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SMP7500

OPEN COLLECTOR
DIGITAL I/O MODULE

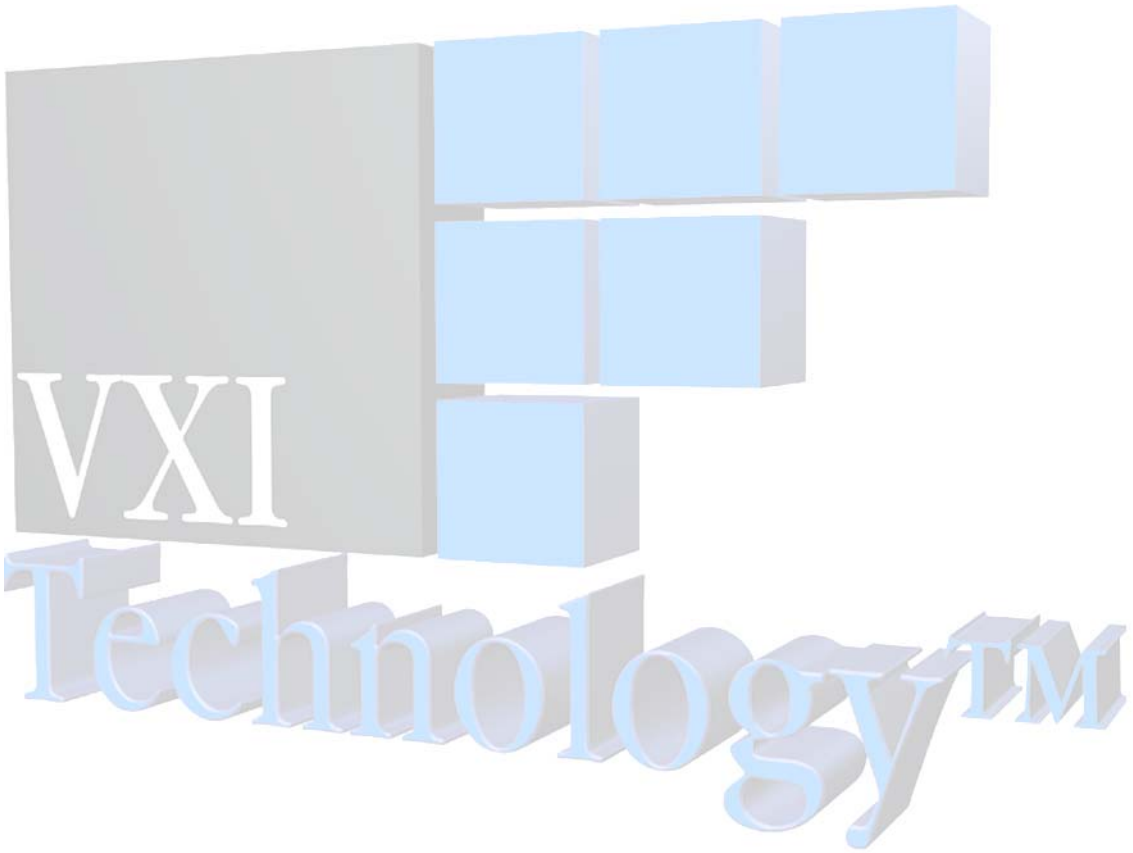
USER'S
MANUAL

P/N: 82-0058-000
Released July 31, 2009

VXI Technology, Inc.

2031 Main Street
Irvine, CA 92614-6509
(949) 955-1894

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CERTIFICATION

VXI Technology, Inc. (VTI) certifies that this product met its published specifications at the time of shipment from the factory. VTI further certifies that its calibration measurements are traceable to the United States National Institute of Standards and Technology (formerly National Bureau of Standards), to the extent allowed by that organization's calibration facility, and to the calibration facilities of other International Standards Organization members.

WARRANTY

The product referred to herein is warranted against defects in material and workmanship for a period of three years from the receipt date of the product at customer's facility. The sole and exclusive remedy for breach of any warranty concerning these goods shall be repair or replacement of defective parts, or a refund of the purchase price, to be determined at the option of VTI.

For warranty service or repair, this product must be returned to a VXI Technology authorized service center. The product shall be shipped prepaid to VTI and VTI shall prepay all returns of the product to the buyer. However, the buyer shall pay all shipping charges, duties, and taxes for products returned to VTI from another country.

VTI warrants that its software and firmware designated by VTI for use with a product will execute its programming when properly installed on that product. VTI does not however warrant that the operation of the product, or software, or firmware will be uninterrupted or error free.

LIMITATION OF WARRANTY

The warranty shall not apply to defects resulting from improper or inadequate maintenance by the buyer, buyer-supplied products or interfacing, unauthorized modification or misuse, operation outside the environmental specifications for the product, or improper site preparation or maintenance.

VXI Technology, Inc. shall not be liable for injury to property other than the goods themselves. Other than the limited warranty stated above, VXI Technology, Inc. makes no other warranties, express or implied, with respect to the quality of product beyond the description of the goods on the face of the contract. VTI specifically disclaims the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND

Use, duplication, or disclosure by the Government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subdivision (b)(3)(ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause in DFARS 252.227-7013.

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DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY

Declaration of Conformity According to ISO/IEC Guide 22 and EN 45014

MANUFACTURER'S NAME	VXI Technology, Inc.
MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS	2031 Main Street Irvine, California 92614-6509
PRODUCT NAME	Open Collector Digital I/O Module
MODEL NUMBER(S)	SMP7500
PRODUCT OPTIONS	All
PRODUCT CONFIGURATIONS	All

VXI Technology, Inc. declares that the aforementioned product conforms to the requirements of the Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC *and the* EMC Directive 89/366/EEC *(inclusive* 93/68/EEC*) and carries the "CE" mark accordingly. The product has been designed and manufactured according to the following specifications:*

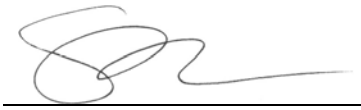
SAFETY	EN61010 (2001)
EMC	EN61326 (1997 w/A1:98) Class A CISPR 22 (1997) Class A VCCI (April 2000) Class A ICES-003 Class A (ANSI C63.4 1992) AS/NZS 3548 (w/A1 & A2:97) Class A FCC Part 15 Subpart B Class A EN 61010-1:2001

The product was installed into a C-size VXI mainframe chassis and tested in a typical configuration.

I hereby declare that the aforementioned product has been designed to be in compliance with the relevant sections of the specifications listed above as well as complying with all essential requirements of the Low Voltage Directive.

June 2006

CE



Steve Mauga, QA Manager

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GENERAL SAFETY INSTRUCTIONS

Review the following safety precautions to avoid bodily injury and/or damage to the product. These precautions must be observed during all phases of operation or service of this product. Failure to comply with these precautions, or with specific warnings elsewhere in this manual, violates safety standards of design, manufacture, and intended use of the product.

Service should only be performed by qualified personnel.

TERMS AND SYMBOLS

These terms may appear in this manual:

WARNING Indicates that a procedure or condition may cause bodily injury or death.

CAUTION Indicates that a procedure or condition could possibly cause damage to equipment or loss of data.

These symbols may appear on the product:



ATTENTION - Important safety instructions



Frame or chassis ground



Indicates that the product was manufactured after August 13, 2005. This mark is placed in accordance with *EN 50419, Marking of electrical and electronic equipment in accordance with Article 11(2) of Directive 2002/96/EC (WEEE).* End-of-life product can be returned to VTI by obtaining an RMA number. Fees for take-back and recycling will apply if not prohibited by national law.

WARNINGS

Follow these precautions to avoid injury or damage to the product:

Use Proper Power Cord To avoid hazard, only use the power cord specified for this product.

Use Proper Power Source To avoid electrical overload, electric shock, or fire hazard, do not use a power source that applies other than the specified voltage.

Use Proper Fuse To avoid fire hazard, only use the type and rating fuse specified for this product.

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WARNINGS (CONT.)

Avoid Electric Shock

To avoid electric shock or fire hazard, do not operate this product with the covers removed. Do not connect or disconnect any cable, probes, test leads, etc. while they are connected to a voltage source. Remove all power and unplug unit before performing any service. ***Service should only be performed by qualified personnel.***

Ground the Product

This product is grounded through the grounding conductor of the power cord. To avoid electric shock, the grounding conductor must be connected to earth ground.

Operating Conditions

To avoid injury, electric shock or fire hazard:

- Do not operate in wet or damp conditions.
- Do not operate in an explosive atmosphere.
- Operate or store only in specified temperature range.
- Provide proper clearance for product ventilation to prevent overheating.
- DO NOT operate if any damage to this product is suspected. ***Product should be inspected or serviced only by qualified personnel.***



Improper Use

The operator of this instrument is advised that if the equipment is used in a manner not specified in this manual, the protection provided by the equipment may be impaired.
Conformity is checked by inspection.

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SUPPORT RESOURCES

Support resources for this product are available on the Internet and at VTI Instruments customer support centers.

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SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The SMP7500 is a high-performance I/O module that has been designed for high data throughput and flexibility of configuration. The instrument uses direct register access for very high-speed data input and retrieval.

The SMP7500 is a member of the VXI Technology SMIP *II*™ (*Switch Modularity Instrumentation Platform*) family and is available as a 96-channel, single SMIP Plug-In Module. As many as six SMP7500s may be configured in a single double-slot VXI module, and 2 in a single-wide VXI module. This would allow as many as 576 for a double-wide or 192 digital I/O for a single-wide VXI Module. In addition, the SMP7500 may be combined with any of the other members of the SMIP family to form a customized and highly integrated instrument/switch test solution. This allows the user to reduce system size and cost by combining the SMP7500 with another instrument/switch function in a single wide, C-size VXIbus module.

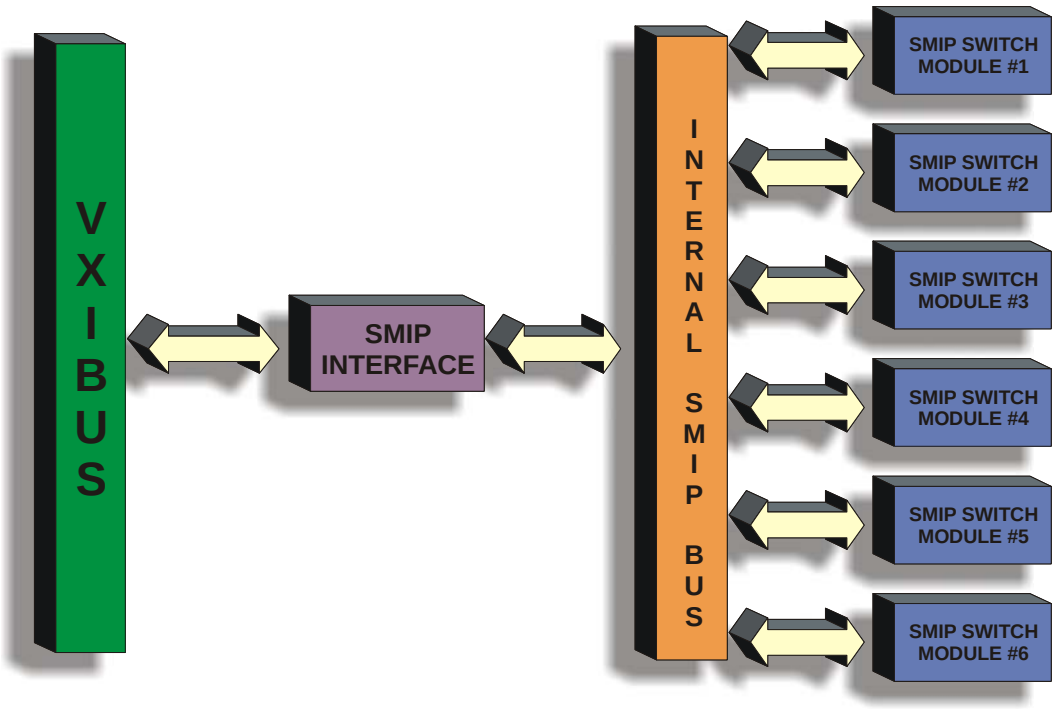


FIGURE 1-1: SMIP™ SWITCH MODULARITY INSTRUMENTATION PLATFORM

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Regardless of whether the SMP7500 is configured with other SMP7500 modules or with other SMIP *II* modules, each group of 96 channels is treated as an independent plug-in in the SMIP *II* module and as such, each group has its own FAIL/POWER and ACCESS/ERROR indicators.

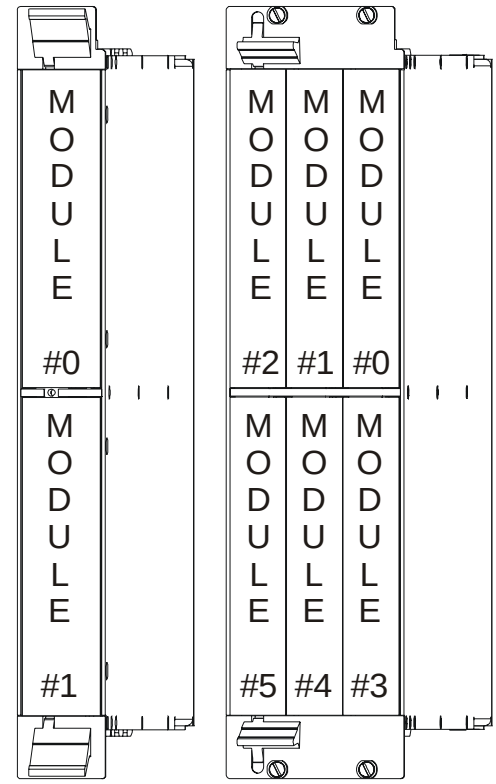


FIGURE 1-2: FRONT PANEL LAYOUT

FEATURES

- 96 Channels, 12 groups of 8 bits. Up to 576 channels in a double-slot C-size card, up to 192 channels in a single C-size card.
- Group-wise programmable, as an input or an output, through user TTL input or VXI A24/32 registers.
- Group-wise programmable polarity through VXI A24/32 registers as an active high or low.
- Input: 0 V to 60 V, $V_{IN\ (high)} \geq 2.0$ V, $V_{IN(low)} \leq 1.5$ V, input impedance ≥ 65 kΩ.
- Output: Open collector (N-DMOS), 0 V to 60 V, up to 300 mA continuous with over-voltage and over-current protection.
- Data throughput: 5 µs typical system speeds, 200 kilobytes per second (kb/s) using D8 access, 400 kb/s using D16 access.
- Data Input/Output Clock Sources: For each group, from Front Panel (F/P) clock input, or VXI Register Writes.
- Capture clock edge programmable as rising edge or falling edge.
- Register based data access for fast throughput.

