

# Appendix B

## HARDWARE REFERENCE

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This appendix provides notes on several hardware devices used with SIGNAL 4.0.

### Security Key

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#### Technical Background

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The SIGNAL security key comes in two physical forms. The standard **parallel port key** attaches to the parallel port on a PC-compatible computer and the **USB key** attaches to the USB port on a Macintosh computer (or in special cases a PC-compatible). The key interfaces to the operating system through the **Sentinel system driver**, which is installed by the SIGNAL install program. See Chapter 2, "Installing SIGNAL", for general background on the security key.

Two programs are provided with SIGNAL for managing and troubleshooting the key:

- **Sentinel Medic** performs diagnostics on the Sentinel system driver and security key installation.

- The **Sentinel System Driver Configuration Utility** configures the Sentinel system driver, to solve installation problems.

## Troubleshooting the Security Key Installation

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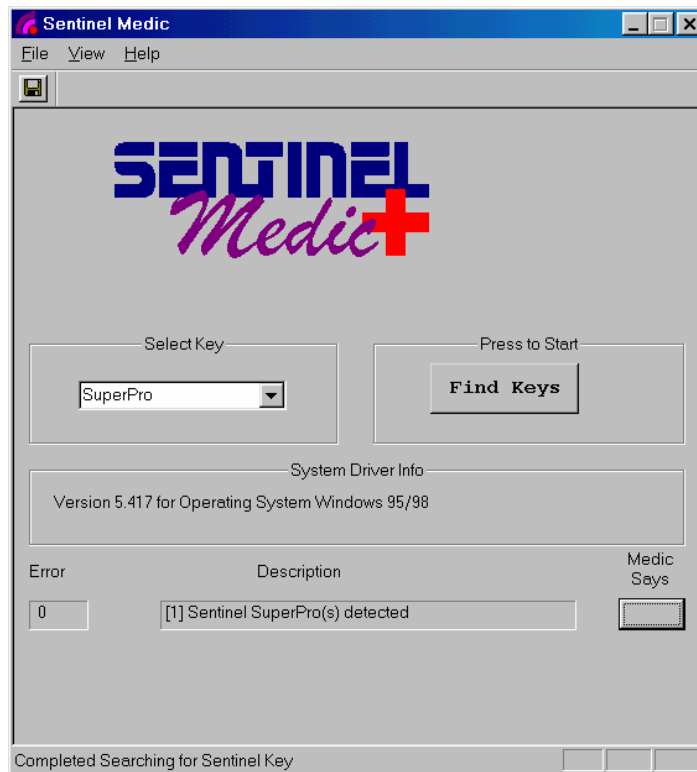
To troubleshoot a **new installation of a new SIGNAL security key** (or a key known to be working) follow the complete steps below, as instructed.

If your **key was functioning but has suddenly stopped**, the key driver may have become corrupted or the key may have failed. Perform steps 1, 2, and 3. Step 4 should not be relevant if the key has been working at any time on the system.

To contact Engineering Design about key problems, send the **complete SIGNAL error message**, either by copying the message contents manually or by capturing the screen to an image file. To do the latter, see "Appendix: Saving the screen to an image file" below.

### 1. Run Sentinel Medic

Begin troubleshooting by running Sentinel Medic, a diagnostic program which reports the status of the Sentinel system driver and key installation.



1. Launch Sentinel Medic by double-clicking on SentMed.exe in the SIGNAL root directory (normally c:\Program Files\Engineering Design\Signal 4.0).
2. Select SuperPro under Select Key, click Find Keys, and check the value in the Error window.

3. **Error value = 0:** An error value of 0 (as shown in the figure) indicates that the Sentinel system driver is properly installed and has recognized the security key. If error value = 0 but SIGNAL reports a security key error, contact Engineering Design.
4. A non-zero error value indicates problems with the system driver, key installation, or the key itself. See the Description window for a description or click Medic Says for an explanation. Then select one of the following steps.
5. **Error value = -60 (or other values):** If Sentinel Medic indicates that the Sentinel system driver is not installed (typically, error value = -60), go to section 2, "Install Sentinel system driver", to install or reinstall the Sentinel driver. Then run Sentinel Medic again and if this error persists, contact Engineering Design.
6. **Error value = -3 or -9:** If Sentinel Medic returns a value of -3 (key not found) or -9 (port not found), the Sentinel driver is properly installed but the driver does not recognize the physical key. Possible causes include: key loose or missing, key defective, port disabled or unconfigured, or port malfunctioning. **Port errors may be reported as key errors.** Go to section 3, "Verify the Sentinel key is present", then for new installations, continue on to section 4, "Configure the security key communication port". Then run Sentinel Medic again.

