

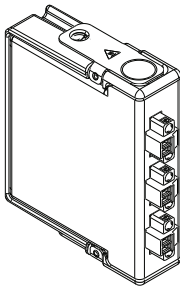
OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AND SPECIFICATIONS

# NI 9225

3-Channel, 300 V<sub>rms</sub>, 24-Bit Simultaneous,  
Channel-to-Channel Isolated Analog Input Module

Français    Deutsch    日本語    한국어    简体中文

[ni.com/manuals](http://ni.com/manuals)



This document describes how to use the National Instruments 9225 and includes specifications and pin assignments for the NI 9225.



**Note** The safety guidelines and specifications in this document are specific to the NI 9225. The other components in the system might not meet the same safety ratings and specifications. Refer to the documentation for each component in the system to determine the safety ratings and specifications for the entire system.

## Related Information

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**NI CompactDAQ &  
NI CompactRIO Documentation**  
[ni.com/info](http://ni.com/info) ⇨ [cseriesdoc](#)



**Chassis Compatibility**  
[ni.com/info](http://ni.com/info) ⇨ [compatibility](#)



**Software Support**  
[ni.com/info](http://ni.com/info) ⇨ [softwareversion](#)



**Services**  
[ni.com/services](http://ni.com/services)

# Safety Guidelines

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Operate the NI 9225 only as described in these operating instructions.



**Hot Surface** This icon denotes that the component may be hot. Touching this component may result in bodily injury.



**Hazardous Voltage** This icon denotes a warning advising you to take precautions to avoid electrical shock.



**Caution** Do not operate the NI 9242 in a manner not specified in this manual. 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 National Instruments for repair.

## Safety Guidelines for Hazardous Voltages

If hazardous voltages are connected to the module, take the following precautions. A hazardous voltage is a voltage greater than  $42.4 V_{pk}$  or 60 VDC to earth ground.



**Caution** Ensure that hazardous voltage wiring is performed only by qualified personnel adhering to local electrical standards.



**Caution** Do *not* mix hazardous voltage circuits and human-accessible circuits on the same module.



**Caution** Make sure that devices and circuits connected to the module are properly insulated from human contact.

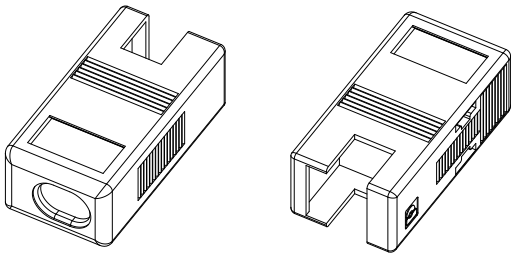


**Caution** When module terminals are hazardous voltage LIVE ( $>42.4 V_{pk}/60$  VDC), you must ensure that devices and circuits connected to the module are properly insulated from human contact. You must use the NI 9971 connector backshell kit to ensure that the terminals are *not* accessible.

Figure 1 shows the NI 9971 connector backshell.

**Figure 1.** NI 9971 Connector Backshell

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## Safety Guidelines for Hazardous Locations

The NI 9225 is suitable for use in Class I, Division 2, Groups A, B, C, D, T4 hazardous locations; Class I, Zone 2, AEx nA IIC T4, and Ex nA IIC T4 hazardous locations; and nonhazardous locations only. Follow these guidelines if you are installing the NI 9225 in a potentially explosive environment. Not following these guidelines may result in serious injury or death.



**Caution** Do *not* disconnect I/O-side wires or connectors unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be nonhazardous.



**Caution** Do *not* remove modules unless power has been switched off or the area is known to be nonhazardous.



**Caution** Substitution of components may impair suitability for Class I, Division 2.



**Caution** For Zone 2 applications, install the system in an enclosure rated to at least IP 54 as defined by IEC 60529 and EN 60529.

## Special Conditions for Marine Applications

Some modules are Lloyd's Register (LR) Type Approved for marine applications. To verify Lloyd's Register certification, visit [ni.com/certification](http://ni.com/certification) and search for the LR certificate, or look for the Lloyd's Register mark on the module.



**Caution** To meet radio frequency emission requirements for marine applications, use shielded cables and install the system in a metal enclosure. Suppression ferrites must be installed on power supply inputs near power entries to modules and controllers. Power supply and module cables must be separated on opposite sides of the enclosure and must enter and exit through opposing enclosure walls.

