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LS-50

Hardware User's Manual

PCM Decommutation System

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1 Introduction

1.1 General

This document presents information about the VME, cPCI, and PCI form factors of the Lumistar LS-50 Multi-function PCM Decommutator and it's companion daughterboards. The Lumistar LS-50 Multi-function PCM Decommutators offer the latest in flexibility by using a "Universal Daughterboard" concept that allows the user to select 5 functions to be achieved in a single card slot. The user can also select a second LS-55-DB decommutator daughtercard in addition to the simulator, decommutator, and IRIG Time Code Reader and Generator on the main board. The LS-55-DB daughtercard decommutator, or an external decommutator can be connected to process an embedded PCM data stream in accordance with IRIG-106. Or, the LS-55-DB daughtercard decommutator can be used for a second independent PCM data stream.



Lumistar LS-50-P

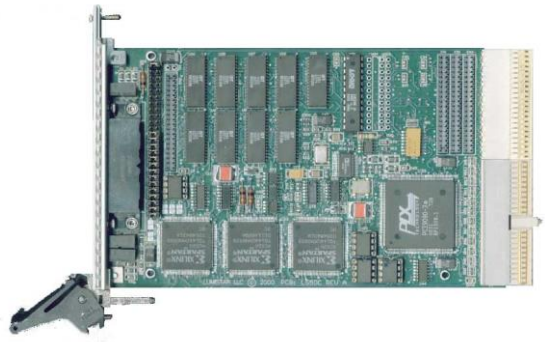


Lumistar LS-55-DB

Along with the Universal Daughtercard slot, the LS-50-P PCI decommutators can simultaneously accommodate a Lumistar LS-40-DB Tunable PCM Bit Synchronizer module. The LS-50-V VME decommutator can accommodate one or the other.



Lumistar LS-50-V



Lumistar LS-50-cPCI

The Lumistar LS-50 decommutator can be used for extremely large frame formats (16,383 words per minor frame up to 1,024 frames deep) and contains dual ping-pong data output buffers, each with 128K bytes of memory. The LS-50 decommutator includes

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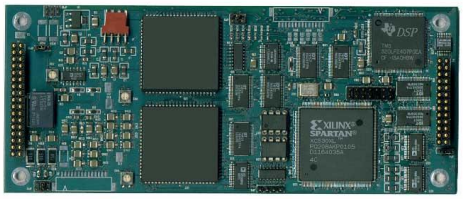
a time code reader to insert timestamp information into the buffered data. The time reader can be preset to local time and free-run, or accept an IRIG A, B, or G time carrier input.

The LS-50 decommutator system includes a dynamic and flexible PCM simulator that can generate common, unique, and waveform pattern data words. The simulator also includes a time signal generator that can be preset to local time and provides an IRIG A, B, or G output signal.

1.2 Lumistar Universal Daughterboard Family

The LS-50 decommutator may be equipped with one of a family of optional daughtercards to add functionality. Current options include:

- Tunable Bit Synchronizer
- Second Decommutator



Lumistar LS-40-DB Bit Synchronizer



Lumistar LS-55-DB Decommutator

1.3 Manual Format and Conventions

This manual contains the following sections:

- Chapter 1 provides a brief product overview and technical specifications
- Chapter 2 provides installation and configuration instructions
- Chapter 3 provides info on the LS-50-P LDPS software
- Chapter 4 provides programming information

Throughout this document, several document flags will be utilized to emphasis warnings or other important data. These flags come in three different formats: Warnings, Cautions, and Information. Examples of these flags appear below.

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Warning:

(Details of critical information which prevents loss of functionality)



Caution:

Details of operational or functional cautionary advisories



Information:

(Details of emphasised operational information)

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1.4 Specifications

Table 1-1 PCM Decommutator Specifications	
Input Data Rate	<100.0 bps to 20.0 Mbps
Input Signals	NRZ-L data & 0 clock
Input Levels	Single-ended TTL & RS-422
Word Length	Variable from 3 to 16 bits per word on a word-by-word basis
CRC checker	CRC16/CCITT
Minor Frame Length	2 to 16,383 words per minor frame
Major Frame Length	Up to 1024 minor frames per major frame
Bit Order	MSB or LSB-first (word-by-word basis)
Frame Sync Pattern	Up to 64 bits (any pattern, including "don't care" bits (X) may be used)
Frame Sync Location	Beginning or end of the frame
Frame Sync Strategy	Adaptive mode (search-lock-verify) & burst mode (search-lock)
Sync Error Tolerance	0 to 15 bits (selectable)
Sync Slip Window	1 or 3 bits wide (selectable)
Data Polarity	Normal, inverted or automatic
Major Frame Sync	FCC (FAC), SFID or URC
URC Location	Any 32 bit window within the first minor frame not including the last bit in the minor frame
SFID Location	Any series of contiguous bits not including the last bit in the minor frame
System Output	Buffered output with status, time, & data

Table 1-2 Time Reader Specifications	
Time Reader Input Format	IRIG A, B, or G
Input signal level	1 v p-p nominal
Data Outputs	Automatic time tags for PCM data blocks Time accessible in register space

Table 1-3 Mechanical Specifications	
Form Factors	3U x160 CompactPCI Full-Length "Desktop" PCI (2.2 M33, D32) 6U x 160 VME (C.2 A24/A32 D08/D16/D32, D16/D32 Block)
Power Dissipation	4 watts without daughtercard

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Table 1-4 PCM Simulator Specifications	
Outputs	NRZ-L and PCM Data, 0-degree clock & minor frame strobes
Output Levels	Single-ended TTL & RS-422
Output Data Rate	64 bps to 20.0 Mbps (NRZ codes) 64 bps to 10.0 Mbps (all other codes)
PCM Codes	NRZ-L/M/S; Bi-Phase□-L/M/S; DM-M/S; M^2, RNRZ-L-11/15, k=7 Convolutional Rate 1/2, 1/3
Word Length	Variable from 3 to 16 bits per word on a word-by-word basis
CRC Generator	CRC16/CCITT
Minor Frame Length	2 to 16,384 words per minor frame
Major Frame Length	Up to 1024 minor frames per major frame
Bit Order	MSB or LSB-first
Frame Sync Pattern	Up to 256 words (any series of 0s or is 1s may be used)
Major Frame Sync	FCC (FAC), SFID
Common Words	May be a single value or selected from a group of one minor frame. Data may be changed while operating.
Unique Words	Seven may be programmed in any mainframe, super-commutated, or subcommutated channel. Data may be changed while operating.
Waveform Words	Five may be programmed to appear in every frame at the same location. Data may be changed while operating.
Time Generator Output	IRIG A, B, or G

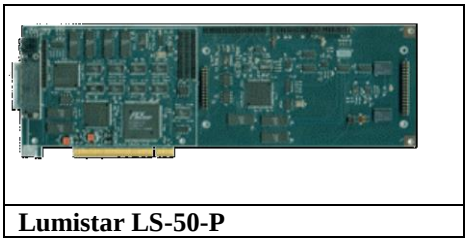
Table 1-5 Environmental Specifications	
Temperature (Operating)	0 to 50 ^{o}C
Temperature (Non-Operating)	-25 to +70 ^{o}C
Humidity (Operating)	10% to 90% Non-Condensing
Humidity (Non-Op)	Packaging must prevent contact with moisture and contaminants
Special Handling	Standard ESD methods required

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2 Installation

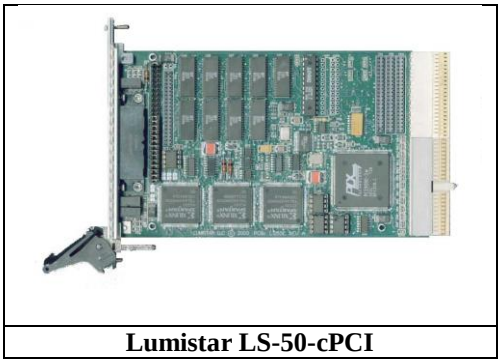
2.1 Addressing

2.1.1 PCI Cards



Lumistar LS-50-P

(This paragraph Refers to both PCI and CompactPCI form factors.) The LS-50 decommutator occupies both PCI I/O space and memory space. ***No address switch is used, as the address is determined by the system.*** 128 bytes of I/O space are always occupied. The card will respond to any access in its I/O space. The first 64 bytes of that space are assigned to the decommutator, and accesses to the first byte will return an ASCII identifier string. If a daughtercard of any type is present, it will respond with its own identifier string offset 64 bytes up from the base address of the card. The LS-50-PCI card is shown in Figure 2-2 on page 10. The LS-50-cPCI card is shown in Figure 2-4 on page 12.



Lumistar LS-50-cPCI

The amount of memory space taken up by the LS-50 is circumstantial. If a LS-55-DB decommutator is also present, then twice as much space will be occupied and the upper half of that space will access the second decommutator. The other factor is the memory addressing mode recognized by the buffer memory. PCI cards are normally shipped in a "flat" addressing mode wherein the 128 Kbyte buffer memory is mapped one-to-one into PCI memory space. The configuration can be changed to activate a bankswitch register in the decommutator(s) and maps the selected bank into 16Kbytes of MS-DOS real memory space. The user's computing environment may not allow for the use of this mode, but Lumistar uses it for testing purposes. In either case, if a LS-55-DB decommutator is present, it will map either 128K or 16K higher in system memory space.

2.1.2 VME Cards



Lumistar LS-50-V

The LS-50-V VME decommutator (see Figure 2-3 on page 11) operates at a VME address and occupies address space according to address switch settings. The LS-50-V VME card may be in VME Standard or Extended Space, and may be in a "paged" or "flat" addressing mode similar to the PCI form factors. A VME card set for flat mode occupies 512 Kbytes of address space. A card set for page mode occupies 64 Kbytes. VME addressing is controlled by three DIP switches S1, S3, and S4. They must be set to the desired space, address, and mode as shown in Table 2-1 on page 7.

The user must also choose a VME interrupt level and set DIP switch S2 accordingly. Settings other than those in Table 2-2 on page 7 are apt to cause spurious interrupt crashes.

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Table 2-1 VME Address Switch Settings		
Switch	**On**	**Off**
S1-1	A24 = 0	A24 = 1
S1-2	A25 = 0	A25 = 1
S1-3	A26 = 0	A26 = 1
S1-4	A27 = 0	A27 = 1
S1-5	A28 = 0	A28 = 1
S1-6	A29 = 0	A29 = 1
S1-7	A30 = 0	A30 = 1
S1-8	A31 = 0	A31 = 1
S3-1	A16 = 0	A16 = 1
S3-2	A17 = 0	A17 = 1
S3-3	A18 = 0	A18 = 1
S3-4	A19 = 0	A19 = 1
S3-5	A20 = 0	A20 = 1
S3-6	A21 = 0	A21 = 1
S3-7	A22 = 0	A22 = 1
S3-8	A23 = 0	A23 = 1
S4-1..3	Flat Mode	Page Mode
S4-4..7	Page Mode	Flat Mode
S4-8	VME Extended	VME Standard

Table 2-2 VME Interrupt Switch Settings										
IRQ	**S2-1**	**S2-2**	**S2-3**	**S2-4**	**S2-5**	**S2-6**	**S2-7**	**S2-8**	**S2-9**	**S2-10**
1	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	On	On
2	Off	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	On
3	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	On
4	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	Off	On	On	Off
5	Off	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	Off	On	Off
6	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	On	Off	Off
7	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	Off	On	Off	Off	Off

2.2 Physical Installation

The LS-50 decommutator can be installed in any physical slot where it fits. Remove and discard the blanking plate from the chosen slot (save the screw(s)!) and carefully insert the card.

2.3 Indicators

Multiple LED indicators are provided. These indicators are in three rows, as shown in Figure 2-1 on page 9. Indicators [1..3] on the LS-50-cPCI are the board ID indicators. These are connected to a static register and are intended for use by device drivers in environments where multiple cards are present to identify which board is assigned to which data stream. On desktop PCI and VME cards these indicators are chip LEDs on the board surface.

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Indicators [4..5] on the LS-50-cPCI are controlled by the decommutator. Indicator 4 is a minor frame lock indication. Indicator 5 is a major frame lock indication. Indicator 6 lights when the IRIG time reader detects a valid IRIG time carrier.

Indicators [7..9] on all LS-50 variants are used only if a daughtercard is present. If the daughtercard is a second decommutator, these are assigned to the daughtercard to be used in the same manner is indicators [4..6]. If a daughtercard of some other type is present, these indicators will have meaning as defined by the daughtercard.

2.4 Interface

The LS-50 decommutator uses a 44-position female high density subminiature "DB" type connector designated J1 for I/O. This connector has three rows of pins. The first row of pins is primarily for use by the decommutator. The second row is primarily ground pins, and the third row is reserved for use by whatever daughtercard is installed, if any. Pin assignments are shown in Figure 2-5 on page15. If a Bit Synchronizer module or daughtercard is installed, pinouts are as shown in Figure 2-6 on page 15 and apply for pins [31..44.]

Fourteen pins are assigned to the (each) decommutator for general-purpose I/O. The pinout is limited by the number of physical I/O pins that can be accommodated by the plate. There are possibilities for other I/O's than the default assignments. Hence the decommutator has a patch array E1 located at the front edge of the card immediately behind the I/O connector.

The LS-50 products are shipped with two mating pigtail cables to interface with the 44-position J1 connector. The differential signal version of the cable is documented in figure Figure 2-7 on page 16. The single-ended signal version is documented in figure Figure 2-8 on page 17.

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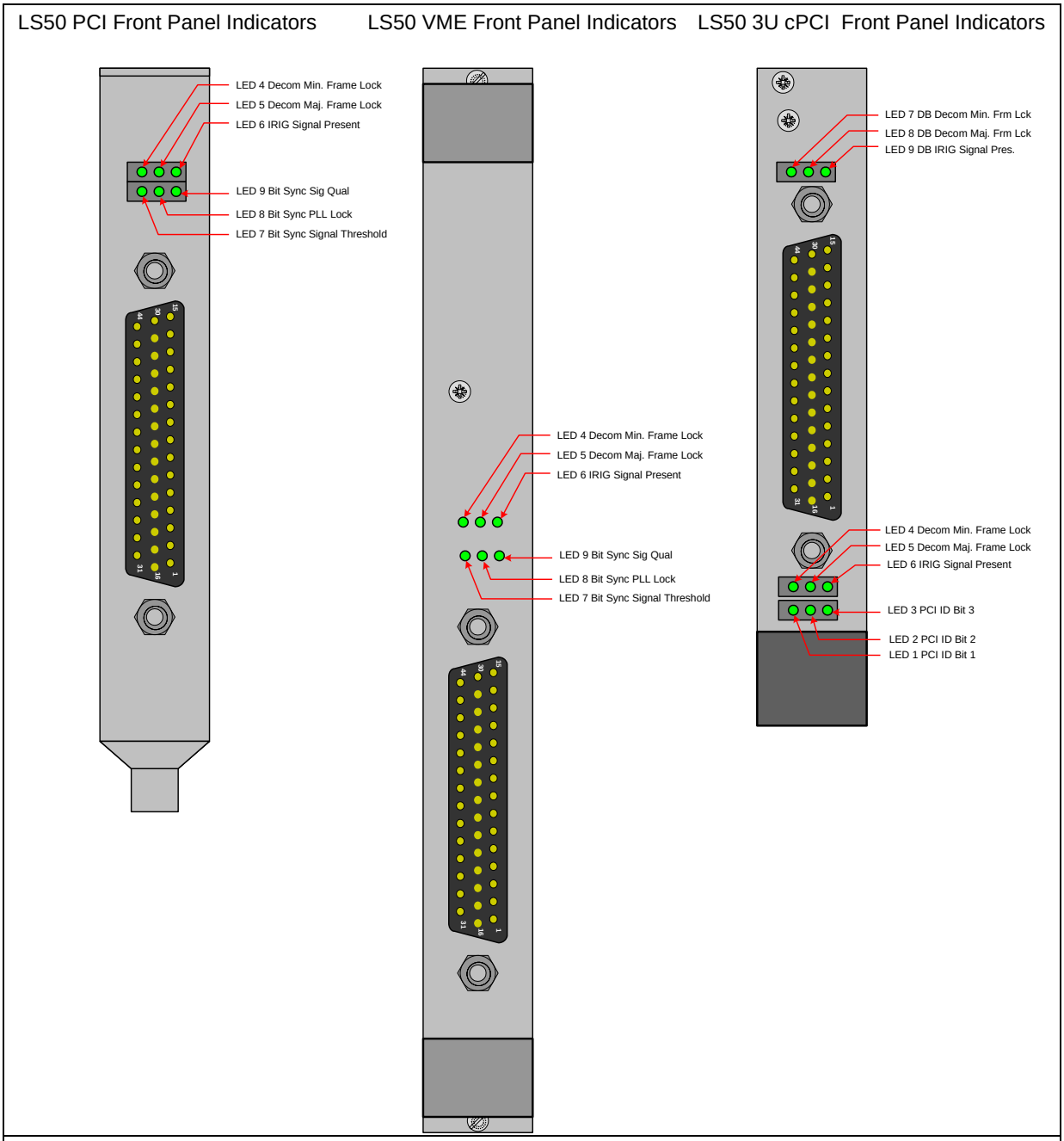


Figure 2-1 Front Plates.

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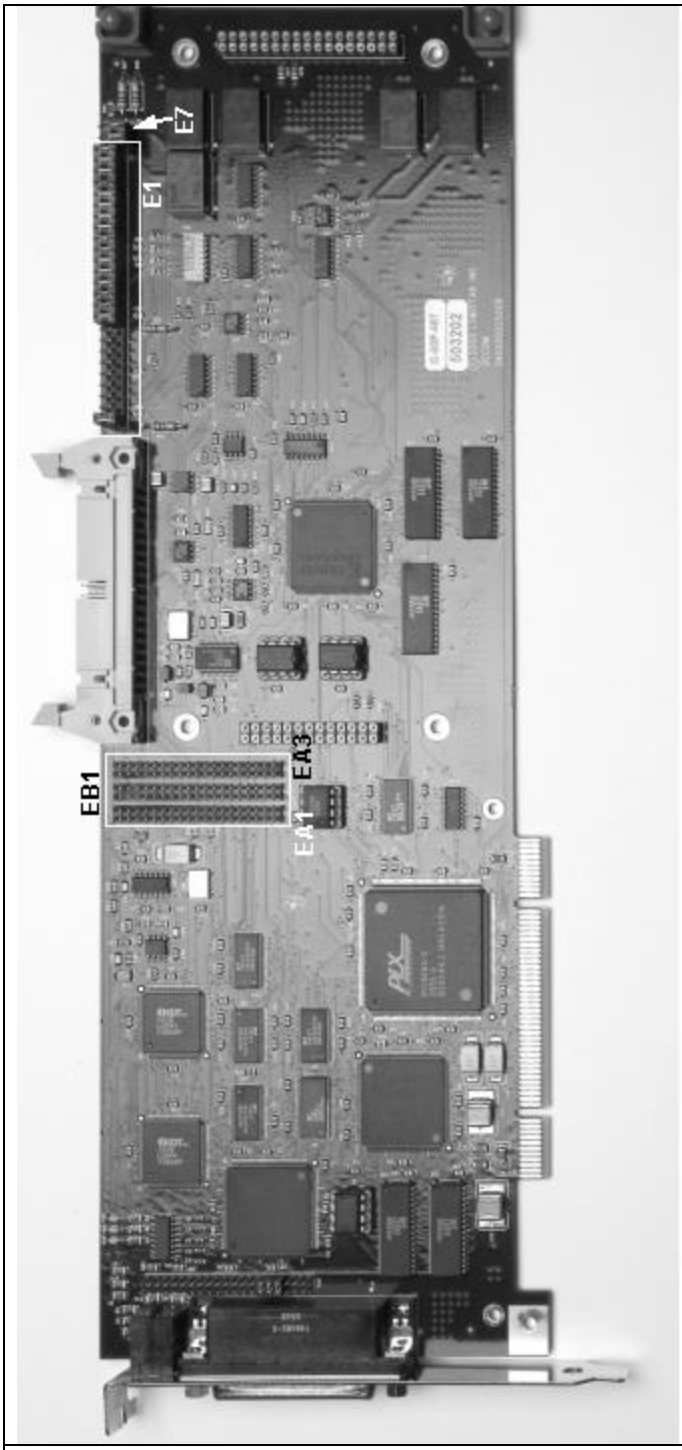


Figure 2-2 LS-50-PCI Card (Component Side)

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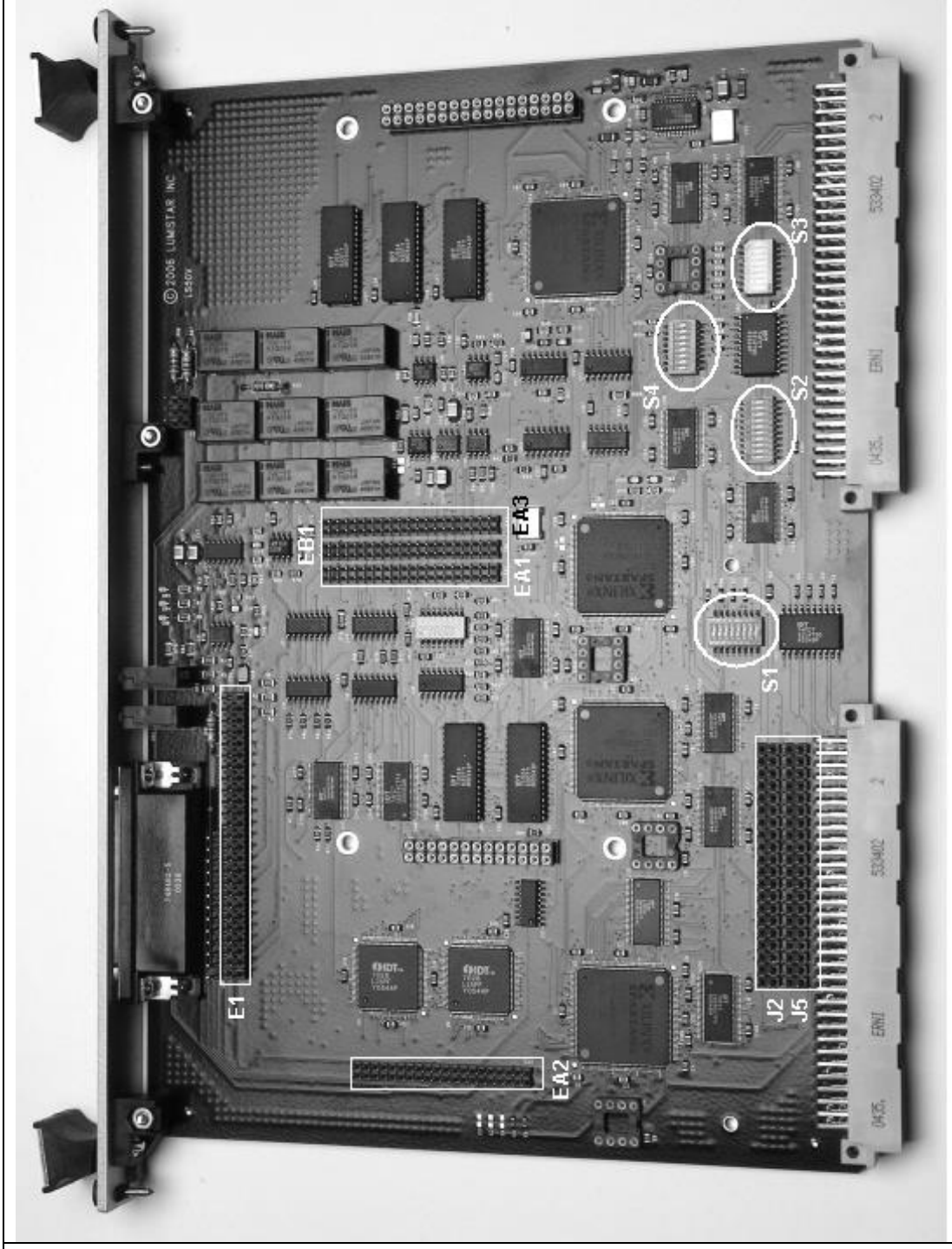


Figure 2-3 LS-50-V Card (Component Side)

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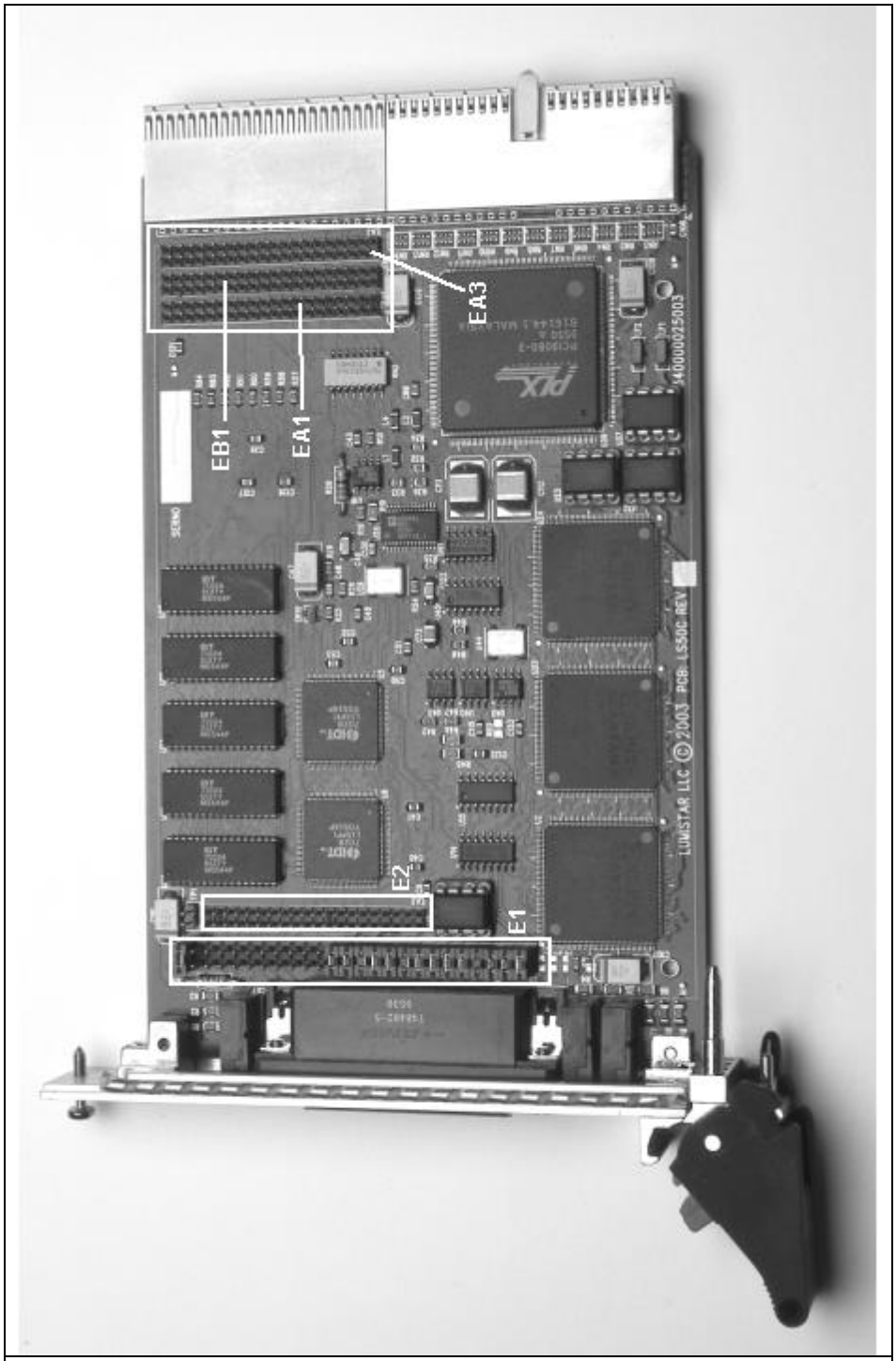


Figure 2-4 LS-50-cPCI Card (Component Side)

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LS-50 Decommutator systems are normally shipped with fifteen pin-pairs shunted together as shown (Default) in Figure 2-5 on page 14. If the user's application needs any of the signals on E1 pins [29..48], then it will be necessary to sacrifice some of the existing I/O's by pulling the corresponding shunts, and wire-wrapping E1 pins to establish the desired pinout. Outputs 14 and 15 appear on E1. If these are to be used, the user will have to disable some of the default patching to find homes for them on J1.

If no daughtercard occupies it, the 2mm header EA2 (near the 44-pin connector) needs shunts at pins 7-8, 9-10, and 11-12 to activate the bit synchronizer clock and data outputs. See Figure 2-6 on page 15 for more details on this.

Patch array E7 provides two 100-ohm terminations from the selected bit synchronizer input(s) to ground. When single-ended inputs are used, the input termination on the bit synchronizer module itself (selected by JP2) is connected directly to the selected input. When a differential input is selected, that termination is isolated from the input and a termination from E7 can be used. By convention, boards are shipped with shunts deliberately miss-installed (a pin off) on E7.

On VME boards an additional header J5 is placed next to J2 (see Figure 2-3 on page 11). Odd-numbered J5 pins [1..39] connect to VME pins P2c2..P2c21. Even-numbered J5 pins [2..40] connect to VME pins P2a2..P2a21. Individual J5 pins can be wire-wrapped to E1 pins to move front-plate signals to P2.

The LS-50-cPCI card shown in Figure 2-4 on page 12 also presents the front plate signals and others at the compactPCI P2 connector. P2 is normally not populated. If the board is configured with P2, it will present the signals shown in Table 2-4 on page 19 at P2.

