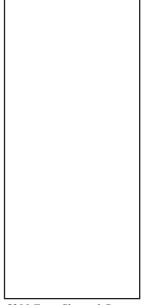
Features

Design Features

The 5290 provides a gain range of 1 to 5000 with a full 100 kHz A programmable bandwidth. constant-current source provides excitation power to sensors with internal integrated amplifiers, and a programmable calibration voltage source is available for establishing baseline values before and after a test is run. Front-panel LEDs indicate signal presence and warn of overload conditions and module operational problems. Stable low temperaturecoefficient components are used to maintain system accuracy over a wide temperature range, and all circuitry is housed in a shielded enclosure for improved reliability and noise reduction.



Four Channel Constant Current (ICP) Conditioner

5290 Four Channel Constant Current (ICP) Conditioner

Stable Amplifier Circuitry

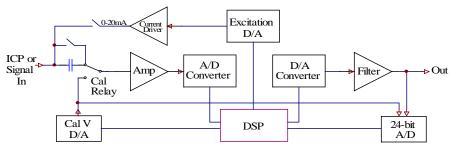
The input signal is first ACcoupled to block the DC excitation current, and then is amplified by a unity-gain precision instrumentation amp. Using this approach ensures high common-mode rejection to reduce noise pickup on the sensor wires, and avoids the use of switched gain resistors in the most noise and temperature sensitive portion of the circuit. A programmable gain amplifier is then used for additional signal magnification as required by subsequent processing stages. Precision op-amps and resistors are used throughout all of the analog circuitry to improve temperature stability.

- Constant Current Source Programmable: 2 to 20 mA Compliance Voltage: 24v
- **Ultra-stable Low Noise Amps** Output Noise: 1 mV rms Stability: 50 ppm/°C
- Wideband Response Gain Range: 1 to 5000 0.2 Hz to 100 kHz
- **Programmable Output Filter**
- **LED Status Indicators**
- **Compact Rugged Enclosure**

DSP - Programmable Gain

The variable gain amplifier is controlled by an onboard DSP prior to digitization and subsequent processing. A 16-bit high speed Sigma-Delta converter is then used to convert the amplifier input to a digitized signal for subsequent processing. The Digital Signal Processor uses stored offset and gain calibration factors to correct the digitized data values and generate a digitally filtered output. Digital lowpass filtering is done by the DSP, providing a better response curve and more flexibility than switched analog

continued on next page



5290 Technical Diagram

5290

continued from previous page filters. The result is an amplified, error-corrected, and digitally-filtered output that is ready to be converted back to an analog output voltage.

Output Circuit

The processed digital output is converted back to an analog voltage by a high-speed 16-bit Digital-to-Analog Converter. A four-pole low-pass filter/buffer-amp removes the digitizing steps in the reconstructed signal, along with any high-frequency noise. As with the input circuit, temperature-stable components are used to ensure that system calibration holds over a wide temperature range.

Signal and Status Monitor LEDs

Front-panel LED's are used to monitor both the signal level and the operating status of each channel. The DSP compares each digital sample to the level set by the user, and adjusts the intensity and color of the Signal LED accordingly. The DSP also monitors the excitation current level and overall digital operation, and sets the color and flash-rate of the Status LED as needed to warn the user of a problem

Programmable Excitation Current

A programmable constant-current source provides excitation power for the sensor. A Digital-to-Analog Converter creates a programmable control voltage that is used to control the output of current regulator. The current being drawn is sensed and used as a feedback signal to keep the current constant. Each circuit can provide up to 20 mA of excitation current with a maximum output voltage of 24v.

System Calibration

High accuracy is obtained during conversion process implementing a unique end-to-end calibration scheme within the 5290 Converter. A precision programmable voltage generator is connected to the input, and two calibration voltages (0v and 80% of full-scale) are fed in, amplified by the input stage, converted by the A/D, processed by the DSP, converted back to analog by the D/A, filtered by the output filter, and then measured by a highaccuracy 24-bit A/D converter. The input and output voltages are compared, and gain and offset correction values are computed and saved in the DSP memory. When data is being collected, these correction factors are applied to each data point in real time, resulting in a system accuracy better than ±0.05% of full-scale.

Specifications

| <u>General</u> | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Gain Range | 1 to 5000, programmable |
| Frequency response | 0.2Hz to 100kHz |
| Gain accuracy | $\pm 0.05\%$ |
| Linearity | $\pm 0.01\%$ |
| Stability | 50 ppm /°C |
| Input noise | 10uV rms |
| Input Protection | 250V max. |
| AC coupling | 0.2 Hz |
| Output Noise | 1 mV rms |
| Output voltage range | ± 10 v@50 mA |
| Output impedance | 50 ohms |
| Short Circuit Protected | Yes |
| Low Pass Filter | |
| Туре | Digital, programmable |
| Range | 1 Hz to 100 kHz |
| Roll-off | 96 dB/octave, programmable |
| Overload Indicator | |
| Туре | Front-panel LED |
| Trip Level | 0.1V to 10V, programmable |

| Calibration Source | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Type | Internal voltage reference |
| Voltage range | 0 to 2.5v, programmable |
| Accuracy | 0.01% |
| Stability | 10 ppm /°C |
| Excitation | |
| Type | Constant current |
| Range | 1 to 20 mA, programmable |
| Accuracy | 0.5% |
| Compliance | |
| voltage | 24v |
| Stability | 10 ppm /°C |
| Environmental: | |
| Operating | |
| temperature | 0 to 50 °C |
| Storage temp | -25 to 85 °C |
| Humidity | 0 to 90% non condensing |
| Physical Characteristics | |
| Package | Shielded, 6 sides |
| Dimensions | 0.8" x 4.2" x 9.5" |
| Weight | 1.3 lbs |
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