
MCC DAQ HAT Library Documentation

Release 0.3.0

Measurement Computing

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HARDWARE OVERVIEW

The MCC DAQ HATs are Raspberry Pi add-on boards (Hardware Attached on Top). They adhere to the Raspberry Pi HAT specification, but also extend it to allow stacking up to 8 MCC boards on a single Raspberry Pi.

C and Python libraries, documentation, and examples are provided to allow you to develop your own applications.

1.1 MCC 118

The MCC 118 is an 8-channel analog voltage input board with the following features:

- 12-bit, 100 kS/s A/D converter
- ± 10 V single-ended analog inputs
- Factory calibration with ± 20.8 mV input accuracy
- Bidirectional scan clock
- Onboard sample buffers
- Digital trigger input

MCC 118



1.1.1 Board components

1.1.1.1 Screw terminals

- **Ch 0 In to Ch 7 In (CHx):** Single-ended analog input terminals.
- **Clock (CLK):** Bidirectional terminal for scan clock input / output. Set the direction with software. Set for input to clock the scans with an external clock signal, or output to use the internal scan clock.
- **Trigger (TRIG):** External digital trigger input terminal. The trigger mode is software configurable for edge or level sensitive, rising or falling edge, high or low level.
- **AGND (GND):** Common ground for the analog input terminals.
- **DGND (GND):** Common ground for the clock and trigger terminals.

1.1.1.2 Address jumpers

- **A0 to A2:** Used to identify each HAT when multiple boards are connected. The first HAT connected to the Raspberry Pi must be at address 0 (no jumper). Install jumpers on each additional connected board to set the desired address. Refer to the [Installing multiple boards](#) topic for more information about the recommended addressing method.

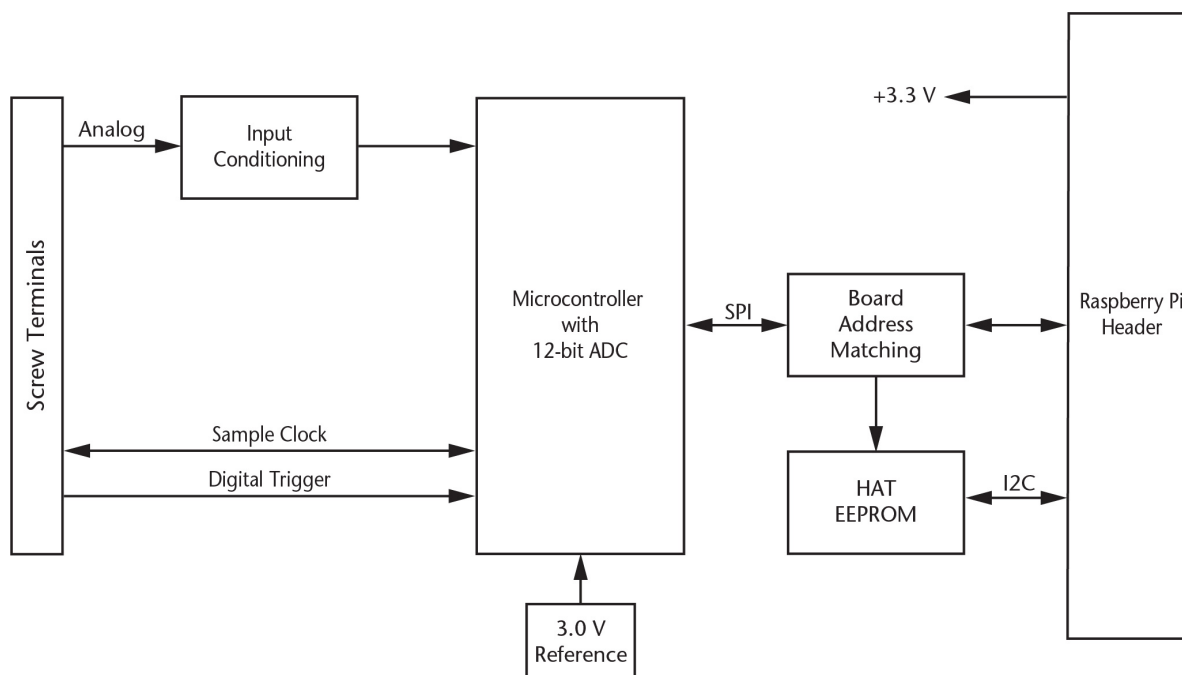
1.1.1.3 Status LED

The LED turns on when the board is connected to a Raspberry Pi with external power applied and flashes when communicating with the board. The LED may be blinked by the user.

1.1.1.4 Header connector

The board header is used to connect with the Raspberry Pi. Refer to *Installing the DAQ HAT board* for more information about the header connector.

1.1.2 Functional block diagram



1.1.3 Functional details

1.1.3.1 Scan clock

The clock input / output (terminal CLK) is used to output the internal scan clock or apply an external scan clock to the device. The clock input signal may be a 3.3V or 5V TTL or CMOS logic signal, and the output will be 3.3V LVCMOS. A scan occurs for each rising edge of the clock, acquiring one sample from each of the selected channels in the scan. For example, when scanning channels 0, 1, and 2 the conversion activity will be:



1.1.3.2 Trigger

The trigger input (terminal TRIG) is used to hold off the beginning of an analog input scan until the desired condition is met at the trigger input. The trigger input signal may be a 3.3V or 5V TTL or CMOS logic signal. The input condition may be rising edge, falling edge, high level, or low level.

1.1.4 Specifications

All specifications are subject to change without notice.

Typical for 25 °C unless otherwise specified.

Specifications in *italic text* are guaranteed by design.

Analog input

Table 1. General analog input specifications

| Parameter | Conditions | Specification |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| A/D converter type | | Successive approximation |
| ADC resolution | | 12 bits |
| Number of channels | | 8 single-ended |
| Input voltage range | | ± 10 V |
| <i>Absolute maximum input voltage</i> | <i>CHx relative to AGND</i> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ± 25 V max (power on) ± 25 V max (power off) |
| <i>Input impedance</i> | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 MΩ (power on) 1 MΩ (power off) |
| <i>Input bias current</i> | 10 V input | –12 μ A |
| | 0 V input | 2 μ A |
| | –10 V input | 12 μ A |
| <i>Monotonicity</i> | | Guaranteed |
| Input bandwidth | Small signal (–3 dB) | 150 kHz |
| Maximum working voltage | Input range relative to AGND | ± 10.1 V max |
| Crosstalk | Adjacent channels, DC to 10 kHz | –75 dB |
| Input coupling | | DC |
| Recommended warm-up time | | 1 minute min |
| Sampling rate, hardware paced | Internal pacer | 0.004 S/s to 100 kS/s, software-selectable |
| | External pacer | 100 kS/s max |
| Sampling mode | | One A/D conversion for each configured channel per clock |
| Conversion time | Per channel | 8 μ s |
| Sample clock source | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal sample clock External sample clock input on terminal CLK |
| Channel queue | | Up to eight unique, ascending channels |
| Throughput, Raspberry Pi® 2 / 3 | Single board | 100 kS/s max |
| | Multiple boards | Up to 320 kS/s aggregate (Note 1) |
| Throughput, Raspberry Pi A+ / B+ | Single board | Up to 100 kS/s (Note 1) |
| | Multiple boards | Up to 100 kS/s aggregate (Note 1) |

Note 1: Depends on the load on the Raspberry Pi processor. The highest throughput may be achieved by using a Raspberry Pi 3.

Accuracy

Analog input DC voltage measurement accuracy

Table 2. DC Accuracy components and specifications. All values are (\pm)

| Range | Gain error, max (% of reading) | Offset error, max (mV) | Absolute accuracy at Full Scale (mV) | Gain temperature coefficient (% reading/ $^{\circ}$ C) | Offset temperature coefficient (mV/ $^{\circ}$ C) |
|------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|--|
| ± 10 V | 0.098 | 11 | 20.8 | 0.016 | 0.87 |

Noise performance

For the peak to peak noise distribution test, the input channel is connected to AGND at the input terminal block, and 12,000 samples are acquired at the maximum throughput.