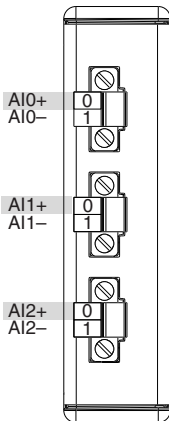
# Connecting the NI 9225

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The NI 9225 has three 2-terminal detachable screw-terminal connectors that provide connections for three simultaneously sampled, isolated analog input channels.

**Figure 2.** NI 9225 Terminal Assignments

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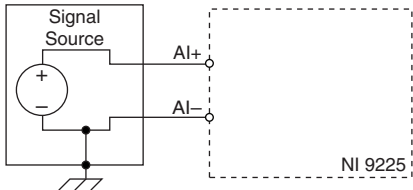
You can connect ground-referenced or floating signal sources to the NI 9225. Connect the positive signal of the signal source to the AI+ terminal, and connect the negative signal of the signal source to the AI- terminal. If you make a ground-referenced connection between the signal source and the NI 9225, make sure the voltage on the AI+ and AI- connections are in the channel-to-earth safety voltage range to ensure proper operation of the NI 9225. Refer to the [Specifications](#) section for more information about operating voltages and overvoltage protection.



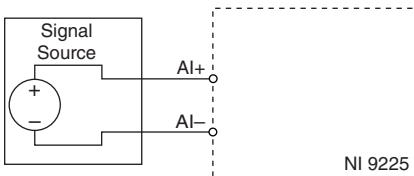
**Note** You must use 2-wire ferrules to create a secure connection when connecting more than one wire to a single terminal on the NI 9225.

Refer to Figures 3 and 4 for illustrations of how to connect grounded and floating signal sources to the NI 9225.

**Figure 3.** Connecting a Grounded Signal Source to the NI 9225



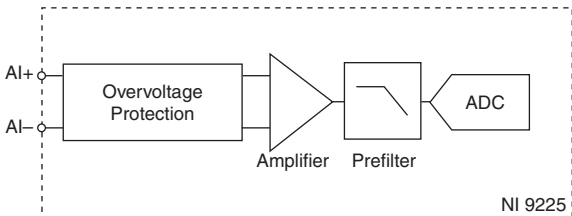
**Figure 4.** Connecting a Floating Signal Source to the NI 9225



The NI 9225 analog input channels are floating with respect to earth ground and each other. The incoming analog signal on each channel is conditioned, buffered, and then sampled by a 24-bit Delta-Sigma ADC.

Each channel provides an independent signal path and ADC, enabling you to sample all three channels simultaneously. Refer to Figure 5 for an illustration of the circuitry for one channel of the NI 9225.

**Figure 5.** Input Circuitry for One Channel of the NI 9225

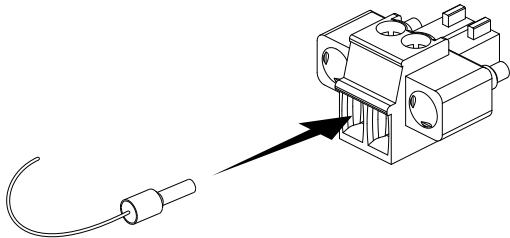


## Wiring for High-Vibration Applications

If an application is subject to high vibration, National Instruments recommends that you either use ferrules to terminate wires to the detachable screw-terminal connector or use the NI 9971 backshell kit to protect the connections. Refer to Figure 6 for an illustration of using ferrules. Refer to Figure 1 for an illustration of the NI 9971 connector backshell.

