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Model PCIDCC5/10/20-P
Product Manual

MANUAL NUMBER : 00431-550-1B

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Mission Critical Applied Computing Solutions

FOREWORD

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Effective April 1, 1998, all products carry a 2-year limited warranty. Within two years of purchase, ICS Advent will repair or replace, at our option, any defective product. ICS Advent will service the warranty for all standard catalog products for the first two years from the date of shipment. Please note: The 2-year warranty may not apply to special promotion items. Please consult the factory for warranty verification.

The limited warranty is void if the product has been subjected to alteration, neglect, misuse, or abuse; if any repairs have been attempted by anyone other than ICS Advent or its authorized agent; or if the failure is caused by accident, acts of God, or other causes beyond the control of ICS Advent or the manufacturer. Neglect, misuse, and abuse shall include any installation, operation, or maintenance of the product other than in accordance with the user's manual.

No agent, dealer, distributor, service company, or other party is authorized to change, modify, or extend the terms of this Limited Warranty in any manner whatsoever. ICS Advent reserves the right to make changes or improvements in any product without incurring any obligation to similarly alter products previously purchased.

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For any Guarantee or Limited Warranty return, please contact ICS Advent's Customer Service at **800-480-0044** (U.S.) or **858-677-0877** (international) and obtain a Return Material Authorization (RMA) Number. All product(s) returned to ICS Advent for service or credit **must** be accompanied by a Return Material Authorization (RMA) Number. Freight on all returned items **must** be prepaid by the customer who is responsible for any loss or damage caused by common carrier in transit. Returns for Warranty **must** include a Failure Report for each unit, by serial number(s), as well as a copy of the original invoice showing date of purchase.

To reduce risk of damage, returns of product must be in an ICS Advent shipping container. If the original container has been lost or damaged, new shipping containers may be obtained from ICS Advent Customer Service at a nominal cost.

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Three types of advisories are used throughout the manual to stress important points or warn of potential hazards to the user or the system. They are the Note, the Caution, and the Warning. Following is an example of each type of advisory:

Note: The note is used to present special instruction, or to provide extra information which may help to simplify the use of the product.



CAUTION!



A Caution is used to alert you to a situation which if ignored may cause injury or damage equipment.



WARNING!



A Warning is used to alert you of a situation which if ignored will cause serious injury.

Cautions and Warnings are accented with triangular symbols. The exclamation symbol is used in all cautions and warnings to help alert you to the important instructions. The lightning flash symbol is used on the left hand side of a caution or a warning if the advisory relates to the presence of voltage which may be of sufficient magnitude to cause electrical shock.

Use caution when servicing any electrical component. We have tried to identify the areas which may pose a Caution or Warning condition in this manual; however, ICS Advent does not claim to have covered all situations which might require the use of a Caution or Warning.

You must refer to the documentation for any component you install into a computer system to ensure proper precautions and procedures are followed.

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction 1-1

Counters 1-1
Timebase 1-1
Digital I/O 1-1
Interrupts 1-2
Software 1-2
Specifications 1-2

Chapter 2: Installation 2-1

Installation Overview 2-1
Installing the Board 2-1

Chapter 3: Programming 3-1

I/O Addresses 3-1
Byte-Oriented Operation 3-3
9513 Register Functions 3-3
Indirect Addressing 3-3
Programming Sequence 3-3
Initialization Sequence 3-4
Saving, Reading, and Disarming the Counters 3-6
Master Mode Register 3-6
Master Mode Register Bit Assignments 3-7
Counter Mode Register 3-8
Counter Mode Register Bit Assignments 3-9
Data Pointer Register 3-9
Peek and Poke Driver for Windows 95/NT 3-11
Using The Library 3-12
PeekPoke Driver for Windows NT Installation 3-13
Installing the Windows NT PeekPoke Driver 3-13
PeekPoke Driver for Windows 95 Installation 3-14
Installing the Windows 95 PeekPoke Driver 3-14

Chapter 4: How to remain CE Compliant 4-1

How to remain CE Compliant 4-1
FCC Compliance Statement for Class A Devices 4-1

Chapter 5: Connector Pin Assignments 5-1

CE Declaration of Conformity

List of Figures

Figure 1-1: PCIDCC5-P Block Diagram 1-4
Figure 1-2: PCIDCC5-P Board Layout 1-5
Figure 1-3: PCIDCC10-P and PCIDCC20-P Block diagram 1-6
Figure 1-4: PCIDCC10-P and PCIDCC20-P Board Layout 1-7
Figure 3-1: Master Mode Register Bit Assignments 3-6
Figure 3-2: Counter Mode Register Bit Assignments 3-8
Figure 5-1: PCIDCC5-P 37-Pin Connector 5-2

Current Revision 1B

February 2001

Chapter 1: Introduction

The PCIDCC5/10/20-P series is a family of counter/timer cards consiting of three different models: the PCIDCC5-P, PCIDCC10-P, and the PCIDCC20-P. The PCIDCC20-P contains four AM9513 System Timing Controller LSI circuits. Each AM9513 consits of five independant 16 bit up/down counters. The PCIDCC10-P contains two AM9513 circuits and the PCIDCC5-P contains one. The PCIDCC5-P does however contain an 8 bit input port and an 8 bit output port in addition to the 9513. The PCIDCC10-P and PCIDCC20-P are physically the same board except for the difference in the number of counters. On the PCIDCC10-P and PCIDCC20-P, the signals for each counter are available on independant 26 pin headers; on the PCIDCC5-P, the signals are available on a DB37 male connector.

Counters

The counters can be programmed to count up or count down in either binary or BCD. A selection of various internal and external frequency sources and outputs may be chosen as inputs for individual counters with software selectable active-high or active-low polarities. Each counter may be gated by either software or hardware.

Each counter has associated with it a Load Register and a Hold Register. Load Registers are used to automatically reload the counter to any predefined value, thus controlling the effective count period.

Hold Registers are used to save count values without disturbing the count process. This permits the processor to read intermediate counts. The Hold Register may also be used as a second Load Register, in some modes. Counters 1 and 2 have additional alarm registers and comparators associated with them plus logic for operations in a 24-hour time-of-day mode. The time-of-day logic will accept 50Hz, 60Hz, and 100Hz input frequencies.

Each counter has a single dedicated output pin. Considerable versatility for configuring both the input and the gating of individual counters is provided. This not only permits dynamic re-assignment of inputs under software control, but also allows multiple counters to use a single input, allows a single gate input to control more than one counter, and allows for cascading.

Timebase

A 4Mhz crystal oscillator is provided on the card. It provides a 1Mhz clock input for the counters.

Digital I/O

The PCIDCC5-P also contains an 8-bit, latched, parallel digital, TTL input port and an 8 bit, latched, parallel digital, TTL output port. The output port features tri-state outputs designed specifically for driving capacitive or low-impedance loads. Outputs can source up to 24mA and can drive 15 standard TTL loads or 60 low-power Schottky TTL loads.

Interrupts

Interrupts from counter outputs or external sources are supported. The Interrupt Request Level (IRQ) is selected by the PCI compatiable BIOS. Each slot on the PCI motherboard is assigned one IRQ. If a conflict arises from the IRQ selected by the BIOS, simply move the PCIDCC5/10/20-P to a different slot. On the PCIDCC5-P, if an Interrupt Enable input at I/O connector pin 2 is held high, the interrupt function is disabled. Conversely, if the Interrupt Enable input is held low, a rising edge on the Interrupt Input, pin 1, will generate an interrupt on the selected level. It is the user's responsibility to set up and enable the Programmable Interrupt Controller (PCI), the interrupt vectors, and an interrupt service routine.

Typically, counter outputs can be jumpered to the Interrupt Input and the Interrupt Enable can be controlled by one of the digital output bits. This allows software control of a periodic interrupt, for example.

Software

The files contained on the provided diskette may be copied onto your hard disk. Files contained on the disk are stored in separate directories. Refer to the README.TXT file on the diskette for more information about these files.