Table 3. Noise performance specifications

| Range | Counts | LSBrms |
|------------|--------|--------|
| ± 10 V | 5 | 0.76 |

External digital trigger

Table 4. External digital trigger specifications

| Parameter | Specification |
|------------------------------|---|
| Trigger source | TRIG input |
| Trigger mode | Software configurable for edge or level sensitive, rising or falling edge, high or low level. |
| Trigger latency | Internal pacer: 1 μ s max External pacer: 1 μ s + 1 pacer clock cycle max |
| Trigger pulse width | 125 ns min |
| Input type | Schmitt trigger, weak pull-down to ground (approximately 10 K) |
| Input high voltage threshold | 2.64 V min |
| Input low voltage threshold | 0.66 V max |
| Input voltage limits | 5.5 V absolute max -0.5 V absolute min 0 V recommended min |

External sample clock input/output

Table 5. External sample clock I/O specifications

| Parameter | Specification |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Terminal name | CLK |
| Terminal types | Bidirectional, defaults to input when not sampling analog channels |
| Direction (software-selectable) | Output: Outputs internal sample clock; active on rising edge Input: Receives sample clock from external source; active on rising edge |
| Input clock rate | 100 kHz max |
| Input clock pulse width | 400 ns min |
| Input type | Schmitt trigger, weak pull-down to ground in input mode (approximately 10 K), protected with 150 Ω series resistor |
| Input high voltage threshold | 2.64 V min |
| Input low voltage threshold | 0.66 V max |
| Input voltage limits | 5.5V absolute max -0.5V absolute min 0V recommended min |
| Output high voltage | 3.0 V min (IOH = -50 μ A) 2.65 V min (IOH = -3 mA) |
| Output low voltage | 0.1 V max (IOL = 50 μ A) 0.8 V max (IOL = 3 mA) |
| Output current | \pm 3 mA max |

Memory

Table 6. Memory specifications

| Parameter | Specification |
|---------------------|--|
| Data FIFO | 7 K (7,168) analog input samples |
| Non-volatile memory | 4 KB (ID and calibration storage, no user-modifiable memory) |

Power

Table 7. Power specifications

| Parameter | Conditions | Specification |
|-----------------------------|------------|---------------|
| Supply current, 3.3V supply | Typical | 35 mA |
| | Maximum | 55 mA |

Interface specifications

Table 8. Interface specifications

| Parameter | Specification |
|---|--|
| Raspberry Pi TM GPIO pins used | GPIO 8, GPIO 9, GPIO 10, GPIO 11 (SPI interface) ID_SD, ID_SC (ID EEPROM) GPIO 12, GPIO 13, GPIO 26, (Board address) |
| Data interface type | SPI slave device, CE0 chip select |
| SPI mode | 1 |
| SPI clock rate | 10 MHz, max |

Environmental

Table 9. Environmental specifications

| Parameter | Specification |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Operating temperature range | 0 °C to 55 °C |
| Storage temperature range | –40 °C to 85 °C |
| Humidity | 0% to 90% non-condensing |

Mechanical

Table 10. Mechanical specifications

| Parameter | Specification |
|------------------------|--|
| Dimensions (L × W × H) | 65 × 56.5 × 12 mm (2.56 × 2.22 × 0.47 in.) max |

Screw terminal connector

Table 11. Screw terminal connector specifications

| Parameter | Specification |
|------------------|------------------|
| Connector type | Screw terminal |
| Wire gauge range | 16 AWG to 30 AWG |

Table 12. Screw terminal pinout

| Connector J2 | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| Pin | Signal name | Pin description |
| 1 | CH0 | Channel 0 |
| 2 | CH1 | Channel 1 |
| 3 | GND | Analog ground |
| 4 | CH2 | Channel 2 |
| 5 | CH3 | Channel 3 |
| 6 | GND | Analog ground |
| Connector J3 | | |
| Pin | Signal name | Pin description |
| 7 | CH4 | Channel 4 |
| 8 | CH5 | Channel 5 |
| 9 | GND | Analog ground |
| 10 | CH6 | Channel 6 |
| 11 | CH7 | Channel 7 |
| 12 | GND | Analog ground |
| 13 | CLK | Sample clock input / output |
| 14 | GND | Digital ground |
| 15 | TRIG | Digital trigger input |
| 16 | GND | Digital ground |

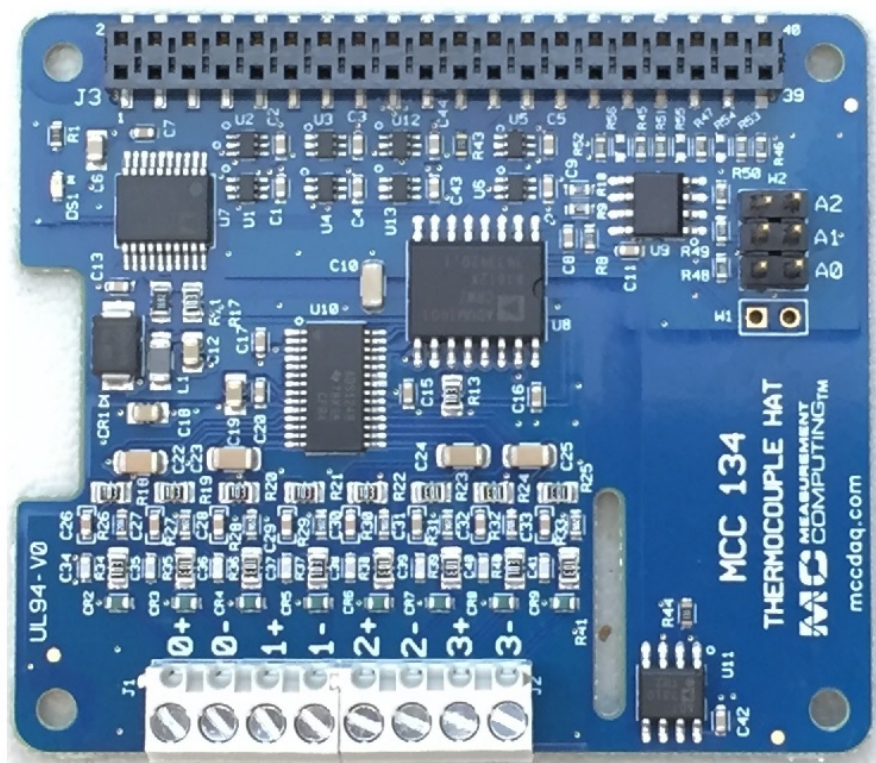
1.2 MCC 134

4-channel thermocouple input board

- 24-bit A/D converter
- Onboard 16-bit temperature sensor for cold junction compensation
- Linearization for J, K, R, S, T, N, E, B type thermocouples
- Open thermocouple detection
- Thermocouple inputs are electrically isolated from the Raspberry Pi for use in harsh environments

MCC 134

Status LED -



- A2
- A1
- A0

| | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Ch | Ch | Ch | Ch | Ch | Ch | Ch | Ch |

1.2.1 Board components

1.2.1.1 Screw terminals

- **CH 0 In** to **CH 3 In**: Differential thermocouple input terminals.

1.2.1.2 Status LED

The LED turns on when the board is connected to a Raspberry Pi with external power applied.

1.2.1.3 Header connector

The board header is used to connect with the Raspberry Pi. Refer to *Installing the DAQ HAT board* for more information about the header connector.

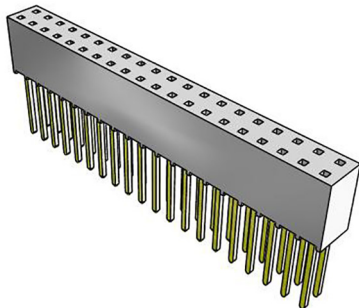
INSTALLING THE DAQ HAT BOARD

2.1 Installing a single board

1. Power off the Raspberry Pi.
2. Locate the 4 standoffs. A typical standoff is shown here:



3. Attach the 4 standoffs to the Raspberry Pi by inserting the male threaded portion through the 4 corner holes on the Raspberry Pi from the top and securing them with the included nuts from the bottom.
4. Install the 2x20 receptacle with extended leads onto the Raspberry Pi GPIO header by pressing the female portion of the receptacle onto the header pins, being careful not to bend the leads of the receptacle. The 2x20 receptacle looks like:



5. **The HAT must be at address 0.** Remove any jumpers from the address header locations A0-A2 on the HAT board.
6. Insert the HAT board onto the leads of the 2x20 receptacle so that the leads go into the holes on the bottom of the HAT board and come out through the 2x20 connector on the top of the HAT board. The 4 mounting holes in the corners of the HAT board must line up with the standoffs. Slide the HAT board down until it rests on the standoffs.
7. Insert the included screws through the mounting holes on the HAT board into the threaded holes in the standoffs and lightly tighten them.

