



USER MANUAL

PC/104 ENVIRONMENTAL FAN CARD II



10/30/2003

MNL-0493A-01

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Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION.....	1
ABOUT PC/104 ENVIRONMENTAL FAN CARD II	1
FEATURES	1
BLOCK DIAGRAM	2
ABOUT PC/104	2
INSTALLATION	2
CONNECTION	4
COMPONENT AND CONNECTOR PLACEMENT.....	4
CONNECTOR PINOUTS	5
J1/J2: PC/104 Bus.....	5
J3: Analog Input.....	6
J4: External Analog Input.....	6
J5: Fan Power.....	6
J6: Fan Power.....	6
J7: External Temperature Sensor (DS1620 Only).....	6
J9: Pressure Sensor Interface	6
J13: Digital I/O & Relay Contacts	7
J17: FPGA Programming Port	7
CONFIGURATION.....	8
JP1 – I/O ADDRESS SELECT.....	8
JP2 – CUSTOM CONFIGURATION JUMPERS.....	8
J8/J15 – TEMPERATURE SENSOR CONFIGURATION	8
SOFTWARE UTILITY	8
PROGRAMMING	11
REGISTER DESCRIPTION.....	11
DLL FUNCTIONS DESCRIPTION.....	13
SPECIFICATIONS.....	19
ENVIRONMENTAL.....	19
<i>Operating</i>	19
<i>Storage</i>	19
ELECTRICAL	19
MECHANICAL	19
HUMIDITY SENSOR	19
PRESSURE SENSOR.....	19
TEMPERATURE SENSOR.....	19
FAN SPECS	19
OTHER POWER/HEAT MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS	19
APPENDIX.....	20
DIMENSIONAL DRAWING	20

INTRODUCTION

About PC/104 Environmental Fan Card II



The *ThermoCool™ PC/104 Environmental Fan Card II* intelligently monitors and controls the environmental characteristics of an enclosed PC/104 computer system through a series of pressure, humidity and temperature sensors working in concert with onboard fans to circulate internal air.

In a thermostatic function, the board's two ball-bearing fans turn on and off, responding to changing temperature conditions while conserving power when not in use. In a sealed enclosure, the board can reduce or eliminate the need for outside air exchange. Air is driven in a push-pull circular cooling

pattern around the board and adjacent PC/104 modules. Each fan can alternatively be reversed (flipped over) to create a push-push or pull-pull movement of air.

Besides providing thermal management, the Environmental Fan Card II integrates capacitive humidity and atmospheric pressure sensors, which can be used as alarm indicators of moisture and pressure changes within an enclosed PC/104 system. The board's humidity sensor measures from 1-99% relative humidity with instantaneous desaturation. Similarly, the pressure sensor delivers a highly accurate, linear voltage output directly proportional to applied pressure (0-29 PSI) - with precise span and offset calibration, as well as temperature compensation.

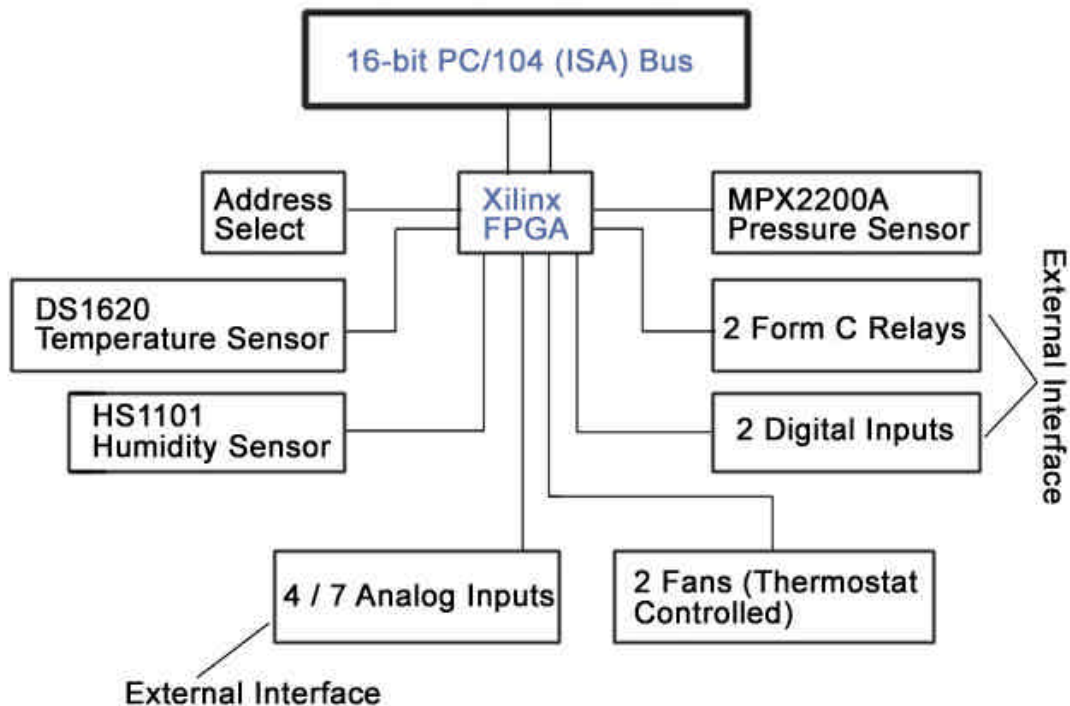
Other features include two (2) Form C relays, two digital inputs, four/seven analog I/O inputs, LED indicator and configuration jumpers to enable the module to control external devices and integrate into a variety of complex environmental management schemes.

This product is available in two varieties to meet varying application requirements. Part number PRV-0509X-06 includes all three sensors (temperature, pressure, humidity) for a complete environmental monitoring and control solution, while PRV-0509X-07 comes with a temperature sensor only (no humidity or pressure). An optional cable set (PRV-0509X-08) with an external digital temperature sensor is available for either board if remote fan management is desired.

Features

- 16-Bit PC/104 Bus
- Two Bi-Directional Fans
- Relative Humidity Sensor (PRV-0509X-06 only)
- Air Pressure Sensor (PRV-0509X-06 only)
- Digital Thermometer/Thermostat
- Two (2) Form C Relays
- Configuration Jumpers
- Two (2) Digital Inputs
- Seven (7) Analog Inputs (PRV-0509X-06) or Four (4) Analog Inputs (PRV-0509X-07)
- 3-Pin Screw Clamp Terminal (for External Analog Input)
- Windows 9x/NT/2000/XP Driver and Test Utility
- Optional Cable Set w/ External Temp Sensor (PRV-0509X-08)
- LED Indicator

Block Diagram



About PC/104

The PC/104 specification is characterized by its small form-factor (3.550" x 3.775"), stackable 104-pin/socket ISA bus connector, and reduced bus signal drive, making PC/104's size, durability, expandability, reliability, quality, and power consumption ideal for embedded computing. PC/104 technology leverages the same readily available development tools used with personal desktop computers to dramatically improve time-to-market for embedded systems development. The full PC/104 specification can be found at the PC/104 Consortium Web site: http://www.pc104.org/technology/pc104_tech.html

