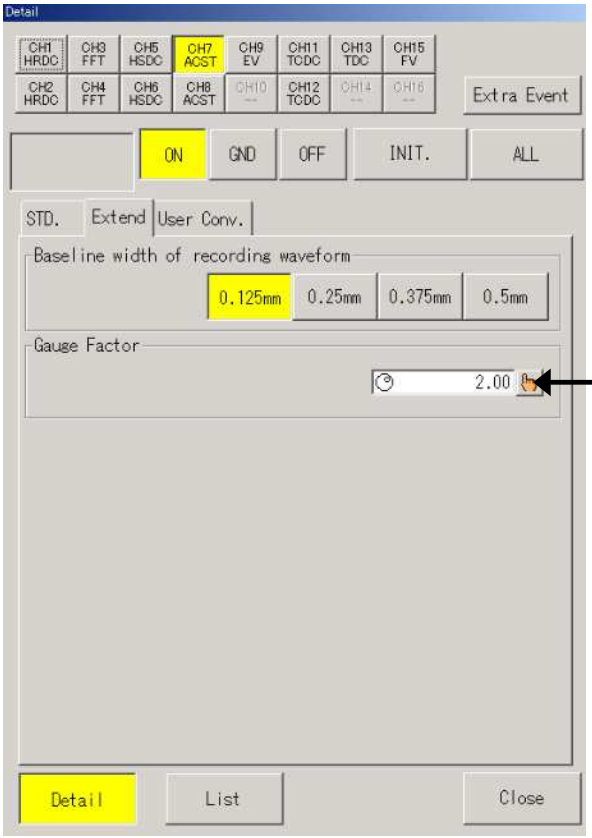
12) Details - Balance

Pressing the Auto Balance key automatically performs C and R balances, thereby canceling the initial imbalance (offset). If the adjustment cannot be made correctly, the R-balance can be adjusted by turning the jog dial after pressing the R-Balance key.

1.4.3. Gauge Factor Setup

When the input mode is strain, the gauge factor can be set based on the strain gauge being used. Setting the gauge factor outputs the measurement value with corrections. The corrections are effective on digital value indication and trigger level. Press the Gauge Factor key in the Expansion tab in the Amp Details screen to set the gauge factor with the jog dial. Alternatively, press the Window key to set the gauge factor through the value entry window.

Setup range	1.50 to 2.50
Resolution	0.01
Default	2.00



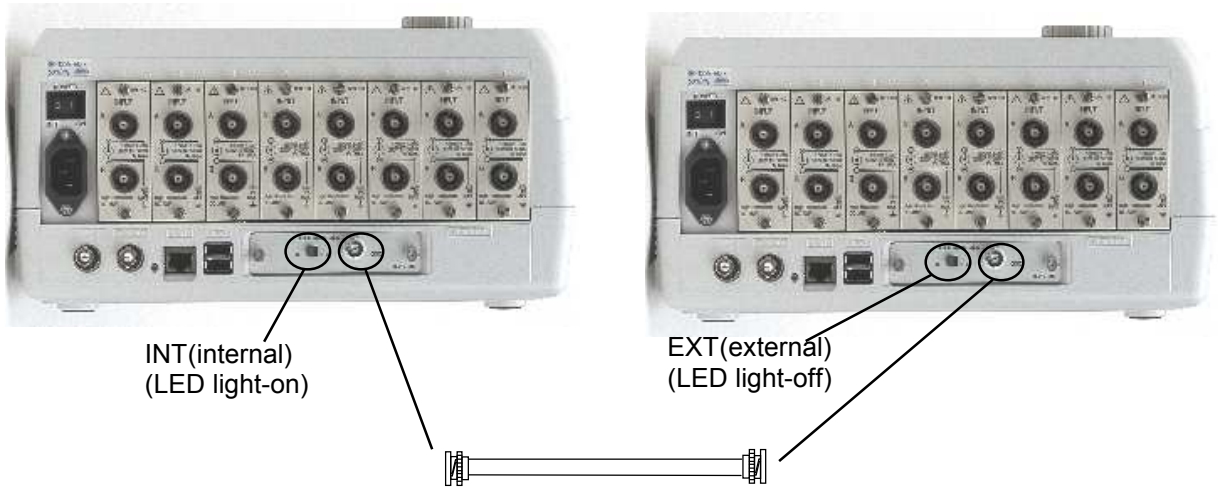
Gauge Factor

1.4.4. Synchronization between AC bridge electrical source units (RA23-116)

When you use multiples of this product in parallel, you should synchronize the operation of their AC bridge electrical source units.

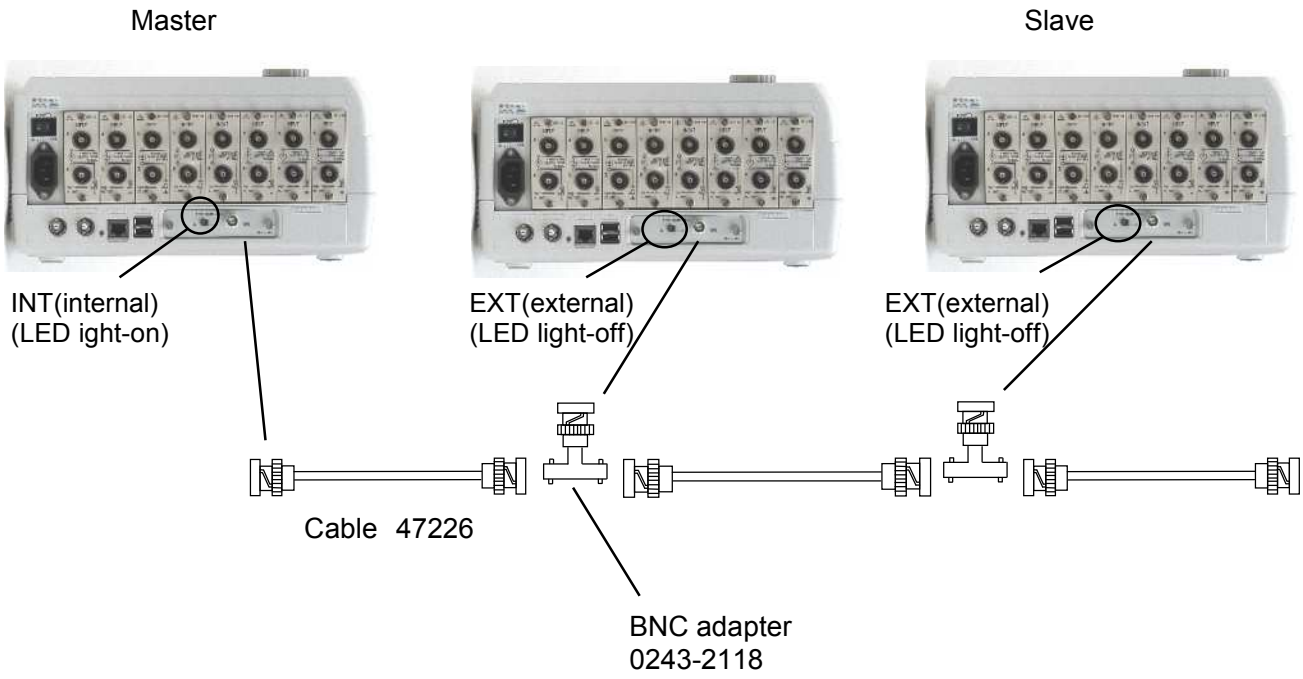
Define one(1) of the electrical source units as a master unit for the whole system. Switch the OSC switch of the master AC bridge electrical source unit to INT position. Switch OSC switches of all the other AC bridge electrical source units (i.e., slave units) to EXT position.

■ Synchronization of two(2) AC bridge electrical source units



Output cable(47226)

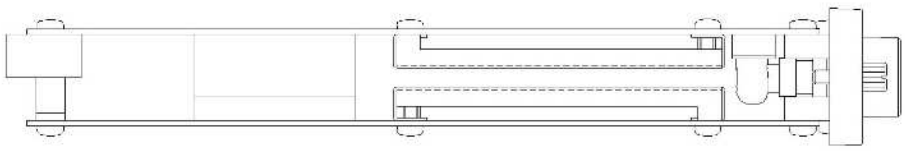
■ Synchronization of more than two(2) AC bridge electrical sourc e units……BNC adapters (0243-2118) will be needed when you synchronize more than 2 source units.

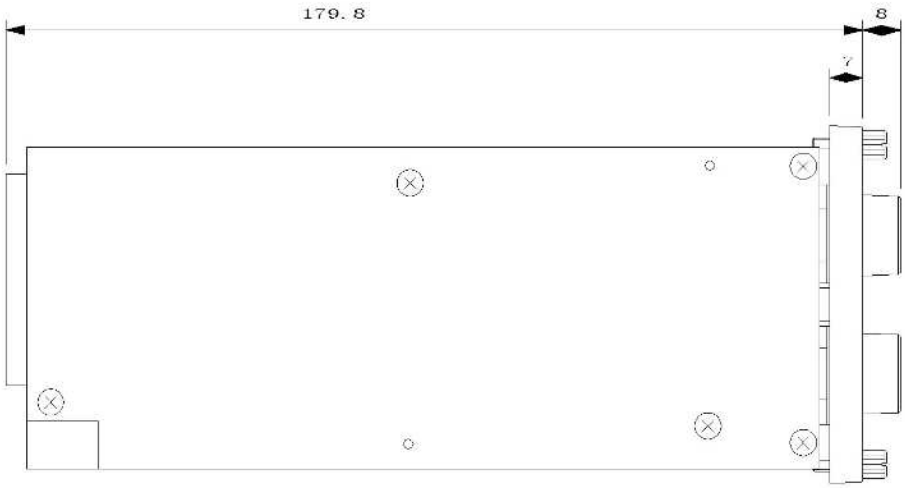


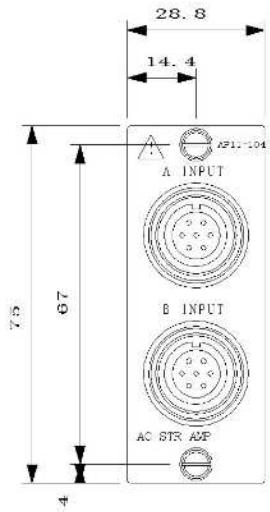
1.4.5. Specifications of 2CH AC Strain Amp Unit (ACST, Model AP11-104)

Number of channels	2 channels(CHs)/unit	
Input mode	balanced input (Each channel is insulated to each other and also from cabinet in the unit.)	
Applied strain gauge resistance	120Ω - 1 kΩ	
Gauge factor	2.0	
Bridge electrical source	sine wave, 2 Vrms, 5 kH ***The bridge electrical source unit is a separate unit called AC bridge electrical source unit(RA11-109). Customers can in advance specify the units installed in the RA1000 series at the time of delivery as an option.***	
Auto Balance	Time required	within 1 sec./channel
	Accuracy in residual voltage	within ±0.5%-FS
Adjustable range of balancing	resistance component: within ±2%(10000x10^{-6} of strain) capacitance component: within 2000 pF	
Voltage sensitivity	at least the amount of FS(full scale) for the strain of 500x10^{-6}	
Measurement range	1k, 2k, 5k, 10k, 20k (10-6 of strain	
Permissible common mode input voltage(CMV)	300 VAC	
Calibration (internal calibrator)	(500, 1k, 2k, 5k, 10k, 20k (10-6 of strain Accuracy: within (0.5 %-FS	
Frequency characteristics	within the range of +1 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of DC - 2 kHz	
Linearity	within ±0.2%-FS	
Low pass filter	two-pole Butterworth type: 10Hz, 30Hz, 100Hz, 300Hz and OFF attenuation characteristics: -12 dB/oct.	
Temperature stability characteristics	zero point: within ±0.05%-FS/°C range: within (0.05%-FS/°C	
A/D conversion characteristics	resolution	16 bits
	conversion time	10 µs max.
	conversion method	serial comparison method
Input connector	NDIS strain input connector	
Withstand voltage	1 kV AC for one minute between input terminal and ground, and between channels.	
S/N ratio	-46 dB or greater (when set at Wide Range)	
Mass	about 285 g	

1.4.6. External drawings of 2CH AC Strain Amp Unit (ACST, Model AP11-104)



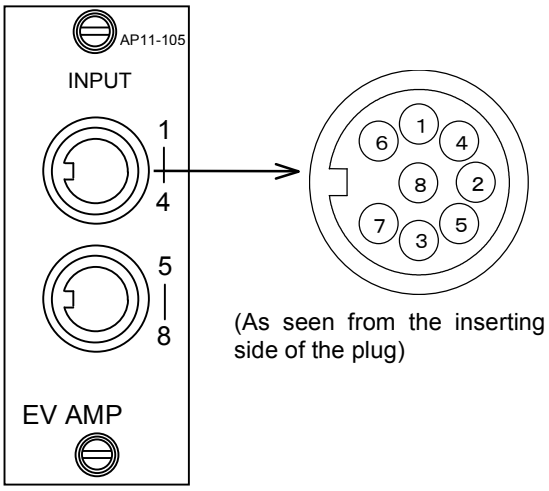




1.5. Event Amp Unit (EV, Model AP11-105)

Event Amp Unit provide status judgment information, such as that of voltage levels (H-level and L-level) and of electric contacts (open and short). One unit can have connections of up to eight(8) inputs and all inputs have a common ground.

1.5.1. Connection with input signals



(As seen from the inserting side of the plug)

Connector 1 - 4

Pin No	Signal assignment
1	ch 1 input
2	ch 2 input
3	ch 3 input
4	ch 4 input
5	ground
6	+15 V output
7	not connected
8	not connected

Connector 5 - 8

Pin No	Signal assignment
1	ch 5 input
2	ch 6 input
3	ch 7 input
4	ch 8 input
5	ground
6	+15 V output
7	not connected
8	not connected

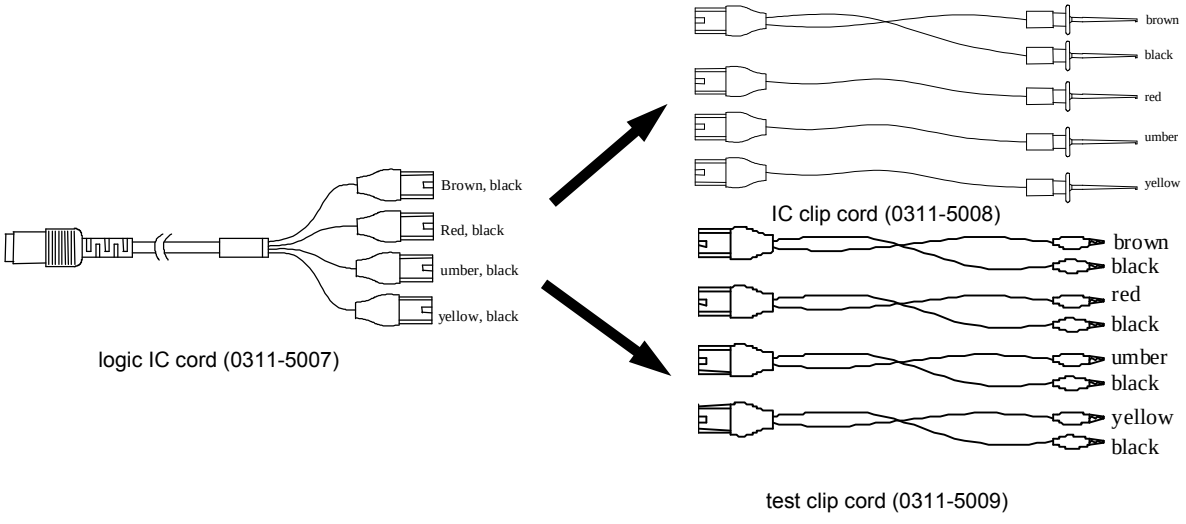
■ Input signals

Voltage input	range of input voltage	0 - +24 V
	detection levels	H-level: more than 2.5Vapproximately L-level: less than 0.5 V approximately
	input current	no more than 1 ΩA
Contact input	detection levels	open: no less than 2 kΩ short: no more than 250 Ω
	load current	2 mA (MAX)

CAUTION Be careful that the input impedance will decrease up to 50 kΩ approximately if the input voltage exceeds the specified range of input voltage, when you apply voltages at the input.

■ Logic IC probes

The logic IC probes comprise a logic IC cord, an IC clip cord and a test clip cord. Connection with the logic IC cord should be made so that both connecting and connected lines have the same color.



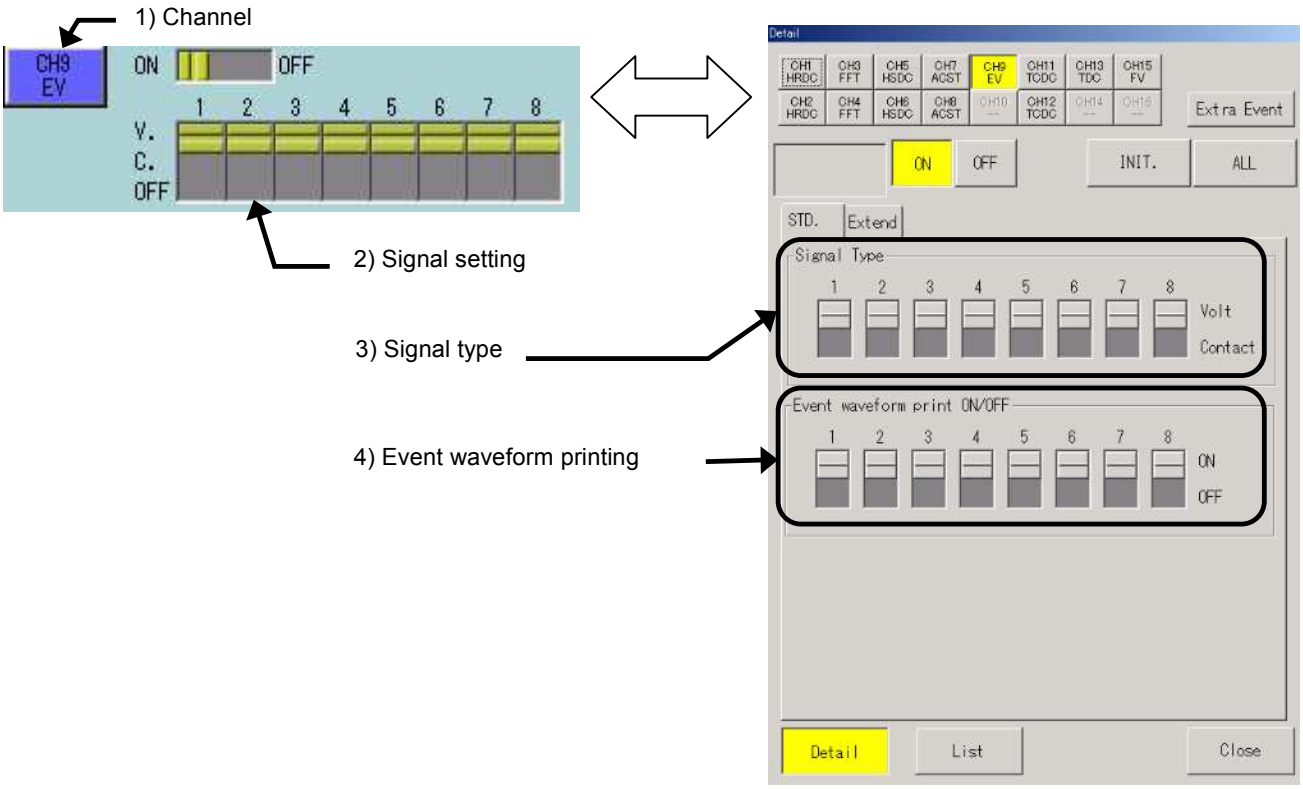
(continued from the previous page)

channel numbers within event amplifier unit		logic IC cord	IC clip cord	test clip cord
1	5	brown, black	brown, black	brown, black
2	6	red, black	red	red, black
3	7	umber, black	umber	umber, black
4	8	yellow, black	yellow	yellow, black

1.5.2. How to Set Event Amp Unit (EV, Model AP11-105)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Details screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.

The following shows the contents of the EV Amp.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion. Pressing this button displays the Amp Details screen.

2) Basics - Signal
This is used to set the signal type and event waveform printing. Three levels are set: V (Voltage), C (Contact) and off (waveform printing OFF). Touching this portion switches to V, C and OFF in this order by each signal for eight signals..

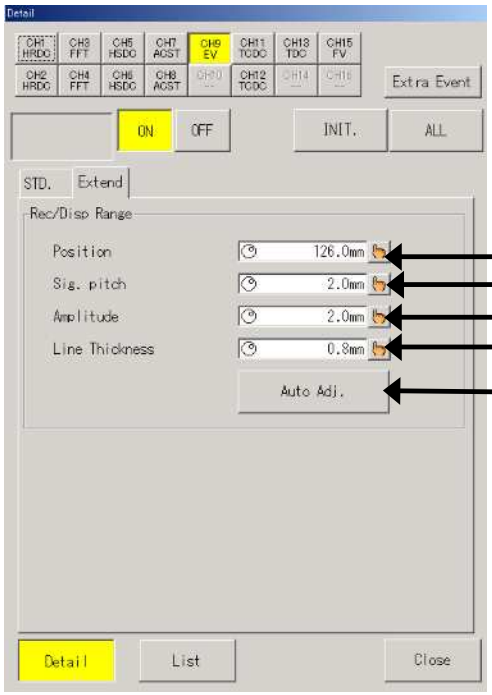
3) Details - Signal type
This is used to set the 8 signals each. Touching this portion switches the signals to Volt and Contact in order.

4) Details - Event waveform printing
This is used to switch the event waveform printing to ON/OFF by each signal for eight signals. Touching this portion switches the signals to ON and OFF.

1.5.3. Adjustment of event waveform

This section covers adjustment of the event waveform in the Expansion tab in the Amp Details screen. In the adjustment of the event waveform, settings for monitor display, waveform printing point, pitch between signals, signal amplitude and base line width can be changed.
The waveform can be adjusted to have good visibility to the measuring condition.

The setting is available with the jog dial while pressing a jog button for Printing Position, Pitch between Signals, Signal Amplitude or Base Line Width in the Expansion tab in the Amp Details screen or through the value entry window while pressing the Window button. Touching the Auto adjust button automatically makes adjustment so that the event waveform printing is exactly positioned on the grid.



1) Printing Portion
2) Pitch between Signals
3) Signal Amplitude
4) Base Line Width
5) Auto Adjust

1) Printing portion
This value specifies the waveform position of signal 8.
The signals 1 to 8 are positioned above in the interval specified in Pitch between signals.

2) Pitch between signals
This value specifies the interval between the waveform positions of all eight signals.

3) Signal amplitude
This value specifies the length of the waveform amplitude (under the variation between H and L points).

4) Base line width
This value specifies the waveform width at the H point.

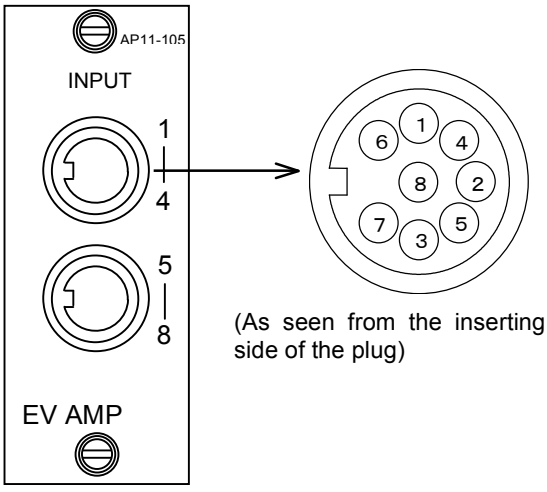
5) The event waveform printing point is automatically adjusted so as to be exactly positioned on the grid.

NOTE Extremely high setting values for Printing Portion and Pitch between Signals exceed the effective printing width, which will disable event waveform printing.