**Figure 6.** 2-Terminal Detachable Screw-Terminal Connector with Ferrule

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# Understanding NI 9225 Filtering

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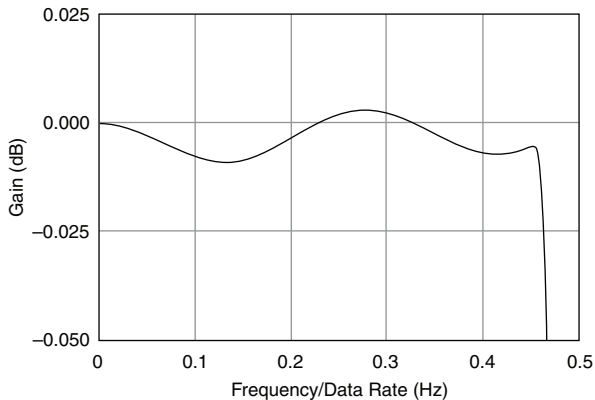
The NI 9225 uses a combination of analog and digital filtering to provide an accurate representation of in-band signals while rejecting out-of-band signals. The filters discriminate between signals based on the frequency range, or bandwidth, of the signal. The three important bandwidths to consider are the passband, the stopband, and the alias-free bandwidth.

The NI 9225 represents signals within the passband, as quantified primarily by passband flatness 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 9225 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 7 shows typical passband flatness for the NI 9225.

**Figure 7.** Typical Passband Response of the NI 9225



## 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 signal that appears in the alias-free bandwidth of the NI 9225 is not an aliased artifact 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 and equals the data rate minus the stopband frequency.

## Understanding NI 9225 Data Rates

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The frequency of a master timebase ( $f_M$ ) controls the data rate ( $f_S$ ) of the NI 9225. The NI 9225 includes an internal master timebase with a frequency of 12.8 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 9225 with other modules that use master timebases to control sampling, all of the modules must

share a single master timebase source. Refer to the software help for information about configuring the master timebase source for the NI 9225. Visit [ni.com/info](http://ni.com/info) and enter `cseriesdoc` for information about C Series documentation.

The following equation provides the available data rates of the NI 9225:

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

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

However, the data rate must remain within the appropriate data rate range. Refer to the *Specifications* section for more information about the data rate range. When using the internal master timebase of 12.8 MHz, the result is data rates of 50 kS/s, 25 kS/s, 16.667 kS/s, and so on down to 1.613 kS/s, depending on the value of  $n$ . When using an external timebase with a frequency other than 12.8 MHz, the NI 9225 has a different set of data rates.



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



# Sleep Mode

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This module supports a low-power sleep mode. Support for sleep mode at the system level depends on the chassis that the module is plugged into. Refer to the chassis manual for information about support for sleep mode. If the chassis supports sleep mode, refer to the software help for information about enabling sleep mode. Visit [ni.com/info](http://ni.com/info) and enter `cseriesdoc` for information about C Series documentation.

Typically, when a system is in sleep mode, you cannot communicate with the modules. In sleep mode, the system consumes minimal power and may dissipate less heat than it does in normal mode. Refer to the *Specifications* section for more information about power consumption and thermal dissipation.

# Specifications

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The following specifications are typical for the range -40 to 70 °C unless otherwise noted. All voltages are relative to the AI- signal on each channel unless otherwise noted.

## Input Characteristics

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Number of channels .....                                 | 3 analog input channels                |
| ADC resolution .....                                     | 24 bits                                |
| Type of ADC .....  | Delta-Sigma (with analog prefiltering) |
| Sampling mode .....                                      | Simultaneous                           |
| Internal master timebase ( $f_M$ )                       |  |
| Frequency .....  | 12.8 MHz                               |
| Accuracy .....   | ±100 ppm max                           |
| Data rate range ( $f_s$ ) using internal master timebase |  |
| Minimum .....  | 1.613 kS/s                             |
| Maximum .....  | 50 kS/s                                |

Data rate range ( $f_s$ ) using external master timebase

Minimum ..... 390.625 S/s

Maximum ..... 51.36 kS/s

Data rates<sup>1</sup> ( $f_s$ ) .....  $\frac{f_M \div 256}{n}$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots, 31$

Operating voltage ranges<sup>2</sup>

Minimum ..... 294 V<sub>rms</sub>

Typical ..... 300 V<sub>rms</sub>

Typical scaling coefficient ..... 50.66  $\mu$ V/LSB

Overvoltage protection .....  $\pm 450$  VDC

Input coupling ..... DC

Input impedance (AI+ to AI-) ..... 1 M $\Omega$

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<sup>1</sup> The data rate must remain within the appropriate data rate range. Refer to the [Understanding NI 9225 Data Rates](#) section for more information.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the [Safety Guidelines](#) section for more information about safe operating voltages.