Specifications

Sample Modes for the 9513 Timer

Software-Triggered Strobe w/No Hardware Gating
Software-Triggered Strobe w/Level Gating
Hardware-Triggered Strobe

Rate Generator w/Synchronization (Event Counter with Auto-Read/Reset)
Rate Generator w/No Hardware Gating
Rate Generator w/Level Gating

Retriggerable One-Shot
Non-Retriggerable One-Shot

Hardware-Triggered Delayed-Pulse One-Shot
Hardware-Triggered Delayed Pulse Strobe

Software-Triggered Delayed-Pulse One-Shot
Software-Triggered Delayed-Pulse One-Shot w/ Hardware Gating

Variable Duty Cycle Rate Generator w/No Hardware Gating
Variable Duty Cycle Rate Generator w/Level Gating

Software-Triggered Strobe w/Level Gating and Hardware Retriggering
Software-Triggered Strobe w/Edge gating and Hardware Retriggering

Frequency Shift Keying

Inputs

Voltage: One LSTTL load

Logic High: 2.0 to 5.0 VDC

Logic Low: -0.5 to 0.8 VDC

Hysteresis (Source & Gate): 0.2V min., 0.3V typical

Switching Characteristics: See Appendix A

Maximum Input Frequency: 7 MHz

Outputs

Counter Outputs: Can sink 3.2 mA and source 200 uA

F_{out}: Can sink 3.2 mA and source 200 uA.

Digital Output Port (PCI/DCC5-P Only): Can drive up to 15 standard TTL loads or 60 low-power Schottky loads.

Enviromental

Operating Temperature Range:	0 to 50° C.
Storage Temperature Range:	-25 to +85° C.
Humidity:	0 to 90% RH, non-condensing
Power Required:	5 VDC at 400 mA typical

Agency Approvals

CE Conformity with:

EU EMC Directive 89/336/EEC

EU Low Voltage Directive 72/23/EEC CE

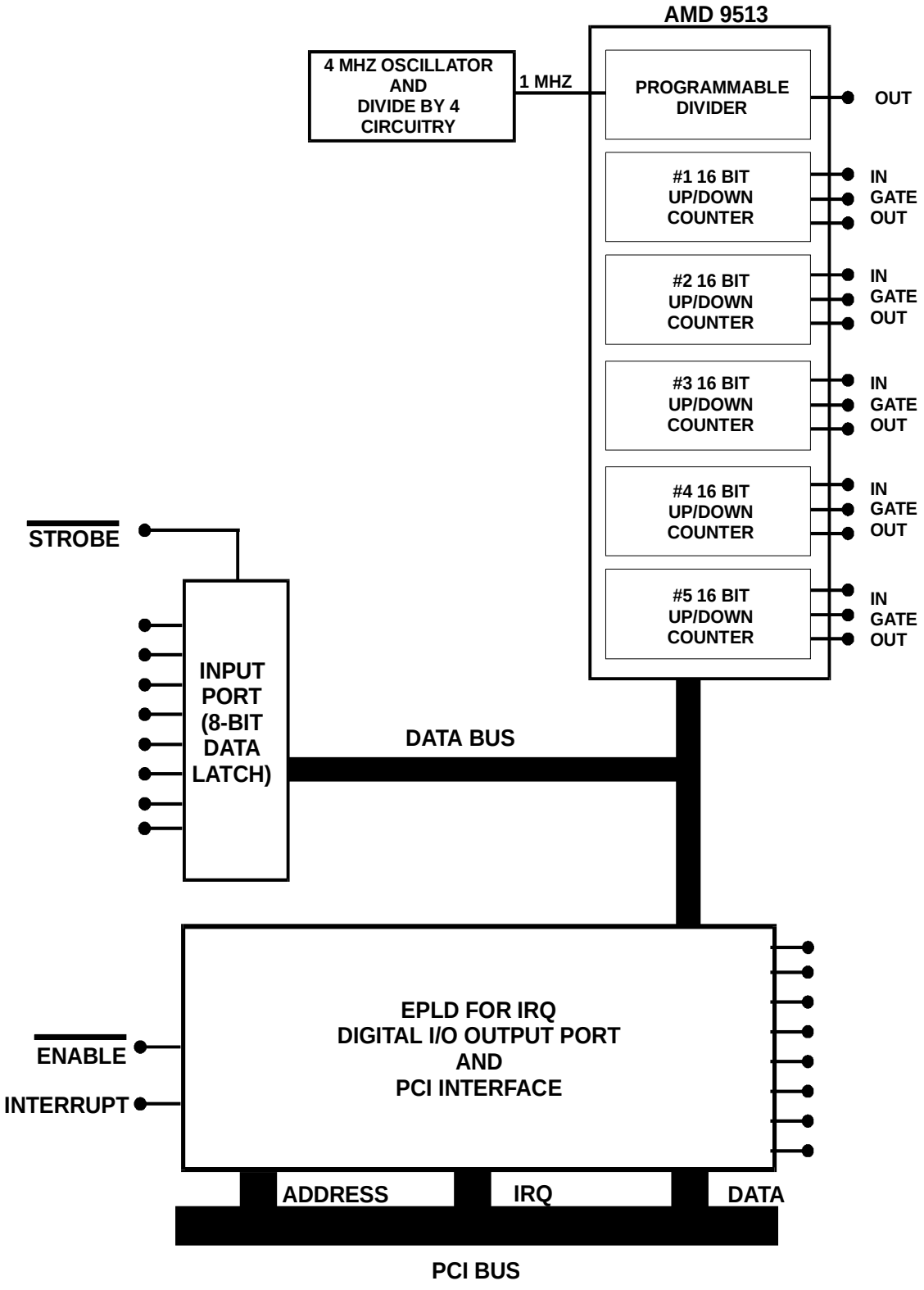


Figure 1-1: PCIDCC5-P Block Diagram

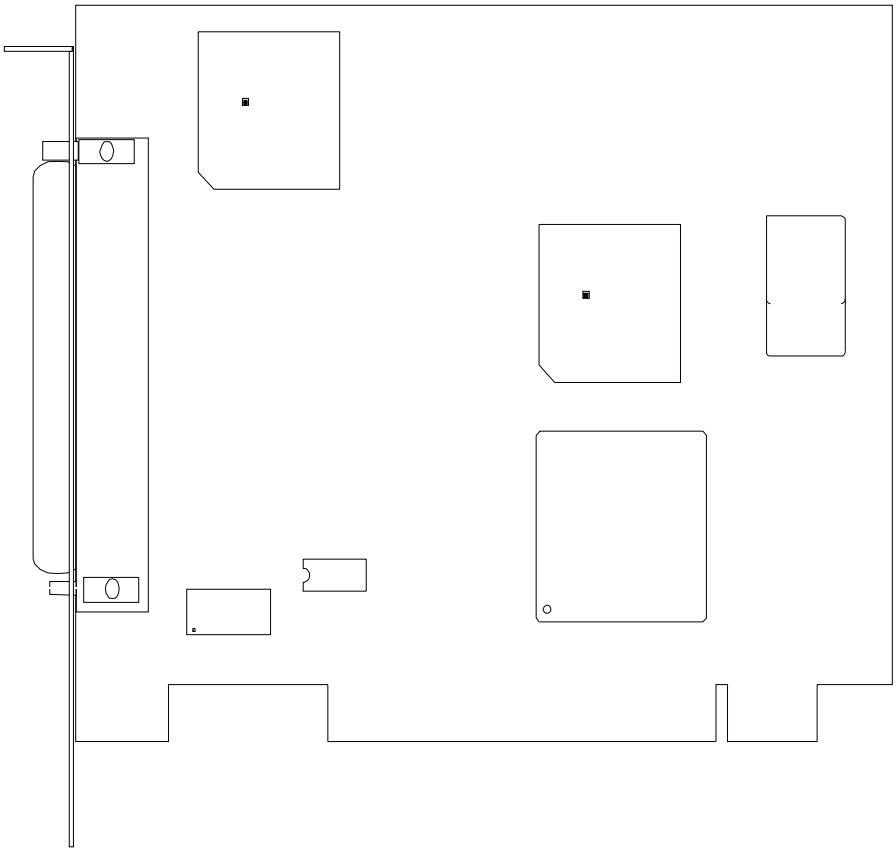


Figure 1-2: PCIDCC5-P Board Layout

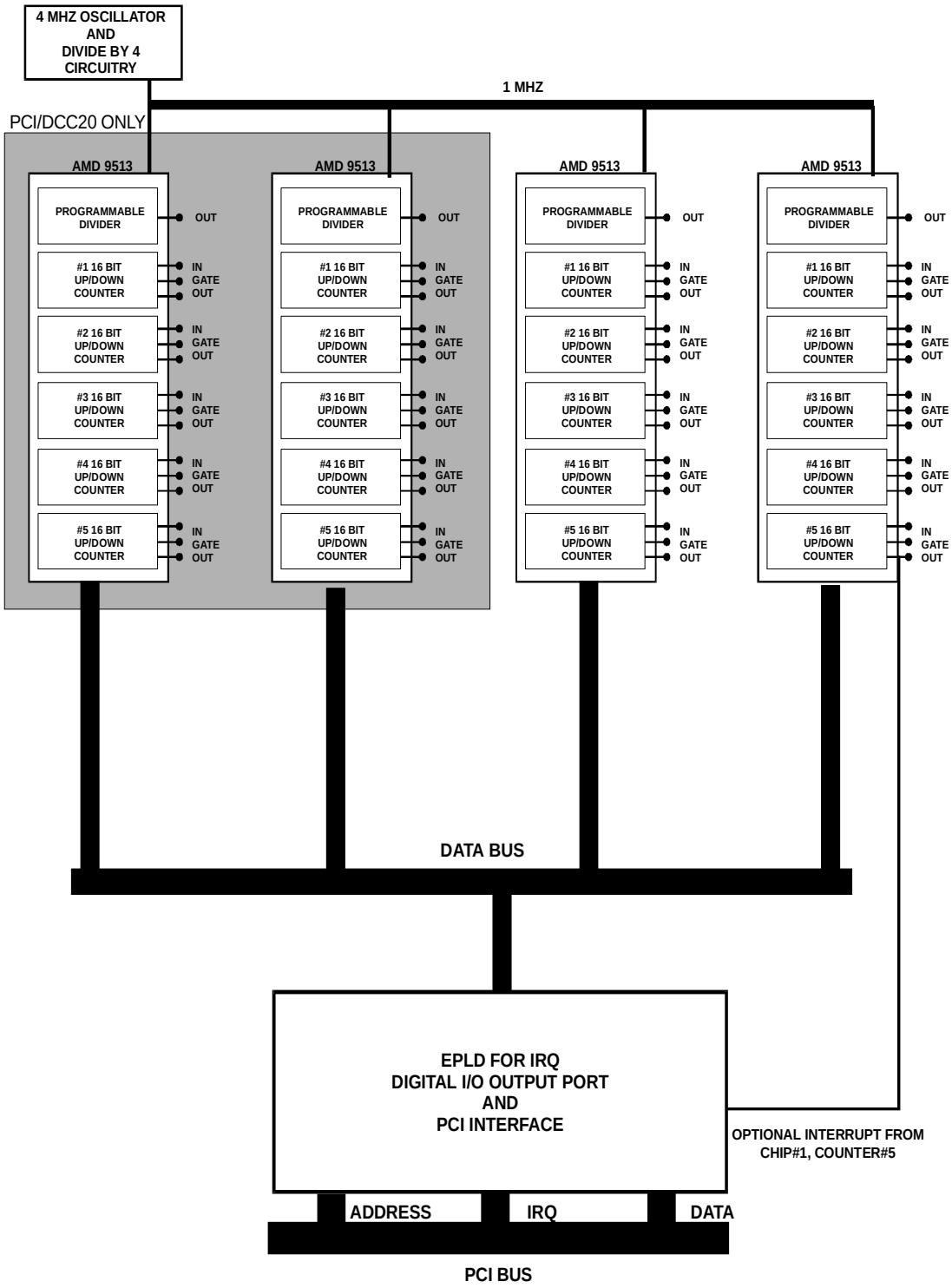


Figure 1-3: PCIDCC10-P and PCIDCC20-P Block diagram

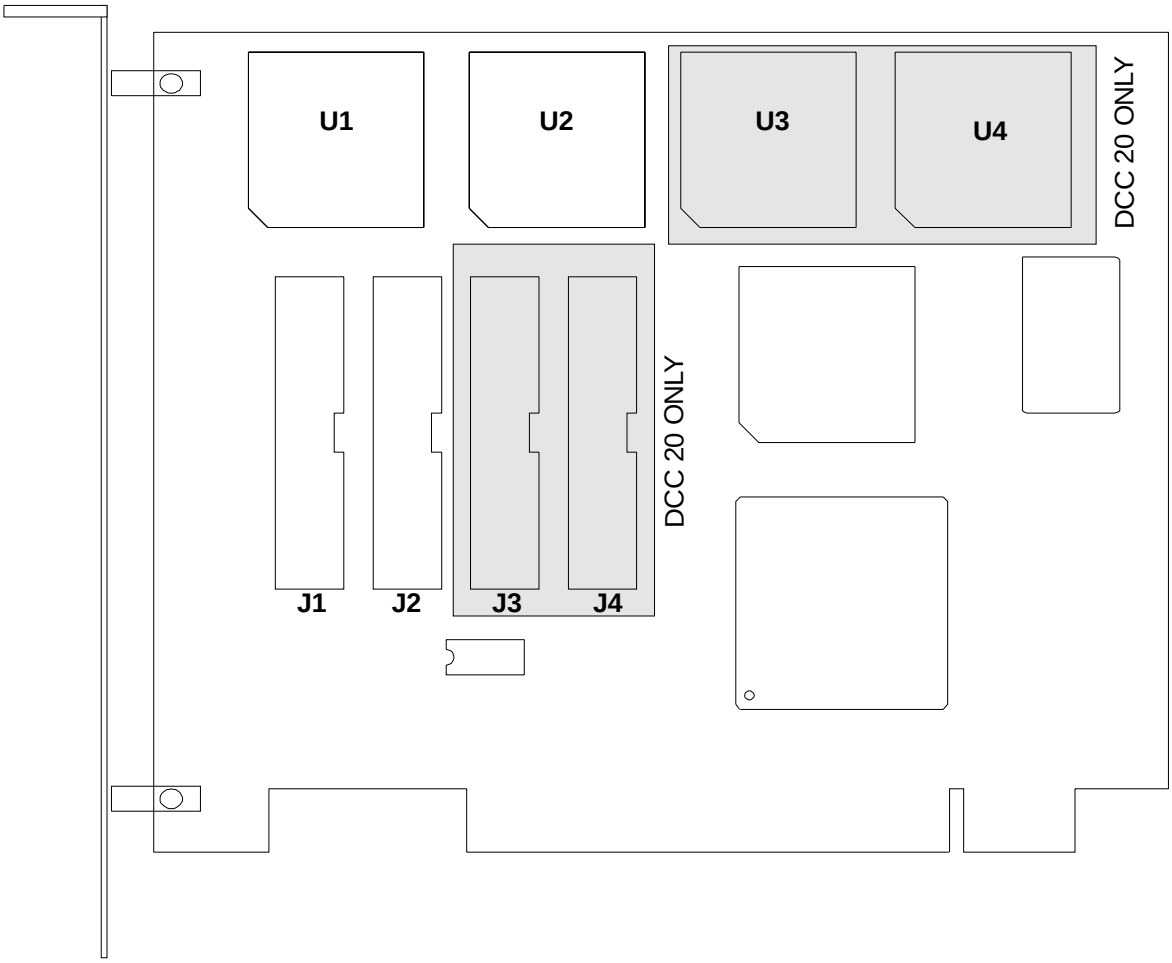


Figure 1-4: PCIDCC10-P and PCIDCC20-P Board Layout

Chapter 2: Installation

Installation Overview

The PCIDCC5/10/20-P series of adapters is fully PCI 2.1 compliant and thus 'Plug-and-Play'. The Interrupt Request (IRQ) and Base Address of the adapter is defined by the PCI BIOS. This scheme typically prevents I/O and IRQ conflicts. As with any scheme however, coflicts may occur. If a conflict does occur, simply move the adapter to a different PCI slot. Each slot is assigned a specific I/O range and IRQ, so moving slots typically resolves any conflict.

