

# VK7022 USB 16-bit data acquisition card

—Precision Accurate Speed Reliable

## Description

VK7022 is a USB high speed data acquisition card, featuring USB port photoelectric isolation, 8-channel true differential input, 16-bit resolution, maximum sampling rate of each channel 5KSPS, 8-channel 40Ksps, and precision pre-gain amplification. The product adopts a number of high-precision 16-bit ADC units and the pre-differential amplifier module developed by the company over the years, so that the product has the advantages of high speed, high resolution, high precision, ultra-low noise, high suppression ratio, wide measuring range and low temperature bleaching. It is suitable for various occasions of precise and high-speed acquisition.

VK7022 acquisition card adopts all-metal shield, which can be used in industrial occasions with strong interference, and has the advantages of moisture-proof, shockproof and anti-interference.



## characteristic

- High precision, high resolution: 16-bit resolution
- Ultra-low noise pre-differential amplification: Minimum measurement 50uV
- High rate synchronous acquisition: Single channel maximum 5KSPS(5K points per second), 40Ksps at 8 channels
- input range: 0 ~ ± 10V
- Counting/frequency measurement : Counting or frequency measurement
- Integrate 2-channel PWM output: 16 bit adjustable PWM
- Integrate 1 channel DAC output : 0 ~ 3.3 V analog
- Metal shield housing: Strong anti-interference ability

## Application

- USB data acquisition
- High resolution signal measurement
- High resolution signal measurement

## Acquisition card port diagram:

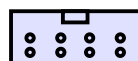
1 Status indicator light

2 USB connection indicator light

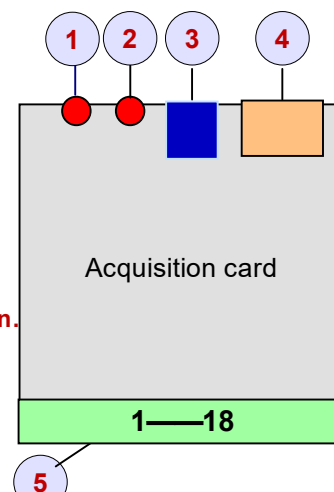
3 USB port/power port

4 Digital IO port \* See the next page for the following definition.

|          |          |          |           |
|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| P0.4/CNT | P0.3/PWM | P0.2/PWM | P0.1/Aout |
| NC       | 3.3V     | GND      | VCC       |