## **2. Install Sentinel system driver**

This section describes two methods for installing the Sentinel system driver. The first uses the Microsoft Installer (MSI), which is included in most Windows 98, 2000, and XP systems. However, this can fail if MSI is absent on your system or the MSI database is corrupted. In that case, use the second approach, "Installation without Microsoft Installer (MSI)".

**Note:** It should not be necessary to uninstall any previous Sentinel system driver version before installing a new one, because the Sentinel installer will automatically overwrite the older version. If necessary to uninstall the driver, see "Uninstalling the Sentinel System Driver below".

### **2A. Installation using Microsoft Installer (MSI)**

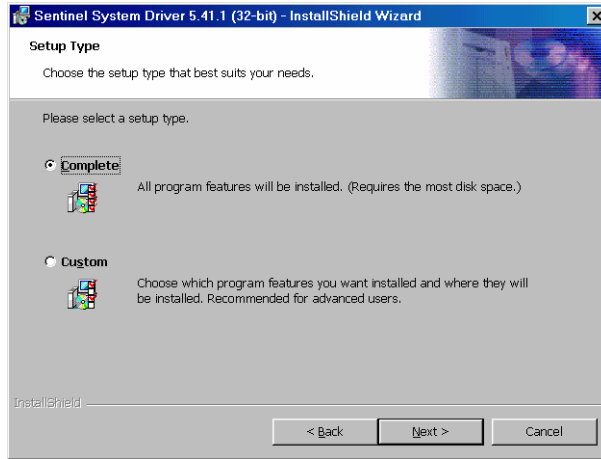
This installation uses the Microsoft Installer (MSI), which is included in most Windows 98, 2000, and XP systems. If this approach fails, proceed to the next section, "Installation without Microsoft Installer (MSI)".

1. Launch RainbowSSDx.xx.x.exe in the SIGNAL root directory, where x.xx.x is the driver version number, for example, RainbowSSD5.41.1.exe.
2. The installer will take one of two paths, depending on whether it finds a Sentinel system driver already present. If the Welcome screen promises to **install** the Sentinel System Driver, then no Sentinel driver was detected – proceed to "Sentinel System Driver not present". If the Welcome screen promises to **modify, repair, or remove** the system driver, a Sentinel driver was detected – skip to "Sentinel System Driver already present".

#### **Sentinel System Driver not present**

1. At the Welcome screen click Next.
2. Accept the License Agreement and click Next.

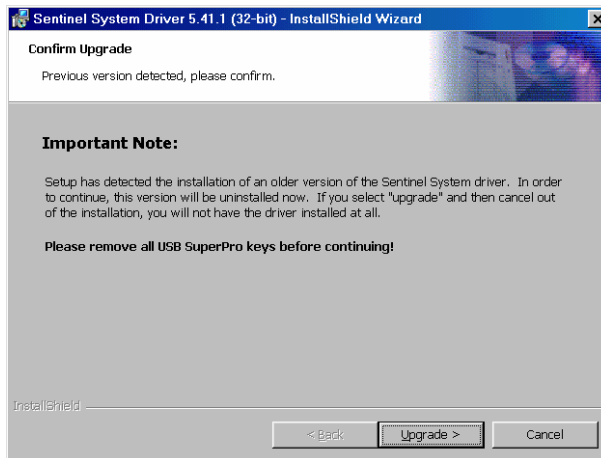
3. At Destination Folder, accept the default folder "c:\Program Files\Rainbow Technologies\Sentinel System Driver\" (note this is **not** the SIGNAL folder) and click Next.
4. At the Setup Type screen, select Complete and click Next.