.

Installing the Board



CAUTION!



Be sure to turn off the power to the computer before installing the board. Failure to do so could cause damage to the board or computer, invalidating the warranty

To install the board, perform the following steps:

1. Turn off the computer and remove the cover of the case.
2. Select an empty, PCI slot and remove the screw at the top of the slot's backplate.
3. Remove the backplate.
4. Plug the board into the empty slot. Ensure that the board is firmly seated in the slot.
5. Reinstall the screw removed in step 2. Ensure that the board is securely fastened in place.
6. Reinstall the cover of the case.

Chapter 3: Programming

I/O Addresses

The PCIDCC5-P, PCIDCC10-P, and PCIDCC20-P sixteen consecutive addresses in the I/O space. The base or starting address is selected by the PCI BIOS and falls on a 16-bit boundary. The address maps for the appropriate boards are as follows:

PCIDCC5-P		
I/O Address	**Write**	**Read**
Base + 0	9513 Data Write	9513 Data Read
Base + 1	9513 Command	9513 Status
Base + 2	invalid	Digital Input IP0-7
Base + 3	Digital Output OP0-7	invalid
Base + 4-7	not used	not used
Base +8	not used	Interrupt Status - rising edge latched 1 = IRQ pending 0 = no IRQ Interrupt source: PCIDCC5-P = DB37 Pin1 PCIDCC10-P & 20-P = Out5 of connector J1
Base + 9	Bit D0 Register Interrupt Enable 0 = IRQ Disabled 1 = IRQ Enabled after reset = 0	Bit D0 Register Interrupt Enable 0 = IRQ Disabled 1 = IRQ Enabled after reset = 0

	PCIDCC10-P & 20-P		
Chip	**I/O Address**	**Write**	**Read**
1	Base + 0	9513 Data Write	9513 Data Read
	Base + 1	9513 Command	9513 Status
2	Base + 2	9513 Data Write	9513 Data Read
	Base + 3	9513 Command	9513 Status
PCIDCC20-P			
3	Base + 4	9513 Data Write	9513 Data Read
	Base + 5	9513 Command	9513 Status
4	Base + 6	9513 Data Write	9513 Data Read
	Base + 7	9513 Command	9513 Status
Extended Registers			
	Base + 8	not used	Interrupt Status - rising edge latched 1 = IRQ pending 0 = no IRQ Interrupt source: PCIDCC5-P = DB37 Pin1 PCIDCC10-P & 20-P = Out5 of connector J1
	Base + 9	Bit D0 Register Interrupt Enable 0 = IRQ Disabled 1 = IRQ Enabled after reset = 0	Bit D0 Register Interrupt Enable 0 = IRQ Disabled 1 = IRQ Enabled after reset = 0

Byte-Oriented Operation

If you are using an AT class computer, note that all ports are eight bits wide (one byte) and you should perform byte-oriented read/write operations rather than word (16 bits) operations. When performing consecutive byte transfers to the same I/O port on an AT, be sure to allow sufficient recovery time for the I/O circuits.

9513 Register Functions

All data transfers to the 9513 LSI counter timer chip are performed through two I/O ports. Since there are a number of internal registers in the 9513 LSI chip, an indirect system of accessing those registers is used via an internal data pointer register which, in turn, is reached through the command register. The Data port (Base +0) is used for data transfer; i.e., loading and reading registers. The Command port (Base +1) is used for addressing registers. The Command port also performs other functions such as loading and enabling the counters, latching counter contents, etc. (Appendix A of this manual contains a data sheet with detailed information on the 9513 LSI chip.)

Indirect Addressing

The basic premise behind indirect addressing is to first point to the register you wish to access. To do this, you use the data pointer register which is one of several specific uses for the Command port (Base +1). Then you load or read the data via 2 writes or reads to the Data port (Base +0). Because of this, most functions require at least three lines of code. To simplify programming slightly, the 9513 also uses the Command port (Base +1) to perform other frequently used commands with a single write. This is explained further in the following programming section.

Programming Sequence

Setup and initialization of this board follows a very basic procedure. The necessary steps and code examples that follow outline this procedure. The various registers and bit definitions on the following pages can be modified for use in your own application.

Doing a Master Reset to the board, before the initialization sequence, is a good idea. Write "FF" to the Command Register of each chip before initializing the board.{1st chip base+1, 2nd chip base+3}. It is not always necessary to do a Master Reset but some operating systems require it.

In the following steps, delays have not been added. Whenever two OUT statements follow one another in a compiled language, a delay must be added between them to allow for hardware recovery time. To insert a delay, simply use an empty loop as follows:

```
For X= 1 to 2: Next X
```

Initialization Sequence

1. Set the Master Mode (MM) register. This initializes the board. Refer to the Master Mode Register section later in this chapter for bit definitions for this register.

```
OUT  BASEADDR+1,  &H17        'Write to Data Pointer Register to point to the
                                    'Master  Mode  Register.

OUT  BASEADDR,  &HB0          'Load  LSB  of  MM  register.

OUT  BASEADDR,  &H40          'Load  MSB  of  MM  register.
```

This particular example sets the board in the following configuration:

-Binary scalar division
-Data Pointer Increment disabled
-8 bit bus (always)
-Fout active
-Fout = Fout source/16
-Compare & Time-of-Day disabled

2. Set Counter Mode (CM) register for each counter. Refer to the Counter Mode Register section later in this chapter for bit definitions for this register.

```
OUT  BASEADDR+1,  &H01        'Point  to  the  Counter  1  Mode  Register  (CM1).
OUT  BASEADDR,  &H22          'Load  LSB  of  CM1  register.
OUT  BASEADDR,  &H01          'Load  MSB  of  CM1  register.
OUT  BASEADDR+1,  &H02        'Point  to  Counter  Mode  Register  (CM2).
OUT  BASEADDR,  &H00          'Load  LSB  of  CM2  register.
OUT  BASEADDR,  &H22          'Load  MSB  of  CM2  register.
```

This sets the counters (1 and 2) to the following modes:

Counter 1:

-No gating (special gate disabled)
-Count on rising edge
-Counter source from SRC1 pin
-Reload from load register
-Count repetitively
-Count binary
-Count down
-Toggle output on terminal count

Counter 2:

s-No gating
-Count on rising edge
-Counter source is output of Counter 1
-Reload from load register
-Count repetitively
-Count in binary
-Count down
-Toggle output on terminal count

3. Fill each Counter Load Register with a starting value (which is automatically reloaded into the counter after each terminal count.)

```
OUT BASEADDR+1, &H09          'Point to the Counter 1 Load Register.
OUT BASEADDR, &HFF            'Load LSB of C1 Load Register.
OUT BASEADDR, &HFF            'Load MSB of C1 Load Register.
OUT BASEADDR, &H0A            'Point to Counter 2 Load Register.
OUT BASEADDR, &H00            'Load LSB of C2 Load Register.
OUT  BASEADDR,  &H80          'Load  MSB  of  C2  Load  Register.
```

4. Load counters (transfer contents of load register into counter). See the Command description section later in this chapter for more information on using this command.

```
OUT  BASEADDR+1,  &H43        'Loads  Counter  1  and  2.
```

5. Arm counters (this begins the count cycle.)

```
OUT  BASEADDR+1,  &H21        'Arms  counter  1.
OUT  BASEADDR+1,  &H22        'Arms  counter  2.
```

Note: To arm both counters simultaneously, use OUT BASEADDR+1, &H23.