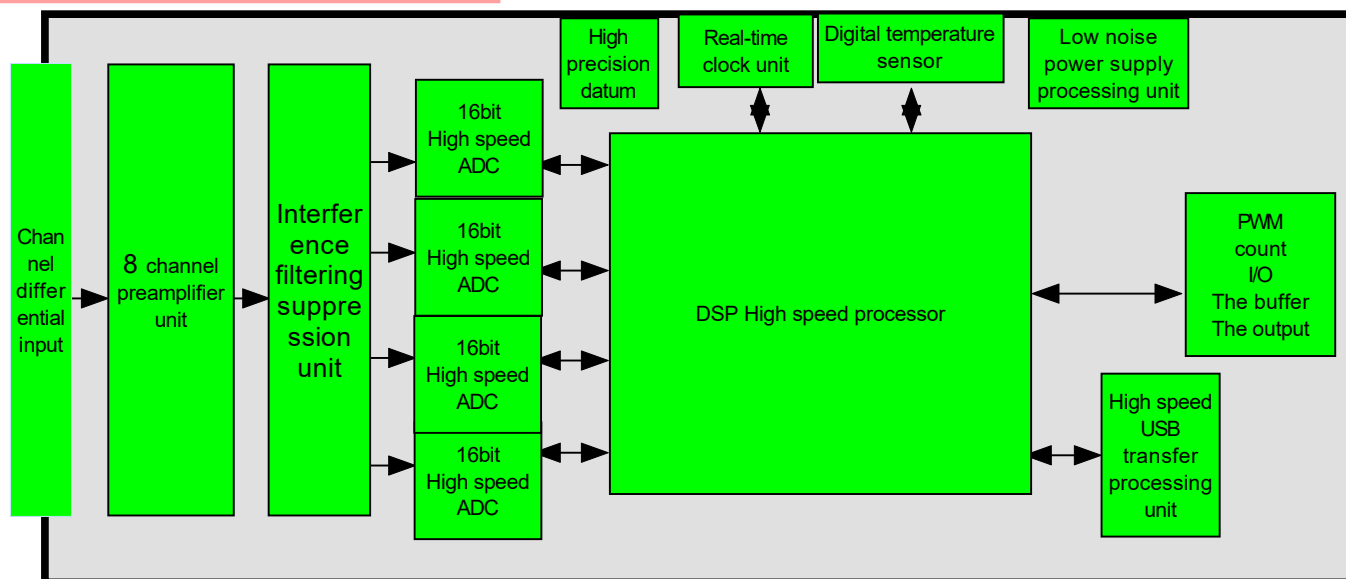


5 Analog input interface, function table as shown in the figure



|          |          |      |          |          |          |          |      |          |          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1        | 2        | 3    | 4        | 5        | 6        | 7        | 8    | 9        | 10       | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| - Ain8 + | - Ain7 + | AGND | - Ain6 + | - Ain5 + | - Ain4 + | - Ain3 + | AGND | - Ain2 + | - Ain1 + |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

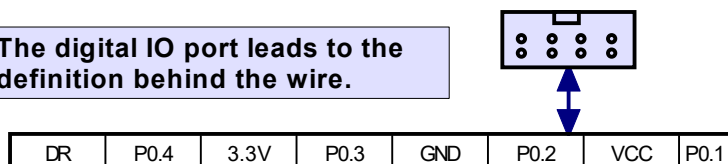
## The system block diagram



## Port functions

| port number                 | name                  | function   | note   |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
|                             | <b>VCC</b>            | Digital power supply 5V, for digital power supply, can provide load current up to 50mA.  |  |
|                             | <b>3.3V</b>           | Digital power supply 3.3V, for digital power supply, can provide load current up to 50mA.  |  |
|                             | <b>P0.1/<br/>Aout</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P0.1——Configured as a digital input/output port</li> <li>AOUT——Configured as an analog output port, it can output 0~3.3V</li> </ul>   | Function 2 choose 1  |
|                             | <b>P0.2/<br/>PWM1</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P0.2——Configured as a digital input/output port</li> <li>PWM1——Configured as A PWM output port</li> </ul>   | Function 2 choose 1  |
|                             | <b>P0.3/<br/>PWM2</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P0.3——Configured as a digital input/output port</li> <li>PWM2——Configured as A PWM output port</li> </ul>   | Function 2 choose 1  |
|                             | <b>P0.4/<br/>CNT</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>P0.4——Configured as a digital input/output port</li> <li>CNT——Configured as a counter/frequency meter input port</li> <li>Ext Trig——Configure external trigger acquisition</li> </ul> | Function 3 choose 1  |
|                             | <b>DGND</b>           | Digital earth  |  |
| 1,3,6,8,<br>10,12,<br>15,17 | <b>AinX+</b>          | Analog input negative input terminal   | If the ground wire is connected to the digital terminal during the analog terminal acquisition, digital interference may be introduced to reduce the acquisition accuracy. |
| 2,4,7,9,<br>11,13,<br>16,18 | <b>AinX-</b>          | Simulate the positive input terminal   |  |
| 5,14                        | <b>AGND</b>           | Analog ground  |  |

The digital IO port leads to the definition behind the wire.



# VK7022 USB data acquisition card

## Integrated electrical parameters

| Item  | Unit | Typical       | Range                             |
|---|------|---------------|-----------------------------------|
| USB supply voltage:   | V    | 5             | 4.5~5.5                           |
| USB power current:  | mA   | 75            | 65~85                             |
| ADC analog port input voltage                               | V    |               | + -10                             |
| ADC input resistance  | KΩ   | 10            |                                   |
| Digital port input VL low level                             | V    | 0             | -0.3~1                            |
| Digital port input VH high level                            | V    | 3.3           | 2~5.5                             |
| Digital port output voltage                                 | V    | 3.3           | 3.2~3.4                           |
| Digital port output drive current (high current output)     | mA   | 10            |                                   |
| Digital port input absorption current (5V input voltage)    | uA   | 170           |                                   |
| ADC maximum sampling rate                                   | ksps |               | 50                                |
| Minimum resolution voltage (input range selected -1mV~+1mV) | uV   |               | 10                                |
| Aout output voltage   | V    |               | 0~3.3                             |
| PWM output frequency (P0.2/PWM1, P0.3/PWM2 ports)           | Hz   |               | 0~100k                            |
| PWM duty ratio (P0.2/PWM1, P0.3/PWM2 ports)                 | %    |               | 0~100                             |
| Counter input maximum frequency (P0.4/CNT port)             | Hz   |               | 100K                              |
| The counter enters the maximum value                        |      | 2 ^ 64 joules |                                   |
| Working temperature:  | c    |               | -20~ 85                           |
| Storage temperature   | c    |               | -40~ 105                          |
| Physical size (length, width and height)                    | mm   | 110*82*24     | Connector length is not included. |