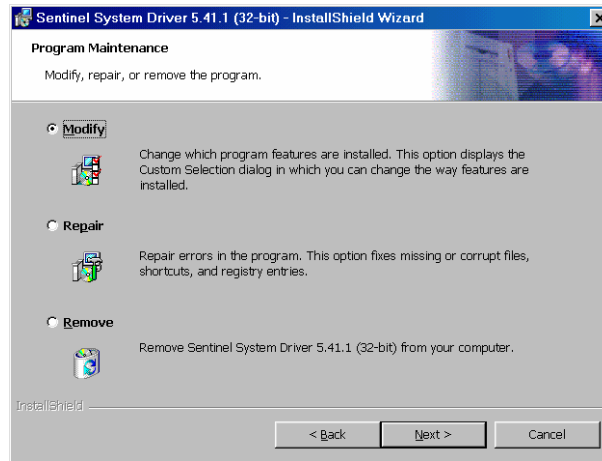
5. At the next screen (Ready to Install the Program), click Install to install the driver. Then click Finish to exit the installer.
6. Return to section 1 and run Sentinel Medic again.

**Sentinel System Driver already present**

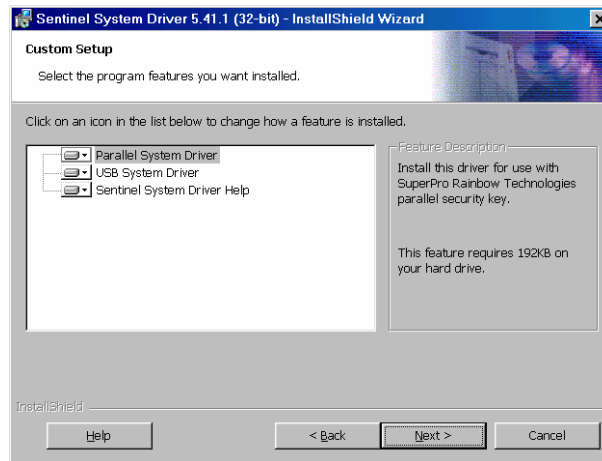
1. If a Confirm Upgrade screen appears, click Upgrade to approve the upgrade.



2. At the Welcome screen click Next.
3. At Program Maintenance, select Modify and click Next.



4. At Custom Setup, use the default settings, which will install the Parallel System Driver, USB System Driver, and Sentinel System Driver Help. Click Next.



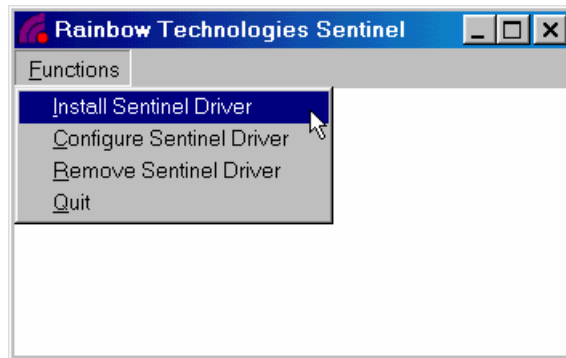
5. At Ready to Modify the Program, click Install to install the driver. Restart the system if asked, with one exception: **do not restart the system if the key installer has been launched by the SIGNAL installation program**, because this would abort the SIGNAL installer.
6. Click Finish to exit the installer.
7. Return to section 1 and run Sentinel Medic again.

## **2B. Installation without Microsoft Installer (MSI)**

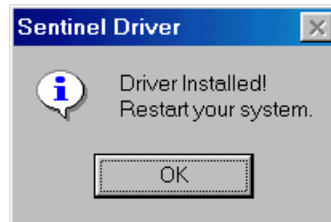
This installation does not use the Microsoft Installer (MSI), and may be needed if MSI is absent or corrupted on your system.

1. Launch RainbowSSDx.xx.xnonMSI.exe in the SIGNAL root directory, where x.xx.x is the driver version number, for example, RainbowSSD5.41.1nonMSI.exe.
2. At the WinZip Self-Extractor screen, specify the temporary destination folder c:\sigkey and click Unzip. WinZip should unzip 19 files into that folder. Click OK and Close to close the self-extractor.