1.5.4. Specifications of Event Amp Unit (EV, Model AP11-105)

Number of channels	8 channels(CHs)/unit		
Input mode	logic input (Each channel is insulated to each other; the ground of each channel is connected commonly.)		
Input signals	You can set Volt/Contact separately for each channel input.		
	Voltage input (Volt)	Range of input voltage	0 - +24V
		Detection level	H-level(H):more than 2.5V approx. L-level(L):less than 0.5V approx.
		Input current	no more than 1μA
	Contact input (Contact)	Detection level	short(H):no more than 250Ω open(L):no less than 2kΩ
		Load current	2 mA(max.)
Response time	1μA ***applies when the input level "H" is +5 V or more.***		
Waveform recording	The thick line and the thin line are allocated for recording the logic levels of "H" and "L", respectively. (The "short" status of contact inputs is recorded as the "H" level.) [Judgment of H/L levels] H-level L-level The display position, inter-signal pitch, signal amplitude and baseline width can be changed for up to two(2) units when the full-scale is set 1/1.		
	display position	can be set in the range 0 - 180 mm	
	inter-symbol pitch	can be set in the range 2.5 - 25 mm	
	signal amplitude	can be set in the range 2.0 - 20 mm	
Data recording	Recordings of "1" and "0" are made for logic levels of "H" and "L", respectively.		
X - Y recording	N/A(not applicable)		
Insulation resistance	no less than 100MΩ between input terminal and ground		
Withstand voltage	500 V AC for one minute between input terminal and ground		
Mass	about 100 g		

■ Round DIN connector 8P XT2B-0800 (conforms to DIN45326)



(As seen from the inserting side of the plug)

Connector 1 - 4

Pin No	Signal assignment
1	ch 1 input
2	ch 2 input
3	ch 3 input
4	ch 4 input
5	ground
6	+15 V output
7	not connected
8	not connected

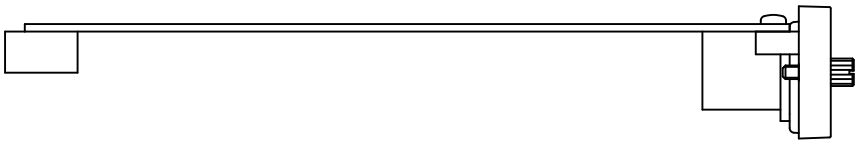
Connector 5 - 8

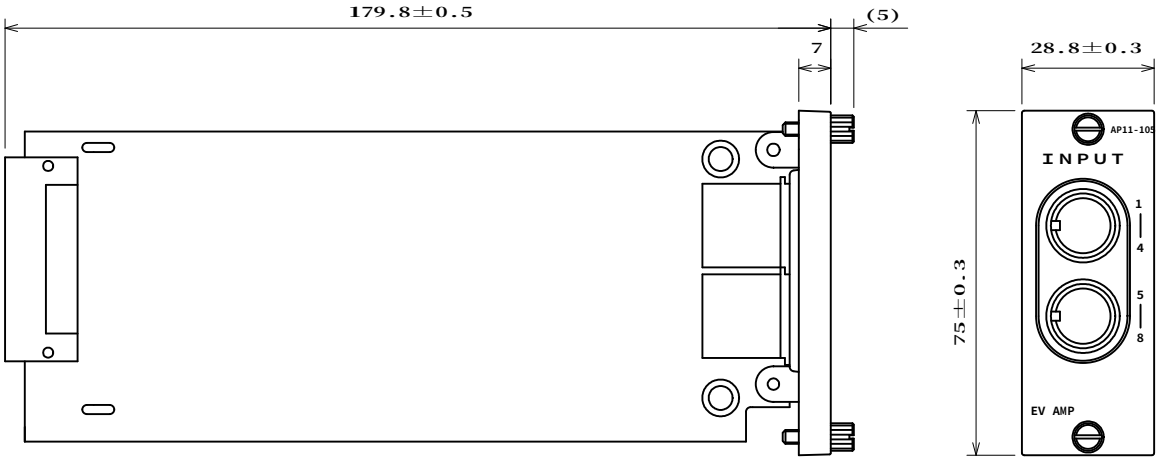
Pin No	Signal assignment
1	ch 5 input
2	ch 6 input
3	ch 7 input
4	ch 8 input
5	ground
6	+15 V output
7	not connected
8	not connected

<Logic IC probes-----accessory to Event Amp Unit>

<table>
<tr><td>Use</td><td>Logic IC probes are used for connection of the event amplifier unit with electronic circuits or sequence circuits for measurement of digital signals and/or relay contact signals.
<table>
<tr><th>wire color</th><th colspan="2">corresponding input channels</th></tr>
<tr><td>brown</td><td>ch.1</td><td>ch.5</td></tr>
<tr><td>red</td><td>ch.2</td><td>ch.6</td></tr>
<tr><td>umber</td><td>3ch</td><td>ch.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>yellow</td><td>4ch</td><td>ch.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>black</td><td>ground</td><td>ground</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">Composition</td><td>logic IC cord (0311-5007)</td><td>one(1), 1.5 m long</td></tr>
<tr><td>IC clip cord (0311-5008)</td><td>four(4)/sack, 15 cm long</td></tr>
<tr><td>test clip cord (0311-5009)</td><td>four(4)/sack, 15 cm long</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">The above comprises one(1) set of probe; two(2) sets are attached to each unit.</td></tr>
</table>

1.5.5. External drawings of Event Amp Unit (EV, Model AP11-105)





1.6. 2CH TC/DC Amp Unit (TCDC, Model AP11-106)

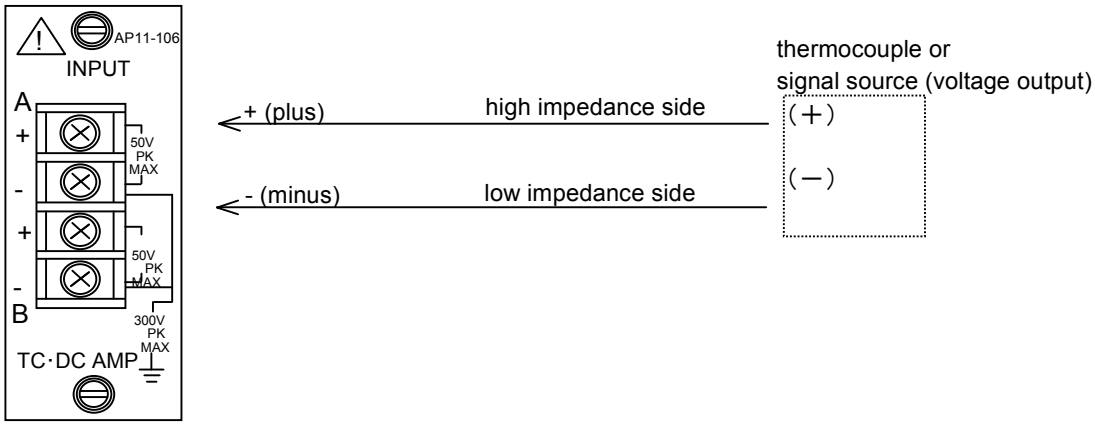
2CH TC/DC Amp Unit are used to make temperature measurement by directly connecting thermocouples (R, T, J, K or W) to their input terminals. The units can also be used as DC amplifiers. The units incorporate two(2) channels per unit and the two channels are insulated to each other within the unit.

1.6.1.. Connection with input signals

■ Connection instructions

It is very important to correctly connect input circuits to make accurate measurement with low noise level.
Basically, connect input circuits as shown in the following:

Positive + (plus) side of input terminal (red)
high impedance side of thermocouple or signal source (i.e., H-side: hot side)
Negative –(minus) side of input terminal (gray)
low impedance side of thermocouple or signal source (i.e., L-side: low side)



NOTE

- Do not use unnecessarily long cables for input connection.
- Use shielded cables for input connection to avoid electrostatic noise.
- Twist the positive(+) and negative(-) lines of the input cable to avoid magnetic noise.
- Please keep the signal source impedance as low as possible, i.e., less than 100 ohms.

The lower the signal source impedance, the higher the quality of measurement records that you can get.

■ Notes and tips on the use of (TC/DC) Amp Unit:

Temperature/voltage (TC/DC) Amp Unit can also be used as DC Amp.
The following describes some notes and tips on the use of TC/DC Amp units as temperature amplifiers and as DC amplifiers:

- **Use of TC/DC Amp Unit as temperature amplifiers**

CAUTION

Directly connect the original raw wire or the compensation conductor of a thermocouple to the input terminal of the unit. Instead, you may use a crimping terminal (4 mm in diameter) with low heat capacity at the unit input terminal.
Connect a thermocouple to the input terminal particularly paying attention to the correctness of its polarity. If wrong connection in polarity is made for a thermocouple at the unit input terminal, the recorded temperature will be lower than the actual temperature.
When a thermocouple is directly connected to the unit input terminal, set an internal temperature compensation with a reference contact.
When a temperature compensation with a reference contact is set externally, you will also need an external temperature compensation for the reference contact such as a zero-control scheme.

Start your measurement at least 30 minutes after switching the power on, providing sufficient time period of equipment warm-up, so that stable measurement can be made.
Make temperature measurement at least about 10 minutes after thermocouples have been connected.
Accurate measurement cannot be made due to temperature gradient at the terminal section if the input terminal is directly hit by a hot wind or a cold wind. To cope with such a situation, put an enclosure around the input terminal.
When the unit is used as a temperature amplifier, the unit is not suitable to record signals in general (i.e., voltage measurement), since a built-in linearizer is connected to the circuit. In this case, set at “Measure with V”.

- **Use of TC/DC Amp Unit as DC amplifiers**

CAUTION

If you apply, by error, any voltages that are more than the permissible input voltage (±50V in DC or in AC peak value), equipment failures would be induced due to breakdown of internal parts or other reasons. Do not apply input voltages exceeding the permissible voltage.
Input impedance:
The input impedance is approximately ten(10) MΩ at the ranges 100mV - 2V-FS in the voltage input mode (approximately one (1)MΩ at the ranges 5 - 50V-FS). However, note that the input impedance will be lowered to approximately 5 or 6 kΩ at minimum, when the input voltage exceeds ±6 V (in DC or in AC peak value).

- **Common notes and tips:**

NOTE

Use the unit by confirming the permissible common mode input voltages(CMV) to be no more than ±300 V (in DC or in AC peak value).
Use such cables that have insulation sheath with no less than 2kV of withstand voltages.
Do not apply voltages exceeding the permissible common mode input voltage, since application of such voltages would lead to malfunctions or failures of equipment. Also, note that recorded waveforms may involve noise components due to degradation of common mode rejection ratio(CMRR), when noise-like impulsive common mode voltages are applied.
The sample speed must be set at 10μs step otherwise the signal waveform can not be obtained correctly. Example : 5μs or 11μs, etc. makes the waveform distort.

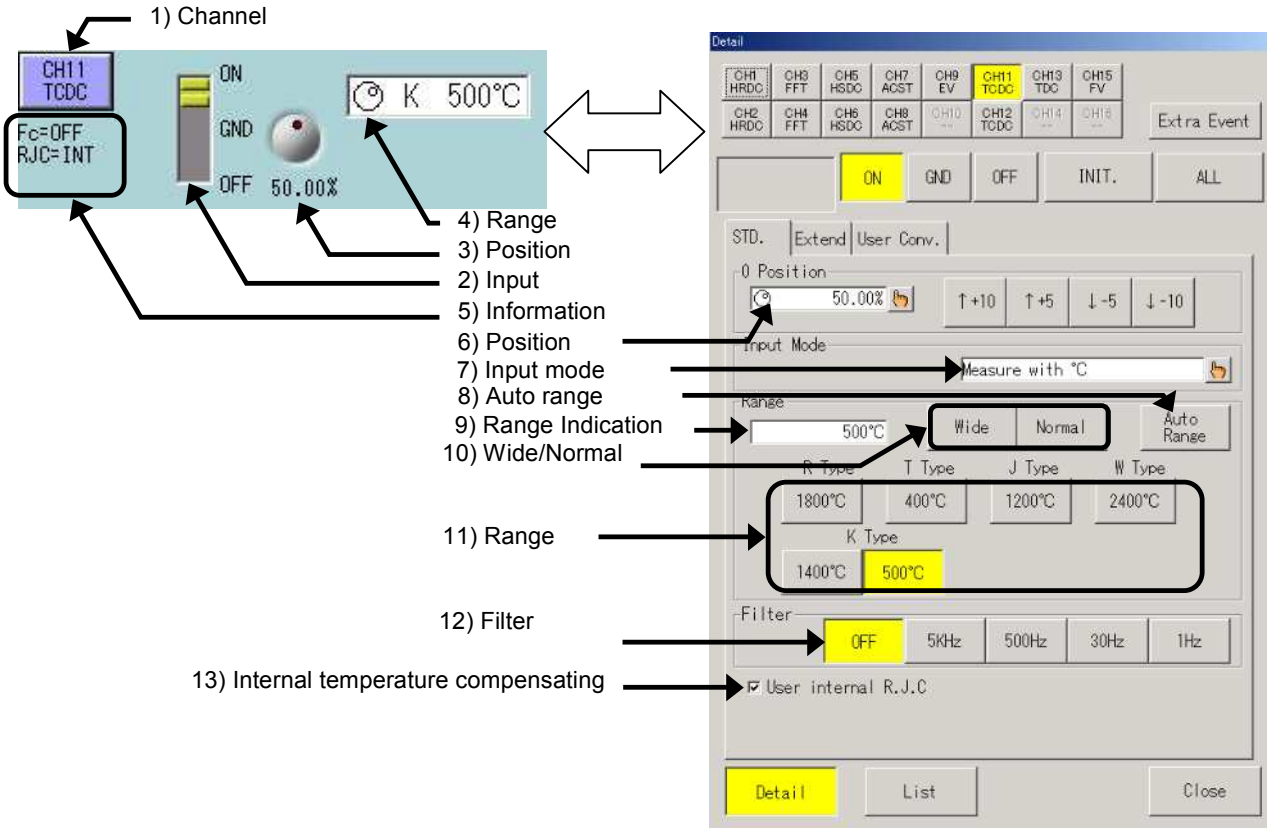
1.6.2. Kinds of thermocouple and the characteristics

	Advantages	Disadvantages
K	Good linearity of electromotive force. Suitable to oxidied atmosphere.	Weak for reducing atmosphere. High electric resistance.
J	Cheaper than K thermocouple. High sensitivity. Nonmagnetic.	Weak for reducing atomosphere. High electric resistance.
T	Cheap and easy to get. Good low temperature characteristics. Suitable to reducing atmosphere.	Maximum operating themperature is low. Heat-conductive error is large.
R	High accuracy. Unevenness and deterioration are little. Good chemical resistance and oxidic resistance. Useable as standard.	No good linearity of electromotive force. Weak for reducing atomosphere. Impossible to measure lower temperature than 0 °C.
W	Suitable to inert-gas and hydrogenj-gas. Good characteristics in high temperature.	Not specified in JIS.

1.6.3. How to Set 2CH TC/DC Amp Unit (TCDC, Model AP11-106)

This section covers operation in the Amp Basic Screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Detailed Screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.

The displayed contents are the same as those in Celsius temperature measurement mode as shown below.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion. Pressing this button displays the Amp Detailed Screen.

2) Basics - Input
Input mode can be selected. Pressing this button permits switching among ON, GND, and OFF.

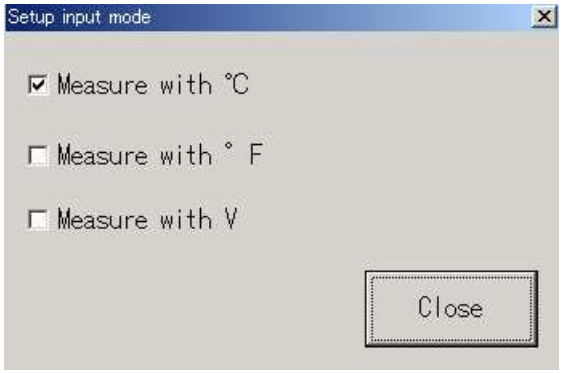
3) Basic - Position
This button is used to set the zero position. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

4) Basic - Range
This button is used to set the range. Pressing the button changes the button appearance, and the setup can be made with the jog dial. The displayed contents are the same as those in the Voltage Measurement mode. That is, the contents are different from those for the Vibration Measurement mode.

5) Basic – Information indication
This portion indicates the settings that are unable to be set on this screen. When changing the settings, make the settings in the Amp Detailed Screen.
Fc: Filter setting
Couple: Input combination setting

6) Details - Position
The zero position (base line) is set wit a button. The zero position means the waveform display position at 0-V input (input short). The base line can be set in 0.05 steps in reference to 100% as the full scale.
The position change is available through the setup of Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display Range. For more information, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

7) Details – Input mode
This button is used to set the measurement mode of input signal. The change of range contents can be made to set input mode. When the voltage measurement is set, the temperature compensation setting will be invalid.



8) Details – Auto range
This button is automatically set the range adjustment corresponding to input signal.

9) Details – Range indication
Current range values are included in the screen. When a setup is changed in the "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range", corresponding value at full scale is displayed with# sign.Refer to "the Chapter 4 Physical Unit Conversion" for more details of "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range.".

10) Details – Wide/Normal
Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display range can be made with a single touch.
Wide: Entire measuring range is displayed.
Normal: Half of measuring range is displayed (Default).
For more information about Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display Range, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display range.

11) Details - Range
The range can be directly set.
The change of range contents can be made to set input mode.

TIPS When the range is set, the waveform display range is set to the default (default corresponding to the set range).

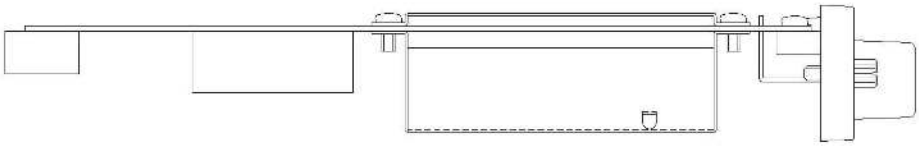
12) Details - Filter
Value for the low-pass filter can be set.

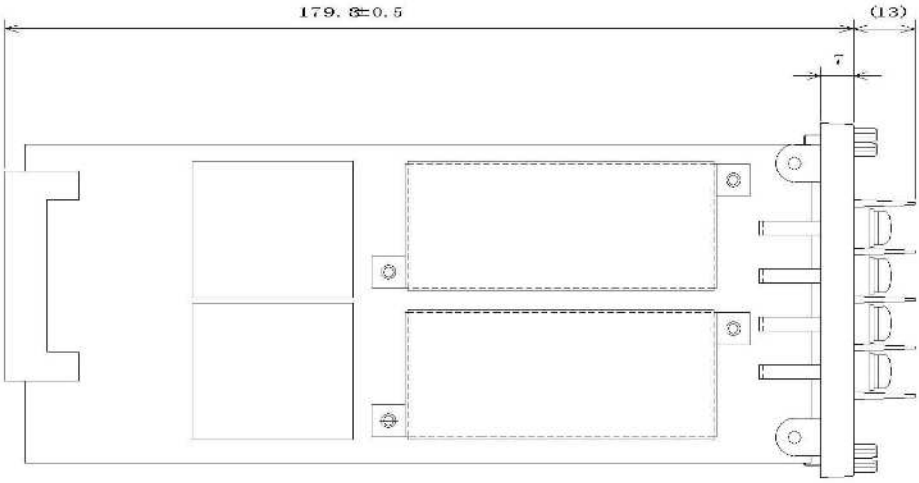
13) Details – Internal temperature compensation
The reference contact temperature compensation is made internally or externally. When the thermocouple is directly connected, tick this box (default). If using a zero-temperature compensating device, do not tick this box. This setting is only valid when the input mode is in temperature measurement.

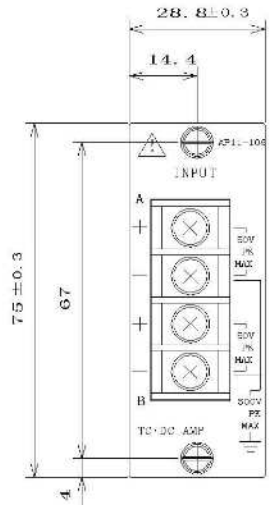
1.6.4. Specifications of 2CH TC/DC Amp Unit (TCDC, Model AP11-106)

<table>
<tr><td>Number of channels</td><td>2 channels(CHs)/unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input mode</td><td>unbalanced input (Each channel in the unit is insulated to each other and also from cabinet.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input coupling modes</td><td>DC coupling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Applicable thermocouples</td><td>R, T, J, K and W</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurement range</td><td>Use of units as thermocouple amplifiers:
range of temperature measurement
<table>
<tr><th>range</th><th>display in Celsius</th></tr>
<tr><td>R1800</td><td>1760°C (0 - 1760°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>T400</td><td>400°C (-200 - 400°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>J1200</td><td>1100°C (-200 - 1100°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>K500</td><td>500°C (-200 - 500°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>K1400</td><td>1370°C (-200 - 1370°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>W2400</td><td>2300°C (0 - 2300°C)</td></tr>
</table>
Equipped with fine adjustment capabilities in individual ranges
Use of units as DC amplifiers
100mV-FS, 200mV-FS, 500mV-FS
1V-FS, 2V-FS, 5V-FS, 10V-FS, 20V-FS, 50V-FS
Equipped with fine adjustment capabilities in individual ranges</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>For the use of units as thermocouple amplifiers: within ±0.5%-FS
For the use of units as DC amplifiers:
within ±0.3%-FS of range accuracy and within ±0.1%-FS of linearity</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reference contact point</td><td>switch able between internal and external compensation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Compensation accuracy for reference contact point</td><td>within (2(C of accuracy (when temperature balance is maintained at input terminal section)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Offset accuracy</td><td>For the use of units as DC amplifiers: within (0.3%-FS
□ at 23(C of environment temperature of mainframe operation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input impedance</td><td>no less than 10 M(□approximately 1M(for the ranges of 5, 10, 20 and 50V-FS for use as DC amplifiers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permissible input voltage</td><td>(50V (in DC or in AC peak value)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permissible common mode input voltage(CMV)</td><td>±300 V (in DC or in AC peak value)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Common mode rejection ratio(CMRR)</td><td>No less than 120 dB for frequencies DC - 60 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frequency characteristics</td><td>within the range of +0.5 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of DC - 40 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low pass filter</td><td>three-pole Bessel type:
1Hz, 30Hz, 500Hz, 5kHz and OFF
attenuation characteristics: -18 dB/oct.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Temperature stability characteristics</td><td>For the use of units as temperature amplifiers:
<table>
<tr><td>range:</td><td>within ±0.04%-FS/°C</td></tr>
</table>
For the use of units as DC amplifiers:
<table>
<tr><td>zero point:</td><td>within ±0.03%-FS/°C</td></tr>
<tr><td>range:</td><td>within ±0.01%-FS/°C</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">A/D conversion characteristics</td><td>resolution</td><td>15 bits</td></tr>
<tr><td>conversion time</td><td>10 μs max.</td></tr>
<tr><td>conversion method</td><td>serial comparison method</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input connector</td><td colspan="2">terminal base: M4</td></tr>
<tr><td>Withstand voltage</td><td colspan="2">1.5 kV AC for one minute between input terminal and ground, and between channels.</td></tr>
<tr><td>S/N ratio</td><td colspan="2">For use of units as DC amplifiers: -52 dB or greater (when set at Wide Range)
For use of units as thermocouple amplifiers: -60 dB or greater (when set at Wide Range, with 5kHz filter)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mass</td><td colspan="2">about 240 g</td></tr>
</table>

1.6.5. External drawings of 2CH TC/DC Amp Unit (TCDC, Model AP11-106)



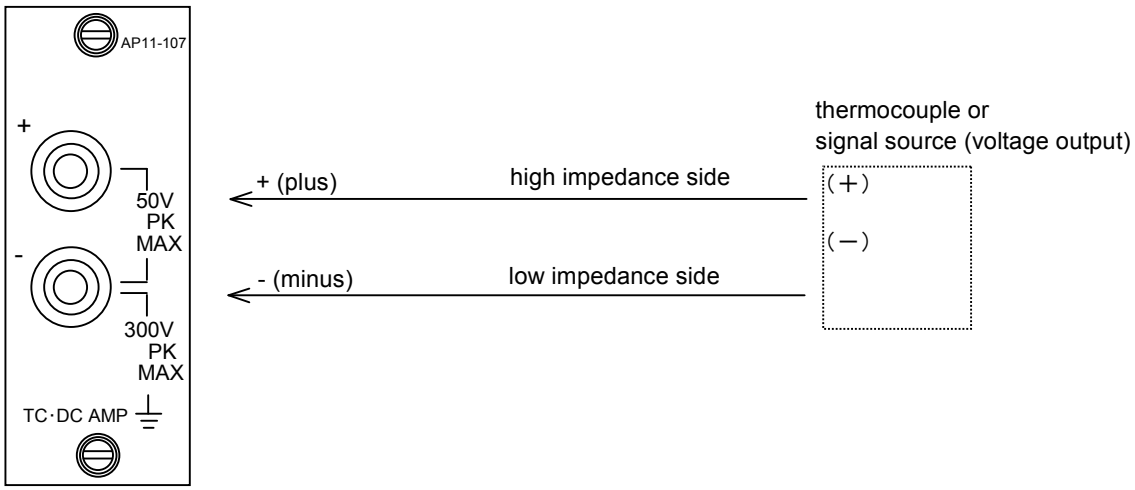




1.7. TC/DC Amp Unit (TDC, Model AP11-107)

TC/DC Amp Unit are used to make temperature measurement by directly connecting thermocouples (R, T, J, K or W) to their input terminals. The units can also be used as high-sensitivity DC amplifiers.