## Use absolute maximum values safely

| Project                            | Unit |  | *Exceeding the absolute maximum may damage the device and cause irreparable damage. |
|------------------------------------|------|--|---|
| USB supply voltage:                | V    | -1~+6  |   |
| ADC analog port                    | V    | + -200 (There are protective circuits inside.) |   |
| Digital ports                      | V    | + -200 (There are protective circuits inside.) |   |
| DAC output port                    | V    | -1~+6  |   |
| All Port Electrostatic Input (ESD) | V    | 2000   |   |

# ADC analog conversion unit

## ADC detailed electrical parameters

| Item   | Unit   | Typical | Note  |
|--|--------|---------|---|
| Differential input common mode rejection ratio(CMRR) | dB     | 130     |   |
| Input bias current                                   | nA     | 1       |   |
| Input bias voltage                                   | uv     | 10      |   |
| Input equivalent voltage noise                       | nVp-p  | 200     | When the input range is + - 10V, the maximum value is 400 |
| Input equivalent current noise                       | pAp-p  | 1       | The maximum value is 2                                    |
| Equivalent input capacitance                         | pF     | 400     |   |
| Input resistance                                     | KΩ     | 10      |   |
| Maximum temperature drift of amplification unit      | ppm/°C | 6       |   |

## Input range vs noise

| Program set | Corresponding measurement range | Background noise | NOTE   |
|-------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--|
| 0           | -10V~+10V                       | 0.12mV(*Note 3)  | ADC background noise is white noise, which will be superimposed on the measurement results (*note 2) |
| 1           | -5V~+5V                         | 0.12mV(*Note 3)  |  |
| 2           | -2.5V~+2.5V                     | 0.12mV(*Note 3)  |  |
| 3           | -1V~+1V                         | 0.12mV(*Note 3)  |  |
| 4           | -500mV~+500mV                   | 0.12mV(*Note 3)  |  |
|             |                                 |                  |  |
|             |                                 |                  |  |
|             |                                 |                  |  |

## Sample rate vs effective resolution

| sampling rate | Effective resolution (*note 1) | Note  |
|---------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1 ~ 5Ksps     | 16bit                          | When the sampling rate is high, the greater the noise of ADC and surrounding internal devices, so as to reduce the effective resolution(*note2) |

**note 1: The effective resolution is all ADC characteristics**

**note 2: For signal acquisition, the background noise of ADC and the effective resolution corresponding to the sampling rate shall be considered at the same time**

## Precautions for Use

The ground wire is divided into digital ground and analog ground.

The port on the USB power side is the digital terminal (including Aout output). On the other side is the analog input port.

When in use, digital input and AOUT output should be used in conjunction with digital ground (DGND), while ADC acquisition terminal should be used in conjunction with analog ground (AGND), so as to avoid digital interference of digital input to analog input.