DESCRIPTION

The SMP7500 Open Collector Digital I/O module is a high performance I/O module that has been designed for high voltage, current and data throughput. The instrument uses direct register access for very high-speed data through-put.

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A single SMP7500 provides 96 open collector digital I/O line that are configurable as inputs or outputs in twelve groups of 8 channels each. The module can drive up to 60 V with sink current of up to 300 mA per channel. Each group of 8 bits is referred as a PORT. Each PORT can be configured as an input port or an output port under program control. The SMP7500 has the flexibility to configure the sourcing of the input and output clocks from either the front panel (F/P GND_I/O) (one input per PORT), or via a VXI A24/A32 control register. There is also a Global Clock Line from the front panel that may be user selected via hardware jumpers to drive selected PORT clocks. By using the appropriate clocking configuration, very large numbers of channels may by synchronized to collect or present data to a UUT (unit under test).

Each clock input is internally pulled to a logic high level and has an RC termination network to reduce multiple clocking edges due to line ringing. The RC network consists of a 120 Ω resistor in series with a 100 pF capacitor, giving a time constant of 12 ns.

The SMP7500 can be combined with any member of the SMIP *II* family to form a customized and highly integrated instrument/switch.

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PROGRAMMING AND DATA ACCESS

Register-based Data Access:

The I/O ports are directly mapped into the VXI user definable registers in the A24 or A32 address space. Data access occurs in approximately 500 ns, depending on the controller and software used.

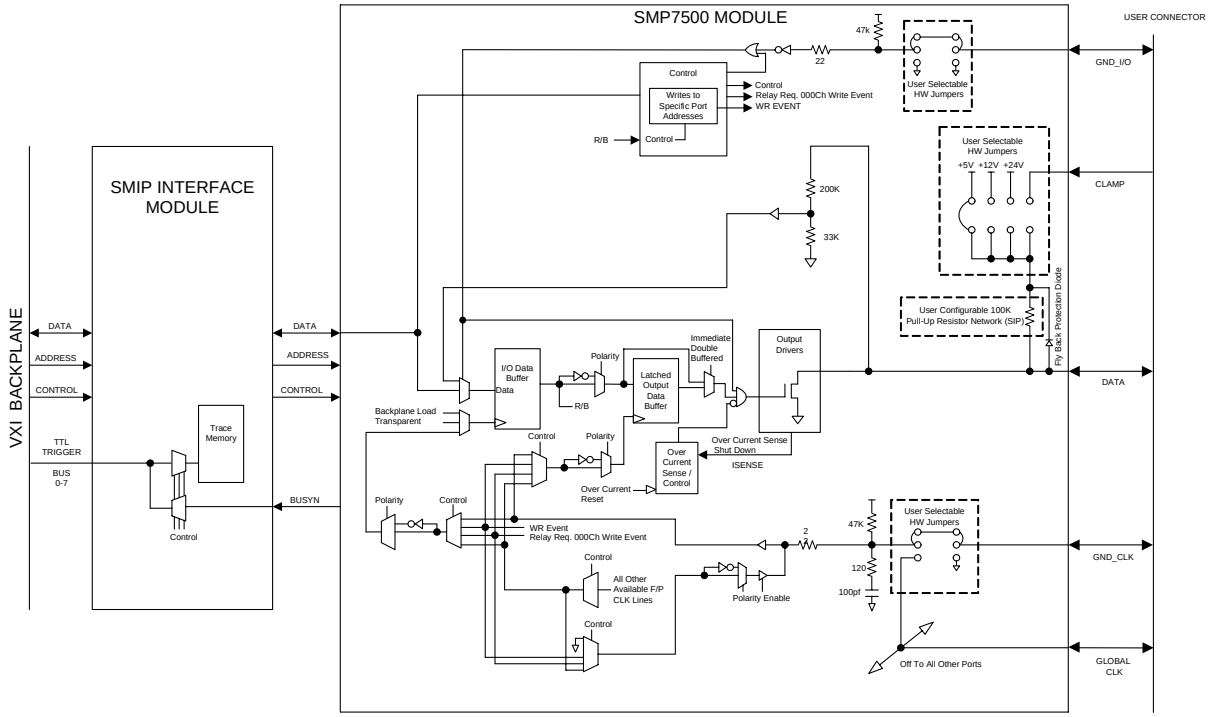


FIGURE 1-3: SMP7500 MODULE BLOCK DIAGRAM

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SMP7500 SPECIFICATIONS

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS	
NUMBER OF CHANNELS	
	96 (12 groups of 8 bits)
DIRECTION	
	Selectable as input or output
DATA ACCESS TYPES	
	Direct register access
DATA THROUGHPUT	
	5 µs typical system (500 µs register cycle time) 200 kb/s using D8 access 400 kb/ using D16 access
PHYSICAL INTERFACE	
	N channel DMOS transistor (TPIC2601KTC for rev. A PCBs, STS4DNF60L for Rev. B or higher) with a current protection circuit on the output side, and a voltage divider and voltage comparator on the input side
CHANNEL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS	
$V_{IN(high)}$	≥ 2.0 V
$V_{IN(low)}$	≤ 1.5 V
$V_{IN(max)}$	≤ 60 V
Input Impedance	≥ 65 kΩ
CHANNEL OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS	
$V_{OUT(max)}$	≤ 60 V
Current Sink (Maximum)	≤ 300 mA
Switch On Time	≤ 1 µs
CLOCK AND CONTROL INPUT CHARACTERISTICS	
$V_{IN(high)}$	> 2.0 V
$V_{IN(low)}$	< 0.8 V
Current In (V_{IN} = 5.0 V)	< 10 µA
DATA INPUT CLOCK SOURCES	
	12 Front Panel, plus 1 Global Clock, A24/A32 Register Write
DATA OUTPUT CLOCK SOURCES	
	12 Front Panel, A24/A32 Register Write
TTL TRIGGER OUTPUT SOURCES	
	Board Busyn controlled
CLOCKED INPUT DATA HOLD	
	≥ 2 µs
POWER REQUIREMENTS	
	+5 V @ 864 mA, +12 V @ 60 mA
COOLING REQUIREMENTS	
	0.4 L/s

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SECTION 2

PREPARATION FOR USE

INTRODUCTION

When the SMP7500 is unpacked from its shipping carton, the contents should include the following items:

(1) SMP7500 VXIbus module
(1) SMP7500 Open Collector Digital I/O Module User's Manual (this manual)

All components should be immediately inspected for damage upon receipt of the unit.

Once the SMIP *II* is assessed to be in good condition, it may be installed into an appropriate C-size or D-size VXIbus chassis in any slot other than slot zero. The chassis should be checked to ensure that it is capable of providing adequate power and cooling for the SMIP *II*. Once the chassis is found adequate, the SMIP *II*'s logical address and the chassis' backplane jumpers should be configured prior to the SMIP *II*'s installation.

CALCULATING SYSTEM POWER AND COOLING REQUIREMENTS

It is imperative that the chassis provide adequate power and cooling for this module. Referring to the chassis operation manual, confirm that the power budget for the system (the chassis and all modules installed therein) is not exceeded and that the cooling system can provide adequate airflow at the specified backpressure.



It should be noted that if the chassis cannot provide adequate power to the module, the instrument might not perform to specification or possibly not operate at all. In addition, if adequate cooling is not provided, the reliability of the instrument will be jeopardized and permanent damage may occur. Damage found to have occurred due to inadequate cooling could also void the warranty of the module.

SETTING THE CHASSIS BACKPLANE JUMPERS

Please refer to the chassis operation manual for further details on setting the backplane jumpers.

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SETTING THE LOGICAL ADDRESS

The logical address of the SMIP *II* is set by two rotary switches located on the top edge of the interface card, near the backplane connectors. Each switch is labeled with positions 0 through F. The switch closer to the front panel of the module is the least significant bit (**LSB** or "**Front**"), and the switch located towards the back of the module is the most significant bit (**MSB** or "**Back**"). To set the Logical Address (LA), simply rotate the pointer to the desired value. For example, to set the **LA** to **25**, first convert the decimal number to the hexadecimal value of **19**. Next, set the back switch to **1**, and the front switch to **9**. See Figure 2-1. Here are a couple of conversion examples:

Example 1

LA (decimal)	Divide by 16		MSB	LSB	
25	25 / 16	=	1	w/ 9 remaining	*Divide the decimal value by 16 to get the MSB and the LSB.*
		=	0001	1001	*The 1 is the MSB, and the remainder of 9 is the LSB.*
		=	1	9	*Convert to hexadecimal. Set the back switch to 1 and the front switch to 9.*

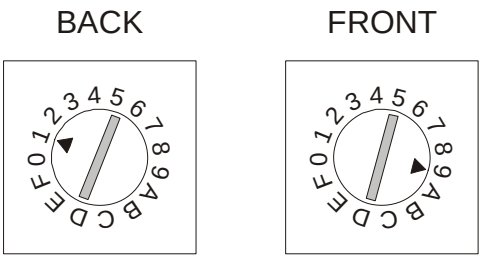


FIGURE 2-1: LOGICAL ADDRESS EXAMPLE 1

Here is another way of looking at the conversion:

LA = (back switch x 16) + front switch
LA = (1 x 16) + 9
LA = 16 + 9
LA = 25

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Example 2

LA (decimal)	Divide by 16		MSB	LSB	
200	200 / 16	=	12	w/ 8 remaining	*Divide by 16.*
		=	1100	1000	*Convert to MSB and LSB.*
		=	C	8	*Convert to hexadecimal. Set the back switch to C and the front switch to 8.*

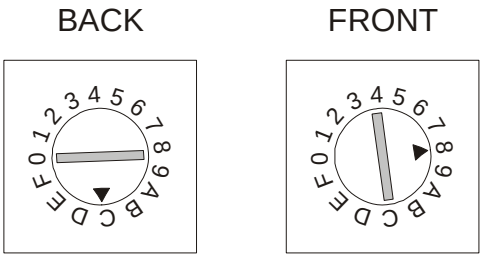


FIGURE 2-2: LOGICAL ADDRESS EXAMPLE 2

Set the address switches to **FF** (factory default) for dynamic configuration. Upon power-up, the resource manager will assign a logical address. See Section F - Dynamic Configuration in the *VXIbus Specification* for further information.

There is only one logical address per SMIP *II* base unit. Address assignments for individual modules are handled through the A24/A32 address space allocation.

SELECTING THE EXTENDED MEMORY SPACE

The Extended Memory Space of the SMIP *II* is set by a dip-switch that is located on the bottom edge of the interface card. Position 1, located to the left on the dip-switch, selects between A24 and A32 memory address space. In the UP position, the SMIP *II* will request A24 space. In the DOWN position, the SMIP *II* will request A32 space. (Position 2 is not currently used.) The selection of the address space should be based upon the memory allocation requirements of the system that the SMIP *II* module will be installed. The amount of memory allocated to the SMIP *II* module is independent of the address space selected.

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FRONT PANEL INTERFACE WIRING

The SMP7500's module interface is made available on the front panel of the instrument. The 160-pin connector contains all of the signals available for this instrument. The connector used on the SMP7500 is a readily available 160-pin 5 row DIN type connector. Many mating options are available for this connector style, anything from crimp-and-poke to screw terminal connections. Several cable shroud options are also available.

TABLE 2-1: J100 PIN OUTS

ROW A	SIGNAL	ROW B	SIGNAL	ROW C	SIGNAL	ROW D	SIGNAL	ROW E	SIGNAL
1	DATA0.0	1	DATA2.0	1	DATA4.0	1	CLAMP0	1	CLAMP1
2	DATA0.1	2	DATA2.1	2	DATA4.1	2	GND/CLK0	2	GND/CLK1
3	DATA0.2	3	DATA2.2	3	DATA4.2	3	GND/IO0	3	GND/IO1
4	DATA0.3	4	DATA2.3	4	DATA4.3	4	GND	4	GND
5	DATA0.4	5	DATA2.4	5	DATA4.4	5	CLAMP2	5	CLAMP3
6	DATA0.5	6	DATA2.5	6	DATA4.5	6	GND/CLK2	6	GND/CLK3
7	DATA0.6	7	DATA2.6	7	DATA4.6	7	GND/IO2	7	GND/IO3
8	DATA0.7	8	DATA2.7	8	DATA4.7	8	GND	8	GND
9	DATA1.0	9	DATA3.0	9	DATA5.0	9	CLAMP4	9	CLAMP5
10	DATA1.1	10	DATA3.1	10	DATA5.1	10	GND/CLK4	10	GND/CLK5
11	DATA1.2	11	DATA3.2	11	DATA5.2	11	GND/IO4	11	GND/IO5
12	DATA1.3	12	DATA3.3	12	DATA5.3	12	GND	12	GND
13	DATA1.4	13	DATA3.4	13	DATA5.4	13	CLAMP6	13	CLAMP7
14	DATA1.5	14	DATA3.5	14	DATA5.5	14	GND/CLK6	14	GND/CLK7
15	DATA1.6	15	DATA3.6	15	DATA5.6	15	GND/IO6	15	GND/IO7
16	DATA1.7	16	DATA3.7	16	DATA5.7	16	GND	16	GND
17	DATA6.0	17	DATA8.0	17	DATA10.0	17	CLAMP8	17	CLAMP9
18	DATA6.1	18	DATA8.1	18	DATA10.1	18	GND/CLK8	18	GND/CLK9
19	DATA6.2	19	DATA8.2	19	DATA10.2	19	GND/IO8	19	GND/IO9
20	DATA6.3	20	DATA8.3	20	DATA10.3	20	GND	20	GND
21	DATA6.4	21	DATA8.4	21	DATA10.4	21	CLAMP10	21	CLAMP11
22	DATA6.5	22	DATA8.5	22	DATA10.5	22	GND/CLK 10	22	GND/CLK 11
23	DATA6.6	23	DATA8.6	23	DATA10.6	23	GND/IO10	23	GND/IO11
24	DATA6.7	24	DATA8.7	24	DATA10.7	24	GND	24	GND
25	DATA7.0	25	DATA9.0	25	DATA11.0	25	GND	25	GND/GCLK
26	DATA7.1	26	DATA9.1	26	DATA11.1	26	GND	26	GND
27	DATA7.2	27	DATA9.2	27	DATA11.2	27	GND	27	GND
28	DATA7.3	28	DATA9.3	28	DATA11.3	28	GND	28	GND
29	DATA7.4	29	DATA9.4	29	DATA11.4	29	GND	29	GND
30	DATA7.5	30	DATA9.5	30	DATA11.5	30	GND	30	GND
31	DATA7.6	31	DATA9.6	31	DATA11.6	31	GND	31	GND
32	DATA7.7	32	DATA9.7	32	DATA11.7	32	GND	32	GND

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HARDWARE JUMPER SELECTION

The SMP7500 module contains many user selectable hardware jumpers. The jumpers are of the 2-pin finger removable type found on most personal computers and hard disk drives. These jumpers set the fly-back protection voltage, the functionality of the front panel (F/P) GND_I/O, GND_CLK and Global CLK lines, as well as the direction of the PORTs. The Table 2-2 below shows the appropriate jumper settings for the module setup desired.