1.7.1. Connection with input signals



NOTE

Do not use unnecessarily long cables for input connection.
Use shielded cables for input connection to avoid electrostatic noise.
Twist the positive(+) and negative(-) lines of the input cable to avoid magnetic noise.
Please keep the signal source impedance as low as possible, i.e., less than 100 ohms. The lower the signal source impedance, the higher the quality of measurement records that you can get.

■ Notes and tips on the use of TC/DC Amp Unit:

Temperature/voltage (TC/DC) Amp Unit can also be used as DC Amp.
The following describes some notes and tips on the use of TC/DC Amp unit as temperature amplifiers and as DC amplifiers:

- **Use of TC/DC Amp Unit as temperature amplifiers:**

CAUTION

Directly connect the original raw wire or the compensation conductor of a thermocouple to the input terminal of the unit. Instead, you may use a crimping terminal (6 mm in diameter) with low heat capacity at the unit input terminal.
Connect a thermocouple to the input terminal particularly paying attention to the correctness of its polarity. If wrong connection in polarity is made for a thermocouple at the unit input terminal, the recorded temperature will be lower than the actual temperature.
When a thermocouple is directly connected to the unit input terminal, set an internal temperature compensation with a reference contact.
When a temperature compensation with a reference contact is set externally, you will also need an external temperature compensation for the reference contact such as a zero-control scheme.
Start your measurement at least 30 minutes after switching the power on, providing sufficient time period of equipment warm-up, so that stable measurement can be made.
Make temperature measurement at least about 10 minutes after thermocouples have been connected.
Accurate measurement cannot be made due to temperature gradient at the terminal section if the input terminal is directly hit by a hot wind or a cold wind. To cope with such a situation, put an enclosure around the input terminal.

When the unit is used as a temperature amplifier, the unit is not suitable to record signals in general (i.e., voltage measurement), since a built-in linearizer is connected to the circuit. In this case, set at “Measure with V”

- **Use of TC/DC Amp unit as DC amplifiers:**

CAUTION

If you apply, by error, any voltages that are more than the permissible input voltage (±50V in DC or in AC peak value), equipment failures would be induced due to breakdown of internal parts or other reasons. Do not apply input voltages exceeding the permissible voltage.

Input impedance

The input impedance is approximately ten(10) MΩ at the ranges 100mV - 2V-FS in the voltage input mode (approximately one (1)MΩ at the ranges 5 - 50V-FS). However, note that the input impedance will be lowered to approximately 5 or 6 kΩ at minimum, when the input voltage exceeds ±6 V (in DC or in AC peak value).

- **Common notes and tips:**

NOTE

Use the unit by confirming the permissible common mode input voltages(CMV) to be no more than ±300 V (in DC or in AC peak value).

Use such cables that have insulation sheath with no less than 2kV of withstand voltages.

Do not apply voltages exceeding the permissible common mode input voltage, since application of such voltages would lead to malfunctions or failures of equipment. Also, note that recorded waveforms may involve noise components due to degradation of common mode rejection ratio(CMRR), when noise-like impulsive common mode voltages are applied.

NOTE

The sample speed must be set at 10μs step otherwise the signal waveform can not be obtained correctly.
Example : 5μs or 11μs, etc. makes the waveform distort.

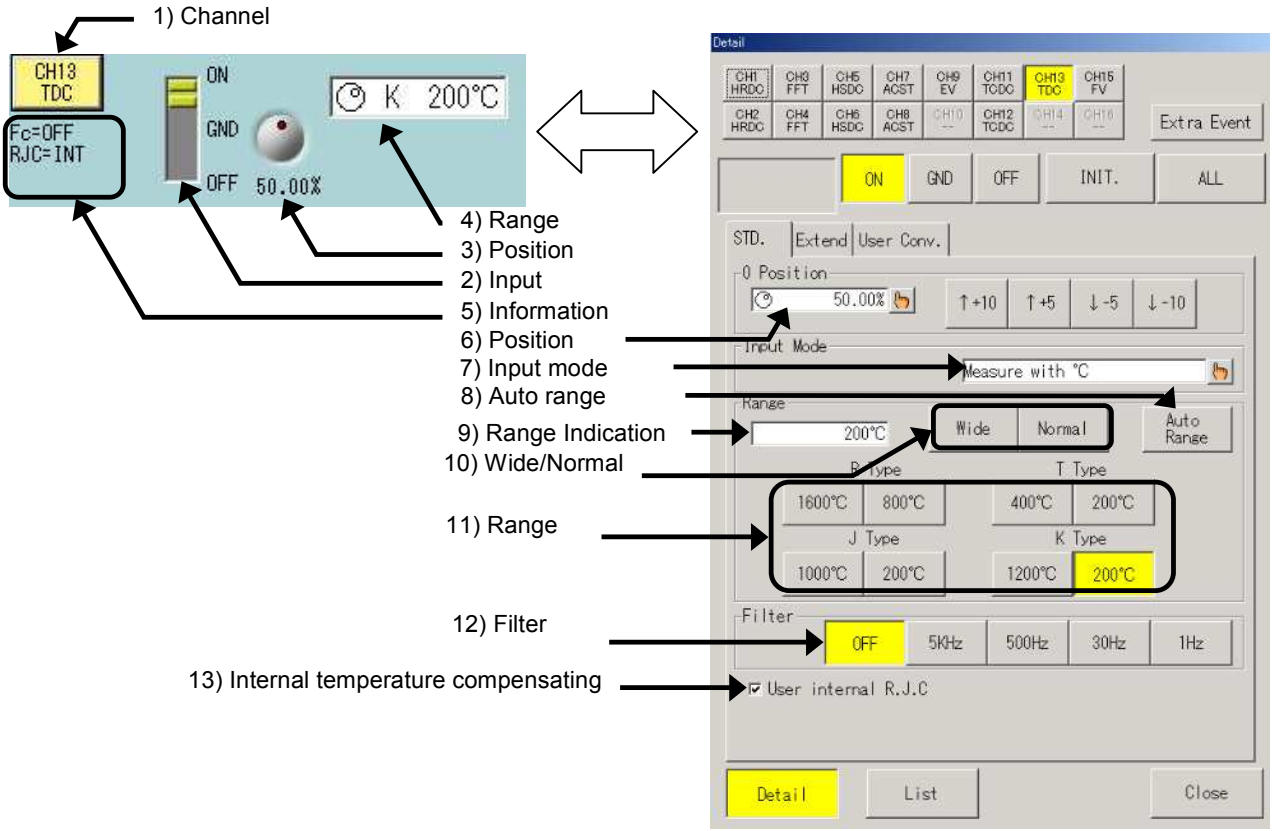
1.7.2. Kinds of thermocouple and the characteristics

	Advantages	Disadvantages
K	Good linearity of electromotive force. Suitable to oxidied atmosphere.	Weak for reducing atmosphere. High electric resistance.
J	Cheaper than K thermocouple. High sensitivity. Nonmagnetic.	Weak for reducing atomosphere. High electric resistance.
T	Cheap and easy to get. Good low temperature characteristics. Suitable to reducing atmosphere.	Maximum operating themperature is low. Heat-conductive error is large.
R	High accuracy. Unevenness and deterioration are little. Good chemical resistance and oxidic resistance. Useable as standard.	No good linearity of electromotive force. Weak for reducing atomosphere. Impossible to measure lower temperature than 0 °C.

1.7.3. How to Set TC/DC Amp Unit (TDC, Model AP11-107)

This section covers operation in the Amp Basic Screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Detailed Screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.

The displayed contents are the same as those in Celsius temperature measurement mode as shown below.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion. Pressing this button displays the Amp Detailed Screen.

2) Basics - Input
Input mode can be selected. Pressing this button permits switching among ON, GND, and OFF.

3) Basic - Position
This button is used to set the zero position. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

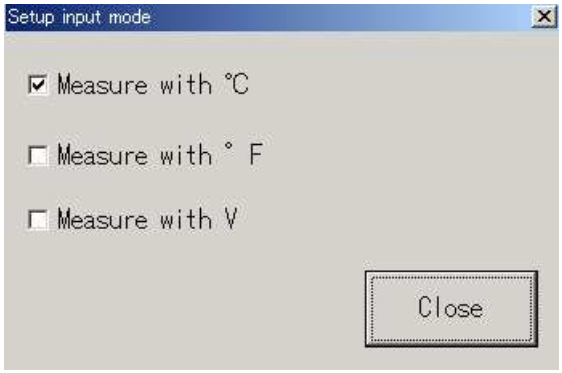
4) Basic - Range
This button is used to set the range. Pressing the button changes the button appearance, and the setup can be made with the jog dial. The displayed contents are the same as those in the Voltage Measurement mode. That is, the contents are different from those for the Vibration Measurement mode.

5) Basic – Information indication
This portion indicates the settings that are unable to be set on this screen. When changing the settings, make the settings in the Amp Detailed Screen.

Fc: Filter setting
Couple: Input combination setting

6) Details - Position
The zero position (base line) is set wit a button. The zero position means the waveform display position at 0-V input (input short). The base line can be set in 0.05 steps in reference to 100% as the full scale.
The position change is available through the setup of Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display Range. For more information, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

7) Details – Input mode
This button is used to set the measurement mode of input signal. The change of range contents can be made to set input mode. When the voltage measurement is set, the temperature compensation setting will be invalid.



8) Details – Auto range
This button is automatically set the range adjustment corresponding to input signal.

9) Details – Range indication
Current range values are included in the screen. When a setup is changed in the "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range", corresponding value at full scale is displayed with# sign.Refer to "the Chapter 4 Physical Unit Conversion" for more details of "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range.".

10) Details – Wide/Normal
Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display range can be made with a single touch.
Wide: Entire measuring range is displayed.
Normal: Half of measuring range is displayed (Default).
For more information about Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display Range, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display range.

11) Details - Range
The range can be directly set.
The change of range contents can be made to set input mode.

TIPS When the range is set, the waveform display range is set to the default (default corresponding to the set range).

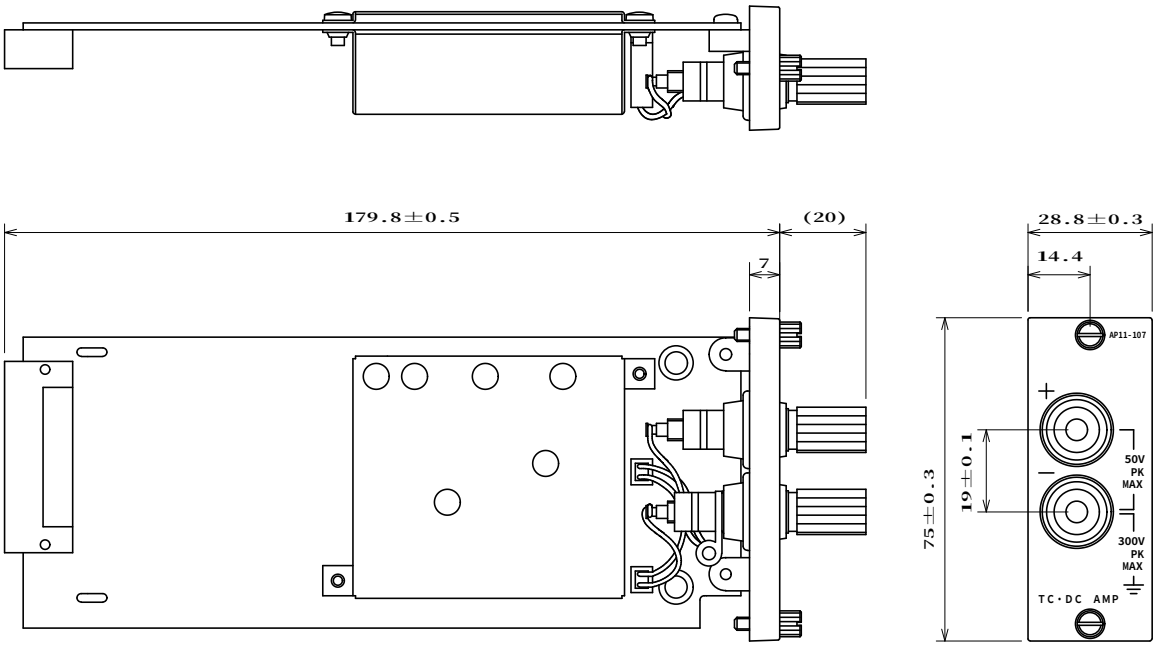
12) Details - Filter
Value for the low-pass filter can be set.

13) Details – Internal temperature compensation
The reference contact temperature compensation is made internally or externally. When the thermocouple is directly connected, tick this box (default). If using a zero-temperature compensating device, do not tick this box. This setting is only valid when the input mode is in temperature measurement.

1.7.4. Specifications of TC/DC Amp Unit (TDC, Model AP11-107)

<table>
<tr><td>Number of channels</td><td>1 channel(CH)/unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input mode</td><td>unbalanced input (The channel in the unit is insulated from cabinet.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input coupling mode</td><td>DC coupling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Applicable thermocouples</td><td>R, T, J and K</td></tr>
<tr><td>Measurement range</td><td>Use of units as thermocouple amplifiers:
range of temperature measurement
<table>
<tr><th>range</th><th>display in Celsius</th></tr>
<tr><td>R800</td><td>800°C (0 - 800°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>R1600</td><td>1600°C (0 - 1600°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>T200</td><td>200°C (-200 - 200°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>T400</td><td>400°C (-200 - 400°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>J200</td><td>200°C (-200 - 200°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>J1000</td><td>1000°C (-200 - 1000°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>K200</td><td>200°C (-200 - 200°C)</td></tr>
<tr><td>K1200</td><td>1200°C (-200 - 1200°C)</td></tr>
</table>
Equipped with fine adjustment capabilities in individual ranges
Use of units as DC amplifiers
10mV-FS, 20mV-FS, 50mV-FS, 100mV-FS, 200mV-FS, 500mV-FS
1V-FS, 2V-FS, 5V-FS, 10V-FS, 20V-FS, 50V-FS
Equipped with fine adjustment capabilities in individual ranges</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>For the use of units as thermocouple amplifiers: within (0.5%-FS of range accuracy
within (1%-FS of range accuracy of -200 - 0(C for 200(C -FS range
For the use of units as DC amplifiers:
within (0.5%-FS of range accuracy and within (0.1%-FS of linearity</td></tr>
<tr><td>Frequency characteristics</td><td>within the range of +0.5 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of DC - 40 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reference contact point</td><td>switch able between internal and external compensation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Offset accuracy</td><td>For the use of units as DC amplifiers: within (0.3%-FS
* at 23(C of environment temperature of mainframe operation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input impedance</td><td>no less than 10 MΩ
* approximately 1MΩ for the ranges of 5, 10, 20 and 50V-FS for use as DC amplifiers</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permissible input voltage</td><td>(50V (in DC or in AC peak value)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permissible common mode input voltage(CMV)</td><td>(300 V (in DC or in AC peak value)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Common mode rejection ratio(CMRR)</td><td>No less than 120 dB with shorted input for 60 Hz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Compensation accuracy for reference contact point</td><td>within (2(C of accuracy (when temperature balance is maintained at input terminal section)
within (1(C at 20(C when temperature balance is maintained at input terminal section</td></tr>
<tr><td>Low pass filter</td><td>three-pole Bessel type: 1Hz, 30Hz, 500Hz, 5kHz and OFF
attenuation characteristics: -18 dB/oct.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Temperature stability characteristics</td><td>For the ranges of 800°C for R-type and of 200°C for K, T and J types of thermocouples:
<table>
<tr><td>range</td><td>within ±0.04%-FS /°C</td></tr>
</table>
For 10mV- FS range for DC amplifiers:
<table>
<tr><td>zero point</td><td>±0.03%-FS /°C</td></tr>
<tr><td>range</td><td>±0.01%-FS /°C</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">A/D conversion characteristics</td><td>resolution</td><td>14 bits</td></tr>
<tr><td>conversion time</td><td>10 µs max.</td></tr>
<tr><td>conversion method</td><td>serial comparison method</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input connector</td><td colspan="2">conversion method</td></tr>
<tr><td>Withstand voltage</td><td colspan="2">1.5 kV AC for one minute between input terminal and ground</td></tr>
<tr><td>S/N ratio</td><td colspan="2">For use of units as DC amplifiers: -46 dB or greater (when set at Wide Range)
For use of units as thermocouple amplifiers: -60 dB or greater (when set at Wide Range, with 5kHz filter)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mass</td><td colspan="2">about 200 g</td></tr>
</table>

1.7.5.1.7.5. External drawings of TC/DC Amp Unit (TDC, Model AP11-107)



1.8. F/V Converter Unit (FV, Model AP11-108)

F/V converters are used to convert input signal frequencies into analog voltages.

CAUTION

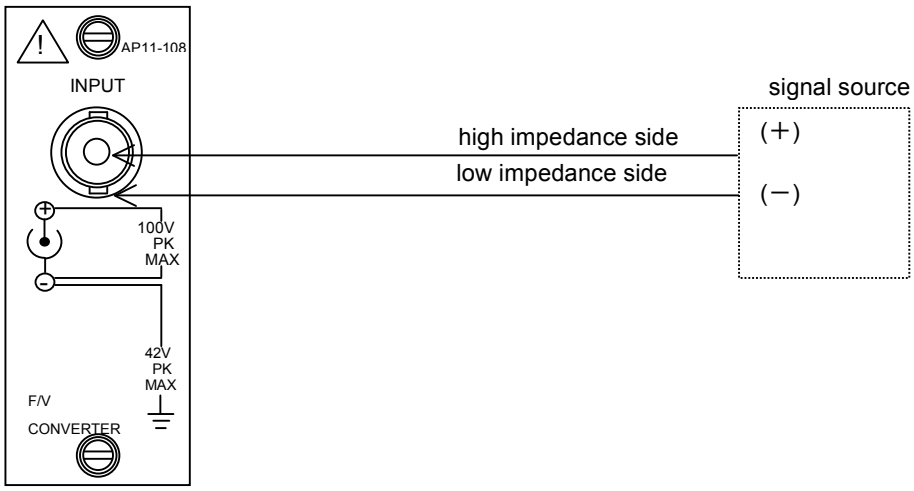
Application of voltages of more than 100V (in DC or in AC peak value) to the input of this type of units will lead to equipment failure. Use F/V converter units always at voltages no less than 100V (in DC or in AC peak values)

1.8.1. Connection with input signals

■ Connection instructions

It is very important to correctly connect input circuits to make accurate measurement with low noise level .Basically, connect input circuits as shown in the following:

Positive (+ or plus) side of input terminal (red) ←high impedance side of signal source (i.e.,H-side: hot side)
Negative (- or minus) side of input terminal (gray) ←low impedance side of signal source (i.e., L-side: low side)



CAUTION

Please pay attention to the following points when you want to record low level signals
not to use unnecessarily long cables for input connection
to use shielded cables for input connection to avoid electrostatic noise

CAUTION

Please keep the signal source impedance as low as possible, i.e., less than 100 ohms. From the point of view of noise contribution, the lower the signal source impedance, the higher the quality of measurement records that you can get.

WARNING

Use the unit by keeping the common mode signal voltage (CMV) at no more than 300 V (in DC or in AC peak voltage), when the signal source is not grounded.
Use such cables that have insulation sheath with withstand voltages of no less than 2 kV.

■ Input signals

WARNING

Maximum input voltage
The maximum permissible input voltage is 100 V (in DC or in AC peak values). If you apply, by error, an input voltage exceeding 100 V (in DC or in AC peak value), this will lead to equipment failure caused by breakdown of parts that are used internal to the unit.

WARNING

Permissible common mode input voltage (CMV)
Use insulated BNC cables for input connection by all means, which may be attached as an optional item. Be careful to maintain the common mode input voltage (CMV) at no more than ±300V (in DC or in AC peak value).
Also, note that input frequencies may not always be correctly converted to analog values due to degradation of common mode rejection ratio (CMRR), when noise-like impulsive common mode voltages are applied.
Do not apply input voltages exceeding the specified permissible common mode input voltage of 300 V, peak value. This is because application of such voltages would lead to malfunctions of equipment.

CAUTION

Ranges of operational input voltages and frequencies
Be careful that measurement results will involve errors if you apply input voltages that are outside the frequency range of 0.3 - 30 V, peak-to-peak.
Also, note that the specified input frequency range is 1 Hz - 10 kHz.

CAUTION

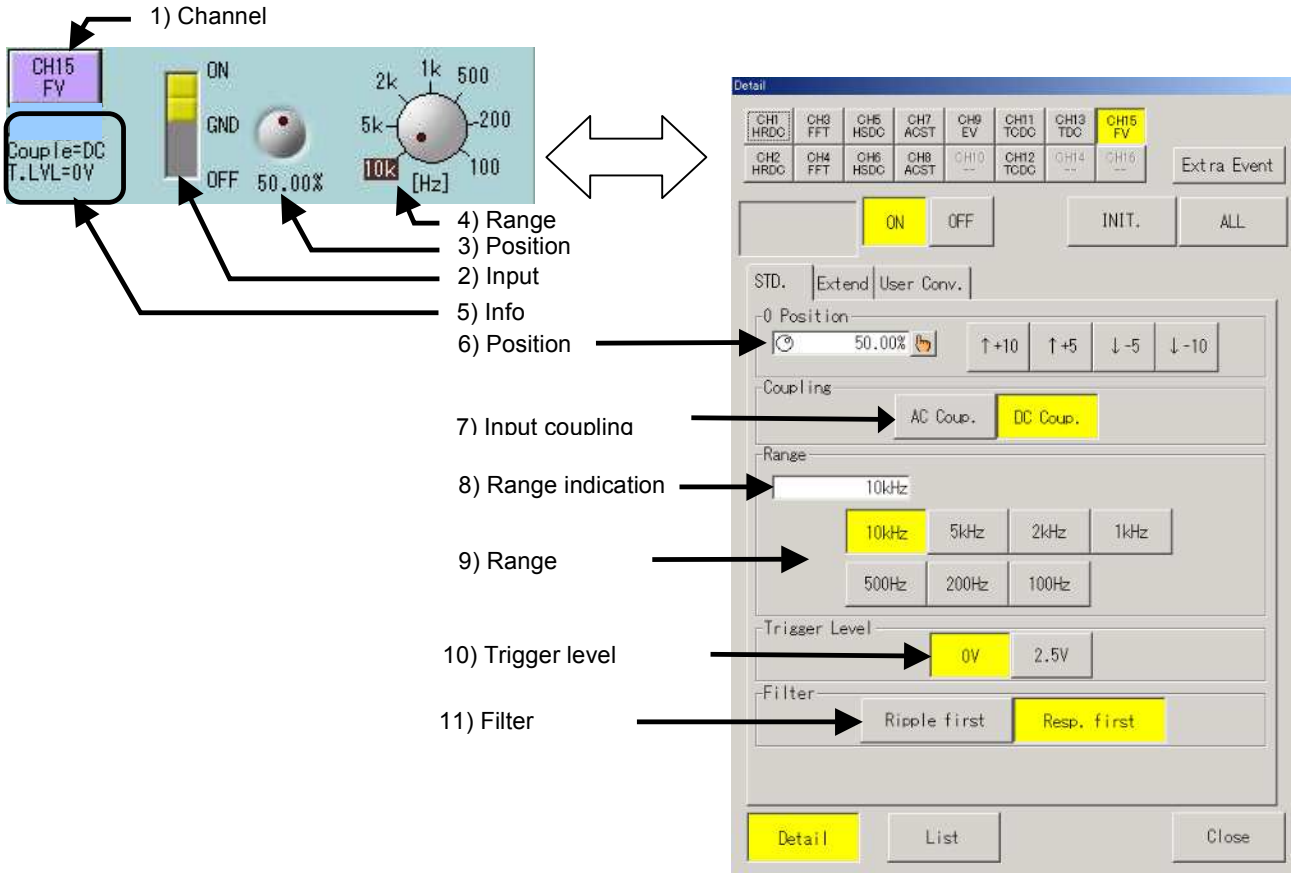
Detection of the input frequency is done at the instant of the level of the input signal passing through the trigger level. Therefore, the input waveform should always be fluctuating around the voltage level of approximately 0.1 V for you to perform frequency measurement.

