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Acromag®

Series PMC482, APC482, AcPC482
Counter Timer Board

USER'S MANUAL

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IMPORTANT SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS
You must consider the possible negative effects of power, wiring, component, sensor, or software failure in the design of any type of control or monitoring system. This is very important where property loss or human life is involved. It is important that you perform satisfactory overall system design and it is agreed between you and Acromag, that this is your responsibility.

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1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

The 482 board has up to ten 16-bit or five 32-bit multifunction counter/timers. In addition, 16 digital input/output channels are provided (12 digital input/output channels for PMC482R(E) models only).

The 16 digital input/output channels can be programmed as input or output on a channel basis. All input channels can be enabled for change of state, low, or high level transition interrupts.

Ten independent 16-bit multifunction counters/timers are also provided. The counter can be configured for quadrature position measurement, pulse width modulated output, watchdog timer, event counter, frequency measurement, pulse width measurement, period measurement, or one shot pulse output.

Table 1.1: *The 482 boards are available in standard and extended temperature ranges*

MODEL	Board Form Factor	16-bit Counters	I/O Type	OPERATING TEMPERATURE RANGE
PMC482	PCI Mezzanine Card	Ten	TTL	0°C to +70°C
PMC482R	PCI Mezzanine Card	Ten	TTL	0°C to +70°C
APC482	Short PCI	Ten	TTL	0°C to +70°C
AcPC482	3U CompactPCI	Ten	TTL	0°C to +70°C
PMC482E	PCI Mezzanine Card	Ten	TTL	-40°C to +85°C
PMC482RE	PCI Mezzanine Card	Ten	TTL	-40°C to +85°C
APC482E	Short PCI	Ten	TTL	-40°C to +85°C
AcPC482E	3U CompactPCI	Ten	TTL	-40°C to +85°C

Note: PMC482R and PMC482RE are rear field I/O models, only. All other models have front I/O.

KEY 482 COUNTER/TIMER FEATURES

- **TTL I/O** – 482 Counter/Timer I/O is available as TTL only. Mixed TTL and RS422 I/O options are available on the 483 models. Only RS422 I/O is available on the 484 models.
- **Quadrature Position Measurement –** Three input signals can be used to determine bi-direction motion. The sequence of logic high pulses for two input signals, A and B, indicate direction and a third signal (index) is used to initialize the counter. X1, X2, and X4 decoding is also implemented. X1 decoding executes one count per duty cycle of the A and B signals, while X2, and X4 execute two and four counts per duty cycle respectively.
- **Pulse Width Modulation** – Each counter can be programmed for pulse width modulation. The duration of the logic high and low levels of the output signal can be independently controlled. An external gate signal can also be used to start/stop generation of the output signal.

KEY 482 COUNTER/TIMER FEATURES

- **Watchdog Timer** – Each counter can be configured as a countdown timer for implementation as a watchdog timer. A gate-off signal is available for use to stop the count down operation. Interrupt generation upon a countdown to zero condition is available.

- **Event Counter** – Each counter can be configured to count input pulses or events. A gate-off signal is provided to control count-up or count down with each event. Interrupt generation upon programmed count condition is available.

- **Frequency Measurement** – Each counter can be configured to count how many active edges are received during a period defined by an external count enable signal. An interrupt can be generated upon measurement complete.

- **Pulse-Width or Period Measurement –** Each counter can be configured to measure pulse-width or waveform period. In addition, an interrupt can be generated upon measurement complete.

- **One-Shot and Repetitive One-Shot** – A one-shot pulse waveform may also be generated by each counter. The duration of the pulse and the delay until the pulse goes active is user programmable. A repetitive one-shot can be initiated with repetitive trigger pulses.

- **Programmable Interface Polarity –** The polarities of the counter's external trigger, input, and output pins are programmable for active high or low operation. These counter control signals are available through the board's 68-pin SCSI field connector.

- **Internal or External Triggering –** A software or hardware trigger is selectable to initiate quadrature position measurement, pulse width modulation, watchdog countdown, event counting, frequency measurement, pulse-width measurement, period measurement, or one shot.

KEY 482 DIGITAL I/O FEATURES

- **16 Digital Input/Output Channels** – Interface with up to 16 input/output channels which can be configured as input or output on an individual channel basis. Rear I/O models only provided 12 digital I/O channels.

- **TTL Compatible Thresholds –** Input and output signal thresholds are at TTL levels.

- **Programmable Change of State/Level Interrupts –** Interrupts are software programmable for any bit Change-Of-State or level on all 16 channels.

- **Power Up and System Reset is Failsafe –** For safety, the digital channels are configured for input upon power-up.

PCI INTERFACE FEATURES

- **High density -** Target board.
- **Field Connections –** All counter/timer, digital I/O, and power connections are made through a single 68-pin SCSI front panel I/O connector. Models PMC482R and PMC482RE, only use a 64 pin rear I/O connector.
- **32, 16, 8-bit I/O** - Register Read/Write is performed through data transfer cycles in the PCI memory space. All registers can be accessed via 32, 16, or 8-bit data transfers.
- **Compatibility** – Complies to PCI Local Bus Specification Revision 2.2. Provides one multifunction interrupt. Board is 5V signaling compliant and 3.3V signaling tolerant.

SIGNAL INTERFACE PRODUCTS

The following signal interface products are for front I/O models, which are accessed via a 68 pin SCSI-3 front panel connector.

Cables and a termination panel are also available to interface with this board.

See the Appendix for further information on these products.

Cable:

Model 5028-432: A 2-meter, round 68 conductor shielded cable with a male SCSI-3 connector at both ends and 34 twisted pairs. The cable is used for connecting the board to Model 5025-288 termination panels. For optimum performance, use the shortest possible length of shielded input cable.

Termination Panel:

Model 5025-288: DIN-rail mountable panel provides 68 screw terminals for universal field I/O termination. Connects to Acromag board, via SCSI-3 to twisted pair cable described above.

BOARD DLL CONTROL SOFTWARE

Acromag provides a software product (sold separately) to facilitate the development of Windows (98/Me/NT4/2000/XP®) applications accessing Acromag PMC I/O board products, PCI I/O Cards, and CompactPCI I/O Cards. This software (Model PCISW-API-WIN) consists of low-level drivers and Windows 32 Dynamic Link Libraries (DLLs) that are compatible with a number of programming environments including Visual C++™, Visual Basic®, Borland C++ Builder® and others. The DLL functions provide a high-level interface to boards eliminating the need to perform low-level reads/writes of registers, and the writing of interrupt handlers.

BOARD VxWORKS SOFTWARE

Acromag provides a software product (sold separately) consisting of board VxWorks® software. This software (Model PMCSW-API-VXW) is composed of VxWorks® (real time operating system) libraries for all Acromag PMC I/O board products, PCI I/O Cards, and CompactPCI I/O Cards. The software is implemented as a library of "C" functions which link with existing user code to make possible simple control of all Acromag PCI boards.

BOARD QNX SOFTWARE

Acromag provides a software product (sold separately) consisting of board QNX® software. This software (Model PCISW-API-QNX) is composed of QNX® (real time operating system) libraries for all Acromag PMC I/O board products, PCI I/O Cards, and CompactPCI I/O Cards. The software is implemented as a library of "C" functions which link with existing user code to make possible simple control of all Acromag PCI boards.

2.0 PREPARATION FOR USE

UNPACKING AND INSPECTION



***WARNING:* This board utilizes static sensitive components and should only be handled at a static-safe workstation.**

Upon receipt of this product, inspect the shipping carton for evidence of mishandling during transit. If the shipping carton is badly damaged or water stained, request that the carrier's agent be present when the carton is opened. If the carrier's agent is absent when the carton is opened and the contents of the carton are damaged, keep the carton and packing material for the agent's inspection.

For repairs to a product damaged in shipment, refer to the Acromag Service Policy to obtain return instructions. It is suggested that salvageable shipping cartons and packing material be saved for future use in the event the product must be shipped.

This board is physically protected with packing material and electrically protected with an anti-static bag during shipment. However, it is recommended that the board be visually inspected for evidence of mishandling prior to applying power.

CARD CAGE CONSIDERATIONS

***IMPORTANT:** Adequate air circulation must be provided to prevent a temperature rise above the maximum operating temperature.*

Refer to the specifications for loading and power requirements. Be sure that the system power supplies are able to accommodate the power requirements of the carrier/CPU board, plus the installed boards, within the voltage tolerances specified.

Adequate air circulation must be provided to prevent a temperature rise above the maximum operating temperature and to prolong the life of the electronics. If the installation is in an industrial environment and the board is exposed to environmental air, careful consideration should be given to air-filtering.

BOARD CONFIGURATION

Remove power from the system before installing board, cables, termination panels, and field wiring.

Default Hardware Jumper Configuration

The board may be configured differently, depending on the application. When the board is shipped from the factory, it is configured as follows:

- J3 is open. Plus 3.3 volts is provided from an on-board regulator.
- The default configuration of the programmable software control register bits at power-up are described in section 3.
- The control registers must be programmed to the desired configuration before starting data input or output operation.

Front Panel Field I/O Connector

The front panel connector provides the field I/O interface connections. It is a SCSI-3 68-pin female connector (AMP 787082-7 or equivalent) employing latch blocks and 30 micron gold in the mating area (per MIL-G-45204, Type II, Grade C). Connects to Acromag termination panel 5025-288 from the front panel via round shielded cable (Model 5028-432).

Table 2.1: *Board Field I/O Pin Connections*

Pin Description		Pin	Pin Description		Pin
16-Bit	**32-bit**		**16-Bit**	**32-Bit**	
IN1_A		1	COMMON		35
IN2_A	Not Used	2	IN1_B		36
IN3_A		3	IN2_B	Not Used	37
IN4_A	Not Used	4	IN3_B		38
IN5_A		5	IN4_B	Not Used	39
IN6_A	Not Used	6	IN5_B		40
IN7_A		7	IN6_B	Not Used	41
IN8_A	Not Used	8	IN7_B		42
IN9_A		9	IN8_B	Not Used	43
IN10_A	Not Used	10	IN9_B		44
Not Used		11	IN10_B	Not Used	45
Not Used	Not Used	12	Not Used		46
COMMON		13	Not Used	Not Used	47
IN1_C		14	OUT1		48
IN2_C	Not used	15	OUT2	Not Used	49
IN3_C		16	OUT3		50
IN4_C	Not used	17	OUT4	Not Used	51
IN5_C		18	OUT5		52
IN6_C	Not used	19	OUT6	Not Used	53
IN7_C		20	OUT7		54
IN8_C	Not used	21	OUT8	Not Used	55
IN9_C		22	OUT9		56
IN10_C	Not used	23	OUT10	Not Used	57
Not Used		24	Not Used		58
Not Used	Not used	25	Not Used	Not Used	59
COMMON		26	Digital CH8		60
Digital CH0		27	Digital CH9		61
Digital CH1		28	Digital CH10		62
Digital CH2		29	Digital CH11		63
Digital CH3		30	Digital CH12		64
Digital CH4		31	Digital CH13		65
Digital CH5		32	Digital CH14		66
Digital CH6		33	Digital CH15		67
Digital CH7		34	COMMON		68

The board has 10 TTL 16-bit counters available. Two 16-bit counters can be configured as one 32-bit counter. If counters 1 and 2 were configured as a 32-bit counter, then the input and output signals labeled IN1 and OUT1 are used while signals IN2 and OUT2 are not used. Similarly counters 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10 can also be configured as 32-bit counters. The signals corresponding to the first counter in the pair will be used while the signals corresponding to the second counter are not used.

Rear J4 Field I/O Connector

On models with rear I/O, the J4 PMC connector provides the field I/O interface connections. This connector is a 64-pin female receptacle header (AMP 120527-1 or equivalent) which mates to the male connector on the carrier/CPU board (AMP 120521-1 or equivalent).

Table 2.2: *Board Rear Field I/O Pin Connections*

Pin Description		Pin	Pin Description		Pin
16-Bit	**32-bit**		**16-Bit**	**32-Bit**	
IN1_A		1	Digital CH6		33
IN2_A	Not Used	2	Digital CH7		34
IN3_A		3	COMMON		35
IN4_A	Not Used	4	IN1_B		36
IN5_A		5	IN2_B	Not Used	37
IN6_A	Not Used	6	IN3_B		38
IN7_A		7	IN4_B	Not Used	39
IN8_A	Not Used	8	IN5_B		40
IN9_A		9	IN6_B	Not Used	41
IN10_A	Not Used	10	IN7_B		42
Not Used		11	IN8_B	Not Used	43
Not Used	Not Used	12	IN9_B		44
COMMON		13	IN10_B	Not Used	45
IN1_C		14	Not Used		46
IN2_C	Not used	15	Not Used	Not Used	47
IN3_C		16	OUT1		48
IN4_C	Not used	17	OUT2	Not Used	49
IN5_C		18	OUT3		50
IN6_C	Not used	19	OUT4	Not Used	51
IN7_C		20	OUT5		52
IN8_C	Not used	21	OUT6	Not Used	53
IN9_C		22	OUT7		54
IN10_C	Not used	23	OUT8	Not Used	55
Not Used		24	OUT9		56
Not Used	Not used	25	OUT10	Not Used	57
COMMON		26	Not Used		58
Digital CH0		27	Not Used	Not Used	59
Digital CH1		28	Digital CH8		60
Digital CH2		29	Digital CH9		61
Digital CH3		30	Digital CH10		62
Digital CH4		31	Digital CH11		63
Digital CH5		32	No Connection		64

Note: On rear I/O models, Digital CH12 - CH15 are not connected to J4.

The board has 10 TTL 16-bit counters available. Two 16-bit counters can be configured as one 32-bit counter. If counters 1 and 2 were configured as a 32-bit counter, then the input and output signals labeled IN1 and OUT1 are used while signals IN2 and OUT2 are not used. Similarly counters 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10 can also be configured as 32-bit counters. The signals corresponding to the first counter in the pair will be used while the signals corresponding to the second counter are not used.

Non-Isolation Considerations

The board is non-isolated, since there is electrical continuity between the logic and field I/O grounds. As such, the field I/O connections are not isolated from the system. Care should be taken in designing installations without isolation to avoid noise pickup and ground loops caused by multiple ground connections. This is particularly important for analog inputs and outputs when a high level of accuracy/resolution is needed.

3.0 PROGRAMMING INFORMATION

This Section provides the specific information necessary to program and operate the board.

This board is a PCI Specification version 2.2 compliant PCI bus target only board.

The PCI bus is defined to address three distinct address spaces: I/O, memory, and configuration space. This board can be accessed via the PCI bus memory space and configuration spaces, only.

The card's configuration registers are initialized by system software at power-up to configure the card. The board is a Plug-and-Play PCI card. As a Plug-and-Play card the board's base address and system interrupt request line are not selected via jumpers but are assigned by system software upon power-up via the configuration registers. A PCI bus configuration access is used to read/write the PCI card's configuration registers.

PCI Configuration Address Space

When the computer is first powered-up, the computer's system configuration software scans the PCI bus to determine what PCI devices are present. The software also determines the configuration requirements of the PCI card.

The system software accesses the configuration registers to determine how many blocks of memory space the carrier requires. It then programs the board's configuration registers with the unique memory base address.

The configuration registers are also used to indicate that the board requires an interrupt request line. The system software then programs the configuration registers with the interrupt request line assigned to the board.

Since this board is relocatable and not fixed in address space, its device driver must use the mapping information stored in the board's Configuration Space registers to determine where the board is mapped in memory space and which interrupt line will be used.

CONFIGURATION REGISTERS

The PCI specification requires software driven initialization and configuration via the Configuration Address space. This board provides 256 bytes of configuration registers for this purpose. It contains the configuration registers, shown in Table 3.1, to facilitate Plug-and-Play compatibility.

The Configuration Registers are accessed via the Configuration Address and Data Ports. The most important Configuration Registers are the Base Address Registers and the Interrupt Line Register which must be read to determine the base address assigned to the board and the interrupt request line that goes active on a board interrupt request.