Front Panel CLAMP Lines

The F/P CLAMP lines are available for user defined voltages that are to be used to suppress inductive fly-back transients on the PORT lines. This helps protect other circuitry on the PORT's data lines from an over-voltage condition. The F/P CLAMP line is only one of several sources that may be selected to drive the fly-back protection diodes that are installed on the module. Hardware selectable jumpers on the module can also be used to select either +24 V dc, +12 V dc, or +5 V dc. The voltage selected is routed to the cathode of a fly-back protection diode, whose anode is then connected to the associated PORT's data line. Every PORT data line has a fly-back protection diode installed. If no protection voltage is desired, simply hardware jumper the clamp voltage to the F/P CLAMP line and do not connect that line to any voltage.

Front Panel GND_I/O Lines

The F/P GND_I/O lines may be configured as either GrouND, or an input line that controls the direction of the associated PORT. If used as inputs the F/P GND_I/O lines are pulled-up to +5 V via a 47 kΩ resistor. If these lines are configured as input control lines and are not driven low, they will pull-up setting the associated port as an input. If pulled low, they will set the port to an output. All F/P GND_I/O lines may be overridden either by a hardware jumper setting or programmatically to set the port direction to output.

If set to GrouND, these lines can be used as additional user employable Ground pins to the module. This increases the user attachments to the system's ground. For high speed switching of many simultaneous channels it may be necessary to use these pins as ground in order to reduce signal bounce caused by switching transients. If these lines are used as GND, and they are not overridden, then they are internally pulled-up and set the PORT's direction as input.

There are two ways to override the F/P GND_I/O lines. A hardware jumper may be used to select the PORT as an output, or the PORT may be programmatically set to an output. If these lines are overridden, then they have no effect on the module.

Front Panel GND_CLK Lines

The F/P GND_CLK lines may be configured as either GrouND, an input line, or an output line that controls data capture of the associated PORT. If used as inputs the F/P GND_CLK lines are pulled-up to +5 V via a 47 kΩ resistor. There is as well a network of a 120 Ω resistor in series with a 100 pF capacitor for termination of the F/P_CLK lines. The polarity of the clock lines are programmable as well.

If set to GrouND, they can be used as additional user employable Ground pins to the module. This increases the user attachments to the system's ground. For high speed switching of many simultaneous channels it may be necessary to use these pins as ground in order to reduce signal bounce caused by switching transients.

A Global CLK Line is available on the front panel. This line is to be used to gang several, or all, PORT clock lines into a single source/destination. The Global CLK line is routed to the required PORTs via hardware jumpers. If a PORT is configured to use the Global CLK line, then its associated F/P GND_CLK line has no effect on the module.

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HARDWARE RESISTOR NETWORK PULL-UP SELECTION

The SMP7500 module contains user selectable hardware resistor networks that are used to pull-up the F/P data lines to the selected CLAMP voltage. The networks are of the 9-pin 8-resistor single-in-line (SIP) type. Examples of this type of resistor network are:

Dale Electronics, Inc	CSC09A01104G (100 kΩ)
BI Technologies	BH9-1104 (100 kΩ)

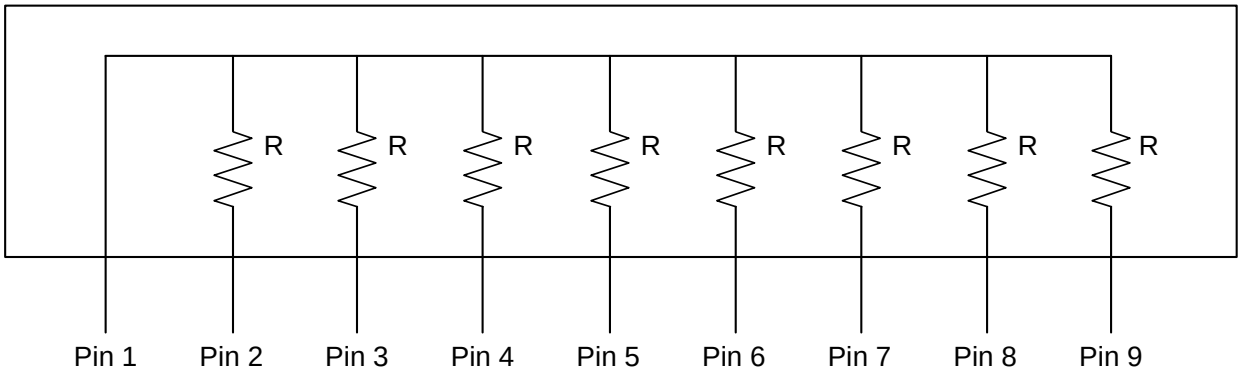


FIGURE 2-3: RESISTOR NETWORK 9P8R SIP

The values of these resistor networks may be selected and the networks replaced per customer requirements. Care should be taken to follow the power rating of the networks selected and the application voltage used so as not to create a potenially dangerous situation. VXI Technology, Inc. does not carry other values of these resistor networks.

Front Panel CLAMP Lines

The F/P CLAMP lines are available for user defined voltages that are to be used to suppress inductive fly-back transients on the PORT lines. This helps protect other circuitry on the PORT's data lines from an over-voltage condition. The F/P CLAMP line is only one of several sources that may be selected to drive the fly-back protection diodes that are installed on the module. Hardware selectable jumpers on the module can also be used to select either +24 VDC, +12 VDC, or +5 VDC. The voltage selected is routed to the cathode of a fly-back protection diode, whose anode is then connected to the associated PORT's data line. Every PORT data line has a fly-back protection diode installed. If no protection voltage is desired, simply hardware jumper the clamp voltage to the F/P CLAMP line and do not connect that line to any voltage.

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TABLE 2-2: HARDWARE JUMPER CONFIGURATION

HARDWARE JUMPERS INSTALLED (HW = HARD WIRED via JUMPER)						
FUNCTION	**PORT 0**	**PORT 1**	**PORT 2**	**PORT 3**	**PORT 4**	**PORT 5**
GND_I/O = GND	J1 – 1 to 2	J7 – 1 to 2	J14 – 1 to 2	J11 – 1 to 2	J22 – 1 to 2	J19 – 1 to 2
GND_I/O = I/0 *	J1 – 2 to 3 J2 – 2 to 3	J7 – 2 to 3 J6 – 2 to 3	J14 – 2 to 3 J13 – 2 to 3	J11 – 2 to 3 J10 – 2 to 3	J22 – 2 to 3 J21 – 2 to 3	J19 – 2 to 3 J18 – 2 to 3
PORT HW AS OUTPUT *	J2 – 1 to 2	J6 – 1 to 2	J13 – 1 to 2	J10 – 1 to 2	J21– 1 to 2	J18– 1 to 2
GND_CLK = GND	J3 – 1 to 2	J5 – 1 to 2	J12 – 1 to 2	J9 – 1 to 2	J20 – 1 to 2	J17 – 1 to 2
GND_CLK = INPUT OR OUTPUT *	J3 – 2 to 3 J4 – 1 to 2	J5 – 2 to 3 J8 – 1 to 2	J12 – 2 to 3 J15 – 1 to 2	J9 – 2 to 3 J16 – 1 to 2	J20 – 2 to 3 J23 – 1 to 2	J17 – 2 to 3 J24 – 1 to 2
GLOBAL CLK = INPUT *	J4 – 2 to3	J8 – 2 to3	J15 – 2 to3	J16 – 2 to3	J23 – 2 to3	J24 – 2 to3
CLAMP = EXT *	J49 – 1 to 2	J52 – 1 to 2	J55 – 1 to 2	J58 – 1 to 2	J61 – 1 to 2	J64 – 1 to 2
CLAMP = +24V *	J49 – 2 to 3 J50 – 1 to 2	J52 – 2 to 3 J53 – 1 to 2	J55 – 2 to 3 J56 – 1 to 2	J58 – 2 to 3 J59 – 1 to 2	J61 – 2 to 3 J62 – 1 to 2	J64 – 2 to 3 J65 – 1 to 2
CLAMP = +12V *	J49 – 2 to 3 J50 – 2 to 3 J51 – 1 to 2	J52 – 2 to 3 J53 – 2 to 3 J54 – 1 to 2	J55 – 2 to 3 J56 – 2 to 3 J57 – 1 to 2	J58 – 2 to 3 J59 – 2 to 3 J60 – 1 to 2	J61 – 2 to 3 J62 – 2 to 3 J63 – 1 to 2	J64 – 2 to 3 J65 – 2 to 3 J66 – 1 to 2
CLAMP = +5V *	J49 – 2 to 3 J50 – 2 to 3 J51 – 2 to 3	J52 – 2 to 3 J53 – 2 to 3 J54 – 2 to 3	J55 – 2 to 3 J56 – 2 to 3 J57 – 2 to 3	J58 – 2 to 3 J59 – 2 to 3 J60 – 2 to 3	J61 – 2 to 3 J62 – 2 to 3 J63 – 2 to 3	J64 – 2 to 3 J65 – 2 to 3 J66 – 2 to 3

HARDWARE JUMPERS INSTALLED (HW = HARD WIRED via JUMPER)						
FUNCTION	**PORT 6**	**PORT 7**	**PORT 8**	**PORT 9**	**PORT 10**	**PORT 11**
GND_I/O = GND	J33 – 1 to 2	J31 – 1 to 2	J29 – 1 to 2	J45 – 1 to 2	J39 – 1 to 2	J37 – 1 to 2
GND_I/O = I/0 *	J33 – 2 to 3 J32 – 2 to 3	J31 – 2 to 3 J30 – 2 to 3	J29 – 2 to 3 J28 – 2 to 3	J45 – 2 to 3 J44 – 2 to 3	J39 – 2 to 3 J38 – 2 to 3	J37 – 2 to 3 J36 – 2 to 3
PORT HW AS OUTPUT *	J32 – 1 to 2	J30 – 1 to 2	J28 – 1 to 2	J44 – 1 to 2	J38– 1 to 2	J36– 1 to 2
GND_CLK = GND	J35 – 1 to 2	J26 – 1 to 2	J47 – 1 to 2	J46 – 1 to 2	J41 – 1 to 2	J40 – 1 to 2
GND_CLK = INPUT OR OUTPUT *	J35 – 2 to 3 J34 – 1 to 2	J26 – 2 to 3 J27 – 1 to 2	J47 – 2 to 3 J25 – 1 to 2	J46 – 2 to 3 J48 – 1 to 2	J41 – 2 to 3 J42 – 1 to 2	J40 – 2 to 3 J43 – 1 to 2
GLOBAL CLK = INPUT *	J34 – 2 to3	J27 – 2 to3	J25 – 2 to3	J48 – 2 to3	J42 – 2 to3	J43 – 2 to3
CLAMP = EXT *	J73 – 1 to 2	J67 – 1 to 2	J70 – 1 to 2	J76 – 1 to 2	J79 – 1 to 2	J82 – 1 to 2
CLAMP = +24V *	J73 – 2 to 3 J74 – 1 to 2	J67 – 2 to 3 J68 – 1 to 2	J70 – 2 to 3 J71 – 1 to 2	J76 – 2 to 3 J77 – 1 to 2	J79 – 2 to 3 J80 – 1 to 2	J82 – 2 to 3 J83 – 1 to 2
CLAMP = +12V *	J73 – 2 to 3 J74 – 2 to 3 J75 – 1 to 2	J67 – 2 to 3 J68 – 2 to 3 J69 – 1 to 2	J70 – 2 to 3 J71 – 2 to 3 J72 – 1 to 2	J76 – 2 to 3 J77 – 2 to 3 J78 – 1 to 2	J79 – 2 to 3 J80 – 2 to 3 J81 – 1 to 2	J82 – 2 to 3 J83 – 2 to 3 J84– 1 to 2
CLAMP = +5V *	J73 – 2 to 3 J74 – 2 to 3 J75 – 2 to 3	J67 – 2 to 3 J68 – 2 to 3 J69 – 2 to 3	J70 – 2 to 3 J71 – 2 to 3 J72 – 2 to 3	J76 – 2 to 3 J77 – 2 to 3 J78 – 2 to 3	J79 – 2 to 3 J80 – 2 to 3 J81 – 2 to 3	J82 – 2 to 3 J83 – 2 to 3 J84 – 2 to 3

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SECTION 3

PROGRAMMING

INTRODUCTION

The SMP7500 is accessed like any other SMIP *II* plug-in module. Although its register map is slightly different than that of the switch control maps of the other SMIP plug-in modules. References to switch, relay, or port registers are all terms used to describe the same hardware registers contained on this module. The standard SMIP *II* Switch modules use the PORT registers on this module as relay/switch registers.

REGISTER ACCESS

The SMIP *II* modules are VXIbus register-based devices for high-speed data retrieval. Register-based programming is a series of **reads** and **writes** directly to the switch module registers. This eliminates the time for command parsing thus increasing speed.