NOTE

Input impedance
The input impedance is always 100 Ω approximately.
Maintain the input voltages within the range of -12V - +12V in using the equipment.
Normal and correct measurement cannot be expected if the input voltage exceeds the range above.

1.8.2. How to Set F/V Converter Unit (FV, Model AP11-108)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Details screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion.
Pressing this button displays the Amp Details screen.

2) Basics - Input
Input mode can be selected. Pressing this button permits switching among ON, GND, and OFF.

3) Basics - Position
This button is used to set the zero position. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

4) Basics - Range
This button is used to set the range. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

5) Basics - Information indication
This portion indicates settings that are unable to be set on this screen. When changing the settings, make the settings in the Amp Details Screen.

FILT: Filter setting
Couple: Input coupling setting
TRIG: Trigger level setting

6) Details - Zero position setting
The zero position (base line) is set with a button. The zero position means the waveform display position at 0-V input (input short). The base line can be set in 0.05 steps in reference to 100% as the full scale.
The position change is available through the setup of Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range. For more information, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

7) Details - Input coupling
The input coupling is set by pressing the AC coupling button or DC coupling button.

TIPS When the AC coupling button is pressed, a capacitor is connected to the input terminal. The DC element can be eliminated, which enables the measurement of alternating voltage.

8) Details - Range indication
Current range values are included in the screen. When a setup is changed in the "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range", corresponding value at full scale is displayed with# sign.Refer to "the Chapter 4 Physical Unit Conversion" for more details of "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range.".

9) Details - Range
Range can be directly set.

TIPS When the range is set, the waveform display range is set to the default (corresponding to the set range).

10) Details - Trigger level
This unit detects the rising edge of the input signal to convert data of the frequency.
The voltage level for this detection can be changed. The default value is 0V.

11) Details - Filter
This unit can select the filter mode from among the following two modes:

Mode	Description
Ripple priority	The ripple size (approx. 0.3% or less) is prioritized.
Response priority	The response time is prioritized.

For the relation between the ripple and the response time, see 1.8.3 Ripple Rate and Response Time.

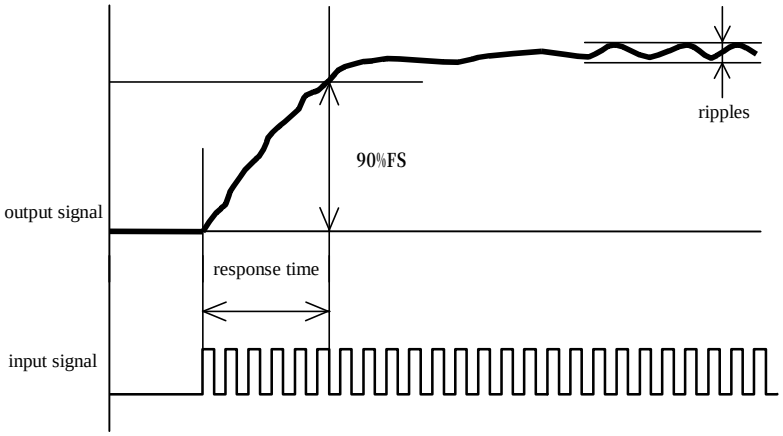
1.8.3. Ripple ratio and response time

■ Ripple ratio

Ripples are defined as a type of waveform like wavelets that are contained in the output signal.
The ripple ratio is defined as a percentage % with respect to the full scale.
The magnitude of ripples depends on the frequency of the input signal.

■ Response time

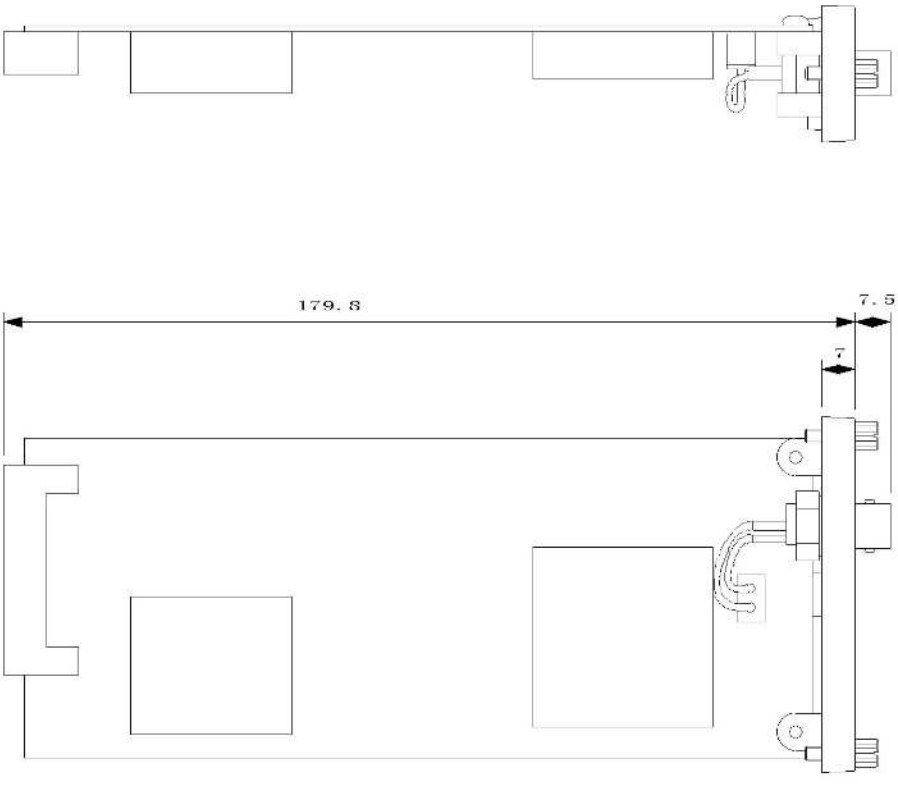
The response time is defined as the time period that the output signal reaches 90% of the full scale when the input signal is such that it produces the full scale output in the stable condition (e.g., input signal of 10kHz for the range of 10kHz-FS(full scale)).



1.8.4. Specifications of F/V Converter Unit (FV, Model AP11-108)

<table>
<tr><td>Number of channels</td><td colspan="2">1 channel(CH)/unit</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input mode</td><td colspan="2">unbalanced input (The channel is insulated from cabinet.)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input coupling modes</td><td colspan="2">AC coupling and DC coupling</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input frequency range</td><td colspan="2">1 Hz - 10 kHz</td></tr>
<tr><td>Triggering level</td><td colspan="2">selectable between about 0V or about 2.5V</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input pulse width</td><td colspan="2">no less than 20 μs</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Sensitivity and Accuracy</td><td>Input range</td><td>100, 200, 500, 1k, 2k, 5k and 10kHz-FS (seven ranges in all)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accuracy</td><td>within ±0.5%-FS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Offset accuracy</td><td colspan="2">within ±0.5%-FS
*at 25℃ of environment temperature of mainframe operation</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input impedance</td><td colspan="2">no less than 100 kΩ</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permissible input voltage</td><td colspan="2">±100V(in DC or in AC peak value)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Permissible common mode input voltage(CMV)</td><td colspan="2">±42 V (in DC or in AC peak value) for an amplifier unit only.
*300 VAC when an insulated BNC cable(signal cable 0311-5175) is used.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Linearity</td><td colspan="2">within ±0.3%-FS</td></tr>
<tr><td>Response time and ripples</td><td colspan="2">zero point: within ±0.03%-FS/°C
range: within ±0.02%-FS/°C</td></tr>
<tr><td>Response time and ripples</td><td colspan="2">When “Ripple first” is selected, ripples are automatically set/controlled so that the ripple ratio is confined to within 0.3%-FS.
When “Resp. first” is selected, the response time is automatically set/controlled to be the shortest.
<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Range Hz-FS</th><th colspan="2">Ripple first</th><th colspan="2">Resp. first</th></tr>
<tr><th>Response time</th><th>Ripples</th><th>Response time</th><th>Ripples</th></tr>
<tr><td>100</td><td>about 600ms</td><td>about 0.3%-FS</td><td>about 200ms</td><td>about 5.0%-FS</td></tr>
<tr><td>200</td><td>about 300ms</td><td>about 0.3%-FS</td><td>about 100ms</td><td>about 4.0%-FS</td></tr>
<tr><td>500</td><td>about 200ms</td><td>about 0.3%-FS</td><td>about 50ms</td><td>about 3.0%-FS</td></tr>
<tr><td>1k</td><td>about 200ms</td><td>about 0.3%-FS</td><td>about 30ms</td><td>about 3.0%-FS</td></tr>
<tr><td>2k</td><td>about 200ms</td><td>about 0.3%-FS</td><td>about 20ms</td><td>about 3.0%-FS</td></tr>
<tr><td>5k</td><td>about 30ms</td><td>about 0.3%-FS</td><td>about 20ms</td><td>about 2.0%-FS</td></tr>
<tr><td>10k</td><td>about 20ms</td><td>about 0.3%-FS</td><td>about 10ms</td><td>about 2.0%-FS</td></tr>
</table>
Response time: time period required for waveform to reach 90%-FS(full scale)</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">A/D conversion characteristics</td><td>resolution</td><td>16 bits</td></tr>
<tr><td>conversion time</td><td>10 μs max</td></tr>
<tr><td>conversion method</td><td>serial comparison method</td></tr>
<tr><td>Input connector</td><td colspan="2">insulated connector of the BNC type</td></tr>
<tr><td>Withstand voltage</td><td colspan="2">1.5 kV AC for one minute between input terminal and ground.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mass</td><td colspan="2">about 125 g</td></tr>
</table>

1.8.5. External drawings of F/V Converter Unit (FV, Model AP11-108)



1.9. 2CH Vibration/RMS Amp Unit (RMS, Model AP11-109)

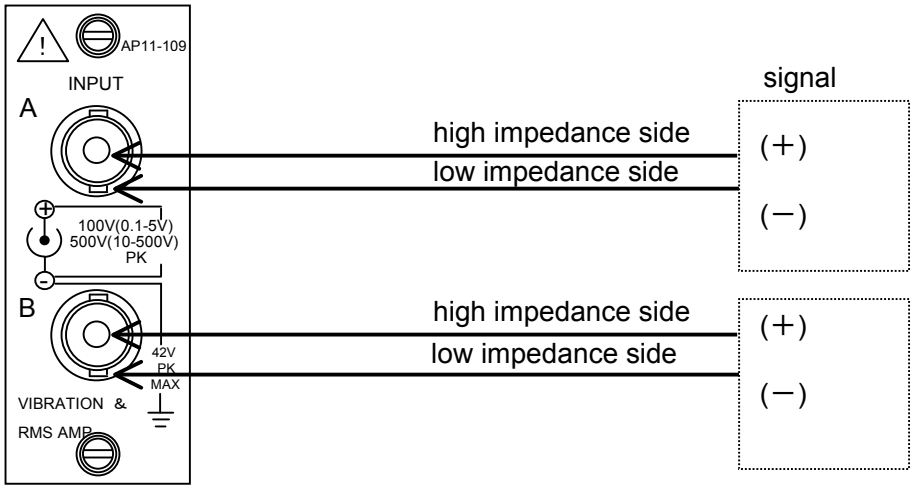
2CH vibration & RMS amplifier units have dual capabilities of A/D-converting output voltages of piezoelectric acceleration sensors built-in the amplifier and of A/D-converting the root-mean-square value of input voltages.The units incorporate two(2) channels per unit and the two channels are insulated to each other within the unit.

CAUTION

Application to this unit of voltages exceeding the permissible input voltages specified below will lead to equipment failure. Maintain the input voltages not exceeding the permissible voltages at all times.

Permissible input voltages (DC or AC peak value)	Input Ranges	
	RMS mode	DC mode
100 V	0.1 - 1 Vrms-FS	0.1 - 5 V-FS
500 V	2 - 350 Vrms-FS	10 - 500 V-FS

1.9.1. Connection with input signals



WARNING

Use by all means insulated BNC cables (optional item: input signal cables 0311-5175, with a BNC connector and test clips, of 2 m in length) for input connection. The outer shell of BNC connectors of the metallic type has the negative (-) polarity potential of the input signal. Therefore, you would be suffered with electric shock by touching the outer shell while the cable is connected to a signal source. Thus, note that it is very dangerous for you to touch it. Confirm that the common mode input voltage is within the range of ±42 VDC(in DC or in AC peak value) through carrying out appropriate examination of the signal source.

NOTE

Please pay attention to the following points when you want to record low level signals:
not to use unnecessarily long cables for input connection
to use shielded cables for input connection to avoid electrostatic noise

Please keep the signal source impedance as low as possible, i.e., less than 100 ohms.The lower the signal source impedance, the higher the quality of measurement records.

■ Input Signals

CAUTION

Permissible input voltages
If you apply, by error, any voltages that are more than the permissible voltage defined for each sensitivity range, equipment failures would be induced due to breakdown of internal parts or other reasons. Do not apply input voltages exceeding the permissible voltages for individual sensitivity ranges listed in the following table:

Sensitivity ranges (V in FS)	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5	10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500
Permissible input voltages(V)	100 V	500 V

CAUTION

Input impedance
The input impedance is approximately one(1) MΩ. However, note that the input impedance will be lowered to approximately 15 kΩ, when the input voltage becomes ±8 V or more for the input sensitivity ranges of 0.1 - 5 V-FS(full-scale) in the DC coupling mode.

CAUTION

Permissible common mode input voltages(CMV)
Use the insulated BNC cable, an optional item. In this case, confirm that the permissible common mode input voltage is no more than ±300 V in DC or in AC peak value.

CAUTION

In the vibration mode and the vibration RMS mode, a constant-current of 2 mA is output from the amplifier. (18 V or more can be output.)
Do not connect any other sensors other than the types of sensors that are specified for the use with the amplifier. If a wrong sensor is connected, the connected equipment may be damaged.
In the vibration mode, do not apply voltages at the input. Application of voltages of ±30 V or more at the input by error would induce amplifier failures.

NOTE

Use cables having the insulation sheath of no less than 2 kV of withstand voltages.
Do not apply voltages exceeding the permissible common mode input voltage, since application of such voltages would lead to malfunctions or failures of equipment. Also, note that recordings may involve noise components due to degradation of common mode rejection ratio(CMRR), when noise-like impulsive common mode voltages are applied.

NOTE

Use the equipment through keeping the input voltage within the range of -30V - +30V including the DC component, when the sensitivity range is one of 0.1 - 5 V-FS in the AC coupling mode.
Note that correct measurement cannot be expected when the input voltage exceeds the voltage range mentioned above.

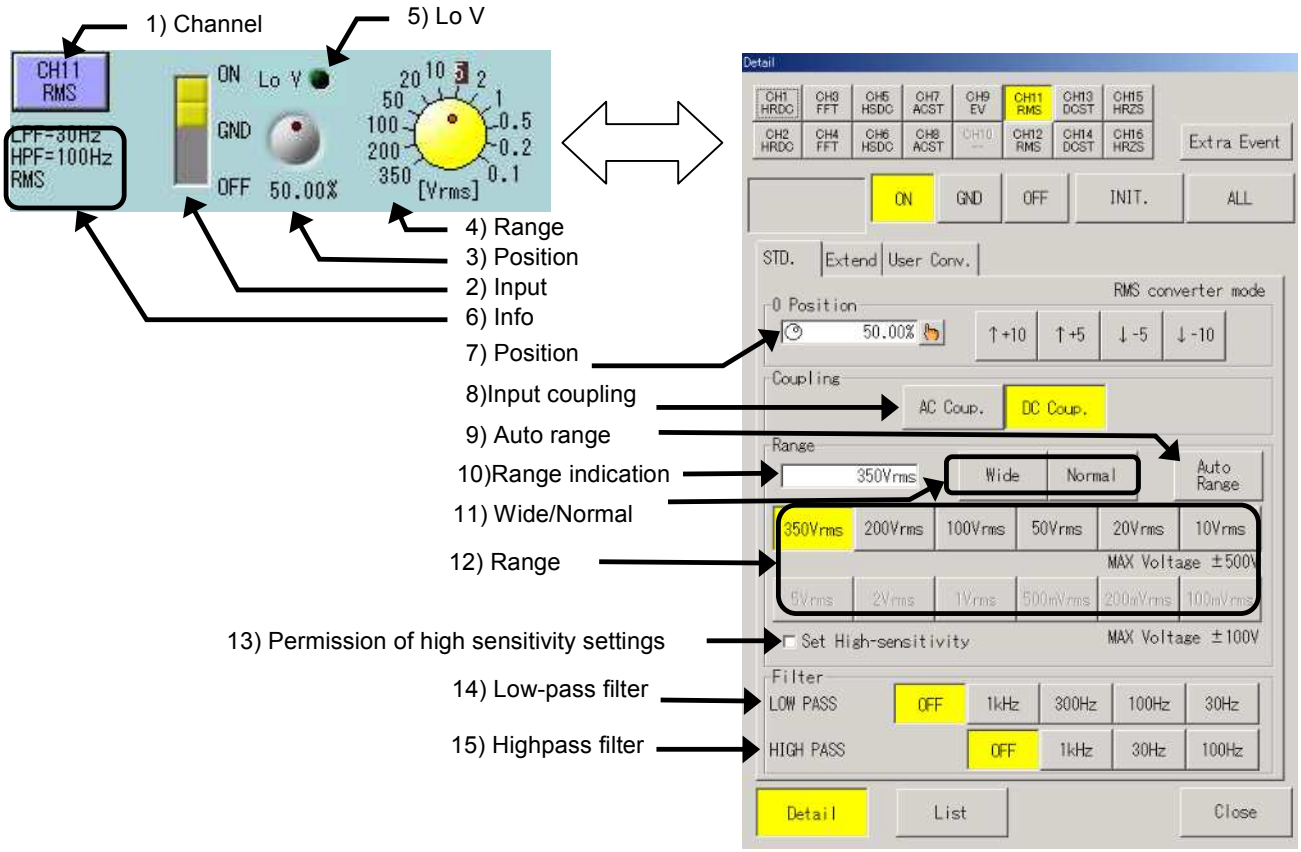
NOTE

The sample speed must be set at 10μs step otherwise the signal waveform can not be obtained correctly.
Example: 5μs or 11μs, etc. makes the waveform distort.

1.9.2. How to Set Voltage Measurement Mode of RMS Amp Unit (RMS, Model AP11-109)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Details screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.

The following figure shows the display of the RMS amp in the voltage measurement mode. For the vibration sensor mode, see 1.9.3 How to Set Input Mode (Voltage measurement/Vibration sensor) and switch to the voltage measurement mode.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion. Pressing this button displays the Amp Details screen.

2) Basics - Input
Input mode can be selected. Pressing this button permits switching among ON, GND, and OFF.

3) Basics - Position
This button is used to set the zero position. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

4) Basics - Range
This button is used to set the range. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial. The displayed contents are the same as those in the voltage measurement mode. That is, the contents are different from those for the vibration measurement mode.

5) Basics – Lo v
The LED lights if the high sensitivity range can be permitted.

6) Basics - Information indication
This portion indicates settings that are unable to be set on this screen. When changing the settings, make the settings in the Amp Details screen.
Fc: Filter setting
Couple: Input coupling setting

7) Details - Zero position setting
The zero position (base line) is set with a button. The zero position means the waveform display position at 0-V input (input short). The base line can be set in 0.05 steps in reference to 100% as the full scale.
The position change is available through the setup of Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range. For more information, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

8) Details - Input coupling
The input coupling is set by pressing the AC coupling button or DC coupling button.

TIPS When the AC coupling button is pressed, a capacitor is inserted into the terminal. The DC component can be eliminated, which enables the measurement of alternating voltage.

9) Details - Auto range
The range is automatically adjusted to the input signal.

10) Details - Range indication
Current range values are included in the screen. When a setup is changed in the "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range", corresponding value at full scale is displayed with# sign.Refer to "the Chapter 4 Physical Unit Conversion" for more details of "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range.".

11) Details - Wide/Normal
Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range can be made with a single touch.
Wide: Entire measuring range is displayed.
Normal: Half of the measuring range is displayed (Default).
For more information about Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

12) Details - Range
Range can be directly set.

TIPS When the range is set, the waveform display range is set to the default (corresponding to the set range).
Example: During expansion of the waveform in the waveform clip range between +40 and -40 at 100 V, if the range is set to 100 V again, the waveform clip range is set to between +50 to -50 as the default. (enlarged display is cancelled.)

Pay attention to the allowable input voltage when setting the range.
Accidental application of voltage higher than the allowable input voltage may cause failures such as damage of parts inside the main unit.

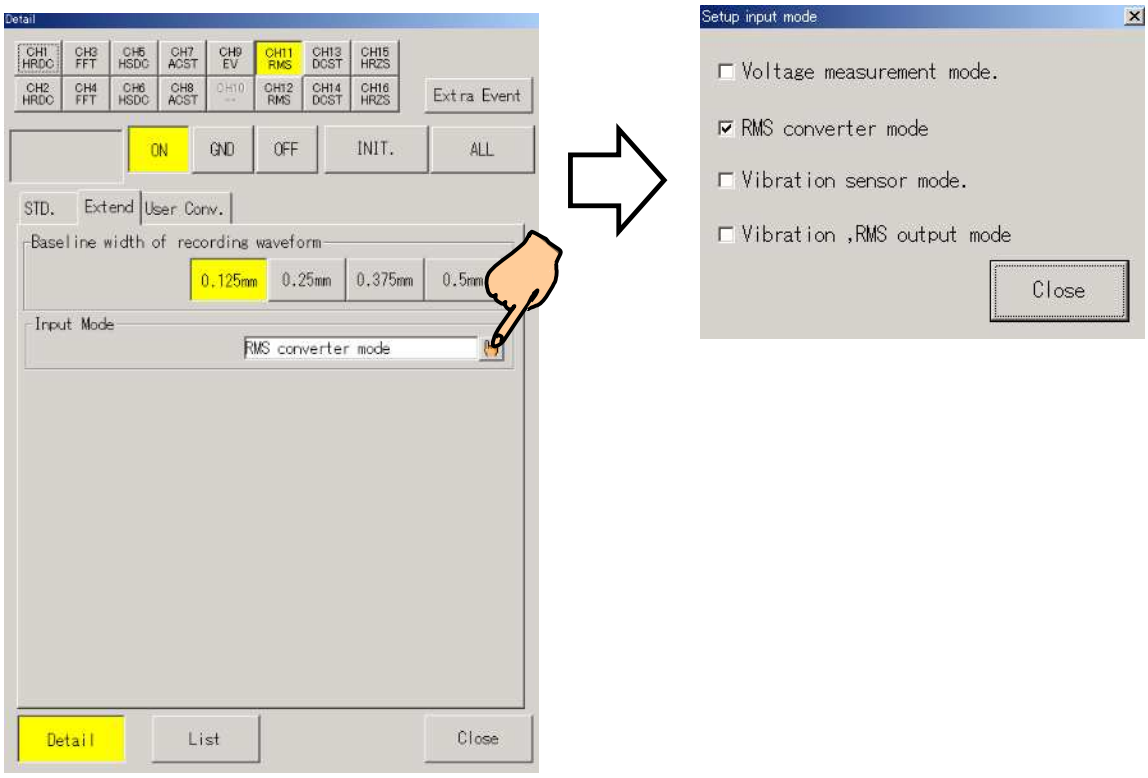
13) Details - Permission of high sensitivity settings
Settings to the high-sensitivity range (5 V to 100 mV) can be prohibited/permitted.
When using the high-sensitivity range, check the check box.
When the high-sensitivity range is not used, prohibition of the high-sensitivity range without checking the box is recommended for safety.