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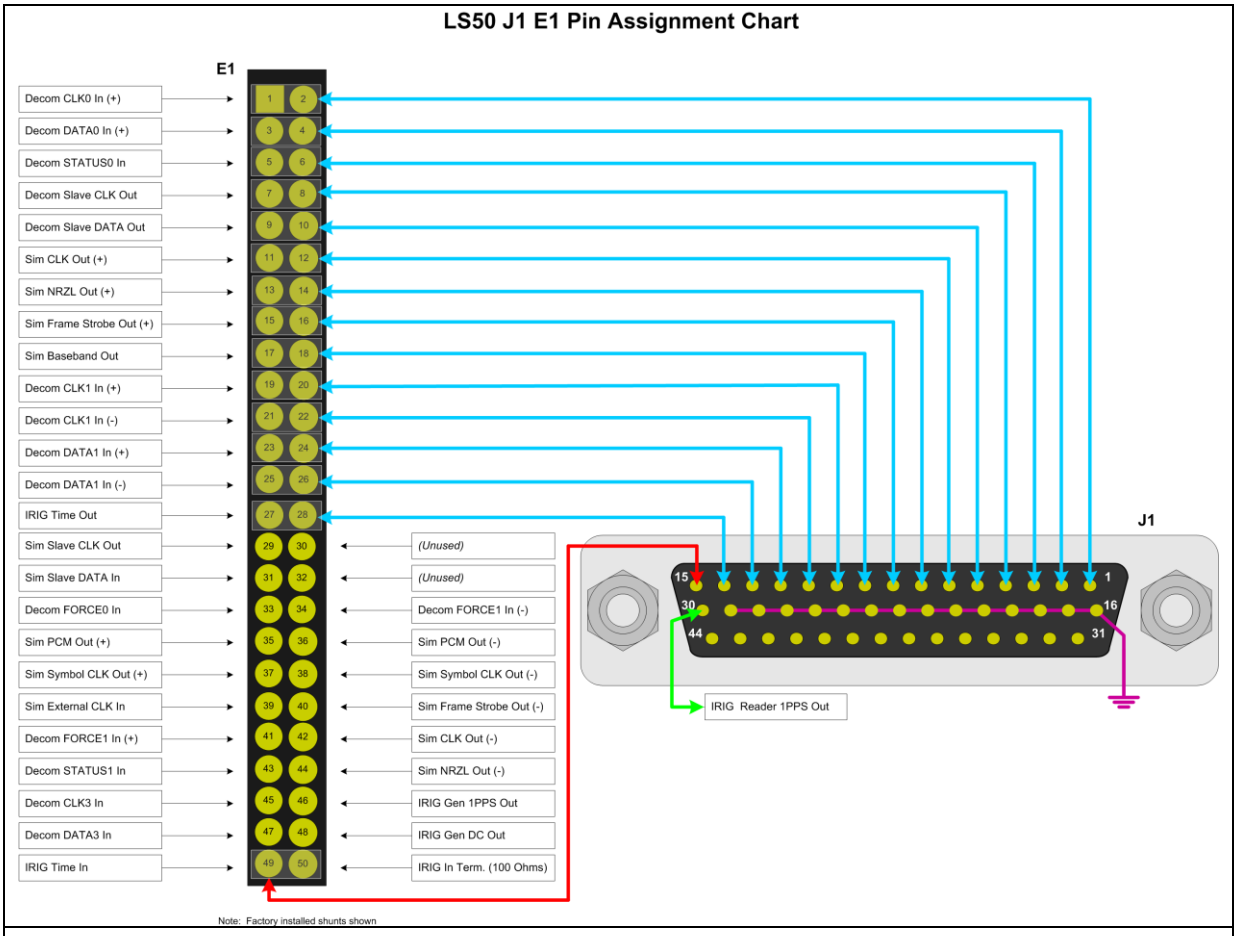


Figure 2-5 LS-50 J1 to E1 Patch Header Pin Assignment Chart

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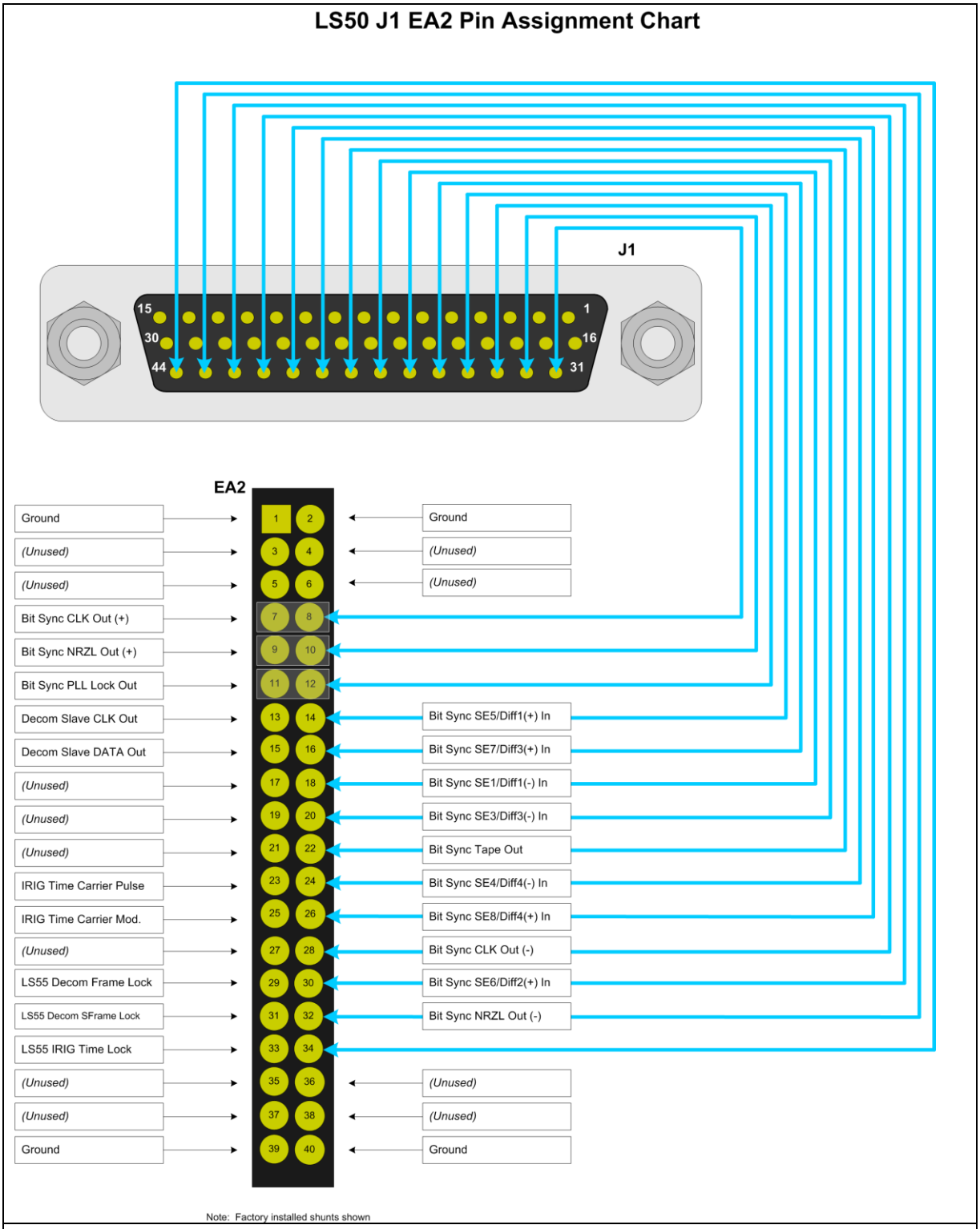
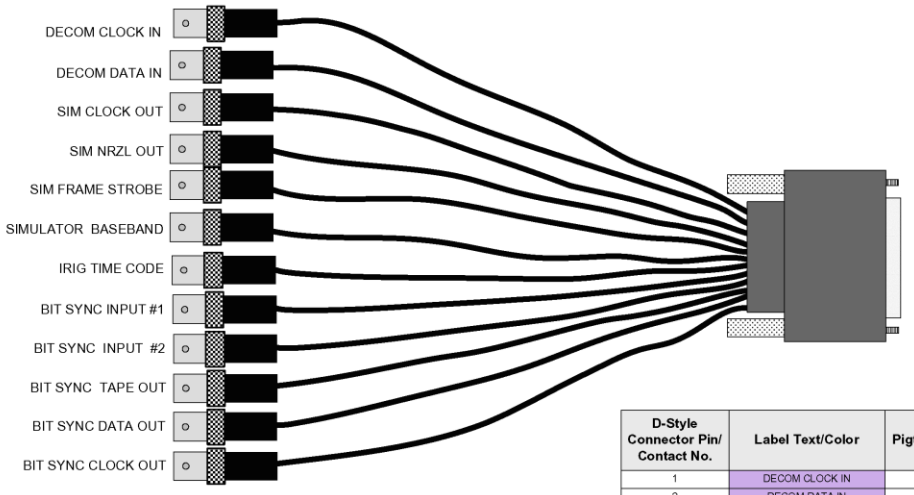


Figure 2-6 LS-50 J1 to E2 Patch Header Pin Assignment Chart

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D-Style Connector Pin/ Contact No.	Label Text/Color	Pigtail Type	Signal Details
1	DECOM CLOCK IN	BNC-F	DECOM CLOCK IN
2	DECOM DATA IN	BNC-F	DECOM DATA IN
6	SIM CLOCK OUT	BNC-F	SIM CLOCK
7	SIM NRZL OUT	BNC-F	SIMULATOR NRZ-L
8	SIM FRAME STROBE	BNC-F	SIMULATOR FRAME STROBE
9	SIMULATOR BASEBAND	BNC-F	SIMULATOR BASEBAND
15	IRIG TIME CODE IN	BNC-F	IRIG TIME CODE INPUT
36	BIT SYNC INPUT #1	BNC-F	BIT SYNC INPUT #1
37	BIT SYNC INPUT #2	BNC-F	BIT SYNC INPUT #2
38	BIT SYNC TAPE OUT	BNC-F	BIT SYNC TAPE OUT
32	BIT SYNC DATA OUT	BNC-F	BIT SYNC DATA OUT
31	BIT SYNC CLOCK OUT	BNC-F	BIT SYNC CLOCK OUT
16,17,20,21,22,23,24, 25,26,29,	*(N/A)*	*(N/A)*	Ground

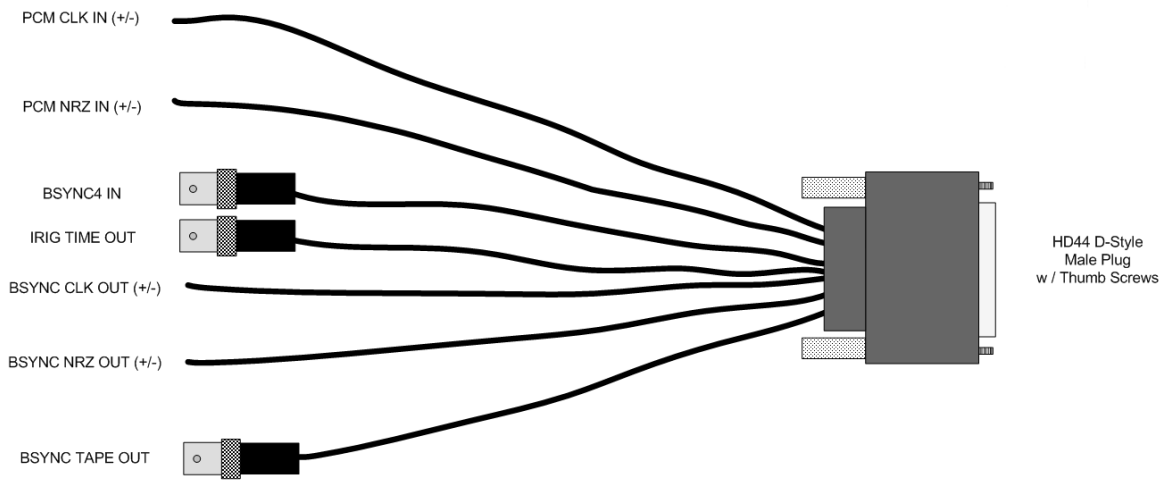
Figure 2-7 LS-50 Pigtail Connector Assembly (Single-Ended Signals)

2.5 Parallel Output

The LS-50 decommutator also provides a parallel output port. This output appears at header EA3, and also on header J2 in the PCI and VME form factors. Header EA3 is a 2mm 40-pin male header. J2 is a 0.1-inch 40-pin header. These headers have the same pinout shown in Table 2-3 on page 18.

On LS-50 VME boards, an additional header J5 is placed next to J2. Odd-numbered J5 pins [1..39] connect to VME pins P2c2..P2c21. Even-numbered J5 pins [2..40] connect to VME pins P2a2..P2a21. If J5 is connected to J2 by a short ribbon-cable jumper, the parallel output appears on P2. Or individual J5 pins can be wire-wrapped to E1 pins to move front-plate signals to P2 (grounds can be picked up at even-numbered pins [20..40] of J2.)

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D-Style Pin/White Wire Contact No. (Positive Signal)	D-Style Pin/Black Wire Contact No. (Negative Signal)	Label Text/Color	Signal Details	SW Source Bit Sync Selection Label
35	37	PCM CLK IN1	Bit Sync PCM Clock Input - Differential	DIFF INPUT3
34	36	PCM NRZ IN1	Bit Sync PCM NRZ Input - Differential	DIFF INPUT1
39	-	BIT SYNC INPUT4	Bit Sync Single-Ended Input	SE INPUT1
14	-	IRIG TIME OUT	IRIG Time Code Output	-
31	41	BIT SYNC CLK OUT	Bit Sync Clock Output - Differential	-
32	43	BIT SYNC NRZ OUT	Bit Sync NRZ Output - Differential	-
38	-	BIT SYNC TAPE OUT	Bit Sync Single-Ended Tape Output	-
16,17,20,21,22,23,24, 25,26,29,	-	*(N/A)*	Ground	-

Figure 2-8 LS-50 Pigtail Connector Assembly (Differential Signals)

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Table 2-3 Parallel Output Pinout			
J2 Pin	**Signal**	**J2 Pin**	**Signal**
1	Ground	2	Ground
3	OD1	4	OD9
5	OD2	6	OD10
7	OD3	8	OD11
9	OD4	10	OD12
11	OD5	12	OD13
13	OD6	14	OD14
15	OD7	16	OD15
17	OD8	18	OD16
19	Ground	20	Ground
21	WdStb	22	Ground
23	FrmStb	24	Ground
25	MFStb	26	Ground
27	Clock	28	Ground
29	1stBIT	30	Ground
31	Lock	32	Ground
33	MFLock	34	Ground
35	Ground	36	Ground
37	Ground	38	Ground
39	Ground	40	Ground

2.6 Notes on Shunts and Signal Names

The "Default" shunt locations documented in Figure 2-5 on page 14 show where shunts are normally installed at the factory.

The J1 pins [01..14] are merely clad tracks connecting E1 and J1. Their meaning is strictly a function of how E1 is patched. The J1 pins [31..44] are similarly flexible in meaning and are based on the daughtercard installed. If the daughtercard is a second decommutator, then J1 pins [31..44] will be a function of how the similar E1 header on the daughtercard is patched. Figure 2-6 on page 15 documents the "Default" shunt locations on EA2.

For the decommutator inputs in Table 2-5 on page 20 that have a bracketed number attached, it indicates those signals have meaning only when the decommutator Source Control register source select field has the bracketed value. Otherwise they are ignored.

The simulator baseband output is a bipolar signal. It is a simulator PCM data representation and swings approximately ±2 volts peak-to-peak open-circuit, and approximately ±1 volt peak-to-peak when loaded by 75 ohms. The IRIG Time carrier input and output are nominally 1 volt peak-to-peak at low level, and 3.3 volts peak-to-peak at high level. The input impedance of the IRIG Time input is nominally 100 ohms with the termination at E1-49 present, and 5K ohms when it is removed. Logic-type inputs are compatible with TTL levels and are terminated into approximately 130 ohms at 3 VDC. Differential signals are

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indicated by a trailing polarity + or − character. Differential outputs are capable of driving RS-422 or TTL-compatible inputs. Differential inputs are pulled slightly asymmetrically to float to a data "0" state when un-driven. They may be driven by single-ended TTL signals by leaving the "−" end unconnected, albeit at some loss of noise immunity.

Table 2-4 CompactPCI P2 I/O Connector Pinout

Pin	Row A	Row B	Row C	Row D	Row E	Row F
1	Ground	Ground	n/c	Ground	n/c	Ground
2	OD1	OD9	2SP01	Ground	1SP01	Ground
3	OD2	OD10	2SP02	Ground	1SP02	Ground
4	OD3	OD11	2SP03	Ground	1SP03	Ground
5	OD4	OD12	2SP04	Ground	1SP04	Ground
6	OD5	OD13	2SP05	Ground	1SP05	Ground
7	OD6	OD14	2SP06	Ground	1SP06	Ground
8	OD7	OD15	2SP07	Ground	1SP07	Ground
9	OD8	OD16	2SP08	Ground	1SP08	Ground
10	Ground	Ground	2SP09	Ground	1SP09	Ground
11	WdStb	Ground	2SP10	Ground	1SP10	Ground
12	FrmStb	Ground	2SP11	Ground	1SP11	Ground
13	MFStb	Ground	2SP12	Ground	1SP12	Ground
14	Clock	Ground	2SP13	Ground	1SP13	Ground
15	1stBIT	Ground	2SP14	Ground	1SP14	Ground
16	Lock	Ground	2SP15	Ground	n/c	Ground
17	MFLock	Ground	2SP16	Ground	n/c	Ground
18	Ground	Ground	n/c	Ground	n/c	Ground
19	Ground	Ground	n/c	Ground	n/c	Ground
20	Ground	Ground	n/c	Ground	n/c	Ground
21	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	Ground
22	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	n/c	Ground

The Sim IRIG Time DC Level Out signal in Table 2-5 is a demodulated representation of the simulator IRIG Time carrier output.

The Sim Frame Strobe in Table 2-5 is a one-bit pulse coincident with the last bit of the simulator minor frame.

The Force inputs in Table 2-5 are for use where the input data has no sync pattern. When set up for this mode, the decommutator will expect the Force input to be high during the first bit of the frame.

The Slave signals in Table 2-5 are for use when two decommutators and/or two simulators are interconnected in reference to asynchronous embedded formats.

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The OD[1..16] signals are decommutator parallel output data. During the first bit time of a word 1stBIT is high and the current minor frame number is right-aligned on OD[7..16] (OD16 is the LSB.) During the remaining bit times, these lines are zero-extended parallel data. This data is normally *left*-aligned (OD1 is the MSB) unless the decommutator is programmed for right-aligned output. Lock and MFLock are active-high minor and major frame lock status. WdStb rises one-half bit time after 1stBIT falls and lasts for one bit time. The FrmStb and MFStb signals are high for the first word time of the minor and major frames respectively.

Table 2-5 PMC Pinout

Pin	Signal	Pin	Signal
1	D Clock In[0]	35	S Clock Out+[7]
2	Ground	36	S Clock Out−
3	D Data In[0]	37	Ground
4	Ground	38	Ground
5	D Status In[0]	39	S NRZ-L Out+[7]
6	Ground	40	S NRZ-L Out−
7	D Force In[0]	41	S Frame Strobe+
8	Ground	42	S Frame Strobe−
9	D Slave Clock Out	43	Ground
10	Ground	44	Ground
11	D Slave Data Out	45	S PCM Out+
12	Ground	46	S PCM Out−
13	D Clock In[3]	47	Ground
14	Ground	48	Ground
15	D Data In[3]	49	S Baseband Out
16	Ground	50	Ground
17	D Clock In+[1]	51	S Slave Clk Out
18	D Clock In−[1]	52	Ground
19	Ground	53	S Slave Data In
20	Ground	54	Ground
21	D Data In+[1]	55	S Ext Clock In
22	D Data In−[1]	56	Ground
23	Ground	57	S Sym Clock Out+
24	Ground	58	S Sym Clock Out−
25	D Force In+[1]	59	Ground
26	D Force In−[1]	60	Ground
27	Ground	61	D Mezz Clk In[2]
28	Ground	62	D Mezz Data In[2]
29	D Status In[1]	63	T DC Level Out
30	Ground	64	Ground
31	T 1PPS Out	65	D Mezz Status In[2]
32	Ground	66	Ground
33	T Time In	67	S IRIG Time Out
34	Ground	68	Ground

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3 Operation of the LS-50-P With The LDPS Software

The LS-50-P PCI Multi-function PCM Decommutator can be setup and controlled by using the Lumistar Data Processing System (LDPS) software (shown below).



Note, the LS-50-V, and LS-50-cPCI are not currently supported by the LDSP software.

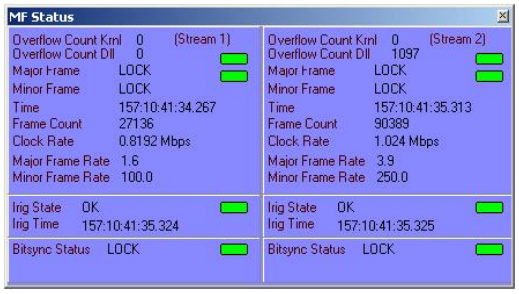


Figure 3-1 LDPS Status Display for the LS-50

The LDPS is composed of two major application programs - the Server and the Client. The Server program is used to setup and acquire data from various sources (such as the LS-50-P). The server archives the data, formats the data into a normalized format, and then pass the data on to the client application for further processing and/or display. The Client is mainly a data processing and presentation program, with hooks to allow new display and processing routines to be added by the user. The server and client applications can run together on the same computing platform, or on different platforms interconnected via a Local Area Network (LAN).

To initially configure the LS-50-P, perform the following steps:

1. Run the LDPS server program and from the System menu shown below, select "Devices" and then "Manage" *(System→ Devices→ Manage)*
2. From the System Manager shown below left, select the "Enable" check box next to the Ls50 button. The "Ls50_8x" button will then become active (not grayed out). Note the red rectangle around the button - this indicates that the application has not yet started. Note also the "Sim" check box next to the "Enable" check box. Checking this box allows the LDPS application to operate when a LS-50-P board is not installed in the system.
3. From the System Manager, click the "Ls50_8x" button. This will launch the "Ls50_8x (Decom)" display shown below right. Note that the red rectangle around the button has changed to green indicating that the application is now running.
4. To setup and configure the LS-50-P card, follow the procedures outlined in paragraphs 3.1.

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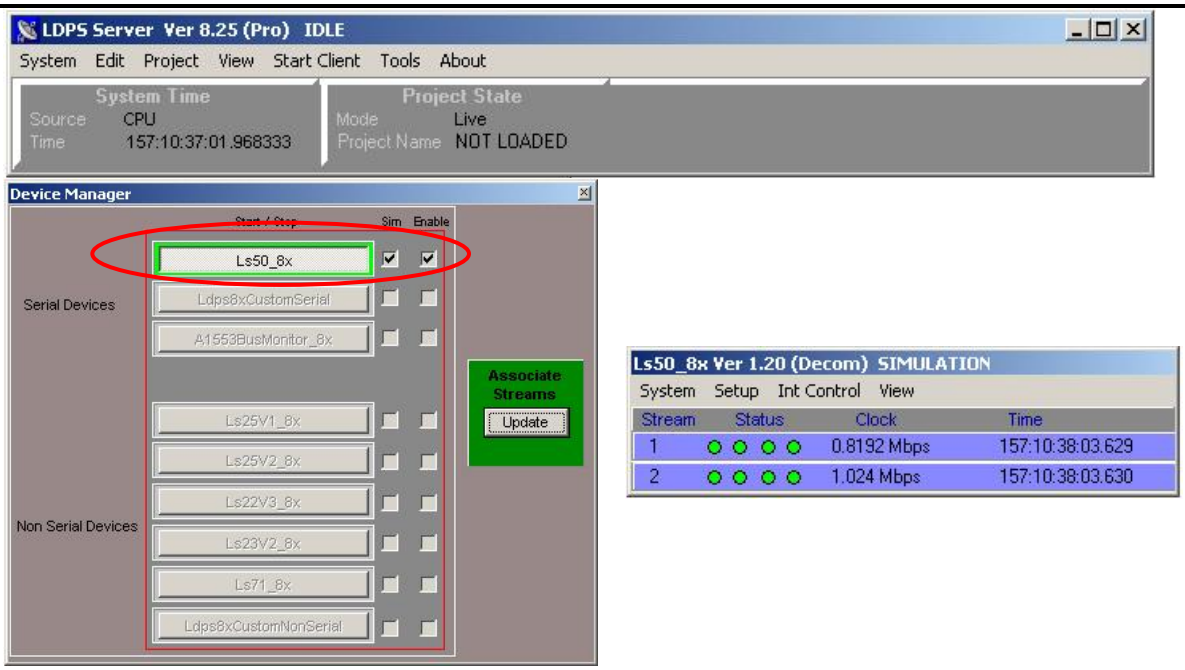


Figure 3-2 LDPS Server Application Windows

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3.1 Configuring The LS-50-P Hardware

From the "Ls50_8x (Decom)" display[1] shown below in Figure 3-3, click *"Setup"* and then *"Stream 1" (Setup →Stream 1).*

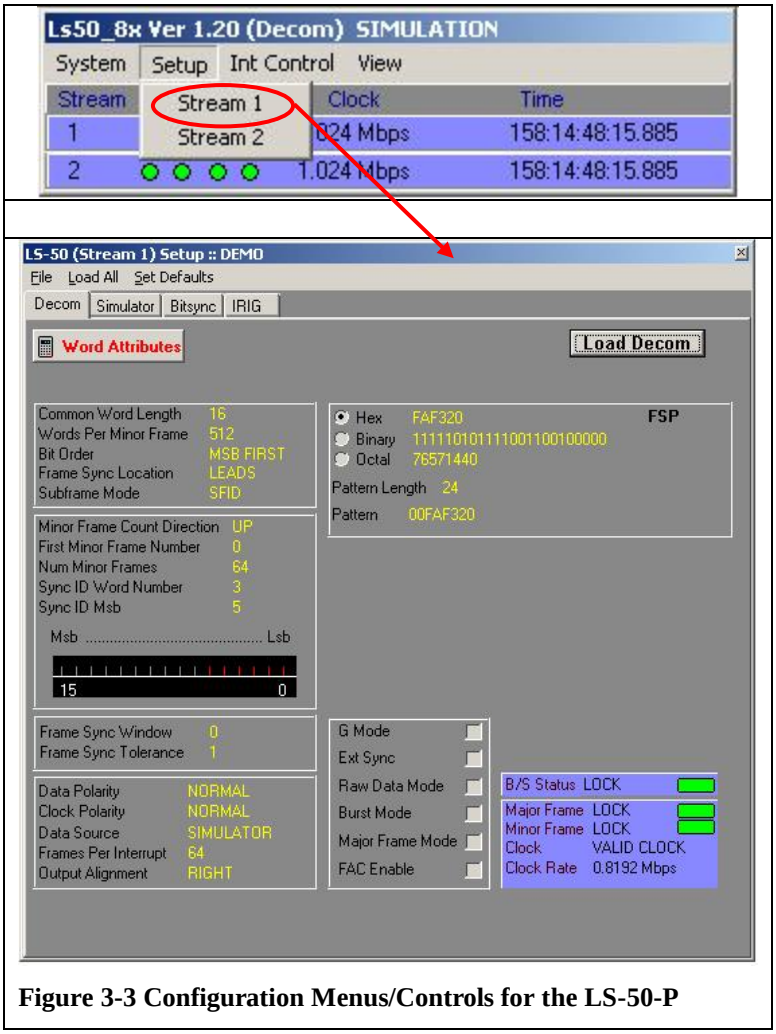
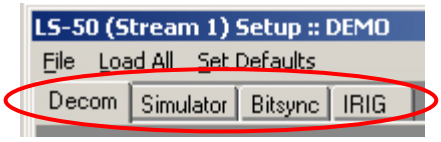


Figure 3-3 Configuration Menus/Controls for the LS-50-P

The "LS-50 (Stream 1) Setup" display shown above in Figure 3-3 is divided into several regions. Below the window header are the *"File," "Load All,"* and *"Set Defaults"* commands (more about these later). Each of the LS-50's four main functions have their own setup tab. To completely configure the LS-50-P, visit each tab in turn

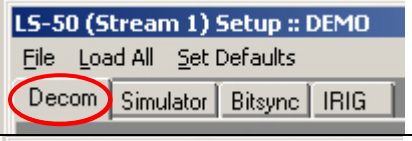
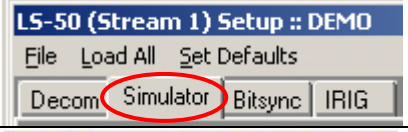
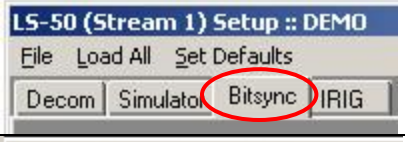


[1] This figure shows the server setup window in "Simulation" mode, where the LS-50-P hardware is not installed in the system. When actual LS-50-P hardware is installed, the server setup window appears as shown in Figure 3-14 on page 64

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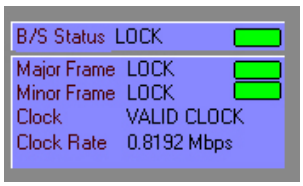
and configure the functions. After the setup configuration is complete, save the settings by invoking the *"File → SaveAs"* command. To download the configuration to the LS-50-P hardware, invoke the *"Load All"* command. To recall a previously defined LS-50-P setup configuration, invoke the *"File → Recall"* command and select the appropriate file from the file menu and then download the configuration to the LS-50-P hardware by invoking the *"Load All"* command.

To invoke the controls for any of the tabs in the display, simply place the mouse curser in a region and right click. The resulting menus for the Decom tab are shown in Figure 3-4 on page 25 and are discussed in detail in the following paragraphs. The configuration setup for the Decommutator, Simulator, Bit Synchronizer, and IRIG Timecode functions are described in detail as indicated in the table below.

	See paragraph 3.1.1 on page 25 for more info on the Decommutator.
	See paragraph 3.1.2 on page 43 for more info on the PCM Simulator.
	See paragraph 3.1.3 on page 54 for more info on the Bit Synchronizer.
	See paragraph 3.1.4 on page 60 for more info on the IRIG Timecode Reader/Generator.

Each tab has a button control to load the setup information for the portion of the card displayed with the tab. Changes made with any of the controls will not take affect until this button is pressed.





There is also a window displayed (shown left) showing the status of some of the LS-50's functional states (like frame lock). This status display is updated at a ten hertz rate. The user may load all four major functions (Decom, Simulator, Bitsync, and IRIG) from the *"Load All"* command on the menu next to the File menu). If any changes are made to an individual setup without loading, a red text will appear below the Load button (shown above right), indicating the displayed data does not match the cards' loaded data.

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3.1.1 The LS-50-P Decommutator Tab

The LS-50-P decommutator setup tab and it's associated menus and controls are shown in Figure 3-4 below. There are up to seven groups of controls displayed for the decommutator, depending on the setting of other controls. If a project is loaded from the LDPS server (see Figure 3-2 on page 22), then some portions of the window will not be able to be controlled.

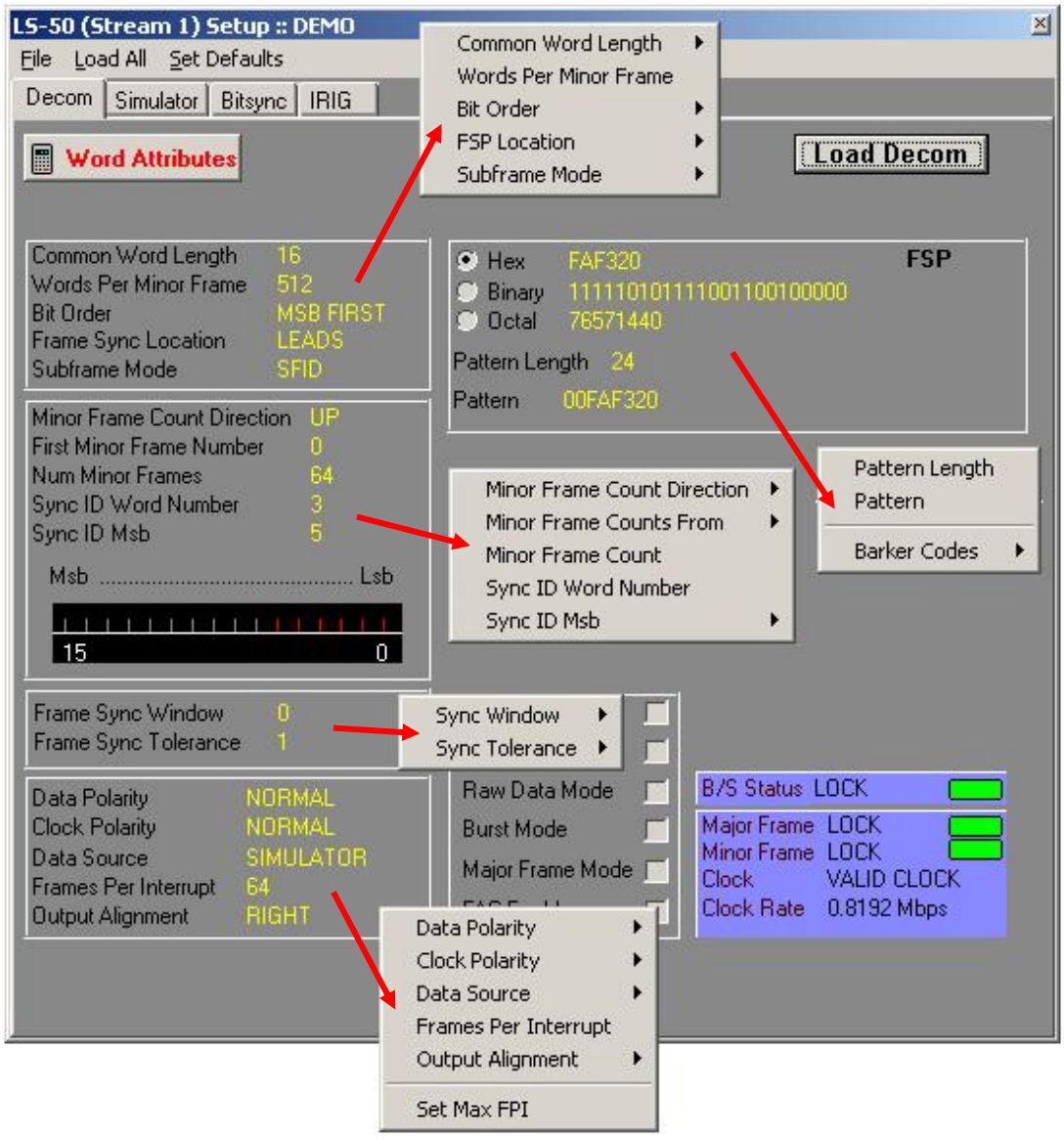


Figure 3-4 The LS-50-P Decom Tab Configuration Menus

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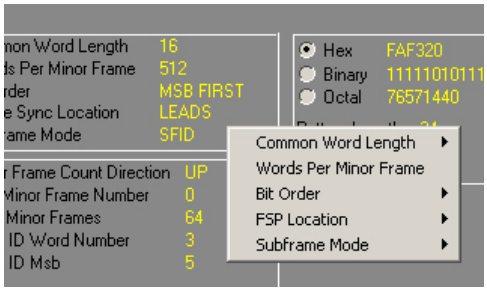
The seven control groups of the LS-50-P decom tab include:

1. Major Frame Configuration
2. Minor Frame Configuration
3. Frame Synchronization Pattern (including optional URC)
4. Frame Sync Sensitivity Parameters
5. Data Source Configuration
6. Decommutator Modes
7. Word Attributes Control

	***Definitions:*** • **Frame Synchronization Pattern** – A unique binary bit pattern used to indicate the beginning of a telemetry minor frame. • **Frame Synchronizer** – Correlator & State Machine circuitry that recognizes unique bit patterns indicating the beginning of minor frame data. The frame synchronizer typically "searches" for patterns, "checks" for the recurrence of the pattern in the same position for several frame periods, and then "locks" on the pattern.

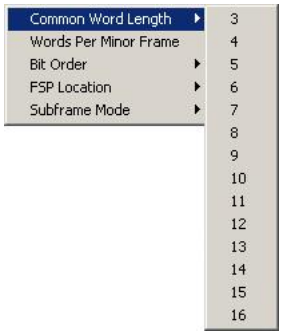
3.1.1.1 Major Frame Configuration

The major frame configuration consists of five controls/parameters that include: common word length, the number of words per minor frame, the bit order of the words in the frame, the frame synchronization patter location, and the subframe synchronization mode.