Table 3.1 *Configuration Registers*

Reg. Num.	D31 D24	D23 D16	D15 D8	D7 D0
0	Device ID=4D4E		Vendor ID= 16D5	
1	Status		Command	
2	Class Code=118000			Rev ID=00
3	BIST	Header	Latency	Cache
4	32-bit Memory Base Address for 4K-Byte Block			
5 : 10	Not Used			
11	Subsystem ID=0000		Subsystem Vendor ID=0000	
12	Not Used			
13,14	Reserved			
15	Max_Lat	Min_Gnt	Inter. Pin	Inter. Line

MEMORY MAP

This board is allocated a 4K byte block of memory that is addressable in the PCI bus memory space to control the board's multiple functions. Three types of information are stored in the memory space: control, status, and data.

The memory space address map for the board is shown in Table 3.2. Note that the base address for the board in memory space must be added to the addresses shown to properly access the boards registers. Register accesses as 32, 16, and 8-bit in memory space are permitted.

Table 3.2: *Memory Map*

Base Addr+	D31 D16	D15 D00	Base Addr+
03	Not Used[1]	Interrupt Register	00
07	Counters Interrupt Status/Clear Reg.	Digital I/O Interrupt Status/Clear Reg.	04
0B	Not Used[1]	16-bit Digital I/O Register[3]	08
0F	Not Used[1]	16-bit Digital I/O Direction[3] Register	0C
13	Not Used[1]	Digital I/O Interrupt Enable Register	10
17	Not Used[1]	Digital I/O Interrupt Type Register	14
1B	Not Used[1]	Digital I/O Interrupt Polarity Register	18
1F	Counter Stop Register	Counter Trigger Register	1C
23	Counter 1 Control Register (32-bit Counter Control Register)[2]		20
27	Counter 2 Control Register		24
2B	Counter 3 Control Register (32-bit Counter Control Register)[2]		28
2F	Counter 4 Control Register		2C
33	Counter 5 Control Register (32-bit Counter Control Register)[2]		30
37	Counter 6 Control Register		34
3B	Counter 7 Control Register (32-bit Counter Control Register)[2]		38
3F	Counter 8 Control Register		3C
43	Counter 9 Control Register (32-bit Counter Control Register)[2]		40
47	Counter 10 Control Register		44
4B	Not Used[1]		48
4F	Not Used[1]		4C

1. The board will return 0 for all addresses that are "Not Used".

2. The board has 10 TTL 16-bit counters available. Via counter 1 control register, 16-bit counters 1 and 2 can be configured as one 32-bit counter. This is also an option for counter pairs 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10.

3. Bits 15→12 are not brought out to the rear I/O connector for the rear I/O Models.

MEMORY MAP

53	Counter 2 Read Back Register	Counter 1 Read Back Register	**50**
57	Counter 4 Read Back Register	Counter 3 Read Back Register	**54**
5B	Counter 6 Read Back Register	Counter 5 Read Back Register	**58**
5F	Counter 8 Read Back Register	Counter 7 Read Back Register	**5C**
63	Counter 10 Read Back Register	Counter 9 Read Back Register	**60**
67	Not Used[1]	Not Used[1]	**64**
6B	Counter 2 Constant A Register	Counter 1 Constant A Register	**68**
6F	Counter 4 Constant A Register	Counter 3 Constant A Register	**6C**
73	Counter 6 Constant A Register	Counter 5 Constant A Register	**70**
77	Counter 8 Constant A Register	Counter 7 Constant A Register	**74**
7B	Counter 10 Constant A Register	Counter 9 Constant A Register	**78**
7F	Not Used[1]	Not Used[1]	**7C**
83	Counter 2 Constant B Register	Counter 1 Constant B Register	**80**
87	Counter 4 Constant B Register	Counter 3 Constant B Register	**84**
8B	Counter 6 Constant B Register	Counter 5 Constant B Register	**88**
8F	Counter 8 Constant B Register	Counter 7 Constant B Register	**8C**
93	Counter 10 Constant B Register	Counter 9 Constant B Register	**90**
97	Not Used[1]	Not Used[1]	**94**
9B	Not Used[1]		**98**
↓	↓		↓
FFF	Not Used[1]		**FFC**

When a 32-bit counter is enabled, the readback and constant registers of the two 16-bit counters that makeup the 32-bit counter become 32-bit register values.

This memory map reflects byte accesses using the "Little Endian" byte ordering format. Little Endian uses even-byte addresses to store the low-order byte. The Intel x86 family of microprocessors uses "Little Endian" byte ordering. Big Endian is the convention used in the Motorola 68000 microprocessor family and is the VMEbus convention. In Big Endian, the lower-order byte is stored at odd-byte addresses.

Interrupt Register (Read/Write)- (Base + 00H)

INTERRUPT REGISTER

This read/write register is used to enable board interrupt operation, determine the pending status of interrupts, and release pending interrupts.

The function of each of the interrupt register bits is described in Table 3.3. This register can be read or written with either 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit data transfers. A power-up or system reset sets all interrupt register bits to 0.

Table 3.3: *Interrupt Register*

BIT	FUNCTION
0	Board Interrupt Enable Bit. (Read/Write Bit) 0 = Disable Interrupt 1 = Enable Interrupt If enabled via this bit an interrupt request from the board will be issued to the system upon any of its interrupt conditions. The interrupt request will remain active until the interrupt release bit is set, or by disabling interrupts via this bit.
1	Board Interrupt Pending Status Bit. (Read Only Bit) 0 = Interrupt Not Pending 1 = Interrupt Pending This bit can be read to determine the interrupt pending status of the board. When this bit is logic "1" an interrupt is pending, and will cause an interrupt request if bit-0 of the register is set. When this bit is a logic "0" an interrupt is not being requested. Once the bit is in the pending status it will remain until the pending interrupt is removed via the source of the interrupt. This bit will remain active even if interrupts are disabled via bit-0. When this bit is set the pending interrupt can originate from any of the counter timers or the 16 digital I/O channels. To identify the source of the pending interrupt the following register bits must be read at base address plus 04H. • Bits-15 to 0 identify a pending Digital I/O Interrupt[2] • Bits-25 to 16 identify a pending Counter/Timer Interrupt.
2 to 13	Not Used[1]
14	Software Reset: The board is reset.
15	Not Used[1]

1. All bits labeled "Not Used" will return logic "0" when read.

2. Bits 15→12 are not brought out to the rear I/O connector for the rear I/O Models.

Interrupt Status/Clear Register (Read/Write) – (Base +04h)

INTERRUPT REGISTER

This read/write register is used to determine the pending status of Digital I/O and Counter/Timer interrupts, and release pending interrupts

The Digital I/O interrupt status/clear bits 15 to 0 reflect the status of each of the Digital I/O channels. The Counter/Timer interrupt status/clear bits 16 to 25 reflect the status of each of the Counter/Timers. A "1" bit indicates that an interrupt is pending for the corresponding channel or counter/timer. Digital I/O channel 0 interrupt status is identified via data bit-0 while Digital I/O channel 15 status is identified via data bit-15. The Counter/Timer and its corresponding interrupt Pending/Clear bits are as shown in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: *Board Counter/Timer Interrupt Status/Clear[2]*

BIT	FUNCTION
0	Digital I/O bit-0 Interrupt Status/Clear
1	Digital I/O bit-1 Interrupt Status/Clear
2	Digital I/O bit-2 Interrupt Status/Clear
3	Digital I/O bit-3 Interrupt Status/Clear
4	Digital I/O bit-4 Interrupt Status/Clear
5	Digital I/O bit-5 Interrupt Status/Clear
6	Digital I/O bit-6 Interrupt Status/Clear
7	Digital I/O bit-7 Interrupt Status/Clear
8	Digital I/O bit-8 Interrupt Status/Clear
9	Digital I/O bit-9 Interrupt Status/Clear
10	Digital I/O bit-10 Interrupt Status/Clear
11	Digital I/O bit-11 Interrupt Status/Clear
12	Digital I/O bit-12 Interrupt Status/Clear[3]
13	Digital I/O bit-13 Interrupt Status/Clear[3]
14	Digital I/O bit-14 Interrupt Status/Clear[3]
15	Digital I/O bit-15 Interrupt Status/Clear[3]
16	Counter/Timer 1 Interrupt Pending/Clear
17	Counter/Timer 2 Interrupt Pending/Clear
18	Counter/Timer 3 Interrupt Pending/Clear
19	Counter/Timer 4 Interrupt Pending/Clear
20	Counter/Timer 5 Interrupt Pending/Clear
21	Counter/Timer 6 Interrupt Pending/Clear
22	Counter/Timer 7 Interrupt Pending/Clear
23	Counter/Timer 8 Interrupt Pending/Clear
24	Counter/Timer 9 Interrupt Pending/Clear
25	Counter/Timer 10 Interrupt Pending/Clear
26-31	Not Used[1]

1. All bits labeled "Not Used" will return logic "0" when read.

2. The board has 10 TTL 16-bit counters available. Two 16-bit counters can be configured as one 32-bit counter. For example, counter 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10 can be combined to form a 32-bit counter. A counter configured as a 32-bit counter has its interrupt status/clear function controlled via the odd counter. For example, counter 7 and 8 when combined have their interrupt status/clear function controlled via bit-22.

3. Bits 15→12 are not brought out to the rear I/O connector for the rear I/O Models.

- **Read** of this bit reflects the interrupt pending status of the counter timer logic.
  0 = Interrupt Not Pending
  1 = Interrupt Pending

- **Write** a logic "1" to this bit to release a counter timer pending interrupt. A counter timer pending interrupt can also be released by disabling interrupts via bit-15 of the Counter Control registers.

A Digital I/O channel or Counter/Timer that is not interrupt enabled will never set its interrupt status flag. A Digital I/O channel or Counter/Timer interrupt can be cleared by writing a "1" to its bit position in the Interrupt Status/Clear Register (writing a "1" acts as a reset signal to clear the set state). The interrupt will be generated again; if the condition which caused the interrupt to occur remains. Writing "0" to a bit location has no effect. That is, a pending interrupt will remain pending.

INTERRUPT REGISTER

Digital Input/Output Registers (Read/Write) - (Base + 08H)

DIGITAL REGISTERS

Sixteen possible input/output channels numbered 0 through 15 may be individually accessed via these registers. The Input/Output Digital register is used to monitor/read or set/write channels 0 through 15. Channels 15 to 0 are accessed at the carrier base address +08H via data bits 15 to 0.

Note: Digital I/O channels 15→12 are not brought out to the rear I/O connector for the rear I/O Models.

Channel read/write operations use 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit data transfers with the lower ordered bits corresponding to the lower-numbered channels for the register of interest. All input/output channels are configured as inputs on a power-on or software reset. The unused upper 16 bits of this register are "Not Used" and will always read low (0's).

Digital Direction Control Register (Read/Write) - (Base + 0CH)

The data direction (input or output) of the 16 digital channels is selected via bits-0 to15 of this register. The data direction of channel 0 is set/controlled via bit-0 and the data direction for bit 1 is controlled via bit-1, etc. Setting a bit low configures the corresponding channel data direction for input. Setting the control bit high configures the corresponding channel data direction for output.

The default power-up state of these registers is logic low. Thus, all channels are configured as inputs on system reset or power-up. The unused upper bits of this register are "Not Used" and will always read low (0's). Reading or writing to this register is possible via 32-bit, 16-bit or 8-bit data transfers.

Digital Interrupt Enable Registers (Read/Write) - (Base + 10H)

Note: The Interrupt Status register at the carrier's base address + offset 04H is used to monitor pending interrupts corresponding to channels 0 through 15. For example, channel 0 is monitored via data bit-0.

The Interrupt Enable Registers provide a mask bit for each of the 16 channels. A "0" bit will prevent the corresponding input channel from generating an external interrupt. A "1" bit will allow the corresponding channel to generate an interrupt.

The Interrupt Enable register at the base address + offset 10H is used to control channels 0 through 15 via data bits 0 to 15. For example, channel 0 is controlled via data bit-0.

All input channel interrupts are disabled (set to "0") following a power-on or software reset. Reading or writing to this register is possible via 32-bit, 16-bit or 8-bit data transfers.

DIGITAL REGISTERS

Interrupt Type (COS or H/L) Configuration Registers (Read/Write) - (Base + 14H)

The Interrupt Type Configuration Registers determine the type of input channel transition that will generate an interrupt for each of the 16 possible interrupting channels. A "0" bit selects interrupt on level. An interrupt will be generated when the input channel level specified by the Interrupt Polarity Register occurs (i.e. Low or High level transition interrupt). A "1" bit means the interrupt will occur when a Change-Of-State (COS) occurs at the corresponding input channel (i.e. any state transition, low to high or high to low).

The Interrupt Type Configuration register at base address + offset 14H is used to control channels 0 through 15. For example, channel 0 is controlled via data bit-0. All bits are set to "0" following a reset which means that, if enabled, the inputs will cause interrupts for the levels specified by the digital input channel Interrupt Polarity Register.

Channel read or write operations use 8-bit, 16-bit, or 32-bit data transfers. Note that interrupts will not occur unless they are enabled.

Interrupt Polarity Registers (Read/Write) - (Base + 18H)

The Interrupt Polarity Register determines the level that will cause a channel interrupt to occur for each of the channels enabled for level interrupts. A "0" bit specifies that an interrupt will occur when the corresponding input channel is low (i.e. a "0" in the digital input channel data register). A "1" bit means that an interrupt will occur when the input channel is high (i.e. a "1" in the digital input channel data register). Note that no interrupts will occur unless they are enabled by the Interrupt Enable Register. Further, the Interrupt Polarity Register will have no effect if the Change-of-State (COS) interrupt type is configured by the Interrupt Type Configuration Register.

The Interrupt Polarity register at the carrier's base address + offset 18H is used to control channels 0 through 15. For example, channel 0 is controlled via data bit-0.

All bits are set to "0" following a reset which means that the inputs will cause interrupts when they are below TTL threshold (provided they are enabled for interrupt on level).

COUNTER REGISTERS

Counter Trigger Register (Write) - (Base + 1CH)

This register is used to implement software triggering for all counter timers. Writing a 1 to the counter's corresponding trigger bit of this register will cause the counter function to be triggered. Table 3.5 identifies the trigger bit location corresponding to each of the counters. The contents of this register are not stored and merely act to trigger the corresponding counters.

COUNTER REGISTERS

BIT	FUNCTION	
0	Counter 1 Trigger	(32-bit Counter Trigger)
1	Counter 2 Trigger	
2	Counter 3 Trigger	(32-bit Counter Trigger)
3	Counter 4 Trigger	
4	Counter 5 Trigger	(32-bit Counter Trigger)
5	Counter 6 Trigger	
6	Counter 7 Trigger	(32-bit Counter Trigger)
7	Counter 8 Trigger	
8	Counter 9 Trigger	(32-bit Counter Trigger)
9	Counter 10 Trigger	
10-15	Not Used[1]	

Table 3.5: *Board Counter Trigger Register*

1. All bits will return logic "0" when read.

Triggering may be used to initiate quadrature position measurement, pulse width modulation, watchdog timer (initiates countdown), event counting, frequency measurement, pulse-width measurement, period measurement, or one-shot.

Writing to this register is possible via 32-bit, 16-bit or 8-bit data transfers.

The board has 10 TTL 16-bit counters available. Two 16-bit counters can be configured as one 32-bit counter. For example, counters 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10 can be combined to from 32-bit counters. A counter configured as a 32-bit counter has its trigger function controlled via the odd counter. For example, counter 5 and 6 when combined have their trigger function controlled via bit-4.

Counter Stop Register (Read/Write) - (Base + 1EH)

This register is used to stop the counters of one or a group of Counter/Timers. Writing a 1 to the counter's corresponding stop bit of this register will cause the counter to be disabled. That is, bits 2,1, and 0 of the counter control register are cleared to "000" thus disabling the counter. Table 3.6 identifies the stop bit location corresponding to each of the counters. The bits of this register are not stored and merely act to stop the corresponding counter when set logic high.

Writing to this register is possible via 32-bit, 16-bit or 8-bit data transfers.