DGND Digital earth

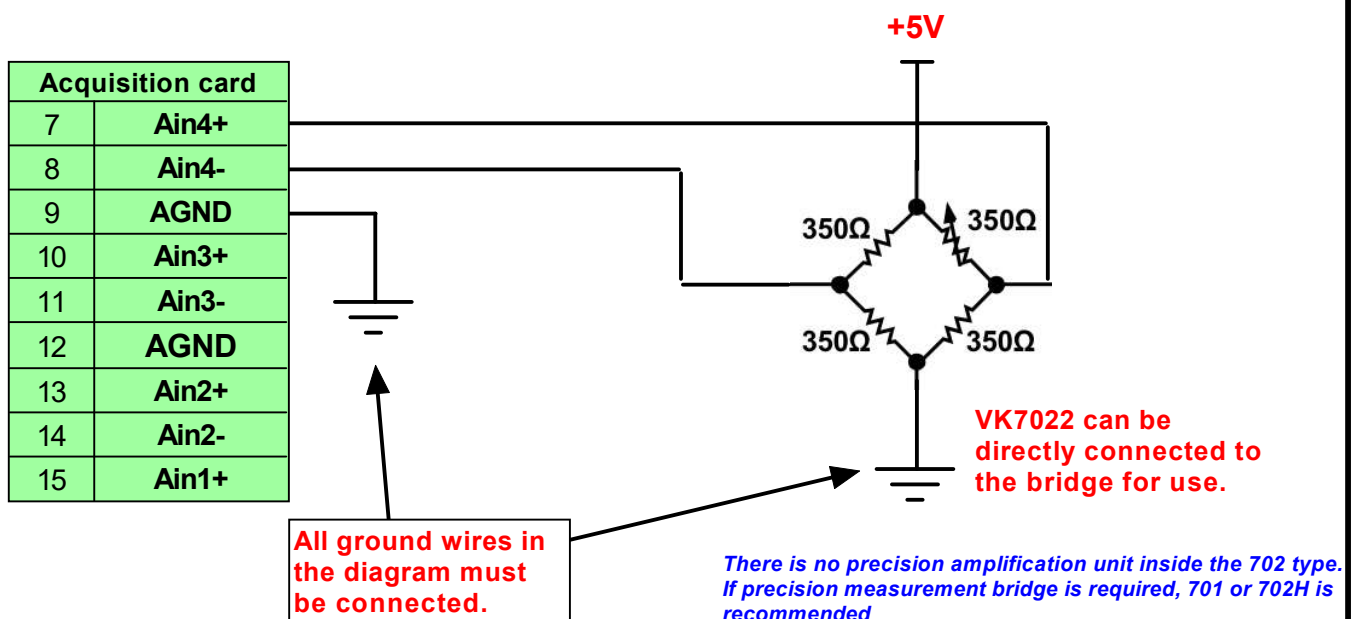
| VCC       | DGND     | 3.3V     | DR       |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| P0.1/Aout | P0.2/PWM | P0.3/PWM | P0.4/CNT |

|          |          |      |          |          |          |          |      |          |          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|----------|----------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
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AGND Analog ground