ADDRESSING

The VTI switching modules utilize either the A24 or A32 space of the shared-memory architecture. To read or write to a module register, a register address needs to be specified. This is done by using the offset value (assigned by the resource manager) and multiplying it by 256 or 64 k to get the base address in A24 or A32 address space, respectively

A24 Base Address = Offset value * 0x00FF *(or 256)*
A32 Base Address = Offset value * 0xFFFF *(or 65,535)*

The A24 or A32 offset value, assigned by the resource manager, can also be accessed by reading the A16 Offset Register. To address the A16 Offset Register use the following formula:

A16 Base Address = (Logical Address * 64) + 0xC000 *(or 49,152)*

then

A16 Offset Register Address = A16 Base Address + 6

See following for the A16 Memory Map and the A24/A32 address space allocation.

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TABLE 3-1: SMIP *II* REGISTER MAP - A16

OFFSET	WRITE FUNCTION	READ FUNCTION
3E	Trace Advance	Board Busy
3C	Busy Trigger Control	Busy Trigger Control
3A	Trace RAM Control	Trace RAM Control
38	TTL Trigger Polarity	Reserved
36	Open Trigger Select	Reserved
34	Trace ADV Trigger Select	Reserved
32	Trace RAM Address LOW	Trace RAM Address LOW
30	Trace RAM Address HIGH	Trace RAM Address HIGH
2E	Trace RAM End LOW	Trace RAM End LOW
2C	Trace RAM End HIGH	Trace RAM End HIGH
2A	Trace RAM Start LOW	Trace RAM Start LOW
28	Trace RAM Start HIGH	Trace RAM Start HIGH
26	Module 5, 4 Used Address	Reserved
24	Module 3, 2 Used Address	Reserved
22	Module 1, 0 Used Address	Reserved
20	NVM Access Register	NVM Access Register
1E	Reserved	Subclass Register
1C	Interrupt Control	Interrupt Control
1A	Reserved	Interrupt Status
18	Reserved	Reserved
16	Reserved	Reserved
14	Reserved	Reserved
12	Reserved	Reserved
10	Reserved	Reserved
E	Reserved	Version Number
C	Reserved	Serial Number LOW
A	Reserved	Serial Number HIGH
8	Reserved	Reserved
6	Offset Register	Offset Register
4	Control Register	Status Register
2	Reserved	Device Type Register
0	LA Register	ID Register

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DESCRIPTION OF REGISTERS - A16

The following describes the registers shown in the SMIP *II* Register Map for A16 address space.

ID Register- Read Only		
D11-D0	Manufacturer's ID	VXI Technology, Inc., set to $F4B_{16}$
D13-D12	Address Space	A16/A24 = 00_2 A16/A32 = 01_2
D15-D14	Device Class	Extended register based device, set to 01_2

Logical Address Register - Write Only		
D7-D0	Logical Address	Sets the new logical address in a dynamically configured module. When set for dynamic configuration (set to FF_{16}) a soft reset will not alter the configured logical address, while a hard reset will set the register back to FF_{16}.
D15-D8	Reserved	Writing to this range has no effect.

Device Type Register - Read Only		
D11-D0	Model Code	Model 277, set to 115_{16}
D15-D12	Required Memory	2 Mbytes, set to 2_{16}, for A24 2 Mbytes, set to A_{16}, for A32

Status Register - Read Only		
D15	A24/A32 Active	1 = indicates that A24/A32 memory space access is enabled 0 = indicates that A24/A32 memory space access is locked out
D14	MODID*	1 = indicates that the module is not selected by the MODID line 0 = indicates that the module is selected by the MODID line.
D13-D4	Reserved	These bits always read as $11,1111,1111_2$
D3	Ready	This bit always reads as 1_2
D2	Passed	This bit always reads as 1_2
D1-D0	Reserved	These bits always read as 11_2

Control Register - Write Only		
D15	A24/A32 Enable	1 = write a 1 to this bit to enable A24/A32 memory access 0 = to disable access
D14-D2	Reserved	Writes to these bits have no effect.
D1	Sysfail Inhibit	Write a 1 to this bit to prevent the module from asserting the SYSFAIL* line.
D0	Reset	1 = write a 1 to this bit to force the registers on the SMIP *II* interface board into a reset state 0 = write a 0 to release this soft reset state **Note: This does not reset relays on the SMIP *II* plug-in modules.**

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Offset Register - Read and Write		
D15-D0	A24/A32 Memory Offset	The value written to this 16-bit register, times 256, sets the base address of the A24 memory space used by the module. The value written to this 16-bit register, times 65,536, sets the base address of the A32 memory space used by the module. A read from this register reflects the previously written value. Because of the required memory size, bits D4-D0 are disregarded on writes and always read back as 0s. Upon receiving a hard reset, all bits in this register are set to 0s. A soft reset does not effect the value in this register.

Serial Number High Register- Read Only		
D15-D0	Not Implemented	Always read back as $FFFF_{16}$

Serial Number Low Register - Read Only		
D15-D0	Not Implemented	Always read back as $FFFF_{16}$

Version Number Register - Read Only		
D15-D8	Firmware Version Number	Not applicable, reads back as FF_{16}
D7-D4	Major Hardware Version Number	Depends on the specific hardware revision of the SMIP *II* interface board.
D3-D0	Minor Hardware Version Number	Depends on the specific hardware revision of the SMIP *II* interface board.

Interrupt Status Register - Read Only		
D15	Scan Function done	The latest scan list update is complete.
D14	Openbus Active Event true	The Openbus was activated by one or more programmed inputs. See description of the Openbus in the module register section.
D13-D8	Modules 0-5 Busy complete	D13 = Module 5 …, and D8 = Module 0. The programmed Busy signal from one of the modules has timed out. This indicates that the relays actuated for that Busy cycle have settled and a measurement may take place.
D7-D0	Reserved	Always reads back as FF_{16}
Note: This status register may be used in a polled fashion rather than allowing the events above to generate an Interrupt. A read of this register will clear any active bits. Bits that are not set, or are about to be set, are not effected by a read of this register.		

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Interrupt Control Register - Read and Write		
D15	Scan Function done mask bit	0 = enabled 1 = disabled
D14	Openbus Active Event true mask bit	0 = enabled 1 = disabled
D13-D8	Module 0-5 Busy complete	0 = enabled 1 = disabled D13 = Module 5,… and D8 = Module 0.
D7	IR ENA*	0 = writing a 0 to this bit enables interrupter capabilities 1 = writing a 1 to this bit disables interrupter capabilities
D6	IH ENA*	The module has no interrupt handler capability, therefore writing a 1 or 0 has no effect. A 1 is always read back for this bit.
D5-D3	Interrupter IRQ Line	The complement of the value programmed into these three bits reflects the selected IRQ line used by the module. A value of 011_2 would select IRQ4, a value of 000_2 would select IRQ7, and a value of 111_2 would disconnect the IRQ lines.
D2-D0	Handler IRQ Line	The module has no interrupt handler capability; therefore writing to these bits has no effect. A 111_2 is always read back for these bits.
Note that all bits in this register are set to 1s upon receipt of a hard or soft reset.		

Subclass Register - Read Only		
D15	VXIbus Extended Device	Always reads as 1.
D14-D0	Extended Memory Device	Always reads as $7FFD_{16}$

NVM Access Register - Read		
D15-D1	Unused	All Bits are always 1.
D0		Reads back the serial data stream from the selected SMIP *II* board. Note that only one SMIP *II* board may be read back at a time.

NVM Access Register - Write		
D15-D7	Unused	Data written to these bits have no effect.
D6		Serial clock for module 5; should be a logic 1 when not used.
D5		Serial clock for module 4; should be a logic 1 when not used.
D4		Serial clock for module 3; should be a logic 1 when not used.
D3		Serial clock for module 2; should be a logic 1 when not used.
D2		Serial clock for module 1; should be a logic 1 when not used.
D1		Serial clock for module 0; should be a logic 1 when not used.
D0		Serial data input for all modules; must be a logic 1 when not used.

Board X, Y Used Address Register - Read and Write		
D15-D8		Sets the actual number of words of address space used by the relays on board's X.
D7-D0		Sets the actual number of words of address space used by the relays on board's Y.

Trace RAM Start High Register - Read and Write		
D15-D4	Unused	Data written to these bits have no effect and always read back as 1s.
D3-D0		Sets the four most significant bits of the starting address of the Trace RAM, allowing the available RAM to be divided into multiple traces.

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Trace RAM Start Low Register - Read and Write		
D15-D0		Sets the 16 least significant bits of the starting address of the Trace RAM, allowing the available RAM to be divided into multiple traces.

Trace RAM End High Register - Read and Write		
D15-D4	Unused	Data written to these bits have no effect and always read back as 1s.
D3-D0		Sets the four most significant bits of the ending address of the Trace RAM, allowing the available RAM to be divided into multiple traces.

Trace RAM End Low Register - Read and Write		
D15-D0		Sets the 16 least significant bits of the ending address of the Trace RAM, allowing the available RAM to be divided into multiple traces.

Trace RAM Address HIGH Register - Read and Write		
D15-D4	Unused	Data written to these bits have no effect and always read back as 1s.
D3-D0		Sets and reads back the four most significant bits of the current address of the Trace RAM, allowing the current trace RAM address to be queried and changed.

Trace RAM Address LOW Register - Read and Write		
D15-D0		Sets and reads back the sixteen least significant bits of the current address of the Trace RAM, allowing the current trace RAM address to be queried and changed.

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Trace Advance Trigger Select Register - Write Only		
D15-D8		Sets the TTLTRIG line or lines, which are configured as outputs, and will toggle when Trace Advance condition occurs in the module. D15 corresponds to TTLTRIG7, D14 to TTLTRIG6, … and D8 to TTLTRIG0. Setting a bit to a 1 enables the trigger line, setting a bit to 0 disables the corresponding line. All bits are set to 0s when either a soft or a hard reset is received by the module.
D7-D0		Sets the TTLTRIG line or lines, which are configured as inputs, and will cause a Trace Advance event to occur in the module. D7 corresponds to TTLTRIG7, D6 to TTLTRIG6, … and D0 to TTLTRIG0. Setting a bit to a 1 enables the trigger line, setting a bit to 0 disables the corresponding line. All enabled TTLTRIG lines are or'd together to allow more than one TTLTRIG line to cause a Trace Advance event to occur. All bits are set to 0s when the module receives either a soft or a hard reset.

Open Trigger Select Register - Write Only		
D15-D8		Sets the TTLTRIG line or lines, which are configures as outputs, and will toggle when Relay Open condition occurs in the module. D15 corresponds to TTLTRIG7, D14 to TTLTRIG6, … and D8 to TTLTRIG0. Setting a bit to a 1 enables the trigger line, setting a bit to 0 disables the corresponding line. All bits are set to 0s when either a soft or a hard reset is received by the module.
D7-D0		Sets the TTLTRIG line or lines, which are configured as inputs, and will cause a Relay Open event to occur in the module. D7 corresponds to TTLTRIG7, D6 to TTLTRIG6, … and D0 to TTLTRIG0. Setting a bit to a 1 enables the trigger line, setting a bit to 0 disables the corresponding line. All enabled TTLTRIG lines are or'd together to allow more than one TTLTRIG line to cause a Relay Open event to occur. All bits are set to 0s when the module receives either a soft or a hard reset.

TTL Trigger Polarity Register - Write Only		
D15-D14	Unused	Data written to these bits have no effect.
D13-D8	FAIL LED Control	D13 is for module 5, … D8 is for module 0. 0 = off, 1 = on.
D4	Board Busy Trigger Slope	0 acts on the falling edge, 1 acts on the rising edge.
D3	Relay Open Input Slope	0 acts on the falling edge, 1 acts on the rising edge.
D2	Relay Open Output Slope	0 sets the falling edge active, 1 sets the rising edge active.
D1	Trace Advance Input Slope	0 advances on the falling edge, 1 advances on the rising edge.
D0	Trace Advance Output Slope	0 sets the falling edge active, 1 sets the rising edge active.
Note: A hard or a soft reset sets D3-D0 to 0s.		

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Trace RAM Control Register - Read and Write		
D15-D10	Modules Installed	D15 is for module 5, D10 is for module 0. Set to 0 if the module is installed or set to a 1 if not installed. These bits are set to 0 at power on. By setting a 1, the SMIP *II* Interface PCB will generate $\overline{\text{DTACK}}$ for any read or write cycles to the memory space of the uninstalled plug-in modules.
D9-D4	Modules used in trace mode	D9 is for module 5, D4 is for module 0. Set to 1 if the module is used in trace mode, set to 0 if not in trace mode.
D3-D2	Unused	Data written to these bits have no effect. The value written is read back.
D1	LOOP ENABLE	1 = enabled, 0 = disabled. If enabled, the trace resumes at the start of active RAM and continues from there. If disabled, the trace stops at the end of active RAM and clears the TRACE ENABLE bit.
D0	TRACE ENABLE	1 = enabled, 0 = disabled. If the LOOP ENABLE bit is set and the end of active trace RAM is reached, this bit will not be reset.

Busy Trigger Control Register - Read and Write		
D15-D8	TTLTRIG Select	Sets the TTLTRIG Line or Lines, which are configured as outputs, and will toggle at the de-assertion of a Board Busy condition sent by the plug-in modules. D15 corresponds to TTLTRIG7, D14 to TTLTRIG6, … and D8 to TTLTRIG0. Setting a bit to a 1 enables the trigger line, setting a bit to a 0 disables the corresponding line. All bits are set to 0's when either a soft or a hard reset is received by the module.
D7-D6	Unused	Data written to these bits have no effect. The value written is read back.
D5-D0	Busy Trigger Enable	Enables the Board Busy signals received from the plug-in modules to generate a trigger condition on the TTL Trigger Bus. D5 corresponds to Board Busy Module 5, D4 to Board Busy Module 4, … and D0 to Board Busy Module 0. Setting a bit to a 1 enables the generation of a Trigger condition, setting a bit to a 0 disables the corresponding line. All bits are set to 0's when either a soft or a hard reset is received by the module. Software can be written to enable the last board updated to generate the TTLTrigger condition, alerting any other instruments that the plug-in modules' relays have settled. Alternatively, all of the plug-in modules may be enabled to generate the TTLTrigger condition.

Trigger Advance Register - Write Only		
D15-D0	Unused	The act of writing to this location causes a Trace Advance event to occur in the module. The specific data written to these bits has no effect.