BIT	FUNCTION
16	Counter 1 Stop (32-bit Counter Stop)
17	Counter 2 Stop
18	Counter 3 Stop (32-bit Counter Stop)
19	Counter 4 Stop
20	Counter 5 Stop (32-bit Counter Stop)
21	Counter 6 Stop
22	Counter 7 Stop (32-bit Counter Stop)
23	Counter 8 Stop
24	Counter 9 Stop (32-bit Counter Stop)
25	Counter 10 Stop
26-31	Not Used[1]

Table 3.6: *482 Counter Stop Register*

1. All bits will return logic "0" when read.

The 482 has 10 TTL 16-bit counters available. Two 16-bit counters can be configured as one 32-bit counter. For example, counters 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10 can be combined to from 32-bit counters. A counter configured as a 32-bit counter has its stop function controlled via the odd counter. For example, counter 3 and 4 when combined have their stop function controlled via bit-18.

Counter Readback Register (Read Only)

This read-only register is a dynamic function register that returns the current value held in the counter. It is updated with the value stored in the internal counter each time it is read.

COUNTER REGISTERS

The internal counter is generally initialized with the value in the Counter Constant Register, and its value is incremented or decremented according to the application.

The addresses corresponding to the Counter Readback registers are given in Table 3.2. This register must be read using 32-bit long-word accesses for 32-bit enabled counters, but it may be read using 16-bit accesses for 16-bit enabled counters.

Counter Constant A Register (Write Only)

This write-only register is used to store the counter/timer constant A value (initial value) for the various counting modes. Accesses to this register are allowed on a 16-bit or 32-bit long-word basis, only. It is necessary to load the constant value into the counter in one clock cycle. Thus, for a 16-bit counter a 16-bit or 32-bit write access is required, while a 32-bit write access is required for a 32-bit counter. The addresses corresponding to the Counter Constant A registers are given in Table 3.2.

Note that the Counter Constant Registers are cleared (set to 0) following a system or software reset.

Counter Constant B Register (Read/Write)

This read/write register is used to store the counter/timer constant B value. It is necessary to load the constant value into the counter in one clock cycle. Thus, for a 16-bit counter a 16-bit or 32-bit write access is required, while a 32-bit write access is required for a 32-bit counter. The addresses corresponding to the Counter Constant B registers are given in Table 3.2.

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

Counter Control Register (Read/Write)

This register is used to configure counter/timer functionality. It defines the counter mode, output polarity, input polarity, clock source, debounce enable, counter size, and interrupt enable.

The board has ten 16-bit Counter/Timers. A pair of counters can be grouped to form a 32-bit counter. Control register bit-14 when set high enables 32-bit counter mode. When a 32-bit counter is enabled it must be selected via control register 1 for counters 1 and 2. Likewise, control register 3 is used when counters 3 and 4 are enabled as a 32-bit counter. This pattern continues with the odd control registers 5, 7, 9, and 11 functioning to control 32-bit enabled counters.

The memory map addresses corresponding to the control registers are given in Table 3.2. The Counter Control Register is cleared (set to 0) following a reset, thus disabling the counter/timer. Reading or writing to this register is possible via 32-bit, 16-bit, or 8-bit data transfers.

Eight modes of operation are provided: quadrature position measurement, pulse width modulation, watchdog timer, event counting, frequency measurement, pulse width measurement, period measurement, and one-shot pulse mode. The following sections describe the features of each method of operation and how to best use them.

Quadrature Position Measurement

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

The counter/timers may be used to perform position measurements from quadrature motion encoders. Bits 2 to 0 of the Counter Control Register set to logic "001" configure the counter for quadrature measurement.

A quadrature encoder can have up to three channels: A, B, and Index. When channel A leads channel B by 90° in a quadrature cycle, the counter increments. When channel B leads channel A by 90° in a quadrature cycle, the counter decrements. The number of increments or decrements per cycle depends on the type of encoding: X1, X2, or X4.

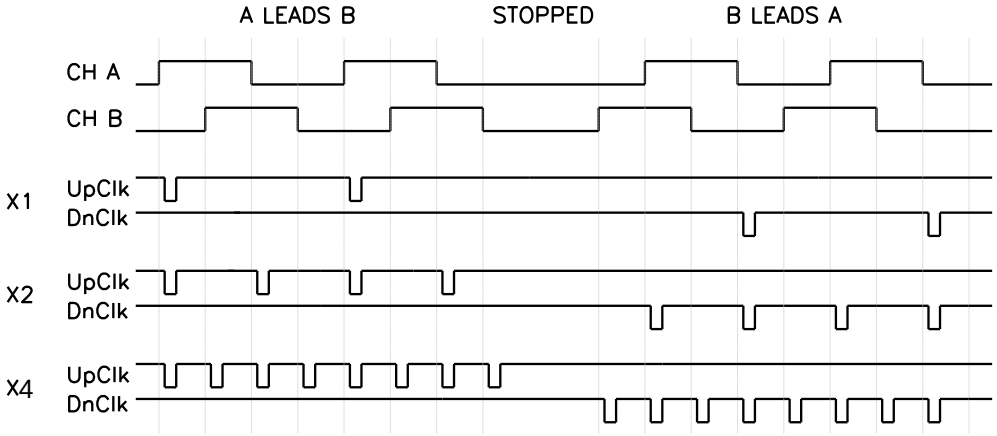


Figure 3.1: Shows a quadrature cycle and the resulting increments and decrements for X1, X2, and X4 encoding.

An X1 encoding Increment occurs on the rising edge of channel A when channel A leads channel B. An X1 encoding decrement occurs on the falling edge of channel A when channel B leads channel A.

For X2 encoding, two increments or decrements (on each edge of channel A) result from each cycle. The counter increments when A leads B and decrements when B leads A.

For X4 encoding, four increments or decrements (on each edge of channel A and B) result from each cycle. The counter increments when A leads B and decrements when B leads A.

Quadrature measurement must be triggered internally via the Counter Trigger Register at the base address + offset 1CH. An initial software trigger starts quadrature position measurement operation.

InA and InB input signals are used to input the channel A and channel B input signals, respectively. The counter will increment when channel A leads channel B and will decrement when channel B leads channel A. Three rates of increments and decrements are available X1, X2, and X4 which are programmed via counter timer control register bits 5 and 4. Channel B is enabled for input by setting bit-6 to a logic "1".

InC can be used for the Index signal. Encoders that have an index channel can cause the counter to reload with the Counter Constant B value in a specified phase of the quadrature cycle. Reload can be programmed to occur in any one of the four phases in a quadrature cycle. You must ensure that the Index channel is high during at least a portion of the phase you specify for reload. The phase can be selected via the counter timer control register bits 9, 8, and 7 as seen in Table 3.7.

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

QUADRATURE POSITION MEASUREMENT

The quadrature measurement value can be read from the Counter Readback Register.

An interrupt can be generated upon index reload, or when the counter value equals the constant value stored in the Counter Constant A Register. Interrupts must be enabled via the interrupt enable bit-15 of the Counter Control Register and bit-0 of the Interrupt Register. The interrupt type must also be selected via bits 10 and 11 of the Counter Control Register. The interrupt will remain pending until released by setting the required bit of the Counter/Timer Interrupt Status/Clear register or setting bit-15 of the Counter Control register to "0".

Table 3.7: *Counter Control Register (Quadrature Position Measurement)*

Bit(s)	FUNCTION	
2,1,0	Specifies the Counter Mode:	
	001	Quadrature Position Measurement
3	Output Polarity (Output Pin ACTIVE Level):	
	0	Active LOW (Default)[1]
	1	Active HIGH
5, 4	InA / Channel A	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	X1 Encoding
	10	X2 Encoding
	11	X4 Encoding
6	InB / Channel B	
	0	Disabled (Default)
	1	Enabled
9,8,7	InC / Index: Channel Interrupt/Reload occurs when Index signal=1 and the A & B input signals are as selected below. See Control bits 11 & 10 for additional interrupt/load control.	
	000	Disabled (Default) 101, 110, and 111 also Disable
	001	A = 0 , B = 1
	010	A = 1 , B = 0
	011	A = 1 , B = 1
	100	A = 0 , B = 0
11,10	Interrupt Condition Select	
	00	No Interrupt Selected
	01	Interrupt on counter equal Constant A Register.
	10	Interrupt on Index and reload on Index
	11	Interrupt on Index but do not reload counter on Index.
12	Not Used (bit reads back as 0)	
13	Input Debounce Enable	
	0	Disabled (Default) – No Debounce Applied to any Input.
	1	Enabled – Reject A, B, or Index Pulses less than or equal to 2.4μs.
14	Counter Size:	
	0	16-bit Counter (Default)[2]
	1	32-bit Counter
15	Interrupt Enable	
	0	Disable Interrupt Service (Default)
	1	Enable Interrupt Service

1. The default state of the output pin is high (output has pullup resistor installed). Bit 3 specifies the active output polarity when the output is driven.

2. When two 16-bit counters are selected to implement a 32-bit counter the control register corresponding to the first 16-bit counter is used for control of the 32-bit counter.

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

The Counter Control register bits 11 and 10 are used to control the operation of the counter output signal. With bits 11 and 10 set to "01", the output signal will be driven active while the counter equals the counter Constant A value. With bit 11 set to logic "1" the output signal will be driven active while the index condition remains true.

Encoder output signals can be noisy. It is recommended that the InA, InB, and InC input signals be debounced by setting bit-13 of the Counter Control register to logic "1". Noise transitions less than 2.4μs will be removed with debounce enabled.

Pulse Width Modulation

Pulse width modulated waveforms may be generated at the counter timer output. The pulse width modulated waveform is generated continuously. Pulse Width Modulation generation is selected by setting Counter Control Register bits 2 to 0 to logic "010".

Counter Constant A value controls the time until the pulse goes active. The duration of the pulse is set via the Counter Constant B register. Note that a high pulse will be generated if active high output is selected while a low pulse will be generated if active low output is selected.

The counter goes through a countdown sequence for each Counter Constant value. When the 0 count is detected, the output toggles to the opposite state. Then the second Counter Constant value is loaded into the counter, and countdown resumes, decrementing by one for each rising edge of the clock selected via Control Register bits 12, 11, and 10. For example, a counter constant value of 3 will provide a pulse duration of 3 clock cycles of the selected clock. Note, when the internal 20MHz clock is selected, a delay of one extra clock cycle will be added to the counter constant value.

InA can be used as a Gate-Off signal to stop and start the counter and thus the pulse-width modulated output. When InA is enabled via bits 5 and 4 of the control register for active low Gate-Off input, a logic low input will enable pulse-width modulation counting while a logic high will stop PWM counting. When InA is enabled for active high Gate-Off operation, a logic high will enable PWM counting while a logic low will stop PWM counting.

InB can be used to input an external clock for use in PWM. Bits 7 and 6 must be set to either logic "01" or "10". Additionally, the clock source bits 12, 11, and 10 must be set to logic "101" to enable external clock input. PWM can alternatively be clocked via an internal 1.25MHz, 2.5MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, or 20MHz clock as selected via control register bits 12, 11, and 10.

InC can be used to externally trigger Pulse Width Modulation generation. Additionally, PWM can be triggered internally via the Counter Trigger Register at the base address + offset 1CH. An initial trigger, software or external, causes the pulse width modulated signal to be generated. After an initial trigger, do not issue additional triggers. Triggers issued while running will cause the Constant A and B values to load at the wrong time. In addition, changing the Control register setting while running can also cause the Constant A and B values to load at the wrong time.

If the Interrupt Enable bit of the Counter Control Register is set (bit 15) and bit-0 of the Interrupt register is set, an interrupt is generated when the

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

output pulse transitions from low to high and also for transitions from high to low. Thus, an interrupt is generated at each pulse transition.

PULSE WIDTH MODULATION

Table 3.8: *Counter Control Register (Pulse Width Modulation)*

Bit(s)	FUNCTION	
2,1,0	Specifies the Counter Mode:	
	010	Pulse Width Modulation
3	Output Polarity (Output Pin ACTIVE Level):	
	0	Active LOW (Default)[1]
	1	Active HIGH
5, 4	InA Polarity / Gate-Off Polarity	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW In A=0 Counter is Enabled In A=1 Counter is Disabled
	10	Active HIGH In A=0 Counter is Disabled In A=1 Counter is Enabled
	11	Disabled
7, 6	InB Polarity / External Clock Input	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	External Clock Enabled
	10	External Clock Enabled
	11	Disabled
9,8	InC Polarity / External Trigger	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW External Trigger
	10	Active HIGH External Trigger
	11	Disabled
12,11,10	Clock Source	
	000	Internal @ 1.25MHz (Default)
	001	Internal @ 2.5MHz
	010	Internal @ 5MHz
	011	Internal @ 10MHz
	100	Internal @ 20MHz
	101	External Clock (Up to 8MHz)
13	Input Debounce Enable	
	0	Disabled (Default) – No Debounce Applied to any Input.
	1	Enabled – Reject Gate-Off or Trigger Pulses (noise) less than or equal to 2.4μs.
14	Counter Size:	
	0	16-bit Counter (Default)[2]
	1	32-bit Counter
15	Interrupt Enable	
	0	Disable Interrupt Service (Default)
	1	Enable Interrupt Service

1. The default state of the output pin is high (output has pullup installed). Bit 3 specifies the active output polarity when the output is driven.

2. When two 16-bit counters are selected to implement a 32-bit counter the control register corresponding to the first 16-bit counter is used for control of the 32 bit counter.

Watchdog Timer Operation

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

The watchdog operation counts down from a programmed (Counter Constant A) value until it reaches 0. While counting, the counter output will be in its active state (the output polarity is programmable). Upon time-out, the counter output will return to its inactive state, and an optional interrupt may be generated. Watchdog operation is selected by setting Counter Control Register bits 2 to 0 to logic "011".

A timed-out watchdog timer will not re-cycle until it is reloaded and then followed with a new trigger. Failure to cause a reload would generate an automatic time-out upon re-triggering, since the counter register will contain the 0 it previously counted down to.

InA input can be used to reload the counter with the Constant A register value. InA reload input is enabled via Control register bits 5 and 4. The counter can also be reloaded via a software write to the Counter Constant A register. Writing to the Counter Constant A register will load the value directly into the counter even if watchdog counting is actively counting down.

InB can be used to input an external clock for watchdog timing. Bits 7 and 6 must be set to either logic "01" or "10". Additionally, the clock source bits 12, 11, and 10 must be set to logic "101" to enable external clock input. The timer can alternatively be clocked via an internal 1.25MHz, 2.5MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, or 20MHz clock as selected via control register bits 12, 11, and 10.

InC can be used to either continue/stop watchdog counting or as an external trigger input. When control register bits 9 and 8 are set to logic "11", InC functions as a Continue/Stop signal. When the Continue/Stop signal is high the counter continues counting (when low the counter stops counting). Alternately, when control register bits 9 and 8 are set to logic "01" or "10", the InC input functions as an external trigger input. The watchdog timer may also be internally triggered (via the Trigger Control Register at the base address + offset 1CH).

When triggered, the counter/timer contents are decremented by one for each clock cycle, until it reaches 0, upon which a watchdog timer time-out occurs. For example, a counter constant value of 30 will provide a time-out delay of 30 clock cycles of the selected clock. However, due to the asynchronous relationship between the trigger and the selected clock, one clock cycle of error can be expected. The counter can be read from the Counter Readback register at any time during watchdog operation.

Upon time-out, the counter output pin returns to its inactive state. The board will also issue an interrupt upon detection of a count value equal to 0, if enabled via bit-15 of the Counter Control Register and bit-0 of the Interrupt register. This could be useful for alerting the host that a watchdog timer time-out has occurred and may need to be reinitialized. The interrupt will remain pending until the watchdog timer is reinitialized and the interrupt is released by setting the required bit of the Counter/Timer Interrupt Status/Clear register.