INSTALLATION

Hardware Installation

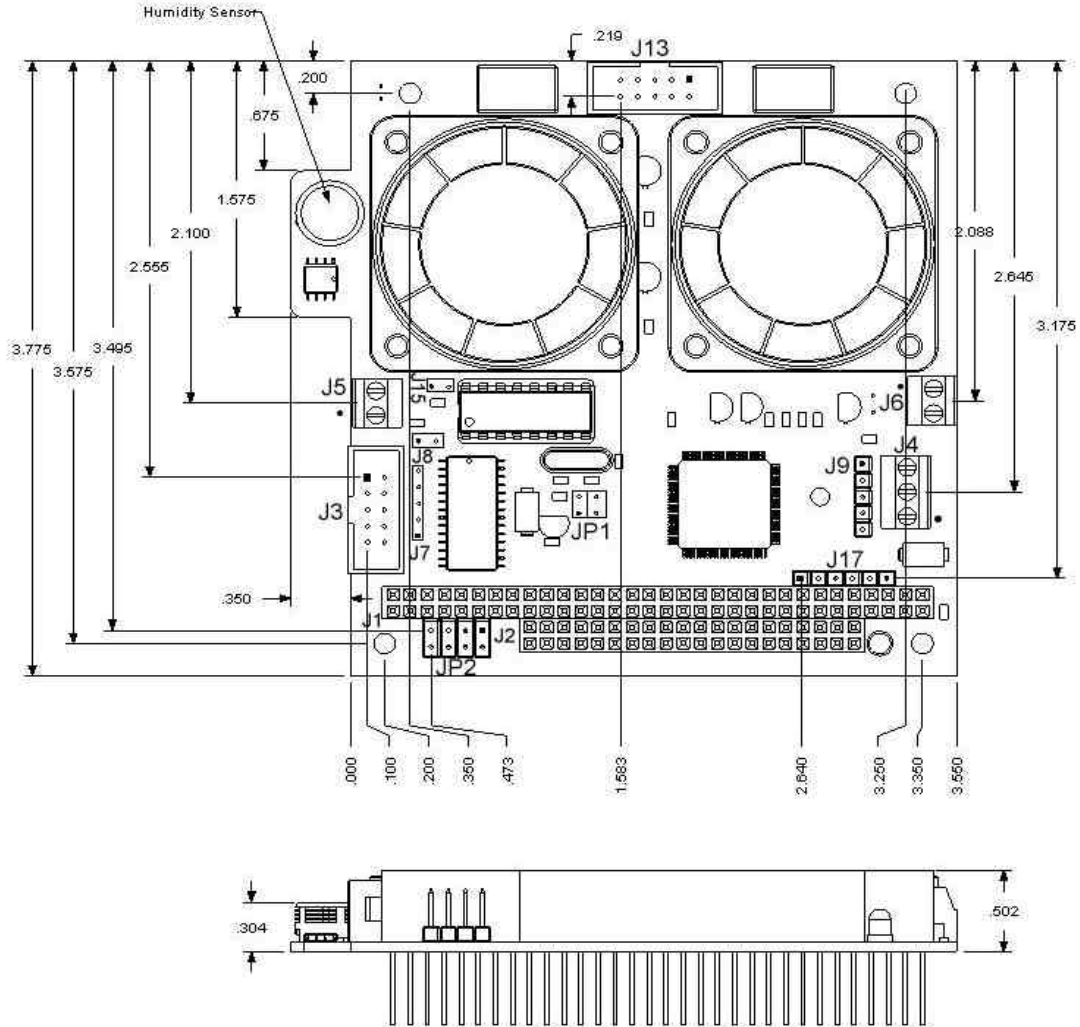
Remove the card from the anti-static bag. Make any desired connections such as Analog input (remote temperature sensing), Digital input/output, or add an external temperature sensor. The I/O address for the card selected by JP1 should not be set to conflict with anything else in the system, and should be recorded if the software is going to be used. Install the card onto the PC/104 stack. Ensure that JP2, the three-pin jumper next to J2, has pins 2 and 3 shorted for compatibility with all microprocessors.

Software Installation

Use the included software to set the high and low temperatures for fan activation, which are then stored in an on-board EEPROM. Customization of the software is easily achieved for applications requiring it.

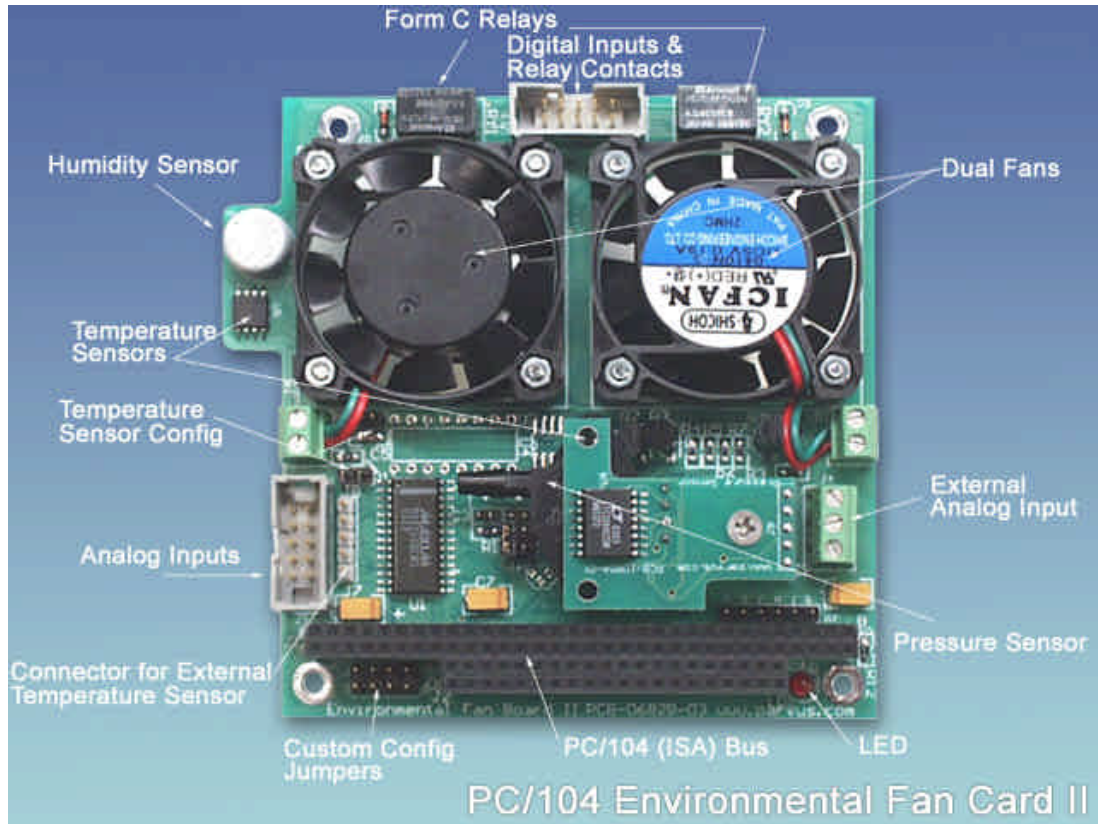
CONNECTION

Component and Connector Placement



Note: All dimensions are in inches

Con #	Function	Con #	Function	Con #	Function
J1,J2	PC/104 Bus	J3	Analog Input	J4	External Analog Input
J5/J6	Fan Power	J7	External Temp Sensor	J8	Temperature Sensor Configuration
J9	Pressure Sensor Interface	J13	Digital I/O & Relay Contacts	J15	
J17	FPGA Programming Port	JP1	I/O Address Select	JP2	Custom Configuration Jumpers