3. Click Start | Run and enter either "c:\sigkey\win\_9x\sentw9x.exe /usb" for Windows 95/98 or "c:\sigkey\win\_nt\setupx86.exe /usb" for Windows 2000 and XP.
4. At the next screen, select Functions | Install Sentinel Driver as shown.



5. In the next dialog, click OK to confirm the setup path, which should be either "c:\sigkey\win\_9x" for Windows 95/98 or "c:\sigkey\win\_nt\i386" for Windows 2000 and XP.
6. Setup should install the driver and report success. Restart your system if asked, for example:



7. Delete the c:\sigkey directory.
8. Return to section 1 and run Sentinel Medic again.

### **3. Verify the Sentinel key is present**

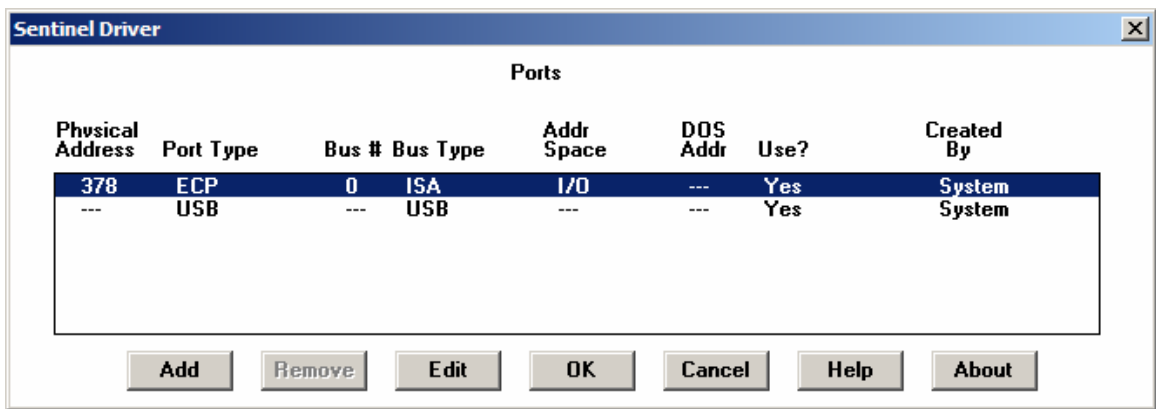
If Sentinel Medic returns a value of -3 or -9, then the Sentinel driver is installed but does not recognize the physical key. Possible causes include: key loose or missing, key defective, port disabled or unconfigured, or port malfunctioning. Port errors may be reported as key errors. Follow these steps:

1. Make sure the key is present and firmly plugged in. Shut down the computer, unplug the key, firmly replug it, then start up the system again. (This is for diagnostic purposes – normally the key can be plugged and unplugged with power on.)
2. If the error persists and this is a **new installation**, proceed to section 4, "Configure the communication port used by the security key".
3. If the error persists and you have already performed the steps in section 4, the key may have failed. Send the **complete SIGNAL error message** to Engineering Design, either by copying the message contents manually or by capturing the screen to an image file. To do the latter, see "Appendix: Saving the screen to an image file" below.

#### 4. Configure the security key communication port

If Sentinel Medic returns a value of -3 or -9 and the key is present and known to be working (such as a new key), then the Sentinel driver may not recognize the parallel or USB port to which the key is attached. **This is common in computers manufactured in 2001 and later.** This can be true, even though a printer on the parallel port functions correctly. Follow these steps:

1. Launch the Sentinel system driver Configuration Utility by double-clicking on SetupSysDriver.exe in the directory c:\Program Files\Rainbow Technologies\Sentinel System Driver.
2. Click Configure Driver. This will list all the parallel and USB ports currently recognized by the Sentinel system driver. In the figure, one parallel (ECP) port and one USB port are detected. The Windows 95/98 display has fewer columns.



3. Confirm that the port to which the key is attached (parallel or USB) is listed. Parallel ports will typically be shown with a Port Type of ECP or IBM AT. A Bus Type of ISA is normal, even on a PCI-based computer.

#### 4A. Try a different communication port

If the display shows any port of the required type (e.g., parallel port), try attaching the key to that port. Return to step 1 and run Sentinel Medic again.