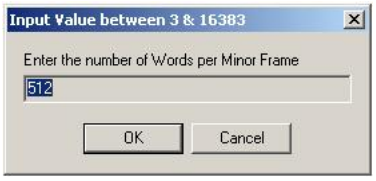


	***Definitions:*** • **Major Frame** – An integer number of minor frames, not to exceed 256 per the IRIG-106 specification. *The LS-50 however can support up to 1024 minor frames per major frame.* • **Minor Frame** – A fixed length block of data sub-divided into an integer number of fixed-length words. *The LS-50 can support up to 16,383 words per minor frame.*

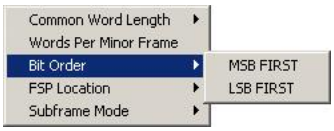
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The **Common Word Length** may be set from 3 to 16 bits in length. The common word length defines the length in bits of the *majority* of words that make up a minor frame. Note, not all words in a minor frame need be of the same length. For example, the majority of the words in a minor frame could be 8-bits in length, and thus the common word length would be 8. However, several of the words might be 14 or 16 bits in length and would be individually specified using the Decommutator Word Attributes command function described in paragraph 3.1.1.8 on page 39

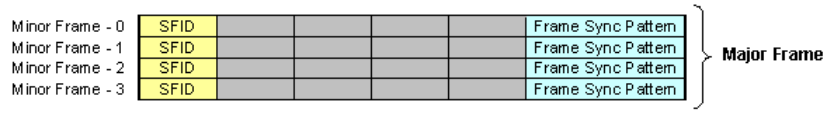


The minor frame length is defined by the user by invoking the **Words Per Minor Frame** command. Here, the user enters the number of words (of length specified by word attributes settings) that make up a minor frame. The minor frame length on the LS-50 may be between 3 and 16,383 words.

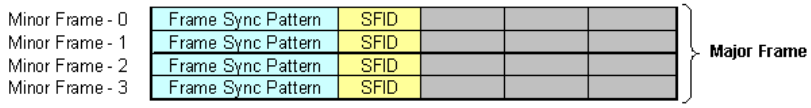


By invoking the **Bit Order** command, the user specifies for the common words of the minor frame whether the Most Significant Bit (MSB) is first, as read from left to right, or the Least Significant Bit (LSB) is first, again, read from left to right. Note, not all words in a minor frame need have the same bit order. For example, the majority of the words in a minor frame could have LSB first bit order. However, several of the words might be MSB first and would be individually specified using the Decommutator Word Attributes command function described in paragraph 3.1.1.8 on page 39

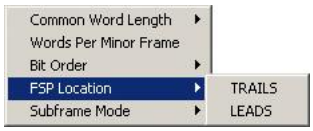




Note: The location of the frame synchronization pattern (FSP) may be visualized, as in the examples here, as either being at the beginning of the minor frame, or at the end. The location of the subframe identification (SFID) word(s) is arbitrary.



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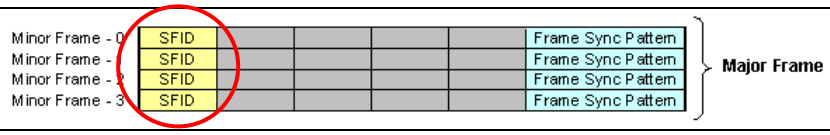
The user specifies the location of the FSP by invoking the **FSP Location** command, and selecting "TRAILS" or "LEADS."

To implement a subframe synchronization scheme, telemetry designers often add one or more "special" words to each minor frame. These special words are used by the frame synchronizer state machine to establish the location of the first minor frame in the major frame. The LS-50 supports three subframe synchronization modes: SFID, FCC, and URC.

Definition:

- **SFID** – The most commonly used subframe synchronization method is called Subframe Identification (SFID).

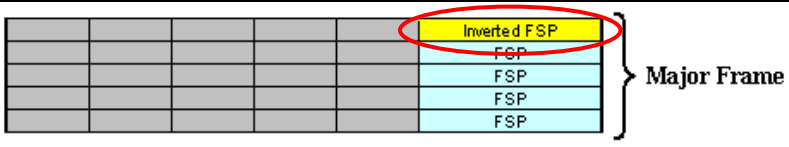
In this method, the synchronization pattern occupies one or more words in each minor frame. The SFID acts as a counter. The pattern value increments or decrements to a specific value and then resets.



Definition:

- **FCC** – Another commonly used subframe synchronization method is called Frame Code Complement (FCC).

In this method, the complement (inverted) of the synchronization pattern is placed in the FSP location in minor frame-0. All other FSPs are not inverted. Because the complement of the frame synchronization pattern exhibits the same correlation properties as the true pattern, frame sync lock will not be compromised. Minimum sync overhead is attained using this method, although it requires longer subframe acquisition time than the SFID method.

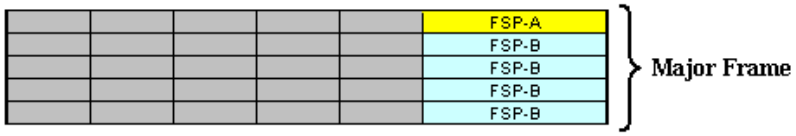


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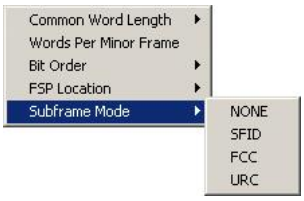
Definition:

- **URC** – A less commonly used subframe synchronization method is called Unique Recycle Code (URC).

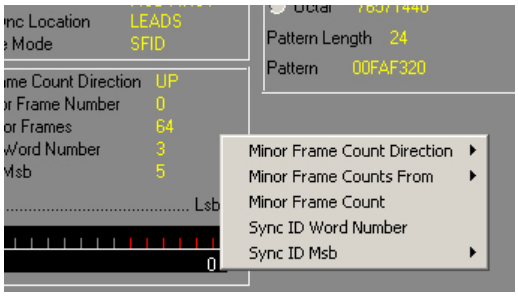
URC is a slight variation on the FCC method. For URC, the beginning of minor frame-0 is identified by a unique synchronization pattern **NOT** related to the primary synchronization pattern.



The user specifies the method of subframe synchronization by invoking the **Subframe Mode** command , and selecting "None," "SFID," "FCC," or "URC." Note, if the user selects the "URC" subframe synchronization mode, then a second frame synchronization pattern setup area will appear on the Decom setup tab as shown in Figure 3-5 on page 31.

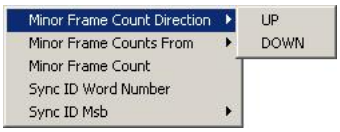


3.1.1.2 Minor Frame Configuration

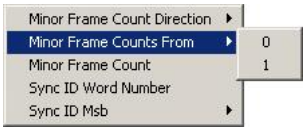


The minor frame configuration consists of five controls/parameters that include: Minor Frame Count Direction, Minor Frame Counts From, Minor Frame Count, Sync ID Word Number, and Sync ID MSB.

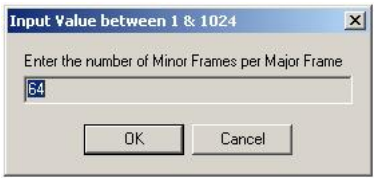
As mentioned previously, in the SFID mode, the synchronization pattern occupies one or more words in each minor frame and acts as a counter. The user may specify whether the pattern value increments or decrements from minor frame to minor frame by invoking the **Minor Frame Count Direction** command, and selecting "UP," or "DOWN."



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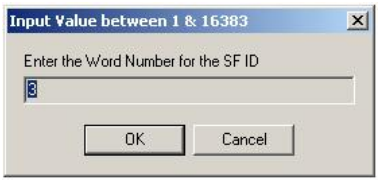


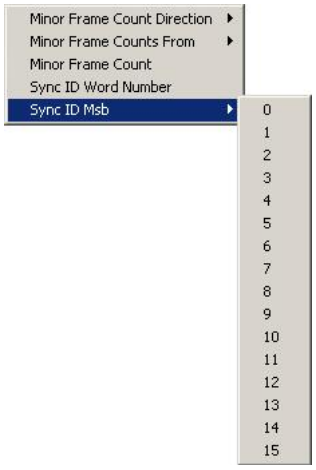
In some telemetry frame designs, the subframe counter in minor frame-0 will initially begin counting from a starting value of zero (0), while in other frame designs, the subframe counter will begin counting from a starting value of one (1). The user specifies one or the other of these two conditions by invoking the **Minor Frame Counts From** command.



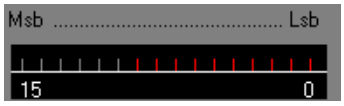
As mentioned previously, the major frame is composed of an integer number of minor frames, and the minor frame is a fixed length block of data sub-divided into an integer number of fixed-length words. By invoking the **Minor Frame Count** command, the user may specify the number of minor frames that make up the major frame. The LS-50 can support up to 1024 minor frames per major frame.

The location of the subframe identification (SFID) word(s) is arbitrary within the minor frame and may be specified by the user by invoking the **Sync ID Word Number** command. As the LS-50 can support up to 16,383 words per minor frame, the user may thus locate the SFID word anywhere within this range, provided it does not overlap or coincide with the frame synchronization pattern location.





As described previously, the SFID word is used as a counter, but it is not always the case that ALL of the bits in the SFID word are used for this purpose. For example, the SFID word might be 16-bits in length, but there might only be 512 minor frames in the major frame. In this scenario, a 9-bit counter ($2^9 = 512$) would be required and the user would specify the location of the counter within the larger 16-bit word by invoking the **Sync ID Msb** command and selecting the appropriate bit position for the most significant bit of the SFID counter. The Sync ID Msb is represented graphically in the minor frame configuration section as shown right.



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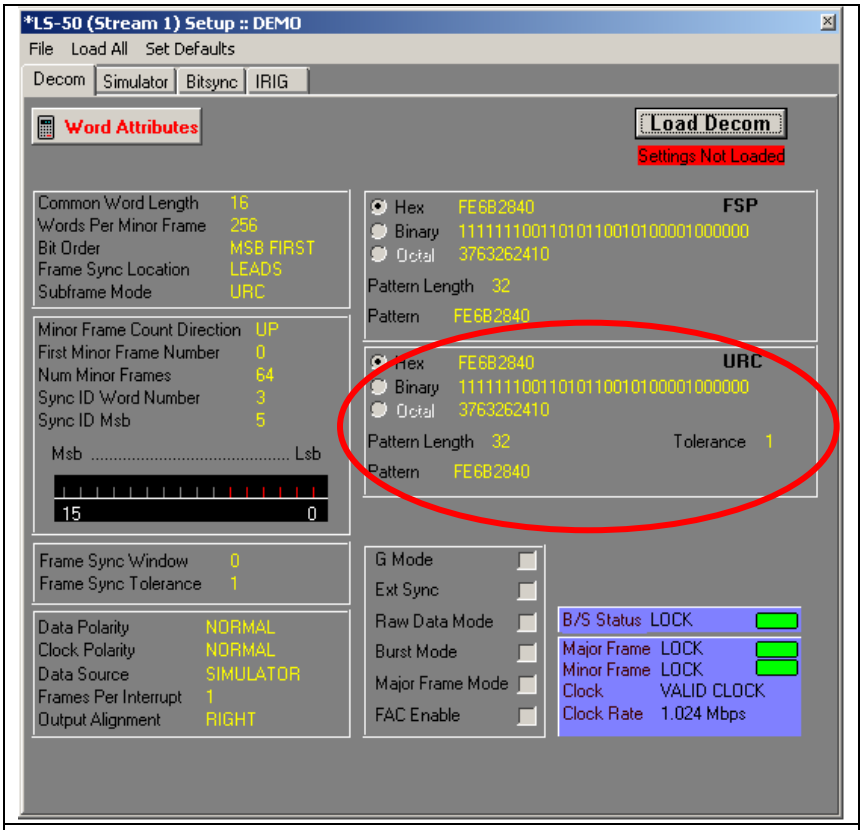
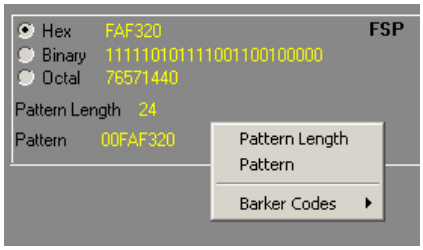


Figure 3-5 Unique Recycle Code Variation of the Decom Setup Tab

3.1.1.3 Frame Synchronization Pattern



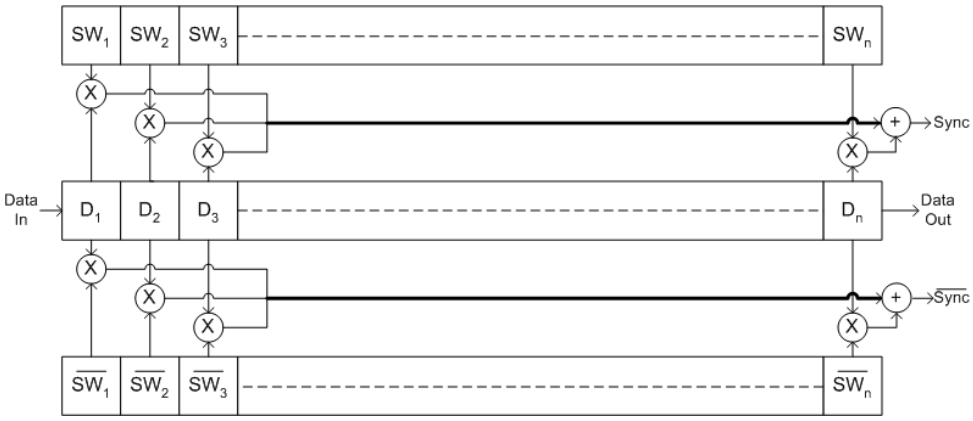
The frame synchronization pattern parameters include: the actual Pattern and the Pattern Length. The user may enter the actual pattern in a variety of different format representations including Hexadecimal (HEX), Binary and Octal. If the synchronization pattern is to contain "don't care bits," then the pattern must be entered in binary As mentioned previously, the frame synchronization pattern is a unique binary bit pattern used to indicate the beginning of a telemetry minor frame. To achieve this, a frame synchronizer is employed with correlator & state machine circuitry that recognizes unique bit patterns indicating the beginning of minor frame data. The frame synchronizer typically "searches" for patterns, "checks" for the recurrence of the pattern in the same position for several frame periods, and then "locks" on the pattern.

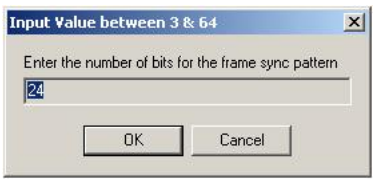
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Definition:

- **Correlator** – Logic circuit (see below) used to detect the presence of a frame synchronization pattern used to identify the beginning of a minor frame.

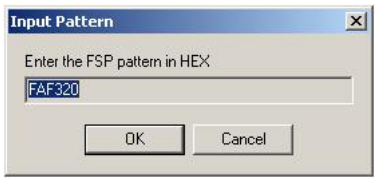
The synchronization strategy is to pass the incoming data stream into a correlator which checks each bit of the input stream against a predefined synchronization pattern. In the correlator, the data is passed through a shift register, the contents of which are bitwise compared with the predefined pattern once each bit period. When the summation output of the correlator exceeds a preset threshold, the sync pattern is declared to have been found. Optimal codes for the sync pattern are chosen because they have low correlation unless the code pattern is exactly aligned with the desired pattern.

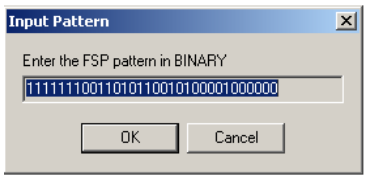


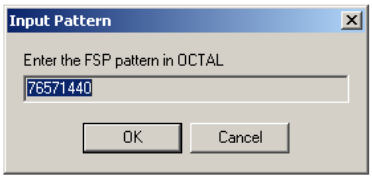


To enter the required frame synchronization pattern, the user must first invoke the **Pattern Length** command to specify the bit length of the frame sync pattern. For the LS-50, the length of the pattern may be up to 64-bits. After entering the number of bits for the frame sync pattern, the appropriate Barker code pattern will automatically be filled in on the input pattern dialog box. This feature is based on the number of bits entered for the pattern length (only for lengths of bits 7 through 32 bits will this occur). Then the user must select one of the Hexadecimal (HEX), Binary or Octal format representation radio buttons. The selected radio button will determine the appearance of the input pattern dialog box when the **Pattern** command is invoked. Note that if the pattern length is NOT an even multiple of eight (8), then the "Octal" radio button will be grayed out. Also, if the pattern length is not an even multiple of four (4), then the "HEX" radio button will be grayed out.

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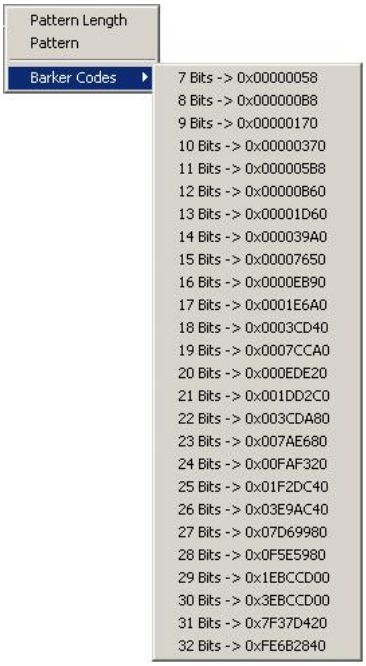




If the user wishes to use a pattern other than the one automatically selected based on the pattern length, then the pattern command should be invoked and a different pattern should be entered.

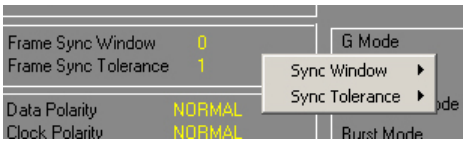
	Note – Per the IRIG-106, it is recommended that for optimal results, the frame synchronization pattern should be at least 16-bits in length[2]. *(24 or 32 bits would be much better).* In the LS-50, the pattern may be up to 64-bits in length

As previously mentioned, optimal codes for the sync pattern should be chosen because they have low correlation properties unless the code pattern is exactly aligned with the desired pattern. To aid the user in selecting the appropriate pattern, invoke the **Barker Codes** command for a convenient list of some possible sync patterns. Note that choosing a pattern form the popup list does not "enter" the pattern – that still must be done via the **Pattern** command.



3.1.1.4 Frame Sync Sensitivity Parameters

The frame synchronization sensitivity parameters include: the Sync Window and Sync Tolerance commands. Both of these commands relate to how well the frame synchronization process functions in a noisy, real world environment.



[2]J. L. Maury, Jr. and J. Styles, "Development of Optimum Frame Synchronization Codes for Goddard Space Flight Center PCM Telemetry Standards," in Proceedings of the National Telemetering Conference, June 1964.

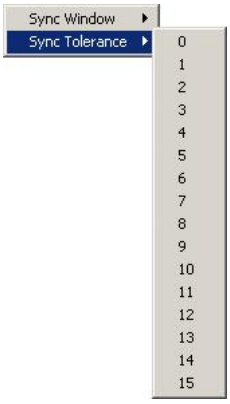
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Statistical Measures – The primary performance measure used in association with the frame synchronizer is; 1) the probability of falsely locking onto a random data pattern and believing it to be the real sync pattern, and 2) the probability of missing a valid sync pattern in the data stream due to an unacceptable number of bit errors.

- The probability of a false lock is only a function of the length of the chosen sync pattern, and NOT a function of the channel bit-error rate.
- The probability of missing a valid pattern is a function of both channel bit-error rate, and pattern length.



The frame synchronizer in the LS-50 typically "searches" for patterns, "checks" for the recurrence of the pattern in the *same position* for several frame periods, and then "locks" on the pattern. Because of certain peculiarities in the demodulation and bit synchronization processes for noisy channels, sometimes the recovered sync pattern may be shifted, or offset in time by one or more bit time periods. If these "bit-slips" in the recovered sync pattern are not allowed and accounted for, then the synchronization state machine will loose sync because the pattern is NOT in the exact *same position* as it was in the previous minor frame. The user specifies the number of bit-slips allowed by invoking the **Sync Window** command and entering a value of up to 3 bits. Note, in a noisy signal environment, setting the window to Zero (0) would likely result in the LS-50 NEVER acquiring or maintaining frame synchronization.



The user may specify the number of bits in the acquired sync pattern that may be different from the ideal pattern and still achieve & maintain synchronization by invoking the **Sync Tolerance** command. The user may specify that the received pattern must contain no bit errors, and would thus set the tolerance to Zero (0). In a noisy signal environment, such a setting would likely result in the LS-50 NEVER acquiring or maintaining frame synchronization. For the noisy, real world environment, the user may set the bit error tolerance from 1 to 16 bits. Some guidance on what to set the Sync Tolerance value to can be found below.

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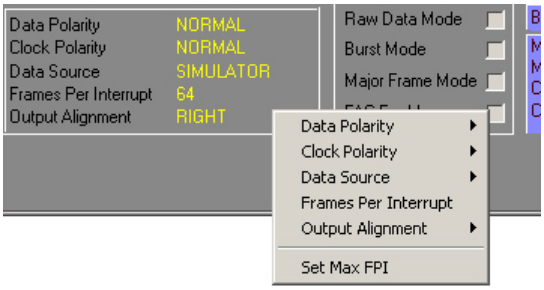
A "Geek" Technical Tidbit:
The probability of missing a valid sync pattern in a noisy environment….

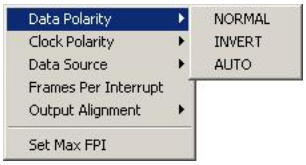
The probability of missing a sync pattern in a data stream is directly related to the number of bit errors encountered in the channel. If the correlator allows for a number "k" or fewer bit errors (sync tolerance value) to occur in a sync pattern of length "N" bits, then the probability "P" of missing a sync pattern in a channel with a bit-error-rate of "B" is given by:

$$P = \sum_{j=k+1}^{N} \left(\frac{N!}{j!(N-j)!} \right) B^{j} (1-B)^{N-j}$$

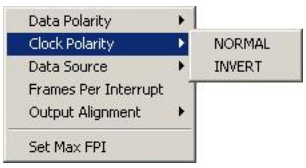
3.1.1.5 Data Source Configuration

The Data Source Configuration parameters include: the Data Polarity, Clock Polarity, Data Source, Frames Per Interrupt, and Output Alignment.



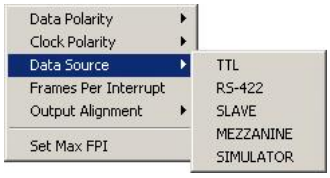


In the telemetry field, certain data transmission & demodulation schemes have inherent ambiguities that may result in the data at the decommutator input being inverted. By invoking the **Data Polarity** command, the LS-50 decommutator can be programmed by the user to accept patterns of either data polarity. The "AUTO" mode automatically inverts the incoming data if there is no frame lock and an inverted pattern is detected. This mode should probably be defaulted to unless the sync strategy is set to Frame Alternating Complement (FAC). To manually invert the incoming data, irrespective of the frame sync status, one selects the "INVERT" mode. The "NORMAL" mode leaves the polarity sense of the incoming data unchanged.

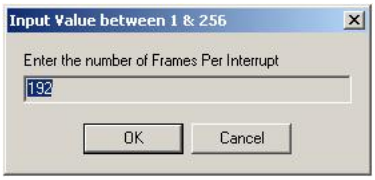


The LS-50 decommutator essentially has two basic signal input types; Clock, and Data. By using the **Clock Polarity** mode, the user may select either polarity sense of the input clock. In essence, the clock polarity mode allows the user to select either the rising or falling edge of the clock to latch incoming data into the decommutator. For the rising edge, select "NORMAL." For the falling edge, select "INVERT."

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The LS-50-P decommutator has five sets of data and clock inputs, and the user may select from these by invoking the **Data Source** command. The inputs that may be selected include: TTL, RS-422, Slave, MEZZANINE, and SIMULATOR. For a single-ended clock/data input, select "TTL." For a differential clock/data input, select RS-422. For applications involving an onboard LS-40 bit synchronizer, select "MEZZANINE." For applications involving embedded asynchronous streams and an on-board LS-55-DB daughtercard decommutator, select "SLAVE." For development and testing applications, select "SIMULATOR." This will allow the decommutator to be driven by a known & controlled source of data. For more detailed information on the nature of the TTL, RS-422, and Slave input clock/data signals, see paragraph 2.4 on page 8.



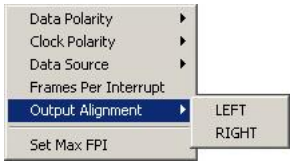
The LS-50-P decommutator can be used with extremely large frame formats (16,383 words per minor frame) and contains dual ping-pong data output buffers, each with 128K bytes of memory. The output of the decommutator is a stream of words from the input, with a header prefixed to the beginning of each minor frame. This data is grouped into "blocks" of one or more minor frames and written to the on-board buffer memory. Two such ping-pong buffers are provided. Normally while the decommutator writes to one ping-pong buffer, the other is accessible for use. When a block's worth of data has been written, an interrupt is generated and the two buffers are logically switched so that fresh data becomes available. The user may control the number of minor frames that make up the ping-pong buffer by invoking the **Frames Per Interrupt** command. For optimal results, the user should set the frames per interrupt value to some multiple of the minor frames per major frame size. The LS-50 can support up to 256 frames per interrupt, depending on the frame size. Note, for fast streams, the user should maximize the number of frames per interrupt to reduce the load on the CPU. If the user is unsure what to set the frames per interrupt value to, the **Set Max FPI** (Frames Per Interrupt) command may be invoked to set the maximum number of frames per interrupt based on the minor frame size and the amount of memory on the card.



Note: The number of minor frames per interrupt cannot exceed:

a. 256
b. ((words-per-minor frame + 5) * 2 * frames per interrupt) cannot exceed 131,072 bytes.
c. (words-per-minor frame + 5) cannot exceed 16,383 words.

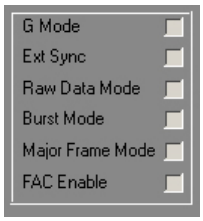
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To select left-justified or right-justified output data from the decommutator, the user may invoke the **Output Alignment** command. Note: The output alignment should always be set to Right Aligned, with the possible exception of connecting the LS-50 to a LS-71 DAC[3]. In general, if left alignment is selected, then the processing overhead of LDPS will be increased, because part of the 'normalization' process involves the right alignment of all the data prior to sending it off to the client or processing tasks such as audio or video, etc.

	Recommendation: A good rule of thumb - If the minor frame rate is 50 Hz or less, then set the FPI to 1. If it is more, then set it to the number of minor frames per major frame, if it will fit. Otherwise the user will have to experiment with FPI numbers between 1 and the minors-per-major (ideally a multiple of minors-per-major).

3.1.1.6 Decom Mode Check Boxs



The LS-50 decommutator setup tab has a number of mode selection check boxes that include: G Mode, External Sync, Raw Data Mode, Burst Mode, Major Frame Mode, and FAC Enable.

Normally the decommutator output stops when it loses minor frame lock. If **G Mode** is checked, the decommutator will continue to processes incoming bits into "frames" and output them. If it detects a sync pattern while in this state, it will abort the frame it is assembling, and start a new buffer. Basically, the G Mode tells the decom to try to lock onto the frame sync pattern, but even if it cannot, it collects the buffer of data and generates an interrupt even if there is no frame lock.

To support fixed length frames that arrive at irregular intervals, the user may check the **Burst Mode** box. Check this box if the incoming data consists of fixed-length frames separated by zero or more fill bits. The data in the frames will be output and the fill bits will be discarded.

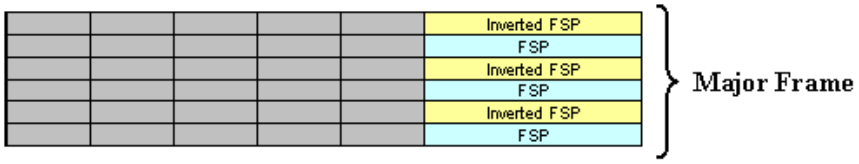
[3] If the bits-per-word is greater than 14, then left alignment may come into play as a possible requirement, depending on what resolution the DAC output is using. If the data is right aligned and bits-per-word is 16, then the two LSBs on the DAC output will be lost. If the data is left aligned, then the two MSBs on the DAC output will be lost.

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Definition:

- **FAC** – A less commonly used subframe synchronization method that is a variant of the FCC mode is called Frame Alternating Complement (FAC).

In this method, the frame synchronization pattern is alternated with the complement of the frame synchronization pattern.



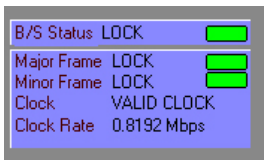
The **Ext Sync** mode instructs the decommutator to establish the "lock" condition based upon an external sync pulse signal only. This mode bypasses the internal frame synchronizer (correlator/state machine) in favor of an external signal provided by the user.

The **Raw Data Mode** instructs the decommutator to ignore the frame lock state (i.e., don't look for a frame sync pattern) and just ingest the correct number of bits and generate an interrupt. This mode is used to record 100% of the input bits, regardless of lock state.

When selected, the **Major Frame Mode** will generate an interrupt only when a complete major frame of data has been gathered and the decom is in major and minor frame lock. Note, in this mode the frames per interrupt is fixed to the number of minor frames.

The **FAC Enable** mode is used to enable the Frame Alternating Complement subframe synchronization method. As discussed above, the FAC mode is a variant of the FCC subframe synchronization method.

3.1.1.7 Decom Status Displays



The LS-50-P decom setup tab has a window display showing the status of some of the LS-50's functional states. These states include: bit synchronizer signal lock, major and minor frame lock, a valid clock indication, as well as the clock rate in Mbps. This status display is updated at a ten-hertz rate and is common to all LS-50-P function setup tabs.

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3.1.1.8 Decommutator Word Attributes



The **Word Attributes** button directly below the Decom tab allows the user to make individual exceptions to the definitions established in the Major Frame Configuration section of the Decom tab (see paragraph 3.1.1.1 on page 26). The word attributes include: word length, bit order, and master/slave status. The word attributes dialog box is shown in Figure 3-6 below. To modify the word attributes of a particular word in the minor frame, navigate using the scroll bar at the bottom of the window and select a word by clicking on the middle of the column. Right clicking will invoke the attributes menu as shown in the figure below (red oval). To select a contiguous group of words, select the first word, then shift-click on the last word to select the group. To select a noncontiguous set of words, select the first word, and then control-click on each subsequent word until all words are selected. After the words are selected, right click to invoke the attributes menu.

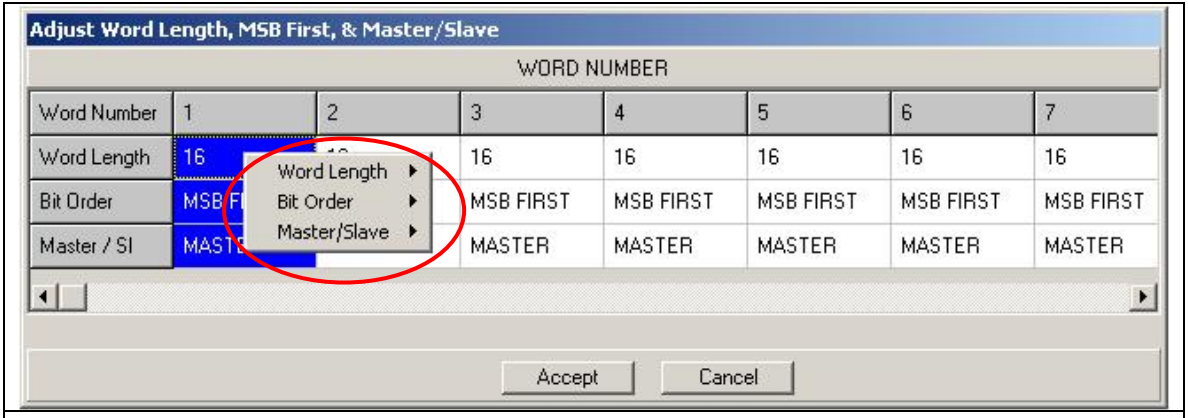
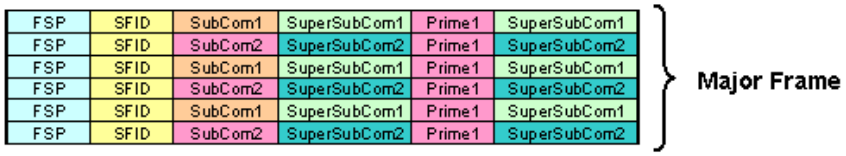


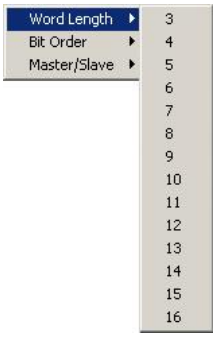
Figure 3-6 LS-50 Decom – Word Attributes Setup

Definitions:

- **Subcommutated** – A parameter sent at a rate less than or equal to the minor frame rate, with each parameter appearing at a fixed subframe location.
- **Subframe** – Corresponds to a column within a major frame.
- **Super-Subcommutated** – A subframe parameter that appears more than once per minor frame.



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The **Word Length** command may be used to set the length of selected words from 3 to 16 bits in length. The user might invoke this command because not all words in a minor frame need be of the same length. For example, the common words in a minor frame could be 8-bits in length. However, several of the words might be 14 or 16 bits in length and would be individually specified using this command.



By invoking the **Bit Order** command, the user specifies for the selected words of the minor frame whether the Most Significant Bit (MSB) is first, as read from left to right, or the Least Significant Bit (LSB) is first, again, read from left to right. The user might invoke this command because not all words in a minor frame need have the same bit order. For example, the common words in a minor frame could have LSB first bit order. However, several of the words might be MSB first and would be individually specified using this command.