Connector Pinouts

J1/J2: PC/104 Bus				
Pin	Row A	Row B	Row C	Row D
0	--	--	GND	GND
1	/IOck	GND	/SBHE	/MCS16
2	SD7	Rstdrv	LA23	/IOCS16
3	SD6	+5v	LA22	IRQ10
4	SD5	IRQ9	LA21	IRQ11
5	SD4	-5v	LA20	IRQ12
6	SD3	DRQ2	LA19	IRQ15
7	SD2	-12v	LA18	IRQ14
8	SD1	/Exfer	LA17	/DA0
9	SD0	+12v	/MR	DRQ0
10	IOrdy	(key)	/MW	/DA5
11	AEN	/SMW	SD8	DRQ5
12	SA19	/SMR	SD9	/DA6
13	SA18	/IOW	SD10	DRQ6
14	SA17	/IOR	SD11	/DA7
15	SA16	/DA3	SD12	DRQ7
16	SA15	DRQ3	SD13	+5v
17	SA14	/DA1	SD14	/MSTR
18	SA13	DRQ1	SD15	GND

19	SA12	/Rfrsh	(key)	GND
20	SA11	SCLK	--	--
21	SA10	IRQ7	--	--
22	SA9	IRQ6	--	--
23	SA8	IRQ5	--	--
24	SA7	IRQ4	--	--
25	SA6	IRQ3	--	--
26	SA5	/DA2	--	--
27	SA4	TC	--	--
28	SA3	BALE	--	--
29	SA2	+5v	--	--
30	SA1	OSC	--	--
31	SA0	GND	--	--
32	GND	GND	--	--

The PC/104 bus always uses Row A and B, while Row C and D are for 16 bit systems. B10 and C19 are keyed locations.

J3: Analog Input

These analog inputs are converted to a 12-bit signal from 0-5V DC.

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	+5V	6	Analog Input 4
2	Analog Input 0	7	Analog Input 5
3	Analog Input 1	8	Analog Input 6
4	Analog Input 2	9	Analog Input 7
5	Analog Input 3	10	Ground

J4: External Analog Input

Pin	Function
1	+5V
2	Analog Input 7
3	Ground

J5: Fan Power

Pin	Function
1	+5V
2	Fan Control

J6: Fan Power

Pin	Function
1	Fan Control
2	+5V

J7: External Temperature Sensor (DS1620 Only)

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	Ground	4	Clock
2	+5V	5	Reset
3	DQ		

J9: Pressure Sensor Interface

Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	+5V	4	SPR2
2	SPR1	5	Ground
3	Analog Input 3		

J13: Digital I/O & Relay Contacts			
Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	+5V	6	Normally Closed 1
2	Digital 0	7	Normally Open 2
3	Digital 1	8	Common 2
4	Normally Open 1	9	Normally Closed 2
5	Common 1	10	Ground

J17: FPGA Programming Port			
Pin	Function	Pin	Function
1	+5V	4	TMS
2	TD_OUT	5	TD_IN
3	TCK	6	Ground

CONFIGURATION

JP1 – I/O Address Select

This jumper block selects I/O space of the board. All registers are offsets from this base address.

Pins 1-2	Pins 3-4	Address
Short	Short	300-307
Short	Open	320-327
Open	Short	340-347
Open	Open	360-367

JP2 – Custom Configuration Jumpers

These four jumpers may be used as custom configuration jumpers and may be read through register +5. The inputs read 0 with a jumper installed. See the programming section for more detail.

J8/J15 – Temperature Sensor Configuration

An external temperature sensor can be applied to the environmental board. This sensor must be a DS1620 part. Two jumpers are used to indicate the presence of a secondary, external sensor. J8 is installed for no external sensor and removed if an external sensor is present. J15 is only installed if the primary sensor is not installed on the PCB but is remote.

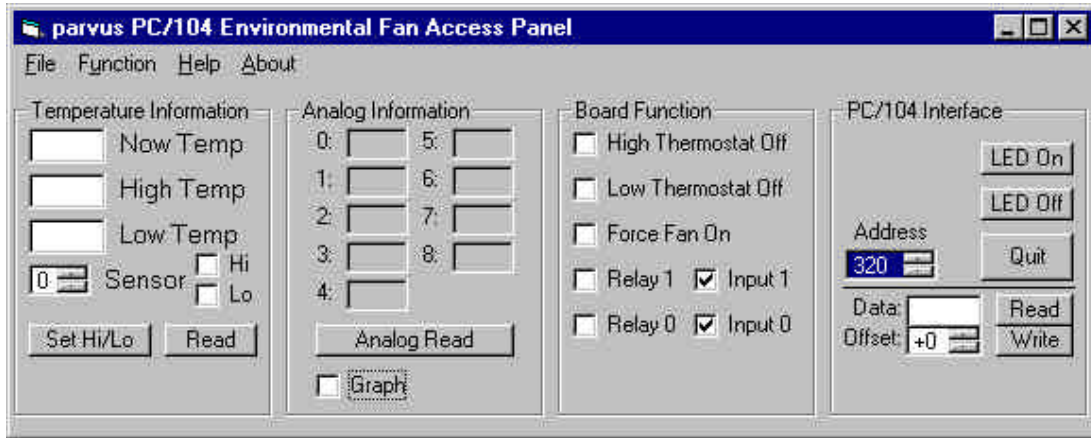
One Primary Sensor, On-board J8-Installed, J15-Removed
One Primary Sensor, Off-board J8-Removed, J15-Installed
Two Sensors, Primary and Secondary J8-Removed, J15-Removed

SOFTWARE UTILITIES

This software utility is provided to give the user a functional tool that will operate with the Environmental Fan card. This is the same program used by Parvus to test the product during manufacturing. This tool allows the user to verify the functionality of the board prior to, and anytime during, development of custom software. In most cases the implementation of these cards into a system will require the user to create their own custom application software. This software utility and source code can be downloaded from <http://tech.parvus.com/>

With this utility, the user can read the data from all the sensors (temperature, humidity and pressure), read the analog inputs, control the fans and relays, and graph the sensor inputs.

A screen shot of the running program is shown below.



The program window is divided into four sections: Temperature Information, Analog Information, Board Information, and PC/104 Interface.

Temperature Information

The temperature information is displayed in Celsius.