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER WATCHDOG TIMER OPERATION

Table 3.9: *Counter Control Register (Watchdog Timer)*

Bit(s)	FUNCTION	
2,1,0	Specifies the Counter Mode:	
	011	Watchdog Function
3	Output Polarity (Output Pin ACTIVE Level):	
	0	Active LOW (Default)[1]
	1	Active HIGH
5, 4	InA Polarity / Counter Reload	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW In A=0 Counter Reinitialized In A=1 Inactive State
	10	Active HIGH In A=0 Inactive State In A=1 Counter Reinitialized
	11	Disabled
7, 6	InB Polarity / External Clock Input	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	External Clock Enabled
	10	External Clock Enabled
	11	Disabled
9,8	InC Polarity / External Trigger	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW Trigger
	10	Active HIGH Trigger
	11	Gate-Off (Continue when high/Stop when low)
12,11,10	Clock Source	
	000	Internal @ 1.25MHz (Default)
	001	Internal @ 2.5MHz
	010	Internal @ 5MHz
	011	Internal @ 10MHz
	100	Internal @ 20MHz
	101	External Clock (Up to 8MHz)
13	Input Debounce Enable	
	0	Disabled (Default) – No Debounce Applied to any Input.
	1	Enabled – Reject Reinitialize or Trigger Pulses (noise) less than or equal to 2.4μs.
14	Counter Size:	
	0	16-bit Counter (Default)[2]
	1	32-bit Counter
15	Interrupt Enable	
	0	Disable Interrupt Service (Default)
	1	Enable Interrupt Service

1. The default state of the output pin is high (output has pullup installed). Bit 3 specifies the active output polarity when the output is driven.

2. When two 16-bit counters are selected to implement a 32-bit counter the control register corresponding to the first 16-bit counter is used for control of the 32 bit counter.

Event Counting Operation

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

Positive or negative polarity events can be counted. Event Counting is selected by setting Counter Control Register bits 2 to 0 to logic "100" and setting bits 12 to 10 to logic "000".

Input pulses or events occurring at the input InB of the counter will increment the counter until it reaches the Counter Constant A value. Upon reaching the count limit, an output pulse of 1.6μs will be generated at the counter output pin, and an optional interrupt may be generated. Additionally, the internal event counter is cleared. The counter will continue counting, again from 0, until it reaches the Counter Constant A value. Once triggered, event counting will continue until disabled via Control register bits 2 to 0.

InA can be used as a Gate-Off signal to stop and start event counting. When InA is enabled via bits 5 and 4 of the control register for active low Gate-Off input, a logic low input will enable event counting while a logic high will stop event counting. When InA is enabled for active high Gate-Off operation, a logic high will enable event counting while a logic low will stop event counting.

InB is used as the event input signal. Active high or low input events can be selected via Control register bits 7 and 6. A minimum event pulse width (InB) of 100ns is required for correct pulse detection with input debounce disabled. Programmable clock selection is not available in event counter mode.

InC can be used to either control up/down counting or as an external trigger input. When control register bits 9 and 8 are set to logic "11", InC functions as an Up/Down signal. When the Up/Down signal is high the counter is in the count down mode (when low the counter counts up). The counter will not count down below a count of zero. Alternately, when control register bits 9 and 8 are set to logic "01" or "10", the InC input functions as an external trigger input. Event counting may also be internally triggered (via the Trigger Control Register at the base address + offset 34H).

The Counter Constant A Register holds the count-to value (constant). Reading the Counter Readback Register will return the current count (variable). **The Counter Constant A value must not be left as 0**. The counter upon trigger starts counting from 0 and since the counter would match the count-to value the counter resets and starts counting from zero again.

If the Interrupt Enable bit of the Counter Control Register is set (bit 15) and bit-0 of the Interrupt register is set, an interrupt is generated when the number of input pulse events is equal to the Counter Constant A register value. The internal counter is then cleared and will continue counting events until the counter constant A value is again reached and a new interrupt generated. An interrupt will remain pending until released by setting the required bit of the Counters Interrupt Status/Clear register at the base address + offset 04H. A pending interrupt can also be cleared, by setting Control register bit-15 to logic low.

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

EVENT COUNTING OPERATION

Table 3.10: *Counter Control Register (Event Counting)*

Bit(s)	FUNCTION	
2,1,0	Specifies the Counter Mode:	
	100	Event Counting
3	Output Polarity (Output Pin ACTIVE Level):	
	0	Active LOW (Default)[1]
	1	Active HIGH
5, 4	InA Polarity / Gate-Off	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW In A=0: Continue Counting In A=1: Stop Counting
	10	Active HIGH In A=0: Stop Counting In A=1: Continue Counting
	11	Disabled
7, 6	InB Polarity / Event Input	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW Events
	10	Active HIGH Events
	11	Disabled
9,8	InC Polarity / External Trigger	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW Trigger
	10	Active HIGH Trigger
	11	Up when logic low /Down when logic high
12,11,10	Specifies the Counter Mode:	
	000	Event Counting
13	Input Debounce Enable	
	0	Disabled (Default) – No Debounce Applied to any Input.
	1	Enabled – Reject Gate-Off, Event Input, Up/Down or Trigger Pulses (noise) less than or equal to 2.4μs.
14	Counter Size:	
	0	16-bit Counter (Default)[2]
	1	32-bit Counter
15	Interrupt Enable	
	0	Disable Interrupt Service (Default)
	1	Enable Interrupt Service

1. The default state of the output pin is high (output has pullup installed). Bit 3 specifies the active output polarity when the output is driven.

2. When two 16-bit counters are selected to implement a 32-bit counter the control register corresponding to the first 16-bit counter is used for control of the 32 bit counter.

Frequency Measurement Operation

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

Frequency Measurement is selected by setting Counter Control Register bits 2 to 0 to logic "100" and setting bits 12 to 10 to logic "111". The counter counts how many InB edges (low to high or high to low) are received during the InA enable interval. The frequency is the number of counts divided by the duration of the InA enable signal.

InA is used as an enable signal to start frequency measurement. The InA signal must be a pulse of known width. When InA is configured (via bits 5 and 4 of the control register) as an active low enable input, a logic low input will enable frequency measurement while a logic high will stop frequency measurement. When InA is configured as an active high enable signal, a logic high will enable frequency measurement while a logic low will stop frequency measurement.

InB is used to input the signal whose frequency is to be measured. Input pulses occurring at input InB of the counter are counted while the enable signal present on InA is active. When the InA signal goes inactive, the counter output will generate a 1.6μs output pulse and an optional interrupt.

InC can be used as an external trigger input. When control register bits 9 and 8 are set to logic "01" or "10", the InC input functions as an external trigger input. Frequency measurement may also be internally triggered (via the Trigger Control Register at the base address + offset 1CH). An initial trigger, software or external, starts frequency measurement upon the active edge of the InA enable signal.

The Counter Constant A Register is not used for frequency measurement. Do not write to this register while the counter is actively counting since this will cause the counter to be loaded with the Constant A value.

Reading the Counter Readback Register will return the current count (variable). A minimum event pulse width (InB) of 100ns is required for correct pulse detection with input debounce disabled. With debounce enabled, a minimum event pulse width of 2.4μs is required for correct pulse detection. Programmable clock selection is not available for frequency measurement.

If the Interrupt Enable bit-15 of the Counter Control Register is set and bit-0 of the Interrupt register is set, an interrupt is generated when the input InA enable pulse goes inactive. An interrupt will remain pending until released by setting the required bit of the Interrupt Status/Clear register at the base address + offset 04H. A pending interrupt can also be cleared, by setting the Counter Control register bit-15 to logic low.

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

FREQUENCY MEASUREMENT OPERATION

Table 3.11: *Counter Control Register (Frequency Measurement)*

Bit(s)	FUNCTION	
2,1,0	Specifies the Counter Mode:	
	100	Frequency Measurement
3	Output Polarity (Output Pin ACTIVE Level):	
	0	Active LOW (Default)[1]
	1	Active HIGH
5, 4	InA Polarity / Enable Pulse of Known Width	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW Pulse
	10	Active HIGH Pulse
	11	Disabled
7, 6	InB Polarity / Signal Measured/Counted	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW Pulse Counted
	10	Active HIGH Pulse Counted
	11	Disabled
9,8	InC Polarity / External Trigger	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW Trigger
	10	Active HIGH Trigger
	11	Disabled (Default)
12,11,10	Specifies the Counter Mode:	
	111	Frequency Measurement
13	Input Debounce Enable	
	0	Disabled (Default) – No Debounce Applied to any Input.
	1	Enabled – Reject Frequency Input Enable, or Trigger Pulse (noise) less than or equal to 2.4μs.
14	Counter Size:	
	0	16-bit Counter (Default)[2]
	1	32-bit Counter
15	Interrupt Enable	
	0	Disable Interrupt Service (Default)
	1	Enable Interrupt Service

1. The default state of the output pin is high (output has pullup resistor installed). Bit 3 specifies the active output polarity when the output is driven.

2. When two 16-bit counters are selected to implement a 32-bit counter the control register corresponding to the first 16-bit counter is used for control of the 32 bit counter.

Input Pulse Width Measurement

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

Setting bits 2 to 0 of the Counter Control Register to logic "101" configures the counter for pulse-width measurement. After pulse-width measurement is triggered, the first input pulse is measured.

InA is used to input the pulse to be measured. An active low or high pulse can be measured.

InB can be used to input an external clock for Pulse-Width Measurement. Bits 7 and 6 must be set to either logic "01" or "10". Additionally, the clock source bits 12, 11, and 10 must be set to logic "101" to enable external clock input. Pulse Width Measurement can alternatively be clocked via an internal 1.25MHz, 2.5MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, or 20MHz clock as selected via control register bits 12, 11, and 10.

InC can be used to externally trigger Pulse Width Measurement. Additionally, Pulse Width Measurement can be triggered internally via the Counter Trigger Register at the base address + offset 1CH. An initial trigger, software or external, starts pulse width measurement at the beginning of the next active pulse.

For pulse-width measurement, the pulse-width being measured serves as an enable control for an up-counter whose value can be read from the Counter Readback Register. When triggered, the counter is reset and then increments by one for each clock pulse while the input signal level remains in the active state (high or low according to the programmed polarity of input InA). The resultant pulse-width is equivalent to the count value read from the Counter Readback Register, multiplied by the clock period. An output pulse will be generated at the counter output pin to signal the completion of a given measurement. Note that the measured pulse may be in error by $\pm$ 1 clock cycle.

Reading a counter value of 0xFFFF hex (for a 16-bit counter) or 0xFFFFFFFF hex (for a 32-bit counter) indicates that the pulse duration is longer than the current counter size and clock frequency can measure. Upon read of this overflow value you must select a slower clock frequency and re-measure.

An interrupt can be generated upon completion of a given pulse width measurement (the pulse has returned to the opposite polarity), if enabled via the interrupt enable bit of the Counter Control Register (bit 15) and bit-0 of the Interrupt register. The interrupt will remain pending until released by setting the required bit of the Interrupt Status/Clear register at the base address + offset 04H. A pending interrupt can also be cleared, by setting the Counter Control register bit-15 to logic low.

INPUT PULSE WIDTH MEASUREMENT

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

Table 3.12: *Counter Control Register (Input Pulse Width Measurement)*

Bit(s)	FUNCTION	
2,1,0	Specifies the Counter Mode:	
	101	Pulse-Width Measurement
3	Output Polarity (Output Pin ACTIVE Level):	
	0	Active LOW (Default)[1]
	1	Active HIGH
5, 4	InA Polarity / Pulse Polarity to be Measured	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW Pulse is Measured
	10	Active HIGH Pulse is Measured
	11	Disabled
7, 6	InB Polarity / External Clock Input	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	External Clock Enabled
	10	External Clock Enabled
	11	Disabled
9,8	InC Polarity / External Trigger	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW Trigger
	10	Active HIGH Trigger
	11	Disabled
12,11,10	Clock Source	
	000	Internal @ 1.25MHz (Default)
	001	Internal @ 2.5MHz
	010	Internal @ 5MHz
	011	Internal @ 10MHz
	100	Internal @ 20MHz
	101	External Clock (Up to 8MHz)
13	Input Debounce Enable	
	0	Disabled (Default) – No Debounce Applied to any Input.
	1	Enabled – Reject Input Pulse Measured or Trigger Pulses (noise) less than or equal to 2.4μs. Using Debounce will add an error of up to 800ns when used for input pulse measurement.
14	Counter Size:	
	0	16-bit Counter (Default)[2]
	1	32-bit Counter
15	Interrupt Enable	
	0	Disable Interrupt Service (Default)
	1	Enable Interrupt Service

1. The default state of the output pin is high (output has pullup installed). Bit 3 specifies the active output polarity when the output is driven.

2. When two 16-bit counters are selected to implement a 32-bit counter the control register corresponding to the first 16-bit counter is used for control of the 32 bit counter.

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

Input Period Measurement

The counter/timer may be used to measure the period of an input signal at the counter input InA. Setting bits 2 to 0 of the Counter Control Register to logic "110" configures the counter for period measurement. The first input cycle after period measurement is triggered will be measured.

InA is used to input the signal to be measured. Period measurement can be initiated on the active low or high portion of the waveform. The period of signal is the time the signal is low added to the time the signal is high, before it repeats.

InB can be used to input an external clock for period measurement. Bits 7 and 6 must be set to either logic "01" or "10". Additionally, the clock source bits 12, 11, and 10 must be set to logic "101" to enable external clock input. Period measurement can alternatively be clocked via an internal 1.25MHz, 2.5MHz, 5MHz, 10MHz, or 20MHz clock as selected via control register bits 12, 11, and 10.

InC can be used to externally trigger period measurement. Additionally, Period Measurement can be triggered internally via the Counter Trigger Register at the base address + offset 1CH. An initial trigger, software or external, starts period measurement at the beginning of the next active period.

The period being measured serves as an enable control for an up-counter whose value can be read from the Counter Readback Register. When triggered the counter is reset. Then, the active polarity of InA starts period measurement. The counter increments by one for each clock pulse during the input signal period (InA). The resultant period is equivalent to the count value read from the Counter Readback Register, multiplied by the clock period. A 1.6μs output pulse will be generated at the counter output pin to signal the completion of a given measurement. Note that the measured period may be in error by ± 1 clock cycle.

Reading a counter value of 0xFFFF hex (for a 16-bit counter) or 0xFFFFFFFF hex (for a 32-bit counter) indicates that the pulse duration is longer than the current counter size and clock frequency can measure. Upon read of this overflow value you must select a slower clock frequency and re-measure.

An interrupt can be generated upon completion of a given period measurement, if enabled via the interrupt enable bit of the Counter Control Register (bit 15) and bit-0 of the Interrupt register. The interrupt will be generated upon completion of the first complete waveform cycle after the counter is triggered. The interrupt will occur even if an external clock is selected but no clock signal is provided on InB. The count value will be zero in this case. The interrupt, once driven active, will remain pending until released by setting the required bit of the Interrupt Status/Clear register at the base address + offset 04H. A pending interrupt can also be cleared, by setting Counter Control register bit-15 to logic low.

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

INPUT PERIOD MEASUREMENT

Table 3.13: *Counter Control Register (Input Period Measurement)*

Bit(s)	FUNCTION	
2,1,0	Specifies the Counter Mode:	
	110	Period Measurement
3	Output Polarity (Output Pin ACTIVE Level):	
	0	Active LOW (Default)[1]
	1	Active HIGH
5, 4	InA Polarity / Signal Measured	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW portion of the signal starts period measurement.
	10	Active HIGH portion of the signal starts period measurement.
	11	Disabled
7, 6	InB Polarity / External Clock Input	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	External Clock Enabled
	10	External Clock Enabled
	11	Disabled
9,8	InC Polarity / External Trigger	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW Trigger
	10	Active HIGH Trigger
	11	Disabled
12,11,10	Clock Source	
	000	Internal @ 1.25MHz (Default)
	001	Internal @ 2.5MHz
	010	Internal @ 5MHz
	011	Internal @ 10MHz
	100	Internal @ 20MHz
	101	External Clock (Up to 8MHz)
13	Input Debounce Enable	
	0	Disabled (Default) – No Debounce Applied to any Input.
	1	Enabled – Reject Source or Trigger Pulses (noise) less than or equal to 2.4μs. Using Debounce will add an error of up to 800ns when used for period measurement.
14	Counter Size:	
	0	16-bit Counter (Default)[2]
	1	32-bit Counter
15	Interrupt Enable	
	0	Disable Interrupt Service (Default)
	1	Enable Interrupt Service

1. The default state of the output pin is high (output has pullup installed). Bit 3 specifies the active output polarity when the output is driven.