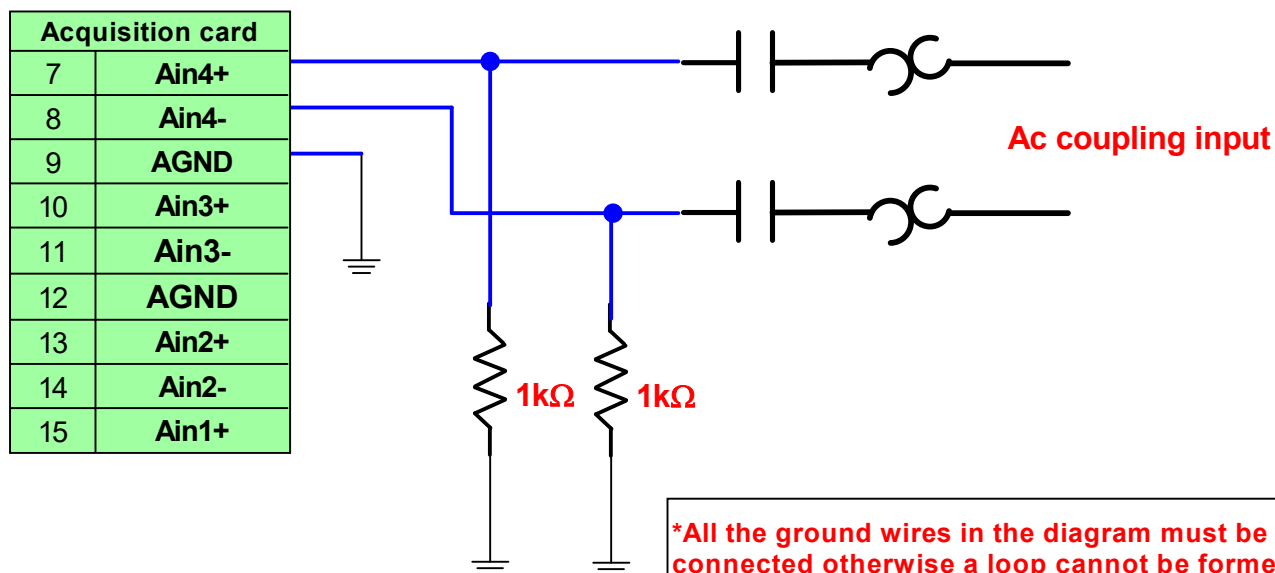
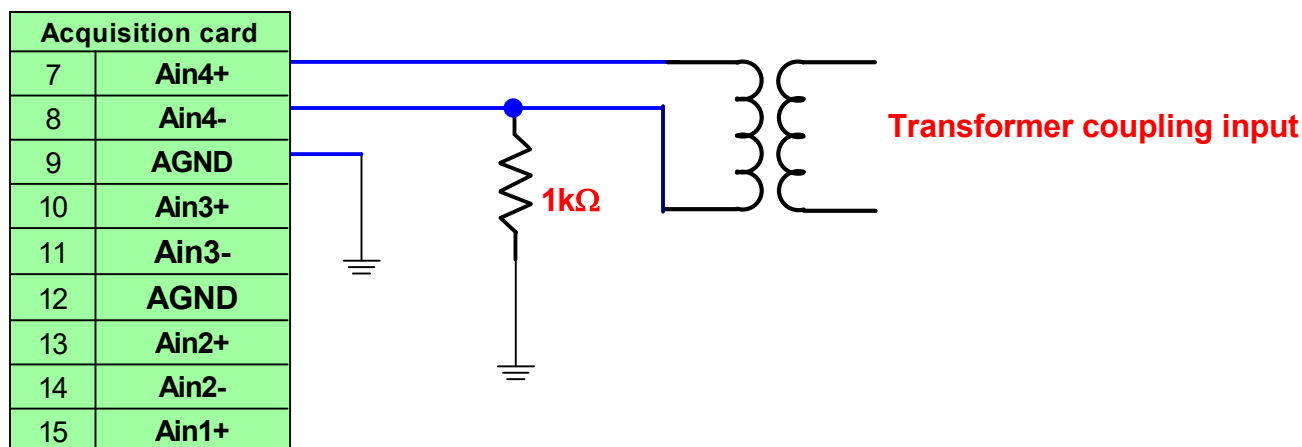
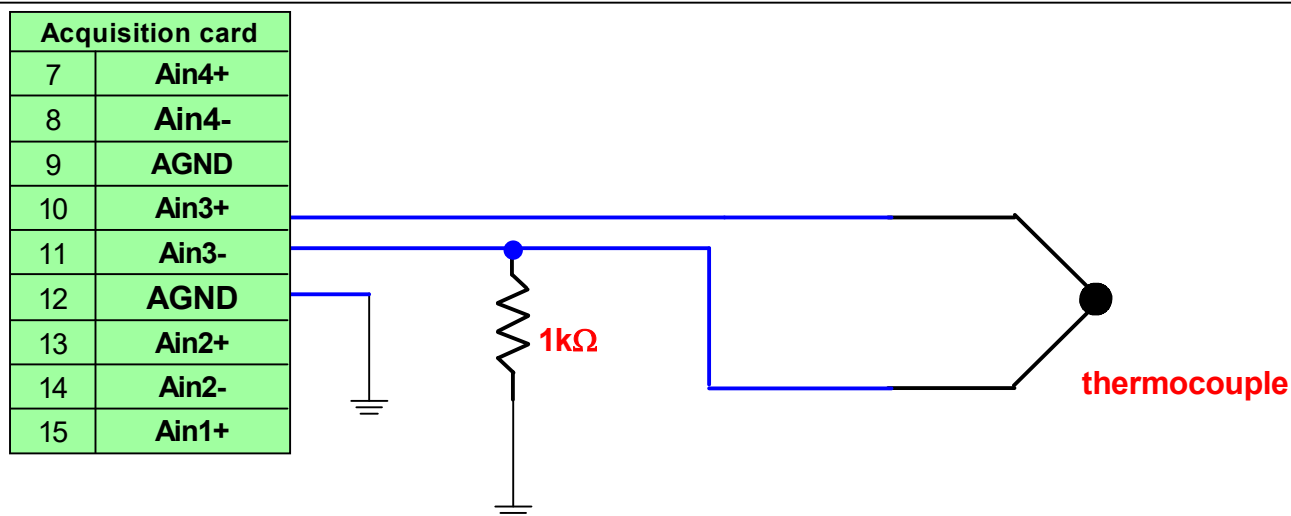
## Differential mode of ADC input

Differential mode is the least noise input mode, which can effectively suppress all kinds of common mode interference. But care must be taken to provide the correct input loop to the input end. The correct common ground is the first step in ensuring the input loop.



