

DAQ Modules Specifications

| Module description | Type | Speed (ch/sec) | Max volts | Max amps | Bandwidth | Thermal offset | Comments |
|---|--|----------------|----------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|--|
| DAQ-900 20 ch Multiplexer | 2-wire solid-state (4-wire selectable) | 450 | 120 V | | 10 MHz | < 4 μ V | Built-in cold junction reference |
| DAQ-901 20 ch Multiplexer + 2 ch current | 2-wire armature (4-wire selectable) | 80 | 300 V | 1 A | 10 MHz | < 4 μ V | Built-in cold junction reference 2 additional current channels (22 total) |
| DAQ-903 40 ch Single-Ended Mux | 1-wire armature (common low) | 80 | 300 V | | 10 MHz | < 1 μ V | No four-wire measurements |
| DAQ-904 4 x 8 Matrix | 2-wire armature | | 300 V | | 10 MHz | < 1 μ V | |
| DAQ-908 20 ch Actuator/General Purpose Switch | SPDT/form C | | 300 V | | 10 MHz | < 4 μ V | |
| DAQ-909 8 ch HV Multiplexer + 2 ch current | 2-wire armature (4-wire selectable) | 60 | DC 600 V AC 400 V | 2 A | 10 MHz | < 4 μ V | 2 additional current channels (10 total) |

Internal DMM measurement functions supported

| | DAQ-900 | DAQ-901 | DAQ-903 | DAQ-904 | DAQ-908 | DAQ-909 |
|------------------|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| AC/DC Voltage | √ ^{2,3} | √ | √ | | | √ |
| AC/DC Current | | √ | | | | √ |
| Frequency/Period | √ | √ | √ | | | √ |
| 2Wire Resistance | √ ¹ | √ | √ | | | √ |
| 4Wire Resistance | √ ¹ | √ | | | | √ |
| Thermocouple | √ | √ | | | | √ ⁴ |
| 2Wire RTD | | √ | √ | | | √ |
| 4Wire RTD | | √ | | | | √ |
| Thermistor | | √ | √ | | | √ |
| Capacitance | | √ | √ | | | √ |

1. For the measurement of 100 Ω and 1 k Ω resistance ranges, it is recommended to use 4-wire resistance. The maximum resistance range of DAQ-900 is 1 M Ω .

2. When measuring AC voltage, the input impedance will decrease with frequency. A source impedance of 5 Ω or less will maintain specification over frequency. A source impedance of 50 Ω or less will maintain specification in the 5 kHz range.

3. For DC voltage measurement, if the integration time is short and the source impedance is high, more stabilization time may be required.

4. Need to use an extension cable moving the cold junction outside the chassis and manually set the reference temperature value