2.2 Installing multiple boards

Follow steps 1-6 in the single board installation procedure for the first HAT board.

1. **Connect all desired field wiring to the installed board - the screw terminals will not be accessible once additional boards are installed above it.**
2. Install the standoffs of the additional board by inserting the male threaded portions through the 4 corner holes of the installed HAT board and threading them into the standoffs below.
3. Install the next 2x20 receptacle with extended leads onto the leads of the previous 2x20 receptacle by pressing the female portion of the new receptacle onto the previous receptacle leads, being careful not to bend the leads of either receptacle.
4. Install the appropriate address jumpers onto address header locations A0-A2 of the new HAT board. The recommended addressing method is to have the addresses increment from 0 as the boards are installed, i.e. 0, 1, 2, and so forth. **There must always be a board at address 0.** The jumpers are installed in this manner (install jumpers where “Y” appears):

| Address | A0 | A1 | A2 |
|---------|----|----|----|
| 0 | | | |
| 1 | Y | | |
| 2 | | Y | |
| 3 | Y | Y | |
| 4 | | | Y |
| 5 | Y | | Y |
| 6 | | Y | Y |
| 7 | Y | Y | Y |

5. Insert the new HAT board onto the leads of the 2x20 receptacle so that the leads go into the holes on the bottom of the HAT board and come out through the 2x20 connector on the top of the HAT board. The 4 mounting holes in the corners of the HAT board must line up with the standoffs. Slide the HAT board down until it rests on the standoffs.
6. Repeat steps 1-5 for each board to be added.
7. Insert the included screws through the mounting holes on the top HAT board into the threaded holes in the standoffs and lightly tighten them.

INSTALLING AND USING THE LIBRARY

The project is hosted at <https://github.com/nwright98/daqhats>.

3.1 Installation

1. Power off the Raspberry Pi then attach one or more HAT boards (see *Installing the DAQ HAT board*).
2. Power on the Pi and log in. Open a terminal window if using the graphical interface.
3. If git is not already installed, update installation packages and install it:

```
sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install git
```

4. Download this package to your user folder with git:

```
cd ~
git clone https://github.com/nwright98/daqhats
```

5. Build and install the shared library and optional Python support. The installer will ask if you want to install Python 2 and Python 3 support. It will also detect the HAT board EEPROMs and save the contents if needed:

```
cd ~/daqhats
sudo ./install.sh
```

6. [Optional] To update the firmware on your MCC 118 board(s) use the firmware update tool. The “0” in the example below is the board address. The line with the “-b” option updates the bootloader. Repeat the two commands for each MCC 118 address in your board stack:

```
mcc118_firmware_update -b 0 ~/daqhats/tools/MCC_118.hex
mcc118_firmware_update 0 ~/daqhats/tools/MCC_118.hex
```

You can now run the example programs under ~/daqhats/examples and create your own programs.

To uninstall the package use:

```
cd ~/daqhats
sudo ./uninstall.sh
```

If you change your board stackup and have more than one HAT board attached you must update the saved EEPROM images for the library to have the correct board information:

```
sudo daqhats_read_eeproms
```

3.2 Creating a C program

- The daqhats headers are installed in `/usr/local/include/daqhats`. Add the compiler option `-I/usr/local/include` in order to find the header files when compiling, and the include line `#include <daqhats/daqhats.h>` to your source code.
- The shared library, `libdaqhats.so`, is installed in `/usr/local/lib`. Add the linker option `-ldaqhats` to include this library.
- Study the example programs, example makefile, and library documentation for more information.

3.3 Creating a Python program

- The Python package is named *daqhats*. Use it in your code with `import daqhats`.
- Study the example programs and library documentation for more information.

C LIBRARY REFERENCE

The C library is organized as a global function for listing the DAQ HAT boards attached to your system, and board-specific functions to provide full functionality for each type of board. The library may be used with C and C++.

4.1 Global functions and data

4.1.1 Functions

| Function | Description |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <code>hat_list()</code> | Return a list of detected DAQ HAT boards. |
| <code>hat_error_message()</code> | Return a text description for a DAQ HAT result. |

`int hat_list (uint16_t filter_id, struct HatInfo * list)`

Return a list of detected DAQ HAT boards.

It creates the list from the DAQ HAT EEPROM files that are currently on the system. In the case of a single DAQ HAT at address 0 this information is automatically provided by Raspbian. However, when you have a stack of multiple boards you must extract the EEPROM images using the **daqhats_read_eeproms** tool.

Example usage:

```
int count = hat_list(HAT_ID_ANY, NULL);

if (count > 0)
{
    struct HatInfo* list = (struct HatInfo*)malloc(count *
        sizeof(struct HatInfo));
    hat_list(HAT_ID_ANY, list);

    // perform actions with list

    free(list);
}
```

Return The number of boards found.

Parameters

- `filter_id`: An optional *ID* filter to only return boards with a specific ID. Use *HAT_ID_ANY* to return all boards.

- `list`: A pointer to a user-allocated array of struct *HatInfo*. The function will fill the structures with information about the detected boards. You may have an array of the maximum number of boards (*MAX_NUMBER_HATS*) or call this function while passing NULL for `list`, which will return the count of boards found, then allocate the correct amount of memory and call this function again with a valid pointer.

const char* **hat_error_message** (int *result*)

Return a text description for a DAQ HAT result code.

Return The error message.

Parameters

- `result`: The *Result code* returned from a DAQ HAT function

4.1.2 Data types and definitions

MAX_NUMBER_HATS 8

The maximum number of DAQ HATs that may be connected.

4.1.2.1 HAT IDs

enum HatIDs

Known DAQ HAT IDs.

Values:

HAT_ID_ANY = 0

Match any DAQ HAT ID in *hat_list()*.

HAT_ID_MCC_118 = 0x0142

MCC 118 ID.

HAT_ID_MCC_118_BOOTLOADER = 0x8142

MCC 118 in firmware update mode ID.

HAT_ID_MCC_134 = 0x0143

MCC 134 ID.

4.1.2.2 Result Codes

enum ResultCode

Return values from the library functions.

Values:

RESULT_SUCCESS = 0

Success, no errors.

RESULT_BAD_PARAMETER = -1

A parameter passed to the function was incorrect.

RESULT_BUSY = -2

The device is busy.

RESULT_TIMEOUT = -3

There was a timeout accessing a resource.

RESULT_LOCK_TIMEOUT = -4

There was a timeout while obtaining a resource lock.

RESULT_INVALID_DEVICE = -5

The device at the specified address is not the correct type.

RESULT_RESOURCE_UNAVAIL = -6

A needed resource was not available.

RESULT_UNDEFINED = -10

Some other error occurred.

4.1.2.3 HatInfo structure

struct HatInfo

Contains information about a specific board.

Public Members

uint8_t address

The board address.

uint16_t id

The product ID, one of *HatIDs*.

uint16_t version

The hardware version.

char HatInfo::product_name[256]

The product name.

4.1.2.4 Analog Input / Scan Option Flags

See individual function documentation for detailed usage information.

OPTS_DEFAULT (0x0000)

Default behavior.

OPTS_NOSCALEDATA (0x0001)

Read / write unscaled data.

OPTS_NOCALIBRATEDATA (0x0002)

Read / write uncalibrated data.

OPTS_EXTCLOCK (0x0004)

Use an external clock source.

OPTS_EXTTRIGGER (0x0008)

Use an external trigger source.

OPTS_CONTINUOUS (0x0010)

Run until explicitly stopped.

4.2 MCC 118 functions and data

4.2.1 Functions

| Function | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>mcc118_open()</code> | Open an MCC 118 for use. |
| <code>mcc118_is_open()</code> | Check if an MCC 118 is open. |
| <code>mcc118_close()</code> | Close an MCC 118. |
| <code>mcc118_blink_led()</code> | Blink the MCC 118 LED. |
| <code>mcc118_firmware_version()</code> | Get the firmware version. |
| <code>mcc118_serial()</code> | Read the serial number. |
| <code>mcc118_calibration_date()</code> | Read the calibration date. |
| <code>mcc118_calibration_coefficient_read()</code> | Read the calibration coefficients for a channel. |
| <code>mcc118_calibration_coefficient_write()</code> | Write the calibration coefficients for a channel. |
| <code>mcc118_a_in_num_channels()</code> | Get the number of analog input channels. |
| <code>mcc118_a_in_read()</code> | Read an analog input value. |
| <code>mcc118_trigger_mode()</code> | Set the external trigger input mode. |
| <code>mcc118_a_in_scan_actual_rate()</code> | Read the actual sample rate for a set of scan parameters. |
| <code>mcc118_a_in_scan_start()</code> | Start a hardware-paced analog input scan. |
| <code>mcc118_a_in_scan_buffer_size()</code> | Read the size of the internal scan data buffer. |
| <code>mcc118_a_in_scan_status()</code> | Read the scan status. |
| <code>mcc118_a_in_scan_read()</code> | Read scan data and status. |
| <code>mcc118_a_in_scan_channel_count()</code> | Get the number of channels in the current scan. |
| <code>mcc118_a_in_scan_stop()</code> | Stop the scan. |
| <code>mcc118_a_in_scan_cleanup()</code> | Free scan resources. |

int **mcc118_open** (uint8_t *address*)

Open a connection to the MCC 118 device at the specified address.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7).

int **mcc118_close** (uint8_t *address*)

Close a connection to an MCC 118 device and free allocated resources.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7).

int **mcc118_is_open** (uint8_t *address*)

Check if an MCC 118 is open.