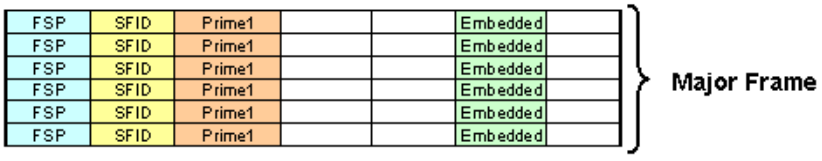


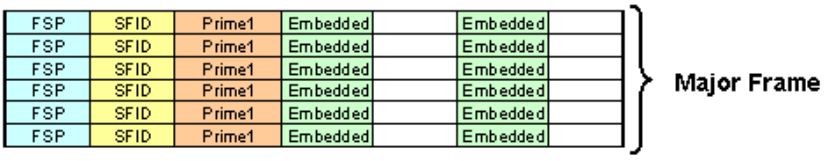
For telemetry formats that involve embedded asynchronous frames, and the use of a second hardware decommutator such as the Lumistar LS-55-DB, the user may specify the location of the embedded words by invoking the **Master/Slave** command and selecting the "SLAVE" mode. Thus selected, whenever any of the embedded words are encountered by the decom, they are serially redirected out of the decom via the "slave port." The slave port is a serial output (clock & data) that drives an LS-55-DB, or external decommutator. The embedded words may be prime commutated, or super-commutated within the minor frame. The default mode for all common words in the minor frame is "MASTER."

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Definition:

- **Embedded Asynchronous Frame** – Literally, one telemetry stream embedded within the frame structure of another, where the embedded words are at fixed locations within the primary minor frame. The LS-50 can support multiple embedded asynchronous streams using either a second hardware decommutator (LS-55-DB), and/or a software decommutator (see the LDSP user's manual for more information). The embedded words may be prime commutated, or super-commutated within the minor frame as shown below. The embedded stream is said to be "asynchronous," because there is often no definable temporal relationship between the synchronization marker of the embedded stream and the synchronization marker of the primary minor frame. More specifically, the location of the sync marker and SFID of the embedded frame are often not the same from one major frame to the next. The asynchronous nature of the embedded stream also implies that there is no bit alignment between the words of the embedded stream and the words of the primary stream. For example, bit-1 (leftmost) of the frame sync pattern of the embedded stream could be located in the middle of the second embedded word in the first major frame, and reoccur again in the second to last bit of the fifth embedded word of the next major frame, and so on…

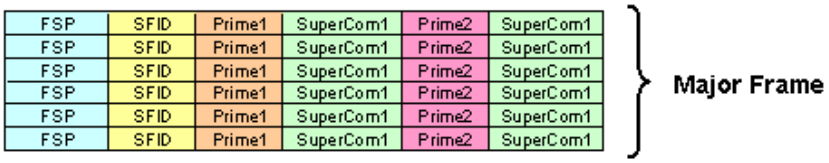




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Definitions:

- **Commutated** – A parameter sent once per minor frame and located in the same location in each minor frame relative to the synchronization marker. (Also called "Prime" Commutated)
- **Supercommutated** – A parameter sent at a sampling rate that is an integer factor greater then the minor frame rate, with each appearance of the parameter at a fixed location relative to the synchronization marker of the minor frame. (Note, the number of appearances of a supercommutated parameter within each minor frame is NOT fixed by the IRIG-106 standard).

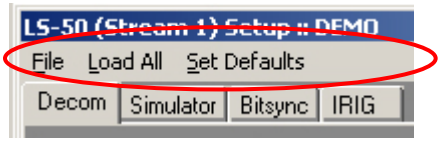


3.1.1.9 Load Decom Button



The Decom setup tab has a button control to load the setup information entered by the user. Changes made with any of the controls will not take affect until this button is pressed. The user may load all four major functions (Decom, Simulator, Bitsync, and IRIG) from the "Load All" command on the menu next to the File menu). If any changes are made to the decom setup without loading, a red text will appear below the Load button (shown above right), indicating the displayed data does not match the cards' loaded data.

3.1.1.10 Saving the Decommutator Setup Configuration



Below the window header of the "LS-50 (Stream 1) Setup" display shown in Figure 3-3 on page 23 are the *"File," "Load All,"* and *"Set Defaults"* commands. After the decom setup configuration is complete, save the settings by invoking the *"File → SaveAs"* command. To download all of the configurations (decom, simulator, Bitsync, and IRIG) to the LS-50-P hardware, invoke the *"Load All"* command. To recall a previously defined LS-50-P setup configuration, invoke the *"File → Recall"* command and select the appropriate file from the file menu and then download the configuration to the LS-50-P hardware by invoking the *"Load All"* command. To set the LS-50-P hardware to its default state, invoke the *"Set Defaults"* command.

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3.1.2 The LS-50-P Simulator Tab

The LS-50-P simulator setup tab and it's associated menus and controls are shown in Figure 3-7 below. The LS-50-P simulator may be used to drive the decommutator in a self-test or frame definition scenario, or it may be used independently to create PCM data streams not intended for the on-board decommutator.

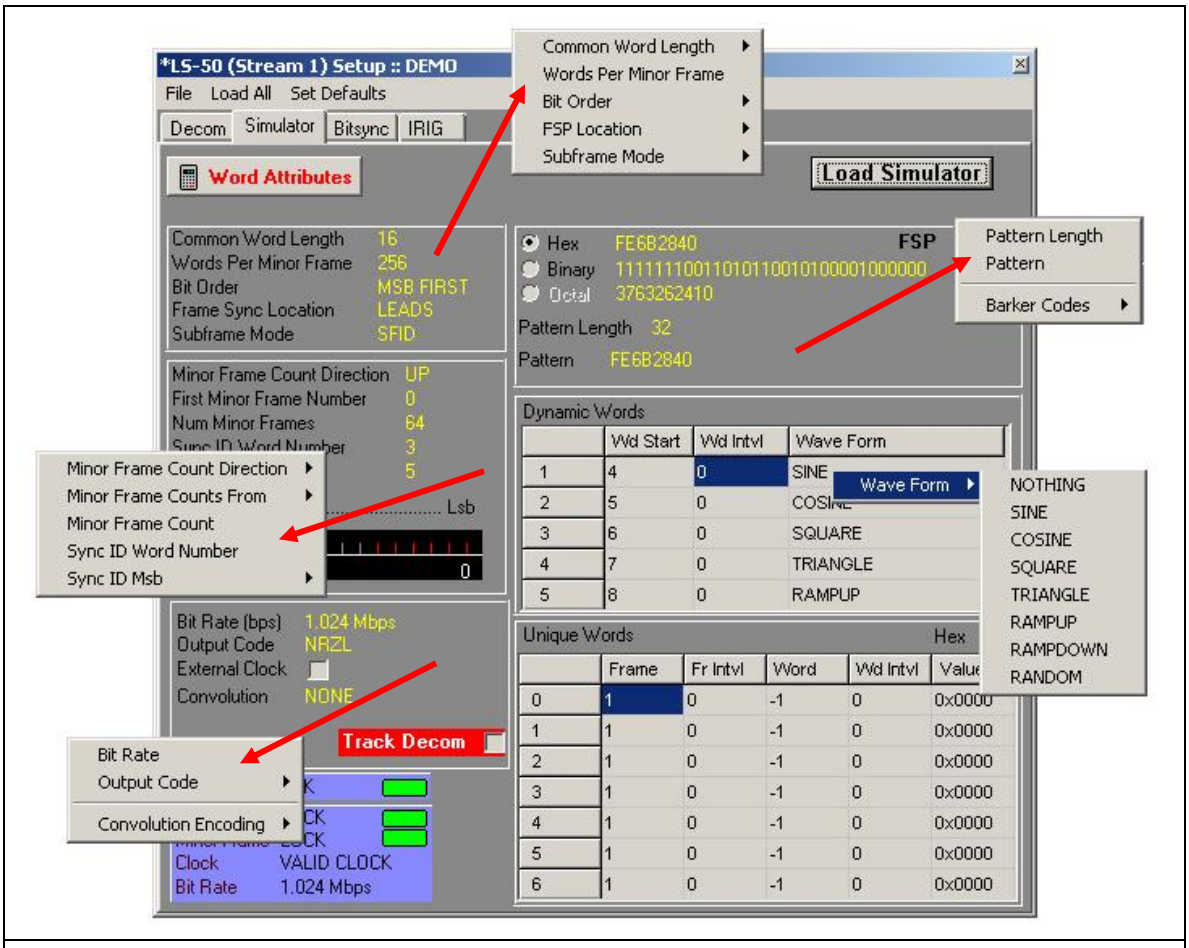


Figure 3-7 The LS-50-P Simulator Configuration Menus

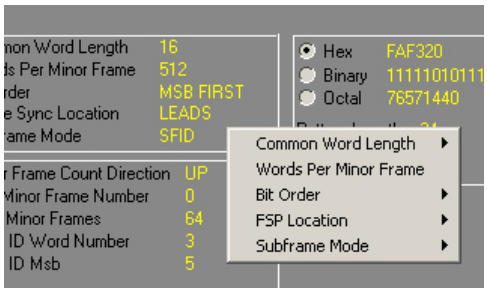
There are up to eight groups of controls displayed for the simulator, depending on the setting of other controls.

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The eight control groups of the LS-50-P simulator tab include:

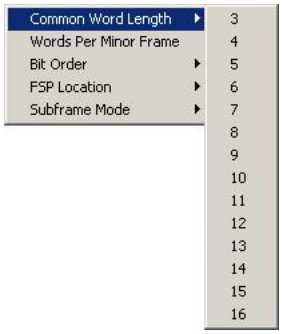
- Major Frame Configuration
- Minor Frame Configuration
- Frame Synchronization Pattern
- Clock & Output Coding Configuration
- Data Source Configuration
- Dynamic Word Configuration
- Unique Words Configuration
- Word Attributes Control

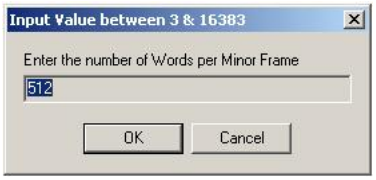
3.1.2.1 Major Frame Configuration



The major frame configuration consists of five controls/parameters that include: common word length, the number of words per minor frame, the bit order of the words in the frame, the frame synchronization patter location, and the subframe synchronization mode.

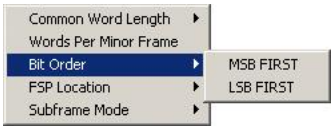
The **Common Word Length** may be set from 3 to 16 bits in length. The common word length defines the length in bits of the *majority* of words that make up a minor frame. Note, not all words in a minor frame need be of the same length. For example, the majority of the words in a minor frame could be 8-bits in length, and thus the common word length would be 8. However, several of the words might be 14 or 16 bits in length and would be individually specified using the Simulator Word Attributes command function described in paragraph 3.1.2.8 on page 51.





The minor frame length is defined by the user by invoking the **Words Per Minor Frame** command. Here, the user enters the number of words (of length specified by common word length) that make up a minor frame. The minor frame length on the LS-50 may be between 3 and 16,383 words.

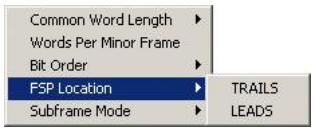
By invoking the **Bit Order** command, the user specifies for the common words of the minor frame whether the Most Significant Bit (MSB) is first, as read from left to right, or the Least Significant Bit (LSB) is first, again, read from left to right. Note,



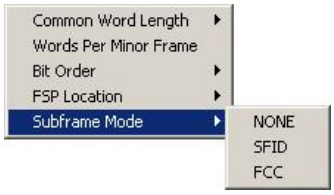
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not all words in a minor frame need have the same bit order. For example, the majority of the words in a minor frame could have LSB first bit order. However, several of the words might be MSB first and would be individually specified using the Simulator Word Attributes command function described in paragraph 3.1.2.8 on page 51.

The user specifies the location of the FSP by invoking the **FSP Location** command, and selecting "TRAILS" or "LEADS."



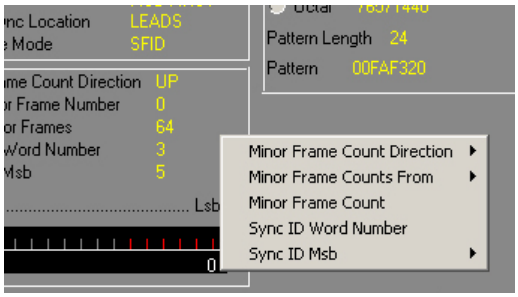
To implement a subframe synchronization scheme, telemetry designers often add one or more "special" words to each minor frame. These special words are used by the frame synchronizer state machine to establish the location of the first minor frame in the major frame. The LS-50 supports three subframe synchronization modes: SFID, FCC, and URC.



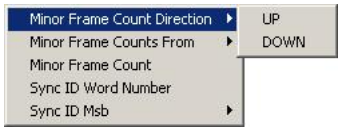
The user specifies the method of subframe synchronization by invoking the **Subframe Mode** command, and selecting "None," "SFID," or "FCC."

3.1.2.2 Minor Frame Configuration

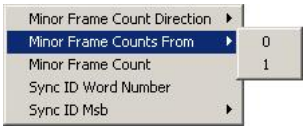
The minor frame configuration consists of five controls/parameters that include: Minor Frame Count Direction, Minor Frame Counts From, Minor Frame Count, Sync ID Word Number, and Sync ID MSB.



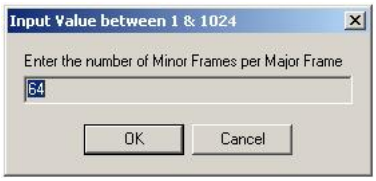
As mentioned previously, in the SFID mode, the synchronization pattern occupies one or more words in each minor frame and acts as a counter. The user may specify whether the pattern value increments or decrements from minor frame to minor frame by invoking the **Minor Frame Count Direction** command.



In some telemetry frame designs, the subframe counter in minor frame-0 will initially begin counting from a starting value of zero (0), while in other frame designs, the subframe counter will begin counting from a starting value of one (1). The user specifies one or the other of these two conditions by invoking the **Minor Frame Counts From** command.

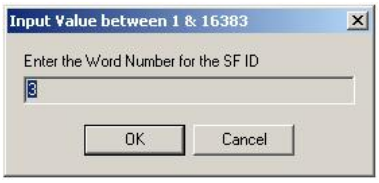


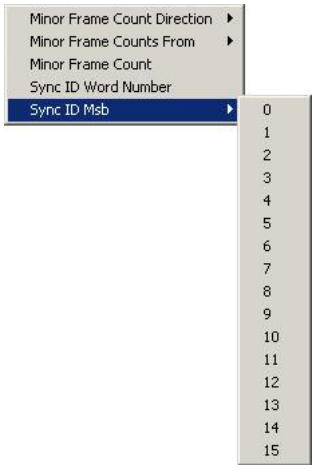
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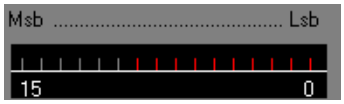
As mentioned previously, the major frame is composed of an integer number of minor frames, and the minor frame is a fixed length block of data sub-divided into an integer number of fixed-length words. By invoking the **Minor Frame Count** command, the user may specify the number of minor frames that make up the major frame. The LS-50 can support up to 1024 minor frames per major frame.

The location of the subframe identification (SFID) word(s) is arbitrary within the minor frame and may be specified by the user by invoking the **Sync ID Word Number** command. As the LS-50 can support up to 16,383 words per minor frame, the user may thus locate the SFID word anywhere within this range, provided it does not overlap or coincide with the frame synchronization pattern location.

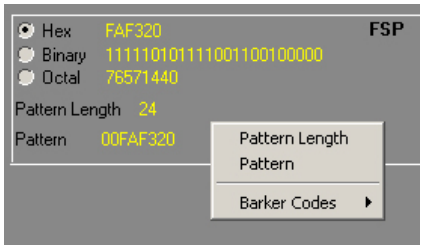




As described previously, the SFID word is used as a counter, but it is not always the case that ALL of the bits in the SFID word are used for this purpose. For example, the SFID word might be 16-bits in length, but there might only be 512 minor frames in the major frame. In this scenario, a 9-bit counter ($2^9 = 512$) would be required and the user would specify the location of the counter within the larger 16-bit word by invoking the **Sync ID Msb** command and selecting the appropriate bit position for the most significant bit of the SFID counter. The Sync ID Msb is represented graphically in the minor frame configuration section as shown right.



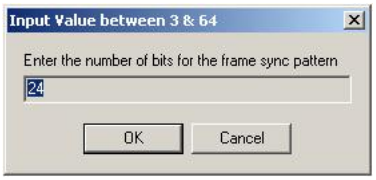
3.1.2.3 Frame Synchronization Pattern



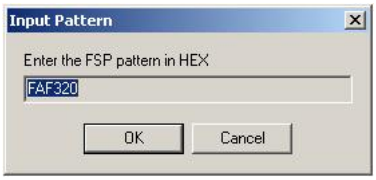
The frame synchronization pattern parameters include: the actual Pattern and the Pattern Length. The user may enter the actual pattern in a variety of different format representations including Hexadecimal (HEX), Binary and Octal. If the synchronization pattern is to contain "don't care bits," then the pattern must be entered in binary As mentioned previously, the frame synchronization pattern is a unique binary bit pattern used to indicate the beginning of a telemetry minor frame. To achieve this, a frame synchronizer is employed with correlator & state machine circuitry that recognizes unique bit patterns indicating the beginning of minor frame data. The frame synchronizer typically "searches" for patterns, "checks" for the

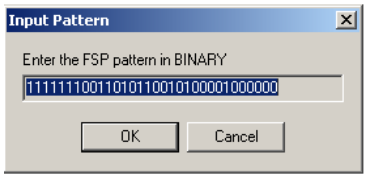
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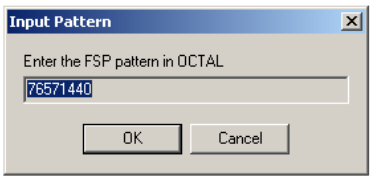
recurrence of the pattern in the same position for several frame periods, and then "locks" on the pattern.



To enter the required frame synchronization pattern, the user must first invoke the **Pattern Length** command to specify the bit length of the frame sync pattern. For the LS-50, the length of the pattern may be up to 64-bits. After entering the number of bits for the frame sync pattern, the appropriate Barker code pattern will automatically be filled in on the input pattern dialog box, based on the number of bits (only for number of bits 7 through 32 will this occur). Then the user must select one of the Hexadecimal (HEX), Binary or Octal format representation radio buttons. The selected radio button will determine the appearance of the input pattern dialog box when the **Pattern** command is invoked. Note that if the pattern length is NOT an even multiple of eight (8), then the "Octal" radio button will be grayed out.



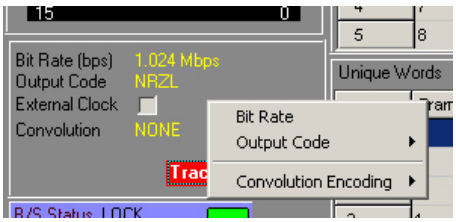




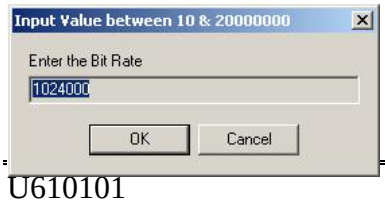
If the user wishes to use a pattern other than the one automatically selected based on the pattern length, then the Pattern command should be invoked and a different pattern should be entered.

As previously mentioned, optimal codes for the sync pattern should be chosen because they have low correlation properties unless the code pattern is exactly aligned with the desired pattern. To aid the user in selecting the appropriate pattern, invoke the **Barker Codes** command for a convenient list of some possible sync patterns. Note that choosing a pattern form the popup list does not "enter" the pattern – that still must be done via the **Pattern** command.

3.1.2.4 Clock & Data Output Mode Configuration



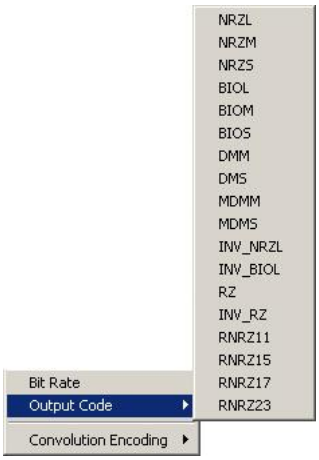
The Clock and Data Output Mode controls include: the output bit rate (bits/second), the output encoding format, and the Forward Error Correction (FEC) coding mode. Invoking **Bit Rate** allows the user to specify the output bit rate (bits/second) of the PCM encoder on the simulator. The user may enter a value between 10 bps to 20 Mbps for NRZ codes, and 10 bps to 10 Mbps for all other codes. By invoking the **Output Code** command, the user may select from a variety of possible PCM output codes, some of which are shown graphically in



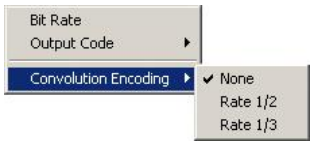
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Figure 3-8 on page 48. The PCM output codes fall into several general classes including: Non-Return to Zero (NRZ)

codes, self-clocking codes such as Bi-Phase, and Miller, and Randomized codes. NRZ codes are the most commonly used but are occasionally problematic if they are not well behaved[4]. Ill-behaved data streams may be mitigated by using a self-clocking code such as Bi-Phase or and Miller, but with the added penalty of doubling the required channel bandwidth. Randomized codes do not require twice the bandwidth to transmit, but in a worst-case scenario, their use can triple the received bit-error-rate.



Bit-error-rate issues in telemetry systems are often alleviated by using Forward Error Correction schemes such as **Convolution Encoding** of the data. A convolutional code is a type of error-correcting code often used to improve the performance of a radio or satellite link. The LS-50-P can support rate ½, and rate ⅓ convolutional codes as well as non-FEC encoded data. In general, if a convolutional code is said to be rate ½, this means that for every input data bit, the encoder will produce two output code symbol bits. For rate ⅓, every input data bit will produce three output code symbol bits. Thus, employing this type of FEC scheme in a telemetry system will double or triple the transmitted channel data rate. (*There is no free lunch in telemetry engineering!*)



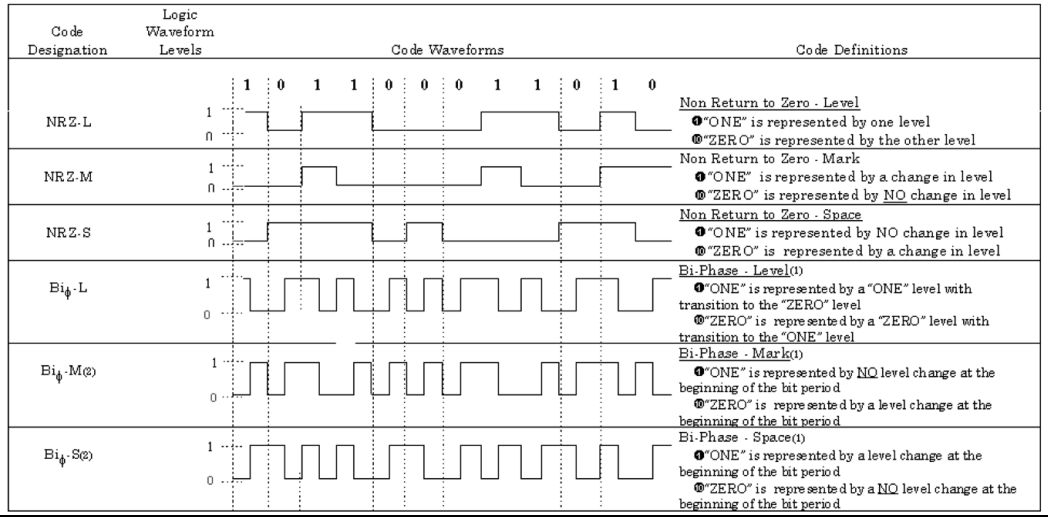
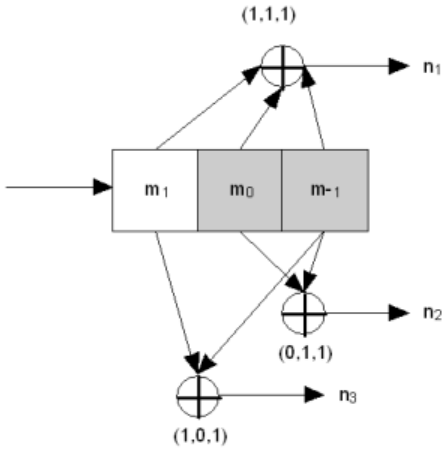


Figure 3-8 PCM Code Definitions

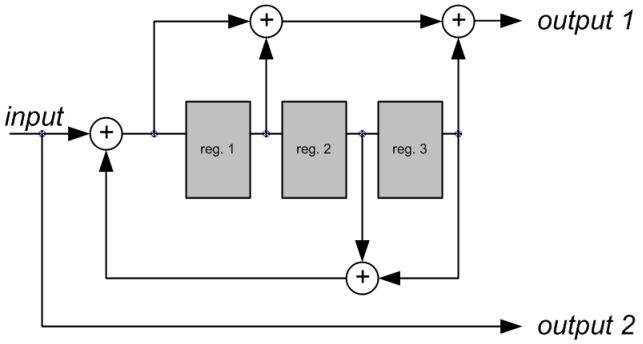
[4] An NRZ data stream is said to be "ill-behaved" if its spectrum has strong DC components caused by long strings of ones or zeros. Bit synchronizers have great difficulty locking onto ill-behaved signals.

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Several algorithms exist for decoding convolutional codes. For relatively small constraint length values, the Viterbi algorithm is universally used as it provides maximum likelihood performance and is highly parallelizable. Viterbi decoders are thus easy to implement in VLSI or FPGA hardware. An especially popular Viterbi-decoded convolutional code, used on the Voyager program has a constraint length of 7 and a rate of ½.



Rate 1/3 non-recursive, non-systematic convolutional encoder with constraint length 3



Rate 1/2 recursive, systematic convolutional encoder with constraint length 4

Figure 3-9 Some Examples of Convolutional Encoder Circuits

3.1.2.4.1 Linking the Simulator and Decommutator Configurations



The LS-50-P simulator may be used to drive the decommutator in a self-test or frame definition scenario, or it may be used independently to create PCM data streams not intended for the on-board decommutator. When they are used together, the user may click the **Track Decom** checkbox. This convenience will link the major and minor frame configurations entered for the decommutator with the simulator. When unchecked, the major and minor frame configurations of the simulator may be entered independently of the decommutator.

3.1.2.5 Status Displays

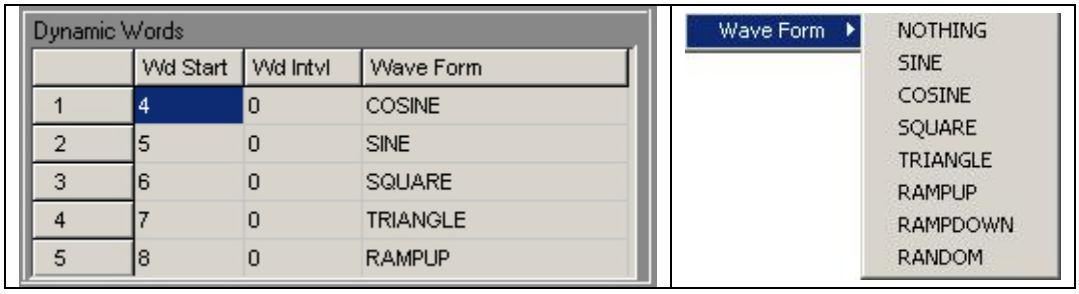


The LS-50-P Simulator setup tab has a window display showing the status of some of the LS-50's functional states. These states include: bit synchronizer signal lock, major and minor frame lock, a valid clock indication, as well as the clock rate in Mbps. This status display is updated at a ten-hertz rate and is common to all LS-50-P function setup tabs.

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3.1.2.6 Dynamic Words Setup

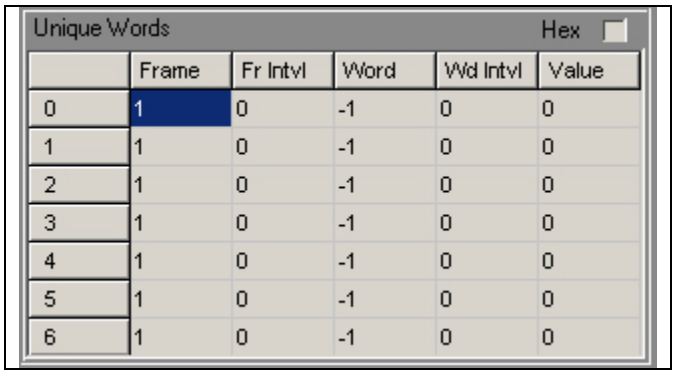
The PCM simulator in the LS-50-P may be programmed to generate dynamic data for up to five (5) words in every minor frame at the same location. For each **Dynamic Word**, the user may select from one of seven mathematical functions as shown below right.



To configure a Dynamic Word, highlight the value in the "Wd Start" cell and enter the word number. To disable a dynamic word, set the "Wd Start" cell value to "–1." Commutation of the dynamic word is set via the "Wd Intvl" cell value. If the dynamic word is to be Prime commutated, then set the "Wd Intvl" cell value to Zero. If the dynamic word is to be Super-commutated, then set the "Wd Intvl" cell value to the required increment value. To define the mathematical function that will determine the value of the dynamic word, place the cursor in the "Wave Form" cell and right-click to review the menu of functions shown above right. Select the function from the list.

3.1.2.7 Unique Words Setup

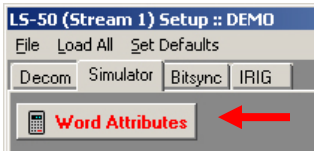
The PCM simulator in the LS-50-P may be programmed to generate static data for up to seven (7) words in every minor frame at the same location(s). For each **Unique Word**, the user may select the minor frame number, the frame interval, the word number within the minor frame, the word interval, and finally the word value. To disable a unique word, set the "Frame" cell value to "–1" and the "Word" cell value to "–1." To display the word value in Hexadecimal, click the "Hex" checkbox. In the upper right of the Unique Words display.



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A wide assortment of word commutation is possible using the minor frame, frame interval, word number, and word interval values. Prime, super-commutated, subcommutated, super-subcommutated , etc. are all possible. Note: in general for both Dynamic and Unique words, they can not be the same as the frame sync pattern or the SFID word.

3.1.2.8 Simulator Word Attributes



The **Word Attributes** button directly below the Simulator tab allows the user to make individual exceptions to the definitions established in the Major Frame Configuration section of the Simulator tab (see paragraph 3.1.2.1 on page 44). The word attributes include: word length, and word value. The word attributes dialog box is shown in Figure 3-10 below. To modify the word attributes of a particular word in the minor frame, navigate using the scroll bar at the bottom of the window and select a word by clicking on the middle of the column. Right clicking will invoke the attributes menu as shown in the figure below (red oval). To display the word values in Hex format, click the "View Hex" check box as shown below (yellow oval). To select a contiguous group of words, select the first word, then shift-click on the last word to select the group. To select a noncontiguous set of words, select the first word, and then control-click on each subsequent word until all words are selected. After the words are selected, right click to invoke the attributes menu.

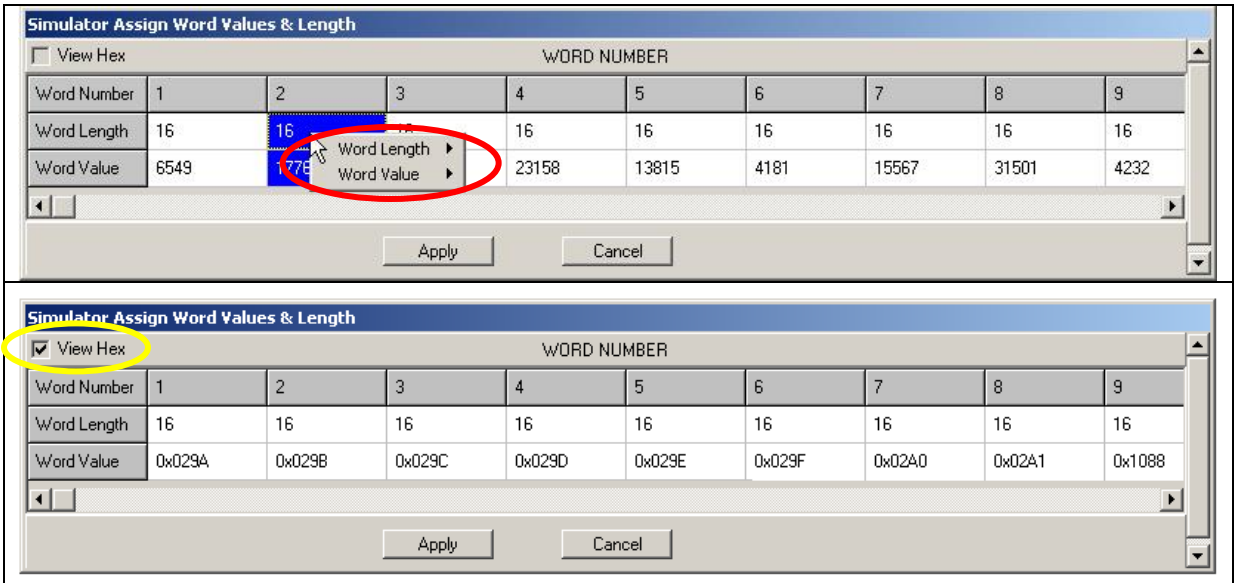
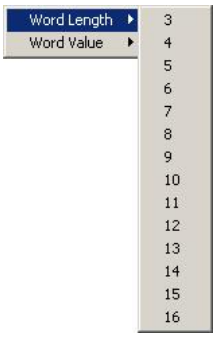
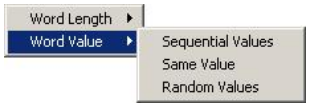


Figure 3-10 LS-50 Simulator – Word Attributes Setup

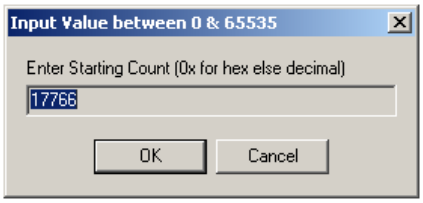
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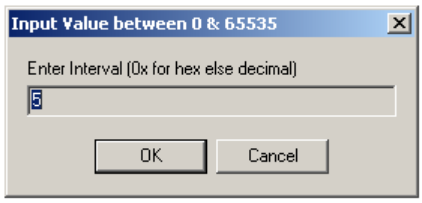


The **Word Length** command may be used to set the length of selected words from 3 to 16 bits in length. The user might invoke this command because not all words in a minor frame need be of the same length. For example, the common words in a minor frame could be 8-bits in length. However, several of the words might be 14 or 16 bits in length and would be individually specified using this command.