- Now Temp – Displays the current temperature reading of the selected temperature sensor.
- High Temp – Displays the high temperature limit of the selected sensor. Above this temperature the fans come on. To update this setting, make the change in the text box and click on 'Set Hi/Lo'. When this temperature is reached, a checkbox appears in the box next to 'Hi'.
- Low Temp – Displays the low temperature limit of the selected sensor. Below this temperature the fans come on. To update this setting, make the change in the text box and click on 'Set Hi/Lo'. When this temperature is reached, a checkbox appears in the box next to 'Lo'.
- Sensor – This menu selects which of the two temperature sensors data is displayed.
- Set Hi/Lo – Used to save the High/Low temperature to the temperature sensor.
- Read – Queries the temperature sensor and display its data. To continuously read the information, select 'Continuous Scan' from the 'Function' menu.

Analog Information

Displays the analog value of the inputs of the corresponding channel. The fields can be updated by pressing 'Analog Read' or by selecting 'Continuous Scan' from the 'Function' menu.

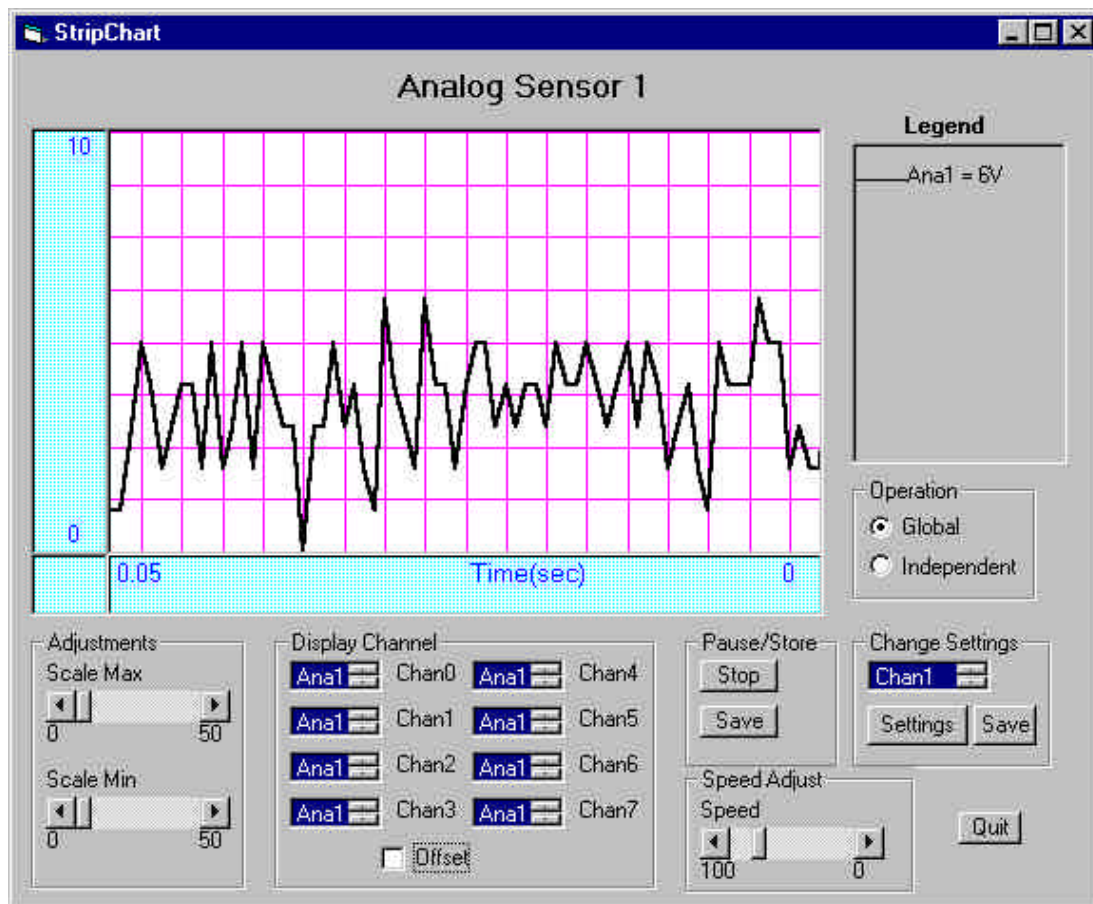
Note: Channel 3 is used for the pressure sensor (if installed) and channel 8 is used for the humidity sensor (if installed).

Board Function

This interface allows direct control over the fans, relays and digital I/O.

PC/104 Interface

This interface is used to toggle the test LED on and off, change the base address of the registers and to manipulate the contents of the registers directly.



The graph window is divided into eight sections: Graph, Legend, Operation, Adjustments, Display Channel, Pause/Store, Change Settings, and Speed Adjust.

Legend

Displays the signal names with the corresponding color.

Operation

Used to set the min and max range of the y-axis. This can be done in the following two ways.

- Global** Makes the coordinates of signal ana1 the default y-axis coordinates. So no matter which channel is chosen from the list box, "Settings" brings up the form for the signal ana1. Any changes made to the coordinates of ana1 will become the y-axis coordinates.
- Independent** The y-axis min coordinate becomes the y-min (setting) of all the signals selected and y-axis max becomes the y-max (setting) of all the signals selected. Individual settings such as color, coordinates, Title, Abbreviation can be changed using this option and selecting the corresponding channel.

Adjustments

This feature is useful to locate the graph if a signal is chosen and is not visible on the screen.

Scale Max - Increases the scale for the max range of y-axis up to 50units

Scale Min - Decreases the scale for the min range of y-axis up to 50units.

Note: To increase or decrease the scales at the same time, so that the graph shrinks or expands use " Ctrl+L " (lock) and decrease or increase either scale max or scale min. Unlock it using " Ctrl+U " to get the normal display.

Display Channel

Channels - One can choose signals from 8 channels whose graph is to be displayed on the screen.

Offset - If the graphs overlap each other checking this option on will separate them and display them on top of each other.

Pause/Store

Stop/Start - Use to pause and start the display.

Save - Used to save the snapshot of the graphs on the screen to files. These files are stored in .txt files and can be imported by Excel spreadsheets to get the graph for print out.

Change Settings

Settings - To change the individual settings.

Save - Save the settings to the file for next time.

Speed Adjust

The fastest that the graphs are displayed is every 100ms. This can be decreased, by using the adjustments. It depends on the speed of the processor.

PROGRAMMING

Register Description

The offsets shown are from the selected base I/O address.