Return 1 if open, 0 if not open.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7).

int **mcc118_blink_led** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *count*)

Blink the LED on the MCC 118.

Passing 0 for count will result in the LED blinking continuously until the board is reset or *mcc118_blink_led()* is called again with a non-zero value for count.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7).
- *count*: The number of times to blink (0 - 255).

int **mcc118_firmware_version** (uint8_t *address*, uint16_t * *version*, uint16_t * *boot_version*)

Return the board firmware and bootloader versions.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- *version*: Receives the firmware version. The version will be in BCD hexadecimal with the high byte as the major version and low byte as minor, i.e. 0x0103 is version 1.03.
- *boot_version*: Receives the bootloader version. The version will be in BCD hexadecimal as above.

int **mcc118_serial** (uint8_t *address*, char * *buffer*)

Read the MCC 118 serial number.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- *buffer*: Pass a user-allocated buffer pointer to receive the serial number as a string. The buffer must be at least 9 characters in length.

int **mcc118_calibration_date** (uint8_t *address*, char * *buffer*)

Read the MCC 118 calibration date.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- *buffer*: Pass a user-allocated buffer pointer to receive the date as a string (format “YYYY-MM-DD”). The buffer must be at least 11 characters in length.

int **mcc118_calibration_coefficient_read** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel*, double * *slope*, double * *offset*)

Read the MCC 118 calibration coefficients for a single channel.

The coefficients are applied in the library as:

| |
|---|
| $\text{calibrated_ADC_code} = (\text{raw_ADC_code} * \text{slope}) + \text{offset}$ |
|---|

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- `channel`: The channel number (0 - 7).
- `slope`: Receives the slope.
- `offset`: Receives the offset.

int **mcc118_calibration_coefficient_write** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel*, double *slope*, double *offset*)

Temporarily write the MCC 118 calibration coefficients for a single channel.

The user can apply their own calibration coefficients by writing to these values. The values will reset to the factory values from the EEPROM whenever *mcc118_open()* is called. This function will fail and return *RESULT_BUSY* if a scan is active when it is called.

The coefficients are applied in the library as:

$$\text{calibrated_ADC_code} = (\text{raw_ADC_code} * \text{slope}) + \text{offset}$$

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- `channel`: The channel number (0 - 7).
- `slope`: The new slope value.
- `offset`: The new offset value.

int **mcc118_a_in_num_channels** (void)

Return the number of analog input channels on the MCC 118.

Return The number of channels.

int **mcc118_a_in_read** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel*, uint32_t *options*, double * *value*)

Perform a single reading of an analog input channel and return the value.

The valid options are:

- *OPTS_NOSCALEDATA*: Return ADC code (a value between 0 and 4095) rather than voltage.
- *OPTS_NOCALIBRATEDATA*: Return data without the calibration factors applied.

The options parameter is set to 0 or *OPTS_DEFAULT* for default operation, which is scaled and calibrated data.

Multiple options may be specified by ORing the flags. For instance, specifying *OPTS_NOSCALEDATA* | *OPTS_NOCALIBRATEDATA* will return the value read from the ADC without calibration or converting to voltage.

The function will return *RESULT_BUSY* if called while a scan is running.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.

- `channel`: The analog input channel number, 0 - 7.
- `options`: Options bitmask.
- `value`: Receives the analog input value.

int **mcc118_trigger_mode** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *mode*)

Set the trigger input mode.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- `mode`: One of the *trigger mode* values.

int **mcc118_a_in_scan_actual_rate** (uint8_t *channel_count*, double *sample_rate_per_channel*, double * *actual_sample_rate_per_channel*)

Read the actual sample rate per channel for a requested sample rate.

The internal scan clock is generated from a 16 MHz clock source so only discrete frequency steps can be achieved. This function will return the actual rate for a requested channel count and rate. This function does not perform any actions with a board, it simply calculates the rate.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful, *RESULT_BAD_PARAMETER* if the scan parameters are not achievable on an MCC 118.

Parameters

- `channel_count`: The number of channels in the scan.
- `sample_rate_per_channel`: The desired sampling rate in samples per second per channel, max 100,000.
- `actual_sample_rate_per_channel`: The actual sample rate that would occur when requesting this rate on an MCC 118, or 0 if there is an error.

int **mcc118_a_in_scan_start** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel_mask*, uint32_t *samples_per_channel*, double *sample_rate_per_channel*, uint32_t *options*)

Start a hardware-paced analog input scan.

The scan runs as a separate thread from the user's code. The function will allocate a scan buffer and read data from the device into that buffer. The user reads the data from this buffer and the scan status using the *mcc118_a_in_scan_read()* function. *mcc118_a_in_scan_stop()* is used to stop a continuous scan, or to stop a finite scan before it completes. The user must call *mcc118_a_in_scan_cleanup()* after the scan has finished and all desired data has been read; this frees all resources from the scan and allows additional scans to be performed.

The scan state has defined terminology:

- **Active:** *mcc118_a_in_scan_start()* has been called and the device may be acquiring data or finished with the acquisition. The scan has not been cleaned up by calling *mcc118_a_in_scan_cleanup()*, so another scan may not be started.
- **Running:** The scan is active and the device is still acquiring data. Certain functions like *mcc118_a_in_read()* will return an error because the device is busy.

The valid options are:

- *OPTS_NOSCALEDATA*: Returns ADC code (a value between 0 and 4095) rather than voltage.
- *OPTS_NOCALIBRATEDATA*: Return data without the calibration factors applied.

- ***OPTS_EXTCLOCK***: Use an external 3.3V or 5V logic signal at the CLK input as the scan clock. Multiple devices can be synchronized by connecting the CLK pins together and using this option on all but one device so they will be clocked by the single device using its internal clock. **sample_rate_per_channel** is only used for buffer sizing.
- ***OPTS_EXTTRIGGER***: Hold off the scan (after calling *mcc118_a_in_scan_start()*) until the trigger condition is met. The trigger is a 3.3V or 5V logic signal applied to the TRIG pin.
- ***OPTS_CONTINUOUS***: Scans continuously until stopped by the user by calling *mcc118_a_in_scan_stop()* and writes data to a circular buffer. The data must be read before being overwritten to avoid a buffer overrun error. **samples_per_channel** is only used for buffer sizing.

The options parameter is set to 0 or ***OPTS_DEFAULT*** for default operation, which is scaled and calibrated data, internal scan clock, no trigger, and finite operation.

Multiple options may be specified by ORing the flags. For instance, specifying ***OPTS_NOSCALEDATA*** | ***OPTS_NOCALIBRATEDATA*** will return the values read from the ADC without calibration or converting to voltage.

The buffer size will be allocated as follows:

Finite mode: Total number of samples in the scan

Continuous mode (buffer size is per channel): Either **samples_per_channel** or the value in the following table, whichever is greater

| Sample Rate | Buffer Size (per channel) |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Not specified | 10 kS |
| 0-100 S/s | 1 kS |
| 100-10k S/s | 10 kS |
| 10k-100k S/s | 100 kS |

Specifying a very large value for **samples_per_channel** could use too much of the Raspberry Pi memory. If the memory allocation fails, the function will return ***RESULT_RESOURCE_UNAVAIL***. The allocation could succeed, but the lack of free memory could cause other problems in the Raspberry Pi. If you need to acquire a high number of samples then it is better to run the scan in continuous mode and stop it when you have acquired the desired amount of data. If a scan is already active this function will return ***RESULT_BUSY***.