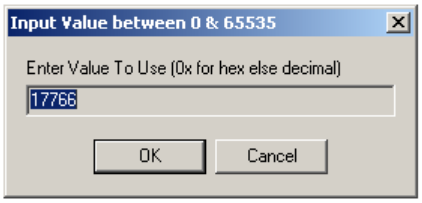


The **Word Value** command may be used to set the numerical value of individual words, or groups of words in either decimal or Hexadecimal format. By invoking *"Sequential Values,"* the user my specify an initial value and in increment value for a sequences of words. The word sequence may be contiguous or irregular. To select a contiguous group of words, select the first word, then shift-click on the last word to select the group. To select a noncontiguous set of words, select the first word, and then control-click on each subsequent word until all words are selected.





By invoking *"Same Value,"* the user may specify a common value for an individual word, or for a sequences of words. The word sequence may be contiguous or irregular. By invoking *"Random Value,"* the user may populate an individual word, or a sequences of words with random numerical values. As with the other two word value modes, the word sequence for the random values may be contiguous or irregular.



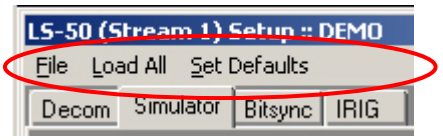
3.1.2.9 Load Simulator Button

The Simulator setup tab has a button control to load the setup information entered by the user. Changes made with any of the controls will not take affect until this button is pressed. The user may load all four major functions (Decom, Simulator, Bitsync, and IRIG) from the "Load All" command on the menu next to the File menu). If any changes are made to the Simulator setup without loading, a red text will appear below the Load button (shown below right), indicating the displayed data does not match the cards' loaded data.



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3.1.2.10 Saving the Simulator Setup Configuration



Below the window header of the "LS-50 (Stream 1) Setup" display shown in Figure 3-3 on page 23 are the *"File," "Load All,"* and *"Set Defaults"* commands. After the simulator setup configuration is complete, save the settings by invoking the *"File → SaveAs"* command. To download all of the configurations (decom, simulator, Bitsync, and IRIG) to the LS-50-P hardware, invoke the *"Load All"* command. To recall a previously defined LS-50-P setup configuration, invoke the *"File → Recall"* command and select the appropriate file from the file menu and then download the configuration to the LS-50-P hardware by invoking the *"Load All"* command. To set the LS-50-P hardware to its default state, invoke the *"Set Defaults"* command.

IRIG-106 "Factoid"

- The IRIG-106 standard defines two variations of the basic telemetry frame structure. These variations are referred to as **Class-I**, and **Class-II** and are summarized below.

Parameter	**Class-I**	**Class-II**
Bits/Minor Frame	≤8192 Bits	≤16,384 Bits
Words/Minor Frame	≤512 Words	>512 Words
Minor Frame Length	Fixed	Variable
Fragmented Words	Not Allowed	Up to 8
Format Changes	Not Allowed	Allowed
Asynchronous Formats	Not Allowed	Allowed
Bit Rates	>10 bps	>5 Mbps
Independent Subframe	Not Allowed	Allowed
SuperCom Spacing	Uniform in Minor Frame	"Anything Goes"
Data Format	Unsigned Binary, Complemented Binary	Others Allowed
Word Length	4 to 16 Bits	16 to 64 Bits

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3.1.3 The LS-50 Bit Synchronizer Tab

The LS-40-DB Bit Synchronizer setup tab and it's associated menus and controls are shown in Figure 3-11 below. The View Extended Functions check box is described in detail in paragraph 3.1.3.9 on page 58. The Lumistar LS-40-DB Bit Synchronizer daughterboard provides optimal reconstruction of a serial PCM data stream that has been corrupted by noise, phase jitter, amplitude modulation, or base line variations.

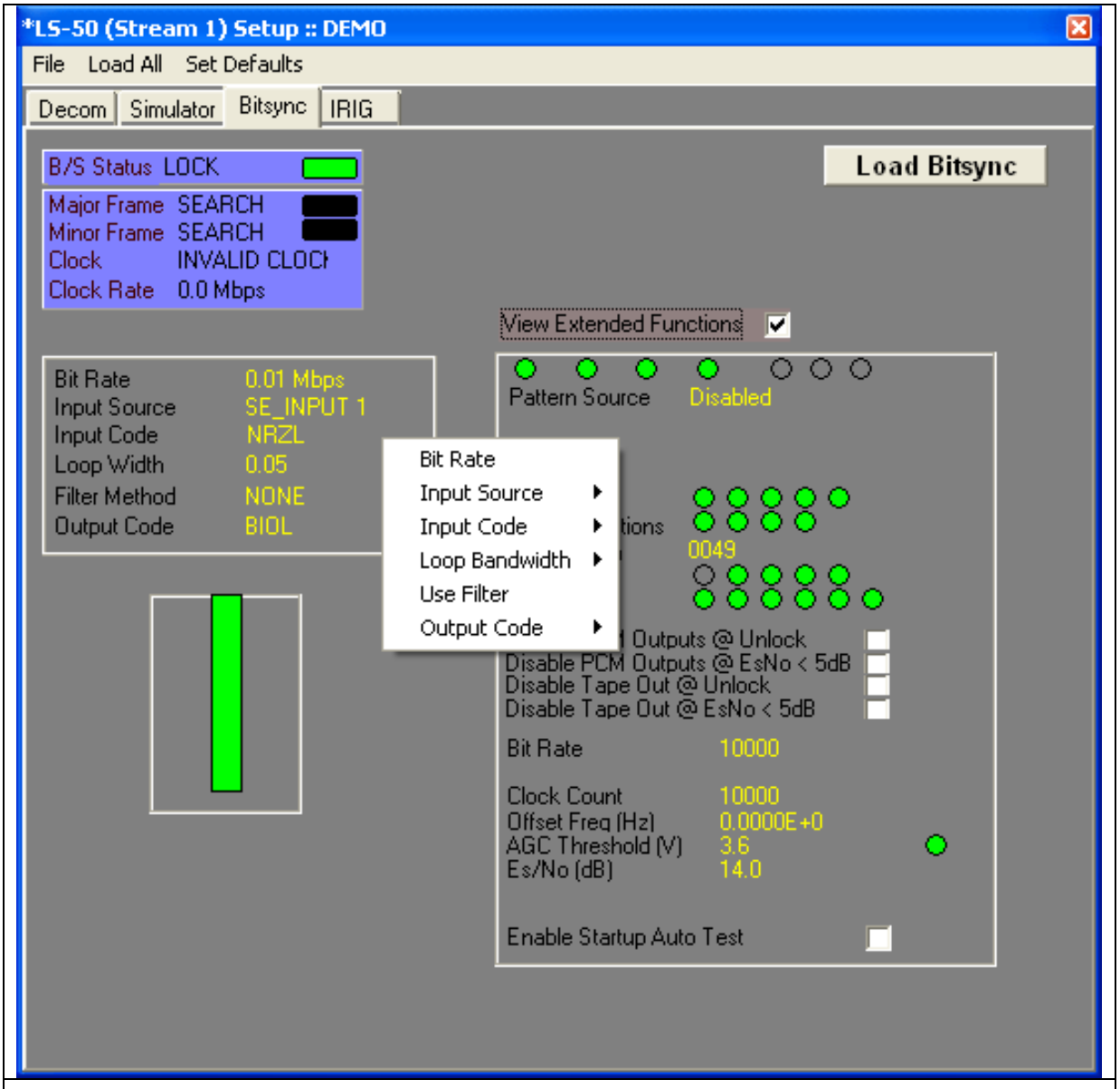
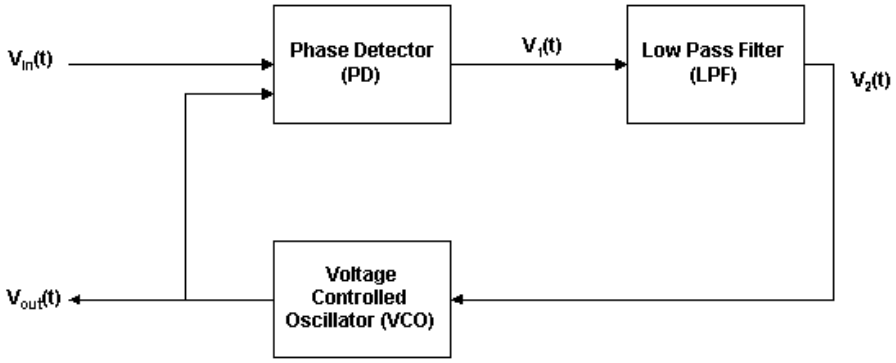


Figure 3-11 The LS-50 Bit Synchronizer Configuration Menus

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A "Geek" Technical Tidbit:

At the heart of any modern bit synchronizer is a phase-lock-loop (PLL) circuit. The implementation may be analog, digital, or some combination.

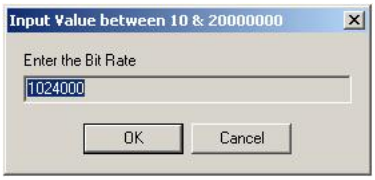


A phase lock loop consists of three basic components: a Phase Detector (PD), a Low Pass Filter (LPD) and a Voltage Controlled Oscillator (VCO). The phase detector produces an output signal, $V_1(t)$ that is a function of the phase difference between the input signal $V_{in}(t)$ and the VOC output signal $V_{out}(t)$. The low pass filter is used to remove the AC component of the signal coming from the phase detector output $[V_1(t)]$. The filtered output signal, $V_2(t)$ is the control signal that is used to change the frequency of the VCO output. The VCO is a special type of oscillator that produces a periodic waveform, the frequency of which may be varied about some free-running frequency, f_0, according to the value of the applied input voltage $V_2(t)$. The frequency of f_0 is the frequency of the VCO output when the applied input voltage $V_2(t)$ is zero.

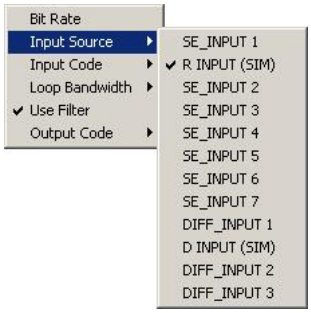
When used in a bit synchronizer, the PLL configuration may be designed so that it acts as a narrowband tracking filter when the LPF is a narrowband filter. The frequency of the VCO will become that of one of the line components of the input spectrum. As such, the VCO output signal will equal the average frequency of this input signal component. Once the VCO has acquired this frequency component, the frequency of the VCO will track this signal component if it changes slightly. If the bandwidth of the LPF is wider, then the VCO can track the instantaneous frequency of the input signal as it changes. In either case, when the PPL tracks the changes in the input signal, the PPL is said to be "locked" If the applied input signal to the PLL has an initial frequency of f_0, then the PLL will acquire lock and the VCO will track the input signal frequency over some specific range, provided that the input frequency changes slowly. The loop will remain locked only over some finite range of frequency shift. This range is called the lock range. The lock range depends on the overall dc gain of the loop, including the dc gain of the LPF used. If the input signal has an initial frequency that is not equal to f_0, the loop may not lock, even though the input frequency is within the lock range. The frequency range over which the input signal will cause the loop to lock is called the capture range of the loop.

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3.1.3.1 Input Bit Rate



The LS-40-DB20 Bit Synchronizer can operate over an input range of 100 bits per second to 20 Mbps for all NRZ codes, or from 100 bits per second to 10 Mbps for the Bi-Phase and Miller codes. The LS-40-DB10 is limited to 10 Mbps for NRZ codes and 5 Mbps for the Bi-Phase and Miller codes. By invoking the **Input Bit Rate** command, the user may enter the required input data rate in bits per second.



3.1.3.2 Input Source

The LS-40-DB Bit Synchronizer can support up to twelve (12) separate input signals. The inputs include both single-ended (SE) and differential (D/Diff) with 50Ω, 75Ω, or 1KΩ (Jumper Select) input impedance. The input signal amplitude supported ranges from 0.1 V pp to 10 V pp. To select the appropriate input, invoke the **Input Source** command and select the specific input from the drop-down list.

3.1.3.3 Input Code

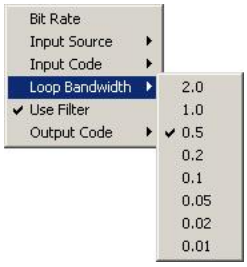
The LS-40-DB Bit Synchronizer supports the PCM input code types specified in Table 3-1 below. Both normal and inverted variants are available. To select the appropriate input code, invoke the **Input Code** command and select the specific input code from the drop-down list.

Table 3-1 LS-40-DB Supported PCM Input Codes (normal or inverted)

NRZ codes	NRZ-L, NRZ-M, NRZ-S
RZ codes	RZ
Split phase codes	BiPhase-L, BiPhase-M, BiPhase-S
Miller codes	DM-M, DM-S, M^2-M, M^2-S
Randomized codes	RNRZ-L, RNRZ-M, RNRZ-S
Randomization sequence	2^{11}-1, 2^{15}-1, 2^{17}-1, 2^{23}-1 (normal or inverted)

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3.1.3.4 Loop Bandwidth



The Loop-Bandwidth of the PLL circuit in the LS-40-DB may be programmed by the user from 0.01% to 2% depending on the bit rate of the input signal. As described in the "Technical Tidbit" above, The Acquisition Range (0.04% to 8%, depending on the Loop-Bandwidth selected) and the Tracking Range (0.1% to 20%, again depending on the Loop-Bandwidth selected) are both heavily dependent on the loop bandwidth of the PLL. To select the appropriate loop bandwidth, invoke the **Loop Bandwidth** command and select the specific value from the drop-down list

3.1.3.5 Use Filter

The user may enable additional data filtering, prior to the actual phase lock loop of the bit synchronizer by invoking the **Use Filter** command. The additional filter uses a "Raised-Root Cosine" topology and is used to improve the performance metric of the bit synchronizer.

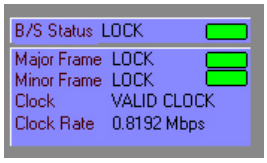
3.1.3.6 Output Code

The LS-40-DB Bit Synchronizer supports the PCM output code types specified in Table 3-2 below. Both normal and inverted variants are available. To select the appropriate output code, invoke the **Output Code** command and select the specific output from the drop-down list.

Table 3-2 LS-40-DB Supported PCM Output Codes

NRZ codes	NRZ-L, NRZ-M, NRZ-S, INV_NRZL
RZ codes	RZ, INV_RZ
Split phase codes	BiPhase-L, BiPhase-M, BiPhase-S, INV_BIOL
Miller codes	DM-M, DM-S, M^2-M, M^2-S
Randomized codes	RNRZ-L, RNRZ-M, RNRZ-S
Randomization sequence	2^{11}-1, 2^{15}-1, 2^{17}-1, 2^{23}-1

3.1.3.7 Bit Sync Status Display



The LS-50-P Bit Sync setup tab has a window display showing the status of some of the LS-50's functional states. These states include: bit synchronizer signal lock, major and minor frame lock, a valid clock indication, as well as the clock rate in Mbps. This status display is updated at a ten-hertz rate and is common to all LS-50-P function setup tabs.

3.1.3.8 Load Bit Sync Button

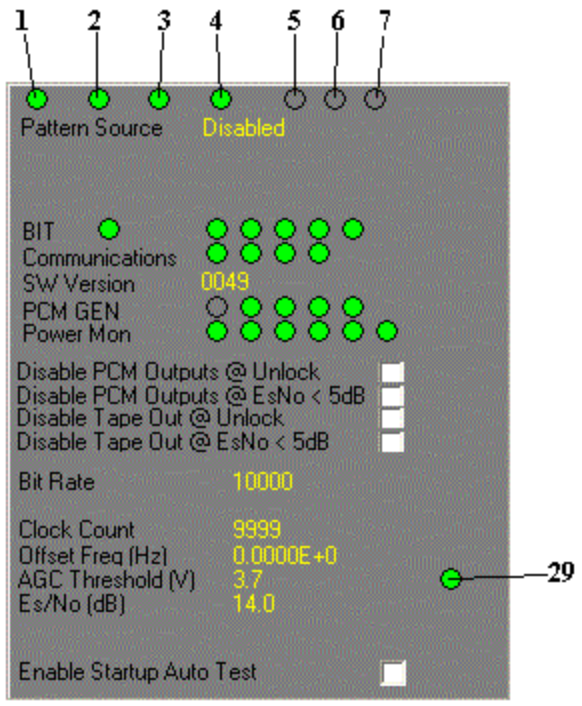


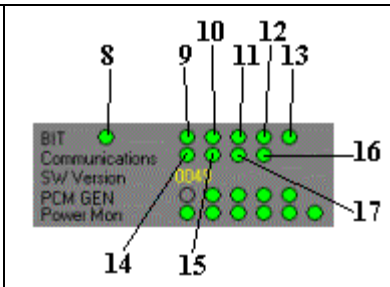
The Bit Synchronizer setup tab has a button control to load the setup information entered by the user. Changes made with any of the

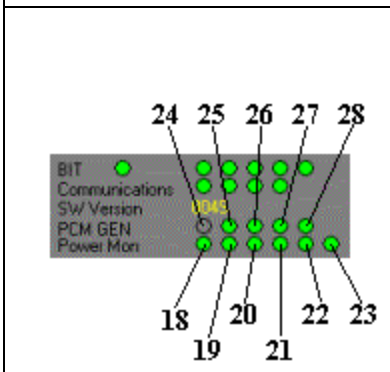
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controls will not take affect until this button is pressed. The user may load all four major functions (Decom, Simulator, Bitsync, and IRIG) from the "Load All" command on the menu next to the File menu). If any changes are made to the Bit Synchronizer setup without loading, a red text will appear below the Load button (shown below right), indicating the displayed data does not match the cards' loaded data.

3.1.3.9 View Extended Functions







1	Bit Sync Status	16	Protocol Error
2	Input Signal Above Threshold	17	Syntax Error
3	PLL Lock	18	+3.3 VDC
4	Input Quality Above Threshold	19	-5 VDC
5	PRN Correlator Locked	20	+5 VDC
6	PRN Correlator History	21	-12 VDC
7	Error Count Overflow	22	+12 VDC
8	Overall Health Flag	23	VCC (+5 VDC)
9	Synchronization Flag	24	Link Analysis Active
10	Power Source Error	25	Signal Within Range
11	Serial Error	26	Es/No Within Range
12	Hardware Error	27	Offset Frequency
13	Power Up BIT Error	28	Symbol Tracker
14	Overflow	29	Overall Health Flag
15	Semantic Error		

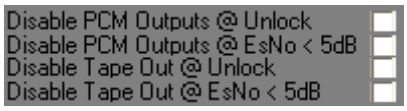
Figure 3-12 Bit Synchronizer Extended Functions Display

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3.1.3.9.1 Pattern Source



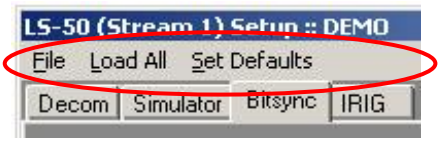
When the BERT function is enabled (see paragraph 3.1.5 on page 65), the user may select the source of the PN pattern by invoking the **Pattern Source** command. Place the cursor in the extended functions display (see Figure 3-12 upper left on page 58) and right click, then select Internal, External, or Disabled.



3.1.3.9.2 Disable Output Checkboxes

The extended functions feature allows the user to automatically disable the PCM and/or Tape outputs of the bit synchronizer during certain signal conditions. The user may select to disable the PCM output whenever the bit synchronizer is out of lock, and/or when the system E_s/N_0 level drops below 5 dB. The tape output of the bit synchronizer may be similarly controlled.

3.1.3.10 Saving the Bit Synchronizer Setup Configuration



Below the window header of the "LS-50 (Stream 1) Setup" display shown in Figure 3-3 on page 23 are the *"File," "Load All,"* and *"Set Defaults"* commands. After the bit synchronizer setup configuration is complete, save the settings by invoking the *"File → SaveAs"* command. To download all of the configurations (decom, simulator, Bitsync, and IRIG) to the LS-50-P hardware, invoke the *"Load All"* command. To recall a previously defined LS-50-P setup configuration, invoke the *"File → Recall"* command and select the appropriate file from the file menu and then download the configuration to the LS-50-P hardware by invoking the *"Load All"* command. To set the LS-50-P hardware to its default state, invoke the *"Set Defaults"* command.

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3.1.4 The LS-50 IRIG Time Code Tab

The LS-50-P IRIG Time Code configuration setup tab and it's associated menus and controls are shown in Figure 3-13 below. The IRIG time code functions include both a reader and generator that can operate with IRIG A, B, or G time code formats. The time code generator creates and outputs time information in accordance with the IRIG 200 time code standards. The time code reader is typically used to insert time information into the PCM minor frame block of data.

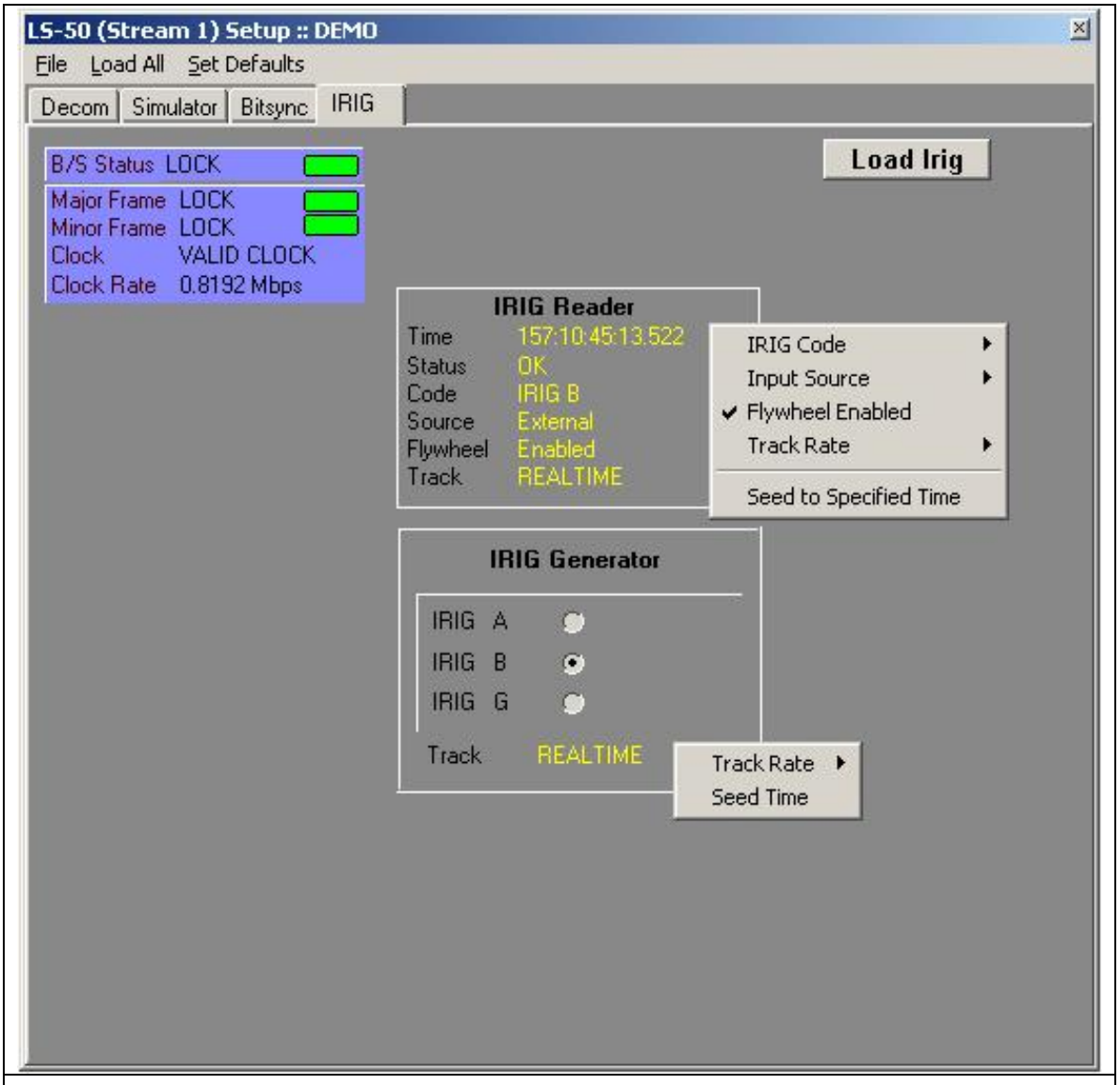


Figure 3-13 The LS-50 IRIG Time Code Reader/Generator Configuration Menus

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IRIG-200 "Factoid"

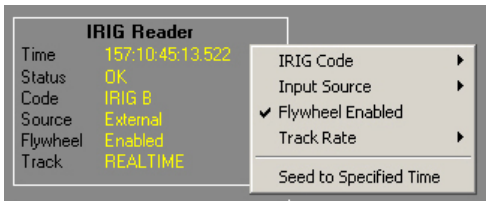
- IRIG time code formats are used on military test ranges and come in several different formats for differing resolutions. Within the IRIG formats there are two different classes: Class-I (IRIG A through H frame formats), and Class-II (MIL-STD-1553 time format). The timing information within the frame can be either days, hrs, minutes and seconds (in BCD format), or in straight binary seconds format. The basic lengths and rates of the time-code frames as defined in IRIG Standard 200 are shown below:

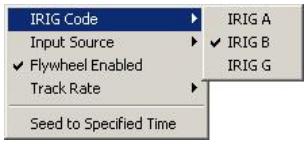
Format	Bit Rate	Frame Rate	Bits/Frame	Carrier Freq.
A	1,000 bps	10 f/sec.	78 bitss	10 KHz
B	100 bps	1 f/sec.	74 bits	1 KHz
D	1 bps	1 f/hr.	25 bits	100 Hz or 1 KHz
E	10 bps	6 f/min.	71 bits	100 Hz or 1 KHz
G	10,000 bps	100 f/sec.	74 bits	100 KHz
H	1 bps	1 f/min.	32 bits	100 Hz or 1 KHz

Note: the LS-50-P supports IRIG A,B and G formats.

3.1.4.1 IRIG Time Code Reader Menu

The IRIG time code reader configuration consists of five controls/parameters that include: IRIG Code, Input Source, Flywheel Mode, Tracking Rate, and Seed to Specific Time. Each is discussed in the following paragraphs.



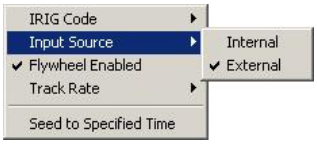


3.1.4.1.1 IRIG Code

The IRIG functionality in the LS-50-P supports three Class-I IRIG frame formats including "A," "B," and "G." To select the appropriate code format, the user invokes the **IRIG Code** command and selects from the drop-down list.

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3.1.4.1.2 Input Source

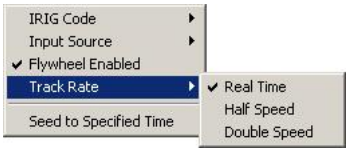


The time source for the IRIG time code reader may be either internal, or external. The user selects the input source by invoking the **Input Source** command. The "Internal" mode derives time information from the LDPS application (see paragraph 3.1.4.1.5 below). The "External" mode connects the reader input to an external time source signal (see connector pin-15, Figure 2-7 on page 16).

3.1.4.1.3 "Flywheel" Mode

To enable the time code reader to continue to operate, or "flywheel" during dropout periods of the carrier signal, the user must select the **Flywheel Enabled** mode. While in this mode, the IRIG time reader will flywheel if the time carrier was lost for at least one cycle in the last time frame. If the carrier is lost altogether, the reader will continue to flywheel indefinitely, with an accompanying loss of timing accuracy.

3.1.4.1.4 Track Rate



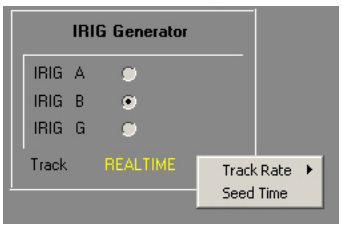
The IRIG time code reader can operate at several different input carrier frequencies. These include the standard carrier frequency (see the table in the IRIG-200 "Factoid"), and frequencies that are half the standard frequency (half speed) and twice the standard frequency (double speed). The **Track Rate** feature is useful when the source of the incoming time code is coming from a tape recorder playing at either half speed, or double speed. Playing the tape at a different speed will change the carrier frequency of the time code signals recorded on the tape.

3.1.4.1.5 Seed to Specific Time Value



The time code reader can function in the absence of an input carrier. If no carrier is present, the system time from the CPU is used instead. In this scenario, the user may specify an arbitrary initial time, or "Seed" value by invoking the **Set Seed to Specific Time** command. Here the user enters the time in days, hrs, minutes and seconds format as shown right (days:hrs:min:sec).

3.1.4.2 IRIG Time Code Generator Menus



The IRIG time code generator configuration consists of two controls/parameters that include: Tracking Rate, and Seed Time. Each is discussed in the following paragraphs.

3.1.4.2.1 IRIG Code

The IRIG functionality in the LS-50-P supports three class-I IRIG frame formats including "A," "B," and "G." To select the

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appropriate code format, the user clicks one of the **IRIG Code** radio buttons to make the selection.

3.1.4.2.2 Track Rate



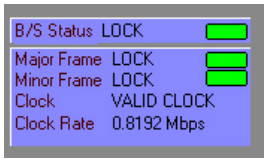
The IRIG time code generator can operate at several different output carrier frequencies. These include the standard carrier frequency (see the table in the IRIG-200 "Factoid"), and frequencies that are half the standard frequency (half speed) and twice the standard frequency (double speed). The **Track Rate** feature is useful when simulating the outgoing time code coming from a tape recorder playing at either half speed, or double speed.



3.1.4.2.3 Set Seed to Specific Time Value

The initial time, or "Seed" information within the IRIG frame can be set by the user by invoking the **Seed Time** command. Here the user enters the time in days, hrs, minutes and seconds format as shown left (days:hrs:min:sec).

3.1.4.3 Bit Sync Status Display



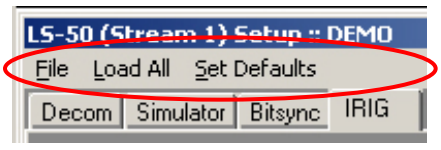
The LS-50-P Bit IRIG setup tab has a window display showing the status of some of the LS-50's functional states. These states include: bit synchronizer signal lock, major and minor frame lock, a valid clock indication, as well as the clock rate in Mbps. This status display is updated at a ten-hertz rate and is common to all LS-50-P function setup tabs.

3.1.4.4 Load IRIG Button



The IRIG setup tab has a button control to load the setup information entered by the user. Changes made with any of the controls will not take affect until this button is pressed. The user may load all four major functions (Decom, Simulator, Bitsync, and IRIG) from the "Load All" command on the menu next to the File menu). If any changes are made to the IRIG setup without loading, a red text will appear below the Load button (shown below right), indicating the displayed data does not match the cards' loaded data.

3.1.4.5 Saving the IRIG Time Code Setup Configuration



Below the window header of the "LS-50 (Stream 1) Setup" display shown in Figure 3-3 on page 23 are the *"File," "Load All,"* and *"Set Defaults"* commands. After the IRIG time code setup configuration is complete, save the settings by invoking the *"File → SaveAs"* command. To download all of the configurations (decom, simulator, Bitsync, and IRIG) to the LS-50-P hardware, invoke the *"Load All"* command. To recall a previously defined LS-50-P setup configuration, invoke the *"File → Recall"* command and select the appropriate file from the

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file menu and then download the configuration to the LS-50-P hardware by invoking the *"Load All"* command. To set the LS-50-P hardware to its default state, invoke the *"Set Defaults"* command.

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3.1.5 LS-50 Bit Error Rate Test (BERT) Function

From the "Ls50_8x (Decom)" display shown below in Figure 3-14, click *"Bert"* to invoke the BERT functionality for the LS-50-P. Note, this feature can only be accessed if the actual LS-50-P hardware is installed in the system. It cannot be simulated, and thus the BERT menu item will not appear if no board is installed.