2. When two 16-bit counters are selected to implement a 32-bit counter the control register corresponding to the first 16-bit counter is used for control of the 32 bit counter.

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

One-Shot Pulse Mode

One-Shot pulse mode provides an output pulse that is asserted one time or repeated each time it is re-triggered. One-Shot generation is selected by setting Counter Control Register bits 2 to 0 to logic "111".

The Counter Constant A value controls the time until the pulse goes active. The duration of the pulse high or low is set via the Counter Constant B value. Note that the Constant B value defines the logic high pulse width, if active high output is selected, and a low pulse if active low output is selected.

The counter goes through a full countdown sequence for each Counter Constant value. When the 0 count is detected, on the next rising-edge of the clock, the output toggles to the opposite state, and the Counter Constant B value is loaded into the counter and countdown resumes, decrementing by one each clock cycle. For example, a counter constant value of 7 will provide a pulse duration of 7 clock cycles of the selected clock, then 50ns will be added for the count detection of 0.

InA can be used as a Gate-Off signal to stop and start the counter and, thus output. When InA is enabled via bits 5 and 4 of the control register for active low Gate-Off input, a logic low input will enable the one-shot counter while a logic high will stop the one-shot counter. When InA is enabled for active high Gate-Off operation, a logic high will enable the one-shot counter while a logic low will stop the one-shot counter.

InB can be used to input an external clock for use in one-shot. Bits 7 and 6 must be set to either logic "01" or "10". Additionally, the clock source bits 12, 11, and 10 must be set to logic "101" to enable external clock input.

InC can be used to externally trigger One-Shot pulse mode. Additionally, a one-shot pulse can be triggered internally via the Counter Trigger Register at the base address + offset 1CH. An initial trigger, software or external, causes the one-shot signal to be generated with no additional triggers required. Additional triggers must not be input until the one shot pulse has completed count down of the Constant B value.

If the Interrupt Enable bit-15 of the Counter Control Register is set, and bit-0 of the Interrupt register is set, an interrupt is generated when the pulse transitions from low to high and also when the pulse transitions from high to low. The interrupt will remain pending until released by setting the required bit of the Interrupt Status/Clear register at the base address + offset 04H. A pending interrupt can also be cleared, by setting the Counter Control register bit-15 to logic low.

COUNTER CONTROL REGISTER

ONE-SHOT PULSE MODE

Table 3.14: *Counter Control Register (One-Shot Pulse)*

Bit(s)	FUNCTION	
2,1,0	Specifies the Counter Mode:	
	111	One-Shot Generation
3	Output Polarity (Output Pin ACTIVE Level):	
	0	Active LOW (Default)[1]
	1	Active HIGH
5, 4	InA Polarity / Gate-Off Polarity	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW In A=0 Output Enabled In A=1 Output Disabled
	10	Active HIGH In A=0 Output Disabled In A=1 Output Enabled
	11	Disabled
7, 6	InB Polarity / External Clock Input	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	External Clock Enabled
	10	External Clock Enabled
	11	Disabled
9,8	InC Polarity / External Trigger	
	00	Disabled (Default)
	01	Active LOW Trigger
	10	Active HIGH Trigger
	11	Disabled
12,11,10	Clock Source	
	000	Internal @ 1.25MHz (Default)
	001	Internal @ 2.5MHz
	010	Internal @ 5MHz
	011	Internal @ 10MHz
	100	Internal @ 20MHz
	101	External Clock (Up to 8MHz)
13	Input Debounce Enable	
	0	Disabled (Default) – No Debounce Applied to any Input.
	1	Enabled – Reject Gate-Off or Trigger Pulses (noise) less than or equal to 2.4μs.
14	Counter Size:	
	0	16-bit Counter (Default)[2]
	1	32-bit Counter
15	Interrupt Enable	
	0	Disable Interrupt Service (Default)
	1	Enable Interrupt Service

1. The default state of the output pin is high (output has pullup installed). Bit 3 specifies the active output polarity when the output is driven.

2. When two 16-bit counters are selected to implement a 32-bit counter the control register corresponding to the first 16-bit counter is used for control of the 32 bit counter.

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

The following section provides sample applications for each of the counter modes of operation. This includes I/O pin assignments, register settings, required calculations, and waveform diagrams.

Quadrature Position Measurement Example

The objective for this example is to employ Quadrature Position Measurement using 32-bit Counter 1. Suppose that an encoder, connected to the shaft of a motor, provides three signals. Two of the signals (A and B) are out of phase by 90° and provide directional information. For this example, Channel A will always lead B. The third signal C is an Index pulse that is active every four revolutions (A pulses). Assume that X2 encoding is used and on the index pulse, when Channel A and B are equal to one, an active high output and interrupt are generated, and the counter is reloaded to zero. Additionally, debounce is enabled.

Since Counter 1 is a 32-bit counter, Counter 2 cannot be used.

1. Connect the inputs/output to the following pins (unpowered):

Pin #	Connection	Description
1	In1_A(+)	Channel A
36	In1_B(+)	Channel B
14	In1_C(+)	Index
48	Out1(+)	Output

Table 3.15: *Quadrature Pin Assignments for Counter 1*

Note: Make sure all inputs and outputs are properly grounded.

2. Write the following information, E9E9H, to Counter 1 Control Register located at base address plus an offset of 20H.

Bits	Logic	Operation
2,1,0	001	Sets the counter to Quadrature Position Measurement.
3	1	Sets the output to active high.
5,4	10	Sets encoding to X2 and enables Channel A (InA).
6	1	Enables Channel B (InB).
9,8,7	011	Sets the Index condition to occur when A=1 and B=1.
11,10	10	Provides for interrupt and reload to occur on index.
12	0	Not used.
13	1	Enables input debounce on InA, InB, and InC.
14	1	Select a 32-bit counter for use.
15	1	Enables interrupts.[1]

Table 3.16: *Quadrature Counter Control Register 1 Settings*

1. Make sure that bit 0 at base address plus an offset 0H is set to enable interrupts.

3. Write the 32-bit value 0H to Counter 1 Constant B Register located at base address plus an offset 80H for the counter reload value.

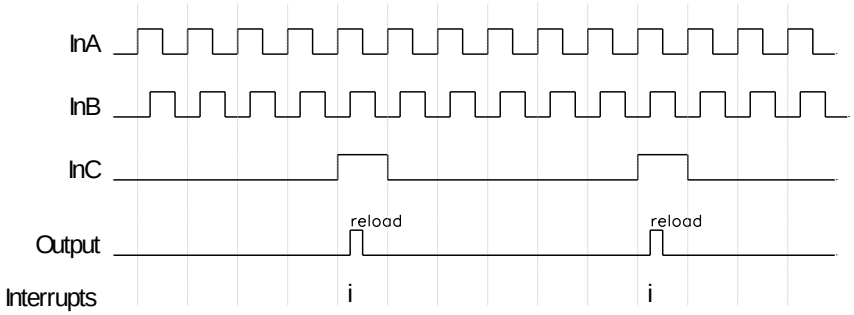
The Constant B Register contains the reload value of the counter. Therefore, in this example, when an index pulse occurs and Channel A and B are equal to one, the counter loads zero. This value relies on the specific application.

While Counter Constant A is not used in this example, it has other applications in Quadrature Position Measurement. Refer to the description of Quadrature mode for further information.

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

4. The following is a waveform diagram of this example. Since Quadrature mode does not accept external triggers, assume that a software trigger has already occurred.

Figure 3.2: *Quadrature waveform*



In the figure each "i" represents an interrupt

When the index condition is true the counter will reload the value in Counter Constant B register, and an interrupt is generated. The output remains active for as long as the Index condition holds true. For further information on encoder counting, index pulse conditions, interrupts, and outputs, see the Quadrature Position Measurement description.

Pulse Width Modulation Example

The objective for this example is to create a pulse width modulated with an active high pulse of 2μs and a low pulse of 6μs using 32-bit Counter 3. The counter has an external active high gate-off, trigger, and clock signals. The output is active high. Assume the external clock has a frequency of 500KHz. The Gate-Off signal will become active after 2 PWM cycles. Additionally, debounce and interrupts are enabled.

Since Counter 3 is a 32-bit counter, Counter 4 cannot be used.

1. Connect the inputs/output to the following pins (unpowered):

Table 3.17: *PWM Pin Assignments for Counter 3*

Note: Make sure all inputs and outputs are properly grounded.

Pin #	Connection	Description
3	In3_A(+)	Gate-Off
38	In3_B(+)	Ext. Clock
16	In3_C(+)	Ext. Trigger
50	Out3(+)	Output

2. Write the following information, F66AH, to Counter 3 Control Register located at base address plus an offset of 28H.

Table 3.18: *PWM Counter Control Register 3 Settings*

Bits	Logic	Operation
2,1,0	010	Sets the counter to Pulse Width Modulation mode.
3	1	Sets the output to active high.
5,4	10	Enable the Gate-Off input (InA) to active high.
7,6	01	Enables the external clock input (InB).
9,8	10	Enables the external Trigger Input (InC) to active high.
12,11,10	101	Sets the clock to an external source.
13	1	Enables input debounce on InA and InC.
14	1	Select a 32-bit counter size for use.
15	1	Enables interrupts.[1]

1. Make sure that bit 0 at base address plus an offset 0H is set to enable interrupts.

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

3. Write the 32-bit value 3H to Counter 3 Constant A Register located at base address plus an offset 6CH for the non-active portion of the pulse, and 1H to Counter 3 Constant B Register located at base address plus an offset 84H for the active portion of the pulse.

In order to determine the necessary Counter Constant values first calculate the period of the selected clock (internal or external). The period is calculated by taking the inverse of the clock frequency. In this case, 1/500KHz is equal to 2μs. Then take the total time for the low portion of the pulse and divide it by the clock period. For this example, 6μs/2μs is equal to 3. Convert this value to Hex and the result is the total count that is placed in the appropriate Counter Constant Register. Since it has been stipulated that the pulse is active high, 3H is written to Counter 3 Constant A Register, which contains the value for the non-active (low) portion of the pulse. The same procedure is used to calculate the Constant B value. Take the total period of the high portion of the pulse and divide it by the period of the clock. Here 2μs/2μs is equal to 1. Converting to hex, 1H is written to Counter 3 Constant B Register since it contains the active (high) portion of the pulse.

4. The following is a waveform diagram of this example.

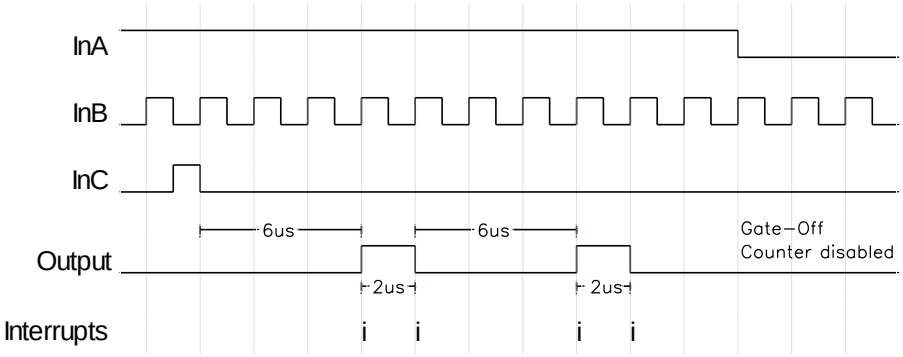


Figure 3.3: *PWM waveform*

In the figure an "i" represents an interrupt

Note that the InA and InC inputs run off the internal 20MHz clock. Those signals may not be synchronous with the selected clock. For further information, see the Pulse Width Modulation Operation description.

Watchdog Timer Operation Example

The objective for this example is to create a Watchdog Timer with a countdown length of 10μs using 32-bit Counter 5 with an external active high counter reload, clock, and active low trigger signals. The output is active high. Assume the external clock has a frequency of 500KHz. The counter reload and trigger signals are periodic. Additionally, debounce and interrupts are enabled.

Since Counter 5 is a 32-bit counter, Counter 6 cannot be used.

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

1. Connect the inputs/output to the following pins (unpowered):

Table 3.19: *Watchdog Pin Assignments for Counter 5*

Pin #	Connection	Description
5	In5_A(+)	Reload
40	In5_B(+)	Ext. Clock
18	In5_C(+)	Ext. Trigger
52	Out5(+)	Output

Note: Make sure all inputs and outputs are properly grounded.

2. Write the following information, F56BH, to Counter 5 Control Register located at base address plus an offset of 30H.

Table 3.20: *Watchdog Counter Control Register 5 Settings*

Bits	Logic	Operation
2,1,0	011	Sets the counter to Watchdog mode.
3	1	Sets the output to active high.
5,4	10	Enable the Counter Reload input (InA) to active high.
7,6	01	Enables the external clock input (InB).
9,8	01	Enables the external Trigger Input (InC) to active low.
12,11,10	101	Sets the clock to an external source.
13	1	Enables input debounce on InA and InC.
14	1	Select a 32-bit counter size for use.
15	1	Enables interrupts.[1]

1. Make sure that bit 0 at base address plus an offset 0H is set to enable interrupts.

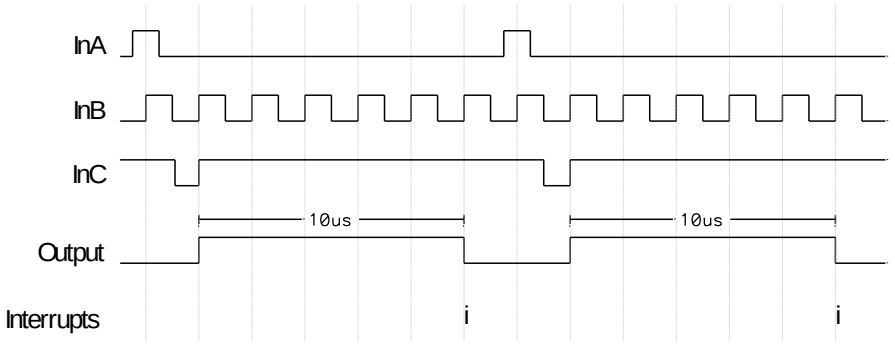
3. Write the 32-bit value 5H to Counter 5 Constant A Register located at the base address plus an offset of 70H.

Counter Constant B Register is not used in Watchdog mode.

In order to determine the correct Constant A Register value, first calculate the period of the selected clock. The period is calculated by taking the inverse of the clock frequency. In this case, 1/500KHz is equal to 2μs. Then take the total duration of the watchdog timer and divide it by the clock period. For this example, 10μs/2μs is equal to five. Converted to Hex, this is the number to write to the Counter 5 Constant A Register.

4. The following is a waveform diagram of this example.

Figure 3.4: *Watchdog waveform*



In the figure, each "i" represents an interrupt

In Watchdog mode, the counter must be loaded (InA) and then triggered (InC) for each cycle. While this can be done internally or externally, failure to follow this procedure will cause unpredictable results.

Note that the InA and InC inputs run off the internal 20MHz clock. Those signals may not be synchronous with the selected clock. For further information, see the Watchdog Timer Operation description.

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

Event Counting Operation Example

The objective for this example is to create an Event Counter that will count the number of active high events on InB using 32-bit Counter 7. The output is active low. Additionally, the counter has an active low Gate-Off and an active low External Trigger. After every five events, the event counter interrupts.

Since Counter 7 is a 32-bit counter, Counter 8 cannot be used.

1. Connect the inputs/output to the following pins (unpowered):

Pin #	Connection	Description
7	In7_A(+)	Gate-Off
42	In7_B(+)	Event Input
20	In7_C(+)	Ext. Trigger
54	Out7(+)	Output

Table 3.21: *Event Counting Pin Settings for Counter 7*

Note: Make sure all inputs and outputs are properly grounded.