14) Details - Low-pass filter
This button is used to set the low-pass filter.

15) Details - High-pass filter
This button is used to set the high-pass filter.

1.9.3. How to Set Input Mode (Voltage measurement/Vibration sensor)

The target for measuring can be changed by switching the input mode of the FFT amp.
Pressing the Input mode button in the Expansion tab in the Amp Details screen of the FFT amp displays the following screen, which allows changing the input mode.

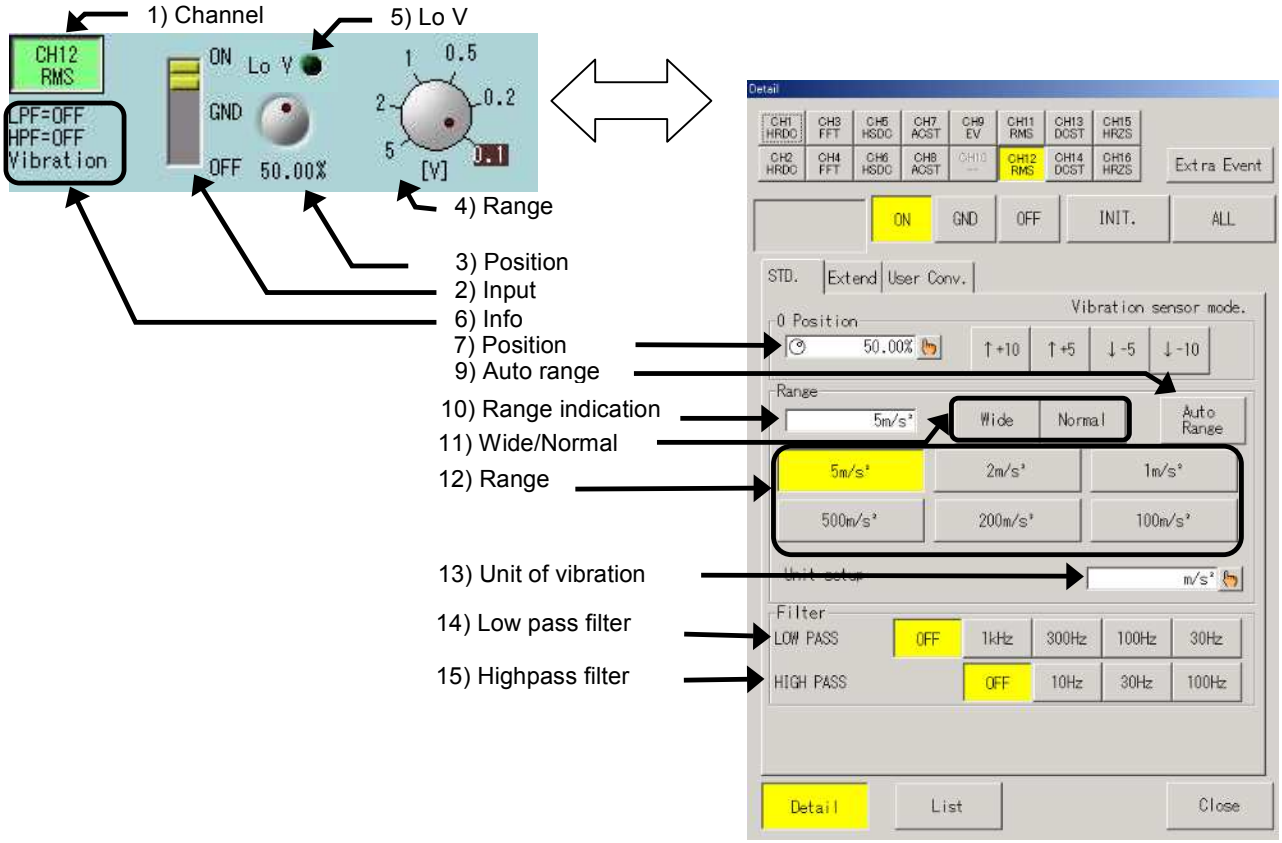


NOTE

In the vibration sensor mode, a power supply is independently required for the sensor. Therefore, if any units other than the vibration sensor are connected to the amp, a signal source may be damaged.
Confirm the connection at the amp input port before switching to the vibration sensor mode.

1.9.4. How to Set Vibration Sensor Mode of RMS Amp Unit (RMS, Model AP11-109)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Details screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.
The following figure shows the display of the FFT amp in the vibration sensor mode.
For the voltage measurement mode, see 1.9.2 How to set voltage measurement mode of 2CH Vibration and RMS amp unit (RMS, Model AP11-109) and switch to the vibration sensor mode.



The procedure is the same as those in 1.9.2 How to set voltage measurement mode of 2CH Vibration and RMS Amp Unit (RMS, Model AP11-109).
Operations of different portions are described hereafter:

4) Basics - Range
The contents are different from those for the voltage measurement mode. However, the operability is the same.

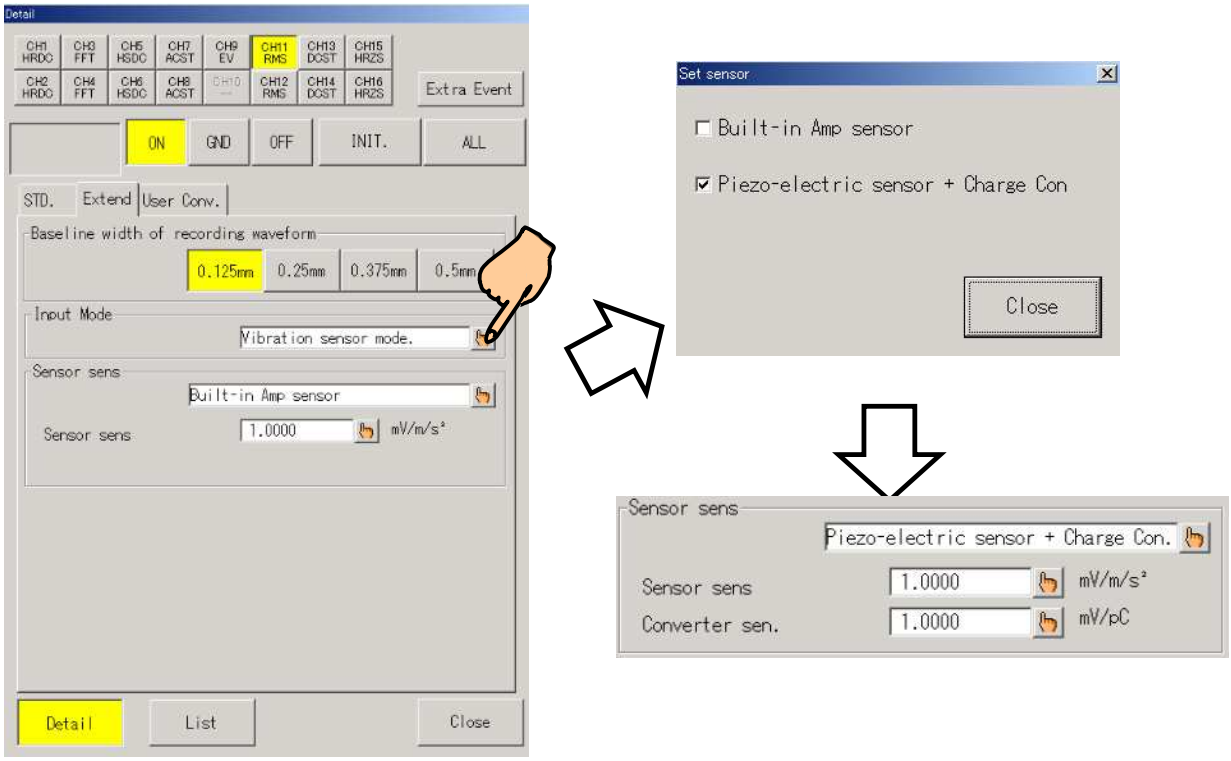
5) Details - Range
Range can be directly set.
The range values are indicated after calculated with the sensor sensitivity, converter sensitivity and unit of vibration.

6) Details - Unit of vibration
The unit of the vibration system can be selected between units, m/s^2 and G.

TIPS
The result from the changed unit is reflected to the Range, Sensor sensitivity and Converter sensitivity.
Before starting measurement, confirm the reflected parts.

1.9.5. How to Set Vibration Sensor

In the vibration sensor mode, the sensor type can be selected between Amp-embedded sensor and piezoelectric sensor + Charge converter in the Sensor settings.
Pressing the Sensor sensitivity button in the Expansion tab in the Amp Details screen of the FFT amp displays the following screen, which allows changing the input sensor type. Switching the sensor setting changes the setting screen for the sensor sensitivity.



The following tables show the relation between range values by the sensor sensitivity settings.

- **Voltage range for measurement**
  The following range is available as the voltage range for the vibration measurement:

5V	2V	1V	500 mV	200 mV	100 mV

- **Amp-embedded sensor**
  The range values vary depending on the sensor sensitivity settings.
  The calculating formula of the vibration range is:
  Vibration range = Voltage range ÷ Sensor sensitivity

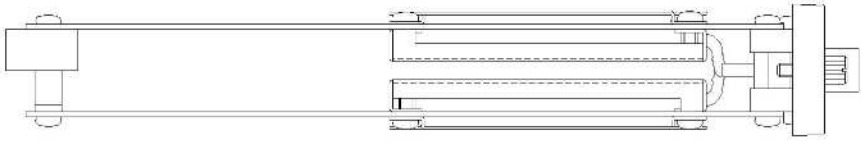
- **Amp-embedded sensor**
  The vibration range values vary depending on the sensor sensitivity and converter sensitivity.
  The calculating formula of the vibration range is:
  Vibration range = Voltage range ÷ (Sensor sensitivity × Converter sensitivity)

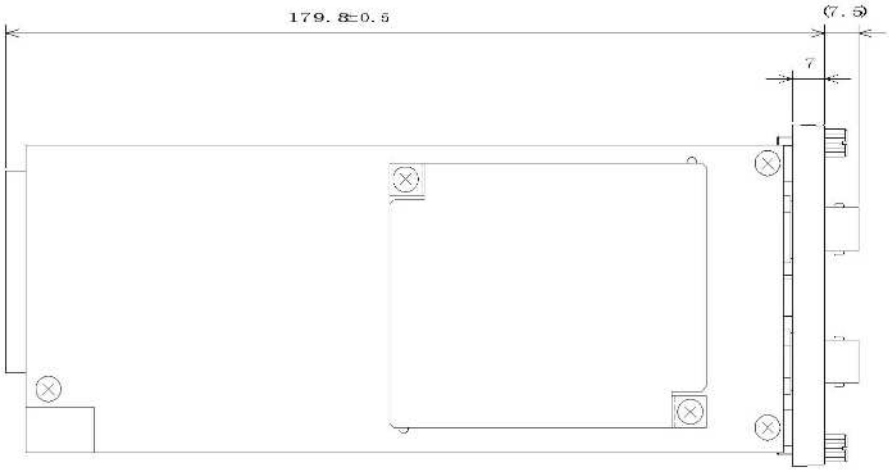
- **Unit of vibration range**
  The unit of vibration range is switched between [m/s^2] and [G] depending on the unit of vibration.

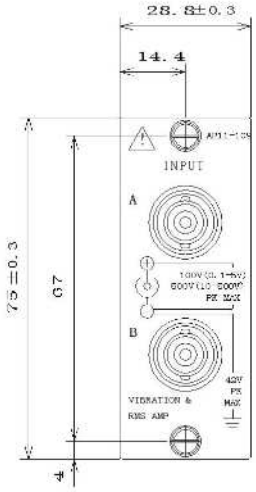
1.9.6. Specifications of RMS Amp Unit (RMS, Model AP11-109)

Number of channels	2 channels(CHs)/unit	
Input mode	unbalanced input (Each channel is insulated to each other and also from cabinet within the unit.)	
Input coupling modes	AC coupling and DC coupling	
Sensitivity and Accuracy	Input range	For voltage measurement mode and for RMS converter mode: 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2 and 5 V-FS (Voltages exceeding ±30V shall not be applied for the ranges 0.1 - 5 V-FS in AC coupling.) 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 500 V-FS (The unit should be interpreted as Vrms-FS for RMS converter mode.) For every range(i.e., ±0.1 - ±500 V-FS), fine adjustment capability and wide-scale provisions are provided. For vibration sensor mode and for vibration sensor RMS output mode: 5km/s^2, 2km/s^2, 1km/s^2, 500m/s^2, 200m/s^2 and 100m/s^2-FS The unit can also be set at G. (The unit should be interpreted as m/s^2-FS or m/s^{2}rms-FS) For every range, fine adjustment capability and wide-scale provisions are provided.
	Accuracy	within ±0.3%-FS ***within ±0.8%-FS for 500 V-FS*** Sensitivity expression change capability is provided (for 1/1 full scale).
Offset accuracy	within ±0.3%-FS for use as DC amplifier ***at 23℃ of environment temperature of mainframe operation***	
Input impedance	no less than 1 MΩ	
Permissible input voltage	±500V(DC or AC peak value) ***±100V(DC or AC peak value) for input ranges of 0.1 - 5 V-FS***	
Permissible common mode input voltage(CMV)	±42 V (DC or AC peak value) for an amplifier unit only ***300 VAC when an insulated BNC cable(signal cable 0311-5175) is used***	
Common mode rejection ratio(CMRR)	No less than 80 dB for frequencies DC - 60 Hz	
Frequency characteristics	For DC coupling: within the range of +1 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of DC - 50 kHz For AC coupling: within the range of +1 dB and -3 dB for frequency range of 1 Hz - 50 kHz	
Linearity	within ±0.1%-FS	
Low pass filter	four-pole Butterworth type: 30Hz, 100Hz, 300Hz, 1kHz and OFF (50kHz) attenuation characteristics: -24 dB/oct. approximately	
High pass filter	four-pole Butterworth type: 10Hz, 30Hz, 100Hz and OFF attenuation characteristics: -24 dB/oct. approximately	
Sensor power supply	no less than 2mA and 18V	
RMS output capability	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1.0, 2.0, 5.0, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200 and 350 Vrms-FS accuracy: within ±2%-FS crest factor: 5 max. (except for ranges of 200Vrms-FS and 350Vrms-FS)	
Temperature stability characteristics	zero point: within ±0.02%-FS/°C range: within ±0.01%-FS/°C (for RMS converter mode: within ±0.01%-FS/(C)	
A/D conversion characteristics	resolution	16 bits
	conversion time	10 μs max.
	conversion method	serial comparison method
Input connector	insulation type BNC connector	
Withstand voltage	1.5 kV AC for one minute between input terminal and ground, and between channels.	
S/N ratio	-46 dB or greater (when set at Wide Range)	
Mass	about 270 g	

1.9.7. External drawings of RMS Amp Unit (RMS, Model AP11-109)





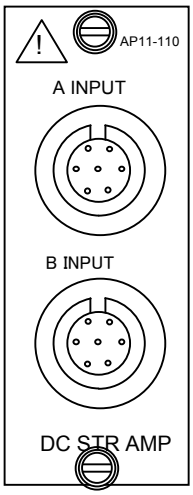


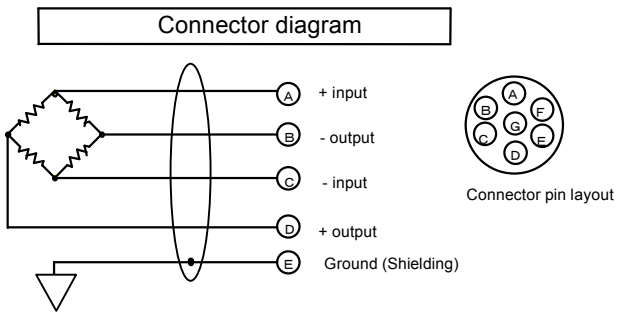
1.10. 2CH DC Strain Amp Unit (DCST, Model AP11-110)

The 2CH DC Strain Amp unit has dual capabilities of A/D-converting voltage variations obtained from strain gauge-type converters or from strain gauges connected to the input and of converting fine voltages into 16 bits of data with high resolution.
The units incorporate two(2) channels per unit and the two channels are insulated to each other within the unit.

1.10.1. Connection with input signals

Connection instructions
The diagrams/figures below show the input section of the 2CH DC Strain Amp unit.
Strain gauge type converters or bridge boxes are connected to the input connector.
When the unit is used as a DC amplifier, the terminals of B(- input), D(+ input) and E(shield/ground), are used.
Use the cable dedicated to the connection of the unit.





■ Notes on the use of the converter

Observe the following when you use the converter:

NOTE

To tightly fix converters at place by referring to the converter instruction manual, since unstable fixation of the converters will lead to equipment malfunctioning and/or noise generation.
To prevent converters and connecting cables from rain, water, etc, while they are humidity resistant in general.
To use converters that do not have connections between the ground (shield) terminal (E) and any of the other terminals (A, B, C and D) of this product.
Not to place converters and connecting cables in the environment with high electric or magnetic field.
When the length of cables connecting this product to the bridge box or converters is large, you will have measured values substantially lower than the actual value by the amount of voltage drop of bridge source due to line resistance. The error caused by the voltage drop can be corrected by using the following table listing bridge voltage drop factors:

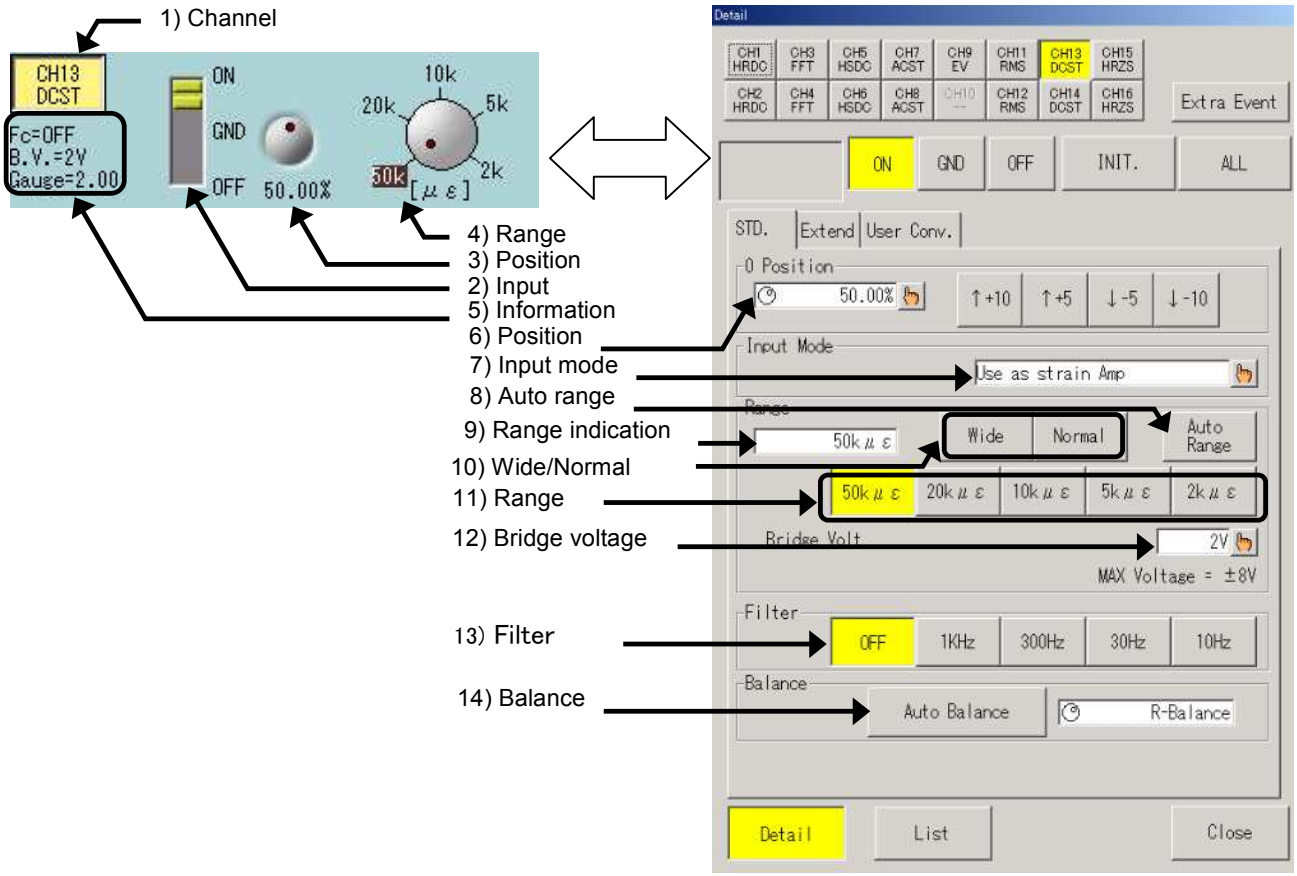
bridge voltage drop factors (approximate in %):

bridge resistance (Ω)	length of cable between this product and bridge box (wire type: AWG20, at +20(°C)			
	20 m	50 m	100 m	200 m
120Ω	- 1.2	- 3.0	- 5.8	- 11.0
350Ω	- 0.4	- 1.1	- 2.1	- 4.1
500Ω	- 0.3	- 0.7	- 1.5	- 2.9
1 kΩ	- 0.1	- 0.4	- 0.7	- 1.5

1.10.2. How to 2CH DC Strain Amp Unit (DCST, Model AP11-110)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic Screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Detailed Screen that appears when the channel button is pressed.

The displayed contents are the same as those in Celsius temperature measurement mode as shown below.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion. Pressing this button displays the Amp Details screen.

2) Basics - Input
Input mode can be selected. Pressing this button permits switching among ON, GND, and OFF.

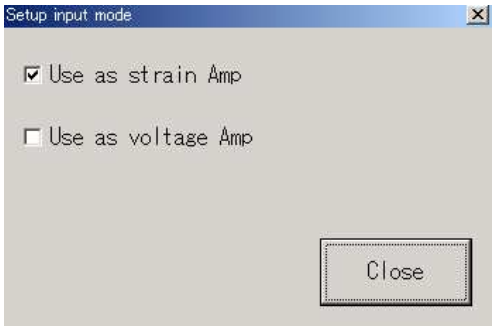
3) Basics - Position
This button is used to zero position. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

4) Basics - Range
This button is used to set the range. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial. The displayed contents are the same as those in Voltage Measurement Mode. That is, the contents are different from those for Vibration Measurement Mode.

5) Basics – Information indication
This portion indicates settings that are unable to be set on this screen. When changing the settings, make the settings in the Amp Detailed Screen.
Fc: Filter setting is displayed
BV: Bridge Voltage setting is displayed (Voltage measurement point is not displayed).

6) Details - Position
The zero position (base line) is set with a button. The zero position means the waveform display position at 0-V input (input short). The base line can be set in 0.05 steps in reference to 100% as the full scale.
The position change is available through the setup of Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display Range. For more information, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

7) Details – Input mode
This button is used to set the measurement mode of input signal. The change of range contents can be made to set input mode. When the voltage measurement is set, Bridge Voltage setting is invalid (No invalid indication).



8) Details – Auto range
This button is automatically set the range adjustment corresponding to input signal.

9) Details - Range
Current range values are included in the screen. When a setup is changed in the "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range", corresponding value at full scale is displayed with# sign.Refer to "the Chapter 4 Physical Unit Conversion" for more details of "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range.".