## Differential mode of ADC input

If there is no common ground on the input side, you can create the input return path as follows.

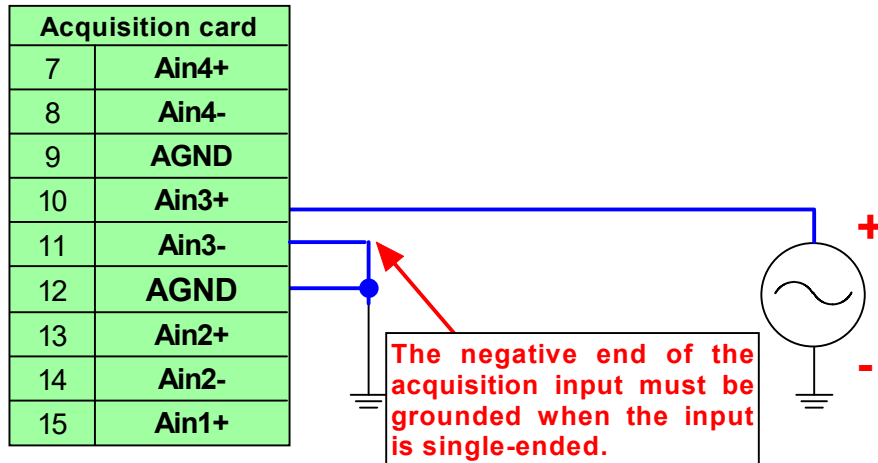


\*All the ground wires in the diagram must be connected otherwise a loop cannot be formed.

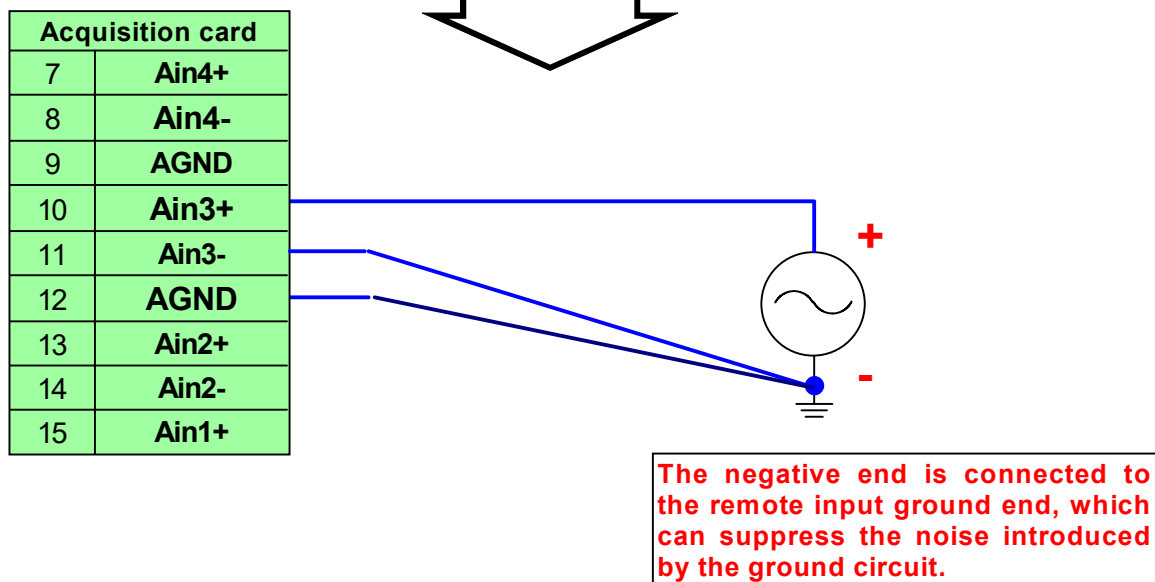
## Application of single-ended input to ADC input

When the input is single, the negative end of the differential input must be grounded.