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Board Busy Register - Read Only		
D15-D7	Unused	These bits always read back as 1s.
D6		Indicates whether the SMIP *II* platform is a single or double wide. 0 = single wide 1 = double wide
D5		A 0 read from this bit indicates the relays on module 5 have settled, a 1 indicates that the relays on module 5 are still changing state.
D4		A 0 read from this bit indicates the relays on module 4 have settled, a 1 indicates that the relays on module 4 are still changing state.
D3		A 0 read from this bit indicates the relays on module 3 have settled, a 1 indicates that the relays on module 3 are still changing state.
D2		A 0 read from this bit indicates the relays on module 2 have settled, a 1 indicates that the relays on module 2 are still changing state.
D1		A 0 read from this bit indicates the relays on module 1 have settled, a 1 indicates that the relays on module 1 are still changing state.
D0		A 0 read from this bit indicates the relays on module 0 have settled, a 1 indicates that the relays on module 0 are still changing state.

Reserved Registers - Read and Write		
D15-D0	Unused	Writing to these registers has no effect and will always read back as $FFFF_{16}$.

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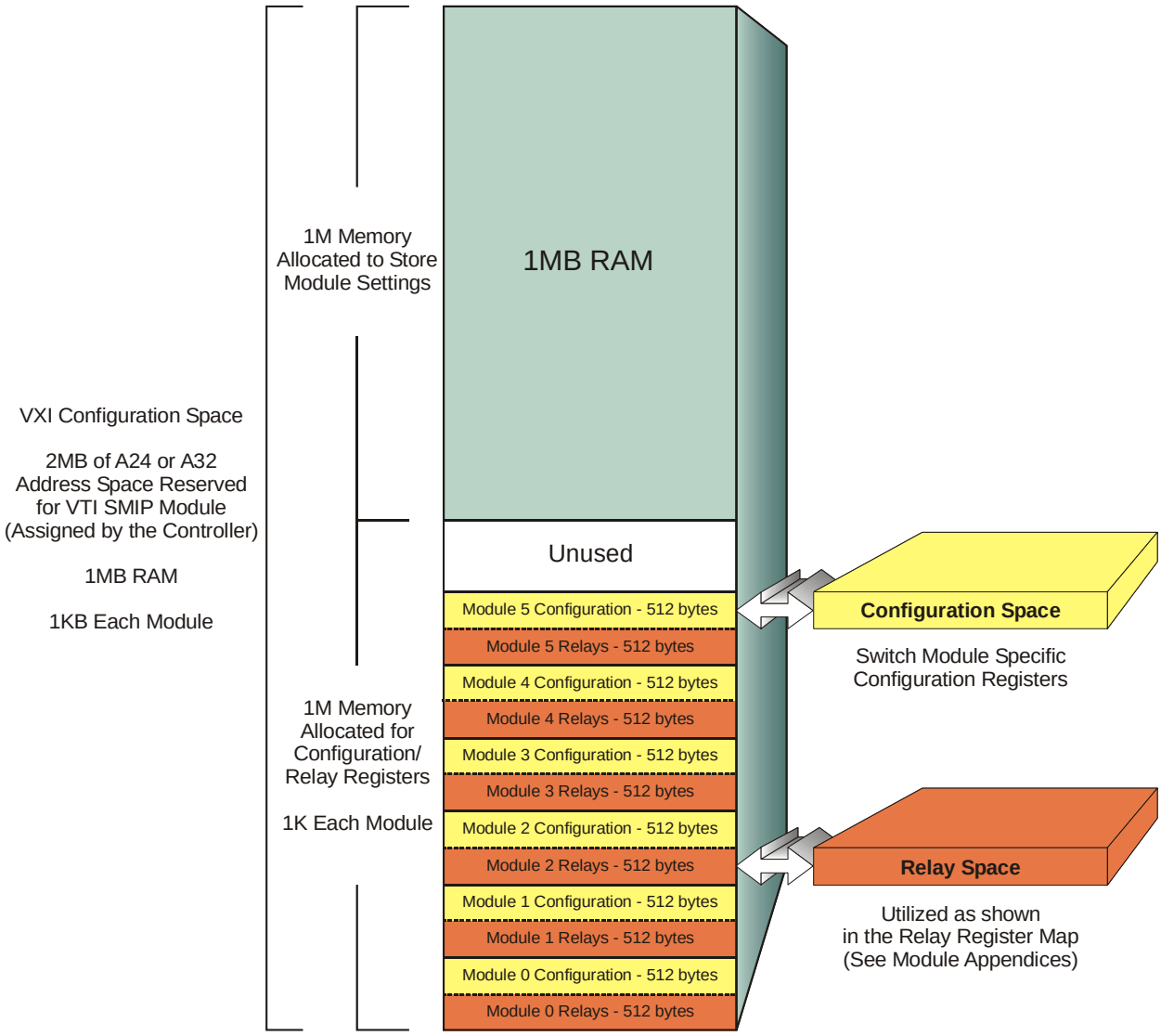


FIGURE 3-1: A24/A32 ADDRESS SPACE

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DESCRIPTION OF SMIP *II* MODULE REGISTERS - A24 / A32 - EXTENDED MEMORY

The SMP7500 Digital I/O Module supports direct access to the twelve 8-bit data ports via Register Based Access of the VXIbus interface. The specific registers are located in A24 or A32 Memory Space at the offsets shown below. The data ports and control registers have been separated to help identify their intended use. The following diagram shows A24 or A32 Memory and the SMP7500 Data Port and Control Register Map. Note that all addresses are referenced from the VXI module's base address.

TABLE 3-2: A24/A32 MEMORY MAP

Offset	Register	
228	Control Reg Relay Register Write Event Select	
226	Control Reg BUSYN Delay Timer	
224	Control Reg BUSYN Select	
222	Control Reg F/P CLK Select	
220	Control Reg F/P CLK Lines R/B	
21E	Control Reg F/P In/Outn Lines R/B	
21C	Control Reg Over Current Reset	
21A	Control Reg Latched Over Current Sense R/B	
218	Control Reg F/P Over Current Sense R/B	
216	Control Reg Port 11	
214	Control Reg Port 10	
212	Control Reg Port 9	
210	Control Reg Port 8	
20E	Control Reg Port 7	
20C	Control Reg Port 6	
20A	Control Reg Port 5	
208	Control Reg Port 4	
206	Control Reg Port 3	
204	Control Reg Port 2	
202	Control Reg Port 1	
200	Control Reg Port 0	
C	Relay Register Write Event Register	
A	Port 11	Port 10
8	Port 9	Port 8
6	Port 7	Port 6
4	Port 5	Port 4
2	Port 3	Port 2

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DESCRIPTION OF REGISTERS – A24/A32

PORT 1/0 – Read and Write		
D7-D0	PORT 0	Digital I/O PORT 0. **Pon state = hFF**
D15-D8	PORT 1	Digital I/O PORT 1. **Pon state = hFF**

PORT 3/2 – Read and Write		
D7-D0	PORT 2	Digital I/O PORT 2. **Pon state = hFF**
D15-D8	PORT 3	Digital I/O PORT 3. **Pon state = hFF**

PORT 5/4 – Read and Write		
D7-D0	PORT 4	Digital I/O PORT 4. **Pon state = hFF**
D15-D8	PORT 5	Digital I/O PORT 5. **Pon state = hFF**

PORT 7/6 – Read and Write		
D7-D0	PORT 6	Digital I/O PORT 6 **Pon state = hFF**
D15-D8	PORT 7	Digital I/O PORT 7 **Pon state = hFF**

PORT 9/8 – Read and Write		
D7-D0	PORT 8	Digital I/O PORT 8. **Pon state = hFF**
D15-D8	PORT 9	Digital I/O PORT 9. **Pon state = hFF**

PORT 11/10 - Read and Write		
D7-D0	PORT 10	Digital I/O PORT 10. **Pon state = hFF**
D15-D8	PORT 11	Digital I/O PORT 11. **Pon state = hFF**

PORT WRITE EVENT- Write		
D15-D0	Unused	A write to this register location causes an event that can be used to clock selected PORTs on the module. Data is a don't care.

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CONTROL REGISTER PORT 11 thru 0 – Read and Write		
D0	PORT Inn/Out Select	Set to 0 to allow F/P control line to determine Port direction. Set to 1 to set Port to Output. **Note**: This bit overrides the F/P In/Outn line. **Pon state = 0**
D1	PORT Register Out Select	Set to 0 for immediate Port operation. Set to 1 for double buffered Port operation. **Pon state = 0**
D2	PORT Polarity Select	Set to 0 for non-inverted Port operation. Set to 1 for inverted Port operation. **Pon state = 0**
D4-D3	PORT Clock to PORT Output Select	**Value** **Clock selected** 0 F/P CLK 11/0 respectively 1 Relay Register Write Event MUX 2 Relay Register 000Ch Write Event 3 F/P CLK Select MUX **Pon state = 0**
D5	PORT Clock to PORT Output Polarity Select	Set to 0 for non-inverted Port Clock operation. Set to 1 for inverted Port Clock operation. **Pon state = 0**
D7-D6	PORT Output Clock Select	**Value** **Clock selected** 0 GND 1 Relay Register Write Event MUX 2 Relay Register 000Ch Write Event 3 F/P CLK Select MUX When the F/P CLK Select MUX is selected, the Port Output Clock follows directly the F/P CLK selected. When the Relay Register Write Event MUX or Relay Register 000Ch Write Event are selected, the Port Output Clock will produce a 250 ns pulse at the event selected. **Pon state = 0**

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CONTROL REGISTER PORT 11 thru 0 (Continued) – Read and Write		
D8	PORT Output Clock Polarity Select	Set to 0 for non-inverted Output Clock operation. Set to 1 for inverted Output Clock operation. **Pon state = 0**
D9	PORT Output Clock Enable	Set to 0 to disable Output Clock generation. Set to 1 to enable Output Clock generation. **Pon state = 0**
D11-D10	PORT Clock to Input Port Select	Value: Clock selected: 0 F/P CLK 11/0 respectively 1 Relay Register Write Event MUX 2 Relay Register 000Ch Write Event 3 F/P CLK Select MUX **Pon state = 0**
D12	PORT Clock to Input PORT Polarity Select	Set to 0 for non-inverted Clock to Input Port operation. Set to 1 for inverted Clock to Input Port operation. **Pon state = 0**
D13	PORT Input Clock Select	Set to 0 to select asynchronous input Port operation Set to 1 to select synchronous input Port operation. **Pon state = 0**
D15-D14	Unused	A write to these bits has no effect.

CONTROL REGISTER F/P OVER CURRENT SENSE - Read		
D15-D0	Over Current Sense Lines [15:0] Read Back	The SMP7500 has 16 separate over current sense circuits. This is due to the nature of the output drivers that are used on the module. They are portioned by 6, and not by 8 like the PORTs themselves. A read back of this register is a direct read back of the hardware over current sense circuits. The non-Over Current state of these bits is 0. **Pon state = Dependent**

CONTROL REGISTER LATCHED OVER CURRENT SENSE - Read		
D15-D0	Latched Over Current Sense Lines [15:0] Read Back	The SMP7500 has 16 separate over current sense circuits. This is due to the nature of the output drivers that are used on the module. They are portioned by 6, and not by 8 like the PORTs themselves. A read back of this register is a read back of a latched version of the over current sense circuits. These bits are set to 1 by an over current occurrence. They will remain set until reset by the corresponding Over Current Reset bit. The non-Over Current state of these bits is 0. **Pon state = Dependent**

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CONTROL REGISTER OVER CURRENT RESET – Read and Write		
D15-D0	Over Current Reset Bits [15:0]	Set to 0 for normal Over Current Sense Line operation. Set to 1 to reset the corresponding Over Current Sense Line. Note that the operation of the Over Current Reset Bits is edge sensitive. The reset of an Over Current Line is initiated on the rising edge of the corresponding Over Current Reset Bit. If an over current situation still exists after the reset has been initiated, the PORT/s will remain off until the over current cause is removed, and another reset edge is generated. This register's read back will indicate the last value written to the reset register. **Pon state = 0**

CONTROL REGISTER F/P IN/OUTN LINES – Read		
D5-D0	F/P In/Outn Lines [5:0] Read Back	The state of these lines is dependent on the setup of the F/P In/Outn lines 5 thru 0. If the F/P lines are used as GND, then the read back lines are pulled to a logic 1. If the F/P lines are used as inputs or outputs, then a read back of this register shows their present state. **Pon state = Dependent**
D7-D6	Unused	These bits are unused.
D13-D8	F/P In/Outn Lines [11:6] Read Back	The state of these lines is dependent on the setup of the F/P In/Outn lines 11 thru 6. If the F/P lines are used as GND, then the read back lines are pulled to a logic 1. If the F/P lines are used as inputs or outputs, then a read back of this register shows their present state. **Pon state = Dependent**
D15-D14	Unused	These bits are unused.

CONTROL REGISTER F/P CLK LINES – Read		
D5-D0	F/P CLK Lines [5:0] Read Back	The state of these lines is dependent on the setup of the F/P CLK lines 5 thru 0. If the F/P lines are used as GND, then the read back lines are pulled to a logic 1. If the F/P lines are used as inputs or outputs, then a read back of this register shows their present state. The state of the Global Clock line may also be read the line/s are hardware jumpered to the Global Clock line. **Pon state = Dependent**
D7-D6	Unused	These bits are unused.
D13-D8	F/P CLK Lines [11:6] Read Back	The state of these lines is dependent on the setup of the F/P CLK lines 11 thru 6. If the F/P lines are used as GND, then the read back lines are pulled to a logic 1. If the F/P lines are used as inputs or outputs, then a read back of this register shows their present state. The state of the Global Clock line may also be read the line/s are hardware jumpered to the Global Clock line. **Pon state = Dependent**
D15-D14	Unused	These bits are unused.