10) Details – Wide/Normal
Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display Range can be made with a single touch.
Wide: Entire measuring range is displayed
Normal: Half of measuring range is displayed (Default).
For more information about Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display range, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion – Printing/Display range.

11) Details - Range
The range can be directly set. Range contents change depending on the input mode settings.

TIPS When the range is set, the waveform display range is set to the default (default corresponding to the set range).

12) Details – Bridge voltage
When input mode is set the Strain, bridge voltage is set. Range contents change if setting is changed.

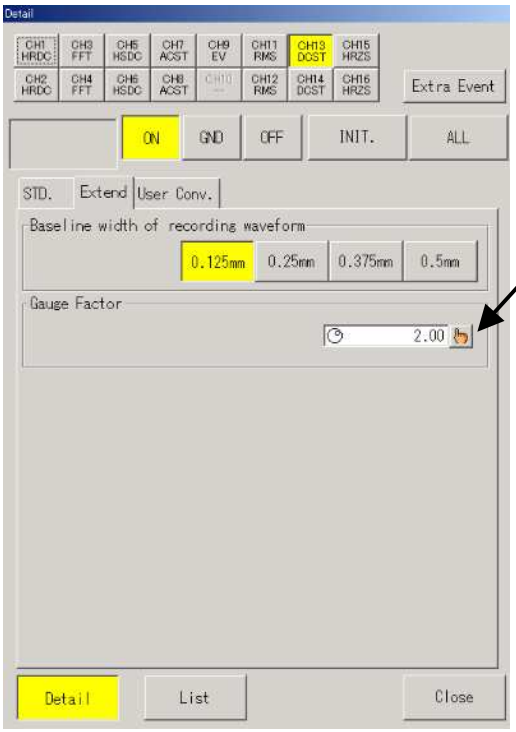
13) Details - Filter
Value for the low-pass filter can be set.

14) Details - Balance
Pressing the Auto Balance button automatically performs C and R balances, thereby canceling the initial imbalance (offset). If the adjustment cannot be made correctly, the R-balance can be adjusted by turning the jog dial after pressing the R-Balance button.

1.10.3. Gauge Factor Setup

When the input mode is strain, the gauge factor can be set based on the strain gauge being used. Setting the gauge factor outputs the measurement value with corrections. The corrections are effective on digital value indication and trigger level. Press the Gauge Factor button in the Expansion tab in the Amp Details screen to set the gauge factor with the jog dial. Alternatively, press the Window button to set the gauge factor through the value entry window.

Setup range	1.50 to 2.50
Resolution	0.01
Default	2.00

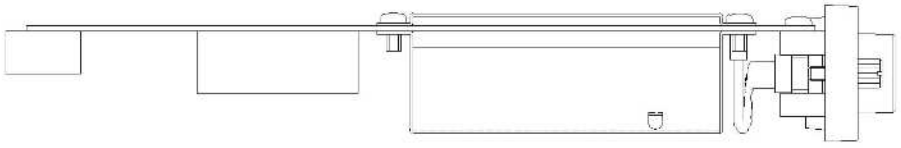


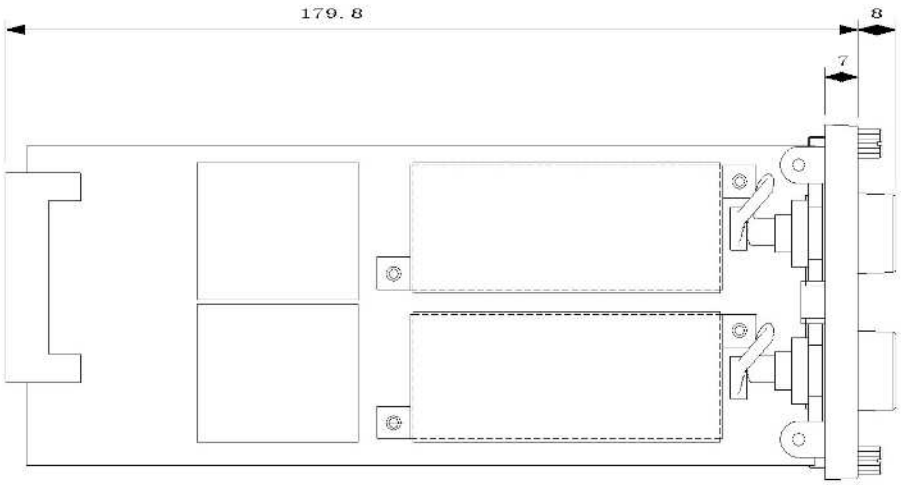
Gauge factor

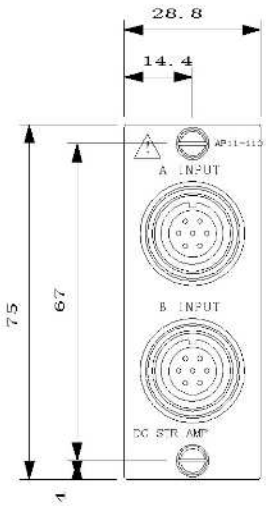
1.10.4. Specifications of 2CH DC Strain Amp Unit (DCST, Model AP11-110)

Number of channels	2 channels(CHs)/unit	
Input mode	unbalanced input (Each channel is insulated to each other and also from cabinet.)	
Input coupling mode	DC coupling	
Applicable strain gauge resistance	120Ω - 2kΩ (for BV=2V), 350Ω - 2kΩ (for BV=5V)	
Gauge factor(ratio)	2.0	
Bridge voltages(BV)	2V or 5V	
Autobalance	time required	within 0.5 sec./channel
	accuracy in residual voltage	within ±0.3%-FS
Balancing range	thin ±3% (strain of 15000x10^{-6})	
Sensitivity and Accuracy	For use as strain amplifier: BV=2V: 2k, 5k, 10k, 20k and 50k x10^{-6} of strain-FS BV=5V: 800, 2k, 4k, 8k and 20k x10^{-6} of strain-FS Fine adjustment capability is provided for every range. For use as DC amplifier: 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 mV-FS Fine adjustment capability is provided for every range.	
	Accuracy	±0.3%-FS
	Stability	±0.01%/°C
Offset accuracy	within ±0.3%-FS for use as DC amplifier *at 23(C of environment temperature of mainframe operation	
Input impedance	more than 10M(+10M(	
Linearity	within (0.1%-FS	
Frequency characteristics	DC - 50 kHz (within +0.5,-3 dB)	
Low pass filter	two-pole Bessel type: 10Hz, 30Hz, 300Hz, 1kHz and OFF attenuation characteristics: -12 dB/oct. approximately	
Permissible input voltage	(8V(DC or AC peak value)	
Permissible common mode input voltage(CMV)	300 VAC	
Common mode rejection ratio(CMRR)	No less than 100 dB for frequencies DC - 60 Hz (50, 60Hz)	
Temperature stability characteristics	zero point: within (0.1%-FS/(C range: within (0.01%-FS/(C	
A/D conversion characteristics	resolution	16 bits
	conversion time	10 μs max.
	conversion method	serial comparison method
Input connector	NDIS strain input connector	
Withstand voltage	1 kV AC for one minute between input terminal and ground, and between channels.	
S/N ratio	-42 dB or greater (when set at Wide Range)	
Mass	about 240 g	

1.10.5. External drawings of 2CH DC Strain Amp Unit (DCST, Model AP11-110)



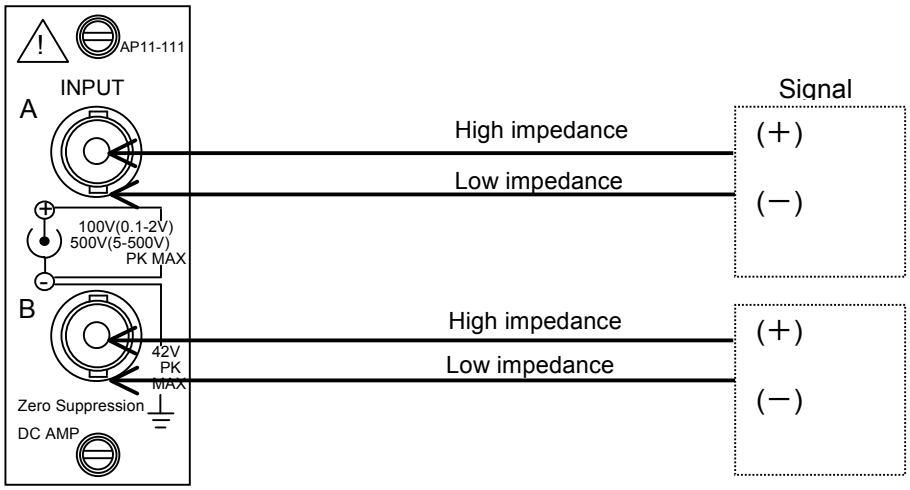




1.11. 2CH Zero Suppression Amp Unit (HRZS, Model AP11-111)

The 2CH Zero suppression amp unit (HRZS, Model AP11-111) is a direct-current amplifier which can increase only the varied portion of the input signal by canceling DC voltage superimposed on the input signal. In this document, this cancel voltage is expressed as zero suppression voltage.

1.11.1. Connection with input signals



WARNING Always use an isolated BNC cable for signal input (Signal input cable 0311-5175, optional, 2m with BNC - Alligator clip). The polarity of the exterior metal in the metal-type BNC connector is minus. Do not touch while this cable is connected to the signal source. If you use a metal-type BNC cable, use under the condition that the allowable common mode voltage is less than ±42 VDC (DC or AC peaks).

NOTE Pay attention to the following points especially when recording small signals.
o not use an input cable that is longer than required.
se a shield wire to avoid static electricity noise.

NOTE Keep the signal source resistance as low as possible (e.g. 100 Ω or less). The lower the signal source resistance, the better the data is that can be measured.

■ Input signals

CAUTION Maximum input voltage
If a voltage higher than the rated voltage is input, this unit may be damaged due to internal damage such as component breakdown. Be sure not to exceed the following allowable input voltage for each input range.

Range (***V-FS***)	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2	5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500
Allowable Input Voltage (V)	100 V	500 V

CAUTION Input impedance
The input impedance is set to approximately 1 MΩ. Note that, however, if ±15 V or higher voltage is input in the range of 0.1 to 1 V FS at DC coupling, the input impedance is decreased to 15 MΩ.

CAUTION Common mode voltage (CMV)
Use an optional isolated BNC cable. In this case, use this cable under the condition of which common mode voltage is not exceeding ±300 VDC or AC peak values.

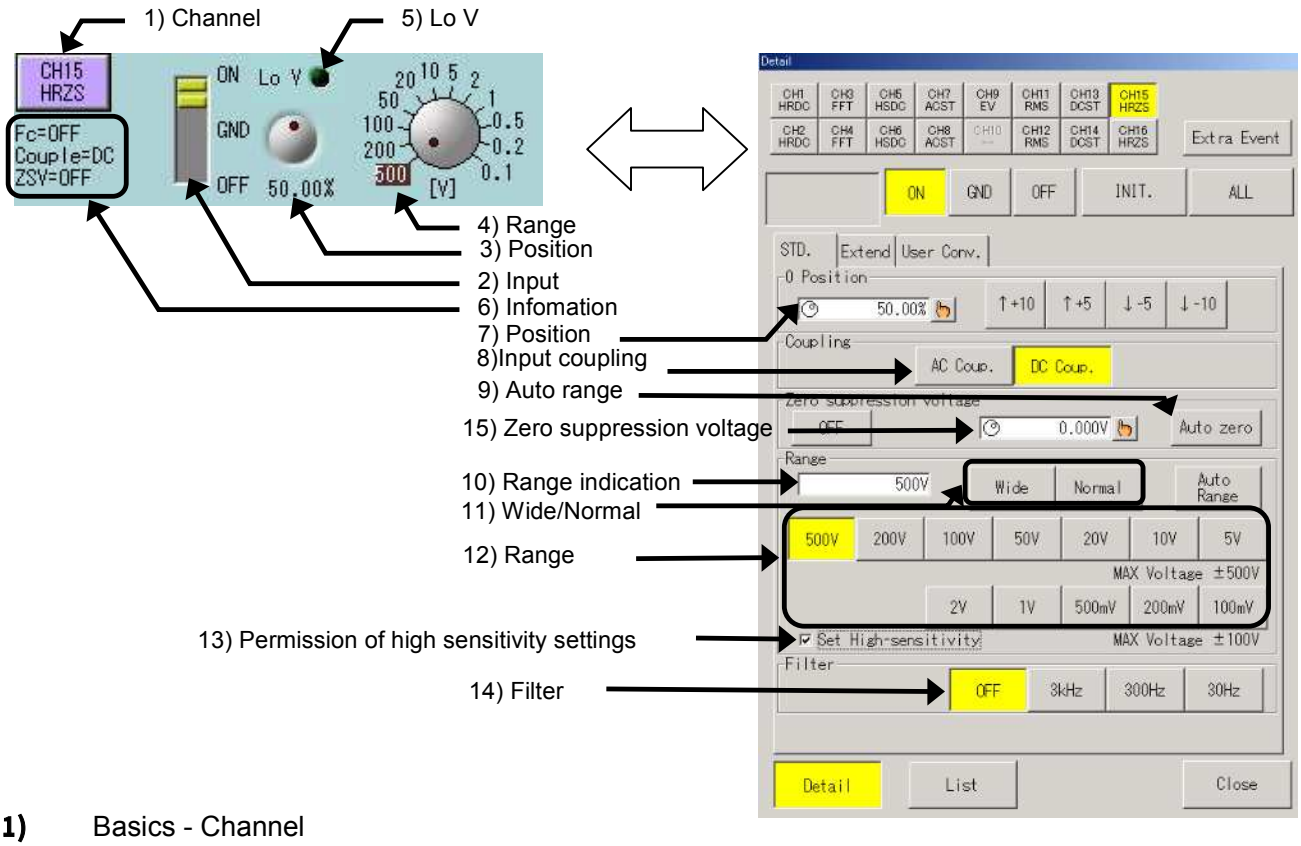
NOTE Use a cable whose withstand voltage is at least 2 kV.

NOTE Avoid inputting voltage over the allowable common voltage since it may cause erroneous operation and malfunction. Additionally, when common mode voltage such as pulse noise is applied to the circuit, the common mode rejection ratio (CMRR) is lowered. Accordingly, the recording may include noises in signals.

NOTE When the range is set to 0.1 to 2.0 V FS in the AC coupling, use this amp under the condition of which the input voltage within ±30 V including the DC portion. If a signal over this voltage is input, measurement cannot be performed correctly.

1.11.2. How to Set 2CH Zero Suppression Amp Unit (HRZS, Model AP11-111)

This section covers operations in the Amp Basic screen that appears when the Amp button on the operation panel is pressed and the Amp Details screen that appears when a channel button is pressed.



1) Basics - Channel
The channel number, input amp unit type, and waveform color are indicated in this portion. Pressing this button displays the Amp Details screen.

2) Basics - Input
Input mode can be selected. Pressing this button permits switching among ON, GND, and OFF.

3) Basics - Position
This button is used to set the zero position. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

4) Basics - Range
This button is used to set the range. Pressing this button changes the button appearance. The setup can be made with the jog dial.

5) Basics – Lo V
The LED lights if the high sensitivity range can be permitted.

6) Basics - Information indication
This portion indicates settings that are unable to be set on this screen. When changing the settings, make the settings in the Amp Details Screen.
Fc: Filter setting
Couple: Input coupling setting

7) Details - Zero position setting
The zero position (base line) is set with a button. The zero position means the waveform display position at 0-V input (input short). The base line can be set in 0.05 steps in reference to 100% as the full scale.
The position change is available through the setup of Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range. For more information, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

8) Details - Input coupling
The input coupling is set by pressing the AC coupling button or DC coupling button.

TIPS When the AC coupling button is pressed, a capacitor is inserted into the terminal. The DC component can be eliminated, which enables the measurement of alternating voltage.

9) Details - Auto range
The range is automatically adjusted to the input signal.

10) Details - Range indication
Current range values are included in the screen. When a setup is changed in the "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range", corresponding value at full scale is displayed with# sign.Refer to "the Chapter 4 Physical Unit Conversion" for more details of "Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range.".

11) Details - Wide/Normal
Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range can be made with a single touch.
Wide: Entire measuring range is displayed.
Normal: Half of the measuring range is displayed (Default).
For more information about Physical Unit Conversion - Printing/Display Range, see Chapter 4, Physical Unit Conversion.

12) Details - Range
Range can be directly set.

TIPS When the range is set, the waveform display range is set to the default (corresponding to the set range).
Example: During expansion of the waveform in the waveform display range between +40 and -40 at 100 V, if the range is set to 100 V again, the waveform display range is set to between +50 to -50 as the default. (Enlarged display is cancelled.)

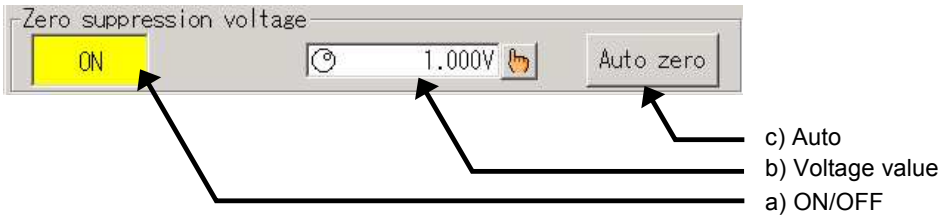
Pay attention to the allowable input voltage when setting the range. Accidental application of voltage higher than the allowable input voltage may cause failures such as damage of parts inside the main unit. The following input voltage must not be exceeded at each sensitivity.

13) Details - Permission of high sensitivity settings
Settings to the high-sensitivity range (5 V to 100 mV) can be prohibited/permitted. When using the high-sensitivity range, check the check box. When the high-sensitivity range is not used, prohibition of the high-sensitivity range without checking the box is recommended for safety.

14) Details - Filter
This button is used to set the low-pass filter.

15) Details - Zero suppression voltage

This is used to set the DC component value to be cancelled for the input signal.
The following figure shows the setting portion for zero supprassion voltage separated from the Amp Details screen.



a) Zero suppression ON/OFF
This button is used to set whether the zero suppression voltage is applied or not.

TIPS When OFF is indicated, the Zero suppression voltage value and Auto zero buttons are displayed in an invalid color and the operation is prohibited. Before changing the settings, first switch the button to ON.

b) Zero suppression voltage value
This is used to set the zero suppression voltage value. The setting can be made with the jog dial or through the value entry window. The setting is restricted by the input range.
The adjustable range and resolution of the zero suppression voltage to the input range are described below.

Input range	Adjustable range	Set resolution
0.1 to 2 V-FS	±13 VDC	500 µV
5 to 500 V-FS	±110 VDC	5 mV

NOTE In the range of 5 to 500V, the zero suppression voltage is adjustable up to ±130V but the precision of the range of the residual voltage is ensured only within ±110V.

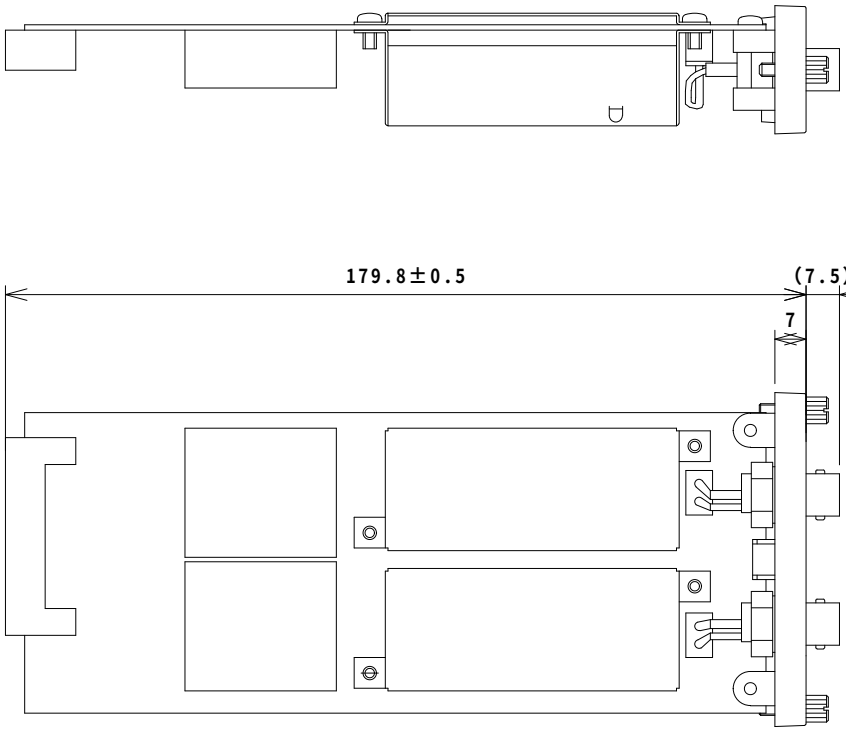
TIPS If the zero suppression voltage exceeds the specification limits by changing the range, OVER is displayed.

c) Auto zero suppression
The zero suppression voltage can be automatically adjusted.

1.11.3. Specifications of 2CH Zero Suppression Amp Unit (HRZS, Model AP11-111)

Number of channels	2CH/unit		
Input type	Imbalance input (insulation: between channels (CH) inside the unit, between each CH and the enclosure)		
Input coupling	AC coupling, DC coupling		
Sensitivity, Accuracy	Input range	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5 V·FS (0.1 to 5 V-FS, ±30V or less at AC coupling) 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 V-FS Fine function for all ranges, Wide scale is available (±0.1 to ±500 V-FS)	
	Accuracy	Within ±0.5%-FS ***Within ±1%-FS for 500 V-FS***	
Offset accuracy	Within ±0.5%-FS ***When using the main unit at an ambient temperature of 23°C***		
Input impedance	1 MΩ or higher		
Allowable input voltage	±500V (at the DC or AC peak value) ***±100V at 0.1 to 5v··FS (at the DC or AC peak value)***		
Allowable common mode input voltage (CMV)	±42V for the unit only (at the DC or AC peak value) ***300 VAC when using an insulation BNC cable (signal cable 0311-5175)***		
Common mode rejection ratio (CMRR)	80 dB or higher at up to 60 Hz		
Frequency characteristics	At DC coupling: Up to 10 kHz (within the range between +0.5 and -3 dB) At AC coupling: 0.3 Hz to 10 kHz (within the range between +0.5 and -3 dB)		
Zero suppression voltage	Setting range	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2 V-FS ····· ±13V 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 V-FS ···· ±13V	
	Setting precision	Within the range between -0.5% and +0% within the range of ±13V or ±110V	
	Resolution	0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2 V-FS ····· 500μV 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 V-FS ···· 5 mV	
	Temp. stability	Within ±0.005%/°C (at a suppression voltage of 13 V)	
Auto zero suppression	Process time: Within 1 sec/ch Residual voltage: Within 10-fold resolution		
Linearity	Within ±0.2%-FS		
Low-pass filter	2-pole vessel type: 30 Hz, 300 Hz, 3 kHz and OFF, Damping characteristics: approx. -12 dB/oct		
Temp. stability	Zero point: Within ±0.02%-FS/°C Range: Within ±0.01%-FS/°C		
A/D conversion	Resolution	16 bits	
	Conversion time	Max. 10 μs	
	Conversion method	Successive comparison method	
Input connector	Insulation type BNC cable		
Withstanding voltage	Between the input terminal and ground: 1.5 kV, AC between channels for 1 minute		
S/N ratio	-46 dB or higher (at the wide range setting)		
Mass	Approx. 250g		

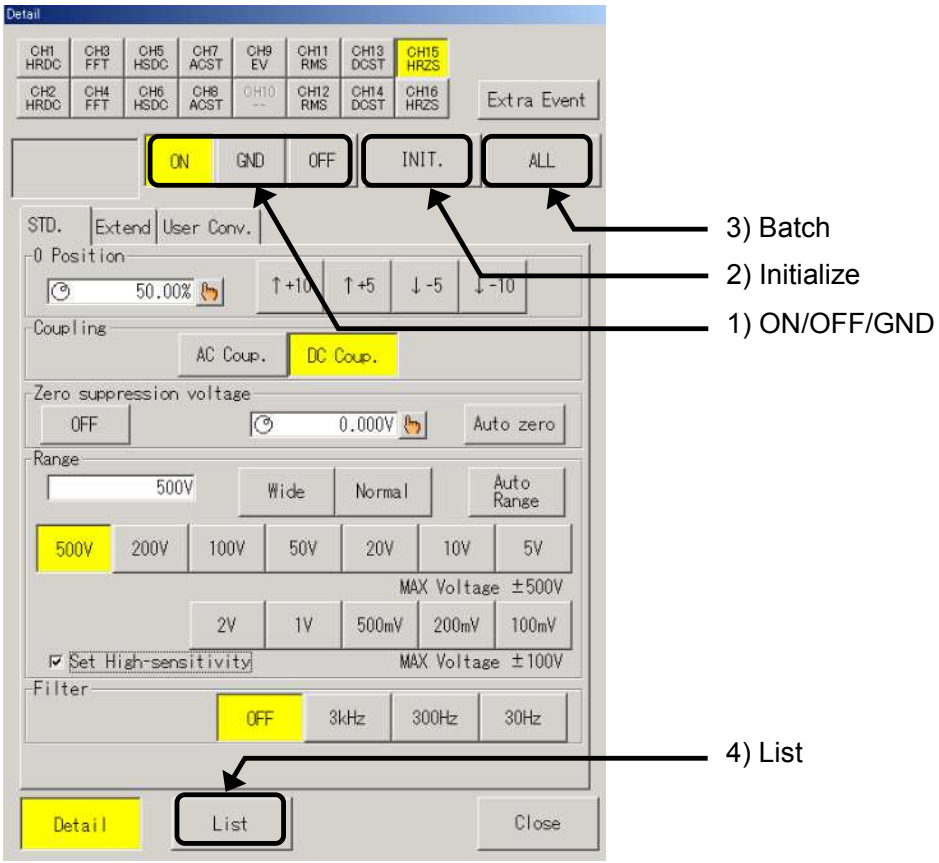
1.11.4. External drawings of Specifications of Zero Suppression Amp Unit



2. Common Settings for Amp Details Screen

2.1. ON/OFF/GND, Batch, and Initialization

The following settings are available in the Amp Details screen.