When the acquisition card is used to collect non-differential signals, it can also give full play to the performance of high suppression ratio and eliminate the noise caused by ground wire.



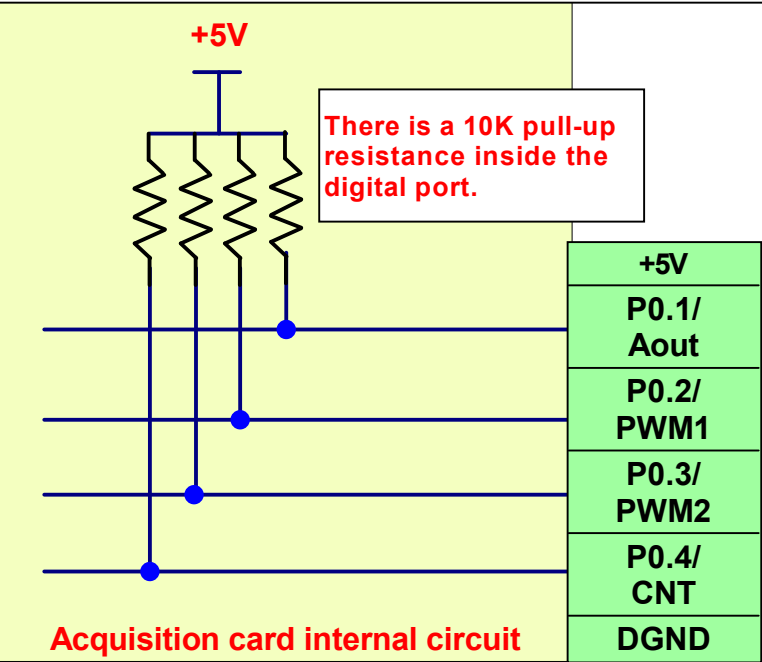
Better  
connection



\*All the ground wires in the diagram must be connected otherwise a loop cannot be formed.

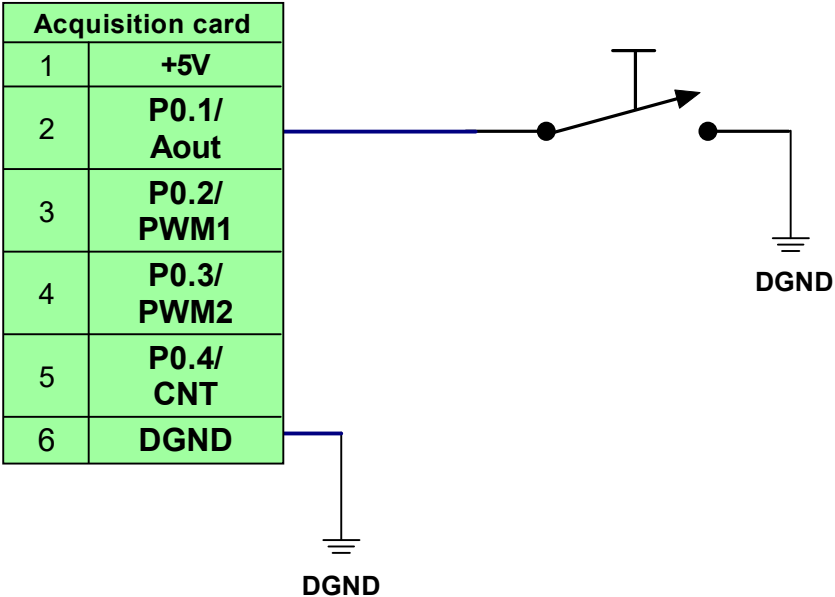
Digital port as input application

When the acquisition card is used as input, its internal pull-up resistance can be more convenient to use.



Key in to make

When the acquisition card is used as input, its internal pull-up resistance can be more convenient to use.