2. Write the following information, C194H, to Counter 7 Control Register located at base address plus an offset of 38H.

Bits	Logic	Operation
2,1,0	100	Sets the counter to Event Counting mode.
3	0	Sets the output to active low.
5,4	01	Enable the Gate-Off input (InA) to active low.
7,6	10	Enables the Event input (InB) to active high.
9,8	01	Enables the external Trigger Input (InC) to active low.
12,11,10	000	Sets the counter to Event Counting mode.
13	0	Disables input debounce on InA, InB, and InC.
14	1	Select a 32-bit counter size for use.
15	1	Enables interrupts.[1]

Table 3.22: *Event Counter Control Register 7 Settings*

1. Make sure that bit 0 at base address plus an offset 0H is set to enable interrupts.

3. Write the 32-bit value 5H to Counter 7 Constant A Register located at the base address plus an offset of 74H.

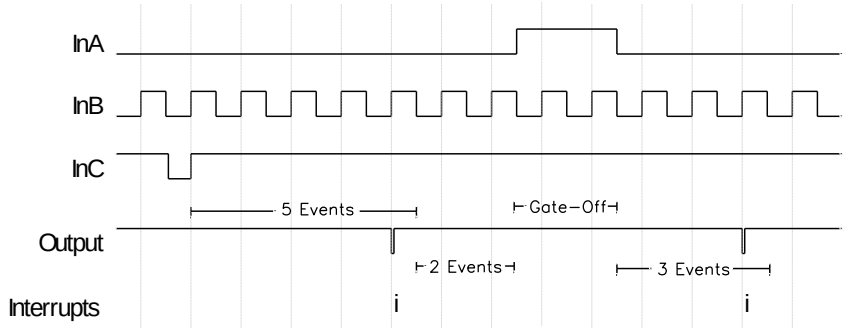
In Event Counting, when the Constant A Register is equal to the value in the Read Back Register, in this case located at base address plus an offset of 5CH, there is an output pulse and an interrupt. Furthermore, when this condition occurs, the counter resets to zero and starts incrementing again. For this example, an interrupt and output pulse will occur every five events. Therefore 5H is written to the Counter 7 Constant A Register.
Note that all values are stored and read in Hex.

Counter Constant B Register is not used in Event Counting mode.

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

4. The following is a waveform diagram of this example.

Figure 3.5: *Event Counting waveform*



In the figure, each "i" represents an interrupt

The Gate-Off signal is used in this example to pause the counter. While the Gate-Off signal is non-active (logic high), the counter and output will remain constant. Additionally, the output pulse is active for 1.6μs upon the detection of the final event. For further information, see the Event Counting Operation description.

Frequency Measurement Operation Example

The objective for this example is to use the Frequency Measurement Operation using 32-bit Counter 7. The enable signal and the signal measured are active high. Additionally, the counter has an active low External Trigger. The output of the counter is active low and interrupts and debounce are enabled. Assume the enable pulse has a duration of 50μs.

Since Counter 7 is a 32-bit counter, Counter 8 cannot be used.

1. Connect the inputs/output to the following pins (unpowered):

Table 3.23: *Frequency Measurement Pin Assignments for Counter 7*

Pin #	Connection	Description
7	In7_A(+)	Enable Input
42	In7_B(+)	Signal Input
20	In7_C(+)	Ext. Trigger
54	Out7(+)	Output

Note: Make sure all inputs and outputs are properly grounded.

2. Write the following information, FDA4H, to Counter 7 Control Register located at base address plus an offset of 38H.

Table 3.24: *Frequency Measurement Control Register 7 Settings*

Bits	Logic	Operation
2,1,0	100	Sets the counter to Frequency Measurement.
3	0	Sets the output to active low.
5,4	10	Sets the Enable Pulse input (InA) to active high.
7,6	10	Enables the Signal input (InB) to active high.
9,8	01	Enables the external Trigger Input (InC) to active low.
12,11,10	111	Sets the counter to Frequency Measurement mode.
13	1	Enables input debounce on InA, InB, and InC.
14	1	Select a 32-bit counter size for use.
15	1	Enables interrupts.[1]

1. Make sure that bit 0 at base address plus an offset 0H is set to enable interrupts.

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

3. Do *not* write to either of the Counter 7 Constant Registers. They are not required for frequency measurement and writing to them can cause errors.

4. The following is a waveform diagram of this example.

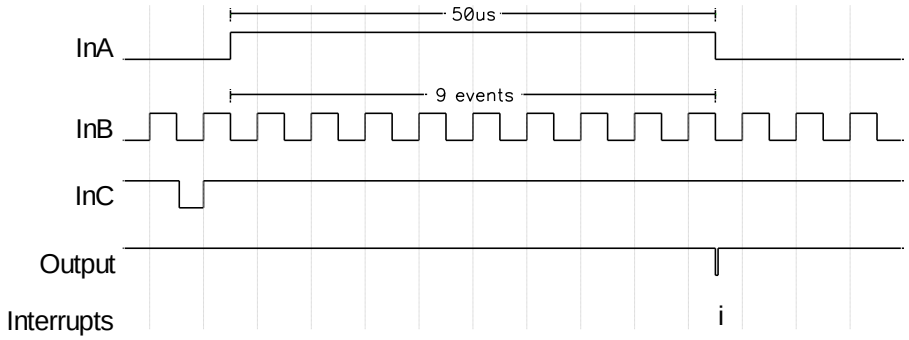


Figure 3.6: *Frequency Measurement waveform*

In the figure, each "i" represents an interrupt

The frequency of the signal is calculated by dividing the value in the Counter 7 Read Back Register, located at base address plus an offset of 5CH, by the duration of the InA enable signal. Note that the value in the Read Back Register is stored in Hex and requires conversion to decimal for calculations. In this case the pulse length is 50μs. The value in the Read Back Register is 9, since there were nine high pulses during the enable signal. Therefore, the frequency is 9/50μs, which is equal to 180KHz.

Note that the counter must be re-triggered before the next frequency measurement can take place. Additionally, the output pulse is active for 1.6μs. Since debounce was enabled the output pulse will occur 2.4μs after the completion of the enable signal. For further information, see the Frequency Measurement Operation description.

Input Pulse-Width Measurement Example

The objective for this example is to use the Pulse-Width Measurement Operation using 32-bit Counter 9. The pulse to be measured is active low. Additionally, the counter has an external clock and an active low External Trigger. The output of the counter is active high and interrupts are enabled. Assume the external clock has a frequency of 100KHz.

Since Counter 9 is a 32-bit counter, Counter 10 cannot be used.

1. Connect the inputs/output to the following pins (unpowered):

Pin #	Connection	Description
9	In9_A(+)	Pulse Input
44	In9_B(+)	Ext. Clock
22	In9_C(+)	Ext. Trigger
56	Out9(+)	Output

Table 3.25: *Pulse-Width Measurement Pin Assignments for Counter 9*

Note: Make sure all inputs and outputs are properly grounded.

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

2. Write the following information, D59DH, to Counter 9 Control Register located at base address plus an offset of 40H.

Table 3.26: *Pulse-Width Measurement Control Register 9 Settings*

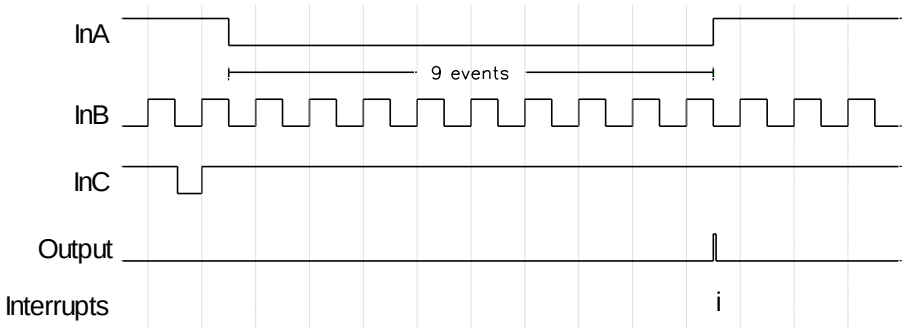
Bits	Logic	Operation
2,1,0	101	Sets the counter to Pulse-Width Measurement.
3	1	Sets the output to active high.
5,4	01	Sets the Pulse input (InA) to active low.
7,6	10	Enables the external clock input (InB).
9,8	01	Enables the external Trigger Input (InC) to active low.
12,11,10	101	Sets the clock to an external source.
13	0	Disables input debounce on InA and InC.
14	1	Select a 32-bit counter size for use.
15	1	Enables interrupts.[1]

1. Make sure that bit 0 at base address plus an offset 0H is set to enable interrupts.

3. Do *not* write to either of the Counter 9 Constant Registers. They are not required for pulse-width measurement and writing to them can cause errors.

4. The following is a waveform diagram of this example.

Figure 3.7: *Pulse-Width Measurement waveform*



In the figure, each "i" represents an interrupt

The length of the low portion of the InA pulse is calculated by multiplying the number in the Counter 9 Read Back Register, located at base address plus an offset of 60H, by the period of the selected clock. Note that the value in the Read Back Register is stored in Hex and requires conversion to decimal for calculations. In this case the value in the Read Back Register is 9, since there were nine high pulses during the active InA signal. The period of the clock is calculated by taking the inverse of the frequency of the clock. For this example, the frequency was 100KHz. Therefore, the clock period is 1/100KHz, which is equal to 10μs. The clock period multiplied by the Read Back Register 10μs x 9, is equal to 90μs, the duration of the active low InA pulse. This value may be in error by ± 1 clock period.

Note that the InA and InC inputs run off the internal 20MHz clock. Those signals may not be synchronous with the selected clock. The output pulse is active for 1.6μs. If debounce was enabled, the output pulse will occur 2.4μs after the completion of the input pulse. Additionally, the counter must be re-triggered before any further measurements take place. For more information, see the Pulse-Width Measurement description.

Input Period Measurement Example

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

The objective for this example is to use the Input Period Measurement operation using 32-bit Counter 9. The high-to-low transition of the input signal will begin measurement. Additionally, the counter has an external clock and an active high External Trigger. The output of the counter is active high and interrupts are enabled. Assume the external clock has a frequency of 250KHz.

Since Counter 9 is a 32-bit counter, Counter 10 cannot be used.

1. Connect the inputs/output to the following pins (unpowered):

Pin #	Connection	Description
9	In9_A(+)	Pulse Input
44	In9_B(+)	Ext. Clock
22	In9_C(+)	Ext. Trigger
56	Out9(+)	Output

Table 3.27: *Input Period Measurement Pin Assignments for Counter 9*

Note: Make sure all inputs and outputs are properly grounded.

2. Write the following information, D65EH, to Counter 9 Control Register located at base address plus an offset of 40H.

Bits	Logic	Operation
2,1,0	110	Sets the counter to Input Period Measurement.
3	1	Sets the output to active high.
5,4	01	Sets the Pulse input (InA) to active low.
7,6	01	Enables the external clock input (InB).
9,8	10	Enables the external Trigger Input (InC) to active high.
12,11,10	101	Sets the clock to an external source.
13	0	Disables input debounce on InA and InC.
14	1	Select a 32-bit counter size for use.
15	1	Enables interrupts.[1]

Table 3.28: *Input Period Measurement Control Register 9 Settings*

1. Make sure that bit 0 at base address plus an offset 0H is set to enable interrupts.

3. Do *not* write to either of the Counter 9 Constant Registers. They are not required for input period measurement and writing to them can cause errors.

4. The following is a waveform diagram of this example.

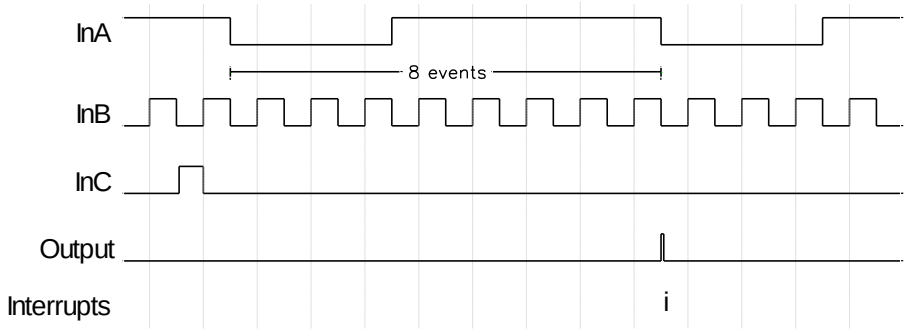


Figure 3.8: *Input Period Measurement waveform*

In the figure, each "i" represents an interrupt

The period of one cycle of the InA waveform is calculated by multiplying the number in the Counter 9 Read Back Register, located at the base address plus an offset of 60H, by the period of the selected clock. Note that the value in the Read Back Register is stored in Hex and requires

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

conversion to decimal for calculations. In this case the value in the Counter 9 Read Back Register is 8, since there were eight high pulses during one InA period. The period of the clock is calculated by taking the inverse of the frequency of the clock. For this example, the frequency was 250KHz. Therefore, the clock period is 1/250KHz, which is equal to 4μs. The clock period multiplied by the Read Back Register 4μs x 8, is equal to 32μs (the period of the InA waveform). This value may be in error by ± 1 clock period.

Note that the InA and InC inputs run off the internal 20MHz clock. Those signals may not be synchronous with the selected clock. The output pulse is active for 1.6μs. If debounce was enabled, the output pulse will occur 2.4μs after the completion of the input signal. Additionally, the counter must be re-triggered before any further measurements take place. For more information, see the Input Period Measurement description.

One-Shot Pulse Mode Example

The objective for this example is to use the One-Shot Pulse mode using 32-bit Counter 9. The output pulse is active high with the low portion 20μs long and the high portion 5 μs long. Additionally, the counter has an external clock, an active high Gate-off signal, and an active high External Trigger. Interrupts are enabled. Assume the external clock has a frequency of 200KHz.

Since Counter 9 is a 32-bit counter, Counter 10 cannot be used.

1. Connect the inputs/output to the following pins (unpowered):

Table 3.29: *One-Shot Pulse Pin Assignments for Counter 9*

Pin #	Connection	Description
9	InA(+)	Gate-Off
44	InB(+)	Ext. Clock
22	InC(+)	Ext. Trigger
56	Out9(+)	Output

Note: Make sure all inputs and outputs are properly grounded.

2. Write the following information, D66FH, to Counter 9 Control Register located at base address plus an offset of 40H.

Table 3.30: *One-Shot Pulse Control Register 9 Settings*

Bits	Logic	Operation
2,1,0	111	Sets the counter to One-Shot Pulse generation mode.
3	1	Sets the output to active high.
5,4	10	Sets the Gate-Off input (InA) to active high.
7,6	01	Enables the external clock input (InB).
9,8	10	Enables the external Trigger Input (InC) to active high.
12,11,10	101	Sets the clock to an external source.
13	0	Disables input debounce on InA and InC.
14	1	Select a 32-bit counter size for use.
15	1	Enables interrupts.[1]

1. Make sure that bit 0 at base address plus an offset 0H is set to enable interrupts.

3. Write the 32-bit value 4H to Counter 9 Constant A Register located at base address plus an offset 78H for the non-active portion of the pulse, and 1H to Counter 9 Constant B Register located at base address plus an offset 90H for the active portion of the pulse.

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

In order to determine the necessary Counter Constant values first calculate the period of the selected clock (internal or external). The period is calculated by taking the inverse of the clock frequency. In this case, 1/200KHz is equal to 5μs. Then take the total time for the low portion of the pulse and divide it by the clock period. For this example, 20μs/5μs is equal to 4. Convert this value to Hex and the result is the total count that is placed in the appropriate Counter Constant Register. Since it has been stipulated that the pulse is active high, 4H is written to the Counter 9 Constant A Register, which contains the value for the non-active (low) portion of the pulse. The same procedure is used to calculate the Constant B value. Take the total period of the high portion of the pulse and divide it by the period of the clock. For this example, 5μs/5μs is equal to 1. Converting to hex, 1H is written to Counter 9 Constant B Register since it contains the active (high) portion of the pulse.