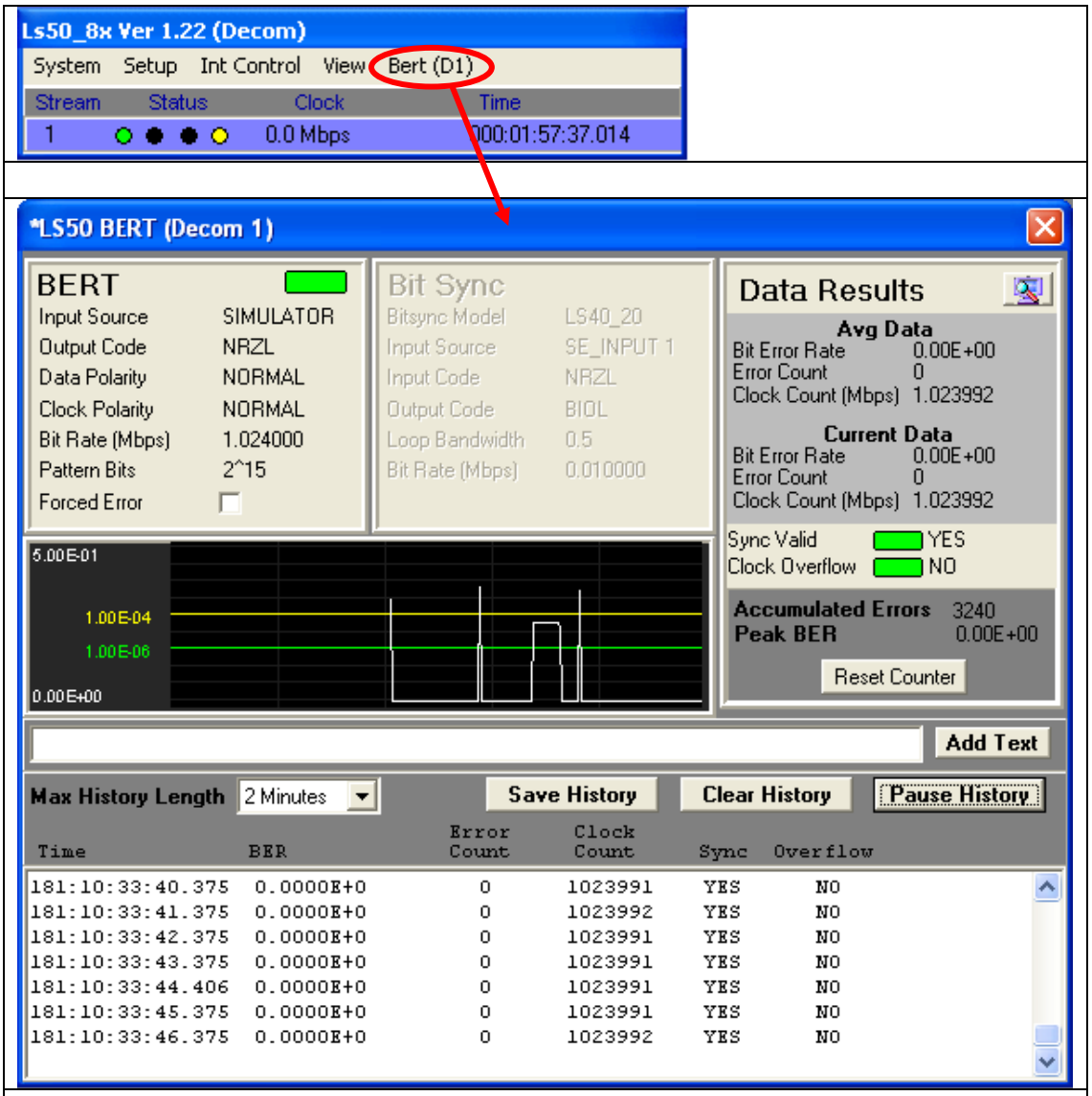


Figure 3-14 Configuration Menus/Controls for the LS-50-P BERT Functionality

The BERT configuration display shown in the figure above has several distinct regions that include: the BERT configuration, an optional bit sync configuration (if the selected BERT input source is Mezzanine), a Data Results Display, and a History Display. Each of these

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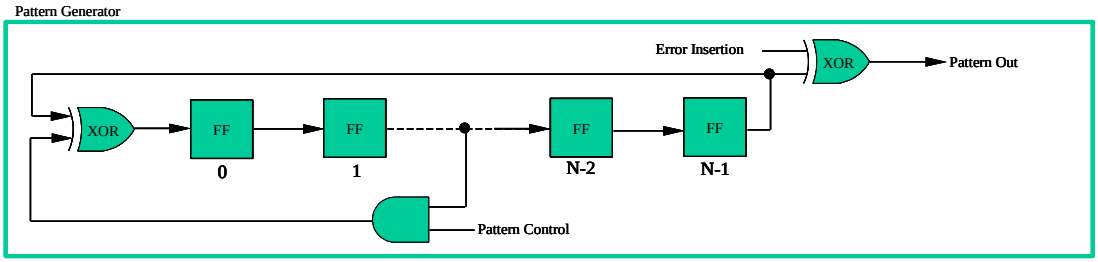
regions will be discussed starting in paragraph 3.1.5.1 on page 67. Before that however, some background information on the BERT functionality is presented.

The BERT is an instrument that generates a special digital test signal. This signal is sent through the system and the BERT counts the number of bit errors in the recovered signal and provides the user with a Bit Error Rate, or BER. The BER measurement is one of the fundamental parameters that characterize the overall performance of the telemetry system and of many of its components.



A "Geek" Technical Tidbit:

The basic performance measure of any digital transmission system, of which a telemetry system is an example, is the probability that any transmitted bit will be received in error. These bit errors when they occur can be introduced in many places along the path the signal flows through. Errors introduced into the transmission are often random in nature and are strongly affected by system parameters such as *signal level*, *noise level*, and *timing jitter*.



The actual digital test signal generated by the BERT employs a Pseudorandom Noise (PN) sequence to simulate traffic and to examine the transmission system for pattern-dependent tendencies or critical timing effects. An example of such a PN generator is shown above. Selecting the proper PN sequence that will be appropriate for the particular system being tested is important. Some of the key properties of the selected PN sequence that are of importance include: 1) The length of the PN Sequence. 2) The Linear Feedback Shift Register configuration used to implement the PN generator (this defines the binary run properties of the sequence). 3) Spectral line spacing of the sequence (which depends on the bit rate of the sequence). Although there are many, two PN sequence patterns have been standardized by the CCITT[5] for testing digital transmission systems. They are based on 15-stage and 23-stage Linear Feedback Shift Register configurations.

As mentioned earlier, errors introduced into the transmission of a digital signal are often random in nature and are strongly affected by system parameters such as signal level, noise level and noise bandwidth, timing jitter, and data rate. The BER is actually a probability and is related to another system parameter - E_b/N_0 (pronounced ebbno). E_b/N_0 is the ratio of the energy-per-bit and the noise-power-per-unit-bandwidth of the digital transmission. The E_b/N_0 as a quantity is a theoretical convenience rather than the direct output of a test measurement

[5] CCITT Rec. 0151, Yellow Book, Vol. 4 Fascicle IV.4 Recommendation 0.151.

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device. The parameters that do in effect define the E_b/N_0, and that can be directly measured by the user are the received carrier power (C), and the received noise power (N). These measured parameters, in addition to the noise bandwidth (W) of the system component being tested and the data rate (R_b) of the signal define the system E_b/N_0 in the following relationship:

$$\frac{Eb}{No} = \left(\frac{C}{N}\right)\left(\frac{W}{Rb}\right)$$

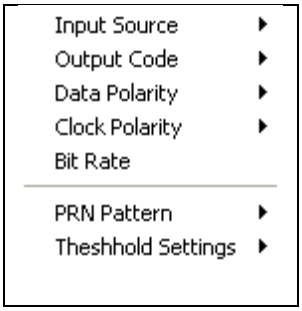
With the system E_b/N_0 defined in terms of measurable quantities, we can now define the BER probability. For example, the BER probability of a digital signal employing bipolar signaling expressed in terms of E_b/N_0 has the following relationship:

$$Pe = Q\left(\sqrt{\frac{2Eb}{No}}\right)$$

Where E_b is the average energy of a modulated bit, and N_0 is the noise power spectral density (noise in 1-Hz bandwidth). The value Q(X) is called the Gaussian Integral Function and is usually calculated numerically. Note, the quantity "X" will vary mathematically for each type of modulation and signal encoding used in the system.

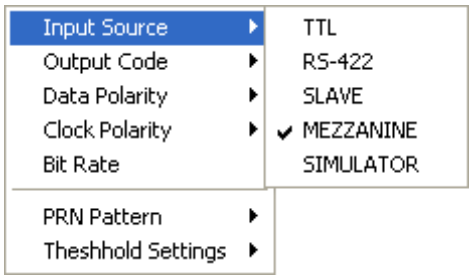
3.1.5.1 BERT Configuration Setup Menu

The BERT configuration pane consists of seven (7) controls/parameters that include: Input Source, Output Code, Data Polarity, Clock Polarity, Bit Rate, PRN Pattern, and Threshold Settings.

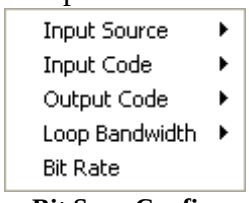


3.1.5.1.1 Input Source

The user may select from one of five input sources by invoking the **Input Source** command and selecting the appropriate input type. The input source may include: TTL, or RS-422 differential inputs, the input from the Slave Port on the decommutator, the Mezzanine bit sync daughtercard (LS-40-DB), or the LS-50's onboard PCM simulator.



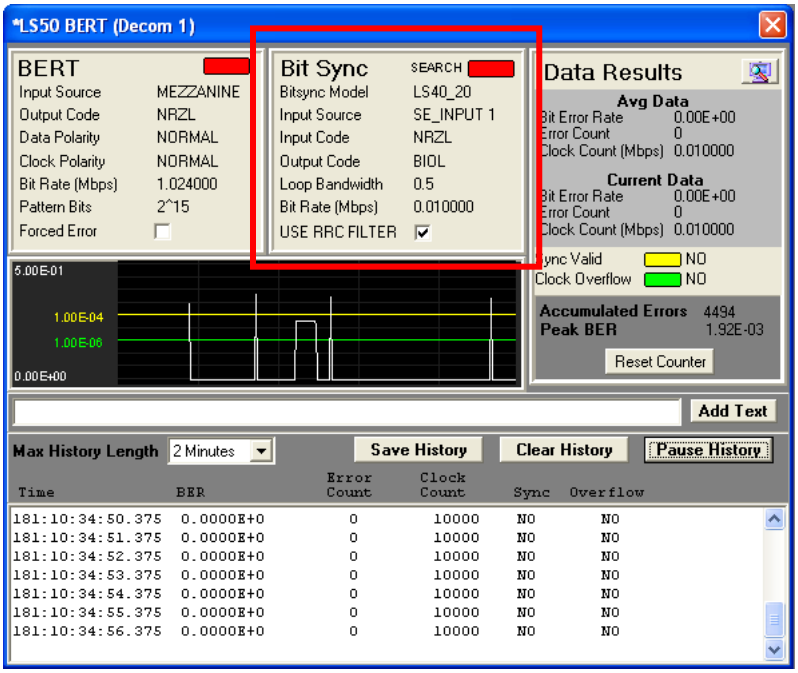
If the selected input source is the Mezzanine (LS-40-DB), then the "Bit Sync" configuration pane will appear next to the BERT configuration pain as shown below (red rectangle). Setup of the LS-40-DB is identical to that described in paragraph 3.1.3 on page 54, with the caveat that the configuration established here only applies



Bit Sync Config.

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when the BERT mode is invoked. In other words, the bit sync configuration in BERT mode can be different from the configuration during normal operation.



3.1.5.1.2 BERT Output Code

The BERT supports the PCM output code types specified in Table 3-2 on page 57. Both normal and inverted variants are available. To select the appropriate output code, invoke the **Output Code** command and select the specific output from the drop-down list.

3.1.5.1.3 BERT Data Polarity

In the telemetry field, certain data transmission & demodulation schemes have inherent ambiguities that may result in the data at the decommutator input being inverted. This may be simulated by the BERT by invoking the **Data Polarity** command and selecting either "NORMAL" or "INV" (inverted).

3.1.5.1.4 BERT Clock Polarity

The BERT essentially has two basic output signals: Clock, and Data. By using the **Clock Polarity** mode, the user may select either polarity sense of the output clock. In essence, the clock polarity mode allows the user to select either the rising or falling edge of the clock to coincide with the output data. For the rising edge, select "NORMAL." For the falling edge, select "INV."

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3.1.5.1.5 BERT Bit Rate

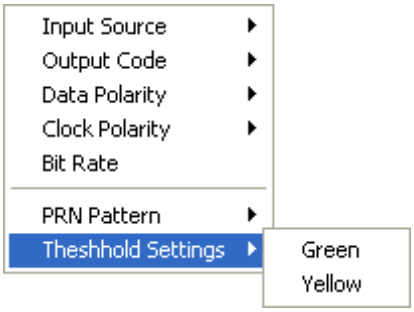
Invoking **Bit Rate** allows the user to specify the output bit rate (bits/second) of the BERT. The user may enter a value between 10 bps to 20 Mbps for NRZ codes, and 10 bps to 10 Mbps for all other codes.

3.1.5.1.6 BERT PRN Pattern

Selecting the proper PN sequence that will be appropriate for the particular system being tested is important. Some of the key properties of the selected PN sequence that are of importance include: the length of the PN Sequence, the type of Linear Feedback Shift Register configuration used to implement the PN generator (this defines the binary run properties of the sequence), and the spectral line spacing of the sequence (which depends on the bit rate of the sequence). The user may select from one of seven (7) PN sequences by invoking the **PRN Pattern** command. Available pattern lengths include: 2^{11}-1, 2^{15}-1, 2^{17}-1, 2^{19}-1, 2^{21}-1, 2^{23}-1, and 2^{25}-1.

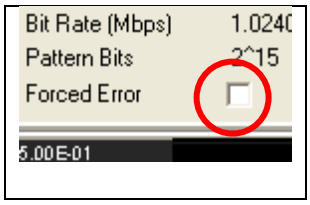
3.1.5.1.7 BERT Threshold Settings

The strip cart recorder pane shown in Figure 3-15 on page 70 has two error threshold lines that may be manipulated by the user. Invoke the **Threshold Settings** command, and select either Green or Yellow. Enter the threshold value in scientific notation (X.xxE±Y) in the resulting dialog box.



3.1.5.1.8 Forced Error Checkbox

To introduce bit errors at a know rate, the user may click the **Forced Error** checkbox. This will inject a single bit error that will repeat once every 2^{n}-1 bits, where "**n**" is the length of the PN pattern selected by the user (see paragraph 3.1.5.1.6). Use this feature to calibrate a test scenario that is in an unknown and unquantified state.



3.1.5.2 BER Strip Chart Configuration

The BERT Strip Chart configuration pane consists of four (4) controls/parameters that include: Max Stripchart Value, Min Stripchart Value, Stripchart Linearity, and Stripchart Y Min Location. To invoke the configuration menu (shown right), place the cursor in the display shown below, and right click.



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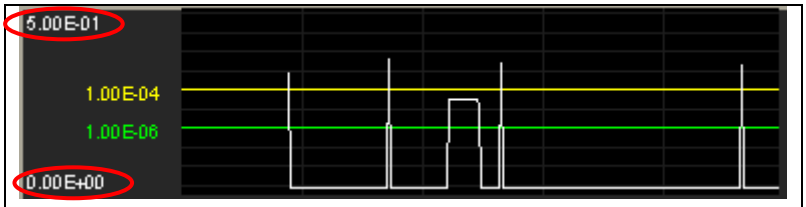
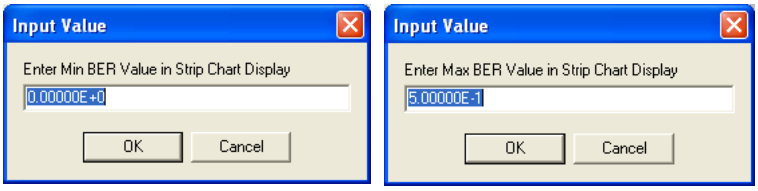


Figure 3-15 BER Strip Chart Recorder Display

3.1.5.2.1 Min and Max Strip Chart Values

To specify the extreme values for the strip chart (red ovals in Figure 3-15) the user must invoke both the **Max Stripchart Value** and **Min Stripchart Value** command and enter the value in scientific notation (X.xxE±Y) in the resulting dialog boxs.



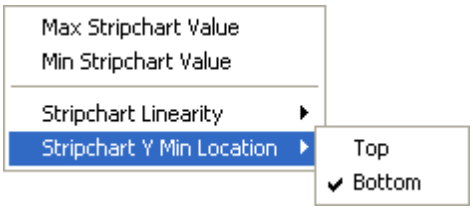
3.1.5.2.2 Strip Chart Linearity

The BER strip chart can display data in either linear, or logarithmic (Logbase10) format. Invoke the **Stripchart Linearity** command and select either "Linear" or "Log10."



3.1.5.2.3 Strip Chart Y Min Location

The vertical location of the minimum value specified in paragraph 3.1.5.2.1 may be placed either at the top or bottom of the strip chart display by invoking the **Stripchart Y Min Location** command.



3.1.5.3 Data Results Display

The BER data results are displayed as shown in Figure 3-16 below. Both long-term and instantaneous values for bit error rate, error count, and clock are displayed. Status indicators

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for "Sync Valid" and "Clock Overflow" are also provided. Total errors counted and the peak BER value encountered are displayed. Both of these values continue to update until the **Reset Counter** button is clicked, at which time both values will return to zero.

3.1.5.3.1 BER Average Period



The average values for bit error rate, error count, and clock are calculated during a time interval defined by the user by invoking the **BER Average Period** command and selecting an interval from 1 to 60 seconds in length. To invoke the command, place the cursor at the bottom of the display shown in Figure 3-16 below and right click (resulting menu shown right).

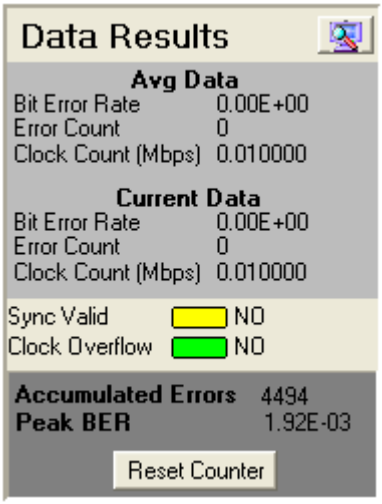


Figure 3-16 BER Data Results Display

3.1.5.4 History Display

At the bottom of the BERT configuration and status display is the BER history recording as shown in Figure 3-17 below. The history is listed chronologically and has a user defined length from 2 minutes to 24 hours. The history may be annotated by entering text in the text box and clicking the **Add Text** button. To save the history, click the **Save History** button and enter a file name and location in the resulting dialog box. At any time, the history may be suspended by clicking the **Pause History** button. To clear the history and begin again, click the **Clear History** button.

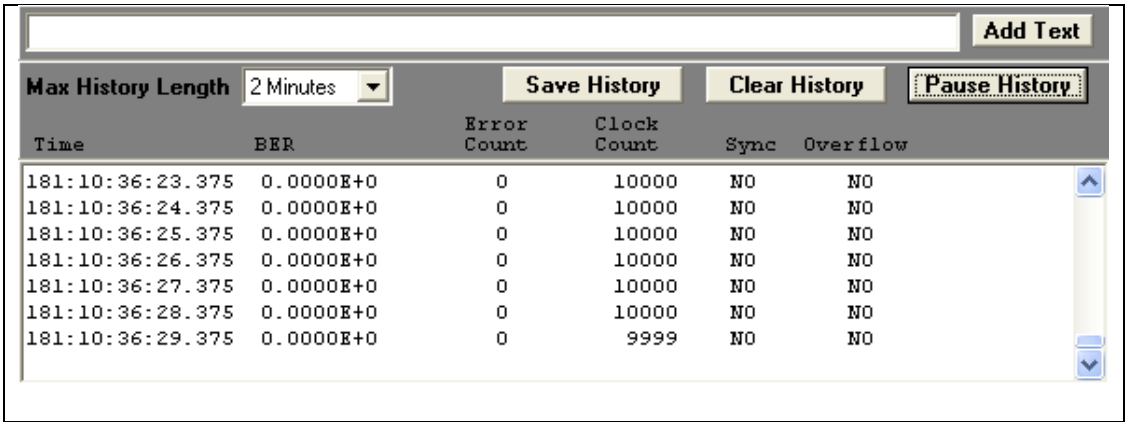
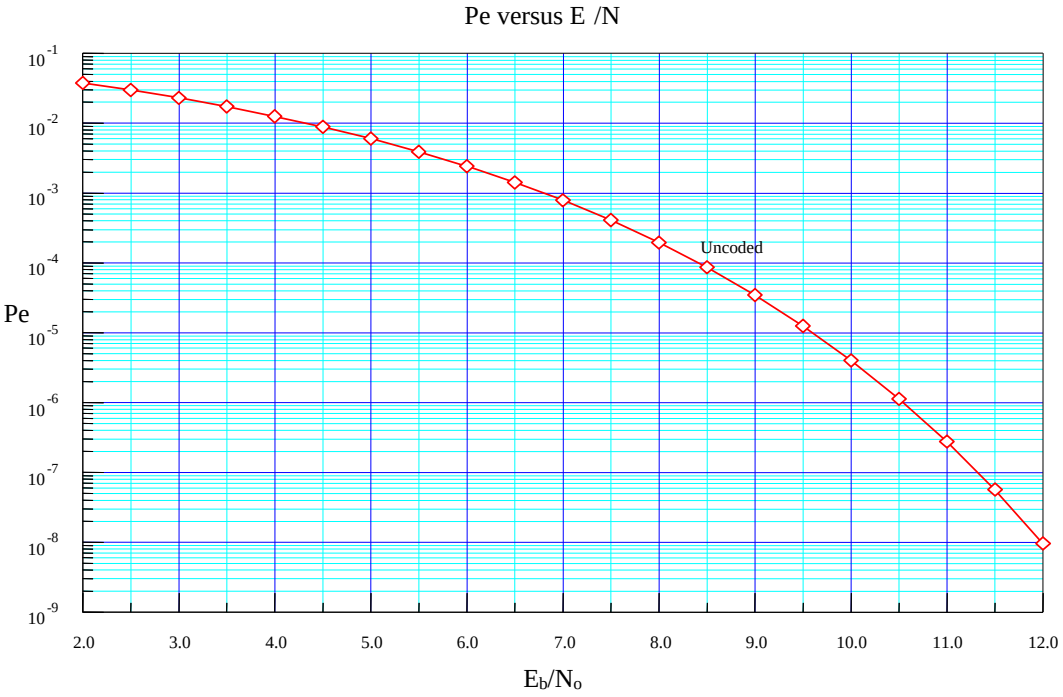


Figure 3-17 BER History Display

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A "Geek" Technical Tidbit:

It is often helpful to visualize the BER probability function graphically by using a double log plot of P_e versus E_b/N_0. This type of plot is often referred to as a "waterfall curve." Such a plot is shown in the figure below.



It is important to understand that this plot represents the theoretical relationship between the BER probability and E_b/N_0. If one were to characterize the actual measured BER performance for various values of E_b/N_0 for the system, a slightly different set of data points would be obtained. For the actual system, for any given value of P_e, the resulting value of E_b/N_0 will always be slightly higher in value than the theoretical. The overall performance of the system is thus compared to the best-case theoretical performance and is expressed in terms of the difference, or deviation from theory. As E_b/N_0 is a dimensionless quantity and is expressed in terms of dB, the performance of the system is often expressed as, *"so many dB from theory"*.

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3.1.6 The LS-50-P Standalone Application

The Lumistar LS-50-P Multi-function PCM Decommutator card is supplied with a standalone, Microsoft Windows setup and control application that duplicates many of the functions in LDPS. The standalone application (Ls50_8x.exe) may not be invoked if LDPS is already running, or via versa. The standalone applications' window, shown below is almost identical to the LDPS configuration and setup window for the LS-50-P shown in Figure 3-3 on page 23.

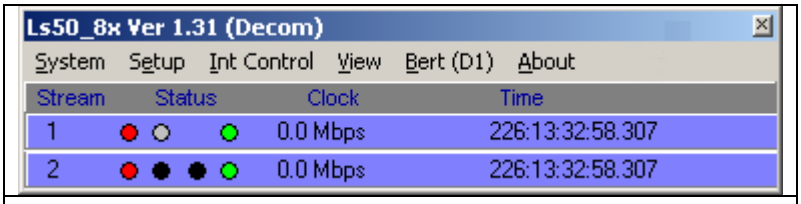


Figure 3-18 LS-50-P Standalone Application Window

The standalone LS-50-P application has six (6) commands that include: System, Setup, Int Control, View, Bert, and About.



The system command has a menu of three commands. The **Flash Board Leds** command flashes the board LEDs so that multiple LS-50 cards installed in the same chassis may be identified from each other. The **DMA Usage** command is mainly a troubleshooting tool for PCs with DMA problems. By using it, one can elect not to use DMA transfer of buffered data. The **PLX Reset** command is another troubleshooting tool. Invoking it will cause a soft reset of the PLX chip on the card, resulting in a loss of data for about eight seconds.

The setup command is identical to that described in paragraph 3.1 on page 23.



The interrupt control command has a menu of two commands. The **Start All Decoms** command starts the processing of interrupts, while the **Stop All Decoms** command stops the interrupt processing..



The view command has a menu of two commands. The **Status** command displays status data for all the LS-50-P decommutators installed in the system. The **Frame Dump** command displays an entire frame of data at a 20-hertz rate.

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Invoking the status command produces the display window shown in Figure 3-19 on page 74. The individual status elements are described as follows:

- Overflow Count Krnl – Count of times the kernel driver missed an interrupt. If this counter is incrementing, then the system likely has interrupt conflicts.
- Overflow Count Dll – A count of times the DLL missed an interrupt from the kernel. If this is incrementing, the CPU may be stressed to hard. Try increasing the frames per interrupt setting.
- Major Frame – Lock state of the major frame.
- Minor Frame – Lock state of the minor frame
- Time – This is the time value the LS-50 is using to insert into the minor frame headers.
- Frame Count – The count of minor frames received since setup.
- Missed – The count of minor frames missed since setup. Handy to see the quality of data received.
- Clock Rate – The data rate the LS-50 is configured for.



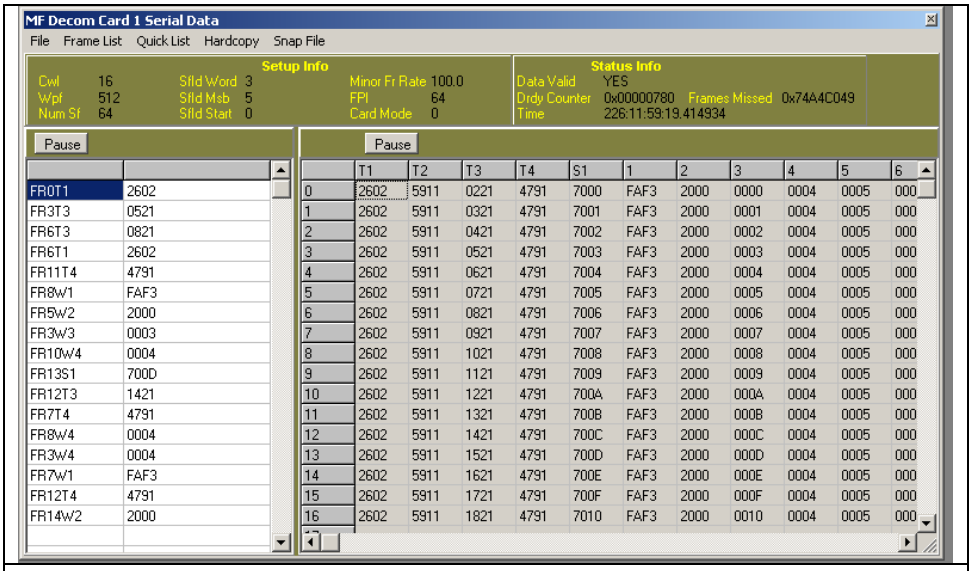
Figure 3-19 Major Frame Status Display

- Maj Frame Rate – The calculated rate the major frame should update, based on the decommutator setup.
- Min Frame Rate – The calculated rate the minor frame should update, based on the decommutator setup. This is the rate used to determine what the frames per interrupt setting should be for optimizing performance. For example, if the minor frame rate is 100 hertz and the frames per interrupt is set to 10, then the CPU will only interrupt at 10 hertz.
- Irig State – The state of the IRIG portion of the LS-50 (Flywheel, Error)
- Irig Time – The time decoded by the IRIG portion of the LS-50. This is only sampled at a 20 hertz rate. (The time on the decommutator portion of the card is used for time).
- Bitsync Status – The state of the bit sync portion of the LS-50
- Confidence Lvl – The confidence level metrics for the bit sync portion of the LS-50 (if equipped).

The **Frame Dump** command (see Figure 3-20 on page 75) displays an entire frame of data at a 20-hertz rate. This is only available in standalone operation. The same display is available while running the LDPS server via the **View Serial Data** menu on the server. The top part of the window in Figure 3-20 gives the decommutator setup info (abbreviated version) and some status info from the card. The **Drdy Counter** is the number of interrupts received since the decommutator was setup. The **Frames Missed** counter is the number of minor frames

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missed (due to dropped lock) since the decommutator was setup. Below the status window and to the right is the major frame data. To the left of the major frame data is a selection window where the user can view selected words from the major frame, while scrolling the major frame window around. The displayed radix may be changed via the menu functions at the top of the window. The user can make a **Hardcopy** of the screen. This will create a ".BMP" (or JPG if the option is selected for JPG) in the hardcopy directory. The **Snap File** menu option will write the entire major frame of data (a snap shot of it) in ASCII format to the hardcopy directory.



FR0T1	2602
FR3T3	0521
FR6T3	0821
FR6T1	2602
FR11T4	4791
FR8W1	FAF3
FR5W2	2000
FR3W3	0003
FR10W4	0004
FR13S1	700D
FR12T3	1421
FR7T4	4791
FR8W4	0004
FR3W4	0004
FR7W1	FAF3
FR12T4	4791
FR14W2	2000

	T1	T2	T3	T4	S1	1	2	3	4	5	6
0	2602	5911	0221	4791	7000	FAF3	2000	0000	0004	0005	000
1	2602	5911	0321	4791	7001	FAF3	2000	0001	0004	0005	000
2	2602	5911	0421	4791	7002	FAF3	2000	0002	0004	0005	000
3	2602	5911	0521	4791	7003	FAF3	2000	0003	0004	0005	000
4	2602	5911	0621	4791	7004	FAF3	2000	0004	0004	0005	000
5	2602	5911	0721	4791	7005	FAF3	2000	0005	0004	0005	000
6	2602	5911	0821	4791	7006	FAF3	2000	0006	0004	0005	000
7	2602	5911	0921	4791	7007	FAF3	2000	0007	0004	0005	000
8	2602	5911	1021	4791	7008	FAF3	2000	0008	0004	0005	000
9	2602	5911	1121	4791	7009	FAF3	2000	0009	0004	0005	000
10	2602	5911	1221	4791	700A	FAF3	2000	000A	0004	0005	000
11	2602	5911	1321	4791	700B	FAF3	2000	000B	0004	0005	000
12	2602	5911	1421	4791	700C	FAF3	2000	000C	0004	0005	000
13	2602	5911	1521	4791	700D	FAF3	2000	000D	0004	0005	000
14	2602	5911	1621	4791	700E	FAF3	2000	000E	0004	0005	000
15	2602	5911	1721	4791	700F	FAF3	2000	000F	0004	0005	000
16	2602	5911	1821	4791	7010	FAF3	2000	0010	0004	0005	000

Figure 3-20 Frame Dump Display Window

To the right of the View command in Figure 3-18 is the **Bert** command. This is used to place the LS-50-P into BER[6] mode as described in paragraph 3.1.5 on page 65. This is a modal window so the user won't be able to do anything else except interact with this window until it is closed. When the Bert window is closed, the decommutator will revert back to normal mode. Note: this feature can only be accessed if the actual LS-50-P hardware is installed in the system. It cannot be simulated, and thus the BERT menu item will not appear if no board is installed.

[6] Note: Even if there are multiple LS-50-P cards installed in a system, only a single card can be in BER mode at any one time. Also note that only the first LS-50-P card may be in BER mode, any others are not allowed.

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4 Programming Information

4.1 General

This chapter is targeted to authors of device drivers, API's, and telemetry applications who will need to know what all the bits do.

The decommutator system is controlled by an array of eight-bit registers, each identified by a register number. This was done to ease moving the implementation across different form factors and addressing schemes.

4.2 Locating a PCI Device

PCI components do not have fixed address assignments. At system startup a power-on routine scans the computer for PCI interfaces and assigns system resources such as address space to them.



On non-PC architectures the user may run into Big/Little-Endian issues. Be mindful of this while troubleshooting.

Each PCI component is assigned an array of sixty-four 32-bit registers in what is referred to as configuration space. This area is normally not accessible anywhere in system address space and must be accessed by special means that are system-dependent.

The following discussion applies to systems using *MS–DOS* or Microsoft *Windows* 3/95/98 where PCI configuration space is accessed by BIOS calls. Other environments will have system-specific ways to get this information. Consult the operating system documentation to find out how. To locate an LS-50 decommutator in the system, perform the following steps:

1. Initialize an "*index*" value to zero. This index is allowed to grow as large as 255 by the PCI specification, but in practice you never get that far.