Return *Result code*, ***RESULT_SUCCESS*** if successful, ***RESULT_BUSY*** if a scan is already active.

Parameters

- **address**: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- **channel_mask**: A bit mask of the channels to be scanned. Set each bit to enable the associated channel (0x01 - 0xFF.)
- **samples_per_channel**: The number of samples to acquire for each channel in the scan (finite mode,) or can be used to set a larger scan buffer size than the default value (continuous mode.)
- **sample_rate_per_channel**: The sampling rate in samples per second per channel, max 100,000. When using an external sample clock set this value to the maximum expected rate of the clock.
- **options**: The options bitmask.

```
int mcc118_a_in_scan_buffer_size (uint8_t address, uint32_t * buffer_size_samples)
```

Returns the size of the internal scan data buffer.

An internal data buffer is allocated for the scan when `mcc118_a_in_scan_start()` is called. This function returns the total size of that buffer in samples.

Return *Result code*, `RESULT_SUCCESS` if successful, `RESULT_RESOURCE_UNAVAIL` if a scan is not currently active, `RESULT_BAD_PARAMETER` if the address is invalid or `buffer_size_samples` is NULL.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- `buffer_size_samples`: Receives the size of the buffer in samples. Each sample is a **double**.

int `mcc118_a_in_scan_status` (uint8_t *address*, uint16_t * *status*, uint32_t * *samples_per_channel*)

Reads status and number of available samples from an analog input scan.

The scan is started with `mcc118_a_in_scan_start()` and runs in a background thread that reads the data from the board into an internal scan buffer. This function reads the status of the scan and amount of data in the scan buffer.

Return *Result code*, `RESULT_SUCCESS` if successful, `RESULT_RESOURCE_UNAVAIL` if a scan has not been started under this instance of the device.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- `status`: Receives the scan status, an ORed combination of the flags:
 - `STATUS_HW_OVERRUN`: The device scan buffer was not read fast enough and data was lost.
 - `STATUS_BUFFER_OVERRUN`: The thread scan buffer was not read by the user fast enough and data was lost.
 - `STATUS_TRIGGERED`: The trigger conditions have been met.
 - `STATUS_RUNNING`: The scan is running.
- `samples_per_channel`: Receives the number of samples per channel available in the scan thread buffer.

int `mcc118_a_in_scan_read` (uint8_t *address*, uint16_t * *status*, int32_t *samples_per_channel*, double *timeout*, double * *buffer*, uint32_t *buffer_size_samples*, uint32_t * *samples_read_per_channel*)

Reads status and multiple samples from an analog input scan.

The scan is started with `mcc118_a_in_scan_start()` and runs in a background thread that reads the data from the board into an internal scan buffer. This function reads the data from the scan buffer, and returns the current scan status.

Return *Result code*, `RESULT_SUCCESS` if successful, `RESULT_RESOURCE_UNAVAIL` if a scan is not active.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- `status`: Receives the scan status, an ORed combination of the flags:
 - `STATUS_HW_OVERRUN`: The device scan buffer was not read fast enough and data was lost.
 - `STATUS_BUFFER_OVERRUN`: The thread scan buffer was not read by the user fast enough and data was lost.
 - `STATUS_TRIGGERED`: The trigger conditions have been met.

- *STATUS_RUNNING*: The scan is running.
- *samples_per_channel*: The number of samples per channel to read. Specify **-1** to read all available samples in the scan thread buffer, ignoring **timeout**. If **buffer** does not contain enough space then the function will read as many samples per channel as will fit in **buffer**.
- *timeout*: The amount of time in seconds to wait for the samples to be read. Specify a negative number to wait indefinitely or **0** to return immediately with whatever samples are available (up to the value of **samples_per_channel** or **buffer_size_samples**.)
- *buffer*: The user data buffer that receives the samples.
- *buffer_size_samples*: The size of the buffer in samples. Each sample is a **double**.
- *samples_read_per_channel*: Returns the actual number of samples read from each channel.

int **mcc118_a_in_scan_channel_count** (uint8_t *address*)

Return the number of channels in the current analog input scan.

This function returns 0 if no scan is active.

Return The number of channels, 0 - 8.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.

int **mcc118_a_in_scan_stop** (uint8_t *address*)

Stops an analog input scan.

The scan is stopped immediately. The scan data that has been read into the scan buffer is available until *mcc118_a_in_scan_cleanup()* is called.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.

int **mcc118_a_in_scan_cleanup** (uint8_t *address*)

Free analog input scan resources after the scan is complete.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.

4.2.2 Data definitions

4.2.2.1 Trigger Modes

enum **TriggerMode**

Scan trigger input modes.

Values:

TRIG_RISING_EDGE = 0

Start the scan on a rising edge of TRIG.

TRIG_FALLING_EDGE = 1

Start the scan on a falling edge of TRIG.

TRIG_ACTIVE_HIGH = 2

Start the scan any time TRIG is high.

TRIG_ACTIVE_LOW = 3

Start the scan any time TRIG is low.

4.2.2.2 Scan Status Flags

STATUS_HW_OVERRUN (0x0001)

A hardware overrun occurred.

STATUS_BUFFER_OVERRUN (0x0002)

A scan buffer overrun occurred.

STATUS_TRIGGERED (0x0004)

The trigger event occurred.

STATUS_RUNNING (0x0008)

The scan is running (actively acquiring data.)

4.3 MCC 134 functions and data

4.3.1 Functions

| Function | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>mcc134_open()</code> | Open an MCC 134 for use. |
| <code>mcc134_is_open()</code> | Check if an MCC 134 is open. |
| <code>mcc134_close()</code> | Close an MCC 134. |
| <code>mcc134_serial()</code> | Read the serial number. |
| <code>mcc134_calibration_date()</code> | Read the calibration date. |
| <code>mcc134_calibration_coefficient_read()</code> | Read the calibration coefficients for a channel. |
| <code>mcc134_calibration_coefficient_write()</code> | Write the calibration coefficients for a channel. |
| <code>mcc134_a_in_num_channels()</code> | Get the number of analog input channels. |
| <code>mcc134_self_offset_correction()</code> | Clear any internal ADC offset error. |
| <code>mcc134_a_in_read()</code> | Read an analog input value. |
| <code>mcc134_tc_type_write()</code> | Write the thermocouple type for a channel. |
| <code>mcc134_tc_type_read()</code> | Read the thermocouple type for a channel. |
| <code>mcc134_t_in_read()</code> | Read a temperature input value. |
| <code>mcc134_cjc_read()</code> | Read a CJC temperature. |

int **mcc134_open** (uint8_t *address*)

Open a connection to the MCC 134 device at the specified address.

Return *Result code*, **RESULT_SUCCESS** if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7).

int **mcc134_is_open** (uint8_t *address*)

Check if an MCC 134 is open.

Return 1 if open, 0 if not open.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7).

int **mcc134_close** (uint8_t *address*)

Close a connection to an MCC 134 device and free allocated resources.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7).

int **mcc134_serial** (uint8_t *address*, char * *buffer*)

Read the MCC 134 serial number.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- *buffer*: Pass a user-allocated buffer pointer to receive the serial number as a string. The buffer must be at least 9 characters in length.

int **mcc134_calibration_date** (uint8_t *address*, char * *buffer*)

Read the MCC 134 calibration date.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- *buffer*: Pass a user-allocated buffer pointer to receive the date as a string (format “YYYY-MM-DD”). The buffer must be at least 11 characters in length.

int **mcc134_calibration_coefficient_read** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel*, double * *slope*, double * *offset*)

Read the MCC 134 calibration coefficients for a single channel.

The coefficients are applied in the library as:

$$\text{calibrated_ADC_code} = (\text{raw_ADC_code} * \text{slope}) + \text{offset}$$

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- *channel*: The channel number (0 - 3).
- *slope*: Receives the slope.
- *offset*: Receives the offset.

int **mcc134_calibration_coefficient_write** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel*, double *slope*, double *offset*)

Temporarily write the MCC 134 calibration coefficients for a single channel.

The user can apply their own calibration coefficients by writing to these values. The values will reset to the factory values from the EEPROM whenever *mcc134_open()* is called.

The coefficients are applied in the library as:

$$\text{calibrated_ADC_code} = (\text{raw_ADC_code} * \text{slope}) + \text{offset}$$

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- *channel*: The channel number (0 - 3).
- *slope*: The new slope value.
- *offset*: The new offset value.

int **mcc134_a_in_num_channels** (void)

Return the number of analog input channels on the MCC 134.