## Accuracy

| Measurement Conditions          | Percent of Reading (Gain Error) | Percent of Range* (Offset Error) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Calibrated max (-40 to 70 °C)   | ±0.23%                          | ±0.05%                           |
| Calibrated typ (25 °C, ±5 °C)   | ±0.05%                          | ±0.008%                          |
| Calibrated max (25 °C, ±15 °C)  | ±0.084%                         | ±0.016%                          |
| Uncalibrated max (-40 to 70 °C) | ±1.6%                           | ±0.66%                           |
| Uncalibrated typ (25 °C, ±5 °C) | ±0.4%                           | ±0.09%                           |
| * Range equals 425 V.           |                                 |                                  |

Input noise ..... 2 mV<sub>rms</sub>

### Stability

Gain drift ..... ±10 ppm/°C

Offset drift ..... ±970 μV/°C

### Post calibration gain match

(ch-to-ch, 20 kHz) ..... ±0.25 dB max

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Crosstalk (60 Hz).....                  | -130 dB                                    |
| Phase match                             |  |
| Ch-to-ch, max.....                      | 0.035°/kHz                                 |
| Module-to-module, max.....              | 0.035°/kHz + 360° · $f_{in}/f_M$           |
| Phase linearity ( $f_s = 50$ kS/s)..... | 0.22° max                                  |
| Input delay .....                       | $40 \frac{5}{512} / f_s + 3.6 \mu\text{s}$ |
| Passband                                |  |
| Frequency .....                         | $0.453 \cdot f_s$                          |
| Flatness ( $f_s = 50$ kS/s) .....       | ±100 mdB max                               |
| Stopband                                |  |
| Frequency .....                         | $0.547 \cdot f_s$                          |
| Rejection.....                          | -100 dB                                    |
| Alias-free bandwidth .....              | $0.453 \cdot f_s$                          |
| -3 dB bandwidth ( $f_s = 50$ kS/s)..... | 24.56 kHz                                  |
| CMRR ( $f_{in} = 60$ Hz).....           | 104 dB                                     |
| SFDR (1 kHz, -60 dBFS).....             | 128 dBFS                                   |

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Total Harmonic Distortion (THD)<br>(1 kHz, -20 dB) ..... | -95 dB  |
| MTBF .....   | 301,606 hours at 25 °C;<br>Bellcore Issue 2, Method 1,<br>Case 3, Limited Part Stress<br>Method |



**Note** Contact NI for Bellcore MTBF specifications at other temperatures or for MIL-HDBK-217F specifications.

## Power Requirements

Power consumption from chassis

Active mode ..... 495 mW max

Sleep mode ..... 25  $\mu$ W max

Thermal dissipation (at 70 °C)

Active mode ..... 760 mW max

Sleep mode ..... 265 mW max

## Physical Characteristics

If you need to clean the module, wipe it with a dry towel.

|                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Screw-terminal wiring .....      | 16 to 28 AWG copper conductor wire with 7 mm (0.28 in.) of insulation stripped from the end |
| Torque for screw terminals ..... | 0.22 to 0.25 N · m (1.95 to 2.21 lb · in.)  |
| Ferrules .....                   | 0.25 mm <sup>2</sup> to 0.5 mm <sup>2</sup>   |
| Weight.....                      | 141 g (5.0 oz)  |

## Safety

### Maximum Voltage

Connect only voltages that are within the following limits.

AI+ to AI- ..... 300 V<sub>rms</sub> max

## Isolation Voltages

### Channel-to-channel

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Continuous ..... | 600 V <sub>rms</sub> , Measurement Category II                       |
| Withstand.....   | 2,300 V <sub>rms</sub> , verified by a 5 s dielectric withstand test |

### Channel-to-earth ground

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Continuous ..... | 300 V <sub>rms</sub> , Measurement Category II                       |
| Withstand.....   | 2,300 V <sub>rms</sub> , verified by a 5 s dielectric withstand test |

Measurement Category II is for measurements performed on circuits directly connected to the electrical distribution system. This category refers to local-level electrical distribution, such as that provided by a standard wall outlet, for example, 115 V for U.S. or 230 V for Europe.