4. The following is a waveform diagram of this example.

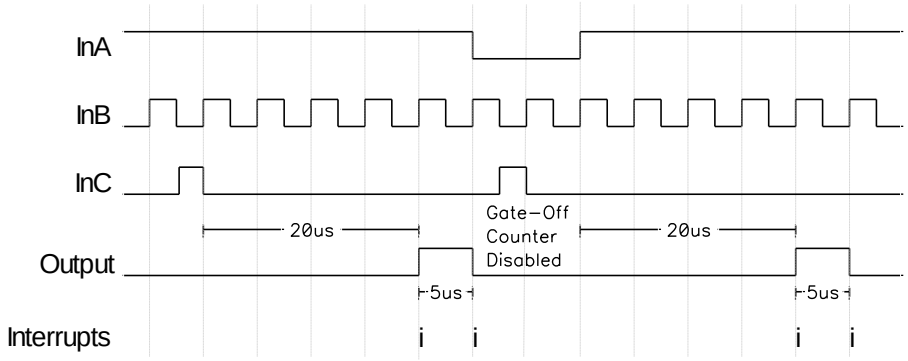


Figure 3.9: *One-Shot Pulse waveform*

In the figure, each "i" represents an interrupt

The Gate-Off signal (InA) is used as a pause mechanism. The counter register and output remain constant while the Gate-Off signal is active. In this example, this occurs when InA is logic low.

Note that the InA and InC inputs run off the internal 20MHz clock. Those signals may not be synchronous with the selected clock. For further information, see the One-Shot Pulse Mode description.

Table 3.31: Counter Timer Modes Overview

Function Description	Pulse Width Modulation/ One-Shot	Watchdog	Event Counting	Frequency Measure	Pulse Measure	Period Measure	Quadrature Position Measure
InA Input	Gate-Off for start/stop control	Counter Reload	Gate-Off for start/stop control	Enable Frequency Measurement for Set Duration	Next complete pulse after trigger is measured.	Next complete period after trigger is measured.	Channel A
InB Input	External Clock	External Clock	Event Input	Signal Measured/ Counted	External Clock	External Clock	Channel B
InC Input	External Trigger	External Trigger or Gate-Off for start/stop control	External Trigger or Up/Down Count Control	External Trigger	External Trigger	External Trigger	Index
Internal Software Trig	Starts Waveform Generation	Starts Count Down	Start Event Counting	Start Frequency Measurement on next active edge of InA signal.	Next complete pulse after trigger is measured.	Next complete period after trigger is measured.	Starts Quadrature Measurement
Counter Timer Output	Output Waveform	Output is active from trigger until terminal count.	1.75μs pulse is output upon reaching the count limit	1.75μs pulse is output upon end of frequency measurement	1.75μs pulse is output upon end of pulse measurement	1.75μs pulse is output upon end of period measurement	Output pulse while index or programmed count limit remains true.
Constant A Reg	Count down from value loaded. Defines duration until active pulse	Counts down from value loaded. Must always load before trigger. Note that InA input can be used to reload.	Count Limit. Input events are counted up to the count limit.				An interrupt can be generated when the counter equals the Constant A value.
Constant B Reg	Count down from value loaded. Defines duration of active pulse						Constant B can be reloaded on occurrence of an Index signal.
Counter Read Back Reg		Gives the Count value at the time of the read.	Gives the Count value at the time read.	Gives count value reflecting measurement	Gives count value reflecting pulse measured	Gives count value reflecting period measured	Gives count value reflecting position measurement
Interrupt	On Edge Transitions	On Terminal Count of 0	Upon reach of count limit	Upon end of enable pulse	Upon end of pulse measurement	Upon end of period measurement	On Index or Constant A count limit.

4.0 THEORY OF OPERATION

This section contains information regarding the hardware of the board. A description of the basic functionality of the circuitry used on the board is also provided. Refer to the Block Diagram shown in Drawing 4501-932 as you review this material.

A Field Programmable Gate-Array (FPGA) installed on the board provides an interface to the carrier/CPU board per PCI Local Bus Specification 2.2. The interface to the carrier/CPU board allows complete control of all board functions.

PCI INTERFACE LOGIC

This is a target only board, with the PCI bus interface logic imbedded within the FPGA. This logic includes support for PCI commands, including: configuration read/write, and memory read/write. In addition, the PCI target interface performs parity error detection, uses a single 4K base address register, and implements target abort, retry, and disconnect. The logic also implements interrupt requests via interrupt line INTA#.

COUNTER TIMER CONTROL LOGIC

Counter timer input control signals are TTL logic level and InA, InB, and InC are available via the field I/O connector. See Table 2.1 for the list of these signals and their corresponding pin assignments.

Counter timer out signals OUT1 to 10 are TTL logic levels and are available via the field I/O connector. See Table 2.1 for the output signals and their corresponding pin assignments.

DIGITAL INPUT/OUTPUT LOGIC

The digital field I/O interface to the board is provided through Field I/O Connector (refer to Table 2.1). *Field I/O points are NON-ISOLATED.* This means that the field return and logic common have a direct electrical connection to each other. As such, care must be taken to avoid ground loops. Ignoring this effect may cause operation errors, and with extreme abuse, possible circuit damage.

Digital input/output signals to the FPGA are buffered using buffered line drivers. Field inputs to these buffers include transient protection devices on each line and a 4.7K pullup resistor to +5V. Output operation is considered 'Fail-safe'. That is, the Digital Input/Output signals are always configured as input upon power-up reset or software reset. This is done for safety reasons to ensure reliable control under all conditions.

Digital channels of this model can be configured to generate interrupts for Change-Of-State (COS) and input level (polarity) match conditions on all channels (channels 0-15). The interrupt is released via a write to the corresponding bit of the Digital Interrupt Status register.

5.0 SERVICE AND REPAIR

SERVICE AND REPAIR ASSISTANCE

Surface-Mounted Technology (SMT) boards are generally difficult to repair. It is highly recommended that a non-functioning board be returned to Acromag for repair. The board can be easily damaged unless special SMT repair and service tools are used. Further, Acromag has automated test equipment that thoroughly checks the performance of each board. When a board is first produced and when any repair is made, it is tested, placed in a burn-in room at elevated temperature, and retested before shipment.

Please refer to Acromag's Service Policy Bulletin or contact Acromag for complete details on how to obtain parts and repair.

PRELIMINARY SERVICE PROCEDURE

Before beginning repair, be sure that all of the procedures in Section 2, Preparation for Use, have been followed. Also, refer to the documentation of your carrier/CPU board to verify that it is correctly configured. Replacement of the board with one that is known to work correctly is a good technique to isolate a faulty board.

CAUTION: POWER MUST BE TURNED OFF BEFORE REMOVING OR INSERTING BOARDS

WHERE TO GET HELP

If you continue to have problems, your next step should be to visit the Acromag worldwide web site at http://www.acromag.com. Our web site contains the most up-to-date product and software information.

www.acromag.com

Go to the "Support" tab to access:

- Application Notes
- Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ's)
- Product Knowledge Base
- Tutorials
- Software Updates/Drivers

An email question can also be submitted from within the Knowledge Base or directly from the "Contact Us" tab.

Acromag's application engineers can also be contacted directly for technical assistance via telephone or FAX through the numbers listed at the bottom of this page. If needed, complete repair services are also available.

6.0 SPECIFICATIONS

PHYSICAL

Single PMC Board

Height	13.5 mm (0.531 in)
Stacking Height	10.0 mm (0.394 in)
Depth	149.0 mm (5.866 in)
Width	74.0 mm (2.913 in)
Board Thickness	1.59 mm (0.062 in)

Short PCI Board

Height	106.68 mm (4.2 in)
Depth	167.64 mm (6.6 in)
Board Thickness	1.59 mm (0.062 in)
Max Component Height	14.48 mm (0.57 in)
Card Spacing	20.32 mm (0.8 in)

3UCompactPCI Board

Height	100.0 mm (3.937 in)
Depth	160.0 mm (6.299 in)
Board Thickness	1.59 mm (0.062 in)
Max Component Height	13.97 mm (0.55 in)
Card Spacing	20.32 mm (0.8 in)

Connectors

- **PMC482**: PCI Local Bus Interface: Two 64-pin female receptacle header (AMP 120527-1 or equivalent). Universally keyed for 3.3V or 5V signaling.
- **AcPC482**: PCI Local Bus Interface: Type "A" right angle female connector, 110 contacts with upper shield. Universally keyed for 3.3V or 5V signaling.
- **APC482**: PCB card "finger" edge connector. Universally keyed for 3.3V or 5V signaling.
- **Front Field I/O:** 68-pin, SCSI-3, female receptacle header (AMP 787082-7 or equivalent) for all front I/O models
- **Rear Field I/O:** 64-pin female receptacle header (AMP 120527-1 or equivalent) for PMC rear I/O models only.

Power Requirements		**PMC482, APC482, AcPC482**
5V (±5%)	Typical	165mA
	Max.	220mA
+/-12V (±5%)	Not used	

Table 6.1: *Power Requirements*

5V Maximum rise time of 100m seconds

ENVIRONMENTAL

Operating Temperature: 0 to +70°C. –40°C to +85°C (E Version)

ENVIRONMENTAL

Relative Humidity: 5-95% Non-Condensing.
Storage Temperature: -55°C to 125°C. (-55°C to 105°C for PMC Models)
Non-Isolated: Logic and field commons have a direct electrical connection.

FCC

FCC: Only the APC Models are compliant to standard FCC PART 15,Subpart.

NOTE: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this installation does cause harmful interference to the radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

- *Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.*
- *Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.*
- *Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.*
- *Consult the dealer or experienced radio/TV technician for help.*

SPECIFICATIONS

Reliability Prediction

Mean Time Between Failure: MTBF = 1,744,259 hours calculated for PMC482 (other models expected to be similar) @ 25°C, Using MIL-HDBK-217F, Notice 2.

Digital Input/Output

Channel Configuration: 16 Bi-directional TTL Transceivers Direction controlled as 16 independent channels. Rear I/O models only provided 12 digital I/O channels.

Reset/Power Up Condition: All Digital Channels Default to Input.

Pull-up Resistors: 4.7KΩ pull-up resistor networks are installed in sockets. Two networks of 8 resistors each are utilized for the Digital I/O. R28 for Digital I/O (0 to 7) and R27 for Digital I/O (8 to 15).

Digital I/O DC Electrical Characteristics

- V_{OH}: 3.8V minimum
- V_{OL}: 0.55V maximum
- I_{OH}: -32.0mA
- I_{OL}: 32mA
- V_{IH}: 3.5V minimum
- V_{IL}: 1.5V maximum

16 or 32-Bit Counters

Counter Functions: Quadrature Position Measurement, Pulse Width Modulation, Watchdog Timer, Event Counting, Frequency Measurement, Period Measurement, Pulse-Width Measurement, and One Shot/Repetitive

Configuration

Ten 16-Bit counters: - A pair of 16-bit counters can be configured into a 32-bit counter. A total of five 32-bit counters can be enabled.

Counter Input

Each Counter has an InA, InB, and InC input port. These TTL input ports are used to control Start/Stop, Reload, Event Input, External Clock, Trigger, and Up/Down operations.

Input Electrical Characteristics

- V_{IH}: 2.0V minimum
- V_{IL}: 0.8V maximum

Debounce Interval 2.4µs Enabled/Disable via Counter Control Register

Pull-up Resistors: 4.7KΩ pull-up resistor networks are installed in sockets. Networks of 8 resistors each are utilized for the counter inputs.

- R21: InA (1 to 8)
- R23: InA 9,10 and InC 9,10
- R22: InC (1 to 8)
- R24: InB (1 to 8)
- R25: InB 9,10

SPECIFICATIONS

Counter Output

Each Counter has one Output Port. The TTL output ports are used for waveform output, watchdog active indicator, or1.6μs pulse upon counter function completion. Counter output is programmable as active high or low.

Output Electrical Characteristics

- V_{OH}: 2.4V minimum
- V_{OL}: 0.55V maximum
- I_{OH}: -15.0mA
- I_{OL}: 64mA

Pull-up Resistors: 4.7KΩ pull-up resistor is installed for each Counter Output.

Selectable Counter Clock Frequencies: 20MHz, 10MHz, 5MHz, 2.5MHz, 1.25MHz or External up to 8MHz
Minimum I/P Event: 100ns
Minimum Pulse Measurement: 100ns
Minimum Period Measurement: 200ns
Minimum Gate/Trigger Pulse: 100ns

Board Crystal Oscillator

Clock Frequency: 20MHz
Frequency Stability: 25ppm. This is ±1.25ps for each clock cycle. For example, if you were to measure a pulse with a half second duration, using the counter measurement function, your accuracy would be ±12.5μs.

PCI Local Bus Interface

PMC482 Compatibility: Conforms to PCI Bus Specification, Revision 2.2 and PMC Specification, P1386.1

APC482 Compatibility: Conforms to PCI Bus Specification, Revision 2.2

AcPC482 Compatibility: Conforms to PCI Bus Specification, Revision 2.2 and CompactPCI Specification PICMG 2.0 R2.1

PCI Target: Implemented by Altera FPGA

4K Memory Space Required: One Base Address Register

PCI commands Supported: Configuration Read/Write memory Read/Write, 32,16, and 8-bit data transfer types supported.

Signaling: 5V Compliant, 3.3V Tolerant

INTA#: Interrupt A is used to request an interrupt. Source of interrupt can be from the Digital I/O, or Counter/Timer Functions.

Access Times: 8 PCI Clock Cycles for all register accesses.

APPENDIX

CABLE: MODEL 5028-432 (SCSI-3 to Round, Shielded)

Type: Round shielded cable, 34 twisted pairs (SCSI-3 male connector at both ends). The cable length is 2 meters (6.56 feet). This shielded cable is recommended for all I/O applications (both digital I/O and precision analog I/O).

Application: Used to connect Model 5025-288 termination panel to the Board.

Length: Standard length is 2 meters (6.56 feet). Consult factory for other lengths. It is recommended that this length be kept to a minimum to reduce noise and power loss.

Cable: 68 conductors, 28 AWG on 0.050 inch centers (permits mass termination for IDC connectors), foil/braided shield inside a PVC jacket.

Connectors: SCSI-3, 68-pin male connector with backshell.

Keying: The SCSI-3 connector has a "D Shell".

Schematic and Physical Attributes: See Drawing 4501-919.

Electrical Specifications: 30 VAC per UL and CSA (SCSI-3 connector spec.'s). 1 Amp maximum at 50% energized (SCSI-3 connector spec.'s).

Operating Temperature: -30°C to +80°C.

Storage Temperature: -40°C to +85°C.

Shipping Weight: 1.0 pound (0.5Kg), packed.

TERMINATION PANEL: MODEL 5025-288

Type: Termination Panel For 68 Pin SCSI-3 Cable Connection

Application: To connect field I/O signals to the board. *Termination Panel:* Acromag Part 4001-066. The 5025-288 termination panel facilitates the connection of up to 68 field I/O signals and connects to the board (connectors only) via a round shielded cable (Model 5028-432). Field signals are accessed via screw terminal strips. The terminal strip markings on the termination panel (1-68) correspond to field I/O (pins 1-68) on the board. Each board has its own unique pin assignments. Refer to the board manual for correct wiring connections to the termination panel.

Schematic and Physical Attributes: See Drawing 4501-920.

Field Wiring: 68-position terminal blocks with screw clamps. Wire range 12 to 26 AWG.