1) Details - ON/OFF/GND
Display and recording for channels are set with these buttons. When the GND is selected, data for equivalent to 0 is output.

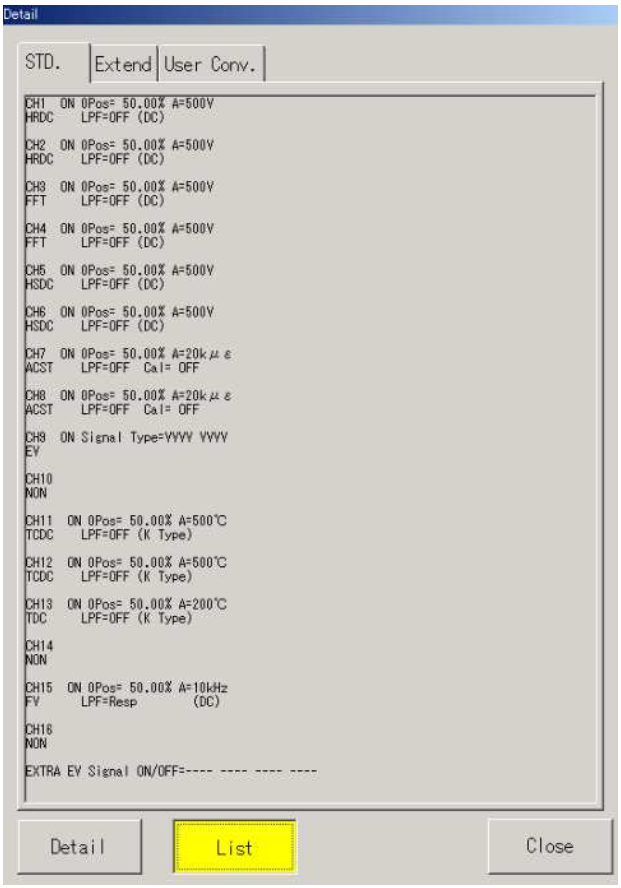
2) Details - Initialize
This button initializes settings of each channel.

3) Details - Batch
Settings for the same types of amps can be made at once with the Batch button. Accordingly, modifications in settings for several channels can be made. While this button is pressed, the Batch function is effective: modifications in settings in one channel are reflected to other channels. Simply pressing this button does not set anything.

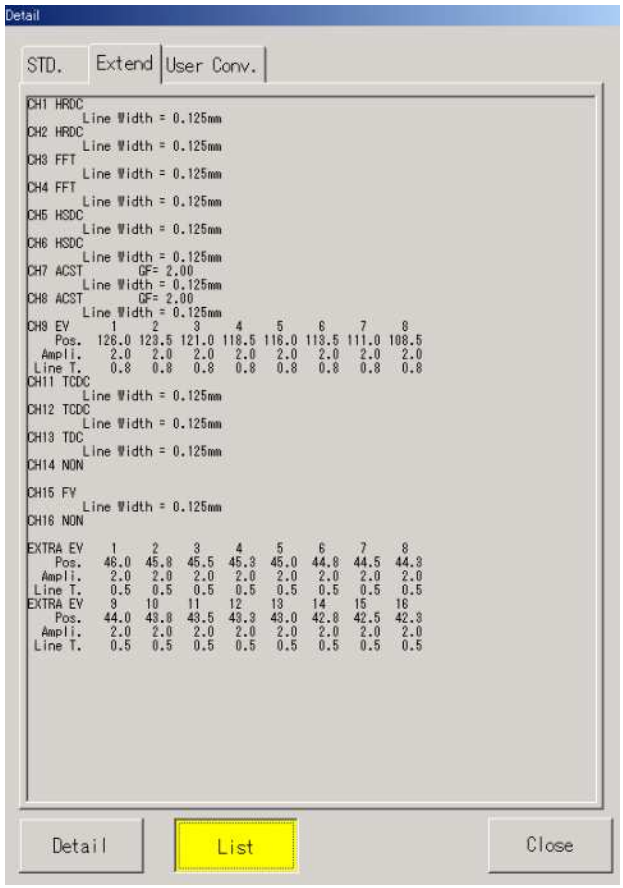
4) Details - List
The setup status for each channel can be observed by tab, namely Standard, Expansion, and Physical Unit Conversion.

■ Standard display screen when the List button is pressed.

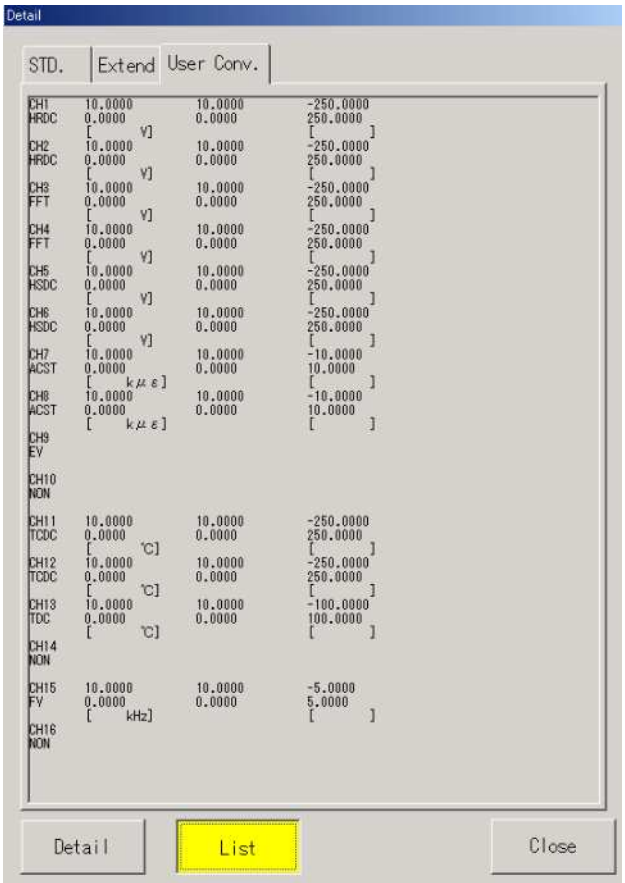
Standard List



Expansion



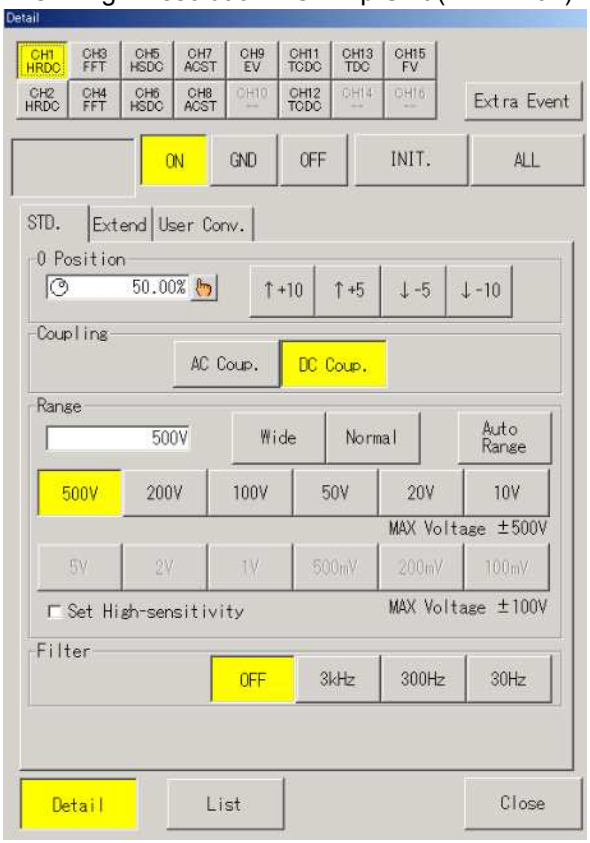
Physical Unit Conversion List



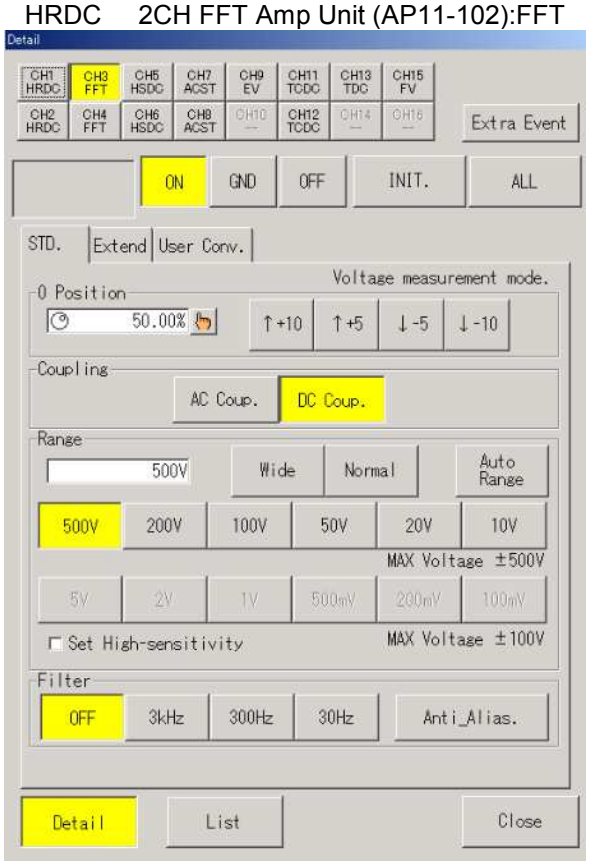
2.2. Initialization of Amp

2.2.1. Initialization in Standard Screen

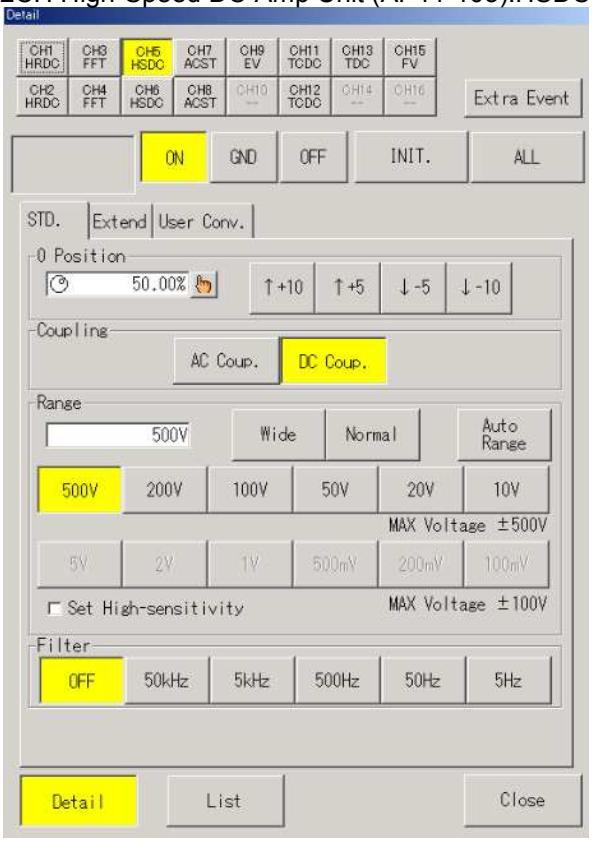
2CH High-Resolution DC Amp Unit (AP11-101)



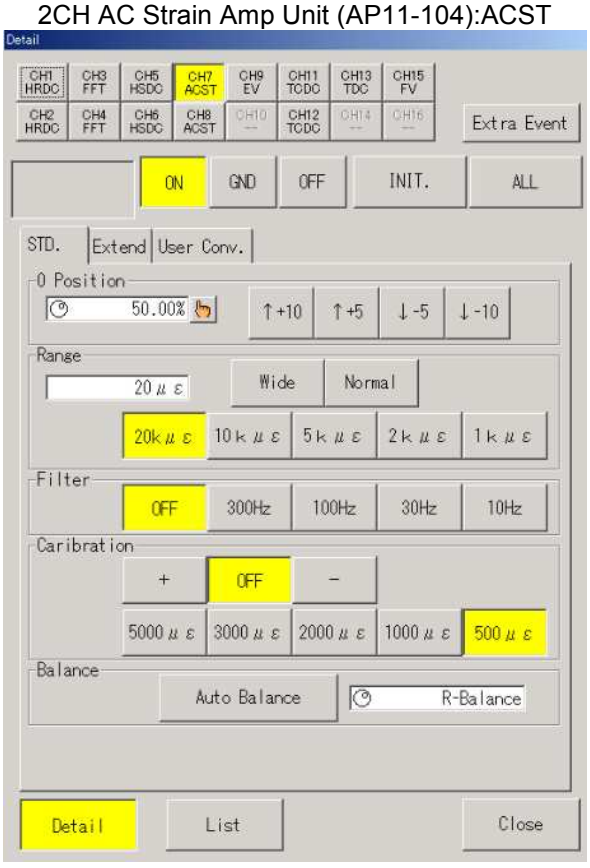
HRDC 2CH FFT Amp Unit (AP11-102):FFT



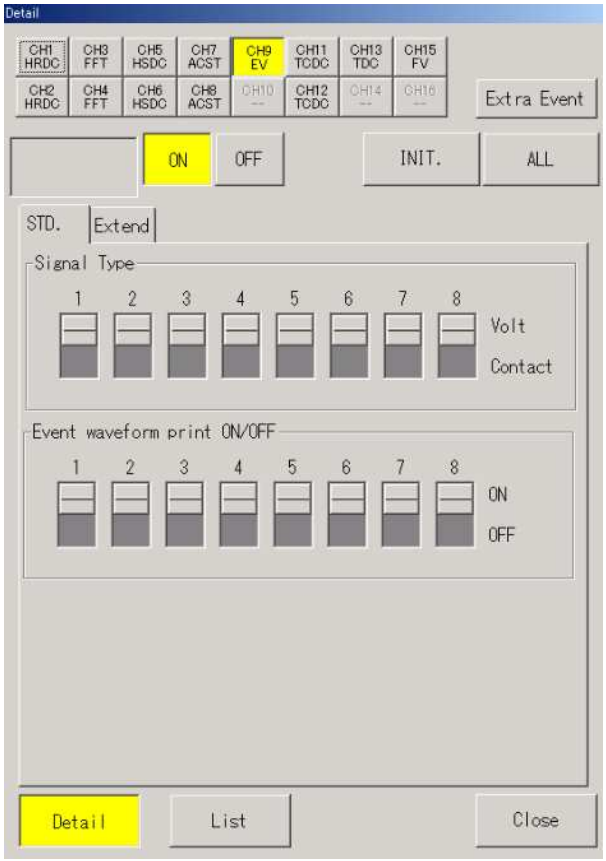
2CH High-Speed DC Amp Unit (AP11-103):HSDC



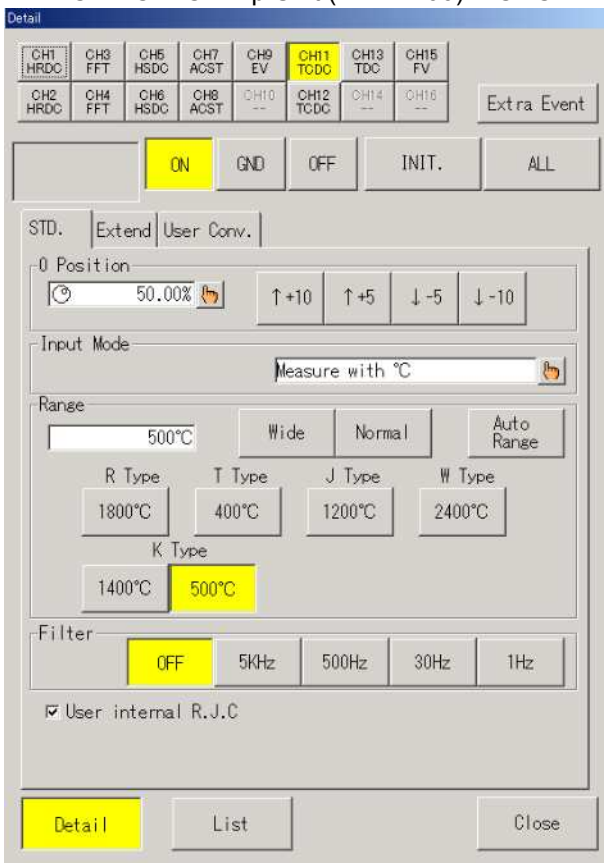
2CH AC Strain Amp Unit (AP11-104):ACST



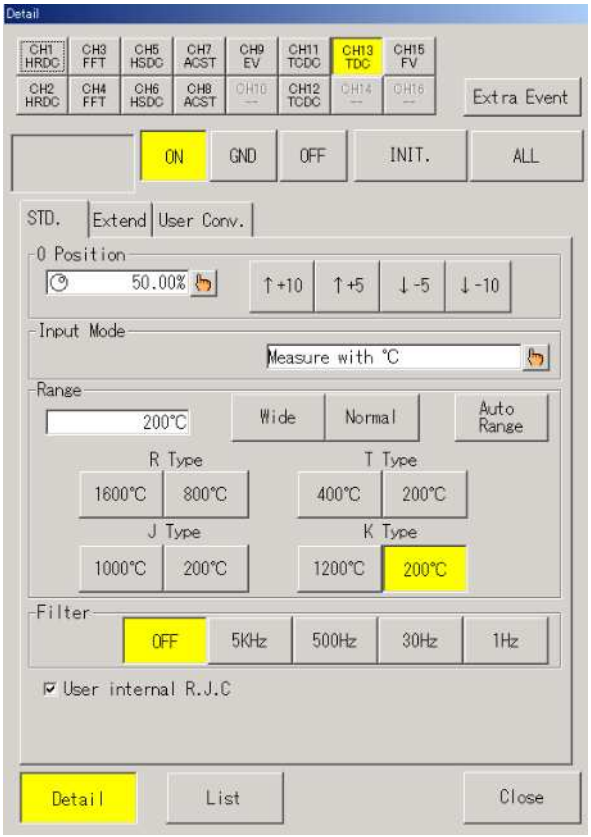
Event Amp Unit (AP11-105): EV



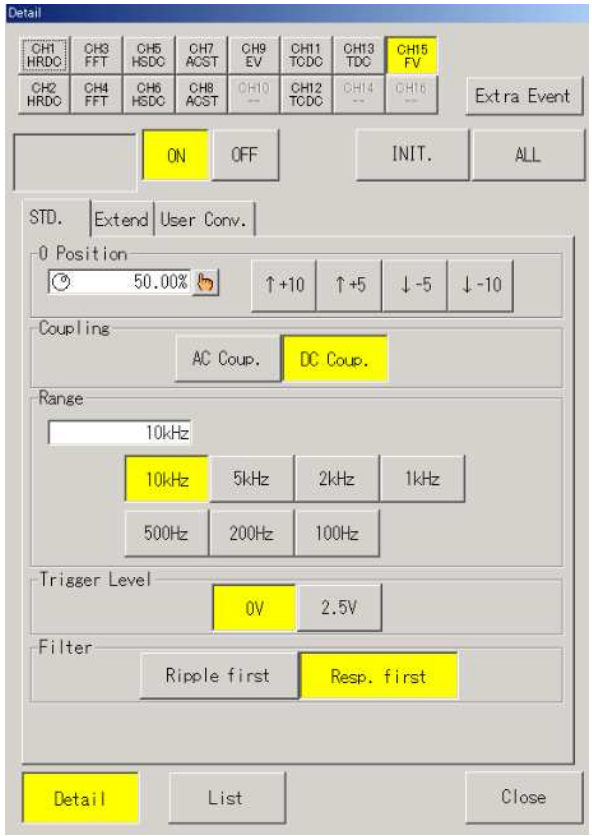
2CH TC･DC Amp Unit (AP11-106): TCDC



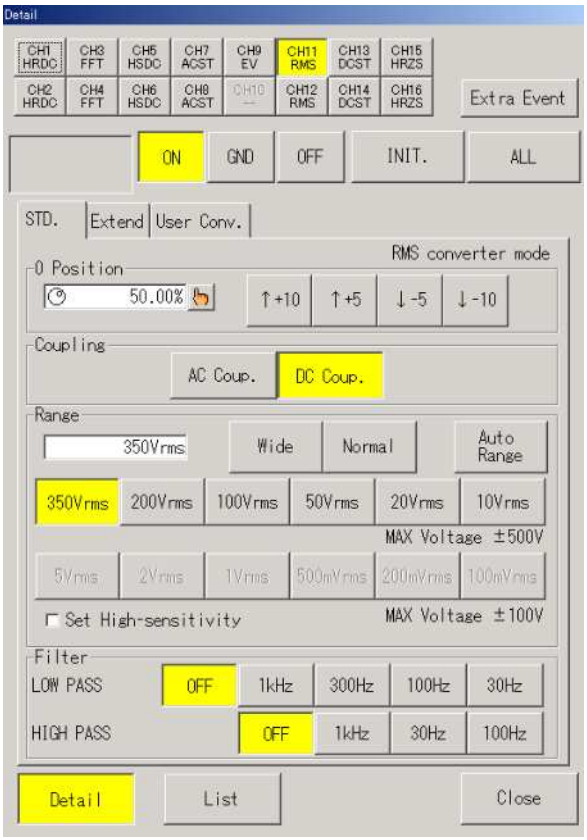
TC･DC Amp Unit (AP11-107): TDC



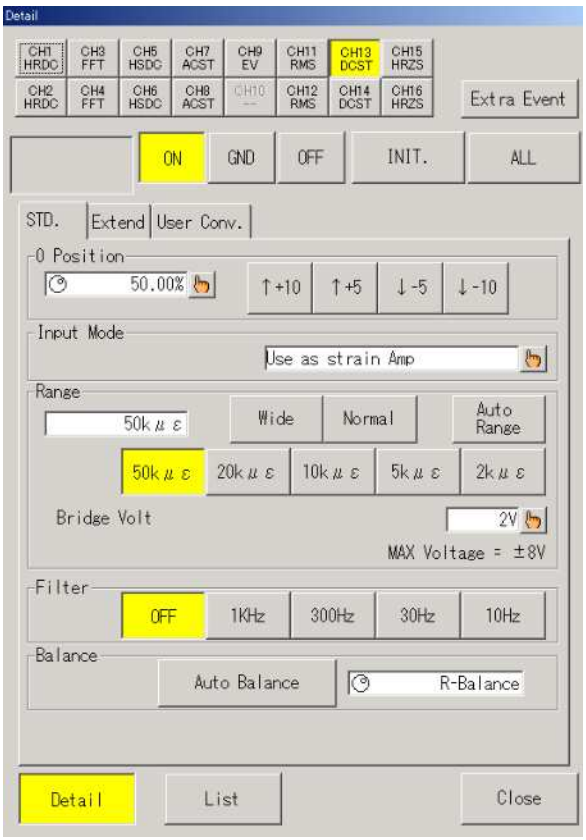
F/V Converter Unit (AP11-108): FV



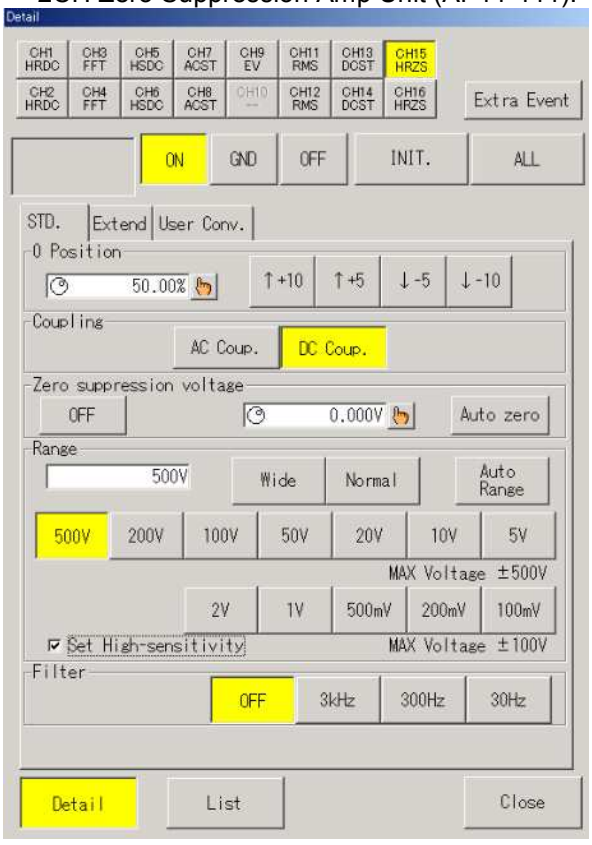
2CH Vibration RMS Amp Unit (AP11-109): RMS