+0 Humidity Output Register

Bit Mapped, Write Only

0 - Humidity Output H1

1 - Humidity Output H3

2 - Humidity Output H7

3 - Humidity Output H4

4 - Humidity Output H6

5 - IRQ Select A, IRQ2/9=0, IRQ3=1, IRQ4=2

6 - IRQ Select B, IRQ5=3, IRQ6=4, IRQ7=5

7 - IRQ Select C, IRQ10=6, IRQ11=7

+0 Humidity Input Register

Bit Mapped, Read Only

0 - Humidity Output H1

1 - Humidity Output H3

2 - Humidity Output H7

3 - Humidity Output H4

4 - Humidity Output H6

5 - Unused

6 - Humidity Input H2

7 - Humidity Input H5

+1 Digital Output Register

Bit Mapped, Read/Write

0 - Unused

-
- 1 - LED Output, XORed with Fan Output
 - 2 - Force Fan On, 1=On
 - 3 - Spare Output, CPLD Pin 34
 - 4 - Relay Output #0, Active = 1
 - 5 - Relay Output #1, Active = 1
 - 6 - Pressure Sensor Output #0, 1=Active
 - 7 - Pressure Sensor Output #1, 1=Active

+2 Data Direction Register

Bit Mapped, Read/Write

- 0 - Output=0, Input=1 Pin 85, CPU PA0
- 1 - Output=0, Input=1 Pin 78, CPU PA1
- 2 - Output=0, Input=1 Pin 89, CPU PA2
- 3 - Output=0, Input=1 Pin 82, CPU PA7
- 4 - Output=0, Input=1 Pin 74, CPU IRQ
- 5 - Output=0, Input=1 CPLD Pin 43
- 6 - Output=0, Input=1 CPLD Pin 46
- 7 - Output=0, Input=1 CPLD Pin 73

+3 Digital Input Register

Bit Mapped, Read Only

- 0 - Temperature #1, Low Limit, Active High
- 1 - Temperature #1, High Limit, Active High
- 2 - Temperature #2, Low Limit, Active High
- 3 - Temperature #2, High Limit, Active High
- 4 - Digital Input #0, Active Low, 10K pull-up to 5vdc
- 5 - Digital Input #1, Active Low, 10K pull-up to 5vdc
- 6 - Busy from A/D, MAX156
- 7 - Unused

+4 Data Register

Bit Mapped, Read/Write

- 0 - I/O, CPLD Pin 85, CPU PA0
- 1 - I/O, CPLD Pin 78, CPU PA1
- 2 - I/O, CPLD Pin 89, CPU PA2
- 3 - I/O, CPLD Pin 82, CPU PA7
- 4 - I/O, CPLD Pin 74, CPU IRQ
- 5 - I/O, CPLD Pin 43
- 6 - I/O, CPLD Pin 46
- 7 - I/O, CPLD Pin 73

+5 Bit Mapped, Read Only

- 0 - Configuration Jumper #1, Installed = 0
- 1 - Configuration Jumper #2, Installed = 0
- 2 - Configuration Jumper #3, Installed = 0
- 3 - Configuration Jumper #4, Installed = 0
- 4 - Unused
- 5 - Unused
- 6 - Unused
- 7 - Unused

+6 Temperature Output Register

Bit Mapped, Read/Write

- 0 - Temp DQ Input/Output, DS1620
 - 1 - Temp Data Direction, Input = 0
 - 2 - Temp TCLK, DS1620
-

-
- 3 - Temp #0, TRST, DS1620
 - 4 - Temp #1, TRST, DS1620, External or by Humidity Sensor
 - 5 - Low Temperature Threshold Disable, Disable=1
 - 6 - High Temperature Threshold Disable, Disable=1
 - 7 - Interrupt Enable, Enable=1, Active when Fan On

+7 Unused Register
Not Implemented

DLL Functions Description

The Parvus Environmental Fan Card II has a number of I/O features that can be accessed through this Windows® 9x/NT/2000/XP driver. The Parvus DLL drivers are based on WinDriver technology from Jungo® (www.jungo.com). A small direct access kernel is loaded and registered with the operating system and then the specific board DLL can then be used.

The WinDriver must first be installed and registered with the operating system. This can be accomplished through the install wizard. On systems that are integrated by Parvus and then delivered, the driver is already installed.

The application software may be written to call the DLL dynamically or load it statically. The dynamic load simply identifies the DLL routines by name or ordinal such as with Visual Basic 6 or it can be linked in statically with a library such as with Visual C++ 6.

A channel must be opened to the board through the DLL by calling an OPEN command. This sets up the DLL for direct access to the hardware through the WinDriver kernel. Calls to the DLL can then occur including closing and reopening the channel to change base address of the board. Please note that the jumper settings on the board must match the selected base address in the DLL in order for proper access to occur.

This calling sequence will open the channel to the board using base address range 0 turn on the LED and then close the channel.

```
vbapp_Open(0)
vbapp_LedOn
vbapp_Close
```

It is possible to determine the address range sets by calling the vbapp_CardRangesL at the beginning of the application by using a function similar to this:

```
Const MAX_IO = 7 ' 8 - 1 for BASIC arrays upperbound
Const MAX_MEM = 7
Type PRVDRV_RANGES
    nRanges As Long
    nIo As Long
    nMem As Long
    ioBase(MAX_IO) As Long
    ioBytes(MAX_IO) As Long
    ioOffset(MAX_IO) As Long
    memBase(MAX_MEM) As Long
    memBytes(MAX_MEM) As Long
    memOffset(MAX_MEM) As Long
End Type
Public range As PRVDRV_RANGES
```

```

Call vbapp_CardRangesL( _
    range.nRanges, _
    range.nIo, _
    range.nMem, _
    range.ioBase(0), _
    range.ioBytes(0), _
    range.ioOffset(0), _
    range.memBase(0), _
    range.memBytes(0), _
    range.memOffset(0))

For J = 0 To range.nIo - 1
    Base_IO(J).Text = Hex$(range.ioBase(J)) ' load array with values
    brdAddrList.AddItem Hex$(range.ioBase(J)) ' add to list box
    Extent_IO(J).Text = range.ioBytes(J)
Next

For J = 0 To range.nMem - 1
    Base_MEM(J).Text = Hex$(range.memBase(J))
    Extent_Mem(J).Text = range.memBytes(J)
Next

```

This sets up the arrays to receive the information of the available address ranges for the cards I/O and memory addressing.

DLL Routines

The DLL file 'privapp_EnvFan.dll' has a number of functions that directly access Environmental Fan board. These functions use the low-level access system created by WinDriver. Since the board driver is at a fairly high level it can be used on many operating systems. The only portion that changes from OS to OS is the kernel.

The following routines are available for usage. The address range of the card is fixed in hardware and adjustable by the user with jumper. These address ranges are also available in the DLL for selection. These routines access the bit and byte descriptions of I/O address space occupied by the PC/104 board. Some routines are designed to be single purpose such as LED_On while others are more general purpose like SetDig.

The normal usage of the DLL is to open the communications channel to the board when the application starts and the close it when the application ends. When opening the communications channel, the address range is selected.

To maintain compatibility with Visual Basic all passed parameters and returned results are longs or pointers to parameters. VB applications primarily pass parameters by value.

The source code for these routines are available with a specific signed NDA from Parvus. This source code can be ported to other operating systems that have C compilers. The parameter and variable types may be different in the available source code.

Common Routines:

Name: **vbapp_Open**

Entry: Channel - Address Group Base, 0-301, 1=320

Exit: Status of Open

0 = Already Open

1 = Fault Upon Open

2 = Successful Open
Globals: None
Prototype: long WINAPI vbapp_Open(long Channel);
Description: Performs and open of the channel between the board and the application software. Checks for a proper installation of the DLL and WinDriver components. This routine must be called to start the channel. The address group base changes with each card type.