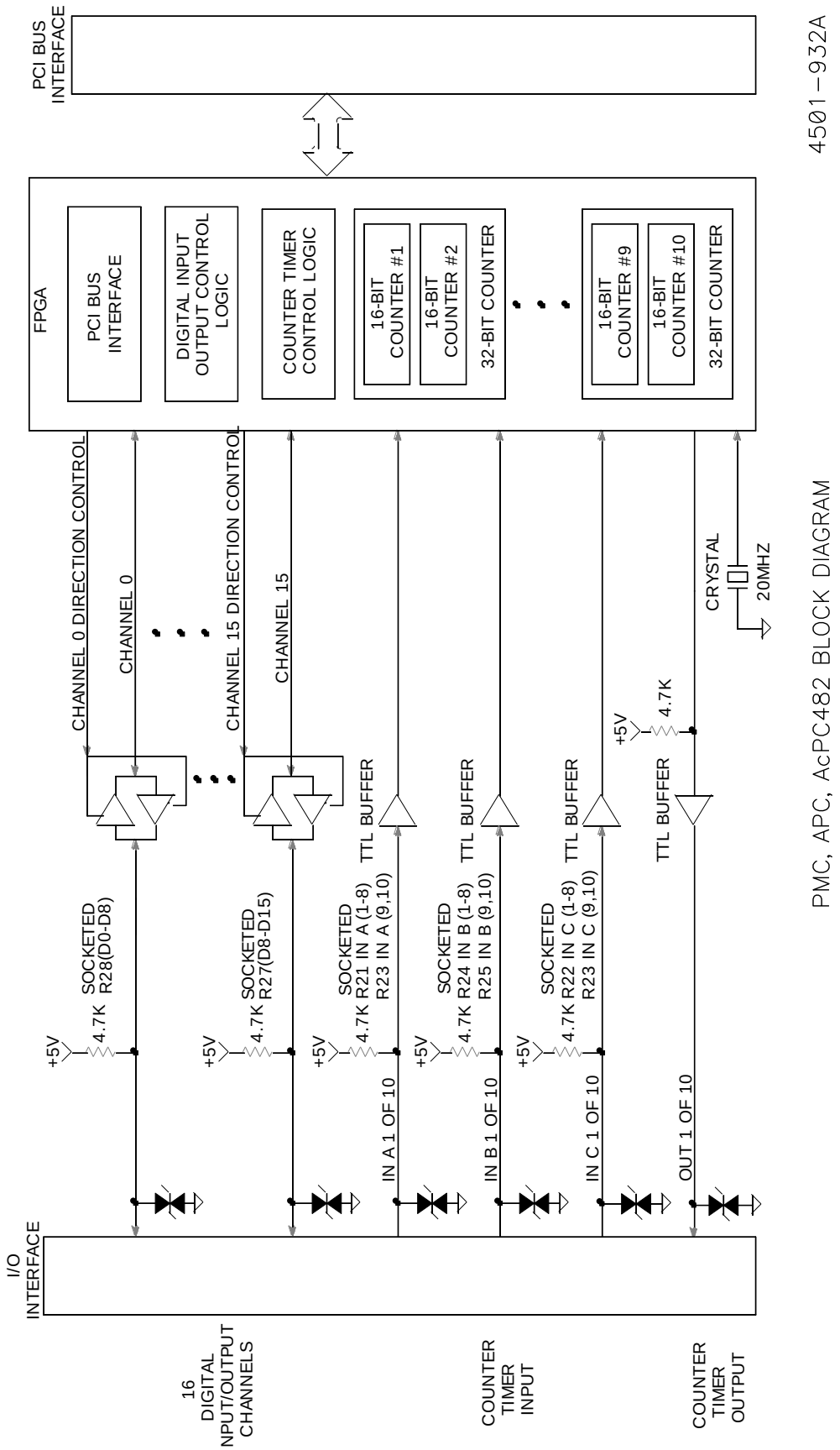
Mounting: Termination panel is snapped on the DIN mounting rail.

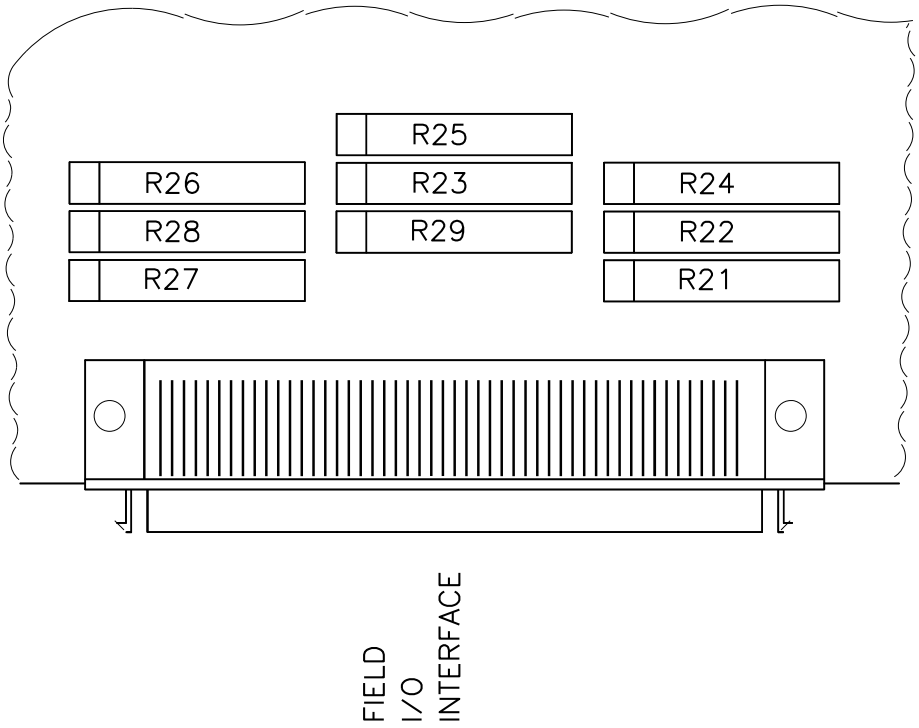
Printed Circuit Board: Military grade FR-4 epoxy glass circuit board, 0.063 inches thick.

Operating Temperature: -40°C to +100°C.

Storage Temperature: -40°C to +100°C.

Shipping Weight: 1.0 pounds (0.5kg) packaged.

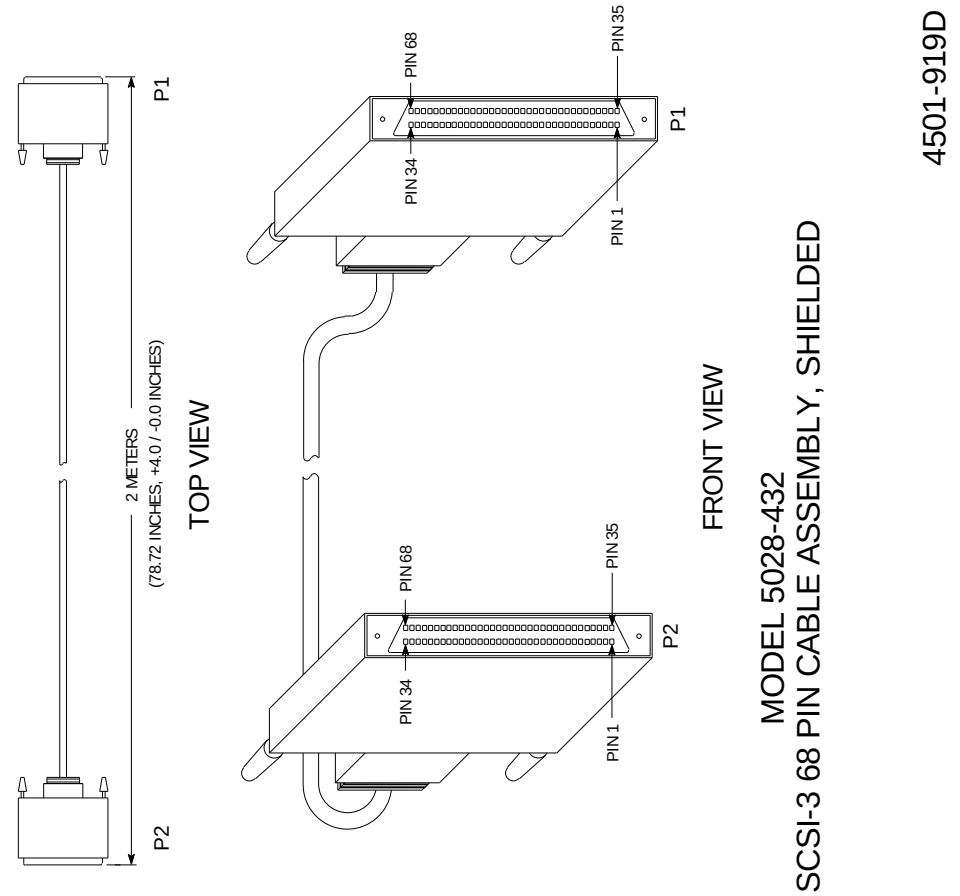

PCI BUS INTERFACE
4501-932A
FPGA
PCI BUS INTERFACE
DIGITAL INPUT OUTPUT CONTROL LOGIC
COUNTER TIMER CONTROL LOGIC
16-BIT COUNTER #1
16-BIT COUNTER #2
32-BIT COUNTER
16-BIT COUNTER #9
16-BIT COUNTER #10
32-BIT COUNTER
CHANNEL 0 DIRECTION CONTROL
CHANNEL 0
CHANNEL 15 DIRECTION CONTROL
CHANNEL 15
CRYSTAL
20MHZ
+5V
4.7K
SOCKETED R28(D0-D8)
SOCKETED R27(D8-D15)
SOCKETED R21 IN A (1-8) R23 IN A (9,10)
SOCKETED R24 IN B (1-8) R25 IN B (9,10)
SOCKETED R22 IN C (1-8) R23 IN C (9,10)
TTL BUFFER
IN A 1 OF 10
IN B 1 OF 10
IN C 1 OF 10
OUT 1 OF 10
I/O INTERFACE
16 DIGITAL INPUT/OUTPUT CHANNELS
COUNTER TIMER INPUT
COUNTER TIMER OUTPUT
PMC, APC, AcPC482 BLOCK DIAGRAM

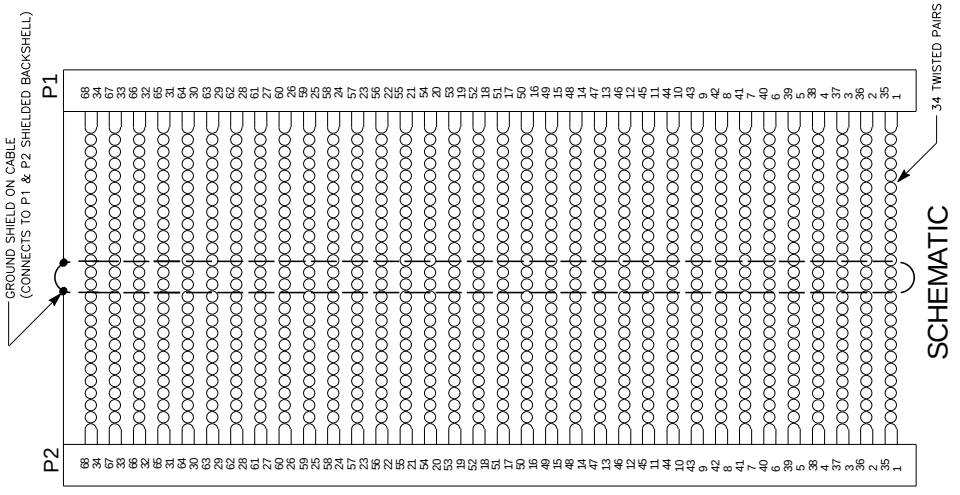


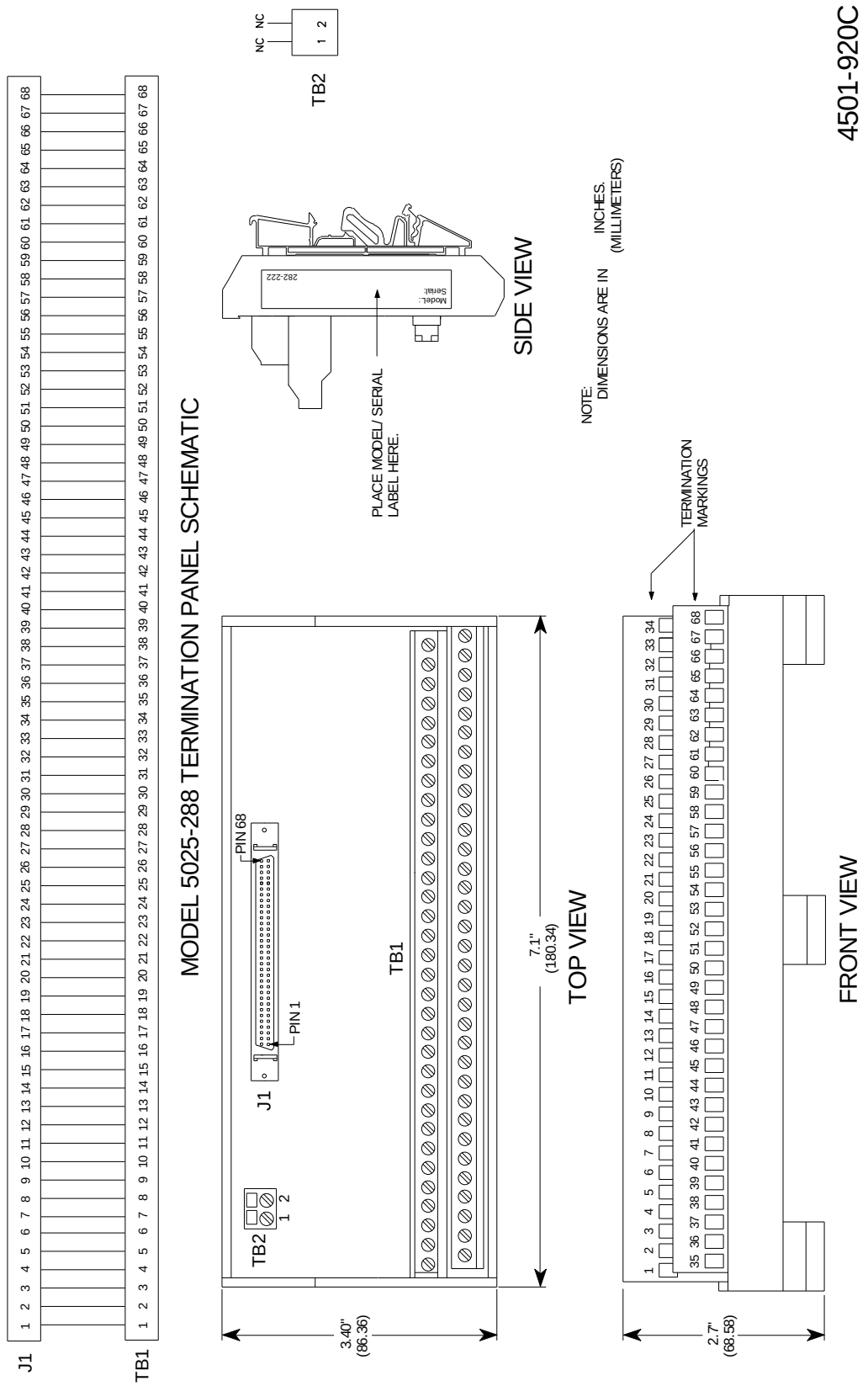
COMPONENT SIDE VIEW

4501-933A

PMC, APC, AcPC482 RESISTOR LOCATIONS


P1
P2
2 METERS
(78.72 INCHES, +4.0 / -0.0 INCHES)
TOP VIEW
PIN 68
PIN 35
PIN 34
PIN 1
P1
P2
FRONT VIEW
MODEL 5028-432
SCSI-3 68 PIN CABLE ASSEMBLY, SHIELDED
4501-919D


GROUND SHIELD ON CABLE
(CONNECTS TO P1 & P2 SHIELDED BACKSHELL)
P1
P2
34 TWISTED PAIRS
SCHEMATIC


MODEL 5025-288 TERMINATION PANEL SCHEMATIC
J1
TB1
TB2
NC NC
1 2
SIDE VIEW
PLACE MODEL/ SERIAL LABEL HERE.
Model:
Serial:
282-222
NOTE:
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES.
(MILLIMETERS)
4501-920C
PIN 68
PIN 1
TB1
TB2
1 2
J1
7.1"
(180.34)
TOP VIEW
3.40"
(86.36)
TERMINATION MARKINGS
FRONT VIEW
2.7"
(68.58)

NOTES:

Revision History

The following table details the revision history for this document:

Release Date	Version	EGR/DOC	Description of Revision
3-AUG-2017	E	CAP/JAA	Remove CE Mark due to non-RoHS compliant part. Refer to ECN# 17G016.

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