#### 4B. Add a communication port to the Sentinel system driver

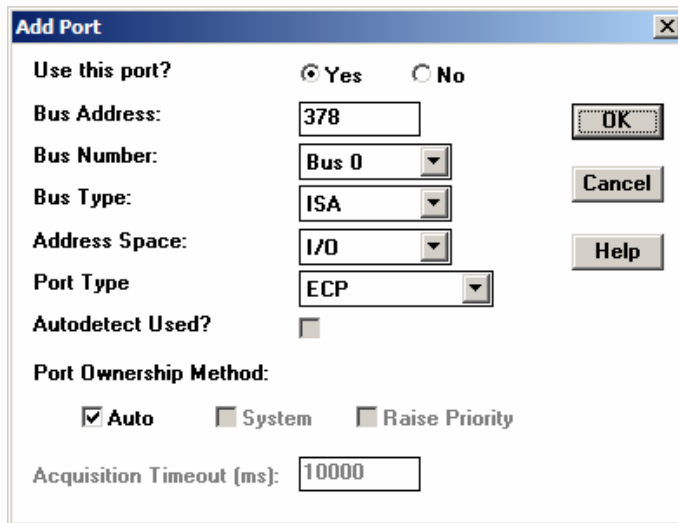
If the parallel port to which the key is attached is not listed, you must manually add that port to the Sentinel system driver. Follow these steps. If you have already performed this step, proceed to the next section, "Enable the communication port in the computer BIOS".

**Caution: the following requires technical computer skills, or the computer can be rendered inoperative.**

1. Click Start | Settings | Control Panel | System | Device Manager in Windows 95/98 or Start | Settings | Control Panel | System | Hardware | Device Manager in Windows 2000/XP.
2. For parallel ports, open Ports (COM and LPT), select the LPT1 port, R-click and select Properties | Resources. Read the **base address** of the port, which is the beginning of the

specified address range, normally 378 hex. For example, if the range is "0378 - 037A", the base address is 378. If several different address ranges are listed, use the lowest.

3. Run the Sentinel system driver Configuration Utility, click Configure Driver (see the figure above), then click Add.
4. Under Bus Address, enter the base address (in hex) obtained from Device Manager, for example 378. If you are configuring a parallel port, set the port type to ECP (first choice) or IBM AT (second choice), or if you have examined the computer BIOS (as described below), select the Port Type closest to the parallel port type listed in the BIOS. Use defaults for other settings, such as "Bus 0" for Bus Number, "ISA" for Bus Type, and "I/O" for Address Space, as shown in the figure. The Windows 95/98 display omits some of these items.



5. Click OK to add this port to the Sentinel system driver, OK to approve the change, and OK to return to the Configuration Utility main screen. Click Configure Driver again to confirm that the port has been added.
6. Exit the Configuration Utility and restart the computer.
7. Return to step 1 above and run Sentinel Medic again to confirm that the key is detected.

#### **4C. Enable the communication port in the computer BIOS**

If communication port is recognized or has been successfully added but the driver still does not recognize the key, the port may be disabled in the computer BIOS. Follow these steps.

**Caution: the following requires technical computer skills, or the computer can be rendered inoperative.**

1. Open the computer BIOS settings screen – typically, by holding down a particular key such as F1 during boot. See the computer hardware guide. Then locate the port and make sure it is enabled. If the BIOS allows the user to select port type, for a parallel port select ECP (first choice) or IBM AT (second choice).
2. After enabling the port, you **must uninstall and reinstall the Sentinel system driver** in order to detect the new port configuration. Then restart the computer, return to step 1, and run Sentinel Medic again.

### **Appendix: Saving the screen to an image file**

Following are instructions for saving the current screen or an on-screen message box to an image file that can be emailed to Engineering Design.

1. To capture the entire screen, hit the <PrintScreen> key. To capture just an on-screen message box (such as an error message), select the box by clicking in it, then hit <alt> + <PrintScreen>. This will copy the image to the clipboard.
2. Open an image program such as Paint (Start | Programs | Accessories | Paint).
3. Select Edit | Paste from the menu to copy the image from the clipboard to the program.
4. Select File | Save As from the menu. Set "Save as type" to JPG, select a directory and filename, then click Save.