**Caution** Do *not* connect the NI 9225 to signals or use for measurements within Measurement Categories III or IV.



## Safety Standards

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

- IEC 61010-1, EN 61010-1
- UL 61010-1, CSA 61010-1



**Note** For UL and other safety certifications, refer to the product label or visit [ni.com/certification](http://ni.com/certification), search for the module number or product line, and click the appropriate link in the Certification column.

## Hazardous Locations

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| U.S. (UL) .....     | Class I, Division 2,<br>Groups A, B, C, D, T4;<br>Class I, Zone 2,<br>AEx nA IIC T4 |
| Canada (C-UL) ..... | Class I, Division 2,<br>Groups A, B, C, D, T4;<br>Class I, Zone 2,<br>Ex nA IIC T4  |

## Environmental

National Instruments C Series modules are intended for indoor use only but may be used outdoors if installed in a suitable enclosure. 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 to 70 °C

Storage temperature

(IEC 60068-2-1, IEC 60068-2-2) ..... -40 to 85 °C

Ingress protection..... IP 40

Operating humidity

(IEC 60068-2-56)..... 10 to 90% RH,  
noncondensing

Storage humidity

(IEC 60068-2-56)..... 5 to 95% RH,  
noncondensing

Maximum altitude..... 2,000 m

Pollution Degree (IEC 60664)..... 2

## Shock and Vibration

To meet these specifications, you must panel mount the system and either affix ferrules to the ends of the terminal wires or use the NI 9971 backshell kit to protect the connections.

### Operating vibration

Random (IEC 60068-2-64)..... 5 g<sub>rms</sub>, 10 to 500 Hz

Sinusoidal (IEC 60068-2-6) ..... 5 g, 10 to 500 Hz

### Operating shock

(IEC 60068-2-27)..... 30 g, 11 ms half sine,  
50 g, 3 ms half sine,  
18 shocks at 6 orientations

## Electromagnetic Compatibility

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

- EN 61326 EMC requirements; Industrial Immunity
- EN 55011 Emissions; Group 1, Class A
- CE, C-Tick, ICES, and FCC Part 15 Emissions; Class A



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

## CE Compliance

This product meets the essential requirements of applicable European directives, as amended for CE markings, as follows:

- 2006/95/EC; Low-Voltage Directive (safety)
- 2004/108/EC; Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive (EMC)



**Note** Refer to the Declaration of Conformity (DoC) for this product for any additional regulatory compliance information. To obtain the DoC for this product, visit [ni.com/certification](http://ni.com/certification), search by module number or product line, and click the appropriate link in the Certification column.

## 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 *Minimize Our Environmental Impact* web page at [ni.com/environment](http://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.

## Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)



**EU Customers** At the end of the product life cycle, all products *must* be sent to a WEEE recycling center. For more information about WEEE recycling centers, National Instruments WEEE initiatives, and compliance with WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC on Waste and Electronic Equipment, visit [ni.com/environment/weee](http://ni.com/environment/weee).

## 电子信息产品污染控制管理办法（中国 RoHS）



**中国客户** National Instruments 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 National Instruments 中国 RoHS 合规性信息, 请登录 [ni.com/environment/rohs\\_china](http://ni.com/environment/rohs_china)。(For information about China RoHS compliance, go to [ni.com/environment/rohs\\_china](http://ni.com/environment/rohs_china).)

## Calibration

You can obtain the calibration certificate and information about calibration services for the NI 9225 at [ni.com/calibration](http://ni.com/calibration).

Calibration interval ..... 1 year

## Worldwide Support and Services

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The National Instruments website is your complete resource for technical support. At [ni.com/support](http://ni.com/support) you have access to everything from troubleshooting and application development self-help resources to email and phone assistance from NI Application Engineers.

Visit [ni.com/services](http://ni.com/services) for NI Factory Installation Services, repairs, extended warranty, and other services.

Visit [ni.com/register](http://ni.com/register) to register your National Instruments product. Product registration facilitates technical support and ensures that you receive important information updates from NI.

A Declaration of Conformity (DoC) is our claim of compliance with the Council of the European Communities using the manufacturer's declaration of conformity. This system affords the user protection for electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) and

product safety. You can obtain the DoC for your product by visiting [ni.com/certification](http://ni.com/certification). If your product supports calibration, you can obtain the calibration certificate for your product at [ni.com/calibration](http://ni.com/calibration).

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