NI-9234
Specifications

Contents

NI 9234 Datasheet

- Software-selectable AC/DC coupling (AC coupled at 0.5 Hz)
- Software-selectable IEPE signal conditioning with AC coupling (2 mA)
- -40 °C to 70 °C operating, 5 g vibration, 50 g shock
- 24-bit resolution
- Anti-aliasing filters
- 102 dB dynamic range
- Smart TEDS sensor compatibility

The NI 9234 is a four-channel dynamic signal acquisition module for making high-accuracy measurements from IEPE sensors. The NI 9234 delivers 102 dB of dynamic range and incorporates Integrated Electronics Piezoelectric (IEPE) signal conditioning at 2 mA constant current for accelerometers and microphones. The four input channels simultaneously acquire at rates up to 51.2 kS/s. In addition, the module includes built-in anti-aliasing filters that automatically adjust to your sampling rate. Compatible with a single-module USB carrier and NI CompactDAQ and CompactRIO hardware, the NI 9234 is ideal for a wide variety of mobile or portable applications such as industrial machine condition monitoring and in-vehicle noise, vibration, and harshness testing.

Kit Contents	• NI 9234 • NI 9234 Getting Started Guide
Recommended Accessories	• BNC Cable (x4) (779697-02)

C SERIES DYNAMIC SIGNAL ACQUISITION MODULE COMPARISON							
Product Name	Signal Ranges	Channels	Sample Rate	Input Configurations	Noise at Maximum Sample Rate	Connectivity	Isolation Continuous
NI 9218	±5 V	2	51.2 kS/s/ch	IEPE with AC Coupling	50 µVrms	9-Position DSUB, LEMO	60 VDC Ch-Ch
NI 9230	±30 V	3	12.8 kS/s/ch	IEPE with AC Coupling, AC Coupling, DC Coupling	106 µVrms	Screw Terminal, BNC	60 VDC Ch-Earth
NI 9232	±30 V	3	102.4 kS/s/ch	IEPE with AC Coupling, AC Coupling, DC Coupling	251 µVrms	Screw Terminal, BNC	60 VDC Ch-Earth
NI 9234	±5 V	4	51.2 kS/s/ch	IEPE with AC Coupling, AC Coupling, DC Coupling	50 µVrms	BNC	None
NI 9250	±5 V	2	102.4 kS/s/ch	IEPE with AC Coupling, AC Coupling, DC Coupling	9.7 µVrms	BNC	None
NI 9251	3 Vrms (±4.243 V)	2	102.4 kS/s/ch	AC Coupling, DC Coupling	8.5 µVrms	mini XLR	None

NI C Series Overview

NI provides more than 100 C Series modules for measurement, control, and communication applications. C Series modules can connect to any sensor or bus and allow for high-accuracy measurements that meet the demands of advanced data acquisition and control applications.

- Measurement-specific signal conditioning that connects to an array of sensors and signals
- Isolation options such as bank-to-bank, channel-to-channel, and channel-to-earth ground
- -40 °C to 70 °C temperature range to meet a variety of application and environmental needs

- Hot-swappable

The majority of C Series modules are supported in both CompactRIO and CompactDAQ platforms and you can move modules from one platform to the other with no modification.

CompactRIO

 CompactRIO combines an open-embedded architecture with small size, extreme ruggedness, and C Series modules in a platform powered by the NI LabVIEW reconfigurable I/O (RIO) architecture. Each system contains an FPGA for custom timing, triggering, and processing with a wide array of available modular I/O to meet any embedded application requirement.

CompactDAQ

CompactDAQ is a portable, rugged data acquisition platform that integrates connectivity, data acquisition, and signal conditioning into modular I/O for directly interfacing to any sensor or signal. Using CompactDAQ with LabVIEW, you can easily customize how you acquire, analyze, visualize, and manage your measurement data.