Saving, Reading, and Disarming the Counters

1. Save the count (put the current count into the Counter Hold Register while counting continues undisturbed):

```
OUT  BASEADDR+1,  &HA3        'Saves  counter  1  and  2.
```

2. Read the count from the Counter Hold Register:

```
OUT BASEADDR+1, &H11          'Point to Counter 1 Hold Register.
CTR1LO=INP(BASEADDR)          'Read the LSB.
CTR1HI=INP(BASEADDR)          'Read the MSB.
OUT BASEADDR+1, &H12          'Point to Counter 2 Hold Register.
CTR2LO=INP(BASEADDR)          'Read the LSB.
CTR2HI=INP(BASEADDR)          'Read  the  MSB.
```

3. Disarm counters when done.

```
OUT  BASEADDR+1,  &HC1        'Disarms  counter  1.
OUT  BASEADDR+1,  &HC2        'Disarms  counter  2.
```

Master Mode Register

The 16-bit Master Mode (MM) register controls the overall operation of the board and should be initialized by your program. It is a 16-bit register and, in the following description, bit locations are listed as MM15 through MM0 which correspond to the most significant bit through the least significant bit.

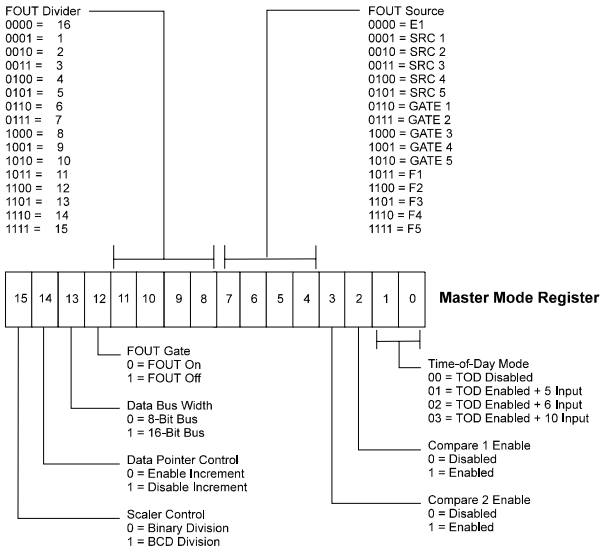


Figure 3-1: Master Mode Register Bit Assignments

Master Mode Register Bit Assignments

Function	Properties
Scaler Ratios	Master Mode bit MM15 controls the counting configuration of the Frequency Scaler counter. When MM15 = 0, the Scaler divides the oscillator frequency in binary steps so that each subfrequency is 1/16 of the preceding frequency. When MM15 = 1, the Scaler divides in BCD steps so that adjacent frequencies are related by ratios of 10 instead of 16.
Data Pointer	Bit MM14 controls the Data Pointer Logic to enable or disable the sequencing automatic, sequencing functions. When MM14 = 1, the contents of the Data Pointer can be changed only directly by entering a command. When MM14 = 0, several types of automatic sequencing of the Data Pointer are available. These are described in the Data Pointer register section of the data sheet at the back of this manual.
Bus Width	Bit MM13 controls the multiplexer at the data bus interface in order to configure the part for an 8-bit or 16-bit external bus. The PCI/DCC-P Series uses an 8-bit bus.
FOUT Gate	Master Mode bit MM12 provides a software gating capability for the FOUT signal. When MM12 = 1, FOUT is off and in a low-impedance state to the ground.
FOUT Divider	Bits MM8 through MM1 specify the dividing ratio for the FOUT Divider. The FOUT source (selected bye bits MM4 through MM7) is divided by an integer value between 1 and 16, inclusive, and is then passed to the FOUT output buffer.
FOUT Source	Master Mode bits MM4 through MM7 specify the source input for the FOUT divider. Fifteen inputs are available for selection and they include the five Source pins, the five Gate pins and the five internal frequencies derived from the oscillator and the scaler.
Comparator Enable	Bits MM2 and MM3 control the Comparator associated with the Controllers 1 and 2. When a Comparator is enabled, its output is substituted for the normal counter output on the associated OUT1 or OUT2 pin. See the data sheet at the back of this manual for more information.
Time-of-Day	Bits MM0 and MM1 of the Master Mode register specify the Time-of-Day (TOD) options. When MM0 = 0 and MM1 = 0, the special logic used to implement the TOD is disabled and Counter 1 and 2 will operate in exactly the same way as Counter 3, 4, and 5. When MM0 =1 or MM1 = 1, additional counter decoding and control logic is enabled on Counters 1 and 2, which causes their decades to turn over at the counts that generate appropriate 24-hour TOD accumulations. For additional information, see the Time-of-Day chapter in the 9513A System timing controller technical manual.

Counter Mode Register

The Counter Mode register for each counter should be initialized after the Master Mode register. The Counter Mode registers are 16-bit registers and the bit locations are designated CM15 through CM0, which correspond to the most significant bit to the least significant bit. Each Counter uses a separate Counter Mode (CM) register allowing the individual counters to operate independently. These options include output configuration, count control, count source and gating control. The following figure shows the bit assignments for the Counter Mode registers. This section describes the control options in detail. Note that generally each counter is independently configured and does not depend on modes of other counters. The Counter Mode register should be loaded only when the counter is Disarmed. Attempts to load the Counter Mode register when the counter is armed may result in erratic counter operation.