Return The number of channels.

int **mcc134_self_offset_correction** (uint8_t *address*)

Clear any internal ADC offset error.

Performs an ADC self offset correction. This is automatically run when opening the board. For absolute accuracy this should be performed whenever the board temperature changes by more than 5 degrees C from the last time the offset error was cleared. The board temperature can be monitored with *mcc134_cjc_read()*. This function takes approximately 800ms to complete.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.

int **mcc134_a_in_read** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel*, uint32_t *options*, double * *value*)

Read an analog input channel and return the value.

The valid options are:

- *OPTS_NOSCALEDATA*: Return ADC code (a value between -8,388,608 and 8,388,607) rather than voltage.
- *OPTS_NOCALIBRATEDATA*: Return data without the calibration factors applied.

The options parameter is set to 0 or *OPTS_DEFAULT* for default operation, which is scaled and calibrated data.

Multiple options may be specified by ORing the flags. For instance, specifying *OPTS_NOSCALEDATA* | *OPTS_NOCALIBRATEDATA* will return the value read from the ADC without calibration or converting to voltage.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- `channel`: The analog input channel number (0 - 3).
- `options`: Options bitmask
- `value`: Receives the analog input value.

int **mcc134_tc_type_write** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel*, uint8_t *type*)

Write the thermocouple type for a channel.

Tells the MCC 134 library what thermocouple type is connected to the specified channel. This is needed for correct temperature calculations. The type is one of *TcTypes* and the board will default to all channels set to *TC_TYPE_J* when it is first opened.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- `channel`: The analog input channel number (0 - 3).
- `type`: The thermocouple type, one of *TcTypes*.

int **mcc134_tc_type_read** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel*, uint8_t * *type*)

Read the thermocouple type for a channel.

Reads the current thermocouple type for the specified channel. The type is one of *TcTypes* and the board will default to all channels set to *TC_TYPE_J* when it is first opened.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- `channel`: The analog input channel number (0 - 3).
- `type`: Receives the thermocouple type, one of *TcTypes*.

int **mcc134_t_in_read** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel*, double * *temperature*)

Read a temperature input channel.

Reads the specified channel and returns the value as degrees Celsius. The returned temperature can have some special values to indicate abnormal conditions:

- *OPEN_TC_VALUE* if an open thermocouple is detected on the channel.
- *OVERRRANGE_TC_VALUE* if an overrange is detected on the channel.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- `address`: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- `channel`: The analog input channel number, 0 - 3.
- `temperature`: Receives the temperature value in degrees C.

int **mcc134_cjc_read** (uint8_t *address*, uint8_t *channel*, double * *cjc_temp*)

Read the cold junction compensation temperature.

Returns the temperature of the channel terminal for cold junction compensation.

Return *Result code*, *RESULT_SUCCESS* if successful.

Parameters

- *address*: The board address (0 - 7). Board must already be opened.
- *channel*: The analog input channel number, 0 - 3.
- *cjc_temp*: Receives the cold junction compensation temperature in degrees C.

4.3.2 Data definitions

OPEN_TC_VALUE (-9999.0)

Return value for an open thermocouple.

OVERRANGE_TC_VALUE (-8888.0)

Return value for thermocouple voltage outside the valid range.

4.3.2.1 Thermocouple Types

enum TcTypes

Thermocouple type constants.

Values:

TC_TYPE_J = 0

J type.

TC_TYPE_K

K type.

TC_TYPE_T

T type.

TC_TYPE_E

E type.

TC_TYPE_R

R type.

TC_TYPE_S

S type.

TC_TYPE_B

B type.

TC_TYPE_N

N type.

PYTHON LIBRARY REFERENCE

The Python library is organized as a global method for listing the DAQ HAT boards attached to your system, and board-specific classes to provide full functionality for each type of board. The Python package is named *daqhats*.

5.1 Global methods and data

5.1.1 Methods

| Method | Description |
|-------------------------|---|
| <code>hat_list()</code> | Return a list of detected DAQ HAT boards. |

`daqhats.hat_list (filter_by_id=0)`

Return a list of detected DAQ HAT boards.

Scans certain locations for information from the HAT EEPROMs. Verifies the contents are valid HAT EEPROM contents and returns a list of namedtuples containing information on the HAT. Info will only be returned for DAQ HATs. The EEPROM contents are stored in `/etc/mcc/hats` when using the `daqhats_read_eeproms` tool, or in `/proc/device-tree` in the case of a single HAT at address 0.

Parameters `filter_by_id (int)` – If this is `HatIDs.ANY` return all DAQ HATs found. Otherwise, return only DAQ HATs with ID matching this value.

Returns

A list of namedtuples, the number of elements match the number of DAQ HATs found. Each namedtuple will contain the following field names

- **address** (int): device address
- **id** (int): device product ID, identifies the type of DAQ HAT
- **version** (int): device hardware version
- **product_name** (str): device product name

Return type list

5.1.2 Data

5.1.2.1 Hat IDs

class `daqhats.HatIDs`
Known MCC HAT IDs.

```
ANY = 0
    Match any MCC ID in hat_list()

MCC_118 = 322
    MCC 118 ID

MCC_134 = 323
    MCC 134 ID
```

5.1.2.2 Trigger modes

```
class daqhats.TriggerModes
    Scan trigger input modes.

    RISING_EDGE = 0
        Start the scan on a rising edge of TRIG.

    FALLING_EDGE = 1
        Start the scan on a falling edge of TRIG.

    ACTIVE_HIGH = 2
        Start the scan any time TRIG is high.

    ACTIVE_LOW = 3
        Start the scan any time TRIG is low.
```

5.1.2.3 Scan / read option flags

```
class daqhats.OptionFlags
    Scan / read option flags. See individual methods for detailed descriptions.

    DEFAULT = 0
        Use default behavior.

    NOSCALEDATA = 1
        Read / write unscaled data.

    NOCALIBRATEDATA = 2
        Read / write uncalibrated data.

    EXTCLOCK = 4
        Use an external clock source.

    EXTTRIGGER = 8
        Use an external trigger source.

    CONTINUOUS = 16
        Run until explicitly stopped.
```

5.1.3 HatError class

```
exception daqhats.HatError(address, value)
    Exceptions raised for MCC HAT specific errors.
```

Parameters

- **address** (*int*) – the address of the board that caused the exception.
- **value** (*str*) – the exception description.

5.2 MCC 118 class

5.2.1 Methods

class `daqhats.mcc118` (*address=0*)

The class for an MCC 118 board.

Parameters *address* (*int*) – board address, must be 0-7.

Raises *HatError* – the board did not respond or was of an incorrect type

Methods

| Method | Description |
|---|--|
| <code>mcc118.blink_led()</code> | Blink the MCC 118 LED. |
| <code>mcc118.firmware_version()</code> | Get the firmware version. |
| <code>mcc118.address()</code> | Read the board's address. |
| <code>mcc118.serial()</code> | Read the serial number. |
| <code>mcc118.calibration_date()</code> | Read the calibration date. |
| <code>mcc118.calibration_coefficient_read()</code> | Read the calibration coefficients for a channel. |
| <code>mcc118.calibration_coefficient_write()</code> | Write the calibration coefficients for a channel. |
| <code>mcc118.a_in_num_channels()</code> | Get the number of analog input channels. |
| <code>mcc118.a_in_read()</code> | Read an analog input channel. |
| <code>mcc118.trigger_mode()</code> | Set the external trigger input mode. |
| <code>mcc118.a_in_scan_actual_rate()</code> | Read the actual sample rate for a requested sample rate. |
| <code>mcc118.a_in_scan_start()</code> | Start a hardware-paced analog input scan. |
| <code>mcc118.a_in_scan_buffer_size()</code> | Read the size of the internal scan data buffer. |
| <code>mcc118.a_in_scan_read()</code> | Read scan status / data (list). |
| <code>mcc118.a_in_scan_read_numpy()</code> | Read scan status / data (NumPy array). |
| <code>mcc118.a_in_scan_channel_count()</code> | Get the number of channels in the current scan. |
| <code>mcc118.a_in_scan_stop()</code> | Stop the scan. |
| <code>mcc118.a_in_scan_cleanup()</code> | Free scan resources. |

firmware_version()

Read the board firmware and bootloader versions.

Returns

a namedtuple containing the following field names

- **version** (string): The firmware version, i.e “1.03”.
- **bootloader_version** (string): The bootloader version, i.e “1.01”.

Return type namedtuple

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

serial()

Read the serial number.

Returns The serial number.