Software

### LabVIEW Professional Development System for Windows
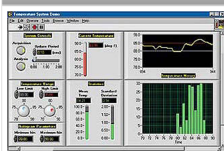
- Use advanced software tools for large project development
- Generate code automatically using DAQ Assistant and Instrument I/O Assistant

## LabVIEW Professional Development System for Windows

- Use advanced measurement analysis and digital signal processing
- Take advantage of open connectivity with DLLs, ActiveX, and .NET objects
- Build DLLs, executables, and MSI installers

NI LabVIEW FPGA Module
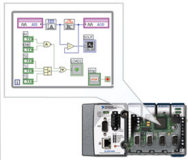
- Design FPGA applications for NI RIO hardware
- Program with the same graphical environment used for desktop and real-time applications
- Execute control algorithms with loop rates up to 300 MHz
- Implement custom timing and triggering logic, digital protocols, and DSP algorithms
- Incorporate existing HDL code and third-party IP including Xilinx IP generator functions
- Purchase as part of the LabVIEW Embedded Control and Monitoring Suite

NI LabVIEW Real-Time Module
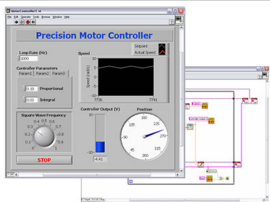
- Design deterministic real-time applications with LabVIEW graphical programming
- Download to dedicated NI or third-party hardware for reliable execution and a wide selection of I/O
- Take advantage of built-in PID control, signal processing, and analysis functions
- Automatically take advantage of multicore CPUs or set processor affinity manually
- Take advantage of real-time OS, development and debugging support, and board support
- Purchase individually or as part of a LabVIEW suite

Circuitry

The input signal on each channel is buffered, conditioned, and then sampled by a 24-bit Delta-Sigma ADC.

Figure 1. NI 9234 Input Circuitry for One Channel
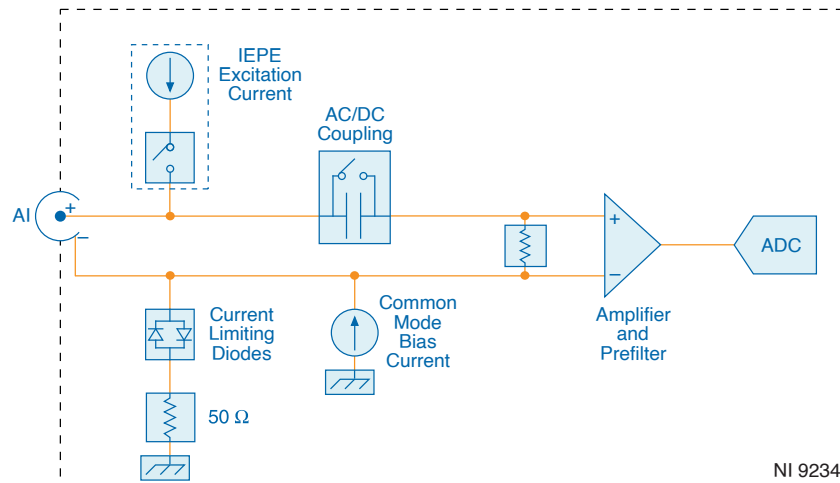
The NI 9234 analog input channels are referenced to chassis ground through a 50 Ω resistor. To minimize ground noise, make sure the chassis ground is connected to earth ground. Each channel is protected from overvoltages.

AC/DC Coupling

You can configure each channel in software for AC or DC coupling. For channels set to AC coupling, you can turn the IEPE excitation current on or off. Refer to your software help for more information about configuring AC/DC coupling and enabling excitation current.

NI 9234 TEDS

The NI 9234 also has TEDS circuitry. For more information about TEDS, visit ni.com/info and enter the Info Code rdteds.
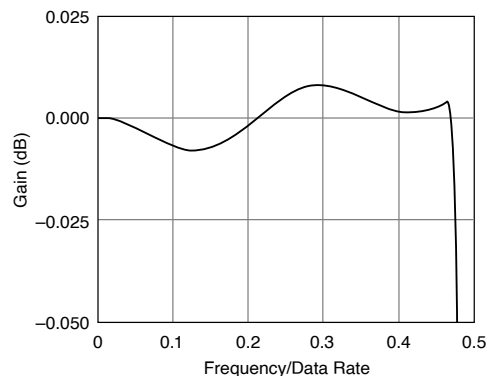
Filtering

The NI-9234 uses a combination of analog and digital filtering to provide an accurate representation of in-band signals and reject out-of-band signals. The filters discriminate between signals based on the frequency range, or bandwidth, of the signal. The three important bandwidths to consider are the passband, the stopband, and the anti-imaging bandwidth.