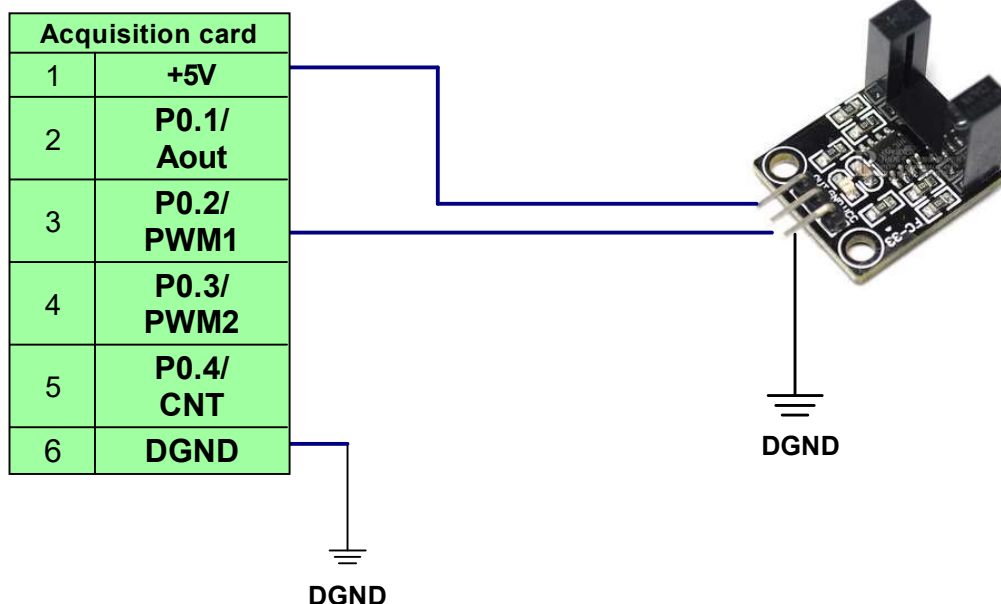


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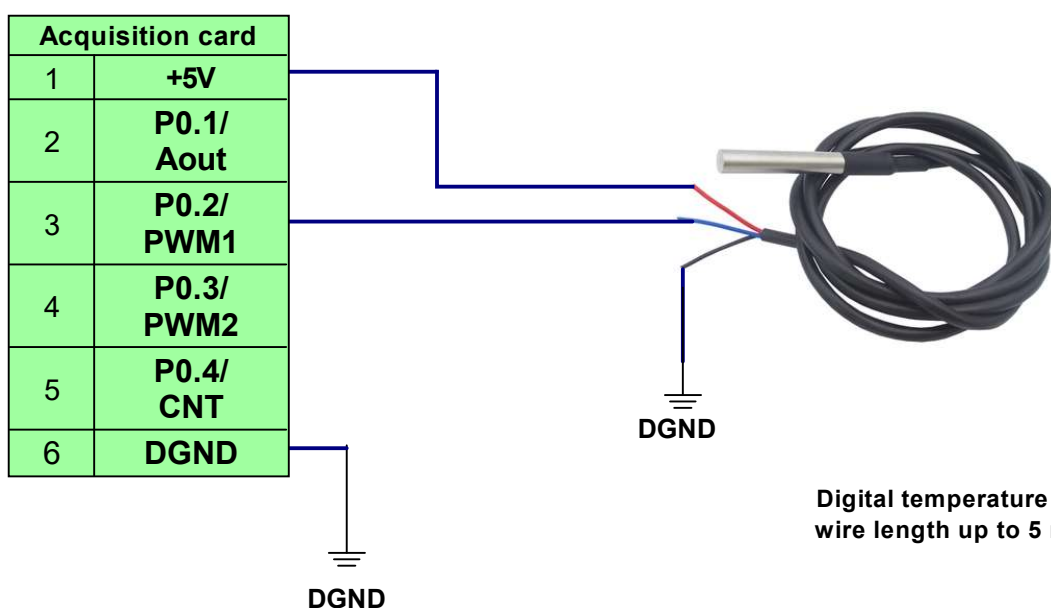
## Use an internal 5V power supply to supply the sensor input

When the acquisition card is used as input, its internal pull-up resistance can be more convenient to use.



## Any digital port can be connected to digital temperature sensor

Any digital port of the acquisition card can be connected with 18B20 digital temperature sensor to directly read the temperature value.



### **Power status indicator (beside USB interface)**

#### **Acquisition status indicator (red and blue two-in-one LED)**

- 1. Red and blue LED lights are out: normal collection is under way**
- 2. Blue light flashing constantly: indicates the stopped state of sampling, waiting for new command to start sampling again, standby state**
- 3. The red light will flicker: if there is data overflow or data error during the collection process**
- 4. The red light is always on: it means the data cannot be sent out, or the USB fails.**

## Physical dimension drawing