### **Uninstalling the Sentinel System Driver**

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It should not be necessary to uninstall any previous Sentinel system driver version before installing a new one, because the Sentinel installer will automatically overwrite the older version.

To uninstall the Sentinel System Driver, click Start | Settings | Control Panel | Add/Remove Programs, then select Sentinel system driver from the list.

## **DT2821 Analog I/O Board**

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The DT2821 family includes four 12-bit boards - the 2821 and 21EZ (50 kHz), 2821-F (150 kHz), and 2821-G (250 kHz) - and one 16-bit board, the 2823 (100 kHz). In the following, "**DT2821**" refers to the entire DT2821 family. The DT21EZ is the successor to the 50 kHz DT2821, and the two are interchangeable.

### **Board Configuration**

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Following is configuration information for DT2821 boards. All I/O boards supplied by Engineering Design are shipped fully configured for SIGNAL, so the following information is provided for users who obtain these boards from other sources, or need to alter these boards in some way. For complete details, see the DT2821 Technical Manual.

SIGNAL uses factory default settings on DT2821 family boards, with the single exception that the DT2821, which is shipped single-ended, must be rejumped to differential for use with the Engineering Design I/O Panel. This change is already made on all boards supplied by Engineering Design. User-designed I/O cable/panels may employ either differential or single-ended mode, transparent to the SIGNAL software, as long as the I/O board and panel match. SIGNAL assumes the following factory-default settings for signal range and coding:



### **Base Address**

Factory default **base address** for the DT2821 is 240 hex, extends through 24F hex, and can be altered within the range 200 - 3E0. Recommended alternate is 380 hex. See the base address jumper table in the DT2821 Hardware Manual. To alter the base address of DT2821 to 380 hex, (1) change the four address jumpers on the I/O board (W15 - W18) from [In In Out In] to [Out Out In In], and (2) add or alter the **ADBASE** setting in C:\SIGNAL\SIGNAL.CFG:

ADBASE=380

### **Interrupt (IRQ) Level**

Factory default **interrupt (IRQ) level** for the DT2821 is IRQ15, and SIGNAL allows the alternates IRQ5 and IRQ10. IRQ10 is the recommended alternate. To change the interrupt level on the DT2821 from IRQ15 to IRQ10, (1) move the interrupt jumper on the I/O board from W28 to W27, and (2) alter board properties in the DT-Open Layers driver (see Appendix C, "I/O Hardware Installation").

### **DMA Channel**

The DT2821 uses DMA channels 5 and 6. These channels should not be changed.

### **A/D Gain**

DT2821 boards provide an on-board programmable input gain of 1, 2, 4, or 8. This can be set from the SIGNAL command line using the **ACGAIN** parameter.

### **Acquisition and Playback Triggering**

Acquisition and playback on DT2821 boards can be initiated immediately, by an OK button on the screen, or by an **external trigger** signal. Default is the OK button. This can be altered via the **ACTRIG** and **PLTRIG** parameters.

### **Maximum Input/Output Sample Rate**

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DT2821 boards provide the following maximum input sample rates. Recall that useful signal bandwidth is (by SIGNAL convention) 40% of sample rate, and that this maximum sample is divided by the number of input channels acquired.

<u>Board</u>	<u>Max Input Sample Rate</u>	<u>Max Output Sample Rate</u>
DT2821	50 kHz	50 kHz
DT2821-F	150 kHz	130 kHz
DT2821-G	250 kHz	130 kHz
DT2823 / DT2827	100 kHz	100 kHz

These boards also provide two independent output channels, with output capabilities as shown. Note that maximum output sample rate is less than maximum input rate, and less than the maximum output rate available SIGNAL 3.1.

## Digital I/O Signals

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The DT2821 boards provide multiple digital input/output lines in TTL format. SIGNAL supports several digital control signals that accompany analog I/O activity. These are described in Chapter 9, "Acquisition and Playback".

## DT2821 Diagnostics

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If your analog I/O system appears to be malfunctioning, first check your signal source and all cables and instruments leading to or from the I/O board, including the SIGNAL I/O cable and panel. Remove any non-essential components and if possible exchange the others one by one. If you still suspect the board itself, then run the Data Translation diagnostics on the board. Instructions are provided in the Application Note, "Analog I/O Board Diagnostics".