2. To locate PCI9080 chips, set machine registers:

```
AX = 0xB102
CX = 0x9080
DX = 0x10B5
SI = index
```

3. Issue a software interrupt 0x1A. If the system returns from interrupt with the carry flag set, any such devices are already located and no (more) exist. Skip out

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of your scanning routine. If the carry flag is clear, the BIOS call will have returned a "*handle*" in BX.

4. If the carry flag was clear, read the sub-identifier. Set registers:

AX = 0xB10A
BX = *handle*
SI = 0x2C

5. Issue another software interrupt 0x1A. The interrupt returns a value in ECX. If the value returned is 0x0500B00B, the handle points to a Lumistar decommutator system and other configuration registers may be accessed to obtain base addresses. Otherwise skip to step 7. Set registers as shown below. Register numbers are:

Register 0x10 – PLX9080 Runtime Registers Memory Address.
Register 0x14 – PLX9080 Runtime Registers I/O Address.
Register 0x18 – Buffer Memory Address.
Register 0x1C – I/O Register Address.
Register 0x3C – (ISA-equivalent) IRQ Number.

AX = 0xB10A
BX = *handle*
SI = register number

6. Issue another software interrupt 0x1A. The value returned in ECX is the register value. When reading the IRQ Number register, only the eight LSBs are important to you. They are the IRQ ("8259") number assigned to the PCI interrupt. If these bits are 0xFF, the system was unable to assign an interrupt for some reason. When reading addresses, logically AND the value returned in ECX with 0xFFFFFFF0. This yields the base address. If the LSB of ECX was a zero, the address is in memory space. If the bit was a one, the address is in I/O space. Reload AX, BX, and SI and repeat the call to obtain the necessary addresses. The PLX9080 runtime registers may be accessed via memory or I/O operations at your convenience. Skip out when you've read them all.



Microsoft operating environments are notorious for erasing the configuration registers of some hardware. If the locating procedure described here places the memory address at zero, this is most likely the cause.

7. Increment the index value and try again.

The LS-50 decommutator may be configured to place the buffer memory in protected memory space ("flat mode") or in real space ("page mode.") If the decommutator is in

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flat mode, the buffer memory occupies 128 Kbytes of contiguous address space and the Bankswitch register is ignored. If the decommutator is in page mode, the buffer memory occupies 16 Kbytes of address space and three high-order on-board address bits are supplied by the Bankswitch register. If a daughtercard that occupies memory space, e. g., a second Decommutator, its memory will always be in the same mode.

The LS-50-P PCI decommutator occupies 128 bytes of I/O space. The main board itself only uses the first 64 bytes. If a daughtercard is present, it will return an identifier string from the second identifier register. If the daughtercard is a second decommutator, it will also return a "LS50" identifier and its register 0 is the same as register 0x40 of the main board, and its buffer memory will appear 128 Kbytes (flat mode) or 16 Kbytes (page mode) above the main board base memory address.

4.3 VME Addressing

In page mode, registers appear at base address + 1 + (2 * register number). Daughtercard registers appear at base address + 0x8001 + (2 * register number). Buffer memory appears starting at base address + 0x4000. Memory (if present) for a daughtercard appears starting at base address + 0xC000.

In flat mode, registers appear at base address + 0x8001 + (2 * register number). The card does not complete VME transactions below this address. Daughtercard registers appear at base address + 0x48001 + (2 * register number). Buffer memory appears starting at base address + 0x20000. Memory (if present) for a daughtercard appears starting at base address + 0x60000.

VME cards DO NOT support unaligned VME transactiuons with memory.

4.4 Register Summaries

The LS-50-P PCI decommutator registers appear at the I/O address obtained by adding the register number to the I/O register address. Register bit assignments are summarized in the following tables and discussed in detail later on in this chapter. In many cases, read and write bit assignments for the same register are different. Also note there are several sets of indirect addresses associated with register accesses. Bits defined with a "–" dash are meaningless.

Register assignments for the CompactPCI form factor are as shown below. Note: decommutator registers 0x0E and 0x0F are undefined.

	All register numbers (#) are hexadecimal.

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Register assignments for a LS-55-DB Decommutator daughtercard are identical with the register assignments for the decommutator except for starting 0x40 bytes higher in I/O space.



The tables that follow are memory aids for the programmer. Many bit names have been shortened for typographical purposes and have different (longer) mnemonics elsewhere in this narrative.

Table 4-1 PCM Decom Write Register Summary

Register	#	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
Source Control	00	CkPol	SOURCE			Force	Rev	CRC	CCIT
FSP Write (RS=0)	01	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mask	!FSP
URC Write (RS=1)	01	–	–	–	–	–	–	Mask	URC
FSP Threshold (RS=0)	02	–	Threshold Value						
URC Threshold (RS=1)	02	–	–	Threshold Value					
Polarity Control	03	Polarity Xtol		FAC	Trail	FSP Tolerance			
Fmt Mem Lo (RUN=0)	04	LSBF	MASK	Sfwd	Lcwd	WL (Word Length-1)			
Fmt Mem Hi (RUN=0)	05	–	–	–	–	Spare (tbd)		CRC	PASS
Fmt Mem Addr Lo	06	Address [7..0] (LSB is RS bit)							
Fmt Mem Addr Hi	07	Address [15..8]							
Control (CFG0 = 0)	08	RUN	Wobl	Wind	RA	Burst	Gmod	VFL	2T15
Control (CFG0 = 1)	08	RUN	WINDOW		RA	Burst	Gmod	VFL	2T15
SfSync Position (RS=0)	09	SFW				SFB			
SfSync Control (RS=1)	09	Maj Fr Mode		Slsbf	SFUP	LastFr [9..8]		1stFr [9..8]	
First Frame (RS=0)	0A	First Minor Frame Number [7..0]							
Last Frame (RS=1)	0A	Last Minor Frame Number [7..0]							
Buffer Block Count	0B	Minor Frames/Block (MAJOR=0)							
Bankswitch (pagemode)	0C	REV	–	–	–	–	PAGE		
Buffer Control	0D	IENB	AD13	Major	Frnch	NOEL	–	CLRS	CLRD
Bit Sync Command	0E	(See Bit Synchronizer Manual)							
Bit Sync Control	0F	–	–	Source3..2		!INIT	!STB	Source1..0	
Mainboard ID	20	–	–	–	–	–	LED3	LED2	LED1

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Table 4-2 PCM Decom Read Register Summary									
Register	**#**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Identifier	00	0	"LS50"						
Error Count Lo	01	Error Counter [7..0]							
Error Count Mid	02	Error Counter [15..8]							
Error Count Hi	03	OOS	Woos	Ecovf	–	Error Counter [19..16]			
Fmt Mem Lo (RUN=0)	04	LSBF	MASK	Sfwd	Lcwd	WL (Word Length-1)			
Clk Count Stat (RUN=1)	04	Update	Ovflo	–	–	–	–	–	–
Fmt Mem Hi (RUN=0)	05	–	–	–	–	Spare (tbd)		CRC	PASS
Clk Count Lo (RUN=1)	05	Clock Counter [7..0]							
Clk Count Mid (RUN=1)	06	Clock Counter [15..8]							
Clk Count Hi (RUN=1)	07	Clock Counter [23..16]							
Status	08	Intrpt	POL	XStat	Dead	Mlok	MSrc	Lock	Srch
Header	09	SLIP	Lock	Mlok	Extpin	Crcerr	CFG2	CFG1	CFG0
Buffer Size Lo	0A	Buffer Size [7..0]							
Buffer Size Hi	0B	Buffer Size [15..8]							
Bankswitch	0C	CFG7	CFG6	CFG5	CFG4	CFG3	PAGE		
Buffer Control	0D	IENB	AD13	Major	Frnch	NOEL	DMA	SIRQ	DIRQ
Bit Sync Readback	0E	(See Bit Synchronizer Manual)							
Bit Sync Status	0F	1	READ	0	!Pres	1	BUSY	LOCK	SIG

Table 4-3 PCM Simulator Write Register Summary									
Register	**#**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Command	10	MREQ	Mread	IACK	IENB	RStrt	XCLK	PAGE	–
Bankswitch	11	0	0	0	0	REGS	MBF	PAGE	MB1
Low Address	12	Mailbox/Exchange Address [7..0]							
High Address	13	Mailbox/Exchange Address [15..8]							
Data Memory (Bs=00x1)	14	Word Attributes/Right-Aligned Data [7..0]							
	15	Word Attributes/Right-Aligned Data [15..8]							
Frame Attr Memory (Bs=01x0)	14	EOSF	UW6	UW5	UW4	UW3	UW2	UW1	UW0
Frame Start (Bs=1000, Address=0)	14	First Minor Frame Number [7..0]							
	15	1	FCC	FAC	SFUP	–	–	1stFr [9..8]	
Mode (Bs=1000, Address=1)	14	0	ClkDiv		CWS	LSBF	Rev	CRC	CCIT
	15	WIDE	Uplink	REV	BCRC	Event	BERT	ERR	2T15
NCO Setup (Bs=1000, Address=2)	14	NCO Control Bits							
Encoder Control (Bs=1000, Address=3)	14	QUIET	Slave	RNRZ Control		PCM Code			
	15	–	–	–	DIFF	INV	Swap	1/3	RATE
External Register (Bs=1000, Address=4)	14	Interrupt Vector (VME only)							

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Table 4-4 PCM Simulator Read Register Summary									
Register	**#**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Command	10	MREQ	Mread	Intrpt	IENB	0	XCLK	PAGE	Pgif
Not defined	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not defined	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not defined	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Memory Mailbox (Bs = 0xxx)	14	Defined Same As Write							
	15								

Table 4-5 IRIG Generator Write Register Summary									
Register	**#**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Indirect Address	16	–	–	–	–	Adr			
Register 17:	**Adr**								
BCD Seconds Preset	00	–	10's Seconds			1's Seconds			
BCD Minutes Preset	01	–	10's Minutes			1's Minutes			
BCD Hours Preset	02	–	–	10's Hours		1's Hours			
BCD Days Preset	03	10's Days				1's Days			
	04	–	–	–	–	–	–	100's Days	
Control Functions (by index number)	05	57	56	55	54	53	52	51	50
	06	66	65	64	63	62	61	60	58
	07	75	74	73	72	71	70	68	67
	08	–	–	–	–	–	78	77	76
Seconds from Midnight Preset (IRIG A, IRIG B)	09	Seconds [7..0]							
	0A	Seconds [15..8]							
Control	0B	SET	–	Arrow		MODE		HOLD	Sec16

Table 4-6 IRIG Generator Read Register Summary									
Register	**#**	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Not Defined	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Register 17:	**Adr**								
BCD Frac Seconds	00	.1's Seconds				.01's Seconds			
BCD Seconds	01	0	10's Seconds			1's Seconds			
BCD Minutes	02	0	10's Minutes			1's Minutes			
BCD Hours	03	0	0	10's Hours		1's Hours			
BCD Days	04	10's Days				1's Days			
BCD Days	05	Indeterminate						100's Days	

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Table 4-7 IRIG Reader Write Register Summary									
Register	#	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
Control	18	–	–	Arrow		–	Flywhl	MODE	
RTC Setting	19	"^AA*dddhhmmss*^W"							
Freeze Command	1A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not Defined	1B	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not Defined	1C	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not Defined	1D	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not Defined	1E	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not Defined	1F	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 4-8 IRIG Reader Read Register Summary									
Register	#	**7**	**6**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**0**
BCD Time Return at last Freeze Command (except BUSY)	18	10's µs				1's µs			
	19	1's ms				100's µs			
	1A	100's ms				10's ms			
	1B	0	10's Seconds			1's Seconds			
	1C	0	1's Minutes			1's Minutes			
	1D	0	0	10's Hours		1's Hours			
	1E	10's Days				1's Days			
	1F	BUSY	0	FLY	ERR	100's Days			

4.5 General Registers

This narrative was meant as general guidance in converting a telemetry format definition into a download pattern for the decommutator. Most of this setup can be done in any convenient manner. In those few cases where things are order-dependent, the will be noted.

The Board ID and Identifier registers are basic to the decommutator and not to any particular section.

4.5.1 Board ID Register

This register setting has no effect on the operation of the decommutator. It controls only the state of front plate indicators 1..3. On desktop PC implementations, if there are multiple instances of the same PCI device, there is no way to tell which is which. Use this register as needed. The register has no meaning on daughtercards.

4.5.2 Identifier Register

When read repeatedly, this register returns a null-bounded ASCII string. For Lumistar decommutators it returns the string "**LS50**" to identify the board. If a daughtercard is present, it will return its own identifier at what would be register 0x40. Otherwise reads from register 0x40 will return rubbish.

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4.5.3 The Control Register

The Control register has mode bits that affect various parts of the decommutator. See Table 4-9 on page 84 for the functions gathered here.

4.5.4 Selecting the Input Source

The decommutator has five sets of data and clock inputs. The SRC field in the Source Control register (Table 4-10 on page 85) determines the selection. In most system environments this is more a configuration than a format parameter.

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Table 4-9 Control Register		
Bit	**Mnemonic**	**Description**
0	2T15	Selects the pattern length for the BER synchronizer. See paragraph 4.12. Set the REV bit in the Bankswitch register to specify a reverse-order pattern.
1	VFL	Allows a new frame to start whenever a minor frame sync pattern is detected. Setting this bit is recommended only if frames vary in length and the longest expected frame is longer than the shortest expected time between sync patterns. If the time between patterns is longer than the longest frame, you should use BURST instead. It's okay to set BURST and VFL at once, though.
2	GMODE	Normally the decommutator output stops when it loses minor frame lock. If this bit is set, the decommutator will continue to block incoming bits into "frames" and output them. If it detects a sync pattern while in this state, it will abort the "frame" it is on and start a new one. To be meaningful, the FRNCH bit in the Buffer Control register must also be set.
3	BURST	Set this bit if the incoming data consists of fixed-length frames separated by zero or more fill bits. The data in the frames will be output and the fill bits discarded. Do not set GMODE or FRNCH along with BURST. **Note:** The CRC checker is reset at the start of each minor frame if BURST is set.
4	RA	For words less than 16 bits, the decommutator parallel output and buffer memory data is left-aligned with trailing zero fill to expedite number system conversions. Set this bit to yield right-aligned data with leading zero fill (certain daughtercards that use the decommutator parallel output may not function properly if RA is set.)
5	WINDOW (CFG0 = 0)	If set, the decommutator will set the SLIP status and slide over to align with an incoming frame that is one bit too short or one bit too long for the format definition.
6	WOBBLE (CFG0 = 0)	If the format definition has a major frame structure using SFID mode that is more than two minor frames long, set, WOBBLE to speed up major frame synchronization.
6..5	WINDOW (CFG0 = 1)	Allows the decommutator to set the SLIP status and slide over to align with an incoming frame that is too short or too long for the format definition. Values: 00 ("1-Bit") Frames must be the right length. 01 ("3-Bit") Frame length may be one bit off. 10 ("5-Bit") Frame length may be zero to two bits off. 11 ("7-Bit") Frame length may be zero to three bits off.
7	RUN	Set to run data and access the clock counter. Cleared to access the format memory.

4.5.5 The Frame Sync Pattern

PCM formats generally consist of strings of bits divided into words. A known group of these words is called a minor frame, whose boundaries are located by a frame sync pattern at one end or the other. Sync patterns are themselves strings of bits, usually carefully chosen to be easily recognizable by hardware. These patterns are often documented as numbers. Different patterns are used depending on the sync budget and perspectives of the entities that designed the format, but certain strings are used more often than any others. Also, in most PCM formats, all or most of the words are the same

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length, and the sync pattern is usually chosen to be a multiple of that length. Hence, one will probably see a number from one of 0xEB90 or 0xFE6B2840 (8- or 16-bit words,) 0xEDE20 (10-bit words,) or 0xFAF320 (8-, 12-, or 16-bit words) but the decommutator can be programmed to use any pattern so long as it can be contained in 64 consecutive binary digits. Sometimes, too, the pattern may include "don't care" digits that are not part of the pattern, or may be offset from the frame boundary. The ARINC 573 Flight Data Recorder format, for example, starts its sync pattern two bits after the actual frame boundary, and uses those first two bits as a SFID count. Because these numbers are chosen for robust detection, the user may allow a "tolerance," meaning that any one or more bits can be wrong and still have the pattern be recognized.



Suggestion: Substitution of "digits" for "bits" in places is deliberate. Each digit ends up with three possible values. Treat the pattern as a string.

Table 4-10 Source Control Register

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
0	CCITT	Set for formats including a CCITT CRC checkword.
1	CRCEN	Set for formats including a CRC-16 or CCITT CRC checkword.
2	REVCRC	Set for reversed CRC's.
3	FORCE	Set for pseudo-telemetric applications where the data stream does not include frame sync patterns, rather the first bit of the frame is defined by a pulse on the FORCE input line. Meaningful for sources 000 and 001.
6..4	SRC	Clock/Data input source selected from following: 000 – Primary TTL Clock/Data Input 001 – RS-422 Clock/Data Input 010 – Secondary Clock/Data Input (from daughtercard) 011 – Tertiary (from embedded format master) clock/data input 100 – On-board simulator clock/data input 101 – Reserved 110 – Reserved 111 – On-board simulator clock/data input
7	CLKPOL	Set for 180-degree input clock.

The decommutator always presumes minor frames start with "Word 1." Word 1 may be defined as coinciding with the beginning of sync (leading sync,) or as starting immediately after the end of sync (trailing sync.)

The pattern actually written to the decommutator must be extended to exactly 64 digits in length. To extend the pattern for leading sync, enough "don't care" digits must be appended after the last sync bit to make exactly 64 digits. For trailing sync, "don't care" digits must be prefixed before the first sync digit to make 64 digits. The Decommutator Low Address register must be set to 0x00 to access the Frame Sync Pattern and

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Tolerance registers. Starting with the first bit, write all 64 digits to the Frame Sync Pattern Register in sequence, translating by:

```
Zero: 0x03
One: 0x02
Don't Care: 0x00
```

While sending the pattern out, count the number of digits that are not "don't care." Subtract the tolerance value (the result must be greater than zero or the format definition is nonsense) and write the result to the Frame Sync Threshold register.

Some means of transmission have inherent ambiguities that may result in the data at the decommutator input being inverted. Hence the decommutator can be programmed to accept patterns of either data polarity. If an inverted polarity pattern is detected, it automatically inverts the data. This is called "Automatic Polarity" and should be selected as the default unless the frame format has Frame Alternating Complement (FAC). This value is among the fields in the Polarity Control register (see Table 4-10).

Table 4-11 Polarity Control Register

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
0..3	TOLERANCE	Maximum number of errors allowed in a valid frame sync pattern.
4	TRAIL	Set for trailing sync. Also set when the FORCE input is used.
5	FAC	Set for FAC or Frame Code Complement (FCC) formats. Causes true and inverted frame sync patterns to be treated equally.
7..6	POLARITY	Data polarity control selected from the following: 00 – Inverted. 10 – Automatic. 11 – True.

4.5.6 The Decommutator Format Memory

The LS-50 decommutator uses a memory-intensive approach to a number of format parameters. The format memory holds an attribute word for each word in the minor frame that holds the word length and a number of flags associated with that word. To access the format memory, the Control register RUN bit must be cleared. Then to access the attribute word for format word number *k*, cleave (*k–1*) into bytes and write them to the low and high halves of the Format Memory Address register.

The LSB of the address register is also used as an indirect address bit where register numbers are overloaded (noted as encountered herein.) This function is independent of RUN. The rest of the address register is relevant only if RUN is clear.

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It is advised for the user to perform two discrete single-byte accesses whether reading or writing for immunity to Big/Little-Endian issues on non-PC architectures.

Once the address has been written, one can access that location through the read/write Format Memory registers

When setting up a format with *n* words per minor frame, load the first n locations of the memory. The attributes for word 1 are written to location zero, the attributes for word 2 go to location 1, … for word n (with the LCWD bit set) to location *n–1*. Finally, another copy of the attributes for word 1 must be written to location *n*. Each attribute word is formatted as shown in Table 4-12 below.

Table 4-12 Decommutator Attribute Word

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
0..3	WL	The word length in bits, less 1.
4	LCWD	Set to identify last word in the minor frame.
5	SFWD	For SFID and URC formats, set to identify the word during which major frame correlation is to take place.
6	MASK	Setting this bit causes the word to be suppressed, i. e., not to appear at the output.
7	LSBF	Set for LSB-first word assembly. Clear for MSB-first.
8	PASS	In the decommutator processing the outer format of a data stream with an embedded asynchronous format, set this bit to identify the words belonging to the embedded format.
9	CRC	Set to identify word where a CRC checkword begins.
11..10	Spare	Implemented but not used.
15..12		Not implemented.

4.5.7 Major Frame Synchronization

Many formats define structures consisting of groups of consecutively numbered minor frames. Such a structure is called a major frame. The content of the minor frames differs from one to the next so one needs to know which is which. The decommutator has a ten-bit frame counter to identify consecutively numbered frames that appear in the frame header at the output. Such formats include ways to synchronize this counter to the larger structure.

The straightforward technique is simply not to have a major frame structure. If there is no major frame structure, the SFWD bit is not set for any location. The major frame lock status has no meaning and should be ignored.

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The most common major frame synchronization technique is called SubFrame IDentification (SFID.) In this method, a word (or part of a word) is reserved in a fixed location in the minor frame. That field has a count that increments (or decrements) from one frame to the next, starting at a known value and ending at some other known value and immediately restarting again.

More rarely encountered is Frame Code Complement (FCC.) In this method there is no defined count field in the data. The first frame in each major frame has its frame sync pattern *inverted* with respect to the others. This technique has the advantage that no overhead bits are needed for major frame synchronization, with the corresponding disadvantages that the decommutator can correlate to the major frame structure only once per major frame, and a data polarity ambiguity is introduced by the inverted sync pattern.

Most rarely used is Unique Recycling Code (URC.) This method has a field within the minor frame like SFID, but instead of an incrementing count, the field has a known value that is alleged to appear only once per major frame. This technique manages to combine some of the disadvantages of both the other techniques.

Setting the decommutator to synchronize to a major frame includes loading several registers and (usually) setting the SFWD attribute bit (Table 4-12 on page 87) in the proper format memory location.

	Caveat: The major frame synchronizer may not work properly if a SFID or URC field ends on the minor frame boundary.

4.5.7.1 SFID Correlation

If the frame format contains a SFID count, the SFWD bit must be set in the format memory location that corresponds to the word where the count field ends (Usually the same word where it begins; the decommutator allows the count to cross a word boundary, but in practice this almost never happens.)

Write the eight LSBs of the SFID count start value to the First Frame register (Write 0x00 to the address register first)

Write the eight LSBs of the SFID count ending value to the Last Frame register (Write 0x01 to the address register first)

The user must calculate two values for the SFID Position register. The SFW is the length of the SFID count. This is one less than the number of bits needed to contain the largest value the SFID count. For example, if the count spans the range [0..63] the SFW value

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will be 5. The SFB value locates the count field in the SFWD word. This value is calculated by one of the methods described below.



Read the following carefully. Experience shows this to be an area most prone to error in setup development.

If the SFID word is transmitted MSB-first, SFB is 15 less the number of bits separating the LSB of the SFID count and the LSB of the SFWD word, i. e., 15 in the usual case where the count is right-aligned.

If the SFID word is transmitted LSB-first, SFB is 15 less the number of bits separating the MSB of the SFID count and the MSB of the SFWD word.

Shift SFW four bits to the left, add SFB, and write the result to the SFID position register (Write 0x00 to the address register first)

Calculate and write the Major Frame Sync Control register value as shown in Table 4-13 on page 90 (Write 0x01 to the address register first)

4.5.7.2 FCC Correlation

For FCC correlation, the SFWD bit is not set anywhere in the format memory. The starting and ending frame count values are set as for SFID mode. Set the Major Frame Sync Control register value as shown in Table 4-13 on page 90 (Write 0x01 to the address register first) Also set the FAC bit in the Polarity Control register (Table 4-11 on page 86).

4.5.7.3 URC Correlation

A URC format will have a URC pattern value associated with it. Like a frame sync pattern, a URC pattern consists of a string of one, zero, and "don't care" digits, and is loaded much the same way as a *trailing* frame sync pattern is loaded. Enough "don't care" digits are prefixed onto the front to make at least 32 digits. The Decommutator Low Address register must be set to 0x01 to access the URC Sync Pattern and Tolerance registers. Starting with the first bit, write all 32 digits to the URC Sync Pattern Register in sequence, translating by:

```
Zero: 0x02
One: 0x03
Don't Care: 0x00
```

While sending the pattern out, count the number of digits that are not "don't care." Subtract the tolerance value (the result must be greater than zero or the format definition is nonsense) and write the result to the URC Threshold register.

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Set the SFWD format memory bit for the location where the URC pattern ends.

Set the first and last frame values as for SFID mode. Calculate and set an SFB value (SFW is meaningless) using the same sort of calculation as for SFID, except the bit reference is to the last (youngest) bit of the URC pattern, whether the word is LSB- or MSB-first, and set the Major Frame Sync Control register value as shown in Table 4-13 below (Write 0x01 to the address register first)

Table 4-13 Major Frame Sync Control Register

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
1..0		Bits [9..8] of the first frame value.
3..2		Bits [9..8] of the last frame value.
4	SFUP	Set if the frame count increments from one minor frame to the next. Clear if it decrements.
5	SLSBF	Set if a SFID count is present and is transmitted LSB-first.
7..6	SFMODE	Selects major frame synchronizer mode: 00 – SFID. 01 – FCC. 10 – URC.

4.5.8 The Decommutator Output

The decommutator output is a stream of words from the input data, with a header prefixed to the beginning of each minor frame. This data is grouped into "blocks" of one or more minor frames and written to on-board buffer memory. Two such memories are provided. Normally while the decommutator writes to one memory, the other is accessible for your use. When a block's worth of data has been written, an interrupt is generated and the two memories are logically switched so the fresh data is now available. The user may directly access this memory through the system bus, or by using one of the PLX9080 DMA controllers to move the data into specific buffers in user system memory.

The header preceding each minor frame consists of four words of BCD timestamp and one word of decommutator status information, as shown in Table 4-14 on page 91.

The decommutator has several registers associated with the buffer memory.

The Buffer Control and status register (Table 4-15 on page 92) sets the operating mode of the buffer memory and manages interrupts. The fields in this register are in two groups. The five MSBs are control bits. Reads from the register return the value written. The LSBs are interrupt flags. Interrupts come from three different sources. When the decommutator system interrupts, at least one of these bits is set. These bits deliberately have the counterintuitive behavior that writing ones to them clears them. As part of the user's interrupt acknowledge ritual, read this register and then immediately rewrite the value read back to it to release the interrupt.

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When the memory is in page mode, only 16Kbytes of the memory are directly accessible. The 3 LSBs of the Bankswitch register select a page within the 128Kbyte memory. When the memory is in flat mode, this register is ignored.

Table 4-14 Frame Header

Wd	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
0	10's Days				1's Days				0	0	Fly	Err	100's Days			
1	10's Minutes				1's Minutes				10's Hours				1's Hours			
2	10's ms				100's ms				10's Seconds				1's Seconds			
3	100's µs				1's µs				1's ms				100's µs			
4	Slip	Lock	MLock	Ext	Crc	0	Minor Frame Number									

Mnemonics in the Frame Header Table	
FLYWHEEL	The IRIG time reader is in flywheel mode and the time carrier was lost for at least one cycle in the last time frame.
ERROR	Seconds in the last IRIG time frame disagreed with the internal seconds count in the time reader.
SLIP	WINDOW is set in the decommutator and the preceding frame was too long or too short.
LOCK	Decommutator minor frame Lock state.
MLOCK	Decommutator major frame Lock state.
EXTPIN	The instantaneous state of the Status input signal associated with Source 000 (regardless of what input source is selected.
CRCERR	The most recent CRC check failed.

The Buffer Block Count register is used to set the number of minor frames (1..256) that are gathered in a data block. Set this register to the desired number of frames, less 1. The register value is ignored if the buffer control register MAJOR bit is set, however. In any case, the user must ensure the defined data block fits into 64K words. If the buffer memory controller runs off the end of the memory it wraps around and starts to overwrite data at the beginning.

The Buffer Size register is primarily meant for variable frame length (VFL) applications. At each buffer turn, it is set to the number of words in the present buffer.

4.5.9 Status

The decommutator returns status in several registers. The main status return is the Status register (Table 4-16 on page 93).

The instantaneous state of the status signals that will be written as the next frame status word in buffer memory can be read from the Header register (Table 4-17 on page 93). These bits can change asynchronously and this register is primarily for maintenance purposes.

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The Bankswitch register can also be read. The three Bankswitch bits return the value written. The five MSBs are named CFG[7..3]. These bits are controlled by five sets of pads on the board that can be shorted to set one or more of these bits. CFG7 identifies a PCM simulator version, others are reserved for future use.

Table 4-15 Buffer Control and Status Register

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
0	DINT CLRDINT	When read as a 1, the decommutator has generated an end-of-block interrupt since the last interrupt acknowledge. Writing a 1 to this bit clears it. Writing a zero has no effect.
1	SINT CLRSINT	When read as a 1, the simulator has generated an end-of-frame interrupt since the last interrupt acknowledge. Writing a 1 to this bit clears it. Writing a zero has no effect.
2	DMAINT	When read as a 1, the PLX9080 DMA controller has generated an end-of-transfer interrupt since the last interrupt acknowledge. This bit is read-only. You must clear the interrupt condition at the DMA controller. Note that this bit will be set only on the mainboard decommutator. If a daughtercard decommutator is using the other PLX9080 DMC channel, this bit will still be set in this register for the mainboard. Meaningless on VME cards.
3	NOEL	When set, data is blocked according to the block count, but if a major frame boundary occurs, the current buffer is terminated and a new one started. We suggest you set this bit only if the major frame length is a multiple of the block count, or the data blocks come out different lengths, some of which will have frames of stale data at the end.
4	FRNCH	Set to allow interrupts when the decommutator is not locked. You must set this bit to access the "frames" that can occur if GMODE is set in the decommutator control register. Do not set this if BURST is set unless VFL is also set.
5	MAJOR	When set, the block count is ignored and data blocks are aligned with major frame boundaries.
6	AD13	This bit is primarily for maintenance purposes. When set, the decommutator itself and the system bus are connected to the same memory. It is possible to use this bit to access a block that was partially filled when the test vehicle smashed into something hard and the decommutator lost lock.
7	IENB	Decommutator end-of-block interrupts are allowed only if set.

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Table 4-16 Status Register		
Bit	**Mnemonic**	**Description**
0..1		Minor Frame Correlator Status: 00 – Verify 01 – Search 10 – Lock
2..3		Major Frame Correlator Status: 00 – Verify 01 – Search 10 – Lock
4	DEAD	Set if the input clock stops or drops below a rate of (tbd) bps.
5	XSTAT	Returns the signal level of the Status input if one is associated with the selected input source. Otherwise meaningless.
6	POL	Set if the data at the decommutator input is being inverted, either automatically or under program control.
7	INTRPT	Set if a data block has ended, whether decommutator interrupts are enabled or not. Reading the Buffer Control register clears this bit.

Table 4-17 Header Register		
Bit	**Mnemonic**	**Description**
0	CFG0	Set for hardware revisions that recognize wider sync windows.
2..1		Meaningless.
3	CRCERR	Set if most recent CRC check failed.
4	EXTPIN	Similar to XSTAT except this bit always returns the state of the status line for Source 0, regardless of the selected input source.
5	SLOCK	Major Frame Lock state.
6	LOCK	Minor Frame Lock state.
7	SLIP	WINDOW is set in the decommutator and the preceding frame was too long or too short.

The decommutator monitors the incoming bit rate by counting clocks at the selected input and registering the count every second. If RUN is set, the user may determine the incoming rate by polling UPD (bit 7 of the Clock Count Status register.) When it comes on, read the three Clock Count registers and concatenate their values.



Reading the MSBs of the Clock Count clears the UPD and OVF bits.

The OVF flag (bit 6 of the Clock Count Status register) can be treated as a 25th bit, allowing a range up to 33 MHz.

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	Editorial: If the decommutator is in minor frame lock, then the clock count value is not very interesting, because whatever it reads is probably the right value. Nevertheless, if the decommutator is *not* in lock, then the clock count may be cogent.

4.6 The IRIG Time Reader

An IRIG time reader is juxtaposed with the decommutator. This reader can either be synchronized with an IRIG time carrier, or be seeded with local time and used as a free-running clock. The time reader is primarily used to provide timestamps for incoming data, but can also read the time directly back.

Operating modes for the IRIG reader are set in the IRIG reader Control register (Table 4-18 on page 95).

4.6.1 Setting the Real Time Clock

The real time clock free runs at the rate controlled by the ARROW value. To set the time, put the reader in Real Time Clock mode and convert date and time of year to an ASCII string:

"^AAdddhhmmss^W"

where ^A is 0x01, ddd is a zero-extended day number [001..366], hh is a zero-extended hour number [00..23], etc., and ^W is 0x17. Write the characters of this string in sequence to the RTC Setting register. After each write, poll and wait for the BUSY flag (bit 7 of register 0x1F) to clear (it only takes a few hundred nanoseconds) before continuing. While loading the time, the reader output is held, fractional seconds are cleared, and the respective time digits appear as they are loaded When the last character is sent, the clock starts to run.