Return type string

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

blink_led (*count*)

Blink the MCC 118 LED.

Setting count to 0 will cause the LED to blink continuously until `blink_led()` is called again with a non-zero count.

Parameters *count* (*int*) – The number of times to blink (max 255).

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

calibration_date ()

Read the calibration date.

Returns The calibration date in the format “YYYY-MM-DD”.

Return type *string*

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

calibration_coefficient_read (*channel*)

Read the calibration coefficients for a single channel.

The coefficients are applied in the library as:

```
calibrated_ADC_code = (raw_ADC_code * slope) + offset
```

Returns

a namedtuple containing the following field names

- **slope** (*float*): The slope.
- **offset** (*float*): The offset.

Return type *namedtuple*

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

calibration_coefficient_write (*channel*, *slope*, *offset*)

Temporarily write the calibration coefficients for a single channel.

The user can apply their own calibration coefficients by writing to these values. The values will reset to the factory values from the EEPROM whenever the class is initialized. This function will fail and raise a *HatError* exception if a scan is active when it is called.

The coefficients are applied in the library as:

```
calibrated_ADC_code = (raw_ADC_code * slope) + offset
```

Parameters

- **slope** (*float*) – The new slope value.
- **offset** (*float*) – The new offset value.

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

trigger_mode (*mode*)

Set the external trigger input mode.

The available modes are:

- `TriggerModes.RISING_EDGE`: Start the scan when the TRIG input transitions from low to high.
- `TriggerModes.FALLING_EDGE`: Start the scan when the TRIG input transitions from high to low.
- `TriggerModes.ACTIVE_HIGH`: Start the scan when the TRIG input is high.
- `TriggerModes.ACTIVE_LOW`: Start the scan when the TRIG input is low.

Parameters `mode` (`TriggerModes`) – The trigger mode.

Raises `HatError` – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

static `a_in_num_channels()`

Return the number of analog input channels.

Returns the number of channels.

Return type `int`

`a_in_read(channel, options=0)`

Perform a single reading of an analog input channel and return the value.

options is an ORed combination of `OptionFlags`. Valid flags for this method are:

- `OptionFlags.DEFAULT`: Return a calibrated voltage value. Any other flags will override DEFAULT behavior.
- `OptionFlags.NOSCALEDATA`: Return an ADC code (a value between 0 and 4095) rather than voltage.
- `OptionFlags.NOCALIBRATEDATA`: Return data without the calibration factors applied.

Parameters

- **channel** (`int`) – The analog input channel number, 0-7.
- **options** (`int`) – ORed combination of `OptionFlags`, `OptionFlags.DEFAULT` if unspecified.

Returns the read value

Return type `float`

Raises

- `HatError` – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.
- `ValueError` – the channel number is invalid.

`a_in_scan_actual_rate(channel_count, sample_rate_per_channel)`

Read the actual sample rate per channel for a requested sample rate.

The internal scan clock is generated from a 16 MHz clock source so only discrete frequency steps can be achieved. This function will return the actual rate for a requested channel count and rate setting.

This function does not perform any actions with a board, it simply calculates the rate.

Parameters

- **channel_count** (`int`) – The number of channels in the scan, 1-8.
- **sample_rate_per_channel** (`float`) – The desired per-channel rate of the internal sampling clock, max 100,000.0.

Returns the actual sample rate

Return type float

Raises ValueError – a scan argument is invalid.

a_in_scan_start (*channel_mask, samples_per_channel, sample_rate_per_channel, options*)

Start a hardware-paced analog input channel scan.

The scan runs as a separate thread from the user's code. This function will allocate a scan buffer and start the thread that reads data from the device into that buffer. The user reads the data from the scan buffer and the scan status using the `a_in_scan_read()` function. `a_in_scan_stop()` is used to stop a continuous scan, or to stop a finite scan before it completes. The user must call `a_in_scan_cleanup()` after the scan has finished and all desired data has been read; this frees all resources from the scan and allows additional scans to be performed.

The scan state has defined terminology:

- **Active:** `a_in_scan_start()` has been called and the device may be acquiring data or finished with the acquisition. The scan has not been cleaned up by calling `a_in_scan_cleanup()`, so another scan may not be started.
- **Running:** The scan is active and the device is still acquiring data. Certain methods like `a_in_read()` will return an error because the device is busy.

The scan options that may be used are:

- `OptionFlags.DEFAULT`: Return scaled and calibrated data, internal scan clock, no trigger, and finite operation. Any other flags will override DEFAULT behavior.
- `OptionFlags.NOSCALEDATA`: Return ADC codes (values between 0 and 4095) rather than voltage.
- `OptionFlags.NOCALIBRATEDATA`: Return data without the calibration factors applied.
- `OptionFlags.EXTCLOCK`: Use an external 3.3V or 5V logic signal at the CLK input as the scan clock. Multiple devices can be synchronized by connecting the CLK pins together and using this flag on all but one device so they will be clocked by the single device using its internal clock. **sample_rate_per_channel** is only used for buffer sizing.
- `OptionFlags.EXTTIGGER`: Hold off the scan (after calling `a_in_scan_start()`) until the trigger condition is met. The trigger is a 3.3V or 5V logic signal applied to the TRIG pin.
- `OptionFlags.CONTINUOUS`: Scans continuously until stopped by the user by calling `a_in_scan_stop()` and writes data to a circular buffer. The data must be read before being overwritten to avoid a buffer overrun error. **samples_per_channel** is only used for buffer sizing.

The scan buffer size will be allocated as follows:

Finite mode: Total number of samples in the scan.

Continuous mode: Either **samples_per_channel** or the value in the table below, whichever is greater.

| Sample Rate | Buffer Size (per channel) |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| Not specified | 10 kS |
| 0-100 S/s | 1 kS |
| 100-10k S/s | 10 kS |
| 10k-100k S/s | 100 kS |

Specifying a very large value for `samples_per_channel` could use too much of the Raspberry Pi memory. If the memory allocation fails, the function will raise a `HatError` with this description. The allocation could succeed, but the lack of free memory could cause other problems in the Raspberry Pi. If you need to

acquire a high number of samples then it is better to run the scan in continuous mode and stop it when you have acquired the desired amount of data. If a scan is active this method will raise a `HatError`.

Parameters

- **channel_mask** (*int*) – A bit mask of the desired channels (0x01 - 0xFF).
- **samples_per_channel** (*int*) – The number of samples to acquire per channel (finite mode,) or can be used to set a larger scan buffer size than the default value (continuous mode.)
- **sample_rate_per_channel** (*float*) – The per-channel rate of the internal scan clock, or the expected maximum rate of an external scan clock, max 100,000.0.
- **options** (*int*) – An ORed combination of *OptionFlags* flags that control the scan.

Raises

- *HatError* – a scan is active; memory could not be allocated; the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.
- *ValueError* – a scan argument is invalid.

a_in_scan_buffer_size()

Read the internal scan data buffer size.

An internal data buffer is allocated for the scan when *a_in_scan_start()* is called. This function returns the total size of that buffer in samples.

Returns the buffer size in samples

Return type `int`

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized or no scan buffer is allocated (a scan is not active).

a_in_scan_status()

Read scan status and number of available samples per channel.

The analog input scan is started with *a_in_scan_start()* and runs in the background. This function reads the status of that background scan and the number of samples per channel available in the scan thread buffer.

Returns

a namedtuple containing the following field names:

- **running** (bool): True if the scan is running, False if it has stopped or completed.
- **hardware_overflow** (bool): True if the hardware could not acquire and unload samples fast enough and data was lost.
- **buffer_overflow** (bool): True if the background scan buffer was not read fast enough and data was lost.
- **triggered** (bool): True if the trigger conditions have been met and data acquisition started.
- **samples_available** (int): The number of samples per channel currently in the scan buffer.

Return type `namedtuple`

Raises *HatError* – A scan is not active, the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

a_in_scan_read(samples_per_channel, timeout)

Read scan status and data (as a list).

The analog input scan is started with `a_in_scan_start()` and runs in the background. This function reads the status of that background scan and optionally reads sampled data from the scan buffer.

Parameters

- **samples_per_channel** (*int*) – The number of samples per channel to read from the scan buffer. Specify a negative number to return all available samples immediately and ignore **timeout** or 0 to only read the scan status and return no data.
- **timeout** (*float*) – The amount of time in seconds to wait for the samples to be read. Specify a negative number to wait indefinitely, or 0 to return immediately with the samples that are already in the scan buffer (up to **samples_per_channel**.) If the timeout is met and the specified number of samples have not been read, then the function will return all the available samples and the timeout status set.