2CH DC Strain Amp Unit (AP11-110): DCST

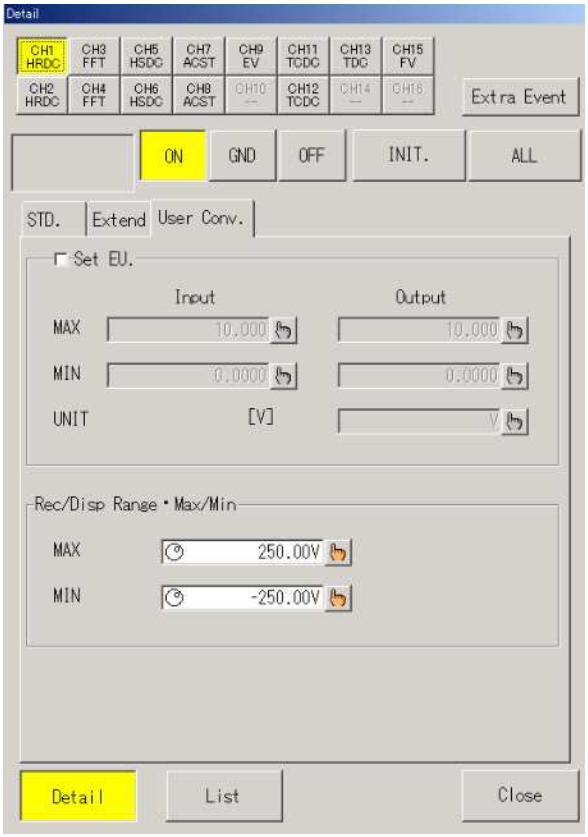


2CH Zero Suppression Amp Unit (AP11-111):



2.2.2. Amp Details – Initialization in Physical Unit Conversion Screen

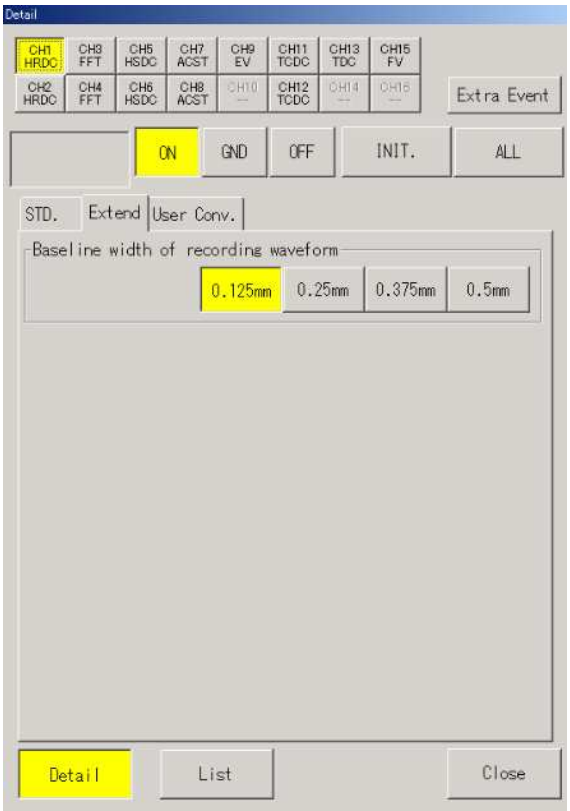
Example: 2CH High-Resolution DC Amp Unit (AP11-101): HRDC



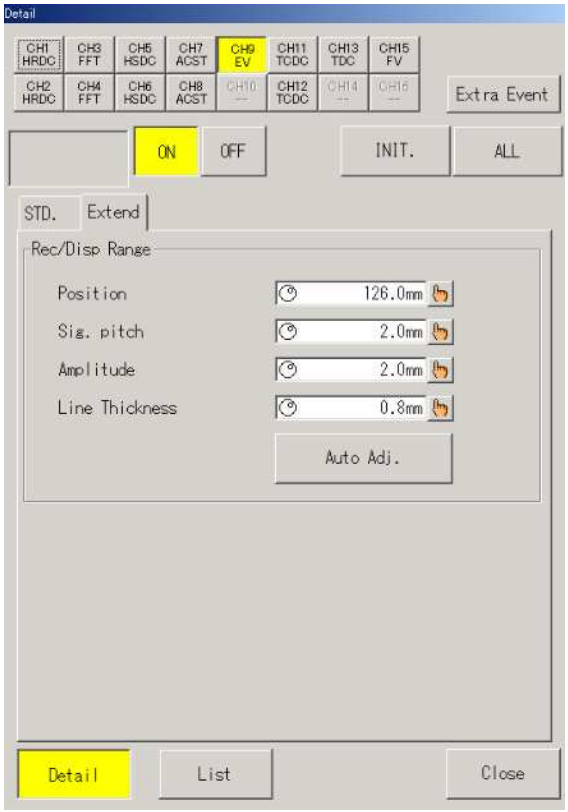
2.2.3. Amp Details – Initialization in Expansion Screen

(Example)

2CH High-Resolution DC Amp Unit (AP11-101):



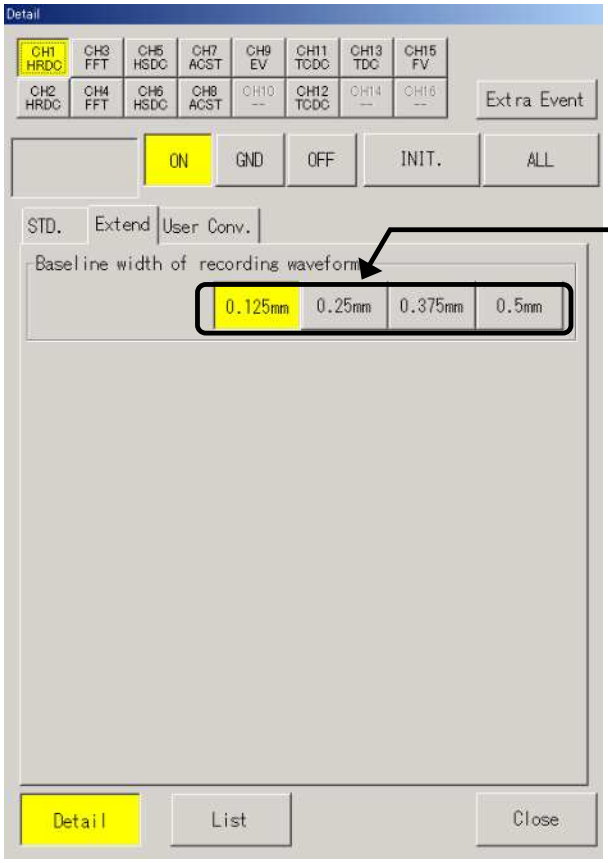
Event Amp Unit (AP11-105): EV



3. Expansion Settings

3.1. Change of Base Line Width of Printing Waveform

The following settings are available in the Amp Details screen.



(1) Base Line Width of Printing Waveform

(1) Details – Base Line Width of Printing Waveform
The line width for printing waveform can be set for each channel.

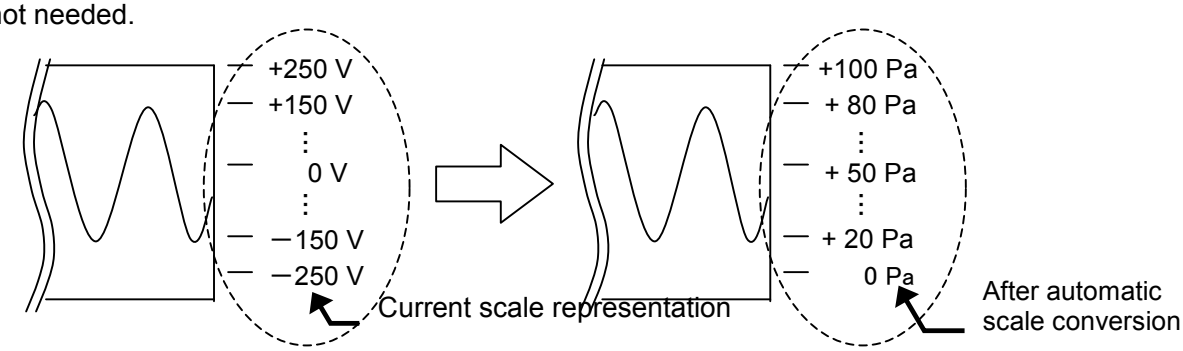
4. Physical Unit Conversion Change of Waveform Width and Units

4.1. Overview of Physical Unit Conversion

This section explains operation in Physical Unit Conversion tab in the Amp Details screen. The Physical Unit Conversion tab is commonly provided in analog amps, which converts the measured values into physical values and changes the printing scale for waveform amplitude.

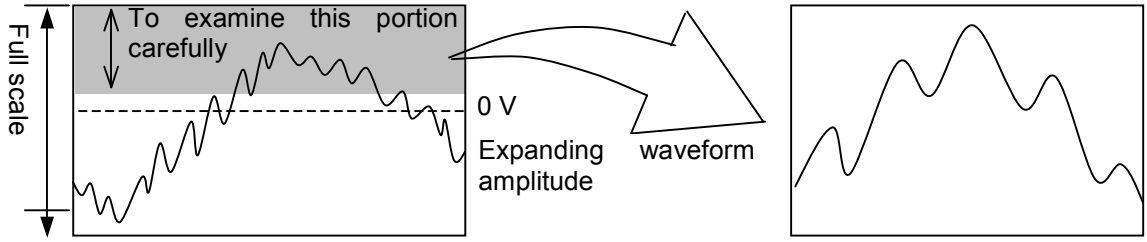
■ Converting physical units

Scale representation is automatically changed into the desired unit. Any complicated calculation is not needed.

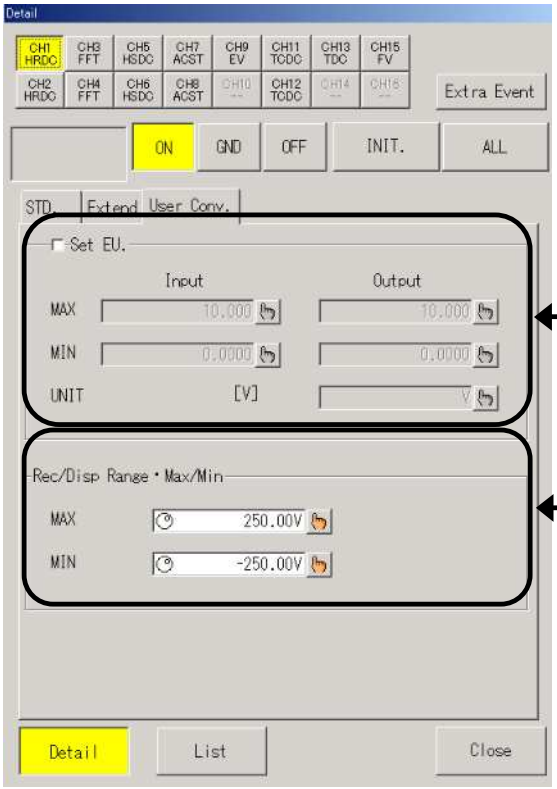


■ Changes printing and display area

Because the waveform amplitude can be changed, expanded display for necessary portion only is possible.



The following screen appears when the Physical Unit Conversion tab in the Amp Details screen is pressed.



Executing physical unit conversion

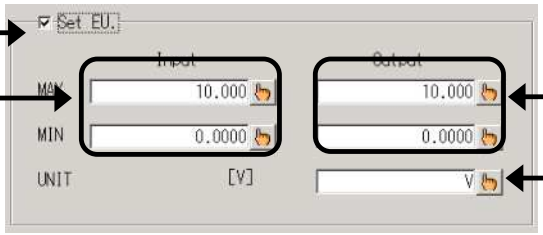
Changing printing and display range in waveform representation

4.2. How to Convert Physical Units

Input signals can be output after being converted into measured values. The conversion is made in the Physical Unit Conversion tab in the Amp Details screen.

(1) ON/OFF for Physical Conversion

(2) Input Range Setup



(3) Output Range Setup

(4) Physical Unit Setup

(1) Using physical unit conversion

Specify whether to convert the scale units or not. Add a check mark when using physical unit conversion. After adding a check mark, settings of (2) and (3) can be made. The * mark that signifies that the physical unit conversion is effective is indicated at digital value indication portion.

(2) Input range setup

The maximum and minimum values are set, which will be the references for the measurement range.

(3) Output range setup

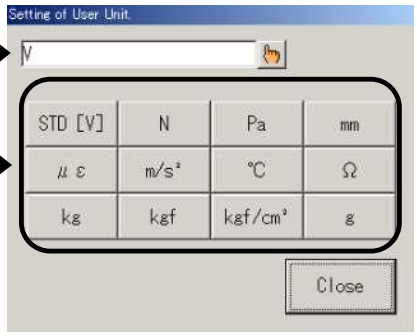
The maximum and minimum values are set to fix the output range for input range. Also, the maximum and minimum values are set, which will be the references for the physical unit conversion.

(4) Physical unit conversion setup

Physical unit conversion can be set. The following screen appears after the button is pressed.

1) Indicating selected unit

2) Unit buttons



1) Unit buttons
Press a button to change the settings.

2) Selected unit indication
Currently selected unit is indicated. Pressing this button opens key entry screen, which enables input of character strings.

TIPS A value to be input should include neither kilo nor mega. Due to such entry system, physical unit conversion can be effective even amp range is changed.

TIPS When value entry for physical unit conversion is made, the following functions will be effective for easy operation.

When input values are changed, the same values are set to the output values and printing/display range.

When the output values are changed, the same values are set for printing/display range.

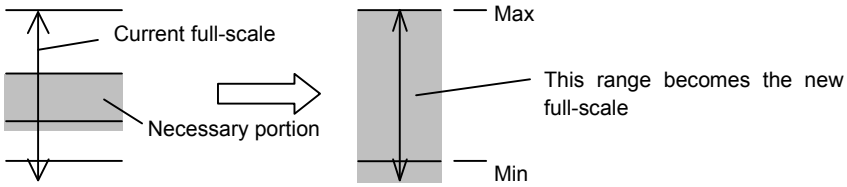
NOTE In the case where the following setup is made for input maximum and minimum value settings, the measurement values will not be displayed correctly. (Even input signal changes, only certain values are output.)

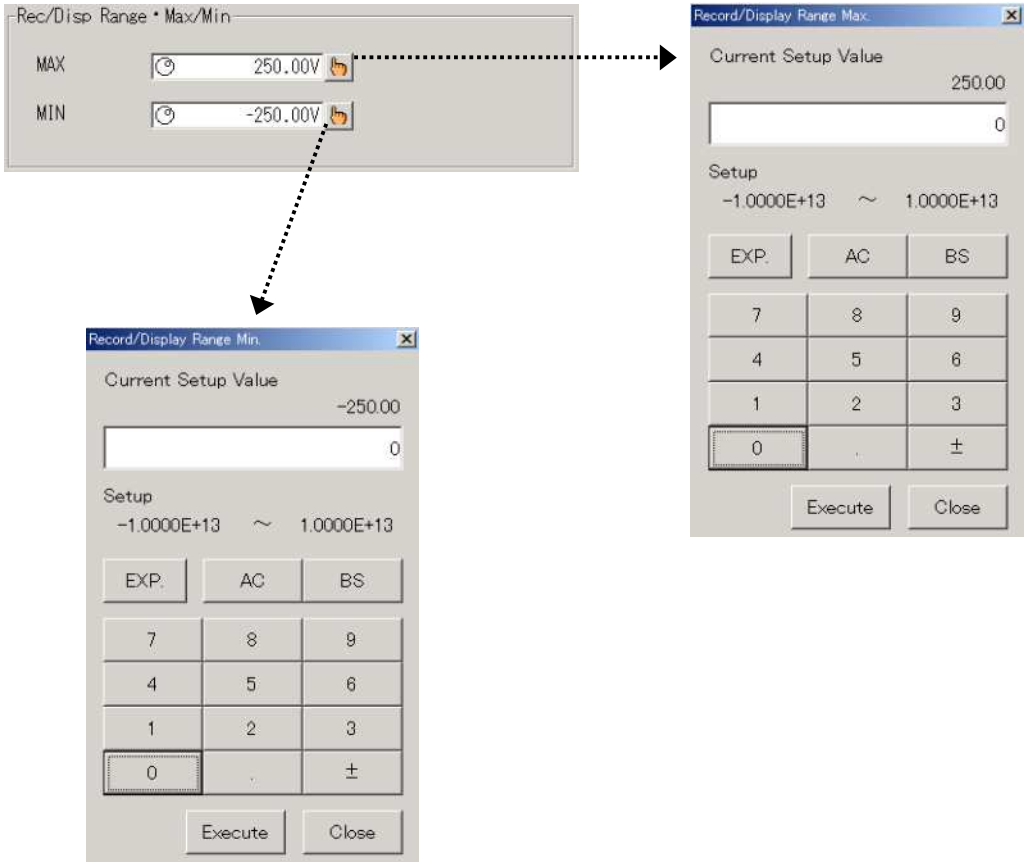
If the maximum value and minimum value are equivalent. (Division by 0 in the internal calculation will occur.)

If the range of input maximum and minimum values does not include the effective measurement range (Input signal exceeds the set range.).

4.3. Printing/Display Range

Within the currently set full-scale, maximum and minimum values of a necessary portion can be set for the full-scale.





TIPS

Waveform can be oppositely displayed by setting to Max<Min.
Example: Max = -2.50000, Min = +2.5000
With this manner, waveform output will be up-side-down. In this case, scale representation will be up-side-down, too (Top: -2.5000, Bottom: +2.5000). To invert positive/negative for input signal, set either settings of input or outputs to Max<Min.

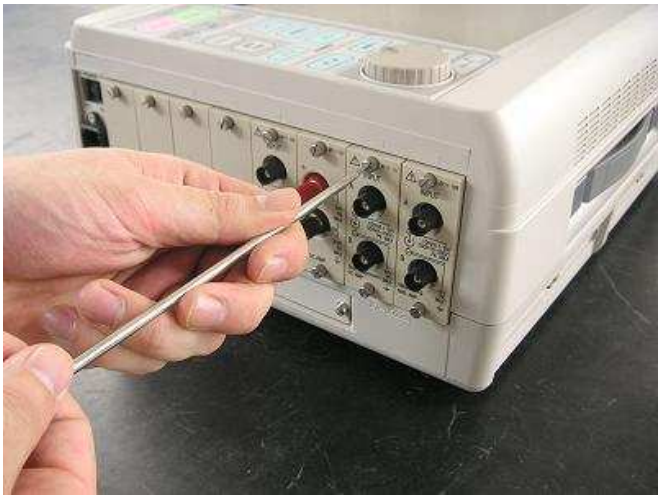
If the minimum is set as zero and changing the maximum by a jog dial, a waveform can be expanded and reduced continuously.
Please determine a waveform position by a position after setting up waveform magnification.

5. Procedures for changing Amp Units

Amplifier units can be changed easily, since they have plug-in mounting structure.
However, mount or dismount amplifier units, only after you have turned off the power supply switch and disconnected the power supply cable from the mainframe.
Mounting or dismounting amplifier units while the mainframe is powered on would lead to damages to the mainframe, Omniace II.
Be sure to change amplifier units after confirming the power supply switched-off by all means.

The following describes the procedure of changing amplifier units by taking a sample of the second amplifier unit at the second right position as seen from the mainframe front.

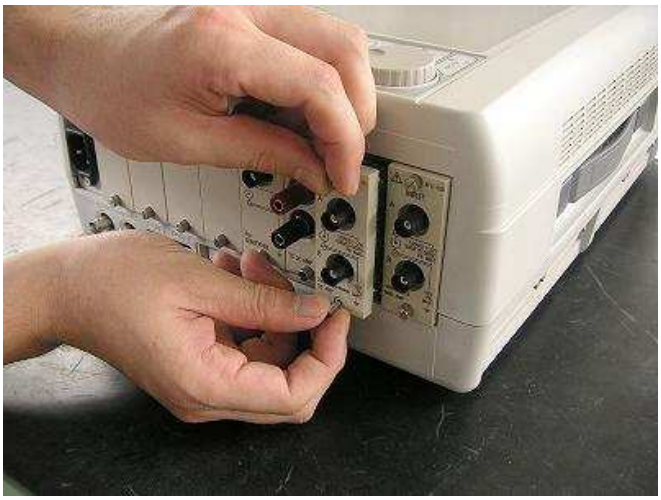
(1)Turn off the power supply switch.
(2)Disconnect the power supply cable from the mainframe.
(3)Disconnect all input cables that are connected to individual amplifier units.
(4)



Confirm that the power supply of the mainframe is off.
By using a flat tip screw driver, turn the two(2) screws at the top and bottom positions of the amplifier unit which are fixing the unit to the mainframe. (The flat tip screw driver should have the tip thickness of no more than 0.65 mm.)

Turn the screws until they comes off the mainframe. (Be careful that screws might come off the amplifier unit if you turn them too much.)

(5)



Hold between your fingers the two screws at the top and bottom of the amplifier unit, and draw the unit of the mainframe toward yourself.
Thus, you can easily take the amplifier unit off the mainframe.

The mounting procedure for the amplifier unit is just the reverse of the above.
Tighten the screws firmly by all means using a flat tip screw driver.
Operations of mounting amplifier units should also be done after switching off the mainframe power supply.

WARNING Always keep blank panels inserted/mounted at individual vacant slots for input amplifier units to prevent electric shock and also to prevent the mainframe from potential damages due to foreign matter penetration.

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