The NI-9234 represents signals within the passband, as quantified primarily by passband ripple and phase nonlinearity. All signals that appear in the alias-free bandwidth are either unaliased signals or signals that have been filtered by at least the amount of the stopband rejection.

Passband

The signals within the passband have frequency-dependent gain or attenuation. The small amount of variation in gain with respect to frequency is called the passband flatness. The digital filters of the NI-9234 adjust the frequency range of the passband to match the data rate. Therefore, the amount of gain or attenuation at a given frequency depends on the data rate.

Figure 2. Typical Passband Response for the NI-9234

Stopband

The filter significantly attenuates all signals above the stopband frequency. The primary goal of the filter is to prevent aliasing. Therefore, the stopband frequency scales precisely with the data rate. The stopband rejection is the minimum amount

of attenuation applied by the filter to all signals with frequencies within the stopband.

Alias-Free Bandwidth

Any signals that appear in the alias-free bandwidth are not aliased artifacts of signals at a higher frequency. The alias-free bandwidth is defined by the ability of the filter to reject frequencies above the stopband frequency. The alias-free bandwidth is equal to the data rate minus the stopband frequency.

Data Rates

The frequency of a master timebase (f_M) controls the data rate (f_s) of the NI-9234. The NI-9234 includes an internal master timebase with a frequency of 13.1072 MHz, but the module also can accept an external master timebase or export its own master timebase. To synchronize the data rate of an NI-9234 with other modules that use master timebases to control sampling, all of the modules must share a single master timebase source.

The following equation provides the available data rates of the NI-9234:

$$f_s = \frac{f_M \div 256}{n}$$
$$f_s = \frac{f_M \div 256}{n}$$

where **n** is any integer from 1 to 31.

However, the data rate must remain within the appropriate data rate range. When using the internal master timebase of 13.1072 MHz, the result is data rates of 51.2 kS/s, 25.6 kS/s, 17.067 kS/s, and so on down to 1.652 kS/s, depending on the value of **n**. When using an external timebase with a frequency other than 13.1072 MHz, the NI-9234 has a different set of data rates.

> **Note** The NI 9151 R Series Expansion chassis does not support sharing timebases between modules.

NI-9234 Specifications

The following specifications are typical for the range -40 °C to 70 °C unless otherwise noted.

> ⚠ **Caution** Do not operate the NI-9234 in a manner not specified in this document. Product misuse can result in a hazard. You can compromise the safety protection built into the product if the product is damaged in any way. If the product is damaged, return it to NI for repair.

Input Characteristics

Number of channels	4 analog input channels
ADC resolution	24 bits
Type of ADC	Delta-Sigma (with analog prefiltering)
Sampling mode	Simultaneous
Type of TEDS supported	IEEE 1451.4 TEDS Class I

Internal master timebase (f_M)

Frequency	13.1072 MHz
Accuracy	±50 ppm maximum

Data rate range (f_s)

  Using internal master timebase

Minimum	1.652 kS/s
Maximum	51.2 kS/s

Using external master timebase

Minimum	0.391 kS/s
Maximum	52.734 kS/s

Data rates [1] (f_s)	$(f_M \div 256)/n$, n = 1, 2, ..., 31
Input coupling	AC/DC (software-selectable)

AC cutoff frequency

-3 dB	0.5 Hz
-0.1 dB	4.6 Hz maximum

Figure 3. AC Cutoff Frequency Response
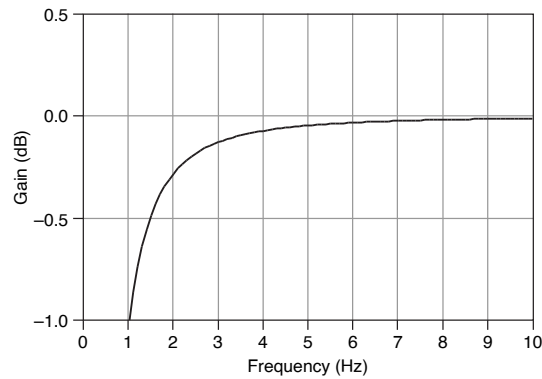
Input range	±5 V

AC voltage full-scale range

Minimum	±5 Vpk
Typical	±5.1 Vpk
Maximum	±5.2 Vpk

Common-mode voltage range (AI- to earth ground)	±2 V maximum

IEPE excitation current (software-selectable on/off)	
Minimum 2.0 mA	
Typical 2.1 mA	

Power-on glitch	90 µA for 10 µs

IEPE compliance voltage	19 V maximum

If you are using an IEPE sensor, use the following equation to make sure your configuration meets the IEPE compliance voltage range.