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CONTROL REGISTER F/P CLK SELECT – Read and Write		
D2-D0	F/P CLK Select for PORTs 5 thru 0	**Value** **Clock selected** 0 GND 1 F/P CLK 0 2 F/P CLK 1 3 F/P CLK 2 4 F/P CLK 3 5 F/P CLK 4 6 F/P CLK 5 7 Relay Register Write Event MUX For Ports 5 thru 0, these bits select the F/P CLK Lines 5 thru 0 that become the "F/P CLK Select MUX" output. This output may then be selected to drive the various Port clocks 5 thru 0 in the system. Note that if a Port F/P CLK other than 5 thru 0 is desired to be used as a clock source for Ports 5 thru 0, then the Global CLK hardware jumpers on the board should be utilized to connect the desired F/P CLK signal to the Global CLK, and then on to the proper PORT CLK as desired. **Pon state = 0**
D7-D3	Unused	These bits are unused.
D10-D8	F/P CLK Select for PORTs 11 thru 6	**Value** **Clock selected** 0 GND 1 F/P CLK 6 2 F/P CLK 7 3 F/P CLK 8 4 F/P CLK 9 5 F/P CLK 10 6 F/P CLK 11 7 Relay Register Write Event MUX For Ports 11 thru 6, these bits select the F/P CLK Lines 11 thru 6 that become the "F/P CLK Select MUX" output. This output may then be selected to drive the various Port clocks 11 thru 6 in the system. Note that if a Port F/P CLK other than 11 thru 6 is desired to be used as a clock source for Ports 11 thru 6, then the Global CLK Jumpers on the board should be utilized to connect the desired F/P CLK signal to the Global CLK, and then on to the proper Port CLK as desired. **Pon state = 0**
D15-D11	Unused	These bits are unused.

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CONTROL REGISTER BUSYN SELECT

Below the BUSYN Control Register. It controls the operation of the BUSYN signal generated by this module. Note that his module does not drive the BUSYN signal like other SMIP *II* plug-in modules unless the BUSYN Delay Timer is selected to produce the BUSYN signal. If the BUSYN Delay Timer is selected, then the BUSYN signal generated by this module works as all other SMIP *II* modules. The BUSYN signal generated from any other selected input other than the BUSYN Delay Timer is event driven and produces an active low pulse at the occurrence of the selected event.

Therefore, the Board Busy signal from this module may not be monitored by the user (unless the BUSYN Delay Timer is selected), in a polled fashion, but must be used in an interrupt fashion, and is to be used as an indication that the selected event has occurred. Alternatively, the Board Busy signal may also be used to drive the TTL Trigger Bus. See the Board Busy, Interrupt Control and Busy Trigger Control Register descriptions for the A16 address space.

Note that if a PORT F/P CLK other than 0 thru 5 is desired to be used as the source for the BUSYN signal, then the BUSYN Select Bits for F/P CLKs 6 thru 11 should be utilized to connect the desired F/P CLK signal to the BUSYN signal. Conversely note that if a Port F/P CLK other than 6 thru 11 is desired to be used as the source for the BUSYN signal, then the BUSYN Select Bits for F/P CLKs 0 thru 5 should be utilized to connect the desired F/P CLK signal to the BUSYN signal.

Also note that there is no lock out for either of the two BUSYN Enable Bits (PORT F/P CLKs 0 thru 5 or PORT F/P CLKs 6 thru 11), so care should be taken to allow only the desired BUSYN signal generator source.

CONTROL REGISTER BUSYN SELECT- Read and Write		
D0-D2	BUSYN Select for PORT F/P CLKs 0 thru 5	**Value** **Clock selected** 0 F/P CLK 0 1 F/P CLK 1 2 F/P CLK 2 3 F/P CLK 3 4 F/P CLK 4 5 F/P CLK 5 6 Relay Register Write Event MUX 7 BUSYN Delay Timer These bits select the F/P CLK Lines 0 thru 5, as well as the Relay Register Write Event MUX or BUSYN Delay Timer that produce the "BUSYN" output pulse. This BUSYN output may then be selected to drive the various TTL Trigger Lines in the system. See the Board Busy, Interrupt Control and Busy Trigger Control Register descriptions for the A16 address space. **Pon state = 0**
D3	BUSYN Polarity Select for PORT F/P CLKs 0 thru 5	Set to 0 for non-inverted Clock to Input Port operation. Set to 1 for inverted Clock to Input Port operation. **Pon state = 0**
D4	BUSYN Enable for PORT F/P CLKs 0 thru 5	Set to 0 to disable BUSYN generation for Port F/P CLKs 0 thru 5. Set to 1 to enable BUSYN generation for Port F/P CLKs 0 thru 5. **Pon state = 0**
D5-D7	Unused	These bits are unused.

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CONTROL REGISTER BUSYN SELECT(continued)- Read and Write		
D8-D10	BUSYN Select for PORT F/P CLKs 6 thru 11	**Value** **Clock selected** 0 F/P CLK 6 1 F/P CLK 7 2 F/P CLK 8 3 F/P CLK 9 4 F/P CLK 10 5 F/P CLK 11 6 Relay Register Write Event MUX 7 BUSYN Delay Timer These bits select the F/P CLK Lines 6 thru 11, as well as the Relay Register Write Event MUX or BUSYN Delay Timer that produce the "BUSYN" output pulse. This BUSYN output may then be selected to drive the various TTL Trigger Lines in the system. See the Board Busy, Interrupt Control and Busy Trigger Control Register descriptions for the A16 address space. **Pon state = 0**
D11	BUSYN Polarity Select for PORT F/P CLKs 6 thru 11	Set to 0 for non-inverted Clock to Input Port operation. Set to 1 for inverted Clock to Input Port operation. **Pon state = 0**
D12	BUSYN Enable for PORT F/P CLKs 6 thru 11	Set to 0 to disable BUSYN generation for Port F/P CLKs 6 thru 11. Set to 1 to enable BUSYN generation for Port F/P CLKs 6 thru 11. **Pon state = 0**
D13-D15	Unused	These bits are unused.

CONTROL REGISTER BUSYN DELAY TIMER - Read and Write		
D15-D0	BUSYN Delay Timer	When using the BUSYN Delay Timer, this register is used to set the time that the plug-in module will time before producing a Board Busy (BUSYN) active pulse. The Board Busy Delay Timer is set every time the plug-in receives a Write to a relevant Relay Register memory space. This includes writes to all of the ports and the Relay Register Write Event Register address X000C. The Board Busy signal will be removed at the end of the time out that is set by the value contained in this register. For each count loaded into this register, the Board Busy signal will be held active for 1 μs. The delay may be set from 0 to approximately 65 ms, thus accommodating a wide variation in test station requirements. When using the BUSYN Delay Timer, the Board Busy signal may be monitored by the user, in either a polled or an interrupt fashion, and is to be used as an indication that the BUSYN Delay Timer has timed out. Alternatively, the Board Busy signal may also be used to drive the TTL Trigger Bus. See the Board Busy, Interrupt Control and Busy Trigger Control Register descriptions in the A16 address space.

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RELAY REGISTER WRITE EVENT SELECT – Read and Write		
D0-D3	Relay Register Write Event Select	**Value** **Clock selected** 0 GND 1 PORT 0 Write (low) 2 PORT 1 Write (high) 3 PORT 2 Write (low) 4 PORT 3 Write (high) 5 PORT 4 Write (low) 6 PORT 5 Write (high) 7 PORT 6 Write (low) 8 PORT 7 Write (high) 9 PORT 8 Write (low) 10 PORT 9 Write (high) 11 PORT 10 Write (low) 12 PORT 11 Write (high) 13 Relay Register Write Event 14 GND 15 GND This register selects VXI back plane Writes to the indicated PORTs as events that may be used to clock various system entities. **Pon state = 0**
D4-D7	Unused	These bits are unused.
D8	F/P ERROR LED	Set to 0 to turn F/P Error LED off. Set to 1 to turn F/P Error LED on. **Pon state = 0**
D9	Relay Reset Select Bit	Set to 0 so that the Openbus signal is not selected to reset this module's Ports. Set to 1 to select the Openbus signal to reset this module's Ports. **Pon state = 0**
D10	ACFailN Enable Bit	Set to 0 if ACFAILN is enabled to reset this module's Ports. Set to 1 if ACFAILN is disabled from resetting this module's Ports. **Pon state = 0**
D11	Global Port Reset Bit	Set to 0 for normal Port operation. Set to 1 to reset all Ports. Leaving this bit high holds all Ports in a reset condition. This reset forces all Outputs to be undriven (logic high), but does not reset the control registers. Care should be taken when removing this bit so that the control registers are setup to avoid the outputs turning on at the removal of this bit. **Pon state = 0**
D12-D15	Unused	These bits are unused.

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EXAMPLE OF A PORT SET AS AN OUTPUT

In this example the SMP7500 will be set up to run in double buffered mode. Data will be loaded into the unit, and output when it receives the UUT generated F/P CLK edge. The SMP7500 will output one 8-bit byte to the UUT from a port.

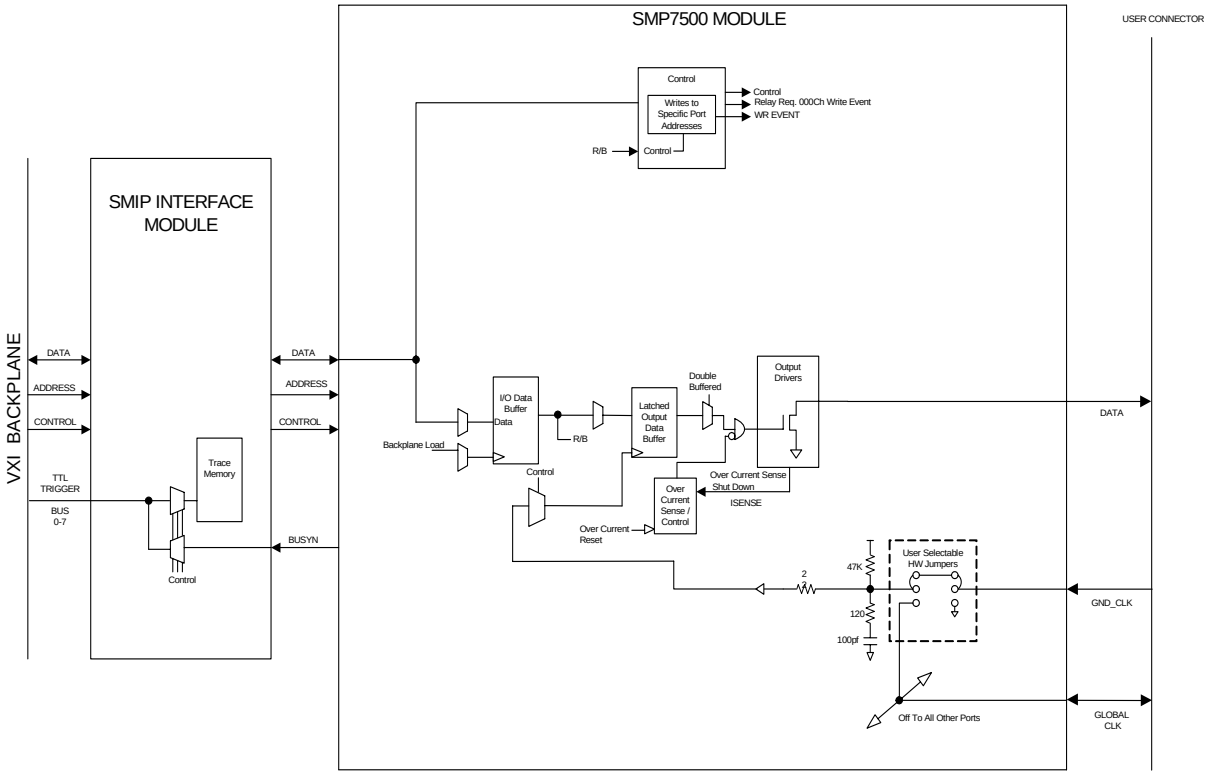


FIGURE 3-2: OUTPUT BLOCK DIAGRAM

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All of the following bit descriptions describe bits contained in the Port Control Register. Each PORT has it's own control register and all of the control registers are identical except that they control the separate PORTs on the module. The following is an example of a PORT configured for output operation.

The PORT Inn/Out Select Bit controls the direction of the PORT. Set to 1, it sets the PORT's direction as an output. This allows the module to drive the port lines. The PORT Register Out Select Bit controls the operation of the PORT. Either immediate, or double buffered operation may be selected. In this example, this bit is set to 1 for double buffered operation. Setting the PORT Polarity Select Bit sets the PORTs output data polarity. When non-inverted polarity is set, writing a 1 to the PORT results in a 1 on the module's output, and a 0 a 0. This example sets this bit to a 0 for non-inverted polarity operation.

Once the PORT is configured as an output port, a clock source for the output register must be selected (unless immediate operation is selected). By setting the PORT Clock to Port Output Select Bits, the source of the clocking signal to the output register is selected. In this example the bits are set to 0 to allow the external F/P CLK input as the trigger method to output data to the UUT. By setting the PORT Clock to Port Output Polarity Bit either positive or negative edge operation of the clock to port data output may be controlled. This bit is set to 0 for non-inverted, or positive edge, operation of the Port Clock Signal in this example.

To achieve the state of the Port as described above, the following must be written to a PORT's Control Register.

Write = h0003 to the PORT's Control Register

This concludes the programming of the bits that are necessary to configure a PORT as an output port. Note that other bits in the control register might also be set to affect other control functions of the PORT selected.

Data must now be loaded into the I/O Register Buffer.

Write = h68 to the PORT (0 thru 11) Register

The Port of interest is now ready to transmit the data byte "h68" to the UUT.

When a F/P CLK signal is received from the UUT, the Output Data Buffer latches the data from the PORT Register. The data on the Output Data Buffer's outputs are now available to the UUT. By utilizing the BUZYN Signal feature an indication to the host controller can be configured to occur when the F/P CLK signal is received. The SMP7500 module initiates an event on a selected TTL Trigger line that may be used to inform the slot 0 controller that the transfer has occurred.

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EXAMPLE OF A PORT SET AS AN INPUT

In this example the SMP7500 will be configured to clock the UUT and read 8 bits of data when a Relay Register Write Event has occurred. It is assumed that the UUT will output data on the rising edge of the clock that is generated by the SMP7500. The SMP7500 will capture or read data on the falling edge of this same clock. When the SMP7500 detects that a Relay Register Write Event has occurred, the front panel clock lines to the UUT are activated. The rising edge of the clock is sent to the UUT. The UUT transmits data on this edge, and the data will be latched into the SMP7500 on the falling edge. The SMP7500 module then initiates an event on a selected TTL Trigger line that may be used to inform the slot 0 controller that the transfer has occurred, and that data may be read back.