Name: **vbapp_Close**
Entry: None
Exit: None
Globals: None
Prototype: void WINAPI vbapp_Close(void);
Description: Closes and open channel. Performs the close only if the channel is open, performs a no-op if the channel was already closed or not open.

Name: **vbapp_LedOn**
Entry: None
Exit: None
Globals: None
Prototype: void WINAPI vbapp_LedOn(void);
Description: Turns the diagnostic LED located on the PC/104 board on. The diagnostic LED is used as a simple test to see that the board is operational and that the DLL is attached to it. The normal state of the LED is on.

Name: **vbapp_LedOff**
Entry: None
Exit: None
Globals: None
Prototype: void WINAPI vbapp_LedOff(void);
Description: Turns the diagnostic LED located on the PC/104 board off

Name: **vbapp_Read**
Entry: Offset from base address of byte to read in I/O space
Exit: Value read from supplied offset
Globals: None
Prototype: long WINAPI vbapp_Read(long offset);
Description: This is a general-purpose routine for direct access to the board. It works by reading from the base address plus the supplied offset. The returned value is a byte read from the board. This can be used for creating a uniform interface set, diagnostic purposes, or for accessing features potentially missing from the DLL command set.

Name: **vbapp_Write**
Entry: Offset from base address of byte to read in I/O space
Value to write to board
Exit: None
Globals: None
Prototype: void WINAPI vbapp_Write(long offset, long value);
Description: This is a general-purpose routine for direct access to the board. It works by writing to the base address plus the supplied offset. The value is a byte written to the board. This can be used for creating a uniform interface set, diagnostic purposes, or for accessing features potentially missing from the DLL command set.

Name: **vbapp_Test**
Entry: A test value, 0-255

Exit: The test value times 2

Globals: None

Prototype: long WINAPI vbapp_Test(long value);

Description: This routine is used to assure that the DLL is properly attached and that parameters can be passed back and forth. It simply multiplies the supplied value by 2 and returns it.

Name: **vbapp_Version**

Entry: None

Exit: Returns a long value of version, 10102 translates to 1.01.02

Globals: None

Prototype: long WINAPI vbapp_Version(void);

Description: This is used to version lock DLLs to critical applications as well as to simply return the version of the DLL during test.

Name: **vbapp_CardRangesL**

Entry: These are all pointers to values

int* nRanges	-
int* nIo	- Number of available I/O Ranges
int* nMem	- Number of available Memory Ranges
int* ioBase	- First element in I/O Range Array
int* ioBytes	- First element in I/O Range Size Array
int* ioOffset	- Reserved, empty pointer required
int* memBase	- First element in Memory Range Array
int* memBytes	- First element in Memory Range Size Array
int* memOffset	- reserved, empty pointer required

Exit: All pointer values are filled

Globals: None

Prototype: void WINAPI vbapp_CardRangesL (unsigned int* nRanges,
unsigned int* nIo,
unsigned int* nMem,
unsigned int* ioBase,
unsigned int* ioBytes,
unsigned int* ioOffset,
unsigned int* memBase,
unsigned int* memBytes,
unsigned int* memOffset)

Description: By calling this routine at the beginning of the application it is possible to get all of the I/O and memory ranges available for the board.

Application Specific Routines

These functions and routines are unique to the function of the board. They are all prefixed with the same value for easy identification.

Name: **envDiagLED**

Entry: LED State, 1=On, 0=Off, -1=No change

Exit: Resultant LED state

Globals: None

Prototype: long envDiagLED(long state);

Description: Allows the set and clear of the diagnostic LED located on the PC/104 board. A parameter of -1 simply return the state of the LED

Name: **envReadCfg**

Entry: None

Exit: Bit mapped Status of configuration jumpers

0 - Configuration Jumper #1, Installed = 0

1 - Configuration Jumper #2, Installed = 0
2 - Configuration Jumper #3, Installed = 0
3 - Configuration Jumper #4, Installed = 0
4 - Unused
5 - Unused
6 - Unused
7 - Unused

Globals: None

Prototype: long envReadCfg(void);

Description: Returns the state of the configuration jumpers. These jumpers have no effect on the function of the board and are supplied for application specific usage.

Name: **envReadDig**

Entry: None

Exit: Bit mapped status of the digital inputs

0 - Temperature #1, Low Limit, Active High
1 - Temperature #1, High Limit, Active High
2 - Temperature #2, Low Limit, Active High
3 - Temperature #1, High Limit, Active High
4 - Digital Input #0, Active Low, 10K pull-up to 5vdc
5 - Digital Input #1, Active Low, 10K pull-up to 5vdc
6 - Busy from A/D, MAX156
7 - Unused

Globals: None

Prototype: long envReadDig(void);

Description: Returns the status of the various digital inputs on the board

Name: **envSetDig**

Entry: bit mapped value 0-255, -1 simply returns state

0 - Relay Output #0, Active = 1
1 - Relay Output #1, Active = 1
2 - Pressure Sensor Output #0, 1=Active
3 - Pressure Sensor Output #1, 1=Active
4 - Unused
5 - Unused
6 - Unused
7 - Unused

Exit: Resultant state of the digital output register

0 - Unused
1 - LED Output, XORed with Fan Output
2 - Force Fan On, 1=On
3 - Spare Output, CPLD Pin 34
4 - Relay Output #0, Active = 1
5 - Relay Output #1, Active = 1
6 - Pressure Sensor Output #0, 1=Active
7 - Pressure Sensor Output #1, 1=Active

Globals: None

Prototype: long envSetDig(long val);

Description: Sets the various digital values of the board. A passed parameter of -1 will only return the state of the digital outputs and not change them. Note that the return value is the full register and the passed parameter is only the digital outputs.

Name: **envReadAna**

Entry: Channel of analog value to convert and return, 0-7

Exit: 8 bit analog value from selected channel

Globals: None

Prototype: long envReadAna(long channel);
Description: The analog value is converted and read based on the supplied channel.

Name: **envSetEnabled**

Entry:

Exit:

Globals: None

Prototype: long envSetEnabled(long value);

Description:

Name: **envFan**

Entry: State of Fan

Exit: Resultant state of fan

Globals: None

Prototype: long envFan(long value);

Description: Force the fan to turn on. There are no provisions to for the fan to turn off other than to disable both high and low thermostat enables.

Name: **envInitTemp**

Entry: Selected temperature measurement channel.

Exit: None

Globals: None

Prototype: void envInitTemp(long ch);

Description: The thermal component is initialized. This function is generally not used because this initialization occurs when the communications channel to the board has been opened.

Name: **envReadTemp**

Entry: Selected temperature measurement channel.

Long Pointers to Long variables for current temp, high setpoint, low setpoint.

Exit: The variables pointed to by the supplied parameters are loaded with the actual values from the digital temperature component.

Globals: None

Prototype: void envReadTemp(long *TempNow, long *TempHi,
long *TempLo, long *TempCfg, long ch);

Description: Read the actual temperature of the digital temperature component. Also read the high and low thresholds as well as current configuration. Refer to the DS1620 documentation for details on the component. All temperatures are 9 bit signed values in 0.5 degree increments. The range is +125 to -55 degree C in .5 degree C steps.