- $(\mathbf{V}_{\text{common-mode}} + \mathbf{V}_{\text{bias}} \pm \mathbf{V}_{\text{full-scale}})$ must be 0 to 19

Where

- $\mathbf{V}_{\text{common-mode}}$ is the common-mode voltage applied to the NI 9234
- $\mathbf{V}_{\text{bias}}$ is the bias voltage of the IEPE sensor
- $\mathbf{V}_{\text{full-scale}}$ is the full-scale voltage of the IEPE sensor

Overvoltage protection (with respect to chassis ground)	
For a signal source connected to AI+ and AI-	±30 V

For a low-impedance source connected to AI+ and AI-	-6 V to 30 V
Input delay	$(40 + 5/512)/f_s + 2.6\ \mu s$

Measurement Conditions		Percent of Reading (Gain Error)	Percent of Range[2] (Offset Error)
Calibrated	Maximum (-40 °C to 70 °C)	0.34%, ±0.03 dB	±0.14%, 7.1 mV
	Typical (25 °C±5 °C)	0.05%, ±0.005 dB	±0.006%, 0.3 mV
Uncalibrated[3]	Maximum (-40 °C to 70 °C)	1.9%, ±0.16 dB	±0.27%, 13.9 mV
	Typical (25 °C±5 °C)	0.48%, ±0.04 dB	±0.04%, 2.3 mV

Table 1. Accuracy

Gain drift

Typical	0.14 mdB/°C (16 ppm/°C)
Maximum	0.45 mdB/°C (52 ppm/°C)

Offset drift

Typical	19.2 µV/°C
Maximum	118 µV/°C

Channel-to-channel matching

Phase (f_{in} in kHz)	(f_{in} * 0.045° + 0.04 maximum)

Gain

Typical	0.01 dB
Maximum	0.04 dB

Passband		
Frequency	$0.45 * f_s$	
Flatness (f_s = 51.2 kS/s)	40 mdB (pk-to-pk maximum)	
Phase nonlinearity (f_s = 51.2 kS/s)		±0.45° maximum

Stopband		
Frequency	$0.55 * f_s$	
Rejection	100 dB	
Alias-free bandwidth		$0.45 * f_s$
Oversample rate		$64 * f_s$
Crosstalk (1 kHz)		-110 dB

CMRR ($f_{in} \leq 1$ kHz)		
Minimum	40 dB	
Typical	47 dB	
SFDR (f_{in} = 1 kHz, -60 dBFS)		120 dB

Idle Channel	51.2 kS/s	25.6 kS/s	2.048 kS/s
Noise	97 dBFS	99 dBFS	103 dBFS
	50 µVrms	40 µVrms	25 µVrms
Noise density	310 nV/√Hz	350 nV/√Hz	780 nV/√Hz

Table 2. Idle Channel Noise and Noise Density

Input impedance

Differential	305 kΩ
AI- (shield) to chassis ground	50 Ω

Input Amplitude	1 kHz	8 kHz
-1 dBFS	-95 dB	-87 dB
-20 dBFS	-95 dB	-80 dB

Table 3. Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)

Intermodulation distortion (-1 dBFS)

DIN 250 Hz/8 kHz 4:1 amplitude ratio	-80 dB
CCIF 11 kHz/12 kHz 1:1 amplitude ratio	-93 dB

MTBF	390,362 hours at 25 °C; Bellcore Issue 2, Method 1, Case 3, Limited Part Stress Method

Power Requirements

Power consumption from chassis

Active mode	900 mW maximum
Sleep mode	25 µW maximum

Thermal dissipation (at 70 °C)

Active mode	930 mW maximum
Sleep mode	25 µW maximum

Physical Characteristics

Dimensions	Visit ni.com/dimensions and search by module number.
Weight	173 g (6.1 oz)