## DT2821 I/O Panel and Cable

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The Engineering Design I/O Cable and Panel allow the user to physically connect external devices, such as microphones, tape recorders, and speakers to the analog I/O board inside the computer. The I/O Panel provides industry-standard BNC connectors for all analog connections. The I/O Panel is a passive connection device, containing no electronics. It provides the following connections:

<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Label</u>	<u>Function</u>
4	IN	Analog Input, Differential
2	OUT	Analog Output, Differential
1	TRIG	Acquisition / Playback Trigger
1	DIO	Digital Control Line
1	CPU	50-pin CPU connector

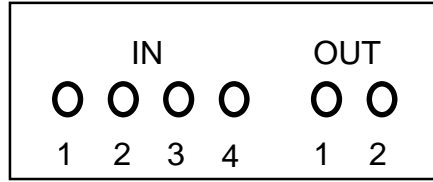
The I/O Cable connects the I/O Panel to the analog I/O board inside the computer.

Normally, sound sources, such as microphones and tape player outputs, are connected to the I/O panel inputs, while sound monitors, such as speakers and tape recorder inputs, are connected to the I/O panel outputs. SIGNAL begins processing at input and output channel 1, so a one-channel acquisition or playback should be accessed at channel 1 on the I/O Panel. The following sections describe the connections on the I/O Panel.

### I/O Panel, Front

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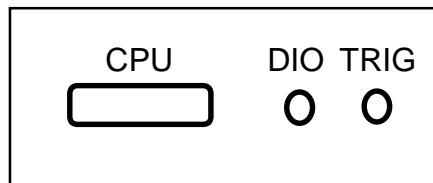
The front of the I/O Panel provides four analog input channels at the BNC connectors labeled **IN 1,2,3,4**, and two analog output channels at the BNC connectors labeled **OUT 1,2**.



## I/O Panel, Rear

The rear of the I/O panel connects to the analog I/O board through the **CPU** connector. The I/O cable is attached to this connector.

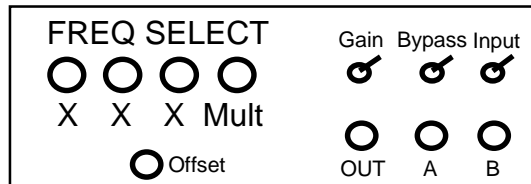
Digital control signals generated by acquisition and playback are available at the **DIO** connector, which is connected to DIO\_0, bit 0 on the DT2821 analog I/O board. An external trigger signal (for triggered acquisition and playback) may be applied to the **TRIG** connector, which is connected to the EXT\_TRIG input on the DT2821 board.



## Frequency Devices 900/901 Anti-Alias Filter

An anti-alias filter (AAF) is a low-pass filter that reduces the bandwidth of analog signals entering or leaving **SIGNAL**, to prevent the generation of spurious spectral energy during acquisition and playback. The recommended anti-alias filter for **SIGNAL** is the Frequency Devices model 900 or 901. This filter provides an 8th order (48 db/octave) Butterworth filter attenuation. The filter also provides switchable 0 / +10 / +20 db gain, which is quite useful for amplifying low-amplitude signals before acquiring them. Maximum filter frequency is 30 KHz for the model 901 and 50 KHz for the model 900, and maximum attenuation is > 60 db.

Following is a diagram of the 900/901 instrument panel:



Input signals should be connected to **A**, and output signals are received at **OUT**.

Filter cut-off frequency is specified as three decimal digits times a decade multiplier. These are set by the four rotary switches under **FREQ SELECT**. Thus, for a cutoff of 12 KHz (= 120 times 100), set the three digit dials to 1,2,0 and the decade dial to 100.

Other filter switches should be set as follows:

- Set **Input** switch to "A" (middle position)
- Set **Bypass** switch to "OUT" (= "no bypass")
- Set **Gain** switch to 0 db (increase to 10 or 20 as necessary)

Finally, the 900/901 allows the user to adjust the DC level or **offset** of the signal. This adjustment should be zeroed before use, as described in Chapter 9, "Acquisition and Playback". Offset can be used to compensate for minor DC errors in the sound source. Any offset errors in the signal are amplified by the **Gain** setting.