Name: **envWriteTemp**

Entry: Values for high and low thresholds

Exit: None

Globals: None

Prototype: void envWriteTemp (long TempHi, long TempLo, long ch);

Description: Write high and low thresholds that control the digital thermostat high and low outputs. Refer to the DS1620 documentation for details on the component. All temperatures are 9 bit signed values in .5 degree increments. The range is +125 to -55 degree C in .5 degree C steps.

SPECIFICATION 3

Environmental

	<u>Operating</u>	<u>Storage</u>
Temperature	-5°C to +60°C	-40°C to +85°C

Electrical

Requirements	+5VDC
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Mechanical

Dimensions	3.550" x 3.775"
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Humidity Sensor

Measurement Range	1-99%RH
Accuracy	±2%RH

Pressure Sensor

Temperature Compensation	from 0°C - 85°C
Rating	0-29 PSI
Sensitivity	0.2 mV/kPa

Temperature Sensor

Measurement	0.5° Increments
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Fan Specs

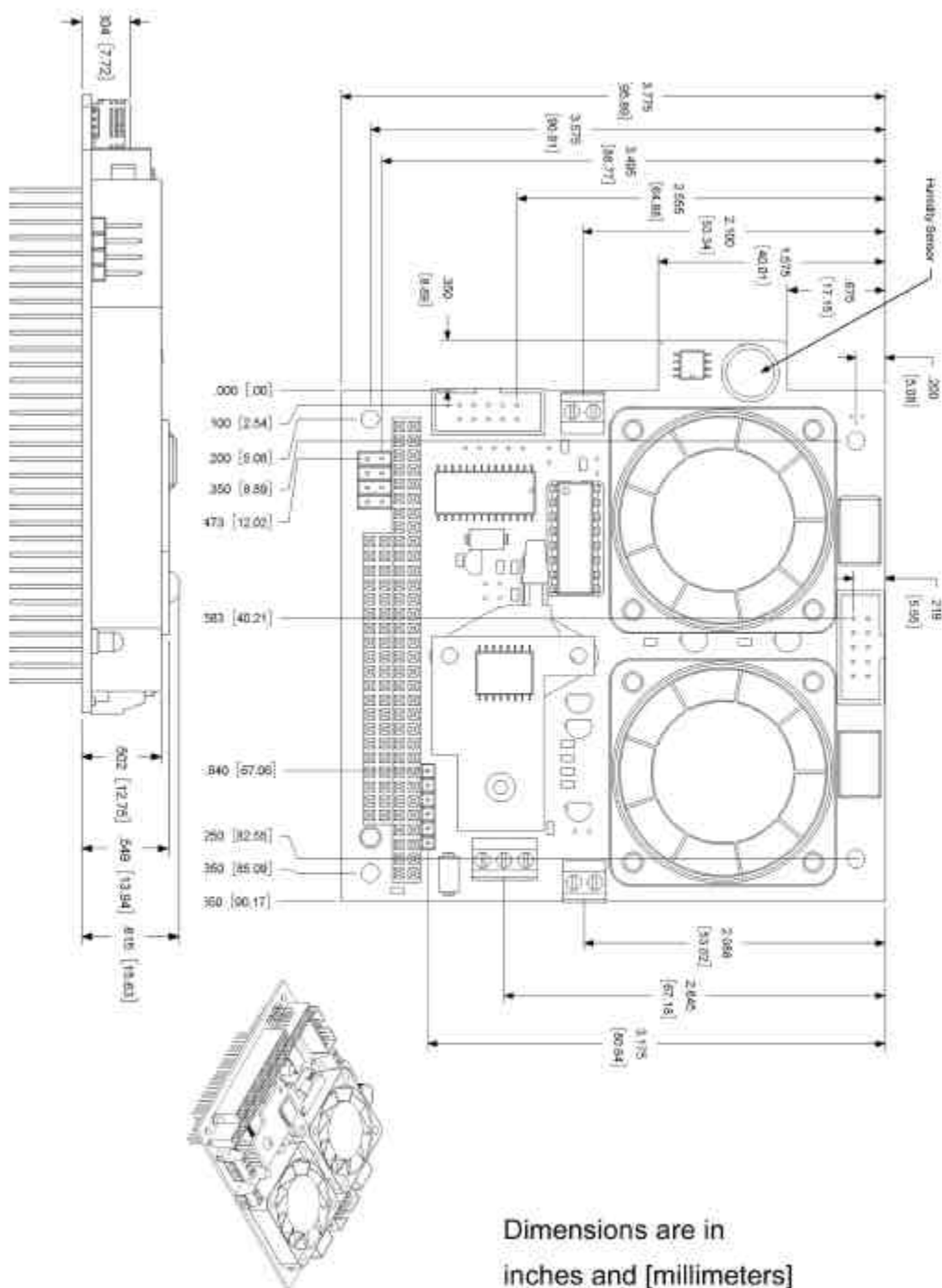
Speed	6000 RPM
Noise @ 1 meter	25dB
Air Flow Rating	5.6 CFM

OTHER POWER/HEAT MANAGEMENT PRODUCTS

PRV-0509X-01	PC/104 Fan Card I
PRV-1060X-04	Chassis Heatsink, 11.50" Length
PRV-1060X-01	Chassis Heatsink, 5.50" Length
PRV-1060X-02	Chassis Heatsink, 7.50" Length
PRV-1060X-03	Chassis Heatsink, 9.50" Length
PRV-0617X-01	OnPower™ 75 (75W, 9-60V input, ±5/±12V output)
PRV-0975X-01	OnPower™ 90 (90W, 9-60V input, ±5/±12V output, battery charger)
PRV-0634X-01	OnPower™ 50 (50W, 15-60V input, +5/±12V output)
PRV-0634X-02	OnPower™ 50-A (50W, 15-60V input, +5/±15V output)
PRV-0510X-01	OnPower™ 35 (35W, 10-60V input, +5V output)
PRV-0411X-02	OnPower™ 20 (20W, 7-19V input, ±5/±12V output)
PRV-0974X-01	PC/104-Plus Power Interface (Non Stack-thru)
PRV-0974X-02	PC/104-Plus Power Interface (Stack-thru)

APPENDIX

Dimensional Drawing



At **Parvus®** we design and manufacture our products to ISO-9001 standards to meet the demanding requirements of embedded applications like yours. We not only strive to offer high-caliber products and performance, but our technical support Web site (<http://tech.parvus.com>) and phone-in support line (801-483-1533) are ready to serve you. Following is a sampling of our PC/104-related products available for purchase:

High Functionality CPU

SpacePC® 4320 CPU-4320X-04	PC/104-Plus, NS Geode GX1 266/300MHz, 128MB SDRAM, 10/100 Ethernet, LCD-TFT/CRT, IDE, Audio, 2 Serial, 1 USB
SpacePC® 2320 CPU-2320X-04	PC/104, NS Geode GX1 266/300MHz, 128MB SDRAM, 2 USB 10/100 Ethernet, DiskonChip, LCD/CRT, IDE, AC97, 2 Serial
SpacePC® 4200 CPU-4200-00	PC/104-Plus, 5x86, AMD Elan SC520 133MHz, 648MB SDRAM, 2x 10/100 Ethernet, 4 serial, IDE, Parallel, Low Power, etc.
SpacePC® 2200 CPU-2200X-01	PC/104, 486DX4, STPC 75MHz, 32MB EDO DRAM, 10/100 Ethernet, 4 Serial, DiskonChip, CRT, IDE, Lower Power, etc.
SpacePC® 2110 CPU-2110X-00	PC/104, 386SX, ALI M6117C 40MHz, 4MB DRAM, Ethernet, 4 Serial, 2 CAN, 16 DIO, DiskonChip, IDE, Parallel, etc.
SpacePC® 2100 CPU-2100X-01	PC/104, 386SX, ALI M6117C 40MHz, 8MB DRAM, 2 Serial, DiskonChip, IDE, Parallel, Lower Power Consumption, etc.
PPC/104-555 PRV-1169X-01	Motorola MPC555 PowerPC, 32 digital I/O, two RS-232, two CAN 2.0B, LCD/CRT, IDE and FDD controllers, etc.
ipLINK™ Microcontroller PRV-1001X-01	Low-cost yet powerful 8-bit microprocessor with digital I/O, Ethernet, power supply, and TCP/IP capabilities.

Application I/O

PCMCIA Dual Interface PRV-01016X-01,-02,-03	Two-slot PCMCIA controller board supporting Type I, II, III PCMCIA memory, I/O and ATA cards. Top, left or front-loading.
OrbiTrak™ GPS Carrier PRV-1039X-01, -02, -03	Provides an inexpensive method to interface a Trimble or Motorola GPS receiver with PC/104 bus. GPS sold separately.
24 Point Form C Relay PRV-0728X-01	Dual-purpose output capability with 16 digital I/O ports, 24 relays, Form C outputs rated for 1 amp switching current.
62 Point Isolated Digital I/O PRV-0648X-01	42 field-configurable points for input or output. Up to 36 Volts AC or DC. Optically isolated.
High Density Digital I/O PRV-0696X-01	70 point logic level board has 48 points @ 300mA, active low, surge protected outputs.
Compact Flash Carrier & IDE Controller Adapter PRV-1028X-01	Carrier for Compact Flash disk and/or 2.5" laptop hard drive or up to two other IDE devices in master/slave configuration.

Biohenticator™ Fingerprint Sensor board PRV-1168X-01	PC/104 fingerprint identification device. 300 x 300 dpi pixel array. Parallel port and ISA interface. Form-C relays. Configuration jumpers. Software drivers. 1.5cm X 1.5cm sensor area.
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Communications Family

10/100 Ethernet Switch PRV-1059X-01, -02	Fast Ethernet Switch. IEEE802.3, IEEE802.3u compliant. 5 auto-configurable ports. Local RJ-45 or 4-pin Molex connectors.
VersiNet 10Mbit Ethernet PRV-0713X-02	NE2000 and NE2000 Plus supports 10BaseT or AUI connections and 2 serial ports.
VersiNet Ethernet Hub PRV-0752X-02	Four 10BaseT ports, one 10Base2 screw clamp and standard AUI. +5Vdc power required.
1553 Dual Interface PRV-0949X-01	Two UTMC SuMMIT chips provide two dual-redundant MIL-STD-1553 busses for any PC/104 system.
1553/Ethernet PRV-0950X-01	Provides both a MIL-STD-1553 bus and NE2000 Plus Ethernet.
Octal Serial I/O Card PRV-0846X-01	8 serial ports with configurable addressing and interrupts, RS-232, RS-422, and RS-485.

DC/DC Power and Thermal Management Products

OnPower™ 20 PRV-0411X-01	20W, +5VDC @ 4A, -5 VDC @ 200mA, -12 VDC @ 400mA <i>Input Range: 7-19 VDC</i>
OnPower™ 35 PRV-0510X-01	35W, 15-60 VDC, 5 VDC @ 7A
OnPower™ 50 PRV-0634X-01, -02	50W, 15-60 VDC, +5Vdc @ 5A, +12/+15 VDC@2A, -12/-15 VDC @400mA
OnPower™ 75 PRV-0617X-01	75W, 9-60 VDC, +5Vdc @ 15A, +12 VDC @ 2.5A, -12 VDC @ 500mA
OnPower™ 90 PRV-0975X-01	90W, 9-60 VDC, +5Vdc @ 18A, +12 VDC @ 2.5A, -5 VDC @ 500mA, -12 VDC @500mA
Power Interface Board PRV-0974X-01	Takes DC outputs from power source and makes proper outputs available to PC/104 and PC/104Plus bus. +5 VDC to ISA bus; +3.3 VDC to PCI bus.
PC/104+ Power Interface PRV-0974X-01	PC/104-plus to PC/104 conversion; +5 and ±12 VDC to ISA, +3.3 Vdc @ 6A to PCI, (2) Fans
Fan Board I PRV-0509X-01	5 VDC, (2) Bi-directional fans.
Environmental Fan II PRV-0509X-07, -06	5 VDC, (2) Bi-directional fans, intelligent temperature sensor, Optional humidity and pressure sensors

Interconnection

Double Height Adapter PRV-0414X-03	Designed for PC/104 modules with tall components (i.e. CPU, fans, heatsinks) that exceed PC/104 specification height (0.60").
ISA/104 Adapter Board PRV-0415X-03	16-bit ISA card with PC/104 header for development and testing in an ISA environment. Speeds development and reduces costs.
Diagnostic Board PRV-0876X-01	Monitors entire 16-bit PC/104 bus activity while the card stack is running. Can be used with PostCard board for trouble-shooting & diagnostics.
PostCard Board PRV-0867X-01	BIOS Power-On-Self-Test (POST) codes are read at I/O port 80h. Use this code during troubleshooting to establish system failure point.
Quad KVM Switch PRV-0886X-01	Up to 4 separate PC/104 CPUs can share one set of I/O devices. Routes signals from VGA, COM port, and utility connector to a common point.
Development Station PRV-0627X-03	Develop ISA and PC/104 on the same platform. Internal power supply, floppy, hard drive connected to motherboard. 6 ISA slots, 1 PC/104 slot.
PC/104 Quad Motherboard I PRV-0662X-01	Mounts up to 4 PC/104 boards in 2" high profile. Power indication LEDs; on-board power filtering.
PC/104 Quad Motherboard II PRV-0889X-01	Provides a platform for mounting up to four PC/104 cards in a space less than 1.30" high.

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Warning: The equipment described herein has been designed to comply with the limits for a Class B computing device, pursuant to Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC rules. Only peripherals (computer input/output devices, terminals, printers, etc.) designed to comply with the Class B limits may be attached to this computer.

INSTRUCTIONS TO USER: This equipment generates and uses radio frequency energy and if not installed and used properly, i.e., in strict accordance with the operating instructions, reference manuals, and the service manual, may cause interference to radio or TV reception. It has been designed to comply with the limits for a Class B computing device pursuant to Subpart J of Part 15 of FCC rules, which are designed to provide reasonable protection against such interference when operated in a residential installation.

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