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Table 4-18 IRIG Reader Control Register		
Bit	**Mnemonic**	**Description**
1..0	IRIGMODE	Reader mode and carrier select: 00 – Real time clock. Any incoming time carrier is ignored. 01 – IRIG B. 10 – IRIG A. 11 – IRIG G.
2	FLYWHEEL	Set to allow reader time to flywheel during time carrier dropouts. Must be cleared if the time carrier is not running at the selected rate.
3		Meaningless.
5..4	ARROW	Specifies the length of the arrow of time in RTC or carrier flywheel: 00 – Real time 01 – Time at half rate. 10 – Time at twice rate.
7..6		Meaningless.

4.6.2 Reading Time

The main purpose of the time reader is to provide timestamps for data. However, one may read time directly from the reader into the system without disturbing that operation. To read time, first capture it by writing (anything) to the Freeze Command register. Then read the BCD time of year in microseconds by reading registers as shown in Table 4-8 on page 82.

4.7 The PCM Simulator

The PCM simulator can be used to generate a test data stream. This simulator outputs a primarily static data stream and is not intended for such purposes as archival playback or uplink command generation.

When setting up a PCM simulator for a given format, the same issues of sync pattern and format "shape" arise as when setting up a decommutator. The decommutator need not provide data content; that is obviously a product of its environment. A simulator needs to provide data content; it needs to output *something* for every position in the format.

A simulator also needs to provide something else a decommutator gets from its environment, a data rate clock. That is why, after describing the Command and Mode registers that control the simulator, the following paragraphs start at the end of things before jumping back to the beginning.



Another reason for starting at the output of the simulator is the need to write a lot of memory to it. Unlike the decommutator, the simulator has no RUN bit; memory accesses are sequenced under control of the simulator clock.

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4.7.1 Simulator Command Register and Mode Registers

The simulator Command register has a variety of bits that need quick access, so this is the one simulator register that is directly accessed. Other operational registers are indirect addressed in an effort to fit the simulator into a limited amount of I/O space. The Command register is laid out as shown in Table 4-19 on page 97. Note the register is read/write but some of the bits have subtly different but related meanings for write and read operations – purposely so to allow for using read-modify-write-type accesses sensible under a variety of conditions. The Mode register (Table 4-20 on page 98) and Frame Start Register (Table 4-21 on page 99) are used to set static operating modes for the simulator. These registers are indirect addressed, so access to them is slower, but their contents are not likely to change except when you perform a complete simulator setup.

To access the Mode register, write 0x08 to the simulator Bankswitch register (setting only the REGS bit), and write 0x01 to the Low Address register.

To access the Frame Start register, write 0x08 to the simulator Bankswitch register (setting only the REGS bit), and write 0x00 to the Low Address register.

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Table 4-19 Simulator Command Register		
Bit	**Mnemonic**	**Description**
0	PAGE IN EFFECT	Has no meaning when written. When read, returns the state of the simulator internal PAGE flag. This flag is copied from the PAGE bit (bit 1 of this register) on each minor frame boundary and determines which page of the simulator memory is to be used during the next frame.
1	PAGE	The simulator memory is divided into two equivalent pages. This bit specifies which page to use. If UPLINK is not set, PAGE can be used to synchronously switch the simulator between two formats. If the bit is unchanged, the same page is used over and over again unless... If UPLINK is set, the format defined in page 0 is output repeatedly until PAGE is set. The *next* minor frame is in the format defined in page 1 and is output *once* and PAGE is cleared by the simulator. When read, returns the last value written.
2	XCLK	When set the simulator clock generator is ignored and the simulator clock is to be supplied from the simulator external clock input. Set this bit if external clocking is desired. If this simulator is the slave of a simulator-pair generating an asynchronous embedded format, the simulator external clock must be connected to the slave clock output of the master simulator and this bit must be set to run data. Conversely, this bit should be cleared during a simulator setup to ensure the simulator clock is being allowed to run. When read, returns the last value written.
3	RESTART	Writing a one clears the simulator word and frame counters and aborts from any simulator memory access in progress. Writing a zero has no effect. When read, always returns zero.
4	IENB	Setting this bit causes the simulator to generate a system interrupt each time the INTRPT bit is set. When read, returns the last value written.
5	IACK INTRPT	When read, returns the state of the simulator interrupt flag. This flag is set on every minor frame boundary, whether interrupts are enabled or not. Writing a one to this bit clears the interrupt flag. Writing a zero has no effect.
6	MREAD	Controls direction of transfer between the simulator memory and exchange registers for memory accesses. Set for reads, clear for writes. When read, returns the last value written.
7	MREQ	Setting this bit initiates a simulator memory access. Writing a zero has no effect. When read, returns a one if an access is in progress and not completed yet.

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Table 4-20 Simulator Mode Register		
Bit	**Mnemonic**	**Description**
0	CCITT	When set, causes a CRC-CCITT checkword to be calculated. Otherwise CRC-16 is calculated. Has no meaning if CRCEN is clear or if no CRC location is specified in the simulator word attributes.
1	CRCEN	When set, causes a CRC checkword to be calculated. Has no meaning if no CRC location is specified in the simulator word attributes.
2	REVCRC	When set, causes a reversed CRC checkword to be calculated. Has no meaning if CRCEN is clear.
3	LSBF	When set, all simulator data is output LSB-first.
4	CWS	When cleared, simulator common output data is read from the common data area in simulator memory. This means all words not pre-empted by sync, unique, or waveform words. When set, the common data area is ignored and all common output words have the value of the simulator CWS memory location.
6..5	DIV	Selects a prescale ratio for the simulator clock: Choose one of: 00 – Divide by 1. 01 – Divide by 16. 10 – Divide by 256. 11 – Divide by 4096.
7	MREQ	Maintenance use only. Do not set this bit.
8	2T15	Specifies a 32,767-bit PRN pattern. See paragraph 4.12 on page 111.
9	ERR	Forces one error every PRN pattern iteration. See paragraph 4.12 on page 111.
10	BERT	Pre-empts simulator output with PRN pattern. Zero for normal operation. See paragraph 4.12 on page 111.
11	EVENT	0-to-1 transition forces a single PRN pattern error. See paragraph 4.12 on page 111.
12	BCRC	Normally the CRC generator is reset at the end of the check-word. Set this bit to cause the generator to be reset again at the end of the minor frame.
13	REV	Specify a reverse-order PRN pattern. See paragraph 4.12 on page 111.
14	UPLINK	When set, clears the PAGE bit if the PAGE IN EFFECT bit is set.
15	WIDE	Set this bit to cause the simulator frame strobe output to rise at the beginning of the last word in the minor frame. If not set, the frame strobe rises with the beginning of the last bit. The strobe always falls on the frame boundary.

4.7.2 Output Formatting

Aside from a straight serial (NRZ-L) data stream and clock, the simulator has an additional output that is encoded by one of a set of standardized schemes used for telemetry transmission. At the output is a k=7 convolutional encoder, followed by a randomizer, followed by a PCM encoder. These encoders are set up by an Encoder Control register. This register is accessed by indirect addressing through the Exchange register. To write values to it, write 0x08 to the simulator Bankswitch register (setting only the REGS bit), and write 0x03 to the Low Address register. The upper and lower halves of the Encoder Control register (Table 4-22 on page 99) can then be accessed by writing the upper and lower halves of the Exchange register.

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One of the parameters associated with this register is the output PCM Code. There are a number of selections here. Each has an implied parameter called the Code Factor associated with it. This factor and others are used in the calculations to set up the simulator clock generator; to properly set the data rate the value written to this register must be known.

Table 4-21 Simulator Frame Start Register

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
9..0	1STFRAME	Frame number of the first minor frame in the major frame.
11..10		Meaningless.
12	SFUP	When set, causes minor frame numbers to increment in the course of the major frame.
13	FAC	When set, words with the FSP attribute are inverted during odd-numbered minor frames.
14	FCC	When set, words with the FSP attribute are inverted during the first minor frame of each major frame.
15	WDST	Always set this bit.

Table 4-22 Simulator Encoder Control Register

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
3..0	PCM CODE	PCM Output code. Choose one of the following: 0000 – NRZ-L 0001 – Inverted NRZ-L 0010 – NRZ-M 0011 – NRZ-S 0100 – RZ 0110 – Inverted RZ 1000 – Bi-Phase-L 1001 – Inverted Bi-Phase-L 1010 – Bi-Phase-M 1011 – Bi-Phase-S 1100 – DM-M 1101 – DM-S 1110 – M^2 1111 – M^2-S
5..4	RANDOMIZE	RNRZ Randomizer Control. Choose one: 00 – Off 01 – RNRZ11 10 – RNRZ15
6	SLAVEN	When set, if Unique Word 6 is to appear at the output, it is preempted. The simulator slave output clock runs during this word and data from a slave simulator is inserted. This feature is for use in the master of a simulator-pair to create a simulated stream with an asynchronous embedded format.
7	QUIET	For maintenance use. Do not set this bit.
8	RATE	Enables the convolutional encoder. Causes output to be rate-1/2 encoded unless 1/3 is also set.
9	1/3	If RATE is set, causes output to be rate-1/3 encoded.
10	SWAP	Swaps the G1 and G2 symbol when set.
11	INVERT	Inverts the G1 symbol when set.
12	DIFF	Enables differential encoding when set.
15..13		Meaningless.

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4.7.3 The Clock Generator

The simulator uses a Number Controlled Oscillator (NCO) to generate its output clock. Exercise the following algorithm to get the NCO operating.

1. Sense the value of the **decommutator** CFG7 bit. If clear, set k = 67.108864 and m = 0. If set, set k= 23.8609294 and m = 1.

2. If the logical AND of 0x0C and the value (chosen according to the output code) written to the Encoder Control register is not zero, multiply the desired output bit rate by 2. Otherwise multiply by 1.

3. If the RATE bit in the Encoder Control register is set, multiply the rate by 2, but if the 1/3 bit is also set, multiply the rate by 3.

4. Clamp the upper bound of the rate at 20,000,000. Neither the NCO nor the simulator are certified reliable beyond that point.

5. If the result is 262,144 or greater, the DIV field in the Mode register (Table 4-20 on page 98) should be 00. Otherwise choose a DIV field and multiply the rate by the "by" factor to get larger than 262,144 if possible.

6. Multiply the rate by k chosen in step 1. Truncate the result to an integer.

7. Write 0x08 to the simulator Bankswitch register (setting only the REGS bit), and write 0x02 to the Low Address register.

Write 4 to the low exchange register. Then write 2. Then write 0.

Repeat 32 times:

The value "x" is 0x80 if the LSB of the rate is 1, or 0x0 if it is zero. Write x to the low exchange register. Then write x+4. Then shift the rate one bit to the right, discarding the LSB.

(End repeat)

Copy m to the rate value. Then repeat 8 times:
The value "x" is 0x80 if the LSB of the rate is 1, or 0x0 if it is zero. Write x to the low exchange register. Then write x+4. Then shift the rate one bit to the right, discarding the LSB.

(End repeat)

Write 2 to the low exchange register. Then write 0.

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4.7.4 Communicating With Simulator Memory

The simulator uses two separate memories during its operation. Each minor frame word location has an attribute word associated with, and a data value to be output. The attribute table and common value tables are each 16K (16-bit) words long. There are also tables of unique, sync, and waveform values. These items are together in one 64K word memory. Additionally, there are two pages of this memory, making 128K words total.

Juxtaposed with that, there are two pages of simulator frame attributes in a separate memory. Each page is 1K (8-bit) words.

To access memory, the simulator clock must be running. If performing a large number of accesses, write to the Command register clearing the XCLK bit and also the Mode register, setting the DIV field to 00. Set the simulator clock generator to some convenient rate.



The authors personal preference is 2^{20}, or 1048576 Hz.

Specify a word location by writing to the Low and High Address registers. Select which memory to access by writing to the Bankswitch register (Table 4-23 below). Set **only one** of the MB1, MBF, or REGS bits.

Table 4-23 Simulator Bankswitch Register

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
0	MB1	Set to access data/word attribute memory.
1	MB0	Memory PAGE associated with memory accesses. Meaningless if neither MB1 nor MBF are set.
2	MBF	Set to access frame attribute memory.
3	REGS	Set to write indirectly-addressed simulator registers instead of memory.
7..4		Reserved. Do not set any of these bits.

If performing a memory write, write the data to the Low and High Exchange registers and then write to the Command register, clearing MREAD and setting MREQ. Repeatedly poll the Command register, waiting for MREQ to go away, which will take one to three clock times.

If performing a memory read, write to the Command register, setting MREAD and MREQ. Repeatedly poll the Command register, waiting for MREQ to go away, which will take one to three clock times. The returned data can then be read from the Exchange registers.

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4.7.5 The Simulator Memory Map

The data/word attribute memory is mapped as shown in Table 4-24 on page 102. Remember there are actually two such memories, selected by an additional PAGE address bit. When accessing memory, use the MB0 bit in the Bankswitch register to select. When the simulator uses the memory operationally it will use its PAGE IN EFFECT bit.

Table 4-24 Simulator Memory Map

Range	Definition
0x0000–0x3FFF	Common data values, lookup by word number mod 16,384 (CWS=0.)
0x4000–0x4006	Unique word values, lookup by unique word number.
0x4007	CWS data value (CWS=1.)
0x4008–0x43FF	Not used.
0x4400–0x47FF	Frame Sync Pattern data, lookup by word number modulo 1024.
0x4800–0x4BFF	SFID data, lookup by minor frame number.
0x4C00–0x4FFF	Waveform 1 data, lookup by minor frame number.
0x5000–0x53FF	Waveform 2 data, lookup by minor frame number.
0x5400–0x57FF	Waveform 3 data, lookup by minor frame number.
0x5800–0x5BFF	Waveform 4 data, lookup by minor frame number.
0x5C00–0x5FFF	Waveform 5 data, lookup by minor frame number.
0x6000–0x7FFF	Not used.
0x8000–0xBFFF	Word attributes, lookup by word number modulo 16,384.
0xC000–0xFFFF	Not used.

The frame attribute memory is strictly a lookup by minor frame number plus the PAGE bit.

4.7.6 Attributes and Data

The simulator Frame Attribute Memory is loaded with frame attributes. The Data and Word Attribute Memory holds both output data and word attributes.

Each minor frame word location has an associated attribute word. The attribute words are stored in data memory (See Table 4-24 above for location.) The attribute word is formatted per Table 4-25 on page 103.

Each minor frame in the major frame has an attribute word in the Frame Attribute memory, as shown in Table 4-26 on page 103.

Data in the data areas is always right-aligned, regardless of word length or bit ordering. However, for LSB-first data, the frame sync words need to be bit-reversed to get the pattern to output properly. Also note the simulator allocates and integral number of words to the frame sync pattern, and an entire word to the SFID count, regardless of how many bits they actually use.

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The simulator design provides support for formats using FCC or SFID major frame correlation. There is no provision for URC formats *per se*. To simulate a URC, one will need to pre-empt enough unique words to put the URC pattern in the first minor frame.

Table 4-25 Simulator Word Attributes

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
5..0	WSPL*n*	If FSPL*n* (*n*=0..5) is set for the current frame, substitute contents of unique word *n* location for whatever other data would be output here.
6	WSPL6	If FSPL6 bit is set for the current frame, substitute the contents of unique word 6 location for whatever other data would be output here. **… BUT …** If SLAVEN is set in the Encoder Control register (Table 3–22), do not substitute the unique word. Instead, allow the slave clock output to run during this word and insert whatever appears at the slave data input.
7	CRCW	Output the CRC checkword, starting with the first bit of this word. The checkword output lasts for 16 bit periods, during which any other data otherwise defined for output is discarded.
11..8	WL	The word length in bits, less 1.
14..12	I	Data source for this word, unless overridden by CRC, slave, or unique word: 000 – Common data. 001 – Frame Sync Pattern data 010 – SFID data 011 – Waveform 1 data 100..111 – Waveform 2..5 data
15	EOF	Set to identify last word in minor frame.

Table 4-26 Simulator Frame Attributes

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
6..0	FSPL*n*	If WSPL*n* set for the current word, substitute contents of unique word *n* location for whatever other data would be output here.
7	EOSF	Set to identify last minor frame in the major frame.

4.8 The IRIG Time Generator

The IRIG Time Generator is physically part of the PCM Simulator but is a distinct logical entity. It has its own setup registers, all accessed through a single I/O address. The adjacent address being an indirect address register. Hence, to access a register in the generator, write the register number to the address register (register 0x16 relative to the base I/O address) and then access the data through register 0x17.

Setting the IRIG generator up formally is a three step process. First, write the generator Control register (Table 4-27 on page 104) setting the MODE and ARROW fields to get the time carrier running at the right frequency. Then write the start time into the preset registers (Table 4-5 on page 81). There isn't much need for the control functions, but if required, write them at this time. Finally, write the Control register again, this time with the PRESET bit set. This loads the time counters and resets the generator back to the beginning of the (first) time frame of that second.

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Table 4-27 IRIG Generator Control Register		
Bit	**Mnemonic**	**Description**
0	SEC16	Binary time in seconds from midnight is 17 bits long. This is the MSB to go into effect on a PRESET.
1	HOLD	When set, stops time in seconds from incrementing.
3..2	MODE	Selects a time carrier. Choose one: 0x – IRIG B. 10 – IRIG A. 11 – IRIG G.
5..4	ARROW	Specifies the length of the arrow of time, i. e., carrier frequency: 00 – Real time 01 – Time at half rate. 10 – Time at twice rate.
6		Meaningless.
7	PRESET	Resets the generator to the beginning of a time frame, clears fractional seconds, and places the time loaded into the Preset registers into effect.

One may also read the time of day back from the generator, but the data returned is unfrozen and may be subject to rollover errors. This path is mostly for maintenance purposes. The time is in BCD. See Table 4-6 on page 81.

4.9 Interrupts

If the data rates are extremely low and operational demands are not great, one may be able to avoid using interrupts by using the polling technique below.

4.9.1 Polling

The decommutator and simulator both have interrupt flags that latch set on a particular event, regardless of whether interrupts are actually enabled.

If polling is used to synchronize an application program with the decommutator, wait for the Status register INTRPT bit to come on (Table 4-16 on page 93) to indicate a buffer turnover. After this happens, read from the Buffer Status register, discarding the value. This will turn off the flag. Then immediately move the data from the buffer memory.

When polling to synchronize an application program with the operation of the simulator, wait for the Command register INTRPT bit to come on (Table 4-19 on page 97) to indicate a minor frame boundary. As soon as this happens, turn off the flag by clearing bit 7 (MREQ) of the value read and writing it back. Bit 0 returns which page of simulator memory is in use at that moment.

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4.9.2 Using PCI Interrupts

Polling techniques will suffice only for the least-demanding applications. Usually one will have to engage interrupts and synchronize at the interrupt level. The user will need to connect the driver or application to the PCI interrupt assigned to the decommutator. This calls for careful setup and usage.

4.9.2.1 Connecting to the System

An interrupt handler is required for the driver or application. The customary and universal rules of interrupt processing apply; save the processor state, acknowledge the interrupt, expeditiously do what time-critical things are required, restore the processor state and get back out. In the iAP86 (PC) environment, the only state saved by the interrupt itself is the program counter and processor flag register. Any CPU registers used must be saved for later restoration. Of course, the stack pointer needs to be left where one found it.

In PCI, a further complication is caused by the fact that as a PCI device, the physical interrupt may be shared with some other device. This means the application may get interrupts that are not intended for it. One needs to interrogate the card to find out which interrupt has been assigned (see paragraph 4.2 on page 76) and connect to the appropriate handler, usually by a system call passing the address of the handler. Before doing that, though, one may (as in MS-DOS) be required to first interrogate the another system calls to determine who currently "owns" the interrupt. On exit, the handler must restore CPU registers and end by transferring control (e. g., by a far jump) to *that* entity. Other environments may have different ways to accomplish this.

4.9.2.2 Preparing to be Interrupted

After connecting the handler to the system, further prepare the system and the decommutator system for interrupts. For PC environments, this means making sure the "8259" interrupt is unmasked for the selected IRQ, and experience indicates it is wise to issue a non-specific End-of-Interrupt at this time. Again for PC environments, this means writing 0x20 to I/O port 0x20 and, if the IRQ number is greater than 7, also writing 0x20 to I/O port 0xA0. Theoretically one should not need to do this, but the theory is contrary to experiment, and this seems to be harmless.

History of moving designs across architectures has left several levels of interrupt enabled in the decommutator system. The decommutator *per se* and simulator both have INTRPT status flags. These can probably be ignored however.

One must, however, clear out any pending interrupt by reading the Buffer Control/Status register and writing the value read back to it.

If the DMA controller is to be used, clear any pending DMA interrupt. This is done by reading the DMA Command/Status registers and writing 0x08 back if the value read had bit 4 (i. e., logical AND with 0x10) set. These are at offsets 0xA8 (Channel 0) and/or

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0xA9 (Channel 1) in the PLX9080 Runtime Register space. (PLX9080 Runtime Registers appear in both memory and I/O space.)

One must enable the PLX9080 PCI interrupt by setting the Interrupt Control/Status register at PLX9080 Runtime Register offset 0x69, with the logical OR of 0x09 with the value read from that register.

Finally one must set the IENB bit(s) for the decommutator and/or simulator in the Decommutator Control and/or Simulator Command registers. If data is running (for the simulator, data is always running if its clock is running) an interrupt will eventually occur.

4.9.2.3 Being Interrupted

At interrupt time the handler will be called. Again, because of the shared nature of PCI interrupts, one must interrogate the card to find out if it is the one interrupting. Decommutator and simulator interrupts set the DINT and SINT bits in the Buffer Control/Status register. Immediately write back the value read. This will clear these bits and release the PCI interrupt *if they were interrupting* (writing zero back to these bits has no effect.) If the bit in the value read is clear, skip over the operation it calls for and continue with the rest of the handler. In practice, this may mean skipping everything.

For the simulator interrupt one would ordinarily set a semaphore for some operation down at the task level, and possibly rewrite the simulator Command register, toggling its PAGE bit.

For the decommutator, initiate whatever sort of operation designed to move data from its buffer memory, by means of pick/choose, block move, or initiating a DMA operation.

If bit 2 of the Buffer Status is set, the interrupt was from the PLX9080 itself, usually a DMA end-of-operation. One cannot clear this bit in the Buffer Status by writing to it. There is the further complication in dual-channel environments. The PLX9080 has two DMA channels, with the implication that one is reserved for each decommutator, but only one interrupt pin; both interrupts are connected to bit 2 of the Buffer Status for the mainboard decommutator – if the daughtercard is also a decommutator, bit 2 of *its* Buffer Status is meaningless. Therefore, poll both of the two DMA Command/ Status registers. If bit 4 was set, the DMA interrupt for that channel is active and one needs to write 0x08 back to clear it. Usually for a DMA interrupt one would post some sort of semaphore indicating data is available in system memory.

Finally, one should issue a non-specific End-of-Interrupt before leaving the handler. This is fail-safe because one is still at interrupt level. Any other handlers daisy-chained downstream will still run.

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4.9.3 Using VME Interrupts

Connecting a design that was optimized for PCI adds a bit of complexity to the handling VME interrupts.

The card has a switch to set the VME IRQ number, but not to set the vector number. The user must set the switch (see Table 2-2 on page 7) properly else risk a spurious interrupt error crash. The user must also load the vector register (see Table 4-3 on page 80) before card interrupts are enabled.

The PCI-style nature of the on-board interrupt logic is prone to a latch-up when starting up. To clean this up, right after enabling the interrupts, read the buffer control register, then immediately write the same value back.

In the handler for the board, read the buffer control register and write back the value read in order to allow a subsequent interrupt. Also, examine the value read to determine the source of the on-board interrupt. Not only the decommutator and simulator interrupts, but also any interrupts from a daughtercard, all use the same vector.

4.10 PCI DMA

The PLX PCI9080 includes two DMA controllers that permit rapid data movement. The implication is to use them to move incoming data from the buffer to system memory after the buffers toggle. By arbitrary convention, DMA Channel 1 is assigned to the decommutator, and Channel 0 is reserved for use by a daughtercard if one is present. If one plans to write for the DMA controller, obtain the PLX9080 data sheet.

DMA operations require knowledge of physical addresses in system memory, which may or may not be the same as the logical addresses used by an application. One will need to make the necessary system calls to convert logical addresses to physical addresses. If the operating system does not provide this capability, then the DMA Controller can not be used to move data.

For all DMA applications, the PCI9080 PCI Command Register (a 16-bit register in Runtime register space at offset 0x04) should be set to 0x07. Additionally, each DMA controller has three data items in registers. These registers are in the Runtime register space:

— A 32-bit DMA Mode register at offset 0x94 (0x80 for DMA Channel 0.)
— A 16-byte Descriptor at offset 0x98 (0x84 for Channel 0.)
— An 8-bit Command register at offset 0xA9 (0xA8 for Channel 0.)

DMA operations may be run as chained or unchained. Unchained DMA, using a single descriptor, can be used if one can always move the entire active part of the data buffer to one continuous physical buffer in system memory. The memory management used by some operating systems (e. g., Windows NT) does not always permit that because it

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breaks all user memory buffers into segments of some arbitrary size (4096 bytes for NT) or less. The user needs to set up chained DMA operations in these systems. A chained DMA operation needs multiple descriptors (collectively called a "chaining table" albeit the actual structure is that of a singly-linked list) in memory someplace.

The PCI9080 allows the chaining table to be stored either in local (i. e., on-board) memory or PCI (i. e., elsewhere in the system) memory. Some similar products from other companies used an earlier version of the PLX part that did not allow the chaining table to be in PCI memory. Those products had local memory reserved for the chaining table. Conversely, the decommutator system has no local memory where the chaining table can reliably be stored.

4.10.1 DMA Descriptors

A descriptor is a structure of four 32-bit items. When descriptors are stored in memory, and each must start on a paragraph boundary. This means the physical address of the first byte of the descriptor must end in 0x0.

The first item of the descriptor is the PCI physical address of the target buffer in system memory. For unchained DMA this is the start address. For chained DMA, this is the starting physical address of the segment.

The next item of the descriptor is the local physical address of the source data. The active data buffer is at local addresses 0x00000..0x1FFFF and there is no local mapping in this area so the address in the (first) descriptor is normally always zero.

	Note: Local address space 0x20000..0x23FFF also points into the buffer, but the high-order local address bits are supplied by the bankswitch register. The DMA controller has no knowledge or control over the bankswitch register so this is of little utility. HOWEVER, the other mapping (starting at local address 0) is always in effect, so the DMA controller can be used to pour out the entire buffer whether the PCI interface is in flat or page mode.

The third item in the descriptor is the transfer size in bytes. For an unchained DMA operation this is the active buffer size. For chained DMA this is the size of the current segment.

The fourth item is called a descriptor pointer. This item is split into two fields. Bits 04..31 have meaning only for chained DMA. They are the 28 MSBs of the physical address of the next PCI physical address field in the chaining table (why this is referred to as a pointer.) When this value is used as an address the four LSBs are understood to be zero regardless of their real value.

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Bit 03 is a transfer direction bit and is always 1 to move data from buffers to system memory.

Bit 0 has meaning only for chained DMA. It is 1 to specify the next descriptor pointer field is a PCI physical address and must be 1 for all applications using chained DMA.

Bits 01..02 have meaning only for chained DMA. They must be 11 for the last descriptor in the chaining table, and 00 for all of its predecessors.

4.10.2 DMA Channel Mode Register

The DMA Mode Register specifies operating conditions for a DMA operation. Only a few values are meaningful here. The recommended basic value is 0x0143. Add 0x200 more to this value to specify a chained DMA. Additionally, add yet 0x400 more if you want a second interrupt when the DMA operation completes.

When setting up a chained DMA operation, the first descriptor can be loaded directly into the PCI9080 descriptor register. This is not recommended for two reasons. First, because it creates the complication of a special case, and also because the PCI 9080 has a known bug that causes improper operation if physical PCI memory mapping could result in a mixture of chained and unchained DMA operations. If one will have *any* need for chained DMA, use chaining for *all* DMA operations. The descriptor register in the PCI9080 is loaded with PCI and local addresses that are meaningless, a byte count of all zeros, and the descriptor pointer set up to point to the first entry in the chaining table.

4.10.3 DMA Channel Command Register

The Command Register is used to start/stop DMA operations and monitor their progress. This register is a set of eight isolated bits:

> Bit 0 is a channel enable bit. This bit should always be written as a one except in the unlikely event of wanting to pause or abort a DMA operation in progress, which one would ordinarily never do. When read, returns the bit value written.
>
> Bit 1 is the DMA Start Command bit. Write a 1 after the descriptor(s) have been set up to start a DMA operation. This bit is write-only and writing a zero has no effect.
>
> Bit 2 is the DMA Abort Command bit. Writing a 1 (with bit 0 cleared) terminates a DMA operation in progress. Ordinarily one would never do this, though. This bit is write-only and writing a zero has no effect.
>
> Bit 3 is the DMA Interrupt Acknowledge bit. Write a 1 in response to a DMA completion interrupt. This is the only way to clear the DMA bit of the Buffer Control register. This bit is write-only and writing a zero has no effect.

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Bit 4 is read-only. It returns 1 whenever there is no DMA operation in progress. Use this bit to monitor the progress of a DMA operation when running without using a DMA completion interrupt.

Bits 5..7 are undefined.

4.11 Tunable Bit Synchronizer Module

On PCI and VME form factors, the "!PRES" bit in the Bit Sync Status Register will return zero if a Bit Synchronizer module is present. This makes the other "Bit Sync" registers meaningful. The Bit Sync Command Register is used to write a series of setup characters to the bit synchronizer. See the Lumistar LS-040 Series User's Manual for information on what to write. The Control and Status register bits are defined in Tables 5–28 and 5–29 of the LS-040 document.

Table 4-28 Bit Sync Control Register

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
1..0	SOURCE	Bit Synchronizer Input source LSBs. See Table 4-30 on page 111.
2	!STROBE	Set this bit when starting out. Clearing the bit, then setting again indicates you wrote fresh data to the Command Register.
3	!INIT	Bit Synchronizer Reset when cleared. For compatibility with other systems. This bit has no meaning for Lumistar Bit Synchronizers.
5..4	SOURCE	Bit Synchronizer Input source MSBs. See Table 4-30 on page 111.
7..6		Not Used.

Table 4-29 Bit Sync Status Register

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
0	SIG	Signal Present. Set to indicate the input signal amplitude is valid.
1	LOCK	Bit Synchronizer Lock status.
2	BUSY	Set in response to !STROBE. Persists until the bit synchronizer is ready to accept another character.
3	1	Always 1.
4	!PRESENT	Set if NO bit synchronizer module is installed.
5	0	Always 0.
6	READ	Readback Operation in progress
7	1	Always 1.

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Table 4-30 Bit Synchronizer Input Source		
MSBs	**LSBs**	**Description**
00	00	J1-36
00	01	J1-9 PCM Simulator Baseband output
00	10	J1-37
00	11	J1-39
01	00	J1-34
01	01	J1-42
01	10	J1-35
01	11	J1-49
10	00	Differential J1-34 – J1-36
10	01	Differential J1-42 – J1-9 Simulator Output
10	10	Differential J1-35 – J1-37
10	11	Differential J1-40 – J1-39
11	00	Differential E1B-4 – E1B-6 (VME only)
11	01	Differential E1B-11 – E1B-12 (VME only)
11	10	Differential E1B-5 – E1B-7 (VME only)
11	11	Differential E1B-10 – E1B-8 (VME only)

4.12 Bit Error Rate Measurement

Decommutator systems shipped after September 2001 are equipped to perform simple Bit Error Rate (BER) measurements where a test loop can be driven from the simulator and monitored by the decommutator. The decommutator is equipped with a "sidelong" Pseudo Random Noise (PRN) pattern synchronizer. This constantly attempts to lock to a 2047-bit (Control Register 2T15 = 0) or 32,767-bit (2T15 = 1) PRN pattern and count any errors detected. This runs all the time. The PRN synchronizer needs at least sixteen consecutive error-free bits to achieve lock, but thereafter can maintain lock unless the short-term BER exceeds $4x10^{-1}$.

Every second, when the decommutator clock counter updates, the error accumulated error count is latched and can be read from the error count registers, and the error counter is cleared. The error count also includes several status bits as shown in Table 4-30 above. If the status bits do not reflect overflow or loss of sync, the BER can be calculated by dividing the clock count value into the error count value read on the same update.

The error count value is meaningless unless a well-formed PRN pattern is being received. The simulator has the capability of generating such a pattern, controlled by bits in the simulator Mode register (Table 4-20 on page 98). The 2T15 bit in the Mode register must match the state of the 2T15 bit in the decommutator Control register. The REV bit must match the state of the REV bit in the decommutator Bankswitch register. Setting the BERT bit replaces the normal simulator NRZL and PCM outputs with the PRN pattern, and also causes a pulse on the simulator Frame Strobe output with each iteration of the pattern. Setting the ERR bit causes one bit of each iteration of the pattern to be wrong. With this bit set, and no other link errors, the BER should be $4.885x10^{-4}$ (2T15 = 0) or

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$3.051x10^{-5}$ (2T15 = 1.) Setting the EVENT bit, then clearing it, causes a single error to be introduced into the pattern. This event is asynchronous, i.e., the error is not a specific bit.

Table 4-31 Error Count High Register

Bit	Mnemonic	Description
3..0		Bits [19..16] of the error count.
4		Meaningless.
5	ECOVF	Set if the error counter overflowed during the last sample.
6	WOOS	Set if the PRN synchronizer lost lock during the last sample. If this bit is set the BER calculation may be grossly inaccurate.
7	OOS	This bit is **not** latched. It is set if the PRN synchronizer is presently out of lock.

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