Safety Voltages

Connect only voltages that are within the following limits:

Channel-to-earth ground	±30 V maximum, Measurement Category I
Isolation	
Channel-to-channel	None
Channel-to-earth ground	None

Hazardous Locations

U.S. (UL)	Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D, T4; Class I, Zone 2, AEx nA IIC T4 Gc
Canada (C-UL)	Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D, T4; Ex nA IIC T4 Gc
Europe (ATEX) and International (IECEx)	Ex nA IIC T4 Gc DEMKO 07 ATEX 0626664X IECEx UL 14.0089X

Safety Compliance and Hazardous Locations Standards

This product is designed to meet the requirements of the following electrical equipment safety standards for measurement, control, and laboratory use:

- IEC 61010-1, EN 61010-1
- UL 61010-1, CSA C22.2 No. 61010-1
- EN 60079-0, EN 60079-7
- IEC 60079-0, IEC 60079-7
- UL 60079-0, UL 60079-7
- CSA C22.2 No. 60079-0, CSA C22.2 No. 60079-7

Note For safety certifications, refer to the product label or the Product Certifications and Declarations section.

Electromagnetic Compatibility

- EN 61326 (IEC 61326): Class A emissions; Basic immunity
- EN 55011 (CISPR 11): Group 1, Class A emissions
- AS/NZS CISPR 11: Group 1, Class A emissions
- FCC 47 CFR Part 15B: Class A emissions
- ICES-001: Class A emissions

Note For the standards applied to assess the EMC of this product, refer to the Online Product Certification section.

Note For EMC compliance, operate this device with shielded cabling.

CE Compliance C E

- 2014/34/EU; Potentially Explosive Atmospheres (ATEX)

Product Certifications and Declarations

Refer to the product Declaration of Conformity (DoC) for additional regulatory compliance information. To obtain product certifications and the DoC for NI products, visit ni.com/product-certifications, search by model number, and click the appropriate link.

Shock and Vibration

To meet these specifications, you must panel mount the system.

Operating vibration	
Random	5 g RMS, 10 Hz to 500 Hz
Sinusoidal	5 g, 10 Hz to 500 Hz
Operating shock	30 g, 11 ms half sine; 50 g, 3 ms half sine; 18 shocks at 6 orientations

Environmental

Refer to the manual for the chassis you are using for more information about meeting these specifications.

Operating temperature (IEC 60068-2-1, IEC 60068-2-2)	-40 °C to 70 °C
Storage temperature (IEC 60068-2-1, IEC 60068-2-2)	-40 °C to 85 °C
Ingress protection	IP40
Operating humidity (IEC 60068-2-30)	10% RH to 90% RH, noncondensing

Storage humidity (IEC 60068-2-30)	5% RH to 95% RH, noncondensing
Pollution Degree	2
Maximum altitude	5,000 m

Indoor use only.

Environmental Management

NI is committed to designing and manufacturing products in an environmentally responsible manner. NI recognizes that eliminating certain hazardous substances from our products is beneficial to the environment and to NI customers.

For additional environmental information, refer to the **Engineering a Healthy Planet** web page at ni.com/environment. This page contains the environmental regulations and directives with which NI complies, as well as other environmental information not included in this document.

EU and UK Customers

- ⌧ **Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)**—At the end of the product life cycle, all NI products must be disposed of according to local laws and regulations. For more information about how to recycle NI products in your region, visit ni.com/environment/weee.

电子信息产品污染控制管理办法（中国 RoHS）

- ♻♻♻ 中国 RoHS— NI 符合中国电子信息产品中限制使用某些有害物质指令(RoHS)。关于 NI 中国 RoHS 合规性信息，请登录 ni.com/environment/rohs_china。(For information about China RoHS compliance, go to ni.com/environment/rohs_china.)

Calibration

You can obtain the calibration certificate and information about calibration services for the NI-9234 at ni.com/calibration.

Calibration interval	1 year

[1] The data rate must remain within the appropriate data range.

[2] Range = 5.1 Vpk

[3] Uncalibrated accuracy refers to the accuracy achieved when acquiring in raw or unscaled modes where the calibration constants stored in the module are not applied to the data.