Returns

a namedtuple containing the following field names:

- **running** (bool): True if the scan is running, False if it has stopped or completed.
- **hardware_overnrun** (bool): True if the hardware could not acquire and unload samples fast enough and data was lost.
- **buffer_overnrun** (bool): True if the background scan buffer was not read fast enough and data was lost.
- **triggered** (bool): True if the trigger conditions have been met and data acquisition started.
- **timeout** (bool): True if the timeout time expired before the specified number of samples were read.
- **data** (list of float): The data that was read from the scan buffer.

Return type namedtuple

Raises

- *HatError* – A scan is not active, the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.
- *ValueError* – Incorrect argument.

a_in_scan_read_numpy (*samples_per_channel, timeout*)

Read scan status and data (as a NumPy array).

This function is similar to `a_in_scan_read()` except that the *data* key in the returned namedtuple is a NumPy array of float64 values and may be used directly with NumPy functions.

Parameters

- **samples_per_channel** (*int*) – The number of samples per channel to read from the scan buffer. Specify a negative number to read all available samples or 0 to only read the scan status and return no data.
- **timeout** (*float*) – The amount of time in seconds to wait for the samples to be read. Specify a negative number to wait indefinitely, or 0 to return immediately with the samples that are already in the scan buffer. If the timeout is met and the specified number of samples have not been read, then the function will return with the amount that has been read and the timeout status set.

Returns

a namedtuple containing the following field names:

- **running** (bool): True if the scan is running, False if it has stopped or completed.
- **hardware_overnrun** (bool): True if the hardware could not acquire and unload samples fast enough and data was lost.
- **buffer_overnrun** (bool): True if the background scan buffer was not read fast enough and data was lost.
- **triggered** (bool): True if the trigger conditions have been met and data acquisition started.
- **timeout** (bool): True if the timeout time expired before the specified number of samples were read.
- **data** (NumPy array of float64): The data that was read from the scan buffer.

Return type namedtuple

Raises

- *HatError* – A scan is not active, the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.
- *ValueError* – Incorrect argument.

a_in_scan_channel_count ()

Read the number of channels in the current analog input scan.

Returns the number of channels (0 if no scan is active, 1-8 otherwise)

Return type int

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

a_in_scan_stop ()

Stops an analog input scan.

The device stops acquiring data immediately. The scan data that has been read into the scan buffer is available until *a_in_scan_cleanup*() is called.

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

a_in_scan_cleanup ()

Free analog input scan resources after the scan is complete.

This will free the scan buffer and other resources used by the background scan and make it possible to start another scan with *a_in_scan_start*() .

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

address ()

Return the device address.

5.3 MCC 134 class

5.3.1 Methods

class daqhats.mcc134 (address=0)

The class for an MCC 134 board.

Parameters *address* (int) – board address, must be 0-7.

Raises *HatError* – the board did not respond or was of an incorrect type

Methods

| Method | Description |
|---|---|
| <code>mcc134.address()</code> | Read the board's address. |
| <code>mcc134.serial()</code> | Read the serial number. |
| <code>mcc134.calibration_date()</code> | Read the calibration date. |
| <code>mcc134.calibration_coefficient_read()</code> | Read the calibration coefficients for a channel. |
| <code>mcc134.calibration_coefficient_write()</code> | Write the calibration coefficients for a channel. |
| <code>mcc134.a_in_num_channels()</code> | Get the number of analog input channels. |
| <code>mcc134.self_offset_correction()</code> | Clear any internal ADC offset error. |
| <code>mcc134.a_in_read()</code> | Read an analog input channel. |
| <code>mcc134.tc_type_read()</code> | Read the thermocouple type for a channel. |
| <code>mcc134.tc_type_write()</code> | Write the thermocouple type for a channel. |
| <code>mcc134.t_in_read()</code> | Read a temperature input channel. |
| <code>mcc134.cjc_read()</code> | Read a CJC temperature |

OPEN_TC_VALUE = -9999.0

Return value for an open thermocouple.

OVERRANGE_TC_VALUE = -8888.0

Return value for thermocouple voltage outside the valid range.

serial()

Read the serial number.

Returns The serial number.

Return type string

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

calibration_date()

Read the calibration date.

Returns The calibration date in the format “YYYY-MM-DD”.

Return type string

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

calibration_coefficient_read(channel)

Read the calibration coefficients for a single channel.

The coefficients are applied in the library as:

```
calibrated_ADC_code = (raw_ADC_code * slope) + offset
```

Returns

a namedtuple containing the following field names

- **slope** (float): The slope.
- **offset** (float): The offset.

Return type namedtuple

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

calibration_coefficient_write (*channel, slope, offset*)

Temporarily write the calibration coefficients for a single channel.

The user can apply their own calibration coefficients by writing to these values. The values will reset to the factory values from the EEPROM whenever the class is initialized.

The coefficients are applied in the library as:

```
calibrated_ADC_code = (raw_ADC_code * slope) + offset
```

Parameters

- **slope** (*float*) – The new slope value.
- **offset** (*float*) – The new offset value.

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

static a_in_num_channels ()

Return the number of analog input channels.

Returns The number of channels.

Return type int

self_offset_correction ()

Clear any internal ADC offset error.

Performs an ADC self offset correction. This is automatically called when the board is opened. For absolute accuracy this should be performed whenever the board temperature changes by more than 5 degrees C from the last time the offset error was cleared. The board temperature can be monitored with the *cjc_read()* method. The calibration takes approximately 800ms to complete.

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

a_in_read (*channel, options=0*)

Read an analog input channel and return the value.

options is an ORed combination of OptionFlags. Valid flags for this method are:

- *OptionFlags.DEFAULT*: Return a calibrated voltage value. Any other flags will override DEFAULT behavior.
- *OptionFlags.NOSCALEDATA*: Return an ADC code (a value between -8,388,608 and 8,388,607) rather than voltage.
- *OptionFlags.NOCALIBRATEDATA*: Return data without the calibration factors applied.

Parameters

- **channel** (*int*) – The analog input channel number, 0-3.
- **options** (*int*) – ORed combination of *OptionFlags*, *OptionFlags.DEFAULT* if unspecified.

Returns the read value

Return type float

Raises

- *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.
- *ValueError* – the channel number is invalid.

tc_type_read (*channel*)

Read the thermocouple type for a channel.

Reads the current thermocouple type for the specified channel. The type is one of *TcTypes* and the board will default to all channels set to *TcTypes.TYPE_J* when it is first opened.

Parameters *channel* (*int*) – The analog input channel number, 0-3.

Returns *int*: The thermocouple type.

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

tc_type_write (*channel*, *tc_type*)

Write the thermocouple type for a channel.

Tells the MCC 134 library what thermocouple type is connected to the specified channel. This is needed for correct temperature calculations. The type is one of *TcTypes* and the board will default to all channels set to *TcTypes.TYPE_J* when it is first opened.

Parameters

- *channel* (*int*) – The analog input channel number, 0-3.
- *tc_type* (*TcTypes*) – The thermocouple type.

Raises *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.

t_in_read (*channel*)

Read a thermocouple input channel.

Returns the value as degrees Celsius. The temperature value can have two special values:

- *mcc134.OPEN_TC_VALUE* if an open thermocouple is detected.
- *mcc134.OVERRANGE_TC_VALUE* if a value outside valid thermocouple voltage is detected.

Parameters *channel* (*int*) – The analog input channel number, 0-3.

Returns The thermocouple temperature.

Return type *float*

Raises

- *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.
- *ValueError* – the channel number is invalid.

cjc_read (*channel*)

Read a cold junction compensation temperature.

Returns the temperature of the specified terminal in degrees Celsius.

Parameters *channel* (*int*) – The analog input channel number, 0-3.

Returns The CJC temperature.

Return type *float*

Raises

- *HatError* – the board is not initialized, does not respond, or responds incorrectly.
- *ValueError* – the channel number is invalid.

address()
Return the device address.

5.3.2 Data

5.3.2.1 Thermocouple types

```
class daqhats.TcTypes
    Thermocouple types.

    TYPE_J = 0
        Type J

    TYPE_K = 1
        Type K

    TYPE_T = 2
        Type T

    TYPE_E = 3
        Type E

    TYPE_R = 4
        Type R

    TYPE_S = 5
        Type S

    TYPE_B = 6
        Type B

    TYPE_N = 7
        Type N
```


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