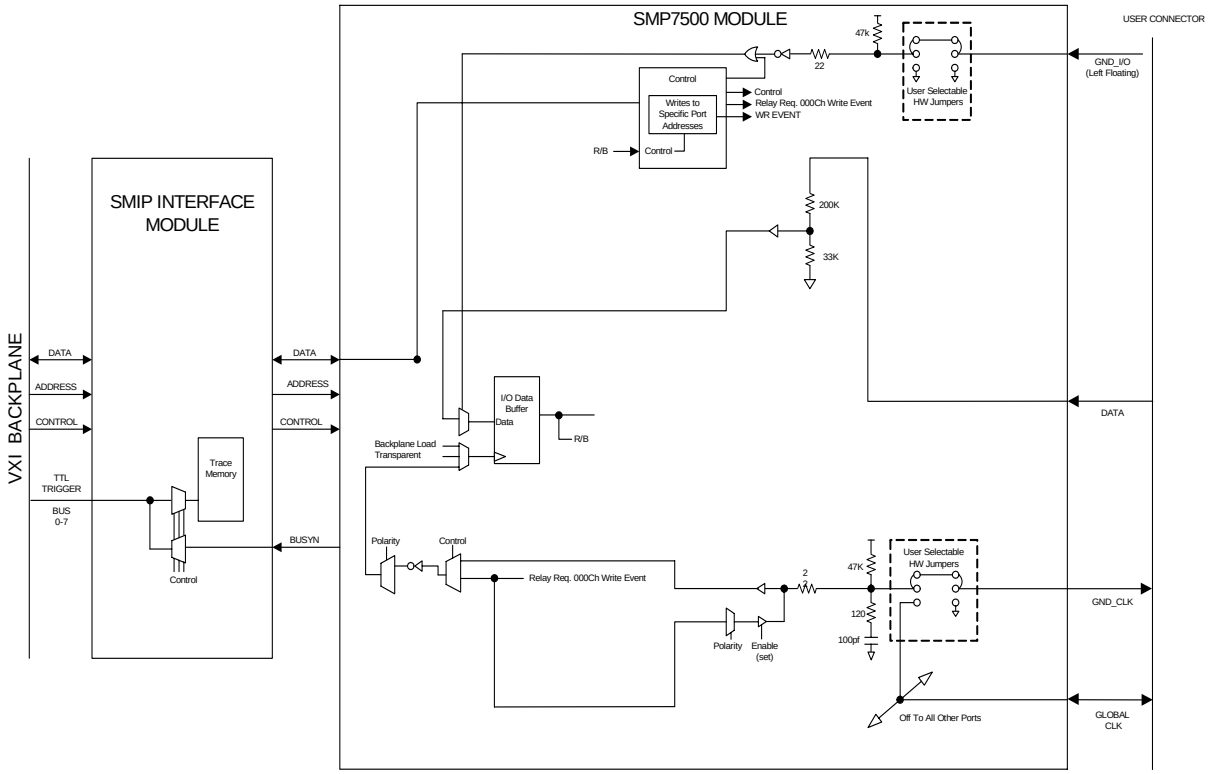


FIGURE 3-3: READ MODE USING TTL TRIGGER IN

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The PORT Inn/Out Select bit controls the direction of the Port. Set to 0, it sets the Port's direction as an input. This allows the module to receive (read) the port lines when properly clocked. This bit set to 0 may be overridden by the F/P GND_I/O line, so care should be taken when setting up this example.

Once the PORT is configured as an input port, a clock source for the input register must be selected. By setting the PORT Clock to Input Port Select Bits, the source of the clocking signal to the input register is selected. In this example the bits are set to 2 to allow the Relay Register 000Ch Write Event to clock the data from the UUT into the input PORT. (Note also that the F/P CLK line out to the UUT might also be selected as the input clock for this PORT since it is the F/P CLK line that will also be clocking data out of the UUT.) By setting the PORT Clock to Input Port Polarity Bit, either positive or negative edge operation of the clock to port data input may be controlled. This bit is set to 1 for inverted, or negative edge, operation of the PORT Clock to Input Port Signal in this example. Data will be latched on the falling edge (second edge) of the Relay Register Write Event. And finally, the input port must be set to synchronous, or asynchronous operation. Setting the PORT Input Clock Select to 1 sets the input port to latch data on occurrence of the PORT Clock to Input Port edge that is selected. This example sets this bit to a 1.

To setup the PORT's clock signal as an output, the signal that will produce the PORT Output Clock must be selected by setting the PORT Output Clock Select Bits. In this case, the PORT Output Clock Select Bits are set to 2 to select the Relay Register write Event. The PORT Output Clock Polarity Select Bit should then be set for positive edge sensitivity. This bit is set to 0 in this example. The UUT will be clocked on the rising edge (first edge) of the Relay Register Write Event. The PORT Output Clock Enable Bit must then be set to 1 to enable the Output Clock to drive the F/P CLK line.

To achieve the state of the Port as described above, the following must be written to a PORT's Control Register.

Write = h3A80 to the PORT's Control Register

This concludes the programming of the bits that are necessary to configure a PORT as an input port with inverted Clock to Input Port operation, and to set that PORT's F/P CLK pin as an output. Note that other bits in the control register might also be set to affect other control functions of the Port selected.

Since the PORT has been configured as in input port, no data must be loaded into the I/O Register Buffer.

The PORT of interest is now ready to receive data from the UUT. It will latch data on the falling edge of the F/P CLK.

When the Relay Register Write Event is initiated, the F/P CLK signal is transmitted to the UUT. It is assumed that subsequently the data on the UUT's outputs are now available to the Input Port. After the duration of the Relay Register Write Event, the falling edge of the event will clock data into the Input Port. By utilizing the BUZYN Signal feature an indication to the host controller can be configured to occur when the falling edge of the Relay Register Write Event signal is received. The SMP7500 module initiates an event on a selected TTL Trigger line that may be used to inform the slot 0 controller that the transfer has occurred and that data may then be read from the PORT.

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EXAMPLE OF A PORT OUTPUT WRITE TO A PORT INPUT READ

For this example, data from Port 0 to Port 2 will be configured and transfered through a wrap-around cable. The wrap-around cable pin outs used are as defined in Table 3-3. The data to be sent from Port 0 is 68. Port 0 will source the F/P CLK and Port 2 will receive the clock signal.

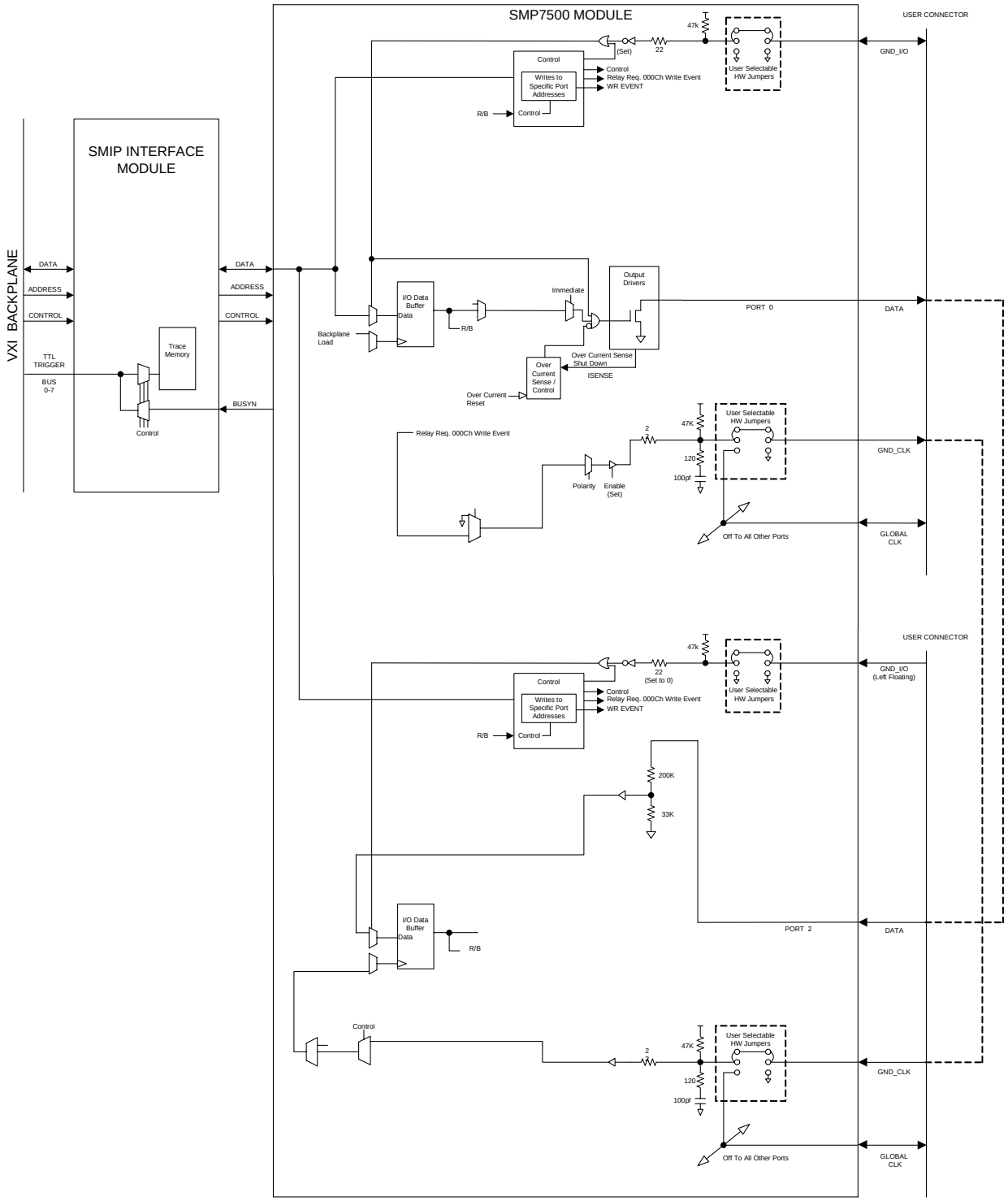


FIGURE 3-4: WRITE/READ

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Setup PORT 0

Set PORT 0's PORT Inn/Out Select Bit to 1; sets PORT 0 as an output port.

PORT 0 Control Register = h0001

Set PORT 0's PORT Register Out Select Bit to 0; sets PORT 0 as immediate.
Set PORT 0's PORT Polarity Select Bit 0; sets PORT 0's output to non-inverted.
Set PORT 0's PORT Output Clock Select Bits to 2; selects the Relay Register write Event.

PORT 0 Control Register = h0081

Set PORT 0's PORT Output Clock Polarity Select Bit to 0; sets the polarity to non-inverted.
Set PORT 0's PORT Output Clock Enable Bit to 1; enables the Output Clock.

PORT 0 Control Register = h0281

To achieve the state of the Port as described above, the following must be written to PORT 0's Control Register.

Write = h0281 to the PORT 0's Control Register

Setup PORT 2

Set PORT 2's PORT Inn/Out Select Bit to 0; set PORT 2 as an input port.

PORT 2 Control Register = h0000

Set PORT 2's PORT Clock to Input Port Select Bits to 0; selects the F/P CLK 2.
Set PORT 2's PORT Clock to Input Port Polarity Bit to 0; sets polarity to non-inverted.
Set PORT 2's PORT Input Clock Select to 1; sets to synchronous port operation.

PORT 2 Control Register = h2000

To achieve the state of the Port as described above, the following must be written to a PORT 2's Control Register.

Write = h2000 to the PORT 2's Control Register

This concludes the programming of the bits that are necessary to configure PORT 0 as an output port with it's Output Clock driven by the Relay Register Write Event. And PORT 2 as in input port that has it's F/P CLK configured as an input.

The test setup is now complete. PORT 0 is ready to transmit data, and PORT 2 is ready to receive that data.

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Run the Test

Data must now be written into PORT 0's I/O Register Buffer.

Write = h68 to PORT 0's Register

The data is now available on the output of PORT 0 and is ready to be received by PORT 2.

A write must now occur to the Relay Register Write Event Register. The data written is of no significance.

Write = h0000 to the Relay Register (000Ch) Write Register

When the Relay Register Write Event is initiated, the F/P CLK output signal from PORT 0 is transmitted to the F/P CLK input signal of PORT 2. The data on PORT 0's outputs are now clocked into PORT 2. The data written may now be read from PORT 2, as well as PORT 0.

TABLE 3-3: WRAP-AROUND TEST CABLE

FROM		TO	
SIGNAL	PIN	SIGNAL	PIN
DATA0.0	A1	DATA2.0	B1
DATA0.1	A2	DATA2.1	B2
DATA0.2	A3	DATA2.2	B3
DATA0.3	A4	DATA2.3	B4
DATA0.4	A5	DATA2.4	B5
DATA0.5	A6	DATA2.5	B6
DATA0.6	A7	DATA2.6	N7
DATA0.7	A8	DATA2.7	B8
CLK0	D2	CLK2	E2

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REGISTER ACCESS EXAMPLES

The SMP7500 module supports direct register access for very high-speed data retrieval. The register map is as specified in Table 3-2.

As can be seen from the register map in Table 3-2, each 16-bit wide register is shared by two ports. Therefore, in order to program a particular port, it must be ensured that the value of the other port is untouched. This can be ensured by reading the value of the register and OR'ing the obtained value with the value to be programmed. This final value can then be written at the correct offset. This is true assuming that the function used to write to the register performs 16-bit writes.

Similarly, when a register is read, it provides the data values of two ports. Therefore, the unwanted value must be OR'ed with a proper mask. This is again assuming that the function used to read the register performs 16-bit reads.

Example 1: For example in order program Port 0:

a) First the register value at offset 0x00 is read. It will be assumed that the value read is as given below:

`1111000010101010` (in binary format)

The lower 8 bits are the current value for Port 1. In order to maintain its value, an appropriate OR operation is required. A bit-shift operation may also be required depending on the port to be written to.

For example, if the new value to be written to Port 0 is 00001111, then the final value to be written to the register is

```
(1111000010101010 | (00001111 << 8))
```

Example 2: For example in order read Port 0:

Read the register at offset 0x00. This presents the values of Ports 0 and 1. However, since the value of Port 0 is of interest, the following steps must be followed:

a) Read the register at offset 0x00. It will be assumed that the value read is as shown below:

`1010000011110000` (in binary format)

b) Since the upper 8 bits are of interest, an appropriate mask has to be applied and the value right shifted.