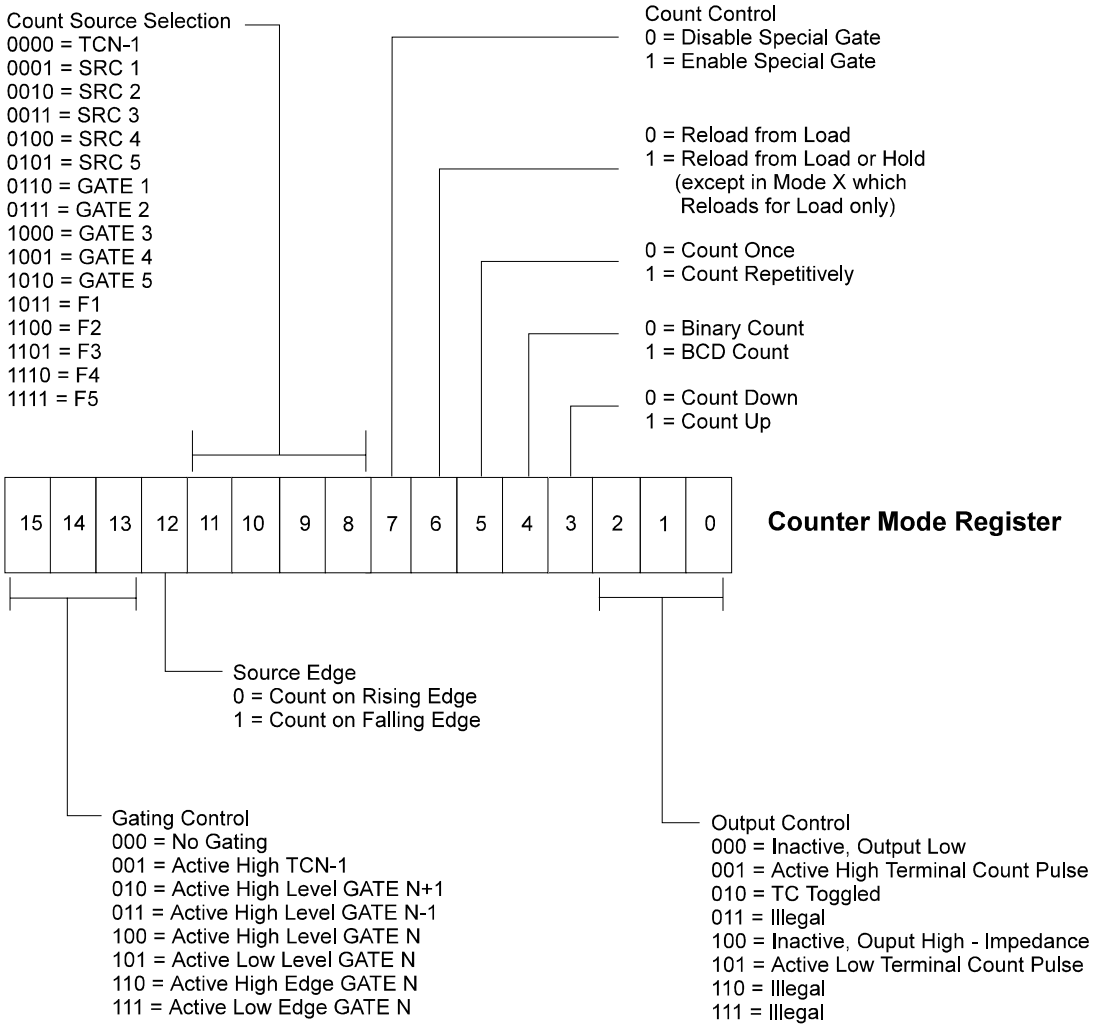


Figure 3-2: Counter Mode Register Bit Assignments

Counter Mode Register Bit Assignments

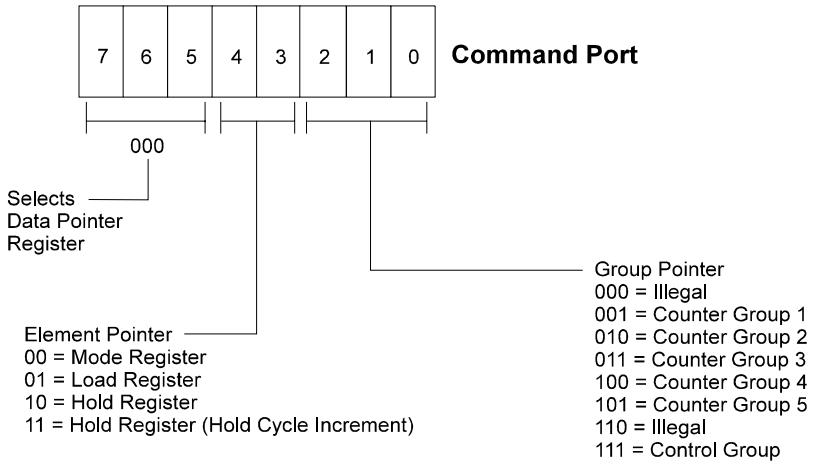
Function	Properties
Gating Control:	Counter Mode bits CM15, CM14, and CM13 specify the hardware gating options. When "no gating" is selected (000), the counter will proceed unconditionally as long as it is armed. For any other gating mode, the count process is conditioned by the specified gating configuration.
Counter Source Selection:	Counter Mode bits CM8 through CM12 specify the source used as input to the counter and the active edge that is counted. Bit CM12 controls the polarity for all the sources; logic zero counts rising edges and logic one counts falling edges. Bits CM8 through CM11 select 1 of 16 counting sources to route to the counter input. Five of the available inputs are internal frequencies derived from the internal oscillator. Ten of the available inputs are interface pins; five are labeled SRC and five are labeled GATE. The 16th available input is the TC output from the adjacent lower-numbered counter. (The Counter 5 TC wraps around to the Counter 1 input.)
Count Control:	Counter Mode bits CM3 through CM7 specify the various options available for direct control of the counting process. CM3 and CM4 operate independently of the others and control up/down and BCD/binary counting. Bit CM5 controls the repetitions of the count process. When CM5 = 1, counting will proceed in the specified mode until the counter is disarmed. When CM5 = 0, the count process will proceed only until one full cycle of operation occurs. This may occur after one or two TC events. Bit CM7 controls the special gating functions that allow retriggering and the selection of Load or Hold sources for counter reloading.
Output Control:	Counter mode bits CM0 through CM2 specify the output control configuration. The OUT pin may be off (a high impedance state), or it may be inactive with a low-impedance to ground. The three remaining valid combinations represent the active-high, active-low, or TC toggle output waveforms.

Data Pointer Register

The Data Pointer Register is set using the information in the following figure. For detailed information about the Data Pointer Register, refer to the data sheet at the back of this manual. As discussed in the Programming Sequence Section of this chapter, this register points to other registers in the 9513. It navigates through the various registers of the 9513's indirect addressing scheme. The Data Pointer Register is selected with a write to Base +1 where the three most significant bits must be 000.

Command Port (Base +1)

The Command port of the 9513 has many different functions, including loading, arming, and saving the counters. It also allows access to the counter registers via the Data Pointer Register. The various functions are indicated by the three most significant bits.



Command Descriptions (BASE+1)

Six of the command types are used for direct software control of the counting process and they each contain a 5-bit S field. In a linear-select fashion, each bit in the S field corresponds to one of five general counters (S1=Counter 1, S2=Counter2, etc.). When an S bit is a one, the specified operation is performed on the counter so designated; when an S bit is a zero, no operation occurs for the corresponding counter.

Arm Counters

C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0
0	0	1	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1

Any combination of counters, as specified by the S field, will be enabled for counting. A counter must be armed before counting can commence. Once armed, the counting process may be further enabled or disabled using the hardware gating facilities.

Load Counters

C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0
0	1	0	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1

Any combination of counters, as specified in the S field, will be loaded with previously entered values. The source of information for each counter will be either the Load register or the Hold register, as determined by the operating configuration in the Mode register.

Load and Arm Counters

C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0
0	1	1	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1

Any combination of counters, as specified in the S field, will be first loaded then armed. This command is equivalent to issuing a LOAD command and then ARM command.

Disarm Counters

C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0
1	1	0	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1

Any combination of counters, as specified by the S field, will be disabled from counting. A disarmed counter will cease all counting independent of other conditions.

Save Counters

C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0
1	0	1	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1

Any combination of counters, as specified by the S field, will have their contents transferred into their associated Hold register. The transfer takes place without interfering with any counting that may be underway. This command will overwrite any previous Hold register contents.

Disarm and Save Counters

C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0
1	0	0	S5	S4	S3	S2	S1

Any combination of counters, as specified by the S field, will be disarmed and the contents of the Counter register will be transferred into the associated Hold registers.

Master Reset

C7	C6	C5	C4	C3	C2	C1	C0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

The Master Reset command duplicates the action of the power-on reset circuitry. It disarms all counters, enters Hex 0000 in the Master Mode, Load and Hold registers and enter 0B00 hex in each of the Counter Mode Registers. Doing a Master Reset to the board, before the initialization sequence, is a good idea. Write "FF" to the Command Register of each chip before initializing the board. {1st chip base+1, 2nd chip base+3}. It is not always necessary to do a Master Reset but some operating systems require it.

Peek and Poke Driver for Windows 95/NT

This driver allows developers to write Win32 programs which access hardware I/O ports and physical memory. This should allow easier testing of hardware components since they can be accessed without the use of a specific driver.

It should be noted that this driver will give application level access to areas of the hardware and memory which can quite easily crash the operating system or even corrupt data. Care needs to be taken to only access known memory or I/O ports.

Using The Library

There are two libraries that can be used to ease use of the Peek and Poke driver. They are pplib95.lib and pplibnt.lib. They are used for Windows 95 and Windows NT respectively. These libraries provide I/O routines familiar to those who have used Microsoft compilers in the past.