The data value of port 1 is

```
((1010000011110000 | 0xFF00) >> 8)
```

The Model SMP7500 Digital I/O Module supports direct access to the twelve 8-bit data ports via the A24/A32 device dependent memory space of VXIbus interface. The specific registers are located in A24/A32 Memory. Refer to Table 3-2 showing the A24/A32 Memory Map for the SMP7500.

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SECTION 4

COMMAND DICTIONARY

TERMINOLOGY

PORT — One of twelve data registers accessible via the 160-pin external connector. These registers are 8 bits wide and are programmable to be bi-directional. PORT is also sometimes referred to as just register.

CLK0-5 — The 12 input clocks coming from the external connector.

IMMEDIATE — This is a mode of operation where the data written to the appropriate PORT is immediately transferred to the PORT's output.

Clocked Mode — This refers to the method of operation of a PORT. The data will be latched out or in, with reference to a clock source.

Transparent Mode — This refers to the method of operation of a PORT. For example, if the PORT is being used as an output, then as soon as the data is written it will appear on the external connector. Likewise, if the PORT is being used as an input, then the data appearing on the external connector is immediately available to be read.

Numbers — Numbers can be received by the module in decimal, hexadecimal, octal or binary. Numbers with no special leading characters are considered decimal.

Hexadecimal numbers are designated with a leading #H, (i.e., #HFF is decimal 255). Octal numbers are designated with a leading #Q, (i.e., #Q177 is decimal 255). Binary numbers are designated with a leading #B, i.e., #B 11111111 is decimal 255.

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SECTION 5

THEORY OF OPERATION

INTRODUCTION

The SMP7500 TTL I/O module is a VXI register-based device consisting of twelve channels of bi-directional I/O. The twelve channels, or PORTs, are configured as inputs or outputs in groups of eight bits that can be clocked from internal or external sources. The twelve channels can be remotely configured from the front panel connector I/O signal or from the SMIP *II* module through register accesses. The clocking can be derived from one of twelve VXI register access writes, a global VXI register access write, or an externally supplied F/P clock. These clocking methods allow for large parallel data words to be transmitted or received. The SMP7500 contains the capability to generate a TTL trigger onto the VXI backplane using either a VXI register write or F/P CLK event. By utilizing the D16 access the SMP7500 can achieve data throughput rates of 4 MB per second.

The SMP7500 contains 22 Ω series damping resistors on all front panel control lines to reduce ringing during a data transition period and a RC network of a 120 Ω resistor in series with a 100 pF capacitor for termination of clock lines.

All PORTs (0 through 11) on the SMP7500 perform identically, that is, all buffers are loaded the same way, all channels are accessed the same, etc. Because of this similarity, for clarity, the theory of operation will describe PORT 0 for byte wide and PORTs 0 and 1 for word wide operations.

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VXI INTERFACE

DEVICE TRANSFERS (OUTPUT MODE)

When write transfers to the UUT are desired the SMP7500 will source data out to the UUT. If output clocks are required they must be setup and enabled to drive the F/P CLK lines. Data will be latched into the I/O Data Buffer upon a VXI register write to the PORT's location.

DIRECTION

Direction of transfer is controlled either from the front panel connector or from the PORT's Control Register PORT Inn/Out Select Bit. Controlling the direction of the PORT programmatically overrides the F/P CLK lines. If the direction of the PORT is programmatically set to an output, the PORT will be an output. The PORT Inn/Out Select Bit is OR'ed with the corresponding I/O signal from the front panel connector.

CLOCK ENABLE

Output clock enabling is accomplished when the SMIP *II* module receives the VXI register write that sets the PORT's Control Register PORT Output Clock Enable Bit. The Output Clock Polarity and source are set in the same fashion.

DATA LOAD

Loading of data into the I/O Word Buffer occurs when the SMIP *II* receives the VXI register write to one of the PORT registers. The I/O buffers need to be setup for the desired mode of operation prior to writing to the PORT Registers via the PORT Control Registers.

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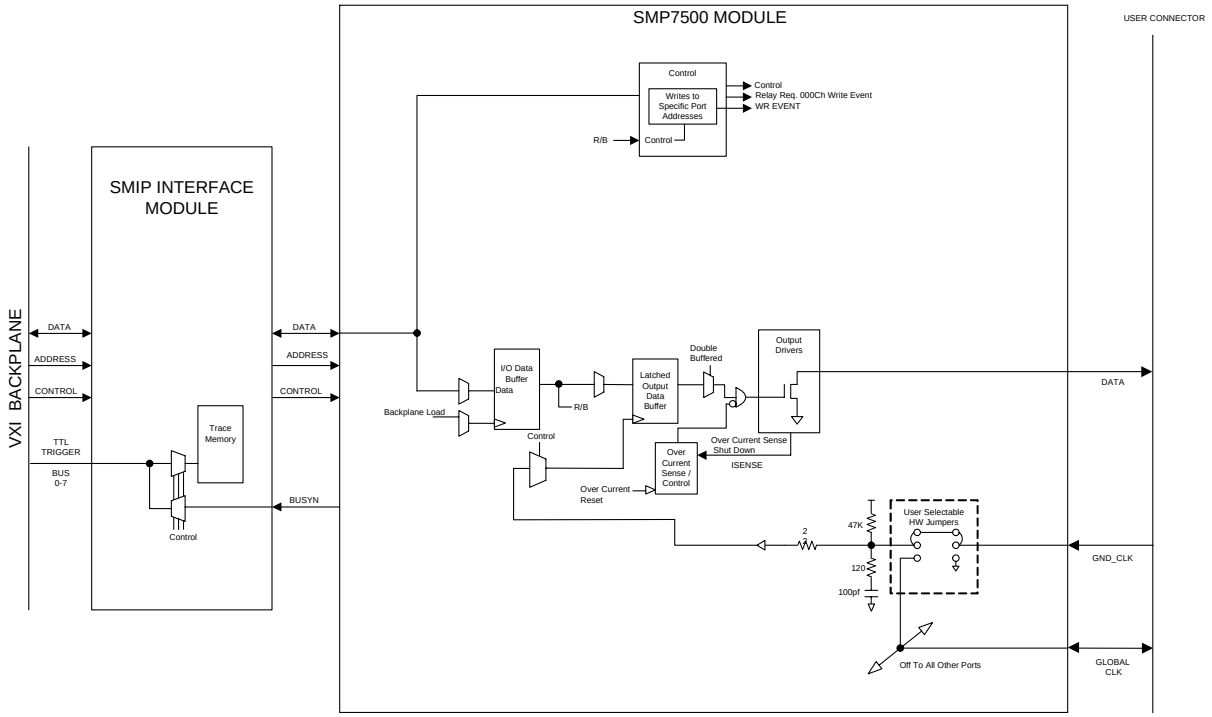


FIGURE 5-1: WRITE MODE BUFFER CONFIGURATION

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DEVICE TRIGGERING (TTL TRIGGER)

The SMP7500 is capable of generating VXI TTL triggers. The generated TTL triggers may be used to signal another VXI instrument that a SMP7500 event has occurred. To generate the trigger output, the SMP7500 can select a front panel connector clock line or any Relay Register Write Event for use in generating the trigger signal.

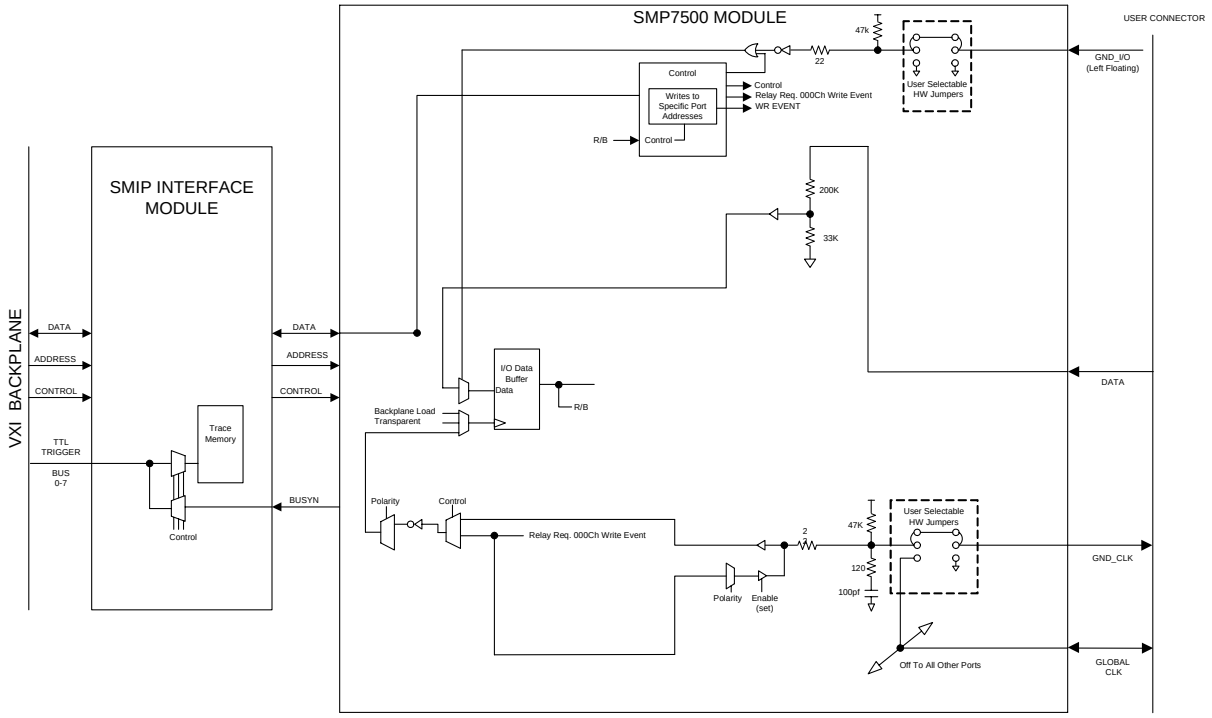


FIGURE 5-2: TTL TRIGGER INPUT

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DEVICE TRANSFERS (READ MODE)

When read transfers from the UUT are desired the SMP7500 will receive data from the UUT. If output clocks are required they must be setup and enabled to drive the F/P CLK lines. Data will be latched into the I/O Data Buffer either transparently, or upon a F/P CLK signal, or a selected VXI register write.

DIRECTION

Direction of transfer is controlled either from the front panel connector or from the PORT's Control Register PORT Inn/Out Select Bit. Controlling the direction of the PORT programmatically overrides the F/P CLK lines. If the direction of the PORT is programmatically set to an input, the PORT direction will be a function of the F/P I/O control line. The PORT Inn/Out Select Bit is ORed with the corresponding I/O signal from the front panel connector.

CLOCK ENABLE

The Input Clock is selected when the SMIP *II* module receives the VXI register write that sets the PORT's Control Register PORT Clock to Input Port Select Bits. The Input Clock may be selected from either a F/P CLK line, or Relay Register Write Event. The Input Clock Polarity is set in the same fashion.

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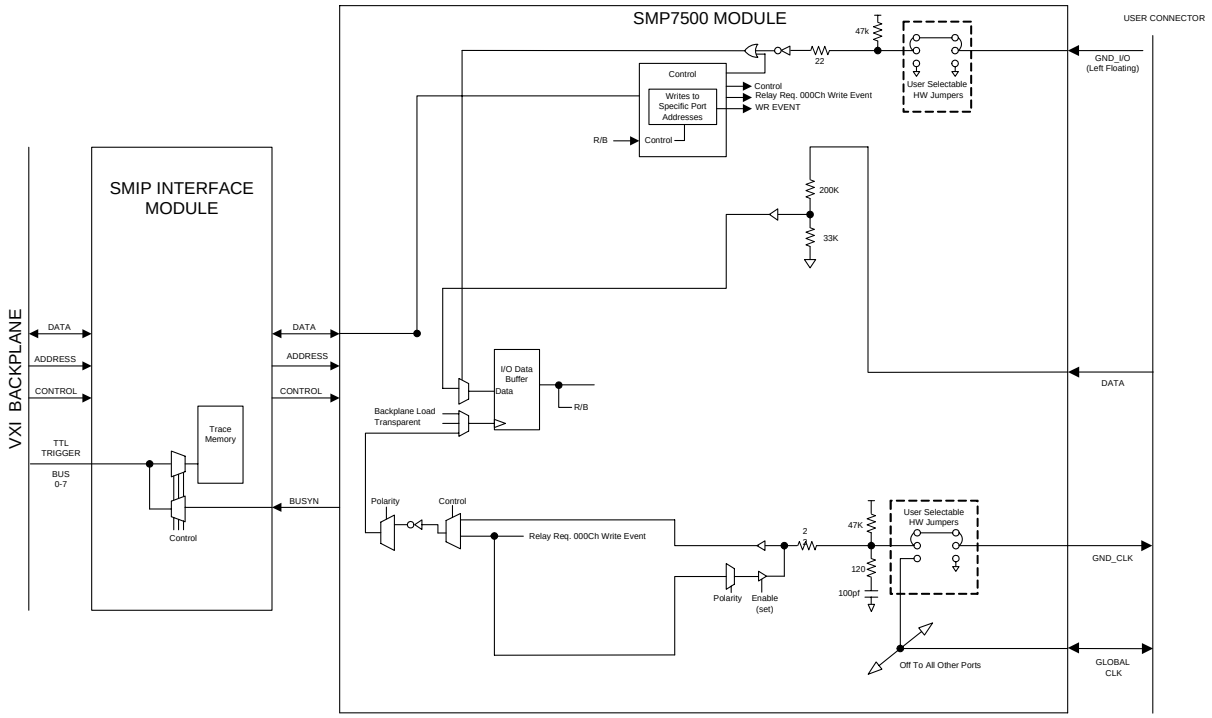


FIGURE 5-3: READ MODE BUFFER CONFIGURATION

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The F/P CLK inputs from the UUT are terminated in the SMP7500 by a RC network of 120 Ω to ground through a 100 pF capacitor and a 47 kΩ resistor to VCC. This termination value gives a time constant of 12 ns for fast rise times on input clocks, and will not load the UUT driving source.

LATCH DATA

The selected edge of the selected Input Clock signal/event then clocks the I/O Data Buffer to read data from the UUT. The selected Input Clock signal may also be set to generate a trigger signal to the VXI backplane TTLT Bus, thereby signaling incoming data from the UUT.

READ DATA

A read of the appropriate PORT register will now yield the data that was latched in from the UUT.

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