To use a library, add pplib95.lib or pplibnt.lib to your link, whichever is appropriate for the target OS. Include pplib95.h or pplibnt.h in the C/C++ file you will be accessing the functions from. These libraries are compatible with all Microsoft compilers. NOTE: These libraries are not thread safe.

The following is a list of the functions provided by the library.

Function	Description
BOOL ics_pp_open (void)	Opens the Peek and Poke driver. Returns TRUE if successful. This must be called before any calls are made to the other library functions.
void ics_pp_close (void)	Closes the driver. Should be called before the application exits.
void *ics_pp_make_pointer (int page, int length)	This function is used to allow access to a particular region of physical memory by a Win32 application. page is the starting page of the physical memory. length is the size of the region in pages. For example, for a pointer to a region of physical memory starting at 0xA0000 and 64k long: void *ptr = ics_pp_make_pointer (0xA0, 0x10); The pointer can then be treated as a standard C/C++ pointer. NOTE: Be sure to release this memory region back to the system with a call to ics_pp_release_pointer. (See Below.)
void ics_pp_release_pointer (void *address, int length)	This function is used to release a memory mapping made with ics_pp_make_pointer. It is important to release such pointers back to the system. Failure to do so could affect the way the system runs even after the application has exited. address is the address that was returned by the ics_pp_make_pointer function. length is the size of the mapped region in pages.
int _outp (USHORT port, int data) USHORT _outpw (USHORT port, USHORT data) ULONG _outpl (USHORT port, ULONG data)	These functions output data to the given port. Use _outp for byte width, _outpw for word width, and _outpl for double word width.
Int _inp (USHORT port) USHORT _inpw (USHORT port) ULONG _inpl (USHORT port)	These functions return data input from the given port. Use _inp for byte width, _inpw for word width, and _inpl for double word width.

PeekPoke Driver for Windows NT Installation

This driver allows developers to write WinNT programs which access hardware I/O ports and physical memory.

Installing the Windows NT PeekPoke Driver

Under Windows NT 3.51:

- From the Program Manager, click on File->Run.
- Type a:\setup and press OK.

From Windows NT 4.0

- From the Start Menu, select Run.
- Type a:\setup and press OK.

The InstallShield installer will initialize and run. Follow the on-screen instructions. You will need to provide one piece of information:

- The destination path for the driver files.

When the files are transferred, you will be asked if you want to reboot the computer. The drivers will not work until after a reboot.

PeekPoke Driver for Windows 95 Installation

This driver allows developers to write Win95 programs which access hardware I/O ports and physical memory.

Installing the Windows 95 PeekPoke Driver

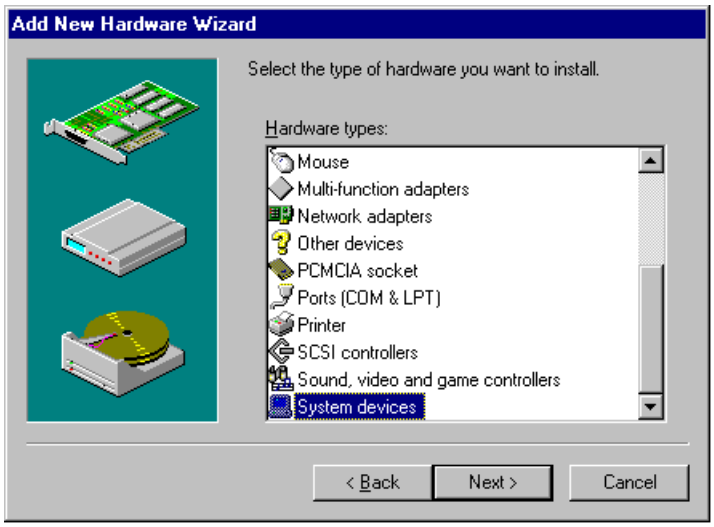
- From the Start Menu, select Settings->Control Panel.
- From the Control Panel, select Add New Hardware.



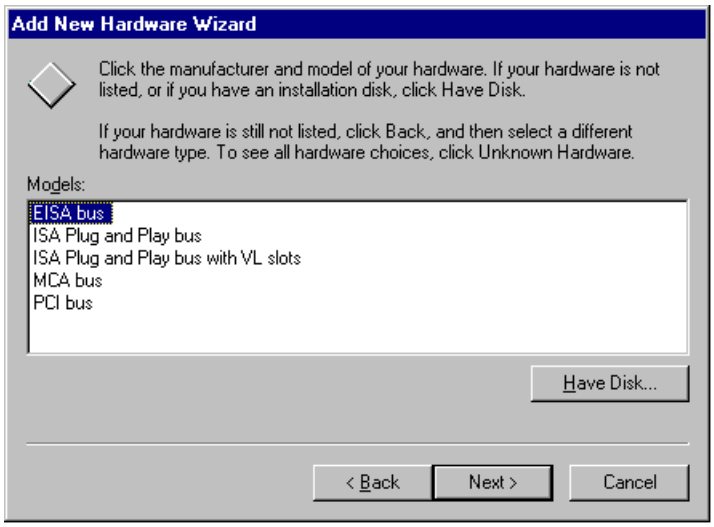
- Click the Next button.



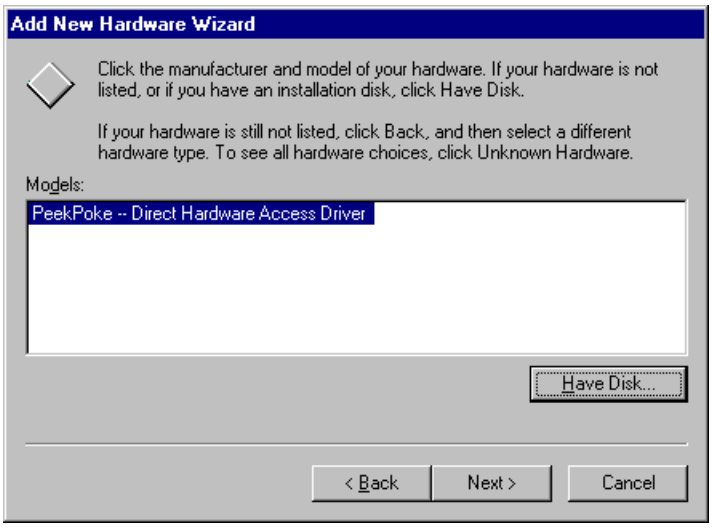
- Answer “No” to the question, “Do you want Windows to search for you new hardware?”
- Press the Next button.



- Scroll the hardware types list down and select the “System devices” type.
- Press the Next button.



- Press the Have Disk button.
- Insert your disk labeled “Windows 95 PeekPoke Driver Disk.”
- Make sure “A:\” is selected as the source.
- Press OK.



- The model “PeekPoke – Direct Hardware Access Driver” should be selected in the Models box.
- Press the Next button.
- Windows 95 will copy the driver’s files onto your system.
- Press the Finish button.
- At this point, you will need to shutdown and reboot your machine for the changes to take effect.

Chapter 4: How to remain CE Compliant

How to remain CE Compliant

In order for machines to remain CE compliant, only CE compliant parts may be used. To keep a chassis compliant it must contain only compliant cards, and for cards to remain compliant they must be used in compliant chassis. Any modifications made to the equipment may affect the CE compliance standards and should not be done unless approved in writing by Industrial Computer Source.

The PCIDCC5/10/20-P Family is designed to be CE Compliant when used in an CE compliant chassis. Maintaining CE Compliance also requires proper cabling and termination techniques. The user is advised to follow proper cabling techniques from sensor to interface to ensure a complete CE Compliant system. Industrial Computer Source does not offer engineering services for designing cabling or termination systems. Although Industrial Computer Source offers accessory cables and termination panels, it is the user's responsibility to ensure they are installed with proper shielding to maintain CE compliance.

FCC Compliance Statement for Class A Devices

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

1. This device may not cause harmful interference, and

2. This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generatesm usesm and radiates radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his or her own expense.

Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Note: The assembler of a personal computer system may be required to test the system and/or make necessary modifications if a system is found to cause harmful interference or to be non-compliant with the appropriate standards for its intended use.

Chapter 5: Connector Pin Assignments

Counter and digital I/O signals are connected to the PCIDCC5-P card via a 37-pin D type connector that extends through the back of the computer case. The mating connector is an AMP 747304-1 or equivalent. Pin assignments are as follows:

Pin	Name	Function
1		Interrupt Input
2		(not) Interrrupt Enable
3	OP7	Digital Output Bit 7
4	OP6	Digital Output Bit 6
5	OP5	Digital Output Bit 5
6	OP4	Digital Output Bit 4
7	OP3	Digital Output Bit 3
8	OP2	Digital Output Bit 2
9	OP1	Digital Output Bit 1
10	OP0	Digital Output Bit 0
11	GND	Digital Common
12	GATE5	Counter 5 Gate
13	SRC5	Counter 5 Input
14	GATE4	Counter 4 Gate
15	SRC4	Counter 4 Input
16	GATE3	Counter 3 Gate
17	SRC3	Counter 3 Input
18	GATE2	Counter 2 Gate
19	SRC2	Counter 2 Input

Pin	Name	Function
19	SRC2	Counter 2 Input
20	+5VDC	+5 Volt Power (from computer)
21		(not) IP Strobe
22	IP7	Digital Input 7
23	IP6	Digital Input 6
24	IP5	Digital Input 5
25	IP4	Digital Input 4
26	IP3	Digital Input 3
27	IP2	Digital Input 2
28	IP1	Digital Input 1
29	IP0	Digital Input 0
30	FOUT	Oscillator Out
31	OUT5	Counter 5 Output
32	OUT4	Counter 4 Output
33	OUT3	Counter 3 Output
34	OUT2	Counter 2 Output
35	OUT1	Counter 1 Output
36	SRC1	Counter 1 Input
37	GATE1	Counter 1 Gate

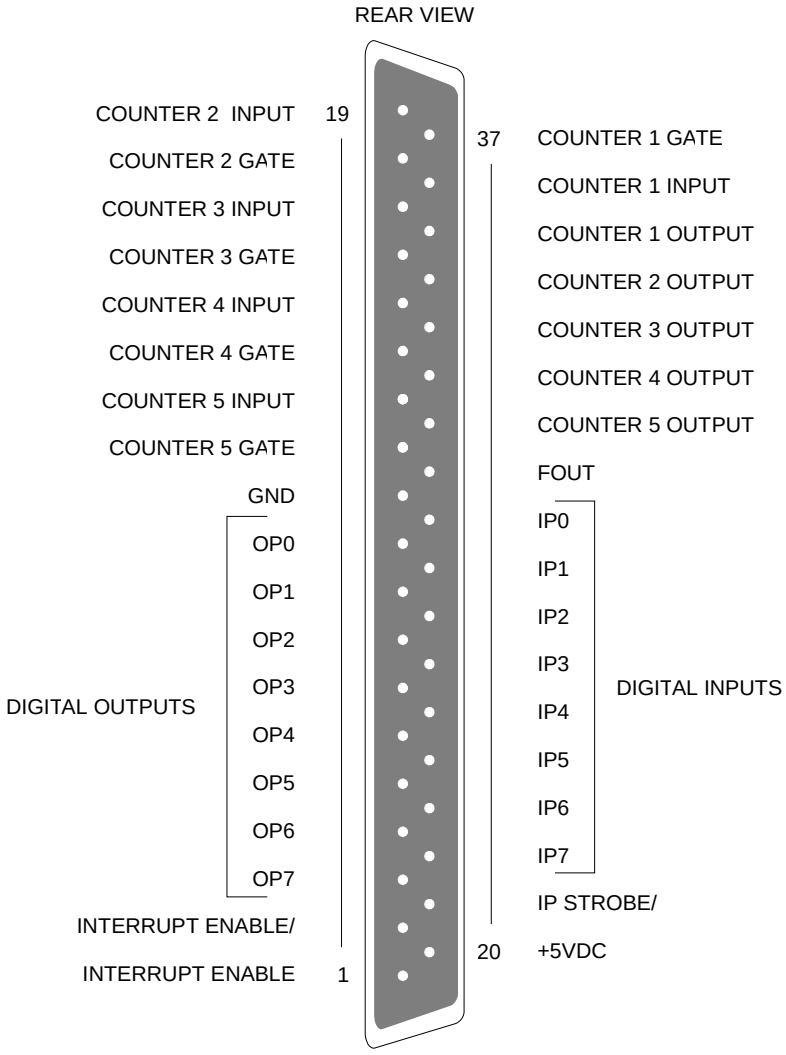
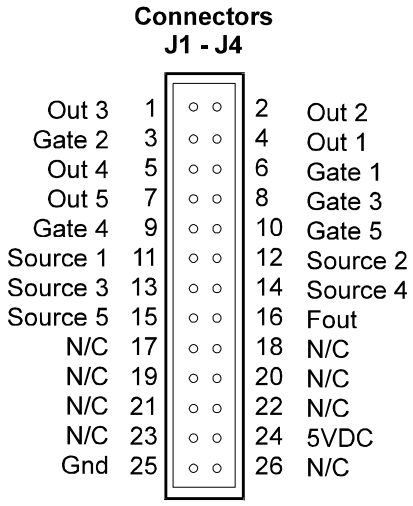


Figure 5-1: PCIDCC5-P 37-Pin Connector

Counter and digital I/O signals are connected to the PCIDCC10-P & 20-P via a 26 Pin Connector.

Pin	Name	Function
1	OUT3	Digital Output Bit 3
2	OUT2	Digital Output Bit 2
3	GATE2	Counter 2 Gate
4	OUT1	Digital Output Bit 1
5	OUT4	Digital Output Bit 4
6	GATE1	Counter 1 Gate
7	OUT5	Digital Output Bit 5
8	GATE3	Counter 3 Gate
9	GATE4	Counter 4 Gate
10	GATE5	Counter 5 Gate
11	SOURCE1	Counter 1 Input
12	SOURCE2	Counter 2 Input
13	SOURCE3	Counter 3 Input
14	SOURCE4	Counter 4 Input
15	SOURCE5	Counter 5 Input
16	FOUT	Frequency Output
17	N/C	
18	N/C	
19	N/C	
20	N/C	
21	N/C	
22	N/C	
23	N/C	
24	+5VDC	+5 Volt Power (ref. only)
25	GND	Ground
26	N/C	



Declaration of Conformity

Information Technology Equipment

6260 Sequence Drive
San Diego, CA 92121-4371
(800) 523-2320 / (858) 677-0877

The product(s) covered by this declaration:

PCIDCC5-P PCIDCC10-P PCIDCC20-P

The European Union directives covered by this declaration:

EMC Directive 89/336/EEC and Low Voltage Directive 73/23/EEC

The basis on which conformity is declared:

EN 50081-1:1992 Emissions, Generic Requirements

-EN 55022:1998 Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Disturbance Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment

EN 50082-1:1992 Immunity, Generic Requirements

-EN61000-4-2:1995 Electrostatic Discharge (ESD) Immunity
-EN61000-4-3:1995 Radiated RF Field Immunity
-EN61000-4-4:1995 EFT Immunity for AC and I/O Lines

EN 60950:1992 Safety of Information Technology Equipment

The technical documentation required to demonstrate this product meets the requirements of the EMC Directive and the Low Voltage Directive has been compiled by ICS Advent and is available for inspection by the relevant enforcement authorities.

Attention

The attention of the specifier, purchaser, installer, or user is drawn to special measures and limitations for use which must be observed when the product is taken into service to maintain compliance with the above directives. Details of these special measures and limitations are in the product manual.

Mr. Jim Jameson
President & Chief Executive Officer

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Chichester, West Sussex
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